

Non-perturbative analyticity from the sphere to de Sitter

Manuel Loparco (EPFL), 13 September 2023.

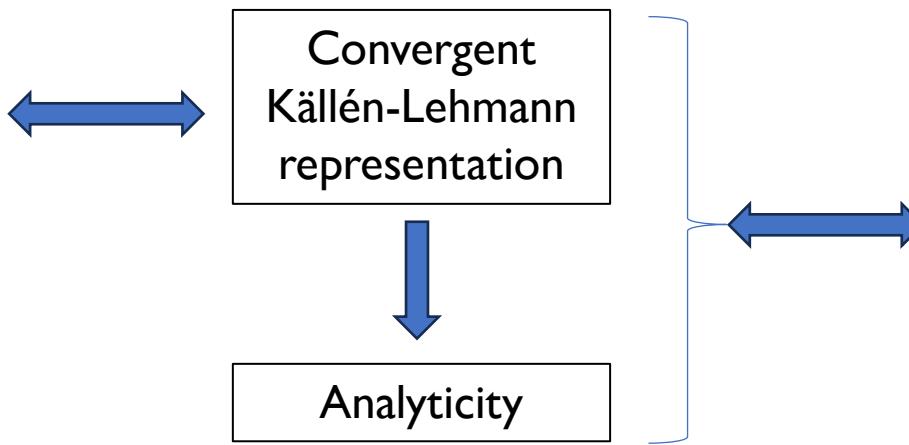
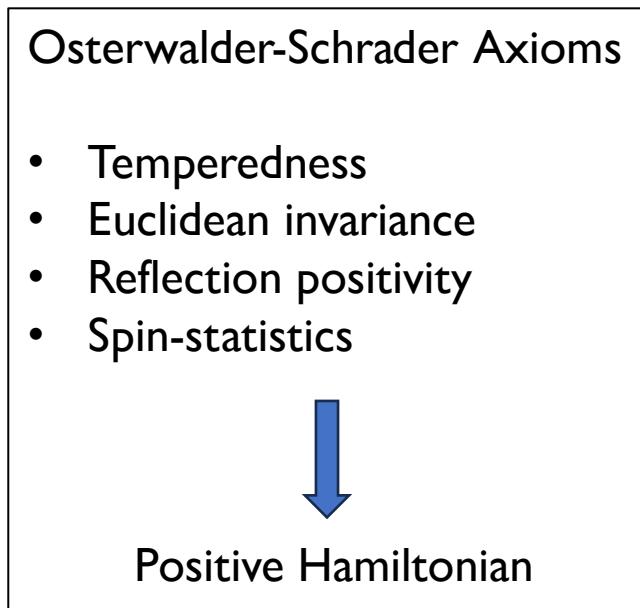
Based on 2309.xxxxx with Jiaxin Qiao and Zimo Sun

What are the QFTs on the sphere which continue to “good” QFTs on de Sitter?

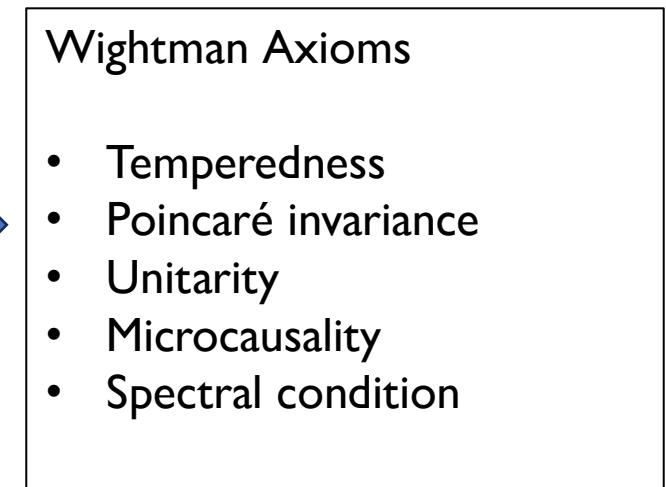
For simplicity, focus on properties of scalar two-point functions

