

A quasi-Lie bialgebra formulation of the Pohlmeyer-Rehren Poisson algebra^{1 2}

by Martin Bordemann, Benjamin Enriquez and Laurent Hofer

Abstract

We present a quasi-Lie bialgebra (QLBA) quantization problem which comes from an algebraic reformulation of the Nambu-Goto string theory and invariant charges by Pohlmeyer and Rehren. This QLBA structure depends on a symmetric bivector (coming from a Minkowski metric) and is built on the free Lie algebra on a finite dimensional vector space. We solve this problem when the bivector has rank 1 or 2.

Introduction

The quantization of a quasi-Lie bialgebra $(\mathfrak{g}, \delta, \varphi)$ (see [Dri90]) is an open problem, however if the $\varphi = 0$ (*i.e.* (\mathfrak{g}, δ) is a Lie bialgebra) we can use the deep result of Etingof-Kazhdan [EK96, EK98a, EK98b]. The aim of this paper is to present a quasi-Lie bialgebra quantization problem which comes from the theory of reparametrization-invariant charges due to Pohlmeyer-Rehren [PR86]. Details of the constructions presented here can also be found in the third author's PhD-thesis [Hof07].

- In Section 1, we recall the basic material for quasi-Lie bialgebras (QLBAs), quasi-Hopf algebras and their deformation quantization. We emphasize the rôle of traces on the universal enveloping algebra of a quasi Lie bialgebra and on a quasi-Hopf algebra, respectively: this space becomes a Poisson algebra and an associative algebra, respectively.
- In Section 2, we introduce a QLBA structure on the free Lie algebra over a vector space V related to a bivector in $V \otimes V$. In case the bivector has rank 1 or 2 this QLBA structure turns out to be a bialgebra structure and can explicitly be quantized by a simple exponential formula. For higher rank we compute a solution of the quantization problem modulo \hbar^3 .

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- Finally, in Section 3, we briefly sketch the theory of invariant charges $\mathcal{Z}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm$ of closed Nambu-Goto strings due to Pohlmeyer, and the Poisson structure of these quantities due to Pohlmeyer and Rehren. Moreover we establish the coincidence of their Poisson structure with the one we have established in the framework of QLBA's in Section 2. The link with a quasi-co-Poisson structure is established in Proposition 3.1.

1 Algebraic framework of quasi-Lie bialgebras and their quantization

The material presented here is standard, see [Dri90] for further details. In this section k is a field of characteristic 0 and $k[[h]]$ the ring of formal series on k . In the following, cp denotes the sum over all cyclic permutations in three arguments, and Alt denotes the alternating sum over all permutations.

1.1 QLBA and their associated quasi-(co)Poisson algebras

According to Drinfel'd, a quasi-Lie bialgebra (QLBA in the sequel) is a Lie algebra $(\mathfrak{g}, [,])$ equipped with a 1-cocycle $\delta : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}$ such that the 1-cocycle $\text{cp}(\delta \otimes \text{id})\delta : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \wedge^3 \mathfrak{g}$ is the coboundary of an element $\varphi \in \wedge^3 \mathfrak{g}$:

$$(1.1) \quad \text{cp}(\delta \otimes \text{id})\delta(x) = [x \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes 1 \otimes x, \varphi]$$

with $x \in \mathfrak{g}$. Moreover the additional condition $\text{Alt}(\delta \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id})(\varphi) = 0$ is required. We denote such a structure as a triple $(\mathfrak{g}, \delta, \varphi)$.

Let $U(\mathfrak{g})$ be the universal enveloping algebra of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . It is known to be a Hopf algebra with the cocommutative shuffle comultiplication $\Delta_0 : U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{g})$ induced by $\Delta_0(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{g}$. It is well-known that the 1-cocycle δ can be extended from \mathfrak{g} to $U(\mathfrak{g})$ as a derivation $D : U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{g})$ along the algebra homomorphism Δ_0 (see subsection 2.1 for definitions). The values of D are in $\wedge^2 U(\mathfrak{g})$. It satisfies the *co-Leibniz rule*:

$$(1.2) \quad (\Delta_0 \otimes \text{id})D = (\text{id} \otimes D)\Delta_0 + \sigma_{23}(D \otimes \text{id})\Delta_0$$

where $\sigma_{23}(x_1 \otimes x_2 \otimes x_3) = x_1 \otimes x_3 \otimes x_2$, and the *quasi-co-Jacobi identity*:

$$(1.3) \quad \text{cp}(D \otimes \text{id})D(x) = [(\text{id} \otimes \Delta_0)\Delta_0(x), \varphi]$$

for all $x \in U(\mathfrak{g})$. Such a $D : U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \wedge^2 U(\mathfrak{g})$ is called a *quasi-co-Poisson bracket*, and $(U(\mathfrak{g}), \Delta_0, D)$ is called a *quasi-co-Poisson algebra*.

