Quantum vortices on M2-branes

SunJin Choi

(Seoul National University)

East Asia Joint Workshop on Fields and Strings 2018

This talk is based on:

<u>SC</u>, Chiung Hwang (KIAS, UNIMIB) & Seok Kim (SNU) "Quantum vortices and AdS₄ black holes" Work in progress

M2 degrees of freedom

$N^{3/2}$:

- Entropy of black M2-branes [Klebanov, Tseytlin]
- $Z[S^3] \sim \text{vacuum entanglement entropy [Drukker, Marino, Putrov]}$ [Herzog, Klebanov, Pufu, Tesileanu]

Understand this feature from "entropic/spectral" quantity, by counting certain states

Figure out the "origin" of this number

Deconfinement & AdS black holes

Hawking-Page transition in AdS gravity

• Low temperature phase:

thermal gas of **gravitons**

• High temperature phase:

large AdS black holes

Confinement-deconfinement transition in CFT dual [Witten]

• Confined phase: $F \sim O(N^0)$

• **Deconfined phase**: $F \sim O(N^2)$ of gluons(~matrices) in 4d Yang-Mills

In 3d, deconfined phase should exhibit $F \sim O(N^{3/2})$ $\rightarrow NOT$ elementary d.o.f.

It is important to understand which d.o.f. deconfine in 3d.

QFT set-up

- Witten indices on flat space: counting BPS state with $(-1)^F$
- Vortices in Higgs branch of mass-deformed CFT (hard to directly study CFT)
 - Understand how $N^{3/2}$ d.o.f. emerge as we approach to small masses

- Factorization of superconformal index to two vortex partition functions may suggest magnetic monopole operators deconfine in our 3d CFT. [Beem, Dimofte, Pasquetti] [C.Hwang, H.Kim, J.Park]

- "Mirror dual" of maximal SYM
 - Brane configuration: N D2-branes probing 1 D6-brane in flat space
 - UV: N =4 SUSY, U(N) gauge theory w/ 1 fundamental & 1 adj. hypers
 - IR: N = 8 SCFT (same as maximal SYM & ABJM_{k=1})

[Aharony, Bergman, Jafferis, Maldacena]

Vortex partition function

• $Z[R_{\beta}^2 \times S^1]$ with suitable Higgs branch VEV at infinity

$$Z(q,t,z,\tilde{Q}) = \operatorname{Tr}\left[(-1)^{F}q^{R+r+2j}t^{R-r}z^{2L}\tilde{Q}^{T}\right]$$

R, *r*: *SO*(4) R-charges ($q = e^{-\beta}$: Ω -deformation) *z*: flavor sym. of adjoint hyper, \tilde{Q} : vortex charge, topological $U(1)_T$

→ Closely related to $Z[D_2 \times S^1]$ with suitable boundary conditions at $\partial D_2 = S^1 \sim \text{Dirichlet/Neumann b.c.}$

 $\begin{array}{l} \bullet \ \mbox{Contour integral expression [Yoshida, Sugiyama]:} \ \ \tilde{Q} \equiv q^{4\pi r \zeta} \quad (a;q)_{\infty} \equiv \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-aq^n) \\ Z = \frac{1}{N!} \oint \prod_{a=1}^{N} \left[\frac{ds_a}{2\pi i s_a} s_a^{-2\pi r \zeta} \right] \prod_{a=1}^{N} \frac{(s_a t^{-\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{3}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{\prod_{a\neq b} (s_a s_b^{-1}; q^2)_{\infty}}{\prod_{a,b=1}^{N} (s_a s_b^{-1} t^{-1} q; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{\prod_{a,b=1}^{N} (s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{-\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{3}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{-\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{3}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{-\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{3}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{-\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{3}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}}{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{\frac{1}{2}}; q^2)_{\infty}}} \\ \cdot \frac{(s_a s_b^{-1} z t^{$

"Confining" spectrum

• When $\tilde{Q} \ll 1$ (heavy vortex), evaluate Z by a residue sum $Z = Z_{prefactor} Z_{pert} Z_{vortex}$

$$Z_{\text{prefactor}} = \frac{(u^N v^{\frac{N(N-1)}{2}})^{2\pi r\zeta}}{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}^N} \quad Z_{\text{pert}} = \prod_{a=1}^N \frac{(u^{-2} v^a q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(v^a; q^2)_{\infty}} \quad Z_{\text{vortex}} = \sum_{0 \le k_1 \le \dots \le k_N} \tilde{Q}^{k_1 + \dots + k_N} Z_{k_1, \dots, k_N}$$

• Z_{vortex} can be expressed in terms of Young diagram

$$Z_{\text{vortex}} = \sum_{Y} \tilde{Q}^{|Y|} \prod_{s \in Y} \frac{(1 - u^{-2}q^{-2a(s)}v^{-l(s)})(1 - u^{-2}vq^{2}q^{2a(s)}v^{l(s)})(1 - v^{N}q^{2x(s)}v^{-y(s)})}{(1 - q^{-2}q^{-2a(s)}v^{-l(s)})(1 - vq^{2a(s)}v^{l(s)})(1 - u^{-2}q^{2}v^{N}q^{2x(s)}v^{-y(s)})} \quad u = (qt)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



