

Bootstrapping $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ theories

Madalena Lemos

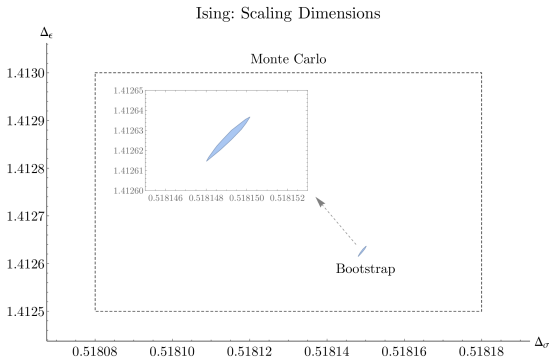


Strings 2018
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together with C. Beem, M. Cornagliotto, P. Liendo, W. Peelaers, L. Rastelli,
V. Schomerus, B. van Rees

3d Ising Model

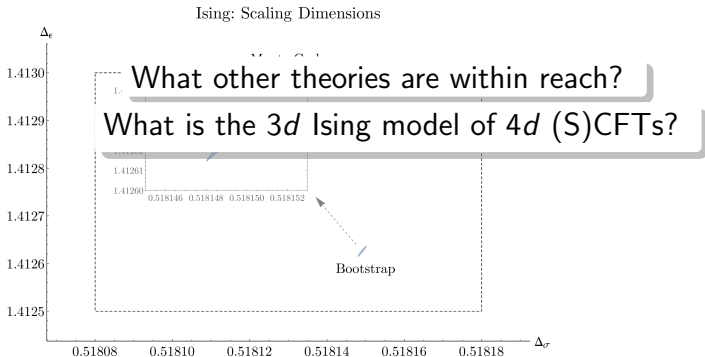
[Poland Simmons-Duffin Kos, Simmons-Duffin, Poland Simmons-Duffin Kos Vichi]



One \mathbb{Z}_2 -even, one \mathbb{Z}_2 -odd relevant scalar operator

3d Ising Model

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Outline

- ① The Superconformal Bootstrap Program
- ② (A_1, A_2) Argyres-Douglas Theory
- ③ Landscape of $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs
- ④ Summary & Outlook

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- ① **The Superconformal Bootstrap Program**
- ② (A_1, A_2) Argyres-Douglas Theory
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The Superconformal Bootstrap Program

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Can we bootstrap specific theories?

- “Simplest” $\mathcal{N} = 2$ Argyres-Douglas theory?

Conformal Bootstrap

Conformal field theory defined by [see Simmons-Duffin's talk]

Set of local operators and *all* their correlation functions

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Operator Product Expansion

$$\mathcal{O}_1(x)\mathcal{O}_2(0) = \sum_{k\text{prim.}} f_{\mathcal{O}_1\mathcal{O}_2\mathcal{O}_k} x^{\Delta_k - \Delta_1 - \Delta_2} (\mathcal{O}_k(0) + \dots)$$

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Subject to

- ▶ Unitarity
- ▶ Associativity of the operator product algebra

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Subject to

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- ▶ Crossing equations for *all* four-point functions

The diagram illustrates the crossing equation for a four-point function. On the left, a sum over operators $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}$ is shown with two external legs on the left (labeled 1 and 2) and two on the right (labeled 3 and 4). A horizontal line connects two vertices, with the operator $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}$ written below it. On the right, the same sum is shown with the external legs crossed: legs 1 and 4 are on the left, and legs 2 and 3 are on the right. A vertical line connects two vertices, with the operator $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Delta,\ell}$ written to the right of it. The two diagrams are equated with an equals sign between them.

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

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- Subsector $\mathcal{N} \geq 2$ SCFTs captured by $2d$ chiral algebra

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$4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs \rightarrow $2d$ chiral algebra

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 c_{2d} ($\langle TT \rangle \propto c$)

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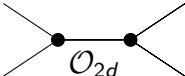
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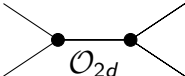
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assumptions: interacting theory, unique stress tensor

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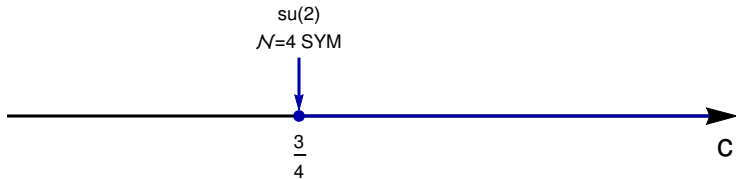
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Landscape of $4d \mathcal{N} \geq 2$ SCFTs

From $2d$ (super-)stress tensor four-point function

(assumptions: interacting theory, unique stress tensor)

→ $4d \mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFTs $c = a \geq \frac{3}{4}$ [Beem Rastelli van Rees]



