

Schwinger-Dyson approach to Liouville Field Theory

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Abstract

We discuss Liouville field theory in the framework of Schwinger-Dyson approach and derive a functional equation for the three-point structure constant. We argue the existence of a second Schwinger-Dyson equation on the basis of the duality between the screening charge operators and obtain a second functional equation for the structure constant. We discuss the utility of the two functional equations to fix the structure constant uniquely.

Introduction

Liouville field theory has been a subject of intensive study during the last three decades. It was initiated by the work of Polyakov [1], where the quantization of non-critical strings was reduced to a 2d field theory with an exponential interaction. This model is integrable classically due to the conformal symmetry, and there were several attempts to quantize it exactly [2]-[7]. However, canonical quantization based on the classical integrability proved very problematic and could not yield the full two and three point correlation functions.

In the 90's, Dorn-Otto [8] and the brothers Zamolodchikov [9], independently, proposed an exact expression for the three point function and provided a check of its consistency. The exact expression was constructed from the residues of the correlation function at some discrete points, where the calculation of the residues is possible by the path integral [10] and the Dotsenko-Fateev techniques [11]. Since a continuation from discrete values, in general, is not unique, the obtained result was called the DOZZ proposal. However, soon after that, Teschner suggested a derivation of the DOZZ formula with the help of the degenerated vertex operators [12]. One intriguing point about the DOZZ formula is that it has a dual set of poles, which can not be seen from the path integral. Later on, it was proposed in [13] that the dual set of poles is related to the presence of an extra exponential potential which has to be introduced in the renormalized action. In [13] it has been also claimed that the dual pole structure can fix the three point function uniquely. However, no rigorous arguments for the presence of the extra exponential term were given. The DOZZ proposal passed many stringent tests (see for example [14]-[17]) and it is believed that the formula is correct, however, the duality is still not well understood. Our aim in the present paper is to investigate the duality in more detail.

In the previous paper [18] we examined the DeWitt equation for Liouville field theory. It is interesting to note that this Schwinger-Dyson type approach provides the same relation for the three point function that was used in [8] to check the proposal. In the present paper we employ this approach to analyze the duality of the theory.

We start with a path integral formulation of Liouville field theory and present the most important points of this approach. We then derive the Schwinger-Dyson equation, which helps to analyze the residues of the correlation functions and leads to a functional equation for the structure constant. After this, we introduce a dual Schwinger-Dyson equation with another screening charge operator and obtain additional residues and a second functional equations for the structure constant. In the remaining part of the paper we provide a formal derivation of two functional equations, starting from the bare action.

Definitions and notations

Liouville field theory is described by the action

$$S[\phi] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} (g^{kl} \partial_k \phi \partial_l \phi + QR\phi + 4\pi\mu e^{2b\phi}) , \quad (1)$$

where ϕ is the Liouville field, R is the scalar curvature for the background metric g_{kl} , μ and b are constants and $Q = b + \frac{1}{b}$.

The partition function

$$Z[J] = \int [D\phi] e^{-S[\phi] + \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} J(x)\phi(x)} \quad (2)$$

for a delta function type source

$$J(x) = \sum_i^n \frac{2\alpha_i}{\sqrt{g(x)}} \delta^2(x - x_i) \quad (3)$$

provides the correlation functions of Liouville field theory

$$Z \left[\sum_i^n \frac{2\alpha_i}{\sqrt{g(x)}} \delta^2(x - x_i) \right] = \int [D\phi] e^{-S[\phi]} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \equiv \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \right\rangle. \quad (4)$$

The Liouville field exponential $e^{2\alpha\phi(x)}$ is a primary field with conformal weight

$$\Delta_\alpha = \alpha(Q - \alpha), \quad (5)$$

and the three point correlation function has the standard CFT form

$$\left\langle e^{2\alpha_1 \phi(x_1)} e^{2\alpha_2 \phi(x_2)} e^{2\alpha_3 \phi(x_3)} \right\rangle = |x_{12}|^{2\gamma_3} |x_{23}|^{2\gamma_1} |x_{31}|^{2\gamma_2} C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \quad (6)$$

where $\gamma_1 = \Delta_{\alpha_1} - \Delta_{\alpha_2} - \Delta_{\alpha_3}$, $\gamma_2 = \Delta_{\alpha_2} - \Delta_{\alpha_3} - \Delta_{\alpha_1}$, $\gamma_3 = \Delta_{\alpha_3} - \Delta_{\alpha_1} - \Delta_{\alpha_2}$ and x_{ij} ($ij = 12, 23, 31$) are the distances between the points x_i and x_j . Below we assume that the Liouville field is given on a sphere.

