

Flat-space limit of defect correlators and stringy AdS form factors

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2411.04378

Journal club

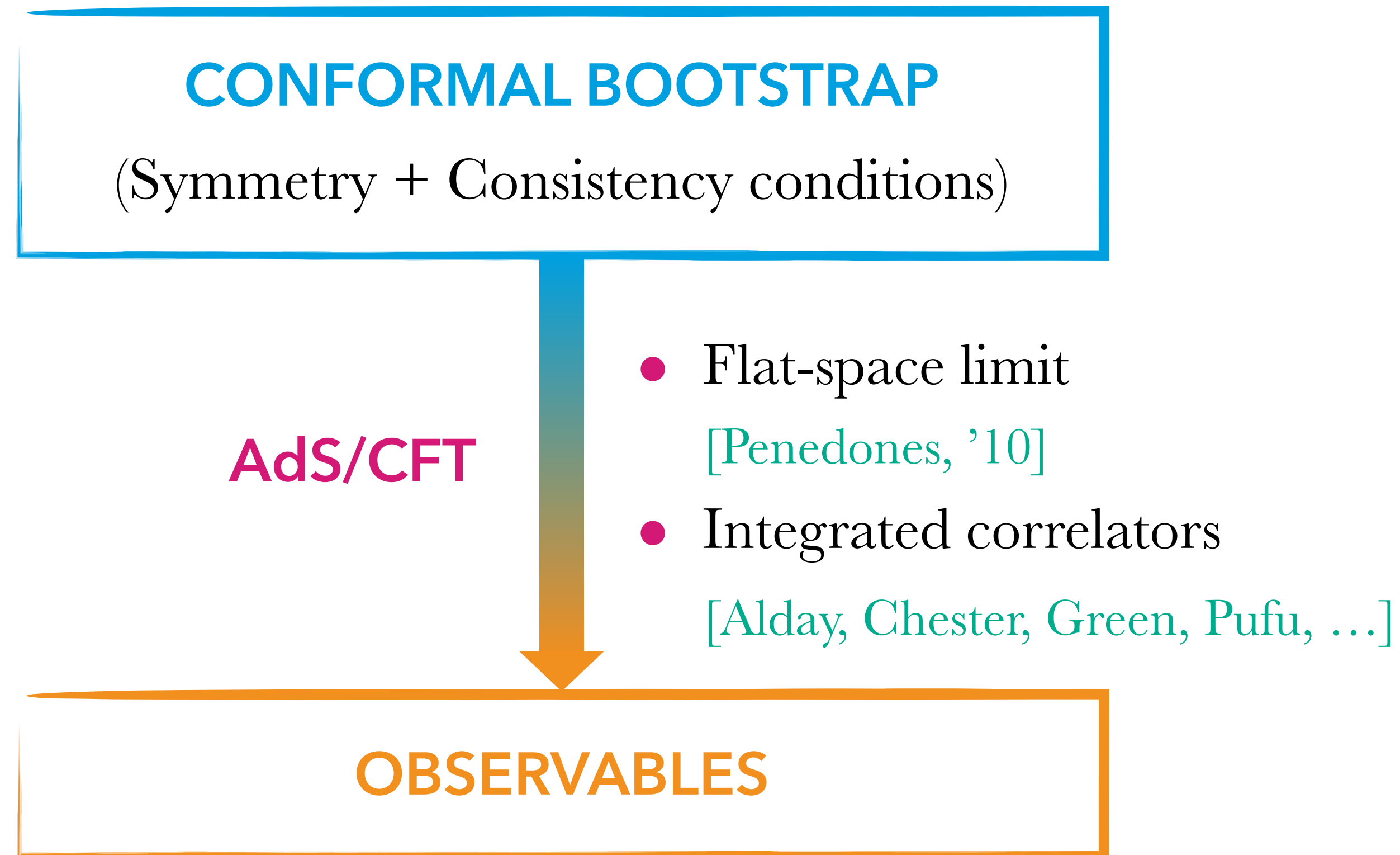


Julien Barrat

3.12.24

