

Title: Aspects of  $c < 1$  String with Time-like Linear Dilaton Matter

Date: May 17, 2005 02:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/05050021>

Abstract:

# Aspects of $c < 1$ String with Time-like Linear Dilaton Matter

Tadashi Takayanagi (Harvard U.)

Based on

hep-th/0411019

hep-th/0503184 with Seiji Terashima (Rutgers)

hep-th/0503237



# ① Introduction

2D String Theory is the simplest example of quantum gravity which is

- (1) **Exactly Solvable** (via  $c=1$  Matrix Model)
- (2) **Dynamical** ( $\exists$  massless scalar field)
- (3) **Non-perturbatively well-defined**  
(Especially in 2D type0 string)

## 2D (Bosonic) String Theory

We consider (1+1) dim. spacetime:  $(X^0, \phi)$ .

On the world-sheet, there exist

$X^0$  : Time-like free boson (c=1 matter)

$\phi$  : Liouville field (c=25)

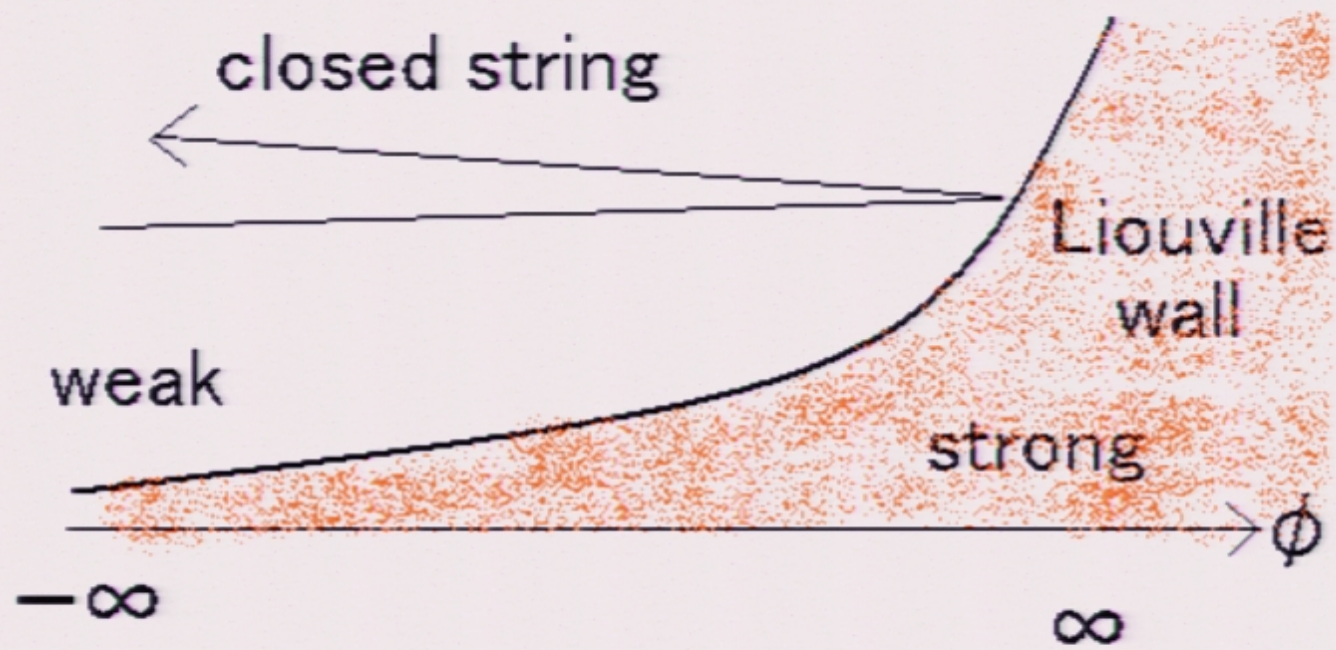
with the linear dilaton

s.t.  $g_s = e^{2\phi}$ .

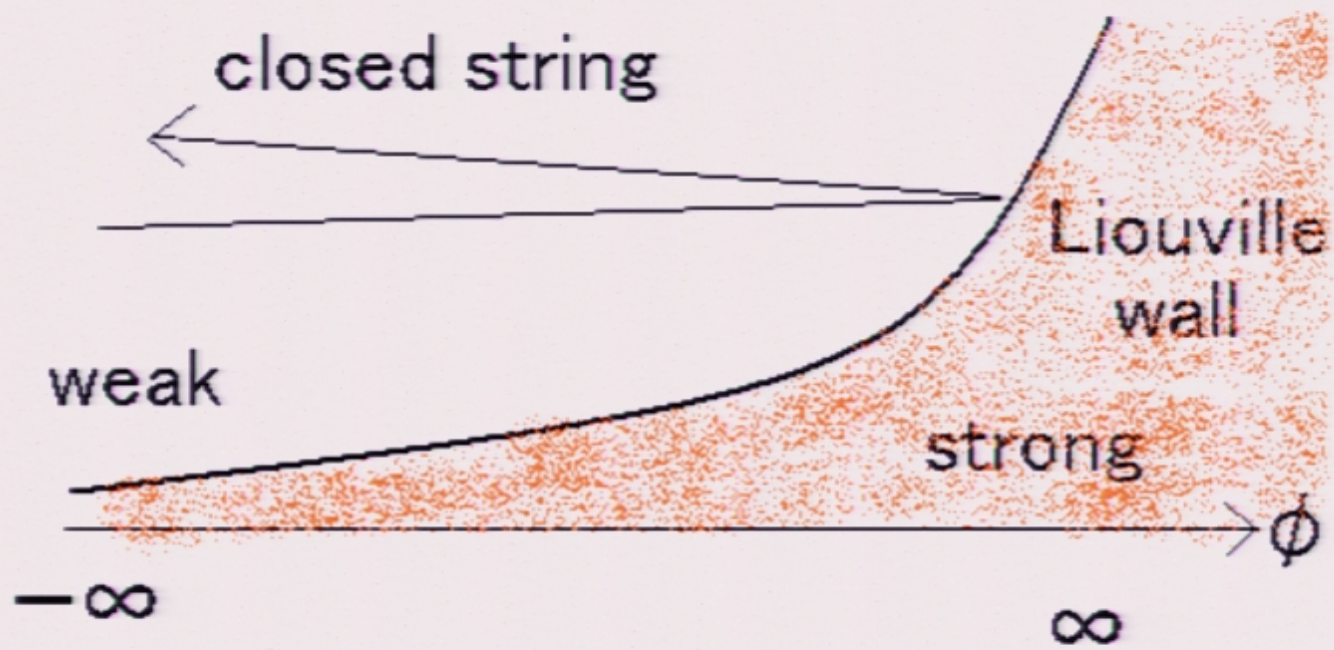
→ We regulate the strongly coupled region  
by the Liouville term  $\mu \int dz^2 e^{2\phi}$ .



# 2D String Theory



# 2D String Theory





## 2D (Bosonic) String Theory

We consider (1+1) dim. spacetime:  $(X^0, \phi)$ .

On the world-sheet, there exist

$X^0$  : Time-like free boson (c=1 matter)

$\phi$  : Liouville field (c=25)

with the linear dilaton

s.t.  $g_s = e^{2\phi}$ .

→ We regulate the strongly coupled region  
by the Liouville term  $\mu \int dz^2 e^{2\phi}$ .

## C=1 Matrix Model

2D string theory has a non-perturbative dual description known as the **c=1 matrix model**.

$$S_{c=1} = \int dt \operatorname{Tr}[(D_0 \Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

covariant derivative  $D_0 \Phi = \partial_t \Phi + i[A_0, \Phi]$

$\Phi : N \times N$  Hermitian matrix,

$U(N)$  gauge sym. :  $\Phi \rightarrow g \Phi g^{-1}$

Note: We always consider the matrix model **after the double scaling limit**.



## C=1 Matrix Model

2D string theory has a non-perturbative dual description known as the **c=1 matrix model**.

$$S_{c=1} = \int dt \operatorname{Tr}[(D_0 \Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

covariant derivative  $D_0 \Phi = \partial_t \Phi + i[A_0, \Phi]$

$\Phi : N \times N$  Hermitian matrix,

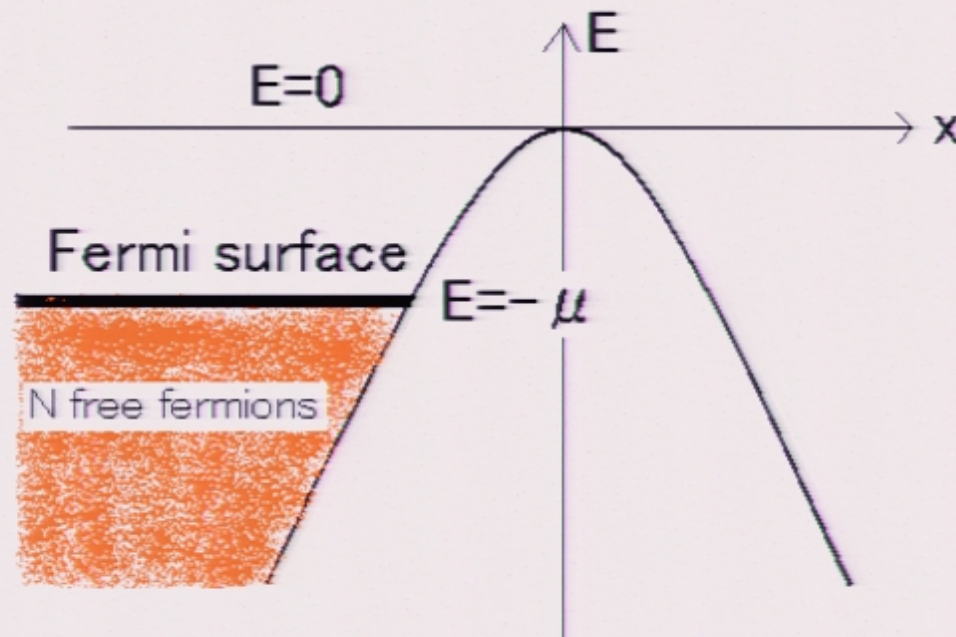
$U(N)$  gauge sym. :  $\Phi \rightarrow g \Phi g^{-1}$

Note: We always consider the matrix model **after the double scaling limit**.

By using the gauge sym. we can diagonalize the matrix into  $N$  eigenvalues  $X_i$  ( $i=1,2,\dots,N$ ).

They exactly behave like  $N$  free fermions in the inverse harmonic potential  $U(\Phi) = -\Phi^2$ .

The Fermi level is given by  $p^2 - x^2 = -\mu$ .





## C=1 Matrix Model

2D string theory has a non-perturbative dual description known as the **c=1 matrix model**.

$$S_{c=1} = \int dt \operatorname{Tr}[(D_0 \Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

covariant derivative  $D_0 \Phi = \partial_t \Phi + i[A_0, \Phi]$

$\Phi : N \times N$  Hermitian matrix,

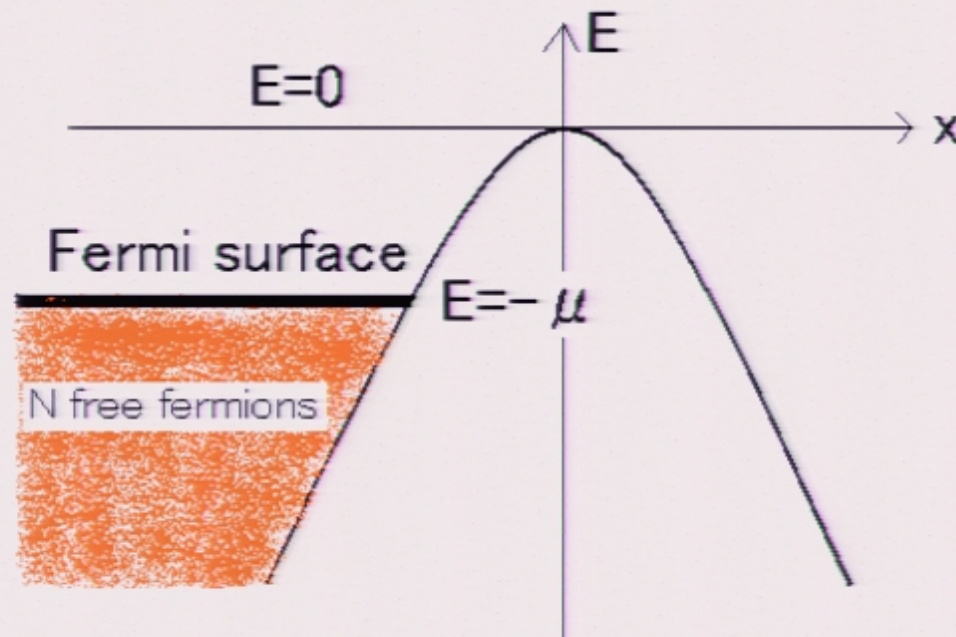
$U(N)$  gauge sym. :  $\Phi \rightarrow g \Phi g^{-1}$

Note: We always consider the matrix model **after the double scaling limit**.

