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Dimensions of supersymmetric operators from AdS/CFT

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ABSTRACT: We examine the AdS/CFT correspondence through a manifestly 5D supersymmetric formalism, corresponding to a 4D $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supersymmetric CFT. We find that the dimensions of scalar and fermionic component operators are simply related, and that there is a smooth transition of scalar operator dimensions through the value $d_s = 2$. By using this formalism, we also show that the formula used in the string literature for the dimension of fermion operators is incomplete.

KEYWORDS: Supersymmetry and Duality, Conformal and W Symmetry, Field Theories in Higher Dimensions

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1 Introduction

The anti-de Sitter/conformal field theory (AdS/CFT) correspondence arose out of an understanding of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric (SUSY) Yang-Mills theories using D-brane constructions in string theory [1]. It has since been extended to CFTs with less supersymmetry and it is widely thought to extend even to non-SUSY CFTs. Most studies of the correspondence have been performed using a non-SUSY formalism, making use of on-shell component fields. However, for $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SUSY CFTs the situation can be improved using a formalism for discussing SUSY 5D theories (which correspond to 4D $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SUSY) in terms of 4D $\mathcal{N} = 1$ superfields [2]. Thus it should be straightforward to study the AdS/CFT correspondence for $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SUSY CFTs keeping SUSY manifest throughout using off-shell auxiliary fields. We find that, by employing this formalism, we are able to easily handle some subtle points [3] concerning scalar operators with dimensions below 2, which is important for studying cases where the CFT operators are close to being free fields. Moreover, keeping supersymmetry explicit helps to clarify the relation between scalar and fermion operator dimensions [4], and to show that formulas for the fermionic dimensions previously calculated in the literature [5] are incomplete.

The paper is structured as follows. In section 2 we review supersymmetric AdS₅ with hypermultiplets and the corresponding holographic boundary actions. In section 3 we discuss the CFT interpretation of these theories and extract the dimensions of CFT operators corresponding to the bulk hypermultiplet. In section 4 we briefly describe how to extend the analysis to vector multiplets, and finally summarize our conclusions.

2 SUSY in AdS space: chiral hypermultiplets

We start reviewing how to write a supersymmetric action in AdS₅ space. We will work with the conformally flat metric:

$$ds^2 = \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^2 (\eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - dz^2) , \quad (2.1)$$

and define the theory on an interval delimited by z_{UV} and z_{IR} . We will recover the conformal limit by sending $z_{IR} \rightarrow \infty$ and $z_{UV} \rightarrow 0$. A 5D hypermultiplet consists of two 4D chiral superfields Φ and Φ_c . The bulk action can be written in 4D superspace as [6]:

$$S = \int d^4x dz \left\{ \int d^4\theta \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^3 [\Phi^* \Phi + \Phi_c \Phi_c^*] + \int d^2\theta \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} \Phi_c \partial_z \Phi - \frac{1}{2} \partial_z \Phi_c \Phi + \frac{c}{z} \Phi_c \Phi \right] + h.c. \right\} , \quad (2.2)$$

which is explicitly hermitian without boundary terms. Expanding in components, $\Phi = \{\phi, \chi, F\}$ and $\Phi_c = \{\phi_c, \psi, F_c\}$, the action for the scalar (and auxiliary) components is:

$$S_{\text{scalar}} = \int d^4x dz \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^3 \left\{ \partial_\mu \phi^* \partial^\mu \phi + \partial_\mu \phi_c^* \partial^\mu \phi_c + F^* F + F_c^* F_c + \left[\frac{1}{2} F_c \partial_z \phi - \frac{1}{2} \partial_z F_c \phi + \frac{c}{z} F_c \phi + \frac{1}{2} \phi_c \partial_z F - \frac{1}{2} \partial_z \phi_c F + \frac{c}{z} \phi_c F + h.c. \right] \right\} . \quad (2.3)$$

The scalars and F -components are coupled by derivatives along the extra dimension: therefore, we need to solve the two coupled equations of motion (EOMs) with appropriate boundary conditions, given by the minimization of the action, in the usual way.¹ Varying the action with respect to F_c we get:

$$\left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^3 \left[F_c^* + \partial_z \phi - \left(\frac{3}{2} - c\right) \frac{1}{z} \phi \right] \delta F_c - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^3 \left[\delta F_c \phi \right]_{z=z_{UV}}^{z=z_{IR}} \quad (2.4)$$

where the last term is a boundary contribution which arises through an integration by parts. The bulk EOM is:

$$F_c^* = -\partial_z \phi + \left(\frac{3}{2} - c\right) \frac{1}{z} \phi . \quad (2.5)$$

