

IDEA: $S_i \sim \text{Tr}_{U(N_i)} (W^\alpha W_\alpha)$ ARE

GOOD LOW-ENERGY FIELDS

CLAIM: $W[S_i] = \sum S_i \left(\log \left(\frac{\Lambda^{3N_i}}{S_i N_i} \right) + N_i \right) + W_{\text{pert}}[S_i]$

PROOF: WEAKER, WE CANNOT INTEGRATE
IN THE S_i : NO SOURCE

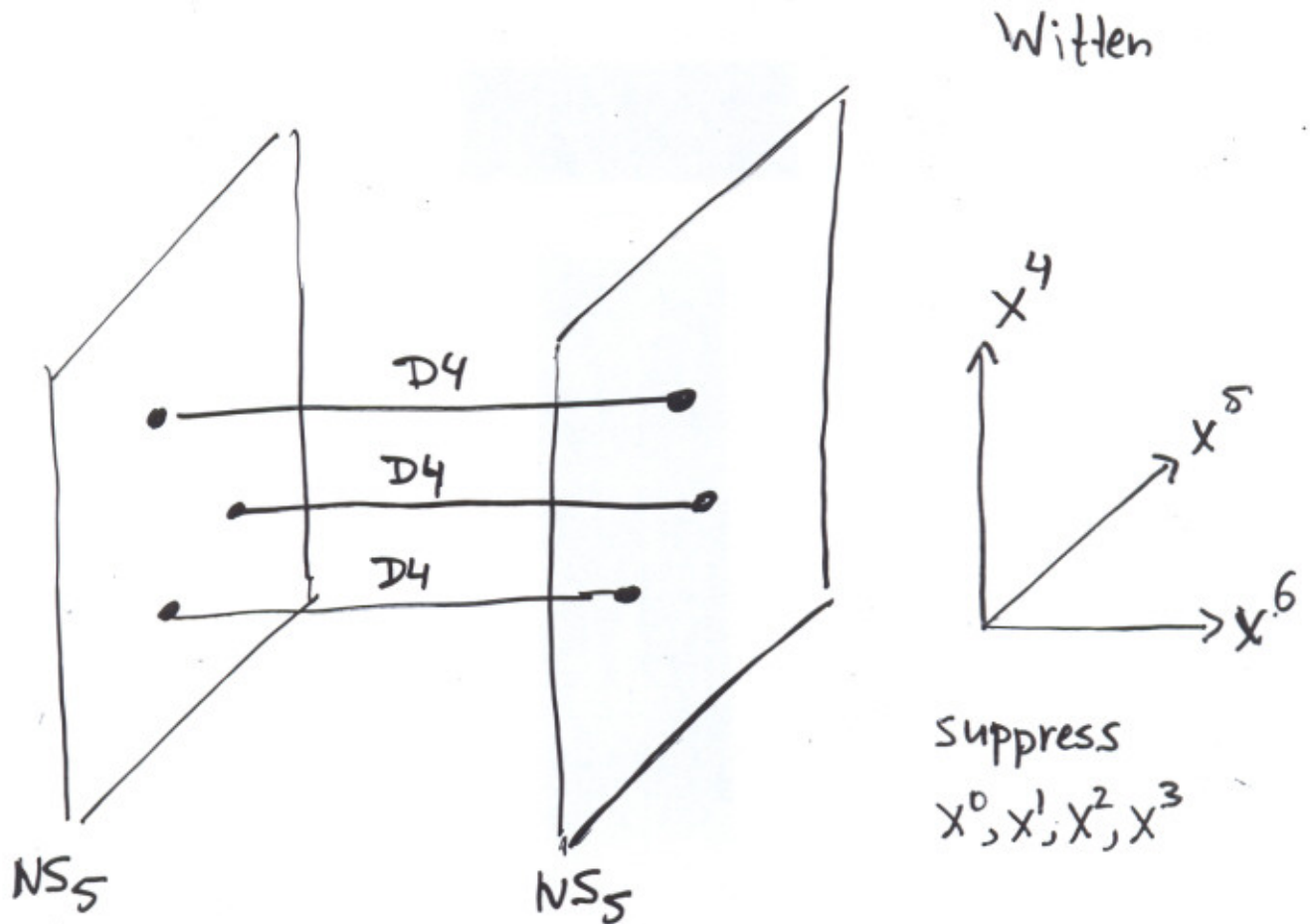
$$S_i \sim \oint_{P_i} \text{Tr} \left(\frac{W^\alpha W_\alpha}{(z - \Phi)} \right) dz$$

