



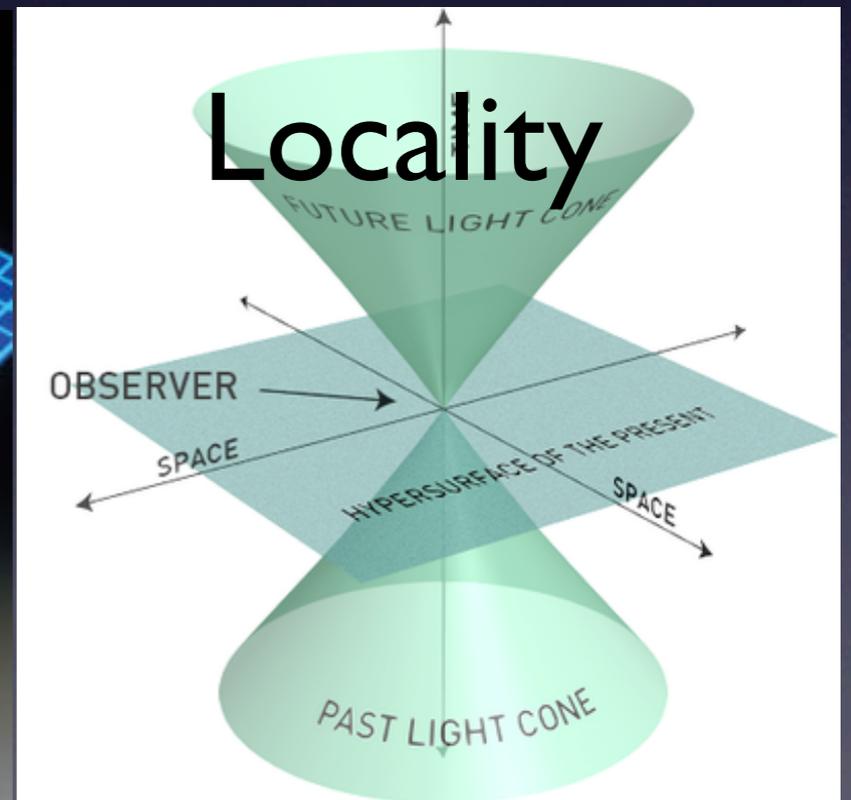
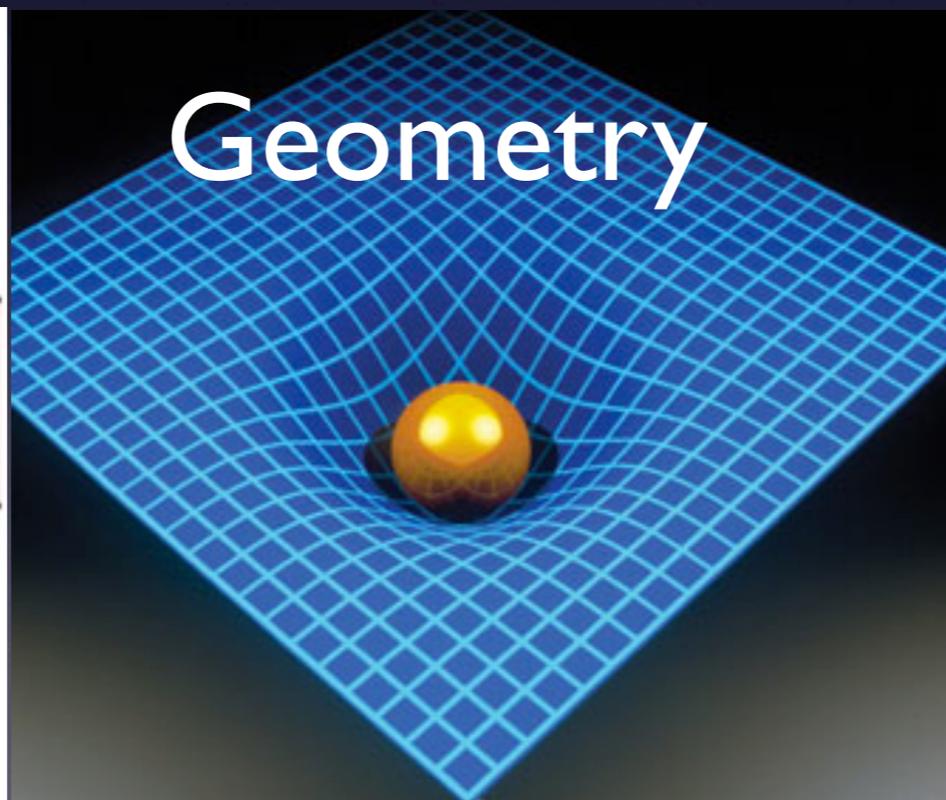
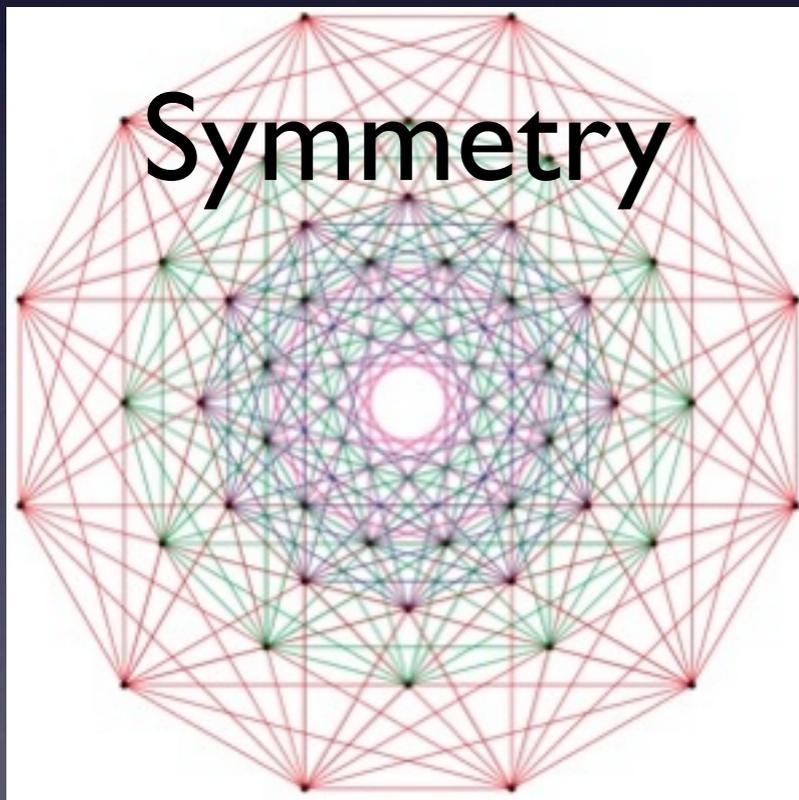
Gravity: How does it Arise from Gauge Theory?

Herman Verlinde

Ginzburg Conference
Moscow, May 31-June 1, 2012

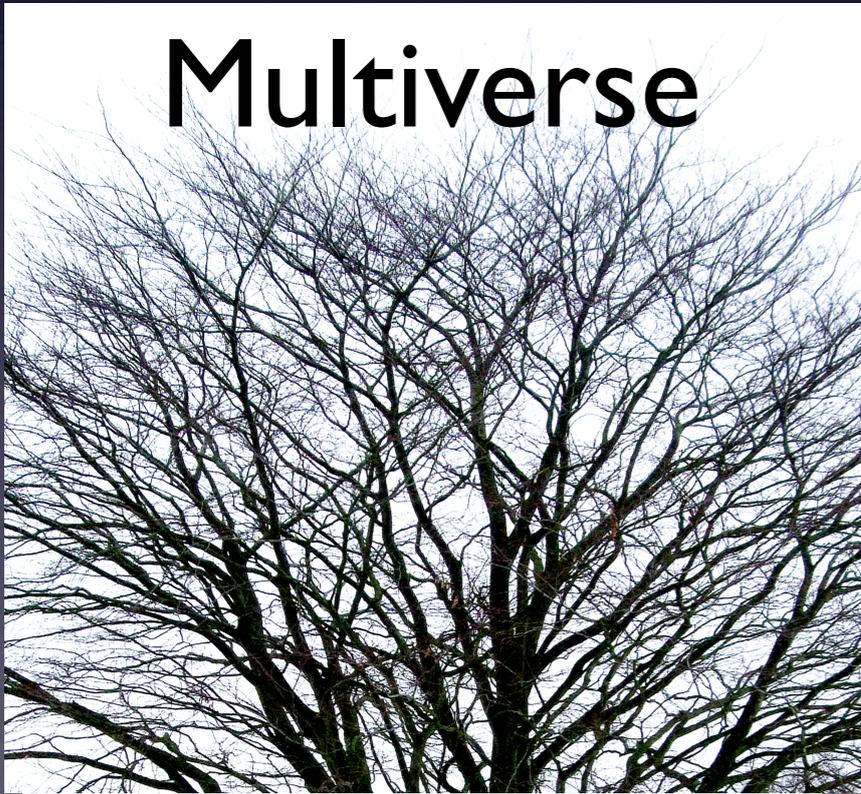
The search for a unified theory of natural forces is in a critical phase. The micro- and macroscopic world are successfully described by QFT and GR, but there are deep tensions between different fundamental principles:

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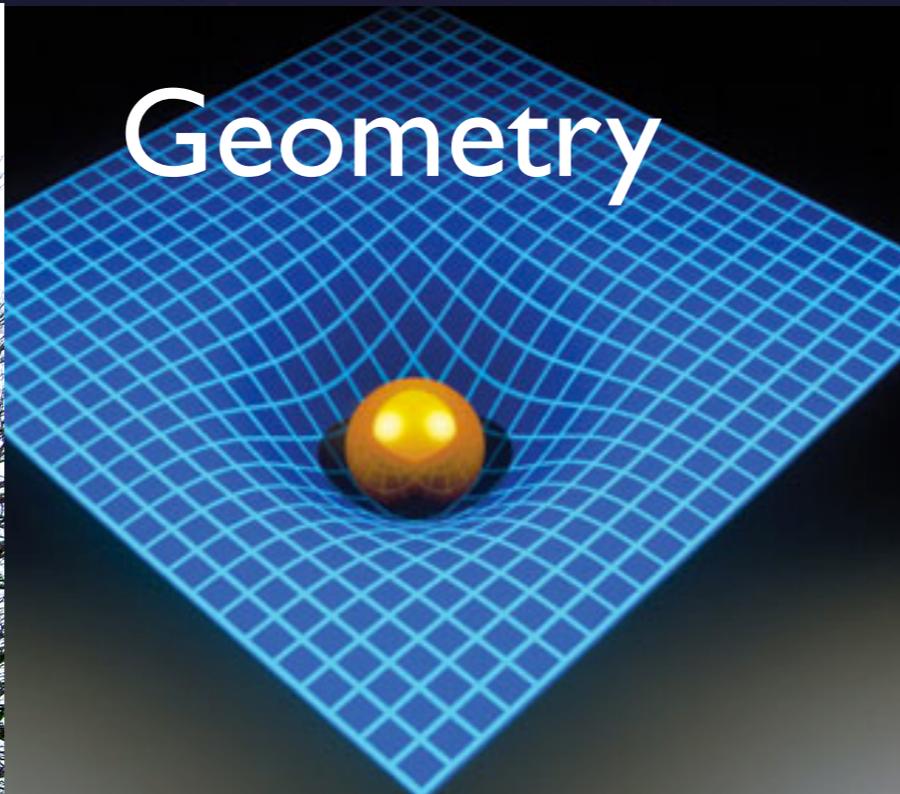


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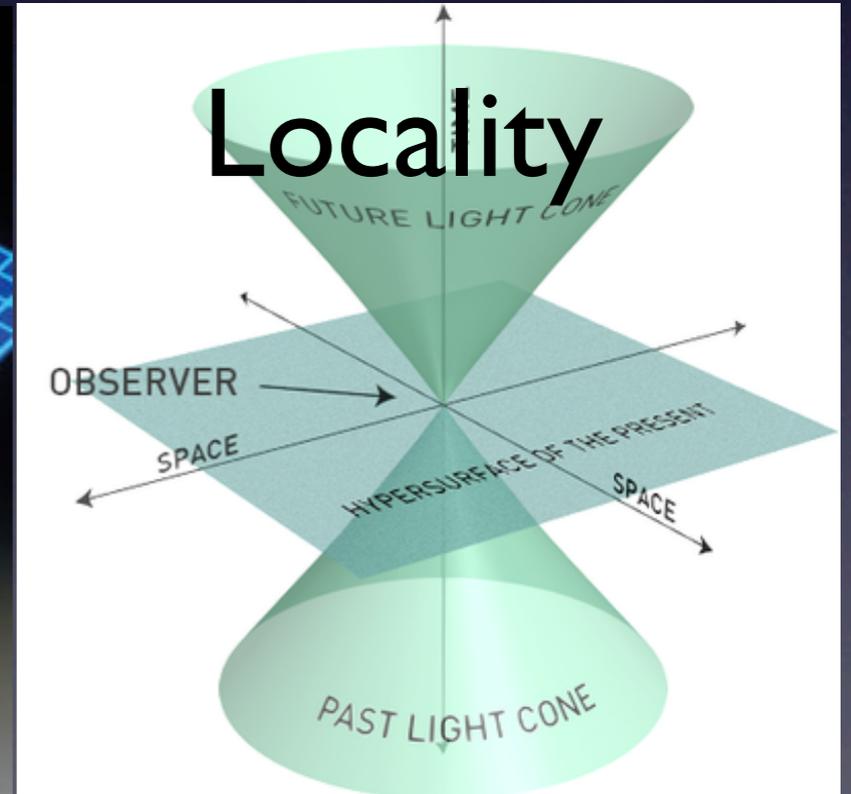
Multiverse