We can now calculate the second EOM by varying the action with respect to ϕ^* :

$$\partial_\mu \partial^\mu \phi + \partial_z F_c^* - \left(\frac{3}{2} + c\right) \frac{1}{z} F_c^* = 0 . \quad (2.6)$$

¹The results in ref. [7] can be obtained if we assume an orbifold compactification and we integrate out the auxiliary fields [6]. Here we want to be more general, and define the theory on an interval. In our approach, the boundary terms in ref. [6, 7] are replaced by suitable boundary conditions.

Using the EOM for F_c , eq. (2.5), we get

$$\partial_\mu \partial^\mu \phi - \partial_z^2 \phi + \frac{3}{z} \partial_z \phi + \left(c^2 + c - \frac{15}{4} \right) \frac{1}{z^2} \phi = 0. \quad (2.7)$$

The scalar field ϕ therefore has an effective bulk mass

$$m^2 R^2 = c^2 + c - 15/4. \quad (2.8)$$

The solutions of this EOM are Bessel functions of order

$$\nu_L \equiv \sqrt{4 + m^2 R^2} = \left| c + \frac{1}{2} \right|. \quad (2.9)$$

The boundary conditions (BCs) are determined by setting to zero the boundary contributions to the variation of the action. The variation with respect of the two fields F_c and ϕ will generate the following two terms:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z} \right)^3 [F_c \delta\phi - \delta F_c \phi] \Big|_{z=z_{UV}}^{z=z_{IR}}. \quad (2.10)$$

Thus we see that both boundary variations vanish with either of the two possible boundary conditions:

$$\phi = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad F_c = 0 = -\partial_5 \phi + \left(\frac{3}{2} - c \right) \frac{1}{z} \phi. \quad (2.11)$$

The second equation, $F_c = 0$, is equivalent to a BC for a localized scalar mass term and it is the same as the mass term for ϕ found in [7]. If we want the BCs to be supersymmetric, eqs. (2.11) correspond to either of the two chiral multiplets vanishing on the boundaries, $\Phi = 0$ or $\Phi_c = 0$. Note also that the effective boundary mass for ϕ in eq. (2.11) is related to the bulk mass by

$$\frac{3}{2} - c = \begin{cases} 2 - \nu_L & \text{for } c > -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 + \nu_L & \text{for } c < -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}. \quad (2.12)$$

We can repeat the same exercise for ϕ_c and F , finding:

$$F = \partial_z \phi_c^* - \left(\frac{3}{2} + c \right) \frac{1}{z} \phi_c^*, \quad (2.13)$$

and an effective bulk mass for ϕ_c

$$m_c^2 R^2 = c^2 - c - \frac{15}{4}, \quad (2.14)$$

which determines the order of the Bessel functions in the solutions:

$$\nu_R \equiv \sqrt{4 + m_c^2 R^2} = \left| c - \frac{1}{2} \right|. \quad (2.15)$$

The effective localized mass for ϕ_c is

$$\frac{3}{2} + c = \begin{cases} 2 - \nu_R & \text{for } c < \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 + \nu_R & \text{for } c > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}. \quad (2.16)$$

The two chiral superfields are therefore related by taking $c \rightarrow -c$.

Regarding the fermionic sector, the situation is more straightforward, as they do not mix with any auxiliary fields. The fermionic sector consists therefore of a 5D bulk fermion with bulk mass $m_f R = c$, thus the same analysis in [6, 7] can be done. The action can be written in terms of components as

$$S = \int d^5x \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^4 \left(-i\bar{\chi}\bar{\sigma}^\mu\partial_\mu\chi - i\psi\sigma^\mu\partial_\mu\bar{\psi} + \frac{1}{2}(\psi\overleftrightarrow{\partial}_z\chi - \bar{\chi}\overleftrightarrow{\partial}_z\bar{\psi}) + \frac{c}{z}(\psi\chi + \bar{\chi}\bar{\psi}) \right), \quad (2.17)$$

where $\overleftrightarrow{\partial}_z = \overrightarrow{\partial}_z - \overleftarrow{\partial}_z$ with the convention that the differential operators act only on the spinors and not on the metric factors. Note that the fermionic component χ and ψ have been rescaled by a factor $\sqrt{R/z}$ to obtain the usual normalization [6]. We will perform the same rescaling when writing a chiral multiplet in components; however it is a matter of conventions and it does not play any important role in our discussion.

2.1 Explicit solutions

The bulk wave function solutions for fermions and scalars are:

$$\chi(p, z) = \chi_4(p) z^{5/2} (a J_{\nu_L}(pz) + b Y_{\nu_L}(pz)) \equiv \chi_4(p) z^{5/2} f_L(pz), \quad (2.18)$$

$$\phi(p, z) = \phi_4(p) z^2 f_L(pz), \quad (2.19)$$

$$\psi(p, z) = \psi_4(p) z^{5/2} (a J_{\nu_R}(pz) + b Y_{\nu_R}(pz)) = \psi_4(p) z^{5/2} f_R(pz), \quad (2.20)$$

$$\phi_c(p, z) = \phi_{c4}(p) z^2 f_R(pz) \quad (2.21)$$

where $p = \sqrt{-\partial_\mu\partial^\mu}$, and the subscript “4” indicates 4 dimensional fields. Note that the two 4D fermionic components are related by 4D Dirac equations:

$$-i\bar{\sigma}^\mu\partial_\mu\chi_4 + p\bar{\psi}_4 = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad -i\sigma^\mu\partial_\mu\bar{\psi}_4 + p\chi_4 = 0. \quad (2.22)$$

Supersymmetry requires that the coefficients a and b are the same in all the solutions, while their ratio is fixed by the BCs on the IR brane (or asymptotic behavior at large z in the $z_{IR} \rightarrow \infty$). As an example, one can apply the BCs described above, and verify that they indeed enforce supersymmetry. Let us check that imposing the BCs on the UV brane, independently of a and b , leads to a supersymmetric spectrum. The first choice is:

$$\Phi(z_{UV}) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \chi(m, z_{UV}) = 0, \\ \phi(m, z_{UV}) = 0, \\ F(m, z_{UV}) \propto \left(\partial_z - \frac{(3/2+c)}{z_{UV}}\right) \phi_c(m, z_{UV}) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.23)$$

The first two obviously imply $f_L(m, z_{UV}) = 0$. Regarding the third, it gives rise to the same spectrum once we observe that, due to some properties of the Bessel functions:

$$\left(\partial_z - \left(\frac{3}{2} + c\right) \frac{1}{z}\right) z^2 f_R(p, z) = pz^2 f_L(p, z). \quad (2.24)$$

For the other choice, $\Phi_c(z_{UV}) = 0$, we observe that, analogously

$$\left(\partial_z - \left(\frac{3}{2} - c\right) \frac{1}{z}\right) z^2 f_L(p, z) = -pz^2 f_R(p, z), \quad (2.25)$$

so that, in this case, the spectrum is given by $f_R(m, z_{UV}) = 0$.

2.2 Holographic Lagrangian

In this section we want to compute the holographic action generated by the bulk solutions sketched in the previous section [4, 8]. As usual, we need to fix the value of one of the two superfields on the UV brane, i.e. either $\Phi(z_{UV}) = \Phi_0$ or $\Phi_c(z_{UV}) = \Phi_0$, where Φ_0 will play the role of the 4D superfield source in the holographic interpretation. The first choice, $\Phi = \Phi_0$, can be achieved by adding the UV boundary superpotential term

$$S_{UV} = - \int d^4x \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 \left(\int d^2\theta \Phi_c(z_{UV}) \Phi_0 + h.c. \right). \quad (2.26)$$

The variation of the scalar action on the UV brane is:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta S_{scalar\ UV} = & -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 \int d^4x [F_c \delta\phi + \phi_c \delta F \\ & + \delta\phi_c (F_0 - F) + \delta F_c (\phi_0 - \phi)]_{z=z_{UV}} + h.c., \end{aligned} \quad (2.27)$$

while the variation of the fermion action on the UV brane is given by [9]:

$$\delta S_{ferm\ UV} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^4 \int d^4x [\psi \delta\chi + \delta\psi (\chi_0 - \chi)]_{z=z_{UV}} + h.c. \quad (2.28)$$

Requiring the variation of action on the UV boundary to vanish thus gives the BCs:

$$\chi(z_{UV}) = \chi_0, \quad \phi(z_{UV}) = \phi_0, \quad F(z_{UV}) = F_0. \quad (2.29)$$