Let $U(\mathfrak{g})^*$ the algebraic dual of $U(\mathfrak{g})$. For $F, G \in U(\mathfrak{g})^*$ there are two operations, i.e.

$$(1.4) \quad F \bullet_0 G := (F \otimes G)\Delta_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \{F, G\}_D := (F \otimes G)D$$

where \bullet_0 defines an associative commutative multiplication, whereas the bracket $\{, \}_D$ is bilinear and antisymmetric. The co-Leibniz rule above implies that $\{, \}_D$ satisfies the usual *Leibniz rule*. The Jacobi identity does *not* hold in general. However, let $\text{Tr}(U(\mathfrak{g})) \subset U(\mathfrak{g})^*$ be the subspace of all *traces*, i.e.

$$(1.5) \quad \text{Tr}(U(\mathfrak{g})) = \{F \in U(\mathfrak{g})^* \mid F(ab) = F(ba) \ \forall a, b \in U(\mathfrak{g})\}.$$

It is an easy consequence of the fact that Δ_0 is a homomorphism of associative algebras that $\text{Tr}(U(\mathfrak{g}))$ is stable under \bullet_0 and $\{, \}_D$. Moreover eqn (1.3) implies that the Jacobi identity for the bracket $\{, \}_D$ restricted to $\text{Tr}(U(\mathfrak{g}))$ holds, whence

Proposition 1.1. *($\text{Tr}(U(\mathfrak{g})), \bullet_0, \{, \}_D$) is a Poisson algebra called the associated Poisson algebra to the QLBA $(\mathfrak{g}, [,], \delta, \varphi)$.*

1.2 Quasi-Hopf algebras

A quasi-Hopf algebra (QH algebra in the sequel) is an algebra (A, μ, η) equipped with a coproduct $\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes A$ and a counit $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow k$ such that the two k -morphisms $(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta$ and $(\Delta \otimes \text{id})\Delta$ are conjugated by an invertible element $\Phi \in A^{\otimes 3}$:

$$(1.6) \quad (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta(x)\Phi = \Phi(\Delta \otimes \text{id})\Delta(x)$$

with $x \in A$. There are also some additional conditions $(\varepsilon \otimes \text{id})\Delta = (\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon)\Delta = \text{id}$, $(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon \otimes \text{id})(\Phi) = 1 \otimes 1$ and the so called pentagon condition:

$$\Phi^{1,2,3,4}\Phi^{12,3,4} = \Phi^{2,3,4}\Phi^{1,23,4}\Phi^{1,2,3}$$

where $\Phi^{1,2,3,4}, \Phi^{2,3,4}, \dots$ have the obvious meanings $(\text{id} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \Delta)(\Phi), 1 \otimes \Phi, \dots$. Moreover the existence of a quasi-antipode (S, α, β) is required (see (1.17), (1.18) and (1.19) in [Dri90]). We denote such a structure as a quadruple (A, μ, Δ, Φ) .

Again, let A^* be the algebraic dual of A , and let $\text{Tr}(A) \subset A^*$ be the set of traces of A , i.e.

$$\text{Tr}(A) := \{F \in A^* \mid F(ab) = F(ba) \ \forall a, b \in A\}.$$

Then for $F, G \in \text{Tr}(A)$ it is a well-known consequence of the fact that Δ is a morphism of associative algebras that the result of the operation

$$(1.7) \quad F \bullet G := (F \otimes G)\Delta$$

is again a trace, and eqn (1.6) implies that $(\text{Tr}(A), \bullet, \varepsilon)$ is an *associative algebra*.

1.3 Quasi-Hopf quantized universal envelopping algebras

QLBA are classical objects of quasi-Hopf quantized universal envelopping algebras (QHQUE algebra in the sequel) which are formal deformations of universal envelopping algebras in the category of QH algebras. More precisely a QHQUE algebra is a QH algebra $A_h = (A, \mu, \Delta, \Phi)$ over the ring of formal power series $k[[h]]$ (where tensor products are completed in the h -adic topology) such that $A \simeq (A/hA)[[h]]$, $\Phi \equiv 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \pmod{h^2}$ and:

$$A_h/hA_h \simeq (U(\mathfrak{g}), \mu_0, \Delta_0, 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1)$$

as QH algebras. Under these conditions (where $(a \otimes b)^{21} := b \otimes a$)

$$(1.8) \quad \delta(x) \equiv (\Delta(x) - \Delta(x)^{21})/h \pmod{h} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi \equiv (\text{Alt } \Phi)/h^2 \pmod{h}$$

with $x \in \mathfrak{g}$, define a structure of QLBA on \mathfrak{g} (see [Dri90] Proposition 2.1).

