Topological correlators of $\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ Yang-Mills theory

Jan Manschot

Quantum Aspects of Space-Time and Matter Forum
8 July 2021

Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL
An Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn

This talk is based on arXiv:2104.06492, joint work with Greg Moore.

Other related papers are Korpas, Manschot (2017), Korpas, JM, Moore, Nidaiev (2019), and JM, Moore, Zhang (2019)

Correlation functions

Correlation functions are at heart of quantum field theory:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x_1)\,\mathcal{O}_2(x_2)\ldots\mathcal{O}_n(x_n)\rangle = \int [\mathcal{D}\mathcal{X}]\,\mathcal{O}_1(x_1)\,\mathcal{O}_2(x_2)\ldots\mathcal{O}_n(x_n)\,e^{-\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{X})}$$

Large effort to include all perturbative and non-perturbative effects, and to increase n.

Motivation to study theories where such effects can be included.

Topologically twisted Yang-Mills theories

Exact analysis is (potentially) possible using a topologically twist of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ and $\mathcal{N} = 4$ Yang-Mills theories. The exact results connect to the geometry of four-manifolds and instanton moduli spaces, as well as analytic number theory.

This talk will focus on the topological twist of $\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ $SU(2)$ Yang-Mills theory, and the evaluation of observables using low energy effective field theory. The observables of the theory are a function on its conformal manifold

$\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ theory

The $\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ theory consists of:

- $\mathcal{N} = 2$ vector multiplet, $SU(2)$ connection A_μ, adjoint complex scalar scalar ϕ
- $\mathcal{N} = 2$ hypermultiplet with scalars $(q, \tilde{q}^\dagger)$ in adjoint representation with mass m

Global symmetries:

- $SU(2)_R$
- $U(1)_B$ acting as $q \to e^{i\varphi} q$ and $\tilde{q} \to e^{-i\varphi} \tilde{q}$

Parameters:

- UV coupling constant τ_{uv}, $q_{uv} = e^{2\pi i \tau_{uv}}$
- mass m
- scale Λ
- Coulomb branch vev: $u = \left\langle \mathrm{Tr}\phi^2 \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^4}$

$\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ interpolates between two well-known theories:

- $m \to 0$: $\mathcal{N} = 2^* \to \mathcal{N} = 4$ YM
- $m \to \infty$, $q_{uv}^{1/4} m = \Lambda$ fixed: $\mathcal{N} = 2^* \to \mathcal{N} = 2, N_f = 0$ YM

Modular forms

Jacobi theta series:

$\vartheta_2(\tau) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}+\frac{1}{2}} q^{n^2/2}$

$\vartheta_3(\tau) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{n^2/2}$

$\vartheta_4(\tau) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^n q^{n^2/2}$

Half-periods:

$e_1(\tau) = \frac{1}{3}(\vartheta_3(\tau)^4 + \vartheta_4(\tau)^4)$

$e_2(\tau) = -\frac{1}{3}(\vartheta_2(\tau)^4 + \vartheta_3(\tau)^4)$

$e_3(\tau) = \frac{1}{3}(\vartheta_2(\tau)^4 - \vartheta_4(\tau)^4)$

Transformations:
$\vartheta_2(\tau+1) = e^{2\pi i/8}\,\vartheta_2(\tau+1)$
$\vartheta_3(\tau+1) = \vartheta_4(\tau)$

$\vartheta_2(-1/\tau) = \sqrt{-i\tau}\,\vartheta_4(\tau)$
$\vartheta_3(-1/\tau) = \sqrt{-i\tau}\,\vartheta_3(\tau)$

Transform under the congruence subgroup

$$\Gamma(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) : a, d = 1 \mod 2, b, c = 0 \mod 2 \right\}$$

Seiberg-Witten solution

SW curve:

$$y^2 = \prod_{j=1}^{3} \left(x - e_j(\tau_{uv})u - \frac{1}{4} e_j(\tau_{uv})^2 m^2 \right)$$

with $e_j(\tau_{uv})$ half-periods of the UV curve Seiberg, Witten (1994)

Discriminant:

$$\Delta = (u - u_1)(u - u_2)(u - u_3)$$

Singularities:

- $u \to \infty$, $\tau \to \tau_{uv}$: limit to $\mathcal{N} = 4$
- $u \to u_1 = \frac{m^2}{4} e_1(\tau_{uv})$, $\tau \to i\infty$: quark becomes massless
- $u \to u_2$, $\tau \to 0$: monopole becomes massless
- $u \to u_3$, $\tau \to 1$: dyon becomes massless

In terms of τ, one can derive

$$u = \frac{m^2}{4}\frac{\vartheta_2(\tau)^4\vartheta_3(\tau_{uv})^4 e_2(\tau_{uv}) - \vartheta_3(\tau)^4\vartheta_2(\tau_{uv})^4 e_1(\tau_{uv})}{\vartheta_2(\tau)^4\vartheta_3(\tau_{uv})^4 - \vartheta_3(\tau)^4\vartheta_2(\tau_{uv})^4}$$

Labastida, Lozano (1998)

Thus u is a bi-modular form, with weight 2 in τ_{uv} and 0 in τ. u transforms under $\Gamma(2)$, if it acts separately on τ and τ_{uv}; and under $SL(2,\mathbb{Z})$, if it acts simultaneously.

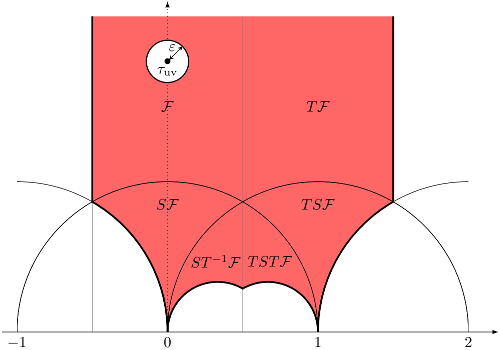
Similarly

$$\Delta = (2m)^6 \frac{\eta(\tau_{uv})^{24}\eta(\tau)^{12}}{(\vartheta_4(\tau)^4\vartheta_3(\tau_{uv})^4 - \vartheta_3(\tau)^4\vartheta_4(\tau_{uv})^4)^3}$$

Thus Δ is a bi-modular form, with weight 6 in τ_{uv} and 0 in τ.

The Coulomb branch can be mapped to a domain in $\mathbb{H}$ using τ. This domain is

$$\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon = (\mathbb{H}/\Gamma(2))\backslash B(\tau_{\mathsf{uv}}, \varepsilon)$$



Special geometry of $\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ theory

Let a be the scalar field of the EFT related to the unbroken $U(1)$ on the Coulomb branch. Classically,

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & -a \end{pmatrix}, \qquad u \sim a^2$$

The prepotential $\mathcal{F}(a, m, \tau_{\mathrm{uv}})$ then reads

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{1}{2}\tau_{\mathrm{uv}} a^2 + \frac{m^2}{4\pi i}\left(\log(2a/m) - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2}\log(\Lambda/m)\right) - \frac{1}{4\pi}\sum_{n\geq 2}\frac{f_n(\tau_{\mathrm{uv}})}{2n-2}\frac{m^{2n}}{(2a)^{2n-2}},$$

f_n are quasi-modular forms and can be determined iteratively using an recursion relation and gap condition

Minahan, Nemeschansky, Warner (1997)

We view this theory as an $\mathcal{N} = 2$ theory with rank 2 gauge group $SU(2) \times U(1)$, with the $U(1)$ sector "frozen".

$\Rightarrow$ the EFT is a $U(1) \times U(1)$ theory with scalar fields $a^{(1)} = a$ and $a^{(2)} = m$.

There are also two $U(1)$ fluxes $F^{(1)} = F$ and $F^{(2)}$

Monodromies

Let

$$a_D = \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial a} \qquad\qquad m_D = \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial m}$$

(m_D, m, a_D, a) forms a rank 4 local system. One can explicitly determine the monodromy matrices wrt to the singularities.

Effective couplings

Introduce the effective couplings:

$$\tau = \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}}{\partial a^2}, \quad v = \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}}{\partial a \partial m}, \quad \xi = \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}}{\partial m^2}$$

Then we have the identity:

$$C = e^{-2\pi i \xi} = -i \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m} \right)^{3/2} \frac{\vartheta_1(2\tau, 2v)}{\vartheta_2(\tau_{uv})^2 \vartheta_4(2\tau)}$$

and the RG independent combination:

$$\frac{\vartheta_2(2\tau, v)}{\vartheta_3(2\tau, v)} = \frac{\vartheta_2(2\tau_{uv})}{\vartheta_3(2\tau_{uv})}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2\pi i v} \neq -q^{n/2} \text{ or} q^{n+1/2}$$

Four-manifolds and lattices

$H^2(X,)$ together with the intersection form

$$B(\boldsymbol{k}_1, \boldsymbol{k}_2) = \int_X \boldsymbol{k}_1 \wedge \boldsymbol{k}_2, \qquad \boldsymbol{k}_{1,2} \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$$

gives rise to an integral, uni-modular lattice L

The lattice has signature (b_2^+, b_2^-)

For $b_2^+ = 1$, let J be the normalized generator of the unique self-dual direction in $H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$. It provides the projection to $\boldsymbol{k} \in L$,

$$\boldsymbol{k}_+ = B(\boldsymbol{k}, J)\, J$$

Almost complex four-manifolds

For simplicity, we assume X to be simply connected, $\pi_1(X) = 0$. Correlation functions of the $SU(2)$, $\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ theory are only non-vanishing for b_2^+ odd. Such four-manifolds admit an almost complex structure $\mathcal{J}$ on the tangent bundle TX.

Four-manifolds and Spin^c structures

Let X be an oriented, smooth, compact four-manifold.
Recall

$$\text{Spin}(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2)$$

is a double cover of $SO(4)$, and

$$\text{Spin}^c(4) = \{(u_1, u_2) | \det(u_1) = \det(u_2)\} \subset U(2) \times U(2)$$

A Spin structure on X is a principle Spin(4) bundle, compatible with the tangent bundle TX. A Spin^c structure on X is similarly a principle Spin^c(4) bundle.

A Spin structure only exists if $w_2(X) = 0 \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}_2)$, however, any oriented four-manifold admits a Spin^c structure.

Four-manifolds and Spin^c structures

Let $W^{\pm}$ be the two chiral spin bundles, corresponding to the two $U(2)$'s. Then the Spin^c line bundle $\mathcal{L}$ is the determinant bundle

$$\mathcal{L} = \det(W^{\pm})$$

and

$$c_1(\mathcal{L}) \in H^2(X)$$

is the characteristic class $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ of the Spin^c structure. It satisfies $c_1(\mathfrak{s}) = w_2(X) \mod H^2(X, 2\mathbb{Z})$. We introduce $\boldsymbol{k}_m = c_1(\mathfrak{s})/2$.

Almost complex and Spin^c structures

Given $\mathcal{J}$, there is a canonically determined Spin^c structure $\mathfrak{s}$: The structure group of X is reduced from $SO(4)$ to $U(2)$. Therefore, there exists a principal $U(2)$ bundle on X, which induces a canonical principal Spin^c bundle. The Spin^c line bundle is isomorphic to the canonical bundle with

$$K_X^2 = 2\chi + 3\sigma$$

.

Topological twisting

Assume X is spin, such that the chiral $SU(2)$ spin bundles are well-defined.

Donaldson-Witten twist: Replace $SU(2)_+$ representation by that of the diagonally embedded subgroup in $SU(2)_+ \times SU(2)_R$
$\Rightarrow \phi$ and A_μ remain a vector and scalar, but $(q, \tilde{q}^\dagger)$ becomes a space-time spinor $M_{\dot{\alpha}}$

Topological twisting

Spinors are problematic for the generalization to non-spin X. We cure this by coupling the hypermultiplet to the Spin^c line bundle $\mathcal{L}$, such that

$$W^+ = S^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{1/2}$$

is a well-defined Spin^c bundle

See for Spin^c structures for fundamental matter: Hyun, Park, Park (1995), Labastida, Marino (1997)

For $\mathfrak{s}$ canonically determined by an ACS

$$W^+ \simeq \Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^{0,2}, \qquad W^- \simeq \Lambda^{0,1}$$

UV theory on X

The Q-fixed equations are the adjoint Seiberg-Witten equations:

$$F^{+}_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\sigma}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}_{\mu\nu}[\bar{M}_{\dot{\alpha}}, M_{\dot{\beta}}] = 0$$

$$\not{D} M = 0$$

Labastida, Lozano (1998)

If X is Kähler and $\mathfrak{s}$ is canonically determined by an ACS, these are equivalent to the $\mathcal{Q}$-fixed equations of Vafa-Witten theory (a priori different twist of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ YM with a real scalar C and self-dual 3-form B^{+})

If X is not Kähler, the eqs differ by terms involving the Nijenhuis tensor $N_{\mathcal{J}}$ and $d\omega$ with $\omega(\cdot,\cdot) = g(\mathcal{J}\cdot,\cdot)$. Nevertheless, our analysis gives reasons to believe that the $\mathcal{N} = 2^{*}$ ACS twist gives rise to identical partition functions.

Dimension and fixed point locus

The dimension of the moduli space is

$$\mathrm{vdim}(\mathcal{M}^{Q}_{k,\boldsymbol{\mu},\mathfrak{s}}) = \dim(G)\,\frac{c_1(\mathfrak{s})^2 - (2\chi + 3\sigma)}{4} =: 2\dim(G)\,\ell$$

with k the instanton number and $2\boldsymbol{\mu} = w_2(P)$ the 't Hooft flux. Thus $\mathfrak{s}$ determined by an ACS are special, since then vdim = 0.

The $U(1)_B$ fixed point locus consists of two components:

- Instanton component: $M_{\dot\alpha} = 0$ and $F^+ = 0$
- Abelian component: F diagonal, and $M_{\dot\alpha}$ strictly upper or lower triangular

UV correlators

We consider the point observable u and the surface observable

$$u = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \mathrm{Tr}[\phi^2]$$

$$I(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\boldsymbol{x}} \mathrm{Tr}\left[\frac{1}{8}\psi \wedge \psi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi F\right].$$

These observables correspond to differential forms on the moduli space, a 4-form and a 2-form.

Then a correlator of $\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ becomes an integral of differential forms over the fixed point locus:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \dots \mathcal{O}_p \rangle &= \sum_k q_{\text{uv}}^k \, m^{-\text{Index}(\,\mathbf{D}_A)} \int_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{i}}_{k,\boldsymbol{\mu}} \cup \mathcal{M}^{\text{a}}_{k,\boldsymbol{\mu},\mathfrak{s}}} \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{c_\ell}{m^\ell} \, \omega_1 \dots \omega_p \\ &= m^{-3\ell + D_\omega} \sum_k q_{\text{uv}}^k \\ &\quad \times \left[\int_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{i}}_{k,\boldsymbol{\mu}}} c_\ell \, \omega_1 \dots \omega_p + \int_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{a}}_{k,\boldsymbol{\mu},\mathfrak{s}}} c_\ell \, \omega_1 \dots \omega_p \right],\end{aligned}$$

where c_ℓ are Chern classes of the matter bundle over the moduli space, i.e. the tangent bundle to the moduli space for $\mathfrak{s}$ associated to an ACS $\Rightarrow$ in the massless limit, the path integral is a generating function of Euler numbers. In the $m \to \infty$ limit, only $\ell = 0$ contributes

Evaluation using effective field theory

Effective field theory is has proven powerful to analyze and evaluate correlation functions. This led for example to the (abelian) Seiberg-Witten equations and invariants. Seiberg-Witten contributions are localized at the singularities u_j, which provide the full correlator for $b_2^+(X) > 1$.

Witten (1994)

For manifolds with $b_2^+ \leq 1$, the Coulomb branch contributes and the full SW solution of the theory enters, providing a testing ground for the analysis of Coulomb branches.

Witten (1995); Moore, Witten (1997); Losev, Nekrasov, Shatashvili (1997)

Schematically

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{u-\text{plane}} + \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{SW}}$$

We will restrict to $b_2^+ = 1$: the path integral reduces to an integral over zero modes A_μ, $\phi_0 = a$, η_0, ψ_0, χ_0.

Let $\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}[\mathcal{O}] = \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{u-\text{plane}}$

Evaluation of correlation functions I

- For compact four-manifolds, the path integral includes integral over u:

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{u-\mathrm{plane}} + \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\mathrm{SW}}$$

  where $\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\mathrm{SW}}$ has δ-function support on the cusps $u = u_j$

- $\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{u-\mathrm{plane}} =: \Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}[\mathcal{O}]$ is non-vanishing only for $b_2^+ \leq 1$. Such four-manifolds provide a testing ground for the analysis of Coulomb branches.
- We will restrict to $b_2^+ = 1$: the path integral reduces to an integral over zero modes A_μ, $\phi_0 = a$, η_0, ψ_0, χ_0.

Lagrangian

Metric dependence of the effective Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{DW}}$ is $\mathcal{Q}$ exact:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} &= \frac{i}{8\pi}\tau_{IJ}F^I \wedge F^J + \{\mathcal{Q}, W\} \\ &= \frac{i}{8\pi}\left(\bar{\tau}_{IJ}F_+^I \wedge F_+^J + \tau_{IJ}F_-^I \wedge F_-^J\right) - \frac{1}{4\pi}y_{IJ}D^I \wedge D^J \\ &\quad + \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{8\pi}\bar{\mathcal{F}}_{IJK}\eta^I\chi^J \wedge (D + F_+)^K.\end{aligned}$$

Here $I, J \in 1, 2$. We "freeze" the "2" fields, in particular

$$F^{(2)} = 4\pi \boldsymbol{k}_m, \qquad D^{(2)} = F_+^{(2)}$$

u-plane integrand

The term $\tau_{22} = \xi$, and leads to a factor $C^{\boldsymbol{k}_m^2}$

The terms involving $F^{(1)}$ give rise to a sum over fluxes

$$\Psi_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^J(\tau,\bar\tau,\boldsymbol{z},\bar{\boldsymbol{z}}) = e^{-4\pi y\, \boldsymbol{b}_+^2} \sum_{\boldsymbol{k}\in L+\boldsymbol{\mu}} \partial_{\bar\tau}\left(\sqrt{4y}\, B(\boldsymbol{k}+\boldsymbol{b},J)\right) q^{-\boldsymbol{k}_-^2}\, \bar q^{\boldsymbol{k}_+^2}$$
$$\times\ e^{-4\pi i B(\boldsymbol{k}_-,\boldsymbol{z})-4\pi i B(\boldsymbol{k}_+,\bar{\boldsymbol{z}})},$$

with

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}\in L/2 \qquad \boldsymbol{k} = \frac{F^{(1)}}{4\pi} \qquad \boldsymbol{z} = v\,\boldsymbol{k}_m$$

u-plane integrand

There are in addition topological couplings

$$A^{\chi} B^{\sigma}$$

with

$$A = \alpha \left(\frac{du}{da} \right)^{1/2} \qquad B = \beta \Delta^{1/8}$$

and α, β independent of τ

The integrand

$$da \wedge d\bar{a}\, A^{\chi} B^{\sigma} C^{\boldsymbol{k}_m^2} \frac{d\bar{\tau}}{d\bar{a}}\, \Psi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\tau, \bar{\tau}, v\boldsymbol{k}_m, \bar{v}\boldsymbol{k}_m)$$

is single valued on the u-plane

Labastida, Lozano (1997) considered this integral for $\boldsymbol{k}_m = 0$ (X is spin)

It is natural to change variables to τ and integrate over $\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon$

$$\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}[\mathcal{O}](\tau_{\rm uv},\bar\tau_{\rm uv};\boldsymbol{k}_m)$$
$$= \int_{\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon} d\tau\wedge d\bar\tau\,\nu(\tau,\tau_{\rm uv})\,\mathcal{O}\,\Psi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\tau,\bar\tau,v\boldsymbol{k}_m,\bar v\boldsymbol{k}_m)$$

We aim to evaluate using Stokes' theorem,

$$\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\tau_{\rm uv},\bar\tau_{\rm uv};\boldsymbol{k}_m) = \int_{\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon}\Omega = \int_{\partial\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon}\omega$$

with $d\omega = \Omega$

This is possible using mock modular forms.

Korpas, JM, Moore, Nidaiev (2019), JM, Moore (2021)

Some properties can be deduced without explicit evaluation.

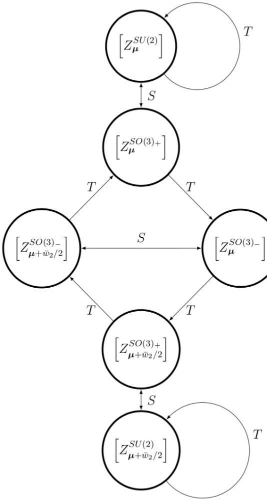
Duality and partition functions for $SU(2)$ and $SO(3)$

$\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ transforms as a modular form in τ_{uv} of weight $-\chi/2 - 4\ell$

We combine the $\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ to $SU(2)$ and $SO(3)$ partition functions,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{SU(2)} &= \Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \\ Z_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{SO(3)_+} &= \sum_{\boldsymbol{\nu}\in(L/2)/L} e^{4\pi i B(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\nu})}\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\nu}} \\ Z_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{SO(3)_-} &= \sum_{\boldsymbol{\nu}\in(L/2)/L} e^{4\pi i B(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\nu})-2\pi i \boldsymbol{\nu}^2}\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\nu}} \end{aligned}$$