Plugging the solutions of the EOMs back into the action, the bulk action vanishes due to the fact that all the EOMs are first order differential equations in ∂_z . Therefore the UV boundary term is (2.26)

$$S_{holo} = S_{UV} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 \int d^4x \left[\frac{R}{z_{UV}} \psi \chi_0 + F_c \phi_0 + \phi_c F_0 \right]_{z=z_{UV}} + h.c. \quad (2.30)$$

For the fermion fields, the normalizations of the bulk wave functions are fixed by the BC in eq. (2.29)

$$\chi(p, z) = \left(\frac{z}{z_{UV}}\right)^{5/2} \frac{f_L(pz)}{f_L(pz_{UV})} \chi_0(p), \quad \bar{\psi}(p, z) = \left(\frac{z}{z_{UV}}\right)^{5/2} \frac{f_R(pz)}{f_L(pz_{UV})} \frac{p_\mu \bar{\sigma}^\mu}{p} \chi_0(p). \quad (2.31)$$

Therefore, the fermionic holographic action is:

$$S_{holo}[\chi_0] = - \int d^4x \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^4 \bar{\chi}_0 \frac{f_R(pz_{UV})}{f_L(pz_{UV})} \frac{p_\mu \bar{\sigma}^\mu}{p} \chi_0. \quad (2.32)$$

For the scalar ϕ :

$$\phi(p, z) = \left(\frac{z}{z_{UV}}\right)^2 \frac{f_L(pz)}{f_L(pz_{UV})} \phi_0(p) \quad (2.33)$$

and, using the EOM for F_c in eq. (2.5),

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{holo}}[\phi_0] &= \int d^4x \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 \left[\phi_0^* \left(\partial_z - \left(\frac{3}{2} - c\right) \frac{1}{z} \right) \phi + h.c. \right]_{z=z_{UV}} \\ &= - \int d^4x \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 \phi_0^* p \frac{f_R(pz_{UV})}{f_L(pz_{UV})} \phi_0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

For the scalar ϕ_c , from the BC

$$F(z_{UV}) = F_0 = \left(\partial_z - \left(\frac{3}{2} + c\right) \frac{1}{z_{UV}} \right) \phi_c \Big|_{z=z_{UV}} \quad (2.35)$$

it follows that

$$\phi_c = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{z}{z_{UV}}\right)^2 \frac{f_R(pz)}{f_L(pz_{UV})} F_0. \quad (2.36)$$

The holographic action is therefore:

$$S_{\text{holo}}[F_0] = - \int d^4x \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 F_0^* \frac{1}{p} \frac{f_R(pz_{UV})}{f_L(pz_{UV})} F_0. \quad (2.37)$$

We can now summarize the boundary action:

$$S_{\text{holo}} = - \int d^4x \left[\phi_0^* \Sigma_\phi \phi_0 + F_0^* \Sigma_F F + \chi_0^* \Sigma_\chi \chi_0 \right]; \quad (2.38)$$

where the kinetic terms determined by

$$\Sigma_\phi = \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 p \frac{f_R}{f_L}, \quad \Sigma_\chi = \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^4 \frac{p_\mu \bar{\sigma}^\mu f_R}{p f_L}, \quad \Sigma_F = \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 \frac{1}{p} \frac{f_R}{f_L}. \quad (2.39)$$

In the case $\Phi_c(z_{UV}) = \Phi_0$, the UV boundary term is

$$S_{UV} = \int d^4x \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z_{UV}}\right)^3 \left(\int d^2\theta \Phi_0 \Phi(z_{UV}) + h.c. \right). \quad (2.40)$$

For the kinetic terms, up to an overall sign, we find the same expressions as in eq. (2.39) with $L \leftrightarrow R$, i.e. $c \rightarrow -c$.

3 CFT interpretation

We now want to give the CFT interpretation of the holographic action of eq. (2.38). Since we have two scalar fields ϕ and ϕ_c , our naive intuition (based on non-SUSY results where there can be two different scaling dimensions for a given bulk field) would suggest that

there are 4 possible scaling dimensions d_s for the scalar sector of the CFT, which would be related to the scalar bulk masses by [3]:

$$d_s = 2 \pm \nu_L = \begin{cases} 3/2 - c \\ 5/2 + c \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad d_s = 2 \pm \nu_R = \begin{cases} 3/2 + c \\ 5/2 - c \end{cases} . \quad (3.1)$$

Depending on the value of c , some of those solutions will not be acceptable as they violate the unitarity bound $d_s > 1$. However, as we will show in this section, not all of the remaining CFTs can be supersymmetric.

