Institute for Theoretical Physics, Utrecht, 19th of January, 2011

Casimir effect, boundary quantum field theories and AdS/CFT Zoltán Bajnok,

Theoretical Physics Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,

Eötvös University, Budapest

in collaboration with L. Palla and G. Takács

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Planar Casimir energy $E_0(L) \equiv \Delta_n(\lambda)$ anomalous dimensions of determinant type operators: from finite size effects in *(integrable)* boundary QFT

Motivation: Casimir effect

Hendrik Casimir (1909-2000)

Gecko legs micro mechanical devices (Sandia)









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(a)

(b)









Usual explanation: energy of the vacuum: $E_0(L) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k(L)} \omega(k(L)) \propto \infty$



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Lifshitz formula: QED, Parallel dielectric slabs $(\epsilon_1, 1, \epsilon_2)$

$$\Delta E_0(L)/A = \sum_{i=\parallel,\perp} \int_0^\infty \frac{d^2q}{8\pi^2} d\zeta \log\left[1 - R_i^1(\zeta,q)R_i^2(\zeta,q)e^{-2L\sqrt{q^2+\zeta^2}}\right]$$



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Physics can be understood in 1+1 D QFT \square

integrability helps to solve the problem even exactly \rightarrow large volume expansion in any D

Infinite volume



S-matrix

Infinite volume



S-matrix

Large volumes $\boldsymbol{\theta}_n$ 0_. L θ_1

Bethe-Yang lines



Large volumes θ_n θ_1 θ_2

Bethe-Yang lines





Large volumes θ_n θ_1 θ_2 θ_2 θ_3 θ_1 θ_2 θ_3 θ_3 θ_1 θ_2 θ_3 θ_3

Bethe-Yang lines



Strip





Bethe-Yang lines



Strip

Semiinfinite volume







Bethe-Yang lines



Strip







Bethe-Yang lines



Strip



 $p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$ $E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$



Bulk multiparticle state: with n particles

 $E(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n) = \sum_i m \cosh \theta_i$



| $p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$ | |
|--------------------------|--|
| $E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$ | |

Bulk twoparticle state:



| $p_i = m \sinh \theta_i$ | |
|--------------------------|--|
| $E_i = m \cosh \theta_i$ | |

Bulk twoparticle in state: $t \to -\infty$





Bulk twoparticle in state: $t \to -\infty$

times develop







Bulk twoparticle in state: $t \to -\infty$

times develop further





Bulk twoparticle in state: $t \to -\infty$

Bulk twoparticle out state: $t \to \infty$

































Minimal solutions: free boson S = 1 sinh-Gordon $S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin \pi p}{\sinh \theta + i \sin \pi p}$, Lee-Yang $p = -\frac{1}{3}$



Lagrangian: $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial \phi)^2 \qquad -\mu (\cosh b\phi - 1) \qquad p = \frac{b^2}{8\pi + b^2}$

Very large volume spectrum

0 L θ_2 θ_1

 θ_n

 $\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) \leftrightarrow S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh\theta - i\sin\pi p}{\sinh\theta + i\sin\pi p}$

Very large volume spectrum

0 L θ_1

 $\boldsymbol{\theta}_n$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) \leftrightarrow S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh\theta - i\sin\pi p}{\sinh\theta + i\sin\pi p}$$

Infinite volume $E(\theta) = m \cosh \theta$ $p(\theta) = m \sinh \theta$ $E(\theta_1,...,\theta_n) = \sum_i E(\theta_i)$ ΕŴ 3m 2mm 0

Very large volume spectrum

θ

0

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \mu(\cosh b\phi - 1) \leftrightarrow S(\theta) = \frac{\sinh\theta - i\sin\pi p}{\sinh\theta + i\sin\pi p}$$


Very large volume spectrum

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$$\begin{array}{c}
 \theta_{n} \\
 \theta_{n} \\
 \theta_{1} \\
 \theta_{2}
 \end{array}$$

Very large volume spectrum

θn

0

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Groundstate energy $E_0(L) =$



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$$-\lim_{R\to\infty}\frac{1}{R}\log Z(L,R) = -\lim_{R\to\infty}\frac{1}{R}\log(\operatorname{Tr}(e^{-H(R)L}))$$

Dominant contribution for large L: one particle term

$$Tr(e^{-H(R)L}) = 1 + \sum_{k} e^{-m \cosh \theta_k(R)L} + O(e^{-2mL})$$





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one particle quantization $m\sinh\theta = \frac{2\pi k}{R} \sum_k \rightarrow \frac{Rm}{2\pi} \int d\theta \cosh\theta$

$$E_0(L) = -m \int d\theta \cosh\theta e^{-mL\cosh\theta} + O(e^{-2mL})$$





Groundstate energy $E_0(L) =$ $-\lim_{R\to\infty}\frac{1}{R}\log(\operatorname{Tr}(e^{-H(L)R})) = -\lim_{R\to\infty}\frac{1}{R}\log(e^{-E_0(L)R})$ $-\lim_{R\to\infty}\frac{1}{R}\log Z(L,R) = -\lim_{R\to\infty}\frac{1}{R}\log(\operatorname{Tr}(e^{-H(R)L}))$ Dominant contribution for large L: one particle term $Tr(e^{-H(R)L}) = 1 + \sum_{k} e^{-m \cosh \theta_k(R)L} + O(e^{-2mL})$ one particle quantization $m \sinh \theta = \frac{2\pi k}{R} \quad \sum_k \to \frac{Rm}{2\pi} \int d\theta \cosh \theta$ $E_0(L) = -m \int d\theta \cosh \theta \, e^{-mL \cosh \theta} + O(e^{-2mL})$ Ground state energy exactly: AI. Zamolodchikov '90 $E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \cosh(\theta) \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)})$ $\epsilon(\theta) = mL \cosh \theta - \int \frac{d\theta'}{2\pi} \varphi'(\theta - \theta') \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta')})$





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Strip





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Strip

Semiinfinite volume







Bethe-Yang lines



Strip







Bethe-Yang lines



Strip



Boundary multiparticle state: with n particles



Boundary one particle state:



Boundary one particle in state: $t \to -\infty$



Boundary one particle in state: $t \to -\infty$

times develop



Boundary one particle in state: $t \to -\infty$

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Boundary one particle in state: $t \to -\infty$

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Boundary one particle in state: $t \to -\infty$ Boundary one pt out state: $t \to \infty$ \downarrow^{v_1} \downarrow^{v_1} Free in particle Free out particle















Boundary Lüscher correction

Groundstate energy for large L from IR reflection: $E_0(L) =$

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Boundary state $|B\rangle = \exp\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\theta}{4\pi} R(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta) A^{+}(-\theta) A^{+}(\theta)\right\} |0\rangle$





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Dominant contribution for large L: two particle term

$$\langle B|e^{-H(R)L}|B\rangle = 1 + \sum_k R(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta)R(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta)e^{-2m\cosh\theta_k L} + \dots$$





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 $E_0(L) = -\int \frac{m\cosh\theta d\theta}{4\pi} R(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta) R(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta) e^{-2mL\cosh\theta}; \text{ Z.B, L. Palla, G. Takacs '04-'08}$





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Ground state energy exactly: $E_0(L) = -m \int \frac{d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh(\theta) \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta)})$

$$\epsilon(\theta) = 2mL \cosh \theta - \log(R(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta)R(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta)) - \int \frac{d\theta'}{2\pi} \varphi'(\theta - \theta') \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon(\theta')})$$
 LeClair, Mussardo, Saleur, Skorik







Extension to higher dimensions: \vec{k}_{\parallel} label Dispersion $\omega = \sqrt{m^2 + \vec{k}_{\parallel}^2 + k_{\perp}^2} = \sqrt{m_{\text{eff}}^2 + k_{\perp}^2}$ rapidity $\omega = m_{\text{eff}}(k_{\parallel}) \cosh \theta$, $k_{\perp} = m_{\text{eff}}(k_{\parallel}) \sinh \theta$ Reflection $R(\theta, m_{\text{eff}}(k_{\parallel}))$



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 \square

 $\overline{}$

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Ground state energy (for free bulk):

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QED: Parallel dielectric slabs $(\epsilon_1, 1, \epsilon_2)$

reflections $E_{\parallel,\perp}, B_{\parallel,\perp} \longrightarrow R_{\parallel,\perp}$ look it up in Jackson:

$$R_{\perp}(\omega, k_{\parallel} = q) = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 - q^2} - \sqrt{\epsilon\omega^2 - q^2}}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - q^2} + \sqrt{\epsilon\omega^2 - q^2}} \quad R_{\parallel}(\omega, k_{\parallel} = q) = \frac{\epsilon\sqrt{\omega^2 - q^2} - \sqrt{\epsilon\omega^2 - q^2}}{\epsilon\sqrt{\omega^2 - q^2} + \sqrt{\epsilon\omega^2 - q^2}}$$

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Conclusion about Casimir

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as a boundary finite size effect

$$E_0(L) = -\int \frac{d\tilde{p}}{2\pi} \log(1 + R(-\tilde{p})R(\tilde{p})e^{-2E(\tilde{p})L})$$

Reflection factor of the IR degrees of freedom: semi infinite settings, easier to calculate, no divergences



AdS/CFT correspondence (Maldacena 1997)



The Illusion of Gravity - Juan Maldacena, Scientific American (2005)

AdS/CFT correspondence (Maldacena 1997)





AdS/CFT correspondence (Maldacena 1997)



AdS/CFT correspondence (Maldacena 1997)



2D integrable QFT

AdS/CFT correspondence: confirmation





AdS/CFT correspondence: boundary



det operator anomalous dimension $Z = \Phi_5 + i\Phi_6, Y = \Phi_3 + i\Phi_4$ "Z=0 vacuum" $\mathcal{O} = \epsilon_{ij..kp}^{lm..nq} Z_l^i Z_m^j ... Z_n^k (Y Z^J Y)_q^p$ $|\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow$... $\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$ "Y=0 vacuum" $\mathcal{O} = \epsilon_{ij..kp}^{lm..nq} Y_l^i Y_m^j ... Y_n^k (Z^J)_q^p$ $|\uparrow\uparrow\ldots\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$ operator mixing integrable open spinchain $\langle \mathcal{O}_i(x)\mathcal{O}_j(0)\rangle = \frac{\delta_{ij}}{|x|^{2\Delta_i(\lambda)}}$ Z=0: Bethe Ansatz + wrapping $\Delta(\lambda) = \Delta(0) + \lambda \Delta_1 + \ldots + \lambda^4 \Delta_4 +$ Y=0: Bethe Ansatz (Correa-Young '09) direct test from BA!