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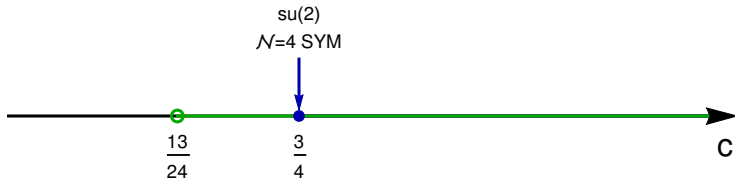
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from interpreting \mathcal{O}_{2d} as a $4d$ operator



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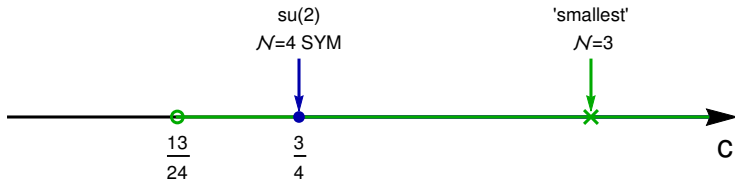
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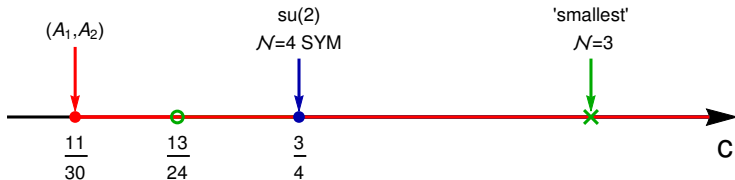
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→ $4d \mathcal{N} \geq 2$ SCFTs $c \geq \frac{11}{30}$ [Liendo Ramirez Seo]



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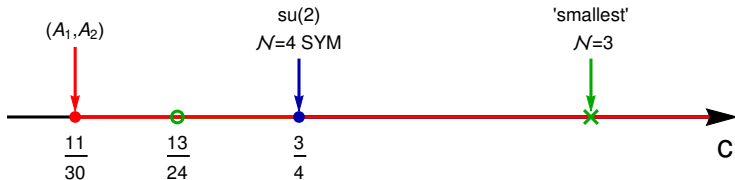
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↪ Saturated by the (A_1, A_2) Argyres-Douglas theory



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 - ↪ Lorentzian inversion formula of [Caron-Huot]

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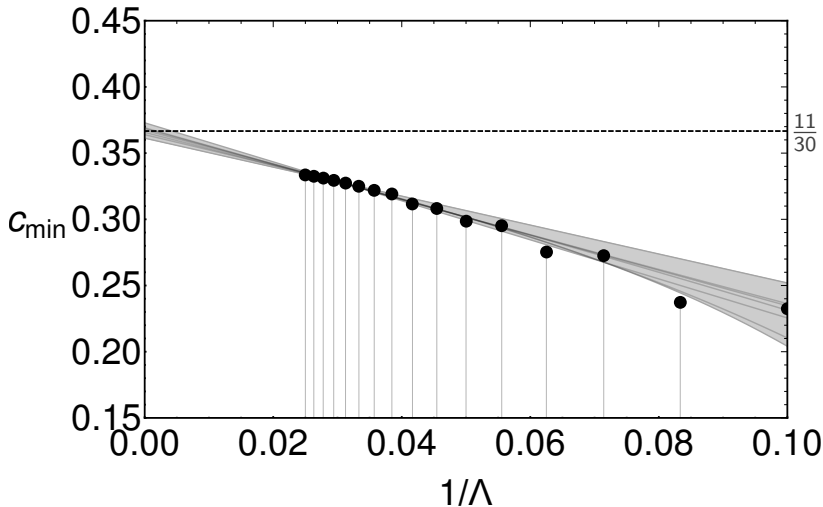
(only in $\phi\bar{\phi}$ channel) [Fitzpatrick Kaplan Khandker Li Poland Simmons-Duffin]

Minimum allowed central charge

Does $\langle \phi\phi\bar{\phi}\bar{\phi} \rangle$ know about $c \geq \frac{11}{30}$?

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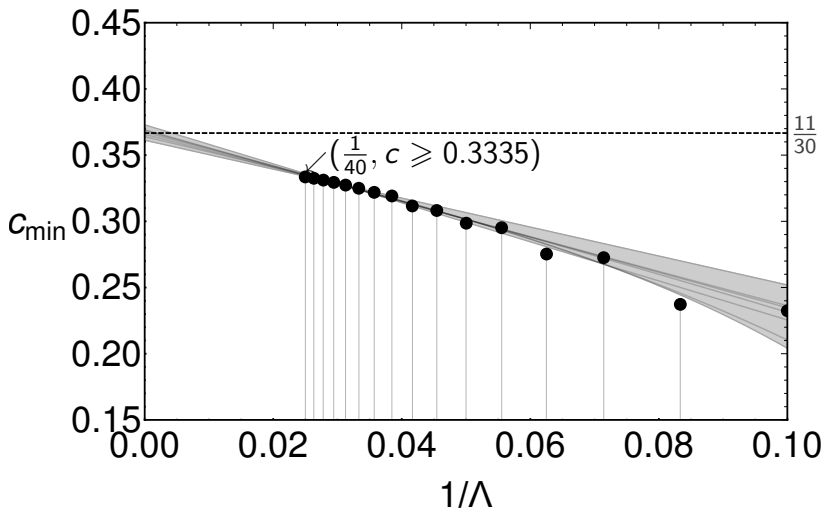
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[Cornagliotto ML Liendo]

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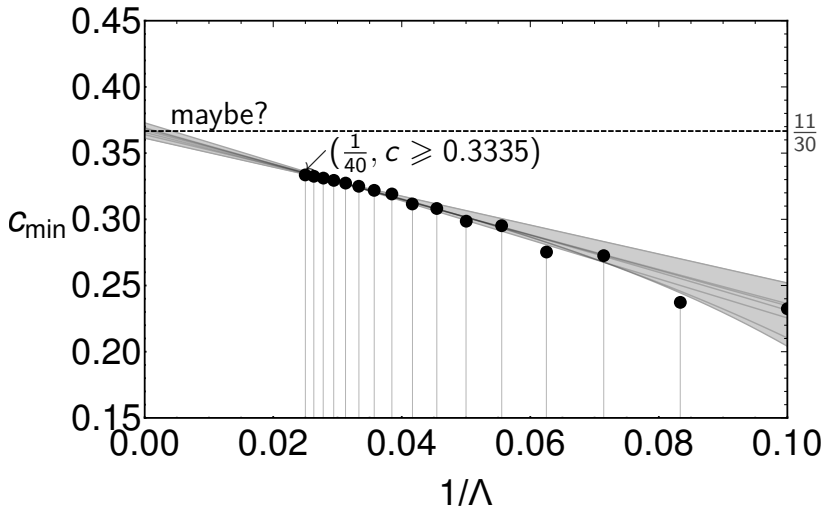
Does $\langle \phi\phi\bar{\phi}\bar{\phi} \rangle$ know about $c \geq \frac{11}{30}$?



[Cornagliotto ML Liendo]

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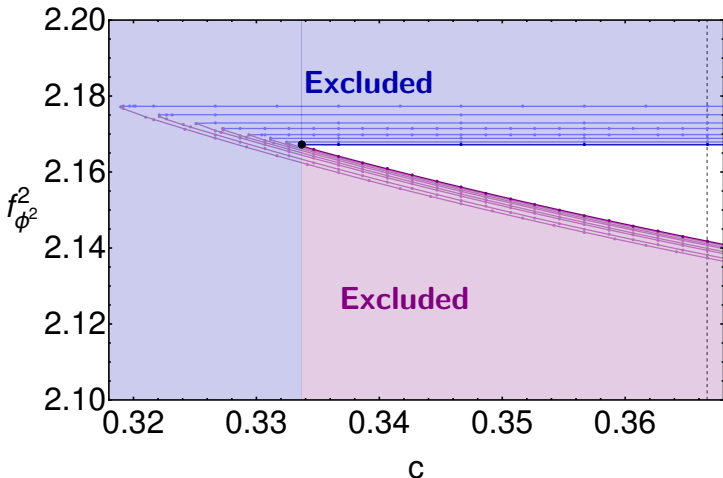
[Cornagliotto ML Liendo]

Bounding OPE coefficients

$$\phi\phi \sim \underbrace{f_{\phi^2}^2}_{\text{unknown}} \underbrace{\phi^2}_{\Delta=2\Delta_\phi} + \dots$$

