

# AdS<sub>7</sub>/CFT<sub>6</sub>におけるWilson サーフェスとM5-brane

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Mori(森), SY, arXiv:1404.0930

やること

**AdS<sub>7</sub>/CFT<sub>6</sub>**

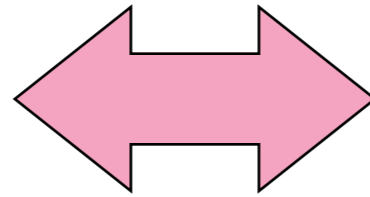
の検証

# AdS<sub>7</sub>/CFT<sub>6</sub>

M-theory

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$

等価



6D (2,0) 理論

(Lagrangianなし)

難しい

6D (2,0) 理論

(Lagrangianなし)

等価 (?)   $S^1$  コンパクト化

5D 最大超対称Yang-Mills

# 最近の発展：厳密計算

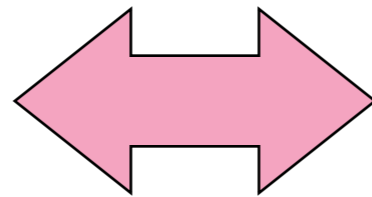
[Hosomichi, Seong, Terashima], [Kallen, Qiu, Zabzine], [Kim, Kim],  
[Kallen, Minahan, Nedelin, Zabzine], [Fukuda, Kawano, Matsumiya],  
[Imamura], [Kim, Kim, Kim], [Minahan, Nedelin, Zabzine],  
[Kim, Kim, Kim, Lee], ...

今日やること

# AdS<sub>7</sub>/CFT<sub>6</sub>

M-theory

$AdS_7 \times S^4$



6D (2,0) 理論

厳密計算の結果

# 比較

# AdS<sub>7</sub>/CFT<sub>6</sub>

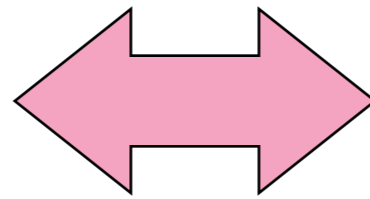
等価

M-theory

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$

同一視

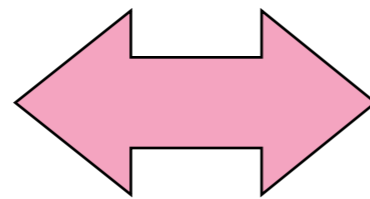
境界が  $S^1 \times S^5$



6D (2,0) 理論

(Lagrangianなし)

$$S^1 \times S^5$$



M2-brane

M5-brane

Bubbling geometry

**Wilsonサーフェス**

$$S^1 \times S^1$$

5D Wilson ループ

# 結果

$$\begin{array}{l} S^1 \times S^5 \\ \text{半徑 } R_6 \quad r \quad \text{一定} \\ N \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$\ln \langle W \rangle$$

重力

CFT

基本表現

[Minahan, Nedelin, Zabzine]

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r}$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r}$$

k階反对称表現

New!

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$$

k階对称表現

New!

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$$

k階反对称表現

New!

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$$

k階対称表現

New!

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$$

特徴

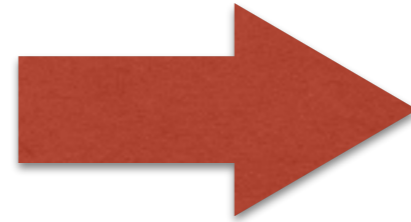
't Hooft 極限とは違う  $\Rightarrow$  弦理論的ではない  
(M理論的)

$k/N$  有限



**結果**

厳密計算



行列模型

**重力側のBubbling geometry から予想される固有値分布と一致**

# 目次

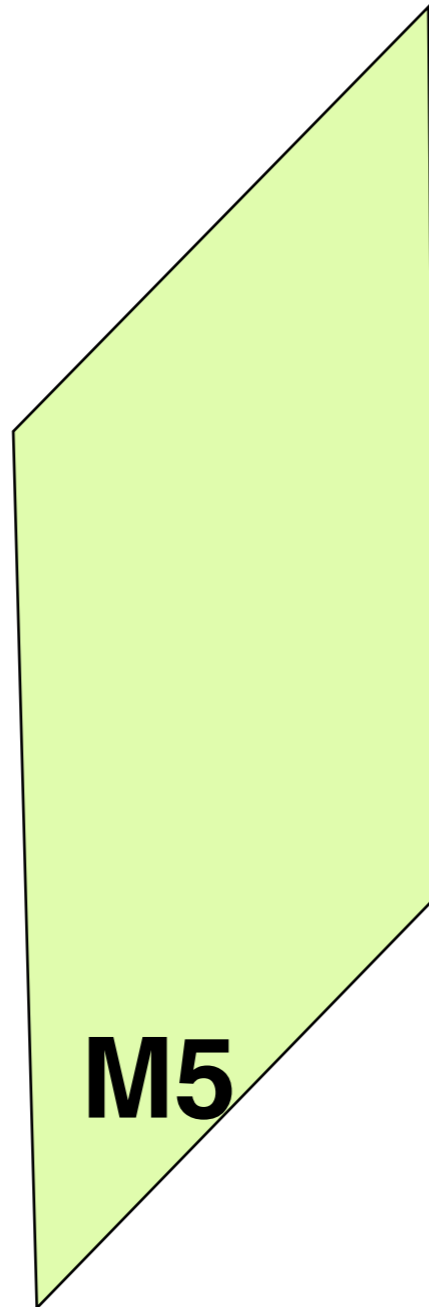
- ① **Bubbling geometry**
- ② **行列模型**
- ③ **M5-braneによるWilson  
サーフェスの計算**

