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GU, Jie, *et al.*

Abstract

We generalize the conjectured connection between quantum spectral problems and topological strings to many local almost del Pezzo surfaces with arbitrary mass parameters. The conjecture uses perturbative information of the topological string in the unrefined and the Nekrasov-Shatashvili limit to solve non-perturbatively the quantum spectral problem. We consider the quantum spectral curves for the local almost del Pezzo surfaces of F_2 , F_1 , \square_2 \mathbb{F}_2 , \mathbb{F}_1 , B_2 and a mass deformation of the E_8 del Pezzo corresponding to different deformations of the three-term operators $O_{1,1}$, $O_{1,2}$ and $O_{2,3}$. To check the conjecture, we compare the predictions for the spectrum of these operators with numerical results for the eigenvalues. We also compute the first few fermionic spectral traces from the conjectural spectral determinant, and we compare them to analytic and numerical results in spectral theory. In all these comparisons, we find that the conjecture is fully validated with high numerical precision. For local F_2 we expand the spectral determinant around [...]

Reference

GU, Jie, *et al.* Exact solutions to quantum spectral curves by topological string theory. *The journal of high energy physics*, 2015, vol. 1510, p. 025-94

DOI : 10.1007/JHEP10(2015)025

arxiv : 1506.09176

Available at:

<http://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:77275>

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Exact solutions to quantum spectral curves by topological string theory

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ABSTRACT: We generalize the conjectured connection between quantum spectral problems and topological strings to many local almost del Pezzo surfaces with arbitrary mass parameters. The conjecture uses perturbative information of the topological string in the unrefined and the Nekrasov-Shatashvili limit to solve non-perturbatively the quantum spectral problem. We consider the quantum spectral curves for the local almost del Pezzo surfaces of \mathbb{F}_2 , \mathbb{F}_1 , \mathcal{B}_2 and a mass deformation of the E_8 del Pezzo corresponding to different deformations of the three-term operators $\mathcal{O}_{1,1}$, $\mathcal{O}_{1,2}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{2,3}$. To check the conjecture, we compare the predictions for the spectrum of these operators with numerical results for the eigenvalues. We also compute the first few fermionic spectral traces from the conjectural spectral determinant, and we compare them to analytic and numerical results in spectral theory. In all these comparisons, we find that the conjecture is fully validated with high numerical precision. For local \mathbb{F}_2 we expand the spectral determinant around the orbifold point and find intriguing relations for Jacobi theta functions. We also give an explicit map between the geometries of \mathbb{F}_0 and \mathbb{F}_2 as well as a systematic way to derive the operators $\mathcal{O}_{m,n}$ from toric geometries.

KEYWORDS: Nonperturbative Effects, Topological Strings, String Duality

ARXIV EPRINT: [1506.09176](https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.09176)

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Orbifolds, spectral curves and operators	4
2.1	Toric description of the resolution of abelian orbifolds	5
2.2	The mirror construction of the spectral curves	6
2.3	Weierstrass data, Klein and Fricke theory and the B-model solution	10
2.4	The mass deformed E_8 geometry	12
3	Complete solutions to quantum spectral curves	15
3.1	Spectral curves and spectral problems	15
3.2	The conjecture	17
3.3	Generic mass parameters	23
3.3.1	Rational Planck constants	26
3.3.2	Maximal supersymmetry	29
3.4	Spectral traces and matrix models	31
4	Examples	34
4.1	Local \mathbb{F}_2	34
4.1.1	Maximal supersymmetry	35
4.1.2	Rational Planck constants	44
4.2	Local \mathbb{F}_1	47
4.2.1	Maximal supersymmetry	48
4.2.2	Rational Planck constants	50
4.3	Local \mathcal{B}_2	52
4.3.1	Maximal supersymmetry	53
4.4	Mass deformation of local E_8 del Pezzo surface	55
4.4.1	Maximal supersymmetry	56
4.4.2	Conifold point prepotential	58
5	Conclusions and outlook	61
A	Weierstrass data for $\mathbb{C}^3/\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ and $\mathbb{C}^3/\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$	62
B	Additional Fricke data for mass deformed E_8 del Pezzo	63
C	Relation between local \mathbb{F}_2 and local $\mathbb{F}_0\mathbf{F}(2)$ and local $\mathbf{F}(0)$	64

1 Introduction

Topological string theory on Calabi-Yau (CY) threefolds can be regarded as a simplified model for string theory with many applications in both mathematics and physics. Topological strings come in two variants, usually called the A- and the B-models, related by mirror symmetry. When the CY is toric, the theory can be solved at all orders in perturbation theory with different techniques. The A-model can be solved via localization [1, 2] or the topological vertex [3], while the B-model can be solved with the holomorphic anomaly equations [4, 5] or with topological recursion [6, 7]. Part of the richness and mathematical beauty of the theory in the toric case stems from the interplay between these different approaches, which involve deep relations to knot theory, matrix models, and integrable systems.

In spite of these developments, there are still many open questions. Motivated by instanton counting in gauge theory [8], it was noted [9] that the topological string on toric CYs can be “refined,” and an additional coupling constant can be introduced. Although many of the standard techniques in topological string theory can be extended to the refined case [10–13], this extension is not as well understood as it should (for example, it does not have a clear worldsheet interpretation). Another realm where there is much room for improvement is the question of the non-perturbative completion of the theory. Topological string theory, as any other string theory, is in principle only defined perturbatively, by a genus expansion. An important question is whether this perturbative series can be regarded as the asymptotic expansion of a well-defined quantity. In the case of superstring theories in AdS, such a non-perturbative completion is provided conjecturally by a CFT on the boundary. In the case of topological string theory on CY threefolds, there is a similar large N duality with Chern-Simons theory on three-manifolds, but this duality only applies to very special CY backgrounds [14, 15].¹

One attractive possibility is that the topological string emerges from a simple quantum system in low dimensions, as it happens with non-critical (super)strings. Since the classical or genus zero limit of topological string theory on a toric CY is encoded in a simple algebraic mirror curve, it has been hoped that the relevant quantum system can be obtained by a suitable “quantization” of the mirror curve [16]. In [17], it was shown that a formal WKB quantization of the mirror curve makes it possible to recover the refined topological string, but in a special limit –the Nekrasov-Shatashvili (NS) limit– first discussed in the context of gauge theory in [18]. The quantization scheme in [17] is purely perturbative, and the Planck constant associated to the quantum curve is the coupling constant appearing in the NS limit.

Parallel developments [19–24] in the study of the matrix model for ABJM theory [25] shed additional light on the quantization problem. It was noted in [24] that the quantization of the mirror curve leads to a quantum-mechanical operator with a computable, discrete spectrum. The solution to this spectral problem involves, in addition to the NS limit of the

¹It is sometimes believed that the Gopakumar-Vafa/topological vertex reorganization of the topological string free energy provides a non-perturbative completion, but this is not the case. This reorganization is not a well-defined function, since for real string coupling it has a dense set of poles on the real axis, and for complex string coupling it does not seem to lead to a convergent expansion [23].

refined topological string, a non-perturbative sector, beyond the perturbative WKB sector studied in [17]. Surprisingly, this sector involves the *standard* topological string. The insights obtained in [24] thanks to the ABJM matrix model apply in principle only to one particular CY geometry, but they were extended to other CYs in [26], which generalized the method of [24] for solving the spectral problem. A complete picture was developed in [27], which made two general conjectures valid in principle for arbitrary toric CYs based on del Pezzo surfaces: first, the quantization of the mirror curve to a local del Pezzo leads to a positive-definite, trace class operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Second, the spectral or Fredholm determinant of this operator can be computed in closed form from the standard and NS topological string free energies. The vanishing locus of this spectral determinant gives an exact quantization condition which determines the spectrum of the corresponding operator. The first conjecture was proved, to a large extent, in [28], where it was also shown that the integral kernel of the corresponding operators can be expressed in many cases in terms of the quantum dilogarithm. The second conjecture has been tested in [27] in various examples.

The conjecture of [27] establishes a precise link between the spectral theory of trace class operators and the enumerative geometry of CY threefolds. From the point of view of spectral theory, it leads to a new family of trace class operators whose spectral determinant can be written in closed form — a relatively rare commodity. From the point of view of topological string theory, the spectral problem provides a non-perturbative definition of topological string theory. For example, one can show that, as a consequence of [27], the genus expansion of the topological string free energy emerges as the asymptotic expansion of a 't Hooft-like limit of the spectral traces of the operators [38].

The conjecture of [27] concerning the spectral determinant has not been proved, but some evidence was given for some simple CY geometries in [27]. Since the conjecture holds in principle for *any* local del Pezzo CY, it is important to test this expectation in some detail. In addition, working out the consequences of the conjecture in particular geometries leads to many new, concrete results for both, spectral theory and topological string theory. The goal of this paper is to test the conjecture in detail for many different del Pezzo geometries, in particular for general values of the mass parameters, and to explore its consequences. In order to do this, we use information on the refined topological string amplitudes to high genus, which lead for example to precision tests of the formulae for the spectral traces of the corresponding operators.

In more detail, the content of this paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we explain in detail how to obtain the geometries appropriate for operator analysis from mirror symmetry of global orbifolds. As an example, we work out the mass-deformed E_8 del Pezzo, which realizes a perturbation of the three-term operator $O_{2,3}$ considered in [28]. In section 3, we review and expand the conjecture of [27], as well as some of the results on the spectral theory of quantum curves obtained in [28, 39]. In section 4, we apply these general ideas and techniques to four different geometries: local \mathbb{F}_2 , local \mathbb{F}_1 , local \mathcal{B}_2 and the mass deformed E_8 del Pezzo surface. In all these cases we compute the spectrum as it follows from the conjectural correspondence, and we compare it to the numerical results obtained by direct diagonalization of the operators. We also compute the first few fermionic spectral traces, as they follow from the conjectural expressions for the spectral determinants, and

we compare them with both analytic and numerical results. In the case of local \mathbb{F}_2 , we work out the explicit expansion at the orbifold point. This leads to analytic expressions for the spectral traces, in terms of Jacobi theta functions and their derivatives. In the case of the $\mathcal{O}_{2,3}$ operator, we also compare the large N limit of its fermionic spectral traces, obtained in [38], to topological string theory at the conifold point. The conjecture turns out to pass all these tests with flying colors. In the appendices, we collect information on the Weierstrass and Fricke data of local CY manifolds, and we explain the geometric equivalence between local \mathbb{F}_2 and local \mathbb{F}_0 .

2 Orbifolds, spectral curves and operators

As we mentioned in the introduction, the conjecture of [27] associates a trace class operator to mirror spectral curves. Let us denote the variables appearing in the mirror curve by x, y . The corresponding Heisenberg operators, which we will denote by $\mathfrak{x}, \mathfrak{y}$, satisfy the canonical commutation relation

$$[\mathfrak{x}, \mathfrak{y}] = i\hbar. \tag{2.1}$$

Since the spectral curves involve the exponentiated variables $e^x, e^y \in \mathbb{C}^*$, after quantization one finds the Weyl operators

$$\mathfrak{X} = e^{\mathfrak{x}}, \quad \mathfrak{Y} = e^{\mathfrak{y}}. \tag{2.2}$$

As shown in [28], the simplest trace class operator built out of exponentiated Heisenberg operators is

$$\rho_{m,n} = \mathcal{O}_{m,n}^{-1} \tag{2.3}$$

where

$$\mathcal{O}_{m,n} = e^{\mathfrak{x}} + e^{\mathfrak{y}} + e^{-m\mathfrak{x} - n\mathfrak{y}}, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}. \tag{2.4}$$

For example, the operator $\mathcal{O}_{1,1}$ arises in the quantization of the mirror curve to the local \mathbb{P}^2 geometry. Since these operators can be regarded as building blocks for the spectral theory/topological string correspondence studied in this paper, it is natural to ask how to construct local toric geometries which lead to $\mathcal{O}_{m,n}$ operators after quantization.

It turns out that, to do this, one has to consider an \mathbb{C}^3/G orbifold with a crepant resolution. This means that the resolution space $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/G}$ is a non-compact Calabi-Yau manifold, i.e. it has to have trivial canonical bundle. The section of the latter $\Omega = dz_1 \wedge dz_2 \wedge dz_3$ on \mathbb{C}^3 has to be invariant and it is not hard to see that this condition is also sufficient. For abelian groups, $G = \mathbb{Z}_{N_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{N_2}$ is the most general choice in the geometrical context,² and $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/G}$ has a toric description. In fact all local toric Calabi-Yau spaces X can be obtained by elementary transformations, i.e. blow ups and blow downs in codimension two, from $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/G}$.

²Non-abelian groups G , which leave Ω invariant are also classified [55], however they lead in general to non-toric A-model geometries. It is still a challenge to figure out the general B-model geometry using non-abelian gauge linear σ models.

2.1 Toric description of the resolution of abelian orbifolds

Let N be the order of G . Invariance of Ω implies that the exponents $n_k^p \in \mathbb{N}_0$ of the orbifold action of the \mathbb{Z}_{N_p} group factor on the \mathbb{C}^3 coordinates defined by

$$z_k \mapsto \exp\left(\frac{2\pi n_k^p}{N}\right) z_k, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \quad p = 1, 2 \quad (2.5)$$

add up to $\sum_{k=1}^3 n_k^p = 0 \pmod N$ for $p = 1, 2$. The resolution leading to the A-model geometry \mathbb{C}^3/G with G abelian is described by standard toric techniques [53], while the procedure that leads to the B-model curve is an adaptation of Batyrev's construction to the local toric geometries [29, 54]. The toric description of the resolution, see [53], is given by a non-complete three dimensional fan Σ_X in $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{R}}^3$, whose trace at distance one from the origin is given by an integral simplicial two dimensional lattice polyhedron Δ . Let $n_k^{(j)}$, $j = 1, \dots, |G|$, $k = 1, 2, 3$, be the set of exponents of all elements of G , then the two dimensional polyhedron Δ is simplicial and is the convex hull of

$$\Delta = \left\{ (m_1, m_2, m_3) \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid \sum_{k=1}^3 m_k = N, \exists j \text{ with } m_k - n_k^{(j)} = 0 \pmod N, \forall k \right\}, \quad (2.6)$$

in the smallest lattice Γ generated by the points (m_1, m_2, m_3) . Let us give the two fundamental types of examples of this construction.

Consider as type (a) $G = \mathbb{Z}_N$ generated by (2.5) $\underline{n} = (1, m, n)$, with $1 + m + n = N$ and $m > 0, n > 0$, Δ is the convex hull of $\{\hat{\nu}_1 = (0, N, 0), \hat{\nu}_2 = (0, 0, N), (N, 0, 0)\}$. The point $\nu_{\mathcal{O}} = (1, m, n)$ is by (2.6) an inner point of Δ , which we choose to be the origin of Γ , while Γ is spanned by $\hat{e}_i = \nu_i - \nu_{\mathcal{O}}$, $i = 1, 2$. Choosing the canonical basis $e_1 = (0, 1)$ and $e_2 = (1, 0)$ for $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}^2$ and dropping the redundant first entry in the coordinates of Δ , we find that

$$\Delta = \text{conv}(\{(1, 0), (0, 1), (-m, -n)\}) \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{R}}^2. \quad (2.7)$$

We will argue below that the mirror curve seen as the Hamiltonian always contains an operator of type $\mathcal{O}_{m,n}$.

Consider as type (b) $G = \mathbb{Z}_{N_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{N_2}$ with $|G| = N = N_1 \times N_2$ generated by (2.5), where $\underline{n}^{(1)} = N_2(1, m, 0)$ with $1 + m = N_1$, and $\underline{n}^{(2)} = N_1(0, n, 1)$ with $1 + n = N_2$. We require $m > 0$ and $n > 0$ and either³ $m > 1$ or $n > 1$. The point $\nu_{\mathcal{O}} = \underline{n}^{(1)} \circ \underline{n}^{(2)} = (N_2, N_1 N_2 - N_1 - N_2, N_1)$ is by (2.6) an inner point of Δ , which we choose to be the origin of Γ , while we can span Γ by $\hat{\nu}_1 = (N_1, N - N_1, 0) - \nu_{\mathcal{O}}$ and $\hat{\nu}_2 = (0, N - N_2, N_2) - \nu_{\mathcal{O}}$. Choosing the canonical basis $e_1 = (0, 1)$ and $e_2 = (1, 0)$ for $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}^2$ we find similarly as before

$$\Delta = \text{conv}(\{(-m, 1), (1, -n), (1, 1)\}) \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{R}}^2. \quad (2.8)$$

Let $I_n(\Delta)$ be the number of all lattice points of Δ that lie only inside faces of dimension n and not inside faces of dimension $k < n$, and $\bar{I}_n(\Delta)$ all points on dimension n faces.

³The $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ orbifold with $n = m = 1$ has no inner point, as $\underline{n}^{(1)} \circ \underline{n}^{(2)} = (2, 0, 2)$ is as any point with one zero entry on the edge.

