

Ising Conformal Theory between 2 and 4 Dimensions

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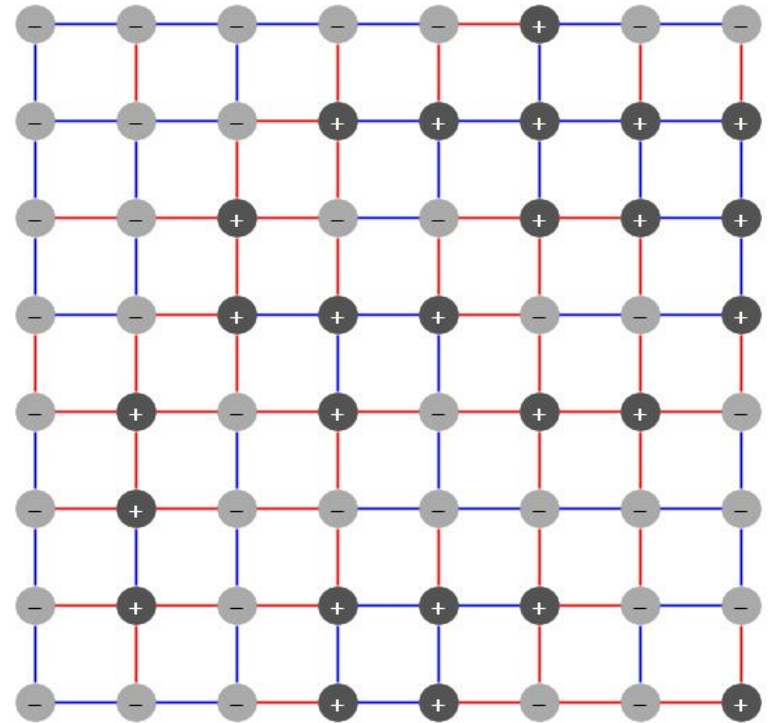
with L. Maffi (Florence Univ.) & S. Okuda (Rikkyo Univ.)

Outline

- Conformal bootstrap in varying dimension
- Precise exponents and structure constants
- Leading twists and $d=2$ limit
- Decoupling of states

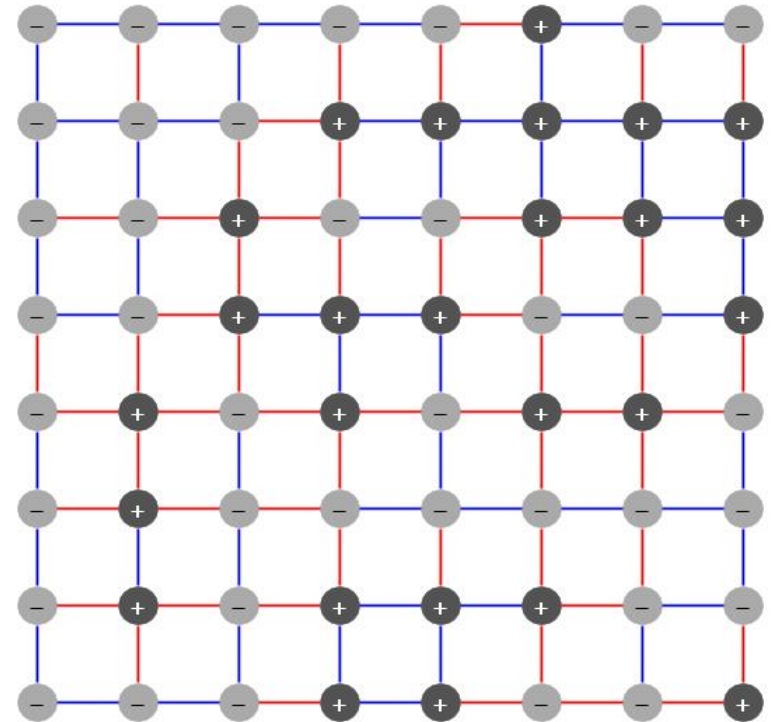
The first love **WE** shall never forget

