

Title: Coulomb Phases and Anomalies: Geometric Approach to 5d/6d Theories

Speakers: Monica Kang

Series: Mathematical Physics

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Abstract: I will review the geometric approach to the description of Coulomb branches and Chern-Simons terms of gauge theories coming from compactifications of M-theory on elliptically fibered Calabi-Yau threefolds. Mathematically, this involves finding all the crepant resolutions of a given Weierstrass model and understanding the network of flops connecting them together with computing certain topological invariants. I will further check that the uplifted theory in 6d is anomaly-free using Green-Schwartz mechanism. I will give examples on the theory with semi-simple gauge groups such as $SU(2) \times G_2$, which plays a major role in the classification of 6d superconformal theories, and $SU(2) \times SU(3)$, which describes the non-abelian sector of the standard model.

Coulomb Phases and Anomalies :

Geometric Approach to 5d/6d Theories

Motivation

Understand physics geometrically
→ elliptic fibrations

Elliptic Fibration

→ "Weierstrass Model"

series

\mathcal{L} : a line bundle over a quasi-var. B

Def the proj. bundle

$$\pi: X_0 = \mathbb{P}[\mathcal{O}_B \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 3}] \rightarrow B$$

= an elliptic fibration $\varphi: Y \rightarrow B$ cut out
by the zero locus of a section of the
line bundle $\mathcal{O}(3) \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 6}$ in X_0 .

theories

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Weierstrass eq'n: $y^2 z = x^3 + fxz^2 + gz^3$

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Weierstrass eq'n: $y^2 z = x^3 + fxz^2 + gz^3$

$$\Delta = 4f^3 + 27g^2 \quad (\text{locus of a sing. fiber})$$

$$j = 1728 \frac{4f^3}{\Delta}$$

nearby

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B

→ B

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x \quad \theta_{X_0}(1) \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{I}^{\otimes 2} \\
 y \quad \theta_{X_0}(1) \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{I}^{\otimes 3} \\
 z \quad \theta_{X_0}(1)
 \end{array}$$

Few points :

1. Kodaira Classification
(codim-1)
2. Tate's algorithm
3. Vafa → gauge theory

Few points:

1. Kodaira Classification

($n-1$)

2. Tate's thm

3. Val... huge thm

a simple Lie group G

w/ \mathfrak{g} (Lie alg)

"G-model"

Few notes:

→ our G -models are usually singular models

→ "crepant resolutions"

→ smooth G -models.

→ identify a crepant resolution by a sequence of blowups resolving Sing.

Few points:

1. Kodaira Classification
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2. Tate's algorithm
3. Vafa \rightarrow gauge theory

a simple Lie group G
w/ \mathfrak{g} (Lie alg)

"G-model"

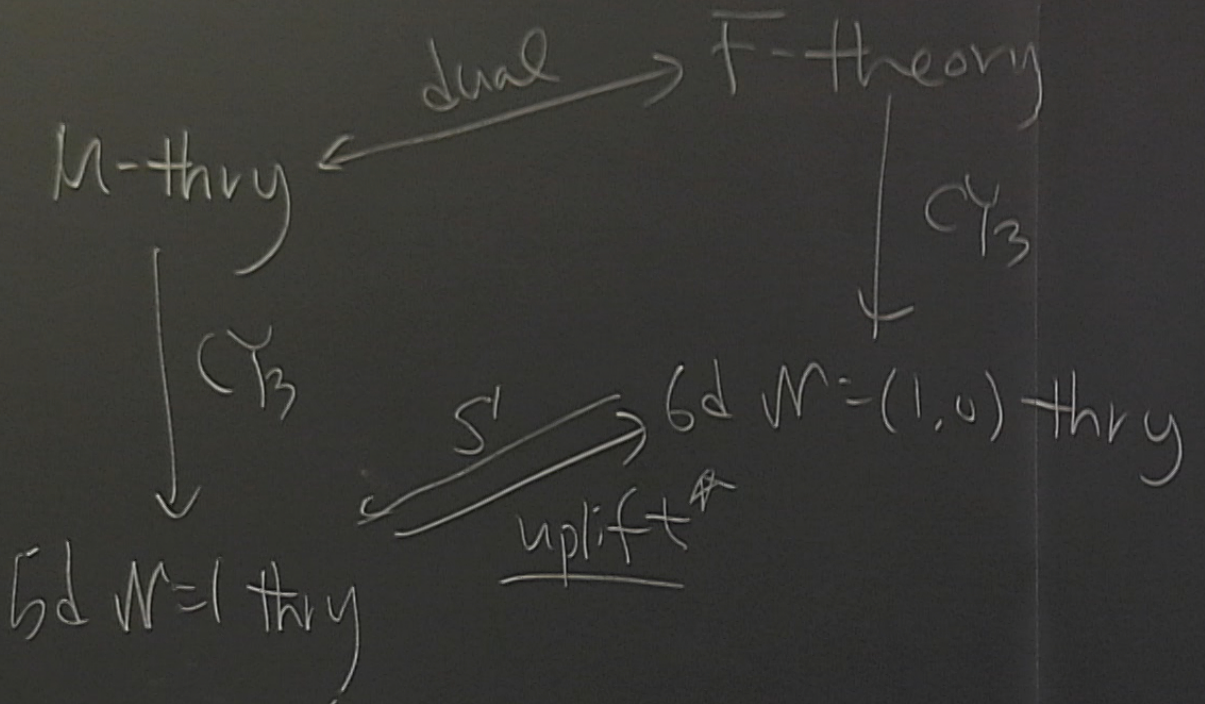
Few notes:

- \rightarrow our G -models are usually singular models
- \rightarrow "crepant resolutions"
 - \rightarrow smooth G -models.
- \rightarrow identify a crepant resolution by a sequence of blowups resolving Sing.

M -theory \leftarrow

group G
(eg)

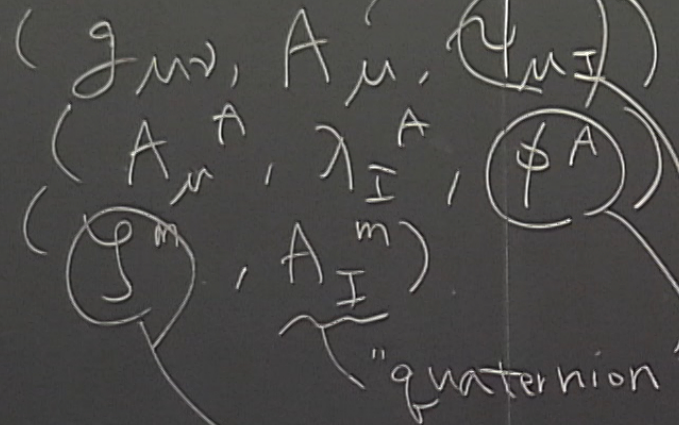
also are
regular models
"varieties"
 G -models.
point resolution by



