A solvable quantum field theory in 4 dimensions

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(based on joint work with Harald Grosse,
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Introduction

Clay Mathematics Institute Millennium Prize Problem (2000)

5. Yang-Mills Existence and Mass Gap

Prove that for any compact simple gauge group G, a non-trivial quantum Yang-Mills theory exists on $\mathbb{R}^4$ and has a mass gap $\Delta > 0$. Existence includes establishing axiomatic properties at least as strong as those of [Wightman, Osterwalder-Schrader].

- This problem is out of reach for our century.

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- This problem is out of reach for our century.
- There is no solution for a far more modest problem:

Prove that a non-trivial toy model for a quantum field theory on $\mathbb{R}^4$ exists and satisfies [Wightman, Osterwalder-Schrader].

Vanishing β-function

It is probably a good idea to try first QFT models with vanishing β-function. They are nice both in UV and IR.

Candidates

1. $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills theory
   - very active subject with many strong results
   - Wightman axioms are not made for gauge theory, but $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM might suggest reasonable axioms

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2. self-dual noncommutative ϕ^4_4-theory
   - perturbatively renormalisable (Grosse-W. 2004)
   - β-function vanishes to all orders in perturbation theory (Disertori-Gurau-Magnen-Rivasseau, 2006)
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$\rightarrow$ Can we construct it? ... YES (as statistical physics model)
To our big surprise, Wightman axioms seem to be satisfied!

Regularisation of $\lambda\phi_4^4$ on noncommutative space

$$S[\phi] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \frac{dx}{64\pi^2}\Big(\frac{1}{2}\phi\ \big(-\Delta \qquad\qquad + \mu^2 \quad\big)\phi + \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi\ \phi\ \phi\ \phi\Big)(x)$$

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with Moyal product $(f\star g)(x)=\displaystyle\int_{\mathbb{R}^4\times\mathbb{R}^4}\frac{dy\,dk}{(2\pi)^4}f(x+\tfrac{1}{2}\Theta k)\,g(x+y)\,e^{\mathrm{i}\langle k,y\rangle}$

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matrix basis $f_{\underline{mn}}(x)=f_{m_1n_1}(x^0,x^1)f_{m_2n_2}(x^3,x^4)$

$$f_{mn}(y^0,y^1)=2(-1)^m\sqrt{\frac{m!}{n!}}\Big(\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{\theta}}y\Big)^{n-m}L_m^{n-m}\Big(\frac{2|y|^2}{\theta}\Big)e^{-\frac{|y|^2}{\theta}}$$

due to $f_{\underline{mn}}\star f_{\underline{kl}}=\delta_{\underline{nk}}f_{\underline{ml}}$ and $\int dx\,f_{\underline{mn}}(x)=64\pi^2V\delta_{\underline{mn}}$

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takes at $\Omega=1$ in matrix basis $f_{\underline{mn}}(x)=f_{m_1n_1}(x^0,x^1)f_{m_2n_2}(x^3,x^4)$

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due to $f_{\underline{mn}}\star f_{\underline{kl}}=\delta_{\underline{nk}}f_{\underline{ml}}$ and $\int dx\,f_{\underline{mn}}(x)=64\pi^2V\delta_{\underline{mn}}$ the form

$$S[\Phi]=V\Big(\sum_{\underline{m},\underline{n}\in\mathbb{N}^2_{\mathcal{N}}}E_{\underline{m}}\Phi_{\underline{mn}}\Phi_{\underline{nm}}+\frac{Z^2\lambda}{4}\sum_{\underline{m},\underline{n},\underline{k},\underline{l}\in\mathbb{N}^2_{\mathcal{N}}}\Phi_{\underline{mn}}\Phi_{\underline{nk}}\Phi_{\underline{kl}}\Phi_{\underline{lm}}\Big)$$

$$E_{\underline{m}}=Z\Big(\frac{|\underline{m}|}{\sqrt{V}}+\frac{\mu^2_{bare}}{2}\Big),\qquad |\underline{m}|:=m_1+m_2\leq\mathcal{N}$$

- $V=\left(\frac{\theta}{4}\right)^2$ is for $\Omega=1$ the volume of the nc manifold.

More generally: field-theoretical matrix models

Euclidean quantum field theory

- action $S[\Phi] = V\,\mathrm{tr}(E\Phi^2 + P[\Phi])$
  for unbounded positive selfadjoint operator E with compact resolvent, and $P[\Phi]$ a polynomial
- partition function $\mathcal{Z}[J] = \int \mathcal{D}[\Phi]\ \exp(-S[\Phi] + V\,\mathrm{tr}(\Phi J))$

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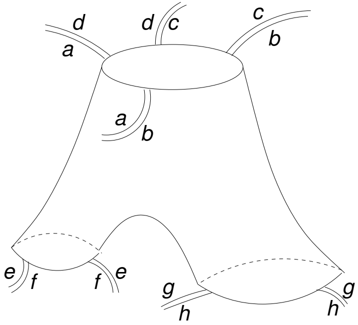
- Perturbative expansion $e^{-V\,\mathrm{tr}(P[\Phi])} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}(V\,\mathrm{tr}(P[\Phi])^n$ leads to ribbon graphs. They encode genus-g Riemann surface with B boundary components.
- We avoid the expansion, but keep the topological structure:

Topological expansion

- Choosing $E = \mathrm{diag}(E_a)$, matrix index conserved along every strand.
- The k^{th} boundary component carries a cycle $J^{N_k}_{p_1 \dots p_{N_k}} := \prod_{j=1}^{N_k} J_{p_j p_{j+1}}$ of N_k external sources, $N_k + 1 \equiv 1$.



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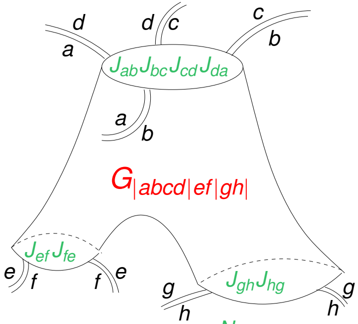

- Expand $\log \mathcal{Z}[J] = \sum \frac{1}{S} V^{2-B} G_{|p^1_1\dots p^1_{N_1}|\dots|p^B_1\dots p^B_{N_B}|} \prod_{\beta=1}^{B} J^{N_\beta}_{p^\beta_1\dots p^\beta_{N_\beta}}$ according to the cycle structure.
- QFT of matrix models determines the weights of Riemann surfaces with decorated boundary components compatible with
  1. gluing (of fringes, not boundaries!)
  2. covariance (under $\Phi \mapsto U^* \Phi U$, which is not a symmetry!)

Schwinger-Dyson equations (for $S_{int}[\Phi] = \frac{\lambda}{4}\mathrm{tr}(\Phi^4)$)

In a scaling limit $V \to \infty$ and $\frac{1}{V}\sum_{p\in I}$ finite, we have:

1. A closed non-linear equation for $G_{|ab|}$

$$G_{|ab|} = \frac{1}{E_a + E_b} - \frac{\lambda}{(E_a + E_b)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{p\in I} \Big(G_{|ab|} G_{|ap|} - \frac{G_{|pb|} - G_{|ab|}}{E_p - E_a} \Big)$$

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2. For $N \geq 4$ a universal algebraic recursion formula

$$G_{|b_0 b_1 \dots b_{N-1}|} = (-\lambda) \sum_{l=1}^{\frac{N-2}{2}} \frac{G_{|b_0 b_1 \dots b_{2l-1}|} G_{|b_{2l} b_{2l+1} \dots b_{N-1}|} - G_{|b_{2l} b_1 \dots b_{2l-1}|} G_{|b_0 b_{2l+1} \dots b_{N-1}|}}{(E_{b_0} - E_{b_{2l}})(E_{b_1} - E_{b_{N-1}})}$$

- scaling limit corresponds to restriction to genus $g = 0$
- similar formulae for $B \geq 2$
- no index summation in $G_{|abcd|}$ $\Rightarrow$ β-function zero!

