

PINNED BRANES

AND

NEW LORENTZ NON-INVARIANT  
THEORIES

- [HEP-TH/0002175](#)

- WITH SHOIBAL CHAKRAVARTY

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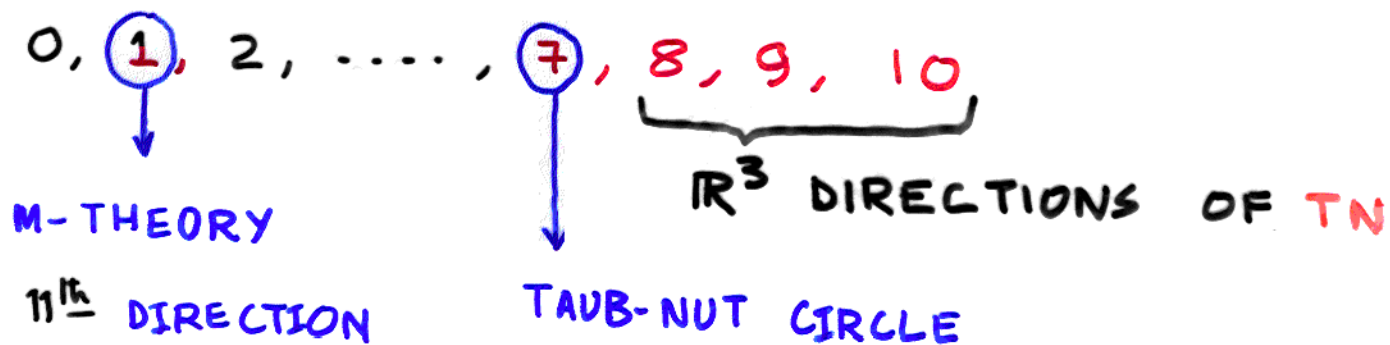
# PLAN OF THE TALK:

- INTRODUCTION
- TENSION OF M5 BRANE
- SUPERGRAVITY BACKGROUND
- LORENTZ INVARIANCE
- SUPERGRAVITY VERIFICATION
- MASSIVE PARTICLES
- A DECOUPLED THEORY
- LARGE  $c$  LIMIT

# INTRODUCTION :

CONSIDER A TAUB-NUT SPACE IN M-THEORY.

ELEVEN DIMENSIONAL COORDINATES ARE :



PRECISE STRUCTURE OF A TN SPACE :

TN METRIC IS GIVEN BY

$$ds^2 = \left(1 + \frac{R}{2|\vec{x}|}\right)^{-1} (dx^7 - A_i dx^i)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{R}{2|\vec{x}|}\right) (d\vec{x})^2$$

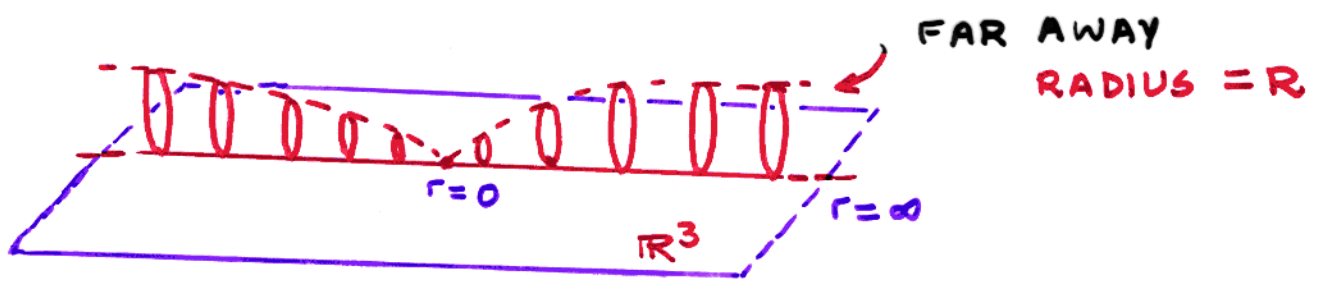
$$x^i = x^{8,9,10}$$

$$|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{(x^8)^2 + (x^9)^2 + (x^{10})^2}$$

