

Nonperturbative Mellin Amplitudes: Existence, Properties, Applications

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Plan for the talk

- **Motivation:** Use bootstrap to study quantum gravity
- **Results:** Nonperturbative CFT sum rules
 - A scalar field (within a range of masses) minimally coupled to gravity in AdS cannot be UV completed
- **Method:** Nonperturbative Mellin amplitudes

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We would like to use the bootstrap equations to address these questions **nonperturbatively**

CFT Sum Rule

Consider a CFT four point function $\langle OOOO \rangle$, where the external operator has dimension Δ .

Suppose primary operators of twist τ and spin J are being exchanged. Then,

$$\text{Nonperturbative sum rule: } \sum_{\tau, J} \underbrace{C_{\tau, J}}_{\text{OPE coefficient}} \underbrace{\alpha_{\tau, J}^{d, \Delta}}_{\text{functional}} = 0$$

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Remarkable positivity property: $\alpha_{\tau, J}^{d, \Delta} \geq 0$ if $\tau \geq 2\Delta$

Checked the sum rule in free field theory and 3d Ising model

- Caveat: made technical assumptions that we believe are true, but that we cannot prove

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$$\sum_{0 \leq \tau \leq 2\Delta, J} C_{\tau, J} \alpha_{\tau, J}^{d, \Delta} + \underbrace{\sum_{\tau \geq 2\Delta, J} C_{\tau, J} \alpha_{\tau, J}^{d, \Delta}}_{\geq 0} = 0$$

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We can apply this sum rule to an hypothetical CFT whose AdS dual is

$$S = \int d^{d+1}x \sqrt{g} \left(\frac{1}{2} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \phi + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 + R \right),$$

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We find

$$\sum_{0 \leq \tau \leq 2\Delta, J} C_{\tau, J} \alpha_{\tau, J}^{d, \Delta} > 0.$$

for some range of masses.

So, if we trust the validity of our sum rule, then such a theory belongs to the Swampland.

Definition of a Mellin amplitude

$$\langle O(x_1) \dots O(x_4) \rangle = \frac{1}{x_{12}^{2\Delta} x_{34}^{2\Delta}} + \frac{1}{x_{13}^{2\Delta} x_{24}^{2\Delta}} + \frac{1}{x_{14}^{2\Delta} x_{23}^{2\Delta}} \\ + \frac{1}{x_{13}^{2\Delta} x_{24}^{2\Delta}} \int_{-i\infty}^{+i\infty} \frac{d\gamma_{12} d\gamma_{14}}{(2\pi i)^2} \Gamma(\gamma_{12})^2 \Gamma(\gamma_{13})^2 \Gamma(\gamma_{14})^2 \underbrace{M(\gamma_{12}, \gamma_{14})}_{\text{Mellin Amplitude}} u^{-\gamma_{12}} v^{-\gamma_{14}},$$

where $\gamma_{13} = \Delta - \gamma_{12} - \gamma_{14}$. Conversely,

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$$\Gamma(\gamma_{12})^2 \Gamma(\gamma_{13})^2 \Gamma(\gamma_{14})^2 M(\gamma_{12}, \gamma_{14}) = \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{u} \int_0^\infty \frac{dv}{v} F_c(u, v) u^{\gamma_{12}} v^{\gamma_{14}}$$

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What are Mellin amplitudes useful for?

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Do Mellin amplitudes exist nonperturbatively? Can we bootstrap them?

- Yes! Yes!

Nonperturbative Mellin Amplitudes. Existence.

A function of two complex variables $g(u, v)$ has a well defined Mellin transform if [Antipova; 08]

- it is **analytic** in a sectorial domain $(\arg(u), \arg(v)) \in \Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
- it is **polynomially bounded**: $g(u, v) \leq \frac{C(c_u, c_v)}{u^{c_u} v^{c_v}}$

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We can prove analyticity of CFT correlators from convergence of OPE

[\[Simmons-Duffin, Maldacena, Zhiboedov; 15\]](#)

Polynomial boundedness we were not able to prove, but we believe that is true.

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 $\frac{\tau_{\text{gap}}}{2} > \text{Re}(\gamma_{14}) > \Delta - \frac{\tau_{\text{gap}}}{2}$.
- The construction of the functionals involve a lot of what is known about CFT's in $d > 2$.

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What are the maximal functionals that we can construct?

Can we prove the assumptions that we made?

Can we use the functionals to bootstrap $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM?