

Title: Dualities 2

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Collection: Online School on Ultra Quantum Matter

Date: August 12, 2020 - 11:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/20080007>

x

0 5 0

DUALITIES

— LECTURE 2

GOALS:

JO'S WISDOM:

TOOLS FROM PT

HOW TO DERIVE/

TEST / FIND DUALITIES

(A) T-DUALITY (B) SEIBERG

WARNING:

SUPER MAGIC WILL BE
USED YO PROOF

x

(A)

T-DUALITY IN $d=2$

0 5 2

$d=2 = 1+1 \rightarrow$ 1 SPACE
ONE TIME

" PARTICLE-VORTEX "

FIND RIGHT VARIABLE.

DUALITY:

$$Z = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-x^2/a} = \int dy (1+2y) e^{-\pi(y+1)^2/c}$$

" FREE "

$$x = y + y^2 \text{ INTER.}$$

x PI: INTEGRAL VAR o s e

⇔ DEGREES OF
FREEDOM

~~Stat~~ $Z = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-S}$

$d+1 \rightarrow 2$ $S = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2x \frac{R^2}{2} (\partial\phi)^2$

$(d=2)$

$$\phi \approx \phi + 2\pi$$

WINDING:

$$\phi(x+2\pi) = \phi(x) + \omega 2\pi$$

$$x \sim x + 2\pi$$

$$\omega \in \mathbb{Z}$$

x

SPECTRUM:

0 5 2

$$X = p t + \omega X + \text{OSCILL.}$$

ZEROMODES

QM $P = \frac{h}{R} \Rightarrow E = \frac{h}{R}$

WINDING : $E = \frac{\omega R}{2}$

SEE: $R \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{R}$ $h \Leftrightarrow \omega$

SAME SPECTRUM

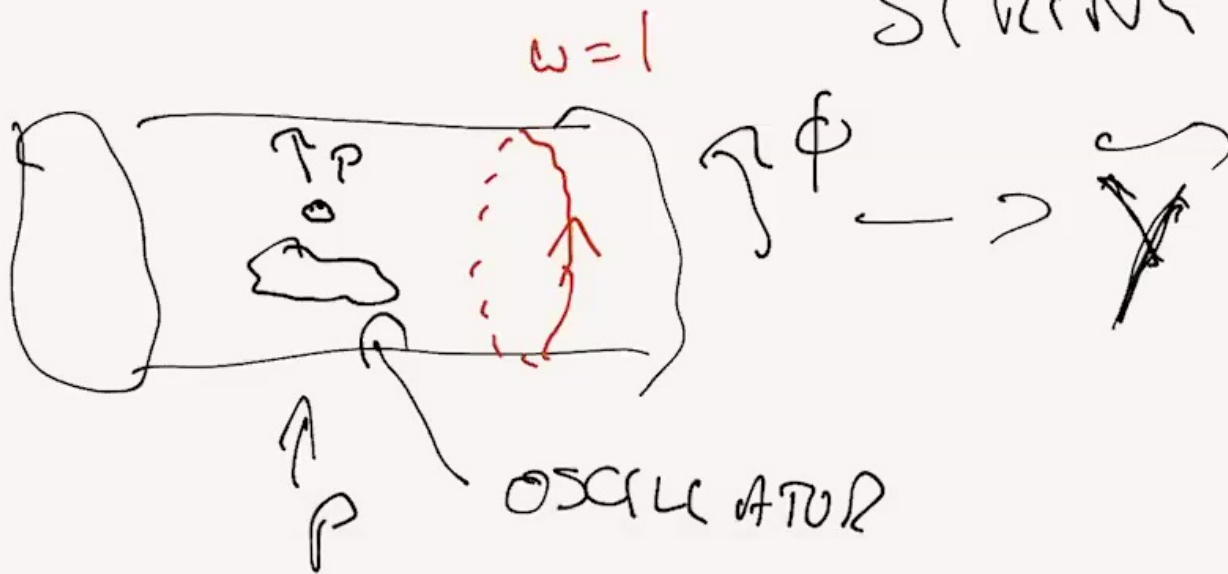
x

o s e

ϕ : COMPACT

\rightarrow COORDINATE IN
TARGE SPACE Y

$\phi(x, t) \rightarrow$ EMBEDDING OF
STRING INTO TARGE



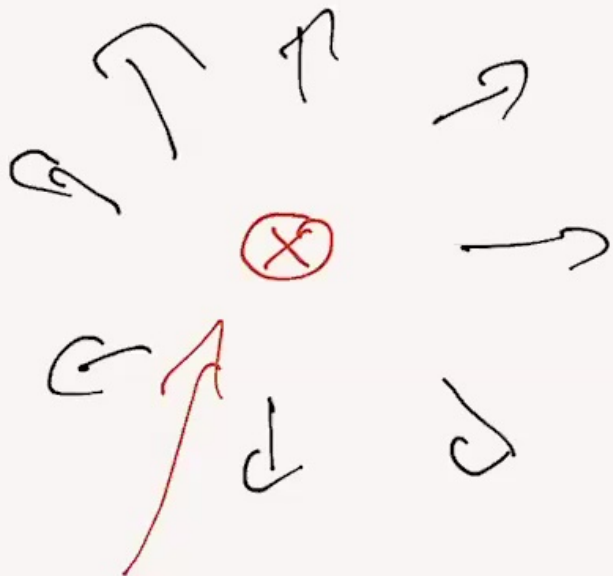
T-DUALITY
EXT. TO
OSCILLATOR
SPECTRUM

^

x

T-DUALITY & PT-VORTEX

\mathbb{R}^2 : ϕ WIND AROUND ∞ $\uparrow \equiv \phi$



VORTEX $\Leftrightarrow \omega = 1$

SING. IN CONT. LIMIT

REMOVE ORIGIN \rightarrow CYLINDER

KEEP VORTICES

T-DUALITY \Leftrightarrow PT-VORT. DUALITY

x

IDEA OF REALIZATION

0 5 2

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-S(\phi)}$$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}\phi \mathcal{D}\tilde{\phi} e^{-S(\phi, \tilde{\phi})}$$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}\tilde{\phi} e^{-\tilde{S}(\tilde{\phi})}$$

x

0 5 2

TOOL: EXPLOIT SHIFT SYMM.

$$\psi \quad \phi \rightarrow \phi + C$$

$$\psi \quad \text{GAGE:} \quad \partial_\mu \phi \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\mu \phi = \partial_\mu \phi + A_\mu$$

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi + C(x, t)$$

$$A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu - \partial_\mu C$$

x CRANDED THEORY: A_μ

k MAKE SURE: $A_\mu \neq 0 \rightarrow$ BACK

$$\int \mathcal{D}\phi \rightarrow \int \mathcal{D}\phi \frac{\mathcal{D}A_\mu}{\text{GAGE}} \delta(F_{\mu\nu})$$

x

$$\int \mathcal{D}\phi \mathcal{D}A_\mu \delta(F_{\mu\nu}) = \int \mathcal{D}\phi \mathcal{D}A \mathcal{D}\lambda \ e^{\frac{i}{2\pi} \int \lambda \epsilon^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A_\nu}$$

EUCL: $\dot{\lambda}$ IN ACTION

LOQ: $\dot{\lambda}$ FOR FREE
S REAL

$$F_{\mu\nu} = 0 \implies A_\mu = 0 \text{ ON } \mathbb{R}^2$$

CYLINDER?

TORUS?

$$\oint_a dx^\mu A_\mu = \Theta_a \rightarrow \text{GAUGE INT.}$$

CLOSED LOOP



^

x

CLAIM: λ PERIODIC $\Rightarrow \lambda \equiv \phi$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_a = 0$$

$$S = \dots + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int \epsilon^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A_\nu \equiv S_{\text{WIND}}$$

$$S_{\text{WIND}} = n_a \theta_b + n_b \theta_a$$

\Updownarrow
WINDING OF λ

$$\int d\lambda \quad n_a, n_b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\int d\lambda$ INCLUDES \Rightarrow WINDING DISCRETE
 \sum_{n_a, n_b}

x

$$\int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-S(\phi)} = \int \mathcal{D}\phi \mathcal{D}A_\mu \mathcal{D}\tilde{\phi} e^{-\tilde{S}}$$

$$\tilde{S} = \underline{S(\mathcal{D}_\mu \phi)} + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int \phi \underline{\epsilon^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A_\nu}$$

Now: $\int \mathcal{D}\phi \mathcal{D}A_\mu \rightarrow \int \tilde{S}(\tilde{\phi})$

ACTION QUADRATIC!
GAUSSIAN \equiv SOLVING EOM
+ PLACES IN

x

$$\text{EOM: } \frac{R^2}{4\pi} A_1 = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \partial_2 \phi$$

$$\frac{R^2}{4\pi} A_2 = -\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \partial_1 \phi$$

→

$$S = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{R^2}{2} \partial \phi^2$$

$$R = \frac{2}{R}$$

o s e

x

0 5 e

NOTES:

CAN DO FOR
MANY OTHER DUALITIES

$$S = \int \textcircled{dH_p} \wedge *dH_p$$

$p=0$: SCALAR ~~field~~

$p=1$: MAXWELL

$p=2$: ~~many~~ $H_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow F_{\mu\nu}$

$$\int dH \rightarrow \int_{\pi} dF d\lambda e^i S^{\lambda} dF$$

BIANCHI! $dF = 0$

\rightarrow DO $dF \rightarrow S(\lambda)$

x 2d: SCALAR \rightarrow SCALAR $\circ \rightarrow \circ$

3d: VECTOR \rightarrow COMPACT SCALAR

4d: EM DUALITY

* ALSO WORKS FOR SOME
INTERACT. THEORIES

$$S = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^4x \left(\frac{1}{2} F_{\mu\nu}^2(\phi) \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi + B_{\mu\nu}^{\mu\nu}(\phi) \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - B^{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{L}(\phi) \sqrt{g} \right)$$

x

0 5 2

$$L \dots + \phi \text{ POWER} (\partial\phi)^2 + \dots$$

↑

INTERACTIONS

$$\partial\phi \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\phi \rightarrow$$

STILL QUADRATIC IN A_μ 'S

$$\text{GAUSS-FIX: } \phi = 0$$

PF

$$\int dA$$

DO ABUSE

→ DUAL SCALAR

ACTION $\mu\nu, \nu\mu, \phi$

↑

x EX 2: SEIBERG DUALITY ^{0 5 2}

T-DUALITY TOO GOOD
TO BE ~~TAKEN~~ INTEREST

CLAIM: $S_4(N_c) + \mathcal{O}_A$

$S_4(N_f - N_c) + \mathcal{O}_f$

\uparrow
MATTER IN
FUND.

x

HOW DO WE KNOW THIS IS TRUE?

0 5 2

IR - DUALITY

(A)

\neq

(B)



SAME

RG FLOW

SOMETIMES

(B) = FREE

(A) NOT

^

x

$$\beta^{\text{1-loop}} = -\frac{g^3}{16\pi^2} b_0$$

o s e

$$b_0 = \frac{11}{3} N_{\text{adj}} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} N_F$$

