

# Gauge $\mathcal{Q}$ 16+P

## Invariants from 6 dims - Paša Putrov

### - Big picture overview

- max dim of interacting QFT  
w/ SUSY (needed for Schwarzian  
TQFTs): 6

- 6D SCFTs maximal

- classification:

	$\text{scft}_{\text{SUSY}}$	Labelled by:
$(2,0)$	$\text{osp}(8 4)$	simply laced Lie alg. $\mathfrak{g}$ or $u(1)$
$(1,0)$	$\text{osp}(8 2)$	$\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow$ singularity in elliptically fibered $CY_3$ (for $(2,0)$ : $\mathcal{Y} = \text{ADE sing} \times E$ )

- not gauge theories

$\rightarrow$  morally, contain theory  
of nonabelian gerbes  
w/ 5D 3-curvature

- however, if reduced on  $S^1$ , can  
be described in terms of 5d SYM

- in particular, 6d  $\mathfrak{h}(2,0)$   $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{g}} / S^1$   
 $\Rightarrow$  SYM w/  $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(\mathfrak{g})$

- fix a 6d SCFT  $\mathcal{T}$  and  $\Sigma^{6-d}$ ,  
a  $(6-d)$ -mfld, possibly w/ defects

- do top. twist in remaining  $d$ -dims  
of  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathfrak{g}} / \Sigma^{6-d} \Rightarrow$  CohTQFT  $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{T}, \Sigma^{6-d}}$ :

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{T}}(M^d \times \Sigma^{6-d}) = \sum_{\mathcal{T}, \Sigma^{6-d}} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{T}, \Sigma^{6-d}}(M^d)$$

$Z_{\gamma, \Sigma^{6-d}}$  is a sym. monoidal functor  
 (Bord  $d$ )  $\rightarrow (\text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\mathbb{N}})$ ,  $\mathbb{N}$  grading

## Examples

1)  $\gamma = \gamma_{\text{SU}(2)} = \mathbb{H}$

1a)  $\Sigma^2 = \mathbb{T}^2$  w/ cpx str  $\tau$   
 $\Rightarrow Z_{\gamma_{\text{SU}(2)}, \mathbb{T}^2}(M^4)$  is a gen.

function for Vafa-Witten  
 invariants of  $M^4$  w/  $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$

1b)  $d=5$ ,  $\Sigma^1 = \mathbb{S}^1$

$Z_{\gamma_{\text{SU}(2)}, \mathbb{S}^1}(M^4) \in \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{winding}}$

- V.O.A. structure

1c)  $\Sigma^2 = \mathbb{T}^2$  but  $Z_{\gamma_{\text{SU}(2)}, \mathbb{T}^2}(M^3)$

$\rightarrow$  "SL(2,  $\mathbb{C}$ ) floor homology"

2)  $\gamma = \gamma_g$

2a)  $\Sigma^3 = D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ ,  $\partial \Sigma^3 = \mathbb{T}^2$  has cpx str

$Z_{\gamma_g, D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1}(M^3) = Z_g(M^3) \in \mathbb{Z}[[q]]$

$q \rightarrow$  root of unity

Witten-Reshetkin-Turaev

$$2b) \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{J}^2. \quad \mathbb{Z}_{T_g, D^2}(M^3) \in \text{Vect } \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{Z}^2}$$

- analog of Khovanov-Rozansky homology for closed 3-mfds
- categorifies Jones polynomials

3)

$$3a) g = \text{ucl}, \quad \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{J}^2 \text{ w 2 mkl pts}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\text{ucl}}, \mathbb{Z}^2(M^4) = \text{SW inv of } M^4$$

$$3b) \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{J}^2 \text{ w } n \dots$$

$\Rightarrow$  multimonopole inv.'s

$\rightarrow$  interpretation in terms of  $\mathbb{Z}_{T_g, \mathbb{J}^1}(M^4)$  V.O.A.

$$4) \gamma \text{ is } (1, 0)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\gamma, \pi_{\mathbb{Z}}^2}(M^4) \in \mathbb{Z}[\langle q \rangle], \quad q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$$

-k-theoretic "nonab. monopole" inv's.

VOA review

Def A vertex (super)algebra is given by:

- i) vsp  $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}^{(0)} \oplus \mathcal{V}^{(1)}$  w  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -grading  $F$
- ii)  $\mathbb{1} \in \mathcal{V}$ , "vacuum",  $F(\mathbb{1}) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$
- iii)  $T: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$  "translation"
- iv) "state-field" correspondence  
 $\gamma: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \text{Bnd } \mathcal{V}[[z, z^{-1}]]$   
or  $\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}[[z, z^{-1}]]$

such that the following axioms hold:

$$A1) \gamma(1, z) = \text{id}_V \otimes z$$

$$A2) [T, \gamma(u, z)] = \frac{d}{dz} \gamma(u, z) \quad \forall u \in V$$

$$A3) \text{locality (Jacobi id)}$$

$$\forall u, v \in V \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad (x-z)^N [\gamma(u, z), \gamma(v, x)] = 0$$

$\hat{\mathcal{U}}^F$ -graded  $[\cdot, \cdot]$

Def. Vertex op. alg is a v.a.  
w additionally:

-  $\omega \in V$  given s.t.

$$\gamma(\omega, z) =: T(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} L_n z^{-n-2}$$

$$\text{where } [L_m, L_n] = (m-n)L_{m+n} + \frac{\delta_{m+n,0}}{12} (m^3 - m) \text{id}_V$$

- moreover  $L_0$  induce  $\mathbb{Z}$ -grading  
on  $V = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} V_n$ ,  $L V_n \subseteq n \cdot V_n$   
and  $L_{-1} = T$

- modules of  $V \rtimes V$  are vsp's  $M$   
equipped w  $\gamma_M: V \rightarrow \text{End } M[[z, z^{-1}]]$