

Title: Explorations in String Theory - Lecture 5

Date: Mar 18, 2011 11:30 AM

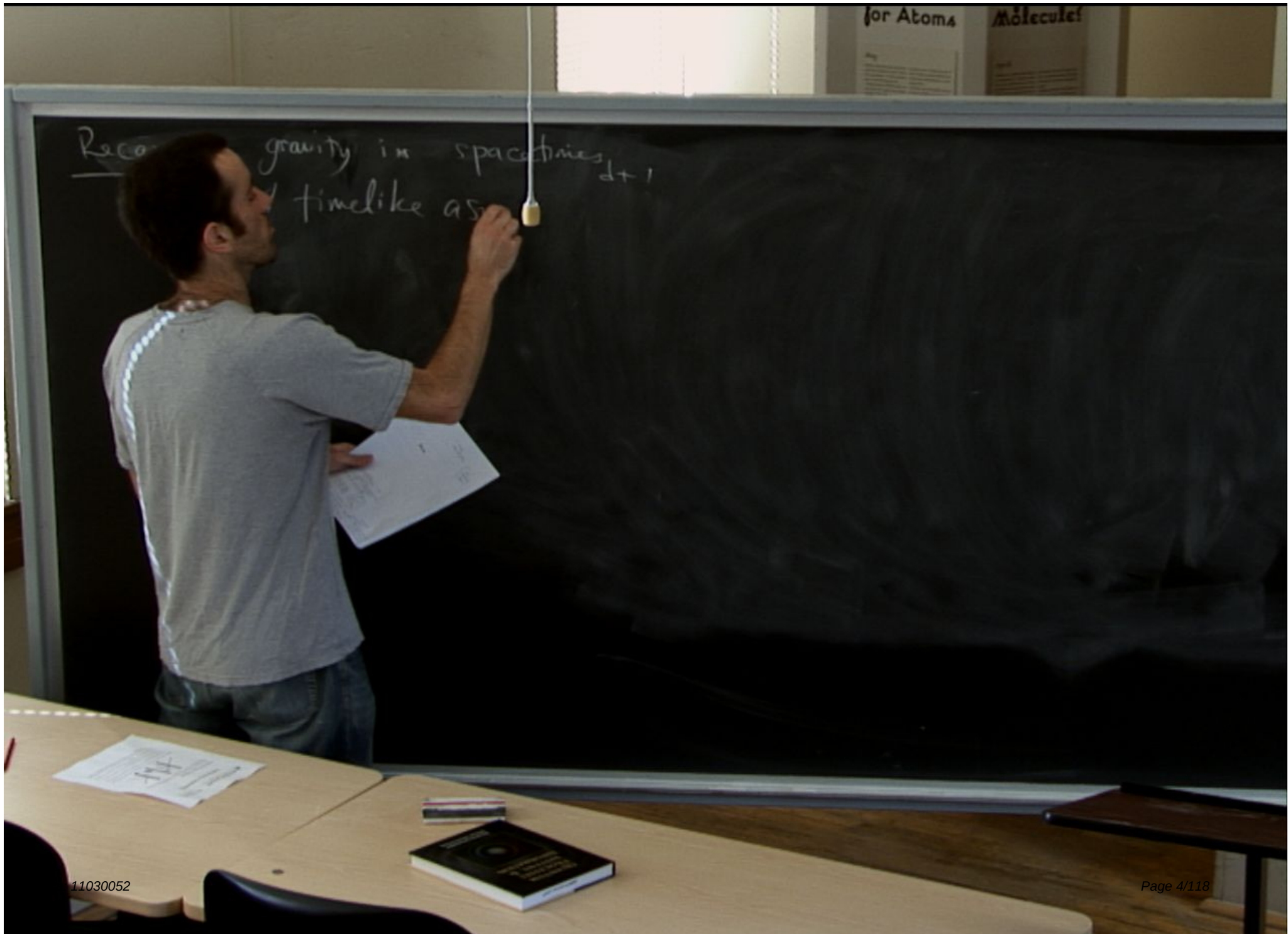
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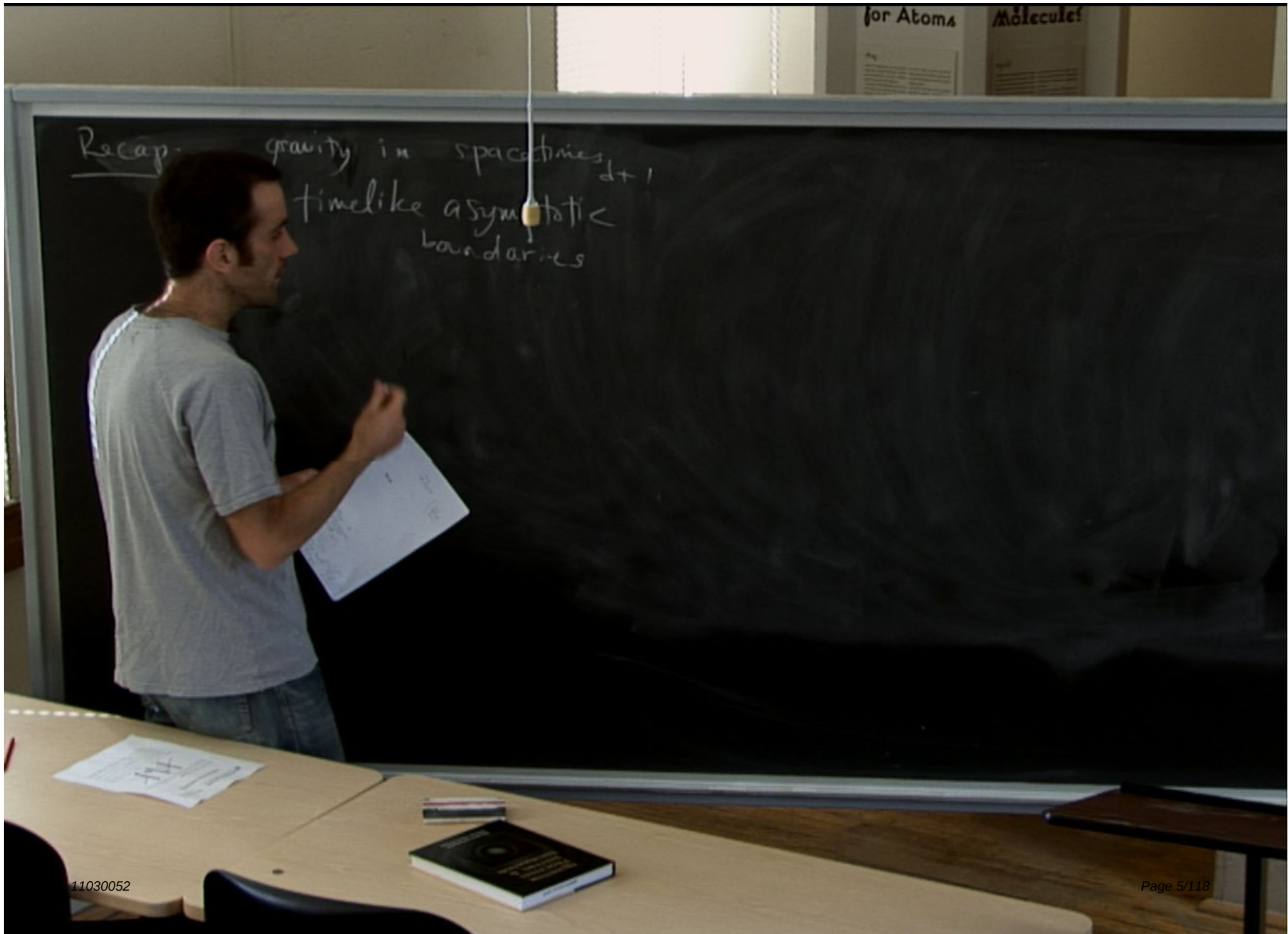
Abstract:

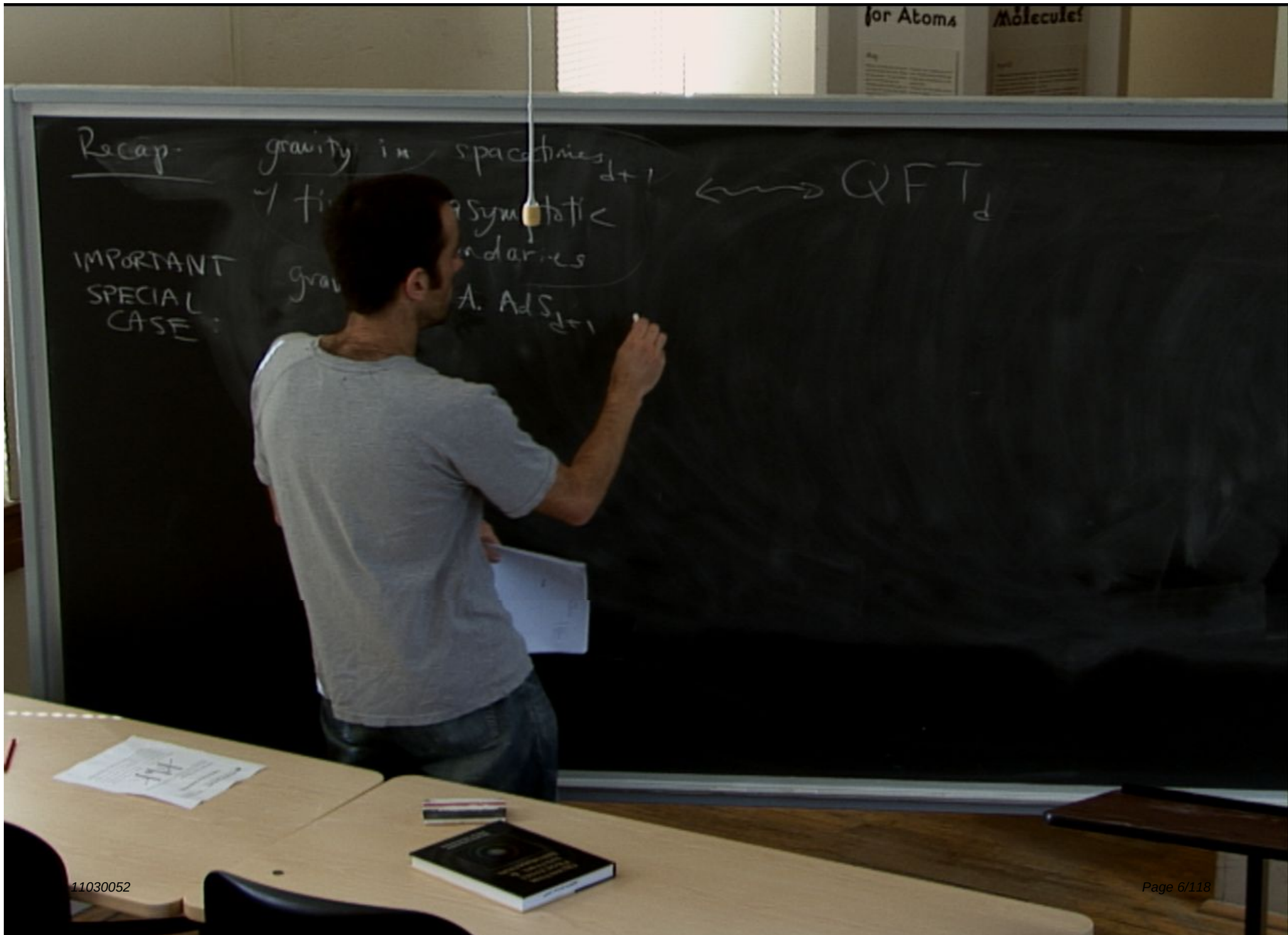


perimeter scholars
international

| 0909.0518







Recap: gravity in spacetimes $d+1$ $\longleftrightarrow$ QFT_d
 like asymptotic boundaries

IMPORTANT
SPECIAL
CASE:

gravity in A. AdS_{d+1} $\longleftrightarrow$ CFT_d
 isometries of AdS $\longleftrightarrow$ conformal symmetry

