

# SPECTRA OF 2D SIGMA MODELS ON SYMMETRIC SPACES

Vladimir MITEV

Institute of Mathematics  
Institute of Physics  
Humboldt-University Berlin

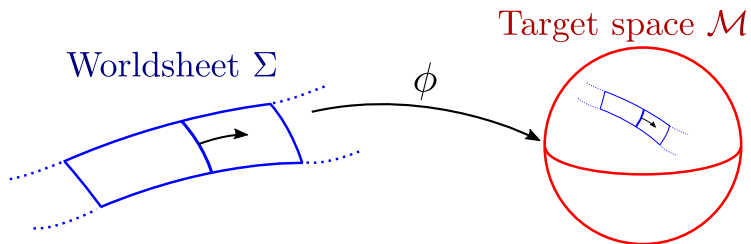


CFT and Integrability  
In Memory of Alexei Zamolodchikov

Based on arXiv:1211.2238 and arXiv:1308.5981  
with C. Candu and V. Schomerus

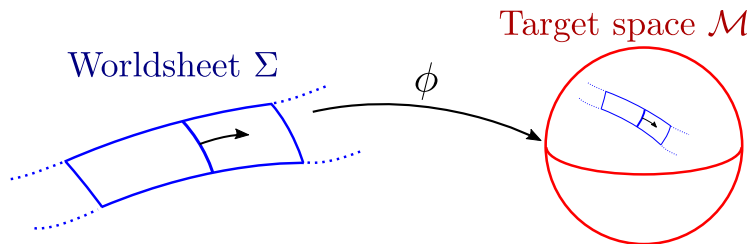
# Sigma Models on Symmetric Spaces

## Preliminaries



$$\mathcal{S} = \int_{\Sigma} \frac{d^2x}{2} g_{ij}(\phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi^i \partial^{\mu} \phi^j$$

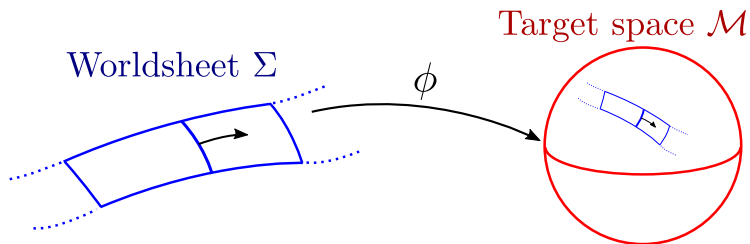
## Preliminaries



$$\mathcal{S} = \int_{\Sigma} \frac{d^2x}{2} \mathbf{g}_{ij}(\phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi^i \partial^{\mu} \phi^j$$

- $\Sigma = \mathbb{C}$ , Euclidean signature

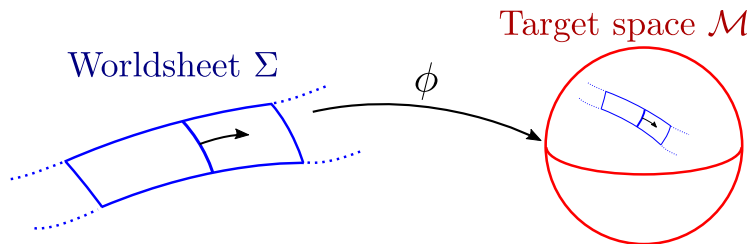
## Preliminaries



$$\mathcal{S} = \int_{\Sigma} \frac{d^2x}{2} \mathbf{g}_{ij}(\phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi^i \partial^{\mu} \phi^j$$

- $\Sigma = \mathbb{C}$ , Euclidean signature
- $\mathcal{M}$  is a **symmetric** super-space,  $\mathcal{M} \cong G/H$

## Preliminaries



$$S = \int_{\Sigma} \frac{d^2x}{2} g_{ij}(\phi) \partial_{\mu} \phi^i \partial^{\mu} \phi^j$$

- $\Sigma = \mathbb{C}$ , Euclidean signature
- $\mathcal{M}$  is a **symmetric** super-space,  $\mathcal{M} \cong G/H$

$$\mathfrak{g} \cong \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{m} \quad [\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{h}] \subset \mathfrak{h} \quad [\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{m}] \subset \mathfrak{m} \quad [\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}] \subset \mathfrak{h}$$

## Assumptions and properties

- **No**  $B$  or  $\theta$  terms ( $B$  only possible if  $\text{Hom}(\mathfrak{m} \wedge \mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{C}) \neq \{0\}$ )

