Conformal Geometry and a Theory of Everything

Srní 2016

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Quantum Gravity

- relativistic particle ✓ • conformal symmetry ✓
- 2T physics ✓ • tractors ✓ • gravity ✓
- GJMS algebras ✓ • BV AKSZ ✓ • quantum gravity models ✓

AdS/CFT

- calculus of scale ✓ • Laplace–Robin operator ✓
- solution generating algebra ✓ • holographic formulae ✓
- holographic renormalization • wave equations • Q curvature

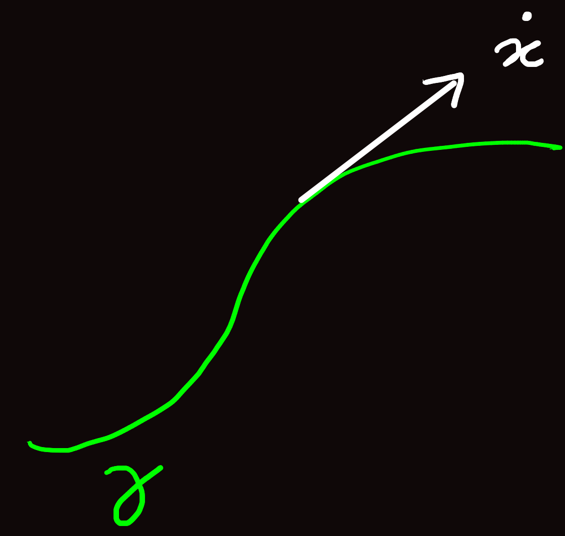
Conformal Hypersurfaces

- entanglement entropy • hypersurfaces & invariants
- conformal hypersurface invariants • conformal infinity
- singular Yamabe • Willmore energies & variational calculus

The Relativistic Particle

Riemannian arc length

$$S = \frac{1}{m}\int_\gamma \sqrt{g(\dot{x},\dot{x})}$$



Hamiltonian formulation

$$S = \int_\gamma \left[\theta - e\left(g^{-1}(p,p) + m^2 \right) \right]$$

Tautological 1-form $p_\mu dx^\mu$

$m^2 \to 0$ well-defined

Quantization

$$g^{-1}(p,p) \longmapsto -\Delta = H$$

Diffeos $\Rightarrow$ Ordering

Laplacian/d'Alembertian

Dirac: States

$$H\Psi = 0$$

Massless Klein-Gordon

Asymptotic one-particle collider states

Worldline diffeos $\Rightarrow$ constraint

Conformal Symmetry

Massless wave equation $SO(d,2)$ symmetry

Dirac $\Rightarrow$ Conformal wave equations in $\mathbb{R}^{4,2}$

Howe dual pair (maximal cocommutants)

$$sp(2(d+2)) \supset \underbrace{sp(2)}_{\substack{\parallel \\ so(1,2)}} \oplus \, so(d,2)$$

worldline conformal $\rightarrow so(1,2)$

spacetime conformal

Marnelius $\Rightarrow$ $\mathbb{R}^{d,2}$ formulation of relativistic particle

Bars 2T physics

Conformal $\mathbb{R}^{d,2}$ particle

$$S = \int_\gamma \Big[\underbrace{\oplus}_{P_M dX^M} - eH - \lambda D - \mu K\Big] \qquad \gamma : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^{d,2}$$

$$sp(2) = \begin{cases} H = G^{-1}(P,P) & \text{translations} \\ D = X^M P_M & \text{dilations} \\ K = G(X,X) & \text{conformal boosts} \end{cases} \xmapsto{\text{quantize}} \begin{cases} \Delta \\ \nabla_X + \frac{D}{2} \\ X^2 \end{cases}$$

States $\quad \Delta \Psi = \left(\nabla_X + \frac{D}{2}\right)\Psi = X^2 \Psi = 0$

"Singleton"

Tractors

Singleton is a tractor:

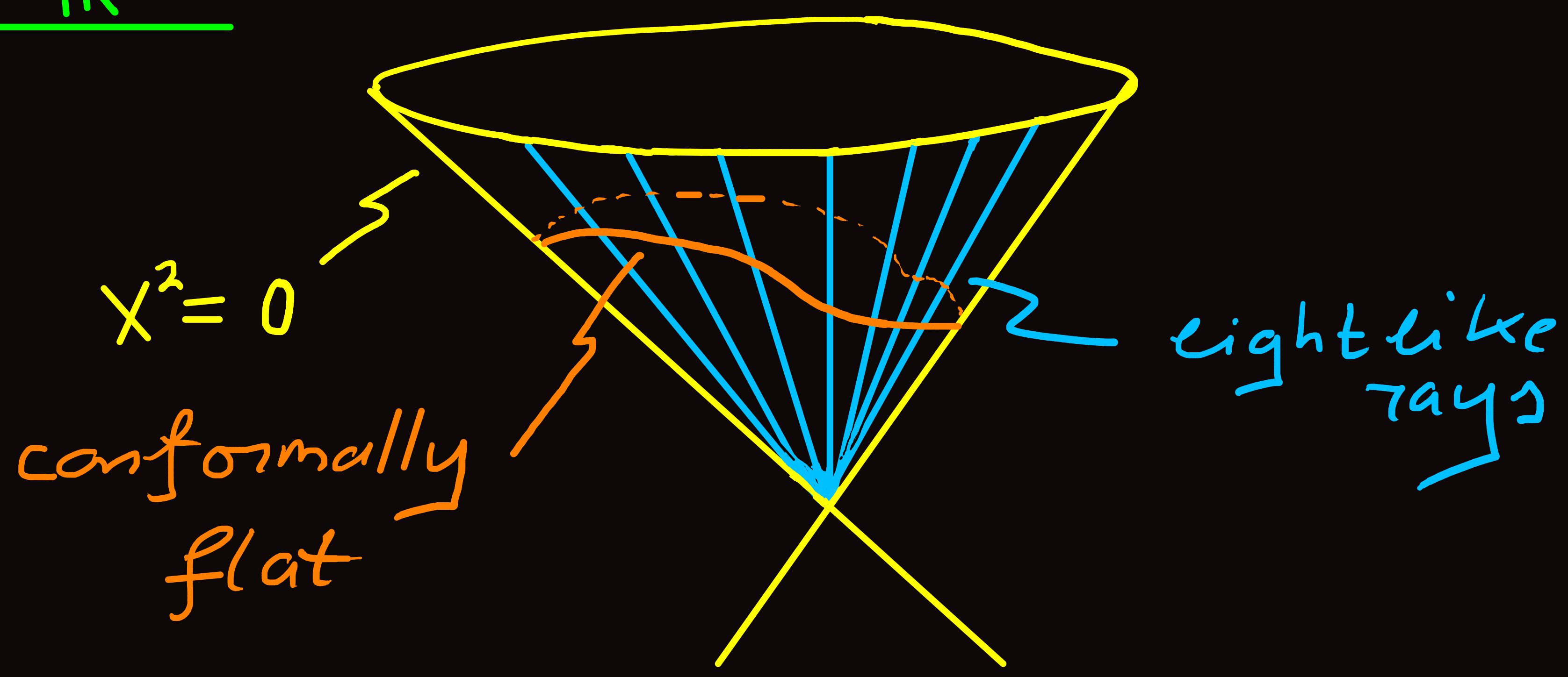
$$X^2 \Phi = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Phi = \delta(X^2)\,\psi \leftarrow \text{cone}$$

$$\therefore \quad \psi \sim \psi + X^2 \varphi$$

$$\nabla_X \Phi = -\frac{D}{2}\Phi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla_X \psi = \left(1 - \frac{d}{2}\right)\psi \leftarrow \text{rays}$$

$\therefore$ ψ Yamabe weight $w = 1 - \frac{d}{2}$

$\mathbb{R}^{d,2}$



Tractor operators

Ambient space conformal group $SO(d+1,3)$

– momentum space representation

$X^2 \underline{\Psi} = 0$ lightcone condition for massless excitations

Interwine for "physical modes" $\psi \sim \psi + X^2 \varphi$

Translations	X^M	Canonical tractor
Lorentz	$X_M \nabla_N - X_N \nabla_M =: D_{MN}$	Double D-operator
Dilation	$\nabla_X =: w$	Weight
Conformal Boosts	$\nabla_M (d + 2\nabla_X - 2) - X_M \Delta =: D_M$	Thomas-D

Curved Geometries

Fefferman-Graham metric

$$G_{MN} = \nabla_M X_N \stackrel{\Rightarrow}{=} \frac{1}{2}\nabla_M \nabla_N X^2$$

curved cone

Ambient tractors (Čap-Gover)

$$\underbrace{\psi}_{\text{tensor spinor}} \sim \psi + X^2 \varphi \,, \qquad \nabla_X \psi = \underbrace{\omega}_{\text{weight}} \psi$$

