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Hopf algebra of non-commutative field theory

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Abstract

We construct here the Hopf algebra structure underlying the process of renormalization of non-commutative quantum field theory.

1 Introduction and motivation

Hopf algebras (see for example [Kas95] or [DNR01]) are today one of the most studied structures in mathematics. In relation with quantum field theories (QFT), Hopf algebras were proven to be a natural framework for the description of the forest structure of renormalization - the Connes-Kreimer algebras [CK00, CK01]. Ever since there has been an important amount of work with respect to this new class of Hopf algebras (for a general review see for example [Kre05]).

However, this construction was realized so far only at the level of commutative QFT. When uplifting to non-commutative quantum field theory (NC-QFT), the interaction is no longer local. Thus, the vertices of the associated Feynman diagrams can now be represented as in Fig 1.

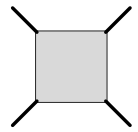


Figure 1:
A Moyal vertex

Recently, NCQFT models were also proven to be renormalizable at any order in perturbation theories, despite the ultraviolet-infrared mixing problem. The non-commutative analogous of the Bogoliubov-Parasiuk-Hepp-Zimmerman (BPHZ) theorem was proven for the Grosse-Wulkenhaar Φ^4 scalar model in [GW05a, GW05b]. In [GMRVT06] a general proof in x -space, using multiscale analysis was given. The parametric representation was implemented for this model in [GR07]. Furthermore, the Mellin representation of the non-commutative Feynman amplitudes was achieved in [GMRT07]. Finally, the dimensional regularization and renormalization were constructed in [GT07].

With respect to the form of the associated propagator, a second class of NCQFT models exists. This second class contains the non-commutative Gross-Neveu and the

Langmann-Szabo-Zarembo [LSZ04] models. The associate BPHZ theorem was proven in [VT07] for the non-commutative Gross-Neveu model. Moreover, the parametric representation [RT07] and the Mellin representation [GMRT07] were also implemented for this class of models too. For a recent review on different issues of renormalizability of NCQFT the interested reader may report himself to [Riv07].

Note that even though recent progress has been made in [DGWW07, GW07, BGS07], physicists do not yet have a renormalizable non-commutative gauge theory.

In this article we construct the Hopf algebra structure associated to the renormalization of these NCQFT models. The paper is organized as follows. In the next section we give some insights on the renormalization of NCQFT with respect to renormalization of commutative QFT. The third section is devoted to the Hopf algebra structure of Feynman diagrams. In the last section we state and prove our main result.

2 Renormalization of non-commutative quantum field theory

In this section we briefly recall some features of both commutative and non-commutative Euclidean renormalization. We will mainly focus on the Grosse-Wulkenhaar model [GW05b, GMRVT06] or non-commutative Φ_4^4 theory. It consists in a scalar quantum field theory on the four-dimensional Moyal space. Its action is given by

$$S[\phi] = \int d^4x \left(-\frac{1}{2}\phi(-\Delta)\phi + \frac{\Omega^2}{2}\tilde{x}^2\phi^2 + \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi \star \phi \star \phi \star \phi \right)(x) \quad (2.1)$$

with $\tilde{x}_\mu = 2(\Theta^{-1}x)_\mu$ and Θ a four by four skew-symmetric matrix which encodes the non-commutative character of space time: $[x^\mu, x^\nu]_\star = i\Theta^{\mu\nu}$. It has been shown renormalizable to all orders of perturbation.

Furthermore, as already stated in the previous section, the same renormalization results also hold for the non-commutative Gross-Neveu model [VT07] and the *generalized* LSZ model [GMRVT06]:

$$S_{\text{GN}} = \int d^2x [\bar{\psi}(-i\rlap{\not{\partial}} + \Omega\rlap{\not{\tilde{x}}} + m + \mu\gamma_5)\psi - \sum_{A=1}^3 \frac{g_A}{4}(\mathcal{J}^A \star \mathcal{J}^A)(x)], \quad (2.2)$$

$$\mathcal{J}^A = \bar{\psi} \star \Gamma^A \psi, \quad \Gamma_1 = \mathbb{1}, \quad \Gamma_2 = \gamma^\mu, \quad \Gamma_3 = \gamma_5, \quad (2.3)$$

$$S_{\text{gLSZ}} = \int d^4x [\bar{\phi}((-i\partial_\mu + \Omega_1\tilde{x}_\mu)^2 + \Omega_2\tilde{x}^2 + m^2)\phi + \frac{\lambda}{2}\bar{\phi} \star \phi \star \bar{\phi} \star \phi](x). \quad (2.4)$$

2.1 Topology and power counting

Let a graph G with V vertices and I internal lines. Interactions of quantum field theories on the Moyal space are only invariant under **cyclic permutation** of the incoming/outcoming fields. This restricted invariance replaces the permutation invariance which was present in the case of local interactions.