The Laplace-Beltrami operator on a sphere has only one zero mode, namely a constant function ϕ_0 . By splitting the Liouville field $\phi(x)$ into the zero mode and its orthogonal complement $\phi(x) = \phi_0 + \tilde{\phi}(x)$, with $\int d^2x \sqrt{g} \tilde{\phi} = 0$, one gets $\int d^2x \sqrt{g} R \phi = 8\pi\phi_0$.

The integration over the zero mode ϕ_0 in (4) is given by

$$\int d\phi_0 e^{2(\tilde{\alpha}-Q)\phi_0 - U[\tilde{\phi}] e^{2b\phi_0}} = \Gamma\left(\frac{\tilde{\alpha} - Q}{b}\right) \frac{1}{2b} U[\tilde{\phi}]^{\frac{Q-\tilde{\alpha}}{b}}, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{with } \tilde{\alpha} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i, \quad U_b[\tilde{\phi}] \equiv \mu \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} e^{2b\tilde{\phi}(x)}, \quad (8)$$

leads to [10]

$$\left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \right\rangle = \Gamma\left(\frac{\tilde{\alpha} - Q}{b}\right) \frac{1}{2b} \int [D\tilde{\phi}] e^{-S_0[\tilde{\phi}]} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \tilde{\phi}(x_i)} \left(U_b[\tilde{\phi}]\right)^{\frac{Q-\tilde{\alpha}}{b}}, \quad (9)$$

where, $S_0[\tilde{\phi}]$ is the free-field action

$$S_0[\tilde{\phi}] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} g^{kl} \partial_k \tilde{\phi} \partial_l \tilde{\phi}. \quad (10)$$

When $(Q - \tilde{\alpha}) = mb$, with m being a positive integer, one can perform the free-field path integration in (9) and reduce this calculation to the Dotsenko-Fateev integrals [11], which for $n = 3$ yields

$$\int [D\tilde{\phi}] e^{-S_0[\tilde{\phi}]} \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{2\alpha_i \tilde{\phi}(x_i)} \left(U_b[\tilde{\phi}] \right)^m = |x_{12}|^{2\gamma_3} |x_{23}|^{2\gamma_1} |x_{31}|^{2\gamma_2} (-1)^m m! I_m(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \quad (11)$$

where γ_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) are the same as in (6) and

$$I_m(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \left(\frac{-\pi\mu}{\gamma(-b^2)} \right)^m \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m \gamma(-jb^2)}{\prod_{k=0}^{m-1} [\gamma(2\alpha_1 b + kb^2)\gamma(2\alpha_2 b + kb^2)\gamma(2\alpha_3 b + kb^2)]}, \quad (12)$$

with $\gamma(u) = \Gamma(u)/\Gamma(1-u)$. Due to the poles of the gamma function in (9) at $(Q - \tilde{\alpha}) = mb$, equation (12) defines the residues of the structure constants $C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$. Using the form of the residues, the authors of [8] and [9] were able to construct $C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ as a meromorphic function

$$C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \left[\pi\mu\gamma(b^2)b^{2-2b^2} \right]^{(Q-\tilde{\alpha})/b} \times \frac{\Upsilon'(0) \Upsilon(2\alpha_1)\Upsilon(2\alpha_2)\Upsilon(2\alpha_3)}{\Upsilon(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - Q)\Upsilon(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3)\Upsilon(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - \alpha_1)\Upsilon(\alpha_3 + \alpha_1 - \alpha_2)}, \quad (13)$$

where $\Upsilon(x)$ is given by the integral representation

$$\Upsilon(x) = \exp \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \left(\left(\frac{Q}{2} - x \right)^2 e^{-t} - \frac{\sinh^2 \left(\frac{Q}{2} - x \right) \frac{t}{2}}}{\sinh \frac{bt}{2} \sinh \frac{t}{2b}} \right) \right]. \quad (14)$$

Since such kind of analytical continuation, in general, is not unique, there were several other efforts to check the validity of (13).

