

Wrapped M5-branes : From topological phases to blackholes

Dongmin Gang

(JRG leader “String Theory and Quantum Geometry”)



Arxiv : 1808.02797, with Nakwoo Kim (KyungHee U)

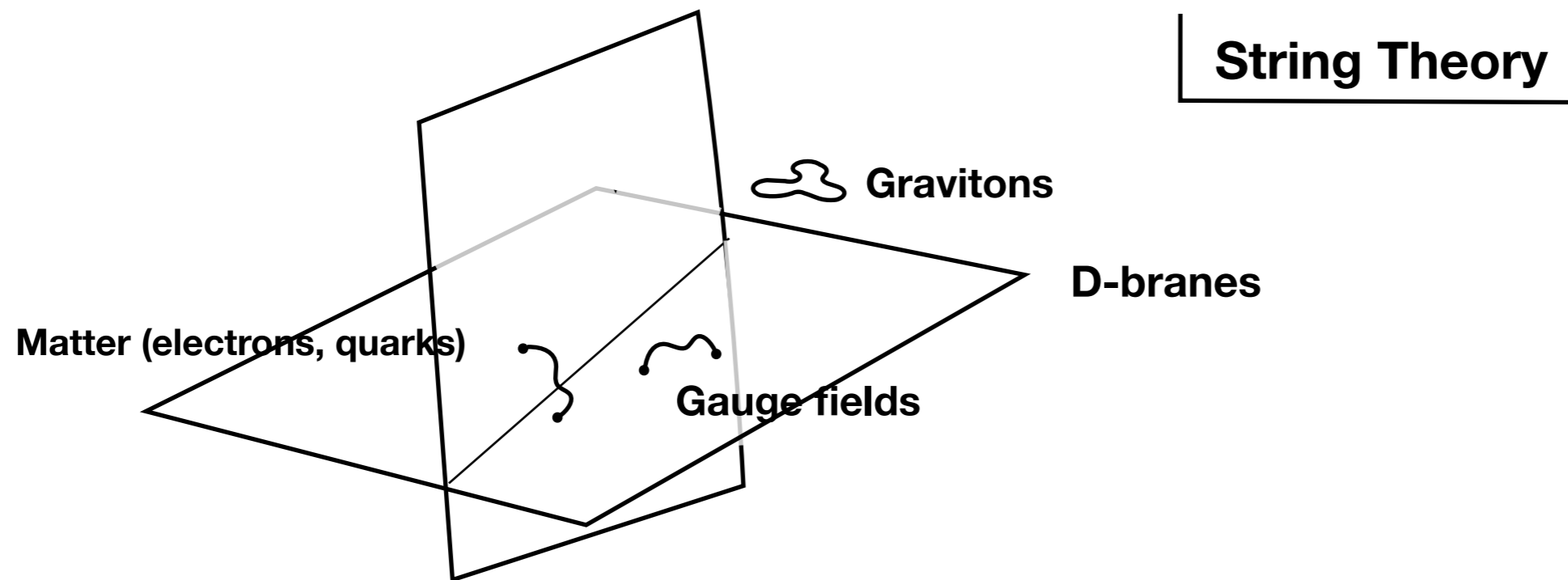
1905.01559, with Nakwoo Kim , Leopoldo A. Pando Zayas (Michigan U)

2007.01532, with Gil Young Cho and Hee-Cheol Kim (POSTECH)

Quantum Matter and Quantum Information with Holography

Introduction

- **String/M-theory** provide a **unified consistent framework** for (QFT)+(QG)

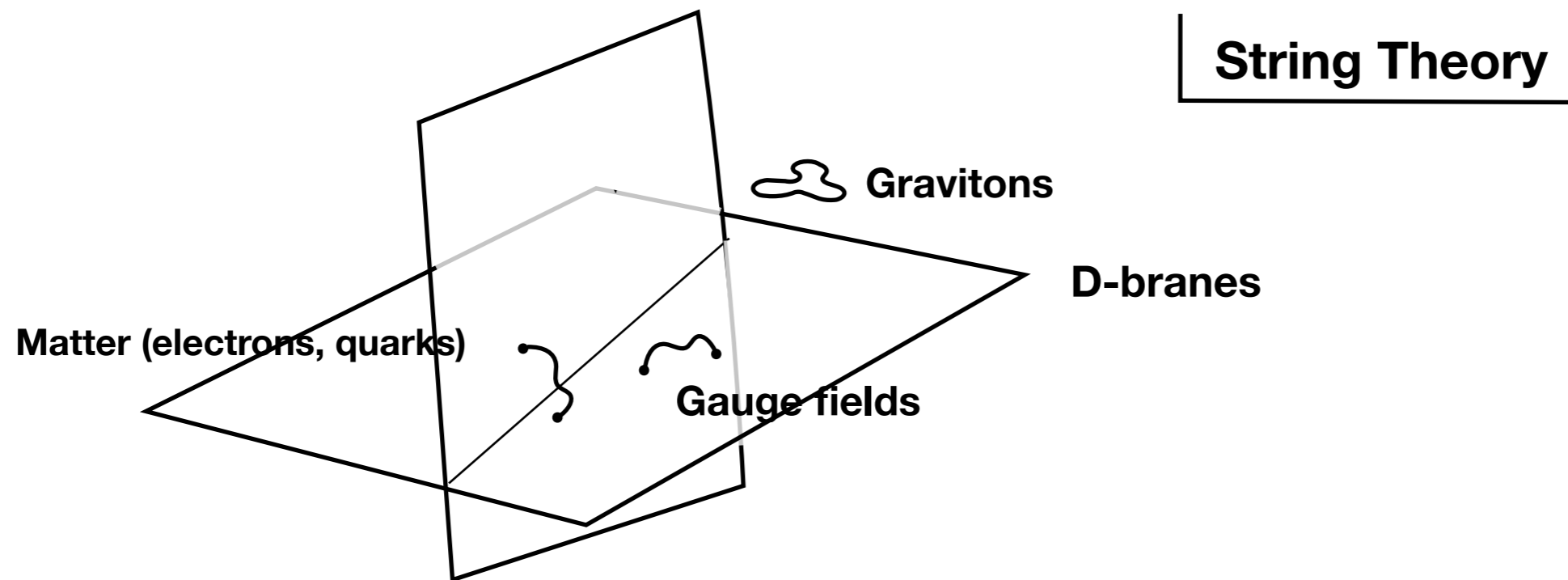


- **Various Quantum Systems can be geometrically engineered**
 - Particle physics : Standard model in string theory?
 - Condensed matter systems : Topological phases
 - Quantum Gravity Systems : Early universe, Blackholes ...

