

Renormalized Volume in AdS gravity

Rodrigo Olea (UNAB, Chile)

Corfu Summer Institute, Sep 2019

- **Holographic properties of AdS gravity**

Motivation

- **Holographic properties of AdS gravity**
- **Alternative Holographic techniques**

Motivation

- **Holographic properties of AdS gravity**
- **Alternative Holographic techniques**
- **Appearance of the Weyl tensor at the boundary and in the bulk**

- **Holographic properties of AdS gravity**
- **Alternative Holographic techniques**
- **Appearance of the Weyl tensor at the boundary and in the bulk**
- **Renormalization of higher co-dimension objects**

- **Holographic properties of AdS gravity**
- **Alternative Holographic techniques**
- **Appearance of the Weyl tensor at the boundary and in the bulk**
- **Renormalization of higher co-dimension objects**

Renormalized Volume: Mathematics

- **Mathematical literature: asymptotically hyperbolic spaces**

Renormalized Volume: Mathematics

- **Mathematical literature: asymptotically hyperbolic spaces**
- **Anderson formula for 4D**

$$Vol_{ren} [M_4] = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} \chi [M_4] - \frac{1}{8} \int_{M_4} d^4 x \sqrt{\hat{g}} W^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} W_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}$$

Renormalized Volume: Mathematics

- **Mathematical literature: asymptotically hyperbolic spaces**
- **Anderson formula for 4D**

$$Vol_{ren} [M_4] = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} \chi [M_4] - \frac{1}{8} \int_{M_4} d^4 x \sqrt{\hat{g}} W^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} W_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}$$

- **Chang, Qing & Yang formula for 6D** [J. Math. Sci. 149, 1755 (2008)]

$$Vol_{ren} [M_6] = -\frac{8\pi^3}{15} \chi [M_6] + \frac{1}{240} \int_{M_6} d^6 x \sqrt{\hat{g}} J [W_{(E)}],$$

where

$$J [W] = -|\nabla W|^2 + 8|W|^2 + \frac{7}{3} W_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} W_{\alpha\beta}^{\lambda\rho} W_{\lambda\rho}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{4}{3} W_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} W^{\mu\alpha\rho\beta} W_{\alpha}^{\nu\lambda}{}_{\beta},$$

Renormalized Volume: Mathematics

- **Mathematical literature: asymptotically hyperbolic spaces**
- **Anderson formula for 4D**

$$Vol_{ren} [M_4] = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} \chi [M_4] - \frac{1}{8} \int_{M_4} d^4 x \sqrt{\hat{g}} W^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} W_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}$$

- **Chang, Qing & Yang formula for 6D** [J. Math. Sci. 149, 1755 (2008)]

$$Vol_{ren} [M_6] = -\frac{8\pi^3}{15} \chi [M_6] + \frac{1}{240} \int_{M_6} d^6 x \sqrt{\hat{g}} J [W_{(E)}],$$

where

$$J [W] = -|\nabla W|^2 + 8|W|^2 + \frac{7}{3} W_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} W_{\alpha\beta}^{\lambda\rho} W_{\lambda\rho}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{4}{3} W_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} W^{\mu\alpha\rho\beta} W^{\nu\lambda}_{\alpha\beta},$$

Holographic Renormalization

- Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten (AdS/CFT)

$$Z_{CFT}[\phi_0] \approx \exp(iI_{\text{grav}}[\phi])|_{\phi \rightarrow \phi_0}$$

- For Asymptotically AdS (AAdS) spacetimes, Fefferman-Graham (FG) form of the metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} dz^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} g_{ij}(x, z) dx^i dx^j$$

Holographic Renormalization

- Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten (AdS/CFT)

$$Z_{CFT}[\phi_0] \approx \exp(iI_{\text{grav}}[\phi])|_{\phi \rightarrow \phi_0}$$

- For Asymptotically AdS (AAAdS) spacetimes, Fefferman-Graham (FG) form of the metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} dz^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} g_{ij}(x, z) dx^i dx^j$$

- the boundary of the spacetime is at $z = 0$

Holographic Renormalization

- Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten (AdS/CFT)

$$Z_{CFT}[\phi_0] \approx \exp(iI_{\text{grav}}[\phi])|_{\phi \rightarrow \phi_0}$$

- For Asymptotically AdS (AAAdS) spacetimes, Fefferman-Graham (FG) form of the metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} dz^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} g_{ij}(x, z) dx^i dx^j$$

- the boundary of the spacetime is at $z = 0$

Holographic Renormalization

- Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten (AdS/CFT)

$$Z_{CFT}[\phi_0] \approx \exp(iI_{\text{grav}}[\phi])|_{\phi \rightarrow \phi_0}$$

- For Asymptotically AdS (AAAdS) spacetimes, Fefferman-Graham (FG) form of the metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} dz^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} g_{ij}(x, z) dx^i dx^j$$

- the boundary of the spacetime is at $z = 0$
- $g_{ij}(x, z)$ accepts a regular expansion in powers of z

