

Glue-on AdS holography for TT -deformed CFTs

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in collaboration with

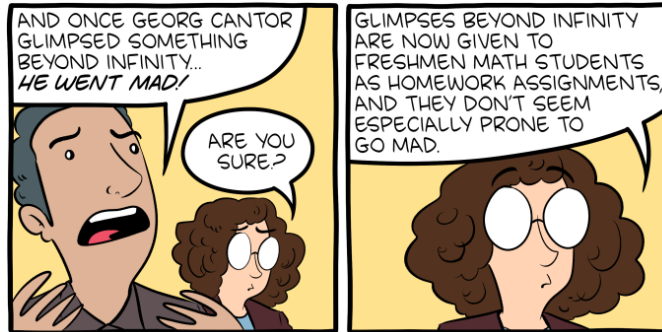
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<https://smbc-comics.com/comic/cantor>

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1 Warmup: Pure Einstein gravity in $\text{AdS}_3 / \text{CFT}_2$

Maldacena, [hep-th/9711200](#) [1]

Strings on AdS_{d+1} background \equiv Conformal Field Theory CFT_d

asympt. AdS_{d+1} Gravity \equiv Large N CFT_d at *asympt.* boundary

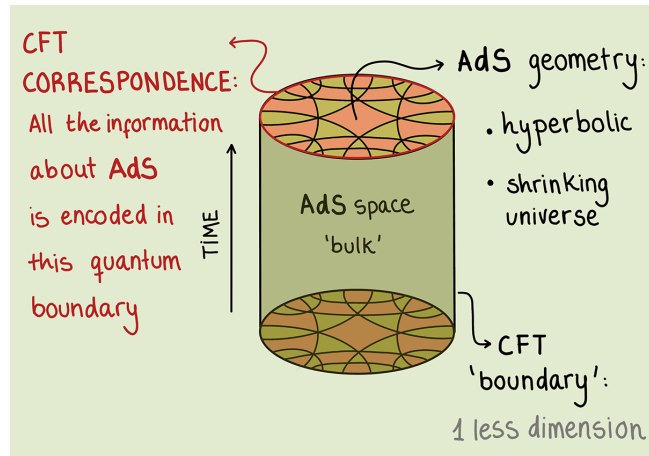


Figure 1: $\text{AdS}_3/\text{CFT}_2$ cartoon

Image courtesy: Aldegunde, 2022 [2]

AdS/CFT — a model of quantum gravity

Maldacena, [hep-th/9711200](#) [1]

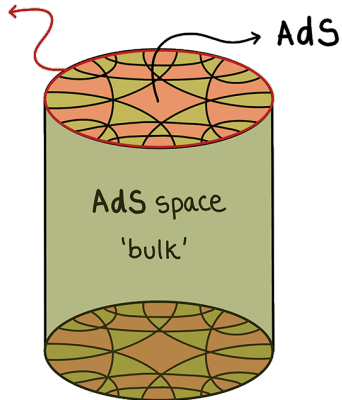
Strings on AdS_{d+1} background \equiv Conformal Field Theory CFT_d

asympt. AdS_{d+1} Gravity \equiv Large N CFT_d at *asympt.* boundary

- A model of QUANTUM GRAVITY
- ... originating from STRING THEORY
- ... seemingly UNIVERSAL / UBIQUITOUS
 - Model agnostic: $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$, $\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$, symmetric orbifolds, minimal models, “monsters”, ... *Maldacena, Witten, GKP, ABJM, Gaberdiel, and many many more*
 - Our work: pure Einstein gravity in AdS_3 / CFT_2 ($d = 2$).

AdS₃/CFT₂ — gravity trapped in a cylinder

Aharony, Gubser, Maldacena, Ooguri & Oz, [hep-th/9905111](#) [3]



Aldegunde, 2022 [2]

