

# Down-to-Earth String Theory

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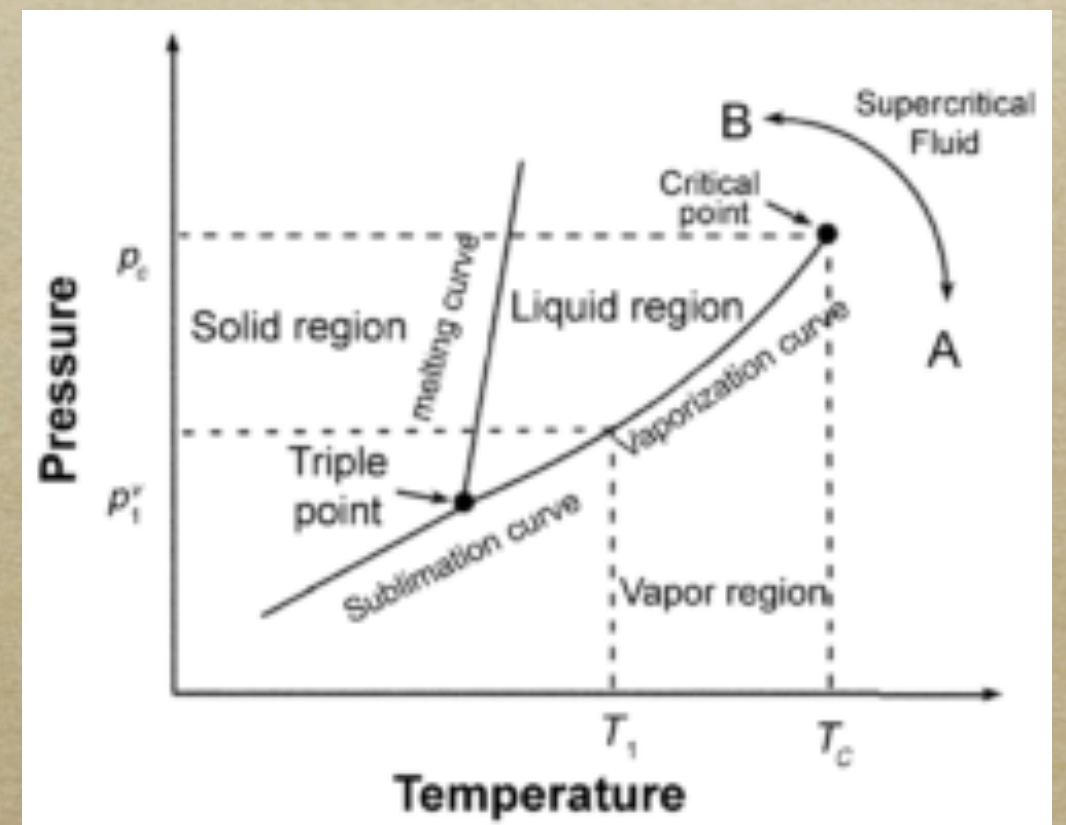
*Rajesh Gopakumar,  
International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS-TIFR),  
Bengaluru, India  
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NTHU, Hsinchu, Taiwan,  
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# Down-to-Earth (more or less)

- The *critical point* of liquid-vapour transition an archetype of a *second order* phase transition.
- Exhibits novel *scaling* behaviour.

$$\xi = |T - T_c|^{-\nu}$$
$$G(x) \sim \frac{1}{|x|^{d-2+\eta}}$$

- *Universal* class of systems including binary alloys, uniaxial magnetic materials - all captured by *3d Ising* model.



