

Title: Lecture - Celestial Holography IIa

Speakers:

Collection: Celestial Holography Summer School 2024

Date: July 23, 2024 - 9:00 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/24070007>



$$SO^+(1,3) \cong SL(2, \mathbb{C}) / \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\left\{ \Lambda \in O(1,3) / \det(\Lambda) = 1, \Lambda^0_0 \geq 1 \right\} \quad \left\{ M \in GL(2, \mathbb{C}) / \det(M) = 1 \right\}$$

$i=1,2,3$

$K_i, J_i$

$$\longleftrightarrow D, P_a, K_a^{ST}, J_{ab}$$

$a=1,2$

$$\updownarrow$$

$$L_0, L_{\pm 1}, \bar{L}_0, \bar{L}_{\pm 1}$$

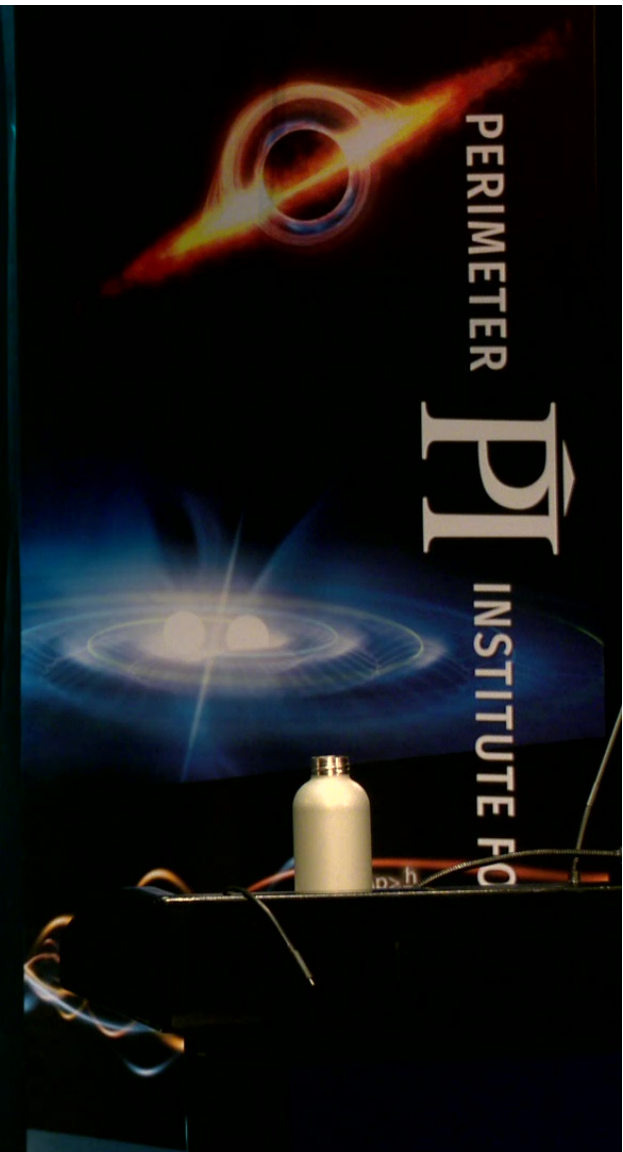
$$\text{w/ } [L_m, L_n] = (m-n)L_{m+n}$$

e.g.  $K_3 = i(X^0 \partial_{X^3} + X^3 \partial_{X^0}) = D = i(L_0 + \bar{L}_0)$

$$J_3 = i(X^1 \partial_{X^2} - X^2 \partial_{X^1}) = J_{12} = L_0 - \bar{L}_0$$

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{2}(J_1 + iJ_2 - iK_1 + K_2)$$

$$\bar{L}_1 = \frac{1}{2}(-J_1 + iJ_2 - iK_1 - K_2)$$





## 2) Observables: S-matrix



$|p_i\rangle = |\omega_i, x^i\rangle$   
energy-momentum basis

Mellin  
 $\int_0^\infty d\omega \omega^{\Delta-1}$

standard amplitudes

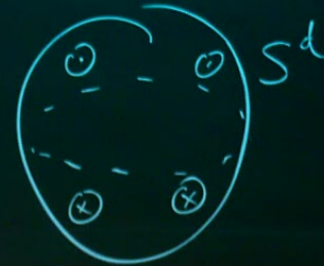
$$\langle p_n^{\text{out}} | S | p_n^{\text{in}} \rangle$$

translation symmetry

can conf

d dim

↑  
2



$|\Delta_i, x^i\rangle$

boost weight basis

celestial amplitudes

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1}^-(x_1) \dots \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_n}^+(x_n) \rangle$$

