

Introduction/Summary

Topological-Holomorphic "GL"-twist of 5d MSYM

3d Toda Theory

Open Topological Sigma Model on Bogomolny Moduli Space

3d-2d Correspondence

Conclusion and Future Directions

4d Chern-Simons Theory as a 3d Toda Theory, and a 3d-2d Correspondence

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Scope of Presentation

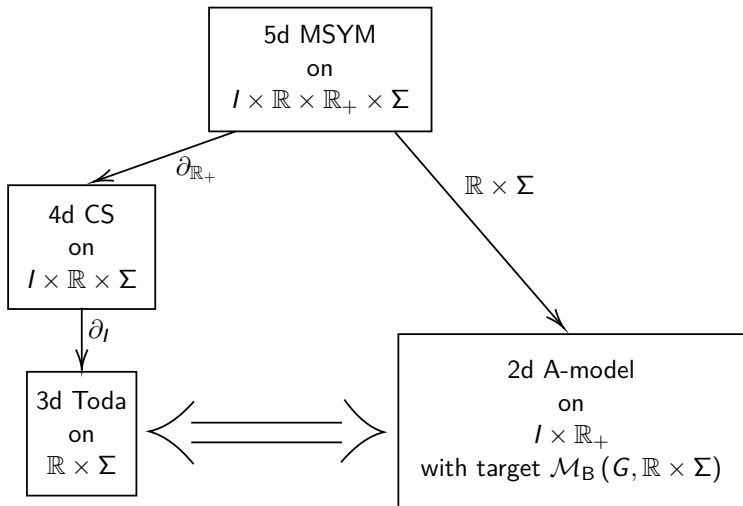
- Introduction/Summary
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- 3d-2d Correspondence
- Conclusion and Future Work

Introduction/Summary

- The AGT correspondence relates four-dimensional $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauge theory and two-dimensional Toda theory on a Riemann surface, $\tilde{\Sigma}$.
- Among other approaches, it is known that the AGT correspondence can be understood in terms of the relationship between Hitchin's moduli space, $\mathcal{M}(G, \tilde{\Sigma})$, and W-algebra representations.¹

1. [nekrasov2010omega](#).

- In this work, we present an analogous relationship, i.e., between the moduli space of solutions to the **Bogomolny equations**, and representations of a novel W -algebra arising from a **three-dimensional analogue of Toda theory**.
- This **3d Toda theory** is a boundary dual of **4d Chern-Simons theory**.
- By embedding 4d CS in partially-twisted five-dimensional $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SYM on a manifold with corners, we shall show that **3d Toda theory is dual to an open topological sigma model on the Bogomolny moduli space**.



- The equivalence of the Q -cohomology of physical states, will be shown to imply that **modules of 3d W-algebras** defined on $\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$ are modules for the **quantized algebra of certain holomorphic functions** on $\mathcal{M}_B(G, \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma)$.

This talk is based on

- M. Ashwinkumar, K.-S. Png, M.-C. Tan, *4d Chern-Simons Theory as a 3d Toda Theory, and a 3d-2d Correspondence*, To appear

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Topological-Holomorphic “GL”-twist of 5d Maximally Supersymmetric Yang-Mills Theory

Partial Twist

Five dimensional maximally supersymmetric Yang-Mills involves fields which transform as reps. of $SO_{\mathcal{M}}(5) \times SO_R(5)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_M &: (\mathbf{5}, \mathbf{1}) \\
 \varphi_{\widehat{M}} &: (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{5}) \\
 \rho_{\widehat{AA}} &: (\mathbf{4}, \mathbf{4})
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

with the classical action:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S = -\frac{1}{g_5^2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^5x \operatorname{Tr} & \left(\frac{1}{4} F_{MN} F^{MN} + \frac{1}{2} D_M \varphi_{\widehat{M}} D^M \varphi^{\widehat{M}} + \frac{1}{4} [\varphi_{\widehat{M}}, \varphi_{\widehat{N}}] [\varphi^{\widehat{M}}, \varphi^{\widehat{N}}] \right. \\
 & \left. + i \rho^{\widehat{AA}} (\Gamma^M)_A{}^B D_M \rho_{\widehat{BA}} + \rho^{\widehat{AA}} (\Gamma^{\widehat{M}})_{\widehat{A}}{}^{\widehat{B}} [\varphi_{\widehat{M}}, \rho_{\widehat{AB}}] \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

