

Title: Carrollian spaces at infinity: an embedding space picture

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Collection: Quantum Gravity Around the Corner

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Abstract: In this talk, I will discuss certain homogeneous spaces of the Poincaré group that correspond to the well-known asymptotic regions of asymptotically flat spacetimes: time-, space-, and light-like infinity. I will then show that all of these spaces admit a uniform description as surfaces embedded in a higher-dimensional space. I will conclude with some comments concerning the computation of correlators of conformal Carrollian theories from this embedding space picture.

Carrollian Spaces at Infinity: An Embedding Space Picture

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Quantum Gravity around the Corner, PI, Oct 3-7

Based on 2112.03319 w/ J. Figueroa O'Farrill, E. Hlove, S. Prohazka
and WIP w/ S. Prohazka

Introduction

-) Holographic principle is our current key to understanding QG
-) Best example: AdS/CFT
-) How to generalize to asymptotically AdS/flat spaces?
-) very basic feature of AdS/CFT: two spaces (of different dimension) w/ same symmetries \Rightarrow two homogeneous spaces for AdS group
-) What is the corresponding situation for flat space? How many homogeneous spaces (of different dimension) are there?

Outline

Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$

Embedding Space Picture

Application: (Simplest) Correlators
of Conformal CFTs

"Zeroth-order AdS/CFT"

AdS_4 as homog. space

$$AdS_4 \approx \frac{SO(3,2)}{SO(3,1)} \iff (so(3,2), so(3,1))$$

stabilizer subgroup: leaves points invariant

"Klein pair"

sanity check: $\dim(so(3,2)) - \dim(so(3,1)) = 10 - 6 = 4 \quad \checkmark$

•) \exists (low-dimensional) $so(3,1)$ -invariant tensor fields on AdS_4 ?

Yes! \exists (co-)metric w/ const. negative curvature.

•) Symmetries of this inv. structure?

$$\mathcal{L}_\xi g_{ab} = 0 \iff \xi \in so(3,2)$$

"Zeroth-order AdS/CFT"

	AdS_4	"3d-space"
Klein pair	$(so(3,2), so(3,1))$	$(so(3,2), \mathfrak{h})$ $\dim \mathfrak{h} = 7 \quad (10 - 7 = 3)$
inv. structure	(co-)metric w/ negative curvature	
symmetries of inv. structure	$\mathcal{L}_\xi g_{ab} = 0 \quad \xi \in so(3,1)$	

"Zeroth-order AdS/CFT" [Pateva, Shup, Winter- nitz, Zassenhaus '76]

	AdS_4	conf. comp. $Mink_3$
Klein pair	$(so(3,2), so(3,1))$	$(so(3,2), \mathbb{R} \ltimes ISO(2,1))$ almost unique choice
inv. structure	(co-)metric w/ negative curvature	\cancel{X} , but conformally inv. metric
symmetries of inv. structure	$\mathcal{L}_\xi g_{ab} = 0 \quad \xi \in so(3,2)$	$\mathcal{L}_\xi g_{ab} = 2\omega g_{ab} \Rightarrow \xi \in so(3,2)$

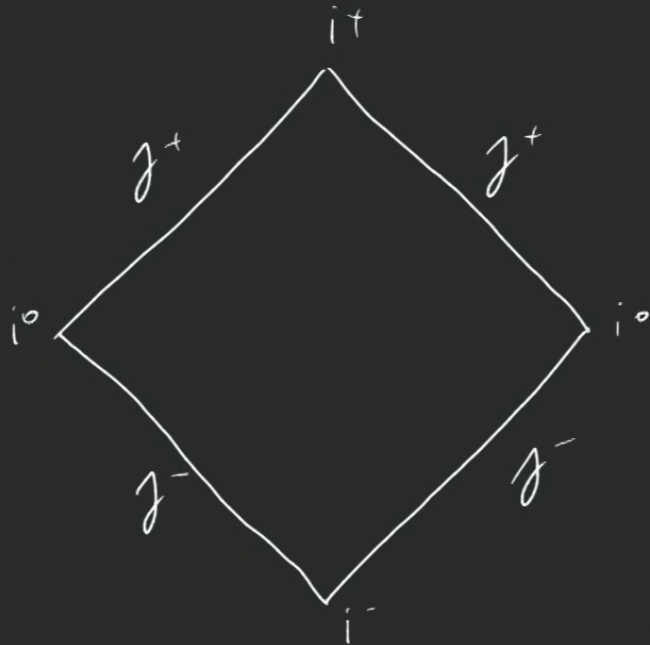
Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$

