

Holographic 3-Point Functions & Their Applications

(Real-Time, Finite-Temperature)

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➤ ***Real-time Finite-temperature Holographic 3-Point Functions***

Arnold, Barnes, Vaman & CW : Phys.Rev.D82:025019,2010; arXiv:1004.1179

➤ ***Application (I) : 2nd Order Conformal Relativistic Hydrodynamics***

Arnold, Vaman, CW & Xiao : JHEP 1110 (2011) 033; arXiv:1105.4645

➤ ***Application (II) : Jet Quenching with Finite Chemical Potential***

Barnes, Vaman & CW : Work in process

A Brief Review of Holography

- Quark-Gluon Plasma at RHIC & LHC
 - Strong-interacting: Strongly-coupled QCD
 - Nearly-perfect fluid: Hydrodynamics
- Holography (Gravity/Gauge Duality, AdS/CFT duality...)
 - Feynman diagram method breaks down at strong coupling
 - Alternative approach to compute strongly-coupled QFT
 - Not known exactly for QCD
 - Simplest example:
AdS₅ (IIB Supergravity, weakly-coupled) / CFT₄ (N=4 SYM, strongly-coupled)
 - Extended to non-conformal FTs
- Real-Time & Finite-Temperature
 - Finite-temperature: AdS + Black Holes (Schwarzschild, RN...)
 - Real-time: various types of correlators (causal, time-ordered, non-time-ordered...)
 - Skenderis & van Rees ([arXiv:0805.0150](#) & [0812.2909](#))
 - Starinets, Son & Herzog (2-pt, [2002-2003](#)) + Ours (3-pt ↑, [2010](#))
- 2-pt correlators were well studied (e.g. η , σ ..., [2002-](#))
What higher n-pt correlators can do? 3-pt? (e.g. τ , λ_1 ..., *not known*)

2nd Order Conformal Relativistic Hydrodynamics – Review

- Early literature:

- [Baier, Romatschke, Son, Starinets & Stephanov, arXiv:0712.2451](#)
- [Bhattacharyya, Hubeny, Minwalla & Rangamani, arXiv:0712.2456](#)

- Our approach: inspired by

$$\eta = \lim_{\omega, k \rightarrow 0} i\partial_{\omega} \langle T^{xy} T^{xy}(\omega, k) \rangle_{ra}$$

2nd order hydro coefficients = **lim 3-point functions** $\langle TTT \rangle$

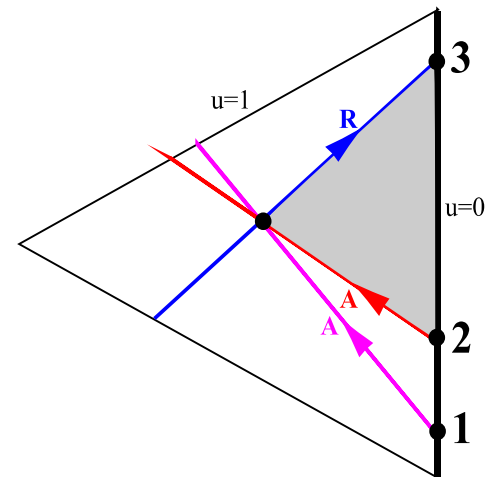
- Ingredient (1): **Kubo formulae for 2nd order hydro coefficients**

- [Moore & Sohrabi, arXiv:1007.5333](#)

- Ingredient (2): **Holographic 3-pt functions**

- [Arnold, Barnes, Vaman & CW, arXiv:1004.1179](#)

$$G_{aar}^{(3)} \sim \delta^{(4)}(p_1 + p_2 + p_3) \int_0^1 du \sqrt{-g} \Delta_A(p_1, u) \Delta_A(p_2, u) \Delta_R(p_3, u)$$



2nd Order Conformal Relativistic Hydrodynamics – Hydro Side

Deriving 2nd order Kubo formulae (Moore & Sohrabi, arXiv:1007.5333)

