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A comment on p -branes of $(p+3)d$ string theory

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ABSTRACT: We argue that in $(p+3)d$ string theory the existence of NS-NS type p -brane with negative tension is essential to obtain background geometry R_2 or R_2/Z_n on the transverse dimensions, and the usual codimension-2 brane solutions with these background geometries already contain the negative tension NS-brane implicity in their ansatz. Such an argument leads us, in the context of brane world scenarios, to a conjecture that true background p -brane immanent in our spacetime may perhaps be NS-NS type brane, rather than D-brane.

KEYWORDS: p-branes, D-branes

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One of the most exciting objects of the string theory may be the brane, a topologically stable extended object with its own charge. There are two kinds of branes in string theory. The first one is D-brane [1, 2], which is known to carry R-R charge. The D-brane is particularly interesting because it is conjectured that our universe may be a stack of D-branes with standard model(SM) fields living on it [1, 3]. The next one is NS-brane [2, 4], which is known to carry NS-NS charge. The NS-brane is also interesting because it sometimes acts as a background brane [5, 6] on which the D-branes (SM-brane) are to be set, or in some cases it has its own SM-spectrum [7]. In particular, it plays an important role in the theories like ‘‘Little String Theory’’ [6, 7].

As mentioned above, D-branes carry R-R charges, so they are sources of (or interact with) R-R fields, and similarly NS-branes carry NS-NS charges, so they are sources of (or interact with) NS-NS fields. These fields turn into one another by S-duality transformation, but this does not implies that the D-brane can have NS-NS charge, or NS-brane can have R-R charge because the branes as well as the fields also change into one another under the S-duality transformation. However, $(p+3)$ d string theory admits an exceptional solution. Namely one can show that $(p+3)$ d string theory admits a solution describing Dp -brane which, however, contains NS-NS component. To be precise, it is NS-NS component in the sense that it couples with dilaton with a factor $e^{-2\Phi}$ (we will call it simply NS-brane throughout this paper), but the brane is Dp -brane because it carries an R-R charge.

In this report we will first show that $(p+3)$ d string theory really admits such an exceptional solution, and using this solution we will argue that in $(p+3)$ d string theory the existence of the NS-brane with negative tension is essential to obtain background geometry R_2 or R_2/Z_n on the transverse dimensions, and the usual codimension-2 brane solutions with these background geometries already contain the negative tension NS-brane implicitly in their ansatz. Such an argument leads us, in the context of brane world scenarios, to a conjecture that true background brane immanent in our spacetime may perhaps be NS-brane, rather than D-brane.

We begin with a $(p+3)$ d action

$$I_{p+3} = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^{p+3}X \sqrt{-G} \left[e^{-2\Phi} [R + 4(\nabla\Phi)^2] - \frac{1}{2 \cdot (p+2)!} F_{p+2}^2 \right], \quad (1)$$

and a brane action

$$I_{\text{brane}} = - \int d^{p+1}X \sqrt{-\det|g_{\mu\nu}|} T_p(\Phi) + \mu_p \int A_{p+1}, \quad (2)$$

where Φ is the $(p+3)$ d dilaton, and the R-R field strength F_{p+2} is given by $F_{p+2} = dA_{p+1}$. Also, $g_{\mu\nu}$ is a pullback of G_{AB} to the $(p+1)$ d brane world, thus the first term of (2) represents the σ -model term. $T_p(\Phi)$, on the other hand, represents the tension of the p -brane which takes (at the tree level) the form

$$T_p(\Phi) = T_0^{(D)} e^{-\Phi} \quad (3)$$

if the brane is a Dp -brane, while it takes

$$T_p(\Phi) = T_0^{(NS)} e^{-2\Phi} \quad (4)$$

if the brane is an NS-brane,¹ where the constants $T_0^{(D)}$ and $T_0^{(NS)}$ are both of the order $\sim 1/\alpha'^{(p+1)/2}$. The second term of (2) implies that the p -brane is electrically coupled with R-R $(p+1)$ -form, and it carries an electric R-R charge μ_p . Also the action (1) only includes the R-R $(p+2)$ -form, it does not include NS-NS n -form. So (1) typically describes a D-brane in the usual theories.