A good way to keep track of such a reduced invariance is to draw Feynman graphs as ribbon graphs. Moreover there exists a basis for the Schwartz class functions where

the Moyal product becomes an ordinary matrix product [GW03, GBV88]. This further justifies the ribbon representation.

Let us consider the example of figure 2. Propagators in a ribbon graph are made of

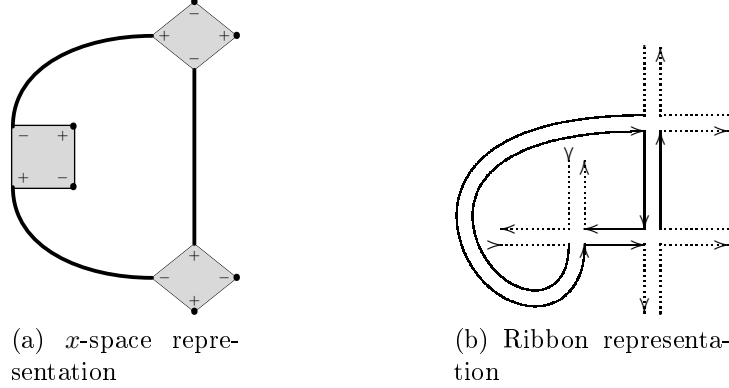


Figure 2: A graph with two broken faces

double lines. Let us call F the number of faces (loops made of single lines) of a ribbon graph. The graph of figure 2b has $V = 3, I = 3, F = 2$. Each ribbon graph can be drawn on a manifold of genus g . The genus is computed from the Euler characteristic $\chi = F - I + V = 2 - 2g$. If $g = 0$ one has a *planar graph*, otherwise one has a *non-planar graph*. For example, the graph of figure 2b may be drawn on a manifold of genus 0. Note that some of the F faces of a graph may be “broken” by external legs. In our example, both faces are broken. We denote the number of broken faces by B .

Furthermore let N the number of external legs of the graph. For the commutative ϕ^4 model one has the following superficial degree of convergence $\omega = N - 4$. Thus one has to deal only with the renormalization of the two- and four-point functions. In the case of the Grosse-Wulkenhaar model, the situation is different. In [GW05a, GW05b, GR07] it was proven that

$$\omega = (N - 4) + 8g + 4(B - 1). \quad (2.5)$$

Note that, as proven in [RT07] one has the same power counting for the LSZ like model (2.4). The one of the Gross-Neveu model (2.2) is more involved but leads to the same conclusion: one has to deal only with the renormalization of the $B = 1$, planar two- and four-point graphs hereafter qualified as *planar regular*.

2.2 Locality vs Moyality

A crucial aspect of the uplifting from commutative to non-commutative renormalization is that the principle of locality of renormalized interactions of commutative QFT is replaced with a new principle: renormalized interactions have a non-local Moyal vertex form. This is nothing but the analog of the locality phenomenon which occurs in commutative renormalization. One can thus speak, in the case of non-commutative renormalization, of a new type of renormalization group, where the locality is just replaced by “Moyality”. The divergent parts of the planar regular two- and four-point graphs with one broken

face (the only divergent graphs) are proportional to the (1PI) tree level terms of the perturbative expansion. Such a new definition of “locality” was suggested in [Kre05], see equation (62).

Let us also argue here that, despite this uplifting, the combinatorial backbone of renormalization theory is almost the same when dealing with commutative or non-commutative QFT. Thus the combinatorics of non-commutative renormalization will be shown to be encoded by a Hopf algebra.

2.3 Renormalization as a factorization issue

The basic operation for renormalization is the disentanglement of a graph Γ into pieces γ and cograph Γ/γ . It is exactly this operation that was present at the level of commutative renormalization and that gave rise to a Hopf algebra structure.

We now argue that this factorization process is also present at the level of non-commutative renormalization. Indeed, consider the dimensional renormalization scheme for the Grosse-Wulkenhaar model. The parametric representation constructed in [GR07] writes the Feynman amplitude $\phi(\Gamma)$ as

$$\phi(\Gamma) = K \int_0^1 \prod_{\ell=1}^L [dt_\ell (1 - t_\ell^2)^{\frac{D}{2}-1}] HU_{G,\bar{V}}(t)^{-\frac{D}{2}} e^{-\frac{HV_G}{HU_G}}, \quad (2.6)$$

where K is some constant,

$$t_\ell = \tanh \frac{\alpha_\ell}{2}, \quad \ell = 1, \dots, L, \quad (2.7)$$

where α_ℓ are the parameters associated to any of the propagators of the graph. In [GR07] it was furthermore proved that HU and HV are polynomials in the set of variables t_ℓ .

