

Towards a cubic closed string field theory

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Outline: 1. Introduction

Introduction

Hubbard–Stratonovich action

IBL_∞ action

Conclusion

Motivations

String field theory:

- ▶ QFT with infinite number of spacetime fields
- ▶ split string amplitudes into Feynman diagrams
- ▶ motivations:
 - ▶ unified framework: off-shell amplitudes, renormalisation
 - ▶ classical solutions
 - ▶ consistency of string theory
 - ▶ path integral \rightarrow non-perturbative effects

String field theory – definitions

- ▶ CFT Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , string field $\Psi \in \mathcal{H}$
- ▶ (bosonic) classical action

$$S = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{g_s^{n-2}}{n!} \mathcal{V}_n(\Psi^n)$$

g_s : coupling constant

- ▶ string vertex $\mathcal{V}_n : \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

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- ▶ eom and gauge invariance (L_∞ structure)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{g_s^{n-1}}{n!} \ell_n(\Psi^n) = 0, \quad \delta\Psi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{g_s^{n-1}}{n!} \ell_n(\Lambda, \Psi^{n-1})$$

String field

- ▶ Fourier expansion

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sum_r \int \frac{d^D k}{(2\pi)^D} \psi_r(k) |k, r\rangle$$

- ▶ $\psi_r(k)$: spacetime fields
 - ▶ $\{|k, r\rangle\}$: basis of \mathcal{H}
 - ▶ k : spacetime momentum (non-compact dim.)
 - ▶ r : discrete modes (Lorentz indices, compact dim., etc.)
- ▶ classical closed string

$$N_{\text{gh}}(\Psi) = 2, \quad L_0^- |\Psi\rangle = b_0^- |\Psi\rangle = 0$$

String field theory – difficulties

- ▶ infinite number of interactions \rightarrow non-polynomial action
- ▶ definition of vertex \mathcal{V}_n :
 - ▶ n holomorphic function $\{f_{n,i}\}$ (with constraints)
 - ▶ subspace of moduli space $\mathcal{V}_n \subset \mathcal{M}_{0,n}$
 - ▶ gluing with propagators and summing
= single covering of $\mathcal{M}_{0,n}$

\rightarrow no explicit representation for $n > 5$

[[hep-th/9412106, Belopolsky](#)][[hep-th/0408067, Moeller](#)][[hep-th/0609209, Moeller](#)][[1704.01210, Eler-Konopka-Sachs](#)]

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But:

- ▶ general properties understood, used to prove consistency of string theory [[Sen-Zwiebach '94, Sen '15-18, ...](#)]
- ▶ expect progress from [[1806.00449, Headrick-Zwiebach](#)][[1806.00450, Headrick-Zwiebach](#)]

The open string miracle

- ▶ open string: \exists truncation to cubic interactions [Witten '86]

$$\ell_2(A, B) \sim A * B, \quad \forall n > 2: \ell_n = 0$$

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- ▶ many explicit computations:
 - ▶ analytic and level-truncation solutions (tachyon condensation, brane decay, marginal deformations, defects, time-dependent backgrounds. . .)
 - ▶ effective actions
 - ▶ etc.

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There is no covariant BRST invariant single covering of $\mathcal{M}_{0,4}$ built from a symmetric cubic vertex assuming standard plumbing fixture.

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Way out: use auxiliary fields to decompose interactions

1. Hubbard–Stratonovich transformation
2. IBL_∞ structure

Outline: 2. Hubbard–Stratonovich action

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Hubbard–Stratonovich transformation

Hubbard–Stratonovich (intermediate field) representation:

- ▶ originally: many-body physics (condensed matter and nuclear physics)
- ▶ decompose interactions to lower-order interactions through auxiliary fields
- ▶ optimal representation: cubic interactions, quadratic in the physical field, linear in the auxiliary fields

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- ▶ (vector) ϕ^4 , ϕ^{2n} [[1003.1037](#), [Rivasseau-Wang](#)][[1601.02805](#), [Lionni-Rivasseau](#)], matrix and tensor models [[1609.05018](#), [Lionni-Rivasseau](#)]

Scalar ϕ^4 model

- ▶ ϕ^4 action

$$S = - \int d^d x \left(\frac{1}{2} \phi \mathbf{K} \phi + \lambda \phi^4 \right)$$

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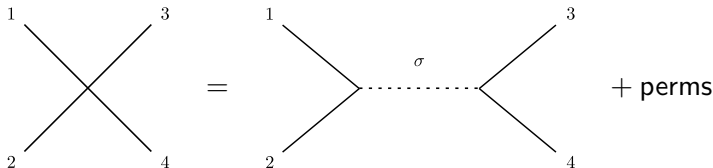
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- ▶ Hubbard–Stratonovich action

$$S_{\text{HS}} = - \int d^d x \left(\frac{1}{2} \phi K \phi - 2\lambda \frac{\sigma^2}{2} + 2\lambda \sigma \phi^2 \right)$$

- ▶ Feynman graphs



Scalar ϕ^4 vector model

- ▶ vector ϕ^4 [Weinberg vol. 2]

$$S = \int dk_1 \cdots dk_4 V_{i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4}(k_1, \dots, k_4) \phi_{i_1}(k_1) \cdots \phi_{i_4}(k_4) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \int dk \phi_i(k) K_{ij}(k) \phi_j(-k)$$