Let us introduce a $(p+3)$ d metric of the form

$$ds_{p+3}^2 = e^{A(\hat{r})} ds_3^2 + e^{B(\hat{r})} d\vec{x}_p^2, \quad (5)$$

where $d\vec{x}_p^2 \equiv dx_1^2 + \dots + dx_p^2$, and ds_3^2 is given by

$$ds_3^2 = -N^2(\hat{r})dt^2 + \frac{d\hat{r}^2}{f^2(\hat{r})} + R^2(\hat{r})d\theta^2 \equiv \hat{g}_{ab}dy^a dy^b. \quad (6)$$

In the above metric $e^{A(\hat{r})}$ is an extra degree of freedom which could have been absorbed into ds_3^2 , so it can be taken arbitrarily as we wish. Also the metric (6) includes one more extra degree of freedom associated with the coordinate transformation $\hat{r} \rightarrow \hat{r}' = F(\hat{r})$. The ansatz for the $(p+1)$ -form field is given by

$$A_{p+1}(\hat{r}) = \xi(\hat{r})dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^p \rightarrow F_{t\hat{r}1\dots p} = \partial_{\hat{r}}\xi. \quad (7)$$

Since the fields do not depend on the coordinates along the p -brane, the above actions can be reduced to the following 3d effective actions:

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^3y \sqrt{-\hat{g}_3} \left[\hat{R}_3 - 4(\partial\Phi)^2 + 2p(\partial\Phi)(\partial B) - \frac{p(p+1)}{4}(\partial B)^2 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\Phi}\hat{g}^{tt}(\partial\xi)^2 \right], \quad (8)$$

and

$$I_{\text{brane}} = - \int d^3y \sqrt{-\hat{g}_3} e^{2\Phi} T_p(\Phi) \delta^2(\vec{r}) + \mu_p \int d^3y \sqrt{\hat{g}_2} \xi(\hat{r}) \delta^2(\vec{r}), \quad (9)$$

where \hat{R}_3 is the 3d Ricci-scalar obtained from \hat{g}_{ab} , and the 2d delta-function $\delta^2(\vec{r})$ has been normalized by $\int d^2\vec{r} \sqrt{\hat{g}_2} \delta^2(\vec{r}) = 1$, where $\vec{r} \equiv (\hat{r}, \theta)$ and $\sqrt{\hat{g}_2} = \sqrt{-\hat{g}_3}/\sqrt{-\hat{g}_{tt}}$. Also in obtaining the above 3d action we have chosen

$$A = 4\Phi - pB, \quad (10)$$

so that 3d effective dilaton $\phi (= \Phi - (A/4) - p(B/4))$ vanishes, and the kinetic term for \hat{g}_{ab} becomes the standard Hilbert-Einstein action.

Let us consider the field equations. It is convenient to consider the equation for $\xi(\hat{r})$ first. It is given by

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\hat{g}_2}} \partial_a \left[\sqrt{\hat{g}_2} \frac{\hat{g}^{ab}}{\sqrt{-\hat{g}_{tt}}} e^{-2\Phi} \partial_b \xi \right] = 2\kappa^2 \mu_p \delta^2(\vec{r}), \quad (11)$$

¹In 10d string theories the tension of the S-dual of a Dp -brane is generally given by $T_p(\Phi) = T_0 e^{-n\Phi}$ with $n = (p-1)/2$. So the NS-brane represented by (4) is not an S-dual of the Dp -brane under discussion unless $p = 5$ (see also footnotes 2 and 3). Nevertheless, the existence of such an NS-brane is indispensable for all p to obtain background geometry R_2 or R_2/Z_n on the transverse dimensions as will be discussed later.

which, upon integration, gives

$$\partial_{\hat{r}}\xi = \frac{\kappa^2}{\pi}\mu_p e^{2\Phi} \sqrt{\frac{-\hat{g}_{tt}\hat{g}_{\hat{r}\hat{r}}}{\hat{g}_{\theta\theta}}} , \quad (12)$$

and consequently one finds (see (7))

$$\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int {}^*F_{p+2} = (-)^{p+1}\mu_p , \quad (13)$$

which shows that the p -brane located at $\vec{r} = 0$ carries an R-R charge μ_p . The remaining field equations are

$$N(fR')' + NfR\mathcal{H} + \frac{1}{4}\frac{fR}{N}e^{-2\Phi}\xi'^2 = -\kappa^2\frac{NR}{f}e^{2\Phi}T_p(\Phi)\delta^2(\vec{r}) , \quad (14)$$

$$N'fR' - NfR\mathcal{H} + \frac{1}{4}\frac{fR}{N}e^{-2\Phi}\xi'^2 = 0 , \quad (15)$$

$$(N'f)'R + NfR\mathcal{H} - \frac{1}{4}\frac{fR}{N}e^{-2\Phi}\xi'^2 = 0 , \quad (16)$$