Considering now a primitive divergent subgraph γ of Γ and rescaling the parameters t of its internal edges, it was proven in [GT07] that

$$HU_\Gamma^l = HU_\gamma^l HU_{\Gamma/\gamma} \quad (2.8)$$

where by the index l we understand the leading terms under the rescaling. A similar factorization theorem was also proven for the exponential part in (2.6) of the Feynman amplitude $\phi(\Gamma)$.

Moreover, in [GMRVT06] an analogous phenomena of factorization was shown for the Grosse-Wulkenhaar model in position space namely the planar regular graphs contribute to the renormalization of the mass, wave-function, harmonic frequency Ω and coupling constant, see Equation (2.1).

3 Hopf algebra structure of Feynman diagrams

3.1 Hopf algebra reminder

In this subsection we recall the general definition of a Hopf algebra (for further details one can refer for example to [Kas95, DNR01]).

Definition 3.1 (Algebra). *A unital associative algebra $\mathcal{A}$ over a field $\mathbb{K}$ is a $\mathbb{K}$ -linear space endowed with two algebra homomorphisms:*

- a product $m : \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ satisfying the associativity condition:

$$\forall \Gamma \in \mathcal{A}, m \circ (m \otimes \text{id})(\Gamma) = m \circ (\text{id} \otimes m)(\Gamma), \quad (3.1)$$

- a unit $u : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ satisfying:

$$\forall \Gamma \in \mathcal{A}, m \circ (u \otimes \text{id})(\Gamma) = \Gamma = m \circ (\text{id} \otimes u)(\Gamma). \quad (3.2)$$

Definition 3.2 (Coalgebra). *A coalgebra $\mathcal{C}$ over a field $\mathbb{K}$ is a $\mathbb{K}$ -linear space endowed with two algebra homomorphisms:*

- a coproduct $\Delta : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{C}$ satisfying the coassociativity condition:

$$\forall \Gamma \in \mathcal{C}, (\Delta \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta(\Gamma) = (\text{id} \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta(\Gamma), \quad (3.3)$$

- a counit $\varepsilon : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ satisfying:

$$\forall \Gamma \in \mathcal{C}, (\varepsilon \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta(\Gamma) = \Gamma = (\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta(\Gamma). \quad (3.4)$$

Definition 3.3 (Bialgebra). *A bialgebra $\mathcal{B}$ over a field $\mathbb{K}$ is a $\mathbb{K}$ -linear space endowed with both an algebra and a coalgebra structure (see Definitions 3.1 and 3.2) such that the coproduct and the counit are unital algebra homomorphisms (or equivalently the product and unit are coalgebra homomorphisms):*

$$\Delta \circ m_{\mathcal{B}} = m_{\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}} \circ (\Delta \otimes \Delta), \quad \Delta(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{1}, \quad (3.5a)$$

$$\varepsilon \circ m_{\mathcal{B}} = m_{\mathbb{K}} \circ (\varepsilon \otimes \varepsilon), \quad \varepsilon(\mathbf{1}) = 1. \quad (3.5b)$$

Definition 3.4 (Graded Bialgebra). *A graded bialgebra is a bialgebra graded as a linear space:*

$$\mathcal{B} = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{B}^{(n)} \quad (3.6)$$

such that the grading is compatible with the algebra and coalgebra structures:

$$\mathcal{B}^{(n)} \mathcal{B}^{(m)} \subseteq \mathcal{B}^{(n+m)} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta \mathcal{B}^{(n)} \subseteq \bigoplus_{k=0}^n \mathcal{B}^{(k)} \otimes \mathcal{B}^{(n-k)}. \quad (3.7)$$

Definition 3.5 (Connectedness). A connected bialgebra is a graded bialgebra $\mathcal{B}$ for which $\mathcal{B}^{(0)} = u(\mathbb{K})$.

One can then define a Hopf algebra:

Definition 3.6 (Hopf algebra). A Hopf algebra $\mathcal{H}$ over a field $\mathbb{K}$ is a bialgebra over $\mathbb{K}$ equipped with an antipode map $S : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ obeying:

$$m \circ (S \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta = u \circ \varepsilon = m \circ (\text{id} \otimes S) \circ \Delta. \quad (3.8)$$

Finally we remind a useful lemma:

Lemma 3.1 ([Man03]) Any connected graded bialgebra is a Hopf algebra whose antipode is given by $S(\mathbb{1}) = \mathbb{1}$ and recursively by any of the two following formulas for $\Gamma \neq \mathbb{1}$:

$$S(\Gamma) = -\Gamma - \sum_{(\Gamma)} S(\Gamma')\Gamma'', \quad (3.9a)$$

$$S(\Gamma) = -\Gamma - \sum_{(\Gamma)} \Gamma' S(\Gamma'') \quad (3.9b)$$

where we used Sweedler's notation.