Recap:

gravity in spacetimes
w/ timelike asymptotic
boundary

$\longleftrightarrow$ QFT_d

IMPORTANT
SPECIAL
CASE:

gravity is A. AdS

isometric

field

$\longrightarrow$ CFT_d

$\longleftrightarrow$ conformal
symmetry

$\longrightarrow$ (possibly-breaking)
couplings

Recap:

gravity in spacetimes $d+1$
w/ timelike asymptotic
boundaries

$\longleftrightarrow$ QFT_d

IMPORTANT
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CASE:

gravity in A. AdS_{d+1}

$\longleftrightarrow$ CFT_d

isometries of AdS

fields in bulk

$\longleftrightarrow$ conformal
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$\longleftrightarrow$ (possibly-varying)
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Recap:

gravity in spacetimes $d+1$
w/ timelike asymptotic
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$\longleftrightarrow$ QFT_d

IMPORTANT
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gravity in A. AdS_{d+1}

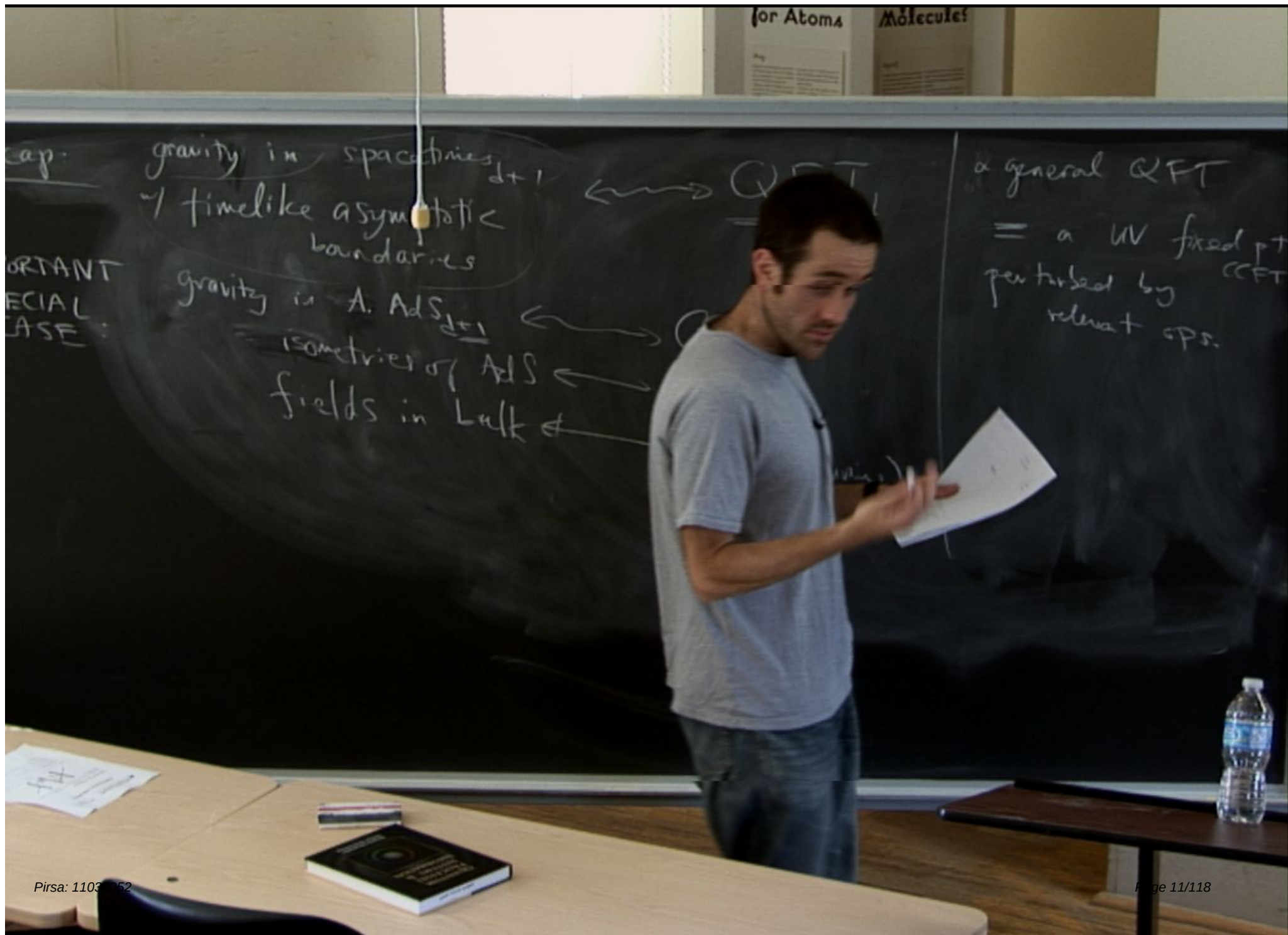
$\longleftrightarrow$ CFT_d

isometries of AdS

Conformal
Symmetry

fields in Bulk

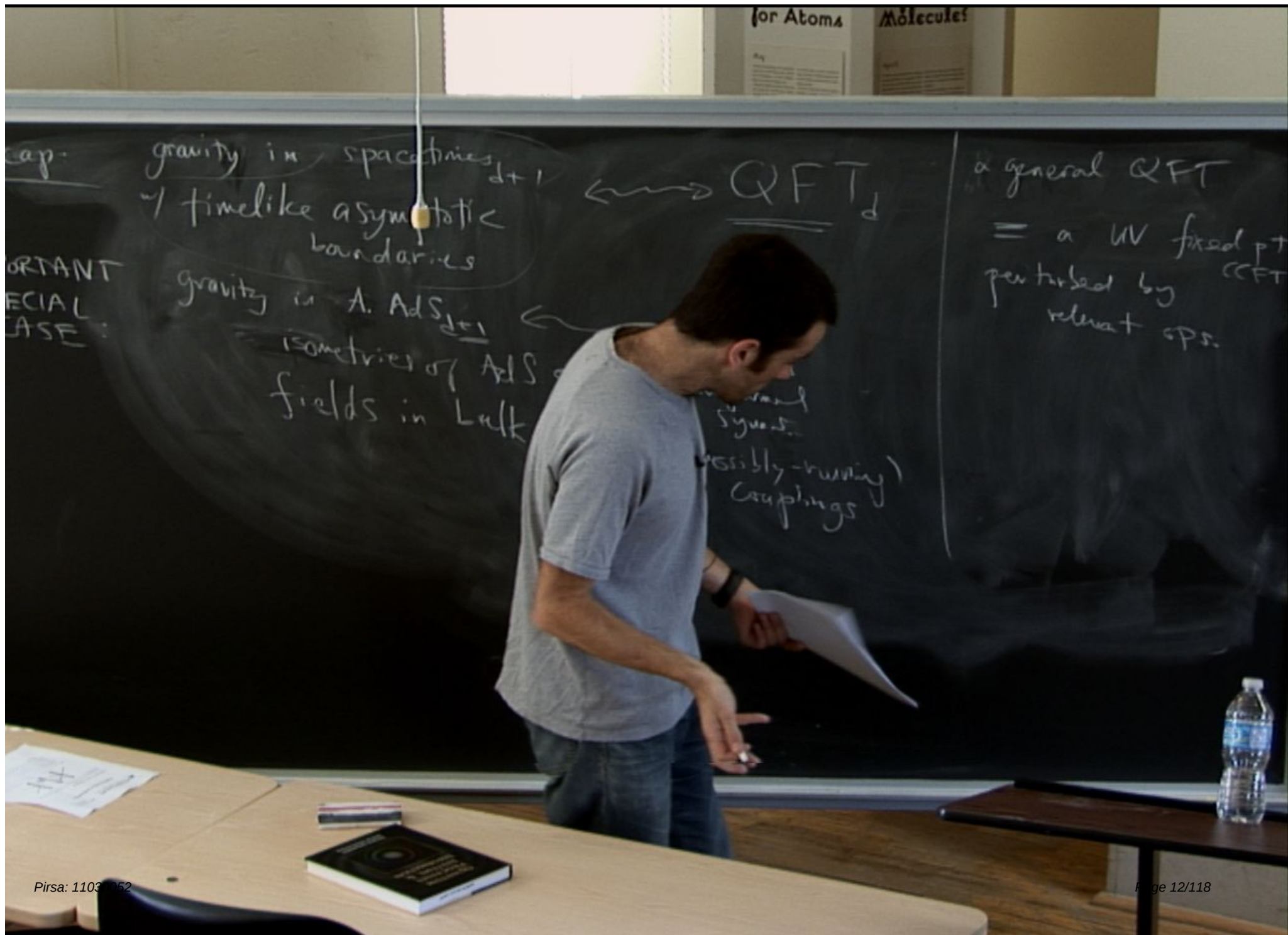
$\longleftrightarrow$ (possibly-varying)
Couplings



ap: gravity in spacetimes $d+1$
timelike asymptotic boundaries
gravity in A. AdS_{d+1}
isometries of AdS
fields in bulk

$\longleftrightarrow$ QFT

a general QFT
= a UV fixed pt CFT
perturbed by
relevant ops.



ap. gravity in spacetimes $d+1$
timelike asymptotic boundaries

$\longleftrightarrow$ QFT_d

IMPORTANT
SPECIAL
CASE:

gravity in A. AdS_{d+1}
isometries of AdS
fields in bulk

signatures
(possibly-varying)
couplings

a general QFT
= a UV fixed pt CFT
perturbed by
relevant ops.

$d+1 \longleftrightarrow \underline{\text{QFT}}_d$

$\text{AdS} \longleftrightarrow \underline{\text{CFT}}_d$
 conformal
 system
 $\text{bulk} \longleftrightarrow (\text{possibly-running})$
 couplings

a general QFT
 $=$ a UV fixed pt.
 perturbed by (CFT)
 relevant ops.

Z_{QFT} [sources, ρ]

$$Z_{\text{QFT}}[\text{sources}, \phi_0] \approx e^{-S_{\text{bulk}}[\phi \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \phi_0 \text{ solves EOM,}]}$$

$$Z_{\text{QFT}}[\text{sources}, \phi_0] \approx e^{-S_{\text{saddle}}[\phi \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \phi_0 \text{ solves EOM,}]}$$

saddle is sharp when

$$\frac{L^{d-1}}{G_N} \equiv \frac{\# \text{ of dofs}}{2}$$

$$Z_{\text{QFT}}[\text{sources}, \phi_0] \approx e^{-S_{\text{saddle}}[\phi \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \phi_0 \text{ solves EOM,}]}$$

saddle is sharp when

$$N \sim N^2 \equiv \frac{\# \text{ of d.o.f.s of QFT}}{\text{pt}}$$

$$Z_{\text{QFT}}[\text{sources}, \phi_0] \approx e^{-S_{\text{saddle}}[\phi \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \phi_0 \text{ solves EOM,}]}$$

saddle is sharp when

$$1 \ll \frac{L^{d-1}}{G_N^{(d-1)}} \sim N^2 \equiv \frac{\# \text{ of dofs of QFT}}{\text{pt}}$$

counting dofs.

