

Exotic RG flows from holography

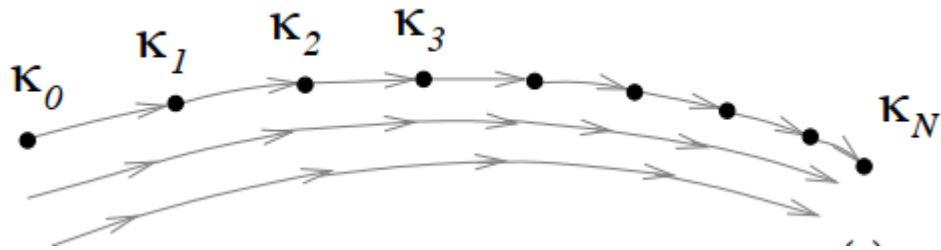
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3rd May, 2023

The Wilsonian renormalization group (RG) is a set of transformations on the parameters κ and Λ of $Z[\Lambda]$, that leave the value of $Z[\Lambda]$ exactly unchanged.

$$Z[\Lambda] = \int_{\Lambda} \mathcal{D}\phi e^{i \int d^4x [L(\phi(x))]} \longrightarrow Z[\Lambda] = \int_{\Lambda - \delta\Lambda} \mathcal{D}\phi e^{i \int d^4x [L(\phi(x)) + \delta L(\phi(x))]}$$

$$A \rightarrow A' \rightarrow A'' \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A^{N-1} \rightarrow A^N$$



$$\mu \frac{d}{d\mu} \kappa(\mu) = \beta(g)$$

Wilsonian RG

Holographic RG:
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Superpotential
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properties

E.O.M and
Solutions

Free Energy

We consider a $d+1$ dimension asymptotically AdS space-time with **flat** boundary where QFT lives on.

Bulk theory

$$S = \int d^{d+1}x \sqrt{-g} \left(R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_a \phi \partial^a \phi - V(\phi) \right)$$

u :
holographic coordinate

$\phi = \phi(u)$:
scalar field coupled to
gravitation field

$$ds^2 = du^2 + e^{2A(u)} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

QFT energy:

$$\mu = \mu_0 e^{A(u)}$$

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$$S = \int d^{d+1}x \sqrt{-g} \left(R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_a \phi \partial^a \phi - V(\phi) \right)$$

RG flow for a single
coupling g :

$$2(d-1)\ddot{A}(u) + \partial_u \phi(u)^2 = 0$$

→

Einstein equations

$$d(d-1)\dot{A}^2(u) - \frac{1}{2} \partial_u \phi(u)^2 + V(\phi) = 0$$

→

K.G equation

$$\ddot{\phi} + d\dot{A}\dot{\phi} - V'(\phi) = 0$$

$$\mu \frac{d}{d\mu} g(\mu) = \beta(g)$$

To make contact with QFT we introduce a new function called as **Superpotential**

$$W(\phi(u)) = -2(d-1)\dot{A}(u)$$

$$2(d-1)\ddot{A}(u) + \partial_u \phi(u)^2 = 0$$

$$d(d-1)\dot{A}^2(u) - \frac{1}{2}\partial_u \phi(u)^2 + V(\phi) = 0$$



$$W'(\phi) = \partial_u \phi(u)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}W'^2(\phi) = V(\phi) + \frac{d}{4(d-1)}W^2(\phi)$$

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✓ Properties

$$\frac{dW}{du} = \frac{d\phi}{du} \frac{dW}{d\phi} = W'^2 \geq 0$$

In (W, u) plane

$$\frac{1}{2} W'^2(\phi) = V(\phi) + \frac{d}{4(d-1)} W^2(\phi)$$

Critical curve
→

$$W_b \equiv \sqrt{-\frac{4(d-1)}{d} V(\phi)}$$

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✓ Properties

$$\frac{1}{2}W'^2(\phi) = V(\phi) + \frac{d}{4(d-1)}W^2(\phi): \quad \text{Invariant under } (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{W}) \rightarrow -(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{W})$$

$$W'_{\uparrow} = \sqrt{\frac{d}{2(d-1)}(W^2(\phi) - W_b^2(\phi))}$$

$$W'_{\downarrow} = -\sqrt{\frac{d}{2(d-1)}(W^2(\phi) - W_b^2(\phi))}$$

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✓ **Properties**

$$R_{\mu\nu}R^{\mu\nu} = \frac{d}{16(d-1)^2} (16(d+1)V^2 + 8dVW^2 + dW^4)$$

To find the desired solution approximately, first we should check the following point:

$$V'(\phi) = W'(\phi)(W''(\phi) - \frac{d}{2(d-1)}W(\phi))$$

$$\phi = \phi^* \rightarrow W'(\phi^*) = 0$$

$$V'(\phi^*) = 0 \rightarrow W''(\phi^*): \textit{finite}$$

$$V'(\phi^*) \neq 0 \rightarrow W''(\phi^*): \textit{divergent}$$

$$W(\phi(u)) = -2(d-1)\dot{A}(u)$$

$$W'(\phi) = \partial_u \phi(u)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}W'^2(\phi) = V(\phi) + \frac{d}{4(d-1)}W^2(\phi)$$

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✓ ϕ^* : Maximum of the potential

$$\frac{1}{2}W'^2(\phi) = V(\phi) + \frac{d}{4(d-1)}W^2(\phi)$$

$$V = -\frac{d(d-1)}{l^2} + \frac{m^2}{2}\phi^2, \quad m^2 < 0$$

$$W_+ = \frac{1}{l^2} \left[2(d-1) + \frac{\Delta_+}{2}\phi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\phi^3) \right]$$

$$W_- = \frac{1}{l^2} \left[2(d-1) + \frac{\Delta_-}{2}\phi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\phi^3) \right] + C\phi^{\frac{d}{\Delta_-}} (1 + \mathcal{O}(\phi))$$

✓ ϕ^* : Maximum of the potential

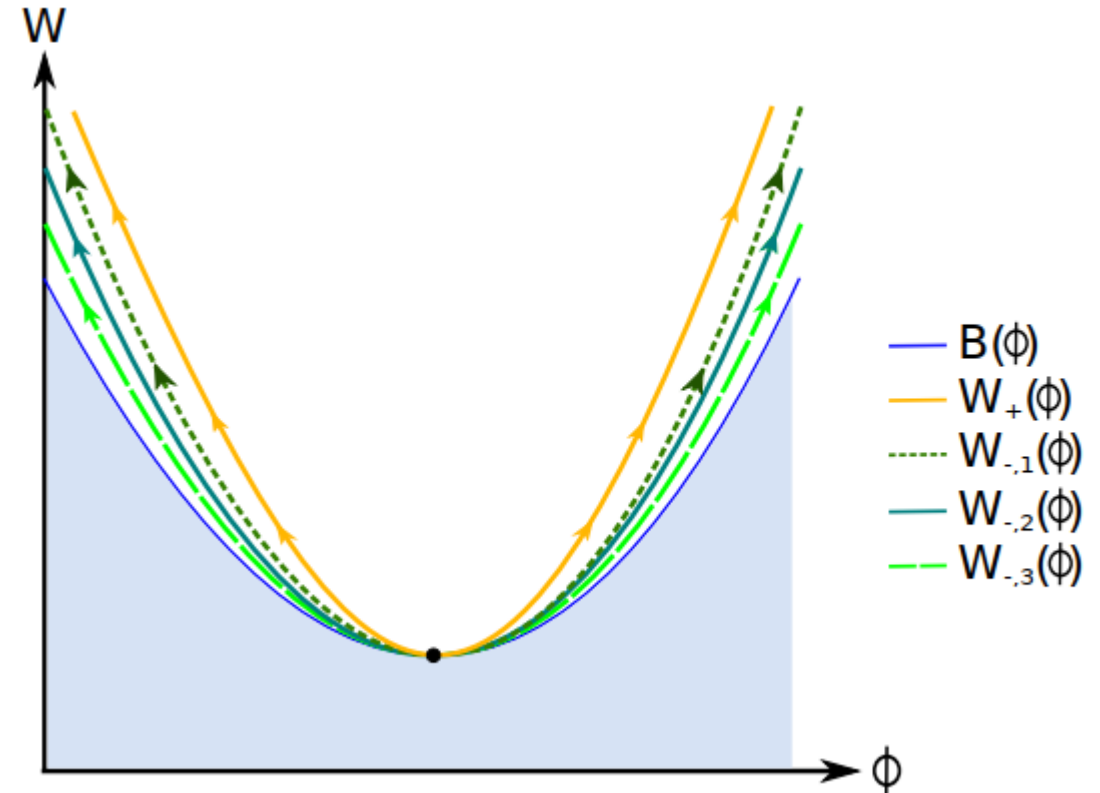
$$V = -\frac{d(d-1)}{l^2} + \frac{m^2}{2}\phi^2, \quad m^2 < 0$$

