Title: Geometry and 5d N=1 QFTs Speakers: Lakshya Bhardwaj Series: Quantum Fields and Strings Date: March 10, 2020 - 2:30 PM

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Abstract: I will explain that a geometric theory built upon the theory of complex surfaces can be used to understand wide variety of phenomena in five-dimensional supersymmetric theories, which includes the following:

Classification of 5d superconformal field theories (SCFTs). Enhanced flavor symmetries of 5d SCFTs. 5d N=1 gauge theory descriptions of 5d and 6d SCFTs. Dualities between 5d N=1 gauge theories. T-dualities between 6d N=(1,0) little string theories.

This relationship between geometry and 5d theories is based on M-theory and F-theory compactifications.

3. Enhanced flower symmetries of 5d ScfTs  
(g. 
$$SU(2) + (Q \le n \le 7)F$$
 (lenvially  $SD(2n) \xrightarrow{d} E_{n+1}$   
4. Dudities:  $SU(3)_{-5+\frac{10}{2}} + nF$   
 $Sp(2) + nF$   
 $Sp(2) + nF$   
 $5d ScFT (O \le n \le 9)$   
 $6d ScFTaS' (n=10)$   
 $\sqrt{TB}$   
 $6d Sp(1)$  gaux theory  
 $5. T-dudition 5/u 6d N = (1,0) LSTs$   
 $eg(2,0) LSTs \leftarrow T (1,1) LSTs$ 

$$CY^{3}$$

$$S_{i} = \mathbb{P}^{i} f_{i} bration$$

$$S_{i} = h h e_{i}$$

$$M^{2}$$

$$M = 1 non - Allelion + 1 mony$$

$$Vol = mass$$

$$Vol = mass$$

$$Vol = mass$$

$$Vol = h h e_{i}$$

$$S_{i} = f_{i} \times \mathbb{P}^{i}$$

$$e_{i} = b h e_{i} \times \frac{M^{2}}{2}$$

$$\int s_{i} s_{i$$

$$Tutersection - (hear : e_{i}^{2} = n) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} l_{i}^{2} = 0 & e_{i} & l_{i}^{2} = +1 \implies s_{i}^{2} = F_{n} \\ Blownps \qquad x_{n}^{2} = -1 \qquad x_{n}^{2} x_{n}^{2} = 0 \qquad m_{n}^{2} (x_{n} + f_{n} f_{n}) = 0 \implies s_{i}^{2} = F_{n}^{2} \\ C = x_{i} + f_{n} f_{n}^{2} - Y_{n} = \qquad g(e) = g(f_{n}) = g(x_{n}) = 0 \\ m_{n}^{2} x_{n}^{2} - f_{n}^{2} m_{n}^{2} = C_{1} \qquad C|_{s_{1}}^{2} = C_{2} \qquad g_{c}^{2} - g_{c}^{2$$

$$CS \ bul \longleftrightarrow \ prepotential \iff Si \ Sj \ S'_{k} \longrightarrow reduces to intersection through a complex surfaces
F_{0} \xrightarrow{2e+k} e \ F_{0} \implies -k; \ Sj = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \implies \bigoplus \implies pure \ Sp(2) \\ theory \qquad theo$$

.

$$Sp(2) + nF = Su(3) \cdot S + \frac{1}{2} + nF$$
Duclitics: (1) Apply isomorphism (2) Flop (1) (2) (1) ....  

$$A_{i,j} \longrightarrow A'_{i,j} \qquad |W \longrightarrow W'$$

$$F_{\circ} \frac{2e+6}{2e+6} \cdot F_{\circ}^{i\circ} = f_{\circ} \frac{2e+6}{2e+6} \cdot \frac{e+6-5\pi}{2e+6} + f_{\circ}^{i\circ} = -k_{\circ} \cdot S_{0}^{i} = (\frac{1-2}{2})$$

$$Fiben f_{i} \longrightarrow (1 + 2e+6) \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} + \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} = -k_{\circ} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{2e+6} = -k_{\circ} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} = -k_{\circ} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} - \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} = -k_{\circ} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} - \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} = -k_{\circ} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} - \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} = -k_{\circ} \cdot \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} - \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} - \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} = -\frac{5\pi}{2e+6} - \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} - \frac{5\pi}{2e+6} = -\frac{5\pi}{2e+6} = -\frac{5\pi}{2e+6}$$

Is this lossification complete? 
$$\rightarrow Nol$$
  
eg. (onsider  $f_{4}+3F \longrightarrow schilder ity \leftrightarrow 5d$  scf7  
Dumpling  $f_{4}+3F \longrightarrow schilder ity \leftrightarrow 5d$  scf7  
Dumpling  $f_{4}+3F + R \longrightarrow sol shrinbelle!$   
However  $f_{4}+3F = su(2) - (f_{4}+3F)$   
I Blowdown = Removing a carriform (Y3 = Integrating out a BPS ponticle  
2. Decoupling = 1, 1 singling 1, 1, = 1, 1, 1, 1, string

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6d E string -50(2)+8F - [c 8] o.s' Les N, 6 vol (m) 50 SCFT e =  $vd(b_N) - vd(n)$ C Su(2)+7F 2 N vol (n) has e 4 rol (m) < 00 8 Symmetry