We shall choose $G = SU(N)$ as our gauge group in what follows.

We shall take the 5d worldvolume to be $\mathcal{M} = V \times \Sigma$, whereby we wish to realize a topological twist of the D4-brane worldvolume theory along V .

This amounts to redefining the $SO_V(3)$ rotation group to be the diagonal subgroup

$$SO_V(3)' \subset SO_V(3) \times SO_R(3),$$

where $SO_R(3) \subset SO_R(5)$ rotates $\{\widehat{\varphi}_1, \widehat{\varphi}_2, \widehat{\varphi}_3\}$.

As a result, the scalar fields $\{\widehat{\varphi}_1, \widehat{\varphi}_2, \widehat{\varphi}_3\}$ now transform as the components $\{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3\}$ of a one-form on V .

The twist results in four supercharges that are scalar along V . We wish to pick a supercharge, Q , **that is scalar along V** , w.r.t. which we shall eventually localize the theory.

We shall choose a certain linear combination of two supercharges to be Q .

The twisted supersymmetry transformations generated by \mathcal{Q} are

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_t A_\alpha &= i\psi_\alpha + it\tilde{\psi}_\alpha & \delta_t \eta &= t \left(F_{45} + D_\alpha \varphi^\alpha \right) + [\bar{\sigma}, \sigma] \\
 \delta_t \varphi_\alpha &= it\psi_\alpha - i\tilde{\psi}_\alpha & \delta_t \tilde{\eta} &= - \left(F_{45} + D_\alpha \varphi^\alpha \right) + t[\bar{\sigma}, \sigma] \\
 \delta_t A_4 &= i\Upsilon + it\tilde{\Upsilon} & \delta_t \psi_\alpha &= D_\alpha \sigma + t[\varphi_\alpha, \sigma] \\
 \delta_t A_5 &= it\Upsilon - i\tilde{\Upsilon} & \delta_t \tilde{\psi}_\alpha &= tD_\alpha \sigma - [\varphi_\alpha, \sigma] \\
 \delta_t \sigma &= 0 & \delta_t \Upsilon &= D_4 \sigma + tD_5 \sigma \\
 \delta_t \bar{\sigma} &= i\eta + it\tilde{\eta} & \delta_t \tilde{\Upsilon} &= tD_4 \sigma - D_5 \sigma
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

$$\delta_t \chi_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left[F_{\alpha 4} + D_5 \varphi_\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \left(F^{\beta\gamma} - [\varphi^\beta, \varphi^\gamma] \right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} t \left[F_{\alpha 5} - D_4 \varphi_\alpha + \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} D^\beta \varphi^\gamma \right]$$

$$\delta_t \tilde{\chi}_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} t \left[F_{\alpha 4} + D_5 \varphi_\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \left(F^{\beta\gamma} - [\varphi^\beta, \varphi^\gamma] \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[F_{\alpha 5} - D_4 \varphi_\alpha - \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} D^\beta \varphi^\gamma \right]$$

i.e., we have $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}_L + t\mathcal{Q}_R$, $t \in \mathbb{CP}^{1,2}$

Such a twist has also been discussed conceptually by Elliot and Pestun.³

The transformations take a form very similar to those of GL-twisted $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM, as considered by Kapustin and Witten.⁴

In fact, taking $\Sigma = \mathbb{R} \times S^1$ or T^2 , whereby the x^5 direction is S^1 , we can dimensionally reduce along the latter to obtain precisely the transformations of Kapustin and Witten via $A_5 \rightarrow \varphi_4$, $\chi_\alpha \rightarrow \chi_{\alpha 4}^+$, $\tilde{\chi}_\alpha \rightarrow \chi_{\alpha 4}^-$, $\Upsilon \rightarrow \psi_4$, $\tilde{\Upsilon} \rightarrow \tilde{\psi}_4$.