3.2 Locality and the residue map

In quantum field theory, Feynman graphs are built from a certain set of edges and vertices $R = R_E \cup R_V$. This set is given by the particle content of the model and by the type of interactions one wants to consider. For example, in the commutative ϕ_4^4 theory (which will be our benchmark until section 4), R_E contains only the scalar bosonic line while R_V contains the local four-point vertex and the two-point vertices corresponding to the mass and wave-function renormalization:

$$R_E = \{ \text{---} \}, \quad R_V = \{ \text{X}, \text{---}^0, \text{---}^1 \}.$$

In the following we will still write R_V for the free algebra generated by the elements of R_V . Let us now consider the algebra $\mathcal{H}$ generated by a certain class of graphs (connected, 1PI etc) made out of the set R .

Definition 3.7 (Subgraph). Let $\Gamma \in \mathcal{H}$, $\Gamma^{[1]}$ its set of internal lines and $\Gamma^{[0]}$ its vertices. A **subgraph** γ of Γ , written $\gamma \subset \Gamma$, consists in a subset $\gamma^{[1]}$ of $\Gamma^{[1]}$ and the vertices of $\Gamma^{[0]}$ hooked to the lines in $\gamma^{[1]}$. Note that with such a definition, γ is truncated.

Definition 3.8 (Shrinkable subgraph). Let $\Gamma \in \mathcal{H}$. A subgraph $\emptyset \subsetneq \gamma \subsetneq \Gamma$ is said **shrinkable** if $\text{res}(\gamma) \in R_V$. The set of shrinkable subgraphs of Γ will be denoted by $\underline{\Gamma}$.

Note that until now we did not really define what is the map res . We now do it. First we assume that it is an algebra homomorphism from $\mathcal{H}$ to $\mathcal{H} \cup R_V$. Then to compute the graphical residue of a generator of $\mathcal{H}$, we need the following remarks and definitions.

The coproduct of $\mathcal{H}$ (usually given by (3.15)) drives the combinatorial and algebraic aspects of renormalization if it corresponds to some analytical facts. Before we explain this, let us recall the following definitions.

Definition 3.9. The (unrenormalized) **Feynman rules** are an homomorphism ϕ from $\mathcal{H}$ to $\mathcal{A}$. The precise definition of $\mathcal{A}$ depends on the regularization scheme employed (in dimensional regularization, $\mathcal{A}$ is the Laurent series).

Definition 3.10. The **projection** T is a map from $\mathcal{A}$ to $\mathcal{A}$ wich has to fulfill: $\forall \Gamma \in \mathcal{H}$, Γ primitive

$$(\text{id}_{\mathcal{A}} - T) \circ \phi(\Gamma) < \infty. \quad (3.10)$$

This means that if $\phi(\Gamma)$ is superficially divergent (as the cut-off is removed) then its overall divergence is totally included in $T \circ \phi(\Gamma)$.

External structures The projection T extracts the divergent part of the amplitude $\phi(\Gamma)$. In the case of a two-point graph this divergent part decomposes into two pieces. The first one is a mass term whereas the second one contributes to the wave function renormalization (recall that the propagator of the commutative ϕ^4 theory is $(-\Delta + m^2)^{-1}$). To distinguish between these two, one introduces *external structures* [CK00, Kre05]. It consists in the following endomorphisms of $\mathcal{A}$ (in x -space representation):

$$\langle \sigma_0, \phi(\Gamma) \rangle = \rho_0(\Gamma) \delta_y(x), \quad (3.11a)$$

$$\langle \sigma_1, \phi(\Gamma) \rangle = \rho_1(\Gamma) \Delta \delta_y(x), \quad (3.11b)$$

$$\langle \sigma_2, \phi(\Gamma) \rangle = \rho_2(\Gamma) \delta_{x_2}(x_1) \delta_{x_3}(x_1) \delta_{x_4}(x_1) \quad (3.11c)$$

where the ρ_i 's are characters on $\mathcal{A}$. If K_Γ is the kernel of the amplitude $\phi(\Gamma)$, these characters are given by:

$$\rho_0(\Gamma) = \int d^4 z K_\Gamma(x, z), \quad (3.12a)$$

$$\rho_1(\Gamma) = \frac{1}{8} \int d^4 z (z - x)^2 K_\Gamma(x, z), \quad (3.12b)$$

$$\rho_2(\Gamma) = \int d^4 x_2 d^4 x_3 d^4 x_4 K_\Gamma(x, x_2, x_3, x_4). \quad (3.12c)$$

Recall that commutative field theories are usually translation invariant so that none of the ρ_i 's depend on x . With those notations, $T = \sigma_0 + \sigma_1$ on a two-point graph and $T = \sigma_2$ on a four-point graph.

