

Title: Advanced AdS/CFT Topics

Date: Jun 27, 2005 11:30 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/05060096>

Abstract:

- All lecture notes (powerpoint) and suggested homework problems (ps) will be posted in my webpage:

<http://phya.snu.ac.kr/~sjrey/index.html>

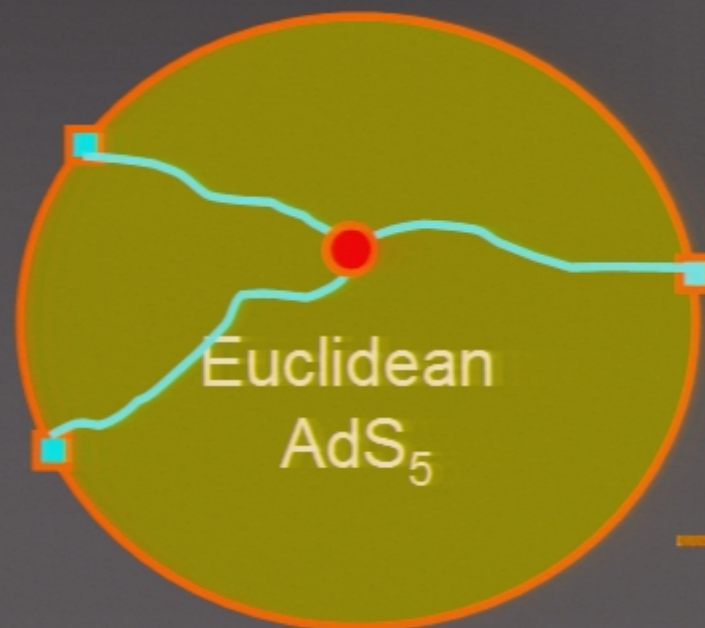
# Instantons

- So far, tested AdS/CFT for perturbative aspects on N=4 SYM and string theory sides.
- How about nonperturbative effects?
- In N=4 SYM theory, instanton effects are exponentially suppressed (cf. in QCD, infrared divergence dominates).



# Instanton effects

- Type IIB string theory has D(-1)-brane, a localized D-brane in Euclidean 10d spacetime
- Instanton location is parametrized by  $(r, X^m)$  --- matches with Yang-Mills instanton moduli (size, center)





# Instantons in Large- $N$ limit

- On  $N=4$  SYM side, instanton effects are computable precisely in  $N \rightarrow \infty$  limit
- $K$ -instantons in  $SU(N)$  gauge group obey  $N \rightarrow \infty$  saddle-point configuration for  $K \ll N$ :
- Pointlike on  $AdS_5$
- Dilutely spread in  $SU(N)$  group space
- Fermion bilinears are peaked at  $S_5$



# Instanton-induced Amplitudes

- What sort of amplitudes can we test?
- $N=4$  SYM has 16 supersymmetry and 16 superconformal symmetry
- Charge- $K$  instanton in  $SU(N)$  gauge group has  $4KN$  bosonic/fermionic zero modes
- Most of them are lifted up at strong coupling limit except 16 dictated by super(conformal)symmetry



# $R^4$ and superpartners

- Gross-Witten  $\alpha'^3 R^4$  terms (from Virasoro-Shapiro 4-point amplitude) receive D-instanton corrections
- Also, superpartners such as sixteen dilatinos  $\lambda_1 \wedge \lambda_{16}$
- not only coupling-parameter dependence but also numerical factors all agree between IIB string and N=4 SYM
- One of the most accurate test of AdS/CFT correspondence

# Application of AdS/CFT: D3-branes on “thermal” $S_1$



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# Application of AdS/CFT: D3-branes on “thermal” $S_1$



# Application of AdS/CFT: D3-branes on “thermal” $S_1$

- ❑ “thermal  $S_1$ ” breaks  $N=4$  susy completely
- ❑ At low-energy, 3d Yang-Mills + (junks)
- ❑ 5d AdS replaced by  
5d Euclidean black hole (time  $\leftrightarrow$  space)
- ❑ glueball spectrum is obtainable by studying  
bound-state spectrum of gravity modes

Note:

4d space-time, topology: gravity // gauge



# YM<sub>2+1</sub> glueball spectrum

□ 0<sup>++</sup>: solve dilaton eqn=2nd order linear ode

□ result:

|     | N=3 lattice | N=∞ lattice | AdS/CFT     |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| .   | 4.329(41)   | 4.065(55)   | 4.07(input) |
| *   | 6.52 (9)    | 6.18 (13)   | 7.02        |
| **  | 8.23 (17)   | 7.99 (22)   | 9.92        |
| *** | -           | -           | 12.80       |

[M. Teper]



$\tau$ -direction is compactified  
on thermal  $S^1$  of radius  $\beta = 1/T$

2+1 dimensions  
(after double Wick rotation  $\tau \leftrightarrow x^3$  in AdS side)

Here, low-energy excitations  $E \ll 1/\beta = T$   
Are described by 2+1 dim pure YM theory  
(+junks)

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[M. Teper]



# YM<sub>3+1</sub> glueball spectrum

- Use T>0 D4-brane instead
- 0<sup>++</sup>: solve dilaton eqn=2nd-order linear ODE
- result:

|     | N=3 lattice | AdS/CFT     |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| .   | 1.61(15)    | 1.61(input) |
| *   | 2.8         | 2.38        |
| **  | -           | 3.11        |
| *** | -           | 3.82        |

[M. Teper]

other glueballs fit reasonably well (why??)



