

Quantization and super- A -polynomials

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Aarhus, January 2013

Trefoil knot, 3_1

$$P_n(3_1; a, q, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a^{n-1} t^{2k} q^{n(k-1)+1} \frac{(q^{n-1}, q^{-1})_k (-atq^{-1}, q)_k}{(q, q)_k}$$

Quantum super- A -polynomial:

$$\widehat{\mathbf{A}}^{\text{super}}(\hat{x}, \hat{y}; \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{a}_0 + \mathbf{a}_1 \hat{y} + \mathbf{a}_2 \hat{y}^2$$

$$a_0 = \frac{a^2 t^4 (\hat{x} - 1) \hat{x}^3 (1 + aqt^3 \hat{x}^2)}{q(1 + at^3 \hat{x})(1 + at^3 q^{-1} \hat{x}^2)}$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{a(1 + at^3 \hat{x}^2)(q - q^2 t^2 \hat{x} + t^2 (q^2 + q^3 + (1 + q^2)at) \hat{x}^2 + aq^2 t^5 \hat{x}^3 + a^2 qt^6 \hat{x}^4)}{q^2(1 + at^3 \hat{x})(1 + at^3 q^{-1} \hat{x}^2)}$$

$$a_2 = 1$$

Classical super- A -polynomial from $q \rightarrow 1$ limit (no factorization!):

$$\begin{aligned} A^{\text{super}}(x, y; a, t) = & a^2 t^4 (x - 1) x^3 + (1 + at^3 x) y^2 + \\ & -a(1 - t^2 x + t^2 (2 + 2at) x^2 + at^5 x^3 + a^2 t^6 x^4) y \end{aligned}$$

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Note: $A^{\text{super}}(x, y; 1, -1) = (1 - x)(y - 1)(y + x^3)$

Trefoil knot – asymptotics

$$P_n(\mathbf{3}_1; a, q, t) \sim \int dz e^{\frac{1}{\hbar}(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}(\mathbf{3}_1; z, x) + \mathcal{O}(\hbar))}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}(\mathbf{3}_1; z, x) = & -\frac{\pi^2}{6} + (\log z + \log a) \log x + 2(\log t)(\log z) \\ & + \text{Li}_2(xz^{-1}) - \text{Li}_2(x) + \text{Li}_2(-at) - \text{Li}_2(-atz) + \text{Li}_2(z)\end{aligned}$$

Saddle point: $\left. \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}(\mathbf{3}_1; z, x)}{\partial z} \right|_{z=z_0} = 0, \quad y = \exp \left(x \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}(\mathbf{4}_1; z_0, x)}{\partial x} \right)$

Eliminating z_0 gives the same $A^{\text{super}}(x, y; a, t)$ as before!

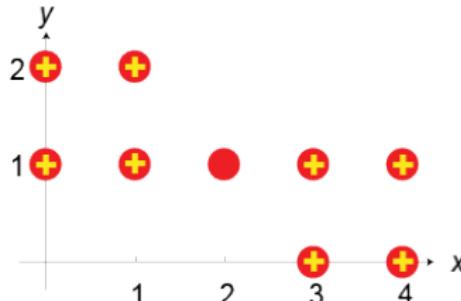
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$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & at^2 & at^3 \\ 0 & -2at^2 - 2a^2t^3 & 0 \\ -a^2t^4 & -a^2t^5 & 0 \\ a^2t^4 & -a^3t^6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Super-A-polynomial for (2, 5) torus knot

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & t^2 - t^3 & 2t^3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2t^2 - 2t^3 + t^5 & t^6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2t^4 - 2t^6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3t^4 - 4t^5 - t^6 + 2t^7 + 2t^8 & 0 \\ 0 & -2t^6 & -4t^7 - 3t^8 - t^9 & 0 \\ 0 & 2t^6 + t^8 - t^9 & -2t^8 - t^{10} + t^{11} & 0 \\ 0 & -4t^8 - 3t^9 - t^{10} & -2t^{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 3t^8 + 4t^9 + t^{10} - 2t^{11} - 2t^{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2t^{11} - 2t^{13} & 0 & 0 \\ -t^{12} & 2t^{12} + 2t^{13} - t^{15} & 0 & 0 \\ 2t^{12} & t^{15} - t^{16} & 0 & 0 \\ -t^{12} & t^{16} & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Super-A-polynomial for (2, 7) torus knot

