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The 5d superconformal index at large N and black holes

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ABSTRACT: We study the large N limit of the superconformal index of a large class of 5d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ superconformal field theories and show it is given by the square of the partition function on the squashed five-sphere. We show this simple relation implies a Cardy formula in 5d, which is valid in an “extended” regime in which fugacities are finite and N is large. For theories with weakly coupled gravity duals we conjecture this large N Cardy formula universally accounts for the microscopic entropy of spinning black holes in AdS_6 . We check this explicitly for known black hole solutions in massive type IIA and type IIB string theory, carrying two angular momenta and one electric charge, and predict the entropy of black holes carrying multiple electric charges, yet to be constructed. We also discuss large N properties of the $S_b^3 \times \Sigma_g$ partition function, extending previous results to theories with type IIB duals.

KEYWORDS: AdS-CFT Correspondence, Black Holes in String Theory, Conformal Field Models in String Theory, D-branes

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1 Introduction and summary

The large N expansion is one of the most powerful nonperturbative tools in quantum field theory [1]. In the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit, some theories become exactly solvable or can be recast in terms of a dual description with a standard perturbative expansion. The large N expansion is, however, more than a technical tool; it has also led to enormous insights into the dynamics of quantum field theories when the number of degrees of freedom at each point is large. A prime example is the gauge/gravity duality in which a large number of quantum degrees of freedom are reorganized into semiclassical gravitational degrees of freedom.

In this paper, we study universal aspects of 5d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supersymmetric gauge theories that emerge at large N . Our calculations are purely field theoretic and do not assume holography. However, they have interesting holographic applications, in particular for the counting of microstates of black holes in AdS_6 .

Given a d -dimensional supersymmetric quantum field theory, two important observables are the S^d partition function and the superconformal index, or $S^{d-1} \times S^1$ partition function with supersymmetric boundary conditions. For the theories we consider, these can be computed exactly via supersymmetric localization, which reduces the path integral

to a matrix model.¹ The physical interpretation of these two observables is quite different. While the (odd-dimensional) sphere partition function is a measure of the number of degrees of freedom [3–5], the superconformal index counts the number of certain BPS operators in the theory [6, 7]. Correspondingly, one would not expect these two observables, or the corresponding $N \times N$ matrix models computing them, to be related in any simple way. Although this is true for finite N , in the large N limit we will show that for a large class of 5d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ theories the matrix models are in fact closely related.² As we shall discuss, in a certain region of parameter space where the matrix models are dominated by a single saddle, it follows that the superconformal index is simply the *square* of the sphere partition function:

$$Z_{S_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^4 \times S_r^1}(\nu_I) \approx \left[Z_{S_{\vec{\omega}=(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1})}^5}(\nu_I) \right]^2. \tag{1.1}$$

On the l.h.s. the parameters ν_I correspond to chemical potentials for flavor symmetries and $\epsilon_{1,2}$ are (complexified) squashing parameters of the S^4 . On the r.h.s. the parameters ν_I correspond to masses for the same flavor symmetries and $\vec{\omega}$ are squashing parameters of the S^5 . Note the physical meaning of the flavor parameters on both sides is quite different and the map is formal.

As we discuss below, one of the implications of this relation is the universal, large N formula

$$\log Z_{S_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^4 \times S_r^1}(\nu_I) \approx -\frac{2(r\epsilon_1 + r\epsilon_2 + 1)^3}{27r^2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} F_{S^5}(\hat{m}_I), \tag{1.2}$$

where $\hat{m}_I = \frac{3\nu_I}{r\epsilon_1 + r\epsilon_2 + 1}$ and $F_{S^5}(\hat{m}_I)$ is the free energy³ of the mass-deformed theory on the round S^5 . This result holds for a vast class of theories engineered in massive type IIA and type IIB string theory and at finite $\epsilon_{1,2}$ and r . We note the close analogy with the 2d Cardy formula, $\log Z_{S^1 \times S_\beta^1} \approx \frac{\pi^2}{6\beta} c$, where now $F_{S^5}(\hat{m}_I)$ plays the role of the 2d (trial) central charge c .

As noted, the underlying matrix models controlling the sphere partition function and the superconformal index are quite distinct and we do not expect a simple relation at finite N . The universality of the relations above are thus an emergent property at large N .⁴ This can be understood holographically as the universality of the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy formula. This formula is universal in the sense that it follows from a weakly coupled, semiclassical, analysis. It therefore holds regardless of how the black hole is realized microscopically, either in massive type IIA or type IIB string theory, or any other setup in a consistent theory of quantum gravity. Now, just like the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy of black holes in AdS_3 follows universally from the 2d Cardy formula, we expect the entropy of (spinning) black holes in asymptotically AdS_6 to follow universally from (1.2).⁵ For black holes that are known one can check this is indeed the case. We conjecture this

¹See [2] for a review of localization in various dimensions.

²As discussed in section 3 this does not hold for 5d gauge theories with a 6d UV completion.

³Throughout the paper we define $F = -\log Z$.

⁴See [8–12] for other large N universal relations.

⁵As reviewed below, SCFTs in 5d are strongly coupled in the UV and large N is sufficient for a weakly coupled gravity dual.

formula accounts for the entropy of generic spinning, electrically charged, BPS black holes in asymptotically AdS₆, yet to be constructed, and discuss an example in section 4. It would be interesting to study subleading corrections in the $1/N$ expansion both in the field theory and in the supergravity side.

The formula (1.2) is consistent with the result in [13], where the superconformal index of 5d SCFTs engineered in massive type IIA string theory was studied at large N and in a Cardy-like limit, $|\epsilon_{1,2}| \ll 1$.⁶ We emphasize the result above holds at finite $\epsilon_{1,2}$ and r . We thus refer to (1.2) as the “extended,” or large N , Cardy formula in 5d. This is reminiscent of the extended Cardy regime for the 2d Cardy formula, in which N is taken to be large but β is finite [23].

We also discuss another interesting 5d observable: the $S_b^3 \times \Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}$ partition function [11], where $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}$ is a topologically twisted Riemann surface of genus \mathfrak{g} . Again, we will show that for theories with UV completions as 5d SCFTs, this partition function is completely controlled, at large N , by the mass-deformed partition function on $S_{\mathfrak{w}}^5$, with an appropriate map of parameters. This holds for a large class of quiver gauge theories, including theories with massive type IIA duals as well as with type IIB duals. As we discuss in section 5 our results strongly suggest that the compactification of both classes of 5d SCFTs lead to novel 3d SCFTs which would be interesting to characterize in detail.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we review basic elements of 5d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ theories and localization results. In section 3 we study the large N limit of the superconformal index and prove the 5d Cardy formula. In section 4 we discuss holographic implications, in particular for the entropy of spinning black holes in AdS₆. Finally, in section 5 we discuss the large N limit of the $S^3 \times \Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}$ partition function. We provide some technical details in appendices A and B.

2 Review of the 5d Nekrasov partition function and S^5

Five-dimensional gauge theories are trivial in the IR and perturbatively non-renormalizable. At the non-perturbative level, however, string theory predicts that various supersymmetric gauge theories are UV completed by nontrivial SCFTs [24, 25]. Since in 5d the gauge coupling constant squared, g_{YM}^2 , has units of length the UV SCFTs are strongly coupled. There have been important efforts in recent years to classify these 5d SCFTs [26–28] and to develop nonperturbative tools to study them, in particular supersymmetric localization techniques on various backgrounds.⁷

An important role is played by the instanton partition function [29] on the Ω -deformed background, $\mathbb{C}_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^2 \times S_r^1$, which serves as a basic building block for various partition functions. For various manifolds M_5 the path integral localizes around certain fixed points, where the geometry locally looks like a copy of $\mathbb{C}_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^2 \times S_r^1$. The partition function on M_5 is then obtained by appropriately gluing copies of the instanton partition function and (for

⁶See [14–18] for 4d Cardy formulas in the large temperature and other Cardy-like limits and [19–22] for applications to the study of black holes in AdS₅.

⁷See Contributions [14–16] in [2] for a review of results in 5d and a complete list of references.

compact M_5) by integrating/summing over gauge configurations:

$$Z_{M_5} = \frac{1}{|W_G|} \sum_{\mathfrak{m}} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{dx}{2\pi i x} \prod_{\ell} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1}^{\text{pert}}(x^{(\ell)}, y^{(\ell)}; \mathfrak{q}_1^{(\ell)}; \mathfrak{q}_2^{(\ell)}) \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1}^{\text{inst}}(x^{(\ell)}, y^{(\ell)}; \mathfrak{q}_1^{(\ell)}; \mathfrak{q}_2^{(\ell)}), \quad (2.1)$$

where $x = e^{2\pi i r u}$ are gauge variables, $y = e^{2\pi i r \nu}$ are flavor fugacities, and $\mathfrak{q}_{1,2} = e^{2\pi i r \epsilon_{1,2}}$ are the equivariant parameters. The precise gluing conditions on the parameters, and the sum/integration over gauge variables and the contour \mathcal{C} depend on the specific choice of M_5 . We will focus on the (squashed) S^5 [30–37], $S^4 \times S^1$ [38–41], and $S^3 \times \Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}$ [11], with $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}$ a topologically twisted Riemann surface of genus \mathfrak{g} .⁸ The perturbative part consists of a classical and 1-loop contribution,

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1}^{\text{pert}} = \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1}^{\text{classical}} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1}^{\text{1-loop}}. \quad (2.2)$$

As we discuss below, the classical contribution will not play an important role in our setup. The 1-loop term receives contributions from both 5d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ vector and hypermultiplets, which are given by⁹

