Title: Topological Holography Course - Lecture 6

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Collection: Topological Holography Course (Costello)

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Boundary condition:

$A^{0,1}$ divisible by n

A sol^n to EOM which violates the BC is

$$A_{z=0,a} \sim \delta_{z=0}\, t^a + \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2} \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$t^a \in gl(K|K)$

A_{z_0,a_0}

A_{z_1,a_1}

A_{z_2,a_2}

Holographic 2-point function

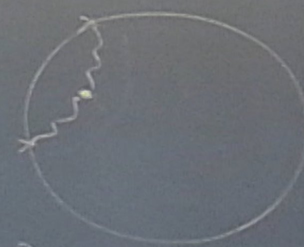
$$\int_{r,z,\omega} A_{z_0,a_0}\,\bar{\partial} A_{z_1,a_1}\cdot\Omega \quad \mathrm{Tr}(t^{a_0}t^{a_1})$$

3-pt fn

$$\int A_{z_0,a_0} A_{z_1,a_1} A_{z_2,a_2}\,\Omega \quad \mathrm{Tr}(t^{a_0}t^{a_1}t^{a_2})$$

Holographic 2-point function

$$\int_{r,z,w} A_{z_0,a_0} \bar{\partial} A_{z_1,a_1} \cdot \Omega \quad \mathrm{Tr}(t^{a_0} t^{a_1})$$



3-pt fn

$$\int A_{z_0,a_0} A_{z_1,a_1} A_{z_2,a_2} \Omega \ \mathrm{Tr}(t^{a_0} t^{a_1} t^{a_2})$$

AdS^3

A is really in $\Omega^{0,1}(\overline{SL_2(\mathbb{C})}, \mathcal{O}(-D))$

D is the boundary, $n=0$

If near boundary, we write A as a function (section of $\mathcal{O}$)

$$\bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{O}(-D)} = n \bar{\partial} n^{-1}$$

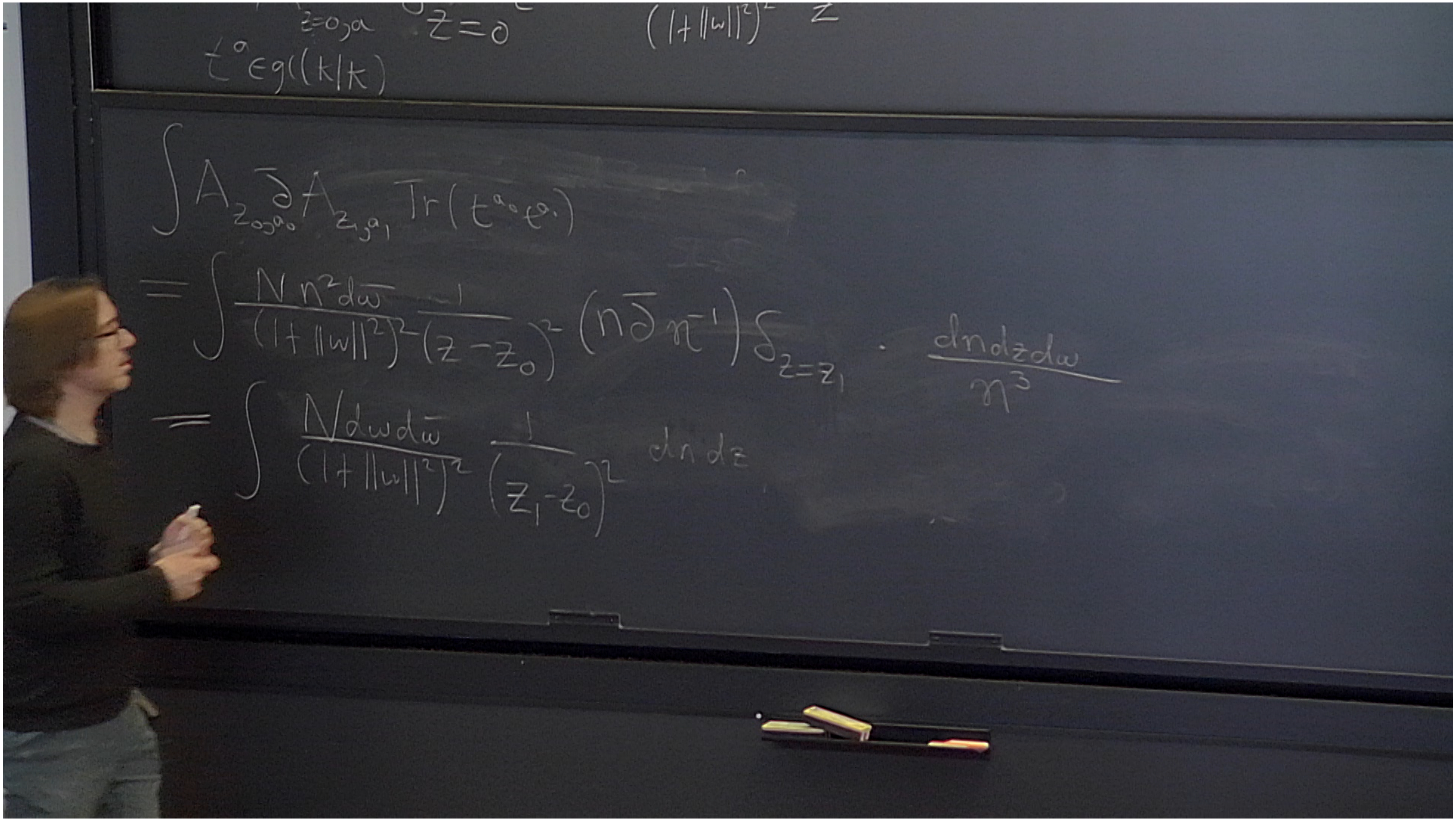
As, 1, viewed as a section of $\mathcal{O}(-D)$, has a first order pole