$I_2(\Delta)$, i.e. the number of lattice points inside Δ , counts compact (exceptional) divisors of the smooth non-compact Calabi-Yau 3-fold $X = \widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/G}$, while $I_1(\Delta)$, i.e. the number of lattice points inside edges, counts non-compact (exceptional) divisors of X , which are line bundles over exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 's. Their structure can be understood as follows. If $\mathbb{Z}_d \subset \mathbb{Z}_N$ with $d|N$ is a subgroup of G that leaves a coordinate in \mathbb{C}^3 invariant, then it acts as $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_d$ on the remaining \mathbb{C}^2 and its local resolution contains an A_{d-1} type Hirzebruch sphere tree of \mathbb{P}^1 's whose intersection in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_d}$ is the negative Cartan matrix of the Lie algebra A_{d-1} . These \mathbb{P}^1 's are represented in the toric diagram as lattice points on the edge of Δ that is dual to the invariant coordinate.

In the mirror geometry described below, $I_2(\Delta)$ is identified with the genus and the number of complex structure parameters deformations \tilde{u}_i , $i = 1, \dots, I_2(\Delta)$, of the family of mirror curves \mathcal{C} , while $I_1(\Delta)$ counts independent residua m_k , $k = 1, \dots, I_1(\Delta)$, of the meromorphic differential λ on that curve. In the field theory, \tilde{u}_i correspond to vevs of *dynamical fields* while the m_k are *mass parameters*.⁴ In the resolution $X = \widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/G}$, the \tilde{u}_i parameters are associated by the mirror map to the volumes of the curves determining the volume of the compact (exceptional) divisors, while the m_i parameters are associated by the mirror map to the volumes of the \mathbb{P}^1 of the sphere trees in the resolution of the $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_d}$ singularities. The curve classes that bound the Kähler cone are linear combinations of these curves classes. The precise curve classes $[C_\alpha]$ with that property are encoded in the generators $l^{(\alpha)}$ of the Mori cone.

For orbifolds Δ is simplicial. Thus it is elementary to count

$$I_2(\Delta) = \left\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{I_1(\Delta)}{2} \right\rfloor, \tag{2.9}$$

where

$$I_1(\Delta) = \begin{cases} \gcd(m+1, n) + \gcd(m, n+1) - 2 & \text{for case (a)} \\ m + n + \gcd(m+1, n+1) - 1 & \text{for case (b)} \end{cases} \tag{2.10}$$

Let us give a short overview over local Calabi-Yau geometries that arise as resolved orbifolds. We have seen that Δ has always an inner point which we called $\nu_{\mathcal{O}}$ and by (2.9), (2.10) it is easy to see that in the case (a) the \mathbb{Z}_3 orbifold with $n = m = 1$, the \mathbb{Z}_4 orbifold with $m = 2, n = 1$, and the \mathbb{Z}_6 orbifold with $m = 3, n = 2$ are the only orbifolds whose mirrors are related to elliptic curves, i.e. $I_2(\Delta) = 1$. It is easy to see that $I_1(\Delta)$ is 0, 1, 3 respectively. For $N \geq 6$ one has several choices of the exponents, e.g. for \mathbb{Z}_6 the choice $m = 1, n = 4$ leads to a genus two mirror curve. In the case (b) orbifolds with genus one mirror curves are the $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ orbifold with $m = n = 2$ and $I_1(\Delta) = 6$, the $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ orbifold with $m = 1, n = 3$ and $I_1(\Delta) = 5$, and the $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ with $m = 1, n = 2$ and $I_1(\Delta) = 3$.

2.2 The mirror construction of the spectral curves

Above we described toric local Calabi-Yau threefolds X that arise as resolved abelian orbifolds and can serve as A-model geometries for topological string. Let Σ_X be, a bit

⁴These statements remain true for local Calabi-Yau 3-folds X described by non-compact fans whose traces Δ are non-simplicial, only that $I_1(\Delta)$ has to be replaced with $\bar{I}_1(\Delta) - 3$.

more general, an arbitrary non-complete toric fan in $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{R}}^3$, Δ not necessarily a simplicial trace, and $k = \bar{I}_2(\Delta) - 3$. The Calabi-Yau condition is equivalent to the statement that the 1-cone generators $\nu^{(i)}, i = 0, 1, \dots, k + 2$, end on a hyperplane H one unit distance away from the origin of $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{R}}^3$, and $\Delta = H \cap \Sigma_X$. We choose the coordinate system of $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathbb{R}}^3$ such that the first coordinate of $\nu^{(i)}$ is always 1. The $k + 3$ 1-cone generators $\nu^{(i)}$ satisfy k linear relations. If the Mori cone is simplicial, we can choose them to be the Mori cone generators⁵ $\ell^{(\alpha)} = (\ell_0^{(\alpha)}, \ell_1^{(\alpha)}, \dots, \ell_{k+2}^{(\alpha)})$ with $\alpha = 1, \dots, k$, such that

$$\sum_i \ell_i^{(\alpha)} \nu^{(i)} = 0, \quad \forall \alpha. \tag{2.11}$$

Due to their interpretation in 2d $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ supersymmetric gauged linear sigma models, $\ell^{(\alpha)}$ are also called the charge vectors. The triviality of the canonical bundle is ensured if

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k+2} \ell_i^{(\alpha)} = 0, \quad \forall \alpha. \tag{2.12}$$

To construct the Calabi-Yau threefold \widehat{X} on which the mirror B-model topological string lives [29, 54], one introduces $k + 3$ variables Y_i in \mathbb{C} satisfying the conditions

$$\prod_{i=0}^{k+2} Y_i^{\ell_i^{(\alpha)}} = 1, \quad \forall \alpha. \tag{2.13}$$

Then the mirror manifold \widehat{X} is given by

$$w^+ w^- = W_X, \quad w^+, w^- \in \mathbb{C}. \tag{2.14}$$

where

$$W_X = \sum_{i=0}^{k+2} a_i Y_i. \tag{2.15}$$

Due to the three independent \mathbb{C}^* actions on the Y_i subject to the constraints (2.13), only the following combinations

$$\prod_{i=0}^{k+2} a_i^{\ell_i^{(\alpha)}} \equiv z_\alpha \tag{2.16}$$

are invariant deformations of the B-model geometry. If $l^{(\alpha)}$ are the Mori cone generators, the locus $z_\alpha = 0$ is the large complex structure point, which corresponds to the large volume limit of the A-model geometry. The z_α parametrize the deformations of \widehat{X} . It is equivalent and often more convenient to replace (2.13) and (2.15) by

$$\prod_{i=0}^{k+2} Y_i^{\ell_i^{(\alpha)}} = z_\alpha \tag{2.17}$$

⁵See [30, 31] for an explanation on how to find the Mori cone generators. For all examples considered here the Mori cone generators have been determined in [32]. Non-simplicial Mori-cones have more than k generators. For the construction of the mirror geometry it is sufficient to chose k of them. The calculation of large radius BPS invariants is more involved in this case.

and

$$W_X = \sum_{i=0}^{k+2} Y_i \tag{2.18}$$

respectively. Using (2.17) one eliminates k of the $k + 3$ Y^i variables. One extra Y^i variable can be set to 1 using the overall \mathbb{C}^* action. Renaming the remaining two Y^i variables e^x and e^y the mirror geometry (2.14) becomes

$$w^+ w^- = W_X(e^x, e^y; \underline{z}), \tag{2.19}$$

which describes a hypersurface in $\mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$. Note that all deformations of \widehat{X} are encoded in $W_X(e^x, e^y; \underline{z})$. In fact the parameter dependence of all relevant amplitudes of the B-model on \widehat{X} can be studied from the non-compact Riemann surface \mathcal{C}_X given by the vanishing locus of the Newton-Laurent polynomial in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$

$$W_X(e^x, e^y; \underline{z}) = 0 \tag{2.20}$$

and the canonical meromorphic one form on \mathcal{C}_X , a differential of the third kind with non-vanishing residues, given as

$$\lambda = x dy . \tag{2.21}$$

Because of its rôle in mirror symmetry and the matrix model reformulation of the B-model, \mathcal{C}_X is called the mirror curve or the spectral curve respectively, while λ is the local limit of the holomorphic $(3, 0)$ Calabi-Yau form on the B-model geometry.

The coefficients $\tilde{u}_i, i = 1, \dots, I_2(\Delta)$, of the monomials that correspond to inner points parametrize the complex structure of the family of mirror curves. To see this, note that all other coefficients can be set to one by automorphisms of a compactification of the mirror curve (2.20), e.g. of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^*})$, which do not change the complex structure. However the other datum of the B-model, the meromorphic one form λ , is only invariant under the three \mathbb{C}^* actions on the coordinates of \mathbb{P}_{Δ} . Therefore λ depends on $\bar{I}_1(\Delta) - 3$ coefficients of the monomials on the boundary. We will set the coefficients of three points on the boundary to one, e.g. $a_i = 1, i = 1, \dots, 3$, in figure 1. The coefficients of the other points on the boundary are then the mass parameters $m_i, i = 1, \dots, \bar{I}_1(\Delta) - 3$. In this way the $z_{\alpha}(\tilde{u}, \underline{m})$ can be seen as functions of the complex structure variables \tilde{u} and the independent mass parameters \underline{m} .

Let us consider the \mathbb{Z}_N orbifold geometry with the trace Δ given in (2.7). To get the desired operator $\mathcal{O}_{m,n}$ from the mirror curve, we associate $Y_1 = e^x$ to the point $\nu_1 = (1, 0)$, $Y_2 = e^y$ to the point $\nu_2 = (0, 1)$, and scale the $Y_{\nu_{\mathcal{O}}}$ coordinate that corresponds to the point $\nu_{\mathcal{O}}$ to 1, while we denote the coefficient of the $Y_{\nu_{\mathcal{O}}}$ coordinate by $\tilde{u}_1 \equiv \tilde{u}$. This choice guarantees that the Y_3 coordinate associated to the point $\nu_3 = (-m, -n)$ is expressed by solving (2.17) as $Y_3 = e^{-mx-ny}$. Let us set all the other $\tilde{u}_i = 0$ for $i = 2, \dots, I_2(\Delta)$, then the mirror curve has the shape

$$W_X(e^x, e^y) = e^x + e^y + e^{-mx-ny} + \sum_{i=1}^{I_1(\Delta)} f_i(\underline{m}) e^{\nu_1^{(i)} x + \nu_2^{(i)} y} + \tilde{u} \equiv \mathcal{O}_X(x, y) + \tilde{u}, \tag{2.22}$$

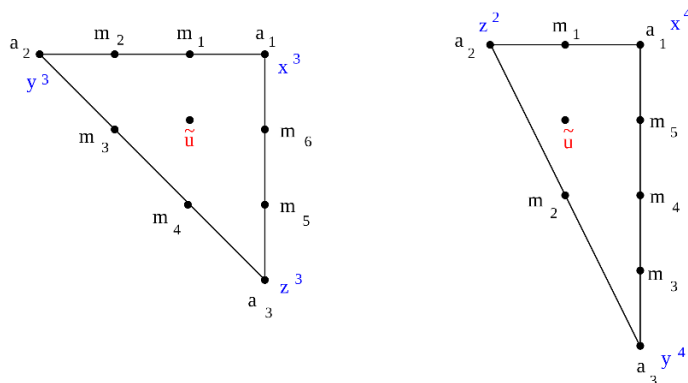


Figure 1. Toric traces for $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/G}$ with $G = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ and $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$. They correspond to case (b) in section 2.1 with $(m = n = 2)$ and $(m = 1, n = 3)$ respectively.

where $f_i(\underline{m})$ are monomials of mass parameters. Note that the function $\mathcal{O}_X(x, y)$ can be regarded as a “perturbation” of the function

$$\mathcal{O}_{m,n}(x, y) = e^x + e^y + e^{-mx-ny} \quad (2.23)$$

and $\log(\tilde{u})$ will be identified with the energy of the quantum system discussed below. (2.23) is the function which, upon quantization, leads to the operator (2.4). If $I_2(\Delta) > 1$, then the limit $\tilde{u}_i = 0, i = 2, \dots, I_2(\Delta)$, corresponds to a partial blow up of the orbifold $\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_N$. Recall that all points on the trace Δ and the corresponding bounding fans as coordinate patches have to be included to define $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_N}$ as a smooth variety.

In the rest of the paper we will only be concerned with the cases where $I_2(\Delta) = 1$. This corresponds to smooth toric local Calabi-Yau threefolds whose spectral curves are elliptic curves. In particular, we consider the anti-canonical bundles of almost del Pezzo surfaces S

$$X = \mathcal{O}(-K_S) \rightarrow S, \quad (2.24)$$

which have toric descriptions in terms of traces Δ , which are one of the 16 2-d reflexive polyhedra.⁶ All of these except one, which involves a blow up, can be obtained by blow downs from the orbifold geometries discussed in the last section. In order to treat the toric cases in one go, we consider the largest polyhedra Δ for abelian group quotients with $I_2(\Delta) = 1$ depicted in figure 1. We compactify the corresponding mirror curves (2.20) in \mathbb{P}_{Δ^*} , but do not use the automorphism $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^*})$ to eliminate the m_i . Rather we bring the corresponding mirror curves to the Weierstrass form

$$y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2(u, \underline{m})x - g_3(u, \underline{m}), \quad (2.25)$$

using Nagell’s algorithm, see appendix A. In particular in that appendix we give in (A.3) and (A.4) the $g_2(u, \underline{m})$ and $g_3(u, \underline{m})$ for the mirror geometries of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3}$ and $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4}$. They can be specialized to the corresponding data of all examples discussed in detail in the paper, by setting parameters in these formulae to zero or one according to the embedding of the smaller traces Δ into the traces depicted in figure 1.

⁶They are toric del Pezzo if $I_1(\Delta) = 0$ and almost toric del Pezzo otherwise.

Let us introduce some conventions, which are useful latter on. After gauging three coefficients of the boundary monomials to one by the $(\mathbb{C}^*)^3$ action, (2.16) becomes $z_\alpha = \tilde{u}^{\ell_0^{(\alpha)}} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} m_j^{\ell_j^{(\alpha)}}$. The charge $-\ell_0^{(\alpha)}$ is the intersection number of the anti-canonical class $-K_S$ and the curve in the curve class $[C_\alpha]$ that bound the corresponding Mori cone generator on X . Any such curve has a finite volume and lies entirely in S . Since S is almost del Pezzo

$$c_\alpha \equiv -K_S \cap C_\alpha = -\ell_0^{(\alpha)} \geq 0. \tag{2.26}$$

We define

$$r \equiv \text{gcd}(c_1, \dots, c_k), \tag{2.27}$$

and the reduced curve degrees

$$\tilde{c}_\alpha \equiv c_\alpha / r, \tag{2.28}$$

as well as

$$u \equiv \tilde{u}^{-r}. \tag{2.29}$$

Then (2.16) implies

$$z_\alpha = \tilde{u}^{-c_\alpha} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} m_j^{\ell_j^{(\alpha)}} = u^{\tilde{c}_\alpha} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} m_j^{\ell_j^{(\alpha)}}. \tag{2.30}$$

In [33, 35] u is used as the default elliptic modulus instead of \tilde{u} , because $u = 0$ is the large complex structure point (LCP) in the moduli space of $W_X(e^x, e^y)$, and therefore convenient for computations around the LCP. In the following we will use the two variables interchangeably, preferring \tilde{u} for the formal discussions related to the spectral problems, and u for computations around the LCP.

Both data (2.20), (2.21) are only fixed up to symplectic transformations

$$\begin{aligned} x &\mapsto ax + by + e \\ y &\mapsto cx + dy + f \end{aligned}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \tag{2.31}$$

which preserve $dx \wedge dy$. In the rest of the paper, we will often call (2.20) the spectral curve of X as well.