$W[S_i]$ HAS THE RIGHT EXTREMA

$W_{\text{PERT}}[S_i]$ CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

- KONISHI ANOMALY
- MATRIX INTEGRALS
- CY GEOMETRY

BRANE CONSTRUCTION OF $N=2$ THEORIES



THE D4-BRANES SUPPORT A PURE $N=2$ $U(N)$ GANGE THEORY, $N = \#$ D4 BRANES

$$\Phi: \begin{pmatrix} A_\mu \\ \lambda^\alpha \\ \psi^\alpha \\ \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

POINT ON COULOMB BRANCH \leftrightarrow

EIGENVALUES OF Φ : ADJOINT SCALAR SUPERFIELD \leftrightarrow

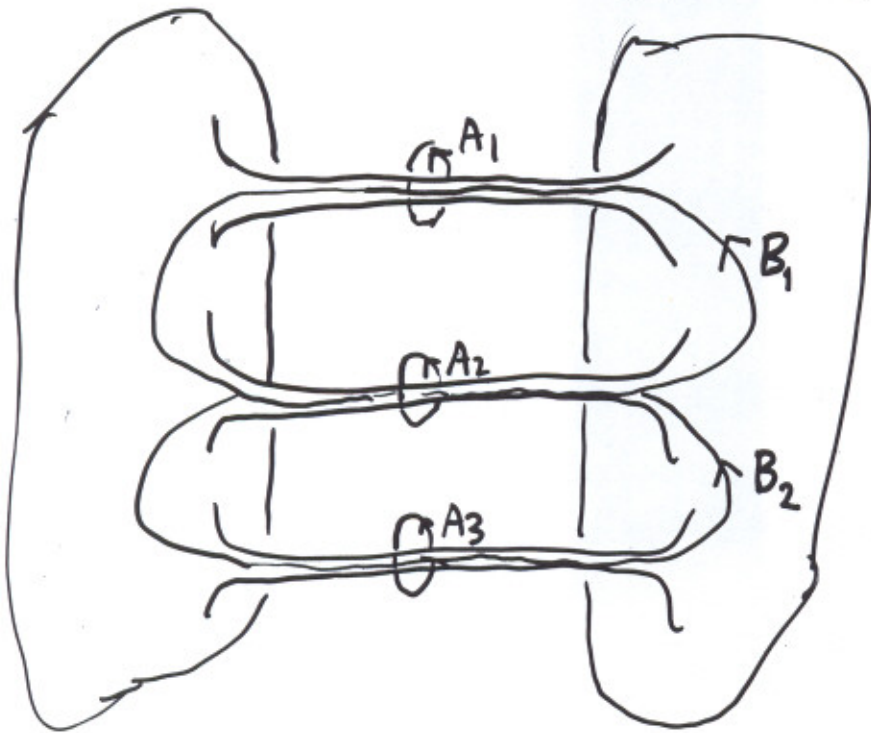
LOCATIONS OF D4-BRANES IN x^4, x^5

LIFT TO M-THEORY :

EXTRA CIRCLE APPEARS, RADIUS R

D4 BRANE \Leftrightarrow M5 BRANE WRAPPED ON S^1

NSS BRANE \Leftrightarrow M5 BRANE NOT WRAPPED ON S^1



SINGLE M5-BRANE WRAPPED ON
RIEMANN SURFACE Σ

$$v = x^4 + ix^5$$

$$t = \exp(-(x^6 + ix^{10}/R))$$

$$\Sigma: t^2 - 2P_N(v)t + \Lambda_{N=2}^{2N} = 0 \equiv \text{Seiberg-Witten curve}$$

