

Title: Bubbling wormholes and matrix models

Speakers: Ji Hoon Lee

Series: Quantum Fields and Strings

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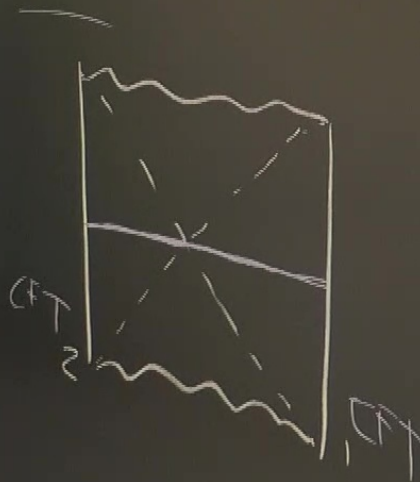
URL: <https://pirsa.org/23040153>

Abstract: Abstract: TBA

Zoom link: <https://pitp.zoom.us/j/92398762552?pwd=OXdkemQvbGltdWs3eW1GVWNRbGhldz09>

Bubbling wormholes & matrix models.

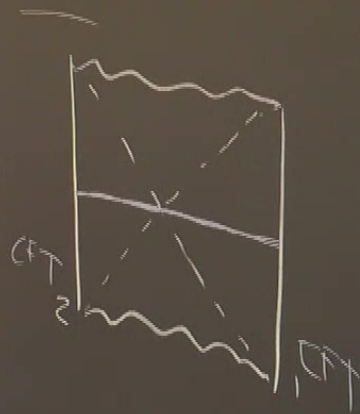
In progress with Panos Betzios
Olga Papadoulaki.



$$|TFD\rangle_{12} = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n/2} |n\rangle_1 |n\rangle_2$$

Bubbling wormholes & matrix models.

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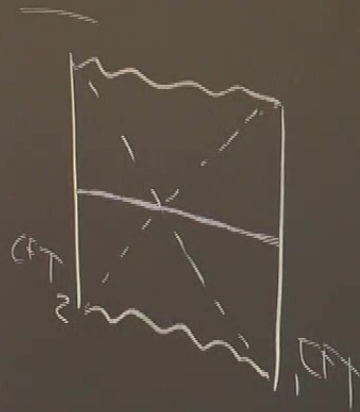
$$|TFD\rangle_{12} = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n/2} |n\rangle_1 |n\rangle_2$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS WL.

$$W_R = \text{Tr}_R P e^{i\oint A + n \cdot \Phi} = \text{Tr}$$

Bubbling wormholes & matrix models.

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$$|TFD\rangle_{12} = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n/2} |n\rangle_1 |n\rangle_2$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS WL

$$W_R = \text{Tr}_R P e^{i\oint A + n \cdot \Phi} = \text{Tr}_R (e^{i\oint A + n \cdot \Phi})$$

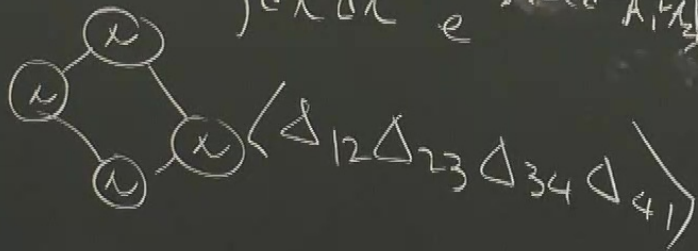
U(1)

$$\langle W_R \rangle_{S^1CS^4} = \int dM e^{-\frac{2N}{T} \text{Tr} M^2} \text{Tr}_R e^M$$

$$\sum_R \left\langle \text{Tr}_R e^{M_1} \text{Tr}_R e^{M_2} \right\rangle$$

$$\Delta_{12} = \sum_R \text{Tr}_R e^{M_1} \text{Tr}_R e^{M_2}$$

$$= \int d\bar{X} dX e^{-S_{\bar{K}}(d-A, M)} \sum_R$$



lot can be hidden here!
glues BPS geometries in the bulk.



