

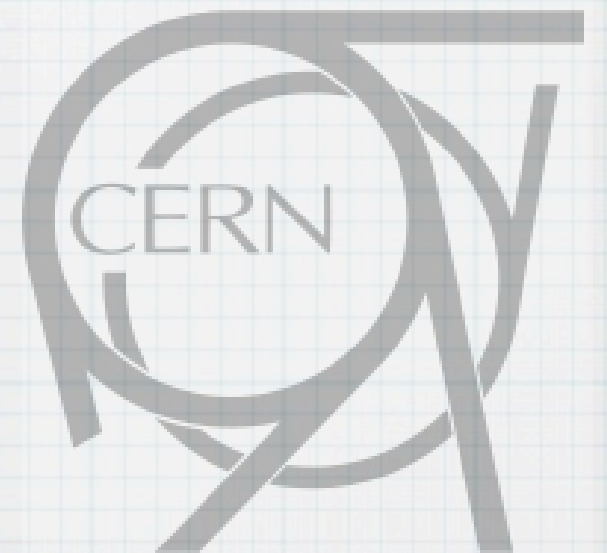
# Worldsheet Description of the Refined Topological String

## Part I

Stefan Hohenegger  
CERN

**work with:** I. Antoniadis, I. Florakis, K.S. Narain,  
T. Taylor, A. Zein Assi

**based on:** 1003.2832  
1302.6993





# Overview

- \* Review of unrefined topological string
  - worldsheet description
  - relation to BPS saturated effective string couplings
  - relation to gauge theory partition functions
- \* Proposal for worldsheet description of refined topological string
  - generalized class of BPS saturated couplings
  - connection to gauge theory partition function
  - worldsheet description of refined topological string
- \* Conclusions



# Lightning Review of the (unrefined) Top.String

[Witten 1988]

WS Theory of Type II String theory compactified on Calabi-Yau described by  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  SCA



# Lightning Review of the (unrefined) Top.String

[Witten 1988]

WS Theory of Type II String theory compactified on Calabi-Yau described by  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  SCA

$$\{T, G^{\pm}, J\}$$

$$\{\tilde{T}, \tilde{G}^{\pm}, \tilde{J}\}$$



# Lightning Review of the (unrefined) Top.String

[Witten 1988]

WS Theory of Type II String theory compactified on Calabi-Yau described by  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  SCA

$$\{T, G^\pm, J\}$$

$$\{\tilde{T}, \tilde{G}^\pm, \tilde{J}\}$$

operator	conf. weight	$U(1)$
$T/\tilde{T}$	2	0
$G^\pm/\tilde{G}^\pm$	3/2	$\pm 1$
$J/\tilde{J}$	1	0



# Lightning Review of the (unrefined) Top.String

[Witten 1988]

WS Theory of Type II String theory compactified on Calabi-Yau described by  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  SCA

$$\{T, G^\pm, J\}$$

$$\{\tilde{T}, \tilde{G}^\pm, \tilde{J}\}$$

operator	conf. weight	$U(1)$
$T/\tilde{T}$	2	0
$G^\pm/\tilde{G}^\pm$	3/2	$\pm 1$
$J/\tilde{J}$	1	0

## Topological Twist

$$T \longrightarrow T - \frac{1}{2}\partial J$$

$$\tilde{T} \longrightarrow \tilde{T} \pm \frac{1}{2}\bar{\partial}\tilde{J}$$



# Lightning Review of the (unrefined) Top.String

[Witten 1988]

WS Theory of Type II String theory compactified on Calabi-Yau described by  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  SCA

$$\{T, G^\pm, J\}$$

$$\{\tilde{T}, \tilde{G}^\pm, \tilde{J}\}$$

operator	conf. weight	$U(1)$
$T/\tilde{T}$	2	0
$G^\pm/\tilde{G}^\pm$	3/2	$\pm 1$
$J/\tilde{J}$	1	0

## Topological Twist

$$T \longrightarrow T - \frac{1}{2}\partial J$$

$$\tilde{T} \longrightarrow \tilde{T} \pm \frac{1}{2}\bar{\partial}\tilde{J}$$

A and B-model



# Lightning Review of the (unrefined) Top.String

[Witten 1988]

WS Theory of Type II String theory compactified on Calabi-Yau described by  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  SCA

$$\{T, G^\pm, J\}$$

$$\{\tilde{T}, \tilde{G}^\pm, \tilde{J}\}$$

operator	conf. weight	$U(1)$
$T/\tilde{T}$	2	0
$G^\pm/\tilde{G}^\pm$	3/2	$\pm 1$
$J/\tilde{J}$	1	0

## Topological Twist

$$T \longrightarrow T - \frac{1}{2}\partial J$$

$$\tilde{T} \longrightarrow \tilde{T} \pm \frac{1}{2}\bar{\partial}\tilde{J}$$

A and B-model

Modifies conformal weights of all operators of the theory according to their charges

$$h \longrightarrow h - \frac{q}{2}$$

$$\tilde{h} \longrightarrow \tilde{h} \pm \frac{\tilde{q}}{2}$$



# Lightning Review of the (unrefined) Top.String

[Witten 1988]

WS Theory of Type II String theory compactified on Calabi-Yau described by  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  SCA

$$\{T, G^\pm, J\}$$

$$\{\tilde{T}, \tilde{G}^\pm, \tilde{J}\}$$

operator	conf. weight	$U(1)$
$T/\tilde{T}$	2	0
$G^\pm/\tilde{G}^\pm$	3/2	$\pm 1$
$J/\tilde{J}$	1	0

## Topological Twist

$$T \longrightarrow T - \frac{1}{2} \partial J$$

$$\tilde{T} \longrightarrow \tilde{T} \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{\partial} \tilde{J}$$

A and B-model

Modifies conformal weights of all operators of the theory according to their charges

$$h \longrightarrow h - \frac{q}{2}$$

$$\tilde{h} \longrightarrow \tilde{h} \pm \frac{\tilde{q}}{2}$$

operator	conf. weight	$U(1)$
$T$	2	0
$G^+$	1	1
$G^-$	2	-1
$J$	1	0



# Lightning Review of the (unrefined) Top.String

[Witten 1988]

WS Theory of Type II String theory compactified on Calabi-Yau described by  $\mathcal{N} = 2$  SCA

$$\{T, G^\pm, J\} \qquad \{\tilde{T}, \tilde{G}^\pm, \tilde{J}\}$$

operator	conf. weight	$U(1)$
$T/\tilde{T}$	2	0
$G^\pm/\tilde{G}^\pm$	3/2	$\pm 1$
$J/\tilde{J}$	1	0

## Topological Twist

$$T \longrightarrow T - \frac{1}{2} \partial J \qquad \tilde{T} \longrightarrow \tilde{T} \pm \frac{1}{2} \bar{\partial} \tilde{J}$$