In the important particular case where the algebra $U(\mathfrak{g})$ is *rigid*, i.e. the multiplication of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ can be regarded as undeformed in A_h , it thus follows that the space of traces of A_h , $\text{Tr}(A_h)$, is equal to $\text{Tr}(U(\mathfrak{g}))[[h]]$ as a $k[[h]]$ -module. The results of the preceding subsection imply that in this particular case the trace-algebra $(\text{Tr}(A_h), \bullet, \epsilon)$ of the QHQUE associated to the QLBA $(\mathfrak{g}, [,], \delta, \varphi)$ is a *deformation quantization of the associated Poisson algebra* $(\text{Tr}(U(\mathfrak{g})), \bullet_0, \{, \}_D)$.

1.4 Twist transformation

When talking about equivalence between QLBA or between QH algebras, the proper notion is the twist transformation. This can be used to obtain various quantizations of QLBA by twisting QHQUE. Let $\mathfrak{g} = (\mathfrak{g}, \delta, \varphi)$ be a QLBA, the twist of \mathfrak{g} via a skew element $f \in \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}$ is the QLBA $\mathfrak{g}^f = (\mathfrak{g}, \delta^f, \varphi^f)$ where:

$$(1.9) \quad \delta^f(x) = \delta(x) + [x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x, f] \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi^f = \varphi + \text{cp}(\delta \otimes \text{id})(f) - \text{CYB}(f)$$

with $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $\text{CYB}(f) = [f^{12}, f^{13}] + [f^{12}, f^{23}] + [f^{13}, f^{23}]$. Twisting via $f_1 + f_2$ is equivalent to twisting first via f_1 , then via f_2 . Let (A, μ, Δ, Φ) be a QH algebra, the twist of A via an invertible element $F \in A^{\otimes 2}$ is the QH algebra $A^F = (A, \mu, \Delta^F, \Phi^F)$ where:

$$\Delta^F(x) = F\Delta(x)F^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi^F = F^{23}F^{1,23}\Phi(F^{-1})^{12,3}(F^{-1})^{12}$$

with $x \in A$ and $F^{12,3}, F^{1,23}$ have the obvious meaning $(\Delta \otimes \text{id})(F)$, $(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(F)$. Twisting via F_2F_1 is equivalent to twisting first via F_1 , then via F_2 .

If A_h is a QHQUE algebra with classical limit \mathfrak{g} , then the QHQUE algebra A_h^F obtained by twisting A_h via $F \in U(\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 2}[[h]]$ is \mathfrak{g}^f where:

$$f \equiv (F^{21} - F)/h \pmod{h}.$$

Remark. The only non-trivial point is to show that the element f below, which *a priori* lies in $U(\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 2}$, actually belongs to $\wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}$. This is proved by using a cohomological argument, see [Dri90], Proposition 2.1.

2 Pohlmeier-Rehren QLBA and their quantization

Let V be a finite dimensional k -vector space, $T(V)$ the tensor algebra over V and $L(V)$ the free Lie algebra over V . We recall that $U(L(V)) = T(V)$ and that $L(V)$ is exactly the set of primitive elements of $T(V)$, *i.e.*

$$x \in T(V) \text{ s.t. } \Delta_0(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x.$$

2.1 Prerequisites

Let us recall some facts about derivations over a morphism. Let A, A', B, B' and C be algebras. Let $D \in \text{Hom}_k(A, B)$ and $\phi \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Alg}}(A, B)$. We say that D is a derivation over ϕ if $\forall x, y \in A$:

$$(2.1) \quad D(xy) = D(x)\phi(y) + \phi(x)D(y).$$

We denote by $\text{Hom}_\phi(A, B)$ the set of derivations over ϕ . There are several (and straightforward to prove) properties of such derivations:

$$(2.2) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} D \in \text{Hom}_\phi(A, B) \\ \psi \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Alg}}(B, C) \end{array} \right\} \implies \psi D \in \text{Hom}_{\psi\phi}(A, C),$$

$$(2.3) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} D \in \text{Hom}_\phi(A, B) \\ \psi \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Alg}}(A', B') \end{array} \right\} \implies D \otimes \psi \in \text{Hom}_{\phi \otimes \psi}(A \otimes A', B \otimes B'),$$

$$(2.4) \quad D_1, D_2 \in \text{Hom}_\phi(A, B) \implies D_1 + D_2 \in \text{Hom}_\phi(A, B).$$

Properties (2.2) and (2.3) also work by composing/tensoring in the other way around. It is well known that for any k -morphisms f from V to an associative algebra A , there exists an unique morphism of algebras F from $T(V)$ to A which coincide with f on V . We have a similar property for derivations over a morphism.

Lemma 2.1. *For $d, \phi \in \text{Hom}_k(V, A)$ their exists an unique $D \in \text{Hom}_\Phi(T(V), A)$ such $D|_V = d$ and $\Phi|_V = \phi$.*

Proof. We first extend ϕ to Φ using the universal property of the tensor algebra $T(V)$, then we use (2.1) as extension formula, and since it respects the associativity of the product of $T(V)$, the lemma is proved. \square

Remark 2.2. This lemma will be useful in the sequel: in order to prove formulas on $T(V)$ where both sides are derivations over the same morphism, it is sufficient to check the formulas on the generators $v \in V$.

2.2 Pohlmeier-Rehren quasi-Lie bialgebras

Theorem 2.3. *Let $s \in V^{\otimes 2}$, then the formulas:*

$$(2.5) \quad \delta_s(x) = [s, x \otimes 1] - [s^{21}, 1 \otimes x] \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_s = -\text{cp}[s^{12}, s^{13}]$$

with $x \in V$, define a QLBA structure on $L(V)$. Moreover, δ_s satisfies co-Jacobi if, and only if $s = v \otimes w$ for some $v, w \in V$.

Proof. It is clear that $\delta(x) \in \wedge^2 L(V)$. We use Lemma 2.1 to extend δ to a derivation $D : T(V) \rightarrow T(V)^{\otimes 2}$ over the shuffle comultiplication Δ_0 on $T(V)$ (generated by the diagonal map $x \mapsto x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x$ on V). It is not clear that D can be restricted to a map $D : L(V) \rightarrow L(V)^{\otimes 2}$. To prove this we have to show that D satisfies the co-Leibniz rule on $T(V)$ (see (1.2) for notations):

$$(2.6) \quad (\Delta_0 \otimes \text{id})D = (\text{id} \otimes D)\Delta_0 + \sigma_{23}(D \otimes \text{id})\Delta_0.$$

The left hand side of (2.6) is a derivation over $(\Delta_0 \otimes \text{id})\Delta_0$ by (2.3) and (2.2). The right hand side is also a derivation over $(\Delta_0 \otimes \text{id})\Delta_0$ by (2.2)-(2.4) (we recall that Δ_0 is cocommutative and coassociative). It is sufficient to check (2.6) for $x \in V$:

$$(2.7) \quad (\Delta_0 \otimes \text{id})D(x) = [s^{13}, x_1] + [s^{23}, x_2] - [s^{31} + s^{32}, x_3]$$

$$(2.8) \quad (\text{id} \otimes D)\Delta_0(x) = 1 \otimes D(x) = [s^{23}, x_2] - [s^{32}, x_3]$$

$$(2.9) \quad \sigma_{23}(D \otimes \text{id})\Delta_0(x) = \sigma_{23}(D(x) \otimes 1) = [s^{13}, x_1] - [s^{31}, x_3],$$

and we have (2.7) = (2.8) + (2.9). Let $x \in L(V)$, we need to prove that $D(x)$ lies in $L(V)^{\otimes 2}$. We can write $D(x)$ as a sum of tensors $\sum_i x'_i \otimes x''_i$ such that the x''_i 's are free, applying the co-Leibniz rule gives:

$$\sum_i \Delta_0(x'_i) \otimes x''_i = (x'_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x'_i) \otimes x''_i.$$

It follows that the x'_i 's are primitives, *i.e.* lies in $L(V)$. Since D is skew:

$$D(L(V)) \subset (L(V) \otimes T(V)) \cap (T(V) \otimes L(V)) = L(V) \otimes L(V).$$

We call δ (again) the restriction of D to $L(V)$, and it is clear from (2.1) that $\delta \in Z^1(L(V), \wedge^2 L(V))$. Now we want to show that δ satisfies (1.1), for this purpose we will show:

$$(2.10) \quad \text{cp}(D \otimes \text{id})D(x) = -[(\Delta_0 \otimes \text{id})\Delta_0(x), \text{cp}[s^{12}, s^{13}]]$$

with $x \in T(V)$. Again the two sides of (2.10) are derivations over $(\Delta_0 \otimes \text{id})\Delta_0$ (using (2.2)-(2.4)). On the generators $x \in V$, (2.10) follows from a straightforward computation. The last condition $\text{Alt}(\delta \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id})(\text{cp}[s^{12}, s^{13}]) = 0$ is a long and straightforward computation on permutations. \square

Definition 2.4. The Pohlmeier-Rehren QLBA is $(L(V), \delta_g, \varphi_g)$ with $g \in S^2(V)$ of signature $(-1, 1, \dots, 1)$, namely:

$$\delta_g(x) = [g, x \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x] \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_g = -[g^{12}, g^{13}] + [g^{12}, g^{23}] - [g^{13}, g^{23}].$$

To quantize $L(V)$ we need to deform $U(L(V)) = (T(V), \mu_0, \Delta_0, 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1)$ in the category of QH algebras. It is well known that we do not need to deform the unit 1 nor the counit ε_0 (see [SS93] for example). Moreover the multiplication μ_0 is rigid. The only data we have to take care of are the coproduct and the element Φ .

