

# Bootstrap approach to CFT in D dimensions

Slava Rychkov

CERN &  
École Normale Supérieure (Paris) &  
Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris)

# Origins of Conformal Bootstrap, early 1970's



Raoul Gatto



Sergio Ferrara



Aurelio Grillo



Alexander Polyakov

## Results from those early days

- primary operators + descendants [Mack, Salam 1969]
- unitarity bounds [Ferrara, Gatto, Grillo 1974, Mack 1977]
- conformally invariant OPE
- constraints on the correlation functions of primaries

## Results from those early days

- primary operators + descendants [Mack, Salam 1969]
- unitarity bounds [Ferrara, Gatto, Grillo 1974, Mack 1977]
- conformally invariant OPE
- constraints on the correlation functions of primaries

### They realized that:

1) Any CFT is characterized by

**conformal data** = {primary operator dimensions  $\Delta_i$ , OPE coefficients  $c_{ijk}$ }

2) OPE associativity:

$$\langle (O_i O_j) (O_k O_l) \rangle = \langle (O_j O_k) (O_i O_l) \rangle \quad \forall i, j, k, l$$

should fix the data  $\Rightarrow$  **conformal bootstrap**

*Enter QCD...*

# Conformal blocks

$D > 2$  discl...

$$\langle \phi(x_1) \phi(x_2) \phi(x_3) \phi(x_4) \rangle = \frac{g(u, v)}{x_{12}^{2\Delta_\phi} x_{34}^{2\Delta_\phi}}$$

$$g(u, v) = 1 + \sum_i |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 g_{O_i}(u, v)$$

conf. blocks



# Conformal blocks

$D > 2$  discl...

$$\langle \phi(x_1) \phi(x_2) \phi(x_3) \phi(x_4) \rangle = \frac{g(u, v)}{x_{12}^{2\Delta_\phi} x_{34}^{2\Delta_\phi}}$$

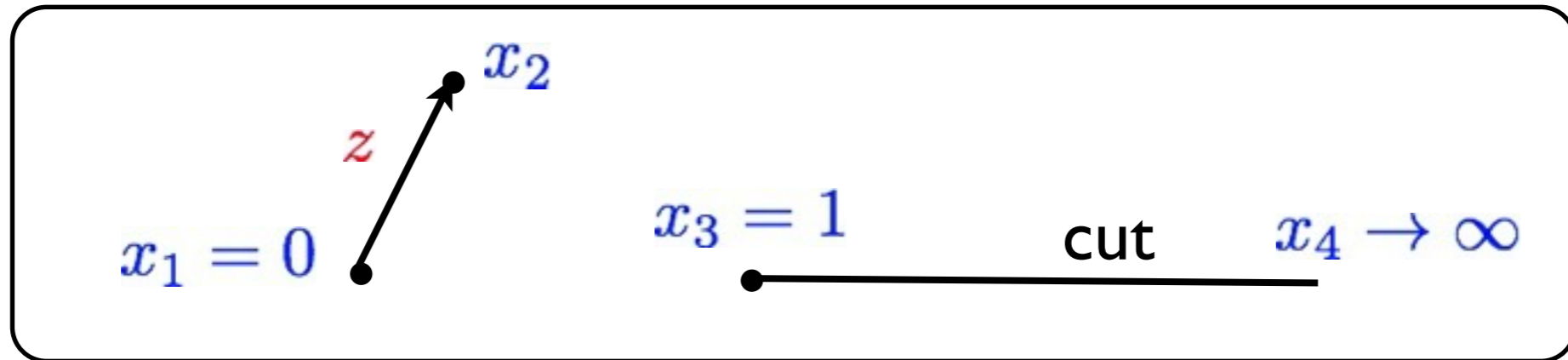
$$g(u, v) = 1 + \sum_i |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 g_{O_i}(u, v)$$

conf. blocks

$$\phi \times \phi = \mathbf{1} + \sum_i c_{\phi\phi i} (O_i + \text{descendants})$$

## ...and coordinates for them

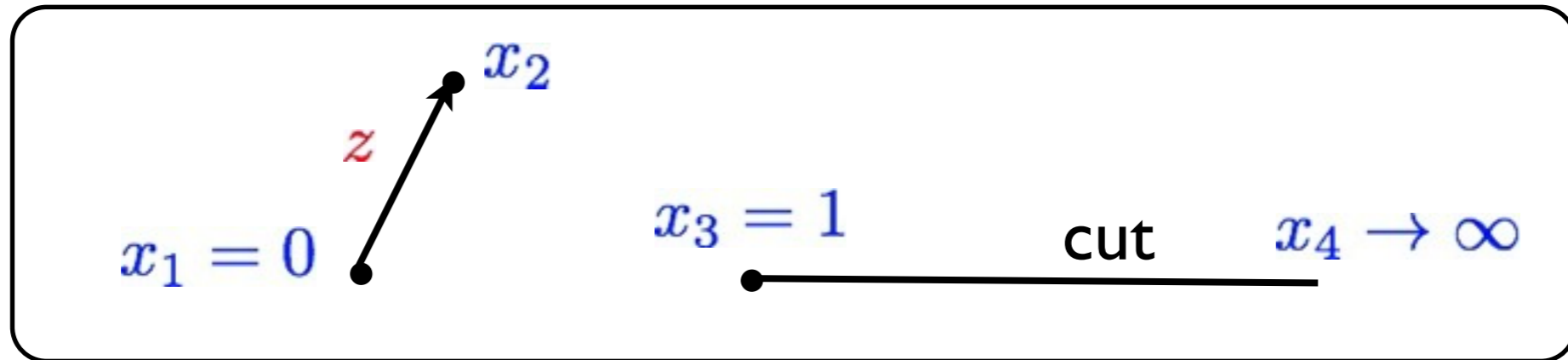
**z**-coord:



used to express conf. blocks in [Dolan, Osborn 2000,2003,2011]

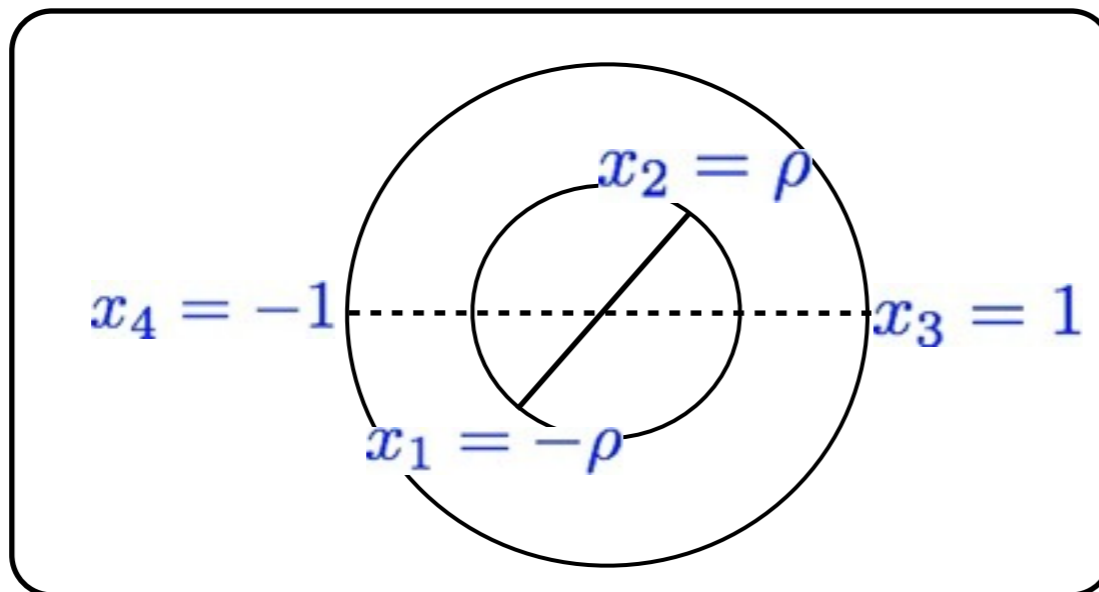
## ...and coordinates for them

**z**-coord:



used to express conf. blocks in [Dolan, Osborn 2000,2003,2011]