A and B-model

Modifies conformal weights of all operators of the theory according to their charges

$$h \longrightarrow h - \frac{q}{2} \qquad \tilde{h} \longrightarrow \tilde{h} \pm \frac{\tilde{q}}{2}$$

operator	conf. weight	$U(1)$
$T$	2	0
$G^+$	1	1
$G^-$	2	-1
$J$	1	0

Genus g partition function through integration over Beltrami differentials

$$\mathcal{F}_g = \int_{\mathcal{M}_g} \left\langle \left| \prod_{a=1}^{3g-3} G^-(\mu_a) \right|^2 \right\rangle$$



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in  $N=2$



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in N=2

[Antoniadis, Gava, Narain, Taylor 1993]

$$\mathcal{I}_g = \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g$$



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in N=2

[Antoniadis, Gava, Narain, Taylor 1993]

$$\mathcal{I}_g = \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g$$

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^4|4,4, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij}$  ... gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha}$  ... gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau}$  ... Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi$  ... scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha$  ... spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$  ... vector field strength tensor



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in N=2

[Antoniadis, Gava, Narain, Taylor 1993]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I}_g &= \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \\ &= \int d^4x \mathcal{F}_g(\varphi) R_{(-)\mu\nu\rho\tau} R_{(-)}^{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \left[ F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{\lambda\sigma} \right]^{g-1} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^4|4,4, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij}$  ... gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha}$  ... gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau}$  ... Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi$  ... scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha$  ... spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$  ... vector field strength tensor



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in N=2

[Antoniadis, Gava, Narain, Taylor 1993]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I}_g &= \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \\ &= \int d^4x \mathcal{F}_g(\varphi) R_{(-)\mu\nu\rho\tau} R_{(-)}^{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \left[ F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{\lambda\sigma} \right]^{g-1} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

\* higher derivative effective coupling

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{4|4,4}, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij}$  ... gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha}$  ... gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau}$  ... Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi$  ... scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha$  ... spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$  ... vector field strength tensor



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in N=2

[Antoniadis, Gava, Narain, Taylor 1993]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I}_g &= \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \\ &= \int d^4x \mathcal{F}_g(\varphi) R_{(-)\mu\nu\rho\tau} R_{(-)}^{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \left[ F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{\lambda\sigma} \right]^{g-1} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

\* higher derivative effective coupling

\* BPS saturated (generalized **F-term**)

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^4|4,4, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij}$  ... gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha}$  ... gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau}$  ... Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi$  ... scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha$  ... spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$  ... vector field strength tensor



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in N=2

[Antoniadis, Gava, Narain, Taylor 1993]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I}_g &= \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \\ &= \int d^4x \mathcal{F}_g(\varphi) R_{(-)\mu\nu\rho\tau} R_{(-)}^{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \left[ F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{\lambda\sigma} \right]^{g-1} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

\* higher derivative effective coupling

\* BPS saturated (generalized **F-term**)

\* **holomorphic** coupling  $\mathcal{F}_g(\varphi)$  of vector multiplet moduli

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^4|4,4, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij}$  ... gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha}$  ... gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau}$  ... Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi$  ... scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha$  ... spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$  ... vector field strength tensor



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in N=2

[Antoniadis, Gava, Narain, Taylor 1993]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I}_g &= \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \\ &= \int d^4x \mathcal{F}_g(\varphi) R_{(-)\mu\nu\rho\tau} R_{(-)}^{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \left[ F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{\lambda\sigma G} \right]^{g-1} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

\* higher derivative effective coupling

\* BPS saturated (generalized **F-term**)

\* **holomorphic** coupling  $\mathcal{F}_g(\varphi)$  of vector multiplet moduli

\* g-loop exact in type II string theory on Calabi-Yau

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{4|4,4}, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij}$  ... gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha}$  ... gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau}$  ... Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi$  ... scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha$  ... spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$  ... vector field strength tensor



# Topological Amplitudes

Topological partition fct. appears in a class of string effective couplings in N=2

[Antoniadis, Gava, Narain, Taylor 1993]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I}_g &= \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \\ &= \int d^4x \mathcal{F}_g(\varphi) R_{(-)\mu\nu\rho\tau} R_{(-)}^{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \left[ F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{\lambda\sigma G} \right]^{g-1} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

\* higher derivative effective coupling

\* BPS saturated (generalized **F-term**)

\* **holomorphic** coupling  $\mathcal{F}_g(\varphi)$  of vector multiplet moduli

\* g-loop exact in type II string theory on Calabi-Yau

\* contributions starting at 1-loop on heterotic on  $K3 \times T^2$

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{4|4,4}, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij}$  ... gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha}$  ... gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau}$  ... Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi$  ... scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha$  ... spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$  ... vector field strength tensor



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.

Topological couplings play an important role in many aspects of physics and maths



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.

Topological couplings play an important role in many aspects of physics and maths relation to **supersymmetric gauge theories**, i.e. field theory limit of het. 1-loop amp.

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} g_s^{2g-2} F_g^{\text{het}} = \gamma(\epsilon_+ = 0, \epsilon_- = g_s)$$



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.

Topological couplings play an important role in many aspects of physics and maths  
relation to **supersymmetric gauge theories**, i.e. field theory limit of het. 1-loop amp.

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} g_s^{2g-2} F_g^{\text{het}} = \gamma(\epsilon_+ = 0, \epsilon_- = g_s)$$

pert. part of Nekrasov's partition fct. for N=2 SU(2) Yang-Mills

[Nekrasov 2002]

[Nekrasov, Okounkov 2003]

[Losev, Marshakov, Nekrasov 2006]

$$\gamma(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \left. \frac{d}{ds} \right|_{s=0} \frac{\Lambda^s}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} t^s \frac{e^{-tx}}{(e^{\epsilon_1 t} - 1)(e^{\epsilon_2 t} - 1)}$$



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.

Topological couplings play an important role in many aspects of physics and maths relation to **supersymmetric gauge theories**, i.e. field theory limit of het. 1-loop amp.

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} g_s^{2g-2} F_g^{\text{het}} = \gamma(\epsilon_+ = 0, \epsilon_- = g_s)$$

pert. part of Nekrasov's partition fct. for N=2 SU(2) Yang-Mills

[Nekrasov 2002]

[Nekrasov, Okounkov 2003]

[Losev, Marshakov, Nekrasov 2006]

$$\gamma(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \left. \frac{d}{ds} \right|_{s=0} \frac{\Lambda^s}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} t^s \frac{e^{-tx}}{(e^{\epsilon_1 t} - 1)(e^{\epsilon_2 t} - 1)}$$


$$\epsilon_{\pm} = \epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2$$



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.

Topological couplings play an important role in many aspects of physics and maths relation to **supersymmetric gauge theories**, i.e. field theory limit of het. 1-loop amp.

