

Long String Scattering in $c = 1$ String Theory

Victor A. Rodriguez

Harvard University

with B. Balthazar, X. Yin [[1705.07151](#),[1810.07233](#)]

Strings 2019

July 9

$c = 1$ String Theory

Worldsheet theory

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X^0 & + & c = 25 \text{ Liouville CFT} & + & b, c \text{ ghosts} \\ \text{(time)} & & \text{(space)} & & \end{array}$$

$c = 1$ String Theory

Worldsheet theory

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X^0 & + & c = 25 \text{ Liouville CFT} & + & b, c \text{ ghosts} \\ \text{(time)} & & \text{(space)} & & \end{array}$$

Liouville CFT

- spectrum: scalar Virasoro primaries

$$V_P \text{ with } P \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \text{ and weight } h = 1 + P^2.$$

$c = 1$ String Theory

Worldsheet theory

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X^0 & + & c = 25 \text{ Liouville CFT} & + & b, c \text{ ghosts} \\ \text{(time)} & & \text{(space)} & & \end{array}$$

Liouville CFT

- spectrum: scalar Virasoro primaries

$$V_P \text{ with } P \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \text{ and weight } h = 1 + P^2.$$

- OPE coefficients: given by the DOZZ formula



$$\mathcal{C}(P_1, P_2, P_3) = \text{Known}$$

This is all the data you need to compute any correlation function in Liouville theory.

$c = 1$ String Theory

BRST cohomology representatives

$$\mathcal{V}_\omega^\pm = g_s : e^{\pm i\omega X^0} : V_{P=\omega/2}$$

are called “tachyons”, and they are massless.

$c = 1$ String Theory

BRST cohomology representatives

$$\mathcal{V}_\omega^\pm = g_s : e^{\pm i\omega X^0} : V_{P=\omega/2}$$

are called “tachyons”, and they are massless.

Lagrangian

$$S_L[\phi] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\Sigma d^2\sigma \sqrt{g} \left(g^{mn} \partial_m \phi \partial_n \phi + 2R\phi + 4\pi\mu e^{2\phi} \right)$$

Spacetime picture:

weak coupling ϕ
strong coupling

$c = 1$ String Theory

BRST cohomology representatives

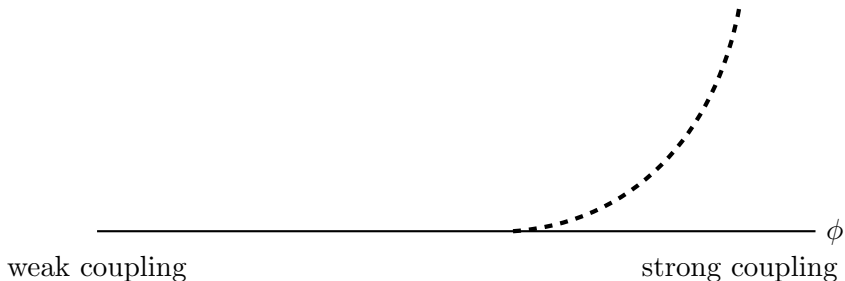
$$\mathcal{V}_\omega^\pm = g_s : e^{\pm i\omega X^0} : V_{P=\omega/2}$$

are called “tachyons”, and they are massless.

Lagrangian

$$S_L[\phi] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\Sigma d^2\sigma \sqrt{g} \left(g^{mn} \partial_m \phi \partial_n \phi + 2R\phi + 4\pi\mu e^{2\phi} \right)$$

Spacetime picture:



$c = 1$ String Theory

BRST cohomology representatives

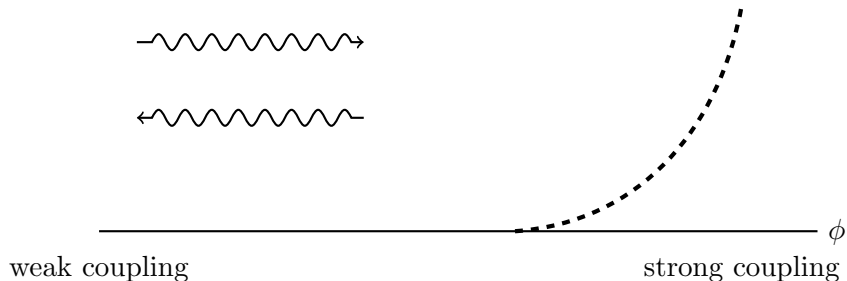
$$\mathcal{V}_\omega^\pm = g_s : e^{\pm i\omega X^0} : V_{P=\omega/2}$$

are called “tachyons”, and they are massless.

Lagrangian

$$S_L[\phi] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\Sigma d^2\sigma \sqrt{g} \left(g^{mn} \partial_m \phi \partial_n \phi + 2R\phi + 4\pi\mu e^{2\phi} \right)$$

Spacetime picture:



D-branes, BCFT, in $c = 1$ string theory

Conformal boundary conditions in Liouville theory.

D-branes, BCFT, in $c = 1$ string theory

Conformal boundary conditions in Liouville theory.

- ZZ-brane (D0-brane)

D-branes, BCFT, in $c = 1$ string theory

Conformal boundary conditions in Liouville theory.

- ZZ-brane (D0-brane)
- FZZT-brane (D1-brane), labeled by $s \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

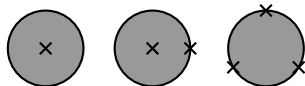
D-branes, BCFT, in $c = 1$ string theory

Conformal boundary conditions in Liouville theory.

- ZZ-brane (D0-brane)
- FZZT-brane (D1-brane), labeled by $s \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

spectrum $\psi_P^{s_1, s_2}$, with $P \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

OPE
coefficients



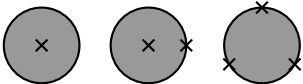
Known

D-branes, BCFT, in $c = 1$ string theory

Conformal boundary conditions in Liouville theory.

- ZZ-brane (D0-brane)
- FZZT-brane (D1-brane), labeled by $s \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

spectrum $\psi_P^{s_1, s_2}$, with $P \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

OPE coefficients  Known

Open strings on FZZT branes are represented by (Neumann boundary conditions for X^0)

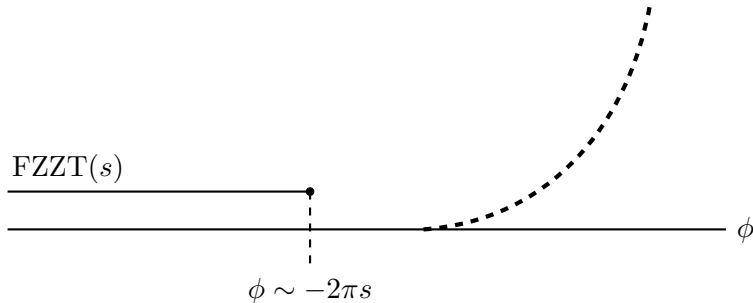
$$\Psi_{\omega}^{s_1, s_2 \pm} = g_o * e^{\pm i\omega X^0} * \psi_{P=\omega}^{s_1, s_2}$$

D-branes, BCFT, in $c = 1$ string theory

Conformal boundary conditions in Liouville theory.

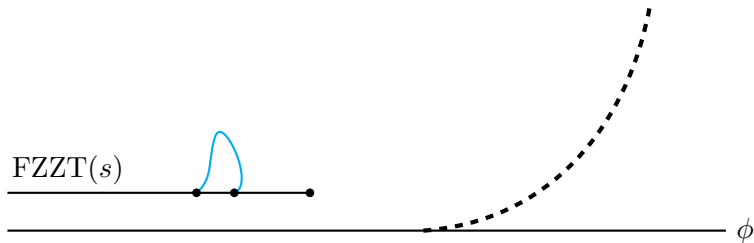
- ZZ-brane (D0-brane)
- FZZT-brane (D1-brane), labeled by $s \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

