

ZZ Instantons and the Non-Perturbative Dual of $c = 1$ String Theory

Bruno Balthazar

arXiv:1907.07688 with V. A. Rodriguez and X. Yin

Harvard University

July 29, 2019

Introduction

- ▶ In this talk I will review one of the oldest examples of a holographic duality, between a string theory in $1+1d$ and a matrix quantum mechanics.
- ▶ I will compute non-perturbative contributions to closed string scattering amplitudes.
- ▶ This will allow us to propose the exact non-perturbative quantum dual of $c = 1$ string theory.

$c = 1$ Worldsheet CFT

Worldsheet CFT consists of

- ▶ Timelike free boson, X^0

$c = 1$ Worksheet CFT

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- ▶ $c = 25$ Liouville CFT, ϕ

Liouville CFT semiclassical action

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

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- ▶ Ghost CFT, b, c

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Spatial background

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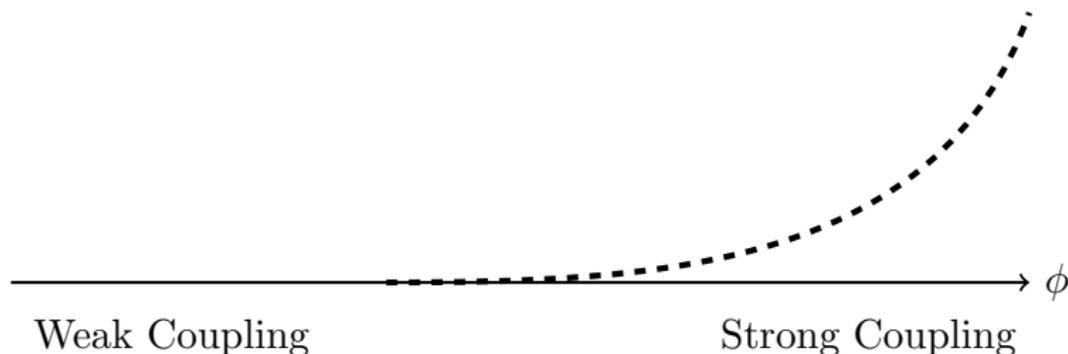


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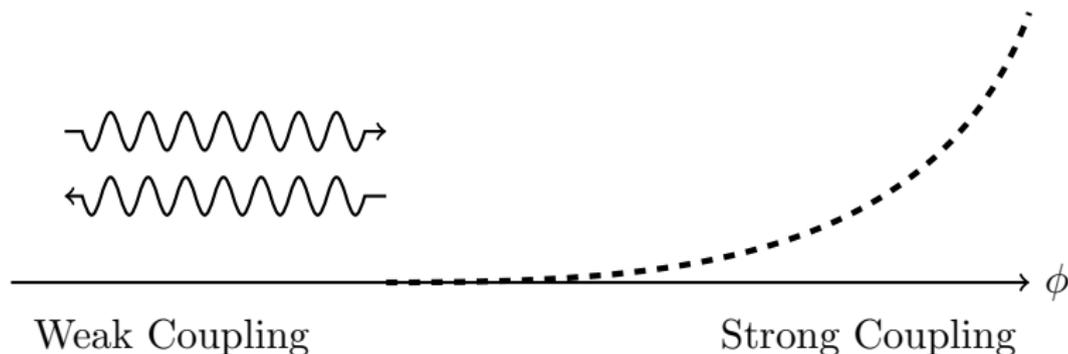
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An exponential tachyonic potential 'cuts off' the strongly coupled region.

$c = 1$ Worksheet CFT

Let's look at the spatial background more closely

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



- ▶ Theory is weakly coupled when $\phi \ll -1$ and strongly coupled when $\phi \gg 1$.
- ▶ An exponential tachyonic potential 'cuts off' the strongly coupled region.
- ▶ States in the theory are scattering states.