- AdS₃ metric, $\rho \sim z^2 \sim r^{-2}$

$$ds^2 = \ell^2 \frac{d\rho^2}{4\rho^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\rho} g_{ij}^{(0)} + g_{ij}^{(2)} + \rho g_{ij}^{(4)} + \dots \right) dx^i dx^j \quad (1)$$

boundary at $\rho \rightarrow 0$, $x^i \sim \varphi, t$, $i = 1, 2$

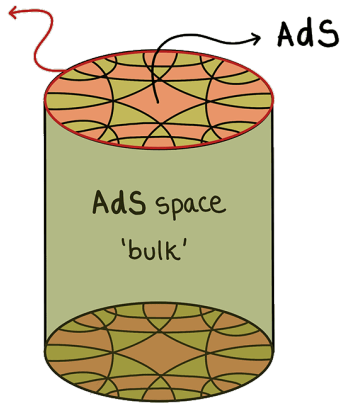
- Surprisingly the expansion simply terminates at $\rho g_{ij}^{(4)}$ for pure Einstein gravity! Moreover,

$$g_{ij}^{(4)} = \frac{1}{4} g_{ik}^{(2)} g^{(0)kl} g_{lj}^{(2)} \quad (2)$$

Fefferman & Graham, [0710.0919](#) [4] and Banados, [hep-th/9901148](#) [5]

AdS₃/CFT₂ — simple realization of holography

Banados, Teitelboim & Zanelli, [hep-th/9204099](#) [6]



Aldegunde, 2022 [2]

- AdS₃ metric for $\rho > 0$,
Banados, [hep-th/9901148](#) [5]

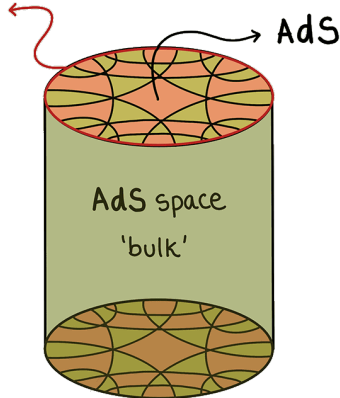
$$ds^2 = \ell^2 \left(\frac{d\rho^2}{4\rho^2} + \frac{(du + \rho \bar{\mathcal{L}}(v) dv)(dv + \rho \mathcal{L}(u) du)}{\rho} \right)$$

$g^{(2)} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{L}(u), \bar{\mathcal{L}}(v)$: arbitrary periodic functions,
where $u, v = \varphi \mp it$, $du dv = d\varphi^2 + dt^2$

- A consequence of Einstein equations
in $(2 + 1)$ dimensions.
Too many constraints, too little freedom!

AdS₃/CFT₂ — simple realization of holography

Aharony, Gubser, Maldacena, Ooguri & Oz, [hep-th/9905111](#) [3]



Aldegunde, 2022 [2]

- Different **geometries** in the “bulk”

$$ds^2 = \ell^2 \left(\frac{d\rho^2}{4\rho^2} + \frac{(du + \rho \bar{\mathcal{L}}(v) dv)(dv + \rho \mathcal{L}(u) du)}{\rho} \right)$$

specified by $\mathcal{L}(u)$, $\bar{\mathcal{L}}(v)$: periodic functions, maps to different **states** in the boundary CFT₂ with stress energy $\langle T(u) \rangle_\psi$, $\langle \bar{T}(v) \rangle_\psi$

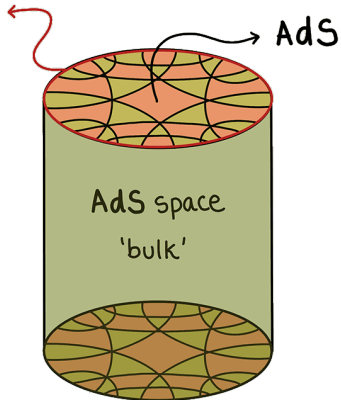
- *Dictionary*: bulk \leftrightarrow boundary quantities:

- spectrum, symmetry,
partition functions, correlators, ...

2 Review: $T\bar{T}$ deformation and cutoff AdS

$T\bar{T}$ deformations — motivations

Comments taken from Cui, Shu, Song & Wang, [2304.04684](#) [7]



Aldegunde, 2022 [2]

- Ideally: AdS/CFT
- Reality: non-AdS space and non-CFT
 - possible to extend holographic principle to more general context?
 - attempt: *deformations* on both sides in a controllable way

$T\bar{T}$ deformations — definition

Zamolodchikov, [hep-th/0401146](#) [8], revived by Smirnov & Zamolodchikov, [1608.05499](#) [9] and Cavaglià, Negro, Szécsényi & Tateo, [1608.05534](#) [10] *et al*

- Define “ $T\bar{T}$ ” as the flow of action:

$$\partial_\mu I = -8\pi \int d^2x T\bar{T} = -\pi \int d^2x (T^{ij}T_{ij} - (T_i^i)^2) \quad (3)$$

For CFT_2 , $T\bar{T} = T_{xx}T_{\bar{x}\bar{x}}$, where $x, \bar{x} = \varphi' \mp it'$.

