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Notes on superconformal representations in two dimensions

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Abstract

We study global subalgebras of superconformal algebras in two dimensions and their unitary representations. Global superconformal multiplets are decomposed into conformal multiplets using Racah-Speiser algorithm, revealing many essential aspects of superconformal theories such as stress-energy tensor, conserved current, supersymmetric deformation and supersymmetry enhancement. Character formulae for the representations are presented. We further find a collection of conserved charges that are k -forms under the R-symmetry, which must be part of the super Virasoro algebra with $\mathcal{N} \geq 3$ supersymmetries.

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1. Introduction and conclusion

Conformal field theory (CFT) is one of the key ingredients of theoretical physics, with its far-reaching applications from string theory to condensed matter theory. Power of the conformal field theories lies on the abundance of symmetries, which constrain the structure and contents of the theory to a large degree.

The power of symmetries becomes particularly pronounced with introduction of supersymmetries. The superconformal symmetry, considered to be the most general symmetry group in four

spacetime dimensions [1], enables a plethora of progress based on ‘kinematics’ of the theory alone, let aside the ‘dynamics’.

The conformal symmetry becomes significantly extended to have an infinite number of generators in two space-time dimensions, known as the Virasoro algebra [2]. In addition to the Virasoro algebra, many extensions of two-dimensional conformal algebra such as Kač-Moody algebra [3,4] or \mathcal{W} -algebra [5] have been studied, see also [6,7].

However, the supersymmetric extension of the Virasoro algebra, namely super Virasoro algebra, is increasingly complicated. It has been fully studied only for a relatively fewer number of supersymmetries $\mathcal{N} \leq 4$ [8–16]. For $\mathcal{N} \geq 5$, the full super Virasoro algebra has not been clearly constructed to the best of our knowledge.

Numerous authors have attempted to construct super Virasoro algebra with a large number \mathcal{N} of supercurrents. The results are yet incomplete and do have certain unconventional features. For instances, see [17–25]. It is the existence of certain generators, other than what are expected by a straightforward generalization of cases with fewer \mathcal{N} , that makes the construction nontrivial.

Under the circumstances, we first study in the present work the structure of global subalgebra of the super Virasoro algebra in two dimensions and its unitary representations. We find that the study of the global subalgebra provides certain concrete implications on the poorly understood super Virasoro algebra.

Recently, the unitary representations of superconformal algebras with any number of supersymmetries \mathcal{N} in dimensions $3 \leq d \leq 6$ were systematically organized in [26]. The key was to decompose each representation of a superconformal algebra into those of a conformal algebra, utilizing the Racah-Speiser algorithm to organize the conformal primaries into representations of Lorentz and R-symmetry groups. Since the global conformal algebra $\mathfrak{so}(2, 2)$ in two dimensions is highly analogous to its higher-dimensional counterpart $\mathfrak{so}(d, 2)$, we can maximize utilization of the methodology of [26].

The problem further simplifies in two dimensions because the two-dimensional conformal algebra splits into two copies of Virasoro algebra. The two copies are often referred to as *left-moving* and *right-moving* sectors, or also as *holomorphic* and *anti-holomorphic* sectors. Each copy of Virasoro algebra can be extended to accommodate any number \mathcal{N} of supersymmetries that results in super Virasoro algebra. Therefore, one can study multiplets of individual sectors, then simply take direct product of multiplets in each sector to form a full conformal multiplet.

Despite our limitation to the global subalgebra, we find that it contains many essential features of the larger super Virasoro algebra, particularly involving the shortening, or unitary, conditions. Thus, much can be inferred about the full superconformal theory in two dimensions by studying the global subalgebra.

We list some of the most notable results below.

- In two-dimensional global subalgebra of super Virasoro algebra with any number \mathcal{N} of supersymmetries, a multiplet that is constant on the conformal manifold, a.k.a. absolutely protected multiplet does not exist. In other words, every short multiplet that saturates the unitarity bound may *recombine* with another short multiplet to form a long multiplet in the limit of its saturation of unitarity bound. See section 4.1.
- In all global superconformal theory with any numbers $(\mathcal{N}, \bar{\mathcal{N}})$ of supersymmetries, holomorphic and anti-holomorphic conserved currents that are supersymmetric, R-neutral, and have spins $s = 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \dots$ are allowed. In particular, a conserved current with $s = 2$ identified as the stress-energy tensor and a supersymmetric higher-spin current $s = \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2} - 1$ for $\mathcal{N} \geq 7$ are universal in all theories. See section 5.1.

- In all global superconformal theory with $(\mathcal{N} \neq 4, \bar{\mathcal{N}} \neq 4)$, or with large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ or $\bar{\mathcal{N}} = 4$ with equal Kač level for two copies of $\mathfrak{su}(2) \subset \mathfrak{so}(4)$, relevant supersymmetric deformations with conformal dimension $\Delta = \frac{3}{2}$ that are Lorentz scalars and R-spinors are allowed. However, their existence is not guaranteed, and in two dimensions the *universal mass* as defined in [27] does not exist in any superconformal theory. See section 5.2.
- In all global superconformal theory with any numbers $(\mathcal{N}, \bar{\mathcal{N}})$ of supersymmetries, a marginal supersymmetric deformation that is a Lorentz scalar and an R-singlet is allowed. In particular, we rediscover that a universal marginal deformation is guaranteed to exist in the large $(4, 4)$ superconformal theory. See [28] and section 5.2.
- A global superconformal theory with $\mathcal{N} = 5$ (or $\bar{\mathcal{N}} = 5$) is automatically enhanced to an $\mathcal{N} = 6$ (or $\bar{\mathcal{N}} = 6$) theory. See section 5.3.
- A super Virasoro algebra with number of supersymmetries $\mathcal{N} \geq 5$ must contain conserved current operators that are k -forms under the R-symmetry group $SO(\mathcal{N})$ and have scaling dimensions (L_0 -eigenvalue) $\frac{k}{2} - 1$, where $k = 3, 4, \dots, \mathcal{N}$. The current is bosonic when k is even and fermionic when k is odd. (Anti-)commutation relation between the supercurrent and the k -form current must yield, among others, the $(k+1)$ -form current and the $(k-1)$ -form current. See section 6.1.

This article is organized as follows. We begin with preliminaries in section 2, where the global subalgebra, and decomposition principle and unitarity condition for its multiplets are explained. Presented in section 3 are lists of unitary multiplets, for global subalgebras with every number of supersymmetries \mathcal{N} . Then, we discuss various implications of the results in order. First, we discuss more or less straightforward results in section 4, namely the recombination rules and character formulae for the multiplets. Then, section 5 contains more physically significant applications such as conserved currents, deformations, and supersymmetry enhancements, highlighted by the stress-energy tensor. Finally in section 6, we take a step further to discuss what we can infer about the super Virasoro algebra from our results on the global subalgebra.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Global superconformal algebras

We start with a brief review on the global superconformal algebra with an arbitrary number of supercharges in two dimensions. Generic cases are first discussed, followed by a special case of the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra. We limit ourselves to the left-moving sector, as the algebra of the right-moving sector is identical.

2.1.1. Generic global subalgebras

A superconformal algebra with \mathcal{N} supercharges is an $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$ Kač-Moody algebra [29,30]. Its global subalgebra is generated by three Laurent modes L_{-1}, L_0, L_1 of the Virasoro operator, two modes $G_{-\frac{1}{2}}^a, G_{\frac{1}{2}}^a$ of \mathcal{N} supercharges, and one mode $T_0^{ab} = -T_0^{ba}$ of R-symmetry generators, where a, b are $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$ vector indices. Let us present the non-trivial (anti-)commutation relations below,

$$[L_m, L_n] = (m - n)L_{m+n}, \quad (2.1a)$$

$$[L_m, G_r^a] = \left(\frac{m}{2} - r\right)G_{m+r}^a, \quad (2.1b)$$

$$[L_m, T_0^{ab}] = 0, \quad (2.1c)$$

$$[T_0^{ab}, T_0^{cd}] = i(\delta^{ac}T_0^{bd} - \delta^{bc}T_0^{ad} - \delta^{ad}T_0^{bc} + \delta^{bd}T_0^{ac}), \quad (2.1d)$$

$$[T_0^{cd}, G_r^a] = -(V^{cd})_{ab}G_r^b, \quad (2.1e)$$

$$\{G_r^a, G_s^b\} = 2L_{r+s}\delta^{ab} - (r-s)(V^{cd})_{ab}T_0^{cd}, \quad (2.1f)$$

where

$$(V^{cd})_{ab} = -i(\delta_a^c\delta_b^d - \delta_a^d\delta_b^c) \quad (2.2)$$

are $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$ generators T_0^{cd} in the vector representation. We work in Neveu-Schwarz sector, so $r, s = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ and $m, n = -1, 0, 1$.

2.1.2. $\mathcal{N} = 4$ global subalgebras

The case $\mathcal{N} = 4$ where $\mathfrak{so}(4) \simeq \mathfrak{su}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{su}(2)$ calls for a special treatment. As found in [12], there exists a one-parameter family of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra, where we use α to parametrize relative levels of the two $\mathfrak{su}(2)$'s. Six $\mathfrak{so}(4)$ generators are arranged into two mutually commuting sets of $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ generators $T_0^{\pm i}$. For the global subalgebra of the superconformal algebra, last three subequations of (2.1) are modified as follows:

$$[T_0^{\pm i}, T_0^{\pm j}] = i\epsilon^{ijk}T_0^{\pm k}, \quad [T_0^{\pm i}, T_0^{\mp j}] = 0, \quad (i, j, k = 1, 2, 3) \quad (2.3a)$$

$$[T_0^{\pm i}, G_r^a] = i\eta_{ab}^{\pm i}G_r^b, \quad (2.3b)$$

$$\{G_r^a, G_s^b\} = 2L_{r+s}\delta^{ab} + 4(r-s)\left(\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha}i\eta_{ab}^{+i}T_0^{+i} + \frac{1}{1+\alpha}i\eta_{ab}^{-i}T_0^{-i}\right), \quad (2.3c)$$

where

$$\eta_{ab}^{\pm i} = \pm\delta_{[a}^i\delta_{b]}^4 + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{iab}, \quad (2.4)$$

and the parameter α is related to the $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ levels by

$$\alpha = \frac{k_-}{k_+}. \quad (2.5)$$

This global subalgebra is named $D(2,1;\alpha)$. When $\alpha = 1$, $D(2,1;\alpha)$ is $\mathfrak{osp}(4|2)$, which is precisely what one obtains by putting in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ in the generic algebra (2.1). In doing so, one must be careful with a numerical factor in the relation between generators of $\mathfrak{so}(4)$ and $\mathfrak{su}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{su}(2)$. That is, $(T_{SO(4)}^i)^2 = 2((T_{SU(2)_+}^i)^2 + (T_{SU(2)_-}^i)^2)$, which accounts for the extra factor of 2 in the second term of (2.3c).

In subsequent sections, we will usually leave α as a free parameter and refer to $D(2,1;\alpha)$ as *large* $\mathcal{N} = 4$ global subalgebra, although we will frequently give it the value 1.

Meanwhile, another subalgebra can be obtained from the above by, e.g., taking a limit $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$. This leaves us with only one $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ generated by T_0^i , under which four supercharges transform as two independent sets of spinors $G_r^{\pm}, \bar{G}_s^{\pm}$ where $r, s = \pm\frac{1}{2}$ as before. The algebra is summarized by, in addition to the first three subequations of (2.1), (see [13,14])

$$[T_0^i, T_0^j] = i\epsilon^{ijk}T_0^k, \quad (i, j, k = 1, 2, 3) \quad (2.6a)$$

$$[T_0^i, G_r^a] = -\frac{1}{2}\sigma_{ab}^iG_r^b, \quad (a, b = 1, 2) \quad (2.6b)$$

$$[T_0^i, \bar{G}_s^a] = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{ab}^i)^* \bar{G}_s^b, \quad (2.6c)$$

$$\{G_r^a, G_s^b\} = \{\bar{G}_r^a, \bar{G}_s^b\} = 0, \quad (2.6d)$$

$$\{G_r^a, \bar{G}_s^b\} = 2L_{r+s}\delta^{ab} - 2(r-s)\sigma_{ab}^i T_0^i, \quad (2.6e)$$

where σ_{ab}^i are the usual Pauli matrices. This global subalgebra is $\mathfrak{su}(2|1, 1)$ (see [12]), to which we refer as *small* $\mathcal{N} = 4$ global subalgebra.

2.1.3. Comment on super Virasoro algebras

In two dimensions, super Virasoro algebras with \mathcal{N} supercharges are constructed by central charge extension from the corresponding global subalgebras [2]. As a result, the full algebra contains an infinite number of Laurent modes for each of the operators L , G^a , T^{ab} , with non-trivial commutation relations such as

$$[L_m, L_n] = (m-n)L_{m+n} + \frac{c}{12}(m^3 - m)\delta_{m+n,0}, \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad (2.7)$$

However, the super Virasoro algebra in general is not completed by the infinite modes of L , G^a , and T^{ab} . For example, the super Virasoro algebra for the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ contains an additional $\mathfrak{u}(1)$ generator among others [12], and higher- \mathcal{N} algebras are expected to contain more extra generators. See [21] for an example.

While the super Virasoro algebras for $2 \leq \mathcal{N} \leq 4$ have been thoroughly studied [8–16], those for generic $\mathcal{N} \geq 5$ are not fully understood to the best of our knowledge. It is one of the main goals of this article to find extra generators that must enter the algebra by studying their global subalgebras, in particular their stress-energy tensor multiplets. See section 6.1 for this account.

2.2. Superconformal multiplets

We now turn to global superconformal multiplets allowed by each global subalgebra with an arbitrary number \mathcal{N} of supercharges. Let us first discuss the unitary multiplets of the left-movers $G_{1/2}^a$ below. Same argument applies to the right-movers as well.

An irreducible superconformal multiplet is fully determined by its superconformal primary \mathcal{V} that is annihilated by $\{G_{1/2}^a, L_1\}$. A superconformal primary furnishes an irreducible representation under the maximally compact bosonic subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$.¹ The left-moving multiplet then consists of the primary \mathcal{V} and its superconformal descendants, obtained by consecutive actions of L_{-1} and $G_{-1/2}^a$ on the primary.

Given any superconformal primary, it is straightforward to build a multiplet with its descendants. However, unitarity conditions impose a bound on the allowed L_0 -eigenvalue h_0 of the superconformal primary. Let us examine this bound in any \mathcal{N} in two dimensions. This argument closely follows that of [31], and we shall thus be brief.

Let us denote the state corresponding to the superconformal primary $[R]_{h_0}$ by $|[R]_{h_0}\rangle_\alpha$, where $[R] = [R_1 R_2 \cdots R_r]$ collectively denotes the highest weight $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$ Dynkin labels with $r = \lfloor \mathcal{N}/2 \rfloor$ and α is an index for the representation $[R]$. The unitarity bound can be obtained by enforcing all first-level components in the multiplet to have non-negative norms. To be more explicit, let us consider a matrix element²

$$A_{b\beta; a\alpha} = \langle [R]_{h_0} |_\beta G_{1/2}^b G_{-1/2}^a | [R]_{h_0} \rangle_\alpha. \quad (2.8)$$

¹ There is an exception of small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra where $\mathfrak{so}(4)$ reduces to $\mathfrak{su}(2)$.

² We actually need conjugate indices for the bra, but it is irrelevant as we are only interested in the eigenvalues.

Since $(G_{1/2}^a)^\dagger = G_{-1/2}^a$, all its eigenvalues are required to be non-negative.

We can proceed with the (anti-)commutation relation (2.1) since the primary ket is annihilated by $G_{1/2}$:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{b\beta;aa} &= \langle [R]_{h_0} |_\beta (2L_0 \delta_{ba} - \frac{1}{2} (V^{cd})_{ba} T_0^{cd}) | [R]_{h_0} \rangle_\alpha \\ &= 2h_0 (\mathbb{I})_{b\beta;aa} - \frac{1}{2} (V^{cd})_{ba} \otimes (\rho(T_0)^{cd})_{\beta\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

where $(V^{cd})_{ba} = -i(\delta_b^c \delta_a^d - \delta_b^d \delta_a^c)$ as in (2.2) and $(\rho(T_0)^{cd})_{\beta\alpha}$ represents matrix elements of $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$ generators in the vector and $[R]$ representations. Eigenvalues of the matrix (2.9) can be obtained as in a well known quantum mechanics problem. The result is:

$$h_0 \geq \frac{1}{4} (c_2([R']) - c_2([R]) - c_2(V)), \quad (2.10)$$

where $c_2([R])$ denotes the quadratic Casimir of the representation $[R]$, V denotes the vector representation, and $[R']$ is any irreducible representation that composes the tensor product $[R] \otimes V$. For the generic case where the R-symmetry group is $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$, under which the primary has Dynkin labels $[R_1 \cdots R_r]$ and the vector has $[1 0 \cdots 0]$, (2.10) becomes

$$2h_0 \geq h_1 = \begin{cases} R_1 + \cdots + R_{r-2} + \frac{R_{r-1} + R_r}{2} & \mathcal{N} \text{ is even,} \\ R_1 + \cdots + R_{r-1} + \frac{R_r}{2} & \mathcal{N} \text{ is odd,} \end{cases} \quad (2.11)$$

where h_1 is the first orthogonal weight. The orthogonal basis will be used exclusively in section 4.2. For later convenience, we present the relation between the Dynkin labels R_i and the orthogonal weights h_i below:

When \mathcal{N} is even,

$$\begin{aligned} h_i &= R_i + \cdots + R_{r-2} + \frac{R_{r-1} + R_r}{2} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, r-2), \\ h_{r-1} &= \frac{R_{r-1} + R_r}{2}, \quad h_r = \frac{R_{r-1} - R_r}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

When \mathcal{N} is odd,

$$h_i = R_i + \cdots + R_{r-1} + \frac{R_r}{2} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, r-1), \quad h_r = \frac{R_r}{2}. \quad (2.13)$$

When the BPS condition (2.11) is saturated, $A_{b\beta;aa}$ acquires a zero eigenvalue. Since (2.11) corresponds to (2.10) with $[R']$ that yields the strongest bound, this indicates that among many states $G_{-1/2}^a | [R]_{h_0} \rangle_\alpha$ that transform in $[R_1 \cdots R_r] \otimes [1 0 \cdots 0]$ representation of the R-symmetry group, those belonging to the irreducible representation $[R_1 + 1 R_2 \cdots R_r]$ are null. Then, not only the component $[R_1 + 1 R_2 \cdots R_r]_{h_0 + \frac{1}{2}}$ but also its conformal descendants must be removed from the superconformal multiplet. A systematic procedure of such a removal is discussed in [26]. Such superconformal multiplets with null states are referred to as *short* multiplets, as opposed to *long* multiplets. Following the convention of [26], a long multiplet will be denoted as

$$L[R]_h \quad h > h_1(R),$$

where $[R]$ and h are quantum numbers of its superconformal primary. Similarly a short multiplet will be denoted as

$$A[R]_h \quad h = h_1(R).$$

In particular, a vacuum multiplet will be denoted as

$$V[0]_0,$$

although it is also a short multiplet. The vacuum multiplet is defined as a multiplet whose primary is annihilated by all operators so there are no descendants. All of its quantum numbers vanish.