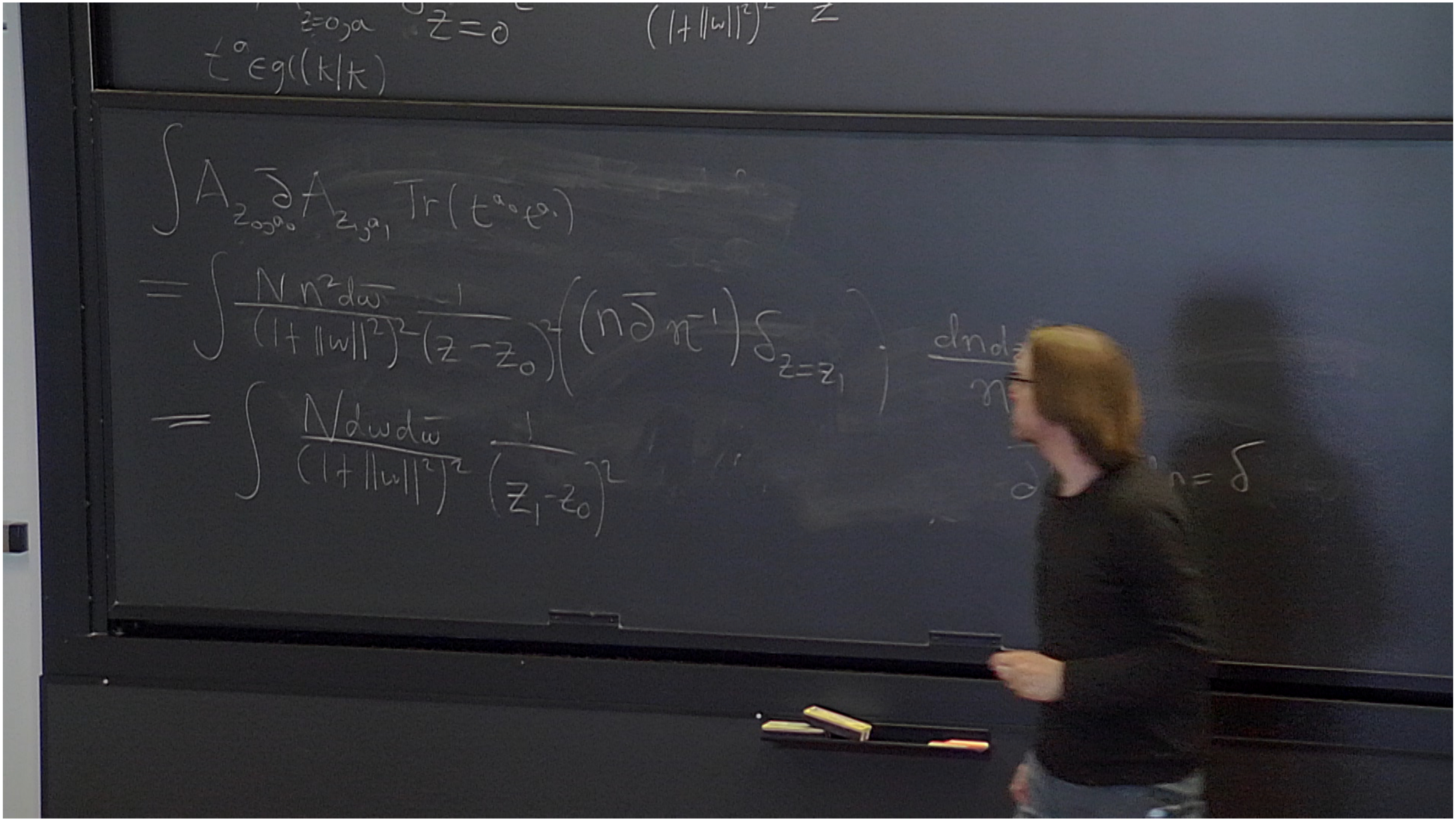
$z=0,a$ $\quad z=0$ $\quad (1+\|w\|^2)^2 \quad z$

