

Title: Conformal Field Theories as Building Blocks of Nature

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Abstract: Conformal Field Theory is the language in which we often think about strong dynamics, be that in Condensed Matter, Quantum Gravity, or Beyond the Standard Model Physics. AdS/CFT led to significant advances of our understanding. What should come next?

PI Colloquium 13/04/2011

Conformal Field Theories as Building Blocks of Nature

Slava Rychkov

Université Pierre et Marie Curie
and
École Normale Supérieure, Paris



Back to the Bootstrap

(PI, 11-14/04/2011)

Back to the Bootstrap

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Back to the Bootstrap

(PI, 11-14/04/2011)



Baron von Münchhausen (1720-1797)



Sasha Polyakov



Sasha Polyakov

Mud = Space of CFT data



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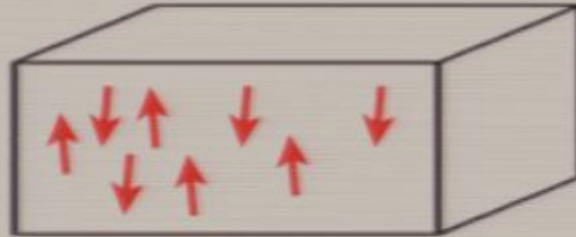
Mud = Space of CFT data

Hair = Conformal Block Decomposition

Scale Invariance

Scale Invariance

Ferromagnet (Ising Model)



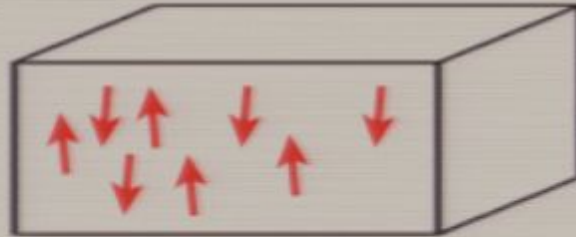
$$T \approx T_c$$



Magnetization $\vec{M}(x)$

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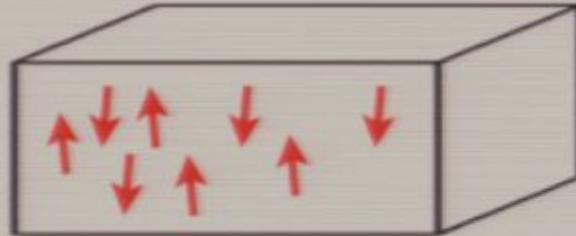
Magnetization $\vec{M}(x)$

High temperature
 $T > T_c$

$$\langle M(x) \rangle = 0$$
$$\langle M(x)M(0) \rangle \sim \frac{1}{|x|^{2\Delta}} \times \exp(-|x|/\xi(T))$$

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Scale invariance $x \rightarrow \lambda x$

Conformal Invariance

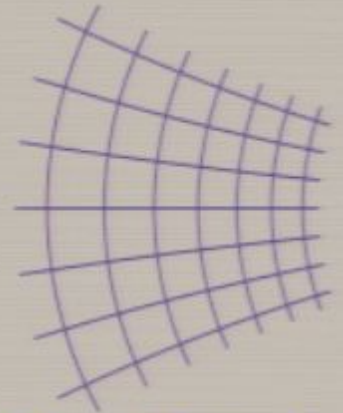
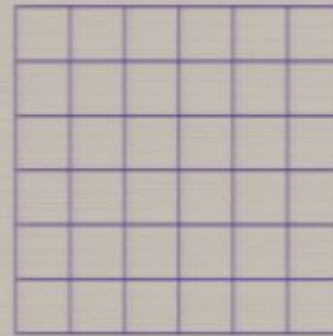
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Conformal Invariance

- emergent at the critical point

Conformal transformation

$$\delta_{\kappa} x_a = 2(\kappa \cdot x)x_a - x^2 \kappa_a$$



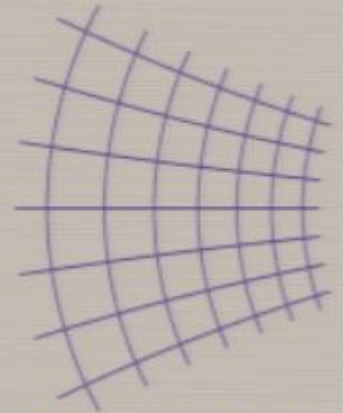
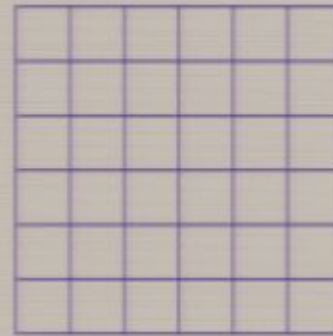
(preserves orthogonality of coordinate grid; locally looks like dilation)