"Unity of Theoretical Physics"

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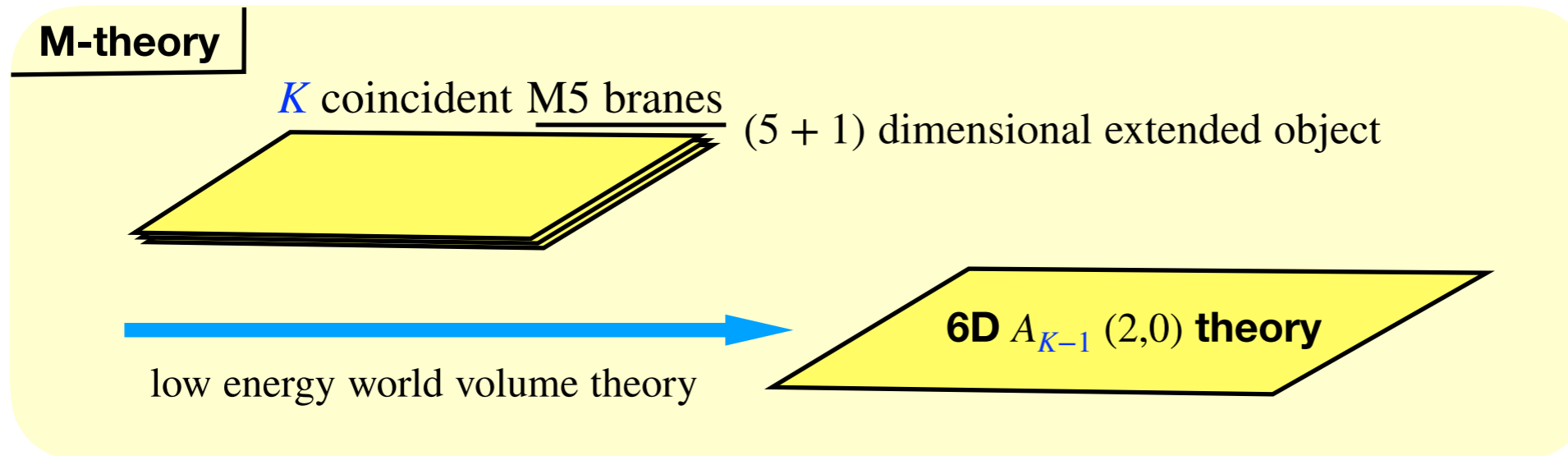
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M5 branes wrapped on M_3

"Unity of Theoretical Physics"

