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Matrix model holography

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ABSTRACT: We set up the formalism of holographic renormalization for the matter-coupled two-dimensional maximal supergravity that captures the low-lying fluctuations around the non-conformal D0-brane near-horizon geometry. As an application we compute holographically one- and two-point functions of the BFSS matrix quantum mechanics and its supersymmetric $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ deformation.

KEYWORDS: Gauge-gravity correspondence, AdS-CFT Correspondence, M(atrix) Theories

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1 Introduction

‘Matrix theory’ or ‘matrix model’, the theory of $\mathcal{N} = 16$ supersymmetric $SU(N)$ gauged matrix quantum mechanics, was proposed in [1] as a nonperturbative formulation of M-theory. Genuine tests of the BFSS proposal, that is tests which are not guaranteed to work solely by virtue of supersymmetric non-renormalization theorems, have been performed using Monte Carlo methods in a regime where the matrix quantum mechanics is strongly coupled. On the other hand the BFSS proposal can be understood within the framework of gauge/gravity duality: the holographic dual of matrix theory is a lightlike compactification of M-theory in an $SO(9)$ -symmetric pp-wave background; moreover compactification to ten dimensions leads to an alternative interpretation whereby weakly-coupled IIA string theory in the near-horizon limit of N $D0$ branes is the holographic dual of $SU(N)$ matrix theory.

The gauge/gravity correspondence thus allows one to probe the strong-coupling limit of matrix theory using classical IIA supergravity in a conformal AdS_2 times S^8 background,

which is the near-horizon geometry of D0 branes. This background can be thought of as the uplift to ten dimensions of a domain-wall solution of an effective two-dimensional dilaton-gravity theory. The latter theory is in fact a consistent truncation of IIA supergravity and can thus in principle be used to compute correlation functions in the matrix model involving the operators dual to the graviton and the dilaton, along the lines of holography for non-conformal branes [2–5]. However since in two dimensions the dilaton and the graviton can both be gauged away at the classical level, one expects that the corresponding correlation functions should be trivial; we will see that this is indeed consistent with the results of the present paper.

To go beyond trivial correlation functions one would need a two-dimensional consistent truncation of IIA which keeps more fields than just the metric and the dilaton. Although an effective lower-dimensional theory is not necessary for holography [6], it can help streamline the holographic computations along the lines of holographic renormalisation [7–9]. Recently a maximally-supersymmetric two-dimensional SO(9) gauged supergravity was constructed in [10]. This theory is expected to be a consistent truncation of IIA supergravity on S^8 . Subsequently in [11] it was shown that a $U(1)^4$ truncation of the full SO(9) gauge group is indeed a consistent truncation of IIA, and the uplift to ten dimensions was explicitly constructed. In particular the conformal AdS_2 times S^8 near-horizon geometry was recovered as the uplift to ten dimensions of a supersymmetric domain-wall solution of the two-dimensional theory with sixteen supercharges.

In the present paper we will use the half-supersymmetric domain-wall solution of the two-dimensional supergravity to compute correlation functions in the strongly-coupled matrix model using the prescription of holographic renormalization. In particular we compute two-point functions for the operators dual to scalars transforming in the **44** and the **84** of SO(9).¹ Our results are in agreement with the two-point functions previously computed both holographically, from the Kaluza-Klein spectrum of eleven-dimensional supergravity on S^8 [12, 13], and directly in the matrix model by Monte Carlo methods [14].

Furthermore we construct a half-supersymmetric ‘deformed’ domain-wall solution of two-dimensional SO(9) supergravity which uplifts to an eleven-dimensional pp-wave with symmetry broken from SO(9) to $SO(3) \times SO(6)$. To achieve this deformation we must consider $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ -preserving profiles for the scalar fields that go beyond the $U(1)^4$ truncation. As it turns out the resulting eleven-dimensional pp-wave is not of the form of the holographic dual to the BMN matrix model [15] which preserves $\mathcal{N} = 32$ supersymmetry;² nor does it belong to the class of bubbling M-theory geometries of [19]. Rather we will show that this $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ deformation should be identified holographically with a vev deformation of the BFSS matrix model.

¹The scalar sector of the two-dimensional maximally supersymmetric SO(9) gauged supergravity contains, besides the dilaton, scalar fields transforming in the $\mathbf{44} \oplus \mathbf{84}$ of SO(9); its $U(1)^4$ truncation contains the dilaton, four scalars coming from the **44** and four scalars from the **84** of SO(9).

²It is well-known that all pp-waves of eleven-dimensional supergravity preserve at least sixteen supercharges. The maximally supersymmetric pp-wave [16] can be thought of as the Penrose limit of either the $AdS_7 \times S^4$ or the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ background [17], while there are pp-waves with various possible fractions of supersymmetry between $\mathcal{N} = 16$ and $\mathcal{N} = 32$ [18].

As in the undeformed case we use holographic renormalization to compute two-point correlation functions of operators dual to the scalar fields in the $\mathbf{44}$ of $\text{SO}(9)$. More precisely, under $\text{SO}(3) \times \text{SO}(6)$ the $\mathbf{44}$ decomposes as $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}) \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{20}) \oplus (\mathbf{5}, \mathbf{1}) \oplus (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{6})$; the three distinct two-point functions that we compute in the present paper are those of operators dual to the scalars outside the $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$ singlet.³ We have checked numerically that in the UV-limit all three reduce to the two-point function of the $\mathbf{44}$ scalar computed in the undeformed matrix model. This is consistent with the fact that the deformed domain-wall solution reduces in the limit of small radial direction to the undeformed domain wall. Equivalently it can be checked that the ten-dimensional uplift of the deformed domain-wall solution is asymptotically conformal AdS_2 times S^8 .

The plan of the remainder of the paper is as follows. Section 2 discusses holographic renormalization for the two-dimensional maximal $\text{SO}(9)$ supergravity dual to the BFSS matrix quantum mechanics. As a warm-up we compute one- and two-point functions for the operators dual to the graviton and the dilaton and show that they are trivial as expected. We then extend the computation to one- and two-point functions in the scalar sector, where we reproduce the expected field theory results for the corresponding operators. In section 3 we construct a half-supersymmetric domain-wall solution of supergravity which breaks $\text{SO}(9)$ down to $\text{SO}(3) \times \text{SO}(6)$ and is expected to provide a holographic description of a corresponding vev deformation of the matrix model. We set up the holographic renormalization around this background and in particular compute the deformed correlation functions in the scalar sector. Some future directions are discussed in section 4. In appendix A we review the various holographic dualities of the matrix model and their respective regimes of validity. In appendix B we review the ambiguity in the holographic dictionary for scalar fields in a certain mass range which will be relevant for our model.

2 BFSS and holographic renormalization

In this section, we will employ the effective two-dimensional supergravity that describes fluctuations around the D0-brane near-horizon geometry, and apply the procedure of holographic renormalization in order to extract one- and two-point correlation functions of the corresponding operators in the dual matrix quantum mechanics.

2.1 Effective 2d supergravity and fluctuation equations

The two-dimensional maximally supersymmetric $\text{SO}(9)$ supergravity constructed in [10] describes fluctuations around the S^8 compactification of IIA supergravity. The full theory carries a dilaton ρ and 128 scalar fields, transforming as $\mathbf{44} \oplus \mathbf{84}$ under $\text{SO}(9)$. Here, we will only consider its $\text{U}(1)^4$ truncation which apart from ρ and the $\text{U}(1)^4$ gauge fields carries four more dilaton fields u_a from the $\mathbf{44}$ and four axion fields ϕ_a from the $\mathbf{84}$ of $\text{SO}(9)$. The

³This choice was made for simplicity, since the singlet would mix already at the quadratic level with the operators coming from the other representations.

truncated action is given by [11]

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}e\rho R + \frac{1}{2}e\rho \sum_a \partial_\mu u_a \partial^\mu u_a + \frac{1}{2}e\rho^{1/3} X_0^{-1} \sum_{a=1}^4 X_a^{-2} (\partial_\mu \phi^a) (\partial^\mu \phi^a) - \frac{\rho}{8} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}^a y^a - e V_{\text{pot}}, \quad (2.1)$$

where we have defined $X_0 \equiv \prod_a X_a^{-2}$, the scalar kinetic term is defined via

$$X_a \equiv e^{-2A_{ab}u_b}, \quad A \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 & -1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{6} & -1/(2\sqrt{3}) \\ 1/6 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/6 & 0 & \sqrt{2/3} & -1/(2\sqrt{3}) \\ 1/6 & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{6} & -1/(2\sqrt{3}) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.2)$$

and the abelian field strengths $F_{\mu\nu}^a \equiv 2\partial_{[\mu} A_{\nu]}^a$ couple to four auxiliary scalar fields y^a that can be integrated out from the action. The scalar potential of (2.1) is given by

$$V_{\text{pot}} = \rho^{5/9} \left[\frac{1}{8} \left(X_0^2 - 8 \sum_{a<b} X_a X_b - 4X_0 \sum_a X_a \right) + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{-2/3} \sum_a X_a^{-2} (X_0 - 4X_a) (\phi^a)^2 + 2\rho^{-4/3} \sum_{a<b} X_a^{-2} X_b^{-2} (\phi^a)^2 (\phi^b)^2 + \frac{1}{8} \rho^{-2} \sum_a X_a \left(\rho y^a + 8 \prod_{b \neq a} \phi^b \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{-8/3} X_0^{-1} \left(\sum_a \rho y^a \phi^a + 8 \prod_a \phi^a \right)^2 \right], \quad (2.3)$$

as a fourth order polynomial in the scalars ϕ^a . The action (2.1) admits a half supersymmetric domain wall solution, in which all scalars and gauge fields vanish and metric and dilaton are given by

$$ds^2 = r^7 dt^2 - dr^2, \quad \rho(r) = r^{9/2}. \quad (2.4)$$

This two-dimensional solution can be uplifted into type IIA supergravity as

$$ds_{10}^2 = r^{-7/8} (r^7 dt^2 - (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_8^2)), \quad \Phi = -\frac{21}{8} \ln r, \quad F = d(r^7 dt), \quad (2.5)$$

(with 10D dilaton Φ and two-form flux F) and further to an eleven-dimensional pp-wave solution [18, 20, 21]

$$ds_{11}^2 = dx^+ dx^- + (1 - r^{-7})(dx^-)^2 - (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_8^2). \quad (2.6)$$

In this section, we will compute correlation functions associated to the quadratic fluctuations around the domain wall (2.4). Since scalars originating from different SO(9) representations do not mix at the quadratic level, we will only need the truncated action (2.1) of two-dimensional dilaton gravity coupled to one of the scalars X_a and one of the scalars ϕ^a . We will denote these two scalars by y_{44} and y_{84} respectively (referring to their SO(9) origin), and collectively by y_n . Moreover, it will be convenient to go to a frame in which the background metric of (2.4) becomes pure AdS which is achieved by rescaling the fields as

$$t \rightarrow \frac{2}{5} t, \quad r \rightarrow r^{-1/5}, \quad g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \frac{4}{25} \rho^{4/9} g_{\mu\nu}. \quad (2.7)$$