$P_N(v) = \det(v - \mathbb{E})$

THE (2,0) THEORY ON THE M5 BRANE
 REDUCES TO THE LOW-ENERGY EFFECTIVE
 ACTION OF QUANTUM $N=2$ SYM

"MQCD"

AGREEMENT ONLY FOR BPS QUANTITIES

$$B_{\mu i} = \sum_k \omega_i^{(k)} A_{\mu}^{(k)} \rightarrow \text{4d gauge fields}$$

\downarrow self-dual 6d two forms
 \downarrow holomorphic one-forms on Σ

PERIOD MATRIX

$$\tau_{kl} = \int_{B_k} \omega^{(l)}$$

YIELD LOW-ENERGY GAUGE COUPLINGS

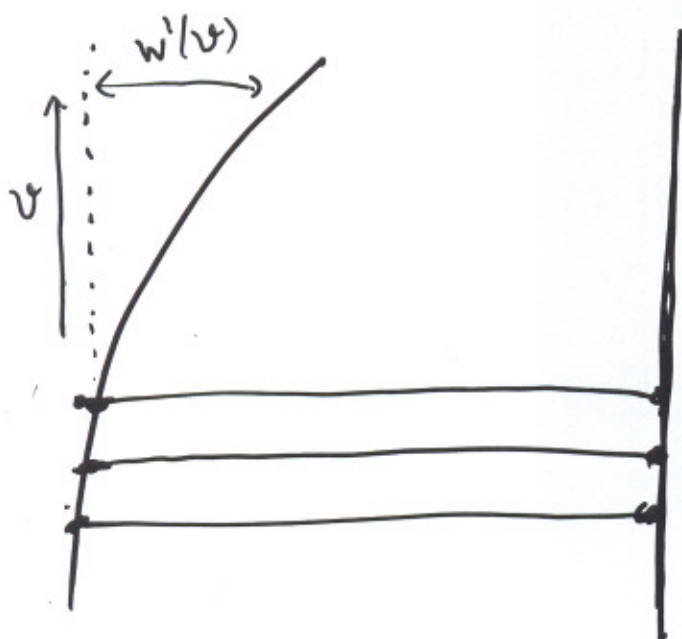
BREAK TO N=1

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \text{Tr} \left(\int d^4x d^2\theta W[\Phi] \right)$$

$W[\Phi]$: NON-TRIVIAL SUPERPOTENTIAL

Dijkgraaf-Vafa

BEND BRANES IN $w = x^8 + ix^9$ DIRECTION



JdB, 02

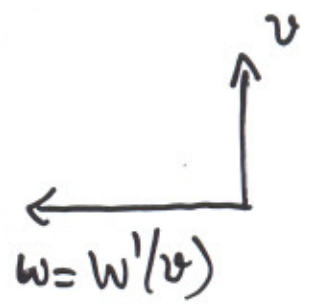
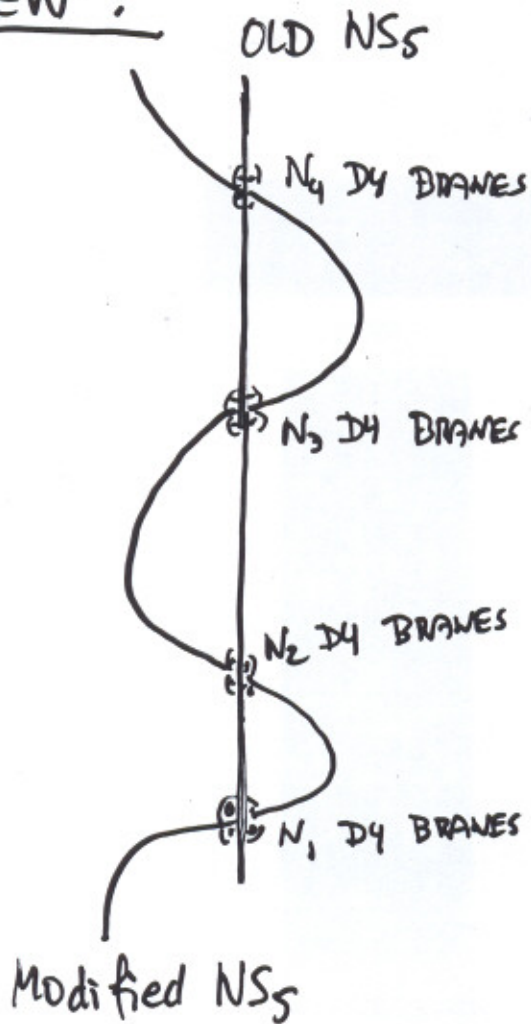
D4-BRANES DO NOT FIT; OPEN STRING MASS ($N_f - D_4$) $\sim w'(v)$

