

Open-String Non-Associativity in an R-flux Background

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ABSTRACT

We derive the commutation relations for open-string coordinates on D-branes in non-geometric background spaces. Starting from D0-branes on a three-dimensional torus with H -flux, we show that open strings with end points on D3-branes in a three-dimensional R -flux background exhibit a non-associative phase-space algebra, which is similar to the non-associative R -flux algebra of closed strings. Therefore, the effective open-string gauge theory on the D3-branes is expected to be a non-associative gauge theory. We also point out differences between the non-associative phase space structure of open and closed strings in non-geometric backgrounds, which are related to the different structure of the world-sheet commutators of open and closed strings.

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1 Introduction

It has been known for some time, that the position coordinates of strings do not commute among each other in the presence of certain Neveu-Schwarz–Neveu-Schwarz (NS-NS) background fields. It follows that string coordinates in general cannot be simultaneously measured if appropriate generalized magnetic background fields are turned on. Non-commutative string geometry was first discovered for open strings [1–5] (for a comprehensive review on non-commutative field theories see [6]) with their endpoints on D-branes and with a non-vanishing Kalb-Ramond B -field or gauge-field background turned on along the D-brane world-volume. A prototypical example of open-string non-commutativity are open strings with endpoints on D2-branes plus a non-vanishing B -field along the D2-brane directions. From the world-sheet point of view, the B -field induces a mixing between Neumann (N) and Dirichlet (D) boundary

conditions for the open-string coordinates along the D2-brane directions, and as a result an open-string world-sheet CFT computation yields the following commutator for the endpoints of the open-string coordinates

$$\left[X^i, X^j \right]_{\text{open}} = 2\pi\alpha' i\theta^{ij} \quad \text{with} \quad \theta^{ij} = - \left(\frac{1}{g+B} B \frac{1}{g-B} \right)^{ij}. \quad (1.1)$$

Here θ^{ij} is the open-string non-commutativity parameter. This non-commutative open-string algebra corresponds to a *Poisson structure*. As it is well-known, performing one T-duality along the D2-brane world volume direction, one obtains an open string on a D1-brane, which lies at a certain angle in the compact space. Now the open-string boundary conditions are Neumann along the D1-brane and Dirichlet in the perpendicular direction, and therefore the coordinates are commutative, as the original B -field on the D2-brane is T-dualized into the angle parameter of the dual D1-brane. A second remark concerns non-constant B -field configurations. In this case, in general, the Poisson structure no longer exists, and it is possible that the algebra has a non-zero Jacobiator and thus becomes non-associative, as was shown in [7,8].

About ten years after the first open-string analysis, a similar situation was found for closed strings: closed strings in certain non-geometric NS-NS backgrounds (for a recent review on non-geometric backgrounds in string theory see [9]) behave in a non-commutative or even non-associative way [10–15]. Namely in a so-called Q -flux background, the closed-string coordinates also possess some kind of mixed closed-string boundary conditions and do not commute among each other. Performing a world-sheet calculation one can show that the commutator between two closed-string coordinates is determined by a closed-string winding number [11,16–19]:

$$\left[X^i, X^j \right]_{\text{closed}} = iQ_k^{ij} \tilde{p}^k. \quad (1.2)$$

Due to the appearance of the winding number \tilde{p}^k on the r.h.s. of this equation, closed-string non-commutativity is a non-local effect. The non-locality arises since the Q -flux background can be viewed as a metric and B -field background that is globally not well-defined but rather needs a T-duality transformation to be patched together in a globally consistent way, which is only consistent in string theory but not in field theory.

Going one step further, so-called non-geometric R -flux backgrounds lead to a non-associative closed-string algebra structure.¹ Here the non-geometric flux

¹These non-commutative and non-associatives structures also appeared in more mathematics oriented literature [20–23], where fibrations are applied to characterize these kind of non-geometric backgrounds with D-branes and B -fields.

R is the parameter that controls the violation of the Jacobi identity, i.e. R is the deformation parameter of the non-associative algebra of the R -flux backgrounds. Concretely the closed-string non-commutativity in the R -flux background takes the form

$$[X^i, X^j]_{\text{closed}} = iR^{ijk} p_k, \quad (1.3)$$

where the momentum operator p_k appears on the r.h.s. of the equation. This behaviour can be understood from noting that the R -flux background is even locally not a well-defined manifold but needs a T-duality transformation at every "point" to be locally patched together. From the world-sheet point of view, the R -flux space can be regarded as a completely left-right-asymmetric non-geometric string background. The non-associativity of the R -flux background eventually arises after taking into account the non-vanishing canonical commutator between the position and momentum operator, which together with (1.3) leads to a non-vanishing three-bracket of the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} [X^k, p_k] &= i, \\ [X^i, X^j, X^k]_{\text{closed}} &:= [[X^i, X^j], X^k]_{\text{closed}} \pm \text{perm.} \simeq R^{ijk}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

These two equations now define a so-called *twisted Poisson structure*. As discussed in [24], this algebra can also be nicely derived by quantizing an associated membrane sigma model. Note that to obtain the above algebra, it is crucial that X^i and p_i are canonically-conjugate variables. As we will furthermore explain, closed-string coordinates X^i and their dual coordinates \tilde{X}_i do not obey a simple canonical commutation relation of this form, namely we will see that (see also with the work of [25, 26]):

$$[X^i, \tilde{X}_j]_{\text{closed}} = 0 \neq i\delta^i_j. \quad (1.5)$$

In this note we derive in a concrete setting a non-associative algebra quite similar to (1.3) and (1.4), but now for open-string coordinates in non-geometric backgrounds. To derive the relevant algebra we consider open string world-sheet commutators, as they are already known from the previous work with constant B -field, but now also applied to the case of a non-constant B -field background. We will discuss the open-string non-commutativity and non-associativity in the context of (non)-geometric H -, F -, Q - and R -flux backgrounds, which are related by a chain of T-duality transformations. T-duality transformations for open strings with Neumann and Dirichlet boundary conditions on non-geometric backgrounds were discussed before in [27, 28], and the purpose of this work is to add the derivation of the world-sheet commutation relations of the open-string coordinates and to explore the effects on non-associativity.

