

Boundary State from Open String Field Theory Invariants

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with M. Kudrna and M. Schnabl*

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Motivation

String Field Theory is an in principle complete non-perturbative approach to String Theory

- Closed String Field Theory is complicated and non polynomial
- Open String Field Theory is 'simple' and under control (bosonic).
- Closed string physics is typically encoded into the gauge invariant content of open string dynamics (e.g. AdS/CFT)

The Landscape: CFT's and BCFT's

CLOSED STRING FIELD THEORY

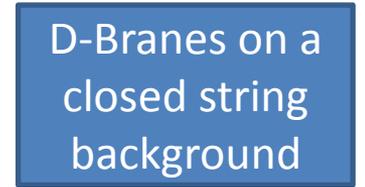
OPEN STRING FIELD THEORY

Conformal Boundary conditions
(isomorphic left/right moving sectors)

For a given CFT, a choice of BCFT is encoded in a peculiar closed string state, called the BOUNDARY STATE

$$|B_*\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{CFT}}$$

It is defined as a path integral on the disk with given boundary conditions



$$\langle B|\phi\rangle \equiv \langle \phi(0) \rangle_{\text{disk}}^{\text{BCFT}_*}, \quad \forall |\phi\rangle = \phi(0)|0\rangle_{SL(2,C)} \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{CFT}}$$

The boundary state is the stringy generalization of the energy momentum tensor, source for closed strings (gravity)

- The worldsheet boundary conditions are conformal (holomorphic and antiholomorphic components of the stress tensor are identified)

$$(L_n - \bar{L}_{-n})|B_*\rangle = 0$$

- Take the set of spinless (non-singular) primaries

$$\begin{aligned} |V_\alpha\rangle &= V_\alpha(0)|0\rangle_{SL(2,C)} & L_0|V_\alpha\rangle &= \bar{L}_0|V_\alpha\rangle = h_\alpha|V_\alpha\rangle \\ \langle V^\beta|V_\alpha\rangle &= \delta^\alpha_\beta & L_n|V_\alpha\rangle &= \bar{L}_n|V_\alpha\rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- For every primary there is an Ishibashi state in its Verma module, which is uniquely defined by

$$(L_n - \bar{L}_{-n})|V_\alpha\rangle\rangle = 0$$

- Every boundary state can thus be written as

$$|B_*\rangle = \sum_\alpha n_*^\alpha |V_\alpha\rangle\rangle$$

$$n_*^\alpha = \langle V^\alpha|B_*\rangle = \langle V^\alpha(0)\rangle_{\text{disk}}^{\text{BCFT}_*}$$

**I will show how to get these one-point functions from
Open String Field Theory solutions**

bypass of Cardy and Factorization constraints!

OPEN STRING FIELD THEORY

- Fix a bulk CFT (closed string background, for example flat D=26 space-time)
- Fix a reference BCFT₀ (open string background, for example Neumann everywhere, D25-brane)
- The string field is a state in BCFT₀

$$|\psi\rangle = \psi(0)|0\rangle_{SL(2,R)}$$

- There is a non-degenerate inner product (bpz)

$$\langle\psi, \chi\rangle = \langle\psi(-1)\phi(1)\rangle_{disk}$$

- The bpz-inner product allows to write a space-time action

$$S[\psi] = \frac{1}{2}\langle\psi, Q\psi\rangle + \frac{1}{3}\langle\psi, \psi * \psi\rangle$$

- Witten product: peculiar way of gluing surfaces through the midpoint in order to have associativity

