

Exact results for perturbative partition functions of theories with $SU(2|4)$ symmetry

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Based on “Y.A., G. Ishiki, T. Okada and S. Shimasaki, JHEP 1302 (2013) 148”

1. Introduction

$SU(2|4)$ 対称な理論とは

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM on $R \times S^3$. . . $SU(2, 2|4)$



consistent truncation

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM on $R \times S^3 / Z_k$

$\mathcal{N} = 8$ SYM on $R \times S^2$

Plane Wave Matrix Model

} $SU(2|4)$ 対称な理論

1. Introduction

動機 1

- AdS/CFT

[Maldacena '97]

Type IIB on $AdS_5 \times S^5$ \longleftrightarrow 4D $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM

- Gauge/Gravity

[Lin-Maldacena '05]

Type IIA SUGRA
bubbling geometry \longleftrightarrow $SU(2|4)$ 対称な理論

1. Introduction

動機 2

- M-theoryとしての行列模型

BFSS model

• • • 平坦BG周りのM理論

[Banks-Fischler-Shenker-Susskind '96]

mass-deformation



BMN model (Plane Wave Matrix Model)

• • • pp-wave BG周りのM理論

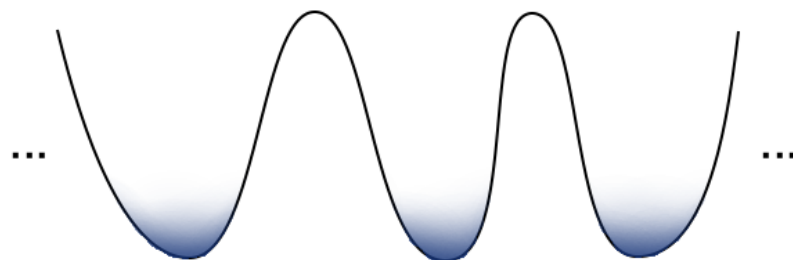
[Berenstein-Maldacena-Nastase '02]

$SU(2|4)$ 対称性を持つ。

1. Introduction

結果

- PWMMの各真空(fuzzy sphere)周りの摂動的分配関数を求めた。



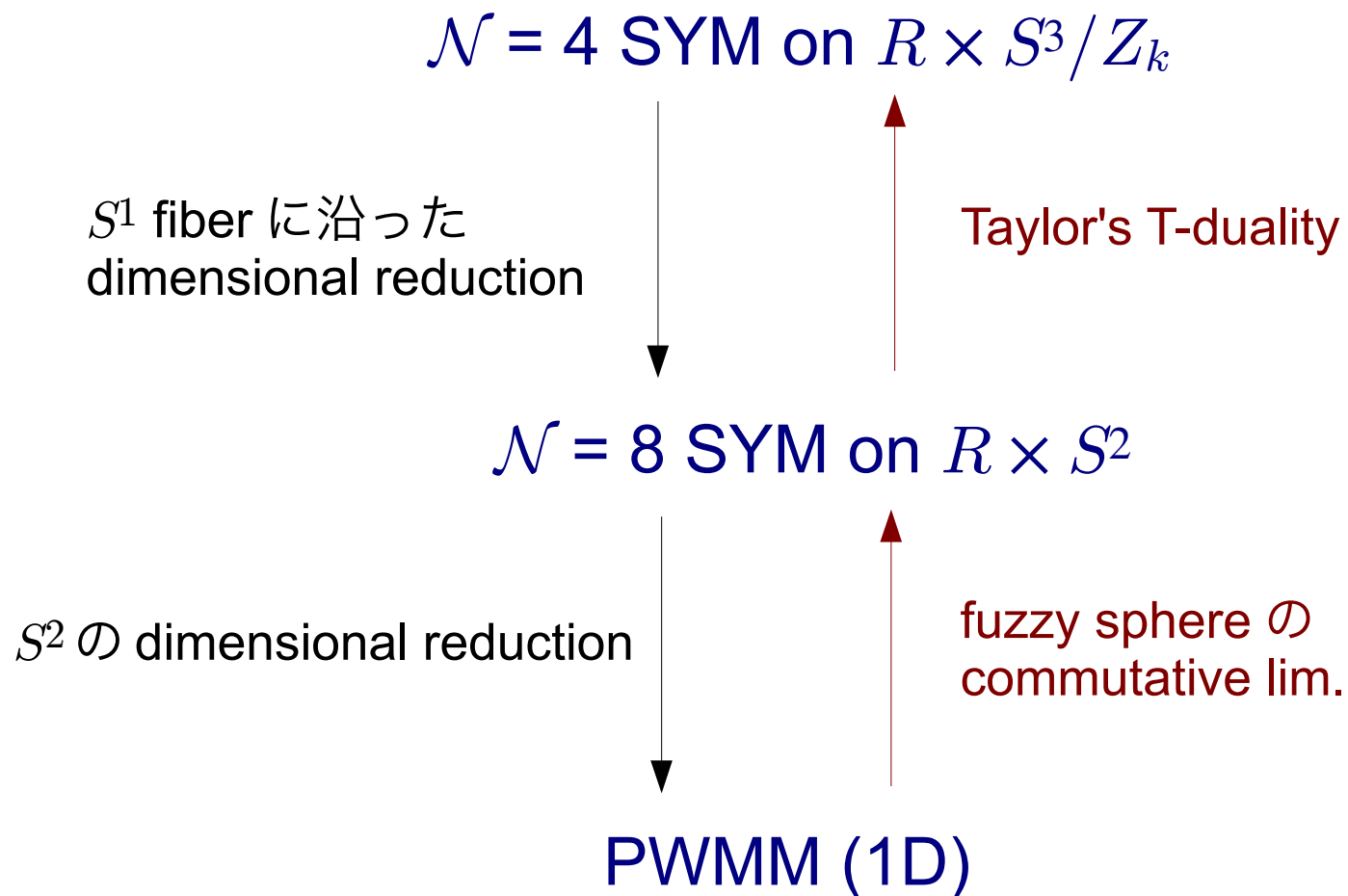
- $R \times S^2$ 上の $\mathcal{N}=8$ SYM と $R \times S^3/Z_k$ 上の $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM についても、それぞれある極限をとることにより摂動的分配関数を得た。