- The stress tensor $T_{ij}(\mu)$ on the right hand side flows with the deformation parametrized by μ .
- This is thus a *differential equation* for a flow, starting from some generic QFT specified by $I(\mu = 0)$. In this work we shall start from CFT_2 , but note that $T\bar{T}$ is *irrelevant*: conformal symmetry will be broken.

“Solvable” deformations on the field theory side

Zamolodchikov, [hep-th/0401146](#) [8], revived by Smirnov & Zamolodchikov, [1608.05499](#) [9] and Cavaglià, Negro, Szécsényi & Tateo, [1608.05534](#) [10] *et al*

- **“Solvable”**: the deformed spectrum of $\hat{H}(\mu)$ and $\hat{J}(\mu)$ on a cylinder of radius R can be solved, and it’s a simple function of the undeformed $E(0), J(0)$:

$$E(\mu) = -\frac{R}{2\mu} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\mu}{R} E(0) + \frac{4\mu^2}{R^4} J(0)^2} \right), \quad J(\mu) = J(0) \quad (4)$$

under simple (and reasonable) assumptions (e.g. translation invariance *et al*).

- **Variants**: suppose the theory has some “components” labeled by w ,
 - double-trace $T\bar{T} = (\sum_w T_w)(\sum_w \bar{T}_w)$ (this work)
 - single-trace $T\bar{T}' = \sum_w (T_w \bar{T}_w)$ (e.g. *Cui, Shu, Song & Wang, 23*)

$T\bar{T}$ deformations — properties

Zamolodchikov, [hep-th/0401146](#) [8]

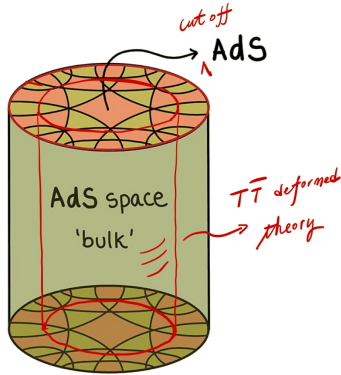
“Expectation value of composite field ~~T anti-T~~ in two-dimensional quantum field theory”

$$E(\mu) = -\frac{R}{2\mu} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\mu}{R} E(0) + \frac{4\mu^2}{R^4} J(0)^2} \right), \quad J(\mu) = J(0) \quad (5)$$

- It seems that the $T\bar{T}$ deformation is well-defined non-perturbatively for generic QFT_2 , yet it's still mysterious and difficult
 - e.g. correlators: *Cui, Shu, Song & Wang*, [2304.04684](#) [7], *Kraus, Liu & Marolf*, [1801.02714](#) [11], and *Cardy*, [1907.03394](#) [12]
 - “asymptotic fragility”: *Dubovsky, Gorbenko & Mirbabayi*, [1706.06604](#) [13]
- What if we start from a CFT_2 , that enjoys a holographic dual to AdS_3 ...

Cutoff AdS₃ / $T\bar{T}$ deformed CFT₂

McGough, Mezei & Verlinde, 1611.03470 [14] – “Moving the CFT into the bulk with $T\bar{T}$ ”



Aldegunde, 2022 [2]

- Question: what is the AdS dual of $T\bar{T}$ deformation?

– look up *double-trace deformations*
in *the dictionary*:

Heemskerck & Polchinski, 1010.1264 [15]

– look at properties of $T\bar{T}$:

signs of gravity and coarse-graining

Dubovsky, Flauger & Gorbenko, 1205.6805 [16] and

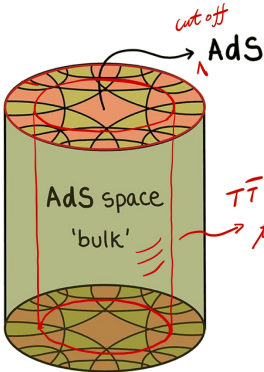
Dubovsky, Gorbenko & Mirbabayi, 1305.6939 [17]

