



# Beauty in the defects

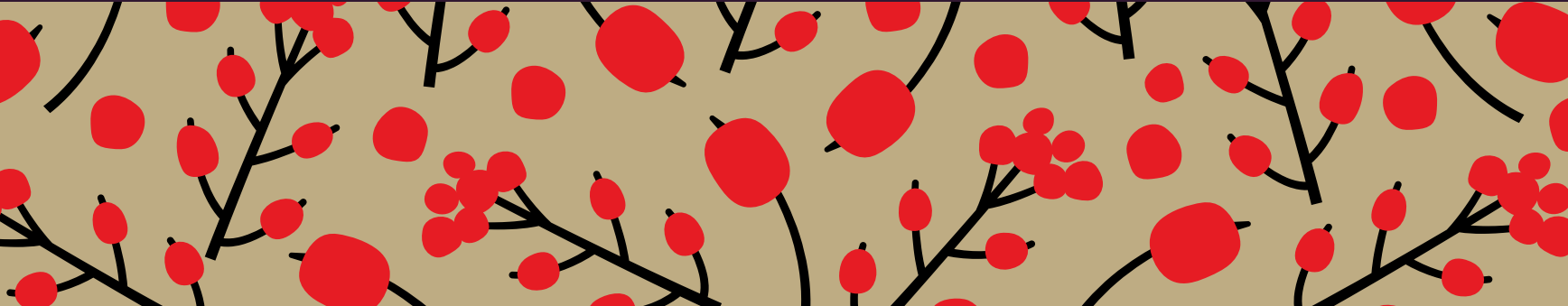
Nikita Nekrasov

Simons Center for Geometry and Physics

Skoltech/IITP

February 8

Western Hemisphere Colloquium on Geometry and Physics



based on

arXiv.21mm.nnn (with S.Jeong and N.Lee)

arXiv.21mm.nnn (with Oleksansdr Tsymbaliuk)

arXiv:2009.11199 (with Norton Lee)

arXiv:2007.03660 (with Saebyeok Jeong)

arXiv:2007.03646

and a series of BPS/CFT papers in 2015-2017

String theory dualities give us means of relating dynamics of quantum field theory in various dimensions

in the last 15 years or so a popular theme is the 4d/2d correspondence, aka AGT duality aka BPS/CFT correspondence

Today we are going to explore the physics and mathematics consequences related to defects in four dimensional gauge theory

- Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equation  
in 4d gauge theory
- Painlevé VI  $T$ -function and its generalizations

GIL ( Gamayun-Iorgov-Lysovyi formula )

1207.0787

parameters

$w(t)$   
classical  
mechanics

PVI

$$\vec{\theta} = (\theta_0, \theta_t, \theta_1, \theta_\infty) \in \mathbb{C}^4$$

$$\ddot{w} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{w} + \frac{1}{w-1} + \frac{1}{w-t} \right) \dot{w}^2 - \left( \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{w-t} \right) \dot{w}$$
$$+ \frac{2w(w-1)(w-t)}{t^2(t-1)^2} \left( \left( \theta_\infty - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{\theta_0^2 t}{w^2} + \frac{\theta_1^2 (t-1)}{(w-1)^2} - \frac{(\theta_t^2 - \frac{1}{4}) t(t-1)}{(w-t)^2} \right)$$

two constants (initial conditions)

Hamiltonian equation

+  $\mathbb{C}^2$

phase space  
 $H(p, w; t)$

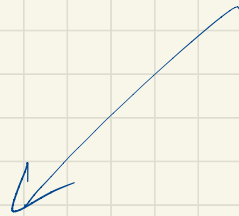


$\mathcal{T}$ -function

$$\log \epsilon = S$$

$$H(p, w, t) = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t}$$

← S property  
expressed  
through  
initial  
conditions



- 1)  $\mathcal{T}$  knows about the location of singularities
- 2) admits generalization to several degrees of freedom

$$(P^{2r}, \omega_0)$$

↑  
 $\mathbb{C}$ -sympl manifold

### Special situation

$$\{H_k, H_e\}^{\omega_0} = 0 \quad \forall k, e$$

$$\frac{\partial H_k}{\partial t_e} \rightarrow \frac{\partial H_e}{\partial t_k} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} S$$

$k=1, \dots, r$

$$H_k(p, q; \underbrace{t_1, \dots, t_r}_{\mathbb{T}^r})$$

$$\frac{\partial q^i}{\partial t_k} = \frac{\partial H_k}{\partial p_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial t_k} = - \frac{\partial H_k}{\partial q^i}$$

roughly  
on  $2r$   
 $P \times T^r$

PVI - isomonodromy deformation of  $\nabla$

$$\mathcal{C}^1 = \mathbb{C}P^1 = \overline{\mathcal{M}_{0,4}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \nabla}{\partial t} = [\nabla, \epsilon_t]$$

$$\mathcal{P}^2 = \left( \mathcal{O}_0 \times \mathcal{O}_t \times \mathcal{O}_1 \times \mathcal{O}_\infty \right) // SL_2(\mathbb{C})$$

$$= \left\{ \nabla - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{A_0}{z} + \frac{A_t}{z-t} + \frac{A_1}{z-1} \right\}$$

$$A_i \in \text{Lie } SL_2$$

$$i = 0, t, 1, \dots$$

$$\text{Tr } A_i^2 = 2v_i^2$$

$$(v_{i+1} - v_i) - \text{eigenval of } A_i$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \log \tau \approx \frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\text{Tr } A_0 A_t}{t} + \frac{\text{Tr } A_t A_1}{t-1}$$

$w$  is the so-called separated variable

in the gauge where  $A_\infty = \begin{pmatrix} \vartheta_\infty & 0 \\ 0 & -\vartheta_\infty \end{pmatrix}$

$A(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \\ & \phantom{0} \end{pmatrix}$

$\# \frac{z - w}{z(t-t')(z-1)}$

← location of the zero of  $A_{12}$

↑ important

BPZ/KZ correspondence

Classical

$$Z = e^{\frac{iS}{\hbar}} = \sum_n G_n(\vec{\theta}, \alpha) t^{(\alpha+n)^2} e^{\beta \cdot n}$$

$(\alpha, \beta, i\vec{\theta})$  no  $\hbar$

$\frac{1}{N\hbar\tau}$

$Z^{\text{inst}}(\alpha+n, \vec{\theta}, t)$  quantum

Conformal  
blocks of  
Liouville theory

$$c=1$$

$$t=q = \exp(i\alpha - \frac{8\alpha^2}{g^2})$$

$c \rightarrow \infty$   
classical

$$\Psi = e^{\frac{iS}{\hbar}}$$

$$\vec{\theta} \leftrightarrow \frac{\vec{m}}{\hbar}$$

$$\hbar \leftrightarrow g_s$$

AGT

Coulomb

$$\alpha = \frac{e}{\hbar}$$

instanton partition  
function  $\downarrow$

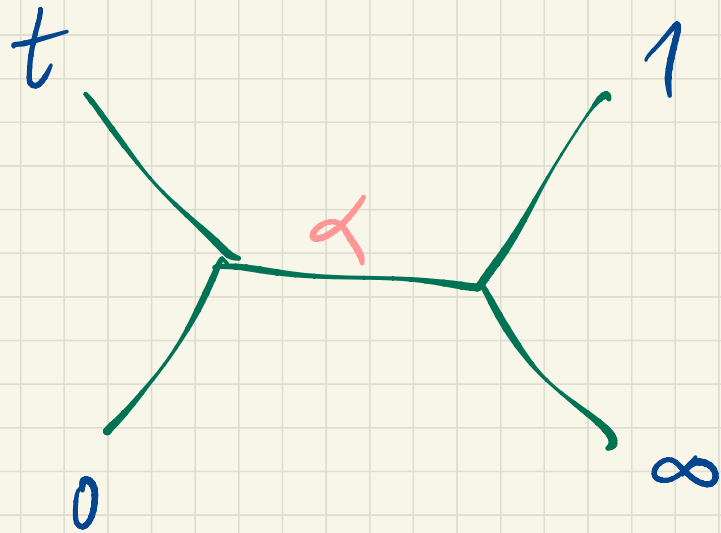
$\Omega$ -deformed  $(\hbar, -\hbar)$

$N=2$   $SU(2)$

theory  $N_f=4$

$$\beta=0$$

masses



$$\beta = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \alpha} \rightarrow \text{eff. twisted superpot.}$$

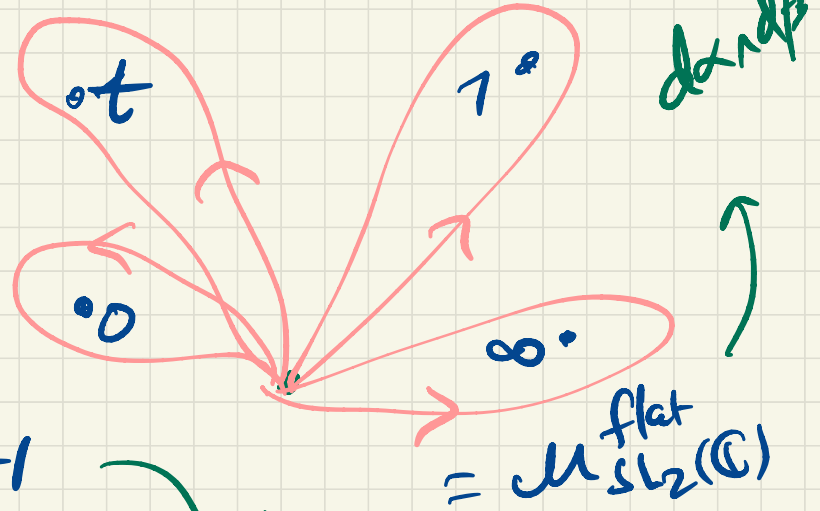
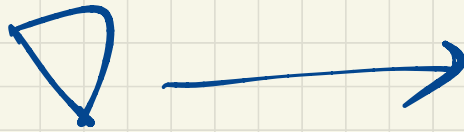
GIL

$\alpha \leftrightarrow \Delta$  intermediate conf dim

$\vec{\theta} \leftrightarrow \Delta_0, \Delta_t, \Delta_1, \Delta_\infty$  — Conf dim. of Liouville primaries

Monodromy data

$\int \text{Tr} A_{\text{ndA}}$   
 $\Sigma$



$$g_0 g_t g_1 g_\infty = 1$$

$$P^2 \times \{t\} \longrightarrow \{g \mid \} / G = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$$

$$(\widehat{sl}_2)_k$$

Vir<sub>C</sub>

GIL — 6 (arup formula)

$$\mathbb{Z} \widehat{M}^4$$

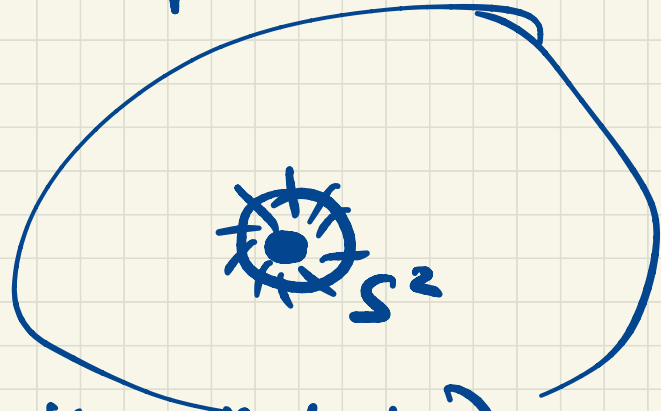
$$\mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\mathbb{Z} M^4$$

related

$$N_f = 4 \quad N = 2$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \widehat{\mathbb{R}^4} = \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{R}^4$$



(Nakajima-Yoshioka)