Coboundary case. As a first step towards the quantization, it is interesting to see what happens in the coboundary case. Choose $s \in \wedge^2 V$, since $s^{21} = -s$:

$$\delta_s(x) = [s, x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x] \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_s = -\text{cp}[s^{12}, s^{13}] = -\text{CYB}(s).$$

Consider $(L(V), \delta_s^s, \varphi_s^s)$ the twist of $(L(V), \delta_s, \varphi_s)$ via s (see (1.9)), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_s^s(x) &= [s, x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x] - [s, x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x] = 0, \\ \varphi_s^s &= -\text{CYB}(s) + \text{cp}(\delta \otimes \text{id})(s) - \text{CYB}(s) = -2\text{CYB}(s) + 2\text{CYB}(s) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $(L(V), \delta_s, \varphi_s)$ can be twisted to the trivial QLBA structure on $L(V)$. A quantization of $(L(V), 0, 0)$ would be $A'_h := (T(V)[[h]], \mu_0, \Delta_0, 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1)$ and consequently a quantization A_h of $(L(V), \delta_s, \varphi_s)$ would be the twist of A'_h via

$$F = e^{h\frac{s}{2}} \in T(V)^{\otimes 2}[[h]].$$

Namely $A_h := (T(V)[[h]], \mu_0, \Delta, \Phi)$:

$$\Delta(x) = F(x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x)F^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi = F^{23}F^{1,23}(F^{-1})^{12,3}(F^{-1})^{13}$$

with $x \in T(V)$. Quantization of coboundary QLBA is already known (see [EH05] and [EH06]), however we have here a simple and explicit quantization.

2.3 Low rank cases

In this subsection we study what happens if the bivector g is of low rank ≤ 2 , which is unphysical since g comes from a Minkowski metric (see section (3)) in an at least 3-dimensional vector space.

We set $s = v \otimes w$, $g = (s + s^{21})/2$ and $f = (s - s^{21})/2$ with $v, w \in V$. It is clear that:

$$(2.11) \quad [s^{12}, s^{13}] = [s^{13}, s^{23}] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [s^{12}, s^{23}] \neq 0.$$

From (2.5) we see that $(L(V), \delta_s)$ is a genuine Lie bialgebra.

Proposition 2.5. *An explicit quantization of $(L(V), \delta_s)$ is the Hopf algebra $A'_h = (T(V)[[\hbar]], \mu_0, \Delta', 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1)$:*

$$\Delta'(x) = G(x \otimes 1)G^{-1} + 1 \otimes x,$$

with $x \in V$ and $G = e^{hs} \in T(V)^{\otimes 2}[[\hbar]]$.

Proof. From (2.11) we know that the only non-commuting terms in G^{12}, G^{13} and G^{23} are G^{12} and G^{23} . Moreover v is primitive for Δ' but w is not (since $[s, w \otimes 1] \neq 0$). Let start with computing $G^{1,23}$ and $G^{12,3}$:

$$(2.12) \quad G^{1,23} = e^{h(v \otimes \Delta'(w))} = e^{h(G^{23}s^{12}(G^{-1})^{23+s^{13}})} = G^{23}G^{12}(G^{-1})^{23}G^{13},$$

$$(2.13) \quad G^{12,3} = e^{h(\Delta'(v) \otimes w)} = e^{h(s^{13}+s^{23})} = G^{13}G^{23}.$$

Then:

$$(2.14) \quad (\text{id} \otimes \Delta')\Delta'(x) = G^{13}G^{23}G^{12}x_1(G^{-1})^{12}(G^{-1})^{23}(G^{-1})^{13} \\ + G^{13}G^{23}x_2(G^{-1})^{23}(G^{-1})^{13} + x_3,$$

$$(2.15) \quad (\Delta' \otimes \text{id})\Delta'(x) = G^{23}G^{12}(G^{-1})^{23}G^{13}x_1(G^{-1})^{13}G^{23}(G^{-1})^{12}(G^{-1})^{23} \\ + G^{23}x_2(G^{-1})^{23} + x_3.$$

To complete the proof we just have to notice that the non-commuting terms G^{12} and G^{23} (and their inverse) are in the same order in (2.14) and in (2.15). \square

$(L(V), \delta_g, \varphi_g)$ is the twist of the QLBA $(L(V), \delta_s, \varphi_s)$ via the skew element f . Indeed:

$$\delta_s^f(x) = [s, x_1] - [s^{21}, x_2] + [x_1 + x_2, (s - s^{21})/2] = [(s + s^{21})/2, x_1 - x_2], \\ \varphi_s^f = \text{cp}(\delta_s \otimes \text{id})(f) - \text{CYB}(f) = 2 \text{CYB}(f) - \text{CYB}(f) = \varphi_g.$$

