

京都大学 基礎物理学研究所
「場の量子論の基礎的諸問題と応用」
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Gauge Theoretical Construction of Non-compact Calabi-Yau Manifolds

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Introduction

1-loop 繰り込みで有限な SUSY Nonlinear Sigma Model の探求

Ricci-flat Kähler 多様体 (coset construction)

Non-compact Calabi-Yau 多様体を構成

具体的には ...

SNLSM as Gauge Theories (compact Kähler) を応用



Complex Line Bundle の出現, 特に

Hermitian Symmetric Spaces

+

complex line

target 空間は

特異点が回避されている多様体とみなされる

Gauge Theoretical Construction

SUSY Nonlinear Sigma Models as Gauge Theory を応用
Grassmann $G_{N,M}$:

$\Phi : N \times M$ matrix-valued chiral superfield

Lagrangian ($U(M)^{\mathbb{C}}$ gauge group):

$$\mathcal{L} = \int d^4\theta \left\{ \text{tr}(\Phi^\dagger \Phi e^V) - c \text{tr} V \right\}.$$

V : vector superfield (non-compact 方向の自由度を gauged away)

\implies 積分すると非線形模型, target 空間が Grassmann $G_{N,M}$

gauge-fixing: $\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1_M \\ \varphi_{Aa} \end{pmatrix},$

$\varphi_{Aa} : (N - M) \times M$ matrix-valued chiral superfield

$$\mathcal{K} = c \log \det (1_M + \varphi^\dagger \varphi) \equiv c \cdot \Psi$$

$$G_{N,M} = \frac{U(N)}{U(N - M) \times U(M)}$$

多様体としては compact かつ $(Ric) > 0$

Ricci-flat 多様体を構成したい

↓

$U(1)$ 群を **ungauged** して non-compact 多様体にする

line bundle over $G_{N,M}$:

general $U(M)$ gauge symmetric Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{K}_0(\Phi, \Phi^\dagger, V) = f(\text{tr}(\Phi^\dagger \Phi e^V)) - c \text{tr} V$$

$f : \text{tr}(\Phi^\dagger \Phi e^V)$ の任意関数, $V = V^a T_a$, $T_a \in U(M)$

c : FI constant \rightarrow **real superfield C** に格上げ

\Downarrow

$$\lceil \partial \mathcal{L} / \partial C = -\text{tr} V = 0 \rceil \Rightarrow \lceil U(M)^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow SU(M)^{\mathbb{C}} \rceil$$

$$\mathcal{K}_0 \equiv \mathcal{K}(X), \quad X = \log \det \Phi^\dagger \Phi$$

C を導入 = $U(1)^{\mathbb{C}}$ 部分を ungauged

ungauged した分

多様体として複素 1 次元が non-compact 方向に伸びる

最も簡単な複素 1 次元の追加方法:

$$\Phi = \sigma \begin{pmatrix} 1_M \\ \varphi_{Aa} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma \in \mathbb{C}^1 \implies X = M^2 \log |\sigma|^2 + \Psi$$

Ricci tensor:

$$(Ric)_{\mu\nu^*} = -\partial_\mu \partial_{\nu^*} \log \det g_{\kappa\lambda^*}, \quad g_{\mu\nu^*} = \partial_\mu \partial_{\nu^*} \mathcal{K}(X)$$

Ricci-flat condition:

$$(Ric)_{\mu\nu^*} = 0 \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \det g_{\mu\nu^*} = (\text{constant}) \times |F|^2 \\ F = \text{holomorphic function} \end{cases}$$

determinant:

$$\det g_{\mu\nu^*} = \frac{1}{|\sigma|^2} \frac{d^2 \mathcal{K}}{dX^2} \left(\frac{d\mathcal{K}}{dX} \right)^{M(N-M)} \cdot \det \tilde{g}_{ij^*} \quad \left(\partial_i \partial_{j^*} X = \partial_i \partial_{j^*} \Psi \equiv \tilde{g}_{ij^*} \right)$$

Ricci-flat condition は偏微分方程式

一般には解析不能

しかし,

Grassmann $G_{N,M}$ は Einstein-Kähler:

$$-\partial_i \partial_{j^*} \log \det \tilde{g}_{kl^*} = (\widetilde{Ric})_{ij^*} = \mathcal{C} \tilde{g}_{ij^*} = \mathcal{C} \partial_i \partial_{j^*} \Psi$$

$$\rightarrow \det \tilde{g}_{ij^*} = \exp(-\mathcal{C}\Psi)$$

\mathcal{C} : cosmological constant {群 G から決まる ($= N$)}

Ricci-flat condition:

$$(\text{constant}) = e^{-NX} \frac{d}{dX} \left(\frac{d\mathcal{K}}{dX} \right)^{M(N-M)+1}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{K}}{dX} = (\lambda e^{NX} + b)^{\frac{1}{D}}$$

