

# Wrapped M5-branes, Chern-Simons theory and holography

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Based on arXiv :1401.3595, 1409.6206  
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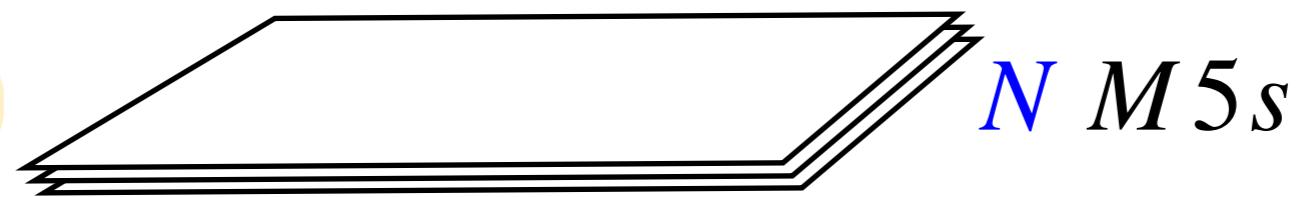
# Introduction

“3d-3d relation” : 3-manifolds  $M$

$$\longleftrightarrow \quad \text{3d } \mathcal{N}=2 \text{ SCFTs } T[M]$$

Interpretation from M5-branes :  $6d = 3d + 3d$

6d  $A_{N-1}(2,0)$  theory



$A_{N-1}(2,0)$  theory on  $M$



$T_N[M]$

New insights on { Physics of 3d  $\mathcal{N}=2$  SCFTs  
Mathematics on 3-manifold

# Localization on 3d $\mathcal{N}=2$ SCFTs

[Kim ,Kapustin,Willet,Yakkov,Jafferis,  
Hama, Hosomichi, Lee, Yokoyama, Imamura,...: '09 ~]

## 3d $\mathcal{N}=2$ theory

Gauge group G, Chiral matters  $\Phi$  in R,  
 $CS$  interactions  $\vec{k}$ , superpotential  $W(\Phi)$

Localization on  $B = S^2 \times S^1, S_b^3 / \mathbb{Z}_k$

$$Z = \int [d\Phi]_B \exp\left(iS[\Phi; (G, R, \vec{k}, W(\Phi))]\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Localized}} \int d\phi_0 e^{iS[\phi_0]} Z^{\text{1-loop}}[\phi_0] \quad (\text{finite dimensional integration})$$

# State-integral in Complex CS theory

[Dimofte,Gukov,Lenells,Zagier,  
Garoufalidis, Gabella, Goncharov...: '09 ~]

$SL(\textcolor{blue}{N})$  CS theory on 3-manifold  $\textcolor{red}{M}$

$$S_{CS} = \frac{1}{2\hbar} CS[\mathcal{A}] + \frac{1}{2\tilde{\hbar}} CS[\overline{\mathcal{A}}], \quad \frac{4\pi}{\hbar} = k + \sigma, \quad \frac{4\pi}{\tilde{\hbar}} = k - \sigma \quad \text{with } k \in \mathbb{Z}, \sigma \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } i\mathbb{R}$$

$$CS[\mathcal{A}] := \int_M \mathcal{A} \wedge d\mathcal{A} + \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{A}^3.$$

State-integral model

$$Z = \int [d\mathcal{A}]_M \exp(iS_{CS}[\mathcal{A}, \overline{\mathcal{A}}; \textcolor{brown}{k}, \sigma])$$

$$\longrightarrow \int dX \exp\left(\frac{1}{2\hbar} X \cdot B^{-1} A X + ..\right) \prod \psi_{\hbar}(X) \text{ (finite dimensional integration)}$$

# 3d-3d relation

[Yamzaki-Terashiam,  
Dimofte-Gukov-Gaiotto, '11 ]

For  $N$  and  $M$ ,  $\exists$  3d  $\mathcal{N}=2$  SCFT  $T_N[M]$

$Z[3d T_N[M]$  theory on  $B=S_b^3 / \mathbb{Z}_k$ ]

=  $Z[ SL(N, \mathbb{C}) CS$  theory with level  $(k, \sigma)$  on  $M$ ]

$$(k = k, \sigma = k(1 - b^2)/(1 + b^2))$$

$k = 1$ ,  $Z[3d T_N[M]$  theory on  $B=S_b^3$ ]