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$$W_- = \frac{1}{l^2} \left[2(d-1) + \frac{\Delta_-}{2}\phi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\phi^3) \right] + c\phi^{\frac{d}{2}}(1 + \mathcal{O}(\phi))$$

$$B(\phi) = W_b \equiv \sqrt{-\frac{4(d-1)}{d}V(\phi)}$$

$$\Delta_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left(d \pm \sqrt{d^2 + 4m^2 l^2} \right) \rightarrow m^2 \geq -\frac{d^2}{4l^2}$$



✓ ϕ^* : Maximum of the potential

$$W(\phi(u)) = -2(d-1)\dot{A}(u)$$

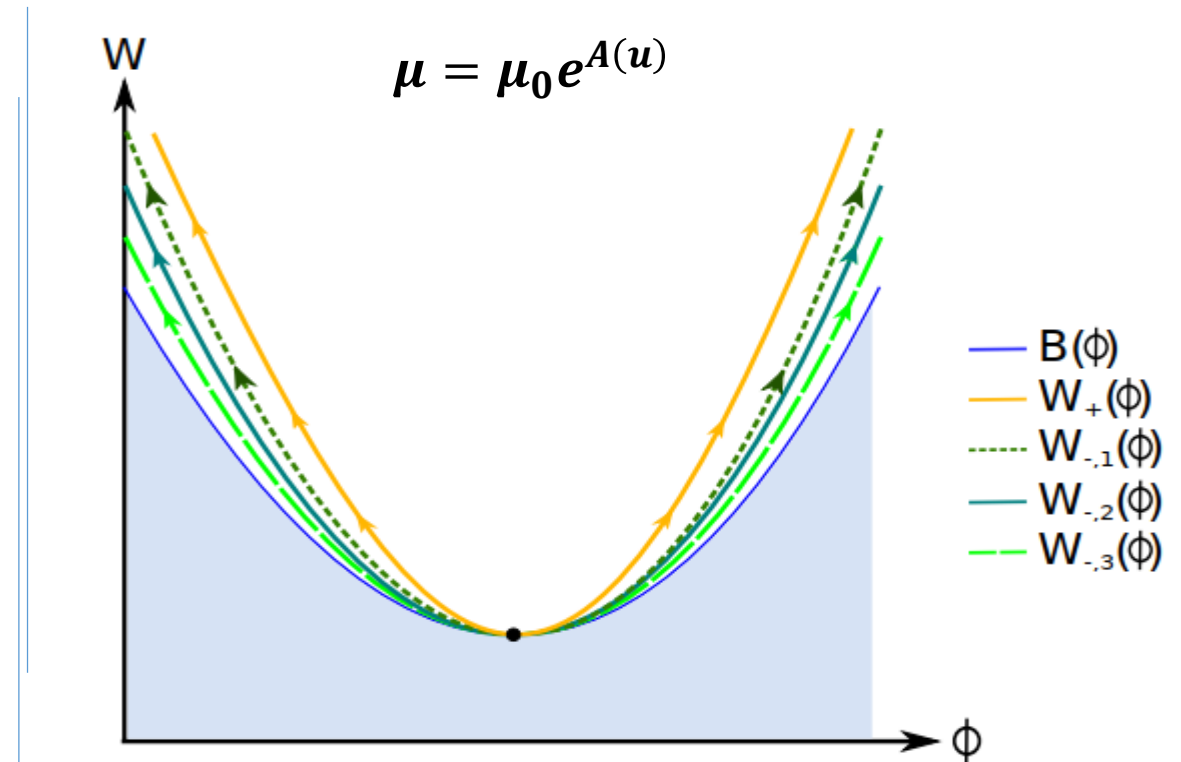
$$W'(\phi) = \partial_u \phi(u)$$

$$\phi_{\uparrow} = \phi_+ e^{\frac{\Delta_+ u}{l}} + \dots$$

$$\phi_{\downarrow} = \phi_- e^{\frac{\Delta_- u}{l}} + \frac{dCl}{\Delta_-(2\Delta_+ - d)} \phi_-^{\frac{\Delta_+}{\Delta_-}} e^{\frac{\Delta_+ u}{l}}$$

$$A_{\uparrow} = -\frac{u - u_*}{l} + \frac{\phi_+^2}{8(d-1)} e^{\frac{2\Delta_+ u}{l}}$$

$$A_{\downarrow} = -\frac{u - u_*}{l} + \frac{\phi_-^2}{8(d-1)} e^{\frac{2\Delta_- u}{l}}$$



✓ ϕ^* : Maximum of the potential

$$W(\phi(u)) = -2(d-1)\dot{A}(u)$$

$$W'(\phi) = \partial_u \phi(u)$$

$$\phi_{\uparrow} = \phi_+ e^{\frac{\Delta_+ u}{l}} + \dots$$

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$$A_{\uparrow} = -\frac{u - u_*}{l} + \frac{\phi_+^2}{8(d-1)} e^{\frac{2\Delta_+ u}{l}}$$

$$A_{\downarrow} = -\frac{u - u_*}{l} + \frac{\phi_-^2}{8(d-1)} e^{\frac{2\Delta_- u}{l}}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{W_-} = \frac{1}{\ell^{\Delta_+}} \frac{d}{\Delta_-} Cl \phi_-^{\Delta_+/\Delta_-}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{W_+} = \frac{2\Delta_+ - d}{\ell^{\Delta_+}} \phi_+$$

$$J = \frac{\phi_-}{l^{\Delta_-}}$$

✓ ϕ^* : Minimum of the potential

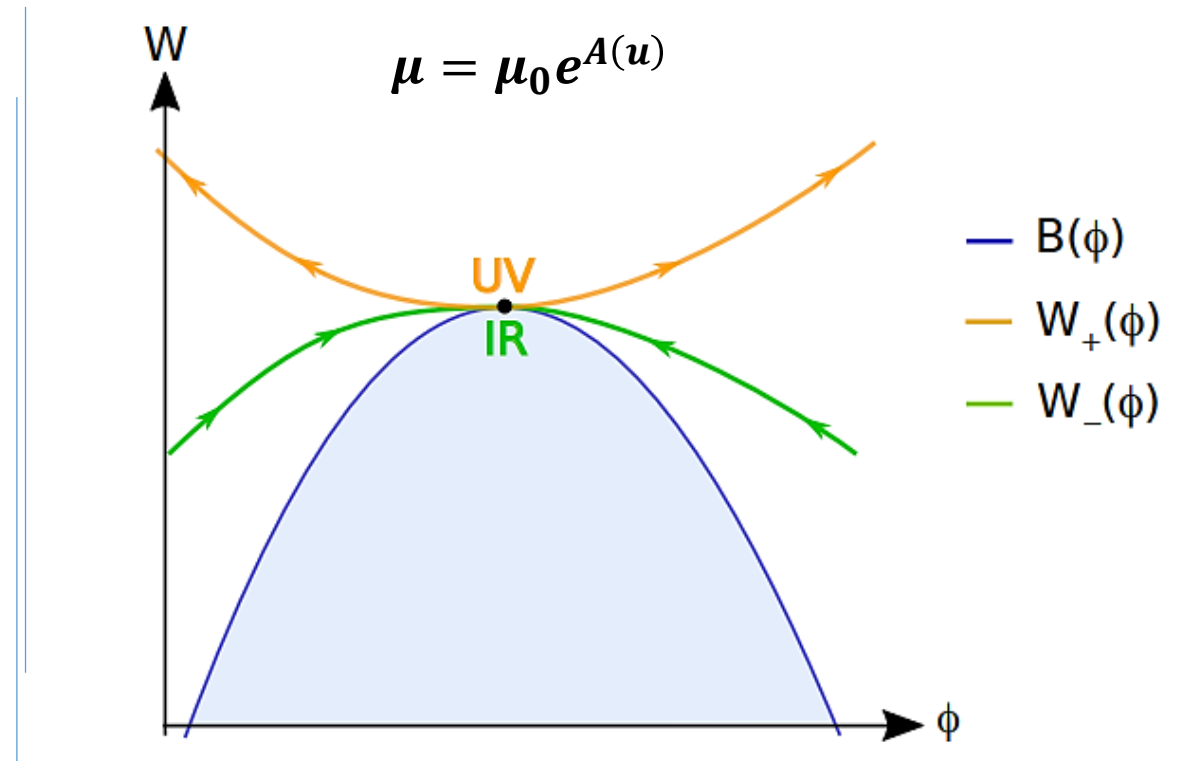
$$W_{\pm} = \frac{1}{l^2} \left[2(d-1) + \frac{\Delta_{\pm}}{2} \phi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\phi^3) \right]$$

$$\phi_{\uparrow} = \phi_+ e^{\frac{\Delta_+ u}{l}} + \dots$$

$$\phi_{\downarrow} = \phi_- e^{-\frac{\Delta_- u}{l}}$$

$$A_{\pm} = -\frac{u - u_*}{l} - \frac{\phi_{\pm}^2}{8(d-1)} e^{\frac{2\Delta_{\pm} u}{l}}$$

$$V = -\frac{d(d-1)}{l^2} + \frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2, \quad m^2 > 0$$