Our aim is to apply the Schwinger-Dyson equation and find new functional relations between the correlation functions, which can fix the structure constant $C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ in an alternative way.

First functional equation

The translation invariance of the path integral measure

$$\int [D\phi] \frac{\delta}{\delta\phi(x)} e^{-S[\phi] + \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} J(x)\phi(x)} = 0 \quad (15)$$

leads to the Schwinger-Dyson type equation

$$J(x) Z[J] - \left\langle \frac{\delta S}{\delta\phi(x)} \right\rangle = 0, \quad (16)$$

which for Liouville field theory takes the form

$$J(x)Z[J] = -\frac{1}{2\pi}\Delta\frac{\delta Z[J]}{\delta J(x)} + \frac{1}{4\pi}QR(x)Z[J] + 2\mu bZ[J_{x,b}] , \quad (17)$$

where $\Delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}\partial_a g^{ab}\sqrt{g}\partial_b$ is the Laplace-Beltrami operator and

$$J(y)_{x,b} = J(y) + 2b\frac{1}{\sqrt{g(x)}}\delta^2(y-x) . \quad (18)$$

The integration of (17) provides the following functional relation for the partition function

$$\int d^2x\sqrt{g(x)}\left(J(x) - \frac{1}{4\pi}QR(x)\right)Z[J] = 2\mu b \int d^2x\sqrt{g(x)}Z[J_{x,b}] . \quad (19)$$

Note that this equation is simply obtained also from

$$\int [D\phi] \frac{\delta}{\delta\phi_0} e^{-S[\phi] + \int d^2x\sqrt{g(x)}J(x)\phi(x)} = 0 , \quad (20)$$

which is the translation invariance of the measure only with respect to the zero mode.

Inserting the delta function type source (3) in (19) and integrating the curvature term as above, we find

$$(\tilde{\alpha} - Q) \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i\phi(x_i)} \right\rangle = \mu b \int d^2x\sqrt{g(x)} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i\phi(x_i)} e^{2b\phi(x)} \right\rangle . \quad (21)$$

This equation provides recursive relations between the correlations functions in an integral form. Replacing n by $n+1$ in (21) and setting one of α_i 's equal to b , we get

$$(\tilde{\alpha} + b - Q) \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i\phi(x_i)} e^{2b\phi(x)} \right\rangle = \mu b \int d^2y\sqrt{g(y)} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i\phi(x_i)} e^{2b\phi(x)} e^{2b\phi(y)} \right\rangle , \quad (22)$$

which together with (21) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & (\tilde{\alpha} - Q) (\tilde{\alpha} + b - Q) \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i\phi(x_i)} \right\rangle \\ &= (\mu b)^2 \int d^2x\sqrt{g(x)} \int d^2y\sqrt{g(y)} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i\phi(x_i)} e^{2b\phi(x)} e^{2b\phi(y)} \right\rangle . \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

Repeating this procedure m -times, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{j=0}^m (\tilde{\alpha} + jb - Q) \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i\phi(x_i)} \right\rangle \\ &= (b\mu)^{m+1} \int \dots \int \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i\phi(x_i)} \prod_{j=0}^m e^{2b\phi(y_j)} \right\rangle d^2y_j\sqrt{g(y_j)} . \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Form this equation follows that the n -point functions are singular at $\tilde{\alpha} = Q - mb$, which can be seen from the zero mode integration (9) as well. By (21) we also realize that the insertion of the screening charge operator

$$U_b = \mu \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} e^{2b\phi(x)} \quad (25)$$

modifies the correlator by the $\tilde{\alpha}$ dependent constant factor. Note that the conformal dimension of the operator (25) is equal to zero and its insertion does not change the conformal properties of the correlation functions.

