

Sec 14

34 min

输出 DBZ

D-brane 上的场论和弦理论:

之考拉 D-brane 上的 massless mode

/ \

$A_\alpha = 0 \dots p \quad \phi^a \quad a = p+1 \dots D-1$

Perpendicular Direction.

输出这个 追加 7.65 Zeff Action

$$S = -T_p \int d^{D-p}x \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi^a \partial^\mu \phi_a \right)$$

$$T_p \cdot 1p = M_p$$

→ Maxwell Term

→ Massless Scalar Field

$$- \int dx \cdot (M_p)$$

之 $A_\alpha(x^0, \dots, x^p)$ 在 Dp-brane 上的表达式。

$$\phi^a(x^0, \dots, x^p)$$

Note: 3.8.12.3 world volume (and
its target space limit)

考拉近似:

$$\begin{cases} \phi^a = \phi^a(t) & \rightarrow \text{仅在 t 上有行为自由度} \\ A^a = 0 & \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{由 } \partial_\mu \phi^a = F_{\mu\nu} \text{ 为自由度} \\ (\text{且直接取 } V_p) \end{array}$$

$$\therefore S = \int dt [M_p + \frac{1}{2} M_p (\dot{\phi}^a)^2 + \dots]$$

带有 mass object 的 Action.

输出 D-brane Dynamics 从这个出发点输出弦论中 7-D brane 3.5.3.

- 2d (Cart 2d ϕ^a and $F_{\mu\nu}$ (弦论的场方程))

Claim: 为考拉近似所对应的对偶 DBZ

$$S - S_{DBZ} = -T_p \int d^{D-p}x \sqrt{-g_{\mu\nu}} (g_{\mu\nu} + 2\partial_\mu \phi^a \partial^\mu \phi^a)$$

$$\downarrow \\ g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} + 2\partial_\mu \phi^a \partial^\mu \phi^a$$

物理解释:

① 考虑中性流光时 $\phi^a = 0$

$$S_{DBI} = -T_p \int d^M x \sqrt{-g_{\mu\nu} + F_{\mu\nu}}$$

$$\approx -T_p \int d^M x (1 + \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu})$$

History. 3) 入射的行进至多消除 Maxwell Tangent Singularity
(只消在 $r=0.01$)

②

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} \delta_a X^\mu \delta_b X^\nu \quad \text{嵌入流形度量, 2 维 Brane 方程.}$$

$$S + \int X^2 = X^a \quad X^a = \phi^a$$

\downarrow
 X^2 的对称性 X^2 为自由.

X^a 嵌入 Brane 方程的模式. 当且仅当取直时我们让 Brane 方程的嵌入

$$\checkmark F_{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad S = -T_p \int d^M x \sqrt{-g_{\mu\nu}} = T_p \int d^M x \sim N \cdot G \text{ Action 的形式}$$

这 DBI 描述的行进 D-dimensional obj 在时空中的对称性

Q: Why massless mode ϕ^a & D-brane Dynamics?

Reason:

① 从对称 Translation Law

② 从 D-brane 不能沿较轻坐标

③ 从 $S + \lambda \phi^a$ Potential term 与 ϕ^a 相关而 $\partial \phi^a$

从 That \rightarrow Dependence of $\omega \phi$ in low-Z limit 与 ω 无关

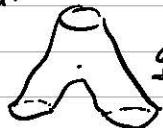
$\Rightarrow \phi^a = \text{const}$ 是 allowed configuration, 不存在 Potential for ϕ^a

* ϕ^a : Are Goldstone boson for translational Sym in minkowski space

而造一个 Dp 和 Minkowski 被加到 \mathcal{L} 。对 Goldstone Bosons 有 ϕ^+

Strength of Open Stage Interaction

(f) seed:



3 Pen



考卷 - 1 初級英語 (one)

\uparrow |  \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \rightarrow 7am . $31\lambda^{-t}$ **Buddy** $\rightarrow 31\lambda^{-t}$ factor e^{-x}

而這並非只有 OpenSky Vector 才有 $f_s \sim f_o$

1:04

Multiple Conjugated D-brane

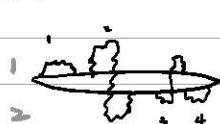
程子：仁者寂寞也。——*朱子语类*

D base: N⁹ benzimidazole - --- - Chrys A Lys

(Using Brackets An Gauge Field)

$$\frac{4}{4} = ?$$

$$① 1+1=4$$



2个brane 1和2

1-1 1-2 2-1 2-2

brane 2, 3 不属于brane 1 or 2

弦论上 1-4 应有质量吗? Mass Spectrum.

Spectrum 依赖于 B.C. B.C. 依赖 Target Space 空间, 与 4 个相同的 B.C.

String Excitation State Set

$$|I, J\rangle \quad I, J = 1, 2$$

$$\text{eg: } |I^a, J^a, P^a, IJ\rangle$$

$$|J^a |I^a, P^a, IJ\rangle$$

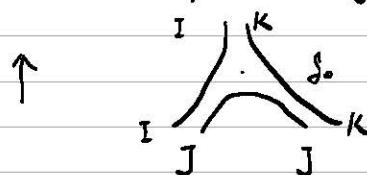
each operator excitation become 2×2 matrix

$$e_J (\Delta x)^2 J (\phi^a)^2 \quad \text{标记场在那附近上.}$$

当有 n^4 branes 对应 $n \times n$ matrices.

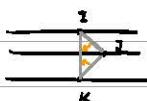
rank: String interact by joining two ends (由图可知)

对称性: matrix products in $2J$ indices.



✿✿✿ 情其画作brane形式

*. NB



eg $(\phi^a)^i \xleftarrow{\text{Complex Conjugate}} (\phi^a)^i$, (但要注意引入下面操作)

$b=0$ if brane 1 \perp

$b=1$ if brane 2 \perp

• Symmetry: (3) α Phase Factor

③ 上面那部分 Splitting / Joining ends to form an intersection. 有这样对称
将两个 brane 1 的 phase factor $e^{i\theta_1}$

Rules:

$b=0$ ending on 2 multiply a phase factor $e^{i\theta_2}$

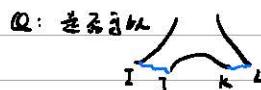
$b=1$ ending on 2 multiply ... $e^{-i\theta_2}$

结论: 這是 $\frac{1}{2}$ symmetry

if $I=J$: $(\phi^a)^i_J \rightarrow (\phi^a)^i_J$

if $I \neq J$: $(\phi^a)^i_J \rightarrow e^{i(\theta_I - \theta_J)} (\phi^a)^i_J$

$$(\phi^a)^i_J = ((\phi^a)^i_J)^*$$



Answer: No string 連起來 時是同一 brane 1

考慮有 N^4 branes 在一起

Coincidental branes: branes are indistinguishable from each other

要搞清楚 Reshuffle Indices! (sp. I, J ... 互換)

這是 $\frac{1}{2} N(N-1)$ Sym

eg

$$|4, IJ\rangle \rightarrow U_{ik} U^*_{jl} |4, kl\rangle$$

\curvearrowright for Reshuffle

換成 Matrix Notation $\Rightarrow |4\rangle \rightarrow U|4\rangle U^*$ (U 可以任何函數)

N branes 是不正确的

于是在有了 $U(N)$ 时。

* In other word: Each Open String Excitation Transform Under the adjoint rep of the U(N) Sym.

在 Style World Sheet 的表格：(由 \rightarrow 改變指標上 Indices)
這是 \mathcal{G} Global Sym.

但 Se Space 之 Gauge Sym :
In the world Volume of D-brane

針灸解：

$(A_0)^T$ 在 $U(N)$ 7 篇稿

Ae & Gya Field

\therefore Un \in Gage Sys.

A. & George Brown

Ques: Some Gauge field. Transform as a vector and interact with each other

It must be YM theory And it means it must be gauge sym.

(本章未就用H(N)直接证明的引理)

~~the~~brane SFT: U(1) Theory

将 brane 与一起: YM Theory

Class: 当年3个Actor互相作用编写的框架与String利用.

Y.M. Zhang

$$S_0 = -\frac{1}{\omega_0^2} \int d\vec{r}^{(0)} \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} F_{ab} f^{ab} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_a f^{ab}) \times (\nabla_b f^{ab}) + [f^{ab}, f^{bc}]^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$F_{ab} = \partial_a A_b - \partial_b A_a - [A_a, A_b]$$

八

A. ϕ^a 現在都是 $n \times n$ matrices

Claim: $\exists y \in \mathbb{R}$

 3. 搞清楚誰的責任 A [\rightarrow open stay \rightarrow 14 open stay] $\times g_2 \approx g_2$
K γ_m : 14天搞清楚 37.1 把手管好 $\gamma_m \approx g_m$

$$f_2 g_m^2 = g_s \omega^{-\frac{p-3}{2}} \cdot \alpha' \text{ (numerical const)}$$

由 Symmetry 计算和上式, $[L^2] = [L]$

D3 brane, $p=3$.

于是 4D 的唯一 $g_m = g_s$ 时 YM 和 coupling 是相同的

Separating Branes



H. 2-2 exactly same as before

$$l_2 : X(0=2) = X_0$$

$$X(6=2) = X_{0+d}$$

2) 3+1 4+3 mode expansion: $X = x_0 + \omega \phi + X_L(z-6) + X_R(z+6)$
 $\omega = \frac{d}{2}$ \Rightarrow Dirichlet B.C: $X_L = -X_R$

Mass Spectrum:

$$\omega p^- = \frac{1}{p^+} \frac{1}{4\pi\omega} \int_0^\infty d\omega [(2X^i)^2 + Q_i X^i]^2$$

由于有了 $\omega G^{ik} \partial_k \partial_i \phi$ 引入了 ω

$$M^2 = \left(\frac{d}{2\pi\omega}\right)^2 + \dots$$

$\Rightarrow A \propto \phi$ no longer massless

是 A 有 mass?

弦的度量: $M = d T_s$ (\propto Classical stretch a string - $\frac{1}{2} \phi$)

于是 3+1 2+2 有 massless mode: 1-1 2 2-2

1-2 2 2-1 \Rightarrow Massive

3+2 2+2: $U(2) \rightarrow U(1) \times U(1)$

Gauge Sym Breaking

Separate Brane — Higgs Mechanism

物理:

在我们选取的 Card 7 上 ϕ^a 在 \mathbb{R}^4 上有 $X \neq 0$
且 ϕ^a 取得了 expectation Value

Higgs ??

叫 Higgs Mechanism

D brane 由于对称性 + 不能在 ϕ potential 仅能取 $\partial_a \phi^a = 0$

\Rightarrow D brane 仅 ϕ^a 为 (ϕ^a, ϕ^b)

这样 ϕ^a 有 D brane (多普勒效应) $I[\phi^a, \phi^b] = 0 \rightarrow$ 仅从 ϕ^a 有 ϕ^a 为 0 (t
RH)

所以 Brane 还有 translational Sym.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ \vdots \\ n_k \end{array} \quad \phi = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$a_i: n \times n \text{ matrix}$

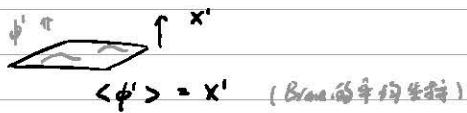
对称性不破缺: $U(n) \rightarrow U(n_1) \times U(n_2) \times \dots \times U(n_k)$

Sec 15

Recap: # of scalar field = # of transverse matrices.

\Rightarrow Branes have effective CP¹ fields.

$$S_{eff} = -\frac{1}{g_m^2} \int d^D x \text{Tr} [\frac{1}{2} F_{ab} F^{ab} + (D_a \phi^a)^2 - [\phi^a, \phi^b]^2]$$



In N^k brane:

$$\begin{array}{c} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \langle \phi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{是 k-brane uniform coordinate.}$$

若要让 ϕ 有 translation sym. $\Rightarrow [\phi^a, \phi^b] = 0$

$$\text{则 Matrix 为 } \langle \phi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且有图示: } \begin{array}{c} y^0 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{array}$$

对应 ϕ 有 Potential 及其是 translation sym.

• 若 $\langle \phi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 则 U(1) Gauge Sym. is broken. 故 N^k brane 有 $U(1)^{\otimes N}$

D-brane in SuperString

D-brane in bosonic string: - 有 $\bar{\phi}$ 之 Tachyon

及 λ Superstring: D-brane of certain dim 26 tachyon

tachyon 有 $\bar{\phi}$ 之 Tachyon
及 λ Tachyon 是 守恒的 \rightarrow Space-Time

Claim: ① $\bar{\phi}$ 之 tachyon 有 λ 之 conserved charge.

② Hold Volume from the supersymmetries.

Low energy theory

由 ϕ^a 代表 massless fermions, SYM

Rank: bosonic part of massless closed superstring 6D Spectrum

3 SuperString Part (Type IIB)

$$\text{由 } \phi^a \text{ 代表 massless fermions, SYM} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{IIA: } C_{\mu}^{(a)} C_{\nu\rho}^{(a)} + \text{fermions} \\ \text{IIB: } \chi C_{\mu\nu}^{(a)} C_{\lambda\rho}^{(a)} \end{array} \right.$$

↓
All closed RR field
massless
+ fermions
Soft dual.

N-form field:

$$A = A_\mu dx^\mu$$

$$F = dA$$

$$C^{(n)} = \frac{1}{n!} C_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n} dx^{\mu_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{\mu_n}$$

fully anti-sym

Field Strength:

$$F^{(n+1)} = dC^{(n)} \quad \text{and} \quad f = -\frac{1}{2(n+1)!} F_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_{n+1}} F^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_{n+1}}$$

Gauge Sym:

$$C^{(n)} \rightarrow C^{(n)} + d\Lambda^{(n-1)}$$

$$d^2 \Lambda = 0$$

$\therefore F$ is Gauge Inv.

• 由 F 是 Gauge Sym 可知 A 为 n -form field

这些反对称性源自 Indices 的对称性

4D space 有 6662 种 2×2 矩阵。

n -form field & Particles:

2d \neq 1-form field A , 代表 Source & pt particles

$$\int_C A_\mu \frac{dx^\mu}{dz} dz = \int_C A \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Pull back of } A \text{ to } C}$$

2d P-form Obj. \neq Pd form field

$$\int_{\sum p_m} C^{(2m)} = \int d^{2m} z \quad C_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_m} \frac{\partial x^{\mu_1}}{\partial z^1} \dots \frac{\partial x^{\mu_m}}{\partial z^m}$$

这里 X^a 在对称中的意义 \sum 代表 Pd form & branes
Pd 代表 体积

- Conserved Charge

1-form: $\omega \in \Omega^1 + \mathbb{R} + S$ 1-form field $\# \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow$ Charge Conserves

? 2-form: $\text{2-form field } S \in \Omega^2 \text{ form field}$ 稳定性

Claim: obj with minimal charge on it is stable

\rightarrow No \rightarrow decay.

- Monopoles:

Motivationally \neq charged obj:

\bullet 2-form $\omega = F$ ($E \leftrightarrow B$)

$F \otimes E$ couple

$\approx F \otimes g$ couple

- n -form:

$$(d\tilde{C})^{(D-n-2)} \equiv \star dC^{(n)}$$

Couple to $D-n-3$ obj to \tilde{C}

\approx magnetic obj

\Rightarrow IIA, IIB Super String + 6D n -form field \Rightarrow 1-form obj coupled with

Claim: 1-form couple to R-R 6D obj 3 brane D-branes

To 1-form couple to 3 brane D-branes.

IIA	electric	magnetic	IIB	electric	magnetic
$C^{(n)}$	D_0	D_0	$C_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}$	D_{string}	D_5
$C_{\mu\nu}^{(n)}$	D_2	D_4	$C_{\mu\nu\rho}^{(n)}$	D_3 -brane	\downarrow

Claim: 1-form couple to D_3 obj

Electric Conserves charge claim that $\#$ is not tachyon
if 1-form $\#$.

\downarrow
magnetic + electric

\downarrow
self dual

• 1-form couple to D_3
• 1-form Conserves charge
• 1-form couple to D_3 obj

$\star \circlearrowleft$ Self Dual:

$$BG \# 10 \text{ S3}, \quad F^{(5)} = *F^{(4)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Z2}} \quad F^{(5)} = dC^{(4)}$$

$\star \circlearrowleft C^{(4)} \otimes \text{self dual four form}$

Rank on D3 brane for $C_+^{(4)}$

\hookrightarrow 4-Dim World Volume.

On these stable branes, \hookrightarrow SYM theory

$\star \circlearrowleft$ D3 branes \hookrightarrow $N=4$ SYM in 4-dim

• New Perspective: D-branes as spacetime geometry

D-brane with Spacetime deform.

e.g.: $\star \circlearrowleft$ charged particle in 4-d space $r=0$

(像 ZM + RN)

$$I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} R - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

这个理论有 GR 和 YM 部分 描述粒子的场

$$ZOM: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_\mu j^\mu = j^\nu \\ R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu} \end{array} \right.$$

\rightarrow Solve the eqn can see how charged particle deform spacetime

$$T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu}_{\text{particle}} + T^{\mu\nu}_{(A_\mu)}$$

$$\downarrow \\ T^{\mu\nu} + \delta T^{\mu\nu} = m \delta(\rho)$$

$$\text{Solution: } A_\mu = \frac{q}{mr} \quad \text{or} \quad \int g_{\mu\nu} + F = q \quad (\text{Field Solution})$$

$$\text{metric: } ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + h(r)(dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2)$$

eqn: $f(r), h(r) \Rightarrow$ Reissner-Nordström Metric

带有 Magnetic Charge Particle

$$\int_S F = g.$$

即 Zeldovich-Bogolyubov metric.

Dine Quantization: $qg = 2\pi n$

Claim: 在弦上停止的

(弦)brane Obj)

且 D-brane 上停止，是 low E7 组的 Super Gravity

D-brane in IIB Supergravity: ($D=10$)

IIB SUGRA: low E7 effective theory for massless modes of IIB superstring

$$L = \frac{1}{16\pi G_N} R + \dots \text{Generalized gauge field term}$$

• 关于 G_N :

BG dim = 10, $\alpha [G_N] = [L^2]$ claim

$$\because G_N \propto g_s^{-2}$$

$$\therefore G_N \propto g_s^{-2} \omega^{1/4}$$

$$\text{- Claim: } 16\pi G_N = (2\pi)^7 g_s^{-2} \omega^{1/4}$$

1. regime of validity of this type IIB SUGRA: $g_s \ll 1$

之后的 Loop Correction 由于 $g_s \ll 1$

有 ghost loop correction 由于

• 空间时空中有很大张量。

到底如何 Classical Gravity (从 supergravity?)

2. $\text{low } E = \omega^2 < \frac{1}{\omega}$

这样就是说 ω 是 "massless"

SUGRA 6d Regime

3. Curvature $\ll \frac{1}{\alpha'}$

Claim: \rightarrow 等级比这的由来 (Some order)

的条件意味

只将流形上 Pure Particle (That's what SUGRA does.)

理论上来讲让 E . Curvature $\ll 1$.