Wilsonian RG

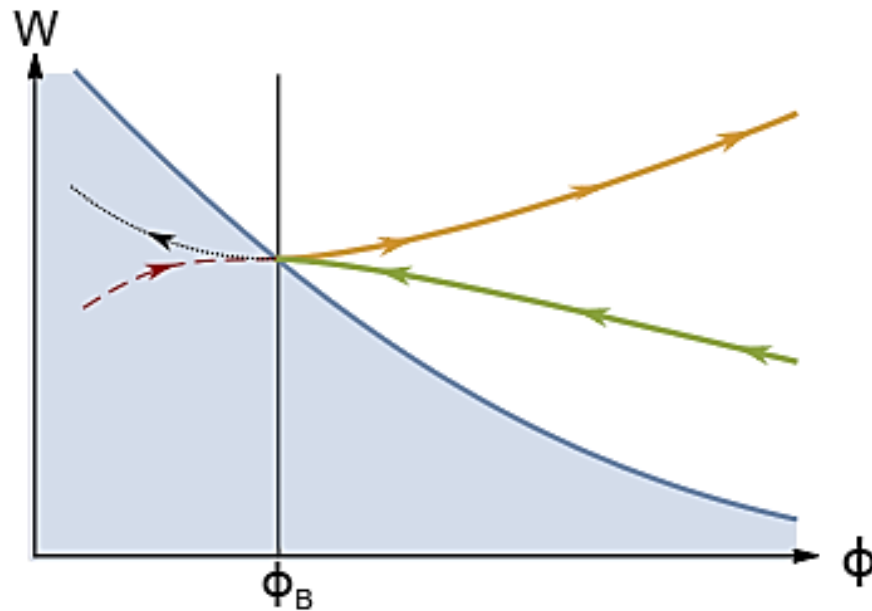
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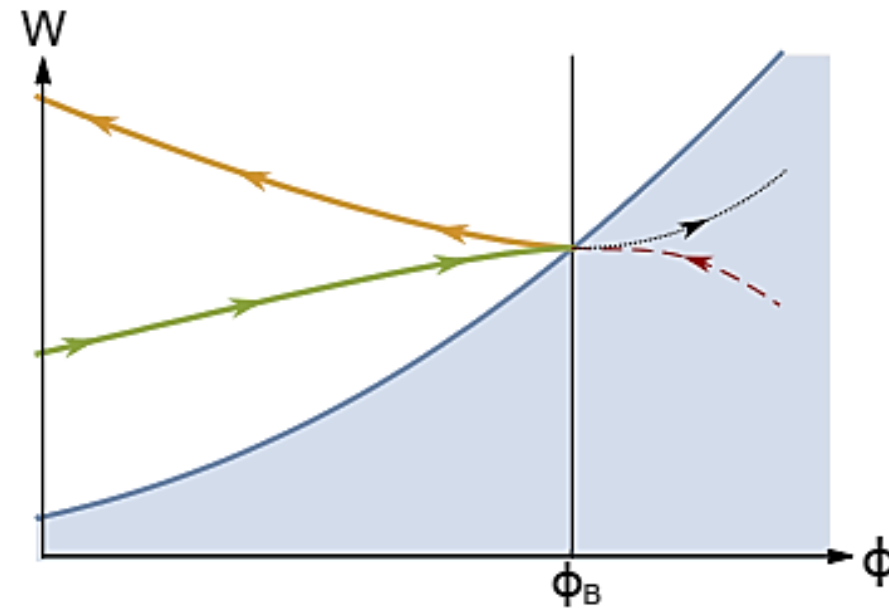
Free Energy

✓ **Bounces!**



(a)

— $B(\phi)$
— $W_{\uparrow}(\phi)$
— $W_{\downarrow}(\phi)$



(b)

— $B(\phi)$
— $W_{\downarrow}(\phi)$
— $W_{\uparrow}(\phi)$

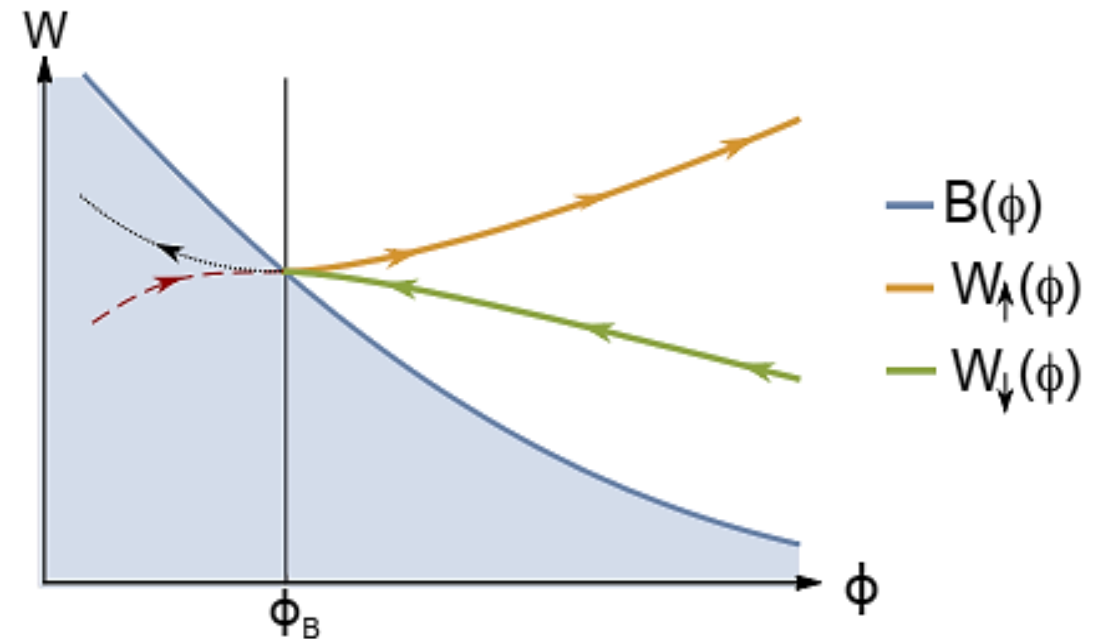
✓ **Bounces:** $V'(\phi_b) \neq 0 \rightarrow W''(\phi_b): \text{divergent}$

$$W'(\phi) \approx \pm \sqrt{2(\phi - \phi_b)V'(\phi_b)}$$

$$W_{\downarrow} \approx W_B - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2V'(\phi_b)} (\phi - \phi_b)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$W_{\uparrow} \approx W_B + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2V'(\phi_b)} (\phi - \phi_b)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$V'(\phi) = W'(\phi)(W''(\phi) - \frac{d}{2(d-1)}W(\phi))$$



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✓ **Bounces:** $V'(\phi_b) \neq 0 \rightarrow W''(\phi_b): \text{divergent}$

$$W_{\downarrow} \approx W_B - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2V'(\phi_b)} (\phi - \phi_b)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$W_{\uparrow} \approx W_B + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2V'(\phi_b)} (\phi - \phi_b)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 e^{A(u)}$$

$$W'(\phi) = \partial_u \phi(u) \quad W(\phi(u)) = -2(d-1)A(u)$$

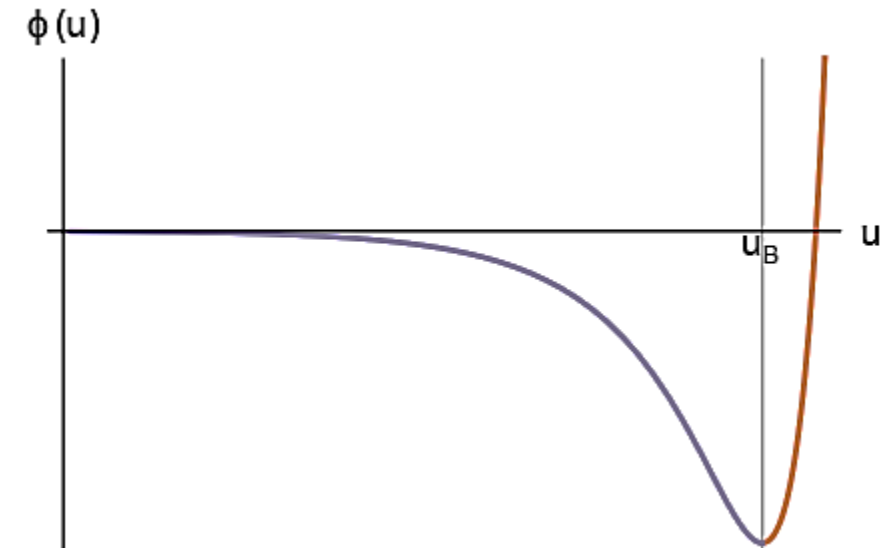
$$\beta(\phi) = \frac{d\phi}{d \log \mu} = -2(d-1) \frac{W'(\phi)}{W(\phi)}$$

