

# Little strings, Elliptic genera, and T-duality

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Based on:

- 1709.????? with Kimyeong Lee, Jaemo Park.
- 1702.03166 “Little strings on  $D_n$  orbifolds” with Kimyeong Lee

Related works:

- 1503.07277 “Little strings and T-duality”, J.Kim, S.Kim, K.Lee
- 1609.00310 “On Exceptional Instanton Strings”, Del Zotto et al.
- 1701.00765 “Refined BPS invariants of 6d SCFTs ...”, Gu et al.

# Instanton and SW solution

- In 4d N=2 theory, the Seiberg-Witten prepotential determines an exact low energy effective action in the Coulomb branch. [Seiberg,Witten]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \text{Im} \left[ \int d^4\theta \frac{dF}{dA} \bar{A} + \int d^2\theta \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2F}{dA^2} W_\alpha W^\alpha \right]$$

- It receives non-perturbative instanton contributions.
- It can be systematically obtained via microscopic instanton counting.

[Nekrasov] [Nekrasov,Okounkov]

$$Z(a, \mathfrak{n}, z) = Z_0(a, z) \cdot \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} Z_k(a, z) \mathfrak{n}^k \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1, 2 \rightarrow 0} \exp \left( - \frac{F(a, \mathfrak{n}, z)}{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2} \right)$$

- SUSY partition function on Euclidean  $\mathbb{R}^4$  deformed by  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$
- Coefficient  $Z_k$  : integration over the k-instanton moduli space.

# $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{T}^2$ partition function

- This talk: 6d SUSY partition function on  $\Omega$ -deformed  $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{T}^2$

$$Z(a, q, \mathfrak{n}, z) = \mathcal{I}_0(a, q, z) \cdot \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{I}_k(a, q, z) \mathfrak{n}^k \right)$$

- 6d Yang-Mills instantons = BPS *strings* wrapped on  $\mathbb{T}^2$
- Coefficient  $\mathcal{I}_k$  captures the BPS spectrum made of  $k$  winding modes and an infinite tower of left-moving momentum modes.

$$\mathcal{I}_k(a, q, z) = \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}_k} \left[ (-1)^F q^{H_L} \bar{q}^{H_R} e^{2\pi i \epsilon_+ (J_r + J_R)} e^{2\pi i \epsilon_- J_l} e^{2\pi i a \cdot G} e^{2\pi i z \cdot F} \right]$$

- Existence of BPS strings is a characteristic of 6d SCFTs and LSTs, even without gauge symmetry. Different types of strings can exist.

$$Z = \mathcal{I}_0 \cdot \left( 1 + \sum_{\{k_i\}} \mathfrak{n}_1^{k_1} \cdots \mathfrak{n}_N^{k_N} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{\{k_i\}} \right)$$

# $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{T}^2$ partition function

$$Z = \mathcal{I}_0 \cdot \left( 1 + \sum_{\{k_i\}} \mathfrak{n}_1^{k_1} \cdots \mathfrak{n}_N^{k_N} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{\{k_i\}} \right)$$

- Tensor branch observable: all BPS strings acquire non-zero tension.

$$\mathfrak{n}_i \sim \exp \left( -2\pi R \cdot \langle \Phi^i \rangle \right) \neq 1$$

circumference    string tension

- The factor  $\mathcal{I}_0$  is the partition function of pure momentum sector, decoupled from stringy excitations.
- A specialty of  $6d$  partition function: each coefficient  $\mathcal{I}_k$  behaves as a weak Jacobi form of weight 0 and index  $i(z)$ . [Huang,Katz,Klemm]

$$\mathcal{I} \left( \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}, \frac{z}{c\tau + d} \right) = \varepsilon(a, b, c, d) \exp \left( \frac{-\pi i c \cdot \mathfrak{i}(z)}{c\tau + d} \right) \mathcal{I}(\tau, z) \quad \text{for } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{Z})$$

$q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$       phase factor      index polynomial