(Selected) Facts in OSFT

- 1985: **Witten** writes down the action: star product, associative non-commutative algebra
- 1990: **Zwiebach** proves that the Feynmann rules gives a complete covering of the moduli space of Riemann surfaces with boundary (loop-amplitudes are guaranteed to be reproduced), on shell closed strings are automatically accounted for (**Shapiro-Thorn**) (more on this later...)
- 1999: **Sen** uses OSFT to formulate his conjectures on the tachyon vacuum (empty closed string background, no D-branes)
- 2005: **Schnabl** solves the equation of motion and finds the first analytic solution describing the tachyon vacuum
- 2005-Today: **Analytic revolution**, new analytic solutions are found (general marginal deformations) Schnabl, Kiermaier, Okawa, Rastelli, Zwiebach, Fuchs, Kroyter, Potting, Noumi, Erler. Progresses for other backgrounds (relevant deformations, Bonora, CM, Tolla, Erler, multiple branes, Murata, Schnabl, Kojita, Hata etc...)
- Non trivial gauge structure (Okawa, Ellwood), solutions are organized in a Category, Erler, CM
- Numerically a quite large landscape of solutions is seen to emerge, (multiple lower dimensional branes, intersecting branes, ...) Kudrna, Schnabl

Need for gauge invariant observables to identify the physical properties of the solutions



- Equation of motion

$$Q\psi_0 + \psi_0 * \psi_0 = 0$$

- Gauge invariance

$$\psi = U(Q + \psi)U^{-1}$$

- BASIC CONJECTURE: *Any non-trivial solution defines (up to gauge transformations) a new BCFT: a different D-brane system from the one described by $BCFT_0$.*
- Ideally we expect to have



- 2008, **Kiermaier, Okawa and Zwiebach**: very elegant (but involved) construction of the boundary state up to BRST exact terms.

Gauge invariants of OSFT

- Action: For static solutions it evaluates the energy of the solution (D-brane tension, Sen's conjectures)
- More interesting: Closed String Overlap (Shapiro-Thorn, Gaiotto-Rastelli-Sen-Zwiebach, Itzhaki-Hashimoto, Ellwood)

$$\langle I|V(i, -i)|\Psi\rangle \equiv W_V(\Psi), \quad (Q + \bar{Q})V(z, \bar{z}) = 0$$

- This is a gauge invariant operator that can be consistently added to the action. All amplitudes between **off-shell open strings** and **on-shell closed strings** can be computed at all genera (the moduli space is correctly covered).
- They are also important non-perturbatively. **Ellwood**: for all known analytic solutions one has

$$W_V(\Psi) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\langle V(0)c(1) \rangle_{\text{disk}}^{\text{BCFT}_0} - \langle V(0)c(1) \rangle_{\text{disk}}^{\text{BCFT}_\Psi} \right)$$

- The invariant computes the shift in the **(on shell)** closed string tadpole between the reference BCFT and the new background described by the solution.
- Since the tachyon vacuum is a solution which 'cancels' the reference BCFT, this important relation can also be written as

$$-2\pi i W_V(\Psi - \Psi_{TV}) = \langle V(0)c(1) \rangle_{\text{disk}}^{\text{BCFT}_\Psi} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \langle V|c_0^-|B_\Psi\rangle$$

ELLWOOD CONJECTURE (a rigorous proof is lacking but no counterexamples are known)

- Instead of trying to prove it, we will extract all the consequences from this conjecture, to get the complete boundary state.
- Main limitation: the closed string must be on-shell, a lot of information on the boundary state is missing if we can only contract with on-shell closed strings.
- We need a modification of the invariant which computes the tadpoles of generic closed string primaries, not just on shell primaries.
- This can be done by tensoring the original BCFT with an auxiliary BCFT of **vanishing central charge** and lifting the solutions of the original theory to solutions in the tensor theory.

$$\Psi = \sum_{i; M, N} a_{N, M}^i L_{-N}^{\text{matter}} L_{-N}^{\text{ghost}} c\phi^i(0)|0\rangle_{SL(2, R)} \quad L_{-N} \equiv L_{-n_N} \dots L_{-n_1}$$

$$L^{\text{matter}} \rightarrow \tilde{L}^{\text{matter}} \equiv L^{\text{matter}} + L^{\text{aux}}$$

$$\Psi \rightarrow \tilde{\Psi} \equiv \Psi \Big|_{L^{\text{matter}} \rightarrow L^{\text{matter}} + L^{\text{aux}}}$$

$$Q \rightarrow \tilde{Q} \equiv \sum_n : c_{-n} \left(L_n^{\text{matter}} + L_n^{\text{aux}} + \frac{1}{2} L_n^{\text{ghost}} \right) :$$

$$Q\Psi + \Psi * \Psi = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \tilde{Q}\tilde{\Psi} + \tilde{\Psi} * \tilde{\Psi} = 0$$

- The boundary state for the lifted solution will be

$$|B_{\tilde{\Psi}}\rangle = |B_{\Psi}\rangle \otimes |B_{\text{aux}}\rangle$$

- In the auxiliary theory I need spinless bulk primaries with unit one point function on the disk

$$\langle w^\alpha(0) \rangle_{\text{disk}}^{\text{BCFT}_{\text{aux}}} = 1, \quad \forall \alpha \quad w^\alpha = e^{2i\sqrt{1-h_\alpha}Y} e^{\frac{2i}{\sqrt{3}}\varphi}$$

- For any bulk primary in the original BCFT consider the total weight zero combination in the tensor theory

$$\tilde{\mathcal{V}}^\alpha \equiv c\bar{c}V^\alpha \otimes w^\alpha \longrightarrow \tilde{Q}\tilde{\mathcal{V}}^\alpha = 0$$

- Then use the Ellwood conjecture

$$\begin{aligned} & -4\pi i \langle I | \tilde{\mathcal{V}}^\alpha(i) | \tilde{\Psi} \rangle \\ &= \langle \tilde{\mathcal{V}}^\alpha | c_0^- | \tilde{B}_{\tilde{\Psi}} \rangle - \langle \tilde{\mathcal{V}}^\alpha | c_0^- | \tilde{B}_0 \rangle \\ &= \left(\langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | \otimes \langle w^\alpha | \right) c_0^- \left(|B_{\tilde{\Psi}} \rangle \otimes |B_{\text{aux}} \rangle \right) - \left(\langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | \otimes \langle w^\alpha | \right) c_0^- \left(|B_0 \rangle \otimes |B_{\text{aux}} \rangle \right) \\ &= \left(\langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | c_0^- | B_{\tilde{\Psi}} \rangle - \langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | c_0^- | B_0 \rangle \right) \langle w^\alpha | B_{\text{aux}} \rangle \\ &= \left(\langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | c_0^- | B_{\tilde{\Psi}} \rangle - \langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | c_0^- | B_0 \rangle \right) \langle w^\alpha(0) \rangle_{\text{disk}}^{\text{BCFT}_{\text{aux}}} \\ &= \langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | c_0^- | B_{\tilde{\Psi}} \rangle - \langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | c_0^- | B_0 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

- So we find

$$\langle c\bar{c}V^\alpha | c_0^- | B_{\tilde{\Psi}} \rangle = -4\pi i \langle I | \tilde{\mathcal{V}}^\alpha(i) | \tilde{\Psi} - \tilde{\Psi}_{TV} \rangle \equiv -4\pi i W_{\tilde{\mathcal{V}}^\alpha}(\tilde{\Psi} - \tilde{\Psi}_{TV}).$$



GENERALIZED ELLWOOD CONJECTURE

- The string theory boundary states are factorized in matter and ghost (the Polyakov path integral doesn't mix them)

$$|B_\Psi\rangle = |B_\Psi\rangle^{\text{matter}} \otimes |B_{bc}\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\Psi}^{\alpha} |V_{\alpha}\rangle \otimes |B_{bc}\rangle$$

- It is easy to compute (consistent with modular invariance of bc-system)

$$\langle c\bar{c}|c_0^-|B_{bc}\rangle = -2$$

- To finally get

$$n_{\Psi}^{\alpha} \equiv \langle V^{\alpha}|B_{\Psi}\rangle \equiv \langle V^{\alpha}(0)\rangle_{\text{disk}}^{\text{BCFT}_{\Psi}} = 2\pi i W_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\alpha}}(\tilde{\Psi} - \tilde{\Psi}_{TV})$$

The main advantage is that these invariants are very easily computable!

