

Localisation and Non-perturbative dynamics in supersymmetric theories

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J. Aguilera, D. Correa, F.Fucito, V. Giraldo, JFM, L.Pando-Zayas

F.Fucito, JFM, R. Poghossian

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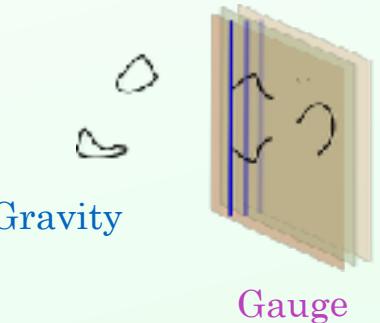
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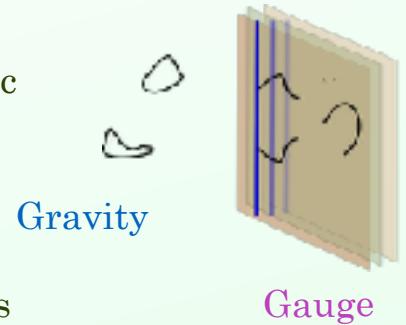
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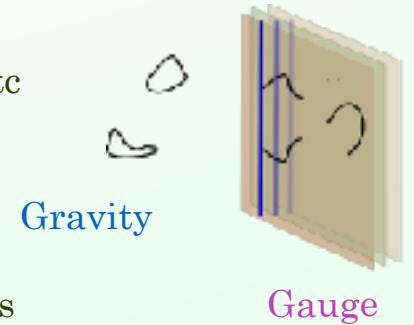
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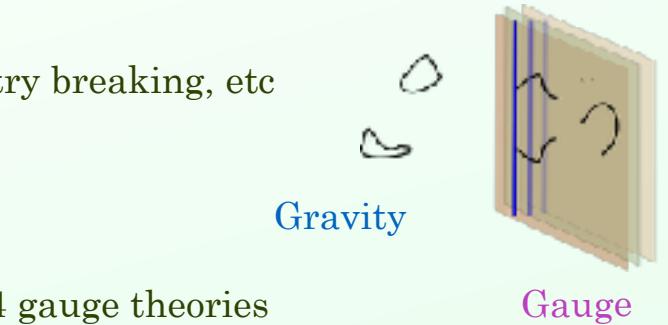
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- Simplicity Exact cancelations , protected quantities, etc.



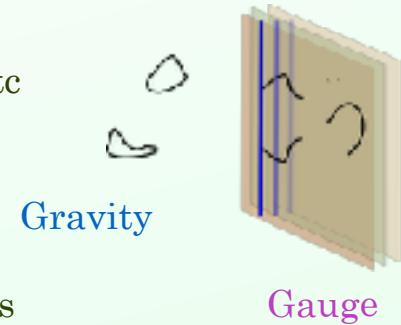
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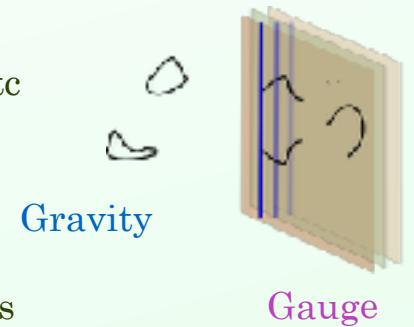
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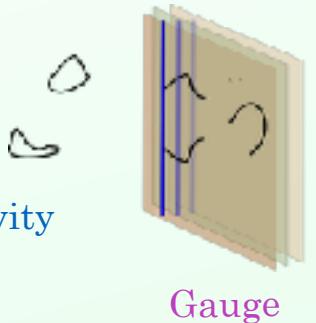
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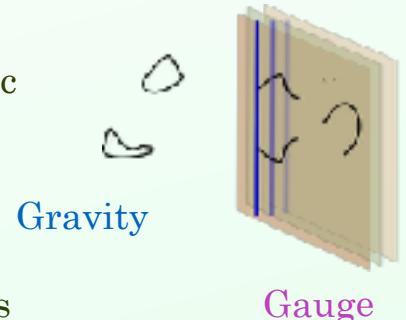
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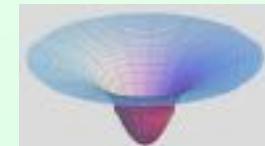


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- Localization : Integrals localize around isolated points



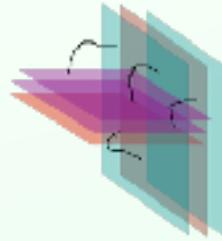
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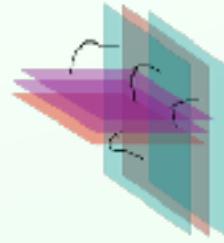
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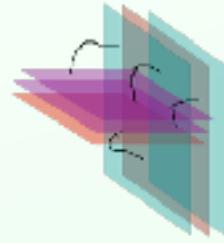
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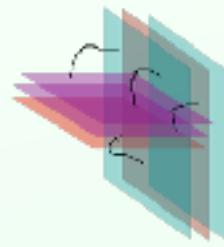
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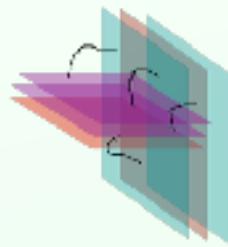
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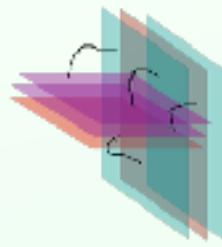
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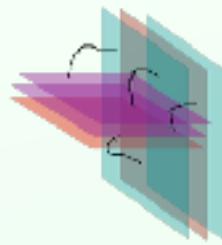
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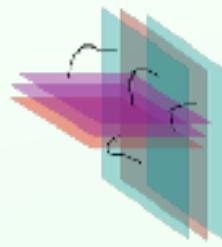
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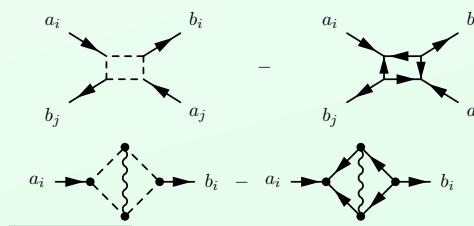
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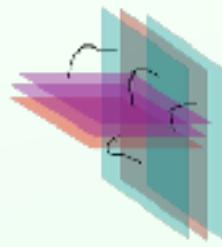
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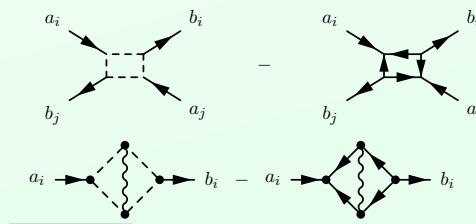
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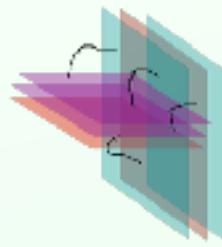
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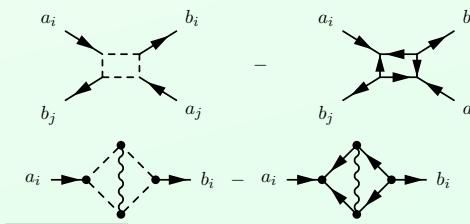
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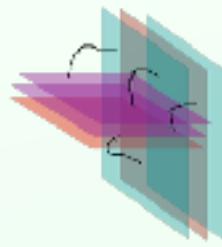
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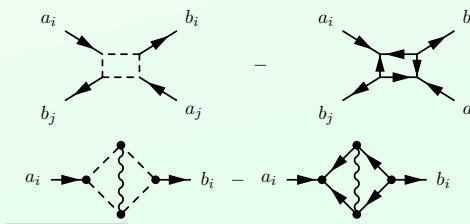