Spacetime interpretation:



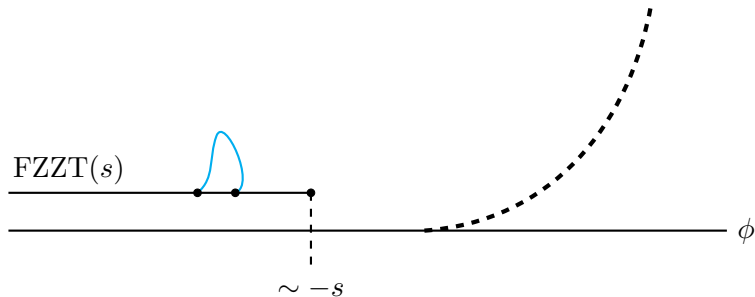
Long strings in $c = 1$ string theory

Today we will study the dual of the FZZT brane, indirectly.



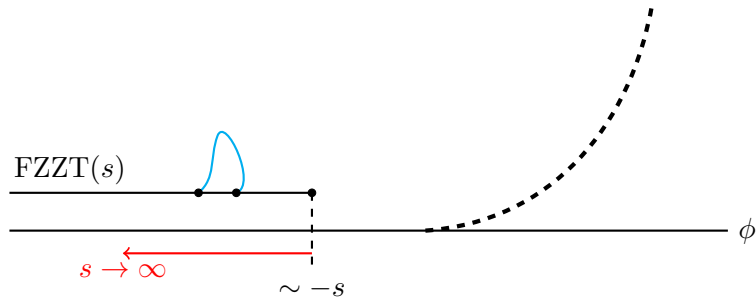
Long strings in $c = 1$ string theory

Today we will study the dual of the FZZT brane, indirectly.



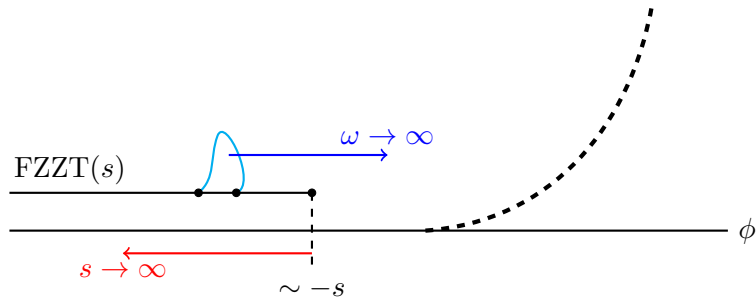
Long strings in $c = 1$ string theory

Today we will study the dual of the FZZT brane, indirectly.



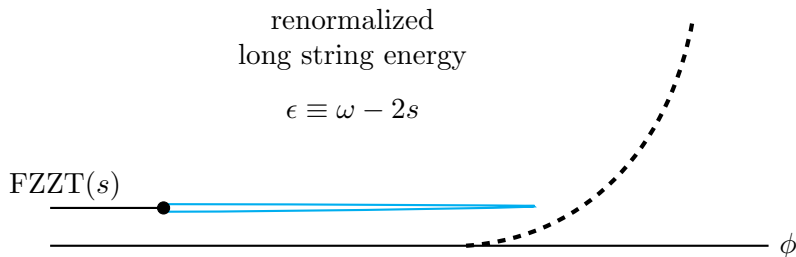
Long strings in $c = 1$ string theory

Today we will study the dual of the FZZT brane, indirectly.



