Sphere Packing, Modular Bootstrap and Extremal Functionals

Dalimil Mazáč Simons Center & YITP, Stony Brook

Based on work with T. Hartman and L. Rastelli: 1905.01319

and earlier work D.M.: 1611.10060

D.M., M. Paulos: 1803.10233

Institut Henri Poincaré
Dec 19 2019

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Does pure gravity exist as a fully consistent quantum theory?



only gravitons and black holes in the spectrum

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Our main new result:

Theorem: Every unitary 2D CFT with $c \geq 12$ contains a Virasoro primary (other than identity) with

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Along the way will uncover a very close connection to the recent solution of the sphere packing problem in dimensions 8 and 24.

[Cohn, Elkies '01; Viazovska '16; Cohn, Kumar, Miller, Radchenko, Viazovska '16]

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Stronger bound at large central charge

$$\Delta < \underbrace{\frac{2c}{17}}_{\sim} + O(1)$$

$$\sim \frac{c}{8.5}$$

Outline

- 1. Virasoro Modular Bootstrap
 - AdS₃/CFT₂ and the modular bootstrap
 - Analytic functionals review
 - Proof of the main theorem
- 2. Sphere Packing Problem
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 - Bounds from linear programming
 - The solution in 8 and 24 dimensions from the analytic bootstrap

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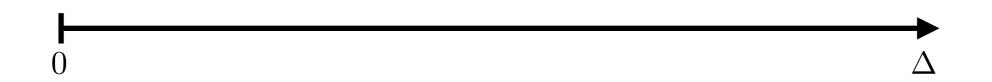
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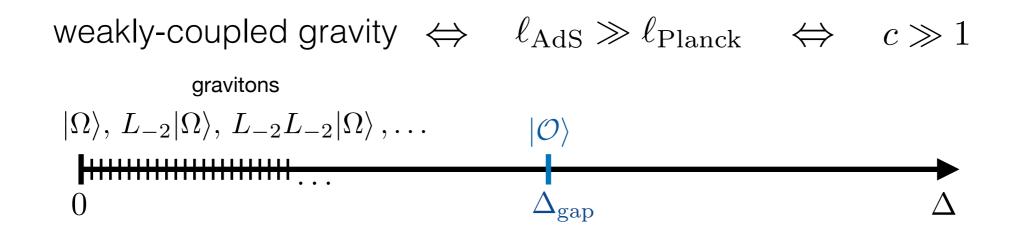
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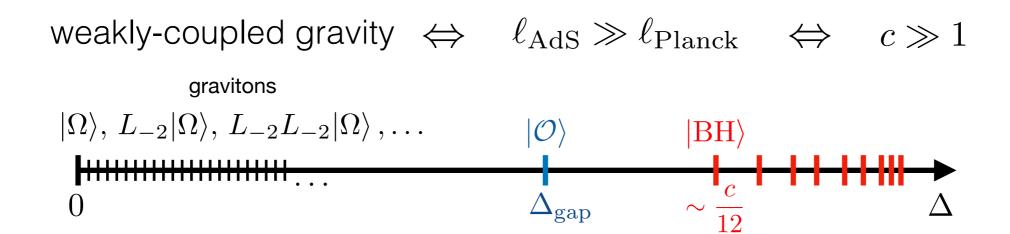
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Torus partition function at zero angular potential

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Working with full-fledged CFTs, not chiral CFTs!

$$\Delta
otin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$Z(au)
eq Z(au+1)$$
 in general

Upper bounds on $\Delta_{\rm gap}$ can be found as follows:

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 $\mu < \frac{1}{12} \quad \text{would prove that semi-classical pure gravity is not consistent} \\ \text{as a quantum theory.}$

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Conjectures based on finite-*c* numerics:

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 as $c o\infty$ [Collier, Lin, Yin '16]
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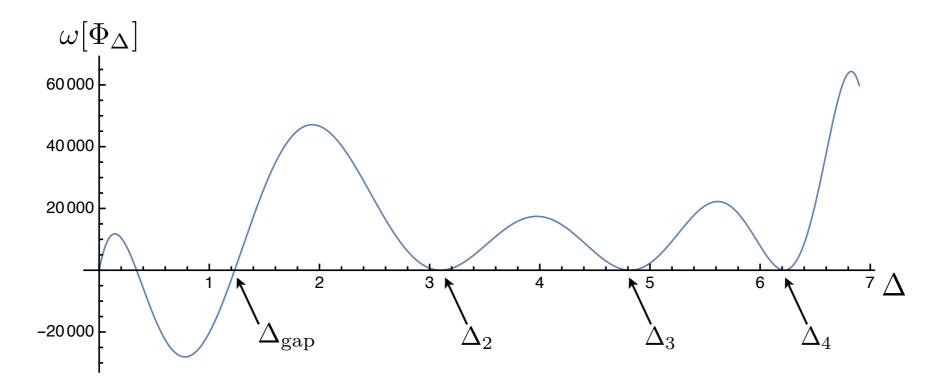
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A different construction of ω is needed to make analytic progress.

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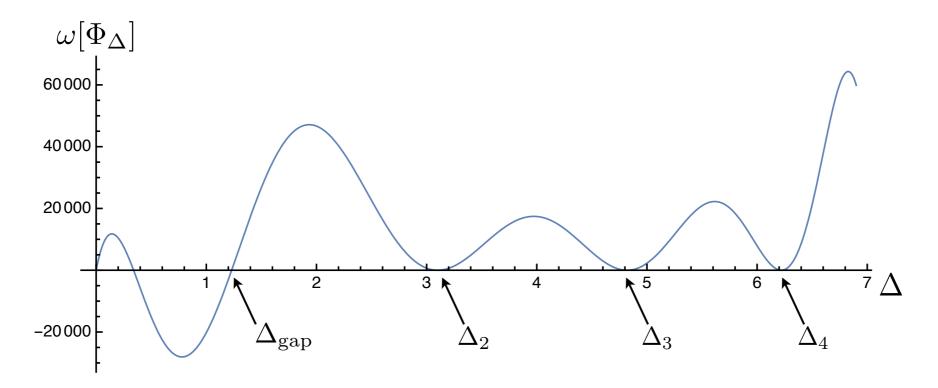
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The only analytic construction of the optimal functional known so far is for the four-point function bootstrap on a line.

Nevertheless, this will be enough to prove our main theorem.

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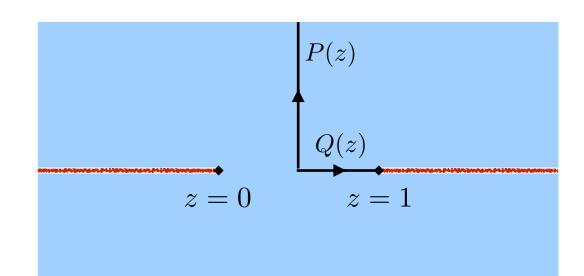
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Task: find P(z), Q(z) such that if

$$\omega[\mathcal{F}] = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2} + i\infty} dz P(z) \mathcal{F}(z) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dz Q(z) \mathcal{F}(z)$$

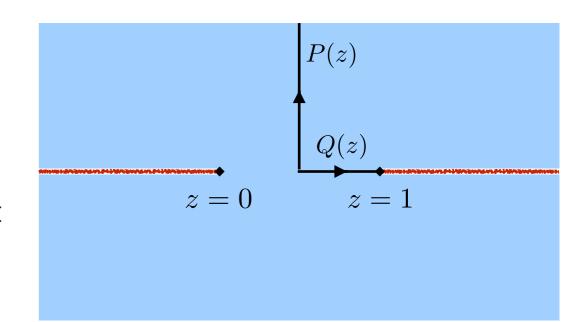


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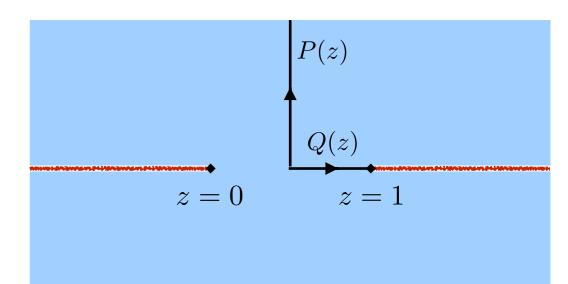
$$\omega[G_{\Delta}^{(s)}(z) - G_{\Delta}^{(t)}(z)] = \sin^2\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(\Delta - 2\Delta_{\sigma} - 1)\right] \times \int_0^1 dz \, Q(z) G_{\Delta}^{(s)}(z)$$