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$c = 25$ Liouville CFT:

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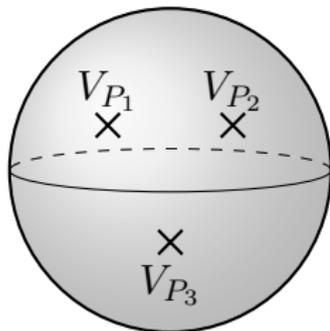
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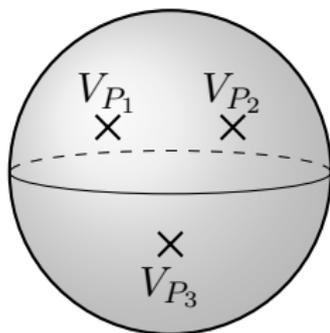
- ▶ Virasoro primaries form a continuous of scalar operators $V_{P \geq 0}$, $\Delta_P = 2 + 2P^2$
- ▶ 3-point functions on the sphere are given by the DOZZ formula $C(P_1, P_2, P_3)$



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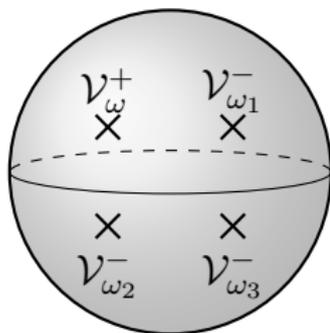
In/out closed strings:

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

Massless!

$c = 1$ Worksheet CFT

1 \rightarrow 3 scattering amplitude:



$$S(\omega \rightarrow \omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3) = \int d^2 z \langle \mathcal{V}_{\omega}^{+}(z, \bar{z}) \mathcal{V}_{\omega_1}^{-}(0) \mathcal{V}_{\omega_2}^{-}(1) \mathcal{V}_{\omega_3}^{-}(\infty) \rangle_{S_2}$$

$c = 1$ Worksheet CFT

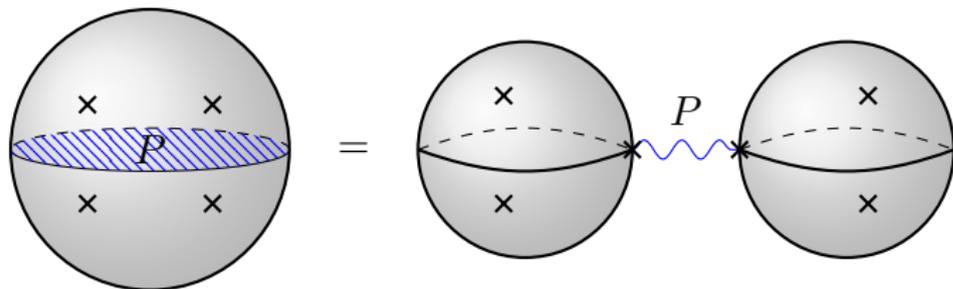
- ▶ Liouville CFT 4-point function

$$\left\langle V_{P=\frac{\omega}{2}}(z, \bar{z}) V_{P=\frac{\omega_1}{2}}(0) V_{P=\frac{\omega_2}{2}}(1) V_{P=\frac{\omega_3}{2}}(\infty) \right\rangle_{S_2, \text{Liouville}}$$

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$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{dP}{\pi} C\left(\frac{\omega}{2}, \frac{\omega_1}{2}, P\right) C\left(\frac{\omega_2}{2}, \frac{\omega_3}{2}, P\right) F_P(z) F_P(\bar{z})$$

Computed numerically!

Dual Matrix Model

There is a dual description in terms of a suitable $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit of a $U(N)$ gauged matrix quantum mechanics.

$$H = \text{Tr} \left(\frac{1}{2} P^2 + V(X) \right), \quad X \in \text{Herm}_{N \times N}$$

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Restrict to $U(N)$ singlet states

$$X = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N), \quad \Psi(X) = \hat{\Psi}(\lambda_i)$$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda_i^2} + V(\lambda_i) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j}^N \frac{1}{\lambda_i - \lambda_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_i}$$

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The linear derivative term can be removed by a similarity transformation

$$\tilde{H} = \Delta \hat{H} \Delta^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{2} p_i^2 + V(\lambda_i) \right), \quad \tilde{\Psi}(\lambda_i) = \Delta(\lambda_i) \hat{\Psi}(\lambda_i)$$

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System of N non-relativistic non-interacting fermions!