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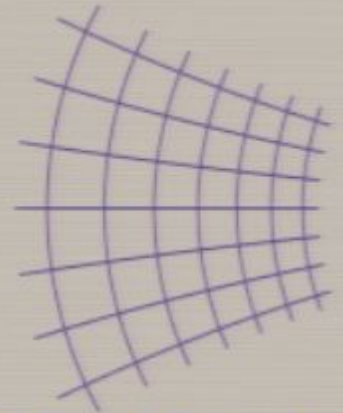
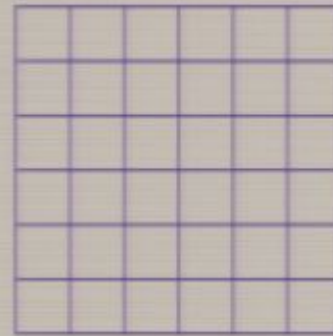
Why this extra symmetry?

Conformal Invariance

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Why this extra symmetry?

- not yet fully understood

Generically but not always true

Power of conformal symmetry

e.g. constrains 3-point correlation functions

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$\epsilon(\mathbf{x})$ energy density field in 3D Ising model

2-point correlator $\langle \epsilon(\mathbf{x})\epsilon(0) \rangle \sim \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|^{2\Delta}}$ (scale inv.)

$\Delta = 1.412(1)$ (experiment+theory+numerics)

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conformal \Rightarrow $\langle \epsilon(x)\epsilon(y)\epsilon(0) \rangle \sim \frac{1}{|x-y|^\Delta|x|^\Delta|y|^\Delta}$

[Polyakov 1970]

A success story - 2D CFT

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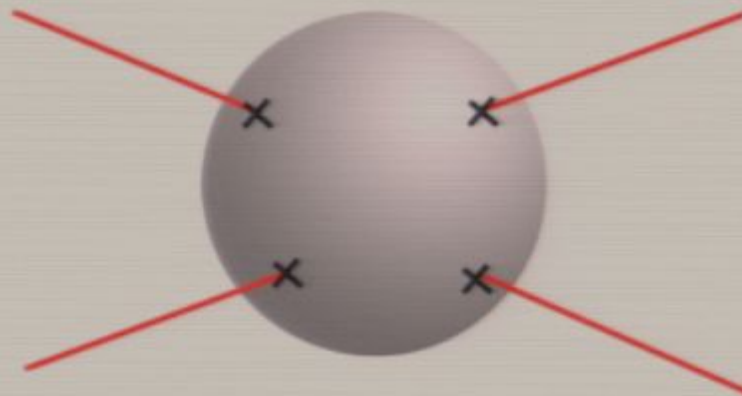
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- Lots of exactly solvable models (2D Ising, ...)
- Applications to worldsheet perturbative string theory



Reasons to think about CFTs in $D \geq 3$

- Quantum criticality
- Quantum Gravity in AdS
- Hierarchies in particle physics

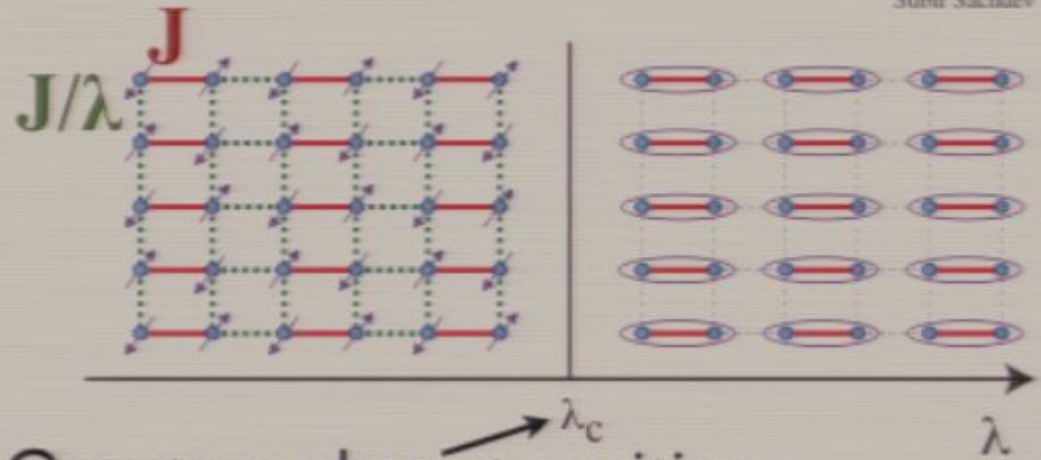
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anisotropic 2D
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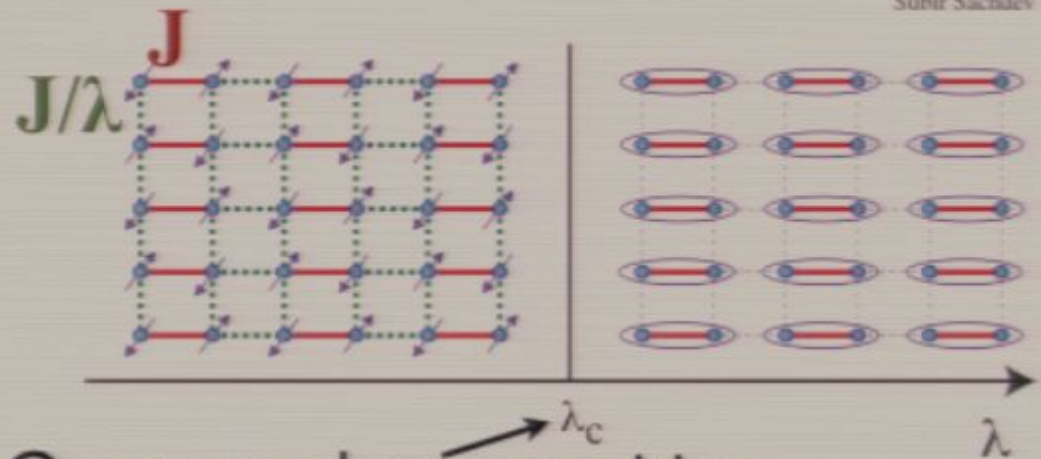


