

# The Tamelessness of QFT and CFT

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Eurostrings

based on

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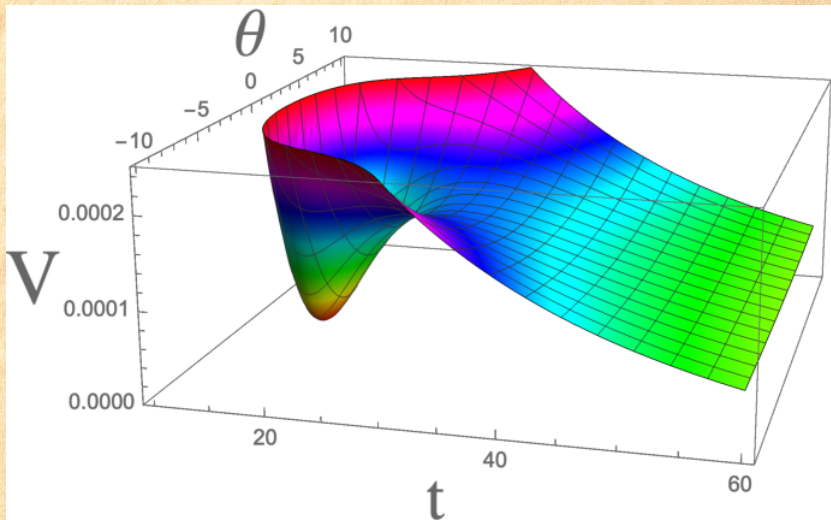
Together with Michael Douglas and Thomas Grimm

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- ▶ What is Tameness?
- ▶ Tameness of QFT
  - ▶ perturbative results
  - ▶ non-perturbative results
- ▶ Tameness as a Swampland Conjecture
  - ▶ Tameness of the space of CFTs
  - ▶ Tameness of the observables in CFTs
  - ▶ Tameness of the observables in EFTs

# What is tameness?

- ▶ Tameness is a generalized finiteness principle
- ▶ Forbids *discrete* infinities
- ▶ Idea: Functions appearing in physics should only behave in finitely many different ways



- ▶ Allow only functions which are definable in an o-minimal structure  $S$

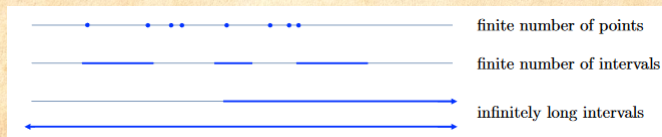
## Definition of a Structure

*Collections  $S = (S_n)_{\geq 1}$  of sets in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  closed under  $\cup, \cap, \times, /$  and linear projections containing at least all algebraic sets (= zero sets of polynomials).*

## Definition of o-minimality

*A structure is o-minimal if the definable subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  are **finite** unions of intervals and points*

# Definable subsets of $\mathbb{R}$



- ▶ Only finitely many points and intervals.
- ▶ But the intervals can be infinitely long.
- ▶ Higher dimensional sets have to project down to these.

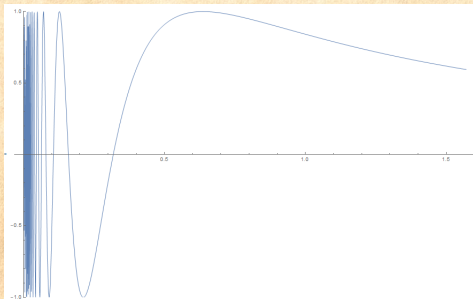
# The language

- ▶ sets in o-minimal structure: tame sets
- ▶ functions whose graph is a tame set: tame functions

→ tame manifolds, tame bundles, tame geometry

# What does this mean in practice?

- ▶ o-minimal structures forbid anything infinite discrete
  - ▶ no integers  $\mathbb{Z}$
  - ▶ no periodic functions
  - ▶ no  $\sin(x)$  and  $\cos(x)$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$
  - ▶ no error or gamma functions on  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶ also restricts functions on finite intervals





# Examples of o-minimal structures

- ▶  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$ : semi-algebraic sets ( $P(x) \geq 0$  instead of  $P(x) = 0$ )
- ▶  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{an}}$ : restricted analytic functions
- ▶  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{exp}}$ : **real** exponential function
- ▶  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{an,exp}}$ : combination of the two above
- ▶  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{Pfaff}}$ : structure of all Pfaffian functions
- ▶ ...

