

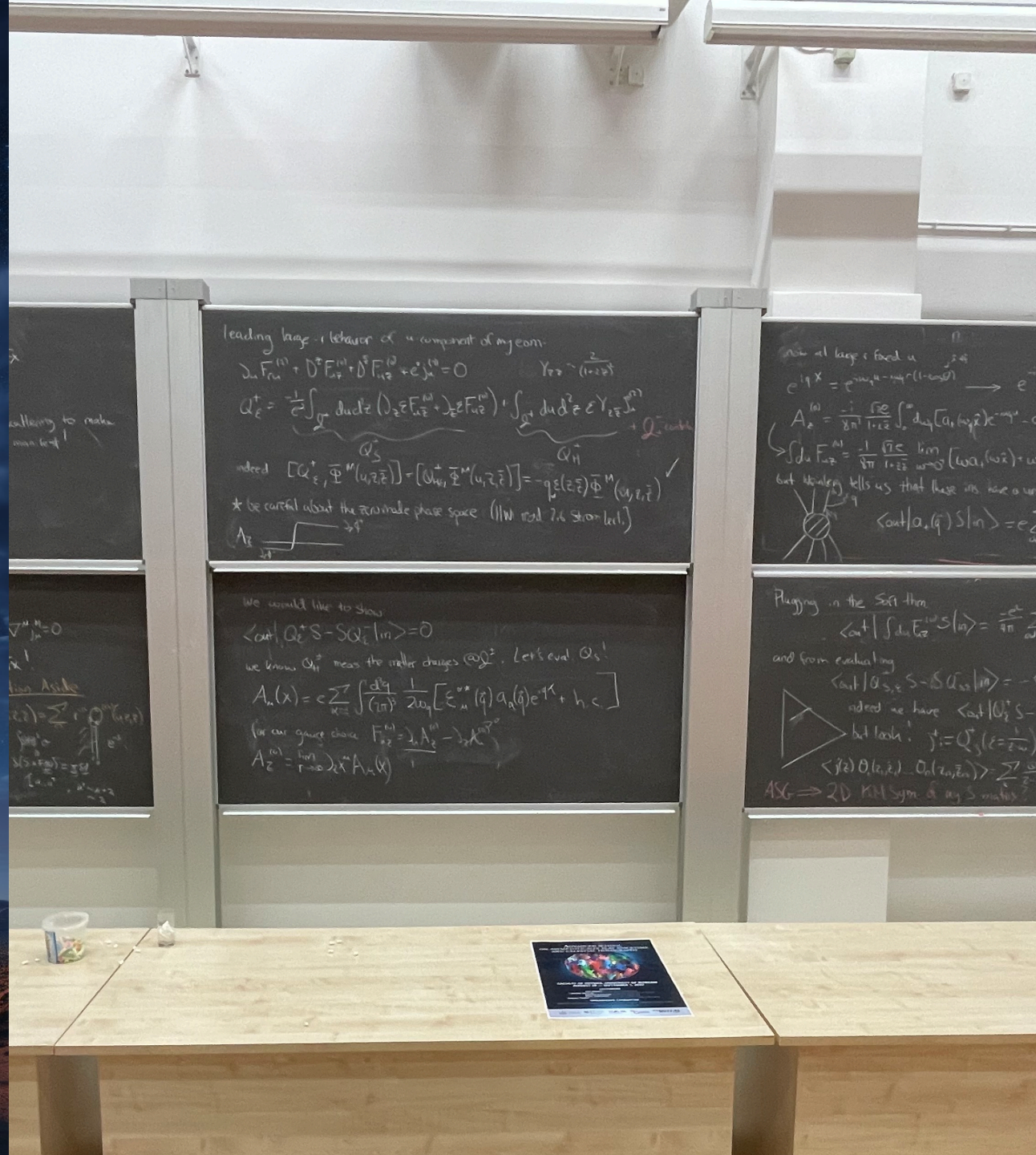


The Celestial Hologram:

From Stargazing to Quantum Gravity and Back

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Perimeter Institute → Warsaw



collapsing to make
manifold!

$\nabla^2 \psi = 0$
 line aside
 $\psi(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \sin(kx)$
 $\psi(0) = \psi(\pi) = 0$
 $c_k = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(x) \sin(kx) dx$

leading large- ϵ behavior of u component of m geom.
 $\Delta_u F_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} + D_\mu^2 F_{\nu\lambda}^{(1)} + D_\nu^2 F_{\lambda\mu}^{(1)} + c^2 J_\mu^{(1)} = 0 \quad Y_{2,2} \sim \frac{2}{(1+\epsilon^2)}$
 $Q_\epsilon^+ = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} du dz \bar{z} (D_{\bar{z}} \epsilon F_{u\bar{z}}^{(1)} + D_z \epsilon F_{u\bar{z}}^{(1)}) + \int_{\mathcal{M}} du d\bar{z} \epsilon Y_{2,2} J_{\bar{z}}^{(1)} + Q_{\text{coul}}^-$
 indeed $[Q_\epsilon^+, \bar{\Phi}^M(u, z, \bar{z})] = [Q_H^+, \bar{\Phi}^M(u, z, \bar{z})] = -q_\epsilon(z, \bar{z}) \bar{\Phi}^M(u, z, \bar{z})$
 * be careful about the zero-mode phase space (||| mod 2, 6 Strom lect.)
 $A_\epsilon \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$

We would like to show
 $\langle \text{out} | Q_\epsilon^+ S - S Q_\epsilon^- | \text{in} \rangle = 0$
 we know Q_H^+ means the matter charges $(\text{mod } \mathbb{Z})$. Let's eval Q_S^+
 $A_\mu(x) = c \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{d^2 q}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\omega_q} [\epsilon_{\mu\nu}^{++}(q) a_\nu(q) e^{iq \cdot x} + h.c.]$
 (for our gauge choice $F_{\bar{z}z}^{(1)} = 2A_{\bar{z}} - 2A_z$)
 $A_z^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1+\epsilon^2} \epsilon^{\bar{z}z} A_{\bar{z}z}(x)$

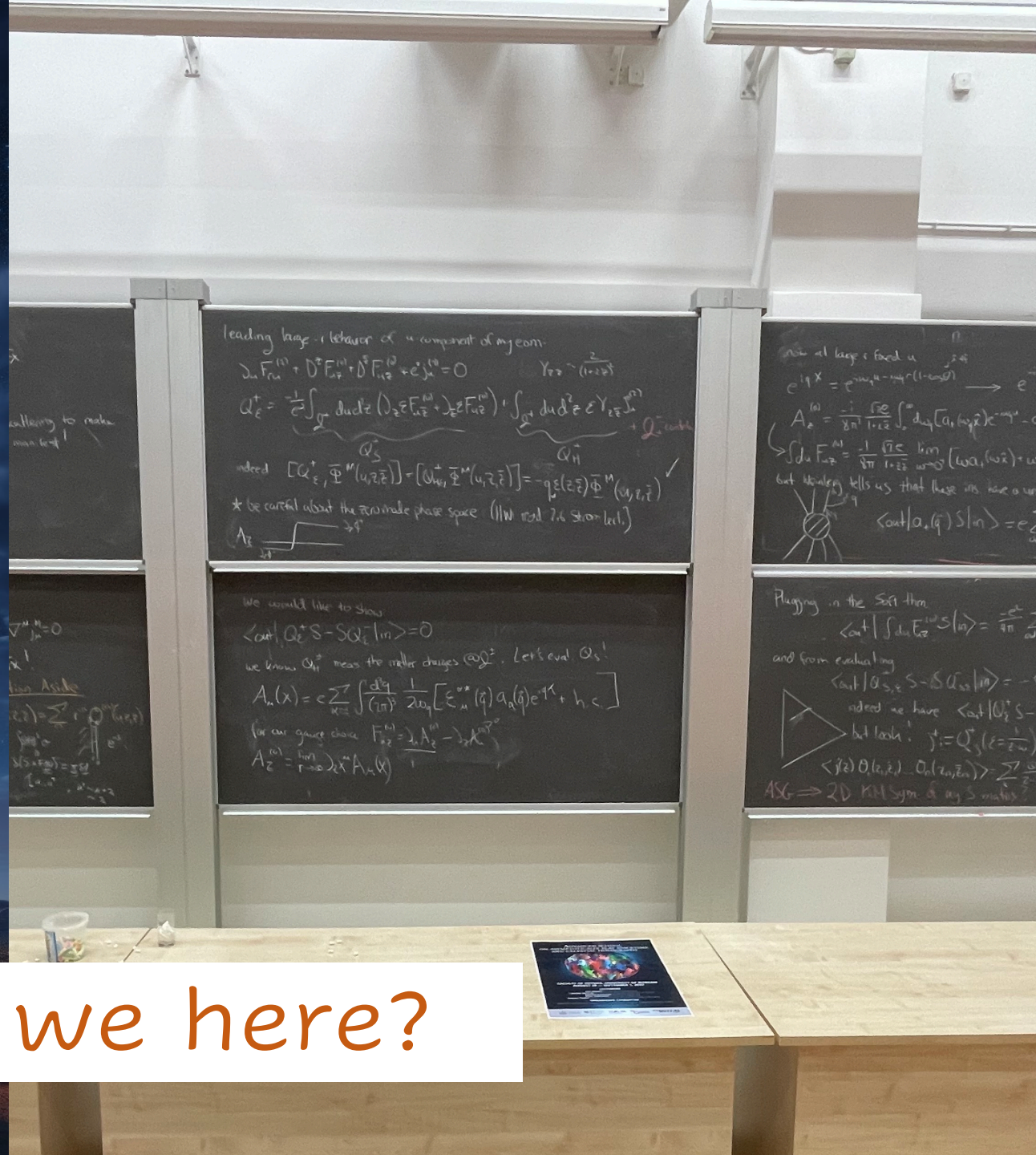
now at large ϵ fixed u
 $e^{iq \cdot x} = e^{i\omega u - i\omega y - i\epsilon \theta} \rightarrow e^{i\omega u - i\epsilon \theta}$
 $A_\epsilon^{(1)} = \frac{i}{8\pi} \frac{1}{1+\epsilon^2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} du [a_+(u, \bar{z}) e^{-i\omega u} - a_-(u, \bar{z}) e^{i\omega u}]$
 $\int du F_{u\bar{z}}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{1}{1+\epsilon^2} \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} [\omega a_+(u, \bar{z}) - \omega a_-(u, \bar{z})]$
 but locality tells us that these ops have a cut
 $\langle \text{out} | a_+(q) S | \text{in} \rangle = e^{i\theta}$

Plugging in the soft then
 $\langle \text{out} | \int du F_{u\bar{z}}^{(1)} S | \text{in} \rangle = \frac{e^{i\theta}}{8\pi} \frac{1}{1+\epsilon^2}$
 and from evaluating
 $\langle \text{out} | Q_S^+ S - S Q_S^- | \text{in} \rangle = -\frac{e^{i\theta}}{8\pi} \frac{1}{1+\epsilon^2}$
 indeed we have $\langle \text{out} | Q_S^+ S - S Q_S^- | \text{in} \rangle = -\frac{e^{i\theta}}{8\pi} \frac{1}{1+\epsilon^2}$
 but look! $J_{\bar{z}} = Q_S^+(\epsilon = \frac{1}{2\omega})$
 $\langle J_{\bar{z}}(0, \bar{z}) \dots Q_S^-(z, \bar{z}) \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{(z-\bar{z})^k}$
 $ASG \Rightarrow 2D$ KdV sym. & any S matrix





Why are we here?



leading large- ϵ behavior of u component of m geom.
 $\partial_u F_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} + D_\mu^2 F_{\nu\rho}^{(1)} + D_\nu^2 F_{\rho\mu}^{(1)} + \epsilon^2 J_\mu^{(1)} = 0$ $Y_{\mu\nu} \sim \frac{2}{(1+\epsilon^2)}$
 $Q_\epsilon^+ = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} du dz \epsilon (D_\mu^2 F_{\nu\rho}^{(1)} + D_\nu^2 F_{\rho\mu}^{(1)}) + \int_{\mathcal{M}} du dz \epsilon^2 Y_{\mu\nu} J_\mu^{(1)} + Q_\epsilon^+ \text{ const}$
indeed $[Q_\epsilon^+, \Phi^M(u, z, \bar{z})] = [Q_H^+, \bar{\Phi}^M(u, z, \bar{z})] = -q_\epsilon(z, \bar{z}) \Phi^M(u, z, \bar{z})$ ✓
* be careful about the zero-mode phase space (||| mod 26 Stronker!.)
 $A_\epsilon \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$

We would like to show
 $\langle \text{out} | Q_\epsilon^+ S - S Q_\epsilon^+ | \text{in} \rangle = 0$
we know Q_H^+ means the matter charges $(\text{at } Q_\epsilon^+)$. Let's eval Q_ϵ^+ !
 $A_\mu(x) = c \sum_{\alpha} \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{2\omega_q} [\epsilon_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta}(q) a_\nu(q) e^{i q \cdot x} + h.c.]$
(for our gauge choice $F_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} = \partial_\mu A_\nu^{(1)} - \partial_\nu A_\mu^{(1)}$)
 $A_\epsilon^+ = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{\mathcal{M}} dx^0 A_\mu(x)$

now at large ϵ fixed u
 $e^{i q \cdot x} = e^{i \omega_q u - i \vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}} \rightarrow e^{i \omega_q u}$
 $A_\epsilon^+ = \frac{i}{8\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{1+\epsilon^2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} du [a_\mu(\omega, \vec{q}) e^{-i \omega u} - a_\mu^\dagger(\omega, \vec{q}) e^{i \omega u}]$
 $\int du F_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{1+\epsilon^2} \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} [\omega a_\mu(\omega, \vec{q}) - \omega a_\mu^\dagger(\omega, \vec{q})]$
but locality tells us that these ops have a cut
 $\langle \text{out} | a_\mu(q) S | \text{in} \rangle = e^{i \omega u}$

Plugging in the soft then
 $\langle \text{out} | \int du F_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} S | \text{in} \rangle = \frac{e^{\epsilon^2}}{8\pi} \frac{1}{\omega}$
and from evaluating
 $\langle \text{out} | Q_\epsilon^+ S - S Q_\epsilon^+ | \text{in} \rangle = -$
indeed we have $\langle \text{out} | Q_\epsilon^+ S - S Q_\epsilon^+ | \text{in} \rangle = 0$
but look! $J_\mu^+ = Q_\epsilon^+ (\epsilon = \frac{1}{2\omega})$
 $\langle J_\mu^+(z, \bar{z}) \dots O_\nu(z', \bar{z}') \rangle = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2\omega_\alpha} \dots$
ASG \Rightarrow 2D KdV Sym. & any S matrix

“Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood.”

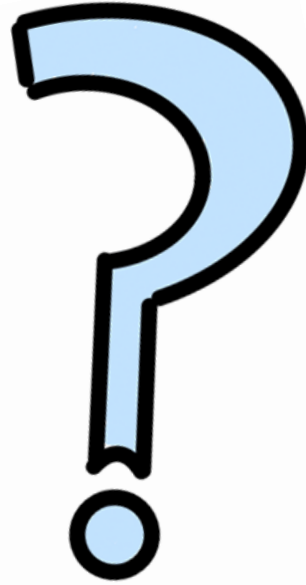
– Maria Skłodowska-Curie



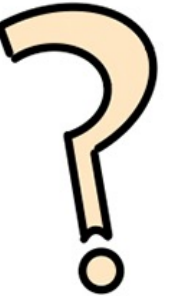
What happens at energy scales we can't (yet) probe?



What are the fundamental laws obeyed by nature?



What happens when you fall into a black hole?