# N=4 SYM in uniform instanton background

- important issues in QCD:  
confinement and (chiral symmetry breaking)
- 't Hooft criterion of confinement:  
Wilson loop:  $\langle W(C) \rangle \sim \exp(-\tau L \cdot T)$   
area-law (linear confining potential)  
't Hooft loop:  $\langle H(C) \rangle \sim \exp(-m(L+T))$   
perimeter-law (screened potential)
- Any simple AdS/CFT-type model?



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# Old (unfinished) idea

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- Callan, Dashen, Gross: instanton gas in Yang-Mills theory drives confinement and chiral symmetry breaking
- unsuccessful and unfinished (beyond analytic treatment -- nonperturbative)
- variant idea: instanton liquid model
- AdS/CFT picture:  $D3 + D(-1)$



# SUGRA solution of D3+D(-1)

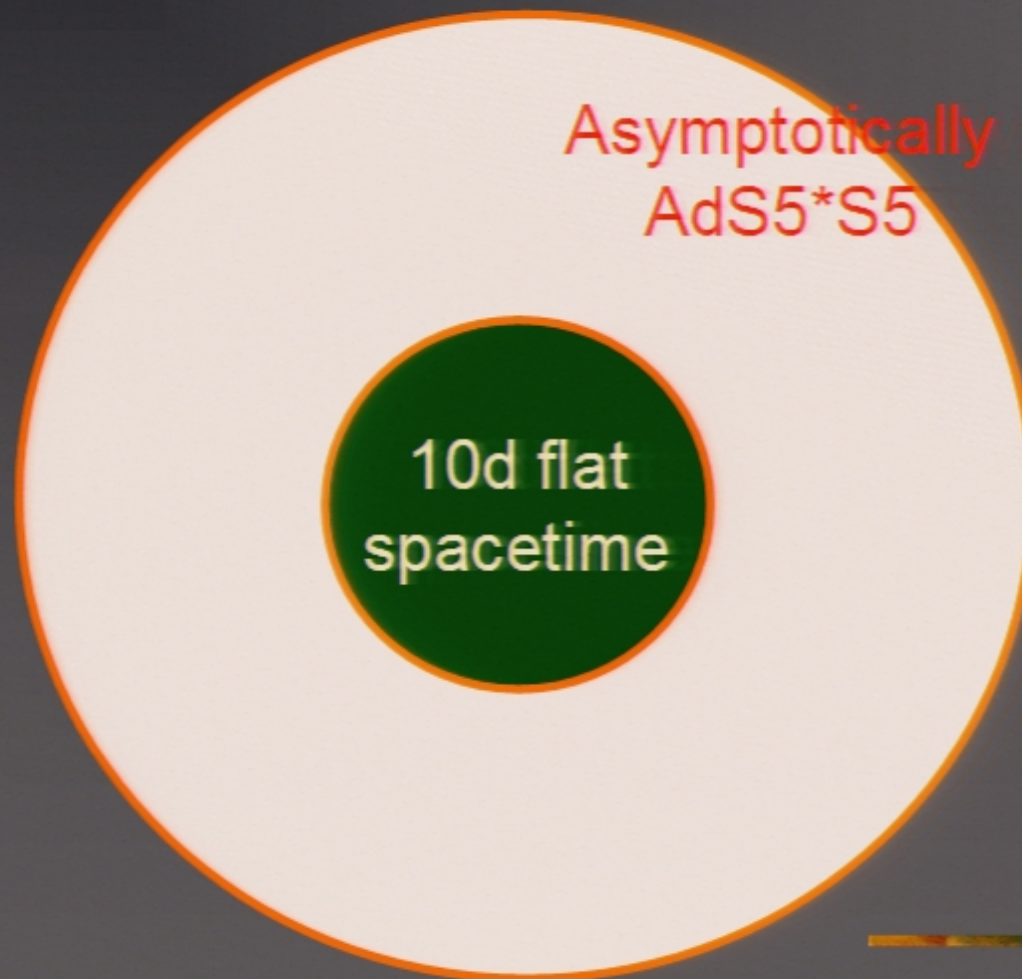
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# SUGRA solution of D3+D(-1)