0	0	0	1	-1
0	0	0	$-t^2 + 2t^3$	$-3t^3$
0	0	0	$2t^2 + 2t^3 - 2t^5 + t^6$	$-3t^6$
0	0	0	$-2t^4 + 2t^5 + 4t^6 - t^8$	$-t^8$
0	0	0	$3t^4 + 4t^5 + t^6 - 4t^7 - 2t^8 + 2t^9$	0
0	0	0	$-3t^6 + 2t^7 + 7t^8 + 2t^9 - 2t^{10} - 2t^{11}$	0
0	0	0	$4t^6 + 6t^7 + 2t^8 - 6t^9 - 5t^{10} + 2t^{11} + t^{12}$	0
0	0	$3t^8$	$9t^9 + 10t^{10} + 4t^{11} - 3t^{12} - 4t^{13} - t^{14}$	0
0	0	$-3t^8 - 2t^{10} + 4t^{11}$	$3t^{10} + 6t^{12} + 2t^{13} + 2t^{14}$	0
0	0	$8t^{10} + 4t^{11} + 2t^{12} - 2t^{13} + t^{14}$	$6t^{13} + t^{15} - 2t^{16}$	0
0	0	$-6t^{10} - 8t^{11} - 5t^{12} + 6t^{13} + 8t^{14} + 2t^{15}$	$3t^{16}$	0
0	0	$9t^{12} + 8t^{13} + t^{14} - t^{15} - 2t^{16} + t^{17}$	0	0
0	0	$-6t^{12} - 12t^{13} - 10t^{14} + 8t^{15} + 16t^{16} + 8t^{17} + 4t^{18}$	0	0
0	0	$-9t^{15} - 8t^{16} - t^{17} + t^{18} + 2t^{19} - t^{20}$	0	0
0	$3t^{16}$	$-6t^{16} - 8t^{17} - 5t^{18} + 6t^{19} + 8t^{20} + 2t^{21}$	0	0
0	$-6t^{16} - t^{18} + 2t^{19}$	$-8t^{19} - 4t^{20} - 2t^{21} + 2t^{22} - t^{23}$	0	0
0	$3t^{16} + 6t^{18} + 2t^{19} + 2t^{20}$	$-3t^{20} - 2t^{22} + 4t^{23}$	0	0
0	$-9t^{18} - 10t^{19} - 4t^{20} + 3t^{21} + 4t^{22} + t^{23}$	$-3t^{23}$	0	0
0	$4t^{18} + 6t^{19} + 2t^{20} - 6t^{21} - 5t^{22} + 2t^{23} + t^{24}$	0	0	0
0	$3t^{21} - 2t^{22} - 7t^{23} - 2t^{24} + 2t^{25} + 2t^{26}$	0	0	0
0	$3t^{22} + 4t^{23} + t^{24} - 4t^{25} - 2t^{26} + 2t^{27}$	0	0	0
t^{24}	$2t^{25} - 2t^{26} - 4t^{27} + t^{29}$	0	0	0
$-3t^{24}$	$2t^{26} + 2t^{27} - 2t^{29} + t^{30}$	0	0	0
$3t^{24}$	$t^{29} - 2t^{30}$	0	0	0
$-t^{24}$	t^{30}	0	0	0

Super- A -polynomial for $(2, 9)$ torus knot

Superpolynomial for figure-8 knot

$$P_n(\mathbf{4}_1; a, q, t) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k a^{-k} t^{-2k} q^{-k(k-3)/2} \frac{(-atq^{-1}, q)_k}{(q, q)_k} (q^{1-n}, q)_k (-at^3 q^{n-1}, q)_k$$

n	$P_n(\mathbf{4}_1; a, q, t)$
1	1
2	$a^{-1}t^{-2} + t^{-1}q^{-1} + 1 + qt + at^2$
3	$a^{-2}q^{-2}t^{-4} + (a^{-1}q^{-3} + a^{-1}q^{-2})t^{-3} + (q^{-3} + a^{-1}q^{-1} + a^{-1})t^{-2} +$ $+ (q^{-2} + q^{-1} + a^{-1} + a^{-1}q)t^{-1} + (q^{-1} + 3 + q) + (q^2 + q + a + aq^{-1})t +$ $+ (q^3 + aq + a)t^2 + (aq^3 + aq^2)t^3 + a^2q^2t^4$



