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Higher Spins in AdS and Twistorial Holography

Simone Giombi^{1,a} and Xi Yin^{1,2,b}

¹*Center for the Fundamental Laws of Nature
Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Harvard University,
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA*

²*School of Natural Sciences, Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton, NJ 08540 USA*

^agiombi@physics.harvard.edu, ^bxiyin@fas.harvard.edu

Abstract

In this paper we simplify and extend previous work on three-point functions in Vasiliev's higher spin gauge theory in AdS_4 . We work in a gauge in which the space-time dependence of Vasiliev's master fields is gauged away completely, leaving only the internal twistor-like variables. The correlation functions of boundary operators can be easily computed in this gauge. We find complete agreement of the tree level three point functions of higher spin currents in Vasiliev's theory with the conjectured dual free $O(N)$ vector theory.

1 Introduction

The conjectured duality between Vasiliev’s minimal bosonic higher spin gauge theory in AdS_4 and the free/critical $O(N)$ vector model [5] (for earlier closely related work, see [4]) is an example of AdS/CFT duality [1, 2, 3] which is remarkable for a number of reasons. Firstly, the bulk higher spin gauge theory is analogous to the tensionless limit of string field theories in AdS space, but has explicitly known classical equations of motion. Secondly, the conjecture provides the first explicit holographic dual of a free (gauge) theory. Thirdly, the conjecture provides the first precise holographic dual of a CFT that can be realized in the real world, namely the critical $O(N)$ vector model (for small values of N). In a recent work by the authors [6], concrete evidence in support of this conjecture was found by computing tree level three point functions of currents from the bulk theory, specialized to the case where one of the currents is a scalar operator, and comparing to the boundary CFT, for both $\Delta = 1$ and $\Delta = 2$ boundary conditions. However, the method of computation in [6] was laborious and difficult to extend to more complicated correlation functions. It was also difficult to recognize the rather simple structures of the boundary CFT in the messy details of the bulk computation.

In this paper, we will compute the holographic correlation functions in a different gauge [11] (see also [12, 13, 15]), in which the spacetime dependence of Vasiliev’s master fields are eliminated completely, and one only needs to work with the internal twistor-like variables. We will refer to it as the “ $W = 0$ gauge”. We will find drastic simplification in the computation of three point functions. In fact, one no longer needs to explicitly perform the integration over the bulk AdS_4 , which is entirely encoded in the star product of the master fields in the new gauge. The boundary-to-bulk propagators for the higher spin fields are essentially given by delta functions on the twistor space, and the resulting correlation function is represented as a contour integral on the twistor variables. We will find a completely explicit answer for the three point functions of all higher spin currents, which precisely agrees with that of the free $O(N)$ vector theory.

We would like to emphasize that this agreement is a highly nontrivial test of the structure of higher derivative couplings of Vasiliev theory. For instance, the three point function of the stress energy tensor $\langle TTT \rangle$ of a three dimensional CFT is constrained by conformal symmetry up to a linear combination of two tensor structures [16], corresponding to that of a free massless scalar field and a free fermion, respectively. In particular, the tree level contribution to $\langle TTT \rangle$ from Einstein-Hilbert Lagrangian in the bulk is a linear combination of both [17]. A holographic dual of free scalars therefore must involve higher derivative couplings in the graviton sector. Our result confirms that Vasiliev theory has precisely the higher derivative couplings to produce the correct

three point functions.

2 The $W = 0$ gauge

Vasiliev's minimal bosonic higher spin gauge theory in AdS_4 [7, 8, 9] is formulated in terms of the master fields $W = W_\mu dx^\mu$, $S = S_\alpha dz^\alpha + S_{\dot{\alpha}} d\bar{z}^{\dot{\alpha}}$ and B , which are functions of the spacetime coordinates x^μ and the internal variables $(Y, Z) = (y_\alpha, \bar{y}_{\dot{\alpha}}, z_\alpha, \bar{z}_{\dot{\alpha}})$.¹ The classical equation of motion takes the form

$$\begin{aligned}
d_x W + W * W &= 0, \\
d_Z W + d_x S + W * S + S * W &= 0, \\
d_Z S + S * S &= B * (K dz^2 + \bar{K} d\bar{z}^2), \\
d_x B + W * B - B * \bar{\pi}(W) &= 0, \\
d_Z B + S * B - B * \bar{\pi}(S) &= 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

Here $K = e^{z^\alpha y_\alpha}$ and $\bar{K} = e^{\bar{z}^{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{y}_{\dot{\alpha}}}$ are Kleinians, and we define $dz^2 = \frac{1}{2} dz^\alpha dz_\alpha$, $d\bar{z}^2 = \frac{1}{2} d\bar{z}^{\dot{\alpha}} d\bar{z}_{\dot{\alpha}}$; $\bar{\pi}$ is the operation $(y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}, dz, d\bar{z}) \mapsto (y, -\bar{y}, z, -\bar{z}, dz, -d\bar{z})$. We shall refer the reader to [6] and references therein for a review of Vasiliev's theory and the detailed conventions. Throughout most of this paper we will be working with the type A model of [14], where the bulk scalar is chosen to be parity even, while commenting on the type B model (with a parity odd scalar) briefly towards the end. The minimal bosonic type A model can be defined by projecting the fields onto the components invariant under the symmetry

$$\begin{aligned}
W(x|y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}) &\rightarrow -W(x|iy, i\bar{y}, -iz, -i\bar{z}), \\
S(x|y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}, dz, d\bar{z}) &\rightarrow -S(x|iy, i\bar{y}, -iz, -i\bar{z}, -idz, -id\bar{z}), \\
B(x|y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}) &\rightarrow B(x|iy, -i\bar{y}, -iz, i\bar{z}),
\end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

and consequently only the even integer spin fields are retained.

Because W is a flat connection in spacetime, at least locally we can always go to a gauge in which W is set to zero. We will denote by S' and B' the corresponding master fields in this gauge. The equations of motion then states that S' and B' are independent of the spacetime coordinates x^μ , and are functions of Y, Z only. Explicitly, we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
W(x|Y, Z) &= g^{-1}(x|Y, Z) * d_x g(x|Y, Z), \\
S(x|Y, Z) &= g^{-1}(x|Y, Z) * d_Z g(x|Y, Z) + g^{-1}(x|Y, Z) * S'(Y, Z) * g(x|Y, Z), \\
B(x|Y, Z) &= g^{-1}(x|Y, Z) * B'(Y, Z) * \pi(g(x|Y, Z)).
\end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

¹Sometimes we will use the notation \hat{z}_α instead of z_α for the internal variables to avoid confusion with the Poincaré radial coordinate z .

Here g^{-1} stands for the $*$ -inverse of g . The equations for S' and B'

$$\begin{aligned} d_Z S' + S' * S' &= B' * (K dz^2 + \bar{K} d\bar{z}^2), \\ d_Z B' + S' * B' - B' * \pi(S') &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

are now much simpler to solve. In order to extract holographic correlation functions, however, we must go back to the standard “physical” gauge in the end, and extract boundary expectation of the fields.

As in [6], our strategy of computing the n -point correlation functions is to take $n - 1$ higher spin currents (inserted at $n - 1$ points $\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_{n-1}$ on the boundary) as sources for the bulk fields, and solve for the $(n - 1)$ -th order field in the bulk by sewing together the boundary-to-bulk propagators using the equation of motion. The tree-level correlation function of the higher spin currents will then be extracted from the expectation value of $B(x|y_\alpha, \bar{y}_{\dot{\alpha}} = z_\alpha = \bar{z}_{\dot{\alpha}} = 0)$ near the boundary, say at a point \vec{x}_n .²

Working in perturbation theory, we start by writing the AdS_4 vacuum solution as

$$W_0(x|y, \bar{y}) = L^{-1}(x|y, \bar{y}) * dL(x|y, \bar{y}), \tag{2.5}$$

for a gauge function $L(x|Y)$. One begins with the linearized field $B^{(1)}(x, Y)$, and transform it to the $W = 0$ gauge $B'^{(1)}(Y)$. We can then solve the linearized field $S'^{(1)}$ from

$$d_Z S'^{(1)} = B'^{(1)} * (K dz^2 + \bar{K} d\bar{z}^2). \tag{2.6}$$

Explicitly, the solution is

$$\begin{aligned} S'^{(1)} &= -z_\alpha dz^\alpha \int_0^1 dt t (B'^{(1)} * K)|_{z \rightarrow tz} + c.c. \\ &= -z_\alpha dz^\alpha \int_0^1 dt t B'^{(1)}(-tz, \bar{y}) K(t) + c.c. \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

Here we have made the gauge choice $S'|_{Z=0} = 0$, following [8, 9]. Next, the quadratic order fields $B'^{(2)}$ and $S'^{(2)}$ can be solved from

$$\begin{aligned} d_Z B'^{(2)} &= -S'^{(1)} * B'^{(1)} + B'^{(1)} * \pi(S'^{(1)}), \\ d_Z S'^{(2)} &= -S'^{(1)} * S'^{(1)} + B'^{(2)} * (K dz^2 + \bar{K} d\bar{z}^2). \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

²Note that B contains the generalized Weyl curvatures of the higher spin gauge fields. Nevertheless, to leading order in the Poincaré radial coordinate z near the boundary $z = 0$, the generalized Weyl curvature is proportional to the gauge field itself (in the gauge of [6], see in particular eq. (3.60) of [6]), and the correlation function of the current can be directly extracted from $B(x|y_\alpha, \bar{y}_{\dot{\alpha}} = z_\alpha = \bar{z}_{\dot{\alpha}} = 0)$.