It was already observed [7,8] that for non-constant B -field configurations the non-commutative open-string algebra no longer admits a Poisson structure in general. Instead, the non-commutative algebra has a non-zero Jacobiator and is non-associative. The non-associative open-string structure that we will investigate in this work will not appear in the presence of the H -field background, but instead for D3-branes in the T-dual R -flux background. We therefore expect that the gauge theory on the D3-branes will be a non-associative gauge theory, which possesses an L_∞ structure along the lines discussed in [29].

Concretely, our starting point are D0-branes on a background with linear B -field and therefore constant H -field. Here all three open-string coordinates are fully commutative, meaning the open-string coordinates, i.e. the D0-brane positions, can be unambiguously measured on a torus with H -flux. After two T-dualities one obtains D2-branes on a non-commutative Q -flux background, where the non-commutativity parameter is just linear in the third coordinate, after using the appropriate open-string variables provided by the Seiberg-Witten map. This is precisely the situation which was already discussed in the work of [30–32] or earlier also in [33]. After a third T-duality we obtain an R -flux background, which is now fully wrapped by D3-branes. For this background, we uncover open string non-associativity by deriving a non-vanishing three-bracket for the open-string coordinates in the non-geometric R -flux background. Now the open string coordinates cannot be simultaneously measured anymore. In other words, there is a minimal volume on the D3-brane [34], which also forbids the existence of probe point particles. This is consistent with the Freed-Witten anomaly [35], which states that D3-branes on backgrounds with H -flux and hence, by T-duality, D0-branes on the non-geometric R -flux backgrounds are not possible. Let us mention that one can have lower-dimensional branes filling part of the three-dimensional space space with H -flux, still being allowed by the Freed-Witten anomaly, like D2-branes on S^3 . These give rise to a non-commutative but still associative behavior of the D2-brane gauge theory with non-constant B -field. Another example considered in [29] are D6-branes on an $SU(3)$ group manifold with H -flux. Here one obtains a gauge theory on a non-commutative and also non-associative space without Poisson structure.

As we will show, open-string coordinates and their duals, unlike their closed strings counterparts, obey canonical-like commutation relations:

$$[X, \tilde{X}]_{\text{open}} \simeq i. \tag{1.6}$$

With this crucial ingredient, we will show that closed- and open-string non-associativity on non-geometric background geometries are governed by similar algebraic structures. However, there will also be subtle and important differences between open and closed strings, which we will mention in this paper.

We finally mention that D-branes on non-geometric backgrounds together with their corresponding non-commutative gauge theories have also been studied in [36]. We briefly comment on the relation between [36] and our work in the conclusions.

2 Open string non-commutativity

2.1 B-fields and Seiberg-Witten map

In this section, we give a short repetition of the so-called Seiberg-Witten map, which enables us to go from a description of an open string with a B -field to a description without a B -field but with a non-commutative spacetime. The case of a constant B -field was first studied in [5] by Seiberg and Witten, and later generalized to cases of non-constant B -field in [7, 8]. We are going to repeat some of their arguments in this section and start with an open string with a constant B -field. The worldsheet action is

$$S = \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha'} \int_{\Sigma} d^2\sigma g_{ij} \partial_a X^i \partial^a X^j - \frac{i}{4\pi\alpha'} \int_{\partial\Sigma} d\sigma B_{ij} X^i \partial_t X^j, \quad (2.1)$$

where Σ is the string worldsheet with Euclidean signature, $\partial\Sigma$ denotes the corresponding boundary and $d^2\sigma$ and $d\sigma$ denote the top-form on Σ and $\partial\Sigma$, respectively. The boundary condition in the X^i -direction on the p -branes then become

$$g_{ij} \partial_n X^j + B_{ij} \partial_t X^j \Big|_{\partial\Sigma} = 0, \quad (2.2)$$

where ∂_n is the normal derivative to $\partial\Sigma$. This condition can be conformally mapped to the upper half-plane with coordinates z and \bar{z} . Now the boundary conditions become

$$g_{ij} (\partial - \bar{\partial}) X^j + B_{ij} (\partial + \bar{\partial}) X^j \Big|_{\partial\Sigma} = 0, \quad (2.3)$$

where $\partial = \partial/\partial z$ and $\bar{\partial} = \partial/\partial \bar{z}$ and $\partial\Sigma$ is mapped to the real line. The propagator with these boundary conditions is [37, 1, 38]

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X^i(z) X^j(z') \rangle = & -\alpha' \left(g^{ij} \log |z - z'| - g^{ij} \log |z - \bar{z}'| \right. \\ & \left. + G^{ij} \log |z - \bar{z}'|^2 + \theta^{ij} \log \frac{z - \bar{z}'}{\bar{z} - z'} + D^{ij} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{ij} &= \left[g - B g^{-1} B \right]_{ij}, \\
G^{ij} &= \left[(g + B)^{-1} \right]_S^{ij} = + \left[(g + B)^{-1} g (g - B)^{-1} \right]^{ij}, \\
\theta^{ij} &= \left[(g + B)^{-1} \right]_A^{ij} = - \left[(g + B)^{-1} B (g - B)^{-1} \right]^{ij}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

Here, $(\)_A$ and $(\)_S$ denote the antisymmetric and the symmetric part of the matrix. The constants D^{ij} in (2.4) don't play an essential role for the subsequent analysis because they don't depend on z or z' .