Geometry

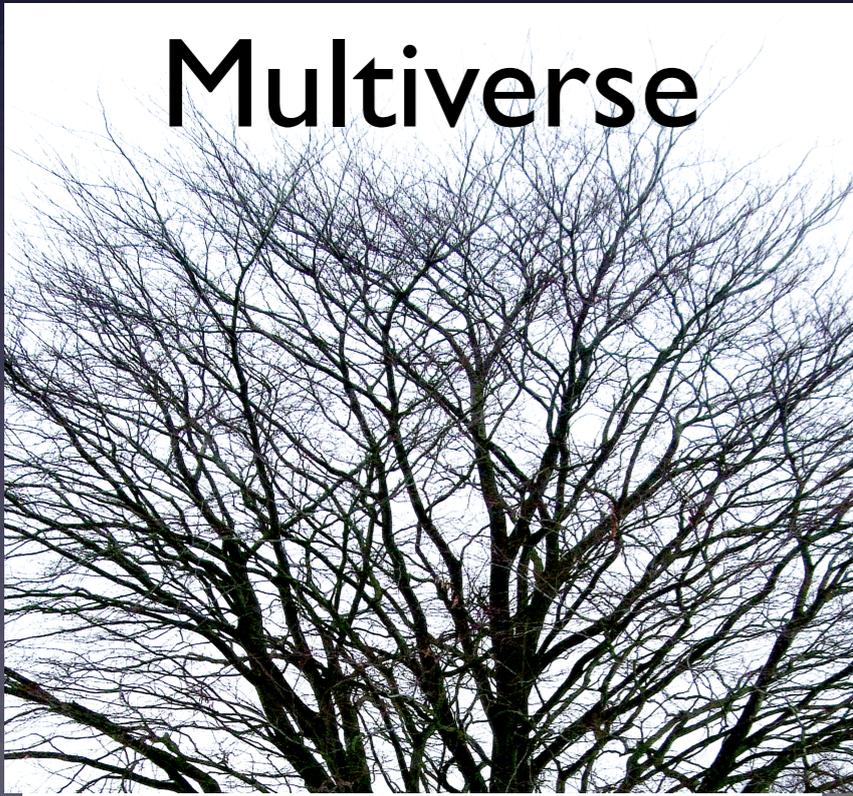


Locality

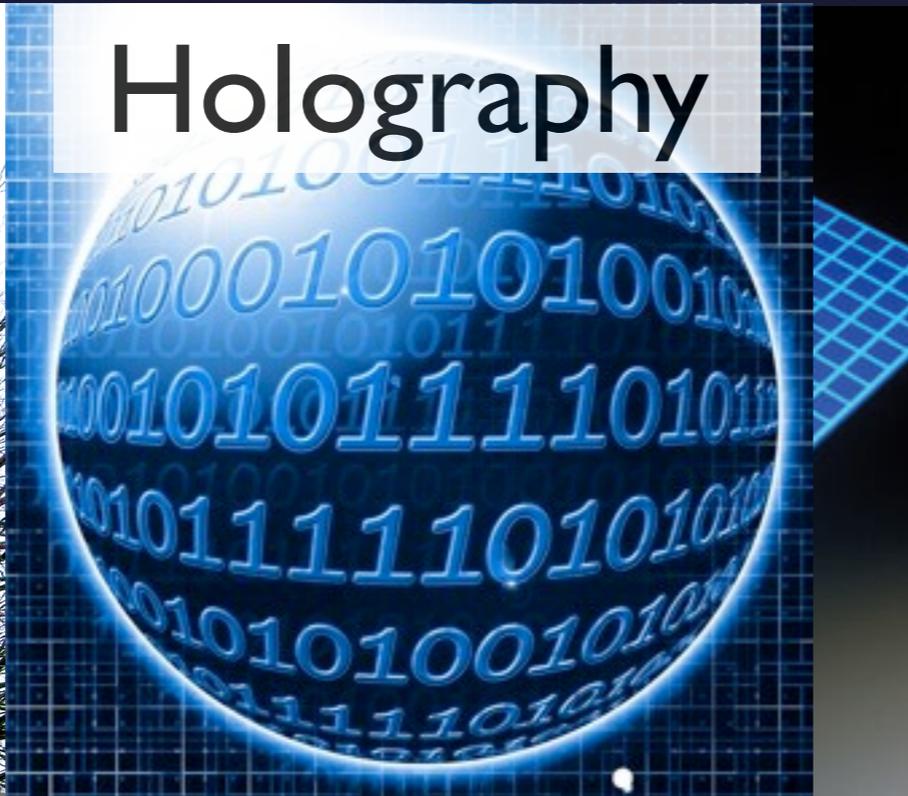


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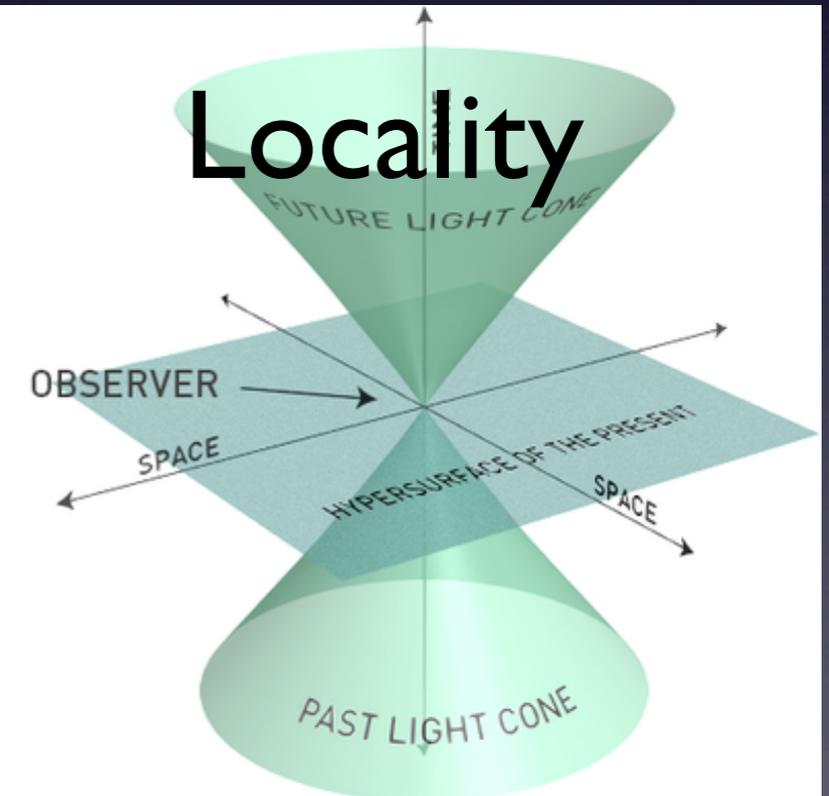
Multiverse



Holography

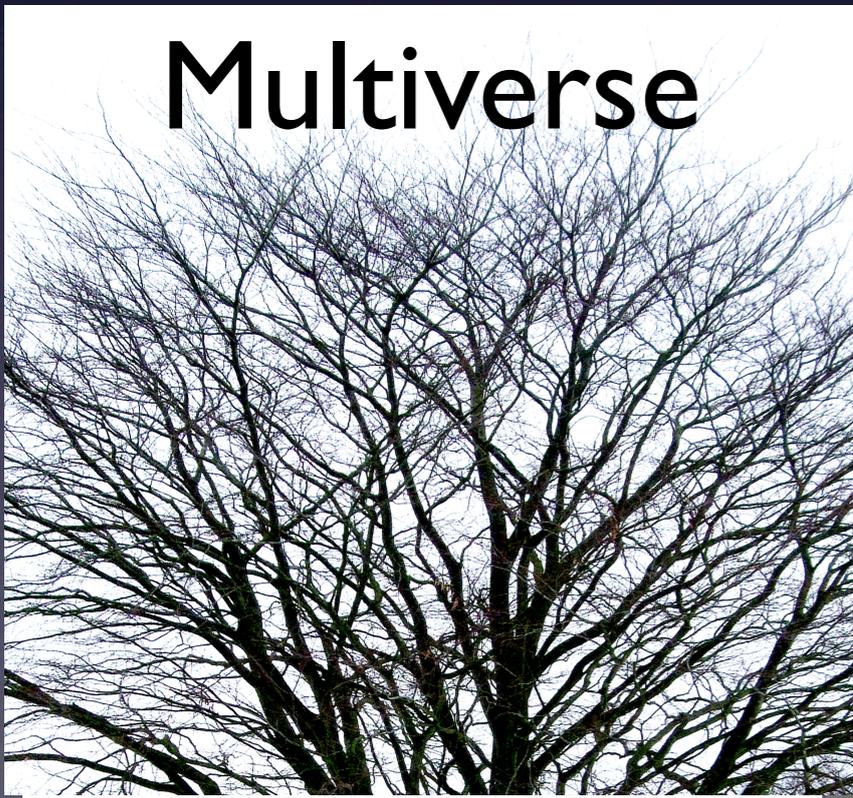


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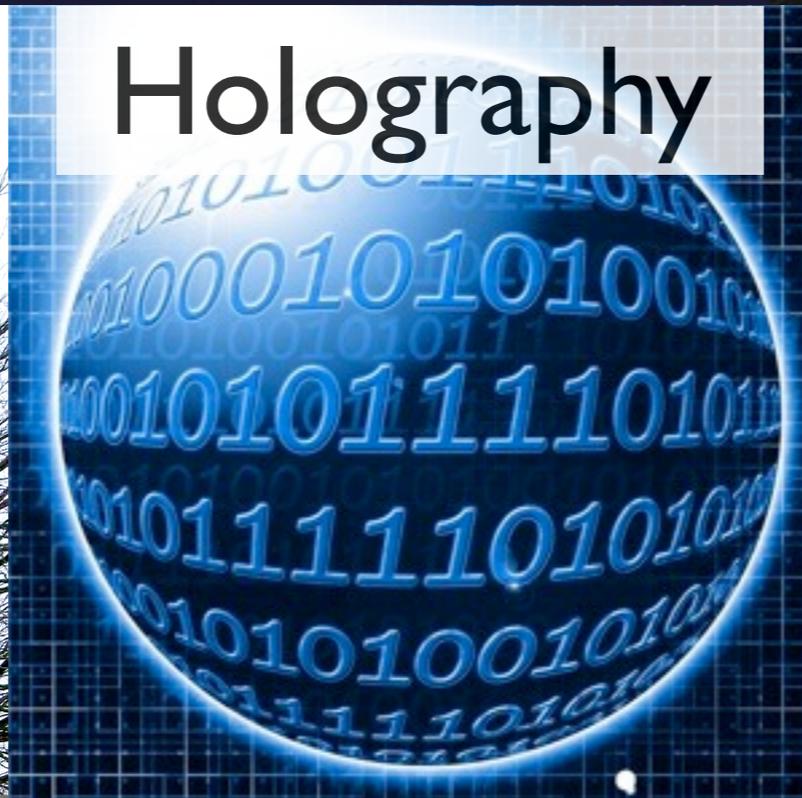


