Supersymmetry decomposes the virtual bundle that underlies the elliptic genus Geometrical and Enumerative Structures in Supersymmetry, Special Session 25 of the 2015 International AMS-EMS-SPM Meeting,

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The elliptic genus under extended supersymmetry

Introduction

The elliptic genus of CY manifolds and of SCFTs

Decomposing under extended supersymmetry

Interpretation in terms of Mathieu Moonshine

[Creutzig/W15], work in progress

[W15]	K3 en route from geometry to conformal field theory;
	to appear in: Proceedings of the 2013 Summer School "Geometric, Algebraic and
	Topological Methods for Quantum Field Theory", Villa de Leyva, Colombia; arXiv:1503.08426 [math.DG]

[W14] Snapshots of conformal field theory; in "Mathematical Aspects of Quantum Field Theories", Mathematical Physics Studies, Springer 2015, pp. 89-129; arXiv:1404.3108 [hep-th]

- [Taormina/W13] A twist in the M₂₄ moonshine story, to appear in Confluentes Mathematici; arXiv:1303.3221 [hep-th]
- [Taormina/W12] Symmetry-surfing the moduli space of Kummer K3s, to appear in: Proceedings of String-Math 2012; arXiv:1303.2931 [hep-th]

[Taormina/W11] The overarching finite symmetry group of Kummer surfaces in the Mathieu group M₂₄, JHEP 1308:152 (2013); arXiv:1107.3834 [hep-th]



1. The elliptic genus of Calabi-Yau manifolds...

Let *M* denote a compact Calabi-Yau *D*-fold, $T := T^{1,0}M$. $\mathbb{E}_{q,-y} := y^{-\frac{D}{2}} \Lambda_{-y} T^* \otimes \bigotimes^{\sim} \left[\Lambda_{-yq^n} T^* \otimes \Lambda_{-y^{-1}q^n} T \otimes S_{q^n} T^* \otimes S_{q^n} T \right],$ where for any bundle $E \rightarrow M$, $\Lambda_x E := \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} x^m \Lambda^m E$, $S_x E := \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} x^m S^m E$ Definition $\overline{\text{With } q := e^{2\pi i \tau}, \ y := e^{2\pi i z} \text{ for } \tau, \ z \in \mathbb{C}, \ \operatorname{Im}(\tau) > 0, } \\ \mathcal{E}_{M}(\tau, z) := \chi(\mathbb{E}_{q,-y}) = \int_{M} \operatorname{Td}(M) \operatorname{ch}(\mathbb{E}_{q,-y})$ is the ELLIPTIC GENUS of *M*.



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where for any bundle $E \to M$ $\Lambda_{-y^{-1}q^n} T \otimes S_{q^n} T^* \otimes S_{q^n} T \right],$

With
$$q := e^{2\pi i \tau}$$
, $y := e^{2\pi i z}$ for $\tau, z \in \mathbb{C}$, $\operatorname{Im}(\tau) > 0$,
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is the ELLIPTIC GENUS of *M*.

m=0

For *M*: a K3 surface,
that is, a compact Calabi-Yau 2-fold with
$$h^{1,0}(M) = 0$$
,
 $\mathcal{E}_{K3}(\tau, z) = 8 \left(\frac{\vartheta_2(\tau, z)}{\vartheta_2(\tau, 0)}\right)^2 + 8 \left(\frac{\vartheta_3(\tau, z)}{\vartheta_3(\tau, 0)}\right)^2 + 8 \left(\frac{\vartheta_4(\tau, z)}{\vartheta_4(\tau, 0)}\right)^2$.

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1. ... and for superconformal field theories

 $\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text{CFT ELLIPTIC GENUS} \\ \text{of an } \textit{N} = (2,2) \ \text{SCFT at central charges } (c,\overline{c}) \ \text{with space-time SUSY and integral } \textit{U}(1) \ \text{charges:} \\ \\ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{E}_{\textit{CFT}}(\tau,z) \ := \ \text{sTr}_{\mathcal{H}_R}(y^{J_0}q^{L_0-c/24}\overline{q}\overline{L}_0-\overline{c}/24), \\ \\ \mathcal{H}_R: \ \text{Ramond sector}, \\ \\ J_0, L_0, \overline{L}_0: \ \text{zero modes of the } \textit{U}(1) \ \text{current and Virasoro fields in the SCA} \end{array} \end{array}$ For every $N = (2,2) \ \text{SCFT}$ at central charges $c = \overline{c} = 6$ with space-time SUSY and integral U(1) charges, the CFT elliptic genus $\mathcal{E}_{\textit{CFT}}(\tau,z)$ either vanishes, or it agrees with $\mathcal{E}_{\text{K3}}(\tau,z).$ The theory has $N = (4,4) \ \text{SUSY}.$

Examples:

toroidal SCFTs, their orbifolds, Gepner models at $c = \overline{c} = 6$



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Definition

A K3 THEORY is an N = (4, 4) SCFT at $c = \overline{c} = 6$ with spacetime SUSY, integral U(1) charges and CFT elliptic genus $\mathcal{E}_{K3}(\tau, z)$.