For the purpose of this review, we are only interested in the behaviour of the endpoints of the open string, which we will therefore focus on. At the endpoints of the string we have $z = \tau$ and $z' = \tau'$. As reviewed in detail in appendix B.1, the two-point function (2.4) then becomes

$$\langle X^i(\tau) X^j(\tau') \rangle = -\alpha' G^{ij} \log(\tau - \tau')^2 + i\alpha' \pi \theta^{ij} \epsilon(\tau - \tau'). \tag{2.6}$$

The object G^{ij} plays the role of the effective metric for the open string. Using (2.6), we can now directly compute the commutator for the endpoints:

$$\left[X^i(\tau), X^j(\tau) \right] = T \left(X^i(\tau) X^j(\tau^-) - X^i(\tau) X^j(\tau^+) \right) = 2\pi\alpha' i \theta^{ij}. \tag{2.7}$$

This result can be summarised by mapping the description with a metric, g and B -field to a different metric, G , and non-commutativity parameter, θ , without a B -field, as in

$$G + \theta = (g + B)^{-1}. \tag{2.8}$$

Here we reviewed the case of flat space and with constant B -field. [7, 8] showed that this result can be generalized to non-constant B -field and curved background and that the mapping in the above equation (2.8) is also valid for non-constant backgrounds. It is also important to notice, that the associated non-commutative star-product

$$f(X) * g(X) = f g + \pi\alpha' i \theta^{ij} \partial_i f \partial_j g + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2), \tag{2.9}$$

being associative for constant θ , does not need to have a Poisson structure. Therefore, we can simply use the formulae (2.5) to compute the open-string parameters. Because we just have a Kontsevich type of product, it is possible that we end up with non-zero Jacobiator as shown in [7, 8].

2.2 Commutators for T-dual open-string coordinates

In this section, we compute the non-commutative relations for the mutually T-dual open-string coordinates. Later, we are going to need these commutators for the non-associativity of the open string. So let us start to compute the commutator for the open-string coordinate $X(z, \bar{z})$ and the dual open-string coordinate $\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z})$. The free open-string field $X(z, \bar{z}) \equiv X_{\text{NN}}(z, \bar{z})$ with Neumann-Neumann boundary conditions possesses the following mode expansion

$$X(z, \bar{z}) = q - i\alpha' p \log |z|^2 + i\sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \alpha_n (z^{-n} + \bar{z}^{-n}), \quad (2.10)$$

where q and p are the center-of-mass position and momentum and where we suppressed the space-time index. For the dual coordinate $\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z}) \equiv X_{\text{DD}}(z, \bar{z})$ with Dirichlet-Dirichlet boundary conditions we have

$$\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z}) = q_0 + \frac{1}{2\pi i} (q_1 - q_0) \log \left(\frac{z}{\bar{z}} \right) + i\sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \alpha_n (z^{-n} - \bar{z}^{-n}), \quad (2.11)$$

with q_0 and q_1 denoting the start- and end-point of the open string. The two-point function between $X(z, \bar{z})$ and $\tilde{X}(w, \bar{w})$ can be deduced from the mode expansions above as

$$\langle X(z, \bar{z}) \tilde{X}(w, \bar{w}) \rangle = -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \left(\log \left(\frac{z-w}{\bar{z}-\bar{w}} \right) + \log \left(\frac{\bar{z}-\bar{w}}{z-w} \right) \right). \quad (2.12)$$

Comparing this correlation function with the two-point function in (2.4) we can immediately compute the equal time commutator between X and \tilde{X} at the end points of the open string:

$$[X(\tau), \tilde{X}(\tau)] = \pi\alpha' i. \quad (2.13)$$

Unlike for closed strings, the commutator between the open-string coordinate and its dual is non-zero, and in this sense they are indeed canonically conjugate to each other. In the appendices we will compute the equal time commutator among the open string coordinate $X(z, \bar{z})$ and the dual coordinate $\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z})$ in an alternative way as was done before for the closed string [19]. In addition the analogous computation for closed strings is presented in the appendix.

3 Open strings on a three-torus with (non)-geometric fluxes

In this section we illustrate the non-associative behaviour of open-string coordinates in a non-geometric flux background. We apply a chain of T-duality transformations to a three-torus with H -flux, which leads to backgrounds with geometric F -flux, non-geometric Q -flux and non-geometric R -flux [39–42]

$$H_{ijk} \xrightarrow{T_k} F_{ij}{}^k \xrightarrow{T_j} Q_i{}^{jk} \xrightarrow{T_i} R^{ijk}. \quad (3.1)$$

Here T_i denotes a T-duality transformation along the direction X^i of the \mathbb{T}^3 and the indices take values $i, j, k = 1, 2, 3$. The open-string sector is characterized by a choice of D-branes, and we start from a point-like D0-brane on the H -flux background. Performing a T-duality transformation perpendicular to a Dp -brane results in a $D(p + 1)$ -brane, and thus the R -flux background in (3.1) contains a \mathbb{T}^3 -filling D3-brane.

3.1 \mathbb{T}^3 with H-flux and D0-branes

We consider a three-torus \mathbb{T}^3 with non-vanishing H -flux. The flux is quantized and we denote its non-trivial component by $H_{123} = H = N \in \frac{1}{\ell_s} \mathbb{Z}$ where $\ell_s = 2\pi\sqrt{\alpha'}$ denotes the string length. The metric and Kalb-Ramond B -field for this background can be specified by

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= r_1^2 (dX^1)^2 + r_2^2 (dX^2)^2 + r_3^2 (dX^3)^2, \\ B_{12} &= H X^3, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

and we place a single point-like D0-brane into this background. The corresponding open strings therefore have Dirichlet boundary conditions along the directions of the three-torus. One can then show that the open-string coordinates with Dirichlet-Dirichlet (DD) boundary conditions commute, that is

$$[\tilde{X}_i, \tilde{X}_j] \equiv [X_{i\text{DD}}, X_{j\text{DD}}] = 0, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3. \quad (3.3)$$

Let us also mention that one can introduce also D1- and D2-branes into this space (see for instance [43]), while D3-branes are excluded due to the Freed-Witten anomaly cancellation condition [35]. In the case of D2-branes, the resulting gauge theory on the brane will in general be non-commutative.