D4-BRANES ONLY FIT WHEN

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = \left(\begin{array}{c} p_1 \dots p_1 \\ p_1 p_2 \dots p_2 \\ \dots \\ p_n \dots p_n \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \} N_1 \\ \} N_2 \\ \dots \\ \} N_n \end{array} \right.$$

WITH p_i THE ROOTS OF $w'(v) = 0$
Field theory & branes agree

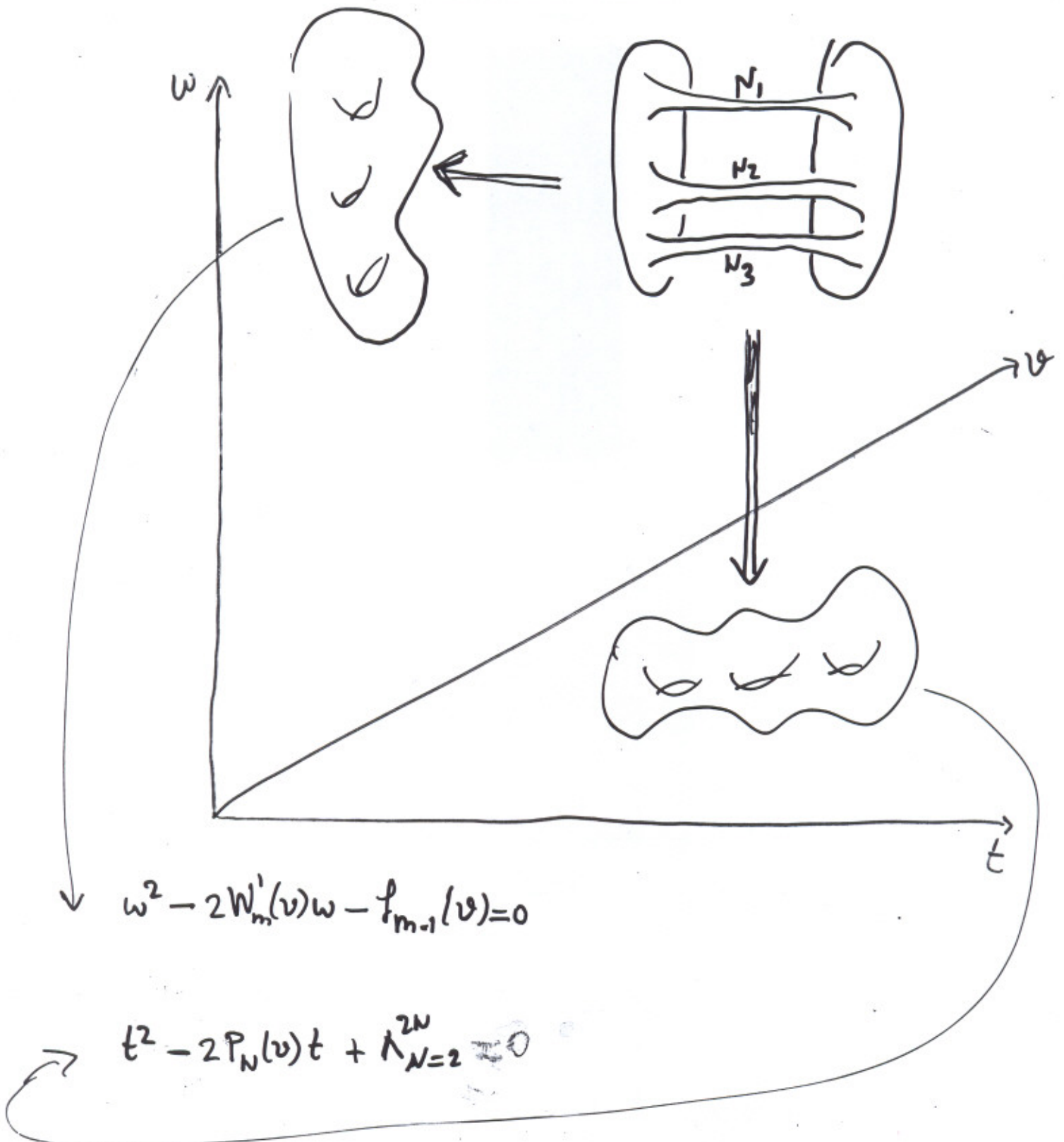
SIDE VIEW :