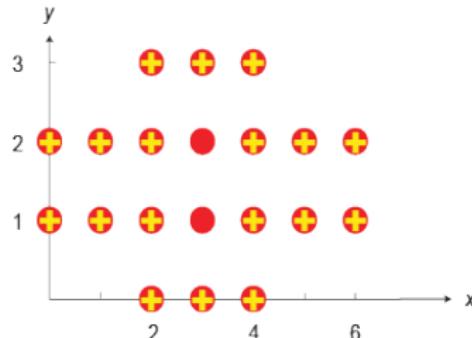
Super- A -polynomial for figure-8 knot

We find quantum curve:

$$\widehat{A}^{\text{super}}(\hat{x}, \hat{y}; a, q, t) = a_0 + a_1 \hat{y} + a_2 \hat{y}^2 + a_3 \hat{y}^3$$

Classcial limit and asymptotics:

$$\begin{aligned} A^{\text{super}}(x, y; a, t) = & a^2 t^5 (x - 1)^2 x^2 + a t^2 x^2 (1 + a t^3 x)^2 y^3 + \\ & + a t (x - 1) (1 + t(1 - t)x + 2 a t^3 (t + 1)x^2 - 2 a t^4 (t + 1)x^3 + a^2 t^6 (1 - t)x^4 - a^2 t^8 x^5) y \\ & - (1 + a t^3 x) (1 + a t(1 - t)x + 2 a t^2 (t + 1)x^2 + 2 a^2 t^4 (t + 1)x^3 + a^2 t^5 (t - 1)x^4 + a^3 t^7 x^5) y^2 \end{aligned}$$



Quantizability of $A(x, y)$

A -polynomials have very intricate structure!

$\hbar \log Z = S_0(u) + \dots = \int \log y \frac{dx}{x} + \dots$ must be well defined, irrespective of integration cycle, which implies:

$$\oint_{\gamma} \left(\log |x| d(\arg y) - \log |y| d(\arg x) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \oint_{\gamma} \left(\log |x| d \log |y| + (\arg y) d(\arg x) \right) \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Necessary condition from Newton polygon:

- write $A(x, y) = \sum_{i,j} a_{i,j} x^i y^j$
- construct face polynomials $f(z) = \sum_k a_k z^k$, for a_k along all walls
- find roots of all face polynomials

$A(x, y)$ is quantizable requires that all these roots are roots of unity

Quantizability of super- A -polynomials

How to reconcile quantizability constraints and seemingly arbitrary values of a and t ?!

face	face polynomial for $(2,2p+1)$ torus knot
first column	$-(at^2)^{p(p+1)}(z - 1)^p$
last column	$(-1)^p(z + at^3)^p$
first row	$za^p - 1$
last row	$-(at^2)^{p(p+1)}(z - (at^2)^p)$
lower diagonal	$(-1)^p(at^3)^p(z - a^{p+1}t^{2p+1})^p$
upper diagonal	$(-1)^{p+1}a^p(z + a^pt^{2p+2})^p$

Quantizability of A^{super} requires that a and t are roots of unity!

Consistent with other examples, as well as $a = q^N$!

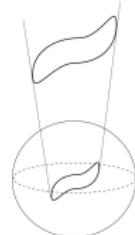
Brane system and topological strings

$$\text{space-time} : \quad \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^4 \times T^* \mathbf{S}^3$$

$$\cup \qquad \cup$$

$$N \text{ M5-branes} : \quad \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^3$$

$$|R| \text{ M5-branes} : \quad \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2 \times L_K$$



After geometric transition we obtain resolved conifold, with **framed** brane amplitude $\psi^{\text{ref}}(x)$ computed by refined topological vertex, which satisfies **(in)homogeneous** difference equation (Iqbal-Kozcaz-Vafa, Fuji-Gukov-P.S.):

$$\left(1 - \frac{q_1}{q_2} \hat{y} + \frac{q_1}{\sqrt{q_2}} \hat{x}(-\hat{y})^{\textcolor{red}{f}} + Q q_1^{1/2} \hat{x}(-\hat{y})^{\textcolor{red}{f}+1}\right) \psi^{\text{ref}}(x) = 1 - \frac{q_1}{q_2}$$