Let us consider equation (24) for $n = 3$ and also the same equation with the replacement m by $m - 1$. The relation of the corresponding expressions yields

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\alpha} - Q + mb) \int \cdots \int \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{2b\phi(y_j)} \right\rangle d^2y_j \sqrt{g(y_j)} = \\ \mu b \int \cdots \int \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \prod_{j=0}^m e^{2b\phi(y_j)} \right\rangle d^2y_j \sqrt{g(y_j)} , \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

and using again (24), we find

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \right\rangle \prod_{j=0}^m (\tilde{\alpha} + jb - Q) \\ = (b\mu)^m (\tilde{\alpha} - Q + mb) \int \cdots \int \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{2b\phi(y_j)} \right\rangle d^2y_j \sqrt{g(y_j)} . \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Similarly to (7), the zero mode integration in the right hand side of this equation provides

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cdots \int \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} e^{2b\phi(y_j)} \right\rangle d^2y_j \sqrt{g(y_j)} = \Gamma\left(\frac{\tilde{\alpha} + mb - Q}{b}\right) \frac{1}{2b} \int [D\tilde{\phi}] e^{-S_0(\tilde{\phi})} \times \\ \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{2\alpha_i \tilde{\phi}(x_i)} \left(\int d^2y \sqrt{g(y)} e^{2b\tilde{\phi}(y)} \right)^m \left(\mu \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} e^{2b\tilde{\phi}(x)} \right)^{\frac{(Q-\tilde{\alpha}-mb)}{b}} . \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

Now we introduce the parameter $\epsilon = \tilde{\alpha} - Q + mb$ and consider the limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. The left and right hand sides of (27) have the same coordinate dependent parts defined by (6) and (11), respectively. Canceling these parts on both sides of (27), we find

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\prod_{j=0}^m (\epsilon - jb) C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \right] = \frac{1}{2} b^m (m!) (-1)^m I_m(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) , \quad (29)$$

which simplifies to

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} [\epsilon C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)] = \frac{1}{2} I_m(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) . \quad (30)$$

Replacing the parameters here by $\alpha_1 \mapsto \alpha_1 + b$ and $m \mapsto m - 1$, we obtain

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} [\epsilon C(\alpha_1 + b, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)] = \frac{1}{2} I_{m-1}(\alpha_1 + b, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) , \quad (31)$$

and the ratio of (31) and (30) yields the following equation

$$\frac{C(\alpha_1 + b, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)} = \frac{I_{m-1}(\alpha_1 + b, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{I_m(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)} . \quad (32)$$

With the help of (12), its explicit form becomes

$$\frac{C(\alpha_1 + b, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)} = - \frac{\gamma(-b^2)\gamma(b(2\alpha_1 + b))\gamma(2b\alpha_1)\gamma(b(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - \alpha_1 - b))}{\mu\gamma(b(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - Q))\gamma(b(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3))\gamma(b(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 - \alpha_2))} . \quad (33)$$

Though this functional equation for the structure constant was derived with the restriction $\tilde{\alpha} = Q - mb$, one can show that the restriction can be removed and (33) is valid for the entire set of parameters $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$.

Second functional equation

The equation for the unit conformal weight

$$\alpha(Q - \alpha) = 1 \quad (34)$$

has two solutions: $\alpha = b$ and $\alpha = 1/b$. Hence, the operator

$$U_{1/b} = \tilde{\mu} \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi(x)} , \quad (35)$$

with constant $\tilde{\mu}$, has zero conformal weight, like the operator (25). The insertion of the screening charge operator (35) does not change the conformal properties of the correlation functions, and we use this property to suggest a second equation for the structure constant.

If we start with the relation analogous to (21)¹

$$(\tilde{\alpha} - Q) \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \right\rangle = \frac{\tilde{\mu}}{b} \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi(x)} \right\rangle , \quad (36)$$

and perform the same iterative scheme as above, we find the equation similar to (24)

$$\prod_{j=0}^m \left(\tilde{\alpha} + \frac{j}{b} - Q \right) \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \right\rangle = \int \cdots \int \left(\frac{\tilde{\mu}}{b} \right)^{m+1} \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \prod_{j=0}^m e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi(y_j)} \right\rangle d^2y_j \sqrt{g(y_j)} . \quad (37)$$

¹We justify this relation in the next section.