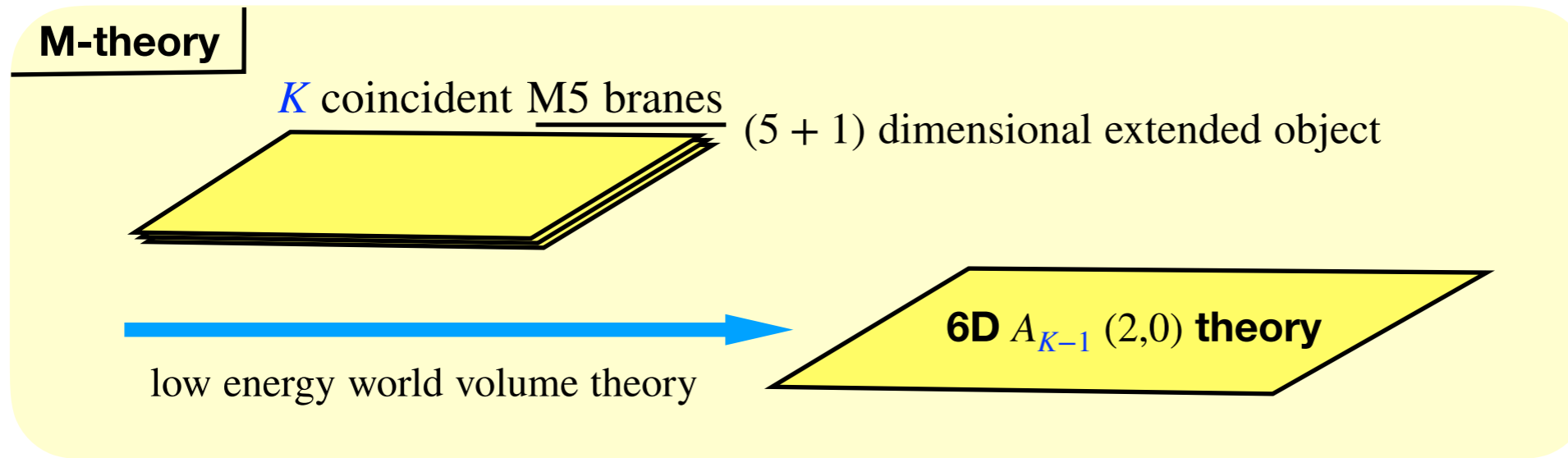
Quantum Flatland from M5-branes

- **(5+1)D A_{K-1} (2,0) theory** : world-volume theory for K M5-branes



Quantum Flatland from M5-branes

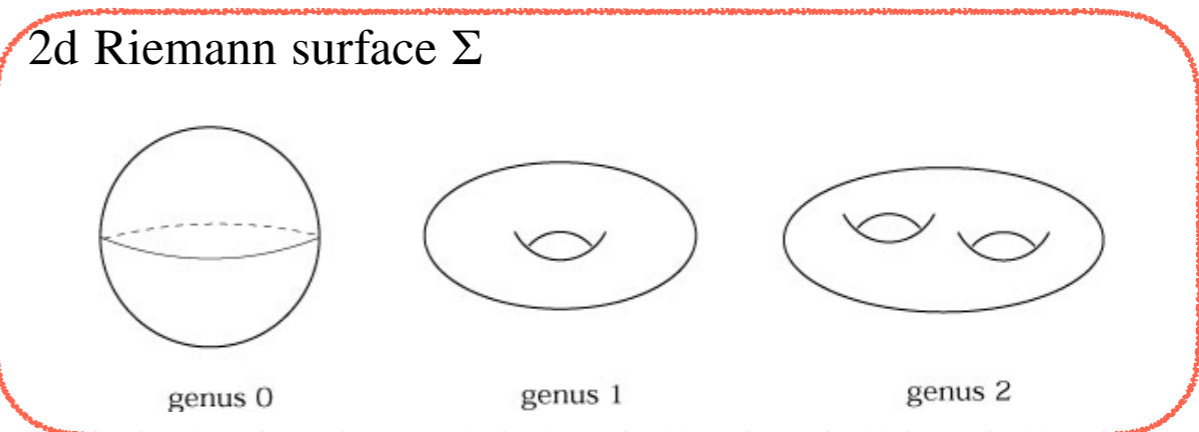
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- **Geometrical construction** of lower dimensional theory

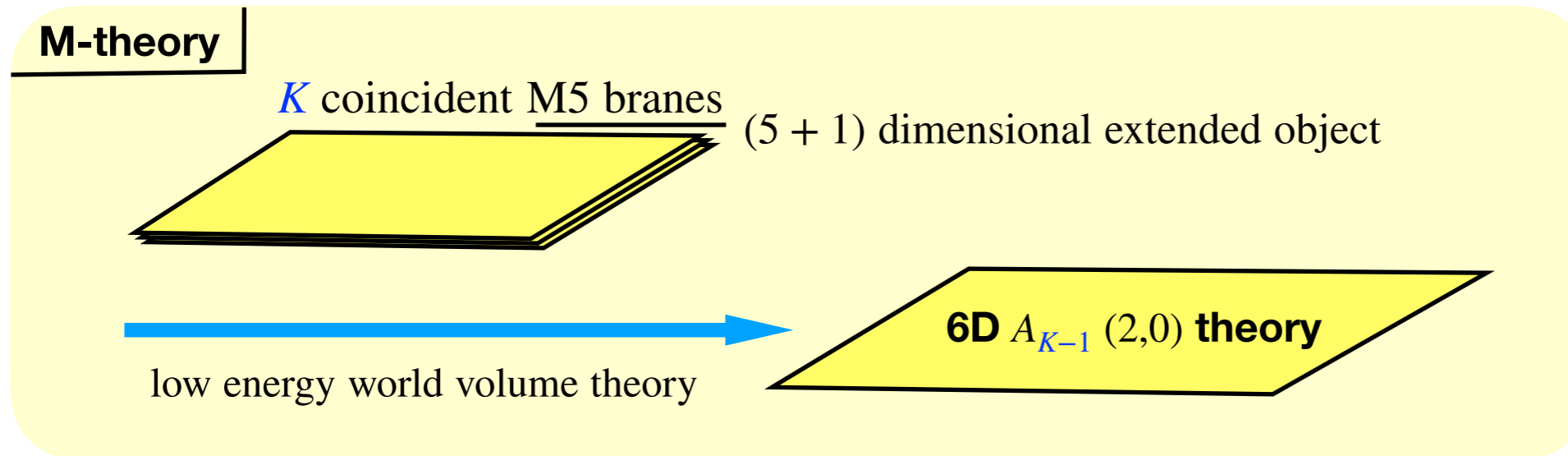
ex) **(5+1)D A_{K-1} (2,0) Theory** on $\mathbb{R}^{1,3} \times \Sigma$ $\xrightarrow{\text{size}(\Sigma) \rightarrow 0}$ **(3+1)D $T[\Sigma, K]$ theory** on $\mathbb{R}^{1,3}$

[Gaiotto-Moore-Neitzke;2009]



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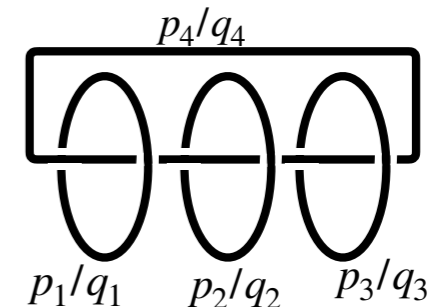
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(5+1)D A_{K-1} (2,0) theory on $\mathbb{R}^{1,2} \times M$ $\xrightarrow{\text{size}(M) \rightarrow 0}$ **(2+1)D $T[M, K]$ theory** on $\mathbb{R}^{1,2}$ [Terashima-Yamazaki;2011]
[Dimofte-Gaiotto-Gukov;2011]

"geometrically engineered quantum flatland"

"Very rich"

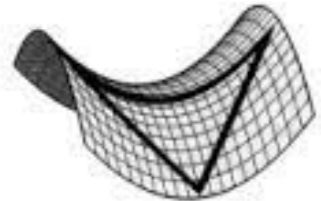
3-manifold M



Dehn surgery representation [Lickorish – Wallace theorem]

