

de Sitter, Newton-Hooke,

pp Waves, and All That

2003. 10. 24

• 宇宙学常数 (CC)

$$\Lambda > 0, \quad \Lambda \sim 10^{-120} M_P^4$$

$$\sim 10^{-120} (10^{18+9} \text{ ev})^4$$

$$\sim (10^{-3} \text{ ev})^4$$

解释 Λ , 需要至少两个标度:

$$M_P \sim 10^{18} \text{ Gev}; \quad M_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 10^3 \text{ Gev}$$

②
Dirac Banks:

$$\Lambda \sim \frac{M_{\text{SUSY}}^{\lambda}}{M_{\text{P}}^{\lambda-4}}$$

- $\lambda = 0, \quad \Lambda \sim M_{\text{P}}^4$

QG short distance behavior

- $\lambda = 4, \quad \Lambda \sim M_{\text{SUSY}}^4$

SUSY breaking

- The observed value of λ is

$$\lambda \sim 8$$

$$\Lambda \sim \frac{M_{\text{SUSY}}^8}{M_{\text{P}}^4} \sim \left(\frac{M_{\text{SUSY}}}{M_{\text{P}}} \right)^8 M_{\text{P}}^4 \sim 10^{-120} M_{\text{P}}^4$$

粗略地说, 有两类不同的问题:

- (i) 构造理论模型说明 Λ 何以如此之中; (RG 的 Talk)
- (ii) 给定 $\Lambda > 0$, 建立相应真空背景中引力量子涨落的微观描述

"de Sitter 引力"

de Sitter 空间: 带正宇宙学常数的真空

Einstein 场方程的解

• 常曲率空间

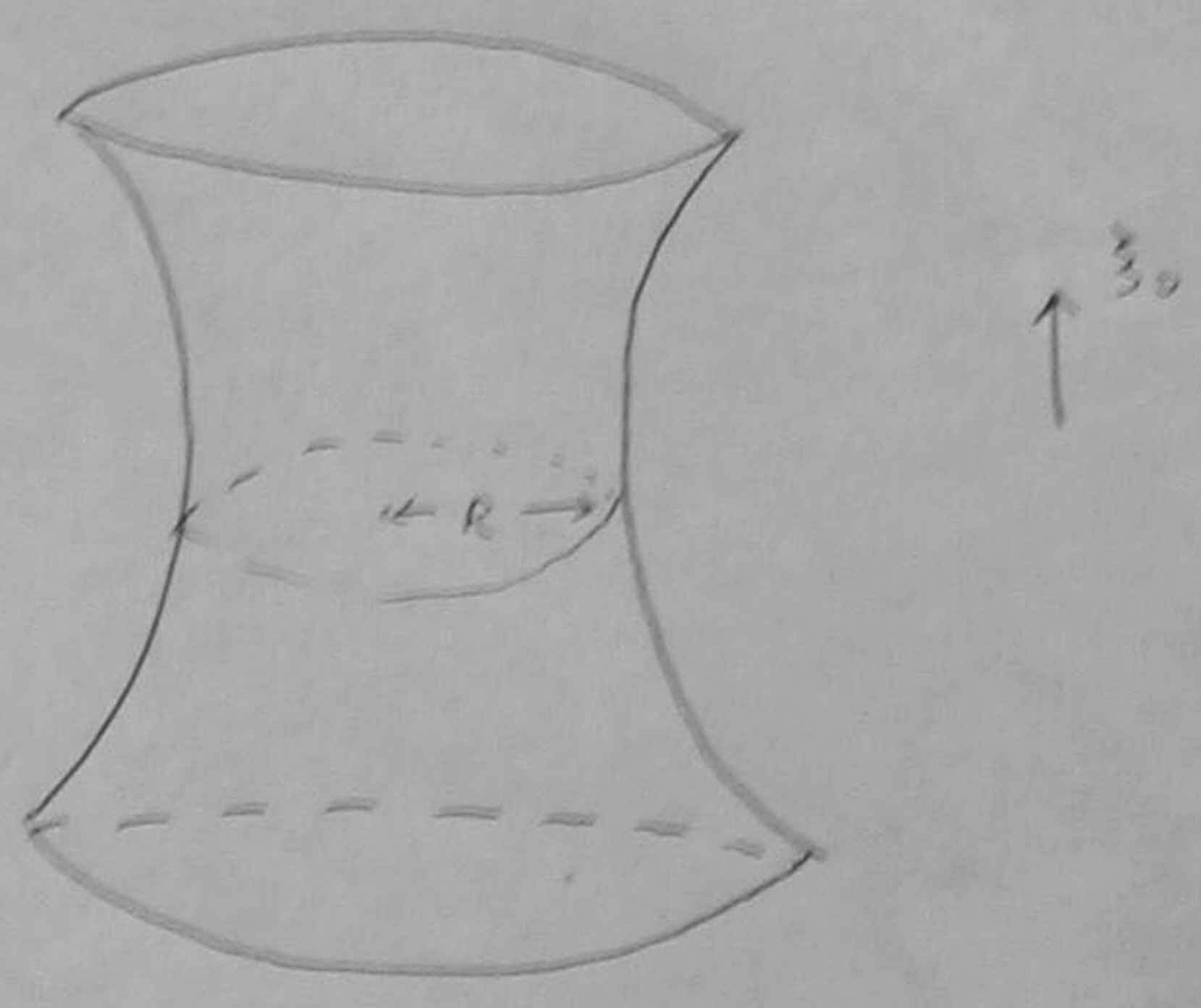
• 极大对称空间

$$dS_D \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}^{D,1}$$

$$- \xi_0^2 + \xi_1^2 + \dots + \xi_D^2 = R^2$$

dS_D 的 "尺度"

$$R \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Lambda}}$$



dS_D 的度规 $\simeq \mathbb{R}^{D,1}$

上平度规的诱导

• Isometry Group: $SO(D, 1)$

• Global coordinates:

$$\begin{cases} \xi_0 = R \operatorname{sh} \frac{t}{R} \\ \xi_i = R \operatorname{ch} \frac{t}{R} \cdot \omega_i \quad (i=1, \dots, D) \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_i \in S^{D-1}; \quad \sum_{i=1}^D \omega_i^2 = 1; \quad \sum_{i=1}^D \omega_i d\omega_i = 0$$