By using the gauge sym. we can diagonalize the matrix into  $N$  eigenvalues  $X_i$  ( $i=1,2,\dots,N$ ).

They exactly behave like  $N$  free fermions in the inverse harmonic potential  $U(\Phi) = -\Phi^2$ .

The Fermi level is given by  $p^2 - x^2 = -\mu$ .





## C=1 Matrix Model

2D string theory has a non-perturbative dual description known as the **c=1 matrix model**.

$$S_{c=1} = \int dt \operatorname{Tr}[(D_0 \Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

covariant derivative  $D_0 \Phi = \partial_t \Phi + i[A_0, \Phi]$

$\Phi : N \times N$  Hermitian matrix,

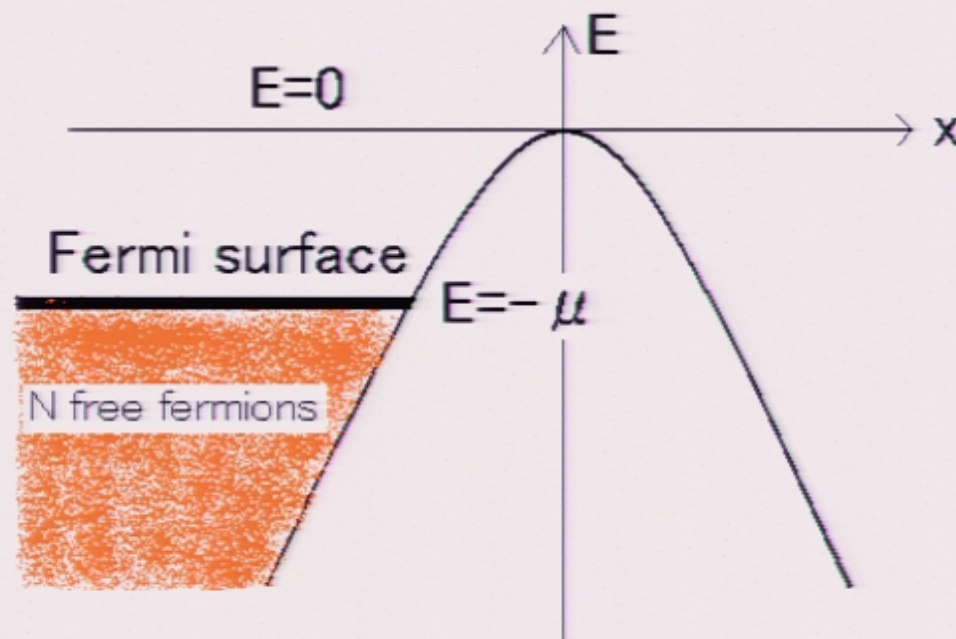
$U(N)$  gauge sym. :  $\Phi \rightarrow g \Phi g^{-1}$

Note: We always consider the matrix model **after the double scaling limit**.

By using the gauge sym. we can diagonalize the matrix into  $N$  eigenvalues  $X_i$  ( $i=1,2,\dots,N$ ).

They exactly behave like  $N$  free fermions in the inverse harmonic potential  $U(\Phi) = -\Phi^2$ .

The Fermi level is given by  $p^2 - x^2 = -\mu$ .





## C=1 Matrix Model

2D string theory has a non-perturbative dual description known as the **c=1 matrix model**.

$$S_{c=1} = \int dt \operatorname{Tr}[(D_0 \Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

covariant derivative  $D_0 \Phi = \partial_t \Phi + i[A_0, \Phi]$

$\Phi : N \times N$  Hermitian matrix,

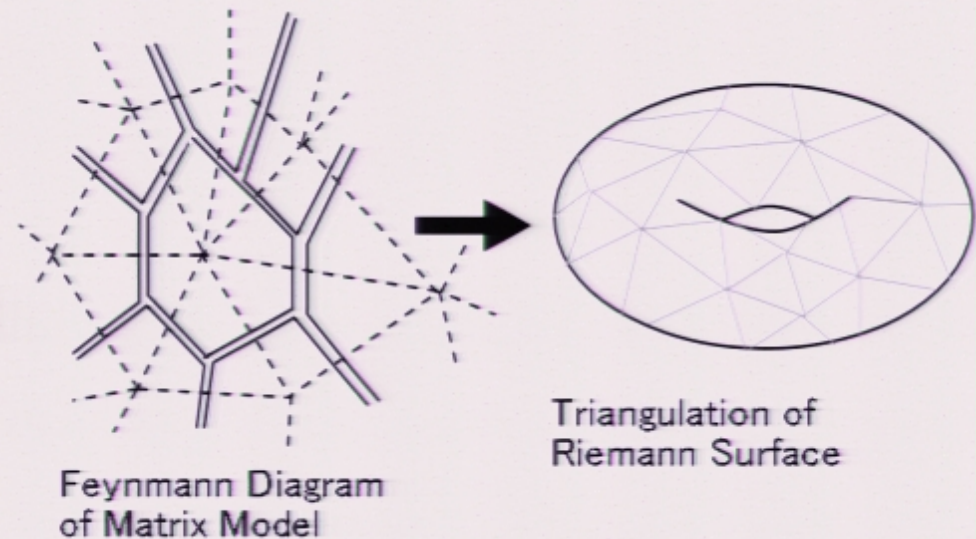
$U(N)$  gauge sym. :  $\Phi \rightarrow g \Phi g^{-1}$

Note: We always consider the matrix model **after the double scaling limit**.

Historically, matrix models were originally introduced to discretize the string world-sheet.

Large  $N$  expansion  
= Genus ( $g$ ) expansion

Obviously, this is a beautiful mathematical interpretation of the  $c=1$  matrix model.



However, recently, its **more physical understanding** was proposed from the viewpoint of open-closed duality (or holography).

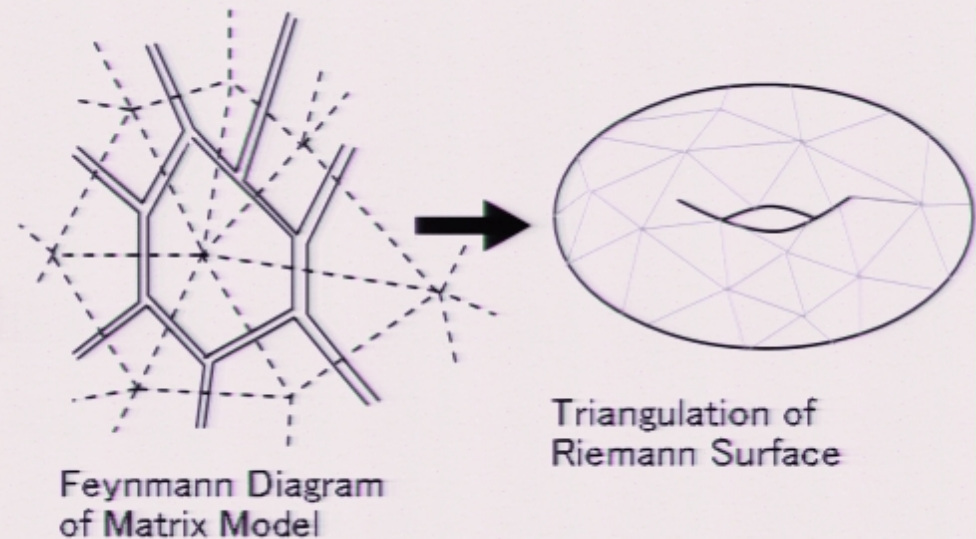
Mcgreevy-Verlinde, Klebanov-Maldacena-Seiberg, Sen, .....



Historically, matrix models were originally introduced to discretize the string world-sheet.

Large  $N$  expansion  
= Genus ( $g$ ) expansion

Obviously, this is a beautiful mathematical interpretation of the  $c=1$  matrix model.



However, recently, its **more physical understanding** was proposed from the viewpoint of open-closed duality (or holography).

Mcgreevy-Verlinde, Klebanov-Maldacena-Seiberg, Sen,.....



## Open-Closed Duality in 2D String

**c=1 matrix model** = open string theory of  
N unstable D0-branes

Roughly, we can identify the matrix  $\Phi$  with the open-string tachyon field  $T$  on the D0-branes.

One may be puzzled because

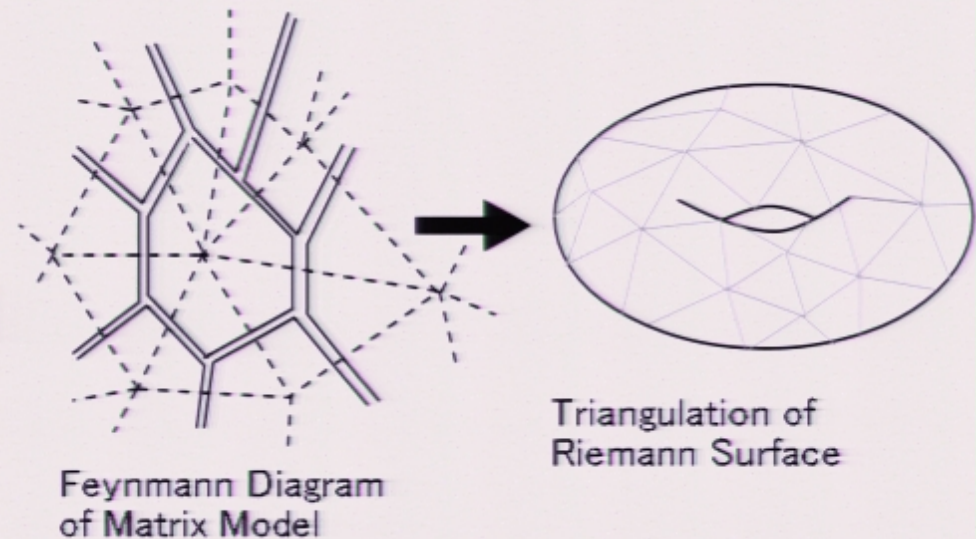
open string field theory actions generally include many complicated interaction terms of higher powers of  $T$ , while the matrix model is the free quadratic action.



Historically, matrix models were originally introduced to discretize the string world-sheet.

Large  $N$  expansion  
= Genus ( $g$ ) expansion

Obviously, this is a beautiful mathematical interpretation of the  $c=1$  matrix model.



However, recently, its **more physical understanding** was proposed from the viewpoint of open-closed duality (or holography).

Mcgreevy-Verlinde, Klebanov-Maldacena-Seiberg, Sen, .....



## Open-Closed Duality in 2D String

**c=1 matrix model** = open string theory of  
N unstable D0-branes

Roughly, we can identify the matrix  $\Phi$  with the open-string tachyon field  $T$  on the D0-branes.

One may be puzzled because

open string field theory actions generally include many complicated interaction terms of higher powers of  $T$ , while the matrix model is the free quadratic action.



## C=1 Matrix Model

2D string theory has a non-perturbative dual description known as the **c=1 matrix model**.

$$S_{c=1} = \int dt \operatorname{Tr}[(D_0 \Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

covariant derivative  $D_0 \Phi = \partial_t \Phi + i[A_0, \Phi]$

$\Phi : N \times N$  Hermitian matrix,

$U(N)$  gauge sym. :  $\Phi \rightarrow g \Phi g^{-1}$

Note: We always consider the matrix model **after the double scaling limit**.

## Open-Closed Duality in 2D String

**c=1 matrix model** = open string theory of  
N unstable D0-branes

Roughly, we can identify the matrix  $\Phi$  with the open-string tachyon field  $T$  on the D0-branes.

One may be puzzled because

open string field theory actions generally include **many complicated interaction terms** of higher powers of  $T$ , while the matrix model is the **free quadratic action**.



Actually, such a drastic simplification of open string theory does occur in 2D string theory.

Takayanagi-Terashima

We can show that any on-shell scattering amplitudes of open strings on D0-branes are trivial in 2D string.

Furthermore, with respect to the off-shell interactions, we can claim:

$$S_{c=1}(\Phi) \cong S_{BSFT}(T)$$

Boundary string field theory for 2D string is equivalent to the  $c=1$  matrix model (at least classically) up to a smooth field redefinition.

## C=1 Matrix Model

2D string theory has a non-perturbative dual description known as the **c=1 matrix model**.

$$S_{c=1} = \int dt \operatorname{Tr}[(D_0 \Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

covariant derivative  $D_0 \Phi = \partial_t \Phi + i[A_0, \Phi]$

$\Phi : N \times N$  Hermitian matrix,

$U(N)$  gauge sym. :  $\Phi \rightarrow g \Phi g^{-1}$

Note: We always consider the matrix model **after the double scaling limit**.



Actually, such a drastic simplification of open string theory does occur in 2D string theory.

Takayanagi-Terashima

We can show that any on-shell scattering amplitudes of open strings on D0-branes are trivial in 2D string.

