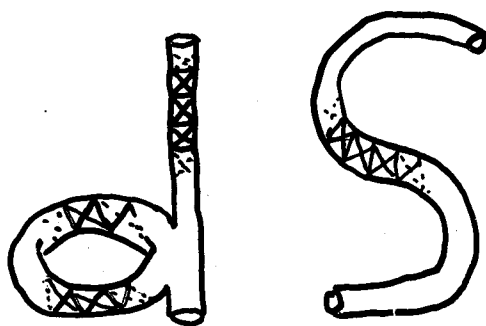
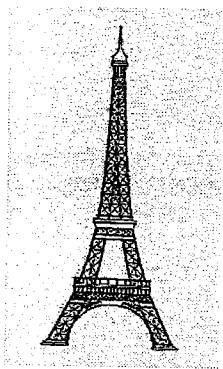


FROM

FREE FIELDS

TO



(via PARIS!)

RAJESH GOPAKUMA
H.R.I., ALLAHABAT

(Based on hep-th/0308184 + WORK IN
" /0402063 + PROGRESS)

TWO QUESTIONS

- ① How EXACTLY DOES A LARGE N FIELD THEORY REORGANISE ITSELF INTO A DUAL CLOSED STRING THEORY
- ② CAN WE SYSTEMATICALLY CONSTRUCT THE CLOSED STRING THEORY STARTING FROM THE FIELD THEORY?

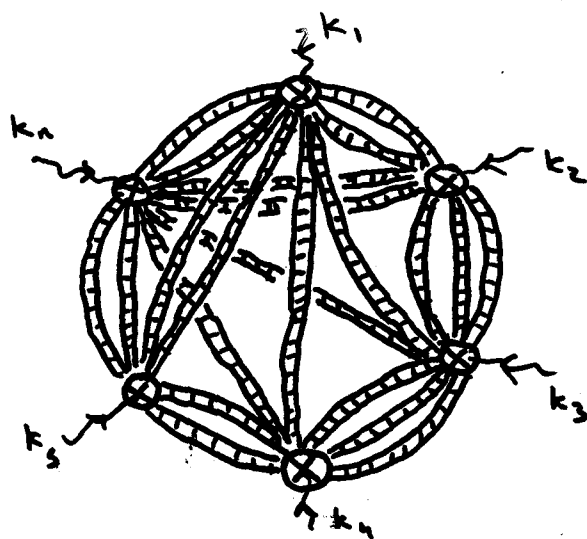
• ADDRESS THESE QUESTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF FREE FIELD THEORIES

[But keeping in mind the extension to $\lambda \neq 0$.]

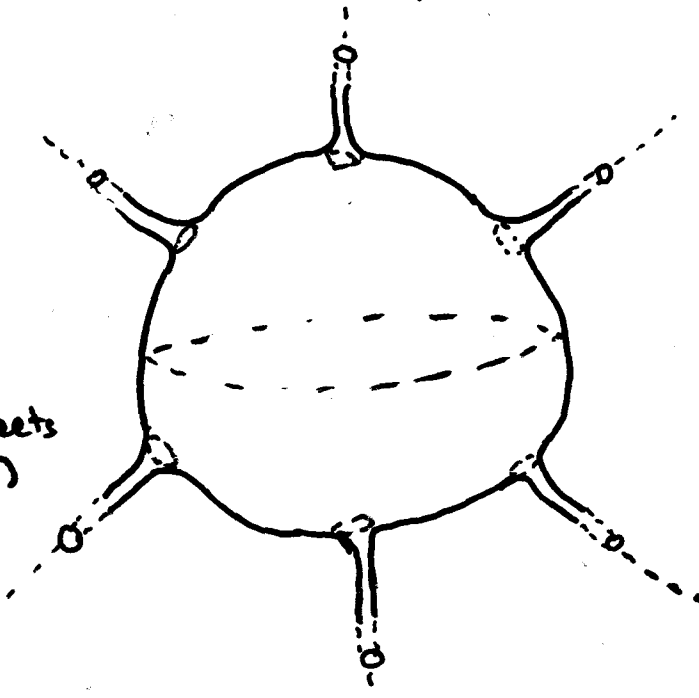
ONE AND A HALF ANSWERS

$$\textcircled{1} \quad G_{(g)}^{\{\mathbb{Z}_i\}}(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n \text{Tr} \Phi^{\mathbb{Z}_i}(k_i) \right\rangle_{\text{genus } g \text{ Conn.}}$$

