

Introduction to Gauge/Gravity Duality

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A general Form of Gauge/Gravity duality

A Conformal Field Theory (CFT)
in d -dimensions

is dual to

Quantum Gravity in Anti-de Sitter (AdS) space
in $(d+1)$ -dimensions

where the coupling constants behave as $g_{\text{CFT}} = \frac{1}{g_{\text{QG}}}$.

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Part 4: Different Applications

Conformal Symmetry

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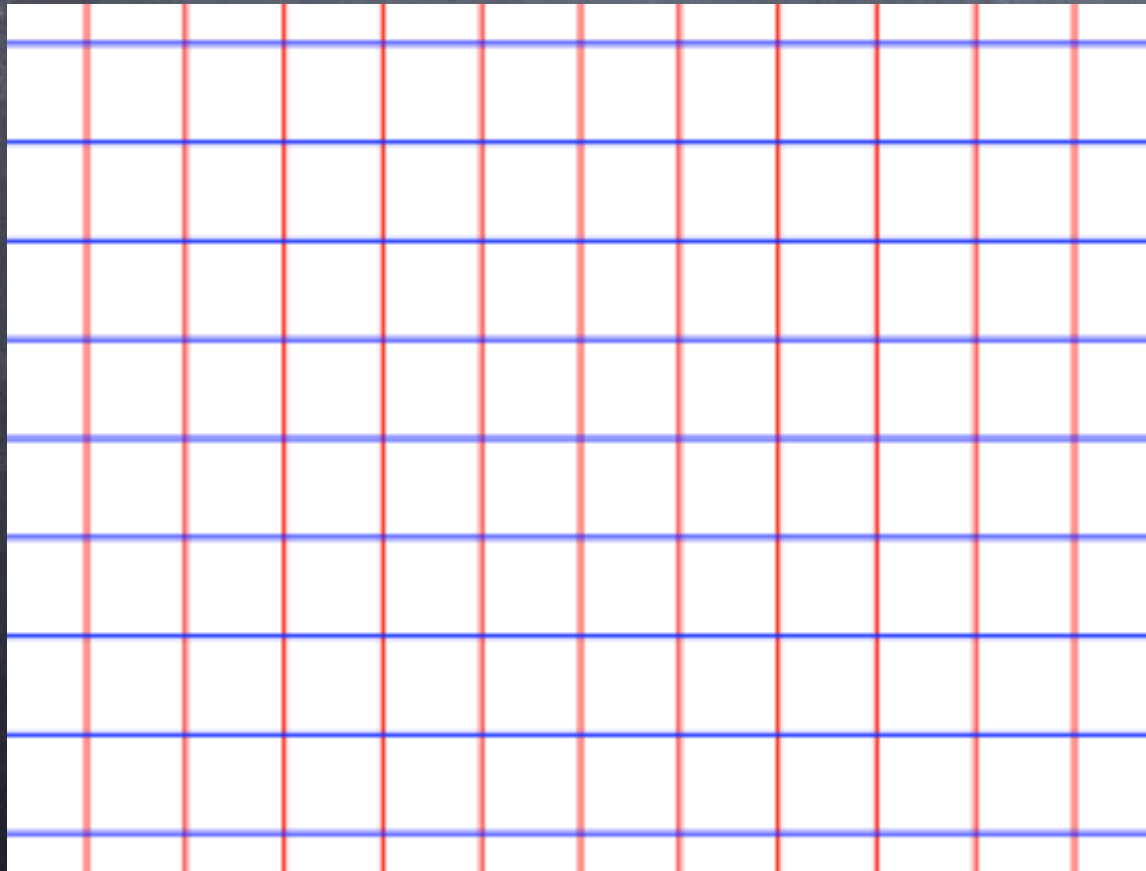
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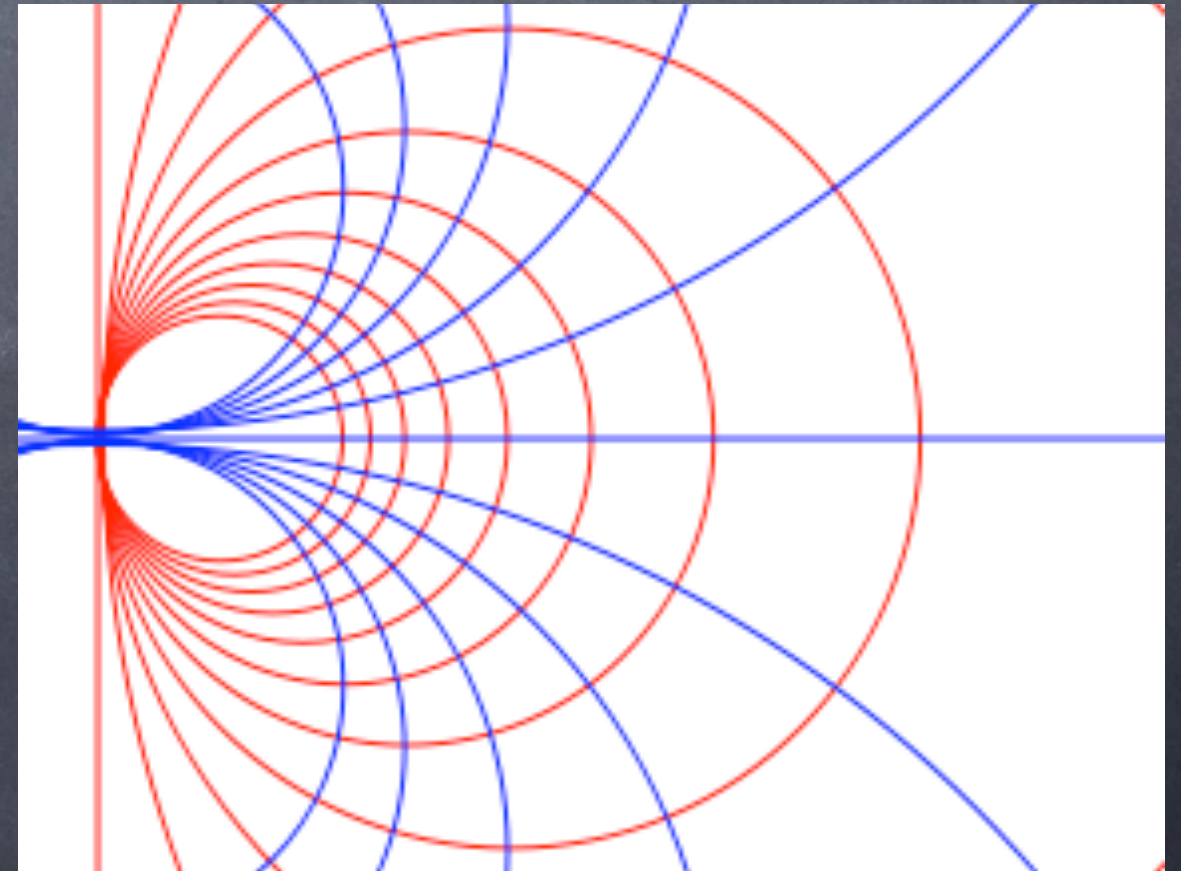
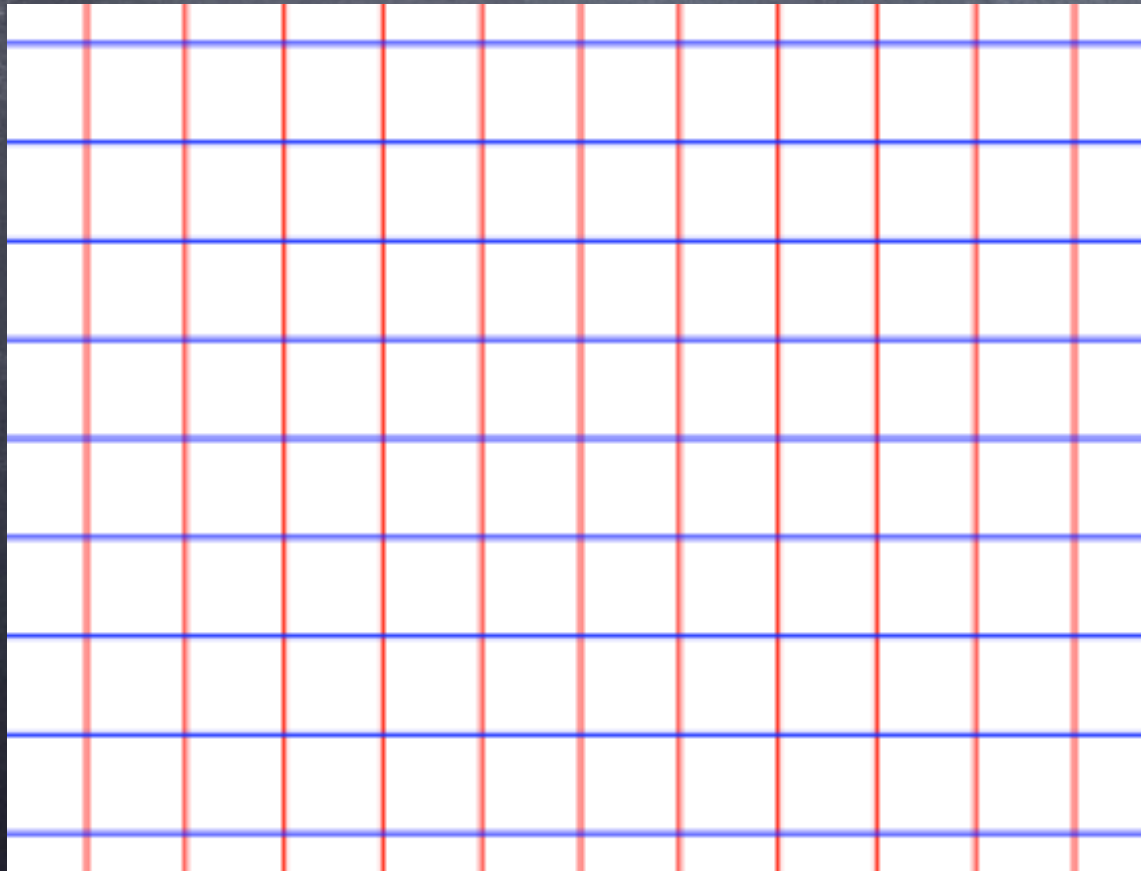
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Translations $x'_\mu = x_\mu + a_\mu$