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String field theory

- ▶ string field action to $O(g_s^2)$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V}_2(\Psi^2) + \frac{g_s}{3!} \mathcal{V}_3(\Psi^3) + \frac{g_s^2}{4!} \mathcal{V}_4(\Psi^4)$$

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- ▶ introduce auxiliary field $\Sigma \in \mathcal{H}^{\otimes 2}$

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$$S_{\text{HS}} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V}_2(\Psi^2) + \frac{g_s}{3!} \mathcal{V}_3(\Psi^3) - \frac{g_s^2}{4!} \mathcal{V}_4(\Sigma, \Sigma) + \frac{2g_s^2}{4!} \mathcal{V}_4(\Sigma, \Psi^2)$$

Properties

- ▶ new product $m_2 : \mathcal{H}^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{\otimes 2}$

$$\mathcal{V}_4(A_1, \dots, A_4) = \langle A_1 \otimes A_2 | m_2(A_3, A_4) \rangle$$

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- ▶ Fourier expansion \rightarrow entangled states

$$|\Sigma\rangle = \sum_{r,s} \int \frac{d^D k_1}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{d^D k_2}{(2\pi)^D} \sigma_{rs}(k_1, k_2) |\phi_r(k_1)\rangle \otimes |\phi_s(k_2)\rangle$$

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 - ▶ but: \mathcal{V}_4 contains 4 local coordinates

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 - ▶ same properties as \mathcal{V}'_3 from [Sen-Zwiebach '94]
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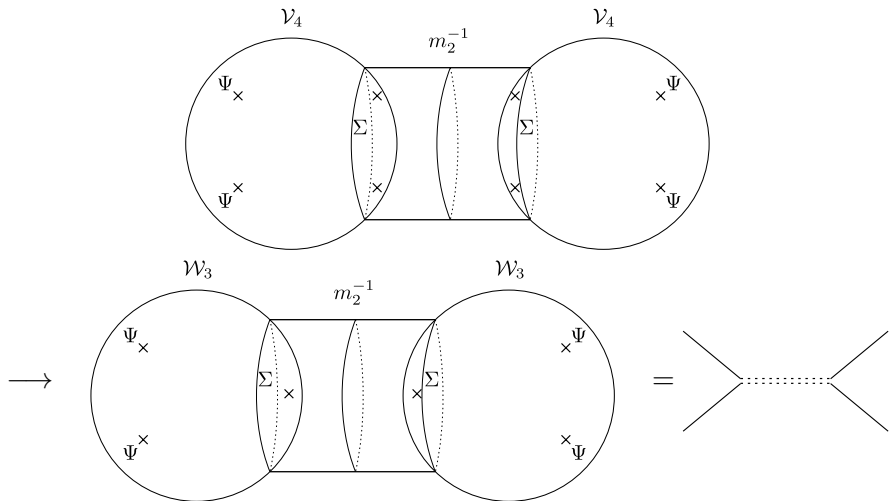
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- ▶ worksheet: insert states of tensor product at different punctures \rightarrow merge them together (no singularities)
 - ▶ \mathcal{V}_4 : glue two punctures with two punctures
 - ▶ \mathcal{W}_2 : glue one puncture with one puncture

Worksheet interpretation (2)



Generalisation

Questions:

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→ will encounter products with more outputs
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⇒ IBL_∞ algebra

Outline: 3. IBL_∞ action

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IBL_∞ algebra

- ▶ symmetric tensor algebra (implicit symmetrization)

$$S\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$$

- ▶ hat: embedding map from $\mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$ to $S\mathcal{H}$

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- ▶ IBL_∞ products $\rho_{m,n} : \mathcal{H}^{\otimes m} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$

$$\hat{\rho} = \sum_{m,n \geq 1} g_s^{m+n-2} \hat{\rho}_{m,n}$$

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- ▶ IBL_∞ relations

$$\hat{p} \circ \hat{p} = 0 \quad \implies \quad \sum_{\substack{m_1+m_2=m+1 \\ n_1+n_2=n+1}} \hat{p}_{m_1,n_1} \circ \hat{p}_{m_2,n_2} = 0$$

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- ▶ induces a BV algebra [1511.01591, Markl-Voronov]

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- ▶ note: generalize at quantum level (new index $g \geq 0$)

IBL_∞ string field theory

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Conjecture 2

There is a parametrization such that the action is cubic in the fields.

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Outline: 4. Conclusion

Introduction

Hubbard–Stratonovich action

IBL_{∞} action

Conclusion

Outlook

Summary: path for constructing a cubic closed string field theory

- ▶ SFT with IBL_∞ algebra
- ▶ algebraic description of SFT with auxiliary fields

If correct:

- ▶ classical solutions (consistent truncation of auxiliary fields)
- ▶ thermal effects (σ saddle point = mean field theory)
- ▶ explicit computations of vertices and amplitudes
- ▶ non-perturbative effects

If not correct:

- ▶ learn more about the structure of SFT
- ▶ if holds up to some order, still useful for perturbative computations