在实践上却让 E . Curvature Change as what we like and let $\alpha' \rightarrow 0$

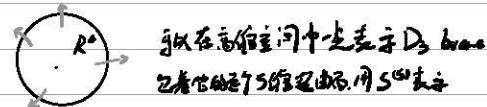
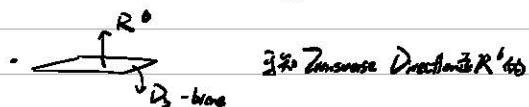
让 SUGRA 成立条件: $\alpha' \rightarrow 0$ $g_s \rightarrow 0$

关于 D3-brane

• D3 is charged under $L_4^{(4)}$

由 $L_4^{(4)}$ 是 self-dual 6d

所以 D3 有 2dP charge



然后类比之前操作

$$g_{\mu\nu} = F^{(5)} - \int g_{\mu\nu} F^{(5)} = g_{\mu\nu}$$

由 self-dual Condition $\Rightarrow F^5 = F^5$

$$\therefore g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} \text{ claim 为 BPS Solution}$$

D3-brane Quantization Condition

$$2\pi n = \int d^3x \sqrt{-g} F^{(5)}$$

$$\text{结论: } g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} = \sqrt{-g} \quad (\text{无电荷})$$

$$N^+ = \sqrt{-g} N$$

• Tension of D_3 brane:

BPS 性质: $\frac{\text{charge}}{\sqrt{G_N}}$

$$T_3 \propto \frac{1}{g_s} \quad \text{Calculate} \quad \frac{q_s}{\sqrt{G_N}} = \frac{N}{(2\pi)^3 g_s R^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$T_3 \sim$ Mass of brane (是- R^2 因子 λ)

$\propto g_s$ - Charge of brane

是- λ 唯一确定的 F^5 为- λ 而 L_+^m 为- λ

进入 Einstein 方程 $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$

Symmetry: Poincaré $(1,3) \times SO(6)$

$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} ds^2$

$$ds^2 = f(r)(-dt^2 + dr^2) + h(r)(dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2)$$

爱因斯坦方程 $f(r)$ 为常数

$\hookrightarrow S_5$ surrounding the brane

$$f(r) = Hr^2$$

$Hr = t + \frac{A^0}{r^2} \longrightarrow$ 时: 为- t 为- A^0 为- r^2 为- $h(r)$

$$R^4 = \frac{1}{16\pi G_N} T_3 N = 4\pi g_s H^2 r^2$$

Lec 16 Geometry of D-brane and AdS/CFT Conjecture

$$ds^2 = H^{-\frac{2}{3}}(r) (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + H(\vec{x}) (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_5^2) \quad \text{D}_3 \text{ brane to Geometry}$$

$$H(r) = 1 + \frac{R^4}{r^6}$$

$$R^4 = \frac{4\pi G_N}{3} T_3 N = 42 g_s N \alpha'^2 \leftarrow 2^{10} \text{ dimension.}$$

Schwarzschild

It's like 3+1D with 6D Translational Sym in 3D T_3

Physics of Motile

\circ $r \gg 1 \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow H=1 \Rightarrow$ Minkowski

\circ $r \gg R$

$$ds^2 = f(-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + h(dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_5^2)$$

$$f \sim 1 - \frac{R^4}{r^6} \quad \text{高维空间度规律: } \frac{4G_N}{3} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$h \sim 1 + \frac{R^4}{r^6} \quad \text{Geff} \frac{1}{r^4}$$

Claim: Change of brane to gravity with long range potential.

\circ $r \ll R$ \rightarrow Space-time deformation \rightarrow Gravitational Effect becomes Strong

Claim: Curvature $\sim R^{-2}$

Region of parameter:

$$42 g_s N \alpha'^2 = R^4$$

\circ Curvature $\sim \frac{1}{R^2} \Rightarrow$ Curvature $\sim \frac{1}{r^2}$

$$\therefore \alpha' R^{-2} \ll 1 \Rightarrow g_s N \gg 1$$

$$12 g_s \ll 1$$

\circ $r \rightarrow \infty \quad r = \sqrt{\alpha'} D^2 \}$ brane.

$$\approx H = \frac{R^4}{r^6}, \quad ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^6} (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr^2 + R^2 d\Omega_5^2$$

高维空间 Case:



• 2D area normal to S_5 ($\propto R^6 \cdot \alpha'$)

6D area 高维空间的面积 $\propto 3$ Embedding Dimension

一般的 flat space $d\tau^2 = r^2 d\Omega_5^2$ 当 $r \rightarrow \infty$ $r^2 d\Omega_5^2 = 0$

但是，在 $R^2 d\Omega_5^2$ 不是常数时 S^5 becomes Constant Radius

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{dr^2}{r^2} = d\theta^2, \quad l: \text{proper distance}, \quad \text{if } l = l_{\text{max}}, \quad \text{if } r \rightarrow \infty, \quad l \rightarrow -\infty$$

$r \rightarrow \infty$ 时有 infinite proper distance away

• 这三个条件什么叫做 Landau-Ginzburg

• 定义 Embedding Space Zoo

Embedding Diagram:

图上的曲率由曲率半径决定 Curvature. • 沿着上壁 Penrose Radius.

当曲率高我们把它叫作 Source



Claim:

3D D3 brane has "back reaction" for D3 brane消失了。

Section 7: Curved Geometry and flux

• 简介 AdS5xS5 metric:

$$ds^2_{AdS_5} = \frac{r^2}{L^2} (-dt^2 + dx^2) + \frac{L^2}{r^2} dr^2$$

• 3D附近brane消失到TC: brane is no longer there, 3D是TC的一个throat

• 主要途径 AdS5xS5 是高维空间的统一

Mass is gone (sitting infinitely distant away) 由于没有 source. 由于没有 mass 是 curved space-time 的 flux

• 完美解 Einstein Eqn.

• 3D附近 D3 brane 由 2D 中描述

(A): D-brane are flat Minkowski space where open string ends

brane plot.

$\mathbb{R}^{3,1}$



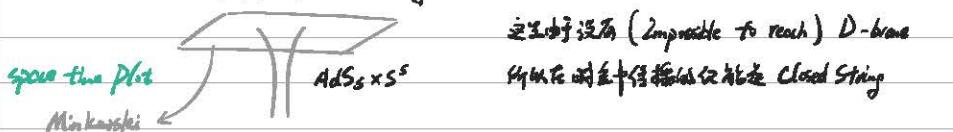
• 3D附近 BG spacetime 中的 brane 与 2D string interaction.

• Closed string 与 brane, open string field (D-brane).

(B):

space time metric $ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + dx^2) + \frac{r^2}{r^2} dr^2 + R^2 d\Omega^2$
is flux on S^5

Claim: 29 different closed strings



1 start with D-brane (Leave this brane. Just some charged massive obj)

2 Achieve New Geometry

3 Quantize string theory in the space time with new geometry (New Target Space)

Claim: $A=B$

recap the dual description of closed & open string:



① exchange closed string — Closed string field, there are 256 closed strings

② loop correction of open string — 由于闭合弦的修正项在单点顶顶修正
使之满足单点顶顶的闭合弦的圆周修正.

Claim: $\overset{\circ}{A} \neq B$ 但是交换场

③ 对 α' , S_5 无限制 (在微扰下引进 α' 和 S_5 可以使 $A=B$ 成立) 但是 α', g_5

Maldacena: 在 low E limit? $A = B$ 等价 AdS/CFT

Low E Limit:

由于 $\alpha' E^2$ matters.

fix E take $\alpha' \rightarrow 0$ close to zero ($\alpha' \rightarrow 0$)

* A 6d Low E limit:

Claim: open string \rightarrow $N=4$ SYM with $U(N)$

$D=4$ $g_{\mu\nu} = m g_3$ (in 3D Sym 5 Dimensional)

Closed string: Low E \rightarrow graviton, dilaton, ...

Coupling between ① 无标量场 ② Low E 级数 $\sim G_N$
③ 闭合弦的场

$$\text{To } G_N \propto g_0^2 \alpha'^3$$

\therefore 在 Low E 级数 ($\alpha' \rightarrow 0$) $G_N \approx 0$

Open Closed String Will Decouple!

讨论电场 ($E^a \geq A^a$ field 为场?) 不同 Gravity ② decouple 3

总结: $E \rightarrow$: 6d Low $N=4$ SYM, free graviton + 3 free particle

(B):

$$ds^2 = H^{\frac{1}{3}}(r) (-dt^2 + dz^2) + H^{\frac{2}{3}}(r) (dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$

$$H(r) = 1 + \frac{R^4}{r^3} \quad R^4 = \frac{9}{8\pi} G_N T_3 N = 4\pi g_s N \alpha'^3$$

3维空间中时间的 E 是 specify Time

为什么叫 E 是 4 维?

(A) + 6d E: defined wrt t , i.e. time at $r=\infty$

(B) + 6d E: local parameter τ : $dz = H^{\frac{1}{3}} dt$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = H^{\frac{1}{3}} E$$

拉格朗日量 \mathcal{L} small, 在 B 圈中 E_2 2-点 1.

(B) ③ \Rightarrow for $r \gg R$ $H = 1$

low E limit $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow 0$

\Rightarrow All massive closed string decouple

④ for $r \ll R$ $H = \frac{R^4}{r^4}$

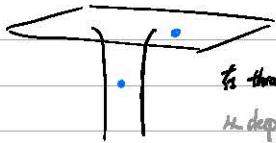
$\Rightarrow E_2^2 \cdot \frac{r^2}{R^2} \alpha' \rightarrow 0$

$E^2 \alpha' \rightarrow 0$ $\Rightarrow E_2$, $E_2 = H^{\frac{1}{2}} E$

$\Rightarrow E_2^2 \cdot \frac{r^2}{R^2} \alpha' \rightarrow 0$

\Rightarrow 与 E_2 成反比 $\propto 1/r$

For any E_2 in low energy limit 上式成立



is there is deep enough α' 且在低能量下
H deep enough 且在 α' 下, 在 E_2 为常数时有解

• Conclusion: $r \rightarrow \infty$ AdS₅ $\times S^5$ 时空

low E limit, B 圈里 E_2 为常数 \Rightarrow free graviton + full string theory in AdS₅ $\times S^5$

弦论 2 点 Decouple

low E 时: Throat 1 为自由场. Graviton 在 α' "infinity" 时

free Graviton

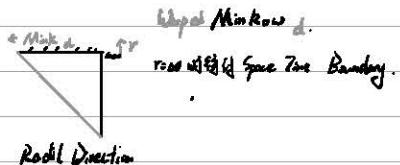
string Theory (with flux)

A
 B
 $N=4 \text{SYM} + \text{free graviton}$ $\boxed{B \text{ string in } AdS_5 \times S_5 + \text{free gravit}}$

$\boxed{N=4 \text{SYM with } U(N) = \text{IB in } AdS_5 \times S_5}$
 Field Theory — String Theory

AdS / CFT

$$AdS_5: ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{z^2} (-dt^2 + dx^2) + \frac{R^2}{z^2} dz^2 \quad (\text{AdS}_{5+1})$$



性质:

· 宇宙学常数

· 爱因斯坦场程:

$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu}(R-2\Lambda) = 0$

$\Rightarrow R_{\mu\nu} = \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$

$$\begin{cases} R = -d(d+1)\frac{R^2}{R^2} \\ \Lambda = -d(d+1)\frac{1}{R^2} \end{cases}$$

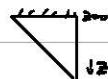
而 2D Ricci Tensor 为:

$$R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = -R^2 (g_{\mu\rho}g_{\nu\sigma} - g_{\mu\sigma}g_{\nu\rho}) \quad (\text{爱因斯坦场程的直接一个推论})$$

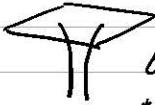
· 等价性:

$$Z = \frac{R^2}{z^2}$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{z^2} (-dt^2 + dx^2 + dz^2)$$



P.S



Low Energy E6 Zink to Dyon Throat

⇒ Decouple Minkowski Boundary to
 $\{x_0 \neq 0\} \rightarrow$ AdS \oplus decouple massive modes
⇒ Decouple massive modes to $\{x_0 = 0\}$ \Rightarrow $x_0 \rightarrow \infty$

$\text{AdS } 7-4$ Scale in 6d throat

AdS (Poincaré Patch) \supseteq Global AdS

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \frac{R^2}{x^2} (dx^2 + d\vec{x}^2 - dz^2) & \text{Global AdS}_m &\ni (x, d) \text{ Hyperbolic } \mathbb{H}^m \\ \text{or} & \quad ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{x^2} \quad \dots & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ds^2 = -dx_0^2 - dx_1^2 + d\vec{x}^2 \\ x_1^2 + x_0^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} x_i^2 = R^2 \end{array} \right. & \text{Surface defines AdS} \end{aligned}$$

↪ Global Poincaré Patch of AdS

Global AdS inst.

$$1. \text{ Poincaré Coord} \quad r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_0^2} \quad x^\mu = R \frac{\vec{x}}{r} \quad \text{raise } r > 0$$

↪ AdS $\ni \vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}$

2. Global Coord:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} \times \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^2 &= r^2 R^2 & (a) & \text{↪ 3dS [AdS Coord, } \vec{M} \text{] } \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ \text{or} & \quad \vec{x}_1^2 + \vec{x}_0^2 = (r^2 + 1) R^2 & (b) & \leftarrow \vec{x} \in [0, \infty] \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: fixed R and b \vec{x} Circle 2d disc Sphere

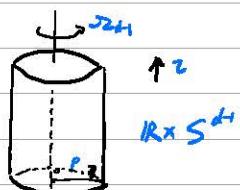
3) Polar / Spherical Coord

$$ds^2 = R^2 \left[- (1+r^2) dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{1+r^2} + r^2 d\Omega_{d-2}^2 \right] \quad \text{↪ 3dS } 2 \text{ [AdS2] extended to } [0, \infty]$$

↪ extended AdS : AdS2 $\ni [0, \infty]$ \rightarrow $\mathbb{R}^2 \times S^{d-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \tan p, \quad p: [0, \pi] \quad (\text{but } r: [0, \infty]) \\ \vec{x} &= \frac{R^2}{\sin p} (-dt^2 + dp^2 + \sin p d\Omega_{d-2}^2) \end{aligned}$$

• In Conformal factor to Cylinder.



$P = \frac{3}{2}$ as metric blow up \therefore $\frac{3}{2}$ is Boundary.

* $\frac{3}{2}$ Boundary $\in \mathbb{R} \times S^3$

* $\frac{3}{2}$ is Solid Cylinder

* Cross Section:



$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{csp} (-dt^2 + dp^2 + \sin^2 p d\theta^2)$$

* $d\theta = 0$ light propagates \rightarrow $p = \text{constant}$

$$dp = dt$$

Transverse area

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^{\pi} R^2 \sin p dp$$

AdS: like a Confining box (size R)

* $p = 0$ (curvature comes in) \rightarrow $\frac{3}{2}$ is boundary

* $\frac{3}{2}$ is boundary Pull-Back by Conformal Potential

AdS: like a Confining box (size R)

空间的维度不改变

| massive | massive
is boundary

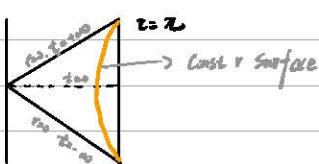
$$r = \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_d \quad x^d = R \frac{\bar{x}^d}{r}$$

$$\sum \bar{x}_i^2 = r^2 R^2$$

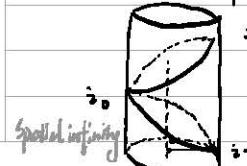
$$\bar{x}_1^2 + \bar{x}_d^2 = (r^2 + 1) R^2 \quad \text{由上式}$$

(建立 Poincaré Coord 和 Global Coord 联系)

* $\frac{3}{2}$



建立 Global Coord 和 Poincaré Patch:
对应关系



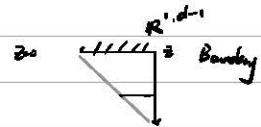
Global Coord 与 infinity patch

Loc 17:

Review:

• AdS_{d+1} Metric:

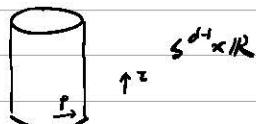
$$\textcircled{1} ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{z^2} (-dt^2 + dx^2 + dz^2)$$



Hyperbolic Mink._d \cong AdS_{d+1}

or \mathbb{H}^d

$$\textcircled{2} ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{\cosh^2 r} (-dt^2 + dr^2 + \sin^2 r d\Omega_{d-1}^2)$$



$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \dots - x_d^2 = R^2 \\ ds^2 = -dx_1^2 - dx_2^2 + \sum dx_i^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{AdS}_{d+1} \text{ 嵌入在 } (\mathbb{H}^d \text{ Mink.})$$

Symmetries

• Isometry: it Metric Invariance Transformation eg. Poincaré Transform of (1,3) to 2D

• To AdS_{d+1} Isometry GP: SO(d, 2)

由 ③ 的等式得出 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \dots - x_d^2 = R^2 \in SO(d-1)$

且满足 2D Mink. Translation Sym.

但等第 3 项是 Sym. $(\cdot, \cdot) = dt^2 + dx^2$

• Is Poincaré Patch 等价 Sym

Conf'd GP:

Loc 17, 8:15 125

2.2:

• String Theory in $AdS_5 \times S^5$

• AdS_5 是对称的类时弯曲空间

S^5 是正曲率的。

于是 $AdS_5 \times S^5$ 是类时弯曲空间。

而且我们认为是 Homogeneous Spacetime. 但 R 作为唯一参数

由近似类时弯曲空间：一个数 R 决定全局性一点 Curvature sign. $\rightarrow -R$

• Assumption:

$AdS_5 \text{ 和 } S^5$ 用同一个 R 表示

• 这个空间的 Theory (参数)

String Theory: $\frac{\alpha'}{R^2}$. dimensionless g_s : String Coupling para 该值又称之为耦合常数

(Gravity): $G_N = (2\pi)^2 g_s \alpha'^3$. 且 $\frac{G_N}{R^2} \ll \frac{\alpha'}{R^2}$ 为弱引力

P.S. $AdS_5 \times S^5$ + 3 代表 AdS_5 + 6 Curvature S^5 + 6 空间维度的 R

• Classical Gravity Limit: $g_s \rightarrow \frac{\alpha'}{R^2} \rightarrow 0$

Cusp Condition Limit \downarrow Point Particle Limit

即主身的弦张量 $\propto \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 \ll R$

于是 α' 很小的 Gravity

在 $AdS_5 \times S^5$ 上量子化

而且是 Type IIB Gravity

• Classical String Limit:

$\frac{d^4}{R^2}$ arbitrary

$g_s \rightarrow \infty$

子面不能构成 Point like Particle

背景时空 Quanta fluctuation limit

• AdS₅ S⁵ 不同维度的对称性:

non-Compact Compact
Infinite Vol Finite Vol

S⁵: ϕ (Compact) : 5维 10-dim field 在 S⁵ 上展开成 Harmonics

e.g.: ψ 在 AdS₅ × S⁵ 中的对称性

$$\psi(x^\mu, z, r_5) = \sum_l \psi_l(x^\mu, z) Y_l(r_5)$$

All S⁵ part

展开成 S⁵ 上的球谐函数

A tower of fields in AdS₅.

rank: • Tower of massive modes

Higher Harmonics develop mass

ϕ (Conformal of S⁵) \propto Higher modes \propto Sym. \propto dependence on x^μ, z .

Higher ∇^2 Mass. (P₂ P₃ 与 ∇^2 无关)

lowest mode (传播速度慢) 对称性 \rightarrow Massless.

最低振幅对称性 field 为 0

Claim: A massless Graviton \propto 传播速度慢

?

Gravity at long distance will be essentially 5-dimensional. S⁵

[$\alpha' \approx 33$ m?]

Compact tips is dual reduction \propto Planck mass

• Dimension Reduction.

• S₅ part is Einstein Hilbert Action

$$\frac{1}{16\pi G_5} \int d^5x d^5z \sqrt{g_5} \mathcal{L}_5 = \frac{V_5}{16\pi G_5} \int d^5x \sqrt{g_5} \mathcal{L}_5$$

• R₅ 不包含 S₅ 中 Kaluza Klein 3维致密质量的贡献 $\propto V_5(r_5)$ 的部分

$$- \text{act } S = \frac{1}{16\pi G_5} \int d^5x \left[\mathcal{L}_{\text{grav}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{matter}} \right]$$

这个部分由别的东西提供 R₅

$$\cdot \text{ 但是 } V_5 = \text{Volume of } S^5 \quad G_{55} = \frac{G_5}{V_5} = \frac{G_5}{\pi^3 R_5^5}$$

$N=4$ SYM 3+1 dimension

field content: $A_\mu, \phi^i, \psi^\alpha$

ψ^α $\alpha = 1, \dots, 4$
 i, j, \dots spinor indices

is 3+1 dimensional fermions with half spinor

$U(N)$ Gauge group \rightarrow Lie algebra is $U(N)$ adjoint representation if ϕ^i is $N \times N$ matrix.

\mathcal{L} of Syg: A_μ is 3+1 Onshell def (BL-Gauge) Bosonic - L.H.S. Fermionic part (8+4 fermions) R.H.S.