Holographic Renormalization

- Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten (AdS/CFT)

$$Z_{CFT}[\phi_0] \approx \exp(iI_{\text{grav}}[\phi])|_{\phi \rightarrow \phi_0}$$

- For Asymptotically AdS (AAdS) spacetimes, Fefferman-Graham (FG) form of the metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} dz^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} g_{ij}(x, z) dx^i dx^j$$

- the boundary of the spacetime is at $z = 0$
- $g_{ij}(x, z)$ accepts a regular expansion in powers of z

Holographic Renormalization

- Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov; Witten (AdS/CFT)

$$Z_{CFT}[\phi_0] \approx \exp(iI_{\text{grav}}[\phi])|_{\phi \rightarrow \phi_0}$$

- For Asymptotically AdS (AAdS) spacetimes, Fefferman-Graham (FG) form of the metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} dz^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} g_{ij}(x, z) dx^i dx^j$$

- the boundary of the spacetime is at $z = 0$
- $g_{ij}(x, z)$ accepts a regular expansion in powers of z

$$g_{ij}(x, \rho) = g_{(0)ij}(x) + z g_{(2)ij}(x) + z^2 g_{(4)ij}(x) + \dots$$

- $g_{(0)ij}$ is the boundary data for the holographic reconstruction of the spacetime, i.e., solving $g_{(k)}$ as a covariant functional of $g_{(0)}$

- **Renormalized AdS gravity action** (Holographic Renormalization)

[Henningson, Skenderis JHEP 9807:023(1998)]

$$I_{ren} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^{d+1}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} (R - 2\Lambda) - \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^d x \sqrt{-h} K + \int_{\partial M} d^d x L_{ct}(h, \mathcal{R}, \nabla \mathcal{R})$$

Counterterm method

- **Renormalized AdS gravity action** (Holographic Renormalization)

[Henningson, Skenderis JHEP 9807:023(1998)]

$$I_{ren} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^{d+1}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} (R - 2\Lambda) - \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^d x \sqrt{-h} K + \int_{\partial M} d^d x L_{ct}(h, \mathcal{R}, \nabla \mathcal{R})$$

$$\Lambda = -\frac{d(d-1)}{2\ell^2}$$

Counterterm method

- **Renormalized AdS gravity action** (Holographic Renormalization)
[Henningson, Skenderis JHEP 9807:023(1998)]

$$I_{ren} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^{d+1}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} (R - 2\Lambda) - \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^d x \sqrt{-h} K + \int_{\partial M} d^d x L_{ct}(h, \mathcal{R}, \nabla \mathcal{R})$$

$$\Lambda = -\frac{d(d-1)}{2\ell^2}$$

- **Renormalized quasi-local stress tensor:** $T_{ren}^{ij}[h] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{-h}} \frac{\delta I_{ren}}{\delta h_{ij}}$.

- **Renormalized AdS gravity action** (Holographic Renormalization)

[Henningson, Skenderis JHEP 9807:023(1998)]

$$I_{ren} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^{d+1}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} (R - 2\Lambda) - \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^d x \sqrt{-h} K + \int_{\partial M} d^d x L_{ct}(h, \mathcal{R}, \nabla \mathcal{R})$$

$$\Lambda = -\frac{d(d-1)}{2\ell^2}$$

- **Renormalized quasi-local stress tensor:** $T_{ren}^{ij}[h] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{-h}} \frac{\delta I_{ren}}{\delta h_{ij}}$.

- **Holographic stress tensor** $T^{ij}[g_{(0)}] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{z^{d-1}} T^{ij}[h] \right)$.

Contains the holographic information of the theory (e.g., Weyl anomaly)

Counterterm method in AdS gravity

$$L_{ct} = \frac{d-1}{\ell} \sqrt{-h} + \frac{\ell \sqrt{-h}}{2(d-2)} \mathcal{R} + \frac{\ell^3 \sqrt{-h}}{2(d-2)^2(d-4)} \left(\mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \mathcal{R}^2 \right) \\ + \frac{\ell^5 \sqrt{-h}}{(d-2)^3(d-4)(d-6)} \left(\frac{3d-2}{4(d-1)} \mathcal{R} \mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{d(d+2)}{16(d-1)^2} \mathcal{R}^3 \right. \\ \left. - 2 \mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}^{kl} \mathcal{R}_{ijkl} - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \nabla_i \mathcal{R} \nabla^i \mathcal{R} + \nabla^k \mathcal{R}^{ij} \nabla_k \mathcal{R}_{ij} \right) + \dots$$

Counterterm method in AdS gravity

$$L_{ct} = \frac{d-1}{\ell} \sqrt{-h} + \frac{\ell \sqrt{-h}}{2(d-2)} \mathcal{R} + \frac{\ell^3 \sqrt{-h}}{2(d-2)^2(d-4)} \left(\mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \mathcal{R}^2 \right) \\ + \frac{\ell^5 \sqrt{-h}}{(d-2)^3(d-4)(d-6)} \left(\frac{3d-2}{4(d-1)} \mathcal{R} \mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{d(d+2)}{16(d-1)^2} \mathcal{R}^3 \right. \\ \left. - 2 \mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}^{kl} \mathcal{R}_{ijkl} - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \nabla_i \mathcal{R} \nabla^i \mathcal{R} + \nabla^k \mathcal{R}^{ij} \nabla_k \mathcal{R}_{ij} \right) + \dots$$

- Full series for an arbitrary dimension is unknown.

Counterterm method in AdS gravity

$$L_{ct} = \frac{d-1}{\ell} \sqrt{-h} + \frac{\ell \sqrt{-h}}{2(d-2)} \mathcal{R} + \frac{\ell^3 \sqrt{-h}}{2(d-2)^2(d-4)} \left(\mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \mathcal{R}^2 \right) \\ + \frac{\ell^5 \sqrt{-h}}{(d-2)^3(d-4)(d-6)} \left(\frac{3d-2}{4(d-1)} \mathcal{R} \mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{d(d+2)}{16(d-1)^2} \mathcal{R}^3 \right. \\ \left. - 2 \mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}^{kl} \mathcal{R}_{ijkl} - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \nabla_i \mathcal{R} \nabla^i \mathcal{R} + \nabla^k \mathcal{R}^{ij} \nabla_k \mathcal{R}_{ij} \right) + \dots$$

- Full series for an arbitrary dimension is unknown.
- Not related to any conformal structure.

Counterterm method in AdS gravity

$$L_{ct} = \frac{d-1}{\ell} \sqrt{-h} + \frac{\ell \sqrt{-h}}{2(d-2)} \mathcal{R} + \frac{\ell^3 \sqrt{-h}}{2(d-2)^2(d-4)} \left(\mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \mathcal{R}^2 \right) \\ + \frac{\ell^5 \sqrt{-h}}{(d-2)^3(d-4)(d-6)} \left(\frac{3d-2}{4(d-1)} \mathcal{R} \mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}_{ij} - \frac{d(d+2)}{16(d-1)^2} \mathcal{R}^3 \right. \\ \left. - 2 \mathcal{R}^{ij} \mathcal{R}^{kl} \mathcal{R}_{ijkl} - \frac{d}{4(d-1)} \nabla_i \mathcal{R} \nabla^i \mathcal{R} + \nabla^k \mathcal{R}^{ij} \nabla_k \mathcal{R}_{ij} \right) + \dots$$

- Full series for an arbitrary dimension is unknown.
- Not related to any conformal structure.

Topological Invariants in AdS Gravity

- **EH+GB in $D = 4$**

$$I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{\hat{g}} \left[(R - 2\Lambda) + \alpha (R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - 4R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + R^2) \right]$$

Topological Invariants in AdS Gravity

- **EH+GB in $D = 4$**

$$I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{\hat{g}} \left[(R - 2\Lambda) + \alpha (R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - 4R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + R^2) \right]$$

- **EH+GB in $D = 4$**

$$I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{\hat{g}} \left[(R - 2\Lambda) + \alpha (R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - 4R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + R^2) \right]$$

- **Euclidean action for Sch-AdS black hole:**

$$G = \beta^{-1} I^E = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right) - TS + \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi r^3}{4G\ell^2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right)$$

- **EH+GB in $D = 4$**

$$I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{\hat{g}} \left[(R - 2\Lambda) + \alpha (R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - 4R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + R^2) \right]$$

- **Euclidean action for Sch-AdS black hole:**

$$G = \beta^{-1} I^E = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right) - TS + \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi r^3}{4G\ell^2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right)$$

- **EH+GB in $D = 4$**

$$I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{\hat{g}} \left[(R - 2\Lambda) + \alpha (R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - 4R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + R^2) \right]$$

- **Euclidean action for Sch-AdS black hole:**

$$G = \beta^{-1} I^E = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right) - TS + \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi r^3}{4G\ell^2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right)$$

- **Correct black hole thermo \Rightarrow GB coupling $\alpha = \frac{\ell^2}{4}$,**
[Olea, JHEP 0506: 023 (2005)]

- **EH+GB in $D = 4$**

$$I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{\hat{g}} \left[(R - 2\Lambda) + \alpha (R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - 4R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + R^2) \right]$$

- **Euclidean action for Sch-AdS black hole:**

$$G = \beta^{-1} I^E = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right) - TS + \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi r^3}{4G\ell^2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right)$$

- **Correct black hole thermo \Rightarrow GB coupling $\alpha = \frac{\ell^2}{4}$,**
[Olea, JHEP 0506: 023 (2005)]

- **EH+GB in $D = 4$**

$$I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{\hat{g}} \left[(R - 2\Lambda) + \alpha (R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - 4R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + R^2) \right]$$

- **Euclidean action for Sch-AdS black hole:**

$$G = \beta^{-1} I^E = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right) - TS + \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi r^3}{4G\ell^2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\ell^2} \alpha \right)$$

- **Correct black hole thermo \Rightarrow GB coupling $\alpha = \frac{\ell^2}{4}$,**
[Olea, JHEP 0506: 023 (2005)]
- **Entropy $S = \frac{Area}{4} + S_0$**

Kounterterms

- Euler Theorem in $D = 4$ dimensions

$$\int_M d^4x GB = 32\pi^2\chi(M) + \int_{\partial M} d^3x B_3$$

Kounterterms

- Euler Theorem in $D = 4$ dimensions

$$\int_M d^4x GB = 32\pi^2\chi(M) + \int_{\partial M} d^3x B_3$$

- *Extrinsic counterterms* $\tilde{I}_{ren} = I_{EH} + c_d \int_{\partial M} d^d x B_d(h, K, \mathcal{R})$

Kounterterms

- Euler Theorem in $D = 4$ dimensions

$$\int_M d^4x GB = 32\pi^2 \chi(M) + \int_{\partial M} d^3x B_3$$

- *Extrinsic counterterms* $\tilde{I}_{ren} = I_{EH} + c_d \int_{\partial M} d^d x B_d(h, K, \mathcal{R})$

Kounterterms

- Euler Theorem in $D = 4$ dimensions

$$\int_M d^4x GB = 32\pi^2 \chi(M) + \int_{\partial M} d^3x B_3$$

- Extrinsic counterterms* $\tilde{I}_{ren} = I_{EH} + c_d \int_{\partial M} d^d x B_d(h, K, \mathcal{R})$
- Kounterterms = counterterms of unusual sort (depend on K_{ij} and $\mathcal{R}_{ij}^{kl}(h)$)

$$\begin{aligned} B_3 &= 4\sqrt{-h} \frac{[i_1 i_2 i_3]}{[j_1 j_2 j_3]} K_{i_1}^{j_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3}(h) - \frac{1}{3} K_{i_2}^{j_2} K_{i_3}^{j_3} \right) \\ &= 4\sqrt{-h} \left[-2(\mathcal{R}_j^i - \frac{1}{2} \delta_j^i \mathcal{R}) K_i^j - \frac{2}{3} K_j^i K_k^j K_i^k + K(K_j^i K_i^j - \frac{1}{3} K^2) \right] \\ c_3 &= \ell^2 / 64\pi G \end{aligned}$$

- $D = 2n$ dimensions [01ea, JHEP 0506: 023 (2005)]

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{2n-1} &= 2n\sqrt{-h} \int_0^1 dt \delta_{[j_1 \dots j_{2n-1}]^{[i_1 \dots i_{2n-1}]} K_{i_1}^{j_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3} - t^2 K_{i_2}^{j_2} K_{i_3}^{j_3} \right) \times \dots \\
 &\quad \dots \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_{2n-2} i_{2n-1}}^{j_{2n-2} j_{2n-1}} - t^2 K_{i_{2n-2}}^{j_{2n-2}} K_{i_{2n-1}}^{j_{2n-1}} \right) \\
 c_{2n-1} &= (-\ell^2)^{n-1} / (16\pi G n (2n-2)!)
 \end{aligned}$$

From extrinsic to intrinsic regularization

- AdS gravity action + KTs

$$I = I_{EH} + \frac{\ell^2}{16\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^3x \sqrt{-h} \delta_{[j_1 j_2 j_3]}^{[i_1 i_2 i_3]} K_{i_1}^{j_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3}(h) - \frac{1}{3} K_{i_2}^{j_2} K_{i_3}^{j_3} \right).$$

From extrinsic to intrinsic regularization

- AdS gravity action + KTs

$$I = I_{EH} + \frac{\ell^2}{16\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^3x \sqrt{-h} \delta_{[j_1 j_2 j_3]}^{[i_1 i_2 i_3]} K_{i_1}^{j_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3}(h) - \frac{1}{3} K_{i_2}^{j_2} K_{i_3}^{j_3} \right).$$

- Adding zero...

$$I = I_{EH} - \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^3x \sqrt{-h} K + \int_{\partial M} d^3x L_{ct}.$$

$$L_{ct} = \frac{\ell^2}{16\pi G} \sqrt{-h} \delta_{[j_1 j_2 j_3]}^{[i_1 i_2 i_3]} K_{i_1}^{j_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3}(h) - \frac{1}{3} K_{i_2}^{j_2} K_{i_3}^{j_3} + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{i_2}^{j_2} \delta_{i_3}^{j_3} \right).$$

From extrinsic to intrinsic regularization

- AdS gravity action + KTs

$$I = I_{EH} + \frac{\ell^2}{16\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^3x \sqrt{-h} \delta_{[j_1 j_2 j_3]}^{[i_1 i_2 i_3]} K_{i_1}^{j_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3}(h) - \frac{1}{3} K_{i_2}^{j_2} K_{i_3}^{j_3} \right).$$

- Adding zero...

$$I = I_{EH} - \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\partial M} d^3x \sqrt{-h} K + \int_{\partial M} d^3x L_{ct}.$$

$$L_{ct} = \frac{\ell^2}{16\pi G} \sqrt{-h} \delta_{[j_1 j_2 j_3]}^{[i_1 i_2 i_3]} K_{i_1}^{j_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3}(h) - \frac{1}{3} K_{i_2}^{j_2} K_{i_3}^{j_3} + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{i_2}^{j_2} \delta_{i_3}^{j_3} \right).$$

- And expanding...

$$K_j^i = \frac{1}{\ell} \delta_j^i - \ell S_j^i(h) + \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{R}^2)$$
$$S_j^i(h) = \frac{1}{d-2} (\mathcal{R}_j^i(h) - \frac{1}{2(d-1)} \delta_j^i \mathcal{R}(h))$$

From extrinsic to intrinsic regularization

•

$$L_{ct} = \frac{\ell^2}{16\pi G} \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{z^3} \delta_{[j_1 j_2 j_3]}^{[i_1 i_2 i_3]} \left(\frac{\delta_{i_1}^{j_1}}{\ell} - \ell S_{j_1}^{i_1} \right) \times \\ \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3}(h) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\delta_{i_2}^{j_2}}{\ell} - \ell S_{j_2}^{i_2} \right) \left(\frac{\delta_{i_3}^{j_3}}{\ell} - \ell S_{j_3}^{i_3} \right) + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{i_2}^{j_2} \delta_{i_3}^{j_3} \right) + \dots$$

From extrinsic to intrinsic regularization

-

$$L_{ct} = \frac{\ell^2}{16\pi G} \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{z^3} \delta_{[j_1 j_2 j_3]}^{[i_1 i_2 i_3]} \left(\frac{\delta_{i_1}^{j_1}}{\ell} - \ell S_{j_1}^{i_1} \right) \times \\ \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R}_{i_2 i_3}^{j_2 j_3}(h) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\delta_{i_2}^{j_2}}{\ell} - \ell S_{j_2}^{i_2} \right) \left(\frac{\delta_{i_3}^{j_3}}{\ell} - \ell S_{j_3}^{i_3} \right) + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{i_2}^{j_2} \delta_{i_3}^{j_3} \right) + \dots$$

- Kounterterms turn into counterterms [O. Miskovic and R.O., arXiv:0902.2082]

$$L_{ct} = \frac{1}{8\pi G} \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{z^3} \left(\frac{2}{\ell} + \frac{\ell}{2} \mathcal{R}(h) \right) + \mathcal{O}(z) \\ = \frac{1}{8\pi G} \sqrt{-h} \left(\frac{2}{\ell} + \frac{\ell}{2} \mathcal{R}(h) \right)$$

Topological terms and Wald charges

- **Wald charges for an action** $I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int \sqrt{\hat{g}} \mathcal{L}$

$$Q_{\text{Wald}}^{\alpha}[\zeta] = \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\Sigma} dS_{\beta} \nabla^{\mu} \zeta^{\nu} E_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$E_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta R_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}}$$

Topological terms and Wald charges

- **Wald charges for an action** $I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int \sqrt{\hat{g}} \mathcal{L}$

$$Q_{\text{Wald}}^{\alpha}[\zeta] = \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\Sigma} dS_{\beta} \nabla^{\mu} \zeta^{\nu} E_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$E_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta R_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}}$$

- **For EH+GB in 4D**

$$E_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\ell^2}{8} \delta_{[\mu\nu\sigma\lambda]}^{[\alpha\beta\gamma\delta]} \left(R_{\gamma\delta}^{\sigma\lambda} + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{[\gamma\delta]}^{[\sigma\lambda]} \right)$$

Topological terms and Wald charges

- **Wald charges for an action** $I = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int \sqrt{\hat{g}} \mathcal{L}$

$$Q_{\text{Wald}}^{\alpha}[\zeta] = \frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\Sigma} dS_{\beta} \nabla^{\mu} \zeta^{\nu} E_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$E_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta R_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}}$$

- **For EH+GB in 4D**

$$E_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\ell^2}{8} \delta_{[\mu\nu\sigma\lambda]}^{[\alpha\beta\gamma\delta]} \left(R_{\gamma\delta}^{\sigma\lambda} + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{[\gamma\delta]}^{[\sigma\lambda]} \right)$$

Weyl tensor at the boundary

- **Weyl tensor**

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = R_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} - S_{[\mu}^{[\alpha} \delta_{\nu]}^{\beta]}$$

$$S_{\mu}^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{D-2} \left(R_{\mu}^{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2(D-1)} \delta_{\mu}^{\alpha} R \right).$$

Weyl tensor at the boundary

- **Weyl tensor**

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = R_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} - S_{[\mu}^{[\alpha} \delta_{\nu]}^{\beta]}$$

$$S_{\mu}^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{D-2} \left(R_{\mu}^{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2(D-1)} \delta_{\mu}^{\alpha} R \right).$$

- **Weyl tensor for Einstein spaces** $R_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{D-1}{\ell^2} g_{\mu\nu}$

$$W_{(E)\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = R_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{[\mu\nu]}^{[\alpha\beta]}$$

Weyl tensor at the boundary

- **Weyl tensor**

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = R_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} - S_{[\mu}^{[\alpha} \delta_{\nu]}^{\beta]}$$

$$S_{\mu}^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{D-2} \left(R_{\mu}^{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2(D-1)} \delta_{\mu}^{\alpha} R \right).$$

- **Weyl tensor for Einstein spaces** $R_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{D-1}{\ell^2} g_{\mu\nu}$

$$W_{(E)\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} = R_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{[\mu\nu]}^{[\alpha\beta]}$$

- **Conformal (Ashtekar-Magnon-Das) Mass in 4D**

Kofinas, Jatkar, Miskovic and RO, [1404.1411]

Wald charges + Top. terms \implies AMD charges

Renormalized AdS Action and Conformal Gravity

- **Renormalized AdS action is the Einstein part of Conformal Gravity**

Renormalized AdS Action and Conformal Gravity

- **Renormalized AdS action is the Einstein part of Conformal Gravity**

- $$I_{ren} = \frac{\ell^2}{64\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} W_{(E)\mu\nu\alpha\beta} W_{(E)}^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$$

Renormalized AdS Action and Conformal Gravity

- **Renormalized AdS action is the Einstein part of Conformal Gravity**

$$I_{ren} = \frac{\ell^2}{64\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} W_{(E)\mu\nu\alpha\beta} W_{(E)}^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$$

- **Einstein gravity from CG with Neumann bc's**
[J. Maldacena, arXiv:1105.5632]

Renormalized AdS Action and Conformal Gravity

- **Renormalized AdS action is the Einstein part of Conformal Gravity**

$$I_{ren} = \frac{\ell^2}{64\pi G} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} W_{(E)\mu\nu\alpha\beta} W_{(E)}^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$$

- **Einstein gravity from CG with Neumann bc's**
[J. Maldacena, arXiv:1105.5632]

$$I_{CG} \sim \int_M d^4x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} W_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} W^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$$

- **Fefferman-Graham expansion for AAdS spaces in CG**

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{z^2} dz^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} g_{ij}(x, z) dx^i dx^j$$

$$g_{ij}(x, \rho) = g_{(0)ij}(x) + z^2 g_{(2)ij}(x) + \dots \\ + z g_{(1)ij}(x) + \dots$$

- Renormalized Action

$$I_{ren}^{2n} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^{2n}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} [R - 2\Lambda - \frac{(-\ell^2)^{n-1}}{2^n n(2n-2)!} \delta_{[\mu_1 \dots \mu_{2n}] }^{[\nu_1 \dots \nu_{2n}]} R_{\nu_1 \nu_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \dots R_{\nu_{2n-1} \nu_{2n}}^{\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}}],$$

- Renormalized Action**

$$I_{ren}^{2n} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^{2n}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} [R - 2\Lambda - \frac{(-\ell^2)^{n-1}}{2^n n (2n-2)!} \delta_{[\mu_1 \dots \mu_{2n}] }^{[v_1 \dots v_{2n}]} R_{v_1 v_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \dots R_{v_{2n-1} v_{2n}}^{\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}}],$$

- In terms of fully-antisymmetric objects**

$$I_{ren}^{2n} = \frac{1}{2^{n+4} \pi G (2n-2)!} \int_M d^{2n}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} \delta_{[\mu_1 \dots \mu_{2n}] }^{[v_1 \dots v_{2n}]} [R_{v_1 v_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \delta_{[v_3 v_4]}^{\mu_3 \mu_4} \dots \delta_{[v_{2n-1} v_{2n}]}^{\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}}] + \frac{(n-1)}{n \ell^2} \delta_{[v_1 v_2]}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \dots \delta_{[v_{2n-1} v_{2n}]}^{\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}} + (-1)^n \frac{\ell^{2n-2}}{n} R_{v_1 v_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \dots R_{v_{2n-1} v_{2n}}^{\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}},$$

- Renormalized Action**

$$I_{ren}^{2n} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_M d^{2n}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} [R - 2\Lambda - \frac{(-\ell^2)^{n-1}}{2^n n (2n-2)!} \delta_{[\mu_1 \dots \mu_{2n}] }^{[v_1 \dots v_{2n}]} R_{v_1 v_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \dots R_{v_{2n-1} v_{2n}}^{\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}}],$$

- In terms of fully-antisymmetric objects**

$$I_{ren}^{2n} = \frac{1}{2^{n+4} \pi G (2n-2)!} \int_M d^{2n}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} \delta_{[\mu_1 \dots \mu_{2n}] }^{[v_1 \dots v_{2n}]} [R_{v_1 v_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \delta_{[v_3 v_4]}^{[\mu_3 \mu_4]} \dots \delta_{[v_{2n-1} v_{2n}]}^{[\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}]} + \frac{(n-1)}{n\ell^2} \delta_{[v_1 v_2]}^{[\mu_1 \mu_2]} \dots \delta_{[v_{2n-1} v_{2n}]}^{[\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}]} + (-1)^n \frac{\ell^{2n-2}}{n} R_{v_1 v_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \dots R_{v_{2n-1} v_{2n}}^{\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}}],$$

- Schematically represented by the polynomial

$$\begin{aligned} I(x, y) &= \frac{\ell^{2n-2}}{2^{n+4}\pi G n(2n-2)!} \left((-1)^n x^n + nxy^{n-1} + (n-1)y^n \right) \\ &= (x+y)^2 Q(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

where $x = R_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta}$ and $y = \delta_{[\mu\nu]}^{[\alpha\beta]} / \ell^2$.