# Applications of tameness

- ▶ Used in proofs of many deep mathematical conjectures
  - ▶ Ax-Schanuel for Hodge Structures [Bakker, Tsimerman'17]
  - ▶ Griffiths' conjecture [Bakker, Brunebarbe, Tsimerman'18]
  - ▶ Andre-Oort conjecture [Pila, Shankar, Tsimerman'21]
  - ▶ Geometric André-Grothendieck Period Conjecture [Bakker, Tsimerman'22]
- ▶ Finiteness of of vacua [Bakker, Grimm, Schnell, Tsimerman'21]

# Tameness of QFT

# What is the right question?

- ▶ Basic questions
  - ▶ Which objects are tame?
  - ▶ To be able to talk about tameness we need structures, what are the right structures?
  - ▶ Do different objects live in different structures or does there exist a common structure?
  - ▶ Is there one overarching structure like  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{an,exp}}$  or does every QFT define its own structure?
  - ▶ Is every QFT tame?

# Structures from QFTs

- ▶ Interesting objects of a QFT include
  - ▶ The Lagrangian/action
  - ▶ The partition function  $Z$
  - ▶ The correlators
  - ▶ Amplitudes/observables
- ▶ To be able to talk about a QFT we need a language to formulate everything in
  - ▶ A set of theories  $\mathcal{T}$ , e.g. parameter space of specified Lagrangians
  - ▶ Set  $\mathcal{S}$  of Euclidean spacetimes with metric  $(\Sigma, g)$
  - ▶ Both are definable in some structure  $\mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{S}}^{\text{def}}$
- ▶ Simplest example: Polynomial Lagrangians in
$$\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{S}}^{\text{def}} = \mathbb{R}_{\text{alg}}$$

# Structures from QFTs

- ▶ The theory is defined using  $\mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{T},\mathcal{S}}^{\text{def}}$ .
- ▶ Add the partition function and correlators to the original structure  $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{T},\mathcal{S}}$
- ▶ We often take  $\mathbb{R}^d, \mathcal{T}^d, \mathcal{S}^d$  as our spacetime and drop the explicit dependence on  $\mathcal{S}$ , e.g  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{QFT}}, \mathbb{R}_{\text{CFT}}, \mathbb{R}_{\text{EFT}}$ .

# Questions about $\mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{T},\mathcal{S}}$

- ▶ If  $\mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{T},\mathcal{S}}^{\text{def}}$  is o-minimal, when is  $\mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{T},\mathcal{S}}$  o-minimal?
  - ▶ Are observables tame?
- ▶ Under which conditions is  $\mathbb{R}_{\mathcal{T},\mathcal{S}}^{\text{def}}$  o-minimal?
  - ▶ Tameness of the space of theories?

# Tameness of perturbative QFT

**Theorem:** For any renormalizable QFT with finitely many fields and interactions all **finite-loop** amplitudes are tame functions of the masses, external momenta and coupling constants definable in  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{an,exp}}$ . [Douglas,Grimm,LS - Part I]

- ▶ Feynman integrals are periods
  - ▶ periods are definable in  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{an,exp}}$   
[Bakker,Klingler,Tsimerman][Bakker,Mullane '22]
    - Feynman integrals are definable
    - Amplitudes are definable
  - ▶ If the Lagrangian is tame the *perturbative* corrections will not destroy this tameness!
- perturbative QFTs are tame if the Lagrangian is tame



# What about non-perturbative effects?

- ▶ Instantons appear to produce  $\cos$  potentials  $\rightarrow$  appear to be dangerous.
- ▶ The Feynman diagram argument does not help due to the non-perturbative nature.
- ▶ But: Tame-ness is not conserved under power series expansion!

$$x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4\cos(x) + \cos(2x) + \dots$$

- ▶ Look at some examples of exactly solvable theories.

# Gauged linear sigma models

- ▶ 2d theory with  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  supersymmetry.
- ▶ Exactly solvable by supersymmetric localization.
- ▶ The sphere partition function is given in terms of the Kähler potential of the described geometry [Jockers et al. 12']

$$Z_{S^2} = e^{-K} = \bar{\Pi} \Sigma \Pi$$

- ▶ As the partition function is given in terms of periods it is definable in  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{an}, \text{exp}}$ !