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{g_{YM}^2} Tr \left(\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi^i)^2 + [\phi^i, \phi^j]^2 \right) + \dots$$

• Claim: $g_{YM}^2 \in U(1)$ for example. $U(N) \rightarrow SU(N) \times U(1)$

$U(1)$ is broken in Identity sector. $SU(N)$: Traceless Matrix

big $U(1)$ for the Complementarity of Unification Theory g_{YM}^2 Brings no CDM inflation.

Properties of the theory.

① $N=4$ Syg

- Not like standard gauge field charge is -1/2 way [Spin] $N=4$ has 24 way Spin & 5 way

- $N=4$ is maximally allowed Syg for 3+1 dimension

② g_{YM}^2 is dimensionless classically.

Claim: (CC) is dimensionless classically

Quantum mechanically it's coupling change with scale.

↳ $N=4$ SYM is scale invariant. Coupling constant scale invariant. 3+1 dimensionless.

Ansatz:

β function of g_{YM}^2 $\text{QCD level}, g_{YM}^2$ is β -function = 0 if g_{YM}^2 is dimensionless it's not possible (QCD problem)

String Theory & Conformal invariance \rightarrow CFT

- $S = J_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \partial^\nu$ Conformal Transformation $\Lambda g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \lambda \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$
- 性质: \circ Affine \circ Lorentz \circ Scaling \circ SCT
- 表达式: $x^\mu = \frac{x^\alpha}{x^0}$ (inversion)
- Claim: \cong 66 Transformation \cong AdS₅ 66 Transformations 1-1 correspondence.
- \cong 66 Conformal Group: $SO(6,2)$

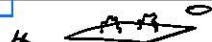
从 $S = J_{\mu\nu}$ 到 $SO(6,2)$ Global Sym \rightarrow 定义 ϕ^i 和 X^A

$\cong N=4$ SYM \cong 66 D₃ brane \therefore transverse space to Rotation Sym.

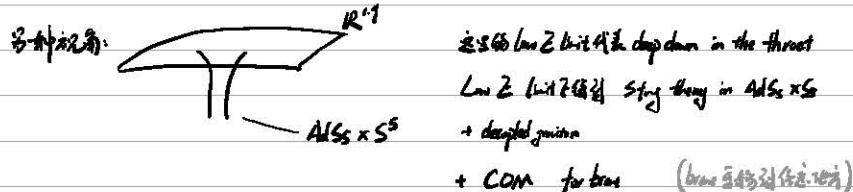
还有 S : $PSU(2,2|4)$

P.S. $N=4$ SYM \cong 66 D₃ brane theory.

Summary

- M  D-brane + String \cong 66

- Low Z limit \cong $N=4$ SYM with $SU(N)$ + decoupled $U(1)$ + decoupled graviton



- 从Picture 1 + Poincaré Coordinates \cong COM part \cong Interaction Part.

$$\text{图} \quad N=4 \text{ SYM with } SU(N) = \text{IB string in } \underbrace{AdS_5 \times S^5}_{\hookrightarrow \text{Poincaré Patch}}$$

Claim: $N \leq AdS_5 \times S^5$ 66 flux 2160

Rank:

• $R^{1,3} \not\cong AdS_5$ is boundary.

• $AdS_5 \times S^5$ is the dimension reduction of S^5 via spherical Harmonic reduction is reduced to 5-d gravity theory

\Rightarrow 5-d Gravity Theory = 4d CFT live on its boundary. Realization of holographic Principle

\Rightarrow N M2 brane YM in 11D, $SU(N) \rightarrow$ string theory \rightarrow IR

Predictions:

•
• Correspondence \leftrightarrow . & Poincaré duality

IB String in Global $AdS_5 \times S^5 = N=4$ SYM on $S^3 \times IR$



? cylinder

Part 3

Duality Zd Box

Lec 17

§3.1 Iq/UV Connection

Realization of Holography.

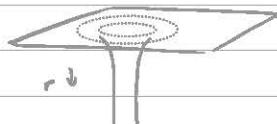
Recap: AdS5 Gravity $\rightarrow N=4$ SYM in 4d.

- Q: 为什么 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时， $E = \frac{1}{2}R^2$?

Deeper r & Lower E

(Sort of dim reduction)

Answer: Low Z fixed by 4d warper \therefore Go to Low Z limit $\Rightarrow r \rightarrow \infty$



也即在 r 方向 "Inverse to SYM"

$$\text{面積} \propto R^2 \quad \text{当} \quad r \gg R \quad \text{时} \quad Z \rightarrow \infty$$

"r direction can be considered as representing the energy scale of YM theory"

Small r \Rightarrow big redshift or smaller energy

\therefore small energy \Rightarrow large redshift

PS: 通过什么才能从 AdS5 做到 Minkowski 部分

关键是 AdS5 $\times S^5 \cong N=4$ SYM Correspondence.

- 挑战是甚麼呢？ Reinterpret it!

Bulk & Boundary

$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{z^2} dz^2 + \frac{R^2}{z^2} (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2)$$

- 坐标: $x^\mu(t, z)$: 在 Bulk 上

(AdS 和 YM 的连接)

- Bulk Part & Cardano.

(Bulk local properties
and length are defined in z)

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{R}{z} dt \\ dL_{\text{loc}} = \frac{R}{z} dz \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} dL_{\text{YM}} = \frac{R}{z} dL_{\text{loc}} \\ E_{\text{YM}} = \frac{R}{z} E_{\text{loc}} \end{cases}$$

• Process in Bulk & Boundary

- 在 Bulk 與 Boundary 都有 same process at different λ . In Bulk, E_μ decays.
- 在 Boundary 上的過程等同於 Bulk 上的過程 (E_μ 以及 Z_μ) 是一樣的。
- Same process in different space: $\begin{cases} Z_\mu \propto \frac{1}{z} \\ d\mu \propto z \end{cases}$

ZR & UV Connection

• P.D. 並非 Scaly Pow.
等於常數...
這是因為當我們
考慮到 λ 的 renormalization 以
後。

Bulk Pow:

$$Z \rightarrow \infty, \text{ G-to-boundary is long distance } R$$

$$Z \rightarrow \infty$$

UV

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$
並且是這樣。

Boundary Pow:

$$Z_\mu \rightarrow \infty$$

$$d\mu \rightarrow \infty$$

UV

$$Z_\mu \rightarrow \infty$$

$$d\mu \rightarrow \infty$$

UV in YM

$$Z_\mu \rightarrow \infty$$

UV in YM

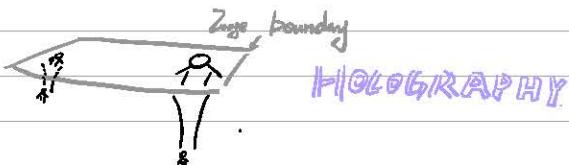


* Geometric RG flow in Field Theory

Rank: \approx Typical Growing Process \approx typical curvature scale factor

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_\mu \sim \frac{1}{R} \\ d\mu \sim R \end{array} \right. \text{ or } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Z_\mu \sim \frac{1}{z} \\ d\mu \sim z \end{array} \right.$$

Picture:



• Rank:

① Putting Cut Off. : 由 AdS 的主導性 $\int r ds \sim \infty$

由 $z \rightarrow 0$ 時， $ds \rightarrow \infty$ 這就是 Cut off $z = \epsilon$ Holographic Bound.

Putting IR Cut off in AdS at $z = \epsilon \longleftrightarrow$ in the boundary introduce UV cut off or some
or say energy cut off at $z = \epsilon^{-1}$

② Confined Theory, 由 λ 的作用 $\lambda \sim \frac{1}{z^2}$. $\rightarrow z \sim \frac{1}{\lambda}$. Field theory has scale inv. \rightarrow 由 λ 的作用 $\lambda \sim \frac{1}{z^2}$.

③ 4d AdS Theory has a Gap:

If the compacting space the "ends" at a finite proper distance \leftrightarrow



ie Principle Patch + 23 里边么。



4d in Global AdS 不能无限延展 $\rightarrow P = \infty$

"直接同上面 AdS CFT 关于 UV IR 关系"

P 有界的适用于 AdS UV Process. 3d Correspond to CFT 6d IR Process

由于 P 有界对应于 CFT 2d to Arbitrary low energy excitation

• 存在有 -1 Gap!

2d $R \times S^3$ Boundary 上的 CFT 有 mass Gap

• 另一方面: If Boundary Theory has mass gap then the Bulk theory has to be end somewhere

• Rank: Theory on $R^3 \times S^3$ different orb

因为 S^3 上有 mass gap $\rightarrow R^3$ 上有 Different Geometry, Different Physics

Lex 18:

§ 3.1.2. Motatig Sym

- $H=4$ sym

18 steps in $Ak_3 \times S^1$

confused Signs: $SO(d, 2)$ [Global Signs of spinors] \longleftrightarrow

Zeromod of $A\mathfrak{sl}_3$: $SO(4,2)$

$$SO(6) \quad [Gibbons \text{ and } Duffin \text{ and } Nicolai \text{ (Gibbons)}] \leftrightarrow$$

Zerofield of S^z : $SO(6)$

$$\text{Susy} : 4 + 4$$

Clear evidence of synaps.

4. *Entomophaga* 1973 (Volume 18 Number 5) ISSN 0013-8738

卷之三

[44-5 : 5] Changes of wavy spinor, p. 11-14 [1961/62]

“新規の問題”を解いてみよう。

[$\omega Z \rightarrow B \bar{B} \rightarrow SUGRA$]

118 सुनेत्रसंसारम् सुनैः देवीराजा॒

11-12-1968 [unclear]

Rank: ② $\partial \tilde{A}^a / \partial x^i$ Global sign on field theory $\xrightarrow{\text{map to}}$ local sign on gravity side.

④ 我们知道 $\text{Im}(\zeta)$ 为圆：

$AdS_5 \times S^5$ は、(SUSY が効かない) ...

→ Zee GP leaves the asymptotic form of the metric inv — Zeldovich's diffusional.

• 而一般的 Gauge Transformation or say local diff. 這些直接地 fall off quickly at infinity. 這時 Local gauge Gauge

- 而這是 $(LS2(6))$ 的 Large Gauge Transformation. \longrightarrow don't care identity of ϕ at ∞ (Global 定義).

- Local (local) redundancy 逻辑冗余：不会体现到我们看到的屏幕上，而且

"Presence of *Pecten* - and wouldn't be covered to the other side. Put the oblique one would do."

- ϕ : Global Sym map to Local Sym ψ : Gravity fields Local Sym \rightarrow fields in Physics
Global SYM + gravity fields \rightarrow Local Sym + Local Sym in Local Phys.

4.5.3 Lead to EPA's responsibility in discretion

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{在 CFT in Mink }_4 \longleftrightarrow \text{AdS}_5 \text{ Gravity w/ Conformal (等价于 AdS5 - AdS5 对偶)}$$

Conformal isometry $S^2 \times S^1 \rightarrow S^2$ isometry $S^2 \times S^1$

es H_2O Global Sum \longleftrightarrow Local H₂O sum

Global Energy \longleftrightarrow Local Energy

解説: Gravity + Local part & Global Sym + Non-Local Part

§3.3 Matching Parameter

$N=4$ SYM	$11B$ string AdS ₅ × S ⁵	• (D-brane relation)
D-brane Solution: $g_{YM}^4 = \pi R_s g_S$		$R^4 = 4\pi g_S N \lambda^2$ R: compton radius
D ₅ -brane Solution: $g_{YM} N = \frac{R^4}{\lambda^{12}}$		$R_{YM} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{N}} \lambda^6$ AdS side of flux R _{CFT} : CFT side of S ₅ (N)
用 G-Novikov: $\frac{\pi^4}{2N^2} = \frac{G_N}{\lambda^8}$		② AdS side Basic Para: g_5, α'
D-dimensional Reduction: $\frac{\pi}{2N^2} = \frac{G_N}{\lambda^8}$		③ <u>AdS/CFT 对応式 + 16\pi G_N \alpha'^3 \lambda^4</u> AdS side Gravity + CFT side Gravity

④ $\frac{1}{N} \lambda^6$ が Poincaré 代数の G₅ と Poincaré.

⑤ D-dimensional Reduction:

$$\text{Dimensional Reduction on } S^5: \frac{1}{L_S} = \frac{V_5 \text{ of } \mathbb{R}^5}{G_N}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_S = \pi^5 R^5$$

• Classical Gravity Limit ($\hbar=1$)

• QFT: $\phi \propto G_N \lambda^4$

$\phi \propto G_N \rightarrow 0$ ① Gravity $\propto \phi \rightarrow \phi \rightarrow 0$ ② これが QFT.

解説: Gravity と Matter. 実は(4)の matter が 2 倍, Gravity が 2 倍した 連絡がある

• Classical Gravity Limit = QFT in Curved Space-time

[Rigid Space-time with fluctuate matter]

解説: Classical Gravity が 0 のとき:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{G_N}{R^2} \rightarrow 0 &\leftrightarrow N \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{①} \\ \frac{\alpha'}{R^2} \rightarrow 0 &\leftrightarrow \lambda \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{②} \end{aligned}$$

解説:

Large N は stationary + black hole.

- $G_N \rightarrow 0$ ① Space-time fluctuation limit
- $\frac{\alpha'}{R^2} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \lambda \rightarrow \infty$ ② Strong coupling

Section 7

①: $\alpha' \rightarrow 0$ in Gauge Theory, large N limit T , fluctuation \leftrightarrow Space-time Geometry T . GUT \rightarrow different sizes.

②: $\alpha' \rightarrow 0$ Decouple of string effect & field theory side & string coupling

large N Gauge Theory: To Planar / non-Planar Diagram

$$A = \sum_{\text{type}} \text{Feynman}$$

Feynman Diagram $\xrightarrow{\text{if}} \text{Space Time Action}$

但是若此 Diagram 变得足够复杂 \Leftarrow Gauge Space The

复杂的就无法处理 String Coupling, 例如在 α' 很小时会生成 Dimension

于是 α' somehow 超过了 Critical Limit.

String Coupling Limit is Described by Classical Gravity.

- 由上面的 Dual Eq. 可知 Side. 由于简化成了 Classical Gravity 于经典时空 Classical Space Time QFT 相互作用而由 Correspondence, 与之相当的为 String Coupling.

\Leftarrow G_N, α' 逐渐趋于 0 时, 引力与 QG 作用关系发展为弱的 QG Coupling.

于是 $\frac{1}{\alpha'} \text{Expansion} \longleftrightarrow \text{expansion in } G_N \quad (\text{QG Coupling})$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha'} \text{Expansion} \longleftrightarrow \text{expansion in } \frac{1}{G_N}$

这就是 Classical String Limit

$$N \rightarrow \infty \leftrightarrow \frac{G_N}{\alpha'} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\alpha' \text{ finite} \leftrightarrow \alpha' \text{ finite}$$

\leftarrow 这就是 't Hooft Limit.

- Claim: $\alpha' \text{ finite} \rightarrow \alpha' \rightarrow 0$ 的过程

\Leftarrow Large N 时 T 变得非常大

Matching Spectrum:

- 考虑 Semi Classical Gravity: curved space QFT
- 直接用 AdS/CFT

考虑 Semi Classical Theory of Spectrum or say Hilbert Space 1-1 映射

	Boundary	Bulk
State Representation	由 Hilbert Space 为 Conformal GP 之 Representation 即 $SU(2)$, $SO(2)$, $SO(d,2)$	Bulk 由 $SU(2)$, $SO(2)$, $SO(d,2)$ 之 Hilbert Space Representation

由 Hilbert Space 之 Representation 与 Match

Operator	Boundary (6 Operators)	Fields in Bulk Transform under some $SO(d,2)$ GP
Z_g	Scalar Operator \leftrightarrow Scalar field ; $J_\mu \leftrightarrow A_\mu$; $T_{\mu\nu} \leftrightarrow h_{\mu\nu}$ rank. Boundary 1D 10D Bulk 10D 10D for higher dimension spaces.	Fields in Bulk Transform under some $SO(d,2)$ GP

由 Z_g Scalar Operator \leftrightarrow Scalar field ; $J_\mu \leftrightarrow A_\mu$; $T_{\mu\nu} \leftrightarrow h_{\mu\nu}$
rank. Boundary 1D 10D Bulk 10D 10D for higher dimension spaces.

Claim: A_1, J_1, S_1, G_1 GP They
Check 1, 2, 3

P.S YM live on Minkowski

由 Minkowski 2D AdS

由 Postulate 4-9 Relate Bulk Boundary

- 这里不具体 Match field & State 给出几个重要的 Operator field Map.

$N=4$ SYM

IIB string in $AdS_5 \times S^5$

$$I \quad I_{N=4} \longleftrightarrow \text{dilaton } \phi$$

由 IIB string 定义的 Operator

$$2 \quad SO(6) : J_\mu^a \longleftrightarrow A_M^a$$

Sym+Global Symmetry $\leftrightarrow AdS_5 \times S^5$

从 dim Reduction of S^5 上的 $SO(6)$ Group

类似 $AdS_5 +$ Pure Gauge Field 由

Symmetric Gauge field

$$3 \quad T_{\mu\nu} \longleftrightarrow h_{MN} \text{ (metric)}$$

\hookrightarrow 不仅对称性上的张量场，还对称场的解都解.

• ③ Operator S Field 和 $T_{\mu\nu}$ 的 对应 - 例如 S (Gauge field) 时 $L = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu A^\mu \partial^\nu A_\nu + \frac{1}{4} g^2 F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$ 时是 Poly Zingel

• Given an Operator O 定义 Deformation Lagrangian : 在 L 中加入 $\int \phi O_m d^4x$ [ϕ : Source]

• 当 $\phi = \text{Const.}$ 时称为背景场 Copy of O_m

• What's This Operator Correspond to in Bulk?

• 例如 $g_m^2 \longleftrightarrow g_s$

而 $g_s = e^{i\phi}$ note: ϕ 是 fluctuation, 通过 $\phi = \phi|_{\text{background}} + \delta\phi$ 来 AdS₅ 中的场

对于 ϕ fluctuation 的值 ϕ 变化， ϕ 的值 ϕ 也跟着变化.

注意：

$$g_m^2 \longleftrightarrow \bar{\Phi}_{\text{AdS}}$$

Copy (Source) for $I_{M=4}$

• No Deform Boundary : $I_{M=4} + \text{to-} \frac{1}{2} \int S^2$

$$\downarrow \\ \int \phi I_{M=4} \longleftrightarrow \text{Charge Boundary Value of } \bar{\Phi}$$

We can Deduce : $O \quad \bar{\Phi} \longleftrightarrow I_{M=4}$ (Charge Boundary Value of $\bar{\Phi}$)

③ $\oint \phi \cdot O$ in the boundary theory \longleftrightarrow bulk field ϕ dual to O has a boundary value ϕ_{∞}
 P.S. it's 6D dual can even break Sym on LFT as well as AdS

待会上面会讲 Comment 27) ④ is it identification if $\hat{O} \leftrightarrow \hat{\phi}$ Natural (待会讲 Under Tensorfield)

* Any Conserved Current in Boundary Theory Must Dual to some gauge field in Bulk
 (Stress Tensor) (Metric)

J^μ PF:

若 Current J^μ , 3D Source $A_\mu(x)$ of $\int A_\mu(x) J^\mu dx$

Class A_μ (Source on Boundary) = $A_\mu(x)|_{x=0}$ Gauge Field in Bulk

$\Rightarrow A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \partial_\mu \Lambda$ in Lagrangian [$\partial_\mu J^\mu = 0$]

若 Dynamics of A_μ still still be invariant.

$\Rightarrow A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \partial_\mu \Lambda$ is a Subset of Gauge Transformation / Boundary of AdS

$T^{\mu\nu}$

PF: $\int d^d x h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} \geq 0$ I+.

Note: \Rightarrow we get the Boundary Condition $\gamma_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow g_{\mu\nu}$

• (AdS)

$\int d^d x g_{\mu\nu} \sqrt{-g}$ Boundary & Metric

AdS Metric: $ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{2} + g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \eta_{ab}$:

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x, x^\mu)|_{x=0} = \frac{r^2}{2} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\text{Ans: } g_{\mu\nu}(x, x^\mu)|_{x=0} = \frac{r^2}{2}(g_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu})$$

若 Stress Tensor with Metric Perturbation

• 这是 Statement *Conservation —> Energy conservation.