Back to $\lambda\Phi^4_4$ on Moyal space

- Infinite volume limit (i.e. $\theta \to \infty$) turns discrete matrix indices into continuous variables $a, b, \dots \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and sums into integrals
- Need energy cutoff $a, b, \dots \in [0, \Lambda^2]$ and normalisation of lowest Taylor terms of two-point function $G_{|nm|} \mapsto G_{ab}$

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- Carleman-type singular integral equation for $G_{ab} - G_{a0}$

Theorem (2012/13) (for $\lambda < 0$, using $G_{b0} = G_{0b}$)

Let $\mathcal{H}^\Lambda_a(f) = \frac{1}{\pi}\mathcal{P}\int_0^{\Lambda^2} \frac{f(p)\,dp}{p-a}$ be the *finite Hilbert transform*.

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$$G_{ab} = \frac{\sin(\tau_b(a))}{|\lambda|\pi a} e^{\operatorname{sign}(\lambda)(\mathcal{H}^\Lambda_0[\tau_0(\bullet)] - \mathcal{H}^\Lambda_a[\tau_b(\bullet)])}$$

where $\tau_b(a) := \underset{[0,\pi]}{\arctan}\left(\frac{|\lambda|\pi a}{b + \frac{1+\lambda\pi a \mathcal{H}^\Lambda_a[G_{\bullet 0}]}{G_{a0}}}\right)$ and G_{a0} solution of

$$G_{b0} = G_{0b} = \frac{1}{1+b}\exp\left(-\lambda\int_0^b dt \int_0^{\Lambda^2} \frac{dp}{(\lambda\pi p)^2 + \left(t + \frac{1+\lambda\pi p \mathcal{H}^\Lambda_p[G_{\bullet 0}]}{G_{p0}}\right)^2}\right)$$

Discussion

Together with explicit (but complicated for $G_{ab|cd}$, $G_{ab|cd|ef}$, ...) formulae for higher correlation functions, we have exact solution of $\lambda\phi^4_4$ on extreme Moyal space in terms of

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Possible treatments

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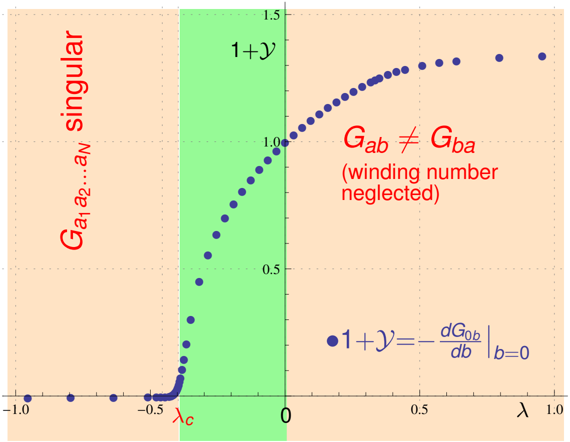
Possible treatments

1. perturbative solution: reproduces all Feynman graphs, generates polylogarithms and ζ-functions
2. iterative solution on computer: nicely convergent, find interesting phase structure
3. rigorous existence proof of a solution
4. work in progress: try to guess the solution; should give uniqueness as by-product

Computer simulation: evidence for phase transitions

piecewise linear approximation of G_{0b}, G_{ab} for $\Lambda^2{=}10^7$ and 2000 sample points. Consider $1{+}\mathcal{Y}{:=}{-}\frac{dG_{0b}}{db}\big|_{b=0}$



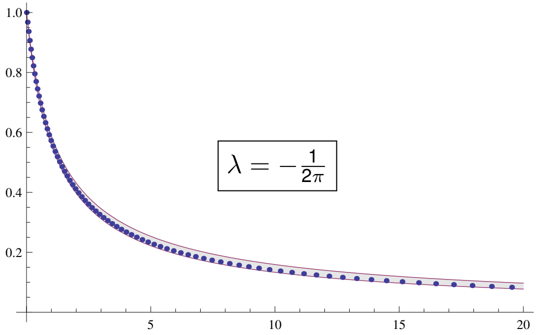
- $(1+\mathcal{Y})'(\lambda)$ discontinuous at $\lambda_c = -0.39$
- order parameter $b_\lambda{=}\sup\{b\ :\ G_{0b}{=}1\}$ non-zero for $\lambda < \lambda_c$
- A key property for Schwinger functions is realised in $]\lambda_c, 0]$, not outside!
  The critical couplings coincide!

