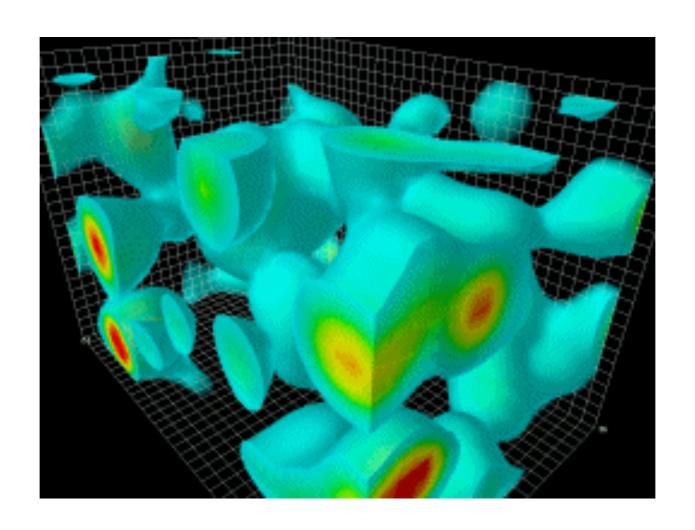
Dualities, Old and New

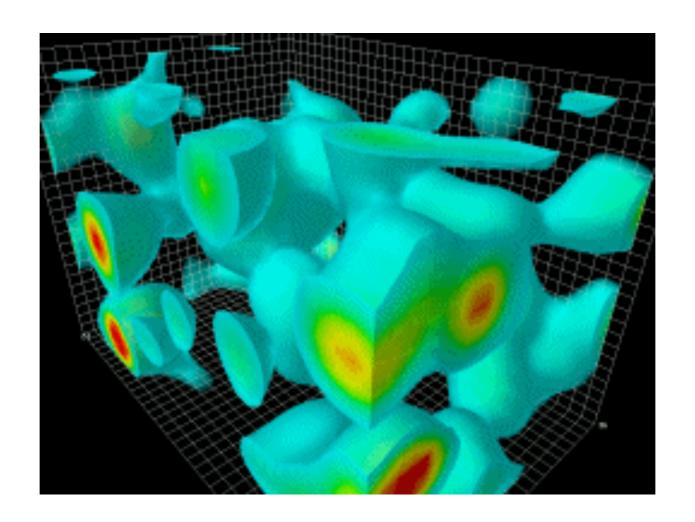
David Tong: MIT Pappalardo Fellow, 2001-2004



Quantum Field Theory



Quantum Field Theory



... is hard

How to Proceed?

1. Numerics:

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2. Toy Models (e.g. supersymmetry)

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1. Numerics:

2. Toy Models (e.g. supersymmetry)

3. Guess

A particularly useful method is to invoke dualities

Particle-Vortex Duality

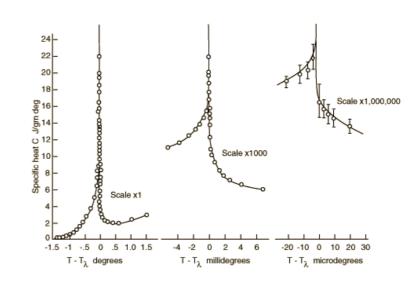
Peskin 1978
Dasgupta and Halperin 1981
Fisher and Lee, 1989

$$S_A = \int d^3x - \frac{1}{4e^2} f_{\mu\nu} f^{\mu\nu} + |\mathcal{D}_{\mu}\Phi|^2 - a|\Phi|^2 - b|\Phi|^4$$

$$S_B = \int d^3x \ |\partial_{\mu}\phi|^2 - a'|\phi|^2 - b|\phi|^4$$

Duality = Universality

Superfluids and superconductors have the same second-order phase transition



Fermionic Particle-Vortex Duality

$$S_A = \int d^3x - \frac{1}{4e^2} f_{\mu\nu} f^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\Psi} \not\!\!\!D \Psi$$