• Cor:

- 9 field 23 is dual to hydro-dynamics, field theory is 7 of Higher Dim theory of Gravity

[\because Bulk + 6D $g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow$ 7D GR + 5 D dynamics —> 23D Gravity!]

Lec 19:

CFT AdS

Recap: 1. $\mathcal{O} \longleftrightarrow \Phi$

\Rightarrow 2D GFT with Quantum Number Match

• 特性: 从 CFT + DGS -> 等价的 Scaling Dimension —— Φ 的 mass (Gravity Side)

2. 在 I 中 $\int d^d x \mathcal{O} d^d x$

该等价于 $\Phi|_{\text{AdS}} = \Phi|_{\text{AdS}}$

Mass Dimension Relation

$$\text{Gravity side: } S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^d x \sqrt{g} [R - 2\Lambda + I_{\text{matter}}]$$

$$\hookrightarrow 2\kappa^2 = 16\pi G_{\text{AdS}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{matter}} = -(\partial\Phi)^2 - m^2\Phi^2 + \dots \text{ (nonlinear term)} + (\text{Maxwell } I)$$

• 现在考虑 Pure AdS + 1. Φ 的映射:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• 由 } I = 2\kappa^2 R: & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi \rightarrow K\Phi \\ g_{mn} \rightarrow g_{mn} + K h_{mn} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \text{ Recap: } K^2 \sim G_m \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$$

$\Rightarrow K \sim O(\frac{1}{\Lambda})$ In unit of curvature

考虑 $K, h_{mn} \sim O(1)$: if Perturbation $\propto K \gg \Phi$. Naturally small.

而且 Φ Non-linear (Higher order) $\frac{1}{K^2}\Phi^3 \rightarrow K\Phi^3$ Naturally Suppressed

(2nd Order Lagrangian Order Φ Free Theory)

• 例: Massive Scalar Field 例子:

$\Phi \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{O}$ Correspondence.

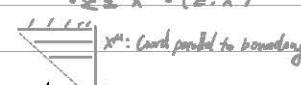
$$S = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^d x \sqrt{g} [g^{mn} \partial_m \Phi \partial_n \Phi + m^2 \Phi^2] + O(K) \quad [\text{由 } K \gg \Lambda \text{ 得到}]$$

\hookrightarrow Pure AdS Metric

$\Rightarrow X^m = (z, x^m)$

$$\text{ZOM: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \partial_m (\sqrt{g} g^{mn} \partial_n \Phi) - m^2 \Phi = 0$$

• Standard Laplacian eqn for massive scalar field in curved space-time



④ Translation Sym in x^μ 方向. 通过此坐标的 Fourier Transform

$$\Phi(z, x^\mu) = \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} e^{ikz^\mu} \tilde{\Phi}(z, k)$$

通过 x^μ 方向的 FT. 通过得到 Standard Mink Correlation.

Fourier Mode 7: ZOM:

$$z^{d\mu} \partial_z (z^{1-d} \partial_z \Phi) - k^2 z^2 \Phi - m^2 R^2 \Phi = 0$$

$$\downarrow k^2 = \omega^2 + \vec{k}^2 \quad k^\mu = (\omega, \vec{k})$$

Mink + time direction

若 Φ 在 Boundary 上有行为 ($z \rightarrow 0$):

$$\cdot ZOM: z^2 \partial_z^2 \Phi + (1-d) z \partial_z \Phi - m^2 R^2 \Phi = 0 \quad (\text{leading order in } z)$$

是足够 Partial Differential. ZOM 是 Homogeneous 且 Φ 在 $z=0$

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta \Phi + (1-d) \Delta \Phi - m^2 R^2 \Phi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \Phi = \frac{d}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} + m^2 R^2}$$

$$\text{if } \Delta \Phi = \frac{d}{2} \pm \omega$$

$$\text{if } \Delta \Phi = \frac{d}{2} + \omega$$

$$\Delta = \frac{d}{2} - \omega = d - \omega$$

$$\text{解得: } z \rightarrow 0 \quad \begin{cases} \Phi(kz) = A(\omega) z^{d-\omega} + B(\omega) z^\omega + \dots \\ \Phi(xz) = A(\omega) z^{d-\omega} + B(\omega) z^\omega + \dots \end{cases}$$

$\therefore d - \omega < \Delta \therefore A \cdot z^{d-\omega}$ Dominate \rightarrow Local Behavior

$B \cdot z^\omega \rightarrow$ Subleading Behavior.

Physics Interpretation:

① Δ is well defined if $m^2 R^2 \geq -\frac{d^2}{4}$ [BF Bound]

rank AdS space Φ in $\mathbb{R}^{1,3} \times \mathcal{M}$ \rightarrow Vaidya's $\mathbb{R}^{1,3}$ 则会造就 Instability.

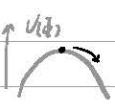
• Compare Mink Space:

$$\partial^2 \Phi - m^2 \Phi^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \vec{k}^2 + m^2. \quad \text{i.e. } \Phi \propto e^{-i\omega t + i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

若 $m^2 < 0$. 例如 $|\vec{k}^2| < |m^2|$ 时. ω 是 Pure Imaginary

$$\Phi \propto e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}$$

\hookrightarrow Instability

換成物理语言: $m^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$  Global Potential Top Slides down. $\rightarrow \Phi$

o AdS_{d+1}:

$\omega^2 = m^2 + k^2 \Rightarrow$ Constant mode $k = \text{const}$ $\omega \propto m$ in AdS_{d+1} Free Lagrangian.

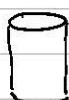
\Rightarrow In AdS_{d+1} Space-time Curvature \propto the $d+1$ manifold Symmetry \propto $R^2 \propto$ const. Mode \propto Kinetic

$\Rightarrow k^2 > 0 \quad \omega \propto \sqrt{k^2 - m^2} \propto \frac{1}{R} \propto \text{const} \rightarrow \omega \propto \text{real part of } k$

\Rightarrow mass $\neq 0$ Two Negative

(2)

AdS d+1:



→ Boundary. Light Can Reach Boundary in finite time.

→ Energy Exchange on Boundary.

\Rightarrow Semi-Physical System \hookrightarrow to $\partial \mathcal{M}$

\hookrightarrow Energy wouldn't leak. If so, sys would be unstable.

Semi-Sys If Energy Wouldn't Dissipate.

Canonical Quantization:

A) Normalizable vs Non-Normalizable.

Normalizability

$$\text{Functional derivative: } (\bar{\Phi}_1, \bar{\Phi}_2) = -i \int_{\Sigma_t} d\bar{z} d\bar{z}^* \sqrt{-g} g^{zz} (\bar{\Phi}_1^* \partial_z \bar{\Phi}_2 - \bar{\Phi}_2^* \partial_z \bar{\Phi}_1^*)$$

Constant time slice.

• Claim: $(\bar{\Phi}, \bar{\Phi}_2)$ indep of t , (\cdot, \cdot) is finite/infinite \Rightarrow Normalizable or Non-Normalizable.

• Claim: $\bar{\Phi}$ is not normalizable \Rightarrow K-G + dissipation.

• Claim: Normalizable \Rightarrow Boundary is regular. $\exists \epsilon \rightarrow 0$

• Proof: $\bar{\Phi} = A z^{-d-\alpha} + B z^\alpha \quad z \rightarrow \infty, z^0 \rightarrow 0 \quad (\alpha > 0)$

$\bar{\Phi} \in \mathcal{A} \subset \text{Non-Normalizable A/B.}$

$d+\alpha + \alpha > d \Rightarrow$ Non-Normalizable

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} d < 1 & \text{Non-Normalizable for certain} \\ d \geq 1 & \text{Normalizable.} \end{cases}$

Boundary Condition

BC 有幾種不同的條件：

① $\nu \geq 1: A=0$

[因為 A 是 δ 的 2 次方，Normalizable (由 $\int_A^B A dx < \infty$)]

[但這並非充份 Energy Conservation 單純]

② $0 \leq \nu \leq 1: A$ 和 B 都是 Normalizable (由 $\int_A^B B dx < \infty$) Energy Condition (由 $\int_A^B \psi^2 dx = 1$)

1. $A=0$ (Standard Quantization)

此時 ψ 是 Energy Conservation

2. $B=0$ (Alternative Quantization)

3. Mix ...

- ref: Nobil notes (淺談) Breit-Wigner - Freedman Bound

- other Normalizable ψ Behavior specified by quantization. 依 ψ 而定 Normalizable 方式。

- e.g. ψ 在 $\nu = 0$ 時 $\psi \propto A$ — Non-Normalizable ψ 但 $\int_A^B A dx < \infty$

③ Build Up Hilbert Space through Normalizable Modes.

claim: \exists 連續的基底 \rightarrow 進而 Hilbert Space 啟動。

• Standard Mode: Any thing FALL OFF in the standard quantization as

things like $\psi \propto$ [由 ν 種 Quantization] Triple Mapp Body Theory GS

Hilbert Space 上 ψ state

④ 無 Non-Normalizable mode: Not a part in Hilbert Space.

若沒有 Non-Normalizable mode. 就沒它在背景。

New modes will deform Ads 3 \Rightarrow Ads 不是 non-normalizable GS.

Eg:

- $\psi \rightarrow$ Unit 7 Boundary Mode & Lagrangian:

- Standard Quantization: $A=0$ || ψ Non-Normalizable mode \Rightarrow $A \neq 0$

- Energy field is Boundary ψ in the Lagrangian Source term. $\int d\tau D \dot{\psi} \psi \longleftrightarrow \psi|_{\text{boundary}}$

- $\psi = A \cdot e^{i k_0 \tau} + B \cdot e^{-i k_0 \tau}$ $\omega = \frac{1}{2} k_0$ $\therefore \omega > 0$ \Rightarrow $k_0 > 0$ \Rightarrow A -part Dominates ψ at Appear ψ at Boundary Value

若 $A_m = \phi(x)$ 時 \hat{A}_m 單純化為 $\int d^d x \phi(x) O_m$

rank: \mathbb{Z}^{d-1} of kinematic factor \longrightarrow 會被 strip away [left factor in $Z(m)$]

- 由 $\hat{A}_m = \phi(x)$ 為非-normalizable mode of Hilbert Space L^2 . 故無法 determine boundary theory itself

- 若 \hat{A}_m 2 solution differ by normalizable mode \longrightarrow 2 states in same theory

Non-normalizable \longrightarrow 2 states in two different theory

[relates CFT to Lagrangian 都不同]

- 3XK22-7: Field Operator Map 說法:

$$\int d^d x \phi(x) O_m \longleftrightarrow (\phi_m = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int d^d x \phi(x) O_m)$$

$$\text{if } \phi = A \cdot z^{d-1} + B \cdot z^d$$

則此是 ϕ A relative to ϕ

\mathbb{Z}^d State 等同於 Conjecture 2022-2

the 2 Boundary Value 在 \mathbb{Z}^d 中

的 ϕ 有 $\phi|_{\partial \mathbb{Z}^d}$

⑤: $\Delta_B(\phi)$ 定義:

Δ is the scaling dimension of O \longrightarrow ϕ 和 O 的關係是 O scaling dim Δ

§ CFT 之 Scaling Dimension:

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu = \lambda x^\mu$$

Symmetric Coord Trans.

scale Operator: $O_m \rightarrow O'_{\lambda m} = \lambda^{-\Delta} O_m$

有之稱為 Scaling Operator

[j 1995-1996 Representation
of Scaling Sym]

*: Δ : scaling dimension

- : \leftrightarrow Operator 在 \mathbb{Z}^d 上的 Transformation

PF:

1. boundary is scaling iff bulk is scaling

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu = \lambda x^\mu \longleftrightarrow x^\mu \rightarrow x''^\mu = \lambda x^\mu$$

Boundary

$z \rightarrow z' = \lambda z$ Bulk.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} O_m & \longleftrightarrow & \phi(x) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ O'_{\lambda m} & \longleftrightarrow & \phi'(x) \end{array}$$

$$\phi' = \phi|_{\lambda m}$$

2. ϕ symmetry (cont'd):

$$\int d^d x' \phi(x') O(x) = \int d^d x' \phi(x) O(x)$$

ϕ is scalar field $\therefore \bar{\Phi}'(x', z) = \bar{\Phi}(x, z)$

$$\int_{\partial D} d^{d-1} z' \phi(x') \underset{z \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \bar{\Phi}'(x', z) \Phi'(x, z)$$

$$\text{if } \phi(x) = \lambda^{d-\Delta} \phi(x)$$

Lagrangian \mathcal{L} is 2nd

$$\bar{\Phi}'(x', z) = \lambda^{-\Delta} \phi(x)$$

Summary: Non Normalizable mode ϕ (2) & (3) Correspond to an O and ϕ in the boundary theory

Scalar:

$$\Delta = \frac{d}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{E}{m^2} + R^2}$$

$m=0$	$\Delta < d$	Marginal
$m^2 < 0$	$\Delta > d$	Relevant
$m^2 > 0$	$\Delta > d$	Irrelevant

• Relevant/Irrelevant

$$\text{Correspondence: } \int \phi(x) O(x) \leftrightarrow \phi(x) \cdot z^{d-\Delta}$$

Does not change $\leftrightarrow \Delta < d$

$m=0 \leftrightarrow \Delta > d \therefore \phi(x) \rightarrow 0$

$m \rightarrow \infty \leftrightarrow \text{marginal} \therefore \phi(x) \rightarrow 0$

$\int \phi(x) z^{d-\Delta} \rightarrow 0 \therefore$ Gravity side is perturbative

地面上的对应关系是有效的。

Summary:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet \text{ Bulk} & & \text{Boundary} \\ \phi & \longleftrightarrow & \partial \end{array}$$

Normalizable mode \longleftrightarrow Different states

Non-Norm \longleftrightarrow Different actions [Theories]

2) Standard Quantization of A-mode is non norm

A_m (Non-norm) $\longleftrightarrow \int A_m O_m$ — 描述 Deform of theory

mass $\longleftrightarrow \Delta$

B_m (Normalizable) $\longleftrightarrow \langle \partial \rangle$ of corresponding state

3) Affine Quant:

$B \longleftrightarrow \int B_m O_m$

$A \longleftrightarrow \langle \partial \rangle$

$m \longleftrightarrow d-m$

• ~~Maxwell Field~~: **Vector Field**

$$A_\mu \longleftrightarrow J^\mu$$

$$\text{Boundary S.B.R. } A_\mu \xrightarrow{\mu \rightarrow 0} C_\mu + b_\mu z^{d-2}$$

Claim: Operator dual to A has dimension $\alpha = d-1$

rank: ~~Conservation Current & 6 dimensions~~

~~Rank $\alpha = d-1$ & Poincaré Conservation: J^0 — charge density $[J_{\text{charge}}] = d-1$ $[J_{\text{charge}}] = 0$~~

• **Tensor Field:**

$$T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$ds^2 = f(z) dz^2 + g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$\frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} (\eta_{\mu\nu} + k_{\mu\nu}) \longleftrightarrow \text{Field Strength } \int h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

Claim: $T_{\mu\nu}$ has dim. $\alpha = d$

Correlation function in Euclidean Space

$$Z_{\text{CFT}}[\phi_{in}] = \langle e^{\int d^d x \phi(x)} \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi \rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} Z \Big|_{\phi=0}$$

• $\phi = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^d Partition function:

$$\text{Partition Function of sys} \leftarrow Z_{\text{CFT}} = \langle 1 \rangle \longrightarrow \text{Euclidean Path Integral}$$

• ~~Duality is True~~ \Rightarrow Z_{CFT} & Z_{Gravity} Partition function in Gravity.

$$\text{if } : \phi_0 \longleftrightarrow \phi$$

$$\phi \longleftrightarrow \Phi / \text{mass}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{\text{CFT}}[\phi] = \langle e^{\int d^d x \phi(x)} \rangle$$

$$Z_{\text{grav}}''[\phi_{\text{mass}}] \longrightarrow \text{Non-normalizable B.C.}$$

rank: λ if $\lambda \neq 0$ Z_{grav} for G

$$\text{if } \phi \rightarrow \infty \text{ semi-classical limit } T \quad (g_s \rightarrow 0, \lambda \rightarrow \infty) \quad Z_{\text{grav}} = \int D\Phi e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_{\text{grav}}} \quad S_{\text{grav}} \propto \frac{1}{\hbar} (k^2 \rightarrow \infty)$$

• Leading Order: $Z_{\text{grav}} = \exp [S_0(\phi_0)]$

\hookrightarrow Classical Solution

Lec 20

Review:

(i) $\langle \rangle$ Euclidean Correlation Function & Correspondence.

$$Z_{\text{eff}}[\phi] = \langle e^{\int d^d x \phi(x) O_m} \rangle_E \quad \text{is } \sum_{\text{All Possible Series}} \text{to All Possible Operators}$$

对应 (Correspondence): $I + \lambda \rightarrow \bar{\Phi}$. $\phi(x)$ 与 $\bar{\Phi}(x)$ 有相同的 Power Series of ϕ
Power series of ϕ with coefficient of correlation function of O

$$\text{(ii) Correspondence} \quad \phi \longleftrightarrow \bar{\Phi}|_{\partial M} \quad \text{with } Z_{\text{eff}}[\phi] = Z_{\text{bulk}}[\bar{\Phi} \text{ with } \bar{\Phi}|_{\partial M} = \phi]$$

$$O \longleftrightarrow \bar{O}$$

$$\text{即 } \bar{\Phi}(x,z) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \phi(x) \sim z^{d-\alpha}$$

但 O 及 G_O 不能直接表达 Partition function

只能通过 $\bar{\Phi}(x,z)$ 表达 Semi-Classical Region $\bar{\Phi}(x,z)$

$$\boxed{a' \rightarrow \phi} \quad L_a \rightarrow 0$$

$$G_O \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{例: } Z_{\text{bulk}} = \int D\bar{\Phi} e^{S_E[\bar{\Phi}]} \quad \rightarrow \text{Stander Euclidean Action: } S_E = -\frac{1}{2\kappa} \int d^d x \sqrt{g} (R + \text{Matter})$$

\hookrightarrow Gravity Side of the Field: Dilaton, Metric ...

Remark: (i) At leading Order with $a' \rightarrow 0$, $\kappa \rightarrow 0$, $\bar{\Phi}(x,z)$ $\xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0}$ Classical Solution Φ_c $\Rightarrow Z_{\text{bulk}} = \exp[S_E[\Phi_c]]$

• 为使 $\bar{\Phi}(x,z)$ 在 $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ 时 SVM

Φ_c : Classical Solution with right BC

$$(ii) \frac{1}{2}\kappa \propto \frac{1}{\kappa_m} \propto N^2$$

• Saddle Point Approx 2P 为 S_E 的 $\frac{1}{2}\kappa$ Control, 而 $\frac{1}{\kappa} \propto N^2$ 为 $\bar{\Phi}(x,z)$ 的 Saddle Point

这种依赖于 N 的关系

是 Saddle Point 约束的

$$N \rightarrow \infty, \lambda \rightarrow \infty \text{ 的 limit? } \ln Z_{\text{eff}}[\phi] = S_E[\Phi_c] \quad \text{with } \bar{\Phi}_c(x,z) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} z^\alpha \phi(x)$$

/ Boundary Condition.

* $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ $\phi(x)$ is non-normalizable part of ϕ

• a : scalar $a \neq 0$

Vector $a=0$
[Interior current dual to vector field]

Tensor $a=2$

$$A_\mu(zx) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} a_\mu + b_\mu z^{d-2}$$

$$h_{\mu\nu}(zx) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{z^2} (g_{\mu\nu} + \delta g_{\mu\nu})$$

\hookrightarrow source for $T_{\mu\nu}$

Remarks:

① $S_{\text{CFT}}[\phi] + \phi$ is infinitesimal: $\text{adj}(\phi) < e^{S_{\text{CFT}}} \rightarrow$ it's a power series of ϕ

\hookrightarrow All terms of ϕ are perturbative

Gravity ϕ : ϕ acting ϕ : Non normalizable mode \rightarrow Non normalizable, finite 2-point function
 ϕ doesn't disturb AdS space.