So far we have discussed the unitarity condition of first-level states only. We conjecture that it alone suffices, because the first-level states impose the strongest bound.

A complication arises in higher dimensions where the Lorentz group is also non-abelian. The strongest unitarity bound for a given primary arises from the descendant whose Dynkin labels for the Lorentz group are small and that for the R-symmetry are large. As a result, when the primary is a Lorentz singlet, second-level unitarity bound can be stronger than that of the first-level, where the states are necessarily Lorentz spinors rather than of smaller Dynkin labels that would have been present (and given stronger bound) for generic primaries. This non-generic phenomenon leads to a diversity of short multiplets, including those with higher-level null states and more interestingly, *isolated* short multiplets. See [26] for more details. In contrast, all short multiplets in two dimensions are limiting cases of long multiplets, which results in the absence of absolutely protected multiplets. We will discuss these features further in section 4.1.

A superconformal multiplet is decomposed into conformal multiplets [26] that consist of conformal primaries (annihilated by L_1) and their descendants (obtained by consecutive actions of L_{-1} on the primaries). Thus it is useful to express the superconformal multiplet as a collection of conformal primaries whose conformal multiplets make up the superconformal multiplet. We refer to these conformal multiplets as *components* of the superconformal multiplet. The collection consists of the superconformal primary \mathcal{V} and the operators that are obtained by (repeatedly) acting only $G_{-1/2}^a$'s on \mathcal{V} . Note that we can effectively set

$$\{G_{-1/2}^a, G_{-1/2}^b\} = 2L_{-1}\delta^{ab} \sim 0, \quad (2.14)$$

because the L_{-1} action does not generate a new conformal primary but generates a descendant. Due to this Fermi-Dirac statistic, decomposition into conformal multiplets is finite.

Since conformal primaries are also in the representations of $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \times \mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$ [26], it proves convenient to specify each conformal multiplet by the L_0 eigenvalue h and the highest weight $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$ Dynkin label $[R_1 \cdots R_r]$ of the corresponding conformal primary. Thus,

$$[R]_h : \text{a conformal multiplet with corresponding primary.}$$

Note that we are using the same notation to refer to superconformal multiplets as to conformal multiplets, except that a letter L , A , or V to indicate the presence of null states is omitted for the latter.

Conformal multiplet decomposition of a superconformal multiplet can be performed by consecutive actions of $G_{-1/2}^a$ on the superconformal primary, and organizing into irreducible representations of the bosonic subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$. This process is best done via Racah-Speiser algorithm, inspired by [32] and thoroughly explained in [26]. In our case of two dimensions this is particularly simple, because $G_{-1/2}^a$ simply act as raising operators for the $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ and the only non-trivial part is the R-symmetry $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$.

Number of operations of $G_{-1/2}^a$ required on the superconformal primary to obtain a particular conformal primary is referred to as *level* of the component. Thanks to the Fermi-Dirac statistics, the level is bounded from above by \mathcal{N} in any superconformal multiplet. In fact, long multiplets

are always terminated at the level \mathcal{N} while short multiplets are terminated earlier. In two dimensions where $G_{-1/2}^a$ simply raises the L_0 -eigenvalue by $\frac{1}{2}$, any component at level l has an L_0 -eigenvalue $h_0 + \frac{l}{2}$ where h_0 is that of the superconformal primary.

Note that in all of the discussions so far, and in most of the discussions that will follow, conformal and superconformal multiplets refer to representations of the global subalgebras. In general, multiplets of the full super Virasoro algebras include many global multiplets, as they include the action of all negative modes such as $L_{n < -1}$, $G_{r < -1/2}^a$, $T_{n < 0}^{[ab]}$ on the primary. For example, the vacuum multiplet and the stress-energy tensor multiplet for the global subalgebra belong to the same super Virasoro multiplet.

2.3. Supersymmetric deformations and conserved currents

One of the applications of decomposition of superconformal multiplets is to look for possible deformations of CFTs. Following [27], we seek possible deformations of SCFTs in two dimensions in vicinity of RG fixed points by relevant or marginal local operators \mathcal{O} . That is, given a superconformal theory, we aim to find a local operator that i) is a Lorentz singlet, ii) has scaling dimension less than or equal to the dimension, which is 2 throughout this paper, iii) is not a total derivative, and iv) is supersymmetric. Note that the operator must reside in an allowed superconformal multiplet of the theory.

In two dimensions, superconformal algebras separate themselves into left- and right-moving sectors. The L_0 - (in the left) and \bar{L}_0 - (in the right) eigenvalues h_0 and \bar{h}_0 of an operator sum up to the scaling dimension, and their difference represents the spin of the operator. Thus, to satisfy the condition i) we require $h_0 = \bar{h}_0$, and further for ii), it suffices to look for operators with $h_0 = \bar{h}_0 \leq 1$. The condition iii) suggests to consider only the conformal primaries, as conformal descendants are obtained by applying $L_{-1} \sim \partial_z$ to another local operator.

The condition iv) is a little trickier to satisfy. One obvious way for a conformal primary belonging to a superconformal multiplet to be supersymmetric (i.e. to be annihilated by all supersymmetries $G_{-1/2}$) is to be a *generic top* component of the superconformal multiplet: to reside at the highest level of the multiplet since an application of $G_{-1/2}$ raises the level by unity. As discussed in the last subsection, a long multiplet always has its generic top component at the level \mathcal{N} while short multiplets have them at lower levels, and possibly more than one of them. Every superconformal multiplet possesses at least one generic top component.

Nevertheless, there are components of short superconformal multiplets at the level lower than the generic top component, that however are annihilated by all supersymmetries. Following [27], we refer to them as *sporadic top* components, and they prove to be very fruitful in discussion of conserved currents in two dimensions.

A sporadic top component is easily identified when, as in [27], there exists a conformal primary whose Dynkin labels match none of those at the next level when added by any of supercharges. In such case, we infer that all conformal primaries at the next level must be produced by acting on other components at the previous level by supercharges. However, note that this is sufficient but not necessary a condition to be a top component. We shall see counterexamples in sections 3.5, 3.7, and 3.9.

Also of our interest are conserved currents. When an operator satisfies the conditions iii) and iv) above but has either $h_0 = 0$ or $\bar{h}_0 = 0$, the supersymmetric operator is annihilated by $L_0 \sim \partial_z$ or $\bar{L}_0 \sim \partial_{\bar{z}}$, respectively. In other words, it is conserved. In particular, if such an operator is an R-singlet and has $(h_0, \bar{h}_0) = (2, 0)$ it could be the holomorphic part of the stress-energy tensor and if it has $(h_0, \bar{h}_0) = (0, 2)$ it could be the anti-holomorphic part, expected to exist in all physical

Table 1
List of $\mathcal{N} = 1$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[0]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > 0$	-	-	$[0]_{h_0+\frac{1}{2}}$
V	$[0]_0$	-	$[0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0]_0$

theories. Further, to the same multiplet as the stress-energy tensor but at the previous level must belong the supercurrents (in the vector representation of the R-symmetry) and yet at the level below the R-symmetry currents (in the adjoint representation). Meanwhile, a supersymmetric and R-singlet operator with $(h_0, \bar{h}_0) = (0, 1)$ or $(1, 0)$ would similarly indicate a flavor current, and those with $(h_0, \bar{h}_0) = (0, s > 1)$ or $(s > 1, 0)$ the higher-spin currents.

Supersymmetric deformations and conserved currents will be discussed in sections 5.1 and 5.2, respectively.

3. List of multiplets

We tabulate in this section all superconformal multiplets, long or short as explained in section 2.2, for each number of supersymmetries. In this section, we restrict only to the left-moving sector, as the right-moving sector may have a same list of multiplets with its own $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$. In doing so, we will explicitly list top components, generic or sporadic as explained in section 2.3, to be discussed in detail in the following sections.

3.1. $\mathcal{N} = 1$

Let us begin with the simplest case, $\mathcal{N} = 1$ that contains no R-symmetry. Representation with respect to the R-symmetry group is always trivial: $[0]$. For any superconformal primary $[0]_{h_0}$, the unitarity bound simply becomes

$$h_0 \geq 0. \quad (3.1)$$

When the bound is saturated, the only superconformal descendant $G_{-1/2} |[0]_{h_0}\rangle = |[0]_{h_0+\frac{1}{2}}\rangle$ is null and the superconformal multiplet consists of only one conformal multiplet. Then a complete list of superconformal multiplets and their top components is as simple as Table 1.

3.2. $\mathcal{N} = 2$

The $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetry has an abelian R-symmetry $SO(2) \sim U(1)$ under which the two supercharges $G_{-1/2}^\pm$ are charged by ± 1 . A superconformal primary $[j_0]_{h_0}$ has to satisfy the unitarity bound below:

$$h_0 \geq \frac{|j_0|}{2}, \quad (3.2)$$

where j_0 denotes a $U(1)$ R-charge rather than a Dynkin label.

Note that this bound is weaker than the unitarity bounds put forward by the super Virasoro case [33]. A list of superconformal multiplets, along with their top components, is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2
List of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[j_0]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{ j_0 }{2}$	-	-	$[j_0]_{h_0+1}$
A	$[j_0 > 0]_{\frac{j_0}{2}}$	-	$[j_0 + 1]_{\frac{j_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[j_0 - 1]_{\frac{j_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$
A	$[j_0 < 0]_{-\frac{j_0}{2}}$	-	$[j_0 - 1]_{-\frac{j_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[j_0 + 1]_{-\frac{j_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$
V	$[0]_0$	-	$[\pm 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0]_0$

Table 3
List of small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[R_1]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{R_1}{2}$	-	-	$[R_1]_{h_0+2}$
A	$[R_1 \geq 2]_{\frac{R_1}{2}}$	-	$[R_1 + 1]_{\frac{R_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \oplus [R_1 + 1]_{\frac{R_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[R_1 - 2]_{\frac{R_1}{2} + 1}$
A	$[1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[2]_1 \oplus [2]_1$	-	$[0]_1 \oplus [0]_1$
V	$[0]_0$	-	$[1]_{\frac{1}{2}} \oplus [1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0]_0$

3.3. Small $\mathcal{N} = 4$

Let us examine the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra before $\mathcal{N} = 3$ for the reason that will soon be clear. The small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra has two independent sets of supercharges $G_{-1/2}^\pm$ and $\tilde{G}_{-1/2}^\pm$ in the fundamental representation of $SU(2)$ R-symmetry.³ The superconformal primary is labelled by the $SU(2)$ Dynkin label as $[R_1]_{h_0}$, where R_1 is a non-negative integer. For instance, the fundamental representation is labelled by $[1]$. The small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal unitarity bound is

$$h_0 \geq \frac{R_1}{2}, \quad (3.3)$$

and as the bound is saturated, two copies of raising operators $G_{-1/2}^+$ and $\tilde{G}_{-1/2}^+$ simultaneously annihilate the primary. We summarize the list of small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ multiplets in Table 3. Here, $A[1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ is an example where there exist two degenerate top components $[0]_1$.

3.4. Large $\mathcal{N} = 4$

The large global $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra $D(2, 1; \alpha)$ contains two copies of $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ algebra. When the free parameter α is set to unity, the R-symmetry group becomes $SO(4)$.⁴ The Dynkin labels R_1 and R_2 now correspond to those of two $\mathfrak{su}(2)$'s such that the four supercharges are in the representation $[1; 1]$. Note that $[1; 1]$ is the highest weight of a vector representation when the R-symmetry group becomes $SO(4)$.

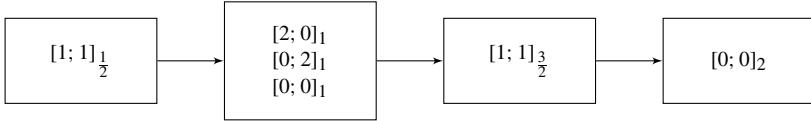
³ One can think of an extra $U(1)$ that distinguishes the two, which we choose not to because it plays no role other than labelling the two and justifying some of (2.6).

⁴ The free parameter α is related to the levels $k_+ = c(1 + \alpha)/(6\alpha)$ and $k_- = c(1 + \alpha)/6$ of two $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ current algebras when the global superconformal algebra is promoted to the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Virasoro algebra. See section 6.1 for more details.

Table 4

List of large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[R_1; R_2]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{h_1}{2}$	-	-	$[R_1; R_2]_{h_0+2}$
A	$[R_1 \geq 1; R_2 \geq 1]_{h_1/2}$ (but not $R_1 = R_2 = 1$)	-	$[R_1 + 1; R_2 + 1]_{\frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[R_1 - 1; R_2 - 1]_{\frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}$
A	$[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[2; 2]_1$	$[0; 0]_1$	$[0; 0]_2$
A	$[R_1 \geq 2; 0]_{\frac{\alpha R_1}{2(1+\alpha)}}$	-	$[R_1 + 1; 1]_{\frac{\alpha R_1}{2(1+\alpha)} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[R_1 - 2; 0]_{\frac{\alpha R_1}{2(1+\alpha)} + 1}$
A	$[0; R_2 \geq 2]_{\frac{R_2}{2(1+\alpha)}}$	-	$[1; R_2 + 1]_{\frac{R_2}{2(1+\alpha)} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0; R_2 - 2]_{\frac{R_2}{2(1+\alpha)} + 1}$
A	$[1; 0]_{\frac{\alpha}{2(1+\alpha)}}$	-	$[2; 1]_{\frac{\alpha}{2(1+\alpha)} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0; 1]_{\frac{\alpha}{2(1+\alpha)} + \frac{1}{2}}$
A	$[0; 1]_{\frac{1}{2(1+\alpha)}}$	-	$[1; 2]_{\frac{1}{2(1+\alpha)} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1; 0]_{\frac{1}{2(1+\alpha)} + \frac{1}{2}}$
V	$[0; 0]_0$	-	$[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0; 0]_0$

Fig. 1. An $\mathcal{N} = 4$ multiplet with a sporadic top component.

The unitarity bound on the conformal weight h of the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal primary is given by

$$h_0 \geq \frac{h_1}{2} = \frac{\alpha R_1 + R_2}{2(1+\alpha)}. \quad (3.4)$$

One can find the list of superconformal multiplets in Table 4. Since the multiplet $A[1, 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ is the first example where a sporadic top component appears, let us pause to examine this. The superconformal multiplet $A[1, 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ can be decomposed into various conformal multiplets as in Fig. 1.

We see that the null state $[2; 2]_1$ and the Racah-Speiser trial state constructed by acting the supercharge of weight $[1; 1]$ on the primary have the same quantum numbers. As explained in [26], any RS states involving the supercharge of weight $[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ have to be removed from the superconformal multiplet. Then, none of the three other supercharges can act on $[0; 0]_1$ at the first level to produce $[1; 1]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ at the second level. In other words, the conformal primary $[0; 0]_1$ is annihilated by all supercharges and becomes a sporadic top component. As we will see in sections 5.2 and 6.1, the sporadic top component $[0; 0]_1$ leads to two important features that any large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal theories share. One of them is related to the universal marginal operator and the other to an extra $U(1)$ symmetry.

3.5. $\mathcal{N} = 3$

The $\mathcal{N} = 3$ superconformal algebra is $OSp(3|2)$ with R-symmetry $SO(3)$. Three supercharges transform as [2], namely the vector representation under $SO(3)$. One can label a superconformal primary as $[R_1]_{h_0}$ where the Dynkin label R_1 is a non-negative integer. Note that

Table 5
List of $\mathcal{N} = 3$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[R_1]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{R_1}{4}$	-	-	$[R_1]_{h_0 + \frac{3}{2}}$
A	$[R_1 \geq 3]_{\frac{R_1}{4}}$	-	$[R_1 + 2]_{\frac{R_1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[R_1 - 2]_{\frac{R_1}{4} + 1}$
A	$[2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[4]_1$	$[0]_1$	$[0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$
A	$[1]_{\frac{1}{4}}$	-	$[3]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	-	$[1]_{\frac{3}{4}}$
V	$[0]_0$	-	$[2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0]_0$

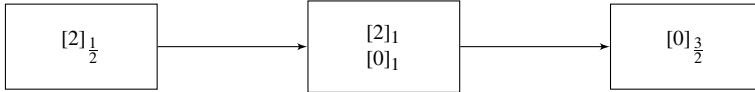


Fig. 2. An $\mathcal{N} = 3$ multiplet with a sporadic top component.

we use the $SO(3)$ Dynkin label rather than $SU(2)$, which differ by a factor of 2. The unitarity condition (2.11) is then

$$h_0 \geq \frac{R_1}{4}. \quad (3.5)$$

For any short superconformal multiplet $A[R_1]_{h=\frac{R_1}{4}}$, the Q -descendant $[R_1 + 2]_{\frac{R_1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}}$ becomes null. However, since top components differ when R_1 is small, we list them separately in Table 5. In particular, for the primary $[0]_{\epsilon>0}$, $[2]_{\frac{1}{2}+\epsilon}$ consists the first level alone, and as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ it becomes null and the multiplet terminates already at the level zero. This phenomenon is universal: for all \mathcal{N} the superconformal multiplet $V[0]_0$ consists of a superconformal primary only, which corresponds to the identity operator $\mathbf{1}$. This is because $[0]_0$ can be annihilated by all lowering operators of $SO(3)$: once the supercharge of the highest $\mathfrak{so}(3)$ weight annihilates it, every supercharge annihilates it. We refer to the multiplet $V[0]_0$ as the vacuum multiplet.

The $A[2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ multiplet that contains a sporadic top component calls for special attention. Its decomposition into conformal multiplets is given in Fig. 2. It is not obvious if the $[0]_1$ at the first level is indeed a top component, because the supercharge of weight $[0]$ might produce the $[0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ at the second level when acted on the $[0]_1$ in the sense of Racah-Speiser algorithm. However, this is not always the case because the actual state represented by $[0]_1$ is some linear combination of elements of $[2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ acted by an appropriate supercharge, and thus the null condition is highly non-trivial. For details, see [26].

In order to argue that $[0]_1$ is indeed a sporadic top component, let us consider the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal theory that can be viewed as a special case of $\mathcal{N} = 3$ superconformal theory. As will be explained in section 5.1, any $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal theory must have the stress tensor multiplet $A[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ that we have analyzed in Fig. 1. Decomposition of each conformal primary in $A[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ into $SO(3)$ representations, summarized in Fig. 3, shows how the $\mathcal{N} = 3$ short multiplet $A[2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ can be embedded in the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ short $A[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$. In particular, we see that the sporadic top component $[0; 0]_1$ in $A[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$, annihilated by four supercharges, can be identified as $[0]_1$ in $A[2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$. Since three supercharges of $\mathcal{N} = 3$ superconformal algebra are a subset of the

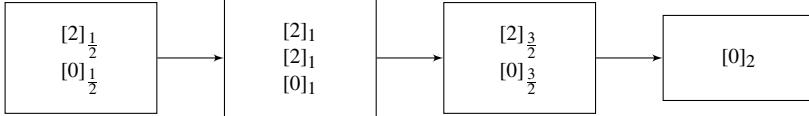


Fig. 3. An $\mathcal{N} = 4$ multiplet with a sporadic top component, decomposed into $SO(3)$ representations.