Goal: geometric & top data
→ Describe the Coulomb branch
→ 4d/6d spectra

5d field contents

gravity mult
vector mult
hypermult



CS / $\int \omega_5$

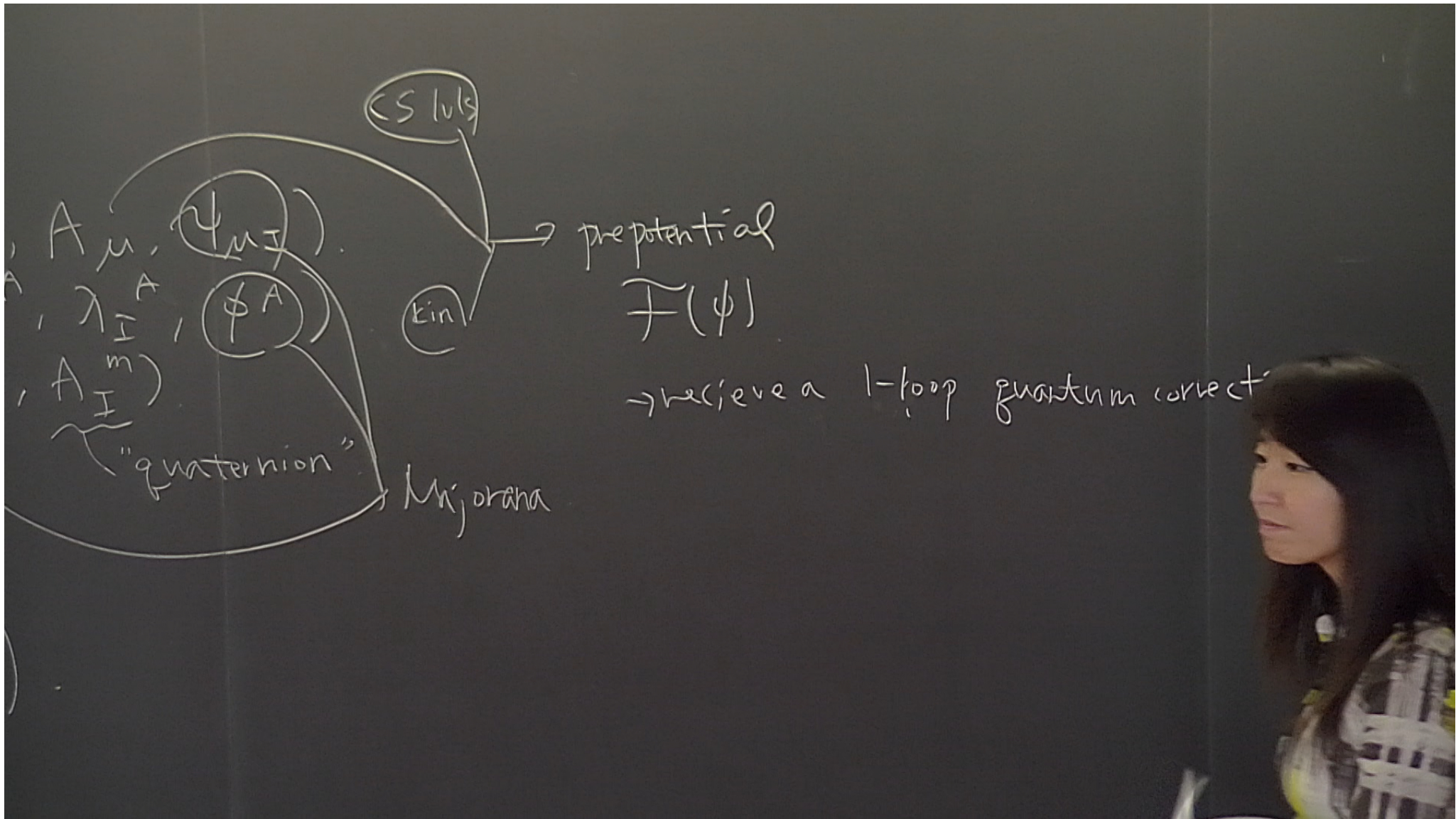
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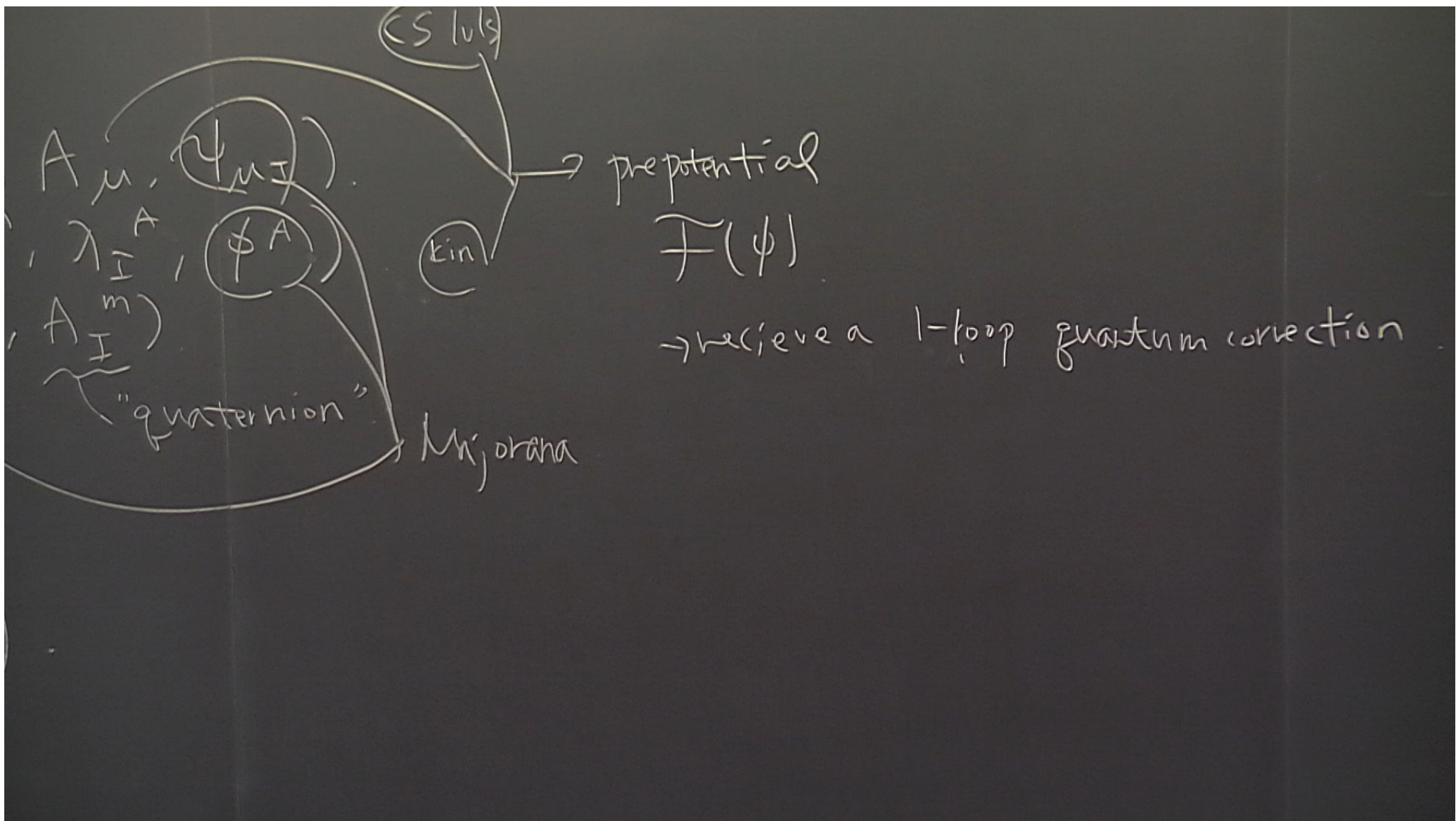
Majorana