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1}^{\text{1-loop, hyp}}(x, y; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2) &= \prod_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}} \left[\left(-x^{\rho} y \mathfrak{q}_1^{1/2} \mathfrak{q}_2^{1/2}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2 \right) \left(-x^{-\rho} y^{-1} \mathfrak{q}_1^{1/2} \mathfrak{q}_2^{1/2}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2 \right) \right]^{-1/2}, \\ \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times S^1}^{\text{1-loop, vec}}(x; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2) &= \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \left[(x^{\alpha} \mathfrak{q}_1 \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2) (x^{-\alpha}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2) \right]^{1/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

where ρ runs over weights of the gauge representation \mathcal{R} and α runs over nonzero roots of the gauge group G , we denote $x^{\rho} \equiv e^{2\pi i r \rho(u)}$, and the $(\mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)$ -factorial symbol is defined by

$$(z; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2) = \prod_{k_1, k_2 \geq 0} (1 - z \mathfrak{q}_1^{k_1} \mathfrak{q}_2^{k_2}), \quad |\mathfrak{q}_1| < 1, |\mathfrak{q}_2| < 1. \quad (2.4)$$

If either $|\mathfrak{q}_1| > 1$ or $|\mathfrak{q}_2| > 1$ other product representations are used (see appendix B). An important role will be played by the elliptic gamma function, defined as

$$\Gamma(z; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2) \equiv \frac{(\mathfrak{q}_1 \mathfrak{q}_2 z^{-1}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)}{(z; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)}, \quad (2.5)$$

and which satisfies the interesting modular property [45]

$$\Gamma(z = e^{2\pi i u}; \mathfrak{q}_1 = e^{2\pi i \epsilon_1}, \mathfrak{q}_2 = e^{2\pi i \epsilon_2}) = e^{-i\pi Q(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{u}{\epsilon_1}; -\frac{1}{\epsilon_1}, \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{u - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}; -\frac{1}{\epsilon_2}, -\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}\right)}, \quad (2.6)$$

where Q is a cubic polynomial defined in (B.15).

The instanton contribution can be explicitly characterized but is more involved. However, as we review below, one expects sectors with a nonzero instanton number to be subdominant in the large N limit and thus from now on we focus only on the perturbative contribution in the zero instanton sector.

⁸Strictly speaking in this approach one can only obtain the case $\mathfrak{g} = 0$. An A-model perspective, however, leads to the expression for arbitrary genus [11]. Some partial results were previously obtained in [42, 43]. See also [44] for recent developments.

⁹Here we follow the regularization and conventions of [11]. The minus sign in front of $x^{\pm\rho}$ is due to the half-integer shifts of KK momenta by the hypermultiplet R-charge when uplifting the 4d instanton partition function from 4d to 5d [37].

2.1 Mass deformed squashed S^5

Let us first review how to construct the partition function on the squashed S^5 (here we follow the review [46]). The squashed S^5 is defined by

$$\omega_1^2 |z_1|^2 + \omega_2^2 |z_2|^2 + \omega_3^2 |z_3|^2 = 1, \quad (2.7)$$

where z_1, z_2, z_3 are coordinates in an embedding \mathbb{C}^3 and $\vec{\omega} = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3)$ are squashing parameters, with units of mass 1. The $S_{\vec{\omega}}^5$ partition function is obtained by gluing three copies, with parameters

$$x^{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} e^{2\pi i u/\omega_1} \\ e^{2\pi i u/\omega_2} \\ e^{2\pi i u/\omega_3} \end{cases}, \quad \mathfrak{q}_1^{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} e^{2\pi i \omega_3/\omega_1} \\ e^{2\pi i \omega_1/\omega_2} \\ e^{2\pi i \omega_1/\omega_3} \end{cases}, \quad \mathfrak{q}_2^{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} e^{2\pi i \omega_2/\omega_1} & \ell = 1 \\ e^{2\pi i \omega_3/\omega_2} & \ell = 2 \\ e^{2\pi i \omega_2/\omega_3} & \ell = 3 \end{cases}, \quad (2.8)$$

where u is the gauge variable, with units of mass 1. We have set the mass parameters m to zero for now, which can be easily restored later by shifting the gauge variable $u \rightarrow u + m$. We consider complexified squashing parameters and assume, for concreteness,

$$\text{Im}\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_3}\right) > 0, \quad \text{Im}\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_3}\right) > 0, \quad \text{Im}\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}\right) > 0. \quad (2.9)$$

Let us consider the contribution from the vector multiplet. With the choice (2.9) and gluing the three copies above one has

$$\mathcal{Z}_{S_{\vec{\omega}}^5}^{1\text{-loop,vec}} = \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \frac{\left[(x^\alpha; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2^{-1})_{(2)} (x^{-\alpha} \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1} \mathfrak{q}_2^{-1}; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2^{-1})_{(2)} \right]^{1/2} \left[(x^\alpha \mathfrak{q}_1 \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(3)} (x^{-\alpha}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(3)} \right]^{1/2}}{\left[(x^\alpha \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(1)} (x^{-\alpha} \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(1)} \right]^{1/2}}, \quad (2.10)$$

where the label (ℓ) indicates that each function is evaluated at the corresponding copy. To extract the leading behavior in the large N limit it is useful to first rewrite this expression by introducing the elliptic gamma function (2.5), as follows:

$$\mathcal{Z}_{S_{\vec{\omega}}^5}^{1\text{-loop,vec}} = \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \frac{(x^{-\alpha} \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1} \mathfrak{q}_2^{-1}; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2^{-1})_{(2)} (x^{-\alpha}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(3)}}{(x^{-\alpha} \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(1)}} \left[\frac{\Gamma(x^\alpha \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(1)}}{\Gamma(x^\alpha; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2^{-1})_{(2)} \Gamma(x^\alpha \mathfrak{q}_1 \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(3)}} \right]^{1/2}. \quad (2.11)$$

Now, using the modular property (2.6) and other shift properties of the elliptic gamma function in appendix B, one can show that

$$\left[\frac{\Gamma(x^\alpha \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(1)}}{\Gamma(x^\alpha; \mathfrak{q}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{q}_2^{-1})_{(2)} \Gamma(x^\alpha \mathfrak{q}_1 \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(3)}} \right]^{1/2} = e^{\frac{i\pi}{6}(Q_{(2)} + Q_{(3)} - Q_{(1)})}, \quad (2.12)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{(2)} + Q_{(3)} - Q_{(1)} &\equiv Q\left(\frac{u}{\omega_2}; -\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2}, -\frac{\omega_3}{\omega_2}\right) + Q\left(\frac{u}{\omega_3} + \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_3} + \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_3}; \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_3}, \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_3}\right) - Q\left(\frac{u}{\omega_1} + \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}; -\frac{\omega_3}{\omega_1}, \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}\right) \\ &= \frac{u^3}{\omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3} + \frac{3\omega_{\text{tot}}}{2\omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3} u^2 + \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^2 + \omega_1 \omega_2 + \omega_1 \omega_3 + \omega_2 \omega_3}{2\omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3} u + \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}(\omega_1 \omega_2 + \omega_1 \omega_3 + \omega_2 \omega_3)}{4\omega_1 \omega_2 \omega_3}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

with $\omega_{\text{tot}} \equiv \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3$ and we used the expression for Q in (B.15). It is easy to check that this combination is precisely a Bernoulli polynomial, $B_{3,3}$, given in (B.20). Thus, the 1-loop contribution from the vector can be written as

$$\mathcal{Z}_{S_{\vec{\omega}}^5}^{1\text{-loop,vec}} = \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} e^{-\frac{i\pi}{6} B_{3,3}(-\alpha(u)|\vec{\omega})} \prod_{\ell=1}^3 (x^{-\alpha}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(\ell)}. \quad (2.14)$$

The contribution from the hypermultiplet can be obtained from that of the vector, by the replacement $\alpha(u) \rightarrow \rho(u) + m - \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}}{2}$. Then, the total 1-loop contribution can be written as

$$\mathcal{Z}_{S_{\vec{\omega}}^5}^{1\text{-loop}} = e^{\Psi(u,m|\vec{\omega})} \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \prod_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}} \prod_{\ell=1}^3 \frac{(x^{-\alpha}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)_{(\ell)}}{\left(-x^{-\rho} y^{-1} \mathfrak{q}_1^{1/2} \mathfrak{q}_2^{1/2}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2\right)_{(\ell)}}, \quad (2.15)$$

where

$$e^{\Psi(u,m|\vec{\omega})} \equiv \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \prod_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}} e^{-\frac{i\pi}{6} B_{3,3}(-\alpha(u)|\vec{\omega}) + \frac{i\pi}{6} B_{3,3}(-\rho(u) - m + \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}}{2}|\vec{\omega})}. \quad (2.16)$$

Before studying the large N limit of (2.15), which will be dominated by the prefactor e^{Ψ} , we review the role of the classical and instanton contributions at large N . This is subtle and depends on the theory under consideration. On the one hand, to access the UV fixed point one would want to take the strong coupling limit, $g_{\text{YM}}^2 \gg R$, where R is the size of the S^5 . In this limit the classical Yang-Mills action vanishes and gives no contribution to the partition function. On the other hand, instanton effects generally become important at strong coupling, and should therefore be taken into account in describing the UV physics. However, the instanton sum is controlled not by the bare gauge coupling constant but by the effective gauge coupling constant, which is shifted by 1-loop effects and varies over the Coulomb branch [24]. Taking this into account, the upshot of the analysis in [5] is that for a large class of theories, including those arising from D4-D8-O8 systems in massive type IIA string theory [24] and those arising from (p, q) -fivebrane webs in type IIB string theory [47–49], there is a large N regime where both the classical and instanton contributions are suppressed:

$$\mathcal{Z}_{S_{\vec{\omega}}^5}^{\text{classical}} \approx 1, \quad \mathcal{Z}_{S_{\vec{\omega}}^5}^{\text{inst}} \approx 1. \quad (2.17)$$

It is important to note that this is not the case for all 5d gauge theories, in particular the maximal SYM theory. For this theory, in the regime in which instantons are suppressed, the classical contribution is of the same order in N as the 1-loop contribution and thus cannot be ignored [50]. In fact, in this case $g_{\text{YM}}^2 = 2\pi\beta$ is identified with an emergent circle of radius β and the gauge theory is UV completed by the 6d $(2, 0)$ theory on S_{β}^1 rather than by a 5d SCFT [51, 52].¹⁰

In what follows we restrict ourselves to theories for which the classical as well as instanton contributions in the UV are suppressed at large N . Then, the large N limit of the partition function is dominated by the large N behavior of the 1-loop determinants (2.15).

