

SU(N) characters and thermal statistics in a string bit model¹²

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¹S. Raha, Phys. Rev. D 96, 086006 (2017)

²T.L. Curtright, S. Raha and C.B. Thorn, Phys. Rev. D 96, 086021 (2017)

What are string bits?

Charles Thorn's attempt at a nonperturbative formulation of string theory.

String bits are units of lightcone-quantized strings. Each bit carries an infinitesimal unit of P^+ of the emergent string.

No longitudinal space, x^- emerges when σ becomes continuous.

Creation operators are $N \times N$ matrices in “color”³.

With Oren Bergman⁴ formulation extended to include superstrings.

³C.B. Thorn, Proceedings of Sakharov Conf. on Physics, Moscow (1991) 447-454, hep- th/9405069.

⁴O. Bergman and C.B. Thorn, Phys. Rev. D 52, 5980 (1995)

The simplest string bit model⁵

$$\bar{\Phi}_\beta^\alpha(\theta) = \bar{a}_\beta^\alpha + \bar{b}_\beta^\alpha \theta \quad \alpha, \beta \in 1 \dots N$$

$$a_j^i = (\bar{a}^\dagger)_i^j \quad b_j^i = (\bar{b}^\dagger)_i^j$$

$$\left[a_j^i, \bar{a}_l^k \right] = \delta_l^i \delta_j^k \quad \left\{ b_j^i, \bar{b}_l^k \right\} = \delta_l^i \delta_j^k$$

Some examples:

Closed chain: $\text{tr} [\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{a}\bar{a}] |0\rangle$, $\text{tr} [\bar{b}\bar{a}\bar{a}] |0\rangle$, etc.

Open chain: $\bar{a}_j^i |0\rangle$, $\bar{b}_j^i |0\rangle$, $\bar{a}_r^i \bar{a}_s^r \bar{a}_t^s \bar{b}_j^t |0\rangle$, $\bar{b}_r^i \bar{a}_s^r \bar{a}_j^s |0\rangle$, etc.

⁵S. Sun and C.B. Thorn, Phys. Rev. D 89, 105002 (2014)

Dynamics

$$\mathcal{P}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ m \operatorname{tr} [\bar{a}a + \bar{b}b] + \frac{2T_0}{m\pi} \operatorname{tr} [\bar{a}a + \bar{b}b] + \frac{T_0}{2mN} \operatorname{tr} [(\bar{a}^2 - i\bar{b}^2) a^2 - (\bar{b}^2 - i\bar{a}^2) b^2 + (\bar{a}\bar{b} + \bar{b}\bar{a}) ba + (\bar{a}\bar{b} - \bar{b}\bar{a}) ab] \right\}$$

Produces color confinement, open chain states are suppressed.

$$Z \approx \operatorname{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta \mathcal{P}^0} \right]_{\text{singlets}} \rightarrow \operatorname{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta \frac{m}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{tr} [\bar{a}a + \bar{b}b] + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{T_0}{m}\right)} \right] = \operatorname{Tr} [x^{\mathcal{M}}]$$

Use $SU(N)$ characters to project out the singlet subspace.

SU(N) characters

Assign a color character⁶ to each creation operator. eg.

$$\bar{a}_l^k |0\rangle \xrightarrow{x} e^{i(\theta_k - \theta_l)}$$

Characters of irreps satisfy orthonormal relations:

$$\frac{\int_G dg \bar{\chi}_R(g) \chi_{R'}(g)}{\int_G dg} = \delta_{R,R'}$$

$$Z \propto \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\prod_r d\theta_r \right) \left(\prod_{p < q} |e^{i\theta_p} - e^{i\theta_q}|^2 \right) \frac{1-x}{1+x} \left\{ \prod_{k,l} \frac{1 + xe^{i(\theta_k - \theta_l)}}{1 - xe^{i(\theta_k - \theta_l)}} \right\}$$

⁶T.L. Curtright and C.B. Thorn, Nuclear Physics B 274 (1986).

Results⁷

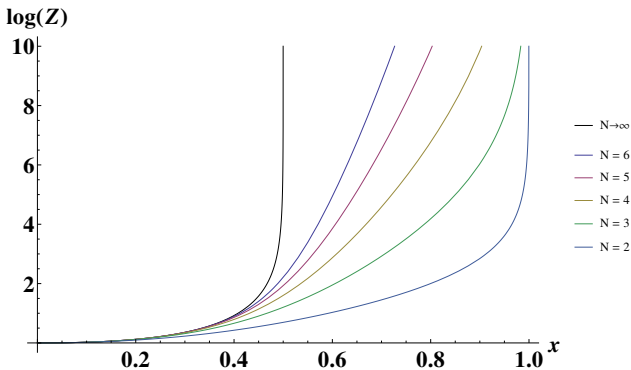


Figure: Partition functions for the singlet sector of the simplest string bit model for different N 's. The Hagedorn transition takes place in the large N limit at $x_H = 1/2$.

⁷S. Raha, Phys. Rev. D 96, 086006 (2017)

Thank you!