Construction of Configuration Space Geometry from Symmetry Principles

M. Pitkänen
Email: matpitka@luukku.com.
http://tgd.wippiespace.com/public_html/.

June 16, 2010

Abstract

There are three separate approaches to the challenge of constructing WCW Kähler geometry and spinor structure. The first one relies on a direct guess of Kähler function. Second approach relies on the construction of Kähler form and metric utilizing the huge symmetries of the geometry needed to guarantee the mathematical existence of Riemann connection. The third approach relies on the construction of spinor structure assuming that complexified WCW gamma matrices are representable as linear combinations of fermionic oscillator operator for the second quantized free spinor fields at space-time surface and on the geometrization of super-conformal symmetries in terms of spinor structure.

In this article the construction of Kähler form and metric based on symmetries is discussed. The basic vision is that WCW can be regarded as the space of generalized Feynman diagrams with lines thickned to light-like 3-surfaces and vertices identified as partonic 2-surfaces. In zero energy ontology the strong form of General Coordinate Invariance (GCI) implies effective 2-dimensionality and the basic objects are pairs partonic 2-surfaces X^2 at opposite light-like boundaries of causal diamonds (CDs).

The hypothesis is that WCW can be regarded as a union of infinite-dimensional symmetric spaces G/H labeled by zero modes having an interpretation as classical, non-quantum fluctuating variables. A crucial role is played by the metric 2-dimensionality of the light-cone boundary δM^4_+ and of light-like 3-surfaces implying a generalization of conformal invariance. The group G acting as isometries of WCW is tentatively identified as the symplectic group of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ localized with respect to X^2. H is identified as Kac-Moody type group associated with isometries of $H = M^4 \times CP_2$ acting on light-like 3-surfaces and thus on X^2.

An explicit construction for the Hamiltonians of WCW isometry algebra as so called flux Hamiltonians is proposed and also the elements of Kähler form can be constructed in terms of these. Explicit expressions for WCW flux Hamiltonians as functionals of complex coordinates of the Cartesisian product of the infinite-dimensional symmetric spaces having as points the partonic 2-surfaces defining the ends of the the light 3-surface (line of generalized Feynman diagram) are proposed.

Keywords: Infinite-dimensional geometry, Kähler metric, symmetric space, conformal symmetries, symplectic structure, Hamiltonians.

Contents

1 Introduction

The most general expectation is that configuration space can be regarded as a union of coset spaces which are infinite-dimensional symmetric spaces with Kähler structure: $C(H) = \cup_i G/H(i)$. Index i labels 3-topology and zero modes. The group G, which can depend on 3-surface, can be identified as a subgroup of diffeomorphisms of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ and H must contain as its subgroup a group, whose action reduces to $Diff(X^3)$ so that these transformations leave 3-surface invariant.

The task is to identify plausible candidate for G and H and to show that the tangent space of the configuration space allows Kähler structure, in other words that the Lie-algebras of G and $H(i)$ allow complexification. One must also identify the zero modes and construct integration measure for the functional integral in these degrees of freedom. Besides this one must deduce information about the explicit form of configuration space metric from symmetry considerations combined with the hypothesis that Kähler function is Kähler action for a preferred extremal of Kähler action. One must of course understand what "preferred" means.

1.1 General Coordinate Invariance and generalized quantum gravitational holography

The basic motivation for the construction of configuration space geometry is the vision that physics reduces to the geometry of classical spinor fields in the infinite-dimensional configuration space of 3-surfaces of $M^4_+ \times CP_2$ or of $M^4 \times CP_2$. Hermitian conjugation is the basic operation in quantum theory and its geometrization requires that configuration space possesses Kähler geometry [17]. Kähler geometry is coded into Kähler function.

The original belief was that the four-dimensional general coordinate invariance of Kähler function reduces the construction of the geometry to that for the boundary of configuration space consisting of 3-surfaces on $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$, the moment of big bang. The proposal was that Kähler function $K(Y^3)$ could be defined as a preferred extremal of so called Kähler action for the unique space-time surface $X^4(Y^3)$ going through given 3-surface Y^3 at $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$. For Diff^4 transforms of Y^3 at $X^4(Y^3)$ Kähler function would have the same value so that Diff^4 invariance and degeneracy would be the outcome. The proposal was that the preferred extremals are absolute minima of Kähler action.

This picture turned out to be too simple.

1. I have already described the recent view about light-like 3-surfaces as generalized Feynman diagrams and space-time surfaces as preferred extremals of Kähler action and will not repeat what has been said.

2. It has also become obvious that the gigantic symmetries associated with $\delta M^4_\pm \times CP_2 \subset CD \times CP_2$ manifest themselves as the properties of propagators and vertices. Cosmological considerations, Poincare invariance, and the new view about energy favor the decomposition of the configuration space to a union of configuration spaces assignable to causal diamonds CDs defined as intersections of future and past directed light-cones. The minimum assumption is that CDs label the sectors of CH: the nice feature of this option is that the considerations of this chapter restricted to $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ generalize almost trivially. This option is beautiful because the center of mass degrees of freedom associated with the different sectors of CH would correspond to M^4 itself and its Cartesian powers.

The definition of the Kähler function requires that the many-to-one correspondence $X^3 \to X^4(X^3)$ must be replaced by a bijective correspondence in the sense that X^3_l as light-like 3-surface is unique among all its Diff^4 translates. This also allows physically preferred "gauge fixing" allowing to get rid of the mathematical complications due to Diff4 degeneracy. The internal geometry of the space-time sheet must define the preferred 3-surface X^3_l.

The realization of this vision means a considerable mathematical challenge. In the much simpler case of loop groups the Kähler geometry is unique [25] and there are excellent hopes that this holds true also now. The effective metric 2-dimensionality of 3-dimensional light-like surfaces X^3_l of M^4 implies generalized conformal and symplectic symmetries allowing to generalize quantum gravitational holography from light like boundary so that the complexities due to the non-determinism can be taken into account properly.

1.2 Light like 3-D causal determinants and effective 2-dimensionality

The light like 3-surfaces X^3_l of space-time surface appear as 3-D causal determinants. Basic examples are boundaries and elementary particle horizons at which Minkowskian signature of the induced metric transforms to Euclidian one. This brings in a second conformal symmetry related to the metric 2-dimensionality of the 3-D light-like 3-surface. This symmetry is identifiable as TGD counterpart of the Kac Moody symmetry [23] of string models. The challenge is to understand the relationship of this symmetry to configuration space geometry and the interaction between the two conformal symmetries.

1. Field-particle duality is realized. Light-like 3-surfaces X^3_l -generalized Feynman diagrams - correspond to the particle aspect of field-particle duality whereas the physics in the interior of space-time surface $X^4(X^3_l)$ would correspond to the field aspect. Generalized Feynman diagrams in 4-D sense could be identified as regions of space-time surface having Euclidian signature.

2. One could also say that light-like 3-surfaces X^3_l and the space-like 3-surfaces X^3 in the intersections of $X^4(X^3_l) \cap CD \times CP_2$ where the causal diamond CD is defined as the intersections of future and past directed light-cones provide dual descriptions.

3. Generalized coset construction implies that the differences of super-symplectic and Super Kac-Moody type Super Virasoro generators annihilated physical states. This implies Equivalence Principle. This construction in turn led to the realization that configuration space for fixed values of zero modes - in particular the values of the induced Kähler form of $\delta M^4_\pm \times CP_2$ - allows identification as a coset space obtained by dividing the symplectic group of $\delta M^4_\pm \times CP_2$ with Kac-Moody group, whose generators vanish at $X^2 = X^3_l \times \delta M^4_\pm \times CP_2$. One can say that

quantum fluctuating degrees of freedom in a very concrete sense correspond to the local variant of $S^2 \times CP_2$.

The analog of conformal invariance [20] in the light-like direction of X^3_l and in the light-like radial direction of $\delta M^4_\pm$ implies that the data at either X^3 or X^3_l should be enough to determine configuration space geometry. This implies that the relevant data is contained to their intersection X^2 at least for finite regions of X^3. This is the case if the deformations of X^3_l not affecting X^2 and preserving light likeness corresponding to zero modes or gauge degrees of freedom and induce deformations of X^3 also acting as zero modes. The outcome is effective 2-dimensionality. One must be however cautious in order to not make over-statements. The reduction to 2-D theory in global sense would trivialize the theory and the reduction to 2-D theory must takes places for finite region of X^3 only so one has in well defined sense three-dimensionality in discrete sense. A more precise formulation of this vision is in terms of hierarchy of CDs containing CDs containing.... The introduction of sub-CD:s brings in improved measurement resolution and means also that effective 2-dimensionality is realized in the scale of sub-CD only.

One cannot over-emphasize the importance of the effective 2-dimensionality. It indeed simplifies dramatically the earlier formulas for configuration space metric involving 3-dimensional integrals over $X^3 \subset M^4_+ \times CP_2$ reducing now to 2-dimensional integrals. Note that X^3 is determined by preferred extremal property of $X^4(X^3_l)$ once X^3_l is fixed and one can hope that this mapping is one-to-one.

1.3 Magic properties of light cone boundary and isometries of configuration space

The special conformal, metric and symplectic properties of the light cone of four-dimensional Minkowski space: δM^4_+, the boundary of four-dimensional light cone is metrically 2-dimensional(!) sphere allowing infinite-dimensional group of conformal transformations and isometries(!) as well as Kähler structure. Kähler structure is not unique: possible Kähler structures of light cone boundary are paramet3rized by Lobatchevski space $SO(3,1)/SO(3)$. The requirement that the isotropy group $SO(3)$ of S^2 corresponds to the isotropy group of the unique classical 3-momentum assigned to $X^4(Y^3)$ defined as a preferred extremum of Kähler action, fixes the choice of the complex structure uniquely. Therefore group theoretical approach and the approach based on Kähler action complement each other.

1. The allowance of an infinite-dimensional group of isometries isomorphic to the group of conformal transformations of 2-sphere is completely unique feature of the 4-dimensional light cone boundary. Even more, in case of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ the isometry group of δM^4_+ becomes localized with respect to CP_2! Furthermore, the Kähler structure of δM^4_+ defines also symplectic structure.

   Hence any function of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ would serve as a Hamiltonian transformation acting in both CP_2 and δM^4_+ degrees of freedom. These transformations obviously differ from ordinary local gauge transformations. This group leaves the symplectic form of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$, defined as the sum of light cone and CP_2 symplectic forms, invariant. The group of symplectic transformations of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ is a good candidate for the isometry group of the configuration space.

