

Review talk at Nordic meeting:
 Different perspectives on $T\bar{T}$ theory.

$T\bar{T}$ Definition. [Zamolodchikov Smirnov '16, Cavaglia et al '16]

$T\bar{T}$ theory = 2D theory obtained from irrelevant deformation
 of 2D seed theory (QFT w/ transl. inv.)

↳ defined through flow eq. for the action

$$\frac{d}{dL} S_{T\bar{T}}^{(L)} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^2x \sqrt{-\gamma} \mathcal{O}_{T\bar{T}}^{(L)}$$

$$\text{w/ } \mathcal{O}_{T\bar{T}} = T_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} - (T_{\mu}^{\mu})^2 = -2 \det T_{\mu}^{\nu}$$

Reason for defining ito flow eq. (= PT def.) :

$$S_{T\bar{T}}^{(dL)} = S^{(0)} + dL \int d^2x \sqrt{-\gamma} \mathcal{O}_{T\bar{T}}^{(0)}$$

↳ seed theory

$$\hookrightarrow T_{++}^{(0)} T_{--}^{(0)}$$

in case of seed CFT,

or " $T\bar{T}$ "

↳ to be perturbed w/ $\mathcal{O}_{T\bar{T}}^{(dL)}$ to flow further in L

* irrelevant : L has dimension L^2
 $\mathcal{O}_{T\bar{T}}$ has mass dimension $4 > 2$ ↳ changed UV prop. & non-locality

* solvable : E spectrum

interesting!

≠ perspectives / equivalent definitions

$$S^{(0)} = S_{\text{CFT}} = S_0(\varphi; \gamma_{\mu\nu})$$

TS perspective

$\overline{T\overline{T}}$ as new theory on old background

$$S_{\overline{T\overline{T}}}(\varphi; \gamma_{\mu\nu})$$

WS perspective

$\overline{T\overline{T}}$ as old theory on new background

$$S_0(\varphi, g_{\mu\nu}) + \text{dyn th for } g_{\mu\nu}$$

deformation \sim turning on gravity in CFT

\neq non-locality

Cardy's random geometry

, m-gr

, NLS string

, JT' dilaton gravity

[Cardy '18, '15]

[Folley '19]

[Melgogh Meiri Verlinde '16, [Dubovsky et al '17, Cavaglia et al '16]

'18]

[NC Kunsthoff Verlinde '19, c#24]

All of form CFT coupled to gravity, all 2D.

dl

$$m^2 = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\alpha' = L$$

$$\text{c.c. } \lambda = \frac{2}{L}$$



Common origin:

m-gr - \mathcal{H} (Stückelberized massive gravity)

w/ diff gauge inv.

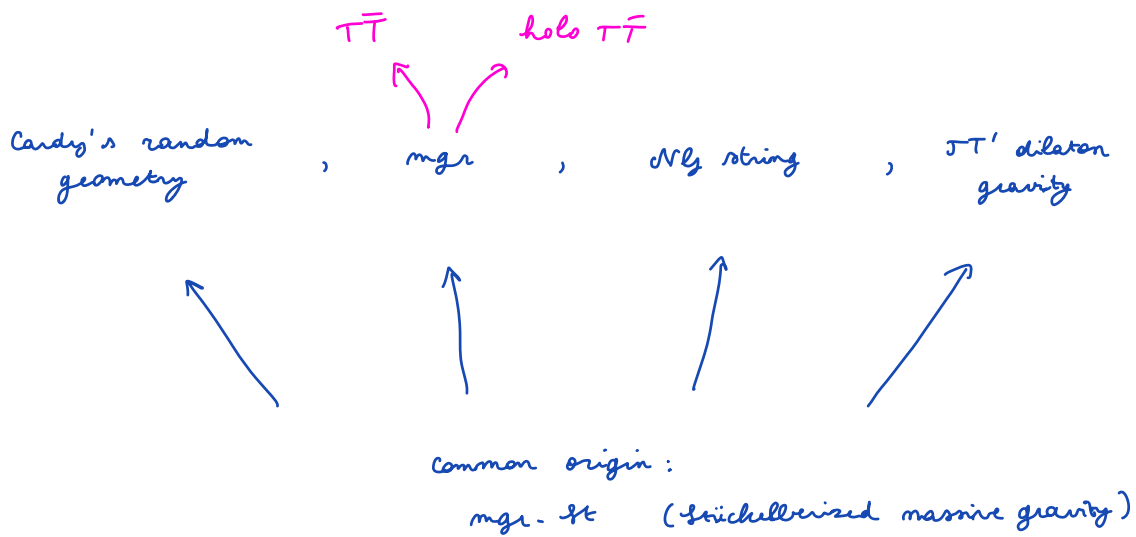
[Folley '19]

\neq ways of fixing diff gauge inv. leads to \neq descriptions.

PT

,

others mPT : vielbein and metric formalisms



PLAN :

- 1) $\overline{T\overline{T}}$ interpretation of mqr : most clear, its action satisfying $\overline{T\overline{T}}$ flow eq.
- 2) Stueckelbergize mqr to mqr-st , and its $\overline{T\overline{T}}$ interpretation
- 3) show each description arises from common mqr-st origin
 - w/ limited but some technical detail
 - Upside : X and $\partial\Phi$ take on interpretation of diff. Stueckelberg fields
- 4) Holog $\overline{T\overline{T}}$ (3D)

mgr \rightarrow $T\bar{T}$

Vielbein notation:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{ab} e^a_\mu e^b_\nu$$

\hookrightarrow vielbein as "sqrt of metric"

\hookrightarrow work to switch ST and local Lorentz indices $V^\mu = v^a e^{\mu}_a$

mgr = 2D 'ghost-free' massive gravity theory or dRGT model
(ole Rham Gabadadze Follig)

$$S_{mgr}(e, \varphi; f, L) = m^2 \int d^2x \underbrace{\frac{1}{L}}_{\equiv \frac{1}{L}} \hat{\mathbb{E}}^{\mu\nu} \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{ab} (e^a_\mu - f^a_\mu) (e^b_\nu - f^b_\nu) + S_0(e, \varphi)$$

$$= S_L(e; f, L) + S_0(e, \varphi)$$

Levi-Civita symbols $\hat{\mathbb{E}}$, parameter m or L , dyn. f.: φ and e , non-dyn.: f

2 metrics

$$\gamma_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{ab} f^a_\mu f^b_\nu$$

fixed reference metric

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{ab} e^a_\mu e^b_\nu$$

dynamical metric
(in mgr)

$\delta e \rightarrow$ relation between $e, f, L, \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(\varphi, f, L)$

$$\det T_\mu^a = \det T_\mu^{(0)a}$$

$$e^a_\mu - f^a_\mu = \underbrace{-L e \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{\mu\nu} \hat{\mathbb{E}}^{ab} T_b^{(0)\nu}}_{\partial_\mu \alpha^a(L, T^{(0)})}$$

or short $e - f = d\alpha(L, T^{(0)})$

(mgr \rightarrow $\tau\bar{\tau}$ ctd)

$$S_{mgr} (e_* (\varphi, f, L) , \varphi ; f, L) = S_{\tau\bar{\tau}} (\varphi ; f, L)$$

$$\frac{d}{dL} S_{mgr} (e_* , \varphi ; f, L) = - \int d^2x \det T_r^a (e, f, L) \Big|_{e_*}$$

$$\text{w/ } T_a^r := \frac{1}{f} \frac{\delta S_{mgr}}{\delta f_r^a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dL} S_{\tau\bar{\tau}} (\varphi ; f, L) = - \int d^2x \det T_r^a (\varphi, f, L)$$

$$\text{w/ } T_a^r := \frac{1}{f} \frac{\delta S_{\tau\bar{\tau}}}{\delta f_r^a}$$

Follows straightforward, using that the variation of the action vanishes on e_* .

mgr- \mathcal{H} \rightarrow $\overline{\text{TT}}$

First, note: X^A have the interpretation of COORDINATES for the fixed reference metric.

$$g_{\mu}^a(x) = \frac{\partial X^A}{\partial x^\mu} F_A^a(x)$$

$$\underbrace{\gamma_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu}_{\text{Mat } g_{\mu}^a g_{\nu}^b} = \underbrace{\hat{\gamma}_{AB}(x) dX^A dX^B}_{\text{Mat } F_A^a F_B^b}$$

Then again a matter of showing the flow eq. is satisfied:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dL} S_{\text{mgr}}^{\mathcal{H}}(e_*, X_*, \varphi; F, L) \Big|_{\substack{\text{gauge fixed} \\ \& \text{ solved for grav. dof}}} &= - \int d^2x \det T_{\mu}^a(e, X, F, L) \Big|_* \\ &= - \int d^2X \det T_A^a(e, X, F, L) \Big|_* \\ &= - \int d^2X \det T_A^a(\varphi, F, L) \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\text{mgr}}^{\mathcal{H}}(e_*, X_*, \varphi; F, L) \Big|_{\substack{\text{gauge fixed} \\ \& \text{ solved for grav. dof}}} = S_{\overline{\text{TT}}}(\varphi; F, L)$$

w/ $\overline{\text{TT}}$ on a ST w/
TS coord. X^A

Let's now discuss in detail how to obtain the LHS.

mgr-ft : gauge fixing and solving for e, X.