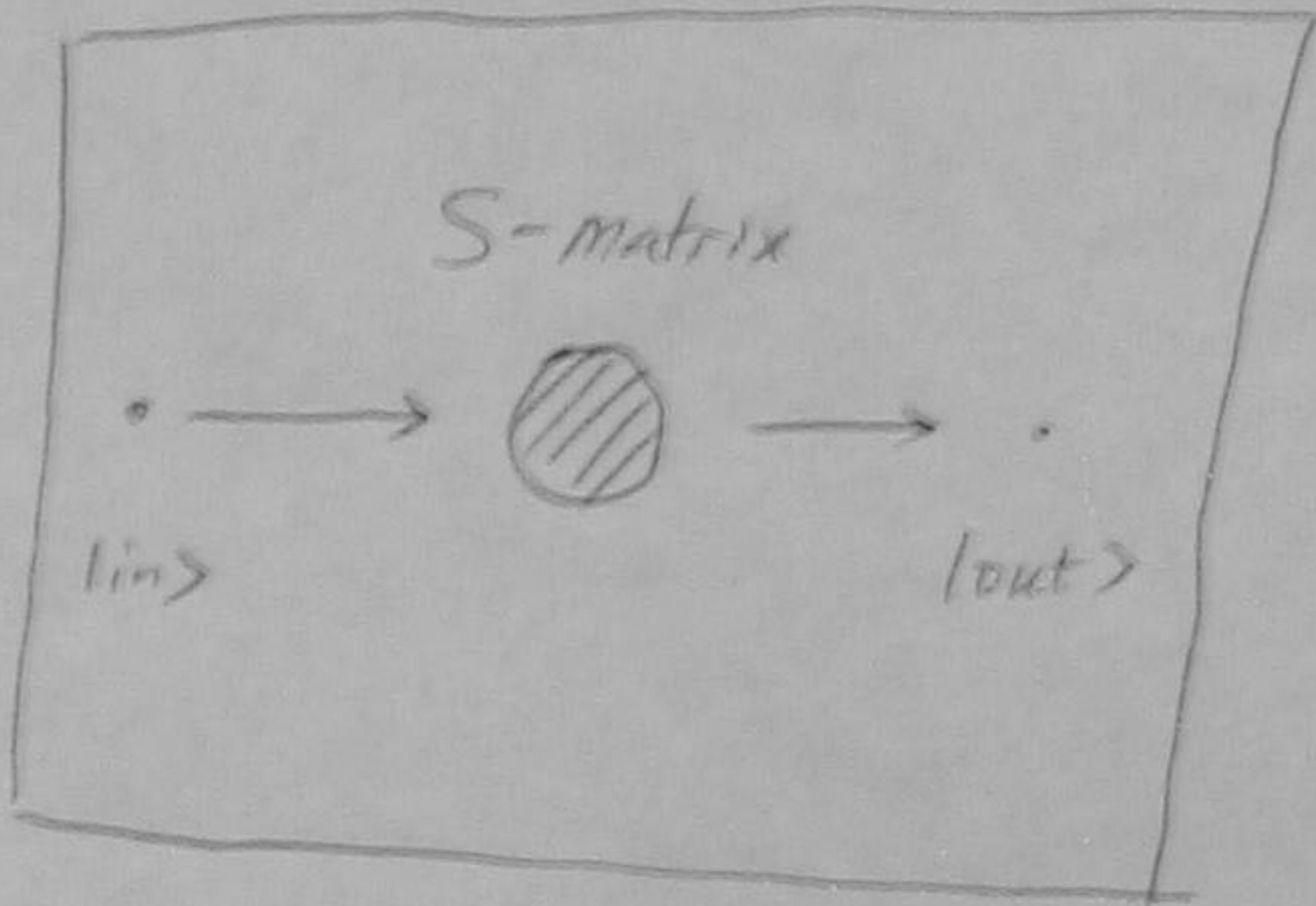
$$\sum d\omega_i^2 \equiv d\Omega_{D-1}^2$$

$$ds^2 = -d\tilde{z}_0^2 + \sum_{i=1}^D d\tilde{z}_i^2$$

$$= -dt^2 + R^2 c h^2 \frac{t}{R} \cdot d\Omega_{D-1}^2$$

• dS 引力的若干特点

(1) $dS_D \sim \mathbb{R}^1 \times S^{D-1}$



空间部分紧致

无“空间无穷远处”的概念

不能在通常意义下谈论

渐近 de Sitter 空间

(只能定义“无限过去”和“无限将来”)

无法绝热地关掉
相互作用, 未定义
渐近态, 进而
定义 S-matrix

(2) 无法定义正的, 守恒的能量

$$E_{\text{Killing}} \geq 0 \quad (\text{不成立})$$

比较“物理”的 Argument:

dS_4 , Euclidean formulation

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} = \Omega^2 \cdot g_{\mu\nu}^{\text{background}}$$



conformal fluctuation

$$\tilde{R} = \Omega^{-2} R - 6\Omega^{-3} \square \Omega$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{16\pi G} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} (\Omega^2 R + 6 \nabla \Omega \cdot \nabla \Omega - 2\Lambda \Omega^4)$$

→ $\lambda \phi^4$ theory, w/ wrong sign of the K.T.

$$\frac{1}{2} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \phi$$

Rapid modes of $\Omega \rightarrow I \ll 0$

解析延拓: $\Omega = 1 + i\varphi$

$$I_{\text{kinetic}} = \int \frac{1}{2} \varphi (-\square - \delta\Lambda) \varphi$$

$-\square \geq 0$ (正是算子)

• 当 $\Lambda \leq 0$, 动能 ≥ 0

• 当 $\Lambda > 0$, 动能无下界

(3) 作为推论, dS 引力不允许有

超对称.