=  $Z[ SL(N, \mathbb{C}) CS$  theory on  $M$ ]

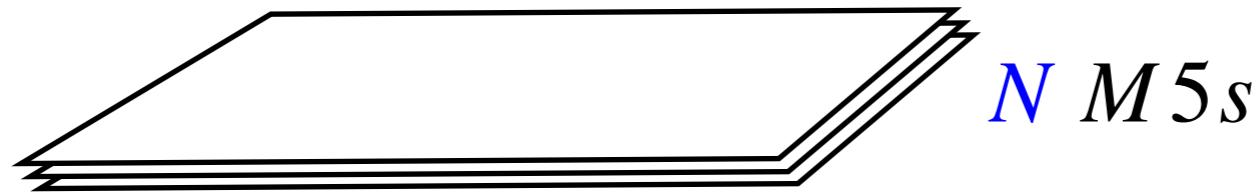
$$(\hbar = 4\pi/(k + \sigma) = 2\pi i b^2, \tilde{\hbar} = 4\pi/(k - \sigma) = 2\pi i b^{-2})$$

# 3d-3d relation from M5

- How to explain the relation?

Hint )  $3d + 3d = 6d = \dim(M5)$

6d  $A_{N-1}(2,0)$  theory



$Z[A_{N-1}(2,0)$  theory on  $B \times M]$

$Z[T_N[M] \text{ on } B]$

$Z[SL(N, \mathbb{C}) CS \text{ on } M]$

[Jafferis-Cordova: '13]



- We can define  $T_N[M]$  as

$T_N[M] : A_{N-1}(2,0)$  theory compactified along  $M$

# Large $N$ and holography

- $T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}]$ :  $A_{\textcolor{blue}{N}-1}(2,0)$  theory compactified along  $\textcolor{red}{M}$

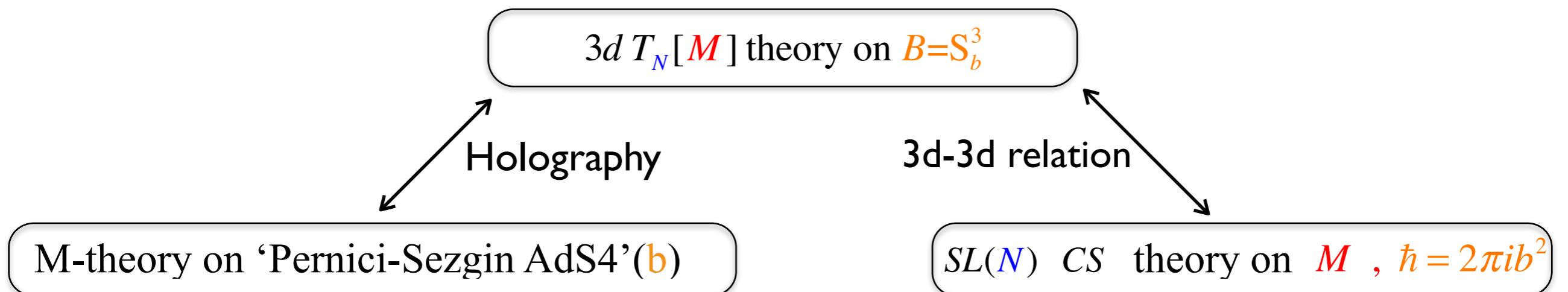
$$\textcolor{blue}{N} M5s : \mathbb{R}^{1,2} \times \textcolor{red}{M} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 3d \mathcal{N}=2 \text{ SCFT } T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}] \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^{1,2}$$

- Gravity dual of  $T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}]$  [Pernici,Sezgin : '85]  
[Gauntlett, Kim, Waldram : '00]