Quantum phase transition
(Néel-dimer; 3D Ising universality class)

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Subir Sachdev

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In general:

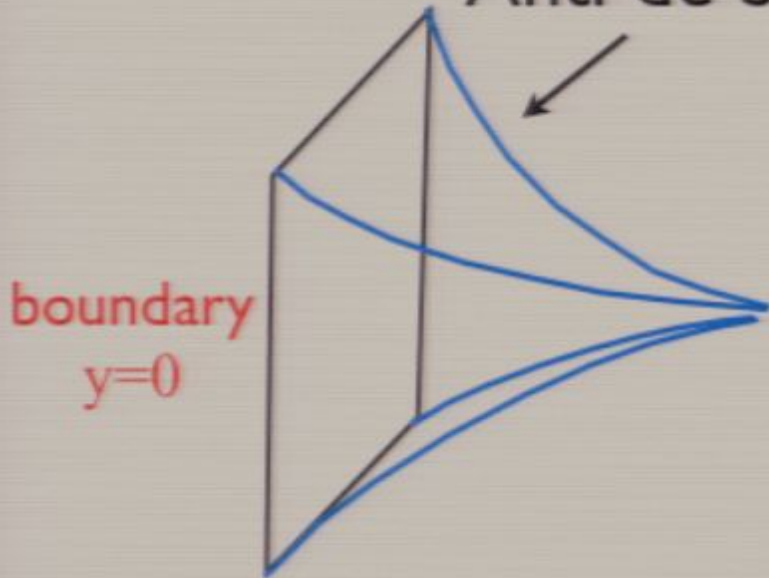
D-dim quantum system at $T=0 \Leftrightarrow (D+1)$ -dim QFT

- Request for more $D \geq 3$ CFTs
- Also with fermionic excitations

AdS/CFT

[Maldacena; Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten]

Anti de Sitter $ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{y^2} (dx_\mu^2 + dy^2)$