THIS BREAKS THE GAUGE GROUP TO

$$U(N_1) \times \dots \times U(N_n)$$

LIFT TO M-THEORY : $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^5 \times S^1$



COMPATIBILITY OF

$$\begin{cases} w^2 - 2W'_m(v)w - f_{m-1}(v) = 0 \\ t^2 - 2P_N(v)t + \Lambda_{N=2}^{2N} = 0 \end{cases}$$

IMPLIES

$$P_N^2(v) - \Lambda_{N=2}^{2N} = S_{N-n}^2(v) [G_n^2(v) + f_{n-1}(v)]$$

$$W'_m(v)^2 + f_{m-1}(v) = H_{m-n}^2(v) [G_n^2(v) + f_{n-1}(v)]$$

THESE ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS DETERMINE COMPLETELY THE LOCATION OF THE ISOLATED QUANTUM VACUA OF THE THEORY

* TWO NATURAL DIFFERENTIALS

Dijkgraaf-Vafa
Cachazo Douglas Seiberg Witten
Cachazo Seiberg Witten

$$\frac{dt}{t} = \text{Tr}_{\text{gauge theory}} \left(\frac{dv}{v - \Phi} \right)$$

$$w dv = 2 \text{Tr}_{\text{matrix theory}} \left(\frac{dv}{v - M} \right) = \frac{-1}{|\text{br}|^2} \text{Tr}_{\text{gauge theory}} \left(\frac{W_\alpha W^\alpha dv}{v - \Phi} \right)$$

$$\int dM \text{Tr} \left(\frac{1}{v - M} \right) e^{\frac{1}{g_s} \text{Tr}(W(M))}$$

$$W^\alpha = \lambda^\alpha + \theta_\beta F^{\alpha\beta}$$

BY COMPARING WE OBSERVE THAT IN

THE MINIMA

$$N_i = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{A_i} \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\tau = \oint_{B_i} \frac{dt}{t}$$

(ALSO NATURAL BY
STUDYING DIMENSIONS
IN TWISTED (2,0)
THEORY)

$$S_i = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{A_i} w dv$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial S_i} = \oint_{B_i} w dv$$



HERE, $S_i \sim \text{Tr}_{U(N_i)} (W^d W_a)$ IS THE

GAUGING CONDENSATE SUPERFIELD IN
THE (CLASSICALLY) UNBROKEN $U(N_i)$

THERE IS A QUANTUM LOW-ENERGY EFFECTIVE

SUPERPOTENTIAL $W[S_i]$, COMPUTED E.G. USING

A MATRIX MODEL. MINIMIZING $\left(\frac{\partial W[S_i]}{\partial S_i} = 0 \right)$

PUTS S_i EQUAL TO THE VALUES GIVEN IN

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE M5-BRANE CONFIGURATION

DESCRIBING S_i AWAY FROM SUSY MINIMA, AND
HOW DO WE COMPUTE $W[S_i]$ FROM IT?