# Universality

## Universality Classes

Table 5.4.2. *Some critical exponents from theory and experiment.*

| Exponent             | $\alpha$               | $\beta$                             | $\gamma$                | $\nu$                  | $n$                     |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Property             | specific heat          | order parameter                     | susceptibility          | coherence length       | correlation function    |
| Definition           | $C \sim t^{-\alpha}$   | $\langle \phi \rangle \sim t^\beta$ | $\chi \sim t^{-\gamma}$ | $\xi \sim t^{-\nu}$    | $G(q) \sim q^{-2+\eta}$ |
| Mean-field           | 0                      | 0.5                                 | 1                       | 0.5                    | 0                       |
| 3D theory            |                        |                                     |                         |                        |                         |
| $n = 0$ (SAW)        | 0.24                   | 0.30                                | 1.16                    | 0.59                   |                         |
| $n = 1$ (Ising)      | 0.11                   | 0.32                                | 1.24                    | 0.63                   | 0.04                    |
| $n = 2$ (xy)         | -0.01                  | 0.35                                | 1.32                    | 0.67                   | 0.04                    |
| $n = 3$ (Heisenberg) | -0.12                  | 0.36                                | 1.39                    | 0.71                   | 0.04                    |
| Experiment           |                        |                                     |                         |                        |                         |
| 3D $n = 1$           | $0.11^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$ | $0.32^{+0.16}_{-0.04}$              | $1.24^{+0.16}_{-0.04}$  | $0.63^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$ | 0.03 - 0.06             |
| 3D $n = 3$           | $0.1^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$  | $0.34^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$              | $1.4^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$   | $0.7^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$  |                         |
| 2D $n = 1$           | $0.0^{+0.01}_{-0.003}$ | $0.3^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$               | $1.82^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$  | $1.02^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$ |                         |

Experiments on 3D  $n = 1$  compiled from liquid-gas, binary fluid, ferromagnetic, and antiferromagnetic transitions.

Experiments on 3D  $n = 3$  transitions compiled from some ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic transitions.

Experiments on 2D  $n = 1$  compiled from some antiferromagnetic transitions.

From P. Chaikin and T. Lubensky "Principles of Condensed Matter Physics"

Theory suggests that the class (i.e. set of exponents) depends on spatial dimensionality, symmetry of the order parameter and interaction (and range of the latter as well) but not on the detailed form or strength of the interactions

# Universality and QFT

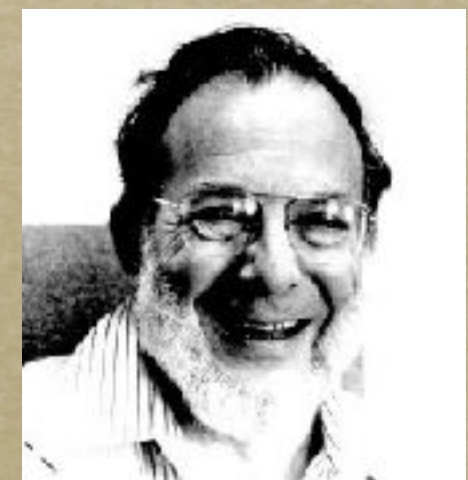
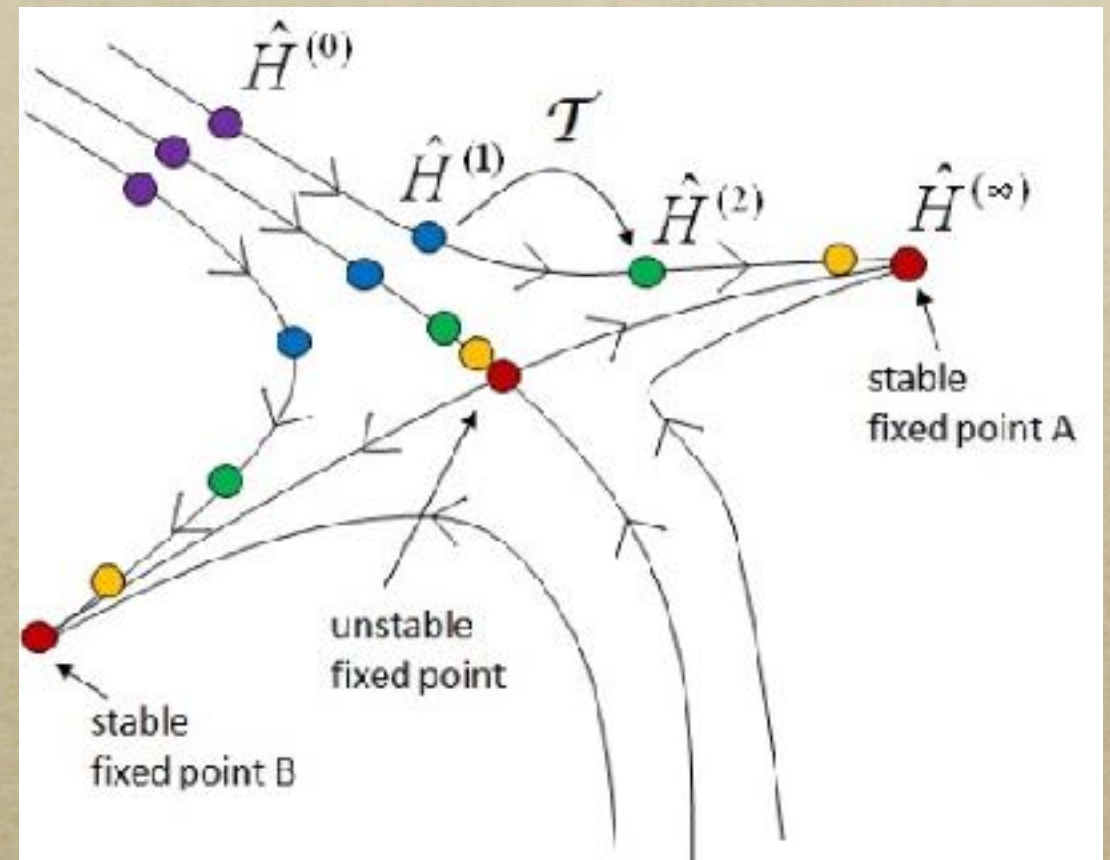
- *Universality understood from Wilson's deep insights into nature of QFT and the **renormalisation group** (RG).*
- *QFT describes **quantum** fluctuations of a continuum system. Equally well applies to **statistical fluctuations**.*