Flat space review

Euclidean flat space



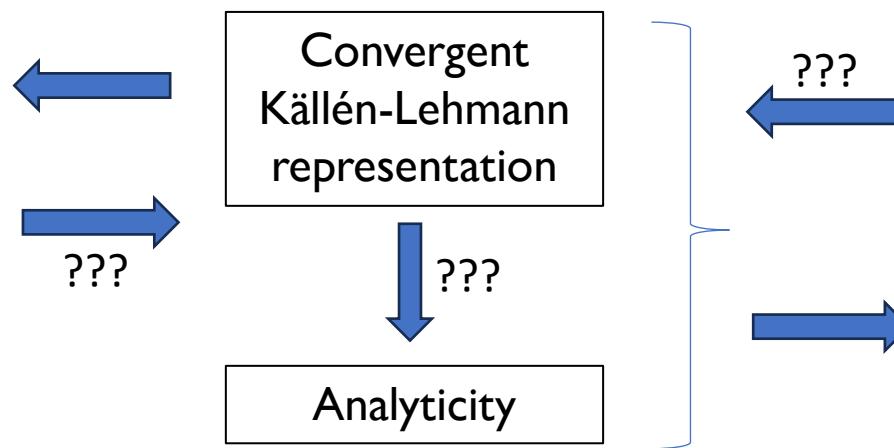
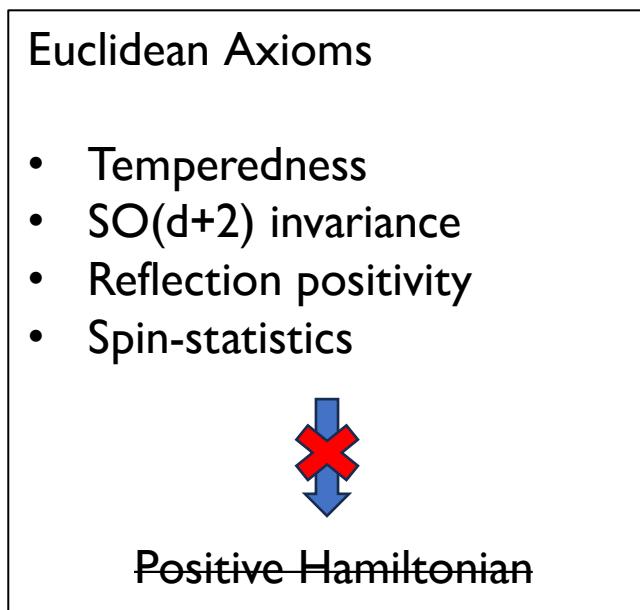
Minkowski spacetime



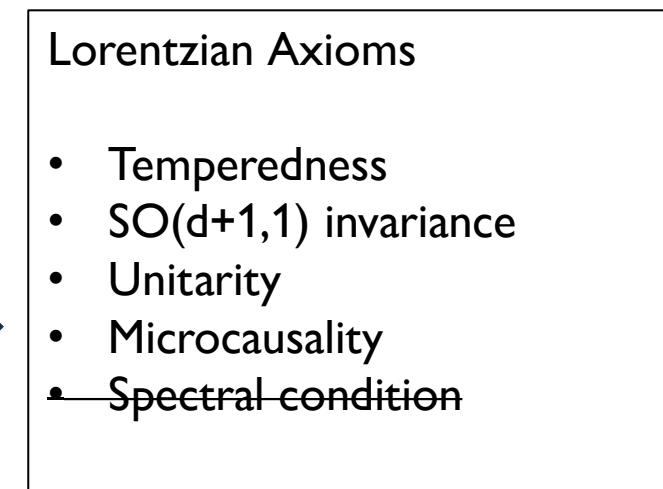
References: K. Osterwalder, R. Schrader (1973, 1975)