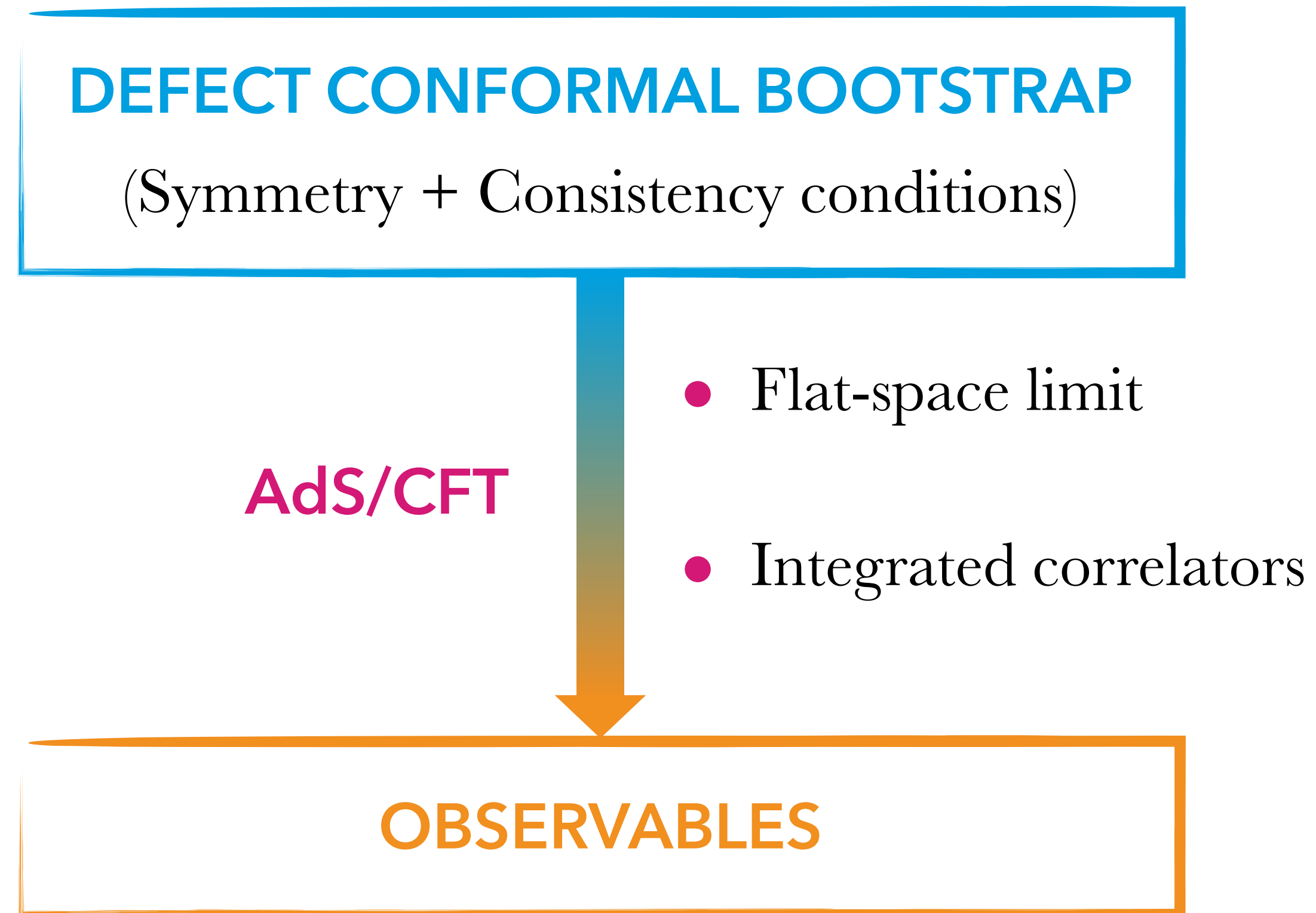
Motivations

HOLOGRAPHIC CORRELATORS



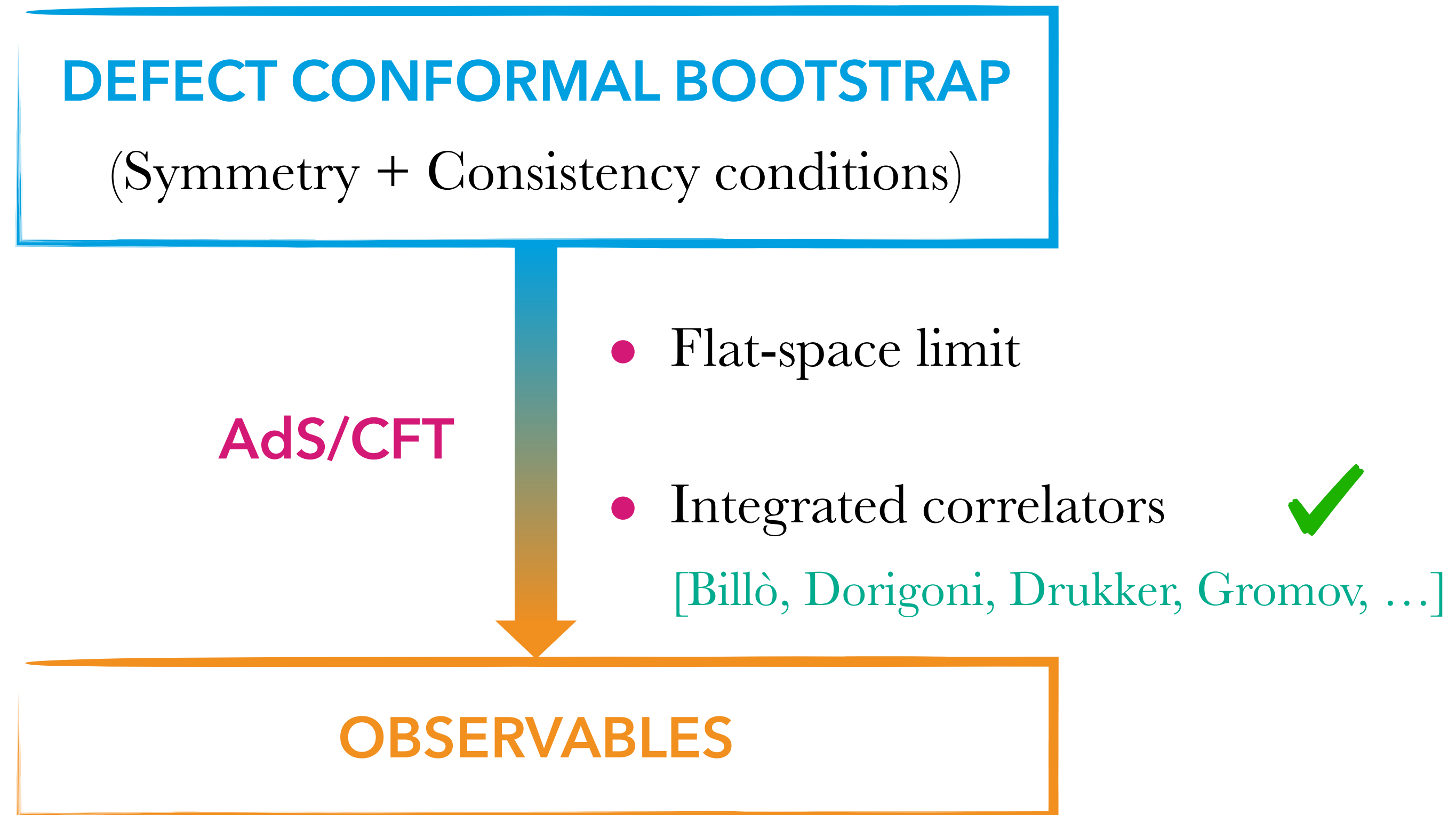
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HOLOGRAPHIC DEFECT CORRELATORS