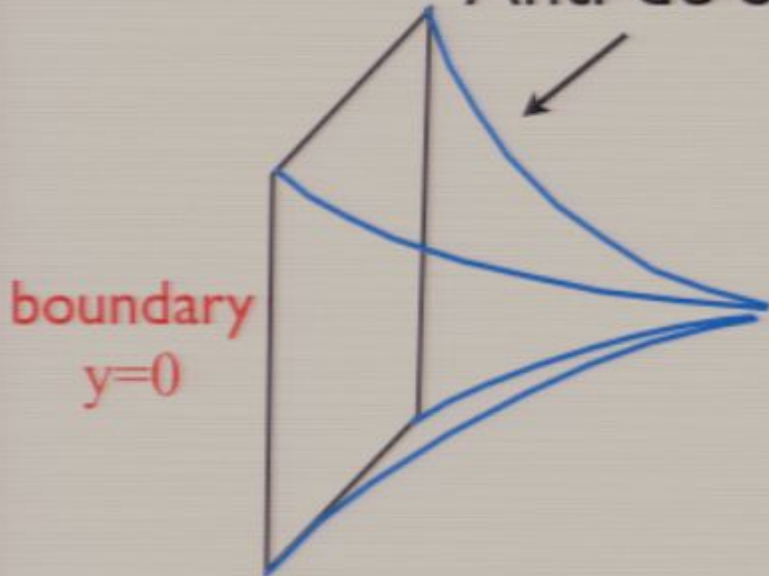


Gravity+other fields in AdS_{D+1}
 \Leftrightarrow CFT on D-dim boundary

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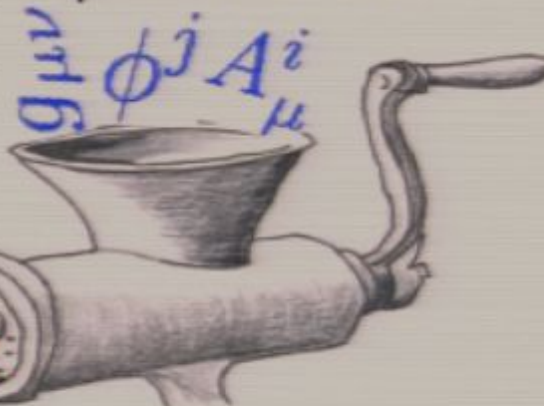
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AdS field content



CFT correlators

$\langle \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} \rangle$
 $\langle T_{\mu\nu} T_{\mu\nu} \rangle \equiv \langle J J \rangle$

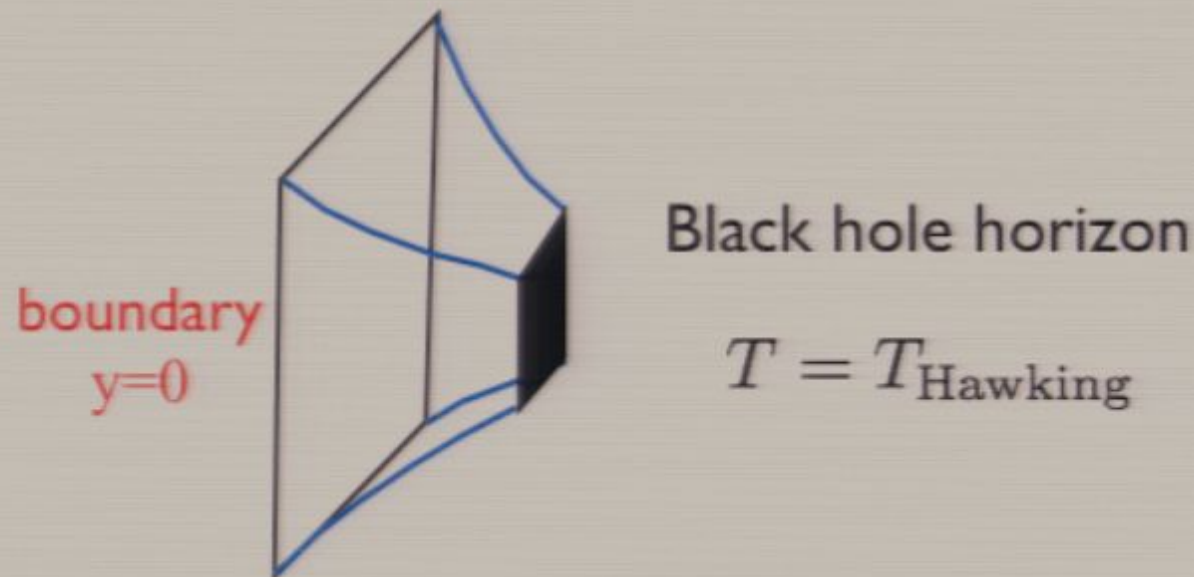
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- Easy to go to $T > 0$: put Black Hole in AdS



\Rightarrow can study transport properties

Limitations of AdS/CFT

- Factorization of operator dimensions

$$\mathcal{O}_1(x) \times \mathcal{O}_2(0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2$$

$$\Delta \approx \Delta_1 + \Delta_2$$

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Cf. 3D Ising model:

$$M \times M \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\Delta_M = 0.52$$

$$\Delta_\varepsilon = 1.4 \not\approx 2\Delta_M$$

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\Rightarrow not every CFT has an AdS dual

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Gravity theory in AdS is not UV complete

→ UV complete in string theory (as for $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM)

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'Effective CFT' describing operators up to $\Delta = \Delta_c \approx RM_{\text{Pl}} \gg 1$

[Fitzpatrick, Katz, Poland, Simmons-Duffin '10]

UV-completing
theory of gravity
in AdS



Completing
Effective CFT
on the boundary

Quantum Gravity problem in AdS is mapped into
a better-defined problem about boundary CFTs