AdS gravity in $D=2n$ dim

- Schematically represented by the polynomial

$$\begin{aligned} I(x, y) &= \frac{\ell^{2n-2}}{2^{n+4} \pi G n (2n-2)!} \left((-1)^n x^n + n x y^{n-1} + (n-1) y^n \right) \\ &= (x+y)^2 Q(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

where $x = R_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta}$ and $y = \delta_{[\mu\nu]}^{[\alpha\beta]} / \ell^2$.

- Miskovic, RO and Tsoukalas, [arXiv:1404.5993]

$$\begin{aligned} I_{ren}^{2n} &= \frac{\ell^{2n-2} (n-1)}{2^{n+4} \pi G (2n-2)!} \int_M d^{2n} x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} \delta_{[\mu_1 \dots \mu_{2n}] }^{[v_1 \dots v_{2n}]} W_{(E)v_1 v_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2} W_{(E)v_3 v_4}^{\mu_3 \mu_4} \times \\ &\times \int_0^1 dt t \Xi_{v_5 v_6}^{\mu_5 \mu_6}(t) \times \dots \times \Xi_{v_{2n-1} v_{2n}}^{\mu_{2n-1} \mu_{2n}}(t), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\Xi_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta}(t) = \frac{1}{\ell^2} \delta_{[\mu\nu]}^{[\alpha\beta]} - (1-t) W_{(E)\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta},$$

- Renormalized AdS Action

$$I_{ren}^6 = \frac{\ell^4}{16\pi G} \int_{M_6} d^6x \sqrt{\hat{g}} P[W_{(E)}]$$

- Polynomial in the Weyl tensor

$$-4!P_6 [W_{(E)}] = -2 \left| W_{(E)} \right|^2 + \frac{7}{3} I_2 - \frac{4}{3} I_2 + (4I_1 - I_2)$$

$$I_1 = W_{(E)\alpha\beta\mu\nu} W_{(E)}^{\alpha\rho\lambda\nu} W_{(E)\rho}{}^{\beta\mu}{}_{\lambda}$$

$$I_2 = W_{(E)\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} W_{(E)}^{\mu\nu}{}_{\sigma\lambda} W_{(E)\alpha\beta}^{\sigma\lambda}$$

- Identity by Osborn and Stergiou

$$4I_1 - I_2 = W^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}\square W_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} + 10 \left| W_{(E)} \right|^2$$

- Integrating by parts

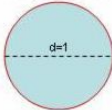
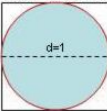
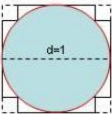
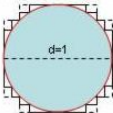
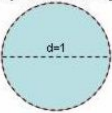

$$4I_1 - I_2 = - \left| \nabla W_{(E)} \right|^2 + 10 \left| W_{(E)} \right|^2$$

- Chang, Qing and Yang

$$J[W] = -|\nabla W|^2 + 8|W|^2 + \frac{7}{3}W_{\mu\nu}{}^{\alpha\beta}W_{\alpha\beta}{}^{\lambda\rho}W_{\lambda\rho}{}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{4}{3}W_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda}W^{\mu\alpha\rho\beta}W^{\nu\lambda}{}_{\alpha\beta},$$

$$P_6[W_{(E)}] = -\frac{1}{4!}J[W_{(E)}].$$

Renormalized Volume: à la physicist

<p>Draw a circle</p> 	<p>Draw a square around it. Perimeter = 4</p> 
<p>Remove corners. Perimeter is still 4!</p> 	<p>Remove more corners. Perimeter is still 4!</p> 
<p>Repeat to infinity</p> 	<p>$\pi = 4!$</p>  <p>Problem Archimedes?</p>

Renormalized Volume: à la physicist

- In $2n$ -dim Einstein gravity

$$I_{EH} [M_{2n}] = -\frac{(2n-1)}{8\pi G\ell^2} \text{Vol}_{\text{bare}} [M_{2n}]$$

Renormalized Volume: à la physicist

- In $2n$ -dim Einstein gravity

$$I_{EH} [M_{2n}] = -\frac{(2n-1)}{8\pi G\ell^2} Vol_{\text{bare}} [M_{2n}]$$

- In 4D, by the addition of Chern form

$$Vol_{\text{ren}} [M_4] = -\frac{8\pi G\ell^2}{3} I_{EH}^{\text{ren}} [M_4]$$

Renormalized Volume: à la physicist

- In $2n$ -dim Einstein gravity

$$I_{EH} [M_{2n}] = -\frac{(2n-1)}{8\pi G\ell^2} \text{Vol}_{\text{bare}} [M_{2n}]$$

- In 4D, by the addition of Chern form

$$\text{Vol}_{\text{ren}} [M_4] = -\frac{8\pi G\ell^2}{3} I_{EH}^{\text{ren}} [M_4]$$