- Answer: AdS gravity within a finite Dirichlet wall

Cutoff AdS₃ — the dictionary

McGough, Mezei & Verlinde, 1611.03470 [14] – “Moving the CFT into the bulk with $T\bar{T}$ ”

- Location (radius) of the cutoff surface:



Aldegunde, 2022 [2]

$$\frac{1}{\zeta} \equiv \ell^{-2} g_{\varphi\varphi} \quad (6)$$

gets mapped to the deformation parameter μ :

$$\zeta_c = -\frac{c\mu}{3\ell^2} \quad (7)$$

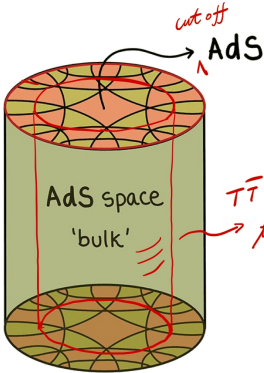
Roughly $\mu \sim 1/r^2$

- Passed many non-trivial tests
- Related to “mixed boundary conditions” by Guica & Monten, 1906.11251 [18]

Cutoff AdS₃ — gravity in a box

Title inspired by *Kraus, Monten & Myers*, [2103.13398](#) [19] – “3D Gravity in a Box”

- **Significance:** gravity inside a finite box with hard Dirichlet walls



- Dual to some “solvable” no-longer-conformal ft
- A step towards quantum gravity in reality!

- **Caveat:** the duality only admits $\zeta_c > 0$ so $\mu < 0$

$$\zeta_c = -\frac{c\mu}{3\ell^2} \quad (8)$$

But $T\bar{T}$ itself admits $\mu > 0$ with nice properties.

What is the other side of the duality?

- For comparison, the proposal of *Guica & Monten*, [1906.11251](#) [18] admits both signs of μ

Aldegunde, 2022 [2]

3 Proposal: Glue-on AdS holography

Glue-on AdS₃ — analytic continuation

Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, [2303.04836 \[20\]](#) – “Glue-on AdS holography for $T\bar{T}$ -deformed CFTs”

- AdS₃ metric has only simple poles with the ρ coordinate:

$$ds^2 = \ell^2 \left(\frac{d\rho^2}{4\rho^2} + \frac{(du + \rho \bar{\mathcal{L}}(v) dv)(dv + \rho \mathcal{L}(u) du)}{\rho} \right) \quad (9)$$

thus it admits well-defined analytic continuation
from $\rho > 0$ to $\rho \in \mathbb{R}$.

- Continuation of the dictionary:

$$\frac{1}{\zeta} \equiv \ell^{-2} g_{\varphi\varphi} \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \zeta_c = -\frac{c\mu}{3\ell^2} \in \mathbb{R} \quad (10)$$

Glue-on AdS_3 / $T\bar{T}$ — updating the dictionary

Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, [2303.04836](#) [20] – “Glue-on AdS holography for $T\bar{T}$ -deformed CFTs”

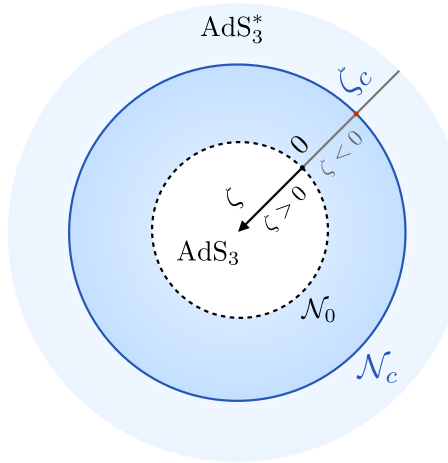


Figure 2: Glue-on AdS_3 .
Top-down view of the Poincaré disk

$$\frac{1}{\zeta} \equiv \ell^{-2} g_{\varphi\varphi} \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \zeta_c = -\frac{c\mu}{3\ell^2} \in \mathbb{R} \quad (11)$$

- What have we done other than copy-pasting?
 - Although the continuation is straightforward, physical quantities diverge as $\rho \rightarrow 0$
 - A prescription is required to “renormalize” the divergences

Glue-on AdS₃ / $T\bar{T}$ — updating the dictionary

Kraus, Liu & Marolf, [1801.02714](#) [11] – “Cutoff AdS₃ versus the $T\bar{T}$ deformation”

- Firstly, matching energy momentum (Brown-York) & the flow equations:

$$T_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_{\zeta_c}}{8\pi G} \left(K_{ij} - K\gamma_{ij} + \frac{1}{\ell|\zeta_c|} \gamma_{ij} \right), \quad \sigma_{\zeta_c} = \frac{|\zeta_c|}{\zeta_c} = \pm 1, \quad (12)$$

The field theory metric $\gamma_{ij} = \zeta_c h_{ij}$, where h_{ij} is the induced metric.