$t^a \in gl(K|K)$

$$\int A_{z_0,a_0} \bar{\partial} A_{z_1,a_1} \mathrm{Tr}(t^{a_0} t^{a_1})$$

$$= \int \frac{N n^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2} \frac{-1}{(z-z_0)^2}$$


$z=0,a$ $\quad z=0$ $\quad (1+\|w\|^2)^2$ $\quad z$
$t^a \in gl(K|K)$
$\int A_{z_0,a_0} \bar\partial A_{z_1,a_1} \operatorname{Tr}(t^{a_0} t^{a_1})$
$= \int \frac{N n^2 d\bar w}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2} \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^2} (n \bar\partial n^{-1}) \delta_{z=z_1} \cdot \frac{dn\, d\bar z\, dw}{n^3}$
$= \int \frac{N dw\, d\bar w}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2} \frac{1}{(z_1-z_0)^2} dn\, dz$


$z=0,a$ $z=0$
$(1+\|w\|^2)^2$ z
$t^a \in gl(K|K)$
$\int A_{z_0,a_0} \bar\partial A_{z_1,a_1} \mathrm{Tr}(t^{a_0} t^{a_1})$
$= \int \frac{N n^2 d\bar w}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2} \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^2} \left((n \bar\partial n^{-1}) \delta_{z=z_1} \right)$
$= \int \frac{N dw d\bar w}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2} \frac{1}{(z_1-z_0)^2}$

$z=0,a$ $\quad z=0$ $\quad (1+\|w\|^2)^2 \quad z$

$t^a \in gl(k|k)$

$$\int A_{z_0,a_0} \bar\partial A_{z_1,a_1} \mathrm{Tr}(t^{a_0} t^{a_1})$$

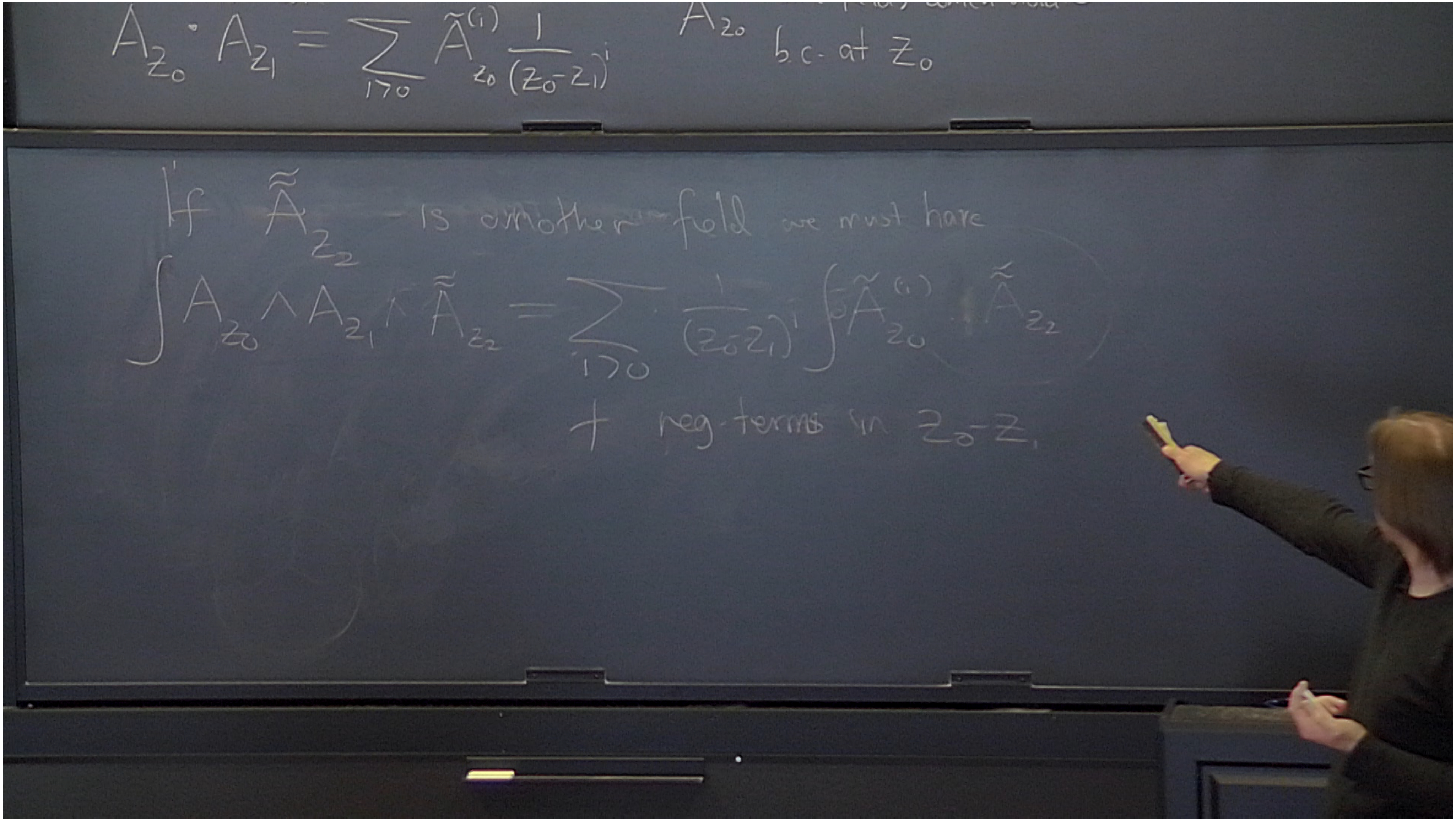
$$= \int \frac{N\, r^2 d\bar w}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2} \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^2} \left((r\bar\partial r^{-1})\, \delta_{z=z_1} \right) \frac{dr\, dz\, dw}{r^3}$$