Mink. TS , $F = \delta$ (TT on flat Mink.)

$$ds^2_{TS} = \gamma_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = \eta_{ab} dX^a dX^b$$

$$\delta e \text{ in mgr} \rightarrow e^a - f^a = d\alpha^a(\mathcal{L}, T^{(0)}) \quad (e^a = e^a_\mu dx^\mu)$$

$$e^a_\mu - f^a_\mu = \partial_\mu \alpha^a \equiv -L e \hat{\varepsilon}^{\mu\nu} \hat{\varepsilon}^{ab} T^{(0)\nu}$$

$$\delta e \text{ in mgr-ft} \rightarrow e^a - dX^a = d\alpha^a(\mathcal{L}, T^{(0)}) \quad (f = dX \text{ for } F = \delta)$$

$$\delta X \rightarrow de^a = 0 \quad \text{flatness of WS metric}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^a = dz^a$$

$$ds^2_{WS} = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = \eta_{ab} dz^a dz^b$$

$$\Rightarrow dz^a - dX^a = d\alpha^a$$

diffeo inv.
||

$$d\bar{z}^a - dX^a = d\alpha^a \quad (\text{for } \epsilon \text{ O.M.})$$

Diff inv.
||

↳ " $\lambda = 0$ "
gauge choice $X = \pi$, $F = f$: mgl - St \rightarrow mgl

Sol to Se eqs $e(T^{(0)})$ MASSIVE GRAVITY DESCRIPTION

Or, Se eqs become $d\bar{z} = d\pi + d\alpha(L, T^{(0)})$

$$\text{s.t. } ds_{WS}^2 = d\bar{z}^+ d\bar{z}^- = (d\pi^+ + d\alpha^+(L, T^{(0)}))(d\pi^- + d\alpha^-(L, T^{(0)}))$$

CFT matter $T^{(0)}$ backreacted to metric

CARDY 'random geometry' DESCRIPTION : dynamical WS interpretation
it's field-dependent diff $\alpha(L, T^{(0)})$

↳ " $\lambda = -1$ "
gauge choice $\bar{z} = \pi$, $e = \delta$ or $e_+^+ = e_-^- = 1$, $e_+^- = e_-^+ = 0$

Se eqs become $dX = d\pi - d\alpha(L, T^{(0)})$

$$\text{or } \begin{cases} \partial_- X^- = 1 \\ \partial_+ X^+ = 1 \\ \partial_- X^+ = -L T_{--}^{(0)} \\ \partial_+ X^- = -L T_{++}^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

POLYAKOV / Neq
DESCRIPTION

and JT' DESCRIPTION

↳ more general $X = \pi + \lambda \alpha$
 $\bar{z} = \pi + (\lambda + 1) \alpha$
any λ

Cardy's random geometry

Exploit stress tensor def. $\delta S = \int \sqrt{-g} T^{ij} \delta g_{ij}$ to interpret

a deformation of a CFT involving its stress tensor components

as coupling the CFT to a fluctuating metric w/ 'dynamical coord.' \tilde{w}

$$S_{\text{CFT}} \text{ in } ds^2 = dw d\bar{w}$$

↓

$$S_{\text{QFT}} = S_{\text{CFT}} + \text{deformation (T)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{interpret}}{=} S_{\text{CFT}} + \delta S_{\text{CFT}} \Big|_{\text{under } \delta g \text{ of CFT metric}}$$

$$= S_{\text{CFT}} \text{ in new metric } g + \delta g \text{ or } ds^2 = d\tilde{w} d\bar{\tilde{w}}$$

$$\text{w/ } d\tilde{w} = dw + \delta \bar{g} d\bar{w} \quad , \quad d\bar{\tilde{w}} = d\bar{w} + \delta g dw$$

Polyakov / Nambu-Goto (Nlg) description of $T\bar{T}$

$$S = \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha'} \int d^2x \sqrt{-g} \left(g^{\mu\nu} \hat{\gamma}_{AB} \partial_\mu X^A \partial_\nu X^B + \epsilon^{\mu\nu} \beta_{AB} \partial_\mu X^A \partial_\nu X^B \right) + S_0(g_{\mu\nu}, \varphi)$$

w/ $\frac{1}{4\pi\alpha'} = \frac{1}{L}$, $\hat{\gamma} = \eta$, $\beta_{AB} = B \epsilon_{AB}$ w/ $B = -1$

describes $T\bar{T}$: match of spectrum (B important)
[NC Kleiboff Verlinde '19]

w/ diff x Weyl gauge inv. \rightarrow conf. gauge $g = \eta$
" " " "

$$S = \frac{1}{L} \int d^2x \partial_- X^+ \partial_+ X^- + S_0$$

$$\delta X \rightarrow \partial_+ \partial_- X^A = 0 \Rightarrow X^\pm = x^\pm(x^\pm) + \tilde{x}^\pm(x^\mp)$$

$$\delta g \rightarrow \frac{1}{L} \left(\partial_\mu X^A \partial_\nu X_A - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha X^A \partial_\beta X_A \right) + T_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} = 0$$