2. The approximate symplectic invariance of Kähler action is broken only by gravitational effects and is exact for vacuum extremals. If Kähler function were exactly invariant under the symplectic transformations of CP_2, CP_2 symplectic transformations wiykd correspond to zero modes having zero norm in the Kähler metric of configuration space. This does not make sense since symplectic transformations of $\delta M^4 \times CP_2$ actually parameterize the quantum fluctuation degrees of freedom.

3. The groups G and H, and thus configuration space itself, should inherit the complex structure of the light cone boundary. The diffeomorphims of M^4 act as dynamical symmetries of vacuum extremals. The radial Virasoro localized with respect to $S^2 \times CP_2$ could in turn act in zero modes perhaps inducing conformal transformations: note that these transformations lead out from the symmetric space associated with given values of zero modes.

1.4 Symplectic transformations of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ as isometries of configuration space

The symplectic transformations of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ are excellent candidates for inducing symplectic transformations of the configuration space acting as isometries. There are however deep differences with respect to the Kac Moody algebras.

1. The conformal algebra of the configuration space is gigantic when compared with the Virasoro + Kac Moody algebras of string models as is clear from the fact that the Lie-algebra generator of a symplectic transformation of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ corresponding to a Hamiltonian which is product of functions defined in δM^4_+ and CP_2 is sum of generator of δM^4_+-local symplectic transformation of CP_2 and CP_2-local symplectic transformations of δM^4_+. This means also that the notion of local gauge transformation generalizes.

2. The physical interpretation is also quite different: the relevant quantum numbers label the unitary representations of Lorentz group and color group, and the four-momentum labeling the states of Kac Moody representations is not present. Physical states carrying no energy and momentum at quantum level are predicted. The appearance of a new kind of angular momentum not assignable to elementary particles might shed some light to the longstanding problem of baryonic spin (quarks are not responsible for the entire spin of proton). The possibility of a new kind of color might have implications even in macroscopic length scales.

3. The central extension induced from the natural central extension associated with $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ Poisson brackets is anti-symmetric with respect to the generators of the symplectic algebra rather than symmetric as in the case of Kac Moody algebras associated with loop spaces. At first this seems to mean a dramatic difference. For instance, in the case of CP_2 symplectic transformations localized with respect to δM^4_+ the central extension would vanish for Cartan algebra, which means a profound physical difference. For $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ symplectic algebra a generalization of the Kac Moody type structure however emerges naturally.

   The point is that δM^4_+-local CP_2 symplectic transformations are accompanied by CP_2 local δM^4_+ symplectic transformations. Therefore the Poisson bracket of two δM^4_+ local CP_2 Hamiltonians involves a term analogous to a central extension term symmetric with respect to CP_2 Hamiltonians, and resulting from the δM^4_+ bracket of functions multiplying the Hamiltonians. This additional term could give the entire bracket of the configuration space Hamiltonians at the maximum of the Kähler function where one expects that CP_2 Hamiltonians vanish and have a form essentially identical with Kac Moody central extension because it is indeed symmetric with respect to indices of the symplectic group.

1.5 Does the symmetric space property reduce to coset construction for Super Virasoro algebras?

The idea about symmetric space is extremely beautiful but it took a long time and several false alarms before the time was ripe for identifying the precise form of the Cartan decomposition $g = t + h$ satisfying the defining conditions

$$g = t + h \ , \quad [t,t] \subset h \ , \quad [h,t] \subset t \ . \tag{1.1}$$

The ultimate solution of the puzzle turned out to be amazingly simple and came only after quantum TGD was understood well enough.

Configuration space geometry allows two super-conformal symmetries [22, 26]. The first one corresponds to super-symplectic transformations acting at the level of imbedding space. The second one corresponds to super Kac-Moody symmetry acting as deformations of light-like 3-surfaces respecting their light-likeness. Super Kac-Moody algebra can be regarded as sub-algebra of super-symplectic algebra, and quantum states correspond to the coset representations for these two algebras so that the differences of the corresponding super-Virasoro generators annihilate physical states. This obviously generalizes Goddard-Olive-Kent construction [24]. The physical interpretation is in terms of Equivalence Principle. After having realized this it took still some time to realize that this coset representation and therefore also Equivalence Principle also corresponds to the coset structure of the configuration space!

The conclusion would be that t corresponds to super-symplectic algebra made also local with respect to X^3 and h corresponds to super Kac-Moody algebra. The experience with finite-dimensional coset spaces would suggest that super Kac-Moody generators interpreted in terms of h leave the points of configuration space analogous to the origin of say CP_2 invariant and in fact vanish at this point. Therefore super Kac-Moody generators should vanish for those 3-surfaces X_l^3 which correspond to the origin of coset space. The maxima of Kähler function could correspond to this kind of points and could play also an essential role in the integration over configuration space by generalizing the Gaussian integration of free quantum field theories.

1.6 What effective 2-dimensionality and holography really mean?

Concerning the interpretation of Kac-Moody algebra there are some poorly understood points, which directly relate to what one means with holography.

1. The strongest view about effective 2-dimensionality (holography) is that for preferred extremals the partonic 2-surfaces X^2 at the ends of CD act as causal determinants fixing X_l^3 in the resolution defined by CD. A weaker view about holography is that light-like 3-surfaces with fixed ends give rise to same configuration space metric and the deformations of these surfaces by Kac-Moody algebra correspond to zero modes just like the interior degrees of freedom for space-like 3-surface do. Which of these options is the correct one? The same question can be posed in the case of space-like 3-surfaces.

2. The non-trivial action of Kac-Moody algebra in the interior of X_l^3 together with effective 2-dimensionality and holography would encourage the interpretation of Kac-Moody symmetries acting trivially at X^2 as gauge symmetries. Light-like 3-surfaces having fixed partonic 2-surfaces at their ends would be equivalent physically and effective 2-dimensionality and holography would be realized modulo gauge transformations.

3. There are also Kac-Moody generators which do not vanish at the ends of the X_l^3, and these would act as physical symmetries and their action would reduce at X^2 to symplectic action. This Kac-Moody algebra should appear in p-adic mass calculations. This seems to be in conflict with the idea that coset construction [24] corresponds to coset space construction. Perhaps strict correspondence is too naive an assumption. Why couldn't one use the larger Kac-Moody algebra in coset construction and smaller Kac-Moody algebra in coset space construction?

4. Gauge symmetry property means that the Kähler metric of the configuration space is same for all gauge equivalent choices of X_l^3 and Kac-Moody deformations correspond to zero modes. Kähler function could differ by a real part of a holomorphic function of configuration space coordinates representing now Kac-Moody transforms of X_l^3. If Dirac determinant gives the exponent of Kähler function, the eigenvalues of the modified Dirac action can differ only by scalings with are products of holomorphic function of configuration space coordinates and its conjugates labeling different Kac-Moody transforms of X_l^3.

1.7 About the relationship between super-symplectic and super Kac-Moody algebras

The relationship between Kac-Moody and symplectic algebras is now relatively well understood but the physical interpretation of Kac-Moody algebra deserves attention. There are two Kac-Moody algebras: the smaller one leaves partonic 2-surfaces invariant and second one affects also them. Both of them are in dual relation to the symplectic algebra and these relations correspond to coset space construction and coset construction.

TGD inspired quantum measurement theory suggests that the super-symplectic algebra and smaller Kac-Moody algebra correspond to each other like classical and quantal degrees of freedom. Hence smaller Kac-Moody algebra would act in the zero modes of the configuration space metric. In the proposed construction this indeed is the case for Kac Moody algebra elements leaving partonic 2-surface invariant and appearing in the *coset space construction* but not for those Kac-Moody algebra elements affecting partonic 2-surface and allowing interpretation as sub-algebra of symplectic algebra and appearing in *coset construction*. This interpretation conforms also with the fact that Kac-Moody algebra generates massive excitations in p-adic thermodynamics.

The dual relation between the super Virasoro algebras associated with super-symplectic algebra and super Kac-Moody algebra is realized in terms of coset construction. The idea inspired by Olive-Goddard-Kent coset construction is that the generators of Super Virasoro algebra corresponds to the differences of those associated with Super Kac-Moody and super-symplectic algebras. The justification comes from the miraculous geometry of the light cone boundary implying that Super Kac-Moody conformal symmetries of X^2 can be compensated by super-symplectic local radial scalings so that the differences of corresponding Super Virasoro generators annihilate physical states. If the central extension parameters are same, the resulting central extension is trivial. What is done is to construct first a state with a non-positive conformal weight using super-symplectic generators, and then to apply Super-Kac Moody generators to compensate this conformal weight to get a state with vanishing conformal weight. Mass squared would however correspond to either Super-Kac Moody or super-symplectic mass. The identity of these masses gives rise to Equivalence Principle as a one manifestation of the coset representation.

2 Identification of the symmetries and coset space structure of the configuration space

In this section the identification of the isometry group of the configuration space will be discussed at general level.

2.1 Configuration space as a union of symmetric spaces

In finite-dimensional context globally symmetric spaces [15] are of form G/H and connection and curvature are independent of the metric, provided it is left invariant under G. The hope is that same holds true in infinite-dimensional context. The most one can hope of obtaining is the decomposition $C(H) = \cup_i G/H_i$ over orbits of G. One could allow also symmetry breaking in the sense that G and H depend on the orbit: $C(H) = \cup_i G_i/H_i$ but it seems that G can be chosen to be same for all orbits. What is essential is that these groups are infinite-dimensional. The basic properties of the coset space decomposition give very strong constraints on the group H, which certainly contains the subgroup of G, whose action reduces to diffeomorphisms of X^3.

2.1.1 Consequences of the decomposition

If the decomposition to a union of coset spaces indeed occurs, the consequences for the calculability of the theory are enormous since it suffices to find metric and curvature tensor for single representative 3-surface on a given orbit (contravariant form of metric gives propagator in perturbative calculation of matrix elements as functional integrals over the configuration space). The representative surface can be chosen to correspond to the maximum of Kähler function on a given orbit and one obtains perturbation theory around this maximum (Kähler function is not isometry invariant).

The task is to identify the infinite-dimensional groups G and H and to understand the zero mode structure of the configuration space. Almost twenty (seven according to long held belief!) years after the discovery of the candidate for the Kähler function defining the metric, it became finally clear that these identifications follow quite nicely from $Diff^4$ invariance and $Diff^4$ degeneracy as well as special properties of the Kähler action.