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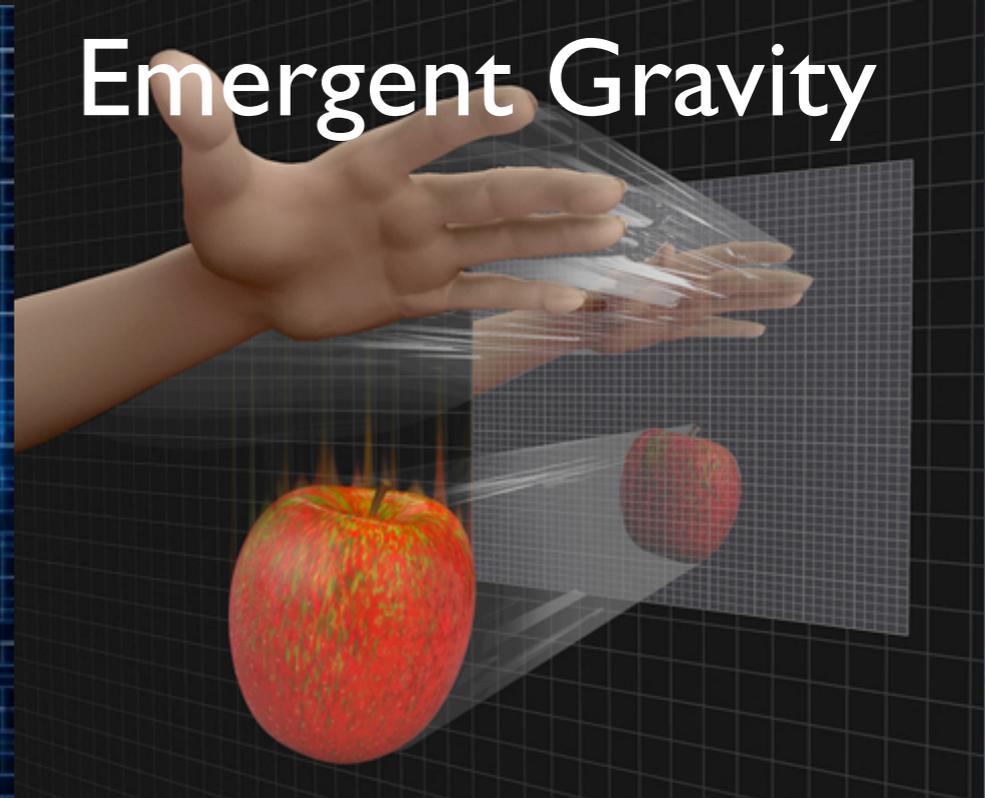
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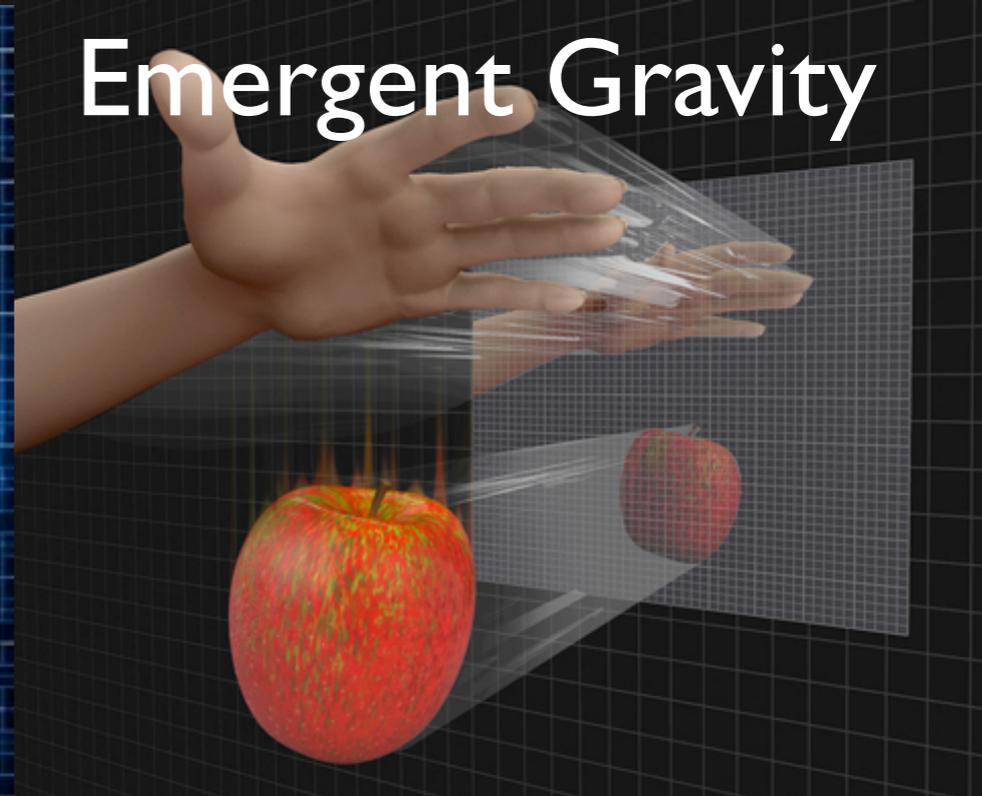
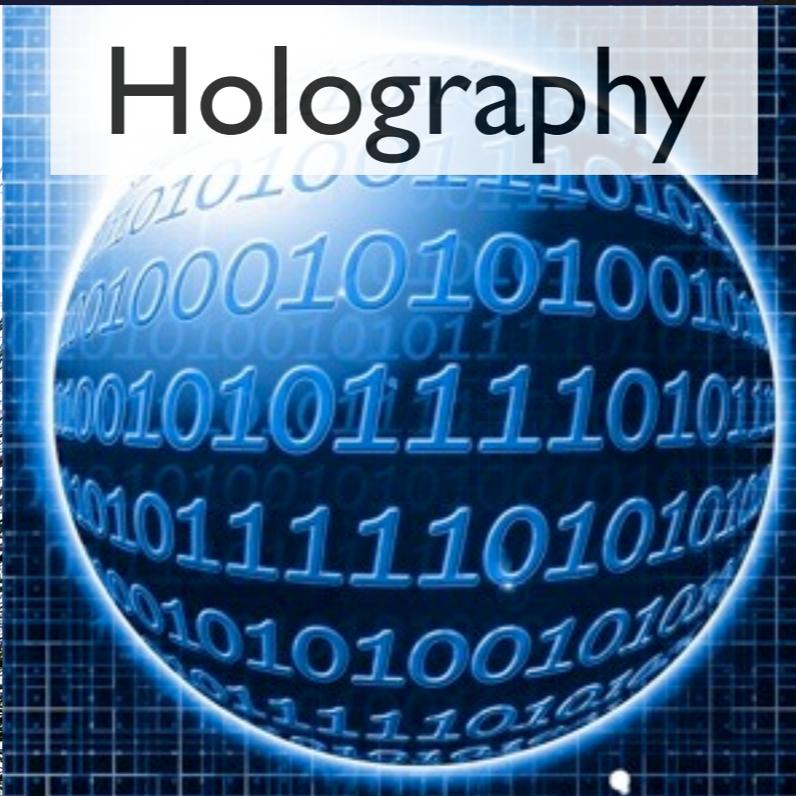
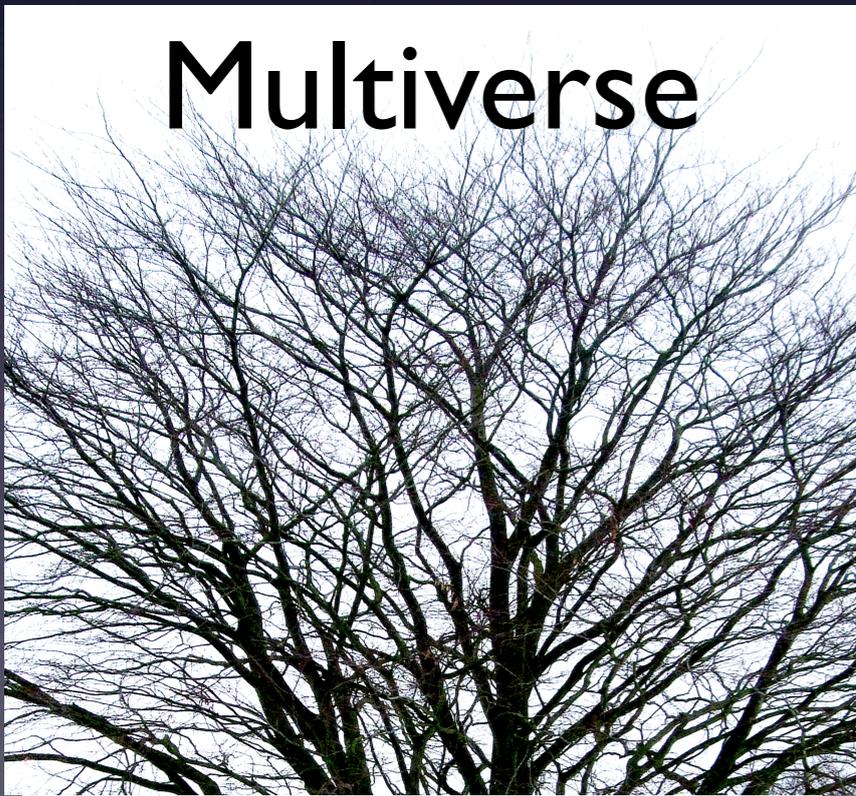
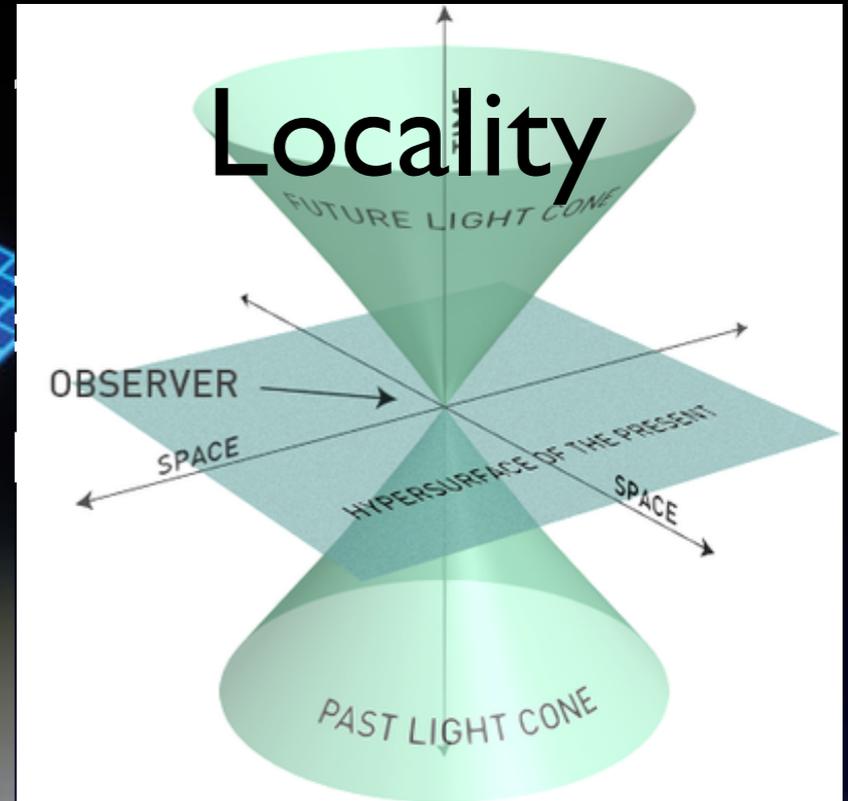
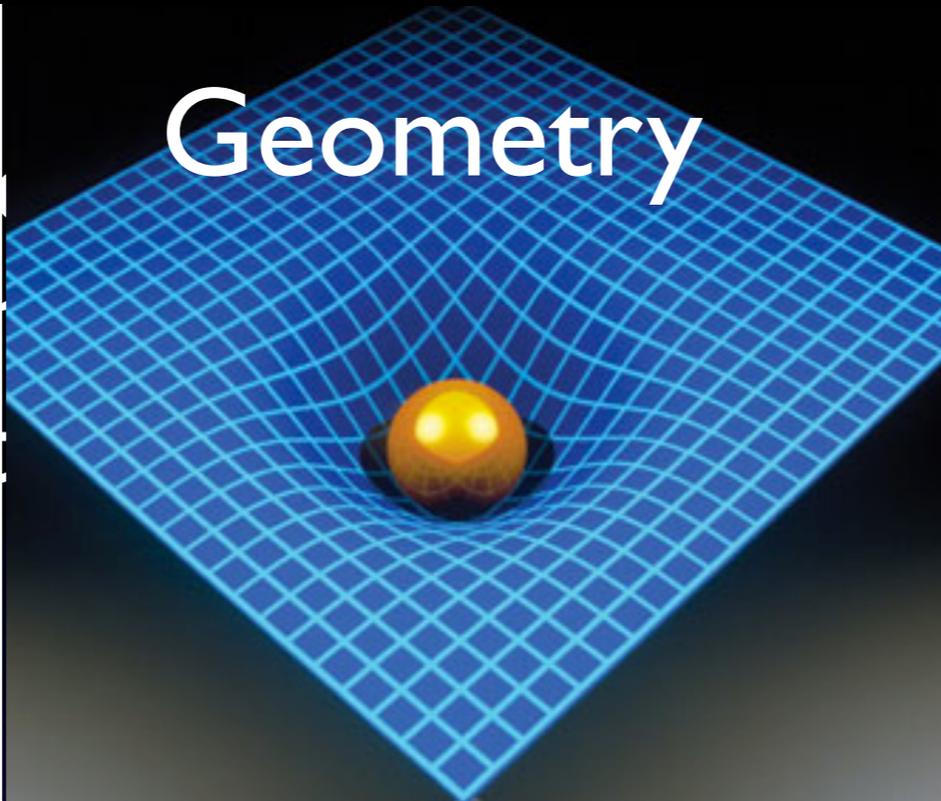
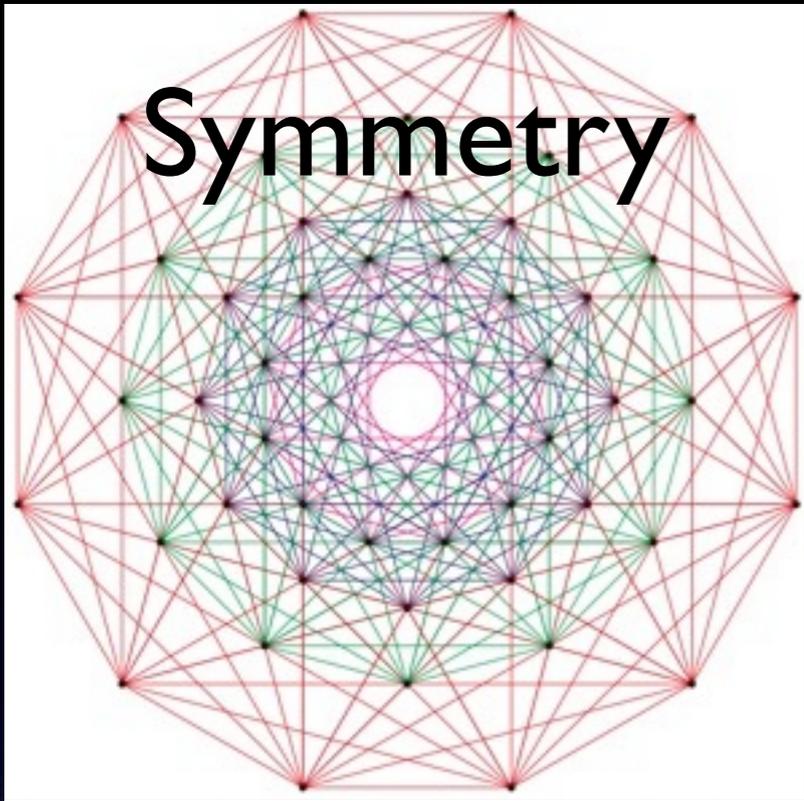


Holography



Emergent Gravity





Matrix Theory

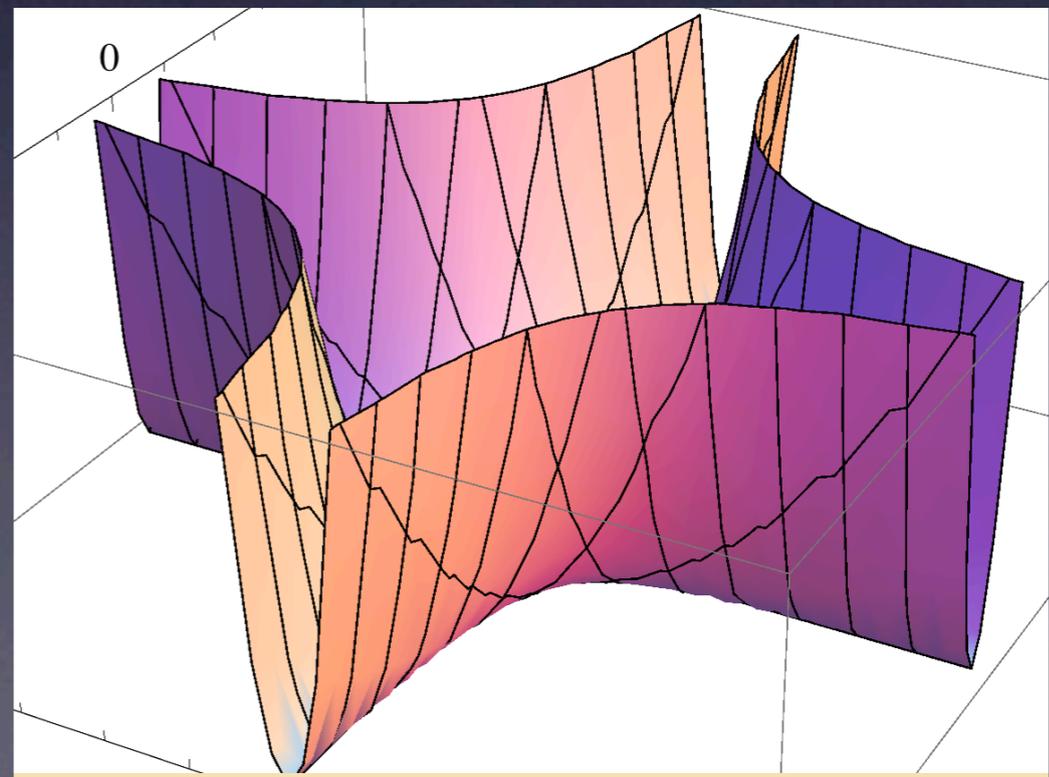
Early example of gravity arising from gauge theory:

Matrix Theory

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- * Large N matrix quantum mechanics
- * Eigenvalues are positions of particles

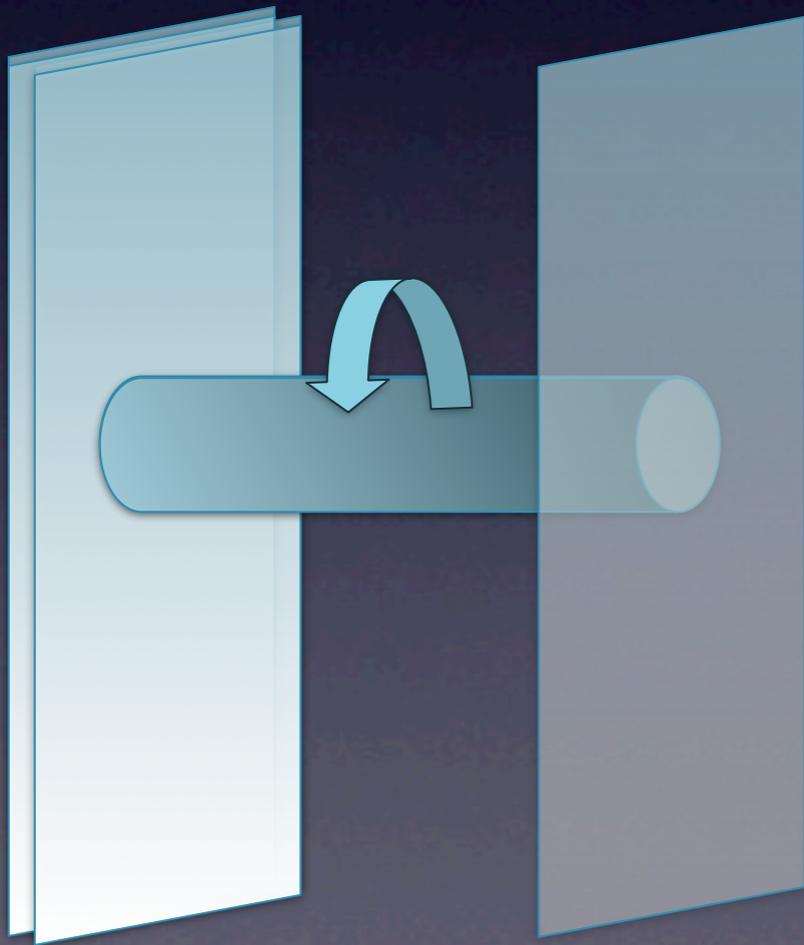
$$H = \text{tr} \left(P_i^2 + [X_i, X_j]^2 + \Psi^* X_i \Gamma^i \Psi \right)$$



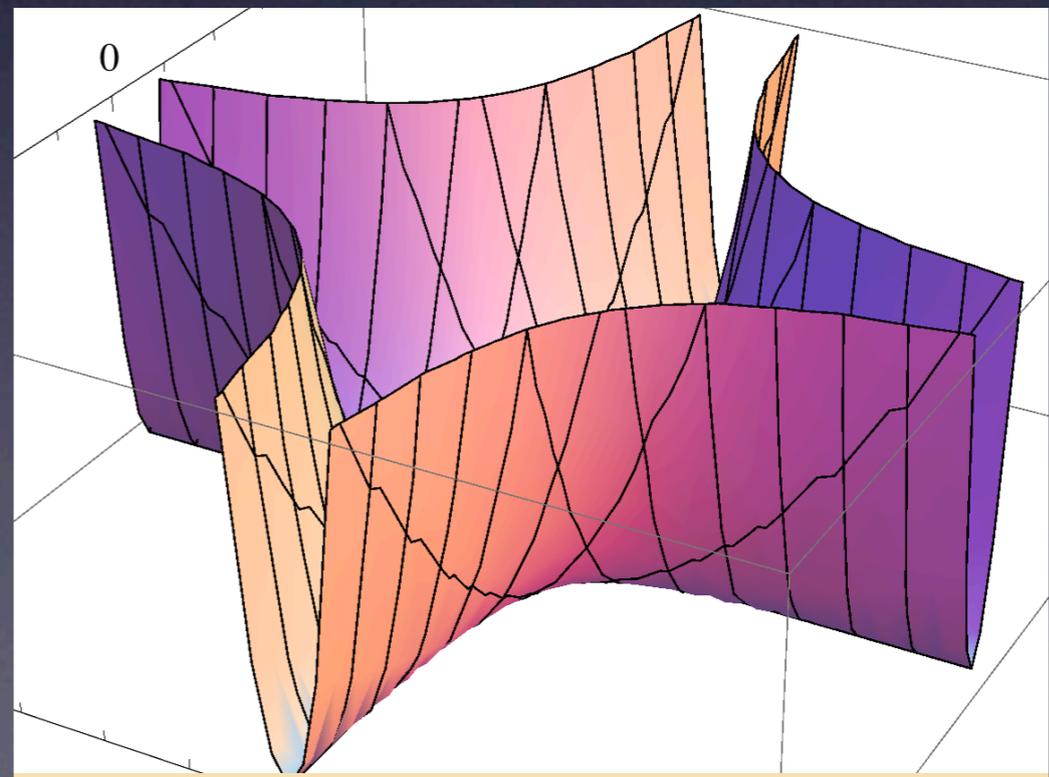
Matrix Theory

Early example of gravity arising from gauge theory:

- * Large N matrix quantum mechanics
- * Eigenvalues are positions of particles
- * Off-diagonal modes are open strings
- * Quantum fluctuations induce gravity:

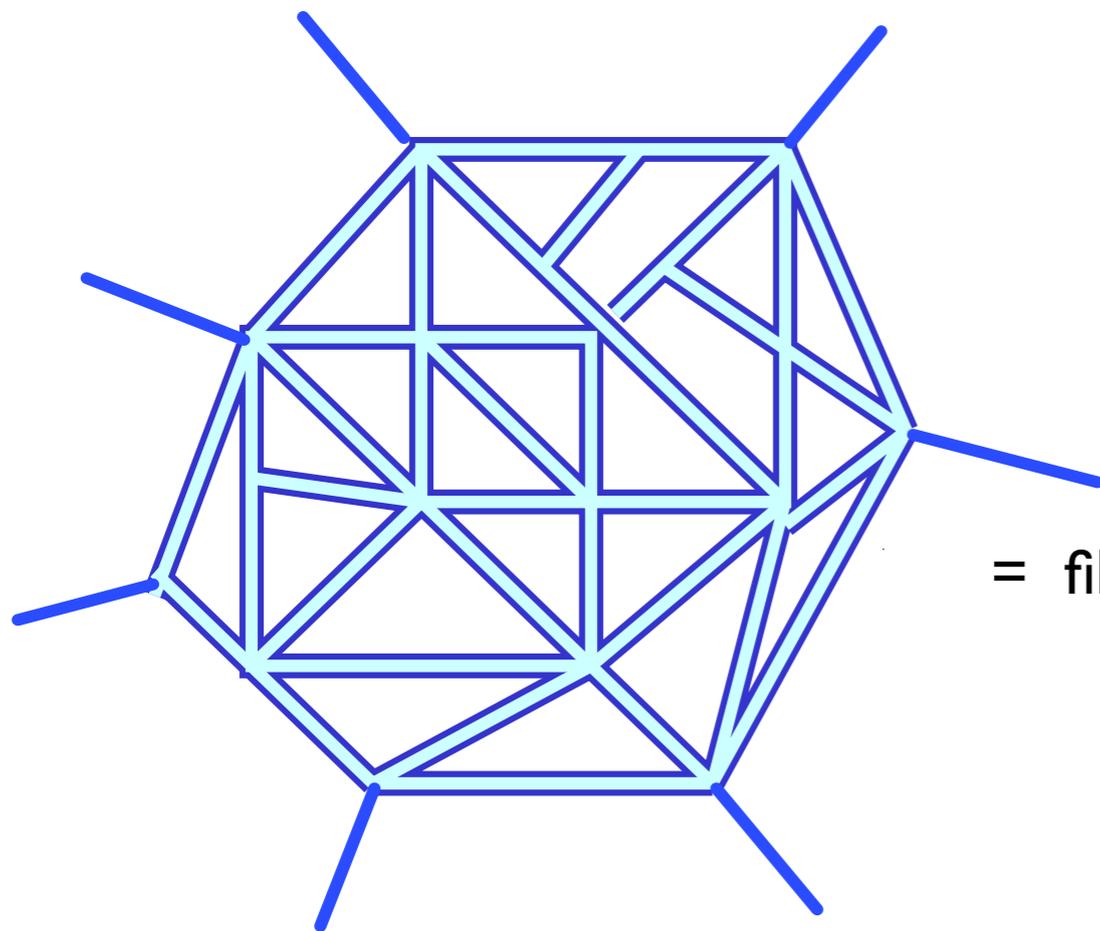


$$H = \text{tr} \left(P_I^2 + [X_I, X_J]^2 + \Psi^* X_I \Gamma^I \Psi \right)$$



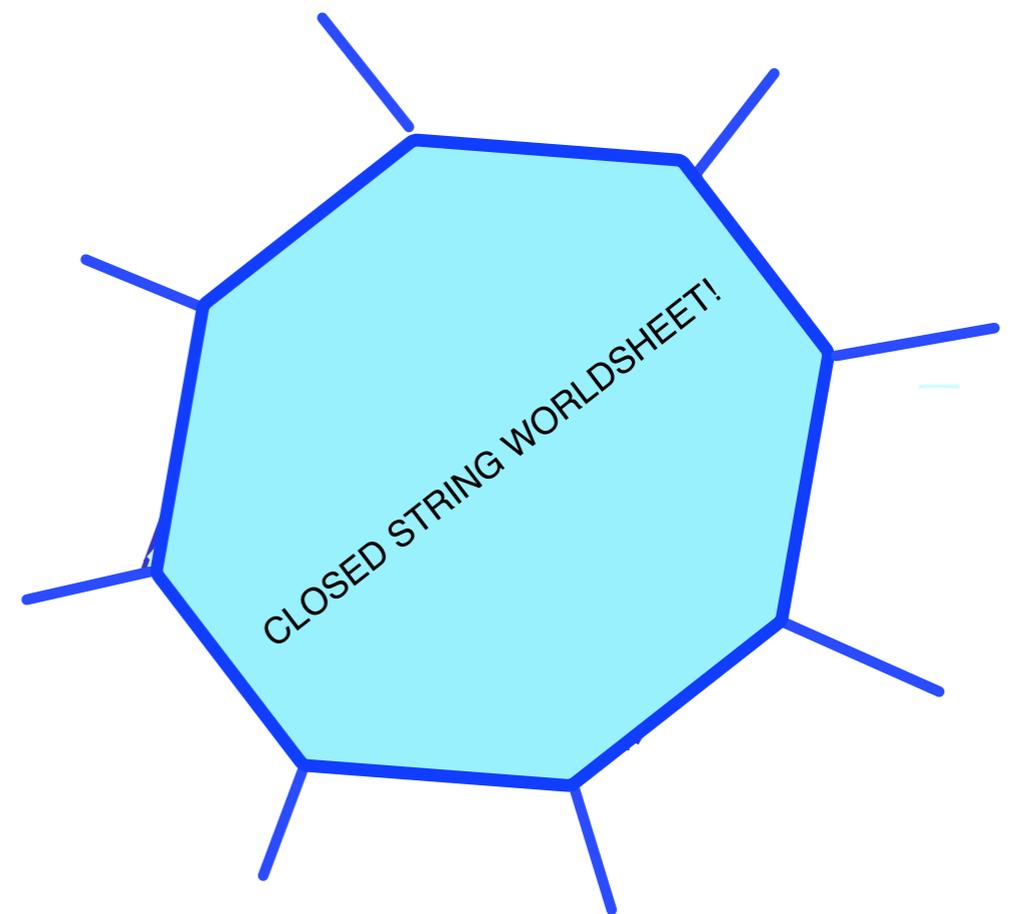
't Hooft's argument

- * $1/N$ expansion = string perturbation theory
- * planar diagram = triangulation of world sheet

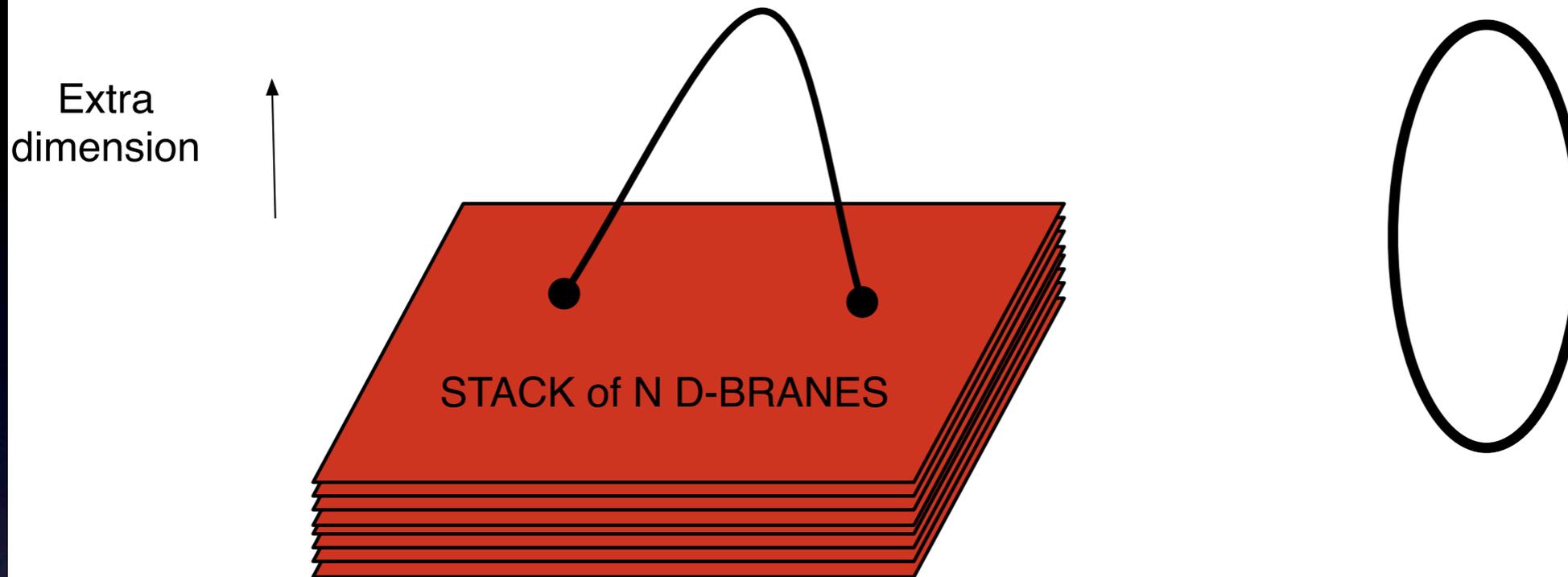


PLANAR DIAGRAM

= fill up the holes =



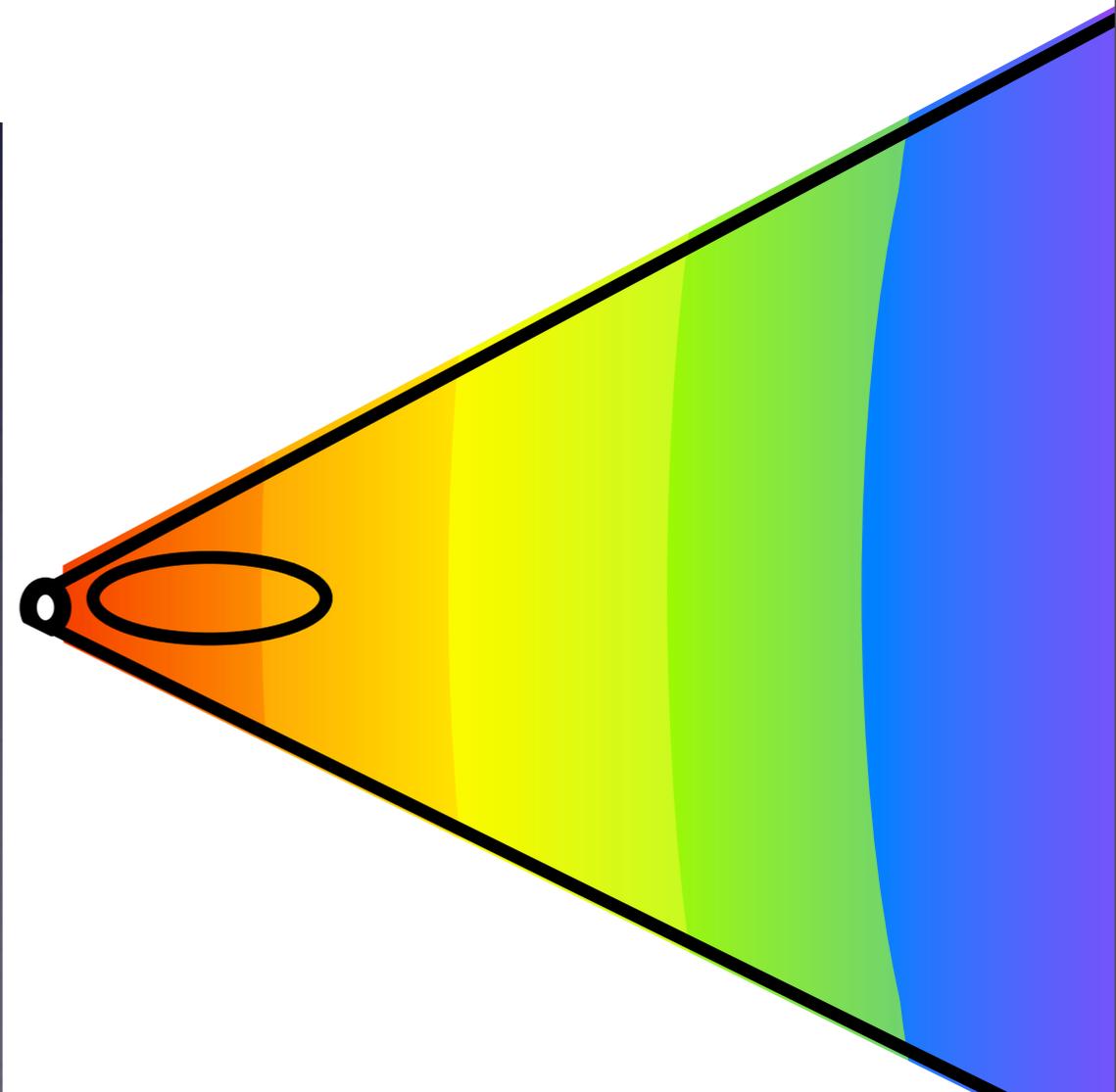
Maldacena's argument



Gravitational back reaction
creates a
warped geometry

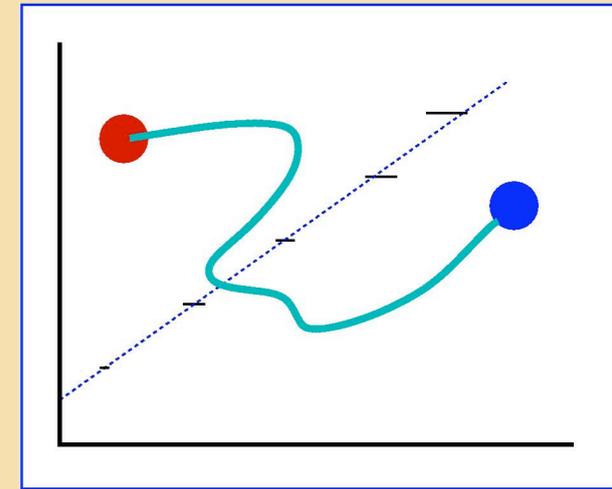
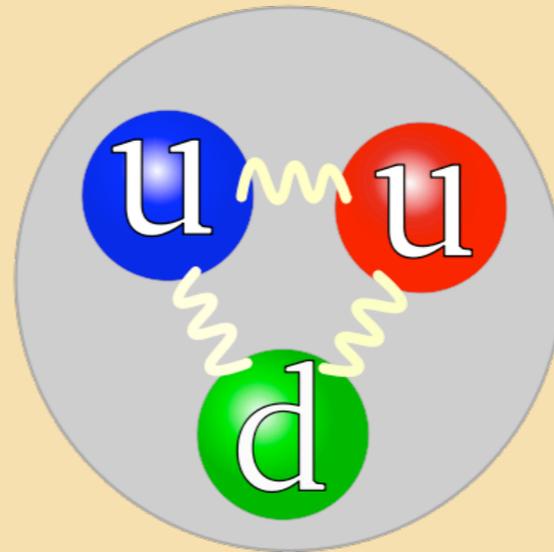
$$ds^2 = a^2(r) \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + dr^2$$