# Solvable 0d QFTs

- ▶ On points the path integral reduces to usual integrals
- ▶ Many 0d QFTs are solvable like the Sine-Gordon model or the  $\phi^4$  theory

$$Z(m, \lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\phi e^{-\frac{m^2}{2}\phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!}\phi^4} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{\lambda}} e^{\frac{3m^4}{4\lambda}} m K_{1/4} \left( \frac{3m^4}{4\lambda} \right),$$

$$Z(g) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\phi e^{-g \sin(\phi)^2} = 2e^{-g/2} \pi I_0(g/2),$$

- ▶  $I_0$  is a tame function, period of an explicit geometry
- ▶  $K_{1/4}$  is an exponential period, tameness of these is an open question!
- ▶ The explicit functions in the model form a Pfaffian chain, definable in  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{Pfaff}}$  [Van den Dries, private communication]

## Other tame examples

- ▶ 1d harmonic oscillator

$$Z(\beta, m) = \frac{1}{\sinh(\frac{\beta}{2m})}$$

- ▶ 2d string theories, 3d non-critical M-theory

$$F_{3d}(\omega, \mu) = -\frac{1}{6\omega^2}\mu^3 + \frac{\Lambda}{4\omega}\mu^2 - \frac{1}{2\pi\omega_0}\mu^2 \log(1 - e^{-2\pi\mu/\omega}) + \frac{1}{2\pi^2}\mu Li_2(1 - e^{-2\pi\mu/\omega}) + \frac{\omega}{4\pi^3} Li_3(1 - e^{-2\pi\mu/\omega})$$

- ▶ 2d Yang-Mills theory

$$Z_{SU(2)} = e^{A\lambda/16}(\theta_3(e^{-A\lambda/16}) - 1)$$

- ▶ Klein-Gordon field in  $d$ -dimensional AdS

$$O^{(d)}(y_1, y_2) = (2\pi)^{-d/2} \left( \frac{(y_2 - y_1)^2}{\sqrt{m}} \right)^{\frac{d-2}{2}} K_{\frac{d-2}{2}}(\sqrt{m}(y_2 - y_1)^2).$$

# Is every QFT tame?

No! Can construct explicit counterexamples:

- ▶ infinite discrete symmetries  $Z(g \cdot \lambda) = Z(\lambda)$ 
  - ▶ Need to be gauged or broken
  - ▶ Fits with no global symmetries conjecture  
[Banks,Dixon 88'] [Banks,Seiberg 10']
- ▶ non-tame Lagrangian
  - ▶ Simple example :  $V(\theta) = A \cos(\theta) + B \cos(\alpha\theta)$       $\alpha$  irrational
  - ▶ Allows for infinite spirals  $\rightarrow$  tension with distance conjecture  
[Grimm,Lanza,Li 22]
- ▶ Observables also need not be tame
  - ▶ Neutrino oscillations

**Conjecture:** All effective theories valid below a fixed finite energy cut-off scale  $\Lambda$  that can be coupled to QG are labelled by a tame parameter space and have scalar field spaces and Lagrangians that are tame in an o-minimal structure [Grimm 21']

**Conjecture:**  $\mathbb{R}_{\text{EFTd}}[\Lambda]$  are o-minimal structures, i.e. observables are also tame [Douglas,Grimm,LS - Part II]

# What about string theory

- ▶ Perturbative string theory has infinitely many fields  $\rightarrow$  not a tame theory
- ▶ The partition functions are expressible via  $\theta$  functions  $\rightarrow$  tame functions
- ▶ Any effective theory with finite cutoff  $\Lambda$  is tame.
- ▶ In 2d string theory one can understand what happens to the infinite discrete modes
- ▶ Goldstone modes of broken area-preserving diffeomorphisms of 3d theory
- ▶ Only a toy model!

# Tameness of conformal field theories



# Tameness of CFTs

**Conjecture 1:** All observables of a tame set  $\mathcal{T}_{\text{CFT}}$  are tame functions.

[Douglas,Grimm,LS - Part II]

**Conjecture 2(a):** The theory space  $\mathcal{T}_{\text{CFT}}$  in  $d=2$  is tame if

- the central charge is bounded
- lowest operator dimension is bounded from below.

[Douglas,Grimm,LS - Part II]

**Conjecture 2(b):** The theory space  $\mathcal{T}_{\text{CFT}}$  in  $d > 2$  is tame if

- an appropriate measure for the degrees of freedom is bounded
- theories differing by discrete gaugings are identified.