Summary

Geometrically engineered
Quantum Flatland $T[M_3, K]$

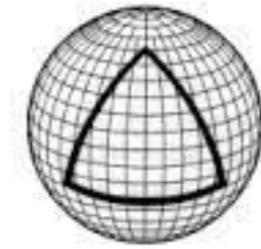


Negative Curvature

Hyperbolic case



Non-Hyperbolic case

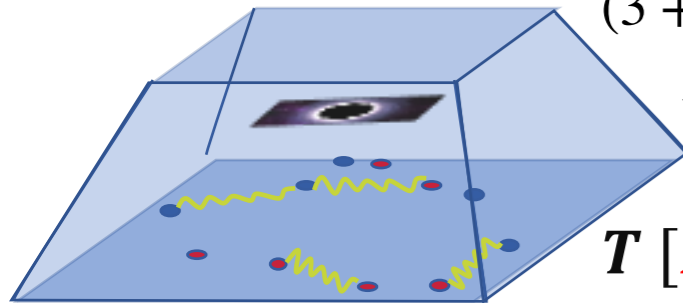


Positive Curvature

(gapless) **Conformal field theory**



(3 + 1)D quantum gravity
with $L_{AdS4}^2/G_4 = \frac{2K^3 \text{vol}(M_3)}{3\pi^2}$



$T[M_3; K]$

- Various blackholes in the quantum gravity
 - magnetically charged
 - rotating
- Quantum entropy computation

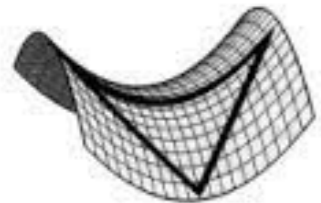
Topological phases (gapped) [Cho-DG-Kim: 2020]

- Geometry/(topological phase) correspondence
 $(M_3, K = 2) \longrightarrow \text{TFT}[M_3]$
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- Modular data of $\text{TFT}[M]$ from topological data of M

Spectrum (topological spin, quantum dimension) of anyons
Ground state degeneracy on genus g Riemann surfaces , ...
- Geometrical construction/classification of
 $(2 + 1)\text{D}$ topological phases

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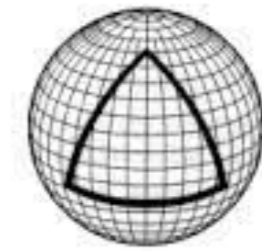


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Blackholes from wrapped wrapped M5 branes

- Gravity Dual of $T[M, K]$ for hyperbolic M

M theory on $AdS_4 \times M \times \tilde{S}^4 \xrightarrow{\text{consistent truncation}} AdS_4$ supergravity ($G_{\mu\nu}, A_\mu + \text{fermionic fields}$)

[Pernici : 1985]

[Gauntlet-Kim-Waldram : 2000]

with $L_{AdS_4}^2/G_4 = \frac{2K^3 \text{vol}(M_3)}{3\pi^2}$ and $L_{AdS_4}/L_P \propto N^{1/3}$

hyperbolic volume : volume measured using the unique hyperbolic metric $R_{\mu\nu} = -2g_{\mu\nu}$
topological invariant

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$$ds^2/L_{AdS_4}^2 = - \left(\rho - \frac{1}{2\rho} \right)^2 dt^2 + \left(\rho - \frac{1}{2\rho} \right)^{-2} d\rho^2 + \rho^2 ds^2(\Sigma_g), F = \frac{\text{vol}(\Sigma_g)}{L_{AdS_4}^2} \longleftarrow K \text{ M5 branes on } \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma_g \times M$$

Labelled by : $(M, K, g) \longrightarrow (G_4, L_{AdS_4}, g)$
 microscopic macroscopic

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- Quantum entropy using holography

$$S_{BH}(M, K; g) = \log(\text{GSD}_g \text{ of } T[M, K])$$

SUGRA zero modes on $AdS_4 \times M \times \tilde{S}^4$
 [DG-Kim-Pando Zayas;2019]

higher derivative corrections
 [Bobeve, Charles, Hristov, Reys : 2020]

$$\xrightarrow{K \rightarrow \infty} \log \left(2 \cos((g-1)\theta_{K,M}) \right) + (g-1) \left(\frac{\text{vol}(M)}{3\pi} (K^3 - K) + \frac{\text{vol}(M)}{6\pi} (K-1) + \log K + \sum_{\gamma} \text{PE} \left[\frac{q_{\gamma}^{N+1} - q_{\gamma}^2}{(1 - q_{\gamma})^2} \right] \right)$$

Bekenstein Hawking entropy
 $S_{BH} = \frac{A_{\text{horizon}}}{4G}$ [DG-Kim;2018]
 $\gamma \in \text{conjugacy classes of } \pi_1 M, q_{\gamma} := e^{-\frac{\ell(\gamma)}{L_P}}$
length of γ

relative phase factor in complex saddles
 [WIP with S. Choi and N. Kim]

+ (exponentially smaller terms)

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Labelled by : (M, K, g) - (G, L, ρ)
 microscopic

3D-3D relation + Mathematical fact

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 [Bobev, Charles, Hristov, Reys : 2020]

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3D/3D relations

$$Z [T[M, K] \text{ on } B] = (\text{invariant}_B \text{ of } SL(K, \mathbb{C}) \text{ Chern-Simons theory on } M)$$

↑
curved Euclidean background

[Terashima-Yamazaki;2011]
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● $B = \Sigma_g \times S^1$

$$\begin{aligned} Z [T[M, K] \text{ on } \Sigma_g \times S^1]_{\beta \rightarrow 0} &= \sum_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha \text{ on } M} (K \text{Tor}(\mathcal{A}_\alpha))^{g-1} \\ &= \text{GSD}_g \text{ of } T[M, K] \end{aligned}$$

[DG-Kim;2018]

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\mathcal{A}_α : irreducible $SL(K, \mathbb{C})$ flat connections on M

● **Perturbative invariants of $SL(K, \mathbb{C})$ CS theory**

$$\int \frac{[D(\delta\mathcal{A})]}{(\text{gauge})} \exp \left(-\frac{4\pi^2}{\hbar} \text{CS}[\mathcal{A}_\alpha + \delta\mathcal{A}; M] \right) \xrightarrow{\hbar \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\text{vol}(\text{Stab}(\mathcal{A}_\alpha))} \exp \left(\frac{1}{\hbar} F_0^\alpha + F_1^\alpha + F_2^\alpha \hbar + \dots \right)$$

with $\text{CS}[\mathcal{A}; M] := \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_M \text{Tr}(\mathcal{A} \wedge d\mathcal{A} + \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{A}^3)$

$F_0^\alpha = -4\pi^2 \text{CS}[\mathcal{A}_\alpha]$ (classical part)

$e^{-2F_1^\alpha} = \frac{(\det' \Delta_1^\alpha)^{1/2}}{(\det' \Delta_0^\alpha)^{3/2}} = \text{Tor}(\mathcal{A}_\alpha)$ (1-loop part)

Ray – Singer – Reidemeister torsion

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$$Z [T[M, K] \text{ on } B] = (\text{invariant}_B \text{ of } SL(K, \mathbb{C}) \text{ Chern-Simons theory on } M)$$

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Mathematically, it is known that

$$\log \left| \mathbf{Tor}(\mathcal{A}_{\text{hyp}}) \right| = \frac{\text{vol}(M)}{3\pi} (K^3 - K) + \frac{\text{vol}(M)}{6\pi} (K - 1) + \sum_\gamma \log \text{PE} \left[\frac{q_\gamma^{N+1} - q_\gamma^2}{(1 - q_\gamma)^2} \right]$$

↑
 $SL(K, \mathbb{C})$ flat connection from the hyperbolic metric on M

[Muller;2014] [Park;2017] using Selberg's trace formula

Blackholes from wrapped wrapped M5 branes

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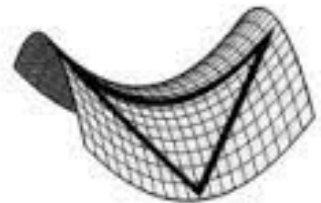
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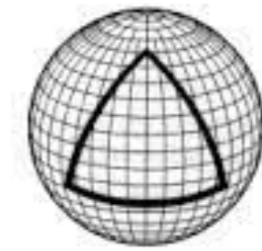


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(gapless) **Conformal field theory**



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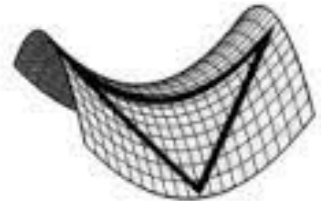
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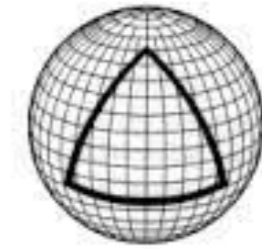


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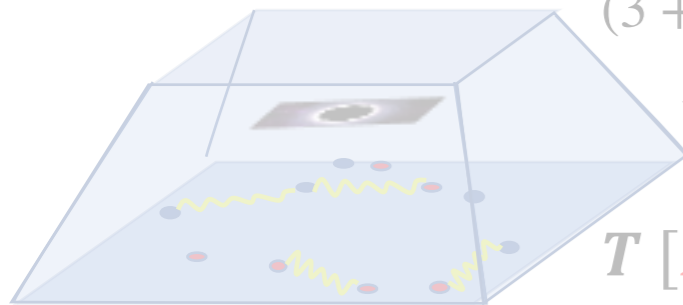


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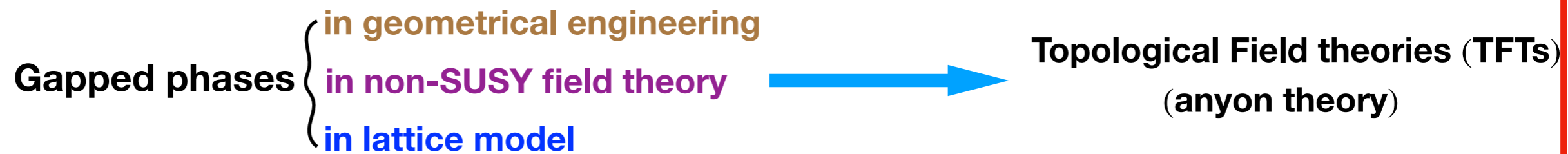
[Cho-DG-Kim: 2020]

- Topological phases from certain class of non hyperbolic 3 manifold

If **all irreducible** $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ flat connections on M are **real** (conjugate to $SU(2)$ or $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$),

$$T[M, K = 2] \longrightarrow \underline{\text{TFT}[M]} \quad \text{A topological phase}$$

More universal (non-SUSY/non-relativistic)

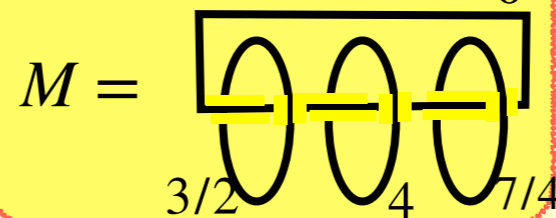


ex)

A continuum field theory

$U(1)$ coupled to a complex scalar ϕ of charge $+2$ with $V(\phi) = (|\phi|^2 - 1)^2$

$T[M, K = 2]$ with 0



Toric code model

$$\hat{H} = - \sum_v \prod_{e \in v} \sigma_x - \sum_f \prod_{e \in f} \sigma_z$$

4_0^B

(using nomenclature in [Wen: 2015])

Topological phases from wrapped wrapped M5 branes

[Cho-DG-Kim: 2020]

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- Modular data of $\text{TFT}[M]$

$$S_{\alpha\beta}, T_{\alpha\beta} \quad (\alpha, \beta = 0, \dots, N-1)$$

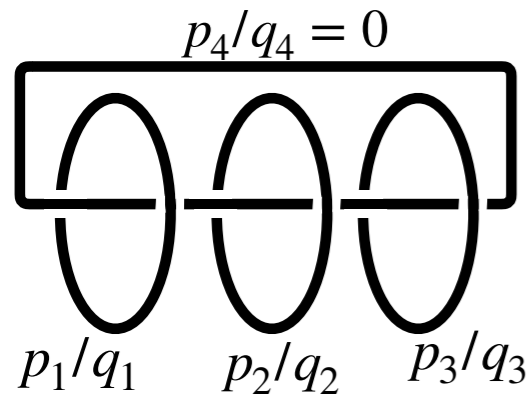
$\text{TFT}[M]$	invariants on M
Anyon $\alpha = 0, \dots, N-1$	Irreducible $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ flat connection \mathcal{A}_α
$S_{0\alpha}^2$ ($d_\alpha := \frac{S_{0\alpha}}{S_{00}}$: quantum dimension)	$\frac{1}{2\text{Tor}(\mathcal{A}_\alpha)}$
$T^{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} e^{2\pi i h_\alpha}$ (h_α : top'1 spin)	$h_\alpha = (\mathbf{CS}[\mathcal{A}_\alpha] - \mathbf{CS}[\mathcal{A}_{\alpha=0}])$