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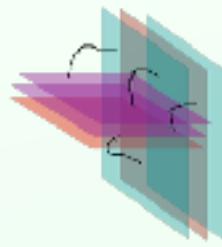
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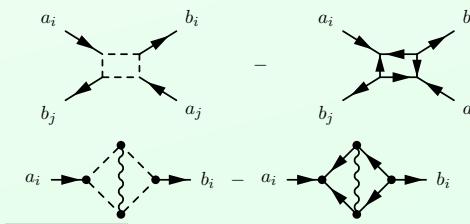


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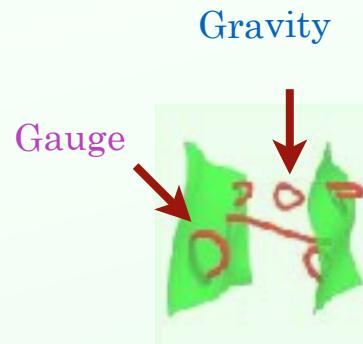
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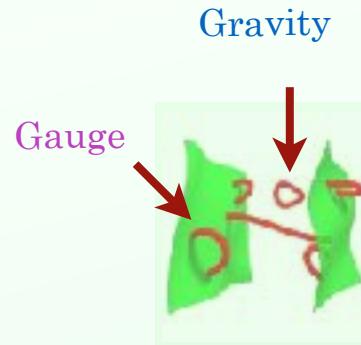
- ▶ Open strings: Gauge fields
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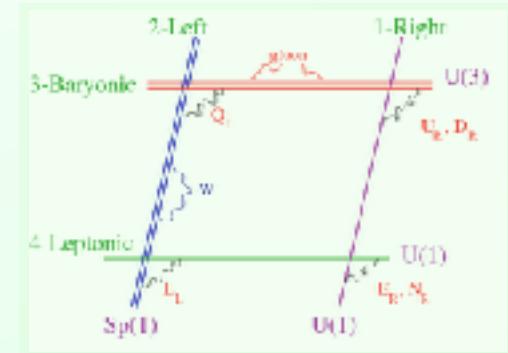
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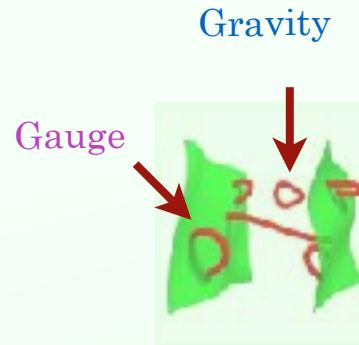
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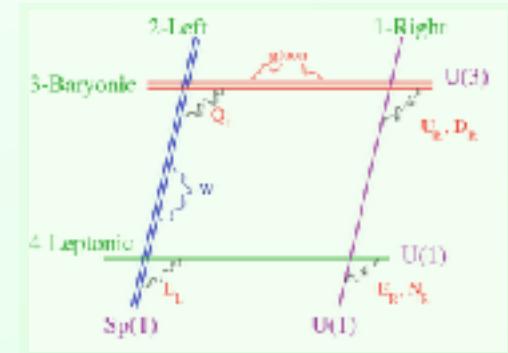
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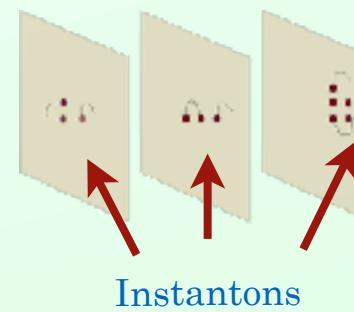
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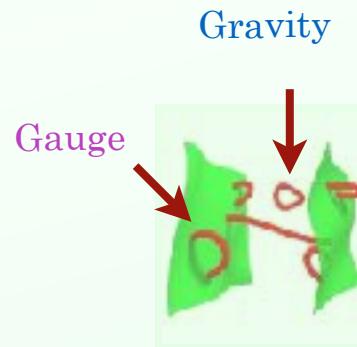
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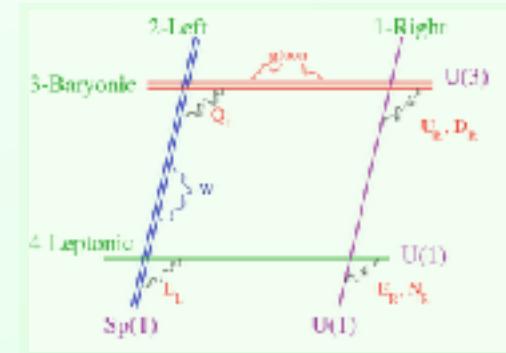
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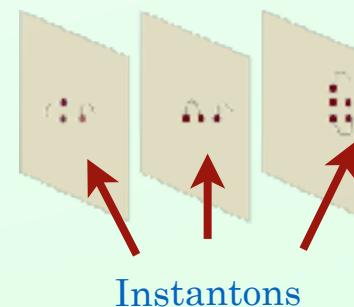
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Non-perturbative effects from Matrix integrals

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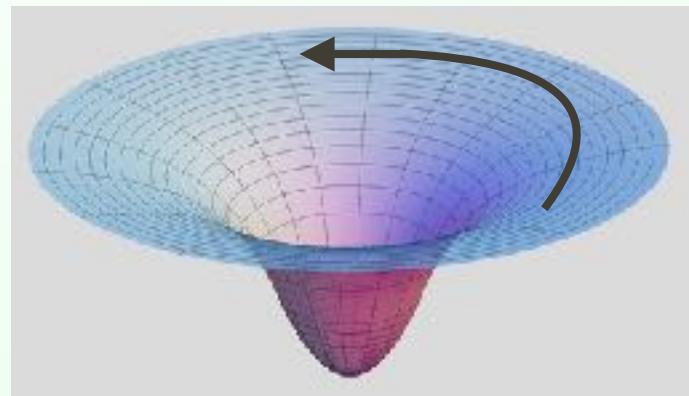
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$$Q_\xi \equiv d + i_\xi$$