**$\rho$** -coord:



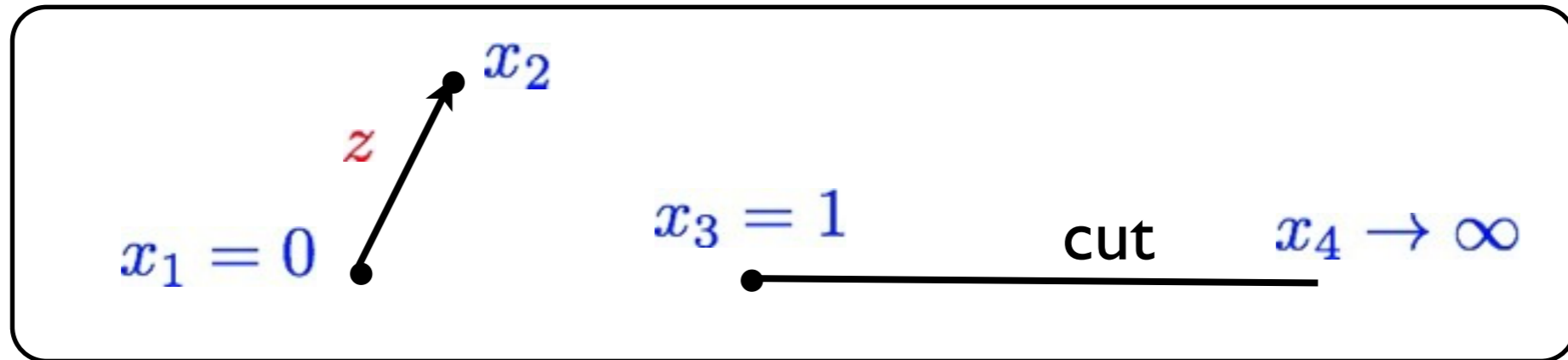
[Pappadopulo, S.R., Espin, Rattazzi 2012,  
Hogervorst, S.R. 2013]

$$\rho = \frac{z}{(1 + \sqrt{1 - z})^2}$$



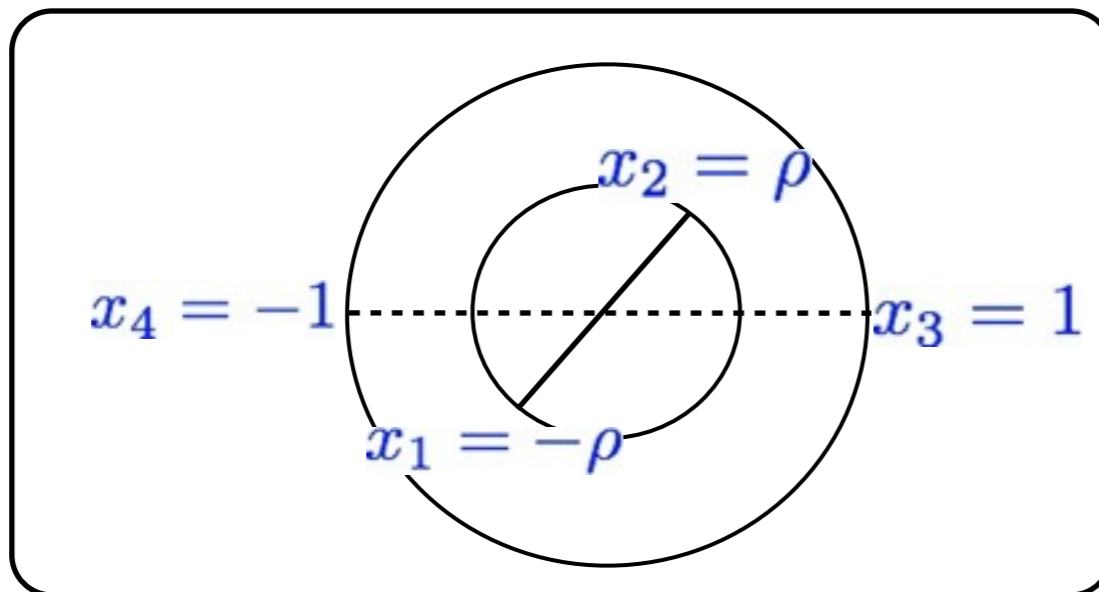
## ...and coordinates for them

**z**-coord:



used to express conf. blocks in [Dolan, Osborn 2000,2003,2011]

**$\rho$** -coord:



[Pappadopulo, S.R., Espin, Rattazzi 2012, Hogervorst, S.R. 2013]

$$\rho = \frac{z}{(1 + \sqrt{1 - z})^2}$$

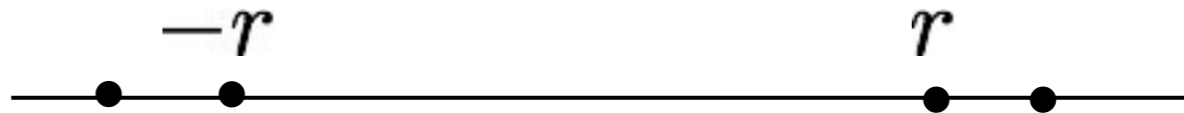
$$g_{O_i}(\rho = r e^{i\theta}) = \sum d_k r^{\Delta_i + k} \times \text{Geg}_{l_k}^{(D/2-1)}(\cos \theta)$$

known coeffs.

# Convergence of conf. block decomposition

[Pappadopulo, S.R., Espin, Rattazzi 2012]

$$g(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = 1 + \sum_i |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 g_{O_i}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$$
$$\sim \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2\Delta\phi}} \times \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2\Delta\phi}} \quad (r \rightarrow 1)$$



# Convergence of conf. block decomposition

[Pappadopulo, S.R., Espin, Rattazzi 2012]

$$g(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = 1 + \sum_i |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 g_{O_i}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$$
$$\sim \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2\Delta_\phi}} \times \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2\Delta_\phi}} \quad (r \rightarrow 1)$$



⇒ convergence for all  $r < 1$

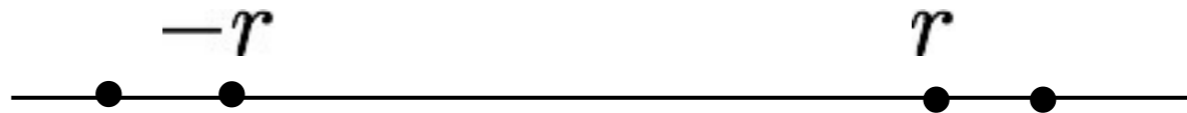
+ polynomial bound on “weighted spectral density”

$$\sum |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 \delta(E - \Delta_i) \sim E^{4\Delta_\phi - 1}$$

# Convergence of conf. block decomposition

[Pappadopulo, S.R., Espin, Rattazzi 2012]

$$g(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = 1 + \sum_i |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 g_{O_i}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$$
$$\sim \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2\Delta_\phi}} \times \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2\Delta_\phi}} \quad (r \rightarrow 1)$$



⇒ convergence for all  $r < 1$

+ polynomial bound on “weighted spectral density”

$$\sum |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 \delta(E - \Delta_i) \sim E^{4\Delta_\phi - 1}$$

Cf.  $\sum \delta(E - \Delta_i) \sim \exp(\#E^{1-1/D})$

# Simplest bootstrap equation

$$g(u, v) = 1 + \sum_i |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 g_{O_i}(u, v)$$

crossing:  
( $z \rightarrow 1 - z$ )

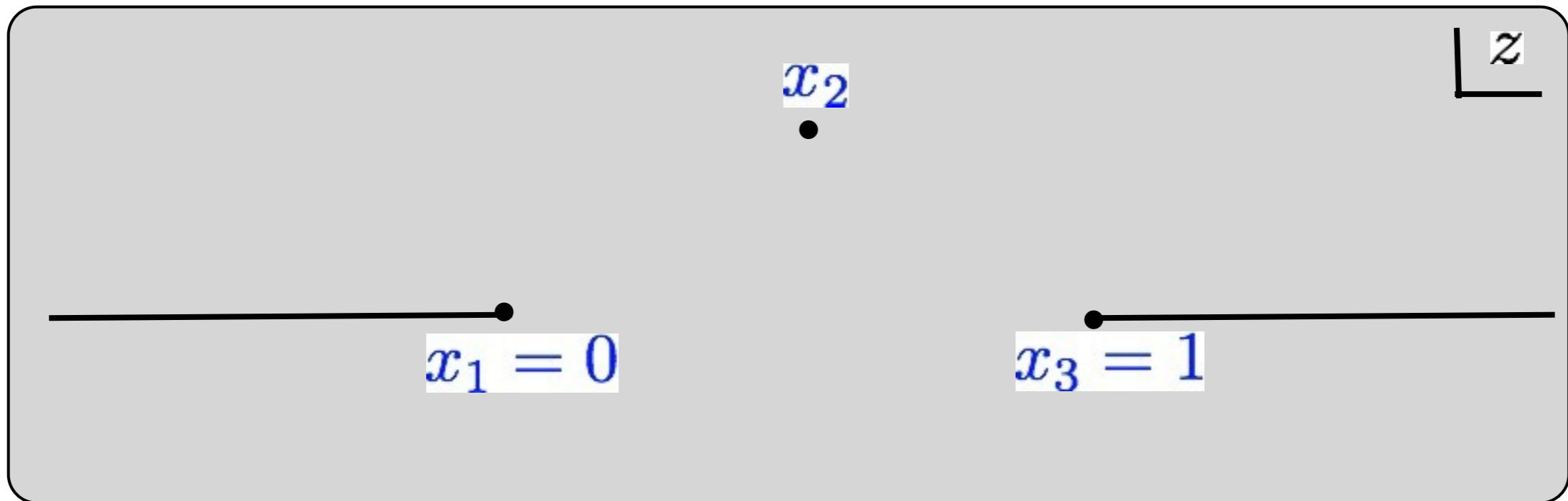
$$u^{\Delta_\phi} g(v, u) = v^{\Delta_\phi} g(u, v)$$

