

Bootstrapping Superconformal Field Theories

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Classical and quantum symmetries in mathematics and physics
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Based on:

1312.5344 w/ C. Beem, P. Liendo, W. Peelaers, L. Rastelli and B. van Rees

1511.07449 w/ P. Liendo

Outline

① The (Super)conformal Bootstrap Program

Conformal bootstrap

Superconformal bootstrap

② A solvable subsector

③ Constraining the space of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs

④ Summary and Outlook

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1 The (Super)conformal Bootstrap Program

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4 Summary and Outlook

The (Super)conformal Bootstrap Program

What is the space of consistent (S)CFTs?

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- Maximally supersymmetric theories: well known list of theories

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Can we bootstrap specific theories?

The (Super)conformal Bootstrap Program

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- $\mathcal{N} = 2$ theories: large known list of theories
many lacking a Lagrangian description

Can we bootstrap specific theories?

- Particularly helpful if theory is uniquely fixed by a set of discrete data
- Only tool available for finite N non-Lagrangian theories, such as the $6d (2, 0)$ theory

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Conformal Bootstrap

Conformal field theory defined by

Set of local operators and their correlation functions

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CFT data

$\{\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell,\dots}(x)\}$ and

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$\{\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell,\dots}(x)\}$ and

Operator Product Expansion

$$\mathcal{O}_1(x)\mathcal{O}_2(0) = \sum_k \lambda_{\mathcal{O}_1\mathcal{O}_2\mathcal{O}_k} \mathcal{O}_k(0)$$

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CFT data strongly constrained

- ▶ Unitarity
- ▶ Associativity of the operator product algebra

Conformal Bootstrap

Crossing Symmetry

$$\langle (\mathcal{O}_1(x_1) \mathcal{O}_2(x_2)) \mathcal{O}_3(x_3) \mathcal{O}_4(x_4) \rangle =$$

$$\sum_{\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagdown \\ \bullet \\ \diagup \\ 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell} \text{---} \\ \bullet \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ 4 \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array}$$

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$$\frac{1}{x_{12}^{2\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}} x_{34}^{2\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}} \sum_{\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}} \lambda_{\mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}} \lambda_{\mathcal{O}_3 \mathcal{O}_4 \mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}} g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) =$$

$$\text{where } \Delta_{\mathcal{O}_i} = \Delta_{\mathcal{O}}, \quad u = \frac{x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2} = z\bar{z}, \quad v = \frac{x_{23}^2 x_{14}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2} = (1-z)(1-\bar{z})$$

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where $\Delta_{\mathcal{O}_i} = \Delta_{\mathcal{O}}$, $u = \frac{x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2} = z\bar{z}$, $v = \frac{x_{23}^2 x_{14}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2} = (1-z)(1-\bar{z})$

Conformal Bootstrap

→ Solve crossing equations for *all* four-point functions

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[Rattazzi Rychkov Tonni Vichi]

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 - Can it ever define a consistent CFT?

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Sum rule: identical scalars ϕ

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Sum rule: identical scalars ϕ

→ Identity operator $\lambda_{\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}\mathbb{1}} = 1$

$$1 = \sum_{\substack{\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell} \neq \mathbb{1} \\ \mathcal{O} \in \phi\phi\phi}} \lambda_{\phi\phi\mathcal{O}}^2 \underbrace{\frac{u^{\Delta_\phi} g_{\Delta,\ell}(v, u) - v^{\Delta_\phi} g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v)}{v^{\Delta_\phi} - u^{\Delta_\phi}}}_{F_{\Delta,\ell}}$$

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- Find Functional Ψ such that
 - $\hookrightarrow \psi \cdot 1 < 0 \text{ (}\mathbb{1}\text{)}$
 - $\hookrightarrow \psi \cdot F_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) \geq 0$ for all $\{\Delta, \ell\}$ in spectrum

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- Truncate

$$\psi = \sum_{m,n}^{m,n \leq \Lambda} a_{mn} \partial_z^m \partial_{\bar{z}}^n \Big|_{z=\bar{z}=\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$\rightarrow$ Always true bounds

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Q: Is there a solvable truncation of the crossing equations?

