

# Two Faces of Anisotropy in Lifshitz Holography

Charles Melby-Thompson

Kavli IPMU

Focus Week on Gravity and Lorentz Violation

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Based on 1211.4872, 1112.5660 with T. Griffin and P. Horava

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$$S_{\text{scalar}} = \int dt d^D x \left( \dot{\phi}^2 - (\nabla^z \phi)^2 \right)$$

$$S_{\text{gauge}} = \int dt d^D x \text{tr} \left( \frac{1}{2e^2} \vec{E}^2 - \frac{1}{4g^2} (\nabla^{z-1} F)^2 \right)$$

# Hořava–Lifshitz Gravity

- Gravity: Theory of a dynamical metric
- Anisotropy requires additional structure
- Natural candidate: manifold with foliation, symmetries = foliation-preserving diffeomorphisms

$$t \mapsto f(t) \quad \vec{x} \mapsto \vec{g}(t, \vec{x})$$

- ADM decomposition is now canonical:

$$ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{ij} (dx^i + N^i dt) (dx^j + N^j dt)$$

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- Add new terms consistent with symmetries
- Symmetries allow two conditions for lapse:

$$N = N(t) \text{ “projectable”}$$

$$\text{or } N = N(t, \vec{x}) \text{ “non-projectable”}$$

# Projectable Theory

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- Concerns with stability, spectrum properties, GR-like limits, etc.
- No natural way to embed holography

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- Dispersion relation in IR:

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\lambda - 1}{D\lambda - 1} \left( \frac{2(D - 1)}{\alpha} - (D - 2) \right)$$



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$$S_{\text{IR}} = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int dt d^D x dr N \sqrt{g} (K^{ij} K_{ij} - \lambda K^2 + \beta R + \frac{\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\nabla N}{N} \right)^2 - 2\Lambda)$$

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$$ds^2 = - \left( \frac{r}{\ell} \right)^{2z} dt^2 + \left( \frac{r}{\ell} \right)^2 d\vec{x}^2 + \frac{dr^2}{r^2}$$

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$$(t, \vec{x}, r) \mapsto (\Omega^z t, \Omega \vec{x}, \Omega^{-1} r)$$

- Acts on the asymptotic region like scaling symmetry in a theory at a Lifshitz point!
- Solutions well-known: “Lifshitz Space”
- Proposed as background for holographic duals to theories at a Lifshitz point
- Naturalness: Boundary anisotropy from bulk anisotropy
- **Holography** using Horava–Lifshitz gravity

# Basics of Holography

- Equivalence between gravitational theory on AdS(-like) spacetime and a field theory living on its asymptotic boundary
- Specifically:
  - Partition function of gravity is a functional of asymptotic boundary conditions  $Z_{\text{gravity}}[g_{ij}, \phi_a, \dots]$
  - Partition function of field theory can be taken as a functional of its sources  $Z_{\text{FT}}[g_{ij}; J_a, \dots]$

# Gravity/Field Theory Correspondence

- Holographic correspondence:

$$Z_{\text{gravity}}[g_{ij}, J_a, \dots] = Z_{\text{FT}}[g_{ij}; J_a, \dots]$$

- Semi-classical limit ( $\ell_{\text{Planck}} \ll R_{\text{AdS}}$ ):

$$Z_{\text{gravity}}[g_{ij}, \dots] \approx Z_0 e^{iS_{\text{on-shell}}[g_{ij}, \dots]}$$

- AdS(-like) spacetimes have infinite volume => require regularization and counterterms to obtain a finite result

- Relativistic case: asymptotically locally AdS

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \frac{dr^2}{r^2}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x^\lambda, r) = r^2 g_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} + O(1)$$

- Asymptotic vector fields act non-trivially on boundary values

$$V = \omega(x^\mu) r \partial_r \quad \delta_V g_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} = 2\omega g_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}$$

Weyl transformation.

- Formally doesn't change the on-shell action, so Weyl transformations symmetries of boundary theory.