$\text{GSD}_g = \sum_{\alpha} (S_{0\alpha})^{2g-2}$: **Ground state degeneracy of genus g Riemman surface**

$$T_{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \exp(2\pi i h_\alpha) \quad \bigcirc_{\alpha} = \exp(2\pi i h_\alpha) \times \big|_{\alpha} \quad h_\alpha : \text{topological spin (defined mod 1)}$$

$$N_{\gamma}^{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{\delta} \frac{S_{\delta\alpha} S_{\delta\beta} (S_{\delta\gamma})^*}{S_{0\delta}} \quad [\alpha] \times [\beta] = \sum_{\gamma} N_{\gamma}^{\alpha\beta} [\gamma] \quad \text{Fusion coefficients}$$

Examples



$$S^2 \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}, \frac{p_3}{q_3} \right) : \text{Seifert-fibered manifold}$$

$$\pi_1 M = \langle x_1, x_2, x_3, h : x_1^{p_1} h^{q_1} = x_2^{p_2} h^{q_2} = x_3^{p_3} h^{q_3} = 1, x_1 x_2 x_3 = 1 \rangle$$

All irreducible flat connections, $\rho \in \text{Hom}(\pi_1 M \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C}))$, are real

i.e. for all irreducible solutions to $\{X_1^{p_1} H^{q_1} = X_2^{p_2} H^{q_2} = X_3^{p_3} H^{q_3} = X_1 X_2 X_3 = 1\}$,

$$\text{Tr}(X_1^{n_1} X_2^{n_2} X_3^{n_3} H^{n_4} \dots) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$X_i := \rho(x_i), H := \rho(h) \in SL(2, \mathbb{C})$$

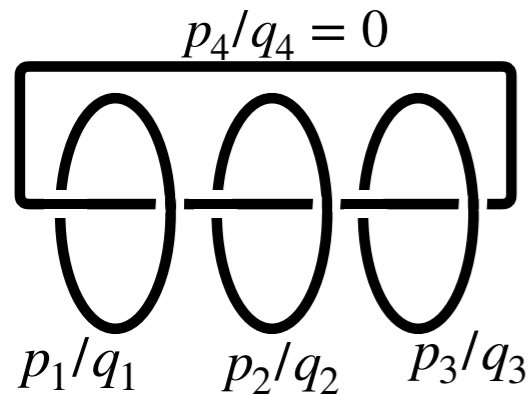
Flat connections : • $d\mathcal{A}_\alpha + \mathcal{A}_\alpha \wedge \mathcal{A}_\alpha = 0$

$$\bullet \mathcal{A}_\alpha \leftrightarrow \rho_\alpha \in \frac{\text{Hom}(\pi_1 M \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C}))}{\text{conjugation}}, \quad \rho_\alpha(a) = P \exp \left(\oint_{a \in \pi_1 M} \mathcal{A}_\alpha \right).$$

• ρ_α is $\begin{cases} \text{reducible} & \text{if } [\rho_\alpha(a), \rho_\alpha(b)] = 0 \text{ for all } a, b \in \pi_1 M \\ \text{irreducible,} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

• ρ_α is **real** if $\text{Tr}[\rho_\alpha(a)] \in \mathbb{R} \forall a \in \pi_1 M$

Examples



$S^2\left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}, \frac{p_3}{q_3}\right)$: **Seifert-fibered manifold**

$$\pi_1 M = \langle x_1, x_2, x_3, h : x_1^{p_1} h^{q_1} = x_2^{p_2} h^{q_2} = x_3^{p_3} h^{q_3} = 1, x_1 x_2 x_3 = 1 \rangle$$

All irreducible flat connections, $\rho \in \text{Hom}(\pi_1 M \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{C}))$, are real

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$$\text{Tr}(X_1^{n_1} X_2^{n_2} X_3^{n_3} H^{n_4} \dots) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$X_i := \rho(x_i), H := \rho(h) \in SL(2, \mathbb{C})$$

CS[ρ] and Tor(ρ) are known [D. Freed, 1992] [D. Auckly, 1994]

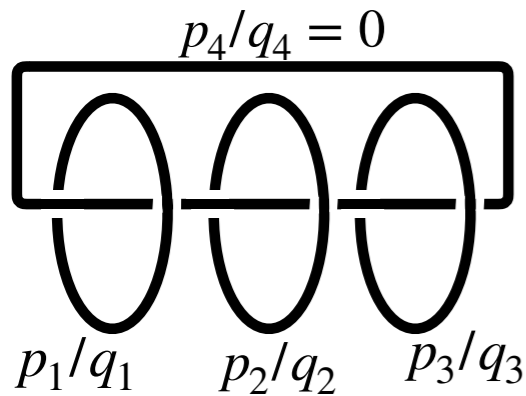
$$CS[\rho] = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\frac{r_i}{p_i} n_i^2 - q_i s_i \lambda^2 \right) \pmod{1} \quad \text{eigenvalues of } X_i = \left\{ \exp\left(\pm 2\pi i \frac{n_i}{p_i}\right) \right\}$$

$$\text{Tor}[\rho] = \prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{p_i}{4 \sin^2\left(2\pi\left(\frac{r_i}{p_i} n_i + s_i \lambda\right)\right)}$$

$$\text{eigenvalues of } H = \left\{ \exp(\pm 2\pi i \lambda) \right\}$$

$(r_i, s_i) \in \mathbb{Z}$ is chosen s. that $p_i s_i - q_i r_i = 1$

Examples



$$S^2 \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}, \frac{p_3}{q_3} \right) : \text{Sefert-fibered manifold}$$

$$\pi_1 M = \langle x_1, x_2, x_3, h : x_1^{p_1} h^{q_1} = x_2^{p_2} h^{q_2} = x_3^{p_3} h^{q_3} = 1, x_1 x_2 x_3 = 1 \rangle$$