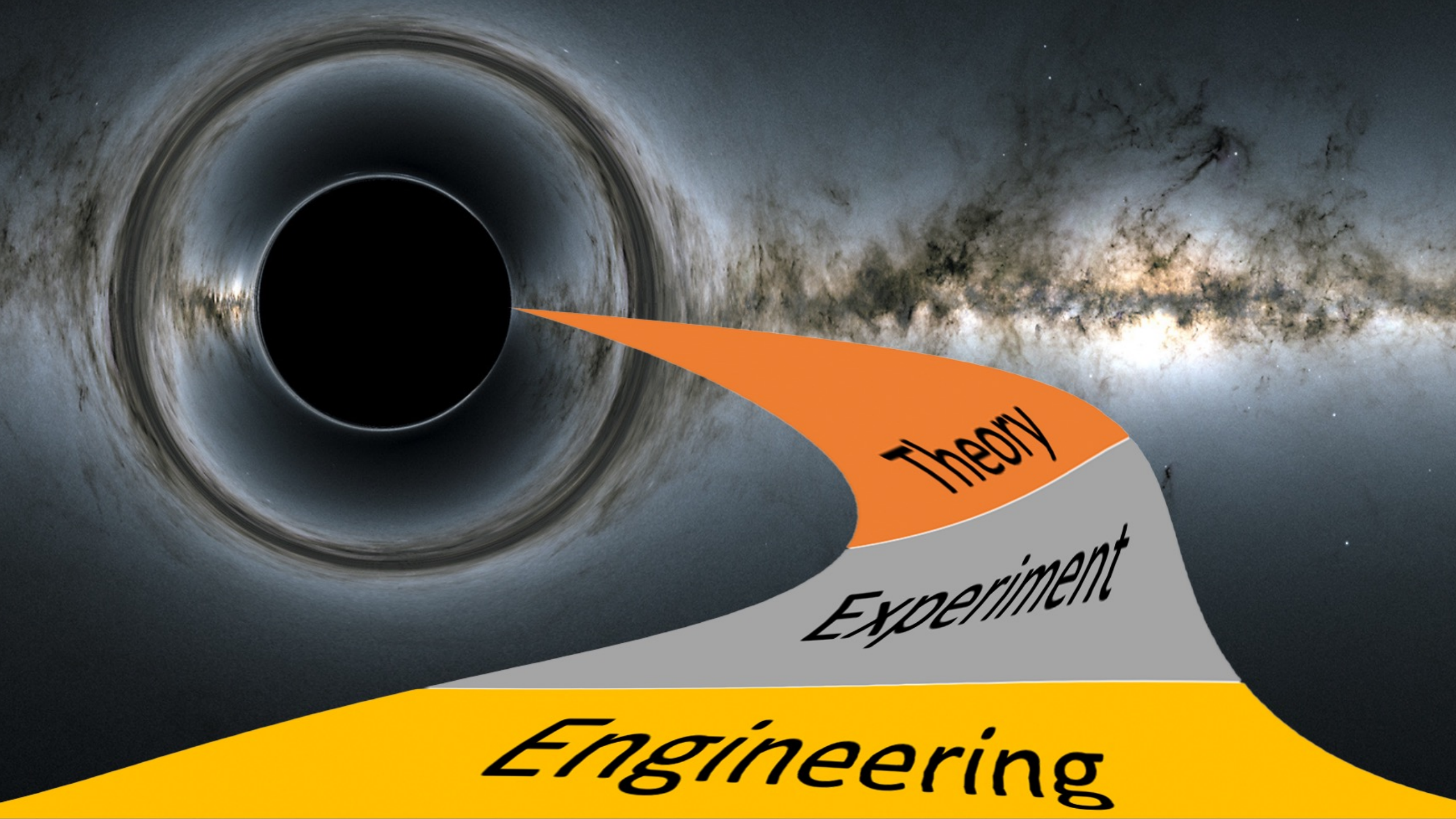


Theoretical

Theory

Experiment

Engineering

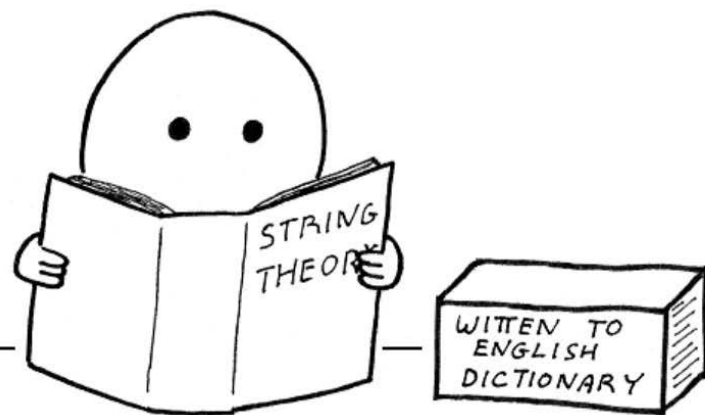


Theory

Experiment

Engineering

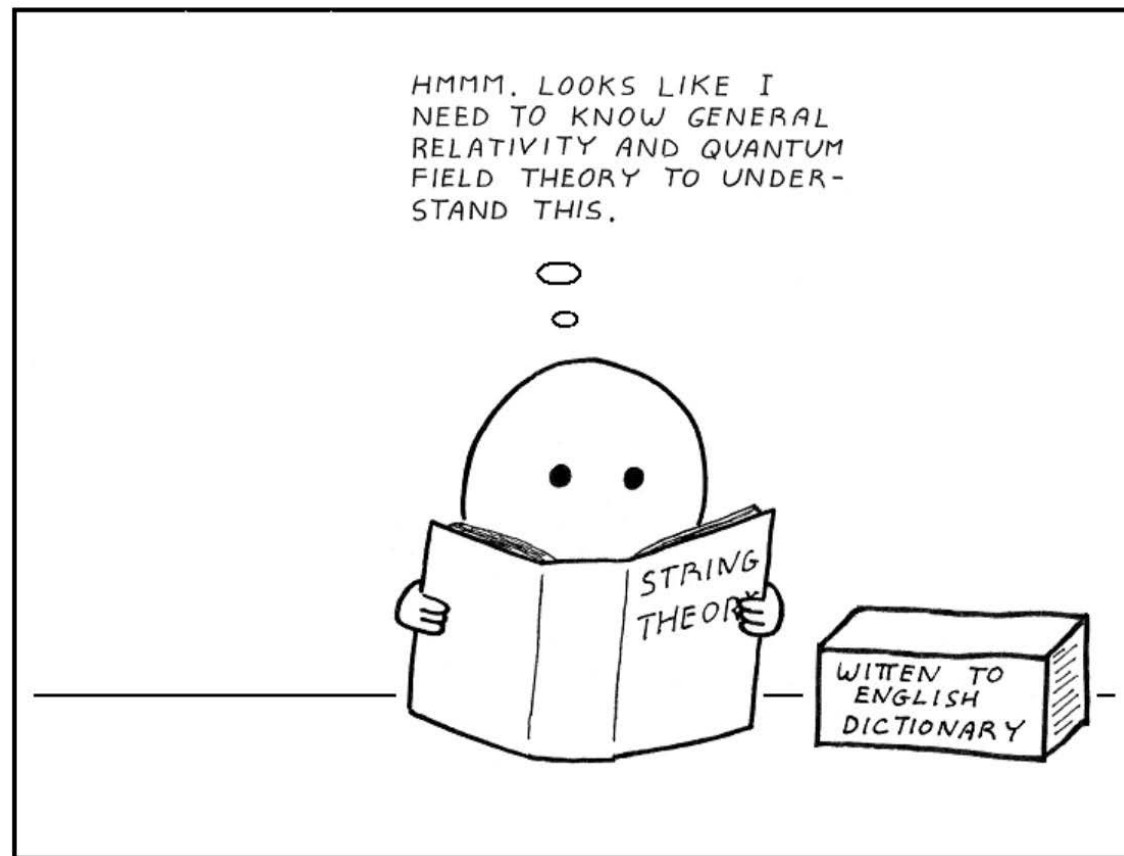
String Theory for Dummies



Abstruse Goose

STEP 1: begin

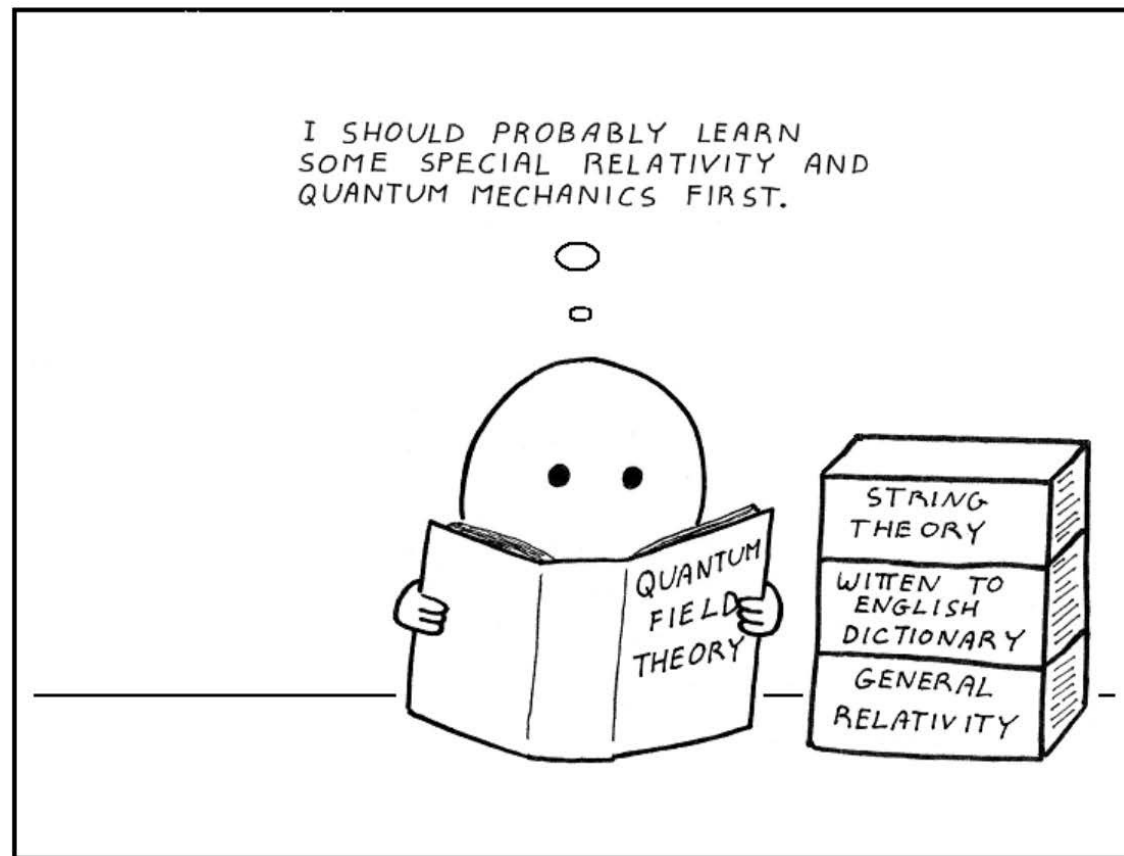
全玄鴻



Abstruse Goose

STEP 2: enter the rabbit hole

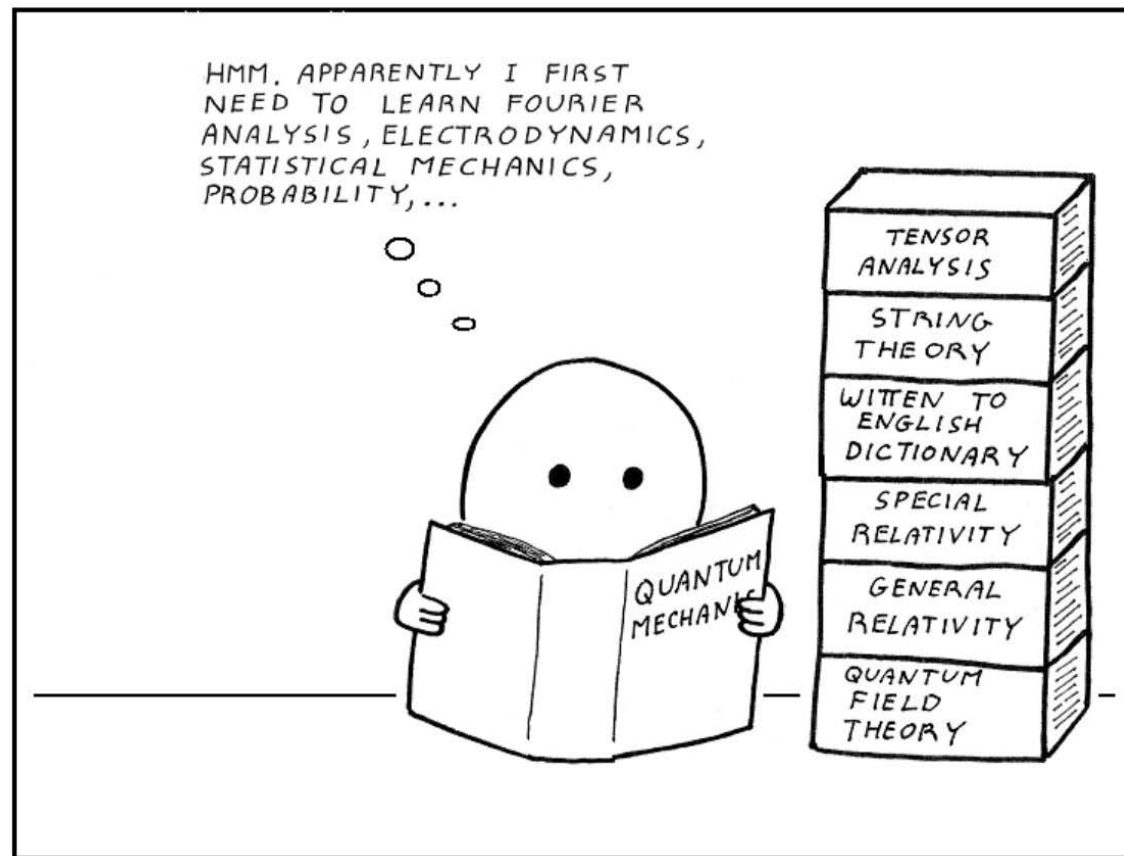
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Abstruse Goose

STEP 3: further down the rabbit hole

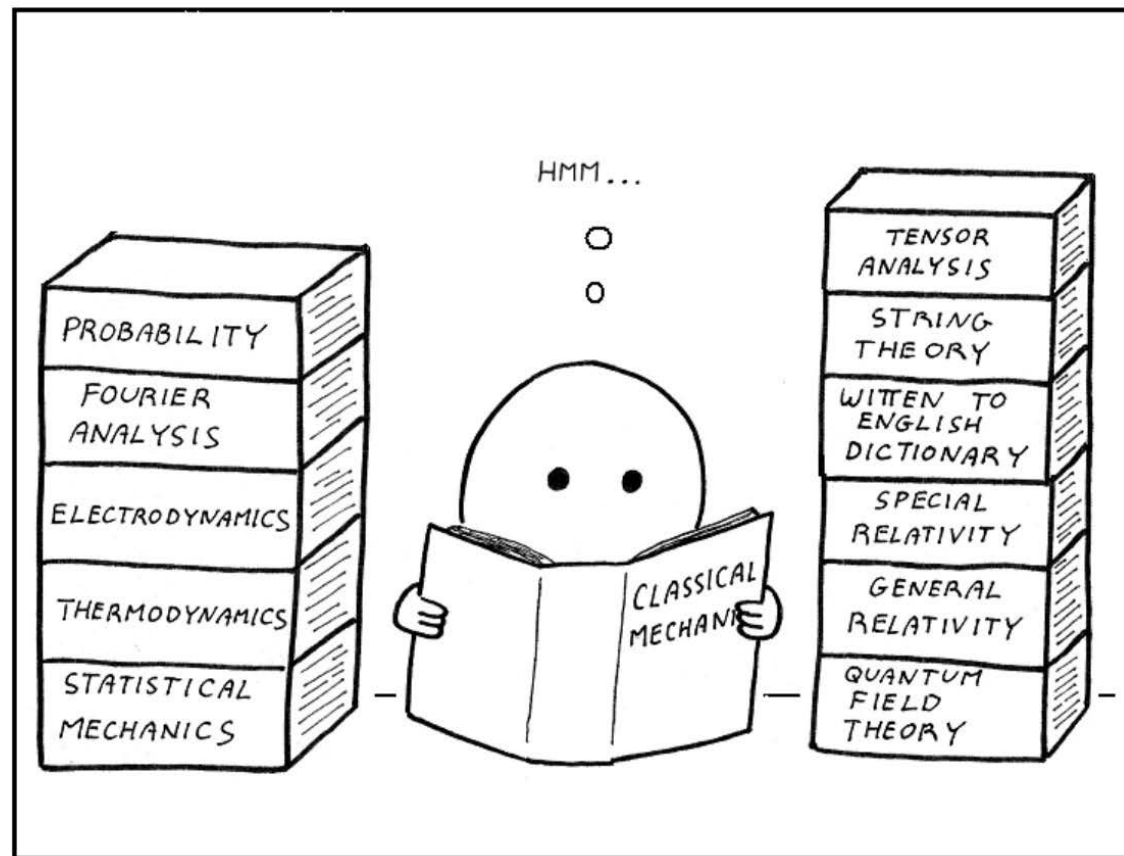
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Abstruse Goose

STEP 4: gradual realization

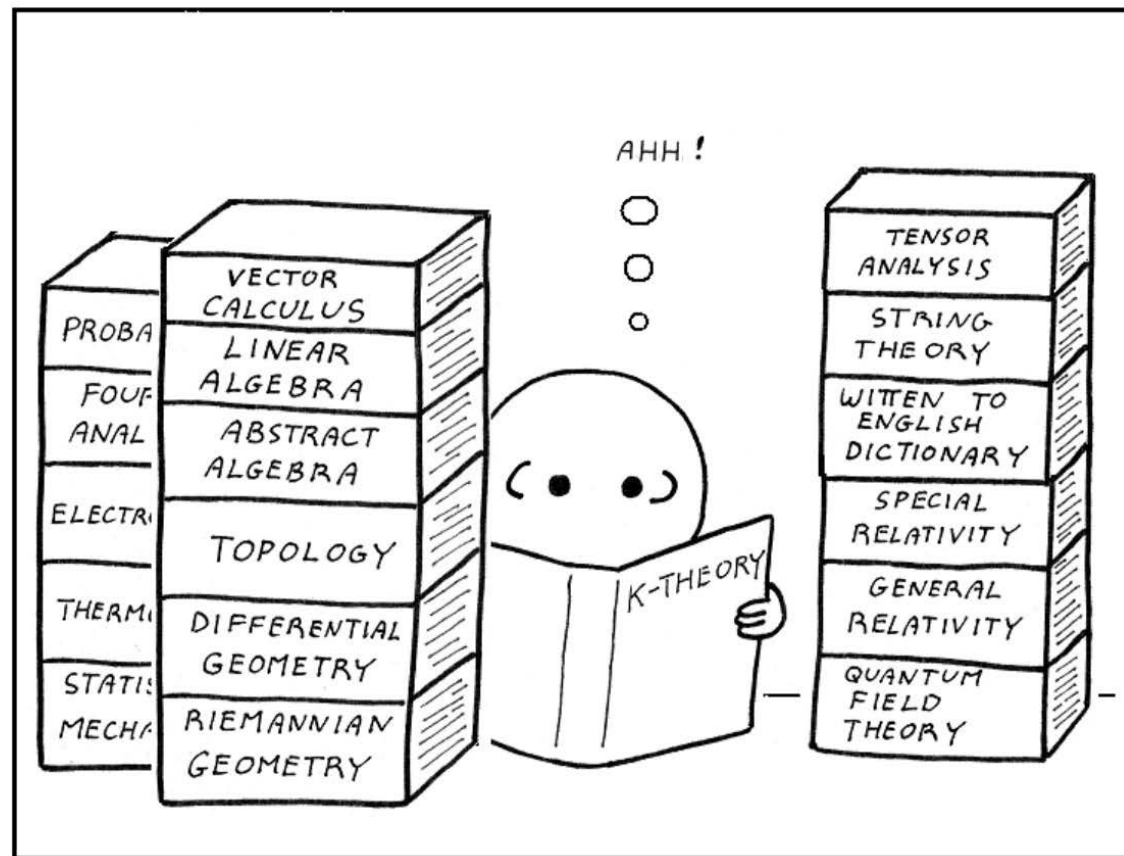
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Abstruse Goose