# Plan

- Introduction
- Properties of 6d string elliptic genera  
Modular property, Casimir energy, Pole structure,  
Ring of Weyl invariant Jacobi forms, Known examples.
- LST partition function and T-duality  
T-duality of LSTs, Bootstrapping the LST partition function.
- Conclusion

# Elliptic genus

- 6d BPS strings are generally described by 2d CFT with (0,4) SUSY.
  - The k-string coefficient  $I_k$  should be the elliptic genus of (0,4) SCFT.

$$\mathcal{I}_k(\tau, z) = \text{Tr}_{\text{RR}} \left[ (-1)^F e^{2\pi i (\tau H_L - \bar{\tau} H_R)} e^{2\pi i z \cdot F} \right]$$

- complex structure:  $\tau = \frac{\beta}{2\pi}(\mu + i)$   $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$
- $z$  collectively denotes all background U(1) gauge fields including  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$

- Reducing the temporal circle, the effective 1d CS action is determined by 2d anomalies under large diffomorphism & global symmetry.

[Di Pietro, Komargodski][Golkar, Sethi][S.Kim, Nahmgoong]

$$\frac{\pi i}{6} \frac{(c_R - c_L \pmod{12})}{\beta} \int_{S_x^1} a + \sum_z \frac{i\beta n_z}{4\pi} \int_{S_x^1} A_z \Phi_z$$

High temp. free energy is obtained  
by inserting background field values.

$$a = \frac{\mu dx}{1 + \mu^2}, \quad A_z = -\frac{2\pi z}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\mu dx}{1 + \mu^2}, \quad \Phi_z = \frac{2\pi z}{\beta}$$

# Modular property & Casimir energy

- Taking the limit on the S-transformation property of elliptic genus:

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow i0} \mathcal{I}\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}, \frac{z}{\tau}\right) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow i0} \left[ \varepsilon \exp\left(-\frac{\pi i}{\tau} \cdot \mathbf{i}(z)\right) \mathcal{I}(\tau, z) \right]$$

the Casimir energy and the index can be identified.

$$\mathbf{i}(z) = - \sum_i n_z \cdot z^2, \quad E_0 = -\frac{c_R - c_L}{12} \pmod{1}$$

coefficients appearing in the  
anomaly polynomial of 6d strings [Benini-Eager-Hori-Tachikawa]

- The elliptic genus of 6d BPS strings takes the form of

$$\mathcal{I}(\tau, z) = \eta(\tau)^{24E_0} \cdot \mathcal{N}(\tau, z)/\mathcal{D}(\tau, z)$$

- weight (+12  $E_0$ ) and index 0
  - q-expansion starts from  $q^{E_0}$
- [Del Zotto, Lockhart]
- weight (-12  $E_0$ ) and index  $\mathbf{i}(z)$
  - q-expansion starts from  $q^0$   
 $(q \equiv e^{2\pi i \tau})$

# Pole structure

- Elliptic genus of 6d string is expected to have various poles, related to the bosonic zero modes lifted by background chemical potentials.
- Zero modes for the center-of-mass motion along  $R^4 \subset R^4 \times T^2$ 
  - Divergence (re)appears if we turn off the regulators  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0$
  - Degree of divergence: the 6d *single-particle* spectrum index should have a simple pole at  $\epsilon_1 = 0$  and  $\epsilon_2 = 0$  [Gopakumar, Vafa]

$$f_{\text{single}} = \text{PE}^{-1}[Z] \xrightarrow{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0} -\frac{F_0}{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2} \quad \text{with} \quad \text{PE}[f(\tau, z)] \equiv \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n\tau, nz)}{n}\right)$$

- Denominator of k string elliptic genus: [Del Zotto, Lockhart]

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{com}}(k) = \prod_{n=1}^k \frac{\theta_1(n\epsilon_+ \pm n\epsilon_-)}{\eta^6}$$

[Gu, Huang, Kashani-Poor, Klemm]

# Pole structure

- Zero modes of the *reduced* instanton moduli space
  - Since the same zero modes must exist regardless of dimension, we examine various known 5d instanton partition functions.
  - For  $SU(2)$   $k$  instantons, the simple poles are located at  $n\epsilon_1 + m\epsilon_2 \pm \alpha(a) = 0$  for positive integers  $(n,m)$  such that  $nm \leq k$ .

