Burns holography

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Work with K. Costello & N. M. Paquette

• Celestial holography: quantum gravity in asymptotically flat spacetimes is dual to a CFT on the celestial sphere

[Strominger '17] [Pasterski, Pate, Raclariu '21]

► This talk: build an explicit example on *Burns space*

Costello, Paquette, AS [PRL 061602] [2306.00940]

[Costello, Paquette '22]

Main takeaway: in our example

$$S^2 \to Z \to M$$

[Penrose '67]
[Atiyah, Hitchin, Singer '78]

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▶ Main trick: for $M = \text{Blowup}_0(\mathbb{C}^2)$ with "Burns metric"

$$Z \simeq \mathbb{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) + \text{boundaries}$$

[LeBrun '91] [Pontecorvo '92]

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Recycle holography for B-model on deformed conifold

$$\mathbb{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathrm{AdS}_3 \times S^3$$

[Costello, Gaiotto '18] [Bonetti, Rastelli '16] [Dijkgraaf, Vafa '02]

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• KK reduce along S^2 fibers of $Z \to M$

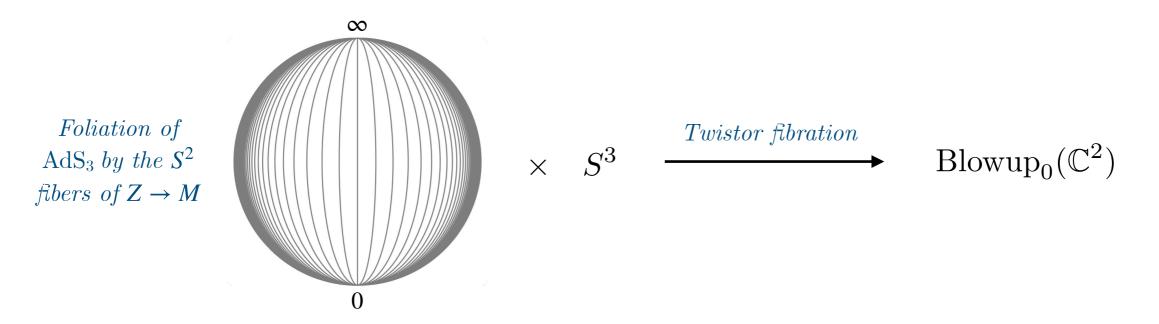
▶ Burns metric is a Euclidean signature, asymptotically flat, Kähler metric that is scalar-flat (but not Ricci-flat)

$$K = |u|^2 + N \log |u|^2$$

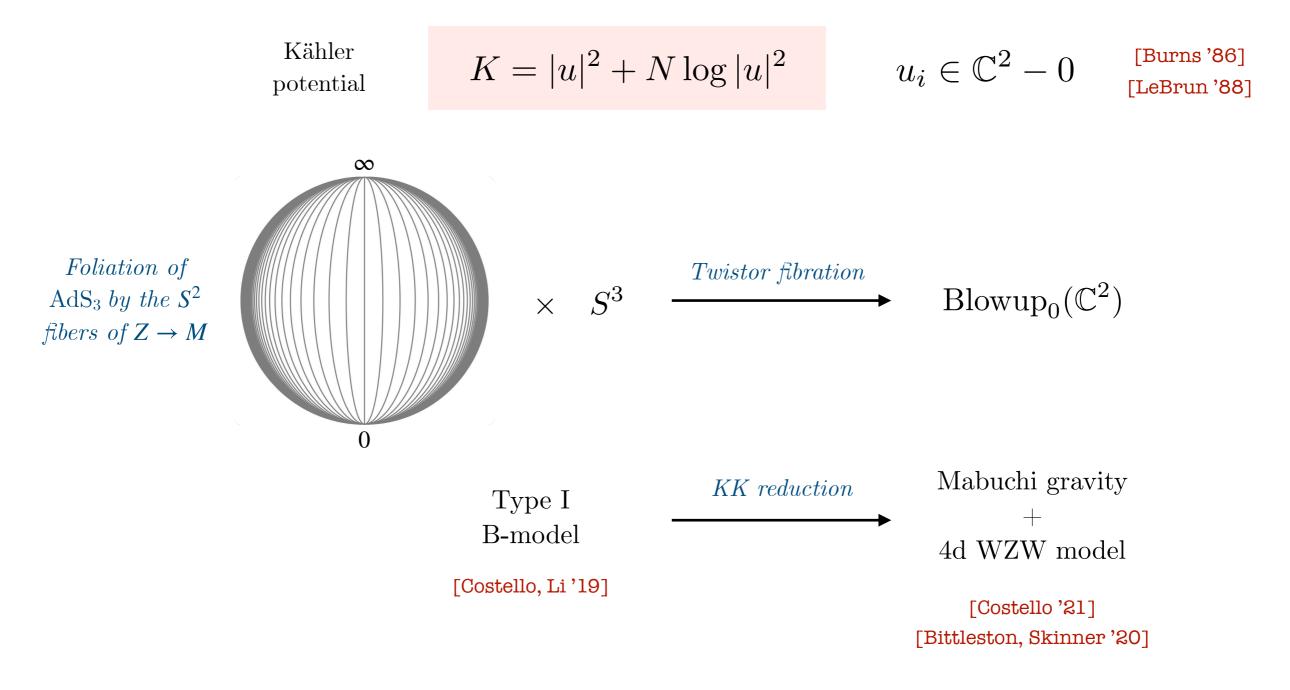
$$u_i \in \mathbb{C}^2 - 0$$
 [Burns '86] [LeBrun '88]