λ : positive real parameter

b : integration constant, 非常に重要な parameter

$$D = M(N - M) + 1$$

特徴

$b \neq 0$ での metric: $\sigma = 0$ で潰れるが curvature は有限

$z^\mu = (\sigma, \varphi^i)$ は座標特異点 ($\sigma = 0$) を持つ

↓

$$\text{座標変換 : } \rho \equiv \frac{\sigma^{MN}}{MN}$$

$\rho = 0$ ($d\rho = 0$) 部分多様体:

$$g_{ij^*}|_{\rho=0} = b^{\frac{1}{D}} \partial_i \partial_{j^*} \Psi \quad \Leftarrow \quad G_{N,M} \text{ の metric そのもの}$$

任意の $\rho \neq 0$ ($d\rho = 0$) 部分多様体も $G_{N,M}$ で構成される

complex line bundle over $G_{N,M}$

$b = 0$: 原点に特異点

↓

$b =$ 特異点回避の parameter

Hermitian Symmetric Spaces:

† 拘束を課す: $G_{2N,N} + \text{Superpotential}$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{2N,N} + \{\varphi^T = \varphi\} &\Rightarrow \frac{Sp(N)}{U(N)} \\ G_{2N,N} + \{\varphi^T = -\varphi\} &\Rightarrow \frac{SO(2N)}{U(N)} \end{aligned}$$

† non-Abelian gauge group を $U(1)$ のみにする ($M = 1$)

$$G_{N,1} \Rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{N-1}$$

† $\mathbb{C}P^{N-1}$ に拘束を課す: $\mathbb{C}P^{N-1} + \text{Superpotential}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{C}P^{N-1} + \{\vec{\phi}^2 = 0\} &\Rightarrow \frac{SO(N)}{SO(N-2) \times U(1)} \equiv Q^{N-2} \\ \mathbb{C}P^{26} + \{\Gamma_{ijk}\phi^i\phi^j\phi^k = 0\} &\Rightarrow \frac{E_6}{SO(10) \times U(1)} \\ \mathbb{C}P^{55} + \{d_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\phi^\alpha\phi^\beta\phi^\gamma\phi^\delta = 0\} &\Rightarrow \frac{E_7}{E_6 \times U(1)} \end{aligned}$$

これらの complex line bundle も同様に構成できる

Summary and Discussions

Gauge theory を用いた compact な Kähler 多様体



$U(1)$ **ungauged** \Rightarrow non-compact Kähler 多様体の導出

Einstein-Kähler \Rightarrow 「Ricci-flat 条件 = 常微分方程式」

座標変換 $\rho \sim \sigma^n \Rightarrow$ 座標特異点消失

積分定数 $b \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 特異点消失

$\rho = 0$ 部分多様体 = 「**compact** Kähler 多様体」



Complex line bundle over compact Kähler manifolds



Non-compact Calabi-Yau manifolds

課題:

多様体の大域的な構造/無限遠の構造

他の Kähler 多様体への応用

超共形場理論の構成

Supergravity/Superstring, D-branes への応用

Compact Kähler manifolds

projective space: $\mathbb{C}P^{N-1} = SU(N)/[SU(N-1) \times U(1)]$

$\vec{\phi} \in \mathbb{C}^N$: $\vec{\phi} \sim \lambda \vec{\phi}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^1$ で同一視

$\vec{\phi}^T = (1, \varphi^i)$, $(i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1)$ 座標系を選択

同一視の下で不変な Kähler potential Ψ :

$$\Psi = c \log \vec{\phi}^\dagger \vec{\phi} = c \log \{1 + |\varphi^i|^2\}, \quad c = \text{constant}$$

quadric surface: $Q^{N-2} = SO(N)/[SO(N-2) \times U(1)]$

$\mathbb{C}P^{N-1} + [\vec{\phi}^2 = 0]$:

$\vec{\phi}^T = (1, \varphi^i, -\frac{1}{2}(\varphi^i)^2)$, $(i = 1, 2, \dots, N-2)$ 座標系を選択

$$\Psi = c \log \vec{\phi}^\dagger \vec{\phi} = c \log \left\{ 1 + |\varphi^i|^2 + \frac{1}{4}(\varphi^i)^2(\varphi^{*j})^2 \right\}$$

例外群: $E_6/[SO(10) \times U(1)]$, $E_7/[E_6 \times U(1)]$

$\mathbb{C}P^{26} + [\Gamma_{ijk}\phi^j\phi^k = 0]$, $\mathbb{C}P^{55} + [d_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\phi^\beta\phi^\gamma\phi^\delta = 0]$:

Γ_{ijk} : rank-3 symmetric tensor invariant under E_6

$d_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$: rank-4 symmetric tensor invariant under E_7

$[E_6]$: $\vec{\phi}^T = (1, \varphi_\alpha, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\varphi C \sigma_A^\dagger \varphi)$, $(\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, 16; A = 1, 2, \dots, 10)$

$$\Psi = c \log \left\{ 1 + |\varphi_\alpha|^2 + \frac{1}{8}|\varphi C \sigma_A^\dagger \varphi|^2 \right\}$$

