Title: Building a Gauge-Invariant Holographic Dictionary

Date: Oct 18, 2016 02:00 PM

URL: http://pirsa.org/16100060

Abstract: What natural CFT quantities can "see― in the interior of the bulk AdS in a diffeomorphism invariant way? And how can we use them to learn about the emergence of local bulk physics? Inspired by the Ryu-Takayanagi relation, we construct a class of simple non-local operators on both sides of the duality and demonstrate their equivalence. Integrals of free bulk fields along geodesics/minimal surfaces are dual to what we will call "OPE blocks―: Individual conformal family contributions to the OPE of local operators. Our findings can be utilized to reconstruct local bulk operators and unify a number of previously disconnected AdS/CFT results. We extend this kinematic correspondence to incorporate gravitational interactions in AdS3 by relating geodesic operators to the Virasoro OPE blocks, hence providing a natural CFT prescription for "gravitational dressing―. We conclude with discussion of preliminary results on an interesting CFT structure that generalizes our dictionary to include arbitrary local bulk interactions.

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Building a Gauge-Invariant Holographic Dictionary

Lampros Lamprou Stanford University

Perimeter Institute, October 2016

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Building a Gauge-Invariant Holographic Dictionary

Lampros Lamprou Stanford University

Based on:

[1604.03110], [1608.06282] B.Czech, L.L., S.McCandlish, B.Mosk, J.Sully L.L., S.McCandlish to appear

See also: [1606.03307] J.de Boer, F.Haehl, M. Heller, R.Myers

Perimeter Institute, October 2016

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Philosophical Overture

Gravity disfavors locality:

- Diffeomorphism invariance.
- Black hole resonances in high energy scattering.
- Holographic bound.

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The practical problems:

- How to define operators in gravity?
- What mathematics describe their dynamics?
- How do we recover the local degrees of freedom?

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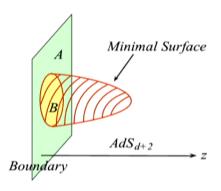
- How to define operators in gravity?
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- How do we recover the local degrees of freedom?

Our goal: Make progress via a gauge-invariant approach to the AdS/CFT dictionary.

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A Clue from AdS/CFT

New approach to observables in gravity: Ryu-Takayanagi relation.

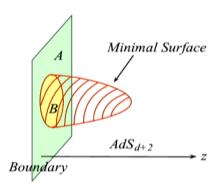


Entanglement entropy = Area of minimal surfaces

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A Clue from AdS/CFT

New approach to observables in gravity: Ryu-Takayanagi relation.



Entanglement entropy = Area of minimal surfaces

Has all the right properties:

- a. Probes geometry of bulk interior.
- b. **Diff invariant** makes reference only to the boundary.
- c. Natural non-local object in the CFT.

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A Gauge-Invariant Dictionary

Apply RT philosophy to the operator dictionary:

- Identify natural CFT operators dual to extended bulk probes.
- Reconstruct the familiar local bulk fields and describe their dynamics.

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A Gauge-Invariant Dictionary

Apply RT philosophy to the operator dictionary:

- Identify natural CFT operators dual to extended bulk probes.
- Reconstruct the familiar local bulk fields and describe their dynamics.
- Ultimate goal: What is the CFT principle responsible for the approximate bulk locality at low energies?

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Our Approach

• Step 1: Gauge-invariant dictionary for free bulk fields. ("A Stereoscopic Look into the Bulk")

• Step 2: Include gravitational interactions in 2+1 dimensions. (See also Sam's talk in a couple of weeks!)

Step 3: Incorporate arbitrary local interactions.
 (In progress...)

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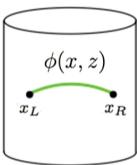
Geodesic Operators

- Geodesics and minimal surfaces are special bulk objects.
- Both defined with reference to the asymptotic boundary.
- Let's associate operators with them.