$$I: SU(2)_R$$

$$A = 1, \dots, (h^{11} - 1)$$

$$M = 1, \dots, 2(h^{21} + 1)$$





Dictionary

elliptic fibration

codim 1 sing

codim 2 "

crepant resolution

triple intersection poly

Mordell-Weil group

gauge theory

gauge alg (\mathfrak{g})

representation (R)

Coulomb phase

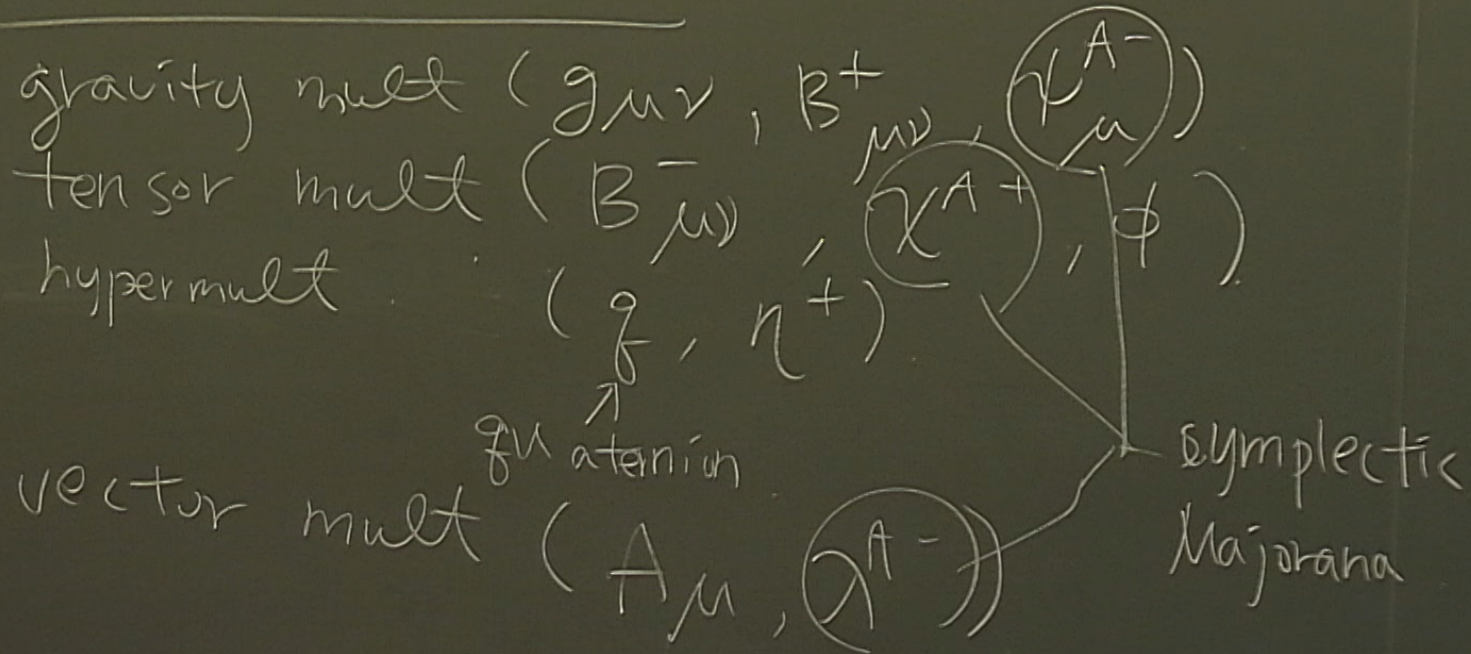
prepotential

the fund group
of the gauge group

6d ft

gauge

6d field contents



tensor mult $(B_{\mu\nu}, \chi^{A+}, \phi)$
 hypermult (\mathfrak{g}, η^+)

vector mult (A_{μ}, χ^{A-})
 ↑
 gauge action

Symplectic
Majorana

$A: SU(2)_R$

ϕ scalar $SO(1, n_T) / SO(n_T)$ # tensor

$B_{\mu\nu} SO(1, n_T)$

\mathfrak{g} $\dim N_H$ # hyper

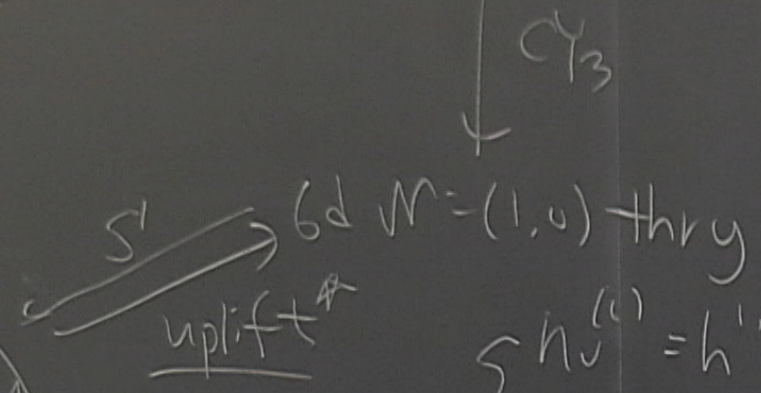
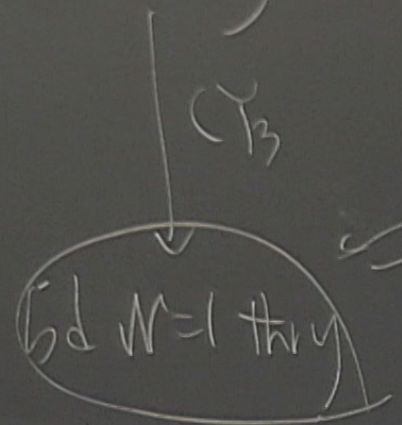
Motivat

Unders

Elliptic F

→ Weiers

M-theory



gravity mult
vector mult
hypermult

$$\begin{cases} n_V^{(0)} = h^{1,1}(Y) - h^{1,1}(B) - 1 \\ n_H^0 = h^{2,1}(Y) + 1 \\ n_T = h^{1,1}(B) - 1 \end{cases}$$

I: $SU(2)_R$
A = 1, ...
M = 1, ...

$$\begin{cases} n_V^{(5)} = n_V^{(6)} + n_T + 1 = h^{1,1}(Y) - 1 \\ n_H^0 = h^{2,1}(Y) + 1 \end{cases}$$

Sing

$\vec{b}_d \mathcal{N} = 1$ theory

uplift

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} n_v^{(5)} &= n_v^{(6)} + n_T + 1 = h^{(4)} - 1 \\ n_H^0 &= h^{(4)} + 1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

unchanged

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} n_v^{(6)} \\ n_H^0 \\ n_T \end{aligned} \right.$$

dele
 6.
 ation by
 regularizing Sing.

Coulomb Phases and Anomalies

Geometric Approach to 5d/6d Theories

Top & Geometric Data to 5d/6d Spectra

1. a sing. Weierstrass model w/ Kodaira fibers
2. a crepant resolution

Batyrev & Kontsevich: χ , $h^{1,1}$ & $h^{2,1}$ inv.

3. Pushforward formulae \rightarrow the total Chern class $\rightarrow \chi$

)) scalar
))

- symplectic
Majorana

tensor

4. Hodge #s

$$h^{0,1}(B) = h^{1,2}(B) = 0$$

Shioda-Tate-Wazir Thm $\text{rank}(G)$

fibers

$$h^{1,1}(Y) = h^{1,1}(B) + f + 1$$

inv

$$h^{2,1}(Y) = h^{1,1}(Y) - \frac{1}{2} \chi(Y)$$

lass

5. The fiber structure

6. geometric weights, representation

7. triple intersection poly

Few points:

$$I_{trip} = \varphi_* \left(\left(\sum \rho_a \phi_a \right)^3 \underbrace{\varphi^* M}_{(1)} \right) \quad \text{Kodaira Classification (codim-1)}$$

for $\varphi: Y \rightarrow B$

$$I_{pre} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_a K_{\alpha, \phi} \right)^3$$

2. Tate's algorithm

3. Vafa \rightarrow gauge +

$$- \sum_{\substack{\vec{n} \in \mathbb{N} \\ \uparrow}} \sum_{\substack{\vec{n} \in \mathbb{N} \\ \uparrow}} \left(\sum_{\vec{n}} | \langle \vec{n}, \phi \rangle |^3 \right) + \dots$$

$(B) = 0$
 rank(G)
 $(B) + f + 1$
 $(Y) - \frac{1}{2} \chi(Y)$
 representation

pushforward thm

ex) $SU(2): X_0 \xleftarrow{(x,y,s|e_1)} X_1$

$SU(3): X_0 \xleftarrow{(x,y,s|e_1)} X_1 \xleftarrow{(y,e_1|e_2)} X_2$

- total Chern class after a blowup along a local complete intersection

Thm (Aluffi)

$Z \subset X$ the complete intersection of d nonsing. hypersurfaces

$Z_i \dots$ meeting transversally in X

$f: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ th

(ent

E the except

The Chern clas

$c(T\tilde{X}) = (1 +$

$f: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ the blowup of X
 centered at Z

E the exceptional divisor of f

The Chern class of \tilde{X}

$$c(T\tilde{X}) = (1+E) \left(\prod_{i=1}^d \frac{1+f^*z_i - E}{1+f^*z_i} \right) f^*c(TX)$$

non-sing. hypersurfaces.
 locally in X

Z (of the

Thm (

2 (of the original space)

Thm (Esole - Jefferson - Katz)

$$\tilde{Q}(t) = \sum_a f^* Q_a t^a \quad \text{a formal power series}$$

of $Q_a \in A \llbracket X \rrbracket$

(TX)

$$g(t) = \sum_a Q_a t^a$$

the associated power series

whose coeff. pullback to the coeff. of $\tilde{Q}(t)$

$$\rightarrow f^* \tilde{Q}(E) = \sum_{e=1}^d Q(z_e) M_e \quad w/ \quad M_e = \prod_{\substack{m=1 \\ m \neq e}}^d \frac{z_m}{z_m - z_e}$$

3. ^{Pushforward} Analytic expressions in the
 Chou ring of the proj. bundle X .
 + the Chou ring of its base

a formal power series
 of $Q_a \in A * X$
 the associated power series
 pullback to the coeff. of $\tilde{\alpha}(t)$

$$M_e \text{ w/ } M_e = \prod_{\substack{m=1 \\ m \neq e}} \frac{z_m}{z_m - z_e}$$

Thm (Esole - Jefferson - Kay)
 $\pi_* X_0 = P [O_B \oplus L^{\otimes 2} \oplus L^{\otimes 3}]$
 $\rightarrow B$

$$L = c_1(L)$$

$$H = c_1(O_{X_0}(1))$$

$$\rightarrow \pi_* \tilde{\alpha}(H) = -2 \frac{Q(H)}{H^2} \Big|_{H=2L} + 3 \frac{Q(H)}{H^2} \Big|_{H=3L} + \frac{Q(0)}{6L^2}$$

geometric & top. data

- 1) # crepant resolutions
& graph of flips
- 2) the fiber structure of each crepant resolution
- 3) weights & representation
- 4) top. inv. χ, h^1, h^2, \dots
- 5) triple intersection poly in each crepant resol