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} g_s^{2g-2} F_g^{\text{het}} = \gamma(\epsilon_+ = 0, \epsilon_- = g_s)$$

pert. part of Nekrasov's partition fct. for N=2 SU(2) Yang-Mills

[Nekrasov 2002]

[Nekrasov, Okounkov 2003]

[Losev, Marshakov, Nekrasov 2006]

$$\gamma(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \left. \frac{d}{ds} \right|_{s=0} \frac{\Lambda^s}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} t^s \frac{e^{-tx}}{(e^{\epsilon_1 t} - 1)(e^{\epsilon_2 t} - 1)}$$

$$\epsilon_{\pm} = \epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2$$

\* string effective couplings know about non-trivial quantity in gauge theory



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.

Topological couplings play an important role in many aspects of physics and maths relation to **supersymmetric gauge theories**, i.e. field theory limit of het. 1-loop amp.

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} g_s^{2g-2} F_g^{\text{het}} = \gamma(\epsilon_+ = 0, \epsilon_- = g_s)$$

pert. part of Nekrasov's partition fct. for N=2 SU(2) Yang-Mills

[Nekrasov 2002]

[Nekrasov, Okounkov 2003]

[Losev, Marshakov, Nekrasov 2006]

$$\gamma(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \left. \frac{d}{ds} \right|_{s=0} \frac{\Lambda^s}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} t^s \frac{e^{-tx}}{(e^{\epsilon_1 t} - 1)(e^{\epsilon_2 t} - 1)}$$


$$\epsilon_{\pm} = \epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2$$

- \* string effective couplings know about non-trivial quantity in gauge theory
- \* interesting from a mathematical and physical point of view



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.

Topological couplings play an important role in many aspects of physics and maths relation to **supersymmetric gauge theories**, i.e. field theory limit of het. 1-loop amp.

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} g_s^{2g-2} F_g^{\text{het}} = \gamma(\epsilon_+ = 0, \epsilon_- = g_s)$$

pert. part of Nekrasov's partition fct. for N=2 SU(2) Yang-Mills

[Nekrasov 2002]

[Nekrasov, Okounkov 2003]

[Losev, Marshakov, Nekrasov 2006]

$$\gamma(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \left. \frac{d}{ds} \right|_{s=0} \frac{\Lambda^s}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} t^s \frac{e^{-tx}}{(e^{\epsilon_1 t} - 1)(e^{\epsilon_2 t} - 1)}$$

$$\epsilon_{\pm} = \epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2$$

- \* string effective couplings know about non-trivial quantity in gauge theory
- \* interesting from a mathematical and physical point of view
- \* hints towards **refinement** of the topological string



# Connection to Gauge Theory and Nekrasov Part.fct.

Topological couplings play an important role in many aspects of physics and maths relation to **supersymmetric gauge theories**, i.e. field theory limit of het. 1-loop amp.

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} g_s^{2g-2} F_g^{\text{het}} = \gamma(\epsilon_+ = 0, \epsilon_- = g_s)$$

pert. part of Nekrasov's partition fct. for N=2 SU(2) Yang-Mills

[Nekrasov 2002]

[Nekrasov, Okounkov 2003]

[Losev, Marshakov, Nekrasov 2006]

$$\gamma(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \left. \frac{d}{ds} \right|_{s=0} \frac{\Lambda^s}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} t^s \frac{e^{-tx}}{(e^{\epsilon_1 t} - 1)(e^{\epsilon_2 t} - 1)}$$

$$\epsilon_{\pm} = \epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2$$

- \* string effective couplings know about non-trivial quantity in gauge theory
- \* interesting from a mathematical and physical point of view
- \* hints towards **refinement** of the topological string  
i.e. are there refined objects, which accomodate  $\epsilon_+$



# Descriptions of the Refined Topological String



# Descriptions of the Refined Topological String

## \* Matrix Models

[Dijkgraaf, Vafa 2009]

particular  $\beta$ -deformed ensemble, B-model



# Descriptions of the Refined Topological String

## \* Matrix Models

[Dijkgraaf, Vafa 2009]

particular  $\beta$ -deformed ensemble, B-model

## \* M-theory description

[Gopakumar, Vafa 1998]

[Hollowood, Iqbal, Vafa 2003]

A-model

[Dijkgraaf, Vafa, Verlinde 2006]



# Descriptions of the Refined Topological String

- \* **Matrix Models**  
particular  $\beta$ -deformed ensemble, B-model
- \* **M-theory description**  
A-model
- \* **Topological Vertex**  
for (non-compact) toric Calabi-Yau three-folds

[Dijkgraaf, Vafa 2009]

[Gopakumar, Vafa 1998]

[Hollowood, Iqbal, Vafa 2003]

[Dijkgraaf, Vafa, Verlinde 2006]

[Awata, Kanno 2005]

[Iqbal, Kozcaz, Vafa 2007]



# Descriptions of the Refined Topological String

- \* **Matrix Models**  
particular  $\beta$ -deformed ensemble, B-model  
[Dijkgraaf, Vafa 2009]
- \* **M-theory description**  
A-model  
[Gopakumar, Vafa 1998]  
[Hollowood, Iqbal, Vafa 2003]  
[Dijkgraaf, Vafa, Verlinde 2006]
- \* **Topological Vertex**  
for (non-compact) toric Calabi-Yau three-folds  
[Awata, Kanno 2005]  
[Iqbal, Kozcaz, Vafa 2007]
- \* **Analytic Continuation of the Holomorphic Anomaly Equation**  
requires to make certain assumptions on the refinement  
[Krefl, Walcher 2007, 2010]  
[Huang, Kashani-Poor, Klemm 2011]



# Descriptions of the Refined Topological String

- \* **Matrix Models**  
particular  $\beta$ -deformed ensemble, B-model  
[Dijkgraaf, Vafa 2009]
- \* **M-theory description**  
A-model  
[Gopakumar, Vafa 1998]  
[Hollowood, Iqbal, Vafa 2003]  
[Dijkgraaf, Vafa, Verlinde 2006]
- \* **Topological Vertex**  
for (non-compact) toric Calabi-Yau three-folds  
[Awata, Kanno 2005]  
[Iqbal, Kozcaz, Vafa 2007]
- \* **Analytic Continuation of the Holomorphic Anomaly Equation**  
requires to make certain assumptions on the refinement  
[Krefl, Walcher 2007, 2010]  
[Huang, Kashani-Poor, Klemm 2011]
- \* **Worksheet Description**  
to date no proposal along the lines of the unrefined case  
[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]  
[Nakayama, Ooguri 2011]