- N D3-branes + uniform D(-1) on  $R^4$
- $ds^2 = F^{1/2} (Z^{-1/2} dx_4^2 + Z^{1/2} dy_6^2)$ ,  $G_5$ =same as before  
 $e^\Phi = F$  and  $C_0|_{\text{Euclidean}} = (F-1)/F$   
 $Z = (1 + R^4/r^4)$ ,  $F = (1 + q R^4 / r^4)$ ,  $R^4 = g_{\text{st}} N = \lambda^2$
- $q = (Q/\text{Vol}_4)/N$  : instanton density per each D3
- string coupling  $e^\Phi$  diverges near  $r=0$
- decoupling limit:  $\alpha' \rightarrow 0$  while  $r/\alpha'$ ,  $\lambda^2$ ,  $q$  = fixed
- $Z \rightarrow R^4/r^4$  but  $F$  remains intact



# Geometry looks like...



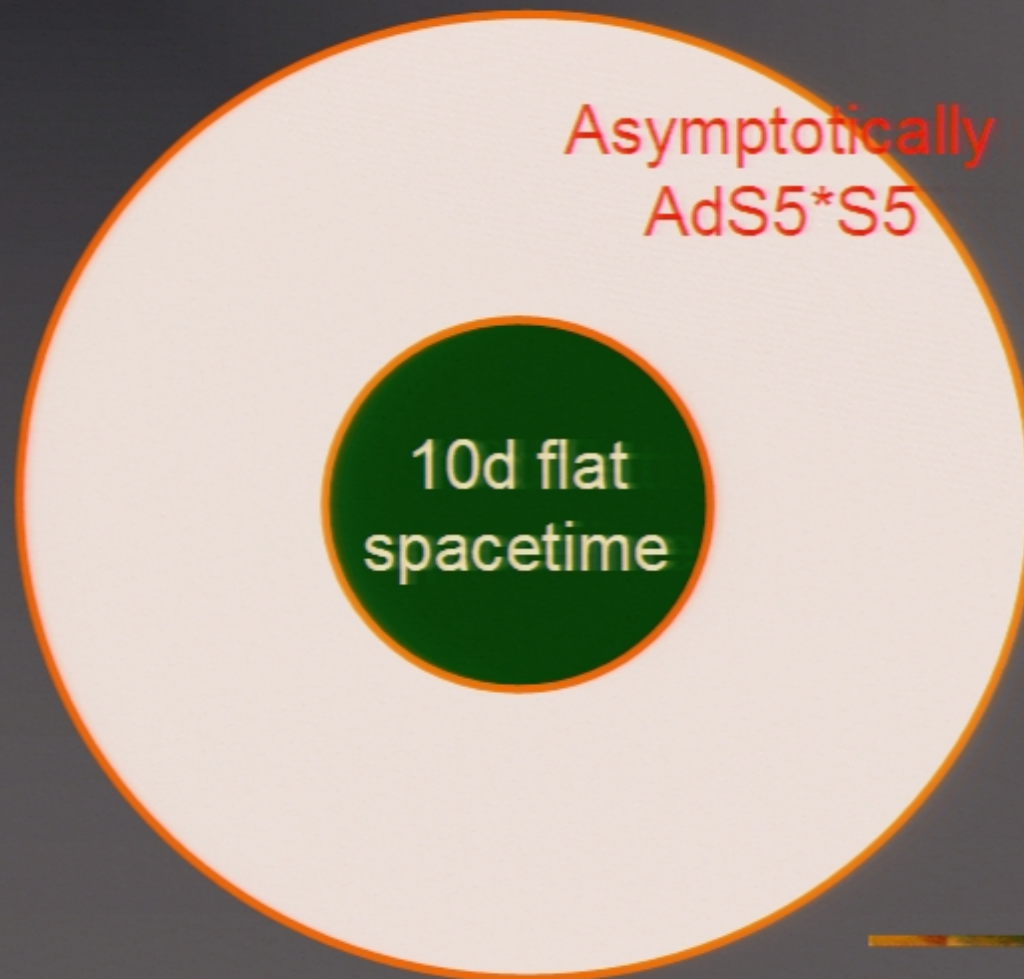
10d flat  
spacetime

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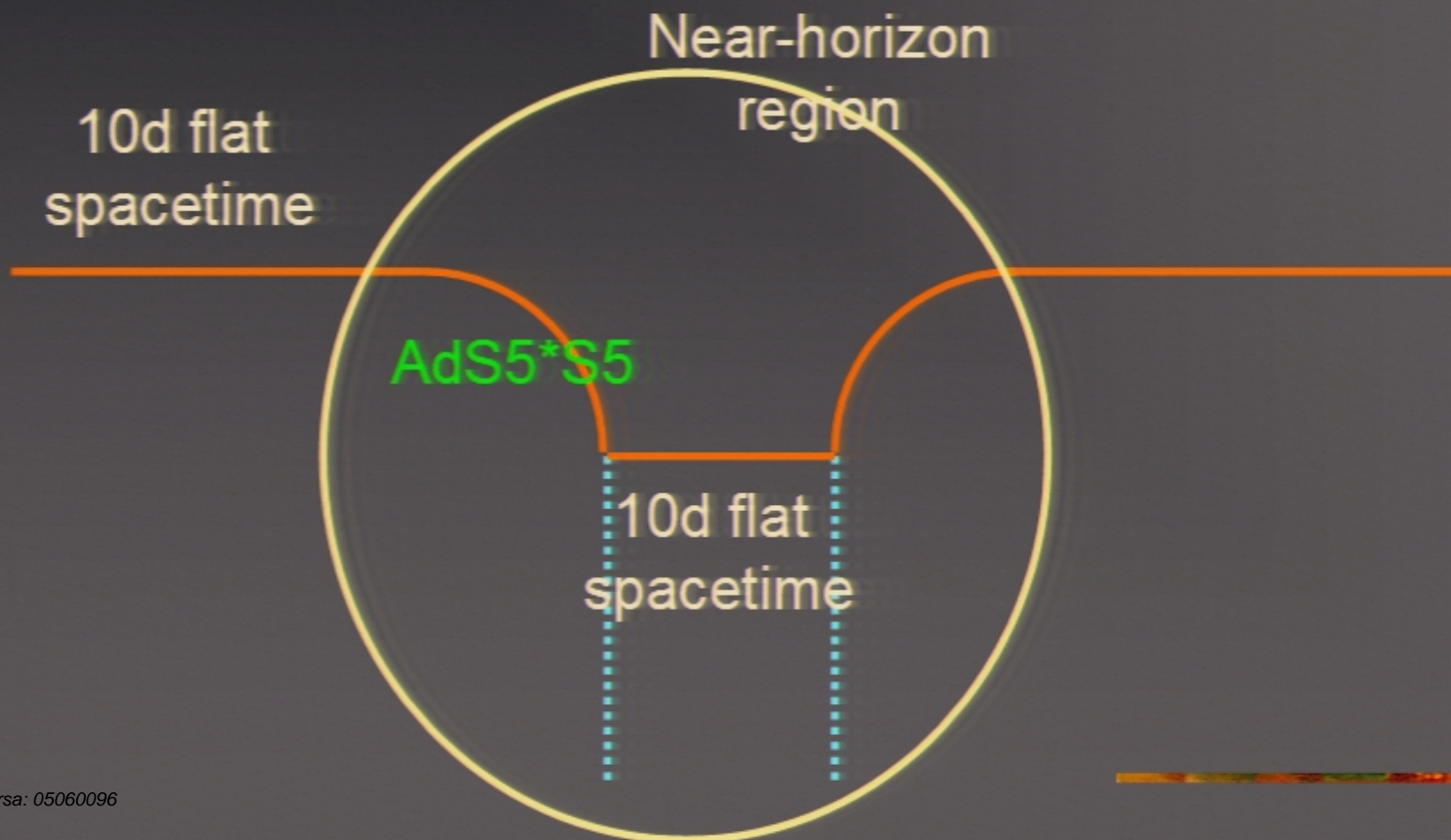


# Geometry looks like...



10d flat  
spacetime

or (poorly drawn)





# Near-horizon geometry

- $ds^2 = F^{1/2} (r^2 dx_4^2 + dr^2 / r^2 + d\Omega_5^2)$
- Asymptotically,  $r \rightarrow \infty$ :  $AdS_5 \times S_5$
- Near the core,  $r \rightarrow 0$ : flat 10d spacetime
- Interpretation: constant instanton density “q” breaks conformal invariance in the infrared region