$\psi^{\text{ref}}(x)$ can be interpreted as **unknot** superpolynomial in “Macdonald” basis (Iqbal-Kozcaz, 2011)

Dual 3d, N=2 theory associated to the knot complement

chiral field ϕ	\longleftrightarrow	twisted superpotential
		$\Delta \widetilde{\mathcal{W}} = \text{Li}_2\left((-t)^{n_F} \prod_i (x_i)^{n_i}\right)$

Therefore the **spectrum** of the theory can be read off from $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$:

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}(3_1; z, x) = \text{Li}_2(xz^{-1}) - \text{Li}_2(x) + \text{Li}_2(-at) - \text{Li}_2(-atz) + \text{Li}_2(z) + \dots$$

3₁knot	ϕ_1	ϕ_2	ϕ_3	ϕ_4	ϕ_5	parameter
$U(1)_{\text{gauge}}$	-1	0	0	-1	1	z
$U(1)_F$	0	0	1	-1	0	$-t$
$U(1)_Q$	0	0	1	-1	0	a
$U(1)_L$	1	-1	0	0	0	x

- **SUSY vacua:** extremize with respect to dynamical fields: $\frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}}{\partial z_i} = 0$
- therefore super-A-polynomial describes **SUSY vacua** of $T_{M=\mathbb{S}^3 \setminus K}$



Theories dual to $(2p+1)_1$ knots

Superpolynomial for theory A, from refined Chern-Simons theory:

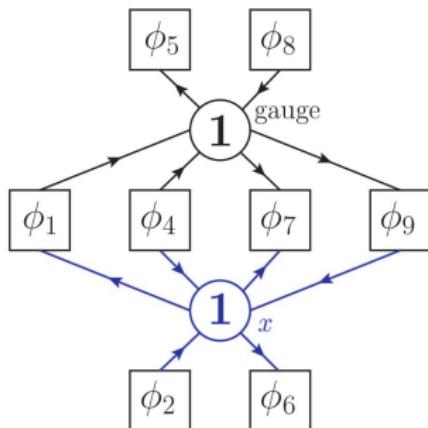
$$P^{S^r} = \sum_{\ell=0}^r \frac{(qt^2; q)_\ell (-at^3; q)_{r+\ell} (-aq^{-1}t; q)_{r-\ell} (q; q)_r}{(q; q)_\ell (q^2 t^2; q)_{r+\ell} (q; q)_{r-\ell} (-at^3; q)_r} \frac{(1 - q^{2\ell+1} t^2)}{(1 - qt^2)} \\ \times (-1)^r a^{-\frac{r}{2}} q^{\frac{3r}{2} - \ell} t^{-rp - \ell + \frac{r}{2}} \left[(-1)^\ell a^{\frac{r}{2}} q^{\frac{r^2 - \ell(\ell+1)}{2}} t^{\frac{3r}{2} - \ell} \right]^{2p+1}$$

The same superpolynomial, but for theory B, from differentials ($k_0 \equiv r$):

$$P^{S^r} = a^{pr} q^{-pr} \sum_{0 \leq k_p \leq \dots \leq k_2 \leq k_1 \leq r} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ k_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} k_{p-1} \\ k_p \end{bmatrix} \times \\ \times q^{(2r+1)(k_1+k_2+\dots+k_p) - \sum_{i=1}^p k_{i-1} k_i} t^{2(k_1+k_2+\dots+k_p)} \prod_{i=1}^{k_1} (1 + aq^{i-2} t)$$

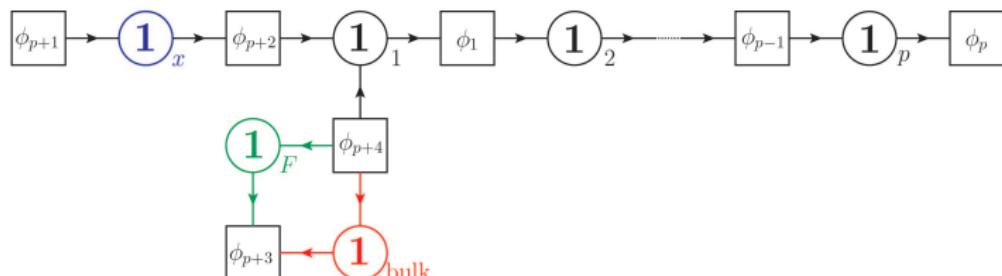
Theory A for $(2p+1)_1$ knots, from refined Chern-Simons