In this frame, and after Wick rotation to Euclidean signature, the action takes the canonical form [4]

$$S = \frac{1}{4} \int d^2x \sqrt{|g|} e^{\gamma\phi} \left(R + \beta (\partial\phi)^2 + C - e^{a_n\phi} \left((\partial y_n)^2 - m_n^2 y_n^2 \right) \right). \quad (2.8)$$

with $\rho \equiv e^{\gamma\phi}$, and the constants

$$\gamma \equiv -\frac{6}{7}, \quad \beta \equiv \frac{16}{49}, \quad C \equiv \frac{126}{25}, \quad (2.9)$$

describing the dilaton-gravity sector. With these coordinates, the boundary of AdS is located at $r = 0$ and the background (2.4) takes the form

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{r} dt^2 + \frac{1}{4r^2} dr^2, \quad e^\phi = r^\alpha, \quad \alpha \equiv \frac{21}{20}. \quad (2.10)$$

The scalar couplings in (2.8) are characterized by the constants a_n and m_n which take different values for the scalars in the 44 and 84, respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{44} &\equiv 0, & m_{44}^2 &\equiv \frac{8}{5}, & y_{44} &\equiv 6\sqrt{2}x, & \text{with } X_{1,2,3,4} &= e^{-2x}, \\ a_{84} &\equiv \frac{4}{7}, & m_{84}^2 &\equiv \frac{12}{25}, & y_{84} &\equiv \sqrt{2}\phi^{a=1}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

Let us note that the addition of scalar matter in (2.8) is the source of some technical complications with respect to the standard treatment of the dilaton gravity sector [4, 5]. In particular the fact that the scalars y_{84} arise with a non-vanishing relative dilaton power a_{84} prevents us from using the methods of [5] and translate the non-conformal holographic problem into a pure AdS background in some suitable higher dimension. However, it is straightforward to extend the analysis of [4] to the presence of additional matter fields.

The equations of motion follow from (2.8) and yield

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (\nabla_\mu \partial_\nu \phi) - \frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{2} \nabla \partial \phi - \left(\frac{\beta}{\gamma} - \gamma \right) \left((\partial_\mu \phi) (\partial_\nu \phi) - \frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{e^{a_n\phi}}{\gamma} \left(\partial_\mu y_n \partial_\nu y_n - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} (\partial y_n)^2 \right), \\ 0 &= \gamma \nabla \partial \phi + \gamma^2 (\partial\phi)^2 - C - m_n^2 e^{a_n\phi} y_n^2, \\ 0 &= R - 2 \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \nabla \partial \phi - \beta (\partial\phi)^2 + C - \left(1 + \frac{a_n}{\gamma} \right) e^{a_n\phi} \left((\partial y)^2 - m_n^2 y_n^2 \right), \\ 0 &= \nabla^\mu \left(e^{(a_n+\gamma)\phi} \partial_\mu y_n \right) + m_n^2 e^{(a_n+\gamma)\phi} y_n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

They respectively stand for: the traceless and trace part of Einstein equations, the dilaton field equation, and the scalar equations of motion.

2.2 Asymptotic expansions

Following the procedure of holographic renormalization [4, 7–9], we first compute the asymptotic expansions of all fields at the boundary $r = 0$. As an illustration, let us

first restrict to the dilaton-gravity sector, i.e. set all scalar fields other than the dilaton to zero, in which case we reproduce the results of [4] for the (degenerate) case of the D0 branes. The fluctuation ansatz for metric and dilaton is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= \frac{f(t,r)}{r} dt^2 + \frac{1}{4r^2} dr^2, \\
 \phi &= \alpha \ln r + \frac{\kappa(t,r)}{\gamma}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.13}$$

with functions $f(t,r)$, $\kappa(t,r)$ admitting a (fractional) power expansion in r near $r = 0$

$$f(t,r) = f_{(0)}(t) + \underset{r \rightarrow 0}{\mathcal{O}}(1), \quad \kappa(t,r) = \kappa_{(0)}(t) + \underset{r \rightarrow 0}{\mathcal{O}}(1).
 \tag{2.14}$$

According to the equations of motion (2.12), the functions $f(t,r)$ and $\kappa(t,r)$ are subject to the non-linear partial differential equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= -\frac{1}{4}(f^{-1}f')^2 + \frac{1}{2}f^{-1}f'' + \kappa'' + \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{\gamma^2}\right)(\kappa')^2, \\
 0 &= \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{\gamma^2}\right)\dot{\kappa}\kappa' + \dot{\kappa}' - \frac{1}{2}f'f^{-1}\dot{\kappa}, \\
 0 &= 2\alpha\gamma f' + r(2f'' - f^{-1}(f')^2) + \ddot{\kappa} - \frac{1}{2}f^{-1}\dot{f}\dot{\kappa} + \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{\gamma^2}\right)(\dot{\kappa})^2 - 2f(1 - rf^{-1}f')\kappa', \\
 0 &= 4r(\kappa'' + (\kappa')^2) + (8\alpha\gamma + 2 + 2rf^{-1}f')\kappa' + f^{-1}\left(\ddot{\kappa} - \frac{1}{2}f^{-1}\dot{f}\dot{\kappa} + (\dot{\kappa})^2\right) + 2f^{-1}f'\alpha\gamma,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.15}$$

where dots and primes refer to ∂_t and ∂_r , respectively. Closer inspection of these equations shows that its solutions admit a fractional power expansion around $r = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t,r) &= f_{(0)}(t) + r f_{(5)}(t) + r^\sigma f_{(5\sigma)}(t) + \dots, \\
 \kappa(t,r) &= \kappa_{(0)}(t) + r \kappa_{(5)}(t) + r^\sigma \kappa_{(5\sigma)}(t) + \dots,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.16}$$

where $\sigma = \frac{1}{2} - \alpha\gamma = \frac{7}{5}$ denotes the first non-integer power in the expansion, whose coefficient is not determined by the equations of motion (2.15). In generic dimensions, this coefficient carries the information about the two-point correlation functions of the associated operators. In two dimensions (i.e. for the $p = 0$ branes) this structure is highly degenerate. Specifically, the equations of motion (2.15) determine the coefficients $\kappa_{(5)}$, $f_{(5)}$ as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa_{(5)} &= \frac{5}{36} f_{(0)}^{-1} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)}^2, \\
 f_{(5)} &= \frac{5}{9} \left(\ddot{\kappa}_{(0)} - \frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} \dot{f}_{(0)} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)} + \frac{5}{18} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)}^2 \right),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.17}$$

and constrain the coefficients $\kappa_{(5\sigma)}$, $f_{(5\sigma)}$ as

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= f_{(5\sigma)} + 2f_{(0)}\kappa_{(5\sigma)}, \\
 0 &= \dot{\kappa}_{(5\sigma)} + \frac{14}{9}\dot{\kappa}_{(0)}\kappa_{(5\sigma)}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.18}$$

The latter conditions imply the two-dimensional analogue of what in higher dimensions expresses the diffeomorphism and trace Ward identities [4, 8]. In two dimensions these constraints imply that there are no non-trivial correlation functions associated to the operators dual to f and κ , respectively, as we shall discuss shortly. This is related to the fact that in two dimensions the dilaton-gravity sector does not carry any propagating degrees of freedom. In this case, the interesting structure is sitting in the scalar sector of the theory. Let us thus repeat the previous analysis in presence of the scalar fields.

Consider first the action (2.8) with scalar fields from the **44** and the **84** of $SO(9)$. The equations of motion obtained from variation of (2.8) then imply a generalization of the ansatz (2.16) to a fractional expansion of the type

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t, r) &= f_{(0)}(t) + r^{4/5} f_{(4)}(t) + r f_{(5)}(t) + r^{7/5} f_{(7)}(t) + \dots, \\
 \kappa(t, r) &= \kappa_{(0)}(t) + r^{4/5} \kappa_{(4)}(t) + r \kappa_{(5)}(t) + r^{7/5} \kappa_{(7)}(t) + \dots, \\
 y_{44}(r, t) &= r^{2/5} x_{(2)}(t) + r x_{(5)}(t) + \dots, \\
 y_{84}(r, t) &= r^{1/5} y_{(1)}(t) + r^{3/5} y_{(3)}(t) + \dots,
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.19}$$

where $x_{(5)}$ and $y_{(3)}$ correspond to the coefficients in the scalar expansion that are left undetermined by the equations of motion. The intermediate coefficients in the series expansion are determined by the equations of motion to

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa_{(4)} &= -\frac{1}{4} x_{(2)}^2, \\
 \kappa_{(5)} &= \frac{5}{36} f_{(0)}^{-1} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)}^2 - \frac{1}{10} e^{-\frac{2\kappa_{(0)}}{3}} y_{(1)}^2, \\
 \dot{\kappa}_{(7)} &= -\frac{14}{9} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)} \kappa_{(7)} - \frac{e^{-\frac{2}{3}\kappa_{(0)}}}{7} \left(3\dot{y}_{(1)} y_{(3)} + y_{(1)} \dot{y}_{(3)} + \frac{4}{3} y_{(1)} y_{(3)} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)} \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{7} \left(5\dot{x}_{(2)} x_{(5)} + 2x_{(2)} \dot{x}_{(5)} + \frac{40}{9} x_{(2)} x_{(5)} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)} \right), \\
 f_{(4)} &= -\frac{5}{18} f_{(0)} x_{(2)}^2, \\
 f_{(5)} &= \frac{5}{9} \left(\ddot{\kappa}_{(0)} - \frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} \dot{f}_{(0)} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)} + \frac{5}{18} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)}^2 \right) + \frac{1}{45} e^{-\frac{2\kappa_{(0)}}{3}} f_{(0)} y_{(1)}^2, \\
 f_{(7)} &= -2f_{(0)} \kappa_{(7)} - \frac{80}{63} f_{(0)} x_{(2)} x_{(5)} - \frac{8}{21} e^{-\frac{2\kappa_{(0)}}{3}} f_{(0)} y_{(1)} y_{(3)}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.20}$$

In absence of the scalar fields these expressions consistently reproduce (2.17).