The status in dS/Sphere

Sphere



de Sitter

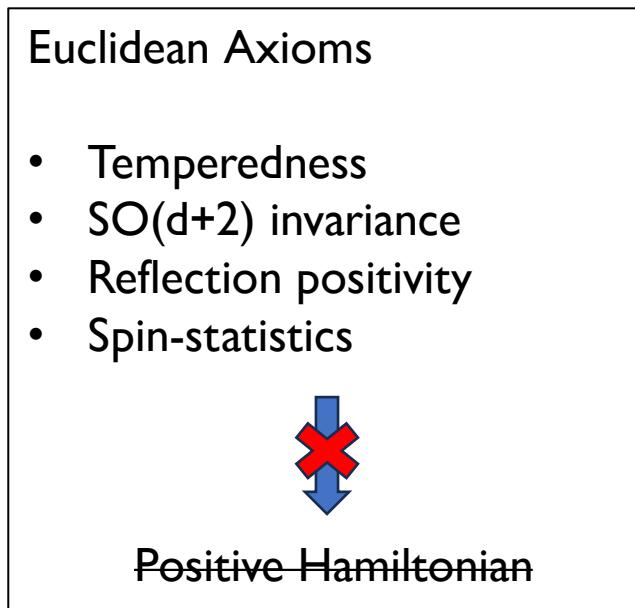


Bros, Moschella 1995
Hollands, 2010

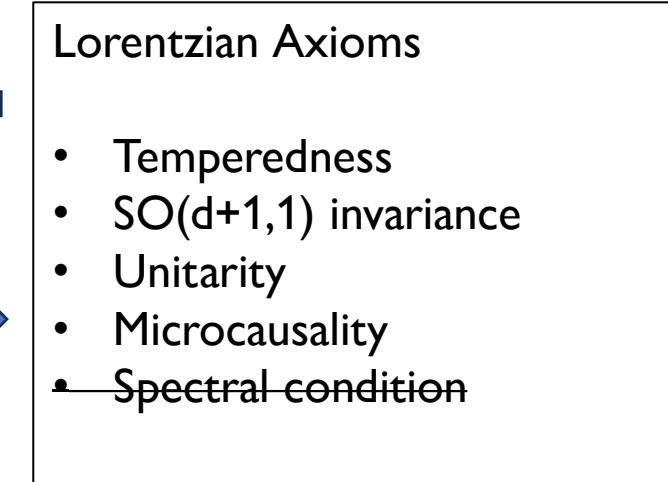
Schlingemann (Algebraic QFT approach) 1999

The status in dS/Sphere

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de Sitter



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Hollands, 2010

Starting point: Källén-Lehmann on the sphere

Bros, Moschella 1995

Penedones, Hogervorst, Vaziri 2021

Di Pietro, Gorbenko, Komatsu 2021

ML, Penedones, Sun, Vaziri 2023

Introduce the two-point invariant

$$\sigma \equiv \frac{X \cdot Y}{R^2}$$

$$G_{\mathcal{O}}(\sigma) \equiv \langle \mathcal{O}(X)\mathcal{O}(Y) \rangle = \int_{\frac{d}{2}+i\mathbb{R}} d\Delta \varrho^{\mathcal{P}}(\Delta) G_{\Delta}(\sigma) + \int_0^d d\Delta \varrho^{\mathcal{C}}(\Delta) G_{\Delta}(\sigma)$$