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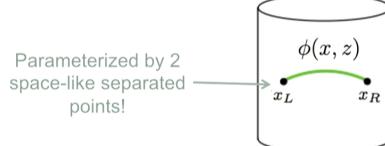


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Radon Transform

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- We are looking for a natural CFT bi-local.
- The OPE provides with an organizational principle.
- Product of any two operators is expanded as:

$$\mathcal{O}_{i}\left(x\right)\mathcal{O}_{j}\left(0\right) = \sum_{k} C_{ijk} \left|x\right|^{\Delta_{k} - \Delta_{i} - \Delta_{j}} \left(1 + b_{1} x^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} + b_{2} x^{\mu} x^{\nu} \partial_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} + \ldots\right) \mathcal{O}_{k}\left(0\right)$$

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$$= \left|x\right|^{-\Delta_{i}-\Delta_{j}} \sum_{k} C_{ijk} \mathcal{B}_{k}^{ij}\left(x,0\right)$$
OPE Block

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OPE blocks admit an integral representation.

$$\mathcal{B}_{k}\left(x,y\right) = \int_{\diamond_{xy}} dw d\bar{w} \, G_{k}\left(w,\bar{w};\, x,y\right) \mathcal{O}_{k}\left(w,\bar{w}\right)$$

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• Smear the primary operator $\mathcal{O}_k(w, \bar{w})$ over the **causal** diamond defined by the two points.

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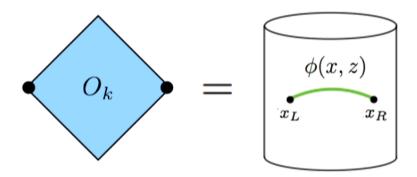
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\bullet & \bullet & \\
O_1(x) & O_2(y) & = & \sum_k \bullet O_k
\end{array}$$

• Smearing function: $G_k(w, \bar{w}; x, y) = \frac{\langle \mathcal{O}_H(x) \mathcal{O}_H(y) \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_k(w, \bar{w}) \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{O}_H(x) \mathcal{O}_H(y) \rangle}$

Gauge-Invariant Dictionary 1.0

OPE Blocks are dual to **geodesic operators**:

$$\mathcal{B}_{h,\bar{h}}(x_L,x_R) = \tilde{\phi}(\gamma_{x_L x_R}) = \int_{\gamma_{x_L x_R}} ds |\phi(x,z)|_{\gamma}$$

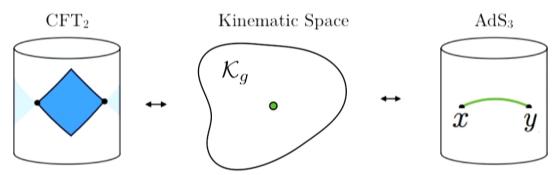


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- Geodesic operators and OPE blocks are bi-local functions on the boundary.
- They live on the space of pairs of points or, equivalently, the space of causal diamonds.

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This is kinematic space and it has geometric structure.

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Utilize conformal symmetry to define a metric on kinematic space.

$$ds^2=rac{I_{\mu
u}\left(x-y
ight)}{\left|x-y
ight|^2}dx^\mu dy^
u$$
 with: $I_{\mu
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 Signature (d,d): If 2 pairs of points share a point, their kinematic distance is zero (no invariant cross-ratio for 3 points)

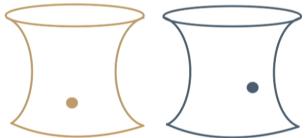
Pirsa: 16100060 Page 23/63

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- Signature (d,d): If 2 pairs of points share a point, their kinematic distance is zero (no invariant cross-ratio for 3 points)
- For a CFT₂ kinematic space decomposes to a product of two de Sitter spaces.

$$ds^{2} = \frac{du_{1}du_{2}}{|u_{2} - u_{1}|^{2}} + \frac{dv_{1}dv_{2}}{|v_{2} - v_{1}|^{2}}$$



Utility of kinematic space: **OPE blocks** and **geodesic operators** behave as **free kinematic fields**!

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OPE blocks: Under a conformal map they transform as

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Utility of kinematic space: **OPE blocks** and **geodesic operators** behave as **free kinematic fields**!