$$i_\xi dx^i \equiv \delta_\xi x^i$$

$$Q_\xi^2 = \delta_\xi$$



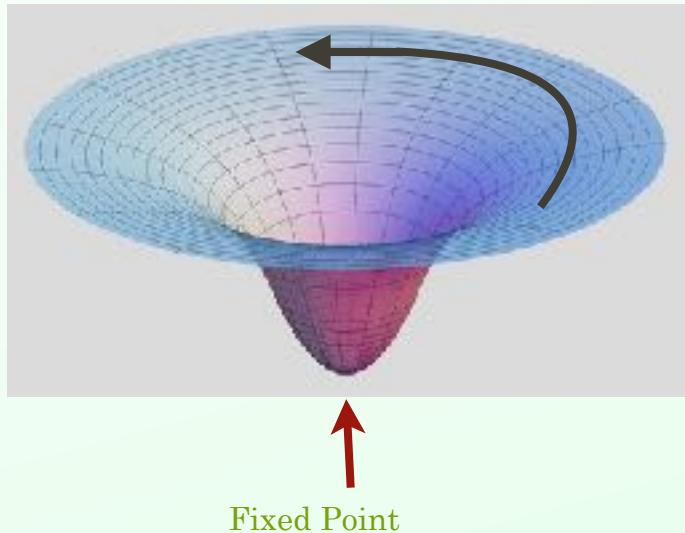
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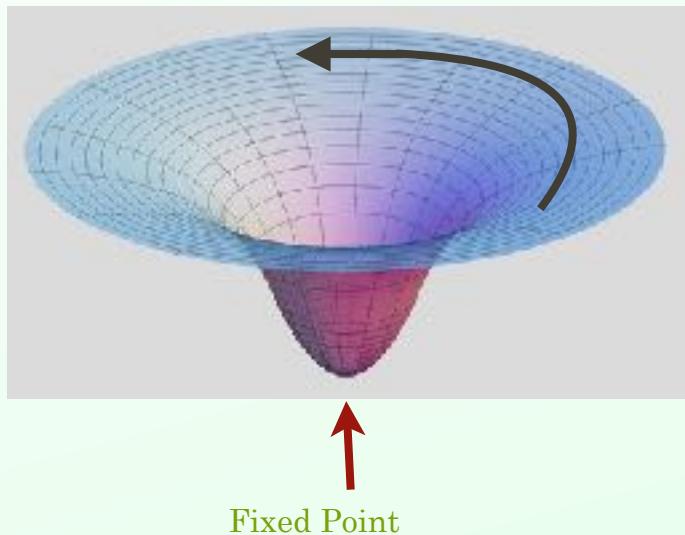
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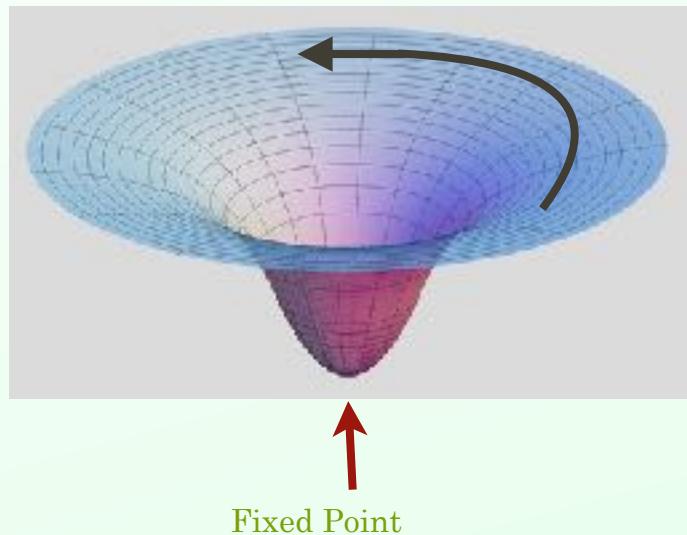
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$$\xi = \epsilon \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$Q^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\epsilon \\ \epsilon & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = e^{-a(x^2+y^2)} dx dy - \frac{\epsilon}{2a} e^{-a(x^2+y^2)}$$

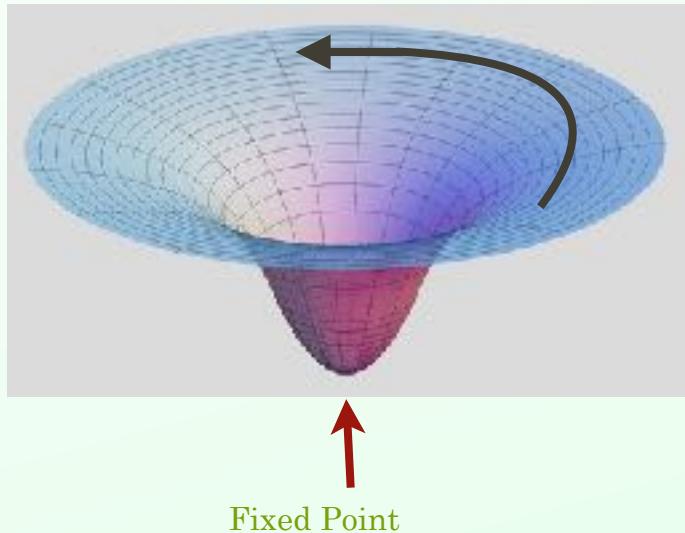
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$$\xi = \epsilon \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \quad Q^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\epsilon \\ \epsilon & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha = e^{-a(x^2+y^2)} dx dy - \frac{\epsilon}{2a} e^{-a(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \alpha = 2\pi \frac{\epsilon e^{-a(x_0^2+y_0^2)}}{2a\epsilon} = \frac{\pi}{a}$$

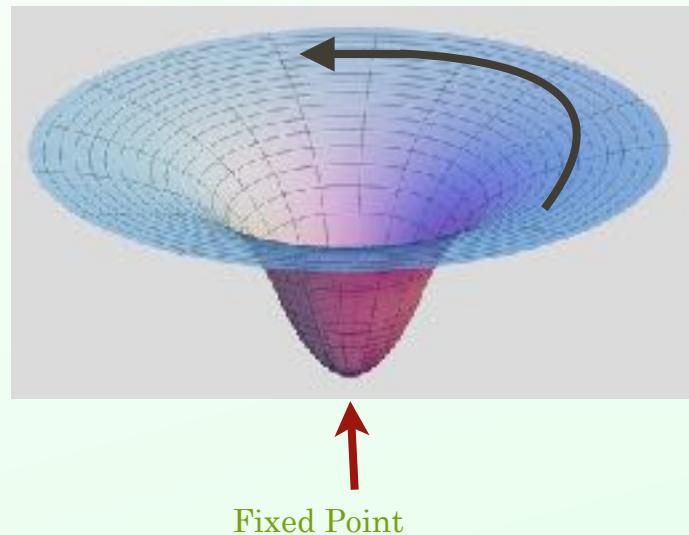
Localization

- Localization formula:

$$Q_\xi \equiv d + i_\xi \quad i_\xi dx^i \equiv \delta_\xi x^i \quad Q_\xi^2 = \delta_\xi$$

$$Q_\xi \alpha = 0 \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\int_M \alpha = (-2\pi)^\ell \sum_s \frac{\alpha_0(x_0^s)}{\det^{\frac{1}{2}} Q_\xi^2(x_0^s)}$$



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- Supersymmetric theories: Q_ξ Supersymmetry charge and $\alpha = e^{-S}$

Gauge partition functions

Gauge partition functions

- Path integral

$$Z_{\mathbb{R}^4}(a, q) = \int \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{-S_{YM}} = \sum_{\text{instanton number}}^{\infty} q^k \int d\mathcal{M}_k e^{-S_{\text{inst}, k}}$$

instanton number $k=0$ ADHM instanton moduli:
positions , sizes, orientations

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instanton number *$k=0$* *$d\mathcal{M}_k$*