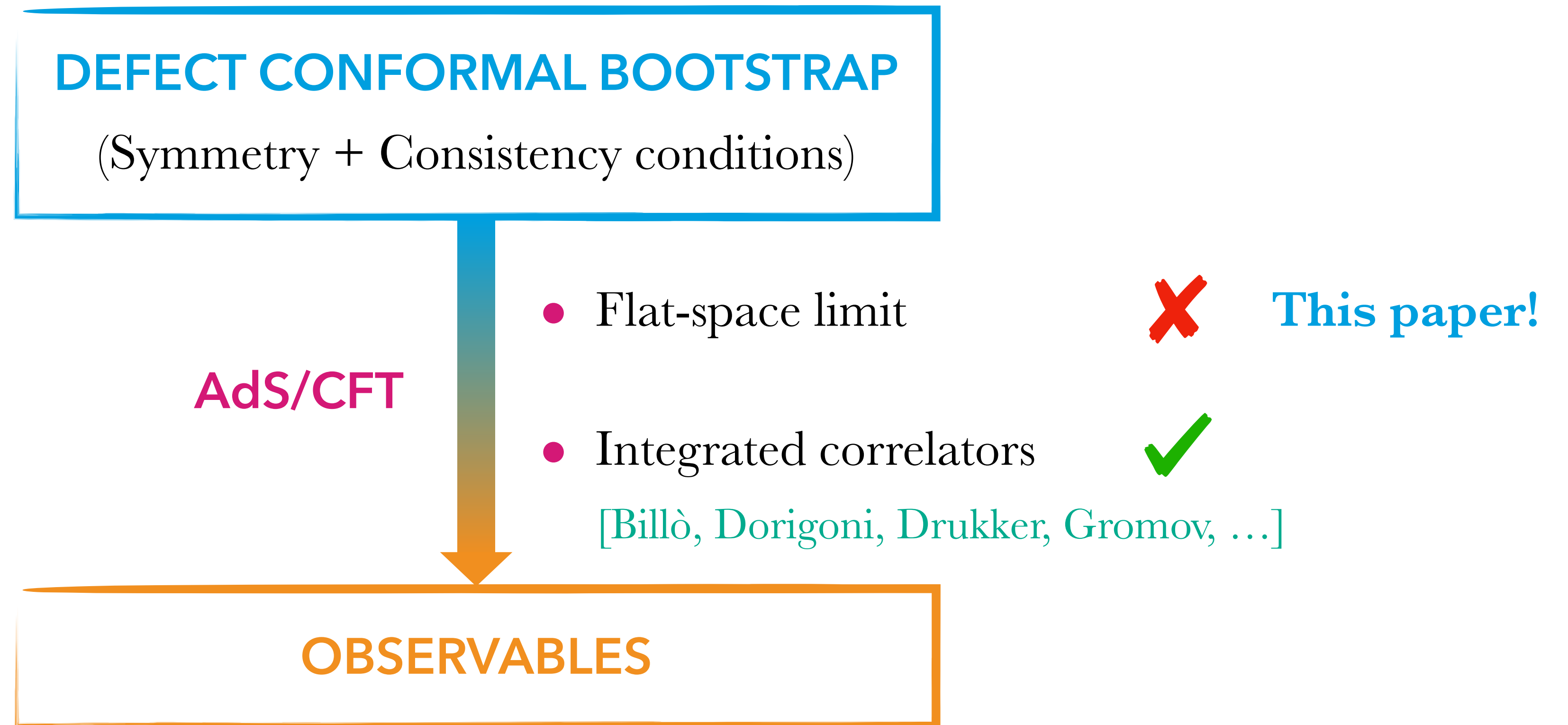
Motivations

HOLOGRAPHIC DEFECT CORRELATORS



Motivations

HOLOGRAPHIC DEFECT CORRELATORS



Review

FLAT-SPACE LIMIT OF FOUR-POINT FUNCTIONS

Mellin amplitude: $\mathcal{M}(s_{ij}) \propto \int_0^\infty d\beta \beta^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \Delta_i - \frac{d}{2} - 1} e^{-\beta} \mathcal{A} \left(S_{ij} = \frac{2\beta}{R^2} s_{ij} \right), \quad R \rightarrow \infty$

[Penedones, '10]