The guess (not the first one!) would be following. G corresponds to the symplectic transformations of $\delta M^4_\pm \times CP_2$ leaving the induced Kähler form invariant. If G acts as isometries the values of Kähler form at partonic 2-surfaces (remember effective 2-dimensionality) are zero modes and configuration space allows slicing to symplectic orbits of the partonic 2-surface with fixed induced Kähler form. Quantum fluctuating degrees of freedom would correspond to symplectic group and to the fluctuations of the induced metric. The group H dividing G would in turn correspond to the Kac-Moody symmetries respecting light-likeness of X^3_l and acting in X^3_l but trivially at the partonic 2-surface X^2. This coset structure was originally discovered via coset construction for super Virasoro algebras of super-symplectic and super Kac-Moody algebras and realizes Equivalence Principle at quantum level.

2.1.2 Configuration space isometries as a subgroup of $Diff(\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2)$

The reduction to light-like boundaries of CD leads to the identification of the isometry group as some subgroup of for the group G for the diffeomorphisms of δCD. The points of CD connected by a time-like M^4 geodesic parallel to that connecting the tips of CD have natural and are acted in the same manner by the symmetries. In H these transformations are non-local but local in WCW. These diffeomorphisms indeed act in a natural manner in δCD, the space of 3-surfaces in $\delta CD \times CP_2$. In the following this delicacy is not mentioned and I shall simply speak about symmetries of δM^4_+.

Configuration space is expected to decompose to a union of the coset spaces G/H_i, where H_i corresponds to some subgroup of G containing the transformations of G acting as diffeomorphisms for given X^3. Geometrically the vector fields acting as diffeomorphisms of X^3 are tangential to the 3-surface. H_i could depend on the topology of X^3 and since G does not change the topology of 3-surface each 3-topology defines separate orbit of G. Therefore, the union involves sum over all topologies of X^3 plus possibly other 'zero modes'. Different topologies are naturally glued together since singular 3-surfaces intermediate between two 3-topologies correspond to points common to the two sectors with different topologies.

2.2 Isometries of configuration space geometry as symplectic transformations of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$

During last decade I have considered several candidates for the group G of isometries of the configuration space as the sub-algebra of the subalgebra of $Diff(\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2)$. To begin with let us write the general decomposition of $diff(\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2)$:

$$diff(\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2) = S(CP_2) \times diff(\delta M^4_+) \oplus S(\delta M^4_+) \times diff(CP_2) \ . \tag{2.1}$$

Here $S(X)$ denotes the scalar function basis of space X. This Lie-algebra is the direct sum of light cone diffeomorphisms made local with respect to CP_2 and CP_2 diffeomorphisms made local with respect to light cone boundary.

The idea that entire diffeomorphism group would act as isometries looks unrealistic since the theory should be more or less equivalent with topological field theory in this case. Consider now the various candidates for G.

1. The fact that symplectic transformations of CP_2 and M^4_+ diffeomorphisms are dynamical symmetries of the vacuum extremals suggests the possibility that the diffeomorphisms of the light cone boundary and symplectic transformations of CP_2 could leave Kähler function invariant and thus correspond to zero modes. The symplectic transformations of CP_2 localized with respect to light cone boundary acting as symplectic transformations of CP_2 have interpretation as local color transformations and are a good candidate for the isometries. The fact that local color transformations are not even approximate symmetries of Kähler action is not a problem: if they were exact symmetries, Kähler function would be invariant and zero modes would be in question.

2. CP_2 local conformal transformations of the light cone boundary act as isometries of δM^4_+. Besides this there is a huge group of the symplectic symmetries of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ if light cone boundary is provided with the symplectic structure. Both groups must be considered as candidates for groups of isometries. $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ option exploits fully the special properties of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$, and one can develop simple argument demonstrating that $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ symplectic invariance is the correct option. Also the construction of configuration space gamma matrices as super-symplectic charges supports $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ option.

This picture remained same for a long time. The discovery that Kac-Moody algebra consisting of X^2 local symmetries generated by Hamiltonians of isometry sub-algebra of symplectic algebra forced to challenge this picture and ask whether also X^2-local transformations of symplectic group could be involved.

1. The basic condition is that the X^2 local transformation acts leaves induced Kähler form invariant apart from diffeomorphism. Denote the infinitesimal generator of X^2 local symplecto morphism by $\Phi_A(x)j^{Ak}$, where A labels Hamiltonians in the sum and by j^α the generator of X^2 diffeomorphism.

2. The invariance of $J = \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J_{\alpha\beta}\sqrt{g_2}$ modulo diffeomorphism under the infinitesimal symplectic transformation gives

$$\{H^A, \Phi_A\} \equiv \partial_\alpha H^A \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\beta \Phi_A = \partial_\alpha J j^\alpha \ . \tag{2.2}$$

3. Note that here the Poisson bracket is not defined by $J^\alpha\beta$ but $\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}$ defined by the induced metric. Left hand side reflects the failure of symplectomorphism property due to the dependence of $\Phi_A(x)$ on X^2 coordinate which and comes from the gradients of $\delta M^4 \times CP_2$ coordinates in the expression of the induced Kähler form. Right hand side corresponds to the action of infinitesimal diffeomorphism.

4. Let us assume that one can restrict the consideration to single Hamiltonian so that the transformation is generated by $\Phi(x)H_A$ and that to each $\Phi(x)$ there corresponds a diffeomorphism of X^2, which is a symplectic transformation of X^2 with respect to symplectic form $\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}$ and generated by Hamiltonian $\Psi(x)$. This transforms the invariance condition to

$$\{H^A, \Phi\} \equiv \partial_\alpha H^A \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\beta \Phi = \partial_\alpha J \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\beta \Psi_A = \{J, \Psi_A\} \ . \tag{2.3}$$

   This condition can be solved identically by assuming that Φ_A and Ψ are proportional to arbitrary smooth function of J:

$$\Phi = f(J) \ , \quad \Psi_A = -f(J) H_A \ . \tag{2.4}$$

   Therefore the X^2 local symplectomorphisms of H reduce to symplectic transformations of X^2 with Hamiltonians depending on single coordinate J of X^2. The analogy with conformal invariance for which transformations depend on single coordinate z is obvious. As far as the anti-commutation relations for induced spinor fields are considered this means that $J = consant$ curves behave as points points. For extrema of J appearing as candidates for points of number theoretic braids $J = constant$ curves reduce to points.

5. From the structure of the conditions it is easy to see that the transformations generate a Lie-algebra. For the transformations $\Phi^1_A H^A$ $\Phi^2_A H^A$ the commutator is

$$\Phi_A^{[1,2]} = f_A{}^{BC} \Phi_B \Phi_C \ , \tag{2.5}$$

   where $f_A{}^{BC}$ are the structure constants for the symplectic algebra of $\delta M^4_\pm \times CP_2$. From this form it is easy to check that Jacobi identifies are satisfied. The commutator has same form as the commutator of gauge algebra generators. BRST gauge symmetry is perhaps the nearest analog of this symmetry. In the case of isometries these transforms realized local color gauge symmetry in TGD sense.

6. If space-time surface allows a slicing to light-like 3-surfaces Y^3_l parallel to X^3_l, these conditions make sense also for the partonic 2-surfaces defined by the intersections of Y^3_l with $\delta M^4_\pm \times CP_2$ and "parallel" to X^2. The local symplectic transformations also generalize to their local variants in X^3_l. Light-likeness of X^3_l means effective metric 2-dimensionality so that 2-D Kähler metric and symplectic form as well as the invariant $J = \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J_{\alpha\beta}$ exist. A straightforward calculation shows that the the notion of local symplectic transformation makes sense also now and formulas are exactly the same as above.

2.3 Identification of Kac-Moody symmetries

The Kac-Moody algebra of symmetries acting as symmetries respecting the light-likeness of 3-surfaces plays a crucial role in the identification of quantum fluctuating configuration space degrees of freedom contributing to the metric.

2.3.1 Identification of Kac-Moody algebra

The generators of bosonic super Kac-Moody algebra leave the light-likeness condition $\sqrt{g_3} = 0$ invariant. This gives the condition

$$\delta g_{\alpha\beta} Cof(g^{\alpha\beta}) = 0 \ , \tag{2.6}$$

Here Cof refers to matrix cofactor of $g_{\alpha\beta}$ and summation over indices is understood. The conditions can be satisfied if the symmetries act as combinations of infinitesimal diffeomorphisms $x^\mu \to x^\mu + \xi^\mu$ of X^3 and of infinitesimal conformal symmetries of the induced metric

$$\delta g_{\alpha\beta} = \lambda(x) g_{\alpha\beta} + \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\beta}\xi^\mu + g_{\mu\beta}\partial_\alpha \xi^\mu + g_{\alpha\mu}\partial_\beta \xi^\mu \ . \tag{2.7}$$

2.3.2 Ansatz as an X^3-local conformal transformation of imbedding space

Write δh^k as a super-position of X^3-local infinitesimal diffeomorphisms of the imbedding space generated by vector fields $J^A = j^{A,k}\partial_k$:

$$\delta h^k = c_A(x) j^{A,k} \ . \tag{2.8}$$

This gives

$$\begin{aligned} c_A(x) & \left[D_k j^A_l + D_l j^A_k\right] \partial_\alpha h^k \partial_\beta h^l + 2\partial_\alpha c_A h_{kl} j^{A,k} \partial_\beta h^l \\ = & \lambda(x) g_{\alpha\beta} + \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\beta}\xi^\mu + g_{\mu\beta}\partial_\alpha \xi^\mu + g_{\alpha\mu}\partial_\beta \xi^\mu \ . \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

If an X^3-local variant of a conformal transformation of the imbedding space is in question, the first term is proportional to the metric since one has

$$D_k j^A_l + D_l j^A_k = 2h_{kl} \ . \tag{2.10}$$

The transformations in question includes conformal transformations of $H_\pm$ and isometries of the imbedding space H.

The contribution of the second term must correspond to an infinitesimal diffeomorphism of X^3 reducible to infinitesimal conformal transformation ψ^μ:

$$2\partial_\alpha c_A h_{kl} j^{A,k} \partial_\beta h^l = \xi^\mu \partial_\mu g_{\alpha\beta} + g_{\mu\beta}\partial_\alpha \xi^\mu + g_{\alpha\mu}\partial_\beta \xi^\mu \ . \tag{2.11}$$

2.3.3 A rough analysis of the conditions

One could consider a strategy of fixing c_A and solving solving ξ^μ from the differential equations. In order to simplify the situation one could assume that $g_{ir} = g_{rr} = 0$. The possibility to cast the metric in this form is plausible since generic 3-manifold allows coordinates in which the metric is diagonal.