Free Fermion

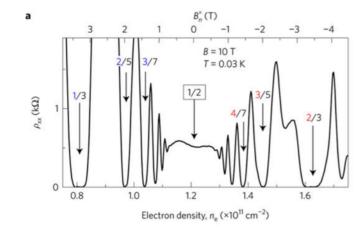
$$S_B = \int d^3x \ i\bar{\psi} \, \partial \psi$$

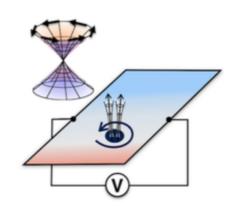
Son, 2015

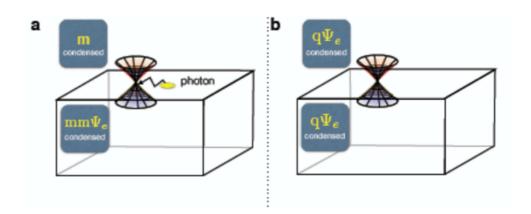
Half-filled Landau level

Wang and Senthil; Metlitski and Vishwanath

Topological insulators







Supersymmetric Particle-Vortex Duality

a.k.a mirror symmetry

Intriligator and Seiberg 1996 Aharony, Hanany, Intriligator, Seiberg, Strassler 1997

Deser, Jackiw, Templeton 1982

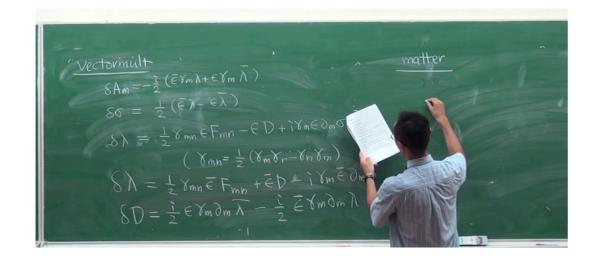


Supersymmetric QED: N=2, U(1) gauge theory + chiral multiplet + Chern-Simons = $\frac{1}{2}$

Free chiral multiplet:

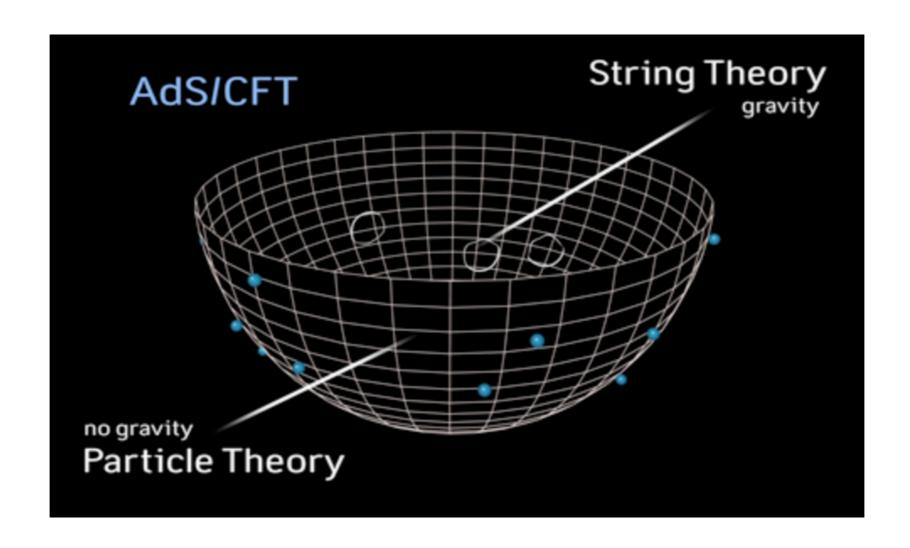
free Dirac fermion + complex scalar

Dorey and Tong, 1999



How is this related to the other dualities?!