STEP 5: shock and awe

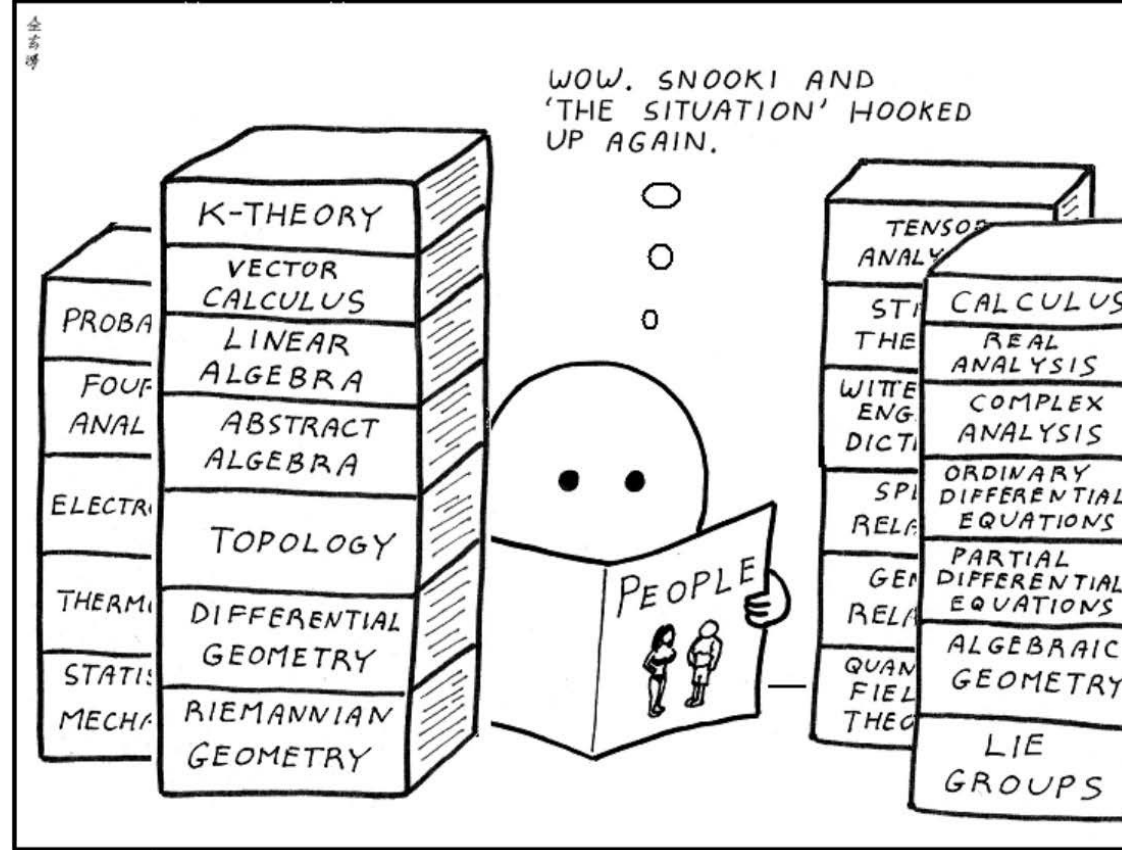
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Abstruse Goose

STEP 6: frustration

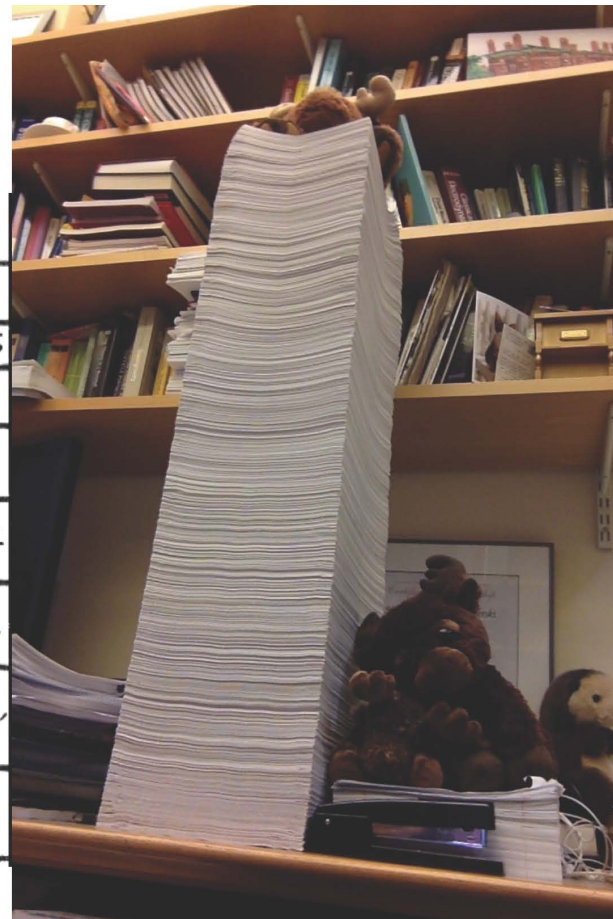
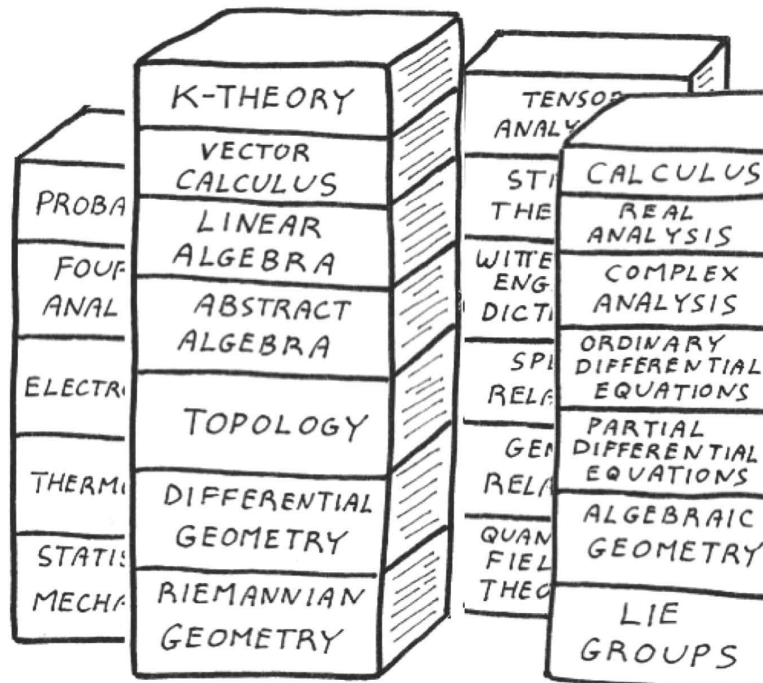
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Abstruse Goose

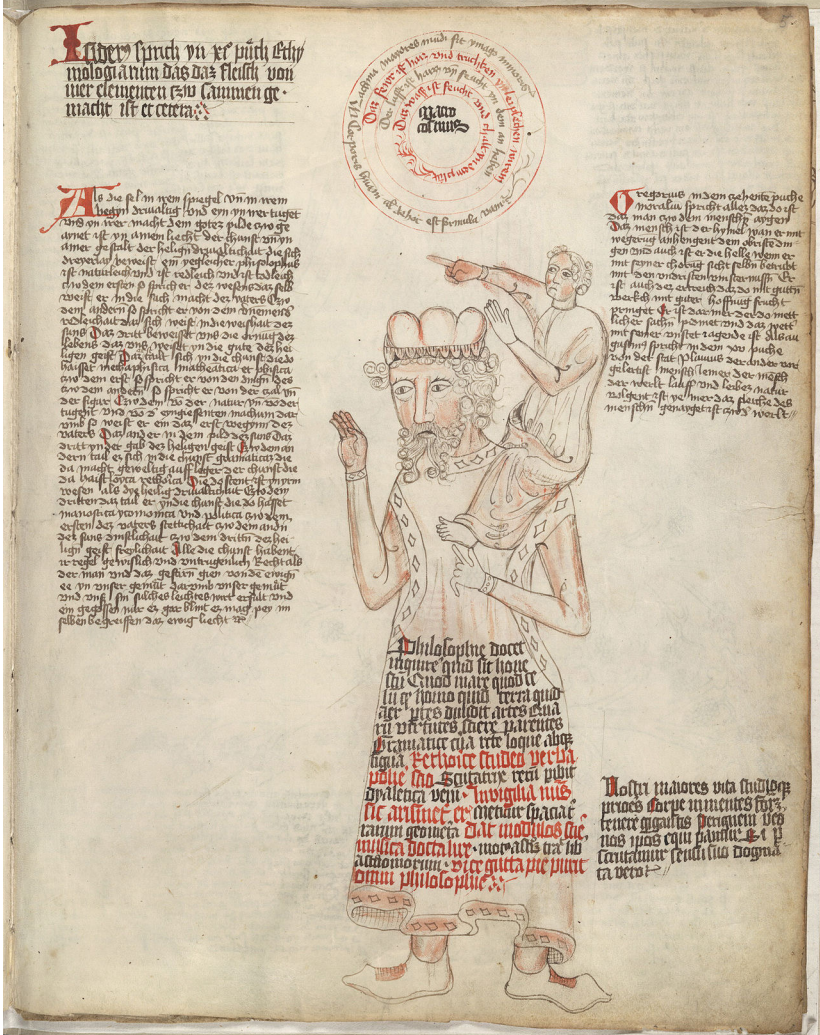
STEP 7: capitulation

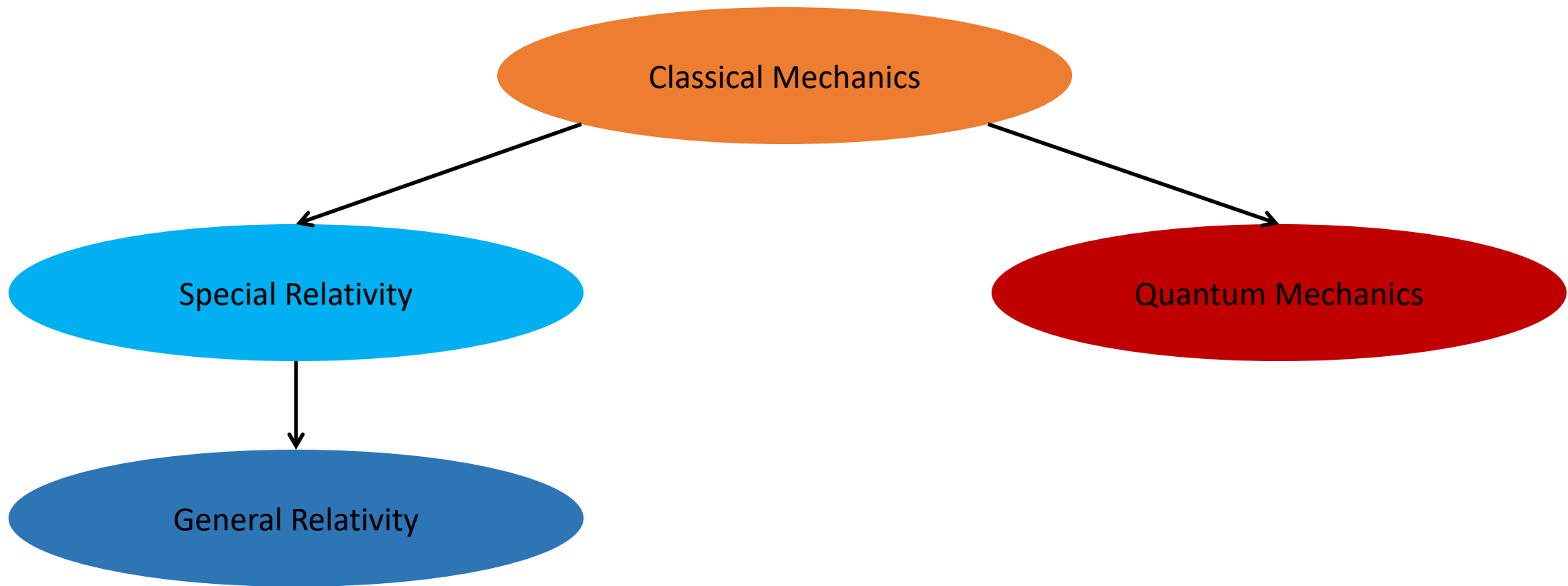
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“If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants.”