– Canonical tractor, double-D, weight, Thomas-D well defined

Deformed $SO(d+1,3)$ minimal representation (GW)

$$\underbrace{J}_{\text{Matrix of generators}}(J+d) = 2$$

"Joseph Ideal"

<u>Ex</u> $D_M D^M = 0 = X_M X^M$

Tractor Bundle

Physics = Theory of densities $\leftarrow [g_{ab}; f] = [\Omega^2 g_{ab}; \Omega^w f] \in \Gamma \mathcal{E}M[w]$

~~AREA + LENGTH~~

Local choices of units is symmetry

Weyl symmetry $\quad g_{\mu\nu} \longmapsto \Omega^2 g_{\mu\nu}$ $\quad$ Gauge-fixed when coupling to gravity

Tractor bundle — covariantizes w.r.t. Weyl

$$V^M \in \mathcal{T}M \cong \mathcal{E}M[1] \oplus TM[-1] \oplus \mathcal{E}M[-1]$$

Example $\quad 0,\ 4\text{-velocity},\ 4\text{-acceleration}.\ 4\text{-velocity}$

$$(V^M)^{\Omega^2 g} = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega & 0 & 0 \\ \Upsilon^m & 1\!\!1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\Upsilon^2}{2\Omega} & -\frac{\Upsilon_n}{\Omega} & \frac{1}{\Omega} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V^+ \\ V^n \\ V^- \end{pmatrix}^{g} = \underbrace{U^M{}_N}_{SO(d,2)} V^N, \qquad \Upsilon = \Omega^{-1} d\Omega$$

Thomas D-operator

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D^M : \Gamma(\mathcal{T}M[\omega]) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(\mathcal{T}M[\omega-1]) \\ \rotatebox{90}{$\in$} & & \rotatebox{90}{$\in$} \\ f & \longmapsto & \begin{pmatrix} (d+2\omega-2)\,\omega f \\ (d+2\omega-2)\nabla^m f \\ -(\Delta+\omega \underbrace{J}_{\frac{Sc}{2(d-1)}})f \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

Null $\qquad D^M D_M = 0$

Extends to tensors

Yamabe $\qquad D^M = -X^M \Box_Y \,, \quad \omega = 1-\frac{d}{2} \,, \quad \Box_Y := \Delta + \left(1-\frac{d}{2}\right)J$

Leibniz' failure $\qquad \left(\hat{D} = (d+2\omega-2)^{-1} D\right)$

$$\hat{D}_M(fg) = (\hat{D}_M f)g + f(\hat{D}_M g) - \frac{2X_M}{d+2\omega_f+2\omega_g-2}\hat{D}_N f \cdot \hat{D}^N g$$

Gravity

Bailey, Eastwood, Gover

$$G^{\sigma^{-2}g}_{\mu\nu} \propto g_{\mu\nu} \iff$$ TM admits parallel scale tractor $\nabla^{\mathcal{T}}_{\mu} I^{M} = 0$

Tractor connection ($Ric = (d-2)P + gJ$)

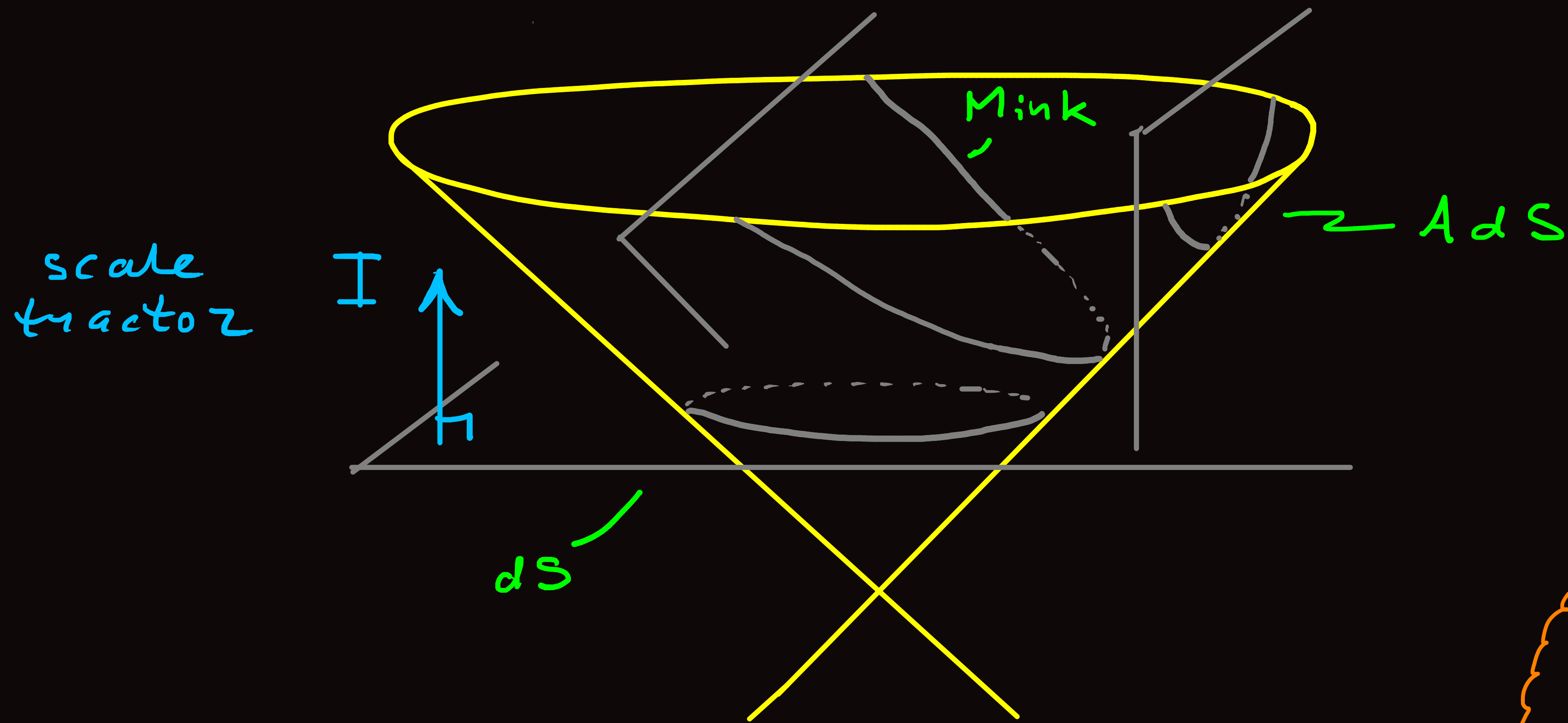
$$\nabla^{\mathcal{T}}_{\mu} I^{M} = \nabla^{\mathcal{T}}_{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ n^{\nu} \\ \rho \end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix} \nabla_\mu \sigma - n_\mu \\ \nabla_\mu n^\nu + P_\mu{}^\nu \sigma + \rho \delta_\mu^\nu \\ \nabla_\mu \rho - P_{\mu\nu} n^\nu \end{pmatrix}$$