- γ_{ij} is always positive-definite, while h_{ij} becomes negative-definite for the glue-on region. This discrepancy is the origin of the $|\zeta_c|$.
- $T\bar{T}$ flow is recast geometrically as the i, j components of the Einstein equations. Note that the geometry can be decomposed such that:

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\zeta} \gamma_{ij} dx^i dx^j + n_\mu n_\nu dx^\mu dx^\nu \quad (13)$$

Glue-on AdS₃ — beyond the infinity

Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, [2303.04836 \[20\]](#) – “Glue-on AdS holography for $T\bar{T}$ -deformed CFTs”

- The geometry is foliated by constant ζ surfaces \mathcal{N}_ζ :

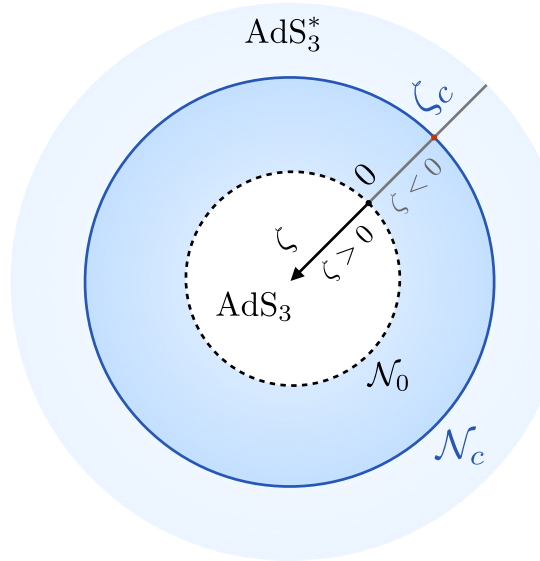
$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= \ell^2 \left(\frac{d\rho^2}{4\rho^2} + \frac{(du + \rho \bar{\mathcal{L}}(v) dv)(dv + \rho \mathcal{L}(u) du)}{\rho} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\zeta} \gamma_{ij} dx^i dx^j + n_\mu n_\nu dx^\mu dx^\nu, \quad \frac{1}{\zeta} \equiv \ell^{-2} g_{\varphi\varphi}
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

The $T\bar{T}$ deformed theory lives on \mathcal{N}_{ζ_c} with metric γ_{ij} .

- Treatment for the singularity at $\zeta \rightarrow 0^\pm$: introduce $\mathcal{N}_{\zeta=\pm\epsilon}$ and glue them together (“glue-on”); exclude the $-\epsilon < \zeta < \epsilon$ region until finally sending $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.
- We formally denote the boundary surface by the limit $\mathcal{N}_0 = \mathcal{N}_{0+} = \mathcal{N}_{0-}$, though we need to keep track of the asymptotic cutoff ϵ in actual computations.

Glue-on AdS₃ / $T\bar{T}$ — the proposal

Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, [2303.04836 \[20\]](#) – “Glue-on AdS holography for $T\bar{T}$ -deformed CFTs”



Cutoff / *glue-on* AdS _{$d+1$} Gravity \equiv $T\bar{T}$ deformed CFT _{d} at \mathcal{N}_c

4 Check: $T\bar{T}$ deformed charges & partition functions

$T\bar{T}$ quantities from bulk geometry

Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, 2303.04836 [20] – “Glue-on AdS holography for $T\bar{T}$ -deformed CFTs”

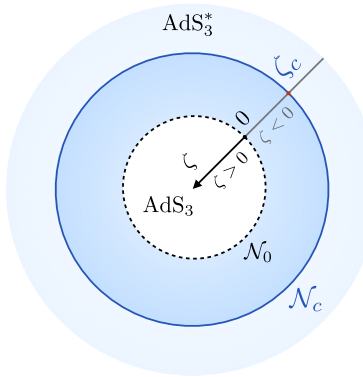


Figure 3: Glue-on AdS_3 .
Top-down view of the Poincaré disk

- AdS/CFT: weak / strong duality
 - *quantum* quantities on the CFT side can be computed by (semi-)classical geometry
 - inherited by the $T\bar{T}$ deformation
- Demanding the extended geometry to be non-singular reproduces bounds on the $T\bar{T}$ deformed theory, e.g.

$$\zeta_c \geq -1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mu \leq \frac{3\ell^2}{c} \quad (15)$$

$\zeta_c = -1$ is a horizon of the glue-on geometry, where $\det g_{\mu\nu} = 0$.