Table 6
List of $\mathcal{N} = 6$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[R_1 R_2 R_3]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{h_1}{2}$	-	-	$[R_1 R_2 R_3]_{h_0+3}$
A	$[100]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[200]_1$	$[000]_1$	$[000]_3$
A	$[011]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[111]_1$	$[000]_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$[000]_{\frac{5}{2}}$
A	$[002]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[102]_1$	-	$[000]_2$
A	$[020]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[120]_1$	-	$[000]_2$
A	$[001]_{\frac{1}{4}}$	-	$[101]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	-	$[010]_{\frac{3}{4}}$
A	$[010]_{\frac{1}{4}}$	-	$[110]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	-	$[001]_{\frac{3}{4}}$
V	$[000]_0$	-	$[100]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[000]_0$

four supercharges of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ one, this is sufficient to argue that $[0]_1$ in Fig. 2 is indeed a sporadic top component as well.

3.6. $\mathcal{N} = 6$

Let us examine the $\mathcal{N} = 6$ superconformal algebra before the $\mathcal{N} = 5$ superconformal algebra for the same reason as for the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ and $\mathcal{N} = 3$ algebras. The R-symmetry is now $SO(6) \simeq SU(4)$,⁵ under which supercharges transform as a vector $[100]$. We label a superconformal primary as $[R_1 R_2 R_3]_{h_0}$. The unitarity bound for $\mathcal{N} \geq 5$ shall always be given by (2.11). In this case, it is

$$h_0 \geq \frac{h_1}{2} = \frac{R_1}{2} + \frac{R_2 + R_3}{4}. \quad (3.6)$$

We tabulate the list in Table 6.

From this subsection, we do not attempt to give a complete list of short multiplets, but skip many of those that are irrelevant to the subsequent sections. Those short multiplets however can be easily reproduced from long multiplets via the procedure described in [26].

It proves useful to examine the short multiplet $A[011]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ in detail. Its decomposition into conformal multiplets is given by Fig. 4. $[000]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ at the second level is a sporadic top component because none of the supercharges, except the one of the highest weight $[100]$ that annihilates the primary in short multiplets, can act on the R-singlet to produce the R-vector component at the next level.

⁵ $SO(6)$ and $SU(4)$ Dynkin labels are related by exchange of the first two. We choose to use $SO(6)$ labels to be coherent with different values of \mathcal{N} .

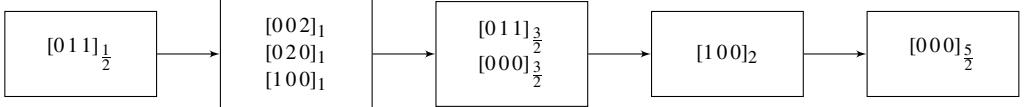
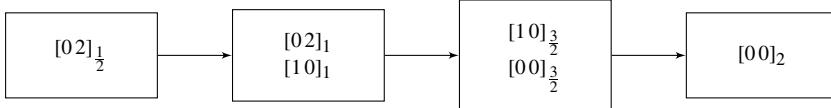
Fig. 4. An $\mathcal{N} = 6$ multiplet with a sporadic top component.

Table 7
List of $\mathcal{N} = 5$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[R_1 R_2]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{h_1}{2}$	-	-	$[R_1 R_2]_{h_0+\frac{5}{2}}$
A	$[1 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[2 0]_1$	$[0 0]_1$	$[0 0]_{\frac{5}{2}}$
A	$[0 2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1 2]_1$	$[0 0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$[0 0]_2$
A	$[0 1]_{\frac{1}{4}}$	-	$[1 1]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	-	$[0 1]_{\frac{3}{4}}$
V	$[0 0]_0$	-	$[1 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0 0]_0$

Fig. 5. An $\mathcal{N} = 5$ multiplet with a sporadic top component.

3.7. $\mathcal{N} = 5$

The $\mathcal{N} = 5$ superconformal algebra has the $SO(5) \simeq Sp(4)$ R-symmetry⁶ of which the supercharges are in the vector representation $[1 0]$. The unitarity provides a bound on the conformal weight h_0 of a superconformal primary $[R_1 R_2]_{h_0}$,

$$h_0 \geq \frac{h_1}{2} = \frac{R_1}{2} + \frac{R_2}{4}. \quad (3.7)$$

We tabulate a partial list of $\mathcal{N} = 5$ superconformal multiplets in Table 7.

The $A[0 2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ multiplet that contains a sporadic top component calls for special attention. Its decomposition into conformal multiplets is given in Fig. 5. It is not obvious if the $[0 0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ at the second level is indeed a top component, because the supercharge of weight $[0 0]$ might produce the $[0 0]_2$ at the third level when acted on the $[0 0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ in the sense of Racah-Speiser algorithm. However, this is not always the case because the actual state represented by $[0 0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ is some linear combination of elements of $[0 2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ acted by an appropriate combination of two supercharges, and thus the null condition is highly non-trivial. For details, see [26].

In order to argue that $[0 0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ is indeed a sporadic top component, let us consider the $\mathcal{N} = 6$ superconformal theory that can be viewed as a special case of $\mathcal{N} = 5$ superconformal theory. In this perspective, the $A[0 2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ multiplet in the $\mathcal{N} = 5$ theory is a part of the $A[0 1 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ multiplet in the $\mathcal{N} = 6$ theory described in Fig. 4. As shown in Fig. 6, decomposition of each conformal pri-

⁶ $SO(5)$ and $Sp(4)$ Dynkin labels are related by exchange of the two labels. We choose to use $SO(5)$ labels to be coherent with different values of \mathcal{N} .

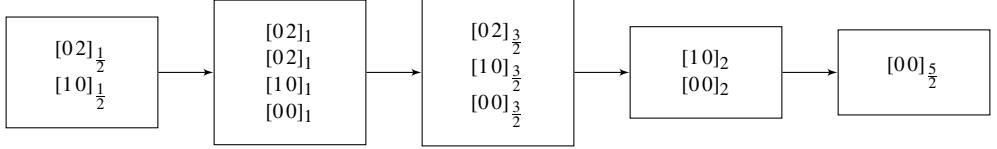


Fig. 6. An $\mathcal{N} = 6$ multiplet with a sporadic top component, decomposed into $SO(5)$ representations.

Table 8
List of $\mathcal{N} = 8$ multiplets.

Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L $[R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{h_1}{2}$	-	-	$[R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4]_{h_0+4}$
A $[1000]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[2000]_1$	$[0000]_1$	$[0000]_4$
A $[0100]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1100]_1$	$[0000]_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$[0000]_{\frac{7}{2}}$
A $[0011]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1011]_1$	$[0000]_2$	$[0000]_3$
A $[0002]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1002]_1$	-	$[0000]_{\frac{5}{2}}$
A $[0001]_{\frac{1}{4}}$	-	$[1001]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	-	$[0010]_{\frac{3}{4}}$
V $[0000]_0$	-	$[1000]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0000]_0$

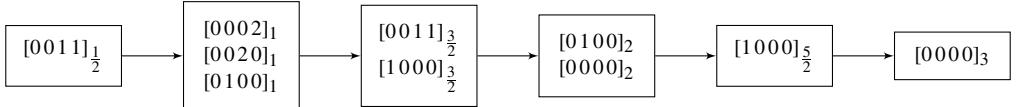


Fig. 7. An $\mathcal{N} = 8$ multiplet with a sporadic top component.

mary in $A[011]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ into $SO(5)$ representations shows how the $\mathcal{N} = 5$ short multiplet $A[02]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ can be embedded in the $\mathcal{N} = 6$ multiplet $A[011]_{\frac{1}{2}}$. In particular, we see that the sporadic top component $[000]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ in $A[011]_{\frac{1}{2}}$, annihilated by $\mathcal{N} = 6$ supercharges, can be identified as $[00]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ in $A[02]_{\frac{1}{2}}$. Since the $\mathcal{N} = 5$ supercharges are a subset of the $\mathcal{N} = 6$ supercharges, this is sufficient to argue that $[00]_{\frac{3}{2}}$ in Fig. 5 is indeed a sporadic top component as well.

3.8. $\mathcal{N} = 8$

Let us examine the case $\mathcal{N} = 8$ before $\mathcal{N} = 7$ for the same reason as before. The R-symmetry is $SO(8)$ under which supercharges transform in the vector representation $[1000]$, and the superconformal primary is labelled by $[R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4]_{h_0}$. The unitarity bound is

$$h_0 \geq \frac{h_1}{2} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{2} + \frac{R_3 + R_4}{4}. \quad (3.8)$$

We tabulate a partial list of $\mathcal{N} = 8$ superconformal multiplets in Table 8.

It again proves useful to examine the stress-energy tensor multiplet $A[0011]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ in detail. Its decomposition into conformal multiplets is given in Fig. 7. $[0000]_2$ at the third level is a sporadic top component because none of the supercharges, except the one of the highest weight $[1000]$ that annihilates the primary, can act on the R-singlet $[0000]_2$ to generate an R-vector $[1000]_{\frac{5}{2}}$

Table 9
List of $\mathcal{N} = 7$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[R_1 R_2 R_3]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{h_1}{2}$	-	-	$[R_1 R_2 R_3]_{h_0 + \frac{7}{2}}$
A	$[100]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[200]_1$	$[000]_1$	$[000]_{\frac{7}{2}}$
A	$[010]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[110]_1$	$[000]_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$[000]_3$
A	$[002]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[102]_1$	$[000]_2$	$[000]_{\frac{5}{2}}$
A	$[001]_{\frac{1}{4}}$	-	$[101]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	-	$[001]_{\frac{3}{4}}$
V	$[000]_0$	-	$[100]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[000]_0$

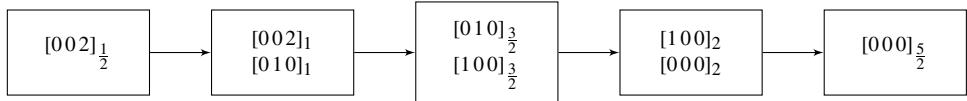


Fig. 8. An $\mathcal{N} = 7$ multiplet with a sporadic top component.

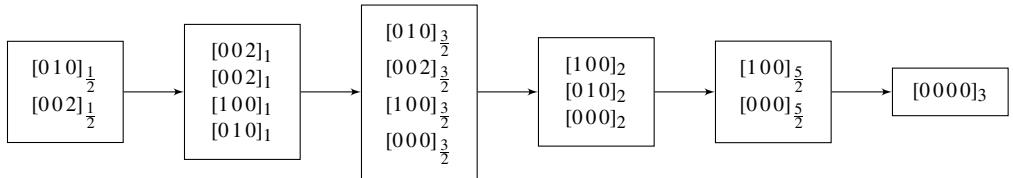


Fig. 9. An $\mathcal{N} = 8$ multiplet with a sporadic top component, decomposed into $SO(7)$ representations.

at the next level. This pattern looks similar to other examples with sporadic top components we have examined in Fig. 1 and Fig. 4. We will discuss this universal feature in section 3.10.

3.9. $\mathcal{N} = 7$

For the $\mathcal{N} = 7$ superconformal algebra, the R-symmetry is $SO(7)$, under which supercharges transform as a vector $[100]$. Labelling the superconformal primary by $[R_1 R_2 R_3]_{h_0}$, the unitarity bound on the conformal weight h_0 is

$$h_0 \geq \frac{h_1}{2} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{2} + \frac{R_3}{4}. \quad (3.9)$$

We tabulate a partial list of $\mathcal{N} = 7$ superconformal multiplets in Table 9.

The component $[000]_2$ in the short multiplet $A[002]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ is a sporadic top component. To see this, we use an argument analogous to those in sections 3.5 and 3.7. Comparing Fig. 8 to Fig. 9, we can identify $[000]_2$ at the third level of $A[002]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ as the sporadic top component $[000]_2$ of the $\mathcal{N} = 8$ short multiplet $A[0011]_{\frac{1}{2}}$. This implies that the component $[000]_2$ has to be annihilated by all $\mathcal{N} = 7$ supercharges. This observation is crucial because this is the only supersymmetric $[000]_2$ component one can find in the $\mathcal{N} = 7$ superconformal algebra, which however is required for the existence of stress-energy tensor.

Table 10

List of $\mathcal{N} = 10, 12, \dots$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[R_1 \dots R_r]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{h_1}{2}$	-	-	$[R_1 \dots R_r]_{h_0 + \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2}}$
A	$[1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[2 0 \dots 0]_1$	$[0 \dots 0]_1$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{\mathcal{N}}{2}}$
A	$[0 1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1 1 0 \dots 0]_1$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{\mathcal{N}-1}{2}}$
:	:	:	:	:	:
A	$[0 \dots 0 1 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1 0 \dots 0 1 1]_1$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{r}{2}}$	$[0 0 0 0]_{\frac{r+2}{2}}$
A	$[0 \dots 0 2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1 0 \dots 0 2]_1$	-	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{r+1}{2}}$
A	$[0 \dots 0 1]_{\frac{1}{4}}$	-	$[1 0 \dots 0 1]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	-	$[0 \dots 0 1 0]_{\frac{3}{4}}$
V	$[0 0 0 0]_0$	-	$[1 0 0 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0 0 0 0]_0$

Table 11

List of $\mathcal{N} = 9, 11, \dots$ multiplets.

	Primary	Unitarity bound	Null component	Sporadic top	Generic top
L	$[R_1 \dots R_r]_{h_0}$	$h_0 > \frac{h_1}{2}$	-	-	$[R_1 \dots R_r]_{h_0 + \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2}}$
A	$[1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[2 0 \dots 0]_1$	$[0 \dots 0]_1$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{\mathcal{N}}{2}}$
A	$[0 1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1 1 0 \dots 0]_1$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{\mathcal{N}-1}{2}}$
:	:	:	:	:	:
A	$[0 \dots 0 2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[1 0 \dots 0 2]_1$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{r+1}{2}}$	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{r+2}{2}}$
A	$[0 \dots 0 1]_{\frac{1}{4}}$	-	$[1 0 \dots 0 1]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	-	$[0 \dots 0 1]_{\frac{3}{4}}$
V	$[0 0 0 0]_0$	-	$[1 0 0 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$	-	$[0 0 0 0]_0$

3.10. $\mathcal{N} \geq 9$

Having worked out up to $\mathcal{N} = 8$, which was necessary to manifest existence of stress-energy tensors in all \mathcal{N} , we are ready to generalize the patterns into generic values of \mathcal{N} . Under the R-symmetry group $SO(\mathcal{N})$, \mathcal{N} being even or odd, \mathcal{N} supercharges transform as the vector $[1 0 \dots 0]$. The superconformal primary is labelled as $[R_1 \dots R_r]_{h_0}$ where $r = [\frac{\mathcal{N}}{2}]$ is the rank of the R-symmetry group. Let us repeat the unitarity condition (2.11) for completeness:

$$2h_0 \geq h_1 = \begin{cases} R_1 + \dots + R_{r-2} + \frac{R_{r-1} + R_r}{2} & \mathcal{N} \text{ is even,} \\ R_1 + \dots + R_{r-1} + \frac{R_r}{2} & \mathcal{N} \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \quad (3.10)$$

We tabulate partial lists of superconformal multiplets in Tables 10 and 11, for even and odd \mathcal{N} . A generic pattern is apparent. Fig. 10 shows a generic short superconformal multiplet $A[0 \dots 0 1 0 \dots 0]$ with 1 being the k th Dynkin label, decomposed into conformal primaries. This multiplet has two top components, one of which is placed at the level k and the other at the level $(\mathcal{N} - k)$. Both top components are R-singlets.

Structure of this decomposition is physically clearer if we interpret the R-representation $[0 \dots 0 1 0 \dots 0]$ as the k th anti-symmetric product of vector representations, denoted as $\wedge^k V$. This structure is further justified by the fact that the tensor product

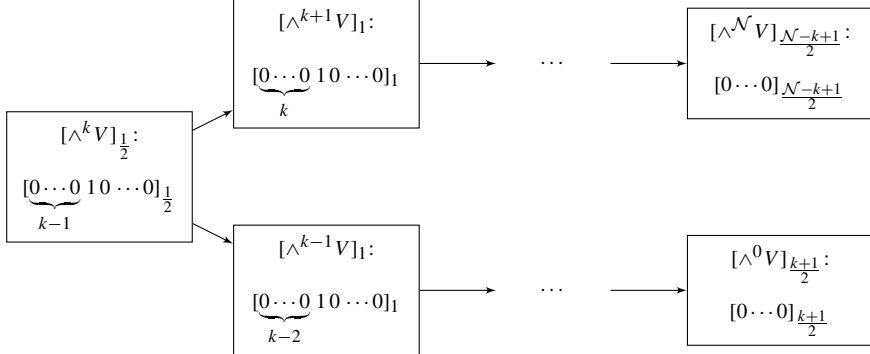


Fig. 10. A generic short multiplet with primary $[\wedge^k V]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ for generic \mathcal{N} , written in both Dynkin labels and anti-symmetric tensor notation.

$$\wedge^k V \otimes \wedge^1 V \supset \wedge^{k+1} V \oplus \wedge^{k-1} V, \quad (3.11)$$

where the other parts vanish in short multiplets. Note that $\wedge^1 V$ here represents the supersymmetry $G_{-1/2}^a$ that takes a component to the next level. This not only simplifies the notation, but also manifests the fact that midway in the decomposition

$$\begin{cases} [\wedge^N V]: [0 \cdots 0 2 0] \oplus [0 \cdots 0 0 2] & \text{for } SO(2N) \\ [\wedge^N V], [\wedge^{N+1} V]: [0 \cdots 0 2] & \text{for } SO(2N+1) \end{cases} \quad (3.12)$$

appear, and also explains clearly why there are two ‘towers’ of components that both terminate with an R-singlet: a scalar ($\wedge^0 V$) or a pseudoscalar ($\wedge^N V$). However, the most important role it plays will become clear in section 5.1.2.

4. Properties of the multiplets

Given the lists of multiplets, many implications and applications are in order. In this section, we discuss the recombination phenomenon that happens when the conformal weight h of a long multiplet $L[R]_h$ hits the unitarity bound. We also present character formulae for both long and short global superconformal multiplets.

4.1. Recombination rules

Decomposition of superconformal multiplets into conformal multiplets makes the recombination rules extremely apparent. For instance, let us consider an example of a long multiplet $L[0 1]_h$ of the $\mathcal{N} = 5$ superconformal algebra, where h is bound by $h \geq \frac{1}{4}$ (3.7). As h approaches $1/4$, the long multiplet $L[0 1]_{h \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}}$ splits into two short multiplets, one of which is $A[0 1]_{\frac{1}{4}}$ with the same quantum numbers and the other is $A[1 1]_{\frac{3}{4}}$ that contains the null states of $A[0 1]_{\frac{1}{4}}$,

$$L[0 1]_h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}} A[0 1]_{\frac{1}{4}} \oplus A[1 1]_{\frac{3}{4}}. \quad (4.1)$$

The above recombination rule is apparently demonstrated in Fig. 11.