Dual Matrix Model

Consider

$$V(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 + g\lambda^4$$

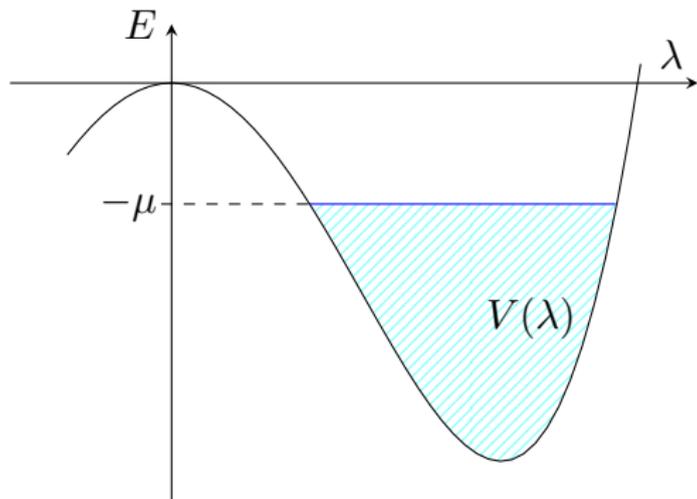
with a chemical potential $-\mu$.

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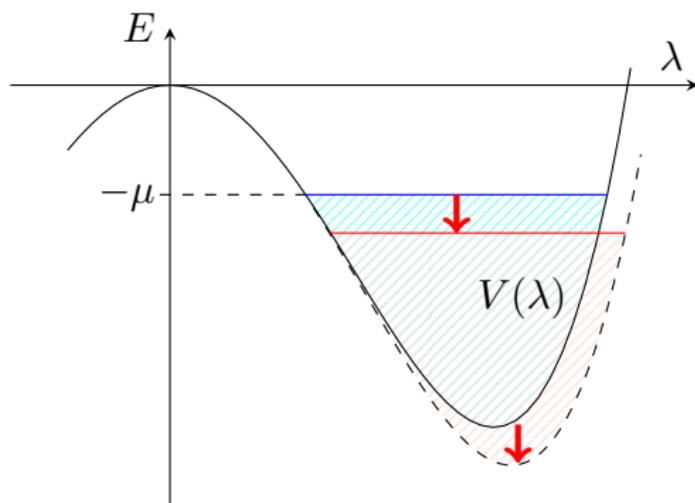
Now take the *double-scaling limit*, $g \rightarrow 0$ and $N \rightarrow \infty$ while keeping μ fixed.

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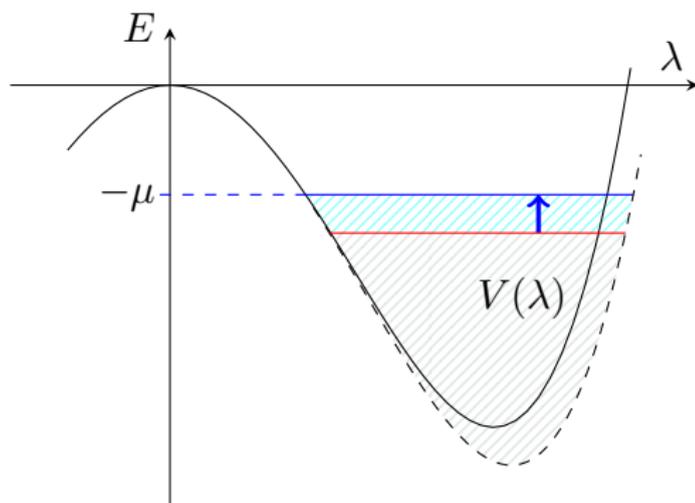
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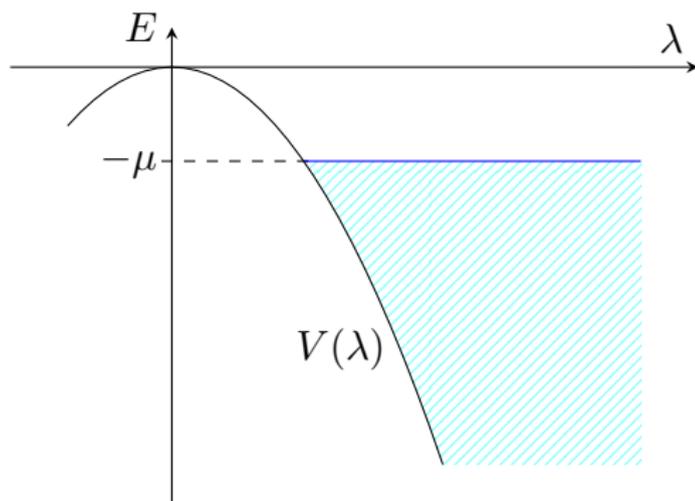
$N \uparrow$

