

Membrane scattering from Bagger-Lambert theory

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Membrane scattering from Bagger-Lambert theory

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ABSTRACT: In this note, we discuss membrane scattering from the three dimensional $N = 8$ superconformal theory with $SO(8)$ global symmetry constructed by Bagger-Lambert and Gustavsson. We discuss whether the one loop effective potential consistently reproduces the Newton potential of membranes moving in an eleven dimensional orbifold space.

KEYWORDS: D-branes, M-Theory

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1 Introduction

Through the understanding of D-branes and string duality (see, for example, the text book by Polchinski [1]), a more fundamental underlying theory called M-theory has been expected and each string theory is realized as various limits in M-theory. Although this M-theory is expected, we have only poor understanding. Its low energy effective theory is given by the eleven dimensional supergravity and it would be a theory of membrane compared from a string theory which is a theory of string. The strong string coupling limit of IIA string theory opens up the eleventh space and is described by M-theory. It is conjectured that M-theory in an infinite momentum frame is described by BFSS matrix model [2].

The quantization of a membrane worldvolume theory is very challenging and one of difficulty is the nonlocality associated with the deformation of membrane without changing its volume (see, for example, a review by Taylor [3]). In string theory, the open string and closed string duality appears in many situations and has provided many powerful techniques. One important idea behind BFSS matrix model is also based on the open-closed string duality and the worldvolume theory of multiple D0-brane, (which is governed by open string fluctuations) describes the target space dynamics, i.e. the gravity in the target space (which is governed by closed string fluctuations). Therefore another direction to approach to M-theory is studying the effective action for multiple Membrane.

Recently Bagger and Lambert (BL) constructed a new three dimensional N=8 superconformal theory using a three algebra [4] (see also [5] by Gustavsson). Since BL theory satisfies all the properties which multiple membrane should have, it is expected to describe multiple membranes. For BL theory with SO(4) gauge symmetry, the moduli space [6–8] is discussed and the theory is conjectured to describe a two membrane system in an orbifold

space [7, 8]. Soon after the work by Bagger-Lambert, Aharony, Bergman, Jafferis and Maldacena (ABJM) generalized their idea and constructed three dimensional N=6 superconformal theories which contain BL theory as a special case [9]. ABJM also show the membrane configuration in the eleven dimensional orbifold space time ($R^{1,2} \times (R^8/Z_k)$ and k is the level of Chern-Simons coupling) for their N=6 theory with $U(N) \times U(N)$ gauge symmetry. Since the matter fields are charged under U(1) in $U(N) = U(1) \times SU(N)$ and then U(1) is not decoupled from $SU(N)$ in ABJM theory, BL theory with $SO(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2)$ may not describe a multiple membrane system. However U(1) gauge coupling is IR free and the BL theory and ABJM theory with $U(2) \times U(2)$ gauge symmetry may be connected by a renormalization flow. The target space superalgebra is studied in BL theory with the central element which suggests the target space is an eleven dimensional space [10]. It is also discussed that BL theory with the Nambu-Poisson algebra turns out be an action of single M5-brane [11]. Therefore we may still expect that BL theory describes multiple membranes. If so, it worths studying a possibility that multiple membrane dynamics can describe a target space dynamics, as parallel to that the D-brane dynamics describes the target space dynamics.

One important consequence of open-closed string duality is probing the target space from D-brane scattering using D-brane effective theory, i.e. Super Yang-Mills theory (SYM) [12] where the one loop effective potential reproduces the Newton potential in the target space.¹ We then expect a similar correspondence in M-theory, and in this note we study the one loop effective potential around a relatively moving membrane background in BL theory and see if the potential is understood as the Newton potential in the target space. Since the target space is discussed to be an orbifold $R^{1,2} \times (R^8/Z_k)$, we are interested in a small k case in order to probe the whole spacetime otherwise the one spacial direction is effectively compactified in a large k case (Z_k is a subgroup of a U(1) and we can always define one spacial direction generated by this U(1) for any value of k . We call this direction the compactified direction.). However the coupling constant is proportional to $1/k$, the theory is strongly coupled for a small k and the perturbation will not be a good expansion. Despite of that we still expect the one loop effective potential qualitatively gives a correct answer, since we expect that an one loop open membrane amplitude can be reinterpreted as a tree closed membrane amplitude, and also we treat a small deviation from BPS state. This situation is similar to BFSS matrix model. One should take a large N limit (N is the size of matrix) to recover the eleven dimensional Lorentz invariance, and the matrix model should give a controllable description at a shorter distance than the Plank length [12] at which we may expect the spacetime no longer looks like a eleven (or ten) dimensional classical spacetime. Despite of these, even for a finite N, the one loop effective potential reproduces the Newton potential.

With this expectation in mind, we study the membrane scattering and compute the one loop effective potential in BL theory. The membrane scattering in ABJM theory is mentioned in [14] and that in Lorentzian BL theory is discussed in [15]. We generally expect to obtain the Newton potential between multiple membranes in *eleven* dimensional spacetime. This is because BL theory is a three dimensional N=8 superconformal theory in which scale and $SO(8)$ symmetry are included as a global symmetry [16]. On the other

¹D-brane scattering problem with string 1-loop amplitude was studied in [13].

hand, BL theory is related with D2-branes effective theory [17]. Then we expect the Newton potential is the one in *ten* dimensions. Here is a question to clarify; which kind of behavior will be derived from BL theory. This is one motivation why we compute the one loop effective potential in BL theory in this paper.

From our calculations, we find that the potential is understood as the Newton potential and the total dimension of target space, which is read from the exponent of the power law behavior, is *ten* rather than eleven. We show the coefficient in front of the term which is allowed from the dimensional analysis and is understood as *eleven* dimensional Newton potential is zero. This result suggests that the open membrane, described as a perturbation from the background, always wraps the compactified direction, and the BL theory can probe only remaining ten dimensions within the perturbation.

Using BFSS matrix model, the membrane scattering has been discussed in [18]. Their results are exactly same as those expected from type IIA theory² and then the non compact space time in the target space has ten dimensions. Polchinski and Pouliot discussed the membrane scattering with momentum transfer along the eleventh direction (M-momentum transfer) corresponds to an instanton process [19]. We have an observation that the same can happen in BL theory.

In the next section, we review the moduli space of BL theory and introduce the general form of small velocity which corresponds to motion of membranes. In section 3, we compute the one loop effective potential around backgrounds with several velocities and discuss what BL theory can probe about the target space. In section 4, we summarize and conclude.

During the preparation of present paper, we received the paper [23]. The authors calculate 1-loop effective potential of ABJM theory and see an agreement with the Newton potential on $AdS_4 \times S^7/\mathbf{Z}_k$.