In our formalism, where the auxiliary F-components are included, it is important to correctly identify the propagators for the scalar and fermionic components of the CFT operator. Consider a chiral superfield CFT operator $\Phi_{\mathcal{O}}$ with components $\{\mathcal{O}, \Theta_{\mathcal{O}}, F_{\mathcal{O}}\}$. The supersymmetric coupling between source and operator is a superpotential term of the form:

$$\int d^2\theta \Phi_{\mathcal{O}} \Phi_0 = \Theta_{\mathcal{O}} \chi_0 + F_{\mathcal{O}} \phi_0 + \mathcal{O} F_0 .$$

The correct interpretation is that the source F_0 couples to the scalar component of the CFT, \mathcal{O} , so that the scalar correlator is

$$\Delta_s(p) \equiv \langle \mathcal{O}(-p) \mathcal{O}(p) \rangle = \frac{\delta^2 S_{\text{holo}}}{\delta F_0(-p) \delta F_0(p)} = -\Sigma_F(p) . \quad (3.2)$$

It is important to notice that it is the holographic action of the F -component, and not of the scalar, that contains information about the scalar CFT correlator.

On the other hand, the $F_{\mathcal{O}}$ component of the CFT supermultiplet couples with the scalar source ϕ_0 , therefore:

$$\Delta_F(p) \equiv \langle F_{\mathcal{O}}(-p) F_{\mathcal{O}}(p) \rangle = \frac{\delta^2 S_{\text{holo}}}{\delta \phi_0(-p) \delta \phi_0(p)} = -\Sigma_{\phi}(p) . \quad (3.3)$$

For the fermion $\Theta_{\mathcal{O}}$, as usual

$$\Delta_f \equiv \langle \Theta_{\mathcal{O}}(-p) \Theta_{\mathcal{O}}(p) \rangle = \frac{\delta^2 S_{\text{holo}}}{\delta \chi_0(-p) \delta \chi_0(p)} = -\Sigma_{\chi}(p) . \quad (3.4)$$

The kinetic functions are given in eq. (2.39), and are related to each other by:

$$\Delta_F = p^2 \Delta_s , \quad \Delta_f = p_{\mu} \bar{\sigma}^{\mu} \Delta_s ; \quad (3.5)$$

those relations are enough to ensure the correct relations between the scaling dimensions of the components of the supermultiplet, $d_s = d_f - 1/2 = d_F - 1$, and this is a nice check that our interpretation is correct.

In order to extract the dimension of the chiral operator, we need to understand how the 2-point function in eq. (3.3) scales with the momentum p . It is a function of the product pz_{UV} : in the conformal limit $z_{UV} \rightarrow 0$, we can expand for small arguments $pz_{UV} \ll 1$. Note that the 2-point function also depends on the ratio a/b , which is fixed by the asymptotic conditions at $z_{IR} \rightarrow \infty$ or by the BCs on the IR brane. In the former case, a/b is a number

independent of the momentum. In the case of a finite IR brane, a/b does depend on p : however we are interested in the conformal limit $p z_{IR} \gg 1$ where the a/b reduces to a ratio of trigonometric functions and it does not have any scaling with p . To be more rigorous, we should extract the scaling properties of the residual at the poles corresponding to the KK tower of CFT bound states, however the conclusions would be the same.

Expanding the scalar propagator,² for small $p z_{UV}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_s &\sim p^{-1} \frac{a(p z_{UV})^{|c-1/2|} + b(p z_{UV})^{-|c-1/2|}}{a(p z_{UV})^{|c+1/2|} + b(p z_{UV})^{-|c+1/2|}} + \dots \\ &\sim p^{|c+1/2|-|c-1/2|-1} \left(1 + \frac{a}{b} (p z_{UV})^{2|c+1/2|} - \frac{a}{b} (p z_{UV})^{2|c-1/2|} + \dots \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

For $c > 1/2$, we get:

$$\Delta_s \sim \frac{1}{(z_{UV})^{2c-1}} (1 + \dots) + \frac{a}{b} (p)^{2c-1} + \dots \quad (3.7)$$

where we have properly rescaled the correlator with powers of z_{UV} . The dimension of the scalar operator is therefore $d_s = 3/2 + c = 2 + \nu_R > 2$. However, in the conformal limit $z_{UV} \rightarrow 0$, some of the local terms dominate. Those terms can be canceled by adding a local supersymmetric action on the UV brane: this corresponds to the usual renormalization procedure. Note also that the corresponding fermionic dimension, $d_f = d_s + 1/2 = 2 + c$, agrees both with [4] and [5].