# Simplest bootstrap equation

$$g(u, v) = 1 + \sum_i |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 g_{O_i}(u, v)$$

crossing:  
( $z \rightarrow 1 - z$ )

$$u^{\Delta_\phi} g(v, u) = v^{\Delta_\phi} g(u, v)$$



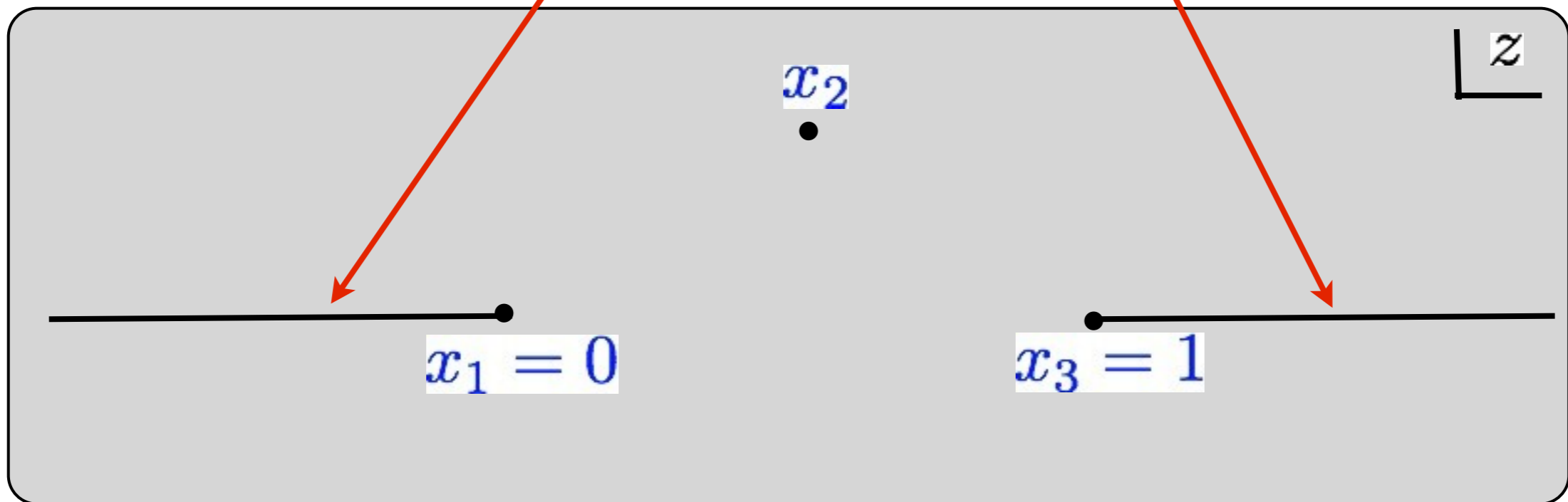
# Simplest bootstrap equation

$$g(u, v) = 1 + \sum_i |c_{\phi\phi i}|^2 g_{O_i}(u, v)$$

crossing:  
( $z \rightarrow 1 - z$ )

$$u^{\Delta_\phi} g(v, u) = v^{\Delta_\phi} g(u, v)$$

convergence cuts



# Numerical exploration

- 1) Identifying “swampland” in the space of CFT data
- 2) Study of theories at the “swampland boundary”



# I. Charting out CFT “swampland”

[Rattazzi, S.R, Tonni, Vichi, 2008] + many subsequent works

Rule out large chunks of CFT data space  
which do not correspond to any CFT,  
because **bootstrap equations** do not allow a solution

*Keyword: linear programming* (way to enforce  $p_i = |c_{\sigma\sigma i}|^2 \geq 0$  )

# I. Charting out CFT “swampland”

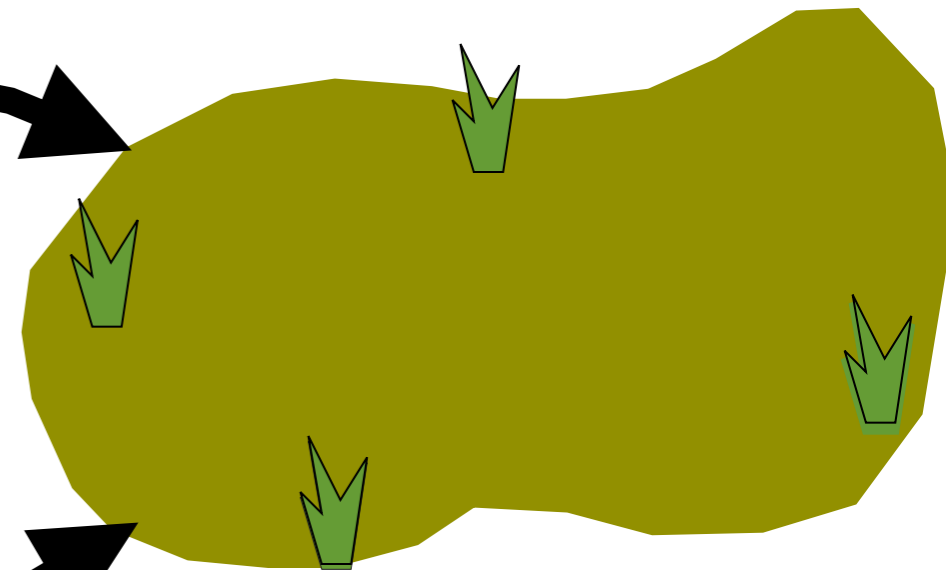
[Rattazzi, S.R, Tonni, Vichi, 2008] + many subsequent works

Rule out large chunks of CFT data space  
which do not correspond to any CFT,  
because **bootstrap equations** do not allow a solution

Keyword: **linear programming** (way to enforce  $p_i = |c_{\sigma\sigma i}|^2 \geq 0$  )

## Roads to swampland:

increase **gaps** in the spectrum



pump up **OPE coefficients**

# Example of a gap study

Take any CFT with  $G \supset SO(N)$  global symmetry

$$\sigma_a \times \sigma_b = \delta_{ab}(\mathbf{1} + S + \dots) + T_{ab} + \dots$$

$+(\ell \geq 1)$

fund. of  $SO(N)$

lowest dimension singlet and  $\square \square$

# Example of a gap study

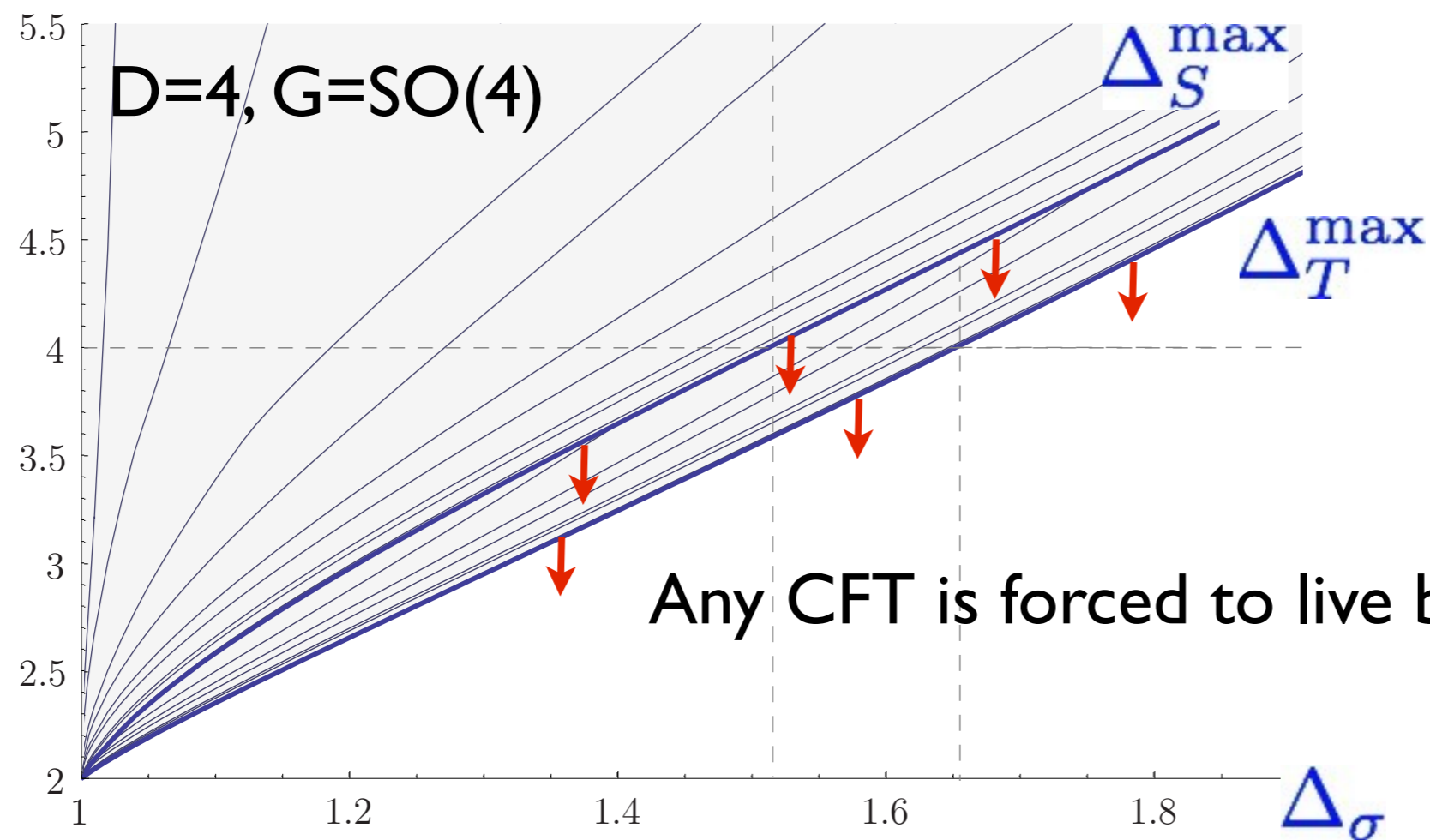
Take any CFT with  $G \supset SO(N)$  global symmetry

$$\sigma_a \times \sigma_b = \delta_{ab}(\mathbf{1} + S + \dots) + T_{ab} + \dots$$

+ ( $\ell \geq 1$ )

fund. of  $SO(N)$

lowest dimension singlet and  $\square \square$



Any CFT is forced to live below these lines

[Vichi 2011, Poland, Simmons-Duffin, Vichi, 2011]  
 Analytic bounds from "toy bootstrap": [Hogervorst, S.R. 2013]

# A central charge lower bound

Suppose know  $\Delta_\sigma$ ,

can we say something about  $C_T \propto \langle T_{\mu\nu} T_{\mu\nu} \rangle$  ?