SUSY 保持的算子:

$$\sum_A \{ \bar{Q}_A, Q_A \} = H \geq 0$$

(4) Hawking 温度、失熵

Wick rotation: $t \rightarrow i\tau$

$$ds^2 = d\tau^2 + R^2 \cos^2 \frac{\tau}{R} \cdot d\Omega_{D-1}^2$$

$$\frac{12}{12} \quad \tau \sim \tau + 2\pi R,$$

$$ds^2 = R^2 d\Omega_D^2$$

不然度量所描述的空间有 conic singularity.

$$\beta = 2\pi R, \quad T_H = \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{2\pi R}$$

$$S = \beta \cdot \frac{\partial I}{\partial \beta} - I$$

$$= \frac{A}{4G} \sim \frac{R^{D-2}}{G} \sim \frac{1}{G \Lambda^{(D-2)/2}}$$

引入无量纲的 coupling constant

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$$g = G \cdot \Lambda^{(D-2)/2}$$

Hawking - Bekenstein 熵公式亦可写成:

$$S \sim \frac{1}{g}$$

(5) Banks' observation

dS 引力系统的熵有限 $\rightarrow \dim \mathcal{H}_{\text{tot}} < \infty$

$$S \sim \log \dim \mathcal{H}_{\text{tot}}$$

$$\dim \mathcal{H}_{\text{tot}} \sim \exp\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)$$

$$(i) N_{\text{dof}} \equiv N < \infty$$

$$(ii) \mathcal{H}_{\text{tot}} \sim \mathcal{H}^{\otimes N}; \quad \dim \mathcal{H} < \infty$$

(6) 弱耦合极限

$$g \rightarrow 0, \quad \dim \mathcal{H}_{tot} \sim \exp\left(\frac{1}{g}\right) \rightarrow \infty$$

cf. de Sitter 引力理论的微扰论

\mathcal{H}_{tot} : $SO(D, 1)$ 的么正表示

$$\text{非正规} \Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{H}_{tot} = \infty$$

场论系统: $N_{dof} = N = \infty$

"单粒子" Hilbert 空间 \mathcal{H} 也是无限维的

$$\mathcal{H}_{tot} \sim \mathcal{H}^{\otimes N}$$

$\dim \mathcal{H}_{tot}$ 发散的两个来源:

- (i) $N = \infty$
 - (ii) $\dim \mathcal{H} = \infty$
- } 能否同时在 holographic description 中反映出来?

非相对论极限

关键词: 在这个极限下能简化问题

例: 平坦时空背景中(超)引力的量子理论

$$M_{11} = \mathbb{R}^{10,1}, \quad G = SO(10,1) \times \mathbb{R}^{10,1}$$

D=11 M-theory: 迄今无直接的动力学描述

简化: $M_{11} = M_{10} \times S^1$

S^1 是第 x^{11} 方向上的圆周, 半径 R_s

IIA strings on M_{10} w/ D0 branes

$$g_{\text{str.}} \sim R_s / l_s \sim \left(\frac{R_s}{l_p} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

D0 brane charges $n \leftrightarrow$ KK modes $p_{11} \sim \frac{n}{R_s}$

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (n < 0: \bar{D}0)$$

名言:

"没有作用量就没有物理" :-)

不得不考虑弱耦合情形: $R_s \rightarrow 0$.

系统中含 D_0, \bar{D}_0 , 湮没 \rightarrow Tachyon 凝聚

即使在弱耦合极限下动力学还是很复杂

进一步简化: 沿紧化的 x^9 方向作充分大

的 Lorentz boost

$$p_{11} \rightarrow \frac{n+V}{R_s}; \quad V \rightarrow +\infty$$

D_0 branes 的荷 $N \equiv n+V \rightarrow \infty$ 都变成

正值, 基本自由度只留下 D_0 branes; \bar{D}_0 和

F strings 退耦 (decoupling limit). 质量

$$m \sim N \rightarrow \infty$$

非相对论极限 $SO(9,1) \times \mathbb{R}^{9,1} \rightsquigarrow Gal(9,1)$

动力学: 非相对论 (超对称) 量子力学

$$x^i \rightarrow X^i \quad (N \times N \text{ hermitian 矩阵})$$

$$L \sim \frac{1}{2g_{str}} \text{tr} ((\dot{X}^i)^2 - \frac{1}{2} [X^i, X^j]^2 + \dots)$$

BFSS Matrix Theory $N \rightarrow \infty, (R_s \rightarrow \infty)$

$$p_{||} \sim \frac{N}{R_s} \rightarrow \infty$$

对称性考虑

Isometry group \rightsquigarrow

$$SO(10,1) \times \mathbb{R}^{10,1}$$

建立以 (超对称)

$$\cup \text{紧致化}$$

Galilei 群为对称群

$$SO(9,1) \times \mathbb{R}^{9,1}$$

的量子力学, 再将普通

量子力学推广到矩阵

$$\downarrow \text{Inönü-Wigner}$$

$$Gal(9,1)$$

量子力学 $\rightarrow D=11$ 超引力

的“微扰描述”, 或 IMF 中的 M-理论.

Inönü - Wigner Contraction

$SO(D-1, 1) \times \mathbb{R}^{D-1, 1}$ 生成元:

P^μ (平移) $J^{\mu\nu}$ (Lorentz 转动) $\mu=0, \dots, D-1$

Poincaré 代数:

$$[P^\mu, P^\nu] = 0, \quad [J^{\mu\nu}, P^\lambda] = i(\eta^{\mu\lambda} P^\nu - \eta^{\nu\lambda} P^\mu)$$

$$[J^{\mu\nu}, J^{\lambda\rho}] = i(\eta^{\mu\lambda} J^{\nu\rho} + \eta^{\nu\rho} J^{\mu\lambda} - \eta^{\mu\rho} J^{\nu\lambda} - \eta^{\nu\lambda} J^{\mu\rho})$$

引进两个参数: 光速 c , 质量 μ ; 并令

$$\begin{cases} P^0 = -P_0 = -(\mu c \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{c} H) \\ J^{0i} = c K^i \quad (i=1, \dots, D-1) \end{cases}$$

取 $c \rightarrow \infty$, 得到 Galilei 代数

$$[P^i, P^j] = [K^i, K^j] = [P^i, H] = [J^{ij}, H] = 0$$

$$[P^i, K^j] = -i\mu\delta^{ij} \cdot 1, \quad [H, K^i] = -iP^i$$

$$[J^{ij}, P^k] = i(\delta^{ik} P^j - \delta^{jk} P^i), \quad [J^{ij}, K^k] = i(\delta^{ik} K^j - \delta^{jk} K^i)$$

有限 N 矩阵理论

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Susskind: $D=11$ M 理论的 DLCQ

(离散光锥量子化)

$$\bar{x}'' = x; \quad x^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (t \pm x)$$

x^+ : 光锥时间; x^- : 纵向坐标 (紧致)

$$P_+ = -P_- = H; \quad P_- = -P_+ \equiv \mu \cdot 1$$

$$x^- \sim x^- + 2\pi R, \quad \mu = \frac{N}{R}$$

看上去也是一个非相对论系统:

$$\begin{aligned} M^2 &= -P_\mu P^\mu = 2P_+ P_- - \vec{P}_\perp^2 \\ &= 2\mu H - \vec{P}_\perp^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{\vec{P}_\perp^2}{2\mu} + U, \quad U \equiv \frac{M^2}{2\mu}$$

