

AdS₇/CFT₆におけるWilson サーフェスとM5-brane

山口 哲 (大阪大学)

Mori(森), SY, arXiv:1404.0930

やること

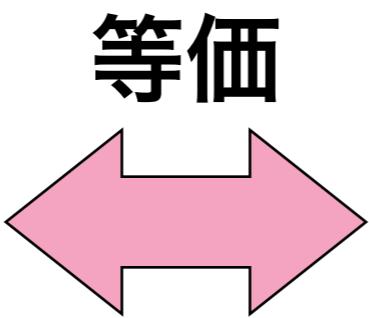
AdS₇/CFT₆

の検証

AdS₇/CFT₆

M-theory

$AdS_7 \times S^4$



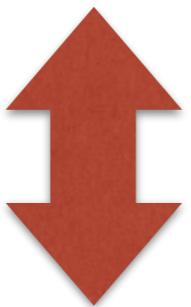
6D (2,0) 理論
(Lagrangianなし)

難しい

6D (2,0) 理論

(Lagrangianなし)

等価 (?)



S^1 コンパクト化

5D 最大超対称Yang-Mills

最近の発展：厳密計算

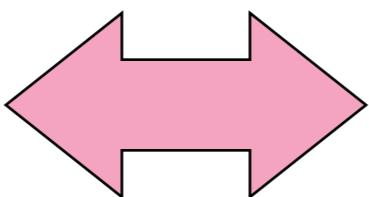
[Hosomichi, Seong, Terashima], [Kallen,Qiu,Zabzine], [Kim,Kim],
[Kallen,Minahan,Nedelin,Zabzine], [Fukuda,Kawano,Matsumiya],
[Imamura],[Kim, Kim, Kim], [Minahan,Nedelin,Zabzine],
[Kim, Kim, Kim, Lee],...

今日やること

AdS₇/CFT₆

M-theory

$AdS_7 \times S^4$



6D (2,0) 理論

厳密計算の結果

比歎

AdS₇/CFT₆

M-theory

$AdS_7 \times S^4$

同一視

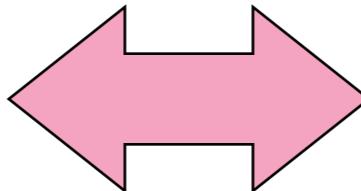
境界が $S^1 \times S^5$

M2-brane

M5-brane

Bubbling geometry

等価



6D (2,0) 理論

(Lagrangianなし)

$S^1 \times S^5$

Wilsonサーフェス

$S^1 \times S^1$

5D Wilson ループ

結果

		$S^1 \times S^5$	
半径	R_6	r	一定
$N \rightarrow \infty$			
$\ln \langle W \rangle$	重力		CFT
基本表現 [Minahan,Nedelin,Zabzine]	$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r}$		$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r}$
k階反対称表現 New!	$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$		$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$
k階対称表現 New!	$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$		$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$

k階反対称表現

New!

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$$

k階対称表現

New!

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$$

特徴

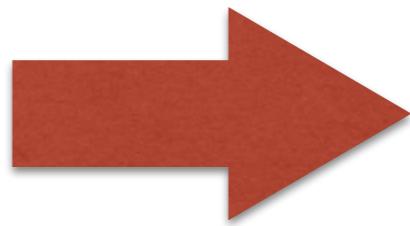
't Hooft 極限とは違う ⇒ 弦理論的ではない

(M理論的)