# **Bubbling geometry**

# 6D (2,0) 理論:

N枚重なったM5-brane上の低エネルギー理論。

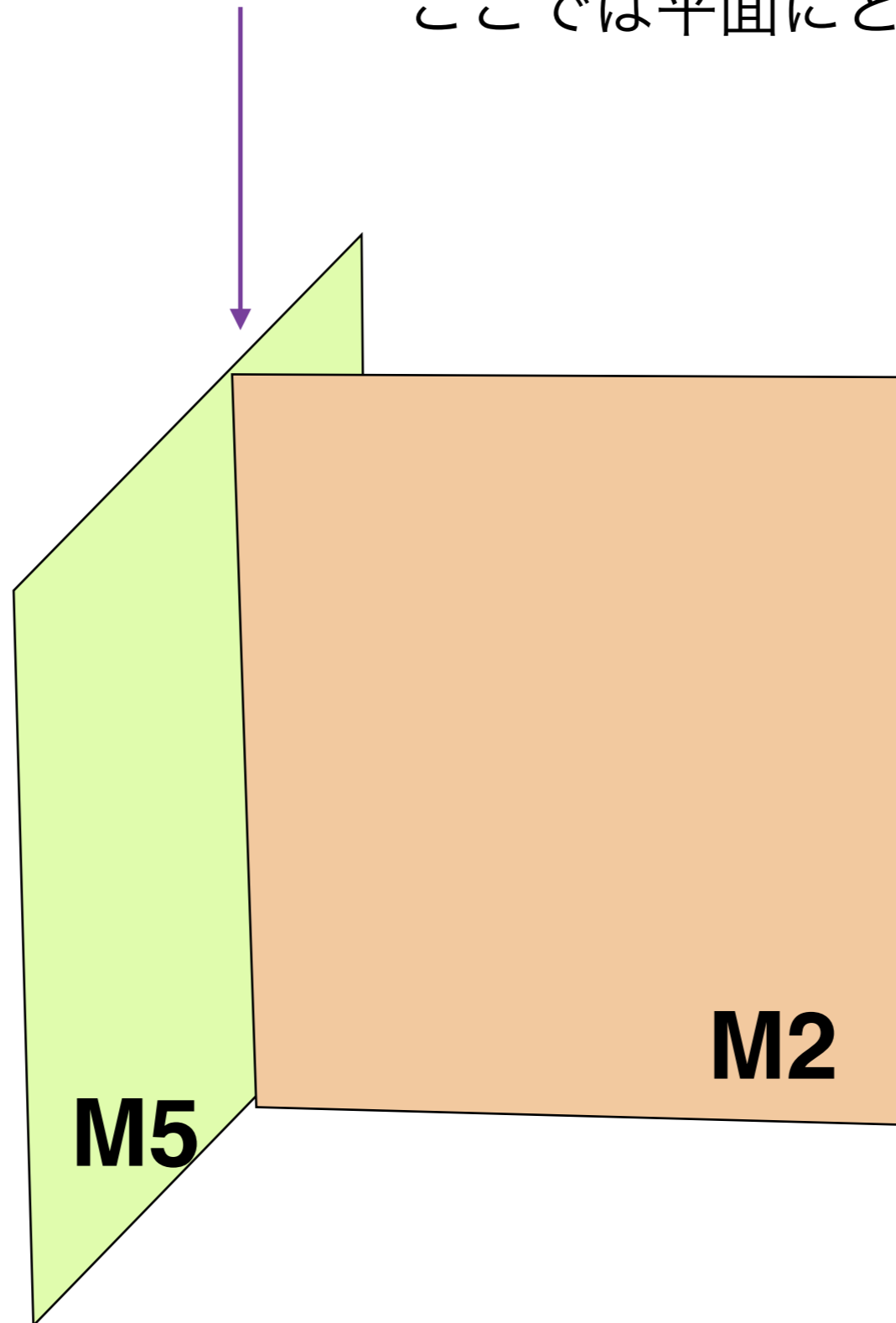
## Conformal Field Theory



# Wilson サーフフェイス: M2-braneの端 とりあえず1枚

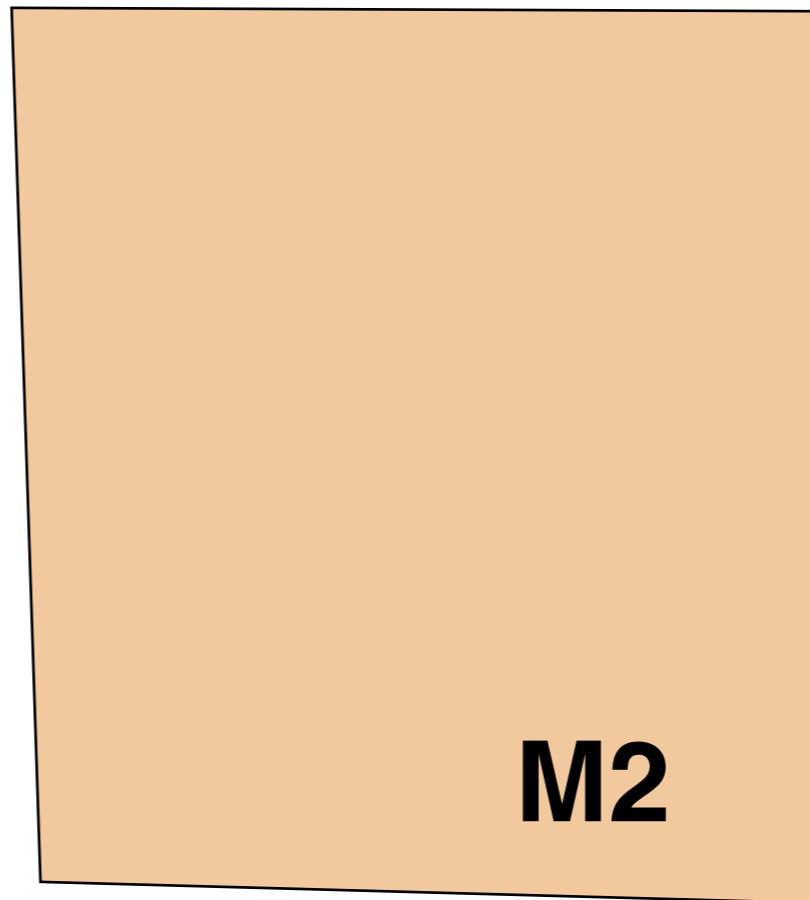
## 2次元に広がった非局所演算子

ここでは平面にとる



# M5-braneのback-reaction

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$



M2を沢山入れるとどうなるか？

# M2を沢山入れるとどうなるか？

1. M5-braneになる

2. 重力のback-reaction  $\Rightarrow$  Bubbling geometry

(超重力理論の解)

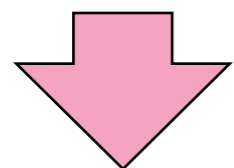
2次元Conformal

R対称性の残り

対称性

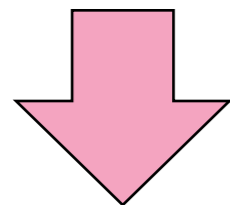
$$SO(2, 2) \times SO(4) \times SO(4)$$

面に垂直な方向の回転

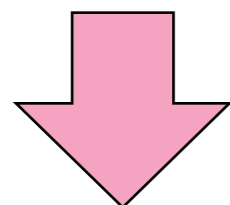


11D geometry includes

$$AdS_3 \times S^3 \times S^3$$



Ansatz



SUSY 条件を調べる

$$\delta(\text{gravitino}) = 0$$



# 11次元超重力の古典解

[Yamaguchi 06],  
[Lunin 06],  
[D'Hoker, Estes, Gutperl, Krym 08]