Lorentz transformations $x'_\mu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu$

Dilations $x'^\mu = \lambda x^\mu$

Special conformal transf. $x'^\mu = \frac{x^\mu - b^\mu x^2}{1 - 2b^\nu x_\nu + b^2 x^2}$

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- Very strong symmetry

$$\langle \phi_i(x) \phi_j(y) \rangle = \frac{c \delta_{ij}}{|x - y|^{2\Delta}}$$

$$\langle \phi_i(x_1) \phi_j(x_2) \phi_k(x_3) \rangle = \frac{c_{ijk}}{|x_{12}|^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - \Delta_3} + |x_{13}|^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_3 - \Delta_2} |x_{23}|^{\Delta_2 + \Delta_3 - \Delta_1}}$$

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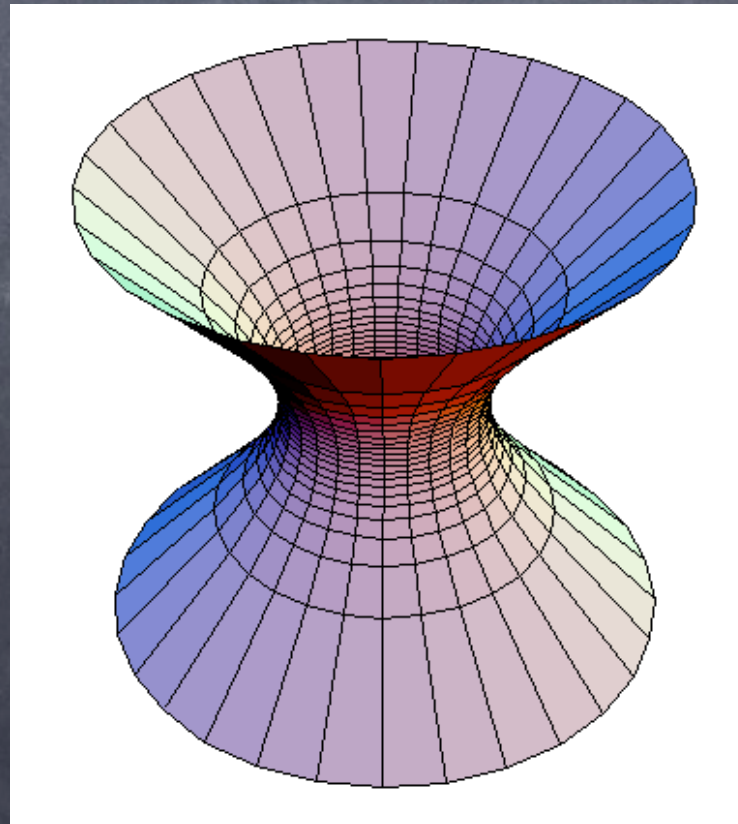
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- In addition: Dictionary between gravity fields and field theory operators needed.

