

On integrability and the relation to defects and generalised T-duality

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(Classical) integrability: solvable by quadrature

i) Liouville integrability: Hamiltonian system on $\dim \mathcal{M} = 2n$ mfd.

- ↳ n conserved quantities F_i
- ↳ $\{F_i, F_j\} = 0$ (in involution)

ii) Lax approach: (for 2d field theory)

\mathcal{L}_2 connection: $\mathcal{L} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_t = V(t, x, \lambda) \\ \mathcal{L}_x = U(t, x, \lambda) \end{cases}$

$$F_{\alpha\beta}(\mathcal{L}) = 0 \iff \text{e.o.m}$$

↳ $F_{\alpha\beta}(\mathcal{L}) = 0 \implies \underbrace{\partial_t T(t, \lambda)}_{= [V(t, \alpha, \lambda), T(t, \lambda)]} = \int_a^b dx U(t, x, \lambda) \dots T(t, \lambda) = P e^{\int_a^b dx U(t, x, \lambda)}$

$\hookrightarrow F_i = \text{tr}(T^i(\lambda, t))$ conserved

↳ $\{F_i(\lambda), F_j(\mu)\} = 0$? \leadsto classical r-matrix, Yang-Baxter equation, ...

Defects: ... on the real line

(Corrigan, Zambon 2018)

$$\bullet \mathcal{L} = \theta(x_0 - x) \mathcal{L}_\phi + \theta(x - x_0) \mathcal{L}_y + \delta(x - x_0) \mathcal{D}(\phi, y)$$

(e.g. Affine Toda field theory)

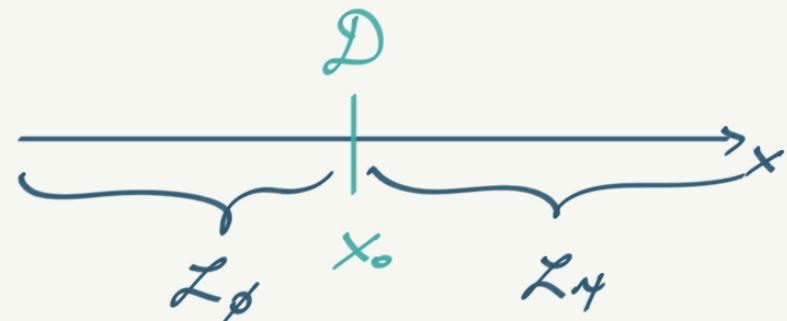
- ↳ goal: preserve
- integrability,
 - energy-momentum conservation
 - ⋮

⇒ defect/gluing conditions at x_0 ⇒ find admissible \mathcal{D}

- Preserve integrability:

$$\boxed{\partial_t K = K U_y - U_\phi K}$$

⇒ $Q = \text{tr}(T(-\infty, x_0, \lambda) K T(x_0, \infty, \lambda))$ conserved



Defects: ... on two-dimensional worldsheet Σ

- $S_{\Sigma} = S_{\Sigma_1} + S_{\Sigma_2} + S_D$, $D \subset \Sigma$ one-dim submanifold

↳ topological defects: $T^m = T^{(2)}, \bar{T}^{(1)} = \bar{T}^{(2)} \forall \rho \in D$

- σ -model action on Σ_1, Σ_2 :

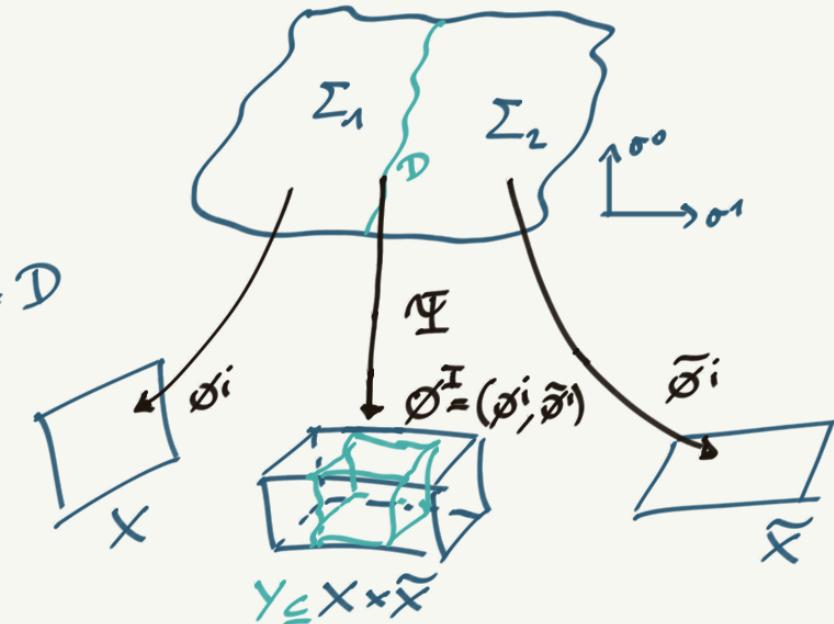
$$S = \int_{\Sigma_1} d\sigma \left(-\frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \partial_i \phi^j \partial_j \phi^i - \frac{1}{2} b_{ij} \epsilon^{mn} \partial_i \phi^j \partial_m \phi^n \right) + \int_{\Sigma_2} d\sigma (\tilde{g}, \tilde{b})$$

$$+ \int_D d\sigma^0 A_I d\sigma^I$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\Psi^* A}$

↳ $A = A_I d\phi^I$ connection one-form with values in $Y \subseteq X \times \tilde{X}$
& associated curvature $F = dA$

⇒ demand of having topological defect restricts admissible pairs of (Y, F)
(Kapustin, Seiter 2010)



(Generalised) T-duality:

$$S \propto \int_{\Sigma} d^2\sigma (\sqrt{-h} h^{\alpha\beta} G_{\mu\nu} \partial_\alpha X^\mu \partial_\beta X^\nu + \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} B_{\mu\nu} \partial_\alpha X^\mu \partial_\beta X^\nu + \alpha' \sqrt{-h} R \bar{D})$$

- abelian T-duality: isometry group \mathcal{G} abelian

$$S = S(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \bar{\Phi}) \iff \text{dual } \tilde{S} = \tilde{S}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}, \tilde{\bar{\Phi}})$$

$(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \bar{\Phi})$ and $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}, \tilde{\bar{\Phi}})$ related by Buscher rules

- non-abelian T-duality: \mathcal{G} non-abelian \leadsto no Buscher rules

choosing γ, α st (γ, \mathcal{F}) defines top. defect

\Rightarrow T-dual backgrounds (abelian / non-abelian)

(Avoyan, Sarkissian 2013)

Conclusions & Outlook:

↳ Which theories can support defects,
e.g. Affine Toda F.T.

integrable defects for theories on real line