2.3 Weierstrass data, Klein and Fricke theory and the B-model solution

According to the theory of Klein and Fricke we get all the information about the periods and the Picard-Fuchs equations for the holomorphic differential, which reads

$$\omega = \frac{dx}{y} = \frac{d}{du} \lambda + \text{exact},$$

in the Weierstrass coordinates x, y of an elliptic curve, from properly normalized g_2 and g_3 and the J -invariant of the elliptic curve

$$\frac{j}{1728} = J = \frac{g_2^3}{g_2^3 - 27g_3^2} = \frac{g_2^3}{\Delta_c} = \frac{E_4^3}{E_4^3 - E_6^2} = \frac{1}{1728} \left(\frac{1}{q} + 744 + 1926884q + \dots \right). \tag{2.32}$$

A key observation in the treatment of Klein and Fricke is that *any* modular form $\phi_k(J)$ of weight k , w.r.t. $\Gamma_0 = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ (or a finite index subgroup Γ_u), fulfills as a function of the corresponding total modular invariant J (or u) a linear differential equation of order $k + 1$, see for an elementary proof [58]. In particular $\phi_k(J)$ can be meromorphic and the basic example [59] is that $\sqrt[4]{E_4}$ can be written as the solution to the standard hypergeometric differential equation as

$$\sqrt[4]{E_4} = {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{5}{12}; 1; 1/J\right). \tag{2.33}$$

While solutions to the hypergeometric equation transform like weight one forms, other such objects such as *in particular* the periods can be obtained by multiplying them with (meromorphic) functions of the total invariant J (or u , which is a finite Galois cover of J). For example the unnormalized period Ω is a weight one form that fulfills the second order differential equation

$$\frac{d^2\Omega}{dJ^2} + \frac{1}{J} \frac{d\Omega}{dJ} + \frac{31J - 4}{144J^2(1 - J)^2} \Omega = 0, \quad \text{where } \Omega = \sqrt{\frac{E_6}{E_4}}, \tag{2.34}$$

which is simply to be interpreted as the Picard-Fuchs equation for Ω . It is easy to see that another way to write a solution to (2.34) is $\Omega = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1-J}{J}} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{5}{12}; 1; 1/J\right)$. These u or J dependent meromorphic factors can be fixed by global and boundary properties of the periods. In particular one can get the normalized solutions of the vanishing periods of ω at a given cusp as

$$\frac{d}{du} t \equiv \frac{d}{du} \int_a \lambda = \int_a \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g_2}{g_3}} \Omega \tag{2.35}$$

for properly normalized $g_2(u, \underline{m}), g_3(u, \underline{m})$. Note that the mass parameters \underline{m} appear in this theory as deformation parameters, which are generically isomonodromic.⁷ Similarly the normalized dual period to (2.35) is for $|J| > 1$ and $|\arg(1 - J)| < \pi$

$$\frac{d}{du} F_t^{(0)} \equiv \frac{d}{du} \int_b \lambda = \int_b \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g_2}{g_3}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{E_6}{E_4}} \log(1/j) - w_1 \right), \tag{2.36}$$

where

$$w_1(J) = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1-J}{J}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)_n \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)_n}{(n!)^2} h_n J^{-n}, \tag{2.37}$$

with

$$h_n = 2\psi(n + 1) - \psi\left(\frac{1}{12} + n\right) - \psi\left(\frac{5}{12} + n\right) + \psi\left(\frac{1}{12}\right) + \psi\left(\frac{5}{12}\right) - 2\psi(1)$$

as readily obtained from the Frobenius method for hypergeometric functions.

The monodromy group for loops on the u -plane acts on (2.35), (2.36) as a subgroup Γ_u of index K inside $\Gamma_0 = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$, where K is the branching index of the Galois cover

⁷I.e. the nature of the Galois covering changes only at a few critical values of \underline{m} . Generically $t(\tilde{u}, \underline{m})$ is a transcendental function of \tilde{u} , while the corresponding flat coordinates $t_{m_j}(\underline{m})$ are rational functions of \underline{m} . More on the distinction between moduli and mass parameters of a B-model can be found in [33, 34].

of u to J defined by (2.32) and $\Gamma_u = \Gamma_0/G_{Galois}$, where G_{Galois} is the Galois group of the covering (2.32).

In (2.35), (2.36) t is the flat coordinate and $F_t^{(0)}$ the derivative of the prepotential $F^{(0,0)} \equiv F^{(0)}$ w.r.t. the former near the corresponding cusp.⁸ These structures exist due to rigid special geometry and the fact that near the large complex structure point $F^{(0)}(t, \underline{m})$ is a generating function for geometric invariants of holomorphic curves of genus zero in the Calabi-Yau X .

The refined amplitudes $F^{(0,1)}(t, \underline{m}) \equiv F_1(t, \underline{m})$ and $F^{(1,0)}(t, \underline{m}) \equiv F_1^{NS}(t, \underline{m})$ are given in (4.17) and (4.21) respectively. The refined higher amplitudes $F^{(n,g)}(t, \underline{m})$ can be defined recursively by the refined holomorphic anomaly equation [10, 11]

$$\frac{\partial F^{(n,g)}}{\partial \hat{E}_2} = \frac{c_0}{24} \left(\frac{\partial^2 F^{(n,g-1)}}{\partial^2 t} + \sum'_{m,h} \frac{\partial F^{(m,h)}}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F^{(n-m,g-h)}}{\partial t} \right), \quad (2.38)$$

where $\hat{E}_2(\tau) = E_2 - \frac{3}{\pi \text{Im}(\tau)}$ is the almost holomorphic second Eisenstein series, which is a weight two form under Γ_0 , and the prime on the sum means that $(m, h) = (0, 0)$ and $(m, h) = (n, g)$ are omitted. c_0 is a model dependent constant. It is convenient to define the an-holomorphic generator $\hat{S} = \left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)^2 \hat{E}_2$, as well as $A = 2g_2 \partial_u g_3 - 3g_2 \partial_u g_3$ and $B = g_2^2 \partial_u g_2 - 18g_3 \partial_u g_3$, so that by virtue of the Ramanujan relations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u}{d^2 t} &= \left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)^2 \frac{1}{4\Delta_c} (A + 9B\hat{S}), \\ \frac{d\hat{S}}{du} &= \frac{1}{12\Delta_c} (g_2 A + 6B\hat{S} + 27A\hat{S}^2), \end{aligned} \quad (2.39)$$

the r.h.s. of (2.38) becomes a polynomial in \hat{S} , while the derivatives w.r.t. t can be converted to derivatives w.r.t. u

$$\frac{\partial F^{(n,g)}}{\partial \hat{S}} = \frac{c_0}{24} \left(\frac{\partial^2 F^{(n,g-1)}}{\partial^2 u} + \frac{A + 9B\hat{S}}{4\Delta_c} \frac{\partial F^{(n,g-1)}}{\partial u} + \sum'_{m,h} \frac{\partial F^{(m,h)}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial F^{(n-m,g-h)}}{\partial u} \right). \quad (2.40)$$

It follows that

$$F^{(n,g)} = \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{2(g+n)-2}(u, \underline{m})} \sum_{k=0}^{3g+2n-3} \hat{S}^k p_k^{(n,g)}(u, \underline{m}), \quad (2.41)$$

in other words, $F^{(n,g)}$ is a polynomial of degree $3g + 2n - 3$ in \hat{S} , where $p_{k>0}^{(n,g)}(u, \underline{m})$ is determined by (2.40), while $p_{k=0}^{(n,g)}(u, \underline{m})$ is determined from the regularity conditions on $F^{(n,g)}$ and the gap behaviour at the conifold divisor [10]. The refined BPS states can be obtained from the large radius expansion of the $F^{(n,g)}(\underline{t})$.

2.4 The mass deformed E_8 geometry

Let us exemplify this construction with the function $\mathcal{O}_{2,3}$, leading to the operator $\mathcal{O}_{2,3}$. The polyhedron Δ is depicted below.

⁸Which can be either the large complex structure point or the conifold. The formulae are related by a transformation in Γ_0 identifying the cusps and apply to both cusps.

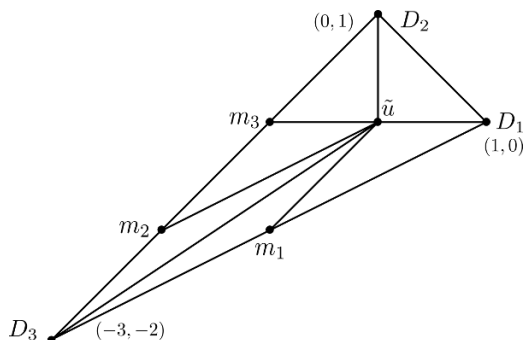


Figure 2. The polyhedron 10 with the choice of the mass parameters m_1, m_2, m_3 and the modulus \tilde{u} .

The Mori cone vectors, which correspond to the depicted triangulation, are given below

	ν_i	$l^{(1)}$	$l^{(2)}$	$l^{(3)}$	$l^{(4)}$
D_u	(1 0 0)	0	-1	0	0
D_1	(1 1 0)	1	0	0	0
D_2	(1 0 1)	0	0	0	1
D_{m_3}	(1 -1 0)	0	0	1	-2
D_{m_2}	(1 -2 -1)	0	1	-2	1
D_3	(1 -3 -2)	1	-1	1	0
D_{m_1}	(1 -1 -1)	-2	1	0	0

(2.42)

Following the procedure described in (2.17), one obtains the standard form of the Newton-Laurent polynomial as

$$W_{E_8} = \tilde{u} + e^x + \frac{m_1}{m_2 m_3^2} e^{-x-y} + \frac{1}{m_2^2 m_3^4} e^{-3x-2y} + \frac{1}{m_2^2} e^{-2x-y} + e^{-x} + e^y . \quad (2.43)$$

The monomials are ordered as the points in the figure and we rescaled $e^x \rightarrow e^x/\tilde{u}$ and $e^y \rightarrow e^y/\tilde{u}$ and multiplied W_{E_8} by \tilde{u} .

With the indicated three mass parameters and the parameter \tilde{u} , the Mori vectors determine the following large volume B-model coordinates

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{m_1^2}, \quad z_2 = \frac{m_1 m_2}{\tilde{u}}, \quad z_3 = \frac{m_3}{m_2}, \quad z_4 = \frac{m_2}{m_3^2} . \quad (2.44)$$

The anti-canonical class of the E_8 del Pezzo corresponds to an elliptic curve, which in turn has the following Mori vector

$$l_e = 3l^{(1)} + 6l^{(2)} + 4l^{(3)} + 2l^{(4)} = \sum_i a_i l^{(i)} . \quad (2.45)$$

This equation implies that $z_e = 1/\tilde{u}^6 = z_1^3 z_2^6 z_3^4 z_4^2$ is the correct large volume modulus for this curve independent of the masses. By specializing the expression in appendix A as

$m_1 = 0, m_2 = 0, m_3 = 1, m_4 = m_1, m_5 = m_2, m_6 = m_3, a_1 = 1, a_2 = 0, a_3 = 1, \tilde{u} = \frac{1}{u}$ and scaling $g_i \rightarrow \lambda^i g_i$ with $\lambda = 18u^4$ we get the following coefficients of the Weierstrass form:

$$\begin{aligned} g_2 &= 27u^4(24m_1u^3 - 48m_2u^4 + 16m_3^2u^4 - 8m_3u^2 + 1), \\ g_3 &= 27u^6(216m_1^2u^6 + 12m_3u^2(-12m_1u^3 + 24m_2u^4 - 1) \\ &\quad + 36m_1u^3 - 72m_2u^4 - 64m_3^3u^6 + 48m_3^2u^4 - 864u^6 + 1). \end{aligned} \quad (2.46)$$

Note there is a freedom of rescaling g_2, g_3 by an arbitrary function $\lambda(u, m)$

$$g_i \mapsto \lambda^i(u, m)g_i$$

without changing the Weierstrass form, if the coordinates x, y of the Weierstrass form are also rescaled accordingly. Our particular choice of scaling makes sure that $\frac{dt}{du} = \frac{1}{u} + \mathcal{O}(1)$ and $t(u, m)$ becomes the logarithmic solution $t(u, m) = \log(u) + \mathcal{O}(u)$ at the large complex structure point at $z_e = 0$, which corresponds to $\frac{1}{j} \sim q \sim u^6$. We get as the transcendental mirror map $u = Q_t - m_3Q_t^3 + \mathcal{O}(Q_t^4)$, with $Q_t \equiv e^{-t} = (Q_e)^{\frac{1}{6}} = \sqrt{Q_1}Q_2Q_3^{\frac{2}{3}}Q_4^{\frac{1}{3}}$. The non-transcendental rational mirror maps are

$$z_1 = \frac{Q_1}{(1 + Q_2)^2}, \quad z_3 = Q_3 \frac{1 + Q_4 + Q_3Q_4}{(1 + Q_3 + Q_3Q_4)^2}, \quad z_4 = Q_4 \frac{1 + Q_3 + Q_3Q_4}{(1 + Q_4 + Q_3Q_4)^2}. \quad (2.47)$$

The existence of these rational solutions for the mirror maps can be proven from the system of differential equations that corresponds to the Mori vectors listed above. With the knowledge of these rational solutions the system of differential equations can be reduced to a single third order differential equation in u parametrized by the m_i , which is solved by the periods $t = \int_a \lambda$ and $F_t = \int_b \lambda$. Alternatively we can convert (2.46) into a second order differential equation in u for $\int_{a,b} \omega$ and integrate them later to find the desired third order Picard-Fuchs equation. For the mass deformed E_8 del Pezzo we obtain the following form

$$f_{9,8}(u, m) \frac{dt(u, m)}{du} + u g_{9,8}(u, m) \frac{d^2t(u, m)}{d^2u} + u^2 \Delta_o \Delta_c \frac{d^3t(u, m)}{d^3u} = 0, \quad (2.48)$$

where

$$\Delta_o = 6 + 8m_2^2u^2 - 24m_3u^2 + 8m_1^2m_3u^2 - 9m_1^3u^3 + m_1(36u^3 - m_2u(7 + 4m_3u^2)) \quad (2.49)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_c &= 1 - 12m_3u^2 + 48m_3^2u^4 - 432u^6 - 27m_1^4u^6 - 64m_2^3u^6 - 64m_3^3u^6 \\ &\quad + m_2^2u^2(1 - 4m_3u^2)^2 - 72m_2u^4(1 - 4m_3u^2) - m_1^3u^3(1 - 36m_3u^2) \\ &\quad + m_1^2u^2(m_3 - 30m_2u^2 - 8m_3^2u^2 + 216u^4 - 72m_2m_3u^4 + 16m_3^3u^4) \\ &\quad + m_1(96m_2^2u^5 + 36u^3(1 - 4m_3u^2) - m_2u(1 - 4m_3u^2)^2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.50)$$

Furthermore $f_{9,8}(u, m)$ and $g_{9,8}(u, m)$ are polynomials of the indicated degrees in u and the m_i . They can be simply derived from (2.46), (2.32), (2.35), (2.36) and (2.34), or found in appendix B. The combinations that correspond to the actual periods can be obtained by analysing the behaviour of the solutions near the cuspidal points where the a or b cycle vanishes respectively.

The more remarkable thing is the reduction to two special cases. The first is the massless $E8$ del Pezzo, which is obtained when

$$m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = 0, \quad Q_1 = -1, \quad Q_3 = Q_4 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}. \quad (2.51)$$

In this case (2.48) simplifies to

$$\frac{dt(u)}{du} + u(3 - 5184u^5 - 3888u^6) \frac{d^2t(u)}{d^2u} + u^2(1 - 432u^6) \frac{d^3t(u)}{d^3u} = 0. \quad (2.52)$$

The second case are the blow downs of the A_1 and A_2 types Hirzebruch sphere trees

$$m_1 = 2, \quad m_2 = m_3 = 3, \quad Q_1 = Q_3 = Q_4 = 1, \quad (2.53)$$

in which case (2.48) simplifies to

$$(1 + 2u - 96u^2 + 216u^3) \frac{dt(u)}{du} + u(3 + 4u - 120u^2 + 216u^3) \frac{d^2t(u)}{d^2u} + u^2(1 - 2u)(1 - 3u)(1 + 6u) \frac{d^3t(u)}{d^3u} = 0. \quad (2.54)$$

Finally, we comment on the rational solutions to the Picard-Fuchs equation, see for instance (2.47). They exist for the differential operators associated to Mori vectors that describe the linear relations of points on an (outer) edge of a toric diagram. One can understand their existence from the fact that this subsystem describes effectively a non-compact two-dimensional CY geometry, whose compact part is a Hirzebruch sphere tree, which has no non-trivial mirror maps.

This defines the Kähler parameters of the A-model geometry and relates them to the u, m_j . They allow to extract the BPS invariants for this mass deformation of the E_8 del Pezzo.

3 Complete solutions to quantum spectral curves

3.1 Spectral curves and spectral problems

In this section, we review the spectral problems corresponding to spectral curves in local mirror symmetry presented in [27].

The quantum operator O_X associated to $\mathcal{O}_X(x, y)$ can be obtained by promoting the variables x, y to quantum operators x, y subject to the commutation relation (2.1), where the (reduced) Planck constant is real. The ordering ambiguity is removed through Weyl's prescription

$$e^{rx+sy} \mapsto e^{rx+sy}. \quad (3.1)$$

We are interested in the spectral problem of O_X . It was shown in [27] that for local del Pezzo surfaces, O_X has a positive discrete spectrum

$$O_X |\psi_n\rangle = e^{E_n} |\psi_n\rangle, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots. \quad (3.2)$$

X	$\mathcal{O}_X(x, y)$	r
local \mathbb{P}^2	$e^x + e^y + e^{-x-y}$	3
local \mathbb{F}_0	$e^x + e^y + e^{-y} + me^{-x}$	2
local \mathbb{F}_1	$e^x + e^y + e^{-x-y} + me^{-x}$	1
local \mathbb{F}_2	$e^x + e^y + e^{-2x-y} + me^{-x}$	2
local \mathcal{B}_2	$e^x + e^y + e^{-x-y} + m_1e^{-y} + m_2e^{-x}$	1
local E_8 del Pezzo	$e^x + e^y + e^{-3x-2y} + m_1e^{-x-y} + m_2e^{-2x-y} + m_3e^{-x}$	1

Table 1. The principal parts $\mathcal{O}_X(x, y)$ of the spectral curves of some local del Pezzo surfaces, together with their r values.