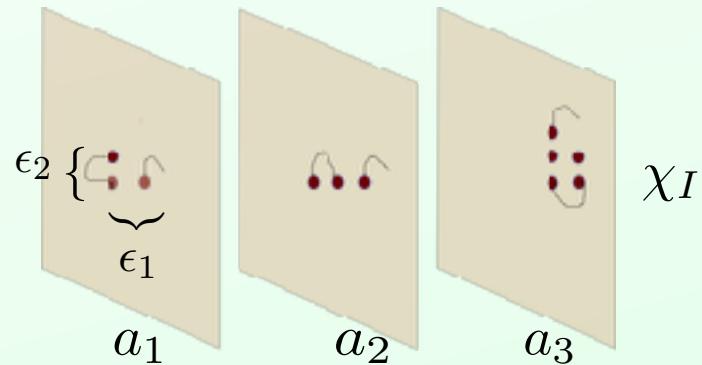
- Localization: N=2,4 gauge theories

$$Z_{\mathbb{R}^4}(a, q) = \sum_Y q^{|Y|} \frac{e^{-S_Y}}{\det_Y Q^2}$$

✓ Fixed points : Sets of N Young tableau Y

$$Z_{\mathbb{R}^4}(a, \tau) = Z_{\text{class}}(a, \tau) Z_{\text{one-loop}}(a) Z_{\text{inst}}(a, \tau)$$

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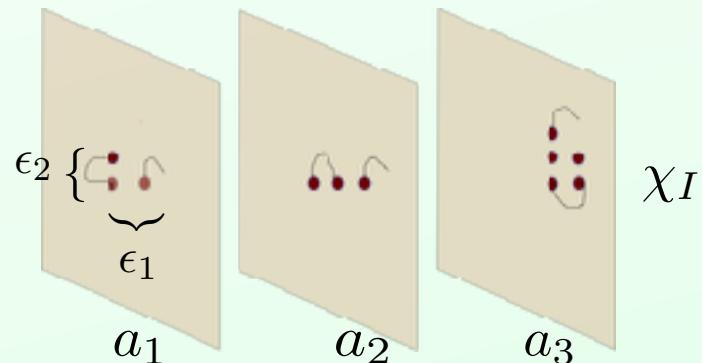
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- Multi-instanton calculus :

Nekrasov

$$\mathcal{F} = - \lim_{\epsilon_l \rightarrow 0} \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 \ln Z(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2; q)$$

$$V_{\mathbb{R}^4} \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2}$$



Gauge partition functions

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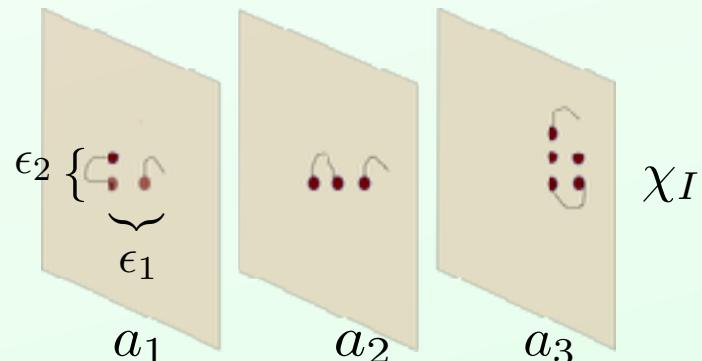
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- N=4 theory:

$$Z_{\text{inst}} = 1 \quad |Z_{\text{one loop}}|^2 = \Delta(a) = \prod_{u < v} a_{uv}^2$$

No-instantons

!

$N=2$ gauge theories

$N=2$ gauge theories

- The prepotential

$$S_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4x \theta^4 \mathcal{F}(\Phi)$$

Prepotential

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_0 + \mathcal{F}_{1-\text{loop}} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_k q^k$$

Gauge instantons

$$q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$$

gauge coupling

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$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N=4 : \quad 1 \text{ massless adjoint hyper} \\ N=2^* : \quad 1 \text{ massive adjoint hyper} \\ N=2 : \quad 2N_c \text{ massive fundamental hypers} \end{array} \right.$

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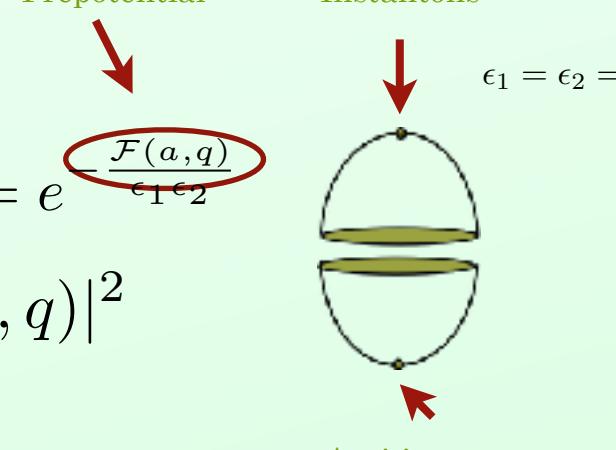
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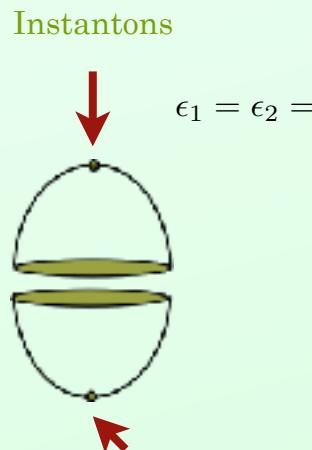
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- SUSY observables: Prepotentials, Wilson loops, two-point correlators



wilson loops

Wilson loops

- Supersymmetric Wilson loop:

$$\mathcal{C} = i \int_0^L (A_m \dot{x}^m + |\dot{x}| \varphi_1) ds$$

$$z_\ell(s) = r_\ell e^{i\epsilon_\ell s}$$

Circular Wilson loops

Squashed parameter
 $\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$

$$|\dot{x}| = 1$$

Wilson loops

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- Localization:

$$\langle \text{tr } e^{\mathcal{C}} \rangle_{S^4} = \frac{1}{Z} \int_{\gamma} d^N a \text{ tr } e^{\frac{2\pi i n_1 a}{\epsilon_1}} |Z_{\text{one-loop}}(a) Z_{\text{tree+inst}}(a, \vec{\tau})|^2$$

Wilson loops

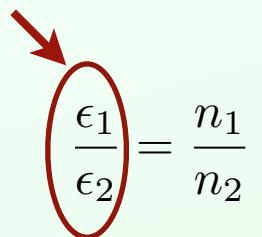
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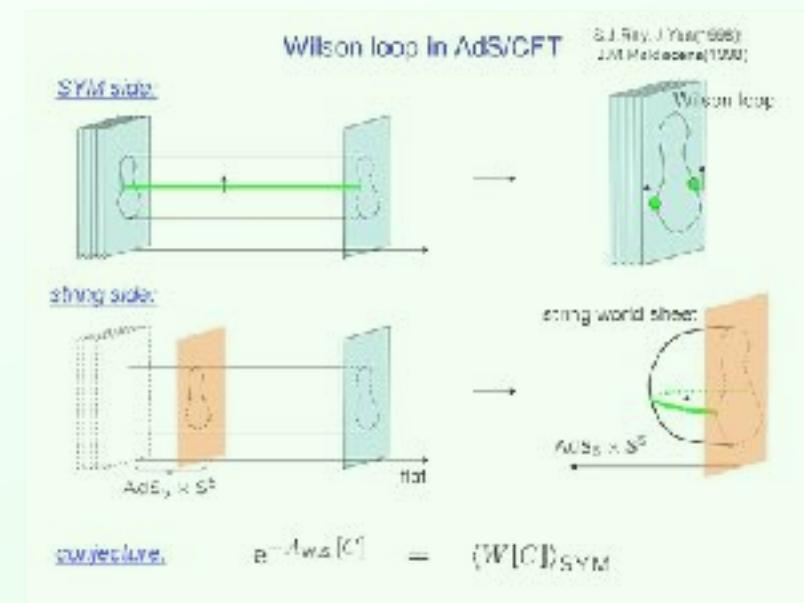
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Wilson loop

