

Introduction to Bosonic String Theory

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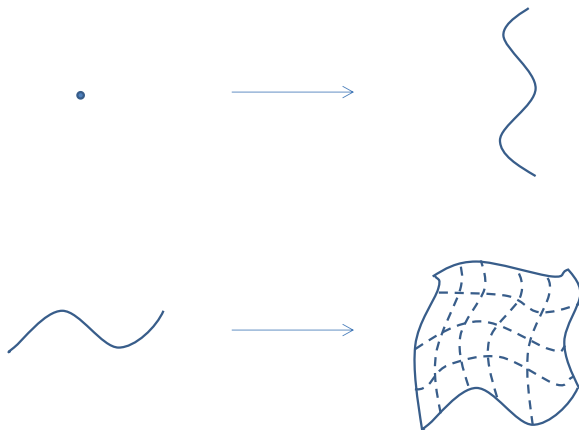
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Requirements for a Physical Theory

- 1 Lorentz Invariance
- 2 Quantisation
- 3 Gravity

Worldlines and Worldsheets



String Theory as a Theory of Everything

- 1 Lorentz Invariance - Holds by construction
- 2 Quantisation - Holds by construction
- 3 Gravity - Appears as emergent phenomenon

GGRT: The Seminal Paper

Peter Goddard, Jeffrey Goldstone, Claudio Rebbi, Charles Thorn,
Quantum Dynamics of the Massless Relativistic String, 1972,
Nuclear Physics B56 109-135

Equations of Motion

- Classical, non-relativistic action
 - fails to satisfy Lorentz invariance
- Classical, relativistic action
 - leads to the equations of motion

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{T_0}{c} \left(\frac{(\dot{X} \cdot X') X'_\mu - (X')^2 \dot{X}_\mu}{\sqrt{(\dot{X} \cdot X')^2 - (\dot{X})^2 (X')^2}} \right) \right) \\
 & + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left(\frac{T_0}{c} \left(\frac{(\dot{X} \cdot X') \dot{X}_\mu - (X')^2 X'_\mu}{\sqrt{(\dot{X} \cdot X')^2 - (\dot{X})^2 (X')^2}} \right) \right) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

The Light-Cone Gauge

- A preferred choice of direction
- + Direction
 - $(1, 1, 0 \dots 0)$
- - Direction
 - $(1, -1, 0 \dots 0)$
- Can rewrite x^μ by $(x^+, x^-, x^2, x^3 \dots x^{d-1})$

Classical Equations of Motion

$$X^+(\tau, \sigma) = 2\alpha' p^+ \tau$$

$$X^-(\tau, \sigma) = x_0^- + \sqrt{2\alpha'} \alpha_0^- \tau + i\sqrt{2\alpha'} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \alpha_n^- e^{-in\tau} \cos n\sigma$$

$$X^i(\tau, \sigma) = x_0^i + \sqrt{2\alpha'} \alpha_0^i \tau + i\sqrt{2\alpha'} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \alpha_n^i e^{-in\tau} \cos n\sigma$$

$$\text{where } \alpha_n^- = \frac{1}{2p^+ \sqrt{2\alpha'}} \sum_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{i=2}^{d-1} \alpha_{n-a}^i \alpha_a^i.$$

Quantum Equations of Motion

$$\hat{X}^+(\tau, \sigma) = 2\alpha' \hat{p}^+ \tau$$

$$\hat{X}^-(\tau, \sigma) = \hat{x}_0^- + \sqrt{2\alpha'} \hat{\alpha}_0^- \tau + i\sqrt{2\alpha'} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \hat{\alpha}_n^- e^{-in\tau} \cos n\sigma$$

$$\hat{X}^i(\tau, \sigma) = \hat{x}_0^i + \sqrt{2\alpha'} \hat{\alpha}_0^i \tau + i\sqrt{2\alpha'} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \hat{\alpha}_n^i e^{-in\tau} \cos n\sigma$$

$$\text{where } \hat{\alpha}_n^- = \frac{1}{2\hat{p}^+ \sqrt{2\alpha'}} \sum_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{i=2}^{d-1} \hat{\alpha}_{n-a}^i \hat{\alpha}_a^i.$$

Possible Existence of Hidden Dimensions

- Bosonic string theory predicts 26 spacetime dimensions
- More modern string theories predict 10 or 11 spacetime dimensions
- Trapped subspace
- Compact dimensions

The Square Well Problem

- One dimensional space
- Infinite potential outside $(0, a)$
- Zero potential inside $(0, a)$
- Schrödinger equation
 - $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = E\psi$
- Solutions
 - $\psi^p(x) = b_p \sin \frac{p\pi x}{a}$
- Energies
 - $E_p = \frac{\hbar^2 p^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$

Small compact dimensions

- Two-dimensional spacetime
 - One observed, normal dimension, x
 - One compact hidden dimension, y , of length $2\pi r$
- Zero potential for $x \in (0, a)$
- Infinite potential for $x \notin (0, a)$

Small compact dimensions

- Schrödinger equation

- $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2}) = E\psi$

- Assume $\psi(x, y) = \phi_1(x)\phi_2(y)$

- By separation of variables

- $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \phi_1}{dx^2} = E_1 \phi_1(x)$

- $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \phi_2}{dy^2} = E_2 \phi_2(y)$

- Solutions

- $\phi_1^p(x) = b_p \sin \frac{p\pi x}{a}$

- $\phi_2^q(y) = c_q \sin \frac{qy}{r} + d_q \cos \frac{qy}{r}$

Energies

- $q = 0$
 - $E_{p0} = \frac{\hbar^2 p^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$
- $q = 1$
 - $E_{p1} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{p^2 \pi^2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$
- Scales based off scale of a and r

References

- Peter Goddard, Jeffrey Goldstone, Claudio Rebbi, Charles Thorn, *Quantum Dynamics of the Massless Relativistic String*, 1972, Nuclear Physics B56 109-135
- Barton Zwiebach, *A First Course in String Theory*, 2009, Cambridge University Press