## 2) Observables: S-matrix



$$|p_i\rangle = |\omega_i, x^i\rangle$$

energy-momentum basis

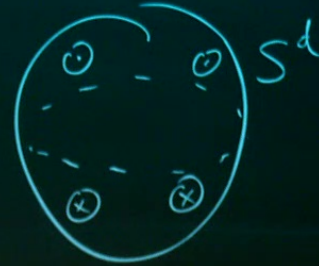
standard amplitudes

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translation symmetry

Mellin

$$\int_0^\infty d\omega \omega^{\Delta-1}$$



$$|\Delta_i, x^i\rangle$$

boost weight basis

celestial amplitudes

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1}^-(x_1) \dots \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_n}^+(x_n) \rangle^*$$

\* kinematic Dirac  $\delta$   
from  $\delta^{(4)}(\sum_i p_i)$

$$\{\Delta \in \mathbb{O}(1,3)\}$$

$i=1,2,3$

$$k_i, J_i$$

$$\text{eg. } K_3 = i(x^3 \partial^3)$$

$$J_3 = i(x^1 \partial^2 - x^2 \partial^1)$$

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{2}(x^0 \partial^1 - x^1 \partial^0)$$

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x^0 \partial^2 - x^2 \partial^0)$$



$|p_i\rangle = |\omega_i, x^i\rangle$   
 energy-momentum basis  $\int_0^\infty d\omega \omega^{\Delta-1}$

standard amplitudes  
 $\langle P_n^{\text{out}} | S | P_n^{\text{in}} \rangle$

translation symmetry

$|\Delta_i, x^i\rangle$   
 boost weight basis

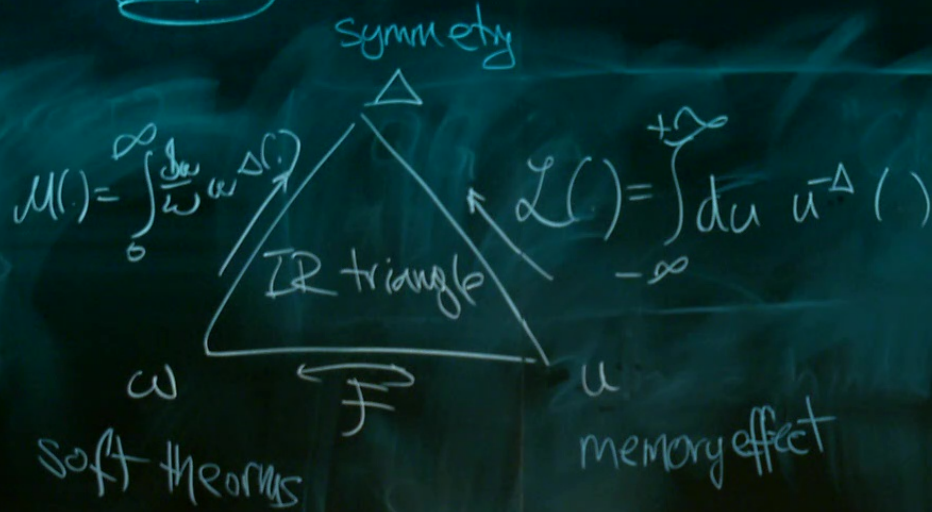
celestial amplitudes  
 $\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1}^-(x_1) \dots \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_n}^+(x_n) \rangle^*$

Lorentz  
 $\uparrow$   
 global conformal  
 $\downarrow$   
 local  $\mathbb{Z}_2$

\* kinematic Dirac  $\delta$   
 from  $\delta^{(4)}(\sum_i p_i)$   
 \*  $\delta(\sum_i \Delta_i + \#)$