$$Z_{PWMM} \begin{cases} \longrightarrow Z_{R \times S^2} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{ある極限}} Z_{R \times S^3/Z_k} \end{cases}$$

- $R \times S^2$ 上の SYM の自由エネルギーが Lin-Maldacena の重力解から計算される結果と consistent であることを確かめた。
- PWMM の別のある極限で NS5 上の little string theory が実現するという予想に対する証拠を数値的に与えた。

1. Introduction

$SU(2|4)$ 対称な理論の間関係



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1. Introduction

2. $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

3. Relations among $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

4. Localization

5. Exact partition function of $SU(2|4)$ theories

6. Gauge/Gravity

7. Summary

2. $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

PWMM

$$S_{PW} = \frac{1}{g_{PW}^2} \int d\tau \text{Tr} \left(-\frac{1}{2} (D_1 X_a)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (D_1 X_m)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (\mu \varepsilon_{abc} X_c - i [X_a, X_b])^2 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} [X_a, X_m]^2 + \frac{1}{4} [X_m, X_n]^2 - \frac{\mu^2}{8} X_m X_m + \text{fermion} \right)$$

$$a = 2, 3, 4, \quad m = 5, \dots, 10$$

Vacua: fuzzy sphere

$$\hat{X}_a = -\mu L_a = -\mu \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1}_{N_1} \otimes L_a^{[j_1]} & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & & \mathbf{1}_{N_s} \otimes L_a^{[j_s]} & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & & \mathbf{1}_{N_\Lambda} \otimes L_a^{[j_\Lambda]} \end{pmatrix}$$

others = 0

既約分解に現れる表現とその重複度 $\{j_s, N_s\}_{s=1, \dots, \Lambda}$ でラベルされる。

2. $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

$\mathcal{N}=8$ SYM on $R \times S^2$

$$S_{R \times S^2} = \frac{1}{g_{S^2}^2} \int d\tau d\Omega_2 \text{Tr} \left(\sum_{i=\theta, \phi} \frac{-1}{2} (f_{1i})^2 - \frac{1}{2} (f_{\theta\phi} - \mu\Phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (D_1\Phi)^2 - \sum_{i=\theta, \phi} \frac{1}{2} (D_i\Phi)^2 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2} (D_a X_m)^2 + \frac{1}{4} [X_m, X_n]^2 - \frac{\mu^2}{8} X_m X_m + \text{fermion} \right)$$

Vacua: Dirac monopole

$$\hat{\Phi} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \mathbf{1}_{N_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & q_\Lambda \mathbf{1}_{N_\Lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{a}_\phi = -\frac{\cos \theta \mp 1}{\sin \theta} \hat{\Phi} \quad \hat{a}_\theta = 0 \quad \text{others} = 0$$

q_s : monopole charge (integer or half-integer)

$\{q_s, N_s\}_{s=1, \dots, \Lambda}$ でラベルされる。

2. $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

$\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM on $R \times S^3/Z_k$

$$S_{R \times S^3} = \frac{1}{g^2} \int d\tau d\Omega_3 \text{Tr} \left(-\frac{1}{4} F^{MN} F_{MN} - \frac{\mu^2}{8} X_m X_m - \frac{i}{2} \Psi \Gamma^M D_M \Psi \right)$$

但し場のモードは Z_k 不変なものに制限される。 $Z_k : (\theta, \phi, \psi) \rightarrow (\theta, \phi, \psi + 4\pi/k)$

Vacua: ホロノミ U ($U^k=1$)

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \exp\left[\frac{2\pi i}{k} \times 0\right] \mathbf{1}_{M_1} & & & \\ & \dots & & \\ & & \exp\left[\frac{2\pi i}{k} (k-1)\right] \mathbf{1}_{M_k} & \end{pmatrix}$$

M_i ($i=1, \dots, k$) でラベルされる。

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3. Relations among $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

PWMM $\rightarrow \mathcal{N}=8$ SYM on $R \times S^2$

PWMMでcommutative limitをとる。

$$2j_s + 1 = n + 2q_s, \quad n \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{g_{PW}^2}{n} = \frac{g_{S^2}^2}{4\pi}: \text{fixed}$$

この極限で、fuzzy sphereは実際にcommutativeになる:

PWMM **SYM on $R \times S^2$**

matrix base monopole harmonics
 $Y_{Jm}(j_s, j_t) \rightarrow Y_{Jm}(q_s - q_t)(\theta, \phi)$

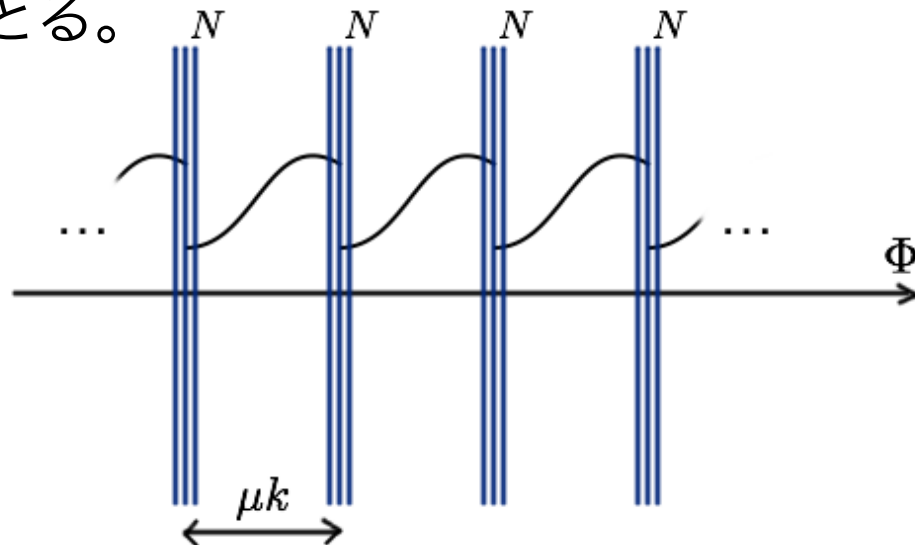
$$\frac{1}{n} \text{tr} \rightarrow \int \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi}$$

PWMMの作用は、 $R \times S^2$ 上のSYMの作用と等しくなることが示せる。

3. Relations among $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

$\mathcal{N}=8$ SYM on $R \times S^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}=4$ SYM on $R \times S^3/Z_k$

$R \times S^2$ 上のSYMで S^2 にtransverseな方向(スカラー Φ に対応)に Taylor's T-dualityをとる。



・周期的にブレーンを配位

$$\hat{\Phi} = \mu k \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & & & & & & \\ & s-1 & & & & & \\ & & s & & & & \\ & & & s+1 & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \end{pmatrix} \otimes \mathbf{1}_N$$

・開弦に対応するゆらぎを同一視

$$\begin{pmatrix} \ddots & & & & & & \ddots \\ & X^{(w+1)} & X^{(w)} & X^{(w-1)} & & & \\ & & X^{(w+1)} & X^{(w)} & X^{(w-1)} & & \\ & & & X^{(w+1)} & X^{(w)} & X^{(w-1)} & \\ & & & & X^{(w+1)} & X^{(w)} & X^{(w-1)} \\ & \ddots & & & & \ddots & \end{pmatrix}$$

この操作の下で $R \times S^2$ 上のSYMの作用は $R \times S^3/Z_k$ 上のものと一致。

3. Relations among $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

- Summary for the relations

PWMM

↓ commutative lim.

$$2j_s + 1 = n + 2q_s, \quad n \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{g_{PW}^2}{n} = \frac{g_{S^2}^2}{4\pi}: \text{fixed}$$

$\mathcal{N}=8$ SYM on $R \times S^2$

↓ Taylor's T-duality

$$q_s = \frac{k}{2}s, \quad N_s = N, \quad X^{(s,t)} =: X^{(s-t)}$$

$\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM on $R \times S^3/Z_k$

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4. Localization

PWMM の localization

$$Z_{\mathcal{R}}(t) = \int \mathcal{D}X e^{-S[X] - tQV}$$

- 境界条件: $\tau \rightarrow \pm \infty$ で同じ $SU(2)$ 表現 \mathcal{R} に対応する真空の配位となるようにとる。

- Q -symmetry

[Pestun '07]

$$Q := \delta_{susy} + \delta_{BRS} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad QS = 0$$

- 汎関数 V

$$V = \int d\tau \operatorname{Tr} [\Psi \overline{Q} \Psi + V_{ghost}] \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} Q^2 V &= 0 \\ QV &\text{ is positive-definite.} \end{aligned}$$

saddle point ($QV=0$) の周りの 1-loop で exact な結果を与える。

4. Localization

Saddle point

$$\hat{X}_{10} = \frac{M}{\cosh \tau}, \quad \hat{K}_5 = \frac{M}{\cosh^2 \tau}, \quad \hat{X}_a = -2L_a \quad (a = 2, 3, 4)$$

others = 0

$$= -2 \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1}_{N_1} \otimes L_a^{[j_1]} & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \mathbf{1}_{N_s} \otimes L_a^{[j_s]} & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \mathbf{1}_{N_\Lambda} \otimes L_a^{[j_\Lambda]} \end{pmatrix}$$

M は $[L_a, M]=0, \partial_\tau M=0$ を満たす:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \otimes \mathbf{1}_{2j_1+1} & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \underline{M_s} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{2j_s+1} & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & M_\Lambda \otimes \mathbf{1}_{2j_\Lambda+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$N_s \times N_s$ const. matrix

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5. Exact partition function of $SU(2|4)$ theories

結果:

- PWMMの摂動的分配関数は

$$Z_{\mathcal{R}} = \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{R}} \int \prod_{s=1}^{\Lambda} \prod_{i=1}^{N_s} dm_{si} Z_{1\text{-loop}}(\mathcal{R}, \{m_{si}\}) e^{-\frac{2}{g_{PW}^2} \sum_s \sum_i (2j_s + 1) m_{si}^2}$$

$$Z_{1\text{-loop}} = \prod_{s,t=1}^{\Lambda} \prod_{J=|j_s-j_t|}^{j_s+j_t} \prod_{i=1}^{N_s} \prod_{j=1}^{N_t} \left[\frac{\{(2J+2)^2 + (m_{si} - m_{tj})^2\} \{(2J)^2 + (m_{si} - m_{tj})^2\}}{\{(2J+1)^2 + (m_{si} - m_{tj})^2\}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

※ m_{si} は M の固有値

- Taylor's T-duality と commutative lim. を用いることで、他の $SU(2|4)$ 対称な理論の分配関数も上のPWMMの分配関数から得ることが出来る。
- consistency check
 - localization を使わずに摂動計算した結果と 1-loop までで一致
 - $R \times S^3 / Z_k$ 上のSYMの分配関数は $k=1$ で Gaussian matrix model ($\mathcal{N}=4$ SYMの結果と一致) [Erickson-Semenoff-Zarembo, Drukker-Gross '00, Pestun '07]

5. Exact partition function of $SU(2|4)$ theories

他の $SU(2|4)$ 対称な理論についての結果:

※ $\Delta(m)$: Vandermonde det.

- SYM on $R \times S^2$ ($2j_s + 1 = n + 2q_s$, $n \rightarrow \infty$)

$$Z_{R \times S^2}^{\{(q_s, N_s)\}} = \int \prod_{s=1}^{\Lambda} \prod_{i=1}^{N_s} dm_{si} \prod_{s=1}^{\Lambda} \Delta(m_s)^2 \prod_{s=1}^{\Lambda} \prod_{i,j=1}^{N_s} \left[\frac{1 + \left(\frac{m_{si} - m_{sj}}{2} \right)^2}{\{1 + (m_{si} - m_{sj})^2\}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\prod_{s,t=1}^{\Lambda} \prod_{\substack{J=|q_s - q_t| \\ J \neq 0}}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{N_s} \prod_{j=1}^{N_t} \left[\frac{\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{m_{si} - m_{tj}}{2J+2} \right)^2 \right\} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{m_{si} - m_{tj}}{2J} \right)^2 \right\}}{\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{m_{si} - m_{tj}}{2J+1} \right)^2 \right\}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{8\pi}{g^2 S^2} \sum_{s,i} m_{si}^2}$$

- SYM on $R \times S^3/Z_k$ ($q_s = \frac{k}{2}s$, $N_s = N$, $\prod_{s,t} \rightarrow \prod_{s-t=-\infty}^{\infty}$)

$$Z_{R \times S^3/Z_k}^{\text{t.b.}} = \int \prod_{i=1}^N dm_i \Delta(m)^2 \prod_{i,j=1}^N \left[\frac{1 + \left(\frac{m_i - m_j}{2} \right)^2}{\{1 + (m_i - m_j)^2\}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\prod_{u=-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{\substack{J=|ku/2| \\ J \neq 0}}^{\infty} \prod_{i,j=1}^N \left[\frac{\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{m_i - m_j}{2J+2} \right)^2 \right\} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{m_i - m_j}{2J} \right)^2 \right\}}{\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{m_i - m_j}{2J+1} \right)^2 \right\}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{4\pi^2}{g^2} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^2}$$

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6. Gauge/Gravity

SYM on $R \times S^2$ の自明な背景周りの分配関数

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{R \times S^2}^{\text{t.b.}} &= \int \prod_i dm_i \prod_{J=0}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^N \prod_{j=1}^{N'} \left[\frac{\left\{1 + \frac{(m_i - m_j)^2}{(2J+2)^2}\right\} \left\{1 + \frac{(m_i - m_j)^2}{(2J)^2}\right\}}{\left\{1 + \frac{(m_i - m_j)^2}{(2J+1)^2}\right\}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{8\pi}{g_{S^2}^2} \sum_i m_i^2} \\ &= \int \prod_i dm_i \prod_{i>j} \tanh^2 \left(\frac{\pi(m_i - m_j)}{2} \right) e^{-\frac{8\pi}{g_{S^2}^2} \sum_i m_i^2} \end{aligned}$$

- • • 2つのadjoint hypermultipletを持つ
super Chern-Simons theoryの分配関数と同じ形。

これは少なくともlarge- N の強結合極限($\lambda \rightarrow \infty$)で解ける。

[Suyama '11]

$$\Rightarrow \ln Z \sim N^2 \lambda^{-1/3}$$

- • • Lin-Maldacenaの重力解と一致

6. Gauge/Gravity

Little String Theory

真空 $\hat{X}_a = -\mu \mathbf{1}_N \otimes L_a^{[j]}$ 周りのPWMMで極限

$$j = \frac{N_5 - 1}{2}: \text{fixed}, \quad N \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{1}{N} \lambda^{\frac{5}{8}} e^{a\lambda^{\frac{1}{4}}/N_5} = \tilde{g}_s: \text{fixed}$$

を取ると $R \times S^5$ 上のIIA little string theoryを記述するという予想が提唱されている。(重力側はこの極限でNS5ブレーン解に帰着する。)

[Ling-Mohazab-Shieh-Anders-Raamsdonk '06]

この極限は存在するか？

⇒ 存在するとすれば

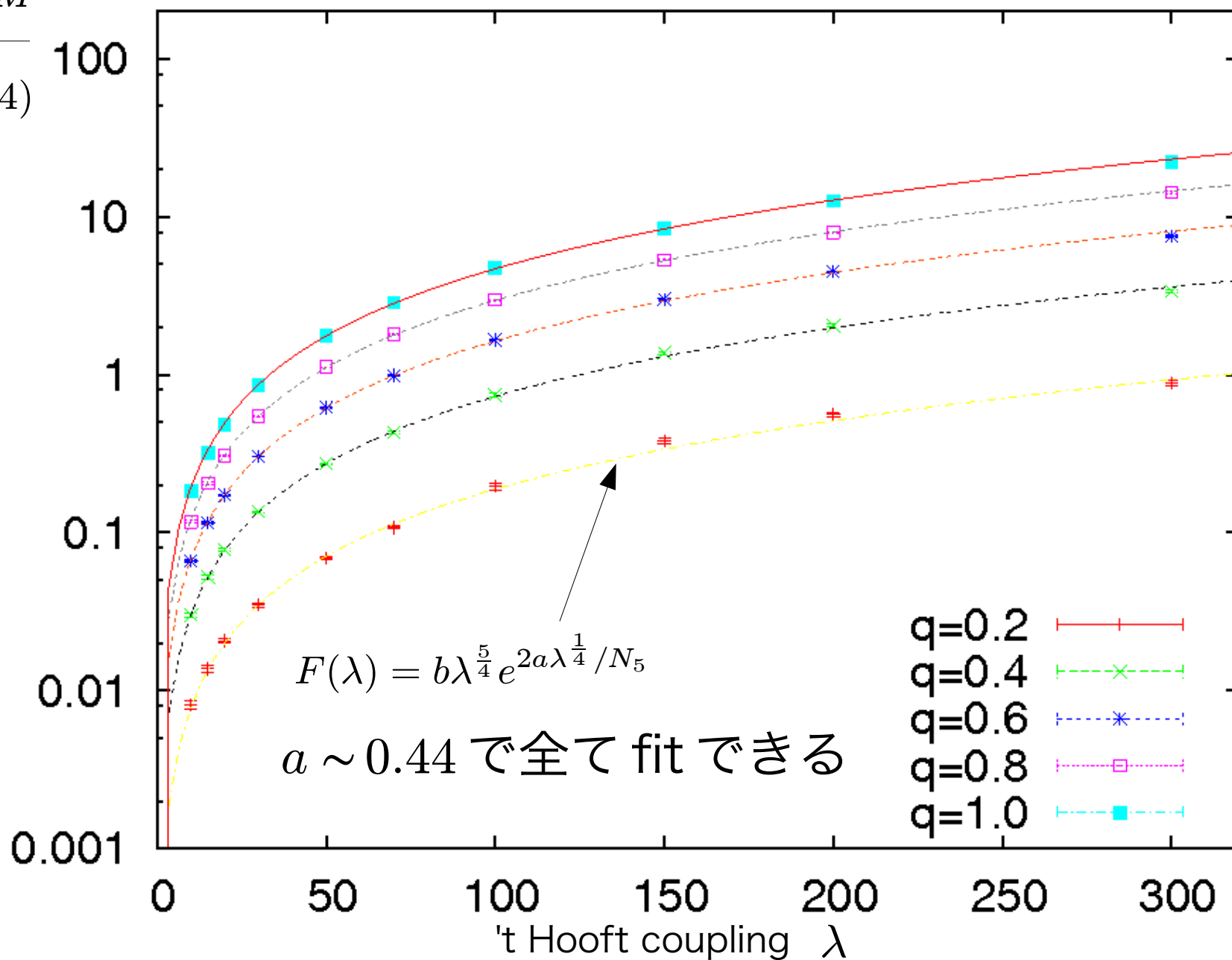
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle &= c(\lambda) (a_0 + a_2 \tilde{g}_s^2 + a_4 \tilde{g}_s^4 + \dots) \\ &= f_0 + \frac{f_2}{N^2} + \frac{f_4}{N^4} + \dots \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{f_{2n+2}}{f_{2n}} \propto \lambda^{\frac{5}{4}} e^{2a\lambda^{\frac{1}{4}}/N_5}$$