- Regularization requires cutting off action integral in the bulk.
- Regularization breaks Weyl invariance.
- Only divergent terms can spoil Weyl invariance
- Divergent terms are local and can be removed by counterterm
- $\Rightarrow$  Weyl invariance violated at most by a local integral, the Weyl anomaly

- Familiar relativistic example: 2D CFT

- Partition function almost invariant,

$$Z[e^{2\omega} g_{\mu\nu}] = Z[g_{\mu\nu}] \exp \left( iC \int d^2x \sqrt{g} \left( \frac{1}{2} (\partial\omega)^2 + \omega R \right) \right)$$

C proportional to central charge.

- More generally, a CFT is a theory invariant under Weyl transformations, up to an anomaly term: a local functional of the metric and the Weyl parameter.

- Generalize to locally asymptotically Lifshitz space:

$$N(t, \vec{x}, r) = r^z N^{(0)}(t, \vec{x}) + \dots$$

$$N_i(t, \vec{x}, r) = r^2 N_i^{(0)}(t, \vec{x}) + \dots$$

$$g_{ij}(t, \vec{x}, r) = r^2 g_{ij}^{(0)}(t, \vec{x}) + \dots$$

- Then under the vector  $V$

$$\delta N^{(0)} = z\omega N^{(0)} \quad \delta N_i^{(0)} = 2\omega N_i^{(0)} \quad \delta g_{ij}^{(0)} = 2\omega g_{ij}^{(0)}$$

- Precisely what we call "anisotropic Weyl transformations"

# Anisotropic CFTs

- Anisotropic Conformal Field Theory: partition function transforms as a local integral under anisotropic Weyl transformations

$$\delta Z[N, N_i, g_{ij}] = i \left( \int dt d^D x N \sqrt{g} \omega \mathcal{A} \right) Z[N, N_i, g_{ij}]$$

$$\delta N = z\omega N \quad \delta N_i = 2\omega N_i \quad \delta g_{ij} = 2\omega g_{ij}$$

- $\mathcal{A}$  is the (infinitesimal) anomaly density
- **Dual field theory** to HL gravity on Lifshitz space is an **anisotropic conformal theory**

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$$A_{\text{ct}}[N, N_i, g_{ij}; \sigma] = Q S_{\text{ct}}$$



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- Precisely the possible action terms in  $z=D=2$  conformal HL gravity

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- Anomaly provides a simple, universal quantity to compare proposed dual theories



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$$S = \int dt d^D x \mathcal{L}_{\text{div}} + S_{\text{finite}} + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{div}} = \sum_{\Delta > 0} \mathcal{L}^{(\Delta)} r^\Delta + \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{(0)} \log r$$



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$$c_1 = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \quad c_2 = 0$$

# Anomaly from HL Gravity

- Same procedure works for HL gravity
- Using IR limit of non-projectable theory,

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \quad c_2 = \frac{\beta}{48\kappa^2}$$

- Second central charge is non-vanishing!

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- Has both anomaly terms non-vanishing.

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- Obtain condition on  $\lambda$  for good spectrum:

$$\lambda \geq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda \leq \frac{(z - D)^2 + 4D}{(D + z)^2}$$

- For case  $z=D$ , this is  $D\lambda \leq 1$
- $D+2$  dimensions  $\Rightarrow$  in flat space  $(D+1)\lambda \leq 1$
- $\Rightarrow$  Like with tachyonic masses in AdS, unitarity bounds in Lifshitz space allow a wider range of parameters than in flat space
- For  $1/(D+1) \leq \lambda \leq 1/D$  the scalar graviton seems to allow two boundary conditions  $\Rightarrow$  effect on boundary theory?

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- Lifshitz space a vacuum solution of HL gravity  $\Rightarrow$  most natural embedding of anisotropy in holographic context
- Computations in Horava–Lifshitz gravity on give sensible holographic renormalization
- Possible applications and various interesting questions

Thank you!