Coulomb F

Geometri

Coulomb Phases and Anomalies

Geometric Approach to 5d/6d Theories

resolution

crepant resol

5d/6d theories

1. The structure (Coulomb branch) of 5d $\mathcal{N}=1$ theory w/ g, R

2. Number of hypers charged under each irred rep. n_{R_i}

3. Anomaly cancellation cond @ 6d $\rightarrow \hat{n}_{R_i}$

4.

↑

5. The

6. \mathcal{N}

Semi-simple groups

$$\underline{SU(2) \times G}$$

$$\text{rk}(G) \leq 3$$

1. $D_2 = A_1 + A_1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so}(4) = (SU(2) \times SU(2)) / \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ \text{Spin}(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Spin}(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2)$$

2. $SU(2) \times SU(3)$

$$SU(2) \times Sp(4)$$

$$SU(2) \times G_2 \rightarrow \text{NHC}$$

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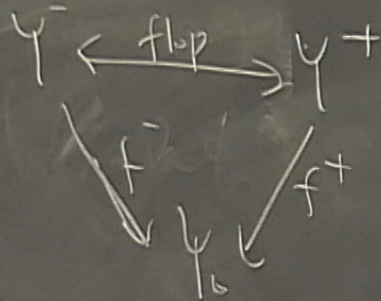
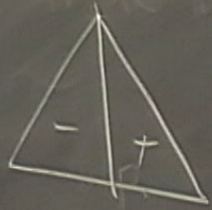
2. $\text{SU}(2) \times \text{SU}(3)$

$$\text{SU}(2) \times \text{Sp}(4)$$

$$\text{SU}(2) \times G_2 \rightarrow \text{NHC}$$

3. $\text{SU}(2) \times \text{SU}(4)$

Sol(4) & Spin(4)



$SU(2) \times SU(2)$
 \uparrow \uparrow
 S T

Sol(4)

$$R = (3, 1) \oplus (1, 3) \oplus (2, 2)$$

$(S+T=2k)$

$$\chi = -4(9k^2 + 4kT + T^2)$$

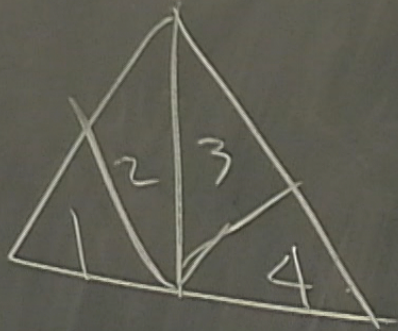
$$h^{1,1} = 13 - k^2$$

$$h^{2,1} = 13 + 17k^2 + 8kT + 2T^2$$

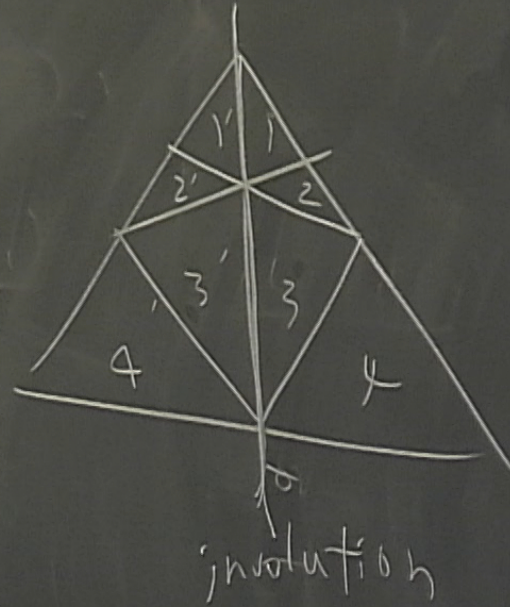
$$\chi^+ = 2(2k^2 + 10kT + T^2) \psi_1^3$$

$$+ (T(T+4k)) \psi_1^2 - 4T(k+T) \psi_1^3$$

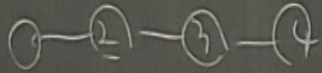
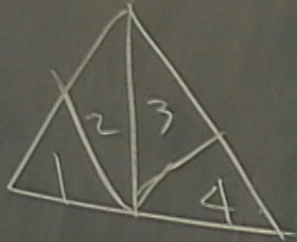
$SU(2) \times U(2)$