k/N 有限

結果

厳密計算



行列模型

重力側のBubbling geometry から予想される固有値分布と一致

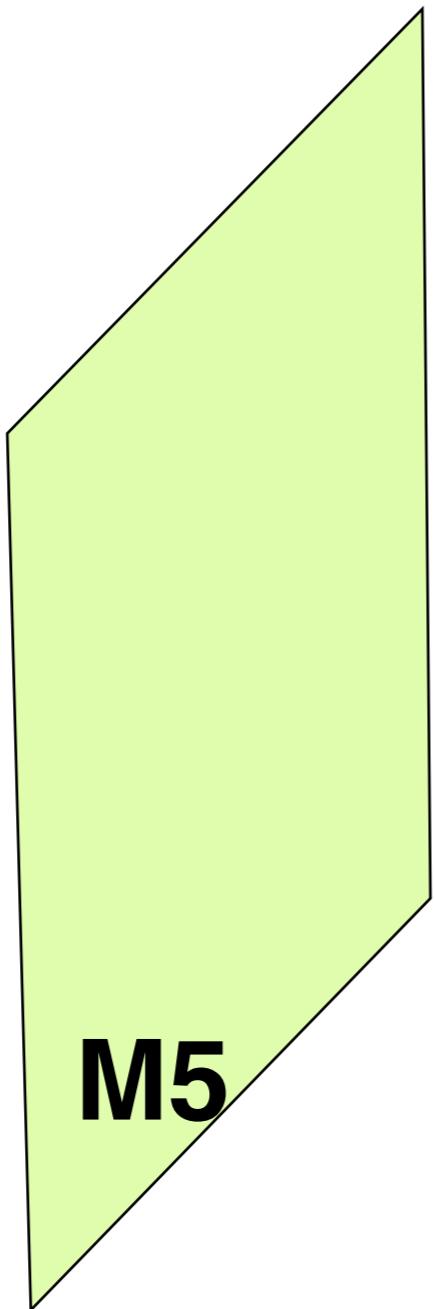
目次

- ① Bubbling geometry
- ② 行列模型
- ③ M5-braneによるWilson
サーフェスの計算

Bubbling geometry

**6D (2,0) 理論:
N枚重なったM5-brane上の低エネルギー理論。**

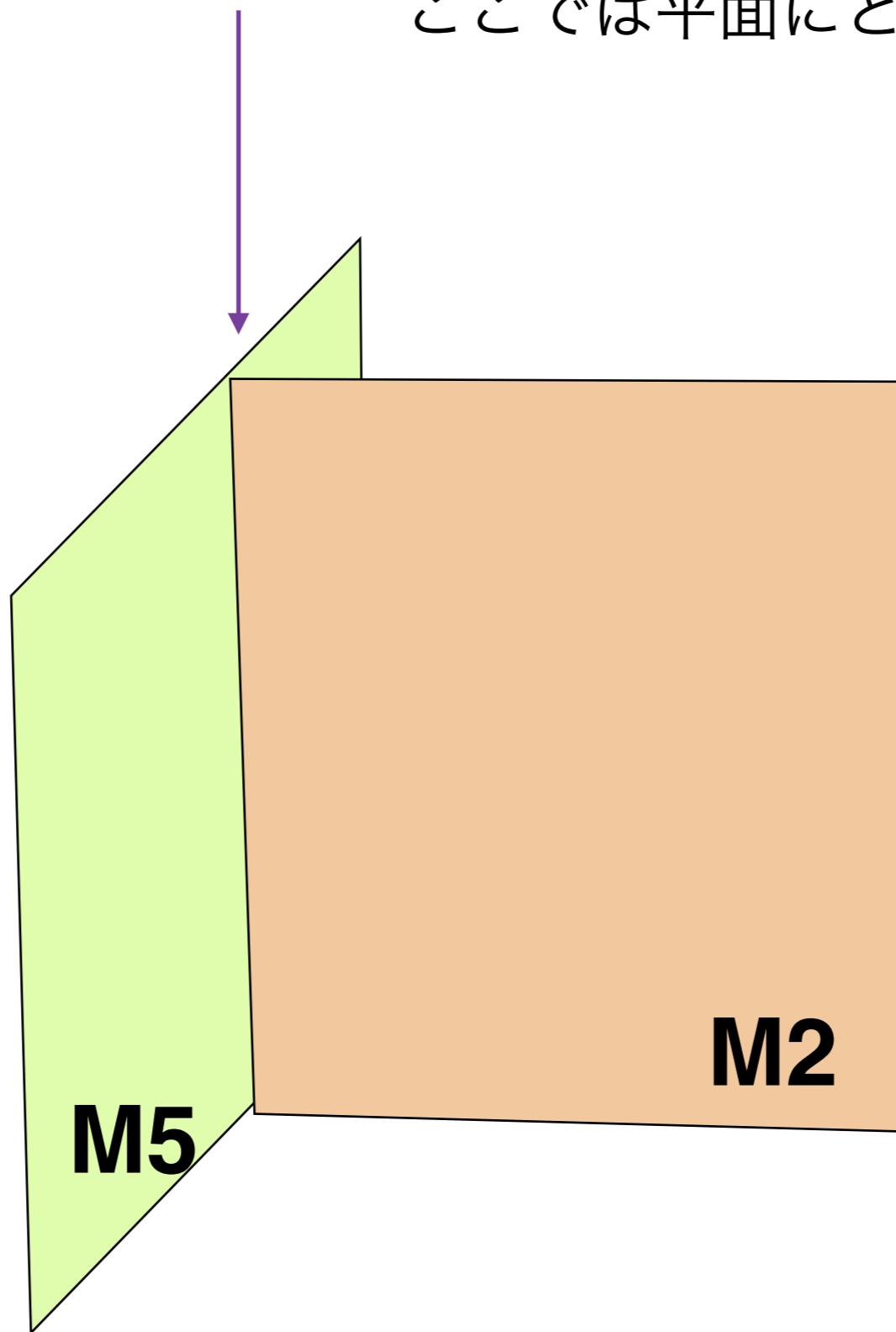
Conformal Field Theory



Wilson サーフェス: M2-braneの端 とりあえず1枚

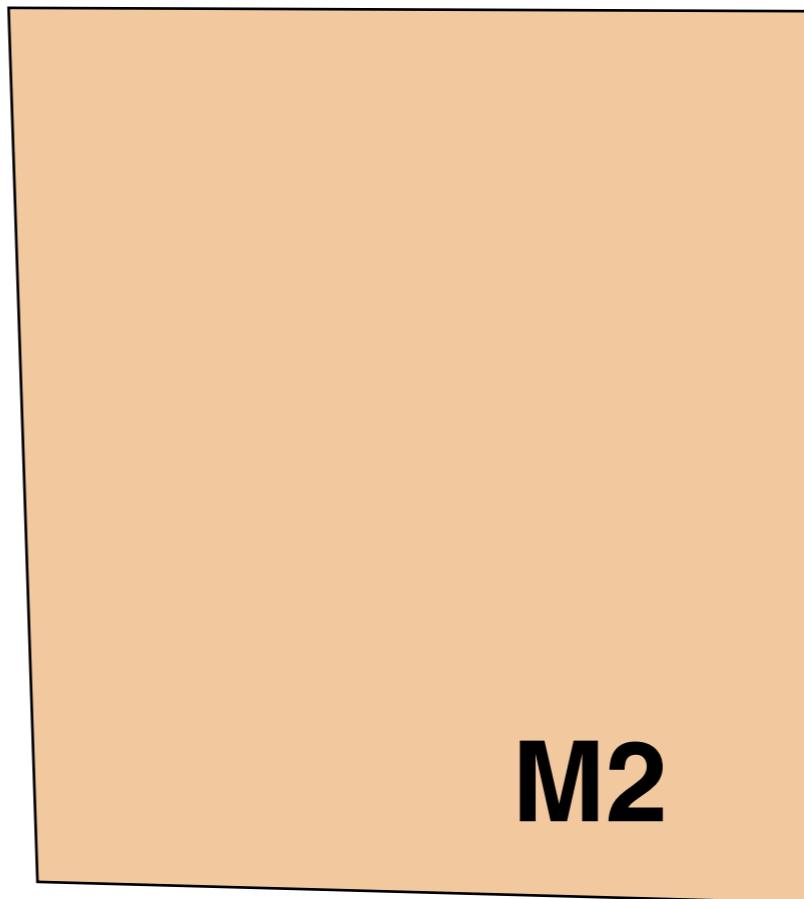
2次元に広がった非局所演算子

ここでは平面にとる



M5-braneのback-reaction

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$



M2を沢山入れるとどうなるか？

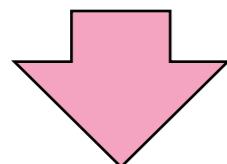
M2を沢山入れるとどうなるか？

1. M5-braneになる
2. 重力のback-reaction \Rightarrow Bubbling geometry
(超重力理論の解)

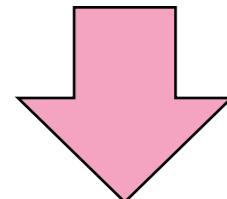
作戦

[Lin, Lunin, Maldacena '04]

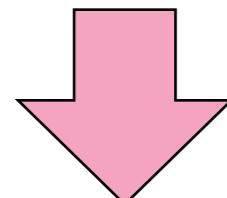
対称性



11D geometry includes



Ansatz



SUSY 条件を調べる

2次元Conformal

$$SO(2, 2) \times SO(4) \times SO(4)$$

面に垂直な方向の回転

$$AdS_3 \times S^3 \times S^3$$

$$\delta(\text{gravitino}) = 0$$

11次元超重力の古典解

[Yamaguchi 06],

[Lunin 06],

[D'Hoker, Estes, Gutperl, Krym 08]

“Bubbling geometry”

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} d\check{\Omega}_3^2 + ds_2^2 + e^{2B} d\hat{\Omega}_3^2 + e^{2C} d\Omega_3^2,$$

- A, B, C : functions on the 2-dimensions.

$$G_4 = 6FE^0E^1E^2 + 6JE^5E^6E^7 + 6KE^8E^9E^{10},$$

- F, J, K : 1-forms on the 2-dimensions.