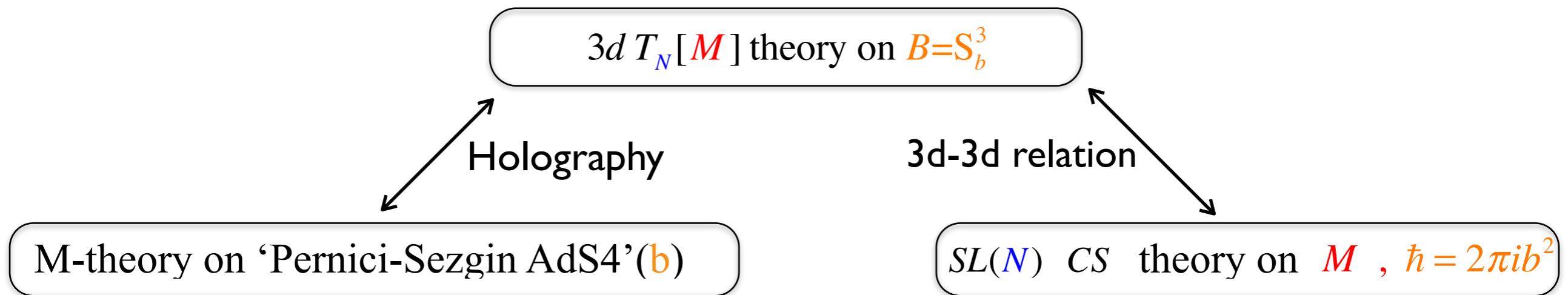
$3d T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}]$  theory = M-theory on (Pernici-Sezgin AdS<sub>4</sub>solution)

$$ds_{11}^2 = \frac{(1+\sin^2 \theta)^{1/3}}{g^2} \left[ ds^2(\textcolor{brown}{AdS}_4) + ds^2(\textcolor{red}{M}) + \frac{1}{2} (d\theta^2 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1+\sin^2 \theta} d\phi^2) + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{1+\sin^2 \theta} d\tilde{\Omega}^2 \right]$$

$$g^3 \sim 1/N$$

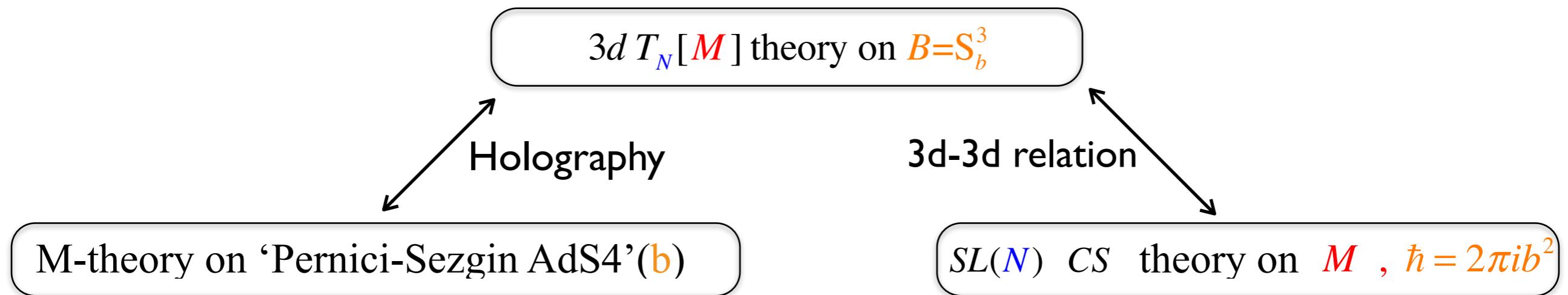


# Large $N$ and holography



$$\begin{aligned} & \log |Z[T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}] \text{ theory on } \textcolor{orange}{S}_b^3]| \\ &= -\mathcal{F}^{\text{gravity}}(\text{'Pernici-Sezgin AdS}_4\text{'(\textcolor{brown}{b})}) \\ &= -\frac{\text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M})}{12\pi} (\textcolor{brown}{b} + \textcolor{brown}{b}^{-1})^2 \textcolor{blue}{N}^3 + o(\textcolor{blue}{N}^2) \end{aligned}$$

# Large $N$ and holography



$$\begin{aligned} \log|Z[T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}] \text{ theory on } \textcolor{orange}{S}_b^3]| &= -\frac{\text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M})}{12\pi} (\textcolor{brown}{b} + b^{-1})^2 \textcolor{blue}{N}^3 + o(\textcolor{blue}{N}^2) \\ &= -\frac{i}{6\hbar} \text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}) \textcolor{blue}{N}^3 - \frac{\text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M})}{6\pi} \textcolor{blue}{N}^3 + \hbar \frac{i \text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M})}{24\pi^2} \textcolor{blue}{N}^3 + o(\textcolor{blue}{N}^2) \\ (\hbar = 2\pi i b^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\log(Z[T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}] \text{ theory on } \textcolor{orange}{S}_b^3]) \\ &= \log(Z[SL(\textcolor{blue}{N}) CS \text{ theory on } \textcolor{red}{M}]) \\ &\xrightarrow{\hbar \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\hbar} S_0[\textcolor{blue}{N}; \textcolor{red}{M}] + S_1[\textcolor{blue}{N}; \textcolor{red}{M}] + \hbar S_2[\textcolor{blue}{N}; M] + \hbar^2 S_3[\textcolor{blue}{N}; M] \end{aligned}$$

- It leads to a mathematical conjecture

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\textcolor{blue}{N} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\textcolor{blue}{N}^3} \text{Im}[S_0] &= -\frac{1}{6} \text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}), \quad \lim_{\textcolor{blue}{N} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\textcolor{blue}{N}^3} \text{Re}[S_1] = -\frac{1}{6\pi} \text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}), \quad \lim_{\textcolor{blue}{N} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\textcolor{blue}{N}^3} \text{Im}[S_2] = \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}) \\ \lim_{\textcolor{blue}{N} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\textcolor{blue}{N}^3} \text{Re}[S_{2j-1}] &= \lim_{\textcolor{blue}{N} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\textcolor{blue}{N}^3} \text{Im}[S_{2j}] = 0 \quad (j \geq 2), \end{aligned}$$

## ● Conjecture

$$\boxed{\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_0^{(\text{conj})}] = -\frac{1}{6} \text{vol}(M), \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Re}[S_1^{(\text{conj})}] = -\frac{1}{6\pi} \text{vol}(M), \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_2^{(\text{conj})}] = \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \text{vol}(M)}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Re}[S_{2j-1}^{(\text{conj})}] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_{2j}^{(\text{conj})}] = 0 \quad (j \geq 2),$$

$S_n^{(\text{conj})}$  n-loop contribution to the perturbative free-energy around a saddle point  $\mathcal{A}_N^{(\text{conj})}$

$\mathcal{A}_N^{(\text{conj})} = \rho_N((\text{spin-connection}) + i(\text{dreibein}))$ ,  $\rho_N : N$  – dim irreducible representation of  $SL(2)$

$S_0^{(\text{conj})} = 1/2 \text{CS}[\mathcal{A}^{(\text{conj})}]$  (classical part),

$S_1^{(\text{conj})} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{[\det' \Delta_0(\mathcal{A}^{(\text{conj})})]^{3/2}}{[\det' \Delta_1(\mathcal{A}^{(\text{conj})})]^{1/2}}$ ,  $\Delta_n(\mathcal{A}^{(\text{conj})})$ : Laplacian on  $sl(N)$  – valued n-form twisted by  $\mathcal{A}^{(\text{conj})}$

$$S_2^{(\alpha)} = \text{Diagram} + \text{Diagram}$$

## ● Conjecture

$$\boxed{\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_0^{(\text{conj})}] = -\frac{1}{6} \text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}), \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Re}[S_1^{(\text{conj})}] = -\frac{1}{6\pi} \text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}), \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_2^{(\text{conj})}] = \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \text{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M})}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Re}[S_{2j-1}^{(\text{conj})}] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_{2j}^{(\text{conj})}] = 0 \quad (j \geq 2),$$

$S_n^{(\text{conj})}$  n-loop contribution to the perturbative free-energy around a saddle point  $\mathcal{A}_N^{(\text{conj})}$

$\mathcal{A}_N^{(\text{conj})} = \rho_N((\text{spin-connection}) + i(\text{dreibein}))$ ,  $\rho_N : N - \dim$  irreducible representation of  $SL(2)$

For S0 (classical part), from direct computation

$$S_0^{(\text{conj})}[N] = \frac{1}{2} CS[\mathcal{A}_N^{(\text{conj})}] = \frac{1}{6} N(N^2 - 1)(-\text{ivol}(\textcolor{red}{M}) + \dots)$$

For S1 (1-loop part), it can be proven using a mathematical theorem

[P. Menal-Ferrer and J. Porti : '11]

For higher  $S_n$ , we don't have analytic proof yet.