3.2 Twisted torus with D1-branes

We now perform a T-duality transformation of the background (3.2) along the X^1 -direction. Using for instance the standard Buscher rules, we obtain a twisted torus with vanishing H -flux specified by

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{r_1^2} (dX^1 - F X^3 dX^2)^2 + r_2^2 (dX^2)^2 + r_3^2 (dX^3)^2, \quad (3.4)$$

$$B_{ij} = 0,$$

where $F = N$ is called the geometric flux. Due to the T-duality transformation, the boundary condition of the open string along the X^1 -direction changes from Dirichlet-Dirichlet to Neumann-Neumann (NN). We therefore obtain a D1-brane with an angle with respect to one side of the torus, where this angle is determined by the geometric flux parameter F . (For a review of this mechanism see for instance [9].) The open-string coordinates are commutative in all three directions of the twisted torus

$$[X^1, \tilde{X}_i] \equiv [X_{\text{NN}}^1, X_{i\text{DD}}] = 0, \quad i = 2, 3. \quad (3.5)$$

$$[\tilde{X}_2, \tilde{X}_3] \equiv [X_{2\text{DD}}, X_{3\text{DD}}] = 0,$$

3.3 Q-flux background with D2-branes

As a next step, we perform a T-duality transformation along the X^2 -direction of the twisted-torus background (3.4). The resulting configuration is a so-called T-fold [41, 44–46], for which the metric and non-trivial Kalb-Ramond B -field component take the following form

$$ds^2 = \frac{r_2^2 (dX^1)^2 + r_1^2 (dX^2)^2}{r_1^2 r_2^2 + (Q X^3)^2} + r_3^2 (dX^3)^2, \quad (3.6)$$

$$B_{12} = \frac{Q X^3}{r_1^2 r_2^2 + (Q X^3)^2}.$$

The parameter $Q = N$ is called the non-geometric Q -flux. Note that under $X^3 \rightarrow X^3 + \ell_s$ this metric and B -field are not globally-defined using diffeomorphisms and gauge transformations, but are consistent as string-theory backgrounds when using T-duality transformations as transition functions. Furthermore, under T-duality the boundary conditions along the X^2 -direction change from DD to NN, and we have a a D2-brane along the directions X^1 and X^2 .

As we have reviewed above, for a D2-brane in a non-trivial B -field background we expect the corresponding endpoints of open strings to be non-commutative. This can be seen by applying the Seiberg-Witten map [5] to the above configuration. More concretely, the metric and bi-vector in the open-string frame (2.4) for the T-fold (3.6) are obtained using (2.8) as

$$\begin{aligned} d\hat{s}^2 &= r_1^2 (dX^1)^2 + r_2^2 (dX^2)^2 + \frac{1}{r_3^2} (dX^3)^2, \\ \theta^{12} &= -QX^3, \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

where θ^{12} is equal to the bi-vector β^{ij} known from generalized [47,48] and double field theory [49–52]. This bi-vector gives rise to the Q -flux as [53–58]

$$Q_k{}^{ij} = \partial_k \beta^{ij}. \quad (3.8)$$

Now, as already discussed in [30], a non-zero θ^{ij} leads to a non-commutative behaviour of the open-string coordinates

$$[X^1, X^2] \equiv [X_{\text{NN}}^1, X_{\text{NN}}^2] = 2\pi\alpha' i \theta^{12} = -2\pi\alpha' i Q X^3, \quad (3.9)$$

in particular, the Q -flux controls this commutator. However note that whereas the corresponding expression in the closed-string case was determined by the winding number \tilde{p}^3 (cf. equation(1.2)), now the coordinate X^3 appears on the r.h.s. of the commutator. We furthermore observe that the coordinate X^3 in (3.9) is the closed-string coordinate of the background space.

We finally mention that the result (3.9) can also be obtained through a direct computation as in [59]. Indeed, using the mode expansion of open-string coordinates with NN boundary conditions the commutator can be evaluated explicitly. Let us then recall from [59] the equal-time commutator of two open-string coordinates with NN boundary conditions as

$$[X_{\text{NN}}^i(\tau, \sigma), X_{\text{NN}}^j(\tau, \sigma')] = 2\pi\alpha' i \Omega(\sigma, \sigma') \left[(g - Bg^{-1}B)^{-1} Bg^{-1} \right]^{ij}, \quad (3.10)$$

where $\Omega(\sigma, \sigma')$ is $+1$ for $\sigma = \sigma' = 0$, -1 for $\sigma = \sigma' = \pi$ and zero for $\sigma \neq \sigma'$. Using then the explicit expressions (3.6) for the metric and B -field of the T-fold, we obtain (3.9) at the endpoints of the open string.

3.4 R-flux background with D3-branes

As last step, we perform a T-duality transformation along the X^3 -direction on the Q -flux background (3.6). Since X^3 is not a direction of isometry, the Buscher

rules cannot be applied and the duality transformation can only be done formally. On general grounds, and in agreement with the picture (3.1), we expect that the Q -flux is transformed into an R -flux. Denoting by \tilde{X}_3 the coordinate dual to the closed-string coordinate X^3 , the T-dual bi-vector is expected to be of the form

$$\theta^{12} = \beta^{12} = -R\tilde{X}_3, \quad (3.11)$$

with $R = N$, and the resulting R -flux is computed via the equation [53–58]

$$R^{ijk} = \tilde{\delta}^k \beta^{ij}. \quad (3.12)$$

Furthermore, the D2-brane on the Q -flux background is mapped to a D3-brane on the R -flux background. Consequently, performing the T-duality transformation $X^3 \leftrightarrow \tilde{X}_3$ in eq. (3.9), the open-string commutation relations between the two coordinates X^1 and X^2 in the R -flux frame are given as

$$[X^1, X^2] \equiv [X_{\text{NN}}^1, X_{\text{NN}}^2] = -2\pi\alpha' i R \tilde{X}_3, \quad (3.13)$$

with \tilde{X}_3 the dual closed-string coordinate of the background space.