Furthermore, with respect to the off-shell interactions, we can claim:

$$S_{c=1}(\Phi) \cong S_{BSFT}(T)$$

Boundary string field theory for 2D string is equivalent to the  $c=1$  matrix model (at least classically) up to a smooth field redefinition.

## C=1 Matrix Model

2D string theory has a non-perturbative dual description known as the **c=1 matrix model**.

$$S_{c=1} = \int dt \operatorname{Tr}[(D_0 \Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

covariant derivative  $D_0 \Phi = \partial_t \Phi + i[A_0, \Phi]$

$\Phi : N \times N$  Hermitian matrix,

$U(N)$  gauge sym. :  $\Phi \rightarrow g \Phi g^{-1}$

Note: We always consider the matrix model **after the double scaling limit**.



Actually, such a drastic simplification of open string theory does occur in 2D string theory.

Takayanagi-Terashima

We can show that any on-shell scattering amplitudes of open strings on D0-branes are trivial in 2D string.

Furthermore, with respect to the off-shell interactions, we can claim:

$$S_{c=1}(\Phi) \cong S_{BSFT}(T)$$

Boundary string field theory for 2D string is equivalent to the  $c=1$  matrix model (at least classically) up to a smooth field redefinition.

## Open-Closed Duality in 2D String

**c=1 matrix model** = open string theory of  
N unstable D0-branes

Roughly, we can identify the matrix  $\Phi$  with the open-string tachyon field  $T$  on the D0-branes.

One may be puzzled because

open string field theory actions generally include **many complicated interaction terms** of higher powers of  $T$ , while the matrix model is the **free quadratic action**.



In this way, 2D string theory ( $c=1$  string) is an instructive and intriguing toy example of open-closed duality in string theory.

In this talk, we will discuss a simple but non-trivial (time-dependent) deformation of  $c=1$  string, that is

$c<1$  string with time-like linear dilaton matter

- (i) This theory has its matrix model dual.
- (ii) It is also equivalent to a topological string when compactified.

Takayanagi

(Notice: It is different from the minimal  $c<1$  string.)

# Contents

- ① Introduction
- ②  $c < 1$  String with Time-like Linear Dilaton Matter
- ③ Matrix Model Dual and Holography
- ④  $c < 1$  String from 2D Black Holes
- ⑤ Conclusion



## ② $c < 1$ String with Time-like Linear Dilaton Matter

### Definition on the world-sheet

Time (matter)  $X^0$  : time-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_m = 1 - 6q^2$$

Space (Liouville)  $\phi$  : space-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_L = 1 + 6Q^2$$

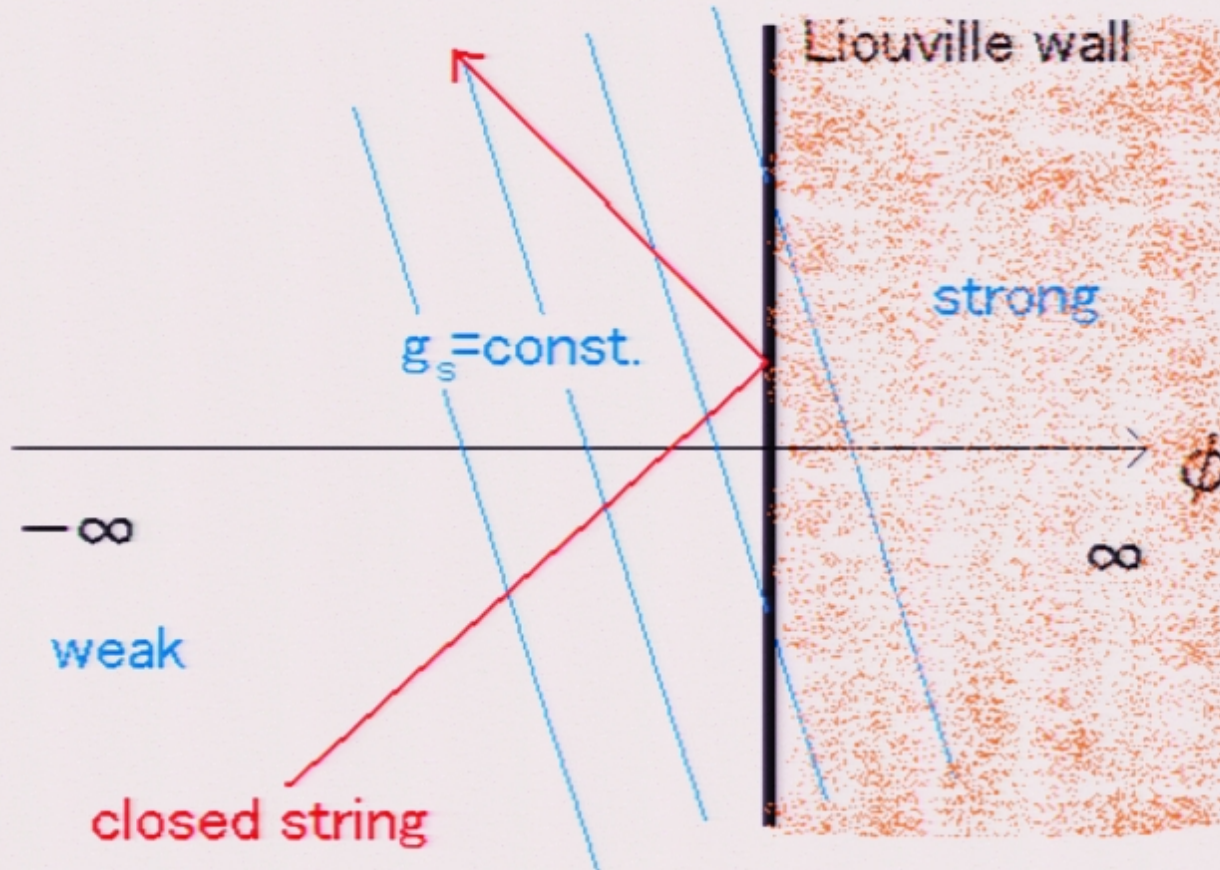
$$c_m + c_L = 26 \rightarrow Q = b + \frac{1}{b}, \quad q = \frac{1}{b} - b \quad (0 < b \leq 1)$$

$$\text{String coupling: } g_s = e^{qX^0 + Q\phi}$$

$$\text{Liouville term : } \mu \int dz^2 e^{2b\phi}$$

# Closed String Scattering off the Wall

Scattered closed strings will not go into the strongly coupled region.





## ② $c < 1$ String with Time-like Linear Dilaton Matter

### Definition on the world-sheet

Time (matter)  $X^0$  : time-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_m = 1 - 6q^2$$

Space (Liouville)  $\phi$  : space-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_L = 1 + 6Q^2$$

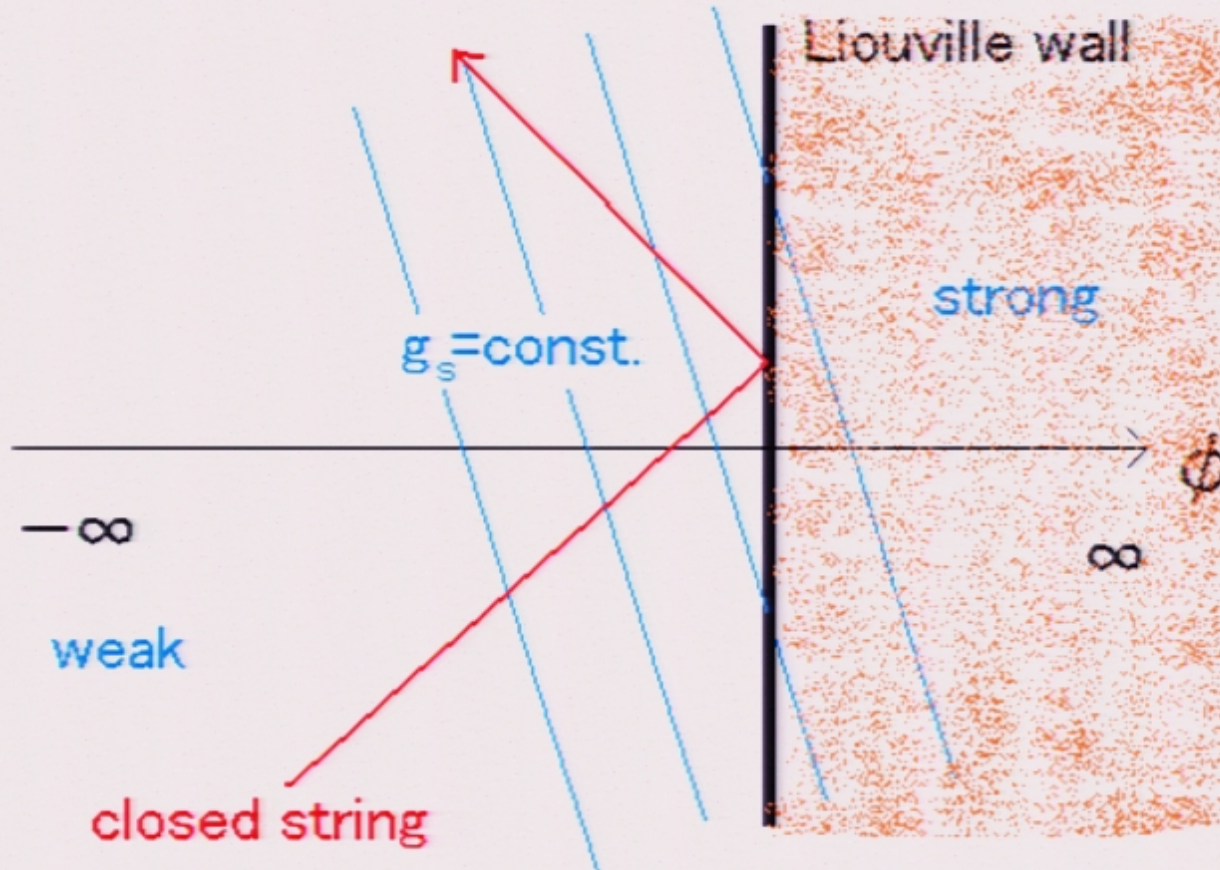
$$c_m + c_L = 26 \rightarrow Q = b + \frac{1}{b}, \quad q = \frac{1}{b} - b \quad (0 < b \leq 1)$$

String coupling:  $g_s = e^{qX^0 + Q\phi}$

Liouville term :  $\mu \int dz^2 e^{2b\phi}$

# Closed String Scattering off the Wall

Scattered closed strings will not go into the strongly coupled region.





## ② $c < 1$ String with Time-like Linear Dilaton Matter

### Definition on the world-sheet

Time (matter)  $X^0$  : time-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_m = 1 - 6q^2$$

Space (Liouville)  $\phi$  : space-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_L = 1 + 6Q^2$$

$$c_m + c_L = 26 \rightarrow Q = b + \frac{1}{b}, \quad q = \frac{1}{b} - b \quad (0 < b \leq 1)$$

String coupling:  $g_s = e^{qX^0 + Q\phi}$

Liouville term :  $\mu \int dz^2 e^{2b\phi}$

## Description as a background in 2D string

We can regard the  $c < 1$  string as a **time-dependent background** in the  $c = 1$  string, i.e. 2D string theory.

To see this, we consider the **Lorentz boost**

$$\tilde{X}^0 = \frac{Q}{2} X^0 + \frac{q}{2} \phi, \quad \tilde{\phi} = \frac{q}{2} X^0 + \frac{Q}{2} \phi$$

Then we find the **conventional string coupling**

$$g_s = e^{2\tilde{\phi}}.$$

But, the Liouville term becomes **time-dependent**

$$\mu \int dz^2 e^{(b^2 - 1)\tilde{X}^0 + (1 + b^2)\tilde{\phi}}.$$



## ② $c < 1$ String with Time-like Linear Dilaton Matter

### Definition on the world-sheet

Time (matter)  $X^0$  : time-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_m = 1 - 6q^2$$

Space (Liouville)  $\phi$  : space-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_L = 1 + 6Q^2$$

$$c_m + c_L = 26 \rightarrow Q = b + \frac{1}{b}, \quad q = \frac{1}{b} - b \quad (0 < b \leq 1)$$

String coupling:  $g_s = e^{qX^0 + Q\phi}$

Liouville term :  $\mu \int dz^2 e^{2b\phi}$

## Description as a background in 2D string

We can regard the  $c < 1$  string as a **time-dependent background** in the  $c = 1$  string, i.e. 2D string theory.

