

3D rank 0 $N=4$ SCFTs and Non-unitary TQFTs

Dongmin Gang
(Seoul National University)

**Arxiv: 2103.09283 with Sungjoon Kim (POSTECH), Kimyeong Lee (KIAS),
Myungbo Shim (Kyung Hee U), Masahito Yamazaki (IPMU)**

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Introduction

- **Superconformal field theories with 8 Qs**

- $4D \mathcal{N} = 2$ theories : Seiberg-Witten, Class S theories, 2D chiral algebra...
- $3D \mathcal{N} = 4$ theories : Mirror symmetry, Rozansky-Witten, 1D TQM,...
- $5D, 6D$: Predicted by String/M-theory


- **Classification by rank**

- Rich Structures in vacuum moduli space X
- $\text{rank} := \dim X_C$, X_C : Coulomb branch vacuum moduli space
- No rank-0 non-trivial SCFTs in $D \geq 4$
- In Today's talk : Classification of rank-0 $3D \mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFTs

Most previous approaches are not applicable

3D $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFTs

- $SO(4) \simeq SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ **R-symmetry**

Mirror symmetry  **Coulomb branch :**
Higgs branch :

\Rightarrow **We define** $r(\text{rank}) := \max\{\dim_{\mathbb{H}} X^C, \dim_{\mathbb{H}} X^H\}$

- \exists **Intereacting 3D $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFTs of rank 0!!**

Ex) The minimal $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFT [Gang, Yamazaki:2018]

The minimal $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFT

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- **UV description : only 3D $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SUSY**

$U(1)$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ vector multiplet coupled to a chiral multiplet Φ of charge +1 with CS level $k = -3/2$

Symmetry : ($\mathcal{N} = 2$ SUSY) + ($U(1)_{\text{top}}$ flavor symmetry)

$$J_{\text{top}}^{\mu} = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} F_{\nu\rho}$$

- **At IR : 3D $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFT of rank 0**

SUSY enhancement : $\mathcal{N} = 2 \rightarrow \mathcal{N} = 4$ ($U(1)_R \times U(1)_{\text{top}} \longrightarrow SO(4)_R$)

No vacuum moduli : rank 0


Very small C_T and F

$$C_T = \frac{8}{26} \left(8 - \frac{5\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{10} \right) \simeq 0.992549, \quad F = -\log \left(\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}} \right) = 0.652965$$

$$\text{cf) } C_T = 1, \quad F = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \simeq 0.346572 \quad (\text{free chiral})$$

3D $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFTs

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Ex) The minimal $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFT

\Rightarrow **Classification program should start with rank 0 Difficult to bootstrap**
(only stress-energy tensor multiplets)

3D $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFTs

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Higgs branch :

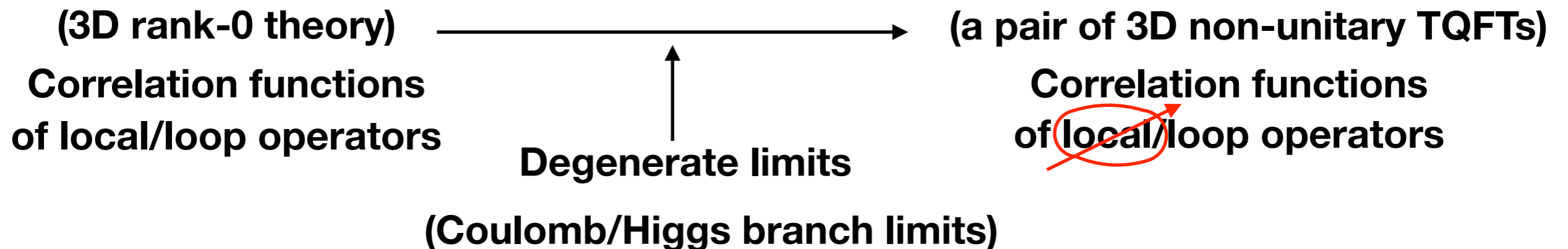
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- \exists **Intereacting 3D $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFTs of rank 0!!**

Ex) The minimal $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFT

\Rightarrow **Classification program should start with rank 0**

- **We attack the classification of rank-0 by establishing**



Rank-0/(Non-unitary TQFTs) correspondence

(3D rank-0 SCFT $\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}$) \longrightarrow (a pair of 3D non-unitary TQFTs $\text{TFT}_{\pm}[\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}]$)

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}}^{\mathbb{B}}(b^2, m, \nu; s) \xrightarrow{m=0, \nu=\pm 1} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{TFT}_{\pm}}^M(s)$$

\mathbb{B} : Rigid supersymmetric background

M : Topological structure of \mathbb{B} $M = \mathcal{M}_{g,p} \quad S^1 \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{M}_{g,p}$
 \downarrow
 Σ_g

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b^2 (or q) : Squashing (or Omega-deformation) parameter (only for $g = 0$)

s : Spin-structure choice along fiber S^1 , $s = 1(s = \pm 1)$ for odd p (for even p)

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s : Spin-structure choice along fiber S^1 , $s = 1(s = \pm 1)$ for odd p (for even p)

m (or $\eta := e^m$) : real mass parameter (or fugacity) for $U(1)_A$

ν : Mixing between superconformal $U(1)$ R-symmetry and $U(1)_A$

$R, R' \in \mathbb{Z}/2$: Cartans of $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$

$$R_{\nu} = R_{\nu=0} + \nu A$$

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- \mathbb{B} = **Superconformal index** ($M = S^2 \times S^1 = \mathcal{M}_{g=0, p=0}$) [S. Kim:2009]
[Imamura, Yokoyama:2011]

$$\mathbf{Z}^{\mathbb{B}}(b^2, m, \nu, ; s) \rightarrow I^{\text{sci}}(q, \eta, \nu; s) := \begin{cases} \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\text{rad}}} (-1)^{R_{\nu}} q^{\frac{R_{\nu}}{2} + j_3 \eta^A}, & s = -1 \\ \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\text{rad}}} (-1)^{2j_3} q^{\frac{R_{\nu}}{2} + j_3 \eta^A}, & s = 1 \end{cases}$$

$R, R' \in \mathbb{Z}/2$: **Cartans of** $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$

$$R_{\nu=0} = R + R', \quad A := R - R' \quad R_{\nu} = R_{\nu=0} + \nu A$$

\mathcal{H}_{rad} : Radially quantized Hilbert space (space of local operators)

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$$\mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}}^{\mathbb{B}}(b^2, m, \nu; s) \xrightarrow{m=0, \nu=\pm 1} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{TFT}_{\pm 1}}^M(s)$$

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From superconformal multiplet analysis, [Cordova, Dumitrescu, Intriligator;2016]

one can prove that, for rank 0 theories ($\eta = e^m$)

$$I^{\text{sci}}(q, \eta = 1, \nu = 1; s) := \begin{cases} \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\text{rad}}} (-1)^R q^R, & s = -1 \\ \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\text{rad}}} (-1)^{2j_3} q^R, & s = 1 \end{cases} = 1 \text{ (} q\text{-independent)}$$

since only Coulomb branch operator ($\Delta = R', j = 0, R = 0$) **contributes to the index**

compatible with the fact that $Z^{M=S^2 \times S^1} = 1$ **for all TQFTs** (S^2 is homotopically trivial)

Rank-0/(Non-unitary TQFTs) correspondence

(3D rank-0 SCFT $\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}$) \longrightarrow (a pair of 3D non-unitary TQFTs TFT_{\pm})

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}}^{\mathbb{B}}(b^2, m, \nu; s) \xrightarrow{m=0, \nu=\pm 1} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{TFT}_{\pm}}^M(s)$$

- \mathbb{B} = Squashed 3-sphere ptn $\mathbf{Z}^{S_b^3}(b^2, m, \nu)$ ($M = S^3 = \mathcal{M}_{g=0, p=1}$)

$$S_b^3 = \left\{ z, w \in \mathbb{C} : b^2 |z|^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} |w|^2 = 1 \right\}$$

[Hama, Hosomichi, Lee:2011]

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The ptn becomes b -independent in the degenerate limits (for rank 0 theories)

$$|\mathbf{Z}^{S_b^3}(b^2, m = 0, \nu = \pm 1)| = \mathbf{Z}_{\text{TFT}_{\pm}}^{M=S^3}$$

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$$|\mathbf{Z}^{S_b^3}(b^2, m = 0, \nu = \pm 1)| = \mathbf{Z}_{\text{TFT}_{\pm}}^{M=S^3}$$

- \mathbb{B} = Twisted indices ($M = \Sigma_g \times S^1 = \mathcal{M}_{g, p=0}$)

[Benini, Zaffaroni : 2015,2016]
[Closset, Kim, Willet : 2016]

$$I^{\Sigma_g}(\eta, \nu; s) := \begin{cases} \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\text{top}(\nu)}}(-1)^{R_\nu} \eta^A, & s = -1 \\ \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\text{top}(\nu)}}(-1)^{2j_3} \eta^A, & s = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{top'1 twisting} : \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma_g} F_{R_\nu} = (1 - g)$$

The index becomes GSD (ground state degeneracy) on Σ_g

$$I^{\Sigma_g}(\eta = 1, \nu = \pm 1; s) := \mathbf{GSD}_g(\text{TFT}_{\pm}; s)$$

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$$|\mathbf{Z}^{S_b^3}(b^2, m = 0, \nu = \pm 1)| = \mathbf{Z}_{\text{TFT}_{\pm}}^{M=S^3} = S_{00}[\mathbf{TFT}_{\pm}]$$

- \mathbb{B} = Twisted indices (M)

$S_{\alpha\beta}$: Modular S-matrix of TFT

$$I^{\Sigma_g}(\eta, \nu; s) := \begin{cases} \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\text{top}(\nu)}} & \text{top'1 twisting : } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma_g} F_{R_\nu} = (1-g) \\ \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\text{top}(\nu)}} (-1)^{2j_3} \eta^A, & s = 1 \end{cases}$$

The index becomes GSD (ground state degeneracy) on Σ_g

$$I^{\Sigma_g}(\eta = 1, \nu = \pm 1; s) := \mathbf{GSD}_g(\mathbf{TFT}_{\pm}; s) = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{N-1} (S_{0\alpha})^{2-2g}$$


Ex) The minimal $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFT

- **UV description : only 3D $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SUSY**

$U(1)$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ **vector multiplet coupled to a chiral multiplet Φ of charge +1**
with CS level $k = -3/2$

- **Squashed 3-sphere ptn**

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\min}}^{S_b^3}(b, m, \nu) = \int \frac{dZ}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-\frac{Z^2 + 2Z(m + (i\pi + \frac{\hbar}{2})\nu)}{2\hbar}} \psi_{\hbar}(Z)$$

 degenerate limits $\left| \mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\min}}^{S_b^3}(b, m = 0, \nu \rightarrow \pm 1) \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}(\sqrt{5} + 5)}$

- **Twisted indices**

$$I^{\Sigma_g}(\eta = 1, \nu = \pm 1; s) := \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{10}\right)^{1-g} + \left(\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{10}\right)^{1-g}$$


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$$I^{\Sigma_g}(\eta = 1, \nu = \pm 1; s) := \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{10}\right)^{1-g} + \left(\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{10}\right)^{1-g}$$

$$S_{00}(\text{Lee - Yang}) = \sqrt{\frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{10}}$$

$$S_{01}(\text{Lee - Yang}) = -\sqrt{\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{10}}$$

- **This partition function coincide with the ptn of (Lee-Yang TFT)**

$$\mathcal{Z}^{\text{Lee-Yang}}[S^3] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}(5 + \sqrt{5})} \quad \mathcal{Z}^{\text{Lee-Yang}}[\Sigma_g \times S^1] = \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{10}\right)^{1-g} + \left(\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{10}\right)^{1-g}$$

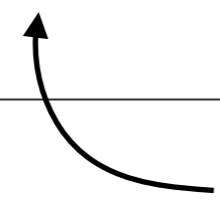
Other Examples

$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_k^{\text{diag}}}$:= Gauging $SU(2)^{\text{diag}}$ of $T[SU(2)]$ theory with CS level k



$\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}$	TFT $_{\pm}[\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}]$	Set of $\{ S_{0\alpha}^{\pm} \}$
$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_{ k =3}^{\text{diag}}}$	$(\text{Lee-Yang})^{\otimes 2} \otimes U(1)_2$	$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}^{\otimes 4}, \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{10\sqrt{2}}^{\otimes 2}, \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10\sqrt{2}}^{\otimes 2} \right\}$
$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_{ k =4}^{\text{diag}}}$	$\frac{\text{Gal}_{\zeta_{10}^7}(SU(2)_{10}) \times SU(2)_2}{\mathbb{Z}_2^{\text{diag}}}$	$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}^{\otimes 5}, \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{12}^{\otimes 2}, \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{12}^{\otimes 2} \right\}$
$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_{ k =5}^{\text{diag}}}$	$\text{Gal}_d((G_2)_3) \otimes U(1)_{-2}$ $\left(d = \sqrt{\frac{5}{84} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{21}}} \right)$	$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}^{\otimes 2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}^{\otimes 6}, \sqrt{\frac{5}{84} \pm \frac{1}{4\sqrt{21}}}^{\otimes 2} \right\}$
$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_{ k \geq 6}^{\text{diag}}}$?	$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 k -4}}^{\otimes (k -3)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 k +4}}^{\otimes (k +1)}, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k -16}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k +16}} \right)^{\otimes 2}, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k -16}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k +16}} \right)^{\otimes 2} \right\}$

?



New non-unitary TQFTs?

Dictionary for F

So far, we relate the ptn of rank 0 SCFT at $\nu = \pm 1$ with modular date of TFT_{\pm}

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}}^{\mathbb{B}}(b^2, m, \nu; s) \xrightarrow{m=0, \nu=\pm 1} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{TFT}_{\pm 1}}^M(s)$$

Supprisingly, we found that

$$\begin{aligned} F &= -\log |\mathbf{Z}^{S_b^3}(b=1, m=0, \nu=0)| && \text{quantity at superconformal point } (\nu=0) \\ &= -\log(\min_{\alpha} |S_{0\alpha}| \text{ of } \text{TFT}_{\pm}) && \text{at non-superconformal point } (\nu=\pm 1) \end{aligned}$$

proper measure of degrees of freedom, $F_{UV} > F_{IR}$ cf) C_T

ex) Minimal Theory

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{min}}}^{S_b^3}(b, m, \nu) = \int \frac{dZ}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-\frac{Z^2 + 2Z(m + (i\pi + \frac{\hbar}{2})\nu)}{2\hbar}} \psi_{\hbar}(Z)$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{min}}}^{S_b^3}(b, m=0, \nu \rightarrow \pm 1) \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}(\sqrt{5} + 5)}$$

$$\left| \mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{min}}}^{S_b^3}(b, m=0, \nu \rightarrow \mathbf{0}) \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}(-\sqrt{5} + 5)}$$

$$S_{00}(\text{Lee} - \text{Yang}) = \sqrt{\frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{10}}$$

$$S_{01}(\text{Lee} - \text{Yang}) = -\sqrt{\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{10}}$$

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$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_k^{\text{diag}}}$:= Gauging $SU(2)^{\text{diag}}$ of $T[SU(2)]$ theory with CS level k



$\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}$	$\text{TFT}_{\pm}[\mathcal{T}_{\text{rank } 0}]$	Set of $\{ S_{0\alpha}^{\pm} \}$	$\exp(-F)$
$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_{ k =3}^{\text{diag}}}$	$(\text{Lee-Yang})^{\otimes 2} \otimes U(1)_2$	$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}^{\otimes 4}, \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{10\sqrt{2}}^{\otimes 2}, \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10\sqrt{2}}^{\otimes 2} \right\}$	$\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10\sqrt{2}}$
$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_{ k =4}^{\text{diag}}}$	$\frac{\text{Gal}_{\zeta_{10}^7}(SU(2)_{10}) \times SU(2)_2}{\mathbb{Z}_2^{\text{diag}}}$	$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}^{\otimes 5}, \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{12}^{\otimes 2}, \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{12}^{\otimes 2} \right\}$	$\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{12}$
$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_{ k =5}^{\text{diag}}}$	$\text{Gal}_d((G_2)_3) \otimes U(1)_{-2}$ $\left(d = \sqrt{\frac{5}{84} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{21}}} \right)$	$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}^{\otimes 2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}^{\otimes 6}, \sqrt{\frac{5}{84} \pm \frac{1}{4\sqrt{21}}}^{\otimes 2} \right\}$	$\sqrt{\frac{5}{84} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{21}}}$
$\frac{T[SU(2)]}{SU(2)_{ k \geq 6}^{\text{diag}}}$?	$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 k -4}}^{\otimes (k -3)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 k +4}}^{\otimes (k +1)}, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k -16}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k +16}} \right)^{\otimes 2}, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k -16}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k +16}} \right)^{\otimes 2} \right\}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k -16}}$ $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{8 k +16}}$

↖ New non-unitary TQFTs?

$$F = -\log |\mathbf{Z}^{S_b^3}(b=1, m=0, \nu=0)| \quad \text{quantity at superconformal point } (\nu=0)$$

$$= -\log(\min_{\alpha} |S_{0\alpha}| \text{ of } \text{TFT}_{\pm}) \quad \text{at non-superconformal point } (\nu=\pm 1)$$

Lower bounds on F

$$F = -\log |\mathbf{Z}^{S_b^3}(b=1, m=0, \nu=0)| \quad \text{quantity at superconformal point } (\nu=0)$$

$$= -\log(\min_{\alpha} |S_{0\alpha}| \text{ of TFT}_{\pm}) \quad \text{at non-superconformal point } (\nu = \pm 1)$$

The S-matrix should satisfy

$$\mathbf{GSD}_g = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{N-1} (S_{0\alpha})^{2-2g} = \begin{cases} 1 & g=0 \\ \mathbb{Z}_{>0} & g>0 \end{cases}$$

For $N=2$, let $x = S_{00}^2, y = S_{01}^2$ ($x > y$)

$$x+y=1, \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{k-4}{k}}, y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{k-4}{k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \geq 5 \text{ and } y \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \Rightarrow F \geq -\log\left(\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}}\right) = 0.652965$$

Similarly for $N=3$, $F \geq \log 2 = 0.693147$

$$\Rightarrow F \geq -\log\left(\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}}\right) = 0.652965$$

Saturated by the minimal SCFT

Thank you for your attention!!