

The Invariant Charges of the Nambu-Goto Theory in WKB-Approximation: Renormalization*

K. Pohlmeier

Fakultät für Physik der Universität Freiburg, D-7800 Freiburg, Federal Republic of Germany

Abstract. We discuss the one loop renormalization of the reparametrization invariant non-local conserved charges of the Nambu-Goto string theory. In addition we show the stability of a special well-known state under the corresponding infinitesimal symmetry transformations – at least in the WKB-approximation.

I. Classical Considerations

The classical Nambu-Goto string theory possesses infinitely many independent, reparametrization invariant non-local conserved charges [1] which act as infinitesimal generators of symmetry transformations. Here we want to argue in the Euclidean version that these charges can be carried over to the quantum theory as well-defined operators – at least in WKB-approximation – without introducing unfamiliar counterterms. Further, we want to demonstrate that the renormalized loop wave-functional $\psi(\mathcal{C})$ constructed by the authors of [2] is invariant under the above symmetry transformations – at least in WKB-approximation. Thus, $\psi(\mathcal{C})$ is likely to correspond to the “Euclidean” ground state of the system.

Associated with bosonic Euclidean closed strings are closed curves \mathcal{C} in \mathbb{R}^d , $d=3, 4, \dots$. Let $x_\mu = x_\mu(\sigma) = x_\mu(\sigma + 2\pi)$, $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ be a parametrization of \mathcal{C} and let M be a constant mass parameter. Classically the invariant charges in question are given in terms of cyclic sums of path-ordered multiple integrals:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_N}^\pm &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma_1 \dots \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma_N \theta(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) \dots \theta(\sigma_{N-1} - \sigma_N) \\ &\times \left[\frac{1}{i} \frac{\delta}{\delta x_{\mu_1}(\sigma_1)} \pm M^2 x'_{\mu_1}(\sigma_1) \right] \dots \left[\frac{1}{i} \frac{\delta}{\delta x_{\mu_N}(\sigma_N)} \pm M^2 x'_{\mu_N}(\sigma_N) \right] \\ &+ \text{cyclic permutations of the indices } \mu_1, \dots, \mu_N. \end{aligned}$$

* Work supported by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft ·