

# Split String Formalism &

## Closed String Vacuum

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(hep-th/0611200)

New Solutions for closed string vacuum  
in open string field theory (generalizing)  
Schnabl

- i) Reparameterizations (global symmetries)
- ii) Large Gauge Transformations

Motivation: Split String Formalism

NCFT:

associative algebra  $\mathcal{A}$   $\longleftrightarrow$  fields on "manifold"

Operators linear functionals  $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

If  $\mathcal{A}$  NC, operators can be represented  
in terms of  $\mathcal{A}$  itself

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \partial_\mu \phi = -i \theta_{\mu\nu} [x^\nu, \phi] \\ \uparrow \text{operator} & & \uparrow \in \mathcal{A} \end{array}$$

In OSFT: associative  $\mathcal{A}_{\text{str}}$  + many operators

$Q_B, \mathcal{L}_0, b_{-1}, c(x)$

Represent in terms of  $\mathcal{A}_{\text{str}} \Rightarrow$

SPLIT STRING  
FORMALISM

# Solution in Split String Formalism (Okawa)

4 fields:  $K \ B \ c \quad F = F(K)$   
⏟  
operators

Identities:

$$Bc + cB = 1 \quad KB - BK = 0$$

$$dK = 0 \quad dB = K \quad dc = cKc$$

$$d = Q_B$$

Solution:

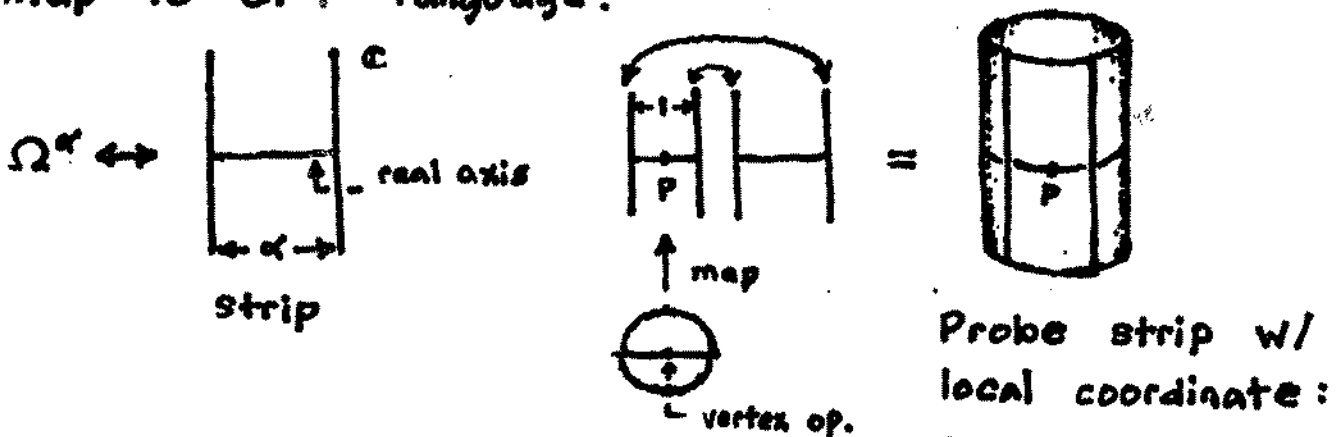
$$\Psi = Fc \frac{KB}{1-F^2} c F$$

For Schnabl: particular choice for  $K \ B \ c$  and

$$F = e^{K/2} = \Omega^{1/2} \leftarrow \text{"wedge state"}\right.$$

↑  $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$  vacuum

Map to CFT language:



Schnabl in CFT:

$$\Psi = \sum_{\text{strip length} = 2\pi} \text{Cylinder Diagram}$$

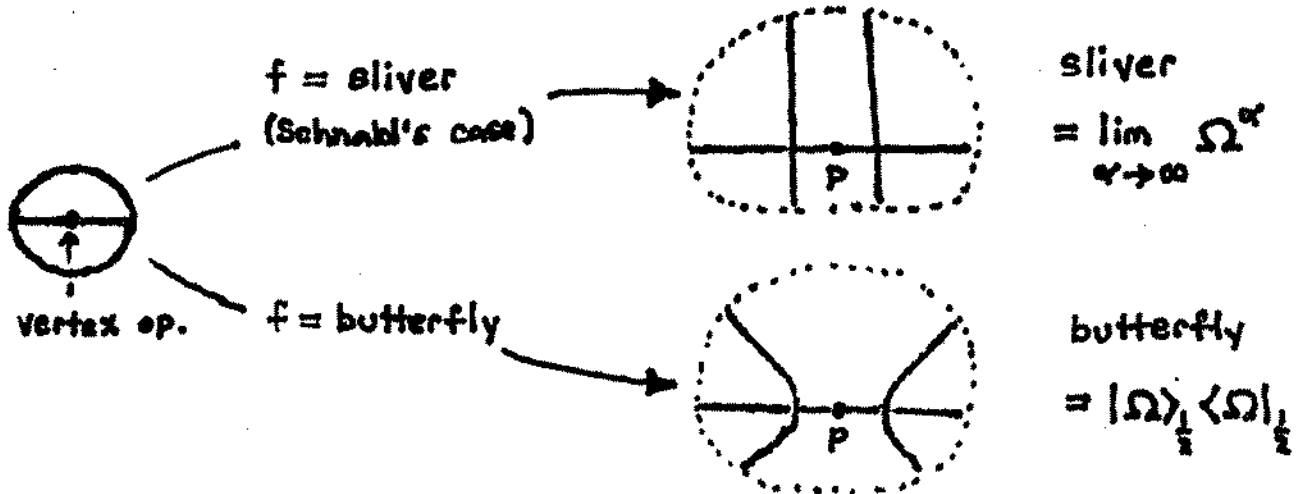
The cylinder diagram shows a cylinder with a horizontal line through its center. Points are labeled: 'c' at the top and bottom edges, 'K' and 'B' on the right side, and 'p' on the horizontal line.