$T\bar{T}$ spectrum from bulk covariant charges

Kraus, Monten & Myers, [2103.13398](#) [19] and Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, [2303.04836](#) [20]

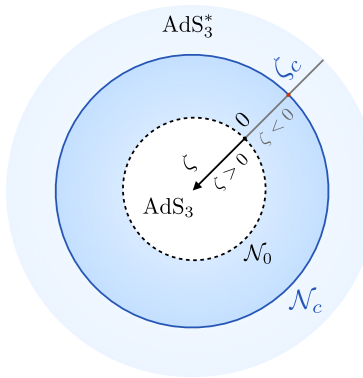


Figure 4: Glue-on AdS_3
Top-down view of the Poincaré disk

- Spectrum: conserved charges of geometries, e.g. black holes *BTZ* [6]
 - computed with the covariant formalism
Iyer & Wald, [gr-qc/9403028](#) [21] and *Barnich & Brandt*, [hep-th/0111246](#) [22]
 - manifest covariance (diff-invariance) depends on reparametrization redundancies (gauge), so delay gauge fixing until the very end
- We are careful to match the bulk & boundary symmetries at \mathcal{N}_{ζ_c}
- This reproduces $E(\mu)$, $J(\mu)$ with $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ in (5)

$T\bar{T}$ spectrum from bulk covariant charges

Kraus, Monten & Myers, [2103.13398 \[19\]](#) and Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, [2303.04836 \[20\]](#)

- Covariant charges of geometries

$$\delta E(\mu) \equiv \ell^{-1} \delta \mathcal{Q}_{\partial_{t'}},$$

$$\delta J(\mu) \equiv \delta \mathcal{Q}_{\partial_{\varphi'}},$$

- One needs to choose the appropriate boundary coordinates (t', φ') , such that

$$ds_c^2 = \ell^2 (-dt'^2 + d\varphi'^2), \quad \varphi' \sim \varphi' + 2\pi. \quad (16)$$

- This is realized by the *state-dependent* map of coordinates

$$dt' = \sqrt{(1 - \zeta_c(T_u + T_v)^2)(1 - \zeta_c(T_u - T_v)^2)} dt,$$
$$d\varphi' = d\varphi + \zeta_c(T_u^2 - T_v^2) dt.$$

$T\bar{T}$ thermodynamics from bulk geometry

Giveon, Itzhaki & Kutasov, [1701.05576 \[23\]](#) and Apolo, Detournay & Song, [1911.12359 \[24\]](#)

- *State-dependent* map of coordinates

$$\begin{aligned} dt' &= \sqrt{(1 - \zeta_c(T_u + T_v)^2)(1 - \zeta_c(T_u - T_v)^2)} dt, \\ d\varphi' &= d\varphi + \zeta_c(T_u^2 - T_v^2) dt. \end{aligned}$$

- Many consequences: correct charges, signal propagation speed $v'_\pm \equiv \pm \frac{d\varphi'}{dt'}$, and thermodynamics when Wick rotated:

$$T_L(\mu) T_R(\mu) \leq -\frac{1}{4\pi^2 \ell^2 \zeta_c} = \frac{3}{4\pi^2 c \mu} = T_H(\mu)^2, \quad \mu > 0 \quad (17)$$

$T_{L,R}$ are temperatures associated with $u', v' = \varphi' \pm t'$.