- Or using the GB theorem

$$\text{Vol}_{\text{ren}} [M_4] = \frac{4}{3}\ell^4\pi^2\chi [M_4] + \frac{\ell^4}{6} \int_{M_4} d^4x \sqrt{\hat{g}} W_{(E)}^2 \quad (1)$$

[M.T. Anderson, Math.Res. Lett. 8, 171 (2001)]

Renormalized volume

- 6D case

[Anastasiou, Araya, Arias and RO, arXiv:1806.10708]

$$Vol_{ren} [M_6] = -\frac{8\pi^3 \ell^6}{15} \chi [M_6] + \frac{\ell^6}{240} \int_{M_6} d^6 x \sqrt{\hat{g}} J [W_{(E)}]$$

Renormalized volume

- 6D case

[Anastasiou, Araya, Arias and RO, arXiv:1806.10708]

$$Vol_{ren} [M_6] = -\frac{8\pi^3 \ell^6}{15} \chi [M_6] + \frac{\ell^6}{240} \int_{M_6} d^6x \sqrt{\hat{g}} J [W_{(E)}]$$

- Polynomial in the Weyl tensor + 6-derivative term (Einstein part of 6D CG)

$$J[W] = -|\nabla W|^2 + \frac{8}{\ell^2} |W|^2 + \\ + \frac{7}{3} W_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} W_{\alpha\beta}^{\lambda\rho} W_{\lambda\rho}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{4}{3} W_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} W^{\mu\alpha\rho\beta} W^{\nu\lambda}_{\alpha\beta},$$

[Chang, Qing and Yang, J. Math. Sci. 149, 1755 (2008)]

Holographic Entanglement Entropy

- $V_{\text{ren}} \implies$ **Standard BH Thermodynamics**

Holographic Entanglement Entropy

- $V_{\text{ren}} \implies$ **Standard BH Thermodynamics**
- **Topological terms and Holographic Entanglement Entropy**
[Anastasiou, Araya and RO, arXiv:1712.09099, 1803.04990]

Holographic Entanglement Entropy

- $V_{\text{ren}} \implies$ **Standard BH Thermodynamics**
- **Topological terms and Holographic Entanglement Entropy**
[Anastasiou, Araya and RO, arXiv:1712.09099, 1803.04990]
- **Interpretation as Renormalized Volume/Area**
[Anastasiou, Araya, Arias and RO, arXiv:1806.10708]

$$Vol_{ren} [M_{2n}^{(\alpha)}] = Vol_{ren} [M_{2n}^{(\alpha)} / \Sigma] - (1 - \alpha) \frac{2\pi\ell^2}{(2n - 1)} Vol_{ren} [\Sigma].$$

Holographic Entanglement Entropy

- $V_{\text{ren}} \implies$ **Standard BH Thermodynamics**
- **Topological terms and Holographic Entanglement Entropy**
[Anastasiou, Araya and RO, arXiv:1712.09099, 1803.04990]
- **Interpretation as Renormalized Volume/Area**
[Anastasiou, Araya, Arias and RO, arXiv:1806.10708]

$$Vol_{\text{ren}} [M_{2n}^{(\alpha)}] = Vol_{\text{ren}} [M_{2n}^{(\alpha)} / \Sigma] - (1 - \alpha) \frac{2\pi\ell^2}{(2n - 1)} Vol_{\text{ren}} [\Sigma].$$

- **For constant-curvature entangling surfaces, HEE is purely topological (Euler characteristic)**

$$S_{EE} \sim \chi(\Sigma).$$

Conclusions: Renormalization with Topological Terms

- **Volume Renormalization \implies Area Renormalization (in cod-dim 2)**

Conclusions: Renormalization with Topological Terms

- **Volume Renormalization \implies Area Renormalization (in cod-dim 2)**
- **Renormalized AdS Action \implies Einstein part of Conformal Gravity in 4D and 6D**

Conclusions: Renormalization with Topological Terms

- **Volume Renormalization \implies Area Renormalization (in cod-dim 2)**
- **Renormalized AdS Action \implies Einstein part of Conformal Gravity in 4D and 6D**
- **Conformal Gravity in $D \geq 8$ dim ???**

Conclusions: Renormalization with Topological Terms

- **Volume Renormalization \implies Area Renormalization (in cod-dim 2)**
- **Renormalized AdS Action \implies Einstein part of Conformal Gravity in 4D and 6D**
- **Conformal Gravity in $D \geq 8$ dim ???**
- **Renormalization of Gravitational Free Energy for Squashed Spheres**

Conclusions: Renormalization with Topological Terms

- **Volume Renormalization \implies Area Renormalization (in cod-dim 2)**
- **Renormalized AdS Action \implies Einstein part of Conformal Gravity in 4D and 6D**
- **Conformal Gravity in $D \geq 8$ dim ???**
- **Renormalization of Gravitational Free Energy for Squashed Spheres**
- **Odd-dim case and HEE: Anastasiou, Araya, Guijosa & RO [1908.11447]**