在 LC 规范下, 只要取 $\mu > 0$ 的 sector, $\overline{D0}$

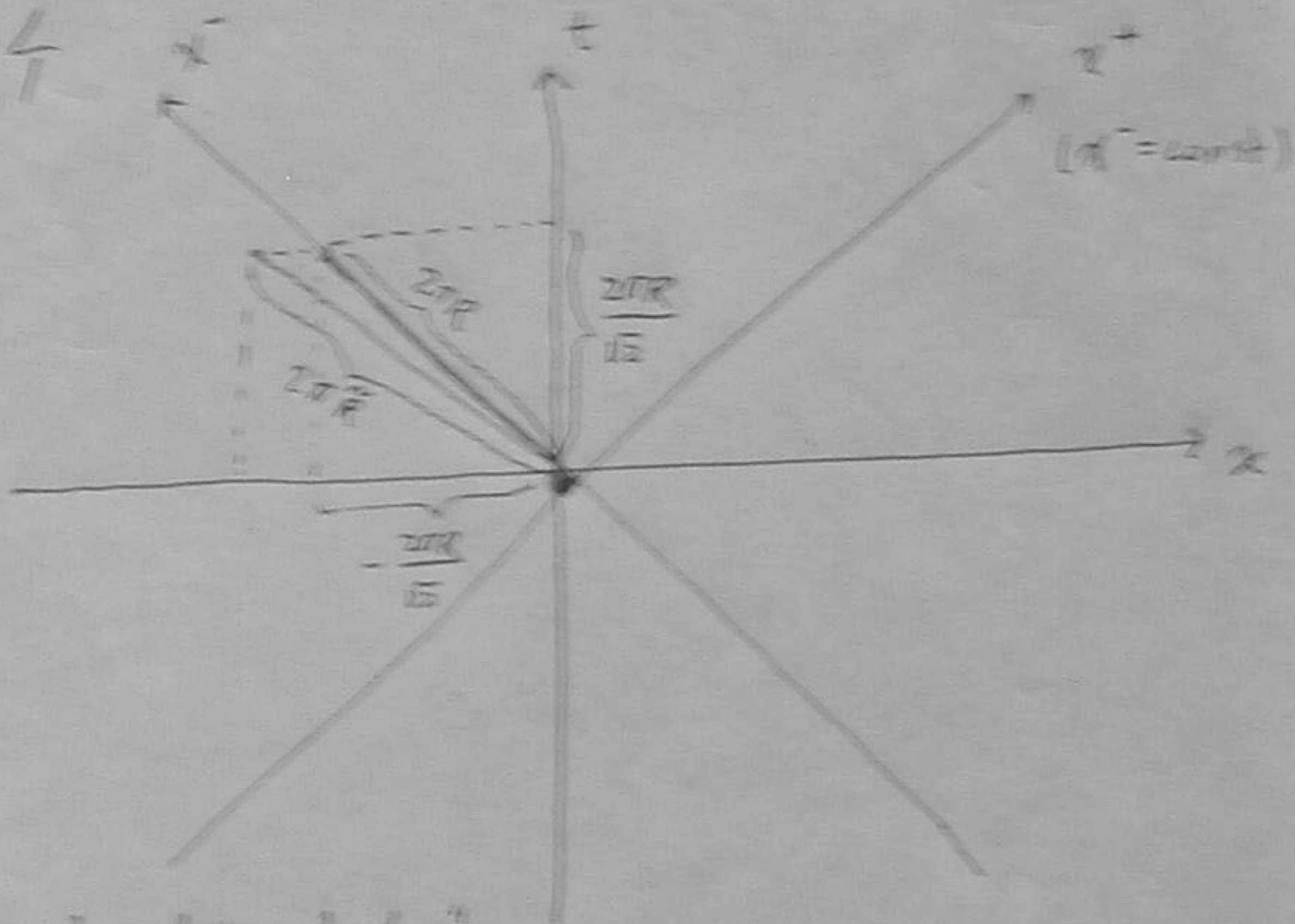
在系统中也是脱耦的.

周期性条件 $x^- \sim x^- + 2\pi R$:

$$t \sim t + \frac{2\pi R}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad x \sim x - \frac{2\pi R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

把 $\frac{1}{2}$ 圈的 circle 作 $\frac{1}{4}$

"fold" 的 deformation



$$\tilde{R} \equiv \sqrt{R^2 + 2R_s^2}$$

$$R_s \approx 0$$

这样的 S' 是 "near light-like"

周期性条件:

$$t \sim t + \frac{2\pi R}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad x \sim x - \frac{2\pi \tilde{R}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Lorentz boost

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{ch}\psi & -\text{sh}\psi \\ -\text{sh}\psi & \text{ch}\psi \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{cases} \text{ch}\psi = \frac{\tilde{R}}{\sqrt{2}R_s} \\ \text{sh}\psi = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}R_s} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\tilde{R}}{\sqrt{2}R_s} & -\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}R_s} \\ -\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}R_s} & \frac{\tilde{R}}{\sqrt{2}R_s} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2\pi R_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\pi R}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2\pi \tilde{R}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

BFSS 中的 S' 被 boost 到 Susskind 的 S' , 如果 boost 的同时让 $R_s \rightarrow 0$, boost 之后, 类空的 S' 变成类空上的 S' . 因原为 $D=11$ M-理论具有 Lorentz 不变性, Susskind 矩阵模型在 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 极限下等价于 BFSS 模型. Susskind 模型在 finite N 的情况下也具有 decoupling 性质 \rightarrow M-theory DLCQ.