# Descriptions of the Refined Topological String

- \* **Matrix Models**  
particular  $\beta$ -deformed ensemble, B-model  
[Dijkgraaf, Vafa 2009]
- \* **M-theory description**  
A-model  
[Gopakumar, Vafa 1998]  
[Hollowood, Iqbal, Vafa 2003]  
[Dijkgraaf, Vafa, Verlinde 2006]
- \* **Topological Vertex**  
for (non-compact) toric Calabi-Yau three-folds  
[Awata, Kanno 2005]  
[Iqbal, Kozcaz, Vafa 2007]
- \* **Analytic Continuation of the Holomorphic Anomaly Equation**  
requires to make certain assumptions on the refinement  
[Krefl, Walcher 2007, 2010]  
[Huang, Kashani-Poor, Klemm 2011]
- \* **Worldsheet Description**  
to date no proposal along the lines of the unrefined case  
[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]  
[Nakayama, Ooguri 2011]

**discuss one proposal in the remainder of the talk**



# Descriptions of the Refined Topological String

- \* **Matrix Models**  
particular  $\beta$ -deformed ensemble, B-model  
[Dijkgraaf, Vafa 2009]
- \* **M-theory description**  
A-model  
[Gopakumar, Vafa 1998]  
[Hollowood, Iqbal, Vafa 2003]  
[Dijkgraaf, Vafa, Verlinde 2006]
- \* **Topological Vertex**  
for (non-compact) toric Calabi-Yau three-folds  
[Awata, Kanno 2005]  
[Iqbal, Kozcaz, Vafa 2007]
- \* **Analytic Continuation of the Holomorphic Anomaly Equation**  
requires to make certain assumptions on the refinement  
[Krefl, Walcher 2007, 2010]  
[Huang, Kashani-Poor, Klemm 2011]
- \* **Worldsheet Description**  
to date no proposal along the lines of the unrefined case  
[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]  
[Nakayama, Ooguri 2011]

**discuss one proposal in the remainder of the talk**

**for technical details:** see following talk by **A. Zein Assi**



# Omega-background and refined deformation



# Omega-background and refined deformation

Basic idea for the description of the refinement is to generalize the top. amplitudes.



# Omega-background and refined deformation

Basic idea for the description of the refinement is to generalize the top. amplitudes.

Can get hints on the modification from abstract considerations:

- \* Gopakumar Vafa reformulation: A-model top. string partition fct. by integrating out massive BPS states in const. anti-self-dual graviphoton field strength background



# Omega-background and refined deformation

Basic idea for the description of the refinement is to generalize the top. amplitudes.

Can get hints on the modification from abstract considerations:

- \* Gopakumar Vafa reformulation: A-model top. string partition fct. by integrating out massive BPS states in const. anti-self-dual graviphoton field strength background
- \* due to anti-self-duality, states only couple to  $SU(2)$  subgroup of 4-dim Lorentz group



# Omega-background and refined deformation

Basic idea for the description of the refinement is to generalize the top. amplitudes.

Can get hints on the modification from abstract considerations:

- \* Gopakumar Vafa reformulation: A-model top. string partition fct. by integrating out massive BPS states in const. anti-self-dual graviphoton field strength background
- \* due to anti-self-duality, states only couple to  $SU(2)$  subgroup of 4-dim Lorentz group
- \* from the Omega-background point of view, this explains sensitivity with respect to only one of the deformation parameters  $\epsilon_-$



# Omega-background and refined deformation

Basic idea for the description of the refinement is to generalize the top. amplitudes.

Can get hints on the modification from abstract considerations:

- \* Gopakumar Vafa reformulation: A-model top. string partition fct. by integrating out massive BPS states in const. anti-self-dual graviphoton field strength background
- \* due to anti-self-duality, states only couple to  $SU(2)$  subgroup of 4-dim Lorentz group
- \* from the Omega-background point of view, this explains sensitivity with respect to only one of the deformation parameters  $\epsilon_-$

To get a coupling to  $\epsilon_+$  we thus need couplings including **self-dual** field strengths



# Omega-background and refined deformation

Basic idea for the description of the refinement is to generalize the top. amplitudes.

Can get hints on the modification from abstract considerations:

- \* Gopakumar Vafa reformulation: A-model top. string partition fct. by integrating out massive BPS states in const. anti-self-dual graviphoton field strength background
- \* due to anti-self-duality, states only couple to  $SU(2)$  subgroup of 4-dim Lorentz group
- \* from the Omega-background point of view, this explains sensitivity with respect to only one of the deformation parameters  $\epsilon_-$

To get a coupling to  $\epsilon_+$  we thus need couplings including **self-dual** field strengths

## Questions:

- \* How to include self-dual field strength tensors in the topological amplitudes consistent with supersymmetry?
- \* Which type of fields exactly should be included?



# Refinement from the effective action point



# Refinement from the effective action point

General idea is to generalize the 'unrefined' topological couplings

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{I}_g = \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g$$

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{4|4,4}, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij}$  ... gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha}$  ... gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau}$  ... Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi$  ... scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha$  ... spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu}$  ... vector field strength tensor



# Refinement from the effective action point

General idea is to generalize the 'unrefined' topological couplings

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,n} = \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \Upsilon^n$$

key-ingredient: **chiral projected** superfield

$$\Upsilon := \Pi \frac{f(\hat{X}^I, (\hat{X}^I)^\dagger)}{(X^0)^2} \quad \text{with} \quad \Pi := (\epsilon_{ij} \bar{D}^i \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \bar{D}^j)^2$$

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_i^{\dot{\alpha}}) \in \mathbb{R}^{4|4,4}, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij} \dots$  gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha} \dots$  gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \dots$  Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi \dots$  scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha \dots$  spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu} \dots$  vector field strength tensor



# Refinement from the effective action point

General idea is to generalize the 'unrefined' topological couplings

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,n} = \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \Upsilon^n$$

key-ingredient: **chiral projected** superfield

$$\Upsilon := \Pi \frac{f(\hat{X}^I, (\hat{X}^I)^\dagger)}{(X^0)^2} \quad \text{with} \quad \Pi := (\epsilon_{ij} \bar{D}^i \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \bar{D}^j)^2$$

allows the mixing of chiral and anti-chiral vector superfields in a supersymmetric way

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}^i) \in \mathbb{R}^{4|4,4}, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij} \dots$  gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha} \dots$  gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \dots$  Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi \dots$  scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha \dots$  spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu} \dots$  vector field strength tensor



# Refinement from the effective action point

General idea is to generalize the 'unrefined' topological couplings

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,n} = \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \Upsilon^n$$

key-ingredient: **chiral projected** superfield

$$\Upsilon := \Pi \frac{f(\hat{X}^I, (\hat{X}^I)^\dagger)}{(X^0)^2} \quad \text{with} \quad \Pi := (\epsilon_{ij} \bar{D}^i \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \bar{D}^j)^2$$

allows the mixing of chiral and anti-chiral vector superfields in a supersymmetric way