## Assumptions and properties

- No  $B$  or  $\theta$  terms ( $B$  only possible if  $\text{Hom}(\mathfrak{m} \wedge \mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{C}) \neq \{0\}$ )
- One parameter: the volume of  $\mathcal{M}$ , parametrized by the **radius**  $R$



## Assumptions and properties

- No  $B$  or  $\theta$  terms ( $B$  only possible if  $\text{Hom}(\mathfrak{m} \wedge \mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{C}) \neq \{0\}$ )
- One parameter: the volume of  $\mathcal{M}$ , parametrized by the radius  $R$
- For some  $G$  and  $H$  the models are **conformal** (mostly logarithmic)

## Assumptions and properties

- No  $B$  or  $\theta$  terms ( $B$  only possible if  $\text{Hom}(\mathfrak{m} \wedge \mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{C}) \neq \{0\}$ )
- One parameter: the volume of  $\mathcal{M}$ , parametrized by the radius  $R$
- For some  $G$  and  $H$  the models are **conformal** (mostly logarithmic)

$$\mu \frac{dR^2}{d\mu} = 2 \text{Cas}_H^{\mathfrak{m}} = \text{Cas}_G^{\text{adj}} \quad \text{at 1-loop}$$

## Assumptions and properties

- No  $B$  or  $\theta$  terms ( $B$  only possible if  $\text{Hom}(\mathfrak{m} \wedge \mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{C}) \neq \{0\}$ )
- One parameter: the volume of  $\mathcal{M}$ , parametrized by the radius  $R$
- For some  $G$  and  $H$  the models are conformal (mostly logarithmic)

$$\mu \frac{dR^2}{d\mu} = 2 \text{Cas}_H^{\mathfrak{m}} = \text{Cas}_G^{\text{adj}} \quad \text{at 1-loop}$$

- **All loop** conformal models (without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  supersymmetry)

$$\text{PSU}(n|n) \quad \text{OSP}(2n + 2|2n) \quad D(2, 1; \alpha)$$

$$\frac{\text{OSP}(2n + 2m + 2|2n + 2m)}{\text{OSP}(2n + 1|2n) \times \text{OSP}(2m + 1|2m)} \quad \frac{\text{PSU}(n + m|n + m)}{\text{S}(\text{U}(n - 1|n) \times \text{U}(m + 1|m))} \dots$$

## Assumptions and properties

- No  $B$  or  $\theta$  terms ( $B$  only possible if  $\text{Hom}(\mathfrak{m} \wedge \mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{C}) \neq \{0\}$ )
- One parameter: the volume of  $\mathcal{M}$ , parametrized by the radius  $R$
- For some  $G$  and  $H$  the models are conformal (mostly logarithmic)

$$\mu \frac{dR^2}{d\mu} = 2 \text{Cas}_H^{\mathfrak{m}} = \text{Cas}_G^{\text{adj}} \quad \text{at 1-loop}$$

- All loop conformal models (without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  supersymmetry)

$$\text{PSU}(n|n) \quad \text{OSP}(2n + 2|2n) \quad D(2, 1; \alpha)$$

$$\frac{\text{OSP}(2n + 2m + 2|2n + 2m)}{\text{OSP}(2n + 1|2n) \times \text{OSP}(2m + 1|2m)} \quad \frac{\text{PSU}(n + m|n + m)}{\text{S}(\text{U}(n - 1|n) \times \text{U}(m + 1|m))} \dots$$

- Classically integrable

# Reformulation

Working with coordinates is hard  $\implies$  **Covariant** approach!

## Reformulation

Working with coordinates is hard  $\implies$  Covariant approach!

### Local Embedding of $\mathcal{M}$ in $G$

$$\begin{aligned} \iota : G/H &\longrightarrow G \\ gH &\longmapsto g \end{aligned}$$

## Reformulation

Working with coordinates is hard  $\implies$  Covariant approach!

