

Line defects in N=2 QFT

- framed quivers and cluster algebras -

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Defects in QFT

- We have learned a lot by studying the BPS sector of susy QFTs
- Susy QFTs have supersymmetric defects: line, surface, domain wall, divisor defects...
- A new BPS sector opens up: BPS states can bound the defect
- Understand the geometrical structures. Today: line defects



Line defects in class S

- \Box Theories of class S[A] arise from the compactification of the 6d N=(0,2) theory on $\mathbb{R}^{1,3}\times \mathcal{C}$
- Compute the BPS spectrum in many cases (aka decomposition of the KS operator)
- \Box Further dim red: $\mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{C})$

[Gaiotto, Moore, Neitzke]

Consistency with WCF: hyperkahler metric

Darboux
coordinates
on $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{C})$

$$\mathcal{Y}_{\gamma}(\zeta) = \mathcal{Y}_{\gamma}^{\mathrm{sf}}(\zeta) \, \exp\left[-\sum_{\gamma'} \frac{\langle \gamma, \gamma' \rangle \, \Omega(\gamma'; u)}{4\pi i} \int_{\ell_{\gamma'}} \frac{d\zeta'}{\zeta'} \frac{\zeta' + \zeta}{\zeta' - \zeta} \, \log(1 - \mathcal{Y}_{\gamma'}(\zeta'))\right]$$





□ In 3d the path integral of the QFT with a defect

$$\langle L_{\zeta} \rangle_{q=+1} = \sum_{\gamma} \overline{\Omega}(L_{\zeta}, \gamma; q=+1) \mathcal{Y}_{\gamma} \qquad \text{[Gaiotto, Moore, Neitzke]}$$

BPS Quivers

- □ We will consider SU(N+1)
- The ordinary BPS spectrum is captured by a low energy susy quiver quantum mechanics (SQQM)
- \Box The nodes are partonic (a basis of Γ) constituents γ_i which interact via bi-fundamental fields (the arrows, given by $\langle \gamma_i, \gamma_j \rangle$) and a superpotential W
- Ground states of this
 SQQM correspond to
 stable BPS particles



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Quivers and mutations

- □ In certain chambers the <u>mutation method</u> gives an algorithm to solve the BPS spectral problem
- The assignment particle vs. antiparticle is arbitrary: white line
- □ As we rotate it, the "partonic basis" changes by a mutation (Seiberg duality):

 $\mu_{k,+}(\gamma_i) = \begin{cases} -\gamma_k & \text{if } i = k \\ \gamma_i + [\langle \gamma_i, \gamma_k \rangle]_+ \gamma_k & \text{if } i \neq k \end{cases}$





In finite chambers a full rotation generates the full spectrum (any stable state is fundamental in some duality frame)

Cluster algebras and Q-systems

- Every SU(N) quiver comes with a Q-system, a discrete integrable system (the cluster algebra of the quiver). Assign formal variables y_{γ_i} to each node
- For any mutation we define the "partial evolution"

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{mut}_{k,+}\,\mathsf{y}_{\gamma_i} &= \begin{cases} \mathsf{y}_{\gamma_i}^{-1} & i = k\\ \mathsf{y}_{\gamma_i}\,\mathsf{y}_{\gamma_k}^{[\langle \gamma_i, \gamma_k \rangle]_+} & (1 + \mathsf{y}_{\gamma_k})^{-\langle \gamma_i, \gamma_k \rangle} & i \neq k \end{cases} \\ \\ \text{Same transformation} \\ \text{as the } \mathcal{Y}_{\gamma} \end{split}$$

- D Massaging this transformations we find the equation of the Q-system: $Q_{\alpha,t+1} Q_{\alpha,t-1} = Q_{\alpha,t}^2 + Q_{\alpha+1,t} Q_{\alpha-1,t}$
- The evolution of the Q-system is the sequence of mutation which generates the BPS spectrum

Framed Quivers

- Now incorporate line defects
- We think of a line defect as an infinitely massive particle: modify the quiver adding a framing node



Construct the formal generating function

$$\mathscr{L} = \sum_{\gamma} \overline{\Omega}(u, L, \gamma; q = +1) \,\, \mathbf{y}_{\gamma}$$

[MC] [MC, Del Zotto]

Mutation symmetry of defects

Consider the sequence of mutations which generates the BPS spectrum

□ It generates new defects!

Line defects come in <u>cluster orbits</u>



But for a Wilson line the framed quiver is invariant

Wilson lines are the constants of motion of the Q-system - explicit formulas! - No exotic conjecture automatically true

Equivariant localization

- $\hfill\square$ Now consider the Witten index $\begin{array}{c} \overline{\Omega}(L,\gamma;q=-1) \end{array}$
- We compute it with localization: fixed points + virtual tangent space (+ stability)

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[MC,Sinkovics,
Szabo]
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- Natural toric action which rescales the fields in the SQQM (the arrows)
- Combinatorial classification of the fixed points: pyramid partitions







Equivariant localization

The weights of the toric action around a fixed point can be read from the deformation complex



 \Box We find an explicit formula for the index:

$$\overline{\underline{\Omega}}(L,\gamma;q=-1) = \sum_{\pi \in \mathscr{M}^c_{\mathbf{d}}(\mathbf{Q})^{\mathbb{T}_{\mathsf{W}}}} (-1)^{\dim \mathsf{S}^0_{\pi} - \dim \mathsf{S}^1_{\pi}}$$

Conclusions

- New structures appear with line defects
- Line defects come in (cluster) families
- $\hfill \hfill \hfill$
- \Box Claim for $\overline{\Omega}(L,\gamma;q=-1)$: compute via localization
- Many open questions: valid for any QFT? role of integrable systems? Hitchin moduli space interpretation?