Introduction to AdS/CFT research

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take home message

AdS/CFT is a duality between a gravity theory and a quantum field theory • it can be used to study strongly coupled phenomena

holographic principle

't Hooft, Susskind '90s

. ordinary system without gravity in d-dim. space-time

$$S_{\max} \sim \text{volume} \sim L^{d-1}$$

. this is not the case in a gravitating system, because they contain black holes!

the maximal entropy in a region of volume V is given by the entropy of the biggest black hole that fits in V

holographic principle

't Hooft, Susskind '90s

. the black hole's entropy scales with the area of its event horizon

 $S_{\rm bh} = \frac{\text{area of horizon}}{4G_{\rm N}}$

. therefore in a gravitating system

$$\searrow S_{\max} \sim \operatorname{area} \sim L^{d-2}$$

the information contained in a d+1 dimensional gravitating system can be encoded in its d dimensional boundary described by an ordinary quantum field theory

QFT with an extra dimension

what is the extra dimension from a QFT perspective?



. what is a conformal field theory? a field theory with conformal symmetry!

. translation • boost • special conformal transf.• scaling

$$\checkmark \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}g(z)}{\mathrm{d}z} = -\beta_g(g(z)) \equiv 0$$

. associated symmetry group is SO(d,2)



. Anti-de-Sitter space-time

. embedding of $\mathsf{AdS}_{\mathsf{d+1}}$ in \mathbb{R}^{d+2}



$$L^2 = X_0^2 + X_{d+1}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \quad \checkmark \text{ isometry group: SO(d,2)}$$

. the metric of AdS_{d+1} is given by

$$ds^{2} = \frac{L^{2}}{z^{2}} \left(-dt^{2} + dx_{1}^{2} + \dots + dx_{d-1}^{2} + dz^{2} \right)$$

d

. 'sequence of Minkowski space-times at different scales'

Maldacena '97











Anti-de-Sitter space-time

weakly coupled, 5 dim IIB supergravity on AdS conformal field theory $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM, gauge group SU(N) strongly coupled, 4 dim

Maldacena '97



. isometry group of AdS = conformal symmetry group . identify the two partition functions $\exp(iS_{AdS}) = Z_{AdS} \equiv Z_{CFT} = \int \mathcal{D}\phi \exp(iS_{CFT})$

degrees of freedom

CFT in $\mathbb{R}^{1,d-1}$

- . SU(N) gauge theory has N²-1 dof's at each point
- . introduce cutoff ϵ
- . entropy as a measure of dof's

$$S_{\max} \sim N^2 \left(\frac{R}{\epsilon}\right)^{d-1}$$



degrees of freedom

gravity in AdS_{d+1}

. entropy of a gravitating system is proportional to $A_{\rm bdy}$

$$A_{\rm bdy} = \int_{\rm bdy} dx^{d-1} \sqrt{-g} = \lim_{z \to 0} \left(\frac{LR}{z}\right)^{d-1} \sim \left(\frac{LR}{\epsilon}\right)^{d-1}$$

cutoff ϵ

 $A_{\rm bdy}$

$$S_{\max} \sim \frac{L^{d-1}}{4G_{\rm N}} \left(\frac{R}{\epsilon}\right)^{d-1}$$

degrees of freedom

curvature of AdS_{d+1} is
$$R_{AdS} = -\frac{d(d+1)}{L^2}$$

gravity is classical ~ large N CFT

gravity theory quantum field theory operators









gravity theory

fields

gauge symmetry

deformation

black hole

charged black hole

black hole 'hair'

SSB

quantum field theory

global symmetry

less symmetry

charge density

temperature

operators

example: thermalization

gravity theory

quantum field theory

black hole formation

thermalization



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