

# Thermal Equilibrium States for QFTs on Moyal Minkowski Spacetime

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- »  $\mathcal{A}$ : observable algebra with action of Poincaré group  
 $\omega$ : translationally invariant state on  $\mathcal{A}$ , GNS rep  $\pi_\omega, U_\omega$

$$\pi_\omega(A) \mapsto \pi_\omega(A)_\theta = (2\pi)^{-4} \int dp dx e^{ipx} U_\omega(\theta p) \pi_\omega(A) U_\omega(\theta p)^{-1} U_\omega(x)$$

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- » For **Lorentz-covariant** theories, need full Lorentz orbit  
 $\Theta = \{\Lambda \theta_0 \Lambda^{-1} : \Lambda \in \mathcal{L}\}$  of  $\theta$ 's:

$$U_\omega(x, \Lambda) \pi_\omega(A)_\theta U_\omega(x, \Lambda)^{-1} = (U_\omega(x, \Lambda) \pi_\omega(A) U_\omega(x, \Lambda)^{-1})_{\Lambda \theta \Lambda^{-1}}$$

- » Observable algebra  $\mathcal{A}_\Theta$  generated by all  $\pi_\omega(A)_\theta, A \in \mathcal{A}, \theta \in \Theta$

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- › This localization makes it possible to do scattering theory
- › ... but relies essentially on the spectrum condition  $\text{sp} U_\omega \subset \overline{V}_+$   
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## Questions:

- › What are the thermal equilibrium states (KMS) of a field theory deformed in the vacuum representation, if any?  
Dynamics: time translation  $U_\omega(t)$ . Inverse temperature  $\beta > 0$  fixed.
- › Deformation procedures producing wedge-local field theories without using spectrum condition?
- › Thermal properties of QFTs on noncommutative spaces?

# KMS states for Rieffel-deformed algebras

- › Consider QFT in vacuum state  $\omega$  (notation  $A = \pi_\omega(A)$ ,  $U = U_\omega$ )
- ›  $\mathcal{A}_\Theta \supset \mathcal{A}_{\{\theta\}} := \{A_\theta : A \in \mathcal{A}\} \cong (\mathcal{A}, \times_\theta)$  with Rieffel product  $\times_\theta$   
[Rieffel 92]

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- › For any translationally invariant functional  $\varphi$ , there holds

$$\varphi(A \times_\theta B) = \varphi(AB)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(A^* \times_\theta A) = \varphi(A^*A) \geq 0 \text{ for states on } \mathcal{A}$$

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## Theorem

The translationally invariant KMS states at fixed temperature on  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{A}_{\{\theta\}}$  are in 1 : 1 correspondence via  $\omega_\beta^\theta(A_\theta) := \omega_\beta(A)$ .

Although such models at fixed  $\theta \in \Theta$  are quite popular, they are

- › not Lorentz covariant
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- » Study the situation in a concrete model: free massive scalar field in vacuum rep.

$$\mathcal{A} = \text{polynomials}(\phi(f)), \quad f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^4)$$

$$[\phi(f), \phi(g)] = \int dp dq \tilde{f}(-p) \tilde{g}(-q) \tilde{C}(p, q) \cdot 1$$

- › Formally:

$$\tilde{\phi}_\theta(p) \tilde{\phi}_{\theta'}(p') - e^{ip \cdot (\theta + \theta') p'} \tilde{\phi}_{\theta'}(p') \tilde{\phi}_\theta(p) = \tilde{C}(p, p') \mathbf{U}((\theta' - \theta)p)$$