Duality diagram



This is identical to the diagram for VW theory

Vafa, Witten (1994), Ang, Roumpedakis, Seifnashri (2019), Gukov, Hsin, Pei (2020)

Holomorphic anomaly

$\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ is a function of τ_{uv} and $\bar{\tau}_{\mathrm{uv}}$. The $\bar{\tau}_{\mathrm{uv}}$ dependence is Q-exact

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\tau}_{\mathrm{uv}}} \Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \langle [Q, G] \rangle \,,$$

Q-exact observables usually give rise to a total derivative in field space $\Rightarrow$ straightforward to evaluate
We derive from $\Phi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ a non-vanishing contribution from reducible connections whose action exceeds the instanton bound

For $X = \mathbb{P}^2$, $\boldsymbol{k}_m = 3/2$:

$$\partial_{\bar\tau_{\rm uv}} \Phi_\mu^{\mathbb{P}^2}(\tau_{\rm uv}, \bar\tau_{\rm uv}; 3/2) = -\frac{3i}{16\pi y_{\rm uv}^{3/2}} \frac{\Theta_\mu(-\bar\tau)}{\eta(\tau_{\rm uv})^6},$$

Reproducing the holomorphic anomaly of VW theory. See for other recent work Dabholkar, Putrov, Witten (2020), Bonelli *et al* (2020)

$\boldsymbol{k}_m = 1/2$:

$$\partial_{\bar\tau_{\rm uv}} \Phi_\mu^{\mathbb{P}^2}(\tau_{\rm uv}, \bar\tau_{\rm uv}; 1/2) = -\frac{i}{48\pi\, y_{\rm uv}^{3/2}} \frac{\widehat{E}_2(\tau_{\rm uv}, \bar\tau_{\rm uv})\, \Theta_\mu(-\bar\tau_{\rm uv})}{\eta(\tau_{\rm uv})^2},$$

1-point function for $\boldsymbol{k}_m = 3/2$:

$$\partial_{\bar{\tau}_{\mathsf{uv}}} \Phi_\mu^{\mathbb{P}^2}[u](\tau_{\mathsf{uv}}, \bar{\tau}_{\mathsf{uv}}; 3/2) = -\frac{3i\, m^2}{64\pi\, y_{\mathsf{uv}}^{3/2}} \frac{\widehat{E}_2(\tau_{\mathsf{uv}}, \bar{\tau}_{\mathsf{uv}})\ \Theta_\mu(-\bar{\tau}_{\mathsf{uv}})}{\eta(\tau_{\mathsf{uv}})^6}.$$

Evaluation

The main task is to find a function $\widehat{G}^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\tau,\bar\tau,v,\bar v;\boldsymbol{k}_m)$ such that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\bar\tau}\widehat{G}^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\tau,\bar\tau,v,\bar v;\boldsymbol{k}_m)=\Psi^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\tau,\bar\tau,v\boldsymbol{k}_m,\bar v\boldsymbol{k}_m)$$

which are regular on $\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon$

$\widehat{G}^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ is a Jacobi-Maass form with meromorphic part $G^J_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$
Let again $X=\mathbb{P}^2$ and $\boldsymbol{\mu}=1/2$,

$$G^{\mathbb{P}^2}_{1/2}(\tau,v;1/2)=-\frac{e^{\pi iv}}{\vartheta_4(2\tau)}\sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}\frac{(-1)^n\,q^{n^2-\frac{1}{4}}}{1+e^{2\pi iv}\,q^{2n-1}}$$

$$G^{\mathbb{P}^2}_{1/2}(\tau,v;3/2)=\frac{q^{-\frac{1}{4}}\,e^{-3\pi iv}}{\vartheta_3(2\tau,v)}\sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}\frac{q^{n^2}\,e^{2\pi inv}}{1-e^{-4\pi iv}q^{2n-1}}.$$