2 Moduli space and position of membranes

In this note, we treat BL theory with SO(4) gauge symmetry. The moduli space of this theory has been studied in [7, 8] at which the scalar potential vanishes. The Lagrangian is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{2}D_\mu X^{A,I} D^\mu X_{A,I} + \frac{i}{2}\bar{\Psi}^A \Gamma^\mu D_\mu \Psi_A + \frac{ig}{4}f_{ABCD}\bar{\Psi}^B \Gamma^{IJ} X^{C,I} X^{D,J} \Psi^A \\
 & -\frac{g^2}{12}[f_{ABCD}X^{A,I} X^{B,J} X^{C,K}][f_{EFG}{}^D X^{E,I} X^{F,J} X^{G,K}] \\
 & +\frac{g}{2}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda}\left[f_{ABCD}A_\mu^{AB}\partial_\nu A_\lambda^{CD} + \frac{2g}{3}f_{AEF}{}^G f_{BCDG}A_\mu^{AB} A_\nu^{CD} A_\lambda^{EF}\right], \\
 D_\mu X^{A,I} = & \partial_\mu X^{A,I} + g\tilde{A}_{\mu B}^A X^{B,I}, \quad \tilde{A}_{\mu B}^A \equiv f^A{}_{BCD}A_\mu^{CD}, \tag{2.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

where f_{ABCD} is the structure constant for the three algebra and $f_{ABCD} = \epsilon_{ABCD}$, ($A = 1, \dots, 4$ etc), for \mathcal{A}_4 algebra which is equivalent with SO(4) gauge symmetry. The indices

²Perturbative study based on the loop calculation using D2 brane effective action, i.e. three dimensional SYM, can be done similar to [12].

$I, J, K (= 1, \dots, 8)$ are those of $SO(8)$ global symmetry and the spacetime signature is $(-, +, +)$. This Lagrangian has $N = 8$ superconformal symmetry and supersymmetry requires the coupling constants are same and the value of coupling constant $g = 2\pi/k$ is quantized ($k \in Z$), because of Chern-Simons term.

After a suitable gauge transformation, the vacuum configuration (with the gauge fields and fermions are zero) is

$$\langle X^{A,I} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ r_1^I \\ r_2^I \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{array}{l} A = 1, \dots, 4, \\ I = 1, \dots, 8, \end{array} \quad (2.2)$$

where r_1^I and r_2^I are real values, and the index $A = 1, \dots, 4$ is the index for the three algebra. There are two sets of eight values r_1^I and r_2^I , and then r_1^I and r_2^I are related with the position of two membranes in the eight dimensional transverse directions in the target space. The moduli space should be divided by the gauge symmetry. The discrete symmetry $\mathcal{O}(2, Z) \in SO(4)$ act on two vectors like:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : \quad r_1^I \rightarrow -r_1^I, \quad r_2^I \rightarrow r_2^I, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} : \quad r_1^I \rightarrow r_1^I, \quad r_2^I \rightarrow -r_2^I, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : \quad r_1^I \rightarrow r_2^I, \quad r_2^I \rightarrow r_1^I, \quad (2.5)$$

and the moduli space becomes $((R^8/Z_2) \times (R^8/Z_2))/Z_2$. The moduli space should be further divided by the continuous gauge symmetry. Since the gauge fields have the Chern-Simons coupling, the continuous symmetry which keeps the Chern-Simons term invariant and $\tilde{A}_\mu^{A,B} = 0$ is $Z_k \in U(1)$:

$$z^I \rightarrow e^{i\theta} z^I, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi n}{k}, \quad n \in Z, \quad (2.6)$$

where $z^I = r_1^I + ir_2^I$. Then the moduli space is $(R^8 \times R^8)/D_{2k}$ where D_{2k} is a dihedral group and for $k = 1$ it is just $(R^8 \times R^8)/(Z_2 \times Z_2)$ and the target space is expected to $R^{1,2} \times (R^8/Z_2)$. This Z_k is a subgroup of $U(1)$, and this $U(1)$ generate one spacial direction and we call this direction the compactified direction even for a finite k . In the large k limit, this direction is identified and the BL theory reduces to the weakly coupled IIA theory [8].

Using $SO(8)$ global symmetry, the form of $\langle X^{A,I} \rangle$ can be written

$$\langle X^{A,I} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & b_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.7)$$

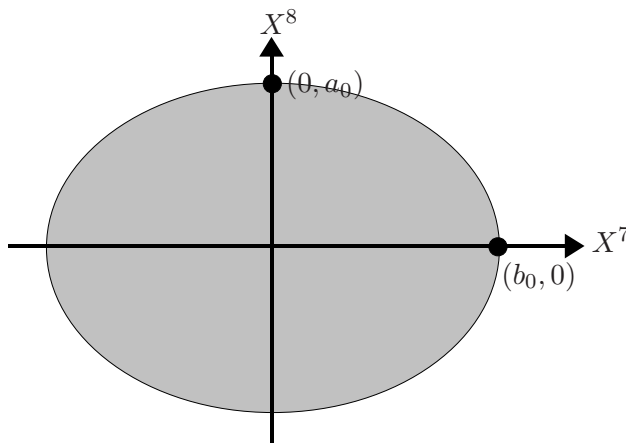


Figure 1. The positions of two membranes in X^I coordinate, $(b_0, 0)$ and $(0, a_0)$. The ellipse is the compactified direction generated by the $U(1)$ subgroup. The area of the ellipse (the shaded region) is $\pi a_0 b_0$.

and the position of membranes in X^I coordinates and the compactified direction are plotted in figure 1.

When $a_0 \neq 0$ and $b_0 = 0$, one can integrate out massive gauge fields and obtain $SU(2)$ (plus free $U(1)$) SYM theory, i.e. D2-brane action, at the leading order in $1/a_0$ [17]. If b_0 then turns on, $SU(2)$ gauge symmetry is broken down to $U(1)$ and the masses of massive gauge bosons are given $ga_0 b_0$. Therefore $ga_0 b_0 = g_{YM} L$ where g_{YM} is the gauge coupling of SYM and L is the distance between two branes. Since only the product $g_{YM} L$ appears in the Lagrangian, there is an ambiguity for g_{YM} (and L). We know there is a symmetry under the exchange of a_0 and b_0 , and in $g \rightarrow 0, (k \rightarrow \infty)$ limit the theory reduces to the D2-brane system, and thus we choose $g_{YM} = g$ and $L = a_0 b_0$ in this note.³

Since we would like to discuss the scattering of membranes, we introduce the small time dependence into $X^{A,I}$. Solving the equations of motion for \tilde{A}_μ^{AB} and $X^{A,I}$ under $\tilde{A}_\mu^{A,B} = 0$, we obtain

$$\langle X^{A,I} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v_1 t & \cdots & v_6 t & b_0 + v_7 t & v_8 t \\ u_1 t & \cdots & u_6 t & u_7 t & a_0 + u_8 t \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.8}$$

and except that $v_8 = (b_0 u_7)/a_0$, all the v and u are free. We note that the constraint $v_8 = (b_0 u_7)/a_0$ comes from the equation of motion for $\tilde{A}_\mu^{3,4}$ which is the gauge field corresponds to the continuous symmetry (2.6) and means that the momentum along the

³One can adjust the dimensions by introducing a dimensionful parameter, M_p , so that $g_{YM} = g M_p^{1/2}$ and $L = a_0 b_0 / M_p^2$.

compactified direction is set to be zero. This may be the similar situation to that one light-cone direction is compactified and the momentum along that direction is set to be constant in BFSS matrix model.