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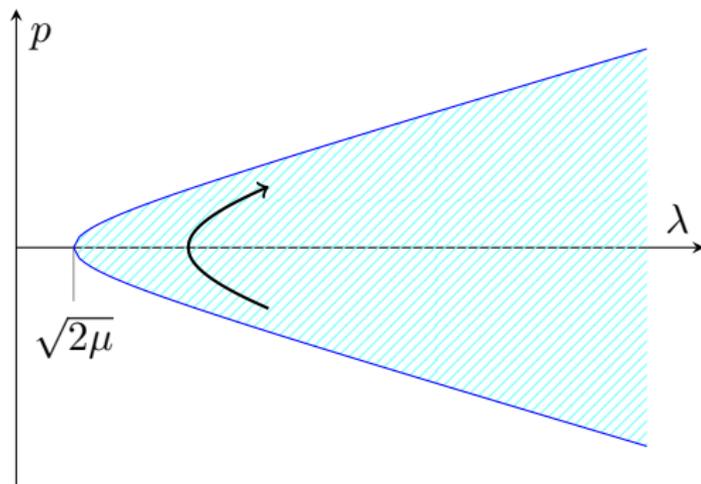
with a chemical potential $-\mu$.



In the double-scaling limit, $V(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2$ and fermions fill energy levels up to a Fermi energy $-\mu$!

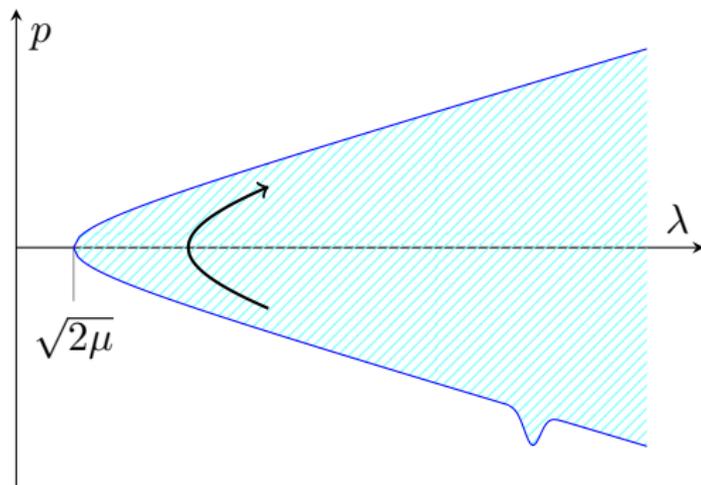
Dual Matrix Model

Semiclassical description in phase space



Dual Matrix Model

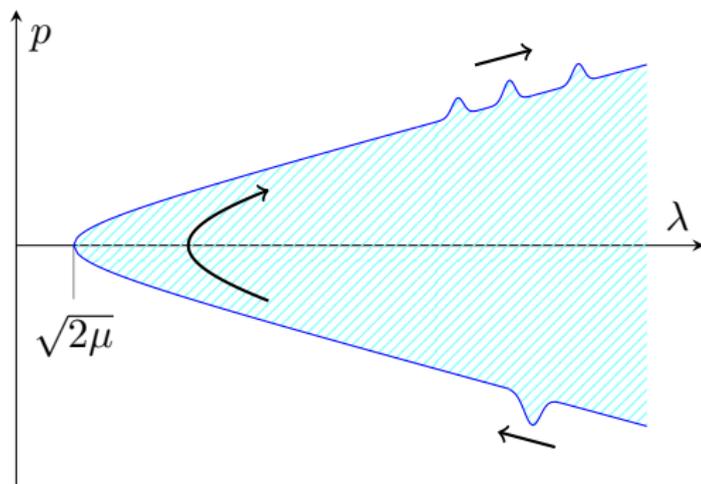
Semiclassical description in phase space



Closed strings \leftrightarrow Collective excitations of the Fermi density

Dual Matrix Model

Semiclassical description in phase space



Closed strings \leftrightarrow Collective excitations of the Fermi density

String coupling $g_s \leftrightarrow 1/(2\pi\mu)$

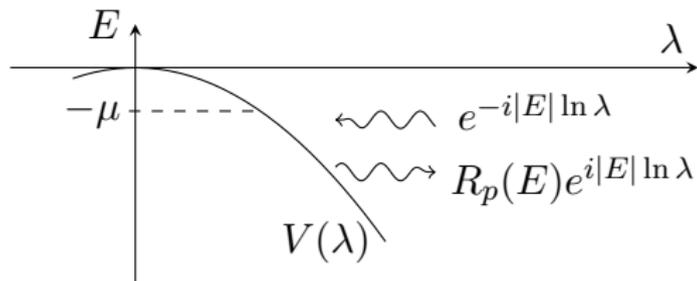
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Fluctuation of the Fermi density is given by a collection of particle-hole pairs, with total energy ω .