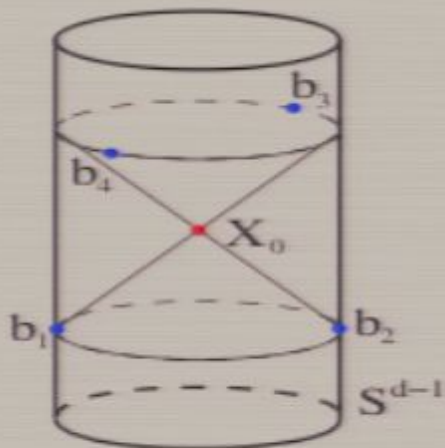
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Example I

Graviton $2 \rightarrow 2$ S-matrix can be extracted from
CFT $T_{\mu\nu}$ 4-point function (*if you know it*)



[Gary, Giddings, Penedones '09]

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Example 2

Can get constraints on Quantum Gravity spectrum
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CFT boundary

any theory of quantum gravity
must contain gravitons
(dual to $T_{\mu\nu}$ in CFT)

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Example 2

Can get constraints on Quantum Gravity spectrum
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- Can show that CFT must have more operators (not just $T_{\mu\nu}$)
- These are interpreted as dual to quantum black holes (mass $\sim M_{\text{Pl}}$)

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Is Standard Model a CFT?

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- Standard Model contains massive particles
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But at $E \gg 100 \text{ GeV}$ (e.g. at LHC)

Standard Model \approx CFT

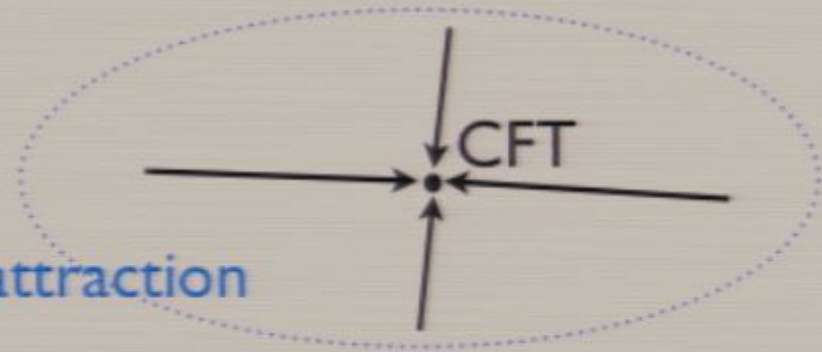
(free theory perturbed by slowly running weak couplings)

Two types of CFTs

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1) **Stable** IR fixed points
of RG flows

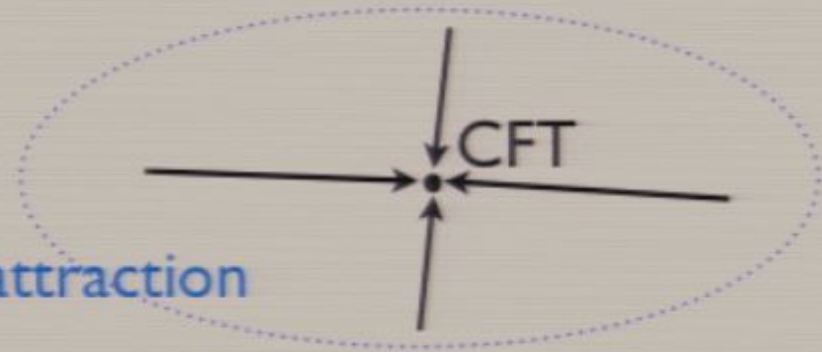
basin of attraction



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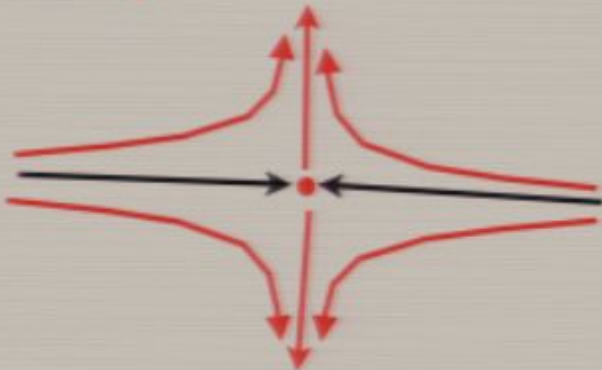
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2) **Unstable** IR fixed points