$$(NfR\Phi')' - \frac{(p+1)}{8}\frac{fR}{N}e^{-2\Phi}\xi'^2 = \frac{(p+1)}{2}\kappa^2\frac{NR}{f}e^{2\Phi}\left[T_p(\Phi) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial T_p(\Phi)}{\partial\Phi}\right]\delta^2(\vec{r}) , \quad (17)$$

$$(NfRB')' - \frac{1}{2}\frac{fR}{N}e^{-2\Phi}\xi'^2 = 2\kappa^2\frac{NR}{f}e^{2\Phi}\left[T_p(\Phi) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial T_p(\Phi)}{\partial\Phi}\right]\delta^2(\vec{r}) , \quad (18)$$

where $\mathcal{H} \equiv 2\Phi'^2 - p\Phi'B' + \frac{p(p+1)}{8}B'^2$, and the “prime” denotes the derivative with respect to \hat{r} .

Among the above equations, the first three follow from the 3d Einstein equations, while the last two are linear combinations of the equations for Φ and B . These five equations constitute a complete set of linearly independent equations of motion. However, a linear combination of (15) and (16) gives

$$(fRN')' = 0 , \quad (19)$$

while (17) and (18) imply

$$B = \frac{4}{(p+1)}\Phi . \quad (20)$$

So due to (19) and (20) the number of independent equations reduces only to three, and from (10) and (20) the $(p+3)$ d metric becomes

$$ds_{p+3}^2 = e^{4\Phi/(p+1)} \left[\left(\frac{d\hat{r}^2}{f^2} + R^2 d\theta^2 \right) + (-N^2 dt^2 + d\vec{x}_p^2) \right] . \quad (21)$$

In (21), the usual black p -brane solution may be obtained by taking $N(\hat{r}) = f(\hat{r})$. For $N = f$, (19) is written as

$$(f^2)' = \frac{b_1}{R} , \quad (b_1 = \text{const.}) , \quad (22)$$

and if we introduce a new coordinate r defined by $d\hat{r}/R = dr/r$, (22) is immediately solved by

$$f^2 = b_0 + b_1 \ln r , \quad (b_0 = \text{const.}) . \quad (23)$$

In the present paper we are interested in the extremal type solution which preserves the $(p+1)$ d Poincaré invariance. So we take $b_0 = 1$, $b_1 = 0$; i.e., $f = N = 1$. In most cases such an extremal solution possesses maximal unbroken supersymmetry and corresponds to a BPS state.

In terms of the variable r , the metric takes the form

$$ds_{p+3}^2 = e^{4\Phi/(p+1)} \left[\frac{R^2}{r^2} (dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2) + (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}_p^2) \right] , \quad (24)$$

and omitting (16) and (18) one finds that the set of three linearly independent equations can be written as

$$\nabla^2 \ln R + \frac{q^2}{2} \psi = -\frac{1}{2} C_1 \delta^2(\vec{r}) , \quad (25)$$

$$\nabla^2 \Phi - \frac{(p+1)}{8} q^2 \psi = \frac{(p+1)}{4} C_2 \delta^2(\vec{r}) , \quad (26)$$

$$\left(\frac{d\Phi}{dr} \right)^2 = \frac{(p+1)}{8} q^2 \psi , \quad (27)$$

where $q \equiv \kappa^2 \mu_p / \pi$, and ∇^2 is the flat space Laplacian $\nabla^2 \equiv (1/r)(d/dr)(rd/dr)$ (so $\delta^2(\vec{r})$ is now normalized by $\int r dr d\theta \delta^2(\vec{r}) = 1$). Also ψ and C_i are defined, respectively, by

$$\psi = \frac{e^{2\Phi}}{r^2} , \quad (28)$$

and

$$C_1 = 2\kappa^2 e^{2\Phi} T_p(\Phi) \Big|_{\vec{r}=0} , \quad C_2 = 2\kappa^2 e^{2\Phi} \left| \left[T_p(\Phi) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial T_p(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \right] \right|_{\vec{r}=0} . \quad (29)$$