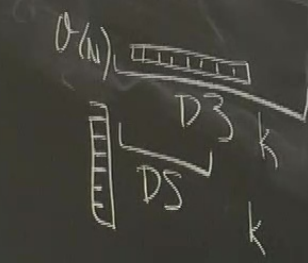
Bubbling wormholes
& matrix models.

$$O(N^2)$$

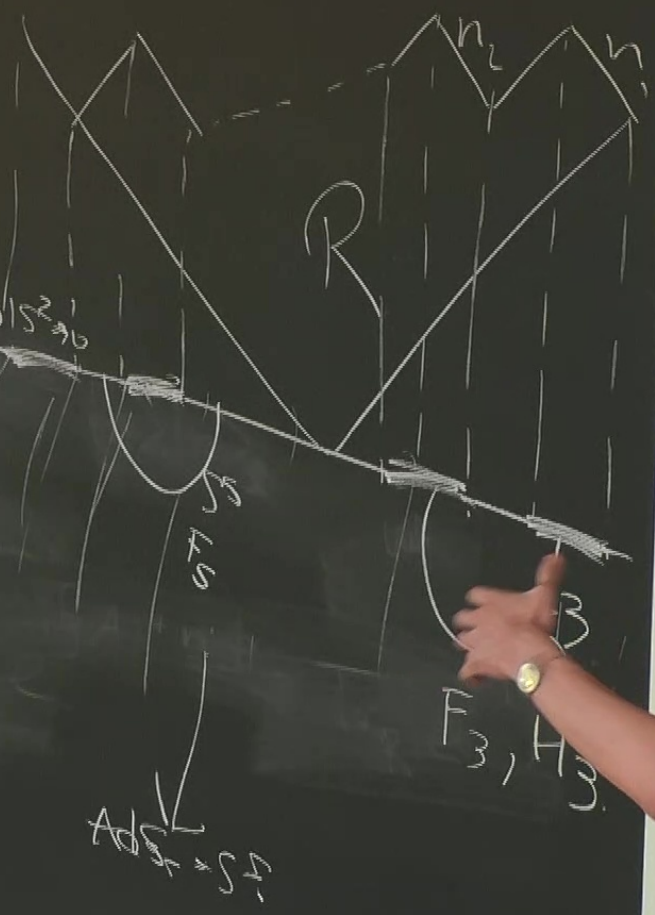
$$SO(1,2) \times SO(3) \times SO(5)$$

$$EA dS_5 \times S^5$$

$$EA dS_2 \times S^2 \times S^4 \times \Sigma$$



$$S^5 \rightarrow S^4 \times S^1$$

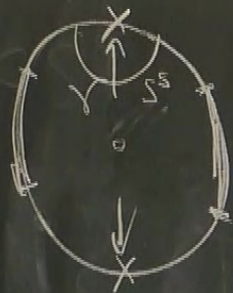


$$\langle W_R \rangle$$

$$S^1 \subset S^4$$

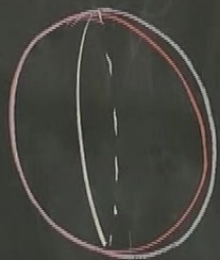
h_1, h_2

$a, b \sim \sqrt{\lambda}$



$$\mathcal{Q}_{D3} = \int_{S^3} d\mathcal{L}_4 = \int_{\mathcal{J}} f(h_1, h_2)$$

$S^4 \supset S^1 \subset S^4$



$$= 24\pi (b-a)^2 \widehat{\text{Vol}}(S^4)$$

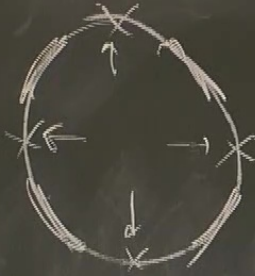
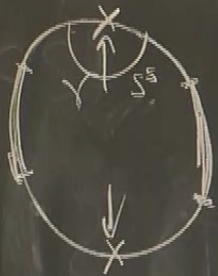
$$N_i = \frac{4}{\pi} (b-a)^2$$