1. The equation for g_{rr} gives

$$\partial_r c_A h_{kl} j^{Ak} \partial_r h^k = 0 \ . \tag{2.12}$$

The radial derivative of the transformation is orthogonal to X^3. No condition on ξ^α results. If c_A has common multiplicative dependence on $c_A = f(r) d_A$ by a one obtains

$$d_A h_{kl} j^{Ak} \partial_r h^k = 0 \ . \tag{2.13}$$

so that J^A is orthogonal to the light-like tangent vector $\partial_r h^k$ X^3 which is the counterpart for the condition that Kac-Moody algebra acts in the transversal degrees of freedom only. The condition also states that the components g_{ri} is not changed in the infinitesimal transformation.

It is possible to choose $f(r)$ freely so that one can perform the choice $f(r) = r^n$ and the notion of radial conformal weight makes sense. The dependence of c_A on transversal coordinates is constrained by the transversality condition only. In particular, a common scale factor having free dependence on the transversal coordinates is possible meaning that X^3- local conformal transformations of H are in question.

2. The equation for g_{ri} gives

$$\partial_r \xi^i = \partial_r c_A h_{kl} j^{Ak} h^{ij} \partial_j h^k \quad . \tag{2.14}$$

The equation states that g_{ri} are not affected by the symmetry. The radial dependence of ξ^i is fixed by this differential equation. No condition on ξ^r results. These conditions imply that the local gauge transformations are dynamical with the light-like radial coordinate r playing the role of the time variable. One should be able to fix the transformation more or less arbitrarily at the partonic 2-surface X^2.

3. The three independent equations for g_{ij} give

$$\xi^\alpha \partial_\alpha g_{ij} + g_{kj} \partial_i \xi^k + g_{ki} \partial_j \xi^k = \partial_i c_A h_{kl} j^{Ak} \partial_j h^l \quad . \tag{2.15}$$

These are 3 differential equations for 3 functions ξ^α on 2 independent variables x^i with r appearing as a parameter. Note however that the derivatives of ξ^r do not appear in the equation. At least formally equations are not over-determined so that solutions should exist for arbitrary choices of c_A as functions of X^3 coordinates satisfying the orthogonality conditions. If this is the case, the Kac-Moody algebra can be regarded as a local algebra in X^3 subject to the orthogonality constraint.

This algebra contains as a subalgebra the analog of Kac-Moody algebra for which all c_A except the one associated with time translation and fixed by the orthogonality condition depends on the radial coordinate r only. The larger algebra decomposes into a direct sum of representations of this algebra.

2.3.4 Commutators of infinitesimal symmetries

The commutators of infinitesimal symmetries need not be what one might expect since the vector fields ξ^μ are functionals c_A and of the induced metric and also c_A depends on induced metric via the orthogonality condition. What this means that $j^{A,k}$ in principle acts also to ϕ_B in the commutator $[c_A J^A, c_B J^B]$.

$$\left[c_A J^A, c_B J^B\right] = c_A c_B J^{[A,B]} + J^A \circ c_B J^B - J^B \circ c_A J^A \quad , \tag{2.16}$$

where $\circ$ is a short hand notation for the change of c_B induced by the effect of the conformal transformation J^A on the induced metric.

Luckily, the conditions in the case $g_{rr} = g_{ir} = 0$ state that the components g_{rr} and g_{ir} of the induced metric are unchanged in the transformation so that the condition for c_A resulting from g_{rr} component of the metric is not affected. Also the conditions coming from $g_{ir} = 0$ remain unchanged. Therefore the commutation relations of local algebra apart from constraint from transversality result.

The commutator algebra of infinitesimal symmetries should also close in some sense. The orthogonality to the light-like tangent vector creates here a problem since the commutator does not obviously satisfy this condition automatically. The problem can be solved by following the recipes of non-covariant quantization of string model.

1. Make a choice of gauge by choosing time translation P^0 in a preferred M^4 coordinate frame to be the preferred generator $J^{A_0} \equiv P^0$, whose coefficient $\Phi_{A_0} \equiv \Psi(P^0)$ is solved from the orthogonality condition. This assumption is analogous with the assumption that time coordinate is non-dynamical in the quantization of strings. The natural basis for the algebra is obtained by allowing only a single generator J^A besides P^0 and putting $d_A = 1$.

2. This prescription must be consistent with the well-defined radial conformal weight for the $J^A \neq P^0$ in the sense that the proportionality of d_A to r^n for $J^A \neq P^0$ must be consistent with commutators. SU(3) part of the algebra is of course not a problem. From the Lorentz vector property of P^k it is clear that the commutators resulting in a repeated commutation have well-defined radial conformal weights only if one restricts $SO(3,1)$ to $SO(3)$ commuting with P^0. Also D could be allowed without losing well-defined radial conformal weights but the argument below excludes it. This picture conforms with the earlier identification of the Kac-Moody algebra.

   Conformal algebra contains besides Poincare algebra and the dilation $D = m^k\partial_{m^k}$ the mutually commuting generators $K^k = (m^r m_r \partial_{m^k} - 2m^k m^l \partial_{m^l})/2$. The commutators involving added generators are

$$\begin{array}{ll} \left[D, K^k\right] = -K^k \ , & \left[D, P^k\right] = P^k \ , \\ \left[K^k, K^l\right] = 0 \ , & \left[K^k, P^l\right] = m^{kl}D - M^{kl} \ . \end{array} \tag{2.17}$$

   From the last commutation relation it is clear that the inclusion of K^k would mean loss of well-defined radial conformal weights.

3. The coefficient dm^0/dr of $\Psi(P^0)$ in the equation

$$\Psi(P^0)\frac{dm^0}{dr} = -J^{Ak}h_{kl}\partial_r h^l$$

   is always non-vanishing due to the light-likeness of r. Since P^0 commutes with generators of $SO(3)$ (but not with D so that it is excluded!), one can *define* the commutator of two generators as a commutator of the remaining part and identify $\Psi(P^0)$ from the condition above.

4. Of course, also the more general transformations act as Kac-Moody type symmetries but the interpretation would be that the sub-algebra plays the same role as $SO(3)$ in the case of Lorentz group: that is gives rise to generalized spin degrees of freedom whereas the entire algebra divided by this sub-algebra would define the coset space playing the role of orbital degrees of freedom. In fact, also the Kac-Moody type symmetries for which c_A depends on the transversal coordinates of X^3 would correspond to orbital degrees of freedom. The presence of these orbital degrees of freedom arranging super Kac-Moody representations into infinite multiplets labeled by function basis for X^2 means that the number of degrees of freedom is much larger than in string models.

5. It is possible to replace the preferred time coordinate m^0 with a preferred light-like coordinate. There are good reasons to believe that orbifold singularity for phases of matter involving non-standard value of Planck constant corresponds to a preferred light-ray going through the tip of $\delta M^4_\pm$. Thus it would be natural to assume that the preferred M^4 coordinate varies along this light ray or its dual. The Kac-Moody group $SO(3) \times E^3$ respecting the radial conformal weights would reduce to $SO(2) \times E^2$ as in string models. E^2 would act in tangent plane of $S^2_\pm$ along this ray defining also $SO(2)$ rotation axis.

2.4 Coset space structure for a symmetric space

The key ingredient in the theory of symmetric spaces is that the Lie-algebra of G has the following decomposition

$$\begin{array}{l} g = h + t \ , \\ \left[h, h\right] \subset h \ , \quad \left[h, t\right] \subset t \ , \quad \left[t, t\right] \subset h \ . \end{array}$$

In present case this has highly nontrivial consequences. The commutator of *any* two infinitesimal generators generating nontrivial deformation of 3-surface belongs to h and thus vanishing norm in the configuration space metric at the point which is left invariant by H. In fact, this same condition follows from Ricci flatness requirement and guarantees also that G acts as isometries of the configuration space. This generalization is supported by the properties of the unitary representations of Lorentz group at the light cone boundary and by number theoretical considerations.

The algebras suggesting themselves as candidates are symplectic algebra of $\delta M^{\pm} \times CP_2$ and Kac-Moody algebra mapping light-like 3-surfaces to light-like 3-surfaces to be discussed in the next section.

The identification of the precise form of the coset space structure is however somewhat delicate.

1. The essential point is that both symplectic and Kac-Moody algebras allow representation in terms of X^3_l-local Hamiltonians. The general expression for the Hamilton of Kac-Moody algebra is

$$H = \sum \Phi_A(x) H^A \ . \tag{2.18}$$

   Here H^A are Hamiltonians of $SO(3) \times SU(3)$ acting in $\delta X^3_l \times CP_2$. For symplectic algebra any Hamiltonian is allowed. If x corresponds to any point of X^3_l, one must assume a slicing of the causal diamond CD by translates of $\delta M^4_{\pm}$.

2. For symplectic generators the dependence of form on r^{Δ} on light-like coordinate of $\delta X^3_l \times CP_2$ is allowed. Δ is complex parameter whose modulus squared is interpreted as conformal weight. Δ is identified as analogous quantum number labeling the modes of induced spinor field.

3. One can wonder whether the choices of the $r_M = constant$ sphere S^2 is the only choice. The Hamiltonin-Jacobi coordinate for $X^4_{X^3_l}$ suggest an alternative choice as E^2 in the decomposition of $M^4 = M^2(x) \times E^2(x)$ required by number theoretical compactification and present for known extremals of Kähler action with Minkowskian signature of induced metric. In this case $SO(3)$ would be replaced with $SO(2)$. It however seems that the radial light-like coordinate u of $X^4(X^3_l)$ would remain the same since any other curve along light-like boundary would be space-like.

4. The vector fields for representing Kac-Moody algebra must vanish at the partonic 2-surface $X^2 \subset \delta M^4_{\pm} \times CP_2$. The corresponding vector field must vanish at each point of X^2:

$$j^k = \sum \Phi_A(x) J^{kl} H^A_l = 0 \ . \tag{2.19}$$

   This means that the vector field corresponds to $SO(2) \times U(2)$ defining the isotropy group of the point of $S^2 \times CP_2$.

   This expression could be deduced from the idea that the surfaces X^2 are analogous to origin of CP_2 at which $U(2)$ vector fields vanish. Configuration space at X^2 could be also regarded as the analog of the origin of local $S^2 \times CP_2$. This interpretation is in accordance with the original idea which however was given up in the lack of proper realization. The same picture can be deduced from braiding in which case the Kac-Moody algebra corresponds to local $SO(2) \times U(2)$ for each point of the braid at X^2. The condition that Kac-Moody generators with positive conformal weight annihilate physical states could be interpreted by stating effective 2-dimensionality in the sense that the deformations of X^3_l preserving its light-likeness do not affect the physics. Note however that Kac-Moody type Virasoro generators do not annihilate physical states.