non-planar の λ 依存性が強い制限を受ける。

6. Gauge/Gravity

$$\frac{\text{Tr } e^{qM}}{(N_5 = 4)}$$

$$\frac{f_2}{f_0}$$



7. Summary

- PWMMと $R \times S^2$ 上のSYM、 $R \times S^3/Z_k$ 上のSYMの摂動的分配関数を求めた。BPS Wilson loopなどの Q -closed演算子についても同様に求めることができる。
- Lin-Maldacenaの重力解から計算される自由エネルギーとconsistentな結果を得た。
- PWMMのあるdouble scaling lim.で、NS5上のlittle string theoryが記述される予想に対する証拠を得た。
- 有限 N ではインスタントン解が存在すると考えられる。
(mass-deformed Nahm eq.)
この効果も求めたい。(future work)
- M理論との関係？ (future work)



2. Relations among $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

- Taylor's T-duality

[Taylor '96]

$$D_p (R^p) \longleftrightarrow D(p+1) (R^p \times S^1)$$

$$S_p = \frac{1}{g_p^2} \int d^p x \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{4} f_{\mu\nu}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (D_\mu \Phi)^2 \right]$$

$$S_{p+1} = \frac{1}{g_{p+1}^2} \int d^{p+1} z \text{tr} \left[\frac{1}{4} F_{MN}^2 \right]$$

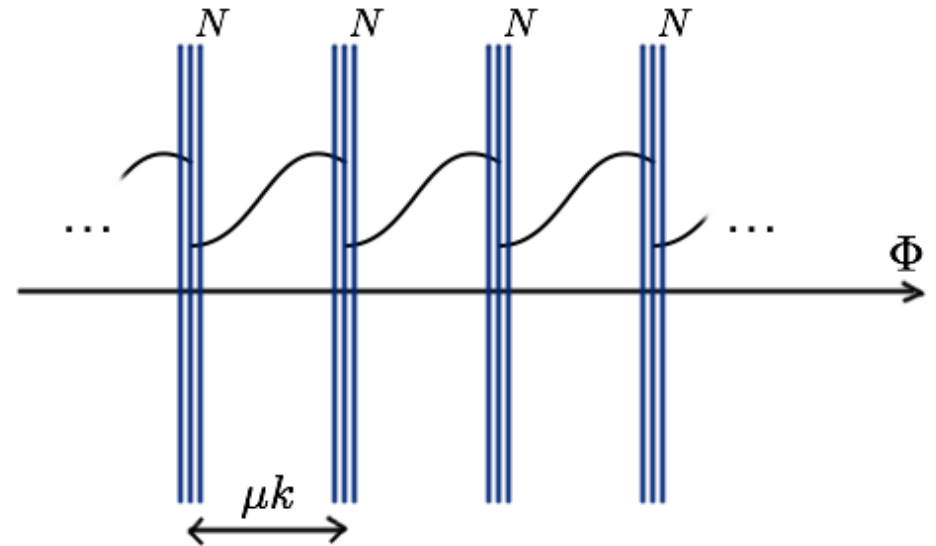
$$z = (x, y), \quad y \sim y + 2\pi R$$

vacuum

$$\hat{\Phi} = 2\pi \tilde{R} \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & & & & & \\ & s-1 & & & & \\ & & s & & & \\ & & & s+1 & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \end{pmatrix} \otimes \mathbf{1}_N$$

orbifolding for fluctuations

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_\mu^{(s,t)}(x) &= \tilde{a}_\mu^{(s+1,t+1)}(x), & \tilde{\Phi}^{(s,t)}(x) &= \tilde{\Phi}^{(s+1,t+1)}(x) \\ &=: \tilde{a}_\mu^{(s-t)}(x) & &=: \tilde{\Phi}^{(s-t)}(x) \end{aligned}$$