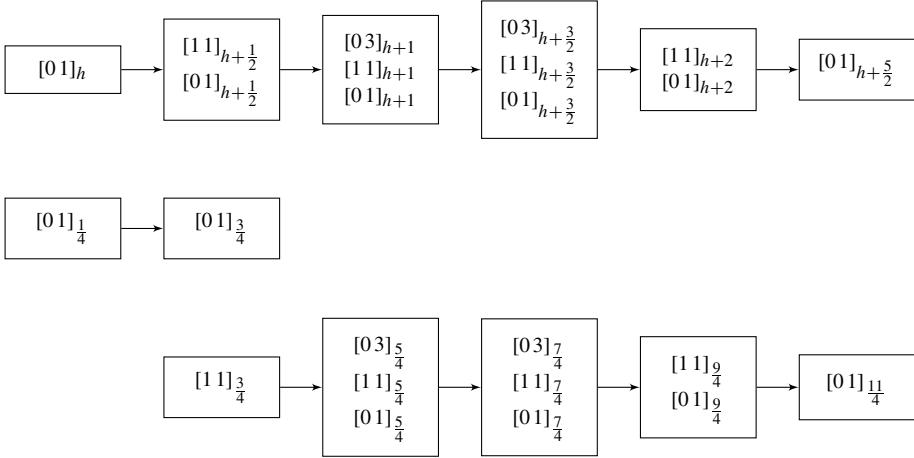


Fig. 11. One long $L[0 1]_h$ and two short $\mathcal{N} = 5$ multiplets $A[0 1]_{\frac{1}{4}}$ and $A[1 1]_{\frac{3}{4}}$.

In fact, this recombination rule generalizes to any long multiplets with generic \mathcal{N} .⁷ We present a rather wordy proof for this statement.

Consider an arbitrary long multiplet $L[R_1 \cdots R_r]_h$ of a global subalgebra with any value of \mathcal{N} . As h approaches the unitarity bound $\frac{h_1}{2}$ in accordance with (2.11), its components are classified into two: they either belong to the short multiplet $A[R_1 \cdots R_r]_{h_1/2}$, or are null components of the short multiplet. According to Racah-Speiser algorithm, any components at level l have R-symmetry Dynkin labels that can be obtained by adding l different weights of the vector representation to that of the primary. We refer to these l weights as a *path from the primary*. Then, the null components can again be classified by whether the path includes the highest weight $[1 0 \cdots 0]$, or $[1; 1]$ for the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$, or not:

1. Null components whose path from the primary does include the highest weight $[1 0 \cdots 0]$, form a short multiplet $A[R_1 + 1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$. Such components are always included in the short multiplet, because they are obtained by adding $l - 1$ different weights of the vector representation to $[R_1 + 1 \cdots R_r]$. Also, it is obvious that every component of the short multiplet $A[R_1 + 1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$ appears as a null component in the original short multiplet $A[R_1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2}}$.
2. Null components whose path from the primary does *not* include the highest weight $[1 0 \cdots 0]$ arise only when first $k \geq 1$ Dynkin labels R_1, \dots, R_k are zero. In such a case, some of the R-symmetry group's lowering operators annihilate the primary, thus not only the highest weight supercharge but also some lowered supercharges annihilate the primary. See section 3.3.3. of [26].

Such components complicate the argument because they do not seem to be included in the short multiplet $A[R_1 + 1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$. However, these components are eliminated among themselves in the Racah-Speiser algorithm, and thus do not appear in the long multiplet. In

⁷ The following argument holds for $\mathcal{N} \geq 3$, except for the small $\mathcal{N} = 4$.

other words, all components of the long multiplet that becomes null as it hits the unitarity bound fall into enumeration 1 above.

To see how, consider one of such components whose path from the primary includes $[0 \cdots 0 - 1 1 0 \cdots 0]$ but not $[1 0 \cdots 0], \dots, [0 \cdots - 1 1 0 0 \cdots 0]$. $R_1 = \dots = R_k = 0$ with sufficiently large k is required for this to be a null component of $A[R_1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2}}$. For this component to appear in the decomposition of long multiplet, that is, to avoid a Dynkin label equal to -1 , the path from the primary must also include either $[0 \cdots 0 1 - 1 0 \cdots 0]$ or $[0 \cdots 1 - 1 0 0 \cdots 0]$ but not both. Therefore, there is a one-to-one correspondence between components that belong to the enumeration 2: one whose path from the primary includes the former but not the latter and vice versa. However, treatment of Dynkin label equal to -2 by the RS algorithm precisely cancels the two.

Therefore, all components that appear in the long multiplet $L[R_1 \cdots R_r]_h$ fall into either the short $A[R_1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2}}$ or another short $A[R_1 + 1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$, and we can write the generic recombination rule as follows:

$$L[R_1 \cdots R_r]_h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{h_1}{2}} A[R_1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2}} \oplus A[R_1 + 1 \cdots R_r]_{\frac{h_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}. \quad (4.2)$$

Non-generic cases are easy to examine because the decompositions only contain few components. We simply state the result.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L[0]_h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} A[0]_0 \oplus L[0]_{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \right. \quad \mathcal{N} = 1, \quad (4.3)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L[j_0 > 0]_h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{j_0}{2}} A[j_0]_{\frac{j_0}{2}} \oplus A[j_0 + 1]_{\frac{j_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \\ L[j_0 < 0]_h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow -\frac{j_0}{2}} A[j_0]_{-\frac{j_0}{2}} \oplus A[j_0 - 1]_{-\frac{j_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \\ L[0]_h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} A[1]_{\frac{1}{2}} \oplus A[-1]_{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \right. \quad \mathcal{N} = 2, \quad (4.4)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L[j_0]_h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{j_0}{2}} A[j_0]_{\frac{j_0}{2}} \oplus A[j_0 + 1]_{\frac{j_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \\ \quad \oplus A[j_0 + 1]_{\frac{j_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \oplus A[j_0 + 2]_{\frac{j_0}{2} + 1} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{small } \mathcal{N} = 4. \quad (4.5)$$

A consistency check is to compare the number of physical states on both sides of the equations (4.2)-(4.5). This can be done by adding up dimensions of all R-representations in the decomposition of each multiplet on both sides.

To count the number of physical states, we first combine a left-moving and a right-moving multiplet into a two-sided superconformal multiplet. A two-sided multiplet can be labeled by two letters with one unbarred and one barred to indicate the left-moving and the right-moving null states. For instance, a multiplet

$$L\bar{A}[R_l|R_r]_{h,\bar{h}}$$

can be understood as a tensor product of the left-moving multiplet $L[R_l]_h$ and the right-moving multiplet $A[R_r]_{\bar{h}}$. Components of the two-sided multiplets are also given by tensor products of components in respective sectors, which we denote as

$$[R_l]_h \otimes \overline{[R_r]_{\bar{h}}}$$

with a bar over the right-moving component.

When the recombination phenomenon happens for the left-moving sector, the number of states of each physical two-sided multiplet can be obtained by dimension of the left-moving sector multiplet multiplied by a common factor, which is dimension of the common right-moving sector multiplet. One exception is that the component $[0]_0$ in the left-moving sector has to be counted as zero. This is because it combines with the right-mover to lead to a conserved current. Conserved current will be discussed in section 5.1, and comparing dimensions in recombination rules has been discussed in detail in [26].

We can see that the number of physical states on both sides of the recombination rules indeed agree level-by-level, with one exception: let us consider a recombination phenomenon where the long multiplet has an R-singlet primary. This long multiplet $L[0]_h$ splits into the vacuum multiplet $V[0]_0$ and a short multiplet $A[10 \cdots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ as $h \rightarrow 0$. As discussed in the last paragraph, the vacuum multiplet has to be counted as zero. On the other hand, the short multiplet contains a component $[0]_1$ at the level one that does not appear as a conformal primary in the long multiplet $L[0]_{h \rightarrow 0}$, but appears as a conformal descendant of the superconformal primary $[0]_{h \rightarrow 0}$. This will be further discussed in the next subsection. To summarize, the primary $[0]_{h \rightarrow 0}$ and its descendants of the long multiplet are split into the conserved current $[0]_0$ which is the vacuum multiplet, and $[0]_1$ and its descendants which appear in the short multiplet.

We find that unlike in higher dimensions, absolutely protected multiplets do not exist. A multiplet is absolutely protected when it does not appear in any of the recombination rules, so its spectrum is constant on the supersymmetric conformal manifold. Deformations of CFT are discussed in section 5.2, see also [27]. This is a consequence of the absence of isolated short multiplets: every short multiplet in two dimensions appears in the unitarity limit of the long multiplet with same quantum numbers.

4.2. Character formulae for the global multiplets

Let us present character formulae for unitary representations, both long and short, of a superconformal algebra. A character of a superconformal representation can be defined as

$$\text{Ch}_{h,R}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_i\}) = \text{Tr}_{V(h,R)} \left[e^{2\pi i \tau (L_0 - \frac{c}{24})} \prod_i e^{2\pi i z_i T_0^i} \right] = \text{Tr}_{V(h,R)} \left[q^{L_0 - \frac{c}{24}} \prod_i (y_i T_0^i) \right], \quad (4.6)$$

where $V(h, R)$ denotes a representation built on a primary of conformal weight h and R-charge Dynkin label R . Here T_0^i are the Cartan generators of the R-symmetry group, and $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$, $y = e^{2\pi i z}$. Although the central charge c is irrelevant to the global subalgebra, we include its contribution to make connection with super Virasoro characters. See section 6.2.

To express superconformal characters, it is rather convenient to use orthogonal basis for the special orthogonal Lie group $SO(\mathcal{N})$ than the fundamental basis chosen in the previous section. We can find the linear relation between fundamental weights $[R_1 \cdots R_r]$ and orthogonal weights $[h_1 \cdots h_r]$ of the $SO(\mathcal{N})$ in (2.12) and (2.13).

Character formulae for long multiplets follow directly from the structure of the multiplets. Given a superconformal primary, which is an irreducible representation of the R-symmetry group $SO(\mathcal{N})$, superconformal descendants are obtained by applying successively the supercharges $G_{-1/2}$ and the Virasoro generator L_{-1} on the primary. The supercharges are in the vector representation of the $SO(\mathcal{N})$ and their orthogonal weights are

$$G_{-1/2}^a : [\pm 1 0 \cdots 0], [0 \pm 1 \cdots 0], \dots, [0 \cdots 0 \pm 1], \underbrace{[0 \cdots 0]}_{\text{for odd } \mathcal{N}}$$

The character formula for a long multiplet $L[\{h_i\}]_h$ then becomes

$$\text{Ch}_{h,\{h_i\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}) = q^{h-\frac{c}{24}} \chi_o(\{h_i\}) \cdot \frac{(1+q^{1/2}) \left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1+y_i^\epsilon q^{1/2}) \right)}{1-q} \quad (4.7)$$

for odd \mathcal{N} with rank r , and

$$\text{Ch}_{h,\{h_i\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}) = q^{h-\frac{c}{24}} \chi_e(\{h_i\}) \cdot \frac{\left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1+y_i^\epsilon q^{1/2}) \right)}{1-q} \quad (4.8)$$

for even \mathcal{N} with rank r . Here $\chi_o(\{h_i\})$ and $\chi_e(\{h_i\})$ denote the Weyl character formula for $\mathfrak{so}(\mathcal{N})$ with odd and even \mathcal{N} respectively [34],

$$\chi_o(\{h_i\}) = \frac{\left| y_j^{h_i+r-i+\frac{1}{2}} - y_j^{-(h_i+r-i+\frac{1}{2})} \right|}{\left| y_j^{r-i+\frac{1}{2}} - y_j^{-(r-i+\frac{1}{2})} \right|}, \quad \chi_e(\{h_i\}) = \frac{\sum_{\epsilon=\pm 1} \left| y_j^{h_i+r-i} + \epsilon y_j^{-(h_i+r-i)} \right|}{\left| y_j^{r-i} + y_j^{-(r-i)} \right|}, \quad (4.9)$$

where $|a_{ij}|$ denotes determinant of the matrix with indices $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, r$. The structure of these characters is straightforward. The primary contributes $q^{h-\frac{c}{24}}$ multiplied by Weyl character formula corresponding to its R weights. The other factors in (4.7) and (4.8) account for the contribution from the superconformal descendants.

We need more elaborations to obtain the superconformal characters for short multiplets $A[\{h_i\}]_h$ due to the presence of null states. One might naively remove the factor $(1+y_1 q^{1/2})$ that accounts for the highest weight supercharge that produces the null states. However, although it is highly obscured in the Racah-Speiser algorithm, it is not actually the highest weight supercharge that produces the null states, but it is the highest weight representation obtained from the highest weight supercharge acting on the highest weight of the primary.

The short multiplet character can be derived using the recombination rule from section 4.1. We can rewrite the recombination rule (4.2) using the characters of global long multiplets $\text{Ch}_{h,\{h_i\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\})$ and of global short multiplets $\chi_{h_1/2,\{h_i\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\})$,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \frac{h_1}{2}} \text{Ch}_{h,\{h_i\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}) = \chi_{\frac{h_1}{2},\{h_i\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}) + \chi_{\frac{h_1+1}{2},\{h_i+\delta_{i,1}\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}). \quad (4.10)$$

Note that the lowest exponent of q in the second short character on the RHS is larger by $\frac{1}{2}$ than that in the first. This allows us to write the character of a short multiplet in terms of that of long multiplets perturbatively and to all orders. For simplicity, we omit the arguments $(\tau, \{z_j\})$ of each character.

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\frac{h_1}{2},\{h_i\}}^{(g)} &= \text{Ch}_{h \rightarrow \frac{h_1}{2},\{h_i\}}^{(g)} - \chi_{\frac{h_1+1}{2},\{h_i+\delta_{i,1}\}}^{(g)} \\ &= \text{Ch}_{h \rightarrow \frac{h_1}{2},\{h_i\}}^{(g)} - \text{Ch}_{h \rightarrow \frac{h_1+1}{2},\{h_i+\delta_{i,1}\}}^{(g)} + \chi_{\frac{h_1+2}{2},\{h_i+2\delta_{i,1}\}}^{(g)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{Ch}_{h \rightarrow \frac{h_1+n}{2}, \{h_i+n\delta_{i,1}\}}^{(g)} \quad (4.11)$$

We can easily incorporate the series of long multiplet characters into the Weyl determinant, using the fact that determinant of a matrix is linear in one particular row. Different long multiplet characters that appear in the series all depend on determinants of the same matrix except for the first row. Thus, we present the character formulae for global short multiplets as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\frac{h_1}{2}, \{h_i\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}) &= q^{h - \frac{c}{24}} \frac{\left| \frac{y_j^{h_i+r-i+\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + \delta^{i,1} y_j q^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{y_j^{-(h_i+r-i+\frac{1}{2})}}{1 + \delta^{i,1} y_j^{-1} q^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right|}{\left| y_j^{r-i+\frac{1}{2}} - y_j^{-(r-i+\frac{1}{2})} \right|} \\ &\times \frac{(1 + q^{1/2}) \left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1 + y_i^{\epsilon} q^{1/2}) \right)}{1 - q} \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

for odd \mathcal{N} with rank r , and

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\frac{h_1}{2}, \{h_i\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}) &= q^{h - \frac{c}{24}} \frac{\sum_{\epsilon=\pm 1} \left| \frac{y_j^{h_i+r-i}}{1 + \delta^{i,1} y_j q^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \epsilon \frac{y_j^{-(h_i+r-i)}}{1 + \delta^{i,1} y_j^{-1} q^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right|}{\left| y_j^{r-i} + y_j^{-(r-i)} \right|} \\ &\times \frac{\left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1 + y_i^{\epsilon} q^{1/2}) \right)}{1 - q} \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

for even \mathcal{N} with rank r . Note that due to the Kronecker delta $\delta_{i,1}$, the only modification from (4.7) and (4.8) is the first row ($i = 1$) of the matrix in the determinant. This form of short multiplet character resembles the known formula for short super Virasoro multiplet of the small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ algebra [14], see also (6.20) in particular.

Let us work out a simple example of the character formula. Consider the short multiplet $A[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ algebra, which has been depicted in Fig. 1. Note that the primary $[1; 1]$ is equivalent to $[10]$ in the orthogonal basis. We first focus on the determinant part of (4.13), for which we expand the factor that includes Kronecker delta:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\epsilon=\pm 1} \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{y_1^2}{1 + y_1 q^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \epsilon \frac{y_1^{-2}}{1 + y_1^{-1} q^{\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{y_2^2}{1 + y_2 q^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \epsilon \frac{y_2^{-2}}{1 + y_2^{-1} q^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ y_1^0 + \epsilon y_1^0 & y_2^0 + \epsilon y_2^0 \end{array} \right| \\ &= \frac{\left| (y_1^2 + y_1^{-2}) - q^{\frac{1}{2}} (y_1^3 + y_1^{-3}) + \cdots \quad (y_2^2 + y_2^{-2}) - q^{\frac{1}{2}} (y_2^3 + y_2^{-3}) + \cdots \right|}{\left| y_j^{2-i} + y_j^{-(2-i)} \right|} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y_1^2 + y_1^{-2} & y_2^2 + y_2^{-2} \\ y_1^0 + y_1^0 & y_2^0 + y_2^0 \end{vmatrix}}{|y_j^{2-i} + y_j^{-(2-i)}|} - q^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y_1^3 + y_1^{-3} & y_2^2 + y_2^{-2} \\ y_1^0 + y_1^0 & y_2^0 + y_2^0 \end{vmatrix}}{|y_j^{2-i} + y_j^{-(2-i)}|} + \dots \quad (4.14)$$

Identifying each term to Weyl character formula (4.9) and inserting back into (4.13), we have

$$\left(\frac{q^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{c}{24}}}{1-q} \right)^{-1} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}, \{1,0\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}) = \left(\chi_e(\{1,0\}) - q^{\frac{1}{2}} \chi_e(\{2,0\}) + q \chi_e(\{3,0\}) - \dots \right) \times (1 + y_1 q^{1/2}) (1 + y_1^{-1} q^{1/2}) (1 + y_2 q^{1/2}) (1 + y_2^{-1} q^{1/2}). \quad (4.15)$$

Let us examine the RHS order-by-order. In the order q^0 we have the primary representation, namely $\chi_e(\{1,0\})$, or $[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ in terms of fundamental weights. In the next order $q^{\frac{1}{2}}$ are all states that can be obtained by operating one of four supercharges on the primary, as would appear at the first level of the long multiplet. However, the LHS is a short multiplet which has the null states corresponding to $\chi_e(\{2,0\})$, or $[2; 2]_1$ in terms of fundamental weights. Thus it is subtracted. Then in the next order q^1 , from all states that can be obtained by operating two of four supercharges on the primary, as would appear at the second level of the long multiplet, those that can be obtained by operating one supercharge on the first-level null states $\chi_e(\{2,0\})$ are subtracted because they are the null states. However, those corresponding to $\chi_e(\{3,0\})$ do not exist in the long multiplet due to Fermi-Dirac statistics, yet have been subtracted. Therefore, they are added back. Proceeding similarly, and recalling the effect of Virasoro operator $1/(1-q)$ that produces conformal descendants, one can confirm that the character formula (4.15) is compatible with Fig. 1.