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{reduced}}^{SU(2)}(\{\alpha\}, k) = \prod_{\substack{nm \leq k \\ n,m > 0}} \frac{\theta_1(n\epsilon_1 + m\epsilon_2 \pm \alpha(a))}{\eta^6} \quad \alpha: \text{SU}(2) \text{ root}$$

- Generally for simple, non-Abelian  $G$ ,  $k$  instanton solutions can be constructed by embedding  $SU(2)$  BPST instantons into  $G$ .

[Bernard, Christ, Guth, Weinberg]

# Pole structure

- Zero modes of the *reduced* instanton moduli space
  - For simply-laced  $G$ , all roots equally embed  $SU(2)$  instantons.

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{reduced}}^G(\Delta, k) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{reduced}}^{SU(2)}(\{\alpha\}, k) \quad [\text{Del Zotto, Lockhart}]$$

- For non-simply-laced  $G$ , a short-root embedding solution carries a *doubled* or *tripled* instanton charge of  $SU(2)$  solution's.

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{reduced}}^G(\Delta, k) = \prod_{\alpha_l \in \Delta_l} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{reduced}}^{SU(2)}(\{\alpha\}, k) \cdot \prod_{\alpha_s \in \Delta_s} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{reduced}}^{SU(2)}(\{\alpha_s\}, \lfloor k/c \rfloor)$$

•  $c=2$  for  $B_n, C_n, F_4$   
 •  $c=3$  for  $G_2$

match with various 5d partition functions.

- Summary:  $\mathcal{I}(\tau, z) = \eta(\tau)^{24E_0} \cdot \mathcal{N}(\tau, z) / \mathcal{D}(\tau, z)$ 

$$= \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{com}}(k) \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{reduced}}^G(\Delta, k)$$

# Ring of Jacobi forms

- Numerator of the 6d string elliptic genus
  - a weak Jacobi form of certain weight & index
  - invariant under the Weyl group of the global symmetry.
- It is in the *finitely-generated* ring of Weyl invariant Jacobi forms. [Wirthmuller]

$SU(2)_L$	$SU(2)_R$	$F$ (6d flavor)	$G$ (6d gauge)
$\mathfrak{L}_{2,1} = \theta_1(\pm\epsilon_-)/\eta^6$ $\mathfrak{L}_{0,1} = 4 \sum_{a=2}^4 \frac{\theta_a(\epsilon_-)^2}{\theta_a(0)^2}$	$\mathfrak{R}_{2,1} = \theta_1(\pm\epsilon_+)/\eta^6$ $\mathfrak{R}_{0,1} = 4 \sum_{a=2}^4 \frac{\theta_a(\epsilon_+)^2}{\theta_a(0)^2}$	$ F  + 1$ generators $f_{w,m}$	$ G  + 1$ generators $g_{w,m}$

for explicit expressions of generators: [Bertola], [Sakai]

- This determines the numerator up to a finite number of coefficients, which can be fixed through comparison with initially given BPS data.

[Huang, Katz, Klemm] [Del Zotto, Lockhart]

