

Superstring theory and integration over the moduli space

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[arXiv:1303.7299](https://arxiv.org/abs/1303.7299) [KO, Yuji Tachikawa]

Section 1

introduction

Simplified history of the superstring theory

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- '12: "Superstring Perturbation Theory Revisited"
[E.Witten]:
Superstring perturbation theory and supergeometry

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- $\mathcal{N} = \mathbf{0} \subset \mathcal{N} = \mathbf{1}$ embedding [N. Berkovits, C. Vafa '94]
- Topological amplitudes
[I. Antoniadis, E. Gava, K.S. Narain, T.R. Taylor '94]
[M. Bershadsky, S. Cecotti, H. Ooguri, C. Vafa '94]

- 1 introduction
- 2 Supergeometry and Superstring
- 3 Reduction to integration over moduli

Section 2

Supergeometry and Superstring

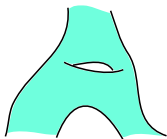
Bosonic string theory

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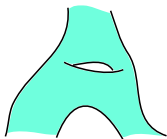
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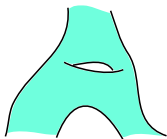
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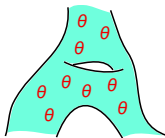
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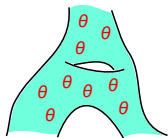
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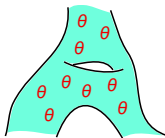
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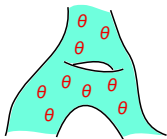
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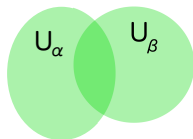
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- \mathbf{M} : supermanifold of dimension $\mathbf{p|q}$
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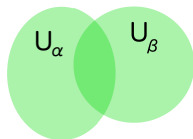
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- $\mathbf{M}_{\text{red}} = \{(\mathbf{x}_i, \dots, \mathbf{x}_p)\} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{M}$



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- $D_\theta = \partial_\theta + \theta \partial_z = F(z|\theta) (\partial_{\theta'} + \theta' \partial_{z'})$

Split Super Riemann Surface

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- $z' = u(z)$
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Split Super Riemann Surface

- $\mathbf{z}' = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{z})$
 $\theta' = \theta \sqrt{\partial_{\mathbf{z}} \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{z})}$
- $\theta \in \mathbf{H}^0(\Sigma, \mathbf{T}\Sigma_{\text{red}}^{*1/2})$
 \Rightarrow split SRS \leftrightarrow Riemann surface with spin str.

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- if we fix the behavior of Γ near boundary.



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- $\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{V},g}(\mathbf{m}, \boldsymbol{\eta}, \bar{\mathbf{m}}, \bar{\boldsymbol{\eta}}) =$
 $\left\langle \prod_i \mathcal{V}_i \prod_{a=1}^{\Delta_e} \left(\int_{\Sigma_{\text{red}}} d^2\mathbf{z} \mathbf{b} \mu^a \right) \prod_{b=1}^{\Delta_e} \left(\int_{\Sigma_{\text{red}}} d^2\mathbf{z} \tilde{\mathbf{b}} \tilde{\mu}^b \right) \right.$
 $\prod_{\sigma=1}^{\Delta_o} \delta \left(\int_{\Sigma_{\text{red}}} d^2\mathbf{z} \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{\chi}^\sigma \right) \prod_{\tau=1}^{\tilde{\Delta}_o} \delta \left(\int_{\Sigma_{\text{red}}} d^2\mathbf{z} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\chi}}^\tau \right)$
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- Factors including χ :

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$$= \prod_\sigma^{\Delta_0} \mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{p}_\sigma)$$

$$\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{p}_\sigma) = \delta(\beta(\mathbf{p}_\sigma)) \mathbf{T}_F(\mathbf{p}_\sigma)$$

Picture changing formalism

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⇒ Formulation of FMS

- Valid where $[\delta(\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{p}_\sigma)]$ spans odd deformations

⇒ Coordinates given by picture changing formalism

is **not** global!

Integration over a supermanifold

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- \mathbf{M} : $\dim \mathbf{1} | \mathbf{2}$ supermanifold,
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- non-holomorphic projection destroys holomorphic factorization.

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Section 3

Reduction to integration over moduli

Reduction condition

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- ω does not depend on the locations of picture changing operators

Topological amplitudes in string theory

[I. Antoniadis, E. Gava, K.S. Narain, T.R. Taylor '94]

[M. Bershadsky, S. Cecotti, H. Ooguri, C. Vafa '94]

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- F-term of 4d effective field theory is related to topological string.

