# A Non-Unitary Surprise

#### Zoltan Laczko

Queen Mary University of London

based on Phys.Rev.Lett.120,081601/arXiv:1711.09949 [ZL, Matthew Buican]

### Introduction I

- We study strongly interacting 4d  $\mathcal{N}=2$  superconformal field theories (SCFTs) called Argyres-Douglas theories. These are characterized by having fractional dimension Coulomb branch operators. No Lagrangian description is known.
- They can be engineered by compactifying 6d  $\mathcal{N}=(2,0)$  theory on a Riemann surface with punctures.
- The so-called Schur sector  $(r=j_2-j_1)$  of operators in 4d  $\mathcal{N}=2$  SCFTs is related to 2d chiral algebras. This correspondence changes the sign of the c central charge, exchanging unitary and non-unitary theories.
- The superconformal index in the Schur limit corresponds to the vacuum character of the chiral algebra.

## Introduction II

#### Schur index and vacuum character

$$q^{c_{4d}/2}\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{4d}}(-1)^Fq^{E-R}=q^{-c_{2d}/24}\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{2d}}(-1)^{j_1-j_2}q^{L_0}$$

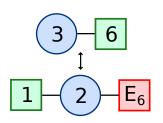
• Simplest example: Lee-Yang CFT ((5,2) minimal model)

$$\chi_0^{LY}(q) = q^{\frac{11}{60}} \left( 1 + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 + q^5 + 2q^6 + \mathcal{O}\left(q^7\right) \right)$$
  
$$\chi_{-\frac{2}{5}}^{LY}(q) = q^{-\frac{13}{60}} \left( 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + 2q^4 + 2q^6 + \mathcal{O}\left(q^7\right) \right)$$

- Possibility of refinement of characters of CFTs with affine symmetry, we will turn corresponding fugacities off.
- Flavorless characters of chiral algebras satisfy Linear Modular Differential Equations (LMDEs) which can lead to classification of potential CFT characters.

## **Motivations**

Argyres-Seiberg S-duality



$$\mathcal{I}_S^{\mathsf{half-hyper}} = q^{1/6} \mathsf{P.E.} \left( rac{q^{1/2}}{1-q} 
ight)$$

S-duality for AD theories

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
(A_1,D_4) & \hline
& & \\
& \downarrow \\
\hline
(A_1,D_4) & \hline
& & \\
\hline
(A_1,D_4) & \hline
& & \\
\hline
(A_1,D_4) & \hline
& & \\
\hline
(A_3,\frac{3}{2}) & \hline
\end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_S^{(A_1,D_4)} = q^{1/3} \mathsf{P.E.}\left(8 rac{q}{1-q^2}
ight)$$

$$\mathsf{P.E.}\left(f(q)\right) \equiv \mathsf{Exp}\left(\sum_{n} \frac{1}{n} f(q^n)\right)$$

### Character relations

• The chiral algebra corresponding to  $(A_1, D_4)$  is the  $SU(3)_{-\frac{3}{2}}$  WZW CFT. It has two finite flavorless characters:

$$\chi_0(q) = q^{\frac{1}{3}} \left( 1 + 8q + 36q^2 + 128q^3 + 394q^4 + \mathcal{O}\left(q^5\right) \right)$$
  
$$\chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(q) = q^{-\frac{1}{6}} \left( 1 + 28q + 134q^2 + 568q^3 + 1809q^4 + \mathcal{O}\left(q^5\right) \right)$$

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 $\widehat{SO(8)}_1$  characters:

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$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(q) = q^{\frac{1}{3}} \left( 1 + 8q + 36q^2 + 128q^3 + 394q^4 + \mathcal{O}\left(q^5\right) \right)$$

 These are the same characters, only their interpretation changed. We get a relation between a unitary a non-unitary theory!

# Missing link

$$(A_1,D_4)$$
 
$$\frac{\bar{\mathbb{E}} \left( \int_{0}^{\mathbb{E}} \int_{0$$

• What is the 4d ancestor of  $\widehat{SO(8)}_1$ ? Clue from its construction as 8 free Majorana fermions!

# Missing link

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (A_1,D_4) & \longleftrightarrow & \substack{8 \text{ ghost} \\ \text{half-hypers}} \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ \widehat{SU(3)}_{-\frac{3}{2}} & \xrightarrow{\text{swap}} & \widehat{SO(8)}_1 \end{array}$$

• What is the 4d ancestor of  $SO(8)_1$ ? Clue from its construction as 8 free Majorana fermions!

# **Ghost hypers**

- The 4d theory is made up of 8 half-hypermultiplets  $q^I$  with wrong statistics i.e. scalars anticommute while fermions commute.
- We can write down a Lagrangian for these fields:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\int d^4\theta \left( q^{I\dagger} \Omega_{IJ} q^J \right) \qquad \Omega \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- The resulting OPEs between twisted-translated fields (coming from the chiral algebra correspondence) reproduce the free Majorana OPEs of  $\widehat{SO(8)}_1$ .
- Moment-map operators  $\mu^A$  in the ghost theory constructed from bilinears of the  $q^I$  fields reproduce the  $\widehat{SO(8)}_1$  current algebra OPEs:

$$\mu^{A}(z,\bar{z}) \mu^{B}(0) \sim \frac{\delta^{AB}}{z^{2}} + i f^{AB}{}_{C} \frac{\mu^{C}(0,0)}{z} + \{Q,...\}$$

### Generalization

- We can easily generalize this construction to a class of AD theories called  $D_2 \left[ SU(2N+1) \right]$  whose first element is  $D_2 \left[ SU(3) \right] \equiv (A_1, D_4)$ .
- The Schur-index of these theories is related (under the  $q \to q^{\frac{1}{2}}$  map) to the index of 4N(N+1) half-hypers.

$$D_{2}\left[SU(2N+1)\right] \iff \frac{4N(N+1) \text{ ghost}}{\text{half-hypers}}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbb{E}}{\underset{i}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}}{\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{loc}}}}}}}}}}}$$

# Summary and further directions

- We started with the curious observation that part of the index of a family of AD theories is seemingly related to free fields.
- Using the 4d  $\mathcal{N}=2$  SCFT, chiral algebra correspondence we then found a relation between two sets of chiral algebras one of which corresponds to our family of AD theories while the other is constructed from free fields.
- Finally we found the 4d ancestors of these chiral algebras, these turned out to be non-unitary but free 4d theories explaining our initial observation.
- Can this be repeated for other AD theories or other sectors?
- Can it be extended to the flavor refined index?
- What can we learn about the relation between non-vacuum chiral algebra characters and the presence of defects in the 4d theory?

## The End

Thank you for your attention!