The second functional equation, obtained at $\tilde{\alpha} = Q - m/b$, then takes the form (32)

$$\frac{C(\alpha_1 + 1/b, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)} = \frac{\tilde{I}_{m-1}(\alpha_1 + 1/b, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{\tilde{I}_m(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}, \quad (38)$$

where \tilde{I}_m is also defined by the free-field Coulomb gas integral

$$\int [D\tilde{\phi}] e^{-S_0[\tilde{\phi}]} \prod_{i=1}^3 e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \left(U_{1/b}[\tilde{\phi}] \right)^m = |x_{12}|^{2\gamma_3} |x_{23}|^{2\gamma_1} |x_{31}|^{2\gamma_2} (-1)^m m! \tilde{I}_m(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3). \quad (39)$$

Thus, \tilde{I}_m is obtained from (12) by the replacements $b \mapsto 1/b$, $\mu \mapsto \tilde{\mu}$. Equation (38) then reduces to

$$\frac{C(\alpha_1 + 1/b, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)} = -\frac{\gamma(-b^{-2}) \gamma(\frac{2\alpha_1+1/b}{b}) \gamma(2\frac{\alpha_1}{b}) \gamma(\frac{\alpha_2+\alpha_3-\alpha_1-1/b}{b})}{\tilde{\mu} \gamma(\frac{\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3-Q}{b}) \gamma(\frac{\alpha_1+\alpha_2-\alpha_3}{b}) \gamma(\frac{\alpha_1+\alpha_3-\alpha_2}{b})}. \quad (40)$$

Note again that equations (33) and (40) in our scheme were obtained at $\tilde{\alpha} = Q - mb$ and $\tilde{\alpha} = Q - m/b$, respectively. The same equations, without any constraints on the parameters, were derived in [12], with the help of the degenerated operators. For irrational b , these two equations lead to the DOZZ formula (13) uniquely [12].

Indeed, from the properties of Υ -function (14),

$$\Upsilon(x+b) = \gamma(bx) b^{1-2bx} \Upsilon(x), \quad \Upsilon(x+1/b) = \gamma(x/b) b^{2x/b-1} \Upsilon(x), \quad (41)$$

follows that $C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ defined by (13) satisfies both (33) and (40), if the dual cosmological constants are related by

$$\tilde{\mu} = (\pi\mu\gamma(b^2))^{b^{-2}} / (\pi\gamma(b^{-2})). \quad (42)$$

Let $D(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ be another solution of the same equations with irrational b . The ratio D/C then will be a function with two incommensurable periods. It is well known that such a function is constant, which leads to $D = C$.

In the next section we discuss arguments leading to the relation (36) and also analyze a relative scaling properties of $\tilde{\mu}$ and μ , obtained directly from the path integral. The later appears consistent with (42).

Source of the 2nd functional equation

Let us consider equation (9) with $\tilde{\alpha} = Q - mb - 1/b$. In this case, we can not calculate the free-field path integral on the right hand side of (9), since the power of $U_b[\tilde{\phi}]$ is not integer. An integer power of $U_b[\tilde{\phi}]$ is obtained by insertion of the second screening charge operator, which formally yields

$$\int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi(x)} \rangle = \Gamma(-m) \frac{1}{2b} \int D[\tilde{\phi}] e^{-S_0[\tilde{\phi}]} \times \quad (43)$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \tilde{\phi}(x_i)} \left(\int d^2y \sqrt{g(y)} e^{\frac{2}{b}\tilde{\phi}(y)} \right) \left(\mu \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} e^{2b\tilde{\phi}(x)} \right)^m. \quad (44)$$

The argument of Γ -function here is a negative integer number and the free-field path integral provides only the residue of the correlator. This trick gives us a hint that the correlators have poles not only at $Q - \tilde{\alpha} = mb$, but also at $Q - \tilde{\alpha} = m/b$.

Our aim here is to investigate the relation between

$$\int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} e^{\frac{2}{b} \phi(x)} \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \rangle ,$$

that was proposed in the previous section by (36).

The Schwinger-Dyson equation obtained from the bare action of Liouville field theory, similarly to (19), yields

$$(\tilde{\alpha} - Q_B) \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \rangle = \mu_B b \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} e^{2b\phi(x)} \rangle , \quad (45)$$

where the index B stands for the bare parameters. Note that $Q_B = 1/b$ and the classical conformal dimension of $e^{2\alpha\phi(x)}$ is αQ_B . Thus, classically there is only one screening charge given by (25). Replacing the bare Schwinger-Dyson equation by a renormalized one, we find

$$(\tilde{\alpha} - Q_R) \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \rangle = \mu_R b \beta \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} e^{2b\beta\phi(x)} \rangle , \quad (46)$$

with renormalized parameters Q_R , μ_R and β .

