Schwinger-Keldysh supersymmetry and a gauge theory of entropy

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based on:

FH, R. Loganayagam, M. Rangamani [1510.02494], [1511.07809], [work in progress]

see also [1312.0610], [1412.1090], [1502.00636]

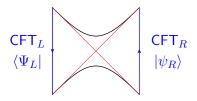
Summary

• This talk is about three statements:

- A satisfactory field theoretic understanding of **mixed state evolution** (in particular **EFT with dissipation**) is missing and desirable.
- Output in the second second
- (Near-)thermal EFTs have an emergent U(1)_T symmetry of gauged thermal translations. This explains dissipation as a symmetry breaking, local entropy current, the second law etc.

Field theory and dissipation

- Many interesting and/or realistic systems are in **mixed states** due to tracing out part of \mathcal{H}_{tot} ('environment')
- Example: low-energy EFT of thermal systems (fluids, black holes, ...)
 - UV/IR coupling ('entanglement')
 - apparent non-unitarity: dissipation, information loss, local entropy current, second law, ...
 - horizon, complementarity, entanglement, ...



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 - horizon, complementarity, entanglement, ...
- Task 1: How to formulate QFT evolution of density matrices?
 - Well known aspect: Schwinger-Keldysh formalism
 - * Doubling of fields and symmetries to evolve $\langle\,\cdot\,|$ and $|\,\cdot\,\rangle$
- Schwinger, Keldysh,
- Feynman-Vernon, '60s

• Task 2: How to do RG on such systems?

 $\star S_{SK} = S[\Phi_R] - S[\Phi_L]$

- Are the two copies going to interact? How?
- Understand macroscopic irreversibility as a symmetry breaking?

Schwinger-Keldysh and unitarity

SK generating functional:

$$\mathcal{Z}_{SK}[J_R, J_L] = \mathsf{Tr} \left\{ U[J_R] \rho_{\text{initial}} U^{\dagger}[J_L] \right\} \xleftarrow{\iota \in \mathsf{A}} \mathsf{initial} \mathsf{C} \mathsf{initial} U^{\dagger}[J_L]$$

• An interesting consequence of unitarity:

source alignment \Rightarrow localization: $\mathcal{Z}_{SK}[J_R = J_L \equiv J] = \text{Tr} \, \rho_{\text{initial}}$

Only sensitive to initial state correlations (entanglement structure)

 $\lfloor t$

 \therefore \rightarrow time ordered (R) \rightarrow

Schwinger-Keldysh and unitarity

• SK generating functional:

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change basis:
$$\mathbb{O}_R J_R - \mathbb{O}_L J_L = \mathbb{O}_{av} \underbrace{J_{diff}}_{\to 0} + \mathbb{O}_{diff} \underbrace{J_{av}}_{\to J} \qquad \left(av \equiv \frac{R+L}{2}, \quad diff \equiv R-L\right)$$

 $\Rightarrow \text{ The sector of difference operators } \mathbb{O}_{\text{diff}} \equiv \mathbb{O}_R - \mathbb{O}_L$ decouples for any SK theory: $\langle \mathcal{T}_{SK} \mathbb{O}_{\text{diff}}^{(1)} \cdots \mathbb{O}_{\text{diff}}^{(n)} \rangle = 0$

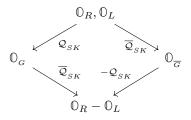
 \blacktriangleright Correlations of $\mathbb{O}_{\mathrm{diff}}$ protected by (topological) symmetry

|t|

 \rightarrow time ordered (R) \rightarrow

Schwinger-Keldysh and unitarity

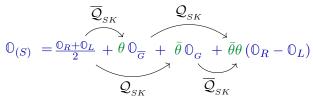
- Can we cook up formalism where this localization is manifest?
- c.f. gauge theory:
 - ► characterize pure gauge modes using nilpotent, Grassmann-odd BRST charges: [pure gauge] = Q_{BRST}(...) = Q_{BRST}(...)
 - correlators of BRST-exact fields vanish
- Efficient way to formulate SK localization: SK BRST cohomology
 - every operator $\hat{\mathbb{O}}$ represented by a quadruplet $\{\mathbb{O}_R, \mathbb{O}_L, \mathbb{O}_G, \mathbb{O}_{\bar{G}}\}$
 - ▶ BRST charges Q_{SK} , \overline{Q}_{SK} define topological sector:



• unitarity \Rightarrow correlators of SK BRST-exact operators vanish

SK supergeometry

- Convenient way to ascertain topological structure: superspace $(x^{\mu}, \theta, \overline{\theta})$, where $Q_{_{SK}} = \partial_{\overline{\theta}}$ and $\overline{Q}_{_{SK}} = \partial_{\theta}$
- Quadrupling of fields \Leftrightarrow lift fields to superfields:



- This structure is robust under RG and universal for any unitary SK theory
- Note: for simple dissipative systems (e.g. Langevin theory of Brownian motion) the quadrupling is textbook material. BRST charges and superspace merely reformulation.

Supergeometry of low-energy SK theories

- Low-energy SK EFT: what are the symmetries, symmetry breakings, effective degrees of freedom Φ ? (see also Hong Liu's talk)
- Many things as usual. New features:
 - (1) Superspace, with quadrupling of naı̈ve IR fields $\Phi o \Phi_{(S)}$
 - (2) Write topological field theory of initial correlations:

$$S_{SK}^{(\text{top})} = \int d^d x \, \left\{ \overline{\mathcal{Q}} \,, [\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{L}(\Phi)] \right\} = \int d^d x \, d\theta \, d\bar{\theta} \, \mathcal{L}(\Phi_{(S)})$$

(3) Then de-align sources $J_R \neq J_L$ to deform away from topological limit

Low energy, near-equilibrium: emergent $U(1)_T$

- We are particularly interested in SK evolution amongst the class of mixed states whose low-energy dynamics is locally thermal
 - I.e., UV modes are in thermal equilibrium
 - ▶ EFT of IR modes reflects this! (fluctuation-dissipation, second law, ...)

Proposal for implementing thermality in EFT Invariance under emergent gauge symmetry of thermal translations: $U(1)_T$

[1510.02494] [1502.00636] [1412.1090]

- $\star\,$ C.f. Euclidean theory: translation invariance in thermal circle
- \star Microscopic origin of $U(1)_T$: KMS condition
- $\star\,$ Two more BRST charges associated with $U(1)_T$
- \star $U(1)_T$ current = **entropy current** + ghost terms
- * Apparent non-unitarity (dissipation) \leftrightarrow ghost non-decoupling?!

Toy model: Langevin particle

• Consider Brownian motion of Langevin particle at x(t):

$$-\mathrm{Eom} \equiv m \, \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \nu \, \frac{dx}{dt} = \mathbb{N}$$

• Martin-Siggia-Rose (MSR) construction:

Martin-Siggia-Rose '73

De Dominicis-Peliti '78

$$\begin{split} & [dx] \int [d\mathbb{N}] \, \delta(\mathsf{Eom} + \mathbb{N}) \, \mathsf{det} \left(\frac{\delta \mathsf{Eom}}{\delta x} \right) \, e^{i \, S_{\mathsf{Gaussian noise}}[\mathbb{N}]} \\ &= [dx] \int [df] [d\overline{\psi}] [d\psi] \, \exp i \int dt \left(f \, \mathsf{Eom} + i \, \nu \, f^2 + \overline{\psi} \left(\frac{\delta \mathsf{Eom}}{\delta x} \right) \psi \right) \end{split}$$

• Can write this in superspace:

$$= [dx] \int [df] [d\bar{\psi}] [d\psi] \exp i \int dt \, d\theta \, d\bar{\theta} \, \left(\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx_{(S)}}{dt} \right)^2 - U(x_{(S)}) - i \, \nu \, \mathcal{D}_{\theta} x_{(S)} \, \mathcal{D}_{\bar{\theta}} x_{(S)} \right)_{\rm WZ}$$

where $x_{(S)} = x + \theta \, \bar{\psi} + \bar{\theta} \, \psi + \bar{\theta} \theta \, f$ and \mathcal{D}_{θ} refers to $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_t \, dt + \mathcal{A}_{\theta} \, d\theta + \mathcal{A}_{\bar{\theta}} \, d\bar{\theta}$

