Lattice Formulations of Supersymmetric Gauge Theories with Matter Fields

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Supersymmetric Yang-Mills Theories

Supersymmetric Yang-Mills (SYM) theories exhibit many interesting properties

- Confinement
- Spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking
- Strong coupling weak coupling duality
- Electric-magnetic duality
- ...

Interesting relations between 16 supercharge YM theory and string theory

AdS/CFT (gauge/gravity) correspondence

Many interesting features are at strong coupling

Need non-perturbative definition of SYM: lattice construction

SUSY on the Lattice: Exact Lattice SUSY

Preserve a subset of SUSY algebra exactly on the lattice.

Recent reviews: J. Giedt, [Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 21, 3039 (2006)],

S. Catterall, D. B. Kaplan, M. Ünsal, [Phys. Rept. 484, 71 (2009)],

A.J., [Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 26, 5057 (2011)]

Two approaches. (i) Topological Twisting. [Catterall, Sugino, Kawamoto, Matsuura, Giedt, ...] Inspired by techniques in topological field theory. E. Witten [Commun. Math. Phys. 117 (1988) 353]

(ii) Orbifolding/deconstruction.

[Kaplan, Ünsal, Cohen, Damgaard, Matsuura, Giedt, ...]

Inspired by the method of "Deconstruction" by Arkani-Hamed, Cohen, Georgi (AHCG).

N. Arkani-Hamed, A. G. Cohen, H. Georgi [Phys. Rev. Lett. 86 (2001) 4757]

Topologically Twisted $\mathcal{N}=(2,2)$ SYM

Dimensional reduction of $4d \mathcal{N} = 1$ SYM theory.

Symmetry group: $SO(4)_E \times U(1)$ in 4d

Symmetry group in 2d:

 $G = SO(2)_E \times SO(2)_{R_1} \times U(1)_{R_2}.$

 $SO(2)_E$: Euclidean Lorentz symmetry, $SO(2)_{R_1}$: rotational symmetry along reduced dimensions, $U(1)_{R_2}$: chiral U(1) symmetry of the original theory.

Twist gives:

$$SO(2)' = Diag.$$
 Subgroup $\left[SO(2)_E \times SO(2)_{R_1}\right]$

B-model twist (or self-dual twist)

Topologically Twisted $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ SYM [contd.]

Fermions: Twisted fermions (p-forms) η , ψ_{μ} , $\chi_{\mu\nu}$.

$$\Psi_{\alpha i} = \left[\eta I + \psi_{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} \chi_{[12]} (\gamma_1 \gamma_2 - \gamma_2 \gamma_1)\right]_{\alpha i}$$

 $\alpha(=1,2)$: Lorentz spinor index, i(=1,2): flavor index.

Bosons: Under SO(2)', gauge field and scalars transform as vectors.

$$A_{\mu} = (A_1, A_2), \quad B_{\mu} = (s_1, s_2)$$

Can combine them to form complexified gauge fields

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mu} = A_{\mu} + iB_{\mu} \text{ and } \overline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mu} = A_{\mu} - iB_{\mu}.$$

Topologically Twisted $\mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ SYM [contd.]



The unit cell of $\mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ lattice SYM

Topologically Twisted $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ SYM [contd.]

Supercharges: Also transform as p-forms

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha i} = \left[\mathcal{Q}I + \mathcal{Q}_{\mu}\gamma_{\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{Q}_{[12]}(\gamma_{1}\gamma_{2} - \gamma_{2}\gamma_{1})\right]_{\alpha i}$$

Twisted $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ SUSY algebra:

$$\{\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}\} = \mathbf{0}, \quad \{\mathcal{Q}_{\mu}, \mathcal{Q}_{\nu}\} = 0, \quad \{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}, \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{Q}, \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}\} = 0,$$
$$\{\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}_{\mu}\} = P_{\mu}, \quad \{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathcal{Q}_{\mu}\} = \epsilon_{\mu\nu}P_{\nu}$$
$$\tilde{\mathcal{Q}} \equiv \epsilon_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{Q}_{\mu\nu}$$

Topologically Twisted $\mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ SYM [contd.]

Scalar supersymmetry Q is nilpotent (similar to BRST charge):

 $\mathcal{Q}^2 = 0$

Does not generate any translations on the lattice.

 \implies Can have lattice realization of a subalgebra of the twisted SUSY algebra

We have $\mathcal{D}_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + \mathcal{A}_{\mu}$, $\overline{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + \overline{\mathcal{A}}_{\mu}$. d: auxiliary field.

Topologically Twisted $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ SYM [contd.]

Action has Q-exact form:

$$S = \mathcal{Q} \ \frac{1}{g^2} \int \operatorname{Tr} \left(\chi_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu} + \eta [\overline{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu}, \mathcal{D}_{\mu}] - \frac{1}{2} \eta d \right)$$

After Q-variation:

$$S = \frac{1}{g^2} \int \text{Tr} \left(-\overline{\mathcal{F}}_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} [\overline{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu}, \mathcal{D}_{\mu}]^2 - \chi_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}_{[\mu} \psi_{\nu]} - \eta \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu} \psi_{\mu} \right)$$

It is Q-supersymmetric: QS = 0.

$2d \mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ SYM on the Lattice

Discretization on a hypercube. Fields live on on sites, links and plaquettes. Bosons \rightarrow complexified Wilson links: $\mathcal{A}_{\mu} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mu}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\mu}^{(+)} f_{\nu}(\mathbf{n}) &= \mathcal{U}_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) f_{\nu}(\mathbf{n} + \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{\mu}) - f_{\nu}(\mathbf{n}) \mathcal{U}_{\mu}(\mathbf{n} + \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{\nu}), \\ \mathcal{D}_{\mu}^{(-)} f_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) &= \mathcal{U}_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) f_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) - f_{\mu}(\mathbf{n} - \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{\mu}) \mathcal{U}_{\mu}(\mathbf{n} - \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{\mu}). \\ \text{P. H. Damgaard and S. Matsuura [Phys. Lett. B 661, 52 (2008)]} \end{aligned}$$

Use of forward and backward difference operators

 \implies Solutions of lattice theory map one-to-one with that of continuum theory. Fermion doubling problems evaded.