$$\int [\mathcal{D}\Phi] e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S[\Phi]} \longleftrightarrow \int [\mathcal{D}\Phi] e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}[\Phi]}$$

- *Dependence of QFT on scale captured by a dynamical **RG flow** in the space of couplings/parameters.*
- *Critical points = **fixed points** of RG flow.*
- ***Critical exponents** determined by this fixed point.*

# Fixed Points

- Fixed points *central* to QFT.
- Fixed point theories are scale invt. or even *conformally invt.*
- Thus have *more symmetry*.
- Critical point of 3d Ising model universality class governed by the *Wilson-Fisher fixed point*.
- An interacting CFT (*non-gaussian*). Generalises to  $O(N)$ .



# Conformal Field Theory

- *How do we try to understand the **dynamics of non-gaussian CFTs**? Very few techniques.*
- *Critical exponents (e.g.  $\nu, \eta$ ) captured by **anomalous dimensions** of operators (2-pt. fn.) at these fixed points.*
- *Other dynamical data is in **3-point functions***

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x_1) \mathcal{O}_2(x_2) \mathcal{O}_3(x_3) \rangle$$

- *Conformal invariance **constrains** the form of these severely.*
- *Dynamical constraints (**OPE**) potentially **fixes** this.*

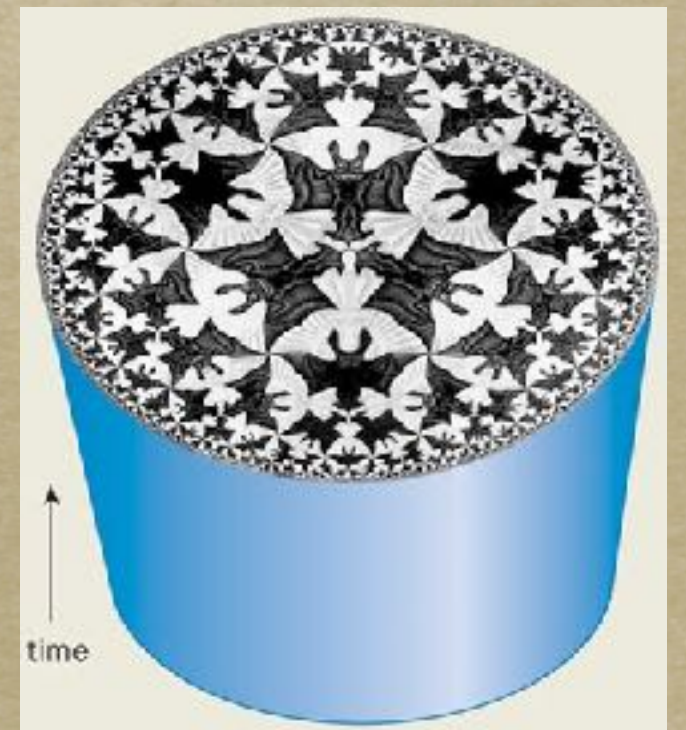
# Enter String Theory

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- *String Theory often perceived as a theoretical fantasy about 10 or 26 dimensions to do with **quantum gravity**.*
- *Actually, a broad and **versatile framework**.*
- *Gives **new insights** into QFT and **links it** in unexpected ways to GTR (General Theory of Relativity).*
- *Makes highly non-obvious, precise and **falsifiable predictions** for the behaviour of both QFT and GTR.*
- ***Novel statements** about two frameworks of 20th century physics which **predate** string theory.*

# Holography and CFTs

- *Precise proposal by Maldacena equating dynamics of a large class of CFTs to that of gravity/strings in (asymptotically) **Anti de-Sitter** (AdS) spacetime.*
- **Holographic** relation:  $CFT_d \leftrightarrow AdS_{d+1}$
- Dictionary between “**boundary**” and “**bulk**” observables.