Note that after changing $\tilde{u} \mapsto -\tilde{u}$, the above spectral problem is equivalent to the quantum spectral curve problem considered in [17] in the Nekrasov-Shatashvili limit

$$W_X(e^x, e^y)|\psi_n\rangle = 0, \tag{3.3}$$

where $|\psi_n\rangle$ is interpreted as a wavefunction on the moduli space of the branes of ‘‘Harvey-Lawson’’ type [36, 37] in X [16], given that

$$\tilde{u} = e^E. \tag{3.4}$$

In fact, it is more appropriate to study the operator

$$\rho_X = \mathcal{O}_X^{-1}(x, y), \tag{3.5}$$

as it was postulated [27] and then proved rigorously [28] that ρ_X is a trace-class operator for a large category of geometries, including all those listed in table 1. As a consequence, both the *spectral trace*

$$Z_\ell = \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{H}} \rho_X^\ell = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\ell E_n}, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots \tag{3.6}$$

and the *fermionic spectral trace*

$$Z(N, \hbar) = \text{Tr}_{\wedge^N \mathcal{H}} \wedge^N \rho_X \tag{3.7}$$

are well-defined. Here \mathcal{H} is the Hilbert space discussed in detail in [27]. The two spectral traces are related by

$$Z(N, \hbar) = \sum'_{\{m_\ell\}} \prod_{\ell} \frac{(-1)^{(\ell-1)m_\ell} Z_\ell^{m_\ell}}{m_\ell! \ell^{m_\ell}}, \tag{3.8}$$

where \sum' sums over all the integer vectors $\{m_\ell\}$ satisfying

$$\sum_{\ell} \ell m_\ell = N. \tag{3.9}$$

Furthermore, the *spectral determinant* (also known as the Fredholm determinant)

$$\Xi_X(\kappa, \hbar) = \det(1 + \kappa \rho_X) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + \kappa e^{-E_n}) = 1 + \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} Z(N, \hbar) \kappa^N \quad (3.10)$$

is an entire function of the fugacity κ in \mathbb{C} [40].

In the same spirit as [19], the fermionic spectral trace $Z(N, \hbar)$ can be interpreted as the canonical partition function of an ideal fermi gas of N particles, whose density matrix is given by the kernel of the ρ_X operator

$$\rho_X(x_1, x_2) = \langle x_1 | \rho_X | x_2 \rangle . \quad (3.11)$$

Then $\Xi(\kappa, \hbar)$ is interpreted as the grand canonical partition function, and the fugacity κ is the exponentiated chemical potential μ ,

$$\kappa = e^\mu . \quad (3.12)$$

It is then natural to consider the grand potential

$$\mathcal{J}_X(\mu, \hbar) = \log \Xi_X(\kappa, \hbar) , \quad (3.13)$$

from which the canonical partition functions can be recovered through taking appropriate residues at the origin

$$Z(N, \hbar) = \int_{-\pi i}^{\pi i} \frac{d\mu}{2\pi i} e^{\mathcal{J}_X(\mu, \hbar) - N\mu} . \quad (3.14)$$

Note that because $\Xi_X(\kappa, \hbar)$ is defined in terms of κ , $\mathcal{J}_X(\mu, \hbar)$ is a periodic function of μ , being invariant under the shift

$$\mu \mapsto \mu + 2\pi i . \quad (3.15)$$

3.2 The conjecture

Directly solving the spectral problem of O_X , including the calculation of $Z(N, \hbar)$ and $\Xi_X(\kappa, \hbar)$, is very difficult, although there has been great progress for some geometries [38, 39] by the use of quantum dilogarithm [41, 42] as well as identifying $Z(N, \hbar)$ as a (generalized) $O(2)$ matrix model integral, see (3.120) for an example. On the other hand, since the spectral curve $W_X(e^x, e^y)$ contains all the perturbative information of the B-model on \widehat{X} , and equivalently through mirror symmetry also the perturbative information of the A-model on X , there should be a deep connection between the spectral problem and the topological string theory on X . This is reflected in the conjecture presented systematically in [27], drawing on previous results in [23, 24, 26]. It provides a complete solution to the spectral problem using primarily the data of standard topological string and the refined topological string in the Nekrasov-Shatashvili limit on the target space X . We review the salient points of the conjecture here.

We first introduce the effective chemical potential μ_{eff} . Let the quantum flat coordinate associated to the modulus u be t . It is related to u via a quantum mirror map [17],

$$-t = \log u + \widetilde{\Pi}_A(u, \underline{m}, \hbar) . \quad (3.16)$$

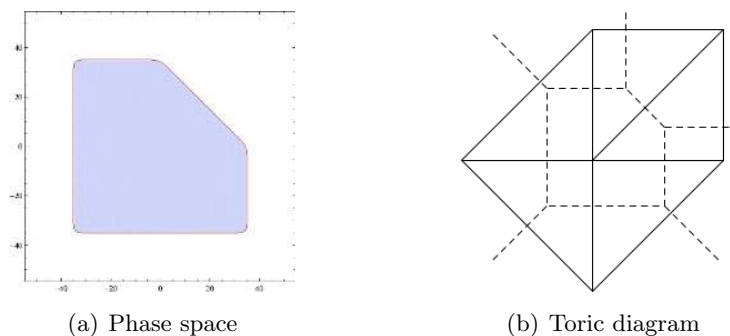


Figure 3. The bounded region \mathcal{R} in phase space for the quantum operator $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}_2}$ associated to local \mathcal{B}_2 with $E = 35$ and $m_1 = m_2 = 1$ (a) (figure taken from [27]), and the toric diagram $\Upsilon_{\mathcal{B}_2}$ (dashed) superimposed on the toric fan $\Sigma_{\mathcal{B}_2}$ (solid) of local \mathcal{B}_2 projected onto the supporting hyperplane H (b).

Then the effective chemical potential is defined to be

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} = \mu - \frac{1}{r} \tilde{\Pi}_A \left((-1)^r e^{-r\mu}, \underline{m}, \hbar \right) . \quad (3.17)$$

Next, we define the *modified grand potential* $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ [27]

$$J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar) = J^{(p)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) + J_{M2}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) + J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) , \quad (3.18)$$

including a perturbative piece $J^{(p)}$, a M2 brane instanton piece J_{M2} , and a worldsheet instanton piece J_{WS} . These names come from the interpretation of their counterparts in the ABJM theory analog (see for instance [23]).

The perturbative piece $J^{(p)}$ is given by

$$J^{(p)}(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \frac{C(\hbar)}{3} \mu^3 + \frac{D(\underline{m}, \hbar)}{2} \mu^2 + B(\underline{m}, \hbar) \mu + A(\underline{m}, \hbar) . \quad (3.19)$$

Of the four coefficient functions, the first three have finite WKB expansions

$$C(\hbar) = \frac{C}{2\pi\hbar} , \quad (3.20)$$

$$D(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \frac{D_0(\underline{m})}{2\pi\hbar} , \quad (3.21)$$

$$B(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \frac{B_0(\underline{m})}{\hbar} + B_1\hbar , \quad (3.22)$$

where the coefficients $C, D_0(\underline{m}), B_0(\underline{m}), B_1$ can be obtained as follows.

In the semiclassical limit, the phase space of the system with energy no greater than E is given by the bounded region

$$\mathcal{R}(E) = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \mathcal{O}_X(x, y) \leq e^E \} . \quad (3.23)$$

In the high energy limit $E \geq 1$, the phase space has approximately the shape of the compact part of the dual toric diagram Υ_X projected onto the hyperplane H in \mathbb{R}^3 where the endpoints of 1-cone generators of Σ_X lie (see figure 3 for an example). Note that

the boundary $\partial\mathcal{R}(E)$ of $\mathcal{R}(E)$ is the skeleton of the spectral curve \mathcal{C}_X with the punctures removed. Furthermore, in this limit, the volume of the phase space has the following asymptotic form [27]

$$\text{vol}_0(E) \approx CE^2 + D_0(\underline{m})E + 2\pi\left(B_0(\underline{m}) - \frac{\pi}{6}C\right) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}), \quad E \geq 1. \quad (3.24)$$

Therefore we can use the approximation techniques used for instance in [26] to derive the leading contributions to $\text{vol}_0(E)$ in the limit $E \geq 1$, and then extract the three coefficients $C, D_0(\underline{m}), B_0(\underline{m})$. On the other hand, let x_L and x_R be the left and right limiting values of x in $\mathcal{R}(E)$. Between x_L and x_R the line of constant x cuts through the boundary $\partial\mathcal{R}(E)$ of $\mathcal{R}(E)$ at two points with $y = y_+$ (up) and $y = y_-$ (down). Then the semiclassical phase space volume is

$$\text{vol}_0(E) = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} (y_+(x) - y_-(x))dx = \oint_{\partial\mathcal{R}(E)} ydx \quad (3.25)$$

which coincides with the B-period of the elliptic spectral curve \mathcal{C}_X . It is then natural to identify the total phase volume $\text{vol}(E)$ including quantum corrections with the quantum B-period [17]. The first quantum correction $\text{vol}_1(E)$ in the WKB expansion of $\text{vol}(E)$

$$\text{vol}(E) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \hbar^{2k} \text{vol}_k(E), \quad (3.26)$$

can then be obtained from $\text{vol}_0(E)$ through the differential operator \mathcal{D}_2 which relates the first order quantum corrections in quantum periods to classical periods, with the following identification

$$u = e^{-rE}. \quad (3.27)$$

In other words, we have

$$\text{vol}_1(E) = \mathcal{D}_2 \text{vol}_0(E). \quad (3.28)$$

For many local del Pezzo surfaces, this differential operator \mathcal{D}_2 has been computed in [35], although when they are applied here, an extra minus sign is needed, because the \hbar there differs from our convention by a factor of i . We find that \mathcal{D}_2 in [35] for local del Pezzo surfaces all have the following asymptotic form

$$\mathcal{D}_2 = \beta \partial_E^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-rE}), \quad (3.29)$$

where β is a constant. Therefore we generally find (with the aforementioned “-” sign)

$$\text{vol}_1(E) = -2\beta C + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}). \quad (3.30)$$

Since $\text{vol}_1(E)$ has the asymptotic behavior $\text{vol}_1(E) = 2\pi B_1 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E})$ [27],⁹ one can easily read off the constant B_1

$$B_1 = -\frac{\beta C}{\pi}. \quad (3.31)$$

Finally, the coefficient function $A(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ is in general difficult to compute, although recently conjectures have been made for $A(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ in some special cases [45, 46]. On the other hand,

⁹See also eq. (3.60).

later we will see in section 3.3 that $A(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ does not enter into the quantization conditions, and furthermore it can be fixed by the normalization condition $Z(0, \hbar) = 1$.

Now we turn to the M2 brane instanton piece. It can be obtained from the instanton part of the refined topological string free energies in the Nekrasov-Shatashvili limit. We write the latter as

$$F_{\text{NS}}^{\text{inst}}(\mathbf{t}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w, \mathbf{d}} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_L + 1) \sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_R + 1)}{2w^2 \sin^3 \frac{\hbar w}{2}} e^{-w \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{t}}. \quad (3.32)$$

Here \mathbf{t} is the vector of Kähler moduli, and \mathbf{d} the vector of degrees. We follow the convention of [17] and in contrast to the usual convention in the topological string literature, absorb a phase of $(-1)^{2j_L + 2j_R}$ in $N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}}$. We now introduce a variable λ_s with

$$\lambda_s = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar}, \quad (3.33)$$

and a vector $\mathbf{T} = \{T_\alpha\}$ with

$$T_\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} t_\alpha. \quad (3.34)$$

The Nekrasov-Shatashvili free energy can be written as

$$F_{\text{NS}}^{\text{inst}}(\mathbf{t}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w, \mathbf{d}} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi w}{\lambda_s} (2j_L + 1) \sin \frac{\pi w}{\lambda_s} (2j_R + 1)}{2w^2 \sin^3 \frac{\pi w}{\lambda_s}} e^{-w \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{T} / \lambda_s} = F_{\text{NS}}^{\text{inst}}\left(\frac{\mathbf{T}}{\lambda_s}, \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_s}\right). \quad (3.35)$$

Then $J_{\text{M2}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ is given by

$$J_{\text{M2}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_s} \left(\lambda_s F_{\text{NS}}^{\text{inst}}\left(\frac{\mathbf{T}}{\lambda_s}, \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_s}\right) \right). \quad (3.36)$$

We still need to make the connection between μ_{eff} and T_α or t_α . The flat coordinates t_α associated to the Batyrev coordinates z_α are related to the flat coordinate t and the mass parameters by

$$t_\alpha = \tilde{c}_\alpha t - \sum_j \alpha_{\alpha j} \log Q_{m_j}. \quad (3.37)$$

Here Q_{m_j} can be identified with the mass parameters m_j in some geometries like local \mathbb{F}_0 , local \mathbb{F}_1 , and local \mathcal{B}_2 , but are rational functions of m_j in some other geometries like local \mathbb{F}_2 and the mass deformed local E_8 del Pezzo surface (see [35] for more discussion on this distinction). For this reason, (3.37) is not a straightforward lift of (2.30), although the exponent of u in (2.30) can always be identified with the coefficient of t in (3.37). Now we relate t_α to μ_{eff} and the mass parameters by

$$t_\alpha = c_\alpha \mu_{\text{eff}} - \sum_j \alpha_{\alpha j} \log Q_{m_j}. \quad (3.38)$$

With (3.38) plugged in (3.36), and using (3.33) and (3.34), the M2 piece of the modified grand potential $J_{\text{M2}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ can be separated to two pieces

$$J_{\text{M2}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \mu_{\text{eff}} \tilde{J}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) + \tilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar), \quad (3.39)$$

where

$$\tilde{J}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w, \mathbf{d}} (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{d}) N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_L + 1) \sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_R + 1)}{2w \sin^3 \frac{\hbar w}{2}} e^{-w\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{t}}, \quad (3.40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\alpha, j} \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w, \mathbf{d}} d_\alpha \alpha_{\alpha j} \log Q_{m_j} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_L + 1) \sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_R + 1)}{2w \sin^3 \frac{\hbar w}{2}} e^{-w\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{t}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w, \mathbf{d}} \hbar^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \hbar} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_L + 1) \sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_R + 1)}{2\hbar w^2 \sin^3 \frac{\hbar w}{2}} \right] N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} e^{-w\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{t}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

Here $\mathbf{c} = \{c_\alpha\}$ is the vector of the degrees of the Mori cone generators.

The last piece $J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ is related to the standard topological string free energies. We write the instanton part of the topological string free energy as

$$F_{\text{top}}^{\text{inst}}(\mathbf{t}, g_s) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{v, \mathbf{d}} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{(2j_R + 1) \sin v g_s (2j_L + 1)}{v (2 \sin \frac{1}{2} v g_s)^2 \sin v g_s} e^{-v\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{t}}. \quad (3.42)$$

Then the worldsheet instanton piece is given by

$$J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) = F_{\text{top}}^{\text{inst}}(\mathbf{T} + \pi i \mathbf{B}, 2\pi \lambda_s), \quad (3.43)$$

in other words

$$J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{v, \mathbf{d}} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{(2j_R + 1) \sin \frac{4\pi^2 v}{\hbar} (2j_L + 1)}{v (2 \sin \frac{2\pi^2 v}{\hbar})^2 \sin \frac{4\pi^2 v}{\hbar}} e^{-w\mathbf{d} \cdot (\mathbf{T} + \pi i \mathbf{B})}. \quad (3.44)$$

It is crucial here to turn on the B -fields $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{c}$. It is easy to see from (3.36), (3.40), (3.41) and (3.44) that when \hbar is 2π times a rational number, both $J_{\text{M2}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ and $J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ have poles. It was proved in [27] as a direct generalization of [23] that these poles cancel against each other when $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{c}$, as in the HMO mechanism of pole cancellation in the ABJM model [20]. For this pole cancellation mechanism to work, all nonzero BPS numbers $N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}}$ have to satisfy

$$2j_L + 2j_R + 1 \equiv \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{c} \pmod{2}, \quad (3.45)$$

which was proved in [23].

Once $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ is given, the spectral determinant can be computed by

$$\Xi_X(\kappa, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{J_X(\mu + 2\pi i n, \underline{m}, \hbar)}. \quad (3.46)$$

Note that $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ differs from the genuine grand potential $\mathcal{J}_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ in that the former is not periodic in μ . Nevertheless, the summation over the integral shift n on the right hand side of (3.46) makes sure that Ξ_X is still invariant under $\mu \mapsto \mu + 2\pi i$, so that it is a well-defined function of κ .

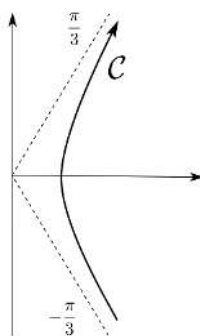


Figure 4. The contour \mathcal{C} on the complex plane of μ in the integration of (3.51). It is the same contour as the one in the integral definition of the Airy function.