## “Bubbling geometry”

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} d\check{\Omega}_3^2 + ds_2^2 + e^{2B} d\hat{\Omega}_3^2 + e^{2C} d\Omega_3^2,$$

- $A, B, C$ : functions on the 2-dimensions.

$$G_4 = 6FE^0 E^1 E^2 + 6JE^5 E^6 E^7 + 6KE^8 E^9 E^{10},$$

- $F, J, K$ : 1-forms on the 2-dimensions.

$$ds_2^2 = \frac{1}{-e^{2B+2C} + e^{2A+2B} + e^{2A+2C}} (dy^2 + dx^2),$$

$$y = e^{A+B+C}$$

$$6F = 4\frac{df_0}{g_1} - \frac{f_0 dg_1}{g_1^2} + \frac{2}{g_1^2} (f_2 \tilde{d}f_3 - f_3 \tilde{d}f_2),$$

$$f_0 = e^A, \quad f_3 = pe^B, \quad f_2 = qe^C,$$

$$6J = 4\frac{df_3}{g_1} - \frac{f_3 dg_1}{g_1^2} + \frac{2}{g_1^2} (-f_0 \tilde{d}f_2 + f_2 \tilde{d}f_0),$$

$$(p, q : \text{constants}), \quad g_1 = \sqrt{f_0^2 - f_2^2 - f_3^2}.$$

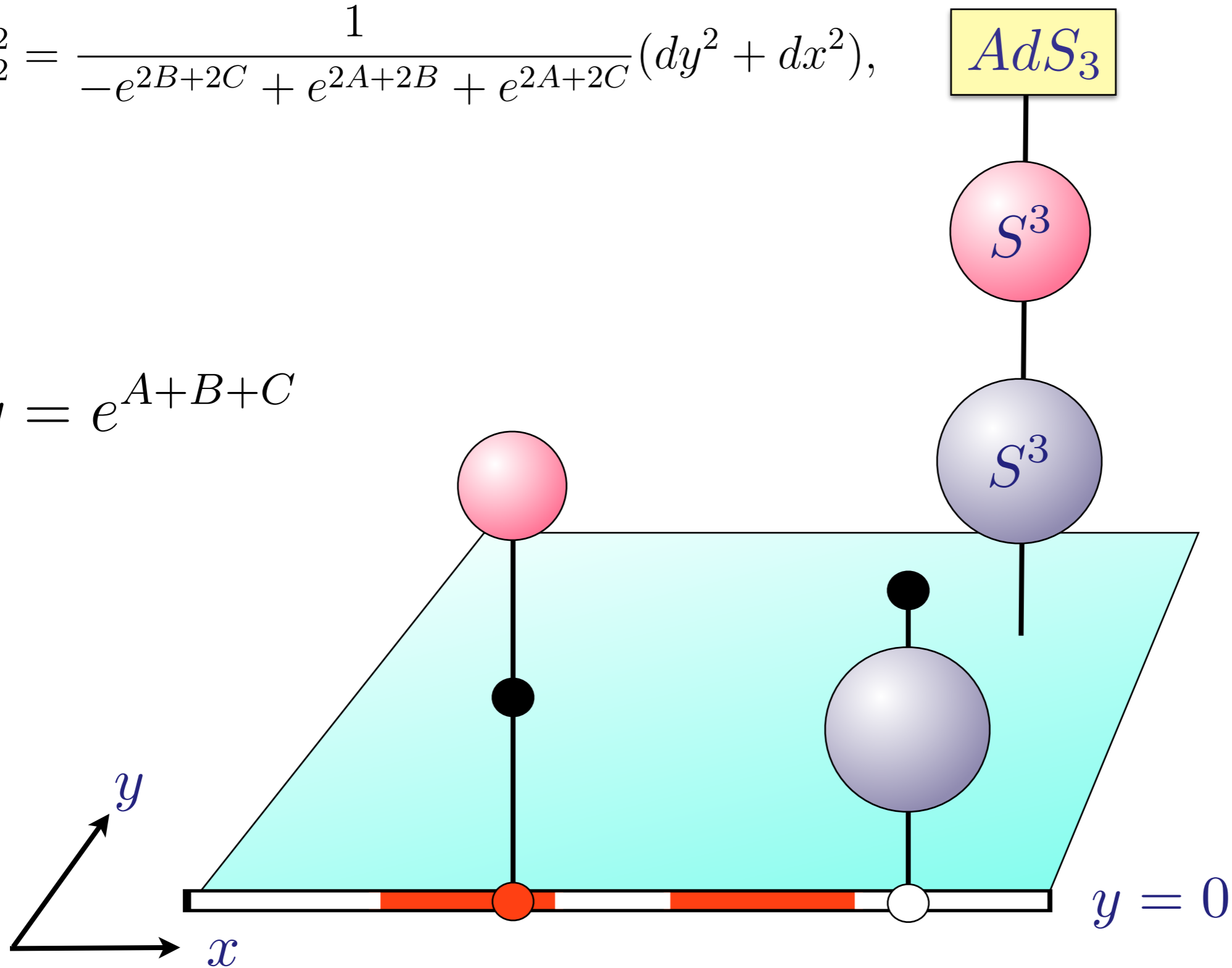
$$6K = -4\frac{df_2}{g_1} + \frac{f_2 dg_1}{g_1^2} + \frac{2}{g_1^2} (-f_0 \tilde{d}f_3 + f_3 \tilde{d}f_0),$$