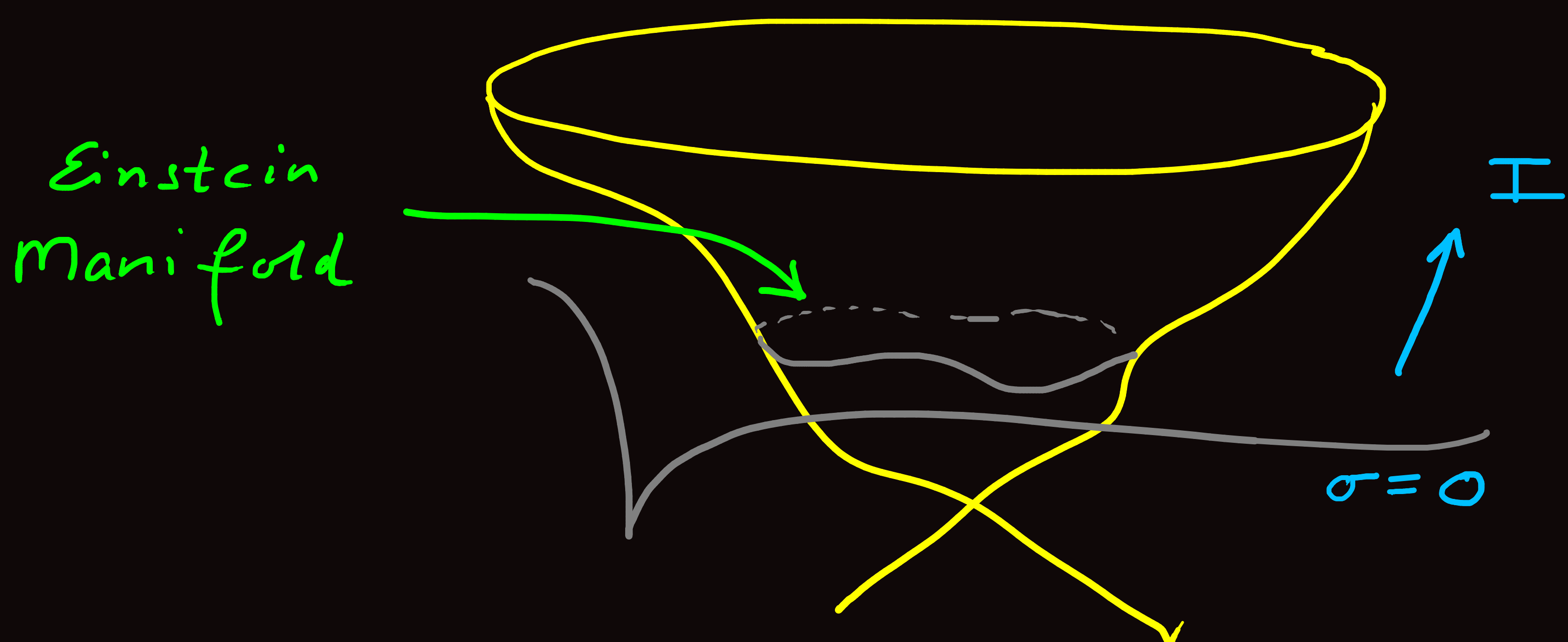
Cosmological constant $\quad I^2 = n^2 + 2\rho\sigma$

Einstein-Hilbert $\quad S = \int \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{\sigma^d} I^2$

Scale σ is dilaton

Curved cone cutting





Gravity is conformal geometry coupled ~~to~~ scale!

$$\nabla I = 0$$

GJMS algebra

Ambient metric

$$G_{MN} = \nabla_M X_N \Rightarrow \text{Curvy cone}$$

sp(2) algebra

$$Q_a := \begin{cases} K = X^2 \\ D = \nabla_X + \frac{D}{2} \\ H = \Delta \end{cases}$$

For any conformal geometry

GJMS : conformal Laplacian powers

$$P_2 = \Box_Y \quad , \quad P_4 = \Delta^4 + \text{l.o.t.} \; , \; \ldots$$

Quantum Gravity

Bars: study space of all GJMS algebras!

Problem: Given Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$, find all operator triples (H, D, K) such that

$$\begin{cases} [D, H] = -2H \\ [H, K] = 4\left(D + \frac{d+2}{2}\right) \\ [D, K] = 2K \end{cases}$$

Solution predicts relativistic particle dynamics!

Matrix Model

Action principle (Hoppe, Kazakov, Kostov, Nekrasov, Bars)

$$S = \mathrm{tr}\left(Q_a Q^a + \frac{2}{3}\varepsilon^{abc} Q_a Q_b Q_c\right)$$

$sp(2) \cong so(2,1)$
$a = 1,2,3$

Extremum

$$[Q_a, Q_b] = \varepsilon_{abc} Q^c$$

Solutions?

Quantization?

Solutions

Gauge symmetry

any operator

$$Q_a \sim Q_a + [Q_a, \mathcal{E}]$$

Classical (Bars) $[A, B] \longmapsto \{A, B\}_{PB} := \dfrac{\partial A}{\partial P_M}\dfrac{\partial B}{\partial Y^M} - (A \leftrightarrow B)$

ambient phase space $T^*\tilde{M} = \{P_M, Y^M\}$

Hamiltonians $H(X, P) \in C^\infty \tilde{M} \otimes \mathbb{R}[[P]]$

$$\begin{cases} K = X^M(Y)\, G_{MN}(Y)\, X^N(Y) \\ D = X^M(Y)(\nabla_M + A_M(Y)) \\ H = \Xi_1 + G^{MN}(Y)(\nabla_M + A_M(Y))(\nabla_N + A_N(Y)) + \mathcal{H}^{\geq 2}[\nabla + A] \end{cases}$$

Moduli $G_{MN} = \nabla_M X_N$, $X^M F_{MN}(A) = 0$, $\mathcal{L}_X \Xi_1 = -2\Xi_1$

Quantum Solutions

Operators $Q_a \in C^\infty M \otimes \mathbb{R}[[\nabla + A]]$

Gauge away higher spin branch ($\mathcal{E} \neq 0$, Bonezzi, Latini, W)

$$K = X^2\,, \qquad D = X\cdot(\nabla + A) + \frac{d+2}{2}\,, \qquad H = \Delta_A$$

Moduli: FG metric & $U(1)$ gauge field

State conditions

$$\begin{cases} X^2\,\Phi = 0 \\ \left(\nabla_X + X\cdot A + \frac{d+2}{2}\right)\Phi = 0 \\ \Delta_A\,\Phi = 0 \end{cases}$$

Triplet of Schrödinger equations

Gravity Redux

Action for Schrödinger equations

$$S[G_{MN}, A_N; \Psi, \Lambda, \Theta, \Omega] = \int_{\tilde{M}} (\Lambda H \Psi + \Theta D \Psi + \Omega K \Psi) = \int \Lambda^a Q_a \Psi$$

Heavily disguised Einstein-Hilbert

Gauge invariances

$$Q_a \sim Q_a + [Q_a, \varepsilon] \qquad \Psi \sim \Psi + \varepsilon \Psi$$

$$\Lambda^a \sim \Lambda^a + \left(\varepsilon \Lambda^a + \tfrac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{abc} Q_b \xi_c\right)^\dagger$$

Einstein-Hilbert via gauging
& integrating out auxiliaries

Residual gauge invariances of "quantum solutions"

$=$ ambient diffeos $+ U(1)$ $\quad A_M \sim A_M + \nabla_M \alpha$

Einstein Hilbert Actions

Solve matrix model & fix "Fefferman-Graham" gauge:

Ignores backreaction; residual diffeos & Maxwell

Temporal gauge: $X^M A_M = \omega$ ~ partially fix Maxwell

Integrate out $\oplus, \Omega$: $\quad \underbrace{\Psi = \delta(X^2)}_{\text{cone}}\,\psi \;, \quad \nabla_X \psi = (\omega - \underbrace{\tfrac{d}{2}}_{\text{weights}} + 1)\psi$

"Tractorize": $\quad \nabla_M \mapsto D_M$

parts ⇒ bare δ

$$S(G, A, \varphi, \Omega) = \underbrace{\int_{\tilde{M}} \delta(X^2)}_{\int_M \sqrt{-g}} \varphi \Big(\frac{1}{\omega} A^M D_M - \underbrace{\frac{1}{d-2}}_{\text{weight } -d \text{ tractor}} (D_M A^M) + A^2 \Big) \Omega$$

$\mathbb{R}$

$c = [g_{\mu\nu}]$

Jona-Lasinio Gravity

Idea: $\int |\nabla_{\underset{A^2+\dots}{A}} \Phi|^2 \underset{\text{integrate out } A}{\cong} \int \mathcal{L}(\sigma)$ ~ σ-model for gauge invariant condensate φ

SO(1,1) Gauge invariance:

$$A_M \sim A_M + \frac{1}{d-2} D_M \alpha$$ Remnant symplectic symmetry

$$\Omega \sim \Omega + \alpha\Omega \quad , \quad \Psi \sim \Psi - \alpha\Omega$$

Gauge condensate: $\sqrt{\Omega\Psi} =: \sigma^{1-\frac{d}{2}}$

σ-model:

$$S = \int \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{\sigma^d} I_M I^M \cong S_{EH} = \int \sqrt{-g} R$$

scale tractor

Quantum Gravity

Chern–Simons fantasy:

NOT $d=3$

$$S_{qu} = \int tr\left(A\,\partial A + \frac{2}{3}A^3\right)$$

Dictionary:

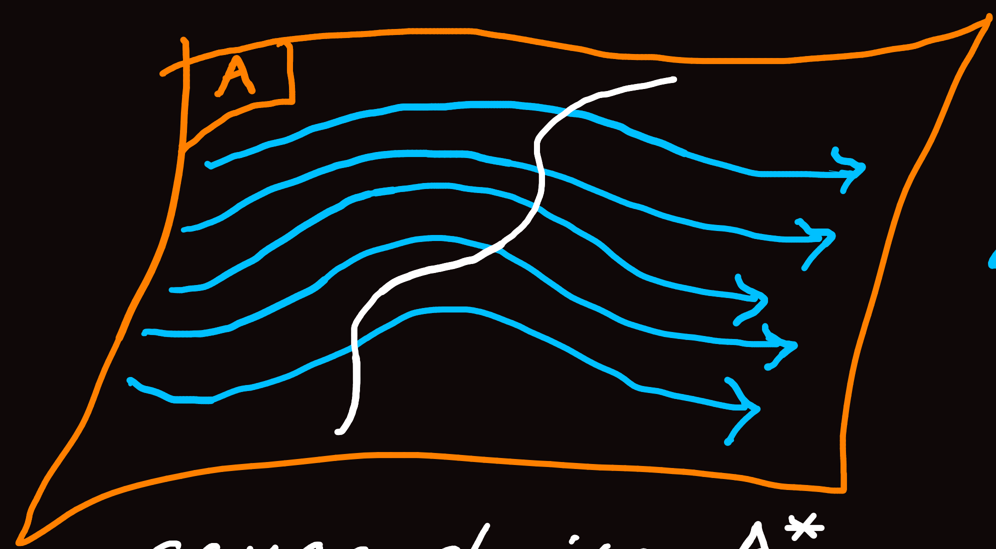
A	observable
tr	Hilbert space trace
$\int, \partial$	AKSZ – BV – BRST

c.f. Witten / Siegel's String field theory, matrix models

BV

Gauge theory: $\int [DA] \exp(-S[A])$ ill-defined

gauge fields



gauge choice A^*

Integral $\int [dA] = \mathrm{Vol}_{\text{gauge}} \cdot \int [dA^*]\, \mu_{\text{fix}}$

measure

ghost integral

Quantum action $S_{qu}(\text{gauge fields, ghosts})$ BRST

Q-manifold

BV field space

ghosts — classical gauge fields

$$\left\{ \underbrace{\overset{F}{C} \qquad \overset{B}{A}}_{\text{fields}} \qquad \underbrace{\overset{F}{A^*} \qquad \overset{B}{C^*}}_{\text{Anti-fields}} \right\} = Z$$

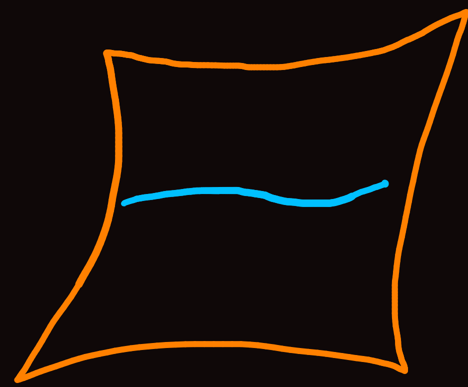
Odd symplectic manifold: $\{ Z^\alpha , Z^\beta] = J^{\alpha\beta}$

Require nilpotent odd, "Hamiltian", vector field:

$$Q = \{ \underbrace{S}_{\text{BV action}} , \cdot \,] , \qquad Q^2 = 0$$

Quantum action

Idea:



phase space

Lagrangian submanifold $\mathcal{L}$

Lagrangian physics: $$S = \int_\gamma \Big(\underbrace{\theta}_{\text{symplectic current}} - H\,dt\Big)\Big|_{\mathcal{L}}$$

Any $\mathcal{L}$

BV quantization:

$$Z = \int_{\mathcal{L}} e^{-S}$$

BV action

Any Lagrangian submanifold of Q-manifold

AKSZ

Example:

$$S_{cl} = \int_{M_3} \mathrm{tr}\left(A\, dA + \tfrac{2}{3} A^3 \right)$$

$\mathfrak{g}$-valued 1 form

BV fields: $\mathcal{A} \in \Lambda M_3 \otimes \mathfrak{g}$

0-form +	1-form +	2-form +	3-form
F	B	F	B
C	A	A^*	C^*

BV action:

$$S = \int_{M_3} \mathrm{tr}\left(\mathcal{A}\, d\mathcal{A} + \tfrac{2}{3} \mathcal{A}^3 \right)$$

"S_{cl} + BRST"

Chern-Simons!

Quantum Gravity quantum action

Q^*_{ab} $\quad C^*_{abc}$

$\shortparallel \quad \shortparallel$

Field content: operators C, Q_a, Q^{*a}, C^*

ghosts

classical gauge

antifields

"Worldline ghosts": $c^a \sim$ "dx^a" Grassman

"BV superfield": $\mathcal{A} := C + c^a Q_a + c^a c^b Q^*_{ab} + c^a c^b c^c C^*_{abc}$

BV differential: $\mathfrak{d} := \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{abc}\, c^a c^b \frac{\partial}{\partial c_c}$, $\mathfrak{d}^2 = 0$

Eilenberg-Chevalley differential for Lie algebra cohomology $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, 1)$

OR

BRST operator for $S_{cl} = \int_\gamma \left(\oplus - e_a Q^a \right)$ ambient relativistic particle

Coupling to scale

Quantization of GJMS/causal structures:

$$S = \int \mathrm{tr} \left(A \partial A + \frac{2}{3} A^3 \right)$$

$\int d^3 c$

no $*$ product

Gravity: Couple to scale!

Minimal prescription: $A(c) \xrightarrow[\text{susy"}]{\text{"}\mathcal{N}=2} A(c, \gamma, \bar{\gamma})$

BV quantum gravity action:

$$\boxed{S = \int \mathrm{str} \left(A \mathfrak{d} A + \frac{2}{3} A^3 \right)}$$

$\int d^2\gamma \, . \, \mathrm{tr}$

Open questions

$\sim$ cf. primordial string theory

Know spectrum has graviton

previous computation in pure state limit

Finiteness ?

Matrix regularization

Tachyon-free ?

Possibly not – cf. bosonic string

Anomalies ?

Model building ?

Quantizing Dirac Operators

"Square root of ambient Δ" $\qquad \not{\nabla} = \Gamma^M \nabla_M$ acts on ambient spinors

$$\{\Gamma_M, \Gamma_N\} = 2 g_{MN}$$

Tractor Dirac equation (Branson)

$$\begin{cases} \not{\nabla} \Psi = 0 \\ \not{X} \Psi = 0 \end{cases}$$

remember massless Dirac equation $\gamma^\mu \nabla_\mu \psi = 0$ is conformal

super GJMS algebra (Holland-Sparling)

$$osp(1|2) = \{ Q^{++}, Q^{+-}, Q^{--} ; S^+, S^- \}$$

$$Q^{++} = X^2, \quad Q^{+-} = \nabla_X + \frac{D}{2}, \quad Q^{--} = \Delta + \frac{R}{4}, \quad S^+ = \not{X}, \quad S^- = \not{\nabla}$$

$$(S^+)^2 = Q^{++}, \quad \{S^+, S^-\} = 2Q^{+-}, \quad (S^-)^2 = Q^{--}$$

Matrix Model

Classical gauge fields: S^+, S^- Grassmann-valued operators

Q a composite

Equations of motion:

$$S^- S^+ S^+ - S^+ S^+ S^- = 2S^+$$

$$S^- S^- S^+ - S^+ S^- S^- = 2S^-$$

Action:

$$S = \mathrm{tr}\left(S^+ S^- + \tfrac{1}{2} S^+ S^+ S^- S^-\right)$$

Gauge invariance: $S^\pm \sim S^\pm + [S^\pm, \varepsilon]$

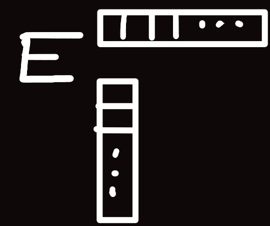
BV superfield

BV action: $\mathrm{tr} \int A\, dA + \frac{2}{3} A^3$

detour quantized worldline BRST

Open questions

Linearized spectrum

 $\Rightarrow \quad h_M{}^A$ vielbein fluctuations

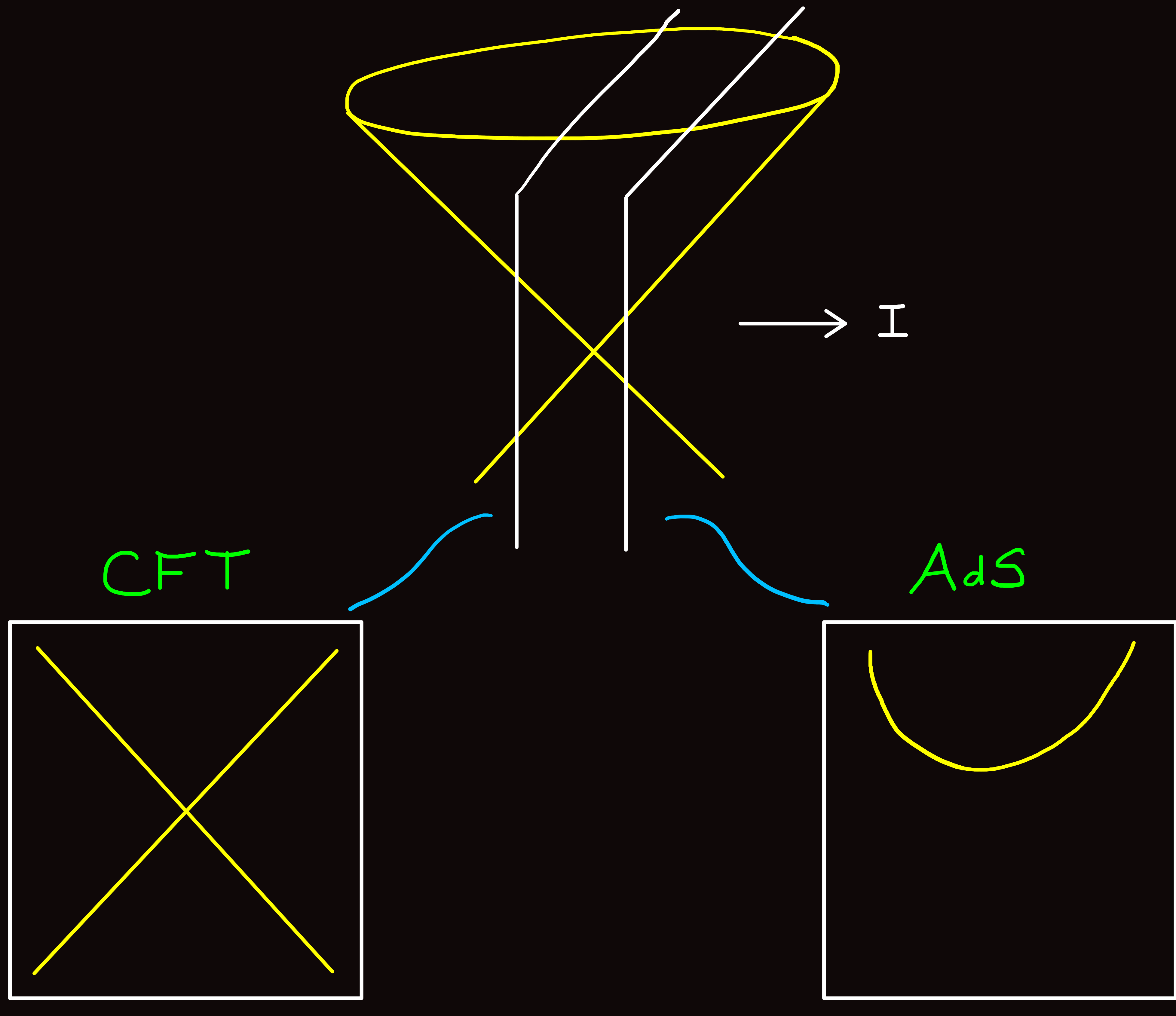
Infinite tower of fields subject to coupled conformal equations

Vasiliev-like theory ?

Coupling to scale & gravity ?

+ same laundry list as before

AdS/CFT



Defining density

Weight w conformal density:

$$[g_{ab}; \sigma] = [\Omega^2 g_{ab}; \Omega^w \sigma]$$

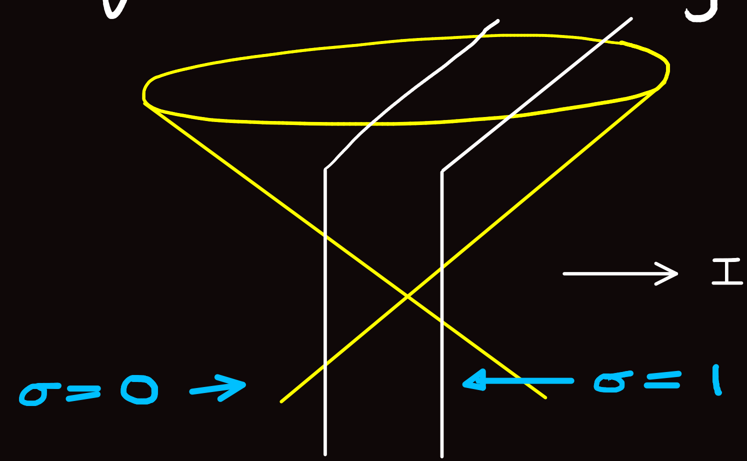
True scale: weight 1, nowhere vanishing density

$$[g_{ab}; \tau] = [g^{\circ}_{ab}; 1]$$ defines Riemannian geometry g°_{ab}

When zero locus $Z(\sigma)$ of a weight 1 density σ is a hypersurface / boundary, call σ a defining density

$\Downarrow$

Almost Riemannian geometry



Scale Tractor

Data: c – conformal class of metrics

σ – scale (defining / true)

Thomas

Scale tractor: $$I^M := \frac{1}{d} D^M \sigma \underset{g\in c}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ \nabla\sigma \\ -\frac{\Delta\sigma + J\sigma}{d} \end{pmatrix} =: \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \\ n \\ \rho \end{pmatrix}$$

Tractor connexion

Recall $\nabla I = 0$ determine σ s.t. $\sigma^{-2} g_{ab}$ is Einstein

Along Σ: I^M "conformal normal vector"

Bulk: I^M generates matter evolution

Laplace–Robin operator

Want analog of ambient ∇_I

$$I \cdot D = I^M D_M \overset{\text{gsc}}{=} (d+2w-2)(\nabla_n + w\rho) - \frac{\sigma}{d}(\Delta + wJ)$$

– Tractor coupled ∇

– $\Gamma(\mathcal{T}M[w]) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{T}M[w-1])$

Bulk wave operator:

Physics wave equations $I \cdot D\, \Phi = 0$ & Transversality

$$m^2 = \frac{2J}{d}\left[\left(\frac{d-1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(w + \frac{d-1}{2}\right)^2\right]$$

BF bound

Mass–Weyl weight relationship

Boundary Robin: $I \cdot D\big|_\Sigma \propto \nabla_n + w\rho$

Solution-generating algebra

Lemma: For any conformal structure c & scale σ

$$[I\cdot D, \sigma] = I^2(d+2w)$$

Proof: direct computation acting on general tractors

An $sl(2)$, suppose $I^2 \neq 0$

$$x := \sigma, \qquad h := d+2w, \qquad y := -\frac{1}{I^2} I\cdot D$$

$$sl(2) = \{x, h, y\}$$

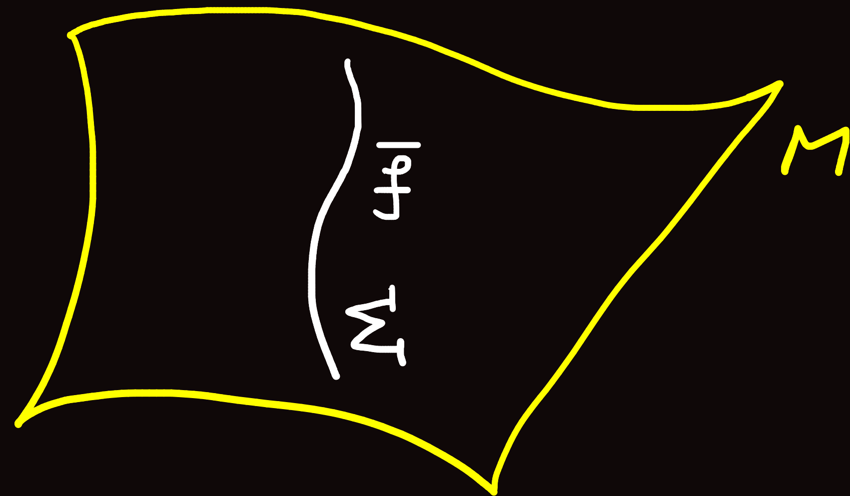
$sl(2)$ factoid

$$[y^k, x] = -y^{k-1} k(h-k+1)$$

Applications: bulk boundary propagators, holography

Holographic Formulae

Idea:



$\bar{f} = f_{ext}\big|_{\Sigma}$

gauge invariance / equivalence

$f_{ext} \sim f_{ext} + \sigma k$ smooth

$\Sigma = Z(\sigma)$

Tangential operators:

$$\mathcal{O}\,\sigma = \sigma\,\tilde{\mathcal{O}}$$

"1st class", $\mathcal{O}/_\sim$ well-defined

Theorem: $P_k : \Gamma(T^{\Phi}M[\tfrac{k-d+1}{2}]) \longrightarrow \Gamma(T^{\Phi}M[\tfrac{k-d+1}{2} - k])$

$\Leftarrow \quad P_k = \left(-\frac{1}{I^2}\, I\cdot D\right)^k \qquad (I^2 \neq 0)$

is tangential.

