# Two-dimensional — four-dimensional correspondence: Kinks and Monopoles in $\mathcal{N}=2$ theories

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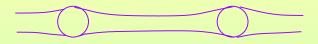
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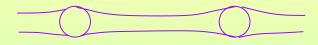
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In real-world QCD confinement is *non-abelian*.

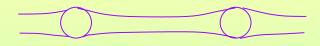
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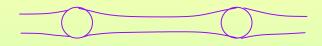
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For the study of confinement of monopoles, therefore, it is instructive to investigate the dynamics of two-dim (typically  $\mathbb{CP}^{N-1}$ ) effective worldsheet theory

Two-dimensional models have interesting similarities to 4-d gauge theories

 $\mathbb{CP}^{N-1}$  theory has been shown to have chiral symmetry breaking, mass gap, asymptotic freedom, etc and all these properties are much easier to show in two dimensions

In general, two-dimensional theories are simpler and two-dimensional methods are more powerful

There is also a two-dimensional — four-dimensional duality of their BPS spectra

$$\mathcal{N}=2$$
  $N_c=N_f$  SYM in four dimensions at the root of the first baryonic Higgs branch

 $\mathcal{N} = (2,2) \text{ CP}^{N-1} \text{ theory in}$ two dimensions

supports non-Abelian vortex strings

kinks interpolate between worldsheet vacua

monopoles

kinks

strings



vacua

At weak coupling the Seiberg-Witten theory contains Quarks, W-bosons, Monopoles, Dyons and bound states

At strong coupling — we consider  $\mathbb{CP}^{N-1}$  theory Strong coupling spectrum is accessible via the mirror theory

## $CP^{N-1}$ theory with twisted masses:

$$r \left( \left| \mathcal{D}_{\mu} n^{l} \right|^{2} + \left| \sigma - m^{l} \right|^{2} \left| n^{l} \right|^{2} + i D \left( \left| n^{l} \right|^{2} - 1 \right) + \ldots \right) + \frac{1}{4e^{2}} F_{\mu\nu}^{2} + \frac{1}{e^{2}} \left| \partial_{\mu} \sigma \right|^{2} + \frac{1}{2e^{2}} D^{2} + \ldots,$$

in the  $e^2 \rightarrow \infty$  limit

The theory has N vacua — both classically and exactly

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model with  $\mathcal{Z}_N$  twisted masses

$$m_l = m_0 \cdot e^{2\pi i l/N}$$

in this case  $\mathcal{Z}_N \subset U_R(1)$  remains unbroken

## Exact superpotential

The theory possesses an "exact" superpotential of Veneziano-Yankielowicz type

$$W_{\text{eff}} = -i\tau\hat{\sigma} + \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_{l} (\hat{\sigma} - m_l) \left( \ln \frac{\hat{\sigma} - m_l}{\mu} - 1 \right)$$

 $\mu = UV \text{ cut-off scale}$ 



# Exact superpotential

#### Vacuum values:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathrm{eff}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ N \sigma_p + \sum_l m_l \ln (\sigma_p - m_l) \right]$$

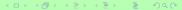
#### where

$$\sigma_p = \sigma_0 \cdot e^{2\pi i p/N}$$

$$\sigma_0 = \sqrt[N]{1 + m_0^N}$$

## vacuum equation

$$\prod_{l} (\sigma - m_l) = 1.$$



## Mirror dual of $CP^{N-1}$

The mirror dual is the affine Toda theory

$$\mathcal{W}_{\text{mirror}}^{\text{CP}^{N-1}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left( x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n + \sum m_l \ln x_l \right),$$
 $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = 1$ 

Only the superpotential is known in that theory

The vacuum values coincide with  $W_{\text{eff}}(\sigma_p)$  upon identification

$$x_l^{(p)} = \sigma_p - m_l$$

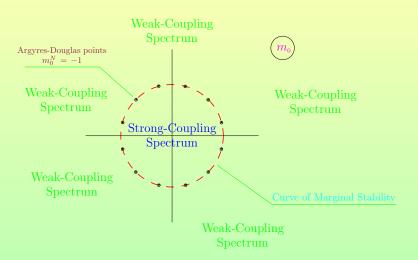


Based on work of K.Hori and C.Vafa, N mirror kinks can be found at strong coupling

$$|m_k| \leq 1$$

Limiting to the sector interpolating between 0<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> vacua

$$\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{W}(\sigma_1) - \mathcal{W}(\sigma_0) + i m_k, \qquad k = 0, ..., N-1,$$



The spectrum

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#### Question:

What happens to them at weak coupling?

What states do they correspond to?

## Previously known picture

## Weak coupling:

$$Q_{ik}$$
,  $\mathcal{M}_{ik}$ ,  $\mathcal{D}_{ik}^n$ 

$$\mathcal{D}_{ik}^n + Q$$
 — bound states

$$Q_{ik} = i(m_i - m_k)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{ik}$$
 — purely topological kink interpolating from  $(k)$   $\rightarrow$   $(i)$ 

$$\mathcal{D}_{ik}^{n} = \mathcal{M}_{ik} + i n (m_i - m_k)$$
 — tower of dyonic kinks upon quasiclassical quantization

# $\mathbb{CP}^2$ theory

We focus on  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  model — the first non-trivial theory.