3 Membranes scattering and gravitational potential

In the previous section, we review the moduli space and the general form of velocity which satisfies the equation of motion. In this section we study the one loop effective potential around the background with non-zero velocities.⁴ In string theory, D-brane scattering has been discussed using SYM theory and the one loop effective potential reproduces the Newton potential in the target space. Thus we expect we can probe the target space from the one loop potential which we will compute in this section.

From the relation which comes from the gauge field $\tilde{A}_\mu^{3,4}$, one spacial direction is special and there is no momentum transfer along the direction. Although we expect that the target space is eleven dimensions, this observation implies we can only probe ten dimensions, not eleven dimensions. On the other hand, the action has SO(8) global symmetry and (supersymmetric) conformal symmetry and we may expect we can probe eleven dimension according to the discussion by [16]. Thus we compute the gravitational potential by applying the idea of computing the gravitational potential from SYM theory, to clarify which observation is correct.

Before going to the calculation, we notice that the regularization in Chern-Simons theory is not simple. A dimensional regularization naively breaks the gauge invariance due to the difficulty of analytic continuation of $\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho}$. Another regularization is adding Yang-Mills term and a careful study on the regularization methods has been done in [20]. The one loop corrections in BL theory have been discussed with these regularization procedure [21]. In our calculation of one loop graphs, a dimensional regularization can be adapted.

3.1 For $v_7 \neq 0$ and $u_8 \neq 0$

We first study the case where only v_7 and u_8 are non-zero. In order to study the one loop effective potential, we just have to keep quadratic terms in the Lagrangian around the background. Then the relevant terms in the Lagrangian becomes $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_2 + \mathcal{L}_f$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_1 &= \sum_{\alpha=1,2} g\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \tilde{A}_\mu^\alpha \partial_\nu \tilde{B}_\rho^\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{2,7} + gb\tilde{A}_\mu^1 \right]^2 - (\partial_t b) g \tilde{A}_t^1 X^{2,7} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{1,8} + ga\tilde{B}_\mu^1 \right]^2 \\ &\quad - (\partial_t a) g \tilde{B}_t^1 X^{1,8} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{1,7} - gb\tilde{A}_\mu^2 \right]^2 + (\partial_t b) g \tilde{A}_t^2 X^{1,7} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{2,8} + ga\tilde{B}_\mu^2 \right]^2 \\ &\quad - (\partial_t a) g \tilde{B}_t^2 X^{2,8}, \\ \mathcal{L}_2 &= g\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \tilde{A}_\mu^3 \partial_\nu \tilde{B}_\rho^3 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{3,7} \right]^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{3,8} + ga\tilde{B}_\mu^3 \right]^2 - (\partial_t a) g \tilde{B}_t^3 X^{3,8} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{4,7} - gb\tilde{B}_\mu^3 \right]^2 + (\partial_t b) g \tilde{B}_t^3 X^{4,7} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{4,8} \right]^2, \end{aligned}$$

⁴As in string theory, we expect that one loop potential may be trustful if the deviation from supersymmetry can be controlled to be small, i.e. the velocities are kept much smaller than the distance between the branes.

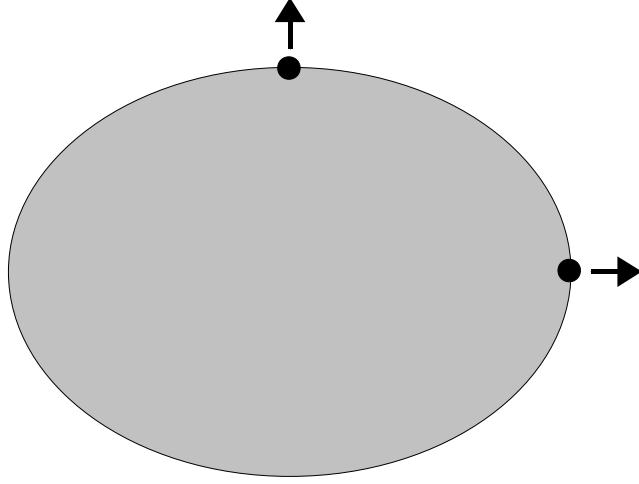


Figure 2. The arrows denote the direction of velocity.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_f = & \frac{1}{2} X^{A,I} (\square - g^2 a^2 b^2) X^{A,I} + \frac{1}{2} X^{A',I} \square X^{A',I} + \bar{\Psi}^{A''} \Gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi_{A''} \\ & + \frac{i}{2} gab \left[\bar{\Psi}^2 \Gamma^{78} \Psi^1 - \bar{\Psi}^1 \Gamma^{78} \Psi^2 \right], \\ (A = & 1, 2, \quad A' = 3, 4, \quad A'' = 1, \dots, 4, \quad I = 1, \dots, 6) \end{aligned}$$

where $a \equiv a_0 + u_8 t$ and $b \equiv b_0 + v_7 t$, and we have used the following notation

$$\tilde{A}_\mu^\alpha \equiv \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \tilde{A}_{\mu\beta\gamma}, \quad \tilde{B}_\mu^\alpha \equiv \tilde{A}_\mu^{\alpha 4}, \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, 3, \text{ etc}). \quad (3.1)$$

In this case the direction of velocity is normal to the compactified direction (figure 2).

We integrate out \tilde{A}_μ^3 which gives that \tilde{B}_μ^3 is written by a derivative of scalar field, i.e. $\tilde{B}_\mu^3 = \partial_\mu B$. Substitute this expression into \mathcal{L}_2 , we obtain

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{3,7}]^2 - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{3,8} + g(\partial_\mu a B)]^2 - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{4,7} - g(\partial_\mu b B)]^2 - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{4,8}]^2, \quad (3.2)$$

after by using a partial integral. Thus we have four massless scalar fields and the contribution to the one loop effective action from this part becomes

$$V_2^{1 \text{ loop}}(a_0, b_0; u_8, v_7) = \int d^3 x \, 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \ln \det \square. \quad (3.3)$$