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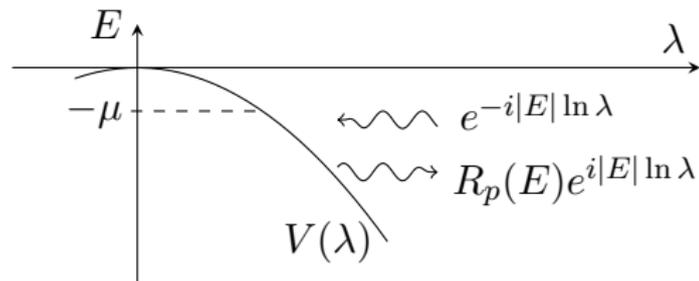
Let $R_p(E)$ and $R_h(E)$ be the reflection phases of a particle and hole wavefunctions, respectively.



Dual Matrix Model

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1 \rightarrow 1 scattering amplitude: [Moore, Plesser, Ramgoolam '92]

$$\mathcal{A}(\omega \rightarrow \omega) = \int_0^\omega dx R_p(-\mu + \omega - x) R_h(-\mu - x)$$

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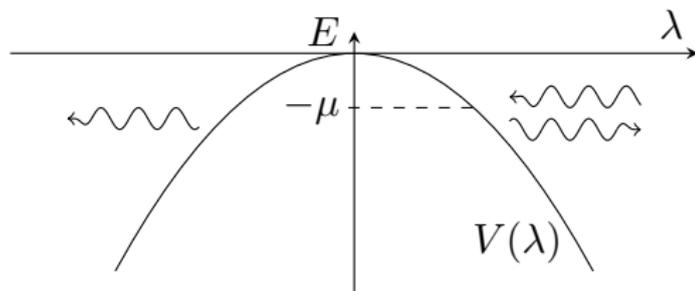
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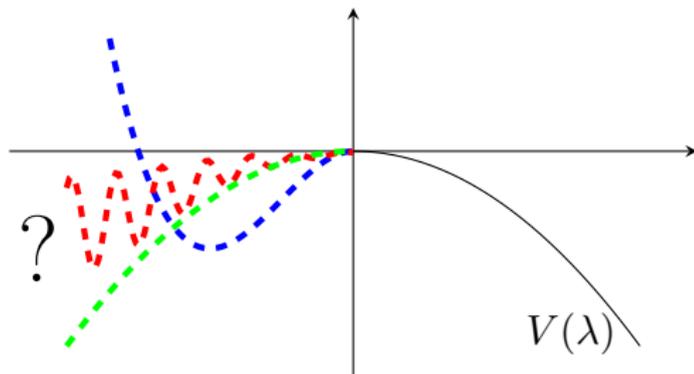
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- ▶ Perturbative series in $1/\mu \leftrightarrow$ string perturbation theory.
- ▶ $R_p(E), R_h(E)$ have non-perturbative corrections in $2\pi\mu = 1/g_s$ (tunneling!).



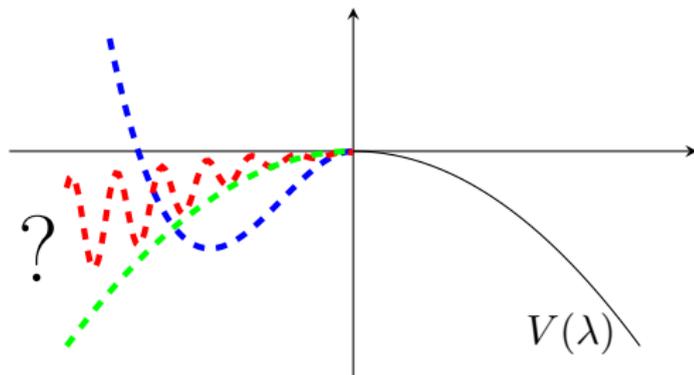
Dual Matrix Model

Potentials $V(\lambda)$ that are equal to $V(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2$ for $\lambda > 0$ give reflection phases $R_p(E)$ and $R_h(E)$ that agree in perturbation theory, but differ *non-perturbatively*.