② adj $(\phi) S_{\text{CFT}}[\phi] = S_{\text{C}}[\phi]$ Both sides are divergent.

\checkmark $ds^2 \propto \frac{dr^2}{r^2} \dots r \rightarrow 0$ at Diverge

Usual divergence in CFT

The Volume Divergence Near boundary AdS

• IR/UV Divergence \rightarrow it's the Volume \leftrightarrow CFT Divergence

需要 Renormalization $\rightarrow \beta/\lambda$ Counter Term.

• Renormalization:

$$S_{\text{C}}^{(R)}[\phi_c] = S_{\text{C}}[\phi_c] \Big|_{z=c} + S_{\text{CT}}[\phi_c(\epsilon)]$$

\downarrow $\frac{z=0}{z=c}$ \hookrightarrow Counter Term.

Regularization.

23min.

• 关于 S_{CT} 的理解:

• General N -pts function: $\langle \bar{\phi}(\vec{x}_1) \cdots \bar{\phi}(\vec{x}_N) \rangle_F = \frac{\delta^n (\log S_E^{(n)}[\bar{\phi}_c])}{\delta \bar{\phi}_{1c} \cdots \delta \bar{\phi}_{Nc}} \Big|_{\bar{\phi}=0} = \frac{\delta^n S_E^{(n)}[\bar{\phi}_c]}{\delta \bar{\phi}_{1c} \cdots \delta \bar{\phi}_{Nc}} \Big|_{\bar{\phi}=0}$

• 并且这个 $S_E^{(n)}$ 可以用语言描述为 n 级函数.

• 1-pt function:

$$\langle \bar{\phi}(x) \rangle_F = \frac{\delta S_E^{(1)}[\bar{\phi}_c]}{\delta \bar{\phi}_{1c}} \underset{\text{for scalar}}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{d-\alpha} \frac{\delta S_E^{(1)}[\bar{\phi}_c]}{\delta \bar{\phi}_c}$$

而 $\frac{\delta S_E}{\delta \bar{\phi}_c(x)} = I_c(z, x)$ 表示 I_c 的位置， x 的位置和时间.

36 min

• 表达 $\langle \bar{\phi} \rangle_F = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{d-\alpha} I_c(z, x)$

而 $\bar{\phi}(x, z) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} A_m z^{\alpha} + B_m z^{\alpha}$ 且 $A_m \xrightarrow{\text{rept}} \phi_m$

所以 $\langle \bar{\phi}_m \rangle = 2V B_m$, ($\alpha = \frac{d}{2} + \nu$, $V = \sqrt{g^{tt} g^{xx}}$) [7页]

即 $\bar{\phi}$ 在 $t=0$ 时的值等于 B_m 乘以 $\langle \bar{\phi} \rangle$

40-42

Example: 2 Point Function

• Aside: ~~关于~~ Euclidean Path Integral: 是 Lorentz Signature 和 \vec{x} 的 time ordering, 3 级和 4 级的 match to path integral. 但是 \vec{x} 的 Order 不对! Path Integral 和 \vec{x} 的 Contract. Eg: retarded green function

• 2-pt Scalar Operator: 由于考虑 2-pt function, 所以 (考虑 S_2 和 quadratic level,

$$S_E = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^d x \sqrt{g} (g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \bar{\phi} \partial_\nu \bar{\phi} + m^2 \bar{\phi}^2) \quad (\text{只写} 2 \text{和} 3 \text{级 higher order corrections})$$

注意: 2-j Euclidean Signature $dx^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$, $d^d s = \frac{1}{g^{tt}} (dz^2 + dx^2)$

现在考虑 $S_E^{(1)}[\bar{\phi}_c]$ 对于 λ 和 2-pt function

$$I = -\sqrt{g} \int z^2 \partial_z \Phi$$

$$EOM: -\partial_m (\sqrt{g} g^{mn} \partial_n \Phi) + m^2 \Phi = 0$$

$$FT: \Phi(x) \sim \Phi(kz) e^{ikx}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{int}} = \frac{R^3}{2\pi} (dz^2 + dx^2) \text{ 代入得}$$

$$\star z^{d+1} \partial_z (z^{1-d} \partial_z \Phi) - k^2 z^2 \Phi - m^2 R^2 \Phi = 0$$

利用 Bessel Zeta 级数，但必须取单支。

• 将 Classical Solution 带入

$$S_E[\Phi_c] = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^d x \Phi_c [m^2 \Phi_c - \partial_m (\sqrt{g} g^{mn} \partial_n \Phi_c)] - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty dk dz d^d x \underbrace{\partial_m [\sqrt{g} g^{mn} \partial_n \Phi_c]}_{\text{Bulk}} \underbrace{\Phi_c}_{\text{Zam: } 0} \leftrightarrow \underbrace{\int_0^\infty dk dz d^d x \Phi_c}_{\text{Boundary}} \underbrace{\partial_m [\sqrt{g} g^{mn} \partial_n \Phi_c]}_{\text{Dir-Spatial Boundary}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int dk \left. \int d^d x \partial_m \Phi_c \Phi_c \right|_{z=0}^\infty$$

$$\text{待计算: } = -\frac{1}{2} \int dk \left. \int d^d x I_c \Phi_c \right|_{z=0}^\infty$$

$$FT: = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dk}{(2\pi)^d} \Phi_c(kz) I_c(-kz) \Big|_0^\infty$$

$z \rightarrow \infty$

$$Claim: I_c \Phi_c \Big|_{z \rightarrow \infty} = 0$$

PF: 只有这样 Φ_c 才是合理的解 $\Rightarrow \Phi_c \Big|_{z \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0$ 都 finite

$$\sqrt{g} z^{2-d} \partial_z \Phi \sim I_c \sim z^{1-d} \partial_z \Phi$$

由于 $d > 1$ $\partial_z \Phi$ finite $\Rightarrow I_c \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow \infty} 0$ QED

$z \rightarrow 0$

$$\Phi_c \rightarrow A_m z^{d-\alpha} + B_m z^\alpha + \dots$$

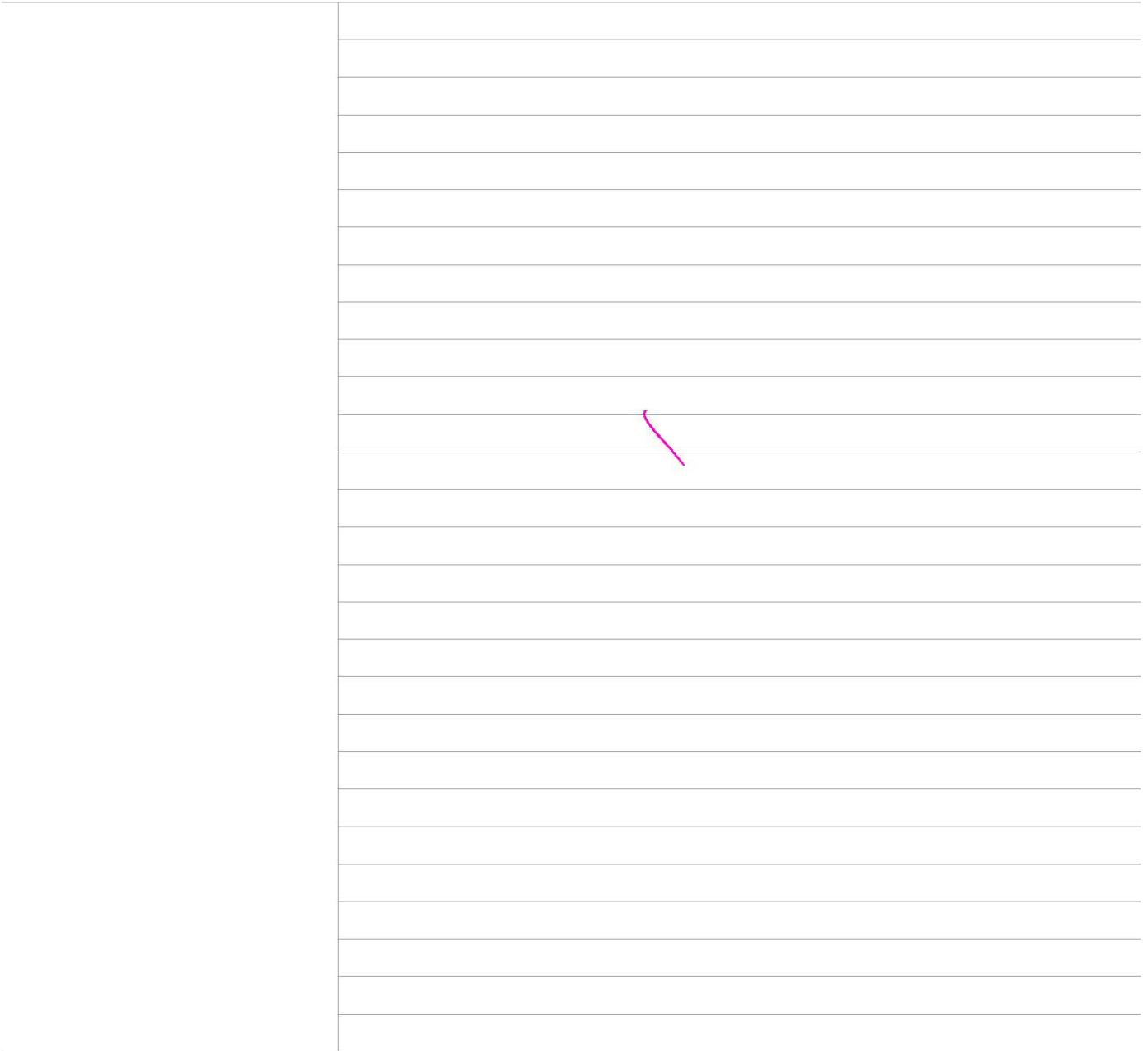
$$I_c \propto -A(d-\alpha) z^\alpha - \alpha B z^{d-\alpha} + \dots$$

$\therefore I_c \Big|_{z \rightarrow 0}$ 一般发散

而 $\Phi_c I_c \propto z^{d-2\alpha} + \dots \Rightarrow \alpha > \frac{d}{2}$ (for $\nu > 0$) 时 $\Phi_c I_c$ 发散。

• 故 $S_E[\Phi_c]$ always divergent.

31x Counter Team



Lec 21:

Recap: AdS + scalar field $\bar{\phi}$, mass: m

Go to boundary: $z \rightarrow 0$, $\bar{\phi}(x, z) \rightarrow A_{00} z^{d-\Delta} + B_{00} z^{\Delta} + \dots$

$$\Delta = \frac{d}{2} + \nu, \quad \nu = \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{4} + n^2 k^2}$$

$\bar{\phi}$ dual to boundary ϕ scalar operator

$\Delta \longleftrightarrow$ scaling dimension of ϕ

$A_{00} \longleftrightarrow \phi_m$ [source of ϕ]

$2\nu B_{00} \longleftrightarrow \langle D_m \rangle$ - Class: 3rd higher order of $\bar{\phi}$. $\bar{\phi}^2, \bar{\phi}^3$ remain true

To 2 point SS example +: $B_{00} \propto A_{00}$

- $\langle D_m \rangle \propto \bar{\phi}^2$ $\bar{\phi} \neq 0$ $\langle D_m \rangle = 0$ with $\bar{\phi} = 0$
 $B_{00} \propto A_{00}$ [if $\bar{\phi}$ is zero, D_m don't have VEV]

- $\bar{\phi} \neq 0$ & $\exists \neq \langle D_m \rangle \neq \bar{\phi} \bar{\phi}_m$:

$$\langle D_m \rangle \sim \bar{\phi} \bar{\phi}_m + \bar{\phi}^2 + \dots$$

Linear level,

$$\langle D_m \rangle_{\bar{\phi}} \propto \bar{\phi}_m \Rightarrow \langle D_m \rangle = G_E(\bar{\phi}) \bar{\phi}_m$$

PF:

2pt function

$\bar{\phi} \bar{\phi} G_E(\bar{\phi})$:

$$FT \left(G_E \right) \equiv \langle D_m D_m \rangle$$

$$G_E(\bar{\phi}) = \frac{\delta \ln Z}{\delta \bar{\phi} \bar{\phi}} \Big|_{\bar{\phi}=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta \ln Z}{\delta \bar{\phi} \bar{\phi}} = \langle D_m \rangle_{\bar{\phi}}$$

$$\bar{\phi} \bar{\phi} G_E(\bar{\phi}) = \frac{\delta \langle D_m \rangle_{\bar{\phi}}}{\delta \bar{\phi} \bar{\phi}} \quad \text{⇒ one pt function is the 2pt function.}$$

$$\text{at linear order: } \frac{\langle D_m \rangle_{\bar{\phi}}}{\bar{\phi} \bar{\phi}} \text{ 和 } \langle D_m \rangle_{\bar{\phi}} = G_E(\bar{\phi}) \bar{\phi}_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\langle D_m \rangle_{\bar{\phi}}}{\bar{\phi} \bar{\phi}} = \frac{2\nu B_{00}}{A_{00}}$$

- $\bar{\phi} \bar{\phi} A_{00}, B_{00}$:

① E_{00} : $\bar{\phi} \bar{\phi}$ regularity restriction

② B_L : $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \bar{\phi}(x, z) \rightarrow A_{00} z^{d-\Delta} + B_{00} z^{\Delta} + \dots$ $\bar{\phi} \bar{\phi} A_{00}$ $\bar{\phi} \bar{\phi} B_{00}$ regularity restriction

③ $\bar{\phi}$ bulk $\bar{\phi}$ regularity $\Rightarrow A_{00}, B_{00}$ regularity restriction

Higher Order Function:

$$\text{by } Z[\phi] = S[\phi|_{\partial K} = \phi]$$

→ Side from Φ to Non Linear Order 2 pt function

• 将 $S[\phi]$ 展开，从而得到 Correlation function.

$$\text{e.g.: } S = \int d^d x \sqrt{g} [\frac{1}{2} (\partial \Phi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \Phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!} \Phi^4]$$

rank 本应是 S 的最高阶数 $\frac{1}{2d}$. 但这里取 $1/3$, 于是 $\Phi \sim 1/\Phi$
从而导致入射带入 K : $\lambda \propto K \sim O(\frac{1}{n})$

$$\text{Zam: } \square \Phi - m^2 \Phi - \lambda \Phi^3 \approx 0$$

$$\text{BL: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r} \Phi(r) \sim \phi_0$$

由 $\Phi \sim K$ → 高能散度 \sim 低能散度中半经典散度的量

$$\therefore \Phi = \Phi_0 + \Phi_1 + \dots$$

$$\propto \phi \propto \phi^3$$

$$\Rightarrow S[\Phi] = S_0[\phi] + S_1[\phi] + \dots \quad (\text{linear order given to Zam.})$$

rank: S_0 代表 $\propto \phi^2$ → 2 pt function, S_1 代表 $S_0[\phi]$ 的 修正项 3 pt function

② 从 $S[\Phi]$ 得到 forward scattering. 3-point function $\propto \Phi_0 \Phi_1 \Phi_2$ → Feynman Diagram

需用 QFT:

关于 $\Phi(x)$, 计算 $\langle \Phi(x_1) \dots \Phi(x_n) \rangle$ (各点之间取对称平均)

e.g.:



Major difference: source can be on the boundary



不是 flat space 时: flat space (只有 bulk-bulk传播), 这里有 bulk-boundary传播+还有bulk-bulk

• Bulk-Bulk: $G(z, x; z', x')$

$$(D-d) G(\dots) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \delta(z-z') \delta^{(d)}(x-x')$$

rank: G_{LL} 应该 normalizable in either $z \rightarrow z' \rightarrow G(z, x; z', x') \sim z'^{-\Delta}$ ($z' \rightarrow 0$)

而且这个东西应该是 regularized 在 $z, z' \rightarrow \infty$

• Boundary-Bulk Propagator:

$$K(z, x; x') \text{, 且 } K(\square - m^2) K(z, x; x') = 0$$

\hookrightarrow Boundary point $z=0$ 为零点传播子。

① rank: 通过 0 级传播子有 Bulk Source.

上部虚线代表在 Bulk Source 时的

rank

$$\Rightarrow \text{J} \Psi \text{ 是 Normalizable Condition. 且 } K(z, x; x') \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} z^{d-\alpha} \delta^{(d)}(x-x')$$

$$\text{且 } \Phi(x, z) = \int d^d x' K(z, x; x') \phi(x') \text{ 是有界的 B.C. } \Phi(x, z) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} z^{d-\alpha} \phi(x)$$

rank: 由 Boundary-Bulk Propagator, 及 Boundary 为 Source 在 Bulk 中的 Source.

$$\text{Summary: } \langle \phi_{x_1} \dots \phi_{x_n} \rangle = \langle \phi_{x_1} \dots \phi_{x_n} \rangle_{\text{tree}} \quad x_1 \dots x_n \text{ 不是 Boundary.}$$

只在非边界 side 的 Correlation function, 但将 field 取得在 Boundary 上.

由 SCSB propagator: $\begin{cases} \text{Bulk-Bulk} \\ \text{Bulk-Boundary} \end{cases}$

Rank:

① 仅用 Action 由开环组合 $S = S_0 + S_1 + \dots$ 得到的 Correlation function 在 Tree level 为.

$$Z_{\text{tree}}[\Phi] = Z_{\text{gravity}}[\Phi] = \int D\Phi e^{\frac{S_{\text{E}}[\Phi]}{2}} = e^{S_E[\Phi]} \cdot \int D\Phi e^{S[\Phi_0 + \chi] - S_E[\Phi_0]}$$

由 $\bar{\Phi}_c$ 构成 Φ_0 classic com. by $S_E[\Phi_c + \chi]$ start with quadratic order. \hookrightarrow Fluctuation around Φ_c .

$S_E[\Phi_c] \sim$ Tree level diagram

高亮 χ 后 \sim 高亮的 Quantum Fluctuation. of loops.



PS Witten Diagram:



Claim: $z=00$ 对应的是 $\bar{\Phi}_c$ 的点.

整个图是 $\bar{\Phi}_c$ 的一个 Disc.

PS Witten diagram, 由 $\bar{\Phi}_c$



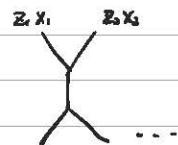
$\bar{\Phi}_c$ 的 Boundary

↓ Interior.

半径 $z=0$ 为 boundary R^2
 $2\pi R^2 \times \text{loop} = D^2$

② 对称性对 WFT + 关联函数在 AdS + 6D \rightarrow

$$\langle \bar{\Phi}(z_1, x) \bar{\Phi}(z_2, x) \dots \bar{\Phi}(z_n, x) \rangle_{\text{tree}}$$



这↑<...>叫j的图论 Diagram 表示。

现在在 AdS 里这样画形式。

rank: 从 Bulk to Bulk 等于

当 j(i) 将 $z \rightarrow 0$ 时 所得结论的 <...>

$$\text{if } \langle \Phi(x_1) \dots \Phi(x_n) \rangle_{\text{AdS}} \leftarrow \lim_{z_i \rightarrow 0} \langle \Phi(x_i, z_i) \dots \Phi(x_n, z_n) \rangle_{\text{AdS}}$$

claim: $K(z, z'; x)$ 和 $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} G(x_B; x', z)$ 有上面关系→

通过插孔 factor 将 j(i) 等于 Bulk Correlation function & Boundary Correlation function.

rank: 定义不同方式计算 CFT sides 的关系函数 ① 直接是 Boundary GS 重叠

② 由 AdS 的重叠，然后将 $z \rightarrow 0$

- $\int d^d x \text{AdS CFT} \approx \text{Wilson Loop.}$

$$\text{In a gauge theory: } W_r[C] = \int \mathcal{D} A \exp \left[i \int_C A_\mu dx^\mu \right]$$

Path Order: $\exp \left[i \int_C A_\mu dx^\mu \right] \xrightarrow{\text{Close form}} \text{Gauge field } A_\mu T_\mu$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Contract terms in Taylor Order}}$

Generator of Gauge Op in some rep: r .