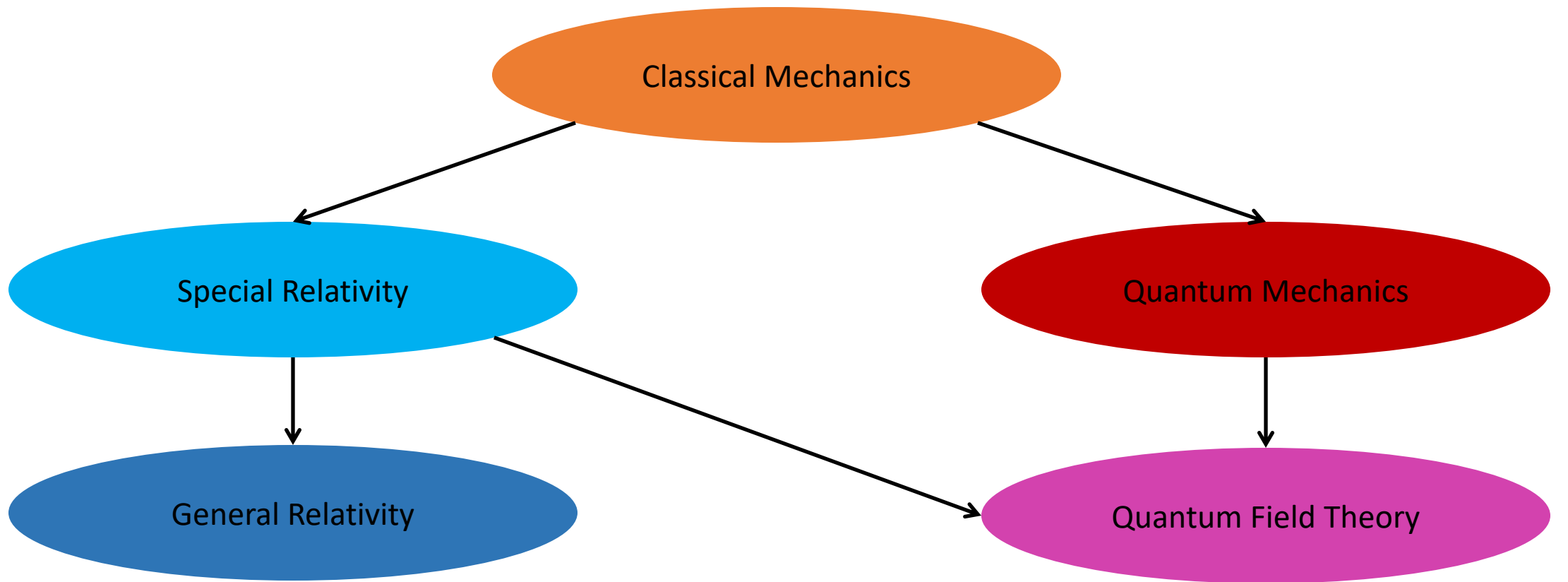
– Isaac Newton

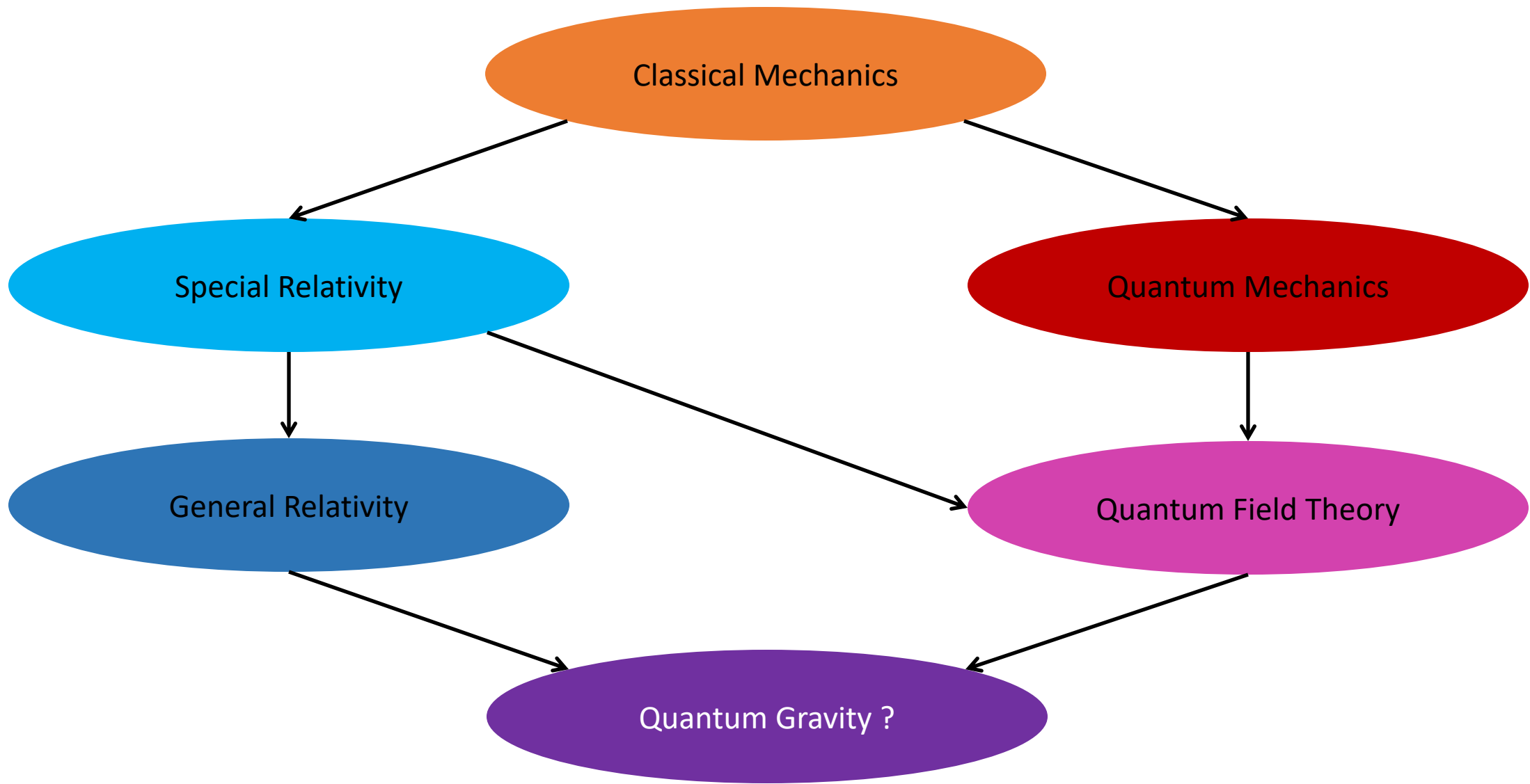




Early 1900s

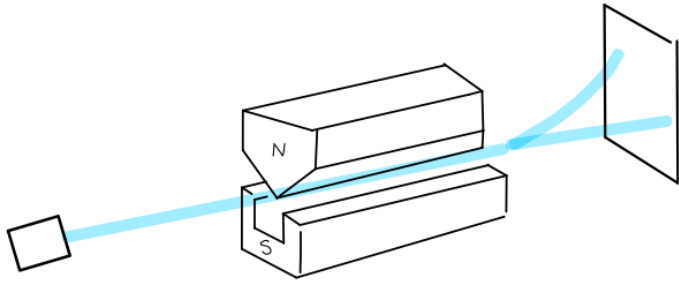
Juan's public talk at Strings 23



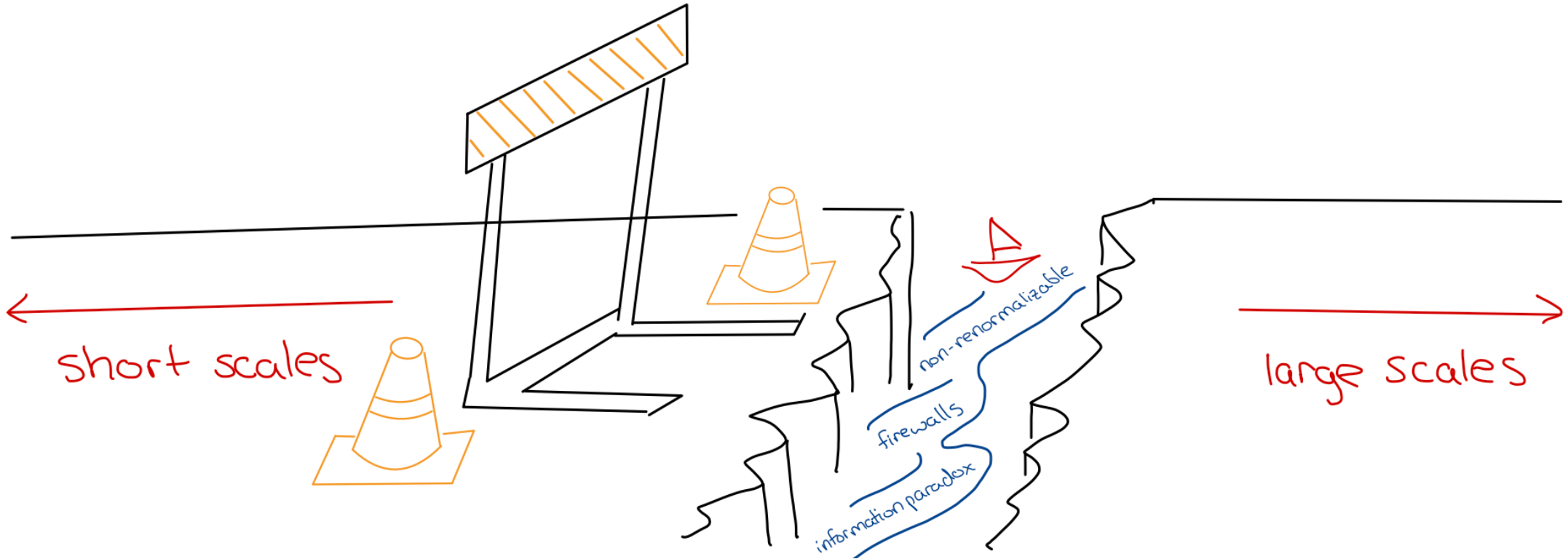
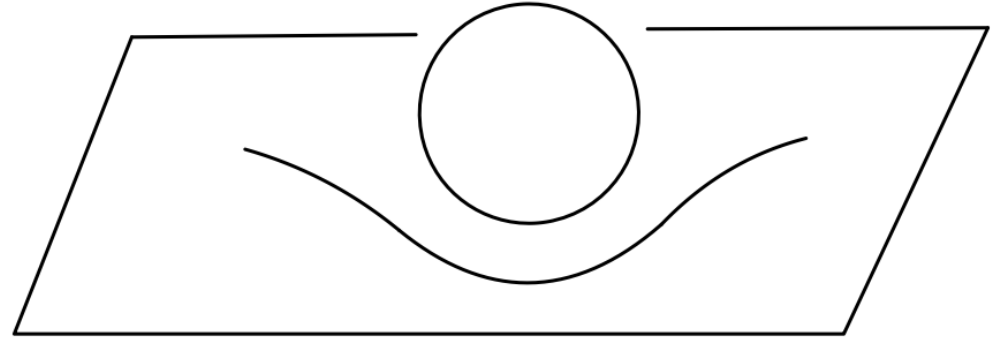


QM

GR



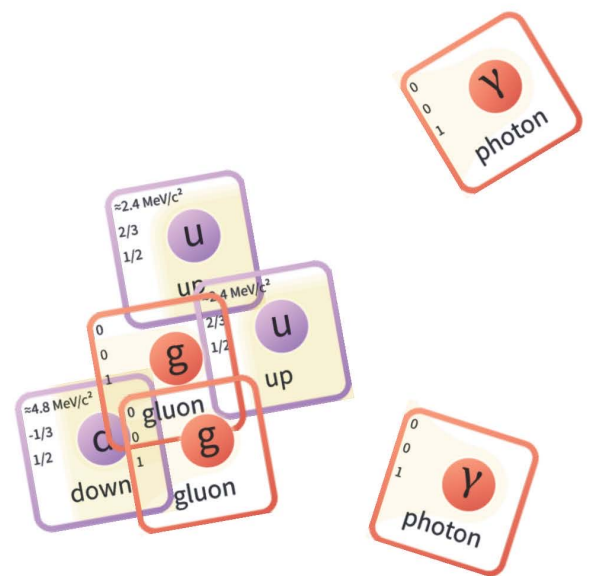
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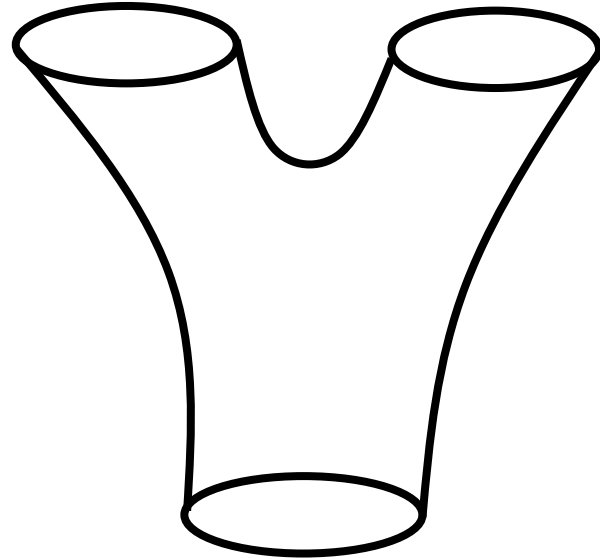
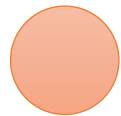
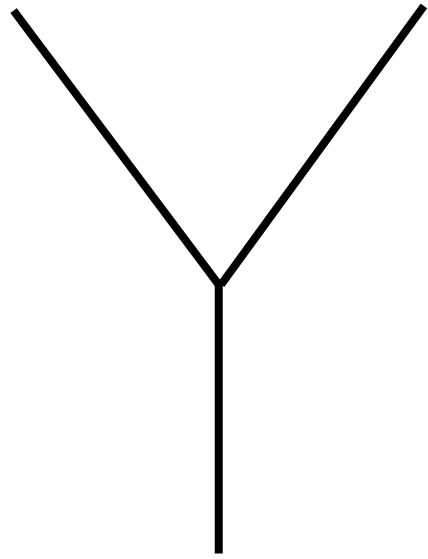
Standard Model of Elementary Particles

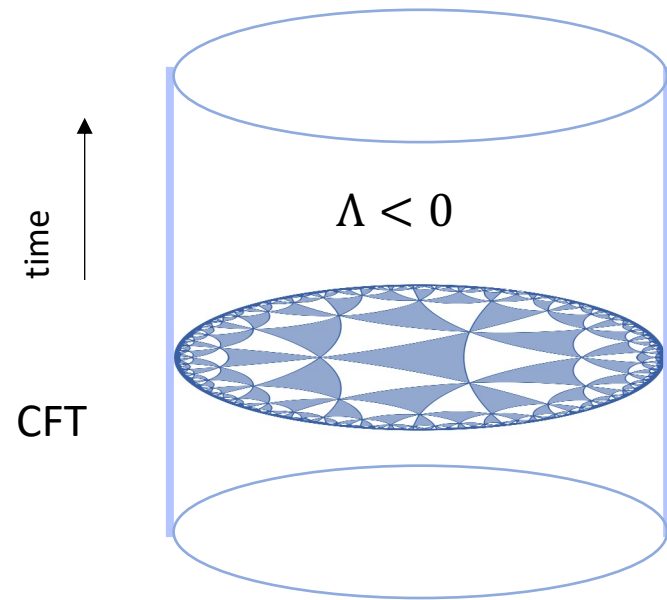
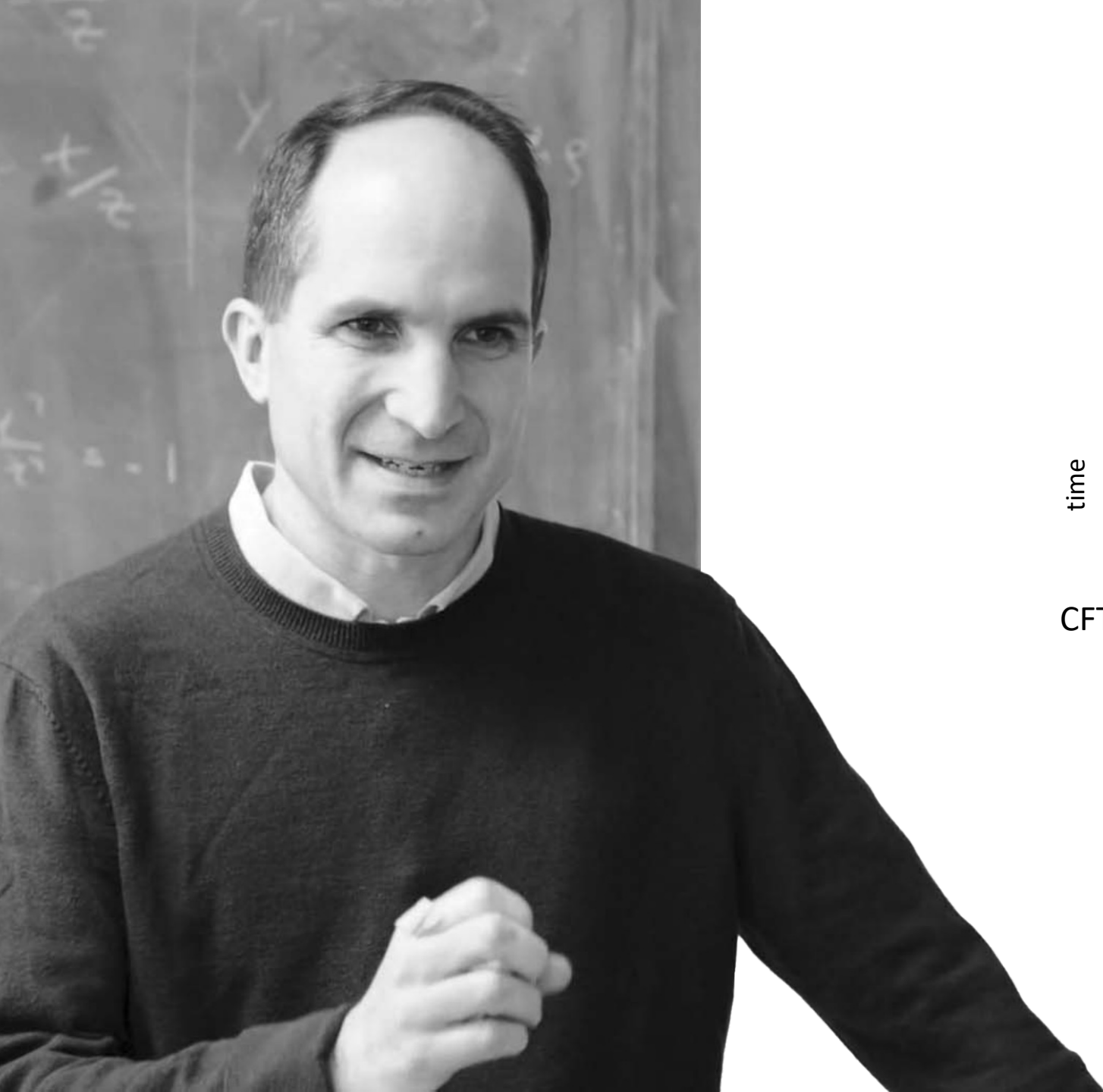
		three generations of matter (fermions)							
		I	II	III					
mass		$\approx 2.4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 172.44 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0		$\approx 125.09 \text{ GeV}/c^2$		
charge		$2/3$	$2/3$	$2/3$	0		0		
spin		$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1		0		
		u up	c charm	t top	g gluon		H Higgs		
	QUARKS	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon			SCALAR BOSONS	
		$\approx 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0				
		$-1/3$	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	0				
		$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1				
		e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson			GAUGE BOSONS	
		$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.67 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$				
		-1	-1	-1	0				
		$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1				
	LEPTONS	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson				
		$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 1.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 80.39 \text{ GeV}/c^2$				
		0	0	0	± 1				
		$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1				



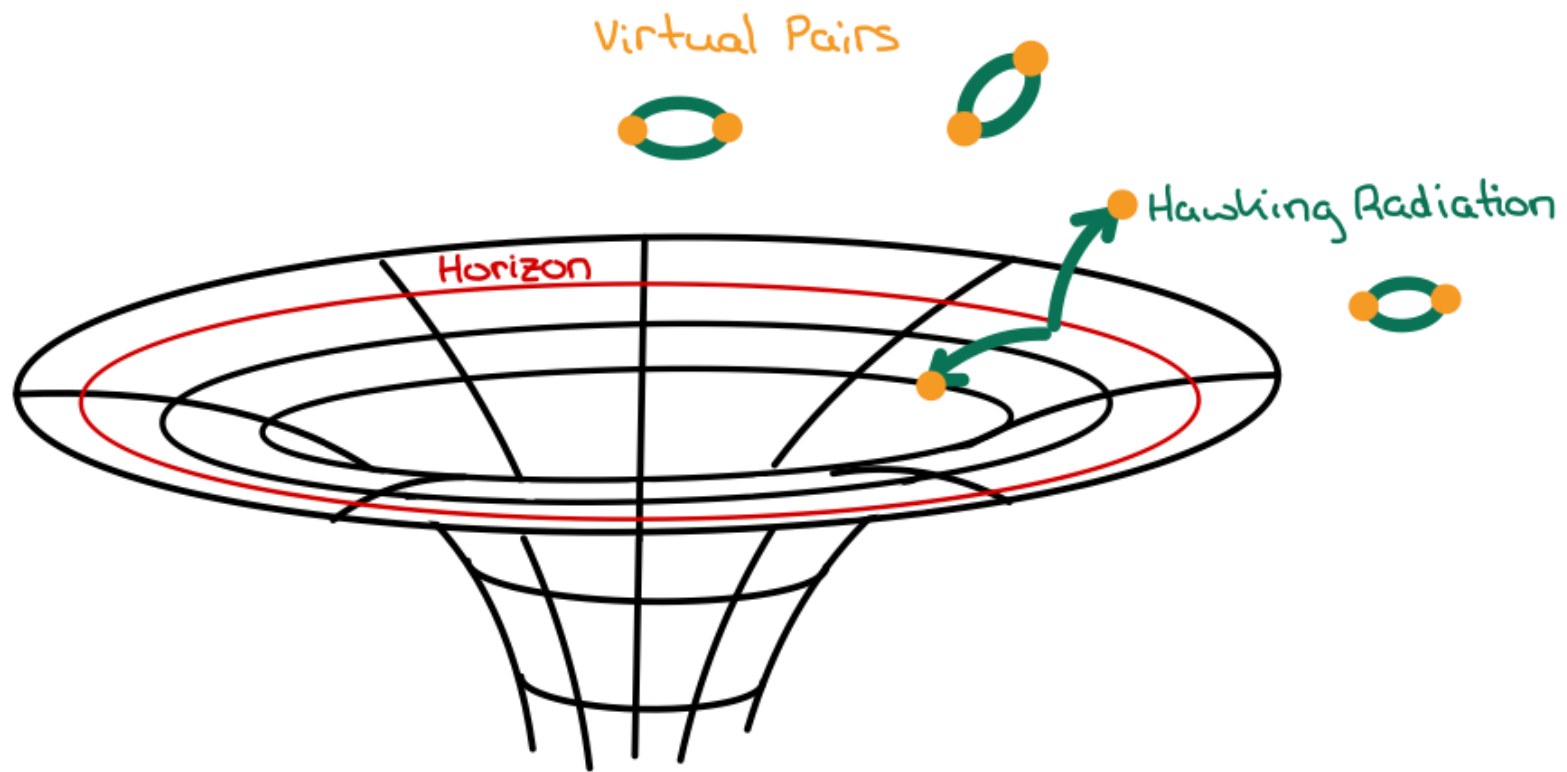
Standard Model of Elementary Particles

		three generations of matter (fermions)				
		I	II	III		
mass		≈2.4 MeV/c ²	≈1.275 GeV/c ²	≈172.44 GeV/c ²	0	≈125.09 GeV/c ²
charge		2/3	2/3	2/3	0	0
spin		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0
		u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs
QUARKS		≈4.8 MeV/c ²	≈95 MeV/c ²	≈4.18 GeV/c ²	0	
		-1/3	-1/3	-1/3	0	
		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
		d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
		≈0.511 MeV/c ²	≈105.67 MeV/c ²	≈1.7768 GeV/c ²	≈91.19 GeV/c ²	
		-1	-1	-1	0	
		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
		e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
LEPTONS		<2.2 eV/c ²	<1.7 MeV/c ²	<15.5 MeV/c ²	≈80.39 GeV/c ²	
		0	0	0	±1	
		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	
		ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	
						GAUGE BOSONS
						SCALAR BOSONS