Proof: use the factoid

GJMS redux

$\bigcirc$ tangential $\Rightarrow$ $\overline{\bigcirc}\,\bar{f} := (\bigcirc f_{ext})|_\Sigma$ well defined

Theorem: Let c be almost Einstein, i.e. $\nabla I_\sigma = 0$, k even then $\bar{P}_{k<d}$ is $[(-)^k (k-1)!!]^2$ times the order k GJMS operator

$$\bar{\Delta}^{\frac{k}{2}} + \text{l.o.t.}$$

Proof: relate ambient space $I \cdot D$ & Δ powers

Expect relation to holographic anomalies

Holographic renormalization

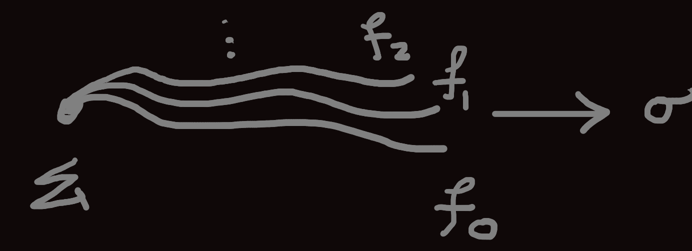
$$QFT_\infty \longrightarrow QFT_{\varepsilon,\tau} \longrightarrow QFT^{ren}_\tau \xrightarrow{expt} QFT^{phys}_\tau$$

infinite	regulate	renormalize	renormalization point
	Laurent(ε) + Anomaly $\cdot \log\varepsilon$	Taylor(ε)	

Equivalent geometric problem:

Wave equations

Problem: Given $\bar{f}$ along Σ_1, solve



$$I\cdot D f = 0$$

with $f = f_0 + \sigma f_1 + \sigma^2 f_2 + \cdots$ & $f\big|_{\Sigma_1} = f_0$

"solution-generating algebra"

Solution: Recall $I\cdot D = -I^2 y$, $\sigma = x$, $[y,x] = -h$

$$y f = (y f_0 - h f_1) + \sigma\left(y f_1 - 2[h+1] f_2\right) + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{d+2w-2}\,\frac{1}{I^2}\, I\cdot D + \frac{\sigma^2}{2(d+2w-2)(d+2w-3)}\left(\frac{1}{I^2} I\cdot D\right)^2 + \cdots\right) f_0$$

Normal ordering: $f = \,:K(z):\, f_0$, $z = xy$, $:(xy)^k: = x^k y^k$

Effective equation: $z K'' - (d+2w) K' + K = 0 \Rightarrow K$ Bessel

Bulk boundary propagator

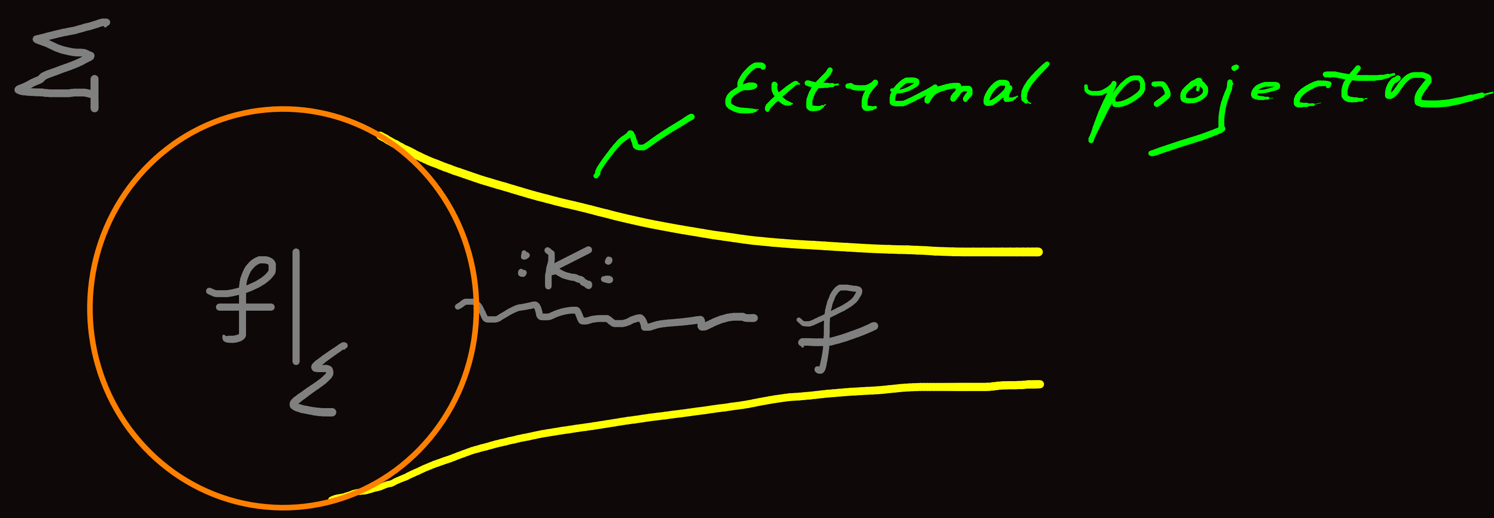
The operator $:K:$ is tangential

$$:K(z):\sigma = 0$$

Proposition:

$$:K(z): \; :\Gamma(\mathcal{T}^{\Phi}\Sigma[w]) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{T}^{\Phi}M[w]) \cap \ker(I\cdot D)$$

Proof: $:K:(f_0+\sigma g) = \; :K: f_0$ depends only on $f_0|_\Sigma$.



Propagates boundary data into bulk for arbitrarily curved structures & tensor types!

log Solutions

Critical weights: $d + 2w = 2, 3, 4, \ldots$

recursion breaks down

Frobenius:

$$f = f_0 + \sigma f_1 + \sigma^2 f_2 + \cdots$$
$$+ \sigma^{d+2w-1}(\log\sigma - \log\tau)(\tilde{f}_0 + \sigma\tilde{f}_1 + \sigma^2\tilde{f}_2 + \cdots)$$

Log density: $[g_{ab}; \log\sigma] = [e^{2w} g_{ab}; \log\sigma + w]$

True scale τ $\Rightarrow$ $\log\sigma - \log\tau$ weight 0 density

Second solution: $z^{d+2w-1}\tilde{K}(z)$ generates $\tilde{f}_i$

Anomalies

log coefficent:

$$\tilde{f}_0 = -\frac{1}{(d+2w_0-1)!\,(d+2w_0-2)!}\underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{I^2}\, I.D\right)^{d+2w_0-1}}_{y^k} f_0$$

obstruction: $\quad y^k f_0 \qquad$ obstructs smoothness!

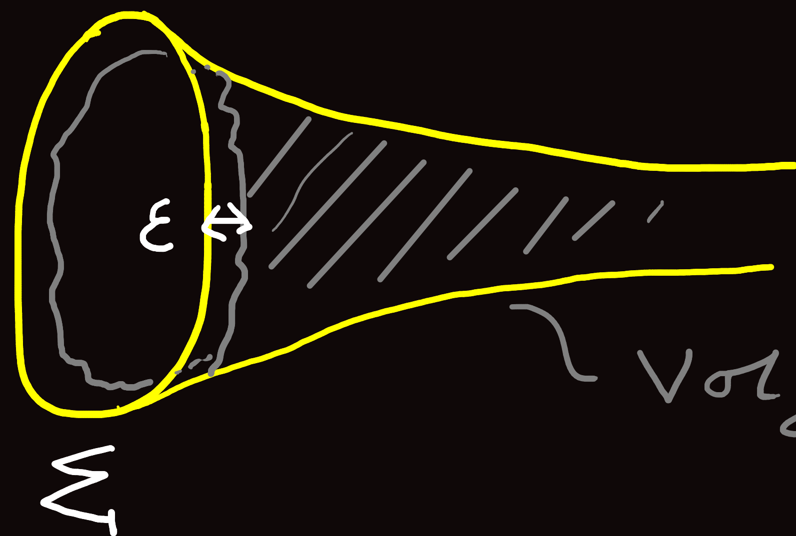
QFT Anomaly!