✓ **Bounces:** $V'(\phi_b) \neq 0 \rightarrow W''(\phi_b): \text{divergent}$

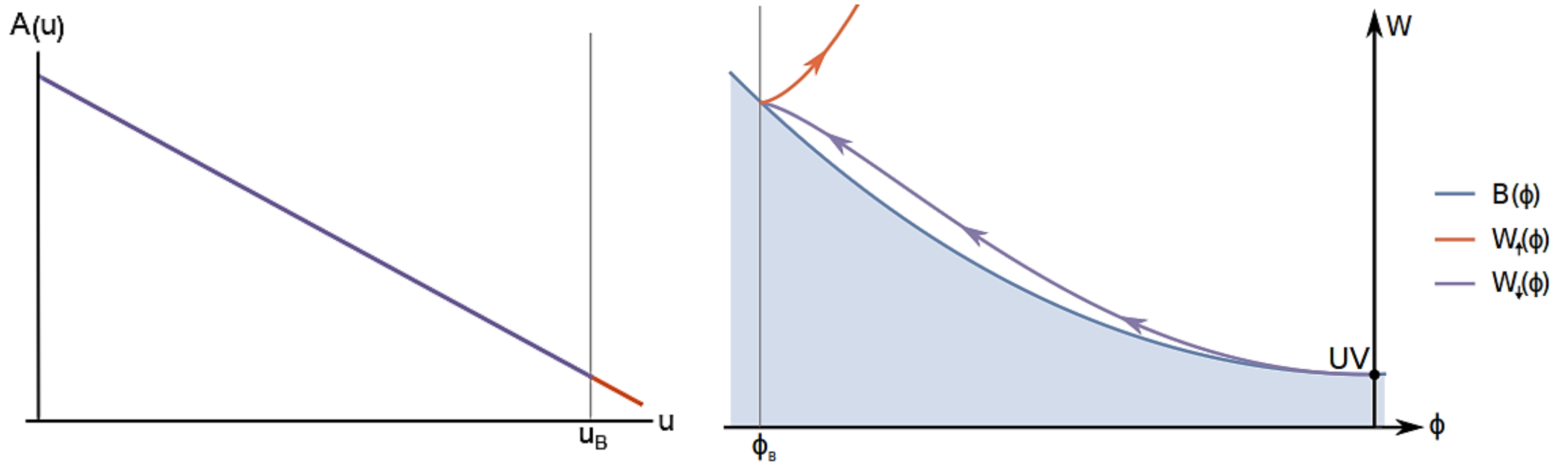
$$W_{\downarrow} \approx W_B - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2V'(\phi_b)} (\phi - \phi_b)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$W_{\uparrow} \approx W_B + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2V'(\phi_b)} (\phi - \phi_b)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\phi(u) = \phi_B + \frac{V'(\phi_B)}{2} (u - u_B)^2 + \mathcal{O}(u - u_B)^3 = \begin{cases} \phi_{\uparrow}(u) & \text{for } u > u_B, \\ \phi_{\downarrow}(u) & \text{for } u < u_B. \end{cases}$$



- **Bounces:** $V'(\phi_b) \neq 0 \rightarrow W''(\phi_b): \text{divergent}$



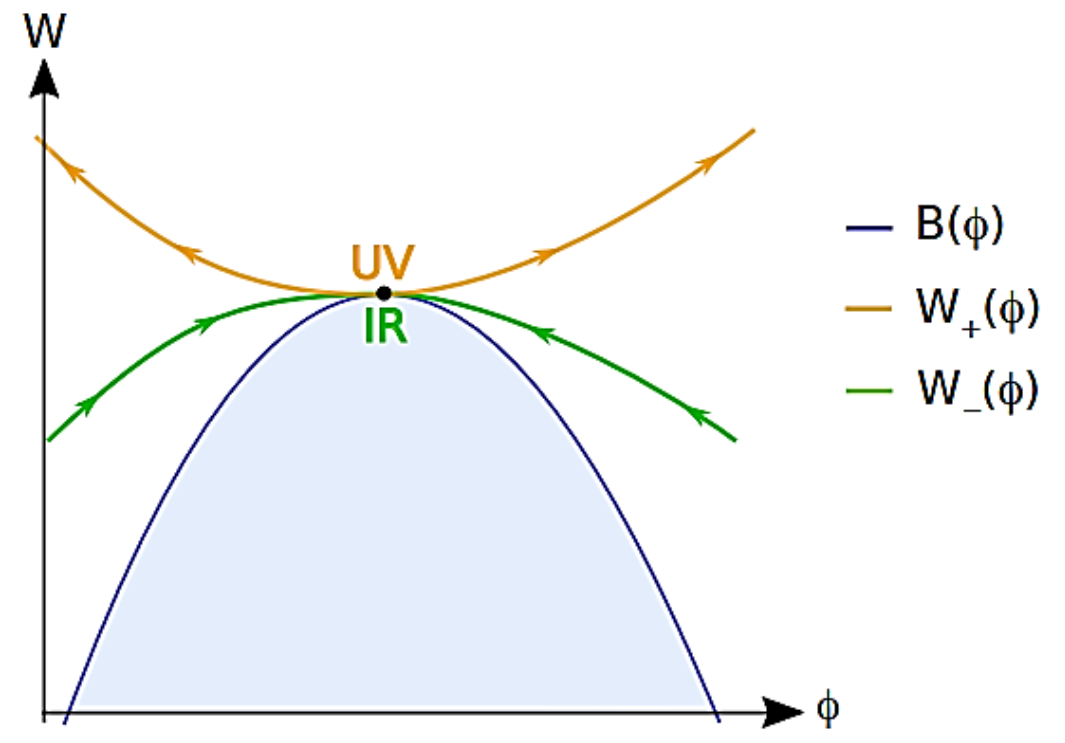
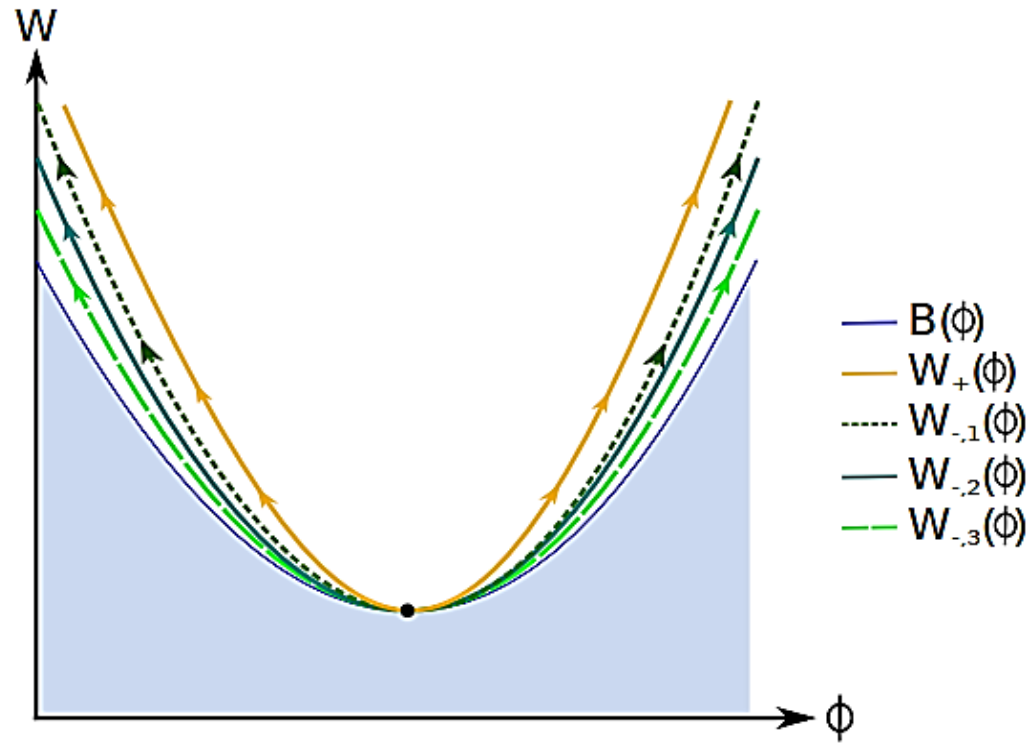
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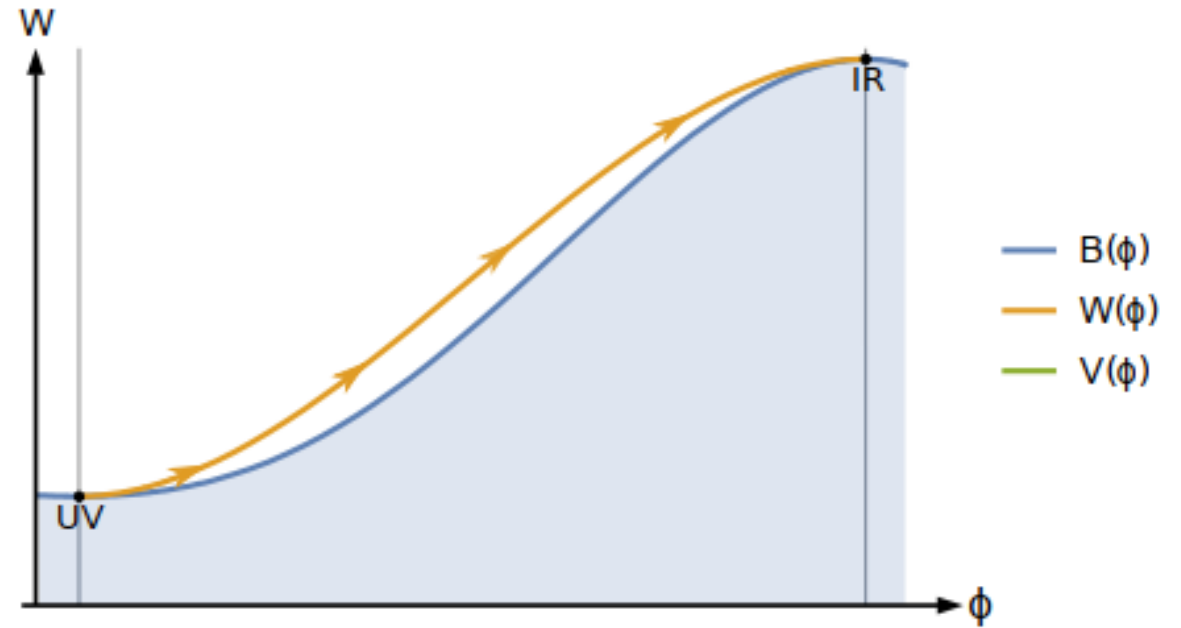
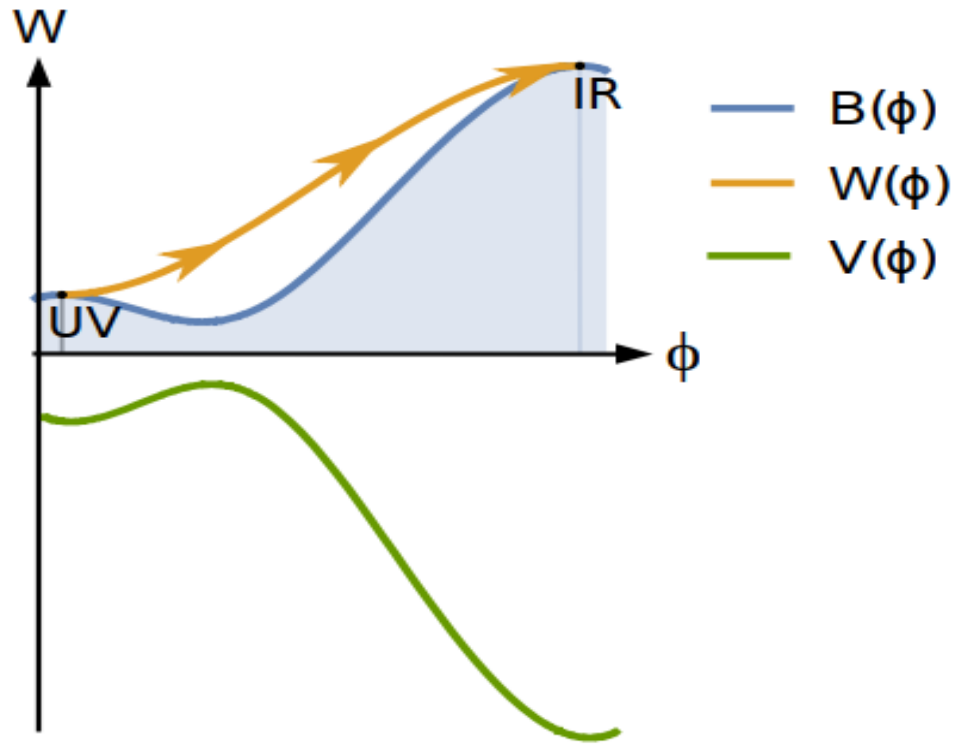
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✓ Potential with two minima