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What is the quantum state dual to the closed string vacuum?

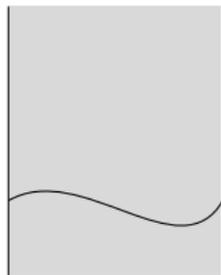
Dual Matrix Model

- ▶ Our goal is to understand what is the non-perturbative dual of $c = 1$ string theory.
- ▶ This requires computing non-perturbative effects on the worldsheet. [Green, Gutperle '97]

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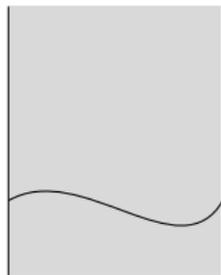
- ▶ Our goal is to understand what is the non-perturbative dual of $c = 1$ string theory.
- ▶ This requires computing non-perturbative effects on the worldsheet. [Green, Gutperle '97]
- ▶ We will study closed string scattering in the background of instanton solutions of $c = 1$ string theory - ZZ instantons.

ZZ Instantons



Unitary conformal boundary conditions of Liouville theory on the strip [Fateev, Zamolodchikov², Teschner '00; Zamolodchikov² '01]

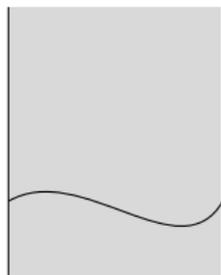
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- ▶ FZZT(s) (extended), labelled by a parameter $s \in \{\mathbb{R} \cup i[0, 1]\}$

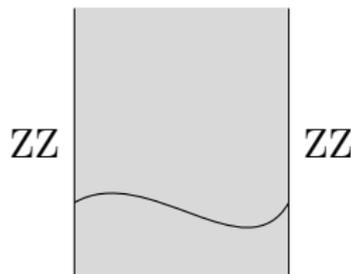
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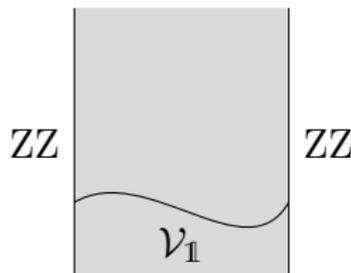
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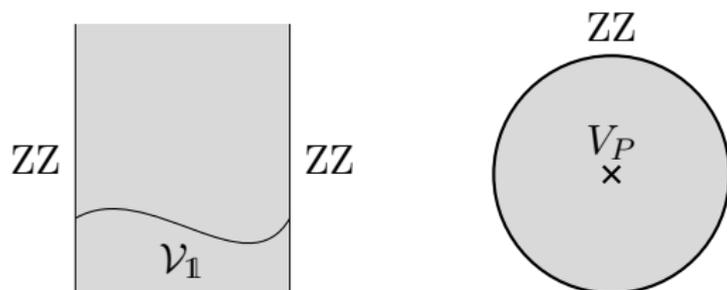


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- ▶ Hilbert space on the strip with ZZ boundary condition:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{ZZ}} = \mathcal{V}_1$$

ZZ Instantons



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- ▶ **ZZ (pointlike)**
- ▶ Hilbert space on the strip with ZZ boundary condition:
$$\mathcal{H}_{ZZ} = \mathcal{V}_1$$
- ▶ Bulk disk 1-point $\Psi_{ZZ}(P)$ is known.

ZZ Instantons

ZZ instanton boundary conditions

- ▶ ZZ boundary condition in Liouville
- ▶ Dirichlet boundary condition in X^0 , labelled by collective coordinate x^0

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Generic closed string amplitude in ZZ instanton background

$$\int dx^0 \sum \text{[Diagram 1]} \times \text{[Diagram 2]} \times \text{[Diagram 3]}$$

The diagram illustrates the generic closed string amplitude in a ZZ instanton background. It consists of three circular diagrams connected by multiplication signs (\times). The first diagram is a white circle containing two smaller white circles and four 'x' marks. The second diagram is a solid gray circle. The third diagram is a solid gray circle containing one smaller white circle and three 'x' marks.