and differential equations

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} d\check{\Omega}_3^2 + ds_2^2 + e^{2B} d\hat{\Omega}_3^2 + e^{2C} d\Omega_3^2,$$

$$ds_2^2 = \frac{1}{-e^{2B+2C} + e^{2A+2B} + e^{2A+2C}} (dy^2 + dx^2),$$

$$y = e^{A+B+C}$$

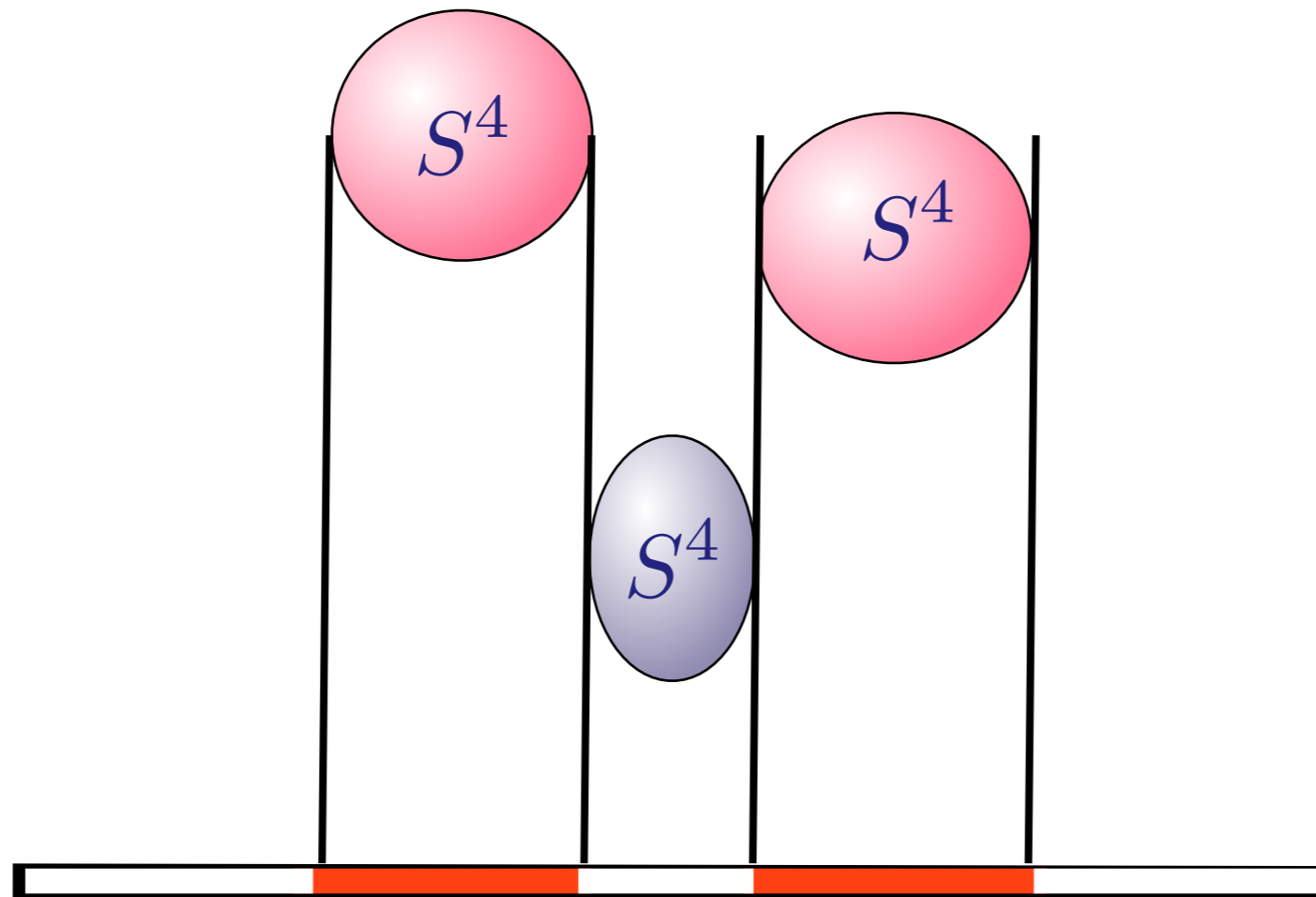


**Bubbling geometry 次のようなものでラベルされる**

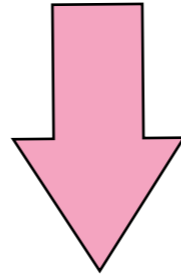


Non-contractable  $S^4$

4-form flux through  $S^4$



# 4-form fluxの量子化条件



線分の長さが量子化される



$$a\mathbb{Z}$$



$$\frac{a}{2}\mathbb{Z}$$

$$a = 2\pi\ell_P$$

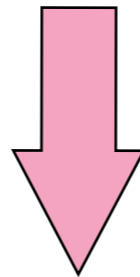
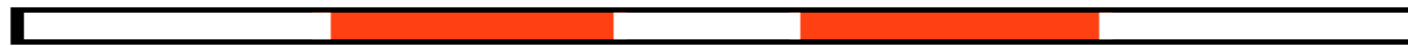
# 線分の長さが量子化される



$$aZ$$



$$\frac{a}{2}Z$$

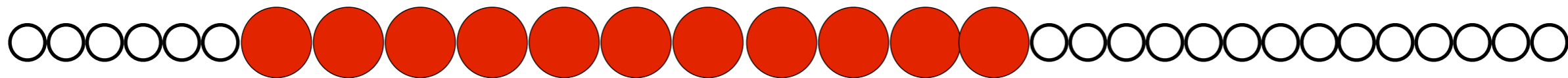