2. Relations among $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

- Taylor's T-duality

[Taylor '96]

$$\mathbf{D}_p (R^p) \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{D}(p+1) (R^p \times S^1)$$

$$S_p = \frac{1}{g_p^2} \int d^p x \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{4} f_{\mu\nu}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (D_\mu \Phi)^2 \right]$$

with $\hat{\Phi}$ and orbifolding

$$S_{p+1} = \frac{1}{g_{p+1}^2} \int d^{p+1} z \text{tr} \left[\frac{1}{4} F_{MN}^2 \right]$$

$$z = (x, y), \quad y \sim y + 2\pi R$$

$$A_\mu(x, y) = \sum_w \tilde{a}_\mu^{(w)}(x) e^{-\frac{i}{R} w y}$$

$$A_y(x, y) = \sum_w \tilde{\Phi}^{(w)}(x) e^{-\frac{i}{R} w y}$$

$$D_\mu \Phi^{(s,t)} = \partial_\mu \tilde{\Phi}^{(s,t)} + 2\pi i \tilde{R} (s-t) \tilde{a}_\mu^{(s,t)} - i \sum_u (\tilde{a}_\mu^{(s,u)} \tilde{\Phi}^{(u,t)} - \tilde{\Phi}^{(s,u)} \tilde{a}_\mu^{(u,t)}) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_0^{2\pi R} dy (\partial_\mu A_y - \partial_y A_\mu - i[A_\mu, A_y]) e^{\frac{i}{R} w y}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \tilde{R}} = R$$

$$\frac{\sum_w \tilde{R}}{g_p^2} = \frac{1}{g_{p+1}^2}$$

2. Relations among $SU(2|4)$ Symmetric Theories

- BPS Wilson loops

The loop is taken as a great circle on S^3 at $\tau=0$.

- SYM on $R \times S^3/Z_k$
$$W = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} P \exp \left[\frac{i}{\mu} \oint ds (A_4 - iX_{10}) \right]$$

- SYM on $R \times S^2$
$$W_{S^2} = \frac{1}{N_{S^2}} \text{Tr} \exp \left[\frac{4\pi i}{\mu} (\Phi - iX_{10}) \right]$$

- PWMM
$$W_{PW} = \frac{1}{N_{PW}} \text{Tr} \exp \left[\frac{4\pi i}{\mu} (X_4 - iX_{10}) \right]$$

3. Localization

- SUSY

Off-shell SUSY can be constructed by introducing fields K_i and spinors ν_i , and adding to the action a term of auxiliary fields K_i ,

$$+\frac{1}{2g_{PW}^2} \int d\tau \text{Tr} K_i K_i. \quad i = 1, \dots, 7 \quad [\text{Berkovits '93}]$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_s X_M &= -i\Psi\Gamma_M\epsilon \\ \delta_s \Psi &= \frac{1}{2}F_{MN}\Gamma^{MN}\epsilon - X_m\tilde{\Gamma}^m\Gamma^{19}\epsilon + K^i\nu_i \\ \delta_s K_i &= i\nu_i\Gamma^M D_M\Psi \end{aligned} \quad (\mu=2)$$

with a conformal Killing spinor satisfying

$$\nabla_a\epsilon = \pm\frac{1}{2}\Gamma^a\Gamma^{19}\epsilon$$

Corresponding to ϵ , ν_i is determined by

$$\epsilon\Gamma^M\nu_i = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon\Gamma_N\epsilon)\tilde{\Gamma}_{\alpha\beta}^N = \nu_\alpha^i\nu_\beta^i + \epsilon_\alpha\epsilon_\beta, \quad \nu_i\Gamma^M\nu_j = \delta_{ij}\epsilon\Gamma^M\epsilon$$

Take one SUSY: $\epsilon = e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\Gamma^{09}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\Gamma^{49}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\nu_i = \sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\Gamma^{09}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\Gamma^{49}} \Gamma^{i8} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\eta_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$ $i = 1, \dots, 7$

3. Localization

The solutions of the conformal Killing spinor equation of PWMM are

$$\epsilon_+ = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \eta_1 \\ 0 \\ e^{-\frac{\tau}{2}} \eta_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-\frac{\tau}{2}} \eta_2 \\ 0 \\ e^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \eta_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

But it is sufficient to take just one SUSY. $\eta_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$

$$\epsilon = e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\Gamma^{09}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\Gamma^{49}} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nu_i = \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\tau}{2}\Gamma^{09}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\Gamma^{49}} \Gamma^{i8} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i = 1, \dots, 7$$

Note: It is taken so that the Wilson loop should be supersymmetric.

$$\delta_s \text{Tr} \exp[2\pi i (X_4(0) \stackrel{=}{=} X_0(0))] \propto \Psi(0) (\Gamma_4 - \Gamma_0) \epsilon = 0$$

- BRS symmetry

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_B X &= -[C, X]_{\mp}, & \delta_B C &= a_0 - C^2, \\ \delta_B \tilde{C} &= b, & \delta_B b &= -[a_0, \tilde{C}], \dots \end{aligned} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \delta_B^2 = -[a_0, *]$$

$C, \tilde{C}, b, a_0, \dots$: ghost fields and ghosts of the ghosts

3. Localization

Killing vector

$$v^M = \epsilon \Gamma^M \epsilon$$

SUSY invariant operator ϕ

$$\phi = v_M X^M \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \delta_s \phi = 0$$