# Examples

- Let us reproduce 1 string elliptic genera in various 6d SCFTs.
- M-string:  $\mathcal{N} = -\frac{1}{12}\mathfrak{R}_0 f_{2,1} + \frac{1}{12}\mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}$  [Haghighat, Iqbal, Kozcaz, Lockhart, Vafa]
- SU(2) with 4 flavor:  $\mathcal{N} = \frac{1}{2^{11}3^5} \left( 54E_4^3 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 - 36E_4^2 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 + 9E_4^2 f_{2,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 48E_4^2 f_{4,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 6E_4^2 f_{4,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 - 9E_4^2 f_{2,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^4 - 32E_4 E_6 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 16E_4 E_6 f_{4,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^4 - 2E_4 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^4 + 3E_4 f_{2,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 - 16E_4 f_{4,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 - 12E_4 f_{4,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 - 108E_4 f_{0,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 - 3E_4 f_{2,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 + 72E_4 f_{0,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 + 36E_4 f_{0,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 - 64E_6^2 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 - 16E_6 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 + 12E_6 f_{2,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 - 48E_6 f_{4,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 - 16E_6 f_{4,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 96E_6 f_{0,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 8E_6 f_{2,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 4E_6 f_{2,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 + 96E_6 f_{0,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^4 + 2f_{4,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^4 + 12f_{0,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^4 + f_{2,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^4 - f_{2,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 + 24f_{0,1} g_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 - 36f_{0,1} g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \right)$  [Haghighat, Kozcaz, Lockhart, Vafa]
- Sp(1) with 10 flavor: [JK, S.Kim, K.Lee] • pure SU(3): [H.-C. Kim, S.Kim, J.Park]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N} = & \frac{1}{2^{17}3^9} (-3^3 f_{10,1} g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 E_4^6 + 3^2 f_{10,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4^5 + 3^2 f_{10,1} g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^5 + 3^3 f_{10,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^5 \\ & + 3f_{10,1} g_{2,1}^2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^3 E_4^4 + 3^2 f_{10,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^4 - 2^6 3^3 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1} E_4^4 + 2^2 3^1 f_{10,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1} E_4^4 \\ & + 3^1 f_{10,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^4 + 2^6 3^3 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^4 + 2^2 3^1 f_{10,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^4 + 59^1 f_{10,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 E_4^3 \\ & - 2^6 3^2 f_{4,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4^3 + 2^1 f_{10,1} E_6 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4^3 + 2^6 3^2 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 E_4^3 + 2^1 f_{10,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 E_4^3 - f_{10,1} g_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 E_4^3 \\ & - 2^4 3^3 f_{2,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4^3 + 2^4 3^3 f_{2,1} g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^3 + 2^6 3^3 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^3 + 2^1 3^2 f_{10,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^3 \\ & - 2^5 3^4 f_{0,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1} E_4^3 + 2^5 3^4 f_{0,1} g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^3 - 2^6 3^3 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^3 + 2^1 3^2 f_{10,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^3 \\ & + 2^6 3^3 f_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4^2 - 2^6 3^3 f_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 E_4^2 - 2^6 3^2 f_{4,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 E_4^2 + 2^4 3^2 f_{2,1} g_{2,1}^2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^3 E_4^2 \\ & - 3^2 f_{10,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4^2 - 2^6 3^2 7^1 f_{4,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4^2 + 2^6 3^2 f_{4,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^2 - 3^2 f_{10,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^2 \\ & + 2^6 3^2 7^1 f_{4,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^2 - 2^6 3^4 f_{0,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4^2 - 2^4 3^2 5^1 f_{2,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1} E_4^2 - 2^4 3^2 f_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^2 \\ & + 2^4 3^2 5^1 f_{2,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^2 + 2^6 3^4 f_{0,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^2 - 3^3 f_{10,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4^2 - 2^5 3^2 f_{2,1} E_6 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4 \\ & + 2^5 3^2 f_{2,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 E_4 + 2^5 3^3 f_{0,1} g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 E_4 - 3^1 f_{10,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^3 E_4 + 2^6 3^2 f_{4,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^3 E_4 \\ & + 2^5 3^3 7^1 f_{0,1} E_6 g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 E_4 - 2^5 3^3 f_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4 - 3^2 f_{10,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4 - 2^5 3^3 7^1 f_{0,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4 \\ & + 2^5 3^3 f_{2,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 E_4 - 2^2 3^1 f_{10,1} E_6^3 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1} E_4 - 2^7 3^2 f_{4,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1} E_4 - 3^1 f_{10,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 g_{0,1} E_4 \\ & - 2^6 3^2 f_{4,1} E_6 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4 - 2^2 3^1 f_{10,1} E_6^3 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4 + 2^7 3^2 f_{4,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4 - 2^5 3^3 f_{2,1} E_6 g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0 E_4 \\ & - 2^5 f_{10,1} E_6^4 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 - 2^1 f_{10,1} E_6^3 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 - 2^6 3^2 f_{4,1} E_6^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 + 2^6 3^2 f_{4,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \\ & + f_{10,1} E_6^2 g_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 - 2^4 3^2 f_{2,1} E_6 g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 - 2^5 3^3 f_{0,1} E_6 g_{2,1}^2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^3 - 2^6 3^2 f_{2,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1}^2 + 2^4 3^2 f_{2,1} E_6 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 g_{0,1} \\ & + 2^6 3^2 f_{2,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 - 2^1 3^2 f_{10,1} E_6^3 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^2 + 2^6 3^3 f_{4,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 + 2^8 3^3 f_{0,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 g_{0,1} \\ & + 2^5 3^3 f_{0,1} E_6 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 2^8 3^3 f_{0,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 2^1 3^2 f_{10,1} E_6^3 g_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 2^6 3^3 f_{4,1} E_6^2 g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^2 g_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{R}_0). \end{aligned}$$