- Hydrodynamic **expansion** of energy-stress tensor:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T^{\mu\nu}[h] &= (\varepsilon + P)u^\mu u^\nu + P g^{\mu\nu} - \eta \sigma^{\mu\nu} \\
 &+ \eta \tau_{\text{II}} \left(\langle u \cdot \nabla \sigma^{\mu\nu} \rangle + \frac{\nabla \cdot u}{3} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \right) + \kappa \left(R^{\langle \mu\nu \rangle} - 2u_\alpha u_\beta R^{\alpha \langle \mu\nu \rangle \beta} \right) \\
 &+ \lambda_1 \sigma_\rho^{\langle \mu} \sigma^{\nu \rangle \rho} + \lambda_2 \sigma_\rho^{\langle \mu} \Omega^{\nu \rangle \rho} + \lambda_3 \Omega_\rho^{\langle \mu} \Omega^{\nu \rangle \rho}
 \end{aligned}$$

- EOMs & Constraints** (on flat background):

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \\ T^\mu_\mu = 0 \\ u^2 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon(x) \\ P(x) \\ u^\mu(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow T^{\mu\nu}$$

- Solve:** double expansion of $h_{\mu\nu}$ & (ω, \mathbf{k})

$$\varepsilon = \bar{\varepsilon} + \frac{4\bar{\varepsilon}}{3\omega^2 - k^2} \left(-\omega k h_{tz} - \frac{1}{2} k^2 h_{tt} - \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 h_{ii} \right) + O(h^2, \omega, k)$$

- Compare** with correlator expansion

$$T^{\mu\nu}[h] = G_r^{\mu\nu}(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int G_{ra}^{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta}(x, y) h_{\alpha\beta}(y) d^4 y + \frac{1}{8} \int G_{raa}^{\mu\nu, \alpha\beta, \gamma\delta}(x, y, z) h_{\alpha\beta}(y) h_{\gamma\delta}(z) d^4 y d^4 z$$

2nd Order Conformal Relativistic Hydrodynamics – Hydro Side

- Hydrodynamic expansion of correlators:

$$G_{aar}^{xz,tx,xx}(1,2,3) \Big|_{\substack{k_1=0 \\ \omega_2=0}} = -i2\pi T\eta \frac{\omega_1^2 k_2}{3\omega_1^2 - k_2^2} + 2\pi^2 T^2 \frac{\omega_1 k_2 \left(\lambda_2 (-9\omega_1^4 + 9\omega_1^2 k_2^2 - 2k_2^4) + \kappa \dots + \eta \tau_{\Pi} \dots + \eta^2 / \bar{\epsilon} \dots \right)}{(3\omega_1^2 - k_2^2)^2}$$

- Kubo formula : **zoom into** a particular term by taking a certain limit:
- Order of limits matters sometimes due to the pole:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{k_2 \rightarrow 0} \partial_{k_2} \lim_{\omega_1 \rightarrow 0} \partial_{\omega_1} G_{aar}^{xz,tx,xx}(1,2,3) \Big|_{\substack{k_1=0 \\ \omega_2=0}} = -\lambda_2 - \kappa + 2\eta \tau_{\Pi} \\ \lim_{\omega_1 \rightarrow 0} \partial_{\omega_1} \lim_{k_2 \rightarrow 0} \partial_{k_2} G_{aar}^{xz,tx,xx}(1,2,3) \Big|_{\substack{k_1=0 \\ \omega_2=0}} = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 - \frac{1}{2} \kappa + \frac{4}{3} \eta \tau_{\Pi} + \frac{\eta^2}{2\bar{\epsilon}} \end{array} \right.$$

- Can compare the **whole** 3-point functions from AdS with the hydrodynamic expansions **term by term** (fit into the templates)
 → A good consistency check on AdS calculation too !