- As a Master student, I wanted to solve the 2d Ising model for $h \neq 0$



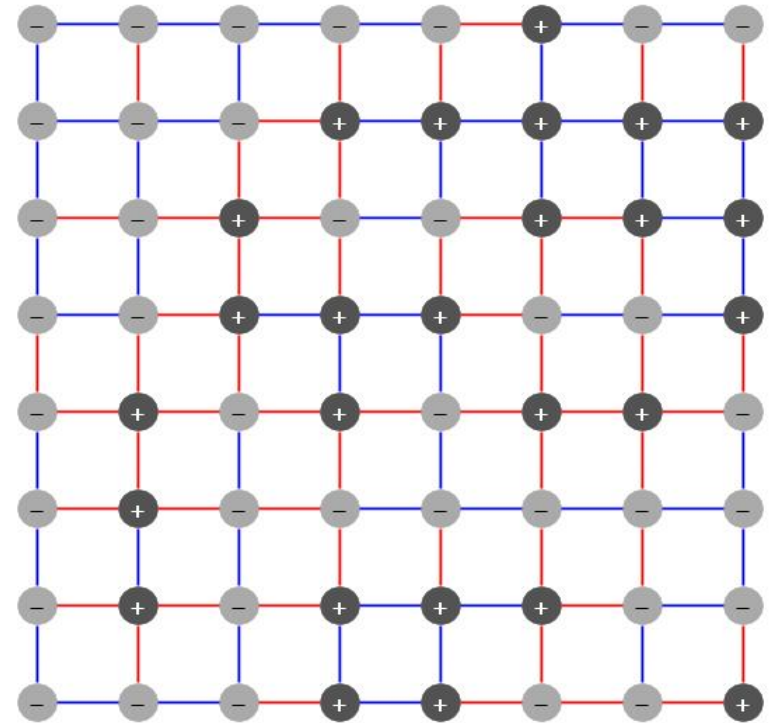
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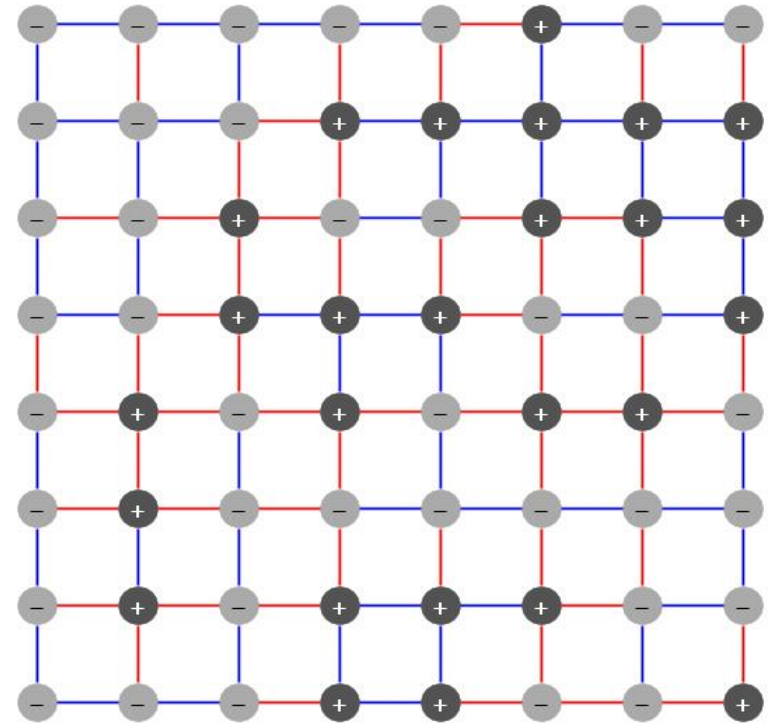
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- I am sure Giuseppe had similar dreams...



Conformal bootstrap

$$\sum_p \text{Diagram}_p = \sum_q \text{Diagram}_q$$

The diagrammatic equation shows that the sum over all possible partial waves \$p\$ of a process with two external legs and two internal legs (represented by two vertical lines connected by a horizontal line) is equal to the sum over all possible partial waves \$q\$ of a process with two external legs and one internal leg (represented by a Y-shaped diagram with a horizontal line and two vertical lines).

- Original Polyakov idea, revived by Rychkov and others
- Conformal partial waves any d (different from $d=2$) (Dolan, Osborn '01)

$$\langle \sigma(0)\sigma(1)\sigma(\eta)\sigma(\infty) \rangle \sim \sum_{p=1}^2 |F_p(\eta)|^2, \quad F_p(\eta) \sim \eta^a + (1-\eta)^b \quad d = 2$$

$$\langle \sigma(0)\sigma(1)\sigma(\eta)\sigma(\infty) \rangle \sim \sum_{p'=1}^{\infty} |\hat{F}_{p'}(\eta)|^2, \quad \hat{F}_{p'}(x) \sim \eta^{a+n} + \log(1-\eta) \quad d \geq 2$$

- Needs to resum infinite logarithms, i.e. many tiny contributions
- It can be done! Routines have been implemented and are available:

SDPB (Simmons-Duffin '13), Extremal Functional (El-Showk, Paulos '13)

$$\Delta_\sigma = 0.5181489(10), \quad \Delta_\varepsilon = 1.412625(10), \quad d = 3$$

Motivations for CFT $4 > d > 2$

- Understand CFT in $d > 2$ (another dream...)
- Ising CFT = singular point on the boundary of unitary bootstrap

➔ reduced bootstrap

➔ "minimal model"?

- The unitary boundary at $d=2$ corresponds to the minimal model relation

$$\Delta_{13}(c) = \frac{8}{3}\Delta_{12}(c) + \frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq c \leq 1$$

it extends to $d > 2$ as

$$\Delta_\varepsilon \sim \frac{8}{3}\Delta_\sigma + \text{const}(d) \quad 2 \leq d \leq 3$$

➔ let us have a look

Precise conformal data for $4 > d > 2$

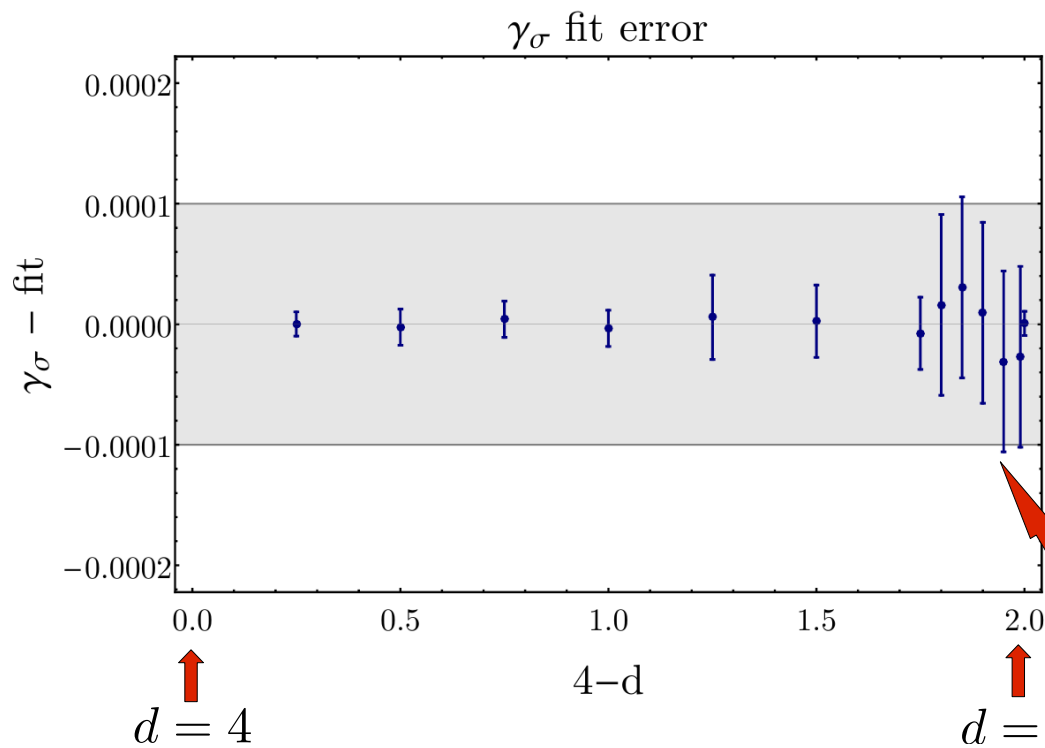
- Extend routines to $d \neq 3$ and study 13 d values (single-correlator bootstrap)
- Analyze $\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}$, $f_{\sigma\sigma\mathcal{O}}$ of six low-lying fields $\sigma, \varepsilon, \varepsilon'$; T' ; C, C' ($\ell = 0, 2, 4$)
- Polynomial fit in $y = 4 - d$
- Examples:

$$\Delta_{\sigma} = \frac{d-2}{2} + \gamma_{\sigma}, \quad \Delta_{\varepsilon} = d - 2 + \gamma_{\varepsilon}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\sigma}(y) = & 0.00955001y^2 + 0.00764826y^3 + 0.00091284y^4 \\ & - 0.00024948y^5 + 0.000296768y^6, \end{aligned} \quad \text{Err}(\gamma_{\sigma}) < 0.0001$$

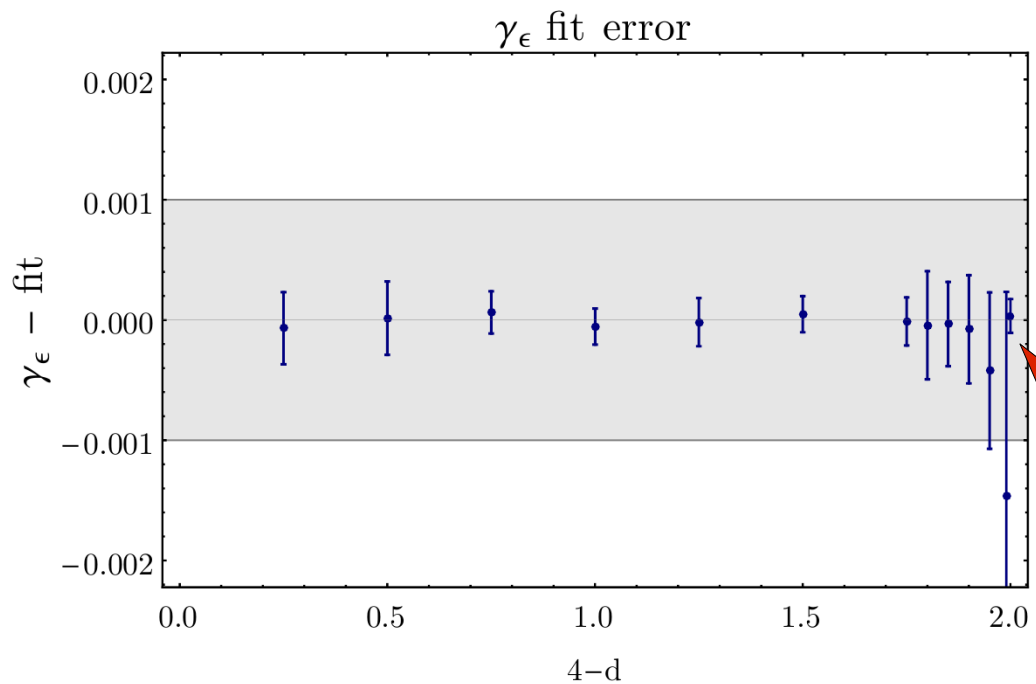
$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\varepsilon}(y) = & 0.336000y + 0.0914812y^2 - 0.0229152y^3 + 0.00729869y^4 \\ & + 0.000890045y^5, \end{aligned} \quad \text{Err}(\gamma_{\varepsilon}) < 0.001$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\sigma\sigma\varepsilon}(y) = & 1.41421 - 0.235735y - 0.164305y^2 + 0.0631842y^3 - 0.0371191y^4 \\ & + 0.0137454y^5 - 0.00214024y^6, \end{aligned} \quad \text{Err}(f_{\sigma\sigma\varepsilon}) < 0.0002$$



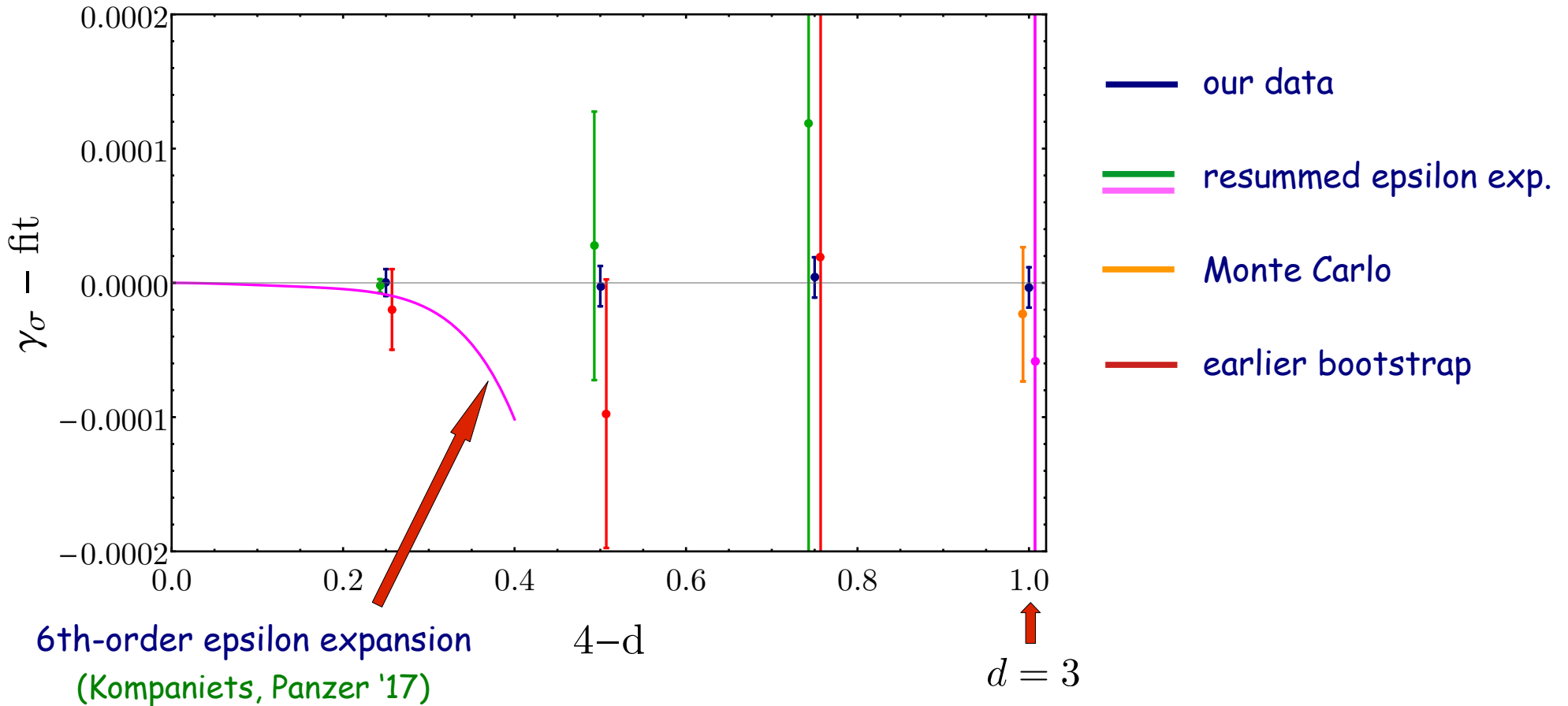
overall relative error $O(10^{-3})$

less data for $2.25 > d > 2$



Comparison with other methods

γ_σ comparison



Interest:

- test of epsilon expansion and other analytic methods
- other universality classes related to Ising(d), e.g. long-range Ising

(Behan et al. '17; Defenu et al. '17)

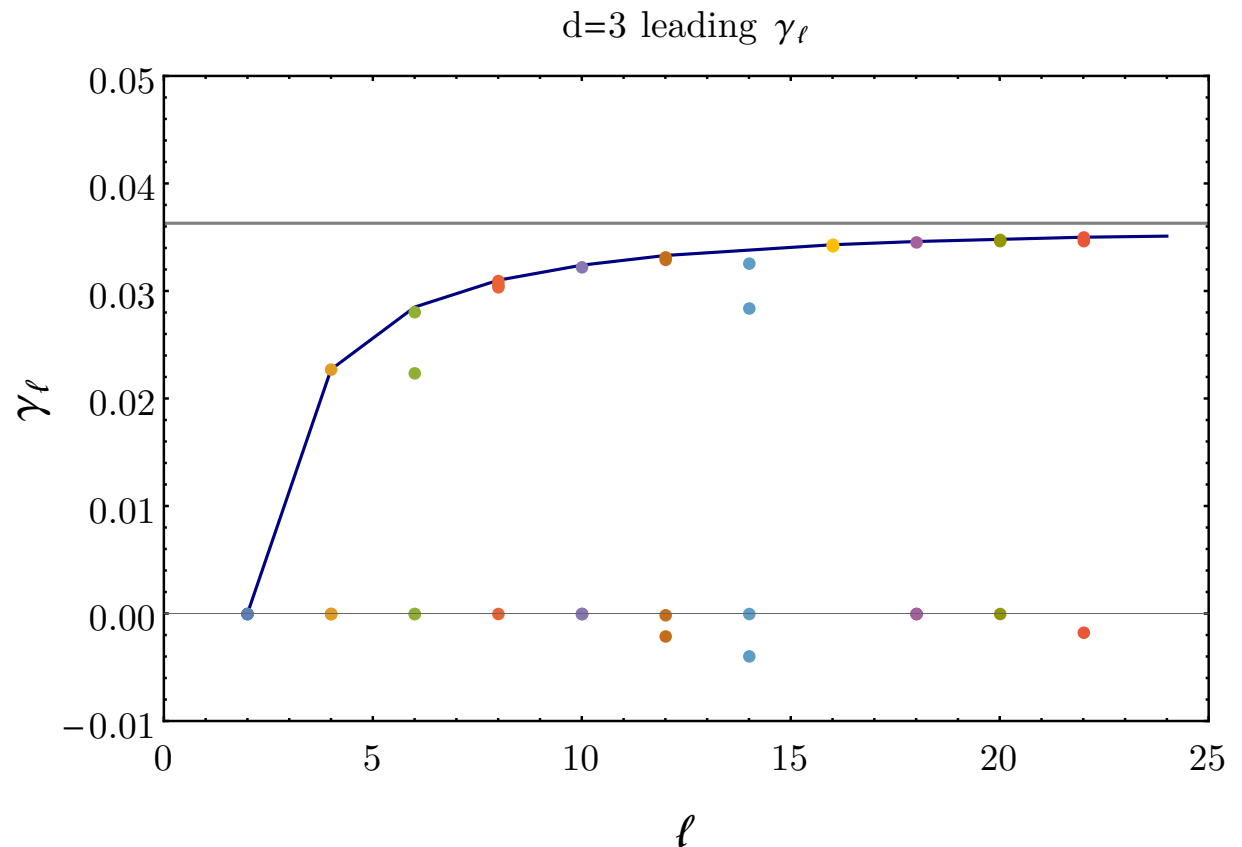
Leading twists and d=2 limit

- d-dependence looks smooth but actually is not
- higher part of the spectrum changes completely for $d > 2$; numerically unstable
➔ qualitative results
- leading twists: \mathcal{O}_ℓ smallest Δ_ℓ for each $\ell = 4, 6, \dots$

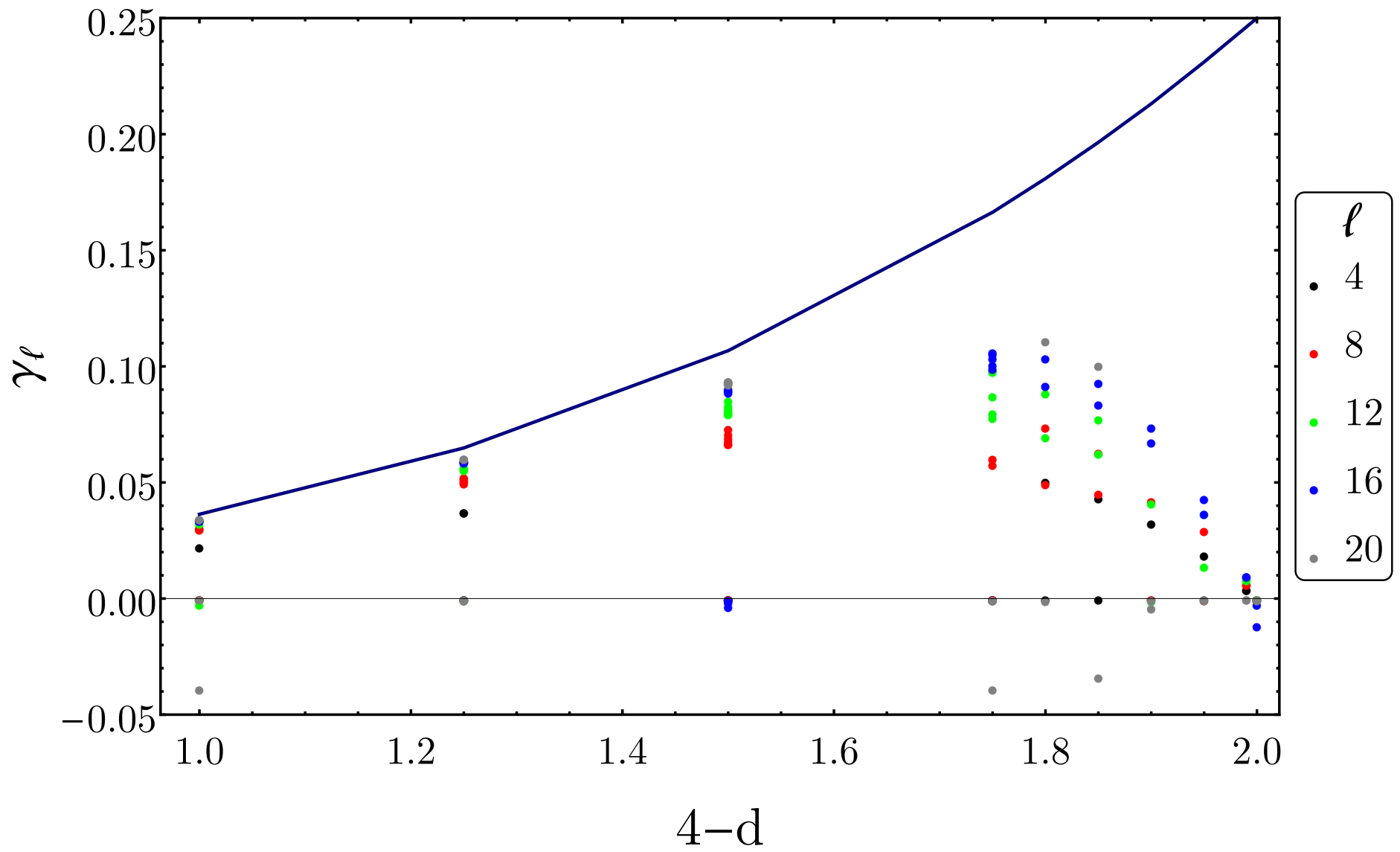
$$\Delta_\ell = \underbrace{d - 2 + \ell}_{\text{big}} + \underbrace{\gamma_\ell}_{\text{small}}$$