We find the curves of marginal stability (c.m.s.) — analogues of wall crossing — for this model, where the spectrum can change due to decays

# <sup>2</sup> theory

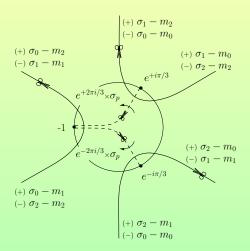
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c.m.s. are a supersymmetric version of a "phase transition" there are practically no phase transitions in supersymmetric theories except, perhaps, when supersymmetry is broken, or for theories with



# Moduli space of $\mathbb{CP}^2$ — plane of $m_0$

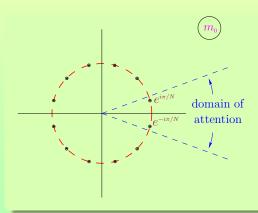


there are three  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ -equivalent sectors

So we choose only one topological sector:

kinks:  $(0) \longrightarrow (1)$ 

and one sector in  $m_0$ -plane:



the other two sectors are completely equivalent

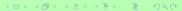
other kinks have the same masses, just central charges shifted by a phase

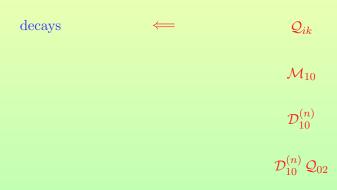
 $\mathcal{Q}_{ik}$ 

 $\mathcal{M}_{10}$ 

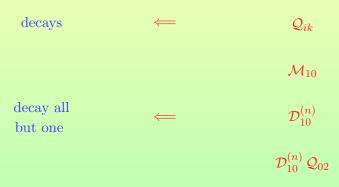
 $\mathcal{D}_{10}^{(n)}$ 

 $\mathcal{D}_{10}^{(n)} \mathcal{Q}_{02}$ 

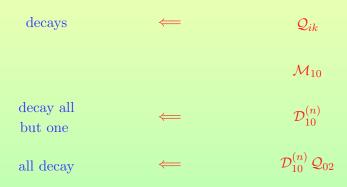














decays	<b>=</b>	$\mathcal{Q}_{ik}$
stays	<del>←</del>	$\mathcal{M}_{10}$
decay all but one	<del>(</del>	$\mathcal{D}_{10}^{(n)}$
all decay	<del>←</del>	$\mathcal{D}_{10}^{(n)}\mathcal{Q}_{02}$

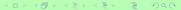


# Strong coupling spectrum

$$\mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_0$$

$$\mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_1$$

$$\mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_2$$

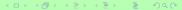


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$$W_1 - W_0 + i m_2$$
 — the lightest

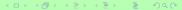


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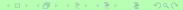
decays 
$$\Leftarrow=$$
  $\mathcal{W}_1$  -  $\mathcal{W}_0$  +  $i m_2$  — the lightest



$$W_1 - W_0 + i m_0$$
 — next lightest

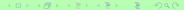
$$\mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_1$$

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$$\mathcal{M}_{10} \iff \mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_0 - \text{next lightest}$$
  $\mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_1$ 

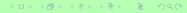
decays 
$$\Leftarrow=$$
  $\mathcal{W}_1$  -  $\mathcal{W}_0$  +  $i m_2$  — the lightest



$$\mathcal{M}_{10} \leftarrow \mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_0$$
 — next lightest

$$W_1 - W_0 + i m_1$$
 — the heavier

decays 
$$\Leftarrow=$$
  $\mathcal{W}_1$  -  $\mathcal{W}_0$  +  $i m_2$  — the lightest



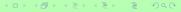
$$\mathcal{M}_{10} \leftarrow \mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_0$$
 — next lightest

$$\mathcal{D}_{10} \iff \mathcal{W}_1 - \mathcal{W}_0 + i m_1 - \text{the heavier}$$

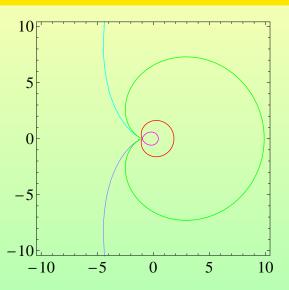
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#### c.m.s.





## Decays

### Simple decays:

$$\mathcal{D}^{(n)} \mathcal{Q} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^{(n)} + \mathcal{Q} \qquad n < 1$$
 $\mathcal{D}^{(n)} \mathcal{Q} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^{(n-1)} + \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}} \qquad n > 1$ 

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#### Topological decays:

$$\mathcal{D}_{10}^{(1)} \mathcal{Q} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{02} + \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{21}^{(1)}$$
 $\mathcal{V}_{10}^2 \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{02} + \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{21}$ 

Two states become part of the "monopole" tower



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All extra states decay



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(Indeed for even N there are no bound states)

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We can infer that most likely they decay for  $\underline{all \ N}$ 

## SQCD in four dimensions

there are also N states at strong coupling



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our results indicate that two of them are part of one tower of dyons



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other states decay before reaching the weak coupling

# Thank you