Tangential: $\quad y^k f_0 = y^k(f_0 + \sigma g)$

$\Rightarrow$ y^k is boundary GJMS operator

Q-curvature

Renormalized volume problem (Graham et al)



Branson Q-curvature

$$\mathrm{Vol}_\varepsilon(M) = \text{Laurent}(\varepsilon) + \log \varepsilon \cdot \int Q$$

Boundary trace anomaly (Skenderis/Henningson)

Formulas

$Q_2 = J$, $Q_4 \overset{\text{Branson}}{=} P_{ab}P^{ab} - J^2$, $Q_6 \overset{\text{Sken/Hen}}{=} P_{ab}B^{ab} + $ "3 P^3 terms"

$Q_8 = 1$ page ... Gover/Peterson

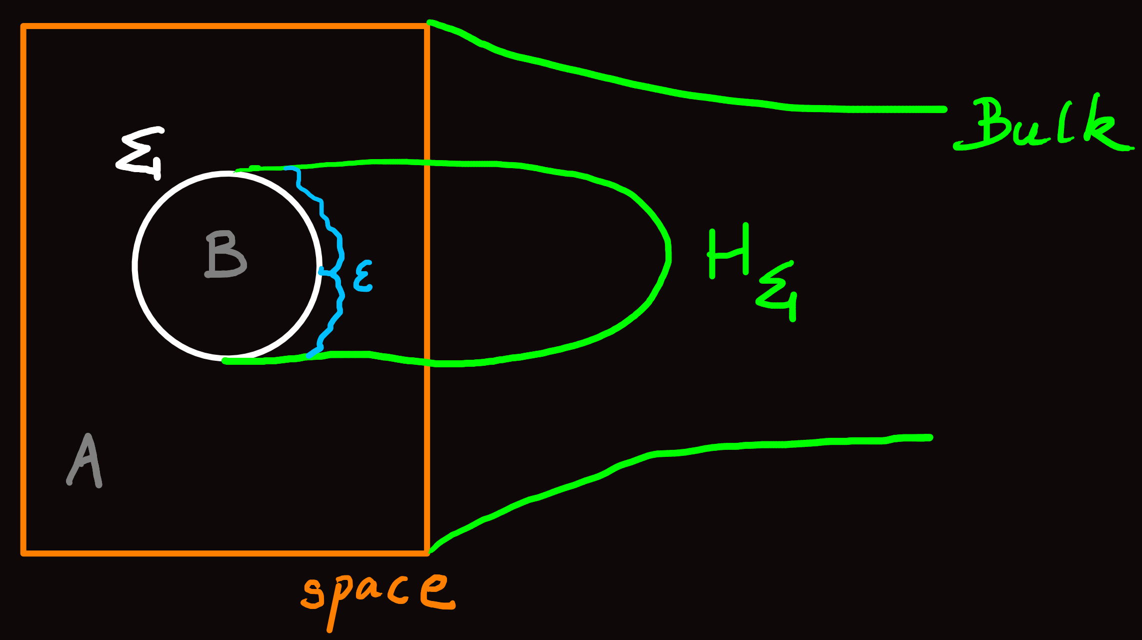
Theorem:

$$Q_{n\text{-even}} = \left(-\frac{1}{I^2}\, I.D\right)^n \log \tau \Big|_\Sigma$$

Holographic formula, Constructive

Conformal hypersurfaces

Holographic entanglement entropy (Ryu-Takanayagi)



Minimal surface in AAdS (static) bulk H_Σ

$$\partial H_{\Sigma_1} = \Sigma_1$$

Renormalized area:

Conformal hypersurface invariant

$$S_{A|B} = \frac{\text{Area}(\Sigma)}{\varepsilon^2} + \log \varepsilon \cdot \text{Willmore Energy}(\Sigma_1)$$

Entanglement entropy

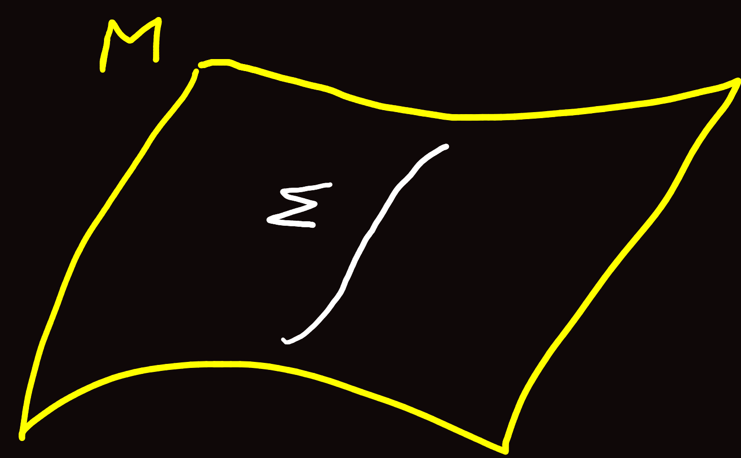
$\dim \Sigma_1 = 2$

Hypersurfaces

zero locus

Embedded hypersurface: $\Sigma = Z(\sigma)$

defining function



Hypersurface invariants:

diff invariant

Hypersurface preinvariant: $P(g_{ab},\sigma)$

such that $\quad P(g_{ab},\sigma)\big|_{\Sigma} = P(g_{ab},\upsilon\sigma)\big|_{\Sigma} =: P(g_{ab},\Sigma)$

smooth non-zero

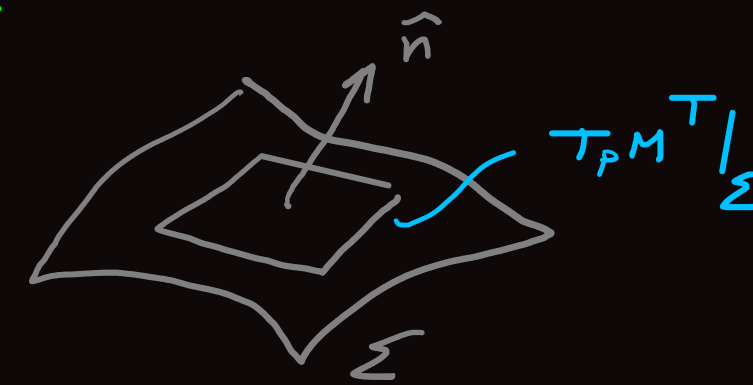
Hypersurface invariant

Basic hypersurface invariants

Unit normal:

preinvariant

$$\hat{n}_a := \frac{\nabla_a \sigma}{|\nabla_a \sigma|}\Big|_\Sigma$$



First fundamental form:

$$I_{ab} := \left(g_{ab} - \frac{\nabla_a \sigma}{|\nabla \sigma|}\frac{\nabla_b \sigma}{|\nabla \sigma|}\right)\Big|_\Sigma = \bar{g}_{ab}$$

induced metric

$TM^{\top}|_\Sigma \cong T\Sigma$

Mean curvature:

$$H := \nabla_a \left(\frac{\nabla^a \sigma}{|\nabla \sigma|}\right)\Big|_\Sigma$$

Second fundamental form:

$$II_{ab} := \left(\nabla_a - \left(\frac{\nabla_a \sigma}{|\nabla \sigma|}\right)\left(\frac{\nabla^c \sigma}{|\nabla \sigma|}\right)\nabla_c\right)\left(\frac{\nabla_b \sigma}{|\nabla \sigma|}\right)\Big|_\Sigma$$

Gauß formula:

$$(\nabla - \bar{\nabla})\big|_\Sigma = n\, II^{\#}$$

shape operator

Conformal hypersurface invariants

Data: (M, c, Σ)

Density hypersurface invariant:

$$P(\Omega^2 g_{ab}, \Sigma) = \Omega^w P(g_{ab}, \Sigma)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Conformal hypersurface invariants

$$P(c, \Sigma) := [\, g_{ab}, P(g_{ab}, \Sigma)\,]$$

Examples: $\hat{n}_a := [\, g_{ab}, \hat{n}_a \,]$ ~ unit normal

$$\mathring{II}_{ab} := [\, g_{ab}, II_{ab} - H\, I_{ab}\,]$$

~ trace-free second fundamental form

Fialkow tensor: $F_{ab} := [\, g_{ab}, P^{\top}_{ab} - \bar{P}_{ab} + H\, II_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} I_{ab} H^2 \,]$

~ $\nabla^{\top}\big|_{\Sigma} - \bar{\nabla}^{\top}$

Conformal Infinity

Data $(M, c, \sigma) \Longrightarrow$ conformal infinity

defining density

Coordinate definition:

choose $\sigma = x$ & $ds^2 = dx^2 + h(x)$, $\Sigma = M\big|_{x=0}$

$$[dx^2 + h(x), x] \underset{x \neq 0}{=} \Big[\underbrace{\frac{dx^2 + h(x)}{x^2}}_{ds^2}, 1\Big]$$

Say Σ is a conformal infinity of ds^2 because

$ds^2\big/_\Sigma$ ill-defined but

$x^2 \Omega^2 ds^2\big|_\Sigma \cong [h] = c_\Sigma$ gives boundary conformal geometry.

Idea: Treat hypersurfaces as conformal infinities

Bulk problem

bulk geometry?