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Flat-space amplitude

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Mandelstam variables

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Borel transform

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Sketch of the derivation: • Assume that such a formula exists

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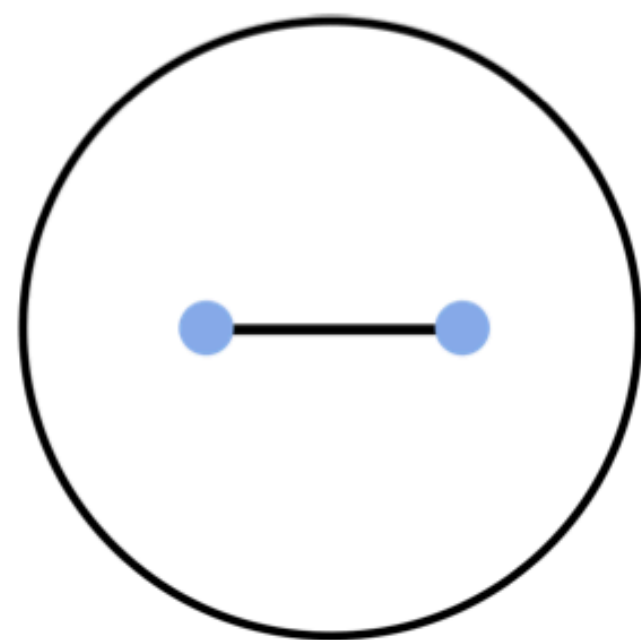
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Borel transform

Mandelstam variables

Flat-space amplitude

- Sketch of the derivation:
- Assume that such a formula exists
 - Consider the Witten diagram of a propagator



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[Penedones, '10]

Borel transform

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Mandelstam variables

- Sketch of the derivation:
- Assume that such a formula exists
 - Consider the Witten diagram of a propagator
 - Use the split representation

The diagram shows an equality between two circular diagrams. On the left, a circle contains a horizontal line segment with two blue dots at its ends. On the right, the same circle contains two blue dots at the top and a green dot at the bottom labeled 'P'. Two lines connect the blue dots to the green dot. The left line is labeled $\frac{d}{2} + c$ and the right line is labeled $\frac{d}{2} - c$. An integral symbol $\int dP dc$ is placed between the two diagrams.

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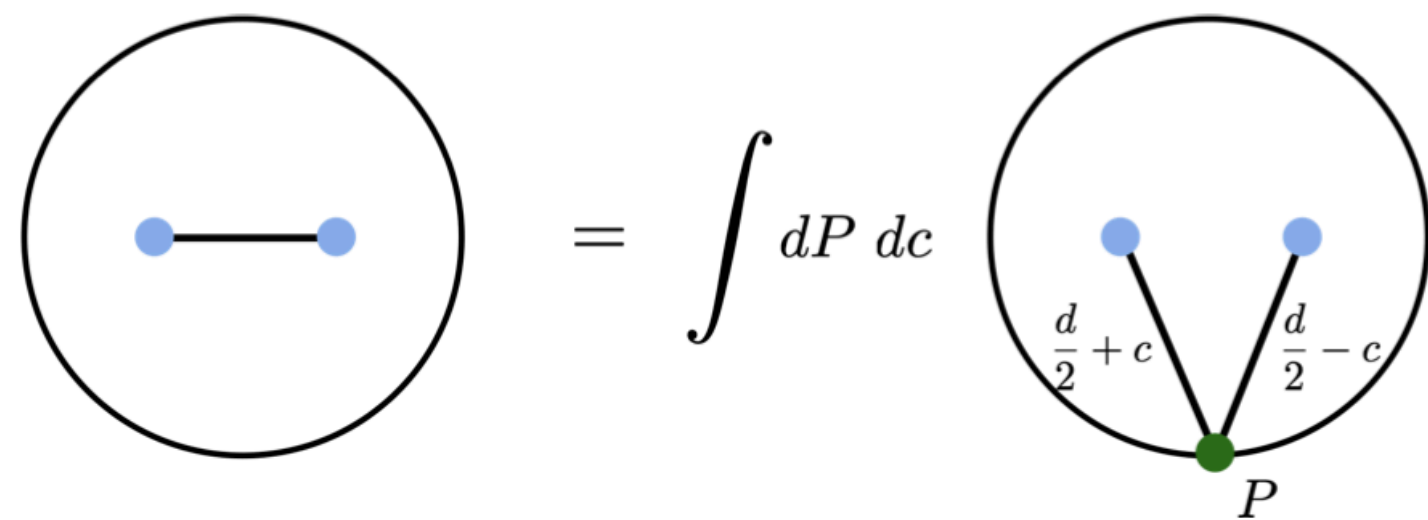
[Penedones, '10]

Borel transform

Mandelstam variables

Flat-space amplitude

- Sketch of the derivation:
- Assume that such a formula exists
 - Consider the Witten diagram of a propagator
 - Use the split representation
 - Massage to make the flat propagator appear:



$$\mathcal{M}(s) \approx \frac{R^{3-d}}{\Gamma(\frac{\sum_i \Delta_i - d}{2})} \int_0^\infty \frac{dK}{K} \left(-\frac{K^2 R^2}{2s} \right)^{\frac{\sum_i \Delta_i - d}{2}} e^{\frac{K^2 R^2}{2s}} \frac{1}{\Delta^2 / R^2 + K^2}$$