From (26) and (28) one finds that ψ must satisfy

$$\nabla^2 \ln \psi - \frac{(p+1)}{4} q^2 \psi = 4\pi(\alpha - 1) \delta^2(\vec{r}) , \quad (30)$$

with

$$\alpha = \frac{(p+1)}{8\pi} C_2 , \quad (31)$$

and using (30) one can show that the solution to (25) and (26) (also see (20)) takes the form

$$R = i_R (\psi r^2)^{k_R} R_0 , \quad e^\Phi = (\psi r^2)^{k_\Phi} , \quad e^B = (\psi r^2)^{k_B} , \quad (R_0 = \text{const.}) , \quad (32)$$

where k_M ($M \equiv R, \Phi, B$) are

$$k_R = -\frac{2}{(p+1)} , \quad k_\Phi = \frac{1}{2} , \quad k_B = \frac{2}{(p+1)} , \quad (33)$$

while i_R is defined by

$$\nabla^2 \ln i_R = 2\pi\beta \delta^2(\vec{r}) , \quad (34)$$

where

$$\beta = -\frac{1}{4\pi}C_1 + \frac{1}{2\pi}C_2 . \quad (35)$$

The solution to (30) is [8]

$$\psi(r) = \frac{a_0}{r^2[(r/r_0)^\alpha - (r/r_0)^{-\alpha}]^2} , \quad \left(a_0 \equiv \frac{32}{(p+1)} \frac{\alpha^2}{q^2} , \quad r_0 = \text{const.} \right) , \quad (36)$$

while from (34)

$$i_R(r) = \left(\frac{r}{\tilde{r}_0} \right)^\beta . \quad (37)$$

So the metric (24) now becomes

$$ds_{p+3}^2 = (r/\tilde{r}_0)^{2(\beta-1)} (\psi r^2)^{-2/(p+1)} (dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2) + (\psi r^2)^{2/(p+1)} (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}_p^2) , \quad (38)$$

where without loss of generality we have identified the constant R_0 in (32) with the constant \tilde{r}_0 in (37). The metric (38) is perfectly well-defined for $\beta \geq 0$. Except the logarithmic singularity arising from the conformal factor $(\psi r^2)^{-2/(p+1)}$ (see (40)), it has only a conical singularity at $r = 0$ for $\beta \neq 1$ (see (43)).

Though the solution (32) (together with (36) and (37)) satisfies (25) and (26), we still need for consistency to check whether it satisfies (27) either. Substituting (32) and (36) into (27) gives a condition

$$\alpha = 0 \rightarrow e^{2\Phi} \left[T_p(\Phi) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial T_p(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \right] \Big|_{\vec{r}=0} = 0 , \quad (39)$$

and due to this condition (36) reduces to

$$\psi(r) = \frac{\hat{a}_0}{r^2 [\ln(r/r_0)]^2} , \quad \left(\hat{a}_0 \equiv \frac{8}{(p+1)} \frac{1}{q^2} \right) , \quad (40)$$

(one can also check, by directly substituting (40) into (30), that (40) is really the solution to (30) for $\alpha = 0$), or if we set $r_0 = \exp[\sqrt{8/(p+1)} (c_0/q)]$ it can be rewritten as

$$\psi r^2 = \left[c_0 - \sqrt{\frac{(p+1)}{8}} \frac{\kappa^2 \mu_p}{\pi} \ln r \right]^{-2} , \quad (c_0 = \text{const.}) . \quad (41)$$

(41) is a typical form of the 2d Green's function and one finds that in a particular case (i.e., for $\beta = 1$ and for the total dimensions $p+3 = 10$) (38) precisely reduces (upon taking $\mu_p = T_0$ in (41)) to the well known codimension-2 brane solution in [9] (see (3.36) of ref. [9]).

The tension (3) satisfies (39) because α becomes $\sim \kappa^2 e^\Phi T_0^{(D)}$ for (3), and e^Φ goes to zero as $\vec{r} \rightarrow 0$ as can be seen from (28) and (40). In fact, C_1 and C_2 vanish for (3) because they are both proportional to e^Φ , and consequently α and β also vanish for (3). Since C_1 and C_2 vanish, the solution to the equations (25)-(27) becomes nonsingular and “solitonic”. However, the 2d transverse space ($\equiv \Sigma_2$) defined by (r, θ) becomes a cylinder $R_1 \times S_1$ for $\beta = 0$ as can be observed from (38). The radius of the cylinder is \tilde{r}_0 which,

however, must be taken to be zero because only for this value of \tilde{r}_0 the transverse space Σ_2 admits a codimension-2 brane at $r = 0$. This is in contrast to the situation of the D7-brane in F-theory, where the transverse space becomes cylindrical when the number of D7-brane is 12. But in that case the tip of the cylinder is not sharp-pointed, and therefore the radius of the cylinder takes a nonzero value there. So if we want to have a nonzero \tilde{r}_0 , we need to blunt the tip of the cylinder just as in the D7-brane solution of the F-theory. Turning back to the metric (38) the cylinder spreads out to become R_2 or R_2/Z_n if we introduce a negative tension NS-brane at $r = 0$ as we shall see in the followings.

Let us turn to the NS-brane. We observe that the tension (4) of the NS-brane also satisfies (39). It strictly satisfies (39) for arbitrary $T_0^{(NS)}$ and e^Φ due to its particular functional dependence on Φ . But the coefficient C_1 and consequently β do not vanish this time. They are now independent of e^Φ , and only determined by $T_0^{(NS)}$; namely

$$\beta = -\frac{\kappa^2}{2\pi} T_0^{(NS)} . \quad (42)$$

The effect of the nonvanishing β manifests itself in the metric (38). In (38), β is related with a deficit angle of Σ_2 . Introducing a new variable ρ defined by $\rho/\rho_0 \equiv (r/\tilde{r}_0)^\beta$ (and choosing $\rho_0 = \tilde{r}_0/\beta$) one finds

$$ds_{p+3}^3 = (\psi r^2)^{-2/(p+1)} (d\rho^2 + \beta^2 \rho^2 d\theta^2) + (\psi r^2)^{2/(p+1)} (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}_p^2) , \quad (43)$$

so the deficit angle δ is given by $\delta = 2\pi(1 - \beta)$. If $\beta = 1$, Σ_2 is simply (locally) R_2 . But if $\beta = 1/n$, Σ_2 becomes an orbifold R_2/Z_n with an orbifold singularity at $\vec{\rho} = 0$. Also β must be positive in order for δ not to exceed 2π (this condition coincides with that imposed on the metric (38)). So in this case the NS-brane should be a negative-tension brane (i.e., $T_0^{(NS)} < 0$) as one can see from (42). If $\beta < 0$, however, $T_0^{(NS)}$ is positive. But in this case δ exceeds 2π , and Σ_2 turns into compact space. We will briefly consider this case later.

The existence of the NS-brane with negative tension is essential to obtain the background geometry R_2 or R_2/Z_n on the space Σ_2 . Recall that the geometry of Σ_2 was a cylinder $R_1 \times S_1$ for $\beta = 0$. It spreads out to become R_2 or R_2/Z_n when β takes a nonzero positive value, or equivalently when the negative tension NS-brane is introduced at $\vec{\rho} = 0$. In the absence of the Dp-brane ($\mu_p = 0$), (43) represents the vacuum with a flat geometry R_2 when $T_0^{(NS)} = -2\pi/\kappa^2$ ($\beta = 1$), while it represents an orbifold R_2/Z_n when $T_0^{(NS)} = -2\pi/n\kappa^2$ ($\beta = 1/n$). So formally, R_2 or R_2/Z_n is equivalent to a cylinder $R_1 \times S_1$ plus a negative tension NS-brane placed at $\vec{\rho} = 0$, and it is conjectured that the usual $(p+3)d$ solutions with background geometry R_2 or R_2/Z_n already contain the negative tension NS-brane implicitly in their ansatz.

The above argument is supported by the fact that the metric (6) (together with (5)) is the most general ansatz we can think of for the 3d subsector of the $(p+3)d$ metric. Note that it admits an extra equation (i.e., the equation for $R(\hat{r})$), which does not exist in the case of the usual $(p+3)d$ ansatz with a fixed geometry R_2 or R_2/Z_n on the transverse dimensions. This suggests that the solution obtained from the ansatz (6) would be the one that is closer to the true extremum of the action than the others. Note that fixing an ansatz generally leads to a limited class of geometries. According to our discussion fixing

the geometry of the ansatz corresponds to fixing the value of β from the beginning. So for instance the ansatz with a geometry R_2 on Σ_2 corresponds to an ansatz with a fixed value $\beta = 1$ or $C_1 = -4\pi$ (recall that C_2 vanishes for both D-brane and NS-brane), and with this value of C_1 (25) turns into a “solitonic” equation

$$\nabla^2 \ln \hat{R} + \frac{q^2}{2} \psi = 0 \quad \text{with } \hat{R} \equiv R/r. \quad (44)$$

Observe that the delta function term, being absorbed into \hat{R} , does not appear in (44).

It is not clear what makes $T_0^{(NS)}$ to take those particular values, i.e., $T_0^{(NS)} = -2\pi/\kappa^2$ for R_2 and $T_0^{(NS)} = -2\pi/n\kappa^2$ for R_2/Z_n . One of the answer to this question may be found from the supersymmetry preserved by the spacetime. Obviously, the vacuum with a flat geometry $P_{p+1} \times R_2$, where P_n represents n -dimensional Poincaré space, preserves full supersymmetry of the theory whose supercharges are given by the spinorial representation of $\text{SO}(p, 1) \times \text{SO}(2)$, and it is also known that orbifolds generally preserve (a part of) supersymmetry under certain conditions [4]. Since these spaces are stable by the supersymmetry, it may be conjectured that $T_0^{(NS)}$ prefers those particular values above all others.