OPE blocks: Under a conformal map they transform as

$$\mathcal{B}_k(x,y) \to \mathcal{B}_k(x',y')$$

Blocks are eigenvectors of the conformal Casimirs:

$$[L^2, \mathcal{B}_k(x, y)] = C_k \mathcal{B}_k(x, y)$$

where: $C_k = (\Delta_k + \ell_k)(\Delta_k + l_k - 2)$

$$\left[\bar{L}^2, \mathcal{B}_k(x, y)\right] = \bar{C}_k \mathcal{B}_k(x, y)$$

where: $\bar{C}_k = (\Delta_k - \ell_k)(\Delta_k - l_k - 2)$

Bulk operators: Obey equation of motion.

$$\left(\Box_{\mathrm{AdS}} - m^2\right)\phi\left(x\right) = 0$$

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$$\left(\Box_{\mathrm{AdS}} - m^2\right)\phi\left(x\right) = 0$$

Intertwinement:
$$\int ds \, \Box_{AdS_3} \cdots = - \left(\Box_{dS_2} + \Box_{\bar{dS}_2} \right) \int ds \ldots$$

$$\left[\Box_{\mathrm{dS}_{2}} + \bar{\Box}_{\mathrm{dS}_{2}} - m_{\Delta_{k}}^{2}\right] \tilde{\phi}\left(\gamma\right) = 0$$

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Redundancy: Not all functions on kinematic space are consistent Radon transforms!

We need **constraints**: John's equations.

$$\left(\Box_{\mathrm{d}S_2} - \bar{\Box}_{\mathrm{d}S_2}\right)\tilde{\phi} = 0$$

- One last step: Boundary conditions.
- Determined by the coincident limit.

OPE Block

$$\mathcal{B}_k(x,y) \to |x-y|^{\Delta_k} \mathcal{O}_k(x)$$

Geodesic Operator

$$\tilde{\phi}(x \to y) \sim |x - y|^{\Delta} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta}(x)$$

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Geodesic Operator

$$\tilde{\phi}(x \to y) \sim |x - y|^{\Delta} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta}(x)$$

 Both objects obey the same equations with the same boundary conditions.

$$\mathcal{B}_k\left(x,y
ight) = \left. ilde{\phi}(\gamma) = \!\!\! \int \left. ds \; \phi(x,z)
ight|_{\gamma}$$

Local Bulk Operators

 Use geodesic operators to reconstruct the local operators: Inverse Radon transform.

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sinh p} \frac{d}{dp} \left(\text{average } \tilde{f}_{g}(\gamma) \right)$$



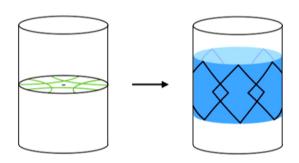
- Respects conformal symmetry.
- Manifestly diffeomorphism invariant.
- Reconstruction point defined by set of geodesics that cross it.

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Local Bulk Operators

Result: Integral over the spacelike separated boundary region:

$$\phi(\rho=0) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta K_{\Delta}(t) \mathcal{O}_{\Delta}(t,\theta)$$



$$K_{\Delta}(t) = -\frac{k}{\pi}(\cos t)^{\Delta-2}\log\cos t$$

This matches the HKLL global smearing function.

Local Bulk Operators

 Use geodesic operators to reconstruct the local operators: Inverse Radon transform.

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sinh p} \frac{d}{dp} \left(\text{average } \tilde{f}_{g}(\gamma) \right)$$



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What is it good for?

- Principle behind the correspondence: conformal symmetry.
- **The idea**: Repackaging our data by utilizing symmetries can manifest connections previously invisible.

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- Principle behind the correspondence: conformal symmetry.
- **The idea**: Repackaging our data by utilizing symmetries can manifest connections previously invisible.
- Indeed: It helps us "tidy up" seemingly disconnected holographic results:
- a) Conformal blocks as geodesic Witten diagrams.
- b) First law of entanglement entropy and linearized Einstein's equations.

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Conformal blocks as geodesic Witten diagrams:

Recall:
$$\mathcal{O}_{i}\left(x\right)\mathcal{O}_{j}\left(0\right)=\left|x\right|^{-\Delta_{i}-\Delta_{j}}\sum_{k}C_{ijk}\mathcal{B}_{k}^{ij}\left(x,0\right)$$