→ Yes, for $4d \mathcal{N} \geq 2$ [Beem ML Liendo Peelaers Rastelli van Rees]

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→ Yes, for $4d \mathcal{N} \geq 2$ [Beem ML Liendo Peelaers Rastelli van Rees]
 $6d \mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ and $2d \mathcal{N} = (0, 4)$ [Beem Rastelli van Rees]

- ▶ Step 1: Solve this subsector
- ▶ Step 2: Full blown numerics for the rest

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Chiral algebra

Organize operators in representations of superconformal algebra

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→ Pick a plane $\mathbb{R}^2 \in \mathbb{R}^4$

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$$u_{l_1}(\bar{z}_1) \dots u_{l_n}(\bar{z}_n) \langle \mathcal{O}_1^{l_1}(z_1, \bar{z}_1) \dots \mathcal{O}_n^{l_n}(z_n, \bar{z}_n) \rangle$$

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- Meromorphic!

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Why?

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→ $h = R + j_1 + j_2$

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Example: free hypermultiplet

Complex scalars in hypermultiplet are in the cohomology

Chiral algebra

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Complex scalars in hypermultiplet are in the cohomology

$$Q' = \begin{bmatrix} Q \\ \tilde{Q}^* \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{Q}' = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Q} \\ -Q^* \end{bmatrix}$$

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Complex scalars in hypermultiplet are in the cohomology

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$$u_I = (1, \bar{z})$$

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$$q(z, \bar{z}) = u_I Q' = Q(z, \bar{z}) + \bar{z} \tilde{Q}^*(z, \bar{z}),$$

$$\tilde{q}(z, \bar{z}) = u_I \tilde{Q}' = \tilde{Q}(z, \bar{z}) - \bar{z} Q^*(z, \bar{z})$$

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$$\rightarrow q(z, z\bar{b})\tilde{q}(0) \sim \bar{z} \tilde{Q}^*(z, \bar{z}) \tilde{Q}(0) \sim \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{z}$$

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Which operators are in the cohomology?

→ Stress tensor multiplet

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$$T(z)T(0) \sim -12\frac{c_{4d}/2}{z^4} + 2\frac{T(0)}{z^2} + \frac{\partial T(0)}{z} + \dots,$$

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↪ $c_{2d} = -12c_{4d}$

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→ Flavor symmetries current multiplet

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Which operators are in the cohomology?

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- ↪ Affine Kac Moody current algebra

$$J^a(z)J^b(0) \sim -\frac{k_{4d}/2\delta^{ab}}{z^2} + if^{abc}\frac{J^c(0)}{z} + \dots,$$

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↪ $k_{2d} = -\frac{k_{4d}}{2}$

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$$J^a(z)J^b(0) \sim -\frac{k_{4d}/2\delta^{ab}}{z^2} + if^{abc}\frac{J^c(0)}{z} + \dots,$$

- ↪ $k_{2d} = -\frac{k_{4d}}{2}$

- ...

What is the space of consistent SCFTs?

$4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs with a flavor symmetry

$$\langle TTTT \rangle, \quad \langle J^a J^b J^c J^d \rangle, \quad \langle TT J^a J^b \rangle$$

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$4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs with a flavor symmetry

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► Block decomposition:

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What is the space of consistent SCFTs?