## G<sub>2</sub> with 1 flavor:

[JK, H.-C. Kim, S.Kim, K.-H. Lee, J. Park, to appear]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N} = & \frac{1}{2^{8}3^2} (-96g_{6,2}g_{0,1}E_6 f_{2,1} - 96g_{6,2}g_{0,1}E_4 f_{0,1} + 8g_{2,1}g_{6,2}E_4^2 f_{2,1} - 4g_{2,1}^3 E_6 f_{2,1} \\ & + g_{2,1}^3 E_4 f_{0,1} + 8g_{2,1}g_{6,2}E_6 f_{0,1} - 5184g_{0,1}^3 f_{2,1} - 144g_{2,1}g_{0,1}^2 f_{0,1} + 84g_{2,1}^2 g_{0,1} E_4 f_{2,1}) \end{aligned}$$

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T-duality of LSTs, Bootstrapping the LST partition function.
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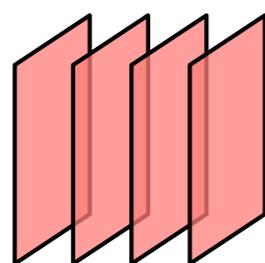
# Little string theory

- UV-complete, non-gravitational string theory in 6 dimensions. [Seiberg '97]
  - 1) It depends on a mass scale  $M_{st}$ , determining the *string tension*.
  - 2) Its density of states grows *exponentially*. [Aharony et al.'98]

$$\rho(E) = E^\alpha e^{\beta E}$$

- Example: type II NS5-branes in the limit  $g_s \rightarrow 0, \alpha' = (\text{finite})$   
[Dijkgraaf et al '96] [Seiberg '97]

IIA NS5-branes



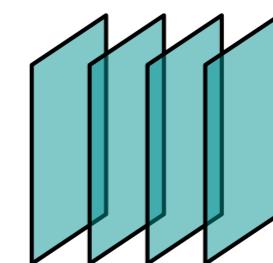
$N=(2,0)$  LST



T

exchanging winding  
& momentum modes

IIB NS5-branes



$N=(1,1)$  LST

# T-duality of LSTs

- T-duality: equivalence between two circle compactified LSTs.
- BPS partition functions for dual LSTs are expected to agree, with a proper identification of winding and momentum fugacity variables.