$N=4$ theory

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- Fundamental representation



$N=4$ theory

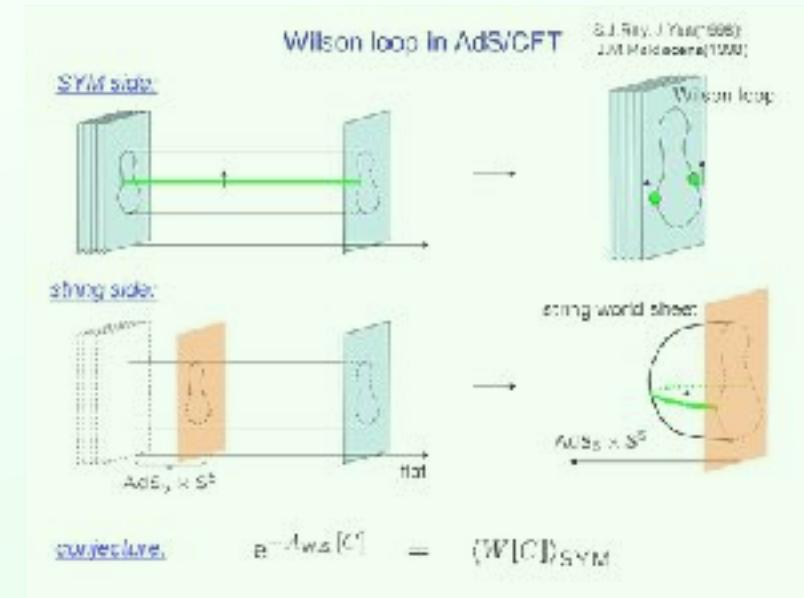
- Fundamental representation

$$W = \frac{2 I_1 (\sqrt{\lambda_{YM}})}{\sqrt{\lambda_{YM}}}$$

$$\lambda_{YM} = g_{YM}^2 N$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + \frac{\lambda_{YM}}{8} + \frac{\lambda_{YM}^2}{192} + \dots \\
 &= \frac{e^{\sqrt{\lambda_{YM}}}}{4\sqrt{2\pi}\lambda_{YM}^{\frac{5}{4}}} (-3 + 8\sqrt{\lambda_{YM}} + \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

loops Weak coupling
holography Strong coupling



$N=4$ theory

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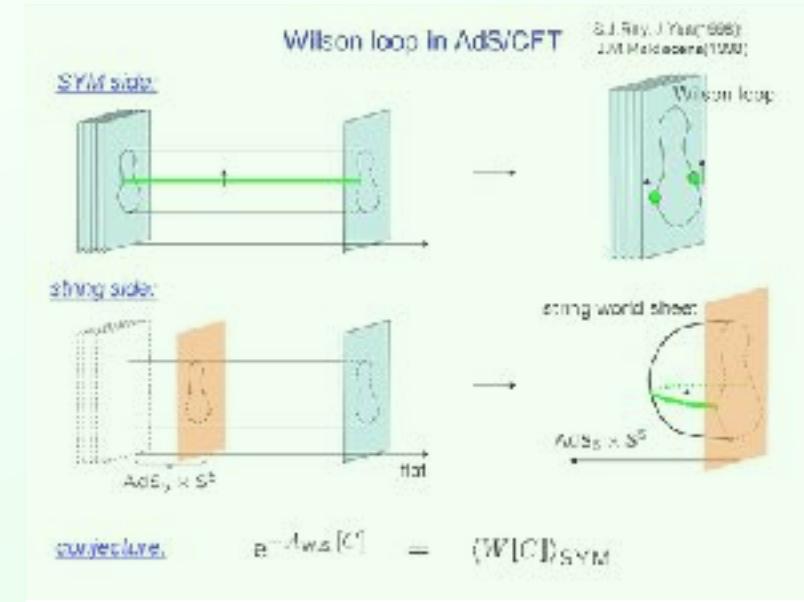
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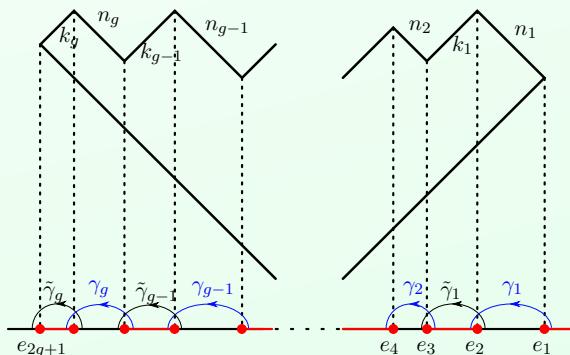
Weak coupling

$$\lambda_{YM} = g_{YM}^2 N = \frac{8\sqrt{\lambda_{YM}}}{4\sqrt{2\pi}\lambda_{YM}^{5/4}} (-3 + 8\sqrt{\lambda_{YM}} + \dots)$$

holography Strong coupling



- Large representations



Dual Geometry

$$ds^2 = f_1^2 ds_{AdS_2}^2 + f_2^2 ds_{S^2}^2 + f_4^2 ds_{S^4}^2 + d\Sigma^2.$$

given in terms of two polynomials

$$H_{2g+2}(z)^2 = \prod_{i=1}^{2g+2} (z - e_i) \quad P_{g+1}(z)$$

N=4 theory

- Fundamental representation

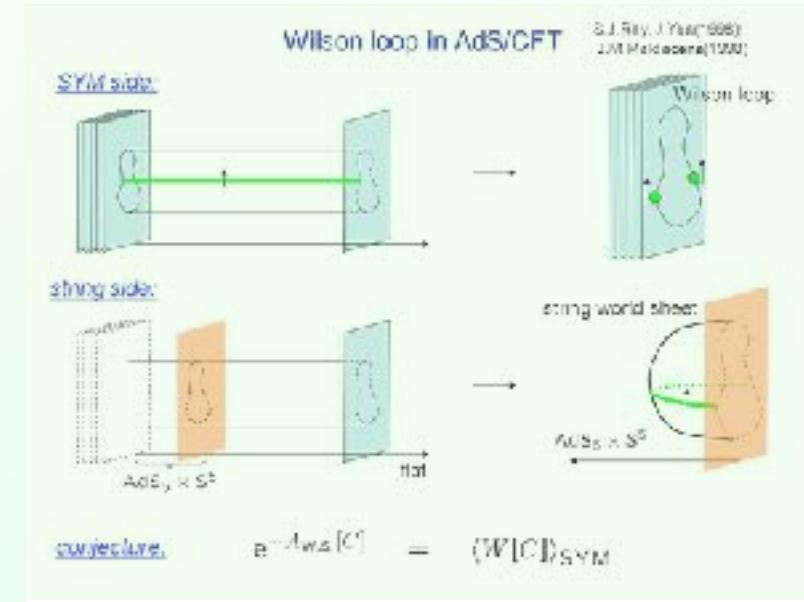
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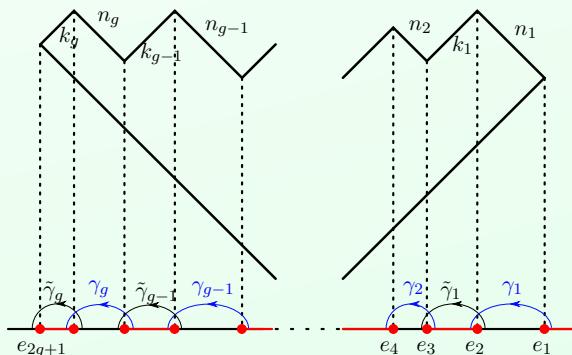
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- Minimal action: Fundamental string

$$S = \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{\det(G_{MN} \partial_\alpha X^M \partial_\beta X^N)} + \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \int B$$