For $-1/2 < c < 1/2$:

$$\Delta_s \sim (p)^{2c-1} + \frac{a}{b} (z_{UV})^{1-2c} + \dots \quad (3.8)$$

Now $d_s = 3/2 + c = 2 - \nu_R < 2$, and the local terms vanish in the conformal limit. Note that in this range the dimension of the scalar is $1 < d_s < 2$: supersymmetry ensures a smooth transition between dimensions larger and smaller than 2. This is very different from the non-supersymmetric case where, in order to achieve $d_s < 2$, it is necessary to change the BCs on the UV and Legendre-transform the action [3]: the modified BC is generated by a fine-tuned mass term on the UV-brane. The reason why a fine tuning is required for $d_s < 2$ is that a mass term (a bilinear operator in \mathcal{O}) becomes a relevant operator, and it has to be tuned away to keep the conformal symmetry unbroken for $d_s < 2$. In the supersymmetric case, scalar mass terms are protected by the chiral symmetry of their fermion superpartners, thus there is nothing special as d_s goes below 2. In the 5D model, the transition through $d_s = 2$ is smooth as expected because supersymmetry takes care of generating the UV boundary condition which is imposed by hand in the non-supersymmetric case. Note that in this region we still agree with [4], but we disagree with the string formula for negative c . As we will shortly see the formula in [5] does describe the other choice of BCs for $c < 0$.

Finally, for $c < -1/2$:

$$\Delta_s \sim \frac{(1 + \dots)}{p^2} + \frac{a}{b} (z_{UV})^{-2c-1} p^{-2c-3} + \dots \quad (3.9)$$

²Here we are assuming for simplicity that $c \pm 1/2$ is not an integer. In case of integers, logs arise from the expansion of the Y Bessel functions.

Note that in this case the propagator has a pole: this pole cannot be canceled by a local term in the action on the UV brane, thus this signals the presence of an elementary field coupled to the source. In the conformal limit, the non-local term vanishes. We therefore interpret this case as a free field of canonical dimension $d_s = 1$; in other words the CFT operator is a free field that decouples (eg. this is what happens to the meson field operator in SUSY QCD for a sufficiently small number of flavors [10]). This interpretation is new compared to [4] and [5]. If we followed the analysis of the fermionic case in [4], we would interpret the non-local term as the contribution of an operator of dimension $d_s = 1/2 - c$, value which is in disagreement with eq. (3.1). The latter interpretation, moreover, relies on the presence of a finite UV brane and brane localized degrees of freedom which couple to the CFT³ and explain the presence of the pole. In the limit $z_{UV} \rightarrow 0$ that we are considering, the source decouples from the second term of eq. (3.9) and we are left with the massless pole. In this sense, the second term can be interpreted as a subleading correction.

For the other choice of BCs, it is enough to reverse the sign of c , therefore the result is

$$d_s = 3/2 - c, \quad d_f = 2 - c \quad \text{for} \quad c < 1/2, \quad (3.10)$$

and free fields for $c > 1/2$. The formula $d_f = 2 + |c|$ used in the string literature [5] only works when $c > 0$ for the first choice of BCs, or $c < 0$ for the second choice of BCs. The “string” formula is clearly incomplete since it does not admit free fermions.