$d = 3$: $\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_\ell = 2\gamma_\sigma$,
 monotonic in ℓ ,

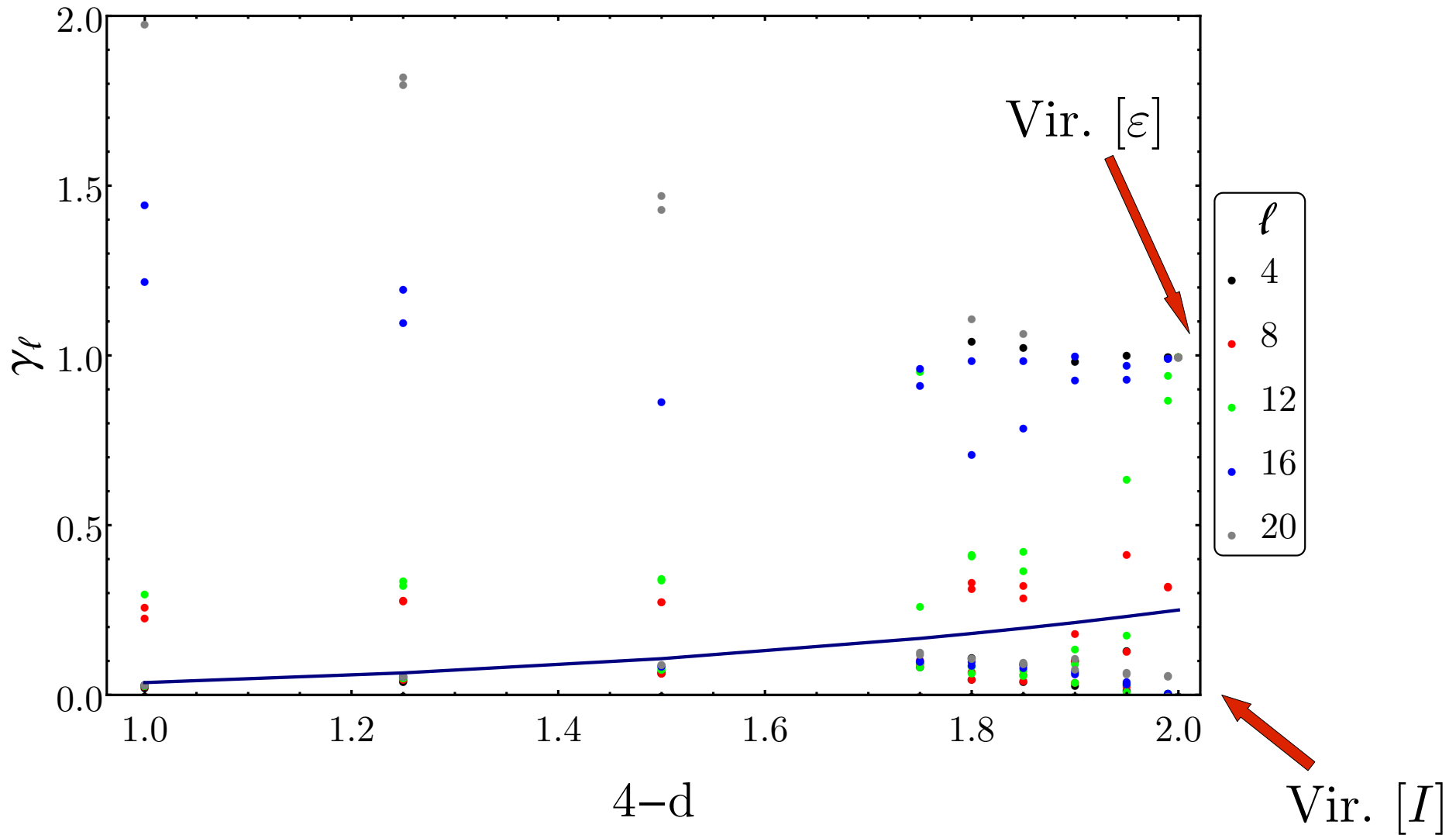
$d = 2$: $\gamma_\ell = 0 \quad \forall \ell$
↑
 Virasoro Id rep.



$$\gamma_\ell(4-d)$$



leading & subleading γ_ℓ in 4-d



Conclusion: $d > 2$ behavior sets in at $d \geq 2.2$ (i.e. $4 - d \leq 1.8$)