¹⁰This is also the case for other 5d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ gauge theories such as the Seiberg theory with $N_f = 8$ or theories of class \mathcal{S}_k , which have UV completions as 6d theories. All such theories are excluded in our analysis.

Studies of the S^5 partition function reveal that at large N the matrix model is dominated by complex saddles, u_i^* , which are large and imaginary.¹¹ Let us write $u_i = i\sigma_i$ with $\sigma_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and take the eigenvalues to be ordered as $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \dots > \sigma_N$. Consider then, say, the contributions from the positive roots, $\alpha > 0$, and in the limit $\sigma_i \rightarrow -\infty$. Assuming $\text{Re } \omega_i > 0$ the $(\mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)$ -Pochhammer symbols simply become 1 and the leading contribution arises from the exponential factor in (2.15). For negative roots, or in the limit $\sigma_i \rightarrow \infty$, one performs the analogous manipulations to bring the expression into the same form as (2.15) but with $\sigma_i \rightarrow -\sigma_i$ and the large N limit is again controlled by the prefactor, $e^{\Psi(-i\sigma, -m|\vec{\omega})}$.

For a general theory with gauge group G and hypermultiplets in gauge representations \mathcal{R}_I , the final result is that in the large N limit,

$$\mathcal{Z}_{S^5} \approx \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \prod_I \prod_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}_I} e^{-F_V(\alpha(\sigma)|\vec{\omega}) - F_H(\rho(\sigma) - im_I|\vec{\omega})}, \tag{2.18}$$

where m_I are mass parameters for each flavor symmetry acting on the hypermultiplet and

$$F_V(x|\vec{\omega}) = \text{sgn}(x) \left(\frac{\pi}{6\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} x^3 - \frac{\pi(\omega_{\text{tot}}^2 + \omega_1\omega_2 + \omega_1\omega_3 + \omega_2\omega_3)}{12\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} x \right),$$

$$F_H(x|\vec{\omega}) = -\text{sgn}(x) \left(\frac{\pi}{6\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} x^3 + \frac{\pi(\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2)}{24\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} x \right). \tag{2.19}$$

This result was obtained in [35, 55] by similar manipulations.

Let us briefly set $m_I = 0$. Then, it was shown that for a large class of theories at large N the dependence on the squashing parameters factors out in a simple way [55, 56]:

$$F_{S^5} = \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^3}{27\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} F_{S^5}, \tag{2.20}$$

where F_{S^5} is the free energy of the theory on the round S^5 of unit radius, $\vec{\omega} = (1, 1, 1)$. Let us see exactly for which class of theories this factorization holds. Rescaling the gauge variable $x \rightarrow \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}}{3} x$ we have

$$F_V(x|\vec{\omega}) = \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^3}{27\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} \text{sgn}(x) \left[\frac{\pi}{6} x^3 - \frac{3\pi}{4} (1 + f(\vec{\omega})) x \right],$$

$$F_H(x|\vec{\omega}) = \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^3}{27\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} \text{sgn}(x) \left[-\frac{\pi}{6} x^3 - \frac{3\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} - f(\vec{\omega}) \right) x \right], \tag{2.21}$$

where $f(\vec{\omega}) \equiv (\omega_1\omega_2 + \omega_1\omega_3 + \omega_2\omega_3)\omega_{\text{tot}}^{-2}$. Thus, the condition for the overall factorization of the squashing parameters is that when the contributions from the vector and hypermultiplet are combined, the term proportional to $f(\vec{\omega})$ is subleading in the $1/N$ expansion, i.e.,

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} |\alpha(\sigma)| - \sum_I \sum_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}_I} |\rho(\sigma)|}{\sum_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} |\alpha(\sigma)|^3 - \sum_I \sum_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}_I} |\rho(\sigma)|^3} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} |\alpha(\sigma)| - \sum_I \sum_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}_I} |\rho(\sigma)|}{\sum_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} |\alpha(\sigma)| + \frac{1}{2} \sum_I \sum_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}_I} |\rho(\sigma)|} = 0. \tag{2.22}$$

¹¹See [5] for theories in massive type IIA and [53, 54] for theories in type IIB.

Requiring that this holds everywhere on the Coulomb branch leads to a constraint on the quiver, which depends on the type of gauge groups and matter representations. This condition is satisfied for theories constructed both in massive type IIA and type IIB string theory and we shall assume it holds for all theories we consider.¹² As we shall discuss, this condition also appears in the large N analysis of the superconformal index and the $S_b^3 \times \Sigma_g$ partition function.

Turning mass parameters m_I back on, we see that for any such theories at large N the squashed S^5 matrix model is dominated by the saddle configuration,

$$\{\hat{\sigma}_i^*\} = \left\{ \hat{\sigma}_i \mid \frac{\partial F(\hat{\sigma})}{\partial \hat{\sigma}_i} = 0 \right\}, \tag{2.23}$$

where

$$F(\hat{\sigma}) = \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^3}{27\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} \left[\sum_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G')} F_V(\alpha(\hat{\sigma})) + \sum_I \sum_{\rho \in R_I} F_H(\rho(\hat{\sigma}) - i\hat{m}_I) \right], \tag{2.24}$$

with $\hat{\sigma} \equiv \frac{3}{\omega_{\text{tot}}}\sigma$, $\hat{m}_I \equiv \frac{3}{\omega_{\text{tot}}}m_I$, and $F_{V,H}(x) \equiv F_{V,H}(x|1,1,1)$, which control the round S^5 partition function [5]. One may solve these saddle equations explicitly for specific theories but we will not need the explicit solutions here.¹³ Thus, we have shown the relation between the mass-deformed partition functions

$$F_{S_{\mathfrak{g}}^5}(m_I) = \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^3}{27\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} F_{S^5}\left(\frac{3m_I}{\omega_{\text{tot}}}\right). \tag{2.25}$$

This relation will be useful in the next sections.

3 The superconformal index at large N

We now turn to the main subject of the paper, the large N limit of the superconformal index. The superconformal index is defined as [7, 38]

$$\mathcal{I}_{S^4}(y_I, q; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2) = \text{Tr}(-1)^F e^{-\beta\{\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}^\dagger\}} \mathfrak{q}_1^{J_1+R} \mathfrak{q}_2^{J_2+R} y_I^{Q_I} q^k, \tag{3.1}$$

where the trace is taken over the Hilbert space of the theory quantized on S^4 and F is the fermion number.¹⁴ The operators $J_{1,2}$ are the generators of the $\text{SO}(2) \times \text{SO}(2) \subset \text{SO}(5)$ Cartan of rotations of the S^4 , R is the generator of the Cartan of the $\text{SU}(2)_R$ R-symmetry, and Q_I are the generators in the Cartan of the flavor group, all with their corresponding fugacities. The charges R and $J_{1,2}$ are quantized to be half-integers. The parameter q is a fugacity for the topological $\text{U}(1)$ symmetry of 5d theories, with k the corresponding instanton number, which will play no role in the large N limit. By standard arguments,

¹²See [11] for explicit examples with various gauge groups.

¹³See [5] for SCFTs in massive type IIA, [54] for theories in IIB, and [57–60] for the inclusion of mass deformations.

¹⁴Our specific choice of fermion number is $(-1)^F = e^{2\pi i R}$, as in [61] for 4d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ theories. More conventional choices such as $(-1)^F = e^{\pi i (J_1 + J_2)}$ are related to this by (complex) redefinitions of chemical potentials.

the index receives contributions only from $\frac{1}{8}$ -BPS states, annihilated by the supercharges \mathcal{Q} and $\mathcal{Q}^\dagger = \mathcal{S}$ and is thus independent of the parameter β . The anticommutator reads $\{\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}^\dagger\} = \Delta - J_1 - J_2 - 3R$, with Δ the conformal dimension. It additionally follows from the 5d superconformal algebra (see appendix A) that the states contributing to the index satisfy

$$J_1 + 3R \geq 0, \quad J_2 + 3R \geq 0, \quad J_1 + J_2 \geq 0. \tag{3.2}$$

States saturating any of these inequalities preserve additional supersymmetry.

The index can alternatively be expressed as a path integral of the Euclidean action on $S^4_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2} \times S^1_r$, where $\epsilon_{1,2}$ are identified with complexified squashing parameters of the S^4 and r is the radius of the S^1 . The path integral on this background can be evaluated by supersymmetric localization, which localizes it on the north and south pole of the $S^4_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}$, where the space locally looks like the 5d Ω -deformed background with parameters $\pm\epsilon_{1,2}$. The superconformal index thus takes the form (2.1) with two copies of Nekrasov partition functions with parameters (see [46] for a review):

$$x^{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} e^{2\pi i r u} \\ e^{-2\pi i r u} \end{cases}, \quad y^{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} e^{2\pi i r \nu} \\ e^{-2\pi i r \nu} \end{cases}, \quad \mathbf{q}_i^{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{q}_i & \ell = 1 \\ \mathbf{q}_i^{-1} & \ell = 2 \end{cases}, \tag{3.3}$$

where $\mathbf{q}_i \equiv e^{2\pi i r \epsilon_i}$. We will work with complexified fugacities, with the identifications

$$u \sim u + \frac{1}{r}, \quad \nu \sim \nu + \frac{1}{r}, \quad \epsilon_{1,2} \sim \epsilon_{1,2} + \frac{1}{r}. \tag{3.4}$$

We then restrict the real part of fugacities to the domains $0 \leq \text{Re } u < \frac{1}{r}$, $0 \leq \text{Re } \nu < \frac{1}{r}$, and $0 \leq \text{Re } \epsilon_{1,2} < \frac{1}{r}$. Gluing these two copies the classical contribution cancels out and the perturbative contribution is given entirely by the 1-loop determinants. We shall assume that instanton contributions are suppressed at large N and thus the dominant contribution is entirely from the perturbative sector.¹⁵ We take

$$|\mathbf{q}_1| < 1, \quad |\mathbf{q}_2| < 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \text{Im } \epsilon_1 > 0, \quad \text{Im } \epsilon_2 > 0. \tag{3.5}$$

Then, from (2.3) the vector contribution reads

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{Z}_{S^4_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2} \times S^1_r}^{1\text{-loop,vec}} \\ &= \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \left[(x^\alpha \mathbf{q}_1 \mathbf{q}_2; \mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2)(x^{-\alpha}; \mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) \right]_{(1)}^{1/2} \left[(x^\alpha; \mathbf{q}_1^{-1}, \mathbf{q}_2^{-1})(x^{-\alpha} \mathbf{q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{q}_2^{-1}; \mathbf{q}_1^{-1}, \mathbf{q}_2^{-1}) \right]_{(2)}^{1/2} \\ &= \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \frac{(x^{-\alpha}; \mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2)^2}{\Gamma(x^\alpha \mathbf{q}_1 \mathbf{q}_2; \mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2)}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

¹⁵The instanton contribution at large N was studied in detail in [13] for the Seiberg theories, showing they are indeed suppressed at large N , as for the sphere partition function. We assume this holds more generally, which is supported by our results.

The contribution from the hypermultiplet is obtained by replacing $r\alpha(u) \rightarrow r\rho(u) + r\nu - \frac{1}{2}(r\epsilon_1 + r\epsilon_2 + 1)$ and taking the inverse. The total perturbative partition function is then

$$Z_{S_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^4 \times S_r^1}^{\text{pert}} = \frac{1}{|W_G|} \oint du_i e^{\hat{\Psi}(u, \nu | \vec{\omega})} \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \prod_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}} \frac{(x^{-\alpha}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)^2}{(-x^{-\rho} y^{-1} \mathfrak{q}_1^{1/2} \mathfrak{q}_2^{1/2}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)^2}, \quad (3.7)$$

where

$$e^{\hat{\Psi}(u, \nu | \vec{\omega})} \equiv \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \prod_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}} \frac{\Gamma(-x^\rho y \mathfrak{q}_1^{1/2} \mathfrak{q}_2^{1/2}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)}{\Gamma(x^\alpha \mathfrak{q}_1 \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)}, \quad (3.8)$$

and the integration contour is around the unit circles, $|e^{2\pi i r u_i}| = 1$, for each i . To evaluate this integral at large N we perform a saddle-point approximation.

Now, to analyze the large N limit we write $u_i = i\sigma_i$ and expand the functions for $\sigma_i \rightarrow \pm\infty$, as in the case of S^5 in section 2.1. Arguing as for the case of S^5 , the $(\mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)$ -Pochhammer symbols in (3.7) are subleading and the 1-loop determinants are dominated by the prefactor (3.8), which in this case is more complicated than its S^5 counterpart (2.16). We derive the asymptotics of the elliptic gamma function in appendix B.1 and which turns out to be dominated by the Bernoulli polynomial $B_{3,3}$. The basic idea is to relate this function to Barnes' triple gamma function via (B.21), whose asymptotics was studied in [62] and is reproduced in (B.23). Considering the positive roots and weights we can write the function in (3.8) in the $u \rightarrow -i\infty$ limit as

$$\frac{\Gamma(-x^\rho y \mathfrak{q}_1^{1/2} \mathfrak{q}_2^{1/2}; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)}{\Gamma(x^\alpha \mathfrak{q}_1 \mathfrak{q}_2; \mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2)} \approx e^{-\frac{i\pi}{3} B_{3,3}(-\alpha(u) | \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1}) + \frac{i\pi}{3} B_{3,3}(-\rho(u) - \nu - \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + r^{-1}) | \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1})}, \quad (3.9)$$

where we have assumed the quiver constraint (2.22). For negative roots and weights, or in the limit $u \rightarrow i\infty$, one simply repeats the manipulations above with $u \rightarrow -u$. For a general theory with gauge group G and hypermultiplets in gauge representations \mathcal{R}_I the superconformal index at large N is then given by

$$\mathcal{Z}_{S_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^4 \times S_r^1} \approx \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} \prod_I \prod_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}_I} e^{-2F_V(\alpha(\sigma) | \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1}) - 2F_H(\rho(\sigma) - i\nu_I | \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1})}, \quad (3.10)$$

where the functions F_V and F_H were defined in (2.19) and the ν_I are fugacities for the flavor symmetries acting on each hypermultiplet. Note this is precisely the square of the integrand (2.18) for the squashed sphere at large N , with the identifications

$$\vec{\omega} = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1}), \quad m_I = \nu_I. \quad (3.11)$$

The fugacity parameters, ν_I , are mapped to masses, m_I , for the same symmetries in the sphere partition function. These have different physical interpretations on both sides and thus the map is formal. We also note that the mapping of squashing parameters is compatible with the assumptions (2.9) and (3.5).¹⁶ Then, we have shown that, to leading order

¹⁶One can repeat the analysis for all other choices and the final conclusion is unchanged.

in N , the matrix models for the superconformal index and sphere partition function are related by

$$\mathcal{Z}_{S_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^4 \times S_r^1}(i\sigma, \nu_I) \approx \left[\mathcal{Z}_{S_{\bar{\omega}=(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1})}^5}(i\sigma, \nu_I) \right]^2. \quad (3.12)$$

Given this relation, it is clear that the saddle (2.23) for the sphere partition function in this limit is also a saddle for the superconformal index. Furthermore, when there is a single saddle dominating the matrix models, we arrive at the rather remarkable conclusion that the superconformal index is the square of the (mass-deformed) sphere partition function:

$$Z_{S_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^4 \times S_r^1}(\nu_I) \approx \left[Z_{S_{\bar{\omega}=(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1})}^5}(\nu_I) \right]^2, \quad (3.13)$$

to leading order in the $1/N$ expansion.

3.1 A large N Cardy formula

We now point out an interesting consequence of (3.13). As reviewed in section 2.1, for any quiver gauge theory satisfying (2.22), the squashed and round sphere partition functions are related at large N by (2.25). For any such theory, it then follows that

$$\log Z_{S_{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2}^4 \times S_r^1}(\nu_I) \approx -\frac{2(r\epsilon_1 + r\epsilon_2 + 1)^3}{27r^2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} F_{S^5}(\hat{m}_I), \quad (3.14)$$

where $\hat{m}_I = \frac{3\nu_I}{r\epsilon_1 + r\epsilon_2 + 1}$. This result encapsulates and extends a number of observations in the literature. For the case of theories with massive IIA duals the formula (3.14) is consistent with the expression for the superconformal index derived in [13], which was studied in the large N and Cardy-like limit $|\epsilon_{1,2}| \ll 1$.

We emphasize that our result holds for a vast class of theories, including those arising in massive type IIA as well as type IIB string theory, and for finite $\epsilon_{1,2}$ and r .¹⁷ As discussed in the Introduction, this is reminiscent of the *extended* regime of the 2d Cardy formula [23]. We conjecture that the 5d extended Cardy formula universally accounts for the entropy of spinning black holes in AdS₆, just like the 2d Cardy formula universally accounts for the entropy of black holes in AdS₃. It would be interesting to study whether there is an underlying “modular property” which explains the 5d Cardy formula, perhaps along similar lines to what has been observed for 4d $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in [66, 67] and more recently for $\mathcal{N} = 1$ theories [68]. This may also be useful in establishing the precise regime of validity of (3.14) away from the Cardy-like limit.

We comment in passing that a relation analogous to (3.13) has been shown to hold in 3d, relating the large N superconformal index, $Z_{S_{\omega}^2 \times S^1}$, in the Cardy-like limit $|\omega| \ll 1$, to the squashed S^3 partition function in the interesting paper [69]. The results discussed here, and the holographic arguments in [12], suggest that at large N the 3d relation may hold in an extended regime as well. It would be interesting to study this in detail.

¹⁷This was anticipated from holography in [12], based on the results in [63–65].

Comment on other possible large N contributions. One should keep in mind that the analysis carried out above does not necessarily reveal *all* complex saddles contributing to the superconformal index at large N . For instance, a similar matrix model — in terms of elliptic gamma functions — controls the supersymmetric index in 4d. An alternative representation of the index in terms of a Bethe ansatz formula [66], however, reveals the existence of additional eigenvalue configurations at large N which are not directly visible as saddles in the original representation of the index but are nonetheless important. This has also been understood in a different approach in [67]. Thus, it is possible that a similar reformulation of the 5d supersymmetric index may reveal such additional eigenvalue configurations. These other configurations, if they exist, may in fact become dominant in certain regions of the space of complex fugacities. This would place a constraint on the region in fugacity space in which (3.14) holds. A more systematic approach to studying additional complex saddles could be carried out, for instance, by Picard-Lefschetz theory. It would be interesting to study if any such methods reveal additional configurations and their precise region of dominance, which lies beyond the scope of this paper. Nonetheless, the saddle (2.23), which leads to the contribution (3.14) in the index, always exists even if it may not be the dominant contribution in all of parameter space. As we discuss in section 4 this saddle has a holographic interpretation as a single-center black hole.