- Fundamental string action

$$S = \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \int d\phi d\rho \sinh \rho e^{\frac{\Phi(z)}{2}} f_1(z)^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\sigma(z)^2}{f_1(z)^2} |z'|^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \int d\phi d\rho \sinh \rho b_1(z),$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{g+1} e^{-S_{\min}(e_{2i-1})} = \sum_{i=1}^{g+1} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda n_i}{N} - \frac{\lambda}{4N}} \left(K_i - \sum_{j=1}^g \frac{K_j n_j}{N} \right)}$$



Depends on the representation

$$K_i = \sum_{j=i}^g k_j$$

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$K_i = \sum_{j=i}^g k_i$

• Gauge Theory

$$\begin{aligned} \langle W_{\mathbf{R}} W_{\text{fund}} \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} \int da \Delta(a) e^{-\frac{2N}{\lambda} \sum_r a_r^2} \text{tr}_{\mathbf{R}} e^a \text{tr}_{\text{fund}} e^a, \\ &\approx \frac{1}{Z} \int da \sum_{u=1}^N \Delta(a) e^{-\frac{2N}{\lambda} \sum_r a_r^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{g+1} K_i \sum_{r \in I_i} a_r + a_u}, \end{aligned}$$

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- Equations of motion: $z(\rho) = \text{const}$ $\partial_z \left(e^{\frac{\Phi}{2}} f_1^2 \right) = \partial_z b_1 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad z = e_i$
- Minimal area:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{g+1} e^{-S_{\min}(e_{2i-1})} = \sum_{i=1}^{g+1} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda n_i}{N} - \frac{\lambda}{4N}} \left(K_i - \sum_{j=1}^g \frac{K_j n_j}{N} \right)}$$

$K_i = \sum_{j=i}^g k_i$

Depends on the representation

• Gauge Theory

$$\langle W_{\mathbf{R}} W_{\text{fund}} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int da \Delta(a) e^{-\frac{2N}{\lambda} \sum_r a_r^2} \text{tr}_{\mathbf{R}} e^a \text{tr}_{\text{fund}} e^a,$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{Z} \int da \sum_{u=1}^N \Delta(a) e^{-\frac{2N}{\lambda} \sum_r a_r^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{g+1} K_i \sum_{r \in I_i} a_r + a_u},$$

large N and large λ

Agree with Sugra

$$\frac{\langle W_{\mathbf{R}} W_{\text{fund}} \rangle}{\langle W_{\mathbf{R}} \rangle} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \rho(x) e^x \approx \frac{2}{\pi \lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{g+1} \int_{c_i - \mu_i}^{c_i + \mu_i} dx \sqrt{\mu_i^2 - (x - c_i)^2} e^x \approx \sum_{i=1}^{g+1} e^{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda n_i}{N} + \frac{\lambda}{4N}} \left(K_i - \sum_j^g \frac{K_j n_j}{N} \right)}.$$

!

Wilson loops in $N=2$

Wilson loops in $N=2$

- Wilson loops in $N=2$:

$$\langle W \rangle = \frac{1}{Z_{S^4}} \int_{\gamma} da |Z_{\text{tree}}(a, \tau) Z_{\text{one-loop}}(a) Z_{\text{inst}}(a, q)|^2 \text{Tr}_{\text{fund}} e^{\frac{2\pi i a}{\epsilon_1}}$$

 Infinite sum over Young-tableaux

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- Critical masses $SU(2)$ gauge + 4 fundamentals

$$m_1 + m_2 = \epsilon_2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Only Young-tableaux with a single} \\ \text{column contribute} \end{matrix} \quad !$$

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$$\rightarrow \langle W \rangle = \frac{\sum_{j,u=1}^N e^{2\pi i \frac{(m_u - \epsilon_2 \delta_{uj})}{\epsilon_1}} r_j |Z_j(q)|^2}{\sum_{j=1}^N r_j |Z_j(q)|^2}$$

$$Z_1(q) = {}_2F_1 \left(\begin{matrix} A_1, A_2 \\ B \end{matrix} \middle| q \right) , \quad Z_2(q) = q^{1-B_2} {}_2F_1 \left(\begin{matrix} 1-B+A_1, 1-B+A_2 \\ 2-B \end{matrix} \middle| q \right)$$

$$A_u = \frac{m_1 - \bar{m}_u + \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} - 1 , \quad B_u = \frac{m_1 - m_u}{\epsilon_1} + 1$$

Exact formula !

$$r_j = \prod_{u=1}^N \frac{\gamma(B_u) \gamma(B_j - B_u)}{\gamma(A_u) \gamma(B_j - A_u)} \quad \gamma(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\Gamma(1-x)}$$

Wilson loops in $N=2$

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Infinite sum over Young-tableaux

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Exact formula !

- t'Hooft loop $q \approx 1$ strong coupling

$$\langle W \rangle = \frac{\sum_{i,j}^N c_{ij} \tilde{Z}_j \tilde{\bar{Z}}_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N r_j |Z_j|^2} \quad \text{t'Hooft loop operators}$$

Two point correlators

Two point correlators

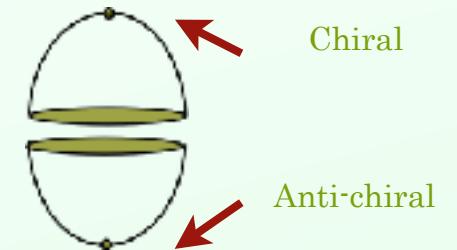
- Localization formula

Baggio, Niarchos, Papadodimas
Gerchkovitz, Gomis, Ishtiaque, Karasik, Komargodski, Pufu,

$$\left\langle \mathcal{O}_{(n)}^i(\varphi(x_1)) \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{(n)}^j(\bar{\varphi}(x_2)) \right\rangle_{\text{QFT}} = \frac{1}{(4\pi^2 x_{12}^2)^n} \left\langle \mathcal{O}_{(n)}^i(a) \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{(n)}^j(a) \right\rangle$$

with

$$\left\langle \mathcal{O}_1(a) \mathcal{O}_2(a) \right\rangle = \frac{1}{Z_{S_4}} \int da |Z_{\mathbb{R}^4}(ia, \tau)|^2 \mathcal{O}_1(a) \mathcal{O}_2(a)$$



Two point correlators

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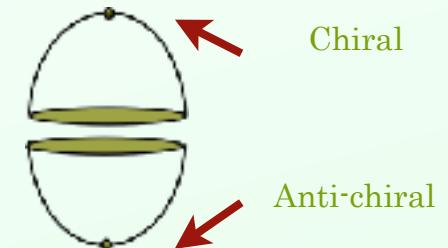
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loop & instantons ← normal ordered operators