To see this, we consider the **Lorentz boost**

$$\tilde{X}^0 = \frac{Q}{2} X^0 + \frac{q}{2} \phi, \quad \tilde{\phi} = \frac{q}{2} X^0 + \frac{Q}{2} \phi$$

Then we find the **conventional string coupling**

$$g_s = e^{2\tilde{\phi}}.$$

But, the Liouville term becomes **time-dependent**

$$\mu \int dz^2 e^{(b^2 - 1)\tilde{X}^0 + (1 + b^2)\tilde{\phi}}.$$



## ② $c < 1$ String with Time-like Linear Dilaton Matter

### Definition on the world-sheet

Time (matter)  $X^0$  : time-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_m = 1 - 6q^2$$

Space (Liouville)  $\phi$  : space-like linear dilaton CFT

$$c_L = 1 + 6Q^2$$

$$c_m + c_L = 26 \rightarrow Q = b + \frac{1}{b}, \quad q = \frac{1}{b} - b \quad (0 < b \leq 1)$$

String coupling:  $g_s = e^{qX^0 + Q\phi}$

Liouville term :  $\mu \int dz^2 e^{2b\phi}$

## Description as a background in 2D string

We can regard the  $c < 1$  string as a **time-dependent background** in the  $c = 1$  string, i.e. 2D string theory.

To see this, we consider the **Lorentz boost**

$$\tilde{X}^0 = \frac{Q}{2} X^0 + \frac{q}{2} \phi, \quad \tilde{\phi} = \frac{q}{2} X^0 + \frac{Q}{2} \phi$$

Then we find the **conventional string coupling**

$$g_s = e^{2\tilde{\phi}}.$$

But, the Liouville term becomes **time-dependent**

$$\mu \int dz^2 e^{(b^2 - 1)\tilde{X}^0 + (1 + b^2)\tilde{\phi}}.$$



## Description as a background in 2D string

We can regard the  $c < 1$  string as a **time-dependent background** in the  $c = 1$  string, i.e. 2D string theory.

To see this, we consider the **Lorentz boost**

$$\tilde{X}^0 = \frac{Q}{2} X^0 + \frac{q}{2} \phi, \quad \tilde{\phi} = \frac{q}{2} X^0 + \frac{Q}{2} \phi$$

Then we find the **conventional string coupling**

$$g_s = e^{2\tilde{\phi}}.$$

But, the Liouville term becomes **time-dependent**

$$\mu \int dz^2 e^{(b^2 - 1)\tilde{X}^0 + (1 + b^2)\tilde{\phi}}.$$

In this way, we have obtained a one-parameter time-dependent background in 2D string.

This theory can be solvable on the world-sheet as is obvious in the  $c < 1$  string description.

The next question will be its matrix model dual.

There are two different approaches to this problem.

- (i) To directly construct the matrix model by applying the open-closed duality
- (ii) To find the corresponding time-dependent background in  $c = 1$  matrix model.



### ③ Matrix Model Dual and Holography

#### (3-1) Direct Construction

Consider  $N$  unstable D0-branes in the  $c < 1$  string.

$$\text{Boundary State: } |D0\rangle = |Neumann\rangle_{X^0} \otimes |ZZ\rangle_\phi$$

As in the  $c=1$  string case, the naïve guess leads to

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt e^{-qt} \text{Tr}[(D_0\Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

↑  
(string coupling)<sup>-1</sup> on the D-branes  $g_s = e^{qt}$

### ③ Matrix Model Dual and Holography

#### (3-1) Direct Construction

Consider  $N$  unstable D0-branes in the  $c < 1$  string.

$$\text{Boundary State: } |D0\rangle = |Neumann\rangle_{X^0} \otimes |ZZ\rangle_\phi$$

As in the  $c=1$  string case, the naïve guess leads to

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt e^{-qt} \text{Tr}[(D_0\Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

↑  
(string coupling)<sup>-1</sup> on the D-branes  $g_s = e^{qt}$



## Check of the quadratic action

We can check the action by computing the open string tachyon scattering amplitudes.

On-shell vertex:  $V_+ = e^{X^0/b}$ ,  $V_- = e^{-bX^0}$

Actually, the momentum conservation is very restrictive.  
For the amplitude like  $\langle (V_+)^{N_+} (V_-)^{N_-} \rangle$  we find

$$-N_-b + \frac{N_+}{b} = \left( \frac{1}{b} - b \right) \chi$$

### ③ Matrix Model Dual and Holography

#### (3-1) Direct Construction

Consider  $N$  unstable D0-branes in the  $c < 1$  string.

$$\text{Boundary State: } |D0\rangle = |Neumann\rangle_{X^0} \otimes |ZZ\rangle_\phi$$

As in the  $c=1$  string case, the naïve guess leads to

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt e^{-qt} \text{Tr}[(D_0\Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

↑  
(string coupling)<sup>-1</sup> on the D-branes  $g_s = e^{qt}$



## Check of the quadratic action

We can check the action by computing the open string tachyon scattering amplitudes.

On-shell vertex:  $V_+ = e^{X^0/b}$ ,  $V_- = e^{-bX^0}$

Actually, the momentum conservation is very restrictive.  
For the amplitude like  $\langle (V_+)^{N_+} (V_-)^{N_-} \rangle$  we find

$$-N_-b + \frac{N_+}{b} = \left( \frac{1}{b} - b \right) \chi$$

Then it turns out that any non-trivial amplitudes are vanishing when  $b^2$  is irrational. This is because

$$N_+ - \chi = (N_- - \chi)b^2 \rightarrow N_{\pm} = \chi \leq 1$$

Since the physical properties should be continuous with respect to  $b^2$ , we can conclude that the open string S-matrices are trivial in any  $c < 1$  string.

Thus this shows the action is given by the free quadratic one which we proposed!

This also strongly supports that the  $c=1$  matrix model action is quadratic by taking the  $b=1$  limit.



## Check of the quadratic action

We can check the action by computing the open string tachyon scattering amplitudes.

On-shell vertex:  $V_+ = e^{X^0/b}$ ,  $V_- = e^{-bX^0}$

Actually, the momentum conservation is very restrictive.  
For the amplitude like  $\langle (V_+)^{N_+} (V_-)^{N_-} \rangle$  we find

$$-N_-b + \frac{N_+}{b} = \left( \frac{1}{b} - b \right) \chi$$

Then it turns out that any non-trivial amplitudes are vanishing when  $b^2$  is irrational. This is because

$$N_+ - \chi = (N_- - \chi)b^2 \rightarrow N_{\pm} = \chi \leq 1$$

Since the physical properties should be continuous with respect to  $b^2$ , we can conclude that the open string S-matrices are trivial in any  $c < 1$  string.

Thus this shows the action is given by the free quadratic one which we proposed!

This also strongly supports that the  $c=1$  matrix model action is quadratic by taking the  $b=1$  limit.



### ③ Matrix Model Dual and Holography

#### (3-1) Direct Construction

Consider  $N$  unstable D0-branes in the  $c < 1$  string.

$$\text{Boundary State: } |D0\rangle = |Neumann\rangle_{X^0} \otimes |ZZ\rangle_\phi$$

As in the  $c=1$  string case, the naïve guess leads to

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt e^{-qt} \text{Tr}[(D_0\Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

↑  
(string coupling)<sup>-1</sup> on the D-branes  $g_s = e^{qt}$

Then it turns out that any non-trivial amplitudes are vanishing when  $b^2$  is irrational. This is because

$$N_+ - \chi = (N_- - \chi)b^2 \rightarrow N_{\pm} = \chi \leq 1$$

Since the physical properties should be continuous with respect to  $b^2$ , we can conclude that the open string S-matrices are trivial in any  $c < 1$  string.

Thus this shows the action is given by the free quadratic one which we proposed!

This also strongly supports that the  $c=1$  matrix model action is quadratic by taking the  $b=1$  limit.



## Relation to $c=1$ matrix model action

After we diagonalize the matrix  $\Phi$ , we obtain

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt e^{-qt} \sum_{i=1}^N [(\dot{y}_i)^2 + (y_i)^2].$$

If we define new eigenvalues  $x_i(t) \equiv e^{-qt/2} y_i(t)$ , then it becomes equivalent to the  $c=1$  matrix model

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ (\dot{x}_i)^2 + \frac{Q^2}{4} (x_i)^2 \right].$$

This is natural since we know that the  $c<1$  string is identical to a background in 2D string.

### ③ Matrix Model Dual and Holography

#### (3-1) Direct Construction

Consider  $N$  unstable D0-branes in the  $c < 1$  string.

$$\text{Boundary State: } |D0\rangle = |Neumann\rangle_{X^0} \otimes |ZZ\rangle_\phi$$

As in the  $c=1$  string case, the naïve guess leads to

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt e^{-qt} \text{Tr}[(D_0\Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

↑  
(string coupling)<sup>-1</sup> on the D-branes  $g_s = e^{qt}$



### ③ Matrix Model Dual and Holography

#### (3-1) Direct Construction

Consider  $N$  unstable D0-branes in the  $c < 1$  string.

$$\text{Boundary State: } |D0\rangle = |Neumann\rangle_{X^0} \otimes |ZZ\rangle_\phi$$

As in the  $c=1$  string case, the naïve guess leads to

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt e^{-qt} \text{Tr}[(D_0\Phi)^2 + \Phi^2]$$

↑  
(string coupling)<sup>-1</sup> on the D-branes  $g_s = e^{qt}$

## Relation to $c=1$ matrix model action

After we diagonalize the matrix  $\Phi$ , we obtain

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt e^{-qt} \sum_{i=1}^N [(\dot{y}_i)^2 + (y_i)^2].$$

If we define new eigenvalues  $x_i(t) \equiv e^{-qt/2} y_i(t)$ , then it becomes equivalent to the  $c=1$  matrix model

$$S_{c<1} = \int dt \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ (\dot{x}_i)^2 + \frac{Q^2}{4} (x_i)^2 \right].$$

This is natural since we know that the  $c<1$  string is identical to a background in 2D string.



## (3-2) Description in $c=1$ Matrix Model

On the other hand, we can regard the  $c<1$  string as a time-dependent bg. in 2D string theory.

Generally speaking, any time-dependence in 2D string corresponds to some **time-dependent motion of the fermi surface** in  $c=1$  matrix model.

Polchinski, Moore-Plesser,.....

Alexandrov-Kazakov-Kostov,

Karaczmarek-Strominger,.....

In our case, we can determine the form of fermi surface explicitly by comparing the matrix model results with the string theory ones.



## Matrix Model Dual of $c < 1$ String

We argue that the matrix model dual is given by the following fermi surface in the  $c=1$  matrix model

$$(-p - x)^{b^2} (p - x) = \mu e^{(b^2 - 1)t}$$

Note1: At  $b=1$ , we reproduce the familiar static vacuum of  $c=1$  string  $H = p^2 - x^2 = -\mu$ .

Note2: The consistency of the above fermi surface can be seen by writing it as

$$\left[ (-p - x)e^{-t} \right]^{b^2} \left[ (p - x)e^t \right] = \mu.$$

Note3: The similar results can also be obtained in 2D type 0 string case.



## Matrix Model Dual of $c < 1$ String

We argue that the matrix model dual is given by the following fermi surface in the  $c=1$  matrix model

$$(-p - x)^{b^2} (p - x) = \mu e^{(b^2 - 1)t}$$

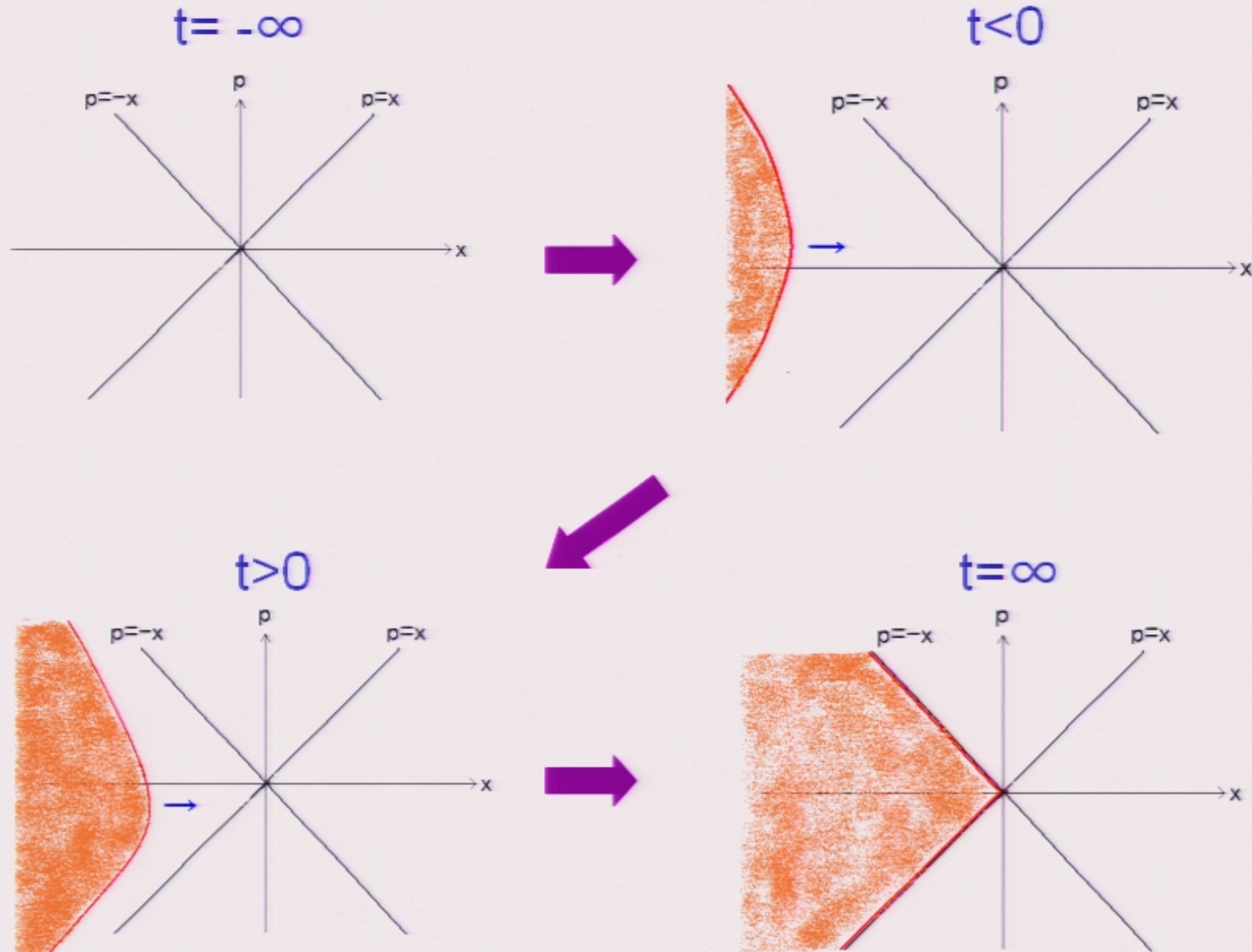
Note1: At  $b=1$ , we reproduce the familiar static vacuum of  $c=1$  string  $H = p^2 - x^2 = -\mu$ .

