

## Holography of the Loewner energy

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Joint with

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- Loewner energy (Weil-Petersson Teichmuller space) <--> SLE
- Riemann sphere $\hat{\mathbb{C}}<-->$ hyperbolic 3 -space $\mathbb{W}^{3}$
- Loewner energy <--> renormalized volume
- Motivation from Liouville action
- Variational formula
- Quasi-Fuchsian manifolds



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- Example: Critical Ising model $->\mathrm{SLE}_{3}$



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- $I^{L}(\eta) \in[0, \infty]$, and $I^{L}(\eta)=0$ iff $\eta$ is a circle.

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I^{L}(\eta)=\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}}\left|\frac{f^{\prime \prime}}{f^{\prime}}\right|^{2}+\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}^{*}}\left|\frac{h^{\prime \prime}}{h^{\prime}}\right|^{2}+4 \log \left|\frac{f^{\prime}(0)}{h^{\prime}(\infty)}\right|
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- Let $\varphi_{\eta}=\left.h^{-1} \circ f\right|_{S^{1}} \in \operatorname{Hom}\left(S^{1}\right)$ be the welding homeomorphism of $\eta$. We have $\varphi_{\eta} \in W P\left(S^{1}\right)$ if and only if

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$h(\infty)=\infty$ $I^{L}(\eta)<\infty$ (and $\eta$ is called a Weil-Petersson quasicircle).
[Takhtajan-Teo, MAMS]: $I^{L}: W P\left(S^{1}\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is the Kahler potential of the unique homogeneous Kahler metric on WeilPetersson universal Teichmuller space $\mathscr{T}_{0}(1)=\operatorname{Mob}\left(S^{1}\right) \backslash W P\left(S^{1}\right)$.


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- $\operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})=\left\{w \mapsto \frac{a w+b}{c w+d}: a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}, a d-b c=1\right\}$ preserves $\mathbb{H}$ and $\mathbb{H}^{*}$.


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Starting point of AdS/CFT correspondence.

## Holography of the Loewner energy in $\mathbb{H}^{3}$ ?

## Theorem (Bishop, preprint)

$I^{L}(\eta)<\infty$ iff $\eta$ bounds a minimal surface $\Sigma$ in $\mathbb{H}^{3}$ with finite total curvature $k^{2} d A_{h y p}<\infty$ which is also equivalent to finite renormalized area.
$\lim _{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} A_{\varepsilon}-L_{\varepsilon}$

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Notation: On $T \Sigma$

- $B: T \Sigma \rightarrow T \Sigma$ is the shape operator $B u=-\nabla_{u} N$
- Principal curvatures are the eigenvalues $\left\{k_{1}, k_{2}\right\}$ of $B$.
- $H=\left(k_{1}+k_{2}\right) / 2$ is the mean curvature of $\Sigma$.
- $\Sigma$ is minimal iff $H \equiv 0$, i.e $k:=k_{1}=-k_{2}$.


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- The total curvature of different surfaces are also different.


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When $\eta$ is smooth, then $I^{L}(\eta)$ is $4 / \pi$ times the renormalized volume $V_{R}\left(N_{\eta}\right)$ of $N_{\eta} \subset \mathbb{H}^{3}$ uniquely associated to $\eta$, such that $\partial_{\infty} N_{\eta}=\eta$, and for $A \in \operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C}), N_{A(\eta)}=A\left(N_{\eta}\right)$.


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## Renormalized volume: Motivation

[Hennigson-Skenderis][Graham-Witten] [Krasnov]
[Krasnov-Schlenker][Takhtajan-Zograf][Takhtajan-Teo]

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But the classical Liouville action $S\left[g_{\text {hyp }}, 0\right]=\operatorname{Area}(X)=-2 \pi \chi=4 \pi($ genus -1$): S\left[g_{\text {hyp }}, 0\right]$ does not depend on the moduli.

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Such that $I(\phi, \tau)-I(\psi, \tau)=S\left[\phi, g_{\text {hyp }, \tau}\right]-S\left[\psi, g_{h y p, \tau}\right] \propto \log \operatorname{det} \Delta_{e \phi_{g h y}}-\log \operatorname{det} \Delta_{e^{\psi} g_{\text {hyp }}}$

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There are many ways to define such a function (and are different). The classical action (i.e. evaluated at $\phi=0$ ) all turn out to be a Kahler potential of the Weil-Petersson metric on $\mathscr{T}(X)$.

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Our result is the version for the universal Teichmuller space (dim = $=\infty$ ).

Renormalized volume: Definition

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Proof: We show that $\operatorname{Vol}\left(N_{\eta}\right)<\infty$, and $I^{L}(\eta)$ and $4 V_{R}\left(N_{\eta}\right) / \pi$ satisfy the same variation formula and vanish when $\eta=S^{1}$.

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## Analogous Liouville action: Quasi-Fuchsian case

[Takhtajan-Teo, CMP], [Krasnov-Schlenker, CMP]

## Teichmuller spaces

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is a quasi-Fuchsian group. And $M=\llbracket^{3} / \Gamma^{\mu, \nu}$.

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Consider $M=\Vdash^{3} / \Gamma^{\mu, \nu}$ where $\partial_{\infty,+} M$ and $\partial_{\infty,-} M$ are endowed with the respective hyperbolic metric. (The conformal metrics on $\partial_{\infty,+} M$ and $\partial_{\infty,-} M$ define an equidistant foliation given by the $\left(e^{2 \rho} g_{\text {hyp }}\right)_{\rho \geq \rho_{0}}$ Epstein surfaces near the ends.)


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For any $\nu \in \mathscr{T}(X), V_{R}(\cdot, \nu)$ is a Kahler potential of the Weil-Petersson metric on $\mathscr{T}(X)$.
(If we also use other conformal metrics on $\partial_{\infty,+} M$ and $\partial_{\infty,-} M$, we obtain the Liouville action, such that $V_{R}(\cdot, \nu)$ is a classical Liouville action.)

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## Thanks!