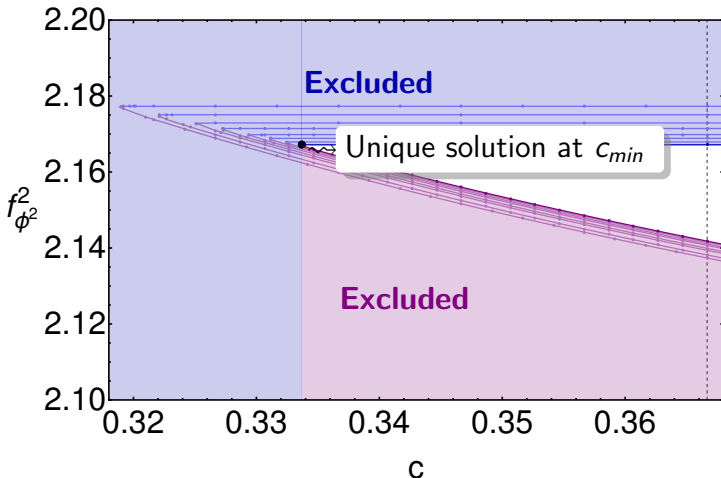
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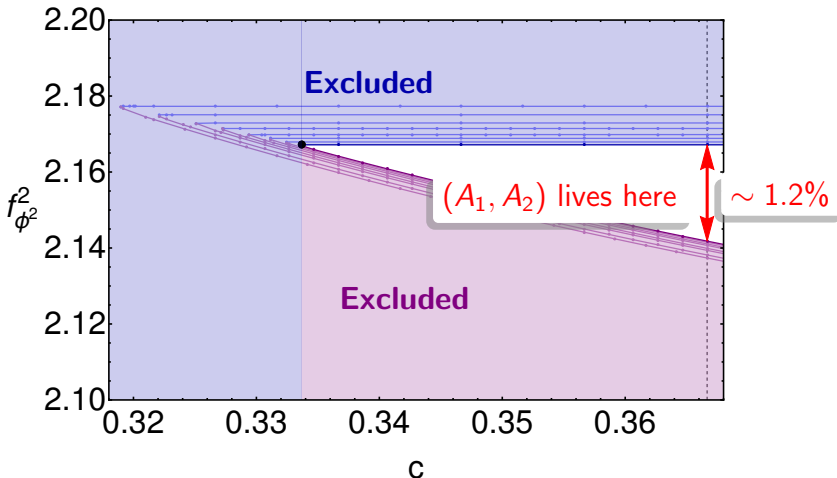
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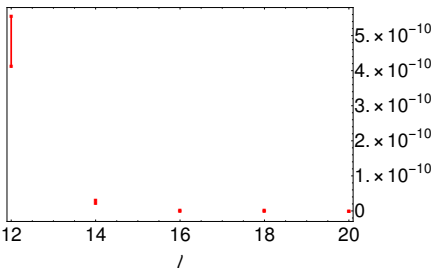
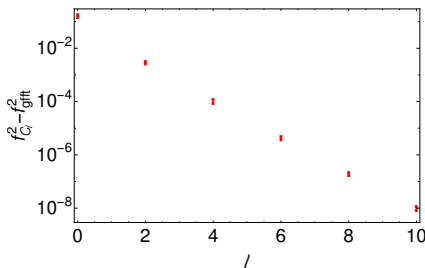


Lorentzian inversion formula

$$\phi\phi \sim f_{\phi^2}^2 \underbrace{\phi^2}_{\Delta=2\Delta_\phi} + f_{\mathcal{C}_l}^2 \underbrace{\mathcal{C}_{l>0}}_{\Delta=2\Delta_\phi+l} + \dots$$

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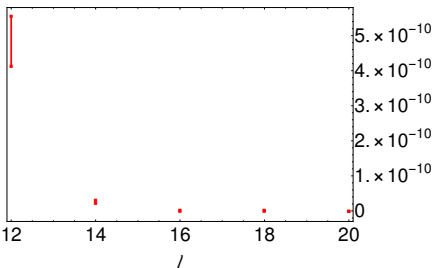
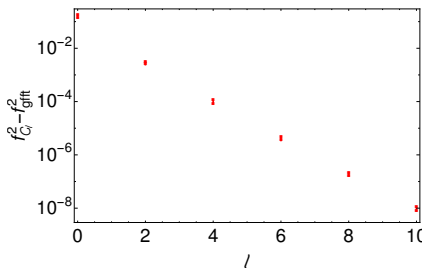
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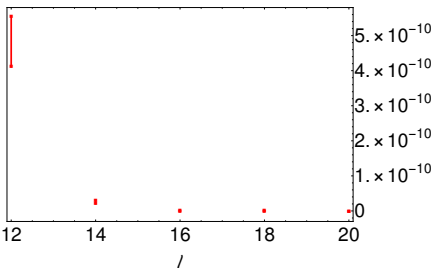
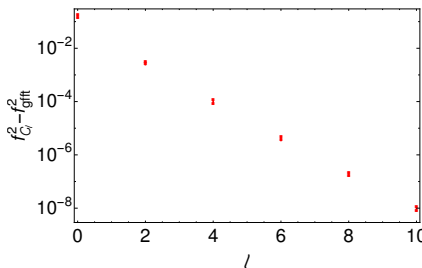
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→ Same as bosonic inversion, valid for $l > 1$

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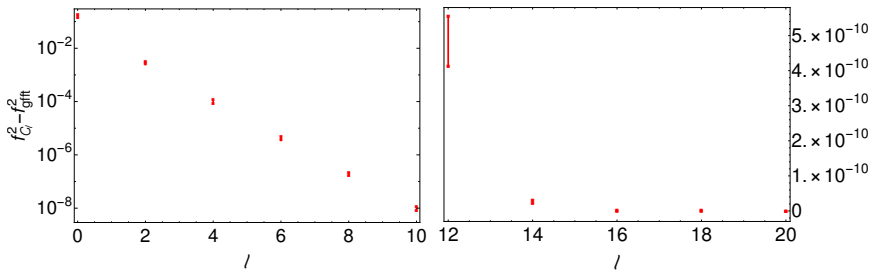
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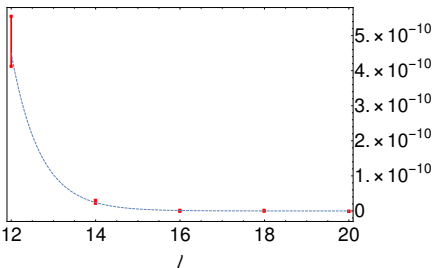
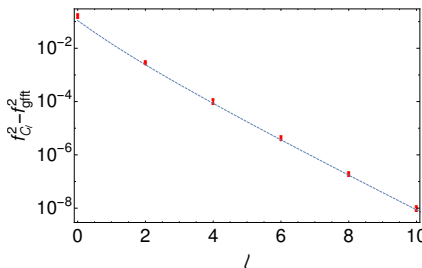
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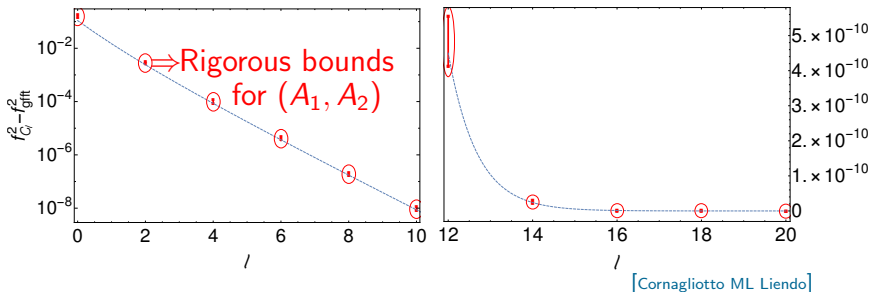
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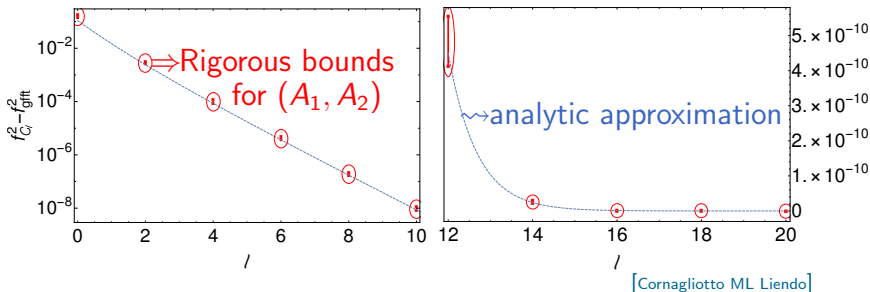


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- ① The Superconformal Bootstrap Program
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- ③ Landscape of $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs
- ④ Summary & Outlook

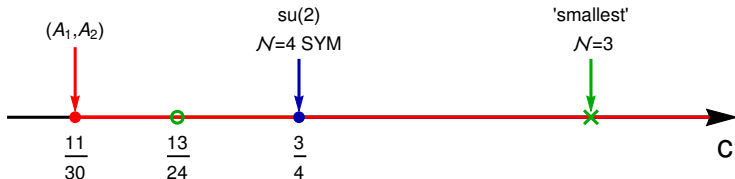
Landscape of $4d \mathcal{N} \geq 2$ SCFTs

Projection of space of SCFTs to an axis

→ $4d \mathcal{N} = 4$ SCFTs $c = a \geq \frac{3}{4}$ [Beem Rastelli van Rees]

→ $4d \mathcal{N} \geq 3$ SCFTs $c = a > \frac{13}{24}$ [Cornagliotto ML Schomerus]

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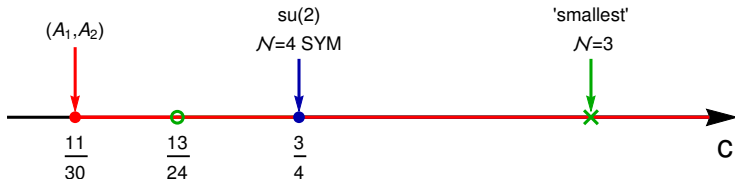
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Finer view of the space of theories:

⇒ Organize theories by flavor symmetry

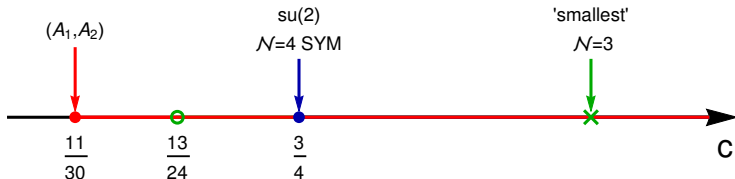
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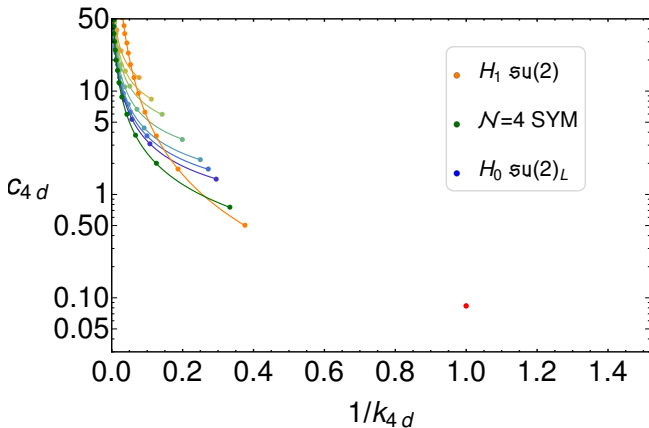
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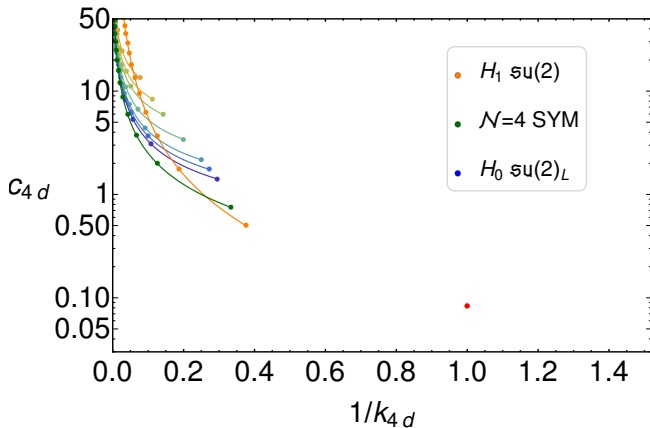
4d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFT with $su(2)$ flavor symmetry

- ▶ 4d Flavor current supermultiplet



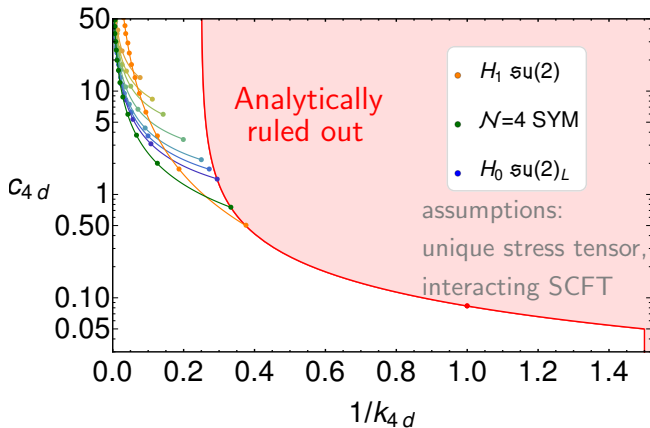
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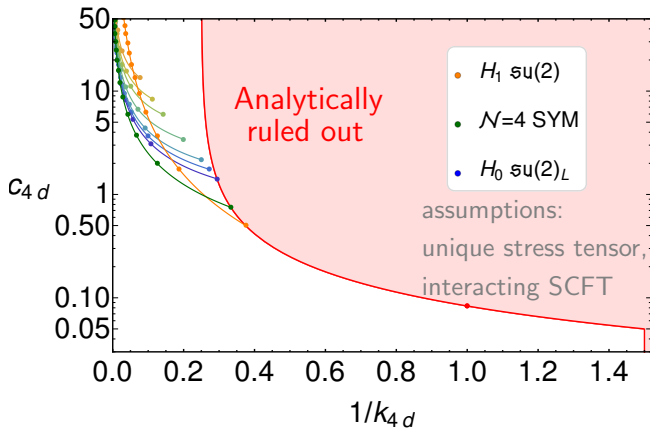
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[Beem ML Liendo Peelaers Rastelli van Rees]

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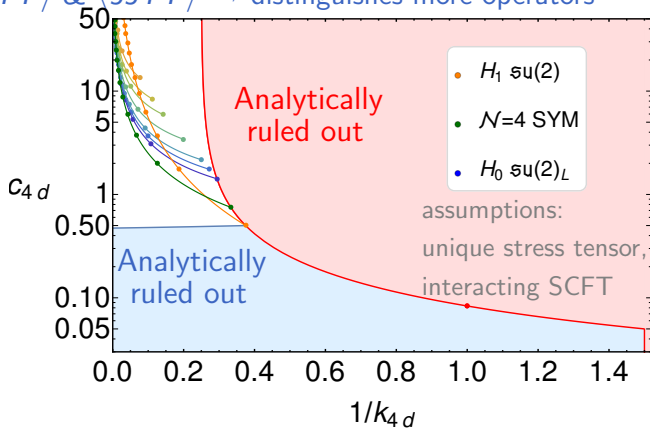
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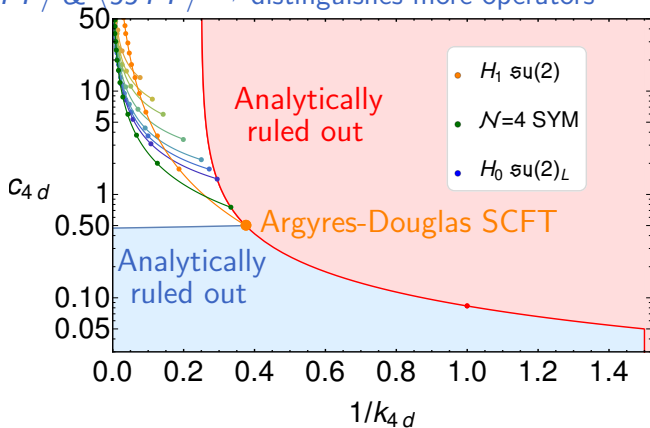
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[Beem ML Liendo Peelaers Rastelli van Rees, ML Liendo]