$K_i, J_i$   
 e.g.  $K_3 = i(x^0 \partial_{x^3} + x^3 \partial_{x^0})$   
 $J_3 = i(x^1 \partial_{x^2} - x^2 \partial_{x^1})$   
 $L_1 = \frac{1}{2}(J_{1+} + J_{2-})$   
 $\bar{L}_1 = \frac{1}{2}(-J_{1+} + J_{2-})$

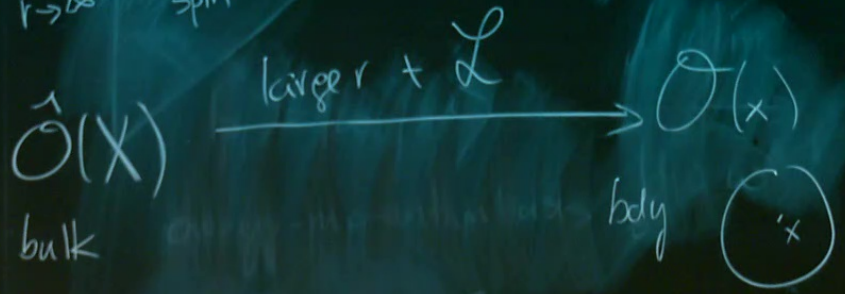
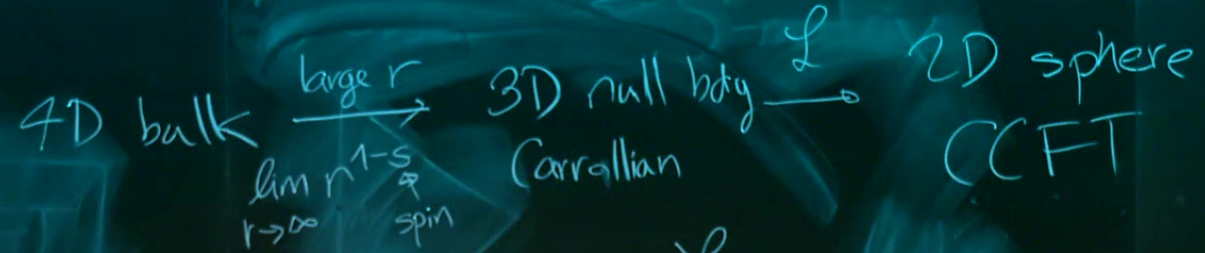
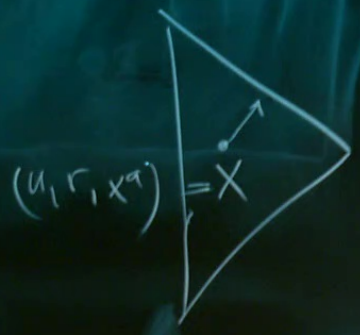
# Celestial Holography





$$\langle \dots \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} du u^{-\Delta}(\dots)$$

u memory effect



$|\Delta_i, x^i\rangle$   
boost weight  
celestial

$$\langle \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{\Delta_i}(x) \rangle$$

Lorentz  $\updownarrow$  global coord  $\updownarrow$  local

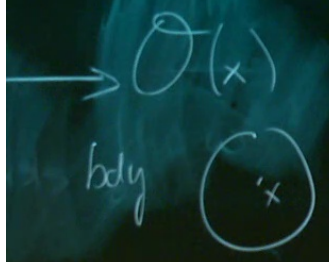


2D sphere (CFT) building blocks

Massless  $p^\mu = \omega q^\mu(x)$   $x^a = (z, \bar{z})$

$$\Phi_\omega = e^{ip \cdot X} = e^{i\omega q \cdot X} \xrightarrow{M} \frac{(-i) T(\Delta)}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta} = \Phi_\Delta$$

$\int d^d x \omega^{\Delta-1}$



Plane WF

$\Phi_\Delta$  transform under

$$X^\mu \rightarrow \Lambda^\mu_\nu X^\nu \quad \& \quad (z, \bar{z}) \rightarrow (z', \bar{z}') = \left( \frac{az+b}{cz+d}, \frac{\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b}}{\bar{c}\bar{z}+\bar{d}} \right)$$

bulk  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$   
 $ad - bc = 1$

$$\Phi_\Delta(X^\mu, z, \bar{z}) = \left| \frac{\partial z'}{\partial z} \right|^{-\Delta} \Phi_\Delta(X^\mu, z', \bar{z}')$$