It follows that a quantization A_h of $(L(V), \delta_g, \varphi_g)$ would be the twist of A'_h via:

$$J = e^{-h\frac{s}{2}} = \sqrt{G^{-1}} \in T(V)^{\otimes 2}[[\hbar]].$$

Namely $A_h := (T(V)[[\hbar]], \mu_0, \Delta, \Phi)$:

$$\Delta(x) = J^{-1}(x \otimes 1)J + J(1 \otimes x)J^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi = (J^{-1})^{23}J^{12}J^{23}(J^{-1})^{12}$$

with $x \in V$. We just proved the

Theorem 2.6. *A_h is a quantization of $(L(V), \delta_g, \varphi_g)$.*

Remark. The particular case $w = \lambda v$ for some $\lambda \in k$ yields the case where g has rank 1.

Moreover, we compute the deformed antipode for A'_h . The quasi-antipode (S, α, β) for A_h can be obtained by using the twisting formulas for QH algebras (see [Dri90]).

Proposition 2.7. *The antihomomorphism $S : T(V)[[h]] \rightarrow T(V)[[h]]$ defined on generators $x \in V$ by:*

$$(2.16) \quad S(x) = -e^{-hL_v R_w}(x)\gamma^{-1}$$

(where $L_a(b) := ab =: R_b(a)$ for all $a, b \in T(V)$ and $\gamma := \mu_0(G^{-1})$) is an antipode for A'_h .

Proof. The antipode of $T(V)$ is $S_0(x) = -x$ (and extended as antihomomorphism) for $x \in V$. Consequently the deformed antipode S exists and is unique. The convolution product \star on $\text{End}_k[[h]](A_h) \simeq \text{End}_k(T(V))[[h]]$ is associative and $1\varepsilon_0$ is a unit for \star . Then we just have to find S satisfying $S \star \text{id} = 1\varepsilon_0$. First notice that $S(v) = -v$ since v is a primitive element. Let $x \in V$:

$$(S \star \text{id})(x) = \sum_{r \geq 0} h^r \sum_{i+j=r} \frac{(-1)^i}{i!j!} v^j S(x) v^i w^{i+j} + x \stackrel{!}{=} 0.$$

Isolating $S(x)$ gives (2.16). One still has to check if $S \star \text{id} = 1\varepsilon$ which is a straight-forward computation. \square

2.4 General case

The previous subsection shows how the difficulty is growing with the rank of the bivector g . In the following, we can see how difficult can be the combinatorics of rearranging legs of successive powers of g order by order.

Theorem 2.8. *Let $(L(V), \delta_g, \varphi_g)$ be a Pohlmeyer-Rehren QLBA (as in definition 2.4). Then $(T(V)[[h]], \mu_0, \Delta, \Phi)$ is a quantization of $L(V)$ modulo h^3 :*

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + h\Delta_1 + h^2\Delta_2 + O(h^3) \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi = 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1 - h^2[g^{12}, g^{13}] + O(h^3)$$

where:

$$\Delta_0(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x, \quad \Delta_1(x) = [g, x \otimes 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_2(x) = & \alpha g^2 x_1 - 1/2 g x_1 g + (1/2 - \alpha) x_1 g^2 \\ & (1/2 - \alpha)(\text{id} \otimes \tau)(g^2 x_1) - 1/2(\text{id} \otimes \tau)(g x_1 g) + \alpha(\text{id} \otimes \tau)(x_1 g^2) \\ & + (\beta - 1/2)g^2 x_2 + 1/2 g x_2 g - \beta x_2 g^2 \\ & (1/2 - \beta)(\tau \otimes \text{id})(g^2 x_2) - 1/2(\tau \otimes \text{id})(g x_2 g) + \beta(\tau \otimes \text{id})(x_2 g^2) \end{aligned}$$

with $x \in V$, $\alpha, \beta \in k$ and $\tau(x_1 x_2) = x_2 x_1$.

Proof. We only sketch the proof which is a very long and tedious computation. The first step is the ansatz that $\Delta_2(x)$ is a linear combination of the 12 terms $g^2x_1, g^2x_2, (\text{id} \otimes \tau)(g^2x_1), (\tau \otimes \text{id})(g^2x_2), \dots$. Then we compute (1.6) at order 2 and find a linear system with constant terms depending on 12 parameters and several equations. The rank of this system is 10, and the number of equations can be reduced to 10. Consequently the space of solutions is of dimension 2. \square

3 Invariant charges by Pohlmeyer-Rehren

The goal of this section is to roughly present the theory of reparametrization-invariant charges due to Pohlmeyer-Rehren and the Poisson brackets on the $\mathcal{Z}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm$ symbols. For further details see [Poh86], [PR86], [Nam70] and [Got71].