Explicit results: $\boldsymbol{k}_m = 3/2$

n	Hol. part of $\underline{\Phi}^{\mathbb{P}^2}_{\frac{1}{2}}[u_{\mathrm{D}}^n/(2\Lambda^2)^n]$
0	$i\,t^3\left(q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{3/4} + 3\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{7/4} + 3\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{11/4} + 6\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$
1	$-i\,t^5\left(\frac{3}{4}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{7/4} + 6\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{11/4} + \frac{35}{2}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$
2	$i\,t^7\left(\frac{19}{64}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{7/4} + \frac{31}{8}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{11/4} + \frac{89}{4}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$
3	$-i\,t^9\left(\frac{15}{32}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{11/4} + \frac{971}{128}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$
4	$i\,t^{11}\left(\frac{85}{512}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{\frac{11}{4}} + \frac{15151}{4096}\,q_{\mathrm{uv}}^{\frac{15}{4}} + \dots\right)$

Explicit results: $\boldsymbol{k}_m = 1/2$

n	$\Phi^{\mathbb{P}^2}_{\frac{1}{2}}[u_{\rm D}^n/(2\Lambda)^n]$
0	$i\,t^3\left(q_{\rm uv}^{3/4} + 9\,q_{\rm uv}^{7/4} + 19\,q_{\rm uv}^{11/4} + 50\,q_{\rm uv}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$
1	$-i\,t^5\left(\frac{5}{8}\,q_{\rm uv}^{7/4} + 3\,q_{\rm uv}^{11/4} + \frac{43}{2}\,q_{\rm uv}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$
2	$i\,t^7\left(\frac{19}{64}\,q_{\rm uv}^{7/4} + \frac{19}{4}\,q_{\rm uv}^{11/4} + \frac{581}{16}\,q_{\rm uv}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$
3	$-i\,t^9\left(\frac{23}{64}\,q_{\rm uv}^{11/4} + \frac{2599}{512}\,q_{\rm uv}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$
4	$i\,t^{11}\left(\frac{85}{512}\,q_{\rm uv}^{11/4} + \frac{16025}{4096}\,q_{\rm uv}^{15/4} + \dots\right)$

SW contributions

General form of partition function:

$$Z_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J} = \Phi_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J} + \sum_{j=1}^{3} Z_{SW,j,\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J}$$

The terms on the rhs undergo wall-crossing upon varying J. Wall-crossing from the singularity u_j of $\Phi_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J}$ is absorbed by the wall-crossing of $Z_{SW,j,\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J}$:

$$\left[\Phi_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J^+} - \Phi_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J^-}\right]_j = Z_{SW,j,\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J^-} - Z_{SW,j,\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J^+}$$

This makes it possible to derive $Z_{SW,j,\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{J}$ in terms of SW invariants $\mathrm{SW}(c_{\mathrm{ir}}; J)$ with $c_{\mathrm{ir}}; J)$ the IR Spin^c structure. Moreover, it is possible to extend the results to manifolds with $b_2^+ > 1$.

SW contributions

With $c_{\rm ir} = 2\boldsymbol{x} + c_{\rm uv}$, the contribution from u_1 is

$$Z_{SW,1,\boldsymbol{\mu}}(\tau_{\rm uv}) = \left(-2\,\eta(2\tau_{\rm uv})^{12}\right)^{-\chi_{\rm h}} \left(4\,t^3\,\eta(\tau_{\rm uv})^4\,\vartheta_3(2\tau_{\rm uv})^4\right)^{-\ell} \left(\frac{\eta(\tau_{\rm uv})^2}{\vartheta_3(2\tau_{\rm uv})}\right)^{\lambda}$$
$$\times \sum_{\boldsymbol{x}=2\boldsymbol{\mu} \mod 2L} {\rm SW}(c_{\rm ir}) \left(\frac{\vartheta_3(2\tau_{\rm uv})}{\vartheta_2(2\tau_{\rm uv})}\right)^{\boldsymbol{x}^2}.$$

This confirms for $\ell = 0$, results from Vafa-Witten (1994), Dijkgraaf, Park, Schroers (1998), Göttsche-Kool (2020).

- Contributions from the other singularities have a similar form, and match expectations of S-duality
- Observables can also be included

Conclusion

- We have explicitly evaluated and analyzed the partition function & correlators of the $\mathcal{N} = 2^*$ $SU(2)$ theory. The theory interpolates between the Donaldson-Witten and Vafa-Witten topological theories.
- To formulate a twisted $\mathcal{N} = 2$ theory on a four-manifold X, extra data, such as $\mathfrak{s}$, is necessary in general
- Analysis motivates the study to explore u-plane integrals of more general theories

Thank you!