

Chern-Simons, Black Holes, Topological Matter



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Chiral Matters, Tours, 2023

Outline

- What is an anomaly?
 - Quantum Mechanics
 - Quantum Field Theory
- Anomalies in matter
- Topological quantum matter = Chern Simons on Black holes
 - CME
 - CVE
 - Superfluids

Anomalies

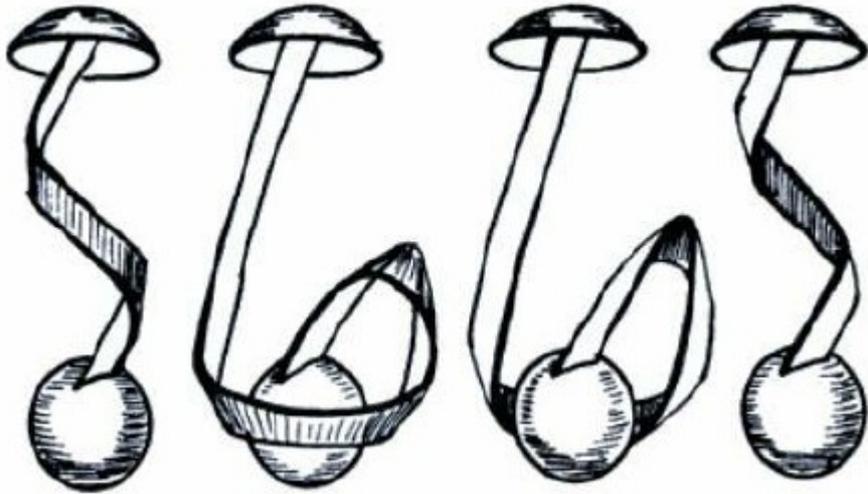
Ingredients to an anomaly:

- Classical symmetry broken by quantization
- Topology

Anomalies

Is there a classical model? YES!

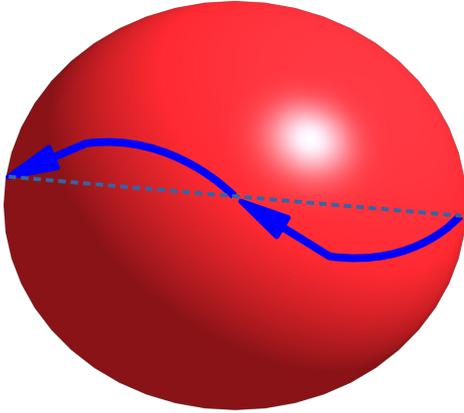
“Dirac’s Belt Trick”



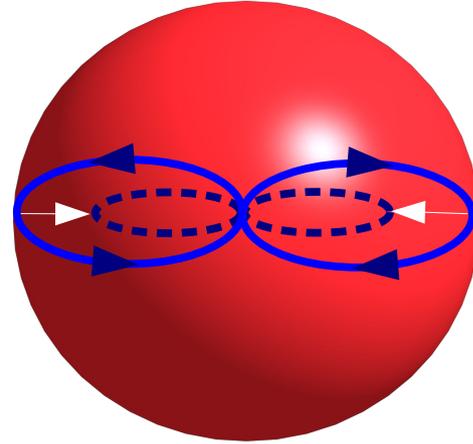
[G. K. Francis, A Topological Picturebook. Springer, New York. 1987]

Non-local object!

Anomalies



Rotation by 2π = non-contractible path



Rotation by 4π = contractible to identity

“Simple connected double cover” of $SO(3) = SU(2)$

$$U(\varphi) = \exp\left(i\frac{\varphi}{2}\hat{n}\vec{\sigma}\right)$$

$$U(2\pi) = -1 \quad \leftarrow \text{Anomaly !}$$

[Uhlenbeck, Goudsmith],
[Pauli] 1925

Anomalies

Can one see this anomaly in experiment?

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VERIFICATION OF COHERENT SPINOR ROTATION OF FERMIONS [☆]

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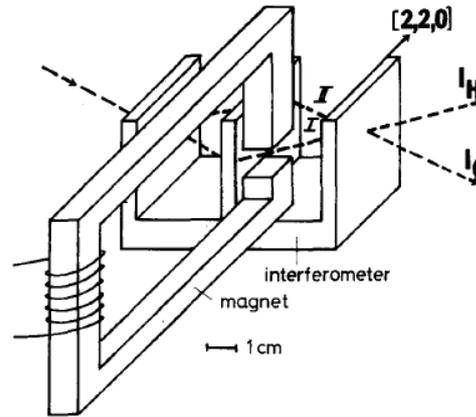


Fig. 1. Sketch of the experimental setup.

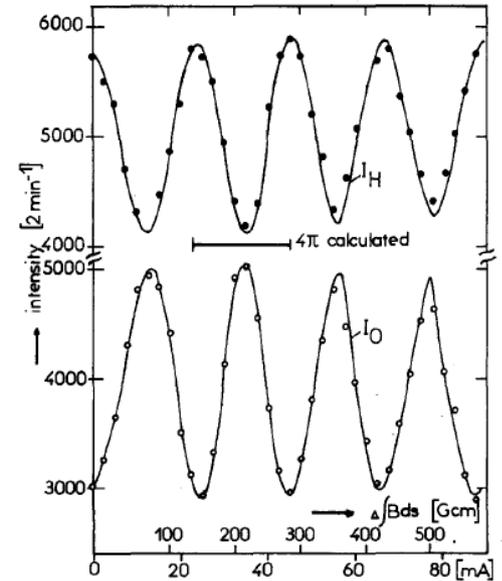


Fig. 2. Observed intensity oscillations of the 0- and H-beam as a function of the difference of the magnetic field action on beam I and II ($\Delta \int B_z ds = \int B_z ds$ (path I) - $\int B_z ds$ (path II)).

The oscillation period clearly shows that the identical wave function is reproduced after a spinor rotation of 4π and a -1 occurs for a 2π rotation.

Chiral Fermions

Massless Dirac equation $i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi = 0$ $\gamma_5 = i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3$

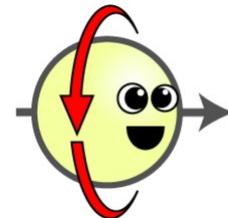
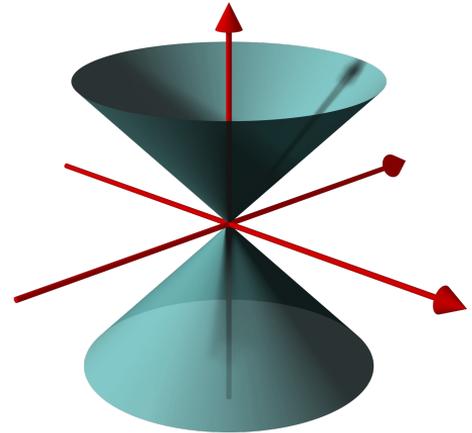
Weyl: independent right- left-handed components

$$\gamma_5 \psi_\pm = \pm \psi_\pm$$

Hamiltonian

$$H_\pm = \pm \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}$$

Spin-momentum locking: helicity = chirality



Chiral Anomaly - I

Topology-I: Chiral fermions as monopoles in momentum space

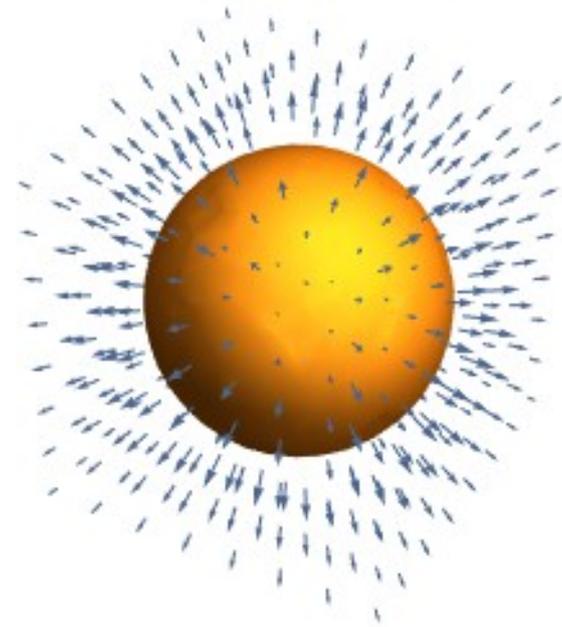
“The universe in a Helium droplet”
[Volovik]

$$H_{\pm} = \pm \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}$$

Berry connection: $\mathcal{A}_i = \psi(p)^\dagger \frac{\partial \psi(p)}{\partial p_i}$

Berry curvature: $\mathcal{F} = \nabla_p \times \mathcal{A}$

$$\int_{S^2} \mathcal{F} = \pm 2\pi \quad \text{Topological invariant!}$$

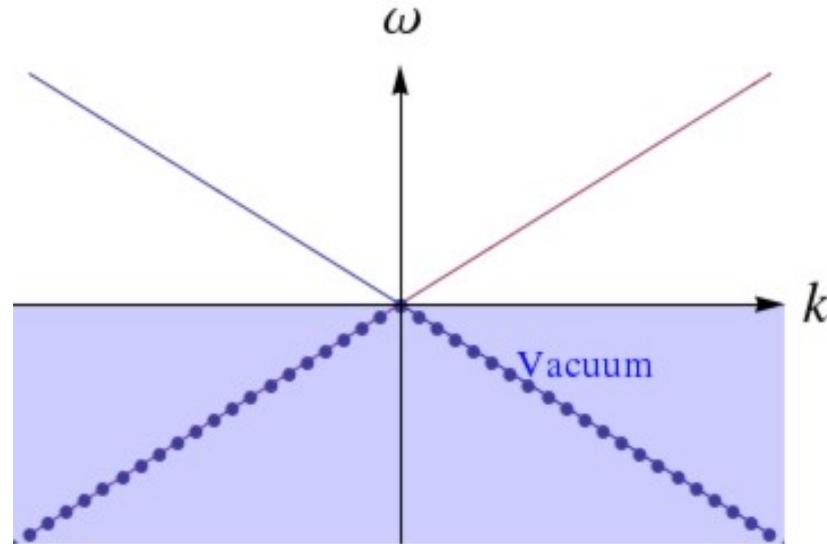


[Son, Yamamoto]

Axial Anomaly

Dirac fermion = 1 left handed + 1 right handed

Spectral Flow Axial Anomaly



Particle creation

Holes = Anti-Particles

$$\frac{dn_5}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} \quad \frac{d}{dt}(n_R + n_L) = 0$$

Anomalies

“Chiral Magnetic Effect”

$$\vec{J} = \frac{\mu_5}{2\pi^2} \vec{B}$$

$$\mu_5 = \frac{1}{2}(\mu_r - \mu_L)$$

“Chiral Vortical Effect”

$$\vec{J}_5 = \frac{T^2}{12} \vec{\Omega}$$

$$\frac{(2\pi T)^2}{48\pi^2} \vec{\Omega}$$

Anomalies - II

Anomaly comes from non-local term in effective action !

Example: single chiral fermion $\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \int d^4x c F \wedge F$

- Non-local term $\int d^4x d^4y \frac{\partial A(x) F(y) \wedge F(y)}{\square_{xy}}$

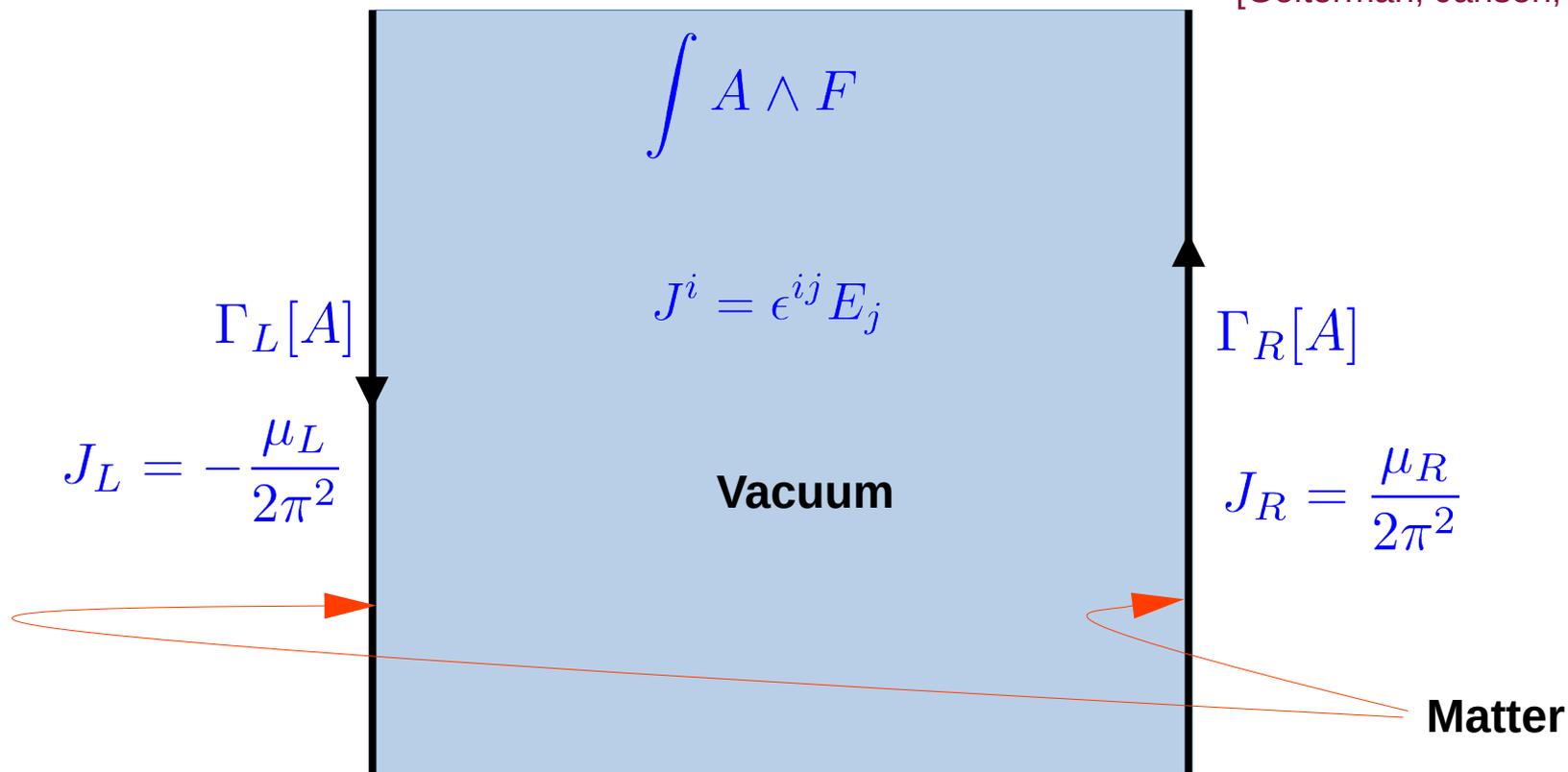
- Local term in 5D $\Gamma_{\text{CS}} = \int_{\text{M}} (cA \wedge F \wedge F + c_g A \wedge \text{tr}(R \wedge R))$

- Gauge Trafo: $\delta\Gamma_{\text{CS}} = \int_{\partial M} \lambda c F \wedge F + c_g (R \wedge R) \quad (\text{QHE})$

Application: QHE

What is M?

[TKNN] 1982
[Callan, Harvey] 1985
[Golterman, Jansen, Kaplan] 1992



Edge currents are also determined by anomaly

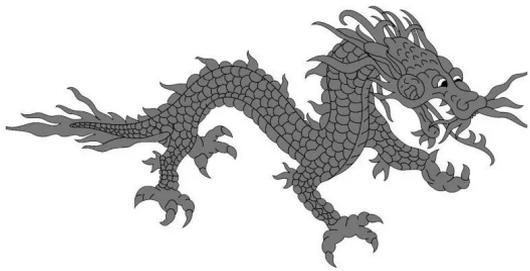
Matter = μ (and T)

Anomalous currents from black holes

What is M?

Answer: a Black Hole

At least if we want to encode “matter” = $T_{\mu\nu}$



Hic sunt dracones



$$ds^2 = dr^2 - f(r)^2 dt^2 + g(r)^2 d\vec{x}^2$$

$$2\pi T = f'(r_h)$$

Anomalous currents from black holes

3 dimensions:

$$S = \int_{BH} A \wedge F$$

$$\delta S = 2 \int_{BH} \delta A \wedge F + (\delta A \wedge A)|_{\partial BH}$$

$$F = \partial_r A_t dr \wedge dt$$

$$\mu = A_t(b) - A_t(r_h)$$

Encodes chemical potential

$$\delta S = \delta A \cdot J$$

$$J = 2\mu - A_t(b)$$

Current of 2D Chiral Fermion

Anomalous currents from black holes

3 gravity:

$$S = \int_{BH} (\Gamma d\Gamma + \frac{2}{3}\Gamma^3)$$

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + \xi^\mu$$

$$\delta\Gamma = (i_\xi d + di_\xi)\Gamma - D\Lambda_\xi$$

$$(\Lambda_\xi)^\alpha_\beta = \frac{\partial \xi^\alpha}{\partial x^\beta} \quad D \cdot = d \cdot + [\Gamma, \cdot]$$

$$\delta S = \int_{\partial} \Lambda_\xi R$$

2D Gravitational anomaly on boundary

Important detail: **vanishing extrinsic curvature on boundary!**

Anomalous currents from black holes

Calculate current as before:

$$ds^2 = dr^2 - f(r)^2(dt - \delta A_g dx)^2 + g(r)^2 dx^2$$

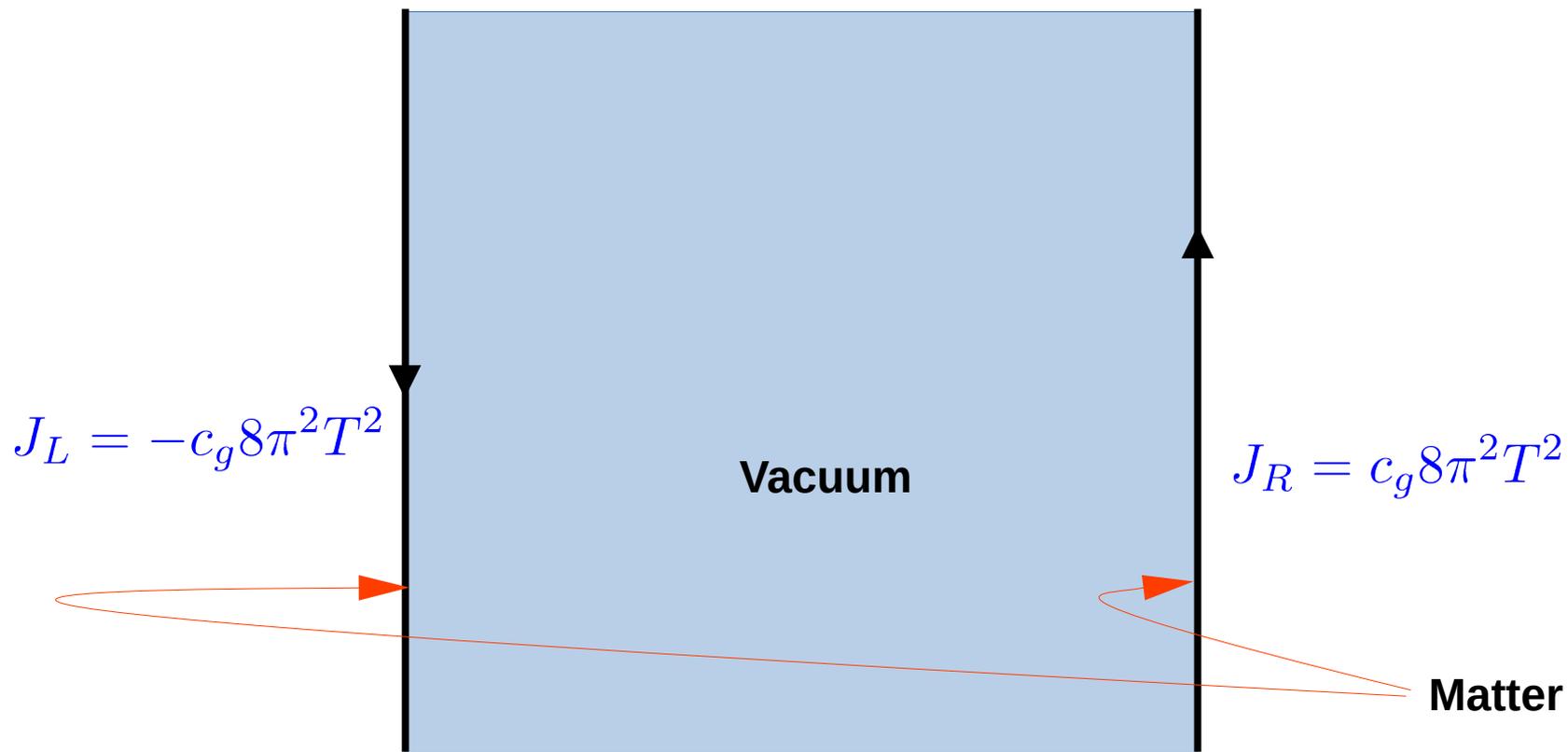
$$\delta S = 2A_g \int_{r_H}^b \left[\frac{f f' g'}{g} - (f')^2 \right]' dr$$

$$T^{tx} = J_E = 8\pi T^2$$

Energy current of chiral fermion

Application: thermal QHE

$$S = c_g \int_M (\Gamma d\Gamma + \frac{2}{3}\Gamma^3) - c_g \int_{BH} (\Gamma d\Gamma + \frac{2}{3}\Gamma^2)$$



Application: CME

Chiral Magnetic Effect $\Gamma[A] = C \int_{\mathcal{M}} A \wedge F_V \wedge F_V$

Calculate current: $\delta\Gamma = \int_{\partial\mathcal{M}} \delta V \wedge J = 2 \int_{\mathcal{M}} \delta V \wedge F_A \wedge F_V + 2 \int_{\partial\mathcal{M}} \delta V \wedge A \wedge F_V$

Field configuration represents physical state: $A_t(\partial\mathcal{M}) = \mu_5$

Regular field configuration at origin: $A_t(0) = 0$

Static solution = equilibrium: $F_A = \partial_r A_t dr dt$

Magnetic field obeys Bianchi identity: $\partial_r B = 0$

CME vanishes in equilibrium

$$J = 2C(\mu_5 - A_t)B$$

Application: CSE

Chiral Separation Effect $\Gamma[A] = C \int_{\mathcal{M}} A \wedge F_V \wedge F_V$

Calculate current: $\delta\Gamma = \int_{\partial\mathcal{M}} \delta V \wedge J = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \delta A \wedge F_V \wedge F_V$

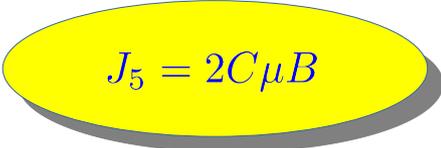
Field configuration represents physical state: $V_t(\partial\mathcal{M}) = \mu$