4d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs with a flavor symmetry

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(with some assumptions, interacting theory, unique stress tensor)

Outline

1 The (Super)conformal Bootstrap Program

Conformal bootstrap

Superconformal bootstrap

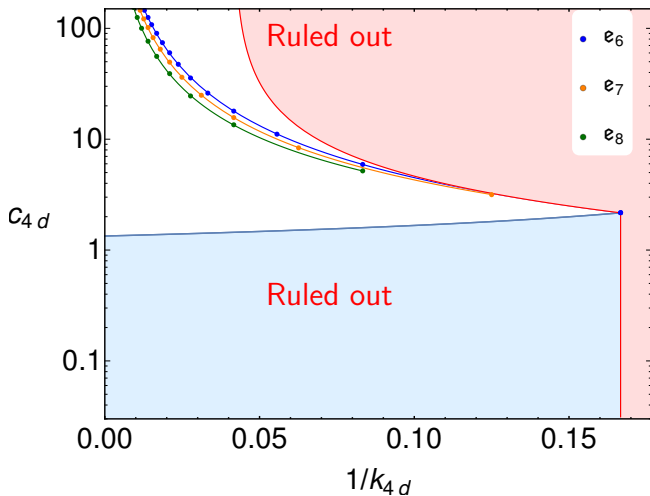
2 A solvable subsector

3 Constraining the space of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs

4 Summary and Outlook

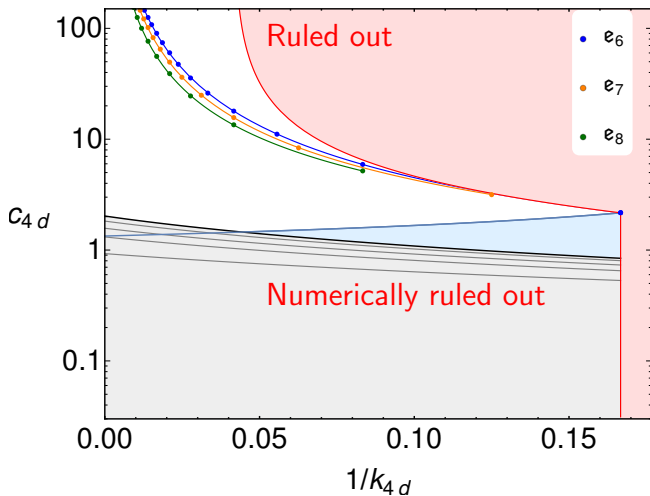
$4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs with E_6 flavor symmetry

$$\langle TTTT \rangle, \langle J^a J^b J^c J^d \rangle, \langle TTJ^a J^b \rangle$$



$4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs with E_6 flavor symmetry

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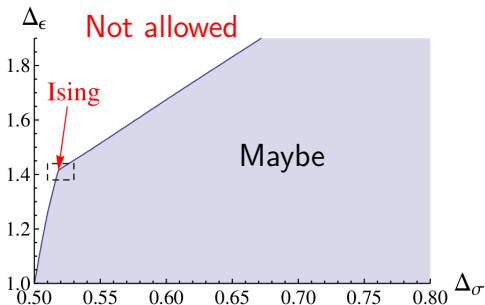
- Is c bounded by k for large k ?

Thank you!

Backup slides

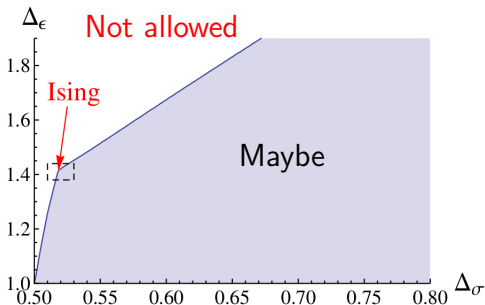
3d Ising Model

[El-Showk, Paulos, Poland, Rychkov, Simmons-Duffin, Vichi, PRD 86 025022]



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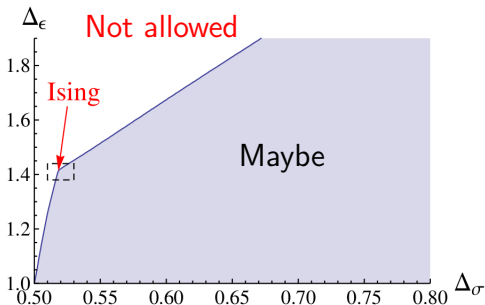
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→ Saturated by 3d Ising model

3d Ising Model

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