i) Generalizing  $K, B, c$  (Rastelli, Zwiebach) (Okawa too)

$$K \leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}_0 \leftrightarrow f(\xi) \text{ s.t. } f(i) = \infty$$

↑  
Projector conformal frame

Projectors:  $\Psi^2 = \Psi$



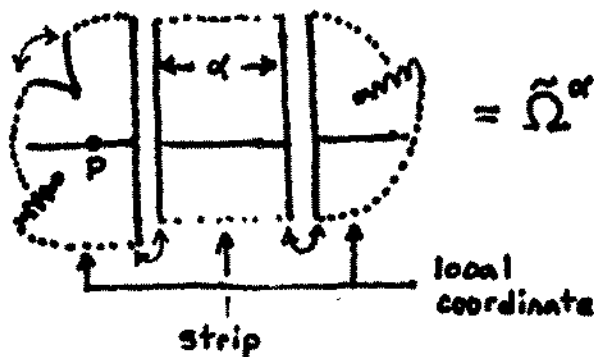
Need to understand:

$$F = e^{\kappa/2} = \tilde{\Omega}^{1/2}$$

↑  
not  $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$  vac. if  $f \neq$  sliver

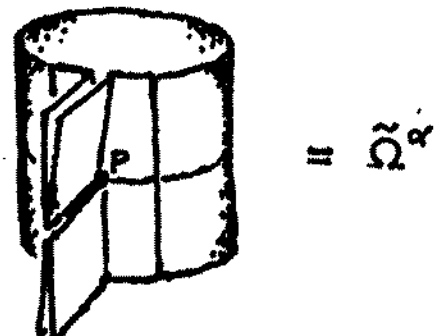
States  $\tilde{\Omega}^\alpha$  not understood in CFT

Strip Frame:



- $\tilde{\Omega}^\alpha \Rightarrow$  strip of width  $\alpha$
- local coordinate may be complicated

e.g. butterfly frame  $\Rightarrow$



Construction of Schnabl's solution requires more ingredients than are actually necessary to get a solution in the split string formalism.

Suggests: Schnabl's is just one example of a huge class of new solutions.

What are they? Well-defined?

Rest of talk: 2 generalizations

- i) Generalize  $K, B, c$  (reparameterizations)
- ii) Generalize  $F$  (large gauge trans.)

## ii) Generalizing F

Pure Wedge solutions:

$$F = e^{\tau K/2} = \Omega^{\tau/2}$$

$\tau > 0$ ,  $= 1$  for Schnabl  $\rightarrow$  reparameterizations

Composite wedge solutions:

$$F = \int dt f(t) \Omega^t$$

Pure wedge  $\rightarrow f(t) = \delta(t - \frac{\tau}{2})$

Conditions on  $f(t)$ :

1)  $f(t < 0) = 0$

2)  $\int dt f(t) = 1$

3)  $\int dt t f(t) = \frac{\tau}{2} > 0$

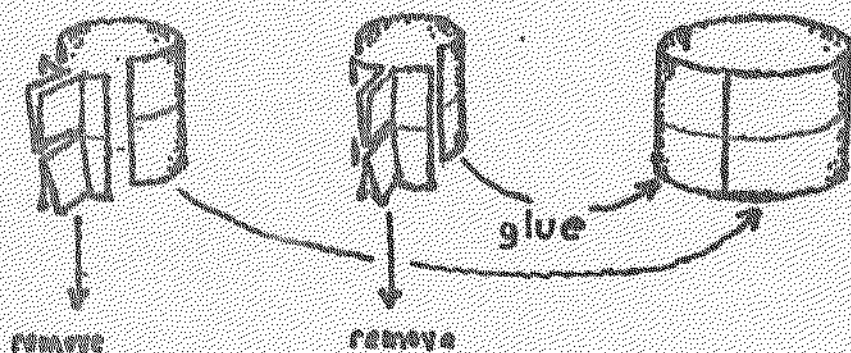
Energy: Requires  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F^n$

If 1-3) satisfied, translates to

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f(nt) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{convolution}}}{=} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{pure wedge}}}{=} \delta(t - \frac{\tau}{2})$$

All details of  $f(t)$  washed out when calculating energy  $\rightarrow$  Well defined energy agrees with D-brane tension.

Energy: calculate inner prod. of  $\tilde{\Omega}^{\nu}$



Same cylindrical correlators, regardless of choice of projector frame  $\therefore$  Same energy

Reparameterizations: (REO) Related by symmetries of the type  $L_n - (-1)^n L_{-n}$

$$K' = UKU^+ \quad B' = UBU^+ \quad c' = UcU^+$$

$U =$  unitary string field  $dU = 0$

## Conclusion

- Split string formalism suggests the existence of many solutions beyond the one constructed by Schnabl
- These solutions are not formal; can be given precise meaning in CFT and energies calculated