Extra dimension = RG scale



Large N QCD

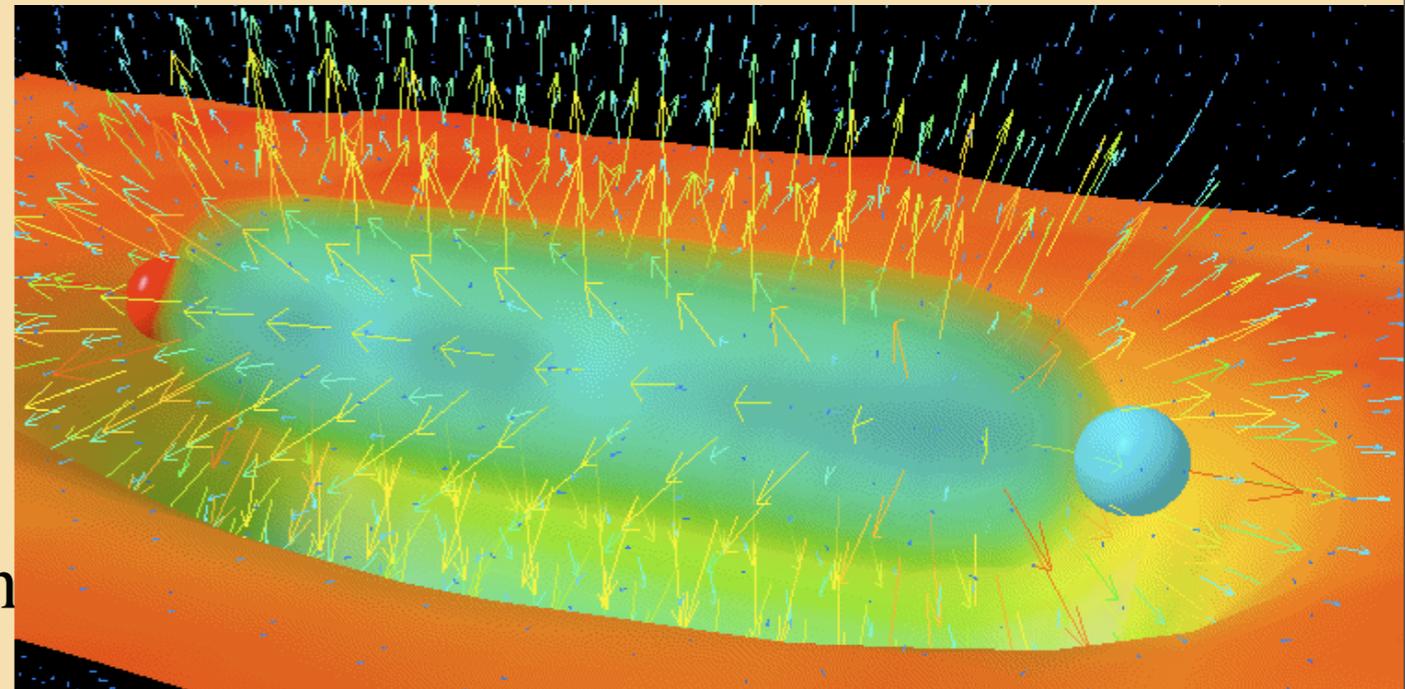
defines a particular string theory, in a highly curved target space. In QCD, this string is strongly coupled.



QCD String

$$\text{Gluon} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{red/blue} & \text{red/green} & \text{red/blue} \\ \text{red/green} & \text{green/blue} & \text{blue/green} \\ \text{red/blue} & \text{green/blue} & \text{blue/blue} \end{pmatrix} = \text{Matrix}$$

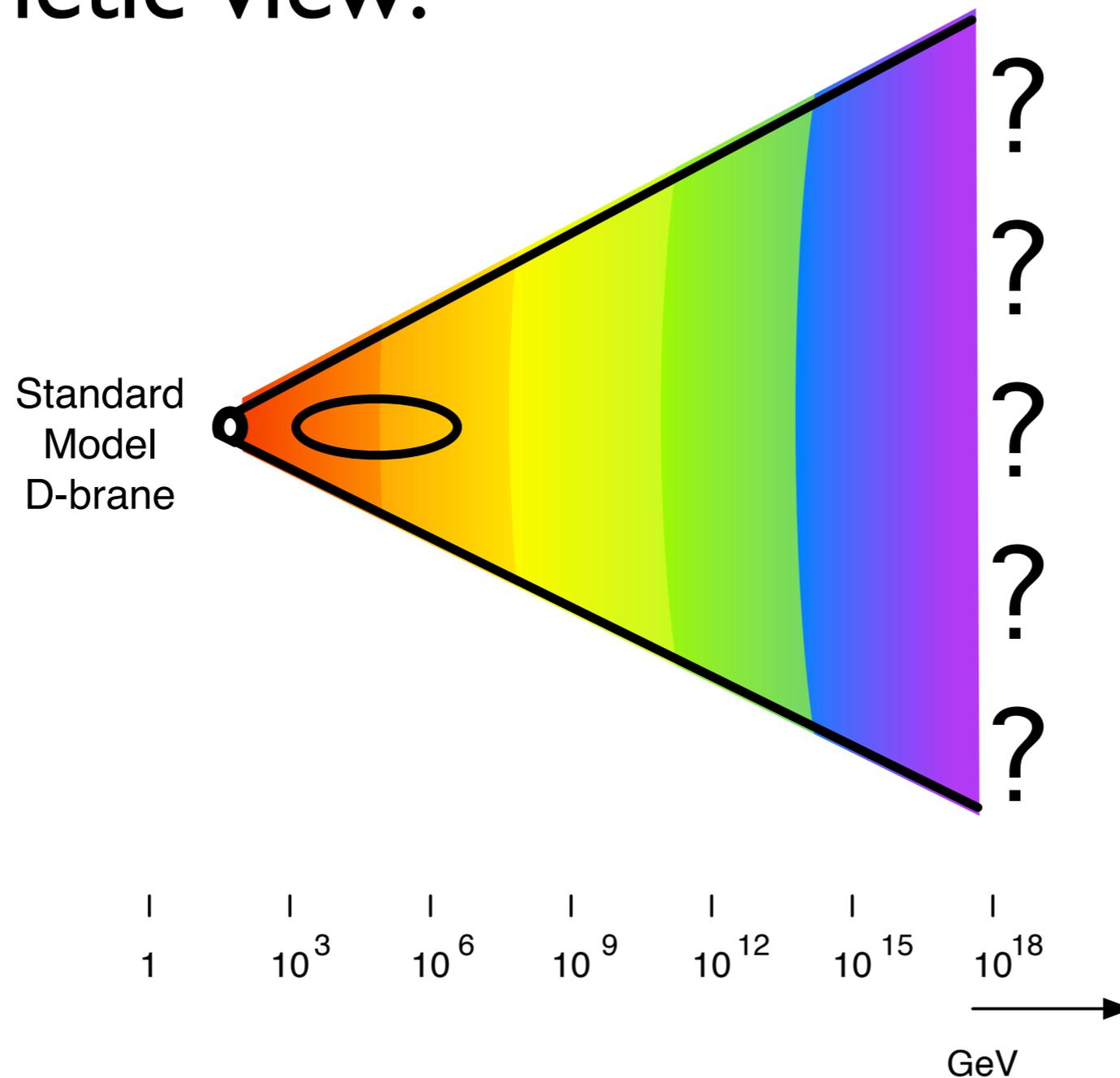
$$\text{String} = \text{red/blue/green/blue/red/green/blue/red/green} = (\text{Matrix})^n$$



Large N spin chain = World sheet theory

What is the UV completion of Standard Model?

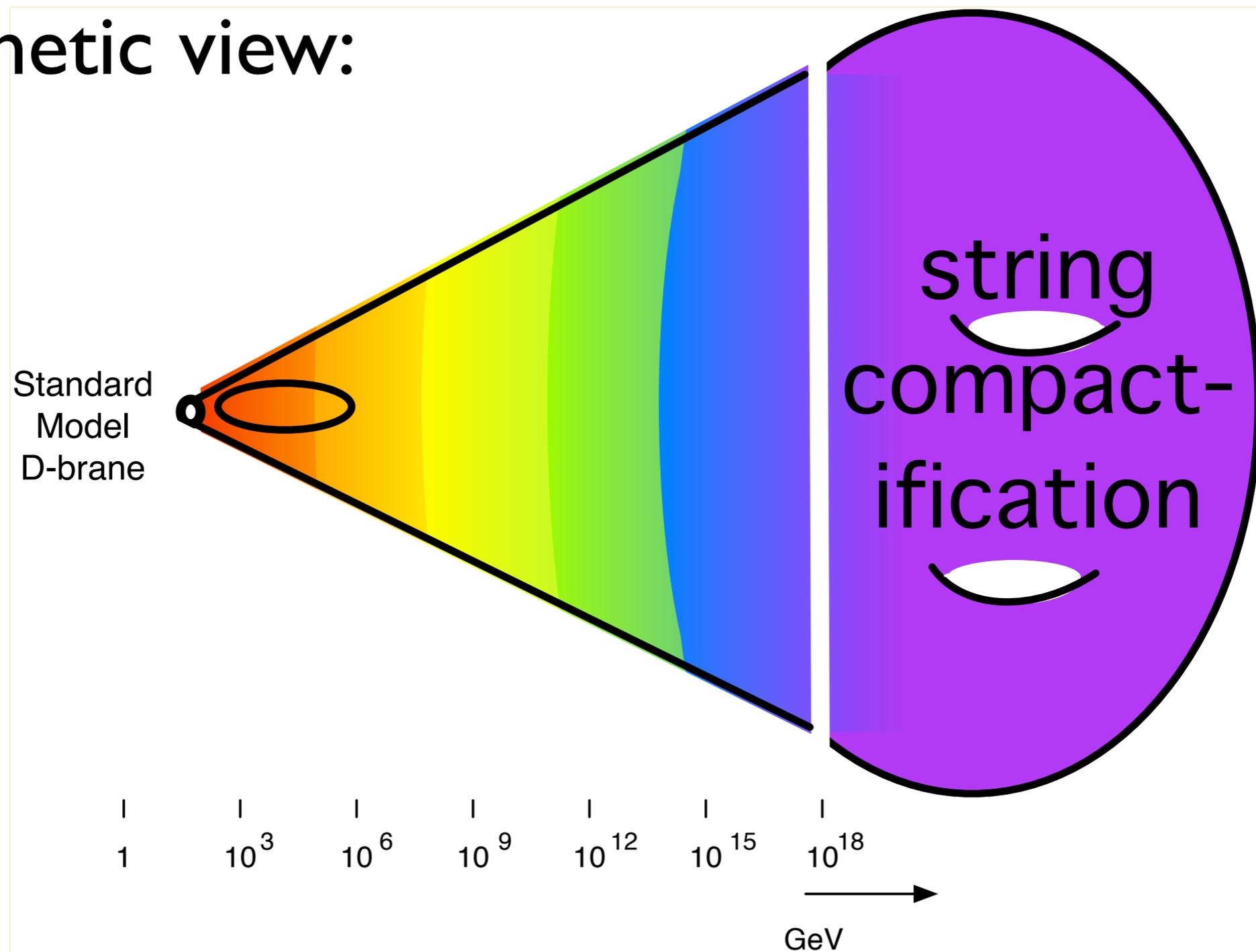
A geometric view:



There are many possibilities:

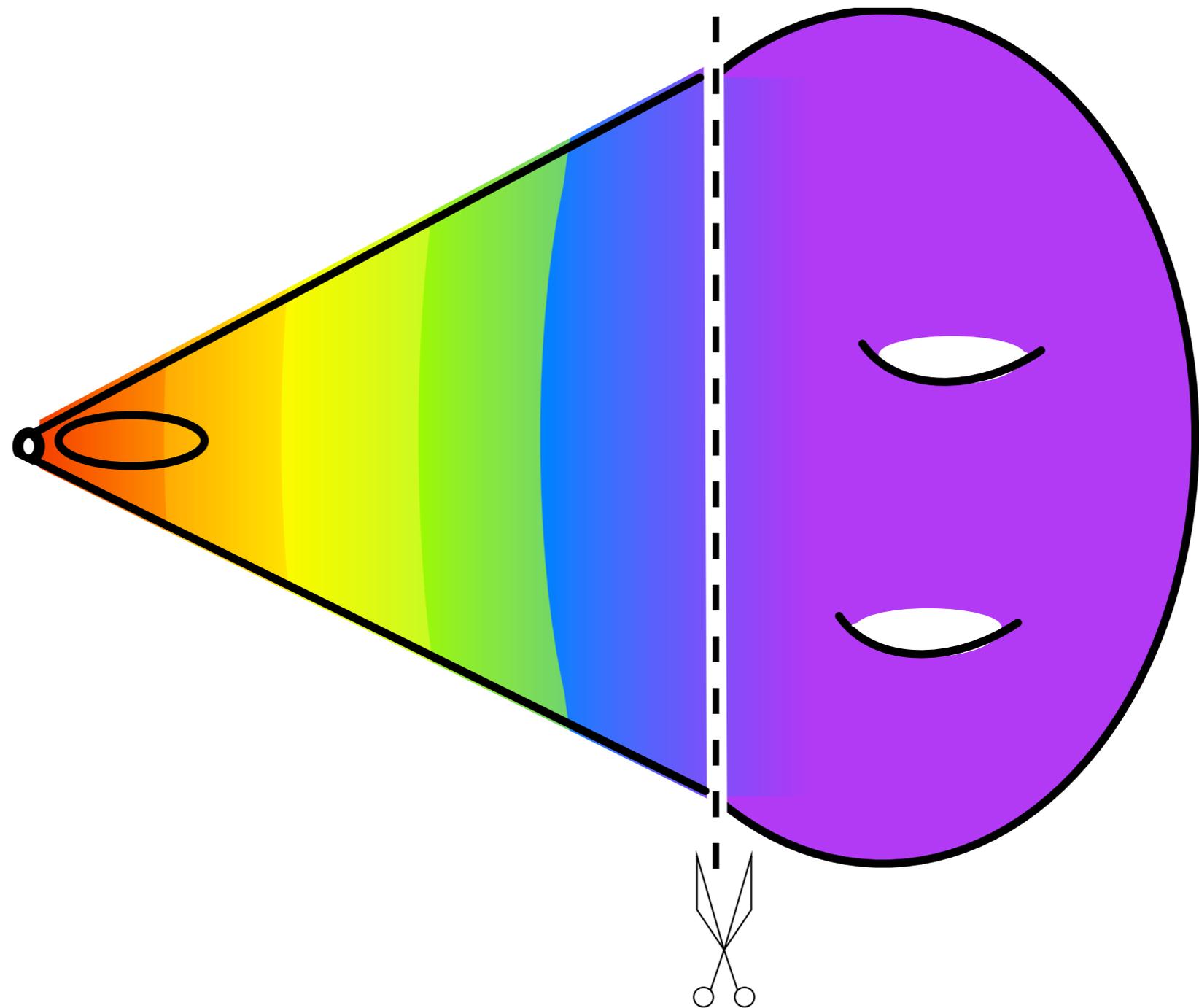
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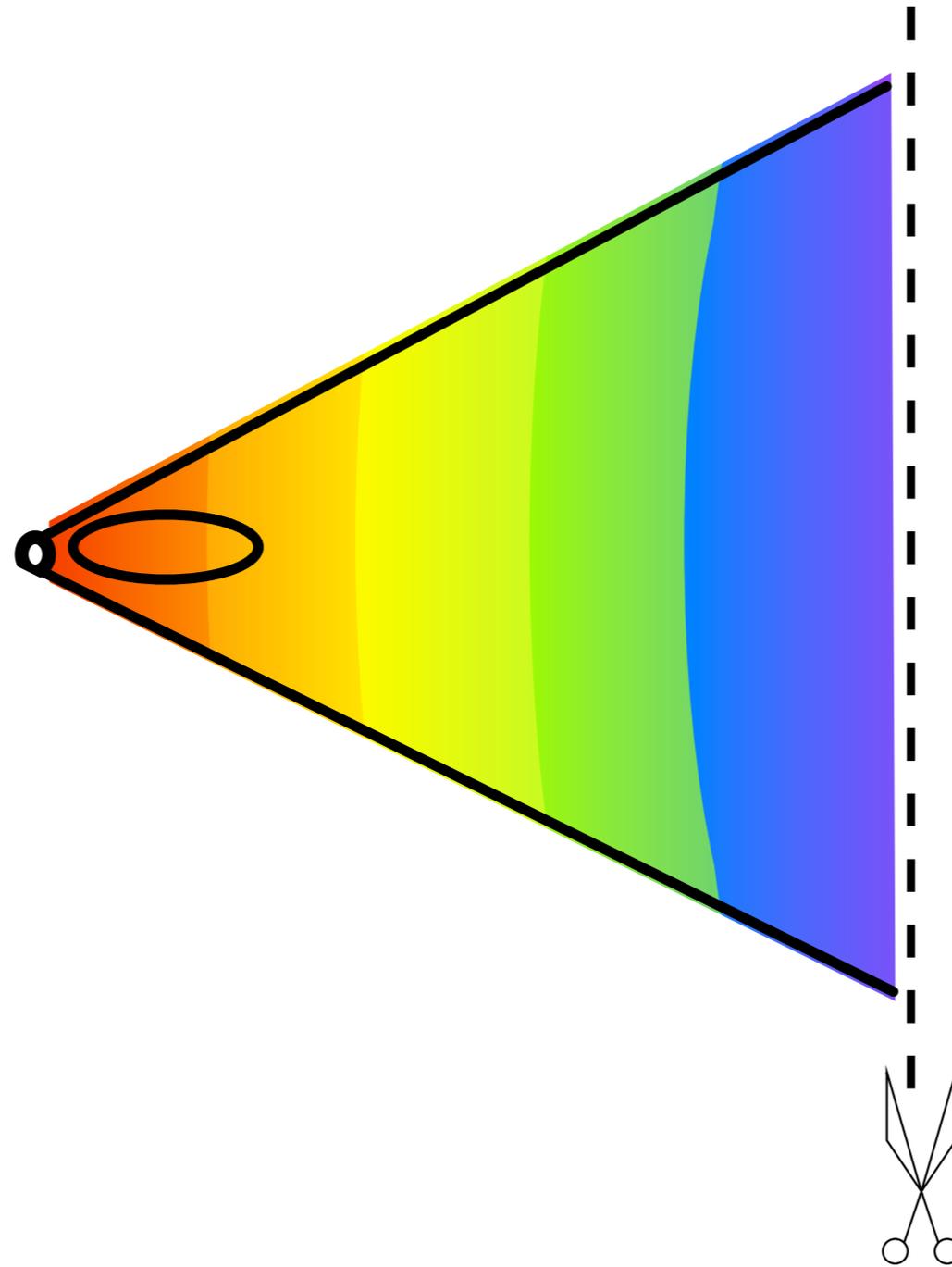


