A D2-brane realization of 
Maxwell-Chern-Simons-Higgs systems

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Abstract

We show that $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetric Maxwell-Chern-Simons-Higgs systems in three dimension can be realized as gauge theories on a D2-brane in D8-branes background with a non-zero $B$-field. We reproduce a potential of Coulomb branch of the Chern-Simons theory as a potential of a D2-brane in a classical D8-brane solution and show that each Coulomb vacuum is realized by a D2-brane stabilized in the bulk at a certain distance from D8-branes.

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1 Introduction

Chern-Simons theories in three-dimension have many interesting properties: rich phase structures, existence of solitons, etc. In this paper, we discuss their brane realization.

One way to realize three-dimensional gauge theories in string theory is to use Hanany-Witten type configurations. $\mathcal{N} = 4$ gauge theories are realized on D3-branes stretched between parallel NS5-branes. We can decrease the number of supersymmetries and can introduce a non-zero Chern-Simons coupling by replacing NS5-branes by $(p,q)$ 5-branes and putting them at appropriate angles. Using these configurations, moduli space, phase structures and solitons of the theories are studied in geometrical ways.

We can also realize three-dimensional gauge theories as theories on D2-branes. For example, an $\mathcal{N} = 4$ $U(1)$ gauge theory with $N_f$ flavors is realized on a D2-brane in $N_f$ D6-branes background. However, unlike the Hanany-Witten type configurations, we come up against a problem if we attempt to introduce a Chern-Simons term. The D2-brane action involves the following term:

$$S = \frac{\Lambda}{4\pi} \int A \wedge dA,$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

where $\Lambda$ is a cosmological constant quantized in integer units. Because we need to use this coupling to introduce a nonzero Chern-Simons coupling, we should put D2-branes in a massive IIA or, equivalently, a D8-brane background. If we put a D2-brane parallel to a D8-brane, however, the configuration becomes non-BPS and unstable. In order to keep supersymmetries unbroken, we have to take one direction on the D2-brane to be a dilatonic direction perpendicular to the D8-brane. Although $\mathcal{N} = (8,0)$ supersymmetry is realized in this case, the three-dimensional Poincaré invariance is broken.

In open string spectra and BPS conditions of $D_p-D_{p'}$ systems are studied and it is pointed out that $D_p-D(p + 6)$ systems can be made BPS by turning on a constant $B$-field. Recently, Mihailescu, Park and Tran and Witten take advantage of this fact to study gauge theories on D-branes. In this paper, inspired by their idea, we study a relation between a D2-D8 configuration with a non-zero $B$-field and a Maxwell-Chern-Simons-Higgs system expected to be realized on the D2-brane.

2 Maxwell-Chern-Simons-Higgs systems

We consider a D2-D8 system with a non-zero $B$-field. Let us assume that $N_f$ D8-branes are located at $x^0 = q_I$ ($I = 1, 2, \ldots, N_f$) and one D2-brane spreads along the $x^0$, $x^1$ and $x^2$ directions. We turn on the following components of the
\[
B_{\text{36}} = \tan \theta_1, \quad B_{\text{47}} = \tan \theta_2, \quad B_{\text{58}} = \tan \theta_3, \quad (0 \leq \theta_i \leq \pi),
\]
where \( T = 1/(2\pi l_s^2) \) is the string tension. This configuration is T-dual to a D0-D6 system in \([13, 15]\) and a D3-D9 system in \([14]\). Therefore, we can divert results there to analysis of our D2-D8 system. A BPS condition for this system is
\[
e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)} = -i. \tag{3}
\]
We define a parameter \( r \) by
\[
 r = \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 - \frac{3\pi}{2}. \tag{4}
\]
This parameter corresponds to the \( r \) in \([15]\). We have fixed some ambiguities for definitions of parameters differently from \([13]\) for later convenience. Near the BPS point \( r = 0 \), an \( N = 2 \) \( U(1) \) gauge theory is expected to be realized on the D2-brane. The field content of this theory is one \( U(1) \) vector multiplet \((a, A_\mu, \lambda, D)\) from 2-2 strings and \( N_f \) chiral multiplets \((\phi_I, \psi_I, F_I) \) \((I = 1, 2, \ldots, N_f)\) from 2-8 strings. Precisely, there are three more chiral multiplets from 2-2 strings representing fluctuations of the D2-brane parallel to the D8-branes. Because they are neutral under the \( U(1) \) and decoupled from other fields, we shall neglect them in what follows.

