

Fermionic T-duality in superstring models

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Dualities = crucial tool to understand the deep nature of AdS/CFT

INTEGRABILITY

Key-properties related to integrability

- **CFT side** → **dual** superconformal symmetry in the on-shell sector of the theory → Amplitudes/Wilson loop **duality**
- **String theory side** → Invariance of the $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ string model under **bosonic and fermionic T-dualities** associated to (anti)commuting isometries (Berkovits, Maldacena 0807.3196)

B/f duality can be used to disclose integrability of the dual SCFT.

- How b/f duality works in other dimensions?
- How b/f duality acts on less supersymmetric backgrounds?
- How b/f self-duality works in $\text{AdS}_4 \times \text{CP}^3$ (dual to ABJM model)? Still open problem.

We have considered

$$\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times T^4 \quad \text{AdS}_2 \times S^2 \times T^6$$
$$\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times S^3 \times T^1 \quad \text{AdS}_2 \times S^2 \times S^2 \times T^4$$

PLAN OF THE TALK

- Bosonic/Fermionic T-duality in coset sigma-models.
- Status of the Art: Discussion on kappa-symmetry gauge-fixing.
- Self-duality of $\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$, $\text{AdS}_2 \times S^2 \times T^6$ superstring models
- Conclusions and Perspectives

BOSONIC/FERMIONIC T-DUALITY: GENERALITIES

Supercoset description of superstring models on $\text{AdS}_d \times S^d$ geometries.

Supercoset $G/H = \{gH \mid g \in G\}$

Z_4 -automorphism $\Omega : G \rightarrow G$ ($\Omega^4 = 1$ and $\Omega(H) = H$)

Mapping $g : \Sigma \rightarrow G$ $\Sigma = 2$ -dimensional Riemann surface

Maurer–Cartan form $J = g^{-1}dg = J_{(0)} + J_{(1)} + J_{(2)} + J_{(3)}$

Action $S = -\frac{T}{2} \int_{\Sigma} \text{Str}(*J_{(2)} \wedge J_{(2)} + J_{(1)} \wedge J_{(3)})$

$$\frac{PSU(2, 2|4)}{SO(1, 4) \times SO(5)} = \text{AdS}_5 \times S^5 + 32 \text{ fermionic dir.}$$

$$\frac{PSU(1, 1|2) \times PSU(1, 1|2)}{SU(1, 1) \times SU(2)} = \text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 + 16 \text{ fermionic dir.}$$

$$\frac{PSU(1, 1|2)}{SO(1, 1) \times U(1)} = \text{AdS}_2 \times S^2 + 8 \text{ fermionic dir.}$$

*Z*₄-automorphism insures integrability of the supercoset model

(Bena, Polchinski, Roiban, 0305116)

Standard procedure (Busher, Phys. Lett. B 201, 466 (1988); Berkovits-Maldacena, 0807.3196)

- Coset representative $g \in G$

$$g = e^{xP + \theta Q} e^B e^{\xi S} \quad , \quad e^B = e^{\hat{\theta}\hat{Q} + \hat{\xi}\hat{S}} |y|^D \Lambda(y^{\hat{a}})$$

$\langle P, Q \rangle \rightarrow$ maximal abelian subalgebra

- Substitute $(dx, d\theta) \mapsto (A_b, A_f)$ and introduce dual variables $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\theta})$

$$S_{\text{gen}} = S[(dx, d\theta) \rightarrow (A_b, A_f)] + \int_{\Sigma} (\tilde{x} dA_b + \tilde{\theta} dA_f)$$

- Integrate $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\theta})$. Go back to the original Green–Schwarz action S .
- Integrate (A_b, A_f) . Obtain the dual action \tilde{S} .

- Self-duality requires that, under a suitable number of T-duality transformations, \tilde{S} is still of the Green–Schwarz form respect to a **dual coset representative**

$$\tilde{g} = e^{\tilde{x}K + \tilde{\theta}M^{-1}S} e^B e^{F(\xi)} \quad M = \text{Str}(QS)$$

↓

$$F(\xi) = -[\xi + \mathcal{O}(\xi^5)]Q + [\mathcal{O}(\xi^3) + \mathcal{O}(\xi^7)]S$$

$$P_m \leftrightarrow K_m, \quad D \rightarrow -D, \quad R_{\hat{a}} \rightarrow -R_{\hat{a}}, \\ S \rightarrow -iQ, \quad \hat{S} \rightarrow -i\hat{Q}, \quad Q \rightarrow -iS, \quad \hat{Q} \rightarrow -i\hat{S}$$

- If the model is self-dual

superc. invariance \leftrightarrow dual superconf. invariance

AMPLITUDES \leftrightarrow WILSON LOOPS

Self-duality of supercoset sigma models proved ONLY in a
(partially) fixed kappa-simmetry gauge: $\xi = 0$ ($g = e^{xP+\theta Q} e^B e^{\xi S}$)

Berkovits-Maldacena, 0807.3196

Beisert-Ricci-Tseytlin-Wolf, 0807.3228

Adam-Dekel-Oz, 0902.3805; Dekel-Oz, 1101.0400

In general, it cannot be extended to give self-duality of a superstring model for the following reasons:

- When kappa-symmetry is used to set non-susy fermions to zero, we cannot use it anymore to remove some coset fermions ($\xi = 0$).
- We would like to investigate b/f T-duality in cosets with $\text{rank}(\text{k-symmetry}) = 0$. No way to set $\xi = 0$.
- $\frac{PSU(1,1|2) \times PSU(1,1|2)}{SU(1,1) \times SU(2)}$ supercoset plus four extra T^4 coordinates describes a kappa-symmetry fixed superstring model on $\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$ with the **non-susy fermions $v = 0$** . This gauge-fixing is not always compatible with all string solutions (Ex: strings only in $\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3$, Rughoonauth-Sundin-Wulff, 1204.4742)
- $\frac{PSU(1,1|2)}{SO(1,1) \times U(1)}$ supercoset plus six extra T^6 coordinates does NOT describe a superstring model, as it contains only 8 fermions. **Non-susy fermions v** (at least 8 of them) need to be included.