There is now a way to relate the analytical operations σ_i 's to the graphical map res :

Definition 3.11 (Residue). The residue map $\text{res} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \cup R_V$ is defined by

$$\langle \sigma_i, \phi(\Gamma) \rangle = \rho_i(\Gamma) \langle \sigma_i, \phi \circ \text{res}(\Gamma) \rangle \quad (3.13)$$

where $i = 0$ or 1 for a two-point graph and $i = 2$ on a four-point graph.

Following equations (3.11) and (3.12) one finds

$$\phi \circ \text{res}(\Gamma) = \delta_y(x) + \Delta \delta_y(x) \quad \text{if } \Gamma \text{ is a two-point graph,} \quad (3.14a)$$

$$\phi \circ \text{res}(\Gamma) = \delta_{x_2}(x_1) \delta_{x_3}(x_1) \delta_{x_4}(x_1) \quad \text{if } \Gamma \text{ is a four-point graph} \quad (3.14b)$$

which leads to the following graphical definitions:

$$\text{res}(\text{---}\bigcirc\text{---}) = \text{---} = \left(\text{---}\overset{0}{\bullet}\text{---} + \text{---}\overset{1}{\bullet}\text{---} \right)^{-1}, \quad \text{res}(\text{---}\bigtimes\text{---}) = \text{---}\bigtimes\text{---}. \quad (3.14c)$$

Equation (3.13) means that the divergent part of a graph Γ “looks like” another graph called $\text{res}(\Gamma)$. For a renormalizable quantum field theory the residue of any superficially divergent graph belongs to R_V . This is the usual statement according to which all the divergences of a renormalizable field theory can be “absorbed” in a redefinition of the various coupling constants. If the theory is local then $\text{res}(\Gamma)$ corresponds to the graph obtained from Γ by shrinking all its internal lines to a point. But this is a particular case and we have to define res as reflecting the appropriate projection T . For example, we will see in the next section that the residue of a non-commutative graph is not a local graph anymore.

The T operation is designed to extract the “main” part of graphs. For the convergent ones there is no good distinction between $T \circ \phi(\Gamma)$ and $(\text{id} - T) \circ \phi(\Gamma)$: both are convergent expressions. That’s why T is mainly defined on (superficially) divergent graphs. Nevertheless one can define T to be $\text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$ on convergent graphs. Condition (3.10) is then trivially fulfilled and equation (3.13) is satisfied with $\text{res} = \text{id}_{\mathcal{H}}$ and ρ the trivial character.

3.3 Coassociative coproducts

Using the definitions of section 3.2 we have the following lemma:

Lemma 3.2 (Coassociativity) *Let $\Gamma \in \mathcal{H}$. Provided*

1. $\forall \gamma \in \underline{\Gamma}, \forall \gamma' \in \underline{\gamma}$ such that $\text{res}(\gamma) \in R_V$ and $\text{res}(\gamma') \in R_V$, $\text{res}(\gamma/\gamma') \in R_V$,
2. $\forall \gamma_1 \in \mathcal{H}, \forall \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $\text{res}(\gamma_1) \in R_V$ and $\text{res}(\gamma_2) \in R_V$, there exists gluing data G such that $\text{res}(\gamma_1 \circ_G \gamma_2) \in R_V$,

the following coproduct is coassociative

$$\Delta \Gamma = \Gamma \otimes \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} \otimes \Gamma + \Delta' \Gamma, \quad (3.15a)$$

$$\Delta' \Gamma = \sum_{\gamma \in \underline{\Gamma}} \gamma \otimes \Gamma/\gamma. \quad (3.15b)$$

Remark that Γ/γ is the graph obtained from Γ by replacing $\gamma \subset \Gamma$ by its residue. Then $\text{res}(\gamma) \in R_V$ implies $\Gamma/\gamma \in \mathcal{H}$. We prove this lemma by following closely [CK00].

Proof. First note that $(\Delta \otimes \text{id})\Delta = (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta \iff (\Delta' \otimes \text{id})\Delta' = (\text{id} \otimes \Delta')\Delta'$ which means that all the following subgraphs can be considered as neither full nor empty. Let Γ a generator of $\mathcal{H}$,

$$(\Delta' \otimes \text{id})\Delta' \Gamma = (\Delta' \otimes \text{id}) \sum_{\gamma \in \underline{\Gamma}} \gamma \otimes \Gamma/\gamma \quad (3.16)$$

$$= \sum_{\gamma \in \underline{\Gamma}} \sum_{\gamma' \in \underline{\gamma}} \gamma' \otimes \gamma/\gamma' \otimes \Gamma/\gamma \quad (3.17)$$

$$(\text{id} \otimes \Delta')\Delta' \Gamma = \sum_{\gamma' \in \underline{\Gamma}} \sum_{\gamma'' \in \underline{\Gamma/\gamma'}} \gamma' \otimes \gamma'' \otimes (\Gamma/\gamma')/\gamma''. \quad (3.18)$$