Recall from the end of section 4.1 that there is an exceptional case of recombination rule related to conserved currents,

$$L[0 \cdots 0]_h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} V[0 \cdots 0]_0 \oplus A[1 \cdots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (4.16)$$

When a long multiplet whose primary is an R-singlet approaches the unitarity bound, the corresponding short multiplet $V[0]_0$ counts as a zero degree of freedom, and an extra component $[0]_1$ appears in the other short multiplet. The character formulae can shed light on this phenomenon.

Consider the vacuum multiplet $V[0; 0]_0$ of the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ algebra. Its character, by (4.13), turns out to be

$$\chi_{0, \{0,0\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_j\}) = q^{-\frac{c}{24}} \frac{1-q}{1-q}. \quad (4.17)$$

The $(1-q)$ factor in the numerator cancels the same factor in the denominator, nullifying the effect of Virasoro operator L_{-1} . In other words, in this vacuum multiplet, not only are there no conformal primaries other than the superconformal primary $[0; 0]_0$, but also there are no conformal descendants that are derived from the conformal primary by $L_{-1} \sim \partial$. This is the manifestation of the conservation law

$$\partial \mathcal{J}_z = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \bar{\partial} \tilde{\mathcal{J}}_{\bar{z}} = 0, \quad (4.18)$$

where the holomorphic conservation law holds when the vacuum multiplet belongs to the holomorphic sector of full superconformal multiplet, and vice versa. A superconformal multiplet with the vacuum multiplet $V[0]_0$ in its (anti-)holomorphic sector is identified as the (anti-)holomorphic conserved current, as discussed in section 2.3 and will be discussed further in section 5.1.

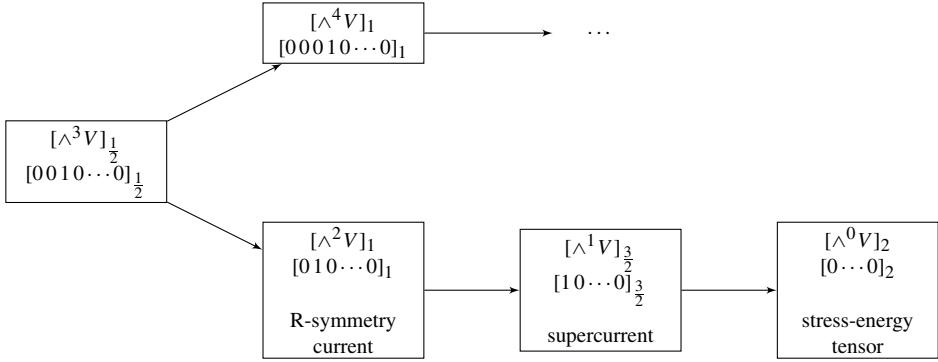


Fig. 12. Generic stress tensor multiplet, non-vacuum sector only.

On the LHS of (4.17), however, the primary component $[0]_h$ is not a conserved current since its conformal weight is non-zero, and therefore the conformal descendants $(L_{-1})^n |[0]_h\rangle$ exist. These descendants are precisely the extra $[0]_1$ component, now treated as a conformal primary $[0]_1\rangle$ and its descendants, that appears in the second short multiplet $A[1\cdots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ but not in the long multiplet $L[0\cdots 0]_h$ as a conformal primary.

5. Applications

Continuing based on the results of section 3, we discuss various aspects of two-dimensional superconformal field theories, including stress-energy tensor, conserved currents, supersymmetric deformations, and supersymmetry enhancement.

5.1. Stress-energy tensor and conserved currents

5.1.1. Stress-energy tensor

Any two-dimensional conformal field theories contain an identity operator and a stress-energy tensor. We present in this subsection that there always exist superconformal multiplets that contain the corresponding states for all \mathcal{N} including both small and large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ with any value of the parameter α .

It is obvious that the vacuum superconformal multiplet $V\bar{V}[0\cdots 0|0\cdots 0]_{0,0}$ is present for any superconformal algebra.

The holomorphic stress-energy tensor T in two dimensions is a global conformal primary of scaling dimension two and spin two. (2.1) also implies that T must be neutral under the R-symmetry, and is a top component in its superconformal multiplet. We can show that there is a unique multiplet that has the holomorphic (anti-holomorphic) stress-energy tensor $[0\cdots 0]_2 \otimes [0\cdots 0]_0$ ($[0\cdots 0]_0 \otimes [0\cdots 0]_2$) as a top component for each \mathcal{N} except $\mathcal{N} = 6$ (each $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$ except $\bar{\mathcal{N}} = 6$). As will be discussed further in section 5.1.2, the $\mathcal{N} = 6$ superconformal algebra has two candidate multiplets that have the stress-energy tensor.

For all $\mathcal{N} \geq 3$ except for the small $\mathcal{N} = 4$, the holomorphic stress-energy tensor resides in a short multiplet $\mathcal{T} \equiv A\bar{V}[0010\cdots 0|0\cdots 0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$, as depicted in Fig. 12. Note that the primary of \mathcal{T} transforms in the 3rd anti-symmetric representation under the R-symmetry group $SO(\mathcal{N})$. In the present work, such a short multiplet \mathcal{T} is referred to as a stress-energy tensor multiplet.

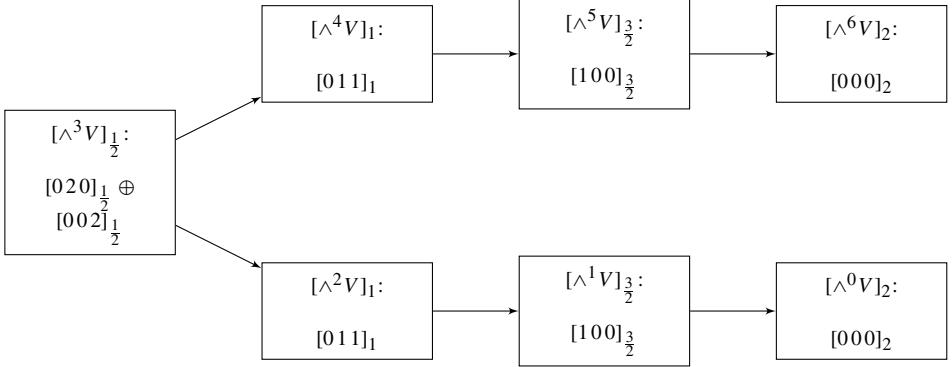


Fig. 13. Holomorphic $\mathcal{N} = 6$ stress tensor multiplet with left-moving sector only. It is reducible into two parts conjugate to each other. We use both the Dynkin label notation and the anti-symmetric tensor product notation.

We also observe from Fig. 12 that the stress-energy tensor multiplet \mathcal{T} has other components such as $[R\text{-adjoint}]_1 \otimes \overline{[0 \cdots 0]}_0$ and $[R\text{-vector}]_3 \otimes \overline{[0 \cdots 0]}_0$ at level one and two. From (2.1) that $\{G, G\} \sim L$ and $\{G, T\} \sim G$, one can identify the former as the R-symmetry currents (T^{ab}) while the latter as the supersymmetry currents (G^a).

The stress-energy tensor multiplet for small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra is a short multiplet $A\overline{V}[2|0]_{1,0}$. On the other hand, the stress-energy tensor resides in a long multiplet $L\overline{V}[0|0]_{2-\frac{\mathcal{N}}{2},0}$ for $\mathcal{N} \leq 3$.

5.1.2. Remark on the $\mathcal{N} = 6$ stress-energy tensor and anti-symmetric vector products

The $\mathcal{N} = 6$ superconformal algebra has $SO(6)$ R-symmetry where the third anti-symmetric tensor $\wedge^3 V$ is no longer irreducible but decomposes into two irreducible representations

$$\wedge^3 V = [020] \oplus [002], \quad (5.1)$$

self-dual and anti-self-dual three-forms. Accordingly, the multiplet built on the primary $[\wedge^3 V]_{1/2}$ depicted in Fig. 13 can reduce to two irreducible superconformal multiplets, each with the primary $[020]_{1/2}$ and $[002]_{1/2}$. The short multiplets $\mathcal{T} = A\overline{V}[020|000]_{1/2,0}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{T}} = A\overline{V}[002|000]_{1/2,0}$ are conjugate to each other.

Both \mathcal{T} and $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ contain the $[000]_2 \otimes \overline{[000]}_0$ component. In terms of Dynkin labels, it is unclear which of the two $[000]_2 \otimes \overline{[000]}_0$ components should be interpreted as the stress-energy tensor, or even whether both could be the stress-energy tensor or not. We can argue that only one of them should be identified as a true stress-energy tensor. Otherwise any $\mathcal{N} \geq 7$ superconformal theories would have two stress-energy tensors and thus become invalidated. This is because the $\mathcal{N} = 7$ stress-energy tensor multiplet $A\overline{V}[002|000]_{1/2,0}$ can reduce to such two $\mathcal{N} = 6$ multiplets \mathcal{T} and $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ simultaneously. See section 5.3 for the detail.

The anti-symmetric tensor product makes this point clearer. In this language, it is apparent that one of the two $[000]_2$ in Fig. 13 is a pseudoscalar with respect to the R-symmetry group while the other is a genuine scalar. The former is produced from an axial vector at the previous level, which in turn is produced from a 4-form at its previous level. However, for a genuine stress-energy tensor, the algebra requires that R-vector and R-adjoint components corresponding to the supercurrent and the R-current exist at the previous two levels. This implies that, although

the multiplet with an anti-self-dual 3-form primary appears to contain a top component $[0\ 0\ 0]_2$, it cannot be identified as a stress-energy tensor, and the self-dual counterpart can.

Note that this argument applies to every short multiplet $A[\wedge^k V]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ for every \mathcal{N} : one of the top components is a scalar, and the other is a pseudoscalar of the R-symmetry group. Therefore, it matters to distinguish two short multiplets $A[\wedge^k V]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $A[\wedge^{\mathcal{N}-k} V]_{\frac{1}{2}}$, although they appear to be identical in terms of Dynkin labels. The case $\mathcal{N} = 6$ was special only because the stress-energy tensor was involved.

An additional argument regarding supersymmetry enhancement and decomposition that supports the result here will be presented in section 5.3.

5.1.3. Conserved currents

From Table 1 through Table 11, one can see the presence of top component $[0 \cdots 0]_1$ for all \mathcal{N} . It allows for a conserved current $[0 \cdots 0]_1 \otimes [0 \cdots 0]_0$ with spin 1 in any $(\mathcal{N}, \bar{\mathcal{N}})$ theory. It is a Lorentz vector, has scaling dimension 1, and commutes with R-symmetry and supersymmetry generators up to a total derivative. Thus, it qualifies as a flavor current.

Furthermore, a top component $[0 \cdots 0]_s$, thus a spin- s conserved current $[0 \cdots 0]_s \otimes [0 \cdots 0]_0$ is allowed for every half value of s starting from $s = 1$.⁸ When $s = \frac{3}{2}$, $[0 \cdots 0]_{\frac{3}{2}} \otimes [0 \cdots 0]_0$ corresponds to an extra supercurrent, which will be discussed in section 5.3. The case $s = 2$ corresponds to the stress-energy tensor which has been just discussed, and $s \geq \frac{5}{2}$ corresponds to the higher-spin conserved currents.

In particular for each $\mathcal{N} \geq 7$, a supersymmetric higher-spin conserved current of spin $s = \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2} - 1$ appears in the stress tensor multiplet, and thus is universal in all theories. In higher dimensions $d \geq 3$, presence of the higher-spin currents indicates a locally free theory [35–38], thus imposing an upper bound on the number of supersymmetries \mathcal{N} for interacting theories [26]. In two dimensions this is not necessarily true. One simple example is the three-state Pott's model which is an interacting CFT with W_3 -algebra. We close this subsection with a remark that the above higher-spin current in the stress-energy tensor multiplet may extend the superconformal algebra to a non-linear (super \mathcal{W}) algebra [5].

5.2. Deformations of CFT

5.2.1. Relevant and marginal deformations

We turn into operators leading to relevant or marginal deformations of a given superconformal theory that preserve supersymmetry, as discussed briefly in section 2.3. These operators have to be Lorentz scalars with scaling dimensions $\Delta \leq 2$ and supersymmetric. We thus look for top components from both left-moving and right-moving sectors with $h_0 = \bar{h}_0 \leq 1$. The deformation is marginal when the equality holds, and relevant when the inequality is strict.

From Table 1 through Table 11, we can conclude the followings.

1. **Marginal deformations.** For all \mathcal{N} , including both small and large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ with any value of the parameter α , a top component $[0 \cdots 0]_1$ is allowed in some multiplet. For $\mathcal{N} \geq 3$ it always appears as a sporadic top component in a short multiplet with an R-vector primary.

⁸ From $s = 1$ to $s = \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2}$ they appear as top components of some short multiplets. For $s > \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2}$ they appear as generic top components of long multiplets $L[0 \cdots 0]_{s - \frac{\mathcal{N}}{2}}$. Note that in the latter case s can be any real number. See Tables 10 and 11.

Therefore, in all *global* superconformal theories with any $(\mathcal{N}, \bar{\mathcal{N}})$ in two dimensions, a supersymmetric marginal operator $[0 \cdots 0]_1 \otimes \overline{[0 \cdots 0]}_1$, which is a Lorentz scalar and an R-singlet, is allowed. For instance, a marginal operator resides in an $\mathcal{N} = 5$ short multiplet $A\bar{A}[10|10]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}$.

2. **Relevant deformations.** For all $\mathcal{N} \neq 4$ and for large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ with $\alpha = 1$, a top component with $h = \frac{3}{4}$ that is an R-spinor⁹ is allowed in some multiplet. Particularly for \mathcal{N} even, there are two R-spinors conjugate to each other, and correspondingly there are two allowed R-spinor top components with $h = \frac{3}{4}$. For $\mathcal{N} \geq 3$ they always appear as a generic top component at level one in a short multiplet with an R-spinor primary. For instance, a component $[001]_{3/4}$ resides in an $\mathcal{N} = 6$ short multiplet $A[010]_{1/4}$ at level one.

Therefore, a supersymmetric relevant deformation with $\Delta = \frac{3}{2}$ is allowed for all *global* superconformal theories with any $(\mathcal{N}, \bar{\mathcal{N}})$, except that if any of these is 4 it has to be the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ with $\alpha = 1$. This relevant deformation however breaks the R-symmetry because it transforms as spinors under both $SO(\mathcal{N})$ and $SO(\bar{\mathcal{N}})$.

In case of the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ with $\alpha \neq 1$, relevant deformations with scaling dimensions $\Delta = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha}$ and $\Delta = 1 + \frac{1}{1+\alpha}$ are similarly allowed, provided that both sectors have large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ symmetry and share the common value of α . In particular, note that the small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra (, i.e., $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$) does not admit a relevant deformation.

In particular, the marginal deformation $[0; 0]_1 \otimes \overline{[0; 0]}_1$ is guaranteed to exist in a large $(4, 4)$ superconformal theory. It is known that the stress-energy tensor is actually a quasi-primary with respect to the Virasoro symmetry: it is a super Virasoro descendant of the vacuum. Therefore, whenever the stress tensor multiplet $A\bar{V}[1; 1|0; 0]_{\frac{1}{2}, 0}$ exists, there also exists in the same super Virasoro multiplet a global multiplet $A\bar{A}[1; 1|1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}$, where the marginal deformation resides. Therefore, a large $(4, 4)$ superconformal field theory always contains a marginal deformation, and thus exhibits a non-trivial moduli space. This marginal deformation is in fact exactly marginal, and corresponds to moduli of the type IIB string theory on $AdS_3 \times S^3 \times S^3 \times S^1$, see [39,28].

This argument can be applied to higher \mathcal{N} , but it results in the existence of an irrelevant deformation, which is subject to less interest.

A relevant deformation that resides in the stress tensor multiplet is referred to as a *universal mass* [27]. It is a deformation that is guaranteed to exist because it appears in the stress tensor multiplet, which breaks the conformal symmetry and often the R-symmetry as well. It results in a deformed super-Poincaré algebra with central or non-central charge extension. Study of the universal mass in higher dimensions have led to many interesting results, see [27] and references therein.

However, the universal mass does not exist in two dimensions. Every relevant deformation in two dimensions resides in a global superconformal multiplet whose primary has conformal weights $h = \bar{h} = \frac{1}{4}$. It is obvious that this global multiplet itself is not a stress tensor multiplet nor a flavor current multiplet. One can further argue that this multiplet cannot belong to the same super Virasoro multiplet as the global stress tensor multiplet. This is because the stress tensor multiplet is the lowest super Virasoro descendant of the vacuum, and the primary of $h = \bar{h} = \frac{1}{4}$ cannot become another descendant of the vacuum. This implies that a non-central charge exten-

⁹ For $\mathcal{N} = 1$ it is just the trivial representation $[0]$. For $\mathcal{N} = 2$ it is the $[\frac{1}{2}]$ and $[-\frac{1}{2}]$, which are conjugate to each other.

Table 12

List of allowed top components and multiplets in which they reside.

Case	Allowed top component	Primary of the multiplet
All \mathcal{N}	$[0 \dots 0]_0$	$[0 \dots 0]_0$
	$[0 \dots 0]_1$	$[1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$
	$[0 \dots 0]_2$	$[0 0 1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$
	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{Z \geq 5}{2}}$	$[0 \dots 0 1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$
All $\mathcal{N} \neq 4$ and large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ with $\alpha = 1$	$[\text{spinor}]_{\frac{3}{4}}$	$[\text{conjugate spinor}]_{\frac{1}{4}}$
	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$[0 1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}}$

Table 13

List of marginal or relevant deformations and conserved currents, and multiplets in which they reside. For conserved currents including stress tensor, corresponding versions with left and right exchanged are also required.

Supersymmetric operators	Top component	Multiplet in which it resides
Marginal deformation	$[0 \dots 0]_1 \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_1$	$[1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \overline{[1 0 \dots 0]}_{\frac{1}{2}}$
Relevant deformation	$[\text{spinor}]_{\frac{3}{4}} \otimes \overline{[\text{spinor}]}_{\frac{3}{4}}$	$[\text{dual spinor}]_{\frac{1}{4}} \otimes \overline{[\text{dual spinor}]}_{\frac{1}{4}}$
Unit operator	$[0 \dots 0]_0 \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_0$	$[0 \dots 0]_0 \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_0$
Flavor current (left)	$[0 \dots 0]_1 \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_0$	$[1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_0$
Stress-energy tensor (left)	$[0 \dots 0]_2 \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_0$	$[0 0 1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_0$
Higher-spin currents (left)	$[0 \dots 0]_{\frac{Z=3,5,6,\dots}{2}} \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_0$	$[0 \dots 0 1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \overline{[0 \dots 0]}_0$

sion of Poincaré supersymmetry cannot be smoothly connected to a superconformal symmetry via relevant deformations.

Lists of allowed top components, conserved currents and deformations discussed in sections 5.1 and 5.2 can be found in Tables 12 and 13.

5.2.2. Recombination rules revisited

In section 4.1 we have discussed recombination rules: how long multiplets decompose into short multiplets as they hit the unitarity bound. There, we considered only one sector. That is, a long multiplet in the left-moving sector was decomposed into short multiplets while the one in the right-moving sector remained unchanged.