$U(N)$

$$\sum_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{R}}(U) \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{R}}(V^\dagger) = \delta(U, V)$$

h_1, h_2

$a, b \sim \sqrt{\lambda}$



\mathbb{Q}_{D3}

$$= \int_{S^3} dC_4 = \int_{\mathcal{Y}} f(h_1, h_2)$$

$S^4 \supset S^1 \subset S^4$



$$= 24\pi (b-a)^2 \widehat{\text{Vol}}(S^4)$$

$$N_i = \frac{4}{\pi} (b-a)^2$$

$U(N)$

$$\sum_R \text{Tr}_R(U) \text{Tr}_R(V^\dagger) = \delta(U, V)$$

$$\sum_R e^{-L|R|} \text{Tr}_R U \text{Tr}_R V$$

$$g_{12} = \frac{\det(1 \otimes 1 + e^{M_1} \otimes e^{-M_2})}{\det(1 \otimes 1 - e^{M_1} \otimes e^{-M_2})}$$

$$\langle g_{12} g_{24} \rangle_{12} = \frac{1}{z_1 z_2} \int d\mu d\nu$$



$$O_{12} O_{21} = \sum_{\lambda} HS_{\lambda}(1) HS_{\lambda}(1)$$

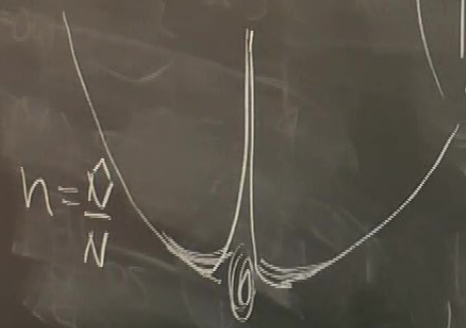
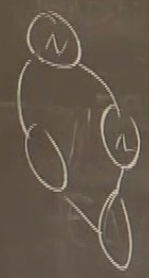
$$g_{12} = \frac{\det(1 \otimes 1 + e^{M_1} \otimes e^{-M_2})}{\det(1 \otimes 1 - e^{M_1} \otimes e^{-M_2})}$$

$$\langle g_{12} g_{24} \rangle_{12} = \frac{1}{z_1 z_2} \int d\mu d\nu \prod_{a \neq b} (\mu_a - \mu_b)^2 \prod_{\alpha \neq \beta} (\nu_\alpha - \nu_\beta)^2$$

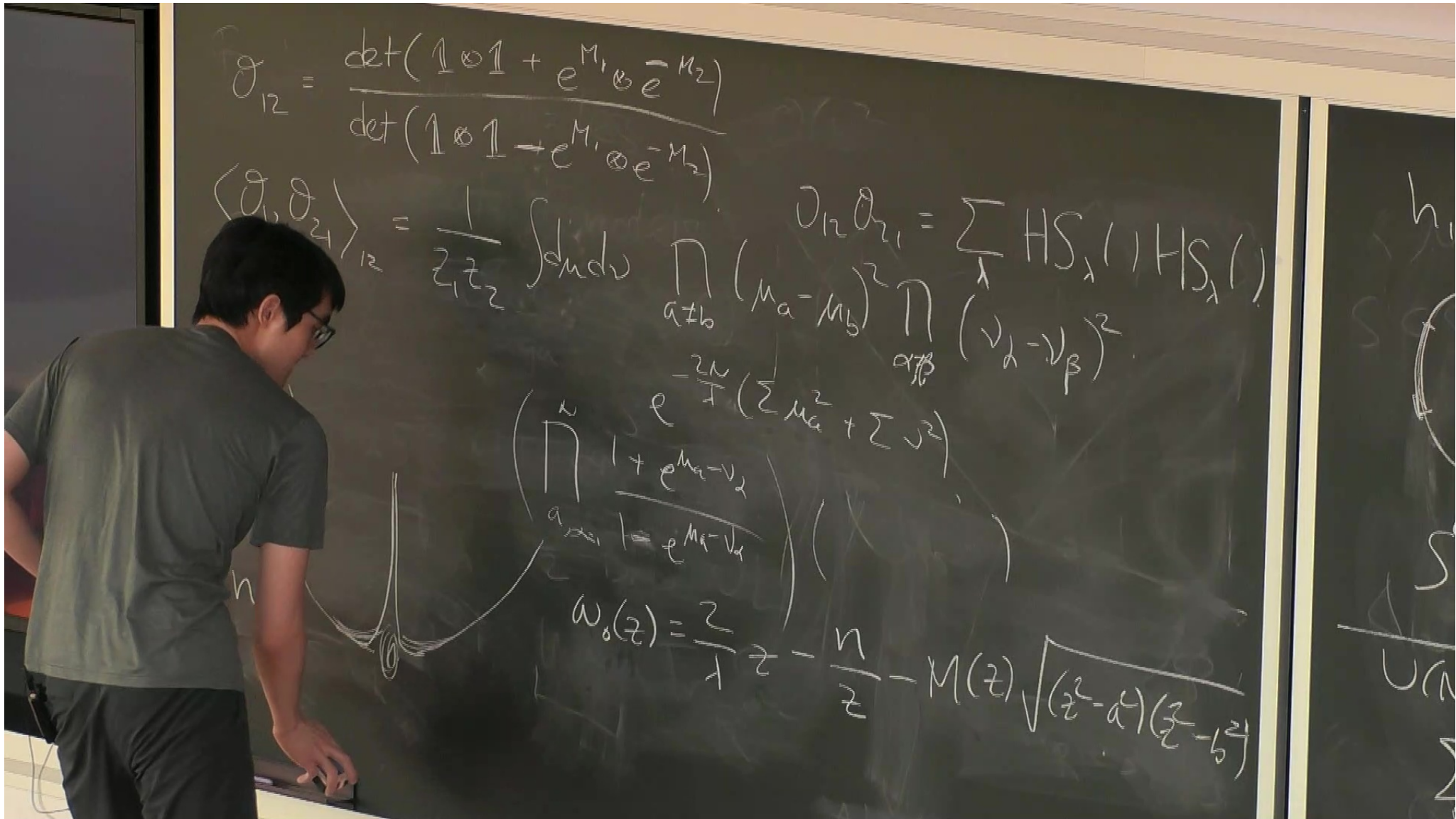
$$D_{12} D_{21} = \sum_{\lambda} HS_{\lambda}(1) HS_{\lambda}(1)$$