The energy spectrum $\{E_n\}$ can be inferred from the spectral determinant. From its definition in (3.10), one can see that the zeros of $\Xi(\kappa, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ are given by

$$\kappa = -e^{E_n}, \tag{3.47}$$

in other words

$$\mu = E_n + \pi i. \tag{3.48}$$

To find the zeros of $\Xi_X(\kappa, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ and thus the discrete energies E_n , we split the spectral determinant in two factors

$$\Xi_X(\kappa, \underline{m}, \hbar) = e^{J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)} \Theta_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar). \tag{3.49}$$

Since the first factor is always positive, we can only find zeros in the second factor $\Theta_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$. It has the form

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \exp \left[-4\pi^2 n^2 \left(C(\hbar) \mu_{\text{eff}} + \frac{D(\underline{m}, \hbar)}{2} \right) - \frac{8\pi^3 i n^3}{3} C(\hbar) \right. \\ \left. + 2\pi i n (C(\hbar) \mu_{\text{eff}}^2 + D(\underline{m}, \hbar) \mu_{\text{eff}} + B(\underline{m}, \hbar) + \tilde{\mathcal{J}}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)) \right. \\ \left. + J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}} + 2\pi i n, \underline{m}, \hbar) - J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) \right], \end{aligned} \tag{3.50}$$

and is called the *generalized theta function* associated to X [27]. The reason for this name is that, when $\hbar = 2\pi$, it becomes a conventional theta function. By analyzing when $\Theta_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ vanishes, concrete quantization conditions for the energy can be obtained, as we will explain in detail in section 3.3.

With the correct spectrum at hand, one can of course directly compute the fermionic spectral traces $Z(N, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ through the definition. However, one can compute them directly from $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ via a formula similar to (3.14). (3.14) comes from taking residues of $\Xi_X(\kappa, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ at $\kappa = 0$. Because of the sum over n in (3.46), when we replace $\mathcal{J}_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ by $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ in (3.14), the integral domain should be extended to infinity

$$Z_X(N, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} e^{J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar) - N\mu} d\mu. \tag{3.51}$$

The integration path of the integral \mathcal{C} is chosen as in figure 4 with the two ends asymptote to $e^{\pi i/3}\infty$ and $e^{-\pi i/3}\infty$ respectively so that the convergence of the integral is guaranteed.

A third way to compute $Z(N, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ is to expand $\Xi_X(\kappa, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ around $\kappa = 0$. Then the traces $Z(N, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ can just be read off as the series coefficients as in (3.10). Since the expansion is performed in the limit

$$\kappa \rightarrow 0, \quad \mu \rightarrow -\infty, \quad (3.52)$$

as seen in (3.38), we will need the expansion of the (refined) topological string free energies around the orbifold point.

3.3 Generic mass parameters

In [27] the conjecture has been verified in some simple del Pezzo CYs for the cases where all mass parameters¹⁰ are set to 1. In these cases, the formulae of the conjecture are greatly simplified. In particular, all the dependence on mass parameters drops out in the formulae. But by restricting mass parameters to one, it is difficult to probe the full scope of the conjecture. Furthermore, it is difficult to compare the results of [27] with the results from operator analysis and matrix model computations in [38, 39], where it is more natural to set all mass parameters to 0. It is the purpose of this paper to check the conjecture with arbitrary mass parameters, and for other examples of local del Pezzos beyond those considered in [27].

In the original conjecture, $J_{M2}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ and $J_{WS}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ are formulated in such a way that μ_{eff} and the mass parameters m_j are treated on equal footings as in (3.38), and that the dependence on μ_{eff} and m_j are realized in an indirect way through the variables t_α or T_α . We would first like to reformulate $J_{M2}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ and $J_{WS}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ directly in terms of μ_{eff}, m_j , and at the same time separate the different roles played by μ_{eff} , the true modulus, and the m_j , the parameters of the system.

We introduce a function of mass parameters

$$\widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d}) = \prod_j Q_{m_j}^{\sum_\alpha d_\alpha \alpha_{\alpha j}}. \quad (3.53)$$

Then we find that $\widetilde{J}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ and $\widetilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ can be written as

$$\widetilde{J}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_\ell \widetilde{b}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar) e^{-r\ell\mu_{\text{eff}}}, \quad (3.54)$$

$$\widetilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_\ell \widetilde{c}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar) e^{-r\ell\mu_{\text{eff}}}, \quad (3.55)$$

¹⁰To be precise the mass functions Q_{m_j} are set to 1. But they coincide with m_j in the examples studied in [27].

where

$$\tilde{b}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar) = -\frac{r\ell}{4\pi} \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{\ell=w \sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_L + 1) \sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_R + 1)}{w^2 \sin^3 \frac{\hbar w}{2}} \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^w, \quad (3.56)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{c}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{\ell=w \sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} & \left\{ \log \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d}) \frac{\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_L + 1) \sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_R + 1)}{2w (\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2})^3} \right. \\ & \left. + \hbar^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \hbar} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_L + 1) \sin \frac{\hbar w}{2} (2j_R + 1)}{2\hbar w^2 (\sin \frac{\hbar w}{2})^3} \right] \right\} \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^w. \end{aligned} \quad (3.57)$$

In both $\tilde{b}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ and $\tilde{c}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar)$, we have to sum over combinations of w and $\{d_\alpha\}$ such that $\ell = w \sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha$ is satisfied. Do not confuse the $\tilde{c}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ function defined here with the reduced curve degree \tilde{c}_α defined in (2.28). Furthermore, $J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ can be written as

$$J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{m \geq 1} d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar) (-1)^{rm} e^{-2\pi r m \mu_{\text{eff}}/\hbar}, \quad (3.58)$$

where

$$d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{m=v \sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{2j_R + 1}{v \left(2 \sin \frac{2\pi^2 v}{\hbar}\right)^2} \frac{\sin \frac{4\pi^2 v}{\hbar} (2j_L + 1)}{\sin \frac{4\pi^2 v}{\hbar}} \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^{2\pi v/\hbar}. \quad (3.59)$$

The reformulated $J_{\text{M2}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ and $J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ look very similar to their counterparts in [27] where the dependence on the mass parameters is absent. The derivation of quantization conditions for energies then exactly parallels that in [27], and we just write down the final formulae here.

Define the perturbative and non-perturbative quantum phase space volumes by

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{\text{p}}(E) &= C(\hbar) E_{\text{eff}}^2 + D(\underline{m}, \hbar) E_{\text{eff}} + B(\underline{m}, \hbar) - \frac{\pi^2}{3} C(\hbar) + \tilde{J}_b(E_{\text{eff}} + \pi i, \hbar), \\ \Omega_{\text{np}}(E) &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m \geq 1} d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar) \sin \frac{2\pi^2 r m}{\hbar} (-1)^{rm} e^{-2\pi r m E_{\text{eff}}/\hbar}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.60)$$

where E_{eff} is given by

$$E_{\text{eff}} = E - \frac{1}{r} \tilde{\Pi}_A(e^{-rE}, \underline{m}, \hbar). \quad (3.61)$$

Also define the auxiliary function $\lambda(E)$, which is the solution to

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-4\pi^2 n(n+1)(C(\hbar)E_{\text{eff}} + D(\underline{m}, \hbar)/2)} (-1)^n e^{f_c(n)} \\ & \times \sin \left(\frac{4\pi^3 n(n+1)(2n+1)}{3} C(\hbar) + f_s(n) + 2\pi(n+1/2)\lambda(E) \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.62)$$

In this equation we need $f_c(n)$ and $f_s(n)$, which are defined as

$$f_c(n) = \sum_{m \geq 1} (-1)^{rm} d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar) \left(\cos \left(\frac{2\pi^2 rm(2n+1)}{\hbar} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{2\pi^2 rm}{\hbar} \right) \right) e^{-2\pi rm E_{\text{eff}}/\hbar},$$

$$f_s(n) = \sum_{m \geq 1} (-1)^{rm} d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar) \left(\sin \left(\frac{2\pi^2 rm(2n+1)}{\hbar} \right) - (2n+1) \sin \left(\frac{2\pi^2 rm}{\hbar} \right) \right) e^{-2\pi rm E_{\text{eff}}/\hbar}.$$

Then the quantization condition is

$$\Omega_p(E) + \Omega_{\text{np}}(E) + \lambda(E) = s + \frac{1}{2}, \quad s = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.63)$$

Note that $A(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ does not enter the quantization condition. Although the above formulae look complicated, they are just obtained by requiring the vanishing of the spectral determinant, and in particular of the generalized theta function. It has been recently noted in [49] that these conditions are equivalent to a simpler quantization condition involving only the NS refined free energy. The equivalence of the two conditions, the one above and the one in [49], leads to a non-trivial equivalence between the standard topological string free energy and the NS refined free energy.

To calculate the fermionic spectral traces $Z(N, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ from (3.51) we note that $e^{J_X(\mu, \hbar)}$ appearing in the integrand of (3.51) always has the following expansion

$$e^{J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)} = e^{J^{(\text{p})}(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)} \sum_{\ell' > 0} e^{-r\ell' \mu} \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\text{top}}(\ell')} a_{\ell', n}(\underline{m}) \mu^n. \quad (3.64)$$

Note here that the argument of $J^{(\text{p})}(\dots)$ is μ instead of μ_{eff} , i.e., we collect all the exponentially small corrections, including those originating from μ_{eff} , in the double summation. The index ℓ' is not necessarily an integer, but any number which can be decomposed as

$$\ell' = \ell + \frac{2\pi m}{\hbar}, \quad \ell, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}. \quad (3.65)$$

For a given ℓ' , the integral index n has an upper bound $n_{\text{top}}(\ell')$, which depends on ℓ' . If one can extract the coefficients $a_{\ell', n}(\underline{m})$, the integral (3.51) can be rewritten as a sum of Airy functions $\text{Ai}(z)$ and its derivatives

$$Z(N, \underline{m}, \hbar) = \frac{1}{C(\hbar)^{1/3}} \exp \left(A(\underline{m}, \hbar) + \frac{D(\underline{m}, 2\pi)}{2C(\hbar)} (N - B(\underline{m}, \hbar)) + \frac{D(\underline{m}, \hbar)^3}{12C(\hbar)^2} \right) \\ \times \sum_{\ell' > 0} \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\text{top}}(\ell')} e^{\frac{D(\underline{m}, \hbar)}{2C(\hbar)} r\ell'} a_{\ell', n}(\underline{m}) \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial N} - \frac{D(\underline{m}, \hbar)}{2C(\hbar)} \right)^n \\ \times \text{Ai} \left(\frac{r\ell' + N - B(\underline{m}, \hbar) + \frac{D(\underline{m}, \hbar)^2}{4C(\hbar)}}{C(\hbar)^{1/3}} \right). \quad (3.66)$$

This formula is well-defined for $N = 0$. Therefore, we can additionally use it to fix the value of $A(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ by the normalization condition $Z(0, \underline{m}, \hbar) = 1$, which is demanded by the definition of $Z(N, \underline{m}, \hbar)$.

3.3.1 Rational Planck constants

We will check our conjecture later in section 4 for examples when the (reduced) Planck constant \hbar is

$$\hbar = 2\pi \frac{p}{q}, \quad (3.67)$$

where p, q are coprime positive integers. These are the cases when the pole cancellation mentioned in section 3.2 plays an important role. We call Planck constants of this type *rational*.

When \hbar is rational, $\tilde{J}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ and $\tilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ have poles when the index w in $\tilde{b}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ and $\tilde{c}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ is divisible by q , and $\tilde{J}_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ has poles when the index v in $d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar)$ is divisible by p . Recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{b}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar) &= \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w|\ell} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = \ell/w} \dots, & \tilde{c}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar) &= \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w|\ell} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = \ell/w} \dots, \\ d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar) &= \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{v|m} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = m/v} \dots \end{aligned}$$

We separate them by

$$\tilde{b}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \tilde{b}_\ell^{(0)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) + \tilde{b}_\ell^{(f)}(\underline{m}, \hbar), \quad (3.68)$$

$$\tilde{c}_\ell(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \tilde{c}_\ell^{(0)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) + \tilde{c}_\ell^{(f)}(\underline{m}, \hbar), \quad (3.69)$$

$$d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar) = d_m^{(0)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) + d_m^{(f)}(\underline{m}, \hbar). \quad (3.70)$$

according to

$$\tilde{b}_\ell^{(0)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{\substack{w|\ell \\ q \nmid w}} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = \ell/w} \dots, \quad \tilde{b}_\ell^{(f)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{\substack{w|\ell \\ q|w}} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = \ell/w} \dots; \quad (3.71)$$

$$\tilde{c}_\ell^{(0)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{\substack{w|\ell \\ q \nmid w}} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = \ell/w} \dots, \quad \tilde{c}_\ell^{(f)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{\substack{w|\ell \\ q|w}} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = \ell/w} \dots; \quad (3.72)$$

$$d_m^{(0)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{\substack{v|m \\ p \nmid v}} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = m/v} \dots, \quad d_m^{(f)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{\substack{v|m \\ p|v}} \sum_{\sum \tilde{c}_\alpha d_\alpha = m/v} \dots \quad (3.73)$$

We can split $\tilde{J}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ to the singular summands and the regular summands

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{J}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) &= \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \tilde{b}_\ell^{(0)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) e^{-r\ell\mu_{\text{eff}}} + \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \tilde{b}_\ell^{(f)}(\underline{m}, \hbar) e^{-r\ell\mu_{\text{eff}}} \\ &\equiv \tilde{J}_b^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) + \tilde{J}_b^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar), \end{aligned} \quad (3.74)$$

with the help of (3.68). Similarly we can split $\tilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$, and $\tilde{J}_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) &= \tilde{J}_c^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) + \tilde{J}_c^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar), \\ J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) &= J_{\text{WS}}^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) + J_{\text{WS}}^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) \end{aligned} \quad (3.75)$$

in the same spirit.

Furthermore, for a function $f^{(0)}(\hbar)$ singular at $\hbar = 2\pi p/q$, we perturb \hbar slightly away from its rational value

$$\hbar = \frac{2\pi p}{q} + \epsilon, \quad (3.76)$$

and denote the principal part and the finite part of $f^{(0)}(\hbar)$ by

$$\{f^{(0)}(2\pi p/q)\}, \quad [f^{(0)}(2\pi p/q)] \quad (3.77)$$

respectively. It can be checked that the poles in $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ cancel, i.e.,

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} \{ \tilde{J}_b^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) \} + \{ \tilde{J}_c^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) \} + \{ J_{\text{WS}}^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) \} = 0, \quad (3.78)$$

if and only if the condition (3.45) is satisfied. Furthermore, one finds that

$$[\tilde{J}_b^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)] = 0, \quad (3.79)$$

$$[\tilde{J}_c^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)] = - \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{k, \mathbf{d}} (-1)^{rdkp} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{(1+2j_L)(1+2j_R)}{24kq^2} \\ \times p(-1+4j_L+4j_L^2+4j_R+4j_R^2) \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^{kq} e^{-rdkq\mu_{\text{eff}}}, \quad (3.80)$$

$$[J_{\text{WS}}^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)] = - \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{k, \mathbf{d}} (-1)^{rdkp} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{(1+2j_L)(1+2j_R)}{24k^3pq^2\pi^2} \left\{ -3(rdkq)^2\mu_{\text{eff}}^2 \right. \\ \left. + 6(rdkq)\mu_{\text{eff}}(kq \log \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d}) - 1) - 3 - 3(kq \log \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d}) - 1)^2 \right. \\ \left. + 2k^2q^2\pi^2(-1+8j_L+8j_L^2) \right\} \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d}) e^{-rdkq\mu_{\text{eff}}}. \quad (3.81)$$

Incidentally, let $F_1^{\text{NS,inst}}(t, \underline{m})$ be the instanton part of the genus one Nekrasov-Shatashvili limit topological string free energy, and $F_1^{\text{inst}}(t, \underline{m})$, $F_0^{\text{inst}}(t, \underline{m})$ be the instanton parts of genus one and genus zero unrefined topological string free energies, respectively. They have the following expansion

$$F_0^{\text{inst}}(t, \underline{m}) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w, \mathbf{d}} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{(1+2j_L)(1+2j_R)}{w^3} \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^w e^{-wdt}, \\ F_1^{\text{inst}}(t, \underline{m}) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w, \mathbf{d}} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{(1+2j_L)(1+2j_R)}{12w} (-1+8j_L+8j_R) \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^w e^{-wdt}, \\ F_1^{\text{NS,inst}}(t, \underline{m}) = \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{w, \mathbf{d}} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \frac{(1+2j_L)(1+2j_R)}{24w} \\ \times (-1+4j_L+4j_L^2+4j_R+4j_R^2) \widehat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^w e^{-wdt}.$$

Then it can be shown that

$$[\tilde{J}_c^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)] = \frac{p}{q^2} F_1^{\text{NS,inst}}(t - irp\pi, \underline{m}) \Big|_{\substack{Q_{m_j} \rightarrow Q_{m_j}^q \\ t \rightarrow rq\mu_{\text{eff}}}}, \quad (3.82)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [J_{\text{WS}}^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)] &= \frac{1}{p} F_1^{\text{inst}}(t - irp\pi, \underline{m}) + \frac{1}{pq^2} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left(t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \log Q_{m_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \log Q_{m_k}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \left(t^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + 2t \log Q_{m_k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \log Q_{m_k} \partial t} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \log Q_{m_k} \log Q_{m_l} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \log Q_{m_k} \partial \log Q_{m_l}} \right) \right) F_0^{\text{inst}}(t - irp\pi, \underline{m}) \Big|_{\substack{Q_{m_j} \rightarrow Q_{m_j}^q \\ t \rightarrow rq\mu_{\text{eff}}}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.83)$$

In summary, when the Planck constant is rational, we can compute the modified grand potential by

$$\begin{aligned} J_X(\mu, \hbar) &= \frac{C(\hbar)}{3} \mu_{\text{eff}}^3 + \frac{D(\underline{m}, \hbar)}{2} \mu_{\text{eff}}^2 + B(\underline{m}, \hbar) \mu_{\text{eff}} + A(\underline{m}, \hbar) \\ &\quad + \mu_{\text{eff}} \tilde{J}_b^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) + \tilde{J}_c^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) + J_{\text{WS}}^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar) \\ &\quad + [\tilde{J}_c^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)] + [J_{\text{WS}}^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)], \end{aligned} \quad (3.84)$$

where $[\tilde{J}_c^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)]$ and $[J_{\text{WS}}^{(0)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)]$ are either given by (3.80) and (3.81) or by (3.83) and (3.82), while $\tilde{J}_b^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$, $\tilde{J}_c^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$, and $J_{\text{WS}}^{(f)}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ are defined through the decomposition in (3.68)–(3.73).