代数事实

作用于 D 维时空的 Galilei 代数

Gal(D-1, 1) 同构于作用于 (D+1) 维时空的 Poincaré 代数 SO(D, 1) 是 $\mathbb{R}^{D,1}$ 的克赖子代数。

$\eta_{ab} \quad (a, b = 0, 1, \dots, D)$

$\eta_{+-} = \eta_{-+} = -1, \quad \eta_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$

$P^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (P^0 \pm P^D), \quad J^{\pm a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (J^{0a} \pm J^{Da})$

令 $K^i = J^{+i}, \quad \{P^i, P^\pm, K^i, J^{ij}\}$ 闭。

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} [P^i, P^j] &= [P^i, P^\pm] = [P^+, P^-] = 0 \\ [J^{ij}, P^k] &= i(\delta^{ik} P^j - \delta^{jk} P^i), \quad [J^{ij}, P^\pm] = 0 \\ [P^i, K^j] &= i\delta^{ij} P^+, \quad [P^+, K^j] = 0 = [K^i, K^j] \\ [P^-, K^i] &= iP^i, \quad [J^{ij}, K^k] = i(\delta^{ik} K^j - \delta^{jk} K^i) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$P^+ = -P_-$ 与子代数所有生成元对易, 用 $-\mu$ 代替

①
"光锥子代数"的推广 设 G 是一个一般

的 Lie 代数, 生成元为 T^A ($A=1, \dots, \dim G$)

假定 G 包含了若干个"光锥方向的生成元" P^+

$$P^+ = \sum_{A=1}^{\dim G} \xi^A T^A$$

$G_{LC} \subset G$ 定义为:

$$G_{LC} = \text{Span} \{ T \in G \mid [T, P^+] = 0 \}$$

这样, P^+ 在 G_{LC} 中, 与 G_{LC} 所有的生成元

对易, 故是一个中心 $\rightarrow P^+ = -\mu \mathbb{1}$.

命题: 若 G 是某个单连群的 Lie 代数,

有 root system decomposition

$$G = \bigoplus_i H_i \oplus_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} (E_\alpha \oplus E_{-\alpha})$$

则 G_{LC} 中的元素均可写成线性组合形式:

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_+, \alpha(P^+) = 0} (\lambda_\alpha E_\alpha + \lambda_{-\alpha} E_{-\alpha}) + \sum_i \lambda_i H_i$$

量子 level 上的 Boost 不变性

DLCQ 正则化量子化

$$[\Phi(x^i, x^+), \Pi(\tilde{x}^i, x^+)] = i\delta(x - \tilde{x})$$

等 "光锥时间" 对易关系. 与 普通正则化量子化

是否等价? Hellerman & Polchinski, Bilal

$$x^\pm = t \pm x; \quad \epsilon \sim R_s/R$$

引进新的时间坐标 τ

$$\tau = \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right)t + \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}\right)x$$

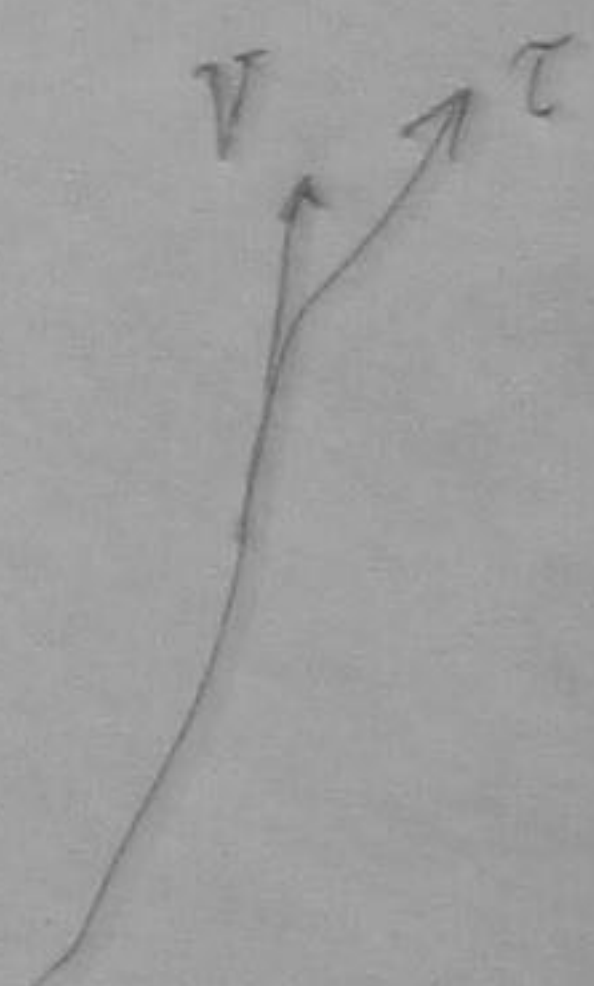
$$= x^+ + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}x^-$$

当 $\epsilon \neq 0$ 时 τ 是类时的

$$\langle V, V \rangle = - \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x}\right)^2$$

$$= -2\epsilon^2 < 0.$$

$\epsilon \rightarrow 0, \tau \rightarrow x^+$ (光锥时间)



Near light-like $\frac{1}{r} \ll \frac{1}{R} \ll \frac{1}{\tilde{r}}$

(21)

$$\begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2\pi R \\ -2\pi \tilde{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

对 τ 的 $\frac{1}{r}$ 阶:

$$\tau \sim \tau + 2\pi \left[(R - \tilde{r}) + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} (R + \tilde{r}) \right]$$

$$\text{由 (17)} \quad \tilde{r} = \sqrt{R^2 + 2R_s^2}, \quad \epsilon = \frac{R_s}{R}$$

up to $O(\epsilon^2)$:

$$\begin{cases} R - \tilde{r} \sim R \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{2R_s^2}{R^2}} \right) \sim -\epsilon^2 R \\ \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} (R + \tilde{r}) \sim \epsilon^2 R \end{cases}$$

所以 $\ll \frac{1}{r}$ near light-like 方向上的时间 τ 非零

$$x^- \sim x^- - 2\pi \tilde{r} \approx x^- - 2\pi R$$

$\ll (\tau, x^-, x^i)$ 的坐标

$$ds^2 = -2dx^+ dx^- + (dx^i)^2 = -2d\tau dx^- + \epsilon^2 (dx^-)^2 + (dx^i)^2$$

标量场:

$$\phi(\tau, x^-, x^i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi R}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n(\tau, x^i) e^{\frac{inx^-}{R}}$$

动能项:

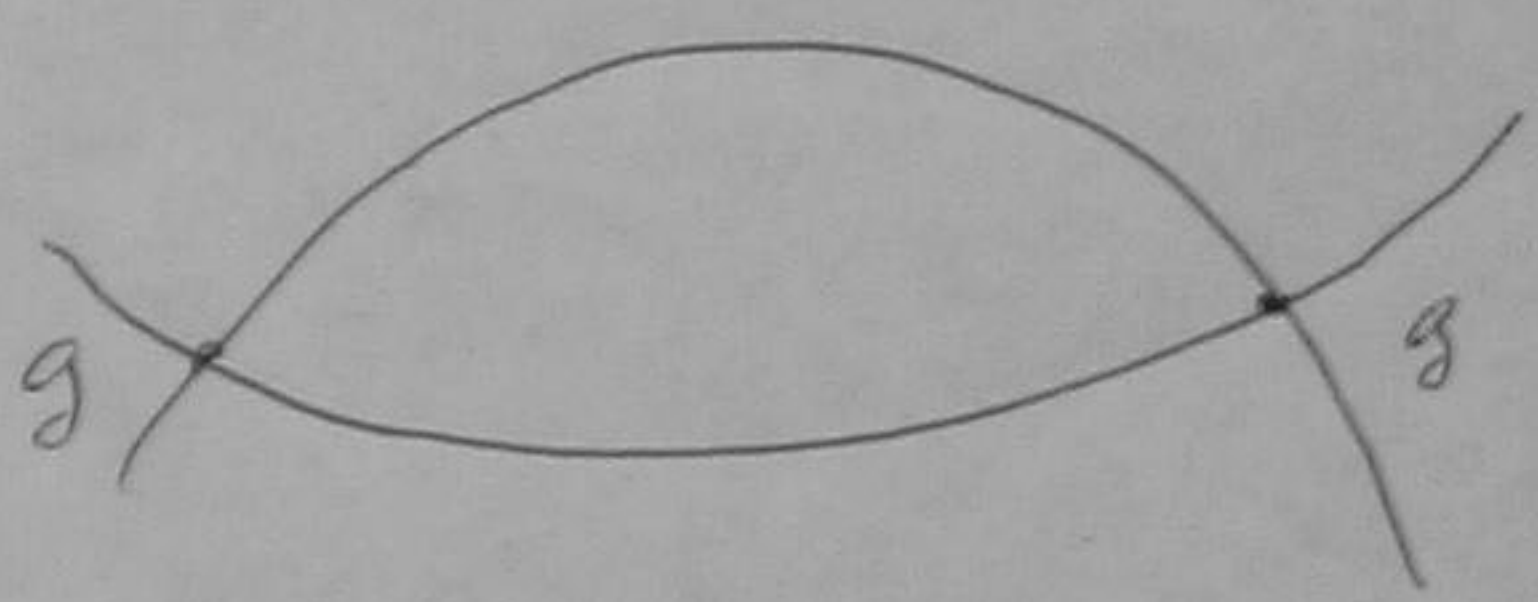
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int d\tau d^{D-2} x^i \left(\epsilon^2 \partial_\tau \phi_n^* \partial_\tau \phi_n + \frac{2in}{R} \phi_n^* \partial_\tau \phi_n - \partial_i \phi_n^* \partial_i \phi_n - M^2 \phi_n^* \phi_n \right)$$

传播子:

$$\frac{i}{\epsilon^2 p_\tau^2 + \frac{2n p_\tau}{R} - p_i^2 - M^2} = \frac{i}{\epsilon^2 p_\omega^2 - \frac{n^2}{\epsilon^2 R^2} - p_i^2 - M^2}$$

这里 $p_\omega \equiv p_\tau + \frac{n}{\epsilon^2 R}$

1-loop 振幅

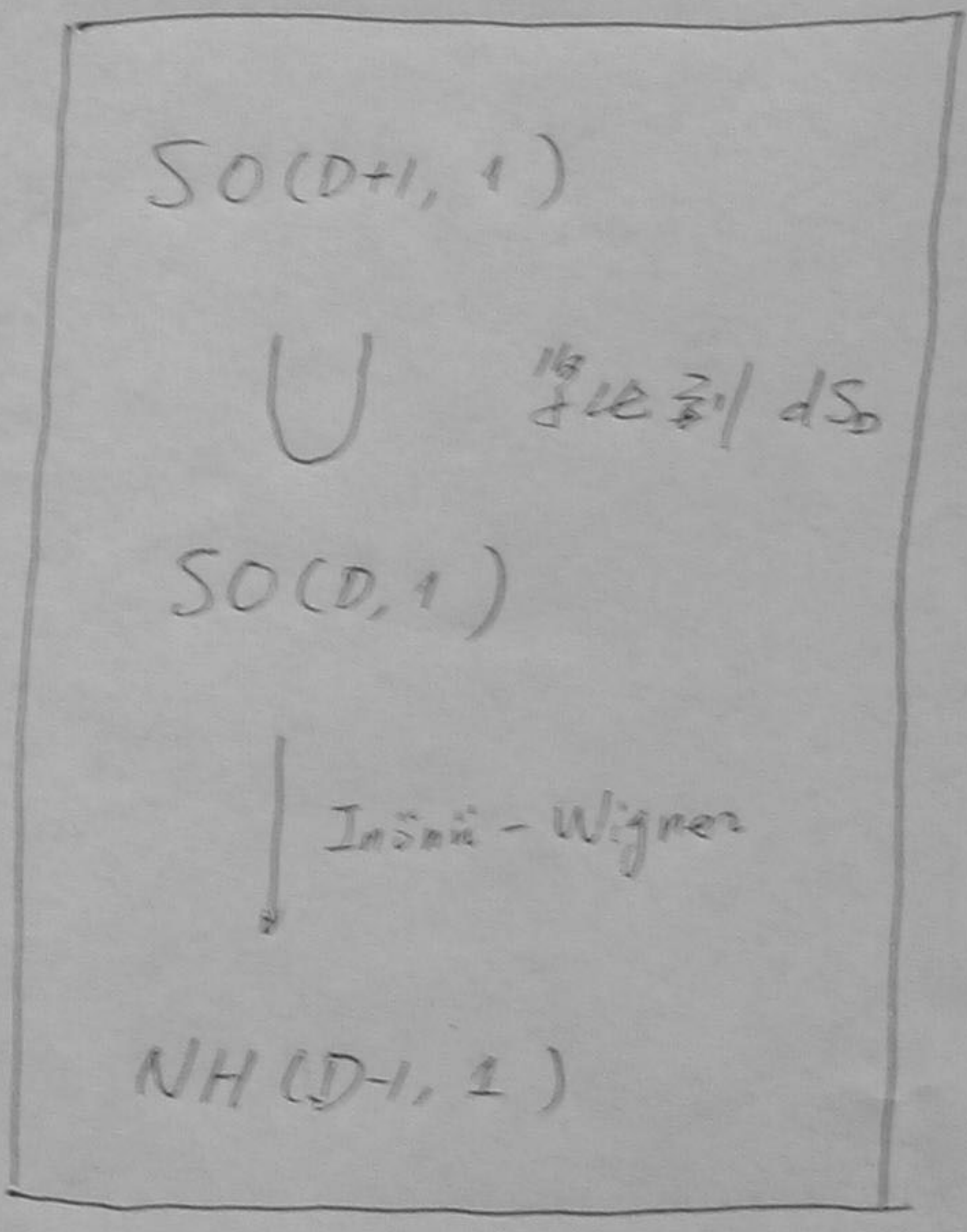


当 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, 零模 $n=0$ 贡献发散 (D-1 维场论)

Newton-Hooke 对称性

dS_{D+1} : bulk gravity

建立以 $NH(D-1, 1)$
 为对称群的量子
 力学 \rightarrow 推广到矩
 阵理论; 希望推广
 后的理论能给出
 dS_{D+1} 引力的微观
 描述.