Fixed point theorem

Theorem (2015)

Let $-\frac{1}{6} \leq \lambda \leq 0$. Then the equation has a C^1_0-solution

$$\frac{1}{(1+b)^{1-|\lambda|}} \leq G_{0b} \leq \frac{1}{(1+b)^{1-\frac{|\lambda|}{1-2|\lambda|}}}$$



Proof via Schauder fixed point theorem.

This involves continuity and compactness of a certain operator (in norm topology)

Relativistic and Euclidean quantum field theory

- We view QFT as defined by Wightman's axioms for distributions $\mathcal{W}_N(x_1, \dots, x_N) = W_N(x_1 - x_2, \dots, x_{N-1} - x_N)$
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Theorem (Osterwalder-Schrader, 1974)

One additional requirement, reflection positivity, leads back to Wightman theory

From matrix model to Schwinger functions on $\mathbb{R}^4$

reverting harmonic oscillator basis, $1+\mathcal{Y} := -\frac{dG_{0b}}{db}\Big|_{b=0} \dots$

Theorem (2013): *connected* Schwinger functions

$$S_c(\mu x_1,\dots,\mu x_N) = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \sum_{\substack{N_1+\dots+N_B=N \\ N_\beta \text{ even}}} \sum_{\sigma\in\mathcal{S}_N} \Big(\prod_{\beta=1}^{B} \frac{4^{N_\beta}}{N_\beta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \frac{d^4 p_\beta}{4\pi^2\mu^4} e^{\mathrm{i}\left\langle \frac{p_\beta}{\mu}, \sum_{i=1}^{N_\beta} (-1)^{i-1} \mu x_{\sigma(N_1+\dots+N_{\beta-1}+i)} \right\rangle} \Big)$$

$$\times\, G_{\underbrace{\frac{\|p_1\|^2}{2\mu^2(1+\mathcal{Y})},\dots,\frac{\|p_1\|^2}{2\mu^2(1+\mathcal{Y})}}_{N_1} \Big| \dots \Big| \underbrace{\frac{\|p_B\|^2}{2\mu^2(1+\mathcal{Y})},\dots,\frac{\|p_B\|^2}{2\mu^2(1+\mathcal{Y})}}_{N_B}}$$

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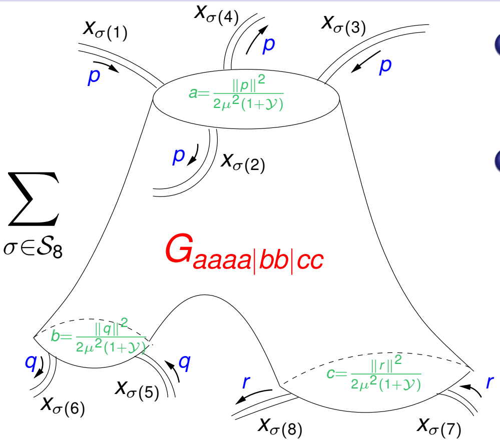
- Schwinger functions are symmetric and invariant under full Euclidean group (completely unexpected for NCQFT!)
- remains: reflection positivity
- finally: Is it non-trivial?

Connected (4+2+2)-point function



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2. particle scattering without momentum exchange
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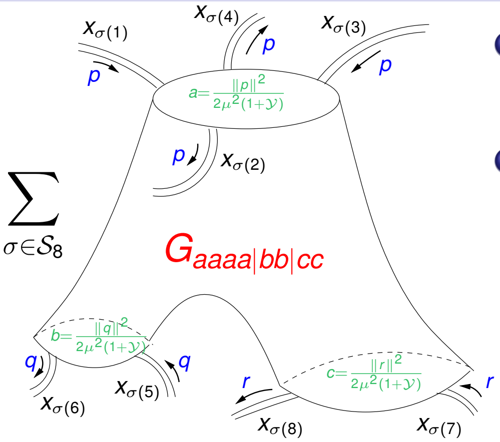