3. Localization

- Mass-deformed Nahm equation

$$-e^\tau (D_1 X_0 + X_0 - e^{-\tau} K_5)^2 = 0$$

$$-e^{-\tau} (D_1 X_0 - X_0 + e^\tau K_5)^2 = 0$$

$$e^{-\tau} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} D_1 (e^\tau X_9) - F_{14}^+ - F_{5,8}^+ \right\}^2 = 0$$

$$e^\tau \left\{ \frac{1}{2} D_1 (e^{-\tau} X_9) + F_{14}^- - F_{5,8}^- \right\}^2 = 0$$

$$e^{-\tau} \left\{ F_{a4}^+ - \frac{1}{2} D_a (e^\tau X_9) + F_{a+4,8}^+ \right\}^2 = 0$$

$(a = 2, 3)$

$$e^\tau \left\{ F_{a4}^- + \frac{1}{2} D_a (e^{-\tau} X_9) - F_{a+4,8}^- \right\}^2 = 0$$

⋮

3. Localization

- 1-loop determinant

After a proper field-redefinition, we can construct doublets under the Q transformation:

$$\begin{array}{l} Z_0 = X_{M'}, \quad Z_1 = \Upsilon_i, \\ Z'_0 = \Psi_{M'}, \quad Z'_1 = H_i \end{array} \quad \longrightarrow \quad QZ_i = Z'_i, \quad QZ'_i = PZ_i, \quad (i = 0, 1)$$

$$\Psi = \Psi_{M'} \Gamma^{M'} \epsilon + \Upsilon_i \nu_i, \quad H_i = (\epsilon \epsilon) \delta_s \Upsilon_i, \quad P := Q^2 = \delta_{U(1)} - [a_0, *]$$

※ This $U(1)$ is a part of Lie derivative in $SO(3)$ and $SO(6)$ R symmetry.

The quadratic part of V is in the form of

$$V \ni (Z'_0, Z_1) \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & D_{01} \\ D_{10} & D_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_0 \\ Z'_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

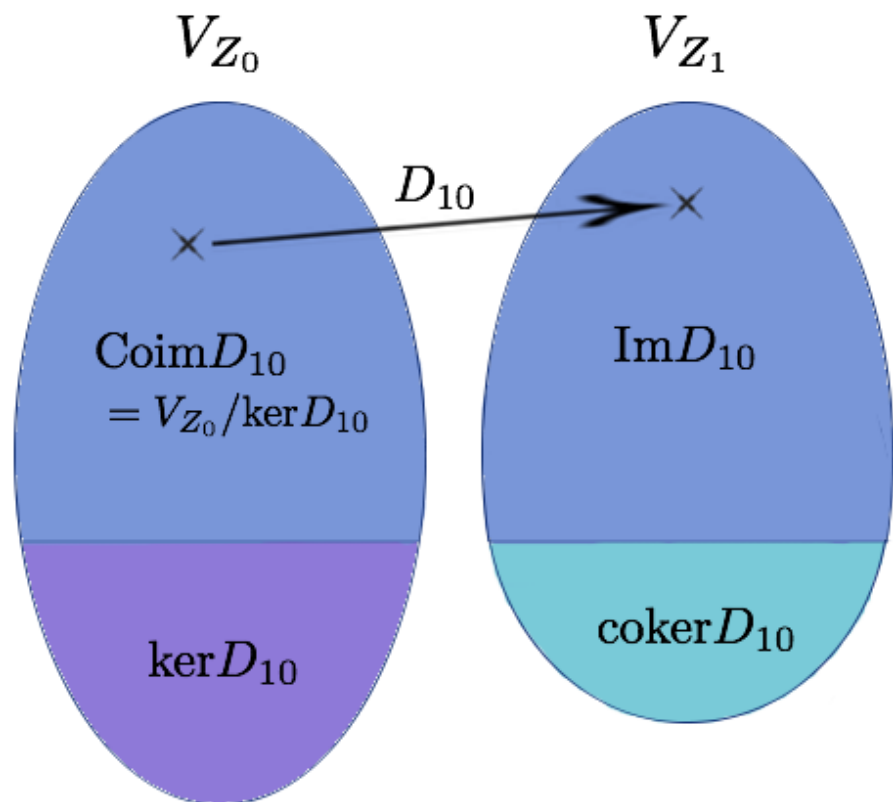
$$QV \ni (PZ_0, Z'_1) \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & D_{01} \\ D_{10} & D_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_0 \\ Z'_1 \end{pmatrix} + (Z'_0, Z_1) \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & D_{01} \\ D_{10} & D_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z'_0 \\ PZ_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Localization

- 1-loop determinant

$$QV \ni (PZ_0, Z'_1) \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & D_{01} \\ D_{10} & D_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_0 \\ Z'_1 \end{pmatrix} + (Z'_0, Z_1) \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & D_{01} \\ D_{10} & D_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z'_0 \\ PZ_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Z_{1\text{-loop}} = \left(\frac{\det_{V_{Z_1}} P}{\det_{V_{Z_0}} P} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{\det_{\text{coker} D_{10}} P}{\det_{\text{ker} D_{10}} P} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



\implies We only need to know $\text{ker} D_{10}$ and $\text{coker} D_{10}$.

$D_{10} : V_{Z_0} \rightarrow V_{Z_1}$: linear map

$$V_{Z_i} = \{Z_i \mid \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \pm\infty} Z_i(\tau) = 0\}$$