T. Banks, Y. Dothan, D. Horn [Phys. Lett. B117, 413 (1982)]

$2d \ \mathcal{N} = (2,2) \ \text{SYM} \ \text{on the Lattice [contd.]}$

 $\ensuremath{\mathcal{Q}}$ transformations on the lattice:

 $\mathcal{QU}_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) = \psi_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) \qquad \qquad \mathcal{Q\psi}_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) = 0$ $\mathcal{Q\overline{U}}_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) = 0 \qquad \qquad \mathcal{Q\chi}_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{n}) = -\overline{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu}^{(+)}\overline{\mathcal{U}}_{\nu}(\mathbf{n})$ $\mathcal{Q\eta}(\mathbf{n}) = d(\mathbf{n}) \qquad \qquad \mathcal{Qd}(\mathbf{n}) = 0$

Only ${\mathcal Q}$ is unbroken by discretization.

Bosons and fermions are interchanged at the same place on the lattice.

$$S = \frac{1}{g_{\text{LAT}}^2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \text{Tr} \left(\mathcal{D}_{\mu}^{(+)} \mathcal{U}_{\nu}(\mathbf{n}) \right)^{\dagger} \left(\mathcal{D}_{\mu}^{(+)} \mathcal{U}_{\nu}(\mathbf{n}) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{D}_{\mu}^{\dagger(-)} \mathcal{U}_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}) \right)^2 - \chi_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{n}) \mathcal{D}_{[\mu}^{(+)} \psi_{\nu]}(\mathbf{n}) - \eta(\mathbf{n}) \mathcal{D}_{\mu}^{\dagger(-)} \psi_{\mu}(\mathbf{n}).$$

Motivations

- SQCD on the lattice (Pure SYM + fundamental matter)
- Exploring technicolor models w/ 2-index matter
- Such constructions appear in string theory: orbifolding/orientifolding

 $SU(N) \rightarrow SO(2N)$ or Sp(2N)

• Corrigan-Ramond limit:

QCD(AS) $N_c = 3$: 2-index = (anti-)fundamental

• Action of the theory including matter

$$S = S_{\rm SYM} + S_{\rm matter} + S_{\rm potential}$$

- Lattice construction of $S_{\rm SYM}$ same as discussed before.
- How to construct terms with S_{matter} in a lattice compatible way?
- Clever trick by Matsuura
 - To formulate $\mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ lattice theories with fundamental matter.

S. Matsuura [JHEP **0807**, 127 (2008)]

• Can be extended to 3d and other matter representations.

- How to construct them?
- Start from a theory with more susy and in one higher dimension

Examples: $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYMs in 3d or 4d ($\mathcal{Q} = 8$ or 16).

 \bullet Twist the theory \rightarrow Blau-Thompson or Marcus twist.

M. Blau and G. Thompson [Nucl. Phys. B 492, 545 (1997)]

N. Marcus [Nucl. Phys. B 452, 331 (1995)]

• Dimensionally reduce to a theory with adjoint matter

E.g.: for 8 supercharge theory $3d \rightarrow 2d$:

 $\mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ SYM: $(\mathcal{A}_a, \overline{\mathcal{A}}_a, \eta, \psi_a, \chi_{ab})$,

Adjoint Matter: $(\phi, \overline{\phi}, \overline{\eta}, \overline{\psi}_a, \overline{\chi}_{ab}).$

• Elevate the theory to a 2d quiver $\mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ gauge theory.

Gauge group $U(N_1) \times U(N_2)$.

One can take $N_1 = \text{color}$, $N_2 = \text{flavor}$.

• Change the representation of matter to bi-fundamental.

Not in conflict with SUSY.

Action:
$$S = S_{(adj,1)}^{SYM} + S_{(1,adj)}^{SYM} + S_{(\Box,\overline{\Box})}^{matter} + S_{(\overline{\Box},\Box)}^{matter}$$

Quiver diagram:



Two lattice spacetimes. Connected by bi-fundamental matter fields



 $\mathcal{N}=(2,2)~U(N_1) \times U(N_2)$ quiver lattice gauge theory with bi-fundamental matter.

• Truncate one side of the quiver lattice gauge theory.

Freeze $U(N_2)$ theory.

• Make fields decorated with hats non-dynamical by hand.

Un-gauging one node of the quiver gives $U(N_2)$ flavor symmetry.

• Resultant theory: A $2d \mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ lattice gauge theory

with fundamental matter and N_2 flavor symmetry.

Lattice construction of $3d \ \mathcal{N} = 4$ theory with fundamental matter also possible A. J. [JHEP 09, 046 (2013)]

Can be extended to theories with matter in higher (2-index) reps: $\Psi^{(ij)}$, $\Psi^{[ij]}$ etc., with SU, SO, Sp gauge groups.

A. J. [arXiv:1403.4390, To appear in JHEP]

Conclusions

• SUSY lattices possible for certain classes of SYM theories

Q = 4, 8, 16 in $d \le 4$.

More on Q = 16, d = 4 SYM: See talks by Catterall, Giedt and Schaich.

• Lattice constructions are:

local, gauge-invariant, doubler-free and exact-supersymmetric.

• Non-perturbative explorations, for SYM theories with matter:

fundamental, 2-index,...

• Room for new nonperturbative explorations.