

Hamiltonian truncation in AdS

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Outline

1. Motivation, setup, expectations
2. Trouble from the end of the world (a.k.a cutoff effects)
3. Examples:
 - free boson & fermion,
 - Ising w/ $(T-T_c)$ or w/ H
 - ϕ^4
4. Outlook

1. Motivation & setup

QFT w/ a M scale \longleftrightarrow golden standard
in AdS w/ radius R CFT + λ relevant

- $MR \ll 1$ perturbation theory
 - $MR \gg 1$ flat space physics
- conformal symmetry

- Massive QFTs w/ conformal bootstrap?

S-Matrix bootstrap
[Paulos, Penedones, ...]



spectrum?

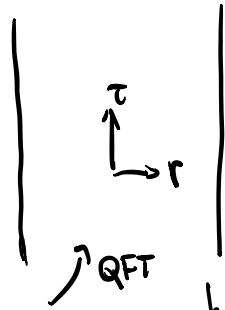
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1 parameter family of
CFT correlators

HARD

Hamiltonian truncations:

- It breaks conformal sym (regulator)
- Straightforward to set up for any RG flow
- Window into strongly coupled AdS physics
- Example of HT in ∞ rd. (UV/IR connection)

• Setup: 2d AdS_3



$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{\cos^2 r} (dz^2 + dr^2)$$

$$r \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

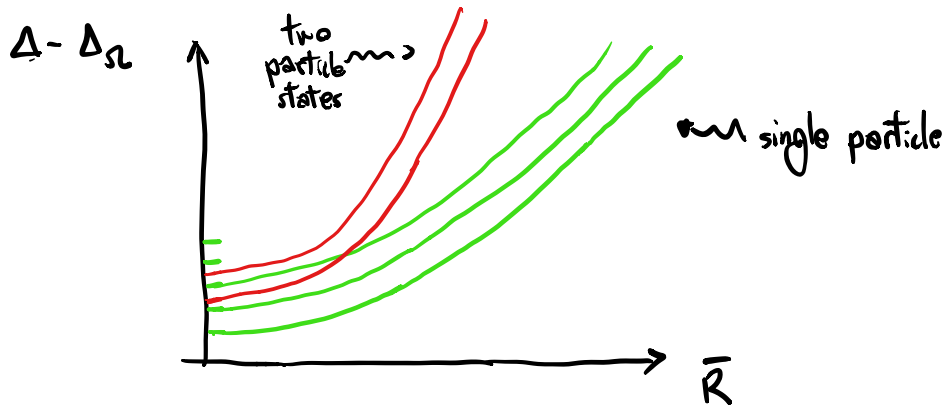
$$H = H_0 + \bar{\lambda} \int \frac{dr}{\cos^2 r} R^{\Delta_V} V(\tau=0, r) = H_0 + V$$

dimensionless $H \iff \partial_\tau$
 solvable (2d CFT or free massive th)
 local op $\dim \Delta_V < 1$

$$\bar{\lambda} = \lambda R^{2-\Delta_V} \quad \text{dimensionless}$$

$$M = \lambda^{\frac{1}{2-\Delta_V}}$$

$$\bar{R} = \bar{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{2-\Delta_V}} = MR \quad \text{dimensionless AdS radius}$$



$$ds^2 \sim R^2 d\tau^2 = d\tau^2_{\text{flat}}$$

$$\Delta - \Delta_{\text{min}} \rightarrow E_{\text{flat}} R = \left(\frac{E}{M} \right) R$$

$$\frac{\Delta_2 - \Delta_\Omega}{\Delta_1 - \Delta_\Omega} \rightarrow \frac{m_e}{m_l}$$

• HT:

- 1) Truncate \mathcal{H} of H_0 to $\Delta < \Lambda$
- 2) diagonalize $H = H_0 + \bar{\lambda} V$ in the subspace:

$$E = \Delta(\bar{\lambda}, \Lambda)$$
- 3) Extrapolate ~~$\Delta(\bar{\lambda}, \infty)$~~

Vacuum energy is ∞

$$\langle T_{\tau}^{\tau} \rangle \neq 0 = \text{const.}$$

$\Delta(\bar{\lambda}) - \Delta_\Omega(\bar{\lambda})$ are finite

$$\left[\Delta(\bar{\lambda}, \Lambda) - \Delta_\Omega(\bar{\lambda}, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} \text{oscillates} \right]$$