$R$  = RADIUS OF TN AT  $|\vec{x}| \rightarrow \infty$

- SINGLE CENTRED TN
- MULTI CENTRED TN

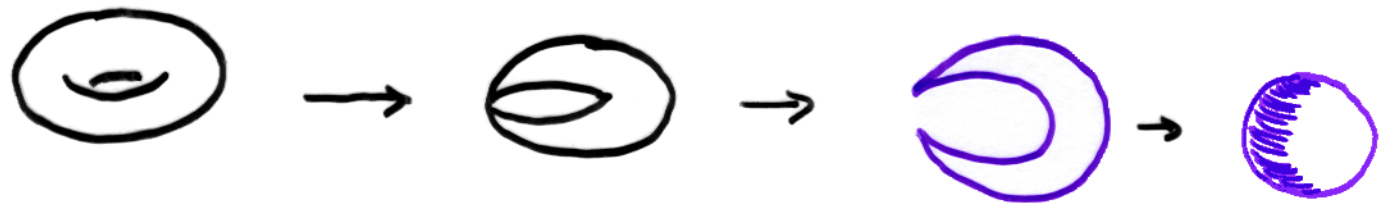
# SINGLE CENTRED TN :



# TWO CENTRED TN



$S^2 =$  TORUS SHRUNK AT ONE POINT



- A TWO CENTRED TN HAS AN  $S^2$  WHEREAS A ONE CENTRED TN DOESNT HAVE

- ONE CENTRED TN HAS A HARMONIC FORM WHICH IS UNIQUE.

NEAR ORIGIN, I.E AT  $r=0$ , A TN SPACE BEHAVES AS:

$$ds^2 = \frac{r}{R} (dx^7 - A_i dx^i)^2 + \frac{R}{r} (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2)$$

$\Rightarrow$   $U(1)$  FIBRATION OVER BASE  $S^2$

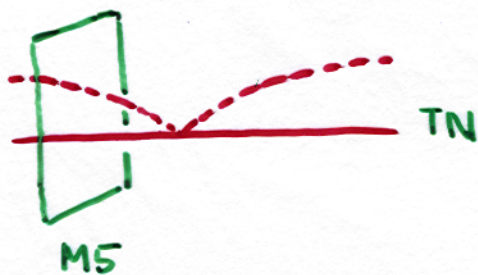
BECAUSE IF WE CHOOSE NEAR

$$(\vec{x}) \equiv r=0; \quad r=U^2$$

WE GET

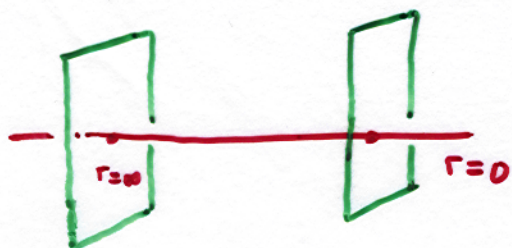
$$\frac{U^2}{R} (dx^7 - A_i dx^i)^2 + R (dU^2 + U^2 d\Omega^2)$$

Q: HOW DOES A M5 BRANE BEHAVE IN A TN SPACE ?



$$\text{TN: } x^7, x^8, x^9, x^{10}$$

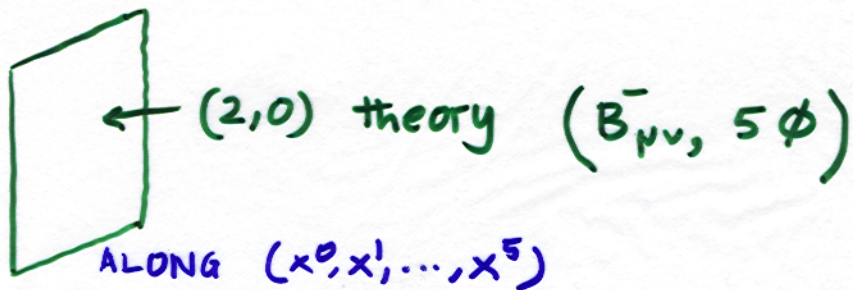
$$\text{M5: } x^0, x^1, \dots, x^5$$



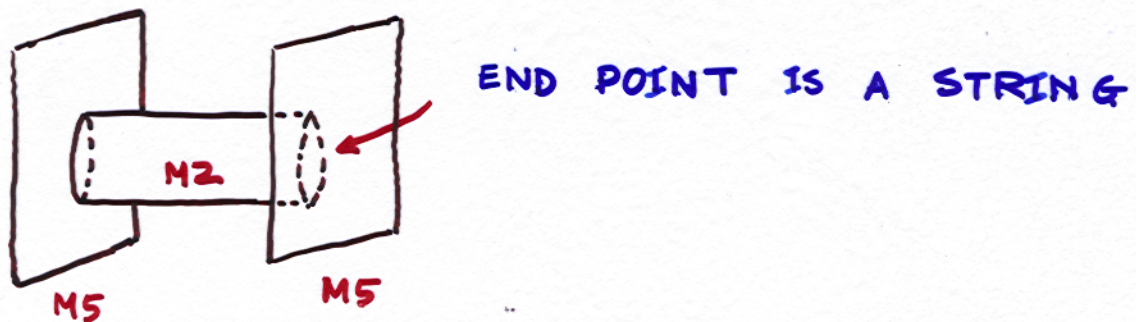
TENSION REMAINS SAME

$\rightarrow$  PREDICTED BY BPS FORMULA

# A BIT ABOUT M5 BRANE:



$5\phi$ : FIVE DIFFERENT DIRECTION A M5 BRANE CAN MOVE  $(x^6, \dots, x^{10})$



TO SUPPORT STRING ON THE BOUNDARY A M5 BRANE SHOULD HAVE A TWO FORM,  $B_{MN}$ .