- Gravity dual to a certain class of N=2 SYM theory
- Nahm duality (= T-duality in string theory):  
 $U(N) \text{ with } Q \leftrightarrow U(Q) \text{ with } N \text{ } (\rightarrow \text{maximum } Q)$



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# Recall AdS Throat = D3-branes

- D-instantons probing (Euclidean) AdS5
- For U(N) gauge group, “homogeneous” instanton number  $< N$  (otherwise inhomogeneous)
- Q D-instanton cluster in approx. flat region

$$S_{\text{Dinstanton}} = -(1/g_{\text{st}} \alpha'^2) \text{Tr}_Q [\Phi^1, \Phi^2]^2 + \dots$$



$$\text{■ } \langle \text{Tr}(\Phi^1)^2 \rangle \sim QL^2, \quad \langle \text{Tr}(\Phi^2)^2 \rangle \sim Q^2 g_{\text{st}} \alpha'^2 / L^2$$

$$\text{■ rotational symmetry} \rightarrow L^4 = Q g_{\text{st}} \alpha'^2 = N g_{\text{st}} \alpha'^2$$



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# Coupling parameters

- dilaton  $e^\Phi \rightarrow \lambda^2 = \lambda_\infty^2 (1 + q \lambda^2 / r^4)$
- axion  $C \rightarrow \theta/2\pi = (1 + q \lambda^2/r^4)^{-1} - 1$

$$S_{\text{YM}} = \int_V (\lambda^2/N) \text{Tr } F \cdot F + \theta \text{Tr } F \wedge F$$