repulsive direction

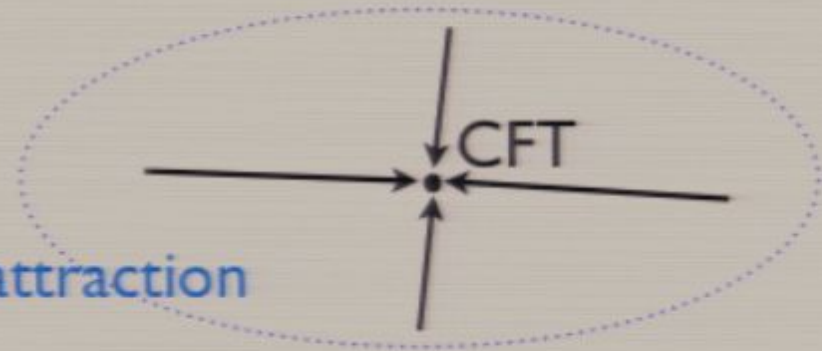
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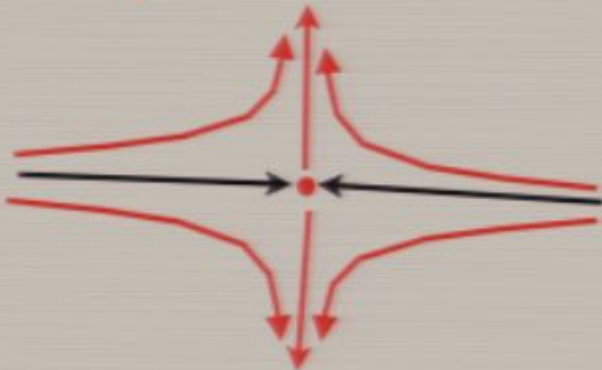
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Life in such a fixed point needs
an 'experimentalist'
adjusting the control knobs

E.g. for 3D Ising $\Delta_\epsilon = 1.4 < 3 \Rightarrow$ need temperature adjustment

In Standard Model, there is one such
repulsive scalar operator

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Usually one considers extensions with a new symmetry
(Supersymmetry or Goldstone symmetry)

Conformal Technicolor

[Holdom '81; Luty, Okui '04]

Imagine that:

At energies $E \gg \text{TeV}$ the Higgs sector
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How close?

Depends on assumptions about theory of flavor.

$\Delta_H < 1.3$ is OK (conservative)

Do we know such a CFT?

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No

Do we know of any reason which could
preclude the existence of such a CFT?

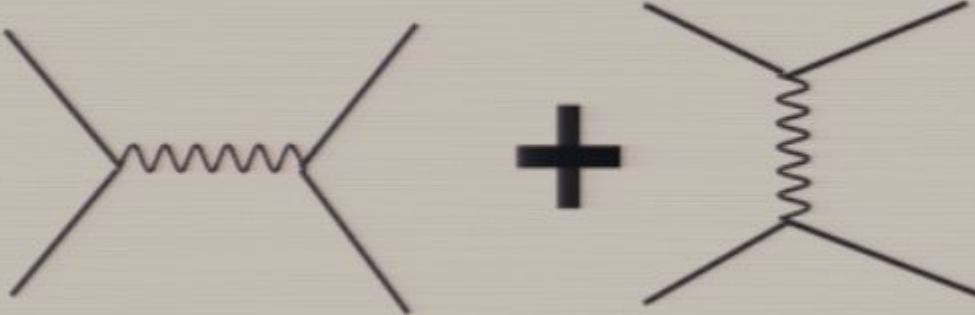
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Yes: Crossing symmetry constraint

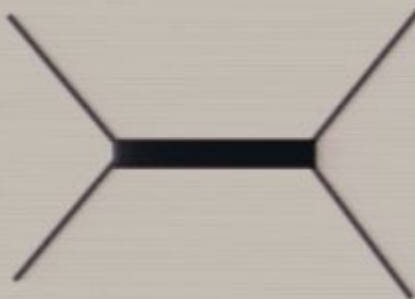
Scattering amplitudes in weakly coupled theory (Feynman diagrams)

$$\mathcal{M}(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-) =$$


The equation shows the scattering amplitude $\mathcal{M}(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ as the sum of two Feynman diagrams. The first diagram is a t-channel exchange of a photon, represented by a wavy line connecting two vertices where the external fermion lines cross. The second diagram is an s-channel exchange of a photon, represented by a wavy line connecting two vertices where the external fermion lines meet at a central point. A plus sign is placed between the two diagrams.

Correlation functions in CFT

(conformal block expansion)

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Functional equation for 'CFT data'

(\equiv dimensions of operators \mathcal{O} and 'couplings' )