BUT A TWO FORM IN SIX DIM<sup>N</sup> CAN BE SELF-DUAL / ANTI-SELF-DUAL

$(\bar{B}_{MN}, 5\phi)$ : MULTIPLET OF (2,0)

↓ ALSO

↑ FERMIONS CHIRAL

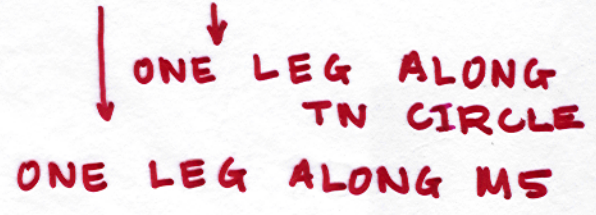
$(\bar{B}_{MN}, \phi) + (4\phi)$

↓  
 MASSLESS HYPER

NOW WE SWITCH ON A G-FIELD.

THE C-FIELD IS

$$C_{167}$$



- THIS BACKGROUND BREAKS LORENTZ INVARIANCE BOTH ON BRANE AS WELL AS ON BG
- WE CHOOSE  $C_{167} (r=\infty) = C = \text{A CONST.}$   
THIS DOES NOT IMPLY  $G = dC$  CAN BE ZERO EVERYWHERE
- $G \neq 0$  (ALSO  $C \neq \text{CONSTANT}$ ) AT ANY POINT INSIDE
- METRIC, THEREFORE WILL CHANGE DRASTICALLY

Q1: CAN WE PREDICT (CALCULATE) THE METRIC ?

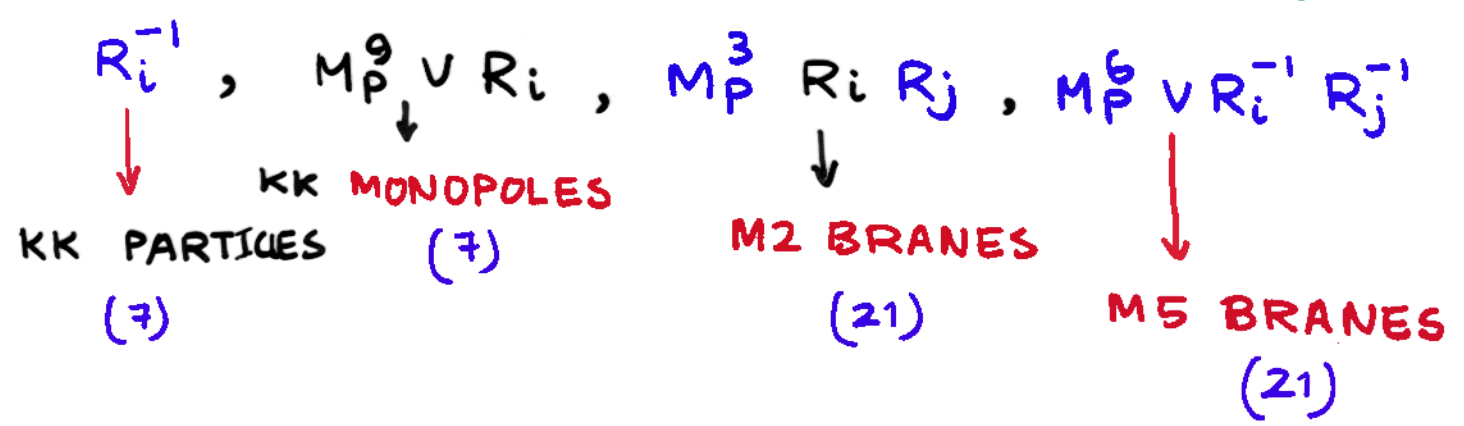
Q2: WHAT HAPPENS TO THE M5 BRANE TENSION ?