$SO(D, 1)$ 的生成元

$P^\mu, J^{\mu\nu}$ $(\mu, \nu = 0, 1, \dots, D-1)$

对易关系:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} [P^\mu, P^\nu] &= \frac{i}{R^2} J^{\mu\nu} \\ [J^{\mu\nu}, P^\lambda], [J^{\mu\nu}, J^{\lambda\rho}] &\text{ 与 Poincaré 代数对易} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Substitutions:

$$\begin{cases} P^0 = -P_0 \Rightarrow -(c\mu \mathbb{1} + \frac{1}{c} H) \\ J^{0i} \Rightarrow cK^i, \quad R \Rightarrow cR \end{cases}$$

(如果 $D=3$, 还有 $\mathbb{A} \mathbb{Z} / \lambda$ - 4 central charge κ)

$$J^{ij} \Rightarrow J^{ij} - c^2 \kappa \epsilon^{ij} \mathbb{1}$$

最后令 $c \rightarrow \infty$, 得到 Newton-Hooke 代数.

$$\begin{cases} [P^i, P^j] = 0 & (-i \frac{\kappa}{R^2} \epsilon_{ij} \mathbb{1}) \\ [K^i, K^j] = 0 & (i \kappa \epsilon_{ij} \mathbb{1}) \\ [H, K^i] = -i P^i, \quad [H, P^i] = -\frac{c}{R^2} K^i \\ [P^i, K^j] = -\mu \delta^{ij} \mathbb{1}, \quad [J^{ij}, H] = 0 \\ [J^{ij}, P^k] = i(\delta^{ik} P^j - \delta^{jk} P^i) \\ [J^{ij}, K^k] = i(\delta^{ik} K^j - \delta^{jk} K^i) \\ [J^{ij}, J^{mn}] = i(\delta^{im} J^{jn} + \delta^{jn} J^{im} - \delta^{in} J^{jm} - \delta^{jm} J^{in}) \end{cases}$$

时空变换: $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{D-1, 1}$

$$\begin{cases} x^i \rightarrow x'^i = \Omega^i_j x^j + v^i R \operatorname{sh} \frac{t}{R} + a^i \operatorname{ch} \frac{t}{R} \\ t \rightarrow t' = t + b \end{cases}$$

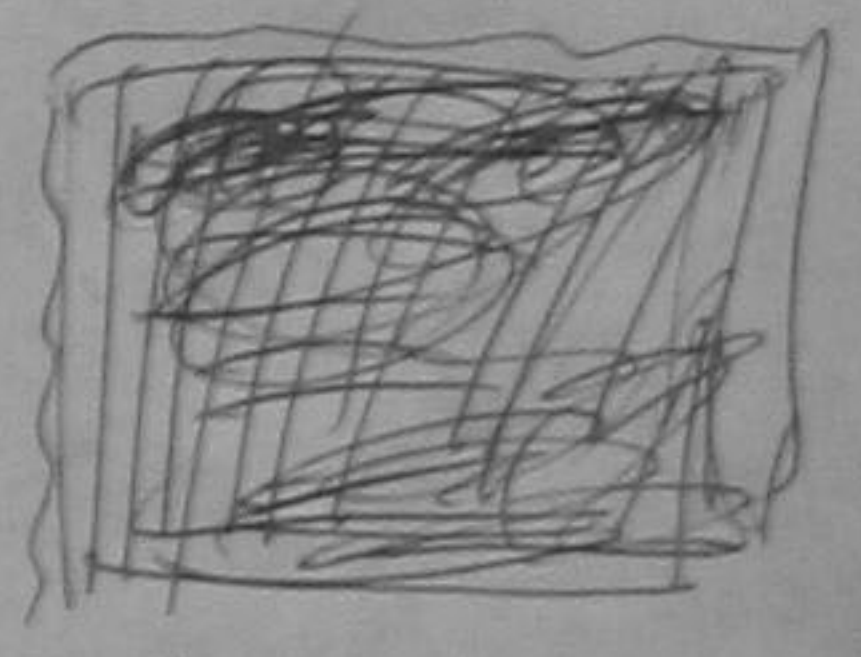
这里:

$$\begin{cases} (\Omega^i_j) \in \text{SO}(D-1) & \longleftrightarrow J^{ij} \\ a^i \in \mathbb{R}^{D-1} & \longleftrightarrow P^i \\ v^i \in \mathbb{R}^{D-1} & \longleftrightarrow K^i \\ b \in \mathbb{R} & \longleftrightarrow H \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \exp(tH) P_i \exp(-tH) = \operatorname{ch} \frac{t}{R} P_i + \frac{1}{R} \operatorname{sh} \frac{t}{R} K_i \\ \exp(tH) K_i \exp(-tH) = \operatorname{ch} \frac{t}{R} K_i + \frac{1}{R} \operatorname{sh} \frac{t}{R} P_i \end{cases}$$

Hamiltonian 生成时间流在虚轴上有

周期 $\beta = 2\pi R \Rightarrow T_H = \frac{1}{\beta}$



单粒子系统 (无中心势 V)

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \mu \dot{x}_i^2 + \frac{\mu}{2R^2} x_i^2$$

$$\ddot{x}_i = -\frac{1}{R^2} x_i = 0$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = \mu \dot{x}_i$$

$$H = p_i \dot{x}_i - L = \frac{1}{2\mu} p_i^2 - \frac{\mu}{2R^2} x_i^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i &= \{x_i, H\}_{P.B.} = \frac{1}{\mu} p_i \\ \dot{p}_i &= \{p_i, H\}_{P.B.} = -\frac{\mu}{R^2} x_i \end{aligned} \right.$$

