Title: Holographic insights into quantum critical transport: from branes to Bose-Hubbard

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Abstract: We discuss the general features of charge transport of quantum critical points described by CFTs in 2+1D. Our main tool is the AdS/CFT correspondence, but we will make connections to standard field theory results and to recent quantum Monte Carlo data. We emphasize the importance of poles and zeros of the response functions. In the holographic setting, these are the discrete quasinormal modes of a black hole/brane; they map to the excitations of the CFT. We further describe the role of particle-vortex or S-duality on the conductivity, which is argued to obey two powerful sum rules.

 Sachdev): arXiv:1210.4166 (PRB 12); arXiv:1302.0847 (PRB 13)

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"Particle-vortex" (S) duality

- **CFT**: $\sigma \rightarrow 1/\sigma$
- Gravity: Electric-Magnetic duality for A_{μ}
- * $\gamma = 0$: self-dual!
- * $\gamma \neq 0$:

S-duality ~ (flip sign of
$$\gamma$$
)

- * S-duality on QNMs: pole \leftrightarrow zero
- * **Particle**-like σ : D-pole ($\gamma > 0$) **Vortex**-like σ : D-zero ($\gamma < 0$)

[Herzog et al; Myers, Sachdev & Singh]



Quantum Monte Carlo

WWK, E. Sorensen & S. Sachdev, in prep.

- Use <u>AdS/CFT</u> to analyze <u>high precision numerical</u> <u>data</u>
- QMC simulation of 2+1D quantum rotor model; QCP in same universality as Bose-Hubbard
- * Finite-T but **imaginary time**...



Conclusions

- * Conductivity of CFT in 2+1D: $\sigma(\omega/T)$
- AdS/CFT sheds non-perturbative light on the problem:
 - * Quasi-normal modes: poles/zero at complex ω
 - Sum rules
- * AdS/CFT is useful to interpret Quantum Monte Carlo data
 => sharp statements about the Bose-Hubbard etc

gIm W Be W $\sigma(\alpha; \omega, \gamma) = \frac{\tilde{\sigma}(\omega)}{\sigma(\omega)} =$