- N=2 supersymmetry implies no  $\alpha'$ -corrections
- String loop corrections may be important near the core  $\rightarrow$  infrared cutoff set by the 4d volume of the gauge theory



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# SL(2, Z) and S-duality

- Type IIB string theory has SL(2, Z) symmetry:
  - $B_2$  (NS-NS)  $\leftrightarrow$   $C_2$  (R-R)  
so F-string  $\leftrightarrow$  D-string (cf. Tye's lecture)  
NS5-brane  $\leftrightarrow$  D5-brane
  - $(e^{-\Phi} + i C) \leftrightarrow 1/(e^{-\Phi} + i C)$   
so weak coupling  $\leftrightarrow$  strong coupling
  - D3-brane intact but  $(E, B) \leftrightarrow (B, -E)$  S-duality
- IIB SL(2, Z) symmetry = S-duality on D3-brane



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  - D3-brane intact but  $(E, B) \leftrightarrow (B, -E)$  S-duality
- IIB SL(2, Z) symmetry = S-duality on D3-brane



# Instanton-driven confinement

- Instanton condensates drive confinement
- To check this, we should find area-law behavior for  $\langle W \rangle$  **and** perimeter-law behavior for  $\langle H \rangle$
- They are evaluated from minimal-area worldsheet for F-string and D-string ending both ends at the boundary  
(see lecture notes 1 and 2)



# Wilson loop

- Nambu–Goto action for F-string

$$S = \int d^2 \sigma (g_{mn} \det \partial X^m \partial X^n)^{1/2}$$

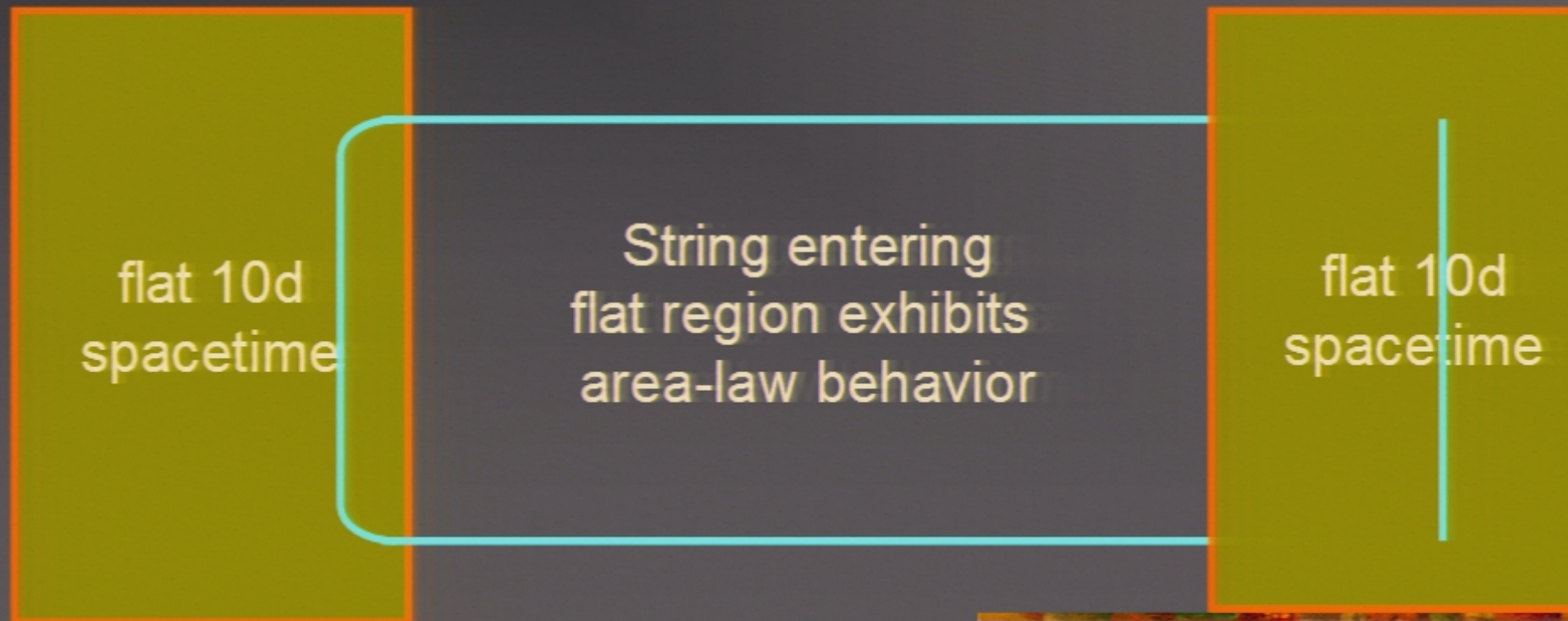
- Compared to  $AdS_5 \times S_5$  case, extra metric factor  $F = (1 + q R^4/U^4)$  enters
- $S = \int d^2 \sigma F^{1/2} (U'^2 + U^4/R^4)^{1/2}$
- **[Homework]**: solve EOM and construct minimal string worldsheet