There are many possibilities: **String Landscape**

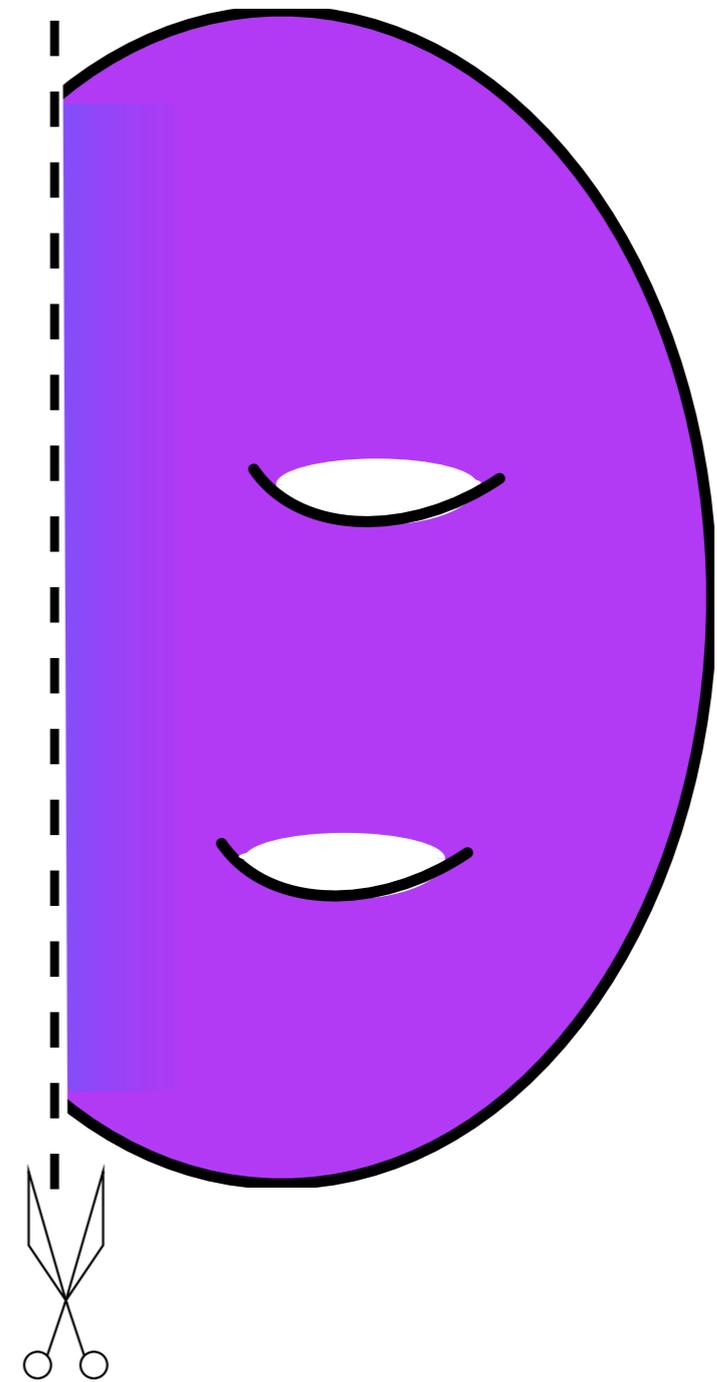
Holographic Renormalization Group



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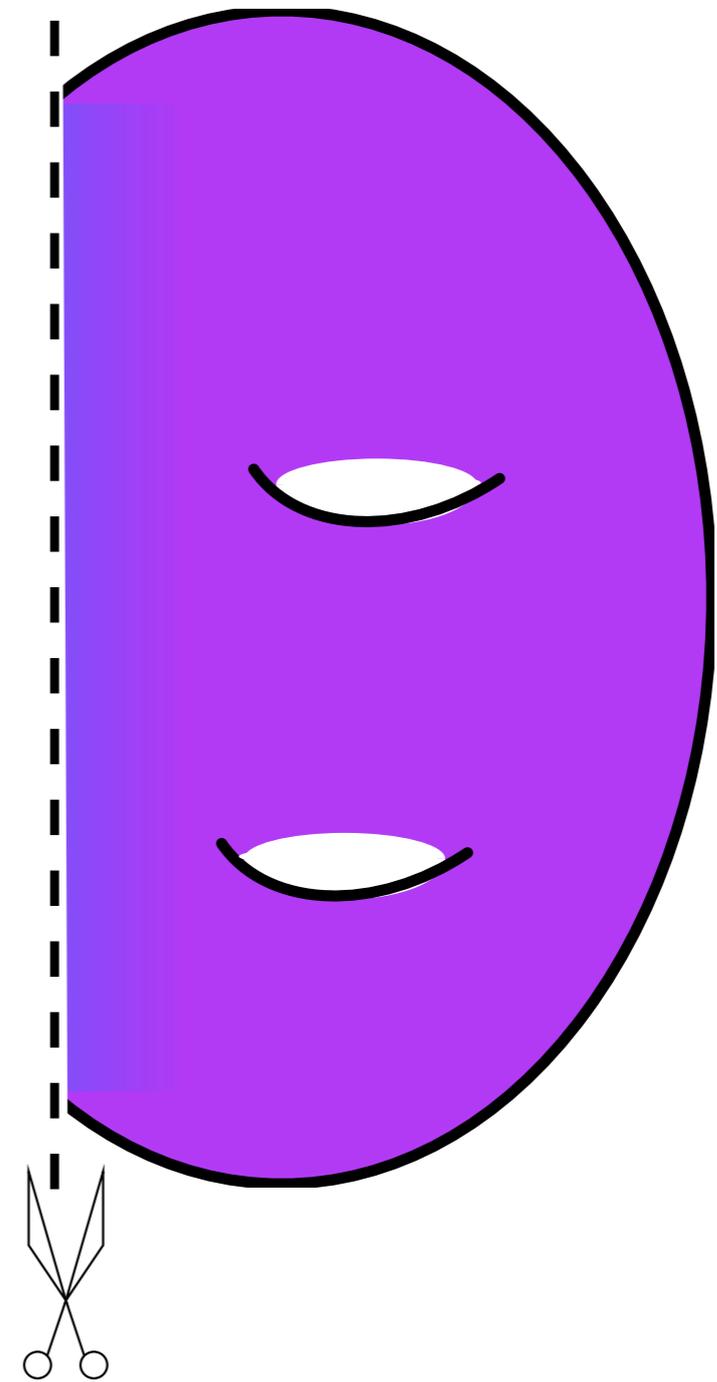


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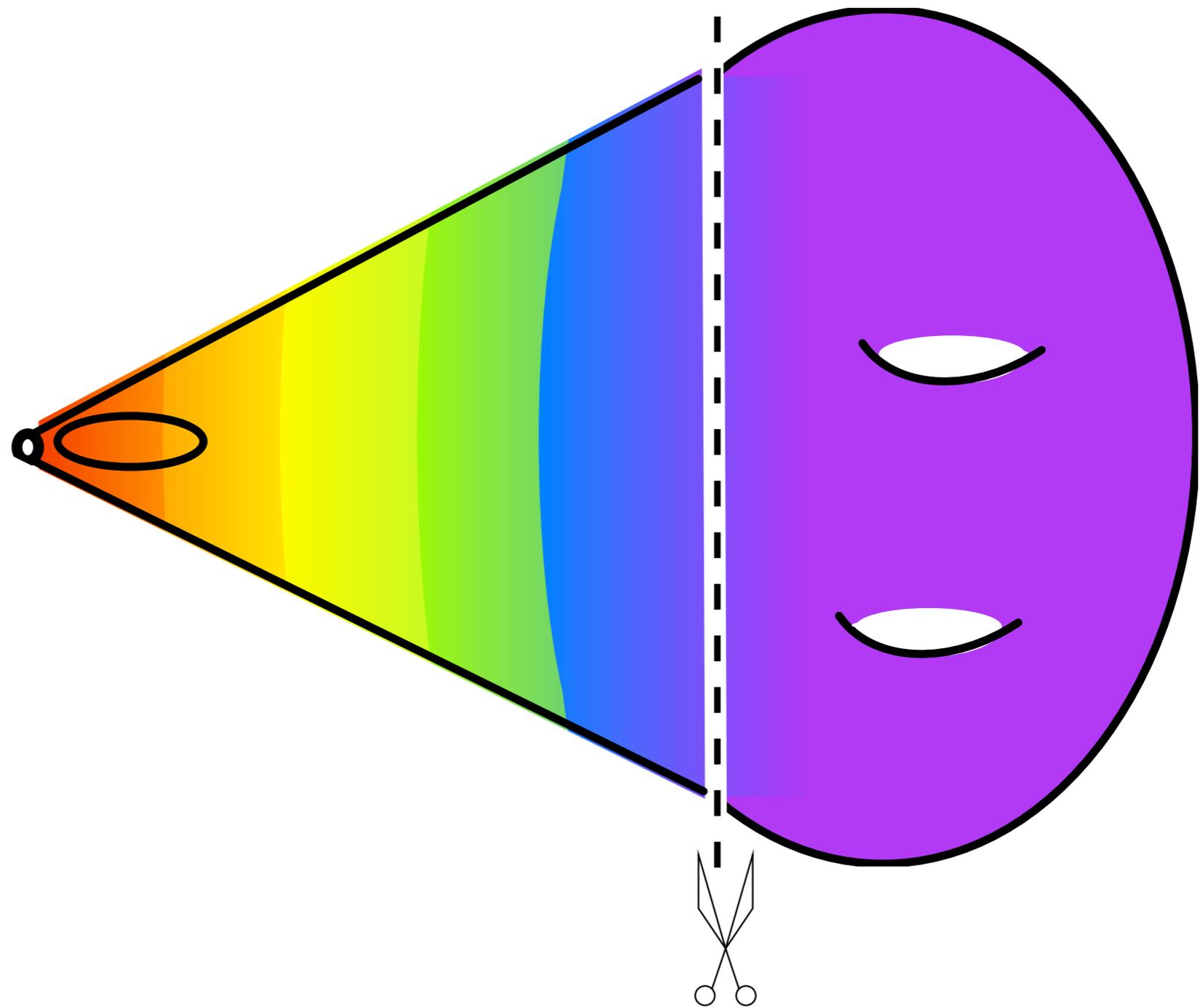
Holographic Renormalization Group

- * cut away the AdS space
- * path integral over exterior defines a wave function
= Wilsonian effective action
- * radial Schrodinger eqn
= Wilsonian RG evolution



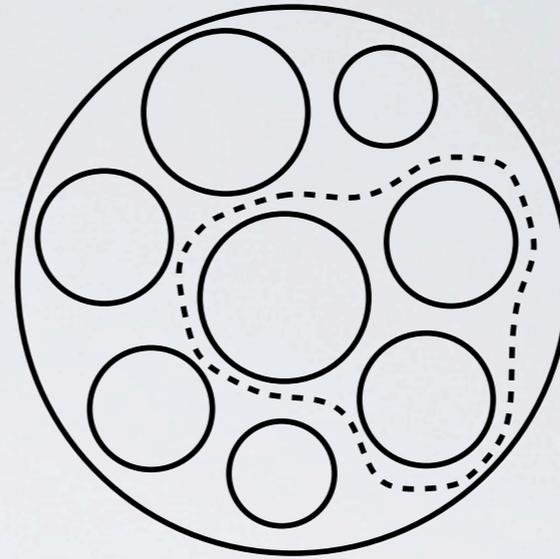
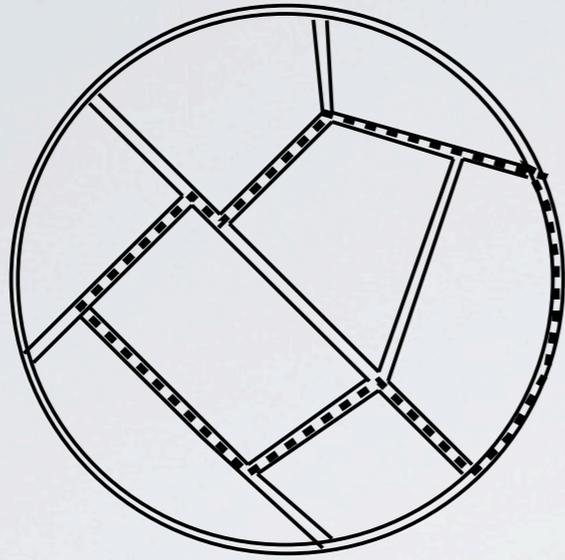
$$\hbar \partial_{\Lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_{grav}(\phi, \Lambda)} = \hat{H}_{grav} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_{grav}(\phi, \Lambda)}$$