Having discussed conserved currents and deformations of CFT, it is fruitful to consider the case where multiplets in the left-moving and the right-moving sectors approach the unitarity bound simultaneously. In particular, we are interested in recombination rules where marginal deformations or flavor currents appear. We write some of the recombination rules for multiplets that have non-generic R-symmetry Dynkin labels but for any value of $(\mathcal{N}, \bar{\mathcal{N}})$ below,

$$\begin{aligned}
 L\bar{L}[0 \dots 0|0 \dots 0]_{h,\bar{h}} \xrightarrow{h,\bar{h} \rightarrow 0} & \underbrace{V\bar{V}[0 \dots 0|0 \dots 0]_{0,0}}_{\text{unit operator}} \oplus \underbrace{A\bar{A}[1 0 \dots 0|1 0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}}_{\text{marginal deformation}} \\
 & \oplus \underbrace{A\bar{V}[1 0 \dots 0|0 \dots 0]_{\frac{1}{2},0} \oplus V\bar{A}[0 \dots 0|1 0 \dots 0]_{0,\frac{1}{2}}}_{\text{flavor currents}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

$$L\overline{L}[10\cdots 0|0\cdots 0]_{h,\bar{h}} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, \bar{h} \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{A\overline{V}[10\cdots 0|0\cdots 0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}}_{\text{flavor current (left)}} \oplus \underbrace{A\overline{A}[10\cdots 0|10\cdots 0]_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}}_{\text{marginal deformation}} \oplus \cdots, \quad (5.3)$$

$$L\overline{L}[10\cdots 0|10\cdots 0]_{h,\bar{h}} \xrightarrow{h, \bar{h} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{A\overline{A}[10\cdots 0|10\cdots 0]_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}}_{\text{marginal deformation}} \oplus \cdots. \quad (5.4)$$

When a marginal deformation cannot remain marginal beyond the leading order, its scaling dimension should receive quantum corrections, and the corresponding short multiplet, combined with other short multiplets, should be up-lifted to a long multiplet. In other words, a short multiplet that contains an exactly marginal operator must not participate in any of the recombinations (5.2)-(5.4). It leads to a constraint that all marginal deformations become exactly marginal only if they do not break any flavor symmetry. Otherwise, one of (5.2) and (5.3) has to happen.

5.3. Supersymmetry enhancement

It is useful to understand how an \mathcal{N} -superconformal multiplet can decompose into various multiplets of fewer superconformal symmetries $\mathcal{N}' < \mathcal{N}$. Note that, in the language of \mathcal{N}' superconformal algebra, \mathcal{N} supercharges decompose into \mathcal{N}' supercharges and extra $(\mathcal{N} - \mathcal{N}')$ fermionic conserved charges. The R-symmetry algebra decomposes into the R'-symmetry algebra corresponding to the \mathcal{N}' -supersymmetry, flavor symmetry algebra commuting with the R'-symmetry algebra, and the remaining off-diagonal generators charged under both R'-symmetry and flavor symmetry.

Let us in particular consider the (holomorphic) stress-energy tensor multiplet $\mathcal{T}^{(\mathcal{N}+1)}$ of the $\mathcal{N}+1$ superconformal algebra. $\mathcal{T}^{(\mathcal{N}+1)}$ can split into various \mathcal{N} -multiplets that must include the following multiplets of \mathcal{N} superconformal algebra:

1. a stress-energy tensor multiplet $\mathcal{T}^{(\mathcal{N})}$ that has the holomorphic stress-energy tensor, \mathcal{N} supercurrents and R-currents.
2. a short multiplet that has an extra R-neutral supercurrent as a top component. In order that it be part of the enhanced $\mathcal{N}+1$ supercurrents, the \mathcal{N} off-diagonal R-currents $[1\cdots 0]_1 \otimes \overline{[0\cdots 0]}_0$ should be contained in the same short multiplet.

Conversely, if a theory with \mathcal{N} -supersymmetry contains all the multiplets enumerated above with mentioned properties, the theory is *enhanced* to $\mathcal{N}+1$.

As an illustration, let us consider the stress tensor multiplet of large $\mathcal{N}=4$ algebra with an arbitrary value of α , $A\overline{V}[1; 1|0; 0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$. The multiplet and its decomposition to the $\mathcal{N}=3$ algebra are described in Fig. 1 and 3, respectively. This decomposition consists of two $\mathcal{N}=3$ multiplets, $L\overline{V}[0|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$ which is the $\mathcal{N}=3$ stress tensor multiplet, and $A\overline{V}[2|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$ which is the extra supercurrent multiplet. The extra supercurrent multiplet $A\overline{V}[2|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$ has a top component $[0]_{\frac{3}{2}} \otimes \overline{[0]}_0$ which can be identified as the extra supercurrent, and $[2]_1 \otimes \overline{[0]}_0$ at the first level which corresponds to the off-diagonal R-currents, as expected. Therefore, the $\mathcal{N}=3$ global

superconformal theory in two dimensions can have an enhanced large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ theory if and only if there exists the extra supercurrent multiplet $A\bar{V}[2|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$.

This argument directly generalizes to generic values of \mathcal{N} , as is clear from the fact that

$$\wedge^k V \text{ in } SO(\mathcal{N}+1) \rightarrow \wedge^k V \oplus \wedge^{k-1} V \text{ in } SO(\mathcal{N}). \quad (5.5)$$

For a generic \mathcal{N} , the stress tensor multiplet of $\mathcal{N}+1$ superconformal algebra is decomposed into the stress tensor multiplet of \mathcal{N} superconformal algebra and an extra supercurrent multiplet thereof:

$$\mathcal{T}^{(\mathcal{N}+1)} = A\bar{V}[\wedge^3 V|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{T}^{(\mathcal{N})} = A\bar{V}[\wedge^3 V|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0} \oplus \underbrace{A\bar{V}[\wedge^2 V|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}}_{\text{extra supercurrent multiplet}}, \quad (5.6)$$

where the number of supersymmetries $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$ in the right-moving sector is arbitrary and irrelevant.

Conversely, a global superconformal theory with a generic number \mathcal{N} of supersymmetries in two dimensions is enhanced to an $\mathcal{N}+1$ theory if and only if it contains the extra supercurrent multiplet $A\bar{V}[\wedge^2 V|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$.

Note that for large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ or $\mathcal{N} = 6$, $A\bar{V}[\wedge^2 V|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$ or $A\bar{V}[\wedge^3 V|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}$ on the RHS of (5.6) is reducible to two irreducible parts. Although only one irreducible part corresponds to a genuine extra supercurrent multiplet or stress tensor multiplet (see section 5.1.2), both parts are required in order to enhance the theory into $\mathcal{N}+1$.

There are several types of non-generic cases of supersymmetry enhancement. Although what happens in each case is highly analogous to the generic case, we make remarks on the differences.

5.3.1. $\mathcal{N} \leq 2$ to $\mathcal{N}+1$

For $\mathcal{N} \leq 2$ where the smaller R-symmetry is abelian, the representation $\wedge^3 V$ does not have a sensible interpretation. However, similar relations to (5.6) hold:

$$\mathcal{T}^{(3)} = L\bar{V}[0|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{T}^{(2)} = L\bar{V}[0|0]_{1,0} \oplus \underbrace{L\bar{V}[0|0]_{\frac{1}{2},0}}_{\text{e.s.m. for } \mathcal{N}=2}, \quad (5.7)$$

$$\mathcal{T}^{(2)} = L\bar{V}[0|0]_{1,0} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{T}^{(1)} = L\bar{V}[0|0]_{\frac{3}{2},0} \oplus \underbrace{L\bar{V}[0|0]_{1,0}}_{\text{e.s.m. for } \mathcal{N}=1}, \quad (5.8)$$

where e.s.m. abbreviates the extra supercurrent multiplet.

5.3.2. $\mathcal{N} = 2$ to small $\mathcal{N} = 4$

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra that appears in the generic enhancement rule (5.6) is the large one with $SO(4)$ R-symmetry group. Meanwhile, the small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ with $SU(2)$ R-symmetry group can be decomposed into or enhanced from the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ theory, considering that $SO(2) \subset SU(2)$. That is,

$$\mathcal{T}^{(4s)} = A\bar{V}[2|0]_{1,0} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{T}^{(2)} = L\bar{V}[0|0]_{1,0} \oplus \underbrace{A\bar{V}[2|0]_{1,0} \oplus A\bar{V}[-2|0]_{1,0}}_{\text{e.s.m. for } \mathcal{N}=2}. \quad (5.9)$$

Therefore, the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ global superconformal theory in two dimensions is enhanced into a small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ theory if and only if *both* extra supercurrent multiplets $A\bar{V}[2|0]_{1,0}$ and $A\bar{V}[-2|0]_{1,0}$ exist. Note that two extra supercurrents are required since there are two more supercurrents in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ than in $\mathcal{N} = 2$.

As an application of (5.9), let us discuss new anomalies in $(\mathcal{N}, \bar{\mathcal{N}}) = (2, 2)$ superconformal theories resolving a long-standing puzzle that, unlike generic $(2, 2)$ superconformal theories, the conformal manifold of a $(4, 4)$ superconformal theory does not factorize into a product of Kähler manifolds [40]. The authors of [40] have shown that whenever the operator product expansion (OPE) between a chiral multiplet $A\bar{A}[1|1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}$ and a twisted chiral multiplet $A\bar{A}[1| - 1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}$ develops a pole,

$$\mathcal{O}(x_1)\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(x_2) \sim \frac{1}{x_1^{--} - x_2^{--}} J_{++}(x_2) + \text{regular terms}, \quad (5.10)$$

the aforementioned anomaly occurs and the factorization fails. Here \mathcal{O} and $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}$ are the primaries of chiral and twisted chiral multiplets while J_{++} is a conserved current of spin one and $U(1)$ R-charge two.

One can argue that any $(2, 2)$ superconformal theories have enhanced $(4, 4)$ superconformal symmetry if and only if the OPE between \mathcal{O} and $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}$ has a pole. We present a sketch of the proof below.

Let us start with a $(2, 2)$ superconformal theory that has a chiral multiplet and a twisted chiral multiplet. Suppose that the OPE (5.10) has a pole, which suggests that the given $(2, 2)$ superconformal theory has an extra supercurrent multiplet $A\bar{V}[2|0]_{1,0}$ and its complex conjugate $A\bar{V}[-2|0]_{1,0}$. This is because $J_{\pm\pm}$ is contained in the short multiplet $A\bar{V}[\pm 2|0]_{1,0}$ as a component. The existence of such extra supercurrent multiplets leads to the enhancement from $(2, 2)$ to $(4, 4)$, as explained above.

On the other hand, let us assume that the $(2, 2)$ superconformal theory has enhanced $(4, 4)$ superconformal symmetry. Both chiral and twisted chiral multiplets as well as their conjugates are then combined in a $(4, 4)$ short multiplet $A\bar{A}[1|1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}$,

$$\underbrace{A\bar{A}[1|1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}}_{\text{in } \mathcal{N}=(4,4)} \leftrightarrow \underbrace{\bigoplus_{\pm} A\bar{A}[\pm 1| \pm 1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}}_{\text{in } \mathcal{N}=(2,2)} . \quad (5.11)$$

Its OPE with itself must give rise to the small $(4,4)$ super Virasoro vacuum multiplet with an identity and the stress-energy tensor multiplet $\mathcal{T}^{(4s)} = A\bar{V}[2|0]_{1,0}$ included, as described schematically below:

$$(4, 4)\text{-theory} : A\bar{A}[1|1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}} \times A\bar{A}[1|1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}} \sim V\bar{V}[0|0]_{0,0} \oplus \mathcal{T}^{(4s)} \oplus \dots . \quad (5.12)$$

Decomposing back to the $(2, 2)$ theory, the RHS of (5.12) must include the extra supercurrent multiplets $A\bar{V}[\pm 2|0]_{1,0}$. Meanwhile, among various OPEs that appear in the LHS of (5.12), it is the OPE between the chiral multiplet $A\bar{A}[1|1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}$ and the twisted chiral multiplet $A\bar{A}[1| - 1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}$ that accounts for the extra supercurrent multiplet,

$$(2, 2)\text{-theory} : A\bar{A}[1|1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}} \times A\bar{A}[1| - 1]_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}} \supset A\bar{V}[2|0]_{1,0} . \quad (5.13)$$

This completes the proof.

5.3.3. $\mathcal{N} = 5$ to $\mathcal{N} = 6$

The enhancement of $\mathcal{N} = 5$ to $\mathcal{N} = 6$ is the most interesting.

Consider the genuine irreducible $\mathcal{N} = 6$ stress tensor multiplet denoted by $\mathcal{T}^{(6)}$. Its decomposition into conformal multiplets is depicted in the upper row of Fig. 14. Note that the primary is self-dual part of the representation $\wedge^3 V = [020] \oplus [002]$.

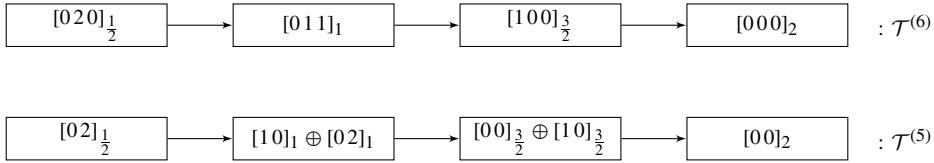


Fig. 14. The $\mathcal{N} = 6$ stress tensor multiplet decomposed into $\mathcal{N} = 5$.

Decomposition of this multiplet into $SO(5)_R$ representations according to the general rule (5.5) is depicted in the lower row of Fig. 14. This is precisely the stress tensor multiplet $\mathcal{T}^{(5)}$ of $\mathcal{N} = 5$: $A[0 2]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ with a $[0 0]_2$ at the third level.

Therefore, the irreducible $\mathcal{N} = 6$ stress tensor multiplet is identical to the $\mathcal{N} = 5$ stress tensor multiplet. In other words, an $\mathcal{N} = 5$ global superconformal theory is *automatically enhanced* into an $\mathcal{N} = 6$ theory.

6. Relation to super Virasoro algebra

6.1. Implications to the super Virasoro algebra

Among deformations and conserved currents discussed in the last section, some are guaranteed to exist because they belong to the same multiplet as the stress tensor, which must exist in any superconformal field theories. In this subsection, we will systematically investigate such components and their implications to the super Virasoro algebra, which is not fully understood for generic values of \mathcal{N} .

Let us start with the case $\mathcal{N} = 3$, which is the simplest among interesting cases. For concreteness, consider an $(\mathcal{N} = 3, \bar{\mathcal{N}})$ theory with any $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$ for the right-moving sector. See the uppermost part of Fig. 15, where structure of the stress-tensor multiplet $\mathcal{T}^{(3)}$ is depicted. Note that the product with $\bar{V}[0]_0$ in the right-moving sector is implied for all multiplets.

In addition to the components $[2]_1 \otimes \bar{[0]}_0$, $[2]_{\frac{3}{2}} \otimes \bar{[0]}_0$, and $[0]_2 \otimes \bar{[0]}_0$ that we have already identified as holomorphic R-currents $T_0^{[ab]}$, supercurrents G_r^a , and stress-energy tensor L_0 , respectively, we find another component $[0]_{\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \bar{[0]}_0$ in the multiplet. This implies that a spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ conserved current $[0]_{\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \bar{[0]}_0$ exists in any $\mathcal{N} = 3$ superconformal theories.

Furthermore, the multiplet structure contains additional information about the current. Not only does the current possess conformal weight $h = \frac{1}{2}$ and transform as an R-singlet, but its anti-commutation relation with the supercurrents G_r^a must also yield the R-currents $T_m^{[ab]}$. Denoting the current as Γ_r ($r \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$) and matching dimensions and R-indices, one can predict that for all modes $r, s \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$[L_n, \Gamma_r] = \left(-\frac{n}{2} - r\right) \Gamma_{n+r}, \quad (6.1a)$$

$$[\Gamma_r, T_n^{[ab]}] = 0, \quad (6.1b)$$

$$\{\Gamma_r, G_s^a\} \sim \epsilon^{abc} T_{r+s}^{[bc]}, \quad (6.1c)$$

must be part of the $\mathcal{N} = 3$ super Virasoro algebra. This is precisely what was found in [8].

Let us proceed to large $\mathcal{N} = 4$. Small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ is not interesting in this respect, as the stress tensor multiplet therein does not contain any extra component other than $\{L, G, T\}$, see the

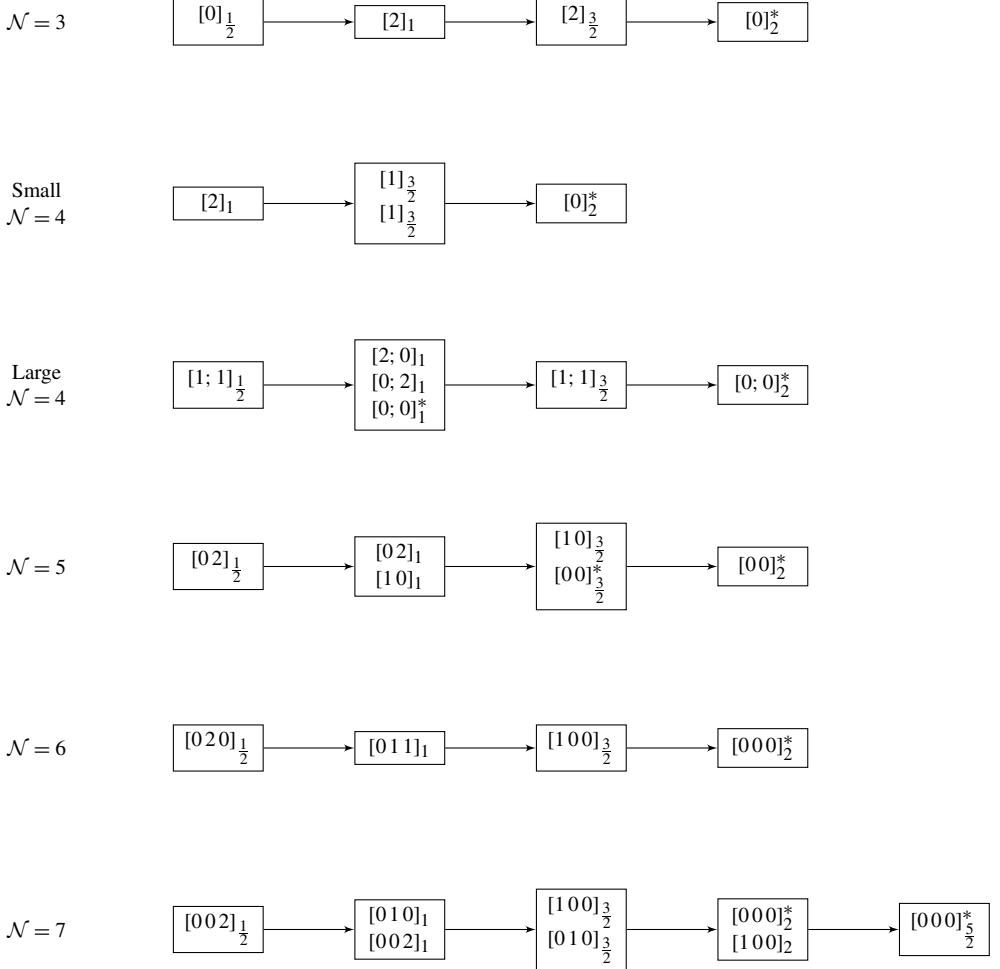


Fig. 15. Stress tensor multiplets for $3 \leq \mathcal{N} \leq 7$, where \mathcal{N} denotes number of supercharges in the left-moving sector. Product with $V[0]_0$ in the right-moving sector is implied. Top components are marked with an asterisk.

second part of Fig. 15. For the rest of this subsection, we no longer mention explicitly the right-moving sector, but assume that tensor product with the vacuum multiplet $\overline{V}[0]_0$ in the right-moving sector with any number of supercharges $\bar{\mathcal{N}}$ is always implied.

In addition to the components $[2; 0]_1$, $[1; 1]_{\frac{3}{2}}$, and $[0; 0]_2$ that we have already identified as R-currents $T_0^{\pm i}$, supercurrents G_r^a , and stress-energy tensor L_0 , we find a sporadic top component $[0; 0]_1$ and a primary component $[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$. Therefore, conserved currents $[0; 0]_1$ and $[1; 1]_{\frac{1}{2}}$ are guaranteed to exist in any large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal theories.

Following [12], we denote the respective currents by U_0 and Q_r^a , where $r = \frac{1}{2}$ and $-\frac{1}{2}$ correspond to each other's conjugate. We can see, not to mention their transformation properties under the R-symmetry and their scaling dimensions 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$, that U_0 commutes with supercurrents G_r^a , and that $\{G_r^a, Q_s^b\}$ leads to $T_0^{\pm i}$ and U_0 . These currents with the respective properties are precisely what are present in the full $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Virasoro algebra [12].

Some of the relevant (anti-)commutation relations are presented below,

$$[T_n^{+i}, G_r^a] = \eta_{ab}^{+i} (G_{n+r}^b - 2 \frac{1}{1+\alpha} n Q_{n+r}^b), \quad (6.2a)$$

$$[T_n^{-i}, G_r^a] = \eta_{ab}^{-i} (G_{n+r}^b + 2 \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha} n Q_{n+r}^b), \quad (6.2b)$$

$$\{Q_r^a, G_s^b\} = 2(\eta_{ab}^{+i} T_{r+s}^{+i} - \eta_{ab}^{-i} T_{r+s}^{-i}) + \delta^{ab} U_{r+s}, \quad (6.2c)$$

$$\{U_n, Q_r^a\} = 0, \quad [U_n, G_r^a] = n Q_{n+r}^a, \quad (6.2d)$$

$$\{Q_r^a, Q_s^b\} = -\delta^{ab} \delta_{r+s,0} \frac{c(1+\alpha)^2}{12\alpha}, \quad (6.2e)$$

$$\{U_m, U_n\} = -m \delta_{m+n,0} \frac{c(1+\alpha)^2}{12\alpha}. \quad (6.2f)$$

As in the global subalgebra (2.3), α parametrizes the $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ levels:

$$k_+ = c(1+\alpha)/(6\alpha), \quad k_- = c(1+\alpha)/6, \quad (6.3)$$

where c is the central charge. Note that c does not enter the global subalgebra while α does.

Therefore, although the global subalgebra is complete with $\{L, G, T\}$ alone, we can find by physical reasoning what additional operators must exist, which actually appear in the Virasoro algebra. Admittedly, this approach may not exhaust all operators that appear in the Virasoro algebra.

Let us turn to the next example: $\mathcal{N} = 5$. We can see that, in addition to the familiar operators $T_0^{[ab]}$, G_r^a , and L_0 , there are conserved currents of dimensions $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 , $\frac{3}{2}$ that are 3-form, 4-form, and 5-form, respectively, under the R-symmetry group. The 5-form is also supersymmetric. Note that for odd $SO(\mathcal{N})$, k -form and $(\mathcal{N} - k)$ -form are identical. Thus, an additional R-singlet current with dimension $\frac{3}{2}$ that is supersymmetric, an R-vector current with dimension 1, and an R-adjoint current with dimension $\frac{1}{2}$ are guaranteed to exist. The first two are identified as an extra supercurrent and extra R-currents that enhance the supersymmetry into $\mathcal{N} = 6$. This has been the topic of section 5.3.3.

Due to peculiarity discussed in section 5.1.2 and 5.3.3, the $\mathcal{N} = 6$ stress tensor multiplet contains no non-trivial components except for the primary, which is a self-dual 3-form under the R-symmetry with dimension $\frac{1}{2}$. Thus, implications to $\mathcal{N} = 6$ super Virasoro algebra are more or less contained in the last paragraph.

Proceeding further, we can conclude that for all $\mathcal{N} \geq 7$, conserved currents $U_{m(r)}^{[a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k]}$ ($k = 3, 4, \dots, \mathcal{N}$) that are k -forms under the R-symmetry with dimensions $\frac{k}{2} - 1$ are guaranteed to exist. The mode number is $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ for k even, thus bosonic currents, and $r \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$ for k odd, thus fermionic currents. Extending the mode numbers, commutation relations with the supercurrent is schematically written as

$$\{G_r^{a_0}, U_s^{[a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k]}\} \sim U_{r+s}^{[a_0 a_1 \cdots a_k]} + \delta^{a_0, a_i} U_{r+s}^{[a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k] \setminus a_i} + \dots \quad (6.4)$$

Note that the conserved currents discussed in this subsection are to be distinguished from those discussed in section 5.1.3, which were supersymmetric and allowed for every half-integer value of spin, but not guaranteed to exist. Only the \mathcal{N} -form coincides.

6.2. Relation to super Virasoro characters in $\mathcal{N} = 2$ and small $\mathcal{N} = 4$

Recall that the superconformal multiplets analyzed in section 3 are representations of global subalgebras of the larger super Virasoro algebras. In this sense, super Virasoro multiplets can be decomposed into the global superconformal multiplets. In this subsection, we discuss how the super Virasoro multiplets are decomposed, and compare recombination rules of super Virasoro multiplets and global superconformal multiplets for $\mathcal{N} = 2$ and small $\mathcal{N} = 4$, for which the super Virasoro multiplets have been thoroughly studied.

6.2.1. $\mathcal{N} = 2$

Super Virasoro multiplets in $\mathcal{N} = 2$ have been classified in [33]. A multiplet is long, or *massive*, if its primary $[j]_h$ lies *above* the unitarity bound, and it is short, or *massless*, if the primary lies *on* the unitarity bound. The unitarity bound is described by a set of line segments (see [33,41])

$$2h - 2rj + \left(\frac{c}{3} - 1\right)(r^2 - \frac{1}{4}) = 0 \quad (r \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}) \quad (6.5)$$

defined in the range

$$\left(\frac{c}{3} - 1\right)(|r| - \frac{1}{2}) \leq \text{sign}(r) \cdot j \leq \left(\frac{c}{3} - 1\right)(|r| + \frac{1}{2}) + 1. \quad (6.6)$$

The line segment labelled by r describes a set of primaries $[j]_h$ that would be annihilated by the supercharge $G_{-|r|}^{\text{sign}(r)}$. Note that the global unitarity bound (2.10) corresponds to the line segments $r = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ extended to infinity.

It is known that the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ super Virasoro algebra has an outer automorphism referred to as spectral flow [42]. Although the *extended* $\mathcal{N} = 2$ algebra that incorporates the spectral flow by one unit has many applications (see e.g. [43]), we do not impose such an invariance here.

Character of an $\mathcal{N} = 2$ super Virasoro multiplet with primary $[j]_h$, massive or massless, is written as (see [44–46])

$$\text{Massive: } \text{Ch}_{h,j}(\tau, z) = q^{h - \frac{c}{24}} y^j \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y)(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y^{-1})}{(1 - q^n)^2}, \quad (6.7)$$

$$\text{Massless: } \chi_{h(j,r),j}(\tau, z) = q^{h - \frac{c}{24}} y^j \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y)(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y^{-1})}{(1 - q^n)^2} \frac{1}{1 + q^{|r|} y^{\text{sign}(r)}}, \quad (6.8)$$

where $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$ and $y = e^{2\pi i z}$ as in section 4.2. Note that $h(j, r)$ in the massless character ensures that h be on the unitarity bound, where r labels which line segment (h, j) locates on. These multiplets satisfy a recombination rule as h in the massive multiplet approaches the unitarity bound given j :

$$\text{Ch}_{h,j}(\tau, z) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow h(j,r)} \chi_{h(j,r),j}(\tau, z) + \chi_{h(j,r) + |r|, j + \text{sign}(r)}(\tau, z) \quad (6.9)$$

Structure of the character can be analyzed as follows. Starting from the primary which contributes $q^{h - \frac{c}{24}} y^j$, two factors in the numerator take negative-mode fermionic supercharges $G_{-n + \frac{1}{2}}^{\pm}$ into effect while those in the denominator take negative-mode bosonic operators L_{-n}, T_{-n} into effect. The extra factor for the massless case simply cancels the operation by $G_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\text{sign}(r)}$, which produces the null states.

Meanwhile, we can write characters of global $\mathcal{N} = 2$ superconformal multiplets enlisted in Table 2 using more general formula (4.8) and (4.13),

$$\text{Massive: } \text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) = q^{h - \frac{c}{24}} y^j \frac{(1 + q^{\frac{1}{2}} y)(1 + q^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{-1})}{(1 - q)}, \quad (6.10)$$

$$\text{Massless: } \chi_{\frac{|j|}{2}, j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) = q^{h - \frac{c}{24}} y^j \frac{(1 + q^{\frac{1}{2}} y)(1 + q^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{-1})}{(1 - q)} \frac{1}{1 + q^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{\text{sign}(j)}}. \quad (6.11)$$

These multiplets also satisfy a recombination rule that has been already written down in (4.4) using different notation:

$$\text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{|j|}{2}} \chi_{\frac{|j|}{2}, j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) + \chi_{\frac{|j|+1}{2}, j + \text{sign}(j)}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \quad (6.12)$$

For simplicity and without loss of generality, let us assume $r > 0$. Decomposition of super Virasoro multiplets into global multiplets is now straightforward. We first write for massive multiplets and massless multiplets with $r \geq \frac{3}{2}$:

$$\text{Ch}_{h,j}(\tau, z) = \text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \underbrace{\frac{1}{1 - q} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y)(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y^{-1})}{(1 - q^n)^2}}_{(*)}, \quad (6.13)$$

$$\chi_{h(j, r \geq \frac{3}{2}), j}(\tau, z) = \text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \underbrace{\frac{1}{(1 - q)(1 + q^r y)} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y)(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y^{-1})}{(1 - q^n)^2}}_{(**)}. \quad (6.14)$$

An important point to note from (6.13) and (6.14) is that only long global multiplets appear on the RHS. This is because i) the unitarity bound for $r \geq \frac{3}{2}$ is higher than the global bound $h = \frac{|j|}{2}$, so the global bound is never saturated by primaries of the super Virasoro multiplets, and ii) every monomial $q^a y^b$ that appears in (*) or (**), except for 1, satisfies $a > \frac{|b|}{2}$, so the corresponding global multiplet

$$\text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \times q^a y^b = \text{Ch}_{h+a, j+b}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \quad (6.15)$$

remains long: $h + a > \frac{|j+b|}{2}$, provided that $h > \frac{|j|}{2}$.

However, the massless character with $r = \frac{1}{2}$ requires a special treatment because it no longer satisfies i) in the last paragraph. Therefore, we need to single out a global short multiplet $\chi_{h=\frac{j}{2}, j}^{(g)}(\tau, z)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{h=\frac{j}{2}, j}(\tau, z) &= \chi_{\frac{j}{2}, j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \\ &+ \text{Ch}_{\frac{j}{2}, j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \underbrace{\frac{1}{1 + q^{\frac{1}{2}} y} \left(\frac{1}{1 - q} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y)(1 + q^{n - \frac{1}{2}} y^{-1})}{(1 - q^n)^2} - 1 \right)}_{(\#)}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.16)$$

Every monomial $q^a y^b$ in (#) satisfies $a > \frac{|b|}{2}$, and appears with a positive coefficient. Therefore, a massless super Virasoro multiplet on the segment $r = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ is decomposed into exactly one short global multiplet with the same primary, and infinitely many long global multiplets.¹⁰

The decomposition of super Virasoro multiplets can be applied to their recombination rule (6.9). Again, cases $r \geq \frac{3}{2}$ and $r = \frac{1}{2}$ need to be treated separately.

First, for $r \geq \frac{3}{2}$, super Virasoro multiplet *recombination*, or *branching* if we are looking at it in the opposite direction, occurs at h higher than the global unitarity bound, so the same constituent long global multiplets are simply regrouped to form different sets of super Virasoro multiplets:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Ch}_{h,j}(\tau, z) &= \text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \frac{1}{1-q} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y)(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1})}{(1-q^n)^2} \\
&= (\text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) + \text{Ch}_{h+r,j+1}^{(g)}(\tau, z)) \frac{1}{(1-q)(1+q^r y)} \\
&\quad \times \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y)(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1})}{(1-q^n)^2} \\
&\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow h(j,r)} (\text{Ch}_{h(j,r),j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) + \text{Ch}_{h(j,r)+r,j+1}^{(g)}(\tau, z)) \frac{1}{(1-q)(1+q^r y)} \\
&\quad \times \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y)(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1})}{(1-q^n)^2} \\
&= \chi_{h(j,r),j}(\tau, z) + \chi_{h(j,r)+r,j+1}(\tau, z). \tag{6.17}
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, for $r = \frac{1}{2}$ where super Virasoro and global unitarity bounds coincide, the super Virasoro multiplet recombination occurs simultaneously as *one* of its constituent global multiplet also experiences the recombination.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Ch}_{h,j}(\tau, z) &= \text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \frac{1}{1-q} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y)(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1})}{(1-q^n)^2} \\
&= \text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) + \text{Ch}_{h,j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \left(\frac{1}{1-q} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y)(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1})}{(1-q^n)^2} - 1 \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{j}{2}} \left(\chi_{\frac{j}{2},j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) + \chi_{\frac{j+1}{2},j+1}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \right) \\
&\quad + \text{Ch}_{\frac{j}{2},j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \left(\frac{1}{1-q} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y)(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1})}{(1-q^n)^2} - 1 \right) \\
&= \chi_{\frac{j}{2},j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) + \text{Ch}_{\frac{j}{2},j}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \frac{1}{1+q^{\frac{1}{2}}y}
\end{aligned}$$

¹⁰ Note that the global long multiplet $\text{Ch}_{\frac{j}{2},j}^{(g)}(\tau, z)$ only works as a proxy for producing other long multiplets by multiplication with $q^a y^b$'s. It itself does not make sense because the unitarity bound has been reached.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \left(\frac{1}{1-q} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y)(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1})}{(1-q^n)^2} - 1 \right) \\
& + \chi_{\frac{j+1}{2}, j+1}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \\
& + \text{Ch}_{\frac{j+1}{2}, j+1}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \frac{1}{1+q^{\frac{1}{2}}y} \left(\frac{1}{1-q} \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y)(1+q^{n-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1})}{(1-q^n)^2} - 1 \right) \\
& = \chi_{\frac{j}{2}, j}(\tau, z) + \chi_{\frac{j+1}{2}, j+1}(\tau, z)
\end{aligned} \tag{6.18}$$

6.2.2. Small $\mathcal{N} = 4$

The small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Virasoro multiplets are classified similarly to their global counterparts: a multiplet with primary $[R]_h$ is bounded by $h \geq \frac{R}{2}$, and is massless, or short, if the bound is saturated and massive, or long, otherwise. Their characters are similar to the case $\mathcal{N} = 2$ except that now each R-representation may contain many states, graded by z . The central charge needs to be discretized by $c = 6k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$).

Using the orthogonal basis, we define $l = \frac{R}{2}$ so that the orthogonal weight l can take half-integer values and represents conventional $SU(2)$ spin T_0^3 . The unitarity bound becomes $h \geq l$ in the NS sector we are working on. Then, the characters are given by¹¹ (see [13,14])

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Ch}_{h,l}(\tau, z) &= q^{h-\frac{k}{4}} \left(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+y^{\frac{1}{2}}q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^2(1+y^{-\frac{1}{2}}q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^2}{(1-yq^n)(1-q^n)^2(1-y^{-1}q^n)} \right) \\
& \times \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y^{(k+1)m+l} - y^{-(k+1)m-l-1}}{1-y^{-1}} q^{(k+1)m^2 + (2l+1)m},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.19}$$

where $2l+1 = 1, 2, \dots, k$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_{h=l,l}(\tau, z) &= q^{l-\frac{k}{4}} \left(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+y^{\frac{1}{2}}q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^2(1+y^{-\frac{1}{2}}q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^2}{(1-yq^n)(1-q^n)^2(1-y^{-1}q^n)} \right) \frac{1}{1-y^{-1}} \\
& \times \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{y^{(k+1)m+l}}{(1+y^{\frac{1}{2}}q^{m+\frac{1}{2}})^2} - \frac{y^{-(k+1)m-l-1}}{(1+y^{-\frac{1}{2}}q^{m+\frac{1}{2}})^2} \right) q^{(k+1)m^2 + (2l+1)m},
\end{aligned} \tag{6.20}$$

where $2l+1 = 1, 2, \dots, k+1$. The factor $\frac{1}{1-y^{-1}}$ is often absorbed into the product in the literature, but we choose to write it separately to manifest the appearance of Weyl character formula.

Meanwhile, characters of the global multiplets read

$$\text{Ch}_{h,l}^{(g)}(\tau, z) = q^{h-\frac{k}{4}} \frac{(1+y^{\frac{1}{2}}q^{\frac{1}{2}})^2(1+y^{-\frac{1}{2}}q^{\frac{1}{2}})^2}{1-q} \frac{y^l - y^{-l-1}}{1-y^{-1}}, \tag{6.21}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_{h=l,l}^{(g)}(\tau, z) &= q^{l-\frac{k}{4}} \frac{(1+y^{\frac{1}{2}}q^{\frac{1}{2}})^2(1+y^{-\frac{1}{2}}q^{\frac{1}{2}})^2}{1-q} \frac{1}{1-y^{-1}} \\
& \times \left(\frac{y^l}{(1+y^{\frac{1}{2}}q^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} - \frac{y^{-l-1}}{(1+y^{-\frac{1}{2}}q^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{6.22}$$

¹¹ Another fugacity for the $U(1)$ charge that distinguishes two copies of $SU(2) \subset SO(4)$ may be introduced, as has been in [14]. However, we simply set the fugacity to unity because it plays no role in our argument.

From (6.19)-(6.22) we can infer the recombination rule of (4.5), common to the super Virasoro and global multiplets.

$$\text{Ch}_{h,l} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow l} \chi_{l,l} + 2\chi_{l+\frac{1}{2},l+\frac{1}{2}} + \chi_{l+1,l+1}, \quad (6.23)$$

$$\text{Ch}_{h,l}^{(g)} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow l} \chi_{l,l}^{(g)} + 2\chi_{l+\frac{1}{2},l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(g)} + \chi_{l+1,l+1}^{(g)}. \quad (6.24)$$

Note that this formulae are not directly derived from (4.8) and (4.13), because in the small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ algebra the R-symmetry is $SU(2)$ rather than $SO(4)$, and the supercharges do not form a vector representation thereof. However, essential properties appear in common. In particular, note how the $(1 + y^{\pm\frac{1}{2}}q^{\frac{1}{2}})^2$ factors nullify the action of two supercharges simultaneously.

