

Title: On BRST Complexes coming from 4d N=2 SCFTs

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Abstract:

Vertex operator algebras (VOAs) arise in many corners of supersymmetric quantum field theory. One particularly influential instance is in 4d N=2 superconformal field theories, whereby the VOA is realized as the cohomology of a suitable supercharge. Unitarity of the underlying SCFT imposes strong constraints on the structure of the resulting VOA. In this talk, I will describe one aspect of how the unitarity of the underlying SCFT constrains this VOA: in the context of superconformal gauge theories, the resulting BRST complex shares a striking resemblance to the de Rham complex of a compact Kähler manifold. I will finish with several consequences of this observation, e.g. the formality of these BRST complexes as in the work of Deligne-Griffiths-Morgan-Sullivan on compact Kähler manifold. This is based on work in progress with C. Beem.

$$Z_1 = X(z_1) + u_1 Y(z_1) \quad \cdot \quad Z_1^c Z_2^c \sim \frac{1}{z_1 - z_2} \delta_a^c \delta_b^c$$

$$T(z_1) T(z_2) \sim \zeta^b$$

On BRST Complexes coming from 4d $\mathcal{N}=2$ SCFTs
 jt WIP with C. Beem

Review of SCFT/VOA correspondence
 BLLPR vR '13



jt WIP with C. Beem

Review of SCFT/VOA correspondence

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$\mathbb{V}_\tau = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vec. space of} \\ \text{local operators in } \mathcal{T} \end{array} \right\}$

$\hookrightarrow \mathfrak{sl}(4|2)$
CX-fixed $N=2$
SC algebra

$$= \bigoplus_{E_{ij}, j_2, R, r} \mathbb{V}_{E_{ij}, j_2, R, r}$$

$\langle \text{det's} \dots \rangle \xrightarrow{f^*} \mathcal{E} \subset \text{ShC}$

$$Q_2 = S_1 - Q_1^2$$

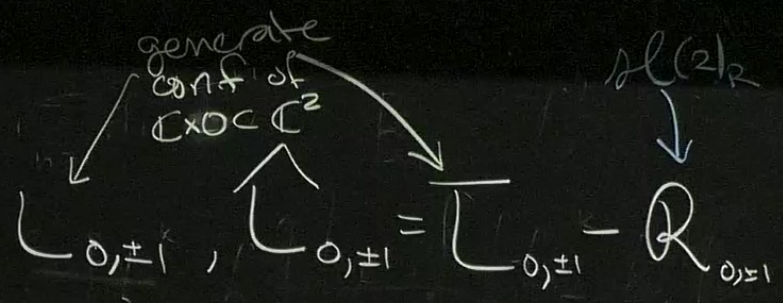
Such that:

1) square-zero

2) commute with

3) $\hat{L}_{0,\pm 1}$ are Q_i -exact

4) $\{Q_1, Q_2\} = \mathcal{F} = r + M^{\perp}$



relations \perp to $C \times O(C^2)$

Operators surviving \mathcal{Q}_1 or \mathcal{Q}_2 who satisfy

$$\frac{1}{2}(E - (j_1 + j_2)) - R = 0$$

$$\sigma + j_1 - j_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(E - (j_1 + j_2)) - K = 0 \quad \sigma + j_1 - j_2 \quad \text{operators}$$

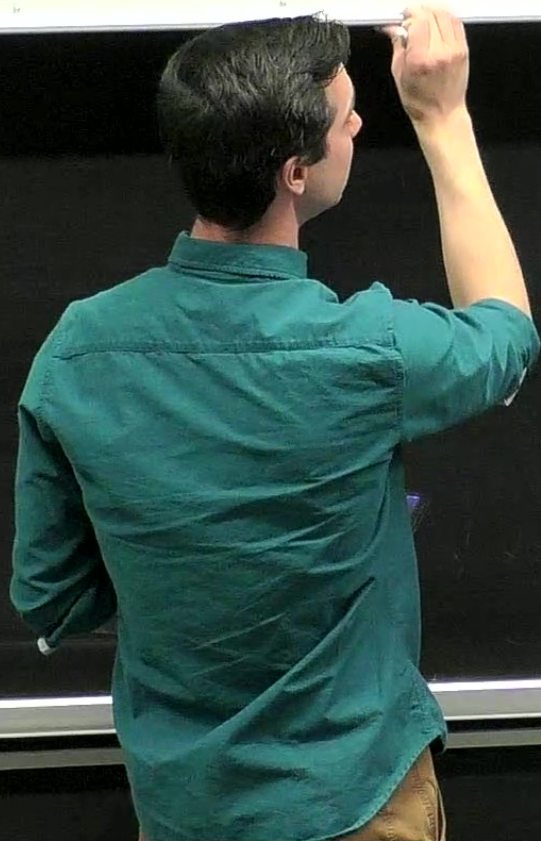
unitarity implies Schur ops
are HW vectors wrt. $\mathcal{A}(z)_\mathbb{R}$

2) allows us to "twisted translate"

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(z, \bar{z}) &= e^{zL_{-1} + \bar{z}\hat{L}_{-1}} \mathcal{O}(0) e^{-zL_{-1} - \bar{z}\hat{L}_{-1}} \\ &= U_{11} \dots U_{1n} \mathcal{O}^{i_1 \dots i_n}(z, \bar{z}) \quad U_i = (1, \bar{z}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= u_1 \dots u_k \mathcal{O}^k(z, \bar{z}) \\
 &= \mathcal{O}^1(z, \bar{z}) + \dots + \bar{z}^k \mathcal{O}^{2 \dots 2}(z, \bar{z})
 \end{aligned}$$

$u_i = (1, \bar{z})$



$[O(z, \bar{z})]_{Q_1}$ is inped. of \bar{z} (due to 3)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\tau} &= H^0(V_{\tau}, Q_1) \\ &\cong H^0(V_{\tau}, Q_2) \end{aligned}$$

vertex
algebra

$[V(z, \bar{z})]_{Q_1}$ is inped. of \bar{z} (due to 3)

$$V_{\tau} = H^0(\mathbb{V}_{\tau}, Q_1) \xrightarrow{u(\tau)} H^0(\mathbb{V}_{\tau}, Q_2)$$

vertex algebra

For a SC gauging of $\tau_{\text{matter}} \rightsquigarrow V_{\text{matter}}$

$$V = H^0_{\frac{+10}{2}}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{JK}, g, V_{\text{matter}}) \quad \text{relative BRST cohomology}$$

$$= H^0((\mathcal{Sf}[g^{02}] \otimes V_{\text{matter}})^G, Q)$$

$$Q^{\pm} = \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} : \eta_{-n}^{\pm A} J_{A,n} : + \sum_{\substack{n, m \neq 0 \\ n \neq m}} \frac{f_{ABC}}{2mn} : \eta_{-n}^{\pm A} \eta_m^{\pm B} \eta_{n-m}^{\pm C} :$$

$$k = -2h^{\vee}$$

$$V = \bigoplus_{h, r, R} V_{h, r, R}$$

$$k = -2h^V$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}(E + j_1 + j_2)$$

But UDA structure isn't compatible with R -grading

But VDA structure isn't compatible
with it is filtered:

$$F_R V = \bigoplus_{R \in R} \bigoplus_{n,r} V_{n,r,R'}$$

This filtration is good [L: '04]

$$a \in F_{R_a} V, b \in F_{R_b} V$$

$$a \cdot b \in \begin{cases} F_{R_a+R_b} V \\ F_{R_a+R_b-1} V \end{cases}$$

$$n+h_a > 0$$

$$n+h_a \leq 0$$

Singular terms
must lower
filtration

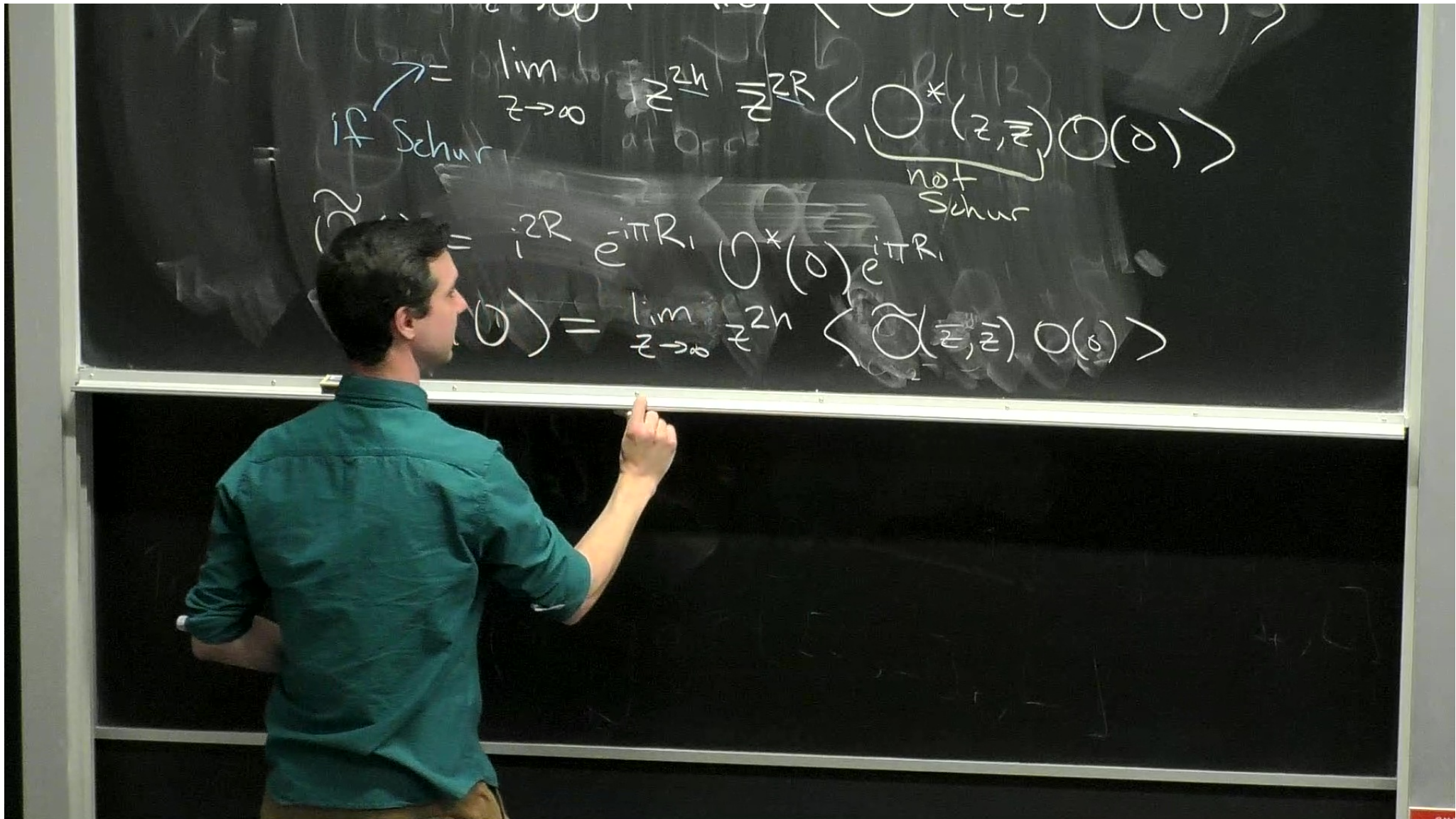
Graded Unitarity WIR ABLR

In radial quantization:

$$\langle 0|0 \rangle = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} |z|^{2E} \left(\frac{z}{\bar{z}}\right)^{j_1 + j_2} \langle \mathcal{O}^*(z, \bar{z}) \mathcal{O}(0) \rangle$$

↗
if Schur

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z^{2h} \bar{z}^{2\bar{h}} \langle \mathcal{O}^*(z, \bar{z}) \mathcal{O}(0) \rangle$$



$$\rho: \mathcal{O}(0) \rightarrow e^{-i\pi R} \mathcal{O}^*(0) e^{i\pi R}$$

anti-linear
map of schur
operators

$$\rho(a_n b) = \rho(a)_n \rho(b)$$

auto-morphism,
of \mathcal{V}

$$\rho^2 = (-1)^{2R}$$

$$(\mathcal{V}, \mathbb{F}, \rho)$$

graded
unitary
VOA

Ex: hypermultiplet / S_b

$$X \rightarrow \bar{X} \rightarrow -i\bar{Y}$$

$$Y \rightarrow \bar{Y} \rightarrow iX$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ -\bar{Y} & \bar{X} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y \rightarrow \bar{Y} \rightarrow X$$

$$(X_{n-\frac{1}{2}})^{\dagger} = \begin{cases} Y_{n+\frac{1}{2}} & n \geq 0 \\ -Y_{n+\frac{1}{2}} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(Y_{-n-\frac{1}{2}})^{\dagger} = \begin{cases} -X_{n+\frac{1}{2}} & n \geq 0 \\ X_{n+\frac{1}{2}} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

Back to BRST

$$Q^\pm = Q \pm \frac{1}{2} S^\pm$$

Compute: $(Q^\alpha)^\dagger = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} S^\beta$

$$Q = \sum_{n \neq 0} \begin{matrix} n & -n \\ \alpha, m \end{matrix} \quad \sum_{\substack{n, m \neq 0 \\ n \neq m}} \begin{matrix} 2mn & -n & m \end{matrix}$$

$$(\overline{Q^\alpha})^\dagger = \overline{Q_\alpha}$$

$$d^\alpha = i(\partial - \bar{\partial})$$

$$1) \left\{ \begin{matrix} Q^\alpha \\ Q^\beta \end{matrix} \right\} = 0 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \overline{Q_\alpha} \\ \overline{Q_\beta} \end{matrix} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} d, d^\dagger \\ N=4 \\ SQM \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$2) \left\{ Q^\alpha, \overline{Q_\beta} \right\} = \delta_\beta^\alpha \Delta$$

$$V = \ker \Delta \oplus \text{im } Q^\dagger \oplus \text{im } \overline{Q}_\dagger$$

Consequences

↳

$$(\ker Q^+, Q^-)$$

$$(V, Q^-)$$

$$(H(V, Q^+), Q^{-*})$$

quasi-morphisms of VOA cf DGMS '75

2)

$$\frac{\ker Q^-}{\operatorname{Im} Q^-} \cong \frac{\ker Q^- \cap \ker Q^+}{\operatorname{Im} Q^- \cap \operatorname{Im} Q^+}$$

$$H^0(U, \mathcal{Q}^-) \cong \mathbb{K}_p(2)$$

$$3) \quad \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2$$

$$(\mathfrak{V}, \mathbb{Q}^-)$$

$$(H^0(\mathfrak{V}, \mathbb{Q}_1^+), \mathbb{Q}_2^{-*})$$

$$(H^0(H^0(\mathfrak{V}, \mathbb{Q}_1^+), \mathbb{Q}_2^{-*}))$$

$$(\ker \mathbb{Q}_1^+, \mathbb{Q}_1^-)$$

$$(\ker \mathbb{Q}_2^{+*}, \mathbb{Q}_2^{-*})$$

$$H^0(\mathfrak{V}, \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^0(H^0(\mathfrak{V}, \mathbb{Q}_1^+), \mathbb{Q}_2^{-*})$$

CAUTION
 No open flames, hot objects, or smoking in the vicinity of the board.
 To report a fire, call 112.
 Avoid flammable liquids.