Main result

DEFECT CORRELATORS

Two-point function: $\langle\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1}(x_1) \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2}(x_2) \rangle\rangle = \frac{\mathcal{F}(\xi, \chi)}{|x_1^i|^{\Delta_1} |x_2^i|^{\Delta_2}}$ with $\xi = \frac{x_{12}^2}{|x_1^i| |x_2^i|}$, $\chi = \frac{2x_1^j x_2^j}{|x_1^i| |x_2^i|}$

Main result

DEFECT CORRELATORS

Spacetime cross-ratios

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Two local operators in presence of a defect

Main result

DEFECT CORRELATORS

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Main idea: Conjecture a defect flat-space limit from tree-level Witten diagrams

Main result

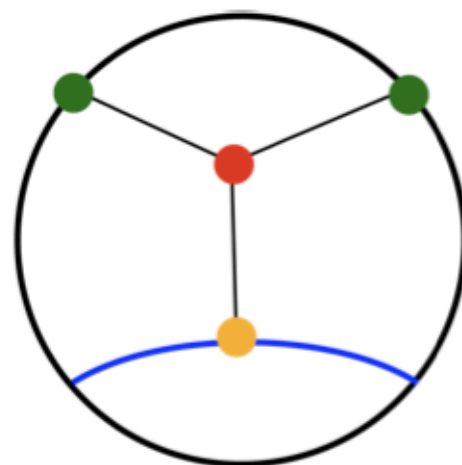
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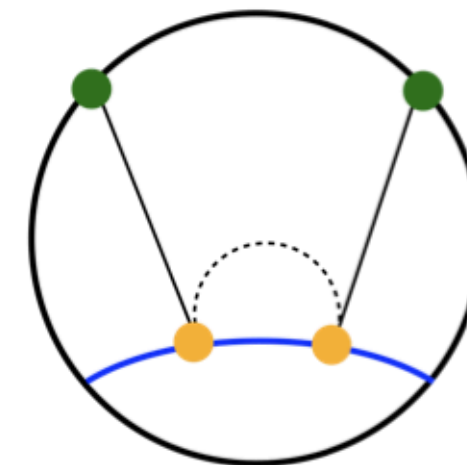
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Main idea: Conjecture a defect flat-space limit from tree-level Witten diagrams

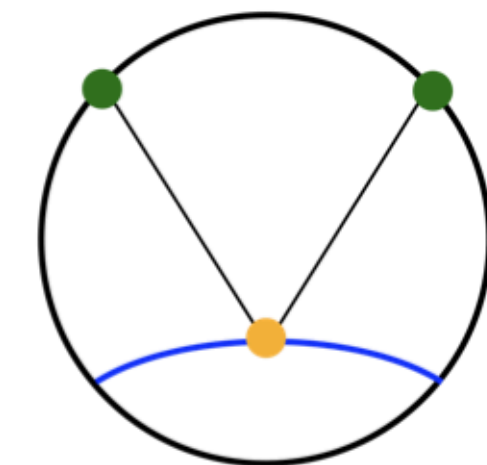
Tree-level Witten diagrams:



(a) Bulk channel exchange Witten diagrams



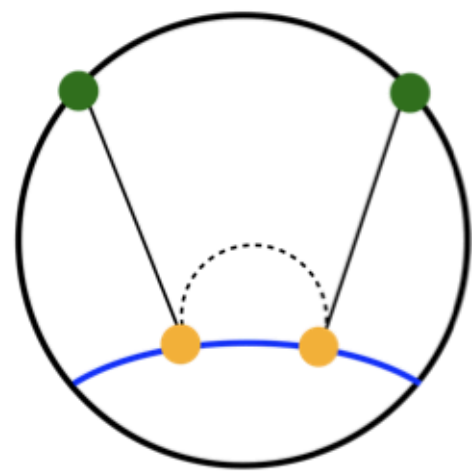
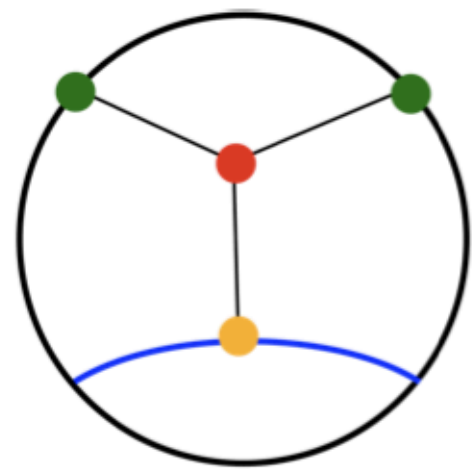
(b) Defect channel exchange Witten diagrams