EXAMPLE: LUMPS IN SIEGEL GAUGE

- Inhomogeneous tachyon condensation, RG flow from Neumann to Dirichlet boundary conditions
- Solution known only numerically Moeller, Sen, Zwiebach (although remarkable analytic progresses, Bonora, CM, Tolla; Erler, CM)
- The known solution is schematically (level truncation)

$$\Psi = \sum_{n; M, N} a_{N, M}^n L_{-N}^{\text{matter}} L_{-N}^{\text{ghost}} \cos\left(\frac{nX}{R}\right) (0)c_1|0\rangle + \sum_{j; M, N} b_{N, M}^j L_{-N}^{\text{matter}} L_{-N}^{\text{ghost}} P_j(0)c_1|0\rangle_{SL(2, R)}$$

- Energy density profile (off-shell part of the boundary state)

$$E(x) \equiv T^{00}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi R} \left(\frac{1}{2} E_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n \cos \frac{nx}{R} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(x - x_i)$$

- The coefficients of the Ishibashi states are given by

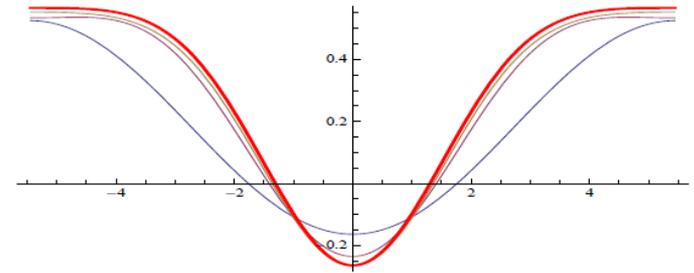
$$E_n \equiv -4\pi i \left\langle I \left| c\bar{c}\partial X^0 \bar{\partial} X^0 e^{i\frac{nX}{R} + \frac{nY}{R}}(i) \right| \Psi - \Psi_{TV} \right\rangle$$

They are easily computable in terms of the coefficients of the solution

For exact lump solutions we expect exact delta function profiles (generation of Dirichlet boundary conditions)

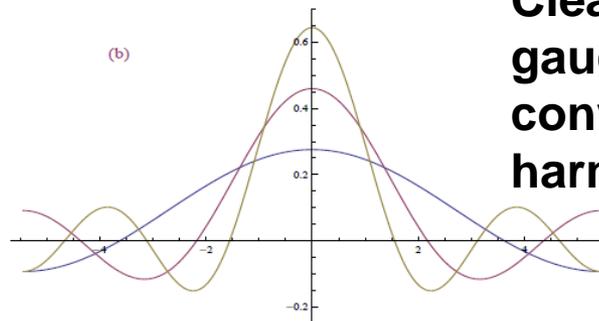
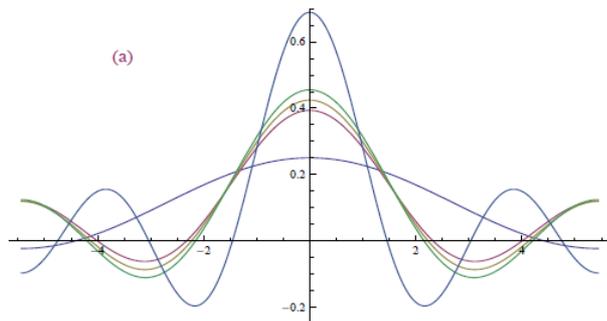
SINGLE LUMP

- The level-truncated solution at (for example) compactification radius $R = \sqrt{3}$ (MSZ) gives the tachyon profile (which is not a gauge invariant quantity). The profile is not localized (physical puzzle....)



- Computing the (gauge invariant) Ellwood invariants

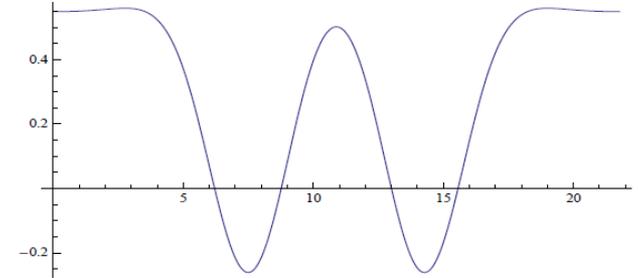
$L (R = \sqrt{3})$	Action	E_0	E_1	E_2	E_3	D	P
1/3	1.32002	1.23951	0.743681	—	—	1.23951	-1.23951
4/3	1.25373	1.14776	0.741903	0.825738	—	1.14776	-1.14776
2	1.11278	1.10298	0.830459	0.927894	—	-0.574734	-0.264122
7/3	1.07358	1.07489	0.899585	1.0405	—	-0.992768	-0.0410632
3	1.06421	1.0645	0.89973	1.07981	1.23776	-1.08289	0.00919196
Expected	1	1	1	1	1	-1	0