- Anomalous dimensions  $\leftrightarrow$  Energies
- Three point fns.  $\leftrightarrow$  Cubic interactions
- **Questions in QFT**  $\leftrightarrow$  **Gravity/Strings !!**
- Large  $N$  limit  $\leftrightarrow$  Classical limit.



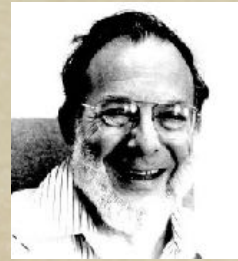
# Minimal Holography

- The  $O(N)$  Wilson-Fisher theory (for large  $N$ ) has an  $AdS_4$  dual. But the *bulk description* is unusual (*Klebanov-Polyakov; Sezgin-Sundell*).
- A classical theory of gravity in  $AdS$  with *a single tower of interacting higher spin* ( $s > 2$ ) gauge fields (*Vasiliev*).
- Reproduces many known large  $N$  results in a *completely novel* way.
- A *simpler analogue*: large  $N$  family of *interacting 2d CFTs* - with an  $AdS_3$  Vasiliev dual. (*Gaberdiel-R.G.*)
- *Minimal* model (coset) CFTs : 
$$\frac{SU(N)_k \times SU(N)_1}{SU(N)_{k+1}}$$
- Generalisations of 2d Ising Model ( $N=2, k=1$ ) - typically have (for  $N>2$ ) *higher spin conserved currents*. Exactly solvable example of holography - detailed independent checks on both sides.

# Back to



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- If we want to study the *3d Ising model* ( $N=1$ ), then large  $N$  limit not adequate for studying this CFT.
- *Another expansion* useful: Take  $(d = 4 - \epsilon)$  and expand in  $\epsilon$ .
- The non-gaussian fixed point can now be studied in conventional QFT *perturbation theory* ( $\lambda^* = 16\pi^2 \frac{\epsilon}{3} + O(\epsilon^2)$ ).
- Through *Feynman diagram techniques* can compute anomalous dims. to low orders in  $\epsilon$ , for  $O(N)$  theory. (*Wilson-Kogut.....*)

$$\nu = \frac{6\epsilon}{N+8} \left[ 1 + \frac{3(3N+14)\epsilon}{(N+8)^2} \right] + O(\epsilon^3)$$

$$\eta = \frac{(N+2)\epsilon^2}{2(N+8)^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{(N^2-56N-272)\epsilon}{4(N+8)^2} \right] + O(\epsilon^4)$$

# The Conformal Bootstrap

- Proposed as an *alternative* to doing Feynman diagram computations. (*Ferrara-Gatto-Grillo, Polyakov....*)
- Applicable even when perturbation theory isn't.
- Uses the fact that a *four point function* may be viewed in two ways:

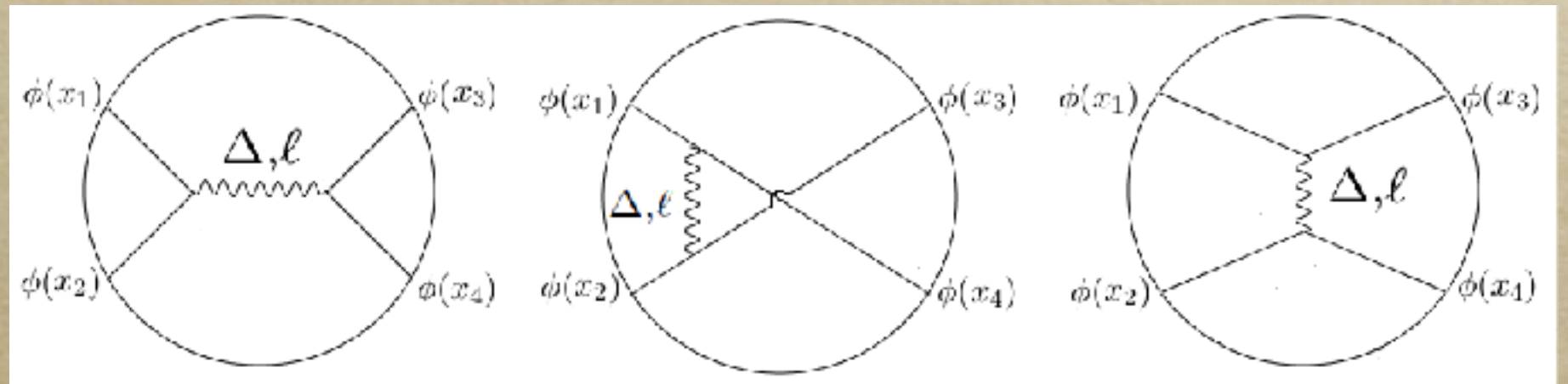
The diagram shows an equality between two sums over operators  $\mathcal{O}$ . On the left, a sum over  $\mathcal{O}$  of a four-point function with external legs labeled 1, 2, 3, 4. The legs 1 and 2 are on the left, 3 and 4 are on the right, and they meet at a central vertex labeled  $\mathcal{O}$ . On the right, an equals sign followed by a sum over  $\mathcal{O}$  of a four-point function with the same external legs, but the internal structure is crossed: legs 1 and 4 are on the left, and legs 2 and 3 are on the right, meeting at a central vertex labeled  $\mathcal{O}$ .

- Gives an *infinite set of constraints* on dims. and 3 pt. functions.
- Recently, *implemented numerically* by truncating and deriving inequalities - gives nontrivial bounds (*Rattazzi-Rychkov-Tonni-Vichi* ).
- Gives the *best numerical values* for critical exponents in 3d !!

# Rebooting the Bootstrap

- Very recently, proposed a *new approach* (*R.G.-A.Kaviraj-K.Sen-A.Sinha*).
- Instead write the four point function as a *sum of*  $AdS_{d+1}$  *contributions*.

Inspired by  
*AdS/CFT duality*



- Demand cancellations of *spurious powers* of positions.
- More efficient to translate to an analogue of momentum space - via a *Mellin transform*.
- Amplitudes have nice *meromorphic* properties.
- Condition is now cancellation of certain *spurious poles*.