By the definitions 3.7, 3.8 and 3.11 it is clear that $\gamma' \in \underline{\gamma}$ and $\gamma \in \underline{\Gamma}$ implies $\gamma' \in \underline{\Gamma}$. This implicitly uses the fact that the residue of a graph is independent of the surrounding of this graph and really only depends on the graph itself: $\text{res}(\gamma)$ is the same whether γ is a subgraph or not of another graph. Equation (3.17) can then be rewritten as

$$(\Delta' \otimes \text{id})\Delta'\Gamma = \sum_{\gamma' \in \underline{\Gamma}} \sum_{\gamma \in \underline{\Gamma} | \gamma \supseteq \gamma'} \gamma' \otimes \gamma/\gamma' \otimes \Gamma/\gamma. \quad (3.19)$$

It is now enough to prove equality between (3.18) and (3.19) at fixed $\gamma' \in \underline{\Gamma}$. Let us first fix a subgraph $\gamma \in \underline{\Gamma}$ such that $\gamma \supseteq \gamma'$ and prove that there exists a graph $\gamma'' \in \Gamma/\gamma'$ such that $\gamma/\gamma' \otimes \Gamma/\gamma = \gamma'' \otimes (\Gamma/\gamma')/\gamma''$. Of course the logical choice for γ'' is γ/γ' because then $(\Gamma/\gamma')/(\gamma/\gamma') = \Gamma/\gamma$.

We only have to prove that $\gamma'' = \gamma/\gamma' \in \Gamma/\gamma'$. It is clear that γ/γ' is a subset of internal lines of Γ/γ' . Then $\gamma/\gamma' \in \Gamma/\gamma'$ if $\text{res}(\gamma) \in R_V$ and $\text{res}(\gamma') \in R_V$ implies $\text{res}(\gamma/\gamma') \in R_V$ which we assumed.

Conversely let us fix $\gamma'' \in \Gamma/\gamma'$ and prove that there exists $\gamma \in \underline{\Gamma}$ containing γ' such that $\gamma/\gamma' \otimes \Gamma/\gamma = \gamma'' \otimes (\Gamma/\gamma')/\gamma''$. Let us write $\gamma' = \bigcup_{i \in I} \gamma'_i$ for the connected components of γ' . Some of these components led to vertices of γ'' , the others to vertices of $(\Gamma/\gamma') \setminus \gamma''$. We can then define γ as $(\gamma'' \circ_{G_{I_1}} \bigcup_{i \in I_1} \gamma'_i) \bigcup_{j \in I_2} \gamma'_j$ with $I_1 \cup I_2 = I$. It is clearly a subgraph of Γ and belongs to $\underline{\Gamma}$ if $\forall \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{H}, \text{res}(\gamma_1) \in R_V, \text{res}(\gamma_2) \in R_V$ there exists gluing data G such that $\text{res}(\gamma_1 \circ_G \gamma_2) \in R_V$. We also assumed it. This ends the proof of Lemma 3.2. $\square$

Let us now work out how Lemma 3.2 fits the commutative ϕ^4 model. In this local field theory the divergent graphs have two or four external legs. The residue of a given graph is the one obtained by shrinking all its internal lines to a point (see section 3.2) and then only depends on the number of external lines of the graph. Let us check condition 2 of Lemma 3.2 for commutative ϕ^4 . We consider two graphs γ_1 and γ_2 with two or four external legs. We consider $\gamma_0 = \gamma_1 \circ_G \gamma_2$ for any gluing data G . Let V_i, I_i and E_i the respective numbers of vertices, internal and external lines of $\gamma_i, i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. For all $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, we have

$$4V_i = 2I_i + E_i \quad (3.20a)$$

$$V_0 = \begin{cases} V_1 + V_2 & \text{if } E_2 = 2 \\ V_1 + V_2 - 1 & \text{if } E_2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad (3.20b)$$

$$I_0 = \begin{cases} I_1 + I_2 + 1 & \text{if } E_2 = 2 \\ I_1 + I_2 & \text{if } E_2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad (3.20c)$$

which proves that $E = E_1$. Then as soon as $\text{res}(\gamma_1) \in R_V$ so does $\text{res}(\gamma_0)$. Concerning condition 1 note that $\gamma'' = \gamma/\gamma' \iff \exists G \mid \gamma = \gamma'' \circ_G \gamma'$ which allows to prove, in the case of a local theory, that condition 1 also holds and that the coproduct (3.15) is coassociative.

Lemma 3.3 *Let $\mathcal{H}_c$ the linear space of graphs whose residue is R_V -valued:*

$$\mathcal{H}_c = \{\Gamma \in \mathcal{H} : \text{res}(\Gamma) \in R_V\}. \quad (3.21)$$

$\mathcal{H}_c$ is a Hopf subalgebra of $\mathcal{H}$.