5. Kac-Moody algebra generator must leave induced Kähler form invariant at X^2. This is of course trivial since the action leaves each point invariant. The conditions of Cartan decomposition are satisfied. The commutators of the Kac-Moody vector fields with symplectic generators are non-vanishing since the action of symplectic generator on Kac-Moody generator restricted to X^2 gives a non-vanishing result belonging to the symplectic algebra. Also the commutators of Kac-Moody generators are Kac-Moody generators.

3 Magnetic and electric representations of the configuration space Hamiltonians

Symmetry considerations lead to the hypothesis that configuration space Hamiltonians are apart from a factor depending on symplectic invariants equal to magnetic flux Hamiltonians. One can however argue that the use of only magnetic flux Hamiltonians implies a genuine 2-dimensionality and that one must include also electric flux Hamiltonian carrying information about the 4-D tangent space of X^2 so that one would have electric-magnetic duality. The problem is that the Kähler electric flux factor is not invariant under symplectic transformations. The problem can be circumvented by assuming the weak form of electric-magnetic duality discussed in [5] and in accompanying article of this issue. Thus flux Hamiltonians would have general form $\int (1+K)JHd^2x$ and boundary conditions would make them effectively topologal. K is proportional to Kähler coupling strength from the condition of charge quantization.

3.1 Radial symplectic invariants

All $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ symplectic transformations leave invariant the value of the radial coordinate r_M. Therefore the radial coordinate r_M of X^3 regarded as a function of $S^2 \times CP_2$ coordinates serves as height function. The number, type, ordering and values for the extrema for this height function in the interior and boundary components are isometry invariants. These invariants characterize not only the topology but also the size and shape of the 3-surface. The result implies that configuration space metric indeed differentiates between 3-surfaces with the size of Planck length and with the size of galaxy. The characterization of these invariants reduces to Morse theory. The extrema correspond to topology changes for the two-dimensional (one-dimensional) $r_M = constant$ section of 3-surface (boundary of 3-surface). The height functions of sphere and torus serve as a good illustrations of the situation. A good example about non-topological extrema is provided by a sphere with two horns.

There are additional symplectic invariants. The 'magnetic fluxes' associated with the δM^4_+ symplectic form

$$J_{S^2} = r_M^2 sin(\theta) d\theta \wedge d\phi$$

over any $X^2 \subset X^3$ are symplectic invariants. In particular, the integrals over $r_M = constant$ sections (assuming them to be 2-dimensional) are symplectic invariants. They give simply the solid angle $\Omega(r_M)$ spanned by $r_M = constant$ section and thus $r_M^2 \Omega(r_M)$ characterizes transversal geometric size of the 3-surface. A convenient manner to discretize these invariants is to consider the Fourier components of these invariants in radial logarithmic plane wave basis discussed earlier:

$$\Omega(k) \;=\; \int_{r_{min}}^{r_{max}} (r_M/r_{max})^k \Omega(r_M) \frac{dr_M}{r_M} \;\;,\;\; k = k_1 + ik_2 \;\;,\;\; perk_1 \geq 0 \;\;. \qquad (3.1)$$

One must take into account that for each section in which the topology of $r_M = constant$ section remains constant one must associate invariants with separate components of the two-dimensional section. For a given value of r_M, r_M constant section contains several components (to visualize the situation consider torus as an example).

Also the quantities

$$\Omega^+(X^2) = \int_{X^2} |J| \equiv \int |\epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J_{\alpha\beta}| \sqrt{g_2} d^2x$$

are symplectic invariants and provide additional geometric information about 3-surface. These fluxes are non-vanishing also for closed surfaces and give information about the geometry of the boundary components of 3-surface (signed fluxes vanish for boundary components unless they enclose the dip of the light cone).

Since zero norm generators remain invariant under complexification, their contribution to the Kähler metric vanishes. It is not at all obvious whether the configuration space integration measure in these degrees of freedom exists at all. A localization in zero modes occurring in each quantum jump seems a more plausible and under suitable additional assumption it would have interpretation as a state function reduction. In string model similar situation is encountered; besides the functional integral determined by string action, one has integral over the moduli space.

3.2 Kähler magnetic invariants

The Kähler magnetic fluxes defined both the normal component of the Kähler magnetic field and by its absolute value

$$\begin{aligned} Q_m(X^2) &= \int_{X^2} J_{CP_2} = J_{\alpha\beta}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}\sqrt{g_2}d^2x \ , \\ Q_m^+(X^2) &= \int_{X^2} |J_{CP_2}| \equiv \int_{X^2} |J_{\alpha\beta}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}|\sqrt{g_2}d^2x \ , \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

over suitably defined 2-surfaces are invariants under both Lorentz isometries and the symplectic transformations of CP_2 and can be calculated once X^3 is given.

For a closed surface $Q_m(X^2)$ vanishes unless the homology equivalence class of the surface is nontrivial in CP_2 degrees of freedom. In this case the flux is quantized. $Q_M^+(X^2)$ is non-vanishing for closed surfaces, too. Signed magnetic fluxes over non-closed surfaces depend on the boundary of X^2 only:

$$\begin{array}{l} \int_{X^2} J = \int_{\delta X^2} A \ . \\ J = dA \ . \end{array}$$

Un-signed fluxes can be written as sum of similar contributions over the boundaries of regions of X^2 in which the sign of J remains fixed.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_m(X^2) &= \int_{X^2} J_{CP_2} = J_{\alpha\beta}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}\sqrt{g_2}d^2x \ , \\ Q_m^+(X^2) &= \int_{X^2} |J_{CP_2}| \equiv \int_{X^2} |J_{\alpha\beta}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}|\sqrt{g_2}d^2x \ , \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

There are also symplectic invariants, which are Lorentz covariants and defined as

$$\begin{aligned} Q_m(K,X^2) &= \int_{X^2} f_K J_{CP_2} \ , \\ Q_m^+(K,X^2) &= \int_{X^2} f_K |J_{CP_2}| \ , \\ f_{K\equiv(s,n,k)} &= e^{is\phi} \times \frac{\rho^{n-k}}{(1+\rho^2)^k} \times (\frac{r_M}{r_0})^k \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

These symplectic invariants transform like an infinite-dimensional unitary representation of Lorentz group.

There must exist some minimal number of symplectically non-equivalent 2-surfaces of X^3, and the magnetic fluxes over the representatives these surfaces give thus good candidates for zero modes.

1. If effective 2-dimensionality is accepted, the surfaces X_i^2 defined by the intersections of light like 3-D causal determinants X_l^3 and X^3 provide a natural identification for these 2-surfaces.

2. Without effective 2-dimensionality the situation is more complex. Since symplectic transformations leave r_M invariant, a natural set of 2-surfaces X^2 appearing in the definition of fluxes are separate pieces for $r_M = constant$ sections of 3-surface. For a generic 3-surface, these surfaces are 2-dimensional and there is continuum of them so that discrete Fourier transforms of these invariants are needed. One must however notice that $r_M = constant$ surfaces could be be 3-dimensional in which case the notion of flux is not well-defined.

3.3 Isometry invariants and spin glass analogy

The presence of isometry invariants implies coset space decomposition $\cup_i G/H$. This means that quantum states are characterized, not only by the vacuum functional, which is just the exponential $exp(K)$ of Kähler function (Gaussian in lowest approximation) but also by a wave function in vacuum modes. Therefore one might expect the functional integral over the configuration space decomposes into an integral over zero modes for approximately Gaussian functionals determined by $exp(K)$. The weights for the various vacuum mode contributions are given by the probability density associated with the zero modes. It however turns out that the symmetric space property leads to a non-perturbative formulation of WCW integration in terms of harmonic analysis in symmetric spaces.

The integration over the zero modes is a problematic notion and it could be eliminated if a localization in the zero modes occurs in quantum jumps. The localization would correspond to a state function reduction and zero modes would be effectively classical variables correlated in one-one manner with the quantum numbers associated with the quantum fluctuating degrees of freedom.

For a given orbit K depends on zero modes and thus one has mathematical similarity with spin glass phase for which one has probability distribution for Hamiltonians appearing in the partition function $exp(-H/T)$. In fact, since TGD Universe is also critical, exact similarity requires that also the temperature is critical for various contributions to the average partition function of spin glass phase. The characterization of isometry invariants and zero modes of the Kähler metric provides a precise characterization for how TGD Universe is quantum analog of spin glass.

3.4 Magnetic flux representation of the symplectic algebra

In principle the basis of flux Hamiltonians can be chosen freely to some extent as long as they are consistent with effective 2-dimensionality. It is only the Poisson brackets in which the WCE Kähler form makes itself visible. Accepting the strong form of general coordinate invariance implying effective two-dimensionality WCW Hamiltonians correspond to the fluxes associated with various 2-surfaces X^2_i defined by the intersections of light-like light-like 3-surfaces $X^3_{l,i}$ with X^3 at the boundaries of CD considered. Bearing in mind that zero energy ontology is the correct approach, one can restrict the consideration on fluxes at $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ One must also remember that if the proposed symmetries hold true, it is in principle choose any partonic 2-surface in the conjectured slicing of the Minkowskian space-time sheet to partonic 2-surfaces parametrized by the points of stringy world sheets.

It must be however emphasized that the flux Hamiltonians make sense only when one identifies WCW in terms of partonic 2-surfaces. One must of course specify the transformation of the 3-surface and also 4-surface induced by these Hamiltonians and the conservation laws implied by the effective 2-dimensionality can in principle be used to deduce this action.

One can also ask why the 3-D flux Hamiltonians defined by using Chern-Simons action [21] as a weighting factor for a 3-dimensional integral over X^3 could not be consistent with the effective 2-dimensionality. Consistency could be due to the fact that imbedding space Hamiltonians are used. This form would be not gauge invariant but the gauge transforms of Kähler potential have interpretation in terms of the coding of quantum numbers to the WCW geometry so that this would not be a catastrophe. These gauge terms would however reduce to total divergences and would reduces to 2-D integrals over the wormhole throats proportional to 2-D flux Hamiltonians. At this moment there is no clearcut argument eliminating the flux Hamiltonians based on Chern-Simons action from consideration. The following consideration restricts to 2-D flux Hamiltonians. The generalization to Chern-Simons case is however obvious.

3.4.1 Generalized magnetic fluxes

Isometry invariants are just special case of the fluxes defining natural coordinate variables for the configuration space. Symplectic transformations of CP_2 act as $U(1)$ gauge transformations on the Kähler potential of CP_2 (similar conclusion holds at the level of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$).