Holographic Renormalization Group

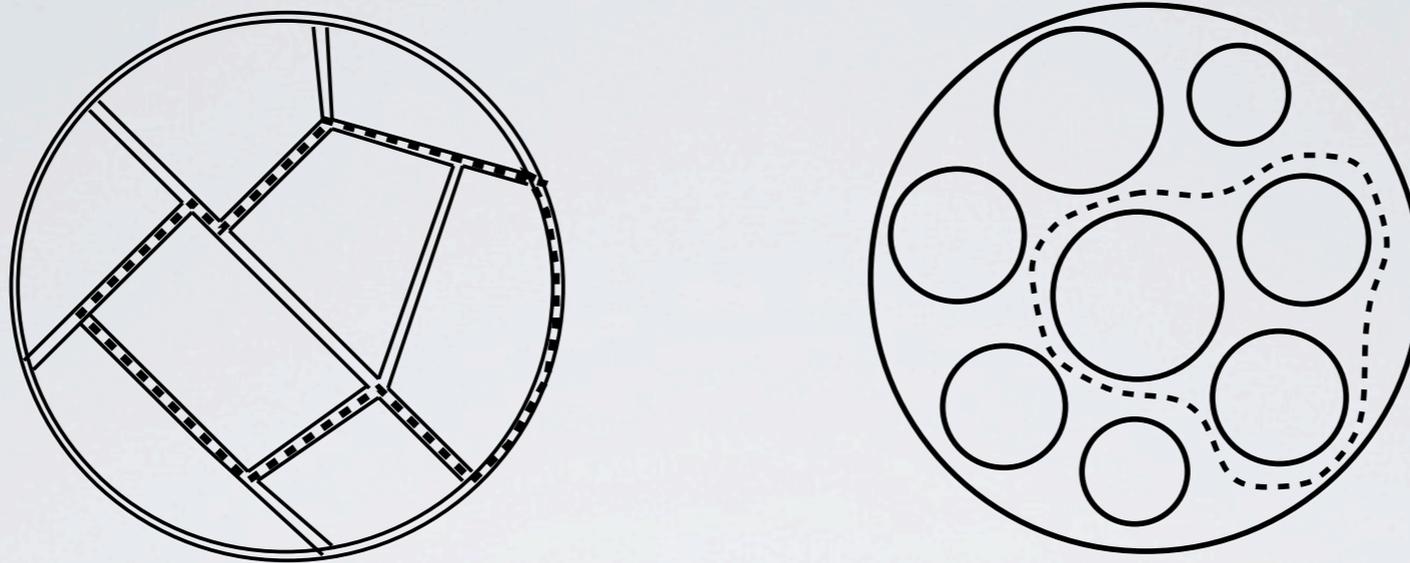


Reconstruct extra dimension from exact RG

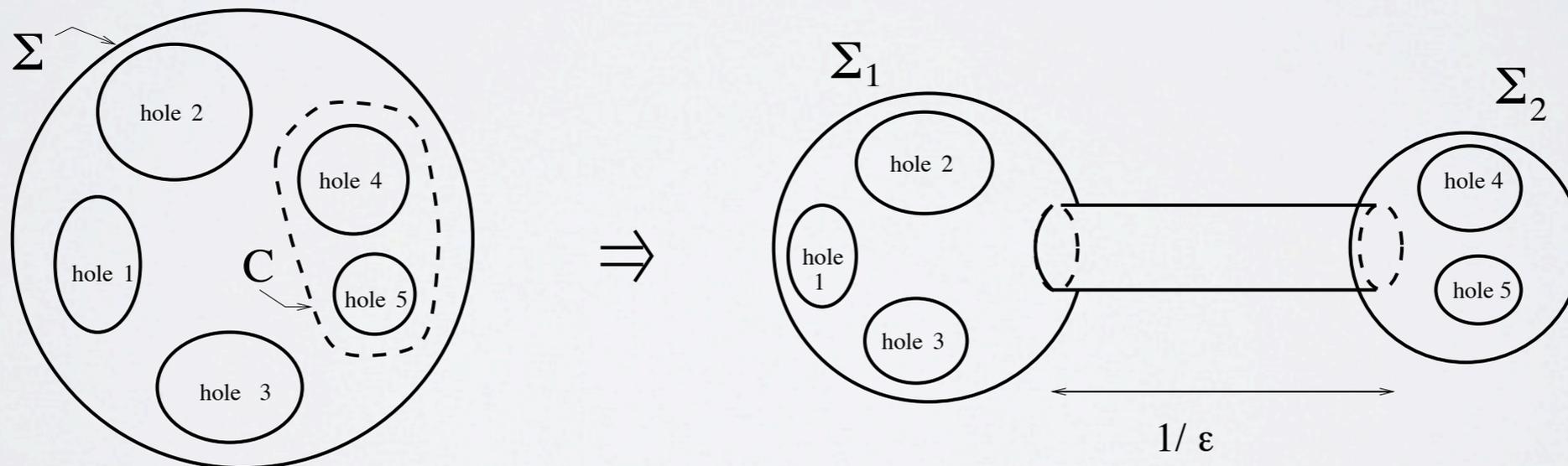
Open/Closed String Duality



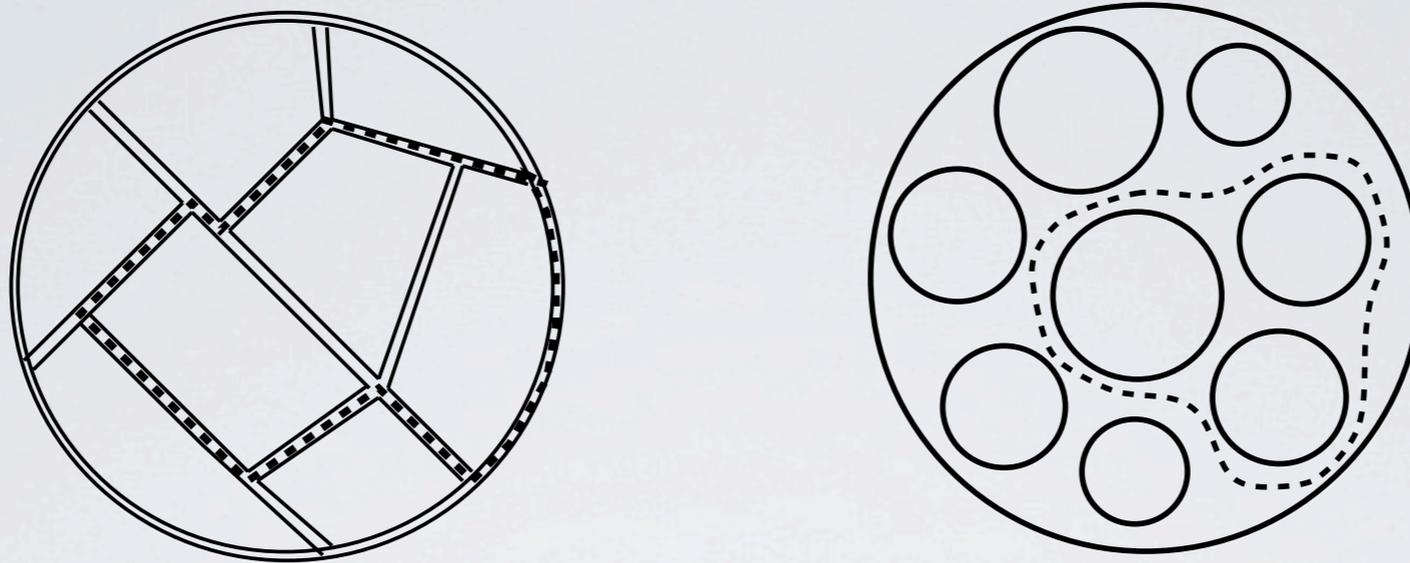
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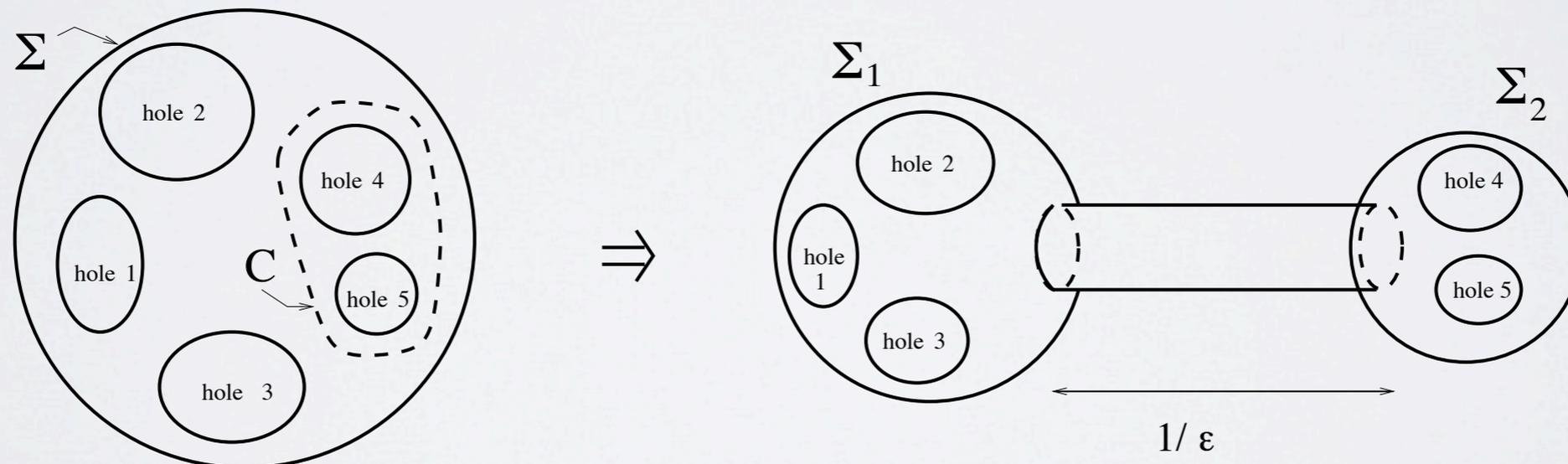
UV divergences in a QFT can be thought of as due to on-shell closed strings that propagate in a dual channel



Open/Closed String Duality



UV divergences in a QFT can be thought of as due to on-shell closed strings that propagate in a dual channel



Counter terms in a (large N) QFT satisfy the eqns of motion of a (classical) closed string field theory.

A schematic derivation, using Polchinski's RG eqn:

$$\delta_{\Lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_{\text{int}}(A, \Lambda)} = \int \mathcal{D}a e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} \left(\frac{\alpha_{ij}}{2\delta\Lambda} \text{tr}(a^i a^j) + S_{\text{int}}(A + a; \Lambda) \right)}$$

$$\hbar \partial_{\Lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_{\text{int}}(A, \Lambda)} = \hat{H}_{\text{gauge}} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_{\text{int}}(A, \Lambda)}$$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{gauge}} = \hbar^2 \alpha^{ij} \text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial A^i \partial A^j} \right)$$

Perform a generalized Hubbard-Stratonovic transform:

$$e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_{\text{int}}(A, \Lambda)} = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} (S_0(A; \phi) + S_{\text{grav}}(\phi; \Lambda))}$$

$$S_0(A; \phi) = \sum_{(i_1 \dots i_n)} \phi_{(i_1 \dots i_n)} \text{tr}(A^{i_1} \dots A^{i_n})$$

Single trace couplings = closed string fields

Open/closed string duality follows from the identity:

$$\hat{H}_{\text{gauge}} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_0(A, \phi)} = \check{H}_{\text{grav}} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_0(A, \phi)}$$

$$\check{H}_{\text{grav}} = \beta_I \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_I} + g_{IJ} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi_I \partial \phi_J}$$

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exact RG evolution = Schrodinger equation

$$\hbar \partial_{\Lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_{\text{grav}}(\phi, \Lambda)} = \hat{H}_{\text{grav}} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S_{\text{grav}}(\phi, \Lambda)}$$

RG evolution at large N = Hamilton-Jacobi equation

Some general comments:

- * The 5-d graviton is one of the closed string modes
- * The stress tensor is a single trace operator of QFT

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 - * RG involves dividing the modes into momentum shells
- * There is an associated entanglement entropy: $UV \Leftrightarrow IR$
- * Entanglement entropy is proportional to area: 'holography'
- * 5-d Gravity can be understood as a consequence of the thermodynamic laws that relate entropy and energy.

T. Jacobson
E. Verlinde

Jacobson's argument: QFT + Thermo = Einstein Eqn

A) In a Rindler wedge, the vacuum has temperature and entropy:

$$T = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi}, \quad S = \alpha A$$

Entropy scales with area because entanglement is dominated by short wavelength modes that cross the Rindler horizon.

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$$dS = \frac{dQ}{T}$$

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A + B + general geometric facts imply Einstein eqns, with

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{4\hbar G_N}$$

Can we use these ideas to define a quantum gravity in space-time with positive cosmological constant?

Hint from AdS/CFT:

*Gravity in $AdS(d+1)$ is dual to QFT(d)

* AdS with cut-off = warped compactification
= QFT(d) + Gravity(d)

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Idea

Look for a consistent, covariant cut-off of gauge theory with a holographic dual.

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Idea

Look for a consistent, covariant cut-off of gauge theory with a holographic dual.

But how do we find it?

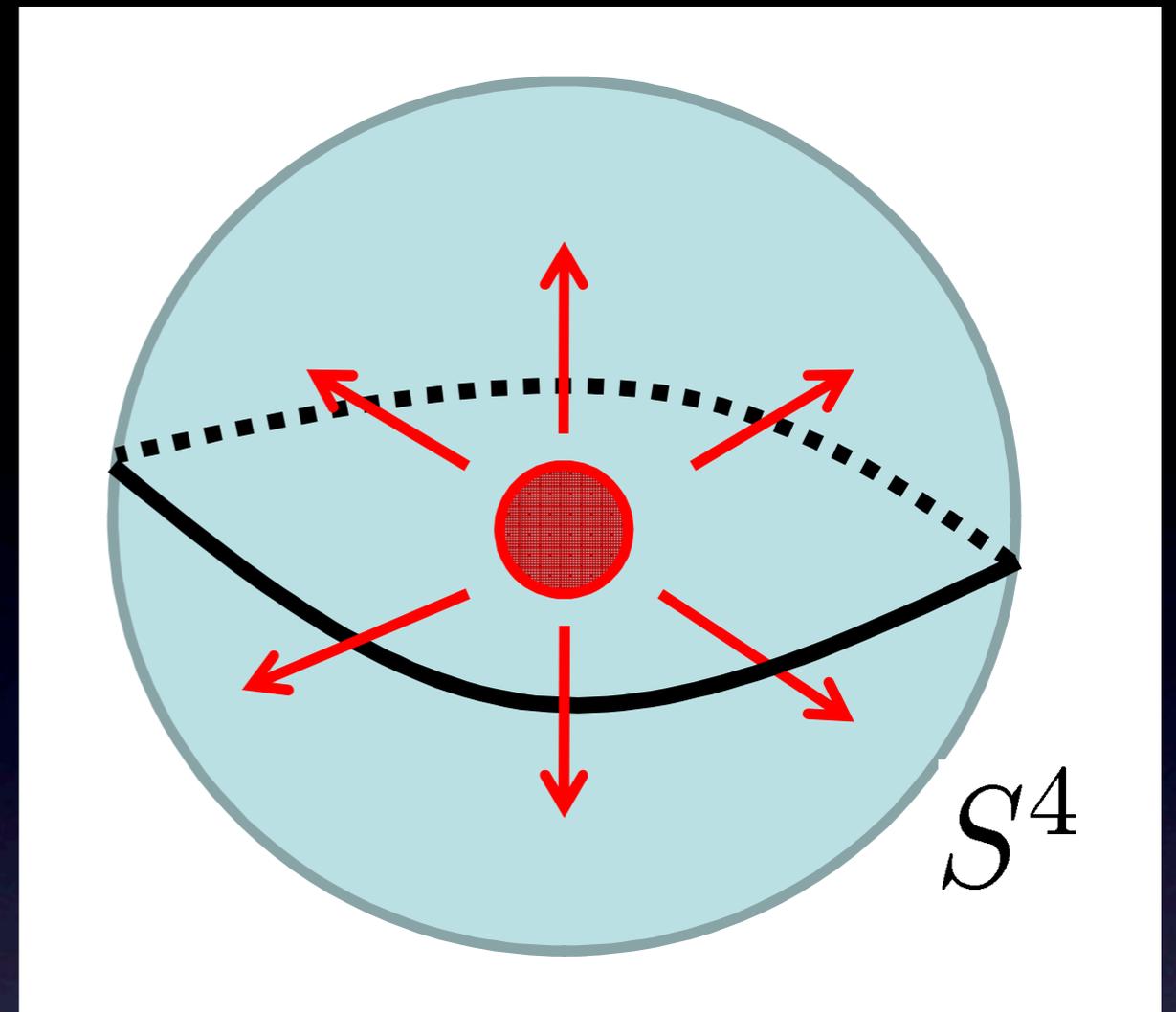
Hint from Matrix Theory: BFSS

- * Start from a UV complete string theory
- * Identify the most basic constituent d.o.f.
- * Saturate the number N of constituent d.o.f.
 - * Take a large N decoupling limit