Let us also take a look at the quantization condition (3.63), together with (3.60) and (3.62), when \hbar is rational. Other than $\tilde{J}_b(E_{\text{eff}} + \pi i, \hbar)$, $\Omega_{\text{np}}(E)$, $f_s(n)$, and $f_c(n)$ may also develop poles because of the coefficient function $d_m(\underline{m}, \hbar)$. Similar to (3.74) and (3.75), we split them according to (3.70)

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{\text{np}}(E) &= \Omega_{\text{np}}^{(0)}(E) + \Omega_{\text{np}}^{(f)}(E), \\ f_c(n) &= f_c^{(0)}(n) + f_c^{(f)}(n), \\ f_s(n) &= f_s^{(0)}(n) + f_s^{(f)}(n), \end{aligned} \quad (3.85)$$

insulating the poles in the pieces with superscript (0), and then further decomposing the latter to singular components $\{\dots\}$ and finite components $[\dots]$. It turns out reassuringly that $\{f_s^{(0)}(n)\}$ and $\{f_c^{(0)}(n)\}$ vanish, while $\{\tilde{J}_b^{(0)}(E_{\text{eff}} + \pi i, \hbar)\}$ and $\{\Omega_{\text{np}}^{(0)}(E)\}$ cancel against each other when the condition (3.45) is satisfied.

Furthermore we find

$$\begin{aligned} [\Omega_{\text{np}}^{(0)}(E)] &= \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{k \geq 1, \mathbf{d}} (-1)^{rdk(p+q)} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \\ &\quad \times \frac{(1 + 2j_L)(1 + 2j_R)(rd + r^2 d^2 kq E_{\text{eff}} - rdkq \log \hat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d}))}{4k^2 p q \pi^2} \hat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^{kq} e^{-rdkq E_{\text{eff}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.86)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [f_c^{(0)}(n)] &= - \sum_{j_L, j_R} \sum_{k \geq 1, \mathbf{d}} (-1)^{rdk(p+q)} N_{j_L, j_R}^{\mathbf{d}} \\ &\quad \times \frac{(1 + 2j_L)(1 + 2j_R) r^2 d^2 n (1 + n)}{2kp} \hat{Q}_m(\mathbf{d})^{kq} e^{-rdkq E_{\text{eff}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.87)$$

$$[f_s^{(0)}(n)] = 0. \quad (3.88)$$

Making use of (3.82), we find that both $[\Omega_{\text{np}}^{(0)}(E)]$ and $[f_c^{(0)}(n)]$ can be expressed in terms of the prepotential only

$$[\Omega_{\text{np}}^{(0)}(E)] = \frac{1}{4pq\pi^2} \left(-r \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + r^2 q E_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + r \sum_k \log Q_{m_k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \log Q_{m_k} \partial t} \right) F_0 \Big|_{\substack{Q_{m_j} \rightarrow Q_{m_j}^q \\ t \rightarrow r q E_{\text{eff}} - r(p+q)\pi i}}, \quad (3.89)$$

$$[f_c^{(0)}(n)] = -\frac{n(1+n)}{2p} r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} F_0 \Big|_{\substack{Q_{m_j} \rightarrow Q_{m_j}^q \\ t \rightarrow r q E_{\text{eff}} - r(p+q)\pi i}}. \quad (3.90)$$

Therefore, when \hbar is rational, we shall do the following replacement in the generic quantization conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{J}_b(E_{\text{eff}} + \pi i, \hbar) &\mapsto \tilde{J}_b^{(f)}(E_{\text{eff}} + \pi i, \hbar) \\ \Omega_{\text{np}}(E) &\mapsto [\Omega_{\text{np}}^{(0)}(E)] + \Omega_{\text{np}}^{(f)}(E) \\ f_c(n) &\mapsto [f_c^{(0)}(n)] + f_c^{(f)}(n) \\ f_s(n) &\mapsto f_s^{(f)}(n) \end{aligned} \quad (3.91)$$

where $[\Omega_{\text{np}}^{(0)}(E)]$ and $[f_c^{(0)}(n)]$ are given by (3.86) and (3.87).

3.3.2 Maximal supersymmetry

As emphasized in [27], the formulae of the conjecture become the simplest in the case of maximal supersymmetry when $\hbar = 2\pi$. In the ABJM theory analog, this is the scenario when the supersymmetry is enhanced from $\mathcal{N} = 6$ to $\mathcal{N} = 8$, hence the name ‘‘maximal supersymmetry’’. Note that this is a special case of rational \hbar of (3.67), where $p = q = 1$.

In this special case, the quantum A-period in the definition of the effective chemical potential (3.17) is reduced to the classical A-period in the unrefined topological string. Besides, the components of $\tilde{J}_b, \tilde{J}_c, J_{\text{WS}}$ with superscript (f) vanish, because the indices w and v are always divisible by $p = q = 1$, while the remaining nonvanishing components $[\tilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, 2\pi)]$, and $[J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, 2\pi)]$, as seen from (3.83) and (3.82), only depend on genus 0 and genus 1 (refined) topological string free energies. Therefore it is possible to study $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ in different corners of the moduli space. In particular, we can expand $\Xi_X(\kappa, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ around $\kappa = 0$ to compute $Z(N, \underline{m}, 2\pi)$, as mentioned in the end of section 3.2, by performing an analytic continuation of genus zero and genus one free energies to the orbifold point.

Let us first write down the modified grand potential. It has the form

$$\begin{aligned} J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, 2\pi) &= \frac{C(2\pi)}{3r^3} t^3 + \frac{D(\underline{m}, 2\pi)}{2r^2} t^2 + \frac{B(\underline{m}, 2\pi)}{r} t + A(\underline{m}, 2\pi) \\ &+ F_1^{\text{inst}}(t - r\pi i, \underline{m}) + F_1^{\text{NS,inst}}(t - r\pi i, \underline{m}) + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} F_0^{\text{inst}}(t - r\pi i, \underline{m}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \left(t^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + 2t \frac{\log Q_{m_k} \partial^2}{\partial \log Q_{m_k} \partial t} + \frac{\log Q_{m_k} \log Q_{m_l} \partial^2}{\partial \log Q_{m_k} \partial \log Q_{m_l}} \right) F_0^{\text{inst}}(t - r\pi i, \underline{m}) \\ &- \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left(t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\log Q_{m_k} \partial}{\partial \log Q_{m_k}} \right) F_0^{\text{inst}}(t - r\pi i, \underline{m}) \Big|_{t \rightarrow r\mu_{\text{eff}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.92)$$

where the Einstein notation is used. To write it in a more compact form we split $B_0(\underline{m})$ defined in (3.22) to two pieces

$$B_0(\underline{m}) = \frac{B_0^{(m)}(\underline{m})}{2\pi} + B'_0, \quad (3.93)$$

where $B_0^{(m)}(\underline{m})$ is a function of the mass parameters which vanishes when $Q_{m_j} = 1$, and B'_0 is the remaining constant. Let us also define

$$B'(\hbar) = \frac{B'_0}{\hbar} + B_1 \hbar. \quad (3.94)$$

Then we find that the full prepotential has the following form

$$F_0(t, \underline{m}) = \frac{C}{3r^3} t^3 + \frac{D_0(\underline{m})}{2r^2} t^2 + \frac{B_0^{(m)}(\underline{m})}{r} t + F_0^{\text{inst}}(t, \underline{m}). \quad (3.95)$$

Here the classical piece

$$F_0^{\text{cls}}(t, \underline{m}) = \frac{C}{3r^3} t^3 + \frac{D_0(\underline{m})}{2r^2} t^2 + \frac{B_0^{(m)}(\underline{m})}{r} t \quad (3.96)$$

consist of Yukawa coupling terms, and therefore $D_0(\underline{m})$ has to be a linear function of the flat coordinates Q_{m_j} associated to the mass parameters, and $B_0^{(m)}(\underline{m})$ a homogeneous function in Q_{m_j} of degree two. Let us define the skewed prepotential $\tilde{F}_0(t, \underline{m})$

$$\tilde{F}_0(t, \underline{m}) = \frac{C}{3r^3} t^3 + \frac{D_0(\underline{m})}{2r^2} t^2 + \frac{B_0^{(m)}(\underline{m})}{r} t + F_0^{\text{inst}}(t - r\pi i, \underline{m}). \quad (3.97)$$

Then using the aforementioned properties of $D_0(\underline{m})$ and $B_0^{(m)}(\underline{m})$, we find

$$J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, 2\pi) = A(2\pi) + \frac{B'(2\pi)}{r} t + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} (D_t^2 - 3D_t + 2) \tilde{F}_0(t, \underline{m}) + F_1^{\text{inst}}(t - r\pi i, \underline{m}) + F_1^{\text{NS,inst}}(t - r\pi i, \underline{m}) \Big|_{t \rightarrow r\mu_{\text{eff}}}, \quad (3.98)$$

where

$$D_t = t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \log Q_{m_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \log Q_{m_k}}. \quad (3.99)$$

The generalized theta function $\Theta_X(\mu, \underline{m}, 2\pi)$ has then the following compact expression

$$\Theta_X(\mu, \underline{m}, 2\pi) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \exp \left(\pi i n^2 \tau + 2\pi i n (\xi + B'(2\pi)) - \frac{2\pi i}{3} n^3 C \right), \quad (3.100)$$

where

$$\tau = \frac{r^2}{4} \frac{2i}{\pi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \tilde{F}_0(t, \underline{m}) \Big|_{t \rightarrow r\mu_{\text{eff}}}, \quad (3.101)$$

$$\xi = \frac{r}{4\pi^2} \left(t \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \log Q_{m_k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \log Q_{m_k} \partial t} \right) \tilde{F}_0(t, \underline{m}) \Big|_{t \rightarrow r\mu_{\text{eff}}}. \quad (3.102)$$

For those geometries whose r is even so that \tilde{F}_0 coincides with F_0 , τ is proportional to the elliptic modulus τ_0 of the elliptic spectral curve \mathcal{C}_X , since the latter is given by

$$\tau_0 = -2\pi i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} F_0(t, \underline{m}) . \tag{3.103}$$

As pointed out in [27], when C is an integer or half-integer, $\Theta_X(\mu, \underline{m}, 2\pi)$ is a conventional theta function, because

$$-\frac{2\pi i}{3} n^3 C = -\frac{2\pi i}{3} n C + \frac{2\pi i}{3} n(n-1)(n+1)C ,$$

where the last term is an integral multiple of $2\pi i$.

Finally, the quantization condition in the maximally supersymmetric case can be written as

$$4\pi^2 \left(s + \frac{1}{2} \right) = C E_{\text{eff}}^2 + D_0(\underline{m}) E_{\text{eff}} + 4\pi^2 B(\underline{m}, 2\pi) - \frac{\pi^2 C}{3} + \left(-r \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + r^2 E_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + r \log Q_{m_k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \log Q_{m_k} \partial t} \right) F_0^{\text{inst}}(t) \Big|_{t \rightarrow r E_{\text{eff}}} , \tag{3.104}$$

with $s = 0, 1, \dots$

3.4 Spectral traces and matrix models

In order to test the conjectural relation between spectral theory and topological strings, it is important to have as much information as possible on the operators ρ_X obtained from the quantization of the spectral curves. In some simple cases, like the three-term operators (2.4), it was shown in [28, 39] that one can compute the integral kernels of the ρ_X . This makes it also possible to write matrix integral representations for the fermionic spectral traces. We will review some of these results here, as they will be used in the examples worked out in this paper.

Let us consider the three-term operator (2.4). Note that m, n can be *a priori* arbitrary positive, real numbers, although in the operators arising from the quantization of mirror curves they are integers. Let $\Phi_b(x)$ be Faddeev's quantum dilogarithm [41, 42] (for this function, we follow the conventions of [28, 39]). We define as well

$$\Psi_{a,c}(x) = \frac{e^{2\pi a x}}{\Phi_b(x - \text{Im}(a + c))} , \tag{3.105}$$

It was proved in [28] that the operator

$$\rho_{m,n} = \mathcal{O}_{m,n}^{-1} \tag{3.106}$$

is positive-definite and of trace class. There is in addition a pair of operators \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p} , satisfying the normalized Heisenberg commutation relation

$$[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}] = (2\pi i)^{-1} . \tag{3.107}$$

They are related to the Heisenberg operators x, y appearing in $\mathbf{O}_{m,n}$ by the following linear canonical transformation:

$$x \equiv 2\pi\mathbf{b} \frac{(n+1)\mathbf{p} + n\mathbf{q}}{m+n+1}, \quad y \equiv -2\pi\mathbf{b} \frac{m\mathbf{p} + (m+1)\mathbf{q}}{m+n+1}, \quad (3.108)$$

so that \hbar is related to \mathbf{b} by

$$\hbar = \frac{2\pi\mathbf{b}^2}{m+n+1}. \quad (3.109)$$

Then, in the momentum representation associated to \mathbf{p} , the operator $\rho_{m,n}$ has the integral kernel,

$$\rho_{m,n}(p, p') = \frac{\overline{\Psi_{a,c}(p)} \Psi_{a,c}(p')}{2\mathbf{b} \cosh\left(\frac{\pi}{\mathbf{b}}(p - p' + iC_{m,n})\right)}, \quad (3.110)$$

where a, c are given by

$$a = \frac{m\mathbf{b}}{2(m+n+1)}, \quad c = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{2(m+n+1)}, \quad (3.111)$$

and

$$C_{m,n} = \frac{m-n+1}{2(m+n+1)}. \quad (3.112)$$

Once the trace class property has been established for the operators $\rho_{m,n}$, it can be easily established for operators ρ_S whose inverse \mathbf{O}_S are perturbations of $\mathbf{O}_{m,n}$ by a positive self-adjoint operator [28]. This proves the trace class property for a large number of operators obtained through the quantization of mirror curves. This includes all the operators arising from the del Pezzo surfaces, except for the operator for local \mathbb{F}_0 . However, this operator can be also seen to be of trace class, and its kernel can be also computed explicitly [28, 39]. The quantization of the curve for local \mathbb{F}_0 leads to the operator

$$\mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{F}_0} = e^x + m_{\mathbb{F}_0} e^{-x} + e^y + e^{-y}. \quad (3.113)$$

Let us set

$$\hbar = \pi\mathbf{b}^2, \quad m_{\mathbb{F}_0} = e^{2\pi\mathbf{b}\mu}. \quad (3.114)$$

Then, there are normalized Heisenberg operators \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} satisfying (3.107), related to x, y in (3.113) by a linear canonical transformation, such that,

$$\rho_{\mathbb{F}_0}(q_1, q_2) = \langle q_1 | \mathbf{O}_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{-1} | q_2 \rangle = e^{-\pi\mathbf{b}\mu/2} \frac{f(q_1)f^*(q_2)}{2\mathbf{b} \cosh\left(\pi \frac{q_1 - q_2}{\mathbf{b}}\right)}, \quad (3.115)$$

where

$$f(q) = e^{\pi\mathbf{b}q/2} \frac{\Phi_{\mathbf{b}}(q - \mu/2 + i\mathbf{b}/4)}{\Phi_{\mathbf{b}}(q + \mu/2 - i\mathbf{b}/4)}. \quad (3.116)$$

The above expression for the kernel of the trace class operator $\rho_{m,n}$ makes it also possible to obtain explicit results for the spectral traces $\text{Tr} \rho_{m,n}^\ell$, for low ℓ . One finds, for example,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} \rho_{m,n} &= \frac{1}{2\mathbf{b} \cos(\pi C_{m,n})} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\Psi_{a,c}(p)|^2 dp, \\ \text{Tr} \rho_{m,n}^2 &= \frac{|\Phi_{\mathbf{b}}(2\text{Im}(a+c) - c_{\mathbf{b}})|^2}{2\mathbf{b} \sin(2\pi C_{m,n})} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\sinh(2\pi C_{m,n} \mathbf{b} s)}{\sinh(\pi \mathbf{b} s)} W_{\frac{\mathbf{b}}{2}-a}(s) W_{\frac{\mathbf{b}}{2}-c}(s) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (3.117)$$

where

$$W_a(x) \equiv |\Psi_{a,a}(x)|^2 \tag{3.118}$$

and

$$h_b = \frac{b + b^{-1}}{2}. \tag{3.119}$$

It turns out that these integrals can be evaluated analytically in many cases. Particularly important is the case in which b^2 is rational, since in that case, as recently shown in the context of state-integrals [43], the quantum dilogarithm reduces to the classical dilogarithm and elementary functions, and the integrals (3.117) can be evaluated by residues. We will see various examples of this in the current paper.

It turns out that the fermionic spectral traces $Z(N, \hbar)$ for the operator $\rho_{m,n}$ can be written in closed form, in terms of a matrix model [38]. By using Cauchy's inequality, as in the related context of the ABJM Fermi gas [19, 44], one finds the representation

$$Z_{m,n}(N, \hbar) = \frac{1}{N!} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{d^N u}{(2\pi)^N} \prod_{i=1}^N \left| \Psi_{a,c} \left(\frac{bu_i}{2\pi} \right) \right|^2 \frac{\prod_{i<j} 4 \sinh \left(\frac{u_i - u_j}{2} \right)^2}{\prod_{i,j} 2 \cosh \left(\frac{u_i - u_j}{2} + i\pi C_{m,n} \right)}. \tag{3.120}$$

The asymptotic expansion of the quantum dilogarithm makes it possible to calculate the asymptotic expansion of this integral in the 't Hooft limit

$$N \rightarrow \infty, \quad \hbar \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{N}{\hbar} = \lambda \quad \text{fixed}. \tag{3.121}$$

It has the form,

$$\log Z_{m,n}(N, \hbar) = \sum_{g \geq 0} \mathcal{F}_g^{(m,n)}(\lambda) \hbar^{2-2g}, \tag{3.122}$$

and the functions $\mathcal{F}_g^{(m,n)}(\lambda)$ can be easily computed in an expansion around $\lambda = 0$ by using standard perturbation theory [38]. One finds, for the leading contribution,

$$\mathcal{F}_0^{(m,n)}(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \left(\log \frac{\lambda \pi^3}{(m+n+1)a_{m,n}} - \frac{3}{2} \right) - c_{m,n} \lambda + \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} f_{0,k} \lambda^k. \tag{3.123}$$

We have denoted

$$a_{m,n} = 2\pi \sin \left(\frac{\pi m}{m+n+1} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi n}{m+n+1} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{m+n+1} \right), \tag{3.124}$$

while

$$c_{m,n} = -\frac{m+n+1}{2\pi^2} D(-q^{m+1} \chi_m). \tag{3.125}$$

In this equation,

$$q = \exp \left(\frac{i\pi}{m+n+1} \right), \quad \chi_k = \frac{q^k - q^{-k}}{q - q^{-1}}, \tag{3.126}$$

and the Bloch-Wigner function is defined by,

$$D(z) = \text{Im Li}_2(z) + \arg(1-z) \log |z|, \tag{3.127}$$

where \arg denotes the branch of the argument between $-\pi$ and π . The values of the coefficients $f_{0,k}$ can be calculated explicitly as functions of m, n , and results for the very first k can be found in [38].

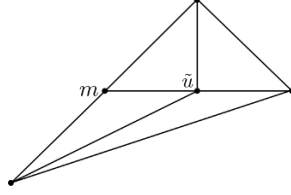


Figure 5. 2d toric fan of $\mathcal{O}(-K_{\mathbb{F}_2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$.

4 Examples

4.1 Local \mathbb{F}_2

	ν_i	$l^{(1)}$	$l^{(2)}$
D_u	(1 0 0)	-2	0
D_1	(1 1 0)	1	0
D_2	(1 0 1)	0	1
D_m	(1 -1 0)	1	-2
D_3	(1 -2 -1)	0	1

(4.1)

The toric fan of local \mathbb{F}_2 projected onto the supporting hyperplane H , which we will call the 2d toric fan of local \mathbb{F}_2 , is given in figure 5. The toric data of local \mathbb{F}_2 are given in (4.1). From these toric data we can read off the Batyrev coordinates

$$z_1 = \frac{m}{\tilde{u}^2} = mu, \quad z_2 = \frac{1}{m^2}, \quad (4.2)$$

where we have used $r = 2$ such that $\tilde{u}^{-2} = u$. Furthermore the spectral curve of this geometry is given by

$$W_{\mathbb{F}_2}(e^x, e^y) = e^x + me^{-x} + e^y + m^{-2}e^{-y+2x} + \tilde{u}. \quad (4.3)$$

This is the same spectral curve as the one in table 1 up to a symplectic transformation. For instance, let $X = e^x$, $Y = e^y$, then by using Nagell's algorithm [33, 35] both curves can be converted to the Weierstrass form

$$Y^2 = 4X^3 - g_2(u, m)X - g_3(u, m), \quad (4.4)$$

where [33, 35]

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(u, m) &= 27u^4 (1 - 8mu + 16m^2u^2 - 48u^2), \\ g_3(u, m) &= -27u^6 (64m^3u^3 - 48m^2u^2 - 288mu^3 + 12mu + 72u^2 - 1). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

Analogous to the calculation in [26] we calculate the perturbative phase space volume in the large energy limit to read off the constants C , $D_0(m)$, and $B_0(m)$

$$\text{vol}_0(E) = 4E^2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 - \left(\log \frac{m \pm \sqrt{m^2 - 4}}{2} \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}). \quad (4.6)$$

In this derivation we used the dictionary between the parameters $u_{\mathbb{F}_0}, m_{\mathbb{F}_0}$ of local \mathbb{F}_0 and the parameters u, m of local \mathbb{F}_2 in appendix C

$$u = \sqrt{m_{\mathbb{F}_0}} u_{\mathbb{F}_0}, \quad m = \frac{1 + m_{\mathbb{F}_0}}{\sqrt{m_{\mathbb{F}_0}}}. \quad (4.7)$$

It can be seen that this relation also holds at the level of quantum operators [39]. As mentioned in section 3.2, the phase space volume can be identified with the B-period of the spectral curve, and we can use the quantum operators derived in [35] to find the quantum corrections to the phase space volume. For local \mathbb{F}_2 the first quantum operator with the substitution $u = e^{-rE}$ is given by

$$\mathcal{D}_2 = \frac{1}{48} \partial_E^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}). \quad (4.8)$$

Applying it to the perturbative phase space volume, and taking into account the extra “−” sign due to different conventions of \hbar , we find for the leading order of the first quantum correction to the phase space volume

$$\text{vol}_1(E) = -\frac{1}{24} C + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}). \quad (4.9)$$

Comparing (4.6) and (4.9) to the general expressions (3.24) we find for the coefficients $C, D_0(m), B_0(m)$ and B_1 ¹¹

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 4, & D_0(m) &= 0, \\ B_0(m) &= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\log \frac{m + \sqrt{m^2 - 4}}{2} \right)^2, & B_1 &= -\frac{1}{12\pi}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

4.1.1 Maximal supersymmetry

Energy spectrum. We first work with the case of maximal supersymmetry with $\hbar = 2\pi$, where the formulae are the simplest. We use (3.104) to calculate the energy spectrum. The coefficients $C, D_0(m), B_0(m), B_1$ have already been given in the previous section. As discussed in section 2.3, the periods and the prepotential can be computed from [33, 35]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial t}{\partial u} &= -\sqrt{\frac{E_6(\tau_0)g_2(u, m)}{E_4(\tau_0)g_3(u, m)}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 F_0}{\partial t^2} &= -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \tau_0(t, m), \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

where τ_0 is the elliptic modulus of the elliptic spectral curve, and $E_4(\tau_0), E_6(\tau_0)$ are the Eisenstein series. Alternatively, we can use the formulae for A- and B-periods for local \mathbb{F}_2 given in [56]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial t}{\partial u} &= -\frac{2}{\pi u \sqrt{1 - 4(2+m)u}} K \left(\frac{16u}{4(2+m)u - 1} \right), \\ \frac{\partial^2 F_0}{\partial u \partial t} &= -\frac{2}{u \sqrt{1 - 4(m-2)u}} K \left(\frac{4(m+2)u - 1}{4(m-2)u - 1} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

¹¹In $B_0(m)$ the sign before the square root in the logarithm can be both positive and negative. This also happens in the mass function Q_m which will be presented shortly. The final results are not affected by the sign as long as it is chosen consistently for $B_0(m)$ and Q_m . Here and later in Q_m we choose a “+” sign.

m	E_0 from conjecture	E_0 from numerics
1	2.828592218708195204728	2.828592218708
2	2.88181542992629678247	2.8818154299263
$\frac{5}{2}$	2.9048366403731263260	2.904836640373

Table 2. Ground state energy of $O_{\mathbb{F}_2}$ with $\hbar = 2\pi$ computed from both the quantization condition (3.104) and with the numerical method with matrix size 500×500 (see the main text). All stabilized digits are given in the results.

from which the prepotential F_0 can be derived. Here $K(k^2)$ is the complete elliptic integral of the first kind. Near the LCP, the A-period has the expansion

$$t = -\log u - 2mu - 3(2+m^2)u^2 - \frac{20}{3}m(6+m^2)u^3 - \frac{35}{2}(6+12m^2+m^4)u^4 + \mathcal{O}(u^5), \quad (4.13)$$

and the prepotential is

$$F_0^{\text{inst}} = -2mQ - \left(\frac{7}{2} + \frac{m^2}{4}\right)Q^2 - \left(\frac{52m}{9} + \frac{2m^3}{27}\right)Q^3 + \mathcal{O}(Q^4), \quad (4.14)$$

where $Q = e^{-t}$. Furthermore, we notice that [35]

$$t_1 = 2t + \frac{1}{2}\log(Q_m), \quad t_2 = -\log(Q_m), \quad (4.15)$$

where

$$Q_m = \left(\frac{m + \sqrt{m^2 - 4}}{2}\right)^2. \quad (4.16)$$

So this is an example where the mass function Q_m does not coincide with the mass parameter m . We can also read off the coefficients $c_\alpha, \alpha_{\alpha,j}$ from (4.15).

Plugging all these data into the quantization condition (3.104), we can compute the energy spectrum with an arbitrary mass parameter. We calculated the ground state energy E_0 for mass parameters $m = 1, 2, 5/2$ respectively, with both the A-period in the definition of μ_{eff} and the prepotential expanded up to order 14. The results are listed in table 2 with all stabilized digits.

On the other hand, given the operator O_X , we can also use the technique described in [26] to compute the energy spectrum numerically. We use wavefunctions of a harmonic oscillator as a basis of the Hilbert space, and calculate the Hamiltonian matrix $\langle n_1 | O_X | n_2 \rangle$ truncated up to a finite size. After diagonalization the logarithms of the matrix entries give the energy eigenvalues, whose accuracy increases with increasing matrix size. We computed E_0 for O_X for $m = 1, 2, 5/2$ with matrix size 500×500 . The results are given with all stabilized digits in the last column of table 2. We find that the results computed with the conjecture match the numerical results in all stabilized digits.

Spectral determinant. We can proceed to check the spectral determinant itself. Once we have the correct energy spectrum, we can compute the fermionic spectral trace $Z(N, \hbar)$ by its definition. We opt to use the quantization condition (3.104) to generate the spectrum as it is faster and the results have higher precision than the numerical method. We present the first two traces $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$ computed with $m = 0, 1, 2$ respectively with this method in table 3.

On the other hand, the conjecture claims $Z(N, \hbar)$ can be calculated from the spectral determinant through (3.66) in terms of Airy functions and its derivatives. Unlike the quantization condition (3.104), this calculation requires the full expression of $J_X(\mu, m, \hbar)$ from the conjecture, and in addition to the prepotential F_0 , genus one free energies F_1 and F_1^{NS} are also needed. The unrefined genus one free energy can be found in [5]. For elliptic toric geometry, it has the following generic form [33]¹²

$$F_1 = -\frac{1}{12}\Delta + \log u^{a_0} \prod_j m_j^{a_j} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial u} \right), \quad (4.17)$$

where Δ is the discriminant, and the exponents a_0, a_j can be fixed by constant genus one maps. In other words, near the LCP, the leading behavior of F_1 is¹³

$$F_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{24} \sum_{\alpha} t_{\alpha} \int_X c_2(X) \wedge J_{\alpha} + \mathcal{O}(Q_{\alpha}), \quad (4.18)$$

where $c_2(X)$ is the second Chern class, and J_{α} is the divisor dual to the Mori cone generator C_{α} . For local \mathbb{F}_2 , the genus one free energy is

$$F_1 = -\frac{1}{12} \log \Delta - \frac{7}{12} \log u + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\partial t}{\partial u}, \quad (4.19)$$

where

$$\Delta = 1 - 8mu - 64u^2 + 16m^2u^2. \quad (4.20)$$

The Nekrasov-Shatashvili genus one free energy can be computed following [33]. It generally has the form¹⁴

$$F_1^{\text{NS}} = -\frac{1}{24} \log \left(\Delta u^{b_0} \prod_i m_i^{b_i} \right). \quad (4.21)$$

where the exponents b_0, b_i are fixed by requiring regularity in the limit $u \rightarrow \infty$. We find for local \mathbb{F}_2

$$F_1^{\text{NS}} = -\frac{1}{24} \log(\Delta u^{-2}). \quad (4.22)$$

Now we have almost all the data to write down the complete expression of the modified grand potential $J_X(\mu, m, 2\pi)$, except for $A(m, \hbar)$. This term can be fixed by demanding

¹²Here we are talking about the free energies in the holomorphic limit.

¹³For some toric Calabi-Yau threefolds, the intersection numbers $c_2(X) \wedge J_{\alpha}$ are not well defined for some J_{α} because of the noncompact direction, and thus they can not be used to completely fix the exponents in F_1 . Fortunately, these Calabi-Yau's can usually be converted to simpler ones \tilde{X} by blowing down some divisors. Then one can fix the F_1 of X by comparing BPS numbers of X and \tilde{X} .

¹⁴This form of NS genus one free energy differs from that in [33] by a minus sign due to different conventions of \hbar .

m	$Z(N, 2\pi)$	
0	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.08838834764831844055010
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.0017715660567565415144447
1	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.08333333333333333333333333333333
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.00160191348951214746049
2	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.079577471545947667884
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.0014799260223538892847

Table 3. $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_2}$ computed from spectrum. In the results all the stabilized digits are listed.

$Z(0, \hbar) = 1$. Once $A(m, \hbar)$ is known, we can compute again $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$ with the Airy function method. In this process, we used free energies expanded up to order 14. We list the fermionic spectral traces as well as $A(m, \hbar)$ in table 4. Comparing with table 3, the results computed in this way have much higher precisions, i.e., they have far more stabilized digits. Due to space constraint, we only list the first 30 digits after the decimal point in the results. They agree with the results obtained from the spectrum in table 3, giving strong support to the conjecture.

Furthermore, the traces $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$ have been computed from operator analysis [39]. The results are

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(1, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\cosh^{-1}(m/2)}{\sqrt{m-2}}, \\
 Z(2, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{32\pi^2} \left[\left(\frac{\cosh^{-1}(m/2)}{\sqrt{m-2}} \right)^2 - \left(2 \frac{\cosh^{-1}(m/2)}{\sqrt{m^2-4}} + 1 \right)^2 + 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{m+2} \right].
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.23}$$

In particular, when $m = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(1, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}}, \\
 Z(2, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{256} \left(3 - \frac{8}{\pi} \right).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.24}$$

When $m = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(1, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{12}, \\
 Z(2, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{216} \left(2 - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \right).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.25}$$

Finally, when $m = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(1, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{4\pi}, \\
 Z(2, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{128} \left(1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \right).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.26}$$

All these results agree with the predictions from the conjecture in table 4 in all the 125+ stabilized digits.

m	$Z(N, 2\pi)/A(m, 2\pi)$	Precisions
0	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.088388347648318440550105545263... 126
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.001771566056756541514444764789... 128
	$A(0, 2\pi)$	0.182353979734290479565102066175... 125
1	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.083333333333333333333333333333... 126
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.001601913489512147460490835671... 128
	$A(1, 2\pi)$	0.238500357238526529618256294935... 125
2	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.079577471545947667884441881686... 132
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.001479926022353889284757533549... 133
	$A(2, 2\pi)$	0.285676676163186113148112999786... 131

Table 4. $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$, as well as $A(m, 2\pi)$ for local \mathbb{F}_2 computed with the Airy function method. The first 30 digits after the decimal point are given in the results. The column “Precisions” lists the number of stabilized digits after the decimal point for each result.