Normal tractor: $$N^M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \hat{n} \\ -H \end{pmatrix}$$ tractor-valued hypersurface invariant (BEG)

$$N^2 = \hat{n}^2 = 1$$

Bulk geometry hint:

Theorem: (Gover) If $I_\sigma^2 = 1 + \mathcal{O}(\sigma)$ ($\Rightarrow I^2|_\Sigma = 1$),

then $$I^M|_\Sigma = N^M$$

Singular Yamabe Problem

Yamabe: Is every metric conformal to a metric of constant scalar curvature? (Trudinger, Aubin, Schoen)

Weak version of Einstein:

$$\cancel{\nabla I^M} = 0 \implies I^2 \overset{\checkmark}{=} \text{constant}$$

Singular Yamabe: Given $I^2|_\Sigma = 1$, solve $I^2 = 1$.

Note: $\underbrace{I^2 =}_{\text{choose } g \in c} |\nabla\sigma|^2 - \frac{2\sigma}{d}(\Delta\sigma + J^g\sigma) \underset{\text{away from } \Sigma}{\overset{\sigma=1}{\sim}}$ $\boxed{-\frac{2J^{g_0}}{d} \overset{?}{=} 1}$

Non-Linear Loewner–Nirenberg PDE with $\sigma = \rho^{\frac{-2}{d-2}}$

Can always solve $|\nabla\sigma|_g^2 = 1$, "unit defining function"

Obstruction density

Theorem: Let σ be a defining density (w.l.o.g. $I_\sigma^2|_\Sigma = 1$).

GW, cf also Andersson, Chruściel, Friedrich

Then $\exists_1^*$ $\bar\sigma = \sigma(1 + \alpha_1\sigma + \cdots + \alpha_n\sigma^n)$

such that $I^2_{\bar\sigma} = 1 + \sigma^d \mathcal{B}$

Proof: constructive, uses solution generating algebra

Remarks: $B := \mathcal{B}|_\Sigma$ is a conformal hypersurface invariant called the obstruction density $\rightarrow$ Yamabe analog of FG obstruction tensor (Bach in $d=4$)

"conformal unit defining scale"

$\bar\sigma$ jets $\Rightarrow$ conformal hypersurface calculus

$D^M\bar\sigma|_\Sigma$ $\qquad$ $D^M D^N \bar\sigma|_\Sigma$ $\qquad$ $I_{\bar\sigma}\cdot D\, D^M D^N \bar\sigma|_\Sigma$ $\qquad \ldots^*$

Normal tractor $\qquad$ Tractor $\mathring{\mathrm{I\!I}}$ $\qquad$ Tractor Fialkow

$*$ up to order $\bar\sigma$ determined

The Willmore Invariant

Minimal surfaces minimize $\text{Area}_\Sigma = \int_\Sigma dA^{\bar g}$, $\delta \text{Area} = H$

Willmore energy $E = \int_\Sigma dA^{\bar g} H^2$ — Rigid string (Polyakov)

Functional gradient $\delta E = \underbrace{L_{ab}}_{\text{Extrinsic BGG}} \mathring{\bar{I\!I}}^{ab} \overset{\text{gec}}{=} (\bar\nabla_a \bar\nabla_b + P_{ab} + H \mathring{I\!I}_{ab}) \mathring{I\!I}^{ab} = \underbrace{B_2}_{\text{Obstruction density}}$

- Willmore energy is anomaly term in entanglement entropy.
- Higher Willmore invariants B_n variational (Graham)

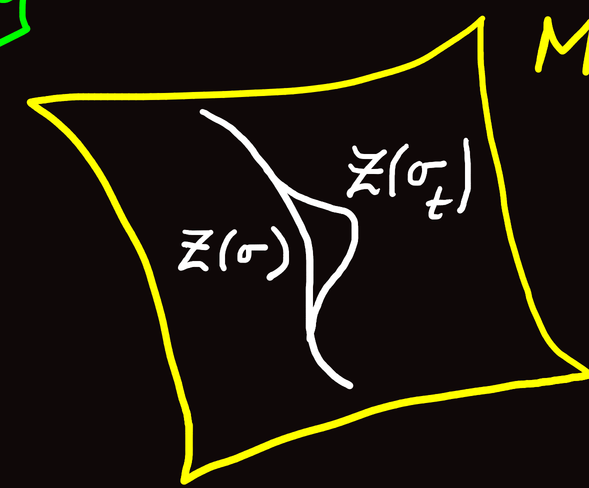
Variational Calculus

Holographic formulae $\Rightarrow$ Hypersurface preinvariants

Lemma: Let $P(\Sigma, g) = P(\sigma, g_{ab})$, then

$$\int_\Sigma dA^{\bar g}\, P(\Sigma, g) = \int_M dV^g\, \delta(\sigma)\, |\nabla\sigma|\, P(\sigma, g_{ab})$$

Remark: conformal generalization $\int_\Sigma \underbrace{P(\Sigma, c)}_{\text{weight } -d \text{ density}} = \int_M \delta(\sigma)\, |I|\, P(\sigma, c)$



Variational formula:

$$\delta \int_\Sigma dA^{\bar g}\, P(\Sigma, g_{ab}) = \delta P - \underbrace{\delta_R}_{\substack{\text{Robin} = I.D|_\Sigma \\ = \text{conformal} \\ \text{Lie derivative } \mathcal{L}_{\hat n}}} P\big|_\Sigma$$

Extrinsic conformal Laplacian powers

evenness NOT required

$$P_k^{ext} = \left(-\frac{1}{I^2_{\bar\sigma}}\, I_{\bar\sigma}\cdot D\right)^k , \qquad k \leqslant n$$

conformal unit defining scale

tangential at weight $\frac{k-n}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \bar{P}_k^{ext} : \Gamma\left(T^{\Phi}\Sigma\left[\tfrac{k-n}{2}\right]\right) \longrightarrow \Gamma\left(T^{\Phi}\Sigma\left[\tfrac{k-n}{2}-k\right]\right)$$

<u>k even</u> $\quad \bar\Delta^{k/2} + (\text{extrinsic \& intrinsic curvatures})$

<u>k odd</u> $\quad \mathring{\bar{I\!I}}$ plays rôle of metric , ex $\quad \bar{P}_3^{ext} = \mathring{\bar{I\!I}}^{ab}\nabla_a\nabla_b + (\text{curvatures})$

Embedding data $\Rightarrow$ all order extrinsic GJMS operators

Holographic Formula

Theorem:

$$B_n = \frac{2}{n!\,(n+1)!}\,\bar{D}_M \left[\Sigma^M_N \left(\bar{P}^{ext}_n N^N \right) - (-)^n \left(I_{\bar{\sigma}} \cdot D^n [X^N K] \right) \right]$$

Tractor first fundamental form

Rigidity density

$$= (D_R I_S)(D^R I^S) \overset{\Sigma}{=} \mathring{I\!I}_{ab}\,\mathring{I\!I}^{ab}$$

Proof: Leibniz failure & solution generating algebra on steroids.
— explicit recursion for $\bar{\sigma}$.

Example: Four manifold obstruction ~ obstructs sol^ns to Einstein for 4 dim spacetime

$$B_3 = \frac{1}{6}\Big[L^{ab}\big(3\mathring{I\!I}^2_{(ab)\circ} - \hat{n}W_{ab}\big) - \mathring{I\!I}^{ab} B_{ab} + K^2 - 7\,\hat{n}W^{ab}\,\mathring{I\!I}^2_{ab} + 2\,\hat{n}W_{ab}\,\hat{n}W^{ab} + \mathring{I\!I}^{ab}\mathring{I\!I}^{cd} W_{abcd} + \hat{n}W^{\top}_{abc}\,\hat{n}W^{abc} \Big]$$

Hypersurface Bach $\hat{n}C^{\top}_{ab} + \cdots$

B_n for explicit metrics easily generated

Energy functionals & Higher Willmores

Renormalized volume expansion for singular Yamabe (Graham)

$\Rightarrow$ Obstruction density is variation of anomaly

Higher Willmore energies "Q-curvature"-like

Conjecturally invariant piece is

$$E_n = \int_\Sigma dA^{\bar g}\, N_M P_n N^M \underset{n \text{ even}}{\overset{\text{linearize}}{\ni}} \int_\Sigma dA^{\bar g}\, H \bar\Delta_{\bar g}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} H$$

Linearized functional gradient $\underset{n\text{ even}}{=}$ linearized Willmore invariant $= \bar\Delta^{\frac{n}{2}} H$

Examples $E_2 = \int_\Sigma dA^{\bar g}\, \mathring{\mathrm{I\!I}}_{ab} \mathring{\mathrm{I\!I}}^{ab}$, $\qquad E_3 = \int_\Sigma dA^{\bar g}\, \mathring{\mathrm{I\!I}}_{ab} \mathcal{F}^{ab}$ — Fialkow

$\delta E_2 = \mathcal{B}_2 \qquad\qquad \delta E_3 = \mathcal{B}_3$