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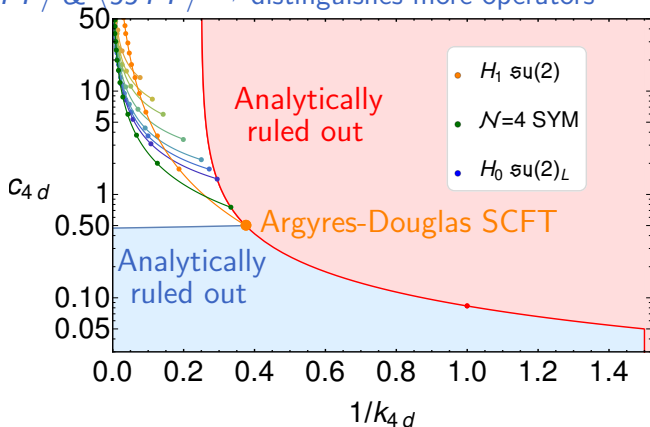
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Only for $su(2)$, $su(3)$, $so(8)$, g_2 , f_4 , e_6 , e_7 , e_8

[Beem ML Liendo Peelaers Rastelli van Rees, ML Liendo]

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What is the “smallest” $\mathcal{N} = 3$ SCFT?

Thank you!

Backup slides

Outline

- 5 Lorentzian inversion formula for (A_1, A_2)
- 6 Constraining the space of $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs

Lorentzian inversion formula: Superconformal case

Invert $\phi\phi$ OPE

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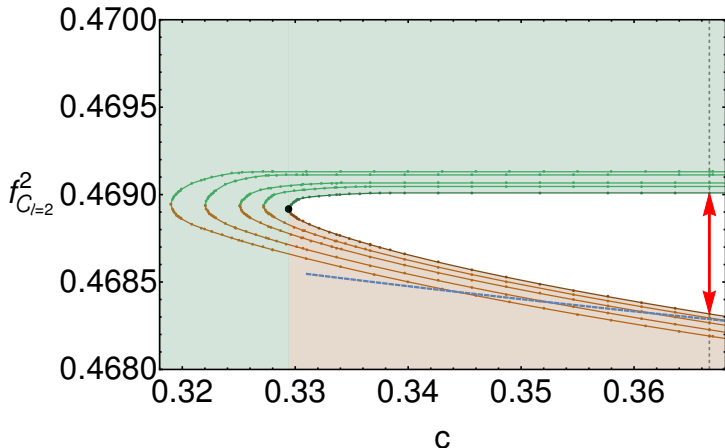
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- and in u -channel ($\phi\phi$)
 - ↔ $\phi\phi \sim \phi^2 + \dots$

Bounding OPE coefficients

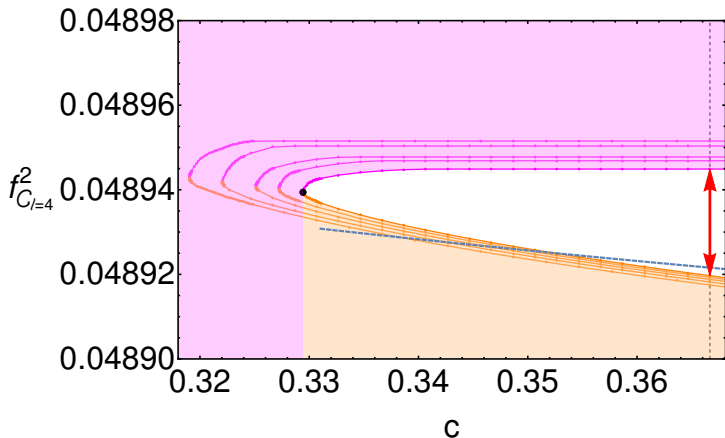
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[Cornagliotto ML Liendo]

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[Cornagliotto ML Liendo]