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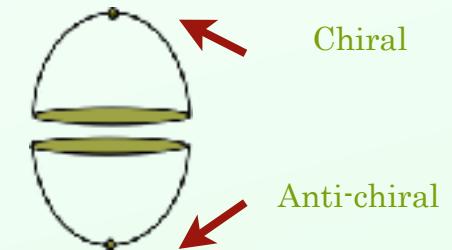
$$S_{\text{int}}(a) = \frac{g^2}{8\pi^2} S_2(a) + \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^2 S_4(a) + \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^3 S_6(a) + \dots \quad \begin{matrix} \text{loop corrections} \end{matrix}$$

- Interactions

$$S_2(a) = -(1 + \gamma) (2N - N_f) \text{tr } a^2 ,$$

$$S_4(a) = \frac{\zeta(3)}{2} \left[(2N - N_f) \text{tr } a^4 + 6 (\text{tr } a^2)^2 \right] ,$$

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Two point correlators

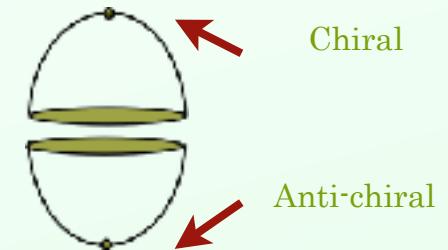
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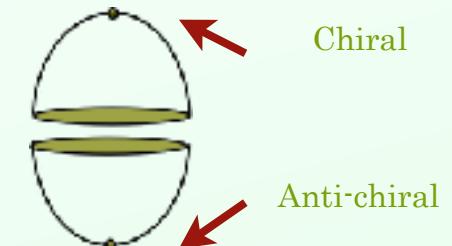
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loop corrections



- Interactions



- \longleftrightarrow QFT: Feynman diagrams

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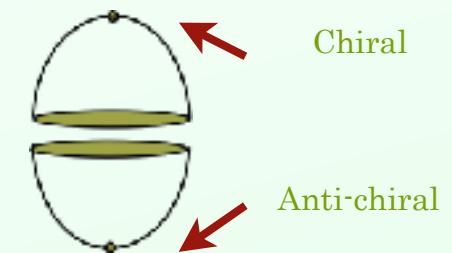
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- Interactions



- $\text{QFT: Feynman diagrams}$

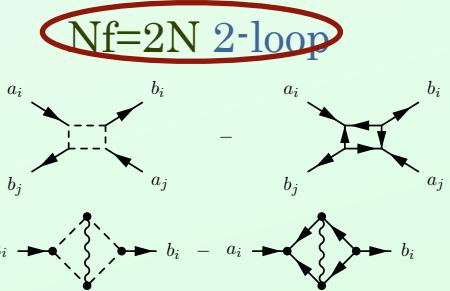
$$\mathcal{A}_{N=2}^{(N_f)} = \mathcal{A}_{N=4} - \mathcal{A}_H + \mathcal{A}_Q$$

Tree Adj Fund

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Non-conformal case

- Divergences:
 - ✓ One-loop beta functions , anomalous dimensions.

Non-conformal case

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- ✓ One-loop beta functions , anomalous dimensions.

- ✓ Two point function on S⁴
(large radius)  Renormalized two-point function

?

Non-conformal case

- Divergences:

- ✓ One-loop beta functions , anomalous dimensions.

- ✓ Two point function on S4
(large radius)  Renormalized two-point function

?

- Special correlators:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{(n)}^i(x_1) \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{(n)}^j(x_2) \rangle = \frac{\mathcal{A}_{2n,L}^{ij} g^{2L}}{(4\pi^2 x_{12}^2)^n} + O(g^{2L+2})$$

finite L-loop

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finite L-loop

- Examples : $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{(n)} = (\text{tr}\bar{\varphi}^2)^n$

- ✓ Two loops $\mathcal{O}_{(4)} = \text{tr} \varphi^4 + c (\text{tr} \varphi^2)^2$

- ✓ Three loops $\mathcal{O}_{(6)} = \text{tr} \varphi^6 + c_1 \text{tr} \varphi^4 \text{tr} \varphi^2 + c_2 (\text{tr} \varphi^2)^3$

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✓ Two loops $\mathcal{O}_{(4)} = \text{tr} \varphi^4 + c (\text{tr} \varphi^2)^2$ vanishing of tree & two loops

✓ Three loops $\mathcal{O}_{(6)} = \text{tr} \varphi^6 + c_1 \text{tr} \varphi^4 \text{tr} \varphi^2 + c_2 (\text{tr} \varphi^2)^3$

$$c = \frac{3 - 2N^2}{N(N^2 + 1)}$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{3(2N^2 - 5)}{N(N^2 + 7)},$$

$$c_2 = \frac{(7N^4 - 39N^2 + 30)}{N^2(N^2 + 3)(N^2 + 7)}$$

Effective vertices

- Non-trivial contributions

Feynman diagram showing a loop with 8 external lines. The lines are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The loop consists of four internal edges connecting vertices 5, 6, 7, and 8. Arrows indicate the direction of flow for each line.

$$= -\frac{6 \zeta(3)}{2} \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^2 [N_f \text{tr}_{\text{fund}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^2 - \text{tr}_{\text{adj}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^2]$$

Feynman diagram showing a more complex loop with 12 external lines. The lines are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7', 8, 8', 9, and 9'. The loop consists of six internal edges connecting vertices 7, 7', 8, 8', 9, and 9'. Arrows indicate the direction of flow for each line.

$$= \frac{20 \zeta(5)}{3} \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^3 [N_f \text{tr}_{\text{fund}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^3 - \text{tr}_{\text{adj}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^3]$$

Effective vertices

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$$= -\frac{6\zeta(3)}{2} \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^2 [N_f \text{tr}_{\text{fund}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^2 - \text{tr}_{\text{adj}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^2]$$

loop integrals

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Effective vertices

- Non-trivial contributions

The diagram shows two Feynman diagrams and their corresponding loop integral expressions. The top diagram is a four-point vertex with external lines labeled 1, 2, 3, 4 and internal lines labeled 5, 6, 7, 8. The expression is:

$$= -\frac{6\zeta(3)}{2} \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^2 [N_f \text{tr}_{\text{fund}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^2 - \text{tr}_{\text{adj}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^2]$$

A red arrow points from the term $6\zeta(3)$ to the text "loop integrals".

The bottom diagram is a six-point vertex with external lines labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and internal lines labeled 7, 7', 8, 8', 9, 9'. The expression is:

$$= \frac{20\zeta(5)}{3} \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^3 [N_f \text{tr}_{\text{fund}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^3 - \text{tr}_{\text{adj}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^3]$$

A red arrow points from the term $20\zeta(5)$ to the text "Match with matrix model vertex".

Match with matrix model vertex

!

Effective vertices

- Non-trivial contributions

The diagram shows two Feynman diagrams and their corresponding loop integral representations.

Top Diagram: A square loop with vertices labeled 5, 6, 7, 8. External lines are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4. The loop integral is represented by the equation:

$$= -\frac{6\zeta(3)}{2} \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^2 [N_f \text{tr}_{\text{fund}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^2 - \text{tr}_{\text{adj}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^2]$$

A red arrow points from the label "loop integrals" to the term $6\zeta(3)$.

Bottom Diagram: A more complex loop diagram with vertices labeled 7, 7', 8, 8', 9, 9', 5, 6. External lines are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The loop integral is represented by the equation:

$$= \frac{20\zeta(5)}{3} \left(\frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}\right)^3 [N_f \text{tr}_{\text{fund}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^3 - \text{tr}_{\text{adj}}(\varphi\bar{\varphi})^3]$$

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Match with matrix model vertex

What about divergences ? !