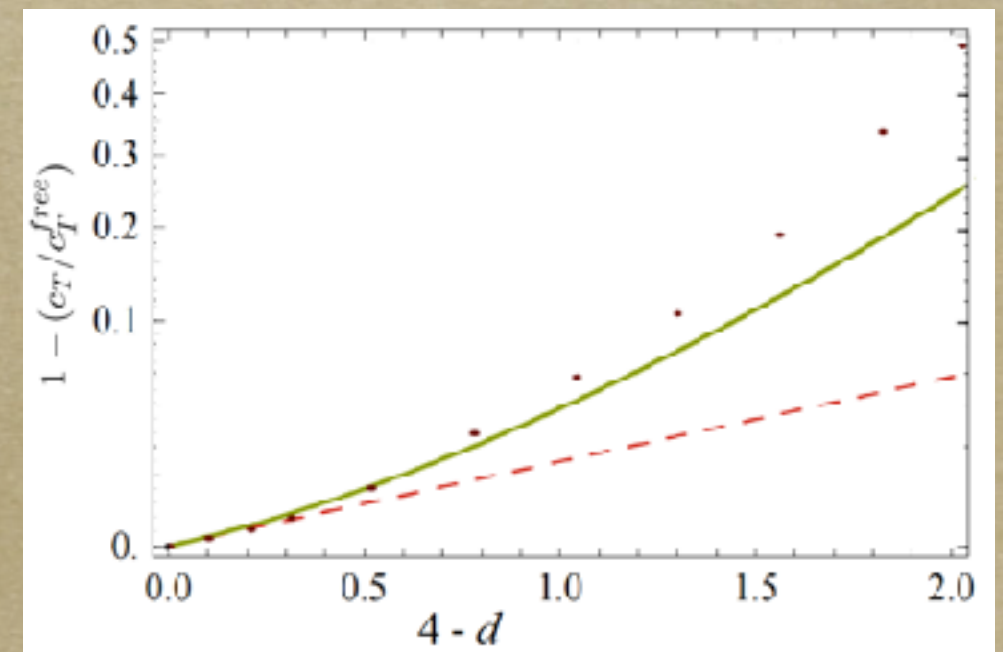
# The Benefits of Bootstrapping

- This new approach appears to be *very effective*.
- *Easily* reproduces the previously derived answers for  $(\nu, \eta)$  !
- But can also *go beyond* and compute basic 3pt.fns. - very *prohibitive* to do with Feynman diagram techniques.
- For instance, “*central charge*” of the 3d Ising model is related to  $C_{\ell=2} = C_{\phi\phi T}$  - 3 point function with energy-momentum tensor.

**NEW**

$$\frac{c_T}{c_{free}} = 1 - \frac{5\epsilon^2}{324} - \frac{233\epsilon^3}{8748} + O(\epsilon^4)$$

String theory (*methods*) could help  
for studying properties of water !



# A Sampling of Results

A.  $\epsilon$ -expansion for *Wilson-Fisher* fixed point ( $d = 4 - \epsilon$ ).

$$\Delta_\phi = 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{1}{108}\epsilon^2 + \frac{109}{11664}\epsilon^3 + O(\epsilon^4) \quad ; \quad \Delta_{\phi^2} = 2 - \frac{2}{3}\epsilon + \frac{19}{162}\epsilon^2 + O(\epsilon^3) \quad [\textit{Wilson-Kogut}]$$

$$\gamma_\ell = \frac{\epsilon^2}{54} \left( 1 - \frac{6}{\ell(\ell+1)} \right) + \epsilon^3 \delta_\ell^{(3)} \quad \left( \delta_\ell^{(3)} = \frac{[109\ell^3(\ell+2) + 373\ell^2 - 816\ell - 756] - 432\ell(\ell+1)H_{\ell-1}}{5832\ell^2(1+\ell)^2} \right)$$

$$C_{\phi\phi\phi^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{3}\epsilon - \frac{17}{81}\epsilon^2 + O(\epsilon^3)$$