Solutions to exceptional
casimir

Starting point: Källén-Lehmann on the sphere

Introduce the two-point invariant

$$\sigma \equiv \frac{X \cdot Y}{R^2}$$

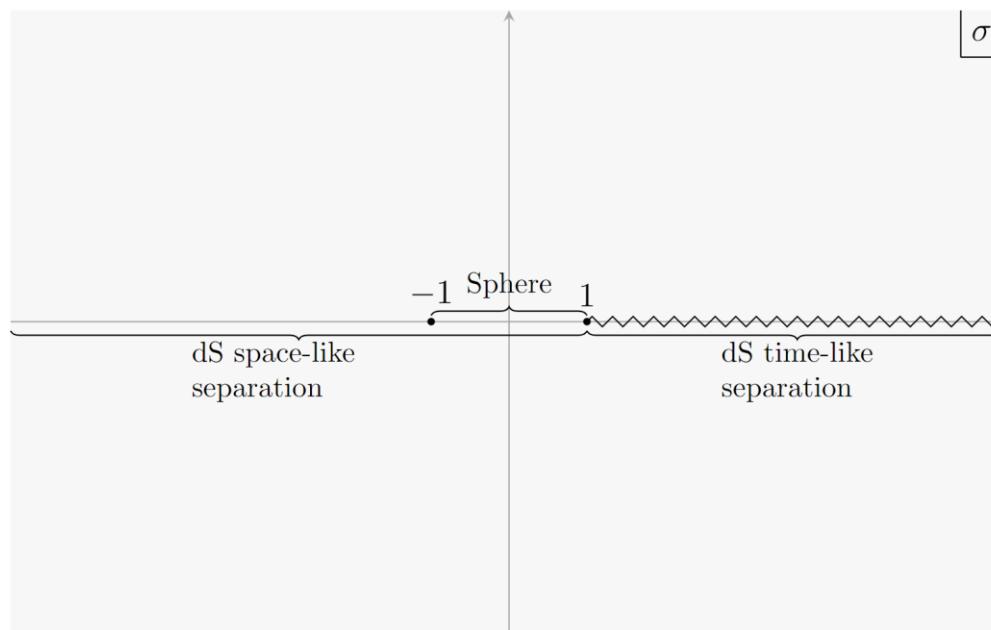
Bros, Moschella 1995

Penedones, Hogervorst, Vaziri 2021

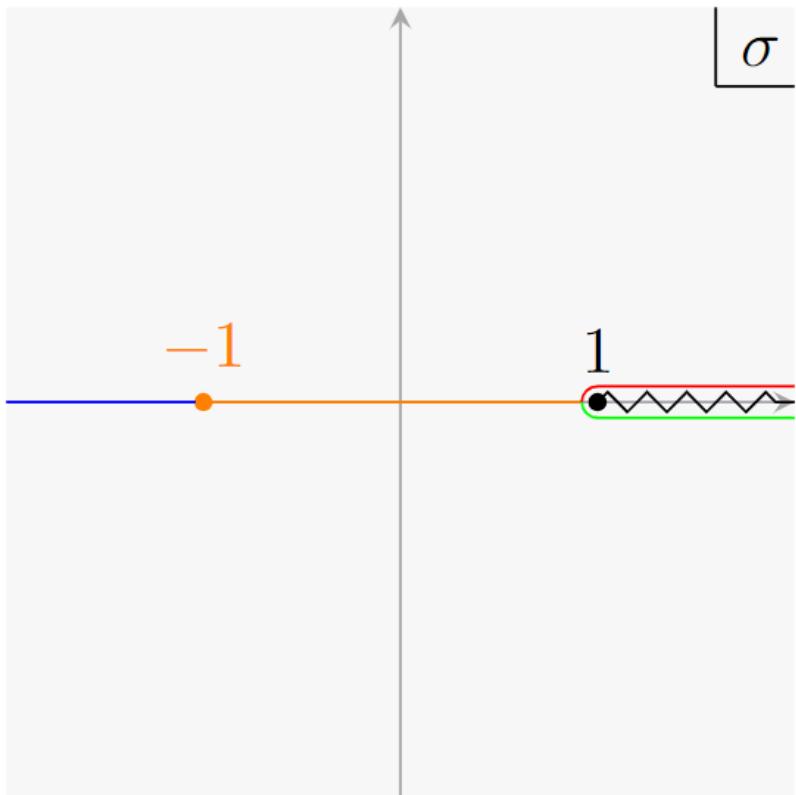
Di Pietro, Gorbenko, Komatsu 2021

ML, Penedones, Sun, Vaziri 2023

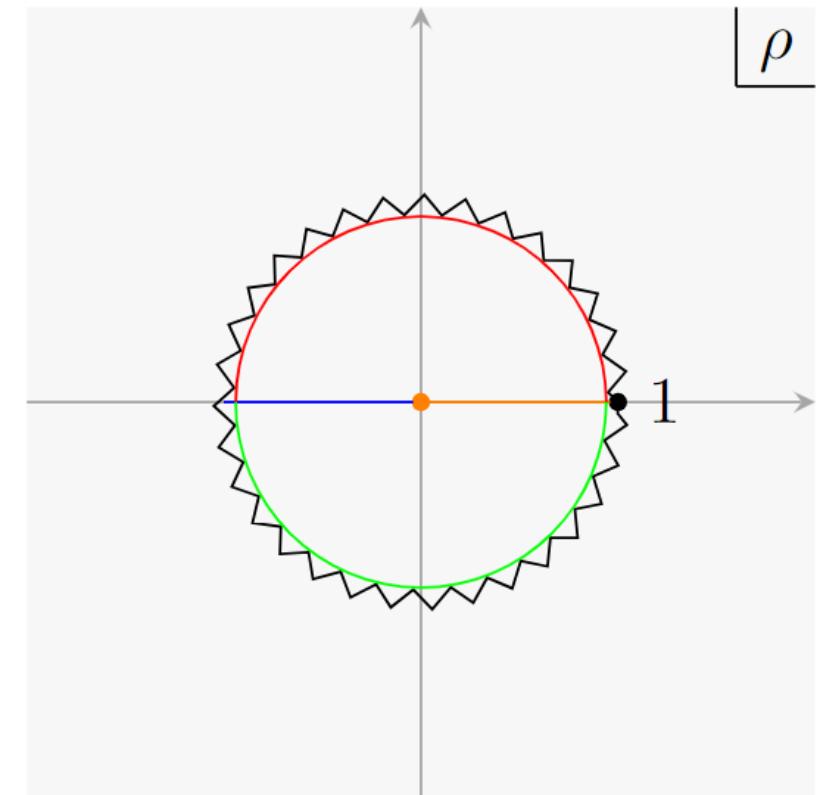
$$G_{\mathcal{O}}(\sigma) \equiv \langle \mathcal{O}(X)\mathcal{O}(Y) \rangle = \int_{\frac{d}{2}+i\mathbb{R}} d\Delta \varrho^{\mathcal{P}}(\Delta) G_{\Delta}(\sigma) + \int_0^d d\Delta \varrho^{\mathcal{C}}(\Delta) G_{\Delta}(\sigma)$$



A useful change of variables



$$\frac{1 + \sigma}{2} = \frac{4\rho}{(1 + \rho)^2}$$



The argument for Analyticity

- Free propagators happen to have a positive series expansion ρ in (very nontrivial fact, bulk of our paper)
- $G_{\mathcal{O}}(|\rho|)$ converges because $0 \leq |\rho| \leq 1$

$$G_{\Delta}(\rho) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(\Delta) \rho^n, \quad b_n(\Delta) \geq 0$$

- $|G_{\mathcal{O}}(\rho)| \leq \int_{\frac{d}{2}+i\mathbb{R}} d\Delta \varrho^{\mathcal{P}}(\Delta) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(\Delta) |\rho|^n + \int_0^d d\Delta \varrho^{\mathcal{C}}(\Delta) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(\Delta) |\rho|^n = G_{\mathcal{O}}(|\rho|)$
- We can swap sums and integrals

$$G_{\mathcal{O}}(\rho) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \rho^n, \quad c_n \geq 0$$

Any two-point function with a convergent Källén-Lehmann decomposition on the sphere is analytic in the full complex cut domain, including paths traced for the Wick rotation to de Sitter and to EAdS

Some open questions

- Absence of exceptional series
- Euclidean Axioms  Källén-Lehmann
- Lorentzian Axioms  Källén-Lehmann