Hint: Near  $r = 0$ , change to  $X = \lambda / U$



# Confinement from brick wall...

- Without detailed computation, can see “why” confining behavior comes out



# Confinement originates from

- In flat spacetime, F-string is confining by definition (highly tensional string)
- Arranging the spacetime deep inside  $AdS_5$  deformed back to flat 10d-like
- Putting together, deformed geometry induces “area-law” behavior of  $\langle W \rangle$
- Actually, flat 5d is sufficient



# How about 't Hooft loop?

- To assert “confinement”, it is also needed to check that 't Hooft loop  $\langle H \rangle$  exhibits “perimeter-law” (screened) behavior
- $\langle H \rangle$  is evaluatable by computing D-string minimal-area worldsheet
- F-string and D-string are related by S-duality, so  $\langle H \rangle$  can be deduced easily



# 't Hooft loop

- $S_{D1} = \int d^2\sigma (e^{-2\Phi} - C_E^2)^{1/2} (g_{mn} \partial X^m \partial X^n)^{1/2}$
- Extra factor depending on dilaton/axion plays a crucial role:  
 $(e^{-2\Phi} - C_E^2) = (1 - q R^4/r^4)/(1 + q R^4/r^4)$
- Inserting,
- $S_{D1} = \int d^2\sigma (1 - q R^4 / U^4)^{1/2} (U'^2 + U^4/R^4)^{1/2}$
- This is the same as F-string action except  $q \rightarrow -q$  in the function  $F$ !
- Consistent with  $SL(2, Z)$  and S-duality



# Screening behavior emerges...

- $q \rightarrow -q$ : S-dual spacetime geometry has spacetime singularity at  $r = q^{1/4} R$
- The D-string action takes exactly the same form as F-string action in  $\text{AdS}_5$  Schwarzschild black hole
- In the latter, string melted as it hits the **horizon**, where the metric factor  $\rightarrow 0$ .
- Homework: confirm this by explicitly solving for minimal-surface worldsheet of D-string



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# Adding Flavors!

- Add  $N_F$  Dp-branes in bulk spacetime ( $p > 3$ ,  $N_F \ll N$ )
- **quarks** = open string stretching between D3 and Dp  
representation =  $(N^*, N_F)$ ,  $(N, N_F^*)$   
mass = distance between D3 and Dp

Meson spectrum is again computable in two methods

- \* **small J**: fluctuation of Dp-brane worldvolume shape
- \* **large J**: open string attached to Dp-brane  
(heavy quark in uniform rotation)