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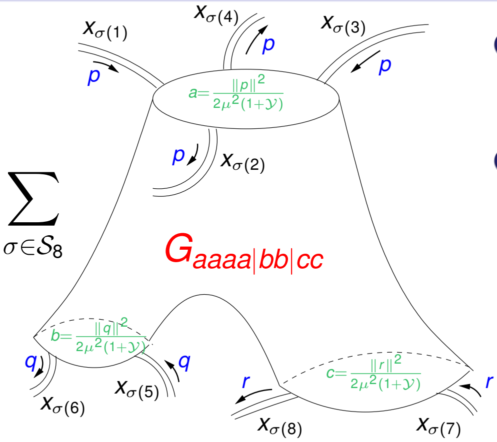

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Is there a precise link between exact solution of our 4D model and traditional integrability known from 2D?

Osterwalder-Schrader reflection positivity

Proposition (2013)

$S(x_1, x_2)$ is reflection positive iff $a \mapsto G_{aa}$ is a Stieltjes function,

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- model-independent: p-space 2-point function $\frac{1}{(p^2+m^2)^{1-\eta/2}}$
  Positivity and convergence contradict each other!
- Need (analytical?) continuation between
  – one regime where existence can be proved and
  – another regime where positivity holds.

Dismiss the partition function

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Non-triviality (proposed by J. Schlemmer)

- *If* our Schwinger functions do *not* arise from a Euclidean measure, there is no reason they satisfy Nelson-Symanzik positivity.
- Since the free field is Nelson-Symanzik positive, our Schwinger functions cannot be trivial.

Reflection positivity simplifies the problem

If G_{x0} is Stieltjes, then Hilbert transform can be avoided:

$$\frac{G_{xy}}{G_{x0}} = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\pi}\int_1^\infty \frac{dt}{t+x} \underset{[0,\pi]}{\arctan}\left(\frac{y\,\mathrm{Im}(G_{-(t+\mathrm{i}\epsilon),0})}{1-\lambda t\int_0^\infty ds\,\frac{G_{s0}}{t+s} + y\,\mathrm{Re}(G_{-(t+\mathrm{i}\epsilon),0})}\right)\right)$$

Which class of functions has desired analyticity+holomorphicity and manageable integral transforms?

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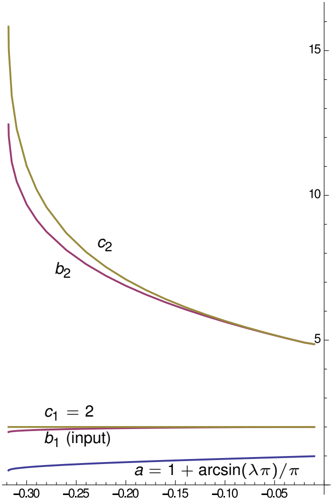
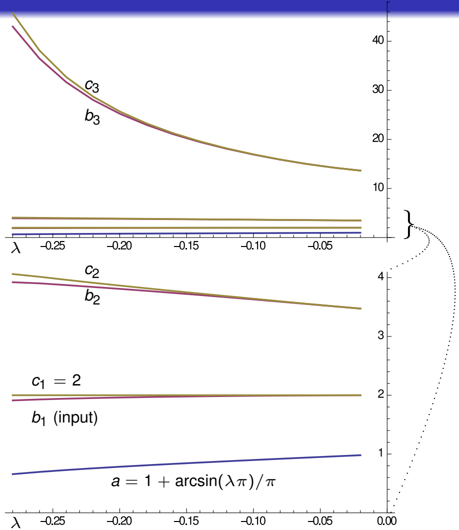
hypergeometric functions $G_{x0} = {}_nF_{n-1}\left(\begin{matrix} a, b_1, \dots b_{n-1} \\ c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}\end{matrix}\middle| -x\right)$ if $a \in [0,1]$ and $c_i > b_i > a$