	4d Minkowski	\mathcal{I}
Klein pair	$(iso(3,1), so(3,1))$	$(iso(3,1), \underbrace{(iso(2) \oplus \mathbb{R}^3) \oplus \mathbb{R}}_{\text{unique* choice}})$
inv. structure	flat (co-)metric	\mathbb{A} , but conf. Carroll structure (n^a, q_{ab})
symmetries of inv. structure	$\mathcal{L}_\xi g_{ab} = 0$ $\xi \in iso(3,1)$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{L}_\xi n^a = \omega^{-1} n^a \\ \mathcal{L}_\xi q_{ab} = 2\omega q_{ab} \end{array} \right\} \xi \in \text{BMS}$ * for effective action

Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$

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Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$



Where are the other asymptotic regions of Minkowski space?

Look at 4-dim. homogeneous spaces \Rightarrow subalgebras of $iso(3,1)$ of 6 dim.

Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$

2.

$(iso(3,1), iso(2,1))$

pseudo-Carrollian

(g_{ab}, n^a)

g_{ab} ... lorentzian

w/ pos. curvature

$\mathcal{L}_g g_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_g n^a = 0$

$\xi \in so(3,1) \times \mathfrak{f}(S^3)$

Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$

S_{pi}

$(iso(3,1), iso(2,1))$

pseudo-Carrollian

(g_{ab}, n^a)

g_{ab} ... lorentzian

w/ pos. curvature

$\mathcal{L}_g g_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_g n^a = 0$

$\xi \in so(3,1) \times \mathfrak{f}(S^3)$

S_{pi} (Ashtekar, Hansen '78)

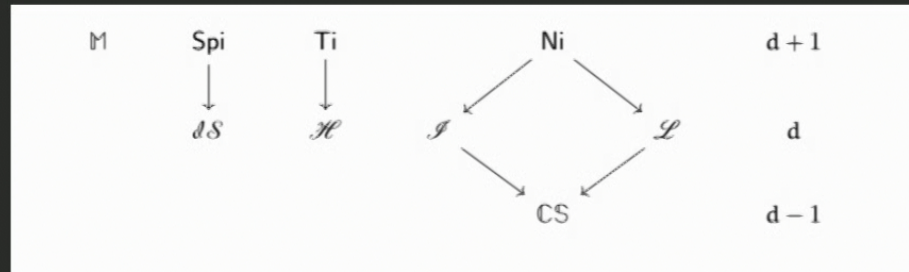
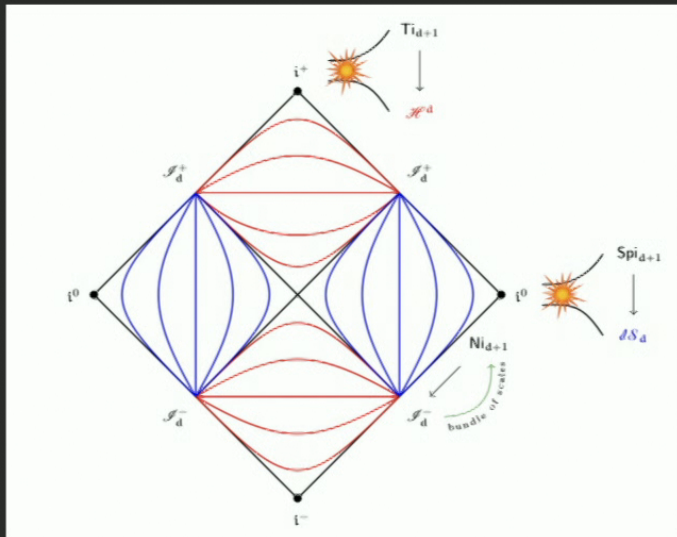
"blow-up" of spatial infinity

[see also Gibbons '19]

Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$

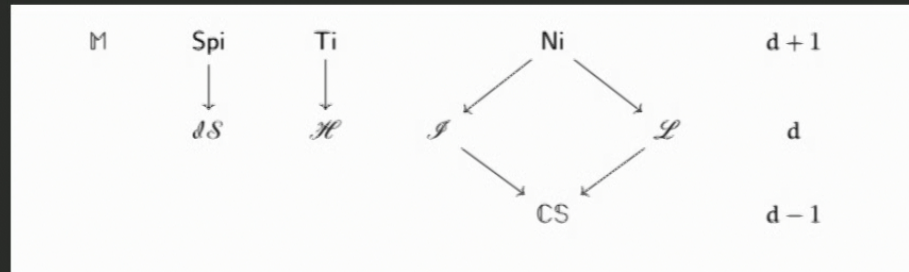
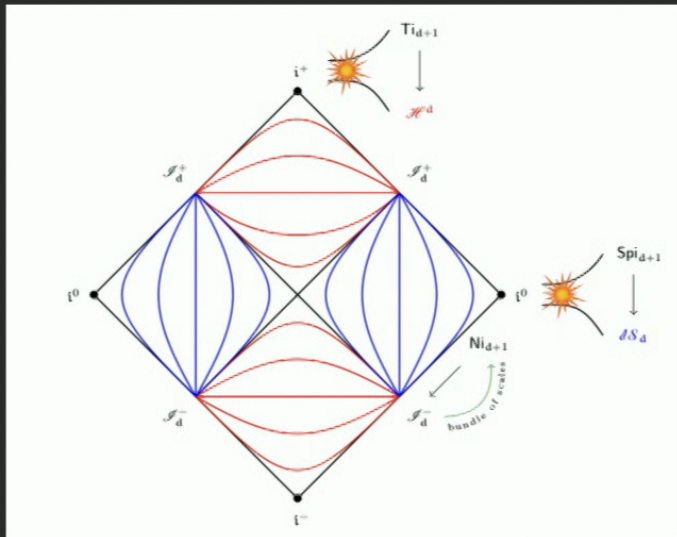
S_{pi}	$T_i = \text{ADS-Carroll}$	N_i
$(iso(3,1), iso(2,1))$ pseudo-Carrollian (q_{ab}, n^a) $q_{ab} \dots$ Lorentzian w/ pos. curvature $\mathcal{L}_\xi q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_\xi n^a = 0$ $\xi \in so(3,1) \times f(AS_3)$	$(iso(3,1), iso(3))$ Carrollian (q_{ab}, n^a) $q_{ab} \dots$ Euclidean w/ neg. curvature $\mathcal{L}_\xi q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_\xi n^a = 0$ $\xi \in so(3,1) \times f(\mathcal{H}_3)$	$(iso(3,1), iso(2) \times \mathbb{R}^3)$ Doubly-Carrollian (q_{ab}, n^a, l^b) $q_{ab} n^a = q_{ab} l^b = 0$ $q_{ab} \dots$ const. pos. curvature $\mathcal{L}_\xi q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_\xi n^a = \mathcal{L}_\xi l^a = 0$ $\xi \in \text{BMS}$

Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$



S_{pi}	$T_i = \text{AdS-Carroll}$	N_i
$(iso(3,1), iso(2,1))$	$(iso(3,1), iso(3))$	$(iso(3,1), iso(2) \times \mathbb{R}^3)$
pseudo-Carrollian	Carrollian	doubly-Carrollian
(q_{ab}, n^a)	(q_{ab}, n^a)	(q_{ab}, n^a, l^a)
q_{ab} ... lorentzian	q_{ab} ... Euclidean w/	$q_{ab} n^a = q_{ab} l^b = 0$
w/ pos. curvature	neg. curvature	q_{ab} ... const. pos. curvature
$\mathcal{L}_g q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_g n^a = 0$	$\mathcal{L}_g q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_g n^a = 0$	$\mathcal{L}_g q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_g n^a = \mathcal{L}_g l^a = 0$
$\mathcal{G} \in so(3,1) \ltimes \mathfrak{f}(dS_3)$	$\mathcal{G} \in so(3,1) \ltimes \mathfrak{f}(\mathcal{H}_3)$	$\mathcal{G} \in \text{BMS}$

Homogeneous Spaces of $ISO(3,1)$



S_{pi}	$T_i = \text{AdS-Carroll}$	N_i
$(iso(3,1), iso(2,1))$	$(iso(3,1), iso(3))$	$(iso(3,1), iso(2) \times \mathbb{R}^3)$
pseudo-Carrollian	Carrollian	doubly-Carrollian
(q_{ab}, n^a)	(q_{ab}, n^a)	(q_{ab}, n^a, l^a)
q_{ab} ... lorentzian	q_{ab} ... Euclidean w/	$q_{ab} n^a = q_{ab} l^b = 0$
w/ pos. curvature	neg. curvature	q_{ab} ... const. pos. curvature
$\mathcal{L}_\xi q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_\xi n^a = 0$	$\mathcal{L}_\xi q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_\xi n^a = 0$	$\mathcal{L}_\xi q_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_\xi n^a = \mathcal{L}_\xi l^a = 0$
$\xi \in so(3,1) \times \mathfrak{f}(dS_3)$	$\xi \in so(3,1) \times \mathfrak{f}(H_3)$	$\xi \in \text{BMS}$