One can generalize these transformations to local symplectic transformations by allowing the Hamiltonians to be products of the CP_2 Hamiltonians with the real and imaginary parts of the functions $f_{m,n,k}$ defining the Lorentz covariant function basis H_A, $A \equiv (a, m, n, k)$ at the light cone boundary: $H_A = H_a \times f(m, n, k)$, where a labels the Hamiltonians of CP_2.

One can associate to any Hamiltonian H^A of this kind both signed and unsigned magnetic flux via the following formulas:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_m(H_A|X^2) &= \int_{X^2} H_A J \ , \\
Q_m^+(H_A|X^2) &= \int_{X^2} H_A|J| \ .
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.5}
$$

Here X^2 corresponds to any surface X_i^2 resulting as intersection of X^3 with $X_{l,i}^3$. Both signed and unsigned magnetic fluxes and their superpositions

$$
Q_m(H_A|X^2) = \alpha Q_m(H_A|X^2) + \beta Q_m^+(H_A|X^2) \ , \ A \equiv (a,s,n,k) \tag{3.6}
$$

provide representations of Hamiltonians. Note that symplectic invariants Q_m correspond to $H^A = 1$ and $H^A = f_{s,n,k}$. $H^A = 1$ can be regarded as a natural central term for the Poisson bracket algebra. Therefore, the isometry invariance of Kähler magnetic and electric gauge fluxes follows as a natural consequence.

The obvious question concerns about the correct values of the parameters α and β. One possibility is that the flux is an unsigned flux so that one has $\beta = 0$. p-Adicization favors this option since the notion of absolute value does not make sense p-adically and the considerations are restricted to this option in the sequel so that one has

$$
Q_m(H_A|X^2) \equiv Q_m(H_A|X^2) \ , \ A \equiv (a,s,n,k) \tag{3.7}
$$

Magnetic flux Hamiltonians do not carry information about the 4-D tangent space of space-time surface at X^2 so that the situation would reduce to 2-dimensional one. Only effective 2-dimensionality can be tolerated. This motivates the proposal that also electric fluxes are present. One can define the electric counterparts of the flux Hamiltonians by replacing J in the defining formulas with its dual $*J$

$$
*J_{\alpha\beta} = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{\ \ \gamma\delta} J_{\gamma\delta} .
$$

For $H_A = 1$ these fluxes reduce to ordinary Kähler electric fluxes.

These fluxes are however not symplectic covariants since the definition of the dual involves the induced metric, which is not symplectic invariant. The weak form of electric magnetic duality [5] resolves this problem. This duality has two different forms.

1. The simplest form of the duality implies $J^{03}\sqrt{g_4} = KJ_{12}$ at the ends of space-time sheet and effectively reduces these Hamiltonians to magnetic flux Hamiltonians:

$$
Q(H_A|X^2) \equiv (1+K) \times Q_m(H_A|X^2) \ , \ A \equiv (a,s,n,k) \ . \tag{3.8}
$$

   The formula defining K assumes weak form of self-duality (^{03} refers to the coordinates in the complement of X^2 tangent plane in the 4-D tangent plane). K is assumed to be symplectic invariant and constant for given X^2. The condition that the flux of $F^{03} = (\hbar/g_K)J^{03}$ defining the counterpart of Kähler electric field equals to the Kähler charge g_K gives the condition $K = g_K^2/\hbar$, where g_K is Kähler coupling constant. Within experimental uncertainties one has $\alpha_K = g_K^2/4\pi\hbar_0 = \alpha_{em} \simeq 1/137$, where α_{em} is finite structure constant in electron length scale and $\hbar_0$ is the standard value of Planck constant.

2. The most radical assumption is that Kähler form defining Kähler action is the sum $J + J_1$ in which case one has the same formulas as above but for the flux Hamiltonian in which J is defined by $J + J_1$. This option can be criticized because of the breaking of Lorentz invariance. This breaking however occurs already for a given CD and is compensated because Lorentz boosts of CDs are possible. It is also now clear that this is the only internally consistent option [5].

One can avoid clumsy formulas by writing

$$Q(H_A|X^2) = \int_{X^2} H_A J_{tot} . \quad (3.9)$$

where J_{tot} depends on the option considered.

The electric gauge fluxes for Hamiltonians in various representations of the color group ought to be important in the description of hadrons, not only as string like objects, but quite generally. These degrees of freedom would be identifiable as non-perturbative degrees of freedom involving genuinely classical Kähler field whereas quarks and gluons would correspond to the perturbative degrees of freedom, that is the interactions between CP_2 type extremals. Weak form of electric-magnetic duality is not in conflict with this and actually leads to a detailed vision about electro-weak massivation and color confinement in terms of magnetic monopoles assigned to wormhole throats [5].

3.4.2 Poisson brackets

From the symplectic invariance of the radial component of Kähler magnetic field it follows that the Lie-derivative of the flux $Q_m(H_A)$ with respect to the vector field $X(H_B)$ is given by

$$X(H_B) \cdot Q_m(H_A) = Q_m(\{H_B, H_A\}) . \quad (3.10)$$

The transformation properties of $Q_m(H_A)$ are very nice if the basis for H_B transforms according to appropriate irreducible representation of color group and rotation group. This in turn implies that the fluxes $Q_m(H_A)$ as functionals of 3-surface on given orbit provide a representation for the Hamiltonian as a functional of 3-surface. For a given surface X^3, the Poisson bracket for the two fluxes $Q_m(H_A)$ and $Q_m(H_B)$ can be defined as

$$\{Q_m(H_A), Q_m(H_B)\} \equiv X(H_B) \cdot Q_m(H_A) = Q_m(\{H_A, H_B\}) . \quad (3.11)$$

The study of configuration space gamma matrices identifiable as symplectic super charges demonstrates that the supercharges associated with the radial deformations vanish identically so that radial deformations correspond to zero norm degrees of freedom as one might indeed expect on physical grounds. The reason is that super generators involve the invariants $j^{ak}\gamma_k$ which vanish by $\gamma_{r_M} = 0$.

The natural central extension associated with the symplectic group of CP_2 ($\{p, q\} = 1!$) induces a central extension of this algebra. The central extension term resulting from $\{H_A, H_B\}$ when CP_2 Hamiltonians have $\{p, q\} = 1$ equals to the symplectic invariant $Q_m(f(m_a + m_b, n_a + n_b, k_a + k_b))$ on the right hand side. This extension is however anti-symmetric in symplectic degrees of freedom rather than in loop space degrees of freedom and therefore does not lead to the standard Kac Moody type algebra.

Quite generally, the Virasoro and Kac Moody algebras of string models are replaced in TGD context by much larger symmetry algebras. Kac Moody algebra corresponds to the the deformations of light-like 3-surfaces respecting their light-likeness and leaving partonic 2-surfaces at δCD intact and are highly relevant to the elementary particle physics. This algebra allows a representation in terms of X_l^3 local Hamiltonians generating isometries of $\delta M_\pm^4 \times CP_2$. Hamiltonian representation is essential for super-symmetrization since fermionic super charges anti-commute to Hamiltonians rather than vector fields: this is one of the deep differences between TGD and string models. Kac-Moody algebra does not contribute to configuration space metric since by definition the generators vanish at partonic 2-surfaces. This is essential for the coset space property.

A completely new algebra is the CP_2 symplectic algebra localized with respect to the light cone boundary and relevant to the configuration space geometry. This extends to $S^2 \times CP_2$ -or rather $\delta M_\pm^4 \times CP_2$ symplectic algebra and this gives the strongest predictions concerning configuration space metric. The local radial Virasoro localized with respect to $S^2 \times CP_2$ acts in zero modes and has automatically vanishing norm with respect to configuration space metric defined by super charges.

4 General expressions for the symplectic and Kähler forms

One can derive general expressions for symplectic and Kähler forms as well as Kähler metric of the configuration space. The fact that these expressions involve only first variation of the Kähler action implies huge simplification of the basic formulas. Duality hypothesis leads to further simplifications of the formulas.

4.1 Closedness requirement

The fluxes of Kähler magnetic and electric fields for the Hamiltonians of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ suggest a general representation for the components of the symplectic form of the configuration space. The basic requirement is that Kähler form satisfies the defining condition

$$X \cdot J(Y,Z) + J([X,Y],Z) + J(X,[Y,Z]) = 0 \ , \tag{4.1}$$

where X, Y, Z are now vector fields associated with Hamiltonian functions defining configuration space coordinates.

4.2 Matrix elements of the symplectic form as Poisson brackets

Quite generally, the matrix element of $J(X(H_A), X(H_B))$ between vector fields $X(H_A))$ and $X(H_B))$ defined by the Hamiltonians H_A and H_B of $\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2$ isometries is expressible as Poisson bracket

$$J^{AB} = J(X(H_A), X(H_B)) = \{H_A, H_B\} \ . \tag{4.2}$$

J^{AB} denotes contravariant components of the symplectic form in coordinates given by a subset of Hamiltonians. The flux Hamiltonians $Q(H_A)$ of Eq. 3.9 provide an explicit representation for the Hamiltonians at the level of configuration space so that the components of the symplectic form of the configuration space are expressible as classical charges for the Poisson brackets of the Hamiltonians of the light cone boundary:

$$J(X(H_A), X(H_B)) = Q(\{H_A, H_B\}) \ . \tag{4.3}$$

Note that Q contains unspecified conformal factor depending on symplectic invariants characterizing Y^3 and is unspecified superposition of signed and unsigned magnetic fluxes.

WCW Hamiltonians vanish for the extrema of the Kähler function as variational derivatives of the Kähler action. Hence Hamiltonians are good candidates for the coordinates appearing as coordinates in the perturbative functional integral around extrema (with maxima giving dominating contribution). It is clear that configuration space coordinates around a given extremum include only those Hamiltonians, which vanish at extremum (that is those Hamiltonians, which span the tangent space of G/H).

In Darboux coordinates the Poisson brackets reduce to the symplectic form

$$\begin{aligned} \{P^I, Q^J\} &= J^{IJ} = J_I \delta^{I,J} \ . \\ J_I &= 1 \ . \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

It is not clear whether Darboux coordinates with $J_I = 1$ are possible in the recent case: probably the unit matrix on right hand side of the defining equation is replaced with a diagonal matrix depending on symplectic invariants so that one has $J_I \neq 1$. The integration measure is given by the symplectic volume element given by the determinant of the matrix defined by the Poisson brackets of the Hamiltonians appearing as coordinates. The value of the symplectic volume element is given by the matrix formed by the Poisson brackets of the Hamiltonians and reduces to the product

$$Vol = \prod_I J_I$$

in generalized Darboux coordinates.