NAIVE GUESS:

S_i ARE HOLOMORPHIC (CHIRAL)

SUPERFIELDS \Rightarrow LOOK FOR HOLOMORPHIC
DEFORMATIONS,

THERE ARE NONE!

CLUE: LOOK AT

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_i = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{A_i} \frac{dt}{t} \quad (1) \\ S_i = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{A_i} w dv \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$

IGNORING t , THERE ARE HOLOMORPHIC
DEFORMATIONS OF THE CURVE IN (w, v)

SPACE AND ENOUGH TO PARAMETRIZE ALL S_i

THERE IS THEN A UNIQUE NONHOLOMORPHIC t
SUCH THAT (1) IS STILL SATISFIED

BECAUSE $t = \exp\left[-\frac{x^6 + ix^{10}}{R}\right]$ THE FORM

$\frac{dt}{t}$ NEEDS TO HAVE INTEGER PERIODS, WHETHER
 t IS HOLOMORPHIC OR NOT.

PROPOSAL:

DEFORM Σ HOLOMORPHICALLY IN THE w, v

DIRECTION AND THEN DEFINE A (NON-HOLOMORPHIC

t BY THE EQUATIONS $\frac{1}{m_i} \oint_{A_i} dt = N_i$. (* SIMILAR FOR B_i)

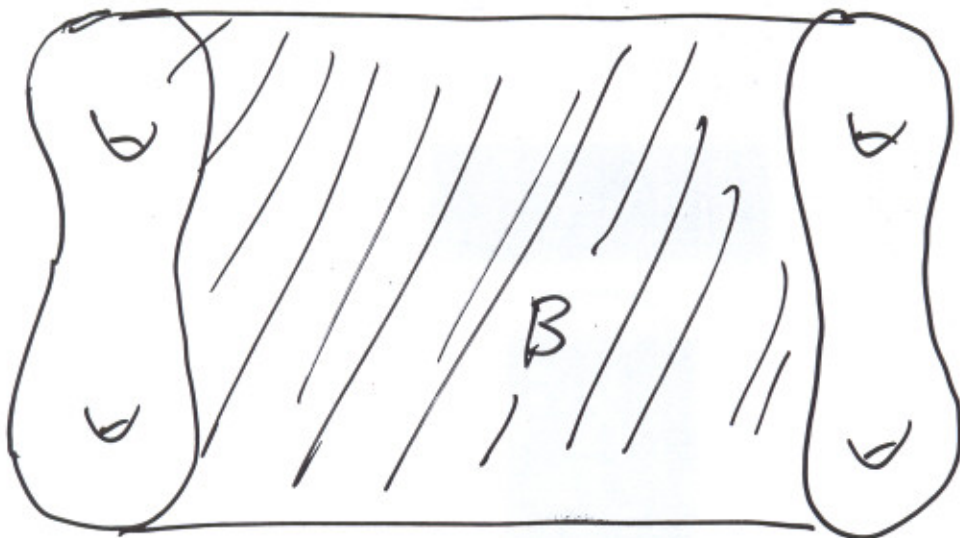
THIS YIELDS A NON-SUPERSYMMETRIC M5-BRANE

THAT EXPLICITLY BREAKS SUSY. TO RESTORE

SUPERSYMMETRY, WE NEED TO MAKE IT HOLOMORPHIC

AND WE RECOVER THE PREVIOUS VACUA

THE SUPERPOTENTIAL



Σ_1

$$\partial B = \Sigma_1 \# (-\Sigma_0)$$

Σ_0 : REFERENCE SURFACE

WITTEN:

$$W(\Sigma_1) - W(\Sigma_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_B \Omega^{(3,0)}$$

$$\Omega^{(3,0)} = R \, dv \wedge dw \wedge \frac{dt}{t}$$

PARTIAL INTEGRATION

$$W = \frac{R}{2\pi i} \int_{\Sigma} \frac{dt}{t} \wedge w \, dv$$

$$= R \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{\partial F_0}{\partial s_i} - RNS \log \frac{\Lambda_{N=2}}{\Lambda_0}$$

AGREES!