It is known that negative energy objects generally lead to instabilities or unusual gravitational effects [10]. However, some negative tension objects such as orientifolds [11] of the string theory are very well-defined [12] and even find good applications [13]. Indeed, negative tension brane fixed at orbifold fixed point is generally known to be free from such instability problems, which is a similar configuration as our case where a negative tension NS-brane is fixed at the orbifold fixed point $\vec{\rho} = 0$. So the action does not include the pathological negative-definite kinetic energy term which causes an instability of the negative tension objects [14]. The literatures supporting the stability of the negative tension branes can be found in [15], and in particular the stability of the codimension-2 negative tension brane has been discussed in [16].

Apart from this, our negative tension brane has a special feature. As mentioned previously the role of the negative tension NS-brane is just to spread out $R_1 \times S_1$ to convert it into R_2 or R_2/Z_n . Once Σ_2 becomes R_2 or R_2/Z_n , the negative tension NS-brane essentially disappears in compensation for it. It is absorbed into the background space and does not show up anymore (see (44)). So Σ_2 simply appears as R_2 whose ADM mass is just zero, or the orbifold R_2/Z_n whose ADM mass is positive, implying that there is no negative energy object in the space. The negative energy object only appears for $\beta > 1$. For $\beta > 1$, the deficit angle and the ADM mass of Σ_2 are both negative. Since no negative energy object appears in the space (namely since they have been absorbed into R_2 or R_2/Z_n), the stability problem of the negative tension NS-brane reduces to the stability problem of the background space R_2 or R_2/Z_n which, however, known to be both supersymmetric and stable.

Though the negative tension NS-brane does not manifest itself in the space R_2 or R_2/Z_n , its effect on the geometry of these spaces is crucial. In order to see this easily it is convenient to assume that the D-brane and NS-brane are separately well-defined. Now consider a configuration that a D-brane is introduced at the orbifold singularity of R_2/Z_n , or at the origin of R_2 . This amounts to increasing C_1 by δC_1 , and consequently β by $\delta\beta$. However, since NS-brane is much heavier than D-brane the increment δC_1 (or $\delta\beta$) will be

very small as compared with C_1 , and the ratio $\delta C_1/C_1$ (or $\delta\beta/\beta$) is in fact of an order $\sim e^\Phi$ which goes to zero as $e^\Phi \rightarrow 0$. If we consider, on the other hand, the change $\delta C_1(\delta\beta)$ due to quantum fluctuations of SM fields with support on the D-brane, the ratio $\delta C_1/C_1$ gets even smaller; it is of an order $\sim e^{2\Phi}$ [5], which implies that the geometry of Σ_2 is virtually unaffected by the quantum fluctuations of SM fields living on the D-brane. In the brane world models the intrinsic curvature of the brane is *a priori* zero. So the whole quantum fluctuations of SM fields entirely contribute to changing the bulk geometry, and hence the bulk geometry is generally disturbed severely by the quantum fluctuations. In our case, however, the disturbance due to quantum fluctuations is highly suppressed as mentioned above. The bulk geometry, as well as the flat geometry of the brane, is practically insensitive to the quantum fluctuations and such a feature is essential to addressing the cosmological constant problem. Namely it provides a new type of self-tuning mechanism with which to solve the cosmological constant problem [5].

The solution obtained in this paper has an unusual property. It contains both NS-brane and D-brane components ; it couples to the gravity with a factor $e^{-2\Phi}$, while it carries an R-R charge. The NS-brane component is essentially used to obtain the background geometries like R_2 or R_2/Z_n . So once these background geometries are obtained from $R_1 \times S_1$, the NS-brane hides itself behind the background space and we are only left with a D-brane with an R-R charge. This may not be distinguished from the usual configurations where a D-brane is placed on the background space R_2 or R_2/Z_n from the beginning. To find the relation of our solution to the existing solutions let us dualize F_{p+2} to the magnetic 1-form $F_1 (\equiv {}^*F_{p+2})$ in (1). It was shown in [17] that the action (1) plus (2) is classically equivalent to the action

$$I_{p+3} = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^{p+3}X \sqrt{-G} \left[e^{-2\Phi} [R + 4(\nabla\Phi)^2] - \frac{1}{2}F_1^2 \right] \quad (45)$$

plus

$$I_{\text{brane}} = - \int d^{p+1}X \sqrt{-\det|g_{\mu\nu}|} T_p(\Phi) . \quad (46)$$