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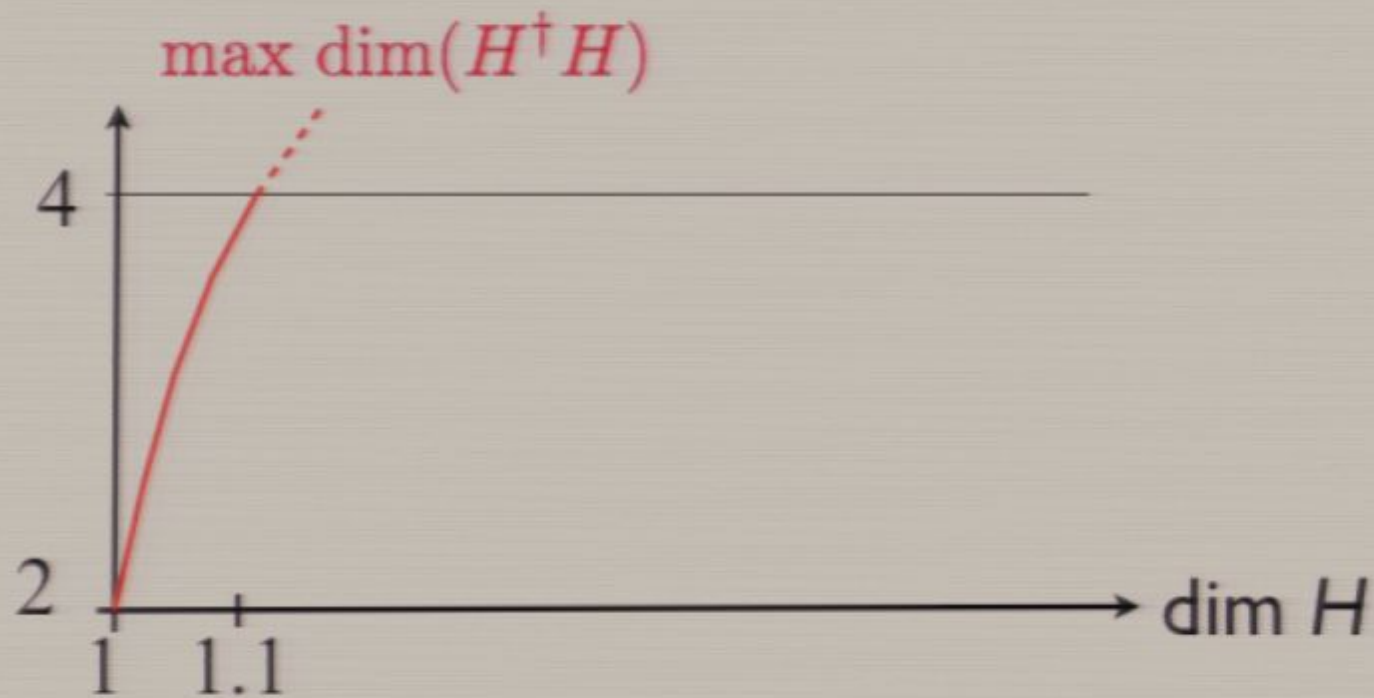
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Bootstrap hypothesis : this equation should be enough to fix the CFT

[Polyakov '74]