# TENSION OF M5 BRANE

WE WILL USE THE MASSES OF BPS PARTICLES IN M-THEORY ON  $T^7$

$$V = R_1 R_2 \dots R_7 = \text{VOL OF } T^7$$

BPS PARTICLES (56 U(1) CHARGES):



SWITCH ON A C-FIELD (CONSTANT) AT INFINITY

CENTRAL CHARGE MATRIX :

$$Z = M_P^9 V R_7 \Gamma^{78} + i N M_P^6 V R_6^{-1} R_7^{-1} \Gamma^{67} + i C_{167} M_P^6 V R_7 \Gamma^{16}$$

↓                      ↓                      ↓

TN SPACE                      NO. OF M5 BRANES                      BACKGROUND C-FIELD  $\infty$

$\equiv$  KK MONOPOLE                     

GAMMA MATRICES FOR SPINORS IN  $8_s$  REPRESENTATION OF  $SO(8)$



# MAXIMUM EIGENVALUE OF THE MATRIX

$$|z_1| = M_P^6 V \sqrt{(M_P^3 R_7 + N R_6^{-1} R_7^{-1})^2 + C_{167}^2 R_7^2}$$

WE COULD ALSO CALCULATE SEPARATE MASSES OF THE TN AND THE M5 ALONE

SUM OF THE MASSES IS

$$|z_2| = M_P^6 V \left[ \underbrace{\sqrt{M_P^6 R_7^2 + C_{167}^2 R_7^2}}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{TN WITH } C}} + N \underbrace{R_6^{-1} R_7^{-1}}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{M5 BRANE}}} \right]$$

BOUND STATE ENERGY IS

$$M = |z_2| - |z_1| = N M_P^6 V R_6^{-1} R_7^{-1} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+C^2}} \right)$$

$$C = M_P^{-3} C_{167} \quad (r = \infty)$$

- TENSION OF THE M5 BRANE EFFECTIVELY DECREASES BY  $\sqrt{1+C^2}$  WHEN IT IS BOUND TO THE TN

# SUPERGRAVITY BACKGROUND

- WHAT WE NEED :

$N$  M5 BRANES  $\oplus$  A TN SPACE (ONE CENTRE OR MULTICENTER)  $\oplus$  A BG C-FIELD

- SYSTEM SHOULD SOLVE SUGRA EQUATION OF MOTION

- ALSO CIRCLE DIRECTION OF TN IS NOT THE M-THEORY ~~CIRCLE~~ CIRCLE

↓ THEREFORE IN IIA WE EXPECT

- A TN SPACE

- A D4 BRANE

- A  $B^{(NSNS)}$  FIELD WITH LEGS ORTHOGONAL TO THE D4 BRANE

NOTE: SINCE  $x^1 \equiv$  M-THEORY DIRECTION, TYPE IIA WILL HAVE DIR.

$(x^0, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^8, x^9, x^{10})$

# SUPERGRAVITY BACKGROUND

- WHAT WE NEED :

N M5 BRANES  $\oplus$  A TN SPACE (ONE CENTRE OR MULTICENTER)  $\oplus$  A BG G-FIELD

- SYSTEM SHOULD SOLVE SUGRA EQUUN OF MOTION

- ALSO : CIRCLE DIRECTION OF TN IS NOT THE M-THEORY  $\times$  CIRCLE

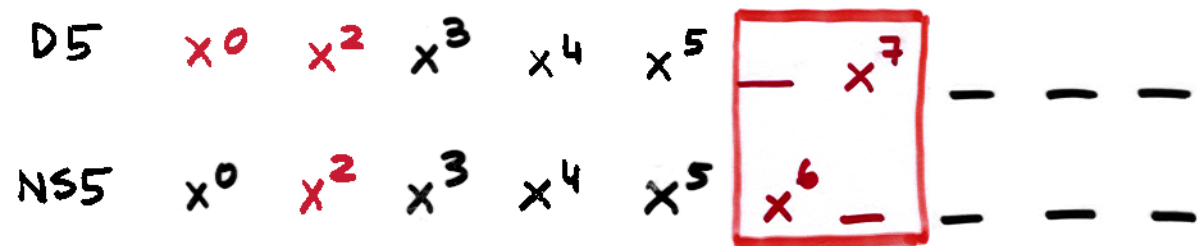
↓ THEREFORE IN IIA WE EXPECT

- A TN SPACE  $(x^7, x^8, x^9, x^{10})$
- A D4 BRANE  $(x^0, x^2, x^3, x^4, x^5)$
- A  $B^{(NSNS)}$  FIELD WITH LEGS ORTHOGONAL TO THE D4 BRANE  $(B_{67}^{NSNS})$

NOTE: SINCE  $x^1 \equiv$  M-THEORY DIRECTION, TYPE IIA WILL HAVE DIR.

