

# D-branes and Closed String Field Theory

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***Komaba2007***

**Recent Developments in Strings and Fields**

**On the occasion of T.Yoneya's 60th birthday**

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## §1 Introduction

### D-branes in string field theory

- D-branes can be realized as soliton solutions in open string field theory

A.Sen,.....  
Okawa's talk

- D-branes in closed string field theory?

Hashimoto and Hata

HIKKO

$$I = \Psi K \Psi + g \Psi^3 + \underline{c \langle B | \Psi \rangle}$$

◆A BRS invariant source term

◆c is arbitrary

# D-branes in SFT for noncritical strings

SFT for  $c=0$

Kawai and N.I., Jevicki and Rodrigues

String Field  $\psi(l) \sim \text{Tr} e^{lM} \sim \text{Oval} \quad l$

## String Field Theory ~ Collective Field Theory in MM

creation operator  $\bar{\psi}(l)$

annihilation operator  $\psi(l)$

Jevicki and  
Sakita

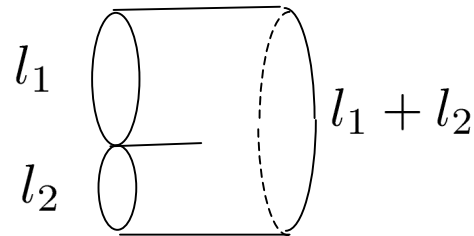
$$[\psi(l), \bar{\psi}(l')] = \delta(l - l')$$

$$\psi(l)|0\rangle = \langle 0|\psi^\dagger(l) = 0$$

$t$  : fictitious time for stochastic quantization

$H$  : Fokker – Planck Hamiltonian

$$H = \int_0^\infty dl_1 \int_0^\infty dl_2 (l_1 + l_2) \psi^\dagger(l_1 + l_2) \psi(l_1) \psi(l_2) + g_s^2 \int_0^\infty dl_1 \int_0^\infty dl_2 l_1 l_2 \psi^\dagger(l_1) \psi^\dagger(l_2) \psi(l_1 + l_2) + \int_0^\infty dl \rho(l) \psi^\dagger(l)$$



joining-splitting interactions

## loop amplitudes

$$\langle w(l_1) \cdots w(l_n) \rangle = \langle 0 | \psi(l_1) \cdots \psi(l_n) | \Psi \rangle \quad (|\Psi\rangle = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-tH} |0\rangle)$$

## Virasoro constraints

FKN, DVV

$$T(l) | \Psi \rangle = 0$$

$$T(l) = \int_0^l dl' \psi(l') \psi(l - l') + g_s^2 \int_0^\infty dl' l' \bar{\psi}(l') \psi(l + l') + \rho(l)_4$$

## Solitonic operators

Fukuma and Yahikozawa  
Hanada, Hayakawa, Kawai, Kuroki,  
Matsuo, Tada and N.I.

$$\int d\zeta \mathcal{V}_{\pm}(\zeta)$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\pm}(\zeta) = \exp\left(\pm g_s \int_0^{\infty} dl e^{-\zeta l} \bar{\psi}(l)\right) \exp\left(\mp \frac{2}{g_s} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dl}{l} e^{\zeta l} \psi(l)\right)$$

$$[T(l), \mathcal{V}_{\pm}(\zeta)] = \partial_{\zeta}(\cdot) \longrightarrow T(l) \int d\zeta \mathcal{V}_{\pm}(\zeta) |\Psi\rangle = 0$$

state with D(-1)-brane  
ghost D-brane

these solitonic operators reproduce amplitudes with  
ZZ-branes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c.f.} \quad T &\sim -\frac{1}{2}(\partial\varphi(\zeta))^2 \\ \mathcal{V}_{\pm}(\zeta) &\sim : e^{\pm\sqrt{2}i\varphi(\zeta)} : \end{aligned}$$

◆ Can one construct such solitonic operators in SFT for critical strings?



Similar construction is possible for OSp invariant string field theory

## Plan of the talk

§2 OSp invariant string field theory

§3 Idempotency equation

§4 Solitonic states

§5 Conclusion and discussion

## §2 OSp invariant string field theory

light-cone gauge SFT  $(t, \alpha, X^i)$   $(t = x^+, \alpha = 2p^+, i = 1, \dots, 24)$

$$I = \int dt \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int \langle \Phi | \left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H \right) | \Phi \rangle + \frac{2g}{3} \int \langle V_3(1, 2, 3) | \Phi \rangle_1 | \Phi \rangle_2 | \Phi \rangle_3 \right]$$

O(25, 1) symmetry



OSp invariant SFT = light-cone SFT with  $(t, \alpha, X^i, X^{25}, X^{26}, \underline{C}, \bar{C})$

Grassmann

Siegel, Uehara, Neveu, West,  
Zwiebach, Kugo, ....