### Local Embedding of $\mathcal{M}$ in $G$

$$\begin{aligned} \iota : G/H &\longrightarrow G \\ gH &\longmapsto g \end{aligned}$$

### Maurer-Cartan form

$$\omega = g^{-1}dg \implies \text{Pullback: } \phi^* \iota^* \omega = Jdz + \bar{J}d\bar{z}$$

## Reformulation

Projectors:

$$P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \quad P' = 1 - P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$$



## Reformulation

Projectors:

$$P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \quad P' = 1 - P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$$

Gauge fields:  $A = P'J, \bar{A} = P'\bar{J}$

## Reformulation

Projectors:

$$P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \quad P' = 1 - P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$$

Gauge fields:  $A = P'J, \bar{A} = P'\bar{J}$

Currents:  $j = PJ, \bar{j} = P\bar{J}$

$$\text{EOM} \quad \partial_A \bar{j} + \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = 0$$

$$\text{Maurer-Cartan} \quad \partial_A \bar{j} - \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = 0$$

## Reformulation

Projectors:

$$P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \quad P' = 1 - P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$$

Gauge fields:  $A = P'J, \bar{A} = P'\bar{J}$

Currents:  $j = PJ, \bar{j} = P\bar{J}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{EOM} \quad \partial_A \bar{j} + \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = 0 \\ \text{Maurer-Cartan} \quad \partial_A \bar{j} - \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = \bar{\partial} j + [\bar{A}, j] = 0 \\ \partial_A \bar{j} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

## Reformulation

Projectors:

$$P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \quad P' = 1 - P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$$

Gauge fields:  $A = P'J, \bar{A} = P'\bar{J}$

Currents:  $j = PJ, \bar{j} = P\bar{J}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{EOM} \quad \partial_A \bar{j} + \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = 0 \\ \text{Maurer-Cartan} \quad \partial_A \bar{j} - \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = \bar{\partial} j + [\bar{A}, j] = 0 \\ \partial_A \bar{j} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Gauge transformations:  $g(z, \bar{z}) \mapsto g(z, \bar{z})h(z, \bar{z})$

$$j \mapsto h^{-1} j h, \quad A \mapsto h^{-1} A h + h^{-1} \partial h$$

## Reformulation

Projectors:

$$P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \quad P' = 1 - P : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$$

Gauge fields:  $A = P'J, \bar{A} = P'\bar{J}$

Currents:  $j = PJ, \bar{j} = P\bar{J}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{EOM} \quad \partial_A \bar{j} + \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = 0 \\ \text{Maurer-Cartan} \quad \partial_A \bar{j} - \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{\partial}_{\bar{A}} j = \bar{\partial} j + [\bar{A}, j] = 0 \\ \partial_A \bar{j} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Gauge transformations:  $g(z, \bar{z}) \mapsto g(z, \bar{z})h(z, \bar{z})$

$$j \mapsto h^{-1} j h, \quad A \mapsto h^{-1} A h + h^{-1} \partial h$$

## Action

$$S = \frac{R^2}{2} \int_{\Sigma} \frac{d^2 z}{\pi} (j, \bar{j})$$

# Space of States

## Free theory limit

In the  $R \rightarrow \infty$  limit, the sigma model is **free**

## Free theory limit

In the  $R \rightarrow \infty$  limit, the sigma model is free

### Simplest States

The simplest states on  $G/H$  are **tachyonic** operators

In the free theory limit, they have **zero** energy



## Free theory limit

In the  $R \rightarrow \infty$  limit, the sigma model is free

### Simplest States

The simplest states on  $G/H$  are tachyonic operators

In the free theory limit, they have zero energy

Example:  $S^1 = SO(2)/SO(1)$ ,

$$V_\alpha =: e^{i\alpha\phi} : \quad h_\alpha = \bar{h}_\alpha = \frac{\alpha^2}{8R^2} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Excited states can be obtained by acting with derivatives

## Covariant formulation

### Covariant formulation for the tachyonic states

Tachyonic states  $\iff$  functions on  $\mathcal{M} = G/H$

$\iff$  Right  $H$ -invariant functions on  $G$

## Covariant formulation

### Covariant formulation for the tachyonic states

Tachyonic states  $\iff$  functions on  $\mathcal{M} = G/H$   
 $\iff$  Right  $H$ -invariant functions on  $G$

Example:  $S^2 = SU(2)/U(1)$

$$L_2(SU(2)) \cong \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{N}/2} (j) \otimes (j)$$

## Covariant formulation

## Covariant formulation for the tachyonic states

Tachyonic states  $\iff$  functions on  $\mathcal{M} = G/H$   
 $\iff$  Right  $H$ -invariant functions on  $G$

Example:  $S^2 = SU(2)/U(1)$

$$L_2(SU(2)) \cong \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{N}/2} (j) \otimes (j)$$

$$(j)|_{U(1)} \cong \bigoplus_{m=-j}^j (m) \implies (j)^{U(1)\text{-invariant}} = 1 \text{ iff } j \in \mathbb{N}$$

## Covariant formulation

## Covariant formulation for the tachyonic states

Tachyonic states  $\iff$  functions on  $\mathcal{M} = G/H$

$\iff$  Right  $H$ -invariant functions on  $G$

Example:  $S^2 = SU(2)/U(1)$

$$L_2(SU(2)) \cong \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{N}/2} (j) \otimes (j)$$

$$(j)|_{U(1)} \cong \bigoplus_{m=-j}^j (m) \implies (j)^{U(1)\text{-invariant}} = 1 \text{ iff } j \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\implies L_2(S^2) \cong \bigoplus_{j=0}^{\infty} (j) \quad \text{zero energy states for } R \rightarrow \infty$$

## Reformulation of the states

Generalize to sections on  $G/H$  with fibre  $W_\lambda$

$$\Gamma_\lambda = \{f \in L_2(G) : f(gh) = R_\lambda(h^{-1})f(g) \forall h \in H\} \cong \bigoplus_{\Lambda} n_{\Lambda\lambda} V_\Lambda \otimes W_\lambda$$

## Reformulation of the states

Generalize to sections on  $G/H$  with fibre  $W_\lambda$

$$\Gamma_\lambda = \{f \in L_2(G) : f(gh) = R_\lambda(h^{-1})f(g) \forall h \in H\} \cong \bigoplus_{\Lambda} n_{\Lambda\lambda} V_\Lambda \otimes W_\lambda$$

$$f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g'gh) = L_\Lambda(g')R_\lambda(h^{-1})f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g)$$

## Reformulation of the states

Generalize to sections on  $G/H$  with fibre  $W_\lambda$

$$\Gamma_\lambda = \{f \in L_2(G) : f(gh) = R_\lambda(h^{-1})f(g) \forall h \in H\} \cong \bigoplus_{\Lambda} n_{\Lambda\lambda} V_\Lambda \otimes W_\lambda$$

$$f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g'gh) = L_\Lambda(g')R_\lambda(h^{-1})f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g)$$

combine with currents

$$j_{\mathbf{n}} = \partial_A^{n_1} j \otimes \cdots \otimes \partial_A^{n_r} j \in \mathfrak{m} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathfrak{m}, \quad \mathbf{n} = \{n_1, \dots, n_r\}$$



## Reformulation of the states

Generalize to sections on  $G/H$  with fibre  $W_\lambda$

$$\Gamma_\lambda = \{f \in L_2(G) : f(gh) = R_\lambda(h^{-1})f(g) \forall h \in H\} \cong \bigoplus_{\Lambda} n_{\Lambda\lambda} V_\Lambda \otimes W_\lambda$$

$$f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g'gh) = L_\Lambda(g')R_\lambda(h^{-1})f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g)$$

combine with currents

$$j_{\mathbf{n}} = \partial_A^{n_1} j \otimes \cdots \otimes \partial_A^{n_r} j \in \mathfrak{m} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathfrak{m}, \quad \mathbf{n} = \{n_1, \dots, n_r\}$$

and get the states

$$\Phi_{(\Lambda, \lambda, \mu, \bar{\mu})} = \mathbf{c}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \left[ f_{\Lambda\lambda}(v(\phi)) \otimes \mathbf{p}_\mu(j_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}) \right]$$

$$\mathbf{p}_\mu : \mathfrak{m} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow W_\mu \quad \mathbf{c}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} : W_\lambda \otimes W_\mu \otimes W_{\bar{\mu}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

# Space of states

## The states

$$\Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}} = \mathbf{c}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \left[ f_{\Lambda\lambda}(i(\phi)) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\mu}(j_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}) \right]$$

# Space of states

## The states

$$\Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}} = \mathbf{c}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \left[ f_{\Lambda\lambda}(i(\phi)) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\mu}(j_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}) \right]$$

- Describe the space of states in the  $R \rightarrow \infty$  limit

# Space of states

## The states

$$\Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}} = \mathbf{c}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \left[ f_{\Lambda\lambda}(\iota(\phi)) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\mu}(J_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{J}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}) \right]$$

- Describe the space of states in the  $R \rightarrow \infty$  limit
- In that limit  $\Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}}$  has the left/right conformal dimension

$$h = (n_1 + 1) + \cdots + (n_r + 1) \quad \bar{h} = (\bar{n}_1 + 1) + \cdots + (\bar{n}_r + 1)$$

# Space of states

## The states

$$\Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}} = \mathbf{c}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \left[ f_{\Lambda\lambda}(\iota(\phi)) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\mu}(J_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{J}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}) \right]$$

- Describe the space of states in the  $R \rightarrow \infty$  limit
- In that limit  $\Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}}$  has the left/right conformal dimension

$$h = (n_1 + 1) + \cdots + (n_r + 1) \quad \bar{h} = (\bar{n}_1 + 1) + \cdots + (\bar{n}_{\bar{r}} + 1)$$

- No winding modes!