$\propto S_{\text{saddle}}$

$$Z_{\text{QFT}}[\text{sources}, \phi_0] \approx e^{-S_{\text{saddle}}[\phi \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \phi_0 \text{ solves EOM,}]}$$

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$$1 \ll \frac{L^{d-1}}{G_N^{(d-1)}} \sim N^2 \equiv \frac{\# \text{ of d.o.f. of QFT}}{\text{pt}}$$

counting d.o.f.

$$\propto S_{\text{saddle}}$$

$$\int dx e^{-N^2 f(x)} \underset{N^2 \gg 1}{\sim} e^{-N^2 f(x_*)} \Big|_{f'(x_*)=0}$$

EOM, }
 ϕ_0

Comments about N^2

0909.0518

ofs of QFT

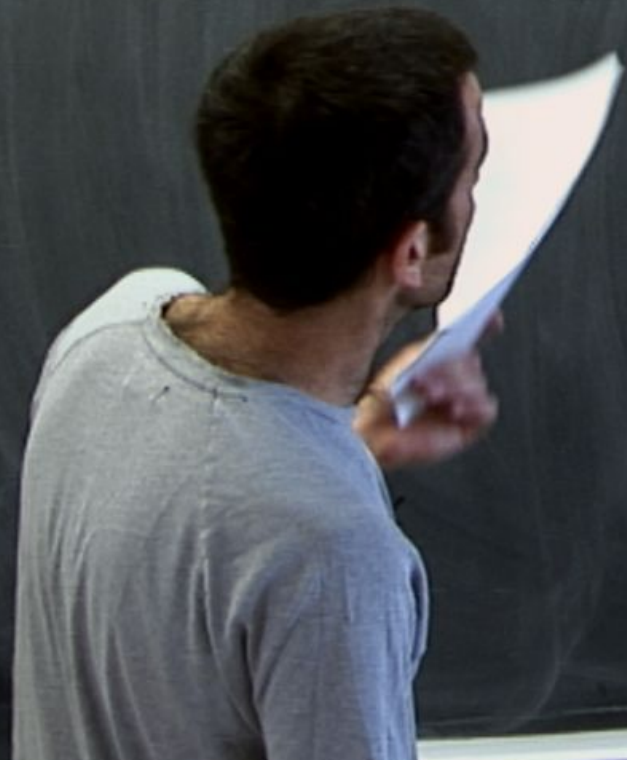
EOM, }
 ϕ_0 }
Comments about N^2 | 0909.0518

most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model
ofs of QFT

EOM, }
 ϕ_0
ofs of QFT

Comments about N^2 | 0909.0518

most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix ^v model
 physical operators $\{O_A\} \ni \text{tr}(X^k)$



Comments about N^2

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most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \ni \underbrace{\text{tr}(X^k)}_{\text{gauge-invariant}}$

gauge-invariant

Comments about N^2

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most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \ni \text{tr}(X^k)$

X is a $N \times N$ matrix gauge-invariant

$$E \sim e - N^2 I_0 + O(N^0)$$

$< O(O)$

Comments about N^2

0909.0518

most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \ni \text{tr}(X^k)$

X is an $N \times N$ matrix

1) $Z \sim e^{-N^2 \text{Tr} X^2 + \dots}$

2) $\langle O_1 O_2 \rangle$

Comments about N^2 | 0909.0518 X

most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \supset \underbrace{\text{tr}(X^k)}_{k \ll N}$

X is a $N \times N$ matrix gauge-invariant

$$Z \sim e^{-N^2 I_0 + O(N^0)}$$

$$\langle O_1, O_2 \rangle \sim$$

Comments about N^2

0909.0518

most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \Rightarrow \text{tr}(X^k)$ $k \ll N$

RFT

$\Rightarrow$ X is an $N \times N$ matrix gauge-invariant

$$1) Z \sim e^{-N^2 I_0 + O(N^0)}$$

$$2) \langle O_1 O_2 \rangle \sim \langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle + O(1)$$

"large- N factorization"

Comments about N^2

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most prominent eg. 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \ni \underbrace{\text{tr}(X^k)}_{\text{gauge-invariant}} \quad k \ll N$

OFT $\Rightarrow$ X is an $N \times N$ matrix

$$1) Z \sim e^{-N^2 I_0 + O(N^0)}$$

$$2) \langle O_1 O_2 \rangle \sim \langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle + O\left(\frac{1}{N^2}\right)$$

"large- N factorization"

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physical operators $\{O_A\} \supset \underbrace{\text{tr}(X^k)}_{\text{gauge-invariant}}$ $k \ll N$

RFT $\Rightarrow$ X is an $N \times N$ matrix

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most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{tr}(X^k)}_{\text{gauge-invariant}} \quad k \ll N$

RFT $\Rightarrow X$ is an $N \times N$ matrix

$$1) Z \sim e^{-\frac{N^2}{2} \text{Tr} X^2 + O(N^0)}$$

$$2) \langle O_1 O_2 \rangle \sim \langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle + O\left(\frac{1}{N^2}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ something is classical.

"large- N
factorization"

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most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \ni \underbrace{\text{tr}(X^k)}_{\text{gauge-invariant}}$ $k \ll N$

RFT

$\Rightarrow X$ is an $N \times N$ matrix

1) $Z \sim e^{-\dots} \sim O(N^0)$

2) $\langle O_1 O_2 \rangle = \langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle + O(\frac{1}{N^2})$

$\Rightarrow$ Same

3) provides a stable factorization

Comments about N^2

0909.0518

most prominent eg: 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{tr}(X^k)}_{\text{gauge-invariant}}$ $k \ll N$

RFT $\Rightarrow X$ is an $N \times N$ matrix

$$1) Z \sim e^{-\frac{N^2}{2} \text{Tr} I_0} + O(N^0)$$

$$2) \langle O_1 O_2 \rangle \sim \langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle + O\left(\frac{1}{N^2}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ something is classical.

3) provides a notion of single-particle states } "large-N factorization"

Comments about N^2 | 0909.0518 X

most prominent eg. 't Hooft limit of matrix model

physical operators $\{O_A\} \ni \underbrace{\text{tr}(X^k)}_{\substack{\text{gauge-invariant} \\ k \ll N}}$

X is an $N \times N$ matrix

$$\sim e^{-\frac{N^2}{2} \text{Tr} X^2 + O(N^0)}$$

$$\langle O_1 O_2 \rangle \sim \langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle + O\left(\frac{1}{N^2}\right)$$

Something is classical.

single-particle state } factorization

fields in bulk $\longleftrightarrow$ operators in QFT

$$Z_{\text{QFT}}[\text{sources}, t_0] \approx e^{-\text{Sbulk}[\phi \text{ solves EOM}, \phi \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \phi_0]}$$

saddle is sharp when

$$1 \ll \frac{L^{d-1}}{\epsilon} \cdot \underbrace{N^2}_{\text{counting d.o.f.}} = \frac{\# \text{ of d.o.f. of QFT}}{\text{pt}}$$

$$\int dx$$

$$\left| \int f(x_i) \right|$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

Comments

Must grow
physically

1) Z

2) $\langle \phi \rangle$

$\Rightarrow$

3) provides a

fields in bulk $\longleftrightarrow$ operators in QFT

$$Z_{\text{QFT}}[\text{sources}, t_0] \approx e^{-\text{Sbulk} \left[\begin{array}{l} \phi \text{ solves EOM,} \\ \phi \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} \phi_0 \end{array} \right]}$$

saddle is sharp when

$$1 \ll \frac{L^{d-1}}{G_N} \sim N^2 \equiv \frac{\# \text{ of d.o.f. of QFT}}{\text{pt}}$$

$\sim N^2$ counting d.o.f.

$\propto \text{Sbulk}$

$$\int dx e^{-N^2 f(x)} \sim e^{-N^2 f(x_*)}$$

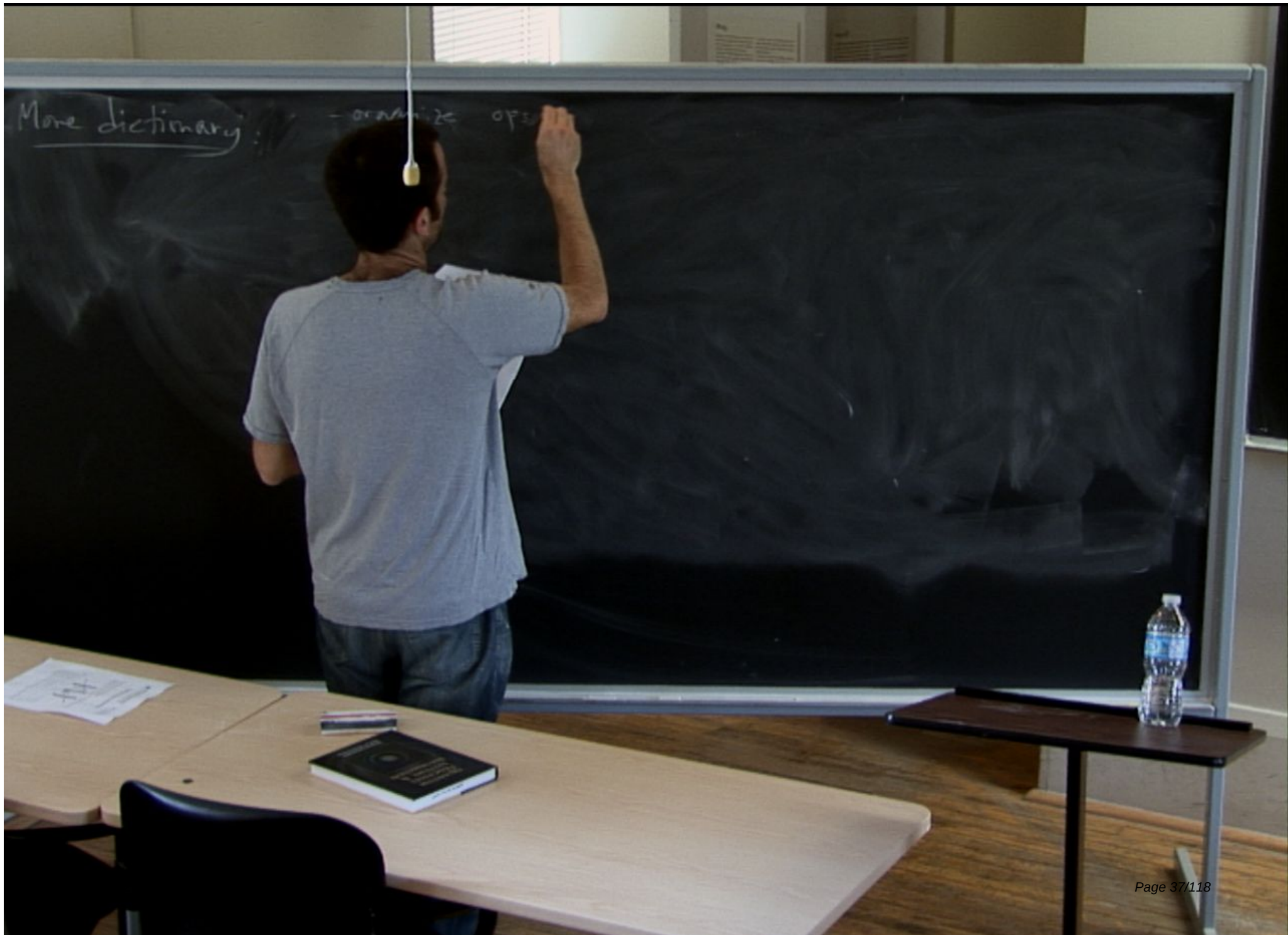
$N^2 \gg 1$

$f'(x_*) = 0$

Comments

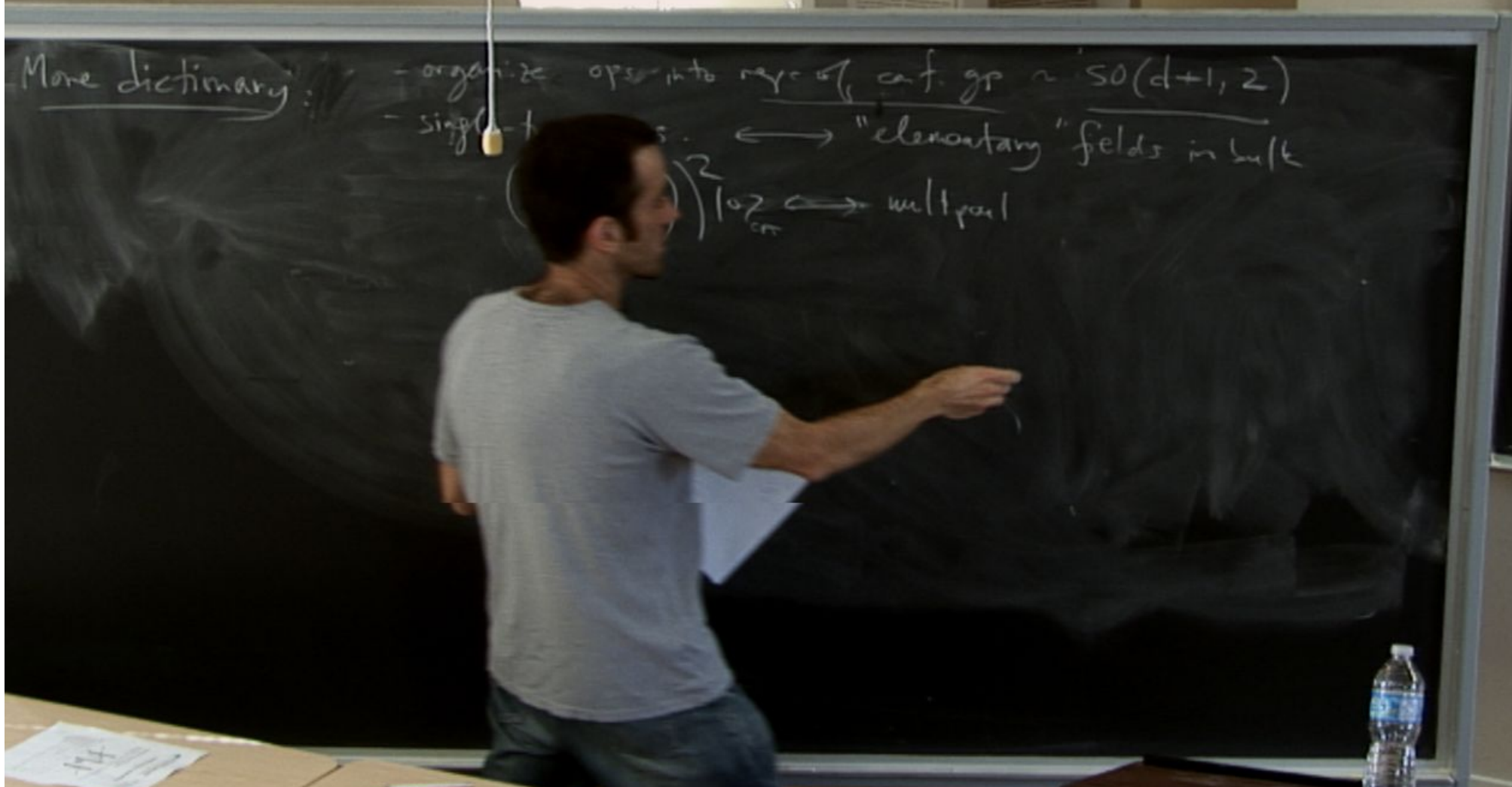
Must prove physical

- 1) Z
- 2) $< O_i$
- 3) provides a



More dictionary:

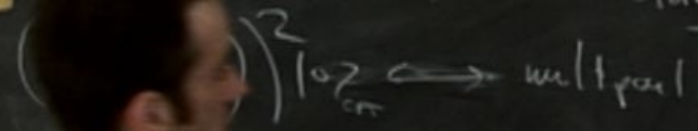
- organize ops into repr of conf. gr $\sim SO(d+1, 2)$
- single-trace ops. $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk



More dictionary:

- organize ops into repr of conf. gp $\sim SO(d+1, 2)$

- single-t ... $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk



More dictionary:

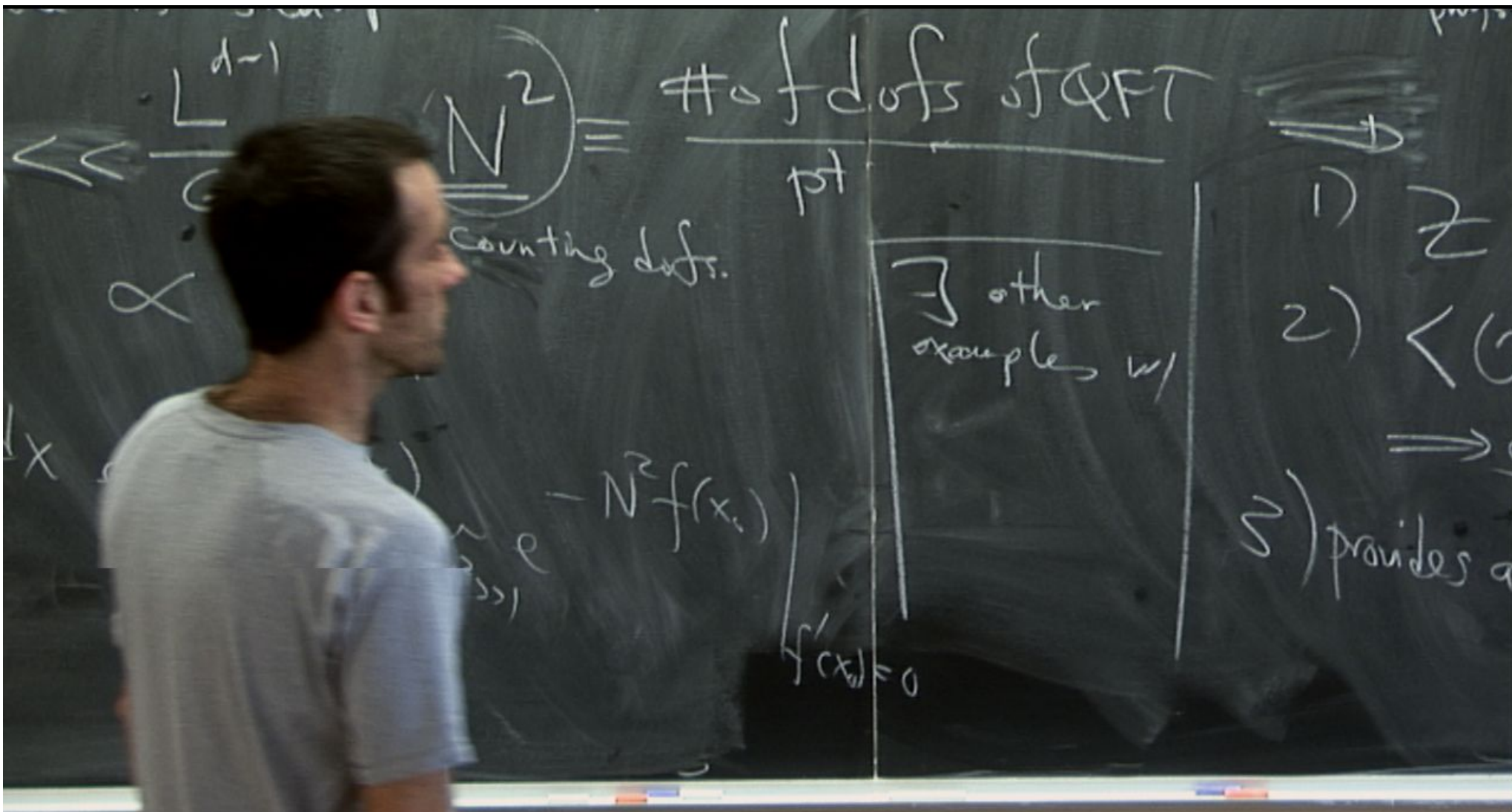
- organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim SO(d+1, 2)$

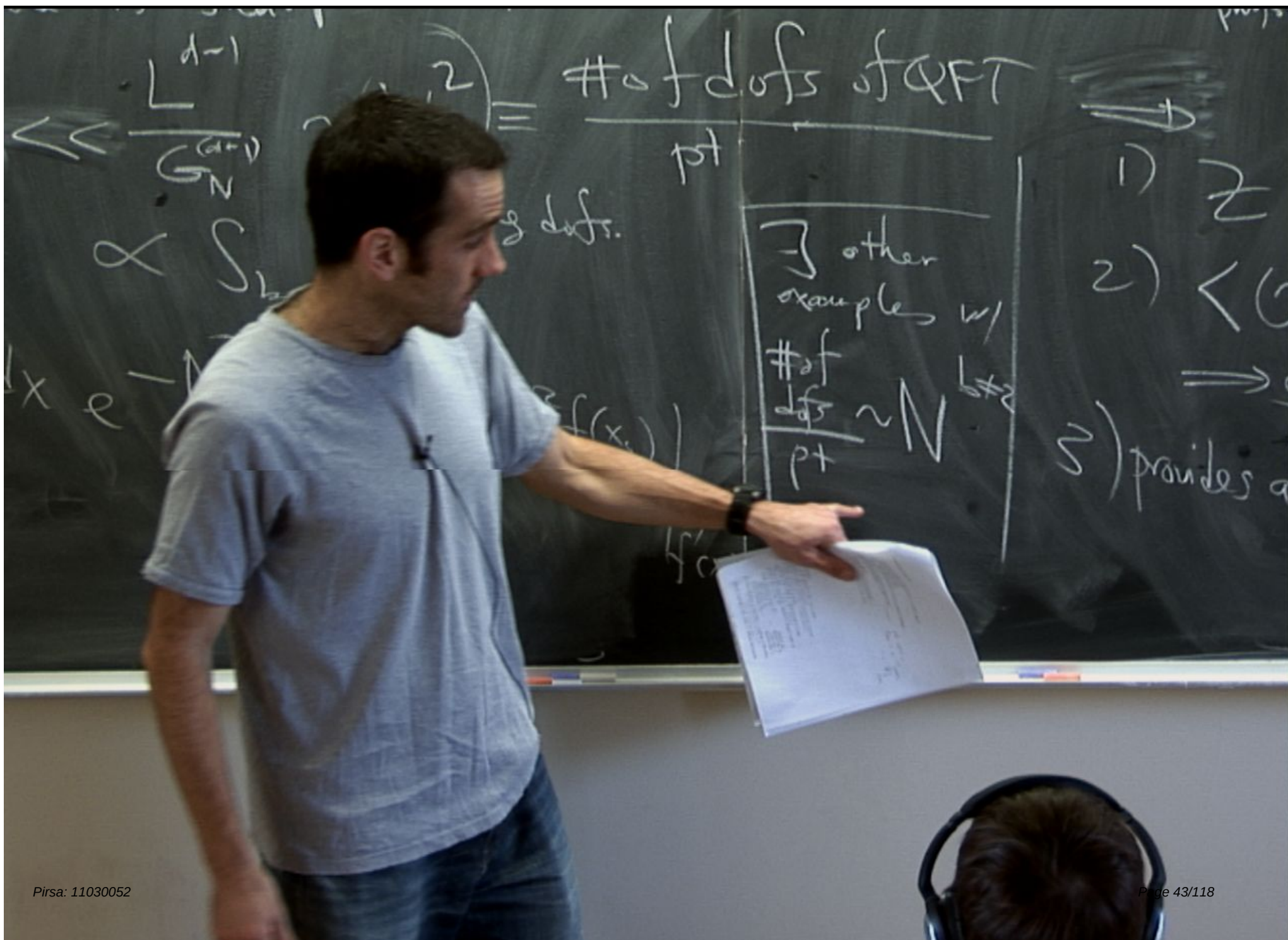
gl-trace ops. $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk

$(\text{tr}(X^h))^2 \Big|_{\text{cm}} \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.

More dictionary:

- organize ops into reps of conf. gr $\sim SO(d+1, 2)$
- single-trace ops. $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
- $(\text{tr}(X^h))^2 \Big|_{\text{cm}} \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk



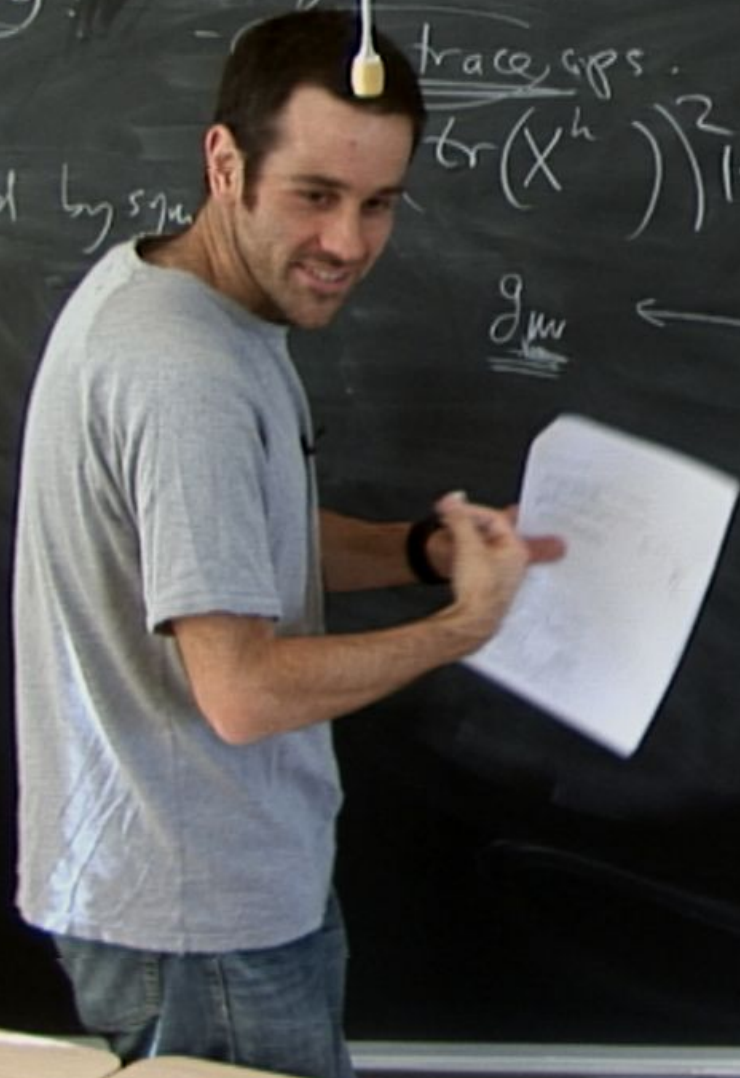


dictionary: - organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$
 gl-trace ops. $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
 $(\text{tr}(X^h))^2 \big|_{\text{conf}} \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.
 $g_{\mu\nu} \longleftrightarrow T_{\mu\nu}$

dictionary:

- organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$
- $\text{trace ops.} \longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
- $\text{tr}(X^h) \Big|_{\text{conf}}^2 \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.
- $g_{\mu\nu} \longleftrightarrow T_{\mu\nu}$

also fixed by sym



dictionary:

- organize ops into repr of conf. gr $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$
- single-trace ops. $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
- $(\text{tr}(X^h))^2 \big|_{\text{conf}} \longleftrightarrow$ particle states in bulk.
- $g_{\mu\nu} \longleftrightarrow$ S_{QFT}

ego fixed by sym.

dictionary:

- organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$
- single-trace ops. $(\text{tr}(X^h))$ $\rightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
- $\rightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.

ego fixed by sym.