We can also easily compute the contribution from \mathcal{L}_f which are twelve massive scalars with the mass gab , sixteen massless fermion and eight massive fermions with the mass² $g^2 a^2 b^2 \pm g \partial_t(ab)$. Then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} V_f^{1 \text{ loop}}(a_0, b_0; u_8, v_7) = & \int d^3 x \, 12 \times \frac{1}{2} \ln \det(\square - g^2 a^2 b^2) + 12 \times \frac{1}{2} \ln \det \square - 16 \times \frac{1}{2} \ln \det \square \\ & - 8 \times \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \det(\square - g^2 a^2 b^2 + g(\partial_t ab)) + \ln \det(\square - g^2 a^2 b^2 - g(\partial_t ab)) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

Now we study \mathcal{L}_1 . We similarly integrate out \tilde{B}_μ^a using the equation of motion and we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_1 = & -\frac{1}{4a^2} \left[\partial_\mu \tilde{A}_\nu^1 - \partial_\nu \tilde{A}_\mu^1 \right]^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{2,7} + gb\tilde{A}_t^1 \right]^2 + (\partial_t b)g\tilde{A}_t^1 X^{2,7} \\ & -\frac{1}{4a^2} \left[\partial_\mu \tilde{A}_\nu^2 - \partial_\nu \tilde{A}_\mu^2 \right]^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\mu X^{1,7} - gb\tilde{A}_t^2 \right]^2 - (\partial_t b)g\tilde{A}_t^2 X^{1,7}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

The Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_1 is exactly same as the quadratic part of two D2-brane action with the time dependent gauge coupling a . Thus we immediately see that if $u_8 = 0$, the one loop effective potential is exactly same as that of two D2-brane scattering with the gauge coupling a_0 and the distance between two D2 brane in X^7 direction is gb . Then in this case, we have

$$\begin{aligned} V_1^{1 \text{ loop}}(a_0, b_0; u_8 = 0, v_7) = & \int d^3x \, 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \det(\square - g^2 a^2 b^2 + (2g\partial_t ab)) \right. \\ & \left. + \ln \det(\square - g^2 a^2 b^2 - (2g\partial_t ab)) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

and in total the one loop effective potential by expanding $v_7 t \ll b_0$ is

$$V^{1 \text{ loop}}(a_0, b_0; u_8 = 0, v_7) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{2(ga_0\partial_t b)^4}{(p^2 + g^2 a_0^2 b^2)^4} + \mathcal{O}((v_7 t)^6). \quad (3.7)$$

We notice that the terms with the second order in v_7 cancel out. It gives the following potential at the leading order

$$V^{1 \text{ loop}}(a_0, b_0; u_8 = 0, v_7) = c_{\text{YM}} \frac{(a_0 \partial_t b)^4}{g a_0^5 b_0^5} = c_{\text{YM}} \frac{(\partial_t L)^4}{g_{\text{YM}} L^5}, \quad (3.8)$$

where c_{YM} is the numerical coefficient computed from D2-brane scattering using SYM theory, and $g_{\text{YM}} = g$ and $L = a_0 b$ from the matching with D2-brane action in the $g \rightarrow 0$ limit. Since there is a discrete symmetry which exchange a and b , the one loop effective potential of the case $v_7 = 0$ is same as that of two D2-brane scattering with the gauge coupling b_0 and the distance a . Then in this case we have a same form

$$V^{1 \text{ loop}}(a_0, b_0; u_8, v_7 = 0) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{(g\partial_t ab_0)^4}{(p^2 + g^2 a^2 b_0^2)^4} \sim c_{\text{YM}} \frac{(\partial_t ab_0)^4}{g a_0^5 b_0^5} = c_{\text{YM}} \frac{(\partial_t L)^4}{g_{\text{YM}} L^5}, \quad (3.9)$$

where $g_{\text{YM}} = g$ and $L = ab_0$.

For both v_7 and u_8 are non-zero, the calculation is involved and we introduce a proper gauge fixing term and compute the one loop effective potential. In order that the computation becomes simple, first we rescale $\tilde{A}_\mu^{\alpha=1,2} = a A_\mu^{\alpha=1,2}$ to have canonical kinetic terms $\frac{1}{2} A^\alpha [\square - (gab)^2] A^\alpha$. Next, we introduce the following gauge fixing

$$\mathcal{L}_{gf} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\partial^\mu A_\mu^1 + gabX^{2,7} - \frac{\partial^\mu a}{a} A_\mu^1 \right]^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial^\mu A_\mu^2 - gabX^{1,7} - \frac{\partial^\mu a}{a^2} A_\mu^2 \right]^2. \quad (3.10)$$

The ghost Lagrangian may be suggested from \mathcal{L}_{gf} as

$$\mathcal{L}_{gh} = \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \tilde{c}^\alpha a \left[\partial^\mu \frac{1}{a} \partial_\mu - g^2 ab^2 - \frac{\partial^\mu a}{a^2} \partial_\mu \right] \tilde{c}^\alpha, \quad (3.11)$$

which follows from the gauge symmetry of \mathcal{L}_1 :

$$\begin{aligned}\delta A_\mu^1 &= \frac{1}{a} \partial_\mu \Lambda^1, & \delta X^{2,7} &= -gb\Lambda^1, \\ \delta A_\mu^2 &= \frac{1}{a} \partial_\mu \Lambda^2, & \delta X^{2,8} &= gb\Lambda^2.\end{aligned}\tag{3.12}$$

However, note that these ghost may allow a background dependent field rescaling $\tilde{c} \rightarrow f(a,b)\tilde{c}$ and $\tilde{\bar{c}} \rightarrow f(a,b)^{-1}\tilde{\bar{c}}$ with some function $f(a,b)$. The normalization is fixed such that the ghost Lagrangian has the supersymmetry after adding superpartners appropriately. In stead of fixing the normalization from supersymmetry, we can determine the correct normalization from the requirement that the total Lagrangian has the discrete symmetry under the exchange (2.3)–(2.5). It is simply achieved by the ghost redefinition $\tilde{c} = ac$ and $\tilde{\bar{c}} = a^{-1}\bar{c}$ in (3.11), then we claim that correct ghost Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L}_{gh} = \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \bar{c}^\alpha \left[\square - g^2 a^2 b^2 - 2 \frac{\partial^\mu a \partial_\mu a}{a^2} \right] c^\alpha.\tag{3.13}$$

Then $\mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_{gf} + \mathcal{L}_{gh}$ becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_{gf} + \mathcal{L}_{gh} &= \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \frac{1}{2} X^{\alpha,7} (\square - g^2 a^2 b^2) X^{\alpha,7} + 2g\partial^\mu(ab)\tilde{A}_\mu^1 X^{2,7} - 2g\partial^\mu(ab)\tilde{A}_\mu^2 X^{1,7} \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \tilde{A}^{\alpha\mu} (\square - g^2 a^2 b^2) \tilde{A}_\mu^\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^\mu a \partial^\nu a}{a^2} \tilde{A}_\mu^\alpha \tilde{A}_\nu^\alpha - \frac{\partial^\mu a \partial_\mu a}{a^2} \tilde{A}^{\alpha\mu} \tilde{A}_\mu^\alpha \right] \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \bar{c}^\alpha \left[\square - g^2 a^2 b^2 - 2 \frac{\partial^\mu a \partial_\mu a}{a^2} \right] c^\alpha.\end{aligned}\tag{3.14}$$