$$V(\phi) = \frac{kv}{2} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\phi}{v} \right)^2 \right)^2 - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \left(kv^2 \left(\frac{\phi}{v} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\phi}{v} \right)^2 \right) + W_0 \right)^2$$



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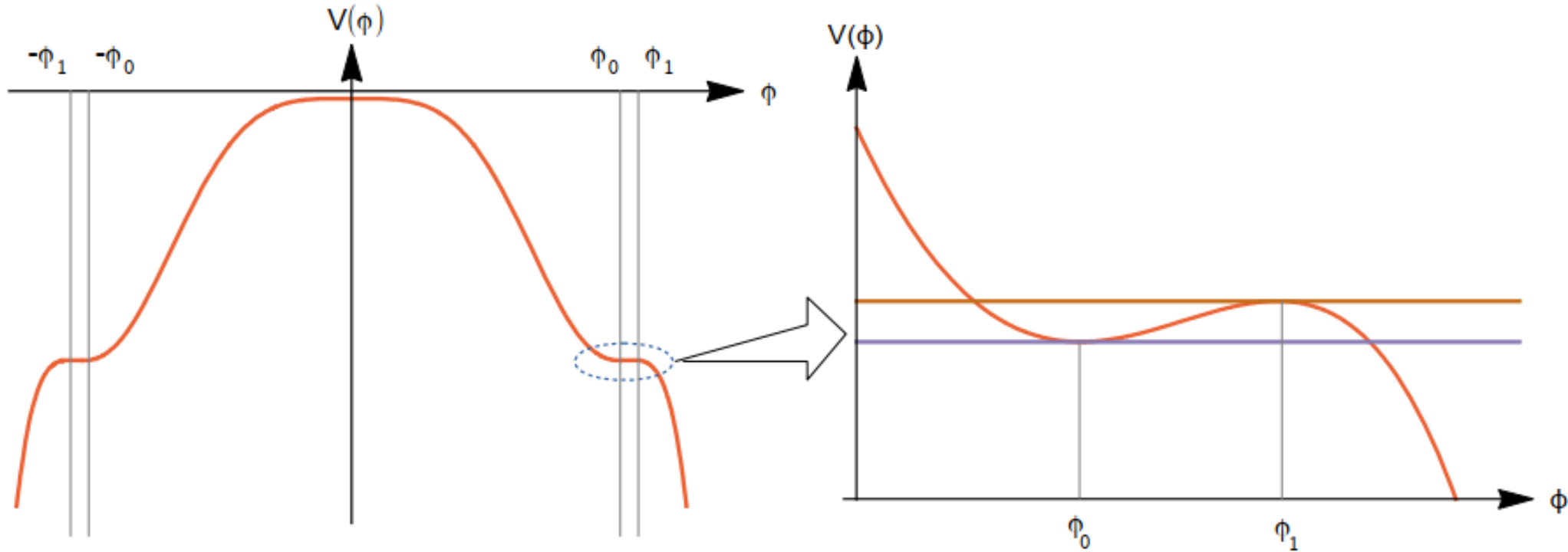
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✓ **Bouncing solutions**