非正则 ± 3, 0, 0

Noether charges

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x^i &\rightarrow \Omega^i_j x^j \\ t &\rightarrow t + b \end{aligned} \right. \quad \text{不变}$$

给出两个守恒量

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} J^{ij} &= x^i p^j - x^j p^i \\ H &= \frac{1}{2\mu} p_i^2 - \frac{\mu}{2R^2} x_i^2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\delta_v x^i = v^i R \operatorname{sh} \frac{t}{R} \quad (v^i, \text{无 } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\delta_v L = \mu \dot{x}_i \delta_v \dot{x}^i + \frac{\mu}{R^2} x_i \delta_v x^i$$

$$= \mu v_i \frac{d}{dt} \left[x^i \operatorname{ch} \frac{t}{R} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow K_i = \mu x_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{t}{R} - p_i R \operatorname{sh} \frac{t}{R}$$

"平移"变换:

$$\delta_a x^i = a^i \operatorname{ch} \frac{t}{R}$$

$$\delta_a L = \frac{\mu}{R} a_i \frac{d}{dt} (x_i \operatorname{sh} \frac{t}{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i = p_i \operatorname{ch} \frac{t}{R} - \frac{\mu x_i}{R} \operatorname{sh} \frac{t}{R}$$

可验证这些 J^i, H, K_i, P_i 在 $\{, \cdot\}_{\text{P.B.}}$ 下

满足 Newton-Hooke 对易关系。

Gibbons & Patricot: de Sitter 流形方程取非相对论极限 \rightarrow 运动方程
 hep-th/0308200

有中心质量 K ($D=3$; "bulk gravity" $dS_{D+1} = dS_4$) (29)

$$L = \frac{\mu}{2} \dot{x}_i^2 + \frac{\mu}{2R^2} x_i^2 - \frac{K}{2} \epsilon_{ij} (\dot{x}_i \ddot{x}_j + \frac{1}{R^2} x_i \dot{x}_j)$$

推广的 Euler-Lagrange 方程:

$$K \epsilon_{ij} \ddot{x}^j - \mu \ddot{x}_i - \frac{K}{R^2} \epsilon_{ij} \dot{x}_j + \frac{\mu}{R^2} x_i = 0$$

正则形式 (Ostrogradski formalism)

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} p_i &\equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}_i} = \mu \dot{x}_i - K \epsilon_{ij} \ddot{x}_j + \frac{K}{2R^2} \epsilon_{ij} x_j \\ \tilde{p}_i &\equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \ddot{x}_i} = \frac{K}{2} \epsilon_{ij} \dot{x}_j \end{aligned} \right.$$

p_i 共轭于 x_i , \tilde{p}_i 共轭于 \dot{x}_i . 相空间是

8 维的:

$$\Omega = \{ x_i, \dot{x}_i, p_i, \tilde{p}_i \}$$

$$H \equiv \dot{x}_i p_i + \ddot{x}_i \tilde{p}_i - L$$

$$= -\frac{2\mu}{K^2} \tilde{p}_i^2 - \frac{2}{K} \epsilon_{ij} p_i \tilde{p}_j + \frac{1}{R^2} x_i \tilde{p}_i - \frac{\mu}{2R^2} x_i^2$$

例如相空间无约束条件, 则可用 Poisson 括号. (24)

$$\{x_i, p_j\}_{P.B.} = \{\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{p}_j\}_{P.B.} = \delta_{ij}$$

实际上, 这是 $\frac{1}{2}$ -个约束系统.

$$\varphi_i \equiv \dot{x}_i + \frac{2}{\kappa} \epsilon_{ij} \tilde{p}_j = 0$$

引进:

$$C_{ij} = \{\varphi_i, \varphi_j\}_{P.B.} = -\frac{4}{\kappa} \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$(C^{-1})_{ij} = \frac{\kappa}{4} \epsilon_{ij}$$

Dirac 括号

$$\{f, g\}_D \equiv \{f, g\}_{P.B.} - \{f, \varphi_i\}_{P.B.} (C^{-1})_{ij} \{\varphi_j, g\}_{P.B.}$$

→ symplectic structure on $\Omega_{red} = \Omega / \{\varphi_i = 0\}$

$$\{\dot{x}_i, \dot{x}_j\}_D = \frac{1}{\kappa} \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \{\tilde{p}_i, \tilde{p}_j\} = \frac{\kappa}{4} \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$\{\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{p}_j\}_D = \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij}$$

推广到矩阵

$x^i \rightarrow X^i$ $N \times N$ hermitian 矩阵

$$L = \text{Tr} \left\{ \frac{\mu}{2} (\dot{X}^i)^2 + \frac{\mu}{2R^2} (X^i)^2 + \frac{\mu}{4g^2 R^4} [X^i, X^j]^2 + \dots \right\}$$

这里 $g = G\Lambda^{(D-1)/2} \sim \frac{1}{2} \text{bulk 引力的无量纲}$

耦合常数 (dS or AdS bulk).

Newton-Hooke 不变性:

$$X^i \rightarrow X^i + \left(\sigma^i R \text{sh} \frac{t}{R} + a^i \text{ch} \frac{t}{R} \right) \mathbb{1}_{new}$$

若干可能的性质

(1) 在平空间中情形, 静态方程是

$$[X^i, [X^i, X^j]] = 0$$

X^i 是互相对易的矩阵, 可同时对角化

本征值 x_1^i, \dots, x_N^i 描述 N 个静止的 D0 branes.

在我们的情形, 静态方程组变为,

$$[X^j, [X^i, X^j]] + g^2 R^2 X^i = 0$$

称为 fuzzy spheres:

$$X^a = \frac{g^2 R^2}{2} J^a \quad (a=1, 2, 3)$$

$$[J^a, J^b] = i \epsilon^{abc} J^c \quad (\text{SU}(2) \text{ 生成元})$$

半径 (平方): $L^2 = \frac{1}{2} g^2 R^2 C_2(J)$

静态能量: $E = -\frac{N}{8} g^2 \mu C_2(J)$

能量最低: 当 X^a 作为 J^a 的 N -维矩阵表示
是不可约的时候

$$\begin{cases} E_{min} = -\frac{1}{32} g^2 \mu \cdot N(N^2-1) \\ L^2 = \frac{1}{8} g^2 R^2 (N^2-1) \end{cases}$$