We compute the one loop effective action as a perturbation with $v = \partial_t(ab)$ and $\partial_t a$. The terms proportional to $(\partial_t a)^2$ and $(\partial_t a)^4$ cancel out between the gauge fields and ghosts, and because of this the ghost action (3.13) is consistent with the discrete symmetry (2.3)–(2.5). We can see the second order in terms of velocity $v = \partial_t(ab)$ cancels out as expected from supersymmetry. This is because the boson loop contribution from $\mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_{gf} + \mathcal{L}_{gh} + \mathcal{L}_f$ is

$$\int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{4g^2 [\partial(ab)]^2}{(p^2 + g^2 a^2 b^2)^2}\tag{3.15}$$

and it is canceled by the fermion loop contribution from \mathcal{L}_f . We can also easily see that the third order of v vanishes and the potential starts from the fourth order in v ,

$$V^{1\text{ loop}}(a_0, b_0; u_8, v_7) \sim c_{\text{YM}} \frac{[(ub_0 + a_0v)]^4}{ga_0^5 b_0^5} = c_{\text{YM}} \frac{(\partial_t L)^4}{g_{\text{YM}} L^5}.\tag{3.16}$$

In summary, we obtain that the form of one loop effective potential is given by $(\partial_t L)^4/L^5$ and the exponent 5 for L is consistent with the gravitational potential in ten dimensional space.

From the above result that there are no terms proportional to $1/a^6$ or $1/b^6$ in the potential, when $a_0 \neq 0$ and $b_0 = 0$ the potential vanishes at the one loop,

$$V^{1\text{ loop}}(a_0, b_0 = 0; u_8, v_7 = 0) = 0.\tag{3.17}$$

Since Bagger-Lambert theory is a superconformal theory, the canonical dimension of a is half and the possible form for the potential has the following form

$$V_{\text{eff}}(a_0, b_0 = 0; u_8, v_7 = 0) \propto \frac{(\partial_t a)^4}{a^6}, \quad (3.18)$$

If the coefficient is not zero, we may claim that a is the distance between two membranes and the target space is a eleven dimensional space from a similar argument on a scale invariant SO(8) symmetric theory [16]. But, as (3.17), the coefficient is zero in Bagger-Lambert theory.

These results suggest that the membrane fluctuations connecting two membranes always wrap the compactified direction generated by $\tilde{A}_\mu^{3,4}$ even k is finite, and therefore the one loop effective potential only probes ten dimensions. Since in the large a_0 limit the action at the leading terms in $1/a_0$ is same as the action for D2-branes, this result is natural.

We give some comments in our calculations. The Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_1 in (3.5) is same as the quadratic part of D2 brane action with the time dependent gauge coupling a . This shows Bagger-Lambert theory can treat more general situation where the gauge coupling is also time dependent. Beyond the one loop level, the quadratic terms are not enough and we have to look at interactions where it is known that the action is no longer same as the D2 brane action (with time dependent gauge coupling) [17]. Thus we expect the effective potential has a different form from the one computed from the D2 brane action in the two or higher loop level.

3.2 For $v_8 \neq 0$ and $u_7 \neq 0$

We study the case $v_8 \neq 0$ and $u_7 = a_0 v_8 / b_0 \neq 0$. In the previous case, the membranes are pulled normal to the compactified direction. On the other in the case $v_8 \neq 0$ and $u_7 \neq 0$, the direction of velocity is tangent to the compactified direction (figure 3), (but notice that the momentum along the compactified direction is always zero). We may expect the result is different from the previous case.

The relevant term of Lagrangian after the redefinition $\tilde{A}_\mu^\alpha = a_0 A_\mu^\alpha$ and $\tilde{B}_\mu^\alpha = b_0 B_\mu^\alpha$ becomes $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_2 + \mathcal{L}_f$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_1 = & \sum_{\alpha=1,2} gL\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} A_\mu^\alpha \partial_\nu B_\rho^\alpha - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{1,7} - gL A_\mu^2 + gVt B_\mu^1]^2 - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{2,7} + gL A_\mu^1 + gVt B_\mu^2]^2 \\ & - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{1,8} + gL B_\mu^1 - gVt A_\mu^2]^2 - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{2,8} + gL B_\mu^2 + gVt A_\mu^1]^2 \\ & - Vg(B_t^1 X^{1,7} + B_t^2 X^{2,7}) - Vg(-A_t^2 X^{1,8} + A_t^1 X^{2,8}), \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_2 = & gL\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} A_\mu^3 \partial_\nu B_\rho^3 - VgB_t^3 X^{3,7} + VgB_t^3 X^{4,8} - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{3,7} + gVt B_\mu^3]^2 - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{4,8} - gVt B_\mu^3]^2 \\ & - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{4,7} - gL B_\mu^3]^2 - \frac{1}{2} [\partial_\mu X^{3,8} + gL B_\mu^3]^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_f = & \frac{1}{2} X^{A,I} \left[\square - g^2 \left(L - \frac{V^2}{L} t^2 \right)^2 \right] X^{A,I} + \frac{1}{2} X^{A',I} \square X^{A,I} + \frac{i}{2} \bar{\Psi}^{A''} \Gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi_{A''} \\ & + \frac{i}{2} g \left(L - \frac{V^2}{L} t^2 \right) \left(\bar{\Psi}^2 \Gamma^{78} \Psi^1 - \bar{\Psi}^1 \Gamma^{78} \Psi^2 \right), \\ (A = 1, 2, \quad A' = 3, 4, \quad A'' = 1, \dots, 4 \quad I = 1, \dots, 6), \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

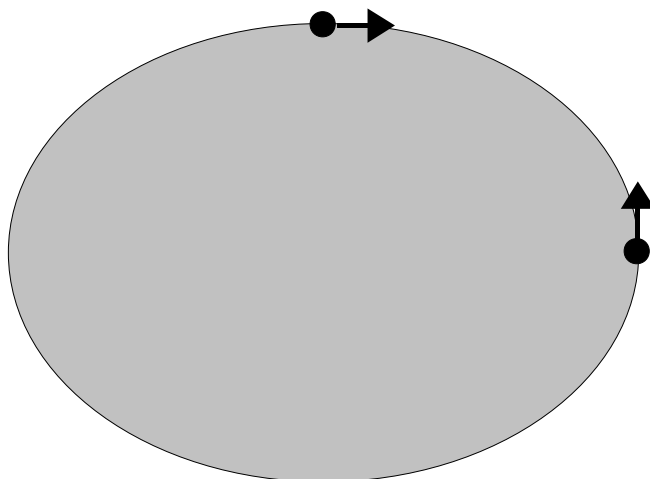


Figure 3. The arrows denote the direction of velocity.

where $L = a_0 b_0$ and $V = a_0 v_8 = b_0 u_7$. The background always appears in the combination L and V and this Lagrangian can not be understood as SYM with time dependent gauge coupling and/or time dependent Higgs fields after integrating out B_μ^α fields. In this case the 1-loop effective potential becomes (We discuss on the calculation of the potential in appendix A.)

$$V^{1 \text{ loop}}(L, V) = \frac{1}{g\pi} \int d^3x \left[\frac{V^4}{4L^5} - \frac{g^2 V^4}{2L^3} t^2 \right]. \quad (3.22)$$

In $u_7 \rightarrow 0$ with fixed V limit it becomes D2-brane like potential. Again it is suggested that 2-branes feel large ten dimension through this potential.

