

SUSY-QFT and VOA's

- Motivation and Overview -

QFT: Predicts average values of quantum field measurements around points, e.g

$$\int d^{n-1} \vec{x} \int dt \langle \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) \rangle g(\vec{x}, t)$$

Observable/operator assoc. to electric field

Abstractly: QFT $\sim (A, \mathcal{H}, P_\mu, \dots)$

alg. of ops

$$C = \int d^n x \varphi(x) t(x)$$

rep. of $\mathcal{H}$
rep. of A
rep. of transl. on $\mathcal{H}$

$$*) P_\mu \varphi(x) = \partial_\mu \varphi(x),$$

Susy: Extension of Translation group (graded/superalgebras)

Example: 3d ($n=3$), $N=2$ SUSY

Generators $Q_{\pm}, \bar{Q}_{\pm}$, relations

$$\{Q_+, \bar{Q}_+\} = -2i D_{\bar{z}}, \quad \{Q_-, \bar{Q}_-\} = 2i D_z$$

$$\{Q_+, \bar{Q}_-\} = \{Q_-, \bar{Q}_+\} = i \partial_t,$$

using $\mathbb{R}^3 \simeq \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$
complex coord $z, \bar{z}$ real coord. t

and representation on $(A, \mathcal{H})$.

Note: $Q := \bar{Q}_+$ nilpotent, $Q^2 = 0$

Costello
Dimofte
Gaiotto

Twisting:

Restrict attention to cohomology of Q .

$$\mathcal{H}_Q := \{ \varphi \in \mathcal{H}; Q\varphi=0 \} / Q\mathcal{H}$$

$$\mathcal{V} = \{ O \in A; [Q, O]=0 \} / [Q, A]$$

Important: $(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{H}_Q)$ can capture crucial info,
as (physics at low energies)

$$\begin{aligned} i\partial_t \langle \varphi(x) \rangle &= \langle [\{Q_-, \bar{Q}_+\}, \varphi(x)] \rangle \\ &= \underbrace{\langle \{ [Q_-, \varphi(x)], \bar{Q}_+ \} \rangle}_{Q\text{-inv. of } \langle \dots \rangle} + \underbrace{\langle \{ Q_-, [\bar{Q}_+, \varphi] \} \rangle}_{0 \text{ (} \varphi \in \mathcal{V} \text{)}} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

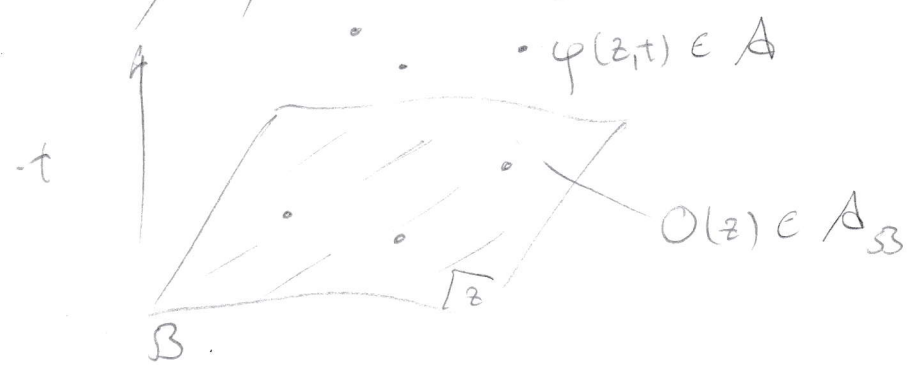
$$i\partial_{\bar{z}} \langle \varphi(x) \rangle = 0 \quad - \text{ similar proof}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \text{ holomorphic, } \varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(z).$$

It follows that $\langle \varphi(z, t) \varphi'(z', t') \dots \rangle$ is not singular for $z=z', t=t' \quad \forall$

$\leadsto \mathcal{V}$: commutative Poisson-VoA

Enrich story by considering defects/boundaries $\mathcal{B}$



Consider $\mathcal{V}_B = \{O \in A_B \mid [Q, O] = 0\} / [Q, A_B]$

As before $\partial_z \langle O(z) \rangle = 0 \quad \forall O \in \mathcal{V}_B$

But $\langle O(z) O'(z') \dots \rangle$ can be singular at $z=z'$

$\leadsto$ VOA of holomorphic boundary ops.