local  $\mathbb{Z}^2$   $(cz+d)^{2\Delta}$

$$SO^+(1,3) \cong SU(2,2)/\mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\left\{ \Lambda \in O(1,3) \mid \det(\Lambda) = 1, \Lambda^0_0 \geq 1 \right\} \quad \left\{ M \in GL(2, \mathbb{C}) \mid \det(M) = 1 \right\}$$

$$K_i, J_i \quad \leftrightarrow \quad D, P_a, K_a^{ST}, J_{ab}$$

$a=1,2$

$$L_0, L_{\pm 1}, \bar{L}_0, \bar{L}_{\pm 1}$$

$\updownarrow$

$$\text{w/ } [L_m, L_n] = (m-n)L_{m+n}$$

eg.  $K_3 = i(X^0 \partial_{X^3} + X^3 \partial_{X^0}) = D = i(L_0 + \bar{L}_0)$   
 $J_3 = i(X^1 \partial_{X^2} - X^2 \partial_{X^1}) = J_{12} = L_0 - \bar{L}_0$

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{2}(J_{1+} + iJ_2 - iK_1 + K_2)$$

$$\bar{L}_1 = \frac{1}{2}(-J_{1+} + iJ_2 - iK_1 - K_2)$$

Show  $(L_0 + \bar{L}_0)\Phi_\Delta = \Delta\Phi_\Delta$

$$(L_0 - \bar{L}_0)\Phi_\Delta = 0$$

$$L_1\Phi_\Delta = \bar{L}_1\Phi_\Delta = 0$$

highest weight w.r.t  $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$

consider  $\Phi_\Delta$  diagonalize boosts  
in  $x^3$  direction

$$g^\mu = (1, 0, 0, 1)$$

4D bulk



$\Phi_\Delta$

Massive :  $\Phi_{\Delta,m}$  s.t.  $(\square - m^2) \Phi_{\Delta,m} = 0$

Ansatz :  $\Phi_{\Delta,m} \propto \frac{f(X^2)}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta}$

$$4X^2 f''(X^2) - 4(D-2) f'(X^2) - m^2 f(X^2) = 0$$

$$\Phi_{\Delta,m} \propto \frac{\sqrt{|X^2|^{\Delta-1}}}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta} K_{\Delta-1}(m \sqrt{|X^2|})$$

massless limit  $m \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta}$

with  $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$

analyze boosts  
 $X^3$  direction

$(0, 0, 1)$



$$\Delta, m \text{ s.t. } (\square - m^2) \Phi_{\Delta, m} = 0$$

$$m \propto \frac{f(X^2)}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta}$$

$$f''(X^2) - 4(D-2)f'(X^2) - m^2 f(X^2) = 0$$

$$\propto \frac{\sqrt{X^2}^{\Delta-1}}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta} K_{\Delta-1}(m\sqrt{X^2})$$

$$\text{limit } m \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta}$$

Back to massless

$$\Phi_\Delta \propto \frac{f(X^2)}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta}$$

$$4X^2 f''(X^2) - 4(D-2)f'(X^2) = 0$$

$$\Phi_\Delta \propto \frac{(X^2)^{\Delta-1}}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta}$$

$$= \widehat{\Phi}_{2-\Delta}$$

### CCFT building

Massless  $p^\mu = \omega q^\mu(x)$

$$\omega = e^{ip \cdot X} = e^{i\omega q \cdot X} \xrightarrow{M} \int_0^\infty d\omega \omega^{\Delta-1}$$

plane WF

$\bar{\Delta}$  transform under

$$X^\mu \rightarrow \Lambda^\mu_\nu X^\nu \quad \& \quad (z, \bar{z}) \rightarrow (z', \bar{z}')$$

bulk

$$\Phi_\Delta(X'^\mu, z', \bar{z}') = \left| \frac{\partial z'}{\partial z} \right|^{-\Delta}$$

# Massless spin $s$ $\bar{\Phi}_{\Delta, J}(X, z, \bar{z})$

- solve lin eom for spin  $s$
- transform under  $X^\mu \rightarrow \Lambda^\mu_\nu X^\nu$

$$z \rightarrow \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_{\Delta, J}(X', z', \bar{z}') = (cz+d)^{\Delta+J} (\bar{c}\bar{z}+d)^{\Delta-J} \bar{\Phi}_{\Delta, J}(X, z, \bar{z})$$