= \sum
graphs
(genus g)



= \sum
world sheets
(genus g)



[DISTINCT FROM
MODULI SPACE OF
OPEN STRING THEO
UNDERLYING THE
FIELD THEORY

→ [INTEGRAL OVER $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n} \cong \mathcal{M}_{g,n} \times \mathbb{R}_+^n$
MODULI SPACE OF GENUS g SURFACES
w/ n HOLES

↳ MODULI SPACE OF GENUS g SURFACES
w/ n MARKED POINT

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad G_{(g)}^{\{I_i\}}(k_1, \dots, k_n) & \\
 & \stackrel{\text{moduli}}{=} \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n} \times \mathbb{R}_+^n} [d\sigma] \rho^{\{I_i\}}(\sigma) e^{-\sum_{i,j=1}^n k_i \cdot k_j g_{ij}(\sigma)}
 \end{aligned}$$

"universal"
(independent of I_i)

- $\rho^{\{I_i\}}(\sigma)$ and $g_{ij}(\sigma)$ can be explicitly written.
- FORM OF INTEGRAND VERY REMINISCENT OF STRING THEORY (Contrast with $e^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} k_i \cdot k_j \ln|z_i - z_j|}$ in Virasoro-Shapiro amplitude.)
- INTEGRAND PRESUMABLY THE ANSWER FOR A WORLD SHEET CORRELATOR

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \langle V_{I_1}(\bar{z}_1) \dots V_{I_n}(\bar{z}_n) \rangle_{\text{AdS}_{\text{NS}}}$$

LOTS OF INFORMATION HERE TO RECONSTRUCT THE DUAL CLOSED STRING THEORY.

• TWO AND THREE PT. FUNCTIONS
NATURALLY THOSE OF ADS

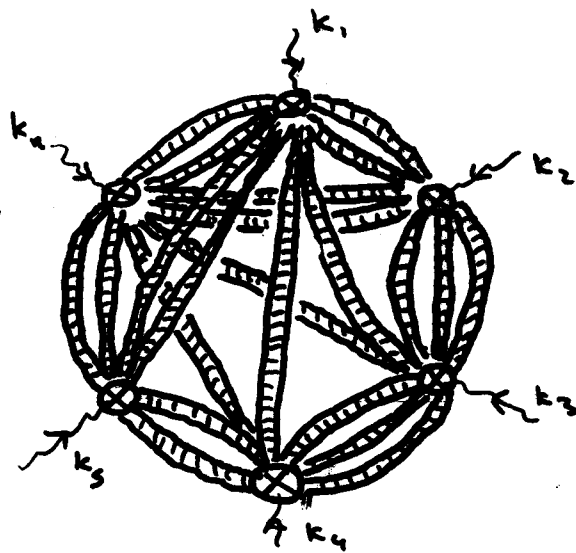
WORKSHEET FOUR (or higher) POINT
FUNCTIONS EXTRACTED FROM THIS PROCEDURE
APPEAR TO BE CONSISTENT w/ WORKSHEET

OPE (follows from factorisation in Spacetime
OPE). - WORK IN PROGRESS

SUGGESTS WE TAKE THESE EXPRESSIONS
SERIOUSLY AS WORKSHEET AMPLITUDES FOR
RECONSTRUCTING THE CLOSED STRING THEORY
- IN FACT, OUR PROCEDURE IS A CONCRETE
IMPLEMENTATION OF OPEN-CLOSED DUALITY.