Free boson:  $h_{m,w} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{m}{2R} + wR \right)^2 \Rightarrow$  they decouple

## Space of states

In the  $R \rightarrow \infty$  limit

The currents  $j$  and  $\bar{j}$  become **abelian**

The covariant derivatives become ordinary derivatives

## Space of states

### In the $R \rightarrow \infty$ limit

The currents  $j$  and  $\bar{j}$  become abelian

The covariant derivatives become ordinary derivatives

### $H$ compact

$$\mathcal{H}_{G/H} = [L_2(G) \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \bar{\mathcal{A}}]^{H\text{-invariants}}$$

where  $\mathcal{A}$  is the Fock space generated by the abelian  $j$

# Partition functions

## The free partition function

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{Z}_{G/H}^{\text{free}}(q, \bar{q} \mid \mathbf{x}) &= \text{str}_{\mathcal{H}} \left( \prod_i x_i^{J_i} q^{L_0} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0} \right) \\ &= \left( \mathcal{Z}_{L_2(G)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mathcal{Z}_j(q \mid \mathbf{y}) \mathcal{Z}_{\bar{j}}(\bar{q} \mid \mathbf{y}) \right)^{H\text{-invariants}}\end{aligned}$$



## Partition functions

### The free partition function

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{G/H}^{\text{free}}(q, \bar{q} | \mathbf{x}) &= \text{str}_{\mathcal{H}} \left( \prod_i x_i^{J_i} q^{L_0} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0} \right) \\ &= \left( \mathcal{Z}_{L_2(G)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mathcal{Z}_j(q | \mathbf{y}) \mathcal{Z}_{\bar{j}}(\bar{q} | \mathbf{y}) \right)^{H\text{-invariants}} \end{aligned}$$

### Sections ( $G$ compact)

$$\mathcal{Z}_{L_2(G)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{\Lambda} \underbrace{\chi_{S_{\Lambda}}(\mathbf{x})}_{\text{irred.}} \underbrace{\chi_{P_{\Lambda}}(\mathbf{y})}_{\text{proj. covers}}$$

## Partition functions

### The free partition function

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{G/H}^{\text{free}}(q, \bar{q} | \mathbf{x}) &= \text{str}_{\mathcal{H}} \left( \prod_i x_i^{J_i} q^{L_0} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0} \right) \\ &= \left( \mathcal{Z}_{L_2(G)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mathcal{Z}_j(q | \mathbf{y}) \mathcal{Z}_{\bar{j}}(\bar{q} | \mathbf{y}) \right)^{H\text{-invariants}} \end{aligned}$$

### Sections ( $G$ compact)

$$\mathcal{Z}_{L_2(G)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{\Lambda} \underbrace{\chi_{S_{\Lambda}}(\mathbf{x})}_{\text{irred.}} \underbrace{\chi_{P_{\Lambda}}(\mathbf{y})}_{\text{proj. covers}}$$

### Currents

$$\mathcal{Z}_j(q | \mathbf{y}) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\text{sdet}[1 - R_{\mathfrak{m}}(\mathbf{y})q^n]} = \sum_{\mu} B_{\mu}(q) \chi_{W_{\mu}}(\mathbf{y})$$

# Partition functions

## The complete partition function

$$Z_{G/H}^{\text{free}}(q, \bar{q} | \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\Lambda, \lambda, \mu, \bar{\mu}} \chi_{S_{\Lambda}}(\mathbf{x}) n_{\Lambda\lambda} \mathcal{N}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} B_{\mu}(q) B_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{q})$$

$$N_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} = \dim \text{Hom}(W_{\lambda} \otimes W_{\mu} \otimes W_{\bar{\mu}}, \mathbb{C}) \quad P_{\Lambda} = \sum_{\lambda} n_{\Lambda\lambda} W_{\lambda}$$

# Partition functions

## The complete partition function

$$\mathcal{Z}_{G/H}^{\text{free}}(q, \bar{q} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\Lambda, \lambda, \mu, \bar{\mu}} \chi_{S_{\Lambda}}(\mathbf{x}) n_{\Lambda\lambda} \mathcal{N}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} B_{\mu}(q) B_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{q})$$

## Application to $S^{M|N}$ - independent checks

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{S^{N-1}}^{\text{free}}(q, \bar{q} \mid \mathbf{x}) &= \sum_{\substack{\Lambda, \lambda, l \\ \mu, \bar{\mu}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma}} sd_{\Lambda}(\mathbf{x}) c_{\lambda(l)}^{\Lambda} c_{\alpha\beta}^{\lambda} c_{\beta\gamma}^{\mu} c_{\alpha\gamma}^{\bar{\mu}} \frac{s_{\mu}(\mathbf{q})}{\prod_{i < j} (1 - q^{i+j})} \frac{s_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{\mathbf{q}})}{\prod_{i < j} (1 - \bar{q}^{i+j})} \\ &= \left( \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - u^2}{\det(1 - \mathbf{x}u)} \right) \times \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|1 - q^n|^2}{|\det(1 - \mathbf{x}q^n)|^2} \end{aligned}$$

# 1-loop partition function

Claim: One-loop partition function

$$\mathcal{Z}_{G/H}^{\text{1-loop}}(q, \bar{q} | \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\Lambda, \lambda, \mu, \bar{\mu}} \chi_{S_{\Lambda}}(\mathbf{x}) n_{\Lambda\lambda} \mathcal{N}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} B_{\mu}(q) B_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{q}) (q\bar{q})^{\delta h_{\Lambda\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}}}$$

# Perturbation theory at 1-loop

# Background field expansion

## Background field

$g = g_0 e^{i\phi}$  for  $\phi \in \mathfrak{m}$

$$g^{-1}dg = \underbrace{id\phi}_{\in \mathfrak{m}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{[\phi, d\phi]}_{\in \mathfrak{h}} - \frac{i}{6} \underbrace{[\phi, [\phi, d\phi]]}_{\in \mathfrak{m}} + \dots$$

## Background field expansion

### Background field

$$g = g_0 e^{i\phi} \text{ for } \phi \in \mathfrak{m}$$

$$g^{-1} dg = \underbrace{id\phi}_{\in \mathfrak{m}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{[\phi, d\phi]}_{\in \mathfrak{h}} - \frac{i}{6} \underbrace{[\phi, [\phi, d\phi]]}_{\in \mathfrak{m}} + \dots$$

### Action at 1-loop

$$\mathcal{S} = \frac{R^2}{2} \int \frac{d^2 z}{\pi} (j, \bar{j}) = \frac{R^2}{2} \int \frac{d^2 z}{\pi} \left[ \underbrace{(\partial\phi, \bar{\partial}\phi)}_{\text{free}} + \frac{1}{3} \underbrace{([\phi, \partial\phi], [\phi, \bar{\partial}\phi])}_{=\Omega\text{-interaction}} + \dots \right]$$

$$\langle \phi(x, \bar{x}) \otimes \phi(y, \bar{y}) \rangle = -\frac{t_i \otimes t^i}{R^2} \log \frac{|x - y|^2}{\epsilon^2}, \quad \mathfrak{m} = \text{span}(t_i)_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{m}}$$



# States at 1-loop

## Currents at 1-loop

$$j(x) = i\partial\phi(x) + \dots$$

## States at 1-loop

### Currents at 1-loop

$$j(x) = i\partial\phi(x) + \dots$$

### States

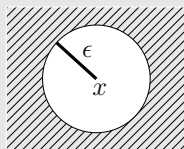
$$\Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}}^{\rightarrow}(x|g_0) = \mathbf{c}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \left[ f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g_0) + iL_{\Lambda}(\text{Ad}_{g_0}\phi)f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g_0) \right] \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\mu}(j_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}) + \dots$$

## Correlation functions

## 2-point function

$$\langle \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle = \int_{G/H} d\mu(g_0 H) \langle \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}}(x | g_0) \otimes \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}'}(y | g_0) e^{-\mathcal{S}_{\text{int}}} \rangle$$

## One loop anomalous dimensions



$$\langle \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle_1 = 2 \langle \delta \mathbf{h} \cdot \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle_0 \log \left| \frac{\epsilon}{x-y} \right|^2 + \text{non-log.}$$

# One loop perturbation theory

$$\langle \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\vec{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle_0 = \int_{G/H} d\mu(g_0 H) (\mathbf{d}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \otimes \mathbf{d}_{\lambda'\mu'\bar{\mu}'}) I_0$$

$$\mathbf{d}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} = \mathbf{c}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} (\mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbf{p}_\mu \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\bar{\mu}})$$

# One loop perturbation theory

$$\langle \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle_0 = \int_{G/H} d\mu(g_0 H) (\mathbf{d}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \otimes \mathbf{d}_{\lambda'\mu'\bar{\mu}'}) I_0$$

$$I_0 = \langle f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g_0) \otimes j_{\mathbf{m}}(x) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{m}}}(\bar{x}) \otimes f_{\Lambda'\lambda'}(g_0) \otimes j_{\mathbf{n}}(y) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}(\bar{y}) \rangle$$

# One loop perturbation theory

$$\langle \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle_0 = \int_{G/H} d\mu(g_0H) (\mathbf{d}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \otimes \mathbf{d}_{\lambda'\mu'\bar{\mu}'} I_0$$

$$I_0 = \langle f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g_0) \otimes j_{\mathbf{m}}(x) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{m}}}(\bar{x}) \otimes f_{\Lambda'\lambda'}(g_0) \otimes j_{\mathbf{n}}(y) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}(\bar{y}) \rangle$$

$$\langle \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle_1 = \int_{G/H} d\mu(g_0H) (\mathbf{d}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \otimes \mathbf{d}_{\lambda'\mu'\bar{\mu}'} (I'_1 + I''_1))$$

# One loop perturbation theory

$$\langle \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle_0 = \int_{G/H} d\mu(g_0H) (\mathbf{d}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \otimes \mathbf{d}_{\lambda'\mu'\bar{\mu}'}) I_0$$

$$I_0 = \langle f_{\Lambda\lambda}(g_0) \otimes j_{\mathbf{m}}(x) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{m}}}(\bar{x}) \otimes f_{\Lambda'\lambda'}(g_0) \otimes j_{\mathbf{n}}(y) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}(\bar{y}) \rangle$$

$$\langle \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}}(x) \otimes \Phi_{\bar{\Lambda}'}(y) \rangle_1 = \int_{G/H} d\mu(g_0H) (\mathbf{d}_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \otimes \mathbf{d}_{\lambda'\mu'\bar{\mu}'}) (I'_1 + I''_1)$$

$$I'_1 = - \left\langle L_{\Lambda}(\text{Ad}_{g_0}\phi(x, \bar{x})) f_{\Lambda\lambda} \otimes j_{\mathbf{m}}(x) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{m}}}(\bar{x}) \otimes \right. \\ \left. \otimes L_{\Lambda'}(\text{Ad}_{g_0}\phi(y, \bar{y})) f_{\Lambda'\lambda'} \otimes j_{\mathbf{n}}(y) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}(\bar{y}) \right\rangle$$

$$I''_1 = - \int_{\mathbb{C}_\epsilon} \frac{d^2z}{\pi} \langle f_{\Lambda\lambda} \otimes j_{\mathbf{m}}(x) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{m}}}(\bar{x}) \otimes f_{\Lambda'\lambda'} \otimes j_{\mathbf{n}}(y) \otimes \bar{j}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}(\bar{y}) \Omega(z, \bar{z}) \rangle$$

## Anomalous dimensions

## Final result

$$\delta \mathbf{h}_{\Lambda \lambda \mu \bar{\mu}} = \frac{1}{2R^2} \underbrace{\left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\Lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\lambda} \right)}_{I'_1 - \text{Bochner Laplacian}} + \frac{1}{2R^2} \underbrace{\left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mu} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\bar{\mu}} \right)}_{I''_1}$$



## Anomalous dimensions

## Final result

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta \mathbf{h}_{\Lambda\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} &= \frac{1}{2R^2} \underbrace{\left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\Lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\lambda} \right)}_{I'_1 - \text{Bochner Laplacian}} + \frac{1}{2R^2} \underbrace{\left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mu} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\bar{\mu}} \right)}_{I''_1} \\
&= \frac{1}{2R^2} \left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\Lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mu} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\bar{\mu}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