In summary, we have found that for every choice of bulk mass c , there are 2 CFTs depending on the BCs on the UV brane:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for} \quad c \geq 1/2 \quad & d_s = 3/2 + c, \quad d_f = 2 + c \quad \text{or} \quad d_s = 1, \quad d_f = 3/2 \\ \text{for} \quad -1/2 \leq c \leq 1/2 \quad & d_s = 3/2 + c, \quad d_f = 2 + c \quad \text{or} \quad d_s = 3/2 - c, \quad d_f = 2 - c \\ \text{for} \quad c \leq -1/2 \quad & d_s = 1, \quad d_f = 3/2 \quad \text{or} \quad d_s = 3/2 - c, \quad d_f = 2 - c \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

In [3], the authors show how the AdS/CFT correspondence works for a scalar operator of dimension $1 \leq d_s < 2$: after modifying the UV boundary condition, a Legendre transformation is performed on the holographic boundary action which exchanges the sources and the CFT operators (see also ref. [11]). Under such a Legendre transformation, the kinetic operators in the holographic action are inverted. In the manifestly supersymmetric case we are analyzing, if we apply the Legendre transformation we would then identify the CFT correlators with the propagators of the sources in the following way

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(-p)\mathcal{O}(p) \rangle = \Delta_s = (\Sigma_\phi)^{-1} \propto \frac{1}{p} \frac{f_L}{f_R}, \quad (3.12)$$

$$\langle F_{\mathcal{O}}(-p)F_{\mathcal{O}}(p) \rangle = \Delta_F = (\Sigma_F)^{-1} \propto p \frac{f_L}{f_R}, \quad (3.13)$$

$$\langle \Theta_{\mathcal{O}}(-p)\Theta_{\mathcal{O}}(p) \rangle = \Delta_f = (\Sigma_\chi)^{-1} \propto \frac{p^\mu \sigma_\mu}{p} \frac{f_L}{f_R}. \quad (3.14)$$

These correlators correspond to the other choice of BCs $\Phi_c = \Phi_0$. Thus the Legendre transformation simply interchanges the two choices of BCs.

³We thank R. Contino for pointing this out to us.

4 Vector supermultiplet

A vector multiplet in 5 dimensions can be described by a 4D vector multiplet $V = (A_\mu, \lambda_1, D)$ and a chiral multiplet $\chi = (\Sigma, \lambda_2, F)$. The action can be written as [6]:

$$S = \int d^4x dz \left\{ \frac{1}{4g_5^2} \int d^2\theta W_\alpha W^\alpha + \frac{1}{g_5^2} \int d^4\theta \left(\partial_z V - \frac{z}{R} \frac{\chi + \chi^*}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \right\}. \quad (4.1)$$

The EOMs for the auxiliary fields F and D yield:

$$F = 0, \quad D = -\frac{R}{z} \left(\partial_z - \frac{2}{z} \right) \Sigma, \quad (4.2)$$

while the scalar and fermionic EOMs contain bulk masses [7] $m_\Sigma^2 R^2 = -4$ and $m_\lambda R = c_\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.

Depending on the two possible BCs on the UV brane for the fermions, $\lambda_1 = 0$ or $\lambda_2 = 0$, the fermionic operator will have dimension $3/2$ or $5/2$; while the scalar operator has dimension 2. The first choice for the fermions correspond to the supersymmetric BCs $V = 0$ and $\chi = \chi_0$, does not lead to a vector superfield, but rather a chiral superfield with scaling dimension 2. The other choice is $\chi = 0$ and $V = V_0$; in this case the CFT operators are a vector and a fermion with canonical dimensions, i.e. one 4D vector supermultiplet.

5 Conclusions

By maintaining manifest $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SUSY, we have seen that the usual calculations of operator dimensions in AdS/CFT are simplified. Subtleties in the interpretation of scalar fields are avoided since scalar BCs automatically arise in a supersymmetric fashion through the auxiliary fields, rather than having to be imposed by hand. In this approach the behavior of scalar operators with dimensions below 2 arises naturally and $d_s = 2$ does not play any special role. This is important because it clarifies how CFT operators transition toward free fields.

We also showed that for every value of the mass c there are 2 different CFTs depending of the choice of boundary condition on the UV brane. For a vector bulk field, the two choices are clearly independent: one is a vector multiplet of canonical dimension 1, the other choice lead to a chiral multiplet of dimension 2. For a bulk hypermultiplet, the two BCs are related by a Legendre transformation. Once the BC is fixed, varying the bulk mass c the dimension of the operator decreases to the canonical dimension (for $c = 1/2$ or $c = -1/2$); in the remaining range ($c > 1/2$ or $c < -1/2$) the CFT operator reduces to a free field.

Moreover, supersymmetry relates the dimensions of the scalar and fermionic components of the CFT operator, therefore the calculations already present in the literature for non supersymmetric fields can be directly compared. As a result, we showed that the formula for the fermion dimension $d_f = 2 + |c|$ used in the string literature is incomplete.

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