

Interacting fields at spatial infinity

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References



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Athira P.V.



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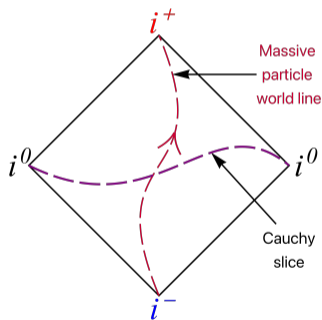
[arXiv:2405.20326](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.20326) with Anupam A.H , Athira P.V and Suvrat Raju

Massive fields at spatial infinity \longrightarrow Holography

Holography of information : “In any theory of quantum gravity in flat space (massless fields) & AdS, information that is available in the bulk of a Cauchy slice is also available near its boundary.”

[Laddha, Prabhu, Raju, Shrivastava; 2002.02448]

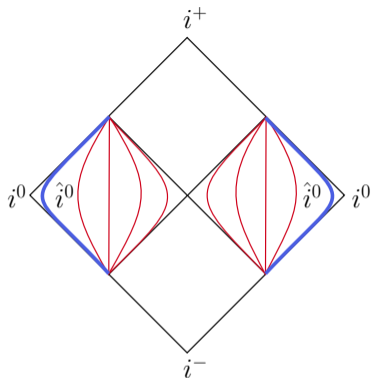
[Raju; 2012.05770]



Massive particles go from i^- to i^+ (not natural for holography).

i^0 is the boundary of the Cauchy slice.

Blow up of spatial infinity (\hat{i}^0)



Take de Sitter slicing of flat space.

$$t = \rho \sinh \tau, \quad r = \rho \cosh \tau$$

$$ds^2 = d\rho^2 + \rho^2 \underbrace{(-d\tau^2 + \cosh^2 \tau d\Omega^2)}_{dS_3 \text{ metric}}$$

The slice at $\rho \rightarrow \infty$ is \hat{i}^0 (blue slice).

Free field theory at blow up of spatial infinity (\hat{i}^0)

Massive scalar field decays as

$$\phi \rightarrow \rho^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-m\rho}.$$

Define extrapolated boundary operators

$$\mathcal{Z}(\tau, \Omega) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \rho \sqrt{m\rho} e^{m\rho} \phi(\rho, \tau, \Omega).$$

We smear the fields with smearing function analytic in $\text{Im}[\tau] \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

$$\mathcal{Z}(g) = \int [d\mu]_{\tau, \Omega} g(\tau, \Omega) \mathcal{Z}(\tau, \Omega)$$

In free theory, smeared two point function $\langle \mathcal{Z}(g) \mathcal{Z}(f) \rangle$ is well defined.

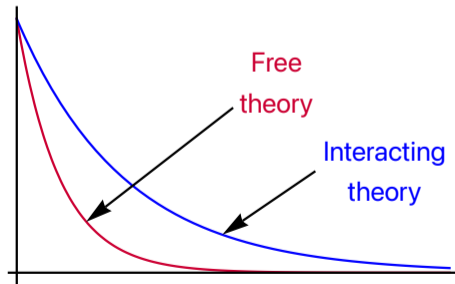
[Laddha, Prabhu, Raju, Shrivastava; 2207.06406]

Interacting field theory : Wightman functions

For perturbation theory we choose **Wightman functions** (as we are smearing over time).

Interacting Wightman correlators can have **slowly decaying parts** than $e^{-m\rho}$.

$$\int [d\mu]_{\tau, \Omega} g(\tau, \Omega) W^{\Psi_1, \Psi_2}(\{\rho, \tau, \Omega\}, \dots) \rightarrow \int da G(a) \rho^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-a\rho}$$

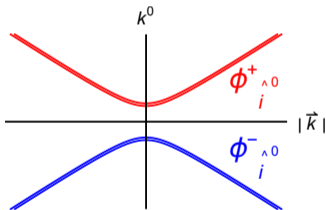


On-shell Wightman functions

Proposal : Extract the **on-shell part** of the **bulk Wightman functions**, which has **correct extrapolate limit**.

$$W^{\Psi_1, \Psi_2}(k_1, \dots, k_n) = G^{\Psi_1, \Psi_2}(k_1, \dots, k_n) (2\pi) \delta(k_1^2 + m^2) \dots (2\pi) \delta(k_n^2 + m^2) + \dots$$

In the **momentum space Feynman rules**, replace **all the external propagators** with their **on-shell parts**.