$$ds_2^2 = \frac{1}{-e^{2B+2C} + e^{2A+2B} + e^{2A+2C}} (dy^2 + dx^2),$$

$$y = e^{A+B+C}$$

$$6F = 4\frac{df_0}{g_1} - \frac{f_0 dg_1}{g_1^2} + \frac{2}{g_1^2} (f_2 \tilde{d}f_3 - f_3 \tilde{d}f_2),$$

$$f_0 = e^A, \quad f_3 = pe^B, \quad f_2 = qe^C,$$

$$6J = 4\frac{df_3}{g_1} - \frac{f_3 dg_1}{g_1^2} + \frac{2}{g_1^2} (-f_0 \tilde{d}f_2 + f_2 \tilde{d}f_0),$$

$$(p, q : \text{constants}), \quad g_1 = \sqrt{f_0^2 - f_2^2 - f_3^2}.$$

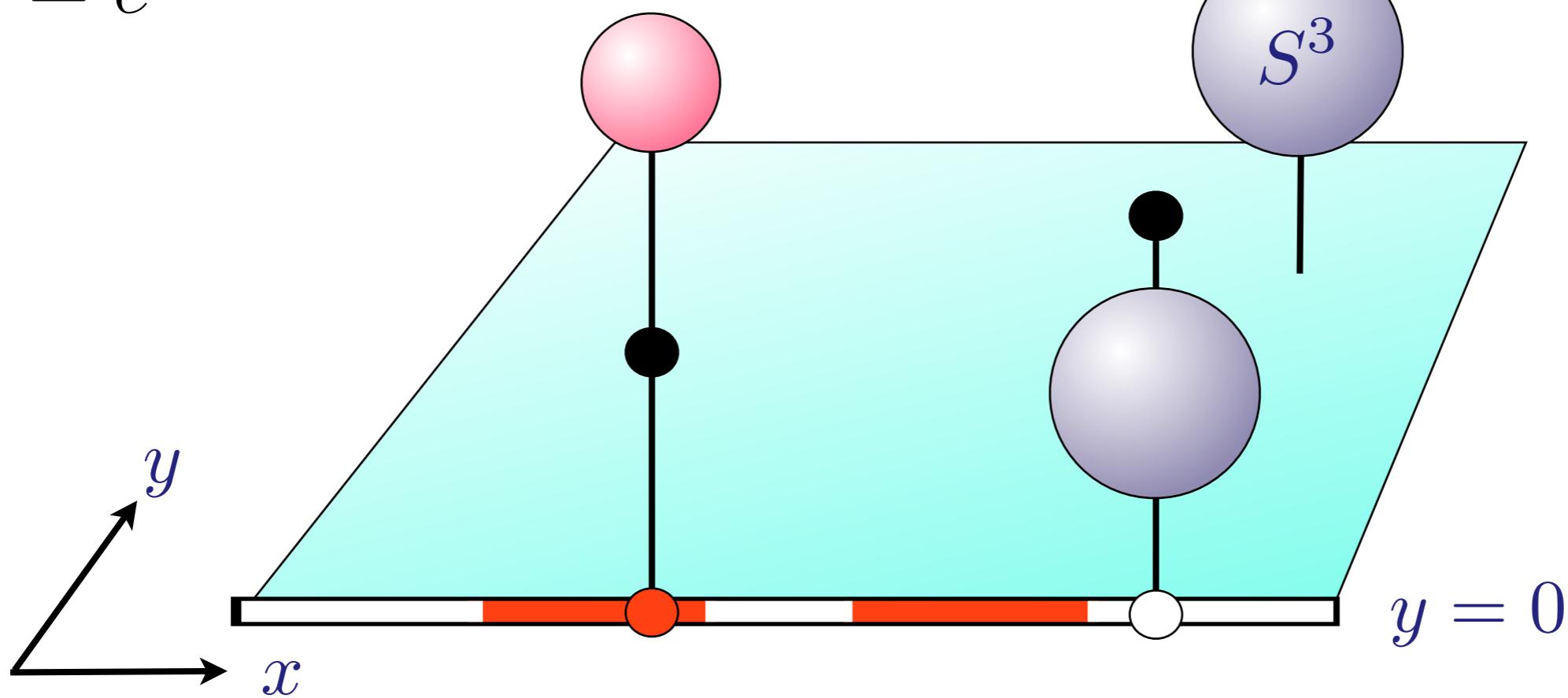
$$6K = -4\frac{df_2}{g_1} + \frac{f_2 dg_1}{g_1^2} + \frac{2}{g_1^2} (-f_0 \tilde{d}f_3 + f_3 \tilde{d}f_0),$$

and differential equations

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} d\check{\Omega}_3^2 + ds_2^2 + e^{2B} d\hat{\Omega}_3^2 + e^{2C} d\Omega_3^2,$$