SCHWINGER PARAMETRISATION OF FIELD THEORY AMPLITUDES

$$\{I\} \\ \Gamma(g)(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \sum_{\text{graphs (genus } g)} \dots$$



Internal momenta

$$= \sum_{\text{graphs (genus } g)} \int [d^d p] [d\tilde{z}] e^{-\tilde{P}(k, p, \tilde{z})}$$

GAUSSIAN IN (k, p)

$$\left[\text{Using } \frac{1}{p^2} = \int_0^\infty d\tilde{z} e^{-\tilde{z} p^2} \right]$$

e.g.

[t'Hooft + Zuber]

$$= \sum_{\text{graphs (genus } g)} \int_0^\infty \frac{\prod d\tilde{z}_i}{\Delta(\tilde{z})^{d/2}} \exp[-P(\tilde{z}, k)]$$

Quadratic in k

ONE SCHWINGER PARAMETER \tilde{z} FOR EACH EDGE

$$[\text{Total } \# = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i I_i]$$

THUS, FOR E.G. A 6 PT. FN. MIGHT BE REPRESENTED AS AN INTEGRAL OVER 20,000 PARAMETERS!

EXPLICIT EXPRESSIONS CAN BE WRITTEN
FOR $\Delta(\tilde{z})$ AND $P(\tilde{z}, k)$ IN TERMS
OF GRAPH STRUCTURE.

[Nakanishi,
Symanzik,
Lam & Le Brun...]

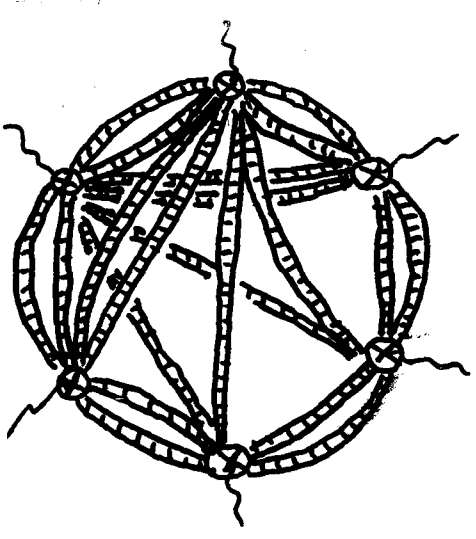
$$\Delta(\tilde{z}) = \sum_{T_1} \left(\prod_{\ell} \tilde{z} \right)$$

[$T_1 = 1$ -tree: obtained by cutting graph at ℓ edges
to get a connected tree. \prod_{ℓ} OVER all parameters of cut
edges.]

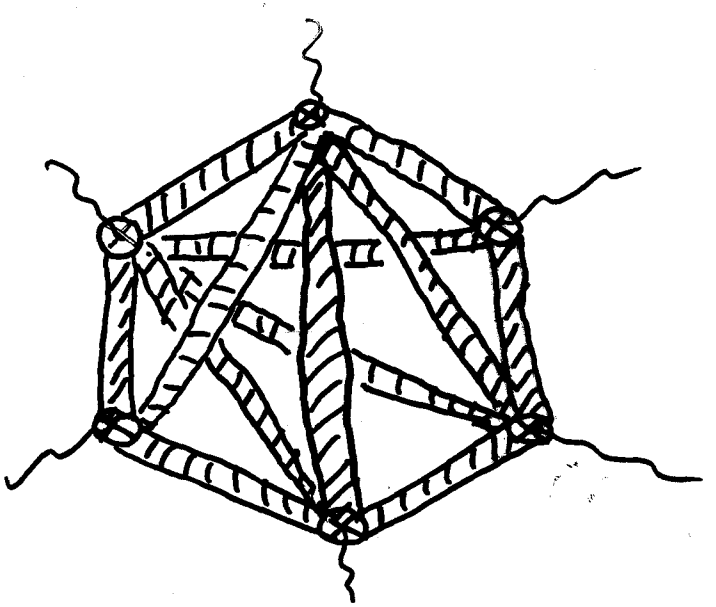
$$P(\tilde{z}, k) = \frac{1}{\Delta(\tilde{z})} \sum \left(\prod_{\ell+1} \tilde{z} \right) (\sum k)^2$$

[$T_2 = 2$ -tree: obtained by cutting graph at $\ell+1$ edges
to get two disconnected trees. $\sum k =$ momentum
flowing into either tree.]

