

Irrelevance of $D = 26$

Lessons from Unitary Representations of the Poincaré Group

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Stone-von Neumann Theorem

Representations of Lie-Algebras

Covariant String

Static Gauge

Lightcone String

The Blessing of Failure

Sine Ira et Studio

Quantum Theory, String Theory, 2-dimensional Conformal Field Theory:

Mathematical Statements, $2+2=4$, are independent of the pedigree of a theory.

A logical flaw is not corrected by repeating the flaw elsewhere.

Relativistic Quantum Theory

Quantum theories give probability distributions for results of measurements

$$w(i, A, \Psi) = \frac{|\langle \Lambda_i | \Psi \rangle|^2}{\langle \Lambda_i | \Lambda_i \rangle \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}, \Psi, \Lambda_i \in \mathcal{H}, w(i, A, \Lambda_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

Wigner: Symmetries are realized by unitary or antiunitary transformations.

Relativistic is a quantum theory, if a unitary representation (of the connected part of the cover) of the Poincaré group acts on its Hilbert space.

Preview of my conclusion as of now:

In no dimension is string theory a relativistic quantum theory.

It lacks a Hilbert space with a unitary representation of the Poincaré group.

Reminder: Stone-von Neumann Theorem

All unitary, irreducible representations of

$$e^{itP}e^{isX} = e^{-it \cdot s}e^{isX}e^{itP}, \quad [X^m, P^n] = -i\eta^{mn}, \quad t, s \in \mathbb{R}^D$$

are unitarily equivalent to the multiplicative and differential operations

$$(P^n \Psi)(p) = p^n \Psi(p), \quad (X^m \Psi)(p) = -i\eta^{mn} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial p^n}(p)$$

Algebra of X^m, P^n acts on the Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^D) \subset \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R}^D, d^D p)$

$$\langle \Phi | \Psi \rangle = \int d^D p \Phi^*(p) \Psi(p)$$

unitary representation is irreducible, though \mathcal{S} is a genuine invariant subspace

no compatible restriction to functions which vanish in some fixed domain

Reminder: Schwartz Space

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^D) = \left\{ f : \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid |x^\alpha \partial^\beta f| < C_{\alpha,\beta} \right\}$$

$$x^\alpha = (x^1)^{\alpha_1} (x^2)^{\alpha_2} \dots (x^D)^{\alpha_D}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^D$$

f deserves the denomination physical state

$$\langle f | X^\alpha P^\beta f \rangle < \infty$$

all expectation values of position and momentum exist

Unitary Representation of a Lie-Group G and its Algebra

$$U_g : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} , U_{g_2} U_{g_1} = U_{g_2 g_1} , g \mapsto \langle \Phi | U_g \Psi \rangle \text{ measurable}$$

Gårding space \mathcal{D} spanned by group averaged states $\Psi_f = \int_G d\mu_g f(g) U_g \Psi$

f smooth, compact support (neighbourhood of e)

$$U_g \Psi_f = \Psi_{f \circ g^{-1}} , U_g \Psi_f \text{ smooth function of } g: \text{ differential geometry}$$

$\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{H}$ core of the representation $\pi : \text{Lie}(G) \rightarrow L(\mathcal{D}) : \pi(\mathfrak{x})\Psi = \left. \frac{d}{d\alpha} \right|_{\alpha=0} U_{e^{\alpha\mathfrak{x}}} \Psi$

$\pi(\mathfrak{x})\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}$ invariant, $\forall \mathfrak{x}, \mathfrak{y} \in \text{Lie}(G) , \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} , \forall \Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}$

$$\pi(\alpha\mathfrak{x} + \beta\mathfrak{y}) = \alpha\pi(\mathfrak{x}) + \beta\pi(\mathfrak{y})$$

$$\pi([\mathfrak{x}, \mathfrak{y}]) = \pi(\mathfrak{x})\pi(\mathfrak{y}) - \pi(\mathfrak{y})\pi(\mathfrak{x})$$

$$\langle \pi(\mathfrak{x})\Phi | \Psi \rangle = - \langle \Phi | \pi(\mathfrak{x})\Psi \rangle$$

Unitary Representation of a Lie-Group G and its Algebra

Note well:

the core of $\pi(\text{Lie}(G))$ is invariant: $\pi(\chi)\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}$

all $\pi(\chi)$ can be applied repeatedly

Necessary for $\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{n!} (\pi(\chi))^n$ to exist for all N

Domain of $\pi(\text{Lie}(\text{Poincaré}))$, space of physical states:

single particle: $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{D-1})$ (massive) or $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{S}(S^{D-2} \times \mathbb{R})$ (massless, tachyon)

Poisoned mathematical gift: smooth generators.

The Covariant String $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}_N$

\mathcal{H}_N : denumerable sum of finite dimensional eigenspaces of a level operator N

D Heisenberg pairs of momentum and position operators: $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$

$$[X^m, P^n] = -i\eta^{mn}, \quad m, n \in \{0, 1, \dots, D-1\}$$

Physical states constrained to discrete mass shells (D dimensional volume = 0)

$$\left(((P^0)^2 - \vec{P}^2) - M^2(N) \right) \Psi_{\text{phys}} = 0$$

$$\forall \Phi : \langle \Phi | \Psi_{\text{phys}} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_1} = \int d^D p \langle \Phi^*(p) | \Psi_{\text{phys}}(p) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_N} = 0 \Rightarrow \Psi_{\text{phys}} = 0.$$

The Absence of Physical States of the Covariant String

$$\Psi_{\text{phys}} = 0$$

The covariant string predicts the absence of physical states!