[J.Kim, S.Kim, K.Lee] [Hohenegger et al.] [[JK](#), K.Lee]

- Example: [J.Kim, S.Kim, K.Lee]

Modes	SU( $n$ ) type (2,0) LST	SU( $n$ ) type (1,1) LST
winding	$n$ <i>fractional</i> strings wrapping the circle $\mathfrak{n}_1, \mathfrak{n}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{n}_n$	a <i>fully</i> wrapping string $\mathfrak{n}'$
momentum	a <i>full</i> circle momentum $q$	$n$ <i>fractional</i> modes by SU( $n$ ) holonomy $q'_1, q'_2, \dots, q'_n$

$$Z^{(2,0)}(\{\mathfrak{n}_i\}_{i=1}^n, q, z) = Z^{(1,1)}(\mathfrak{n}', \{q'_i\}_{i=1}^n, z) \quad \text{if} \quad \mathfrak{n}' = q, \quad q'_i = \mathfrak{n}_i$$

# Bootstrapping 6d partition function

- T-duality relation provides a sufficient amount of initial BPS data to construct the full LST partition function.
- Example: (2,0) and (1,1) LSTs of SU(2) type

$$Z^{(2,0)} = \mathcal{I}_0 \cdot \left( 1 + \sum_{k_1, k_2} \mathfrak{n}_1^{k_1} \mathfrak{n}_2^{k_2} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{\{k_1, k_2\}} \right) \quad Z^{(1,1)} = \mathcal{I}'_0 \cdot \left( 1 + \sum_k \mathfrak{n}'^k \cdot \mathcal{I}'_k \right)$$

(1) Pure momentum sector index can be obtained

by counting the single trace operators.  $t = e^{2\pi i \epsilon_+}$ ,  $u = e^{2\pi i \epsilon_-}$ ,  $v = e^{2\pi i m}$

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = \text{PE} \left[ \frac{2t(v + v^{-1} - u - u^{-1})}{(1-tu)(1-tu^{-1})} \frac{q}{1-q} \right]$$

$$\text{SU}(2) \times \text{SU}(2) = \text{SO}(4)_L \quad \text{SU}(2) \subset \text{SO}(4)_R$$

$$\mathcal{I}'_0 = \text{PE} \left[ \frac{t(v + v^{-1} - t - t^{-1})}{(1-tu)(1-tu^{-1})} \frac{q'_1 + q'_2 + 2q'_1 q'_2}{1 - q'_1 q'_2} \right]$$

expand in  $q'_1, q'_2$   
read the coefficients at  $q'_1, q'_2, q'_1 q'_2$

# Bootstrapping 6d partition function

(2) Using the BPS coefficients from  $I_0'$ , one can determine

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\{1,0\}} = I_{\{0,1\}} &= \frac{\eta^6 (\frac{1}{12}\mathfrak{R}_0 f_{2,1} - \frac{1}{12}\mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1})}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)} = \frac{\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_+)}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)} \\ I_{\{1,1\}} &= \frac{\eta^{12} \left( \frac{1}{12}f_{2,1}\mathcal{L}_0 - \frac{1}{12}f_{0,1}\mathcal{L}_2 \right)^2}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)^2} = \frac{\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_-)^2}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)^2} \quad \text{expand in } q, \\ &\quad \text{read the coefficient at } q \end{aligned}$$

(3) Using the BPS coefficients from  $I_0, I_{10}$ , one can determine

$$\begin{aligned} I'_1 &= \frac{1}{2^7 3^4} \frac{\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_+)}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)\theta_1(-2\epsilon_+ \pm \alpha(a))} \left( -9E_4^2 f_{2,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 - 3E_4 f_{2,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \right. \\ &\quad - 3E_4 f_{0,1} g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 - 12E_6 f_{2,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 8E_6 f_{2,1} g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 - 4E_6 f_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \\ &\quad \left. - f_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^3 + 3f_{0,1} g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 - 3E_4 f_{0,1} g_{2,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 - 9E_4 f_{2,1} g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 + f_{2,1} g_{0,1} \mathfrak{R}_0^3 \right) \end{aligned}$$

(4) This procedure can be repeated as much as wanted.

# Results

- We worked out the 6d partition function for  $SU(3)$ ,  $SO(4)$ ,  $SO(6)$  cases.
- This procedure does *not* depend on 2d UV gauge theory descriptions of 6d strings, usually induced from the brane engineering of LSTs.