SIMPLIFICATION:



Effectively
glued up
→
into a
"SKELETON
GRAPH"



WE CAN REPLACE PARALLEL EDGES (homotopically defined)
WITH SCHWINGER PARAMETERS \tilde{z}_{r,m_r} ($m_r = 1, \dots, m_r$)
BY A SINGLE EFFECTIVE SCHWINGER PARAMETER

$$\frac{1}{z_r} = \sum_{m_r=1}^{m_r} \frac{1}{\tilde{z}_{r,m_r}}$$

MULTIPLICITY
OF PARALLEL
EDGES

POSSIBLE BECAUSE

$$P(\tilde{z}, k) = P_{\text{Skel}}(z, k)$$

$$\Delta(\tilde{z}) = \left(\frac{\prod \tilde{z}}{\prod z} \right) \Delta_{\text{Skel}}(\tilde{z})$$

Note: RHS defined in terms of skeleton graph structure

CORRESPONDENCE WITH ELECTRICAL NETWORKS

FEYNMAN GRAPH \longleftrightarrow ELEC. NETWORK

EXTERNAL MOMENTA (k_i) \longleftrightarrow EXT. CURRENTS

INTERNAL MOMENTA (p_i) \longleftrightarrow INT. CURRENTS

SCHWINGER MODULI (τ) \longleftrightarrow RESISTANCES

$\tilde{P}(k, p, \tau)$ \longleftrightarrow POWER DISSIPATED IN ORIGINAL CIRCUIT

$P(\tau, k)$ \longleftrightarrow POWER DISSIPATED IN EQUIV. CIRCUIT (after eliminating int. currents)

Q.

The diagram illustrates the correspondence between a Feynman graph and an equivalent circuit. On the left, a Feynman graph shows two parallel edges between two vertices, with external momenta k and internal momenta p . The edges are labeled with Schwinger moduli $\tilde{\tau}_1$ and $\tilde{\tau}_2$. This is equated to an integral expression:
$$= \int d^d p \int_0^\infty d\tilde{\tau}_1 d\tilde{\tau}_2 e^{-[\tilde{\tau}_1 p^2 + \tilde{\tau}_2 (k-p)^2]}$$
 This expression is identified as $\tilde{P}(k, p, \tilde{\tau})$. Below this, the equivalent circuit is shown as a single resistor with Schwinger modulus $\tilde{\tau} = \frac{\tilde{\tau}_1 \tilde{\tau}_2}{\tilde{\tau}_1 + \tilde{\tau}_2}$ and external momenta k . This is equated to another integral expression:
$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{d\tilde{\tau}_1 d\tilde{\tau}_2}{(\tilde{\tau}_1 + \tilde{\tau}_2)^{d/2}} e^{-\frac{\tilde{\tau}_1 \tilde{\tau}_2}{\tilde{\tau}_1 + \tilde{\tau}_2} k^2}$$
 This expression is identified as $P(\tilde{\tau}, k)$.

TWO PARALLEL RESISTORS $\tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2$ REPLACED BY SINGLE EFFECTIVE RESISTOR.