(c) Contact Witten diagrams

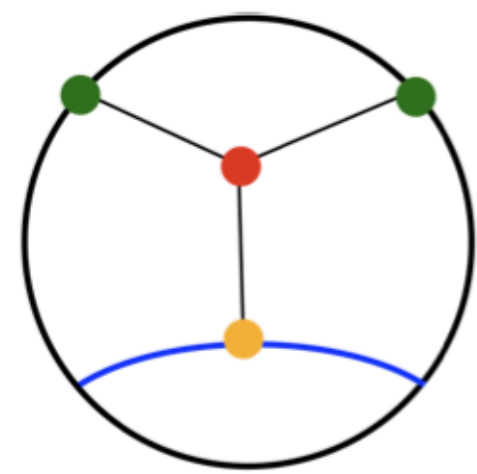
Main result

FLAT-SPACE LIMIT OF DEFECT CORRELATORS

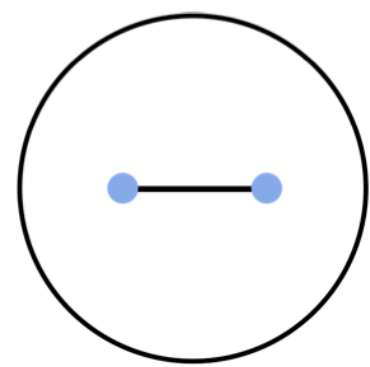


Main result

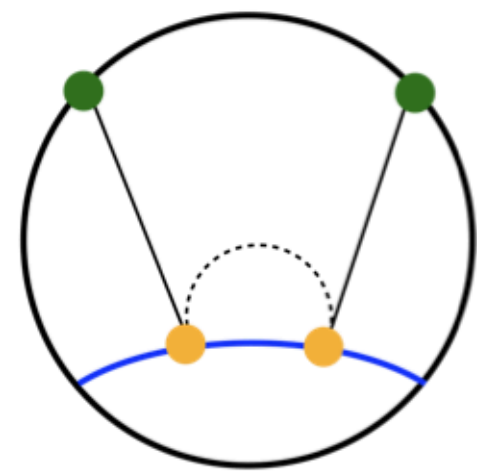
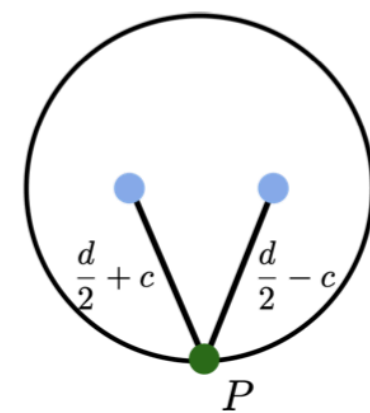
FLAT-SPACE LIMIT OF DEFECT CORRELATORS



$$\mathcal{M}_{\Delta_1, \Delta_2}^{\Delta, 0} \approx \frac{\pi^{p/2} R^{p-d+2} C_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2}^{-1}}{4\Gamma(\Delta_1)\Gamma(\Delta_2)} \int_0^\infty d\beta \beta^{\frac{1}{2}(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2) - \frac{p}{2} - 1} e^{-\beta} \frac{1}{\mu^2 + 4\delta\beta/R^2}$$

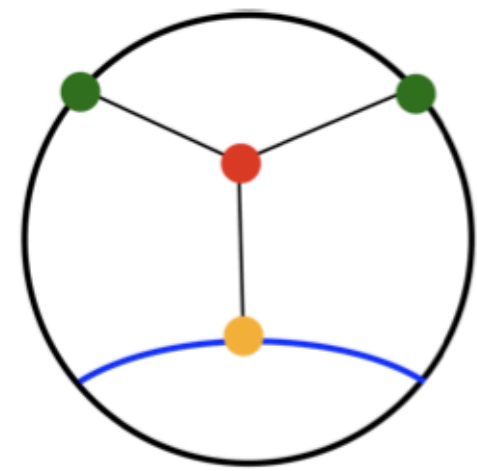


$$= \int dP dc$$

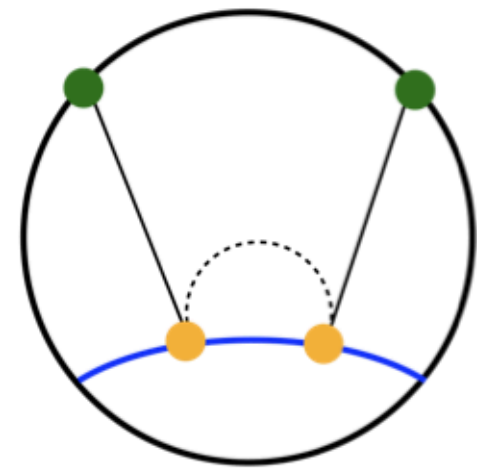
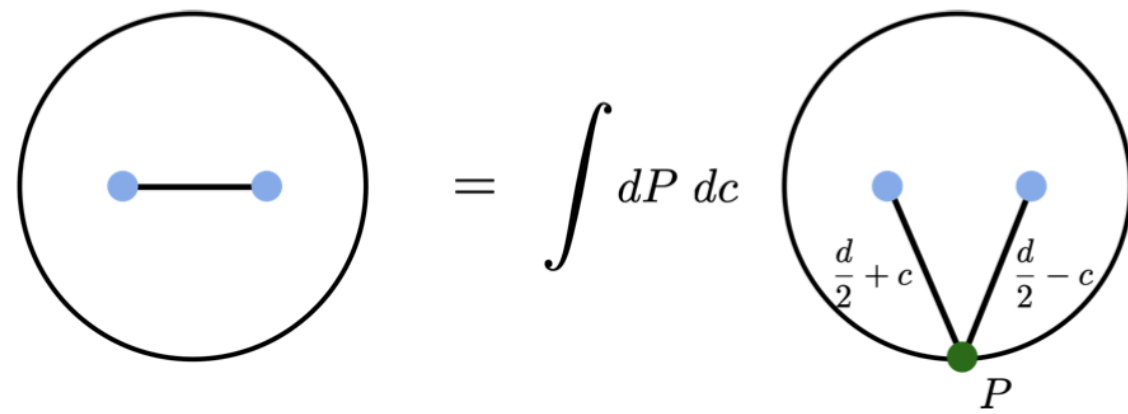