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}^i) \in \mathbb{R}^{4|4,4}, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij} \dots$  gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha} \dots$  gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \dots$  Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi \dots$  scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha \dots$  spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu} \dots$  vector field strength tensor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{g,n} = \int d^4x \mathcal{F}_{g,n}(X, X^\dagger) & \left[ \left( R_{(-)\mu\nu\rho\tau} R_{(-)}^{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \right) \left( F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{G\lambda\sigma} \right) + \left( B_{(-)\mu\nu}^{i\alpha} B_{(-)i\alpha}^{\mu\nu} \right)^2 \right] \\ & \times \left[ F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{G\lambda\sigma} \right]^{g-2} \left[ F_{(+)\rho\sigma} F_{(+)}^{\rho\sigma} \right]^n \end{aligned}$$



# Refinement from the effective action point

General idea is to generalize the 'unrefined' topological couplings

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,n} = \int d^4x \int d^4\theta \mathcal{F}_g(X) (W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} W_{ij}^{\mu\nu})^g \Upsilon^n$$

key-ingredient: **chiral projected** superfield

$$\Upsilon := \Pi \frac{f(\hat{X}^I, (\hat{X}^I)^\dagger)}{(X^0)^2} \quad \text{with} \quad \Pi := (\epsilon_{ij} \bar{D}^i \bar{\sigma}_{\mu\nu} \bar{D}^j)^2$$

allows the mixing of chiral and anti-chiral vector superfields in a supersymmetric way

## Notation:

$$(x^\mu, \theta_\alpha^i, \bar{\theta}_{\dot{\alpha}}^i) \in \mathbb{R}^{4|4,4}, \quad g \geq 1$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{ij} = F_{(-),\mu\nu}^{G,ij} + \theta^{[i} B_{(-),\mu\nu}^{j]} - (\theta^i \sigma^{\rho\tau} \theta^j) R_{(-),\mu\nu\rho\tau}$$

$F_{\mu\nu}^{G,ij} \dots$  gravitphoton field strength tensor

$B_{\mu\nu}^{i\alpha} \dots$  gravitino field strength tensor

$R_{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \dots$  Riemann tensor

$$X = \varphi + \theta^i \lambda_i + \frac{1}{2} F_{(-)\mu\nu} \epsilon_{ij} (\theta^i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \theta^j)$$

$\varphi \dots$  scalar

$\lambda_i^\alpha \dots$  spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

$F_{\mu\nu} \dots$  vector field strength tensor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{g,n} = \int d^4x \mathcal{F}_{g,n}(X, X^\dagger) & \left[ \left( R_{(-)\mu\nu\rho\tau} R_{(-)}^{\mu\nu\rho\tau} \right) \left( F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{G\lambda\sigma} \right) + \left( B_{(-)\mu\nu}^{i\alpha} B_{(-)i\alpha}^{\mu\nu} \right)^2 \right] \\ & \times \left[ F_{(-)\lambda\sigma}^G F_{(-)}^{G\lambda\sigma} \right]^{g-2} \left[ F_{(+)\rho\sigma} F_{(+)}^{\rho\sigma} \right]^n \end{aligned}$$

**question:** which vector fields to choose?



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes
- \* **exact sigma-model description:** for practical purposes, one expects the refined topological string to be described by an exactly solvable sigma-model



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes
- \* **exact sigma-model description:** for practical purposes, one expects the refined topological string to be described by an exactly solvable sigma-model
- \* **field theory limit:** near a (particular) point of enhanced gauge symmetry in the string moduli space, the worldsheet description should reproduce the full Nekrasov partition fct



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes
- \* **exact sigma-model description:** for practical purposes, one expects the refined topological string to be described by an exactly solvable sigma-model
- \* **field theory limit:** near a (particular) point of enhanced gauge symmetry in the string moduli space, the worldsheet description should reproduce the full Nekrasov partition fct
  - correct (holomorphic) singularity structure



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes
- \* **exact sigma-model description:** for practical purposes, one expects the refined topological string to be described by an exactly solvable sigma-model
- \* **field theory limit:** near a (particular) point of enhanced gauge symmetry in the string moduli space, the worldsheet description should reproduce the full Nekrasov partition fct
  - correct (holomorphic) singularity structure
  - correct dependence on  $\epsilon_{\pm}$



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes
- \* **exact sigma-model description:** for practical purposes, one expects the refined topological string to be described by an exactly solvable sigma-model
- \* **field theory limit:** near a (particular) point of enhanced gauge symmetry in the string moduli space, the worldsheet description should reproduce the full Nekrasov partition fct
  - correct (holomorphic) singularity structure
  - correct dependence on  $\epsilon_{\pm}$

several earlier attempts did not meet all requirements

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

[Nakayama, Ooguri 2011]



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes
- \* **exact sigma-model description:** for practical purposes, one expects the refined topological string to be described by an exactly solvable sigma-model
- \* **field theory limit:** near a (particular) point of enhanced gauge symmetry in the string moduli space, the worldsheet description should reproduce the full Nekrasov partition fct
  - correct (holomorphic) singularity structure
  - correct dependence on  $\epsilon_{\pm}$

several earlier attempts did not meet all requirements

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

[Nakayama, Ooguri 2011]

**In practice:**



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes
- \* **exact sigma-model description:** for practical purposes, one expects the refined topological string to be described by an exactly solvable sigma-model
- \* **field theory limit:** near a (particular) point of enhanced gauge symmetry in the string moduli space, the worldsheet description should reproduce the full Nekrasov partition fct
  - correct (holomorphic) singularity structure
  - correct dependence on  $\epsilon_{\pm}$

several earlier attempts did not meet all requirements

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

[Nakayama, Ooguri 2011]

## In practice:

- \* In the heterotic frame, singularity structure requires insertion of
  - $F^{\bar{S}}$  vector partner of het. dilaton
  - $F^{\bar{U}}$  vector partner of complex structure modulus of  $T^2$



# Conditions for Refined Topological Amplitudes

There is a number of properties to be expected from refined topological amplitudes

- \* **Unrefined Limit:** upon switching off the deformation, one expects to recover the worldsheet description of the unrefined topological string  
automatically guaranteed by the form of the amplitudes
- \* **exact sigma-model description:** for practical purposes, one expects the refined topological string to be described by an exactly solvable sigma-model
- \* **field theory limit:** near a (particular) point of enhanced gauge symmetry in the string moduli space, the worldsheet description should reproduce the full Nekrasov partition fct
  - correct (holomorphic) singularity structure
  - correct dependence on  $\epsilon_{\pm}$

several earlier attempts did not meet all requirements

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

[Nakayama, Ooguri 2011]

## In practice:

- \* In the heterotic frame, singularity structure requires insertion of
  - $F^{\bar{S}}$  vector partner of het. dilaton
  - $F^{\bar{U}}$  vector partner of complex structure modulus of  $T^2$
- \* exact match with the partition function requires to choose the complex structure modulus



# Refined Topological Amplitudes



# Refined Topological Amplitudes

Thus we propose the following refined topological amplitudes [\[Antoniadis, Florakis, SH, Narain, Zein Assi 2013\]](#)

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$



# Refined Topological Amplitudes

Thus we propose the following refined topological amplitudes [Antoniadis, Florakis, SH, Narain, Zein Assi 2013]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

\* g-loop amplitude in type II compactified on Calabi-Yau manifold



# Refined Topological Amplitudes

Thus we propose the following refined topological amplitudes [Antoniadis, Florakis, SH, Narain, Zein Assi 2013]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

- \* g-loop amplitude in type II compactified on Calabi-Yau manifold
- \* starts receiving contributions at 1-loop in heterotic on  $K3 \times T^2$



# Refined Topological Amplitudes

Thus we propose the following refined topological amplitudes [Antoniadis, Florakis, SH, Narain, Zein Assi 2013]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

- \* g-loop amplitude in type II compactified on Calabi-Yau manifold
- \* starts receiving contributions at 1-loop in heterotic on  $K3 \times T^2$   
will focus on this option for the remainder of the talk



# Refined Topological Amplitudes

Thus we propose the following refined topological amplitudes [Antoniadis, Florakis, SH, Narain, Zein Assi 2013]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

- \* g-loop amplitude in type II compactified on Calabi-Yau manifold
- \* starts receiving contributions at 1-loop in heterotic on  $K3 \times T^2$   
will focus on this option for the remainder of the talk

## Notation:

gravitino vertex:

$$V_{\psi\pm}(\xi_{\mu\alpha}, p) = \xi_{\mu\alpha} e^{-\varphi/2} S^\alpha e^{i\phi_3/2} \Sigma^\pm \bar{\partial} Z^\mu e^{ip \cdot Z}$$

graviphoton vertex:

$$V^G(p, \epsilon) = \epsilon_\mu (\partial X - i(p \cdot \chi) \psi) \bar{\partial} Z^\mu e^{ip \cdot Z}$$

vertex of  $\bar{U}$  – vector partner:

$$V^{\bar{U}}(p, \epsilon) = \epsilon_\mu (\partial Z^\mu - i(p \cdot \chi) \chi^\mu) \bar{\partial} X e^{ip \cdot Z}$$

$(Z^1, Z^2, X, Z^4, Z^5)$  = bosonic coords.

$(\chi^1, \chi^2, \psi, \chi^4, \chi^5)$  = superpartners

$$\epsilon \cdot p = 0 = \epsilon \cdot \xi_\alpha$$



# Refined Topological Amplitudes

Thus we propose the following refined topological amplitudes [Antoniadis, Florakis, SH, Narain, Zein Assi 2013]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

- \* g-loop amplitude in type II compactified on Calabi-Yau manifold
- \* starts receiving contributions at 1-loop in heterotic on  $K3 \times T^2$   
will focus on this option for the remainder of the talk

## Notation:

gravitino vertex:

$$V_{\psi\pm}(\xi_{\mu\alpha}, p) = \xi_{\mu\alpha} e^{-\varphi/2} S^\alpha e^{i\phi_3/2} \Sigma^\pm \bar{\partial} Z^\mu e^{ip \cdot Z}$$

graviphoton vertex:

$$V^G(p, \epsilon) = \epsilon_\mu (\partial X - i(p \cdot \chi) \psi) \bar{\partial} Z^\mu e^{ip \cdot Z}$$

vertex of  $\bar{U}$  – vector partner:

$$V^{\bar{U}}(p, \epsilon) = \epsilon_\mu (\partial Z^\mu - i(p \cdot \chi) \chi^\mu) \bar{\partial} X e^{ip \cdot Z}$$

$(Z^1, Z^2, X, Z^4, Z^5)$  = bosonic coords.

$(\chi^1, \chi^2, \psi, \chi^4, \chi^5)$  = superpartners

$$\epsilon \cdot p = 0 = \epsilon \cdot \xi_\alpha$$

for technical details: see following talk by [A. Zein Assi](#)



$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi^+})^2 (V_{\psi^-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$



$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi^+})^2 (V_{\psi^-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

These amplitudes can be computed using a generating function

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \sum_{g=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon_-^{2g-2} \epsilon_+^{2n}}{n!^2 (g-1)!^2} \mathcal{F}_{g,n}$$



$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

These amplitudes can be computed using a generating function

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \sum_{g=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon_-^{2g-2} \epsilon_+^{2n}}{n!^2 (g-1)!^2} \mathcal{F}_{g,n}$$

This generating functional can be computed **exactly** at 1-loop order in heterotic

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \int_{\mathbb{F}} d^2\tau G^{\text{bos}}(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+) \frac{1}{\eta^4 \bar{\eta}^{24}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h,g=0}^1 G^{\text{ferm}} \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} h \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\check{\epsilon}_+) Z \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} h \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right] \Gamma_{(2,2+8)}(T, U, Y)$$



$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

These amplitudes can be computed using a generating function

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \sum_{g=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon_-^{2g-2} \epsilon_+^{2n}}{n!^2 (g-1)!^2} \mathcal{F}_{g,n}$$

This generating functional can be computed **exactly** at 1-loop order in heterotic

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \int_{\mathbb{F}} d^2 \tau G^{\text{bos}}(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+) \frac{1}{\eta^4 \bar{\eta}^{24}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h,g=0}^1 G^{\text{ferm}} \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} h \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\check{\epsilon}_+) Z \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} h \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right] \Gamma_{(2,2+8)}(T, U, Y)$$

where we have introduced the modular functions

$$G^{\text{ferm}} \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} h \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\epsilon_+) = \left\langle e^{-\epsilon_+ \int (\chi_4 \chi_5 - \bar{\chi}_4 \bar{\chi}_5) \bar{\partial} X} \right\rangle_{h,g} = \frac{\theta \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1+h \\ 1+g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\check{\epsilon}_+; \tau) \theta \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1-h \\ 1-g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\check{\epsilon}_+; \tau)}{\eta^2} e^{\frac{\pi}{\tau_2} \check{\epsilon}_+^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G^{\text{bos}}(\epsilon_{\pm}) &= \left\langle \exp \left[ -\epsilon_- \int d^2 z \partial X (Z^1 \bar{\partial} Z^2 + \bar{Z}^2 \bar{\partial} \bar{Z}^1) - \epsilon_+ \int d^2 z (Z^1 \partial \bar{Z}^2 + Z^2 \partial \bar{Z}^1) \bar{\partial} X \right] \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{(2\pi)^2 (\epsilon_-^2 - \epsilon_+^2) \bar{\eta}(\bar{\tau})^6}{\bar{\theta}_1(\tilde{\epsilon}_- - \tilde{\epsilon}_+; \bar{\tau}) \bar{\theta}_1(\tilde{\epsilon}_- + \tilde{\epsilon}_+; \bar{\tau})} e^{-\frac{\pi}{\tau_2} (\tilde{\epsilon}_-^2 + \tilde{\epsilon}_+^2)} \times G_{\text{non-hol}}(\epsilon_{\pm}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n} = \langle (V_{\psi+})^2 (V_{\psi-})^2 (V^G)^{2g-2} (V^{\bar{U}})^{2n} \rangle$$