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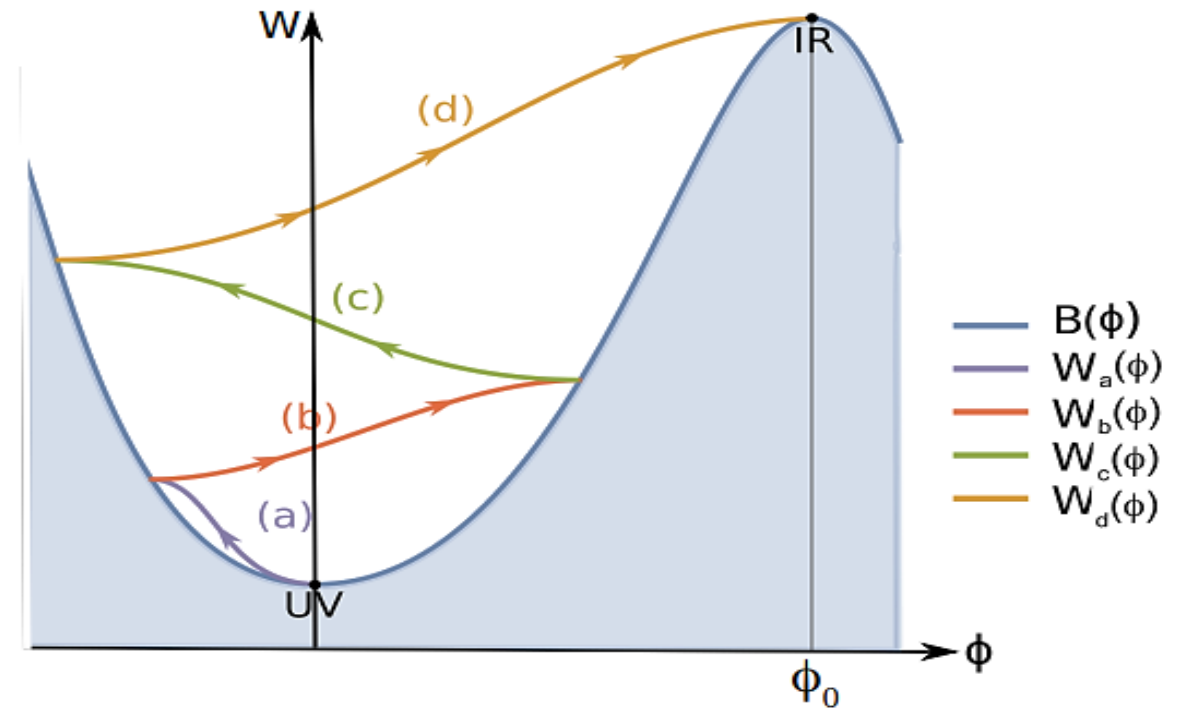
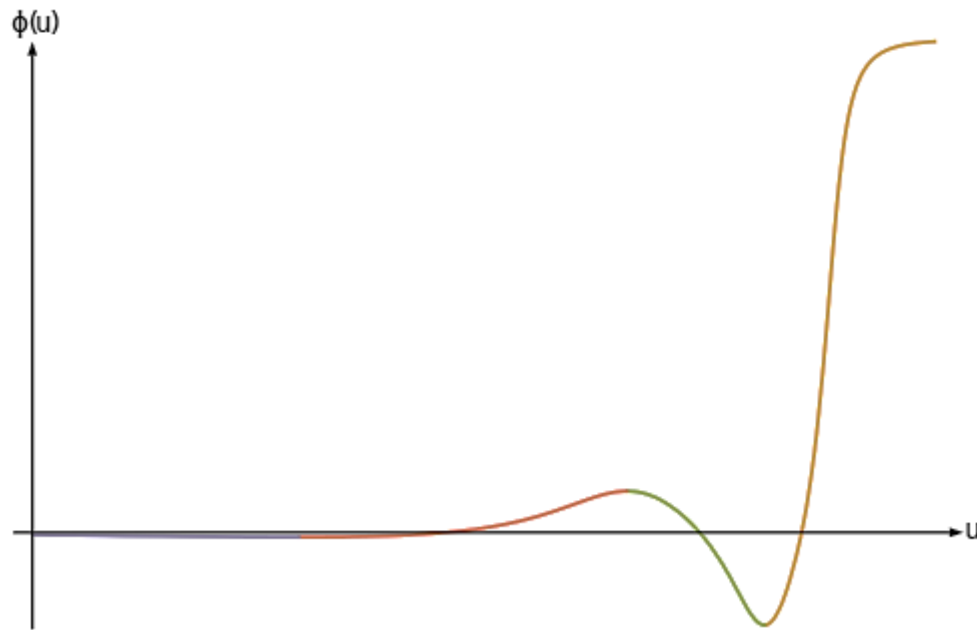
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✓ **Bouncing solutions**



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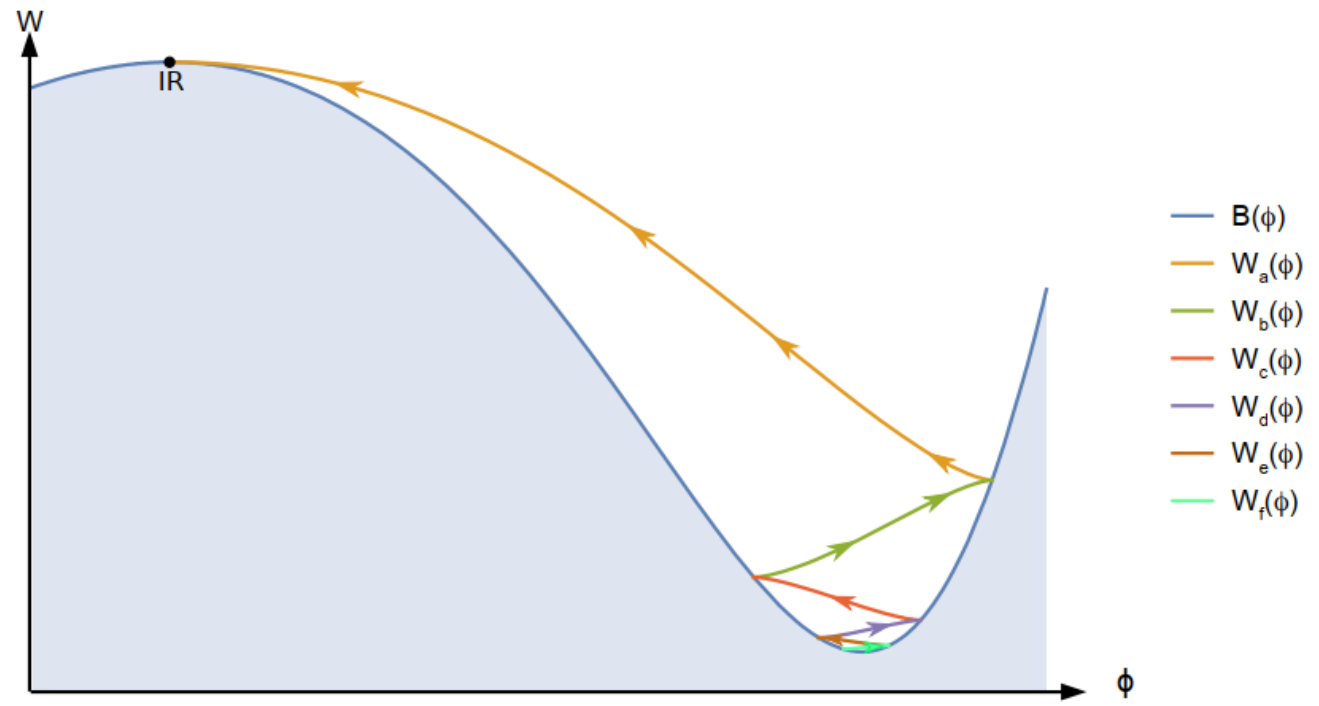
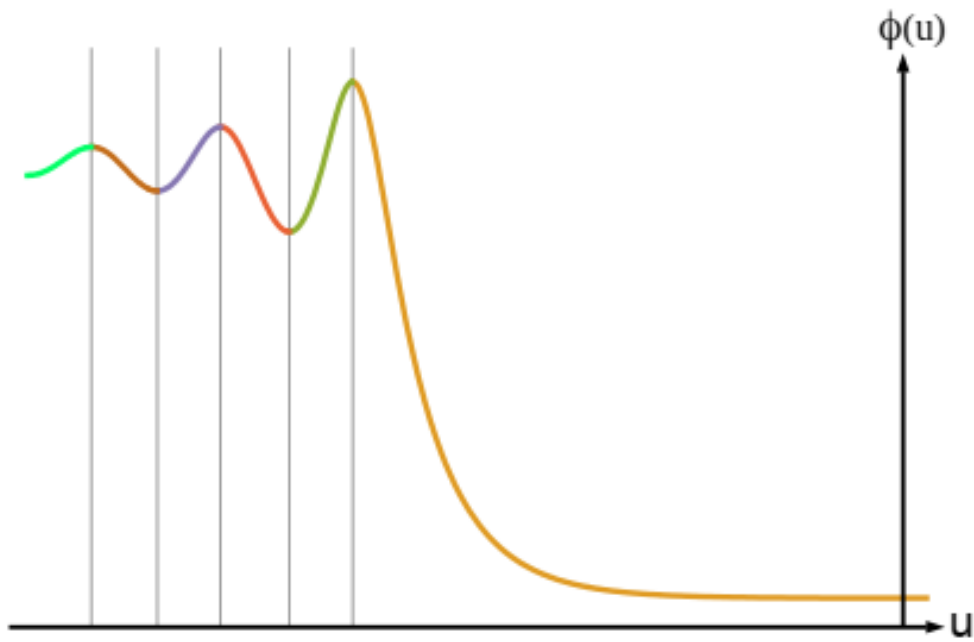
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✓ Cascading solutions