- 最低 Fundamental rep

- Wilson Loop 定义为：

Phase factor associated with transporting an external particle in a r-rep along C

类似 AB 构成 Gauge field version.

• R.R. Observable: $\langle 0 | W(C) | 0 \rangle \approx \langle \psi | W(C_1) \dots W(C_n) | \psi \rangle$

• 类似 external : - 把外 Particle 变成 infinite mass \rightarrow infinite heavy . 这样就考虑 the path, (不是直接关系)

• 若 r 是 fundamental rep 固定 quark. 2j 是 phase factor 从 \bar{q} 传输 a quark.

• 单 R. Loop: $\tau \downarrow \boxed{C} \uparrow \tau \rightarrow L$ of 2j 之间 Particles and Particle - E Moving forward in time.
 $\approx \langle W(C) \rangle \propto e^{-iE\tau} \quad E: \text{Potential energy between quark \& anti-quark}$

- How to calculate $\langle \text{Wfcs} \rangle$ in $N=4$ SYM using gravity

為什麼要先知道如何 introduce fundamental external quark in $N=4$ SYM

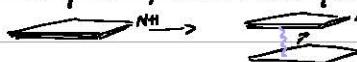
adjoint rep & fundamental rep?

Claim: $SU(N=4)$ field rep is \oplus adjoint rep \oplus 3 fundamental rep

Gravity description of such an external particle

$SU(N=4)$ D₃-brane to $N=4$ SYM

① Separation of brane & massive quark.



Sym: $SU(N=4) \rightarrow SU(N) \times U(1)$

String: 由 $SU(N=4)$ Sym. U(1) 來

M16 String transform in fundamental rep of $SU(N)$

② 由 $L \rightarrow 0$: $x^i \rightarrow 0$

為我們想 keep this quark

\therefore 在 $r \rightarrow 0$ it $\frac{1}{r^2}$ remain finite.

Claim: 這 $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 會變成 L^2 且 remain $N=4$ SYM

In $SU(N)$ Gauge theory $\frac{1}{r^2}$ is 3D string Quark.

$$M = \frac{171}{200}$$

Gravity side 上述結果：

New horizon limit: Claim: $r \rightarrow \infty$ all N D₃-brane disappear. [infinite proper distance away]

$r=0$

D₃ brane (single)

• 有 -1 D₃ brane 在 AdS₅ \times S₅ 中存在一個單獨

66 D₃ brane [$\frac{171}{200}$ finite? 請 check the claim.]

$r \rightarrow \infty$ N D₃ brane (infinite away)

考慮用強弱半徑 open string :

Claim: $M = \frac{r}{2\pi}$ also in AdS

這 $\frac{1}{r^2}$ consistency check: 不同固有質量 mass 之間。

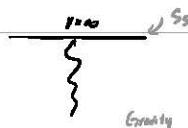
→ 這是考慮紅移... 當然會有此問題。

• $3/4$ External Particle, $2/3$ infinite massive particle, $2/3$ D₃ brane $\rightarrow r \rightarrow \infty$

Summary: External quark with $M = \infty$ in $N=4$ SYM \rightarrow acting ending on the boundary of AdS

and location of quark = end pt of string

$\frac{1}{r^2}$ in $N=4$ SYM + $3/4$ external quark = $2/3$ the open string.



Lec 22

\rightarrow quark loop - (1) wilson loop: Standard wilson loop $\text{Tr P} \exp[i \int ds A_\mu \frac{dx^\mu}{ds}]$



$\langle \phi \rangle$ is the D3 brane's string. If the String and D-brane are stretched, the string is coupled.

Sym breaking: $SU(N+1) \rightarrow SU(N) \times U(1)$
 $(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix})$

\rightarrow 1 string loop + 2 off diagonal partons.

Loop: $W(c) = \text{Tr P} \exp[i \int ds (A_\mu \frac{dx^\mu}{ds} + \vec{n} \cdot \vec{p} \sqrt{x^2})]$

\rightarrow 2P $\frac{dx^\mu}{ds}$ 的和

弦所在位置: \vec{p}_1 ————— \vec{s}^1 S^1 上的基向量即弦

$\vec{\Phi}$: 6 scalar field of N=4 SYM

\rightarrow W(c) 是弦的 string dynamics is the W(c), 不同于由 7 massive particles 的 W(c)

• \nexists such a loop traverse some loop C on boundary

facts: ① quarks lie at the endpt of a string in AdS. C must be the boundary of
 Corresponding worldsheet (Σ)

$$C = \partial\Sigma$$

② $\langle W(c) \rangle$ 等价于 Quark System 的 partition function

with the duality



$$\text{Z}_{\text{loop}} \quad \langle W(c) \rangle = \text{Z}_{\text{string}} [\partial\Sigma = C]$$

从弦到 string 的 worldsheet 为 Σ (或 C)

是单偶数的闭合环。

$X^I(x^\mu)$: Worldsheet 位形。这是 AdS 中的 worldsheet

$$Z_{\text{string}} = \int \prod_{x \in \Sigma} D X^I e^{i S_{\text{string}}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int \int_{\Sigma} dx^\mu dx^\nu g_{\mu\nu} R_{\alpha\beta} C^\alpha C^\beta = C$$

S_{string} 为 string Action. eg NS: $\frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \sqrt{-g} ds$, h 为 worldsheet metric.

現在看式左右都滿足條件了，可以 Check 這為結果 $\langle W(L) \rangle = Z_{\text{string}}$

由 $\delta^2 Z_{\text{string}} \neq 0$ 所以考慮 $\begin{cases} g_S \rightarrow 0 \\ \alpha' \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$

$g_S \rightarrow 0$: 當然會縮成一個不同 topology，但考慮到的。 \longrightarrow neglect splitting & joining of string.

$\alpha' \rightarrow 0$: $\frac{1}{\alpha'^2} \int d\alpha' \dots$ 並非 α' 的² Length Cost on world sheet. α' 是² effective to $\alpha' \rightarrow 0$ 時才同² Length

\Rightarrow evaluate classical action \longrightarrow $\delta S_{\text{classical}}$ world sheet & its fluctuation

於是 $g_S \rightarrow 0, \alpha' \rightarrow 0$ 有 $\langle W(L) \rangle = \exp[i S_{\text{classical}}[\Sigma; L]]$

\hookrightarrow Action evaluated at classical solution

• Example:

① Static quark: $\boxed{\text{Field Theory}}$ $\boxed{\text{Gravity}}$ $\boxed{\text{Time}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Space}}$ T : total length.

Static quark:

$$\langle W(L) \rangle = e^{-iMT}$$

: static, $Z = M$

field theory side.

A claim.

Gravity

$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2)$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{r^2} (-dt^2 + dr^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) \quad Z = \frac{R^2}{r}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{r=0}{r=\infty}} \quad \boxed{t \rightarrow t_0} \quad \boxed{r \rightarrow r_0}$$

\rightarrow Static String, all the way to the interior. (AdS₅ × S⁵)

* 由 S_{WS} to reparametrization to t 之後是 $Z = 6$

我們讓 $t = \tau$ (real space-time time, $0 \leq \tau \leq \infty$)

則 Static String of $X^i(t, r) = \text{const.}$

② 現在找上述 Solution 代入 Action.

$$dS_{\text{WS}} = h_{\mu\nu} d\theta^\mu d\theta^\nu$$

$$= \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + dr^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} d\theta^2 \xrightarrow{\text{只取 WS 1D}} = \frac{R^2}{r^2} (-dt^2) + \underbrace{\frac{R^2}{r^2} d\theta^2}_{\text{只取 WS 1D}}$$

建立格狀在上是 Gauge 7: Spacetime metric

而此之處是 (1×8) 而不是 8×8 因為只有一維的 translation sym.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{因 } \det g = -1, \quad S_{NS} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2\pi R^2} \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \quad (\text{因 } \sqrt{-g} \text{ 為 } \text{正規化到 } 1) \\ & S_{W(L)} \text{ 有 } \rightarrow M = \frac{1}{2\pi R^2}, \quad (2\pi \text{ 之 } \lambda \text{ claimed Mass} = \text{radial location } / 2\pi R^2) \end{aligned}$$

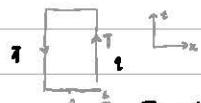
$$\text{換成 2 級等式: } E = \frac{\mu^2}{\lambda} \quad (\text{由 } 2-45 \text{ 得到 cut off})$$

$$M = \frac{\mu^2}{2\pi R^2 \cdot \epsilon} \longrightarrow \text{2 級等式 quark 速度與半徑連繫關係} \\ = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{R} \longrightarrow \text{即 String theory prediction}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R^2}{\lambda} \cdot \epsilon = \lambda &= g_{\mu\nu}^2 N \\ G_5/R^2 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2:

Static potential between a quark and anti-quark



$$T \gg L \rightarrow \text{由 translational invariance} \xrightarrow{\text{Claim}} \langle W(L) \rangle = e^{-\beta E_{\text{tot}} T}$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = 2M + V(L) \quad \text{mass of quark + Potential Energy}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lambda N \rightarrow \infty} T \text{ 由 Gravity 作用}$$

$$-\frac{t}{2} \quad \frac{t}{2} \quad \rightarrow t = \infty / 2 \omega$$

\downarrow quark & anti-quark interact 4D worldsheet deformation

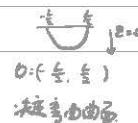
String worldsheet Orientation

點 1: 2 quark & interaction point to 2D worldsheet 運動

A/2 condensate

$$z = t, \quad 0 = x_1, \quad \text{3D worldsheet parametrized by } z = Z(s)$$

$$\text{且有 } Z(-\frac{t}{2}) = Z(\frac{t}{2}) = 0$$



由 \vec{p} 为 free translation sym. 有且 2 不能依赖 t .

$$X^{i\alpha}(z, \theta) = \text{const} \quad [\text{由 } \vec{p} \text{ Scatter straight string}]$$

考虑参数化:

$$\begin{aligned} dS_{ws}^2 &= \frac{ds^2}{z^2} (-dt^2 + dx^2 + dz^2) \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ dz^2 &= d\theta^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} dt^2 + (1+z^2)d\theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$dS_{ws}^2 = \frac{ds^2}{z^2} \int dt \int d\theta \frac{1}{z^2} \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$= T \cdot \frac{ds^2}{z^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{z^2} \sqrt{1+z^2} d\theta$$

现在要 extremize wrt $z(\theta)$ solve for $z(\theta)$ 使得 S_{ws}

loop & W 力学作用的关系: $\langle W(C) \rangle = Z_{\text{string}}[\partial\Sigma = C]$ 约束弦在场中对称的条件.

$$\text{即 } \langle W(C) \rangle = \exp[i S_{\text{classic}}[\partial\Sigma = C]] \text{ 而由于 loop? } \langle W(C) \rangle = e^{-i E_m T}$$

$$\text{设 } E_m = 2M + V_{ws}$$

由图 Holonomy 为 720 度的 V_{ws} 本质上 V_{ws} 为 quark, \bar{q} attractive 为反色的, 弱的.

$$\text{运动方程 } S_{ws} = -i E_m T$$

$$V_{ws} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{T} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left(\frac{1}{z} \sqrt{1+z^2} - \frac{1}{z} \right) \quad M = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2T} \frac{1}{z}$$

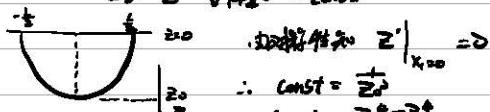
解:

① 用 $\frac{1}{z} \sqrt{1+z^2}$ 分析: ② 为保守力势能, 变分部分已算上

$$\bar{E}_m \frac{d\theta}{d\tau} \rightarrow E_{\text{cons}}$$

$$\text{而 } H = \dot{Z}' \dot{Z} - \Sigma = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{z^2} \sqrt{1+z^2} = \text{const}$$



$$\therefore \text{const} = \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z'^2 = \frac{2z^4 - 2z^2}{z^4} \\ z(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_0 = L \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}$$

$$\text{代回, } V_{ws} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{T} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dz}{z} \frac{1}{z^2} \sqrt{1+z^2} - \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\therefore z = z_0 y$$

$$V(L) = \frac{e^2}{8\pi} \left[\int_{\frac{L}{2}}^L dy \frac{1}{y^2} \sqrt{1+y^2} - \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^L \frac{dy}{y^2} - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dy}{y^2} \right]$$

$$\int_{\frac{L}{2}}^L \frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{1}{2} y^{-1} \Big|_{\frac{L}{2}}^L = \dots$$

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{L^2} \right)^{1/2} \text{ finite + negative } \checkmark$$

Rmk:

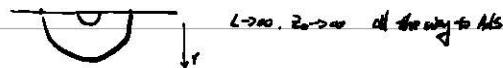
1. 关于 $\frac{1}{L}$ 的分析: \approx Coulomb potential

claim: $N=4$ SYM theory, Potential $\propto \frac{1}{L}$

2. $V \propto L$ \Rightarrow Strong Coupling. $\lambda \propto L$. Weak coupling $\propto -\frac{1}{L}$
 λ is free structure const. of λ -theory. Coupling.
 $\lambda \rightarrow \text{coupling} \propto \lambda; \lambda \text{ free} \propto \sqrt{\lambda}$

3. $Z_0 \propto L$: $Z_0 \propto L$

Z_0 从深入 bulk 的距离



Z_0 behavior at IR/UV : $L \rightarrow \infty$ down AdS

$L \downarrow$: Boundary.



Finite Temperature

String in $AdS_5 \times S^5$

$N=4$ SYM

normalizable modes \longleftrightarrow states

pure AdS_5 \longleftrightarrow vacuum

- $1+1$ obvious state: finite temperature state
- Thermal State:

$\frac{1}{2}$ Gravity side with heat

① Asymptotic AdS_5 与 thermal state 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gravity side with normalizable modes

② Gravity side finite T 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ satisfy all laws of thermodynamics

③ Symmetry 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ [Boson symmetry], 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ translation 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rotation is preserved]

1.2.1 Candidate black hole

- ① Thermal Gas in AdS
- ② Black Hole.

3.2.1.1 thermal gas description

3.2.1.1.1 ① go to Euclidean signature (Euclideanize)

$t_E \sim t_E + \beta$ for bosons — Periodic

for fermions — Anti Periodic

*: “When compact space goes to 0 sizes, there’s a danger having curvature singularity”

3.2.1.1.2 Periodic fields: time dimension compact. $\rightarrow z \rightarrow \infty$ at zero size

t uncompact, z smooth. Curv. singularity; t compact — space-time singularity

3.2.1.2 thermal field theory space-time at $z=0$ at t singularity

③ claim: stays windy around t to tachyon problem.



3.2.1.2.1 Black hole throat:

• CFT on $R^{d-1} \leftrightarrow$ BH with planar horizon. (Horizon Boundary State)

BH Horizon: topology $\cong R^{d-1}$ with sphere $\#$ holes if translational Sym

$$\frac{R^2}{\Xi^2} (L \cdot dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2 + dz^2) \text{ implies.}$$

Ansatz:

$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{\Xi^2} (-f(z) dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2 + \frac{R^2}{\Xi^2} g(z) dz^2)$$

3.2.1.2.2 R^2 to translation Rotational Sym; f(z) diff: $f(z), g(z) \Big|_{z=0} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} dt^2 \cong 0$

$$\text{3.2.1.2.2.1 } f = \frac{1}{z} = 1 - \frac{R^2}{z_0^2} \quad \text{Horizon: } z = z_0$$

3.2.1.2.2.2 R^2 Horizon $\cong R^{d-1}$

For $z \rightarrow z_0$ or $z \rightarrow 0$ fall off, claim size normalizable fib.

3.2.1.2.2.3 Sgn. is dual to thermal YM

3.2.1.2.3 Going to Euclidean Signature $\#$ Periodicity $\#$ require metric to be regular fib.

• i) 2. black temperature:

$$\circ \text{ if } R_s \ll S: \beta = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\pi^2}{3} \bar{\omega}$$

λ decreasing $\Rightarrow \beta$

loss of T

• β is the temperature with $\text{J}^{-2} \text{K}^{-1}$ - time unit.

• β is temperature & boundary temp., Bulk is temperature $\beta = \frac{1}{T}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} z=0 & \text{rank: } 2m \frac{1}{2} \text{ is K/UV correction} \\ \cdots \cdots & \text{High temp} \rightarrow \text{Holography to boundary} \\ z \sim \frac{1}{T} & T \rightarrow \infty \text{ is gravity side 2d region} \end{array}$$

(ii) BH Solution & GR & BM thermal dynamics. Adiabatic to BH to S, F \rightarrow field theory to S, F identify entropy density

to obtain thermodynamic quantities of string coupling in 10+5dM using BM

$$S_{BH} = \frac{A}{4G_S} \quad A = \text{Surface Area, 6d entropy density table.}$$

$$\therefore P_S = \frac{\Lambda^2}{2\pi} \frac{1}{4G_S} = \frac{1}{2} N^2 T^3$$

$$\text{② Holography toolkit to } \frac{G_S}{R_B} = \frac{\pi}{2N^2} \text{ where } \beta = \frac{\pi^2}{3} \bar{\omega}$$

$$\text{rank: } 10 \text{ dSFT} \quad \Phi \circ [S] = \dots [P_S] = [L]^3 = M^3 \sim T^3$$

• Energy density, Pressure: $\langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle$

$$\cdot \langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle \sim h_{\mu\nu} \quad \therefore T_{\mu\nu} \text{ is bulk 10d of the form } \eta_{\mu\nu} \delta^{10} \text{ (} 1 - \frac{E}{2M} \text{)} \quad (\lambda \rightarrow \infty)$$

\Rightarrow Normalizable mode is 2d. $\delta^{10} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \delta^2$ B mode? d? o? $\Rightarrow \langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle \propto \frac{1}{2} \delta^2 N^2 T^4$
class ratio $c_1 : c_2 : 1 : 9$

• Perfect fluid:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \Rightarrow F = -\frac{3}{8} N^2 T^4 \\ E &= F + TS = \frac{3}{8} N^2 T^4 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (\lambda \rightarrow \infty)$$

• Free Energy: ($\lambda = 0$)

$$S_{\lambda=0} = (B + 0 \cdot \frac{3}{8}) \cdot \frac{2\pi^2}{3} T^3 (N^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 N^2 T^3$$

(rank: -4 because def of $S_{\lambda=0}$ $\frac{2\pi^2}{3} T^3$) ($N=4$ SM. 8 from fermi 21 fermi 86 base def)

弦基子 $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$
String coupling

$$\text{习题 } \frac{S_{A=0}}{S_{A=0}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Lec 23 • 采用 AdS/CFT 将 field theory sphere 上的 dual to Global AdS

只在高 T 在 finite temp 和 field theory sphere 上

CFT on \mathbb{R}^{d+1} : CFT 有 scale, \mathbb{R}^{d+1} 无 scale. 所以 finite temp T 有 scale

only scale : T

• 通过这 scale provide energy unit.

Cor: \rightarrow flat space + finite temp: Physics in CFT at all temperature are same

但是相变 scaling of const 为 2. 为 unit 量级 $\sim T$. 大家都同意

但对 CFT 球形 sphere: S^{d+1} (size = R)

Finite temp T physics be controlled by pair of R, T

• 因为这时候有 2 个参量, R fixed 时就有 2 个 relative scale.

• 物理学 much richer

Features: physics on the sphere.

1. Thermal Gas in AdS Now Is Allowed

PF:

• Global AdS_{d+1}:

$$ds^2 = -\left(1 + \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right) dt^2 + \frac{r^2}{1 + \frac{r^2}{R^2}} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_{d-1}^2.$$

• Thermal AdS:

$$z \text{ 为 } \sqrt{t} \rightarrow -z \quad T = T_0 z$$

• Proper length of τ circle: $\sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{R^2}} \cdot \beta \geq \beta$ Bounded from below.