Thus field equations are basically the same as before except that (11) is replaced by the equation for F_1 :

$$\partial_\theta \left(\sqrt{-\hat{g}_3} e^{2\Phi} \hat{g}^{\theta\theta} F_\theta \right) = 0 . \quad (47)$$

The solution satisfying both (47) and the Bianchi identity $\partial_{[a} F_{b]} = 0$ is $F_\theta = \text{constant} \equiv \kappa^2 \mu_p / \pi$. So F_1 satisfies

$$\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int_{S_1} F_1 = (-)^{p+1} \mu_p , \quad (48)$$

where S_1 is a circle around the origin where the p -brane is located. Observe that (48) is consistent with (13), but μ_p is now a magnetic charge because the brane is a magnetic source under F_1 . Since $F_1 = da$, a representing the axion field, we get

$$a = (-)^{p+1} \frac{\mu_p}{2\pi} \theta = (-)^{p+1} q \theta , \quad (49)$$

where we have set $2\kappa^2 = 1$. Since field equations are essentially the same as before, so also is the solution. In the Einstein frame it is given (see (38) and (41)) by

$$ds_{p+3}^2 = -dt^2 + d\vec{x}_p^2 + \left(\frac{r}{\tilde{r}_0}\right)^{-\delta/\pi} h(r)^{8/(p+1)} [dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2] , \quad (50)$$

$$e^\Phi = h(r)^{-1} , \quad (51)$$

where

$$h(r) = \left[c_0 - \sqrt{\frac{(p+1)}{8}} \frac{\mu_p}{2\pi} \ln r \right] . \quad (52)$$

Let us now return to the case of $p = 7$ since in that case we have a full 10d string theory² and our solution may be relatively well understood in relation to the D7-brane or (p, q) sevenbrane of the type IIB theory. For the 7-branes it is customary to use the complex coordinate defined by $z = re^{i\theta}$. In the Einstein frame (45) can be rewritten as

$$I_{10} = \int d^{10}X \sqrt{-G} \left[R - \frac{\partial\tau\bar{\partial}\bar{\tau}}{2\tau_2^2} \right] , \quad (53)$$

where $\tau = a + ie^{-\Phi} \equiv \tau_1 + i\tau_2$. The equation for τ following from this action takes the form

$$\partial\bar{\partial}\tau + 2\frac{\partial\tau\bar{\partial}\bar{\tau}}{\bar{\tau} - \tau} = 0 , \quad (54)$$

which is trivially solved by any holomorphic or antiholomorphic function of z . Also for such τ , and for an ansatz

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + d\vec{x}_7^2 + H(z, \bar{z})dzd\bar{z} , \quad (55)$$

the Einstein equations take the form

$$\partial\bar{\partial}\ln H = \partial\bar{\partial}\ln\tau_2 . \quad (56)$$

Though (54) is trivially solved by any holomorphic or antiholomorphic function of z , τ is not allowed to be any arbitrary complex number. Since (53) has an $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ invariance (at the quantum level), and the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ modular transformation of τ reproduces the same torus, τ is restricted to lie in the fundamental domain. A well-known modular invariant solution to (56) is the D7-brane solution of the F-theory given by

$$H(z, \bar{z}) = \tau_2 \eta^2 \bar{\eta}^2 \left| z^{-\frac{N}{12}} \right|^2 , \quad (57)$$

where η is Dedekind's function and N is the number of D7-branes located at $z = 0$. Also a suitable choice for $\tau(z)$ would be

$$\tau(z) \sim \frac{N}{2\pi i} \ln z \quad (58)$$

²In the case of $p < 7$, the $(p+3)d$ action of this paper may be identified with the reduced action in [18] (with the additional scalar truncated), which admits family of deformed Dp -brane solutions.

near $z = 0$. Observe that (58) is consistent with (49) and (51) if we set $\mu_p = N$. With this choice for τ , encircling the point $z = 0$ induces the monodromy $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ for $N = 1$, which ensures that the brane at $z = 0$ is a $(1, 0)$ sevenbrane, i.e., D7-brane. This D7-brane solution is distinguished from (50) by the following facts. First, the scale factor $H(z, \bar{z})$ is so adjusted that it never vanishes at $z = 0$, and therefore it is regular at $z = 0$ while (50) has a conical singularity there. The conical singularity at $z = 0$ seems to be unavoidable if one insists that the metric should be rotationally symmetric. It was argued in [19] that in general the magnetic 7-brane solution preserving $P_8 \times \text{SO}(2)$ symmetry must be of the form (50). Note that (57) is not rotationally symmetric.