For tree-level three point functions it suffices to solve for $B^{(2)}(Y, Z)$ only, which is explicitly given in terms of the linearized fields by

$$\begin{aligned}
B^{(2)}(y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}) &= -z^\alpha \int_0^1 dt [S'_\alpha{}^{(1)} * B^{(1)} - B^{(1)} * \bar{\pi}(S'_\alpha{}^{(1)})]_{z \rightarrow tz} + c.c. \\
&= z^\alpha \int_0^1 dt \left[\left(z_\alpha \int_0^1 d\eta \eta B^{(1)}(-\eta z, \bar{y}) K(\eta) \right) * B^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - B^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}) * \left(z_\alpha \int_0^1 d\eta \eta B^{(1)}(\eta z, \bar{y}) K(\eta) \right) \right]_{z \rightarrow tz} + c.c. \\
&= z^\alpha \int_0^1 dt \int_0^1 d\eta \eta [B^{(1)}(-\eta z, \bar{y}) K(\eta) * \partial_\alpha B^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}) - \partial_\alpha B^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}) * B^{(1)}(\eta z, \bar{y}) K(\eta)]_{z \rightarrow tz} + c.c. \\
&= z^\alpha \int_0^1 dt \int_0^1 d\eta \eta \int dudv e^{uv + \bar{u}\bar{v}} \partial_\alpha B^{(1)}(y + v, \bar{y} + \bar{v}) \\
&\quad \times [B^{(1)}(-\eta(tz + u), \bar{y} + \bar{u}) e^{\eta(tz+u)(y+u)} - B^{(1)}(\eta(tz + u), \bar{y} - \bar{u}) e^{\eta(tz+u)(y-u)}] + c.c. \\
&= -2z^\alpha \int_0^1 dt \int_0^1 d\eta \eta \int d^4 u d^4 v \partial_\alpha B^{(1)}(v, \bar{v}) B^{(1)}(-\eta u, \bar{u}) e^{(u-tz)(v-y) + \bar{u}(\bar{v}-\bar{y}) + \eta u y} \sinh(\bar{y}\bar{v} + \eta t u z) + c.c. \\
&= -2z^\alpha \int_0^1 dt \int_0^1 d\eta \eta^{-1} \int d^4 u d^4 v B^{(1)}(u, \bar{u}) \partial_\alpha B^{(1)}(v, \bar{v}) e^{(\frac{u}{\eta} + tz)(y-v) + \bar{u}(\bar{v}-\bar{y}) - u y} \sinh(\bar{y}\bar{v} - t u z) + c.c. \\
&= 2 \int_0^1 dt \int_0^\infty d\eta \int d^4 u d^4 v e^{-uv + \bar{u}\bar{v}} B^{(1)}(u, \bar{u}) B^{(1)}(v, \bar{v}) (z u) e^{(\eta u + tz)(y-v) + \bar{y}\bar{u}} \sinh(\bar{y}\bar{v} - t u z) + c.c. \\
&= 2 \int d^4 u d^4 v e^{-uv + \bar{u}\bar{v}} B^{(1)}(u, \bar{u}) B^{(1)}(v, \bar{v}) f(y, \bar{y}, z; U, V) + c.c.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

In the steps above we have made several redefinitions on the variables u, \bar{u}, v, \bar{v} and η . In the last step we defined the function

$$f(y, \bar{y}, z; U, V) = \int_0^1 dt \int_0^\infty d\eta (z u) e^{(\eta u + tz)(y-v) + \bar{y}\bar{u}} \sinh(\bar{y}\bar{v} + t z u). \tag{2.10}$$

Finally, we will be able to recover the second order B field in the standard “physical” gauge by

$$\begin{aligned}
B^{(2)}(x|Y, Z) &= L^{-1}(x, Y) * B^{(2)}(Y, Z) * \pi(L(x, Y)) \\
&\quad - \epsilon^{(1)}(x, Y, Z) * B^{(1)}(x, Y) + B^{(1)}(x, Y) * \pi(\epsilon^{(1)}(x, Y, Z)),
\end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

and then take $x = (\vec{x}, z \rightarrow 0)$ while restricting to $\bar{y} = \hat{z} = \hat{\bar{z}} = 0$ to extract the three point function. Here $\epsilon^{(1)}(x, Y, Z)$ is a first order correction to the gauge function $L(x, Y)$. To understand its effect, let us consider the linearized fields

$$\begin{aligned}
W^{(1)}(x|Y, Z) &= D_0 \epsilon^{(1)}(x, Y, Z), \\
S^{(1)}(x|Y, Z) &= L^{-1}(x, Y) * S'^{(1)}(Y, Z) * L(x, Y) + d_Z \epsilon^{(1)}(x|Y, Z).
\end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

Near the boundary $z \rightarrow 0$, the spin- s component of $\Omega(\vec{x}, z|Y)$ falls off like z^s , whereas the spin- s component of $B(\vec{x}, z|Y)$ falls off like z^{s+1} . It is then natural to impose the z^s fall-off condition on the spin- s component of the gauge function $\epsilon^{(1)}(x|Y, Z)$. So generically we expect the ‘‘gauge correction’’ in (2.11) to fall off like $z^{s_1+s_2+1}$, which does not affect the leading boundary behavior of the spin- s' component of $B^{(2)}$, if $s' < s_1 + s_2$. Given three spins s_1, s_2, s_3 (not all zero), we can always choose two sources, say s_1, s_2 , so that $s_3 < s_1 + s_2$. In this case, we can drop the linear gauge function in (2.11), for the purpose of extracting the boundary correlation function.

Note that in going back to the physical gauge, $\epsilon^{(1)}(x|Y, Z)$ should be chosen so that the gauge condition $S|_{Z=0} = 0$ is preserved. There are additional gauge ambiguities of the form $\tilde{\epsilon}^{(1)}(x|Y)$, under which $\Omega(x|Y)$ transforms by $\delta\Omega^{(1)}(x|Y) = D_0\tilde{\epsilon}^{(1)}(x|Y)$. For the purpose of extracting three point functions from the boundary expectation value, it suffices to consider the second order B -field, restricted to $\bar{y}_{\dot{\alpha}} = z_{\alpha} = \bar{z}_{\dot{\alpha}} = 0$ (which contains the self-dual part of the higher spin Weyl curvature tensor). Its gauge variation under $\tilde{\epsilon}^{(1)}(x|Y)$ is given by

$$\delta B^{(2)}(x|y, \bar{y} = z = \bar{z} = 0) = -\tilde{\epsilon}^{(1)}(x|Y) * B^{(1)}(x|Y) + B^{(1)}(x|Y) * \pi(\tilde{\epsilon}^{(1)}(x|Y)) \quad (2.13)$$

The spin s_1 -components of $\tilde{\epsilon}^{(1)}$ consists of terms of the form $\tilde{\epsilon}^{(s_1-1+k, s_1-1-k)}$, $1 - s_1 \leq k \leq s_1 - 1$, where the superscripts indicate the degrees in y and \bar{y} respectively. The spin s_2 -components of $B^{(1)}$ consists of terms of the form $B^{(2s_2+n, n)}$ and $B^{(n, 2s_2+n)}$, $n \geq 0$. It is then easily seen that after contracting all the \bar{y} 's under the $*$ product on the RHS of (2.13), $\delta B^{(2)}(x|y, \bar{y} = z = \bar{z} = 0)$ may be nonzero only for components of spin $s_3 < s_1 + s_2$ (i.e. terms of degree $2s_3$ in y). We have argued previously that the falloff behavior of the gauge functions near the boundary of AdS is such that the leading boundary behavior of $B^{(2)}$ is not affected when $s_3 < s_1 + s_2$. Therefore, there is no ambiguity due to $\tilde{\epsilon}^{(1)}$ in extracting the boundary correlators for all spins.

3 The gauge function and boundary-to-bulk propagator

To carry out the computation in $W = 0$ gauge explicitly, first we shall write down the gauge function

$$L(x, Y) = \mathbf{P} \exp_* \left(- \int_x^{x_0} W_0^\mu(x'|Y) dx'_\mu \right) \quad (3.1)$$

where the $*$ -exponential is path ordered, from $x = (\vec{x}, z)$ to a base point $x_0 = (\vec{x}_0, z_0)$. The AdS_4 vacuum solution is given by $W_0 = e_0 + \omega_0^L$, where e_0 and ω_0^L are the vielbein

and spin connection of AdS_4 , which in our conventions [6] take the form (in Poincaré coordinates)

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_0^L &= \frac{1}{8} \frac{dx^i}{z} \left[(\sigma^{iz})_{\alpha\beta} y^\alpha y^\beta + (\sigma^{iz})_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \bar{y}^{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{y}^{\dot{\beta}} \right], \\ e_0 &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{dx_\mu}{z} \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}^\mu y^\alpha \bar{y}^{\dot{\beta}}.\end{aligned}\tag{3.2}$$

If we choose the straight contour $x(t) = (1-t)x_0 + tx$, then the value of W_0 along different points on the contour *-commute with one another, and we can write simply

$$\begin{aligned}L(x, Y) &= \exp_* \left[(x - x_0)_\mu \int_0^1 dt W_0^\mu((1-t)x_0 + tx | y, \bar{y}) \right] \\ &= \exp_* \left[\int_0^1 dt \frac{(x - x_0)_\mu}{(1-t)z_0 + tz} \bar{\omega}_0^\mu(y, \bar{y}) \right] \\ &= \exp_* \left[-\frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(1-t)z_0 + tz} (y(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)\sigma^z y + \bar{y}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)\sigma^z \bar{y} + 2y(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)\bar{y}) \right] \\ &= \exp_* \left[-\frac{1}{8} \ln(z/z_0) \left((y - \bar{y}\sigma^z) \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0}{z - z_0} (\sigma^z y + \bar{y}) + 2y\sigma^z \bar{y} \right) \right].\end{aligned}\tag{3.3}$$

Here we have introduced the notation $\mathbf{x} = x^\mu \sigma_\mu = x^i \sigma_i + z\sigma^z$.