Let us consider an \( N = 2 \) supersymmetric action for these fields. Kinetic terms of vector and chiral multiplets are
\[
\mathcal{L}_{\text{vectorkin}} = \frac{1}{g^2} \left( -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu a \partial^\mu a + \frac{1}{2} D^2 \right), \tag{5}
\]
\[
\mathcal{L}_{\text{chiralkin}} = \frac{1}{g^2} \sum_{I=1}^{N_f} \left( -D_\mu \bar{\phi}_I D^\mu \phi_I + \bar{F}_I F_I + D|\phi_I|^2 + a \bar{F}_I \phi_I + a \bar{\phi}_I F_I \right). \tag{6}
\]
(We are now interested in only bosonic fields.) For chiral multiplets, we can add mass terms
\[
\mathcal{L}_{\text{chilarmass}} = -\frac{1}{g^2} \sum_{I=1}^{N_f} M_I (\phi_I \bar{F}_I + \bar{\phi}_I F_I). \tag{7}
\]
Because gauge group is \( U(1) \), we can introduce a Fayet-Iliopoulos term
\[
\mathcal{L}_{\text{FI}} = \frac{\xi}{g^2} D. \tag{8}
\]
Furthermore, in three-dimension, a Chern-Simons term is allowed.
\[
\mathcal{L}_{\text{CS}} = \frac{k}{4\pi} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} A_\alpha \partial_\beta A_\gamma, \tag{9}
\]
where $k$ is an integer-valued quantized Chern-Simons coupling. The equation of motion for the gauge field is

$$\partial_\mu F^{\mu\lambda} + \frac{\mu}{2} \epsilon^{\lambda\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} = \text{current}, \quad \left( \mu = \frac{kg^2}{2\pi} \right). \quad (10)$$

Because the second term on the left hand side plays a role of a ‘mass term’ of the gauge field, we should introduce mass terms also for other component fields in the vector multiplet in order to make the action supersymmetric. [16, 17]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{vector-mass}} = -\frac{\mu}{g^2} a D \quad (11)$$

Gathering all and eliminating auxiliary fields $F_I$ and $D$, we obtain

$$V(a, \phi_I) = \frac{1}{g^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} |\phi_I|^2 - \mu a + \xi \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} (a - M_I)^2 |\phi_I|^2 \right]. \quad (12)$$

This is a classical potential. Due to a quantum effect, the Chern-Simons coupling $k$ get a correction. Because $k$ is quantized in integer units, it cannot vary continuously. By calculating a one loop diagram of fermion fields $\psi_I$, we find the coupling $k(a)$ jumps by one at $a = M_I$ for each $I$[18]. Therefore, $\xi - \mu a$ in the classical potential (12) should be replaced by a function $h(a)$ satisfying

$$\frac{d}{d a} h(a) = -\frac{g^2}{2\pi} k(a). \quad (13)$$

Finally, we obtain a quantum potential for this theory.

$$V(a, \phi_I) = \frac{1}{g^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} |\phi_I|^2 + h(a) \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} (a - M_I)^2 |\phi_I|^2 \right]. \quad (14)$$

In what follows, we shall use a parameter $\xi$ as what represents a height of a ‘plateau’ of the function $h(a)$. (Fig[1]) (It is not necessary for the function $h(a)$ to have a plateau. It can be monotonically increasing or monotonically decreasing. We assume its existence just for convenience in explanations.)

Next, let us consider vacua of this theory. There are two kinds of vacua: ‘Higgs vacua’ and ‘Coulomb vacua’.