$g_{\mu\nu}$

$T^{\mu\nu}$

$$S_{\text{QFT}} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_g} \sqrt{g} \, T^{\mu\nu}$$

dictionary:

- organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$

single-trace ops. $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk

ego fixed

$(\text{tr}(X^h))^2 \big|_{\text{conf}} \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.

$g_{\mu\nu}$

$\longleftrightarrow T^{\mu\nu}$

$$S_{\text{QFT}} = \int d^d x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} R + \dots \right)$$

$$\left(T_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta S}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} \right)$$

dictionary: - organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$
 - $(X^\mu)^2$ $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
 $\frac{(X^\mu)^2}{\text{cm}^2} \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.

BULK

$g_{\mu\nu}$

A_μ

$\longleftrightarrow T^{\mu\nu}$

$\longleftrightarrow J^M$

$$S_{\text{QFT}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}(g_{\mu\nu}, \psi, A_\mu)$$

$$\left(\int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}(g_{\mu\nu}, \psi, A_\mu) \right) = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} R + \dots$$

dictionary:

- organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$
- single-trace ops $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
- $(\text{tr}(X^h))^2 \big|_{\text{conf}}$ $\longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.

BULK

$\underline{g_{\mu\nu}}$

$\longleftrightarrow T^{\mu\nu}$

A_μ

$\longleftrightarrow J^\mu$

system

$\longleftrightarrow \sum_\mu J^\mu = 0$

$$S_{\text{QFT}} = \int d\Omega \left(\frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} \right)$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta g_{\mu\nu}} = -\frac{1}{2} T^{\mu\nu}$$

dictionary:

- organize ops into reps of conf. gr $\sim SO(d+1, 2)$
- single-trace ops $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk

e.g. fixed by sym.

$\left. \begin{array}{c}) \\) \\) \end{array} \right\} \Big|_{CFT} \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.

- organize ops into repr of conf. gr $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$
- single-trace ops $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
- $\left. \left. \left. \right) \right) \right)_{\text{conf}}^2 \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.

ego fixed by sym

$\rightarrow T^M$

$$\longleftrightarrow \partial_\mu J^\mu = 0.$$

$$S_{\text{QFT}} = \int g_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

dictionary:

- organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim SO(d+1, 2)$
- single-trace ops $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk

ego fixed by sym

$\left(\chi^h \right)_{\text{conf}}^2 \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk

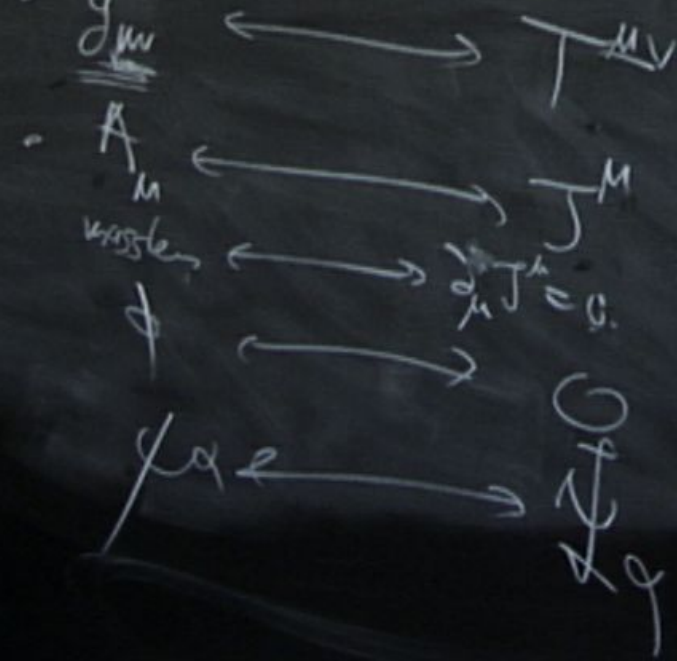


$$S_{\text{QFT}} = \int d^d x \sqrt{-g} \left(-\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - \frac{1}{4} F^2 - \dots \right)$$

$$\int d^d x \sqrt{-g} \left(-\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - \frac{1}{4} F^2 - \dots \right)$$

dictionary: - organize ops into reps of conf. gp $\sim$ $SO(d+1, 2)$
 - single-trace ops $\longleftrightarrow$ "elementary" fields in bulk
 $(\text{tr}(X^h))^2 \big|_{\text{conf}} \longleftrightarrow$ multiparticle states in bulk.

BULK



$$S_{\text{QFT}} = \int d^d x \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}(g_{\mu\nu}, \psi)$$

$$S_{\text{QFT}} = \int d^d x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \psi \partial_\nu \psi + \dots \right)$$

D-branes

def

of QFT

other examples w/

of
pt $\sim N$

??

Comm

Must

1)

2)

3) prov

D_p-branes

dynamical objects of dim $p+1$

ofs of QFT

other examples w/
of
pts $\sim N$

??

Comm

Must

1)

2)

3) prau

D_p-branes

- dynamical objects of dim $p+1$

- at small g : def'd as $\{x \mid \text{strings can end at } x\}$

- carry RR charge (Polchinski, 95)

of QFT

other examples w/
of
pts $\sim N$

??

Com

Must

1)

2)

3) prou

D_p -branes γ ^{in IIB string} dynamical objects of dim $p+1$
 at small g : def'd as $\{x \mid \text{strings can end at } x\}$
 - carry RR charge (Polchinski, 95)

of QFT

other examples w/
 # of
 $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \sim N$
 pt
 ??

Comm
 must

1)
 2)
 3) prou

D_p-branes ^{in IIB string} γ - dynamical objects of dim $p+1$

not small: def'd as $\{x \mid \text{strings can end at } x\}$

- carry RR charge (Polchinski, 95)

like S_{world}

of QFT

$\exists$ other examples w/
of
pts $\sim N$

??

Comm
must

1)
2)
3) prou

D_p-branes ^{in IIB string} dynamical objects of dim p+1

at small g: def'd as $\{x \mid \text{strings can end at } x\}$

- carry RR charge (Polchinski, 95)

$S_{\text{worldline of electron}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldline}} A_{\text{Maxwell}}$

of QFT

other examples w/
of
pts $\sim N$

??

Comm
must

1)
2)
3) prou

D_p -branes γ ^{in IIB string} dynamical objects of dim $p+1$
 at small α' : def'd as $\{x \mid \text{strings can end at } x\}$
 - carry RR charge (Polchinski, 75)

like $S_{\text{worldline of electron}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldline}} A_{\text{Maxwell}}$
 $S_{D_p\text{-brane}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldvol.}} C_{(p+1)} \text{ RR}$

of QFT

other examples w/
 $\frac{\# \text{ of } D_p}{pt} \sim N^{1/p}$
 (??)

Comm
 must

1)
 2)
 3) prou

D_p -branes ^{in IIB string} dynamical objects of dim $p+1$
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of QFT

other examples w/
 # of
 branes $\sim N$
 pt
 (??)

Comm
 must
 1)
 2)
 3) prov

D_p -branes γ ^{in IIB string} dynamical objects of dim $p+1$
 at small α' : def'd as $\{x | \text{strings can end at } x\}$
 - carry RR charge (Polchinski, 95)

like $S_{\text{worldline of electron}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldline}} A_{\text{Maxwell}}$

$S_{D_p\text{-brane}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldvol.}} C_{(p+1)} \text{ RR}$

$$\int F \wedge \star F$$

$$= dC \Rightarrow \frac{\delta S}{\delta C} \Rightarrow \text{gauss' law}$$

$$N = \int \star F_{p+2}$$

of QFT

other examples w/
 # of $\frac{1}{p+1} \sim N$

??

Comm
 must

1)

2)

3) prob

D_p -branes γ ^{in IIB string} dynamical objects of dim $p+1$
 at small α' : def'd as $\{x | \text{strings can end at } x\}$
 - carry RR charge (Polchinski, 95)

like S^1 electron $\Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldline}} A_{\text{Maxwell}}$
 $\int_{\text{IIB}} \Rightarrow \int F \wedge \star F$
 $F = dA$
 $p+2$ $p+1$
 D_p -brane $\Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldvol.}} C_{p+1}$
 Gauss' law: $\star N = \int \star F$
 $\star F$ $p+2$
 Sybil boundary
 N D_p -branes

of QFT

1)
 2)
 3) $\frac{\# \text{ of } D_p}{\# \text{ of } D_{p+1}} \sim N$
 ??

Comm
 must

D_p-branes ^{in IIB string} dynamical objects of dim p+1

at small g: def'd as $\{x \mid \text{strings can end at } x\}$

$\star$ carry RR charge (Polchinski, 95)

like $S_{\text{worldline of electron}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldline}} A_{\text{Maxwell}}$

$S_{\text{Dp-brane}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldvol.}} C_{p+1} \text{ RR}$

$$\int \star F$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta C} \Rightarrow$$

gauss' law: $\star N =$

$$\int \star F_{p+2}$$

source boundary
N Dp-branes

$\star$ tension

of QFT

other examples w/
of
pts $\sim N$

??

Comm
Must

1)
2)

3) prob

D_p -branes $\checkmark$ ^{in IIB dngs} dynamical objects of dim $p+1$
 at small α' : def'd as $\{x \mid \text{strings can end at } x\}$
 $\checkmark$ carry RR charge (Polchinski, 95)

Like $S_{\text{worldline of electron}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldline}} A_{\text{Maxwell}}$
 $S_{D_p\text{-brane}} \Rightarrow \int_{\text{worldvol.}} C_{p+1} \text{ RR}$
 $\int_{\text{IIB}} \Rightarrow \int F_{p+2}$
 $F = dC_{p+1}$
 $\Rightarrow$ gauss' law: $N = \int_{\text{cycle boundary}} F_{p+2}$
 N D_p -branes

of QFT
 1)
 2)
 3) prove
 other examples w/
 $\frac{\# \text{ of } D_p}{\text{pt}} \sim N$
 ??

grav. back-reaction of N D $_5$ -branes

grav. back-reaction of N D $_p$ -branes in $R^{9,1}$

grav. back-reaction of N D $_p$ -branes in $R^{9,1}$

$$R_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R$$

grav. back-reaction of N D $_p$ -branes in $R^{9,1}$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G_N^{(10)} T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{branes}}$$

grav. back-reaction of N D $_p$ -branes in $R^{9,1}$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G_N^{(10)} T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{branes}}$$

$$G_N \sim g_s^2 (\alpha')^4$$

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grav. back-reaction of N D $_p$ -branes in $R^{9,1}$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G_N^{(10)} T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{branes}}$$

$$G_N \sim g_s^2 (\alpha')^{\frac{p+4}{2}}$$

↑
closed str. coupling

$$\propto g_s^2 \cdot \frac{N}{g_s} \sim g_s$$

grav. back-reaction of N D $_p$ -branes in $R^{9,1}$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G_N^{(10)} T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{branes}}$$

$$G_N \sim g_s^2 (\alpha')^4$$

↑
closed str. coupling

$$\propto g_s^2 \cdot \frac{N}{g_s} \sim g_s N \equiv \lambda$$

$p+1$

x / strings can end at x

A Maxwell

$(p+1)$

RR

$\frac{1}{p+1}$

dy

grav. back-reaction of N D $_p$ -branes in $R^{9,1}$
(B.R.)