3. [elliott2019multiplicative](#).

4. [kapustin2006electric](#).

In what follows, we shall be interested in $V = I \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+$ and $\Sigma = \mathbb{CP}^1$, \mathbb{C}^\times , or $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \tau\mathbb{Z})$. This is a manifold with two corners.

The action of 5d "GL"-twisted theory can then be written as

$$S = \{Q, \tilde{V}\} + \frac{\tilde{\Psi}}{4\pi} \int_{I \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Sigma} dz \wedge \text{Tr}(\mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{F}). \quad (2.4)$$

Here, $\tilde{\Psi}$ is a real parameter (as we have selected $t = -1$ for our purpose).

\mathcal{F} is the curvature of the complex connection involving $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = A_\alpha + i\varphi_\alpha$ (where $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$), and $\mathcal{A}_{\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2}(A_4 + iA_5)$, where z (i.e., $x^4 + ix^5$) and \bar{z} are local complex coordinates on Σ .

Boundary conditions

At the origin of \mathbb{R}_+ ($x^3 = 0$), we pick NS5-type boundary conditions to maintain supersymmetry, where we require that

$$Q(\mathcal{A}_{\tilde{\alpha}}) = 0, \quad (2.5)$$

(where $\tilde{\alpha} = 1, 2$) and

$$Q(\mathcal{A}_{\bar{z}}) = 0, \quad (2.6)$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{\bar{z}}$ obey Neumann boundary conditions.

At infinity along \mathbb{R}_+ , the boundary conditions are taken to be x^3 -independent Q -invariant configurations that involve $\mathcal{A}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{\bar{z}}$.

At the boundaries of I , we can have Nahm pole-type boundary conditions, defined in terms of the complex gauge fields, where the latter are Q -invariant.

With $x^2 = \tau$ parametrizing \mathbb{R} , we first define the convenient coordinates

$$x^{\pm} = \tau \pm i\bar{z}, \quad (2.7)$$

and

$$\mathcal{A}_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{A}_{\tau} \mp i\mathcal{A}_{\bar{z}}). \quad (2.8)$$

With $x^1 = \sigma$ parametrizing $I = [0, \pi]$, the Nahm pole-type boundary conditions are defined as follows. As $\sigma \rightarrow 0$,

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \frac{id\sigma}{\sigma} H + \frac{dx^+}{\sigma} T_+. \quad (2.9)$$

Here, a homomorphism $\rho : \mathfrak{su}(2) \rightarrow \mathfrak{su}(N)$ has been chosen such that the image, T_+ , of the raising operator of $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ is a maximal length Jordan block, i.e.,

$$T_+ = i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mu_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mu_{N-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.10)$$

Analogously, as $\sigma \rightarrow \pi$,

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \frac{id\sigma}{\sigma - \pi} H + \frac{dx^-}{\sigma - \pi} T_-, \quad (2.11)$$

where

$$T_- = -i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \nu_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \nu_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \nu_{N-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.12)$$