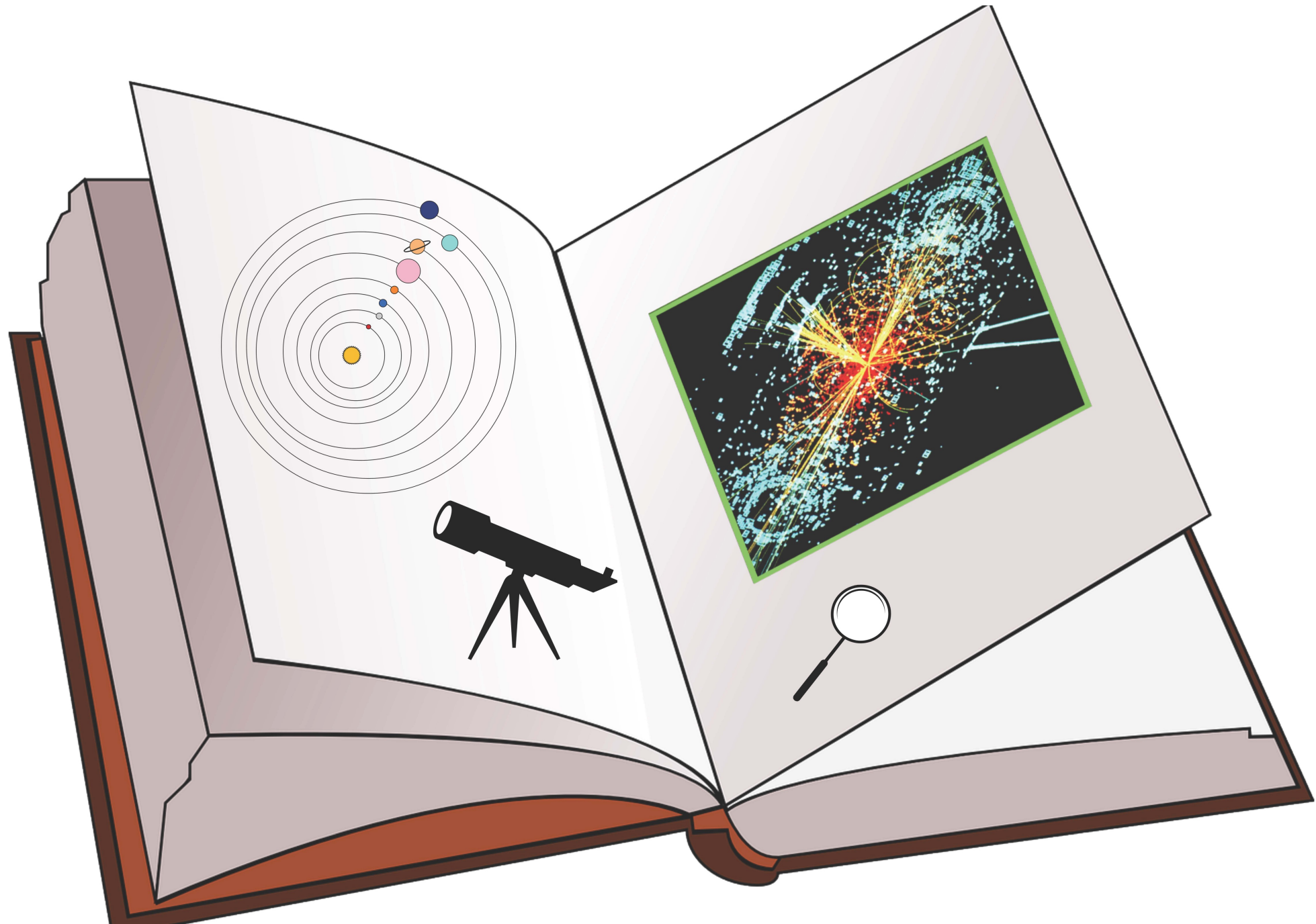


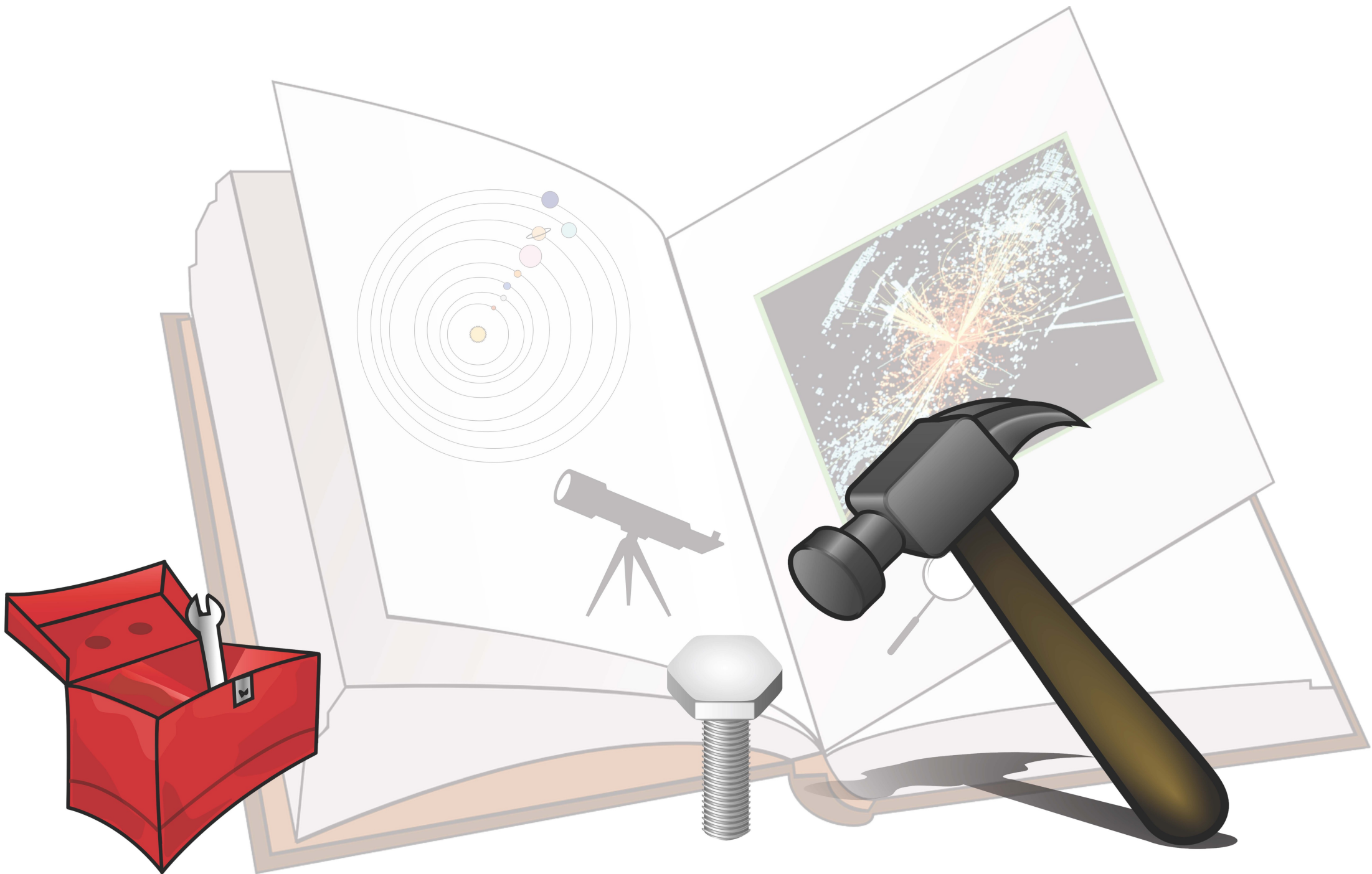


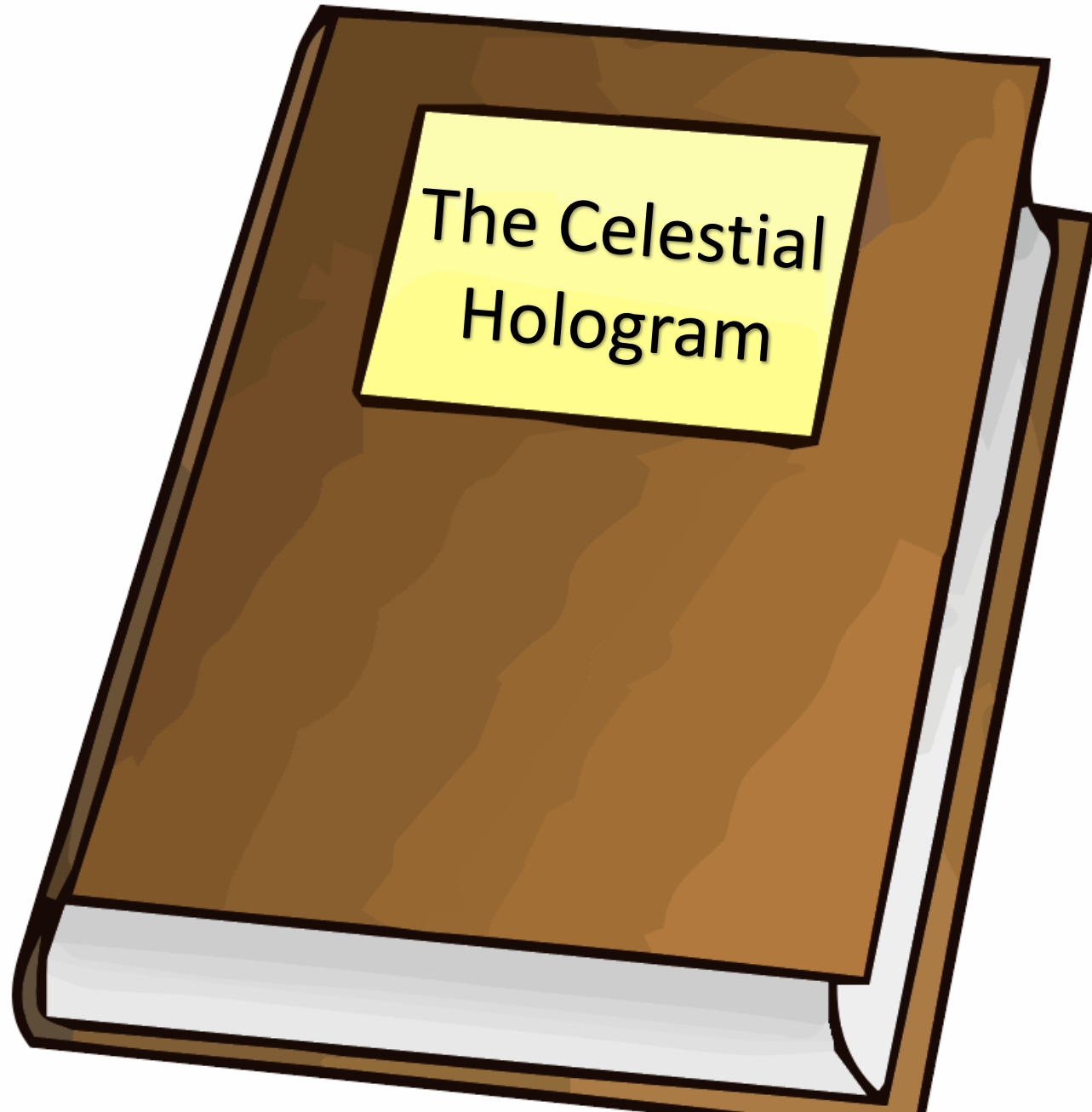
$$S_{BH} = \frac{c^3 \text{Area}_{\text{Horizon}}}{4G_N \hbar}$$











The Celestial
Hologram

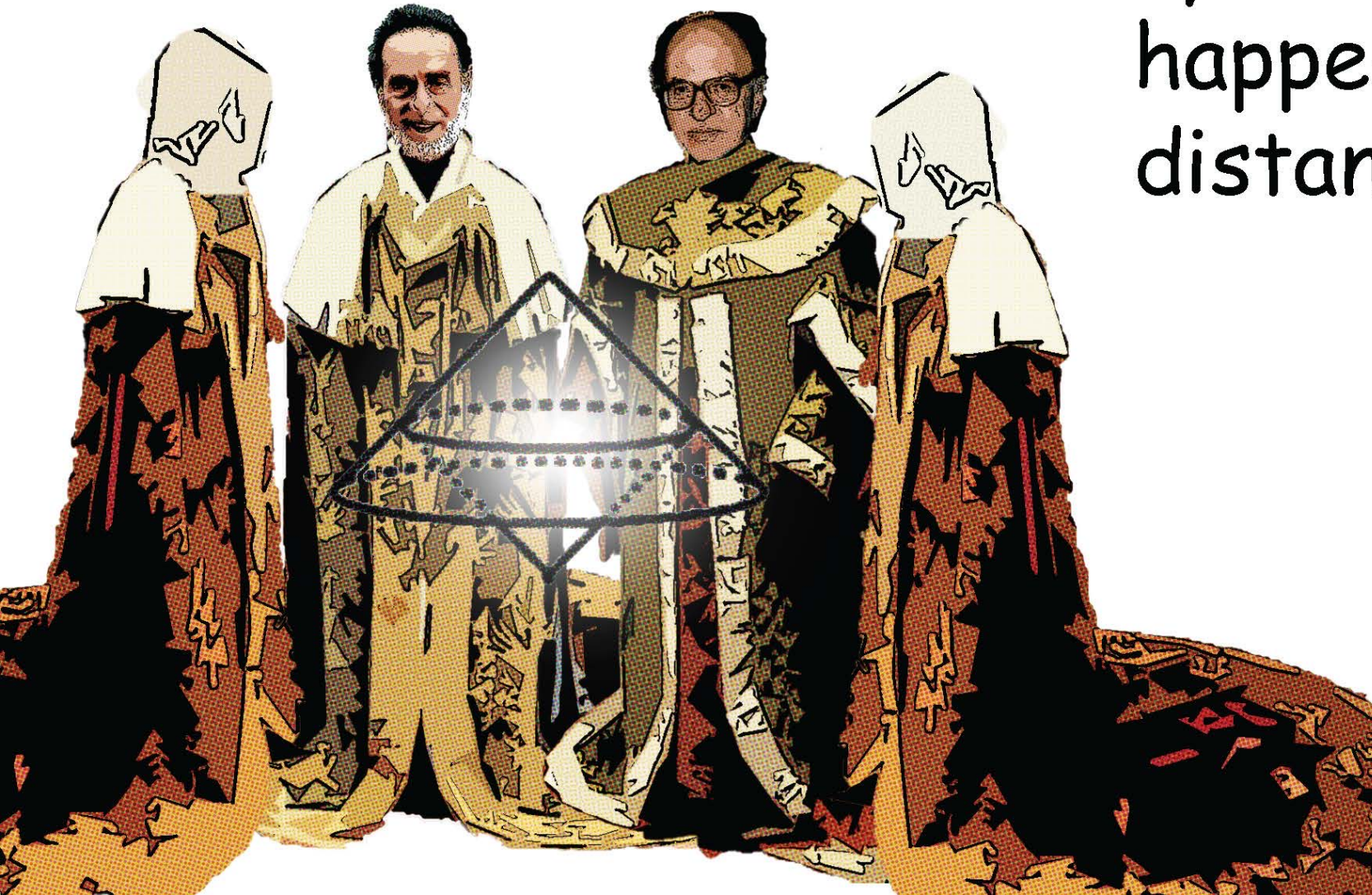
Our story starts with Strominger's suggestion that...



