The effect of fluxes on the CFT decay constant

Rafael Kyriaki B. C. M. Riera A. C. Vidal

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Abstract

We study the effect of an electric flux on the decay constant of the AdS_3 scalar field in a $2 + 1$ dimensional CFT given by $AdS_3 \times S^3$. We analyze the effect of the electric flux on the decay constant in the visible region, namely the zero-point energy scale. We find that the electric flux diminishes the value of the decay constant near the zero-point energy scale, while the zero-point energy scale increases.

1 Introduction

The standard CFT schemes, which are based on an on-shell generalization of the Maxwell-Einstein theory, have traditionally been considered as the ideal models (or approximation) for studying the dynamics of highly charged scalar and tensor fields in the bulk. The standard models are based on field theory with non-compact form, which is required by the non-trivial QED solution. However, the model may also be realized in the finite-energy limit by applying a stochastic approach, and an on-shell generalization of the Maxwell-Einstein theory may also provide a suitable model for the characterization of the energy spectrum of highly charged fields. The current focus is to investigate the energetics of the highly charged fields associated with the non-zero-point energy scale of the first order field equations. It is generally understood that a flux equilibrates the energy spectrum of the exotic scalar and tensor fields, and it may be the case that the flux is an integral part of the energy spectrum. However, such a flux may have an unexpected effect on the energy spectrum, namely it may be an important parameter for the evaluation of the energy spectrum of highly charged fields. In this paper we investigate the dynamics of the flux, as a function of the flux, when it is applied in the near- and far-infrared parts of the spectrum. We note that the effects of fluxes on the energy spectrum are not completely understood.

The energy spectrum for a flux in the near-infrared part is the average of the flux over the boundary and under the flux. The values of the flux depend on the flux. The fluxes for saturating scalar and tensor fields are given by V[R]=V$_{s}tatic, V_c, V_c + V_b\infty, wherethequantities\Psi_{bep^2}$ and V_{bep} are -1 and -2 respectively. The value of V_{bep} depends on the flux. In $(d-1)onehas$V$_{bep}$ as a function of and $\{h, j\}$. On the other hand, in the near-infrared part, we find that V_{bep} depends on the flux. Therefore, we can take into account the value of V_{bep} which depends on the flux. In the d case, the fluxes are given by V$_{,}d-1 = V_{bep}.Inthecaseof$d-1$wefindinthenear-infraredpartthatthefluxesaregivenbyV_{,}d-1 = V_{bep}.Thiscorrespondencewiththenear-infraredpartcanbeusedtocheckthatthevalueof$V$_{bep}$ depends on the flux. It should be mentioned that in the near-infrared part the fluxes can be expressed by the following formula: In the near-infrared part V_{bep} is given by the following formula: In the near-infrared part V_{bep} depends on the flux. Therefore, we can take into account this parameter. It is important to note that, in the near-infrared part, the fluxes can be expressed by

2 The CFT field

Nowadays, one of the most popular models of the CFT is that of [1]. Many authors have been working on the CFT field in the CFT space-time. In this paper, we have studied the field in the CFT space-time. The field has two modes which are regularly and irregularly moving. The modes are acquired using the electroweak and the gravitational fields. The modes are expressed in terms of the Higgs field and the electric flux. We have found that the non-volatile mode is a source of the non-trivial energy for the local singularity. This mode is expressed as an energy scale which is a function of the direction of the flux. We have found that this mode of the CFT field is not a source of the non-trivial energy in the scalar manifold. We have calculated the energy scale in the visible region for the modes of the CFT field. This gives a clue to the reality of the CFT field. In our model, the modes of

6 Introduction and results

The field of S^3*isarepresentationofthescalarfield, whichispresentintheabsenceofmatterfiel*
visibleregion.Inthepresentworkwewillusetheformulaeof[2]*toanalyzetheeffectsofanelectr*

At the very least it is interesting to find ways in which we can modify the dynamics of the CFT, and also to find an understanding of the core dynamics that goes beyond the coupling constants. Such a construction is of course not an exact science, and the topic is one of infinite variety. However, one can find an outline of some mechanisms that have been proposed to modify the CFT. We have studied the effects of an electric flux in the visible region, and we have obtained some evidence that the flux diminishes the value of the decay constant near the zero-point energy scale. In the near-infrared region, it was shown that the flux does not affect the stability of the electroweak interactions. The authors of the paper suggest that the flux should be perceived as an increase of the electroweak coupling constants.

In this paper we have presented an outline of a mechanism that would allow one to modify the dynamics of the CFT and the dynamics of the visible region, while also obtaining some insight into the core dynamics. It is of course important that one do not assume that this mechanism can be applied to every CFT, but that it is a generalization of the antibracket mechanism. The mechanism is essentially to alter the CFT dynamics, by changing the coupling constants, which in turn might change the dynamics of the CFT. This being said, it is important that one does not assume that this mechanism is the only mechanism that could have the ability to modify the dynamics of the CFT. This is because it is not clear that the mechanism is a complete one.

The authors of the paper also note that a mechanism for modifying the dynamics of the CFT must be able to allow for a small change at the level of the flux. This is of course essential, because it is the flux that is the source of the small change.

The authors of the paper hope that their work will be of value in the context of a discussion of the dynamics of the CFT in the near-infrared region, in which the effect of the flux might be a useful starting point. It is also important to note that the authors of the paper do not suggest that this mechanism is the only mechanism that could have the ability to modify the dynamics of the CFT. In fact, the authors only point out that this mechanism is a generalization of the antibracket mechanism.

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