

GLSM Conference - August 18, 2020

3d Twists & Algebraic Structures

Based on work/interaction w/ K. Costello, D. Gaiotto, N. Pagnotta, M. Bullimore, J. Hilburn, P. Yoo, A. Ballin, W. Niu, N. Garner

Focus: 3d $\mathcal{N}=2$ & $\mathcal{N}=4$ theories in flat ^{Euclidean} space \mathbb{R}^3

Twist: choice of \mathcal{Q} st. $\mathcal{Q}^2 = 0$

3d $\mathcal{N}=2$: unique (up to iso) $\mathbb{R}^3 \simeq \mathbb{C}_z \times \mathbb{R}_t$

$\text{Im} [\mathcal{Q}, -]$ contains $\partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_t$

8 \mathcal{Q} 's 3d $\mathcal{N}=4$: generic nilp \mathcal{Q} is fully topological: $\text{Im} [\mathcal{Q}, -]$ contains $\partial_z, \partial_{\bar{z}}, \partial_t$

$SU(2)_H \times SU(2)_C$

$SU(2)_E$

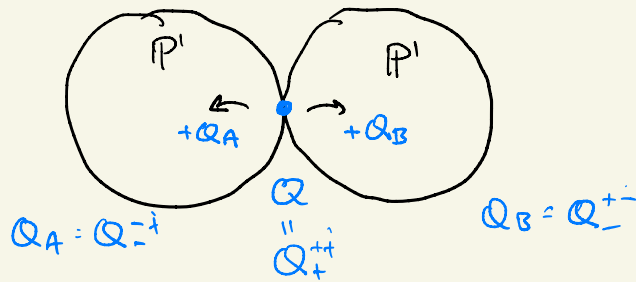
$Q_+^{++} + \varepsilon Q_-^{--}$

hol. top

top A-twist

or $Q_+^{+-} + \varepsilon Q_-^{-+}$

top B-twist



In each twist, get a vec space of local ops $A = H^0_\alpha(\text{Ops})$

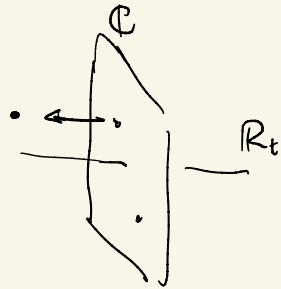
HT : A is a (-1 shifted) Poisson vertex algebra
(commutative)

$N=4$: have A

also A_A, A_B (-2 shifted) Poisson algebras

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E.g. } A_A &= H^0_{\alpha+Q_A}(\text{Ops}) \\ &\cong H^0_{\alpha_A}(H^0_\alpha(\text{Ops})) = H^0_{\alpha_A}(A) \end{aligned}$$

copy
expect



Example 3d $N=2$
free chiral

$$A = \mathbb{C} \langle \overset{\text{flavor } 1}{\phi(x)}, \overset{-1}{\psi(x)} \rangle$$

bos ferm

3d $N=4$
free hyper

$$A = \mathbb{C} \langle \overset{1}{\phi(x)}, \overset{-1}{\tilde{\phi}(x)}, \overset{-1}{\psi(x)}, \overset{1}{\tilde{\psi}(x)} \rangle \quad (\text{huge})$$

3

Deformations:

$$Q_B \psi = \partial \tilde{\phi}$$

$$Q_A \phi = \tilde{\psi}$$

$$Q_B \tilde{\psi} = -\partial \phi$$

$$Q_A \tilde{\phi} = -\psi$$

↑
hol^c symplectic form on target

⇒

(tiny)

$$A_B \approx \mathbb{C}[\phi, \tilde{\phi}]$$

= functions on $T^*\mathbb{C}$

$$A_A \approx \mathbb{C}$$

$\approx H_{\text{dR}}(T^*\mathbb{C})$

State-op correspondence: schematically $A = H_{\text{dR}}(\text{Hilb space on } D \overset{\cup}{\underset{D}{\square}} D)$



free chiral :

state-op corresp says that

$$A = H_{\mathbb{S}}^1 \left(\underbrace{\mathbb{C}\langle\langle z \rangle\rangle \times \mathbb{C}\langle\langle z \rangle\rangle}_{\mathbb{C}\langle\langle z \rangle\rangle} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\phi(z) \quad \phi'(z)}$$

st $\phi(z) = \phi'(z)$ for $z \neq 0$

$$= H_{\mathbb{S}}^1(\mathbb{C}\langle\langle z \rangle\rangle) \text{ namely } \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{C}\langle\phi(z)\rangle$$

claim: correct this by using a derived intersection

i.e. imposing $\phi(z) = \phi'(z)$

by introducing fermions st $\mathcal{Q}(z) = \phi - \phi'$

Corrected version :

$$A = \mathbb{C}\langle\phi(z), \psi(z)\rangle$$

$$H_{\mathbb{S}}^1(N^{\bullet}[\mathbb{1}] \mathbb{C}\langle\langle z \rangle\rangle)$$

A-twist

$$H_{dR}^1(N^{\bullet}[\mathbb{1}] \mathbb{C}^2\langle\langle z \rangle\rangle) = \mathbb{C}$$

$$= R_A$$

vs

B-twist

$$H_{\mathbb{S}}^1(\mathbb{C}^2)$$

$$= R_B$$

Gauge theory: A is not (fully) known

$3d \mathcal{N}=2$ G, V expect $A = \mathring{H}^1 \left(\begin{matrix} \text{holomorphic } G\text{-bundles} & \text{hol}^c \\ \text{on } \mathbb{D}_D^U \times \mathbb{D} & \text{sets of } V\text{-bundle} \\ & \text{levels} \end{matrix} \right)$

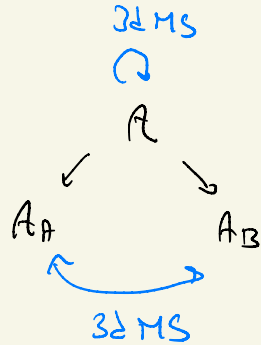
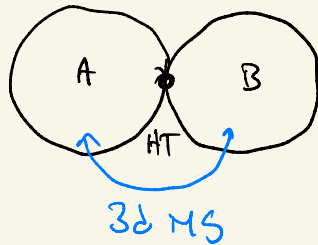
derived alg. geom

$3d \mathcal{N}=4$

$A_A =$ BFN construction of Coulomb branches
 $= \mathring{H}^1$ (same)

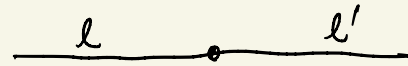
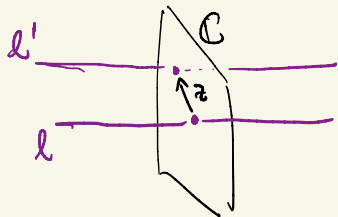
$A_B = \mathring{H}^1 (T^*V // G)$

Recall: for $3d \mathcal{N}=4$



Line ops

Form a category \mathcal{C} (in any twist)



$$\text{Hom}(l, l') = H^0_{\alpha}(\text{local ops at junction})$$

- factorization cat \mathcal{C} in HT twist

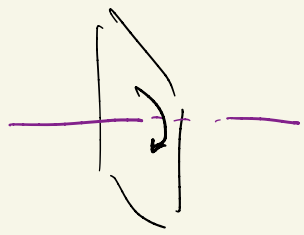
$$l \otimes_2 l'$$

$\mathbb{1}$ identity line (trivial line)

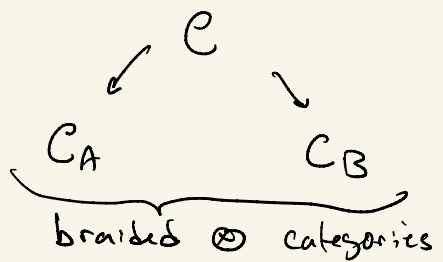
$$\mathcal{A} = \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbb{1})$$

- \mathcal{C} is graded by rotations

$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{Quantum K-Theory}$
showing up in 3d $\mathcal{N}=2$ on S^1



In 3d $\mathcal{N}=4$



Baby example free chiral
3d $N=2$

$$\mathcal{C} = \text{Coh}(\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}^2))$$

↑ target ↙ loops

= bdy costs for 2^d B-model on loop space of 3d target



Constraints: $\mathbb{1} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}^2)}$

and vortex lines $V_n = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}^n \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}^2)}$ $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{End}^*(\mathbb{1}) = \text{functions on } \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}^2)$$

2 deformations of $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}^2)$ into $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}^2)$
(fermionic)

$$= \mathbb{C}\langle \phi(z), \psi(z) \rangle = \mathcal{A}$$

3d $N=4$

free hyper

$$\mathcal{C} = \text{Coh}(T^*\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}^2))$$

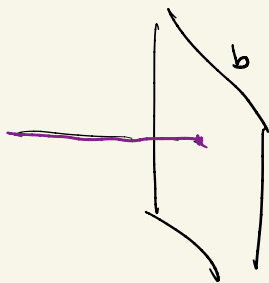
$$\mathcal{C}_A = \text{D-mod}(\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}^2))$$

$$\mathcal{C}_B = \text{Coh}(T^*\mathbb{C})$$

Rozansky-Witten

In 3d $N=4$, $C_A \approx C_B$ cats are now mostly understood
 $\swarrow \quad \nearrow$
 C is not!

Bdy conds



\leadsto bdy chiral algebras $A[b]$ \leftarrow Intershy OPE's
(modules for A)

$$C \xrightarrow{F_b} A[b]\text{-mod}$$

Discussion

3d $N=4$

A or B twist

$(0,4)$ b.c. \leadsto bdy VOA

$(2,2)$ b.c. \leadsto bdy algebra

hyper

$$\mathbb{C} \langle \phi(z), \tilde{\phi}(z), \psi, \tilde{\psi} \rangle$$

$$(0,4) \text{ b.c. } \overset{\text{TC} \in \text{TC}}{NN} \mathbb{C} \langle \phi(z), \tilde{\phi}(z) \rangle$$

$$\overset{\text{DD} \text{ pl}^{\text{STC}}}{DD} \mathbb{C} \langle \psi(z), \tilde{\psi}(z) \rangle$$

$$(2,2) \quad ND$$

$$DN$$

$$\mathbb{C} \langle \phi(z), \tilde{\psi}(z) \rangle$$

A

B

A
B

bulk \mathbb{C}

bdy

$$\phi(z) \tilde{\phi}(0) \sim \frac{1}{z}$$

bulk $\mathbb{C}[\phi, \tilde{\phi}]$

$$\text{bdy } \psi(z) \tilde{\psi}(0) \sim \frac{1}{z^2}$$

kills all bdy modes

$$C_A = \text{D-mod}(\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C}z)) \cong \boxed{\beta\text{-}\gamma\text{-mod}}$$

$$\phi_n \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_{-n, i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_n}$$

$$[\phi_n, \tilde{\phi}_m] = \delta_{m+n+1, 0}$$