Generally, given a symmetric matrix M , one can calculate the *-exponential

$$\exp_* \left(\frac{t}{2} Y M Y \right) = \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} Y \Omega(t) Y + f(t) \right]\tag{3.4}$$

where the symmetric matrix $\Omega(t)$ and function $f(t)$ satisfy

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\Omega(t)}{dt} &= (1 - \Omega(t))M(1 + \Omega(t)), \\ \frac{df(t)}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(M\Omega(t)).\end{aligned}\tag{3.5}$$

The solution is

$$\Omega(t) = \tanh(tM), \quad f(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln \cosh(tM).\tag{3.6}$$

So the result for the *-exponential is

$$\exp_* \left(\frac{1}{2} Y M Y \right) = [\det(\cosh M)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} Y (\tanh M) Y \right].\tag{3.7}$$

Applying this formula to $L(x, Y)$, working in the basis (y, \bar{y}) , we can write M as

$$M(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\ln(z/z_0)}{z - z_0} \begin{pmatrix} (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma})\sigma^z & \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0 \\ \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0 & (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma})\sigma^z \end{pmatrix}\tag{3.8}$$

It is convenient to choose the base point to be $\vec{x}_0 = 0, z_0 = 1$, so that

$$M(x) = -\frac{\ln z}{4(z-1)} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \sigma^z & \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma} + (z-1)\sigma^z \\ \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma} + (z-1)\sigma^z & \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \sigma^z \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.9)$$

and then

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, Y) &= [\det(\cosh M)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} Y (\tanh M) Y \right], \\ L^{-1}(x, Y) &= [\det(\cosh M)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} Y (\tanh M) Y \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

Our goal will be to extract the correlation function from the expectation value of a bulk field near a boundary point, given a number of boundary sources. By translation invariance we can choose the boundary point to be at $\vec{x} = 0$, near which the bulk field will be evaluated. In other words, we are choosing the \vec{x} Poincaré coordinate of the boundary point to coincide with that of the base point in the definition of $L(x, Y)$. At $\vec{x} = 0$ and nonzero values of z , we have

$$\begin{aligned} M &= -\frac{\ln z}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^z \\ \sigma^z & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \cosh M &= \cosh(\ln z/4) = \frac{z^{\frac{1}{4}} + z^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \mathbf{1}, \\ \tanh M &= \frac{1 - z^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + z^{\frac{1}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^z \\ \sigma^z & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

So

$$L^{\pm 1}(\vec{x} = 0, z, Y) = \frac{4}{z^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 2 + z^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left(\pm \frac{1 - z^{1/2}}{1 + z^{1/2}} y \sigma^z \bar{y} \right). \quad (3.12)$$

By definition, $L(x_0, Y) = 1$, at the base point $x_0^\mu = (\vec{x}_0, z)$. So the linearized field in the $W = 0$ gauge is simply

$$B'^{(1)}(Y) = B^{(1)}(x_0|Y). \quad (3.13)$$

Explicitly, using the formulae derived in [6] (see eq. (3.31) and eq. (3.33) of [6]), the boundary-to-bulk propagator for the spin- s component of B' corresponding to a boundary source located at $\vec{x} = 0$ with a null polarization vector $\vec{\epsilon}$ is given by

$$B'_{(s)}(y, \bar{y}) = \frac{(y(\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} + \sigma^z) \not{\epsilon} \sigma^z (\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} + \sigma^z) y)^s}{(x_0^2 + 1)^{2s+1}} e^{-y(\sigma^z - 2\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} + \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1})\bar{y}} + c.c. \quad (3.14)$$

Alternatively, if we fix the base point to be at $(0, z = 1)$ and the source at \vec{x}_0 , then in the $W = 0$ gauge we have

$$B'_{(s)}(y, \bar{y}) = \frac{(y(\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z) \not{\epsilon} \sigma^z (\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z) y)^s}{(x_0^2 + 1)^{2s+1}} e^{-y(\sigma^z + 2\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1})\bar{y}} + c.c. \quad (3.15)$$

It will be useful to express the null polarization vector as a spinor bilinear $(\not{x}\sigma^z)_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = \bar{\lambda}_{\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\lambda}_{\dot{\beta}}$. In our conventions, we can also write $\bar{\lambda} = \sigma^z\lambda$. We can then construct a generating function for the boundary-to-bulk propagator associated with currents of all spins as

$$\begin{aligned} B^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}) &= \frac{1}{x_0^2 + 1} \exp \left[-y(\sigma^z + 2\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1})\bar{y} - 2\bar{\lambda}\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}y \right] + c.c. \\ &= \frac{1}{x_0^2 + 1} \exp \left[-y\sigma^z\bar{y} - 2y\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}(\bar{y} + \bar{\lambda}) \right] + c.c. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

Keep in mind that we should in fact only select the part of this generating function which is even in λ , because the theory describe all the *integer* spins.³

Once we solve the second order field in the $W = 0$ gauge, the expectation value of B in the standard gauge at $\vec{x} = 0$, near $z = 0$, is recovered from

$$B^{(2)}(\vec{x} = 0, z \rightarrow 0, y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}) = L^{-1}(\vec{x} = 0, z \rightarrow 0, y, \bar{y}) * B^{(2)}(y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}) * L(\vec{x} = 0, z \rightarrow 0, y, -\bar{y}) \quad (3.17)$$

Given a function $f(Y, Z)$, let us consider the twisted adjoint action by L , evaluated near the boundary of AdS_4 ,

$$\begin{aligned} F(z, Y, Z) &= L^{-1}(\vec{x} = 0, z \rightarrow 0, Y) * f(Y, Z) * \pi(L(\vec{x} = 0, z \rightarrow 0, Y)) \\ &\simeq 16z \exp \left(-\frac{1 - z^{1/2}}{1 + z^{1/2}}y\sigma^z\bar{y} \right) * f(y, \bar{y}, \hat{z}, \bar{z}) * \exp \left(-\frac{1 - z^{1/2}}{1 + z^{1/2}}y\sigma^z\bar{y} \right) \\ &= 16z \int d^4u d^4v d^4u' d^4v' \exp(uv + \bar{u}\bar{v} + u'v' + \bar{u}'\bar{v}') \exp \left(-\frac{1 - z^{1/2}}{1 + z^{1/2}}(y + u + u')\sigma^z(\bar{y} + \bar{u} + \bar{u}') \right) \\ &\quad \times f(y + v + u', \bar{y} + \bar{v} + \bar{u}', \hat{z} - v + u', \bar{z} - \bar{v} + \bar{u}') \exp \left(-\frac{1 - z^{1/2}}{1 + z^{1/2}}(y + v')\sigma^z(\bar{y} + \bar{v}') \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

In the second line we have dropped subleading terms in z in the overall factor, which do not affect the boundary expectation value of fields of various spins. For the purpose of extracting the three-point functions of the currents, we may restrict to $\bar{y} = \hat{z} = \bar{z} = 0$ while keeping the dependence on y only. Denote by $F(z, y_\alpha) \equiv F(z, y_\alpha, \bar{y}_{\dot{\alpha}} = z_\alpha = \bar{z}_{\dot{\alpha}} =$

³Equivalently, recall that consistency of the purely bosonic Vasiliev's equations require the constraints $W(x| - Y, -Z) = W(x|Y, Z)$, $S_\alpha(x| - Y, -Z) = -S_\alpha(x|Y, Z)$, $S_{\dot{\alpha}}(x| - Y, -Z) = -S_{\dot{\alpha}}(x|Y, Z)$ and $B(x|Y, Z) = B(x| - Y, -Z)$.

0), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
F(z, y_\alpha) &= 16z \int d^4u d^4v d^4u' d^4v' \exp\left(u(v - \frac{y}{2}) + \bar{u}\bar{v} + (u' - \frac{y}{2})v' + \bar{u}'\bar{v}'\right) \\
&\quad \times \exp\left(-\frac{1-z^{1/2}}{1+z^{1/2}}(\frac{y}{2} + u + u')\sigma^z(\bar{u} + \bar{u}')\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1-z^{1/2}}{1+z^{1/2}}(y + v')\sigma^z\bar{v}'\right) \\
&\quad \times f(v + u', \bar{v} + \bar{u}', -v + u', -\bar{v} + \bar{u}') \\
&= 16z \int d^4u d^4v d^4u' d^4v' \exp\left[\frac{y}{2}\left(u - u' - v' - \frac{1-z^{1/2}}{1+z^{1/2}}\sigma^z(\bar{u} + 2\bar{v}')\right) - \frac{1-z^{1/2}}{1+z^{1/2}}(u\sigma^z\bar{u} + v'\sigma^z\bar{v}')\right] \\
&\quad \times \exp(uv + \bar{u}\bar{v} + u'v' + \bar{u}'\bar{v}' - u'v - \bar{u}'\bar{v}') f(v + u', \bar{v} + \bar{u}', -v + u', -\bar{v} + \bar{u}') \\
&= z \int d^4u d^4v d^4p d^4q \exp\left[\frac{y}{2}\left(u - \frac{p+q}{2} - v - \frac{1-z^{1/2}}{1+z^{1/2}}\sigma^z(\bar{u} + 2\bar{v})\right) - \frac{1-z^{1/2}}{1+z^{1/2}}(u\sigma^z\bar{u} + v\sigma^z\bar{v})\right] \\
&\quad \times \exp\left(\frac{u(p-q) + \bar{u}(\bar{p}-\bar{q}) + (p+q)v + (\bar{p}+\bar{q})\bar{v} + pq + \bar{p}\bar{q}}{2}\right) f(p, \bar{p}, q, \bar{q}).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

The functions $f(Y, Z)$ that shows up in the computation of $B^{(2)}$ depend either only on z_α or only on \bar{z}_α (see eq. (2.9)). We will treat the two cases separately. First, consider the case where $f(y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}) = f(y, \bar{y}, z)$ is independent of \bar{z}_α . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
F(z, y_\alpha) &= 4z \int d^4u d^2v d^4p d^2q \exp\left[\frac{y}{2}\left(u - \frac{p+q}{2} - v - \frac{1-z^{1/2}}{1+z^{1/2}}\sigma^z(2\bar{p} - \bar{u})\right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1-z^{1/2}}{1+z^{1/2}}((u-v)\sigma^z\bar{u} + v\sigma^z\bar{p})\right] \exp\left(\frac{(u-v)p - (u+v)q + 2\bar{u}\bar{p} + pq}{2}\right) f(p, \bar{p}, q) \\
&= z \int d^2p d^2q \exp\left\{\left[1 + \left(\frac{1+z^{1/2}}{1-z^{1/2}}\right)^2\right] \frac{pq}{2} + \left[1 - \left(\frac{1+z^{1/2}}{1-z^{1/2}}\right)^2\right] \frac{yq}{2}\right\} f\left(p, -\frac{1+z^{1/2}}{1-z^{1/2}}\sigma^z q, q\right) \\
&\rightarrow z \int d^2p d^2q e^{(1+\epsilon)pq - 2\sqrt{z}yq} f(p, -\sigma^z q, q)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

In the last step, we have taken the limit $z \rightarrow 0$ while keeping $\sqrt{z}y$ fixed. $\epsilon \sim \sqrt{z}$ is understood as a small positive number that will be taken to zero at the end. For the moment, we need to keep it nonzero to regularize integrals that appear in $*$ -products.

Now consider the other case, where $f(y, \bar{y}, z, \bar{z}) = \bar{f}(y, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ is independent of z_α .

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
F(z, y_\alpha) &= 4z \int d^4u d^2\bar{v} d^4p d^2\bar{q} \exp \left[\frac{y}{2} \left(2u - p - \frac{1 - z^{1/2}}{1 + z^{1/2}} \sigma^z (\bar{u} + \bar{v}) \right) - \frac{1 - z^{1/2}}{1 + z^{1/2}} (u \sigma^z (\bar{u} - \bar{v}) + p \sigma^z \bar{v}) \right] \\
&\quad \times \exp \left(\frac{2up + (\bar{u} - \bar{v})\bar{p} - (\bar{u} + \bar{v})\bar{q} + \bar{p}\bar{q}}{2} \right) \bar{f}(p, \bar{p}, \bar{q}) \\
&\simeq z \int d^2\bar{p} d^2\bar{q} \exp \left\{ \frac{1 + z^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - z^{\frac{1}{2}}} y \sigma^z \bar{p} + \left[1 + \left(\frac{1 + z^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - z^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\bar{p}\bar{q}}{2} \right\} \bar{f} \left(-y - \frac{1 + z^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - z^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sigma^z \bar{q}, \bar{p}, \bar{q} \right) \\
&\rightarrow z \int d^2\bar{p} d^2\bar{q} e^{(1+\epsilon)\bar{p}\bar{q} + 2\sqrt{z}y\sigma^z\bar{p}} \bar{f}(-\sigma^z\bar{q}, \bar{p}, \bar{q} - \sigma^z y)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

In the last step, we again take $z \rightarrow 0$ while keeping $\sqrt{z}y$ fixed. It may seem that this limit is not well defined, because of the y dependence in $\bar{f}(-\sigma^z\bar{q}, \bar{p}, \bar{q} - \sigma^z y)$. We will see below that in fact this is not the case.

To be more precise, let us define

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} z^{-1} F(z, z^{-\frac{1}{2}} y_\alpha) = \tilde{F}(2y_\alpha) \tag{3.22}$$

whose order $\mathcal{O}(y^{2s})$ term contains the boundary expectation value of the spin- s component of B field, with the power of z stripped off. \tilde{F} is then computed from⁴

$$\tilde{F}(w_\alpha) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int d^2y d^2z e^{(1+\epsilon)yz + zw} f(y, -\sigma^z z, z) + \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \int d^2\bar{y} d^2\bar{z} e^{(1+\epsilon)\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{y}\sigma^z w} \bar{f}(-\sigma^z \bar{z}, \bar{y}, \bar{z} - \xi \sigma^z w) \right] \tag{3.23}$$

Although not obvious from this expression, the $\xi \rightarrow +\infty$ limit of the second integral is expected to be well defined, as shown below. Recall that

$$f(y, -\sigma^z z, z; U, V) = \int_0^1 dt \int_0^\infty d\eta (zu) e^{(\eta u + tz)(y-v) + z\sigma^z \bar{u}} \sinh(z(tu + \sigma^z \bar{v})). \tag{3.24}$$

We can compute the integrals

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int d^2y d^2z e^{(1+\epsilon)yz + zw} f(y, -\sigma^z z, z; U, V) \\
&= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int d^2z (zu) \int_0^1 dt \int_0^\infty d\eta \delta(\eta u + (t - 1 - \epsilon)z) e^{z(w-v + \sigma^z \bar{u})} \sinh(z(tu + \sigma^z \bar{v})) \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.25}$$

⁴The limit $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ arises from the y -dependence in $\bar{f}(-\sigma^z\bar{q}, \bar{p}, \bar{q} - \sigma^z y)$, when taking the $z \rightarrow 0$ limit with $\sqrt{z}y$ fixed. Alternatively, one may also denote $\xi = \frac{1}{2\epsilon}$ and take a single limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$.

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \int d^2 \bar{y} d^2 \bar{z} e^{(1+\epsilon) \bar{y} \bar{z} + \bar{y} \sigma^z w} \bar{f}(-\sigma^z \bar{z}, \bar{y}, \bar{z} - \xi \sigma^z w; U, V) \\
&= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \int d^2 \bar{z} ((\bar{z} + \xi w \sigma^z) \bar{u}) \int_0^1 dt \int_0^\infty d\eta \delta(\eta \bar{u} + t(\bar{z} - \xi \sigma^z w) - ((1+\epsilon) \bar{z} + \sigma^z w)) \\
&\quad \times e^{-((1+\epsilon) \bar{z} - w \sigma^z) \bar{v} + \bar{z} \sigma^z u} \sinh(t(\bar{z} + \xi w \sigma^z) \bar{u} + \bar{z} \sigma^z v) \\
&= \text{sgn}(w \sigma^z \bar{u}) \int d^2 \bar{z} \theta\left(\frac{w \sigma^z \bar{z}}{w \sigma^z \bar{u}}\right) \theta\left(\frac{(\bar{z} - w \sigma^z) \bar{u}}{w \sigma^z \bar{u}}\right) e^{\bar{z}(-\bar{v} + \sigma^z u) + w \sigma^z \bar{v}} \sinh(\bar{z}(\bar{u} + \sigma^z v) - w \sigma^z \bar{u}).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

To obtain the last line, we have used the two-dimensional δ -function to integrate over t, η . The step functions come from requiring that the value of t, η which solve the δ -function constraint lie inside the corresponding integration domains.

Writing $\bar{z} = -(\tau_1 + 1) \sigma^z w + \tau_2 \bar{u}$, $\alpha_\pm = (\bar{v} - \sigma^z u) \pm (\bar{u} + \sigma^z v)$, we can express the above integral as

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{2} (w \sigma^z \bar{u}) \int_0^\infty d\tau_1 \int_0^\infty d\tau_2 \left[e^{-(\tau_1+1)(w \sigma^z \alpha_+) - \tau_2(\bar{u} \alpha_+) + w \sigma^z (\bar{u} + \bar{v})} - e^{-(\tau_1+1)(w \sigma^z \alpha_-) - \tau_2(\bar{u} \alpha_-) - w \sigma^z (\bar{u} - \bar{v})} \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} (w \sigma^z \bar{u}) \left[\frac{e^{-w \sigma^z (\alpha_+ - \bar{u} - \bar{v})}}{(w \sigma^z \alpha_+) (\bar{u} \alpha_+)} - \frac{e^{-w \sigma^z (\alpha_- + \bar{u} - \bar{v})}}{(w \sigma^z \alpha_-) (\bar{u} \alpha_-)} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{3.27}$$

From (2.9) and (3.17), we then obtain the result

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{-1} B^{(2)}(\vec{x} = 0, z | y = z^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{w}{2}, \bar{y} = Z = 0) \\
&= - \int d^4 u d^4 v e^{u \bar{v} - \bar{u} v} B^{(1)}(u, \bar{u}) B'^{(1)}(v, \bar{v}) (w \sigma^z \bar{u}) \left[\frac{e^{-w \sigma^z (\alpha_+ - \bar{u} - \bar{v})}}{(w \sigma^z \alpha_+) (\bar{u} \alpha_+)} - \frac{e^{-w \sigma^z (\alpha_- + \bar{u} - \bar{v})}}{(w \sigma^z \alpha_-) (\bar{u} \alpha_-)} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{3.28}$$

The integration over (u, \bar{u}, v, \bar{v}) should be understood as a contour integral, and the choice of contour is now important. The need for this choice of contour is possibly due to the slightly singular nature of the $W = 0$ gauge. In the next section, we will see that the three point function is essentially a twistor transform of

$$e^{u \bar{v} - \bar{u} v} (w \sigma^z \bar{u}) \left[\frac{e^{-w \sigma^z (\alpha_+ - \bar{u} - \bar{v})}}{(w \sigma^z \alpha_+) (\bar{u} \alpha_+)} - \frac{e^{-w \sigma^z (\alpha_- + \bar{u} - \bar{v})}}{(w \sigma^z \alpha_-) (\bar{u} \alpha_-)} \right]. \tag{3.29}$$

Namely if we regard (u, \bar{u}, v, \bar{v}) as independent holomorphic variables, and Fourier transform two of them, then we obtain (a generating function of) the three-point functions in terms of polarization spinors (see eq. (4.5) and the paragraph thereafter). $w = 2y$ will be identified with the polarization spinor of the third (outcoming) operator. The question of contour prescription now amounts to choosing a 4-dimensional contour (on two of (u, \bar{u}, v, \bar{v})) for the twistor transform. We will demand that $w \sigma^z \alpha_\pm$ and $\bar{u} \alpha_\pm$

encircle the origin in the complex plane with opposite orientation, so that

$$\frac{(w\sigma^z\bar{u})}{(w\sigma^z\alpha_{\pm})(\bar{u}\alpha_{\pm})} \quad (3.30)$$

picks up residue ∓ 1 when integrated in α_{\pm} .⁵ Consequently, (3.28) can be replaced by the residue contribution

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{-1} B^{(2)}(\vec{x} = 0, z|y = z^{-\frac{1}{2}}\frac{w}{2}, \bar{y} = Z = 0) \\ &= \int d^4u d^4v e^{uv - \bar{u}\bar{v}} B'^{(1)}(u, \bar{u}) B'^{(1)}(v, \bar{v}) \\ & \quad \times [e^{-w\sigma^z(\bar{u}-\bar{v})} \delta(\bar{u} - \bar{v} + \sigma^z(u+v)) + e^{w\sigma^z(\bar{u}+\bar{v})} \delta(\bar{u} + \bar{v} + \sigma^z(-u+v))]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

4 Three point functions from twistor space

In this section we show that a drastic simplification occurs if we consider a twistor transform of the correlation functions on the polarization spinors λ_1, λ_2 of the boundary sources (recall that these are related to the null polarization vectors by $(\not{x}\sigma^z)_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = \bar{\lambda}_{\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\lambda}_{\dot{\beta}}$, and $\bar{\lambda} = \sigma^z\lambda$).

To see this, let us perform the Fourier transform of the boundary-to-bulk propagator for B' in the $W = 0$ gauge, with boundary source located at \vec{x}_0

$$B'^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}; \lambda) = \frac{1}{x_0^2 + 1} e^{-y\left(\sigma^z + 2\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}\right)\bar{y}} \left\{ \exp\left[-2y\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}\bar{\lambda}\right] + \exp\left[-2\bar{y}\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}\lambda\right] \right\}, \quad (4.1)$$

whose Fourier transform is given by

$$\begin{aligned} B'_{tw}{}^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}; \mu) &= \frac{1}{4} \int d^2\lambda e^{2\lambda\mu} B'^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}; \lambda) \\ &= \frac{1}{x_0^2 + 1} \exp\left[-y\left(\sigma^z + 2\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}\right)\bar{y}\right] \left[\delta\left(\mu + \sigma^z\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}y\right) + \delta\left(\mu - \frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}\bar{y}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x_0^2 + 1} \delta\left(\mu + \sigma^z\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}y\right) \exp\left[\mu\sigma^z(\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\left(\sigma^z + 2\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}\right)\bar{y}\right] \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{x_0^2 + 1} \delta\left(\mu - \frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}\bar{y}\right) \exp\left[-y\left(\sigma^z + 2\frac{\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z}{x_0^2 + 1}\right)(\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\mu\right] \\ &= \delta(y + (\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma}\sigma^z - 1)\mu) e^{-\mu(\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\bar{y}} + \delta(\bar{y} - (\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\mu) e^{-y(\sigma^z\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} + 1)\mu}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

⁵One might contemplate the alternative possibility of choosing the orientation of the contour so that (3.30) picks up residue $+1$ (or -1) when integrated in α_{\pm} . In this case, however, one finds that (3.31) vanishes identically, see eq. (4.6).

As remarked earlier, the fact that we only have integer spins in the spectrum implies that we should actually take the contribution even in λ in (4.1), or even in μ in (4.2).

We can also write $\bar{\mu} = -\sigma^z \mu$ and

$$B_{tw}^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}; \mu) = \delta(y - (\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\bar{\mu})e^{-\mu(\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\bar{y}} + \delta(\bar{y} - (\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\mu)e^{-\bar{\mu}(\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)y}. \quad (4.3)$$

Let us further define

$$\begin{aligned} \chi &= (\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\bar{\mu}, \\ \bar{\chi} &= (\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\sigma} - \sigma^z)\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

so we end up with simply

$$B_{tw}^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}; \chi, \bar{\chi}) = \delta(y - \chi)e^{\bar{\chi}\bar{y}} + \delta(\bar{y} - \bar{\chi})e^{\chi y}. \quad (4.5)$$

We could regard y, \bar{y} as independent holomorphic variables, and interpret the two terms in $B_{tw}^{(1)}$ as delta functions in the corresponding twistor space, where one of y and \bar{y} is Fourier transformed. This explains our earlier claim that the generating function of three point functions can be viewed as a twistor transform of (3.29) over two of (u, \bar{u}, v, \bar{v}) .

Assuming the choice of contour as explained in the previous section, we can now easily compute the rescaled expectation value of the outgoing higher spin fields near the boundary (more precisely, the generalized Weyl curvature of the HS fields). Denoting the position of the two boundary sources by \vec{x}_1 and \vec{x}_2 , with $\chi_{1,2}$ defined as in (4.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{-1} B^{(2)}(\vec{x} = 0, z|z^{-\frac{1}{2}}y, \bar{y} = Z = 0; \chi_1, \chi_2) \\ &= \int d^4u d^4v e^{uv - \bar{u}\bar{v}} B_{tw}^{(1)}(u, \bar{u}, \chi_1, \bar{\chi}_1)|_{\chi_1\text{-even}} B_{tw}^{\prime(1)}(v, \bar{v}, \chi_2, \bar{\chi}_2)|_{\chi_2\text{-even}} \\ & \quad \times [e^{-2y\sigma^z(\bar{u}-\bar{v})}\delta(\bar{u}-\bar{v} + \sigma^z(u+v)) + e^{2y\sigma^z(\bar{u}+\bar{v})}\delta(\bar{u}+\bar{v} + \sigma^z(-u+v))] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\ &= \int d^4u d^4v e^{uv - \bar{u}\bar{v}} [\delta(u - \chi_1)e^{\bar{\chi}_1\bar{u}} + \delta(\bar{u} - \bar{\chi}_1)e^{\chi_1 u}]_{\chi_1\text{-even}} [\delta(v - \chi_2)e^{\bar{\chi}_2\bar{v}} + \delta(\bar{v} - \bar{\chi}_2)e^{\chi_2 v}]_{\chi_2\text{-even}} \\ & \quad \times [e^{-2y\sigma^z(\bar{u}-\bar{v})}\delta(\bar{u}-\bar{v} + \sigma^z(u+v)) + e^{2y\sigma^z(\bar{u}+\bar{v})}\delta(\bar{u}+\bar{v} + \sigma^z(-u+v))] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\ &= 2 \cosh(\chi_1\chi_2 + \bar{\chi}_1\bar{\chi}_2) [e^{2y(\chi_1+\chi_2)}\delta(\chi_1 + \chi_2 + \sigma^z(\bar{\chi}_1 + \bar{\chi}_2)) + \delta(\chi_1 + \chi_2 + \sigma^z(\bar{\chi}_1 + \bar{\chi}_2) + 2y)] \\ & \quad + (\chi_1 \rightarrow -\chi_1) + (\chi_2 \rightarrow -\chi_2) + (\chi_1 \rightarrow -\chi_1, \chi_2 \rightarrow -\chi_2). \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

In terms of μ_1, μ_2 , it is

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{-1} B^{(2)}(\vec{x} = 0, z|z^{-\frac{1}{2}}y, \bar{y} = Z = 0; \chi_1, \chi_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cosh(2\mu_1\sigma^z \mathbf{x}_{12}\mu_2) [e^{2y(\mu_1+\mu_2)}\delta(\mathbf{x}_1\mu_1 + \mathbf{x}_2\mu_2) + \delta(\mathbf{x}_1\mu_1 + \mathbf{x}_2\mu_2 + \sigma^z y)] \\ & \quad + (\mu_1 \rightarrow -\mu_1) + (\mu_2 \rightarrow -\mu_2) + (\mu_1 \rightarrow -\mu_1, \mu_2 \rightarrow -\mu_2). \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Here and in what follows, we will use for convenience the notation $\mathbf{x}_{1,2}$ instead of $\vec{x}_{1,2} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$, which is equivalent since $x_{1,2}$ are by definition three dimensional vectors.

Now let us Fourier transform back in the polarization spinors λ_1, λ_2 . For example, in the case when the outgoing field is a scalar, we can set $y = 0$ in (4.7). The result is then the (λ_1, λ_2) -even part of

$$\begin{aligned}
& 4 \int d^2\mu_1 d^2\mu_2 e^{2\mu_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{x}_{12} \mu_2 - 2\lambda_1 \mu_1 - 2\lambda_2 \mu_2} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 \mu_1 + \mathbf{x}_2 \mu_2) + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\
&= \frac{4}{x_2^2} \int d^2\mu_1 \exp \left[-\frac{2}{x_2^2} \mu_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{x}_{12} \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_1 \mu_1 - 2(\lambda_1 - x_2^{-2} \lambda_2 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_1) \mu_1 \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\
&= \frac{2}{|x_1| |x_2| |x_{12}|} \exp \left[\frac{(\lambda_1 - x_2^{-2} \lambda_2 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_1) \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_{12} \sigma^z (\lambda_1 - x_2^{-2} \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_2 \lambda_2)}{2x_1^2 x_{12}^2} \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \quad (4.8) \\
&= \frac{4}{|x_1| |x_2| |x_{12}|} \cosh \left[\frac{(\hat{\lambda}_1 - \hat{\lambda}_2) \sigma^z (x_1^2 \mathbf{x}_2 - x_2^2 \mathbf{x}_1) (\hat{\lambda}_1 - \hat{\lambda}_2)}{2x_{12}^2} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

where we redefined

$$\hat{\lambda}_i = \frac{\mathbf{x}_i \lambda_i}{x_i^2}, \quad \hat{x}_i = \frac{\vec{x}_i}{|x_i|}. \quad (4.9)$$

In terms of the polarization vectors $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$, or the corresponding hatted variables, it is given by

$$\frac{4}{|x_1| |x_2| |x_{12}|} \cosh \left[\frac{\text{Tr}(x_1^2 \mathbf{x}_2 - x_2^2 \mathbf{x}_1) (\hat{\varepsilon}_1 + \hat{\varepsilon}_2)}{2x_{12}^2} \right] \cosh \left[\frac{\sqrt{\text{Tr} \hat{\varepsilon}_1 (x_1^2 \mathbf{x}_2 - x_2^2 \mathbf{x}_1) \hat{\varepsilon}_2 (x_1^2 \mathbf{x}_2 - x_2^2 \mathbf{x}_1)}}{x_{12}^2} \right] \quad (4.10)$$

For general spin we need to keep the y dependence of the outgoing field in (4.7), and hence the three point function receives two contributions, from the two terms in the second line of (4.7). The Fourier transform of the first term into (λ_1, λ_2) is

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{4|x_1| |x_2| |x_{12}|} \exp \left[\frac{(\hat{\lambda}_1 - \hat{\lambda}_2 - y \check{\mathbf{X}}_{12}) \sigma^z (x_1^2 \mathbf{x}_2 - x_2^2 \mathbf{x}_1) (\hat{\lambda}_1 - \hat{\lambda}_2 + \check{\mathbf{X}}_{12} y)}{2x_{12}^2} \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\
&= \frac{1}{4|x_1| |x_2| |x_{12}|} \exp \left[-\frac{(\lambda_1 \frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{x_1^2} - \lambda_2 \frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{x_2^2} + y (\frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{x_1^2} - \frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{x_2^2})) \sigma^z \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_{12} \mathbf{x}_2 (\frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{x_1^2} \lambda_1 - \frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{x_2^2} \lambda_2 + (\frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{x_1^2} - \frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{x_2^2}) y)}{2x_{12}^2} \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\
&= \frac{1}{4|x_1| |x_2| |x_{12}|} \exp \left[\frac{x_2^2 \lambda_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{x}_{12} \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_1 \lambda_1 + x_1^2 \lambda_2 \sigma^z \mathbf{x}_2 \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_{12} \lambda_2 + x_{12}^2 y \sigma^z \mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_{12} \mathbf{x}_2 y}{2x_1^2 x_2^2 x_{12}^2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \lambda_1 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{x_1^2} y + \lambda_2 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{x_2^2} y \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \quad (4.11)
\end{aligned}$$

where we defined $\check{\mathbf{X}}_{12} = \frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{x_1^2} - \frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{x_2^2}$. Now we replace y by λ_3 , and replace the origin by \vec{x}_3 where the third operator is inserted. The resulting contribution to the (generating

function of) three point functions is

$$\frac{1}{4|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \exp \left[\frac{x_{23}^2 \lambda_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{12} \mathbf{X}_{23} \mathbf{X}_{13} \lambda_1 + x_{13}^2 \lambda_2 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{23} \mathbf{X}_{31} \mathbf{X}_{21} \lambda_2 + x_{12}^2 \lambda_3 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{31} \mathbf{X}_{12} \mathbf{X}_{32} \lambda_3}{2x_{12}^2 x_{23}^2 x_{31}^2} \right. \\ \left. + \lambda_1 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{13}}{x_{13}^2} \lambda_3 + \lambda_2 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} \lambda_3 \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2). \quad (4.12)$$

On the other hand, the Fourier transform of the second term in the second line of (4.7) is given by

$$\frac{1}{4|x_1||x_2||x_{12}|} \exp \left[\frac{(\hat{\lambda}_1 - \hat{\lambda}_2 - y \check{\mathbf{X}}_{12}) \sigma^z (x_1^2 \mathbf{x}_2 - x_2^2 \mathbf{x}_1) (\hat{\lambda}_1 - \hat{\lambda}_2 + \check{\mathbf{X}}_{12} y)}{2x_{12}^2} - 2\lambda_2 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{x}_2}{x_2^2} y \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\ \rightarrow \frac{1}{4|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \exp \left[\frac{x_{23}^2 \lambda_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{12} \mathbf{X}_{23} \mathbf{X}_{13} \lambda_1 + x_{13}^2 \lambda_2 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{23} \mathbf{X}_{31} \mathbf{X}_{21} \lambda_2 + x_{12}^2 \lambda_3 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{31} \mathbf{X}_{12} \mathbf{X}_{32} \lambda_3}{2x_{12}^2 x_{23}^2 x_{31}^2} \right. \\ \left. + \lambda_1 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{13}}{x_{13}^2} \lambda_3 - \lambda_2 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} \lambda_3 \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2). \quad (4.13)$$

where we have again made the substitution of y by λ_3 so that the crossing symmetry in the three currents is manifest. Together with the terms related by flipping the sign of λ_1 and λ_2 respectively, the total contribution to the generating function of all three point functions is

$$\frac{4}{|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \cosh \left(\frac{x_{23}^2 \lambda_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{12} \mathbf{X}_{23} \mathbf{X}_{13} \lambda_1 + x_{13}^2 \lambda_2 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{23} \mathbf{X}_{31} \mathbf{X}_{21} \lambda_2 + x_{12}^2 \lambda_3 \sigma^z \mathbf{X}_{31} \mathbf{X}_{12} \mathbf{X}_{32} \lambda_3}{2x_{12}^2 x_{23}^2 x_{31}^2} \right) \\ \times \cosh \left(\lambda_1 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} \lambda_2 \right) \cosh \left(\lambda_1 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{13}}{x_{13}^2} \lambda_3 \right) \cosh \left(\lambda_2 \sigma^z \frac{\mathbf{X}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} \lambda_3 \right). \quad (4.14)$$

A given three point function of higher spin currents $\langle J_{s_1}(x_1; \lambda_1) J_{s_2}(x_2; \lambda_2) J_{s_3}(x_3; \lambda_3) \rangle$ can be now obtained from this generating function by simply extracting the contribution which goes like $\lambda_1^{2s_1} \lambda_2^{2s_2} \lambda_3^{2s_3}$.

In the conjectured dual free scalar theory, using free field Wick contractions, one may derive the following generating function of n -point functions [6] (here we assume null polarization vectors as above)

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} P_\sigma \prod_{i=1}^{\overrightarrow{n}} \left[\cos(\sqrt{4(\varepsilon_i \cdot \overleftarrow{\partial}_i)(\varepsilon_i \cdot \overrightarrow{\partial}_i)}) \frac{1}{|x_i - x_{i+1} + \varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_{i+1}|} \right] \quad (4.15)$$

where P_σ stands for the permutation on $(\vec{x}_i; \vec{\varepsilon}_i)$ by σ , and the product is understood to be of cyclic order ($\overleftarrow{\partial}$ and $\overrightarrow{\partial}$ act on their neighboring propagators only). The n -point function for given spins is obtained by extracting the appropriate powers of the polarization vectors ε_i . Our bulk result (4.14) in fact generates exactly the same set

of three point functions as the $n = 3$ case of (4.15).⁶ A proof is given in the appendix. Thus we have found complete agreement of the bulk tree-level three-point functions with the three point functions of higher spin currents in the free $O(N)$ scalar CFT. In the following we describe some simple checks in special cases.

Without loss of generality, we can fix the positions x_1, x_2, x_3 by conformal symmetry to $x_1 = e_1, x_2 = -e_1, x_3 = 0$, so that (4.14) reduces to

$$2 \cosh \left(\frac{-\lambda_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{e}_1 \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \sigma^z \mathbf{e}_1 \lambda_2 - 4\lambda_3 \sigma^z \mathbf{e}_1 \lambda_3}{4} \right) \cosh \left(\frac{\lambda_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{e}_1 \lambda_2}{2} \right) \cosh (\lambda_1 \sigma^z \mathbf{e}_1 \lambda_3) \cosh (\lambda_2 \sigma^z \mathbf{e}_1 \lambda_3) \quad (4.16)$$

As an example, let us extract the three point function of the stress energy tensor $\langle TTT \rangle$, from the $\mathcal{O}(\lambda_1^4 \lambda_2^4 \lambda_3^4)$ term. If we further use the remaining 1 conformal transformation to set $e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_1 = 0$, we end up with the following simple expression for $\langle TTT \rangle$,

$$\frac{1}{24} [(e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2)^2 (\varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3)^2 + (e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3)^2 (\varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2)^2 + 36(e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2)(e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3)(\varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2)(\varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3) - 12(\varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2)(\varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3)(\varepsilon_2 \cdot \varepsilon_3)] \quad (4.17)$$

Let us compare this with the stress energy tensor of a free massless scalar in 3d, contracted with a null polarization vector ε ,

$$T_\varepsilon = (\varepsilon \cdot \partial \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{8} (\varepsilon \cdot \partial)^2 \phi^2. \quad (4.18)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_{\varepsilon_1}(x_1) T_{\varepsilon_2}(x_2) T_{\varepsilon_3}(x_3) \rangle &= \langle (\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial \phi(x_1))^2 (\varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial \phi(x_2))^2 (\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial \phi(x_3))^2 \rangle \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8} [(\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial_1)^2 \langle \phi(x_1)^2 (\varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial \phi(x_2))^2 (\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial \phi(x_3))^2 \rangle + \text{cyclic}] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{64} [(\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial_1)^2 (\varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial_2)^2 \langle \phi(x_1)^2 \phi(x_2)^2 (\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial \phi(x_3))^2 \rangle + \text{cyclic}] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{512} (\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial_1)^2 (\varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial_2)^2 (\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial_3)^2 \langle \phi(x_1)^2 \phi(x_2)^2 \phi(x_3)^2 \rangle \\ &= 8 \left(\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial_1 \varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial_2 \frac{1}{|x_{12}|} \right) \left(\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial_1 \varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial_3 \frac{1}{|x_{13}|} \right) \left(\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial_3 \varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial_2 \frac{1}{|x_{23}|} \right) \\ &\quad - \left\{ (\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial_1)^2 \left[\left(\varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial_2 \frac{1}{|x_{12}|} \right) \left(\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial_3 \frac{1}{|x_{13}|} \right) \left(\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial_3 \varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial_2 \frac{1}{|x_{23}|} \right) \right] + \text{cyclic} \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8} \left\{ (\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial_1)^2 (\varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial_2)^2 \left[\frac{1}{|x_{12}|} \left(\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial_3 \frac{1}{|x_{13}|} \right) \left(\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial_3 \frac{1}{|x_{23}|} \right) \right] + \text{cyclic} \right\} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{64} (\varepsilon_1 \cdot \partial_1)^2 (\varepsilon_2 \cdot \partial_2)^2 (\varepsilon_3 \cdot \partial_3)^2 \frac{1}{|x_{12}| |x_{13}| |x_{23}|} \end{aligned} \quad (4.19)$$

⁶Note however that the two generating functions are defined with different normalizations on the currents.

Of course, we could also extract this result directly from the generating function (4.15), but we have repeated the derivation for clarity. Without loss of generality, we can now specialize to the case $x_1 = e_1, x_2 = -e_1, x_3 = 0$ and $e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_1 = 0$ using conformal symmetry, and the result exactly matches (4.17) (up to the overall normalization constant).

Another check of (4.14) is in the limit $\vec{x}_{12} = \vec{\delta} \rightarrow 0, \vec{x}_{13} \simeq \vec{x}_{23} \simeq \vec{x}$. This can be compared to the limit of ‘‘colliding sources’’ which was studied in [6]. We have

$$\frac{1}{x^2\delta} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda_1\sigma^z\delta\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\sigma^z\delta\lambda_2}{2\delta^2} + \frac{\lambda_3\sigma^z\mathbf{x}\delta\mathbf{x}\lambda_3}{2x^4}\right) \cosh\left[\frac{\lambda_1\sigma^z\delta\lambda_2}{\delta^2} + \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\sigma^z\mathbf{x}\lambda_3}{x^2}\right]. \quad (4.20)$$

There are two special cases that we studied before in the ‘‘physical gauge’’: $\lambda_2 = 0$ and $\lambda_3 = 0$. In the $\lambda_2 = 0$ case, the three point function in the $\delta \rightarrow 0$ limit is

$$\frac{1}{x^2\delta} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda_1\sigma^z\delta\lambda_1}{2\delta^2} + \frac{\lambda_3\sigma^z\mathbf{x}\delta\mathbf{x}\lambda_3}{2x^4}\right) \quad (4.21)$$

whereas in the $\lambda_3 = 0$ case, it is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{x^2\delta} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda_1\sigma^z\delta\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\sigma^z\delta\lambda_2}{2\delta^2}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{\lambda_1\sigma^z\delta\lambda_2}{\delta^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2\delta} \exp\left[\frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\sigma^z\delta(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}{2\delta^2}\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

These indeed agree with the results we found in [6].⁷

Finally, let us turn to the type B model of [14]. Instead of (4.5), the boundary-to-bulk propagator for the B master field in the type B model, after the Fourier transform in polarization spinors, is given by⁸

$$B_{tw;B}^{(1)}(y, \bar{y}; \chi, \bar{\chi}) = i\delta(y - \chi)e^{\bar{\chi}\bar{y}} - i\delta(\bar{y} - \bar{\chi})e^{xy}. \quad (4.23)$$

Note that the scalar field component has disappeared from (4.23). The bulk scalar is parity odd in the type B model, and the ‘‘standard’’ boundary condition assigns scaling dimension 2 to its dual operator. Therefore the scalar has to be treated separately, and we will only consider HS currents for now. The generating function for $\langle JJJ \rangle$ is now the $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ -even part of

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{4}{|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \sinh\left(\frac{x_{23}^2\lambda_1\sigma^z\mathbf{x}_{12}\mathbf{x}_{23}\mathbf{x}_{13}\lambda_1 + x_{13}^2\lambda_2\sigma^z\mathbf{x}_{23}\mathbf{x}_{31}\mathbf{x}_{21}\lambda_2 + x_{12}^2\lambda_3\sigma^z\mathbf{x}_{31}\mathbf{x}_{12}\mathbf{x}_{32}\lambda_3}{2x_{12}^2x_{23}^2x_{31}^2}\right) \\ & \times \sinh\left(\lambda_1\sigma^z\frac{\mathbf{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2}\lambda_2\right) \sinh\left(\lambda_1\sigma^z\frac{\mathbf{x}_{13}}{x_{13}^2}\lambda_3\right) \sinh\left(\lambda_2\sigma^z\frac{\mathbf{x}_{23}}{x_{23}^2}\lambda_3\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

⁷To see this, compare (4.21) and (4.22) to respectively eq. (6.23) and eq. (4.88) of [6].

⁸In the type B model, the third equation of (2.1) is modified to $d_Z S + S * S = B * (-iK dz^2 + i\bar{K} d\bar{z}^2)$. This leads to the extra factors of i and $-i$ in the boundary-to-bulk propagator for B .

This is conjectured to be dual to the free $O(N)$ fermion theory in three dimensions [14]. As a check let us consider $\langle TTT \rangle$. As before, by conformal symmetry we can fix $x_1 = e_1, x_2 = -e_1, x_3 = 0$ and $e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_1 = 0$, and the three point function of the stress energy tensor from Vasiliev theory in this case is given by

$$-\frac{1}{3} (e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 + e_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3)^2 \quad (4.25)$$

The stress energy tensor of the free fermion theory, with null polarization vector ε , is

$$T_\varepsilon^F = \psi \not{\varepsilon} (\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{\partial}) \psi. \quad (4.26)$$

It is straightforward to check that that (4.25) indeed produces exactly $\langle T_{\varepsilon_1}^F(x_1) T_{\varepsilon_2}^F(x_2) T_{\varepsilon_3}^F(x_3) \rangle$, up to the overall normalization constant.

5 Concluding remarks

In this paper we have shown that the tree level three point functions of Vasiliev's minimal bosonic higher spin gauge theory in AdS_4 exactly agree with the three point functions of higher spin currents in the free theory of N massless scalars in the $O(N)$ singlet sector in 3 dimensions. The bulk computation is made possible by the remarkable simplification in the $W = 0$ gauge, where the integration over the AdS_4 is replaced by the $*$ -product of twistor-like internal variables of Vasiliev's master fields.