Bulk-boundary map β :

$$\beta: \mathcal{V} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{V}_B) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V}_B$$

$O \in \mathcal{V}_B$ s.t. $O(z) O'(z')$ non-sing $\forall O'$



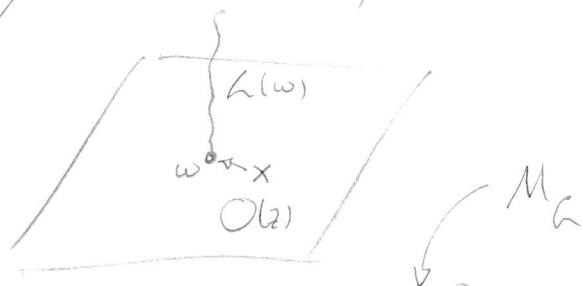
In good cases: β isomorphism. May then

|| Characterize bulk-alg in terms of bnd-VOA ||

Motiv. phys.

Reconstruct 3d vacuum physics ($\mathcal{V}$ a.k.a. chiral ring) from boundary data (VOA)

Line operators:



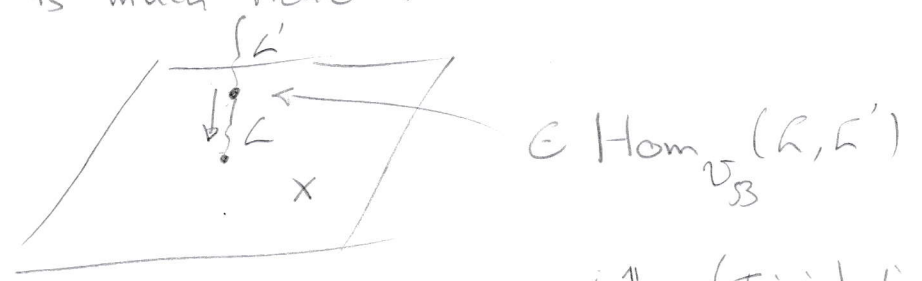
OPE $O(z) L(w) \rightsquigarrow L(w)$ - module for VOA

Resulting picture resembles holographic relation

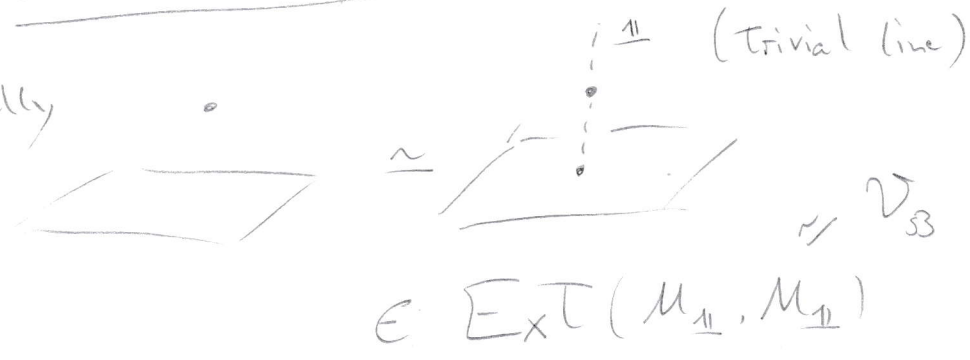
2d-CFT to 3d CS

3d TQFT on $M^3 \rightsquigarrow$ 2d CFT on ∂M^3

... but is much richer :



especially



These objects are non-trivial in category of V_B -rep non-semisimple!

Analogous (related ?) : 4d - VOA - corresp. :

Observation (Beem, Lemos, Rastelli...):

$\exists$ generator Q of $\mathfrak{su}(2,2|2)$, $Q^2=0$

s.t. $V_Q = \{O \in A \mid [Q, O] = 0\} / [Q, A]$

- only contains operators supported on $C \simeq \mathbb{R}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$
- elements of V_Q have OPEs holomorphic w.r.t. coord. z for $C \subset \mathbb{R}^4$.

$\leadsto$ another VOA

Algebraic reconstruction of Higgs branch:

$$\mathcal{R}_H \simeq X_{V_Q}$$

Higgs branch chiral ring

associated variety of VOA V_Q (Arakawa)