$$ds_2^2 = \frac{1}{-e^{2B+2C} + e^{2A+2B} + e^{2A+2C}} (dy^2 + dx^2),$$

$$y = e^{A+B+C}$$



AdS_3

S^3

S^3

y

x

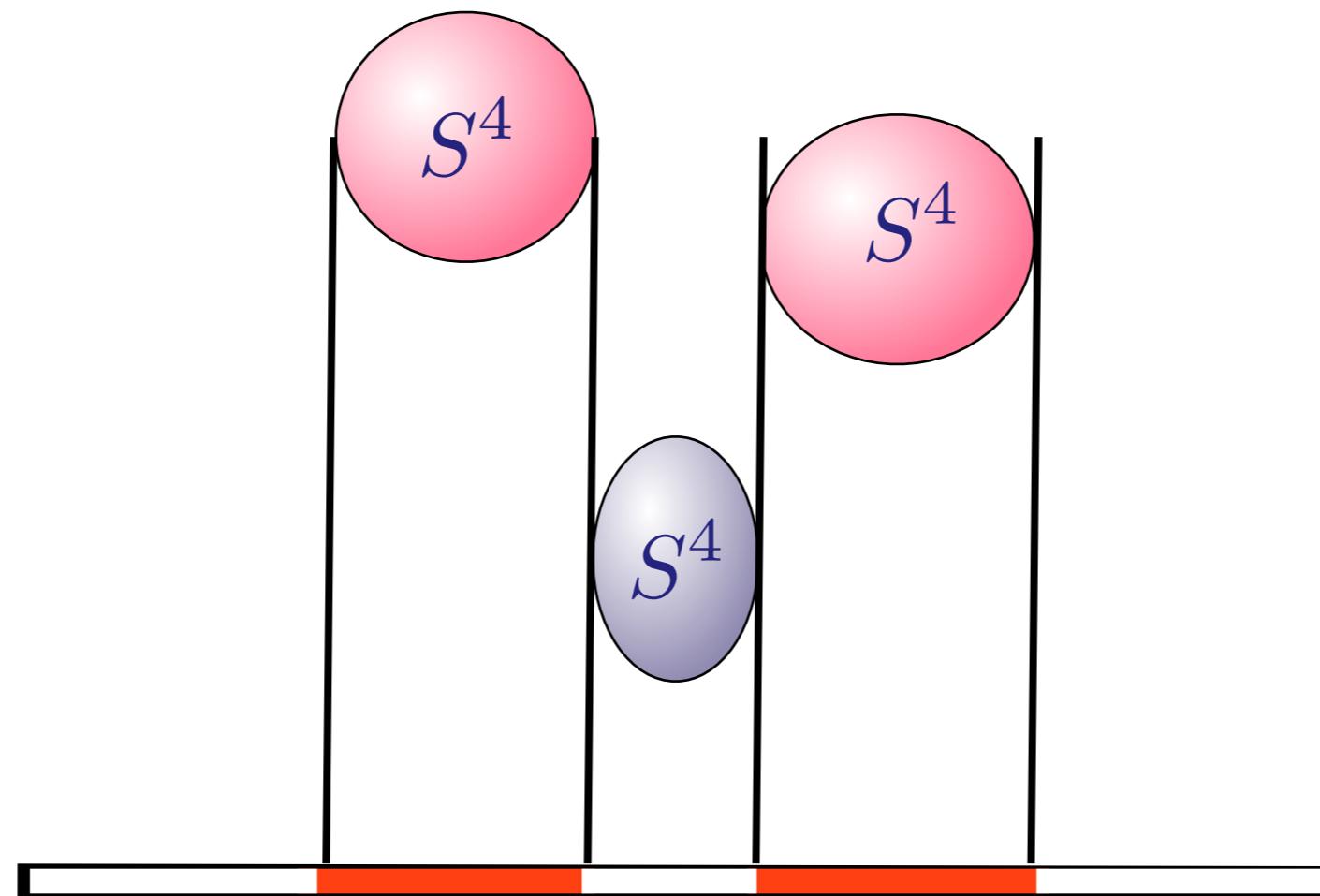
$y = 0$

Bubbling geometry次のようなものでラベルされる

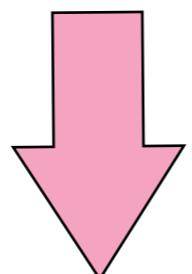


Non-contractable S^4

4-form flux through S^4



4-form fluxの量子化条件



線分の長さが量子化される



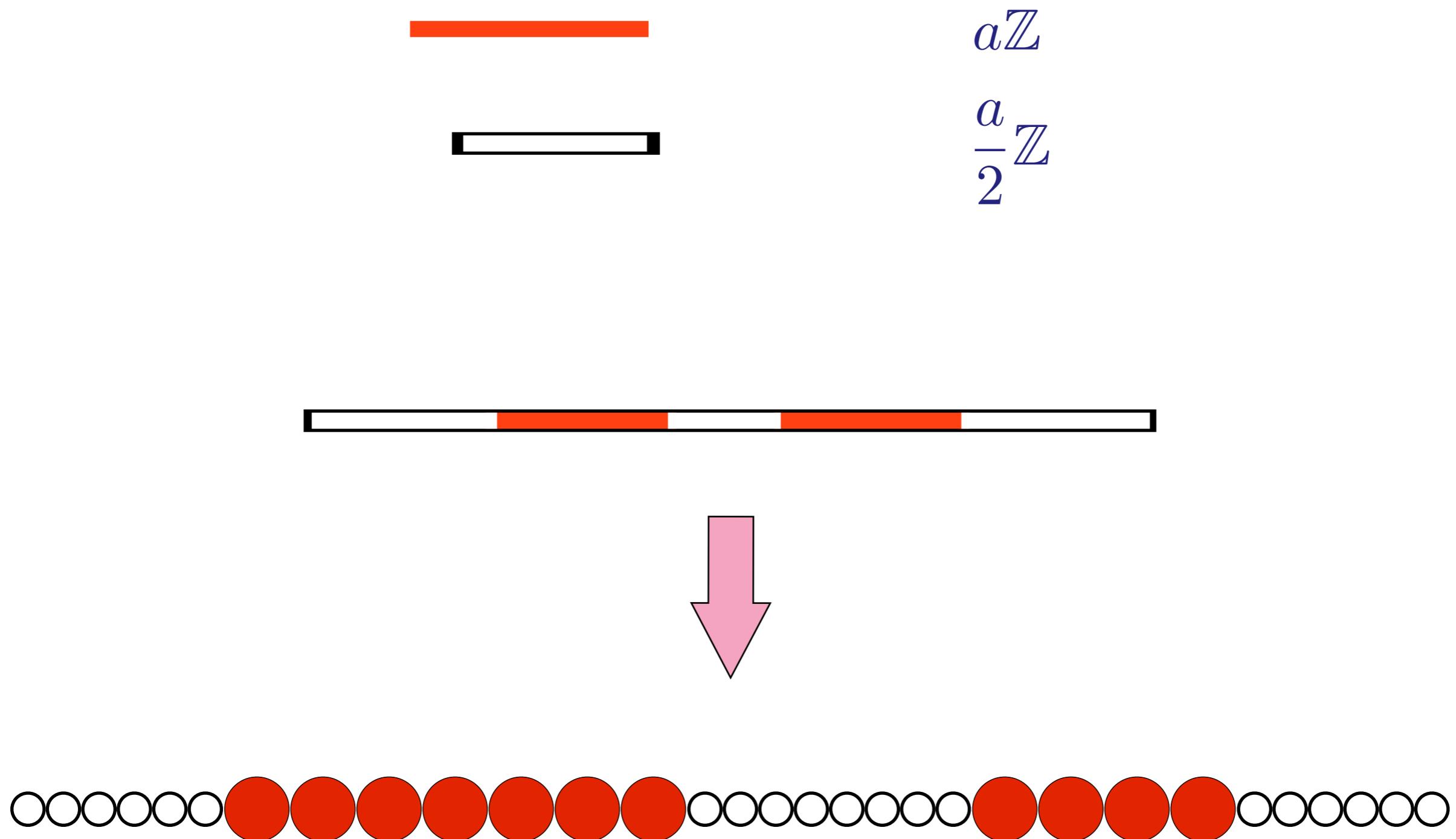
$$a\mathbb{Z}$$



$$\frac{a}{2}\mathbb{Z}$$

$$a = 2\pi\ell_P$$

線分の長さが量子化される

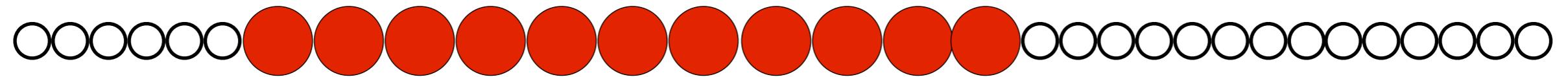


Bubbling geometry のラベル

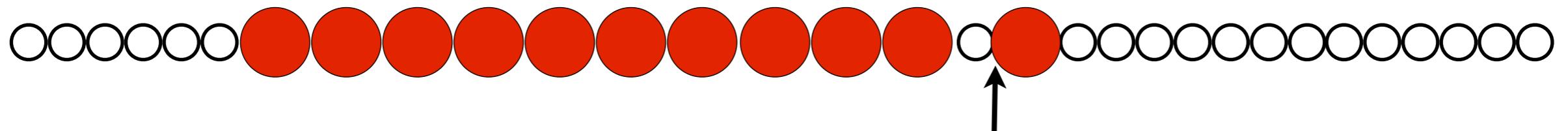


“Maya 図”