2. Cutoff effects : a cure

2.1. Free boson: the example.

$$H_0 = \int (\partial\phi)^2 + m^2 \phi^2$$

$$V = \underbrace{\lambda R^2}_{\tilde{\lambda}} \int \phi^2$$

$$m^2 R^2: \Delta(\Delta-d) \leftrightarrow \Delta = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{m^2 R^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \Delta + \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\dots} - \frac{\tilde{\lambda}^2}{2(\Delta - \frac{1}{2})^3} + \dots$$

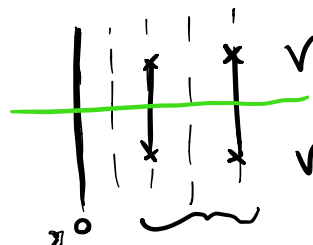
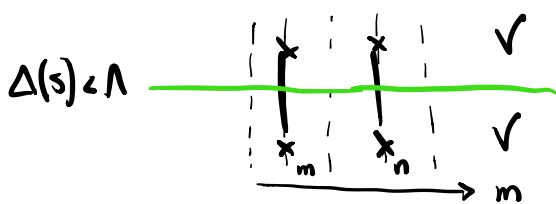
$$V = \sum_{\vec{\epsilon}_i} a_m^+ a_n^+ + a_m^+ a_n + a_m a_n$$

RSPT :

$$\epsilon_\lambda = \dots + \sum_{\Delta(s) < \Lambda} \frac{|\langle \chi | V | s \rangle|^2}{\Delta(s) - \Delta(\chi)} \sim \Delta(s)$$

$$|\chi\rangle = |\Omega\rangle$$

$$|\chi\rangle = a_0^+ |\Omega\rangle$$



$$\Delta_{\max} = \Lambda$$

$$e_1$$

$$\Delta_{\max} = \Lambda - e_1$$

$$|\langle \chi | V | S(\Lambda) \rangle|^2 \xrightarrow{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \times$$

Prescription:

$$\mathcal{E}_i(\Lambda + e_i) - \mathcal{E}_\Omega(\Lambda) \xrightarrow{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} \text{physical gaps}$$

A sketch of the general argument (PT)

Intermezzo:

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle i | V(\tau_1 + \dots + \tau_{n-1}) \dots V(\tau_1 + \tau_2) V(\tau_1) V(0) | i \rangle \\ & \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ & \quad |\alpha \rangle \langle \alpha| \quad \downarrow \\ & \quad \text{conn} \\ & \quad \text{wrt } |i\rangle \end{aligned}$$

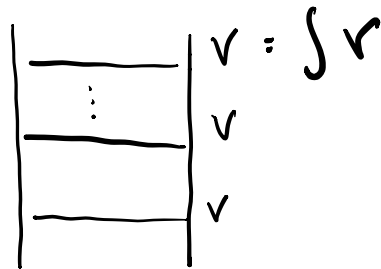
$$= \prod_{e=1}^{n-1} \int_0^\infty d\alpha_e e^{-(\alpha_e - e_i)\tau_e} \rho_{i,n}(\vec{\alpha})$$

$$\mathcal{E}_i = e_i + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} c_{i,n} \bar{\lambda}^n$$

$$c_{i,n} = \prod_{e=1}^{n-1} \int_0^\Lambda \frac{d\alpha_e}{\alpha_e - e_i} \rho_{i,n}(\vec{\alpha})$$

$$c_{i,n}(\Lambda + e_i) - c_{0,n}(\Lambda) \sim \Delta p_{i,n}(\alpha)$$

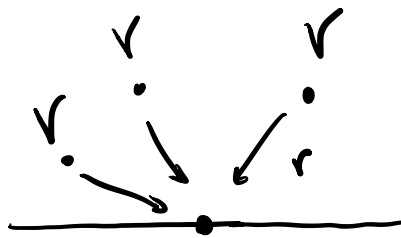
$$\Delta p_{i,n} \leftrightarrow \langle i | V \dots V | i \rangle - \langle \Omega | V \dots V | \Omega \rangle$$



- $v \rightarrow$ boundary non singular (fine tune)

$$(v \times v \times v) \rightarrow 1 + v^{\Delta_*} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_*}$$

Poincaré



$$= \sum_{\hat{e}} \text{---} \hat{e}$$

- $1 \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E}_\Omega \sim \Lambda$

- $r^{\Delta_\kappa} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_\kappa} \rightsquigarrow |\Delta p| < \alpha_i^{1-\Delta_\kappa}$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{E}_{\text{gap}}(\infty) - \mathcal{E}_{\text{gap}}(\Lambda) \sim \Lambda^{1-\Delta_\kappa} \\ \Delta_\kappa > 1 \end{array} \right]$$