These amplitudes can be computed using a generating function

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \sum_{g=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\epsilon_-^{2g-2} \epsilon_+^{2n}}{n!^2 (g-1)!^2} \mathcal{F}_{g,n}$$

This generating functional can be computed **exactly** at 1-loop order in heterotic

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) = \int_{\mathbb{F}} d^2 \tau G^{\text{bos}}(\epsilon_-, \epsilon_+) \frac{1}{\eta^4 \bar{\eta}^{24}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{h,g=0}^1 G^{\text{ferm}} \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} h \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\check{\epsilon}_+) Z \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} h \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right] \Gamma_{(2,2+8)}(T, U, Y)$$

where we have introduced the modular functions

$$G^{\text{ferm}} \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} h \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\epsilon_+) = \left\langle e^{-\epsilon_+ \int (\chi_4 \chi_5 - \bar{\chi}_4 \bar{\chi}_5) \bar{\partial} X} \right\rangle_{h,g} = \frac{\theta \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1+h \\ 1+g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\check{\epsilon}_+; \tau) \theta \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 1-h \\ 1-g \end{smallmatrix} \right] (\check{\epsilon}_+; \tau)}{\eta^2} e^{\frac{\pi}{\tau_2} \check{\epsilon}_+^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G^{\text{bos}}(\epsilon_{\pm}) &= \left\langle \exp \left[ -\epsilon_- \int d^2 z \partial X (Z^1 \bar{\partial} Z^2 + \bar{Z}^2 \bar{\partial} \bar{Z}^1) - \epsilon_+ \int d^2 z (Z^1 \partial \bar{Z}^2 + Z^2 \partial \bar{Z}^1) \bar{\partial} X \right] \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{(2\pi)^2 (\epsilon_-^2 - \epsilon_+^2) \bar{\eta}(\bar{\tau})^6}{\bar{\theta}_1(\tilde{\epsilon}_- - \tilde{\epsilon}_+; \bar{\tau}) \bar{\theta}_1(\tilde{\epsilon}_- + \tilde{\epsilon}_+; \bar{\tau})} e^{-\frac{\pi}{\tau_2} (\tilde{\epsilon}_-^2 + \tilde{\epsilon}_+^2)} \times G_{\text{non-hol}}(\epsilon_{\pm}) \end{aligned}$$

the **moduli** dependence is localized in the Narain-lattice  $\Gamma_{(2,2+8)}(T, U, Y)$



# Field Theory Limit and Nekrasov Partition Fct.



# Field Theory Limit and Nekrasov Partition Fct.

The relevant moduli are the Kähler and complex structure moduli of the torus, together with a non-trivial Wilson line  $Y_i^a$



# Field Theory Limit and Nekrasov Partition Fct.

The relevant moduli are the Kähler and complex structure moduli of the torus, together with a non-trivial Wilson line  $Y_i^a$

We expand the amplitude around an  $SU(2)$ -enhancement point

$$Y_1^a = Y_2^a = (\tfrac{1}{2}, \tfrac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0)$$



# Field Theory Limit and Nekrasov Partition Fct.

The relevant moduli are the Kähler and complex structure moduli of the torus, together with a non-trivial Wilson line  $Y_i^a$

We expand the amplitude around an  $SU(2)$ -enhancement point

$$Y_1^a = Y_2^a = (\tfrac{1}{2}, \tfrac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

at which the Narain-momenta vanish

$$P_L = P_R \equiv P = \frac{a_2 - U a_1}{\sqrt{(T - \bar{T})(U - \bar{U}) - \frac{1}{2}(\vec{Y} - \vec{\bar{Y}})^2}} \longrightarrow 0$$



# Field Theory Limit and Nekrasov Partition Fct.

The relevant moduli are the Kähler and complex structure moduli of the torus, together with a non-trivial Wilson line  $Y_i^a$

We expand the amplitude around an  $SU(2)$ -enhancement point

$$Y_1^a = Y_2^a = (\tfrac{1}{2}, \tfrac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

at which the Narain-momenta vanish

$$P_L = P_R \equiv P = \frac{a_2 - U a_1}{\sqrt{(T - \bar{T})(U - \bar{U}) - \frac{1}{2}(\vec{Y} - \vec{\bar{Y}})^2}} \longrightarrow 0$$

Thus, the lattice sum (and torus integral) is dominated by single state becoming massless, leading to dramatic simplifications in the previous expressions

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) \sim (\epsilon_-^2 - \epsilon_+^2) \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \frac{-2 \cos(2\epsilon_+ t)}{\sin(\epsilon_- - \epsilon_+) t \sin(\epsilon_- + \epsilon_+) t} e^{-\mu t}, \quad \mu = a_2 - \bar{U} a_1$$



# Field Theory Limit and Nekrasov Partition Fct.

The relevant moduli are the Kähler and complex structure moduli of the torus, together with a non-trivial Wilson line  $Y_i^a$

We expand the amplitude around an  $SU(2)$ -enhancement point

$$Y_1^a = Y_2^a = (\tfrac{1}{2}, \tfrac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

at which the Narain-momenta vanish

$$P_L = P_R \equiv P = \frac{a_2 - Ua_1}{\sqrt{(T - \bar{T})(U - \bar{U}) - \frac{1}{2}(\vec{Y} - \vec{\bar{Y}})^2}} \longrightarrow 0$$

Thus, the lattice sum (and torus integral) is dominated by single state becoming massless, leading to dramatic simplifications in the previous expressions

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) \sim (\epsilon_-^2 - \epsilon_+^2) \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \frac{-2 \cos(2\epsilon_+ t)}{\sin(\epsilon_- - \epsilon_+)t \sin(\epsilon_- + \epsilon_+)t} e^{-\mu t}, \quad \mu = a_2 - \bar{U}a_1$$

\* corresponds precisely to (pert. part of) **Nekrasov's** partition function upon expansion in  $\epsilon_{\pm}$



# Field Theory Limit and Nekrasov Partition Fct.

The relevant moduli are the Kähler and complex structure moduli of the torus, together with a non-trivial Wilson line  $Y_i^a$