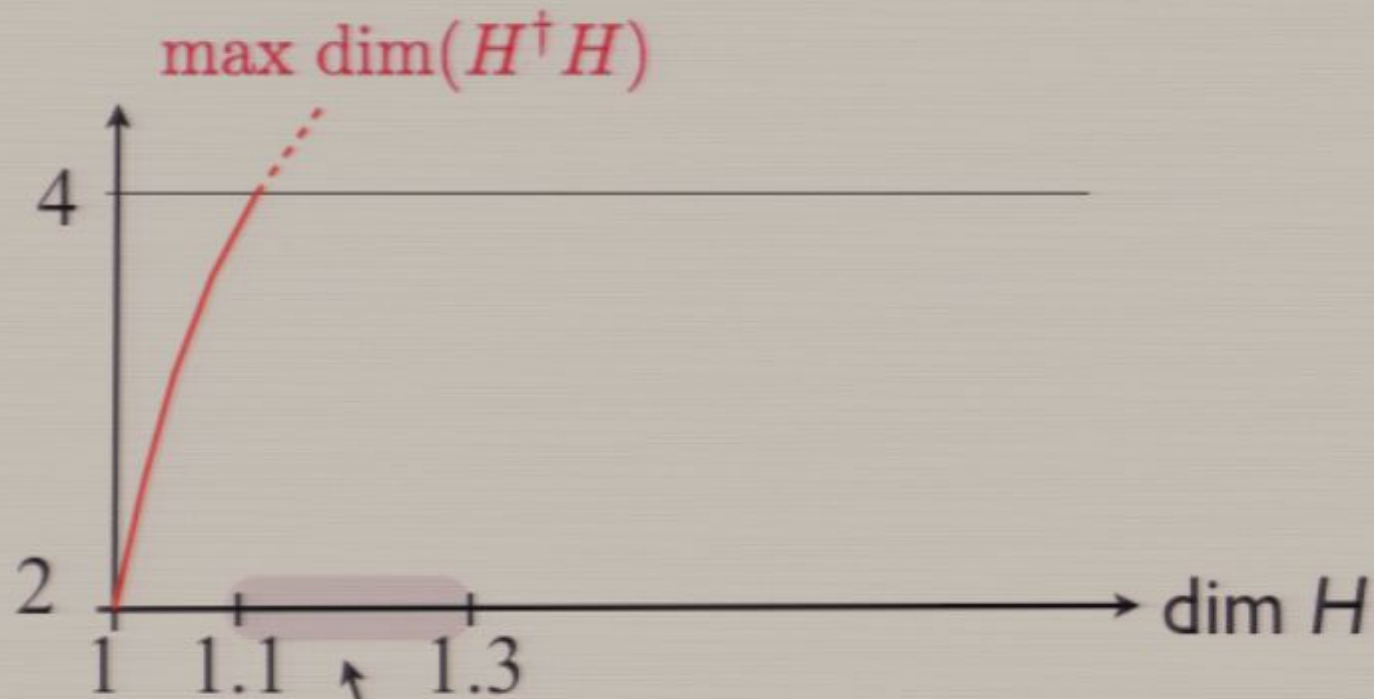
Spectrum constraints

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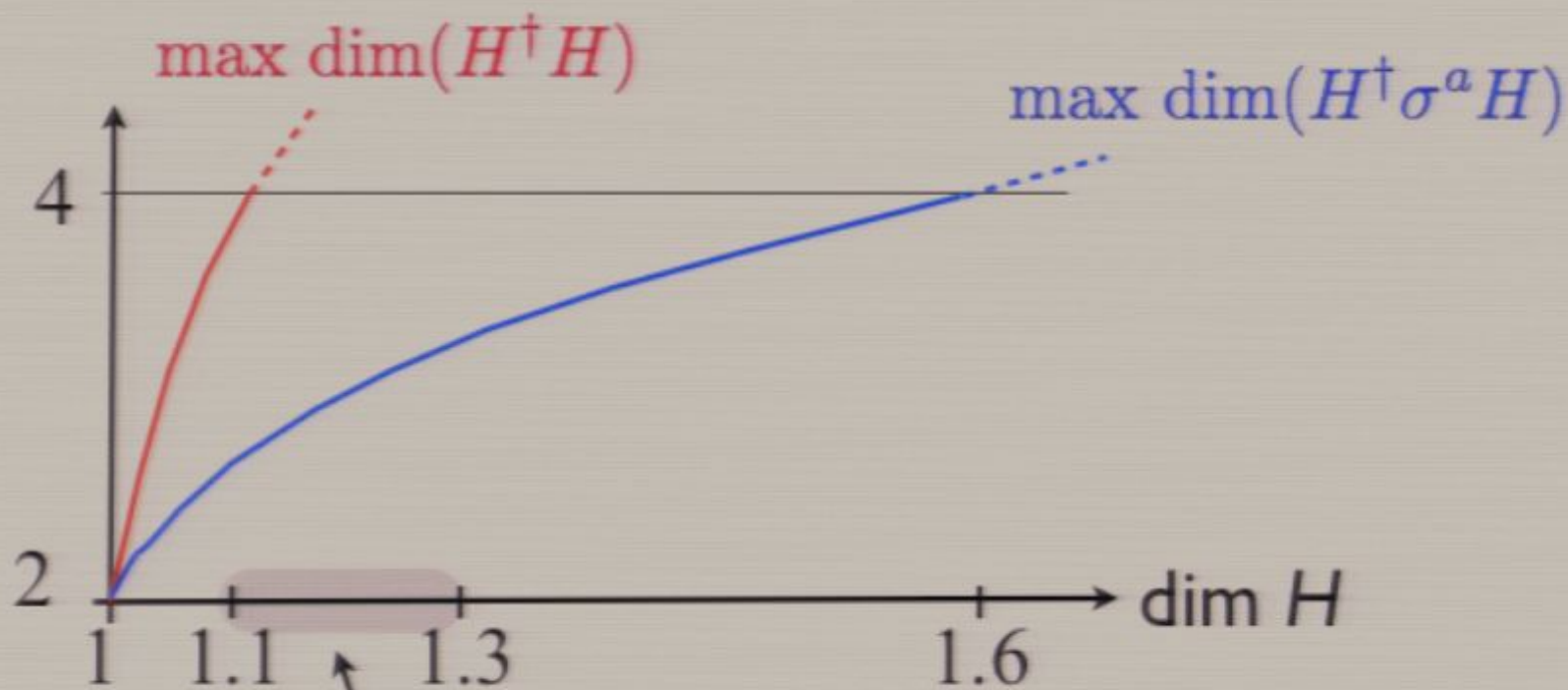
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allowed range for Conformal Technicolor

Physics demands that we continue studying CFTs,
especially in $D \geq 3$

AdS/CFT...

Recently, many general results about CFTs
just from prime principles
without any AdS input.

Forward to the bootstrap!