# A central charge lower bound

Suppose know  $\Delta_\sigma$ ,

can we say something about  $C_T \propto \langle T_{\mu\nu} T_{\mu\nu} \rangle$  ?

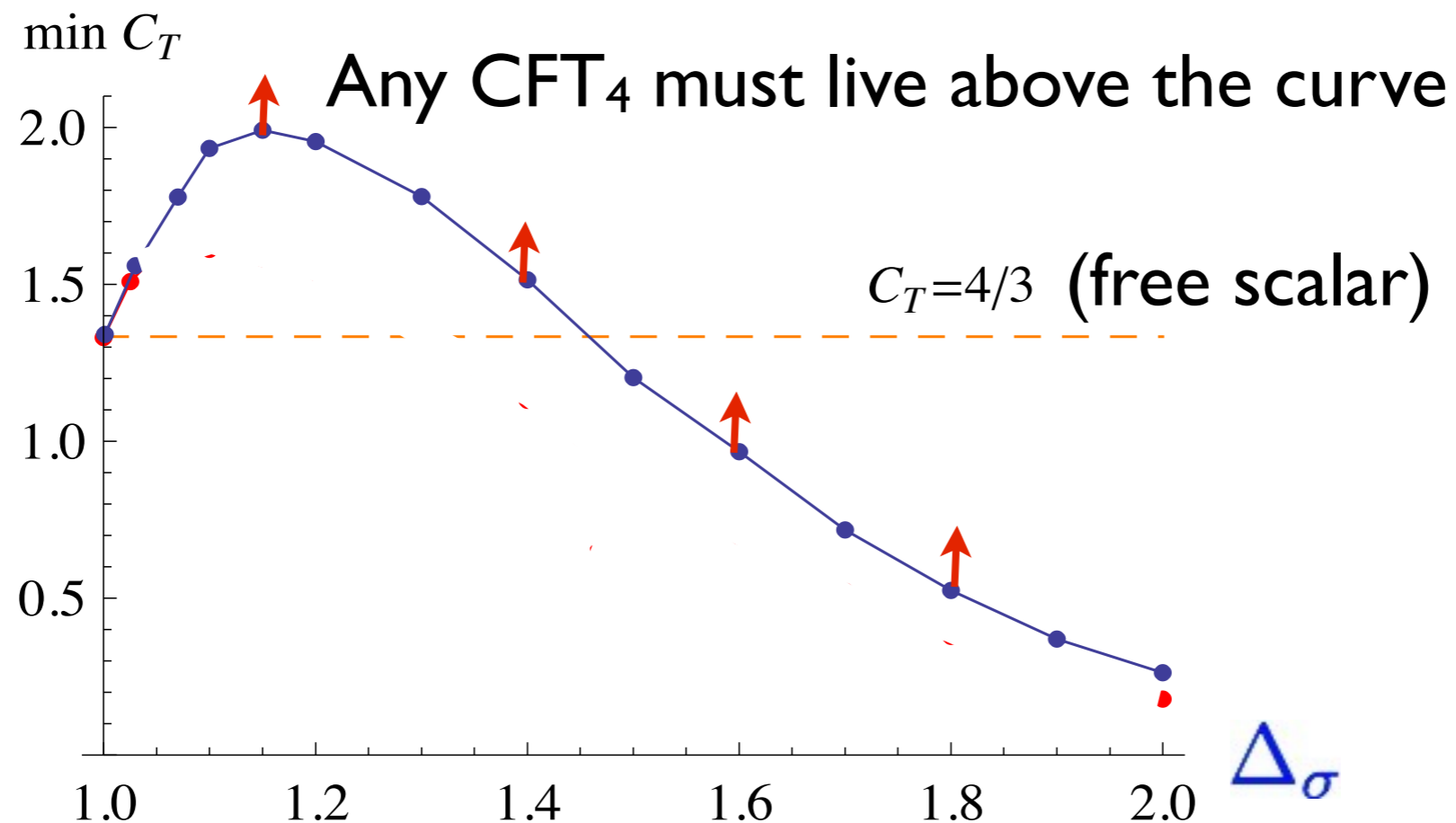
Hint:  $\langle \sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma \rangle \supset \frac{\Delta^2}{C_T} g_{\Delta=D, \ell=2}$

# A central charge lower bound

Suppose know  $\Delta_\sigma$ ,

can we say something about  $C_T \propto \langle T_{\mu\nu} T_{\mu\nu} \rangle$  ?

Hint:  $\langle \sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma \rangle \supset \frac{\Delta^2}{C_T} g_{\Delta=D, \ell=2}$

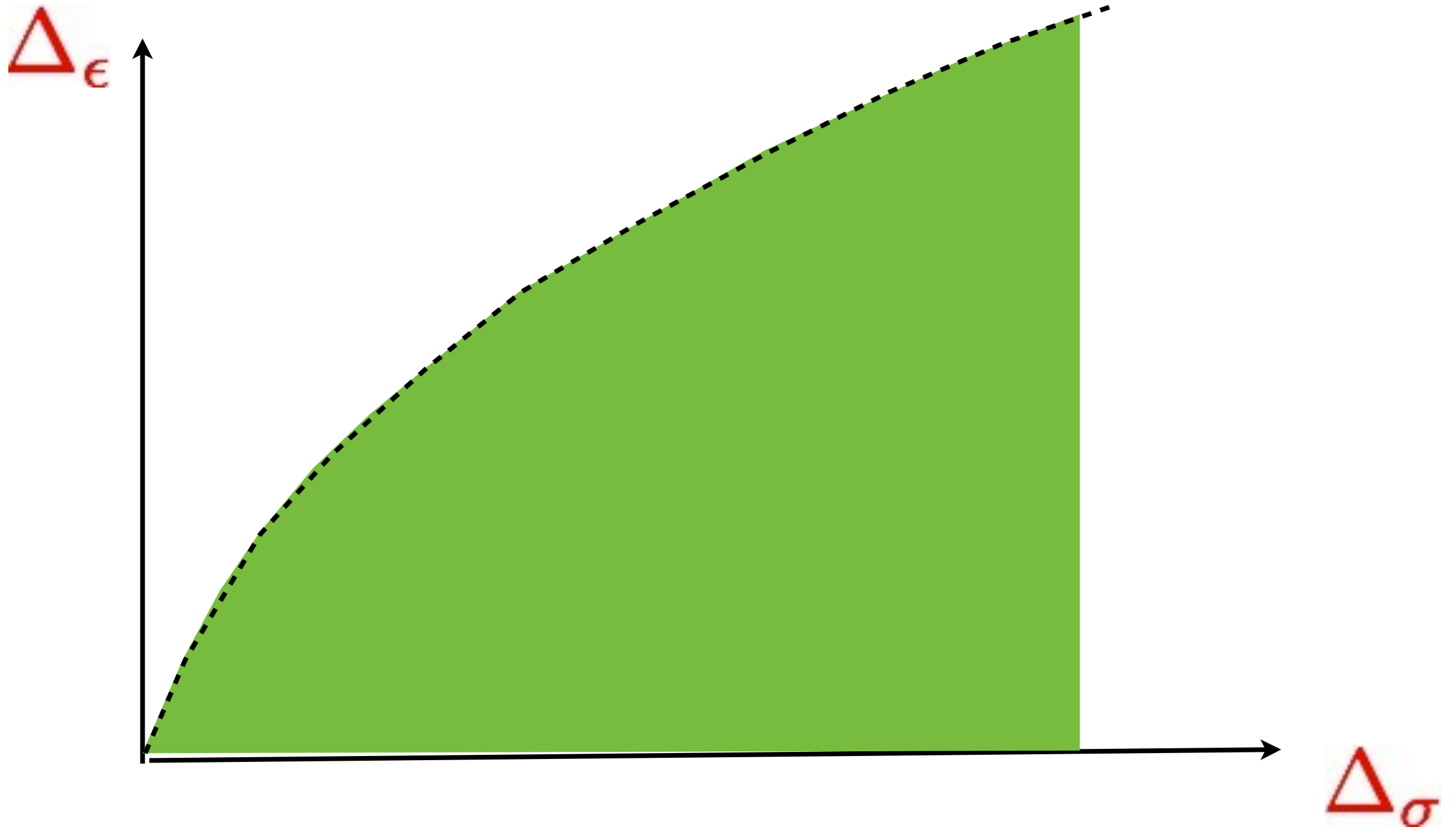


[Poland, Simmons-Duffin 2011,  
Rattazzi, S.R., Vichi 2011]