Say $\mu = \text{hr}(\text{TaTB})$

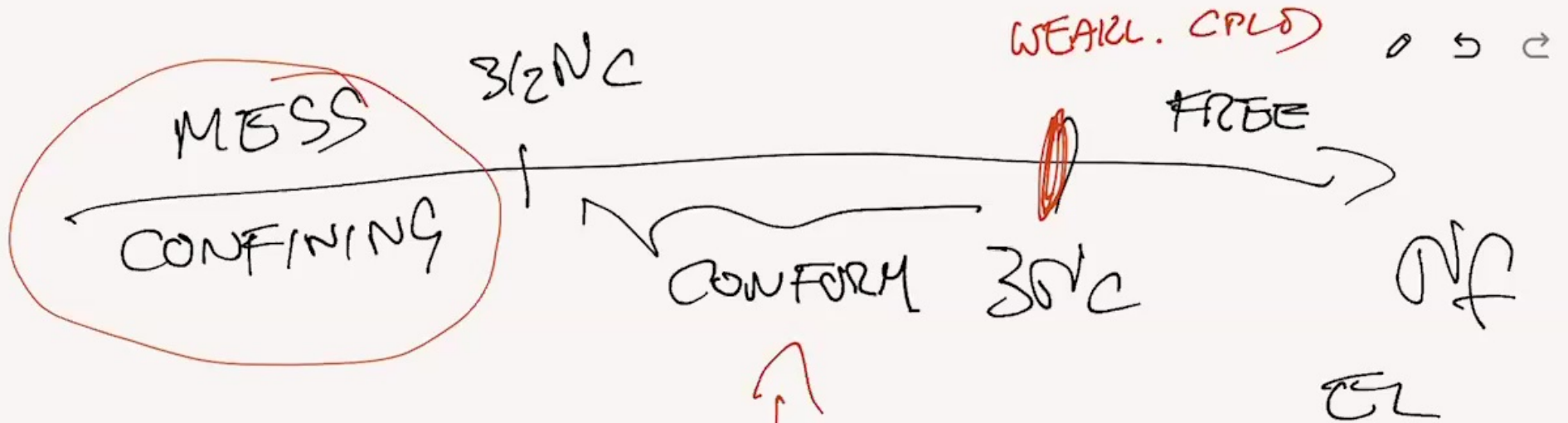
$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \text{FUND}$$

$$\mu = N_c \text{adj.}$$

guess: $A_{\mu, \lambda} \quad \psi, \phi$

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= N_c \left(\frac{11}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) - N_f \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) \\ &= 3N_c - N_f \end{aligned}$$

x



Sec $N_f - N_c$
 \tilde{N}_c

$N_f = \frac{3}{2} N_c$

$\frac{3}{2} N_c = N_f = 3 N_c$
 $N_f = 3 N_c - 3 N_c$

x HOW TO CHECK?

o s e

* OPERATOR MATCHING
(SUDS) MAGIC)

* ANOMALIES

* THE FORMATIONS

x

o s e

ELECTRONIC

	$S_4(NC)$	$S_2(NF) \times S_2(NF) \times 4C(N) \times 4C(N)$	R
Q	D	D	H +1 \sqrt{q}
4	D	D	H +1 $\sqrt{q-1}$
Q	D	D	+1 -1 \sqrt{q}
4	D	D	+1 -1 $\sqrt{q-1}$
AM	ads		+1
	adf		

x

0 5 2

ANOMALIES

$$\text{[Diagram of a fermion loop with a photon line]} \neq 0$$

$$\partial_\mu j^\mu = A \int F_{\mu\nu} F_{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$$

(Topological)

$L = \text{LOQAC}$

$Q = \text{QCOBAC}$

UC(1)A

HOOPI

	J	F
L	L	L
Q	Q	L
Q	Q	Q

→ TRASH
 → JUST NOT SYMM

x

0 5 2

el; ~~quadr~~ \mathbb{R}^3

$$\chi_{1,4}; N_f N_c \left(-\frac{N_c}{N_f} \right)^3 \times 2$$

$$+ (N_c^2 - 1) 1^3$$

$$= N_f (N_f - N_c) \left(\frac{N_c}{N_f} - 1 \right)^3 \times 2$$

SINGLET

$$+ N_f^2 \left(1 - \frac{2N_c}{N_f} \right)^3$$

$$+ 2 \left[(N_f - N_c)^2 - 1 \right] \cdot 1^3$$

x

0 5 2

DE FORMATIONS:

$$M \rightarrow N_f \rightarrow N_f - 1 \quad \checkmark$$

DUAL:

POTENTIAL:

MASS \rightarrow FORCE
 HIGGS BOSON

$$N_c \rightarrow N_c - 1$$

$$N_f - N_c \rightarrow N_f - N_c - 1$$

$$N_f \rightarrow N_f - 1 \quad \checkmark$$