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- \mathbf{F}_g : \mathfrak{g} loop vacuum amplitude

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 $\Sigma = \exp(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\mathbf{H}(z) \mp \tilde{\mathbf{H}}(z)))$ $\mathbf{H} : \mathbf{U}(1)_R$ boson
 $\Sigma : \mathbf{U}(1)_R$ charge $(3/2, \mp 3/2)$

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$$\times (\text{spacetime}) \times (\mathbf{bc}) \times$$

$$\prod_{\sigma=1}^{\Delta_{\circ}} \delta\left(\int_{\Sigma_{\text{red}}} d^2z \beta \chi^{\sigma}\right) \prod_{\tau=1}^{\tilde{\Delta}_{\circ}} \delta\left(\int_{\Sigma_{\text{red}}} d^2z \tilde{\beta} \tilde{\chi}^{\tau}\right)$$

$$\exp(-S_{\chi} - S_{\tilde{\chi}} - S_{\chi\tilde{\chi}}) \rangle_{\mathbf{m}}$$

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- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}_{++} + \mathbf{A}_{+-} + \mathbf{A}_{-+} + \mathbf{A}_{--} + \mathbf{A}_{\text{spacetime}}$

$\mathbf{A}_{\pm\pm} : \mathbf{U}(1)_R \text{ charge } (\pm 1, \pm 1)$

\Leftarrow Coupling \mathbf{A} to $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ supergravity:

$$\int_{\Sigma_{\text{red}}} \mathbf{A}_{\pm\pm} \chi^\mp \tilde{\chi}^\mp \rightarrow \chi = \chi^+ = \chi^-$$

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- The correlation function does not depend of the choice of χ^σ

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- Amplitudes which is equivalent topological amplitudes are the case.

Prospects

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- More nontrivial example of calculation

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- Another application of supergeometry

End.

Berkovits and Vafa embedding

[N.Berkovits, C.Vafa '94]

- Worldsheet supersymmetric model equivalent to bosonic string theory
⇒ Bosonic string : An (unstable) vacuum of superstring theory
- $\langle \mathbf{V}_1 \cdots \mathbf{V}_n \rangle_{\text{bos}} = \langle \mathbf{V}'_1 \cdots \mathbf{V}'_n \rangle_{\text{super}}$
- $\Leftrightarrow \int_{\mathcal{M}_{\text{bos}}} \cdots = \int_{\mathcal{M}_{\text{super}}} \cdots$

Supermoduli space of SRS with punctures

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- $\dim \mathcal{M}_{\text{super}} = \Delta_{\text{e}} | \Delta_{\text{o}}$

$$= 3g - 3 + n_{\text{NS}} + n_{\text{R}} | 2g - 2 + n_{\text{NS}} + n_{\text{R}} / 2 \quad (g \geq 2)$$

Superconformal transformation

- $\nu_f = f(z)(\partial_\theta - \theta\partial_z)$
- $V_g = g(z)\partial_z + 1/2\partial_z g\theta\partial_\theta$
- $G_n = \nu_{z^{n+1/2}}$
- $L_m = -V_{z^{m+1}}$

Superconformal transformation near R vertex

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- $V_g = z(g(z)\partial_z + 1/2\partial_z g\theta\partial_\theta)$
- $G_r = \nu_{z^r}$
- $L_m = -V_{z^m}$

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- $\theta' = \sqrt{z - z_1}\theta \Rightarrow D_{\theta'}^* = \sqrt{z}(\partial_{\theta'} + \theta'\partial_z)$
 θ' : antiperiodic around z_1

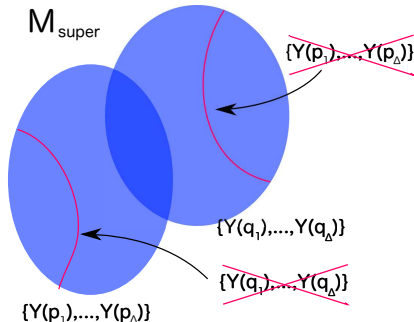
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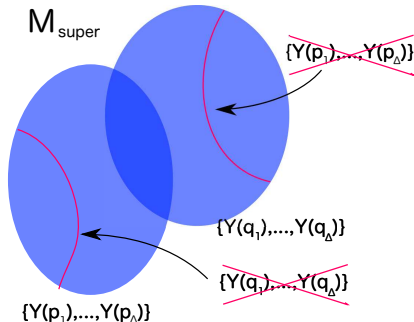
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- movement of PCOs \Rightarrow BRST exact term \Leftrightarrow exact form on patches