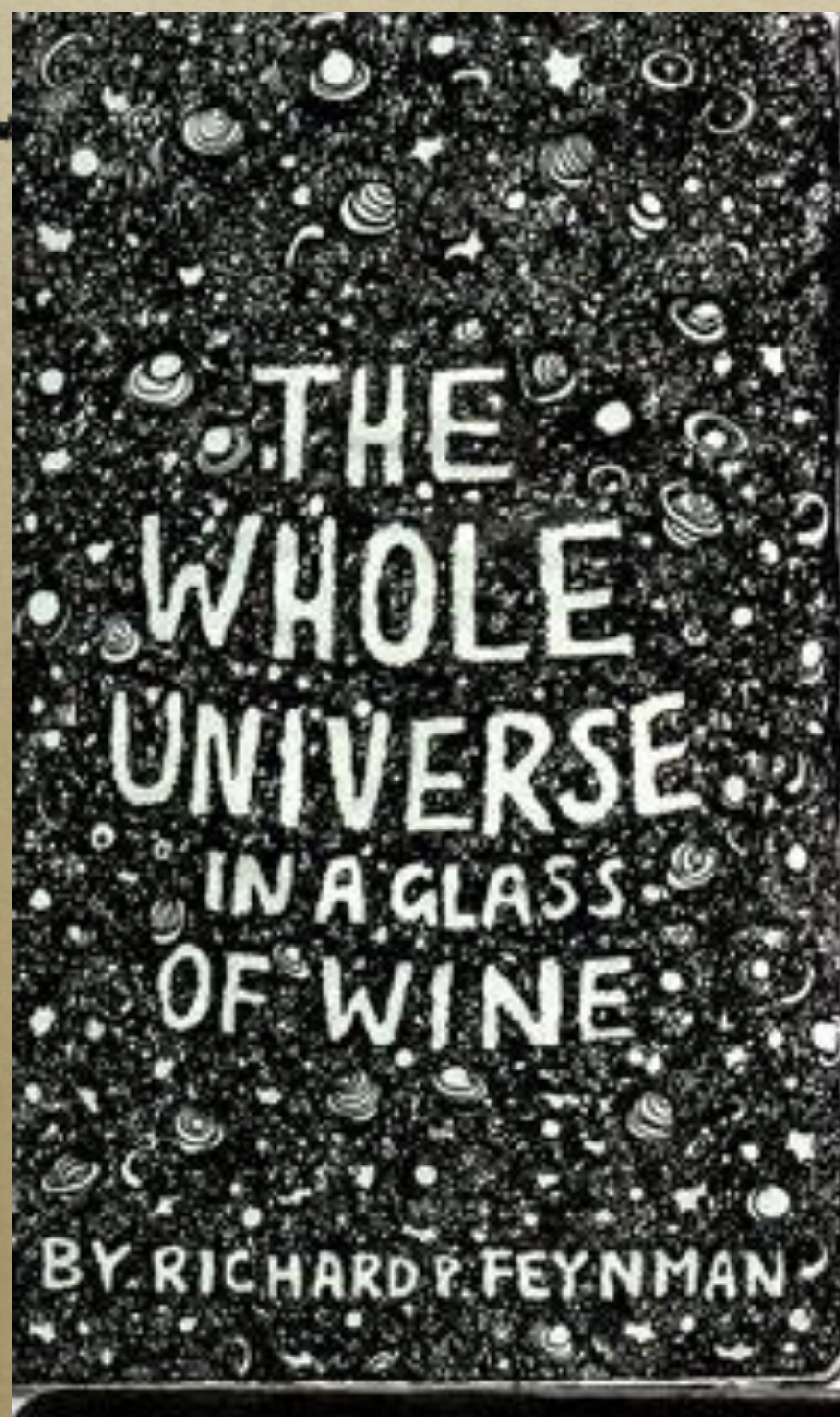
$$\frac{C_\ell}{C_\ell^{\text{free}}} = 1 + \frac{(\ell(\ell+1) - 1)(H_{2\ell} - H_{\ell-1})}{9\ell^2(1+\ell)^2}\epsilon^2 + C_\ell^{(3)}\epsilon^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_2^{(3)} &= \frac{509}{17496} & C_4^{(3)} &= \frac{1019357}{114307200} & C_6^{(3)} &= \frac{3872826169}{871363785600} \\ C_8^{(3)} &= \frac{54561737953}{20195722939392} & C_{10}^{(3)} &= \frac{58967348085478139}{32190271338864038400} \end{aligned}$$