Outline

Homogeneous Spaces of $SO(3,1)$

Embedding Space Picture

Application: (Simplest) Correlators
of Conformal CFTs

Embedding Space

Can we find a simple geometric description of S_{pi}, T_i, N_i, J ?

$$\mathbb{R}^{4,2} \text{ with } ds^2 = g_{ij} dX^i dX^j = \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + 2 dx^+ dx^-$$

$$X^i = \begin{pmatrix} x^\mu \\ x^+ \\ x^- \end{pmatrix} \quad Q_\varepsilon := x_\mu x^\mu + 2x^+ x^- = \varepsilon$$

$$Q_{g^2} = dS_5 \text{ w/ signature } (3,2)$$

$$Q_0 = \text{"generalized Light-cone"}$$

$$Q_{-g^2} = AdS_5$$

} preserved by $SO(4,2)$

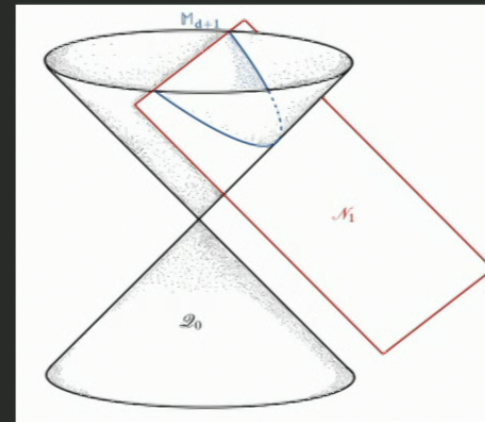
Embedding Space

break $SO(4,2) \rightarrow ISO(3,1)$: introduce null surface

$\mathcal{N}_\sigma : x^- = \sigma$ and consider $\mathcal{N}_\sigma \cap Q_\epsilon$

$\sigma \neq 0 : \mathcal{N}_\sigma \cap Q_\epsilon \Rightarrow \text{Mink}_4$

$$X' = \begin{pmatrix} x^\mu \\ \epsilon / (2\sigma) \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix}$$



Embedding Space

$$Q_{p^2} \cap \mathcal{N}_0: S_{pi}$$

$$X'_{S_{pi}} = \begin{pmatrix} X^\mu \\ X^+ \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X_\mu X^\mu = g^2$$

$$Q_{-p^2} \cap \mathcal{N}_0: T_i$$

$$X'_{T_i} = \begin{pmatrix} X^\mu \\ X^+ \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X_\mu X^\mu = -g^2$$

$$Q_0 \cap \mathcal{N}_0: N_i$$

$$X'_{N_i} = \begin{pmatrix} X^\mu \\ X^+ \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X_\mu X^\mu = 0$$

$$(Q_0 \cap \mathcal{N}_0) / \mathbb{R}^+: \mathcal{I}$$

$$[X'_\mathcal{I}]: X'_{N_i} \sim \lambda X'_{N_i}$$

Reconstructing Minkowski

Pick a point $v^\mu \in \text{Mink}_4 \implies$ embedded as $(N_1 \cap Q_0)$



$$X' = \begin{pmatrix} v^\mu \\ -\frac{1}{2} v \cdot v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^\mu \\ -\frac{1}{2} + x \cdot v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x \cdot x = -1 \text{ in } T_i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^\mu \\ x \cdot v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x \cdot x = 0 \text{ in } N_i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^\mu \\ +\frac{1}{2} + x \cdot v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x \cdot x = 1 \text{ in } S_{pi}$$

Outline

Homogeneous Spaces of $SO(3,1)$

Embedding Space Picture

Application: (Simplest) Correlators
of Conformal CFTs

Outline

Homogeneous Space

Embedding Space



Application: (Simplest) Correlators
of Carrollian CFTs (WIP)*

* Hic sunt leones.