Wilsonian RG

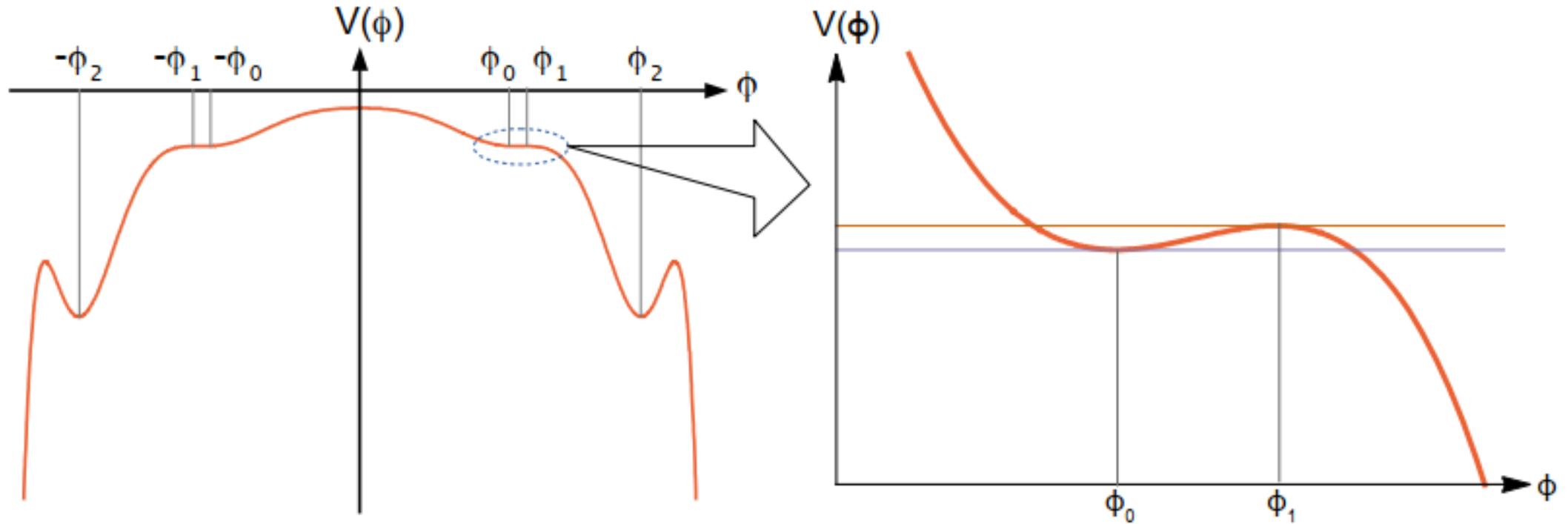
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✓ Solutions skipping fixed points



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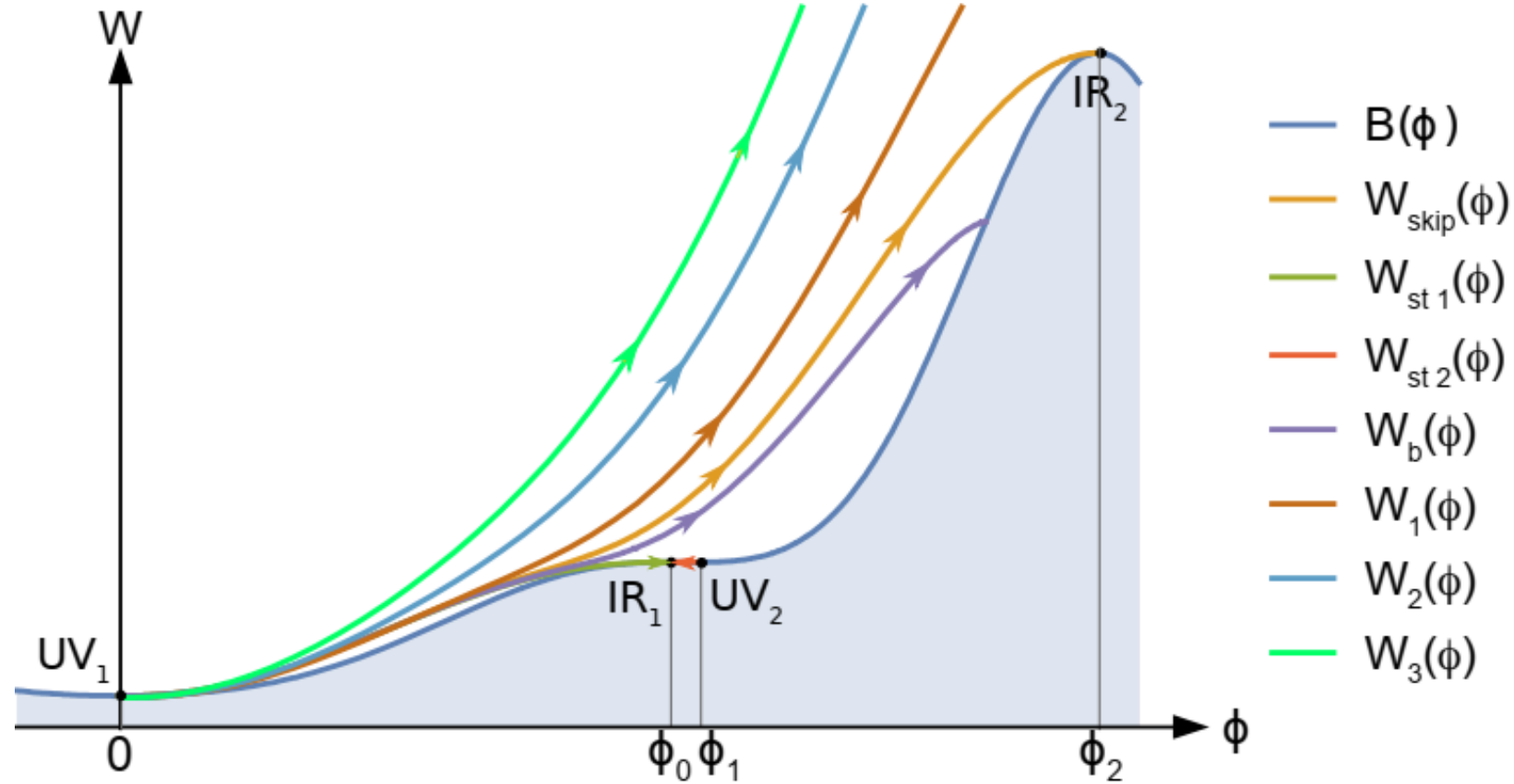
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✓ Solutions skipping fixed points