Regular field configuration at origin: $V_t(0) = 0$

Static solution = equilibrium: $F_V = \partial_r V_t dr dt + B dx dy$

Magnetic field obeys Bianchi identity: $\partial_r B = 0$

CSE does not vanishes in equilibrium


$$J_5 = 2C\mu B$$

Application: CVE

Chiral Vortical Effect: $\Gamma[A] = C_g \int_{\mathcal{M}} A \wedge \text{tr}(R \wedge R)$

$$ds^2 = dr^2 - f(r)^2(dt - \vec{A}_g \cdot d\vec{x})^2 + g(r)d\vec{x}^2$$

- SO(3) symmetric state
- Rotation = gravito-magnetic field $B_g = 2\Omega = \nabla \times A_g$
- Non-rotating regular Euclidean section (equilibrium) $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 2\pi T$
- No contribution from extrinsic curvature at boundary $f'(\partial\mathcal{M}) = g'(\partial\mathcal{M}) = 0$

$$J = C_g B_g \int_0^{r_b} \frac{1}{2} \left(-f^2 \frac{g'^2}{g} - f'^2 + 2f \frac{f'g'}{g} \right)'$$

CVE given by gravitational anomaly

$$J = 8\pi^2 C_g T^2 B_g$$

Application: Superfluid

Condensate: $\langle \Phi \rangle = \Phi_0 e^{i\theta}$

$$\partial_\mu \Phi_0 = 0$$

Superflow: $J^\mu = \partial^\mu \theta - A^\mu$

Gauge invariant: $\theta \rightarrow \theta + \lambda$, $A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \partial\lambda$

Hodge dual current: $K_{\mu\nu\rho} = \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} J^\lambda$ [Delacrutz, Hofman, Mathys]

Higher form symmetry

Anomaly

Vortex creation

$$\partial_\mu K^\mu{}_{\rho\lambda} = -F_{\rho\lambda}$$

Usual charge: $\int_{\text{space}} *J = Q$

Vortex number: $\oint *K = N_v$

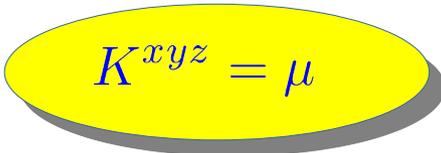
Application: Superfluid

Chern-Simons (BF) theory: $S_{BF} = \int B \wedge F$

Source for current K $B = B_{\mu\nu\rho} dx^\mu \wedge dx^\nu \wedge dx^\rho$

Gauge transformation: $B \rightarrow B + d\lambda$

BF theory on Black Hole: $\delta S_{BF} = \delta B_{xyz} \int_{r_h}^b \partial_r A_t = \delta B_{xyz} \mu$


$$K^{xyz} = \mu$$

What does this mean? $K^{xyz} = J_t = \partial_t \theta = \mu$

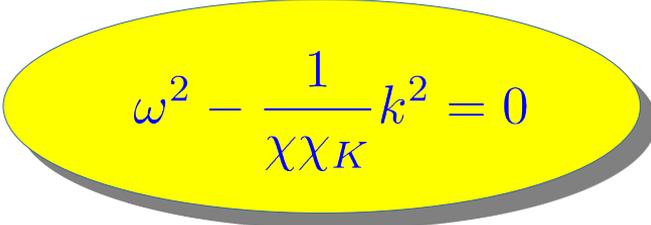
Application: Superfluid

Variation with A_z : $J^z = B_{txy}(b) - B_{txy}(r_h) - B_{txy}(b) = \mu_K - B_{txy}(b)$

Exactly like in CME: superflow vanishes in thermal equilibrium!
Here due to *consistent* anomaly (sorry, just couldn't resist...)

Mixed anomaly just like CME and CSE

$$\begin{array}{lll} J^z = \mu_K & \partial_t J^t + \partial_z J^z = 0 & J^t = \chi\mu \\ K^{zxy} = \mu & \partial_t K^{txy} + \partial_z K^{zxy} = 0 & K^{txy} = \chi_K \mu_K \end{array}$$


$$\omega^2 - \frac{1}{\chi\chi_K} k^2 = 0$$

Chiral Magnetic Wave = 2nd sound!

Summary



[Fan Zhang]

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Thank you!