Note2: The consistency of the above fermi surface can be seen by writing it as

$$\left[ (-p - x)e^{-t} \right]^{b^2} \left[ (p - x)e^t \right] = \mu.$$

Note3: The similar results can also be obtained in 2D type 0 string case.

# Time Evolution of Fermi Surface





## Matrix Model Dual of $c < 1$ String

We argue that the matrix model dual is given by the following fermi surface in the  $c=1$  matrix model

$$(-p - x)^{b^2} (p - x) = \mu e^{(b^2 - 1)t}$$

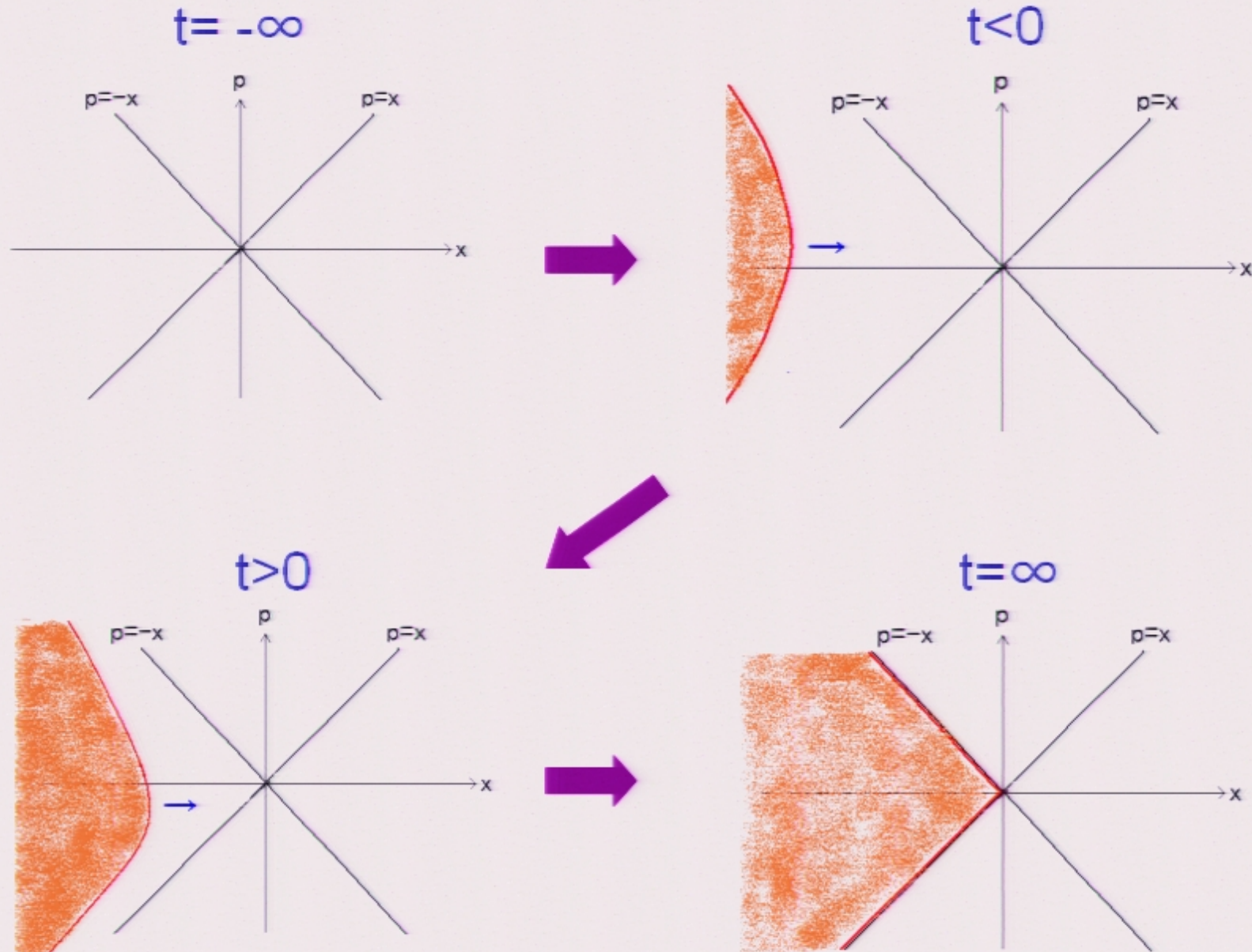
Note1: At  $b=1$ , we reproduce the familiar static vacuum of  $c=1$  string  $H = p^2 - x^2 = -\mu$ .

Note2: The consistency of the above fermi surface can be seen by writing it as

$$\left[ (-p - x)e^{-t} \right]^{b^2} \left[ (p - x)e^t \right] = \mu.$$

Note3: The similar results can also be obtained in 2D type 0 string case.

# Time Evolution of Fermi Surface





- (i) At  $t = -\infty$ : The fermi surface is pushed into infinity  
 $\rightarrow$  No spacetime.
- (ii) At  $t = \infty$ : The fermi surface reaches at  $\mu = 0$ .  
 $\rightarrow$  Linear dilaton vacuum.

This time-dependent behavior is consistent with the Liouville term (=closed string tachyon condensation)

$$T_{closed} = \mu e^{(b^2-1)\tilde{X}^0 + (b^2+1)\tilde{\phi}},$$

because  $T_{closed}$  becomes  $\infty$  at  $t = -\infty$  and  $0$  at  $t = \infty$ .

(Remember that we are assuming  $0 < b \leq 1$ .)

## Asymptotic Behavior

The deviation of the fermi surface from the lines  $p=\pm x$  is identified with the closed string field in the asymptotic region

$$p_{\pm}(t, x) = \mp x \pm \frac{\partial_{\pm} \eta(t, x)}{x} \quad (|x| \rightarrow \infty).$$

Polchinski

The eigenvalue direction  $x$  can be identified with the space coordinate as  $|x| \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}$ .

Then the closed string tachyon field is given by

$$T_{closed}(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi}) = e^{2\tilde{\phi}} \cdot \eta(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi})$$



- (i) At  $t = -\infty$ : The fermi surface is pushed into infinity  
 $\rightarrow$  No spacetime.
- (ii) At  $t = \infty$ : The fermi surface reaches at  $\mu = 0$ .  
 $\rightarrow$  Linear dilaton vacuum.

This time-dependent behavior is consistent with the Liouville term (=closed string tachyon condensation)

$$T_{closed} = \mu e^{(b^2-1)\tilde{X}^0 + (b^2+1)\tilde{\phi}},$$

because  $T_{closed}$  becomes  $\infty$  at  $t = -\infty$  and 0 at  $t = \infty$ .

(Remember that we are assuming  $0 < b \leq 1$ .)

## Asymptotic Behavior

The deviation of the fermi surface from the lines  $p = \pm x$  is identified with the closed string field in the asymptotic region

$$p_{\pm}(t, x) = \mp x \pm \frac{\partial_{\pm} \eta(t, x)}{x} \quad (|x| \rightarrow \infty).$$

Polchinski

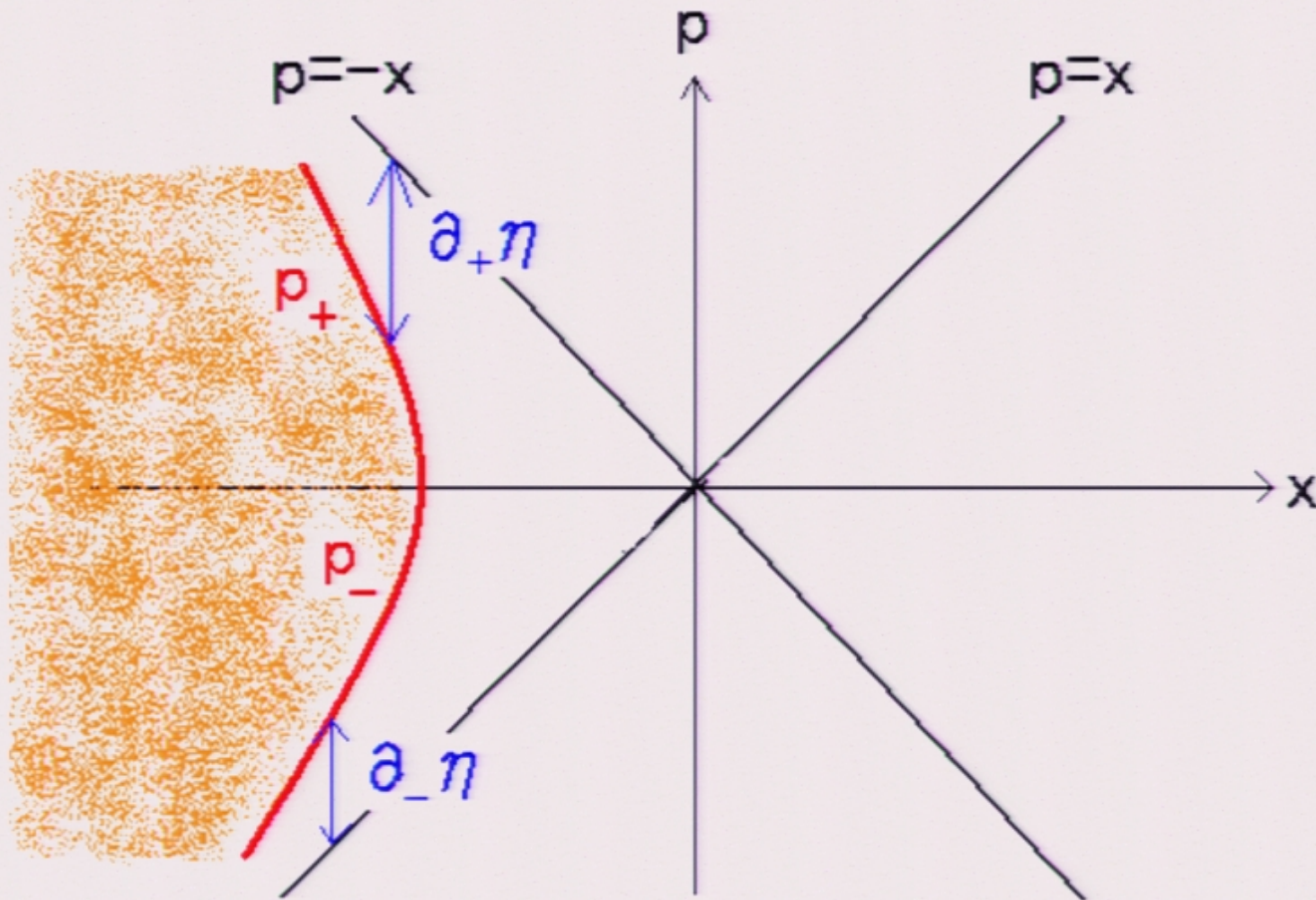
The eigenvalue direction  $x$  can be identified with the space coordinate as  $|x| \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}$ .

Then the closed string tachyon field is given by

$$T_{closed}(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi}) = e^{2\tilde{\phi}} \cdot \eta(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi})$$



## Deviation of fermi surface and closed string field



## Asymptotic Behavior

The deviation of the fermi surface from the lines  $p=\pm x$  is identified with the closed string field in the asymptotic region

$$p_{\pm}(t, x) = \mp x \pm \frac{\partial_{\pm} \eta(t, x)}{x} \quad (|x| \rightarrow \infty).$$

Polchinski

The eigenvalue direction  $x$  can be identified with the space coordinate as  $|x| \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}$ .