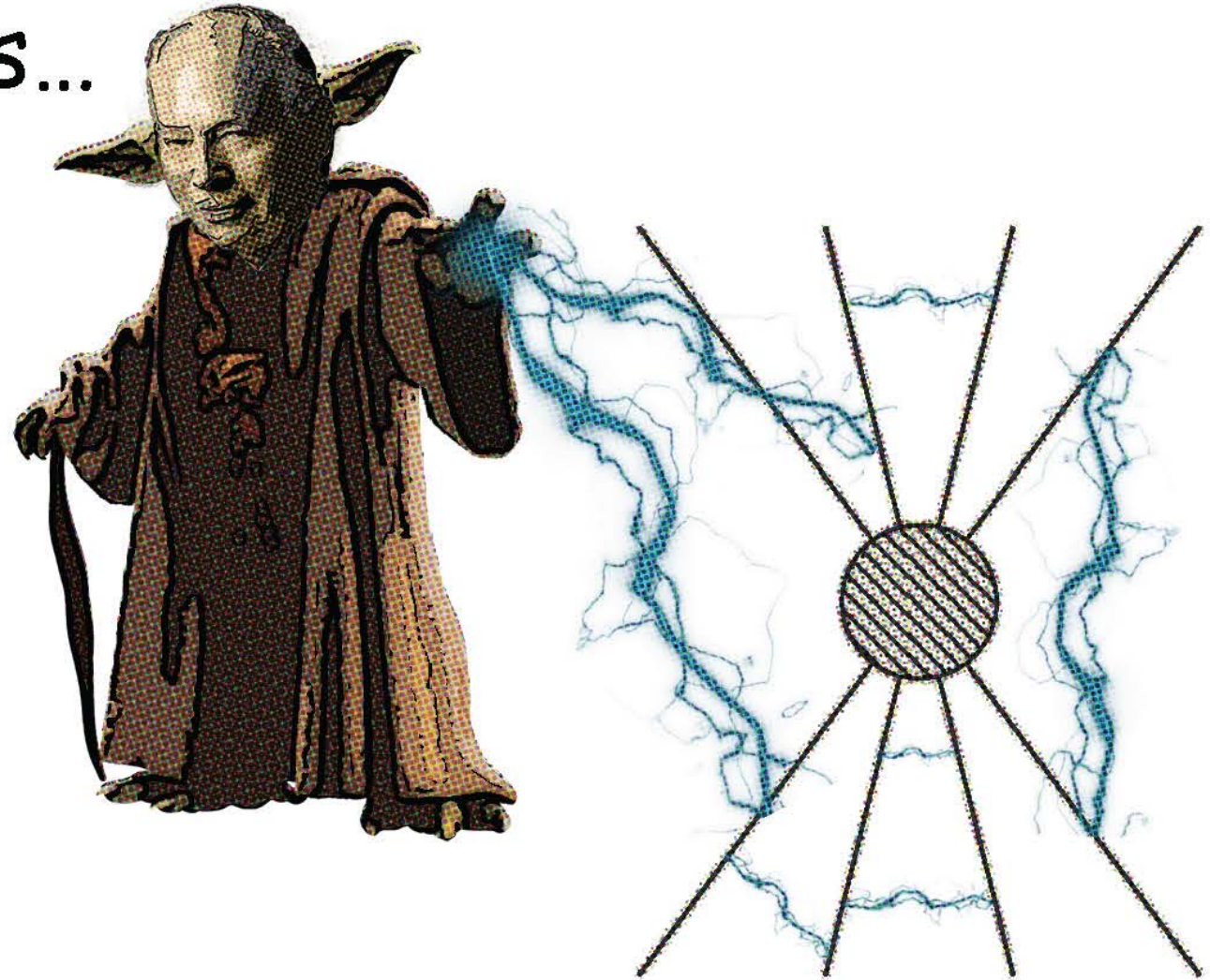
...a series of separate studies from the sixties are secretly the same.



The relativists were
systematizing what
happens at long
distances...



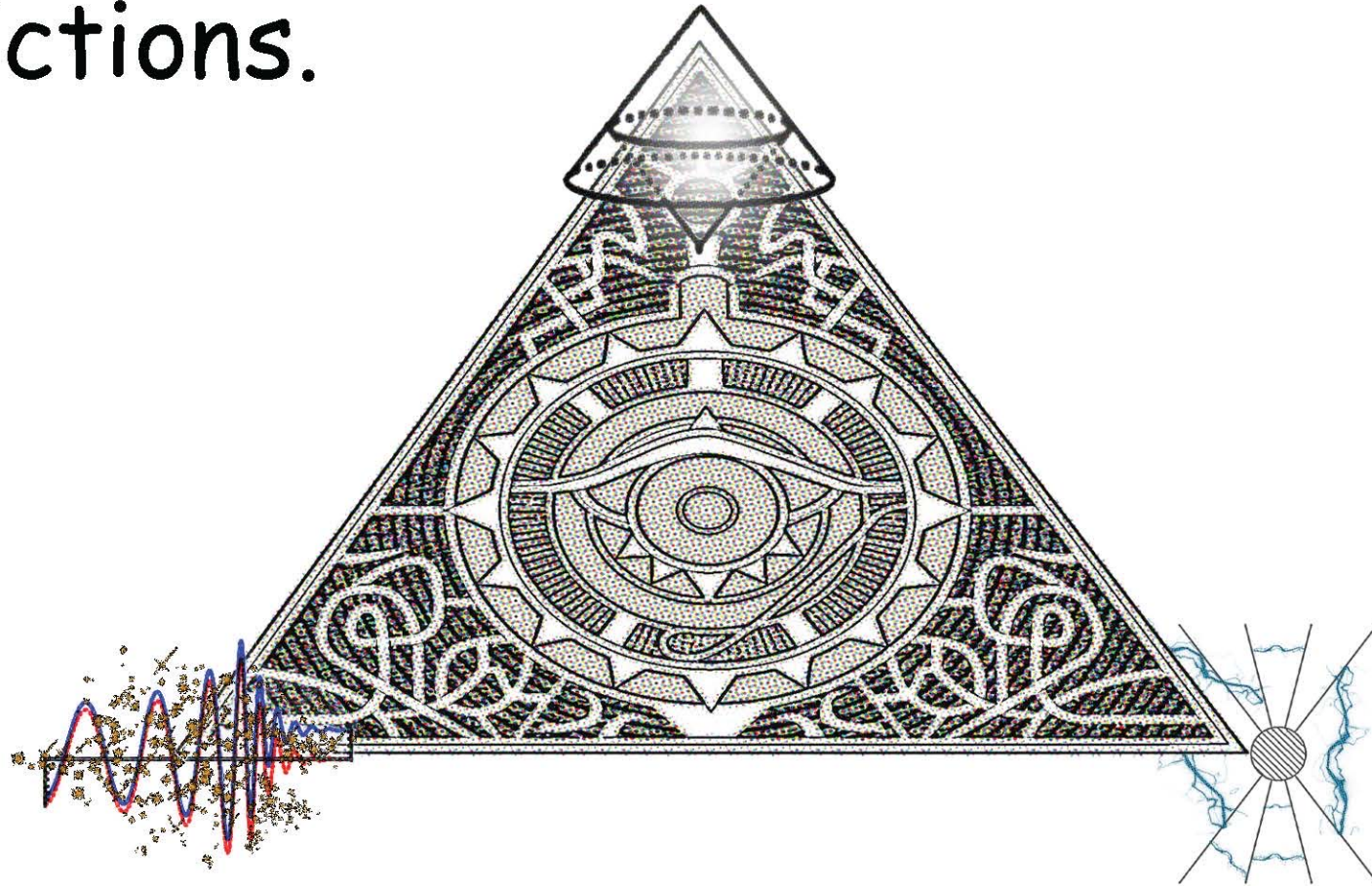
The quantum field theorists
were worried about what was
going on at low energies...



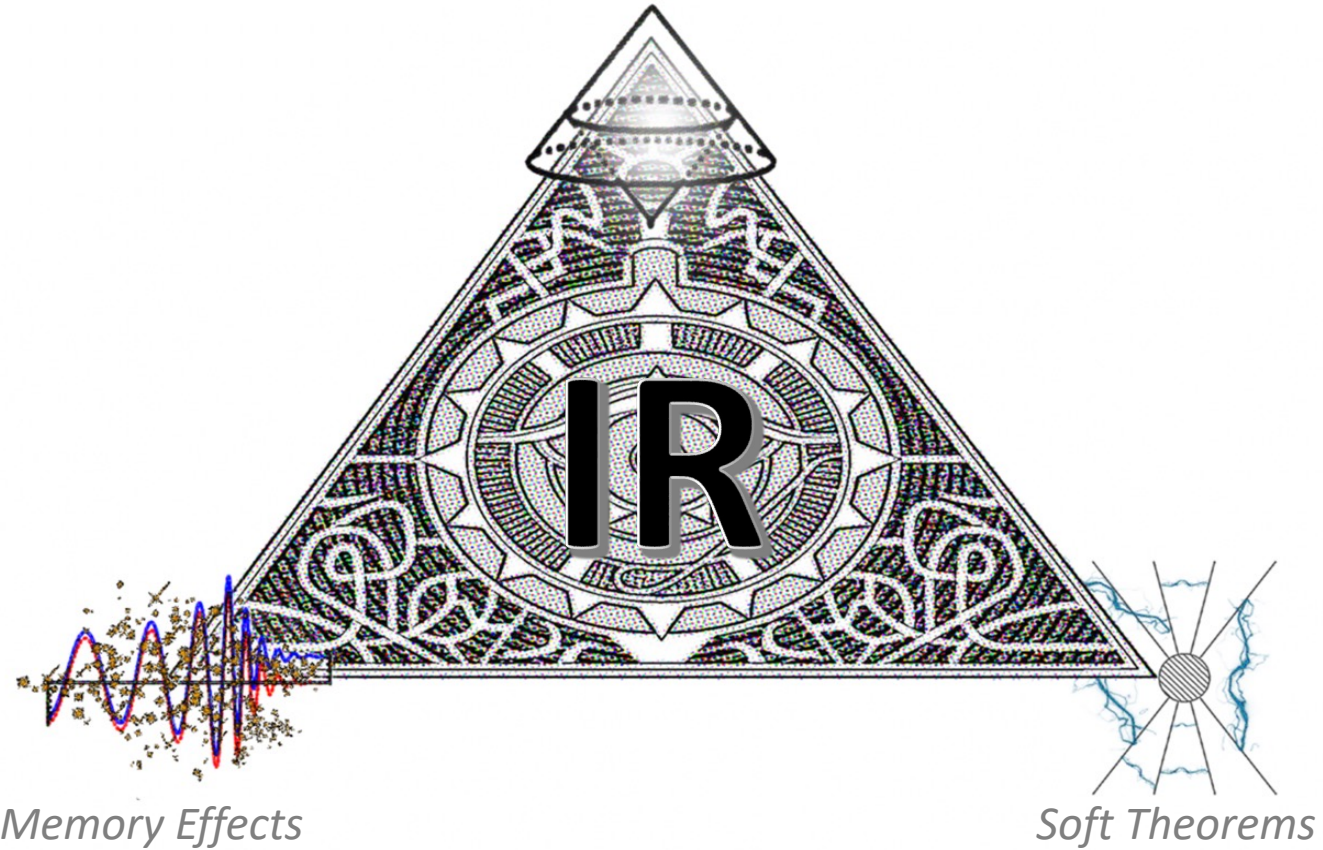
And, a little later, someone remembered there was a physical observable attached to each of these things....



Together they formed a triangle of traits universal enough to make new predictions.



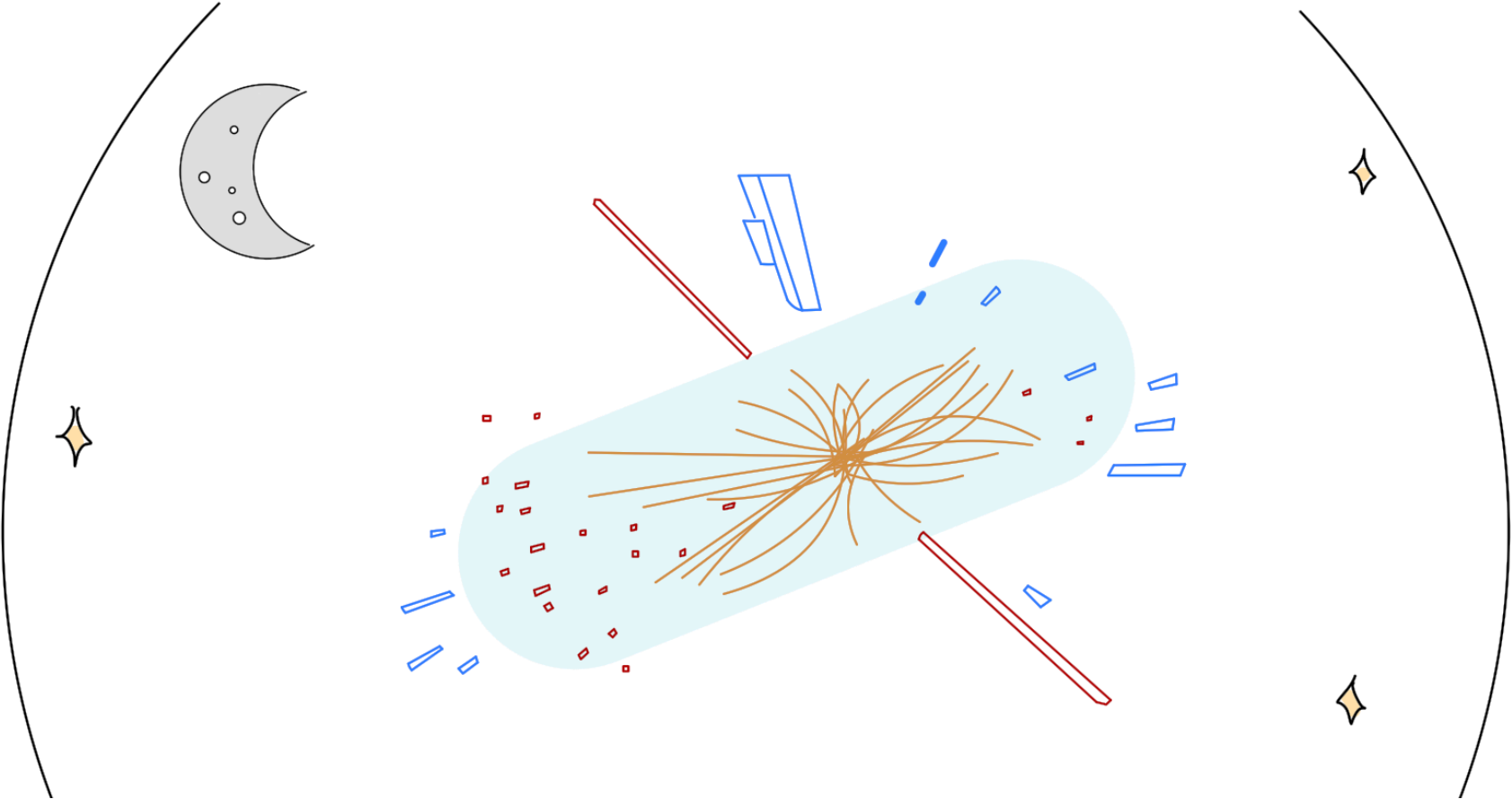
Asymptotic Symmetries



More Symmetries \Rightarrow More Constraints

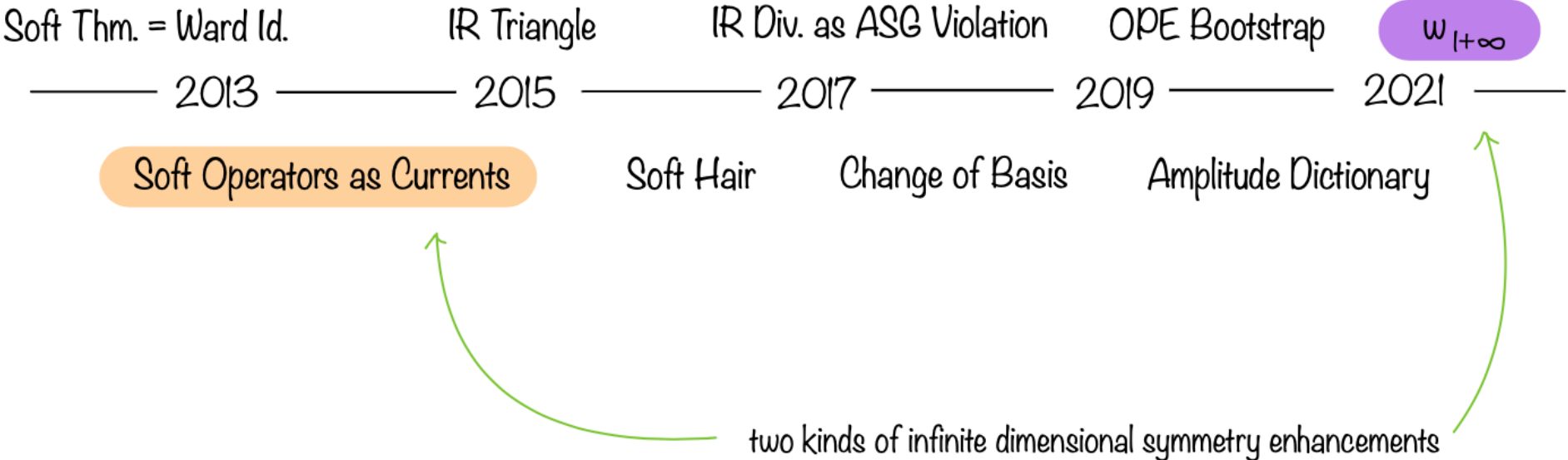


Celestial Holography proposes a duality between scattering in asymptotically flat spacetimes...

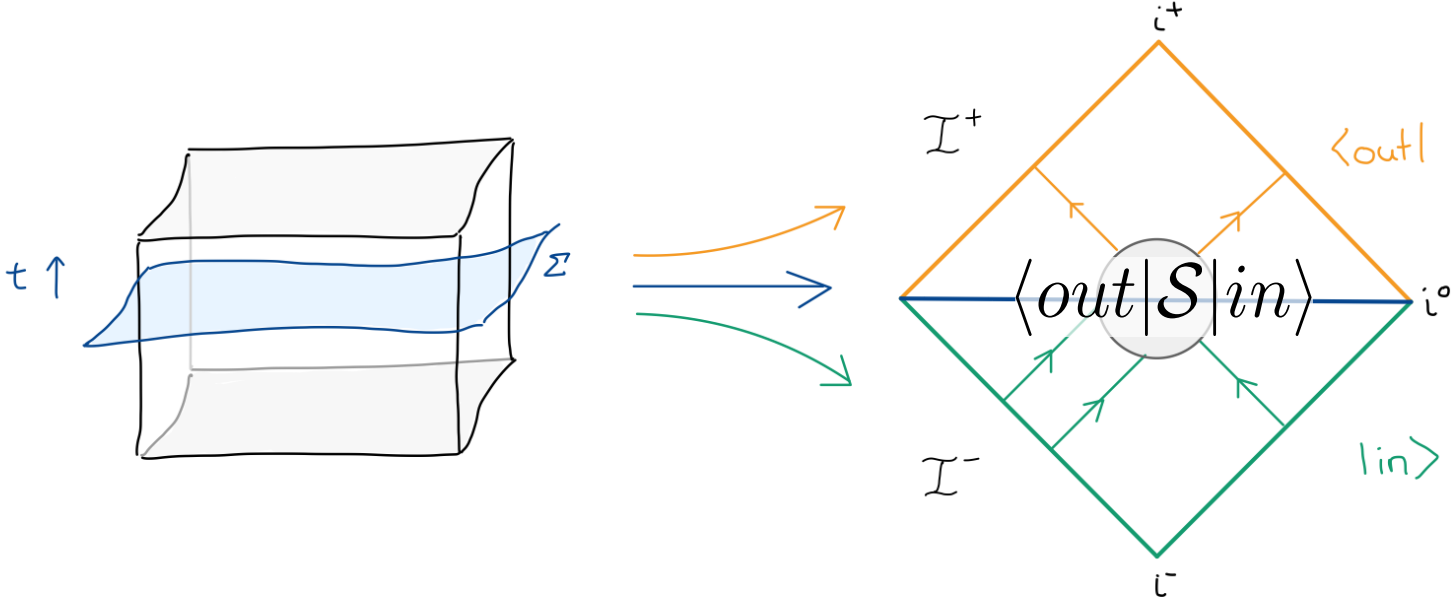


... and a CFT living on the celestial sphere.