According to the Nambu-Goto theory, the world sheet of a closed string moving in a Minkowski space $(\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)}, g = \langle, \rangle)$, is a smooth map $x : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)}$ such that the induced metric $\tilde{g}[x] := x^*g$ is of signature $(-1, 1)$ ($d \geq 2$) and such that the area is extremal with respect to $\tilde{g}[x]$:

$$(3.1) \quad S[x] := M^2 \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1} \sqrt{-\det \tilde{g}[x]_{(\tau, \sigma)}} \, d\tau \, d\sigma$$

where M is a normalizing constant. We set $\dot{x} := \frac{\partial x}{\partial \tau}$, $x' := \frac{\partial x}{\partial \sigma}$ and we define:

$$u_\mu^\pm := p_\mu \pm M^2 \langle x', e_\mu \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad p_\mu := \frac{M^2}{\sqrt{-\det \tilde{g}[x]}} (\langle x', \dot{x} \rangle \langle x', e_\mu \rangle - \langle x', x' \rangle \langle \dot{x}, e_\mu \rangle)$$

with $\{e_\mu\}_{\mu=0}^{d-1}$ a basis of $\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)}$. By making a zero-curvature ansatz for the Euler-Lagrange equations derived from (3.1) Pohlmeyer gets the \mathcal{R}^\pm and \mathcal{Z}^\pm -quantities which are iterated integrals of the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm(\tau, \sigma) &:= \int_{\sigma \leq \sigma_k \leq \dots \leq \sigma_1 \leq \sigma + 2\pi} u_{\mu_1}^\pm(\tau, \sigma_1) \cdots u_{\mu_k}^\pm(\tau, \sigma_k) \, d\sigma_1 \cdots d\sigma_k, \\ \mathcal{Z}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm &:= \mathcal{R}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm + \mathcal{R}_{\mu_2 \dots \mu_k \mu_1}^\pm + \cdots + \mathcal{R}_{\mu_k \mu_1 \dots \mu_{k-1}}^\pm. \end{aligned}$$

The cyclically invariant \mathcal{Z}^\pm -quantities do no longer depend on σ and τ (and are thus in particular conserved quantities for the moving string) and are shown to be reparametrization invariant observables.

Pohlmeyer and Rehren [PR86] have found the following Poisson structure on the vector space of all the \mathcal{Z}^\pm -observables: first the pointwise multiplication of two iterated integrals is well-known to be an iterated integral

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm(\tau, \sigma) \mathcal{R}_{\mu_{k+1} \dots \mu_{k+l}}^\pm(\tau, \sigma) = \sum_{\pi \in \text{USh}(k, l)} \mathcal{R}_{\mu_{\pi(1)} \dots \mu_{\pi(k+l)}}^\pm(\tau, \sigma) =: \mathcal{R}_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mu_1 \dots \mu_k \\ \hline \mu_{k+1} \dots \mu_l \\ \hline \end{array}}(\tau, \sigma).$$

Here $\text{USh}(k, l)$ denotes the set of all inverses of (k, l) -shuffle permutations, and where the box notation is due to Pohlmeier-Rehren (see [PR86] for a proof and [Che61, Che77a, Che77b], [Aom78] for details on iterated integrals). The same equation holds for the \mathcal{Z}^\pm -quantities.

Let $\mathcal{P} = C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1, \mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)} \times \mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)})$ be the phase space (*i.e.* the space of initial conditions $\sigma \mapsto (x(0, \sigma), p(0, \sigma))$ of the strings). The \mathcal{R}^\pm -quantities can be regarded as maps from \mathcal{P} to $C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1, \mathbb{R})$, and the \mathcal{Z}^\pm -quantities as maps from \mathcal{P} to \mathbb{R} . By regularizing the physical rule of thumb called *fundamental equal time Poisson brackets* $\{x_\mu(\tau, \sigma), p_\nu(\tau, \sigma')\} \stackrel{\text{“=”}}{=} g_{\mu\nu} \delta(\sigma - \sigma')$ (mimicking a symplectic structure on \mathcal{P}) Pohlmeier and Rehren succeeded in finding the following Poisson bracket [PR86] for the \mathcal{Z}^\pm -observables which satisfies the Jacobi identity:

(3.2)

$$\{\mathcal{Z}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}, \mathcal{Z}_{\nu_1 \dots \nu_l}\}_{\text{PR}} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^l g_{\mu_i \nu_j} \left(\mathcal{Z}_{\mu_{i+1}} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mu_{i+2} \dots \mu_{i-1} \\ \hline \nu_{j+1} \dots \nu_{j-2} \\ \hline \end{array} \nu_{j-1} - \mathcal{Z}_{\nu_{j+1}} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mu_{i+1} \dots \mu_{i-2} \\ \hline \nu_{j+2} \dots \nu_{j-1} \\ \hline \end{array} \mu_{i-1} \right)$$

The r.h.s. is also definable for the \mathcal{R}^\pm 's, but *fails to satisfy the Jacobi identity*, a phenomenon which is well-known in the classical field theory of certain integrable models.