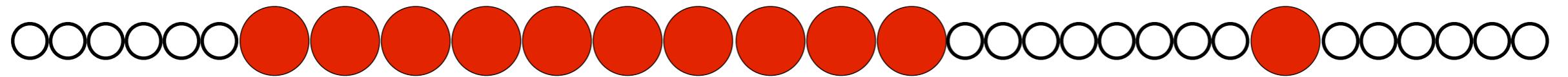
例：



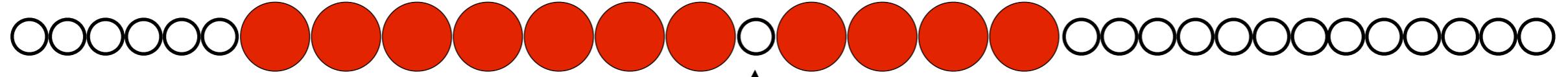
$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$



Probe M2-brane



Probe M5-brane



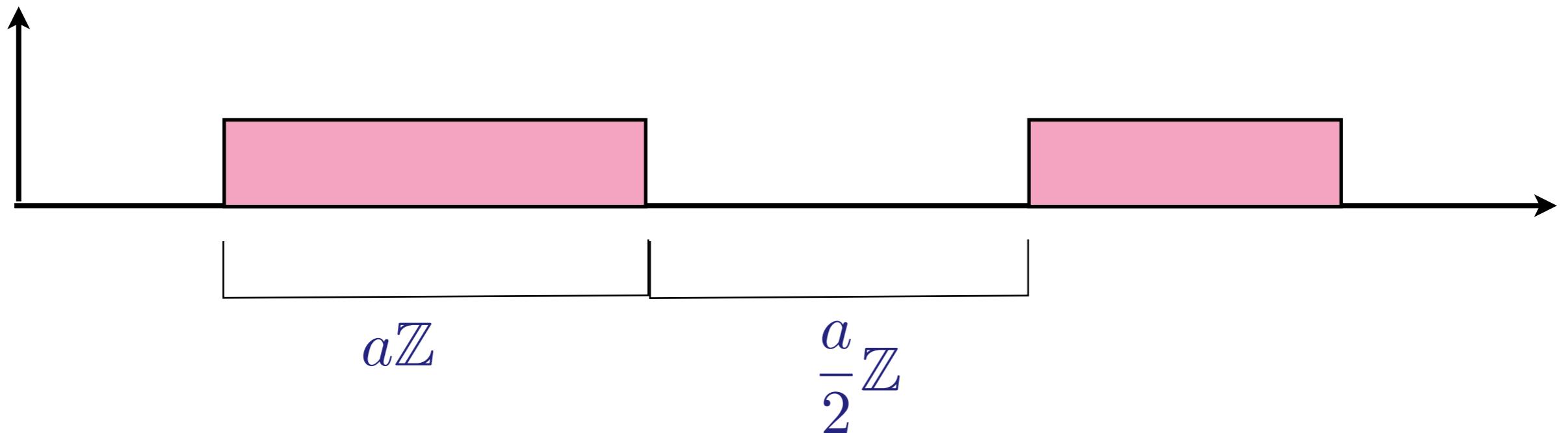
Probe M5-brane

他の例の経験から、もしWilson サーフェスが行列模型
で表されるなら

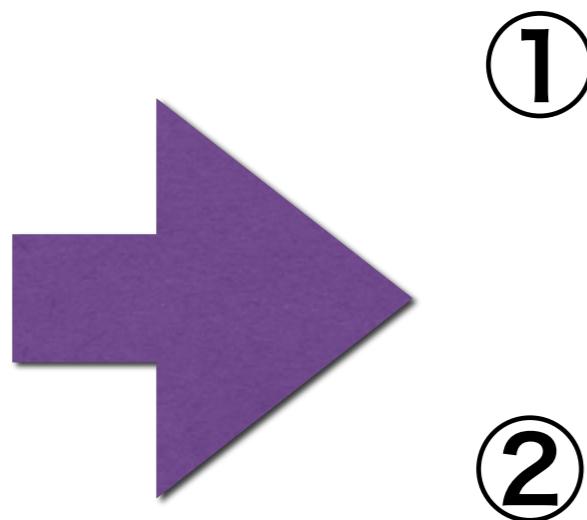


Maya 図 \Rightarrow 固有値分布

eigenvalue density



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①

Bubbling geometry

②

行列模型

③

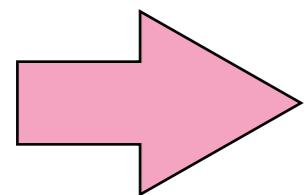
**M5-braneによるWilson
サーフェスの計算**

行列模型

6D (2,0) on $S^5 \times S^1$ Wilson サーフェス

$$|| \quad R_6 = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{8\pi^2}$$

5D MSYM on S^5 Wilson ループ



Chern-Simons 行列模型

[Kim,Kim,Lee 12], [Kallen, Zabzine 12], [Kim,Kim 12]

$$\langle W_R \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \prod_i d\lambda_i \prod_{i \neq j} \left| \sinh \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_j}{2} \right| \exp \left[-\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_i \lambda_i^2 \right] \text{Tr}_R e^\lambda$$

$$\beta = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{2\pi r}.$$

$$\langle W_R \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \prod_i d\lambda_i \prod_{i \neq j} \left| \sinh \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_j}{2} \right| \exp \left[-\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_i \lambda_i^2 \right] \text{Tr}_R e^\lambda$$

$$\beta = \frac{g_{\text{YM}}^2}{2\pi r}.$$

β 一定、 $N \rightarrow \infty$ で評価したい。

* 't Hooft 極限とは異なる

$$\lambda_i = N \nu_i$$

$$\langle W_R\rangle=\frac{1}{Z}\int\prod_id\nu_i\exp\left[-\frac{N^2}{\beta}\sum_i\nu_i^2+\sum_{i\neq j}\ln\left|\sinh N\frac{\nu_i-\nu_j}{2}\right|\right]\mathrm{Tr}_Re^{N\nu}$$

$$O(N^3) \hspace{10em} O(N^3)$$

$$\text{鞍点法で評価}$$

分配関数

$$Z = \int \prod_i d\nu_i \exp \left[-\frac{N^2}{\beta} \sum_i \nu_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} N \left| \frac{\nu_i - \nu_j}{2} \right| \right]$$

鞍点方程式

$$-\frac{2}{\beta} \nu_i + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j, j \neq i} \text{sign}(\nu_i - \nu_j) = 0$$

順序を仮定 $\nu_i > \nu_j$ if $i < j$

$$\nu_i = \beta \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{N} \right)$$

$$\nu_i = \beta \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{N} \right)$$

固有值密度

$$\rho(\nu) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta} & (|\nu| \leq \beta/2) \\ 0 & (|\nu| > \beta/2) \end{cases}$$