ZZ Instantons

Disconnected empty disc diagrams factor out [Polchinski '94]

$$1 + \text{disc} + \frac{1}{2} (\text{disc})^2 + \dots = \exp(\text{disc})$$

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Disconnected empty disc diagrams factor out [Polchinski '94]

$$1 + \text{disc} + \frac{1}{2} (\text{disc})^2 + \dots = \exp(\text{disc})$$

Where

$$\exp(\text{disc}) = \exp(-S_{ZZ}) = e^{-\frac{1}{g_s}}$$

ZZ Instantons

$1 \rightarrow n$ scattering at order $e^{-\frac{1}{g_s}}$

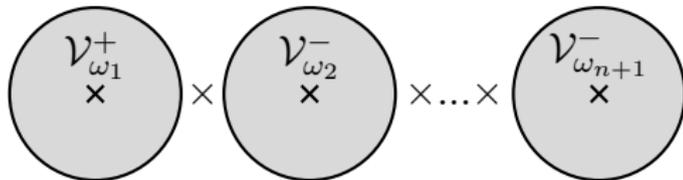
$$S^{\text{inst},(0)}(\omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n) = e^{-\frac{1}{g_s}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx^0 \langle \mathcal{V}_1^+ \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{D^2} \langle \mathcal{V}_2^- \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{D^2} \cdots \langle \mathcal{V}_{n+1}^- \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{D^2}$$

ZZ Instantons

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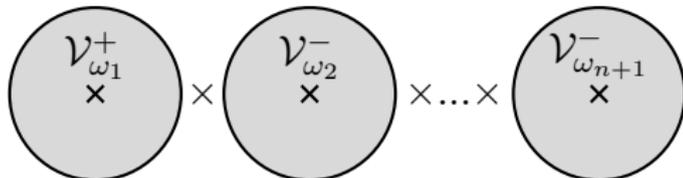
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Non-perturbatively there is loss of unitarity.

ZZ Instantons

Non-perturbative dual matrix model:

ZZ Instantons

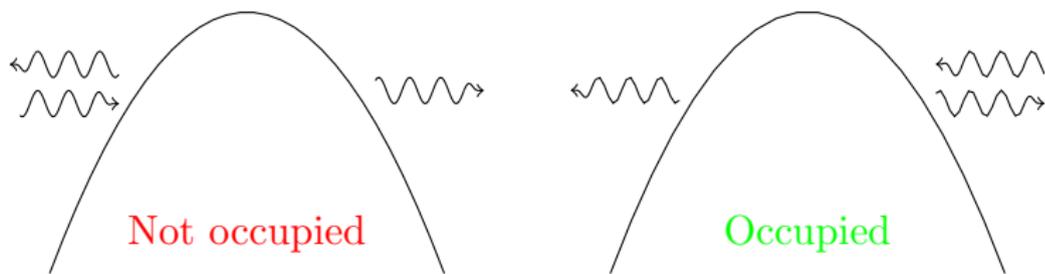
Non-perturbative dual matrix model:

▶ $V(\lambda) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2}$ for all λ

ZZ Instantons

Non-perturbative dual matrix model:

- ▶ $V(\lambda) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2}$ for all λ
- ▶ The closed string vacuum has only states with no incoming flux from the left occupied.



ZZ Instantons

1 \rightarrow 1 scattering at order $e^{-\frac{1}{g_s}} g_s$

ZZ Instantons

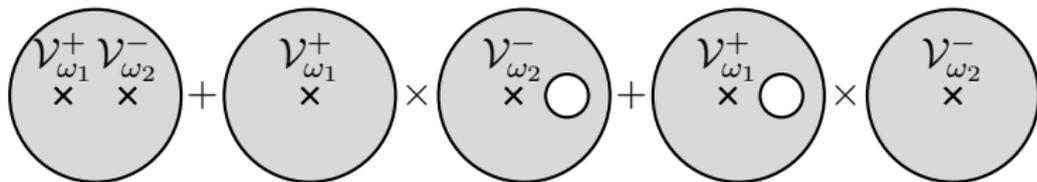
1 \rightarrow 1 scattering at order $e^{-\frac{1}{g_s}} g_s$

$$S^{\text{inst},(1)}(\omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_2) = e^{-\frac{1}{g_s}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx^0 \left(\langle \mathcal{V}_1 \mathcal{V}_2 \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{D^2} + \langle \mathcal{V}_1 \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{D^2} \langle \mathcal{V}_2 \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{A^2} + \langle \mathcal{V}_2 \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{D^2} \langle \mathcal{V}_1 \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{A^2} \right)$$