On $S^2(3,3,-4/3)$ there are 3 irreducible flat connections

$\alpha = 0 :$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_1) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\frac{\pi i}{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \rho_\alpha(h) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{6}(\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6}) & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{6}(\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{6}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2}i(\sqrt{3}+i) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix},$$

$\alpha = 1 :$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_1) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \rho_\alpha(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{-\frac{5i\pi}{6}}}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{e^{\frac{5i\pi}{6}}}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{3}e^{\frac{4i\pi}{3}} \\ e^{-\frac{i\pi}{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \rho_\alpha(h) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$\alpha = 2 :$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_1) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\frac{\pi i}{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \rho_\alpha(h) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{6}(\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6}) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{6}(\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{i(\sqrt{3}-i)}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2}i(\sqrt{3}+i) & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

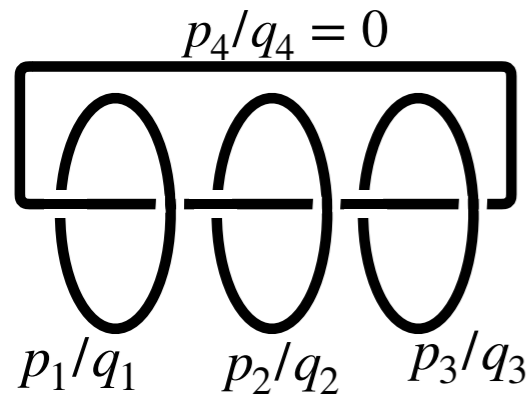
$$CS[\rho_{\alpha=0}] = \frac{25}{48}, CS[\rho_{\alpha=1}] = \frac{1}{12}, CS[\rho_{\alpha=2}] = \frac{1}{48}, \text{Tor}[\rho_{\alpha=0}] = \text{Tor}[\rho_{\alpha=2}] = 2, \text{Tor}[\rho_{\alpha=1}] = 1$$

$$h_{\alpha=0} = 0, h_{\alpha=1} = \frac{9}{16}, h_{\alpha=2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_{00}^2 = \frac{1}{4}, S_{01}^2 = \frac{1}{2}, S_{02}^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

TFT[M]	invariants on M
Anyon $\alpha = 0, \dots, N-1$	Irreducible $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ flat connection \mathcal{A}_α
$S_{0\alpha}^2$ ($d_\alpha := \frac{S_{0\alpha}}{S_{00}}$: quantum dimension)	$\frac{1}{2\text{Tor}(\mathcal{A}_\alpha)}$
$T^{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} e^{2\pi i h_\alpha}$ (h_α : top'1 spin)	$h_\alpha = (\text{CS}[\mathcal{A}_\alpha] - \text{CS}[\mathcal{A}_{\alpha=0}])$

Examples



$S^2 \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}, \frac{p_3}{q_3} \right)$: Siefert-fibered manifold

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$$\rho_\alpha(x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{6}(\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6}) & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{6}(\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_\alpha(x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{i(\sqrt{3}-i)}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2}i(\sqrt{3}+i) & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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N_c^B	h_1, h_2, \dots, h_N	comment
1_1^B	0	
$2_{\pm 14/5}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{2}{5}$	Fibonacci
$2_{\pm 1}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{4}$	Semion
$3_{\pm 8/7}^B$	$0, \mp \frac{1}{7}, \pm \frac{2}{7}$	$(A_1, 5)_{\frac{1}{2}}$
$3_{\pm 1/2}^B$	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{16}$	Ising
$3_{\pm 7/2}^B$	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{7}{16}$	$SO(7)_1$
$3_{\pm 3/2}^B$	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{16}$	$(A_1, 2)$
$3_{\pm 5/2}^B$	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{16}$	$SO(5)_1$
$3_{\pm 2}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{3}$	$(A_2, 1)$
$4_{\pm 10/3}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{9}, \mp \frac{1}{3}$	$(A_1, 7)_{\frac{1}{2}}$
$4_{\pm 19/5}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{4}, \mp \frac{7}{20}, \pm \frac{2}{5}$	
$4_{\pm 1}^B$	$0, \mp \frac{1}{4}, \pm \frac{3}{4}, \pm \frac{2}{4}$	

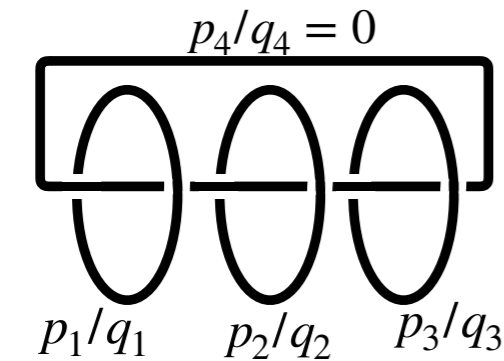
Periodic table of bosonic topological phases

[Rowell-Stong-Wang : 2007]

(using nomenclature in [Wen: 2015])

Geometrical construction up to rank 4

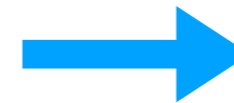
[Cho-DG-Kim: 2020]



$$S^2 \left(\frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}, \frac{p_3}{q_3} \right)$$