Help from a Surprising Direction



Higher spin theories in the bulk = Simple theories on the boundary

The Dual of Higher Spin Theories

Minwalla et al. 2011-2015 Aharony et al. 2011-2015

Theory A: U(N) Yang-Mills + WF boson + CS = k

Theory B: SU(k) Yang-Mills + fermion + CS = -N+1/2

Tested beyond all reasonable doubt at large N and k

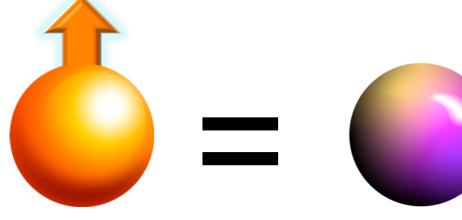
The Simplest Bosonization Duality

$$S_A = \int d^3x \ |\mathcal{D}_{\mu}\phi|^2 - |\phi|^4 + \frac{1}{4\pi} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} a_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} a_{\rho}$$

$$S_B = \int d^3x \ i\bar{\psi} \, \partial \psi$$

The equation of motion for a attaches flux to particles:

$$\rho_{\text{scalar}} + \frac{f}{2\pi} = 0$$





Long known in non-relativistic theories: Wilczek 1982

More complicated in relativistic theories: Polyakov 1988

Boson + 2π flux

Fermion

A Web of Dualities

Karch and Tong 2016 Seiberg, Senthil, Wang and Witten 2016

Scalar + CS:
$$S_A = \int d^3x \ |\mathcal{D}_\mu \phi|^2 - |\phi|^4 + \frac{1}{4\pi} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} a_\mu \partial_\nu a_\rho$$

Free Fermion
$$S_B = \int d^3x \ i \bar{\psi} \, \partial \!\!\!/ \psi$$

This is the seed duality. From this we can derive all others!

A Web of Dualities

Karch and Tong 2016 Seiberg, Senthil, Wang and Witten 2016

Seed Duality:

 $U(1)_1$ + complex WF boson = free fermion

Key idea:

- Identify currents on both sides
- Gauge currents to get new dualities
- Repeat

What we get:

• $U(1)_{-1/2}$ + fermion = WF boson

See also Barkeshli and McGreevy, 2012

- Bosonic particle vortex duality
- Fermionic particle vortex duality
- An infinite number of new dualities...
 - e.g. U(1) + 2 fermions is self-dual with emergent SU(2) x SU(2) global symmetry.

What Happened Next?

"Derivations" of bosonization

Break supersymmetry = Bosonization

Lattice derivation

Kachru et al; Chen, Son, Wang, Raghu

Proliferation of dualities

Almost anything = Something else

Dozens of papers, including Benini, Cordova, Jensen, Karch, Komargodski, Hsin, Radicevic, Robinson, Seiberg, Tong