ZZ Instantons

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ZZ Instantons

E.g. disk bulk 2-point

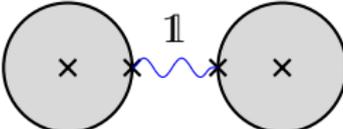
$$\int_0^1 dy \langle \mathcal{V}_{\omega_1}^+(yi) \mathcal{V}_{\omega_2}^-(i) \rangle_{\text{ZZ}, x^0}^{D^2}$$

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$$\int_0^1 dy \langle \mathcal{V}_{\omega_1}^+(yi) \mathcal{V}_{\omega_2}^-(i) \rangle_{\text{ZZ}, x^0}^{D^2}$$

The Liouville disk bulk 2-point

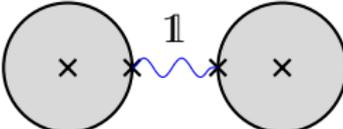
The diagram shows two gray circles representing disks. Each circle contains a black 'x' in its center. A blue wavy line connects the right side of the left circle to the left side of the right circle. Above the wavy line is the number '1'.
$$= \Psi_{\text{ZZ}}\left(\frac{\omega_1}{2}\right) \Psi_{\text{ZZ}}\left(\frac{\omega_2}{2}\right) F_{\Delta=0}^{\text{Bdry}}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2|y)$$

ZZ Instantons

E.g. disk bulk 2-point

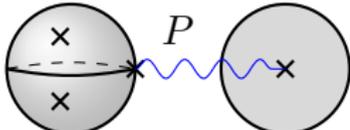
$$\int_0^1 dy \langle \mathcal{V}_{\omega_1}^+(yi) \mathcal{V}_{\omega_2}^-(i) \rangle_{ZZ, x^0}^{D^2}$$

The Liouville disk bulk 2-point



The diagram shows two gray circular disks representing bulk regions. Each disk contains a black 'x' mark representing a bulk operator. A blue wavy line, representing a boundary operator, connects the two disks. The label '1' is placed above the wavy line.

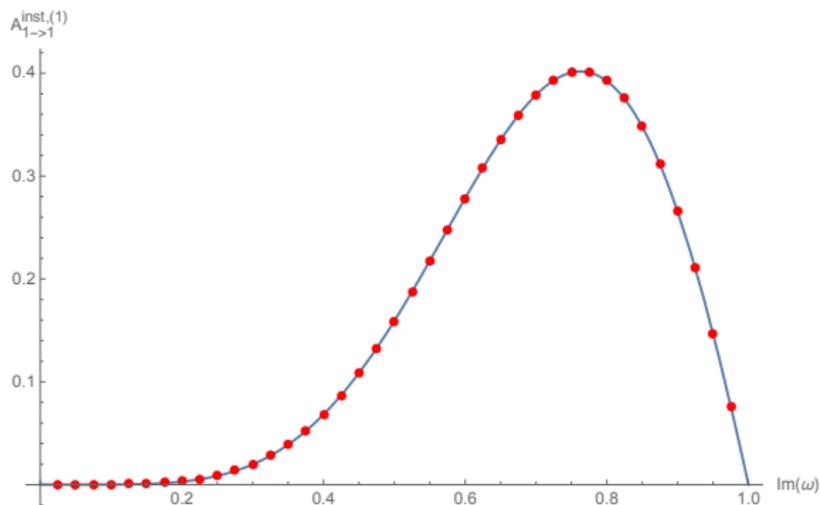
$$= \Psi_{ZZ} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{2} \right) \Psi_{ZZ} \left(\frac{\omega_2}{2} \right) F_{\Delta=0}^{\text{Bdry}} (\Delta_1, \Delta_2 | y)$$



The diagram shows two gray circular disks representing bulk regions. The left disk contains two black 'x' marks, one above and one below a horizontal dashed line representing the equator. A blue wavy line, representing a bulk operator, connects the two disks. The label 'P' is placed above the wavy line.

$$= \int dP \Psi_{ZZ} (P) C \left(\frac{\omega_1}{2}, \frac{\omega_2}{2}, P \right) F_{\Delta_P}^{\text{Bulk}} (\Delta_1, \Delta_2 | y)$$

ZZ Instantons



Worksheet
Matrix Model

Summary & Outlook

- ▶ We have computed non-perturbative effects to closed string scattering due to ZZ instantons, and proposed the non-perturbative matrix model dual.
- ▶ It would be interesting to compute scattering amplitudes including ZZ branes (not ZZ instanton!).
- ▶ What is the matrix model dual of FZZT branes?