$(x^0, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^8, x^9, x^{10})$

LET US TAKE A CONFIGURATION IN  
 IIB AS:



METRIC CAN BE WRITTEN DOWN EXPLICITLY

DIRECTIONS  $x^6, x^7$  ARE ON A TORUS

METRIC IS:

$$ds^2 = H_3^{-1/2} ds_{02345}^2 + H_5 H_3^{1/2} ds_{89,10}^2$$

$$+ H_3^{1/2} ds_6^2 + H_5 H_3^{-1/2} ds_7^2$$

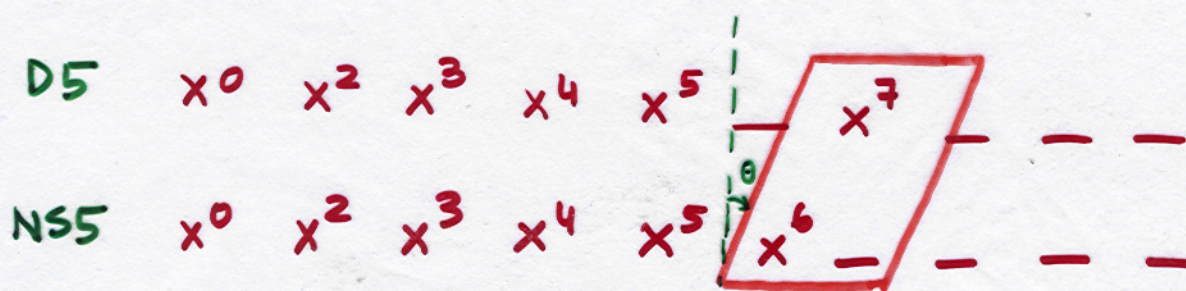
↓

HARMONIC FN FOR  
 D5 BRANES

↓

HARMONIC FN. FOR  
 NS5 BRANES

LET US TAKE A CONFIGURATION IN  
II B AS:



METRIC CAN BE WRITTEN DOWN EXPLICITLY  
DIRECTIONS  $x^6, x^7$  ARE ON A <sup>SLANTED</sup> TORUS

METRIC IS:

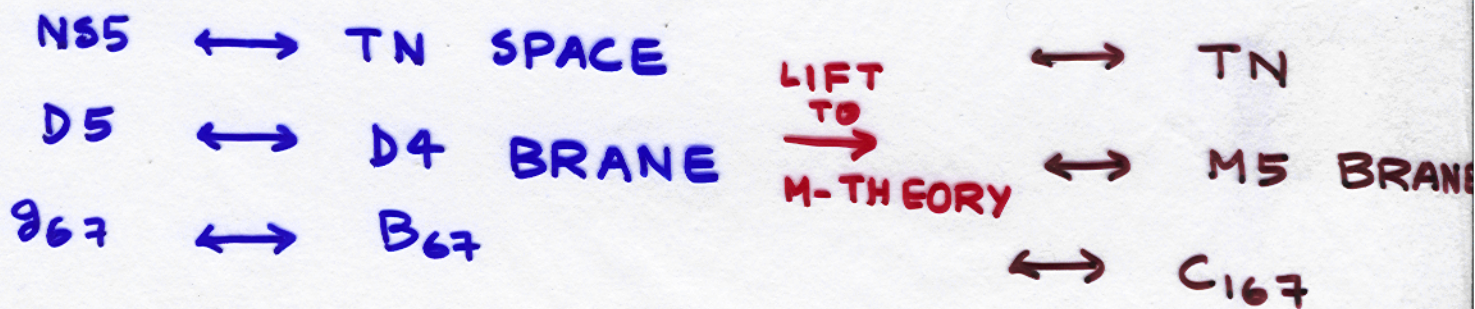
$$ds^2 = H_3^{-1/2} ds_{02345}^2 + H_5 H_3^{1/2} ds_{89,10}^2$$

$$+ H_3^{1/2} (dy^6 \sec \theta)^2 + (H_3^{1/2} \sin^2 \theta + H_5 H_3^{-1/2} \cos^2 \theta) (dy^7)^2$$

$$+ 2 H_3^{1/2} \tan \theta dy^6 dy^7$$

MIXED COMPONENT  $g_{67}$  HAS APPEARED

↓ A T-DUALITY ALONG  $x^7$



EXACTLY THE BG THAT WE REQUIRE.