A Lorentzian inversion formula

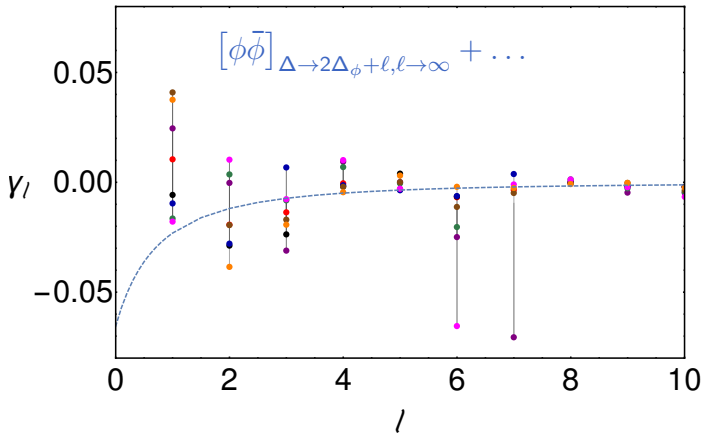
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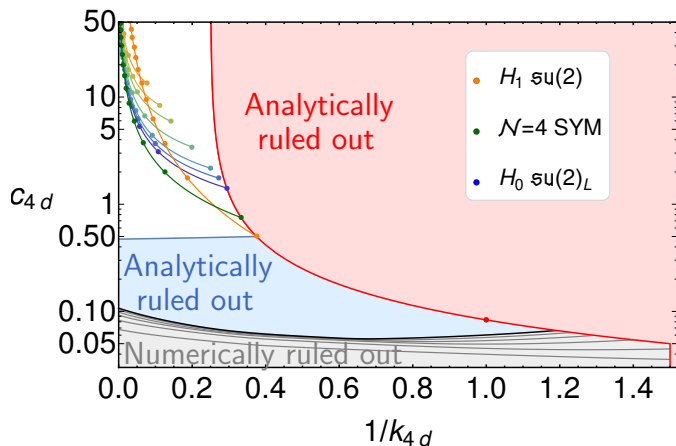


Outline

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- 6 **Constraining the space of $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs**

Constraining the space of $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs

$su(2)$ flavor symmetry

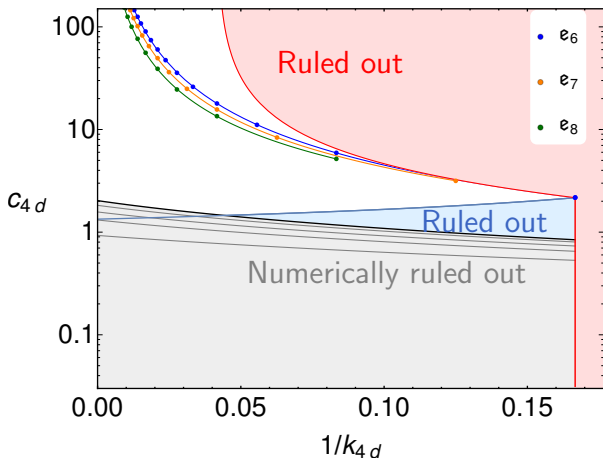


[Beem, ML, Liendo, Peelaers, Rastelli, van Rees; ML, Liendo]

[Beem, ML, Liendo, Rastelli, van Rees]

Constraining the space of $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs

e_6 flavor symmetry

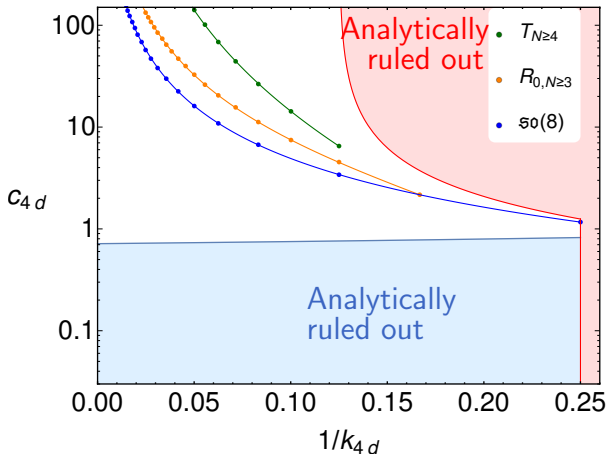


[Beem, ML, Liendo, Peelaers, Rastelli, van Rees; ML, Liendo]

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Constraining the space of $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs

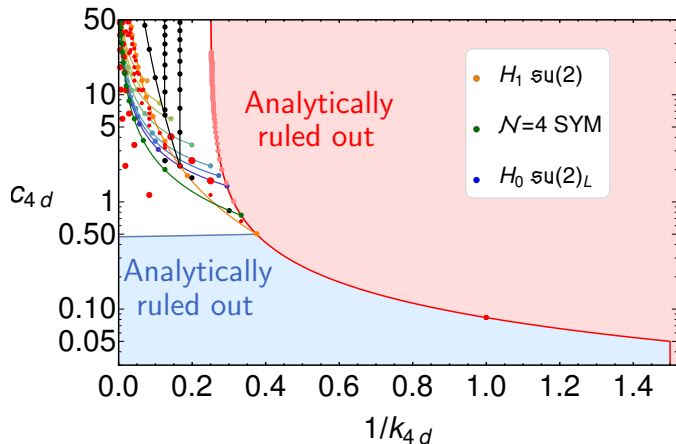
$su(4)$ flavor symmetry



[Beem, ML, Liendo, Peelaers, Rastelli, van Rees; ML, Liendo]

Constraining the space of $4d \mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs

$su(2)$ flavor symmetry



[Beem, ML, Liendo, Peelaers, Rastelli, van Rees; ML, Liendo]