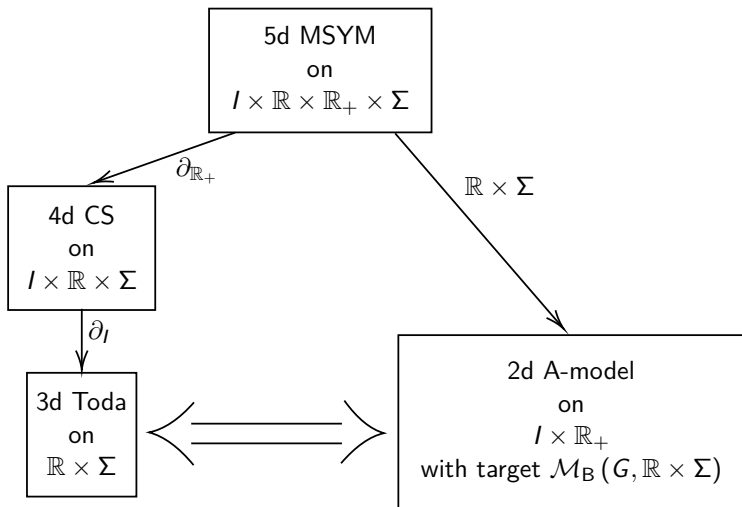
Localization to 4d Chern-Simons theory

The path integral of this theory localizes to solutions of Q -invariant configurations, whereby it reduces to the **path integral of 4d Chern-Simons theory**, i.e.,

$$\int_{\tilde{\Gamma}} D\mathcal{A} \exp\left(\frac{i}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{I \times \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma} dz \wedge \text{Tr} \left(\mathcal{A} \wedge d\mathcal{A} + \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{A} \right)\right), \quad (2.13)$$

where $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is the integration cycle defined by the Q -invariant localization equations, and $\frac{i}{\hbar} = \frac{\tilde{\Psi}}{2}$.

This integration cycle is a **Lefschetz thimble** that ensures the convergence of the path integral.



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Three-dimensional Toda Theory

3d Toda Theory from 4d Chern-Simons

A 3d analogue of WZW theory dual to 4d CS theory can be obtained when the the topological directions have a boundary.⁵

Something similar can be done in our current set up, where there are now two boundaries on the ends of I .

Let us focus on the boundary at $\sigma \rightarrow 0$, since similar arguments can be applied to the other end of the interval (i.e. $\sigma \rightarrow \pi$).

5. [ashwinkumar20203dwzw](#).

Via the boundary condition $\mathcal{A}_- = 0$, the action for $\sigma \rightarrow 0$ is that of a 3d analogue of the 2d chiral WZW model

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} S_{4d} \text{CS}[\mathcal{A}] &= S_{3d} \text{WZW}[g] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma} dz \wedge dx^+ \wedge dx^- \text{Tr} \left(\partial_+ g g^{-1} \partial_- g g^{-1} \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{6\pi\hbar} \int_{I \times \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma} dz \wedge \text{Tr} \left(dg g^{-1} \wedge dg g^{-1} \wedge dg g^{-1} \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

The ensuing conserved currents then take the form

$$J_+ = g^{-1} \partial_+ g \quad (3.3a)$$

$$J_- = \partial_- g g^{-1}. \quad (3.3b)$$

Similarly, at the boundary where $\sigma \rightarrow \pi$, one finds the currents

$$J'_+ = -g^{-1} \partial_+ g \quad (3.4a)$$

$$J'_- = -\partial_- g g^{-1}, \quad (3.4b)$$

We project the currents onto Cartan directions, as well as positive and negative roots of the (complex) Lie algebra

$$J = J^{-i} R_{-i} + J^{+i} R_{+i} + J^{0i} R_{0i}, \quad (3.5)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, N - 1$. Then, the rest of the Nahm pole-type boundary conditions result in current constraints

$$J_+^{+i} = \mu_i, \quad J_+^{0i} = 0 \quad (3.6a)$$

$$J_-^{-i} = -\nu_i, \quad J_-^{0i} = 0 \quad (3.6b)$$

Next, we use a Gauss decomposition

$$g = e^{X_i R_i^+} e^{\phi_i R_i^0} e^{Y_i R_i^-}, \quad (3.7)$$

which allows the current constraints to be rewritten as

$$\partial_+ \partial_- \phi_i + 2\mu_i \nu_i e^{C_{ij} \phi^j} = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

The corresponding action that gives these constraints as an EOM takes the form of a 3d analogue of 2d analytically-continued Toda theory

$$S_{3d \text{ Toda}}[\phi] = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma} dz dx^+ dx^- \left(C_{ij} \partial_+ \phi^i \partial_- \phi^j - 4 \sum_i \mu_i \nu_i e^{C_{ij} \phi^j} \right) \quad (3.9)$$

3d W-algebras

Writing $\sum_j C_{ij}^{-1} = \gamma_i$, the 3d Toda theory is invariant under the **infinitesimal coordinate transformation** $x^+ \rightarrow x^+ + \varepsilon(x^+)$ together with the transformation of ϕ_i as

$$\phi_i(z, x^+, x^-) \rightarrow \phi_i(z, x^+, x^-) - \varepsilon \partial_+ \phi_i - \gamma_i \partial_+ \varepsilon. \quad (3.10)$$

The corresponding Noether current takes the form

$$\Theta = \frac{1}{\hbar} C_{ij} \partial_+ \phi^i \partial_+ \phi^j - \frac{2}{\hbar} C_{ij} \gamma^i \partial_+ \partial_+ \phi^j, \quad (3.11)$$

where $\partial_- \Theta = 0$.

We focus on the simplest case where $G = SL(2, \mathbb{C})$, and $[C_{ij}] = 2$. Take x^- to be the temporal direction, and write $x^+ = \xi$.

We use an equivalent gauged 3d WZW model, where Θ takes the form

$$\Theta(z, \xi) = T(z, \xi) - \partial_\xi J_3(z, \xi), \quad (3.13)$$

where $T(z, \xi) = -J_a(z, \xi)J^a(z, \xi)$.

Using the symplectic form on phase space, we compute the PB to obtain a 3d analogue of the classical Virasoro algebra

$$\left[\Theta(z', \xi'), \Theta(z, \xi) \right]_{\text{PB}} = \left(\partial_\xi \Theta(z, \xi) \delta(\xi - \xi') + 2\Theta(z, \xi) \delta'(\xi - \xi') - \frac{1}{2} \delta'''(\xi - \xi') \right) \delta(z - z'). \quad (3.14)$$

Via Moyal quantization⁶, we then expect (3.14) to be corrected to

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\Theta(z', \xi'), \Theta(z, \xi)] = & \left(\partial_{\xi} \Theta(z, \xi) \delta(\xi - \xi') + 2\Theta(z, \xi) \delta'(\xi - \xi') \right. \\
 & \left. + \left(k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \delta'''(\xi - \xi') + k\delta'(\xi - \xi') \right) \delta(z - z')
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.15}$$

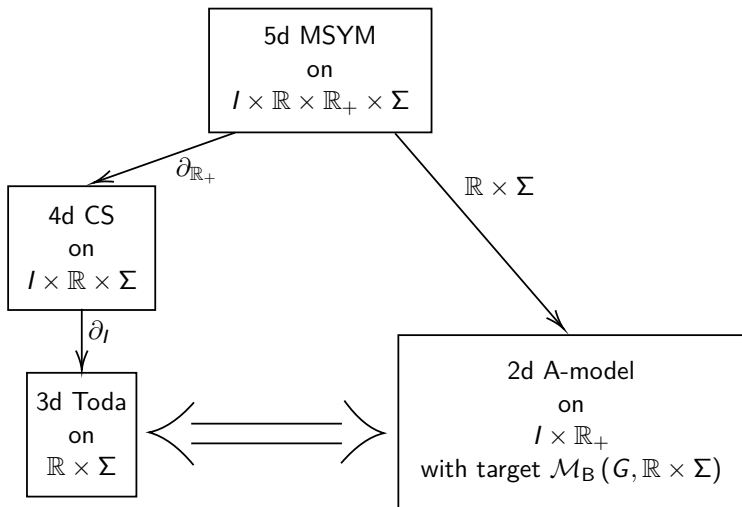
where $k \in \mathbb{R}$ describes the quantum deformation of the Poisson bracket expression. This is a **3d analogue of the quantum Virasoro algebra**.