Extract **on-shell part** $\hat{\phi}_{\vec{k}}^+(\vec{k})$ & $\hat{\phi}_{\vec{k}}^-(\vec{k})$ from the **single Heisenberg operator** $\Phi(k)$. Smeared field can be written as

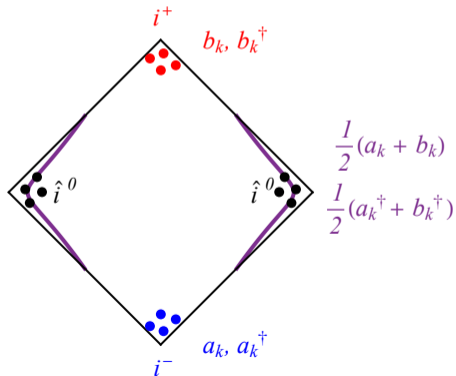
$$\mathcal{Z}(g) = \int \frac{d^3\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_k} \left(\hat{\phi}_{\vec{k}}^+(\vec{k}) \tilde{g}^+(\vec{k}) + \hat{\phi}_{\vec{k}}^-(\vec{k}) \tilde{g}^-(\vec{k}) \right).$$

Algebra at \hat{i}^0

The operators at \hat{i}^0 are average of “in” and “out” operators.

$$\phi_{\hat{i}^0}^+(k) = \frac{1}{2}(a_k + b_k)$$

$$\phi_{\hat{i}^0}^-(k) = \frac{1}{2}(a_k^\dagger + b_k^\dagger)$$



Sample computations

4 point vacuum correlator :

$$\langle \Omega | \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^+(k_1) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^+(k_2) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^-(k_3) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^-(k_4) | \Omega \rangle_{\text{connected}} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Im} (T_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2 \leftarrow \vec{k}_3, \vec{k}_4})$$

5 point vacuum correlator :

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \Omega | \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^+(k_1) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^+(k_2) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^+(k_3) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^-(k_4) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^-(k_5) | \Omega \rangle_{\text{connected}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{Im} (T_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2, \vec{k}_3 \leftarrow \vec{k}_4, \vec{k}_5}) + \frac{1}{4} \text{Re} \left(\sum_X (T_{X \leftarrow \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2})^* T_{\vec{k}_3, X \leftarrow \vec{k}_4, \vec{k}_5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \Omega | \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^+(k_1) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^+(k_2) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^-(k_3) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^-(k_4) \phi_{\vec{\gamma}_0}^-(k_5) | \Omega \rangle_{\text{connected}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{Im} (T_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2 \leftarrow \vec{k}_3, \vec{k}_4, \vec{k}_5}) + \frac{1}{4} \text{Re} \left(\sum_X (T_{\vec{k}_3, X \leftarrow \vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2})^* T_{X \leftarrow \vec{k}_4, \vec{k}_5} \right). \end{aligned}$$

where,

$$S = 1 + iT$$

Outlook

- Holography for asymptotically flat space when massive fields couple with dynamical gravity ?
- Relation to celestial CFT amplitudes ?
- Bootstrapping correlators at \hat{i}^0 and derive consequences about bulk theory ?
- Relation to the recent understanding of S matrix from the perspective of path integral by *Jain, Kundu, Minwalla, Parrikar, Prabhu, Shrivastava* [2311.03443] ?

Thank you

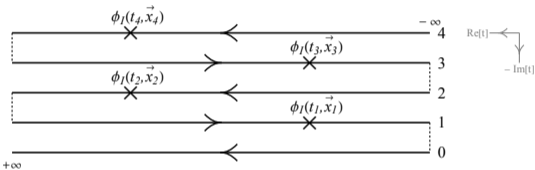
For details, please look at



[arXiv:2405.20326](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.20326)

Backup slide 1: Standard Wightman function Feynman rules

- Consider propagator $D_{ij}(k)$ between two points which are at i th contour & j th contour. Momentum k is flowing from j to i .



- Propagator rules :

$$T_{ij}(k) = \frac{-i}{k^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon} + \dots, \quad i = j; (n - i) = \text{even}$$

$$\bar{T}_{ij}(k) = \frac{i}{k^2 + m^2 + i\epsilon} + \dots \quad i = j; (n - i) = \text{odd}$$

$$W_{ij}(k) = 2\pi\theta(k^0)\delta(k^2 + m^2) + \dots \quad i < j$$

$$\bar{W}_{ij}(k) = 2\pi\theta(-k^0)\delta(k^2 + m^2) + \dots \quad i > j$$

- Vertex Factor is $(-iH_I)$ for $(n - i)$ is even, $(+iH_I)$ for $(n - i)$ odd.

Backup slide 2 : Modified Feynman Rules at \hat{i}^0

- If we want to calculate

$$W_{\hat{i}^0}^{\Psi_1, \Psi_2}(k_1 \dots k_n) = \langle \Psi_1 | \phi_{\hat{i}^0}(k_1) \dots \phi_{\hat{i}^0}(k_n) | \Psi_2 \rangle$$

directly, we put **external time-ordered and anti-time-ordered propagators on-shell**.

$$\frac{\pm i}{k^2 + m^2 \pm i\epsilon} = \pm i \left\{ \text{P.V.} \left(\frac{1}{k^2 + m^2} \right) \mp i\pi\delta(k^2 + m^2) \right\}$$

- New Feynman rules for the external propagators

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T}_{ij}(k) &= \pi\delta(k^2 + m^2) & i = j; (n - i) = \text{even} \\ \bar{\mathbb{T}}_{ij}(k) &= \pi\delta(k^2 + m^2) & i = j; (n - i) = \text{odd} \\ \mathbb{W}_{ij}(k) &= 2\pi\theta(k^0)\delta(k^2 + m^2) & i < j \\ \bar{\mathbb{W}}_{ij}(k) &= 2\pi\theta(-k^0)\delta(k^2 + m^2) & i > j \end{aligned}$$