Massive scalar in AdS_{d+1}

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- Equation of Motion (Klein-Gordon Equation)

$$(\nabla^2 - m^2)\phi = 0$$

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- Solutions close to the boundary $z = 0$

$$\phi(z) = Az^{d-\Delta} + Bz^\Delta \quad \Delta = \frac{d}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} + R^2 m^2}$$

$\Rightarrow A, B$ have correct dimension to interpret them as **source** and **vev** of an operator $\mathcal{O}$ with scaling dimension Δ .

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- Identify A as **source** $S_{\text{def}} = S + \int d^d x A \mathcal{O}$
and B as **vev** $\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = B$

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$$\langle e^{\int d^d x \phi_{\text{bdy}}(\vec{x}) \mathcal{O}(\vec{x})} \rangle_{\text{CFT}} = Z_{\text{QC}} \left[\phi(\vec{x}, z) \Big|_{z=0} = \phi_{\text{bdy}}(\vec{x}) \right]$$

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- Correlation functions (Observables):

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{O}_1(\vec{x}_1) \cdots \mathcal{O}_n(\vec{x}_n) \rangle_{\text{CFT}} &= \frac{\delta^n \log Z_{\text{CFT}}}{\delta \phi_{\text{bdy}}^1(\vec{x}_1) \cdots \delta \phi_{\text{bdy}}^n(\vec{x}_n)} \\ &= \frac{\delta^n \log Z_{\text{QC}} \left[\phi^i(\vec{x}_i, z=0) = \phi_{\text{bdy}}^i \right]}{\delta \phi_{\text{bdy}}^1(\vec{x}_1) \cdots \delta \phi_{\text{bdy}}^n(\vec{x}_n)} \end{aligned}$$

Best understood example

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM Theory with gauge group $SU(N)$ in 4-dim
at large N and large 't Hooft coupling $\lambda = Ng_{\text{YM}}^2$.

is dual to

Type IIB Supergravity on $AdS_5 \times S^5$.

Parameters of the theories are related by

$$g_{\text{YM}}^2 = 2\pi g_s \qquad \frac{R^4}{(\alpha')^2} = 2\lambda$$

Large N Field Theory

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$$\mathcal{L} \propto \text{tr}(\partial\Phi\partial\Phi) + g_{\text{YM}}\text{tr}(\Phi^3) + g_{\text{YM}}^2\text{tr}(\Phi^4) + \dots$$

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- Define $\lambda = Ng_{\text{YM}}^2$ and rescale $\tilde{\Phi} = g_{\text{YM}}\Phi$

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- For E propagators, V vertices, F loops

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=> Topological Expansion => String Theory

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$\Rightarrow$ Topological Expansion $\Rightarrow$ String Theory

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- **Closed strings (Gravitons)** are emitted from stack $\Rightarrow$ **Curved spacetime** $AdS_5 \times S^5$
Conserved charges determines theory uniquely $\Rightarrow$ **Type IIB SUGRA**