Carrollian CFTs

field theory on conformal Carroll background \approx \int [Bagchi, Banerjee, Basu, Dutta; Donnay, Fiorucci, Herfray, Ruzziconi; Bagueira, Oling, Sybesma, Sjøgaard; Ciambelli, Leigh, Marteau, Petkou, Petropoulos.]

conf. Car symmetries \iff ext BMS $\{ \tau(z, \bar{z}), \gamma(z), \bar{\gamma}(\bar{z}) \}$

primary field: $\delta_g \Phi(u, z, \bar{z}) = \tau(z, \bar{z}) \partial_u \Phi + (\gamma(z) \partial + \frac{u}{2} \partial \gamma + k \partial \gamma) + c.c.$
Carrollian weight

conf Carroll correlators \iff scattering amplitudes in AF space

embedding space picture for 4d CFT: $\mathbb{R}^{4,2}$

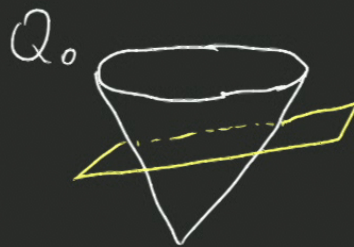
field $\phi(x)$ defined on $X^2=0$: $\phi(\lambda x) = \lambda^{-\Delta} \phi(x)$

correlators written in terms of inner products: $X_1 \cdot X_2$

e.g. 2pt-correlator:

$$\langle \phi(x_1) \phi(x_2) \rangle = \frac{\text{const}}{(X_1 \cdot X_2)^\Delta} \longrightarrow \frac{\text{const}'}{(x_1 - x_2)^{2\Delta}}$$

field in physical space: $\phi(x^n) = \phi(X) \Big|_{X \in Q_0 \cap \mathcal{N}_1}$



$$Q_0 \cap \mathcal{N}_1: X = \begin{pmatrix} x^n \\ -\frac{1}{2} x \cdot x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Remember:

$$Q_0 \cap \mathcal{N}_0: N_i$$

$$X'_{N_i} = \begin{pmatrix} x^r \\ x^t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_r x^r = 0$$

$$(Q_0 \cap \mathcal{N}_0) / \mathbb{R}^+ : \mathcal{J}$$

$$[X'_i]: X'_{N_i} \sim \lambda X'_{N_i}$$

Use different cut of $Q_0 \Rightarrow$ Carrollian correlator

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \omega q^\mu \\ x^t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \omega \neq 0 \quad \sim \begin{pmatrix} q^\mu \\ v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q^\mu = (1+z\bar{z}, z+\bar{z}, -i(z-\bar{z}), 1-z\bar{z})$$

$$X_1 \cdot X_2 \sim |z_{12}|^2$$

e.g.: 2-pt correlator

$$\langle \phi(u_1, z_1, \bar{z}_1) \phi(u_2, z_2, \bar{z}_2) \rangle = \frac{\text{const}}{(X_1 \cdot X_2)^\Delta} = \frac{\text{const}'}{|z_{12}|^{2\Delta}}$$

convert more general 4d CFT correlators in embedding space

Where is u -dependence? Include $i\epsilon$ prescription!

$$X^I = \begin{pmatrix} q^M \\ u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + i\epsilon \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad X_1 \cdot X_2 = |z_{12}|^2 + i\epsilon_{21}(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\langle \phi(x_2) \phi(x_1) \rangle = \frac{\text{const}}{(X_1 \cdot X_2)^\Delta} = \frac{\text{const}}{(|z_{12}|^2 + i\epsilon_{21}(u_2 - u_1))^\Delta}, \epsilon_{21} > 0$$

$$\text{for } \Delta=1 : \langle \phi(x_2) \phi(x_1) \rangle = \delta(z_{12}) \delta(\bar{z}_{12}) \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{u} e^{i\omega(u_2 - u_1)}$$

$$\langle [\phi(x_2), \phi(x_1)] \rangle = \text{sgn}(u_2 - u_1) \delta(z_{12}) \delta(\bar{z}_{12})$$

reproduced from bulk correlator [Liu, Long]

Apply this prescription more generally to reproduce carCFT correlators

Conclusion

-) homogeneous spaces of $ISO(3,1)$ classify possible (holographic) dual spaces for AF spacetimes:
3d: \mathcal{J} ; 4d: $S_{pi}, T_i, (N_i)$
2d: CS_2 but translations act non-effectively
-) Can be embedded in $\mathbb{R}^{4,2}$ à la Penrose-Rindler
-) Use this to write down correlators for field theories on these spaces; e.g. conf. Carroll on \mathcal{J}
-) Write down (low-point) correlators for theory on \mathcal{J}
 \iff compare to (low-point) amplitudes (WIP)
-) Use this to import CFT techniques to Carrollian CFT by appropriate limits in embedding space

Thank
You!

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