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$$\langle 0|\mathcal{B}_k\left(x_1,x_2\right)\mathcal{B}_k\left(x_3,x_4\right)|0\rangle = g_{k|1234}\left(u,v\right) = 0$$

$$O_1 \qquad O_3 \qquad \text{[Hijano, Kraus, Perlmutter, Snively]}$$

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Entanglement and Einstein's equations:

$$\delta S = \delta \langle H_{\text{mod}} \rangle$$

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Entanglement and Einstein's equations:

$$\delta S = \delta \langle H_{\rm mod} \rangle$$

$$H_{\rm mod} = -\frac{1}{6} \mathcal{B}_{T_{00}}$$

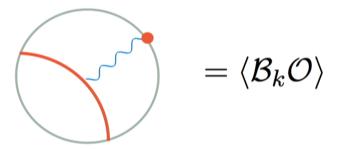
$$[Faulkner, Guica, Hartman, Lashkari, McDermont, Myers, Swingle, Van Raamsdonk]$$

STEP 2: GRAVITATIONAL DRESSING

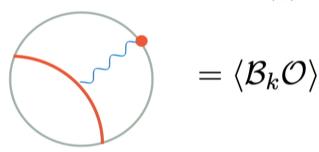
Geodesic Operators and Virasoro OPE Blocks

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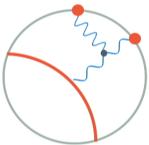
• Without interactions: $\tilde{\phi}_{\Delta}(\gamma) = \mathcal{B}_{\Delta}(\gamma)$



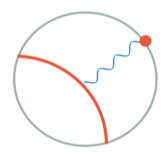
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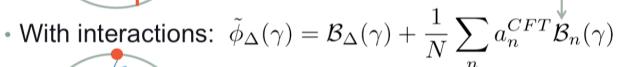
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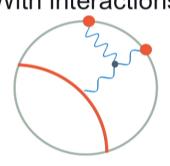
• Without interactions: $ilde{\phi}_{\Delta}(\gamma) = \mathcal{B}_{\Delta}(\gamma)$



$$=\langle \mathcal{B}_k \mathcal{O}
angle$$



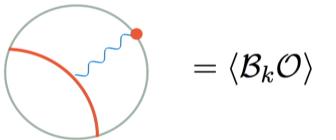
Multi-trace Blocks



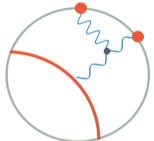
$$eq \langle \mathcal{B}_k \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} \rangle$$

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• Without interactions: $\tilde{\phi}_{\Delta}(\gamma) = \mathcal{B}_{\Delta}(\gamma)$



• With interactions: $\tilde{\phi}_{\Delta}(\gamma) = \mathcal{B}_{\Delta}(\gamma) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n} a_{n}^{CFT} \overset{\psi}{\mathcal{B}}_{n}(\gamma)$



$$eq \langle \mathcal{B}_k \mathcal{O} \mathcal{O} \rangle$$

What CFT principle determines these "dressed blocks"?

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Multi-trace Blocks

Virasoro OPE Blocks

- OPE of 2D CFTs is organized in larger block structures.
- These are fixed by local conformal symmetry.

$$O_{\Delta}(x_1)O_{\Delta}(x_2) = \mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{I}}^{\Delta\Delta} + \sum_k c_k^{\Delta\Delta} \mathcal{V}_k^{\Delta\Delta}$$

- We will call them Virasoro OPE blocks.
- They contain the contributions from all local descendants.

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Virasoro OPE Blocks

Identity Block:
$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{I}}^{\Delta\Delta}(x_1,x_2) = \frac{\mathbb{I}}{x_{12}^{2\Delta}} \left(1 + \frac{2\Delta}{c} \mathcal{B}_T + \# \mathcal{B}_{T\partial^n T} + \cdots \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{x_{12}^{2\Delta}} \left(1 + \frac{\textbf{T}}{\mathbf{T}} + \frac{\textbf{T}}{\mathbf{T}} + \cdots \right)$$

Virasoro OPE Blocks

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{I}}^{\Delta\Delta}(x_1,x_2) = \frac{\mathbb{I}}{x_{12}^{2\Delta}} \left(1 + \frac{2\Delta}{c} \mathcal{B}_T + \# \mathcal{B}_{T\partial^n T} + \cdots \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{x_{12}^{2\Delta}}\left(1+\frac{\mathbf{7}}{\mathbf{7}}+\frac{\mathbf{7}}{\mathbf{7}}+\cdots\right)$$