- T_H is the *Hagedorn temperature*: exceeding T_H corresponds to a complex entropy

5 Check: $T\bar{T}$ partition functions from glue-on AdS

$T\bar{T}$ partition functions from bulk on-shell actions

Caputa, Datta, Jiang & Kraus, 2011.04664 [25]

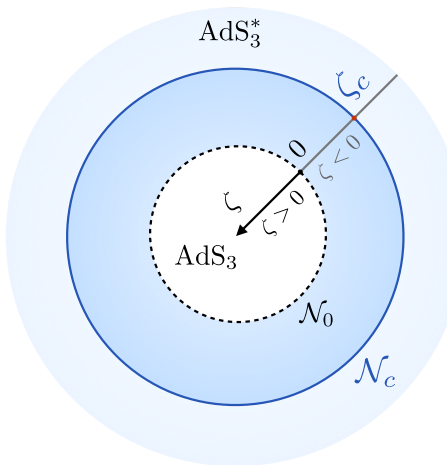


Figure 5: Glue-on AdS_3 .
Top-down view of the Poincaré disk

- Bulk: weakly coupled gravity, the partition function is approximated by the on-shell gravity action of the dominant saddle:

$$Z_{T\bar{T}}(\mu) = \mathcal{Z}(\zeta_c) \approx e^{-I(\zeta_c)} \quad (18)$$

- $I(\zeta_c)$ is roughly the volume of the geometry, which diverges at $\zeta \rightarrow 0^\pm$. We apply a natural extension of *holographic renormalization* to remove the divergence.
- $I = -\log \mathcal{Z}$ satisfies the $T\bar{T}$ flow (3).

This is non-trivial because we've packaged the quantum corrections of the boundary theory.

Comparison with field theory analysis

Datta & Jiang, 1806.07426 [26] and *Apolo, Song & Yu*, 2301.04153 [27]

- **Torus:** Large c , *modular invariance* & sparseness of the “light” spectrum [26, 27], c.f. *Hartman, Keller & Stoica*, 1405.5137 [28]

$$\log Z_{T\bar{T}}(\mu) \approx \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}(\beta_L + \beta_R) RE_{\text{vac}}(\mu), & \beta_L\beta_R > 1, \\ -2\pi^2\left(\frac{1}{\beta_L} + \frac{1}{\beta_R}\right) RE_{\text{vac}}\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\beta_L\beta_R}\mu\right), & \beta_L\beta_R < 1, \end{cases}$$

- **Sphere:** maximally symmetric, *Donnelly & Shyam*, 1806.07444 [29]

$$\langle T_{ij} \rangle = -\frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{c\mu}{3L^2}} \right) \gamma_{ij}. \quad (19)$$

Sphere partition functions

Donnelly & Shyam, 1806.07444 [29] and Li, 2012.14414 [30]

- Given the explicit stress tensor $\langle T_{ij} \rangle \propto \gamma_{ij}$, the flow equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_\mu \log Z_{T\bar{T}}(\mu) &= 8\pi \int d^2x \sqrt{\gamma} \langle T\bar{T} \rangle \\ -L \partial_L \log Z_{T\bar{T}}(\mu) &= \int d^2x \sqrt{\gamma} \langle T_i^i \rangle\end{aligned}$$

- ... admit the general solution with a μ -independent integration a :

$$\log Z_{T\bar{T}}(\mu, a) = \frac{c}{3} \log \left[\frac{L}{a} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{c\mu}{3L^2}} \right) \right] - \frac{L^2}{\mu} \sqrt{1 - \frac{c\mu}{3L^2}} + \frac{L^2}{\mu}$$

- Donnelly & Shyam, 1806.07444 [29] is recovered with $a = \sqrt{c|\mu|/3}$ but one can also take $a = \epsilon$, thus decoupling the energy (RG) scale ϵ with the deformation μ .

Gravitational actions: with counterterms

Donnelly & Shyam, [1806.07444](#) [29] and Li, [2012.14414](#) [30]

- Gravitational actions, with counterterms:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\mathcal{M}}(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) &:= -\frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_{\zeta_1}^{\zeta_2} d\zeta \int d^2x \sqrt{g} (R + 2\ell^{-2}), \\ I_{\mathcal{N}_\zeta} &:= -\frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\mathcal{N}_\zeta} d^2x \sqrt{h} h^{ij} K_{ij} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sigma_\zeta}{8\pi G} \int_{\mathcal{N}_\zeta} d^2x \sqrt{h} \left(\ell^{-1} - \frac{\ell \mathcal{R}[h]}{4} \log |\zeta| \right), \end{aligned}$$

... consistent with the Brown-York stress tensor T_{ij} ,
fully renormalized at $\zeta \rightarrow 0^\pm$.