Decoupling of states

- Numerically follow the path $\Delta_\sigma(c), \Delta_\varepsilon(c)$ from Tricritical Ising to Ising at $d=2$
- Count quasiprimary states in both theories (A. Zamolodchikov '89)

necessary condition for decoupling

$$\sigma \cdot \sigma \equiv \phi_{12} \cdot \phi_{12} = \phi_{11} + \phi_{13}$$

1 decouples, well seen numerically

1 decouples, uncertain

2 decouples, unseen numerically

ONE clear state decoupling

at $\ell = 2$ owing to $\varepsilon \equiv \phi_{13} \sim \phi_{21}$

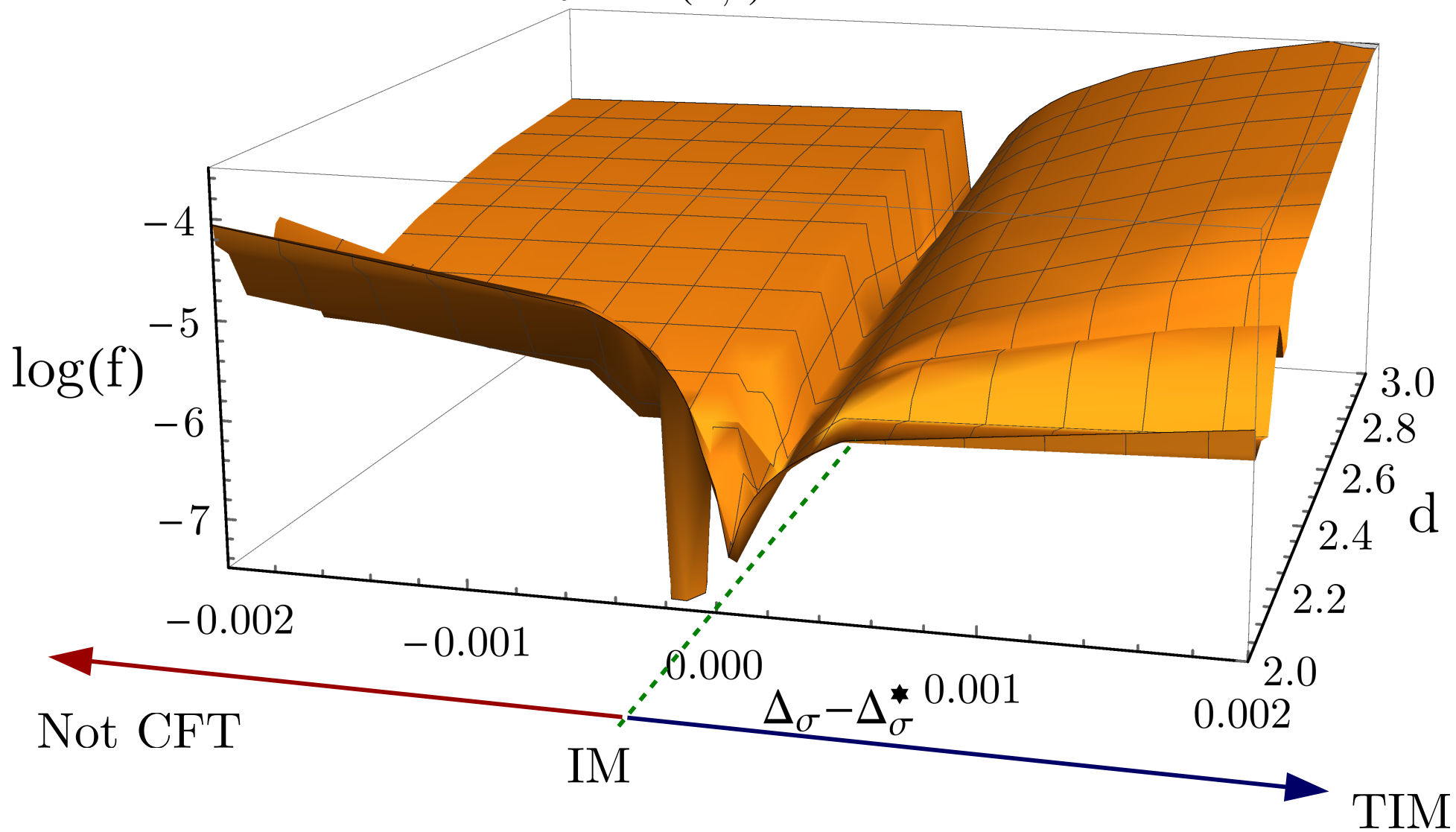
Follow it for $d>2$

ℓ	<u>Tricritical Ising</u>											Δ
10										4	6	
8								3	4	0	0	
6						2	2	0	0	3	4	
4				1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	
2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Δ

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10										2	2	
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6						1	1	0	0	2	0	
4				1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Δ

It stays!

$$f_{\sigma\sigma O}(\Delta, \ell) \quad \ell=2 \quad N=2$$



Conclusions

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with great respect and friendship,

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