We now want to use the result shown in (3.13) to evaluate a three-bracket for the R -flux background. More concretely, similar to (1.4) we define a three-bracket as

$$[X^1, X^2, X^3] \equiv [X_{\text{NN}}^1, X_{\text{NN}}^2, X_{\text{NN}}^3] = [[X_{\text{NN}}^1, X_{\text{NN}}^2], X_{\text{NN}}^3] + \text{cyclic}. \quad (3.14)$$

Next, we compute the commutator between an open-string coordinate and a dual closed-string coordinate. Note that this is the same as the commutator between an open-string coordinate and its dual as computed in (A.16), (B.11), and (B.14), that is

$$[X_{\text{NN}}^3, \tilde{X}_3] = [X_{\text{NN}}^3, X_{3\text{DD}}] = \pi\alpha' i, \quad (3.15)$$

and we observe that for open strings (however not for closed strings) X_{NN}^i and $X_{i\text{DD}}$ possess canonical-like commutation relations. Then we find for the open-string associator (3.14)

$$[X_{\text{NN}}^1, X_{\text{NN}}^2, X_{\text{NN}}^3] = -2\pi\alpha' i R [\tilde{X}_3, X_{\text{NN}}^3] = -2\pi^2\alpha'^2 R. \quad (3.16)$$

Thus, we derive in this case a non-associative behaviour of the open-string position coordinates. All three fields X^1 , X^2 and X^3 in the three-bracket eq. (3.16) correspond to open-string coordinates with end points along the D3-branes, i.e. to open-string coordinates with Neumann-Neumann boundary conditions. The effective open-string gauge theory on the D3-branes will be a non-associative gauge theory, which possibly possesses an L_∞ structure along the lines discussed in [60, 29].

4 Summary

Let us now summarize the results of the previous section for open-string commutators in Q - and R -flux backgrounds, and compare these to the closed-string case. Denoting by \tilde{X}_i again the coordinates dual to the usual closed-string coordinates X^i , and by p_i and \tilde{p}^i the momentum and dual winding numbers for the closed string, we have the following structure:

	closed string	open string	
Q-flux	$[X^i, X^j] = i Q_k^{ij} \tilde{p}^k$	$[\mathcal{X}^i, \mathcal{X}^j] = i Q_k^{ij} X^k$	
	$[X^i, X^j] = i R^{ijk} p_k$	$[\mathcal{X}^i, \mathcal{X}^j] = i R^{ijk} \tilde{X}_k$	(4.1)
R-flux	$[X^i, p_j] = i \delta^i_j$	$[\mathcal{X}^i, \tilde{\mathcal{X}}_j] = i \delta^i_j$	
	$[X^i, X^j, X^k] = R^{ijk}$	$[\mathcal{X}^i, \mathcal{X}^j, \mathcal{X}^k] = R^{ijk}$	

where we omitted all numerical factors. For open strings in a Q -flux background the commutator between the coordinates defines a Lie-algebra-valued non-commutative algebra, since the non-commutativity is linear in the coordinates with Lie-algebra valued structure constants Q_k^{ij} . The open string non-commutative gauge theory on the D2-branes possesses an underlying $*$ -product, which is now coordinate dependent:

$$f(X) * g(X) = f g + \frac{i}{2} Q_k^{ij} X^k \partial_i f \partial_j g + \mathcal{O}(Q^2). \quad (4.2)$$

For open strings in an R -flux background it is natural to expect that the gauge theory on the D3-branes will be a non-associative gauge theory. Now the open-string $*$ -product for the R -flux case takes the form

$$f(X) * g(X) = f g + \frac{i}{2} R^{ijk} \tilde{X}_k \partial_i f \partial_j g + \mathcal{O}(R^2), \quad (4.3)$$

and one also obtains a related non-associative Δ -product of the following form [12, 24, 15]:

$$f(X) \Delta g(X) \Delta h(X) = f g h + \frac{1}{6} R^{ijk} \partial_i f \partial_j g \partial_k h + \mathcal{O}(R^2). \quad (4.4)$$

The properties of the associated non-associative gauge theory certainly deserve further investigations.

Concerning the non-associativity of the D3-branes on an R -flux background, the authors of [36] come to a conclusion different from ours. Specifically, in [36] it is argued that the $*$ -product defined in (4.3) is associative, whereas in our case this product leads to a non-associative structure due to the non-vanishing commutator between X and \tilde{X} shown in (3.15).

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A Commutators between string coordinates and dual string coordinates