GENERALISES TO MULTIPLE PARALLEL EDGES

HENCE, FOR EACH GRAPH:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\prod d\tilde{z}_r}{\Delta(\tilde{z})^{d/2}} e^{-P(\tilde{z}, k)} = C^{\{n_r\}} \int_0^\infty \prod_r \left(\frac{dz_r}{z_r^{(n_r-1)(d/2)}} \right) \frac{e^{-P_{skel}(z, k)}}{\Delta_{skel}(z)^{d/2}}$$

From Jacobian:
($\tilde{z} \rightarrow z$)

[Info. about \mathcal{I}_i enters only here
 $\sum M_{rci} = \mathcal{I}_i$]

Summing over graphs w/ diff. n_r

$$\Rightarrow G_{(g)}^{\{I_i\}}(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \sum_{\text{Skeleton graphs (genus } g\text{)}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\prod dz_r f^{\{I_i\}}(z)}{\Delta_{skel}(z)^{d/2}} e^{-P_{skel}(z, k)}$$

HUS SUM OVER MODULI SPACE OF SKELETON GRAPHS (lengths + connectivity).

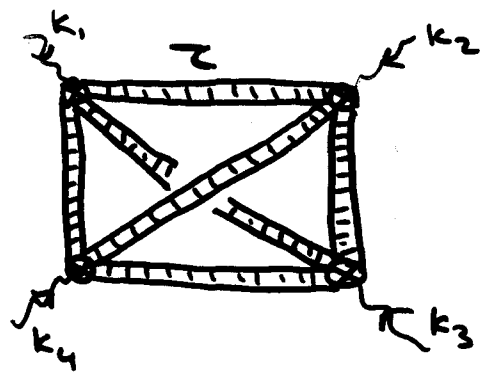
GENERALLY (for $\mathcal{I}_i > \text{min. \#} \propto n$) SKEL. GRAPHS (all poss. connections) HAVE TRIANGULAR FACES. consistent w/ genus

For e.g. planar skeleton graphs consist of triangulation of sphere w/ n vertices. $\Rightarrow 3(n-2)$ edges]

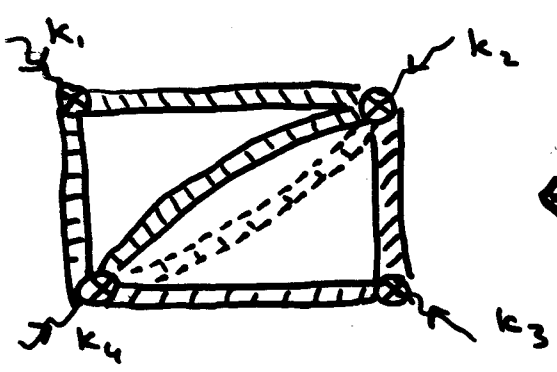
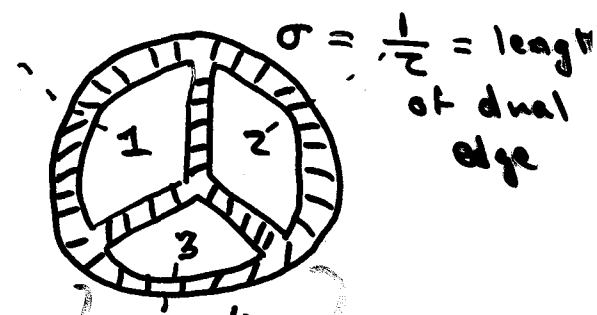
MODULI SPACE OF
 SKELETON GRAPHS
 (genus g w/ n
 marked vertices)

≡
 (via GRAPH
DUALITY)

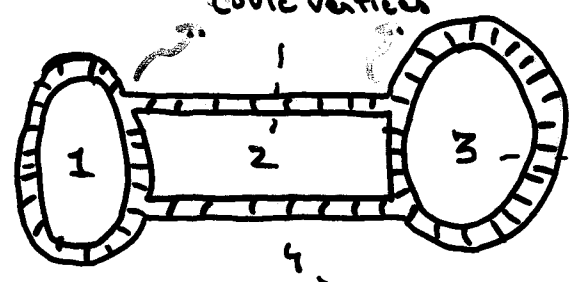
MODULI SPACE OF
 RIEMANN SURFACES
 (genus g w/ n
 marked points + radius
 to each point)
 = $\mathcal{M}_{g,n} \times \mathbb{R}_+^n \cong \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$



← GRAPH DUAL →



← GRAPH DUAL →



DUAL GRAPHS GIVE CUBIC SFT CELL DECOMP.
 OF MODULI SPACE w/ $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ = length of strips.