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Kähler potential
$$K=|u|^2+N\log|u|^2$$
 $u_i\in\mathbb{C}^2-0$ [Burns '86] [LeBrun '88]

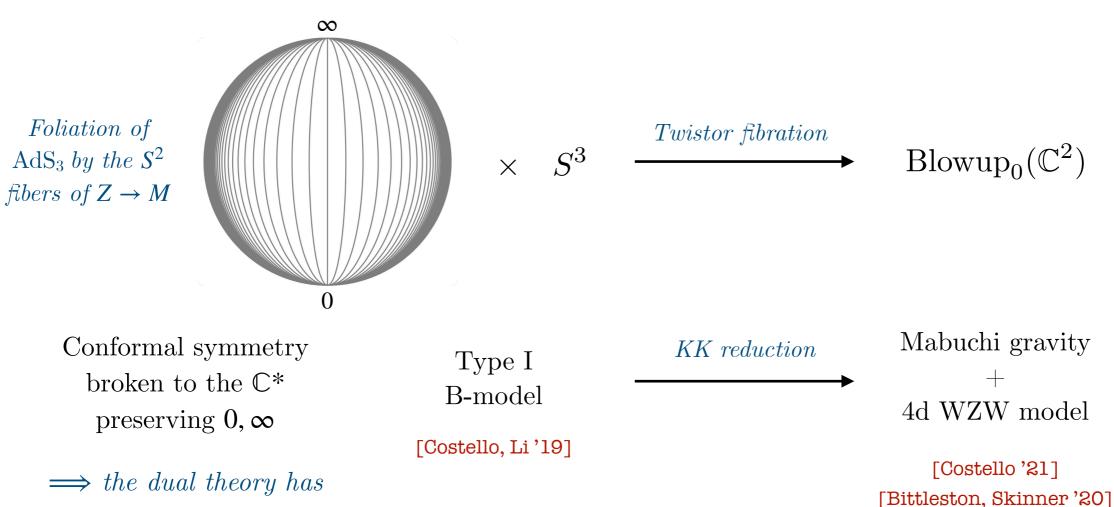


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> Kähler [Burns'86] $K = |u|^2 + N \log |u|^2$ $u_i \in \mathbb{C}^2 - 0$ potential [LeBrun '88]



defects at $0, \infty$

The theory on Burns space

- $\mathcal{K} = K + \rho$
- $g: Burns space \rightarrow SO(8)$

[Mabuchi '86] [Donaldson '85] [Nair '91] [Losev, Moore, Nekrasov, Shatashvili '95] [Ooguri, Vafa '91] [Yang '77]

$$S_{\text{4d}} = \int_{M} \operatorname{Ric}(\mathcal{K}) \wedge \partial \mathcal{K} \wedge \bar{\partial} \mathcal{K}$$
$$+ \int_{M} \partial \bar{\partial} \mathcal{K} \wedge \operatorname{tr}(\mathsf{g}^{-1} \partial \mathsf{g} \wedge \mathsf{g}^{-1} \bar{\partial} \mathsf{g}) - \frac{1}{3} \int_{M \times [0,1]} \partial \bar{\partial} \mathcal{K} \wedge \operatorname{tr}(\tilde{\mathsf{g}}^{-1} \mathrm{d}\tilde{\mathsf{g}})^{3}$$

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- Eoms: $R(\mathcal{K}) = 0$ $F^{-}(A) = 0, \quad A = -\bar{\partial} g g^{-1}$
- \triangleright The Wess-Zumino term imposes quantization of N.

The celestial chiral algebra

▶ Theory of N D1s + 8 D5s + O5 in twistor space of \mathbb{C}^2

[Costello '21]

 $ightharpoonup \operatorname{Sp}(N)$ gauge theory with $\operatorname{SO}(8)$ flavor symmetry

[Costello, Li '19]

D1-D1
$$X_{iab}(z) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \wedge^2 \mathbb{C}^{2N}$$
 $X_{iab}(z) X_{jcd}(w) \sim \frac{1}{z-w} \varepsilon_{ij} \varepsilon_{a[c|} \varepsilon_{b|d]}$
D1-D5 $I_{ra}(z) \in \mathbb{C}^8 \otimes \mathbb{C}^{2N}$ $I_{ra}(z) I_{sb}(w) \sim \frac{1}{z-w} \delta_{rs} \varepsilon_{ab}$
Weight $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ bosons

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Defect boundary conditions

$$X \sim 1/z \text{ at } z = 0, \infty$$

$$I \sim 1/\sqrt{z} \text{ at } z = 0, \infty$$
"Ramond puncture"

Most general poles consistent with regularity of bulk-brane couplings (Koszul duality)

> [Costello, Paquette '20, '22] [Paquette, Williams '21]

Testing the duality: an example

Gauge invariant operators:

Soft currents

[Strominger '21]
[Guevara, Himwich, Pate
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$$J_{rs}[k,l](z) = I_r X_1^{(k} X_2^{l)} I_s$$

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▶ Planar correlator without defects reproduces 2-pt amplitude of Hawking, Page & Pope '80.

$$\left\langle J_{pq}(\omega_1, z_1, \bar{z}_1) J_{rs}(\omega_2, z_2, \bar{z}_2) \right\rangle = -\frac{N}{z_{12}^2} J_0\left(\sqrt{4N\omega_1\omega_2 z_1 z_2 \frac{\bar{z}_{12}}{z_{12}}}\right) \operatorname{tr}(\mathfrak{t}_{pq}\mathfrak{t}_{rs})$$

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Can we discover dualities for self-dual Einstein gravity?

[Skinner'13]

[Bittleston, Heuveline, Skinner '23]