**Higgs vacua** An expansion of the potential (14) in $\phi_I$ is

$$V(a, \phi_I) = \frac{h^2(a)}{2g^2} + \frac{1}{g^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} (h(a) + (a - M_I)^2 |\phi_I|^2 + \mathcal{O}(\phi_I^4). \quad (15)$$

Roughly speaking, $\phi_I$ is tachyonic around $a = M_I$ if $h(M_I)$ is negative. At $a = M_I$, a potential for $\phi_I$ is $V = (1/2g^2)(|\phi_I|^2 + h(a))^2$ and there is supersymmetric
Figure 1: An example of the function $h(a)$. We define $\xi$ as a height of a 'plateau' of the function $h(a)$. In this example, there are one Higgs vacuum ($a = M_1, |\phi_1| = \sqrt{-h(M_1)}$) and two Coulomb vacua ($a = a_1, \phi_I = 0$) and ($a = a_2, \phi_I = 0$).

vacuum $|\phi_I| = \sqrt{-h(M_I)}$ if $h(M_I) < 0$. This vacuum breaks the gauge symmetry. As is mentioned in [15] for D0-D6 systems, Higgs vacuum with $\phi_I \neq 0$ is regarded as a true bound state of the D2-brane and the $I$-th D8-brane. Although it would be interesting problem how to realize this bound state as a classical supergravity solution, we will not argue this in this paper.

**Coulomb vacua** In the Coulomb branch $\phi_I = 0$, the potential is

$$V(a) = \frac{h^2(a)}{2g^2}. \quad (16)$$

There are three phases. If $\xi < 0$, the potential $V(a)$ is everywhere positive. In this case there are supersymmetric Higgs vacua as we mentioned above and a state on the Coulomb branch decays into one of the Higgs vacua. If $\xi = 0$, we have a continuous set of vacua on the plateau of the function $h(a)$. All these vacua are supersymmetric and have an unbroken gauge symmetry. For $\xi > 0$, we have supersymmetric Coulomb vacua at $a$ satisfying $h(a) = 0$. On these vacua, both the supersymmetry and the gauge symmetry are unbroken. The fact that only specific values of scalar field $a$ are chosen suggests an interesting phenomenon in string theory. It implies that the D2-brane is stabilized in the bulk at a certain distance from the D8-branes. In the next section, we show that the potential $V(a)$ is reproduced as one for a D2-brane and the stabilization actually takes place.

### 3 A classical D8-brane solution with $B$-field

In this section, we construct a classical solution for D8-branes in $B \neq 0$ and reproduce the potential (16) as a potential for a D2-brane in the D8-brane back-
We can make a D8-brane solution with a non-zero $B$-field by T-dualizing a smeared D5-brane solution. Let us begin with the following D5-brane solution.

\[ ds^2 = H^{-1/2} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + H^{1/2} \delta_{ij} dx^i dx^j, \]  
\[ e^\Phi = g_{\text{str}} H^{-1/2}, \]  
\[ C_{012345} = \frac{2\pi}{g_{\text{str}}} (2\pi l_s)^{-6} H^{-1}, \]  

where $\mu, \nu = 0, 1, \ldots, 5$ and $i, j = 6, 7, 8, 9$. The harmonic function $H$ satisfies the following Laplace equation in the transverse directions.

\[ \Delta_4 H = -(2\pi l_s)^2 g_{\text{str}} \rho^{(4)}, \]  

where $\rho^{(4)}$ is a D5-brane density which is now taken to be

\[ \rho^{(4)} = \frac{1}{(2\pi l_s)^3 (-\prod_{a=1}^{3} \cos \theta_a)} \sum_I \delta(x^9 - q_I). \]  

The $1/\Pi \cos \theta_a$ factor is necessary to compensate a change of the brane density due to the rotation which we will do next. (We assume that one of $\theta_a$ is larger than $\pi/2$ and other two are smaller than $\pi/2$. Therefore this density is positive.)

By integrating (20) once, we obtain

\[ \frac{d}{dx^9} H(x^9) = -\frac{g_{\text{str}}}{2\pi l_s (-\prod_{a=1}^{3} \cos \theta_a)} \Lambda(x^9), \]  

where $\Lambda(x^9)$ is a function representing the quantized cosmological constant after the T-duality transformation. Because $\Lambda(x^9)$ jumps by one as $x^9$ crosses the position of each D8-brane and is identified with the Chern-Simons coupling $k(a)$, the function $H(x^9)$ has a similar form to $h(a)$. (Fig.2) These two functions, however, are not proportional to each other. $H(x^9)$ must not be negative while $h(a)$ may. Let us define $g_{\text{str}}$ as an expectation value of $e^\Phi$ on the plateau of the function $H(x^9)$. Then, the constant part of $H(x^9)$ is fixed by (18), such that $H(x^9) = 1$ on the plateau.