[Douglas,Grimm,LS - Part II]

# Evidence for the conjectures - Observables

- ▶ Conformal symmetry fixes the form of the 2- and 3-point correlators to

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_i(x_1) \mathcal{O}_j(x_2) \rangle = \frac{\delta_{ij}}{(x_1 - x_2)^{\Delta_i + \Delta_j}} ,$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x_1) \mathcal{O}_2(x_2) \mathcal{O}_3(x_3) \rangle = \frac{C_{1,2,3}}{x_{12}^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - \Delta_3} x_{23}^{-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \Delta_3} x_{13}^{\Delta_1 - \Delta_2 + \Delta_3}} ,$$

- ▶ Trivially tame in the positions and operator dimensions
- ▶ First non-trivial case is the 4-point correlator

# Evidence for the conjectures - Observables

- ▶ Conformal symmetry fixes the dependence on the positions and weights in terms of conformal partial waves (blocks)  $W_{\mathcal{O}}$ :

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x_1) \mathcal{O}_2(x_2) \mathcal{O}_3(x_3) \mathcal{O}_4(x_4) \rangle = \sum_{\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{O}_1 \times \mathcal{O}_2} C_{1,2,\mathcal{O}} C_{3,4,\mathcal{O}} W_{\mathcal{O}} ,$$

$$W_{\mathcal{O}} = \frac{1}{C_{1,2,\mathcal{O}} C_{3,4,\mathcal{O}}} \sum_{\alpha \in \text{descendants}} \langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 | \alpha \rangle \langle \alpha | \mathcal{O}_3 \mathcal{O}_4 | 0 \rangle$$

- ▶ Conformal partial waves are Lauricella type hypergeometric functions
- ▶ In 2d Gauss hypergeometric functions

$$W_{\mathcal{O}}^{2d}(\Delta) = \left( \frac{x_{14}^2}{x_{13}^2} \right)^{\frac{\Delta_{34}}{2}} \left( \frac{x_{24}^2}{x_{14}^2} \right)^{\frac{\Delta_{12}}{2}} \frac{u^{\Delta/2} v^{\Delta/2}}{x_{12}^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2} x_{34}^{\Delta_3 + \Delta_4}} \cdot {}_2F_1\left(\frac{\Delta - \Delta_{12}}{2}, \frac{\Delta + \Delta_{34}}{2}; \Delta; u\right) {}_2F_1\left(\frac{\Delta - \Delta_{12}}{2}, \frac{\Delta + \Delta_{34}}{2}; \Delta; v\right) ,$$

# Evidence for the conjectures - Observables

$$W_{\mathcal{O}}^{2d}(\Delta) = \left(\frac{x_{14}^2}{x_{13}^2}\right)^{\frac{\Delta_{34}}{2}} \left(\frac{x_{24}^2}{x_{14}^2}\right)^{\frac{\Delta_{12}}{2}} \frac{u^{\Delta/2} v^{\Delta/2}}{x_{12}^{\Delta_1+\Delta_2} x_{34}^{\Delta_3+\Delta_4}} \cdot {}_2F_1\left(\frac{\Delta - \Delta_{12}}{2}, \frac{\Delta + \Delta_{34}}{2}; \Delta; u\right) {}_2F_1\left(\frac{\Delta - \Delta_{12}}{2}, \frac{\Delta + \Delta_{34}}{2}; \Delta; v\right),$$

- ▶ Tame in the positions
- ▶ Tameness in  $\Delta$  more complicated
- ▶ Analysis shows that the differences in operator dimensions  $\Delta_{i,j}$  need to be bounded!
- ▶ Fits nicely with the no parametric separation of scales conjecture [Lüst, Palti, Vafa 19']

- ▶ The space of 2d CFTs is clearly not o-minimal
- ▶ Many infinite discrete sets exist, e.g. unitary minimal models

$$c = 1 - \frac{6}{(p+1)(p+2)} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \Delta_1 = \frac{3}{4(p+1)(p+2)} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

- ▶ WZW models

$$c = 3 - \frac{6}{(p+2)} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \Delta_1 = \frac{3}{4(p+2)} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

- ▶ For fixed lower bound on  $\Delta_1$  only finitely many theories

- ▶ Again many families of theories parameterized by discrete choices of parameters
- ▶ 3d Chern-Simons theory: gauge group  $N$  and level  $k$   
→ naively a lattice  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  of theories
- ▶ Dualities identify different choices, e.g level-rank duality

$$F(N, k) = F(k, N) = \frac{N}{2} \log(k + N) + \dots$$

- ▶ For fixed upper bound of  $F$  only finitely many theories!

# Summary

- ▶ Perturbative QFTs are tame if the Lagrangian is tame
- ▶ Non-perturbative tameness requires restrictions on the theories
  - ▶ CFT with bounded degrees of freedom and finite gap
    - leads to bounds on operator dimensions
  - ▶ EFT originating in QG
    - Tameness as a swampland conjecture
- ▶ Dualities play an important role in the tameness of the theory space