2.3 Regularization and counterterms

On-shell action The central object for the computation of correlation functions is the action (2.8) evaluated on-shell. Using the dilaton field equation from (2.12), the on-shell Lagrangian reduces to

$$\mathcal{L}|_{\text{on-shell}} = \frac{2\beta}{\gamma} \sqrt{|\det g|} \nabla(e^{\gamma\phi} \partial\phi) + \frac{a_{84}}{\gamma} \sqrt{|\det g|} e^{a_{84}\phi} ((\partial y_{84})^2 - m^2 y_{84}^2). \tag{2.21}$$

Note that no explicit scalar dependence on y_{44} appears in the Lagrangian. This is due to the fact that these scalars appear coupled with the same dilaton power as the Einstein-Hilbert

term, cf. (2.8), (2.11), thus disappear from the action upon using the dilaton equation of motion. Moreover, we need to add the Gibbons-Hawking term in order to take into account the boundary of the background spacetime

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} d^2x \sqrt{|\det g|} e^{\gamma\phi} R \quad \longrightarrow \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^2x \sqrt{|\det g|} e^{\gamma\phi} R + \int_{\partial\mathcal{M}} ds \sqrt{h} e^{\gamma\phi} 2K. \quad (2.22)$$

Here h is the induced metric on the (one-dimensional) boundary and K is the trace of the extrinsic curvature of the boundary that can be computed from a unit length vector n^μ normal to the boundary

$$K = \nabla_\mu n^\mu. \quad (2.23)$$

Putting everything together, the full on shell action is given by

$$S_{\text{on-shell}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\mathcal{M}} dt \sqrt{h} e^{\gamma\phi} \left(K + \frac{\beta}{\gamma} n^\mu \partial_\mu \phi + \frac{2}{7\gamma} e^{\frac{4}{7}\phi} y_{84} n^\mu \partial_\mu y_{84} \right), \quad (2.24)$$

where the boundary is located at $r = 0$. Because the integral diverges when $r \rightarrow 0$, the first step of holographic renormalization consists in regularizing the integral by introducing a parameter ϵ in order to control the divergences

$$S_{\text{reg}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial AAdS, r=\epsilon} dt \sqrt{h} e^{\gamma\phi} \left(K + \frac{\beta}{\gamma} n^\mu \partial_\mu \phi + \frac{2}{7\gamma} e^{\frac{4}{7}\phi} y_{84} n^\mu \partial_\mu y_{84} \right). \quad (2.25)$$

Knowing the asymptotic behaviour of the fields near the boundary, the regularized on-shell action (2.25) may be evaluated as a function of ϵ . Let us recall that n^μ is a unit vector ($n^\mu n_\mu = 1$) normal to the boundary

$$n^\mu \partial_\mu = n \partial_r = 2r \partial_r, \quad (2.26)$$

and

$$h = \frac{f(t, r)}{r} dt^2, \quad K = \nabla_\mu n^\mu = -1 + r \partial_r \ln f. \quad (2.27)$$

Inserting the expansion (2.19) in the action (2.25) leads to the different contributions

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{h} e^{\gamma\phi} &= |f_{(0)}|^{1/2} e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \epsilon^{-7/5} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(4)} + \kappa_{(4)} \right) \epsilon^{4/5} + \left(\frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(5)} + \kappa_{(5)} \right) \epsilon \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(7)} + \kappa_{(7)} \right) \epsilon^{7/5} \right] + \dots, \\ K|_{r=\epsilon} &= -1 + f_{(0)}^{-1} \left[\frac{4}{5} f_{(4)} \epsilon^{4/5} + f_{(5)} \epsilon + \frac{7}{5} f_{(7)} \epsilon^{7/5} \right] + \dots, \\ n^\mu \partial_\mu \phi|_{r=\epsilon} &= 2\alpha + \frac{2}{\gamma} \left[\frac{4}{5} \kappa_{(4)} \epsilon^{4/5} + \kappa_{(5)} \epsilon + \frac{7}{5} \kappa_{(7)} \epsilon^{7/5} \right] + \dots, \\ e^{\frac{4}{7}\phi} y n^\mu \partial_\mu y|_{r=\epsilon} &= e^{-\frac{2}{3}\kappa_{(0)}} \left[\frac{2}{5} y_{(1)}^2 \epsilon + \frac{4}{5} y_{(1)} y_{(3)} \epsilon^{7/5} \right] + \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (2.28)$$

The most divergent term in this expansion comes from the determinant of the induced metric times the dilaton and involves a global factor of $\epsilon^{-7/5}$. The on-shell action can now be expressed as a perturbative expansion in $r = \epsilon$ up to terms vanishing when ϵ goes to zero

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{reg}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int dt |f_{(0)}|^{1/2} e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \left(L_{(-7)} \epsilon^{-7/5} + L_{(-3)} \epsilon^{-3/5} + L_{(-2)} \epsilon^{-2/5} + L_{(0)} \epsilon^0 + o(1) \right), \\
 L_{(-7)} &\equiv -1 + \frac{2\alpha\beta}{\gamma} = -\frac{9}{5}, \\
 L_{(-3)} &\equiv -\frac{9}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(4)} + \kappa_{(4)} \right) + \frac{4}{5} f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(4)} + \frac{4}{5} \frac{2\beta}{\gamma^2} \kappa_{(4)}, \\
 L_{(-2)} &\equiv -\frac{9}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(5)} + \kappa_{(5)} \right) + f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(5)} + \frac{2\beta}{\gamma^2} \kappa_{(5)} + \frac{4}{35\gamma} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\kappa_{(0)}} y_{(1)}^2, \\
 L_{(0)} &\equiv -\frac{9}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(7)} + \kappa_{(7)} \right) + \frac{7}{5} f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(7)} + \frac{7}{5} \frac{2\beta}{\gamma^2} \kappa_{(7)} + \frac{16}{35\gamma} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\kappa_{(0)}} y_{(1)} y_{(3)}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.29}$$

We note that there is no explicit dependence on the scalars $x_{(2)}$, $x_{(5)}$, cf. the discussion after (2.21). The dependence of the regularized action on these fields enters implicitly via the metric and dilaton components (2.20).

Counterterms The first counter-term required for cancelling the most divergent contribution in (2.29) takes the form of an exponential dilaton potential

$$S_{\text{ct1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int dt \sqrt{h} e^{\gamma\phi} \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha\beta}{\gamma} \right). \tag{2.30}$$

This kills the first divergent term in (2.29) and also modifies the sub-leading terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{reg}} + S_{\text{ct1}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int dt |f_{(0)}|^{1/2} e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \left[\frac{4}{5} \left(f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(4)} + \frac{2\beta}{\gamma^2} \kappa_{(4)} \right) \epsilon^{-3/5} \right. \\
 &\quad + \left(f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(5)} + \frac{2\beta}{\gamma^2} \kappa_{(5)} + \frac{4}{35\gamma} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\kappa_{(0)}} y_{(1)}^2 \right) \epsilon^{-2/5} \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{7}{5} \left(f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(7)} + \frac{2\beta}{\gamma^2} \kappa_{(7)} \right) + \frac{16}{35\gamma} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\kappa_{(0)}} y_{(1)} y_{(3)} + o(1) \right].
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.31}$$

Moreover, $f_{(5)}$ and $\kappa_{(5)}$ are related to the sources by (2.20). This corresponds to the expansion of

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\nabla^t \partial_t \phi) \Big|_{r=\epsilon} &= \frac{f_{(0)}^{-1}}{\gamma} (\ddot{\kappa}_{(0)} - \frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} \dot{f}_{(0)} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)}) \epsilon + o(\epsilon), \\
 (\partial\phi)^2 \Big|_{r=\epsilon} &= \frac{f_{(0)}^{-1} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)}^2}{\gamma^2} \epsilon + o(\epsilon),
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.32}$$

and determines the form of the second counter-term

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{ct2}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int dt \sqrt{h} e^{\gamma\phi} \left(\frac{10}{21} (\nabla^t \partial_t \phi) - \frac{10}{49} (\partial\phi)^2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int dt |f_{(0)}|^{1/2} e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \left(-\frac{5}{9} f_{(0)}^{-1} \right) \left(\ddot{\kappa}_{(0)} - \frac{1}{2} f_{(0)}^{-1} \dot{f}_{(0)} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)} + \frac{1}{2} \dot{\kappa}_{(0)}^2 \right) \epsilon^{-2/5} + o(1),
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.33}$$

These terms cancel the $f_{(5)}$ and $\kappa_{(5)}$ contributions to the divergent part of the on-shell action (2.31). Upon furthermore replacing $f_{(4)}$ and $\kappa_{(4)}$ by their expression from (2.20), the resulting action reads

$$S_{\text{reg}} + S_{\text{ct1}} + S_{\text{ct2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int dt |f_{(0)}|^{1/2} e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \left[-\frac{2}{5} x_{(2)}^2 \epsilon^{-3/5} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\kappa_{(0)}} y_{(1)}^2 \epsilon^{-2/5} + \frac{7}{5} \left(f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(7)} + \frac{2\beta}{\gamma^2} \kappa_{(7)} \right) + \frac{16}{35\gamma} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\kappa_{(0)}} y_{(1)} y_{(3)} + o(1) \right]. \quad (2.34)$$

From this expression we read off the last counterterms for the matter couplings

$$S_{\text{ct3}} = \frac{1}{5} \int dt \sqrt{h} e^{\gamma\phi} y_{(44)}^2, \quad (2.35)$$

$$S_{\text{ct4}} = \frac{1}{10} \int dt \sqrt{h} e^{(\gamma+a)\phi} y_{(84)}^2.$$

After renormalization by all counter-terms, the on-shell action is given by

$$S_{\text{ren}} = S_{\text{reg}} + S_{\text{ct1}} + S_{\text{ct2}} + S_{\text{ct3}} + S_{\text{ct4}} \quad (2.36)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dt |f_{(0)}|^{1/2} e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \left[\frac{7}{5} \left(f_{(0)}^{-1} f_{(7)} + \frac{2\beta}{\gamma^2} \kappa_{(7)} \right) + \frac{4}{5} x_{(2)} x_{(5)} - \frac{2}{15} e^{-\frac{2\kappa_{(0)}}{3}} y_{(1)} y_{(3)} \right].$$

and contains only finite terms in the limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. Eventually, taking into account the relation between $f_{(7)}$ and $\kappa_{(7)}$ from (2.18), the renormalized action takes the final form

$$S_{\text{ren}} = \int dt |f_{(0)}|^{1/2} e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \left(-\frac{7}{9} \kappa_{(7)} - \frac{22}{45} x_{(2)} x_{(5)} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{2\kappa_{(0)}}{3}} y_{(1)} y_{(3)} \right). \quad (2.37)$$

2.4 Correlation functions

One-point functions From the renormalized action (2.37) we may now extract the one-point correlation functions for the various dual operators by functional derivation. For the operators dual to the dilaton and the two-dimensional metric, we thus obtain

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_\kappa(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{|f_{(0)}(t)|^{1/2}} \frac{\delta S_{\text{ren}}}{\delta \kappa_{(0)}(t)} = e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \left(-\frac{7}{9} \kappa_{(7)} - \frac{22}{45} x_{(2)} x_{(5)} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-\frac{2\kappa_{(0)}}{3}} y_{(1)} y_{(3)} \right), \quad (2.38)$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_f(t) \rangle = \frac{2}{|f_{(0)}(t)|^{1/2}} \frac{\delta S_{\text{ren}}}{\delta f_{(0)}^{-1}(t)} = e^{\kappa_{(0)}} \left(\frac{7}{9} \kappa_{(7)} + \frac{22}{45} x_{(2)} x_{(5)} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{2\kappa_{(0)}}{3}} y_{(1)} y_{(3)} \right).$$

Similarly, in the matter sector, we derive the following one-point correlation functions for the operators dual to the scalars in the **44** and the **84** representation

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{44}(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{|f_{(0)}(t)|^{1/2}} \frac{\delta S_{\text{ren}}}{\delta x_{(2)}(t)} \propto e^{\kappa_{(0)}} x_{(5)}(t), \quad (2.39)$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{84}(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{|f_{(0)}(t)|^{1/2}} \frac{\delta S_{\text{ren}}}{\delta y_{(1)}(t)} \propto e^{\kappa_{(0)}/3} y_{(3)}. \quad (2.40)$$

Two-point function The two-point correlation functions are obtained by further functional derivative of the one-point functions. To this end, we first need to determine the dependence of the ‘response’ functions $\{f_{(7)}, \kappa_{(7)}, x_{(5)}, y_{(3)}\}$ on the ‘source functions’ $\{f_{(0)}, \kappa_{(0)}, x_{(2)}, y_{(1)}\}$. This dependence is fixed by the requirement that the solution of the field equations remains regular in the bulk. In absence of an exact solution of the non-linear equations of motion, the two-point correlation functions can be computed from exact solutions of the linearized equations of motion.

In the dilaton-gravity sector, linearizing the field equations around the background

$$\begin{aligned} f(t, r) &= 1 + \eta(t, r), \\ \kappa(t, r) &= 0 + \kappa(t, r), \end{aligned} \tag{2.41}$$

leads to the set of equations

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{1}{2}\eta'' + \kappa'', & 0 &= \dot{\kappa}', \\ 0 &= 2\alpha\gamma\eta' + 2r\eta'' + \ddot{\kappa} - 2\kappa', \\ 0 &= 4r\kappa'' + (2 + 8\alpha\gamma)\kappa' + \ddot{\kappa} + 2\alpha\gamma\eta', \end{aligned} \tag{2.42}$$

whose general solution is provided by

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(t, r) &= \eta_{(0)}(t) + \frac{5}{9}\ddot{\kappa}_{(0)}(t)r - 2Ar^{7/5}, \\ \kappa(t, r) &= \kappa_{(0)}(t) + Ar^{7/5}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.43}$$

with real constant A . Regularity in the bulk requires that $A = 0$ which translates into $f_{(7)} = 0 = \kappa_{(7)}$. As a result, all related two-point correlation functions vanish.

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_\kappa(t_1)\mathcal{O}_\kappa(t_2) \rangle = 0 = \langle \mathcal{O}_f(t_1)\mathcal{O}_f(t_2) \rangle. \tag{2.44}$$

As alluded to above, this is a consequence of the fact that in two dimensions the dilaton-gravity sector does not carry propagating degrees of freedom.

The interesting structure of correlation functions is situated in the matter sector. Linearizing the scalar field equations (2.12) around the background (3.15) yields a linear differential equation that can be simplified by taking the Fourier transform with respect to time:

$$r^2 \tilde{y}_n''(q, r) + \left(\frac{21}{20}a_n - \frac{2}{5}\right)r \tilde{y}_n'(q, r) - \frac{1}{4}(q^2 r - m_n^2) \tilde{y}_n(q, r) = 0. \tag{2.45}$$

For the scalars from the **44** and the **84** with the parameters given by (2.11), the asymptotic analysis of this equation yields an expansion

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{y}_{(44)}(r, q) &= r^{2/5} \left(\tilde{x}_{(2)}(q) + r^{3/5} \tilde{x}_{(5)}(q) + \dots \right), \\ \tilde{y}_{(84)}(r, q) &= r^{1/5} \left(\tilde{y}_{(1)}(q) + r^{2/5} \tilde{y}_{(3)}(q) + \dots \right), \end{aligned} \tag{2.46}$$

in accordance with (2.19).

Let us first consider the scalar fields in the **44**. The corresponding equation (2.45) can be brought in a more canonical form by making the following change of variables and redefinitions

$$\tilde{r} = q\sqrt{r}, \quad \tilde{y}_{(44)}(q, \tilde{r}) = \tilde{r}^\lambda s(q, \tilde{r}), \quad \lambda = \frac{7}{5}, \quad (2.47)$$

upon which the equation becomes

$$\tilde{r}^2 s'' + \tilde{r} s' - (\tilde{r}^2 + \lambda^2 - m^2) s = 0. \quad (2.48)$$

This corresponds to the modified Bessel's equation with parameter $\sqrt{\lambda^2 - m^2} = \frac{3}{5}$. It admits two linearly independent solutions which may be described by modified Bessel function of the first kind I and the second kind K . The solution regular in the bulk is given by

$$\tilde{y}_{(44)}(q, r) = \tilde{r}^{7/5} \text{Bessel}_K(3/5, \tilde{r}), \quad (2.49)$$

and we can infer its asymptotic development near $r = 0$ as

$$\tilde{y}_{(44)}(q, r) = q^{4/5} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{5})}{2^{2/5}} r^{2/5} + \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{3}{5})}{2^{8/5}} q^{6/5} r + \frac{5\Gamma(\frac{3}{5})}{2^{17/5}} q^2 r^{7/5} + o_{r \rightarrow 0}(r^{7/5}) \right). \quad (2.50)$$

Comparing to the general expansion (2.46) we find that

$$\tilde{x}_5(q) \propto q^{6/5} \tilde{x}_2(q). \quad (2.51)$$

Before proceeding with the computation of the two-point function, we should recall the possible ambiguity in the assignment of conformal dimensions for the scalar fields discussed in appendix B. The scalar fields in the **44** precisely live in the mass range that allows for two different field theory interpretations. On the level of the present discussion, the two different choices simply correspond to an exchange of the role of 'source' and 'response' function $\tilde{x}_2(q)$ and $\tilde{x}_5(q)$ [23].

Accordingly, the two-point function in momentum space is given by

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{44}(0) \mathcal{O}_{44}(q) \rangle \propto q^{\pm 6/5}, \quad (2.52)$$

and after Fourier transformation

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_y(t_1) \mathcal{O}_y(t_2) \rangle \propto \text{TF}^{-1}(q^{\pm 6/5})(t_1 - t_2) \propto \frac{1}{|t_1 - t_2|^{1 \pm (6/5)}}. \quad (2.53)$$

For the scalars in the **84**, equation (2.45) turns into a Bessel equation (2.48) with $\lambda = \frac{4}{5}$, such that its regular solution is given by

$$\tilde{y}_{(84)}(q, r) = \tilde{r}^{4/5} \text{Bessel}_K(2/5, \tilde{r}), \quad (2.54)$$

with near $r = 0$ series expansion

$$\tilde{y}_{(84)}(q, r) = q^{2/5} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\frac{2}{5})}{2^{3/5}} r^{1/5} + \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{2}{5})}{2^{7/5}} q^{4/5} r^{3/5} + \frac{5\Gamma(\frac{2}{5})}{12 \cdot 2^{3/5}} q^2 r^{6/5} + o_{r \rightarrow 0}(r^{6/5}) \right). \quad (2.55)$$

Thus, the first two coefficients in the expansion (2.46) are related by

$$\tilde{y}_3(q) \propto q^{4/5} \tilde{y}_1(q). \tag{2.56}$$

Again depending on the choice of assignment Δ_{\pm} , the two-point function is thus given by

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{84}(t_1) \mathcal{O}_{84}(t_2) \rangle \propto \text{TF}^{-1}(q^{\pm 4/5})(t_1 - t_2) \propto \frac{1}{|t_1 - t_2|^{1 \pm (4/5)}}. \tag{2.57}$$

2.5 Comparison to the matrix model

The dual field theory is the super matrix quantum mechanics, obtained by dimensional reduction of ten-dimensional SYM theory to one dimension, where it is of the form [24]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MQM}} = \text{tr} \left\{ (D_t \mathbf{X}^k)^2 + \psi^I D_t \psi^I - \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{X}^k, \mathbf{X}^l]^2 - \Gamma_{IJ}^k \psi^I [\mathbf{X}^k, \psi^J] \right\}, \tag{2.58}$$

with $SU(N)$ valued matrices \mathbf{X}^k , ψ^I in the corresponding vector and spinor representations of $SO(9)$. This model itself has been proposed as a non-perturbative definition of M-theory [1]. The gauge invariant operators dual to the supergravity scalars in the **44** and the **84**, respectively, can be identified via their $SO(9)$ representations

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{44} \propto T_{ij}^{++} &= \frac{1}{N} \left(\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^i \mathbf{X}^j) - \frac{1}{9} \delta^{ij} \sum_{k=1}^9 \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^k \mathbf{X}^k) \right), \\ \mathcal{O}_{84} \propto J_{ijk} &\propto \frac{1}{N} \text{tr}([\mathbf{X}^i, \mathbf{X}^j] \mathbf{X}^k), \end{aligned} \tag{2.59}$$

The behaviour of these operators in the matrix quantum mechanics has been studied in [14] by Monte Carlo methods. Their result shows precise agreement with (2.53) and (2.57) if we select Δ_- for the **44** scalars and Δ_+ for the **84** scalars, respectively. Only this assignment will correspond to a supersymmetric field theory dual. This result also agrees with the linearized Kaluza-Klein analysis of [12] (where the issue of the Δ_{\pm} ambiguity was not discussed). In the next section we will use the full non-nonlinear effective theory in order to compute correlation functions for deformations of the model (2.58).

3 Deformed BFSS model holography

In the following section we will construct a half-supersymmetric ‘deformed’ domain-wall solution of two-dimensional $SO(9)$ supergravity which, as it turns out, uplifts to an eleven-dimensional pp-wave with $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ symmetry. We will see however that the resulting eleven-dimensional pp-wave does not belong to the class of bubbling M-theory $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ geometries of [19]. In particular, contrary to [19], our eleven-dimensional pp-wave background has vanishing four-form flux and is consistent with the analysis of [25]. From its asymptotic behaviour we conclude that it describes a vev deformation of the BFSS matrix model. In sections 3.2, 3.3 we then use holographic renormalization as developed in the last section to compute around this solution two-point correlation functions of operators dual to the **44** scalar fields which decompose into

$$\mathbf{44} \longrightarrow (1, 20) \oplus (5, 1) \oplus (3, 6), \tag{3.1}$$

under $SO(3) \times SO(6)$.

3.1 SO(3) × SO(6) domain wall

In this section, we determine the half-maximal BPS solutions of the maximal two-dimensional supergravity (2.1) that preserve an SO(3) × SO(6) ⊂ SO(9) subgroup of the gauge symmetry. A simple ansatz for such a vacuum solution is provided by exciting the scalars

$$X_{1,2,3} = e^{-x}, \quad X_4 = e^{2x}, \quad (3.2)$$

and setting the axion fields ϕ_a to zero. The SO(3) × SO(6) symmetry can be easily seen from the embedding of the U(1)⁴ truncation (2.1) into the full SO(9) theory [10], where the SL(9)/SO(9) coset space is parametrized by an SL(9) valued scalar matrix \mathcal{V} . In the U(1)⁴ truncation this matrix is diagonal

$$\mathcal{V} = \text{diag}(X_1^{-1/2}, X_1^{-1/2}, \dots, X_4^{-1/2}, X_4^{-1/2}, X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4). \quad (3.3)$$

With the ansatz (3.2), it takes the form

$$\mathcal{V} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{x/2} \mathbb{I}_{6 \times 6} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-x} \mathbb{I}_{3 \times 3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.4)$$

which preserves an SO(3) × SO(6) subgroup of the SO(9) gauge symmetry. The two-dimensional bosonic effective Lagrangian (2.1) becomes

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} e \rho R + \frac{9}{8} e \rho (\partial_\mu x)(\partial^\mu x) + \frac{3}{8} e \rho^{5/9} e^{-2x} (8 + 12e^{3x} + e^{6x}). \quad (3.5)$$

In the following we will construct BPS solutions in this truncation of the theory. We stress that the U(1)⁴ truncation (2.1) is presumably not the bosonic sector of a supersymmetric theory but can be embedded into the maximally supersymmetric SO(9) theory of [10], which allows to discuss BPS solutions of the latter. The full theory has 16 gravitinos, 16 dilatinos and 128 fermions. Vanishing of their supersymmetry transformations in the truncation (3.2) implies the Killing spinor equations

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\stackrel{!}{=} \partial_\mu \epsilon^I + \frac{1}{4} \omega_\mu^{\alpha\beta} \gamma_{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^I + \frac{7}{12} i \rho^{-2/9} (e^{2x} + 2e^{-x}) \gamma_\mu \epsilon^I, \\ 0 &\stackrel{!}{=} -\frac{i}{2} (\rho^{-1} \partial_\mu \rho) \gamma^\mu \epsilon^I + \frac{3}{4} \rho^{-2/9} (e^{2x} + 2e^{-x}) \epsilon^I, \\ 0 &\stackrel{!}{=} (\partial_\mu x) \gamma^\mu \epsilon^I - \frac{2i}{3} \rho^{-2/9} (e^{2x} - e^{-x}) \epsilon^I, \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

for the Killing spinor ϵ^I , $I = 1, \dots, 16$. Here, $\omega_\mu^{\alpha\beta}$ is the spin connection and γ_α denote the SO(1, 2) gamma matrices. Apart from the SO(9) invariant solution (2.4) for which $x = 0$, these equations admit a unique non-trivial solution. Part of the diffeomorphism invariance can be fixed upon identifying the scalar x with the radial coordinate, after which the solution takes the form

$$\rho(x) = e^{\frac{9}{2}x} (e^{3x} - 1)^{-9/4}, \quad ds_2^2 = \tilde{f}(x)^2 dt^2 - \tilde{g}(x)^2 dx^2, \quad (3.7)$$

with the functions

$$\tilde{f}(x) \equiv e^{\frac{7}{2}x} (e^{3x} - 1)^{-7/4}, \quad \tilde{g}(x) \equiv \frac{3}{2} e^{2x} (e^{3x} - 1)^{-3/2}, \quad (3.8)$$

up to coordinate redefinitions. The associated Killing spinors are given by

$$\epsilon^I(x) = a(x) \epsilon_0^I, \quad \text{with} \quad \gamma^1 \epsilon_0^I = -i \epsilon_0^I, \quad (3.9)$$

and a function $a(x)$ that is obtained from integrating the first equation of (3.6). This confirms that the background preserves sixteen supercharges, i.e. has the same number of supersymmetries as the SO(9) domain wall (2.4). Since x is non-vanishing in the bulk, this deformation breaks SO(9) down to SO(3) \times SO(6). The Ricci scalar of the two-dimensional metric (3.7) takes the following form

$$R = -\frac{5}{6} e^{-2x} (e^{6x} - 12e^{3x} - 4),$$

such that $R = \frac{25}{2} + \mathcal{O}(x^2)$, $R = -\frac{5}{6} e^{4x} + 10e^x + o(1)$ $\underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{}$. (3.10)

It is well defined on the interval $x \in [0, +\infty[$ in contrast to the metric and the dilaton which are singular at $x = 0$.

Higher-dimensional interpretation. Although the geometry of the solution (3.7) may be obscure in this parametrization, its interpretation becomes clearer in eleven dimensions. Its uplift to ten dimensions can be performed using the embedding of SO(9) supergravity in type IIA supergravity [11]. The resulting solution of the type IIA bosonic equations of motion takes the form

$$ds_{10}^2 = \rho^{-7/36} \Delta^{7/8} ds_2^2 - \rho^{1/4} \Delta^{-1/8} \left(\frac{\Delta}{e^x(1-\mu^2)} d\mu^2 + e^{-2x}(1-\mu^2) d\Omega_2^2 + e^x \mu^2 d\Omega_5^2 \right),$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{3} \log(\rho^{-7/4} \Delta^{-9/8}),$$

$$F = 2\rho^{5/9} (f_1(x) + \mu^2 f_2(x)) \varepsilon_2 - \frac{3}{2} \rho (*_2 dx) \wedge d(\mu^2) \equiv dA_1, \quad (3.11)$$

for metric, dilaton and two-form flux, where

$$0 \leq \mu^2 \leq 1, \quad \Delta \equiv e^{2x} + \mu^2(e^{-x} - e^{2x}),$$

$$f_1(x) \equiv -\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} (e^{2x} + 6e^{-x}), \quad f_2(x) \equiv -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-x} - e^{2x})(4e^{-x} + e^{2x}). \quad (3.12)$$

This solution allows straightforward uplift to a purely geometric solution of the $D = 11$ Einstein equations according to

$$ds_{11}^2 = -2 dt dz - \frac{(e^{3x} - 1)^{7/2}}{(1 - \mu^2) e^{9x} + \mu^2 e^{6x}} dz^2 - \frac{1 - \mu^2}{e^{3x} - 1} d\Omega_2^2 - \frac{\mu^2 e^{3x}}{e^{3x} - 1} d\Omega_5^2$$

$$- \frac{9 \operatorname{csch}^2\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) (1 - 2\mu^2 + \coth\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right))}{32} dx^2 - \frac{(1 - \mu^2) e^{3x} + \mu^2}{(1 - \mu^2) (e^{3x} - 1)} d\mu^2. \quad (3.13)$$

Eventually, this expression can be considerably simplified by the following coordinate transformations

$$r_3^2 = \frac{1 - \mu^2}{e^{3x} - 1}, \quad r_6^2 = \frac{\mu^2 e^{3x}}{e^{3x} - 1}, \quad x^\pm = t \pm (t + z), \quad (3.14)$$

upon which the metric becomes

$$ds_{11}^2 = dx^+ dx^- - H(r_3, r_6)(dx^-)^2 - \left(dr_3^2 + r_3^2 d\Omega_2^2 + dr_6^2 + r_6^2 d\Omega_5^2 \right), \quad (3.15)$$

where the function $H(r_3, r_6)$ is given by

$$H(r_3, r_6) \equiv \frac{(1 + \gamma - r_3^2 - r_6^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} (1 + \gamma + r_3^2 - r_6^2)^{-2}}{\sqrt{2} \gamma r_3}, \quad (3.16)$$

$$\gamma \equiv \sqrt{(1 + r_3^2 + r_6^2 + 2r_6)(1 + r_3^2 + r_6^2 - 2r_6)}. \quad (3.17)$$

Remarkably (but necessarily for consistency) $H(r_3, r_6)$ satisfies the Laplace equation $\Delta H = 0$ on the Euclidean space \mathbb{E}^9 . Consequently the metric (3.15) represents a pp-wave solution of eleven-dimensional supergravity [18]. Just as the domain-wall solution (2.6), it is a purely gravitational solution in eleven dimensions.

From the ten-dimensional point of view the solution can in fact be interpreted as the near-horizon limit of a distribution of D0 branes with $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ symmetry, similarly to the multi-centered solutions of [22] for D3 branes.⁴ To make the form of the distribution explicit, note that $H(r_3, r_6)$ in (3.16) takes the form,

$$H(r_3, r_6) \sim \frac{1}{r_3} (1 - r_6^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{O}(r_3). \quad (3.18)$$

This suggests that the D0 branes are localized at $r_3 = 0$ in three of the nine transverse dimensions, while they follow a distribution given by

$$\sigma(r_6) = \begin{cases} (1 - r_6^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & r_6 < 1 \\ 0, & r_6 \geq 1 \end{cases}, \quad (3.19)$$

in the remaining six transverse dimensions. Indeed it can be checked by a direct calculation that

$$H(r_3, r_6) = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2\pi^3} \int d^9 y \delta(\vec{y}_3) \sigma(|\vec{y}_6|) \frac{1}{|\vec{x}_9 - \vec{y}_9|^7}, \quad (3.20)$$

where the position vector \vec{x}_9 in the transverse directions splits as $\vec{x}_9 = \vec{x}_3 + \vec{x}_6$ with $r_3 := |\vec{x}_3|$, $r_6 := |\vec{x}_6|$.

Operator vs. vev deformation. Let us consider the 1/2-BPS solution (3.7). After going to the Euclidean signature and making the following Weyl rescaling

$$g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \rho^{4/9} g_{\mu\nu}, \quad (3.21)$$

and coordinate change ($x = r^{2/5}$), one recovers the metric of an asymptotically AdS space-time coupled to a dilaton:

$$d\hat{s}_2^2 = \hat{f}(r)^2 dt^2 + \hat{g}(r)^2 dr^2, \\ \hat{g}(r) \equiv \frac{3}{5} x^{-3/2} e^x (e^{3x} - 1)^{-1}, \quad \hat{f}(r) \equiv 3^{5/4} e^{\frac{5}{2}x} (e^{3x} - 1)^{-5/4}. \quad (3.22)$$

⁴We are grateful to the referee of JHEP for bringing up this point.

Indeed, up to some global numerical constants, in the limit ($r \rightarrow 0$) one recovers the dilaton coupled AdS background (2.10)

$$d\tilde{S}_2^2 \underset{r \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{dt^2}{r} + \frac{dr^2}{4r^2}, \quad \rho(t, r) \underset{r \rightarrow 0}{\sim} r^{-9/10}. \quad (3.23)$$

In this frame where the metric is asymptotically AdS, the near boundary behavior of the scalar field $x(r)$ allows to identify whether the gauge theory dual to the 1/2-BPS solution (3.7) corresponds to an operator deformation or a vev deformation of the undeformed BFSS matrix model [9, 23]. Recall that the correct near-boundary asymptotic form for a scalar ϕ propagating in the AdS $_{d+1}$ bulk which is dual to a dimension- Δ operator in the boundary CFT is given by:

$$\phi = r^{d-\Delta}\varphi_s + \dots + r^\Delta\varphi_v + \dots \quad (3.24)$$

Via the AdS/CFT dictionary φ_s is the source for the CFT operator dual to ϕ , while φ_v is its vev (unless the conformal dimension Δ is in the critical interval which allows for an interchange of the interpretation, as reviewed in appendix B).

If instead of an AdS $_{d+1}$ bulk we have an asymptotically AdS $_{d+1}$ geometry which is supported by a nontrivial profile for the bulk field ϕ above, we can have two possible scenarios corresponding to two different deformations of the gauge theory:

- Operator deformation: this corresponds to an asymptotic behavior $\phi \sim r^{d-\Delta}\varphi_s$ near the boundary.
- Vev deformation: this corresponds to an asymptotic behavior $\phi \sim r^\Delta\varphi_s$ near the boundary.

With the general expansion of the active scalar field from (2.19)

$$y_{44}(r, t) = r^{2/5} x_{(2)}(t) + r x_{(5)}(t) + \dots, \quad (3.25)$$

we find that around $r = 0$, the background (3.22)

$$x(r) = r^{2/5}, \quad (3.26)$$

corresponds to the first term in (3.24). However, as we have discussed after (2.59) above, the BFSS matrix model corresponds to the opposite choice Δ_- of conformal dimension for the scalar fields in the 44. I.e. the role of source and response in (3.24) are exchanged and an asymptotic behavior (3.26) of the active scalar field implies the holographic interpretation as a vev deformation. We conclude that the holographic dual to the background (3.7) corresponds to a vev deformation of the BFSS model [9]. A domain wall with opposite boundary behaviour on the other hand would describe an operator deformation of the BFSS model such as the BMN matrix model [15]. The corresponding gravitational background presumably requires also non-vanishing axion fields. In the following, we will compute correlation functions in the deformed matrix model from the gravity side and interpret them in the light of the gauge/gravity correspondence.

3.2 On-shell action and renormalization

The procedure to compute holographic correlation functions around the background (3.7) is the same which we have followed in section 2 for the correlation functions of the BFSS model. As the first step, we will compute the effective action that describes scalar fluctuations around the background (3.7).

3.2.1 Effective action

We will study fluctuations of the full SO(9) supergravity around the background (3.7). To this end we consider the SL(9) valued matrix \mathcal{V} . Its fluctuations are most conveniently expressed by a parametrization

$$\mathcal{V} \equiv \mathcal{V}_{\text{background}} \left(\mathbb{I}_{9 \times 9} + X + \frac{1}{2} X^2 + \dots \right), \quad (3.27)$$

where $\mathcal{V}_{\text{background}}$ corresponds to the matrix (3.4) evaluated on the background solution, and $X \in \mathfrak{sl}(9)$ carries the scalar fluctuations. Since the background breaks SO(9) down to SO(3) \times SO(6), the fluctuations organize into irreducible representations of SO(3) \times SO(6):

$$\mathbf{44} \longrightarrow (1, 1) \oplus (5, 1) \oplus (1, 20) \oplus (3, 6). \quad (3.28)$$

The perturbations $x_{(5,1)}$ and $x_{(1,20)}$ are already captured by the U(1)⁴ truncation (3.2) and obtained by setting

$$X_{1,2} = e^{-x+x_{(1,20)}}, \quad X_3 = e^{-x-2x_{(1,20)}}, \quad X_4 = e^{2x-2x_{(5,1)}}. \quad (3.29)$$

In contrast, the fluctuations in the (3, 6) do not sit within the U(1)⁴ truncation so that their description requires the full SO(9) theory. We will not consider in the following the perturbation in the singlet (1, 1), since its interaction with the metric fluctuations leads to rather non-trivial non-diagonal couplings in the action. The resulting Euclidean action quadratic in the scalar fluctuations (3.28) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} S = - \int dx^2 e \left(-\frac{1}{4} \rho R + \frac{9}{8} e \rho (\partial_\mu x)(\partial^\mu x) - \frac{3}{8} e \rho^{5/9} e^{-2x} (8 + 12e^{3x} + e^{6x}) \right. \\ + \frac{1}{2} e \rho (\partial x_{(5,1)})^2 + e \rho^{5/9} e^x (e^{3x} - 6) x_{(5,1)}^2 \\ + \frac{1}{2} e \rho (\partial x_{(1,20)})^2 - e \rho^{5/9} (2e^{-2x} + 3e^x) x_{(1,20)}^2 \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} e \rho (\partial x_{(3,6)})^2 - e \rho^{5/9} \frac{e^{-2x}}{2} (3 + 5e^x + 2e^{3x}) x_{(3,6)}^2 \right). \quad (3.30) \end{aligned}$$

As we have seen above, the renormalization process is more easily done after the Weyl rescaling (3.21) upon which the dilaton enters the action as a global factor. In this frame, the effective action becomes

$$\begin{aligned} S = \frac{1}{4} \int d^2 x e \rho \left(R + \frac{4}{9} (\rho^{-1} \partial \rho)^2 - \frac{9}{2} (\partial_\mu x)(\partial^\mu x) + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2x} (8 + 12e^{3x} + e^{6x}) \right. \\ - 2 (\partial x_{(5,1)})^2 - 2 (\partial x_{(1,20)})^2 - 2 (\partial x_{(3,6)})^2 - 4 e^x (e^{3x} - 6) x_{(5,1)}^2 \\ \left. + 4 (2e^{-2x} + 3e^x) x_{(1,20)}^2 + 2 e^{-2x} (3 + 5e^x + 2e^{3x}) x_{(3,6)}^2 \right). \quad (3.31) \end{aligned}$$

The associated equations of motion are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \rho^{-1} \nabla \partial \rho - \frac{3}{2} e^{-2x} (8 + 12e^{3x} + e^{6x}) - \sum_{i \in I} F_i(x) x_i^2, \\
0 &= \rho^{-1} \left(\nabla_\mu \partial_\nu \rho - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} \nabla \partial \rho \right) - \frac{4}{9} \rho^{-2} \left(\partial_\mu \rho \partial_\nu \rho - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} (\partial \rho)^2 \right) + \frac{9}{2} \left(\partial_\mu x \partial_\nu x - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} (\partial x)^2 \right) \\
&\quad + 2 \sum_{i \in I} \left(\partial_\mu x_i \partial_\nu x_i - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} (\partial x_i)^2 \right), \\
0 &= R + \frac{4}{9} \rho^{-2} (\partial \rho)^2 - \frac{8}{9} \rho^{-1} \nabla \partial \rho - \frac{9}{2} (\partial x)^2 + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2x} (8 + 12e^{3x} + e^{6x}) \\
&\quad - 2 \sum_{i \in I} \left((\partial x_i)^2 - \frac{F_i(x)}{2} x_i^2 \right), \tag{3.32}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \rho^{-1} \nabla (\rho \partial x) - \frac{2}{3} e^{-2x} (4 - 3e^{3x} - e^{6x}) + \frac{1}{9} \sum_{i \in I} F'_i(x) x_i^2, \\
0 &= \rho^{-1} \nabla (\rho \partial x_i) + \frac{1}{2} F_i(x) x_i, \tag{3.33}
\end{aligned}$$

with $I \equiv \{(5, 1), (1, 20), (3, 6)\}$, and the scalar functions

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{(5,1)} &= -4e^x (e^{3x} - 6), & F_{(1,20)} &= 4(2e^{-2x} + 3e^x), \\
F_{(3,6)} &= 2e^{-2x} (3 + 5e^x + 2e^{3x}), \tag{3.34}
\end{aligned}$$

which capture the interactions of the scalar fluctuations with the background $x(t, r)$ from (3.22).

3.2.2 On-shell action and renormalization

Again, the effective action (3.31) is most conveniently evaluated on-shell using the dilaton field equation. As in (2.24) this leads to a contribution located at the boundary of the asymptotically AdS spacetime background (3.22),

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{r=\epsilon} dt \sqrt{|h|} \left(\frac{4}{9} n^\mu \partial_\mu \rho + \rho K \right). \tag{3.35}$$

In the following we will treat the different irreducible representations of the scalar fluctuations separately since they do not mix at the quadratic level. Accordingly, we parametrize the fluctuations of the gravity sector as

$$\begin{aligned}
f(t, r) &= f_b(r) (1 + f_i(t, r)), \\
\rho(t, r) &= \rho_b(r) (1 + \rho_i(t, r)), \tag{3.36}
\end{aligned}$$

where f_b and ρ_b denote the background (3.22) and the fluctuations $\{f_i(t, r), \rho_i(t, r)\}$ are functions of the scalar fluctuations x_i and vanish at the horizon. No source is turned on in the dilaton-gravity sector. The equations of motion for the scalar fluctuations x_i are given

by the last equation of (3.33) and indicate that a power series expansion in r of the solution should begin with $r^{2/5}$ or r , cf. (3.25). Moreover evaluation of the on-shell action (3.35) on the background shows that the dilaton and extrinsic curvature terms diverge as

$$\sqrt{|h|} n^\mu \partial_\mu \rho \underset{r \rightarrow 0}{\sim} r^{-7/5}, \quad \sqrt{|h|} \rho K \underset{r \rightarrow 0}{\sim} r^{-7/5}. \quad (3.37)$$

Thus we only need to determine the power series expansions up to order $r^{7/5}$, with all the other orders vanishing in the renormalization process. The equations of motion further constrain the expansions to

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(t, r) &= f_{(4)}(t) r^{4/5} + f_{(6)}(t) r^{6/5} + f_{(7)}(t) r^{7/5} + \dots, \\ \rho_i(t, r) &= \rho_{(4)}(t) r^{4/5} + \rho_{(6)}(t) r^{6/5} + \rho_{(7)}(t) r^{7/5} + \dots, \\ x_i(t, r) &= x_{i(2)}(t) r^{2/5} + x_{i(4)}(t) r^{4/5} + x_{i(5)}(t) r + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3.38)$$

Explicitly, the coefficients are related by

$$\begin{aligned} f_{(4)}(t) &= a_4 x_{i(2)}(t)^2, & f_{(6)}(t) &= a_6 x_{i(2)}(t)^2, \\ \rho_{(4)}(t) &= b_4 x_{i(2)}(t)^2, & \rho_{(6)}(t) &= b_6 x_{i(2)}(t)^2, \\ x_{i(4)}(t) &= d_4 x_{i(2)}(t), & \rho_{(7)}(t) &= -\frac{11440}{9} x_{i(2)}(t) x_{i(5)}(t) - f_{(7)}(t), \end{aligned} \quad (3.39)$$

with the numerical coefficients given by

	a_4	b_4	d_4	a_6	b_6
$i = (5, 1)$	$-\frac{175}{9}$	-35	-3360	847000	1524600
$i = (1, 20)$	$-\frac{175}{9}$	-35	4200	-1001000	-1801800
$i = (3, 6)$	$-\frac{175}{9}$	-35	-12180	3003000	5405400

(3.40)

for the different scalar fields. In particular the coefficients $x_{i(2)}(t)$ and $x_{i(5)}(t)$ are left undetermined in the expansion and should be interpreted as a source and response for the correlation functions.

We can now evaluate the on-shell action and renormalize the divergences. The divergences occurring in the on-shell action (3.35) in the limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ are canceled by two counter-terms

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{ct1}} &= \frac{2}{9} \int_{r=\epsilon} dt \sqrt{|h|} \left(-\frac{9}{2} \rho - \frac{1}{2} \rho^{1/9} - \frac{2}{9} \rho^{-1/3} \right), \\ S_{\text{ct2}} &= \frac{2}{9} \int_{r=\epsilon} dt \sqrt{|h|} (\kappa_1 \rho + \kappa_2 \rho^{5/9}) x_i(t, \epsilon)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

which correct the dilaton coupling and the scalar potential, respectively, with the numerical constants given by

$$\kappa_1 = \frac{4}{9} (9a_4 + 4b_4), \quad \kappa_2 = \frac{2}{27} (27a_6 + a_4(9 - 36d_4) + 4(3b_6 + b_4 - 4d_4b_4)). \quad (3.42)$$

Consequently, the renormalized action is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{ren}} &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (S_{\text{on-shell}} + S_{\text{ct1}} + S_{\text{ct2}}) \\
 &\propto \int dt \left(x_{i(2)}(t) x_{i(5)}(t) + \frac{1}{2216} \rho_{(7)}(t) \right).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.43}$$

This expression for the renormalized action is in complete analogy with (2.37) so in principle one could have guessed the result. Nonetheless, it is interesting to see that the renormalization process developed in [7–9] straightforwardly works in all cases. In the last step, the coefficients $x_{i(2)}(t)$ and $x_{i(5)}(t)$ should be related by imposing regularity of the solution in the bulk in order to find the two-point functions by derivation of the action.

3.3 Correlation functions

The computation of correlation functions now proceeds completely in parallel with section 2.4. Let us focus on the scalar two-point functions. They will be generated by the following action

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{ren}} &\propto \int dt x_{i(2)}(t) x_{i(5)}(t) \\
 &\propto \int dq \tilde{x}_{i(2)}(q) \tilde{x}_{i(5)}(q),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.44}$$

where the functions of the momentum q stand for the coefficients of the Fourier transform of x_i . Regularity in the bulk imposes a relation between these two coefficients

$$\tilde{x}_{i(5)}(q) = C_i(q) \tilde{x}_{i(2)}(q),
 \tag{3.45}$$

in analogy with (2.51). The two-point function will be given by

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_i(0) \mathcal{O}_i(q) \rangle \propto C_i^{\pm 1}(q),
 \tag{3.46}$$

where the plus, minus sign in the exponent should be chosen depending on whether the source is identified with $\tilde{x}_{i(2)}(q)$, $\tilde{x}_{i(5)}(q)$, respectively. In accordance with the discussion of section 2.5, the source in the deformed BFSS model should be identified $\tilde{x}_{i(5)}(q)$; this then corresponds to selecting the minus sign in (3.46).

In the following subsection the function C_i is determined for each scalar perturbation. Unlike for the correlation functions in the undeformed matrix model, we can no longer provide analytical solutions to the scalar fluctuation equations but have to resort to numerical methods to determine the functions C_i .

3.3.1 Analytics

The scheme for calculating the two-point functions is now well defined, cf. section 2.4.: the first step consists of solving the equations of motion for the scalar perturbations linearized around the background (3.22). After taking the Fourier transform with respect to time, we are left with an ordinary second order differential equation in the radial coordinate r . There exists a unique solution that is regular in the bulk (i.e. falls off sufficiently fast as

r goes to infinity). The power series expansion of this regular solution near the horizon $r = 0$ allows to compute the ratio

$$C_i(q) \equiv \frac{\tilde{x}_{i(5)}(q)}{\tilde{x}_{i(2)}(q)}, \quad (3.47)$$

which describes the two-point function of the dual operators. For computational convenience, we will make the change of variable and field redefinition

$$u = \sqrt{e^{3(r^{2/5})} - 1}, \quad \tilde{x}_i(u) \rightarrow u^2 \tilde{x}_i(u). \quad (3.48)$$

The fluctuation equations then translate into

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \tilde{x}''_{(5,1)}(u) + \frac{2}{u} \left(\frac{2u^2 - 1}{u^2 + 1} \right) \tilde{x}'_{(5,1)}(u) - \frac{q^2 u^3}{(u^2 + 1)^3} \tilde{x}_{(5,1)}(u), \\ 0 &= \tilde{x}''_{(1,20)}(u) + \frac{2}{u} \left(\frac{2u^2 - 1}{u^2 + 1} \right) \tilde{x}'_{(1,20)}(u) + \frac{2u^4 - q^2 u^3 - 2}{(u^2 + 1)^3} \tilde{x}_{(1,20)}(u), \\ 0 &= \tilde{x}''_{(3,6)}(u) + \frac{2}{u} \left(\frac{2u^2 - 1}{u^2 + 1} \right) \tilde{x}'_{(3,6)}(u) \\ &\quad + \frac{2u^6 - q^2 u^5 - 4u^4 - 11u^2 - 5 + 5(u^2 + 1)^{1/3} u^2 + 5u^2 (u^2 + 1)^{1/3}}{u^2 (u^2 + 1)^3} \tilde{x}_{(3,6)}(u), \end{aligned} \quad (3.49)$$

for the different species of scalar fields. All solutions admit an expansion

$$\tilde{x}_i(q, u) = \alpha(q) + \beta(q) u^3 + \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{o}(u^3), \quad (3.50)$$

at $u = 0$ (corresponding to $r = 0$), and the ratio (3.47) is given by

$$C_i \propto \frac{\beta(q)}{\alpha(q)}. \quad (3.51)$$

3.3.2 Numerics

Unlike for the undeformed matrix model, where the regular solution of the scalar fluctuation equations could be found in analytical form (2.49), the equations (3.49) can only be solved numerically. In order to directly extract the ratio (3.51) of series coefficients in the expansion around $u = 0$, we implement a procedure similar to [26, 27]. To begin, let us introduce another function

$$y(q, u) = \tilde{x}(q, u) + \frac{1}{3u} \frac{d\tilde{x}}{du}(q, u), \quad (3.52)$$

whose power expansion around $u = 0$ goes as

$$y(q, u) = \alpha(q) + \beta(q) u + \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{o}(u^3). \quad (3.53)$$

For each perturbation, the corresponding equation of motion for y can be solved numerically for given initial conditions at $u = 0$. Let y_1 and y_2 denote the unique solutions with initial conditions

$$\{ y_1(0) = 1, y_1'(0) = 0 \}, \quad \{ y_2(0) = 0, y_2'(0) = 1 \}, \quad (3.54)$$

respectively, then the unique solution y_s regular in the bulk (when $u \rightarrow +\infty$) may be written (up to a global normalization factor) as a linear combination:

$$y_s = y_1 + \kappa(q) y_2 = 1 + \kappa(q) u + \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{o}(u^3) = 1 + \frac{\beta(q)}{\alpha(q)} u + \underset{u \rightarrow 0}{o}(u^3). \quad (3.55)$$

Since y_1 and y_2 both have the same asymptotic behaviour in the bulk while the combination y_s vanishes, we may read off the quotient $\beta(q)/\alpha(q)$ from the limit

$$C_i \propto \frac{\beta(q)}{\alpha(q)} = - \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_1}{y_2}, \quad (3.56)$$

which can be calculated numerically for each value of q . A first numerical check suggests that the three ratios

$$C_{(5,1)}, \quad C_{(1,20)}, \quad C_{(3,6)}, \quad (3.57)$$

behave like $q^{6/5}$ for large values of q . More precisely, for large q , these ratios can be fit by a function

$$C_i = a_i + b_i q^{c_i}, \quad (3.58)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} a_{(5,1)} &= 1.72, & b_{(5,1)} &= 0.37, & c_{(5,1)} &= 1.19, \\ a_{(1,20)} &= 1.29, & b_{(1,20)} &= 0.37, & c_{(1,20)} &= 1.20, \\ a_{(3,6)} &= -18.96, & b_{(3,6)} &= 0.80, & c_{(3,6)} &= 1.20. \end{aligned}$$

In figure 1, we have plotted the normalized ratios

$$r_i(q) \equiv \frac{1}{b_i} \left(\frac{\tilde{x}_{i(5)}(q)}{\tilde{x}_{i(2)}(q)} - a_i \right), \quad (3.59)$$

in log-log scales, and compared them to the power law $q^{6/5}$ of the undeformed BFSS model (2.52). Asymptotically in q we find complete agreement, in accordance with our interpretation of the model as a deformation of BFSS.

4 Discussion

We have computed two-point scalar correlation functions in the strong-coupling regime of the BFSS matrix model. The calculation was performed holographically, using as gravitational dual a half-supersymmetric domain wall of the two-dimensional maximally supersymmetric SO(9) gauged supergravity of [10]. This two-dimensional domain wall uplifts to a conformal AdS_2 times S^8 geometry which is the near horizon limit of N D0 branes; a further uplift to eleven dimensions gives an SO(9)-symmetric pp-wave. Our results are in agreement with those of [12–14].