## ● Conjecture

$$\boxed{\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_0^{(\text{conj})}] = -\frac{1}{6} \text{vol}(\mathbf{M}), \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Re}[S_1^{(\text{conj})}] = -\frac{1}{6\pi} \text{vol}(\mathbf{M}), \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_2^{(\text{conj})}] = \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \text{vol}(\mathbf{M})}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Re}[S_{2j-1}^{(\text{conj})}] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \text{Im}[S_{2j}^{(\text{conj})}] = 0 \quad (j \geq 2),$$

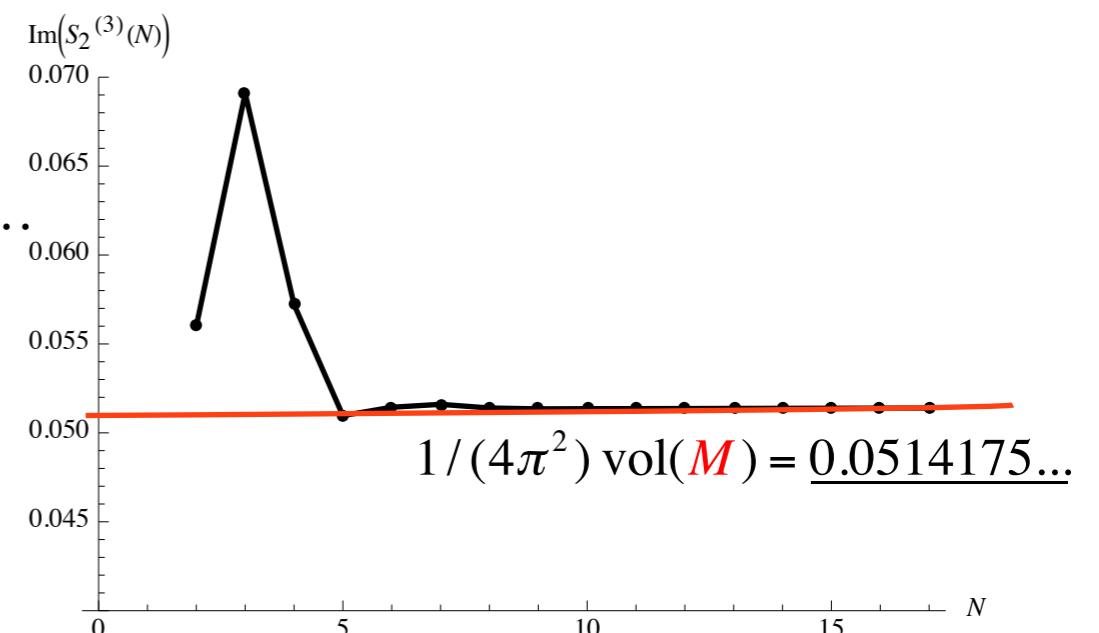
## ● Numerical check

$$\mathbf{M} = S^3 \setminus \mathbf{4}_1, \quad \text{vol}(\mathbf{M}) = 2 \text{Im}[\text{Li}_2(e^{-i\pi/3})] = 2.02988..$$

$$\text{Im}[S_2^{(\text{conj})}(N)] = \begin{cases} 0.0882063, & N=2 \\ 0.289984, & N=3 \\ 0.618779, & N=4 \\ 1.13059, & N=5 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Im}[S_2^{(\text{conj})}(N)] = \{ 0.0560005, 0.0690888, 0.0572193, \\ 0.0509708, 0.0514399, 0.0516042, \dots \}$$

$$\text{Im}[S_2^{(\text{conj})}(N)] \sim \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \text{vol}(\mathbf{M}) N^3$$