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## Form of KMS functionals

The set of all KMS functionals  $\omega_\beta^\Theta$  on  $\mathcal{A}_\Theta$  is precisely the family of functionals given by the  $n$ -point distributions

$$\omega_\beta^\Theta(\tilde{\phi}_{\theta_1}(p_1) \cdots \tilde{\phi}_{\theta_{2n+1}}(p_{2n+1})) = 0,$$

$$\omega_\beta^\Theta(\tilde{\phi}_{\theta_1}(p_1) \cdots \tilde{\phi}_{\theta_{2n}}(p_{2n})) =$$

$$w\left(-\sum_{j=1}^{2n} \theta_j p_j\right) \prod_{1 \leq l < r \leq n} e^{ip_l \cdot \theta_l p_r} \sum_{(l,r) \in \mathcal{C}_{2n}} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\tilde{C}(p_{l_k}, p_{r_k})}{1 - e^{\beta p_{l_k}^0 + ip_{l_k} \cdot \sum_{b=1}^{2n} \theta_b p_b}}$$

with a largely undetermined function “ $w(x) = \omega_\beta^\Theta(U(x))$ ”

- › The  $\omega_\beta^\Theta$  are translationally and rotationally invariant, normalized:  $\omega_\beta^\Theta(1) = 1$ , real:  $\omega_\beta^\Theta(A^*) = \overline{\omega_\beta^\Theta(A)}$
- › Calculation done using “twisted” KMS functionals [Buchholz/Longo 99]

# Positivity questions

**Main Question:** For which  $w$  is  $\omega_\beta^\Theta$  a KMS state ( $\omega_\beta^\Theta(A^*A) \geq 0$ )?



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- › Hard to explicitly see positivity on  $\mathcal{A}_\Theta$ . Numerics?
- › If  $w$  continuous: Positivity of two-point function,

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## Positivity by continuity of deformation

Let  $A = \sum \phi(f_1) \cdots \phi(f_n) \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\omega_\beta(A^*A) > 0$  and  $\hat{A} = \sum \phi(f_1)_{\theta_1} \cdots \phi(f_n)_{\theta_n}$ . Then there exists  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that

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**Problem:**  $\varepsilon$  depends on  $A$ .

# Approximation by Gibbs states

Produce an explicit  $\omega$ -function by finite volume approximation

› Formulate deformed field theory in a box  $[0, L]^3$  with periodic boundary conditions

› KMS states = (normal) Gibbs states  $\omega_{\beta,L}(A) = \frac{\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H} A)}{\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H})}$

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- › thermodynamic limit:

$$w(x) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \omega_{\beta,L}(U_L(x)) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; x = 0 \\ 0 & ; x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_{\beta}^{\Theta}(\tilde{\phi}_{\theta_1}(p_1) \cdots \tilde{\phi}_{\theta_{2n}}(p_{2n})) = \prod_{1 \leq l < r \leq n} e^{ip_l \cdot \theta_l p_r} \sum_{(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{r}) \in \mathcal{C}_{2n}^{\theta}} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}(p_{l_k}, p_{r_k})}{1 - e^{\beta p_{l_k}^0}}$$
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$$\mathcal{C}_{2n}^{\Theta} = \{(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{r}) \in \mathcal{C}_{2n} : \theta_{l_k} = \theta_{r_k}\}$$

For distinct  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$ :

$$\omega_{\beta}^{\Theta}((\phi_{\theta_1}(f_1) \cdots \phi_{\theta_n}(f_n))^* (\phi_{\theta_1}(f_1) \cdots \phi_{\theta_n}(f_n))) = \prod_{k=1}^n \omega_{\beta}(\phi(f_k)^* \phi(f_k))$$

# Conclusion

- › Covariant QFTs on Moyal Minkowski space with observable algebra  $\mathcal{A}_\Theta = \bigvee_{\theta \in \Theta} \mathcal{A}_{\{\theta\}}$
- › KMS states on each  $\mathcal{A}_{\{\theta\}}$  are easy to get (positivity of Rieffel's deformation)
- › KMS functionals on full  $\mathcal{A}_\Theta$  can be computed.
- › Positivity?
- › Structure of set of KMS states on  $\mathcal{A}_\Theta$  needs further investigation