Furthermore we have constructed a ‘deformed’ half-supersymmetric domain wall which uplifts to an eleven-dimensional pp-wave with broken $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ symmetry. We have argued that this deformation corresponds holographically to turning on an operator vev in the matrix model, and we have used the deformed domain wall as gravitational dual in

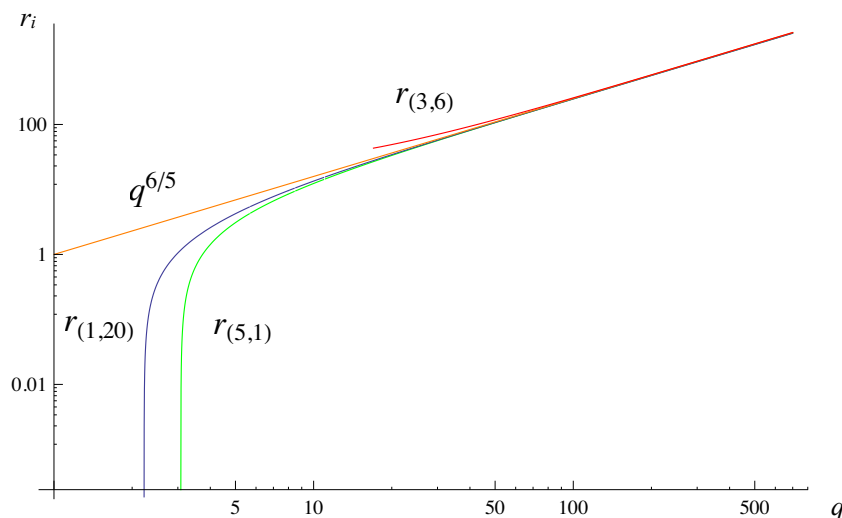


Figure 1. Numerical plot of C_i for the operators dual to the scalar fields (3.1).

order to perform a holographic computation of two-point scalar correlation functions. As a consistency check we have verified numerically that in the UV-limit all correlators reduce to those computed in the undeformed BFSS matrix model. This is in accordance with the fact that in the limit of small radial direction the deformed domain-wall solution asymptotes the undeformed domain wall. In principle, similar deformations may exist preserving other maximal subgroups of $SO(9)$. We have chosen $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ since these correspond to the symmetries of the well known BMN operator deformation. However, the corresponding supersymmetric domain wall turned out to be related to a vev rather than to an operator deformation of the BFSS matrix model. Indeed, one may expect that the geometry dual to the BMN matrix model also requires non-vanishing profiles for the axion fields, c.f. [19, 28].

The holographic methods of the present paper can be straightforwardly extended to compute matrix model n -point functions with $n > 2$, which could then in principle be checked independently using Monte Carlo methods directly on the matrix quantum mechanics side. Another possible direction would be the computation of correlation functions in the background of black hole solutions, which corresponds holographically to matrix quantum mechanics at finite temperature. It would also be very interesting to apply these methods to a background which is holographically dual to an operator deformation of the BFSS model, such as the BMN matrix model of [15]. We plan to return to these questions in the future.

A Holographic duals of matrix quantum mechanics

In this appendix we review, following closely [29], the different holographic dualities of the matrix model and their respective regimes of validity. Matrix theory is obtained from weakly-coupled IIA string theory with N D0 branes in the limit:

$$g_s \rightarrow 0, \quad l_p = \text{fixed}, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where l_s is the string length, g_s is the string coupling and $l_p = g_s^{\frac{1}{3}} l_s$ is the Planck length. The near-horizon metric of N D0 branes is given in the string frame by

$$ds_{10}^2 = \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{7/2} dt^2 - \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^{-7/2} (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_8^2), \tag{A.2}$$

provided we identify $r_0 = N^{\frac{1}{7}} l_P$ [30]. In particular we have:

$$\frac{R(r)}{l_p} = e^{\frac{2\Phi}{3}} = N^{\frac{1}{2}} l_p^{\frac{7}{2}} r^{-\frac{7}{2}}, \tag{A.3}$$

where $R(r)$ is the eleven-dimensional circle, Φ is the dilaton, and we have taken the limit $g_s \rightarrow 0$. The r -dependent string scale is given by

$$l_s(r) \equiv l_p e^{-\frac{\Phi}{3}}, \tag{A.4}$$

and is obtained by promoting $l_s = g_s^{-\frac{1}{3}} l_p$ to a local equation by replacing g_s by e^Φ . Combining (A.3), (A.4) we get

$$\frac{r}{l_s(r)} = N^{\frac{1}{4}} l_p^{\frac{3}{4}} r^{-\frac{3}{4}}. \tag{A.5}$$

The geometry becomes stringy in the region $r \lesssim l_s(r)$, in which case the N D0 IIA metric cannot be trusted. Hence we must have $r \gg l_s(r)$ for the metric to be valid, which leads to the bound $r \ll N^{\frac{1}{3}} l_p$.

A second condition is obtained by the requirement that $R(r) \ll l_p$; at distances $R(r) \gtrsim l_p$ the geometry becomes eleven dimensional and the eleven-dimensional uplift must be used instead of the IIA metric. Taking (A.3) into account this leads to the condition $r \gg N^{\frac{1}{7}} l_p$.

To summarize, the D0 brane metric of IIA is a valid description in the region⁵

$$N^{\frac{1}{7}} l_p \ll r \ll N^{\frac{1}{3}} l_p. \tag{A.7}$$

Note that we must have $N \gg 1$ for the inequalities above to make sense.

- The ‘Maldacena limit’

The decoupling limit for N D0 branes is given by [2]:

$$l_s \rightarrow 0, \quad U \equiv \frac{r}{l_s^2} = \text{fixed}, \quad g_{YM}^2 \equiv \frac{g_s}{l_s^3} = \text{fixed}. \tag{A.8}$$

Via the holographic correspondence matrix theory is then dual to the IIA supergravity solution for N D0 branes, provided the latter can be trusted, i.e. provided (A.7) holds.

In order to compare this bound to the corresponding regime of validity given in [2],

⁵We may compare with the regime of validity given in [14] by introducing a local Yang-Mills coupling $g_{YM}^2(r) \equiv e^\Phi l_s^{-3}$ which is obtained by replacing g_s by e^Φ in $g_{YM}^2 = g_s l_s^{-3}$. Similarly we define a local ‘tHooft coupling $\lambda(r) \equiv g_{YM}^2(r) N$, in terms of which the bound (A.7) reads

$$\lambda(r)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \ll r \ll \lambda(r)^{-\frac{1}{3}} N^{\frac{10}{21}}. \tag{A.6}$$

This is the same as the bound (1.2) of [14] provided we identify $\lambda(r)$, r here with λ , $|t - t'|$ in [14].

note that at an energy scale U the effective coupling of the Yang-Mills theory is given by

$$g_{\text{eff}}^2 = g_{YM}^2 N U^{-3} . \tag{A.9}$$

Moreover we have $r = g_{\text{eff}}^{-\frac{2}{3}} N^{\frac{1}{3}} l_p$, as follows from the definitions of g_{eff} , U ; inserting this expression for r in (A.7) we obtain

$$1 \ll g_{\text{eff}}^2 \ll N^{\frac{4}{7}} , \tag{A.10}$$

which indeed agrees with [2]. Note that this implies that N must be large and that the Yang-Mills theory must be strongly coupled in order for IIA supergravity to be a good dual description.

At first sight the limit (A.8) looks different from (A.1). However comparing dimensionless quantities, we see that in both cases $g_s \rightarrow 0$ and $r/l_p = \text{fixed}$. In either description we have a duality between matrix theory and IIA supergravity with N D0 branes, provided we are in the range given by (A.7) or, equivalently, (A.10) [29].

- Uplift to eleven dimensions and BFSS

The uplift of the N D0 brane metric of IIA to eleven dimensions gives the metric

$$ds^2 = dx^+ dx^- + \frac{N l_p^9}{r^7 R^2} (dx^-)^2 + ds^2(\mathbb{R}^9) \tag{A.11}$$

with periodicity $x^+ \sim x^+ + R$, $x^- \sim x^- - R$, where $z = x^+ + x^-$ is the M-theory circle. Performing an infinite boost along the (t, z) directions gives the pp-wave background

$$ds^2 = dx^{+'} dx^{-'} + \frac{N l_p^9}{r^7 R'^2} (dx^{-'})^2 + ds^2(\mathbb{R}^9) , \tag{A.12}$$

in terms of the boosted coordinates $x^{\pm'} = t' \pm z'$; R' is the boosted eleventh-dimensional radius, so that the Lorentz boost factor is infinite, $\gamma = R'/R \rightarrow \infty$ with R' fixed. Hence the periodic identification now reads: $x^{+'} \sim x^{+'}$, $x^{-'} \sim x^{-'} - 2R'$, i.e. the compactification circle is lightlike.

As already discussed, the description in terms of the eleven-dimensional metric (A.11) can only be trusted at distances $R(r) \gg l_p$, which leads to the condition $r \ll N^{\frac{1}{7}} l_p$. An additional condition comes from the observation that the uplift (A.11) describes a smeared metric, i.e. one that possesses translational invariance along the eleventh-dimensional circle parameterized by z . At distances $r \lesssim R(r)$ this description breaks down, which leads to the condition $r \gg N^{\frac{1}{9}} l_p$.

To summarize: the lightlike compactification of eleven-dimensional supergravity in the pp-wave background (A.12) is a valid description of matrix theory in the region

$$N^{\frac{1}{9}} l_p \ll r \ll N^{\frac{1}{7}} l_p . \tag{A.13}$$

B Ambiguity Δ_{\pm}

Consider a KG equation of the form

$$\nabla^2 Z - M^2 Z = 0, \tag{B.1}$$

for a bulk AdS_{d+1} scalar field Z dual to a dimension- Δ operator in the boundary CFT. The near-boundary analysis relates m^2 to Δ via

$$\Delta(\Delta - d) = M^2, \tag{B.2}$$

with $d = 1$ in our case.

It is known [31] that for m^2 in the range

$$-\frac{d^2}{4} < M^2 < -\frac{d^2}{4} + 1, \tag{B.3}$$

there are two different AdS-invariant quantizations of the field Z , i.e. the Lagrangian for Z gives rise to two different quantum theories in AdS. These two bulk quantum theories correspond to two different CFT's on the boundary, one for each root of Δ in (B.2). Typically one of the dual CFT's will be supersymmetric while the other will be non-supersymmetric [23].

For an AdS_2 metric (after euclidean rotation to the hyperbolic two-plane) given by

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{r} dt^2 + \frac{1}{4r^2} dr^2, \tag{B.4}$$

it can be shown that an equation of the form

$$\nabla^\mu \left(r^\delta \partial_\mu y \right) = -m^2 r^\delta y, \tag{B.5}$$

becomes equivalent to (B.1) upon setting

$$y = r^{-\frac{\delta}{2}} Z, \quad M^2 = -m^2 + \delta(\delta - 1). \tag{B.6}$$

We will apply the latter formula to determine M^2 in the two cases corresponding to the scalars in the **44** and the **84**, respectively. From (2.12), we deduce that

- the scalar $y_{(44)}$ is obtained for $\delta = -\frac{9}{10}$, $\lambda = -\frac{8}{5}$ which gives $M^2 = 0.11$.
- The scalar $y_{(84)}$ is obtained for $\delta = -\frac{3}{10}$, $\lambda = -\frac{12}{25}$ which gives $M^2 = -0.09$.

Hence both our examples of scalar fields are in the ambiguous range and we will need further criteria to determine the dictionary to the boundary theory.

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