Proof. Thanks to the definition (3.15), $\Delta\mathcal{H}_c \subset \mathcal{H}_c \otimes \mathcal{H}_c$. By induction on the augmentation degree, one also proves that $S(\mathcal{H}_c) \subset \mathcal{H}_c$. $\square$

4 Hopf algebra for non-commutative Feynman graphs

The definition of the Hopf algebra of non-commutative Feynman graphs which drives the combinatorics of perturbative renormalization is formally the same as in the commutative case [CK00]. But before giving the definitions let us define the residue of a non-commutative graph. As already mentioned it has been proven (first in [GW05b]) that the Grosse-Wulkenhaar model (2.1) is renormalizable to all orders of perturbation. It means that the divergent parts of the divergent graphs are proportionnal to mass, wave-function, x^2 and Moyal vertex terms. Following the procedure exposed in section 3.2, particularly equations (3.13) and (3.14), we find

$$\phi \circ \text{res}(\Gamma) = \delta_y(x) + \Delta \delta_y(x) + \tilde{x}^2 \delta_y(x) \quad \text{if } \Gamma \text{ is a two-point planar regular graph,} \quad (4.1a)$$

$$\phi \circ \text{res}(\Gamma) = (\delta_{x_2} \star \delta_{x_3} \star \delta_{x_4})(x_1) \quad \text{if } \Gamma \text{ is a four-point planar regular graph} \quad (4.1b)$$

which leads to the following graphical definitions:

$$\text{res}(\text{---}\bigcirc\text{---}) = \text{---}, \quad \text{res}(\text{---}\bigcirc\text{---}) = \text{---}\bigcirc\text{---}. \quad (4.1c)$$

Once more the (graphical) residue of a convergent graph is defined as $\text{id}_{\mathcal{H}}$.

Consider now the unital associative algebra $\mathcal{H}$ freely generated by 1PI non-commutative Feynman graphs (including the empty set, which we denote by $\mathbb{1}$). The product m is bilinear, commutative and given by the operation of disjoint union. Let the coproduct $\Delta : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}$ defined as

$$\Delta \Gamma = \Gamma \otimes \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} \otimes \Gamma + \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma \otimes \Gamma/\gamma, \quad \forall \Gamma \in \mathcal{H}. \quad (4.2)$$

Furthermore let us define the counit $\varepsilon : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$:

$$\varepsilon(\mathbb{1}) = 1, \quad \varepsilon(\Gamma) = 0, \quad \forall \Gamma \neq \mathbb{1}. \quad (4.3)$$

Finally the antipode is given recursively by

$$S : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\Gamma \mapsto -\Gamma - \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} S(\gamma) \Gamma/\gamma.$$

We can state the main result of this letter:

Theorem 4.1 *The quadruple $(\mathcal{H}, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ is a Hopf algebra.*

Proof. The only thing to prove is the coassociativity of the coproduct (4.2). Once it is done, the definition (4.4) for the antipode follows from the fact that $\mathcal{H}$ is graded (by the loop number), connected and from Lemma 3.1.

We will use Lemma 3.2 and the fact that for all $\Gamma \in \mathcal{H}$, $\text{res}(\Gamma) \in R_V$ is equivalent to Γ is planar regular. Then conditions 1 and 2 of Lemma 3.2 are equivalent to:

1. for all γ and $\gamma' \subset \gamma$ both planar regular, γ/γ' is planar regular,
2. for all γ and $\gamma' \subset \gamma$ both planar regular, there exists gluing data G such that $\gamma \circ_G \gamma'$ is planar regular.

