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## Construction of IPI effective action

$\mathcal{H}$ : Hilbert space of CFT satisfying

$$L_0^- |A\rangle = 0, \quad b_0^- |A\rangle = 0 \quad \text{if } |A\rangle \in \mathcal{H}.$$

$$L_0^\pm = L_0 \pm \bar{L}_0, \quad b_0^\pm = b_0 \pm \bar{b}_0, \quad c_0^\pm = \frac{1}{2}(c_0 \pm \bar{c}_0)$$

Given  $|A_1\rangle, \dots, |A_n\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$ , define:

$$\{A_1, \dots, A_n\} \equiv \sum_{g=0}^{\infty} (\mathcal{G}_g)^{2g} \int_{R_{g,n}} \omega_{6g-6+2n}(A_1, \dots, A_n)$$

→ IPI amplitude of  $A_1, \dots, A_n$

Define  $[A_1, \dots, A_n] \in \mathcal{H}$  via

$$\langle A_0 | c_0^- | [A_1, \dots, A_n] \rangle = \{A_0 A_1, \dots, A_n\} \quad \forall A_0.$$

$\langle A|B\rangle$ : BPZ inner product of CFT.

Define ghost no.:

$$b, \bar{b} : -1, \quad c, \bar{c} : 0, \quad \text{matter} : 0.$$

String field  $|\psi\rangle$

→ A state in  $\mathcal{H}$  of ghost no. 2.

If  $\{|\phi_n\rangle\}$  is a basis of  $\mathcal{H}$  of ghost no. 2

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n a_n |\phi_n\rangle$$

↳ dynamical variables.

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$$\sum_n \rightarrow \int d^D k \sum_s$$

↳ discrete quantum nos.

$$\sum_n a_n |\phi_n\rangle = \int d^D k \sum_s a_s(k) |\phi_s(k)\rangle$$

Fourier transform of fields.

IPI action  $S(\psi)$  → should give a number for any given  $|\psi\rangle$ .

$$S(\psi) = \frac{1}{g_s^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \langle \psi | c_0 \mathcal{Q}_B | \psi \rangle + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \{ \psi^n \} \right]$$

$\{ \psi \psi \dots \psi \}$

↳ n-times

$S(\psi)$  is invariant under.

$$\delta |\psi\rangle = \mathcal{Q}_B |\Lambda\rangle + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [\psi^n \Lambda]$$

$|\Lambda\rangle$ : an infinitesimal state of  $\mathcal{H}$  of ghost no. 1.

⇒ ∞ dimensional gauge invariance (includes general coordinate transformation)

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Different choice of  $S_{g,n}$  &  $R_{g,n}$ .

→ different IPI action  $\tilde{S}(\psi)$ .

One can show that  $S(\psi)$  and  $\tilde{S}(\psi)$  are related by field redefinition.

$$S(\psi) = \tilde{S}(f(\psi)) \text{ for some } f(\psi).$$

S-matrix elements.

Naive approach:

- ① Gauge fix.  $b_0^\dagger |\psi\rangle = 0 \rightarrow$  Siegel gauge.
- ② Derive Feynmann rules.
- ③ Compute tree amplitudes, on-shell  
→ Gives us back the usual on-shell amplitudes of string theory with its ~~IR~~ IR divergences.

Correct approach

- ① Find the correct vacuum by solving eqs. of motion:

$$Q_B |\psi\rangle + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} [\psi^{n-1}] = 0.$$

Note:  $n=1 \Rightarrow [ ] \neq 0$  from  $g \geq 1$  terms.

$\Rightarrow |\Psi\rangle = 0$  is not a soln to eqs. of motion.

② If  $|\Psi_{vac}\rangle$  is the soln., define

$$|\Phi\rangle = |\Psi\rangle - |\Psi_{vac}\rangle$$

③ Expand  $S$  in powers of  $\phi$ :

$$\tilde{S}(\phi) = S(|\Psi_{vac}\rangle + |\Phi\rangle)$$

$$= S(|\Psi_{vac}\rangle) + \frac{1}{g_S} [\langle \Phi | \hat{c}_0 \hat{Q}_B | \Phi \rangle$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \{ \Phi^n \}']$$

$$\hat{Q}_B |A\rangle = \hat{Q}_B |A\rangle + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [\Psi_{vac}^n |A\rangle] \frac{1}{n!}$$

$A=2$   
 $\hat{Q}_B=0$

$$\{A_1, \dots, A_n\}' = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \{A_1, \dots, A_n, \Psi_{vac}^m\}$$

for  $n \geq 3$ .