The main motivation comes from the link between soft theorems and asymptotic symmetries and our ability to recast operators as currents in a codimension 2 CFT.

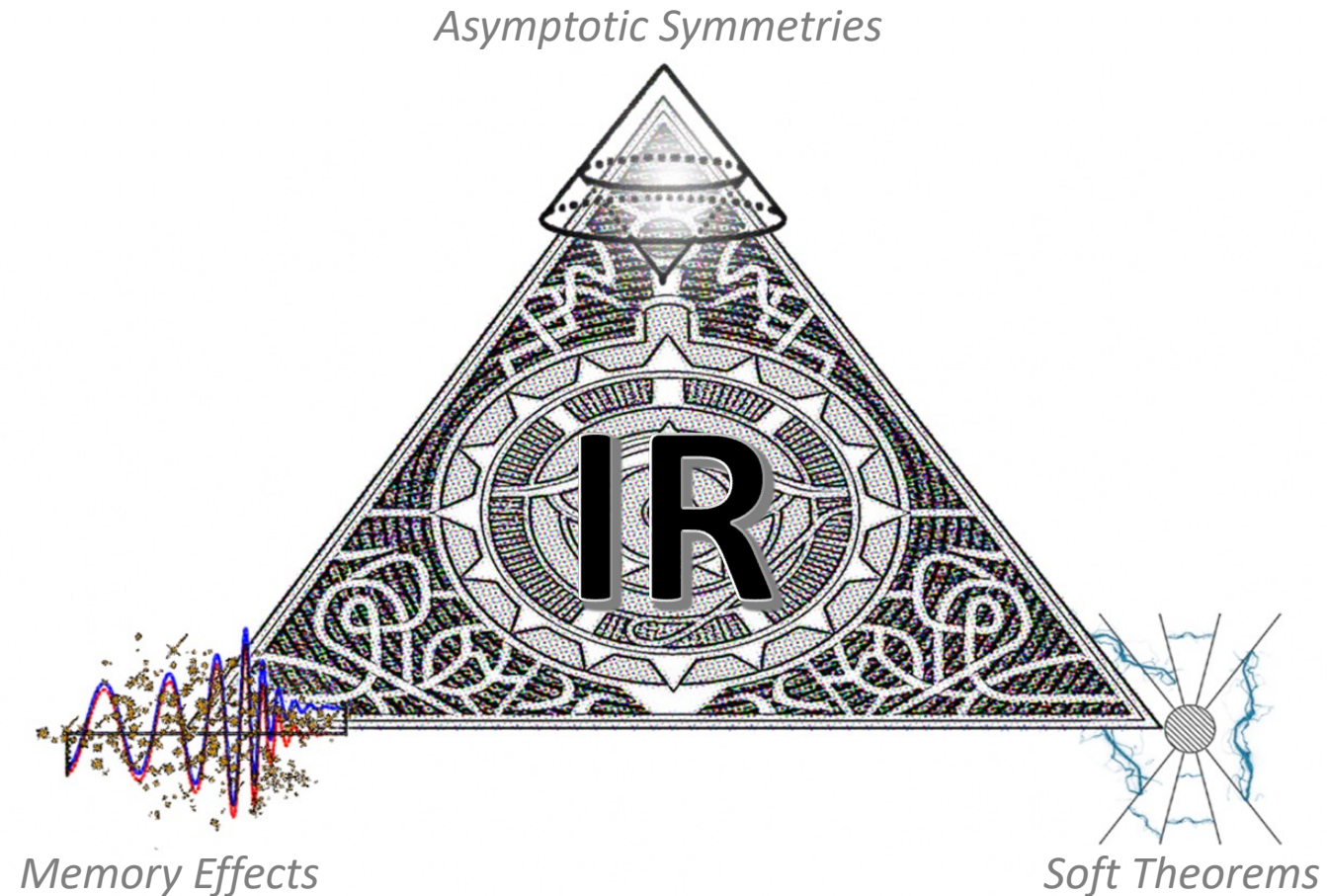


The central object of study is the scattering matrix...



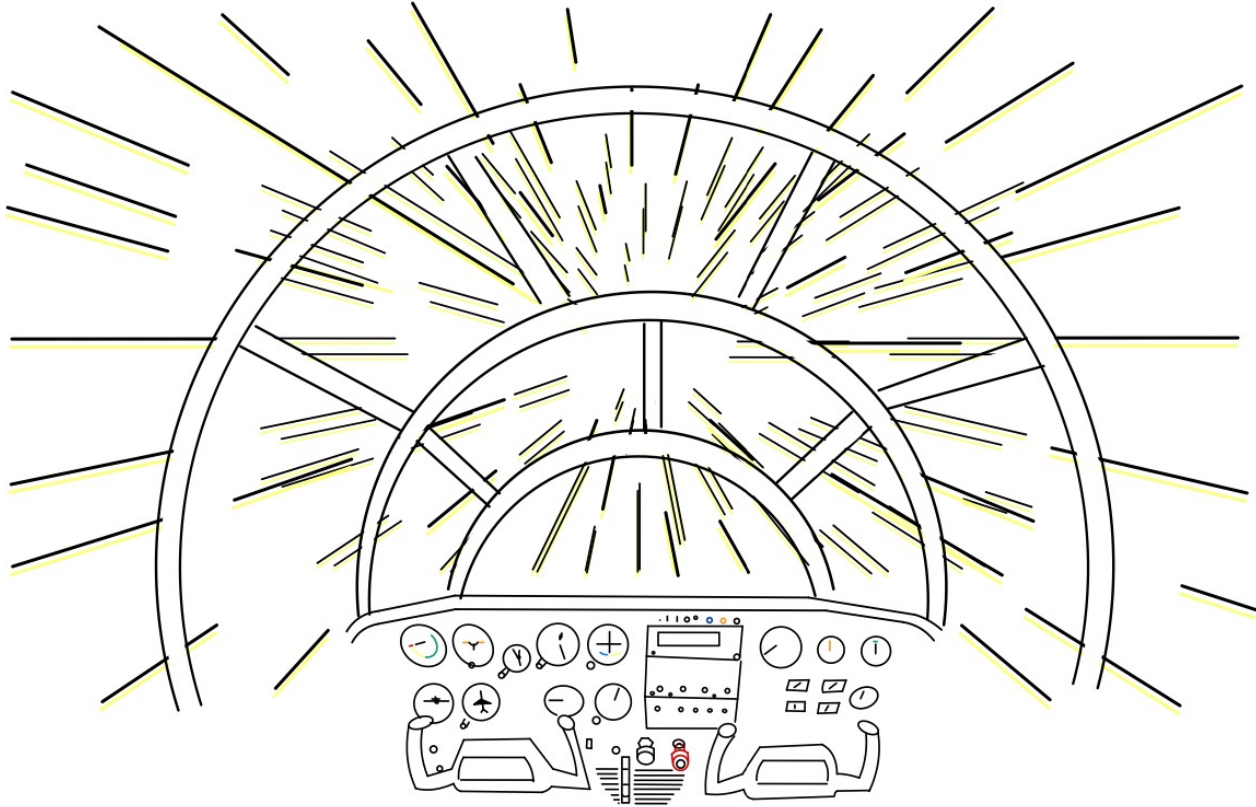
... which we can phrase the scattering problem in terms of boundary correlators.

This let's us merge our understanding of asymptotic symmetries with IR behavior of the S-matrix.



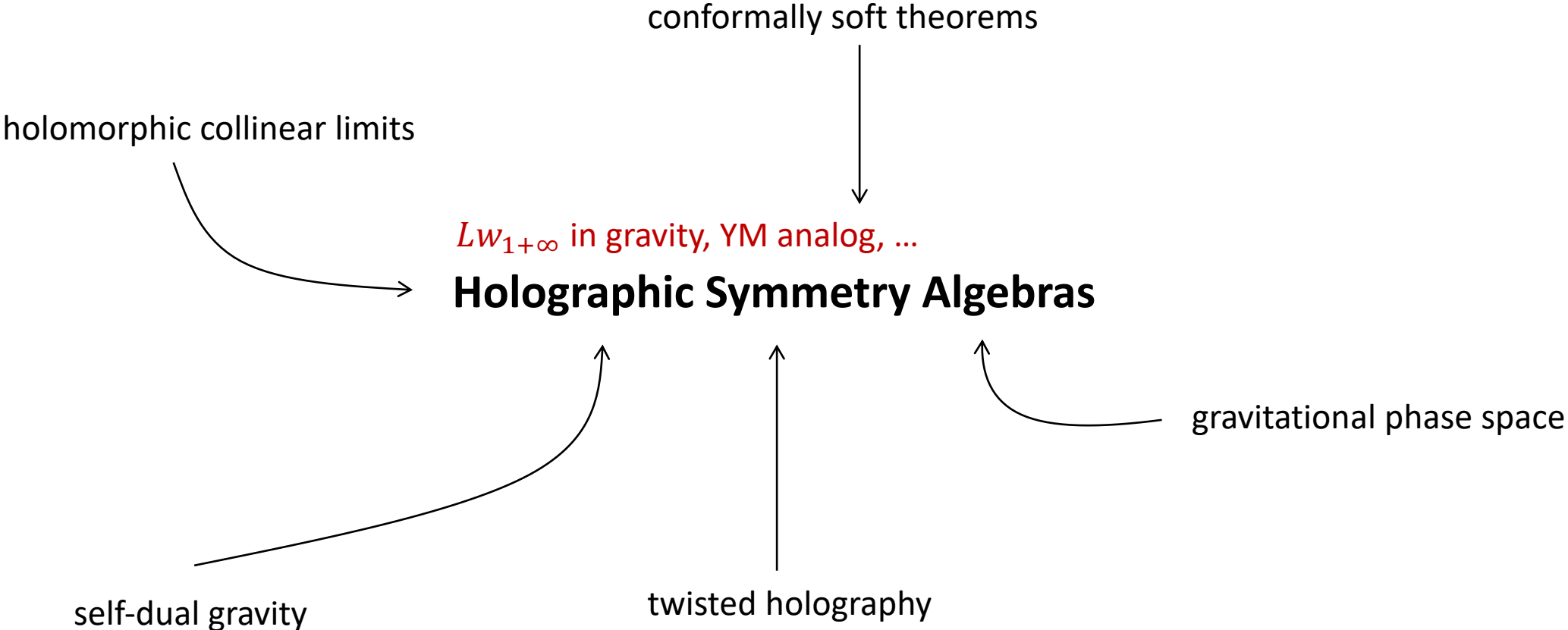
... giving a beautiful set of connections that generalize to many examples.

Now Lorentz transformations of Minkowski space...



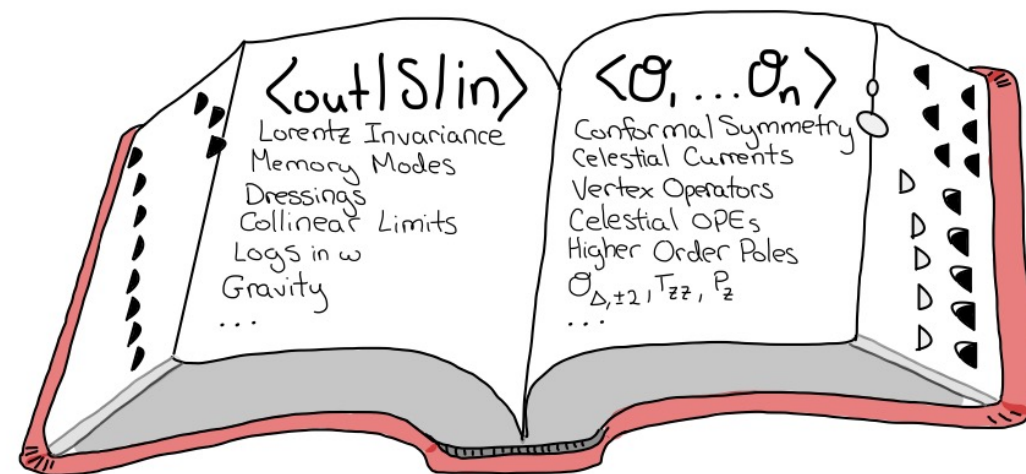
... act as global conformal transformations on the celestial sphere.

Celestographers like boost eigenstates because we get additional currents...

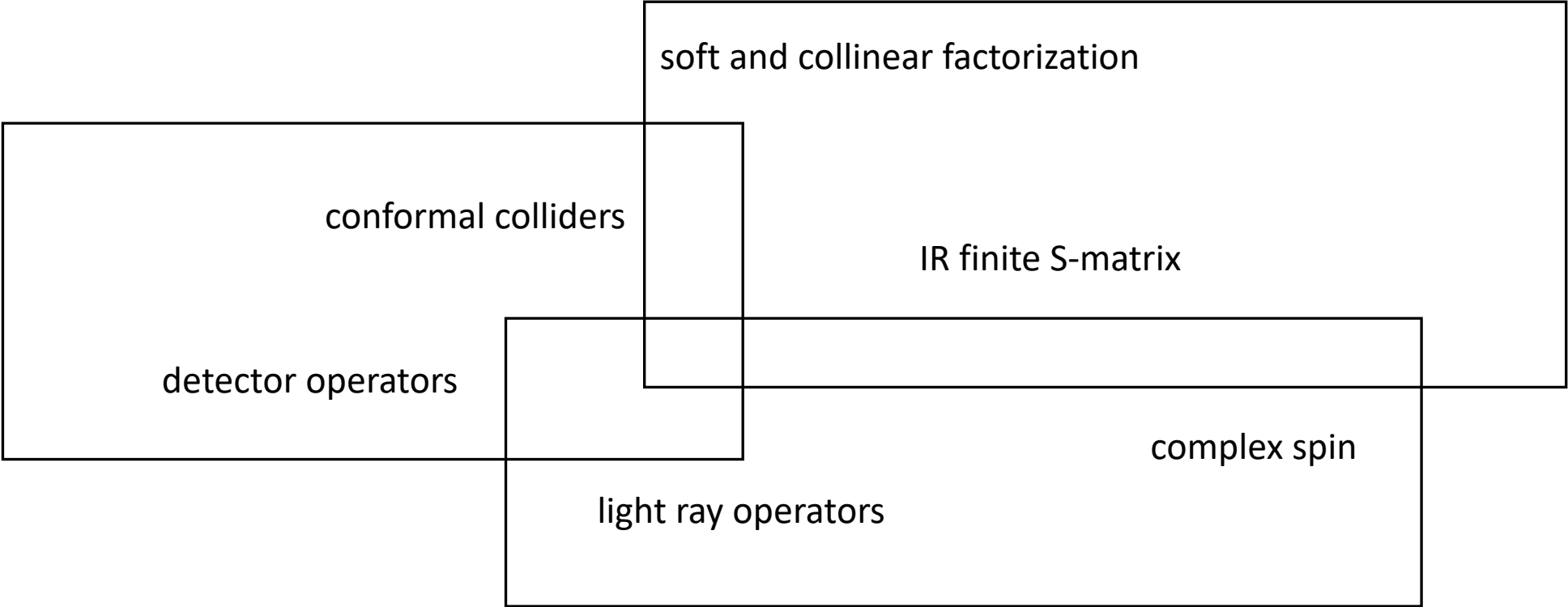


Some successes from this program include...

- *New soft theorems connected to ASGs*
- *New observable memory effects to be detected*
- *Rephrasing of soft dressings used to define an IR finite S-matrix*
- *Constraints on black hole evaporation*
- *Analytic features of quantum gravity in the boost-weight plane*
- *Collinear limits as a celestial OPE*
- *Towers of symmetries beyond the ASG analysis*
- *Connections to twistor theory*
- *Possible top down constructions from twisted holography*
- ...



But there are many other ventures we should be able to make more concrete contact with...



... even just considering the kinematics.



What is Strings?

Who

~~What~~ is Strings?