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FLAT-SPACE LIMIT OF DEFECT CORRELATORS



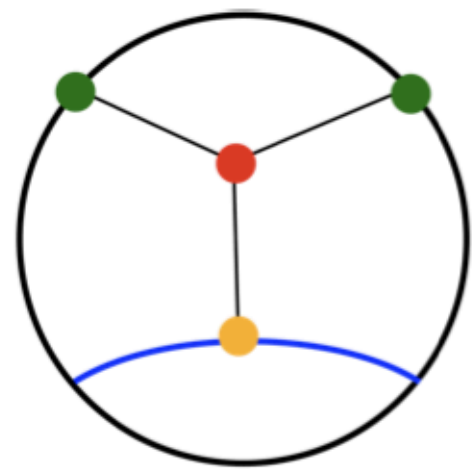
$$\mathcal{M}_{\Delta_1, \Delta_2}^{\Delta, 0} \approx \frac{\pi^{p/2} R^{p-d+2} C_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2}^{-1}}{4\Gamma(\Delta_1)\Gamma(\Delta_2)} \int_0^\infty d\beta \beta^{\frac{1}{2}(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2) - \frac{p}{2} - 1} e^{-\beta} \frac{1}{\mu^2 + 4\delta\beta/R^2}$$



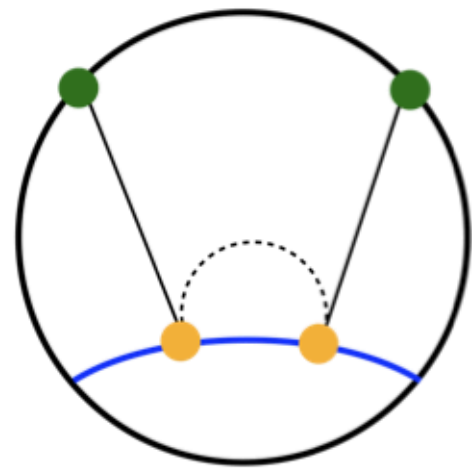
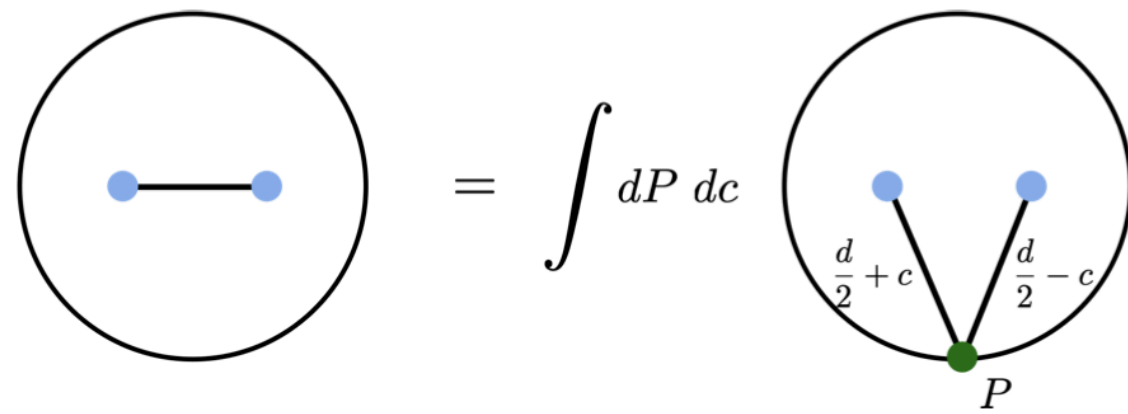
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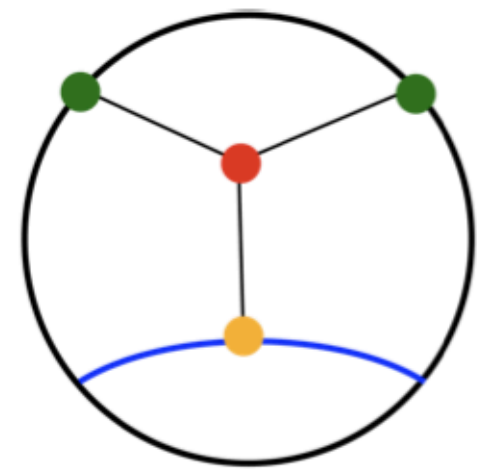
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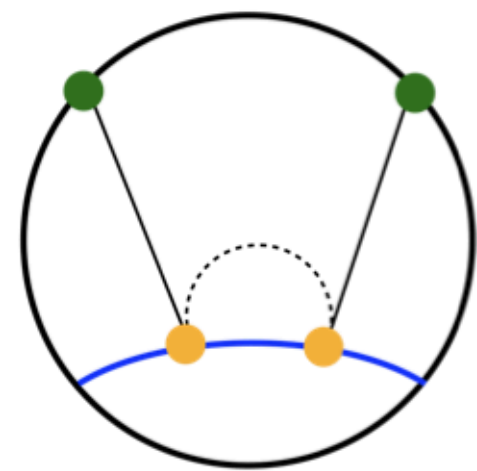
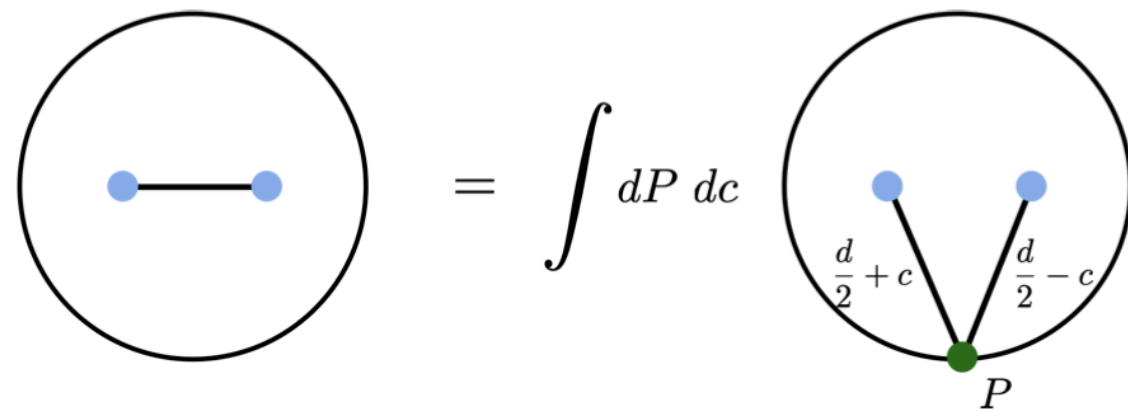
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Conjecture:

$$\mathcal{M}(\delta, \gamma) \propto \int_0^\infty d\beta \beta^{\frac{1}{2}(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2) - \frac{p}{2} - 1} e^{-\beta} \mathcal{A} \left(S = -\frac{2\delta\beta}{R^2}, Q = \frac{2\gamma\beta}{R^2} \right), \quad R \rightarrow \infty$$

Main result

FLAT-SPACE LIMIT OF DEFECT CORRELATORS

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CHECKS

Main result

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CHECKS

- Higher-derivative contact diagrams

Main result

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CHECKS

- Higher-derivative contact diagrams
- Exchange diagrams of spinning fields

Main result

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CHECKS

- Higher-derivative contact diagrams
- Exchange diagrams of spinning fields
- One-loop amplitude ($6d \mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ with a $1/2$ -BPS surface defect)

New results

TWO 20' IN PRESENCE OF A 'T HOOFT LINE

New results

TWO 20' IN PRESENCE OF A 'T HOOFT LINE

Correlator: $\langle\langle S(x_1, u_1) S(x_2, u_2) \rangle\rangle = \frac{(u_1 \cdot \theta)^2 (u_2 \cdot \theta)^2}{|x_1^i|^2 |x_2^i|^2} \mathcal{F}(\zeta, \eta; \sigma)$

New results

TWO 20' IN PRESENCE OF A 'T HOOFT LINE

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Two blue arrows point from the operators $S(x_1, u_1)$ and $S(x_2, u_2)$ in the equation to the text "20' operators". A single blue arrow points from the $\mathcal{F}(\zeta, \eta; \sigma)$ term in the equation to the text "'t Hooft line defect".

20' operators

't Hooft line defect

New results

TWO 20' IN PRESENCE OF A 'T HOOFT LINE

Correlator: $\langle\langle S(x_1, u_1) S(x_2, u_2) \rangle\rangle = \frac{(u_1 \cdot \theta)^2 (u_2 \cdot \theta)^2}{|x_1^i|^2 |x_2^i|^2} \mathcal{F}(\zeta, \eta; \sigma)$

The diagram consists of blue arrows pointing from the mathematical expression to its physical interpretation. Two arrows point from the operators $S(x_1, u_1)$ and $S(x_2, u_2)$ to the text "20' operators". A single arrow points from the denominator $|x_1^i|^2 |x_2^i|^2$ to the text "'t Hooft line defect". Two arrows point from the arguments ζ and η of the function \mathcal{F} to the text "spacetime cross-ratios". Two arrows point from the argument σ of the function \mathcal{F} to the text " R -symmetry cross-ratio".

20' operators

't Hooft line defect

spacetime cross-ratios

R -symmetry cross-ratio

New results

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ANSATZ

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_{\text{sugra}} f(\lambda) + \lambda^{-1} \mathcal{M}_{L=2}^{\text{h.d.}} + \lambda^{-\frac{3}{2}} \mathcal{M}_{L=3}^{\text{h.d.}} + \lambda^{-2} \mathcal{M}_{L=4}^{\text{h.d.}} + \dots$$

New results

TWO 20' IN PRESENCE OF A 'T HOOFT LINE

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$$\mathcal{F}_L^{\text{h.d.}} = \sum_{j=0}^2 \sum_{M=0}^L \sum_{A=0}^M c_{j,M,A} \sigma^j \mathcal{B}_{M,A}$$

New results

TWO 20' IN PRESENCE OF A 'T HOOFT LINE

Correlator: $\langle\langle S(x_1, u_1) S(x_2, u_2) \rangle\rangle = \frac{(u_1 \cdot \theta)^2 (u_2 \cdot \theta)^2}{|x_1^i|^2 |x_2^i|^2} \mathcal{F}(\zeta, \eta; \sigma)$

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New results

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Correlator: $\langle\langle S(x_1, u_1) S(x_2, u_2) \rangle\rangle = \frac{(u_1 \cdot \theta)^2 (u_2 \cdot \theta)^2}{|x_1^i|^2 |x_2^i|^2} \mathcal{F}(\zeta, \eta; \sigma)$

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(1 open coefficient)

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THANK YOU!