Conclusion not dared:

Bahns, Rejzner, Zahn (2017) Grundling, Hurst (1993) Dimock (2002)

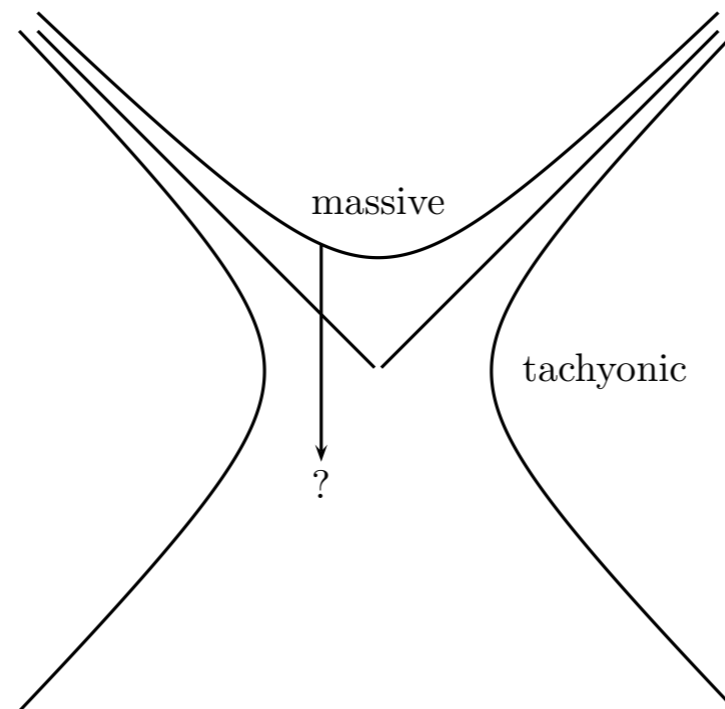
To compare: acceptable Quantum theories contain $\leq (D - 1)$ Heisenberg pairs

Klein-Gordon in D dimensions has no solution in $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R}^D, d^D\mathbf{x})$

but determines the time evolution of states in $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R}^{D-1}, d^{D-1}\mathbf{x})$.

The Static Gauge

employs invertible excitation operators α_n^i of a tachyon which commute with \vec{P}



Visibly incompatible with a unitary representation of the Lorentz group

The Lightcone String

$D - 1$ Heisenberg pairs: $\vec{P}_T = (P^1, \dots, P^{D-2})$, $\vec{X}_T = (X^1, \dots, X^{D-2})$, X^- , P^+ ,

Spectrum of $M^2 = P^+P^- - \vec{P}_T^2$ discrete, so $P^- = (m^2 + \vec{P}_T^2)/P^+$ on \mathcal{H}_m

\vec{P}_T, P^+, P^- multiplicative on $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R}^{D-1}, d^{D-2}p dp^+)$ but $P^-\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{D-1}) \not\subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{D-1})$

X^- generates p^+ translations $U_a = e^{-iX^-a}$

$$(U_a \Psi)(p_T, p^+) = \Psi(p_T, p^+ - a), \quad a \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (p_T, p^+) \in \mathbb{R}^{D-1}$$

The Core of the Lightcone String vanishes

$\Psi \neq 0: \exists \mathcal{U}_{(\underline{p}, a)} : |(m^2 + \vec{p}_T^2) \Psi(\underline{p})| > \epsilon > 0$ almost everywhere in $\mathcal{U}_{(\underline{p}, a)}$

So $\Phi = \mathcal{U}_a \Psi$ is not in the domain of P^-

$$\langle P^- \Phi | P^- \Phi \rangle \geq \int_{\mathcal{U}_{(\underline{p}, 0)}} d\mathbf{p}^+ d^{D-2} \mathbf{p} \frac{\epsilon^2}{(p^+)^2} = \infty$$

no common, invariant, dense domain of X^-, P^+, P^- : inconsistent!

Blessing of Failure

If the canonical generators of string theory generated the $D = 26$ Poincaré group:

25 continuous, unbounded spatial momenta would be predicted irrevocably!

Compactification to $D = 4$ has to occur *before* the quantization

requires a subsequent check of the $D = 4$ Poincaré representation.

Calculation of $D = 26$ faulty (no domain) and irrelevant for compactified string.

General Problems for Theories with Several Mass Shells

Massless particles and tachyons do not allow translators of momentum

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{D-1}) \neq \mathcal{S}(S^{D-2} \times \mathbb{R})$$

Massless and tachyonic representations cannot be related to massive ones

by momentum local, invertible excitation operators α_n^i

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{D-1}) \neq \mathcal{S}(S^{D-2} \times \mathbb{R})$$

Comparison to quantum fields: operator \neq operator valued distribution

Continuous Helicity \hbar

$$D_{N,S} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{p_x} \\ \partial_{p_y} \\ \partial_{p_z} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{i\hbar}{|\vec{p}|(|\vec{p}| \pm p_z)} \begin{pmatrix} p_y \\ -p_x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_S = e^{2i\hbar\varphi(p)} D_N e^{-2i\hbar\varphi(p)}$$

noncommutative (monopole) geometry on $\mathcal{S}(S^2 \times \mathbb{R}) \neq \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$

$$[D_i, D_j] = F_{ij} = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{p^k}{|\vec{p}|}$$

$$-iM_{ij} = -(p^i D_j - p^j D_i) - i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{p^k}{|\vec{p}|}, \quad -iM_{0i} = |\vec{p}| D_i$$

$\forall \hbar \in \mathbb{R}$: Lorentz algebra \checkmark , $\vec{P}\vec{J} = \hbar|\vec{P}| \checkmark$, skew hermitean only if $2\hbar \in \mathbb{Z}$

Conclusion

String theory has to reconsider its foundations

as of now it has

no physical states

with a unitary representation of the Poincaré group.