Rotating this solution on 3-6, 4-7, and 5-8 planes by angles $\theta_1$, $\theta_2$ and $\theta_3$, respectively, we obtain the following metric and the R-R 6-form potential.

\[ ds^2 = H^{-1/2}(-dx^9)^2 + (dx^1)^2 + (dx^2)^2 + H^{1/2}(dx^9)^2 \]  
\[ + \sum_{a=1}^{3} (H^{-1/2} \cos^2 \theta_a + H^{1/2} \sin^2 \theta_a)(dx^{a+2})^2 \]  
\[ + \sum_{a=1}^{3} (H^{-1/2} \sin^2 \theta_a + H^{1/2} \cos^2 \theta_a)(dx^{a+5})^2 \]

5
Figure 2: The harmonic function $H(x^9)$. Each D8-brane is located at $x^9 = q_I$.

\[ + 2 \sum_{a=1}^{3} \cos \theta_a \sin \theta_a \left( H^{-1/2} - H^{1/2} \right) dx^a dx^{a+2} dx^{a+5}, \quad (23) \]

\[ C_{012} = \frac{2\pi}{g_{\text{str}}} (2\pi l_s)^{-6} H^{-1} \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \theta_3. \quad (24) \]

\[ C_{012345} = \frac{2\pi}{g_{\text{str}}} (2\pi l_s)^{-6} H^{-1} \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3. \quad (25) \]

Other components of the R-R 6-form potential are irrelevant to our arguments.

Compactifying the $x^6$, $x^7$, and $x^8$ directions on a rectangular $T^3$ with all period $2\pi l_s$ and carrying out T-duality transformation by relations

\[ \tilde{G}_{a+2,a+2} = G_{a+2,a+2} - \frac{G_{a+2,a+5}^2}{G_{a+5,a+5}}, \quad \tilde{G}_{a+5,a+5} = \frac{1}{G_{a+5,a+5}} \quad (a = 1, 2, 3), \quad (26) \]

we obtain the following metric for a D8-brane solution with a nonzero $B$-field.

\[ \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu} = H^{-1/2} \eta_{\mu\nu} \quad (\mu, \nu = 0, 1, 2), \quad \tilde{G}_{a+2,a+2} = \tilde{G}_{a+5,a+5} = \frac{H^{1/2}}{F_a}, \quad \tilde{G}_{99} = H^{1/2}, \quad (27) \]

where the function $F_a$ is defined by

\[ F_a = \sin^2 \theta_a + H \cos^2 \theta_a. \quad (28) \]

The dual dilaton field is

\[ e^{\tilde{\Phi}} = e^{\Phi} G_{66}^{-1/2} G_{77}^{-1/2} G_{88}^{-1/2} = g_{\text{str}} H^{1/4} F_1^{-1/2} F_2^{-1/2} F_3^{-1/2}. \quad (29) \]

From (24), we obtain a component of the R-R 3-form potential coupling to the D2-brane as

\[ \tilde{C}_{012} = T_{D2} H^{-1} \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \theta_3. \quad (30) \]
where $T_{D2} = 1/\{(2\pi)^2 l_s^3 g_{\text{str}}\}$ is the D2-brane tension on the plateau $H(x^9) = 1$. The zero-form R-R field strength $\tilde{G}$ is T-dual to $G_{678}$, which is the field strength of R-R two-form field dual to $(25)$.

$$\tilde{G} = (2\pi l_s)^3 G_{678} = \frac{2\pi}{g_{\text{str}}} (2\pi l_s) H' \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 = 2\pi \Lambda.$$  

$\Lambda$ is certainly identified with the cosmological constant $\tilde{G}/2\pi$ quantized in integer units as we mentioned above. Using the solution we have obtained, a potential for a D2-brane in this background is

$$V = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 l_s^3} \sqrt{-\tilde{G}_{00}\tilde{G}_{11}\tilde{G}_{22} - \tilde{C}_{012}}$$

$$= T_{D2} \frac{1}{H} \left[ \prod_{a=1}^{3} (\sin^2 \theta_a + H \cos^2 \theta_a)^{1/2} - \prod_{a=1}^{3} \sin \theta_a \right]$$  