• Case 7: Euclidean metric is well-defined iff

• Euclidean metric is singular as $z \rightarrow \infty$

2. BH Solution on sphere.

$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + \frac{1}{f} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_{d-1}^2$$

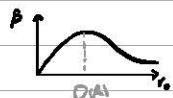
$$f = 1 + \frac{r^2}{R^2} - \frac{\mu}{r^2} \quad \mu: \text{parameter relate to BH mass}$$

Horizon: r_+ satisfy $f(r_+) = 0$

$$\beta = \frac{r_+}{f'(r_+)} = \frac{4\pi r_+ K}{4\pi r_+^2 + (d-2)M}$$

這是在 BH temperature 的時候 $\beta < 0$ class 5

\sim Horizon side. β no determines entropy.



Ex: ① BH pure $\rightarrow T_B \neq T_{BH}$.

② Given temperature $T_B \neq T$.

class SBH BY S - small B - big.

- ③ SBH: $r_+ \downarrow S_B \downarrow T \uparrow$ 因為半徑越小， S 越小，所以 T 越大。negative specific heat

因為當 $r < R$ 時，要 reach flat space，上面的幾何是 flat space BH 附近的。

- ④ BBH: $r_+ \uparrow T \uparrow$ positive specific heat.

這個是 Thermal dynamics. (Thermal System)

3. Thermal gas th-7 solution BH 為 β , 因此 T 一共有 3 gravity solutions.

為什麼上到 3 個呢？ AdS/CFT 在 AdS 中有 3 個？

- 3 Gravity solutions \longleftrightarrow CFT on S^{d-1} at T 有 3 possible phases. 圖像。

黑洞-蟲洞-無

recall $Z_{CFT} = Z_{grav}$

$$e^{-\beta F} = \int D\phi e^{S_E[\phi]} = e^{S_E[\tilde{\phi}]} + \dots$$

$$\therefore F = -\frac{1}{\beta} S_E[\tilde{\phi}]$$

Hybrid Gravity Side 2/3 Solution 跟 $\tilde{\phi}$ 有 \tilde{S}_E

- 4 Gravity Side 3/3 Classical Solutions:

$$Z_{grav}[F] = \sum_{\text{saddle pt}} e^{S_E[\phi]} \quad \text{因為有 3 個 classical solution 所以有 3 個 saddle pt.}$$

$$\therefore Z_{grav} = e^{S_E}|_{\text{classical AdS}} + e^{S_E}|_{\text{BBH}} + e^{S_E}|_{\text{SBH}}$$

rank. S_E of $G_{BBH} < N^2$

\therefore Saddle with largest S_E dominate in large N limit.

(v) find free energy.

$$\text{Claim: } S_E \propto \frac{1}{\epsilon_m} \propto \frac{1}{N^d}$$

evaluate free energy for T AdS (thermal energy)

$$\text{Claim: } S_E = O(N^d) + O(N^0) \rightarrow \text{fluctuation contributed by thermal graviton Gas}$$

Pure AdS \rightarrow Thermal AdS, 2nd topological structure for T .

Global structure 2nd topological structure periodic bdy

• 若 Pure AdS + reference pt for S 是 0, 则 S_E 的解唯一。

• $S_E(BH) > S_E(SBH) \sim +O(N^d)$ Always hold.

Reason: Big BH 对应小 BH 时对应该多 free energy

Typical BH always dominate. (因 SBH 有 negative specific heat 且速度不是我们想要的, 正确有)

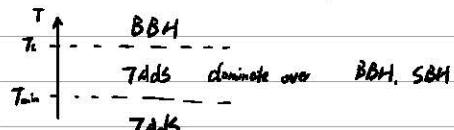
SBH never be a dominant phase.

Claim: There is a T_c . $T_c > T_{min}$

$\exists T < T_{min}$ only T AdS, only phase can be used to describe field theory

$T_{min} < T < T_c$ $S_E(BH) < 0 \rightarrow T$ AdS by def \rightarrow T AdS free energy $>$ T AdS 3rd

$T_c < T$ $S_E(BH) > 0$ BH dominate.



于是 T_c 是 T AdS Phase transition into BH!

rank: Finding S_E always divergent. 需要 Renormalization —— cut off + counterterm

rank: Counterterm S_E for pure AdS. difference to first 63. [Alternative way]

Assume BH is thermal (is)

$$S = \frac{W_{d-1} r_0^{d-1}}{4 G_m}$$

W_{d-1} : Vol of unit $d-1$ sphere.

r_0 is temperature to deq. $r_0 = r_0(\beta)$

$$\text{Q1} \quad S = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial r_0} \frac{\partial r_0}{\partial T} \stackrel{4.5}{\Rightarrow} F(r_0)$$

$$\text{Q1} \quad F = \frac{M_{bh}}{4\pi G m} \left(r_0^{d_4} - \frac{r_0^d}{R^2} \right) \quad \text{rank } r_0 \rightarrow \infty \text{ of } F=0$$

\downarrow BH free energy

rank: Pure AdS 66 $F=0$, 逆的 F 有 $E_1 \dots E_5$ Pure AdS 的解.

④ 由 $r_0 \rightarrow r_c$ critical r .

Black Hole

$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + \frac{1}{f} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2 \quad BH \text{ Solution}$$

$$f = 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \quad r_s = 2GM$$

$$A = 4\pi r_s^2 \quad BH \text{ Gravity}$$

$$\cdot K = \frac{1}{2} f'(r_s) = \frac{1}{2r_s} \quad \text{Surface Gravity} : \text{stationary observer potential. D}$$

§ Causal Structure and Rindler Spacetime.

\tilde{g} 近似 $r \gg r_s$:

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{g} \approx \tilde{g}|_{r \gg r_s} \rightarrow \infty \quad \therefore f(r) \approx f(r_s) (r \gg r_s)$$

• \tilde{g} 间 \tilde{g} 纵距离 ρ

$$dp^2 + ds^2 = \frac{1}{f} dr^2$$

$$\therefore dp = \sqrt{\frac{1}{f}} dr$$

$$\text{近似: } dp \approx \frac{1}{J f(r_s)} \frac{dr}{J r - r_s}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{1}{f(r_s)}} \sqrt{r - r_s}$$

A) ρ 表示 f :

$$\begin{aligned} f &\approx f(r_s) (r \gg r_s) \\ &= (\frac{1}{2} f(r_s))^2 \rho^2 \\ &\approx K^2 \rho^2 \quad \text{近似并略去} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore ds^2 = -K^2 \rho^2 dt^2 + d\rho^2 + r_s^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$2\pi g \approx Kt = \frac{t}{2r_s}$$

$$\therefore ds^2 = -\rho^2 dy^2 + d\rho^2 + \underbrace{r_s^2 d\Omega^2}_{1+3 \text{ Mink.}} \quad S^2$$

Rindler Form; Rindler Space.

• 插进近似 \tilde{g} , $\rho \approx 0$ 时为 Horizon

• \mathbb{X}^2 Rindler Form:

$$H1 \text{ Mink: } ds^2 = -dT^2 + d\bar{x}^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{x} = p \cosh y \quad T = p \sinh y$$

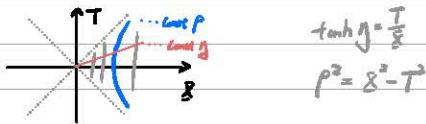
$$\Rightarrow ds^2 = -p^2 dy^2 + dp^2$$

而之叙述部 Mink

$$\therefore \bar{x}^2 - T^2 = p^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = p \cosh y > 0$$

$$\therefore \Sigma \text{ 为 } 1/4 \text{ Poinch}$$



Note ① $\bar{x} = \pm T$ 为 Boundary

$\Rightarrow p \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow \pm \infty$ 为 $p e^{\pm y}$ & finite \rightarrow 为 \bar{x}, T

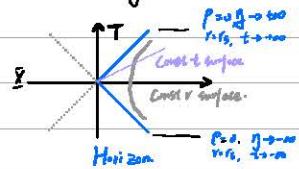
② $\bar{x} = T = 0$ 为 $p = 0$, 为 finite ($\because x \propto p e^{\pm y}, e^{\pm y}$ finite 且 well def)

• 由于 p 对应到 r 的距离

$\therefore p = 0$ 在 Horizon 上, 模式 \bar{x}, T 相交, 即 BH Horizon $\longleftrightarrow \bar{x} = \pm T$

• 而近似为 \mathbb{R}^2 : Rindler $\times S^2$

• Horizon: Light cone in $\bar{x} - T$



• \mathbb{R}^2 上代表 S^2 为

$$\cdot p - r \text{ 链接: } p = \frac{r}{\sqrt{p_{\text{min}}}} \sqrt{r - r_{\text{min}}}$$

\therefore Const p 为 Const r

2d-Mink.

Rank: ② r : const of observer in 4d Mink. 通过观察几何中对 p const. in Rindler Patch of M_2 .

$\Rightarrow p = \text{const}$ 在 M_2 中 - 是连结的曲线; $m_{M_2} r = \text{const}$ 在起始的 3d Mink.

Claim: Paper Acc $A = \frac{1}{p}$ in Rindler

$$A = \frac{p}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p_{\text{min}}}} \text{ BH Coordinate } T \quad \text{描述为 Local Paper Acc of obs}$$

物理：B 想吸引，希望有 fine radius (环绕 BH 运动) 则要有相应的 acc.

当 $r \rightarrow r_s$ 时 加速度 $\rightarrow \infty$

rank: ① Aca 5麦面31%的麦草。

Claim: acc of observer near horizon viewed from infinity is $\frac{dr}{dt}$. $a_{\infty} = a(r) f^{\frac{1}{2}}(r) = K$.

$$a^\mu = u^\nu \nabla_\nu U^\mu$$

③ Free Fall Obs near BH horizon \longleftrightarrow a inertial obs in M.

Free Fall observer to fibre Gaudenics, To identify the Gaudenics straight line

我们知道直视平行是 M_2 的平行线 \rightarrow straight line.

⑤ Rindler Coord. (P, η) 在 $P \rightarrow 0$ 時產生 Singularity [8. T 5 P. 1-12頁]

Rindler Land $\exists p \neq 0$ ist Singularität

任 (\bar{x}, \bar{T}) 可以通过 (P, q) 从 I 推到 \mathcal{M}_0 .

\Rightarrow Choosing suitable card, [Kruskal Card]

one can extend schwartzschild geometry to full region

类似从 Rindler Patch 推到类时 Mink, 这个坐标飞到将 Schwarzschild 坐标

Full Causal Structure: 3D, $\text{SO}(3)$ Near Horizon Metric [Rindler Chart], 4D $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ Near Horizon [PS metric]

17) Penrose Diagram \tilde{g}_{ij} (ω) fall into B_4 ; $M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

→ No information or method available

入射 I. \oplus Heavy ion trajectory

Ch. 10: Review II-IV & I 1/2 hr. (Total for review 15 hr.)

第三部分 第三章 (第三部分)

Q: I think obs 75 has influence IV

(d): 从 $\tau = 0$ 的位置 \rightarrow 以 τ 为常数的 t , 即 $\tau = 0$ 就像一个 "constant time surface"

$\Rightarrow r=0$ as space like singularity since $r \rightarrow$ time

Black Hole Temperature

Hawking: $\frac{1}{2}$ BH 与的系带子化叫BH 不全. \longrightarrow BH 的 temperature 也 like $\frac{1}{2}$ 等
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Geometry - classical / Matter — quantum. $\frac{1}{2}$ 量子场论的 spectrum.

- QFT 中 $t \neq 0$ finite temperature 有 Euclidean signature. $t \rightarrow -iz$. $\Delta T = T + \frac{1}{2} \beta$ $\beta = \frac{1}{T} \Lambda_{\text{Pl}}$
 note: Euclidean signature \neq Lorenzian Signature 有 finite temp
 译注: 将 BH 转换至 Euclidean signature, 有 β 是 Euclidean Time of BH 与之消除了性公使是
 periodicity 由 consistency, 且 β Lorenzian signature 与 finite temperature 有.

习题: For BH, $t \rightarrow -iz$

$$dS_E^2 = f dt^2 + \frac{1}{f} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_3^2$$

\downarrow Near Horizon

$$dS_E^2 = r^2 k^2 dt^2 + dr^2 + r_s^2 d\Omega_3^2$$

$$\text{设 } \theta = kT$$

$$r \downarrow dS_E^2 = r^2 d\theta^2 + dr^2 + r_s^2 d\Omega_3^2$$

\Rightarrow Euclidean Flat Space (极坐标)

但 $\theta = kT$ 只在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 取值.

rmk: 这个配得奇点为 Conical Singularity  对应的物理情况 $\beta > 2\pi$ Case.

- 然而 Rindler Coord 和 Horizon 是 Smooth 的, 是 non-singular 的 \neq 奇点 Periodic. $T = \frac{2\pi}{\beta}$
- 由 QFT 有 β 为经典周期 $\frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{1}{kT}$, 所以 BH 下的温度要让 QFT 有奇点

relates to singularity, 且必须是 Lorenzian 且 β 不是 QFT 有奇点温度的

rmk: 选择时间无远观者的限制 \longrightarrow 选择 observer at $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\beta = \frac{1}{T}$ 为固定值

given by $T = \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\hbar k}{2\pi r_s} = \frac{\hbar k}{m_{\text{Pl}} c}$ [在 BH Space-Time 有 QFT, QFT 有奇点度]

对 j obs air: $dt_{\text{obs}} = f^{-1}(r) dt$, \int 温度由 r 到 ∞

$$T_{\text{obs}} = f^{-1}(r) T_{\infty} = \frac{\hbar k}{2\pi} f^{-1}(r) \quad (\text{当 } r \rightarrow r_s \text{ 时趋于 } \infty)$$

Observer feels hotter and hotter when approaching to horizon.

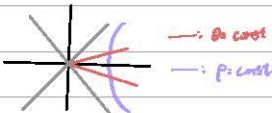
- 上面的讨论是 Mink. 但 3D 的情况放在 Rindler Space-time:

$$\text{Rindler: } ds^2 = -P^2 dy^2 + dx^2$$

$$g_{\theta\theta} = -\alpha$$

$$ds^2 = P^2 d\theta^2 + dx^2 \quad \text{沿径向} \quad \theta = \theta + 2\pi$$

②) observer WHO USE "y" 也会感到 finite temp ! 不是 standard mink



\rightarrow $p = \text{const}$

\rightarrow $p = \text{const}$

$\Rightarrow dp = 0$ $ds = P dy$ 从这可以知道 T_{loc} 是什么。

Rindler Obs: $C = p$ i.e. $dt_{\text{loc}} = P dy$

对这来说: $dT_{\text{loc}} = pd\theta$

$$T_{\text{loc}} = T_0 e^{2\beta\theta} = T_0 e^{\frac{p}{P}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore T_{\text{loc}}(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} = \frac{T_0}{2\pi} \quad \alpha = \frac{p}{2\pi}$$

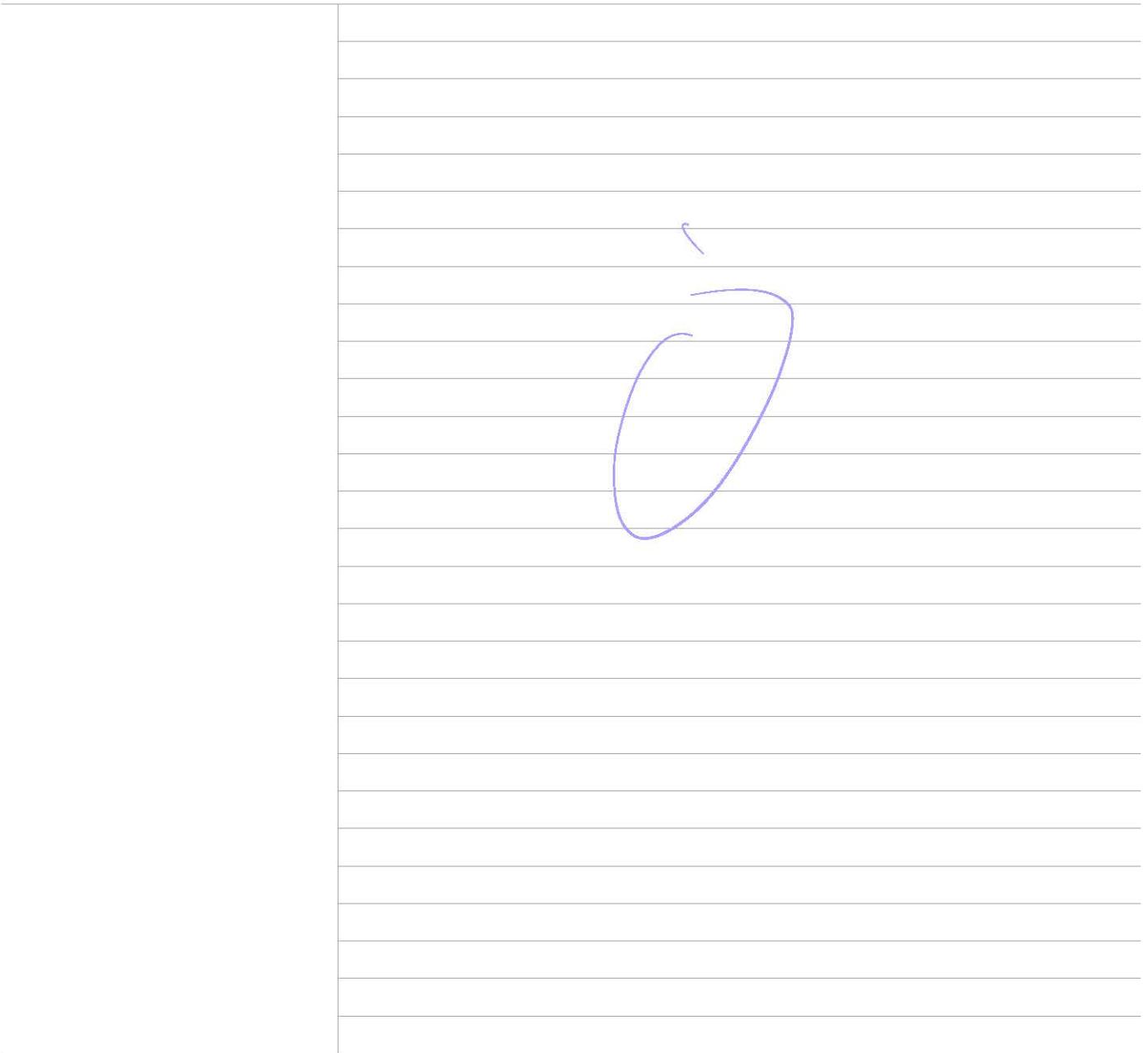
• 对于 p 的 Rindler 观测者感到的 T 是 $\frac{T_0}{2\pi r}$

Claim: 这里的物理由加速度决定

- Cor: Any Minkowski obs with nonzero acc will feel a finite temp

i.e.: free falling into BH. 感受到 Temp; 但在 CMB around BH 则会感到 T

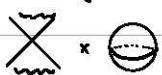
- In Mink time, an acc obs will feel a temperature propo its acc
(Unruh Temperature)



Lec 4:

$$BH: ds^2 = -f dt^2 + \frac{1}{f} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

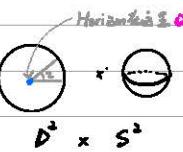
Full Causal Structure of Schwarzschild



Go to Euclidean Signature

$$\frac{1}{r} T_{tt} = \frac{2M}{r^2}$$

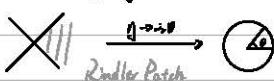
弱视界 Horizon Sing.



$$D^3 \times S^2$$

→ 这里 Periodic in Euclidean Spacetime 等价于 Lorentzian Signature 有视界 finite T
视界在 Rindler Space 中是平的：

$$ds^2 = -P^2 dy^2 + dp^2$$



on $y=0$

$$T(p) = \frac{1}{2p} = \frac{\pi}{2a}$$

Physical Interpretation Of Temperature

BH Space-time has QFT. (2) Vacuum State 3d Euclidean Signature 视界处的 3d 是 thermal equilibrium state with stated temperature

→ its Temperature 与视界 time / 与 3d temperature 相同 and The is observer way

$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + \frac{1}{f} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

→ t 为坐标时间 对应于视界处的固有时。所以从视界处看为看的 $T = \frac{k_B}{2\pi r}$

$$T \text{ is local Temperature} \text{ at Rindler Coord. of radius } p \text{ is } T(p) = \frac{k_B}{2ap} \quad [\text{local Temp.}]$$

g 对应的 Temp. $\frac{k_B}{2a}$

Remarks:

① QFT 里的真空不唯一. → QFT 中有不同的对称关系. 所以从不同时间的片割带不同的 QFT 规范. 例如 3d Curved Space Time: Vacuum is observer dependent etc.