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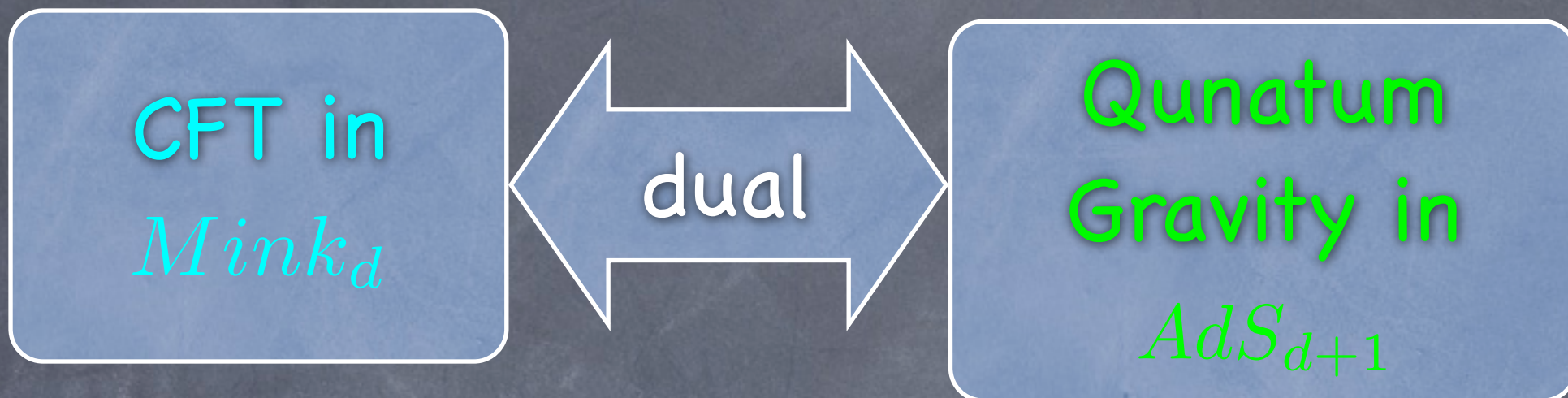
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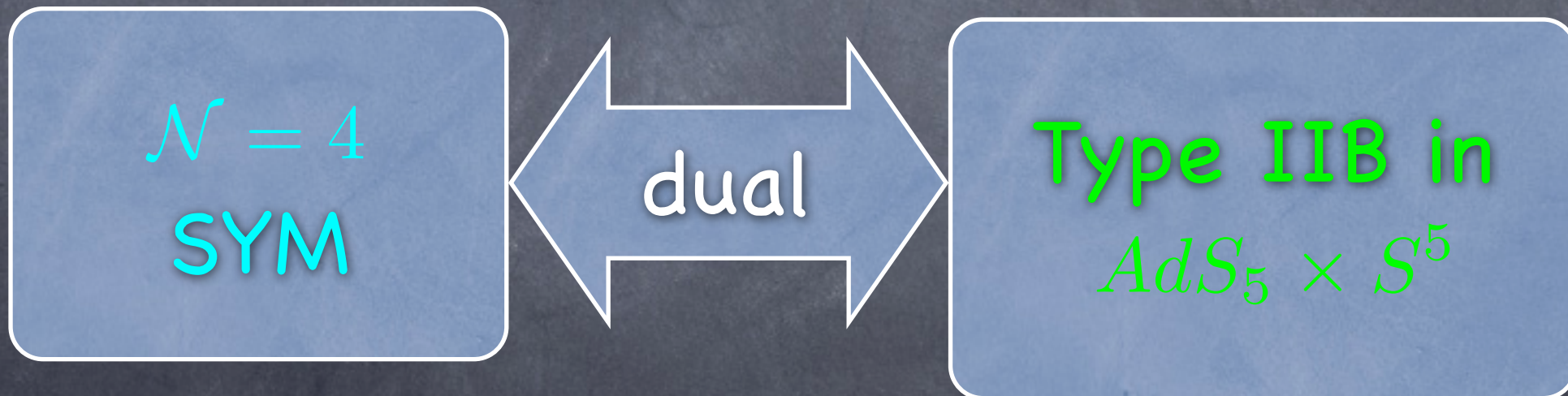
- Formal developments:
Hidden Symmetries in scattering amplitudes,
Integrability of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM Theory