Then the closed string tachyon field is given by

$$T_{closed}(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi}) = e^{2\tilde{\phi}} \cdot \eta(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi})$$



## Asymptotic Behavior

The deviation of the fermi surface from the lines  $p = \pm x$  is identified with the closed string field in the asymptotic region

$$p_{\pm}(t, x) = \mp x \pm \frac{\partial_{\pm} \eta(t, x)}{x} \quad (|x| \rightarrow \infty).$$

Polchinski

The eigenvalue direction  $x$  can be identified with the space coordinate as  $|x| \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}$ .

Then the closed string tachyon field is given by

$$T_{closed}(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi}) = e^{2\tilde{\phi}} \cdot \eta(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi})$$

In our case, its asymptotic behavior is given by

$$p - x \approx \mu e^{(b^2-1)t} |x|^{-b^2} \quad \text{and} \quad p + x \approx -\mu^{1/b^2} e^{(1-1/b^2)t} |x|^{-1/b^2}.$$

Thus we obtain the closed string tachyon field

$$T_{closed} \approx \mu e^{(b^2-1)\tilde{X}^0 + (b^2+1)\tilde{\phi}} + \mu^{1/b^2} e^{(1-1/b^2)\tilde{X}^0 + (1+1/b^2)\tilde{\phi}}.$$

In terms of the coordinate of  $c < 1$  string, this becomes

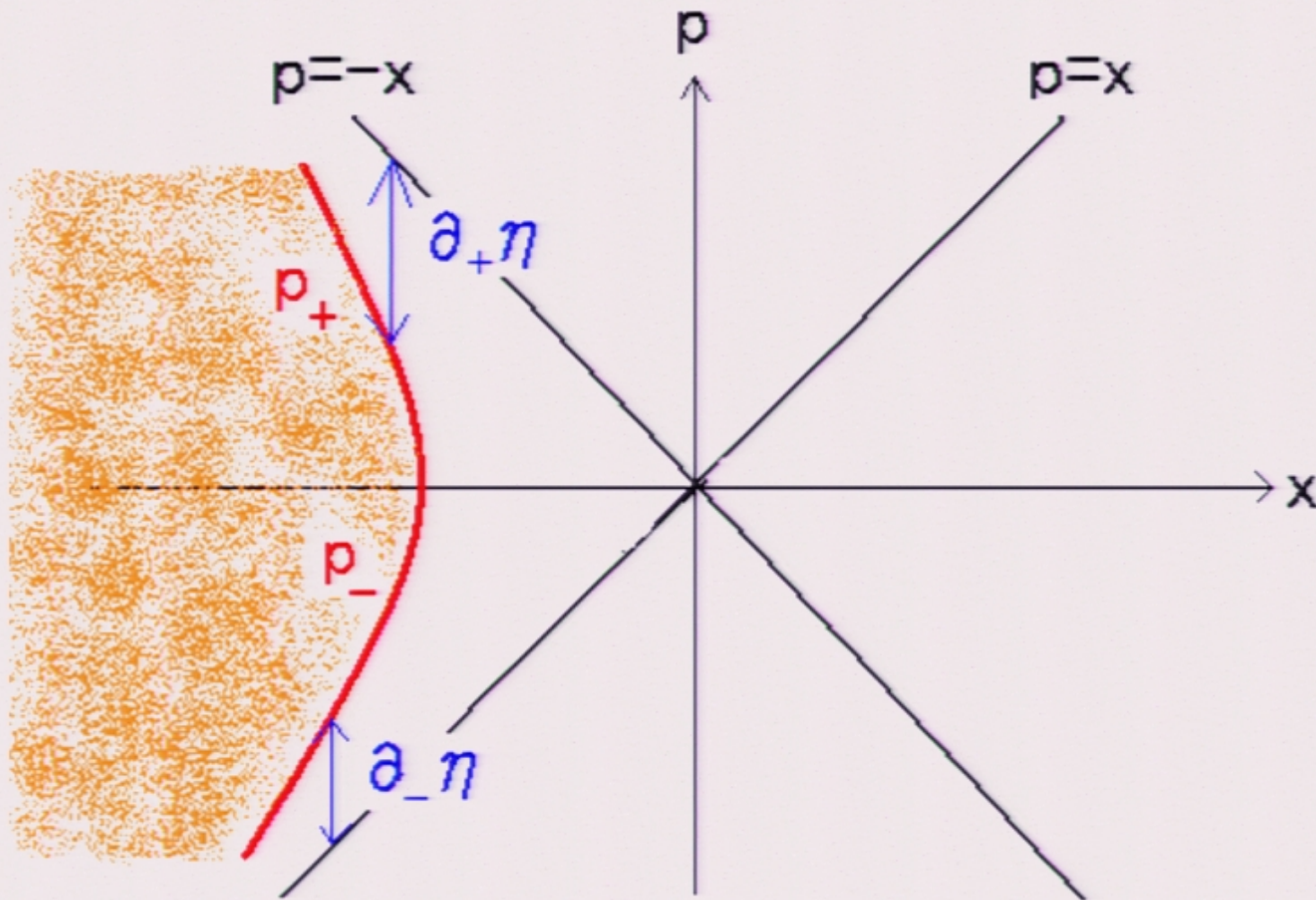
$$T_{closed} \approx \mu e^{2b\phi} + \mu^{1/b^2} e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi}.$$

This first term is equal to **the original Liouville term**.

The second term is precisely the same as what is known as **the dual cosmological constant**.



## Deviation of fermi surface and closed string field



In our case, its asymptotic behavior is given by

$$p - x \approx \mu e^{(b^2-1)t} |x|^{-b^2} \quad \text{and} \quad p + x \approx -\mu^{1/b^2} e^{(1-1/b^2)t} |x|^{-1/b^2}.$$

Thus we obtain the closed string tachyon field

$$T_{closed} \approx \mu e^{(b^2-1)\tilde{X}^0 + (b^2+1)\tilde{\phi}} + \mu^{1/b^2} e^{(1-1/b^2)\tilde{X}^0 + (1+1/b^2)\tilde{\phi}}.$$

In terms of the coordinate of  $c < 1$  string, this becomes

$$T_{closed} \approx \mu e^{2b\phi} + \mu^{1/b^2} e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi}.$$

This first term is equal to **the original Liouville term**.

The second term is precisely the same as what is known as **the dual cosmological constant**.



In our case, its asymptotic behavior is given by

$$p - x \approx \mu e^{(b^2-1)t} |x|^{-b^2} \quad \text{and} \quad p + x \approx -\mu^{1/b^2} e^{(1-1/b^2)t} |x|^{-1/b^2}.$$

Thus we obtain the closed string tachyon field

$$T_{closed} \approx \mu e^{(b^2-1)\tilde{X}^0 + (b^2+1)\tilde{\phi}} + \mu^{1/b^2} e^{(1-1/b^2)\tilde{X}^0 + (1+1/b^2)\tilde{\phi}}.$$

In terms of the coordinate of  $c < 1$  string, this becomes

$$T_{closed} \approx \mu e^{2b\phi} + \mu^{1/b^2} e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi}.$$

This first term is equal to **the original Liouville term**.

The second term is precisely the same as what is known as **the dual cosmological constant**.



## Matrix Model Dual of $c < 1$ String

We argue that the matrix model dual is given by the following fermi surface in the  $c=1$  matrix model

$$(-p - x)^{b^2} (p - x) = \mu e^{(b^2 - 1)t}$$

Note1: At  $b=1$ , we reproduce the familiar static vacuum of  $c=1$  string  $H = p^2 - x^2 = -\mu$ .

Note2: The consistency of the above fermi surface can be seen by writing it as

$$\left[ (-p - x)e^{-t} \right]^{b^2} \left[ (p - x)e^t \right] = \mu.$$

Note3: The similar results can also be obtained in 2D type 0 string case.



## Asymptotic Behavior

The deviation of the fermi surface from the lines  $p=\pm x$  is identified with the closed string field in the asymptotic region

$$p_{\pm}(t, x) = \mp x \pm \frac{\partial_{\pm} \eta(t, x)}{x} \quad (|x| \rightarrow \infty).$$

Polchinski

The eigenvalue direction  $x$  can be identified with the space coordinate as  $|x| \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}$ .

Then the closed string tachyon field is given by

$$T_{closed}(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi}) = e^{2\tilde{\phi}} \cdot \eta(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi})$$

## S-matrix from Matrix Model

Though we are considering a time-dependent bg. ,  
we can still define the incoming and outgoing states.

$$p_{\pm} \approx \mp x \pm \frac{\varepsilon_{\pm}(t, x)}{x}, \quad x \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}.$$

Since the incoming waves just become the outgoing ones, we find the Polchinski's scattering equation

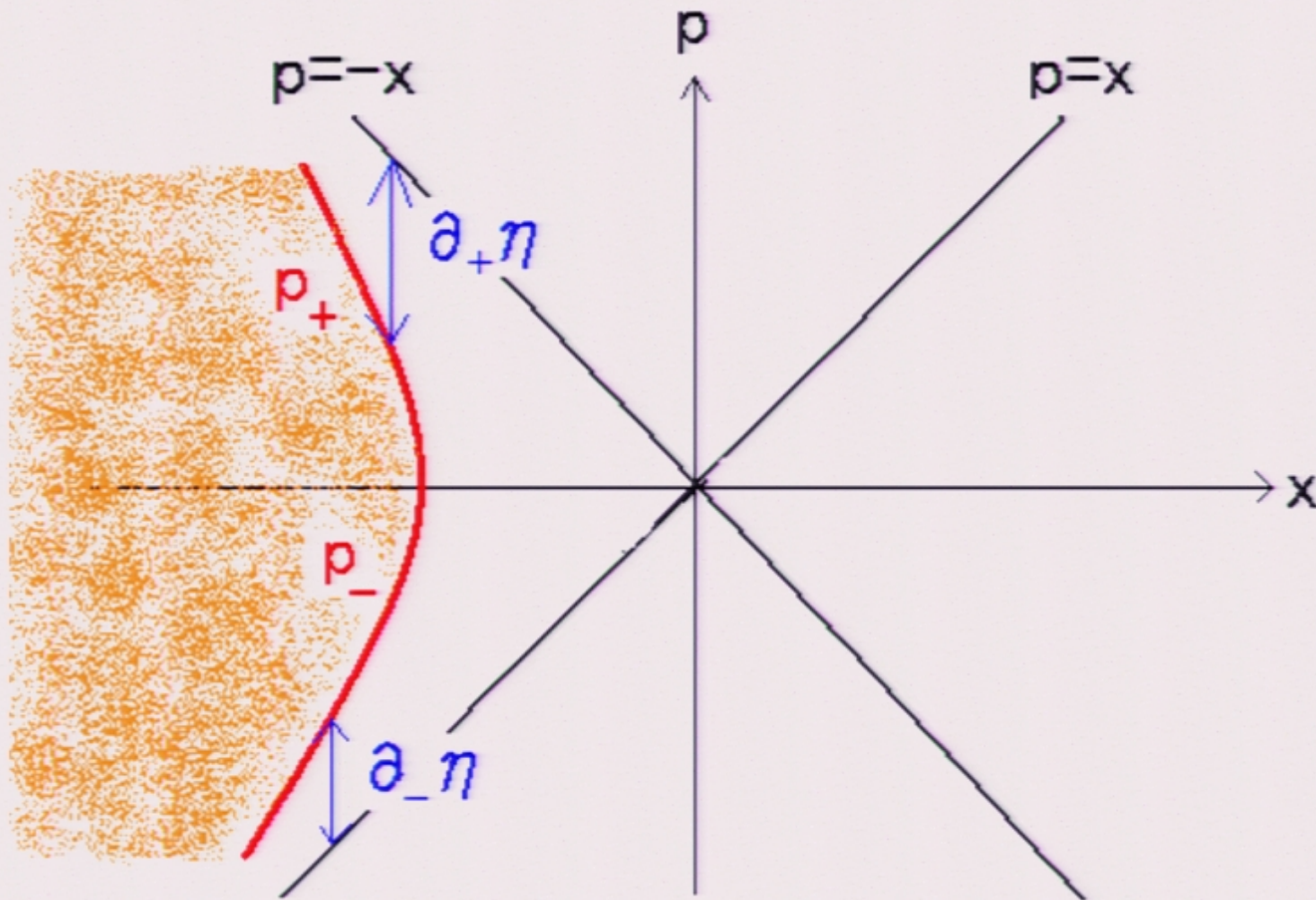
$$\varepsilon_+(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi}) = \varepsilon_-\left(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi} - \log(\varepsilon_+(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi})/2)\right).$$

time-decay depends  
on each trajectory

→ *Non-trivial S-matrix*



## Deviation of fermi surface and closed string field



## S-matrix from Matrix Model

Though we are considering a time-dependent bg. ,  
we can still define the incoming and outgoing states.