(32)

The following relations hold between parameters in the gauge theory and ones in string theory.

$$k = \Lambda, \quad a = Tx^9, \quad \frac{1}{g^2} = \frac{T_{D2}}{T^2}.$$  

(33)

Comparing (13) and (22), we obtain the following relation between $h(a)$ and $H(x^9)$.

$$h(a) - \xi = \left( - \prod_{a=1}^{3} \cos \theta_a \right) T(H(a/T) - 1).$$  

(34)

In order to take the field theory limit, let us expand the potential (32) around $H = 1$.

$$\frac{V}{T_{D2}} = A(\theta_a) + B(\theta_a) \epsilon + C(\theta_a) \epsilon^2 + O(\epsilon^3).$$  

(35)

where $\epsilon = 1 - H$. Near the BPS point $r = 0$, the coefficients $B(\theta_a)$ and $C(\theta_a)$ are expanded in $r$ as

$$B(\theta_a) = r \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 + O(r^2), \quad C(\theta_a) = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta_1 \cos^2 \theta_2 \cos^2 \theta_3 + O(r).$$  

(36)

Therefore, the potential is rewritten as

$$V = \frac{T_{D2}}{2T^2} (Tr + T\epsilon \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3)^2,$$  

(37)

up to a constant. Using (33) and (34), we can rewrite this potential in terms of variables in the field theory except the parameter $r$.

$$V = \frac{1}{2g^2} (Tr + \xi - h(a))^2,$$  

(38)
This coincides with the potential (16) if $r$ relates to the FI-parameter $\xi$ by

$$\xi = -Tr.$$  

(39)

Now we have shown that the potential in the Coulomb branch of Maxwell-Chern-Simons-Higgs system is reproduced as a potential for a D2-brane on the D8-brane background. When $\xi > 0$, which corresponds to $r < 0$, we have Coulomb vacua at points with $h(a) = 0$. Each of these vacua is realized by a D2-brane stabilized in the bulk at a minimum of the potential. Note that such a stabilization is impossible in case with a vanishing $B$-field. This can be seen by putting $\theta_a$ to be zero in (32). In this case, $V \propto H^{1/2}$ and there is no stable point.

4 Discussions

In this paper, we showed that Maxwell-Chern-Simons-Higgs systems are realized as gauge theories on a D2-brane in a D8-brane background with a nonzero $B$-field. The potential of Coulomb branch is reproduced as a potential for a D2-brane.

There are some open questions. We argued only the Coulomb branch in a supergravity framework. How can we treat the Higgs branch? One way to do it is to use a noncommutative gauge theory on D8-branes. In the decoupling limit, $r = \sum_a (\theta_a - \pi/2)$ is proportional to $T^{-1}$. Let us take a limit in which each $\theta_a - \pi/2$ is proportional to $T^{-1}$. From (2), we obtain $B_{36}, B_{47}, B_{58} \propto T^2$ and this is what we take in order to realize a noncommutative gauge theory on the D8-branes. Higgs vacua are expected to be realized as noncommutative solitons on the D8-branes. By noncommutative parameters $\theta_{ij}$, the FI parameter $\xi$ is represented as

$$-\xi = \frac{T^2}{B_{36}} + \frac{T^2}{B_{47}} + \frac{T^2}{B_{58}} = \frac{1}{\theta_{36}} + \frac{1}{\theta_{47}} + \frac{1}{\theta_{58}}.$$  

(40)

Although Higgs vacua are always supersymmetric, noncommutative soliton solutions are BPS only when $\xi = 0$ [14, 15]. These do not contradict to each other because in the limit $\theta_a - \pi/2 \propto T^{-1}$ the expansions (36) are valid only when $\xi = r = 0$. For non-zero $\xi$, it is not clear whether we can use solitonic solutions on the D8-branes for the purpose of analysis of gauge theories on the D2-branes.

A problem on supersymmetry exists for the Coulomb branch, too. For $\xi > 0$, there are supersymmetric Coulomb vacua which are realized by stabilized D2-branes. The D2-D8 systems, however, do not have any explicit unbroken supersymmetry.

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