Assume: D = 2, i.e. $c = \overline{c} = 6$ and N = (4, 4) supersymmetry.

3 types of N = 4 irreps \mathcal{H}_{\bullet} with $\chi_{\bullet}(\tau, z) = \operatorname{sTr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\bullet}}(y^{J_0}q^{L_0-1/4})$: VACUUM \mathcal{H}_0 , MASSLESS MATTER $\mathcal{H}_{m.m.}$, MASSIVE MATTER $\mathcal{H}_{h>0}$.

$$\mathcal{E}_{K3}(\tau, z) = -2\chi_0(\tau, z) + 20\chi_{m.m.}(\tau, z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \chi_n(\tau, z)$$

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Conjecture [W13] Let M = K3. There are polynomials p_n for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $\mathbb{E}_{q,-y} = -\mathcal{O}_{K3}\chi_0(\tau, z) \oplus (-T)\chi_{m.m.}(\tau, z) \oplus \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n(T)\chi_n(\tau, z),$ where $A_n = \int_{K3} \mathrm{Td}(K3)p_n(T) = \chi(p_n(T))$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Observation:

$$\mathbb{E}_{q,-y} = y^{-\frac{D}{2}} \Lambda_{-y} T^* \otimes \bigotimes_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\Lambda_{-yq^n} T^* \otimes \Lambda_{-y^{-1}q^n} T \otimes S_{q^n} T^* \otimes S_{q^n} T \right]$$

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$$\mathbb{E}_{q,-y} \cong \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} W_n \otimes M_n,$$

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Conclusion (using [Malikov/Schechtman/Vaintrob99]): $W_n = S^{n-1}(T)$ is invariant under the N = 4 SUSY action, $\mathbb{E}_{q,-y} \cong \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} W_n \otimes M_n = \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} S^{n-1}(T)\kappa_n(\tau, z),$ where each $\kappa_n(\tau, z)$ decomposes into N = 4 characters.

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{K3}}(\tau,z) = -2\chi_0(\tau,z) + \frac{20\chi_{m.m.}(\tau,z)}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\chi_n(\tau,z), \ \chi_{\bullet}(\tau,z) = \mathrm{sTr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\bullet}}\left(y^{J_0}q^{L_0-1/4}\right)$$

<u>Theorem</u> [Gannon12] using results of Cheng, Duncan, Gaberdiel, Hohenegger, Persson, Ronellenfitsch, Volpato There exists a representation \mathcal{R}_n of M_{24} for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, s.th. $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Gan.}} := (-2)\mathcal{H}_0 \oplus 20 \mathcal{H}_{\text{m.m.}} \oplus \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{R}_n \otimes \mathcal{H}_n$ with $\mathcal{E}_{K3}^{(g)}(\tau, z) = \mathrm{sTr}_{\mathcal{R}_{\text{Gan.}}}(gy^{J_0}q^{L_0-1/4}), g \in M_{24}^{n-1}$, "twisted genera".

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Theorem [Mukai88]

If G is a symmetry group of a K3 surface M,

that is, G fixes the two-forms that define the hyperkähler structure of M,

then G is isomorphic to a subgroup of the Mathieu group M_{24} , and $|G| \le 960 \ll 244.823.040 = |M_{24}|$

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 M_{24} cannot act as symmetry group of a K3 theory.

[Creutzig/W14] For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $A_n = \chi(p_n(T))$.



Solving Mathieu Moonshine by Symmetry Surfing?

Conjecture [Taormina/W10-13] In every geometric interpretation, we have $\mathcal{H}_R \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{R,gen}$, where $\mathcal{H}_{R,gen} \cong (-2)\mathcal{H}_0 \oplus \mathcal{R}_{m.m.} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{m.m.} \oplus \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{R}_n \otimes \mathcal{H}_n = \mathcal{R}_{Gan.}$ as a representation of the geometric symmetry group $G \subset M_{24}$; $\mathcal{R}_{Gan.}$ collects symmetries from distinct pts. of the moduli space. We call this procedure SYMMETRY SURFING.



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Results [Taormina/W11&12&13]

Restricting to the geometric \mathbb{Z}_2 -orbifold CFTs on K3:

- The joint action of all geometric symmetry groups yields the maximal subgroup (Z₂)⁴ ⋊ A₈ ⊂ M₂₄.
 - <u>Note:</u> $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^4 \rtimes A_8$ is not a subgroup of M_{23} .
- \mathcal{R}_1 arises as a space of common states with an action of $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^4 \rtimes A_8$ induced from the $45 \oplus \overline{45}$ of M_{24} .

Note: There is a twist in this action.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!