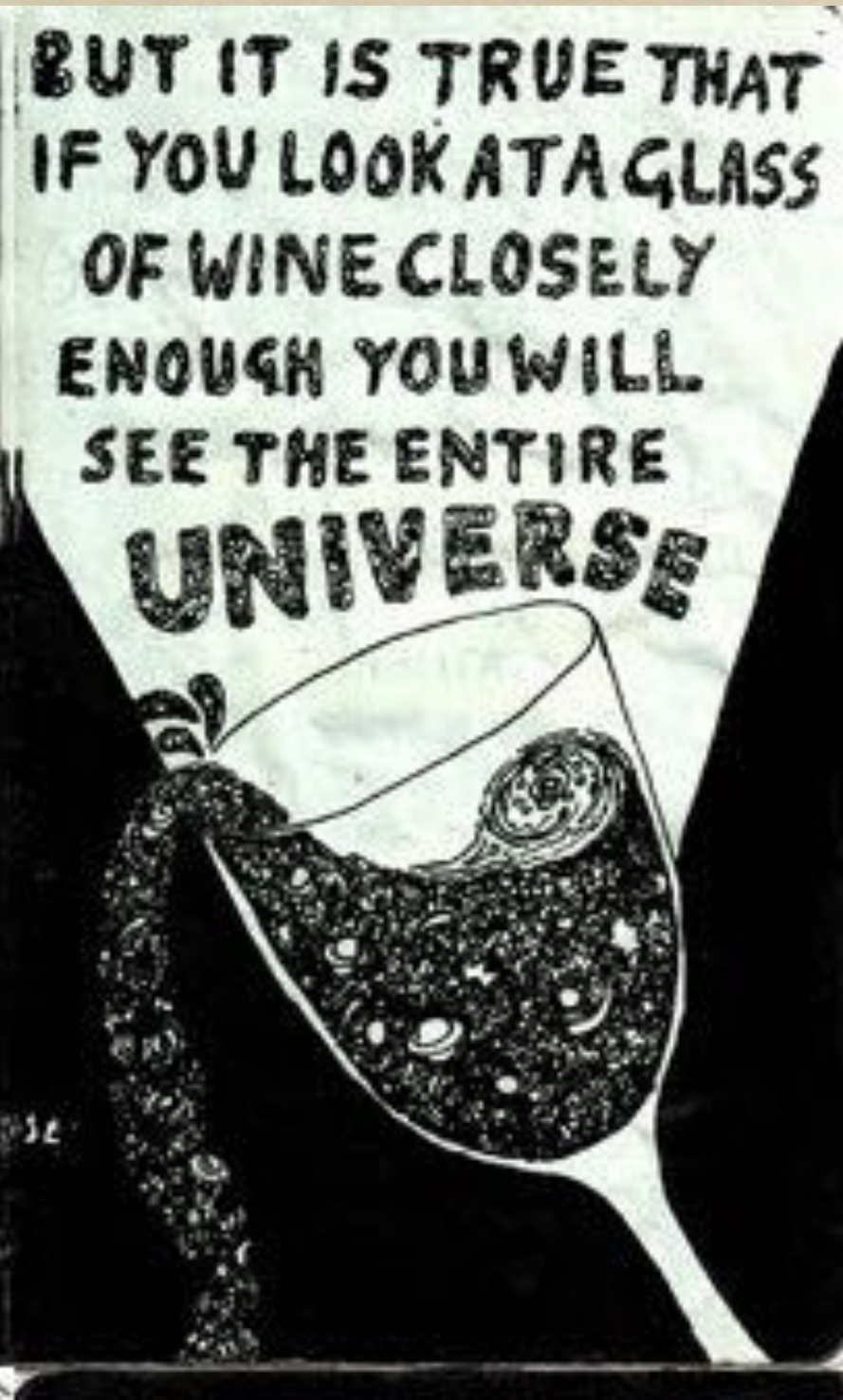
# To Sum Up

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- The *framework* of String Theory very powerful.
- Sheds *new, unexpected* light on QFT (& gravity).
- Through *AdS dual* formulation of CFTs.
- Can lead to *down-to-earth* consequences.
- Conceptually needs *further unravelling*.
- Need to understand *underlying mechanism* of AdS/CFT duality - the nuts and bolts.



A POET ONCE SAID  
"THE WHOLE UNIVERSE IS IN A  
GLASS OF WINE"  
WE WILL NEVER KNOW IN WHAT SENSE  
HE MEANT THAT, FOR POETS  
DON'T WRITE TO BE UNDERSTOOD.



*A Toast to NCTS for it's  
Third Decade! Cheers!*