Bubbling geometry と無矛盾

基本表現

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{\square} e^{N\nu} = \sum_i e^{N\nu_i}$$

$$\langle W_{\square} \rangle = \sum_i e^{N\nu_i} |_{\text{saddle point}}$$

$$\sim e^{N\nu_1} |_{\text{saddle point}}$$

$$\sim e^{N\beta/2}$$



反対称表現

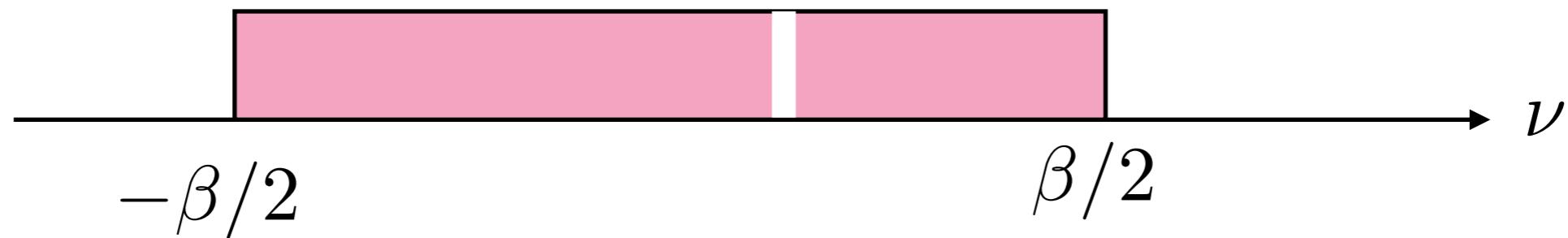
$$\mathrm{Tr}_{A_m} e^{N\nu} = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_m} \exp \left[N \sum_{\ell=1}^m \nu_{i_\ell} \right]$$

鞍点を変えない

$$\langle W_{A_m} \rangle \sim \exp \left[N \sum_{i=1}^m \nu_i \right] \Big|_{\text{saddle point}}$$

$$= \exp \left[\frac{\beta}{2} m(N-m) \right].$$

$$\beta \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{N} \right)$$



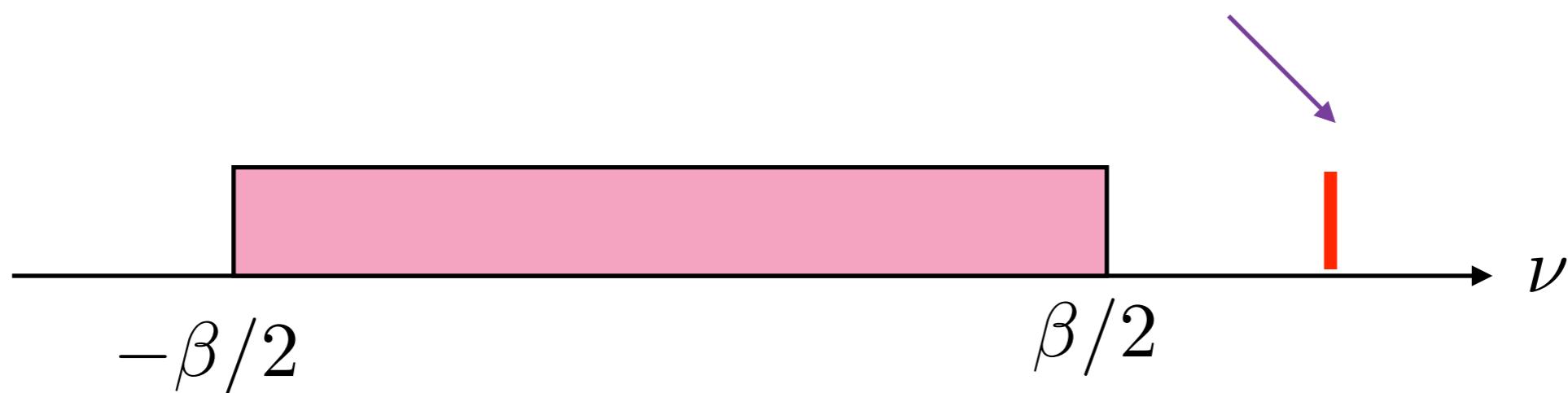
対称表現

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{S_n} e^{N\nu} = \sum_{i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_n} \exp \left[N \sum_{\ell=1}^n \nu_{i_\ell} \right].$$

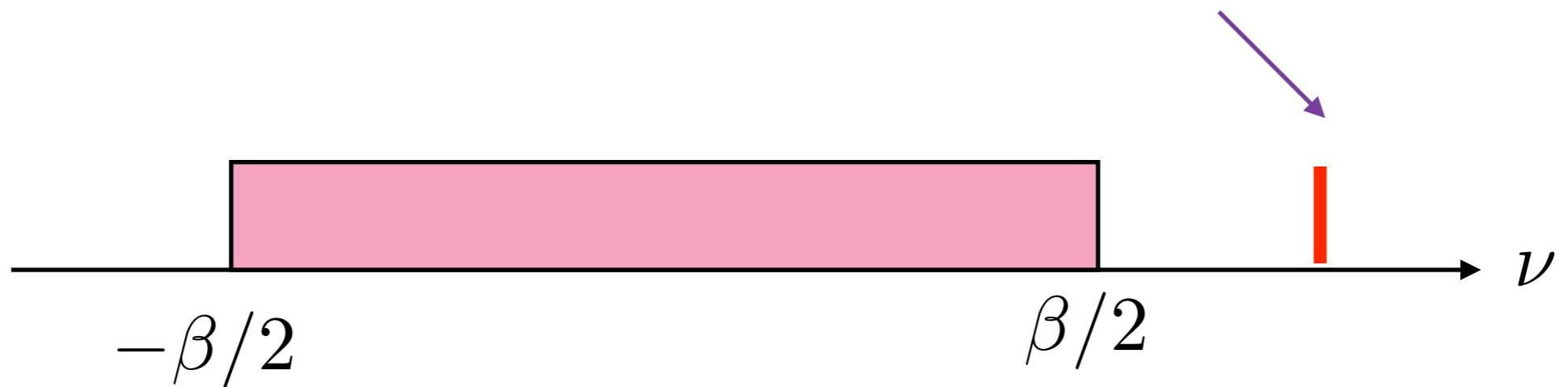
一番大きな寄与は、 $\exp [N n \nu_1]$

$$\langle W_{S_n} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \prod_i d\nu_i \exp \left[-\frac{N^2}{\beta} \sum_i \nu_i^2 + \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i,j,i \neq j} |\nu_i - \nu_j| + N n \nu_1 \right]$$