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G_N^{(10)} T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{branes}}$$

$$G_N \sim g_s^2 (\alpha')^{p+4}$$

↑
closed str. coupling

$$\propto g_s^2 \cdot \frac{N}{g_s}$$

at small λ B.R. neglig.!

grav. back-reaction (B.R.) of N D-branes in $R^{9,1}$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G_N^{(10)} T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{branes}}$$

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closed str. coupling

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at small λ B.R. negligible

closed string + open string

exc. of vacuum

in $R^{9,1}$

grav. back-reaction of N D-branes in $R^{9,1}$
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grav. back-reaction of N D-branes in $R^{9,1}$
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in $R^{9,1}$

exc. of vacuum

at low E

$$\simeq \text{IIB SUGRA} + \alpha' \text{ corrections}$$

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exc. of vacuum

etc. of D-brane

in $R^{9,1}$

at low E

$$\simeq \text{IIB SUGRA} + \alpha' R^{\#}$$

correction

$$\simeq \text{YM}_{\text{gauge}}$$

grav. back-reaction of N D-branes in $R^{9,1}$
(B.R.)

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G_N^{(10)} T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{branes}}$$

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$$\sim g_s^2 \cdot \frac{N}{g_s} \sim g_s N \equiv \lambda$$

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closed string + open string

exc. of vacuum

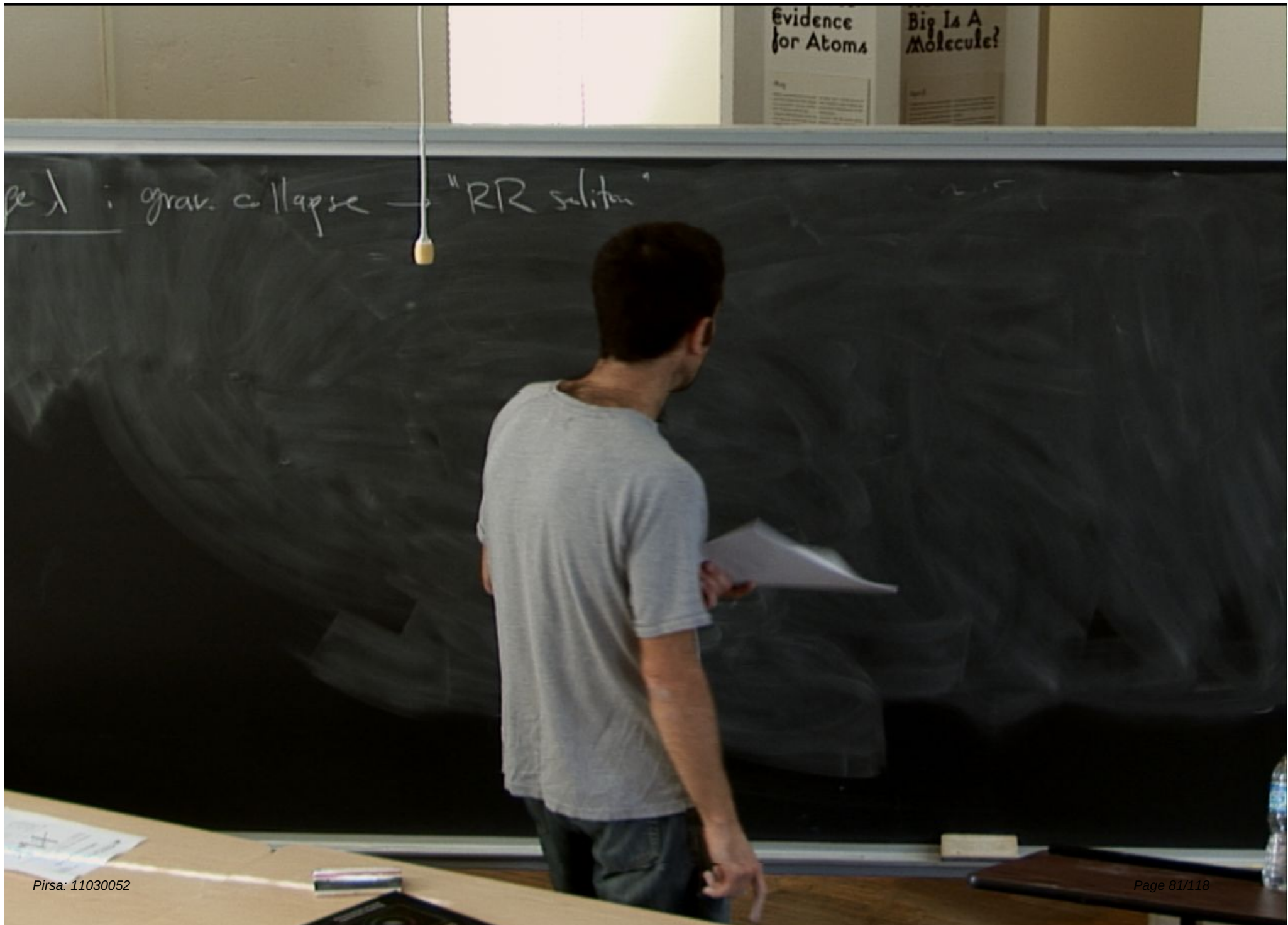
etc. of D-brane

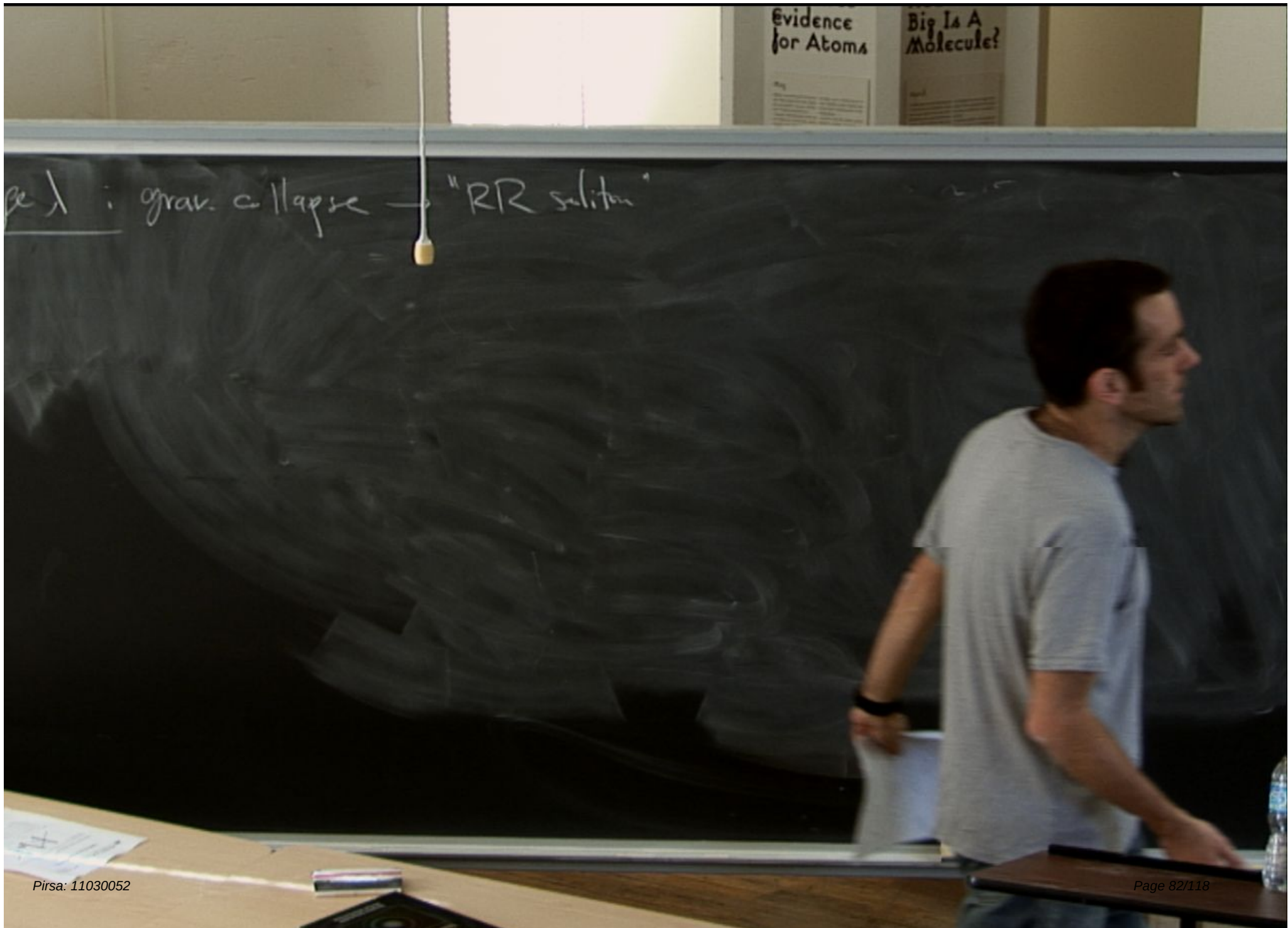
in $R^{9,1}$

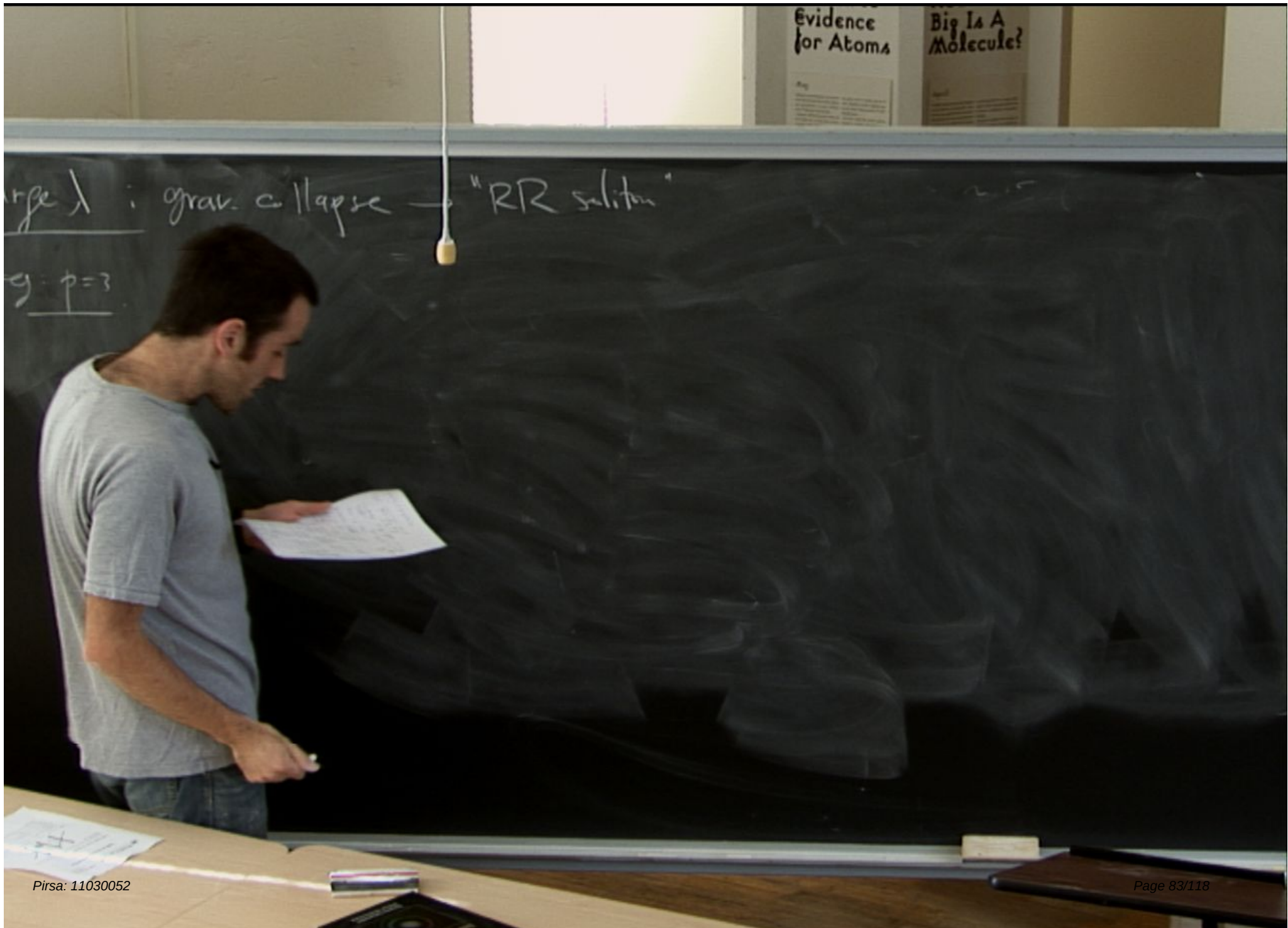
at low E

$$\simeq \text{IIB SUGRA} + \alpha'^2 R^2 \text{ corrections}$$

$$\simeq \text{YM}_{\text{gauge}} + (\alpha')^2 F^2$$







type 1 : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR soliton"
 $g = p = 3$ NDS : at $y^1 = y^2 = \dots = y^6 = 0$