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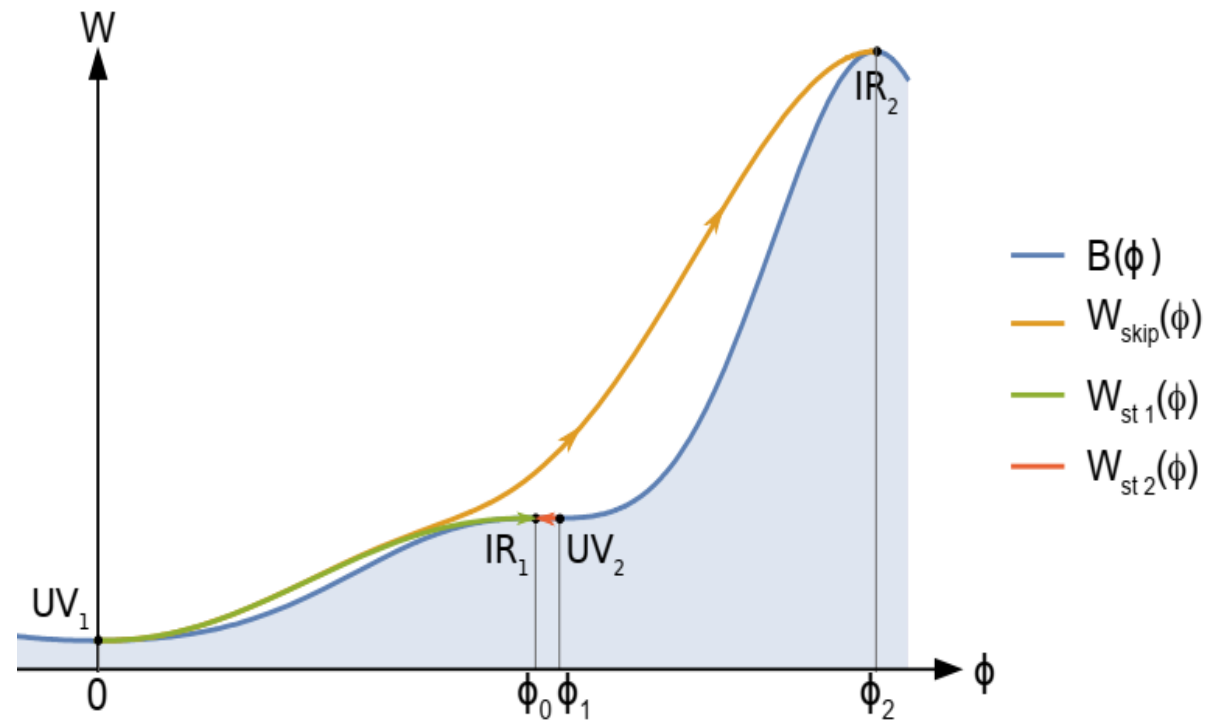
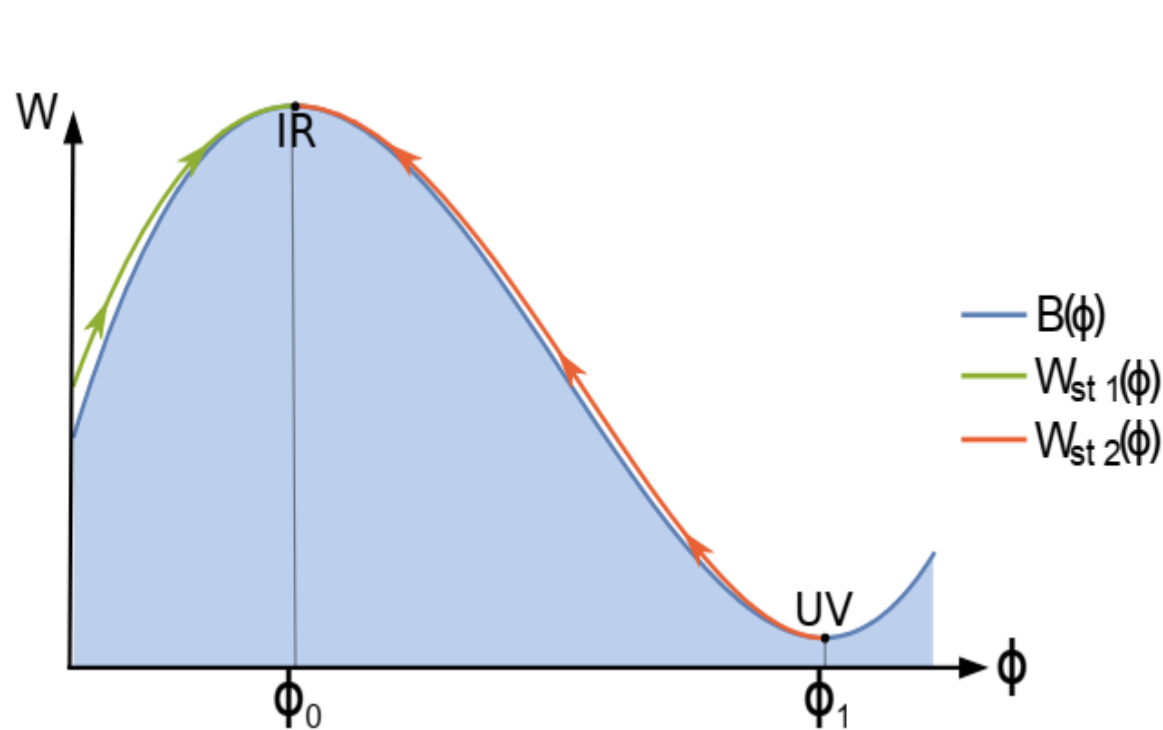
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✓ Far from boundary! $\phi \rightarrow +\infty$

$$W^2 - Q^2 W'^2 = B^2 \rightarrow Q = \sqrt{\frac{2(d-1)}{d}}$$

Continuous branch $W(\phi) \approx C \exp\left(\frac{1}{Q}\phi\right)$

Special solution $W(\phi) \approx \alpha B(\phi) \rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - k^2 Q^2}}$ & $k = \lim_{\phi \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{B} \frac{dB}{d\phi}$

Wilsonian RG

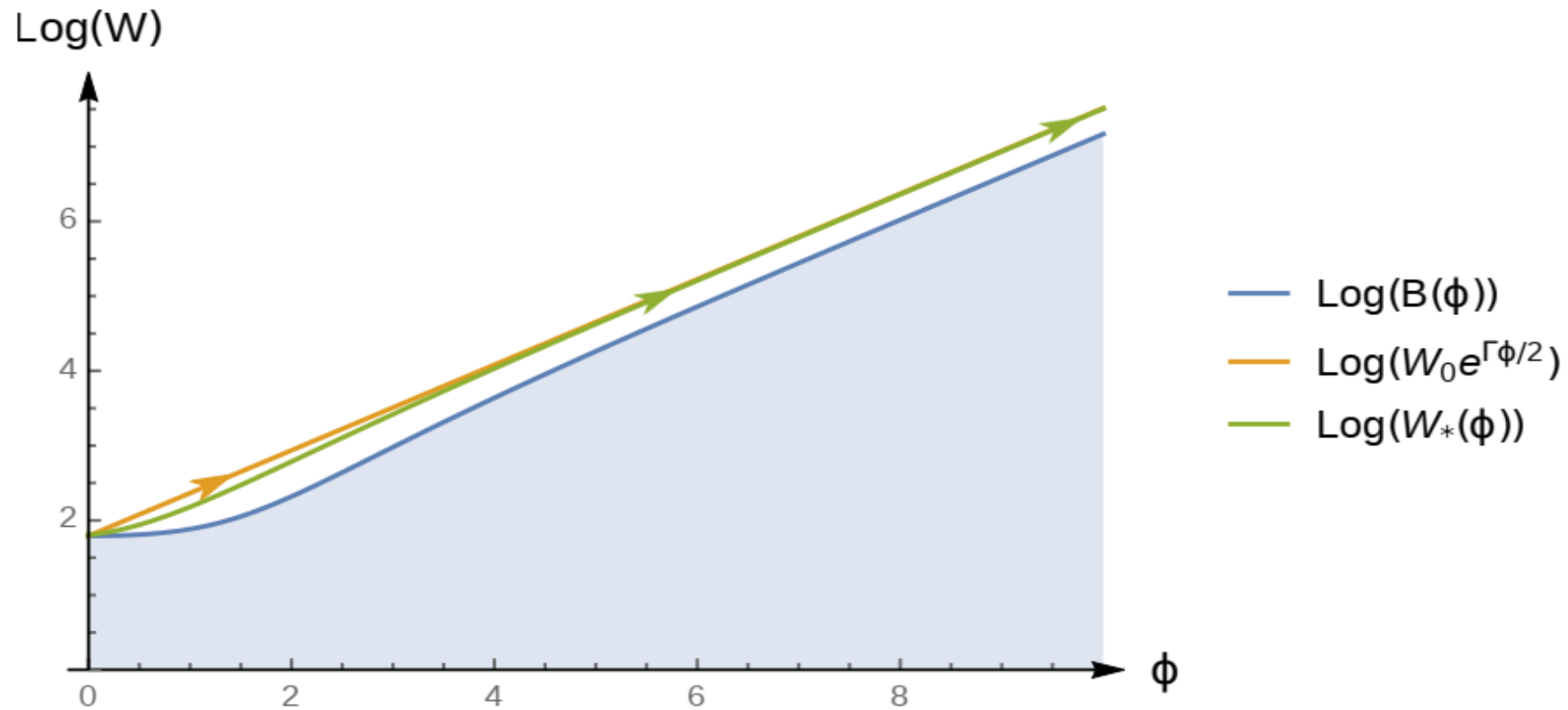
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✓ Far from boundary! $\phi \rightarrow -\infty$

$$W \rightarrow W_0 = B_0, \quad \phi \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\delta W \simeq C \exp\left(\frac{1}{Q} \int \frac{W}{W'}\right)$$

$$W^2 - Q^2 W'^2 = B^2 \rightarrow Q = \sqrt{\frac{2(d-1)}{d}}$$
$$W > 0, \quad W' > 0$$

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✓ True Vacuum!

$$\langle O \rangle_{W_-} = \frac{1}{\ell^{\Delta_+}} \frac{d}{\Delta_-} C \ell \phi_-^{\Delta_+/\Delta_-}$$

$$F = S_E[\phi_-]$$

$$S_{on-shell} = C - C_{ct} \int d^d x \phi_-^{\frac{d}{(d-\Delta)}}$$

$$F_i = (C_i - C_{ct}) \int d^d x \phi_-^{\frac{d}{(d-\Delta)}}$$