鞍点の配位が 変わる $\nu_1 = \frac{\beta}{2} \left(1 + \frac{n}{N} \right)$



$$\nu_1 = \frac{\beta}{2} \left(1 + \frac{n}{N} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \langle W_{S_n} \rangle &\sim \exp \left[-\frac{N^2}{\beta} \sum_i \nu_i^2 + \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i,j, i \neq j} |\nu_i - \nu_j| + Nn\nu_1 \right] \Big|_{\text{saddle point}} \\ &\sim \exp \left[-\frac{N^2}{\beta} \nu_1^2 + N \sum_{j=2}^N (\nu_1 - \nu_j) + Nn\nu_1 + (\text{n-independent terms}) \right] \Big|_{\text{saddle point}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sim \exp \left[\frac{\beta}{4} n(n + 2N) \right]$$

まとめ

行列模型の計算結果

$$R_6 = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{8\pi^2} \quad \beta = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{2\pi r}.$$

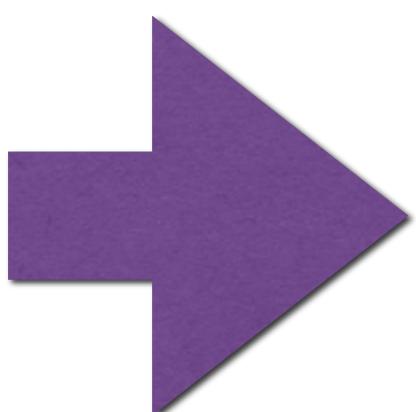
反対称表現

$$\exp \left[N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N) \right]$$

対称表現

$$\exp \left[N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\}) \right]$$

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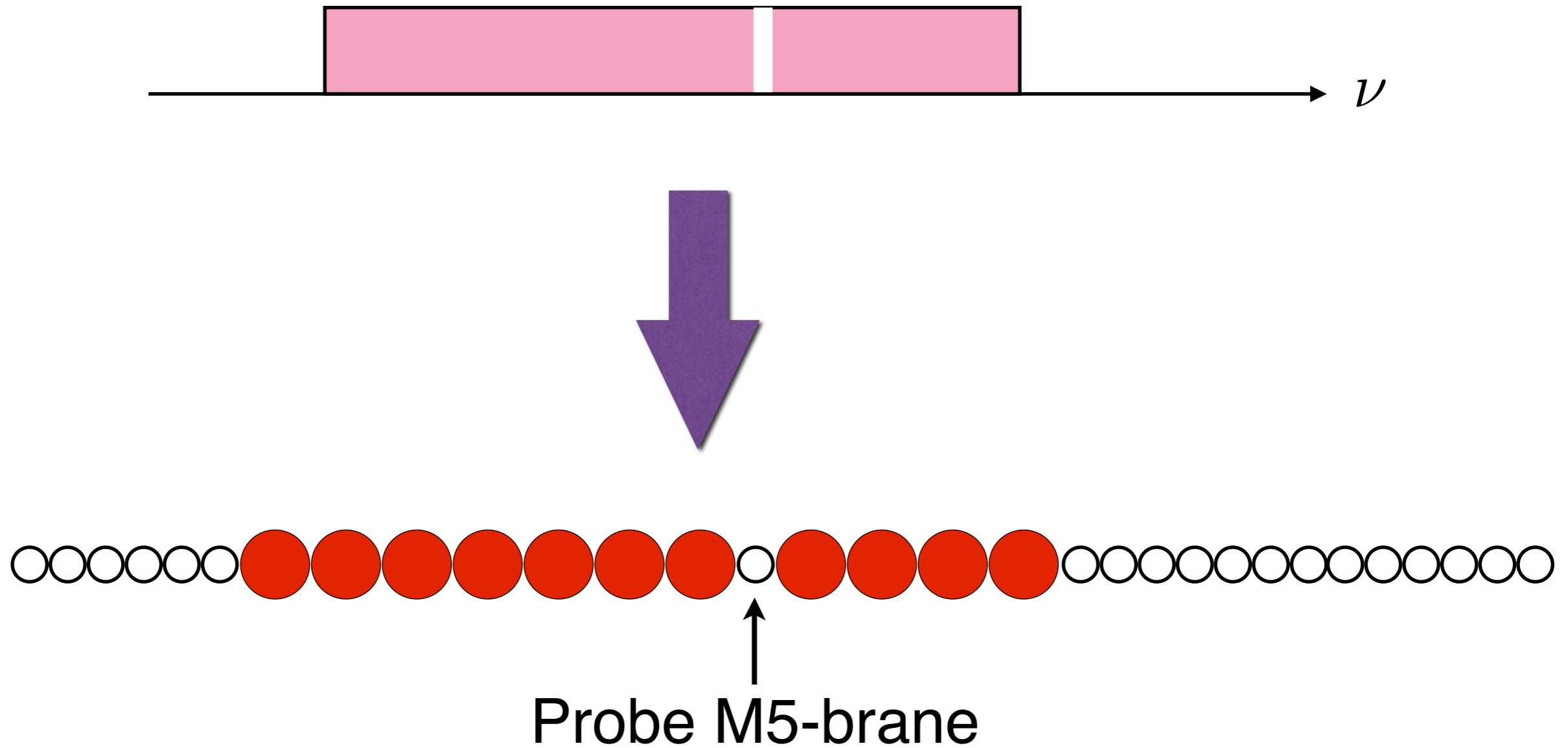