Two directions of generalization of previous studies

- 1 Investigate self T-duality of supercosets without setting $\xi = 0$ (no k -symmetry gauge fixing)
- 2 Apply b/f T-duality to the complete superstring action (coset action PLUS extra bosonic coordinates PLUS extra non-susy fermions)

RESULTS I: Self-duality of Supercosets

We have considered $\frac{PSU(2,2|4)}{SO(1,4) \times SO(5)}$ superstring sigma model with

$$F_{01234} = -F_{56789} = 4$$

and NO k -symmetry gauge fixing

We have proved self-duality under **4 bosonic and 8 fermionic T-dualities**. Dual action = supercoset action with

$$g = e^{x^m P_m + \theta^\alpha Q_\alpha} e^B e^{\xi^\alpha S_\alpha}$$

↓

$$\tilde{g} = e^{\tilde{x}^n K_n - i\tilde{\theta}\Gamma^4 S} e^B e^{-(\xi Q + S_\alpha \mathcal{S}^\alpha_\beta \xi^\beta)(1 - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{M}_{\hat{a}\hat{b}} \mathcal{M}^{\hat{a}\hat{b}})^{-1}}$$

$$\mathcal{S}^\alpha_\beta = \frac{i}{4} \xi^\alpha (\xi \Gamma^4)_\beta + \frac{i}{4} (\Gamma^4 \Gamma_{\hat{a}} \xi)^\alpha (\xi \Gamma^{\hat{a}})_\beta + \frac{i}{8} (\Gamma_{mn} \xi)^\alpha (\xi \Gamma^{mn} \Gamma_4)_\beta - \frac{i}{8} (\Gamma_{\hat{a}\hat{b}} \xi)^\alpha (\xi \Gamma^{\hat{a}\hat{b}} \Gamma^4)_\beta$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\hat{a}\hat{b}} = i \xi \Gamma_{\hat{a}\hat{b}} \Gamma_4 \xi$$

By **dimensional truncation** of the algebra it is easy to derive self-duality of $\frac{PSU(1,1|2) \times PSU(1,1|2)}{SU(1,1) \times SU(2)}$ and $\frac{PSU(1,1|2)}{SO(1,1) \times U(1)}$ supercosets.

- $AdS_3 \times S^3$ coset with F_5 RR flux \rightarrow self-dual under
2 bosonic and 4 fermionic T-dualities
- $AdS_2 \times S^2$ coset with F_5 RR flux \rightarrow dual to $AdS_2 \times S^2$ coset with F_2, F_4 RR flux under
1 bosonic and 2 fermionic T-dualities
- Generalization to $AdS_3 \times S^3 \times S^3$ and $AdS_2 \times S^2 \times S^2$.
Self-duality works, as well.
- By T-dualizing along torus directions we generate other kind of backgrounds (different flux content). Self-duality is not affected.

RESULTS II: Self-duality of Superstring models

Superstring sigma-model actions in $\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$ and $\text{AdS}_2 \times S^2 \times T^6$ include **non-susy fermions**.

Start from the GS action written in terms of supervielbeins $\mathcal{E}^A(X, \vartheta, v)$ and NSNS $B_2(X, \vartheta, v)$ form. Expand perturbatively in powers of v . (Wulff, 1304.6422)

We have studied self-duality up to **order-2 in v** .

- $\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$ self-dual under $2b + 4f + 2 T^4$ coordinates
- $\text{AdS}_2 \times S^2 \times T^6$ self-dual under $1b + 2f + 3 T^6$ coordinates

CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

We have studied self-duality of GS superstring actions up to second order in the non-susy fermions and no k -symmetry gauge fixing. Results consistent with the **classical integrability** of the models. What's next:

- Reconsider $\text{AdS}_4 \times \text{CP}^3$ case (role of the non-susy fermions)

$$\frac{\text{Osp}(6|4)}{\text{SO}(1,3) \times \text{U}(3)} = \text{AdS}_4 \times \text{CP}^3 + 24 \text{ fermionic dir.}$$

- Backgrounds with $H \neq 0$ or $\text{AdS}_d \times S^{d'}$
- B/f T-duality on the Lax pair
- TsT dualities which produce less susy theories commutes with b/f T-duality?
- Dualities which produce N(A)C theories commutes with b/f T-duality?

$$\frac{D(2, 1; \alpha) \times D(2, 1; \alpha)}{SO(1, 2) \times SO(3) \times SO(3)} = \text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times S^3 + 16 \text{ fermionic dir.}$$

$$\frac{D(2, 1; \alpha)}{SO(1, 1) \times SO(2) \times SO(2)} = \text{AdS}_2 \times S^2 \times S^2 + 8 \text{ fermionic dir.}$$