Taking into account that both sides of eq. (46) should have the same conformal transformation properties, one gets the following condition on the renormalized parameters [19]

$$1 - Q_R \beta b + \beta^2 b^2 = 0 . \quad (47)$$

By this equation there are two choices for β , $\beta_1 = 1$ and $\beta_2 = 1/b^2$, which yield the same background charge $Q_R = b + 1/b$. They correspond to two exponential operators with conformal weight one. From (46) we then get two possible Schwinger-Dyson equations

$$[\tilde{\alpha} - Q_R] \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \rangle = \mu_1 b \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} e^{2b\phi(x)} \rangle , \quad (48)$$

$$[\tilde{\alpha} - Q_R] \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} \rangle = \mu_2 \frac{1}{b} \int d^2x \sqrt{g(x)} \langle \prod_{i=1}^n e^{2\alpha_i \phi(x_i)} e^{\frac{2}{b} \phi(x)} \rangle , \quad (49)$$

where the first coincides with (19) and the second with (36) at $\mu_1 = \mu$ and $\mu_2 = \tilde{\mu}$, respectively. These cosmological constants are renormalized according to the choice of β .

To analyze the scaling properties of the cosmological constant we consider the exponential interaction $\mu_B e^{2\alpha\phi(x)}$, which is regularized by

$$\mu_B e^{(2\alpha\phi(x) - 2\alpha^2 G(x,x))} ,$$

where $G(x, x)$ is the two point Green's function at coincide points. Introducing a regulator Λ for $G(x, x)$ by

$$G(x, x) \sim \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[\frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu_B} \right],$$

and performing the redefinition $\mu_B \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \mu_0$, with a dimensionless parameter μ_0 , the regularized exponent can be written as $\mu_0^{1+\alpha^2} \Lambda^2 e^{2\alpha\phi(x)}$. Then, for $\alpha = b$ the dimensionless scaling parameter is $\mu_0^{1+b^2} \sim \mu$, while for $\alpha = 1/b$ the scaling is $\mu_0^{1+1/b^2} \sim \tilde{\mu}$. From these relations it follows that $\tilde{\mu} \sim \mu^{1/b^2}$, which is consistent with (42).

According to Seiberg [20] a vertex operator $e^{2\alpha\phi}$ with $2\text{Re}\alpha > Q$ can not be defined in Liouville field theory. Hence, for a given b either $e^{2b\phi(x)}$ or $e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi(x)}$ will break the Seiberg bound. For example, if $0 < b < 1$ the Seiberg bound is broken by $e^{\frac{2}{b}\phi(x)}$ and if $b > 1$, then by $e^{2b\phi(x)}$. For $b = 1$ both screening charge operators, as well as, equations (48) and (49) coincide. Thus, one has only one screening charge operator for a given b .

It is important to note that the Schwinger-Dyson equation is obtained from the Schwinger action principle [21] and the path integral is the solution of this functional equation. If one considers the bare Schwinger-Dyson equation as a fundamental equation for Liouville field theory, then its regularization provides two equations (48) and (49). Although the left hand side of these equations is the same correlation function, the two screening charge operators on the right hand side differ and only one of them satisfies the Seiberg bound for a given value of b . Nevertheless, the equations are valid simultaneously if they are understood as functional relationships between the analytically continued expectation values. These relationships hints towards the use of the Barnes double Gamma function for the structure constants.

In a follow up to this work we intend to investigate the discussed points from the perspective proposed in [22]. Namely, to use the operator equation of motion for the Liouville field in the presence of two screening charges and to show how these charges define the dual pole structure.

We hope that the Schwinger-Dyson approach discussed in this paper can be extended beyond Liouville field theory, in particular, to Toda theory and other coset WZW models.

Acknowledgement

The author thanks George Jorjadze for a collaboration at the initial stage of the work. He would also like to thank Harald Dorn, Stefan Fredenhagen and Hermann Nicolai for useful discussions and comments. This work has been funded by Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorate Program by the Grant Number 2010-1816 from the EACEA of the European Commission and also by the IMPRS fellowship.

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