• 3d BH: (2) 我们说的 Vacuum 是 Hartle-Hawking Vacuum [密度矩阵]

• At Rindler Patch: 我们说 Vacuum Reduced to Rindler Patch

(b) 我们希望简化它，找到不同的方法来处理这个 ϕ Evolution Theory (或叫)

Lorentzian Vacuum 和 Schwarzschild vacuum / Boulware Vacuum.

rank: Schwarzschild Vacuum \longrightarrow 由时间对称化，是时间对称的 Vacuum.

[不考虑化简得到这个 Vacuum] (已考虑)

For Rindler

若只考虑化简得到这个 Rindler Vacuum. [直接地取对称化]

rank: 是 Schwarzschild Vacuum, 时空流形在 horizon ($r=r_s$)

\Rightarrow Observables like correlation func are often singular at horizon when analytic continue to

create signature

e.g. Stress Tensor of this field theory blows up at horizon.

故 H-H Vacuum 不可取. 以后考虑 Physics of H-H. (Horizon ≠ Singularity)

rank: 2 级 Vacuum 除了真空之外 + no high excited state.

Physical Origin of Temperature:

这是 (a) Rindler Example to Explain.

(a) $\theta = \theta + 2\pi \longrightarrow$ 什么叫做 Mink. vacuum

(b) 什么叫做 T (或叫) (之后直接从周期性上, 通过 Boltzmann)

总结: 我们选了 Periodic Theta (或叫) 便是这个 H-H Vacuum. To Mink observe RG + O-type
state RG 在 Rindler Obs like thermal state

- Cor: The Mink Vacuum appears to be a thermal state with $T = \frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B}$ (or $T = \frac{1}{\pi \alpha} = \text{const}$ of η)
to a Rindler obs with const α

证明之三, Preparation:

从热力学状态出发

(a) 从热力学 (平衡态) 在有限温度下

$$\langle \hat{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr}(\hat{S} e^{-\beta H}) \leftarrow -\text{自然} \langle S \rangle \text{值}$$

$$= \text{Tr}(\hat{S} P_T)$$

$$P_T = \text{thermal density matrix} \quad \begin{cases} P_T = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta H} \\ Z = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} \end{cases}$$

→ 参见《有限温度物理》

② Uniqueness:

考虑 2 个子系统 $\mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2$

2 个子系统无相互作用 $H_1 \otimes H_2$ Hamiltonian

这种形式的典型状态: $\sum_{m,n} |m\rangle \otimes |n\rangle$

限制于这样一种状态: $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} |n\rangle \otimes |n\rangle$

纠缠态 between 2 sys

$$\text{考虑 } \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} \langle n | \Psi | n \rangle$$

$$= \langle \Psi \rangle$$

$$\text{Tr}(|\Psi\rangle \langle \Psi|) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n} \langle n | \Psi | n \rangle = P_T$$

即 P_T 是一个子系统的纯态!

We know nothing about sys 2. ∴ Tracing out sys 2 请从 sys 2 中除去

限制于这样 P_T 为对称波函数

温度 T 由来于对称性

Remark: 1. 该定理适用于任何 QFT 系统

2. $|\Psi\rangle$ 是由 $H_1 \otimes H_2$ (由子系统 $|m\rangle, \otimes |n\rangle$) (子系统 H_1 的拷贝)

3. For h.o. $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \exp[e^{-\frac{\omega t}{2}} a^\dagger a]$ $|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$.

↓ 该态为 squeezed state

这个 $|\Psi\rangle$ 由来于对称性

$$4. \text{ 由 } \hat{b}_1 \text{ 和 } \hat{b}_2 \text{: } \hat{b}_1 |\Psi\rangle = \hat{b}_2 |\Psi\rangle = 0$$

\hat{b}_1 check

$$\hat{b}_1 = \cosh \theta \hat{a}_1 - \sinh \theta \hat{a}_1^\dagger$$

$$\cosh \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2\theta}}}$$

$$\hat{b}_2 = \cosh \theta \hat{a}_2 - \sinh \theta \hat{a}_2^\dagger$$

$$\sinh \theta = \frac{e^{-\theta}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2\theta}}}$$

• Bogoliubov Transformation →

Interpretation: a, a^\dagger 的意义是 $|0\rangle, \otimes |0\rangle$,

$\Rightarrow |F\rangle$ 是 b, b^\dagger 的意义

粒子数 \rightarrow
Wave Function \rightarrow

(b) Schrödinger Representation of QFTs

→ 通过 wave functional 转到 states

Consider scalar field $\phi(\vec{r}, t)$

位置空间: $\phi(\vec{r}, t_1, t_2) = \phi(\vec{r})$ (从 time slice 到 space slice).

Hilbert space: $\mathcal{H} = \{\Psi[\phi(\vec{r})]\}$ 在 ϕ 的所有可能的 wave fun.

考虑 $\langle \phi(\vec{r}_1, t_1) | \phi(\vec{r}_2, t_2) \rangle$ → 时刻的场, 位形与时刻的场, 位形的 OVERLAP.

$$= \int D\phi e^{iS[\phi]} \quad S: \text{action for this theory}$$

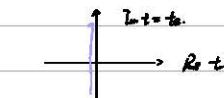
考虑 Vacuum wave function: $\langle \phi(\vec{r}) | 0 \rangle$ 不存在任何 overlap!

$$\langle \phi(\vec{r}) | 0 \rangle = \Psi_0[\phi(\vec{r})] \rightarrow \text{vacuum functional.}$$

Ψ_0 的计算:

1. 将 time 简化

2. 通过位置积分表达.



$$\Psi_0[\phi(\vec{r})] = \int_{z0, r0}^{\phi(z0, r0) = \phi(\vec{r})} D\phi(t, \vec{r}) e^{-S[\phi]}$$

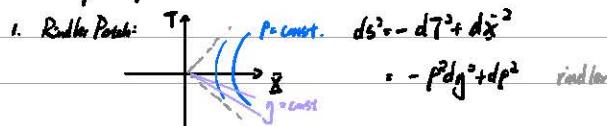
从这个表达式中可以得到 $\phi(t_1, \vec{r}_1) \phi(t_2, \vec{r}_2)$

recap: QM 中的 wave func. 是 Path Int.

$$\langle x | 0 \rangle = \Psi_0(x) = \int_{z0, r0}^{x(t_0, \vec{r}_0) = x} Dx(t_0) e^{-S[x]}$$

结束.

Rindler Space & QFT:



2. Go to Euclidean Signature: $T \rightarrow -i\bar{T}_E$
 $\eta \rightarrow -i\bar{\theta}$

即原来的时空结构重取:

$$ds_E^2 = d\bar{T}_E^2 + d\bar{x}^2 = \\ = \bar{r}^2 d\theta^2 + dr^2$$

3. On $\theta + 2\pi$ ~~只在左半空间~~ Rindler \simeq Mink (in Euclidean)
 即是 full Euclidean Space

\Rightarrow Euclidean Observables are identical in 2 theories

Mink space side: Euclidean functions $\xrightarrow{\text{Correlation functions in mink vacuum. (To Zeppehner)}}$
 Rindler Patch side: $\xrightarrow{\text{--- (but for observables restricted to Rindler)}}$
 (To Zeppehner)

• Where does the temperature come from?

• 等于 Rindler Hilbert Space:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{Rind}} = \{ \Psi[\phi_R] \} \quad \phi_R \text{ is field in right patch} \quad \phi_R = \phi(x>0, T=0)$$

H_R : wrt η [只在左半空间 Hamiltonian]

Hamiltonian for rindler

~~只在左半空间~~ Quantize the Theory:

$\{ |n\rangle \}$: a complete set of eigenstates for H_R , with eigenvalue E_n

$|0\rangle_R$: Rindler Vacuum



• 等于 Mink as $\mathcal{H}_{\text{Mink}}$:

mink: H_{mink} is $\text{I} \otimes \text{J}^{\dagger}$ 相连 T

等效 Hilbert Space $\mathcal{H}_{\text{mink}} : \{ \Psi[\phi(S)] \}$

H_m : wrt T

Vacuum: $|0\rangle_m$

真空函数: $\Psi[\phi(S)] \equiv \langle \phi(m) | 0 \rangle_m$

Key observation: $\phi(\vec{x}) = (\phi_1(\vec{x}), \phi_2(\vec{x}))$

① ϕ 是一个从 M 到 \mathbb{R}^2 的映射

$$\text{Hilb } H_{\text{rank}} = \bigoplus_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigoplus_{n=1}^{k \times k}$$

$$P.S. \langle \phi_0 | \phi \rangle_n = \Psi_n[\phi_1(\vec{x}), \phi_2(\vec{x})] \quad (2.5 \text{ 页例 4.1})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{由 } \langle \phi_0 | \phi \rangle_n = \Psi_n[\phi_0] = \int_{t_0 < 0} D\phi(t_0, \vec{x}) e^{-S_E[\phi]} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow T \\ \text{由 } \phi_0 \text{ 在 } t_0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{換基坐標表示} = \int D\phi(0, \vec{x}) e^{-S_E[\phi]} \\ \phi(0 = -t, \vec{p}) = \phi_2(\vec{x})$$

$$\text{考慮 } \langle \phi_0(\vec{x}), t_0 | \phi_1(\vec{x}), t_1 \rangle = \langle \phi_0 | e^{-iH(t_0-t_1)} | \phi_1 \rangle$$

对偶 AdS/CFT

大N展开

QCD Lagrangian

$$I = \int_M [-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - i \bar{\psi} (\not{D} - m) \psi]$$

QCD Lagrangian

$$A_\mu = A_\mu^a T^a, \quad T^a \in SU(3)$$

#'t Hooft 大N展开

$N=3$ 作为 -1 系数，将 $A_\mu \propto 3 \times 3 \rightarrow N \times N$. 考虑 $N \rightarrow \infty$, 有 $\frac{1}{N}$ 展开

• 't Hooft 级数 & Topological Feynman Diagram.

$$\text{考虑 } I = \int [\Phi^a \partial_\mu \bar{\Phi}^a] \text{ 这里 } \Phi^a \text{ 是 } N \times N \text{ 矩阵. } \bar{\Phi}^a = \Phi^a$$

看 Global $U(N)$ 对称性

$$I = -\frac{1}{g^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \bar{\Phi}^a, \partial^\mu \bar{\Phi}^a + \frac{1}{4} \bar{\Phi}^a, \bar{\Phi}^b, \bar{\Phi}^c, \bar{\Phi}^d \right]$$

○ Feynman 规则:

$$\langle \bar{\Phi}^a(x) \bar{\Phi}^b(y) \rangle = g^2 \delta^a_b \delta^x_y G_0(x-y) \quad \text{图示: } \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad g^2 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{a} \xleftarrow{b} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Vertex} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \frac{1}{g^2} \delta^a_b \delta^c_d \delta^x_y \quad \text{图示: } \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{g^2} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

* Claim -1 loop $\neq -1$ Contract

即 $\frac{1}{g^2} \text{ Closed Loop} \neq -1/N \quad \text{eg. } \delta^a_a \delta^b_b = N$

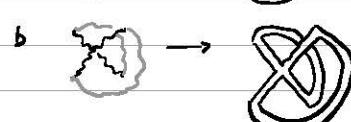


○ 直立圈:



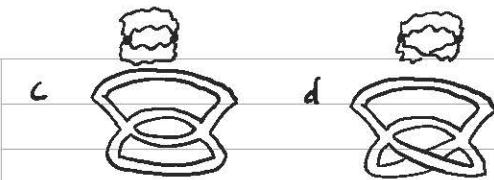
$$3/4 \text{ loop} \rightarrow N^3 \quad 2 \text{ 个直立圈} + -1/4 \text{ 圆圈} \rightarrow g^2$$

$$-1/4 \text{ loop} \rightarrow N$$



Claim 2个圆圈乘不同的底座, 不同的 motives 不 commute

在圆圈的底座上: 一个手写 'a' 一个手写 'b'



• N Counting the \mathbb{Z}_2 :

• Lemma 1: $b, d \in \mathbb{Z}_2$

$$b: \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \square \end{array} \quad d: \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \square \end{array}$$

• Lemma 2: # of $N = \#$ of faces when straighten out

1. 当非手画时直指数Loop

2. 当与非手画图连开时. 由于每个 Point 都是同道的通过. 这一个 Surface.

Lec 7:

Topology: 研究 2D surface 的相同. 对 topology $h: \#$ of genus 个数.

$$\chi: 2-2h$$

o 证明:

* Claim: ① 手画非手画. 在直指直指 非手画图的 genus 的面上 straightened out

$$\textcircled{2} \# \text{ of } N = \# \text{ of surface of genus-}h$$

$$A_n (g^2)^{\ell} \cdot (g^2)^{-v} \cdot N^F$$

* 4 Hoeff 大 N 法: 由 $g^2 N = \lambda$, $N \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $g^2 \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore A_n \lambda^{2-v} \cdot N^{F+v-E} = \lambda^{6-1} \cdot N^{\chi}$$

Lemma:

$$\cdot L: E - v + 1 := \# \text{ of loops in diagram.}$$

$\# \text{ of loops} = \# \text{ of undetermined momenta}$

每个 edge 代表一个 momenta

每个 vertex 有 3 个 momenta 代表 3 个 loop

总共 4 个 Conservation

$$\cdot \chi = F + v - E = 2 - 2h$$

Under Thm: ...

- 划分表面为一个 partition of the surface into polygon

$$A \sim \lambda^4 N^{2-4}$$

't Hooft limit 7 Planar Diagrams:

$$\text{Large } N \text{ 的话, } \text{图的种类数} = \sum_i \sum_j c_i \lambda^{i,j} N^{2-4}$$

$$\therefore \text{考虑 Large } N, \text{ 估计 } N^2 \sum_i c_i \lambda^{i,i}$$

$$\text{rank: } \sum_i c_i \lambda^{i,i} \text{ 只有 } f_1 \text{ 一项}$$

3.5 min

LH是 Planar Diagram + 1S Loop

$$= 2 \sum_i N^i f_i(u)$$

$$\cdot \text{ Vacuum Energy of } \log Z = \sum_{h>0} N^{2-4h} f_h(u) \quad \text{Vacuum Energy (3.5 min)}$$

(Sum over all connected vacuum diagram)

$$\therefore Z = \int D\phi e^{i S[\phi]}$$

$$\cdot 8-4 \text{ 维的 } A \sim N^2 \text{ 项}$$

$$I = -\frac{N}{2} \text{ Tr}(\dots) \quad Z \sim \text{常数} / N$$

If Large N 且 ϕ 对称可约上式为 theory. (large N 且 ϕ 不对称 $\log Z = \sum_{h>0} N^{2-4h} f_h(u)$)

if 该种情况成立, 't Hooft limit 7 表示 \cong Feynman 图的 topological

rank 等于 Non Orientable Situation:

不是 Hermitian Matrix State, i.e. real symmetric matrix, No difference between 2 index.

这将导致 no orientable surface.

§ General Observable

• rank: Gauge / Global Sym:

$$a: I_a = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \text{ Tr} \left[\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \phi^2 \right] \quad \leftarrow \text{(W) Global Sym: } \bar{\Psi} \rightarrow U \bar{\Psi} U^\dagger$$

$$b: I_b = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x F_{\mu\nu}^a F^a_{\mu\nu} \quad \leftarrow \text{2w Local Sym } A_\mu \rightarrow U(x) A_\mu U^\dagger(x) - i \partial_\mu U(x) U^\dagger(x)$$

Due to arbitrary gauge transformation

difference: ① a: $\partial_\mu^2 \phi$ is an allowed operator.

② b: ② w'th Gauge-Invariant Operator

Gauge Theory + allowed local operator: $\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu})$, $\text{Tr}(\phi^2)$, ... Single Trace Operator

$\text{Tr}(\cdots)\text{Tr}(\cdots)$

Multiple Trace Operator. Product of single

i.e. Single Trace Operator: $O_{n,\alpha}$

• General Observable: Correlation function of gauge-invariant operators. $\langle O_{1,\alpha_1} \cdots O_{n,\alpha_n} \rangle_c$

Connected

• N dependence of $\langle O_{1,\alpha_1} \cdots O_{n,\alpha_n} \rangle_c$:

Trick: $\text{Tr} \propto N$

$$\text{Path Integral: } Z[J_1 \cdots J_n] = \int D\phi_i D\bar{\phi}_i \exp [iS_0 + i \int J_\alpha \phi_\alpha]$$

$$\langle O_{1,\alpha_1} \cdots O_{n,\alpha_n} \rangle_c = \frac{\delta^n \log Z}{\delta J_{1,\alpha_1} \cdots \delta J_{n,\alpha_n}} \frac{1}{N^n} \text{ Soft}$$

$\Rightarrow O$ is single trace operator. \Rightarrow Soft $\propto N^{2h}$. $N \gg 1$ stat.

Same trick

$$\log Z[J_1 \cdots J_n] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N^{2n} f_n(J_1, \dots)$$

$$\text{from } \langle O_1 \cdots O_n \rangle = \frac{\delta^n \log Z}{\delta J_{1,\alpha_1} \cdots \delta J_{n,\alpha_n}} \frac{1}{N^n}$$

$$= \sum_n N^{2n} f_n(J_1, \dots) \frac{1}{N^n} \propto N^{2-h} (1 + O(\frac{1}{N}) + \dots)$$

$\Rightarrow \langle 1 \rangle \sim O(N^2) + \dots$ To leading order \approx Planar diagram result. ($h=0$)

$\langle O \rangle_c \sim O(N) + \dots$

$\langle OO \rangle_c \sim O(1) + \dots$

Physical implication:

• Large N limit? $O_{1,\alpha_1}|0\rangle$ is interpreted as creating single particle state

$O_1 \cdots O_n |0\rangle$

a particle state

PF: $\langle O_1 O_2 \rangle_c \sim O(1)$, $\langle O_1 O_2 \rangle \sim O(1) \propto S_{ij}$ At the perturbative level, it's operator size \propto independent.

② $\langle O(\alpha_1)O(\alpha_2) \rangle_c$ act like 3-pt function $\sim O(\frac{1}{N})$

single-trace double-trace

trace overlap: single \rightarrow no mixing between single-trace double trace operator. \therefore there is no mixing between single-trace double trace operator.

Properties of 2 particles

③ $\langle O_1 O_2 : \alpha_1 O_3 \alpha_2 \rangle = \langle O_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \rangle^{\dagger} \langle O_2 \alpha_2 O_3 \rangle + \langle O_1 \alpha_2 O_2 \alpha_3 \rangle$

(opposite state)

single-trace operator diagonalized $\sim O(\frac{1}{N^2}) \rightarrow 0$

• Trivial state is essentially a particle on shell, trivial state has finite expectation value

1. Glueball State: single trace operator \rightarrow single particle state
 $O_1 \alpha_2 \rightarrow$ multi-trace operator \rightarrow multiparticle state

2. - fluctuations of "glue ball" suppressed if $\langle O \rangle \neq 0$

suppose $\langle O \rangle \neq 0$

$$\langle O^2 \rangle - \langle O \rangle^2 = \langle O^2 \rangle_c \sim O(N^0)$$

Full Part. \downarrow Disconnected part

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \frac{\sqrt{\langle O^2 \rangle}}{\langle O \rangle} \sim \frac{1}{N} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{By } \frac{\sqrt{\langle O^2 \rangle}}{\langle O \rangle} \text{ with fluctuation}$$

$$\langle O_1 O_2 \rangle = \frac{\langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle + \langle O_1 O_2 \rangle}{\sqrt{O(N^2)}} \sim O(1) \quad \text{BR (agen7). Disconnected part always factorized}$$

connected part ≈ 1 . 于经典场论中

Lec 8

3.