- The lack of diff invariance of the $\log |\zeta|$ counterterm is known to be a reflection of the Weyl anomaly: *Henningson & Skenderis, de Haro, Solodukhin & Skenderis, Papadimitriou.*

Gravitational actions: with counterterms

Caputa, Datta, Jiang & Kraus, 2011.04664 [25] and Li, 2012.14414 [30]

- The log counterterm makes a crucial contribution to the on-shell action:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\mathcal{M}}(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) &:= -\frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_{\zeta_1}^{\zeta_2} d\zeta \int d^2x \sqrt{g} (R + 2\ell^{-2}), \\ I_{\mathcal{N}_\zeta} &:= -\frac{1}{8\pi G} \int_{\mathcal{N}_\zeta} d^2x \sqrt{h} h^{ij} K_{ij} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sigma_\zeta}{8\pi G} \int_{\mathcal{N}_\zeta} d^2x \sqrt{h} \left(\ell^{-1} - \frac{\ell \mathcal{R}[h]}{4} \log |\zeta| \right), \end{aligned}$$

It guarantees that the partition function is compatible with the $T\bar{T}$ differential equation — not the case for *Donnelly & Shyam*.

- In general the space of deformed theories are parametrized by (μ, a) , where a is the length scale (inverse energy scale). In many contexts they are naturally related: $a = \sqrt{c|\mu|/3}$, but a can be tuned by RG.

6 Summary & future directions

Glue-on AdS₃ / $T\bar{T}$ deformed CFT₂

Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, [2303.04836 \[20\]](#) – “Glue-on AdS holography for $T\bar{T}$ -deformed CFTs”

Cutoff / glue-on AdS _{$d+1$} Gravity $\equiv T\bar{T}$ deformed CFT _{d} at \mathcal{N}_{ζ_c}

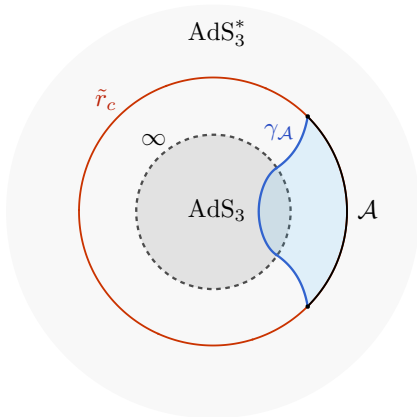


Figure 6: RT for Glue-on AdS₃
Top-down view of the Poincaré disk

- Holographic proposal for $T\bar{T}$ -deformed CFTs with $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$.
- As evidence, we show that the $T\bar{T}$ trace flow equation, the spectrum on the cylinder, and the partition function on the torus and the sphere, among other results, can all be reproduced from bulk calculations in glue-on AdS₃.
- We hope to understand the entanglement structure of $T\bar{T}$ deformed theories from bulk geometry.

Glue-on AdS₃ / $T\bar{T}$ deformed CFT₂

Apolo, Hao, Lai & Song, [2303.04836](#) [20] – “Glue-on AdS holography for $T\bar{T}$ -deformed CFTs”

Cutoff / glue-on AdS _{$d+1$} Gravity \equiv $T\bar{T}$ deformed CFT _{d} at $\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{r}_c}$

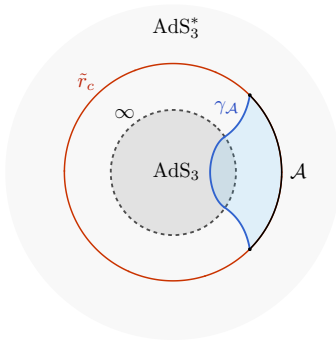


Figure 7: RT for Glue-on AdS₃
Pop-down view of the Poincaré disk

- We hope to understand the entanglement structure of $T\bar{T}$ deformed theories from bulk geometry.
 - Donnelly & Shyam, [1806.07444](#) [29] and Lewkowycz, Liu, Silverstein & Torroba, [1909.13808](#) [34]
 - He & Sun, [2301.04435](#) [35], He, Yang, Zhang & Zhao, [2305.10984](#) [36], Tian, [2306.01258](#) [37], and Hou, He & Jiang, [2306.07784](#) [38]

Thank you!

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arXiv:2303.04836

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