2nd Order Conformal Relativistic Hydrodynamics – AdS Side

- Energy-stress tensor $T^{\mu\nu} \leftrightarrow$ metric fluctuation $\mathbf{h}_{\mu\nu}$
- **Solve** linearized **Einstein equation** on AdS-Schwarzschild BH background
small ω, k to 2nd order \rightarrow Boundary-to-bulk propagators

(Policastro, Son & Starinets, hep-th/0205052 & 0210220)

- Perturbatively **expand** Einstein-Hilbert & Gibbons-Hawking **action** to $O(h^3)$
to get cubic vertices

(Arutyunov & Frolov, hep-th/9901121, need to restore boundary terms)

- **Do** the bulk **integral**

$$G_{aar}^{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}, \bar{\gamma}\bar{\delta}, \bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}}(1, 2, 3) \sim \delta^{(4)}(p_1 + p_2 + p_3) \int_0^1 du \sqrt{-g} V^{\alpha\beta, \gamma\delta, \mu\nu}(u) h_{A, \alpha\bar{\beta}}^{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}(p_1, u) h_{A, \gamma\bar{\delta}}^{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\delta}}(p_2, u) h_{R, \mu\nu}^{\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}}(p_3, u)$$

Gauge Condition:

$$h_{\mu 5} = 0$$

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- **Divergent at both boundaries !!!**

– Boundary divergence (at $u=0$):

Add gravitational counter terms: volume + curvature + ...

(Balasubramanian et al, hep-th/9902121, 9903238, 9906127 & 0002230 et al)

Completely removed 😊

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- **Divergent at both boundaries !!!**

– Horizon divergence (at $u=1$):

Due to **gauge** freedom (purely-gauge solutions near horizon)

Form gauge-invariant combinations or limits

Completely removed 😊

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- **Finite results** 😊

2nd Order Conformal Relativistic Hydrodynamics – AdS Side

Results: (Arnold, Vaman, CW & Xiao, arXiv:1105.4645)

- Gauge-invariant limit:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & G_{raa}^{xy,tx,ty} (k_3 = -k_1 - k_2; k_1, k_2) \Big|_{\omega_1, \omega_2=0} \\
 &= -P + \pi^2 T^2 (2\kappa(k_1^2 + k_2^2) - \lambda_3 k_1 k_2) + O(k^4) \\
 &= -\frac{\pi^2 N^2 T^4}{8} + \frac{\pi^2 N^2 T^4}{4} (k_1^2 + k_2^2) + O(k^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

... hydro

... AdS

- Gauge-invariant combination:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(G_{raa}^{xx,tx,tx} + G_{raa}^{yy,tx,tx} - 2(1-k_3^2)G_{raa}^{zz,tx,tx} + \frac{2}{3}k_3^2 G_{raa}^{tt,tx,tx} - 2ik_3 G_{raa}^{tz,tx,tx} \right) \Big|_{\omega_1, \omega_2=0} \\
 &= -2P + \left(\frac{4}{3}P - 4\pi^2 T^2 \kappa \right) (k_1^2 + k_2^2) + \left(\frac{8}{3}P + 2\pi^2 T^2 \lambda_3 \right) k_1 k_2 + O(k^4) \\
 &= -\frac{\pi^2 N^2 T^4}{4} - \frac{\pi^2 N^2 T^4}{3} (k_1^2 + k_2^2 - k_1 k_2) + O(k^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

... hydro

... AdS

- Consistent results:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{16} N^2 T^2, \lambda_2 = -\frac{\ln 2}{8} N^2 T^2, \lambda_3 = 0, \kappa = \frac{1}{8} N^2 T^2, \tau_{\Pi} = \frac{2 - \ln 2}{2\pi T}$$

Summary

- 1) All 2nd order hydrodynamic coefficients (for conformal QGP) were derived via Kubo formulae (related to causal 3-pt correlators).
- 2) Prescriptions to compute real-time higher n-pt correlators via AdS/CFT had been built up.
- 3) Causal 3-pt correlators in (1) were computed via (2), thus all 2nd order hydrodynamic coefficients were obtained.
 - Extend & complete *Baier et al's* approach;
 - An independent check to *Bhattacharyya et al's* results.
- 4) Can be generalized to include higher-derivative corrections, to non-conformal cases...

Thanks!