## ● Conjecture

$$\boxed{\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \operatorname{Im}[S_0^{(\text{conj})}] = -\frac{1}{6} \operatorname{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}), \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \operatorname{Re}[S_1^{(\text{conj})}] = -\frac{1}{6\pi} \operatorname{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}), \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \operatorname{Im}[S_2^{(\text{conj})}] = \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \operatorname{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M})}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \operatorname{Re}[S_{2j-1}^{(\text{conj})}] = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^3} \operatorname{Im}[S_{2j}^{(\text{conj})}] = 0 \quad (j \geq 2),$$

## ● Numerical check

$$\textcolor{red}{M} = S^3 \setminus \mathbf{4}_1, \quad \operatorname{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}) = 2 \operatorname{Im}[\operatorname{Li}_2(e^{-i\pi/3})] = 2.02988..$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[S_2^{(\text{conj})}(\textcolor{blue}{N})] \sim \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \operatorname{vol}(\textcolor{red}{M}) N^3$$

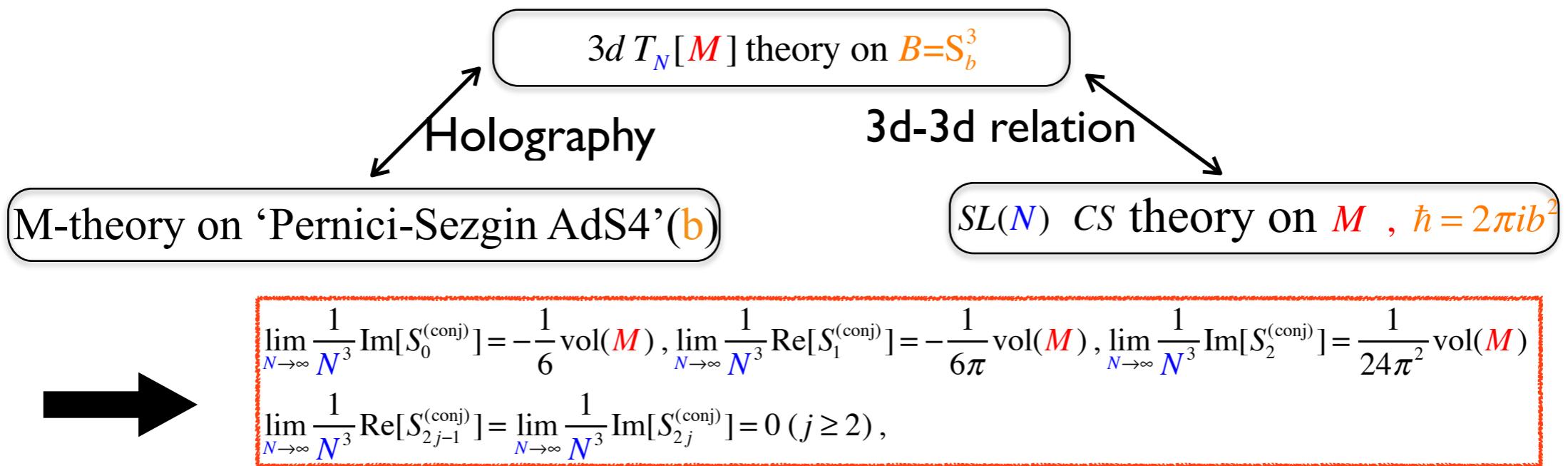
$$\begin{aligned} S_3^{(\text{conj})}(\textcolor{blue}{N}) &= \{-0.0185185, -0.0362503, -0.0425853, -0.0396434, \\ &\quad -0.0348546, -0.0312819, -0.0284423, -0.0260191\} \ll N^3 \end{aligned}$$

# Summary

- 3d  $T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}]$  theory

$$\textcolor{blue}{N} M5s : \mathbb{R}^{1,2} \times \textcolor{red}{M} \longrightarrow 3d \mathcal{N}=2 \text{ SCFT } T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\textcolor{red}{M}] \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^{1,2}$$

- Holography/3d-3d relation



- Further direction [Work in progress]