# Bubbling geometry のラベル

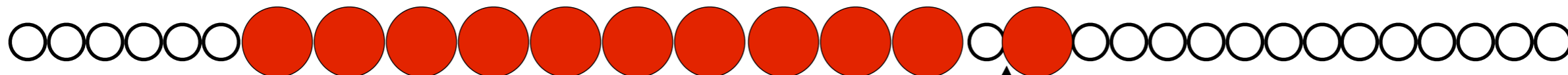


“Maya 図”

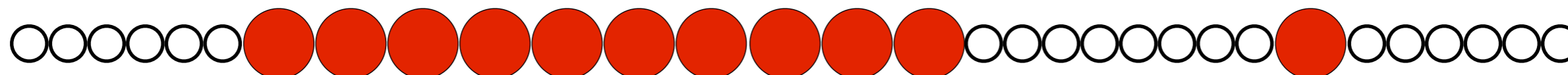
例：



$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$



Probe M2-brane



Probe M5-brane



Probe M5-brane

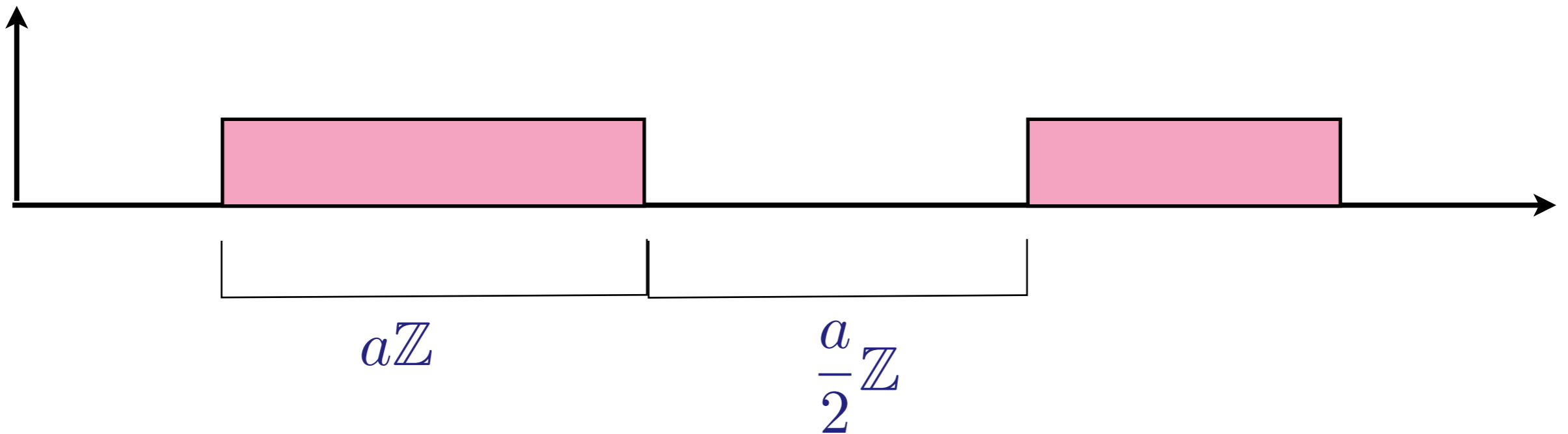


他の例の経験から、もしWilson サーフエスが行列モデル  
で表されるなら

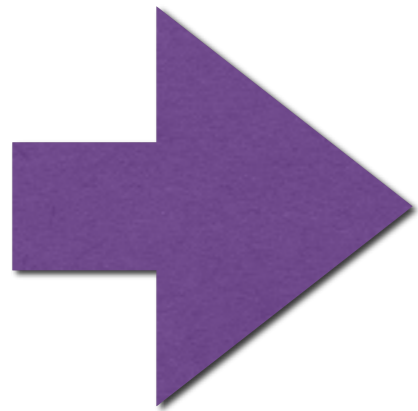


Maya 図  $\Rightarrow$  固有値分布

eigenvalue density



# 目次



- ① **Bubbling geometry**
- ② **行列模型**
- ③ **M5-braneによるWilson  
サーフェスの計算**

# 行列模型

6D (2,0) on  $S^5 \times S^1$  Wilson サーフフェイス

$$\parallel R_6 = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{8\pi^2}$$

5D MSYM on  $S^5$  Wilson ループ

# Chern-Simons 行列模型

[Kim, Kim, Lee 12], [Kallen, Zabzine 12], [Kim, Kim 12]