Evidence
for Atoms

Big Is A
Molecule?

type 1 : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR solution"

N Ds : at $y^1 = y^2 = \dots = y^6 = 0$

fills 3+1 dims $\sim R^{3,1}$ X^μ
+ a pt. in $\mathbb{R}^6$, $0 = r^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 y^i$

Soln
of IISys: $ds^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(r)}} \underbrace{\eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu}_{\mathbb{R}^{3,1}} + \dots$

type 1 : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR solution"

N DS : at $y^1 = y^2 = \dots = y^L = 0$

fills $3+1$ dims $\sim \mathbb{R}^{3,1}$
at a pt. in $\mathbb{R}^6$, $0 = r^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 y_i^2$

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(r)}} \underbrace{\eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu}_{\mathbb{R}^{3,1}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{H(r)} \sum_{i=1}^L dy_i^2}_{\mathbb{R}^L} = dr^2 + r^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(r)}} d\Omega_{L-1}^2$$

type 1 : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR solution"

$g = p=3$ N Ds : at $y^1 y^2 = \dots = y^L = 0$

fills 3+1 dims $\sim R^{3,1}$ X^μ
at a pt. in $\mathbb{R}^6$, $0 = r^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 y_i^2$

Soln of IISUGRA :

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(r)}} \underbrace{\eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu}_{\mathbb{R}^{3,1}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{H(r)}}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^L dy_i^2}_{\mathbb{R}^2} = dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_2^2$$

$F_5 : \int$

Evidence
for Atoms

Big Is A
Molecule?

large λ : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR solution"

$y = p = 3$ N D.o.F. $y^1 = y^2 = \dots = y^L = 0$

fills 3+1 dims $\sim R^{3,1}$
at a pt. in $\mathbb{R}^6$, $0 = r^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 y_i^2$

Sol'n
of IB sugra

$$\sqrt{H(r)} \underbrace{\eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu}_{\mathbb{R}^{3,1}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{H(r)} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^L dy_i^2}}_{\mathbb{R}^L} = dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_5^2$$

$$F_r = N \quad \left(F_r = \frac{N}{r^5} \right)$$

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

large λ : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR solution"

$g = p = 3$ N DS : at $y^1 = y^2 = 0$

Soln
of IISUGRA :

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{H(r)} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \sqrt{H(r)} \sum_{i=1}^4 dy_i^2$$

$$F_5 = \int_{S^5} \text{fix}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{3,1} \quad \left(\frac{F}{r} = \frac{F}{10r} \right)$$

$$= dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_3^2$$

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

$$L^4 = (g_s N) \alpha$$

From
Grains of
Pollens to
Evidence
for Atoms

How
Big Is A
Molecule?

large λ : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR soliton"

N DS : at $y^1 = y^2 = \dots = y^L = 0$

$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(r)}} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu +$

$F_5 = \int_{\text{fixed}} F_5 = N$

fills 3+1 dims $\sim R^{3,1}$, $X^{M=0,1,2,3}$
a pt. in $\mathbb{R}^6$, $0=r^2=\sum_{i=1}^6 y_i^2$

$\sum_{i=1}^L dy_i^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_{L-1}^2$
 $\Rightarrow$
 $L = (g_s N) \alpha'^2$

From
Grains of
Pollen to
Evidence
for Atoms

How
Big Is A
Molecule?

large λ : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR soliton"

$y^2 = \dots = y^L = 0$
N DS : $y^2 = \dots = y^L = 0$

Soln
of IISys : d

$$H(r) = \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \sqrt{H(r)} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^L dy_i^2}_{\mathbb{R}^{3,1}}$$

$= N$
 $(F = \sqrt{F})$

fills 3+1 dims $\sim \mathbb{R}^{3,1}$ $X^{M=0,1,2,3}$
at a pt in $\mathbb{R}^6$, $a=r^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 y_i^2$

$$= dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_{\mathbb{R}^2}^2$$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{eind.} \Rightarrow \\ L = (g_5 N) \alpha'^2 \end{array} \right]$

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

1905

1905

From
Grains of
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Evidence
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How
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large λ : grav. collapse $\rightarrow$ "RR solution"
 N DS : at $y^1 = y^2 = \dots = y^L = 0$

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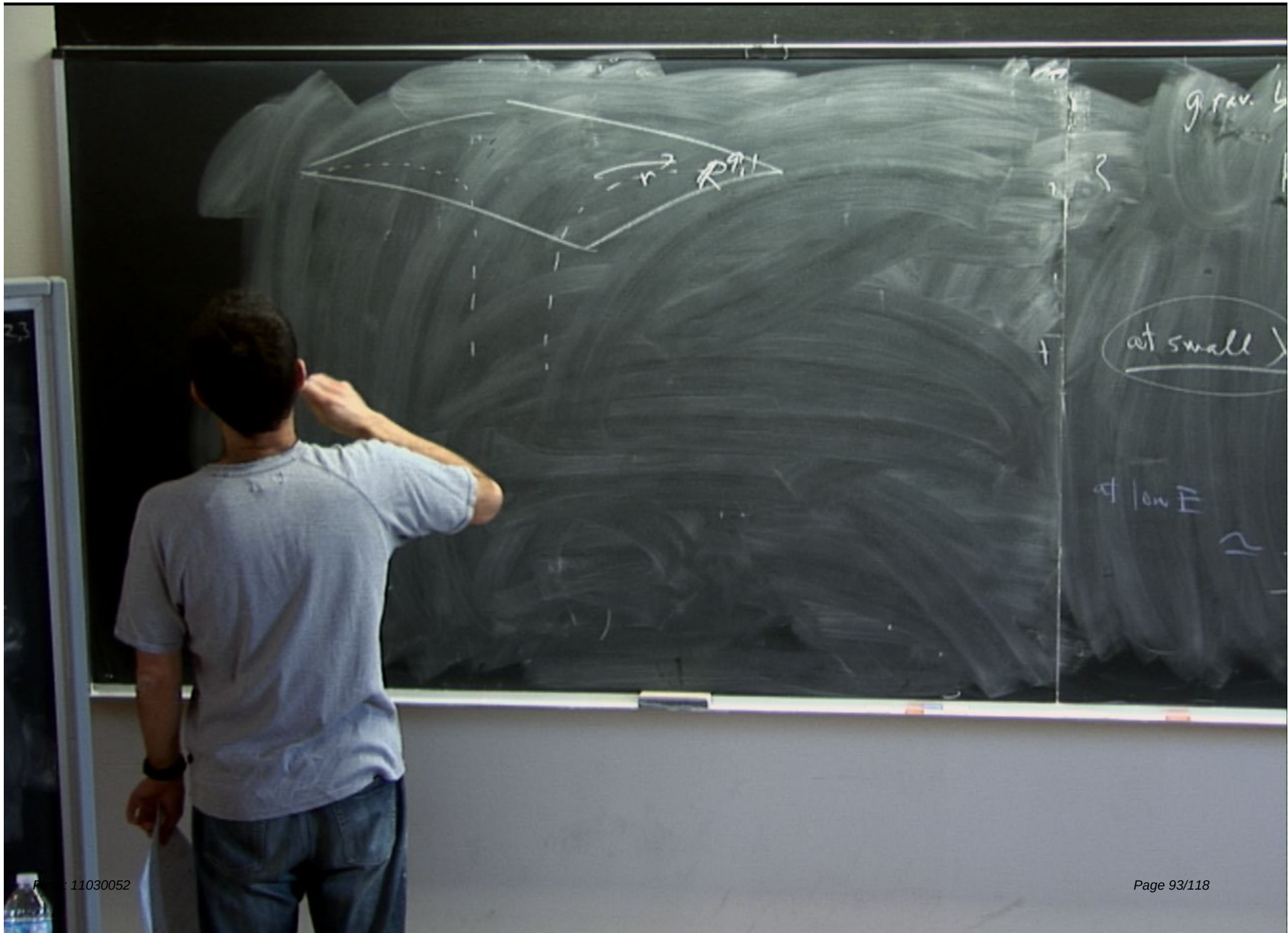
Soln
of II B. system :

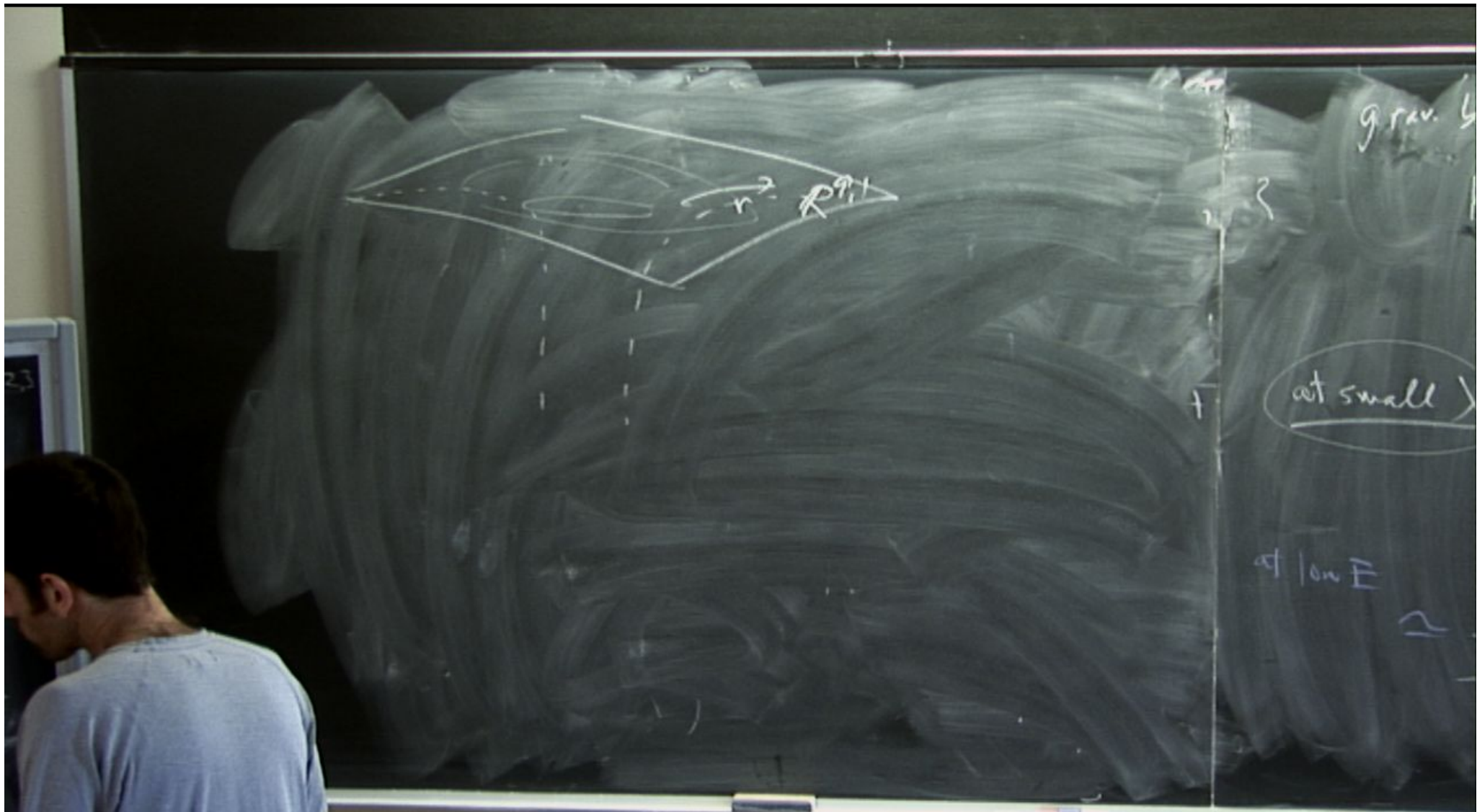
$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(r)}} \underbrace{\eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu}_{\mathbb{R}^{3,1}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{H(r)} \sum_{i=1}^L dy_i^2}_{\mathbb{R}^L} = dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_{L-1}^2$$

einstein $\Rightarrow$
 $L^4 = (g_s N) \alpha'^2$

F_5 : $\int_{S^1 \text{ at fixed } r} F_5 = N$ ($F_5 = \star F_{10}$)