OSp(27, 1|2) symmetry

$$X^{25}, X^{26}, C, \bar{C} \rightarrow c = 0$$

## OSp theory $\rightsquigarrow$ covariant string theory with extra time and length

$$(t, \alpha, X^i, X^{25}, X^{26}, C, \bar{C}) \sim (t, \alpha, X^\mu, b, c, \tilde{b}, \tilde{c}) \quad (\mu = 1, 2, \dots, 26)$$

$$C(\tau, \sigma) = C_0 + 2i\pi_0\tau - i \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} (\gamma_n e^{-n(\tau+i\sigma)} + \tilde{\gamma}_n e^{-n(\tau-i\sigma)})$$

$$\bar{C}(\tau, \sigma) = \bar{C}_0 - 2i\bar{\pi}_0\tau + i \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} (\bar{\gamma}_n e^{-n(\tau+i\sigma)} + \tilde{\bar{\gamma}}_n e^{-n(\tau-i\sigma)})$$

$$\gamma_n = in\alpha c_n, \quad \bar{\gamma}_n = \frac{1}{\alpha} b_n, \quad \text{etc.}$$

### BRS symmetry

BRS transformation  $\sim J^{C^-} \in OSp$

$$\delta_B \Phi = M^{C^-} \Phi + g \Phi * \Phi$$

$$M^{C^-} \sim Q_B^{st} - i\pi_0(\partial_\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha})$$

the string field Hamiltonian is BRS exact



OSp theory  $\rightsquigarrow$  Parisi-Sourlas, stochastic quantization  
Marinari-Parisi for  $c=0$

Green's functions of BRS  
invariant observables  $\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \cdots \mathcal{O}_n \rangle$  = Green's functions in 26D  
↓  
S-matrix elements in 26D  
//

S-matrix elements derived from the light-cone gauge SFT

different from the usual formulation, but

- string length
  - joining-splitting interaction
  - extra time variable
  - etc.
- similar to noncritical SFT

Can we construct solitonic operators?

## §3 Idempotency equation

$$\begin{array}{c} l_1 \\ l_2 \end{array} \text{Cylinder} \quad l_1 + l_2 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} (\alpha_1, | \rangle_{X,1}) \\ (\alpha_2, | \rangle_{X,2}) \end{array} \text{Cylinder} \quad (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, | \rangle_{X,3})$$

we need to consider boundary states

### idempotency equation

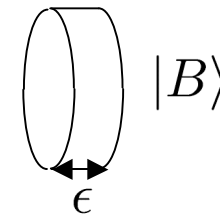
$$\begin{array}{c} \langle B| \\ \langle B| \end{array} \text{Cylinder} \quad \propto \quad \langle B| \text{Cylinder}$$

$$\langle V_3 | B \rangle | B \rangle \propto \frac{1}{\epsilon^\gamma} | B \rangle$$

Kishimoto, Matsuo, Watanabe

▪ regularization

$$|B\rangle \rightarrow e^{-\epsilon H} |B\rangle$$



## Boundary states in OSp theory

$|B(l)\rangle$  the boundary state for a flat Dp-brane

$$P^\mu(\sigma)|B(l)\rangle = X^i(\sigma)|B(l)\rangle = C(\sigma)|B(l)\rangle = \bar{C}(\sigma)|B(l)\rangle = 0$$
$$\alpha|B(l)\rangle = l|B(l)\rangle$$

- BRS invariant regularization

$$|B(l)\rangle \rightarrow |B(l)\rangle^\epsilon = e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{|\alpha|}(L_0 + \tilde{L}_0 - 2)}|B(l)\rangle$$

$${}^\epsilon\langle B(l)|B(l')\rangle^\epsilon \sim l'\delta(l+l')e^{\frac{\pi^2}{\epsilon}|l|} \quad (\epsilon \sim 0)$$