$$\langle W_R \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \prod_i d\lambda_i \prod_{i \neq j} \left| \sinh \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_j}{2} \right| \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_i \lambda_i^2 \right] \text{Tr}_R e^\lambda$$

$$\beta = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{2\pi r}$$

$$\langle W_R \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \prod_i d\lambda_i \prod_{i \neq j} \left| \sinh \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_j}{2} \right| \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_i \lambda_i^2 \right] \text{Tr}_R e^\lambda$$

$$\beta = \frac{g_{\text{YM}}^2}{2\pi r}.$$

$\beta$  一定、 $N \rightarrow \infty$  で評価したい。

※ 't Hooft 極限とは異なる

$$\lambda_i = N\nu_i$$

$$\langle W_R \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \prod_i d\nu_i \exp \left[ -\frac{N^2}{\beta} \sum_i \nu_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} \ln \left| \sinh N \frac{\nu_i - \nu_j}{2} \right| \right] \text{Tr}_R e^{N\nu}$$

$$O(N^3)$$

$$O(N^3)$$

鞍点法で評価

## 分配関数

$$Z = \int \prod_i d\nu_i \exp \left[ -\frac{N^2}{\beta} \sum_i \nu_i^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} N \left| \frac{\nu_i - \nu_j}{2} \right| \right]$$

## 鞍点方程式

$$-\frac{2}{\beta} \nu_i + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j, j \neq i} \text{sign}(\nu_i - \nu_j) = 0$$

順序を仮定  $\nu_i > \nu_j$  if  $i < j$

$$\nu_i = \beta \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{N} \right)$$

$$\nu_i = \beta \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{N} \right) \quad \text{固有値密度} \quad \rho(\nu) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta} & (|\nu| \leq \beta/2) \\ 0 & (|\nu| > \beta/2) \end{cases}$$



Bubbling geometry と無矛盾



基本表現

$$\text{Tr}_{\square} e^{N\nu} = \sum_i e^{N\nu_i}$$

$$\langle W_{\square} \rangle = \sum_i e^{N\nu_i} \Big|_{\text{saddle point}}$$

$$\sim e^{N\nu_1} \Big|_{\text{saddle point}}$$

$$\sim e^{N\beta/2}$$



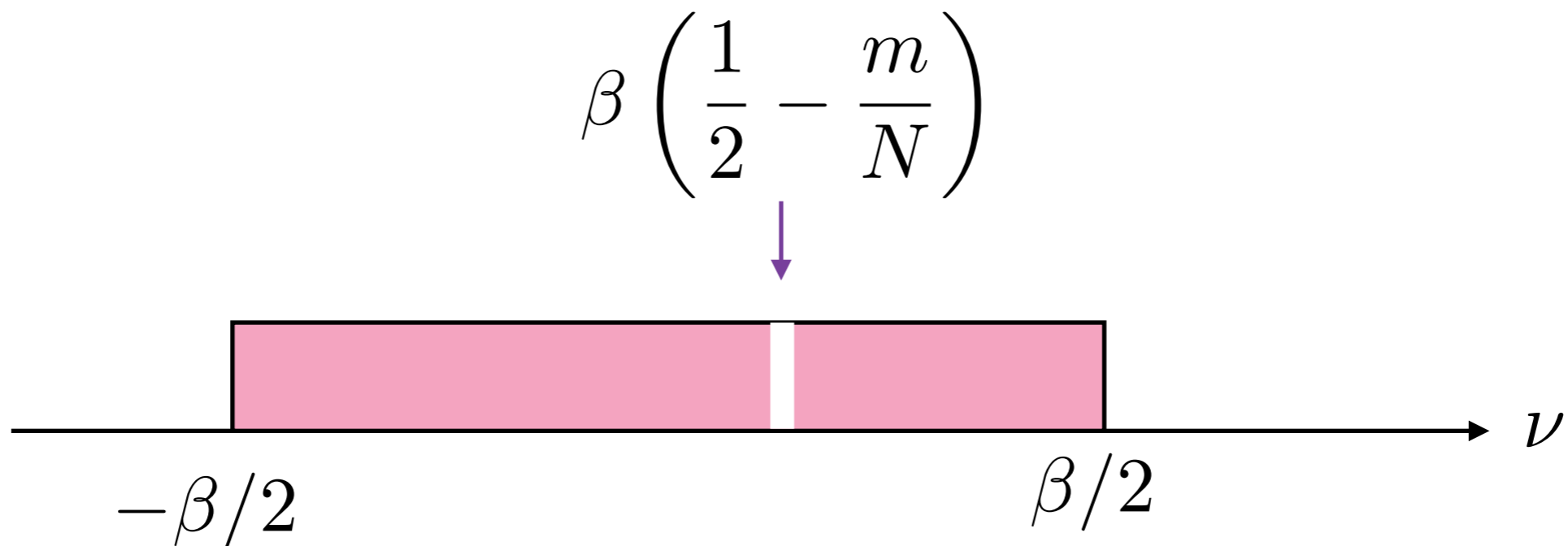
反对称表現

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{A_m} e^{N\nu} = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_m} \exp \left[ N \sum_{l=1}^m \nu_{i_l} \right]$$

鞍点を変えない

$$\langle W_{A_m} \rangle \sim \exp \left[ N \sum_{i=1}^m \nu_i \right] \Big|_{\text{saddle point}}$$

$$= \exp \left[ \frac{\beta}{2} m (N - m) \right].$$



対称表現

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{S_n} e^{N\nu} = \sum_{i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_n} \exp \left[ N \sum_{\ell=1}^n \nu_{i_\ell} \right].$$