$$= \int_w \frac{N\, dw\, d\bar w}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2} \frac{1}{(z_1-z_0)^2} \sim \frac{N}{(z_1-z_0)^2}$$

$$\bar\partial(r^{-1})\, dr = \delta$$

In the chiral algebra

$I \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^{k|k}, \mathbb{C}^N)$ $\quad J \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^N, \mathbb{C}^{k|k})$


$A_{z_0} \cdot A_{z_1} = \sum_{i>0} \tilde{A}^{(i)}_{z_0} \frac{1}{(z_0-z_1)^i}$
A_{z_0}
b.c. at z_0
If $\tilde{\tilde{A}}_{z_2}$ is another field we must have
$\int A_{z_0} \wedge A_{z_1} \wedge \tilde{\tilde{A}}_{z_2} = \sum_{i>0} \frac{1}{(z_0-z_1)^i} \int \tilde{A}^{(i)}_{z_0} \tilde{\tilde{A}}_{z_2}$
+ reg. terms in $z_0 - z_1$

$$A_{z_0} \cdot A_{z_1} = \sum_{i>0} \tilde{A}^{(i)}_{z_0} \frac{1}{(z_0-z_1)^i}$$

A_{z_0} b.c. at z_0

If $\tilde{\tilde{A}}_{z_2}$ is another field we must have

$$\int A_{z_0} \wedge A_{z_1} \wedge \tilde{\tilde{A}}_{z_2} = \sum_{i>0} \frac{1}{(z_0-z_1)^i} \int \tilde{A}^{(i)}_{z_0} \wedge \tilde{\tilde{A}}_{z_2}$$

$+$ reg. terms in $z_0 - z_1$

So,

$$\sum \frac{1}{(z_0-z_1)^i} A^{(i)}_{z_0} = \partial^{-1}\left(A_{z_0} \wedge A_{z_1}\right) + \text{reg.}$$

$\mathbb{C} \in gl(k|k)$

$$A_{z_0} = \delta_{z=z_0} + \frac{N \hbar^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2}\,\frac{1}{(z-z_0)^2}$$