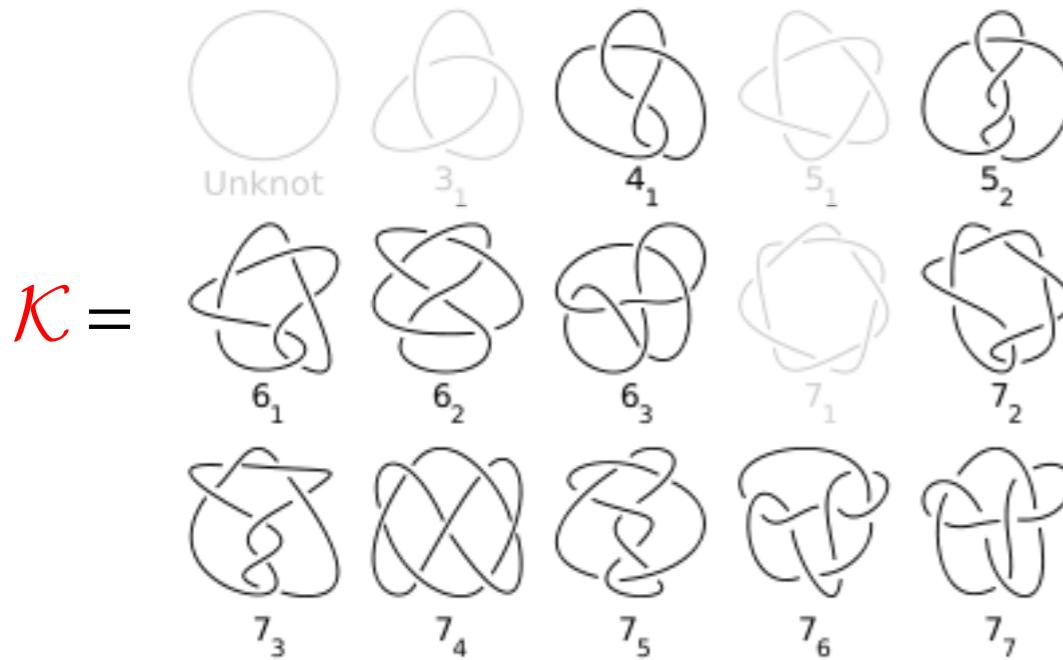
Defects : Codimension 2, 4 defects in 6d (2,0) theory

# 3d-3d relation for knot complements

- $k = 1$

$$Z[3d T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[\mathbf{M}] \text{ theory on } B=\textcolor{brown}{S}_b^3] = Z[SL(\textcolor{blue}{N}, \mathbb{C}) CS \text{ theory on } \mathbf{M}] \left( \hbar = 2\pi i b^2, \tilde{\hbar} = 2\pi i b^{-2} \right)$$

- $\mathbf{M} = \text{knot complements} = S^3 \setminus \mathcal{K}$ ,



$\mathbf{M} = S^3 \setminus N_{\mathcal{K}}$ ,  $N_{\mathcal{K}}$ : Tubular neighborhood of knot  $\mathcal{K}$   
(topologically solid torus)

cf)  $M_2 = S^2 \setminus (\text{punctures})$

$$S^3 \setminus 4_1 = S^3 \setminus \text{Diagram of } 4_1$$

$$\partial \mathbf{M} = S^1 \times S^1 = \{\text{meridian, longitudinal}\}$$

$3d T_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}[S^3 \setminus \mathcal{K}]$ theory	$SL(\textcolor{blue}{N}) CS$ theory on $\mathbf{M} = S^3 \setminus \mathcal{K}$
Rank of flavor symmetry	$1/2 \dim P_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}(\partial \mathbf{M})$ ( $P_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}(\partial \mathbf{M}) \coloneqq \{SL(\textcolor{blue}{N}) \text{ flat-connections on } \partial \mathbf{M}\}$ )
$U(1)^{\textcolor{blue}{N}-1} \longrightarrow SU(\textcolor{blue}{N})$ flavor sym	$P_{\textcolor{blue}{N}}(\partial \mathbf{M}) = \{\mathbf{m} = \text{Hol}_{\text{meridian}}(\mathcal{A}), \mathbf{l} = \text{Hol}_{\text{longitude}}(\mathcal{A}) : [\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{l}] = 0\}$
mass-parameter $\{m_i\}_{i=1, \dots, N-1}$	boundary meridian holonomy $\mathbf{m} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \exp(m_1) & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & \exp(m_2) & 1 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \exp(m_3) & 1 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 \dots & \dots & \dots & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$