3.2 Microcanonical partition function

Let us briefly review how to extract the microscopic entropy. From the Hamiltonian representation of the index (3.1) and denoting $q_{1,2} = e^{2\pi i r \epsilon_{1,2}} \equiv e^{\omega_{1,2}}$, with $\text{Re } \omega_{1,2} < 0$, it follows that it takes the form

$$Z_{S_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^4 \times S^1}(\nu_I) = \sum_{\text{BPS states}} \Omega(J_1, J_2, Q_R, Q_I) e^{\omega_1 J_1} e^{\omega_2 J_2} e^{\nu_R Q_R} e^{\nu_I Q_I}, \quad (3.15)$$

where we defined the R-symmetry fugacity $\nu_R = \omega_1 + \omega_2 + 2\pi i n$, with $n = \pm 1$, and $\Omega(J_1, J_2, Q_R, Q_I)$ is the degeneracy of $\frac{1}{8}$ -BPS states with angular momenta $J_{1,2}$, R-charge Q_R , and flavor charges Q_I . In the canonical ensemble the fugacities are fixed and all $\frac{1}{8}$ -BPS states with charges satisfying (3.2) contribute to the partition function.

Since we are interested in the degeneracy of a particular state with given charges $(J_{1,2}, Q_R, Q_I)$, we go to the microcanonical ensemble. This is obtained by

$$\begin{aligned} & \Omega(J_1, J_2, Q_R, Q_I) \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{d\nu_I}{2\pi i} \frac{d\nu_R}{2\pi i} \frac{d\omega_{1,2}}{2\pi i} \frac{d\lambda}{2\pi i} Z_{S_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^4 \times S^1}(\nu_I) e^{-\omega_1 J_1} e^{-\omega_2 J_2} e^{-\nu_R Q_R} e^{-\nu_I Q_I} e^{\lambda(\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \nu_R + 2\pi i n)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

where we temporarily relaxed the supersymmetry constraint, imposing it by the Lagrange multiplier λ . The entropy is defined, as usual, by the logarithm of the microcanonical partition function. The contour \mathcal{C} is chosen so that the integral is convergent and we assume it can be deformed to pass through saddles of the integrand. Then, in the large N limit the integral can be evaluated by the saddle-point approximation,

$$S \equiv \log \Omega \approx \log Z_{S_{\omega_1, \omega_2}^4 \times S^1}(\nu_I) - \omega_1 J_1 - \omega_2 J_2 - \nu_R Q_R - \nu_I Q_I + \lambda(\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \nu_R + 2\pi i n), \quad (3.17)$$

subject to the usual Legendre transform relations. We can now consider the contribution from the saddle leading to (3.14)

$$S \approx -\frac{\nu_R^3}{27i\pi\omega_1\omega_2} F_{S^5}(\nu_I) - \omega_1 J_1 - \omega_2 J_2 - \nu_R Q_R - \nu_I Q_I + \lambda(\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \nu_R + 2\pi in). \quad (3.18)$$

Universal sector. Setting all flavor fugacities to zero, $\nu_I = 0$, is special. In this case, the superconformal index is concerned only with the degeneracy of BPS states with fixed R-charge Q_R and angular momenta $J_{1,2}$ (and hence fixed Δ) and is oblivious to any flavor quantum numbers the states may carry. Since the stress-energy tensor multiplet is a universal sector of all SCFTs, and following the terminology of [10, 12], we refer to this as the universal case. Using (3.14) the saddle equations read

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lambda - J_1 + \frac{1}{i\pi} \frac{\varphi^3}{\omega_1^2 \omega_2} F_{S^5}, & 0 &= \lambda - J_2 + \frac{1}{i\pi} \frac{\varphi^3}{\omega_1 \omega_2^2} F_{S^5}, \\ 0 &= \lambda + Q_R + \frac{1}{i\pi} \frac{\varphi^2}{\omega_1 \omega_2} F_{S^5}, & 0 &= \omega_1 + \omega_2 - 3\varphi + 2\pi in, \end{aligned}$$

where F_{S^5} is the free energy of the theory on the round S^5 with all mass-deformation parameters set to zero and we defined $\nu_R = 3\varphi$. Then, at the saddle

$$S = 2\pi in\lambda, \quad (3.19)$$

and the entropy is determined by the Lagrange multiplier λ . To determine λ we take products of the equations above,

$$(\lambda - J_1)(\lambda - J_2) = -\frac{i\pi}{F_{S^5}} (\lambda + Q_R)^3. \quad (3.20)$$

The solution to this cubic equation for λ is generically complex and thus the entropy is not real. Demanding a purely imaginary λ and assuming $J_{1,2}$ and Q_R to be real, the complex conjugate equation reads

$$(\lambda + J_1)(\lambda + J_2) = -\frac{i\pi}{F_{S^5}} (\lambda - Q_R)^3. \quad (3.21)$$

Taking the difference of the two equations gives a quadratic equation for λ , with two roots. This gives

$$S = 2\pi n F_{S^5} \frac{J_1 + J_2 \pm \sqrt{(J_1 + J_2)^2 + \frac{12\pi^2 Q_R^4}{F_{S^5}^2}}}{3Q_R}. \quad (3.22)$$

For the all known theories, $F_{S^5} < 0$ at large N . Then, depending on the sign of n and Q_R , one chooses the root so that the entropy is positive. Plugging in the solutions for λ in any of the equations above leads to a nonlinear constraint among $J_{1,2}$ and Q_R .

Taking ratios of the saddle equations leads to the simple equations for the rotational fugacities,

$$\frac{\varphi}{\omega_1} = \frac{S - 2\pi in J_1}{S + 2\pi in Q_R}, \quad \frac{\varphi}{\omega_2} = \frac{S - 2\pi in J_2}{S + 2\pi in Q_R}. \quad (3.23)$$

In the next section we discuss holographic applications in the study of black holes.

4 Black hole entropy

In this section, we discuss the implications of the large N Cardy formula in holography, in particular for the microscopic counting of black hole entropy. In the context of holography, the rigid background $S^4 \times S^1$ is seen as specifying the boundary of a six-dimensional quantum gravitational theory in asymptotically locally AdS₆. In the regime in which the dual bulk theory is weakly coupled, the partition function of the boundary field theory can then be reorganized as a sum over semiclassical gravitational saddles of the bulk theory,

$$Z_{S^4_{\omega_1, \omega_2} \times S^1}(\nu_I) \approx \sum_{\substack{\text{gravitational} \\ \text{saddles}}} e^{-I_E(\nu_I; \omega_1, \omega_2)}, \quad (4.1)$$

where I_E is the Euclidean on-shell action of the gravitational saddle and the chemical potentials in the field theory are identified with the asymptotic values of the dual gauge fields defining the boundary conditions. In general, there may be various gravitational saddles contributing to (4.1), with their relative weight varying over the space of fugacities. An interesting question is which gravitational saddles precisely contribute and how they can be extracted from the field theory partition function.

A full understanding of this is out of reach at the moment, requiring both a full classification of the gravitational saddles as well as the corresponding field theory configurations (see discussion at the end of section 3.1). Our claim here is that the contribution leading to (3.13) (or (3.14)) is dual to the single-center BPS black hole, carrying two angular momenta and multiple electric charges. For this to be true the contribution (3.14) to the matrix model should equal the Euclidean on-shell action of the corresponding black hole, i.e.,

$$I_E(\nu_I; \omega_1, \omega_2) = \frac{\varphi^3}{i\pi\omega_1\omega_2} F_{S^5}(\nu_I). \quad (4.2)$$

The parameter φ corresponds to the chemical potential associated to electric charge under the graviphoton and is fixed in terms of the rotational fugacities $\omega_{1,2}$ by supersymmetry. The parameters ν_I should be identified with chemical potentials for additional electric charges. Unfortunately, no spinning black holes with multiple electric charges are known at the moment and we cannot test (4.2) directly. However, in the important case $\nu_I = 0$ the black hole is known and there is perfect agreement as we discuss in more detail below.

Another quantity of physical interest is, of course, the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy of the Lorentzian solution. This is somewhat subtle since (supersymmetric) Euclidean black holes in AdS do not typically admit a regular continuation to Lorentzian signature unless an additional extremality constraint is imposed, as discussed in [13, 63, 65, 70, 71] in various dimensions. As in those cases we expect the superconformal index to be aware of the extremality constraint, as we discuss below.

4.1 The universal spinning black hole

Let us consider the universal case, $\nu_I = 0$, discussed at the end of section 3. On the supergravity side this corresponds to setting all vector multiplets of the theory to zero, which is a consistent truncation to minimal 6d $F(4)$ gauged supergravity, containing only

the gravity multiplet. A spinning black hole solution in this theory was constructed in [72], carrying two angular momenta and an electric charge under the graviphoton, which is dual to the $SU(2)_R$ R-symmetry. The renormalized Euclidean on-shell action of this solution was recently computed in [65]. Reinstating Newton’s constant, it is given in terms of the rotational and electric chemical potentials by

$$I_E = \frac{i\pi}{3G_{(6)}} \frac{\varphi^3}{\omega_1\omega_2} = \frac{1}{i\pi} \frac{\varphi^3}{\omega_1\omega_2} F_{S^5}, \tag{4.3}$$

where in the second equality we used $F_{S^5} = -\frac{\pi^2}{3G_{(6)}}$, with F_{S^5} the free energy of the *undeformed* SCFT on the round S^5 , and $3\varphi = \nu_R$ is identified with the R-symmetry fugacity in the superconformal index (3.15). This precisely matches the field theory result (4.2) for $\nu_I = 0$. Furthermore, this match holds for finite $\omega_{1,2}$ and irrespective of the uplift of the 6d solution, either to massive type IIA or type IIB string theory, as argued in [12].¹⁸ This justifies our claim that the eigenvalue configuration (2.23), leading to (3.14) is dual to a single-center black hole.

We note that the eigenvalue configuration (2.23) exists for generic $\omega_{1,2}$, in particular, in the Cardy-like limit $|\omega_{1,2}| \ll 1$ studied in [13], which corresponds to black holes that are large compared to the size of AdS. Thus, we have shown the saddle persists beyond the Cardy-like limit as the black hole becomes smaller, thus accounting for the extended validity of the 5d Cardy formula. It is possible, however, that when the black hole shrinks beyond a critical size, other supergravity configurations with the same asymptotic charges may exist and even dominate the canonical ensemble, leading to a corresponding phase transition in the field theory. It would be interesting to study if such supergravity configurations exist. From now on we focus on the single-center black hole.