## II. Studying “swampland boundary”

Example:

$$\sigma \times \sigma = 1 + \epsilon + \dots$$

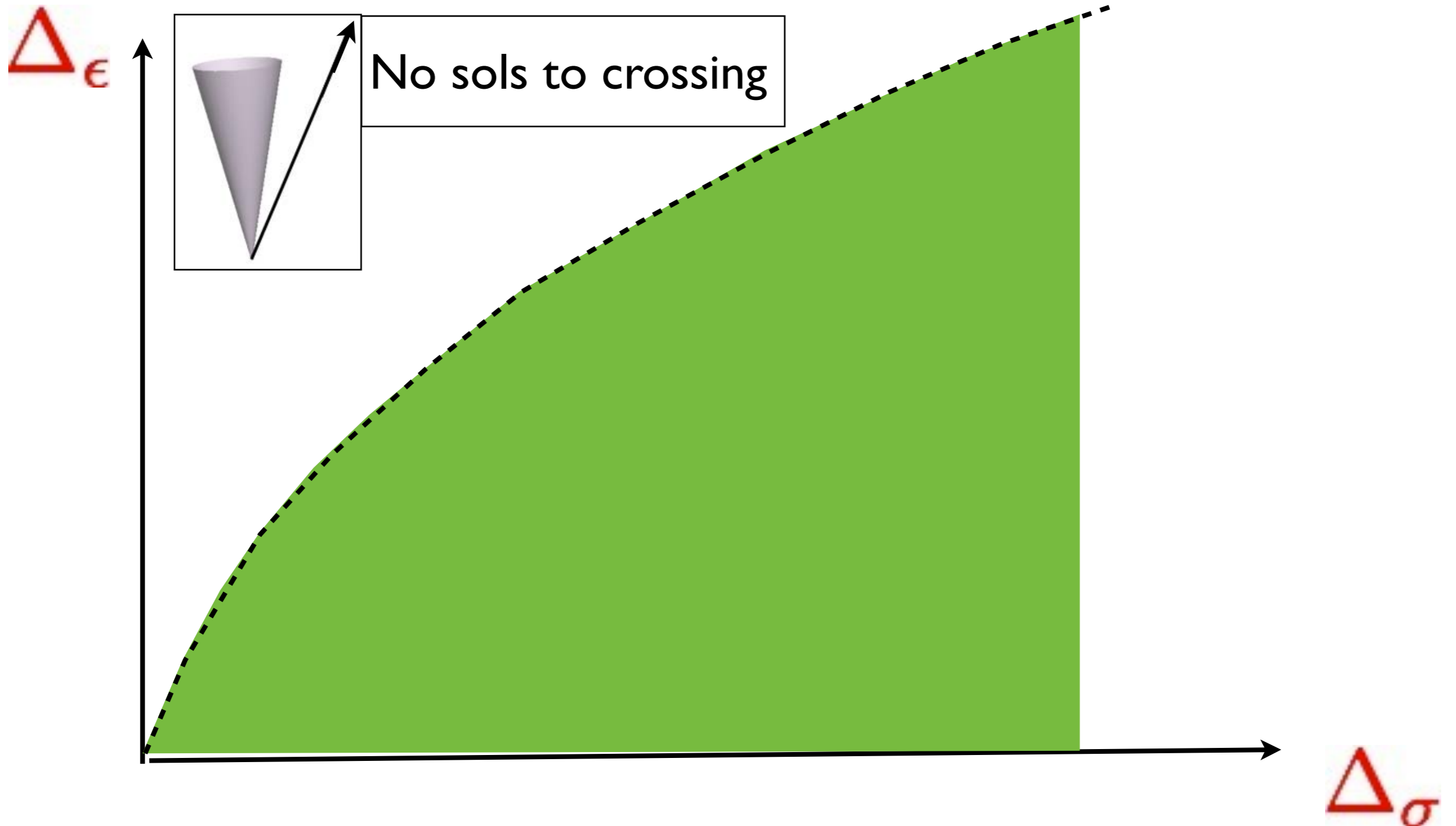




## II. Studying “swampland boundary”

Example:

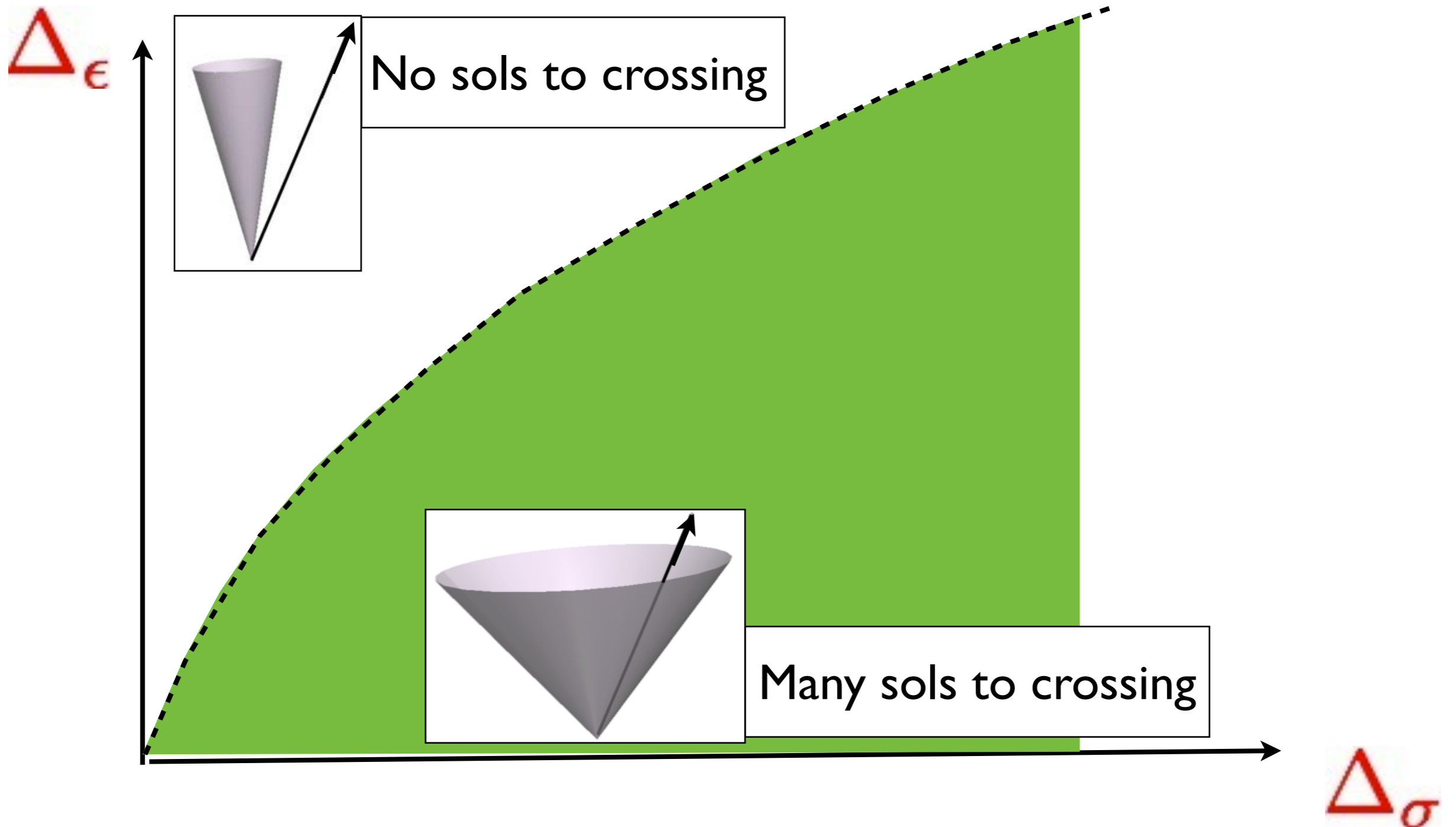
$$\sigma \times \sigma = 1 + \epsilon + \dots$$



## II. Studying “swampland boundary”

Example:

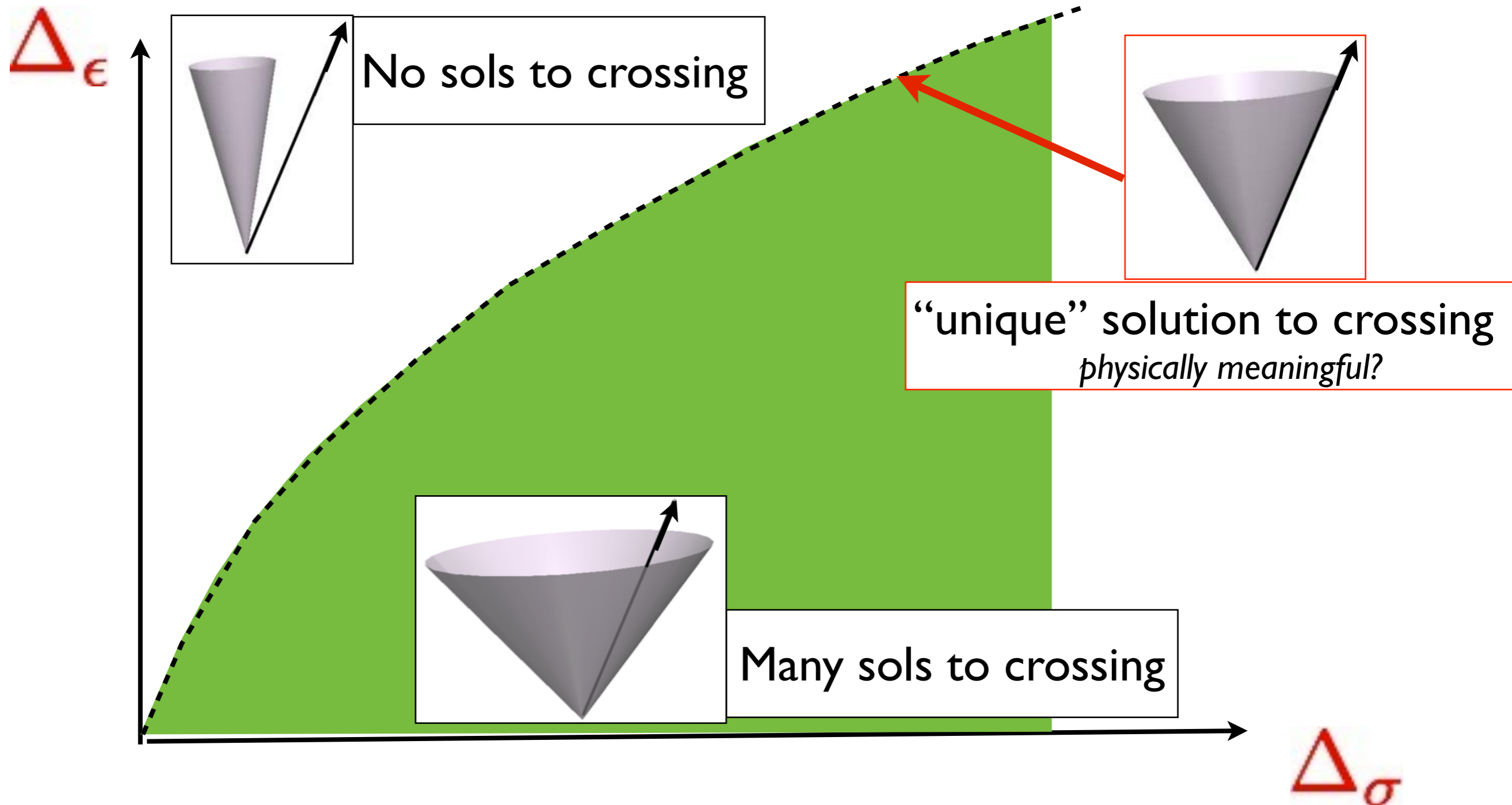
$$\sigma \times \sigma = 1 + \epsilon + \dots$$



## II. Studying “swampland boundary”

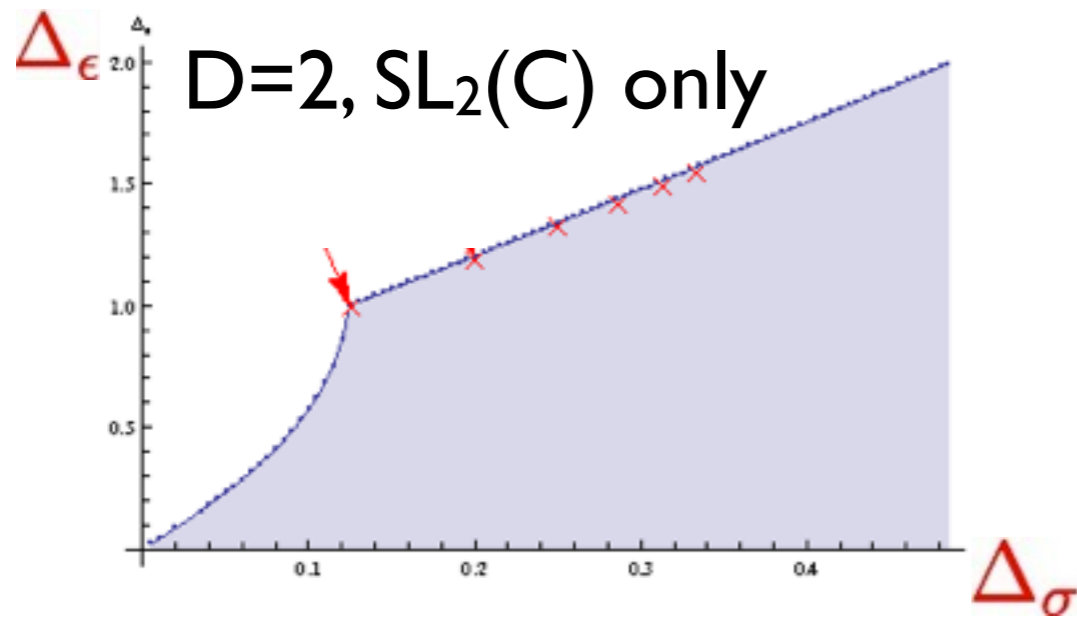
Example:

$$\sigma \times \sigma = 1 + \epsilon + \dots$$

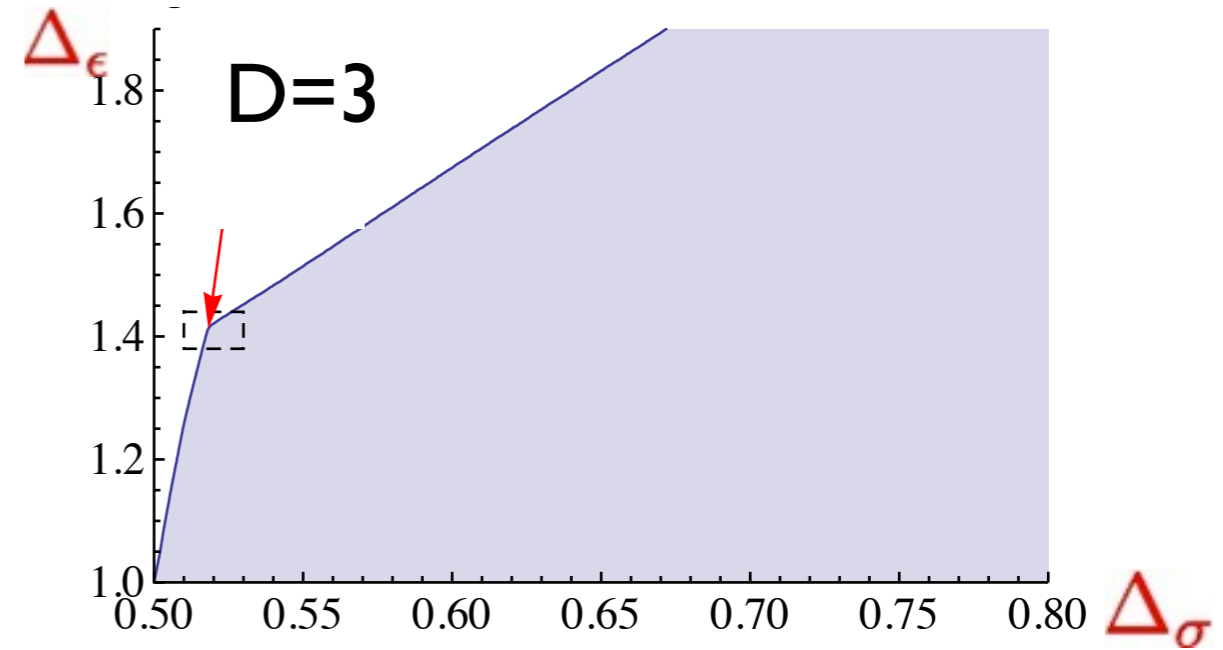


# 2D and 3D gap study $\sigma \times \sigma = 1 + \epsilon + \dots$

S.R., Vichi 2009; El-Showk, Paulos 2012



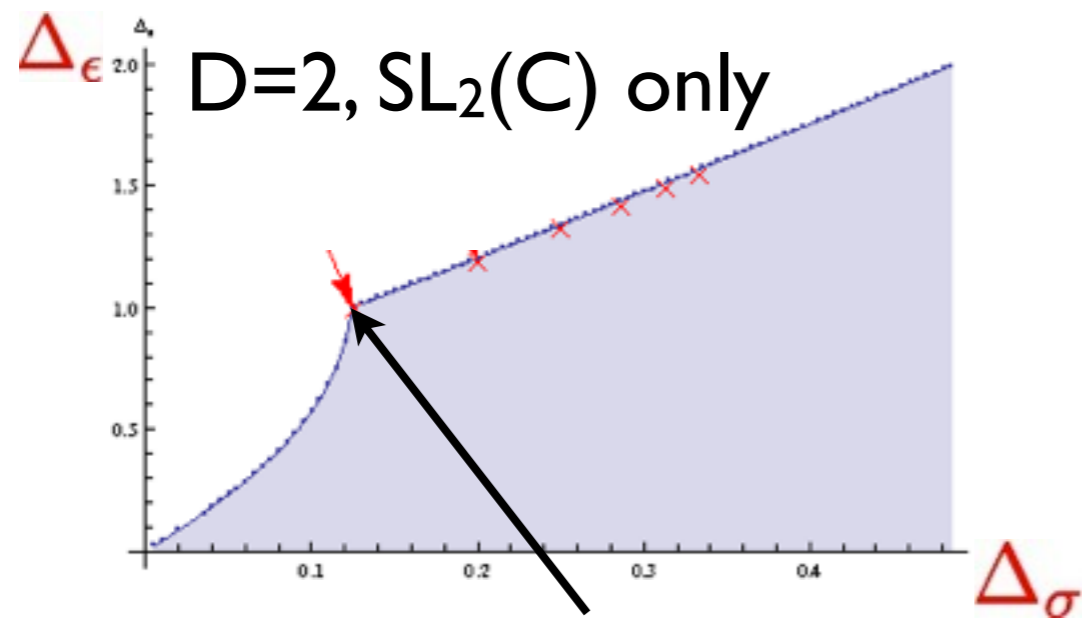
El-Showk, Paulos, Poland, Simmons-Duffin, S.R., Vichi' 12