[Cells match smoothly onto each other at boundaries $\sigma \rightarrow 0$.]

{ Giddings, Martinec, Witten
 ...
 Zwiebach

Parallel
 + Math. Developments { Strebel, Penner,
 Kontsevich... }

$$G_{(g)}^{\{\Delta_i\}}(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \int_{M_{g,n} \times \mathbb{R}_+^n} [d\sigma] \rho^{\{\Delta_i\}}(\sigma) e^{-\sum_{i,j} k_i \cdot k_j g_{ij}(\sigma)}$$

(after changing variables $\sigma = 1/z$.)

TO BE COMPARED WITH CORRELATOR IN
AdS STRING THEORY

$$G_{(g)}^{\{\Delta_i\}}(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^n [d\rho_i \rho_i^{\Delta_i - \frac{d}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{k_i^2}{\rho_i}}] \int_{M_{g,n}} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n t(\xi_i)^{\frac{\Delta_i}{2}} e^{-t(\xi_i) p_i \cdot (k_i \cdot X(\xi_i))} \right\rangle$$

parametrises \mathbb{R}_+^n
ext. legs in AdS

$[t(\xi) \equiv x_0^2(\xi) \text{ and } \vec{X}(\xi) \text{ are worldsheet fields parametrising AdS.}]$

$$G_{(g)}^{\{\Delta_i\}}(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \int_{M_{g,n}} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{t(\xi_i)^{\Delta_i/2}}{[t(\xi_i) + (x_i - X(\xi_i))^2]^{\Delta_i}} \right\rangle_{WS}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^n [d\rho_i \rho_i^{\Delta_i - 1}] \int_{M_{g,n}} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n t(\xi_i)^{\Delta_i/2} e^{-t(\xi_i) p_i \cdot -p_i (x_i - X(\xi_i))^2} \right\rangle$$

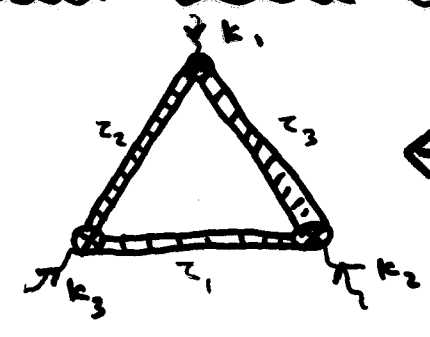
\mathbb{R}_+^n $M_{g,n}$

FOURIER TRANSFORM AND OBTAIN

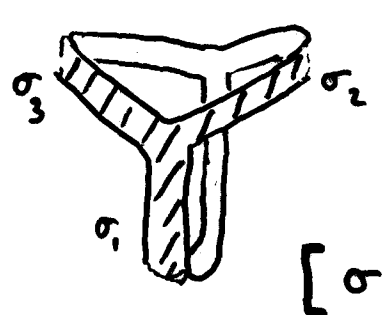
$$G_{(g)}^{\{\Delta_i\}}(k_1, \dots, k_n) \text{ AS ABOVE}$$

THREE POINT FUNCTION

$$G_0^{\{I,3\}}(k_1, k_2, k_3) =$$



DUAL



$$[\sigma_i = \frac{1}{z_i}]$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \prod_{r=1}^3 d\sigma_r \frac{\sigma_r^{(m_r-1)(\frac{d}{2}-1) + \frac{d}{2}-2}}{\hat{\Delta}(\sigma)^{d/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{\hat{\Delta}(\sigma)} [\sigma_1 k_1^2 + \sigma_2 k_2^2 + \sigma_3 k_3^2]}$$

$$[\hat{\Delta}(\sigma) = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + \sigma_2 \sigma_3 + \sigma_3 \sigma_1]$$