**cross-over at  $J = (g_{YM}^2 N)^{1/2}$  : Regge  $\rightarrow$  Coulomb potential**



# Dynamical Test

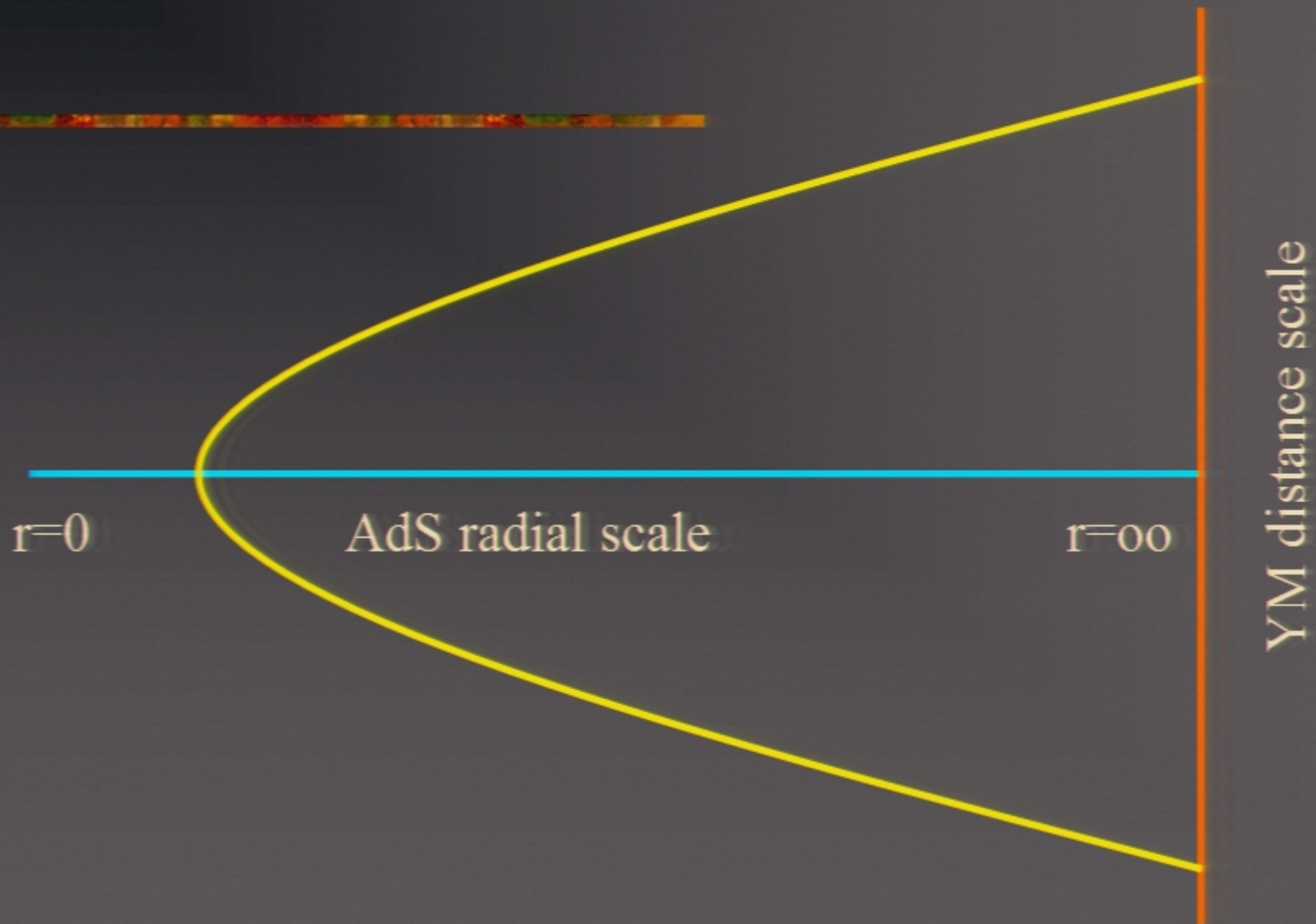
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- What about time-varying phenomena?
- OK, take the meson at separation  $L$
- Shake  $Q$  and send signal to  $Q^*$   
(Thomson scattering)
- How long does it take for signal to reach?
- Does Huygens' principle hold?
- Do Gravity and Gauge theory agree?





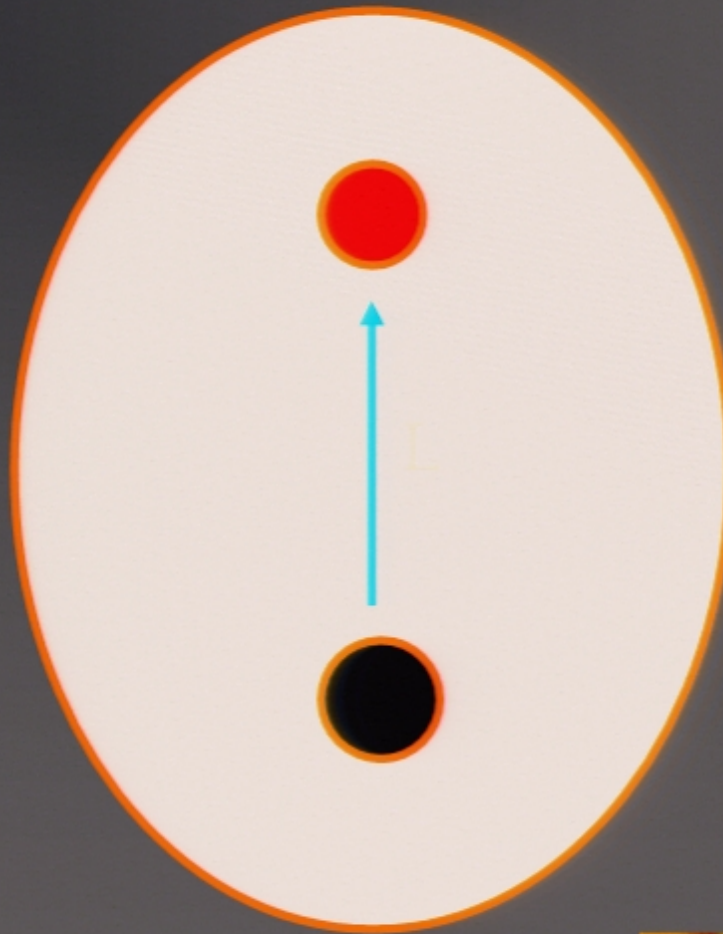
# Gravity: signal along the string





**Gauge:** signal between the two quarks

$$(\Delta t) = L/c$$



- light signal along the string  $U = U(\sigma)$ :

$$\sqrt{Z}U^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z}}(-dt^2 + d\sigma^2)$$

$$\rightarrow (\Delta t)_{\text{grav}} = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} d\sigma \sqrt{ZU'^2 + 1}$$