We expand the amplitude around an  $SU(2)$ -enhancement point

$$Y_1^a = Y_2^a = (\tfrac{1}{2}, \tfrac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

at which the Narain-momenta vanish

$$P_L = P_R \equiv P = \frac{a_2 - Ua_1}{\sqrt{(T - \bar{T})(U - \bar{U}) - \frac{1}{2}(\vec{Y} - \vec{\bar{Y}})^2}} \longrightarrow 0$$

Thus, the lattice sum (and torus integral) is dominated by single state becoming massless, leading to dramatic simplifications in the previous expressions

$$G(\epsilon_{\pm}) \sim (\epsilon_-^2 - \epsilon_+^2) \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \frac{-2 \cos(2\epsilon_+ t)}{\sin(\epsilon_- - \epsilon_+)t \sin(\epsilon_- + \epsilon_+)t} e^{-\mu t}, \quad \mu = a_2 - \bar{U}a_1$$

- \* corresponds precisely to (pert. part of) **Nekrasov's** partition function upon expansion in  $\epsilon_{\pm}$
- \* the amplitude  $\mathcal{F}_{g,n}$  is accompanied by a factor  $\mu^{2-2g-2n}$  which is precisely the expected behaviour in the vicinity of a point of enhanced gauge symmetry



# Type II and Worksheet Description



# Type II and Worldsheet Description

The dual amplitudes appear at g-loops in type II

[Antoniadis, S-H, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n}^{(II)} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \left\langle \prod_{k=1}^{3g-3+n} |\mu_k \cdot G^-|^2 \prod_{k=1}^n \int \psi(z_k) \prod_{\ell=1}^n \hat{\psi} \right\rangle_{\text{top}}$$



# Type II and Worksheet Description

The dual amplitudes appear at g-loops in type II

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n}^{(II)} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \left\langle \prod_{k=1}^{3g-3+n} |\mu_k \cdot G^-|^2 \prod_{k=1}^n \int \psi(z_k) \prod_{\ell=1}^n \hat{\psi} \right\rangle_{\text{top}}$$

## Notation:

$\Psi$  (anti-chiral, (anti-)chiral) primary operators

$$\hat{\psi} = \oint dz \rho(z) \oint d\bar{z} \tilde{\rho}(\bar{z}) \Psi$$

$\rho$  unique operator of charge 3 and weight 0



# Type II and Worksheet Description

The dual amplitudes appear at g-loops in type II

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n}^{(II)} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \left\langle \prod_{k=1}^{3g-3+n} |\mu_k \cdot G^-|^2 \prod_{k=1}^n \int \psi(z_k) \prod_{\ell=1}^n \hat{\psi} \right\rangle_{\text{top}}$$

correlation function in twisted WS theory

- \* higher genus correlator
- \* additional punctures with insertions

## Notation:

$\Psi$  (anti-chiral, (anti-)chiral) primary operators

$$\hat{\psi} = \oint dz \rho(z) \oint d\bar{z} \tilde{\rho}(\bar{z}) \Psi$$

$\rho$  unique operator of charge 3 and weight 0



# Type II and Worksheet Description

The dual amplitudes appear at g-loops in type II

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n}^{(II)} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \left\langle \prod_{k=1}^{3g-3+n} |\mu_k \cdot G^-|^2 \prod_{k=1}^n \int \psi(z_k) \prod_{\ell=1}^n \hat{\psi} \right\rangle_{\text{top}}$$

correlation function in twisted WS theory

- \* higher genus correlator
- \* additional punctures with insertions

## Notation:

$\Psi$  (anti-chiral, (anti-)chiral) primary operators

$$\hat{\psi} = \oint dz \rho(z) \oint d\bar{z} \tilde{\rho}(\bar{z}) \Psi$$

$\rho$  unique operator of charge 3 and weight 0

This amplitude is exact at the g-loop level



# Type II and Worksheet Description

The dual amplitudes appear at g-loops in type II

[Antoniadis, SH, Narain, Taylor 2010]

$$\mathcal{F}_{g,n}^{(II)} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \left\langle \prod_{k=1}^{3g-3+n} |\mu_k \cdot G^-|^2 \prod_{k=1}^n \int \psi(z_k) \prod_{\ell=1}^n \hat{\psi} \right\rangle_{\text{top}}$$

correlation function in twisted WS theory

- \* higher genus correlator
- \* additional punctures with insertions

## Notation:

$\Psi$  (anti-chiral, (anti-)chiral) primary operators

$$\hat{\psi} = \oint dz \rho(z) \oint d\bar{z} \tilde{\rho}(\bar{z}) \Psi$$

$\rho$  unique operator of charge 3 and weight 0

This amplitude is exact at the g-loop level

This expression can serve as a worldsheet description of the refined topological string



# Conclusions



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string

- \* Generalization of a class of BPS saturated amplitudes in string theory



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string

- \* Generalization of a class of BPS saturated amplitudes in string theory
- \* satisfies desired properties in connection with supersymmetric gauge theories (**Nekrasov's partition function**)



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string

- \* Generalization of a class of BPS saturated amplitudes in string theory
- \* satisfies desired properties in connection with supersymmetric gauge theories (**Nekrasov's partition function**)
- \* dual descriptions in various string theories



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string

- \* Generalization of a class of BPS saturated amplitudes in string theory
- \* satisfies desired properties in connection with supersymmetric gauge theories (**Nekrasov's partition function**)
- \* dual descriptions in various string theories

For the future it will be important to further study the proposal



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string

- \* Generalization of a class of BPS saturated amplitudes in string theory
- \* satisfies desired properties in connection with supersymmetric gauge theories (**Nekrasov's partition function**)
- \* dual descriptions in various string theories

For the future it will be important to further study the proposal

- \* analyticity properties (holomorphic anomaly?)



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string

- \* Generalization of a class of BPS saturated amplitudes in string theory
- \* satisfies desired properties in connection with supersymmetric gauge theories (**Nekrasov's partition function**)
- \* dual descriptions in various string theories

For the future it will be important to further study the proposal

- \* analyticity properties (holomorphic anomaly?)
- \* can we exploit exactness of type II version?



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string

- \* Generalization of a class of BPS saturated amplitudes in string theory
- \* satisfies desired properties in connection with supersymmetric gauge theories (**Nekrasov's partition function**)
- \* dual descriptions in various string theories

For the future it will be important to further study the proposal

- \* analyticity properties (holomorphic anomaly?)
- \* can we exploit exactness of type II version?
- \* connection to other approaches?



# Conclusions

I discussed a proposal for a worldsheet description of the refined topological string

- \* Generalization of a class of BPS saturated amplitudes in string theory
- \* satisfies desired properties in connection with supersymmetric gauge theories (**Nekrasov's partition function**)
- \* dual descriptions in various string theories

For the future it will be important to further study the proposal

- \* analyticity properties (holomorphic anomaly?)
- \* can we exploit exactness of type II version?
- \* connection to other approaches?

**Thank you for your attention!**