[Atiyah, Drinfeld, Hitchin, Manin] [Haghighat, Kozcaz, Lockhart, Vafa]

$SO(8)$  LST

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{1} \\ \text{1} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{1} \end{array} \quad - \frac{\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_+) \theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_-)^4}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)^5}$$

E6 LST

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{1} & & \text{1} & & \text{1} \\ \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} & \text{1} \end{array} \quad - \frac{\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_+) \theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_-)^6}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)^7}$$

- We compare the elliptic genera of single  $SU(2)$ ,  $SU(3)$ ,  $SO(4)$ ,  $SO(6)$  instanton strings with those of 2d ADHM gauge theories.
  - $SU(2)$  and  $SU(3)$ : in agreement with  $U(1)$  ADHM gauge theory. [J.Kim, S.Kim, K.Lee]
  - $SO(4)$  and  $SO(6)$ :  $U(k)$  and  $Sp(k)$  ADHM gauge theories.  
Our results agree with  $U(1)$  ADHM gauge theory, not  $Sp(1)$  gauge theory.

# Results

- The difference between  $Sp(1)$  and  $U(1)$  elliptic genera:  
extra BPS states for string configuration away from 6d spacetime.

$$\frac{1}{2^{11}3^6} \frac{\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_-)\theta_1(-\epsilon_+ \pm m)}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)\theta_1(-2\epsilon_+ \pm 2m)} (27E_4^3\mathfrak{f}_{2,1}^6 - 45E_4^2\mathfrak{f}_{2,1}^4\mathfrak{f}_{0,1}^2 - 24E_4E_6\mathfrak{f}_{2,1}^5\mathfrak{f}_{0,1} + \text{SO(4)<sub>R</sub> angular momentum tower} - 15E_4\mathfrak{f}_{2,1}^2\mathfrak{f}_{0,1}^4 - 32E_6^2\mathfrak{f}_{2,1}^6 - 40E_6\mathfrak{f}_{2,1}^3\mathfrak{f}_{0,1}^3 + \mathfrak{f}_{0,1}^6)$$

for an SO(6) instanton

It only carries a tower of full (non-fractional) circle momentum.

- Such comparison suggests that the  $Sp(k)$  ADHM elliptic genera are reliable in fractional momentum sectors.
  - Imposing the suggested pole structure, one can naturally excise them.
  - However, it is *not* always the case, e.g.,  $SO(8)$  case & heterotic LST. The bootstrap procedure *fails* with the suggested pole structure.