 $\begin{array}{ll} a(s): & \mathrm{arm} \ (\mathrm{horizontal}) \ \mathrm{length} = \mathrm{number} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{boxes} \ \mathrm{to} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{right} \ \mathrm{of} \ s \\ l(s): & \mathrm{leg} \ (\mathrm{vertical}) \ \mathrm{length} = \mathrm{number} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{boxes} \ \mathrm{below} \ s \end{array} \Rightarrow \\ x(s): & \mathrm{horizontal} \ \mathrm{position} = \mathrm{number} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{boxes} \ \mathrm{to} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{left} \ \mathrm{of} \ s \\ y(s): & \mathrm{vertical} \ \mathrm{position} = \mathrm{number} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{the} \ \mathrm{boxes} \ \mathrm{above} \ s \end{array}$

$$\Rightarrow a(s_1) = 4, \ l(s_1) = 3, \ x(s_1) = 1, \ y(s_1) = 0,$$
$$a(s_2) = 2, \ l(s_2) = 1, \ x(s_1) = 2, \ y(s_1) = 1.$$

• Admits smooth large N limit when vortex is heavier than critical value

$$Z_{\text{vortex}}^{N \to \infty} = PE \left[\frac{(1 - u^{-2})(1 - u^{-2}vq^2)}{(1 - q^{-2})(1 - v)} \frac{\tilde{Q}}{1 - q^2\tilde{Q}u^{-2}} \right]$$

• Agrees with 'suitably projected' graviton index on $AdS_4 \times S^7$

"Deconfining" spectrum

• Evaluate Z by the saddle point method at $\beta \rightarrow 0$ ("large volume", "high T") & large N

$$Z \sim \frac{1}{N!} \int \prod_{a=1}^{N} \frac{ds_a}{2\pi i s_a} \exp\left[-\frac{W(s,\cdots)}{2\beta}\right]^{W} = N \left[\operatorname{Li}_2(zt^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - \operatorname{Li}_2(zt^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - \operatorname{Li}_2(t^{-1})\right] + \sum_{a=1}^{N} \left[\xi \log s_a + \operatorname{Li}_2(s_a t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - \operatorname{Li}_2(s_a t^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - \operatorname{Li}_2(s_a t^{-\frac{1}{2}})\right] + \sum_{a\neq b} \left[\operatorname{Li}_2(s_a s_b^{-1}) - \operatorname{Li}_2(s_a s_b^{-1} t^{-1}) + \operatorname{Li}_2(s_a s_b^{-1} zt^{-\frac{1}{2}}) - \operatorname{Li}_2(s_a s_b^{-1} zt^{-\frac{1}{2}})\right] .$$

Real fugacities \rightarrow eigenvalues distribute on real axis $s_a = s_0 \exp[N^{\alpha} x_a]$ $(x_1 < x_a < x_2)$

• The large N free energy when vortex is lighter than critical value ($\tilde{Q} \sim 1$) (saddle point exists only when the quantity inside square-root is positive)

$$\log Z \sim \text{sgn}(\xi_{\text{ren}} - T/2) \frac{\sqrt{2N^{\frac{3}{2}}}}{3\beta} \sqrt{-T_1 T_2 T_3 T_4}$$

 $Q \equiv q^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tilde{Q} = e^{-\xi - \frac{T}{2} - \frac{\beta}{2}} \equiv e^{-\xi_{\rm ren}}$ is the canonical parameter for the SO(8)

$$(T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) = \left(\frac{T}{2} + f, \frac{T}{2} - f, -\frac{T}{2} + \xi_{\text{ren}}, -\frac{T}{2} - \xi_{\text{ren}}\right)$$

• A small test: **reproduces** $Z[S^3]$ **at large N**, computed from ABJM (highly squashed $S^3_{b\ll 1} \sim R^2_{\beta} \times S^1$)

Summary

- We studied **two aspects** of the **vortex partition function** of **M2-brane QFT**.
- Confining spectrum: when vortex is heavier than critical value, it agrees with suitably projected graviton index on $AdS_4 \times S^7 (\log Z \sim N^0)$.
- Deconfining spectrum: when vortex is lighter than critical value, asymptotic free energy $\log Z \sim N^{3/2}$, at large temperature-like parameter.

Future plans : SUSY AdS₄ black holes

• Superconformal index(SCI) is factorized into two vortex partition functions.

[Beem, Dimofte, Pasquetti] [C.Hwang, H.Kim, J.Park]

 Asymptotic free energy of SCI <u>does</u> capture the entropy of large supersymmetric AdS black holes.

(explored in Joonho's talk for 4d QFT) [SC, Joonho Kim, Seok Kim, June Nahmgoong]

 Our asymptotic free energy is curiously related to the entropy function of SUSY black holes in AdS₄× S⁷.
[SC, Chiung Hwang, Seok Kim, June Nahmgoong]

Thank you for listening.