The match between the field theory free energy and the supergravity on-shell action of the single-center black hole is sufficient to give a microscopic derivation of the black hole’s entropy, and regardless of its size. This is because the supersymmetric black hole satisfies the quantum statistical relation [72] (see [63, 65] for a detailed discussion of the supersymmetric case),¹⁹

$$S_{\text{BH}} = -I_E - \omega_1 J_1 - \omega_2 J_2 - 3\varphi Q, \tag{4.4}$$

where $S_{\text{BH}} = \frac{\text{Area}}{4G_{(6)}}$ is the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy. Setting $\nu_I = 0$ in (3.18) and comparing to (4.4) it is then *automatic* that the field theory degeneracy reproduces the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy: $S_{\text{BH}} = \log \Omega$.²⁰ The fact that the black hole entropy can be obtained by the Legendre transform (4.4) was first observed in [63, 65]. The field theoretical derivation above is an explanation of this observation.

¹⁸The information of the particular uplift is encoded in the expression for Newton’s constant $G_{(6)}$ in terms of the 10d geometry, which can be obtained by the uplift results of [73] for massive type IIA and [74–77] for type IIB.

¹⁹Our definition of Q differs by a factor 3 compared to these references.

²⁰As discussed in section 3.2, here we assume the constraint among $J_{1,2}$ and Q_R that ensures the entropy is real.

We emphasize that $S_{\text{BH}} = \log \Omega$ holds regardless of the uplift to 10d. This simple observation accounts for the microscopic entropy of an *infinite* class of black holes, large or small, in both massive type IIA and type IIB string theory.

4.2 A mesonic spinning black hole in massive type IIA

We now consider an example with nonzero flavor fugacities. As a simple example we consider the Seiberg theory [24], consisting of a single 5d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ vector multiplet in the adjoint of the gauge group $\text{Sp}(N) \simeq \text{USp}(2N)$, $N_f \leq 7$ hypermultiplets in the fundamental representation, and one hypermultiplet in the antisymmetric representation. The global flavor symmetry is $\text{SU}(2)_M \times \text{SO}(2N_f) \times \text{U}(1)_{\text{top}}$, where the first factor acts on the antisymmetric hypermultiplet, the second factor on the fundamental hypermultiplets, and the last factor is a topological symmetry. In full generality, one may turn on all fugacities in the Cartan of this large flavor group. For simplicity here we turn on a fugacity only for the Cartan of the mesonic $\text{SU}(2)_M$, which is translated by the map (3.14) into turning on a real mass for this symmetry in the S^5 partition function. The mass-deformed partition function on the round S^5 was computed in [57] (see also [59, 60]):

$$F_{S^5}(\hat{m}_{\text{AS}}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi(9 + 4\hat{m}_{\text{AS}}^2)^{3/2}}{15\sqrt{8 - N_f}}N^{5/2} + \mathcal{O}(N^{3/2}), \tag{4.5}$$

where \hat{m}_{AS} is the mass parameter for the antisymmetric hypermultiplet. With $\nu_{\text{AS}} = \varphi \hat{m}_{\text{AS}}$ and

$$\Delta_1 = 3\varphi + 2i\nu_{\text{AS}}, \quad \Delta_2 = 3\varphi - 2i\nu_{\text{AS}}, \tag{4.6}$$

we have

$$\frac{\varphi^3}{i\pi\omega_1\omega_2}F_{S^5}(\hat{m}_{\text{AS}}) = \frac{(\Delta_1\Delta_2)^{3/2}}{27i\pi\omega_1\omega_2}F_{S^5}, \tag{4.7}$$

where $F_{S^5} \equiv F_{S^5}(\hat{m}_{\text{AS}} = 0)$ is the free energy at the 5d conformal point.

The field theoretical entropy is now determined by extremizing

$$S = \frac{(\Delta_1\Delta_2)^{3/2}}{27i\pi\omega_1\omega_2}F_{S^5} - \omega_1 J_1 - \omega_2 J_2 - \Delta_1 Q_1 - \Delta_2 Q_2 + \lambda(\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2) + 2\pi in), \tag{4.8}$$

with respect to the chemical potentials $\omega_{1,2}$ and $\Delta_{1,2}$ and the Lagrange multiplier λ , which we have included to ensure the supersymmetric constraint on the index. This is consistent with the proposal in [64] and the derivation in the large N and $|\omega_{1,2}| \ll 1$ limit in [13]. This leads to the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lambda - J_1 - \frac{(\Delta_1\Delta_2)^{3/2}}{27i\pi\omega_1^2\omega_2}F_{S^5}, & 0 &= \lambda - J_2 - \frac{(\Delta_1\Delta_2)^{3/2}}{27i\pi\omega_1\omega_2^2}F_{S^5}, \\ 0 &= \frac{1}{2}\lambda + Q_1 - \frac{3}{2\Delta_1} \frac{(\Delta_1\Delta_2)^{3/2}}{27i\pi\omega_1\omega_2}F_{S^5}, & 0 &= \frac{1}{2}\lambda + Q_2 - \frac{3}{2\Delta_2} \frac{(\Delta_1\Delta_2)^{3/2}}{27i\pi\omega_1\omega_2}F_{S^5}, \end{aligned}$$

and the constraint $\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2) + 2\pi in = 0$. At the extremum,

$$S = 2\pi in\lambda. \tag{4.9}$$

Thus, to determine the entropy it suffices to find λ . Taking products of the equations above one can easily write an equation for λ in terms of the charges:

$$(\lambda - J_1)^2(\lambda - J_2)^2 F_{S^5}^2 = -64\pi^2 \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} + Q_1\right)^3 \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} + Q_2\right)^3. \quad (4.10)$$

The solution to this sixth-order polynomial equation for λ is generically complex and thus the entropy (4.9) is not real. Requiring a purely imaginary value for λ and taking the complex conjugate equation (assuming $Q_{1,2}$ and $J_{1,2}$ real), we get

$$(\lambda + J_1)^2(\lambda + J_2)^2 F_{S^5}^2 = -64\pi^2 \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} - Q_1\right)^3 \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} - Q_2\right)^3. \quad (4.11)$$

Taking the difference of (4.10) and (4.11), and assuming $\lambda \neq 0$, we have

$$3c(Q_1 + Q_2)\lambda^4 - 4 \left[16(J_1 + J_2) - c(Q_1 + Q_2)(Q_1^2 + 8Q_1Q_2 + Q_2^2)\right] \lambda^2 - 16 \left[4J_1J_2(J_1 + J_2) - 3cQ_1^2Q_2^2(Q_1 + Q_2)\right] = 0, \quad (4.12)$$

where $c \equiv \frac{64\pi^2}{F_{S^5}^2}$. This equation can be easily solved for λ , which determines the entropy via (4.9). Then, plugging the solution into (4.10) or (4.11) leads to a nonlinear constraint among the angular momenta and electric charges that ensures the entropy is real. Based on similar analyses for other spinning black holes in AdS₅ [70, 71] and AdS₄ [63, 65] we expect this constraint to correspond to an extremal (zero temperature) limit.²¹ It would be interesting to construct this solution, derive the extremal constraint, and match the entropy above.

5 The $S_b^3 \times \Sigma_g$ partition function

In this section, we briefly review the results [11] for the $S_b^3 \times \Sigma_g$ partition function and observe that the results there can be written compactly in terms of the squashed S^5 partition function. For a general theory with gauge group G and hypermultiplets in gauge representations \mathcal{R}_I the perturbative partition function is given by:

$$Z_{S_b^3 \times \Sigma_g}^{\text{pert}} = \sum_{\hat{u} \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{BE}}} H^{g-1} \prod_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} s_b(\alpha(\hat{u}) - iQ)^{1-g} \prod_I \prod_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}_I} s_b(\rho(\hat{u}) + \nu_I)^{(g-1)\hat{n}_I}, \quad (5.1)$$

where $s_b(x)$ is the double sine function, $Q = \frac{1}{2}(b + b^{-1})$, ν_I and \hat{n}_I are a fugacity and a quantized flux for flavor symmetry, respectively, and the sum is over solutions to the Bethe equations

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{BE}} = \left\{ \hat{u} \mid \Pi_a(\hat{u}) \equiv \exp\left(2\pi i \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{pert}}}{\partial u_a}(\hat{u})\right) = 1, \quad a = 1, \dots, r_G \right\} / W_G, \quad (5.2)$$

²¹See [64] for a pedagogical exposition and review of existing results.

where $\mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{pert}}$ is the perturbative twisted superpotential, given by

$$\mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{pert}}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\nu}) = \mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{classical}}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\nu}) + \sum_I \sum_{\rho \in \mathcal{R}_I} g_b(\rho(\tilde{u}) + \tilde{\nu}_I) - \sum_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} g_b(\alpha(\tilde{u}) + 1). \quad (5.3)$$

The variables with and without “tilde” are related by $\tilde{u} = iQ^{-1}u$ and $\tilde{\nu} = iQ^{-1}\nu$. The classical contribution is given by

$$\mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}^{\text{classical}}(\tilde{u}) = -\frac{1}{2}Q^2\tilde{\gamma}\tilde{u}^2 - \frac{1}{6}Q^2\text{Tr}_{CS}(\tilde{u}^3), \quad (5.4)$$

and the functions $s_b(x)$ and $g_b(x)$ are related by

$$\log s_b(-iQx) = 2\pi i g_b'(x). \quad (5.5)$$

To study the large N limit, we will need only the asymptotic behavior of $g_b(x)$, as $\tilde{u} \rightarrow \pm i\infty$,

$$g_b(\tilde{u} + \tilde{\nu}) \rightarrow \pm \left(-\frac{1}{12}Q^2\tilde{u}^3 + \frac{1}{4}Q^2\tilde{\nu}\tilde{u}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1+4Q^2}{6} - Q^2(1-\tilde{\nu}^2) \right] \tilde{u} \right). \quad (5.6)$$

The function H is a Hessian contribution, which is subleading in the large N limit and hence we ignore (see [11] for details). Similarly, we assume instanton corrections are suppressed at large N in the remainder of this section we shall always omit the label “pert” to avoid clutter.