↑  
spins rep



• solve lin eqn for spins

• transform under  $X^\mu \rightarrow \Lambda^\mu_\nu X^\nu$   
 $z \rightarrow \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$

$$D_{\Delta, \bar{\Delta}}(X, z, \bar{z}) = (cz+d)^{\Delta+J} (c\bar{z}+d)^{\Delta-\bar{J}}$$

$$D_S(\Lambda) \Phi_{\Delta, \bar{\Delta}}(X, z, \bar{z})$$

↑  
spins rep

S=0 dress w/ polarizations

$$\epsilon_a^\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \partial_a x^\mu$$

$a = z, \bar{z}$

$$\epsilon_\mu^+ \rightarrow \bar{m}_\mu = \epsilon_\mu^+ + \frac{\epsilon^+ \cdot X}{-q \cdot X} q_\mu \quad \Delta=0, J=1$$

$$\epsilon_\mu^- \rightarrow m_\mu = \epsilon_\mu^- + \frac{\epsilon^- \cdot X}{q \cdot X} q_\mu \quad \Delta=0, J=-1$$

• S=1  
 $A_{\Delta, J=+1} = m \epsilon \varphi_\Delta$

• S=2  
 $\mathcal{H}_{\Delta, J=+2} = m m \varphi_\Delta$



$E_{\text{ADM}} \rightarrow \text{st.}(\mathbb{U}-\mathbb{M}) \Phi_{\Delta}$

Back to massless

$(1,0)$   
 $(0,1)$   
 $(-1,0)$

$$\langle \bar{\sigma}_{\Delta_1} \bar{\sigma}_{\Delta_2} \bar{\sigma}_{\Delta_{\text{shock}}=0} \rangle = \int (i(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - \frac{2}{1}))$$

$$|z_{12}|^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - \Delta_{\text{shock}}} |z_{1 \text{ shock}}|^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_{\text{shock}} - \Delta_2} |z_{2 \text{ shock}}|^{\Delta_2 + \Delta_{\text{shock}} - \Delta_1}$$

$$\Phi_{\Delta} \propto \frac{f(x^2)}{(-g \cdot X)^{\Delta}}$$

$$4X^2 f''(x^2) - 4(D-2)f'(x^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{(x^2)^{\Delta-1}}{(-g \cdot X)^{\Delta}}$$

$$= \widehat{\Phi}_{\Delta-2}$$

⊂

# Celestial operators

$$e^{\pm i a q X} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(-q \cdot X_{\pm})^{\Delta}}$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\Delta, J} = i \left( \hat{\mathcal{O}}^S(X), \bar{\Phi}_{\Delta, J}^{\pm}(X, z, \bar{z}) \right)$$

$\uparrow$   
 bulk op

$\nwarrow$  CPW

$$\langle \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\Delta_1} \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\Delta_2} \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\Delta_{\text{shock}}=-1} \rangle =$$

$$\int (i(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - \frac{2}{1}))$$

$$|z_1 z_2|^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - \Delta_{\text{shock}}} |z_1|_{\text{shock}}^{\Delta_1 + \dots}$$

asymptotic states:  $|\Delta, J, z, \bar{z}\rangle =$

$$\pm \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\Delta, J}^{\pm}(z, \bar{z}) |0\rangle$$



What is  $\Delta$ ?

$\omega > 0 \xrightarrow{M} \Delta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + i\mathbb{R}$

$\omega = 0 \xrightarrow{\int_0^\infty \frac{dw}{w} w^\Delta} \Delta \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 energetically soft  
 conformally soft

$\frac{1}{\Delta-1}, \frac{1}{\Delta}, \frac{1}{\Delta+1}, \dots$   
 simple poles

$\Phi_\Delta \propto \frac{f(X^2)}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta}$

$4X^2 f''(X^2) - 4(D-2)f'(X^2)$

$\times \frac{(X^2)^{\Delta-1}}{(-q \cdot X)^\Delta}$

$= \widehat{\Phi}_{2-\Delta}$

$(z, \bar{z})$

$\Delta_{\mathcal{J}}^\pm(z, \bar{z}) | 0 \rangle$