$H(r) = 1 + \frac{L^4}{r^4} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 1$





collapse → "RR soliton"

DS is at $y^1 y^2 = \dots = y^6 = 0$

fills 3+1 dims $\sim R^{3,1}$, $X^{\mu=0,1,2,3}$
 at a pt. in $\mathbb{R}^6$, $0 = r^2 = \sum_{i=1}^6 y_i^2$

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(r)}} \underbrace{\eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu}_{\mathbb{R}^{3,1}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{H(r)} \sum_{i=1}^6 dy_i^2}_{\mathbb{R}^6} = dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_5^2$$

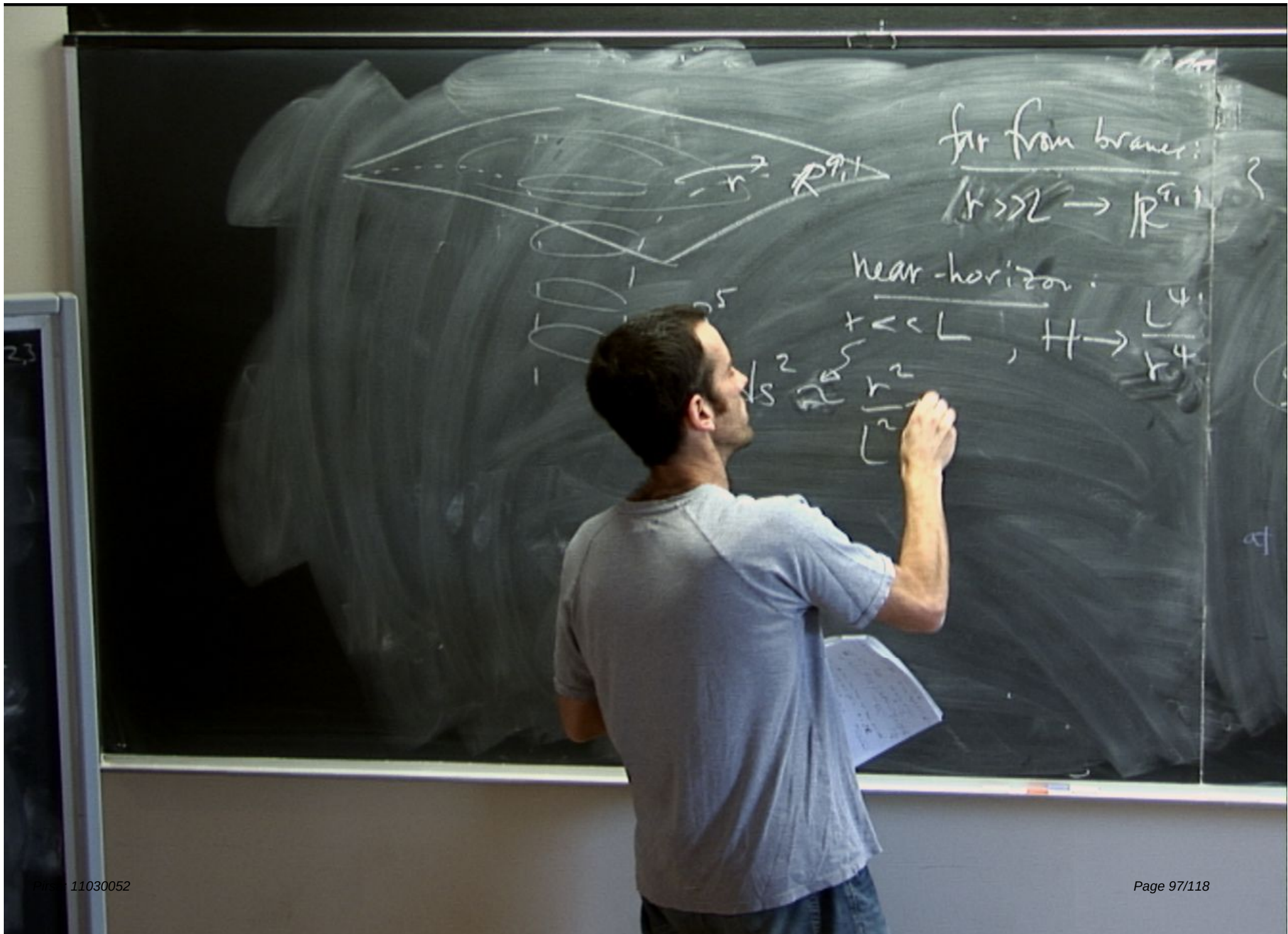
einstein $\Rightarrow$
 $L^4 = (g_s N) \alpha'^2$

F_5 : $\int_{S^5 \text{ at fixed } r} F_5 = N$ ($F_5 \neq \star F_5$)

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far from branes:
 $r \gg L \rightarrow R^{9,1}$



far from branes:
 $r \gg L \rightarrow R^{9,1}$?

near-horizon:
 $r \ll L, H \rightarrow \frac{L^4}{r^4}$

$\frac{r^2}{L^2}$



far from branes:
 $r \gg L \rightarrow R^{9,1}$

near-horizon:
 $r \ll L, H \rightarrow \frac{L^4}{r^4}$

$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{L^2} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu +$$



far from branes:
 $r \gg L \rightarrow R^{9,1}$

near-horizon:

$$r \ll L, H \rightarrow \frac{L^4}{r^4}$$

$$ds^2 \approx \frac{r^2}{L^2} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \frac{L^2}{r^2} dt^2 + \left(\frac{L^2}{r^2}\right) r^2 d\Omega_5^2$$



far from branes:
 $r \gg L \rightarrow R^{9,1}$

near-horizon:

$$r \ll L, H \rightarrow \frac{L^4}{r^4}$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{L^2} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \frac{L^2}{r^2} dt^2 + \left(\frac{L^2}{r^2}\right) r^2 d\Omega_5^2$$

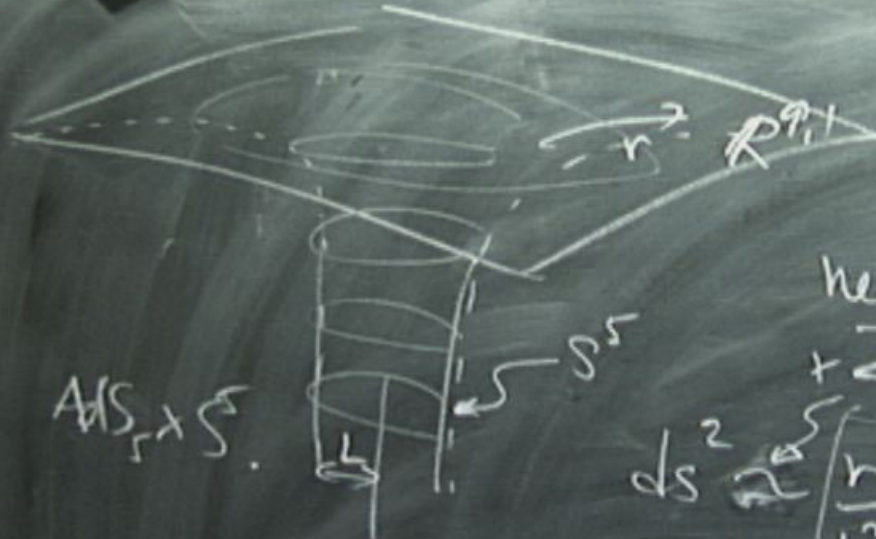


far from branes:
 $r \gg L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{9,1}$

near-horizon:

$$r \ll L, \quad H \rightarrow \frac{L^4}{r^4}$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{L^2} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \frac{L^2}{r^2} dt^2 + \left(\frac{L^2}{r^2} \right) r^2 d\Omega_5^2$$



far from branes:
 $r \gg L \rightarrow R^{3,1}$

near-horizon:

$$r \ll L, H \rightarrow \frac{L^4}{r^4}$$

$$ds^2 = \left[\frac{r^2}{L^2} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \frac{L^2}{r^2} dt^2 \right]$$

$$AdS_5(L) + \left(\frac{L^2}{r^2} \right) \times AdS_5$$

$S^5(L)$

claims 1) ultra-lav E exc. near brane can't escape
from grav. pot.

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near source can't escape
from grav. potential well.
2) stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape
 from grav. potential well.
 2) ν ^{low- E} stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(\omega) \sim \omega^3 L^8$

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape
from grav. potential well.

2) ν stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in

$$\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large λ



far from branes:
 $r \gg L \rightarrow R^{4,1}$

near-horizon:

$r \ll L$, $H \rightarrow \frac{L^4}{r^4}$

$$ds^2 \approx \left[\frac{r^2}{L^2} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \frac{L^2}{r^2} dt^2 \right]$$

$$AdS_5(L) + \left(\frac{L^2}{r^2} \right) \times^2 AdS_5$$

$S^5(L)$

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape
from grav. potential well.

2) low- E stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

RGE λ

= IIS strings

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape
from grav. potential well.

2) low- E stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

LARGE λ

'throat' = IS strings
state' in $AdS_5 \times S^5$

1+2
= example

+
closed strings in TR^4

SMALL λ

M gauge th = 4d SCFT
 $N=4$ SYM

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape
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2) low- E stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

LARGE λ

'throat states' = IS st
+ closed st

SMALL λ

YM gauge th = 4d SU(N)
N=4 SYM

+ closed st

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape
from grav. potential well.

2) low- E stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

LARGE λ

'throat state' = D3 strings
in $AdS_5 \times S^5$

+
closed strings in $R^{1,1}$

SMALL λ

YM gauge th = 4d SCFT
+ $N=4$ SYM

closed strings
in $R^{1,1}$ $\rightarrow$ coupled
only by
interactions

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape from grav potential well.

2) low- E stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

LARGE λ

'throat state' = IS strings in $AdS_{5,5}$
+ closed strings in TR^{11}

SMALL λ

YM gauge th = SYM
+ closed strings in TR^{11}
coupled only by irrelevant ops

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape
from grav. potential well.

2) ν ^{low- E} stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

LARGE λ

'throat state' = IS strings
in $AdS_5 \times S^5$

+
closed strings in TR^{11}

SMALL λ

YM gauge th = 4d $SU(N)$
+ $N=4$ SYM

closed strings
in TR^{11} $\rightarrow$ coupled
only by
irrelevant
ops

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape
from grav. potential well.

2) low- E stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

LARGE λ

'throat state' = IS strings
in $AdS_5 \times S^5$

1+2
= example

+
closed strings in $TR^{9,1}$

(Maldaena) subtract " from BH S.

SMALL λ

γM gauge th = 4d SC(N)
 $N=4$ SYM

+
closed strings
in $TR^{9,1}$

coupled
only by
irrelevant
ops

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape from grav. potential well.

2) low- E stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

LARGE

'throat state' =

are related by variations of λ

SMALL λ

$\gamma M \text{ gauge th} = 4d \text{ SUN}$
 $N=4 \text{ SYM}$

closed string in $R^{9,1}$

coupled only by irrelevant ops

2

1+2

example

closed

(Maldacena) 97

claims 1) ultra-low E exc. near brane can't escape from grav. potential well.

2) ν ^{low- E} stuff from $r \rightarrow \infty$ can't get in $\sigma(w) \sim w^3 L^8$

idea: low $w \Rightarrow$ large $\lambda > L$ can't fit.

LARGE λ

'throat state' = IB strings in $AdS_5 \times S^5$

1+2
= example

+
closed strings in $R^{9,1}$

= "dual"

(Maldaena)
97

abstract

" from BH S.

are related by variations of λ

SMALL λ

YM gauge th = 4d SU(N)
N=4 SYM

+
closed strings in $R^{9,1}$

coupled only by irrelevant ops

match parameters

sub.

L, N, g, α'

SYM:

N, g_{YM}

$\sqrt{}$

$\int_{\text{fixed } r} F$

match parameters

sub:

$$L, N, g_s, \alpha'$$

$$\text{SUGRA} \cdot \frac{L^4}{\alpha'^2} = g_s N = \lambda$$

SYM:

$$N, g_{YM}$$

$$\lambda = g_{YM}^2 N$$

$$g_s = g_{YM}^2$$