The large N limit of this observable was studied in [11]. Here we simply point out that the results there can be written compactly as²²

$$\mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu}) \approx \frac{4}{27\pi} F_{S_{\tilde{\omega}=(b,b^{-1},Q)}^5} \left(\frac{2\tilde{\nu}}{3Q} \right), \quad (5.7)$$

$$\log Z_{S_b^3 \times \Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}}(\tilde{\nu})_{\hat{\mathfrak{n}}} \approx 2\pi(\mathfrak{g}-1) \left(3\mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu}) + \sum_I (\hat{\mathfrak{n}}_I - \tilde{\nu}_I) \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu})}{\partial \tilde{\nu}_I} \right), \quad (5.8)$$

where $F_{S_{\tilde{\omega}}^5}(m)$ is the free energy of the theory on $S_{\tilde{\omega}}^5$, deformed by a mass parameter m . Here $\mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu}) \equiv \mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\hat{u}, \tilde{\nu})$ denotes the twisted superpotential, evaluated at the vacua (5.2). The universal twist corresponds to setting

$$\hat{\mathfrak{n}}_I = 0 = \tilde{\nu}_I, \quad (5.9)$$

which in particular implies

$$\log Z_{S_b^3 \times \Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}} \approx -\frac{8}{9}(\mathfrak{g}-1)Q^2 \log Z_{S^5}. \quad (5.10)$$

This universal relation between partition functions holds for any 5d theory with a weakly coupled gravity dual, including theories engineered in both massive type IIA and type IIB string theory.

²²Similar results appear for topologically twisted indices in 3d [78, 79] and in 5d [80].

Proof of (5.8). We begin by rewriting (5.1) as (ignoring the Hessian contribution):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log Z_{S_b^3 \times \Sigma_g} &= - \sum_{\alpha \in \text{Ad}(G)'} 2\pi i(\mathfrak{g} - 1)g'_b(\alpha(\hat{u}) + 1) + \sum_I \sum_{\rho \in R_I} 2\pi i(\mathfrak{g} - 1)\hat{n}_I g'_b(\rho(\hat{u}) + \tilde{\nu}_I) \\
 &= \sum_I \sum_{\rho \in R_I} 2\pi i(\mathfrak{g} - 1)(\hat{n}_I - \tilde{\nu}_I^{-1})g'_b(\rho(\hat{u}) + \tilde{\nu}_I) = 2\pi(\mathfrak{g} - 1) \sum_I (\hat{n}_I - \tilde{\nu}_I^{-1}) \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu})}{\partial \tilde{\nu}_I},
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.11}$$

where the second line follows by using the large N constraint (2.22) to solve the Bethe equations (5.2) (with the classical contribution in (5.3) being considered subleading) and the overall i is removed as the prime stands for $\frac{\partial}{\partial(i\tilde{u})} = -i\frac{\partial}{\partial\tilde{u}}$. It is useful to introduce an extended set of fugacities, $\tilde{\nu}_I^\pm$, defined by²³

$$\tilde{\nu}_I^\pm \equiv 1 \pm \tilde{\nu}_I, \quad \tilde{\nu}_I^+ + \tilde{\nu}_I^- = 2. \tag{5.12}$$

The sum appearing in (5.11) runs over an independent set of $\tilde{\nu}$'s. We can rewrite the \hat{n}_I -independent piece in terms of the extended set by using the following summation relation²⁴

$$\sum_I \sum_{\pm} \tilde{\nu}_I^\pm \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu})}{\partial \tilde{\nu}_I^\pm} = \sum_I (\tilde{\nu}_I - \tilde{\nu}_I^{-1}) \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu})}{\partial \tilde{\nu}_I}. \tag{5.13}$$

In addition, one can see that $\mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu})$ is homogeneous of degree 3 in the extended variables $\tilde{\nu}_I^\pm$, i.e.,

$$\sum_I \sum_{\pm} \tilde{\nu}_I^\pm \frac{\partial \mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu})}{\partial \tilde{\nu}_I^\pm} = 3\mathcal{W}_{S_b^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2}(\tilde{\nu}). \tag{5.14}$$

To show this, focus on (5.3) (ignoring the subleading classical contribution) where the functions g_b are expanded using (5.6). The important points are that the quadratic term in \tilde{u} cancels out to leading order and, assuming (2.22), the linear terms in \tilde{u} from the vector and hypermultiplet combine into the form $(\sum_I \tilde{\nu}_I^+ \tilde{\nu}_I^-)\tilde{u}$. Thus, only a cubic and this linear term remain. Then, rescaling $\tilde{u} \rightarrow (\sum_I \tilde{\nu}_I^+ \tilde{\nu}_I^-)^{1/2}\tilde{u}$ brings the dependence on the fugacities into an overall factor of $(\sum_I \tilde{\nu}_I^+ \tilde{\nu}_I^-)^{3/2}$ in the twisted superpotential, which proves the claim. This holds for theories in both massive type IIA and type IIB string theory.²⁵ Finally, combining (5.11), (5.13) and (5.14), we obtain (5.8).

Comment on novel 3d SCFTs and holography. The $S_b^3 \times \Sigma_g$ partition function can be interpreted as the S_b^3 partition function of the 3d SCFTs obtained by twisted compactification of the 5d SCFTs on Σ_g and flowing to the IR. These 3d theories are then labelled by the UV theory one started with in 5d and the compactification data such as discrete fluxes, \mathfrak{n} , on the Riemann surface:

$$\mathcal{T}^{(5d)} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{T}_{\Sigma_g, \mathfrak{n}}^{(3d)}, \quad Z_{S_b^3 \times \Sigma_g} \left[\mathcal{T}^{(5d)} \right]_{\mathfrak{n}} = Z_{S_b^3} \left[\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma_g, \mathfrak{n}}^{(3d)} \right]. \tag{5.15}$$

²³This definition is so that the coefficient $1 - \tilde{\nu}^2 = \tilde{\nu}^+ \tilde{\nu}^-$ in (5.6) is homogeneous in these variables.

²⁴This relation follows by differentiating $\mathcal{W}(\tilde{\nu})$ and imposing the constraint on $\tilde{\nu}$ in different order. A similar trick is used to prove the relation for 3d topologically twisted index in [79].

²⁵See [11] for explicit examples in massive type IIA.

Determining whether this procedure actually leads to interacting 3d SCFTs in the IR is a nontrivial problem. At large N one can gain some insights into this question as the explicit RG flow from 5d to 3d can be constructed holographically as a solution of 6d $F(4)$ minimal gauged supergravity interpolating between locally AdS_6 and $\text{AdS}_4 \times \Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}$. As shown in [10] properties of the supergravity solution imply the relation $F_{S^3 \times \Sigma_{\mathfrak{g}}} = -\frac{8}{9}(\mathfrak{g} - 1)F_{S^5}$, which exactly matches the large N relation (5.10), for the round sphere $b = 1$. This strongly suggests that the fixed points $\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma_{\mathfrak{g},n}}^{(3d)}$ are nontrivial and strongly interacting, both in the massive type IIA and type IIB constructions. Note the scaling with N of the 3d partition function is inherited from 5d and thus is given by $N^{5/2}$ and N^4 , respectively. It would be interesting to uncover whether these theories admit a purely three-dimensional description.

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A Superconformal algebra

The superconformal algebra contains the supercharges \mathcal{Q}_m^A and \mathcal{S}_A^m , which in radial quantization are conjugates of each other, $\mathcal{S}_A^m = (\mathcal{Q}_m^A)^\dagger$. They satisfy [7] (here we follow conventions in [38])

$$\{\mathcal{Q}_m^A, \mathcal{S}_B^n\} = \delta_m^n \delta_B^A D + 2\delta_B^A M_m^n - 3\delta_m^n R_B^A, \tag{A.1}$$

where D is the generator of dilations, M_m^n are the generators of $\text{SO}(5)$ rotations, and R_B^A are generators of $\text{SU}(2)_R$. Explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathcal{Q}_1^1, (\mathcal{Q}_1^1)^\dagger\} &= \Delta + J_1 + J_2 - 3R, \\ \{\mathcal{Q}_2^1, (\mathcal{Q}_2^1)^\dagger\} &= \Delta - J_1 - J_2 - 3R, \\ \{\mathcal{Q}_2^2, (\mathcal{Q}_2^2)^\dagger\} &= \Delta - J_1 + J_2 + 3R, \\ \{\mathcal{Q}_1^2, (\mathcal{Q}_1^2)^\dagger\} &= \Delta + J_1 - J_2 + 3R. \end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

One now chooses a supercharge, \mathcal{Q} , out of the set above and defines the corresponding index which is, by construction, invariant under the supercharge \mathcal{Q} . The index defined in (3.1) corresponds to choosing $\mathcal{Q} \equiv \mathcal{Q}_2^1$ and thus receives contributions only from states satisfying

$$\Delta - J_1 - J_2 - 3R = 0. \tag{A.3}$$

Imposing this relation in the other three anticommutators, and assuming unitarity, implies that the states contributing to the index also satisfy

$$J_1 + 3R \geq 0, \quad J_2 + 3R \geq 0, \quad J_1 + J_2 \geq 0. \tag{A.4}$$

If any of these inequalities is saturated the state preserves additional supersymmetry.

B Special functions and asymptotics

Here we collect some results for the special functions used in the main text, mostly following [45], and derive the asymptotic behavior of the elliptic gamma function.