Before closing this section, we give two comments.

1. Since the physical mass scale is $ab - u_7 v_8 t^2$, we expect that if $ab - u_7 v_8 t^2 = a_0 b_0$ is kept fixed the effective potential is zero. However $ab - u_7 v_8 t^2 = a_0 b_0$ implies all the velocities $u_{7,8}$ and $v_{7,8}$ are zero.
2. We look again at the equations of motion for the gauge fields \tilde{B}_μ^α and \tilde{A}_μ^α (with fermions are zero) which are

$$0 = -X^{4,I} D_\mu X^{\alpha,I} + X^{\alpha,I} D_\mu X^{4,I} + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \left(\tilde{F}_{\nu\rho}^\alpha - g \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \tilde{B}_\nu^\beta \tilde{B}_\rho^\gamma \right), \quad (3.23)$$

$$0 = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} X^{\beta,I} D_\mu X^{\gamma,I} + \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \left(\partial_\nu \tilde{B}_\rho^\alpha - g \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \tilde{A}_\nu^\beta \tilde{B}_\rho^\gamma \right), \quad (3.24)$$

where $\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}^\alpha$ is SU(2) gauge field strength constructed by \tilde{A}_μ^α . Then the momentum along the compactified direction is non zero ($-X^{4,I} D_\mu X^{3,I} + X^{3,I} D_\mu X^{4,I} \neq 0$) when \tilde{A}_μ^α has a magnetic monopole configuration (with $\tilde{B}_\mu^\alpha = 0$). (The monopole instanton configuration in ABJM theory is discussed in [22].) This is consistent with the membrane scattering from three dimensional SYM with M-momentum discussed by

Polchinski-Pouliot [19]. Therefore we expect that higher loop contributions do not change the form of leading potential, $\propto (\partial_t L)^4/L^5$ and the eleventh direction cannot be probed perturbatively. The eleventh direction can be probed through a non-perturbative process.

4 Conclusion and discussions

In this note, we studied membrane scattering from Bagger-Lambert theory and read out the dimensions of the target space from the one loop effective potential. We understand the membranes propagating between two membranes always wrap on the one spacial direction which becomes the compactified direction when the level of Chern-Simons coupling k becomes infinite. This special direction cannot be probed and the membrane can only probe ten dimensions in perturbation, though the Bagger-Lambert theory has $SO(8)$ and scale symmetries. As similar to the membrane scattering from SYM theory, the eleventh direction can be probed through non perturbative effects.

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A Detail of the one loop potential in $v_8 \neq 0, u_7 \neq 0$ case

Here we discuss the effective potential in section 3.2 in some detail. Contributions from \mathcal{L}_f in (3.21) are simple. Contributions from \mathcal{L}_2 in (3.20) can be written as those of four massless scalars after integrating out B_μ^3 , as similar to section 3.1. So let us consider \mathcal{L}_1 in (3.19) in bellow.

To make the calculation easy first we integrate out B_μ^α in (3.19) and redefine scalar field as

$$\begin{pmatrix} X^{\alpha,7} \\ X^{\alpha,8} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L & Vt \\ -Vt & L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X^\alpha \\ Y^\alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha = 1, 2. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Then (3.19) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_1 = & -\frac{1}{2}(L^2 + V^2t^2)(\partial_\mu X^\alpha)^2 + 2\frac{[\partial(Vt)]^2}{\xi^2}(X^\alpha)^2 - \frac{g^2\xi^2}{2}(L^2 - V^2t^2)(X^\alpha)^2 \\ & - \frac{1}{2\xi^2}\partial_\mu A_\nu^\alpha \partial^\mu A^{\alpha\nu} + \left[\frac{\partial^\mu \xi \partial^\nu \xi}{\xi^4} - \frac{\partial^\mu \partial^\nu \xi}{\xi^3} \right] A_\mu^\alpha A_\nu^\alpha - \frac{1}{2}g^2 \left[L^2 \xi^2 - \frac{4V^2t^2}{\xi^2} \right] (A^\alpha)^2 \\ & + \frac{4gVt}{\xi^2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu A_\rho^{1,2} A_\mu^{2,1} + \frac{1}{2\xi^2} \left[\partial^\mu A_\mu^1 - \frac{2\partial^\mu \xi}{\xi} A_\mu + g\xi^2(L^2 - V^2t^2)X^2 \right]^2 \\ & + \frac{1}{2\xi^2} \left[\partial^\mu A_\mu^2 - \frac{2\partial^\mu \xi}{\xi} A_\mu - g\xi^2(L^2 - V^2t^2)X^1 \right]^2 + \frac{2\partial_\mu(Vt)}{\xi^2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu A_\rho^{1,2} X^{1,2} \\ & \mp g\partial^\mu(V^2t^2) \left(1 + \frac{2}{\xi^2} \right) A_\mu^{1,2} X^{2,1} \pm 2g(L^2 - V^2t^2) \frac{\partial^\mu \xi}{\xi} A_\mu^{1,2} X^{2,1}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where $\xi^2 = 1 + \frac{(Vt)^2}{L^2}$. In the last line, we introduced a convenient notation: $A^{1,2}X^{1,2} = A^1X^1 + A^2X^2$, $\pm A^{1,2}X^{2,1} = A^1X^2 - A^2X^1$. Note that Y^a disappeared from the Lagrangian due to a Higgs mechanism. Next we introduce a gauge fixing Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{gf} = \frac{1}{2\xi^2} \left[\partial^\mu A_\mu^{1,2} - \frac{2\partial^\mu \xi}{\xi} A_\mu^{1,2} \pm g\xi^2(L^2 - V^2t^2)X^{2,1} \right]^2. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Then a naive ghost Lagrangian (we will explain later why this Lagrangian is naive) would be