Date of paper



2021 2022

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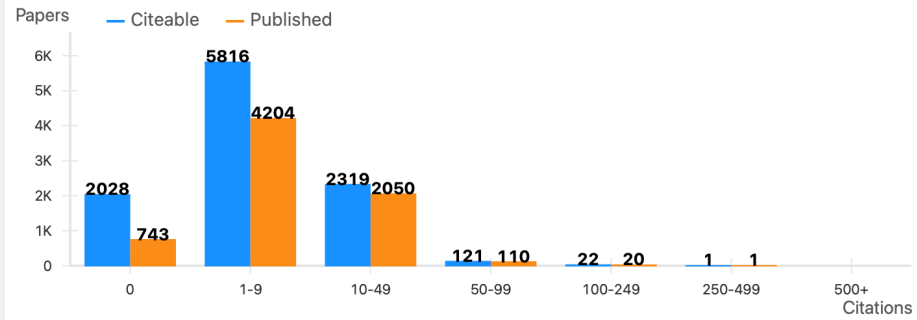


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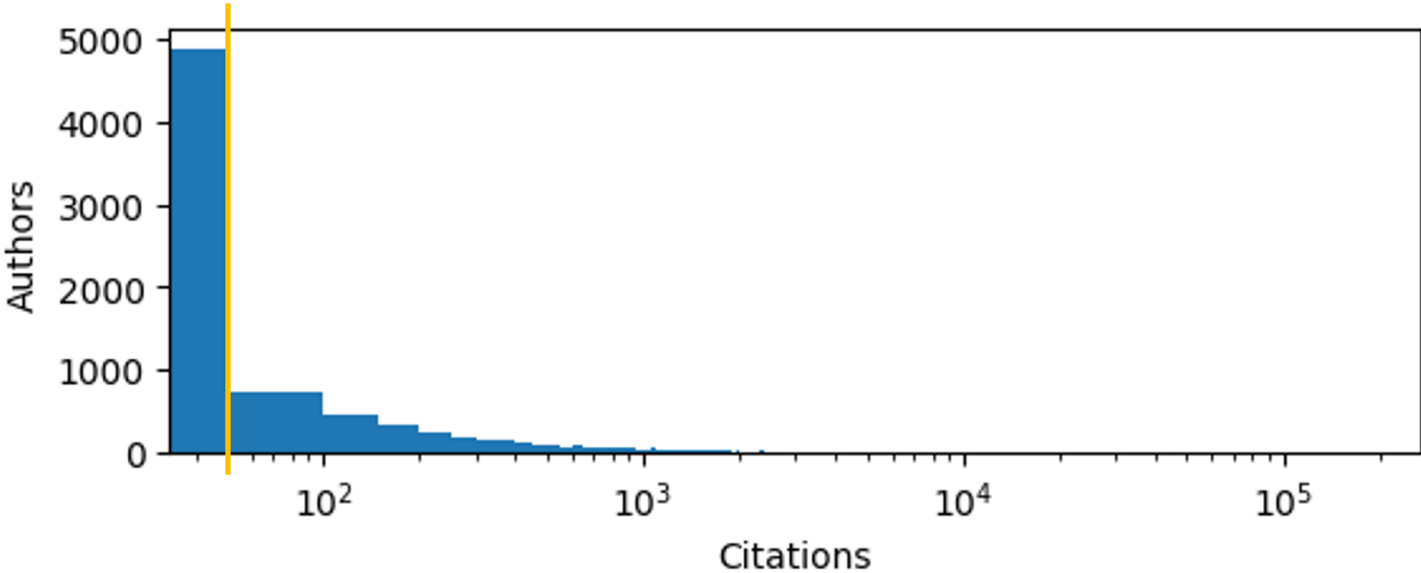
9.1k

/Ramallo.1,G.B.De.Luca.1,S.Steinhaus.1,Christoph.F.Uhl.1,A.Helayel.Neto.3,J.Jurkiewicz.1,J.H.Gao.1,H.Malcha.1,F.V.Nomura.1,J.J.Blanco.Pillado.1,Sandor.Nagy.1,P.Chattopadhyay.1,F.Toyoda.1,W.S.De.Paula.1,Tomas.Andrade.1,M.Beni.1,A.Andreev.1,M.Alam.2,S.Pasterski.1,S.H.H.Tye.1,Avik.Choudhury.1,E.M.C.Abreu.1,K.Bitaghsir.Fadafan.1,M.Ghodrati.1,A.V. Kotlyar.1,G.T.Horowitz.1,S.Kaushal.3,S.Y.Alexandrov.1,L.A.Ferreira.1,Daniel.Baumann.1,B.L.Giacchini.1,M.Ashwinkumar.1,S.M. Haddad.1,D.Jukic.1,T.Q.Loc.1,M.R.Setare.1,A.F.Vieira.1,I.Andrade.1,I. Lindstrom.1,A.Nicolis.1,M.Lestuk.1,I.V.Karataeva.1,A.H.

... merge with participant lists for major conferences (strings, string math, amplitudes, bootstrap, it from qubit ...)

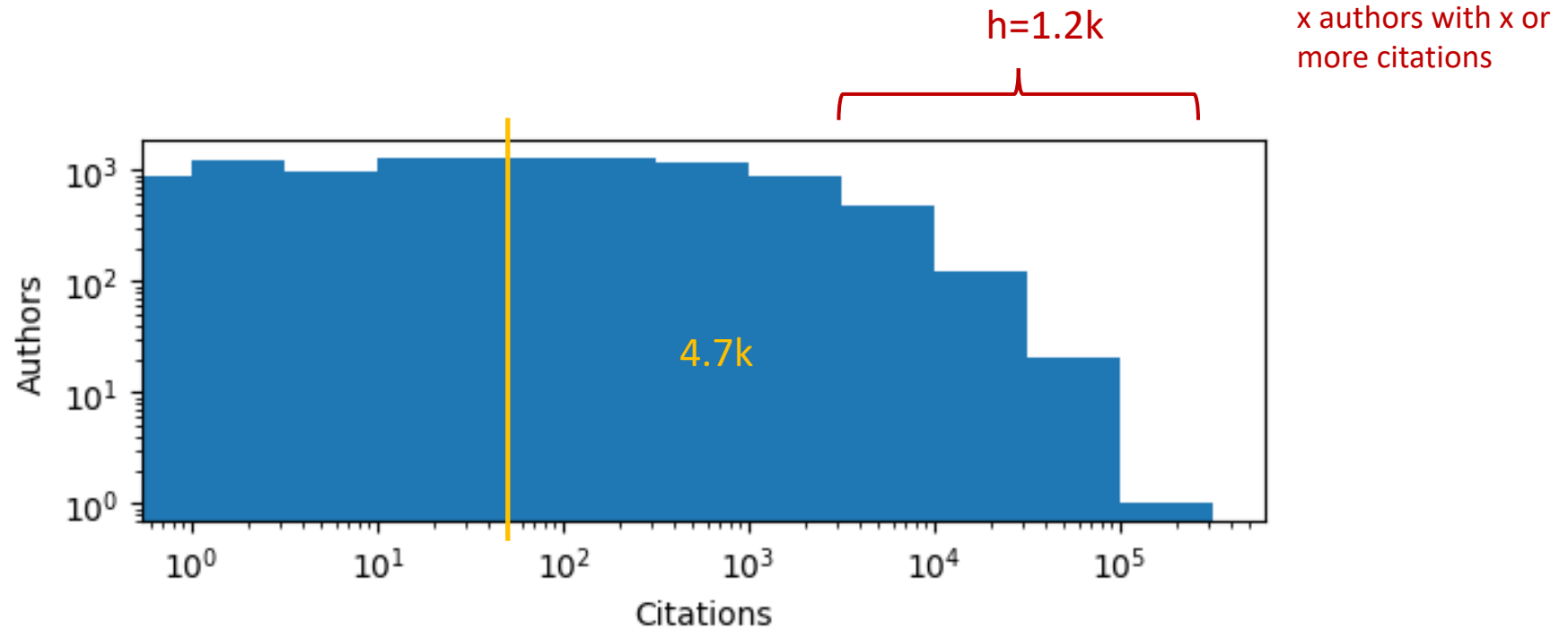
9.5k

Still an overestimate since this includes a lot of people entering the research pipeline....



.... imposing an IR cutoff > 50 hep-th citations removes half

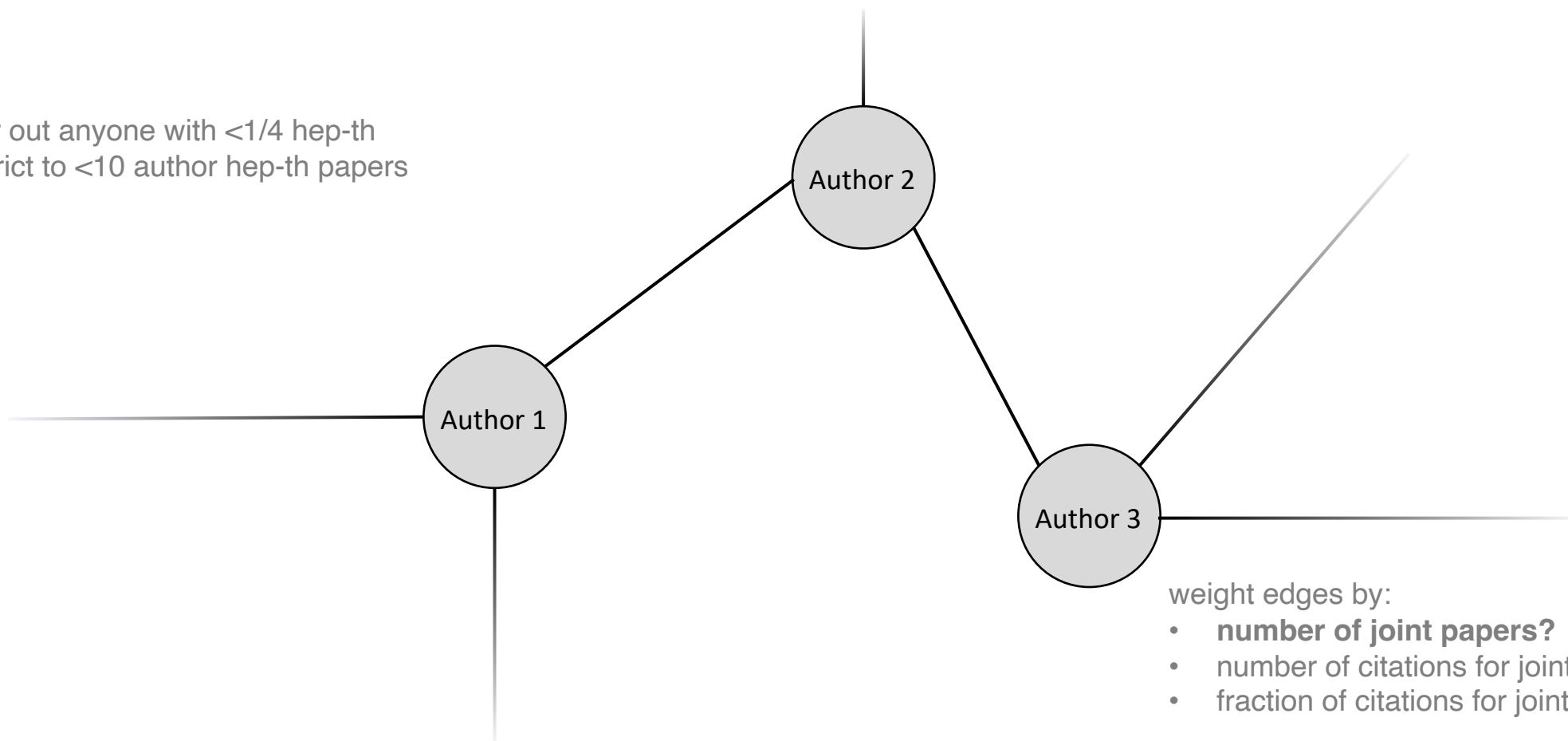
Still an overestimate since this includes a lot of people entering the research pipeline....



.... imposing an IR cutoff > 50 hep-th citations removes half

So let's look at these top 1.2k over the last 10 years...

filter out anyone with $<1/4$ hep-th
restrict to <10 author hep-th papers



weight edges by:

- **number of joint papers?**
- number of citations for joint papers?
- fraction of citations for joint papers?

.... and see who's worked with who

some hep-th precedents

http://www.casos.cs.cmu.edu/computational_tools/datasets/external/hep-th/index11.php (1995-1999 by M. Newman)

<https://snap.stanford.edu/data/ca-HepTh.html> (1993-2003 by J. Leskovec)

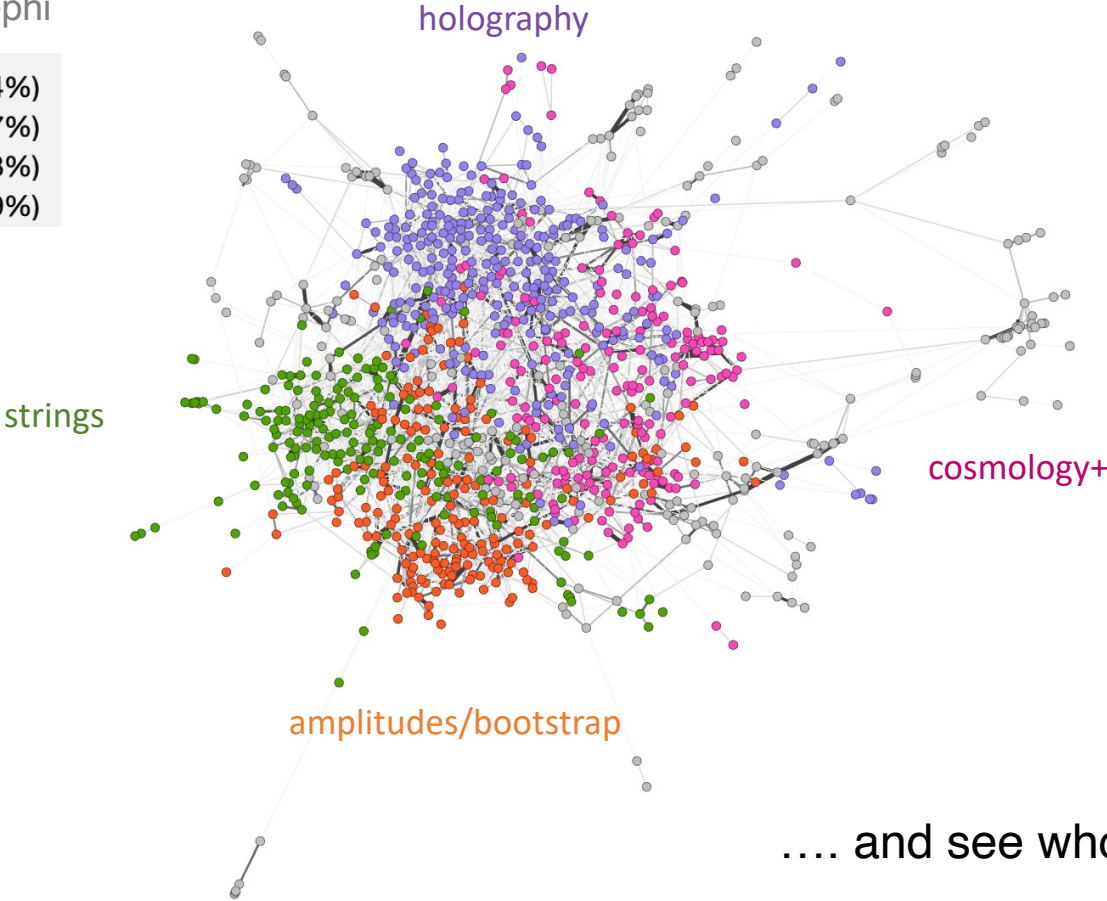
a recent quant-ph study

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2112.03403.pdf>

So let's look at these top 1.2k over the last 10 years...

can identify communities using Gephi

6	(25.84%)
1	(16.47%)
0	(16.13%)
2	(15.79%)

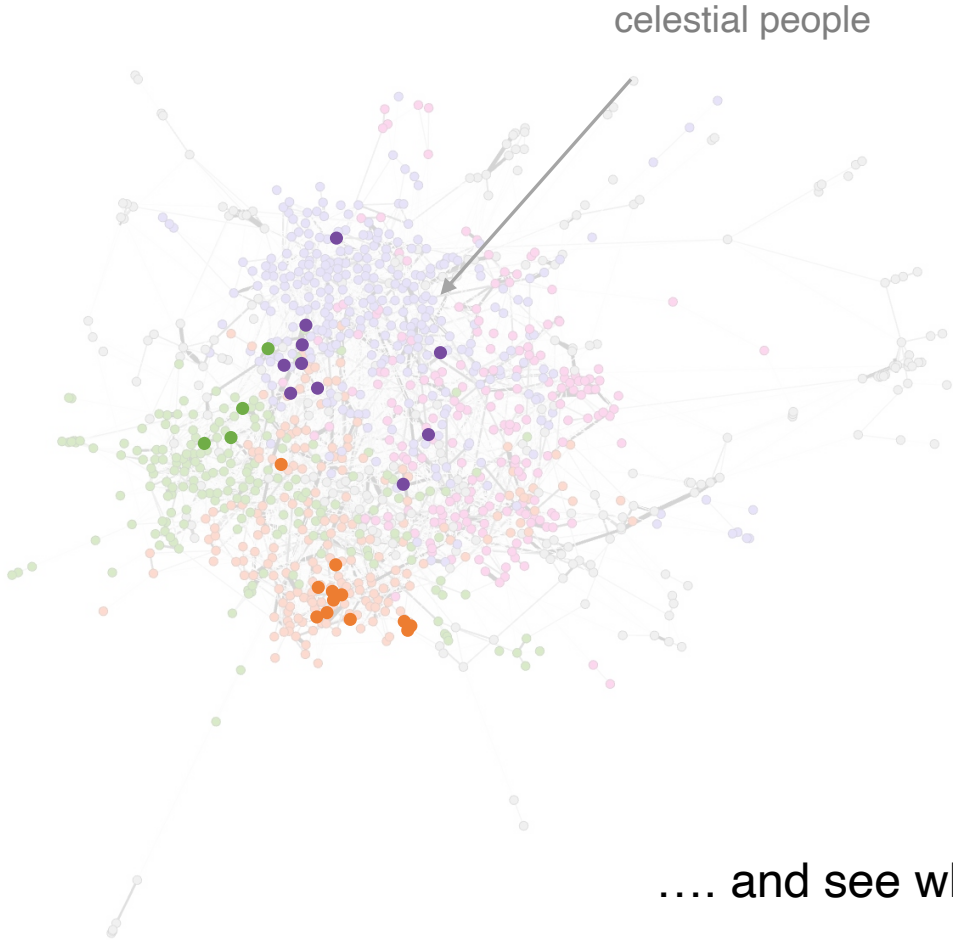


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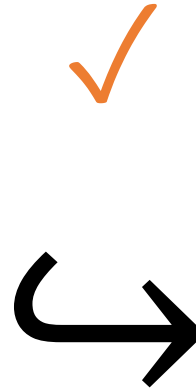
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