$SU(2)$

$U(1) \times U(1) \subset Spin(4)$

$$Z(a, \vec{m}, q; \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Z(a + \varepsilon_1 n, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \overset{m}{q})$$

$$N_F = 4$$

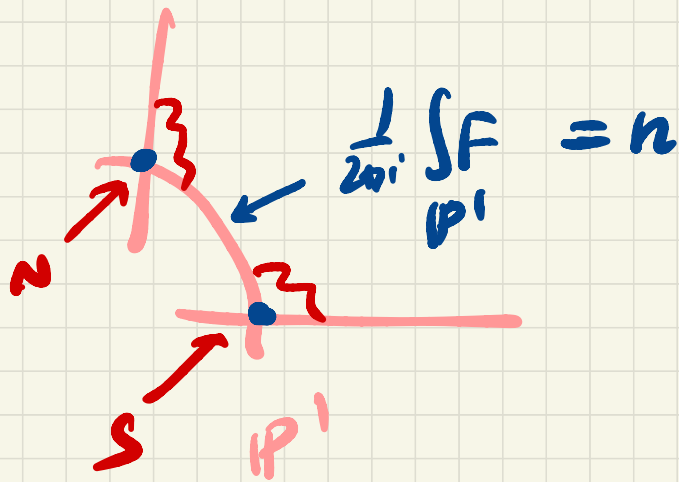
$$N = 2$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\Omega$ -def

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\uparrow$   
 $s$   
 $\downarrow$

$$\times Z(a + \varepsilon_2 n, \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2, \overset{m}{q})$$



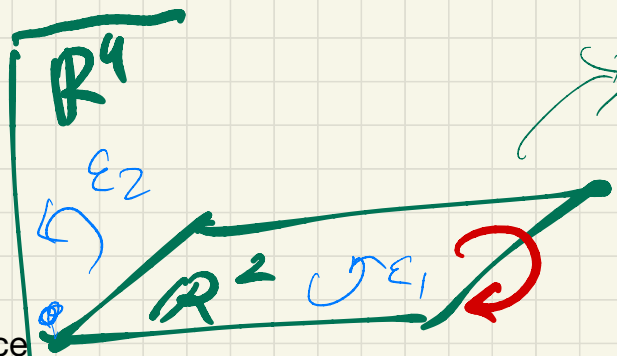
$$(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2$$

$$(z_1, z_2/z_1)$$

$$(z_1/z_2, z_2)$$

local coord

# Add surface defect



depends on Kähler  
moduli of  
 $G/\Gamma$

$\text{Perp } \int A$   
small circle  
around  $\mathbb{R}^2$

story of surface  
defects:

Kronheimer-Mrowka  
Losev, Moore, NN,  
Shatashvili (1995)

NN(2004, lecture at  
Langlands meeting at  
IAS)

Gukov, Witten (2006-08)

Allay, Gaiotto, Gukov,

Tachikawa, H. Verlinde

(2009)

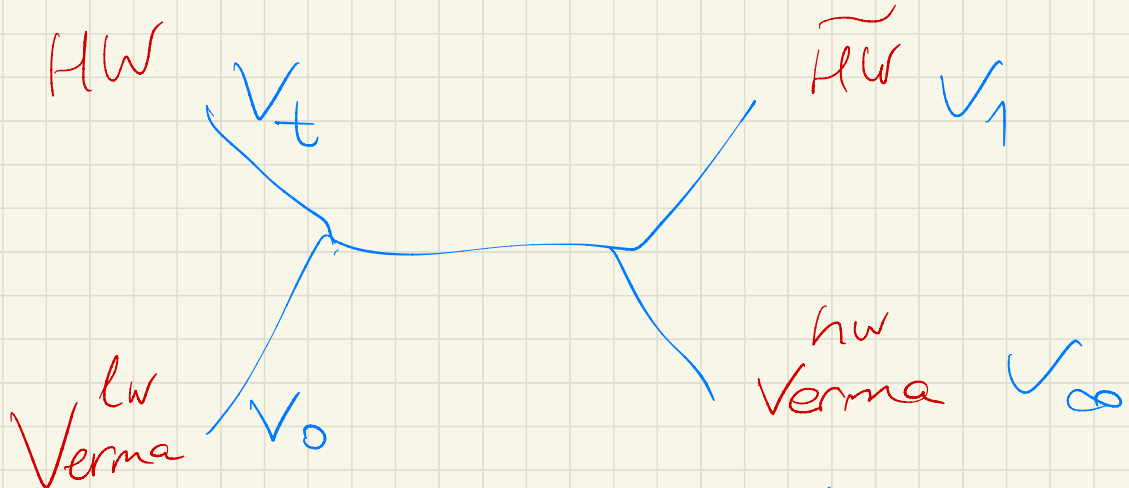
↓  
4d gauge theory coupled to a 2d  
 $\sigma$ -model valued in some vector bundle  
over  $G/\Gamma = \mathbb{C}P^1$

$\Psi [a, z, m, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2] \Rightarrow$  Explicit  
using localization

Complex Kähler models of 2d  $\sigma$ -model

obeys Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equation (for  $SU(N)$ )

(NN' 2004  
conjecture)



Kapustin's  
TST  
trick  
of  $U(N)/U(N)$

Current  $(sl_N)_k$  4-pt conformal block

Kahler  
moduli

$$\mathcal{Y} \in \left( \underline{V_0 \otimes V_t \otimes V_1 \otimes V_\infty} \right) = \text{Fun} \left( \mathbb{Z}_{1, \dots, 2N} \right)$$

$$\frac{E_2}{E_1} \frac{d}{dq} \Psi = (\text{KZ operator}) \Psi$$

$$\frac{E_2}{E_1} \frac{d}{dz_i} \Psi = \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{T_i^a \otimes T_j^a}{z_i - z_j} \Psi$$

$$q = \frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_3 - z_1} \frac{z_4 - z_3}{z_4 - z_2}$$

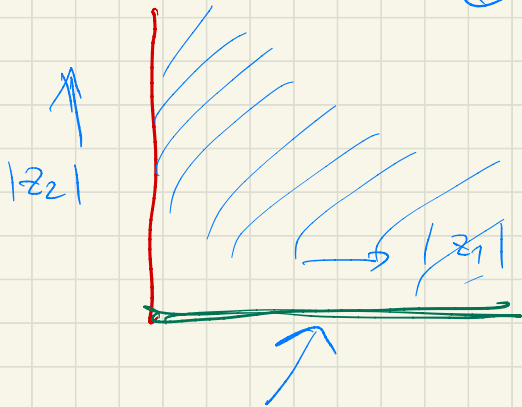
→  $k+N$

1 at  $q$   
1 . 1

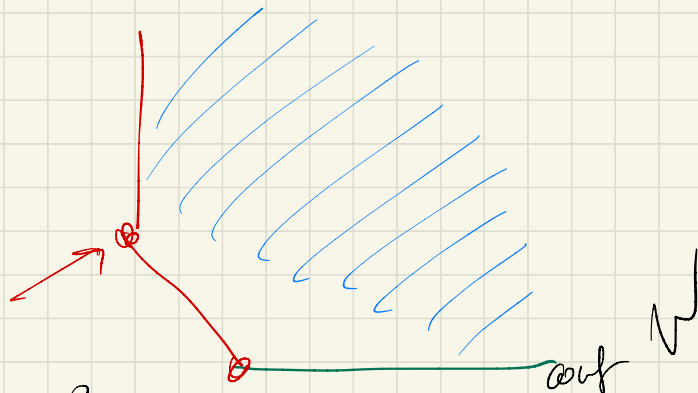
$N-1$  param at  $0$   
 $N-1$  param at  $\infty$

$\Theta/L$  formula follows from blowup

$\mathbb{C}^2$  toric



surface defect  
at  $z_2 = 0$



$$C = 1 + 6Q^2$$

$$Q = \frac{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2}}$$

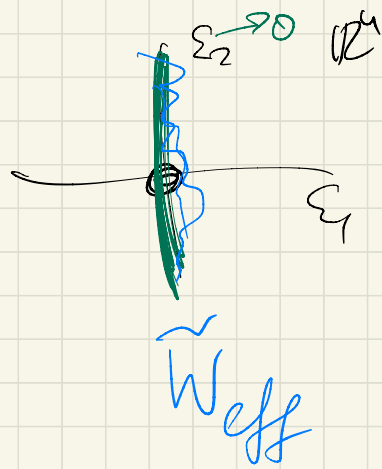
$$\Psi_{\frac{\epsilon_1}{4}} = \sum_{\frac{\epsilon_2}{4}} \Psi_{\frac{\epsilon_2}{4}}$$

conf block  
of  
Sph

$$\Psi[a, z, m, q, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2] = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \underbrace{Z\left(\begin{matrix} a + \epsilon_1 n \\ \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \end{matrix}\right)}_{\text{red}} \Psi\left(\begin{matrix} a + \epsilon_2 n \\ \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \epsilon_2 \end{matrix}\right)$$

$\epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0$  limit

$\Psi \sim e^{\frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \widetilde{W}_{\text{eff}}(a, \epsilon_1, m, q)}$

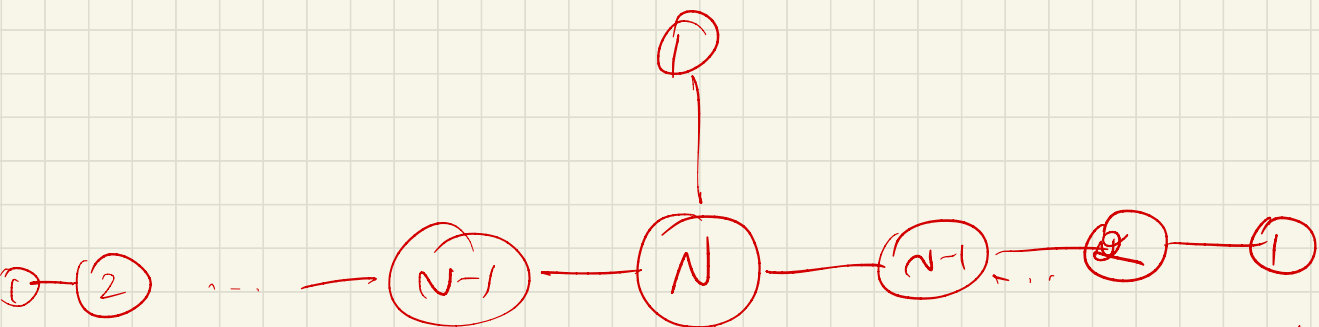


$Z[a, \epsilon_1, -\epsilon_1] \times e^{\frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \widetilde{W}(a \pm \epsilon_2 n, \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)} = e^{\frac{\widetilde{W}}{\epsilon_2} + n \frac{\partial \widetilde{W}}{\partial a} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial \epsilon_2}}$

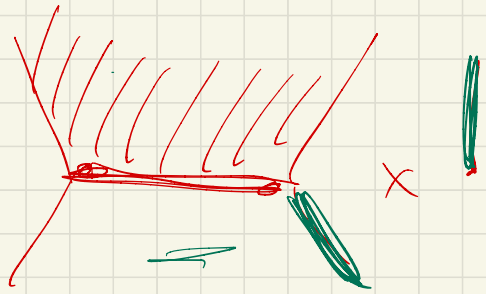
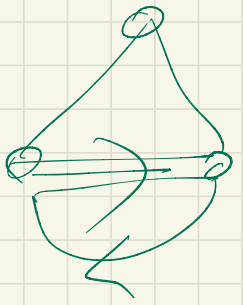
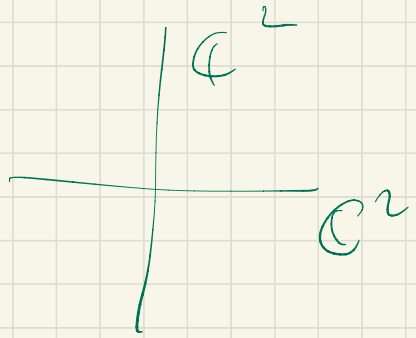
$\hookrightarrow c=1$  Liouville conformal block  $\log \tau$

$(1-t)^{\#}$

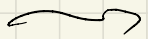
$U(1)$



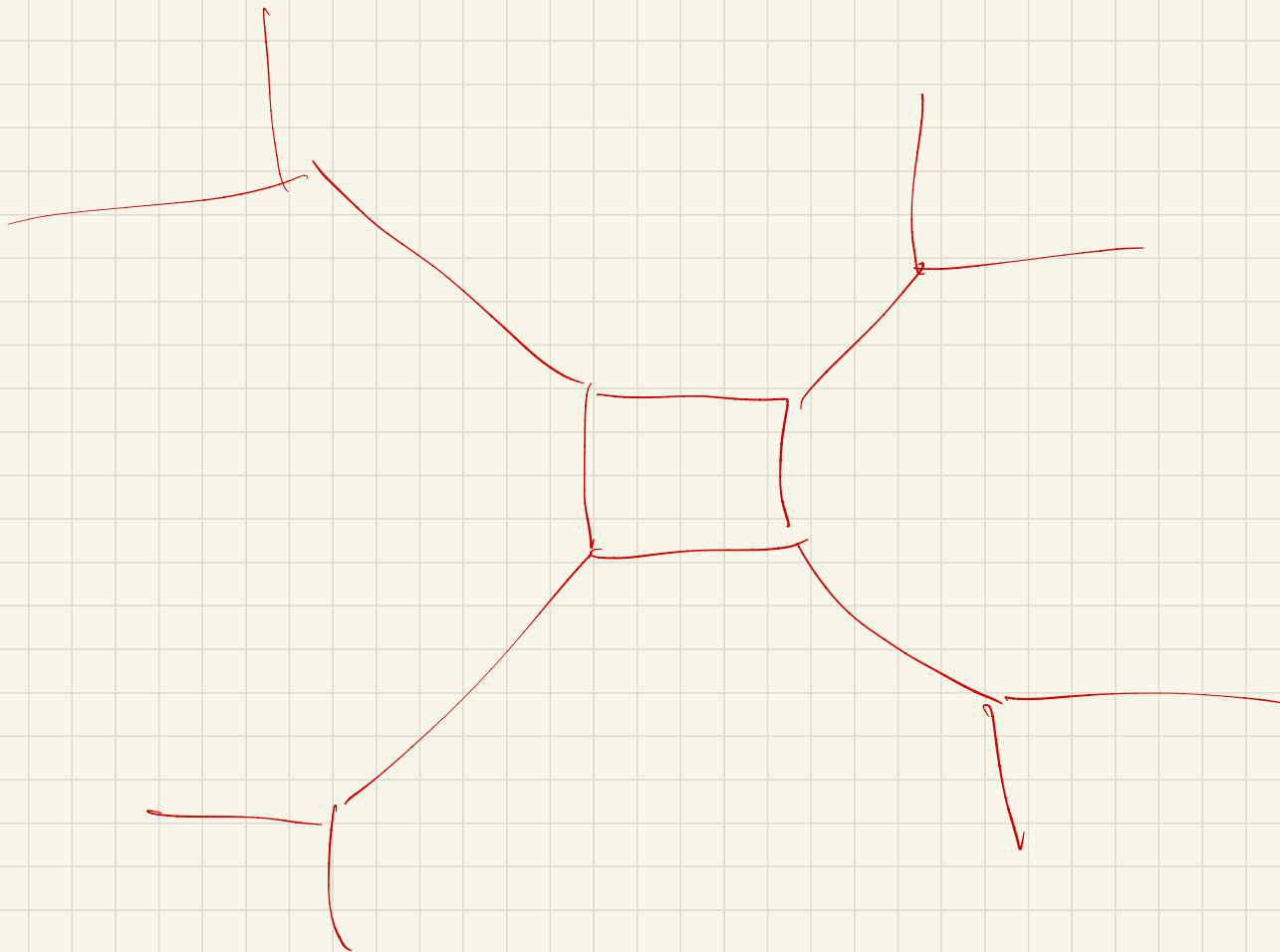
$\mathbb{C}^4$



local  $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}$







$$Z = Z \neq Z$$

$r \rightarrow 0$

0

$$\frac{Q(x)}{Q(x-\varepsilon)}$$

$$Y = Z \neq Y$$