- holomorphicity at $y > 0$: determine a, b_i, c_i by $G^{(k)}_{0y} = G^{(k)}_{y0}$
- find: $a = 1 + \frac{1}{\pi}\arcsin(\lambda\pi)$, $\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{c_i - 1}{b_i - 1} = \frac{\arcsin(\lambda\pi)}{\lambda\pi}$
- critical coupling constant is $\lambda_c = -\frac{1}{\pi} = -0.3183\dots$
- also take $c_1 = 2$ (nicer Stieltjes and Hilbert transforms)

Parameter spectrum



$$\text{for } G(x,0) = {}_3F_2\left({a,b_1,b_2 \atop c_1,c_2} \,\middle|\, -x \right)$$



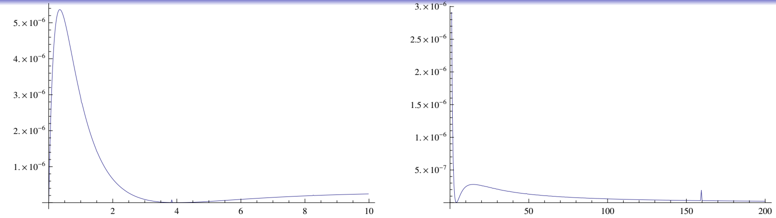
$$\text{for } G(x,0) = {}_4F_3\left({a,b_1,b_2,b_3 \atop c_1,c_2,c_3} \,\middle|\, -x \right)$$

Convergence of the method

${}_3F_2$

at $\lambda = -0.1$

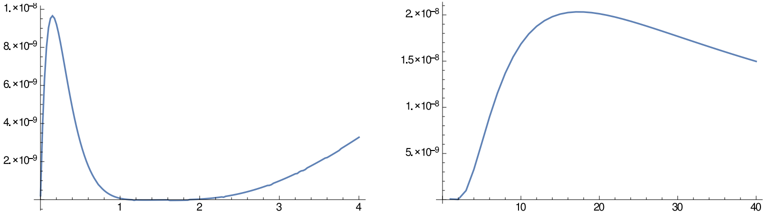
$G^{(0..1)}_{4,0} = G^{(0..1)}_{0,4}$



${}_4F_3$

at $\lambda = -0.1$

$G^{(0..3)}_{\frac{3}{2},0} = G^{(0..3)}_{0,\frac{3}{2}}$



- improvement by factor ~ 250
- ready to compute the Schwinger 4-point function!

Källén-Lehmann spectrum

- these results make is completely clear (but don't prove) that G_{x0} is Stieltjes
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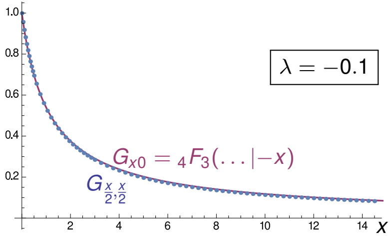

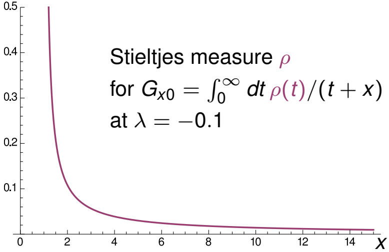

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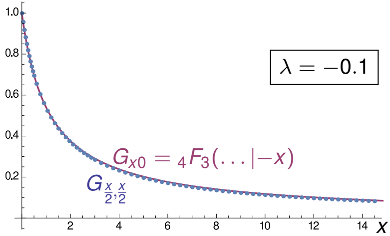

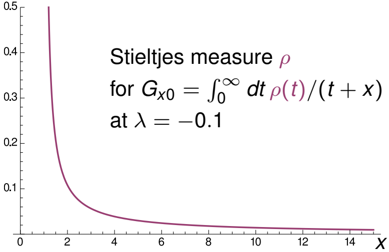

- measure for G_{x0} has mass gap $[0,1[$, but no further gap (remnant of UV/IR-mixing)
- absence of the second gap (usually $]1,4[$) circumvents triviality theorems

Summary

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   - existence proved within small region
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3. ready to embark on higher Schwinger functions