Kähler potential (that is gauge potential associated with Kähler form) can be written in Darboux coordinates as

$$A = \sum_I J_I P_I dQ^I . \tag{4.5}$$

4.3 General expressions for Kähler form, Kähler metric and Kähler function

The expressions of Kähler form and Kähler metric in complex coordinates can obtained by transforming the contravariant form of the symplectic form from symplectic coordinates provided by Hamiltonians to complex coordinates:

$$J^{Z^i\bar{Z}^j} = iG^{Z^i\bar{Z}^j} = \partial_{H^A} Z^i \partial_{H^B} \bar{Z}^j J^{AB} , \tag{4.6}$$

where J^{AB} is given by the classical Kahler charge for the light cone Hamiltonian $\{H^A, H^B\}$. Complex coordinates correspond to linear coordinates of the complexified Lie-algebra providing exponentiation of the isometry algebra via exponential mapping. What one must know is the precise relationship between allowed complex coordinates and Hamiltonian coordinates: this relationship is in principle calculable. In Darboux coordinates the expressions become even simpler:

$$J^{Z^i\bar{Z}^j} = iG^{Z^i\bar{Z}^j} = \sum_I J(I)(\partial_{P^i} Z^i \partial_{Q^I} \bar{Z}^j - \partial_{Q^I} Z^i \partial_{P^I} \bar{Z}^j) . \tag{4.7}$$

Kähler function can be formally integrated from the relationship

$$\begin{aligned} A_{Z^i} &= i\partial_{Z^i} K , \\ A_{\bar{Z}^i} &= -i\partial_{Z^i} K . \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

holding true in complex coordinates. Kähler function is obtained formally as integral

$$K = \int_0^Z (A_{Z^i} dZ^i - A_{\bar{Z}^i} d\bar{Z}^i) . \tag{4.9}$$

4.4 $Diff(X^3)$ invariance and degeneracy and conformal invariances of the symplectic form

$J(X(H_A), X(H_B))$ defines symplectic form for the coset space G/H only if it is $Diff(X^3)$ degenerate. This means that the symplectic form $J(X(H_A), X(H_B))$ vanishes whenever Hamiltonian H_A or H_B is such that it generates diffeomorphism of the 3-surface X^3. If effective 2-dimensionality holds true, $J(X(H_A), X(H_B))$ vanishes if H_A or H_B generates two-dimensional diffeomorphism $d(H_A)$ at the surface X_i^2.

One can always write

$$J(X(H_A), X(H_B)) = X(H_A) Q(H_B|X_i^2) .$$

If H_A generates diffeomorphism, the action of $X(H_A)$ reduces to the action of the vector field X_A of some X_i^2-diffeomorphism. Since $Q(H_B|r_M)$ is manifestly invariant under the diffemorphisms of X^2, the result is vanishing:

$$X_A Q(H_B|X_i^2) = 0 ,$$

so that $Diff^2$ invariance is achieved.

The radial diffeomorphisms possibly generated by the radial Virasoro algebra do not produce trouble. The change of the flux integrand X under the infinitesimal transformation $r_M \rightarrow r_M + \epsilon r_M^n$

is given by $r_M^n dX/dr_M$. Replacing r_M with $r_M^{-n+1}/(-n+1)$ as variable, the integrand reduces to a total divergence dX/du the integral of which vanishes over the closed 2-surface X_i^2. Hence radial Virasoro generators having zero norm annihilate all matrix elements of the symplectic form. The induced metric of X_i^2 induces a unique conformal structure and since the conformal transformations of X_i^2 can be interpreted as a mere coordinate changes, they leave the flux integrals invariant.

4.5 Complexification and explicit form of the metric and Kähler form

The identification of the Kähler form and Kähler metric in symplectic degrees of freedom follows trivially from the identification of the symplectic form and definition of complexification. The requirement that Hamiltonians are eigen states of angular momentum (and possibly Lorentz boost generator), isospin and hypercharge implies physically natural complexification. In order to fix the complexification completely one must introduce some convention fixing which states correspond to 'positive' frequencies and which to 'negative frequencies' and which to zero frequencies that is to decompose the generators of the symplectic algebra to three sets Can_+, Can_- and Can_0. One must distinguish between Can_0 and zero modes, which are not considered here at all. For instance, CP_2 Hamiltonians correspond to zero modes.

The natural complexification relies on the imaginary part of the radial conformal weight whereas the real part defines the $g = t + h$ decomposition naturally. The wave vector associated with the radial logarithmic plane wave corresponds to the angular momentum quantum number associated with a wave in S^1 in the case of Kac Moody algebra. One can imagine three options.

1. It is quite possible that the spectrum of k_2 does not contain $k_2 = 0$ at all so that the sector Can_0 could be empty. This complexification is physically very natural since it is manifestly invariant under $SU(3)$ and $SO(3)$ defining the preferred spherical coordinates. The choice of $SO(3)$ is unique if the classical four-momentum associated with the 3-surface is time like so that there are no problems with Lorentz invariance.

2. If $k_2 = 0$ is possible one could have

$$\begin{aligned} Can_+ &= \{H^a_{m,n,k=k1_+ik_2}, k_2 > 0\} \ , \\ Can_- &= \{H^a_{m,n,k}, k_2 < 0\} \ , \\ Can_0 &= \{H^a_{m,n,k}, k_2 = 0\} \ . \end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

3. If it is possible to $n_2 \neq 0$ for $k_2 = 0$, one could define the decomposition as

$$\begin{aligned} Can_+ &= \{H^a_{m,n,k}, k_2 > 0 \ \text{ or } \ k_2 = 0, n_2 > 0\} \ , \\ Can_- &= \{H^a_{m,n,k}, k_2 < 0 \ \text{ or} k_2 = 0, n_2 < 0\} \ , \\ Can_0 &= \{H^a_{m,n,k}, k_2 = n_2 = 0\} \ . \end{aligned} \tag{4.11}$$

   In this case the complexification is unique and Lorentz invariance guaranteed if one can fix the $SO(2)$ subgroup uniquely. The quantization axis of angular momentum could be chosen to be the direction of the classical angular momentum associated with the 3-surface in its rest system.

The only thing needed to get Kähler form and Kähler metric is to write the half Poisson bracket as

$$\begin{aligned} J_f(X(H_A), X(H_B)) &= 2Im\,(iQ_f(\{H_A, H_B\}_{-+})) \ , \\ G_f(X(H_A), X(H_B)) &= 2Re\,(iQ_f(\{H_A, H_B\}_{-+})) \ . \end{aligned} \tag{4.12}$$

Symplectic form, and thus also Kähler form and Kähler metric, could contain a conformal factor depending on the isometry invariants characterizing the size and shape of the 3-surface. At this stage one cannot say much about the functional form of this factor.

4.6 Cartan algebra decomposition at the level of configuration space

The discussion of the properties of CP_2 Kähler metric at origin provides valuable guide lines in an attempt to understand what happens at the level of the configuration space. The use of the half bracket for the configuration space Hamiltonians in turn allows to calculate the matrix elements of the configuration space metric and Kähler form explicitly in terms of the magnetic or electric flux Hamiltonians.

The earlier construction was rather tricky and formula-rich and not very convincing physically. Cartan decomposition had to be assigned with something and in lack of anything better it was assigned with Super Virasoro algebra, which indeed allows this kind of decompositions but without any strong physical justification. The realization that super-symplectic and super Kac-Moody symmetries define coset construction at the level of basic quantum TGD, and that this construction provides a realization of Equivalence Principle at microscopic level, forced eventually the realization that also the coset space decomposition of configuration space realizes Equivalence Principle geometrically.

It must be however emphasized that holography implying effective 2-dimensionality of 3-surfaces in some length scale resolution is absolutely essential for this construction since it allows to effectively reduce Kac-Moody generators associated with X^3_l to $X^2 = X^3_l \cap \delta M^4_\pm \times CP_2$. In the similar manner super-symplectic generators can be dimensionally reduced to X^2. Number theoretical compactification forces the dimensional reduction and the known extremals are consistent with it [10]. The construction of configuration space spinor structure and metric in terms of the second quantized spinor fields [7] relies to this picture as also the recent view about M-matrix [9].

In this framework the coset space decomposition becomes trivial.

1. The algebra g is labeled by color quantum numbers of CP_2 Hamiltonians and by the label (m, n, k) labeling the function basis of the light cone boundary. Also a localization with respect to X^2 is needed. This is a new element as compared to the original view.

2. Super Kac-Moody algebra is labeled by color octet Hamiltonians and function basis of X^2. Since Lie-algebra action does not lead out of irreps, this means that Cartan algebra decomposition is satisfied.

4.7 Generalization of WCW Hamiltonians to take into account the interaction term between the ends of CD

This picture requires a generalization of the view about configuration space Hamiltonians since also the interaction term between the ends of the line is present not taken into account in the previous approach.

1. The proposed representation of WCW Hamiltonians as flux Hamiltonians [6, 7] reads as

$$\begin{aligned} Q(H_A) &= \int H_A J_{tot} d^2x \ , \\ J &= \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J_{\alpha\beta} \ , \quad . \end{aligned} \tag{4.13}$$

   Here J_{tot} (see Eq. 3.9) is the sum of electric and magnetic fluxes and works for the kinetic terms only since J cannot be the same at the ends of the line.

   The assumption that Poisson bracket of WCW Hamiltonians reduces to the level of imbedding space - in other words $\{Q(H_A), Q(H_B\} = Q(\{H_A, H_B\})$ - can be justified. One starts from the representation in terms of say flux Hamiltonians $Q(H_A)$ and *defines* $J_{A,B}$ as $J_{A,B} \equiv Q(\{H_A, H_B\})$. One has $\partial H_A/\partial t_B = \{H_B, H_A\}$, where t_B is the parameter associated with the exponentiation of H_B. The inverse J^{AB} of $J_{A,B} = \partial H_B/\partial t_A$ is expressible as $J^{A,B} = \partial t_A/\partial H_B$. From these formulas one can deduce by using chain rule that the bracket $\{Q(H_A), Q(H_B\} = \partial t_C Q(H_A) J^{CD} \partial t_D Q(H_B)$ of flux Hamiltonians equals to the flux Hamiltonian $Q(\{H_A, H_B\})$.