Numerical Tests

Critical points in QED₃

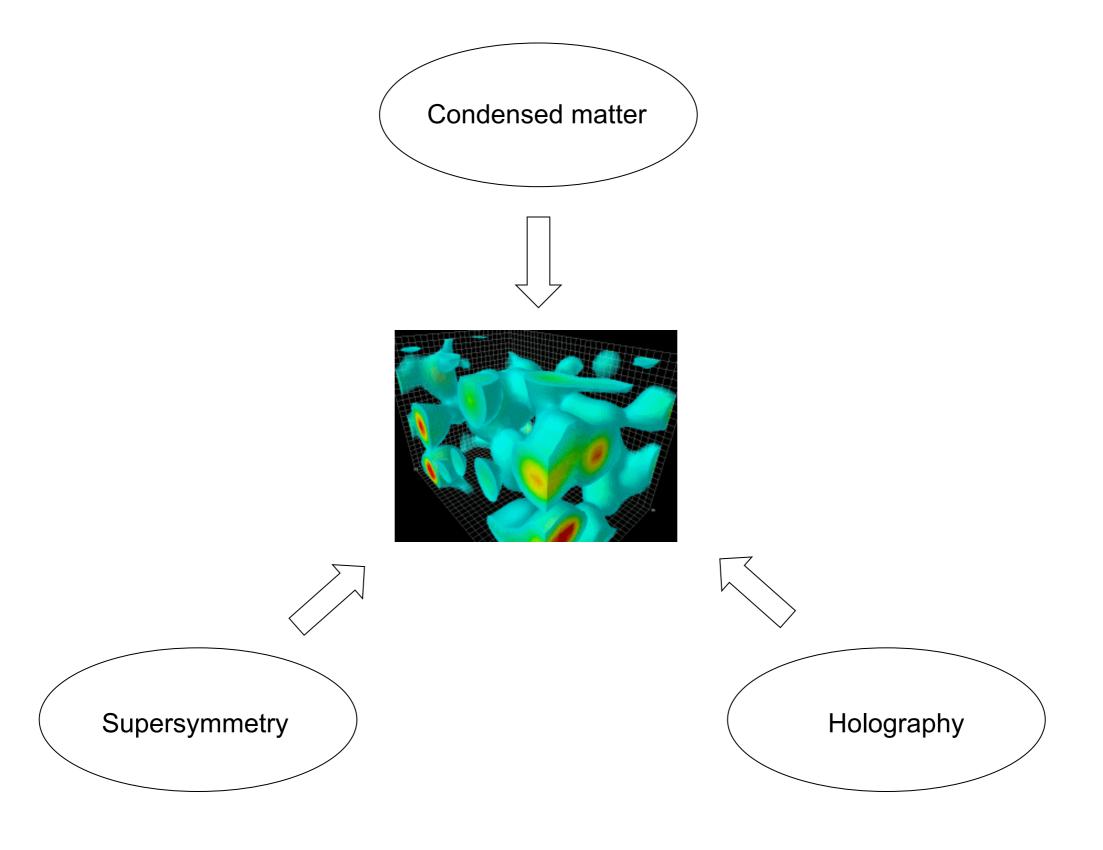
<u>Condensed Matter Physics</u>

Bewildering number of applications

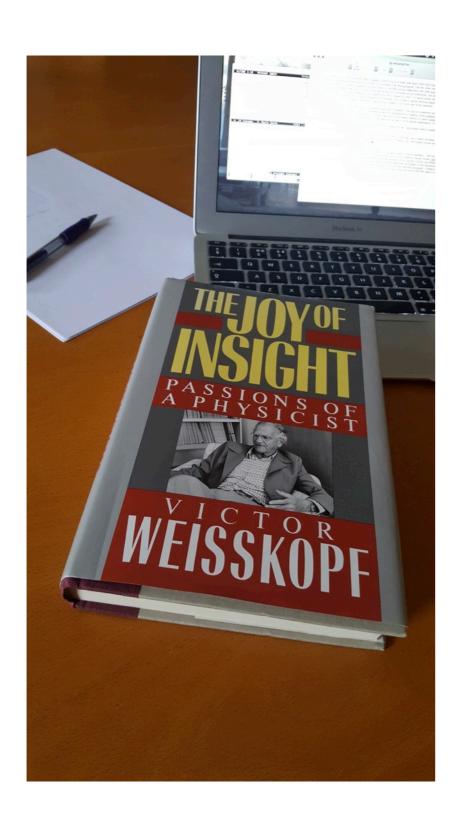
Karthik and Narayanan

See last week's Aspen conference

Summary: we're making progress!



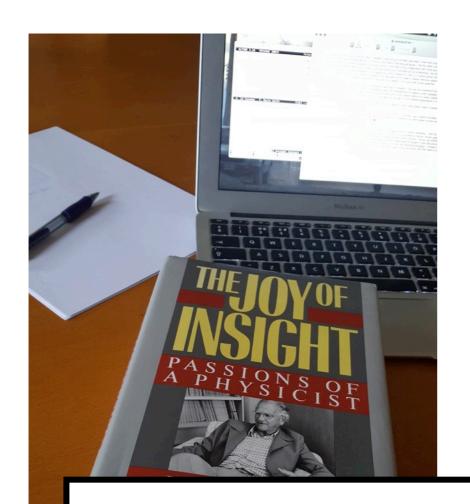
Viki Weisskopf and CTP



"Reading current publications can be difficult because of the jargon, which changes today more quickly than ever. A much better method is to have it explained...

Our center vibrated with activity.""

Viki Weisskopf and CTP



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Happy Birthday CTP!