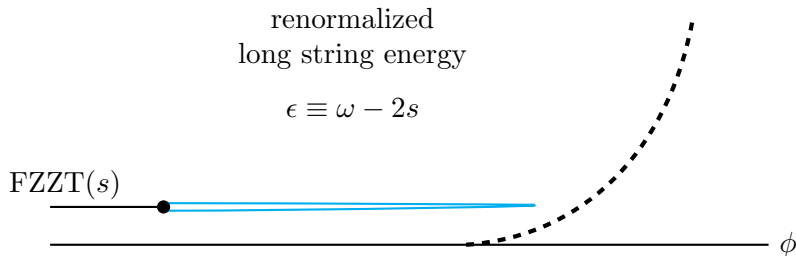
Long strings in $c = 1$ string theory

Today we will study the dual of the FZZT brane, indirectly.

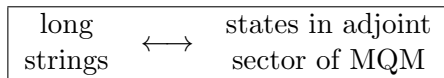


Long strings in $c = 1$ string theory

Today we will study the dual of the FZZT brane, indirectly.



Proposal [[Maldacena](#)]



$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **worldsheet**

Amplitude describing the decay of a long string by emitting a closed string:

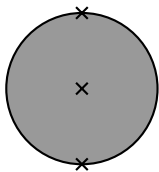
$$\begin{array}{c} \epsilon_1 \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \epsilon_2 \\ \hline \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \omega_3 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **worldsheet**

Amplitude describing the decay of a long string by emitting a closed string:

$$\begin{array}{c} \epsilon_1 \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \epsilon_2 \\ \hline \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \omega_3 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

The worldsheet diagram to be computed is

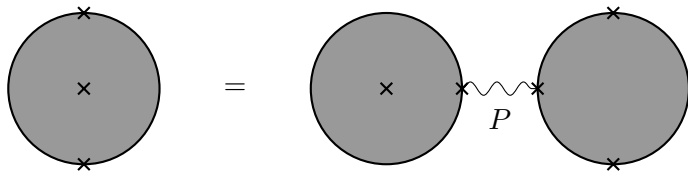


$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **worldsheet**

Amplitude describing the decay of a long string by emitting a closed string:

$$\begin{array}{c} \epsilon_1 \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \epsilon_2 \\ \hline \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \omega_3 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

The worldsheet diagram to be computed is

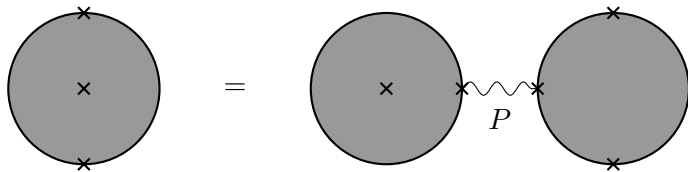


$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **worldsheet**

Amplitude describing the decay of a long string by emitting a closed string:

$$\begin{array}{c} \epsilon_1 \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \epsilon_2 \\ \hline \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \omega_3 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

The worldsheet diagram to be computed is



$$\lim_{\substack{s \rightarrow \infty \\ \epsilon_i \text{ fixed}}} \int (\text{moduli}) \int_0^\infty dP \mathcal{R}^s \times C^{s,s,s} \times \text{conformal block}$$

Matrix Model

Quantum mechanics of an $N \times N$ Hermitian matrix M , with Hamiltonian

$$H = \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{2} P^2 - \frac{1}{2} M^2 \right]$$

Matrix Model

Quantum mechanics of an $N \times N$ Hermitian matrix M , with Hamiltonian

$$H = \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{2} P^2 - \frac{1}{2} M^2 \right]$$

Following standard procedure, going to polar coordinates $M = \Omega^\dagger \Lambda \Omega$, one obtains

$$H' = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left[-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda_i^2} - \lambda_i^2 + 2\mu \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{R_{ij} R_{ji}}{(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)^2}$$

singlet nonsinglet

Matrix Model

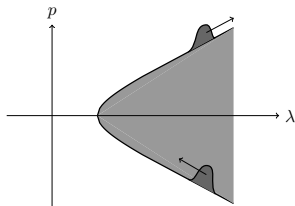
Quantum mechanics of an $N \times N$ Hermitian matrix M , with Hamiltonian

$$H = \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{2} P^2 - \frac{1}{2} M^2 \right]$$

Following standard procedure, going to polar coordinates $M = \Omega^\dagger \Lambda \Omega$, one obtains

$$H' = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left[-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda_i^2} - \lambda_i^2 + 2\mu \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{R_{ij} R_{ji}}{(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)^2}$$

singlet nonsinglet



↑
long strings

$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **Matrix Model**

The **long string state** in MQM.