Sefert-fibered manifold

3-manifold
$S^2(2, 3, 3)$
$S^2(2, 3, 5)$
$S^2(3, 3, 3)$
$S^2(2, 3, 7)$
$S^2(3, \frac{3}{2}, 4)_I$
$S^2(3, \frac{3}{2}, 4)_{II}$
$S^2(3, 3, 4)_I$
$S^2(3, 3, 4)_{II}$
$S^2(2, 3, 6)$
$S^2(2, 3, 9)$
$S^2(3, 3, 5)_I$
$S^2(3, 3, 5)_{II}$
$S^2(2, 5, 5)$
$S^2(2, 4, \frac{5}{4})$
$S^2(4, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{2})_I$
$S^2(4, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{2})_{II}$
$S^2(4, 4, \frac{3}{2})_I$
$S^2(4, 4, \frac{3}{2})_{II}$
$S^2(4, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{2})_I$
$S^2(4, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{2})_{II}$



N_c^B	h_1, h_2, \dots, h_N	comment
1_1^B	0	
$2_{\pm 14/5}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{2}{5}$	Fibonacci
$2_{\pm 1}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{4}$	Semion
$3_{\pm 8/7}^B$	$0, \mp \frac{1}{7}, \pm \frac{2}{7}$	$(A_1, 5)_{\frac{1}{2}}$
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$3_{\pm 7/2}^B$	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{7}{16}$	$SO(7)_1$
$3_{\pm 3/2}^B$	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{16}$	$(A_1, 2)$
$3_{\pm 5/2}^B$	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{16}$	$SO(5)_1$
$3_{\pm 2}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{3}$	$(A_2, 1)$
$4_{\pm 10/3}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{9}, \mp \frac{1}{3}$	$(A_1, 7)_{\frac{1}{2}}$
$4_{\pm 19/5}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{4}, \mp \frac{7}{20}, \pm \frac{2}{5}$	
$4_{\pm 9/5}^B$	$0, \mp \frac{1}{4}, \pm \frac{3}{20}, \pm \frac{2}{5}$	
$4_{\pm 12/5}^B$	$0, \mp \frac{2}{5}, \mp \frac{2}{5}, \pm \frac{1}{5}$	
$4_0^{B,c}$	$0, 0, \frac{2}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}$	
$4_0^{B,a}$	$0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}$	Toric code
4_4^B	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	$(D_4, 1)$
$4_{\pm 1}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{8}, \pm \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$	$(A_3, 1)$
$4_{\pm 3}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{3}{8}, \pm \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$	
$4_{\pm 2}^B$	$0, \pm \frac{1}{4}, \pm \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$	
$4_0^{B,b}$	$0, 0, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}$	Double semion

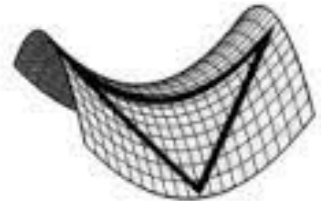
Bosonic topological phase up to rank 4

[Rowell-Stong-Wang : 2007]

(using nomenclature in [Wen: 2015])

Summary

Geometrically engineered
Quantum Flatland $T[M_3, K]$

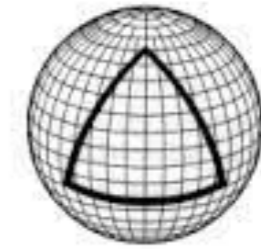


Negative Curvature

Hyperbolic case



Non-Hyperbolic case

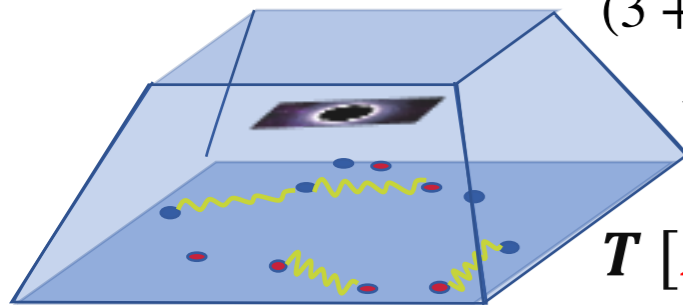


Positive Curvature

(gapless) **Conformal field theory**



(3 + 1)D quantum gravity
with $L_{AdS4}^2/G_4 = \frac{2K^3 \text{vol}(M_3)}{3\pi^2}$



$T[M_3; K]$

- Various blackholes in the quantum gravity
 - magnetically charged
 - rotating
- Quantum entropy computation

Topological phases (gapped) [Cho-DG-Kim: 2020]

- Geometry/(topological phase) correspondence
 $(M_3, K = 2) \longrightarrow \text{TFT}[M_3]$
 $\text{TFT}[M_3] := (\text{IR topological phase of } T[M_3, K = 2])$
- Modular data of $\text{TFT}[M]$ from topological data of M

Spectrum (topological spin, quantum dimension) of anyons
Ground state degeneracy on genus g Riemann surfaces , ...
- Geometrical construction/classification of
 $(2 + 1)\text{D}$ topological phases

Future Research Directions

- Quantum entropy from gravity side

$$S_{\text{BH}}(M, K; g) = \log(\text{GSD}_g \text{ of } T[M, K])$$

$$\xrightarrow{K \rightarrow \infty} \log \left(2 \cos((g-1)\theta_{K,M}) \right) + (g-1) \left(\frac{\text{vol}(M)}{3\pi} (K^3 - K) + \frac{\text{vol}(M)}{6\pi} (K-1) + \log K + \sum_{\gamma} \log \text{PE} \left[\frac{q_{\gamma}^{N+1} - q_{\gamma}^2}{(1 - q_{\gamma})^2} \right] \right)$$

[Bekenstein Hawking entropy]
[DG-Kim;2018]
[Bobev, Charles, Hristov, Reys : 2020]
[DG-Kim-Pando Zayas;2019]
[SUGRA zero modes on $AdS_4 \times M \times \tilde{S}^4$]
[??]

relative phase factor in complex saddles
 [WIP with S. Choi and N. Kim]

- Generalization of the "geometry/(topological phases) correspondence"

Geometrical Classification of $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{fermionic} \\ \text{non unitary} \\ \text{Symmetry enriched} \end{array} \right)$ (2 + 1)D topological phases

Geometrical Construction/Classification of (3 + 1)D topological phases

Search for exotic gapped phases (fractons?)

Thank you !!
(감사합니다.)