$$\mathcal{L}_{gh} = \sum_{\alpha=1,2} \bar{c}^\alpha \left[\square - \frac{2\partial^\mu \xi}{\xi} \partial_\mu - g^2L^2 \left(1 - \frac{V^2t^2}{L^2} \right)^2 \right] c^\alpha. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Finally we make kinetic terms of X^α and A_μ^α canonical by a field rescaling, and then the gauge fixed Lagrangian is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_{gf} + \mathcal{L}_{gh} = & \\ & -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu X^\alpha)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[g^2L^2 \left(1 - \frac{V^2t^2}{L^2} \right)^2 + \frac{\square\xi}{\xi} - \frac{4\partial^\mu(Vt)\partial_\mu(Vt)}{L^2} \right] (X^\alpha)^2 \\ & -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu A_\nu^\alpha)(\partial^\mu A^{\alpha\nu}) + \left(\frac{\partial^\mu \xi \partial^\nu \xi}{\xi^2} - \frac{\partial^\mu \partial^\nu \xi}{\xi} \right) A_\mu^\alpha A_\nu^\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \left[g^2L^2\xi^4 - 4g^2V^2t^2 - \frac{\square\xi}{\xi} \right] (A^\alpha)^2 \\ & + \bar{c}^\alpha \left[\square - \frac{2\partial^\mu \xi}{\xi} \partial_\mu - g^2L^2 \left(1 - \frac{V^2t^2}{L^2} \right)^2 \right] c^\alpha \pm \frac{4gV}{\xi^2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu (\xi A_\rho^{1,2}) A_\mu^{2,1} \\ & + \frac{2\partial_\mu(Vt)}{L\xi^2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu (\xi A_\rho^{1,2}) X^{1,2} \mp 2gL \frac{\partial^\mu(V^2t^2)}{L} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\xi^2} \right) A_\mu^{1,2} X^{2,1} \\ & \pm 2g(L^2 - V^2t^2) \frac{\partial^\mu \xi}{\xi L} A_\mu^{1,2} X^{2,1}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Then we calculate 1-loop effective potential as a perturbation of V . Now let us calculate $\mathcal{O}(V^2)$ terms of 1-loop potential by using this Lagrangian. Interaction vertices which are relevant for our calculation are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V} = & X^\alpha \left[(gVt)^2 - \frac{3V^2}{2L^2} \right] X^\alpha + A^\alpha{}^\mu \left[(gVt)^2 - \frac{V^2}{2L^2} \right] A_\mu^\alpha + \frac{V^2}{L^2} A_0^\alpha A_0^\alpha \\ & + \bar{c}^\alpha \left[2(gVt)^2 + \frac{2V^2t}{L^2} \partial_t \right] c^\alpha + 2gV \epsilon^{ij} \epsilon A_i^1 A_j^2 - \frac{2V}{L} X^{1,2} \epsilon^{ij} \partial_i A_j^{1,2}, \quad (i, j = 1, 2) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

and free field propagators are

$$\langle X^\alpha(x) X^\beta(y) \rangle = \delta^{\alpha,\beta} \Delta(x, y), \quad \langle A_\mu^\alpha(x) A_\nu^\beta(y) \rangle = \delta^{\alpha,\beta} \eta_{\mu\nu} \Delta(x, y), \quad (\text{A.7})$$

where

$$\Delta(x, y) = \int \frac{d^3p}{i(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{ip(x-y)}}{p^2 + (gL)^2}, \quad (\text{A.8})$$

which satisfies

$$(\square^{(x)} - g^2L^2)\Delta(x, y) = i\delta^{(3)}(x - y). \quad (\text{A.9})$$

A simple calculation shows that $O(V^2)$ terms are

$$-4i \frac{V^2}{L^2} \int dx^3 (1 + t\partial_2) \Delta(x, x) + \frac{4V^2}{L^2} \int dx^3 \int dy^3 \Delta(x, y) (\partial_{x_i}^2 - g^2 L^2) \Delta(x, y). \quad (\text{A.10})$$

The contributions from fermionic loop cancels by themselves and the total potential is given by (A.10). This seems to contradict with supersymmetry since V^2 should vanish because of supersymmetry. This is because the ghost Lagrangian was naive. Namely, the normalization of ghost fields has not been fixed yet, and one may determine the normalization so that the result is consistent with supersymmetry. Rescaling ghost fields as $\tilde{c} = fc$ and $\bar{\tilde{c}} = f^{-1}\bar{c}$, we have a new derivative interaction

$$\delta\mathcal{V} = \bar{c} \left[\frac{2(\partial^\mu f)\partial_\mu}{f} + \frac{(\square f)}{f} \right] c, \quad (\text{A.11})$$

to ghost Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{gh} . And here we propose to choose

$$f = 1 \pm i \frac{Vt}{L}, \quad (\text{A.12})$$

and this interaction terms cancels $O(V^2)$ term (A.10). Calculations of higher order potential contain UV divergent terms. These divergences are canceled by introducing higher order terms of f , and then we interpret the remaining finite 1-loop potential of BL theory as the Newton potential.

Now we calculate $O(V^4)$ 1-loop potential with this f . $O(V)$ term of the f is sufficient to our purpose. For simplicity we consider Euclidean theory. Then the gauge fixed Lagrangian for massive fields with f can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} = & \frac{1}{2} \tilde{X}_A^I (\square - g^2 m_0^2) \tilde{X}_A^I \quad (I = 1, \dots, 6, A = 1, 2) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Psi}^{1,2} (\not{\partial} - \gamma^{78} g m_0) \tilde{\Psi}^{1,2} + \frac{1}{2} X^\alpha (\square - g^2 m_0^2 + \delta m_X) X^\alpha \\ & + \frac{1}{2} A^\alpha (\square - g^2 m_0^2 + \delta m_A) A^\alpha + H A_0^\alpha A_0^\alpha + \bar{c}^\alpha (\square - g^2 m_0^2 + \delta m_g + K\partial) c^\alpha \\ & + J \epsilon^{ij} A_i^1 A_j^2 + F \epsilon^{ij} \partial_i A_j^{1,2} \pm G A_0^{1,2} X^{2,1}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.13})$$