THE C-FIELD BG IS

$$C_{167} = M_P^3 \frac{H_3^{1/2} \tan \theta}{\left(H_3^{1/2} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{H_5 \cos^2 \theta}{H_3^{1/2}}\right)} dx^1 \wedge dy^6 \wedge (dy^7 + A_i dx^i)$$

$$C_{167}(r \rightarrow \infty) = \tan \theta = \text{CONSTANT}$$

CALCULATE M5 BRANE TENSION

WE HAVE TO COMPUTE  $\sqrt{\det(\text{METRIC})}$

ALONG THE M5 DIRECTION

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\det} &= \sqrt{G_{00} G_{11} \dots G_{55}} \\ &= (H_5^{-1} \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

• AT  $r \rightarrow \infty$   $\sqrt{\det} = 1$  (ALL  $H_i = 1$ )

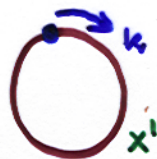
• NEAR  $r \rightarrow 0$

$$\sqrt{\det} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+c^2}}$$

EXPECTED FROM BPS CALCULATIONS

# LORENTZ INVARIANCE (?)

PARTICLE PROPAGATING ALONG  $x^1$



$$|Z_1| = \underbrace{M_P^9 V R_7}_{\text{TN}} \Gamma^{78} + iN \underbrace{M_P^6 V R_6^{-1}}_{\text{M5}} R_7^{-1} \Gamma^{67} + iC_{167} \underbrace{M_P^6 V R_7}_{\text{GFIELD}} \Gamma^{16} + \frac{k}{R_1} \Gamma^{18}$$

$\downarrow$   
 PARTICLE WITH  
 MOM<sup>M</sup>  $k$

$$\text{MASS OF PART.} = |Z_1| - |Z_2| = \frac{k}{\sqrt{1+c^2}} R_1^{-1}$$

$$= k \tilde{R}_1^{-1}$$

WHERE  $\tilde{R}_1 \equiv \sqrt{1+c^2} R_1$

FOR PARTICLE MOVING ALONG  $x^2$ ,

MASS IS  $k R_2^{-1}$

$\therefore$  BY RESCALING  $R_1$  TO  $\tilde{R}_1$ , ENERGY OF A MASSLESS PARTICLES WITH MOMENTUM  $P$  IS GIVEN BY LORENTZ INV. VALUE  $|P|$  DOES THAT MEANS THAT WE CANNOT DETECT THE LOR. NONINV. BY MASSLESS PART?

# SUPERGRAVITY VERIFICATION

$$\text{LET } \bar{h}^{-1} \equiv H_3^{1/2} \sin^2 \theta + H_5 H_3^{-1/2} \cos^2 \theta$$

SUGRA BG IN M-THEORY IS:

$$\begin{aligned}
ds^2 = & (h H_5)^{2/3} dx_i^2 + (h H_5)^{-1/3} ds_{02345}^2 \\
& + (h H_5)^{2/3} (dy^6)^2 + h^{2/3} H_5^{-1/3} (dx^7 + B_{7i} dx^i)^2 \\
& + h^{-1/3} H_5^{2/3} ds_{8,9,10}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$\downarrow$  NEAR  $r \rightarrow 0$   
 (AFTER A SCALING BY  $(1+c^2)^{1/3}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
ds^2 = & (1+c^2) dx_i^2 + dx_{02345}^2 + (1+c^2) dx_6^2 \\
& + (1+c^2) \frac{r}{R} (dx_7 + A_i dx^i)^2 + \frac{R}{r} (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2)
\end{aligned}$$

IF WE SCALE

$$\tilde{x}_i \equiv \sqrt{1+c^2} x_i$$

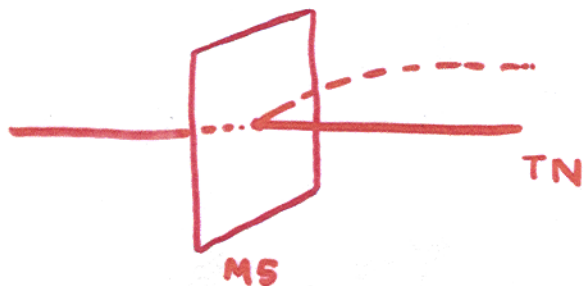
SO(5,1)

THEN LORENTZ ALONG M5 IS RESTORED

- AT LOWEST ORDER BREAKING OF SO(5,1) LORENTZ INVARIANCE WILL BE REGISTERED BY THE FERMIONS



# MASSIVE PARTICLES :



M5 BRANE STUCK AT  $r=0$

$\Rightarrow$  ANY SMALL FLUCTUATION WILL BE GIVEN BY A MASSIVE FIELD

MASS OF BPS STATE CHARGED UNDER THE  $U(1)$  ISOMETRY OF TN

$$Z_1 = (M_P^9 V R_7 + i k R_7^{-1}) \Gamma^{78} + i N M_P^6 V R_6^{-1} R_7^{-1} \Gamma^{67} + i M_P^6 C_{167} V R_7 \Gamma^{16}$$