In order to make contact to the theory of QLBA's and QHs, let V be the dual space of $\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)}$, *i.e.* $V := (\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)})^*$, and consider the free algebra $T(V)$ and the free Lie algebra $L(V)$. In the preceding paragraph we have seen that the Minkowski metric $g \in V \otimes V$ gives rise to the Pohlmeier-Rehren 1-cocycle δ_g , and that therefore $(L(V), [,], \delta_g, \varphi_g)$ is a QLBA. Now the free algebra $T(\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)})$ over the Minkowski space $\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)}$ is a subspace of the dual space $T(V)^*$. Define the space of *restricted traces* $\text{Tc}(T(V))$ by $\text{Tr}(T(V)) \cap T(\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)})$ which is clearly isomorphic to the subspace of *cyclic* tensors in $T(\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)})$, *i.e.* those elements whose homogeneous components are invariant under all cyclic permutations.

By Proposition 1.1 it is not hard to see that $(\text{Tc}(T(V)), \bullet_0, \{, \}_D)$ is a Poisson algebra where $\{, \}_D$ denotes the Poisson bracket (1.4) with respect to the derivation extending δ_g .

Let us go back to the $\mathcal{R}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm$ and $\mathcal{Z}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm$ -symbols: they are obviously parametrized by $T(\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)})$ and can thus be seen as linear maps

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}^\pm : T(\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)}) &\longrightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{P}, C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1, \mathbb{R})) \\ \mathcal{Z}^\pm : \text{Tc}(T(V)) &\longrightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{P}, \mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$

by setting

$$\langle \mathcal{R}^\pm, e_{\mu_1} \dots e_{\mu_k} \rangle(x, p) := \mathcal{R}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \mathcal{Z}^\pm, e_{\mu_1} \dots e_{\mu_k} \rangle(x, p) := \mathcal{Z}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm.$$

Then we have the following Proposition which links the Pohlmeier-Rehren Poisson structure with the purely combinatorial Poisson structure defined by the PR-1-cocycle:

Proposition 3.1. *Let D be the derivation extension of the PR-1-cocycle δ_g (see Definition 2.4). Let $a, b \in T(\mathbb{M}^{(1,d-1)})$ and $a', b' \in \text{Tc}(T(V))$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{R}^\pm, a \rangle \langle \mathcal{R}^\pm, b \rangle &= \langle \mathcal{R}^\pm, a \bullet_0 b \rangle, & \langle \mathcal{Z}^\pm, a' \rangle \langle \mathcal{Z}^\pm, b' \rangle &= \langle \mathcal{Z}^\pm, a' \bullet_0 b' \rangle, \\ \text{and } \{ \langle \mathcal{Z}^\pm, a' \rangle, \langle \mathcal{Z}^\pm, b' \rangle \}_{\text{PR}} &= \langle \mathcal{Z}^\pm, \{a', b'\}_D \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that \mathcal{Z}^\pm are Poisson maps from $\text{Tc}(T(V))$ to its image.

Proof. Sketch: as it has been mentioned above, the link of the pointwise multiplication with the unshuffle multiplication \bullet_0 is a classical property of iterated integrals. The identity of the PR-Poisson bracket (3.2) with the algebraic bracket $\{, \}_D$ is a straight-forward computation using the shuffle comultiplication. The appearance of g in the formula of δ_g in Definition 2.4 is already visible in eqn (3.2) where $g_{\mu_i \nu_j}$ occurs in front of the $\mathcal{Z}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_k}^\pm$. \square

As a possible framework for the deformation quantization of the Pohlmeier-Rehren Poisson algebra we thus propose the quantization of the Pohlmeier-Rehren QLBA as a QHQE: according to eqn (1.7) the restricted traces will become an associative algebra parametrizing the \mathcal{Z}^\pm -observables.

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Martin Bordemann <martin.bordemann@uha.fr>
Laurent Hofer <laurent.hofer@uha.fr>
Laboratoire de Mathématiques, Informatique et Applications
Université de Haute-Alsace
4 rue des Frères Lumière
F-68093 Mulhouse

Benjamin Enriquez <enriquez@math.u-strasbg.fr>
IRMA, Université Louis Pasteur
10 rue René Descartes
F-67084 Strasbourg