Status and prospects

- Step 1: In simple examples (Langevin theory) this works beautifully (SUSY structure well-known; $U(1)_T$ symmetry completes the picture nicely)
 - ► Viscosity proportional to **CPT breaking order parameter** $\langle \mathcal{F}_{\theta\bar{\theta}} \rangle \neq 0$

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- Step 2: We are trying to derive hydrodynamics with this
 - ► Advantage of hydro: we gave complete solution and classification of transport ⇒ very sharp goal for what the SK EFT has to achieve [1412.1090], [1502.00636]
 - Have already written a SUSY EFT with thermal gauge symmetry, which describes all of dissipative transport

[1511.07809], see also Crossley-Glorioso-Liu [1511.03646]

▶ W.i.p.: various other classes of transport also seem to work nicely

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- ▶ W.i.p.: various other classes of transport also seem to work nicely
- Step 3: If hydro works, move on to dual black holes
 - SK doubling and ghosts: what will they teach us about dissipation, complementarity, unitarity etc. in gravity?

Summary

- A satisfactory field theoretic understanding of mixed state evolution (in particular EFT with dissipation) is missing and desirable.
- Unitarity implies a universal supergeometry underlying any such field theory, which keeps track of the basic entanglement structure ('backbone') of the mixed initial state.
- (Near-)thermal EFTs have an emergent U(1)_T symmetry of gauged thermal translations. This explains dissipation as a symmetry breaking, local entropy current, the second law etc.
 - Or, for the mathematically inclined:
 - Near-thermal EFTs are deformations of TQFTs associated with the universal balanced equivariant cohomology of thermal translations.

Vafa-Witten '94, Dijkgraaf-Moore '96

Hydrodynamics is a deformation of a gauged topological σ-model.

Further Details

$U(1)_T$ thermal gauge invariance

• Microscopic KMS condition:

$$e^{-i\delta_{\beta}}\mathbb{O}(t) \equiv \mathbb{O}(t-i\beta) \stackrel{\mathsf{KMS}}{\stackrel{\downarrow}{=}} \mathbb{O}(t)$$

• Macroscopically, ensure KMS by introducing gauge (super-)field for 'thermal translations'

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{A} &= \mathcal{A}_a \, d\sigma^a + \mathcal{A}_\theta \, d\theta + \mathcal{A}_{\bar{\theta}} \, d\bar{\theta} \\ \mathcal{D}_\theta X^{\mu}_{(S)} &\equiv \partial_\theta X^{\mu}_{(S)} + \mathcal{A}_\theta \, \pounds_\beta X^{\mu}_{(S)} \quad \text{(and so on)} \end{split}$$

• $U(1)_T$ transformations act as thermal translations, e.g.:

$$\Phi_{(S)} \mapsto \Phi_{(S)} + \Lambda_{(S)} \pounds_{\beta} \Phi_{(S)}$$

Effective action for dissipation in fluids

• Fluids get their dynamics from σ -model maps:

 $X^{\mu}(\sigma)$: d-worldvolume \rightarrow phys. spacetime

Effective action for dissipative sector (at any order in ∇_μ):

$$\begin{split} S_{\text{eff}}^{(\text{dissipation})} &\sim \int_{\substack{\text{world} \\ \text{volume}}} d^d \sigma \, d\theta \, d\bar{\theta} \, \frac{\sqrt{-\mathfrak{g}^{(S)}}}{1 + \beta^a \, \mathcal{A}_a} \left(i \, \eta^{((ab)(cd))} \, \mathcal{D}_\theta \, \mathfrak{g}_{ab}^{(S)} \, \mathcal{D}_{\bar{\theta}} \, \mathfrak{g}_{cd}^{(S)} \right) \\ &\Rightarrow \quad T^{ab} \sim i \, \mathcal{F}_{\theta\bar{\theta}} \, \eta^{((ab)(cd))} \, \pounds_\beta \, \mathfrak{g}_{ab} + \text{noise terms} \end{split}$$

- Ghost bilinears responsible for dissipation
- $\langle \mathfrak{F}_{\theta \bar{\theta}} \rangle$: order parameter for dissipation
- ► Can derive Jarzynski as SUSY Ward identity (⇒ Second Law)
- Variation w.r.t. A_a gives entropy current