A.1 Closed string

Let us start with a review regarding the commutation relations for the closed string (see [19]). (For this appendix we set $\alpha' = 1$.) Time ordering becomes radial ordering in the complex z -plane, and hence the equal time commutator between the closed string coordinate $X(\tau, \sigma)$ and the dual closed string coordinate $\tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma)$ is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma), X(\tau, \sigma')] &= [\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z}), X(w, \bar{w})]_{|z|=|w|} = \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z})X(w, \bar{w}) \Big|_{|z|=|w|+\delta} - X(w, \bar{w})\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z}) \Big|_{|z|=|w|-\delta} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where we suppressed the space-time index. The two point function between X and \tilde{X} is

$$\langle X(z, \bar{z})\tilde{X}(w, \bar{w}) \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{z-w}{\bar{z}-\bar{w}}, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

as it can be computed directly from the mode expansion of the left and the right movers. So we obtain for the commutator

$$\begin{aligned} &[\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z}), X(w, \bar{w})]_{|z|=|w|} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\log \frac{z-w}{\bar{z}-\bar{w}} \Big|_{|z|=|w|+\delta} - \log \frac{z-w}{\bar{z}-\bar{w}} \Big|_{|z|=|w|-\delta} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Choosing $\tau = \pm\delta$, $\tau' = 0$ implies $z = e^{\pm\delta-i\sigma}$, $w = e^{-i\sigma'}$, and with $\varphi = \sigma - \sigma'$ the above expression becomes

$$[\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z}), X(w, \bar{w})]_{|z|=|w|} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\log \frac{e^\delta e^{-i\varphi} - 1}{e^\delta e^{i\varphi} - 1} - \log \frac{e^{-\delta} e^{-i\varphi} - 1}{e^{-\delta} e^{i\varphi} - 1} \right]. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

As described in [19], the commutator between coordinate and dual coordinate can then be evaluated as:

$$[\tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma), X(\tau, \sigma')] = [\tilde{X}(z, \bar{z}), X(w, \bar{w})]_{|z|=|w|} = \pi i \epsilon(\varphi) = \pi i \epsilon(\sigma - \sigma'), \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where $\epsilon(\sigma - \sigma')$ denotes the step function. We can set $\sigma = \sigma'$ and the commutator is vanishing:

$$[\tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma), X(\tau, \sigma)] = \pi i \epsilon(\varphi) = \pi i \epsilon(0) = 0. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Actually, a more precise procedure to get the space time interpretation of this commutator is to consider the integrated version of the relevant two-dimensional operators. Let us back up and demonstrate this quickly first for the canonical commutator between coordinate and momentum operator. Here we have

$$[X(\tau, \sigma), P(\tau, \sigma')] = [X(\tau, \sigma), \partial_\tau X(\tau, \sigma')] = 2\pi i \delta(\varphi) = 2\pi i \delta(\sigma - \sigma'). \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Next we consider the equal time commutator of the operators integrated over the string:

$$\begin{aligned} [X(\tau), P(\tau)] &= \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma X(\tau, \sigma), \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma' P(\tau, \sigma') \right] \\ &= \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma' \delta(\sigma - \sigma') \\ &= i. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

After this first exercise let us return to equal-time commutator between the closed-string coordinate and its dual, where we now also integrate over the string:

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{X}(\tau), X(\tau)] &= \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma \tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma), \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma' X(\tau, \sigma') \right] \\ &= \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma' \epsilon(\sigma - \sigma') \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

So we see that this precise method gives the same result as the short version in (A.6). In conclusion, we see that for closed strings the equal-time commutator between the string coordinate and the associated dual string coordinate is zero. Note that we derive a conclusion, which is different from other work in the literature [25, 26] concerning the intrinsic non-commutativity of closed strings. Specifically, the actual difference comes between the calculation of [25, 26] and our calculation is the different treatment of the zero modes.

A.2 Open string

From the open-string correlation function (2.6) we now obtain the following commutator:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{X}(\tau, \sigma), \tilde{\mathcal{X}}(\tau, \sigma')] &= [\mathcal{X}(z, \bar{z}), \tilde{\mathcal{X}}(w, \bar{w})]_{|z|=|w|} \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0_+} \left[\mathcal{X}(z, \bar{z}) \tilde{\mathcal{X}}(w, \bar{w}) \Big|_{|z|=|w|+\delta} - \tilde{\mathcal{X}}(w, \bar{w}) \mathcal{X}(z, \bar{z}) \Big|_{|z|=|w|-\delta} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.10})$$

This expression becomes

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{X}(z, \bar{z}), \tilde{\mathcal{X}}(w, \bar{w})]_{|z|=|w|} &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0_+} \left[\left(\log \frac{z-w}{\bar{z}-\bar{w}} + \log \frac{\bar{z}-w}{z-\bar{w}} \right) \Big|_{|z|=|w|+\delta} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\log \frac{z-w}{\bar{z}-\bar{w}} + \log \frac{\bar{z}-w}{z-\bar{w}} \right) \Big|_{|z|=|w|-\delta} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.11})$$

Again using coordinates $z = e^{\pm\delta-i\sigma}$, $w = e^{-i\sigma'}$ and $\varphi = \sigma - \sigma'$, equation (A.11) becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{X}(z, \bar{z}), \tilde{\mathcal{X}}(w, \bar{w})]_{|z|=|w|} &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0_+} \left[\log \frac{e^{\delta-i\sigma} - e^{-i\sigma'}}{e^{\delta+i\sigma} - e^{i\sigma'}} + \log \frac{e^{\delta+i\sigma} - e^{-i\sigma'}}{e^{\delta-i\sigma} - e^{i\sigma'}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \log \frac{e^{-\delta-i\sigma} - e^{-i\sigma'}}{e^{-\delta+i\sigma} - e^{i\sigma'}} - \log \frac{e^{-\delta+i\sigma} - e^{-i\sigma'}}{e^{-\delta-i\sigma} - e^{i\sigma'}} \right] \quad (\text{A.12}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0_+} \left[\log \frac{e^{\delta-i\varphi} - 1}{e^{\delta+i\varphi} - 1} + \log \frac{e^{\delta+i\varphi+2i\sigma'} - 1}{e^{\delta-i\varphi-2i\sigma'} - 1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \log \frac{e^{-\delta-i\varphi} - 1}{e^{-\delta+i\varphi} - 1} - \log \frac{e^{-\delta+i\varphi+2i\sigma'} - 1}{e^{-\delta-i\varphi-2i\sigma'} - 1} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Let us compare the open-string commutator in eq.(A.12) with the closed-string commutator in eq.(A.4). We see that the open-string commutator has two additional terms, which lead to the following extra term in the final result