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$$P(z) + P(1-z) + Q(z) + Q(1-z) = 0$$

2.
$$Q(z) = -2(1-z)^{2\Delta_{\sigma}} P\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)$$

3.
$$P(z) = P(1-z)$$



[DM '16; DM, Paulos '18]

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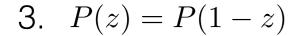
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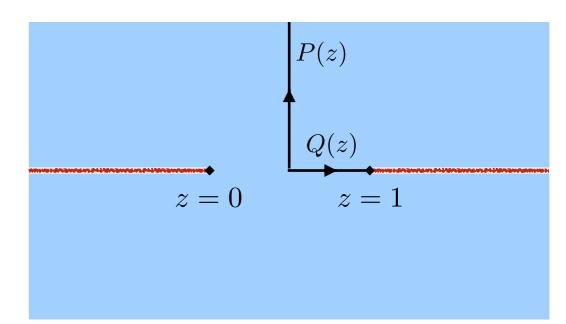
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Solution:

$$\Delta_{\sigma}=1/2$$

$$P(z)=\frac{5z(z-1)+2}{z^2(z-1)^2}$$
 $\Delta_{\sigma}\in\mathbb{N}/2$ [DM '16]

$$\Delta_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{N}/2$$
 [DM '1

[DM '16; DM, Paulos '18]

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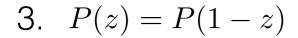
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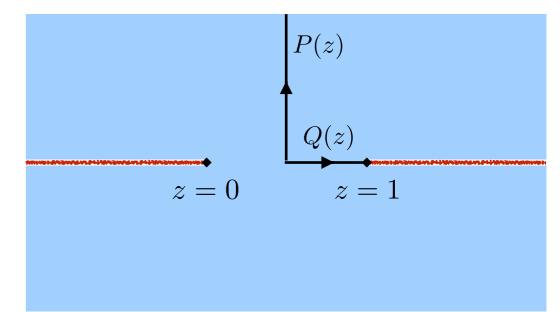
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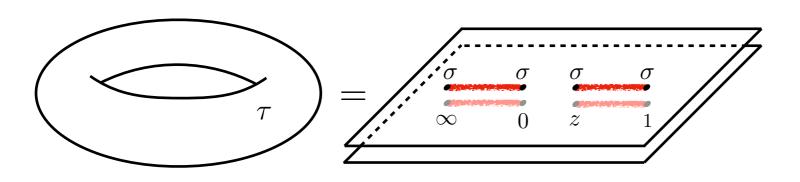
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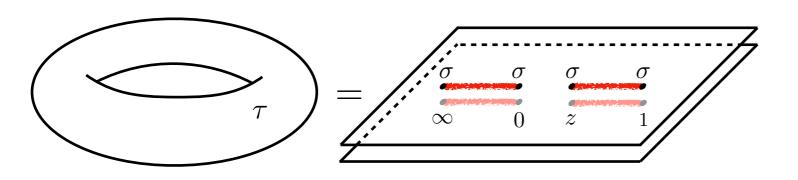
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General solution for $\Delta_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{R}_+$: [DM, Paulos '18]

$$P(z) = \frac{2z - 1}{[z(z - 1)]^{3/2}} \left[{}_{3}\tilde{F}_{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 2\Delta_{\sigma} + \frac{3}{2}; \Delta_{\sigma} + 1, \Delta_{\sigma} + 2; -\frac{1}{4z(z - 1)} \right) + \frac{9}{16z(z - 1)} {}_{3}\tilde{F}_{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 2\Delta_{\sigma} + \frac{5}{2}; \Delta_{\sigma} + 2, \Delta_{\sigma} + 3; -\frac{1}{4z(z - 1)} \right) \right]$$

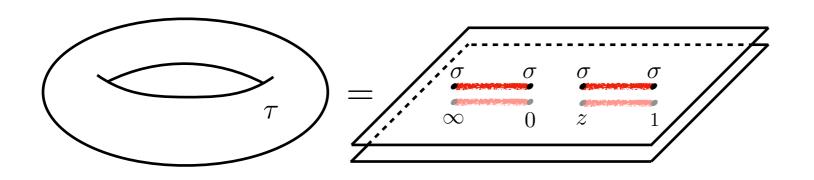


The torus is a double cover of the four-punctured sphere.



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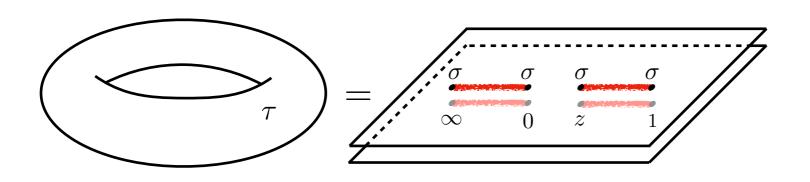
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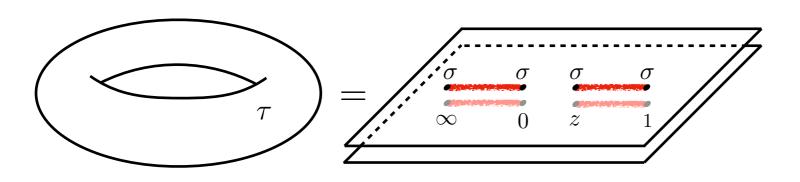
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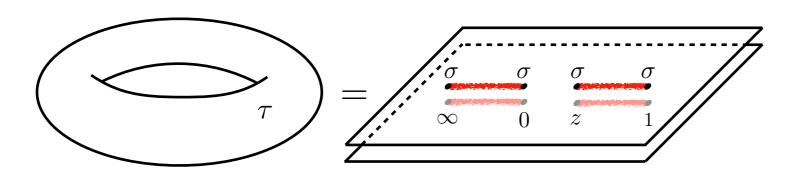


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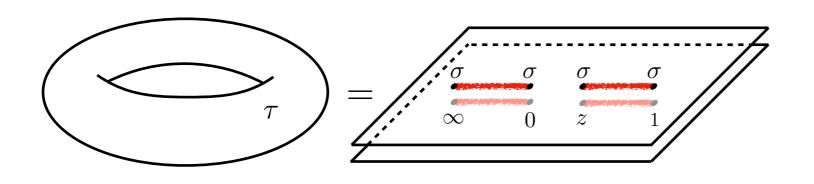
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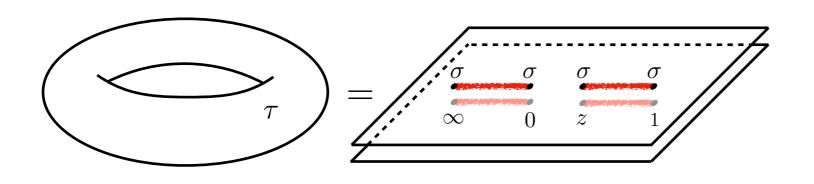
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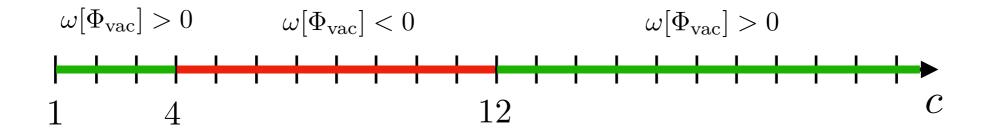
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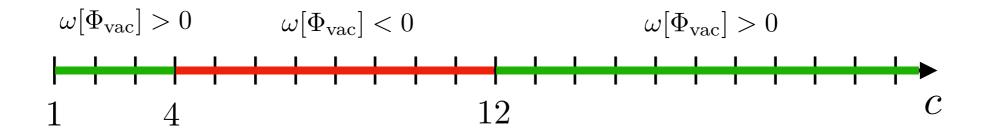
Subtlety: Virasoro characters $\neq sl(2,\mathbb{R})$ conformal blocks.

Need to check $\omega[\Phi_{\rm vac}] \geq 0$

Surprise: $\omega[\Phi_{\mathrm{vac}}]$ changes sign precisely at c=4 and c=12!

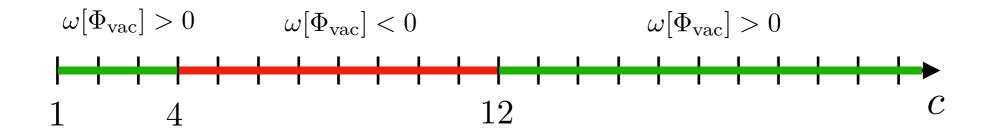


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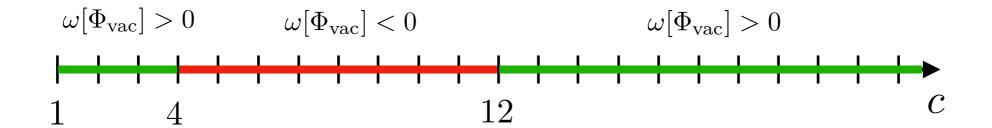
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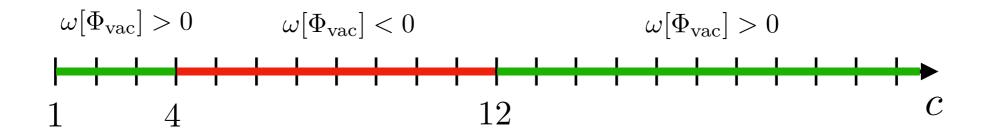


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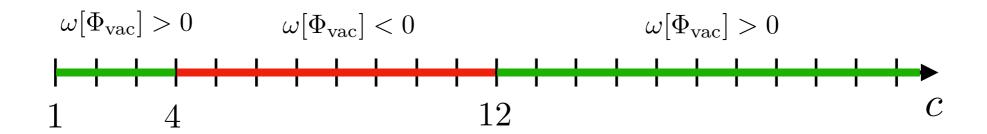
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8 free fermions with a GSO projection

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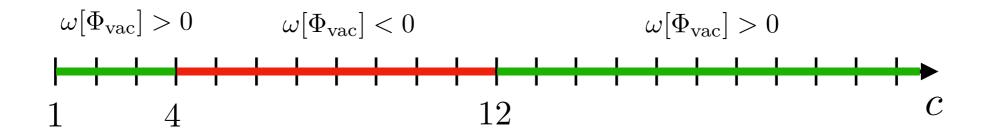
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These two cases will map to the solution of the sphere packing problem in d=8 and d=24.

Road Map

- 1. Virasoro Modular Bootstrap
 - AdS₃/CFT₂ and the modular bootstrap
 - Analytic functionals review
 - Proof of the main theorem



- 2. Sphere Packing Problem
 - Sphere packing review
 - Bounds from linear programming
 - The solution in 8 and 24 dimensions from the analytic bootstrap

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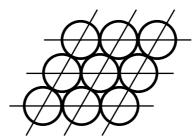
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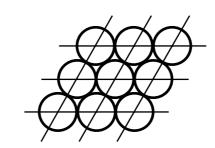


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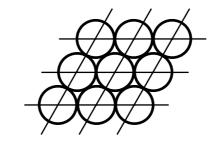
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No requirement to be a lattice in general! Efficient packings in large d highly irregular. [Torquato, Stillinger '05]

The Sphere Packing Bootstrap

[Cohn, Elkies '01] [Hartman, DM, Rastelli '19]

Idea: Prove a universal upper bound on the density of any packing in \mathbb{R}^d and show that this bound is saturated by the E_8 and Leech lattice in d=8,24.

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Argument to derive the bound:

• Define the partition function of a sphere packing: $Z(\tau) = \sum_{(ij)} \frac{e^{i\pi|x_i - x_j|^2 \tau}}{\eta(\tau)^d}$

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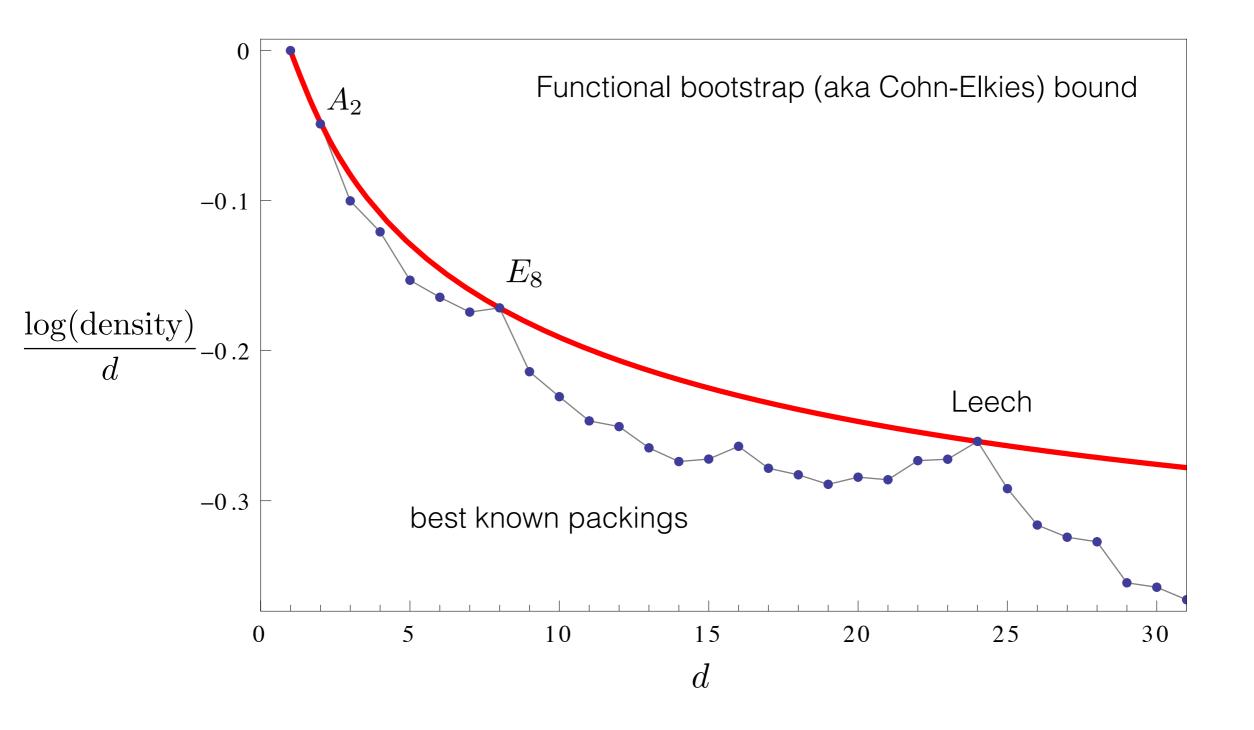
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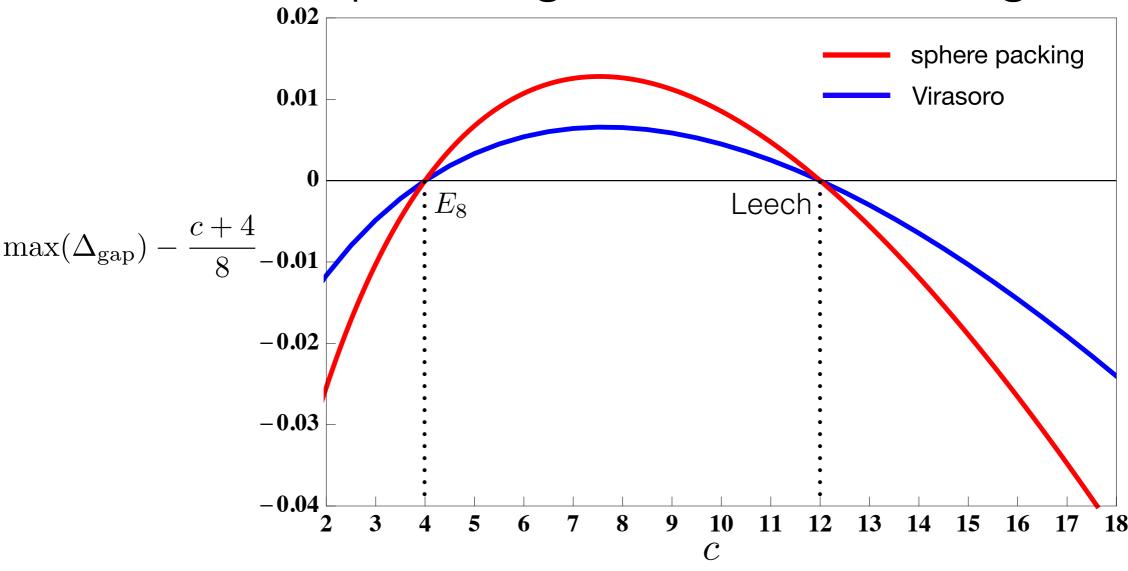
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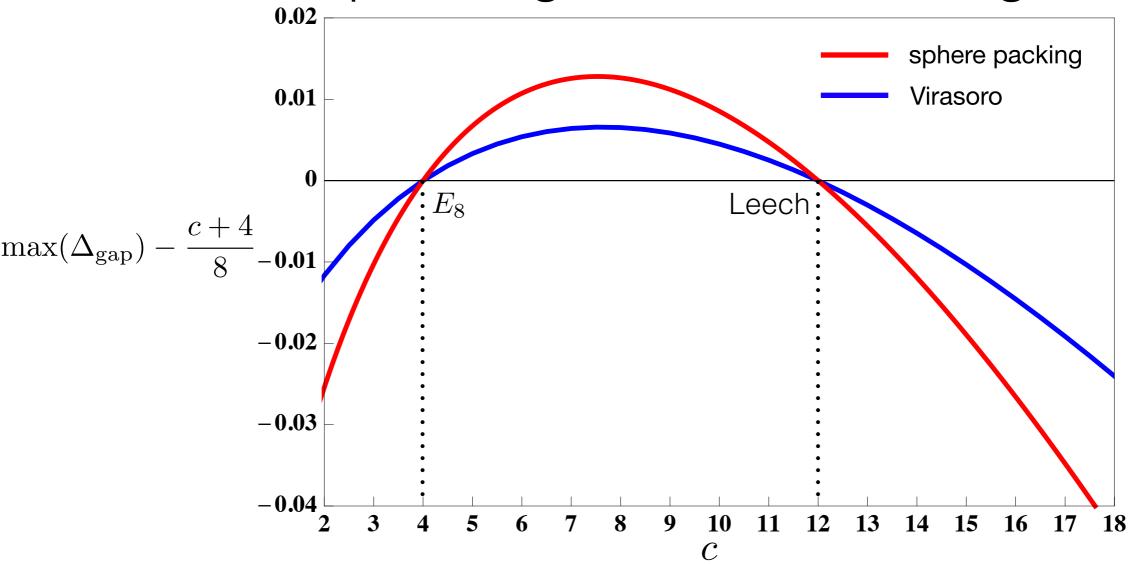
- Use functional bootstrap to derive an upper bound on $\Delta_{
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 - ⇒ upper bound on the sphere packing density

