

DISCUSSION ON CELESTIAL AMPLITUDES @ CORFU

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Thanks to all the speakers for great talks
and suggesting many *open-ended* topics for discussion!

(no references, sorry)

Change of basis from definite-momentum to definite-boost wavefunctions

$$\text{Poinc}_4 = T^4 \rtimes \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$$

$$|\omega, z\rangle_J = \int d\omega d^2 z' K_{\Delta, J}(\omega, z, z') |z'\rangle_{\Delta, J}, \quad K_{\Delta, J}(\omega, z, z') = \begin{cases} \omega^{\Delta-1} \delta^2(z - z') \\ \frac{\omega^{\Delta-1}}{|z - z'|^{2(2-\Delta)}} \left(\frac{z - z'}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}'} \right)^J \end{cases}$$

Identify z 's with the coordinate on a celestial sphere integrated over \mathcal{I}^\pm

(Repeat this for $\text{SU}(2) \subset \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ induced representations?)

Of course, that's not yet any more holographic than the traditional formulation of the S matrix

The real claim to fame of celestial holography is the existence of a well-defined theory at null infinity

What not just formulate a theory on \mathcal{I}^\pm ?

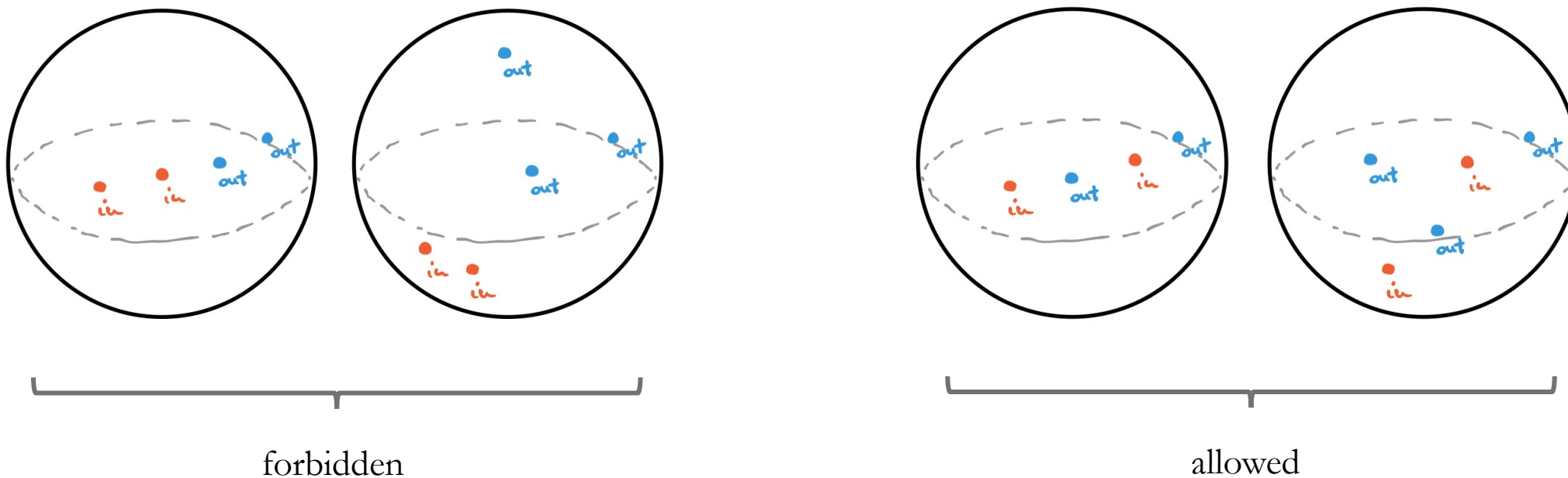
It's common to say the theory will have to be “exotic”

(from CFT point of view, $\Delta \in 1 + i\mathbb{R}$)

But the real exoticness of the theory comes from somewhere else...

Real scattering angles

\Rightarrow correlators supported only on patches of \mathbb{CP}^1



(Glauber gluon effect: should OPE between in and out states even exist?)

By now a classic example at tree level:

$$\delta^4(\sum_i p_i) \left(\frac{1}{s-m^2} + \text{perm} \right) \rightsquigarrow \frac{\delta(i(z-\bar{z}))}{\sin(\pi\Delta/2)} \theta(z-1) z^2 m^{\Delta-6} \left[e^{\pi i\Delta/2} + z^{\Delta/2-2} + \left(\frac{z}{z-1} \right)^{\Delta/2-2} \right]$$

Four ways out:

- Formulate a CFT with such selection rules?
- Analytic continuation to (covering space of) $\mathbb{CP}_z^1 \times \mathbb{CP}_{\bar{z}}^1$?
 - Casali-Puhm representation?
 - Shadow correlators?

What we do with the shadows

$$\langle \tilde{\phi}\phi\phi\phi \rangle \sim \sum \cdots {}_2F_1(\cdots ; z) \overline{{}_2F_1(\cdots ; z)}$$

- What happens in string theory?
- Need for higher-derivative corrections, loop-level, general-multiplicity statements

How viable is non-perturbative celestial bootstrap?

We need:

- Translation of bulk constraints: causality, locality, unitarity, high-energy growth, ...
- Boundary constraints: spectrum, OPE's, crossing, ...

How redundant should we expect them to be?

If there was a bulk-boundary duality,
should we expect to be weak-weak or strong-weak?

Lesson from the S-matrix theory:

- It's useful to compute in $(2,2)$ signature, as long as it is continuously related to $(1,3)$
- Knowledge of analyticity properties didn't come out of vacuum: LSZ-based approaches, low-loop examples, ...

Catch-22:

- On the one hand, we need examples to understand what constraints we should be imposing
- On the one hand, only UV soft theories are thought to have well-defined celestial amplitudes
(and there's only one example)

The role of (ambi)twistor string

- Worldsheet \mathbb{CP}_σ^1 branched cover of \mathbb{CP}_z^1 pinned at

$$\sigma_i = \{z_i, \bar{z}_i, \dots\}$$

The diagram consists of three horizontal curly braces stacked vertically, each centered under the set notation above. The top brace is labeled $n = 4$ and spans the width of the first two elements, z_i and \bar{z}_i . The middle brace is labeled $n = 5$ and spans the width of the first three elements, z_i , \bar{z}_i , and the first ellipsis. The bottom brace is labeled $n \geq 6$ and spans the width of the first four elements, z_i , \bar{z}_i , and the first two ellipses.

- Continue discussion on celestial OPE's and $w_{1+\infty}$ symmetries



Where to next?

Using worldsheet theory, can we make predictions that can't simply be deduced from symmetries or by Mellin transforming momentum-space results?

Low-energy EFT/swampland constraints:

Can't ignore graviton loops in a theory of quantum gravity!

- Already a problem in the plane-wave basis
 - Solution so far: hard IR cut-off
 - Avoid IR issues in $D > 4$?
- Maximal SUGRA (no R^2 and R^3 operators)?

Constraints at fixed-angle scattering have been notoriously difficult
to implement in plane-wave basis,
but in celestial amplitudes they are built-in

Possibly a real place to shine!

Thank you!