6. [jorjadze2001poisson](#).

Analogous results for higher spin currents in higher-rank 3d Toda theory can be obtained via a generalized Sugawara construction of W -algebra currents.

We will then obtain 3d W -algebras similar to their 2d counterparts, but with generators having **holomorphic dependence** on Σ , and $\delta(z - z')$ appearing as an overall factor on the RHS.

Choosing x^- instead of x^+ to be the temporal direction leads to **another copy** of the W -algebra, which is x^- -dependent.



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2d A-model from 5d "GL"-twisted Theory

Branes

Physical States

Open Topological Sigma Model on Bogomolny Moduli Space

2d A-model from 5d “GL”-twisted Theory

Using the topological-holomorphic symmetry of the 5d “GL”-twisted theory on $I \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Sigma$, we can scale down the three-manifold $\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$ while simultaneously blowing up $I \times \mathbb{R}_+$.

To ensure the action remains finite, one requires

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} F_{\tau\bar{z}} - iD_{\bar{z}}\varphi_{\tau} &= 0 \\ D_{\tau}\varphi^{\tau} - 2iF_{z\bar{z}} &= 0, \end{aligned}} \quad (4.1)$$

which are the **Bogomolny equations** on $\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$.

This results in a **sigma model** on $I \times \mathbb{R}_+$, with target the moduli space, $\mathcal{M}_B(G, \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma)$, of solutions to these equations, with metric

$$\tilde{G} = \frac{1}{g_5^2} \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma} d^3x \operatorname{Tr}(\delta A^P \otimes \delta A_P + \delta \varphi^\tau \otimes \delta \varphi_\tau), \quad (4.2)$$

where A_p is the gauge field defined along $\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$.

To be precise, we obtain an **A-model** in symplectic structure

$$\omega_K^B \propto \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma} d^3x \operatorname{Tr}(\delta \varphi_\tau \wedge \delta A_4 - \delta A_5 \wedge \delta A_\tau) \quad (4.3)$$

(the pullback of ω_K^B to $I \times \mathbb{R}_+$ arises from non- \mathcal{Q} -exact terms in the 5d action).

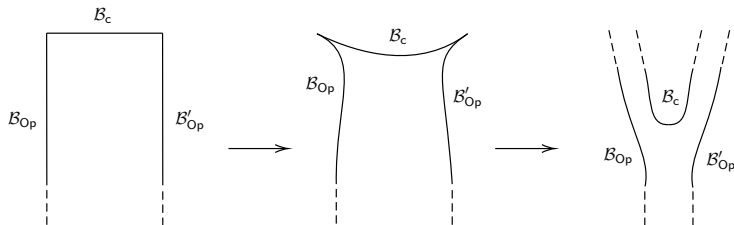
Branes

The NS5-type boundary condition (b.c.) (of the 5d gauge theory) gives rise to a space-filling **coisotropic** A-brane, \mathcal{B}_c , in $\mathcal{M}_B(G, \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma)$. Defining complex/symplectic structures analogous to those on Hitchin moduli space, this is a (B, A, A) brane.

The Nahm pole-type b.c. of the 5d gauge theory give rise to **Lagrangian** branes \mathcal{B}_{Op} and \mathcal{B}'_{Op} in $\mathcal{M}_B(G, \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma)$. These are analogues of branes of opers in Hitchin moduli space, and are both (A, B, A) branes.

Physical States

To compute physical states of the A-model we perform the following topological deformation

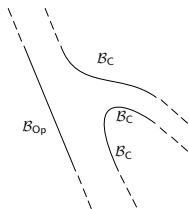


If we were to compute the physical states of $(\mathcal{B}_{\text{Op}}, \mathcal{B}'_{\text{Op}})$ strings, we will only find one state, as \mathcal{B}_{Op} and \mathcal{B}'_{Op} only intersect at one point in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{B}}(G, \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma)$.

To find more states, we have to consider the $(\mathcal{B}_{\text{c}}, \mathcal{B}_{\text{Op}})$ and $(\mathcal{B}_{\text{c}}, \mathcal{B}'_{\text{Op}})$ strings that arise from the corners on $I \times \mathbb{R}_+$. Their physical states can be computed to be the following spaces of J -holomorphic sections:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{(\mathcal{B}_{\text{c}}, \mathcal{B}_{\text{Op}})} &= H^0(\mathcal{B}_{\text{Op}}, K_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{Op}}}^{1/2}) \\ \mathcal{H}_{(\mathcal{B}_{\text{c}}, \mathcal{B}'_{\text{Op}})} &= H^0(\mathcal{B}'_{\text{Op}}, K_{\mathcal{B}'_{\text{Op}}}^{1/2}). \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

Moreover, the algebra of $(\mathcal{B}_C, \mathcal{B}_C)$ strings acts on the space of states of $(\mathcal{B}_C, \mathcal{B}_{Op})$ and $(\mathcal{B}_C, \mathcal{B}'_{Op})$ strings, by attaching to the appropriate ends of the latter.



This is just the **quantized algebra** of J -holomorphic functions on $\mathcal{M}_B(G, \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma)$.

Therefore the space of states of the $(\mathcal{B}_C, \mathcal{B}_{Op})$ and $(\mathcal{B}_C, \mathcal{B}'_{Op})$ strings are modules for the quantized algebra of J -holomorphic functions on $\mathcal{M}_B(G, \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma)$.

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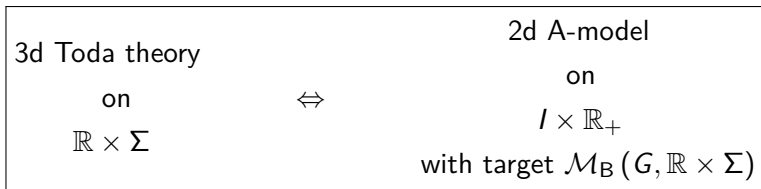
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3d-2d Correspondence

3d-2d Correspondence

The 5d "GL"-twisted gauge theory on $I \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Sigma$ has given rise to two effective descriptions.

The \mathcal{Q} -cohomology of states of the 5d theory ought to remain invariant in reducing to these effective descriptions. This implies a **duality** between the two theories:



Mathematically, this implies that

Modules of 3d W-algebras

defined on

$$\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$$

$$\Leftrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{B}_{\text{Op}}, K_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{Op}}}^{1/2}) \otimes H^0(\mathcal{B}'_{\text{Op}}, K_{\mathcal{B}'_{\text{Op}}}^{1/2})$$

Moreover, we find that

Modules of 3d W-algebras defined on $\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$ are modules for the quantized algebra of J -holomorphic functions on $\mathcal{M}_B(G, \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma)$.

Conclusion and Future Directions

- We have shown that 3d Toda theory and a 2d A-model on Bogomolny moduli space are dual to each other.
- We have found that modules of 3d W-algebras are modules for quantized algebras of holomorphic functions on the Bogomolny moduli space.
- The crucial ingredient is the fact that the 5d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SYM theory admits a partial twist that is topological-holomorphic, and analogous to the GL-twist of 4d $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.

- Future work involves defining a GL-type partial twist (in two directions) for maximally supersymmetric Yang-Mills theory in 6d, whereby one expects to relate **4d W-algebras** with the quantized algebra of holomorphic functions on the **moduli space of instantons**.

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Thank you for your attention!