$\downarrow$   
 MOMENTUM

$Z_2 =$  PUTTING  $k=0$

ENERGY OF EXCITATION =  $|Z_1| - |Z_2|$

$$= k \frac{c}{\sqrt{1+c^2}} R_7^{-1}$$

FROM SU GRA :

EXPAND  $\sqrt{\det}$  IN SMALL  $r$ .

$$\sqrt{\det} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+c^2}} + \frac{c^2}{2(1+c^2)^{3/2}} M_P r + \mathcal{O}(r^2)$$

↓  $u^2 = r$ , GOOD COORD  
NEAR ORIGIN

$$\int dx_0 dx_1 \dots dx_5 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^2}{(1+c^2)^{3/2}} M_P u^2$$

$$\downarrow \tilde{x}_1 = (1+c^2)^{1/2} x_1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m^2 u^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{(1+c^2)} M_P u^2$$

MASS OF THE SCALARS :  $\frac{c}{(1+c^2)^{1/2}}$

## SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

- IF WE RESCALE

$$R_1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1+c^2} R_1$$

THEN NEAR  $r=0$   $SO(5,1)$  INV IS RESTORED

$\Rightarrow$  MASSLESS PARTICLES ALL HAVE  
LORENTZ INV MOMENTA  $|p|$

- TENSION OF A M5 BRANE IS LOWER BY A FACTOR OF  $\sqrt{1+c^2}$  AT THE CENTER OF THE TN (RELATIVE TO INFINITY)
- SPECTRUM HAS FOUR MASSIVE SCALAR PARTICLES WITH MASS  $\frac{c}{(1+c^2)^{1/2}}$
- M5 BRANES ARE SEPARATED THERE APPEAR TO BE STRINGS IN THE SPECTRUM

## A DECOUPLED THEORY :

### VARIOUS ENERGY SCALES IN THE THEORY

- $M_p$  IS THE PLANCK SCALE
- $R_7^{-1}$  SCALE OF KK EXCITATIONS FAR AWAY FROM THE CENTER
- $M_p c^{1/3}$  IS THE ENERGY SCALE OF BINDING ENERGY/VOLUME
- $c R_7^{-1}$  IS THE ENERGY SCALE OF EXCITATIONS OF THE M5-BRANE

$M_p \rightarrow \infty$       DECOUPLE GRAVITY

$M_p c^{1/3} \rightarrow \infty$       M5 IS PINNED AT ORIGIN

$R_7^{-1} \rightarrow \infty$       DECOUPLE KK OSCILLATIONS

$c R_7^{-1} \rightarrow \text{FINITE} \Rightarrow c \rightarrow 0$  (CASE WE CONSIDERED)

NEW (1,0) SIX DIM THEORY

LOW ENERGY DESCRIPTION :

(2,0) THEORY WITH MASSIVE

HYPERMULTIPLY.

A SIX DIMENSIONAL THEORY WITH (2,0)  
 SUSY DOESN'T SUPPORT A MASSIVE  
 HYPERMULTIPLY (BECAUSE OF  
 CHIRALITY)

$$(\bar{B}, 5\phi) \neq (\bar{B}, \phi) + (4\phi)$$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
 (2,0)                      (1,0)                      HYPER (MASSIVE)

→ LORENTZ NON INVARIANCE COMES TO  
 OUR RESCUE!

$$SO(5,1) \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{BY} \\ C_{167}}]{\text{BROKEN}} SO(4,1)$$

$SO(4,1)$  : FERMIONS CAN BE GIVEN  
 MASS

- MASS SHOULD BE PROPORTIONAL TO  $C$   
 $\therefore C \rightarrow 0$  WE RECOVER (2,0)
- MASS OF FERMIONS = MASSIVE BOSONS  
 (BY SUSY)

SUGRA MECHANISM FOR MASS GENERATION

M-THEORY TERM

$$\int d^{11}x \sqrt{G} \bar{\psi}^M \Gamma^{PQ} \psi^N F_{MNPQ}$$

↓
GRAVITINO
↓
FOUR FORM dc

$$F_{MNPQ} = F_{167r} = c(1+c^2)$$

$$\bar{\psi}^M \Gamma^{PQ} \psi^N F_{MNPQ} \rightarrow \bar{\psi}^7 \Gamma^{16} \psi^r F_{167r}$$

$$\bar{\psi}^7(x^0, x^1, \dots, x^{10}) = \bar{\lambda}(x^0, x^1, \dots, x^5) \psi_0^7(x^6, \dots, x^{10})$$