Explicit forms of $m_0, \delta m, F, G, H, J$ are

$$\begin{aligned} m_0^2 = & \left(L - \frac{V^2 t^2}{L} \right)^2, \quad \delta m_X = \frac{4V^2}{L^2} - \frac{\ddot{\xi}}{\xi}, \quad \delta m_A = \frac{\ddot{\xi}}{\xi}, \\ \delta m_g = & \frac{\ddot{f}}{f} - \frac{2f\dot{\xi}}{f\xi}, \quad 2H = 2\frac{\dot{\xi}^2}{\xi^2} - 2\frac{\ddot{\xi}}{\xi}, \\ K\partial = & 2 \left(\frac{\dot{f}}{f} - \frac{\dot{\xi}}{\xi} \right) \partial_0, \quad F = \frac{2V}{L\xi}, \quad G = -\frac{4gV^2 t}{L}, \quad J = -\frac{4gV}{\xi^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.14})$$

where $f = 1 \pm \frac{Vt}{L}$ in Euclidean theory. We define new fields from A_i^α as

$$A_1^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha_2 + \beta_1), \quad A_2^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-\alpha_1 + \beta_2), \quad A_1^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha_2 - \beta_1), \quad A_2^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha_1 + \beta_2), \quad (\text{A.15})$$

and carry out Gaussian integration of \tilde{X}_A^I , $\Psi^{1,2}$, X^α , \bar{c}^α , c^α and A_0^α . Then we obtain the following 1-loop effective Lagrangian:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{\text{1loop}} = & -6\text{Tr} \log(-\square + m_0^2) + 4\text{Tr} \log(-\square + m_0^2 - \delta m_f) + 4\text{Tr} \log(-\square + m_0^2 + \delta m_f) \\
 & -\text{Tr} \log(-\square_X) + 2\text{Tr} \log(-\square_g) - \text{Tr} \log(-\square_{A_0}) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^i(\square - m_0^2 + \delta m_A + J)\alpha^i + \frac{1}{2}\beta^i(\square - m_0^2 + \delta m_A - J)\beta^i \\
 & - \frac{1}{4}(\nabla \cdot \alpha - \nabla \times \beta)F \frac{1}{\square_X} F(\nabla \cdot \alpha - \nabla \times \beta) - \frac{1}{4}(\nabla \cdot \beta - \nabla \times \alpha)F \frac{1}{\square_X} F(\nabla \cdot \beta - \nabla \times \alpha) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16}(\nabla \cdot \alpha - \nabla \times \beta)F \frac{1}{\square_X} G \frac{1}{\square_{A_0}} G \frac{1}{\square_X} F(\nabla \cdot \alpha - \nabla \times \beta) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16}(\nabla \cdot \beta - \nabla \times \alpha)F \frac{1}{\square_X} G \frac{1}{\square_{A_0}} G \frac{1}{\square_X} F(\nabla \cdot \beta - \nabla \times \alpha), \tag{A.16}
 \end{aligned}$$

where the symbol \square is Laplacian and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta m_f &= \partial m_0 = -\frac{2V^2 t}{L}, \\
 \square_X &= \square - m_0^2 + \delta m_X, \\
 \square_g &= \square - m_0^2 + \delta m_g + K\partial_t, \\
 \square_{A_0} &= \square - m_0^2 + \delta m_A + 2H + G \frac{1}{\Delta_X} G. \tag{A.17}
 \end{aligned}$$

We also introduce the notations $\nabla \cdot \alpha = \partial_1 \alpha_1 + \partial_2 \alpha_2$, $\nabla \times \alpha = \partial_1 \alpha_2 - \partial_2 \alpha_1$, and so on. In this expression, we did not include contributions which come from massless fields and tree level term $\frac{1}{2}(u^2 + v^2)$. Perturbative integration of α_i , β_i and expanding log determinants give the $O(V^4)$ 1-loop effective potential. After a straightforward calculation we obtained

$$-V^{\text{1 loop}}(L, V) = \frac{1}{g\pi} \int d^3x \left[-\frac{V^4}{4L^5} + \frac{g^2 V^4}{2L^3} t^2 \right]. \tag{A.18}$$

To have this results, we evaluated momentum integrals as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int d^3x_1 d^3x_2 \dots d^3x_n \Delta(x_1, x_2) \Delta(x_2, x_3) \dots \Delta(x_{n-1}, x_n) \Delta(x_n, x_1) = \int d^3x I(n), \\
 I(n) &= \frac{\Gamma(n - \frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(n) 8\pi^{\frac{3}{2}} (m^2)^{n - \frac{3}{2}}}, \quad I(2) = \frac{1}{8\pi m}, \quad I(3) = \frac{1}{32\pi m^3}, \quad I(4) = \frac{1}{64\pi m^5}. \tag{A.19}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int d^3x_1 d^3x_2 t_1^2 \Delta(x_1, x_2) \Delta(x_2, x_1) = \int d^3x t^2 I(2). \tag{A.20}$$

$$\int d^3x_1 d^3x_2 t_1 \Delta(x_1, x_2) t_2 \Delta(x_2, x_1) = \int d^3x t^2 J(2), \quad J(2) = \frac{1}{128\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) m}. \tag{A.21}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int d^3x_1 d^3x_2 d^3x_3 \left(\sum_{i=1,2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2^i} \Delta(x_1, x_2) \right) \Delta(x_2, x_3) \Delta(x_3, x_1) = \\
 & = \int d^3x \frac{2}{3} [I(2) - m^3 I(3)]. \tag{A.22}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int d^3x_1 d^3x_2 d^3x_3 d^3x_4 \left(\sum_{i=1,2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2^i} \Delta(x_1, x_2) \right) \Delta(x_2, x_3) \left(\sum_{j=1,2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3^j} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_4^j} \Delta(x_3, x_4) \right) \Delta(x_4, x_1) \\
 & = \int d^3x K(4), \quad K(4) = \frac{1}{12\pi m}, \tag{A.23}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\Delta(x, y) = \frac{-1}{\square - m^2} = \int \frac{dp^3}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{ip(x-y)}}{p^2 + m^2}$$

is the free field propagator with constant m^2 .

Finally we discuss the higher order terms of f beyond $O(V)$. The 1-loop potential calculated by (A.16) contains UV divergent contributions. The condition that these divergences are cancelled with each other is

$$-\delta m_X + 2\delta m_g - 3\delta m_A - 2H + \frac{2}{3}FF + \frac{1}{3}KK = 0. \quad (\text{A.24})$$

It gives an equation to determine f :

$$-\frac{4V}{L^2} + 2\frac{\dot{\xi}^2}{\xi^2} + 2\frac{\ddot{f}}{f} - 4\frac{\dot{f}\dot{\xi}}{f\xi} + \frac{2}{3}\frac{4V^2}{L^2\xi^2} + \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{\dot{f}}{f} - \frac{\dot{\xi}}{\xi}\right)^2 = 0. \quad (\text{A.25})$$

We introduce a new function $G = \frac{d}{dt} \log(f/\xi)$, then obtain a differential equation

$$\dot{G} = -\frac{5}{3}G - \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \log \xi + \frac{2V^2}{L^2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{\xi^2}\right). \quad (\text{A.26})$$

We can solve this equation order by order in V . Expand G as $G = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G^{(n)}V^n$, then (A.26) determines each $G^{(n)}$. $G^{(1)} = \pm \frac{V}{L}$ to give no (finite/infinite) correction to $O(V^2)$ terms of 1-loop potential. In this way f is determined as

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \exp\left(\pm \frac{Vt}{L} - \frac{V^2t^2}{2L^2} \pm \frac{20V^3t^3}{9L^3} - \frac{115V^4t^4}{18L^4} + \dots\right) \\ &= 1 \pm \frac{Vt}{L} + O(V^3). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.27})$$

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