$$p_{\pm} \approx \mp x \pm \frac{\varepsilon_{\pm}(t, x)}{x}, \quad x \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}.$$

Since the incoming waves just become the outgoing ones, we find the Polchinski's scattering equation

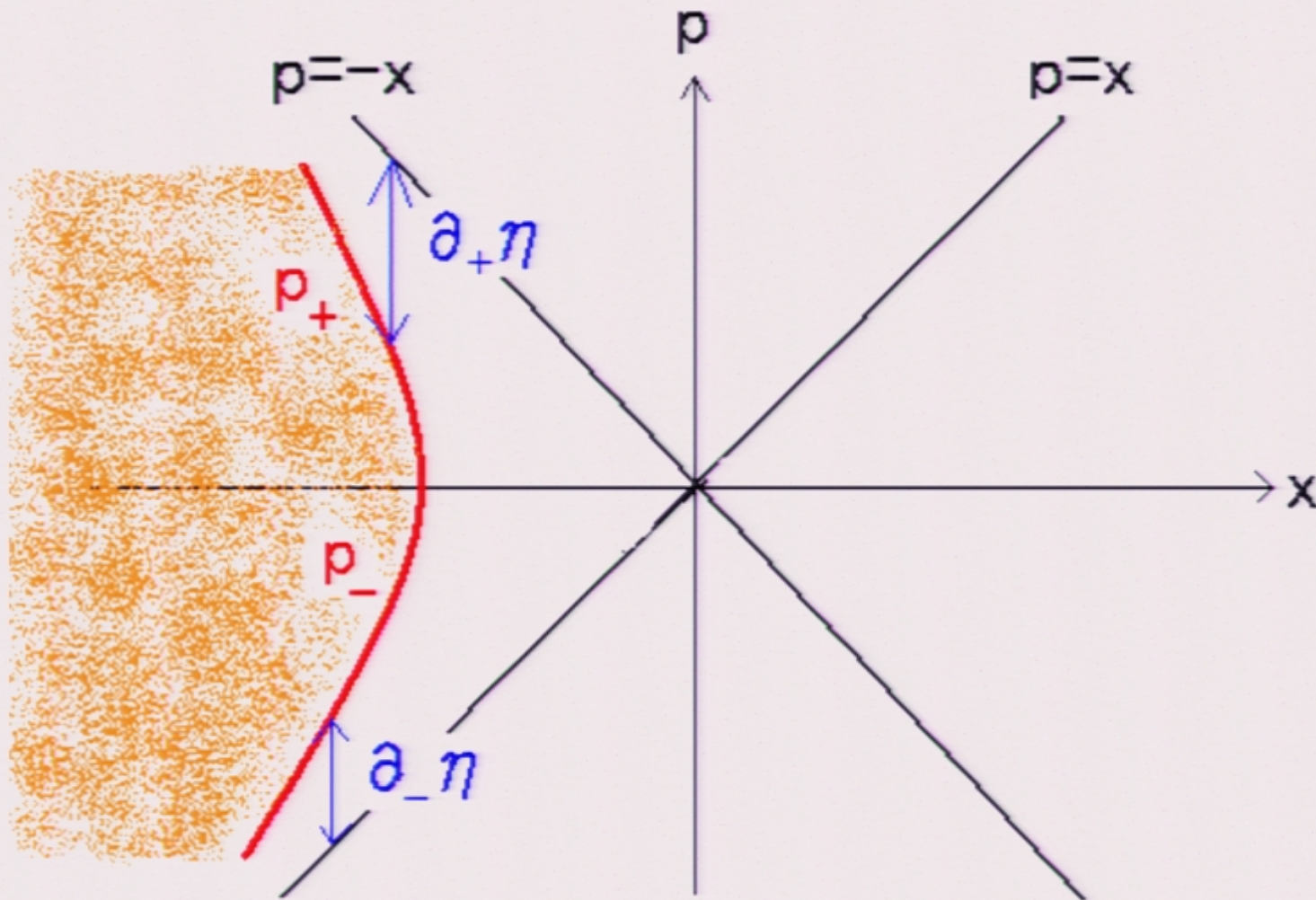
$$\varepsilon_+(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi}) = \varepsilon_- \left( \tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi} - \underline{\log(\varepsilon_+(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi})/2)} \right) .$$

time-decay depends  
on each trajectory

→ *Non-trivial S-matrix*



## Deviation of fermi surface and closed string field



## S-matrix from Matrix Model

Though we are considering a time-dependent bg. ,  
we can still define the incoming and outgoing states.

$$p_{\pm} \approx \mp x \pm \frac{\varepsilon_{\pm}(t, x)}{x}, \quad x \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}.$$

Since the incoming waves just become the outgoing ones, we find the Polchinski's scattering equation

$$\varepsilon_+(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi}) = \varepsilon_-\left(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi} - \log(\varepsilon_+(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi})/2)\right).$$

time-decay depends  
on each trajectory

→ *Non-trivial S-matrix*



## S-matrix from Matrix Model

Though we are considering a time-dependent bg. ,  
we can still define the incoming and outgoing states.

$$p_{\pm} \approx \mp x \pm \frac{\varepsilon_{\pm}(t, x)}{x}, \quad x \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}.$$

Since the incoming waves just become the outgoing ones, we find the Polchinski's scattering equation

$$\varepsilon_+(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi}) = \varepsilon_- \left( \tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi} - \log(\varepsilon_+(\tilde{X}^0 - \tilde{\phi})/2) \right).$$

time-decay depends  
on each trajectory

→ *Non-trivial S-matrix*

By applying this to our time-dependent model,  
we can obtain the tree level  $1 \rightarrow n$  scattering

$$\partial_+ \eta(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(b\mu^{-1/b^2})^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(-b^{-1}\partial_y + 1)}{\Gamma(-b^{-1}\partial_y + 2 - n)} \cdot \left( e^{(n-1)qy} (\partial_- \eta(y))^n \right).$$

$\uparrow$

$y = t - \phi$

incoming waves

$\uparrow$

$y = t + \phi$

outgoing waves

It is possible to check that these S-matrix elements agree with string theoretic world-sheet computations (except the leg factor).

world-sheet computation: Difrancesco-Kutasov



## Asymptotic Behavior

The deviation of the fermi surface from the lines  $p=\pm x$  is identified with the closed string field in the asymptotic region

$$p_{\pm}(t, x) = \mp x \pm \frac{\partial_{\pm} \eta(t, x)}{x} \quad (|x| \rightarrow \infty).$$

Polchinski

The eigenvalue direction  $x$  can be identified with the space coordinate as  $|x| \approx e^{-\tilde{\phi}}$ .

Then the closed string tachyon field is given by

$$T_{closed}(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi}) = e^{2\tilde{\phi}} \cdot \eta(\tilde{X}^0, \tilde{\phi})$$

By applying this to our time-dependent model,  
we can obtain the tree level  $1 \rightarrow n$  scattering

$$\partial_+ \eta(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(b\mu^{-1/b^2})^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(-b^{-1}\partial_y + 1)}{\Gamma(-b^{-1}\partial_y + 2 - n)} \cdot \left( e^{(n-1)\phi} (\partial_- \eta(y))^n \right).$$

$\uparrow$

$y = t - \phi$

incoming waves

$\uparrow$

$y = t + \phi$

outgoing waves

It is possible to check that these S-matrix elements agree with string theoretic world-sheet computations (except the leg factor).

world-sheet computation: D'francesco-Kutasov



By applying this to our time-dependent model,  
we can obtain the tree level  $1 \rightarrow n$  scattering

$$\partial_+ \eta(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(b\mu^{-1/b^2})^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(-b^{-1}\partial_y + 1)}{\Gamma(-b^{-1}\partial_y + 2 - n)} \cdot \left( e^{(n-1)qy} (\partial_- \eta(y))^n \right).$$

$\uparrow$

$y = t - \phi$

incoming waves

$\uparrow$

$y = t + \phi$

outgoing waves

It is possible to check that these S-matrix elements agree with string theoretic world-sheet computations (except the leg factor).

world-sheet computation: D'francesco-Kutasov

## Matrix Model Dual of $c < 1$ String

We argue that the matrix model dual is given by the following fermi surface in the  $c=1$  matrix model

$$(-p - x)^{b^2} (p - x) = \mu e^{(b^2 - 1)t}$$

Note1: At  $b=1$ , we reproduce the familiar static vacuum of  $c=1$  string  $H = p^2 - x^2 = -\mu$ .

Note2: The consistency of the above fermi surface can be seen by writing it as

$$\left[ (-p - x)e^{-t} \right]^{b^2} \left[ (p - x)e^t \right] = \mu.$$

Note3: The similar results can also be obtained in 2D type 0 string case.

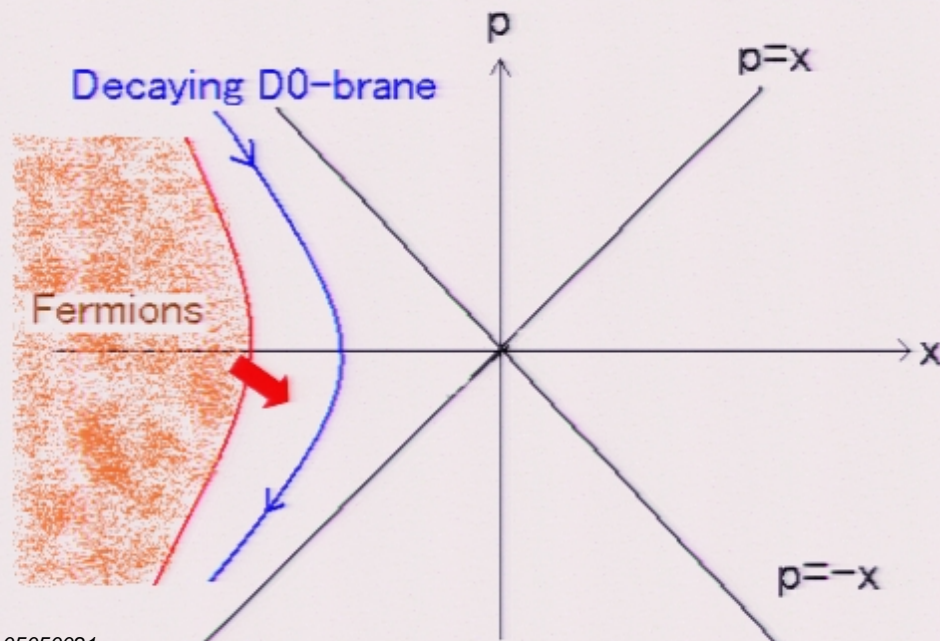


### (3-3) Decaying D-branes

In the  $c=1$  matrix model description, the classical trajectory of a single eigenvalue can be identified with a decaying D-brane.

Klebanov-Maldacena-Seiberg

This should also be true for our time-dependent bg.



Prediction of new rolling  
tachyon boundary states  
in the time-like linear  
dilaton CFT.

By applying this to our time-dependent model,  
we can obtain the tree level  $1 \rightarrow n$  scattering

$$\partial_+ \eta(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(b\mu^{-1/b^2})^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(-b^{-1}\partial_y + 1)}{\Gamma(-b^{-1}\partial_y + 2 - n)} \cdot \left( e^{(n-1)qy} (\partial_- \eta(y))^n \right).$$

$\uparrow$

$y = t - \phi$

incoming waves

$\uparrow$

$y = t + \phi$

outgoing waves

It is possible to check that these S-matrix elements agree with string theoretic world-sheet computations (except the leg factor).

world-sheet computation: D'francesco-Kutasov

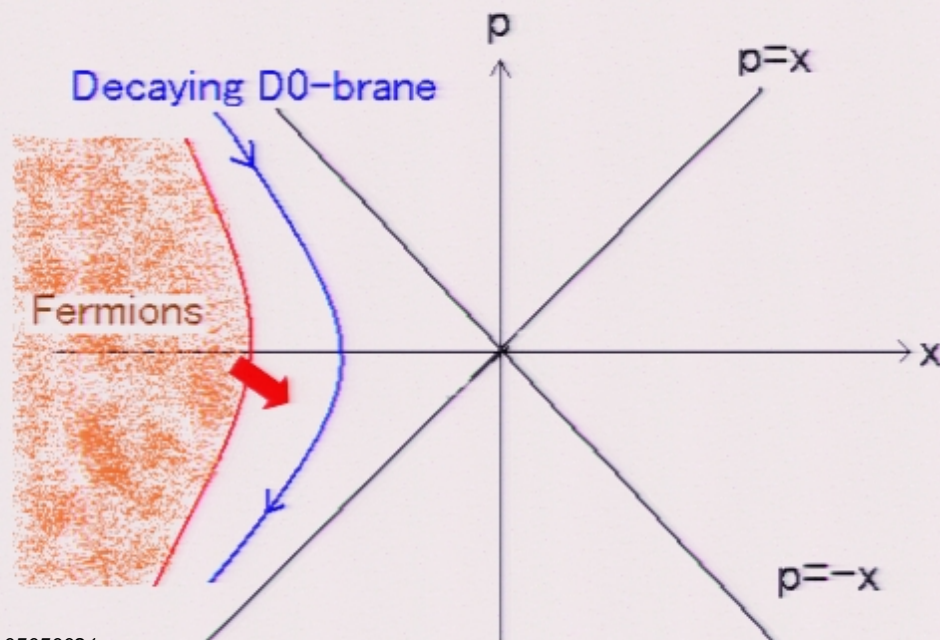


### (3-3) Decaying D-branes

In the  $c=1$  matrix model description, the classical trajectory of a single eigenvalue can be identified with a decaying D-brane.