Conclusion: Modular bootstrap in the presence of $U(1)^c$ symmetry constrains the sphere-packing density in d=2c dimensions!

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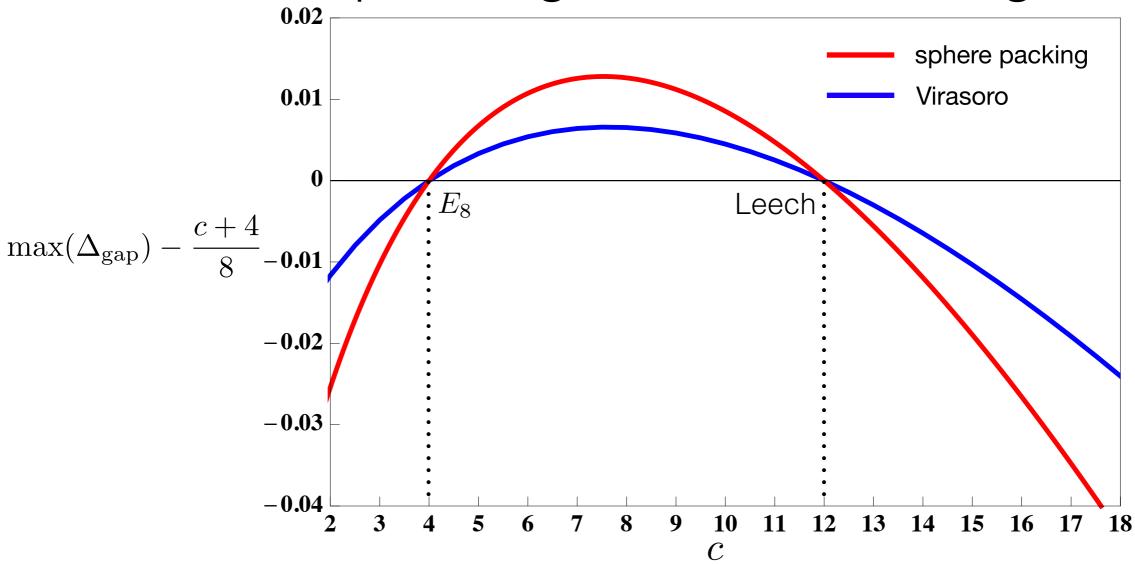






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What I have described is a condensed version of Viazovska's solution.

Dictionary

parameter

central charge c

3D quantum gravity

symmetry

Virasoro²

partition function

$$Z(\tau) = \sum_{\text{primaries}} \frac{e^{2\pi i \tau (\Delta - \frac{c-1}{12})}}{\eta(\tau)^2}$$

scaling dimension

$$\Delta$$

optimal bounds

$$c=4$$
: $\Delta_{\rm gap} \leq 1$

$$c=4$$
: $\Delta_{\mathrm{gap}} \leq 1$ $c=12$: $\Delta_{\mathrm{gap}} \leq 2$

sphere packing

dimension of space d=2c

$$U(1)^c \times U(1)^c$$

$$Z(\tau) = \sum_{\substack{\text{pairs of}\\ \text{spheres}}} \frac{e^{\pi i \tau |x_i - x_j|^2}}{\eta(\tau)^d}$$

distance in \mathbb{R}^d $r = \sqrt{2\Delta}$

 E_8 lattice optimal in d=8

Leech lattice optimal in d=24

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A very similar bound constrains the density of sphere packings in \mathbb{R}^d .

The first non-identity primary in a unitary 2D CFT satisfies $\Delta_{\rm gap} < \frac{c}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$ provided 1 < c < 4 or c > 12.

The result can be strenghtened to $\Delta_{\mathrm{gap}} < \frac{2c}{17} + O(1)$ at large central charge.

Via AdS/CFT, this gives a rigorous constraint on the spectrum of black hole microstates in any 3D theory of quantum gravity in AdS.

The bounds were derived from unitarity and modular invariance using analytic functionals.

A very similar bound constrains the density of sphere packings in \mathbb{R}^d .

In this context, the analytic functionals were discovered independently (and earlier!) by Viazovska under the name magic functions, building on the work of Cohn, Elkies and others. This lead to the solution of the sphere-packing problem in 8 and 24 dimensions.

What is the true asymptotics of the Virasoro modular bootstrap bound at large c? Can pure gravity be ruled out, perhaps with some extra assumptions?

[Benjamin, Ooguri, Shao, Wang '19]

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Hints:

Black holes in quantum gravity exhibit chaos.

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Large scaling dimensions (UV) \sim Large distances in the packing (IR)

Thank you!