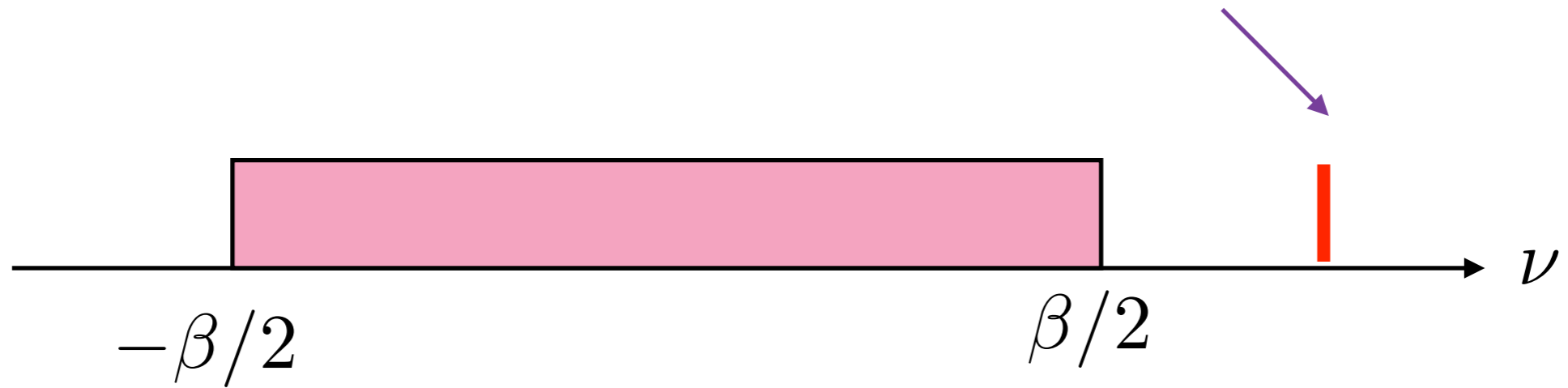
一番大きな寄与は、  $\exp [Nn\nu_1]$

$$\langle W_{S_n} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \prod_i d\nu_i \exp \left[ -\frac{N^2}{\beta} \sum_i \nu_i^2 + \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i,j,i \neq j} |\nu_i - \nu_j| + Nn\nu_1 \right]$$

鞍点の配位が 変わる  $\nu_1 = \frac{\beta}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{n}{N} \right)$



$$\nu_1 = \frac{\beta}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{n}{N} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \langle W_{S_n} \rangle &\sim \exp \left[ -\frac{N^2}{\beta} \sum_i \nu_i^2 + \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i,j,i \neq j} |\nu_i - \nu_j| + Nn\nu_1 \right] \Big|_{\text{saddle point}} \\ &\sim \exp \left[ -\frac{N^2}{\beta} \nu_1^2 + N \sum_{j=2}^N (\nu_1 - \nu_j) + Nn\nu_1 + (n\text{-independent terms}) \right] \Big|_{\text{saddle point}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sim \exp \left[ \frac{\beta}{4} n(n + 2N) \right]$$

# まとめ

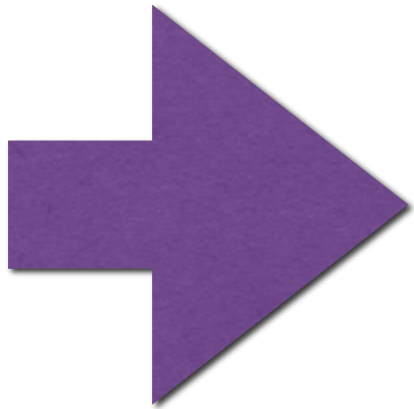
行列模型の計算結果  $R_6 = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{8\pi^2} \quad \beta = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{2\pi r}$ .

反対称表現  $\exp \left[ N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N) \right]$

対称表現  $\exp \left[ N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\}) \right]$

# 目次

- ① **Bubbling geometry**
- ② **行列模型**
- ③ **M5-braneによるWilson  
サーフェスの計算**

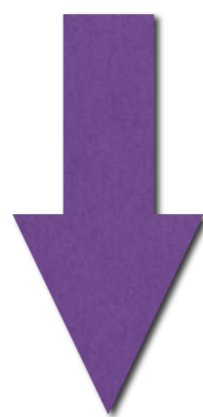
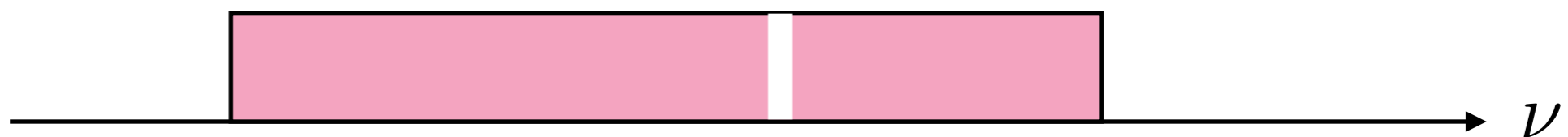


# M5-braneによる計算

さっきのWilsonサーフェスの重力側の対応物は？

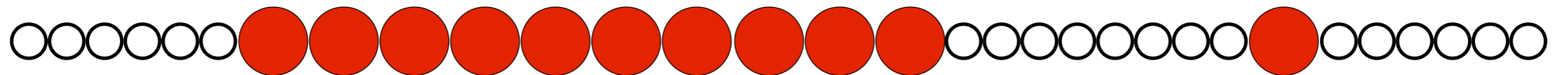
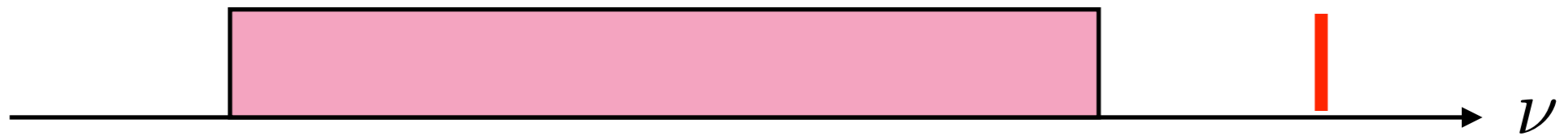