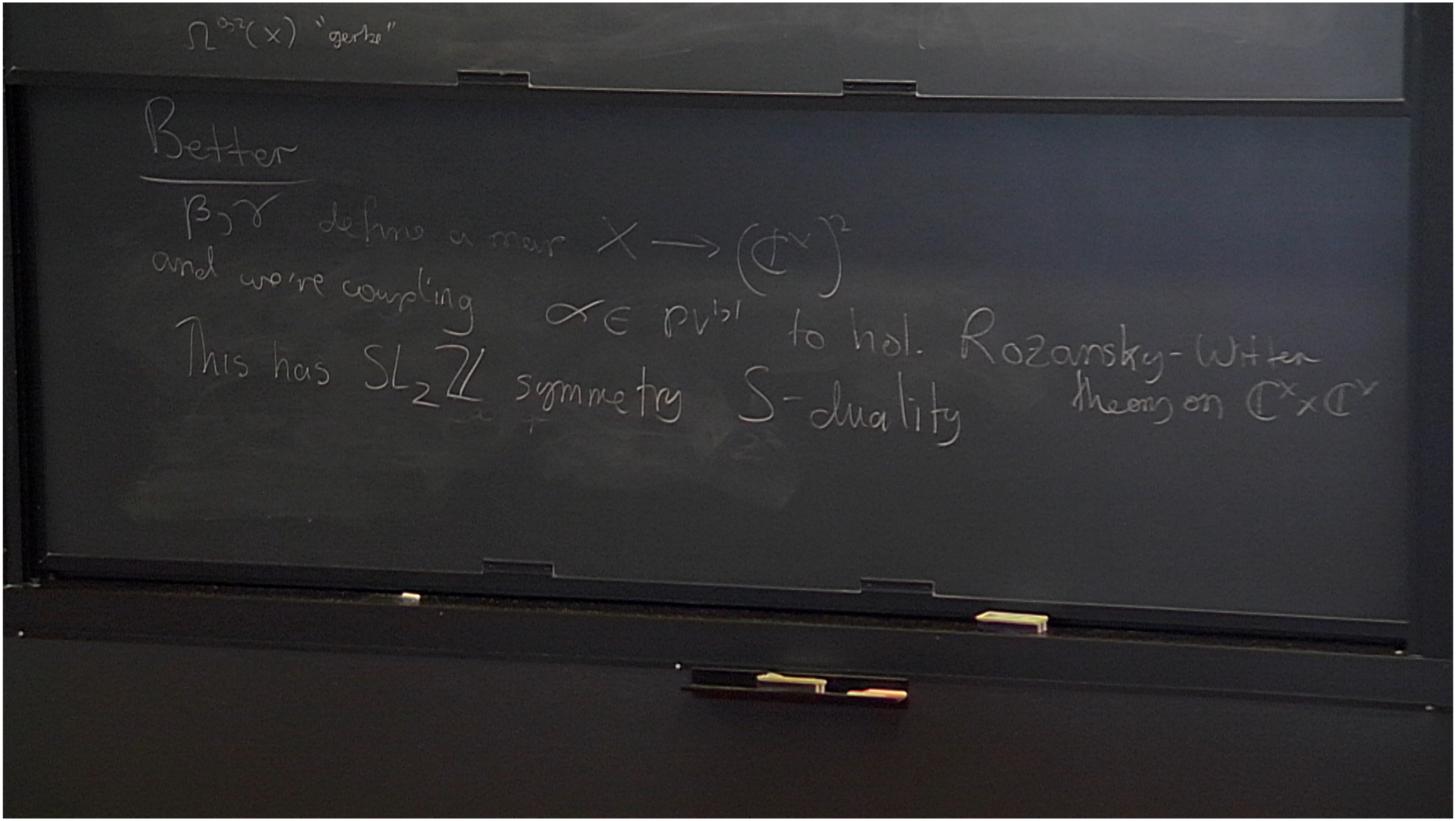
$$A_{z_1} = \quad '' \quad ''$$

$$A_{z_0} = \bar{\partial}\left(\frac{1}{z-z_0}\right)$$

Therefore $\frac{1}{z-z_0} A_{z_1} = \bar{\partial}^{-1}\left(A_{z_0} \wedge A_{z_1}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{z_1-z_0}\left(\delta_{z=z_1} + \frac{N\hbar^2 d\bar{w}}{(1+\|w\|^2)^2}\,\frac{1}{(z-z_1)^2}\right) + \text{reg}$$

$$A_{z_0,a_0} \cdot A_{z_1,a_1} \sim f^{a_2}_{a_0 a_1}\frac{1}{z_0-z_1} A_{z_0,a_2} + \frac{1}{(z_0-z_1)^2} N \,\mathrm{Tr}\left(t^{a_0} t^{a_1}\right)$$


$\Omega^{0,2}(X)$ "gerbe"
Better
β, γ define a map $X \longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$
and we're coupling $\alpha \in PV^{1,1}$ to hol. Rozansky-Witten theory on $\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times$
This has $SL_2\mathbb{Z}$ symmetry S-duality