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma), X(\tau, \sigma')] &= \pi i \left[\epsilon(\varphi) + \epsilon(\varphi + 2\sigma') \right] \\ &= \pi i \left[\epsilon(\sigma - \sigma') + \epsilon(\sigma + \sigma') \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.13})$$

Setting $\sigma = \sigma'$ we obtain:

$$[\tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma), X(\tau, \sigma)] = \pi i \epsilon(2\sigma), \quad (\text{A.14})$$

which is non-zero for $\sigma > 0$. Actually, we can integrate this over the open string and the integrated result is

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\sigma [\tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma), X(\tau, \sigma)] = i \int_0^\pi d\sigma \epsilon(2\sigma) = \pi i. \quad (\text{A.15})$$

Again let us look at the equal time commutator of the operators integrated over the open string:

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{X}(\tau), X(\tau)] &= \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\sigma \tilde{X}(\tau, \sigma), \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\sigma' X(\tau, \sigma') \right] \\ &= \frac{i}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\sigma \int_0^\pi d\sigma' (\epsilon(\sigma - \sigma') + \epsilon(\sigma + \sigma')) \\ &= \pi i. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

This result agrees with the previous equation, where we have applied a shortcut procedure. In the next appendix we complement these open string CFT computations by some slightly different but equivalent methods to derive the commutation relations.

B Open-string computations

In this appendix we summarize some technical details of the computation of two-point functions and commutators for Neumann-Neumann (NN) and Dirichlet-Dirichlet (DD) open strings.

B.1 Two-point function I

We start by reviewing the computation of Seiberg and Witten [5] for the two-point function of two NN open-string coordinates on the boundary. The open-string coordinates $X_{\text{NN}}^i(z, \bar{z})$ are functions on the upper half-plane parametrized by $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\text{Im}z \geq 0$, and the boundary of the open-string world-sheet is given by $\text{Im}z = 0$. Their starting point is the open-string two-point function [37, 1, 38]

$$\begin{aligned} \langle X_{\text{NN}}^i(z, \bar{z}) X_{\text{NN}}^j(z', \bar{z}') \rangle &= -\alpha' \left[g^{ij} \log |z - z'| - g^{ij} \log |z - \bar{z}'| \right. \\ &\quad \left. + G^{ij} \log |z - \bar{z}'|^2 + \theta^{ij} \log \frac{z - \bar{z}'}{\bar{z} - z'} + D^{ij} \right] \\ &= -\alpha' \left[\frac{1}{2} g^{ij} \log \frac{1 + y^2}{1 + x^2} + G^{ij} \log (1 + x^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + G^{ij} \log (\tau - \tau')^2 + \theta^{ij} \log \frac{1 + ix}{1 - ix} + D^{ij} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where the matrices g^{ij} , G^{ij} , θ^{ij} and D^{ij} were introduced in (2.5). Note in particular that D^{ij} does not depend on z or z' . We also introduced complex coordinates $z = \tau + i\sigma$ and $z' = \tau' + i\sigma'$ on the world-sheet, and defined the combinations

$$x = \frac{\sigma + \sigma'}{\tau - \tau'}, \quad y = \frac{\sigma - \sigma'}{\tau - \tau'}. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

We are now interested in the short-distance behaviour of the two-point function (B.1) evaluated at the boundary $\sigma = \sigma' = 0$. There is an ambiguity in taking this limit, and here we follow [5] as

$$\begin{array}{ll} \sigma = \sigma' \rightarrow 0 & \text{such that} \quad |x| = \text{fixed} \gg 1, \\ \tau - \tau' \rightarrow 0 & y = 0. \end{array} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

The constant x -dependent terms in (B.1) proportional to g^{ij} and G^{ij} are cancelled by a convenient choice of D^{ij} , while the θ^{ij} -term for large x gives a step function depending on the sign of x . In particular, with

$$\epsilon(\tau - \tau') = \begin{cases} +1 & \tau > \tau' \\ -1 & \tau < \tau' \end{cases} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

the two-point function (B.1) evaluated on the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ of the world-sheet becomes

$$\langle X_{\text{NN}}^i(z, \bar{z}) X_{\text{NN}}^j(z', \bar{z}') \rangle_{\partial\Sigma} = -\alpha' G^{ij} \log (\tau - \tau')^2 + i\alpha' \pi \theta^{ij} \epsilon(\tau - \tau'). \quad (\text{B.5})$$

Given the two-point function on the boundary (B.5), for a free theory also the equal-time commutator of two open-string coordinates on the boundary can be determined. In particular, one has [5]

$$\begin{aligned} \left[X_{\text{NN}}^i(\tau), X_{\text{NN}}^j(\tau) \right] &= T \left(X_{\text{NN}}^i(\tau) X_{\text{NN}}^j(\tau^-) - X_{\text{NN}}^i(\tau) X_{\text{NN}}^j(\tau^+) \right) \\ &= 2\pi\alpha' i \theta^{ij}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.6})$$

where $T(\dots)$ denotes time ordering. Alternatively, one can perform a mode expansion of the fields $X_{\text{NN}}^i(z)$ and determine the commutator explicitly, which leads to the same result [59].