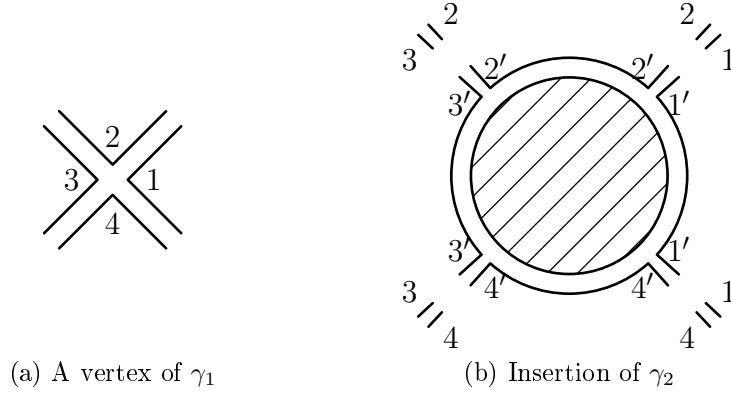


Figure 3: Insertion procedure

In the following all the graphs we are going to insert will be four-point graphs. The case of two-point graphs is easier and left to the reader. Before proving conditions 1 and 2, let us consider the insertion of a regular four-point graph γ_2 into a vertex of another graph γ_1 . Let $\gamma_0 = \gamma_1 \circ \gamma_2$ and for all $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ let F_i, I_i, V_i, B_i the respective numbers of faces, internal lines, vertices and broken faces of γ_i . The number of faces of a ribbon graph is the number of closed^a single lines. A ribbon vertex is drawn on figure 3a. One sees that the number of faces to which the lines of that vertex belong is at most four. Some of them may indeed belong to the same face. The gluing data necessary to the insertion of γ_2 corresponds to a bijection between the half-lines of the vertex in γ_1 and the external lines of γ_2 . This last one being regular (only one broken face) the typical situation is represented on figure 3b. It should be clear that $F = F_2 - 1 + F_1 - n$ for some $n \geq 0$. $F_2 - 1$ is the number of internal faces of γ_2 i.e. the number of faces of the blob. The number n depends on the gluing data. It vanishes if the insertion respects the *cyclic ordering* of the vertex. For example the following bijection σ does:

$$\sigma((1', 2')) = (2, 3), \sigma((2', 3')) = (3, 4), \sigma((3', 4')) = (4, 1), \sigma((4', 1')) = (1, 2). \quad (4.5)$$

As in equations (3.20), $I_0 = I_1 + I_2$ and $V_0 = V_1 + V_2 - 1$. It follows that the genus of γ_0 satisfies

$$g(\gamma_0) = g(\gamma_1) + g(\gamma_2) + n. \quad (4.6)$$

Moreover by exhausting the $4!/4$ possible insertions, one checks that $B_0 \geq B_1$. For example, on figure 4a, lines 1 and 3 belong to two different broken faces. Figure 4b shows an insertion of a regular four-point graph which increases the number of broken faces by one: now trajectories $(1, 4), (1, 2)$ and 3 are external faces (line $(2, 4)$ is still an internal one).

Let us now turn to proving that the algebra of non-commutative Feynman graphs described above fulfills conditions 1 and 2.

1. γ, γ' planar implies γ/γ' planar thanks to equation (4.6). Furthermore $B(\gamma) = 1$ implies $B(\gamma/\gamma') = 1$ due to the preceding remark.

^aIn the case of external faces, one considers that the corresponding lines are closed.

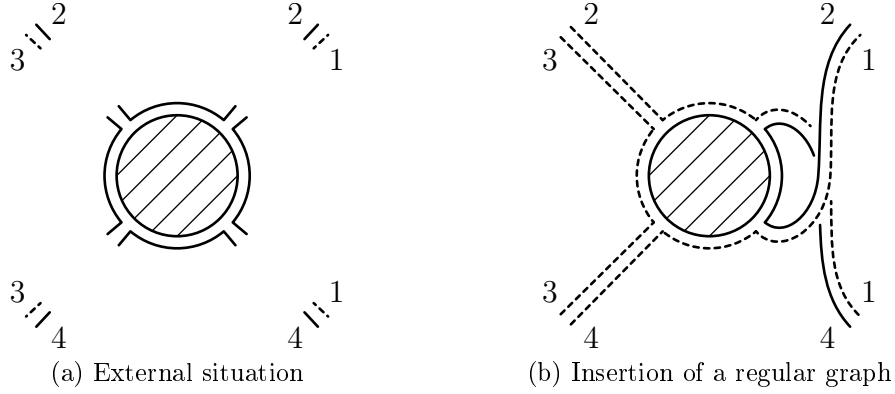


Figure 4: Increasing number of external faces

2. For condition 2 one chooses gluing data G respecting the cyclic ordering of the vertex. Then one has $g(\gamma \circ_G \gamma') = g(\gamma) + g(\gamma') = 0$. The cyclic ordering of the insertion ensures $B(\gamma \circ_G \gamma') = B(\gamma) = 1$. $\square$

Let $f, g \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{A})$ where $\mathcal{A}$ is the range algebra of the projection T (see subsection 3.2). The convolution product $*$ in $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{A})$ is defined by

$$f * g = m_{\mathcal{A}} \circ (f \otimes g) \circ \Delta_{\mathcal{H}}. \quad (4.7)$$

Let ϕ the unrenormalized Feynman rules and $\phi_- \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{A})$ the twisted antipode: $\forall \Gamma \in \mathcal{H}$,

$$\phi_-(\Gamma) = -T(\phi(\Gamma) + \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \phi_-(\gamma) \phi(\Gamma/\gamma)). \quad (4.8)$$

As in the commutative field theories, the renormalized amplitude ϕ_+ of a graph $\Gamma \in \mathcal{H}$ is given by:

$$\phi_+(\Gamma) = \phi_- * \phi(\Gamma). \quad (4.9)$$

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