- normalized state:

$$|n(l)\rangle = |B(l)\rangle^\epsilon e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2\epsilon}|l|}$$

$$|\Phi\rangle = \int_0^\infty dl \left[ |n(l)\rangle \phi(l) + |n(-l)\rangle \bar{\phi}(l) + \dots \right]$$

light-cone quantization



orthogonal to  $|n(l)\rangle$

$$[\phi(l), \bar{\phi}(l')] = \frac{1}{l} \delta(l - l')$$

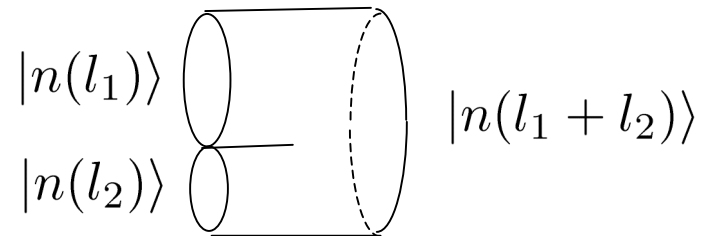
$$(\phi(l))^\dagger = \bar{\phi}(l)$$

$$\phi(l)|0\rangle\rangle = \langle\langle 0|\bar{\phi}(l) = 0 \quad |0\rangle\rangle : \text{vacuum}$$

this part of the theory looks quite similar to SFT for  $c=0$

$$\frac{1}{l} \psi(l) \sim \phi(l)$$

$$\psi^\dagger(l) \sim \bar{\phi}(l)$$



Virasoro constraints  $\sim$  BRS invariance

we may be able to construct solitonic operators

## §4 Solitonic states

$$|D\rangle\rangle \equiv \int d\zeta \mathcal{V}(\zeta)|0\rangle\rangle \quad \text{BRS invariant state}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{\pm}(\zeta) = \lambda \exp \left[ \underline{\pm\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\infty} dl e^{-\zeta l} \bar{\phi}(l) \right] \exp \left[ \underline{\mp\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\infty} dl' e^{\zeta l'} \phi(l') \right] e^{\pm \frac{c\epsilon^2}{\sqrt{2}g} \left( \zeta + \frac{\pi^2}{2\epsilon} \right)^2}$$

these coefficients are fixed by BRS invariance

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_B |D\rangle\rangle &= \int d\zeta \delta_B \mathcal{V}(\zeta) |0\rangle\rangle \\ &= \int d\zeta \partial_{\zeta} (\cdot) |0\rangle\rangle \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

more generally

$$\left( \int d\zeta \mathcal{V}(\zeta) \right)^n |0\rangle\rangle \quad \text{BRS invariant}$$

## amplitudes

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \cdots \mathcal{O}_n \rangle = \langle\langle 0 | T \mathcal{O}_1 \cdots \mathcal{O}_n | 0 \rangle\rangle \longrightarrow \text{S-matrix elements}$$

$$\text{with D-branes} \quad |0\rangle\rangle \rightarrow |D\rangle\rangle = \int d\zeta \mathcal{V}(\zeta) |0\rangle\rangle$$

## vacuum amplitude

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \langle\langle D | e^{-iT\hat{H}} | D \rangle\rangle$$

## perturbative calculation

$$\int d\zeta \mathcal{V}_{\pm}(\zeta) = \lambda \int d\zeta e^{\pm\sqrt{2}\zeta} \int_0^{\infty} dl e^{-\zeta l} \bar{\phi}(l) e^{\mp\sqrt{2}\zeta} \int_0^{\infty} dl' e^{\zeta l'} \phi(l') e^{\pm \frac{C\epsilon^2}{\sqrt{2}g} \left(\zeta + \frac{\pi^2}{2\epsilon}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{saddle point approximation} \quad \zeta = -\frac{\pi^2}{2\epsilon}$$

$$|n(l)\rangle e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2\epsilon}|l|} \rightarrow |B(l)\rangle^{\epsilon}$$

$$\langle\langle D|e^{-iT\hat{H}}|D\rangle\rangle \sim \exp[2^2 \times \text{cylinder amplitude for 1 D-brane}]$$

$|D\rangle\rangle$  should be identified with the state with two D-branes or ghost D-branes

(Okuda, Takayanagi)

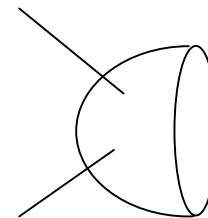
- no  $T$  dependence
- $\zeta \sim$  constant open string tachyon background

$$e^{-\zeta l}|B\rangle$$

▪ disk amplitude

$\mathcal{V}_+$   $\rightarrow$  D-branes

$\mathcal{V}_-$   $\rightarrow$  ghost D-branes



Baba, Murakami, N.I.  
to appear

## §5 Conclusion and discussion

◆D-brane  $\longleftrightarrow$  BRS invariant state in OSp invariant SFT

◆other amplitudes

◆similar construction for superstrings

we need to construct OSp SFT for superstrings first

◆1 D-brane ?

◆ghost D-branes  $\sim$  annihilation operators for D-branes  
?