$N=2^*$ theory

$N=2^*$ theory

- S -duality : U(N) gauge +1 massive adjoint

$$\mathcal{F} \left(a_D, -\frac{1}{\tau} \right) = \mathcal{F} (a, \tau) - \pi i a \cdot a_D$$

$$a_D = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a}$$

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$$a_D = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a}$$

► Small mass expansion: Prepotential

$\mathcal{F} = \pi i \tau a^2 + f$	$f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n m^{2n}$	
Classical	One-loop+instantons	
		$f_n(E_2, E_4, E_6)$
 quasi-Modular functions of weight $2n-2$		

$N=2^*$ theory

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- Small mass expansion: Prepotential

$$\mathcal{F} = \pi i \tau a^2 + f$$

Classical

One-loop+instantons

$$f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n m^{2n}$$



Recursion relation:

$$\frac{\partial f_n}{\partial E_2} = -\frac{1}{24} \sum_{\ell=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial f_\ell}{\partial a} \frac{\partial f_{n-\ell}}{\partial a}$$

$$f_1^{\text{one-loop}} \neq 0 \quad f_1^{\text{inst}} = 0$$

!

+ low k instanton data

$$f_n(E_2, E_4, E_6)$$

quasi-Modular functions
of weight $2n-2$

$N=2^*$ theory

- **S-duality:** U(N) gauge +1 massive adjoint

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Classical

One-loop+instantons

$$f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n m^{2n}$$



Recursion relation:

$$\frac{\partial f_n}{\partial E_2} = -\frac{1}{24} \sum_{\ell=1}^{n-1} \frac{\partial f_\ell}{\partial a} \frac{\partial f_{n-\ell}}{\partial a}$$

$$f_1^{\text{one-loop}} \neq 0 \quad f_1^{\text{inst}} = 0$$

!

+ low k instanton data

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \frac{m^2}{4} \sum_{\alpha \in \Psi} \log \left(\frac{\alpha \cdot a}{\Lambda} \right)^2 \\ f_2 &= -\frac{m^4}{24} \left(C_2 + \frac{1}{4} C_{1,1} \right) E_2(q) \end{aligned}$$

S-duality

!

$$C_{n,r_1,r_2,\dots} = \sum_{\alpha \in \Psi} \frac{1}{(\alpha \cdot a)^n} \sum_{\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \dots \in \Psi(\alpha)} \frac{1}{(\beta_1 \cdot a)^{r_1} (\beta_2 \cdot a)^{r_2} \dots}.$$

$$f_3 = -\frac{m^6}{720} (5E_2(q)^2 + E_4) C_4 - \frac{m^6}{576} (E_2(q)^2 - E_4(q)) C_{2,1,1}$$

$N=2^*$ theory

- **S-duality:** U(N) gauge +1 massive adjoint

$$\mathcal{F} \left(a_D, -\frac{1}{\tau} \right) = \mathcal{F} (a, \tau) - \pi i a \cdot a_D$$

$$a_D = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a}$$

- Small mass expansion: Prepotential

$$\mathcal{F} = \pi i \tau a^2 + f$$

Classical

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$f_n(E_2, E_4, E_6)$
quasi-Modular functions
of weight $2n-2$

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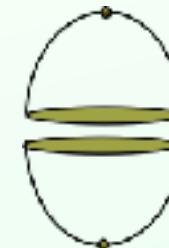
- Other groups:

$$\tau \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2\tau} \quad SO \leftrightarrow Sp$$

!

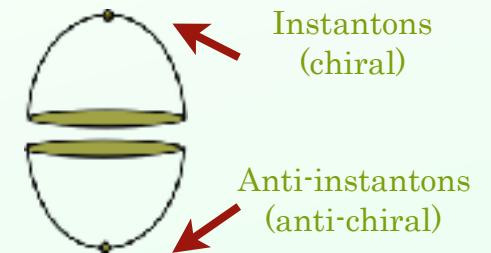
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- Localization: (Efficient computational tool)



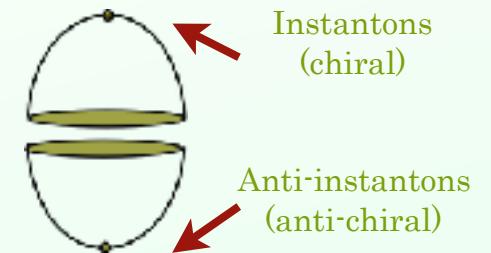
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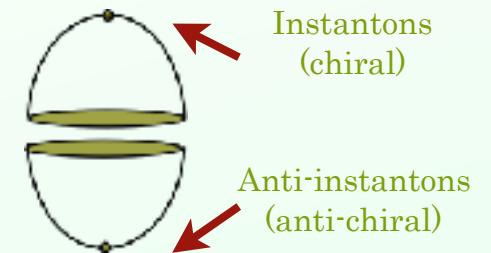
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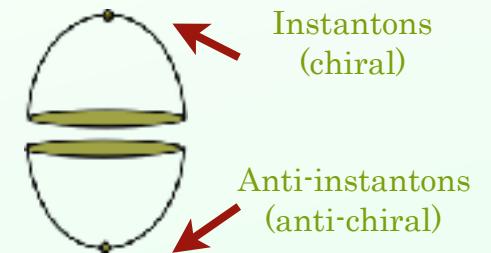
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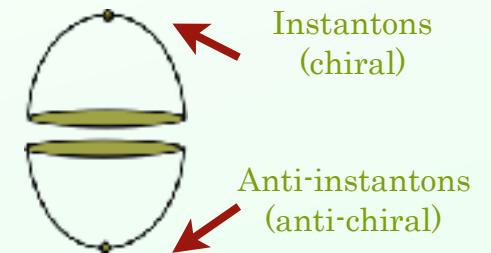
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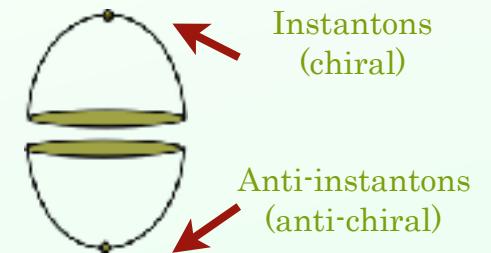
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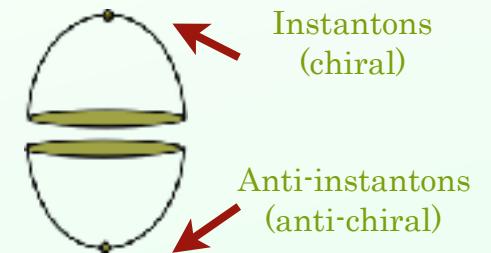
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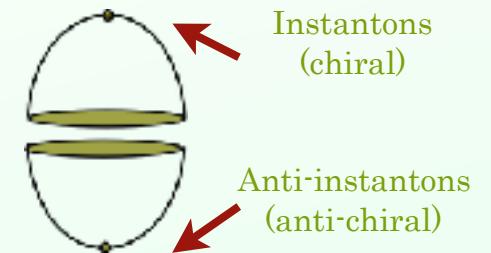
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 - ▶ Other areas of physics : Critical phenomena, condensed matter, gravity,



Thank you !!!