Klebanov-Maldacena-Seiberg

This should also be true for our time-dependent bg.



Prediction of new rolling  
tachyon boundary states  
in the time-like linear  
dilaton CFT.



## ④ $c < 1$ String from 2D Black holes

Noncritical string theories like 2D string theory or minimal strings often turn out to be equivalent to the topological models such as topological strings.

### Examples

(1)  $c=1$  string at self-dual radius

= topological string on conifold Ghoshal-Vafa

= Twisted  $N=2$   $SL(2, \mathbb{R})/U(1)$  at the level 3

Muhki-Vafa

(2)  $(1, n)$  minimal string ( $c < 1$  minimal string)

= Twisted  $N=2$   $SU(2)/U(1)$  at the level  $n$  Li, ...

= topological string on  $x + y^n + zw = 0$



Such a kind of equivalence is very helpful for further understandings of the string theory from topological or geometrical viewpoints.

Below we would like to claim that our non-minimal  $c < 1$  string also have a topological String description:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \quad \text{String at the radius } R = \sqrt{\alpha' n} \\
 &\cong \text{Twisted } N = 2 \left( \frac{SL(2, R)_{2+n}}{U(1)} \right) / Z_n \text{ Model} \\
 &\cong \text{Topological LG model } W = X^{-n}
 \end{aligned}$$

see also Aharony-Ganor-Sonnenschein-Yankielowicz-Sochen, ..., Ooguri-Vafa



Such a kind of equivalence is very helpful for further understandings of the string theory from topological or geometrical viewpoints.

Below we would like to claim that our non-minimal  $c < 1$  string also have a topological String description:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \quad \text{String at the radius } R = \sqrt{\alpha' n} \\
 &\cong \text{Twisted } N = 2 \left( \frac{SL(2, R)_{2+n}}{U(1)} \right) / Z_n \text{ Model} \\
 &\cong \text{Topological LG model } W = X^{-n}
 \end{aligned}$$

see also Aharony-Ganor-Sonnenschein-Yankielowicz-Sochen, ..., Ooguri-Vafa



Such a kind of equivalence is very helpful for further understandings of the string theory from topological or geometrical viewpoints.

Below we would like to claim that our non-minimal  $c < 1$  string also have a topological String description:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \quad \text{String at the radius } R = \sqrt{\alpha' n} \\
 &\cong \text{Twisted } N = 2 \left( \frac{SL(2, R)_{2+n}}{U(1)} \right) / Z_n \text{ Model} \\
 &\cong \text{Topological LG model } W = X^{-n}
 \end{aligned}$$

see also Aharony-Ganor-Sonnenschein-Yankielowicz-Sochen, ..., Ooguri-Vafa

## Remarks

- We have assumed that  $n$  is a positive integer. For general values of  $n$ , many results suggest

$$c = 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \quad \text{String at the radius } R = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{n}} \\ \cong \text{Twisted } N = 2 \text{ } SL(2, R)_{2+n} / U(1) \text{ Model} \quad .$$

- For a rational value  $n=p/q$ , its central charge is the same as that of  $(p,q)$  minimal model.

For example, we can find for  $n=1/2$

$$\text{non - minimal } (1,2) \text{ string at the radius } R = \sqrt{2\alpha'} \\ c=-2 \text{ string}$$

$$\cong \text{topological twist of 2D black hole in type 0 string}$$



Such a kind of equivalence is very helpful for further understandings of the string theory from topological or geometrical viewpoints.

Below we would like to claim that our non-minimal  $c < 1$  string also have a topological String description:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \quad \text{String at the radius } R = \sqrt{\alpha' n} \\
 &\cong \text{Twisted } N = 2 \left( \frac{SL(2, R)_{2+n}}{U(1)} \right) / Z_n \text{ Model} \\
 &\cong \text{Topological LG model } W = X^{-n}
 \end{aligned}$$

see also Aharony-Ganor-Sonnenschein-Yankielowicz-Sochen, ..., Ooguri-Vafa

## Remarks

- We have assumed that  $n$  is a positive integer. For general values of  $n$ , many results suggest

$$c = 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \text{ String at the radius } R = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{n}} \\ \cong \text{ Twisted } N = 2 \text{ } SL(2, R)_{2+n} / U(1) \text{ Model}$$

- For a rational value  $n=p/q$ , its central charge is the same as that of  $(p,q)$  minimal model.

For example, we can find for  $n=1/2$

$$\text{non - minimal } (1,2) \text{ string at the radius } R = \sqrt{2\alpha'} \\ c=-2 \text{ string}$$

$$\cong \text{ topological twist of 2D black hole in type 0 string}$$



## Evidences for the Equivalence

### (1) Physical Spectrum in Free Field Representation

$N = 2$   $SL(2, R)/U(1)$  Kazama - Suzuki Model

$$\cong \underset{c=1+6/n}{\phi} \oplus \underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{X} \oplus \underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$



Topological Twist

$$T \rightarrow T + \frac{1}{2} \partial J$$

$$\underset{c=1+6(n+1)^2/n}{\phi} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)}} \oplus \underset{c=1-6(n-1)^2/n}{X} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)}} \oplus \underset{c=-26}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$

Liouville field

Time (Matter)

(b,c) ghost

$$\cong c = 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \text{ noncritical string}$$

## Evidences for the Equivalence

### (1) Physical Spectrum in Free Field Representation

$N = 2$   $SL(2, R)/U(1)$  Kazama - Suzuki Model

$$\cong \underset{c=1+6/n}{\phi} \oplus \underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{X} \oplus \underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$

 **Topological Twist**  $T \rightarrow T + \frac{1}{2} \partial J$

$$\underset{c=1+6(n+1)^2/n}{\phi} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)}} \oplus \underset{c=1-6(n-1)^2/n}{X} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)}} \oplus \underset{c=-26}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$

Liouville field

Time (Matter)

(b,c) ghost

$$\cong c = 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \text{ noncritical string}$$



## Evidences for the Equivalence

### (1) Physical Spectrum in Free Field Representation

$N = 2$   $SL(2, R)/U(1)$  Kazama - Suzuki Model

$$\cong \underset{c=1+6/n}{\phi} \oplus \underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{X} \oplus \underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$



Topological Twist

$$T \rightarrow T + \frac{1}{2} \partial J$$

$$\underset{c=1+6(n+1)^2/n}{\phi} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)}} \oplus \underset{c=1-6(n-1)^2/n}{X} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)}} \oplus \underset{c=-26}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$

Liouville field

Time (Matter)

(b,c) ghost

$$\cong c = 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \text{ noncritical string}$$

Such a kind of equivalence is very helpful for further understandings of the string theory from topological or geometrical viewpoints.

Below we would like to claim that our non-minimal  $c < 1$  string also have a topological String description:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \quad \text{String at the radius } R = \sqrt{\alpha' n} \\
 &\cong \text{Twisted } N = 2 \left( \frac{SL(2, R)_{2+n}}{U(1)} \right) / Z_n \text{ Model} \\
 &\cong \text{Topological LG model } W = X^{-n}
 \end{aligned}$$

see also Aharony-Ganor-Sonnenschein-Yankielowicz-Sochen, ..., Ooguri-Vafa



## Remarks

- We have assumed that  $n$  is a positive integer.  
For general values of  $n$ , many results suggest

$$c = 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \quad \text{String at the radius } R = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{n}}$$

$$\cong \text{Twisted } N = 2 \text{ } SL(2, R)_{2+n} / U(1) \text{ Model}$$

- For a rational value  $n=p/q$ , its central charge is the same as that of  $(p,q)$  minimal model.

For example, we can find for  $n=1/2$

$$\text{non - minimal } (1,2) \text{ string at the radius } R = \sqrt{2\alpha'}$$

$$c=-2 \text{ string}$$

$\cong$  topological twist of 2D black hole in type 0 string

## Evidences for the Equivalence

### (1) Physical Spectrum in Free Field Representation

$N = 2$   $SL(2, R)/U(1)$  Kazama - Suzuki Model

$$\cong \underset{c=1+6/n}{\phi} \oplus \underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{X} \oplus \underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$



Topological Twist

$$T \rightarrow T + \frac{1}{2} \partial J$$

$$\underset{c=1+6(n+1)^2/n}{\phi} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)}} \oplus \underset{c=1-6(n-1)^2/n}{X} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)}} \oplus \underset{c=-26}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$

Liouville field

Time (Matter)

(b,c) ghost

$$\cong c = 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \text{ noncritical string}$$



## Tachyon States

For example, we can find the following physical state in the twisted theory.

$$V_j = \bar{\psi} \exp \left[ \sqrt{2/n} (i(j + n/2)X + (j + n/2 + 1)\phi) \right]$$

This corresponds to the tachyon state in the  $c < 1$  string with the momentum  $p = \sqrt{2/n}(j + 1/2)$ .

Other physical states also match with the  $c < 1$  string.

### (2) Three Point Function of tachyons

→ Leg Factors can be reproduced.

### (3) Topological LG model

→ General N particle scattering amplitudes agree.

## Evidences for the Equivalence

### (1) Physical Spectrum in Free Field Representation

$N = 2$   $SL(2, R)/U(1)$  Kazama - Suzuki Model

$$\cong \underset{c=1+6/n}{\phi} \oplus \underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{X} \oplus \underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)} \oplus \underset{c=1}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$



Topological Twist

$$T \rightarrow T + \frac{1}{2} \partial J$$

$$\underset{c=1+6(n+1)^2/n}{\phi} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=2}{(\beta, \gamma)}} \oplus \underset{c=1-6(n-1)^2/n}{X} \oplus \cancel{\underset{c=-2}{(\eta, \xi)}} \oplus \underset{c=-26}{(\psi, \bar{\psi})}$$

Liouville field

Time (Matter)

(b,c) ghost

$$\cong c = 1 - 6(n-1)^2 / n \text{ noncritical string}$$



## Tachyon States

For example, we can find the following physical state in the twisted theory.

$$V_j = \bar{\psi} \exp \left[ \sqrt{2/n} (i(j + n/2)X + (j + n/2 + 1)\phi) \right]$$

This corresponds to the tachyon state in the  $c < 1$  string with the momentum  $p = \sqrt{2/n}(j + 1/2)$ .

Other physical states also match with the  $c < 1$  string.

### (2) Three Point Function of tachyons

→ Leg Factors can be reproduced.

### (3) Topological LG model

→ General N particle scattering amplitudes agree.



## Tachyon States

For example, we can find the following physical state in the twisted theory.

$$V_j = \bar{\psi} \exp \left[ \sqrt{2/n} (i(j + n/2)X + (j + n/2 + 1)\phi) \right]$$

This corresponds to the tachyon state in the  $c < 1$  string with the momentum  $p = \sqrt{2/n}(j + 1/2)$ .

Other physical states also match with the  $c < 1$  string.

### (2) Three Point Function of tachyons

→ Leg Factors can be reproduced.

### (3) Topological LG model

→ General N particle scattering amplitudes agree.



## ⑤ Conclusion

- We have defined the (non-minimal)  $c < 1$  string and constructed its matrix model dual. This is the simplest time-dependent bg. in 2D string.
- Open string theory on unstable D0-branes in this model have the quadratic action (i.e. matrix model) because S-matrix is trivial.
- The compactified  $c < 1$  strings are argued to be equivalent to the twisted  $N=2$   $SL(2, \mathbb{R})/U(1)$  at general values of the level  $k$ .

## Future Problems

- Matrix model analysis beyond the tree level
- D-brane interpretation of the loop operator
- Construction of boundary states for the decaying D-branes in the time-like linear dilaton CFT

:

- Geometrical picture of the twisted model
- Type 0 non-critical string = 'N=2 twisted SCFT'?
- Non-critical N=2 String and matrix model

:

:

:



## ④ $c < 1$ String from 2D Black holes

Noncritical string theories like 2D string theory or minimal strings often turn out to be equivalent to the topological models such as topological strings.

### Examples

(1)  $c=1$  string at self-dual radius

= topological string on conifold Ghoshal-Vafa

= Twisted  $N=2$   $SL(2, \mathbb{R})/U(1)$  at the level 3

Muhki-Vafa

(2)  $(1, n)$  minimal string ( $c < 1$  minimal string)

= Twisted  $N=2$   $SU(2)/U(1)$  at the level  $n$  Li, ...

= topological string on  $x + y^n + zw = 0$