- ① **Bubbling geometry**
- ② **行列模型**
- ③ **M5-braneによるWilson
サーフェスの計算**

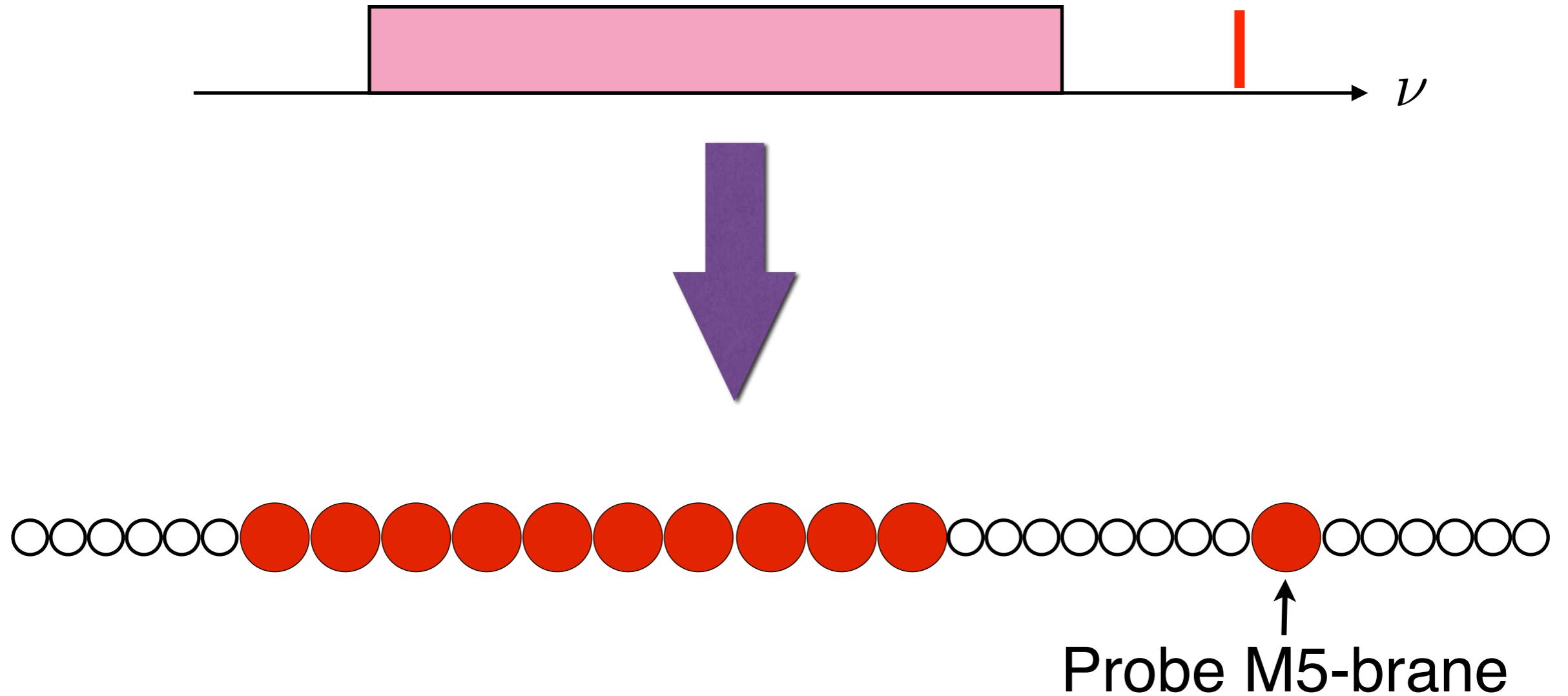
M5-braneによる計算

さっきのWilsonサーフェスの重力側の対応物は？

反対称表現の固有値分布



対称表現の固有値分布



AdS/CFT対応

$$\langle W \rangle \sim \exp(-S_{M5})$$

作用 [Pasti, Sorokin, Tonin]

$$S = T_5 \int d^6\xi \sqrt{-g} \left(\mathcal{L} + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{H}^{MN} H_{MN} \right) - T_5 \int \left(C_6 - \frac{1}{2} C_3 \wedge H_3 \right),$$

$$T_5 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^5 \ell_p^6}.$$

g_{MN} : induced metric,

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{\det(\delta_M{}^N + i\tilde{H}_M{}^N)}$$

$$H_3 = dA_2 + C_3$$

$$v_M := \frac{\partial_M a}{\sqrt{-g^{PQ} \partial_P a \partial_Q a}},$$

$$H_{MN} = H_{MNL} v^L, \quad \tilde{H}^{MN} = (*H)^{MNL} v_L$$

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$

計量

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2/\ell^2 = & \cosh^2 \rho d\tau^2 + d\rho^2 + \sinh^2 \rho (d\chi^2 + \cos^2 \chi d\phi^2 + \sin^2 \chi d\Omega_3^2) \\ & + \frac{1}{4} (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2) \end{aligned}$$

同一視

$$\tau \sim \tau + 2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} \quad \text{境界は} \quad S^1 \times S^5$$

Wilsonサーフェスの場所 τ, ϕ ではられる

反对称表現

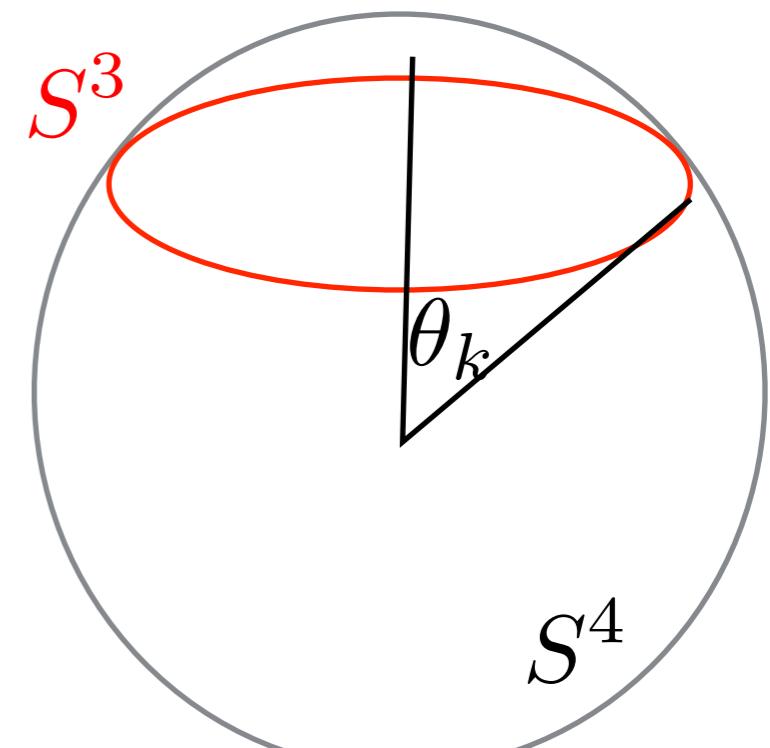
$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$



M5 $AdS_3 \times S^3$
minimal

量子化条件

$$\cos \theta_k = 1 - \frac{2k}{N}$$



$$ds^2/\ell^2 = \cosh^2 \rho d\tau^2 + d\rho^2 + \sinh^2 \rho (d\chi^2 + \cos^2 \chi d\phi^2 + \sin^2 \chi d\Omega_3^2) \\ + \frac{1}{4} (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2)$$

on-shell作用

cut-off

$$S = 4\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left(1 - \frac{k}{N}\right) \sinh^2 \rho_0$$

local counter term=境界の面積 $\propto \sinh \rho_0 \cosh \rho_0$

$$S_{\text{reg}} = -2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left(1 - \frac{k}{N}\right)$$

$$S_{\text{reg}} = -2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left(1 - \frac{k}{N} \right)$$

$$\langle W \rangle \sim \exp(-S_{\text{reg}}) = \exp \left[2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left(1 - \frac{k}{N} \right) \right]$$

行列模型の計算と一致

対称表現

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$

V

$$M5$$

$$AdS_3 \times S^3$$

反対称の時と同様にすると

$$\langle W \rangle \sim \exp(-S_{\text{reg}}) = \exp \left[2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left(1 + \frac{k}{2N} \right) \right]$$

行列模型の結果と一致

やったこと

AdS₇/CFT₆

の検証

結果

		$S^1 \times S^5$	
半径	R_6	r	一定
$N \rightarrow \infty$			
$\ln \langle W \rangle$	重力		CFT
基本表現 [Minahan,Nedelin,Zabzine]	$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r}$		$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r}$
k階反対称表現 New!	$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$		$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$
k階対称表現 New!	$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$		$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$

今後の課題

Bubbling geometryを用いた期待値の計算

重力側から行列模型の作用を出せないか？