

# Geometric correspondences @ old SISSA

## Gerald Donne - Resurgence & phase trans.

- what is the Minkowski path in  $\int DA e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S[t]}$ ?
- in fundim, it is Stokes/Airy paradigm
  - we need cplx analysis and contour deformations to tame these
- we can interpret phase transitions as changes of dominant saddles!
- does this  $Z(\hbar) = \int DA e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S[t]}$   
"="  $\sum_{\text{turns}} N_{\text{th}} e^{i\varphi_{\text{th}}} \int DA \times (\gamma_{\text{th}}) \times e^{\text{Re}[\frac{i}{\hbar} S[t]]}$

make sense?

- Ecalle: resurgent functions closed under all operations
  - (Borel transf.) + (analytic cont.) + (Laplace transf.)
- basic trans-series (in  $\mathbb{Q}[[\hbar]](\mathbb{Q}[[\tau]])$ )

$$f(g^2) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \underbrace{c_{k,l,p}}_{\text{pert. fluctuations}} \underbrace{g^{2p} \left( \exp\left[-\frac{c}{g^2}\right] \right)^k}_{k\text{-instantons}} \underbrace{\left( \ln\left[1 \pm \frac{1}{g^2}\right] \right)^l}_{\text{quasi-zero modes}}$$

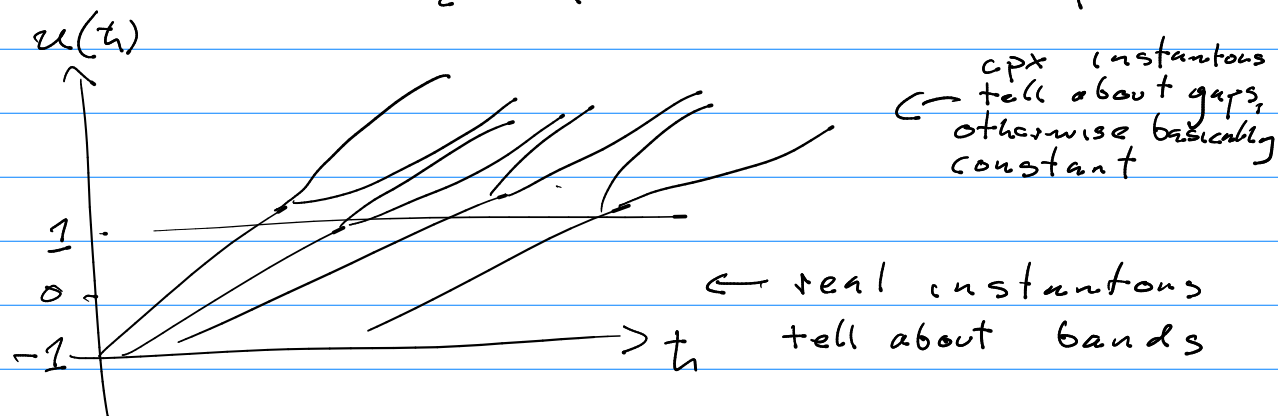
→  $c_{k,l,p}$  tightly correlated

- all-order steepest descent:

$$I^{(n)}(g^2) = \int_{C_n} dz e^{-\frac{1}{g^2} f(z)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1/g^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{g^2} f_n} T^{(n)}(g^2)$$

- where  $C_n$  is a contour thru  $n$ -th saddle and  $T^{(n)}(y^0)$  goes beyond Gaussian approx
- resurgence relations between saddles

- Mathieu:  $-\frac{t^2}{2} \partial_x^2 \psi + \cos x \cdot \psi = u \psi$



- $u_{\pm}(t, N) = u_{\text{pert}}(t, N) \pm \text{"instantons"}$
- but these can be given in terms of  $u_{\text{pert}}(t, N)$

Kohei Iwaki

Hans Jockers

- 3d  $N=2$  gauge theories w/  $U(1)$  R-sym.
- spectrum:
  - $G = U(1)$   $V = (A_{\mu}, Z, D, \dots)$
  - matter  $\phi_A = (\varphi_A, F, \dots)$
- $a_A$   $U(1)$  charge,  $\Delta_A$   $U(1)_R$  charge
- action:
  - superpot.  $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\phi_A)$
  - F, I. params. }
  - [C.S. terms]

- $V_C = \langle \langle \varphi_C \rangle \rangle$  cpx vsp w/ sympl pairing
- $\mu: V_C \rightarrow u(1)^* \simeq \mathbb{R}$  moment map
- $\Rightarrow X = \mu^{-1}(0) / u(1) \cap \{ \text{grad } W = 0 \}$   
sympl. quot
- Dim red to  $N(2,2)$  GLSM w/ tgt  $X$
- twisted chiral ring with  $\Sigma_A \Sigma_B = C_{AB}^C(Q = e^{2\pi i t}) \Sigma_C$
- $\Sigma_A \leftrightarrow \omega_A \in H^{ev}(X) : \omega_A * \omega_B = C_{AB}^C(Q) \omega_C$   
 $= \omega_A \cup \omega_B + O(Q)$
- in 3d line ops  $\gamma_A \gamma_B = \tilde{C}_{AB}^C(Q) \gamma_C$
- $\gamma_A \leftrightarrow e_A \in K(X) : e_A * e_B = e_A \otimes e_B + O(Q)$

## Meng-Chwan Tan

- 4d CS  $S = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{Y \times \Sigma} C \wedge T5(A dA + \frac{2}{3} A^3)$
- A cpx-valued gauge field,  $Y$  framed  
2-mfd,  $\Sigma = \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^*$  or  $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \tau\mathbb{Z})$   
with a meromorphic 1-form  $C = C(z) dz$   
with no zeroes