$$e^{-\frac{2N}{T} (\sum \mu_a^2 + \sum \nu_j^2)}$$

$$\left(\prod_{a=1}^N \frac{1 + e^{\mu_a - \nu_a}}{1 - e^{\mu_a - \nu_a}} \right)$$



$$h = \frac{\langle \dots \rangle}{Z}$$



$$g_{12} = \frac{\det(1 \otimes 1 + e^{M_1} \otimes e^{-M_2})}{\det(1 \otimes 1 - e^{M_1} \otimes e^{-M_2})}$$

$$\langle \theta_1, \theta_2 \rangle_{12} = \frac{1}{z_1 z_2} \int d\mu d\nu \prod_{a \neq b} (m_a - m_b)^2 \prod_{\alpha \neq \beta} (v_\alpha - v_\beta)^2$$

$$D_{12} D_{21} = \sum_{\lambda} HS_{\lambda}(1) HS_{\lambda}(1)$$

$$e^{-\frac{2N}{T} (\sum m_a^2 + \sum v_j^2)}$$

$$\left(\prod_{a=1}^n \frac{1 + e^{m_a - v_a}}{1 - e^{m_a - v_a}} \right)$$

$$\omega_0(z) = \frac{2}{1-z} - \frac{n}{z} - M(z) \sqrt{(z^2 - a^2)(z^2 - b^2)}$$

$$W_0(z) = \frac{2}{1} z - \frac{2ab}{1z} - \frac{2}{1z} \sqrt{(z^2 - a^2)(z^2 - b^2)}$$

$$a \sim b \sim \sqrt{\lambda}$$

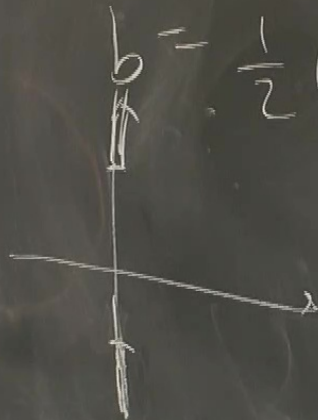
$$a = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} - 1) \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} + 1) \sqrt{\lambda}$$

x_1



x_2



$$X(z) \propto z - \frac{ab}{z}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda} HS_{\lambda}(1) HS_{\lambda}(1)$$

$$\prod_{\lambda} (\nu_{\lambda} - \nu_{\beta})^2$$

$$M(z) \sqrt{(z^2 - a^2)(z^2 - b^2)}$$

$$\omega_b(z) = \left[\frac{2}{\lambda} z - \frac{2ab}{\lambda z} + \frac{2}{\lambda z} \sqrt{(z^2 - a^2)(z^2 - b^2)} \right]$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} - 1) \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{3} + 1) \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$X(z) \propto z - \frac{ab}{z}$$