④ Linearized eq. of motion for  $|\Phi\rangle$ :

$$\hat{Q}_B |\Phi\rangle = 0$$

Physical mass.

$\frac{1}{2}$

Soln.  $e^{i(k \cdot x(0))} |\tilde{A}\rangle$

for  $k^2 + m_{ph}^2 = 0$ .

$\hookrightarrow$  discrete q. nos.

⑤ Derive Feynman rules & calculate S-matrix elements using tree amplitude of  $\tilde{S}(\phi)$ .

→ Free from tadpole & mass renormalization divergences.

For  $D \geq 5$  there are also no IR divergences from loops.

In  $D=4$ , <sup>on-shell</sup> there are IR divergences from loops which can be removed by standard QFT method.

Generalization to superstrings (Type II & heterotic)

Focus on heterotic for definiteness.

Matter system:  $(C_L, C_R) = (26, 15)$

Ghost  $b, c, \bar{b}, \bar{c}$   $(C_L, C_R) = (-26, -26)$

~~Ghost~~  $\beta, \gamma$   $(C_L, C_R) = (0, 11)$

$\beta, \gamma$   
Commuting.

"Bosonization"

$$\gamma = \eta e^\phi, \quad \beta = 2\bar{\xi} e^{-\phi}$$

$(\bar{\xi}, \eta)$ : fermions.  $\phi$ : scalar.

Ghost no:  $c, \bar{c}, \gamma = 1$   
 $b, \bar{b}, \beta = -1$

$$\eta: 1, \quad \bar{\xi}: -1, \quad \phi_\phi: 0.$$

Picture no:  $e^{2\phi}: 2, \quad \bar{\xi}: 1, \quad \eta: -1.$

$$\gamma: 0, \quad \beta: 0.$$

NS sector states: picture no.  $-1$

R sector states: picture no.  $-1/2$

On genus  $g$  need total picture no.

$$(2g-2).$$

A genus  $g$  amplitude with  $m$  NS-sector states and  $n$  R-sector states need insertion of an operator of

$$\text{picture no. } 2g-2+m+\frac{n}{2}.$$

Achieved with the help of picture changing operator  $X(z) = \{g_3, \bar{z}(z)\}$ .

Need  $m + \frac{n}{2} + 2g - 2$  insertions of  $X$  at

$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{m + \frac{n}{2} + 2g - 2}$ .

Off-shell amplitude depends on  $y_i$ 's.

$P_{g,n}$  now contain data on  $y_i$ 's.

Fiber direction: ~~the~~ <sup>system</sup> Coordinates  $w$  around punctures and  $y_i$ 's.

Plumbing fixture induces PGO locations on  $\Sigma_{g_1+g_2, n_1+n_2-2}$  from  $\Sigma_{g_1, n_1}$  and  $\Sigma_{g_2, n_2}$ .

Exception: If the puncture where surfaces are glued are Ramond punctures then we need ~~extra~~ one extra insertion on  $\Sigma_{g,n}$ .  $\rightarrow$  exercise

Taken to be  $X_0 = \oint_{\omega} \frac{dw}{w} X(w)$ .

$\hookrightarrow$  A contour around the, puncture. glued

Choice of  $S_{g,n}$  should respect this.

Definition of  $\omega_p$  vs similar.

Additional information needed: Contraction of  $\omega_p$  with  $n$  tangent vectors  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i}$ .

Result: Replace  $X(y_i)$  by  $-\partial \bar{z}(y_i)$ .

IPI amplitude:

$$\{A_1, \dots, A_n\} = \sum_{g=0}^{\infty} (g_s)^{2g} \int_{R_{g,n}} \omega_{g-6+2n}(A_1, \dots, A_n)$$

$[A_1, \dots, A_n] \Rightarrow$  defined similarly.

String field  $|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi_{NS}\rangle + |\Psi_R\rangle$

ghost no. 2  
picture no. -1

ghost no. 2  
picture no. -1/2

IPI equation of motion:

$$Q_B |\Psi\rangle + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} g [\Psi^{n-1}] = 0$$

$g = 1$  on NS-sector,  $X_0$  on R-sector.

Gauge invariance

$$\delta |\Psi\rangle = Q_B |\Lambda\rangle + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} g [\Psi^n \Lambda]$$

$\Rightarrow$  includes local SUSY and general coordinate transformation.



References.

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