# 反対称表現の固有値分布



Probe M5-brane

# 対称表現の固有値分布



Probe M5-brane

# AdS/CFT対応

$$\langle W \rangle \sim \exp(-S_{M5})$$

# 作用 [Pasti, Sorokin, Tonin]

$$S = T_5 \int d^6 \xi \sqrt{-g} \left( \mathcal{L} + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{H}^{MN} H_{MN} \right) - T_5 \int \left( C_6 - \frac{1}{2} C_3 \wedge H_3 \right),$$

$$T_5 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^5 \ell_p^6}.$$

$g_{MN}$  : induced metric,

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{\det(\delta_M^N + i \tilde{H}_M^N)}$$

$$H_3 = dA_2 + C_3$$

$$v_M := \frac{\partial_M a}{\sqrt{-g^{PQ} \partial_P a \partial_Q a}},$$

$$H_{MN} = H_{MNL} v^L, \quad \tilde{H}^{MN} = (*H)^{MNL} v_L$$

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$

計量

$$ds^2/\ell^2 = \cosh^2 \rho d\tau^2 + d\rho^2 + \sinh^2 \rho (d\chi^2 + \cos^2 \chi d\phi^2 + \sin^2 \chi d\Omega_3^2) \\ + \frac{1}{4} (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2)$$

同一視

$$\tau \sim \tau + 2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} \quad \text{境界は} \quad S^1 \times S^5$$

Wilsonサーフェスの場所  $\tau, \phi$  ではられる

# 反对称表现

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$



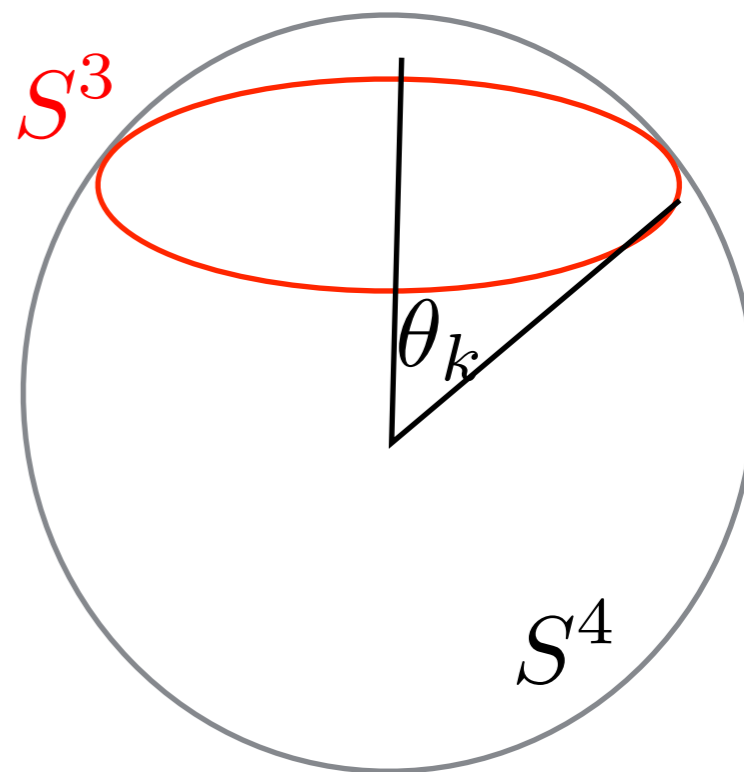
M5

$$AdS_3 \times S^3$$

minimal

# 量子化条件

$$\cos \theta_k = 1 - \frac{2k}{N}$$



$$ds^2/\ell^2 = \cosh^2 \rho d\tau^2 + d\rho^2 + \sinh^2 \rho (d\chi^2 + \cos^2 \chi d\phi^2 + \sin^2 \chi d\Omega_3^2) \\ + \frac{1}{4} (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2)$$

on-shell作用

$$S = 4\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left( 1 - \frac{k}{N} \right) \sinh^2 \rho_0$$

cut-off



local counter term=境界の面積  $\propto \sinh \rho_0 \cosh \rho_0$

$$S_{\text{reg}} = -2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left( 1 - \frac{k}{N} \right)$$

$$S_{\text{reg}} = -2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left( 1 - \frac{k}{N} \right)$$

$$\langle W \rangle \sim \exp(-S_{\text{reg}}) = \exp \left[ 2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left( 1 - \frac{k}{N} \right) \right]$$

**行列模型の計算と一致**



# 対称表現

$$AdS_7 \times S^4$$



M5

$$AdS_3 \times S^3$$

反対称の時と同様にすると

$$\langle W \rangle \sim \exp(-S_{\text{reg}}) = \exp \left[ 2\pi \frac{R_6}{r} N k \left( 1 + \frac{k}{2N} \right) \right]$$

行列模型の結果と一致

やったこと

**AdS<sub>7</sub>/CFT<sub>6</sub>**

の検証

# 結果

$$\begin{array}{l} S^1 \times S^5 \\ \text{半徑 } R_6 \quad r \quad \text{一定} \\ N \rightarrow \infty \end{array}$$

$$\ln \langle W \rangle$$

重力

CFT

基本表現

[Minahan, Nedelin, Zabzine]

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r}$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r}$$

k階反对称表現

New!

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 - k/N)$$

k階对称表現

New!

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$$

$$N \frac{2\pi R_6}{r} k(1 + k/\{2N\})$$

## 今後の課題

Bubbling geometryを用いた期待値の計算

重力側から行列模型の作用を出せないか？