$[E_7]$: $\vec{\phi}^T = (1, \varphi^i, \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_{ijk}\varphi^j\varphi^k, \frac{1}{6}\Gamma_{ijk}\varphi^i\varphi^j\varphi^k)$, $(i = 1, 2, \dots, 27)$

$$\Psi = c \log \left\{ 1 + |\varphi^i|^2 + \frac{1}{4}|\Gamma_{ijk}\varphi^j\varphi^k|^2 + \frac{1}{36}|\Gamma_{ijk}\varphi^i\varphi^j\varphi^k|^2 \right\}$$

Ricci-flat solution and coordinate transformation:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{K}}{dX} = (\lambda e^{cX} + b)^{\frac{1}{D}}, \quad \rho = \sigma^n/n.$$

Hermitian symmetric spaces:

type	$\mathbb{C} \times G/H$	D	\mathcal{C}	n
AIII ₁	$\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}P^{N-1}$	$1 + (N - 1)$	N	N
AIII ₂	$\mathbb{C} \times G_{N,M}$	$1 + M(N - M)$	N	MN
BDI	$\mathbb{C} \times Q^{N-2}$	$1 + (N - 2)$	$N - 2$	$N - 2$
CI	$\mathbb{C} \times Sp(N)/U(N)$	$1 + \frac{1}{2}N(N + 1)$	$N + 1$	$N(N + 1)$
DIII	$\mathbb{C} \times SO(2N)/U(N)$	$1 + \frac{1}{2}N(N - 1)$	$N - 1$	$N(N - 1)$
EIII	$\mathbb{C} \times E_6/[SO(10) \times U(1)]$	$1 + 16$	12	12
EVII	$\mathbb{C} \times E_7/[E_6 \times U(1)]$	$1 + 27$	18	18

$$D = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C} \times G/H), \quad \mathcal{C} = \frac{1}{2}C_2(G)$$

$$Q^1 \simeq \mathbb{C}P^1 \simeq SO(4)/U(2) \simeq Sp(1)/U(1) \quad \mathbb{C}P^3 \simeq SO(6)/U(3)$$

$$Q^2 \simeq \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1 \quad Q^4 \simeq G_{4,2}$$

$$Q^3 \simeq Sp(2)/U(2) \quad G_{N,M} \simeq G_{N,N-M}$$

Grassmann: $G_{N,M} = U(N)/[U(N-M) \times U(M)]$

$\Phi : N \times M$ matrix, $\Phi \sim \Phi V$ [$V \in U(M)$] で同一視

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1_M \\ \varphi_{Aa} \end{pmatrix}, (A = 1, 2, \dots, N-M; a = 1, 2, \dots, M) \text{ の座標系}$$

同一視の下で不変な Kähler potential Ψ :

$$\Psi = c \log \det \Phi^\dagger \Phi = c \log \det \{1_M + \varphi^\dagger \varphi\}$$

$Sp(N)/U(N)$

$G_{2N,N} + [\varphi^T - \varphi = 0]$:

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1_N \\ \varphi_{ab} \end{pmatrix}, (1 \leq a \leq b \leq N) \text{ の座標系}$$

$$\Psi = c \log \det \Phi^\dagger \Phi = c \log \det \{1_N + \varphi^\dagger \varphi\}$$

$SO(2N)/U(N)$

$G_{2N,N} + [\varphi^T + \varphi = 0]$:

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1_N \\ \varphi_{ab} \end{pmatrix}, (1 \leq a < b \leq N) \text{ の座標系}$$

$$\Psi = c \log \det \Phi^\dagger \Phi = c \log \det \{1_N + \varphi^\dagger \varphi\}$$

Hermitian symmetric spaces

type	G/H	$\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(G/H)$	Kähler potential Ψ
AIII ₁	$\mathbb{C}P^{N-1}$	$N - 1$	$c \log\{1 + \varphi^i ^2\}$
AIII ₂	$G_{N,M}$	$M(N - M)$	$c \log \det\{1_M + \varphi^\dagger \varphi\}$
BDI	Q^{N-2}	$N - 2$	$c \log\{1 + \varphi^i ^2 + \frac{1}{4}(\varphi^i)^2(\varphi^{*j})^2\}$
CI	$\frac{Sp(N)}{U(N)}$	$\frac{1}{2}N(N + 1)$	$c \log \det\{1_N + \varphi^\dagger \varphi\}$
DIII	$\frac{SO(2N)}{U(N)}$	$\frac{1}{2}N(N - 1)$	$c \log \det\{1_N + \varphi^\dagger \varphi\}$
EIII	$\frac{E_6}{SO(10) \times U(1)}$	16	$c \log\{1 + \varphi_\alpha ^2 + \frac{1}{8} \varphi C \sigma_A^\dagger \varphi ^2\}$
EVII	$\frac{E_7}{E_6 \times U(1)}$	27	$c \log\{1 + \varphi^i ^2 + \frac{1}{4} \Gamma_{ijk}\varphi^j\varphi^k ^2 + \frac{1}{36} \Gamma_{ijk}\varphi^i\varphi^j\varphi^k ^2\}$