## Anomalous dimensions

## Final result

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta \mathbf{h}_{\Lambda\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}r\bar{r}} &= \frac{1}{2R^2} \underbrace{\left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\Lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\lambda} \right)}_{I'_1\text{-Bochner Laplacian}} + \frac{1}{2R^2} \underbrace{\left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mu} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\bar{\mu}} \right)}_{I''_1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2R^2} \left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\Lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mu} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\bar{\mu}} \right) + (r + \bar{r}) \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mathfrak{m}} \quad \text{non-conformal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{(\Lambda,\lambda,\mu,\bar{\mu},r,\bar{r})} = c_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \left[ f_{\Lambda\lambda}(\mathfrak{v}(\phi)) \otimes p_{\mu}(\mathbf{j}_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes p_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}) \right], \quad |\mathbf{n}| = r, \quad |\bar{\mathbf{n}}| = \bar{r}$$

# Anomalous dimensions

## Final result

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \mathbf{h}_{\Lambda\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}r\bar{r}} &= \frac{1}{2R^2} \underbrace{\left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\Lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\lambda} \right)}_{I'_1 - \text{Bochner Laplacian}} + \frac{1}{2R^2} \underbrace{\left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mu} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\bar{\mu}} \right)}_{I''_1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2R^2} \left( \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\Lambda} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mu} - \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\bar{\mu}} \right) + (r + \bar{r}) \text{Cas}_{\mathfrak{h}}^{\mathfrak{m}} \quad \text{non-conformal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{(\Lambda,\lambda,\mu,\bar{\mu},r,\bar{r})} = c_{\lambda\mu\bar{\mu}} \left[ f_{\Lambda\lambda}(\mathfrak{v}(\phi)) \otimes p_{\mu}(\mathbf{j}_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes p_{\bar{\mu}}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_{\bar{\mathbf{n}}}) \right], \quad |\mathbf{n}| = r, \quad |\bar{\mathbf{n}}| = \bar{r}$$

## Generalization

Same results with  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  worldsheet supersymmetry.

# Conclusion and Outlook

# Conclusion and Outlook

## Conclusion and Outlook

### Results

- Spectrum of sigma models on compact  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  cosets at infinite volume, with and without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  worldsheet supersymmetry

## Conclusion and Outlook

### Results

- Spectrum of sigma models on compact  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  cosets at infinite volume, with and without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  worldsheet supersymmetry
- One loop anomalous dimensions with/without conformal symmetry, with/without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  symmetry

## Conclusion and Outlook

### Results

- Spectrum of sigma models on compact  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  cosets at infinite volume, with and without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  worldsheet supersymmetry
- One loop anomalous dimensions with/without conformal symmetry, with/without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  symmetry

### Applications and Generalizations

- Comparizon with WZW model results  
 $S^{2N-1|2N}$  sigma model dual to the  $OSP(2N + 2|2N)$  Gross-Neveu model?



## Conclusion and Outlook

### Results

- Spectrum of sigma models on compact  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  cosets at infinite volume, with and without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  worldsheet supersymmetry
- One loop anomalous dimensions with/without conformal symmetry, with/without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  symmetry

### Applications and Generalizations

- Comparizon with WZW model results  
 $S^{2N-1|2N}$  sigma model dual to the  $OSP(2N + 2|2N)$  Gross-Neveu model?
- String theory on  $\mathbb{Z}_N$  cosets

## Conclusion and Outlook

### Results

- Spectrum of sigma models on compact  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  cosets at infinite volume, with and without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  worldsheet supersymmetry
- One loop anomalous dimensions with/without conformal symmetry, with/without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  symmetry

### Applications and Generalizations

- Comparizon with WZW model results  
 $S^{2N-1|2N}$  sigma model dual to the  $OSP(2N + 2|2N)$  Gross-Neveu model?
- String theory on  $\mathbb{Z}_N$  cosets
- Modular invariance  $\Rightarrow$  Include “winding” modes

## Conclusion and Outlook

### Results

- Spectrum of sigma models on compact  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  cosets at infinite volume, with and without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  worldsheet supersymmetry
- One loop anomalous dimensions with/without conformal symmetry, with/without  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  symmetry

### Applications and Generalizations

- Comparizon with WZW model results  
 $S^{2N-1|2N}$  sigma model dual to the  $OSP(2N + 2|2N)$  Gross-Neveu model?
- String theory on  $\mathbb{Z}_N$  cosets
- Modular invariance  $\Rightarrow$  Include “winding” modes
- Higher-loops

# Thank you