Arbitrary family:

$$\mathcal{V}_k^{\Delta\Delta}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{x_{12}^{2\Delta}} \left(\mathcal{B}_k + \# \mathcal{B}_{T\partial^n \mathcal{O}_k} + \cdots \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{x_{12}^{2\Delta}}\left(\bullet \bigcirc_{\mathbf{k}} + \bullet \bigcirc_{\mathbf{k}} + \cdots \right)$$

Gauge Invariant Dictionary 2.0

• What I would like to claim:

$$\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{I}}^{\Delta\Delta}(x_1, x_2) = e^{-\frac{6\Delta}{c}\ell(x_1, x_2)}$$
$$\mathcal{V}_{k}^{\Delta\Delta}(x_1, x_2) = e^{-\frac{6\Delta}{c}\ell(x_1, x_2)}\tilde{\phi}_{k}(x_1, x_2)$$

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• Semi-classical states: CFT states with well-defined energy.

$$\langle T \rangle \sim \mathcal{O}(c)$$

$$\frac{\langle T^n \rangle - \langle T \rangle^n}{\langle T \rangle^n} \sim \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{c^k}\right)$$

Necessary (not sufficient) requirement for smooth bulk geometry.

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- It is convenient to decompose the stress tensor to a background piece and a fluctuation piece:

$$T = \langle T \rangle + \delta T$$

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Virasoro OPE blocks decompose as well:

$$\mathcal{V}_k = \mathcal{V}_k^{semi-classical} \Big[\langle T \rangle \Big] + \mathcal{V}_k^{fluctuation} \Big[\langle T \rangle, \, \delta T \Big]$$

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$$\mathcal{V}_k = \overline{\mathcal{V}_k^{semi-classical} \Big[\langle T \rangle \Big]} + \mathcal{V}_k^{fluctuation} \Big[\langle T \rangle, \ \delta T \Big]$$

Sketch of the proof

Semi-classical states are characterized only by their energy density:

$$\langle T(x) \rangle$$

• Let f(x) be a function such that:

$$\langle T(x)\rangle = \frac{c}{12} \{f(x), x\}$$

• Then we can find a frame in which the state looks like the vacuum.

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Sketch of the proof

Semi-classical states are characterized only by their energy density:

$$\langle T(x) \rangle$$

• Let f(x) be a function such that:

$$\langle T(x)\rangle = \frac{c}{12} \{f(x), x\}$$

- Then we can find a frame in which the state looks like the vacuum.
- If geodesic operators and Virasoro blocks transform the same way then the proof follows from previous discussion.

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Kinematic Liouville Theory

 The length and the gravitationally dressed geodesic operators admit an elegant description in kinematic space:

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Kinematic Liouville Theory

- The length and the gravitationally dressed geodesic operators admit an elegant description in kinematic space:
- Decompose length: $\ell_{cl} = \omega(u_1,u_2) + \bar{\omega}(v_1,v_2)$
- Equation for length: $\frac{\partial^2\omega}{\partial u_1\partial u_2}=\frac{c}{6}e^{-\frac{12}{c}\omega}+J(u_1,u_2)$

[J.de Boer, F.Haehl, M. Heller, R.Myers]

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Equation for geodesic operators:

$$e^{-\frac{12}{c}\omega}\partial_{u_1}\partial_{u_2}\tilde{\phi}_k + m_k^2\tilde{\phi}_k = 0$$

This is a Liouville theory!

Taking stock...

Geodesic integrals of free fields are dual to global OPE blocks.

 Gravitational dressing for geodesic operators becomes the "Virasoro dressing" for the OPE.

These operators have a life of their own: Can be described as fields
 on kinematic space in terms of a Liouville theory.

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Looking ahead...

- Can we think of this Liouville theory as a quantum theory?
- What CFT principle defines the dressed blocks for arbitrary interactions?

• Is there a useful kinematic space description for them?

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Looking ahead...

- Can we think of this Liouville theory as a quantum theory?
- What CFT principle defines the dressed blocks for arbitrary interactions?
- Is there a useful kinematic space description for them?
- Can we use this dictionary to "see" inside black holes?
- Can this teach us how to think of operators in gravity on flat and/or de Sitter space?

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Bartek Czech



Sam McCandlish

Thank you!



Benjamin Mosk



James Sully

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