The agreement of the three point functions $\langle JJJ \rangle$ with the complete position and polarization dependence included is a nontrivial check of the conjecture of Sezgin-Sundell-Klebanov-Polyakov. As a special case, the three point function of the stress energy tensor $\langle TTT \rangle$ in a three dimensional CFT is constrained by conformal symmetry up to a linear combination of two possible structures, one corresponding to that of a free massless scalar, the other corresponding to that of a free massless fermion [16]. From the perspective of the bulk Lagrangian, the tree level $\langle TTT \rangle$ is sensitive to the higher derivative terms in the graviton. Indeed, computing $\langle TTT \rangle$ from pure Einstein gravity in AdS_4 would produce a linear combination of the two tensor structures [17]. The agreement we found is therefore a test of the precise higher derivative structure of Vasiliev's theory.

We have also seen that the three point functions in type B model matches that of free fermions, verifying a conjecture of [14]. In fact, our result also applies to the nonminimal Vasiliev theory, without imposing the projection (2.2) and so both even and odd integer spins are included. The result then matches the free CFT of N complex scalars in the $SU(N)$ singlet sector. In this theory, we may choose alternative boundary conditions for the bulk scalar field as well as the vector gauge field [18, 19, 20], which

would lead to conjectured dual critical scalar QED (with N flavors) or critical \mathbb{CP}^{N-1} models in 2+1 dimensions. It would be very interesting if one can learn about these CFTs from Vasiliev theory.

It is now technically feasible to generalize our computation to higher point functions as well as to loop corrections in the bulk. An extremely interesting problem is to understand the HS symmetry breaking in the critical $O(N)$ model from corrections by scalar loops with $\Delta = 2$ boundary condition in the bulk. We hope to report on results toward these directions in the near future.

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A The equivalence of two generating functions

In this appendix we will show that (4.14) and (4.15) generate the same three-point functions of higher spin currents. In terms of the null polarization vectors $\vec{\varepsilon}_i$, (4.14) can be written as

$$\frac{4}{|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \cosh \left[\left(\frac{\vec{x}_{13}}{x_{13}^2} - \frac{\vec{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} \right) \cdot \vec{\varepsilon}_1 + \left(\frac{\vec{x}_{21}}{x_{21}^2} - \frac{\vec{x}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} \right) \cdot \vec{\varepsilon}_2 + \left(\frac{\vec{x}_{32}}{x_{32}^2} - \frac{\vec{x}_{31}}{x_{31}^2} \right) \cdot \vec{\varepsilon}_3 \right] \\ \times \prod_{i=1}^3 \cosh \left[\frac{2}{x_{i,i+1}^2} \sqrt{(\varepsilon_i \cdot \vec{x}_{i,i+1})(\varepsilon_{i+1} \cdot \vec{x}_{i,i+1}) - \frac{1}{2} x_{i,i+1}^2 \vec{\varepsilon}_i \cdot \vec{\varepsilon}_{i+1}} \right]. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

We can use the conformal group to fix $\vec{\varepsilon}_i = t_i \vec{\varepsilon}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, where t_i is a scale factor and $\vec{\varepsilon}$ is a common polarization vector. The expression then simplifies to

$$\frac{1}{2|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \sum_{\eta_i = \pm 1} \cosh \left[\frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} (t_1^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_3 t_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} (t_2^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_1 t_3^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{31}}{x_{31}^2} (t_3^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_2 t_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 \right] \quad (\text{A.2})$$

On the other hand, (4.15) for $n = 3$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\eta_i = \pm 1} \prod_{i=1}^{\overrightarrow{3}} \exp \left[\left(\sqrt{\varepsilon_i \cdot \vec{\partial}_i} + \eta_i \sqrt{-\varepsilon_i \cdot \overleftarrow{\partial}_i} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{|x_{i,i+1}|} + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\ & \rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\eta_i = \pm 1} \prod_{i=1}^{\overrightarrow{3}} \exp \left[t_i \left(\sqrt{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{\partial}_i} + \eta_i \sqrt{-\varepsilon \cdot \overleftarrow{\partial}_i} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{|x_{i,i+1}|} + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

where in the second step we have restricted to the case $\vec{\varepsilon}_i = t_i \vec{\varepsilon}$. Expanding the exponential, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\eta_i = \pm 1} \sum_{s_1, s_2, s_3} \frac{t_1^{s_1} t_2^{s_2} t_3^{s_3}}{s_1! s_2! s_3!} \sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3} \binom{2s_1}{n_1} \binom{2s_2}{n_2} \binom{2s_3}{n_3} \eta_1^{n_1} \eta_2^{n_2} \eta_3^{n_3} \left[(\varepsilon \cdot \vec{\partial}_1)^{s_1 - \frac{n_1}{2} + \frac{n_2}{2}} \frac{1}{|x_{12}|} \right] \\ & \times \left[(\varepsilon \cdot \vec{\partial}_2)^{s_2 - \frac{n_2}{2} + \frac{n_3}{2}} \frac{1}{|x_{23}|} \right] \left[(\varepsilon \cdot \vec{\partial}_1)^{s_3 - \frac{n_3}{2} + \frac{n_1}{2}} \frac{1}{|x_{31}|} \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\ & = \frac{1}{|x_{12}| |x_{23}| |x_{31}|} \sum_{s_1, s_2, s_3} \frac{t_1^{s_1} t_2^{s_2} t_3^{s_3}}{s_1! s_2! s_3!} \sum_{m_1, m_2, m_3} \binom{2s_1}{2m_1} \binom{2s_2}{2m_2} \binom{2s_3}{2m_3} 2^{s_1 + s_2 + s_3} \\ & \times \left[\frac{\Gamma(s_1 - m_1 + m_2 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} \right)^{s_1 - m_1 + m_2} \right] \left[\frac{\Gamma(s_2 - m_2 + m_3 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} \right)^{s_2 - m_2 + m_3} \right] \\ & \times \left[\frac{\Gamma(s_3 - m_3 + m_1 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{31}}{x_{31}^2} \right)^{s_3 - m_3 + m_1} \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Redefining $s_1 - m_1 + m_2 = k_1$, $s_2 - m_2 + m_3 = k_2$, $s_3 - m_3 + m_1 = k_3$, we can write it as

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{|x_{12}| |x_{23}| |x_{31}|} \sum_{s_1, s_2, s_3} \frac{t_1^{s_1} t_2^{s_2} t_3^{s_3}}{s_1! s_2! s_3!} \sum_{m_1, m_2, m_3} \binom{2s_1}{2m_1} \binom{2s_2}{2m_2} \binom{2s_3}{2m_3} 2^{k_1 + k_2 + k_3} \\ & \times \left[\frac{\Gamma(k_1 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} \right)^{k_1} \right] \left[\frac{\Gamma(k_2 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} \right)^{k_2} \right] \left[\frac{\Gamma(k_3 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{31}}{x_{31}^2} \right)^{k_3} \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\ & = \sum_{s_1, s_2, s_3} t_1^{s_1} t_2^{s_2} t_3^{s_3} A_{s_1, s_2, s_3}(\vec{x}_i, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

The term $A_{s_1, s_2, s_3}(\vec{x}_i, \varepsilon)$ gives the three-point function of currents of spin (s_1, s_2, s_3) , $\langle J_{s_1} J_{s_2} J_{s_3} \rangle$, up to a normalization factor. Now consider a sum with a different normal-

ization factor on the currents,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{s_1, s_2, s_3} \frac{2^{s_1+s_2+s_3} s_1! s_2! s_3!}{(2s_1)!(2s_2)!(2s_3)!} t_1^{s_1} t_2^{s_2} t_3^{s_3} A_{s_1, s_2, s_3}(\vec{x}_i, \varepsilon) \\
&= \frac{1}{8|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \sum_{\eta_i=\pm 1} \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3} (t_1^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_3 t_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^{2k_1} (t_2^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_1 t_3^{\frac{1}{2}})^{2k_2} (t_3^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_2 t_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^{2k_3} 4^{k_1+k_2+k_3} \\
&\quad \times \left[\frac{\Gamma(k_1 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})(2k_1)!} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} \right)^{k_1} \right] \left[\frac{\Gamma(k_2 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})(2k_2)!} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} \right)^{k_2} \right] \left[\frac{\Gamma(k_3 + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})(2k_3)!} \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot \vec{x}_{31}}{x_{31}^2} \right)^{k_3} \right] + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\
&= \frac{1}{8|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \sum_{\eta_i=\pm 1} \exp \left[\frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} (t_1^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_3 t_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} (t_2^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_1 t_3^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{31}}{x_{31}^2} (t_3^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_2 t_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 \right] \\
&\quad + (1 \leftrightarrow 2) \\
&= \frac{1}{4|x_{12}||x_{23}||x_{31}|} \sum_{\eta_i=\pm 1} \cosh \left[\frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{12}}{x_{12}^2} (t_1^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_3 t_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{23}}{x_{23}^2} (t_2^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_1 t_3^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \frac{\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{x}_{31}}{x_{31}^2} (t_3^{\frac{1}{2}} + \eta_2 t_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{A.6}$$

This indeed agrees with (A.2), thus proving the equivalence of the generating functions.

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