2. One should be able to assign to WCW Hamiltonians also a part corresponding to the interaction term. The symplectic conjugation associated with the interaction term permutes the WCW

coordinates assignable to the ends of the line. One should reduce this apparently non-local symplectic conjugation (if one thinks the ends of line as separate objects) to a non-local symplectic conjugation for $\delta CD \times CP_2$ by identifying the points of lower and upper end of CD related by time reflection and assuming that conjugation corresponds to time reflection. Formally this gives a well defined generalization of the local Poisson brackets between time reflected points at the boundaries of CD. The connection of Hermitian conjugation and time reflection in quantum field theories is is in accordance with this picture.

3. The only manner to proceed is to assign to the flux Hamiltonian also a part obtained by the replacement of the flux integral over X^2 with an integral over the projection of X^2 to a sphere S^2 assignable to the light-cone boundary or to a geodesic sphere of CP_2, which come as two varieties corresponding to homologically trivial and non-trivial spheres. The projection is defined as by the geodesic line orthogonal to S^2 and going through the point of X^2. The hierarchy of Planck constants assigns to CD a preferred geodesic sphere of CP_2 as well as a unique sphere S^2 as a sphere for which the radial coordinate r_M or the light-cone boundary defined uniquely is constant: this radial coordinate corresponds to spherical coordinate in the rest system defined by the time-like vector connecting the tips of CD. Either spheres or possibly both of them could be relevant.

   Recall that also the construction of number theoretic braids and symplectic QFT [9] led to the proposal that braid diagrams and symplectic triangulations could be defined in terms of projections of braid strands to one of these spheres. One could also consider a weakening for the condition that the points of the number theoretic braid are algebraic by requiring only that the S^2 coordinates of the projection are algebraic and that these coordinates correspond to the discretization of S^2 in terms of the phase angles associated with θ and ϕ.

   This gives for the corresponding contribution of the WCW Hamiltonian the expression

$$Q(H_A)_{int} = \int_{S^2_\pm} H_A X \delta^2(s_+, s_-) d^2 s_\pm = \int_{P(X^2_+)\cap P(X^2_-)} \frac{\partial(s^1,s^2)}{\partial(x^1_\pm, x^2_\pm)} d^2 x_\pm \ . \qquad (4.14)$$

   Here the Poisson brackets between ends of the line using the rules involve delta function $\delta^2(s_+, s_-)$ at S^2 and the resulting Hamiltonians can be expressed as a similar integral of $H_{[A,B]}$ over the upper or lower end since the integral is over the intersection of S^2 projections.

   The expression must vanish when the induced Kähler form vanishes for either end. This is achieved by identifying the scalar X in the following manner:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= J_+^{kl} J^-_{kl} \ , \\ J^{kl}_\pm &= \partial_\alpha s^k \partial_\beta s^l J^{\alpha\beta}_{tot,\pm} \ . \end{aligned} \qquad (4.15)$$

   The tensors are lifts of the induced Kähler form of $X^2_\pm$ to S^2 (not CP_2). The explicit expression for the sum of electric and magnetic fluxes

$$J^{\alpha\beta}_{tot,\pm} = J^{\alpha\beta}_{e,\pm} + J^{\alpha\beta}_{m,\pm}$$

   depends on the the form of electric-magnetic duality one is willing to adopt (see Eq. 3.9).

4. One could of course ask why these Hamiltonians could not contribute also to the kinetic terms and why the brackets with flux Hamiltonians should vanish. This relate to how one *defines* the Kähler form. It was shown above that in case of flux Hamiltonians the definition of Kähler form as brackets gives the basic formula $\{Q(H_A), Q(H_B)\} = Q(\{H_A, H_B\}$ and same should hold true now. In the recent case $J_{A,B}$ would contain an interaction term defined in terms of flux Hamiltonians and the previous argument should go through also now by identifying Hamiltonians as sums of two contributions and by introducing the doubling of the coordinates t_A.

4.8 Symmetric space property implies Ricci flatness and isometric action of symplectic transformations

The basic structure of symmetric spaces is summarized by the following structural equations

$$\begin{aligned} &g = h + t \ , \\ &[h,h] \subset h \ , \quad [h,t] \subset t \ , \quad [t,t] \subset h \ . \end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

In present case the equations imply that all commutators of the Lie-algebra generators of $Can(\neq 0)$ having non-vanishing integer valued radial quantum number n_2, possess zero norm. This condition is extremely strong and guarantees isometric action of $Can(\delta M^4_+ \times CP_2)$ as well as Ricci flatness of the configuration space metric.

The requirement $[t,t] \subset h$ and $[h,t] \subset t$ are satisfied if the generators of the isometry algebra possess generalized parity P such that the generators in t have parity $P = -1$ and the generators belonging to h have parity $P = +1$. Conformal weight n must somehow define this parity. The first possibility to come into mind is that odd values of n correspond to $P = -1$ and even values to $P = 1$. Since n is additive in commutation, this would automatically imply $h \oplus t$ decomposition with the required properties. This assumption looks however somewhat artificial. TGD however forces a generalization of Super Algebras and N-S and Ramond type algebras can be combined to a larger algebra containing also Virasoro and Kac Moody generators labeled by half-odd integers. This suggests strongly that isometry generators are labeled by half integer conformal weight and that half-odd integer conformal weight corresponds to parity $P = -1$ whereas integer conformal weight corresponds to parity $P = 1$. Coset space would structure would state conformal invariance of the theory since super-symplectic generators with integer weight would correspond to zero modes.

Quite generally, the requirement that the metric is invariant under the flow generated by vector field X leads together with the covariant constancy of the metric to the Killing conditions

$$X \cdot g(Y,Z) \quad = \quad 0 = g([X,Y],Z) + g(Y,[X,Z]) \ . \tag{4.17}$$

If the commutators of the complexified generators in $Can(\neq 0)$ have zero norm then the two terms on the right hand side of Eq. (4.17) vanish separately. This is true if the conditions

$$Q_m(\{H^A,\{H^B,H^C\}\}) \quad = \quad 0 \ , \tag{4.18}$$

are satisfied for all triplets of Hamiltonians in $Can_{\neq 0}$. These conditions follow automatically from the $[t,t] \subset h$ property and guarantee also Ricci flatness as will be found later.

It must be emphasized that for Kähler metric defined by purely magnetic fluxes, one cannot pose the conditions of Eq. (4.18) as consistency conditions on the initial values of the time derivatives of imbedding space coordinates whereas in general case this is possible. If the consistency conditions are satisfied for a single surface on the orbit of symplectic group then they are satisfied on the entire orbit. Clearly, isometry and Ricci flatness requirements and the requirement of time reversal invariance might well force Kähler electric alternative.

References

Online books about TGD

[1] M. Pitkänen (2006), *Quantum Physics as Infinite-Dimensional Geometry.* http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/tgdgeom/tgdgeom.html.

[2] M. Pitkänen (2006), *Physics in Many-Sheeted Space-Time.* http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/tgdclass/tgdclass.html.

[3] M. Pitkänen (2006), *Quantum TGD.* http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/tgdquant/tgdquant.html.

[4] M. Pitkänen (2006), *p-Adic length Scale Hypothesis and Dark Matter Hierarchy.* http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/paddark/paddark.html.

References to the chapters of books

[5] The chapter *Identification of the Configuration Space Kähler Function* of [1]. http://tgd.wippiespace.com/public_html/tgdgeom/tgdgeom.html#kahler.

[6] The chapter *Construction of Configuration Space Kähler Geometry from Symmetry Principles* of [1]. http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/tgdgeom/tgdgeom.html#compl1.

[7] The chapter *Configuration Space Spinor Structure* of [1]. http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/tgdgeom/tgdgeom.html#cspin.

[8] The chapter *Construction of Quantum Theory: Symmetries* of [3]. http://tgd.wippiespace.com/public_html/tgdquant/tgdquant.html#quthe.

[9] The chapter *Construction of Quantum Theory: M-matrix* of [3]. http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/tgdquant/tgdquant.html#towards.

[10] The chapter *Basic Extremals of Kähler Action* of [2]. http://tgd.wippiespace.com/public_html/tgdclass/tgdclass.html#class.

[11] The chapter *p-Adic Particle Massivation: New Physics* of [4]. http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/paddark/paddark.html#padmass4.

[12] The chapter *The Recent Status of Leptohadron Hypothesis* of [4]. http://www.helsinki.fi/~matpitka/paddark/paddark.html#leptc.

[13] The chapter *Quantum Hall effect and Hierarchy of Planck Constants* of [4]. http://tgd.wippiespace.com/public_html/paddark/paddark.html#anyontgd.

[14] The chapter *Appendix* of [1]. http://tgd.wippiespace.com/public_html/tgdgeom/tgdgeom.html#append.

Mathematics

Various geometries

[15] *Symmetric space*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symmetric_space.

[16] *Harmonic analysis*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonic_analysis.

[17] *Kähler manifold*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khler_manifold.

[18] *Complex projective space*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complex_projective_space. T. Eguchi, B. Gilkey, J. Hanson (1980). Phys. Rep. 66, 6.

[19] *Symplectic manifold*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symplectic_manifold. *Symplectic geometry*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symplectic_geometry. A. C. da Silva (2004), *Symplectic geometry*. http://www.math.princeton.edu/~acannas/symplectic.pdf.

Conformal symmetries

[20] *Scale invariance vs. conformal invariance*.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conformal_field_theory#Scale_invariance_vs._conformal_invariance.

[21] *Chern-Simons theory*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ChernSimons_theory.

[22] V. G. Knizhnik (1986), *Superconformal algebras in two dimensions*. Teoret. Mat. Fiz., Vol. 66, Number 1, pp. 102108. *Super Virasoro algebra*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Super_Virasoro_algebra.

[23] *Kac-Moody algebra*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KacMoody_algebra.
P. Windey (1986), *Super-Kac-Moody algebras and supersymmetric 2d-free fermions*. Comm. in Math. Phys. Vol. 105, No 4.
S. Kumar (2002), *Kac-Moody Groups, their Flag Varieties and Representation Theory*. Progress in Math. Vol 204. A Birkhauser Boston book. http://www.springer.com/birkhauser/mathematics/book/978-0-8176-4227-3.

[24] P. Goddard, A. Kent and D. Olive (1986), *Unitary representations of the Virasoro and super-Virasoro algebras*. Comm. Math. Phys. 103, no. 1, 105119.

[25] D. S. Freed (1985): *The Geometry of Loop Groups* (Thesis). Berkeley: University of California.

[26] *Conformal field theory*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conformal_field_theory.
A. A. Belavin, A. M. Polyakov, A. B. Zamolodchikov (1984), *Infinite conformal symmetry in two-dimensional quantum field theory*, Nucl. Phys. B241 (1984) 333380.