Decomposition of super Virasoro multiplets into global multiplets is done in a similar manner to $\mathcal{N} = 2$. Massive super Virasoro multiplets are decomposed into long global multiplets only, while massless super Virasoro multiplets are decomposed into short and long global multiplets.

One thing we would like to check is when a massive super Virasoro multiplet hits the unitarity bound to branch into massless multiplets (6.23), if its global constituents also branch into the global constituents of the massless multiplets via (6.24). For this purpose, we only need to consider global constituents of massive multiplets that also saturate the global unitarity bound as the massive multiplet saturates its super Virasoro unitarity bound, and also short global multiplets in the decomposition of massless super Virasoro multiplets. It seems reasonable to believe that the other parts, which remain manifestly long throughout the recombination/branching, would simply regroup among themselves to belong to appropriate super Virasoro multiplets.

Consider the infinite sum in (6.19) and (6.20). As we are only interested in global constituents that hit the unitarity bound as $h \rightarrow l$ ($h = l$ is automatic for (6.20)), we look for monomials $q^{a-\frac{k}{4}}y^b$ such that $a \leq b$. Apart from the product term that only contains monomials $q^a y^b$ with $a \geq b$, we require

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq (k+1)m^2 + (2l+1)m + l - (k+1)m - l \\ &= (k+1)m\left(m - \left(1 - \frac{2l+1}{k+1}\right)\right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.25)$$

However, since $0 < \frac{1}{k+1} \leq \frac{2l+1}{k+1} \leq 1$, the only way to satisfy (6.25) is by $m = 0$, which saturates the inequality. Therefore, $m \neq 0$ in the infinite sum always leads to global multiplets that are manifestly long even when the super Virasoro multiplet hits the unitarity bound, and $m = 0$ may contribute to global multiplets that hit their unitarity bound simultaneously with the super Virasoro multiplet.

Finally, we can write down the decomposition of small $\mathcal{N} = 4$ multiplets as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ch}_{h,l}(\tau, z) &= \text{Ch}_{h,l}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \left(\prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + y^{\frac{1}{2}}q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^2 (1 + y^{-\frac{1}{2}}q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^2}{(1 - yq^{n-1})(1 - q^n)(1 - q^{n-1})(1 - y^{-1}q^{n-1})} \right) \\ &\quad + (\text{Ch}_{h',l'}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \text{ such that } h' - l' > h - l), \end{aligned} \quad (6.26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{h=l,l}(\tau, z) &= \chi_{h=l,l}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \left(\prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + y^{\frac{1}{2}}q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^2 (1 + y^{-\frac{1}{2}}q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})^2}{(1 - yq^{n-1})(1 - q^n)(1 - q^{n-1})(1 - y^{-1}q^{n-1})} \right) \\ &\quad + (\text{Ch}_{h',l'}^{(g)}(\tau, z) \text{ such that } h' > l'). \end{aligned} \quad (6.27)$$

Then, from the fact that a common multiplicative factor appears on the right-hand-sides of (6.26) and (6.27), it can be inferred that the global multiplet decomposition of (6.23) is indeed compatible with (6.24).

6.2.3. Large $\mathcal{N} = 4$

For completeness, we conclude by relating characters of the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ global multiplets to their analogues in super Virasoro algebra that are studied in [47,48]. In particular, we consider representations of \tilde{A}_γ , which is a subalgebra of the full large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal algebra A_γ . It is obtained from the latter by decoupling four dimension- $\frac{1}{2}$ operators and one dimension-1 current, denoted by Q_r^a and U_m in (6.2), see [29,49]. It is straightforward to obtain characters of representations of A_γ from that of \tilde{A}_γ , see [47].

We first present the character formulae for the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ global subalgebra, massive or massless, which are special cases of (4.8), (4.9), and (4.13).

$$\text{Ch}_{h,\{h_1,h_2\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_1, z_2\}) = q^{h-\frac{c}{24}} \cdot \frac{\left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1 + y_i^\epsilon q^{\frac{1}{2}}) \right)}{1 - q} \times \frac{\sum_{\epsilon=\pm 1} \begin{vmatrix} y_1^{h_1+1} + \epsilon y_1^{-h_1-1} & y_2^{h_1+1} + \epsilon y_2^{-h_1-1} \\ y_1^{h_2} + \epsilon y_1^{-h_2} & y_2^{h_2} + \epsilon y_2^{-h_2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} y_1 + y_1^{-1} & y_2 + y_2^{-1} \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}, \quad (6.28)$$

$$\chi_{h=\frac{h_1}{2},\{h_1,h_2\}}^{(g)}(\tau, \{z_1, z_2\}) = q^{\frac{h_1}{2}-\frac{c}{24}} \cdot \frac{\left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1 + y_i^\epsilon q^{\frac{1}{2}}) \right)}{1 - q} \times \frac{\sum_{\epsilon=\pm 1} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{y_1^{h_1+1}}{1 + y_1 q^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \epsilon \frac{y_1^{-h_1-1}}{1 + y_1^{-1} q^{\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{y_2^{h_1+1}}{1 + y_2 q^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \epsilon \frac{y_2^{-h_1-1}}{1 + y_2^{-1} q^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ \frac{y_1^{h_2}}{y_1^{h_2} + \epsilon y_1^{-h_2}} & \frac{y_2^{h_2}}{y_2^{h_2} + \epsilon y_2^{-h_2}} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} y_1 + y_1^{-1} & y_2 + y_2^{-1} \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}. \quad (6.29)$$

We then present the character formulae for the massive and massless representations of \tilde{A}_γ [47,48] in our convention below. In particular, we move from the $SU(2)$ isospins, related to the fundamental Dynkin labels by $l^+ = \frac{R_1}{2}$ and $l^- = \frac{R_2}{2}$, with fugacities $\{z_+, z_-\}$ into the orthogonal basis $h_1 = l^+ + l^-$, $h_2 = l^+ - l^-$ with fugacities $\{y_1 = z_+ z_-, y_2 = z_+ z_-^{-1}\}$.

$$\text{Ch}_{h,\{h_1,h_2\}}^{\tilde{A}_\gamma}(\tau, \{z_1, z_2\}) = q^{h-\frac{c}{24}} \left(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^2 \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1 + y_i^\epsilon q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})}{(1 - q^n)^3 \cdot \prod_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2=\pm 1} (1 - y_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2} q^n)} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \sum_{a,b=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(q^{k_+ a^2 + (h_1 + h_2 + 1)a + k_- b^2 + (h_1 - h_2 + 1)b} \right. \\
& \times \left. \frac{\sum_{\epsilon=\pm 1} \begin{vmatrix} y_1^{k_+ a + k_- b + h_1 + 1} + \epsilon y_1^{-k_+ a - k_- b - h_1 - 1} & y_2^{k_+ a + k_- b + h_1 + 1} + \epsilon y_2^{-k_+ a - k_- b - h_1 - 1} \\ y_1^{k_+ a - k_- b + h_2} + \epsilon y_1^{-k_+ a + k_- b - h_2} & y_2^{k_+ a - k_- b + h_2} + \epsilon y_2^{-k_+ a + k_- b - h_2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} y_1 + y_1^{-1} & y_2 + y_2^{-1} \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} \right), \tag{6.30}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \chi_{h=\frac{h_1}{2}, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{\tilde{A}_\gamma}(\tau, \{z_1, z_2\}) \\
& = q^{\frac{h_1}{2} - \frac{c}{24}} \left(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^2 \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1 + y_i^\epsilon q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})}{(1 - q^n)^3 \cdot \prod_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2=\pm 1} (1 - y_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2} q^n)} \right) \\
& \times \sum_{a,b=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(q^{k_+ a^2 + (h_1 + h_2 + 1)a + k_- b^2 + (h_1 - h_2 + 1)b} \right. \\
& \times \left. \frac{\sum_{\epsilon=\pm 1} \begin{vmatrix} y_1^{k_+ a + k_- b + h_1 + 1} + \epsilon y_1^{-k_+ a - k_- b - h_1 - 1} & y_2^{k_+ a + k_- b + h_1 + 1} + \epsilon y_2^{-k_+ a - k_- b - h_1 - 1} \\ \frac{1 + y_1 q^{a+b+\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + y_1 q^{a+b+\frac{1}{2}}} + \epsilon \frac{1 + y_1^{-1} q^{a+b+\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + y_1^{-1} q^{a+b+\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{1 + y_2 q^{a+b+\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + y_2 q^{a+b+\frac{1}{2}}} + \epsilon \frac{1 + y_2^{-1} q^{a+b+\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + y_2^{-1} q^{a+b+\frac{1}{2}}} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} y_1 + y_1^{-1} & y_2 + y_2^{-1} \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} \right), \tag{6.31}
\end{aligned}$$

where k_\pm are the $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ levels defined in (6.3). Note the recombination rules,

$$\text{Ch}_{h, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{\tilde{A}_\gamma} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{h_1}{2}} \chi_{\frac{h_1}{2}, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{\tilde{A}_\gamma} + \chi_{\frac{h_1+1}{2}, \{h_1+1, h_2\}}^{\tilde{A}_\gamma}, \tag{6.32}$$

$$\text{Ch}_{h, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{(g)} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \frac{h_1}{2}} \chi_{\frac{h_1}{2}, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{(g)} + \chi_{\frac{h_1+1}{2}, \{h_1+1, h_2\}}^{(g)}. \tag{6.33}$$

Comparing (6.28) through (6.31), it is clear that the \tilde{A}_γ characters can be written in terms of the global multiplet characters. Specifically, the summands over a and b in (6.30) and (6.31) are precisely the second lines of (6.28) and (6.29) for $a = b = 0$. More generally, the summand in (6.30) is the second line of (6.28) with

$$\begin{aligned}
h & \rightarrow h + k^+ a^2 + (h_1 + h_2 + 1)a + k^- b^2 + (h_1 - h_2 + 1)b, \\
h_1 & \rightarrow h_1 + k^+ a + k^- b, \quad \text{and} \quad h_2 \rightarrow h_2 + k^+ a - k^- b. \tag{6.34}
\end{aligned}$$

The summand in (6.31) is more involved, but after expanding the denominators in the first row of the determinant, it can be expressed as a sum of a massless global character and an infinite series of massive global characters.

However, it is not very illuminating to write the \tilde{A}_γ characters entirely in terms of the global characters. Instead, we write analogues of (6.26) and (6.27) to illuminate how the saturation of unitarity bound occurs in terms of the global constituents.

To do so, the following inequality is crucial:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & k_+a^2 + (h_1 + h_2 + 1)a + k_-b^2 + (h_1 - h_2 + 1)b - \frac{1}{2}k_+a - \frac{1}{2}k_-b \\
 &= k_+a\left(a + \frac{h_1 + h_2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}k_+}{k_+}\right) + k_-b\left(b + \frac{h_1 - h_2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}k_-}{k_-}\right) \\
 &\geq 0 \quad (\text{for } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}).
 \end{aligned} \tag{6.35}$$

Equality holds if and only if $a = b = 0$. It is valid because the spectral flow constrains isospins of \tilde{A}_γ multiplets by

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq h_1 \pm h_2 + 1 = 2l^\pm + 1 \leq k^\pm, & (\text{massive}) \\ 1 \leq h_1 \pm h_2 + 1 = 2l^\pm + 1 \leq k^\pm + 1, & (\text{massless}) \end{cases} \tag{6.36}$$

The inequality implies that only the contribution from $a = b = 0$ in (6.30) may saturate the unitarity bound $h \geq \frac{h_1}{2}$ as the LHS does, and that only the contribution from $a = b = 0$ in (6.31) may be massless global multiplets. Therefore, we can generalize (6.26) and (6.27) into the large $\mathcal{N} = 4$ characters as follows,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ch}_{h, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{\tilde{A}_\gamma} &= \text{Ch}_{h, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{(g), \mathcal{N}=4} \left(\prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^2 \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1 + y_i^\epsilon q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})}{(1 - q^n)(1 - q^{n-1})^2 \cdot \prod_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 = \pm 1} (1 - y_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2} q^{n-1})} \right) \\
 &+ (\text{Ch}_{h', \{h'_1, h'_2\}}^{(g), \mathcal{N}=4} \text{ such that } h' - \frac{h'_1}{2} > h - \frac{h_1}{2}),
 \end{aligned} \tag{6.37}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi_{\frac{h_1}{2}, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{\tilde{A}_\gamma} &= \chi_{\frac{h'_1}{2}, \{h_1, h_2\}}^{(g), \mathcal{N}=4} \left(\prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^2 \prod_{\epsilon=\pm 1} (1 + y_i^\epsilon q^{n-\frac{1}{2}})}{(1 - q^n)(1 - q^{n-1})^2 \cdot \prod_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 = \pm 1} (1 - y_1^{\epsilon_1} y_2^{\epsilon_2} q^{n-1})} \right) \\
 &+ (\text{Ch}_{h', \{h'_1, h'_2\}}^{(g), \mathcal{N}=4} \text{ such that } h' > \frac{h'_1}{2}).
 \end{aligned} \tag{6.38}$$

Again, from the fact that a common multiplicative factor appears on the right-hand-sides of (6.37) and (6.38), it can be inferred that the global multiplet decomposition of (6.32) is indeed compatible with (6.33).

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Appendix A. Racah-Speiser algorithm

In this appendix, we review the Racah-Speiser Algorithm that has been used throughout this article. Similarly to [26], our focus will primarily be on how to use the algorithm rather than its construction, and we refer the readers to [50] for the latter. Moreover, we are particularly interested in its application to special orthogonal groups $SO(\mathcal{N})$.

Racah-Speiser Algorithm, in short, is an efficient algorithm that yields a tensor product of two irreducible representations of a Lie group as a direct sum of irreducible representations, while avoiding overly detailed relations between the weights best described by Clebsch-Gordan coefficients.

Consider two irreducible representations of a Lie group G_r with rank r , denoted by their highest weights λ_1 and λ_2 . Our objective is to find irreducible representations Λ^a with corresponding multiplicities m^i , such that

$$\lambda_1 \otimes \lambda_2 = \bigoplus_a m^a \Lambda^a, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where $m^a \Lambda^a$ indicates that Λ^a appears m^a times in the sum.

Let us denote by $\{\mu_2^a\}$ ($a = 1, \dots, \dim \lambda_2$) the complete set of weights of the irreducible representation λ_2 . Then, consider the set of weights $\{\lambda_1 + \mu_2^a\}$ ($a = 1, \dots, \dim \lambda_2$). Each weight belongs to one of three categories, and contributes to the RHS of (A.1), after appropriate treatments:

- Some of the weights live in the Weyl chamber, that is, all of their Dynkin labels are non-negative. These weights do not require any special treatment, and each of them contributes to the RHS of (A.1) as a highest weight of an irreducible representation Λ^a with multiplicity 1.
- Some of the weights do not live in the Weyl chamber, however, can be brought into one by a series of *reflections*. Here, the *reflection* is defined as a shift by the Weyl vector ρ , followed by a Weyl reflection and then a negative shift by the same Weyl vector ρ . Using fundamental Dynkin labels, the *i*th Weyl reflection σ^i of a weight $[R_1 \dots R_r]$ can be written as

$$\sigma^i([R_1 \dots R_r]) = [R_1 \dots R_r] - R_i[A_{i1} \dots A_{ir}], \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where A_{ij} denotes the Cartan matrix of \mathfrak{g}_r . Incorporating the shifts by the Weyl vector $\rho = [1 \dots 1]$, the *i*th reflection is summarized as

$$r^i([R_1 \dots R_r]) = [R_1 \dots R_r] - (R_i + 1)[A_{i1} \dots A_{ir}]. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Note that there are r different reflections, where r is the rank of the Lie group. Number of reflections required to bring a weight into the Weyl chamber is defined modulo 2. Then, each of the weights that belongs to this category contributes to the RHS of (A.1) after being brought into the Weyl chamber via W reflections, with multiplicity $(-1)^W$.

- Finally, some multiplets are reflected into itself. By inspection of (A.3), one can see that a weight belongs to this category if and only if at least one of its fundamental Dynkin labels

equals -1 . Considering the -1 factor that entails each reflection, these weights naturally have vanishing contribution to the RHS of (A.1).

To summarize, each weight in the set $\{\lambda_1 + \mu_2^a\}$ whose Dynkin labels do not include -1 , contributes to the RHS of (A.1) by an irreducible representation whose highest weight equals itself, or a reflection of itself. If an odd number of reflection is required in the process, it contributes negatively, cancelling a positive but identical contribution from another weight. At the end, the cancellation is always complete and there is no remaining contribution with a negative multiplicity. Note that exchanging the role of two representations l_1 and l_2 gives the same result.

Throughout this article, the Racah-Speiser Algorithm is always performed in a special orthogonal group $SO(\mathcal{N})$, with one of the two multiplicands being the vector representation that represents the supercharges. In such cases, the minimum Dynkin label that can appear in any of the weights in the set $\{\lambda_1 + \mu_2^a\}$ is -2 , and the classification and treatment of the weights become extremely simple. That is, whenever there is a Dynkin label equal to -1 we dispose the weight, and else if the k th label is -2 , we add the k th row of the Cartan matrix to the weight in accordance with (A.3) to bring the k th label to 0 then to cancel with an identical weight. Of course, if the reflection produces a -1 for another label, we dispose the weight.

Let us take the product $[0\ 1\ 0] \otimes [1\ 0\ 0]$ in $SO(7)$ as an example. The weight system of the highest weight representation $[1\ 0\ 0]$ is given by

$$[1\ 0\ 0], \quad [-1\ 1\ 0], \quad [0\ -1\ 2], \quad [0\ 0\ 0], \quad [0\ 1\ -2], \quad [1\ -1\ 0], \quad [-1\ 0\ 0], \quad (\text{A.4})$$

and thus the set of weights $\{\lambda_1 + \mu_2^a\}$ is

$$[1\ 1\ 0], \quad [-1\ 2\ 0], \quad [0\ 0\ 2], \quad [0\ 1\ 0], \quad [0\ 2\ -2], \quad [1\ 0\ 0], \quad [-1\ 1\ 0]. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

The second and seventh weights are disposed because of the Dynkin label -1 . To bring the fifth weight $[0\ 2\ -2]$ into the Weyl chamber, we add the third row of the Cartan matrix $[0\ -1\ 2]$ to get $[0\ 1\ 0]$, which cancels the fourth weight. Therefore,

$$[0\ 1\ 0] \otimes [1\ 0\ 0] = [1\ 1\ 0] \oplus [0\ 0\ 2] \oplus [1\ 0\ 0]. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

When $[0\ 1\ 0]$ is the primary of a multiplet, the product with vector $[1\ 0\ 0]$ represents states at the first level of the multiplet. The first piece $[1\ 1\ 0]$ represents null states when the unitarity bound is saturated, then we can identify the remaining parts as

$$\wedge^2 V \otimes \wedge^1 V = \wedge^3 V \oplus \wedge^1 V, \quad (\text{A.7})$$

in agreement with (3.11) and the discussion followed.

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