↓
COLLECTIVE
↓
ZERO MODE
  
COORDINATE

$$\int d^{11}x \sqrt{G} \bar{\psi}^M \Gamma^{PQ} \psi^N F_{MNPQ}$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\bar{\lambda} \Gamma^{16} \lambda}_{\text{MASS TERM FOR FERMIONS}} \int d^6x \sqrt{G} \underbrace{\bar{\psi}_0^7 \psi_0^r F_{167r}}_{\text{MASS}}$$

$$\text{MASS} \propto F_{167r} = c(1+c^2) \quad ?$$

RESOLUTION :

• ZERO MODE  $\Psi_0^{\tilde{r}}(x^6, \dots, x^{10}) = \frac{f_1(x^6, \dots, x^{10})}{\sqrt{1+c^2}}$

NORMALISABLE FN.  
FOR  $C_{167} = 0$

•  $\Psi_0^r = f_2(x^6, \dots, x^{10})$

•  $dx^i \equiv \frac{d\tilde{x}^i}{\sqrt{1+c^2}}$

AND ALSO  $dx_6 \equiv \frac{d\tilde{x}^6}{\sqrt{1+c^2}}$

$$\int d^6x \sqrt{G} \bar{\Psi}_0^{\tilde{r}} \Psi^r F_{167r} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1+c^2}} \int d^6x \sqrt{G} f_1 f_2$$

$\Rightarrow$  MASS OF THE FERMIONS  $\propto \frac{c}{\sqrt{1+c^2}}$

: SAME AS BOSONS

## LARGE C LIMIT :

- ASSUME NOW TN  $x^7$  CIRCLE  
= M-THEORY CIRCLE
- REMOVE M5 BRANE FROM THE PICTURE

TN  $\rightarrow$  D6 BRANE

$C_{167} \rightarrow B_{16}$

$\Downarrow$

A NON COMMUTATIVE 6+1 D THEORY  
ON THE SIX BRANE.

Q: WHAT ARE THE BPS STATES OF THIS  
THEORY ?

## KK PARTICLES :

$$\sqrt{\frac{k_1^2}{R_1^2} + \frac{k_2^2}{R_2^2} + \dots + \frac{k_5^2}{R_5^2} + \frac{k_6^2}{\tilde{R}_6^2}}$$

## M2 BRANES :

$$\frac{M_P^3}{c} R_I R_J, \quad I, J = 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$\frac{M_P^3}{c} \tilde{R}_I R_J, \quad I = 1, 6, \quad J = 2, \dots, 5$$



# M5 BRANES

$$\left(\frac{M_P^3}{C}\right)^2 \tilde{R}_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 R_5$$

## ELECTRIC FLUXES

• ALONG 1 :  $\frac{M_P^3}{C} \tilde{R}_1 R_7 \leftarrow \text{CONFINED ?}$

• ALONG 2 :  $\left(\frac{M_P^3}{C}\right)^{-1} \frac{R_2}{\tilde{R}_1 R_3 R_4 R_5 \tilde{R}_6}$

MAGNETIC FLUXES ARE ALSO PROPORTIONAL TO  $\left(\frac{M_P^3}{C}\right)$

⇒ IF WE KEEP THE FOLLOWING LIMITS

$$M_P \rightarrow \infty$$

$$C \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{M_P^3}{C} \rightarrow \text{FIXED}$$

WE GET A 6+1D NCYM THEORY WITH FINITE MASS BPS OBJECTS.

$g_{\text{YM}}^2$  OF OUR THEORY

$$= \frac{M_{\text{P}}^3}{c} = \text{FIXED}$$

- THIS IS PRECISELY THE SEIBERG-WITTEN LIMIT.
- $M_{\text{P}} \rightarrow \infty$  THEORY TEND TO BE DECOUPLED BUT HAS CONTINUUM OF STATES LIKE A 10+1 D THEORY

### CONCLUSIONS :

- FOR SMALL  $C$ , TENSION OF A M5 BRANE CAN BE REDUCED TO  $\frac{T_0}{\sqrt{1+C^2}}$
- SCALING  $x_i \rightarrow \sqrt{1+C^2} x_i$  RESTORES  $SO(5,1)$  LORENTZ INVARIANCE BUT TO LOWEST ORDER FERMIONS BREAK IT
- FOR A SPECIFIC SCALING OF  $M_P$  AND  $R_7$  (AND SMALL  $C$ ) WE GET A DECOUPLED THEORY WHOSE LOW ENERGY LIMIT IS A (2,0) THEORY WITH A MASSIVE HYPER.
- FOR LARGE  $C$  WE GET (IN  $d=10$ ) A NON COMMUTATIVE YM THEORY WHOSE BPS EXCITATIONS ARE FINITE. IN PARTICULAR WE FIND CONFINED ELECTRIC FLUX.
- OUR WORK MIGHT ~~WON~~ HELP US UNDERSTAND HOW TO FIX A BRANE IN AN AMBIENT SPACE.