Though these two solutions do not coincide near $z = 0$, they asymptotically compatible with one another if we take δ properly. At infinity (57) becomes $H(z, \bar{z}) \sim \tau_2(z\bar{z})^{-N/12}$, which accords with (50) if we take $\delta = \frac{\pi}{6}N$. Also since (49) produces the same monodromy as (58) for $\mu_p = 1$, our solution described by (50) essentially corresponds to a D7-brane solution. For these reasons we may say that (50) is a rotationally symmetric version of (57), or conversely (57) is a regularized version of (50). This suggests that they are basically of the same kind both describing D7-branes, which then leads us to a conjecture that the background space of the D7-brane described by (55), and consequently the background space of the (p, q) sevenbranes either, the $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ family of the D7-brane, all contain the negative tension NS-brane implicity in their ansatz just as in the case of the rotationally symmetric solution (50). This conjecture can be immediately extended to the brane world scenarios in the context of F-theory. Namely in F-theory, the D7-brane or the (p, q) sevenbrane wrapped on a 4-cycle corresponds to the 3d space where we live, and therefore the conjecture is that true background p -brane immanent in our spacetime may perhaps be NS-NS type brane, rather than D-brane.

Apart from this, it is interesting to observe that an individual D7-brane of the F-theory also contains an NS-NS component in itself.³ Recall that the D-brane tension (3) can not generate a deficit angle of Σ_2 . But we see that (57) exhibits a deficit angle $\delta = \pi/6$ at infinity, which suggests that the D7-brane described by (57) may carry an NS-brane component with a tension given by (4). But in this case $T_0^{(NS)}$ associated with an individual D7-brane is positive on the contrary to the case of the background space. Such a feature of the D7-brane is entirely due to the factor $|z^{-N/12}|^2$ in (57), which has been introduced to avoid the singularity at $z = 0$ [21], but gives a deficit angle at infinity instead. Since the deficit angle due to N D7-branes is given by $\delta = \frac{\pi}{6}N$ (or $\beta = 1 - \frac{N}{12}$), if

³This NS-NS component is different from the one that results from the $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ transformation of the D7-brane. Recall that the monodromy generated by the 7-brane under discussion is anyhow $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, not $\begin{pmatrix} 1 - pq & p^2 \\ -q^2 & 1 + pq \end{pmatrix}$ of the (p, q) sevenbrane. Also S-dual of the D7-brane (for instance the exotic NS7-brane [20]) has a tension of the form $T \sim T_0^{(NS)} e^{-3\Phi}$ instead of (4). See the next lines.

we apply (42) to these D7-branes the corresponding $T_0^{(NS)}$ becomes

$$T_0^{(NS)} = -\frac{4\pi}{2\kappa^2} \left(1 - \frac{N}{12}\right). \quad (59)$$

So if $N < 12$, $T_0^{(NS)}$ is negative, and this corresponds to the case where the deficit angle is less than 2π and the 2d transverse space Σ_2 is non-compact. Also if $N = 12$, $T_0^{(NS)}$ vanishes, and in this case the deficit angle is precisely 2π , so Σ_2 is a cylinder $R_1 \times S_1$. Finally if $N > 12$, $T_0^{(NS)}$ becomes positive, and this corresponds to the case where δ exceeds 2π . In this case the transverse space Σ_2 is “eaten up” by the D7-branes and it becomes compact. In particular, if $N = 24$, which corresponds to $\delta = 4\pi$, Σ_2 becomes S_2 .⁴

In (59), $N = 0$ gives $T_0^{(NS)} = -4\pi/2\kappa^2$, which corresponds to $\beta = 1$, and therefore the background space R_2 without any D7-brane. In general case, in the absence of the p -branes β must be of an order $\beta \sim 1$ in order for Σ_2 to have a (local) background geometry R_2 or R_2/Z_n . Since $\kappa^2 \sim 1/M_{p+3}^{p+1}$ and $|T_0^{(NS)}| \sim M_s^{p+1}$ (where M_{p+3} is the $(p+3)$ d Planck scale), $\beta \sim 1$ implies $M_s/M_{p+3} \sim 1$. This accords with the hierarchy assumption that there exists only one fundamental short distance scale (i.e., the electroweak scale m_{EW}) in nature, which again supports the conjecture that the a natural background p -brane of our universe would be NS-NS type brane, rather than D-brane.

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⁴The radius of S_2 would be equal to \tilde{r}_0 which, however, is zero in our case unless the conical singularity at $\vec{r} = 0$ has been blunted.

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