MAKE CHANGE OF VARIABLES $\frac{1}{p_i} = \frac{\sigma_i}{\hat{\Delta}(\sigma)}$

GOING FROM CONDUCTANCE OF DELTA (Δ) TO STAR (γ)

$$G_0^{\{I,3\}}(k_1, k_2, k_3) = \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 [dp_i p_i^{\Delta - \frac{d}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{k_i^2}{p_i}}] \frac{1}{(\sum_k p_k)^{\frac{d}{2} \Delta - \frac{d}{2}}}$$

COMPARE WITH $G_0^{\{D,3\}}(k_1, k_2, k_3)$ OF AdS

EXACTLY THE SAME REPRESENTATION AND

ANSWER BY ASSUMING ONLY ZERO MODES

OF $t(\xi)$ AND $\vec{X}(\xi)$ CONTRIBUTE TO STRING

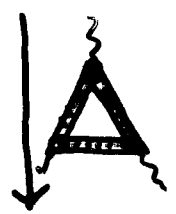
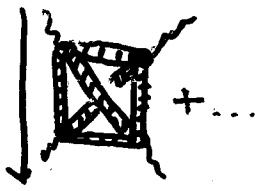
THREE POINT FUNCTION.

FROM SPACETIME OPE TO WORLDSHEET OPE

FOR HIGHER PT. FNS., WORLDSHEET INTERPRETATION REQUIRES THAT WORLDSHEET OPE HOLDS. HOW?

SPACETIME OPE:

$$\langle O_1(k_1) O_2(k_2) O_3(k_3) O_4(k_4) \rangle \xrightarrow[\text{planar cone}]{|k_3 - k_4| \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\mathcal{L}} C_{34}^{\mathcal{L}}(k_3, k_4) \langle O_1(k) O_2(k) O_3(k) \rangle$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^6 d\tilde{\sigma}_i P_{(4)}[\tilde{\sigma}] e^{-\frac{1}{\Delta_4(\tilde{\sigma})} [\sum k_i^2 \rho_i(\tilde{\sigma}) + (k_3 + k_4)^2 \tau_{34} + \dots]} \xrightarrow{|k_3 - k_4| \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\mathcal{L}} C_{34}^{\mathcal{L}}(k_3, k_4) \int_0^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^3 d\sigma_i P_3[\sigma] e^{-\frac{1}{\Delta_3(\sigma)} [\sum k_i^2 \rho_i(\sigma)]}$$

LAST LINE APPEARS TO FOLLOW INDEPENDENTLY FROM WORLDSHEET OPE.

AS $|k_3 - k_4| \rightarrow \infty$, LHS gets contributions from $\tau_{34} \rightarrow 0$ (). The Schwinger parametrisation collapses to that of 3-pt. fn. on RHS ()

[$\tau_{34} \rightarrow 0$ corresponds to going to bdy. of moduli sp. $\sigma_{34} \rightarrow \infty$]

∴ WORLDSHEET OPE AS $\tau_{34} \rightarrow 0$ SEEMS CONSISTENT W/ SPACETIME OPE (and thus factorisability).

WHAT NOW?

- Worldsheet OPE (from spacetime OPE?) as characterisation of closed string theory. How to extract useful info. from this? Reconstruct worldsheet action?
- Procedure generalises to pert. theory in λ (introduces extra "internal" vertices \Rightarrow additional punctures.)
 \therefore Spacetime pert. theory \Rightarrow Worldsheet pert. theory?
Changes background? Role of SUSY? Dimension?
- Explore connection w/ cubic string field theory?
Is it telling us something? Relation to open-closed string duality in tachyon condensation (e.g. Gaiotto-Rastelli)?
- Change of variables from "SFT moduli" σ_r to "CFT moduli" (ξ_i, μ_a) ?
- Emergence of stringy moduli space somewhat subtle.
For fixed n -ph. fn., need $J_i > c)n$ for bulk of mod. sp. $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$. To see $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$, \therefore need $J_i \rightarrow \infty$.
Relation to BMN limit, semiclassical strings?