Clear indication that the gauge invariant profile converges to a delta function harmonic by harmonic

DOUBLE LUMP

- The level-truncated solution at compactification radius $R=2\sqrt{3}$ gives the tachyon profile (which is not a gauge invariant quantity). The profile clearly shows two lumps (two D-branes)... At which distance?

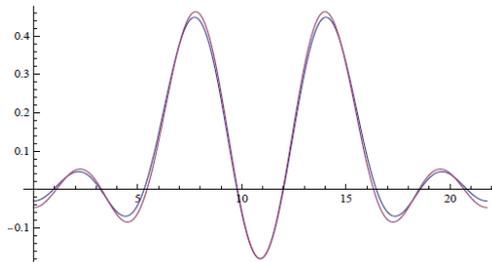


- Computing the (gauge invariant) Ellwood invariants

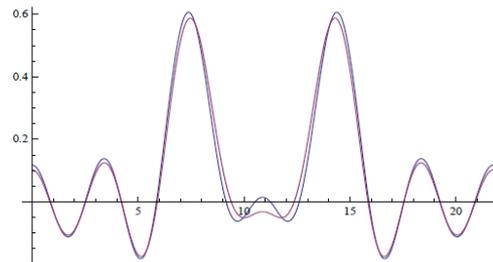
L	Action	D	E_0	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5
1	2.57014	2.4209	2.4209	-0.816955	-0.54184	1.3133	-	-
2*	2.21165	-1.69337	2.1897	-0.848747	-0.60583	1.89707	-1.62092	-
3	2.19355	-2.50001	2.11767	-0.908501	-0.838798	1.84278	-1.24372	-0.987367
4*	2.06874	-1.39183	2.08709	-0.919667	-0.850043	1.88425	-1.0523	-1.02488
5	2.05531	-1.37542	2.07382	-0.983959	-0.812633	1.91245	-1.15202	-0.57724
6	2.03894	-2.09185	2.05368	-1.00138	-0.788653	1.92175	-1.30591	-0.518028
7	2.03494	-2.1419	2.04912	-1.03283	-0.765547	1.90846	-1.35827	-0.488344
8	2.0269	-1.71527	2.04119	-1.04599	-0.743696	1.90879	-1.35485	-0.42022
9	2.02525	-1.70495	2.03899	-1.06273	-0.734362	1.91644	-1.37781	-0.37505
10	2.02052	-2.07063	2.03154	-1.07229	-0.717661	1.91526	-1.44161	-0.329759
11	2.01969	-2.08504	2.03029	-1.08369	-0.709787	1.90937	-1.45664	-0.295048
12	2.01658	-1.81655	2.02687	-1.09091	-0.696749	1.90744	-1.45907	-0.256288

We use the first invariant to compute the distance

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos \left(-\frac{E_1}{2} \right)$$



up to 4-th harmonic



up to 6-th harmonic

The energy profile is nicely reproducing a double delta (need to extrapolate to infinite level to get better precision)

Discussion

- The boundary state is a useful tool to identify different BCFT's
 - We found a simple way to get the boundary state from the gauge invariant content of OSFT solutions
 - Our construction is infact a limit of the more involved construction of Kiermaier, Okawa and Zwiebach, but we provided a way to get rid of the BRST exact components of their construction (useful for generic solutions!)
 - How Cardy and sewing conditions emerge from the OSFT equation of motion? (KOZ construction seems to suggest how this happens)
 - Coefficients of the solutions are linearly mapped to the coefficients of the Ishibashi states: useful information to find new solutions!
 - Are all boundary conditions reachable? Can we increase the boundary entropy???
- Old question: IS THE STRING FIELD BIG ENOUGH?

We have now a simple workable framework to address these things!

Thank you