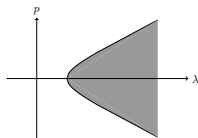
$$\begin{aligned} |w\rangle &\equiv \psi_{ij}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N) |ij\rangle \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} w(\lambda_1) & & \\ & w(\lambda_2) & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \psi_0(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N) \end{aligned}$$

$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **Matrix Model**

The long string state in MQM.

$$\begin{aligned} |w\rangle &\equiv \psi_{ij}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N) |ij\rangle \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} w(\lambda_1) & & & \\ & w(\lambda_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & w(\lambda_N) \end{pmatrix} \psi_0(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N) \end{aligned}$$

$w(\lambda)$ to be solved for
[Fidkowski]



It is a zero weight state, and is invariant under $S'_N: \lambda_i \leftrightarrow \lambda_j$ and $i \leftrightarrow j$.

$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **Matrix Model**

We now compute

$$\underline{\underline{|w_{E_1}\rangle}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underline{\underline{|w_{E_2}\rangle}} \quad + \quad \underbrace{b_{\omega_3}^\dagger |\psi_0\rangle}$$

$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **Matrix Model**

We now compute

$$\underline{\underline{|w_{E_1}\rangle}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underline{\underline{|w_{E_2}\rangle}} \quad + \quad \underbrace{b_{\omega_3}^\dagger |\psi_0\rangle}$$

using the Born approximation:

$$\mathcal{A}_{L \rightarrow L+C}^{\text{tree}} = -2\pi i \langle w_{E_2} | b_{\omega_3} H'_{int} | w_{E_1} \rangle = \dots$$

$L \rightarrow L + C$ amplitude from the **Matrix Model**

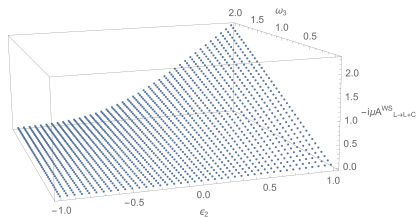
We now compute

$$\underline{\underline{|w_{E_1}\rangle}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{\underline{|w_{E_2}\rangle}} \quad + \quad \underbrace{b_{\omega_3}^\dagger |\psi_0\rangle}$$

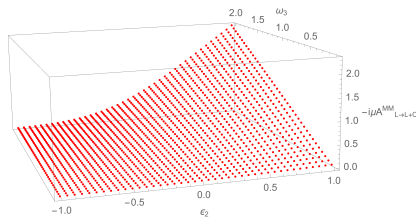
using the Born approximation:

$$\mathcal{A}_{L \rightarrow L+C}^{\text{tree}} = -2\pi i \langle w_{E_2} | b_{\omega_3} H'_{\text{int}} | w_{E_1} \rangle = \dots$$

Results agree!



(a) Worksheet



(b) Matrix Model

Future directions

- Understanding the MM dual of the FZZT brane itself. Add fundamental and anti-fundamental dofs to the matrix model. Is there a collective field theory one can write down?
- Non-perturbative effects mediated by **ZZ-instantons** (Dirichlet for X^0 and ZZ for Liouville), corresponding to the tunneling of fermions across the inverted quadratic potential. [very soon!]

Future directions

- Understanding the MM dual of the FZZT brane itself. Add fundamental and anti-fundamental dofs to the matrix model. Is there a collective field theory one can write down?
- Non-perturbative effects mediated by **ZZ-instantons** (Dirichlet for X^0 and ZZ for Liouville), corresponding to the tunneling of fermions across the inverted quadratic potential. [very soon!]

Thank you!