*easy to increase precision...*

# 2D and 3D gap study $\sigma \times \sigma = 1 + \epsilon + \dots$

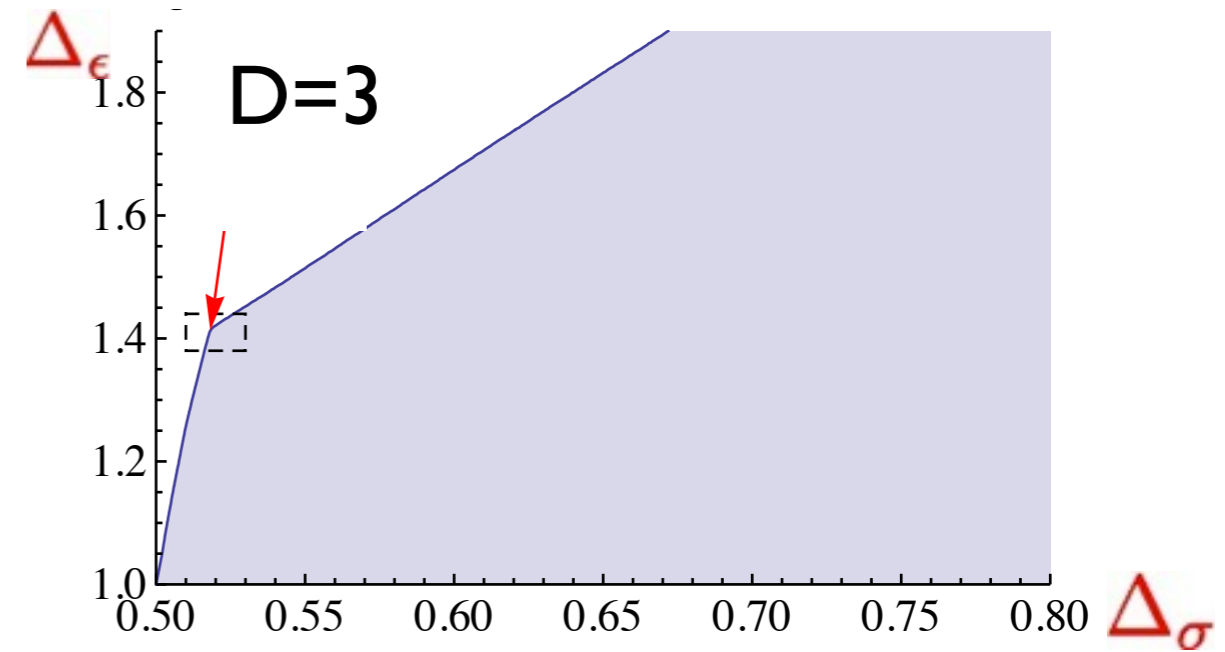
S.R., Vichi 2009; El-Showk, Paulos 2012



$(1/8, 1)$

2D Ising model

El-Showk, Paulos, Poland, Simmons-Duffin, S.R., Vichi'12

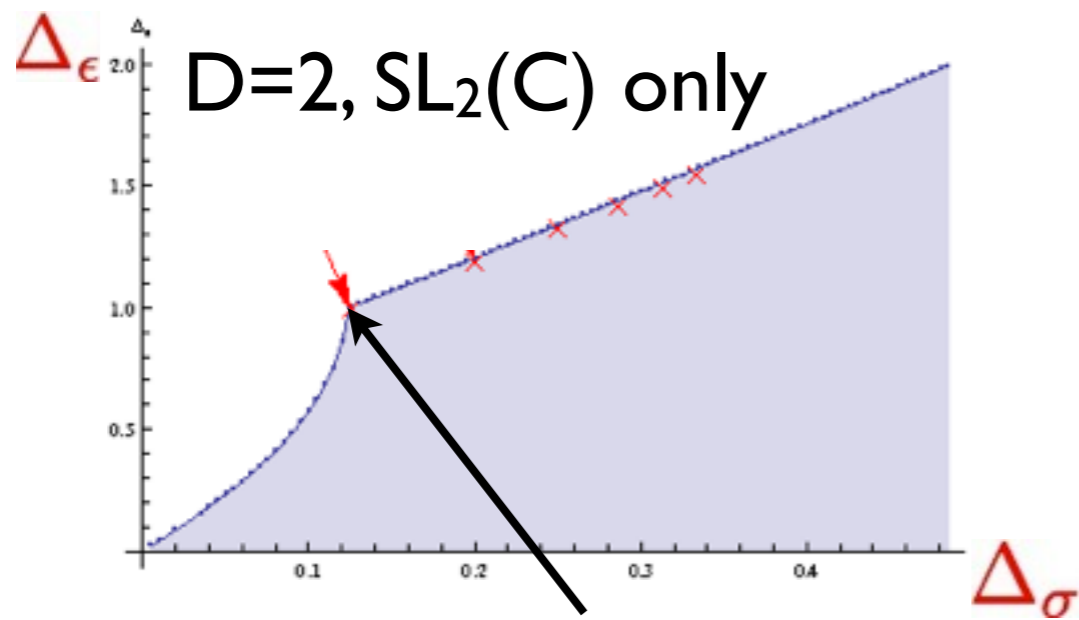


*easy to increase precision...*

# 2D and 3D gap study $\sigma \times \sigma = 1 + \epsilon + \dots$

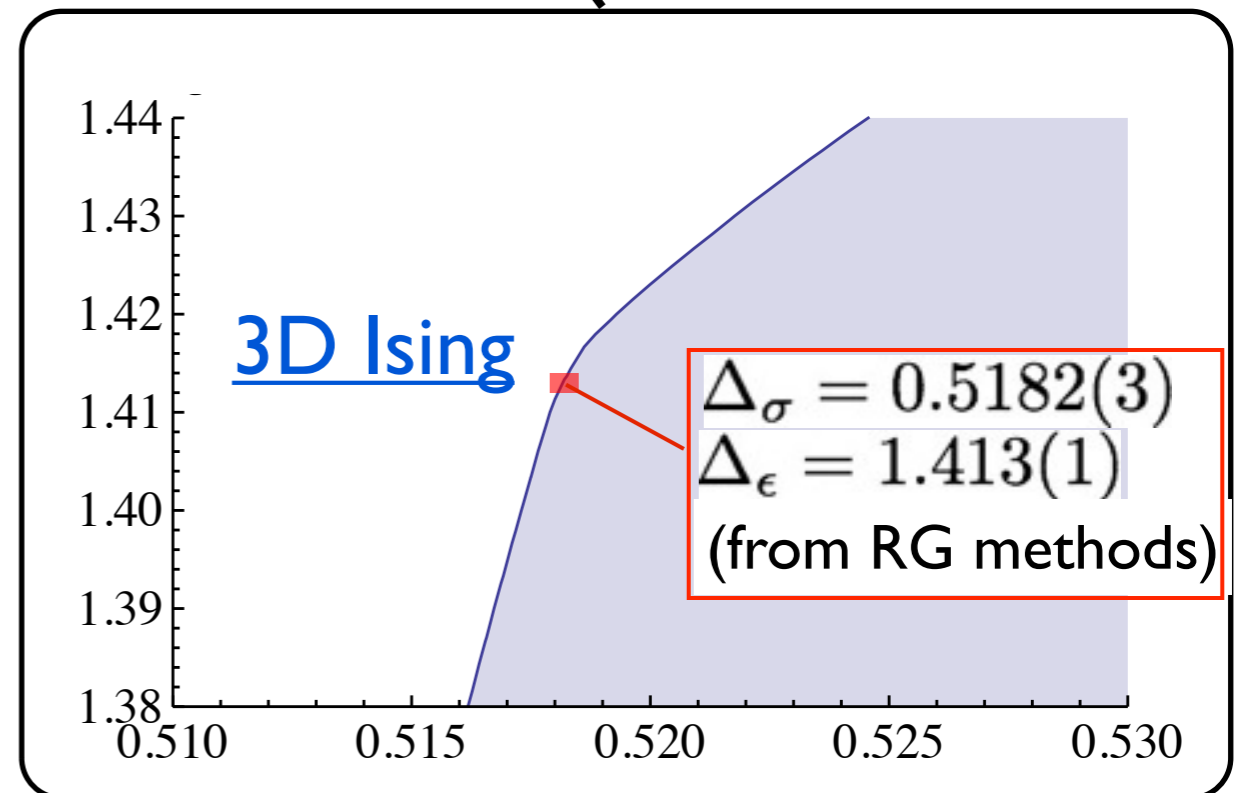
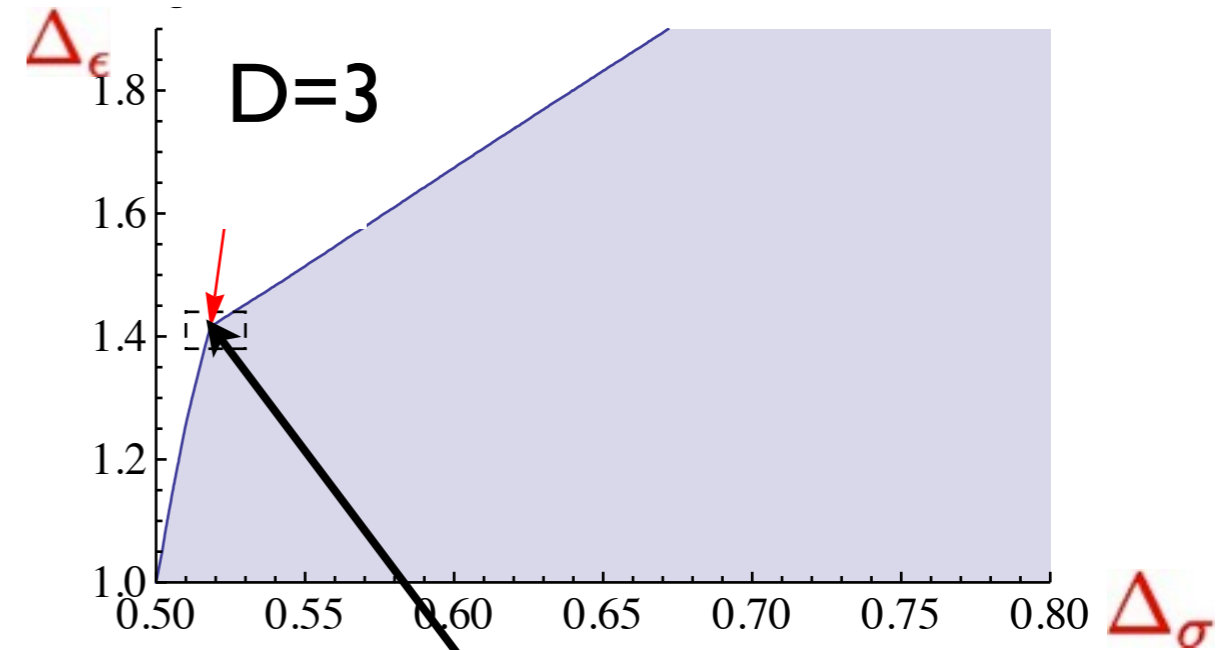
S.R., Vichi 2009; El-Showk, Paulos 2012

El-Showk, Paulos, Poland, Simmons-Duffin, S.R., Vichi' 12



$(1/8, 1)$

2D Ising model



easy to increase precision...

## Other kinks

- same kink happens for any  $2 \leq D < 4$ ;  
its position agrees with  $\epsilon$ -expansion for  $D \rightarrow 4$

[El-Showk, S.R, Vichi, work in progress]

- same kink happens for  $O(N)$  model in  $D=3$ ;  
its position agrees with  $1/N$  expansion for  $N \rightarrow \infty$

[Poland, Simmons-Duffin, work in progress]

*Kinks have something to do with operator decoupling...*

# Spectrum of $\sigma \times \sigma$ OPE in 3D Ising model

Current knowledge  
(from RG methods):

Operator	Spin $l$	$\Delta$
$\varepsilon$	0	1.413(1)
$\varepsilon'$	0	3.84(4)
$\varepsilon''$	0	4.67(11)
