

Expectation values of chiral primary operators and holographic interface CFT

Osaka University Koichi Nagasaki
E-mail: nagasaki@het.phys.sci.osaka-u.ac.jp

We consider the expectation values of chiral primary operators in the presence of the interface in the 4 dimensional $\mathcal{N}=4$ super Yang-Mills theory. This interface is derived from D3-D5 system in type IIB string theory. These expectation values are computed classically in the gauge theory side. On the other hand, this interface is a holographic dual to type IIB string theory on $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ spacetime with a probe D5-brane. The expectation values are computed by GKPW prescription in the gravity side. We find non-trivial agreement of these two results: the gauge theory side and the gravity side.

1 $\mathcal{N}=4$ super Yang-Mills theory

Our gauge theory is composed of gauge fields A_μ , $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$, fermion fields ψ and scalar fields ϕ_i , $i = 4, 5, \dots, 9$. The action is

$$S = \frac{2}{g^2} \int d^4x \text{tr} \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} D_\mu \phi_i D^\mu \phi^i + \frac{i}{2} \bar{\psi} \Gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} \Gamma^i [\phi, \psi_i] + \frac{1}{4} [\phi_i, \phi_j] [\phi^i, \phi^j] \right] \quad (1)$$

In the presence of the interface, there is a non-trivial classical vacuum solution.

$$A_\mu = 0, \quad \phi_i = -\frac{1}{x_3} t_i \oplus 0_{(N-k) \times (N-k)} \quad (x_3 > 0) \quad i = 4, 5, 6, \quad \phi_i = 0 \quad i = 7, 8, 9. \quad (2)$$

where matrices t_i $i = 4, 5, 6$ are the generators of $\text{SU}(2)$ algebra of the k -dimensional irreducible representation.

The physical quantity we calculate here is the expectation value of the chiral primary operator.

$$\mathcal{O}_\ell = \frac{(8\pi^2)^{\Delta/2}}{\lambda^{\Delta/2} \sqrt{\Delta}} C^{I_1 I_2 \dots I_\Delta} \text{Tr}(\phi_{I_1} \phi_{I_2} \dots \phi_{I_\Delta}). \quad (3)$$

We substitute the classical solution (??) to the definition of the chiral primary operators and get the gauge theory result.

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{2\ell}(\xi) \rangle = C_\ell \frac{(2\pi^2)^\ell}{\sqrt{2\ell} \lambda^\ell} (k-1)^{2\ell} k \frac{1}{\xi^{2\ell}}. \quad (4)$$

2 Type IIB superstring theory in $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$

We consider type IIB superstring theory. Its geometry and an exited 4-form are given by

$$ds_{\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5}^2 = \frac{1}{y^2}(dy^2 + \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu) + ds_{\text{S}^5}^2 \quad (5)$$

$$C_4 = -\frac{1}{y^4} dx^0 dx^1 dx^2 dx^3 + \dots \quad (6)$$

In this approach we added a probe D5-brane whose action is given by

$$S = T_5 \int d^6 \zeta \sqrt{\det(G + \mathcal{F})} + iT_5 \int \mathcal{F} \wedge C_4 \quad (7)$$

where T_5 is the tension of the D5-brane, ζ 's are the coordinates on the D5-brane worldvolume and G and \mathcal{F} are the induced metric and the field strength of the worldvolume gauge field.

The equation of motion of (7) has the solution in which the D5-brane is wrapped on $x_3 = \kappa y$ in AdS and on S^2 in S^5 .

Using GKPW relation, we calculate the expectation values of the chiral primary operators.

$$\langle e^{\int d^4 x x_0(x) \mathcal{O}(x)} \rangle \cong e^{-S_{\text{cl}}(s_0)}. \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{O}(x) \rangle &= -\frac{\delta S_{\text{cl}}}{\delta s_0(x)} \Big|_{s_0=0} \\ &= C_\ell \frac{2^{3+\Delta/2} \pi^{5/2} \Gamma(\Delta + 1/2)}{N \sqrt{\Delta} \Gamma(\Delta)} \frac{1}{\xi^\Delta} \int_0^\infty du \frac{u^{\Delta-2}}{[(1 - \kappa u)^2 + u^2]^{\Delta+1/2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

3 Comparison

We compare these results in the limit $k \gg 1, \lambda/k^2 \ll 1$. The both theories give the same results

$$C_\ell \frac{(2\pi^2)^\ell}{\lambda^\ell \sqrt{2\ell}} k^{2\ell+1} \frac{1}{\xi^{2\ell}} \quad (10)$$

in the leading term. This result confirms the AdS/CFT correspondence. Furthermore we already obtained the 1-loop correction from gravity side calculation.

$$-\frac{\delta S^{(1)}}{\delta s_0(x)} = C_\ell \frac{(2\pi^2)^\ell}{\lambda^\ell \sqrt{2\ell}} k^{2\ell+1} \frac{1}{\xi^{2\ell}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2 k^2} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{(2\ell-2)(2\ell-3)}{4(2\ell-1)} \right) \right\} \quad (11)$$

To confirm this result from gauge theory side calculation is an interesting future work.

References

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