- string satisfies first integral of motion:

$$Z^2U'^2 + Z = Z_* = \frac{g^2 N}{U_*^4}$$

$$\rightarrow (\Delta t)_{\text{grav}} = B \frac{\sqrt{g^2 N}}{U_*} \quad B = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(5/4)}{\Gamma(3/4)}$$

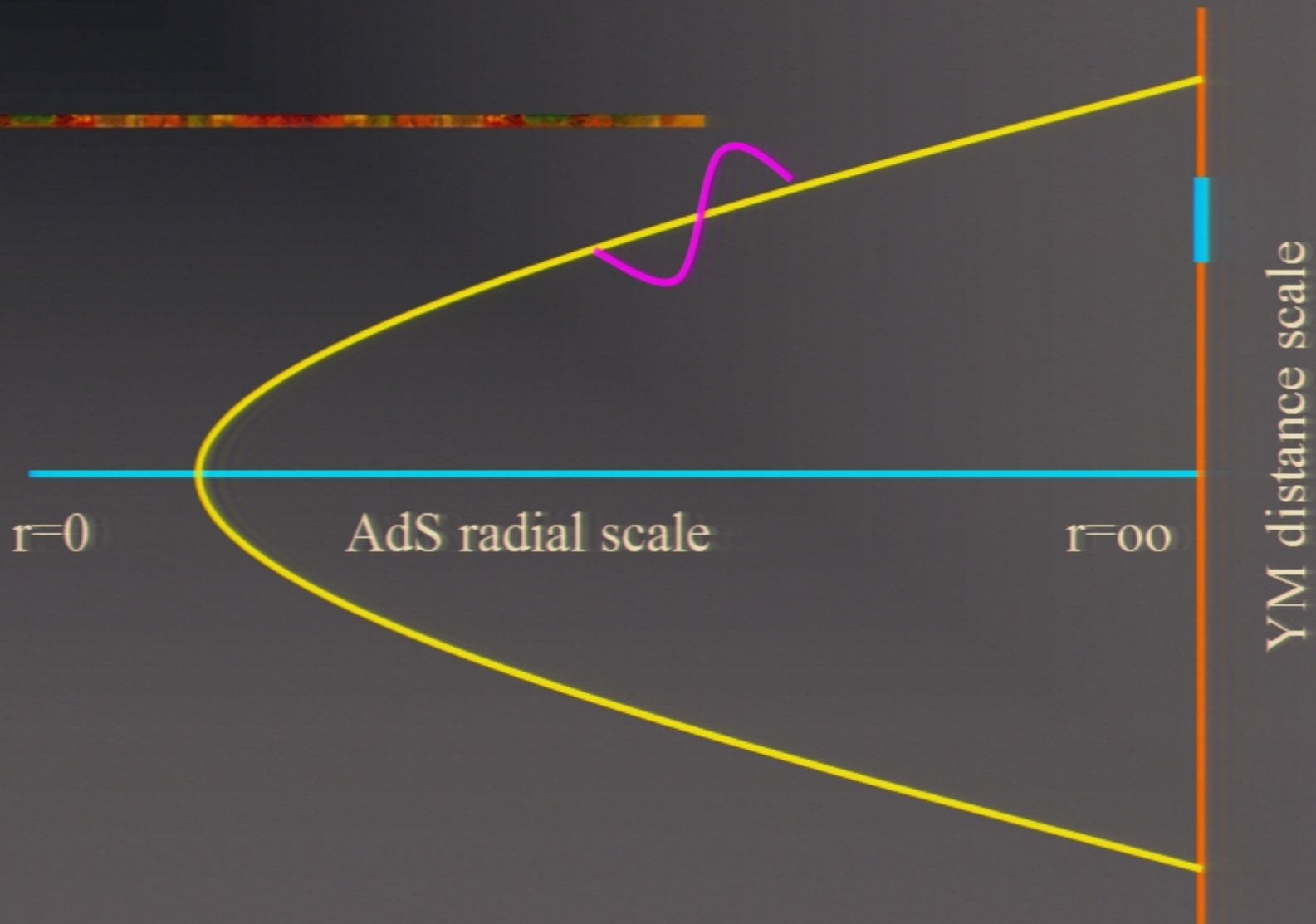
- using "geometric UV-IR duality" relation,

$$(\Delta t)_{\text{grav}} = A(\Delta t)_{\text{gauge}}$$

$$A = \frac{\Gamma(5/4)\Gamma(1/4)}{\Gamma^2(3/4)} = 2.188...$$



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# So.....

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- Causal time-delay does not match on both sides (strong field effects, strong coupling dynamics...)
- Huygens' principle?
- More surprise of AdS/CFT may be revealed by understanding time-varying phenomena better

# Time to stop...

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- AdS/CFT as indispensable tool for string theory and gauge theory altogether
- Act II by Balasubramanian this week
- Act III by Aharony next week
- Enjoy and Have Fun!