cf. [Y.Hwang, JK, S.Kim] for 5d instantons

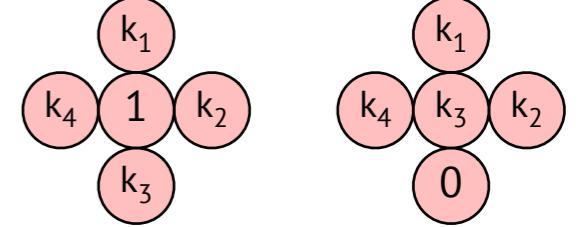
# Results

- We continue to study the elliptic genera of *fractional string chains* in all SO(2n)-type (2,0) LSTs.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{\{1,1,2,1,0\}} = & \frac{1}{2^{17}3^9} \frac{\eta^{18}\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_-)\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_+)}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)^4\theta_1(2\epsilon_+ \pm 2\epsilon_-)} (\mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^6 + \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^6 - 4e_6 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^6 - 6e_4 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{2,1}^3 \\ & + 3\mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^6 - 3\mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1} \mathfrak{L}_0^6 - 18e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^5 - 36e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^5 - 12e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^5 \\ & - 6\mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^5 + 12e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^5 + 18e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^5 - 15e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^3 \\ & + 9e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 - 24e_4 e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 - 54e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 - 36e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 + 96e_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^1 \\ & + 54e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 + 108e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 + 9e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 + 6\mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \\ & - 12e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 + 27e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^4 - 2\mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^1 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 - 36e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 + 6e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \\ & + 36e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 + 54e_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 - 64e_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 - 24e_4 e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 - 18e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{2,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \\ & + 72e_4 e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 + 162e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 - 12e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 - 54e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \\ & + 12e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 - 54e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 - 27e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 + 36e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \\ & + 18e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 + 45e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 + 12e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 - 162e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \\ & + 192e_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 + 72e_4 e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 - 81e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 - 18e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \\ & - 72e_4 e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 - 27e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 - 108e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^4 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 + 6e_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 \\ & + 54e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 + 36e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^3 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 + 24e_4 e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 - 72e_4 e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \\ & - 12e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 + 162e_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 - 192e_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 - 54e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^5 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 f_{2,1}^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \\ & + 4e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^3 - 27e_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^3 + 32e_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 f_{0,1}^3 + 24e_4 e_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_0 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 f_{0,1}^3 + 18e_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^3 \\ & - 27e_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^3 + 32e_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1}^3 + 81e_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 - 96e_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 - 81e_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_2^6 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 f_{0,1}^2 \mathfrak{f}_{2,1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{\{2,2,1,1,0\}} = & \frac{1}{2^{26}3^{14}} \frac{\eta^{12}\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_-)\theta_1(m \pm \epsilon_+)^3}{\theta_1(\epsilon_+ \pm \epsilon_-)^4\theta_1(2\epsilon_+ \pm 2\epsilon_-)^2} (3E_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^4 f_{0,1} - 3\mathfrak{L}_0^2 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^4 f_{0,1} + \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^4 f_{2,1} + 4E_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \\ & + 3E_4 \mathfrak{L}_0 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^4 f_{2,1} + 2\mathfrak{L}_0^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1} + 20E_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1} + 18E_4 \mathfrak{L}_0 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1} + 18E_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{0,1} \\ & + 12E_6 \mathfrak{L}_0 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{2,1} - 6E_4 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_2 \mathfrak{R}_0^3 f_{2,1} + 36E_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 f_{0,1} + 36E_6 \mathfrak{L}_0 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 f_{0,1} \\ & - 12E_4 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 f_{2,1} + 24E_4 E_6 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 f_{2,1} - 36E_6 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_0^2 f_{2,1} - 6E_4 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{0,1} + 24E_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{0,1} \\ & + 18E_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_0 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{0,1} - 12E_6 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{0,1} - 20E_6 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{2,1} - 54E_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{2,1} + 6E_4 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{0,1} \\ & - 24E_4 E_6 \mathfrak{L}_0 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{2,1} - 54E_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_0 f_{2,1} - 4E_6 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 f_{0,1} - 27E_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 f_{0,1} + 32E_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_2^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 f_{0,1} - 9i \\ & - 9E_4^2 \mathfrak{L}_0^3 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 f_{2,1} + 81E_4^3 \mathfrak{L}_0 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 f_{2,1} - 96E_6^2 \mathfrak{L}_0 \mathfrak{L}_2^2 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 f_{2,1} - 24E_4 E_6 \mathfrak{L}_0^2 \mathfrak{L}_2 \mathfrak{R}_2^4 f_{2,1})^2 \end{aligned}$$

and many others...



# Conclusion

- We discussed the properties of 6d string elliptic genus:
  - A weak Jacobi form of weight 0 and index set by anomaly.
  - Casimir energy; Pole structure expected for 6d BPS spectrum;
  - Numerator in the polynomial ring of Weyl invariant Jacobi forms.
- Using T-duality of LSTs, we studied the observables in LSTs.
  - 6d partition functions for (1,1) and (2,0) LSTs of  $SU(2)$ ,  $SU(3)$ ,  $SO(4)$ ,  $SO(6)$  types; Elliptic genera of *fractional* string chains in (2,0) LSTs of  $SO(8)$ ,  $E_6$ ,  $E_7$ ,  $E_8$  types (cf. fractional strings in *heterotic* LSTs)
  - For full winding modes, the elliptic genus inevitably captures the extra BPS contributions carrying a tower of transverse  $SO(4)$  angular momentum. → How to properly obtain the 6d spectrum?  
We found it in (1,1) and (2,0) LSTs of  $SO(8)$  type & heterotic LSTs.