New idea:

Consider $U(N N_c)$ gauge theory on a four sphere
Set $g_{ym} = 0$ and turn on a maximal homogeneous $U(N)$ instanton flux. So:

$$U(N N_c) \dashrightarrow U(N_c)$$



c.f. Zhang & Hu (2002)
Taylor et al (1998)

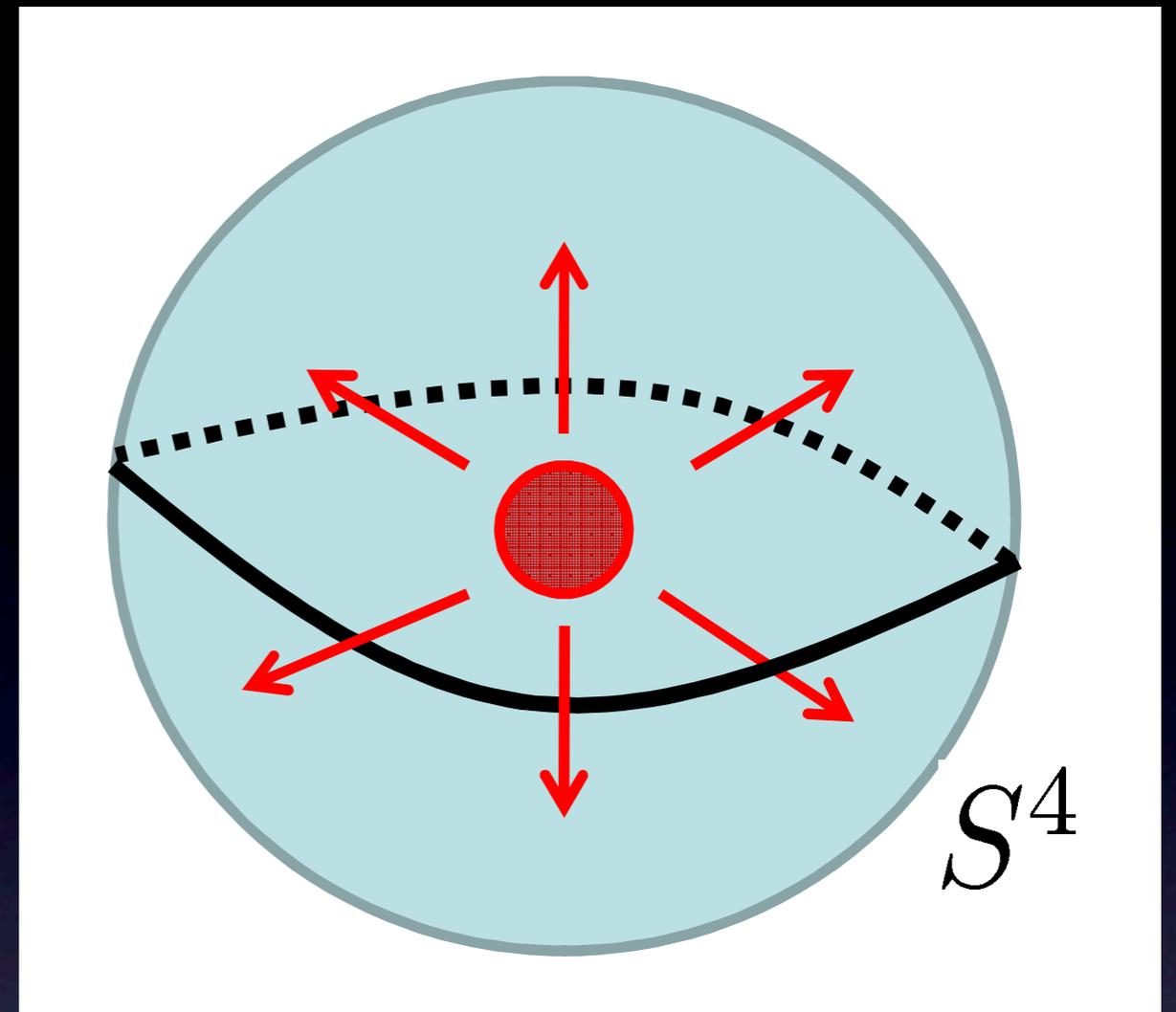
Yang monopole:
homogeneous instanton
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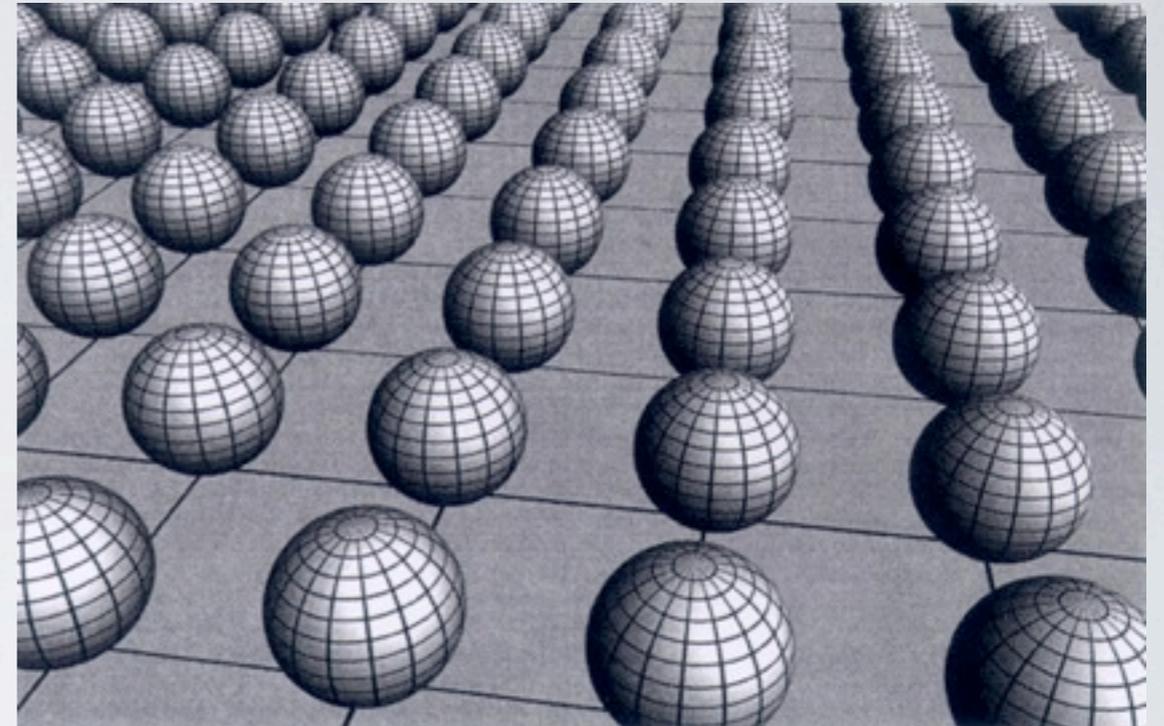
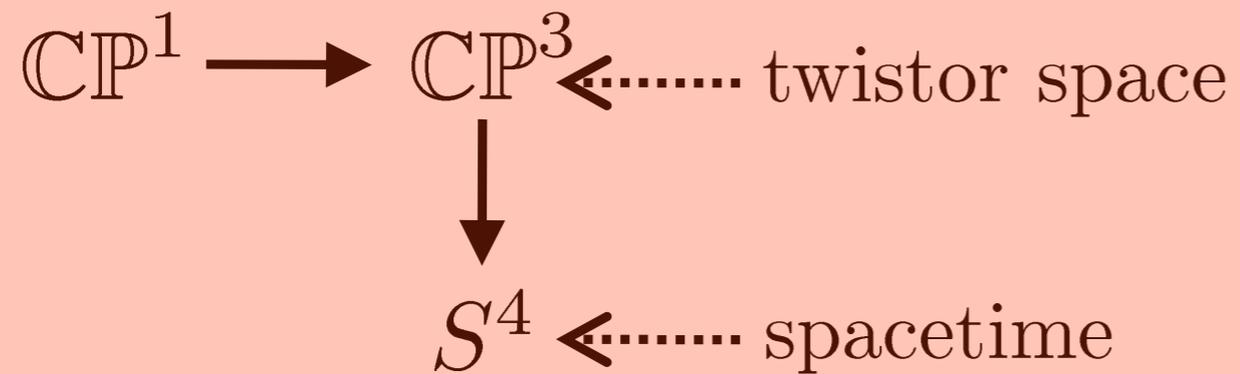
LLL dynamics defines a matrix model (ADHM)
Take a large N and flat space limit, so that the Planck cells stay finite.



c.f. Zhang & Hu (2002)
Taylor et al (1998)

Yang monopole:
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Geometric tool:
Twistor Space



Given a light-like momentum p and space-time coordinate x

$$p_{AA'} = \tilde{\pi}_A \pi_{A'} \quad \omega^A = i x^{AA'} \pi_{A'}, \quad \tilde{\omega}^{A'} = -i \tilde{\pi}_A x^{AA'}.$$

Penrose (1967)

PT*

$$Z^\alpha = (\omega^A, \pi_{A'}), \quad \tilde{Z}_\beta = (\tilde{\pi}_A, \tilde{\omega}^{A'})$$

PT*

The canonical commutation relations $[p, x] = i$ imply that

Penrose
(1967)

$$[Z^\alpha, \tilde{Z}_\beta] = \hbar \delta^\alpha_\beta$$

\rightarrow

$$[\omega^A, \tilde{\pi}_B] = \hbar \delta^A_B$$

$$[\pi_{A'}, \tilde{\omega}^{B'}] = \hbar \delta_{A'}^{B'}$$

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$$[\pi_{A'}, \tilde{\omega}^{B'}] = \hbar \delta_{A'}^{B'}$$

$$Z^\dagger_\alpha Z^\alpha = \hbar N$$

What does the low energy theory look like?

Lowest Landau Level = Fuzzy Twistor Space!

$$\mathfrak{D} |\Psi\rangle = \hbar N |\Psi\rangle \quad \mathfrak{D} = \tilde{Z}_\beta Z^\beta$$

This gives a finite Hilbert space of dimension:

$$k = (N + 1)(N + 2)(N + 3)/6.$$

c.f. Zhang
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The twistor lines:

$$(\omega^A - ix^{AA'} \pi_{A'}) |p\rangle = 0$$

are fuzzy spheres with $n = N+1$ points

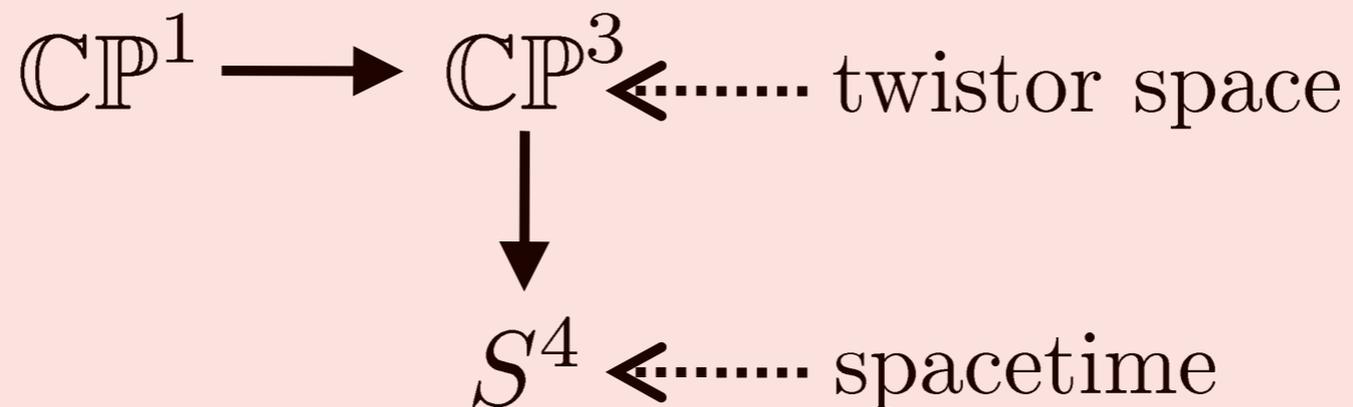
Covariant space-time non-commutativity:

$$[n_i, n_j] = \frac{2}{N} \epsilon_{ijk} n_k,$$

$$[y_\mu, y_\nu] = \frac{\ell^2}{2N} \eta_{\mu\nu}^i n_i,$$

$$[n_i, y_\mu] = \frac{2}{N} \eta_{i\mu\nu} y^\nu.$$

$$n_i n^i = 1$$



$$y^A y_A = \ell^2.$$

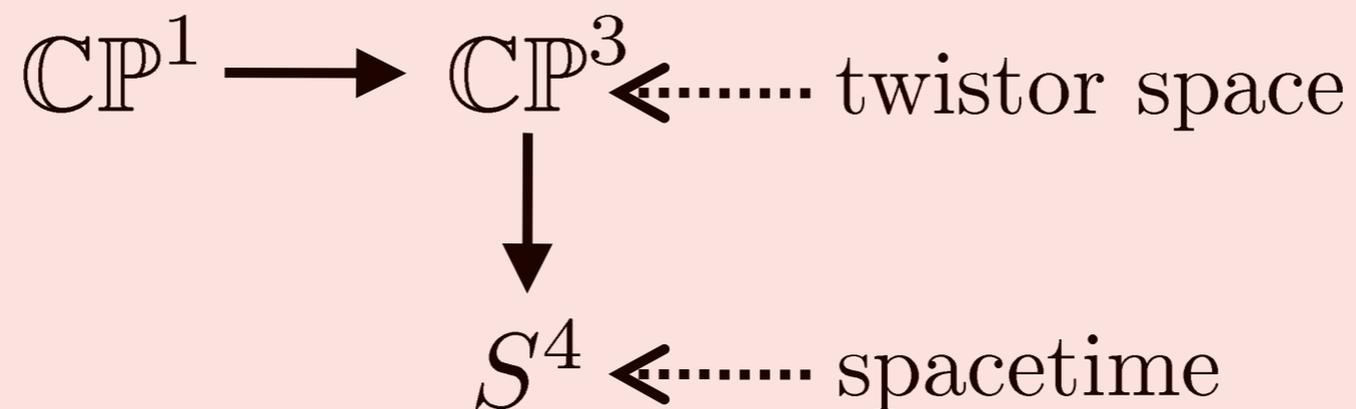
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\mathbb{CP}^1 = space of complex structures on \mathbb{R}^4

superposition of all possible
unimodular self-dual non-commutativities

$$n_i n^i = 1$$



$$y^A y_A = \ell^2.$$

Our Proposal:

UV theory:

N=4 BF Theory with Flux:

decoupling ↓ limit

IR theory:

ADHM Matrix Model

large N ↓ limit

Emergent
theory:

N=4 SYM Theory

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decoupling \downarrow limit

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Emergent
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1/N Corrections = Einstein Gravity

Matrix Action = Fuzzy Chern-Simons + Matter

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_I(Z^\dagger, Z, \psi^\dagger, \psi) d\bar{Z}^I$$

$$S(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{D} \leq N} \left(\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \mathcal{F}_{\alpha\beta} \mathcal{F}_{\gamma\delta} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\alpha\beta} = [D_\alpha, D_\beta], \quad D_\alpha = \frac{1}{\hbar} Z_\alpha - \mathcal{A}_\alpha$$

$$S_{\text{defect}}(Q, \tilde{Q}, \mathcal{A}) = \text{Tr} \left(\mathcal{I}_{IJ} \tilde{Q} \mathcal{D}^I Q \mathcal{Z}^J \right)$$

Why do the $1/N$ corrections give rise to 4D Einstein gravity?

Hints:

- * Jacobson's argument
- * Gauge/gravity correspondence
- * Twistor string theory contains conformal gravity
 - * Penrose's 'non-linear graviton'
 - * Gravity MHV amplitudes