B.2 Two-point function II

We are going to perform a similar computation for the two-point function of open-string coordinates with NN and DD boundary conditions. We start by recalling the mode expansions of a single open-string coordinate as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NN} \quad X_{\text{NN}}(z, \bar{z}) &= q - i\alpha' p \log |z|^2 + i\sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \alpha_n (z^{-n} + \bar{z}^{-n}), \\ \text{DD} \quad X_{\text{DD}}(z, \bar{z}) &= q_0 + \frac{q_1 - q_0}{2\pi i} \log \frac{z}{\bar{z}} + i\sqrt{\frac{\alpha'}{2}} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \alpha_n (z^{-n} - \bar{z}^{-n}), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.7})$$

where q and p are the center-of-mass position and momentum for the NN string, and q_0 and q_1 denote the position of the string-endpoints of the DD string. Using the algebra $[\alpha_m, \alpha_n] = m\delta_{m+n}$, the two-point function can now be determined as

$$\langle X_{\text{NN}}(z, \bar{z}) X_{\text{DD}}(z', \bar{z}') \rangle = -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \left(\log \frac{z - z'}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}'} + \log \frac{\bar{z} - z}{z - \bar{z}'} \right). \quad (\text{B.8})$$

Next, we evaluate this two-point function on the boundary $\partial\Sigma$ given by $\text{Im}z = 0$. Using the same conventions as in the previous section, we obtain

$$\langle X_{\text{NN}}(z, \bar{z}) X_{\text{DD}}(z', \bar{z}') \rangle_{\partial\Sigma} = -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \left(\log \frac{1 + iy}{1 - iy} + \log \frac{1 - ix}{1 + ix} \right), \quad (\text{B.9})$$

and in the limit (B.3) we find for the two-point function (B.8) evaluated on the boundary

$$\langle X_{\text{NN}}(\tau) X_{\text{DD}}(\tau') \rangle_{\partial\Sigma} = \frac{\pi\alpha' i}{2} \epsilon(\tau - \tau'). \quad (\text{B.10})$$

Finally, using the two-point function, for a free theory we can compute the equal-time commutator as [5]

$$[X_{\text{NN}}(\tau), X_{\text{DD}}(\tau)] = T (X_{\text{NN}}(\tau)X_{\text{DD}}(\tau^-) - X_{\text{NN}}(\tau)X_{\text{DD}}(\tau^+)) = \pi\alpha' i. \quad (\text{B.11})$$

Therefore, the coordinates X_{NN} and X_{DD} do not commute in the case for free fields. We determined this commutator explicitly using the mode expansion in the next section.

B.3 Commutator

We now compute the commutator (B.11) directly using the mode expansions of the open strings with NN and DD boundary conditions shown in (B.7). Suppression the space-time index and using complex coordinates $z = \tau + i\sigma$ on the upper half-plane, the commutator reads

$$\begin{aligned} [X_{\text{NN}}(\tau, \sigma), X_{\text{DD}}(\tau', \sigma')] &= \frac{\alpha'}{2} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} (z^{-n} + \bar{z}^{-n}) (z'^n - \bar{z}'^n) \\ &= \frac{\alpha'}{2} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau(1+iy)}{\tau+i\sigma}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau(1+ix)}{\tau+i\sigma}\right)^n \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau(1-ix)}{\tau-i\sigma}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau(1-iy)}{\tau-i\sigma}\right)^n \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.12})$$

where we used $\Delta\tau = \tau - \tau'$ and employed the definition of x and y shown in (B.2). We are interested of the commutator for the boundary points at $\sigma = \sigma' = 0$, and apply again the limit (B.3). We can therefore set $\sigma = \sigma' = \epsilon$ with $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, for which we find

$$\begin{aligned} [X_{\text{NN}}(\tau, \epsilon), X_{\text{DD}}(\tau', \epsilon)] &= \frac{\alpha'}{2} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau+i\epsilon}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau-i\epsilon}\right)^n \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau(1-ix)}{\tau-i\epsilon}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau(1+ix)}{\tau+i\epsilon}\right)^n \right] \\ &= \frac{\alpha'}{2} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau+i\epsilon}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau-i\epsilon}\right)^n \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha'}{2} \left[\log \frac{\Delta\tau(1+ix)}{\tau+i\epsilon} - \log \frac{\Delta\tau(1-ix)}{\tau-i\epsilon} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \log \frac{\Delta\tau(1-ix)}{\Delta\tau(1-ix)-\tau+i\epsilon} - \log \frac{\Delta\tau(1+ix)}{\Delta\tau(1+ix)-\tau-i\epsilon} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.13})$$

Taking the limit (B.3), the two terms in the sum of the last expression cancel each other. The contributions of the remaining four terms depend on the sign of τ and τ' : for $\tau, \tau' > 0$ the terms in the parenthesis give $+2\pi i$, and for $\tau, \tau' < 0$ the contribution is $-2\pi i$. We therefore have

$$[\mathcal{X}_{\text{NN}}(\tau, 0), \mathcal{X}_{\text{DD}}(\tau, 0)] = \begin{cases} +i\pi\alpha' & \text{if } \tau > 0, \\ -i\pi\alpha' & \text{if } \tau < 0. \end{cases} \quad (\text{B.14})$$

As a consistency check, let us also consider the situation with the end-points of two open strings on different boundaries. We therefore consider the limit

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma = \sigma' = \epsilon &\rightarrow 0, \\ \tau + \tau' = \delta &\rightarrow 0, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.15})$$

which when applied to (B.12) gives

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{X}_{\text{NN}}(\tau, \epsilon), \mathcal{X}_{\text{DD}}(-\tau + \delta, \epsilon)] = \frac{\alpha'}{2} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(-\frac{\tau - \delta - i\epsilon}{\tau + i\epsilon} \right)^n - \left(-\frac{\tau - \delta + i\epsilon}{\tau - i\epsilon} \right)^n \right. \\ \left. + \left(-\frac{\tau - \delta - i\epsilon}{\tau - i\epsilon} \right)^n - \left(-\frac{\tau - \delta + i\epsilon}{\tau + i\epsilon} \right)^n \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.16})$$

For $\epsilon, \delta \rightarrow 0$ while keeping τ fixed and non-vanishing, the terms cancel each other and we obtain the expected result

$$[\mathcal{X}_{\text{NN}}(\tau, 0), \mathcal{X}_{\text{DD}}(-\tau, 0)] = 0. \quad (\text{B.17})$$

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