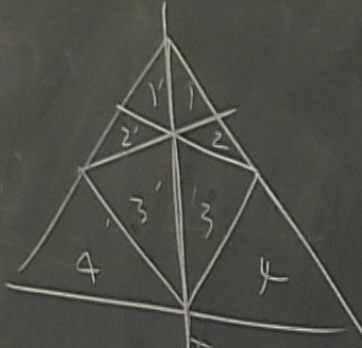
$SU(2) \times SU(3)$



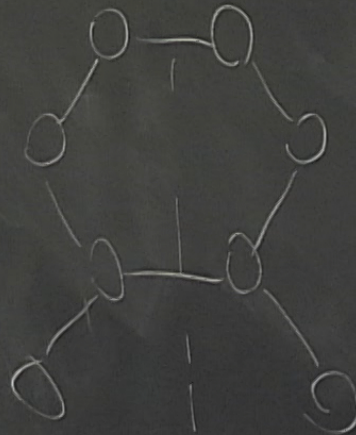
$SU(2) \times U(1)$



$SU(2) \times SU(3)$

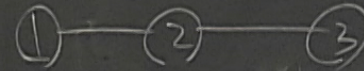


involution

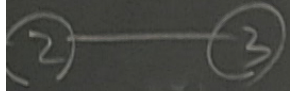


$SU(2) \times Sp(4)$

() / \mathbb{Z}_2



$$Sp(4) / \mathbb{Z}_2$$



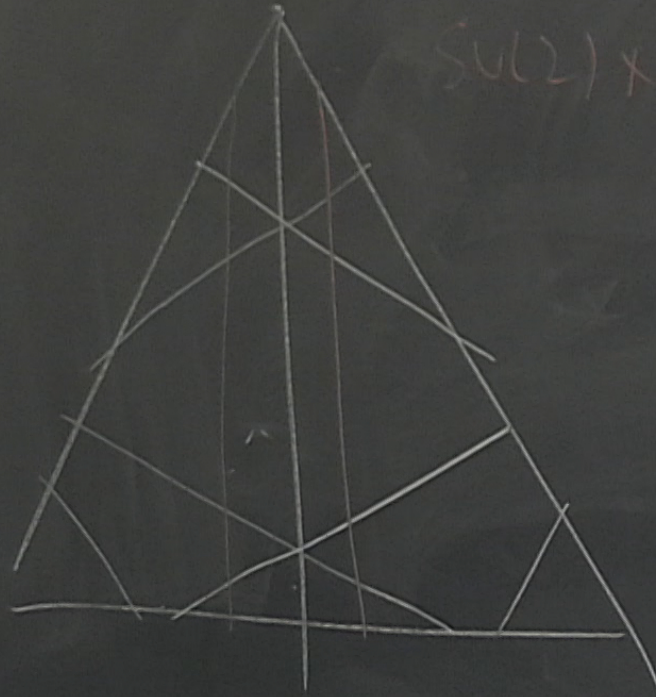
$$(SU(2) \times SU(4)) / \mathbb{Z}_2 \quad 2 \quad (\text{of the original})$$

$$SU(2) \times SU(4)$$

Thm (Esole - Jee)

$$\tilde{Q}(t) = \dots$$

$$g(t) = \dots$$



Anomaly Cancellation

$$G = G_1 \times G_2$$

$$R = \bigoplus_i R_i$$

$$C_{Y_3} \quad \begin{cases} n_V^{(6)} = \dim G \\ n_T = h^{1,1}(B) - 1 = 9 - k^2 \\ n_H = n_H^0 + n_H^{ch} = h^{2,1}(Y) + 1 + \sum_i n_{R_i} (\dim R_i - \dim R_i^c) \end{cases}$$

$$1. \quad n_H - n_V^{(6)} + 29n_T - 273 = 0$$

$$2. \quad \sum_{a, \omega_j} n_{R_i a} B_{R_i a} = 0$$

3. I_g has to factor

$$\rightarrow \sum_i \Omega_{ij} Y_i^{(4)} X_j^{(4)}$$

Thm

π