VIRASORO CONDITION (\sim Nlg)

Residual gauge inv. under $x^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{x}^\pm(x^\pm)$

\hookrightarrow temporal gauge

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_+ X^+ &= 1 \\ \partial_- X^- &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Remaining δg Virasoro condition

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_- X^+ &= -L T_{--}^{(0)} \\ \partial_+ X^- &= -L T_{++}^{(0)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_- X^- = 1 \\ \partial_+ X^+ = 1 \\ \partial_- X^+ = -L T_{--}^{(0)} \\ \partial_+ X^- = -L T_{++}^{(0)} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Match of Polyakov / Nfy description} \\ \text{w/ } s = -1 \text{ mcr-st.}$$

At level of action, Tolley shows S can be obtained from integrating out Lorentz and conformal Stückelberg fields from mcr-st.

JT' description of $T\bar{T}$

$$S = \int d^2x \left(\phi R + \frac{2}{L} \right) \sqrt{-g} + S_0(g_{\mu\nu}, \varphi)$$

$$\delta\phi \rightsquigarrow R = 0 \quad \text{flat WS metric } ds^2 = e^{2\rho} dx^+ dx^- \\ \partial_+ \partial_- \rho = 0 \quad = dX^+(x^+) dX^-(x^-)$$

Fix diff gauge inv. by $X^\pm = x^\pm$ (this is $z^a = x^a$ in mcr-st)

$$\delta g_{\begin{smallmatrix} + - \\ + + \\ - - \end{smallmatrix}} \rightsquigarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_+ \partial_- \phi = -\frac{1}{2L} \\ -\partial_\pm^2 \phi = \frac{1}{2} T_{\pm\pm}^{(0)} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_\pm X^\pm = 1 \\ \partial_\pm X^\mp = -L T_{\pm\pm}^{(0)} \end{array} \right.}$$

by defining $X^\pm = 2L \partial_\mp \phi$

Match of JT' description w/ Nfy and $s = -1$ mcr-st

Polyakov fields X or $\partial\phi$ of JT' dilaton are diff. Stückelberg fields.

At level of action, Dubrovsky et al show $S_{JT'} = S_{mcr}^{\text{st}} + \text{tot. der.}$

Holo $T\bar{T}$

[Freidel '08, McLaughlin et al '16]

$$Z_{T\bar{T}} = \int \mathcal{D}e \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{iS_{\text{MGR}}(e, \varphi; f, L)}$$

↳ solves the $T\bar{T}$ flow eq. for the path integral $\int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{iS_{T\bar{T}}}$

↳ solves the radial WdW eq. in AdS_3 QG

$$\hat{H}\Psi = 0 \quad \text{for WdW wavefunction } \Psi$$

$$\text{if } L = 8\pi G \ell$$

↙ $T\bar{T}$ coupling ↘ AdS scale
grav. cst.

$$Z_{T\bar{T}} = \Psi$$

In metric formalism

$$Z_{T\bar{T}}[\gamma_{\mu\nu}] = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{iS_{T\bar{T}}(\varphi; \gamma_{\mu\nu})}$$

$$\Psi[\gamma_{\mu\nu}] = \int \mathcal{D}g_{\text{bulk}} e^{iS_{\text{grav}}[g_{\text{bulk}}]}$$

$g_{\text{bulk}}|_{\Sigma(r_c)} = \gamma_{\mu\nu}$

CUT-OFF HOLOGRAPHY

$T\bar{T}^{(L)}$ theory on background $\gamma_{\mu\nu}$ is holo. dual to

AdS_3 gravity w/ Dirichlet b.c. $g_{\text{bulk}}|_{\Sigma(r_c)} = \gamma_{\mu\nu}$
(TS)

imposed at a finite radial distance $r_c(L)$ into the bulk.

" $T\bar{T}$ deformation pushes the CFT into the bulk."

[Lynica November '19]:

'Mirage of cut-off holography' from asymptotic mixed b.c.
(WS)

Holo $T\bar{T}$ outlook.

Beyond AdS/CFT holog . [Silverstein et al, ...]

$T\bar{T}$ as tool towards WdW QG formulation of AdS/CFT .

[Arango-Regado Khan Wall '22 "Cauchy slice holog"]

[Blacker NC Hergueta Ning '24]

↳ $Z_{T\bar{T}}$ solves Schrödinger evolution eq. in volume time

Thank you !