Conclusions

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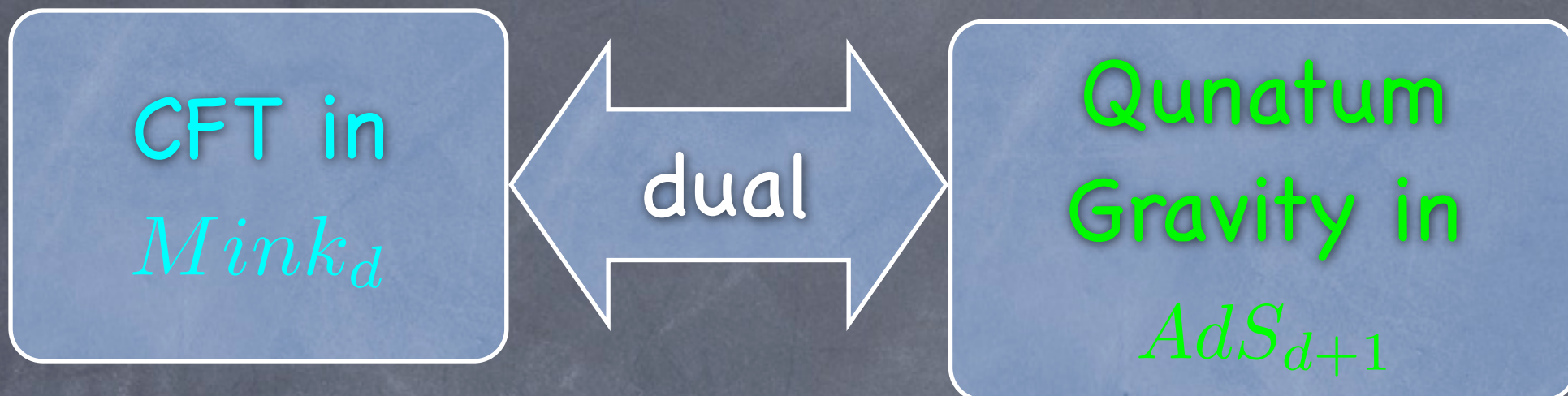


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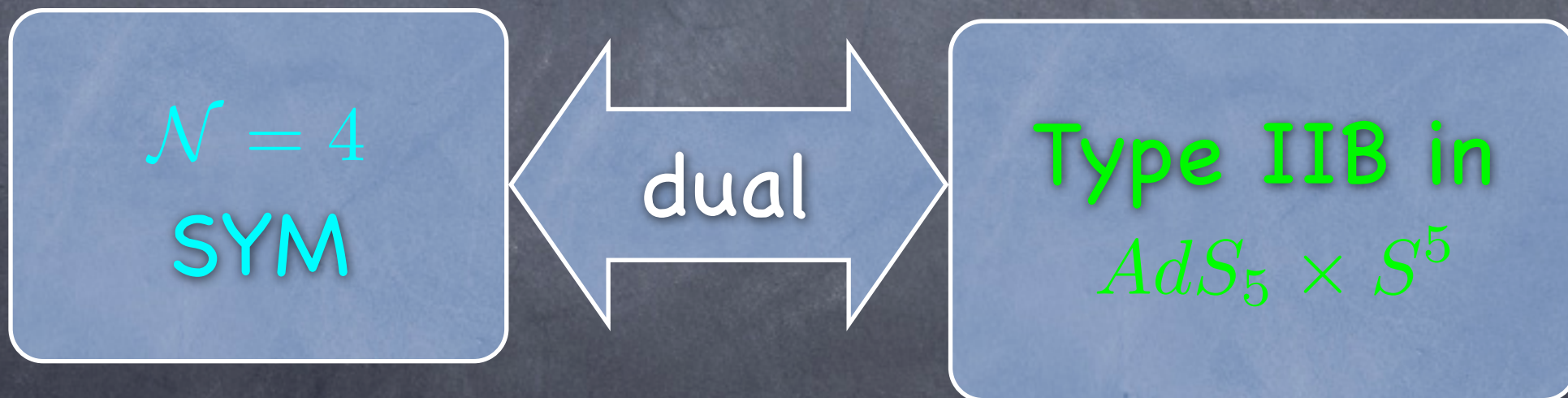


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