We begin with the q -Pochhammer symbol $(z; q)$, defined by

$$(z; q) \equiv \begin{cases} \prod_{k \geq 0} (1 - zq^k) & |q| < 1 \\ \prod_{k \geq 0} (1 - zq^{-k-1})^{-1} & |q| > 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where z and q are complex variables. It satisfies the following properties, for $|q| \neq 1$,

$$(qz; q) = (1 - z)^{-1} (z; q), \quad (z; q^{-1}) = (qz; q)^{-1}. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

The q -Pochhammer symbol can be used to define the elliptic theta function:

$$\theta(z; q) \equiv (z; q)(qz^{-1}; q). \quad (\text{B.3})$$

One can define multiple \vec{q} -Pochhammer symbols. In particular, the double (q_1, q_2) -Pochhammer symbol is defined as

$$(z; q_1, q_2) \equiv \begin{cases} \prod_{k_1, k_2 \geq 0} (1 - zq_1^{k_1} q_2^{k_2}) & |q_1| < 1, |q_2| < 1 \\ \prod_{k_1, k_2 \geq 0} (1 - zq_1^{-k_1-1} q_2^{-k_2-1}) & |q_1| > 1, |q_2| > 1 \\ \prod_{k_1, k_2 \geq 0} (1 - zq_1^{k_1} q_2^{-k_2-1})^{-1} & |q_1| < 1, |q_2| > 1 \\ \prod_{k_1, k_2 \geq 0} (1 - zq_1^{-k_1-1} q_2^{k_2})^{-1} & |q_1| > 1, |q_2| < 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

With these definitions, various identities follow:

$$\begin{aligned} (z; q_1, q_2) &= (zq_1^{-1}; q_1^{-1}, q_2)^{-1}, & (z; q_1, q_2) &= (zq_1^{-1}q_2^{-1}; q_1^{-1}, q_2^{-1}), \\ (q_1z; q_1, q_2) &= (z; q_2)^{-1}(z; q_1, q_2), & (q_2z; q_1, q_2) &= (z; q_1)^{-1}(z; q_1, q_2). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.5})$$

The elliptic gamma function is defined as

$$\Gamma(z; q_1, q_2) = \frac{(q_1q_2z^{-1}; q_1, q_2)}{(z; q_1, q_2)}. \quad (\text{B.6})$$

We often use the shorthand notation

$$\Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) \equiv \Gamma(z = e^{2\pi i u}; q_1 = e^{2\pi i \epsilon_1}, q_2 = e^{2\pi i \epsilon_2}). \quad (\text{B.7})$$

It satisfies the following ‘‘shift’’ properties:

$$\Gamma(u + 1; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2), \quad (\text{B.8})$$

$$\Gamma(u + \epsilon_1; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \theta(u; \epsilon_2) \Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2), \quad (\text{B.9})$$

$$\Gamma(u + \epsilon_2; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \theta(u; \epsilon_1) \Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2), \quad (\text{B.10})$$

$$\Gamma(\epsilon_i - u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \theta(u; \epsilon_i)^{-1} \Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)^{-1}, \quad (\text{B.11})$$

$$\Gamma(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 - u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \Gamma(u, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)^{-1}, \quad (\text{B.12})$$

and the “inversion” properties:

$$\Gamma(u; -\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \Gamma(\epsilon_2 - u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2), \quad \Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, -\epsilon_2) = \Gamma(\epsilon_1 - u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2). \quad (\text{B.13})$$

All these formulae hold for $u \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\epsilon_i \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$. The elliptic gamma function also satisfies a “modular” property for $\epsilon_i, \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}, \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ [45]:

$$\Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = e^{-i\pi Q(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{u}{\epsilon_1}; -\frac{1}{\epsilon_1}, \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{u-\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}; -\frac{1}{\epsilon_2}, -\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}\right)}, \quad (\text{B.14})$$

where

$$Q = \frac{u^3}{3\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} - \frac{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 - 1}{2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} u^2 + \frac{(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 - 1)^2 + \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}{6\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} u - \frac{(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 - 1)(\epsilon_1\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)}{12\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}. \quad (\text{B.15})$$

Another relevant function is Barnes’ multiple gamma function, defined as

$$\Gamma_M(u|\vec{\omega}) = \exp\left(\left.\frac{\partial \zeta_M(s, u|\vec{\omega})}{\partial s}\right|_{s=0}\right); \quad \zeta_M(s, u|\vec{\omega}) = \sum_{\vec{n}=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(u + n_1\omega_1 + \dots + n_M\omega_M)^s}. \quad (\text{B.16})$$

The asymptotics of Barnes’ multiple gamma function as $|u| \rightarrow \infty$ was studied by Ruijsenaars in [62]. It was shown there that $\Gamma_M(u|\vec{\omega})$ admits the expansion

$$\log \Gamma_M(u|\vec{\omega}) = \frac{(-1)^{M+1}}{M!} B_{M,M}(u) \log u + (-1)^M \sum_{n=0}^{M-1} \frac{B_{M,n}(0) u^{M-n}}{n!(M-n)!} \sum_{l=1}^{M-n} \frac{1}{l} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{|u|}\right), \quad (\text{B.17})$$

which holds for $\text{Re } u > 0$, $\text{Re } \omega_i > 0$, $|\arg(u)| < \pi$, and where $B_{M,n}(u|\vec{\omega})$ are the multiple Bernoulli polynomials, defined by the generating function

$$\frac{t^M e^{ut}}{\prod_{i=1}^M (e^{\omega_i t} - 1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} B_{M,n}(u|\vec{\omega}). \quad (\text{B.18})$$

The $B_{M,n}(u|\vec{\omega})$ are polynomials of degree n in the variable u and symmetric in $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_M$. Two useful properties are the rescaling and shift properties, [81]

$$B_{M,n}(ru|r\vec{\omega}) = r^{n-M} B_{M,n}(u|\vec{\omega}), \quad B_{M,n}(\omega_{\text{tot}} - u|\vec{\omega}) = (-1)^n B_{M,n}(u|\vec{\omega}), \quad (\text{B.19})$$

where $\omega_{\text{tot}} = \sum_{i=1}^M \omega_i$. The relevant polynomials for our purposes are, explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned} B_{3,0}(u|\vec{\omega}) &= \frac{1}{\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3}, & B_{3,1}(u|\vec{\omega}) &= \frac{u}{\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} - \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}}{2\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3}, \\ B_{3,2}(u|\vec{\omega}) &= \frac{u^2}{\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} - \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}}{\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} u + \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^2 + \omega_1\omega_2 + \omega_1\omega_3 + \omega_2\omega_3}{6\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3}, & (\text{B.20}) \\ B_{3,3}(u|\vec{\omega}) &= \frac{u^3}{\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} - \frac{3\omega_{\text{tot}}}{2\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} u^2 + \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^2 + \omega_1\omega_2 + \omega_1\omega_3 + \omega_2\omega_3}{2\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} u - \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}(\omega_1\omega_2 + \omega_1\omega_3 + \omega_2\omega_3)}{4\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3}. \end{aligned}$$

B.1 Asymptotics of the elliptic gamma function

Combining the results reviewed above one can easily derive the asymptotics of the elliptic gamma function, which controls the large N limit of the superconformal index. The crucial relation for us is an identity relating Barnes' triple gamma function, $\Gamma_3(u|\vec{\omega})$, to the elliptic gamma function, $\Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$. Assuming $\text{Im } \epsilon_i > 0$ one can show that (see Corollary 6.2 in [82]):

$$\Gamma(u; \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = e^{i\pi R(u-\epsilon_+|\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)} \frac{\Gamma_3(u|\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, 1)\Gamma_3(1-u|-\epsilon_1, -\epsilon_2, 1)}{\Gamma_3(-u+2\epsilon_+|\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, 1)\Gamma_3(1+u-2\epsilon_+|-\epsilon_1, -\epsilon_2, 1)}, \quad (\text{B.21})$$

where $\epsilon_+ = \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)$ and R is the cubic polynomial

$$R(v|\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = -\frac{1}{6} (B_{3,3}(v+\epsilon_+|\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, 1) - B_{3,3}(-v+\epsilon_+|\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, 1)) = -\frac{v^3}{3\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} + \frac{\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2 - 2}{12\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} v. \quad (\text{B.22})$$

Explicitly, using (B.17) for $M = 3$ and (B.20), one has

$$\log \Gamma_3(u|\vec{\omega}) \approx \frac{1}{3!} B_{3,3}(u|\vec{\omega}) \log u - \frac{11}{36\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} u^3 + \frac{3\omega_{\text{tot}}}{8\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} u^2 - \frac{\omega_{\text{tot}}^2 + \omega_1\omega_2 + \omega_1\omega_3 + \omega_2\omega_3}{12\omega_1\omega_2\omega_3} u. \quad (\text{B.23})$$

Using this asymptotic expression for each of the factors in (B.21), and choosing the branch $\log(-u) = -i\pi + \log(u)$, one sees that the contributions from first term in (B.23) combine with the polynomial R into a single Bernoulli polynomial, $B_{3,3}(-u|\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1})$. On the other hand, the remaining polynomial contributions in (B.23) mostly cancel out, leaving only a linear term in u . Precisely, one finds that in the limit $|u| \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\Gamma(x \mathbf{q}_1 \mathbf{q}_2; \mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) \equiv \Gamma(ru + r\epsilon_1 + r\epsilon_2; r\epsilon_1, r\epsilon_2) \approx e^{\frac{i\pi}{3} B_{3,3}(-u|\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, r^{-1}) + \mathcal{L}(u)}, \quad (\text{B.24})$$

where $\mathcal{L}(u) \equiv \frac{2r^{-1} + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}{6\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} u$. We also used the rescaling property of the Bernoulli polynomial, $B_{3,3}(ru|r\vec{\omega}) = B_{3,3}(u|\vec{\omega})$, and dropped $\mathcal{O}(1)$ terms. Note that after combining the contribution from the vector and hypermultiplet the linear term $\mathcal{L}(u)$ is subleading in N for the quivers we consider, due to the requirement (2.22). This is the main asymptotic formula used in the study of the superconformal index at large N .

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