SUBTLE

MIRROR TO $\int H \wedge \Omega$

bilinear identities
cf: Dijkgraaf-Vafa

EXAMPLE (MASS DEFORMED U(N) THEORY)

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m \Phi^2$$

$$(W_1')^2 + f_0 \equiv m^2 v^2 + 2mS$$

THIS GUARANTEES $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_A w dv = S$

$$t(v, \bar{v}) = \left[v + \sqrt{v^2 + \frac{2S'}{m}} \right]^a \left[\bar{v} + \sqrt{\bar{v}^2 + \frac{2\bar{S}}{m}} \right]^b$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a - b = N \\ N \log \left(\frac{-2\Lambda_0^2 m}{\Lambda_{N=1}^3} \right) = \log \left[\left(\frac{-2m\Lambda_0^2}{S} \right)^a \times \left(\frac{-2m\bar{\Lambda}_0^2}{\bar{S}} \right)^b \right] \end{array} \right.$$

\Rightarrow PRECISELY WHEN $S = \Lambda_{N=1}^3$ WE GET $b=0$. ℓ

- CAN NOW EASILY GENERALIZE TO MANY OTHER GAUGE THEORIES FOR WHICH THERE IS A BRANE CONSTRUCTION
- CAN ALSO UNDERSTAND SUPERPOTENTIAL FROM THE DECONSTRUCTION OF THE (2,0) THEORY

SEVERAL FEATURES HAVE A SIMPLE
BRANE INTERPRETATION:

- Cachazo Douglas Seiberg Witten POINT
OUT THAT EFFECTIVE ACTION CAN BE
NICELY WRITTEN IN TERMS OF:

$$V^i = S^i + \eta_\alpha \psi^{i\alpha} + (\eta^\alpha \eta_\alpha) N^i$$

AUXILIARY $N=2$
SUPERFIELD

BUT THIS IS EQUAL TO

$$V^i = \oint_{A_i} dv \left[\underbrace{\omega + \eta_\alpha p^\alpha + (\eta^\alpha \eta_\alpha) \frac{\partial \log t}{\partial v}} \right]$$

$N=2$ MULTIPLER IN TWISTED
(2,0) THEORY

- THE DISTINGUISHED ROLE OF CERTAIN DIFFERENTIAL
FORMS IN Cachazo Seiberg Witten NOW HAS A
SIMPLE GEOMETRICAL INTERPRETATION

THE KÄHLER POTENTIAL

M5-BRANE IS $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \Sigma^1$

TO GET THE HIGHEST LOW ENERGY EFFECTIVE ACTION, WE NEED TO LET Σ^1 VARY OVER \mathbb{R}^4 .

THIS WILL PRODUCE KINETIC TERMS FOR S_i FROM THE FIVEBRANE EFFECTIVE ACTION.

FIND:

$$S = \int d^4x \left(a_{ij} \partial_\mu s^i \partial^\mu s^j + b_{ij} \partial_\mu s^i \partial^\mu \bar{s}^j + \bar{a}_{ij} \partial_\mu \bar{s}^i \partial^\mu \bar{s}^j + \dots \right)$$

?? NOT COMPATIBLE WITH $N=1$ SUSY ??

⇒ NEED TO MODIFY SPACETIME GEOMETRY,
NO LONGER $\mathbb{R}^5 \times S^1$, PERHAPS NOT EVEN KÄHLER

→ Mirror symmetry in the presence of fluxes (→ Vafa)

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