$T_{\mu\nu}$	2	3
$C_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda}$	4	5.0208(12)



# Spectrum of $\sigma \times \sigma$ OPE in 3D Ising model

Current knowledge  
(from RG methods):

Operator	Spin $l$	$\Delta$
$\varepsilon$	0	1.413(1)
$\varepsilon'$	0	3.84(4)
$\varepsilon''$	0	4.67(11)
$T_{\mu\nu}$	2	3
$C_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda}$	4	5.0208(12)

Assuming 3D Ising lives at the kink

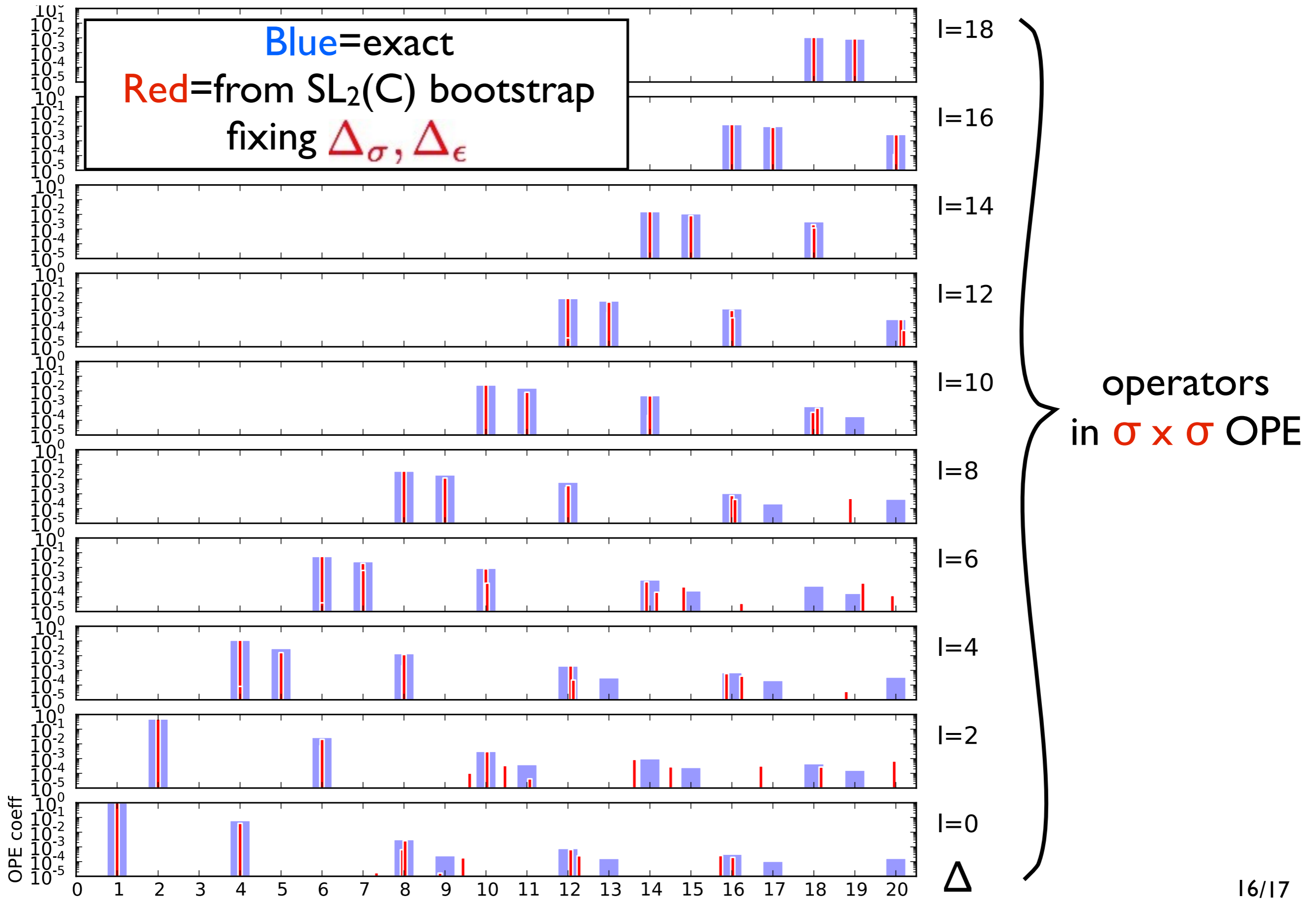
$\Rightarrow$  can determine **all\*) operators in  $\sigma \times \sigma$  OPE** + their OPE coeffs

[work in progress]

\*) numerical work. In practice: all  $\approx$  20-30

# Warmup study for 2D Ising

El-Showk, Paulos 2012



# Other interesting developments

- Analytic results about  $\ell \gg 1$  spectrum from bootstrap near light cone  
Fitzpatrick, Kaplan, Poland, Simmons-Duffin 2012,  
Komargodski, Zhiboedov 2012
- Bootstrap for conformal boundary conditions and defects  
[Liendo, Rastelli, van Rees 2012  
Gaiotto, Paulos, work in progress]
- Bootstrap for  $\langle JJJ \rangle$  and  $\langle TTTT \rangle$  [work in progress by Dymarsky]
- Bootstrap for SUSY theories
  - N=1 Poland, Simmons-Duffin 2010 + subsequent work
  - N=4, N=2 Beem, Rastelli, van Rees 2013 + work in progress