	ϕ_1	ϕ_2	ϕ_3	ϕ_4	ϕ_5	ϕ_6	ϕ_7	ϕ_8	ϕ_9	parameter
$U(1)_{\text{gauge}}$	-1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	z
$U(1)_F$	0	0	1	-3	0	3	2	-2	-1	$-t$
$U(1)_Q$	0	0	1	-1	0	1	0	0	-1	a
$U(1)_x$	1	-1	0	-1	0	1	1	0	-1	x

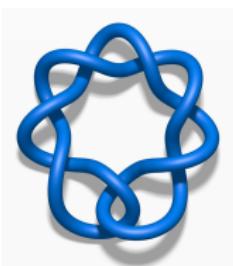
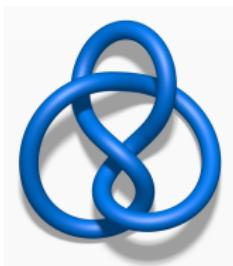
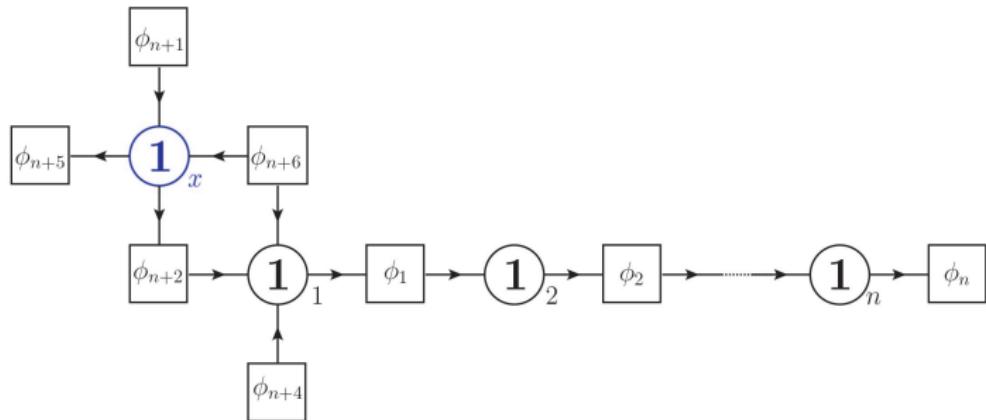


Theory B for $(2p+1)_1$ knots, from differentials

	ϕ_1	ϕ_2	\cdots	ϕ_{p-1}	ϕ_p	ϕ_{p+1}	ϕ_{p+2}	ϕ_{p+3}	ϕ_{p+4}	
$U(1)_{\text{gauge},1}$	1	0	\cdots	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	z_1
$U(1)_{\text{gauge},2}$	-1	1	\cdots	\vdots	\vdots	0	0	0	0	z_2
\vdots	0	-1	\ddots	0	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots		1	0	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$U(1)_{\text{gauge},p}$	0	0	\cdots	-1	1	0	0	0	0	z_p
$U(1)_F$	0	0	\cdots	0	0	0	0	1	-1	$-t$
$U(1)_Q$	0	0	\cdots	0	0	0	0	1	-1	a
$U(1)_x$	0	0	\cdots	0	0	-1	1	0	0	x



Quiver for T_K theory for twist knots, $K = (2n+2)_1$



Summary

Discussed today...

Homological knot invariants governed by classical and quantum
super- A -polynomial, $\widehat{A}^{\text{super}}(\hat{x}, \hat{y}; a, q, t)$

- which encodes color dependence of knot superpolynomials...
- ...including their t -deformation and Q -deformation
- ...and also encodes information about a dual 3d theory

To be done...

- Find A^{super} for other knots
- Understand the structure and properties of A^{super}
- Consider different gauge groups, spacetimes, representations, etc.
- $\widehat{A}^{\text{super}}$ from gluing? topological recursion?
- implications for dual 3d $N=2$ theories?
- ...and many more...

Thank you

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