In addition, the function $A(m, \hbar)$ for local \mathbb{F}_2 has been conjectured in [46], based on results for the ABJ matrix model:

$$A(m, \hbar) = A_c \left(\frac{\hbar}{\pi} \right) - F_{\text{CS}} \left(\frac{\hbar}{\pi}, M \right), \tag{4.27}$$

where

$$A_c(k) = \frac{2\zeta(3)}{\pi^2 k} \left(1 - \frac{k^3}{16} \right) + \frac{k^2}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{e^{kx} - 1} \log(1 - e^{-2x}) dx \tag{4.28}$$

is the $A(k)$ function of ABJM theory [19, 47, 48] and $F_{\text{CS}}(k, M)$ is the Chern-Simons (CS) free energy on the three-sphere for gauge group $U(M)$ and level k ,

$$F_{\text{CS}}(k, M) = \log Z_{\text{CS}}(k, M), \tag{4.29}$$

where M is related to the parameters of our problem as

$$M = \frac{\hbar + i \log m_{\mathbb{F}_0}}{2\pi}. \tag{4.30}$$

Recall that $m_{\mathbb{F}_0}$ is related to m via (4.7). Since M is a complex, arbitrary parameter and $k = \hbar/\pi$ is not necessarily an integer, we need an analytic continuation of the CS partition function. Such a continuation is not necessarily unique, but the spectral problem associated to \mathbb{F}_2 requires a definite choice. Recently, a proposal for an analytic continuation of the CS free energy has been put forward in [50].¹⁵ The result can be written as

$$F_{\text{CS}}(\hbar/\pi, M) = \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^4} \left\{ \text{Li}_3 \left(e^{2\pi i \pi^2 M/\hbar} \right) + \text{Li}_3 \left(e^{-2\pi i \pi^2 M/\hbar} \right) - 2\zeta(3) \right\} + \int_0^\infty \frac{t}{e^{2\pi t} - 1} \log \left[\frac{\sinh^2(\pi^2 t/\hbar)}{\sinh^2(\pi^2 t/\hbar) + \sinh^2(\pi^2 M/\hbar)} \right] dt. \tag{4.31}$$

¹⁵Similar, integral expressions for analytic continuations of the CS partition function have been obtained in [51, 52].

After plugging the value of M in (4.30), we find

$$F_{\text{CS}}(\hbar, m_{\mathbb{F}_0}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^4} \left\{ \text{Li}_3 \left(-m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{\frac{\pi}{\hbar}} \right) + \text{Li}_3 \left(-m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{-\frac{\pi}{\hbar}} \right) - 2\zeta(3) \right\} + \int_0^\infty \frac{t}{e^{2\pi t} - 1} \log \left[\frac{4 \sinh^2(\pi^2 t / \hbar)}{4 \sinh^2(\pi^2 t / \hbar) + \left(m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{\frac{\pi}{2\hbar}} + m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{-\frac{\pi}{2\hbar}} \right)^2} \right] dt. \quad (4.32)$$

In particular, in the maximally supersymmetric case $\hbar = 2\pi$, we have

$$F_{\text{CS}}(2\pi, m_{\mathbb{F}_0}) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left\{ \text{Li}_3 \left(-m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{1/2} \right) + \text{Li}_3 \left(-m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{-1/2} \right) - 2\zeta(3) \right\} + \int_0^\infty \frac{t}{e^{2\pi t} - 1} \log \left[\frac{4 \sinh^2(\pi t / 2)}{4 \sinh^2(\pi t / 2) + \left(m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{1/4} + m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^{-1/4} \right)^2} \right] dt. \quad (4.33)$$

By using that

$$A_c(2) = -\frac{\zeta(3)}{2\pi^2}, \quad (4.34)$$

we find the following expression,

$$A(m, 2\pi) = -\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left\{ \text{Li}_3 \left(-\frac{m}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{4} - 1} \right) + \text{Li}_3 \left(\sqrt{\frac{m^2}{4} - 1} - \frac{m}{2} \right) - \zeta(3) \right\} - \int_0^\infty \frac{t}{e^{2\pi t} - 1} \log \left[\frac{4 \sinh^2(\pi t / 2)}{4 \sinh^2(\pi t / 2) + m + 2} \right] dt. \quad (4.35)$$

When $m = 0, 1, 2$ are plugged in, this formula reproduces the values of $A(m, 2\pi)$ in table 4 up to all the 125+ stabilized digits. This confirms that the analytic continuation of the CS partition function put forward in [50] is the one needed to solve the spectral problem of local \mathbb{F}_2 .

Orbifold point expansion. There is yet another way to compute the fermionic spectral traces $Z(N, 2\pi)$ as indicated at the end of section 3.2: namely by expanding the spectral determinant around $\kappa = 0$, which corresponds to the orbifold point of the topological string theory. In other words, we need to analytically continue the topological string free energies used to construct $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ to the orbifold point. This is most convenient in the maximal supersymmetric case where only genus zero and genus one free energies are required. This method of calculating $Z(N, 2\pi)$ is very interesting, as it reveals intriguing relations of Jacobi theta functions, as we will see at the end of the computations.

We are particularly interested in the locus

$$1/u = 0, \quad m = 0 \quad (4.36)$$

in the moduli space, which is a $\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_4$ orbifold point. When m is small, local \mathbb{F}_2 has conifold points on the real axis of u in both the positive and the negative directions. Therefore we

wish to analytically continue the free energies along the imaginary axis to avoid the conifold points. To make this explicit, we perform a change of variables

$$u = e^{-\pi i/2} \hat{u} \tag{4.37}$$

where now the new coordinate \hat{u} is real and positive. We rotate the mass parameter m as well by

$$m = e^{\pi i/2} \hat{m} \tag{4.38}$$

so that the power series part $\tilde{\Pi}_A(u, m)$ of t (as well as the instanton parts of free energies) remains real. We define the flat coordinate \hat{t} after the rotation

$$\hat{t} = -\log \hat{u} - \tilde{\Pi}_A(e^{-\pi i/2} \hat{u}, e^{\pi i/2} \hat{m}) \tag{4.39}$$

and thus

$$t = \hat{t} + \pi i/2. \tag{4.40}$$

We also introduce the free energies after the phase rotation

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}_0^{\text{inst}}(\hat{t}, \hat{m}) &\equiv F_0^{\text{inst}}(t, m), \\ \hat{F}_1^{\text{inst}}(\hat{t}, \hat{m}) + \hat{F}_1^{\text{NS, inst}}(\hat{t}, \hat{m}) &\equiv F_1^{\text{inst}}(t, m) + F_1^{\text{NS, inst}}(t, m). \end{aligned} \tag{4.41}$$

Similar to (3.95), the full prepotential after the phase rotation should be

$$\hat{F}_0 = \frac{1}{6} \hat{t}^3 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \frac{\hat{m} + \sqrt{\hat{m}^2 + 4}}{2} \right)^2 \hat{t} + \hat{F}_0^{\text{inst}}(\hat{t}, \hat{m}), \tag{4.42}$$

where we have plugged in the coefficients $C, D_0(m)$, and $B_0^{(m)}(m)$ for local \mathbb{F}_2 . This implies that the B-period after the phase rotation is related to the B-period before the rotation by

$$\frac{\partial F_0}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \hat{F}_0}{\partial \hat{t}} + \frac{\pi i}{2} \hat{t} - \frac{\pi i}{2} \log \frac{\hat{m} + \sqrt{\hat{m}^2 + 4}}{2}. \tag{4.43}$$

Furthermore, similar to the example in [27], the phase rotation results in a shift of $1/8$ in n in the spectral determinant. Explicitly, the spectral determinant after the phase rotation becomes

$$\Xi(\mu, 0, 2\pi) = e^{\hat{J}_X(\hat{\mu}, 0, 2\pi)} \hat{\Theta}_X(\hat{\mu}, 0, 2\pi), \tag{4.44}$$

where the rotated $\hat{\mu}$ is defined by

$$\mu = \hat{\mu} + \pi i/4, \tag{4.45}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{J}_X(\hat{\mu}, 0, 2\pi) &= A(2\pi) + \hat{F}_1 + \hat{F}_1^{\text{NS}} + \frac{\hat{F}_0(\hat{t}, \hat{m})}{4\pi^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left(\hat{t} \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{t}} + \pi i \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{m}} \right) \hat{F}_0(\hat{t}, \hat{m}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \left(\hat{t}^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{t}^2} + 2\pi i \hat{t} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{m} \partial \hat{t}} - \pi^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{m}^2} \right) \hat{F}_0(\hat{t}, \hat{m}) \Big|_{\substack{\hat{t} \rightarrow 2\hat{\mu}_{\text{eff}} \\ \hat{m} \rightarrow 0}} \end{aligned} \tag{4.46}$$

$$\hat{\Theta}_X(\hat{\mu}, 0, 2\pi) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \exp \left(\pi i \left(n + \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 \tilde{\tau} + 2\pi i \left(n + \frac{1}{8} \right) \tilde{\xi} - \frac{8\pi i}{3} \left(n + \frac{1}{8} \right)^3 \right) \Big|_{\substack{\hat{t} \rightarrow 2\hat{\mu}_{\text{eff}} \\ \hat{m} \rightarrow 0}} \tag{4.47}$$

where we have plugged in $\hat{m} = m = 0$ whenever possible to simplify the expressions. In the formulae above,

$$\hat{\mu}_{\text{eff}} = \hat{\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\Pi}_A(u) = \hat{\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\Pi}_A(e^{-\pi i/2}e^{-2\hat{\mu}}). \quad (4.48)$$

Besides,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tau} &= \frac{2i}{\pi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{t}^2} \hat{F}_0, \\ \hat{\xi} &= \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(\hat{t} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{t}^2} \hat{F}_0 - \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{t}} \hat{F}_0 + \pi i \frac{\partial^2 \hat{F}_0}{\partial \hat{m} \partial \hat{t}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.49)$$

Note that because

$$-\frac{8}{3}\pi i \left(n + \frac{1}{8}\right)^3 = -\pi i \left(n + \frac{1}{8}\right)^2 - 2\pi i \left(n + \frac{1}{8}\right) \frac{13}{48} + \frac{5\pi i}{64} - \frac{\pi i 2n(2n+1)(2n-1)}{3},$$

the generalized theta function becomes a conventional elliptic theta function

$$\hat{\Theta}(\hat{\mu}, 0, 2\pi) = e^{\frac{5\pi i}{64}} \vartheta_{1/8} \left(\hat{\xi} - \frac{13}{48}; \hat{\tau} - 1 \right). \quad (4.50)$$

where we have used the Jacobi theta function

$$\vartheta_{1/8}(z; \tau) \equiv \vartheta \left[\frac{1}{8} \right] (z; \tau) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \exp \left(\pi i \left(n + \frac{1}{8}\right)^2 \tau + 2\pi i \left(n + \frac{1}{8}\right) z \right). \quad (4.51)$$

The expressions for the derivatives of the periods of local \mathbb{F}_2 in (4.12) can be translated through (4.39), (4.43) to the periods after the phase rotation¹⁶

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \hat{t}}{\partial \hat{u}} &= -\frac{2K \left(\frac{16i\hat{u}}{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}} \right)}{\pi \hat{u} \sqrt{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 \hat{F}_0}{\partial \hat{t} \partial \hat{u}} &= -\frac{2K \left(\frac{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}{1+4i(i\hat{m}-2)\hat{u}} \right)}{\hat{u} \sqrt{1+4i(i\hat{m}-2)\hat{u}}} + \frac{iK \left(\frac{16i\hat{u}}{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}} \right)}{\hat{u} \sqrt{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.52)$$

From these formulae we can obtain the series expansion of the rotated periods near the LCP

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t} &= \int \frac{\partial \hat{t}}{\partial \hat{u}} \hat{u}, \quad (\text{indefinite integral}) \\ &= -\log \hat{u} - 2\hat{m}\hat{u} + 3(2 - \hat{m}^2)\hat{u}^2 + \dots \\ \hat{t}_D &\equiv \frac{\partial \hat{F}_0}{\partial \hat{u}} = \int \frac{\partial^2 \hat{F}_0}{\partial \hat{t} \partial \hat{u}} \hat{u} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\log \hat{u})^2 + \log \hat{u}(2\hat{m}\hat{u} - 3(2 - \hat{m}^2)\hat{u}^2 + \dots) + 2\hat{m}\hat{u} - \frac{1}{2}(14 - 13\hat{m}^2)\hat{u}^2 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.53)$$

¹⁶We cannot plug in the value of $\hat{m} = 0$ here because we will need derivatives of \hat{m} later in (4.46), (4.49).

In order to analytically continue the rotated periods to the orbifold point $1/\hat{u} = 0$, we use the reciprocal modulus formula for elliptic integrals, which implies

$$\frac{K\left(\frac{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}{1+4i(i\hat{m}-2)\hat{u}}\right)}{\sqrt{1+4i(i\hat{m}-2)\hat{u}}} = \frac{K\left(\frac{1+4i(i\hat{m}-2)\hat{u}}{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}\right)}{\sqrt{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}} + i \frac{K\left(\frac{16i\hat{u}}{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}\right)}{\sqrt{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}}.$$

Note the sign in front of the last term is positive because the imaginary part of

$$\frac{1+4i(i\hat{m}+2)\hat{u}}{1+4i(i\hat{m}-2)\hat{u}},$$

in the argument of the elliptic integral K on the left hand side is always positive, as long as $\hat{m}\hat{u}$ is kept small. Define the modulus v around the orbifold point $1/\hat{u} = 0$

$$\hat{v} = 1/\sqrt{\hat{u}}. \quad (4.54)$$

The rotated periods after analytic continuation satisfy

$$\frac{\partial \hat{t}}{\partial \hat{v}} = -\frac{4i}{\pi} \left(\frac{K\left(\frac{4i(2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}{4i(-2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}\right)}{\sqrt{4i(-2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}} - \frac{K\left(\frac{4i(-2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}{4i(2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}\right)}{\sqrt{4i(2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}} \right), \quad (4.55)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{t}_D}{\partial \hat{v}} = 2 \left(\frac{K\left(\frac{4i(2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}{4i(-2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}\right)}{\sqrt{4i(-2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}} + \frac{K\left(\frac{4i(-2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}{4i(2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}\right)}{\sqrt{4i(2+i\hat{m})+\hat{v}^2}} \right), \quad (4.56)$$

from which we can obtain the series expansions of the rotated periods around the orbifold point

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}^{\text{orb}} &= \int_0^{\hat{v}} \frac{\partial \hat{t}}{\partial \hat{v}'} \hat{v}', && \text{(definite integral)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^2}{2\sqrt{2}\pi^{3/2}} \hat{v} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}(-1+\epsilon)}{12\sqrt{2}\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^2} \hat{v}^3 + \frac{(-3+40\epsilon-240\epsilon^2)\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^2}{15360\sqrt{2}\pi^{3/2}} \hat{v}^5 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.57)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}_D^{\text{orb}} &= \int_0^{\hat{v}} \frac{\partial \hat{t}_D}{\partial \hat{v}'} d\hat{v}' \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi} \hat{v} + \frac{\pi^{3/2}(1-12\epsilon)}{24\sqrt{2}\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^2} \hat{v}^3 + \frac{(-3+40\epsilon-240\epsilon^2)\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^2}{30720\sqrt{2}\pi} \hat{v}^5 + \dots, \end{aligned}$$

where $\epsilon = \hat{m}\hat{u}$.

Note that the two sets of periods (\hat{t}, \hat{t}_D) and $(\hat{t}^{\text{orb}}, \hat{t}_D^{\text{orb}})$ are not necessarily the same. As the analytical continuation was done at the level of their derivatives, a constant in \hat{v} , which could be a function of \hat{m} , can be missing. Let's call it a pure \hat{m} function. To disclose this term, we perform the definite integral in (4.57) numerically for some large value of \hat{v} , which corresponds to a diminutive \hat{u} , subtract from it the value of the (truncated) series expansion of \hat{t} in (4.53), and fit the difference as a function of \hat{m} . The same exercise can be done for the pair of $\hat{t}_D, \hat{t}_D^{\text{orb}}$ as well. The pure \hat{m} functions are found to be,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}^{\text{orb}} &= \hat{t} + \log\left(\frac{\hat{m} + \sqrt{\hat{m}^2 + 4}}{2}\right), \\ \hat{t}_D^{\text{orb}} &= \hat{t}_D + \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log\frac{\hat{m} + \sqrt{\hat{m}^2 + 4}}{2} \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.58)$$

These formulae together with (4.57) give the expansion of the periods \hat{t}, \hat{t}_D near the orbifold point, and we can proceed to compute the prepotential \tilde{F}_0 by integrating $\hat{t}_D = \partial\tilde{F}_0/\partial\hat{t}$, up to an integration constant. The latter, together with $A(m, 2\pi)$, is fixed by normalizing $Z(0, 2\pi)$ to 1.

We are finally in position to calculate $Z(N, 2\pi)$ via the expansion of $\Xi_X(\mu, 0, 2\pi)$ around $\kappa = 0$. Noticing that

$$\kappa = e^{\pi i/4} \hat{v}, \tag{4.59}$$

the expansion takes the form

$$\Xi(\kappa, 0, \hbar) = 1 + \sum_{N \geq 1} Z(N, 0, \hbar) e^{\frac{N\pi i}{4}} \hat{v}^N. \tag{4.60}$$

In other words, the coefficients in the orbifold expansion of $\Xi(\kappa, 0, \hbar)$ are

$$e^{\frac{N\pi i}{4}} Z(N, 0, \hbar). \tag{4.61}$$

Rather than actually calculating $Z(N, 0, 2\pi)$, we assume the values of $Z(1, m = 0, 2\pi)$ and $Z(2, m = 0, \pi)$ are given by (4.24), and extract the following relations of the elliptic Jacobi theta function $\vartheta_{1/8}(z; \tau)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial_z \vartheta_{1/8}(\frac{-1+i}{8}; -1+i)}{\vartheta_{1/8}(\frac{-1+i}{8}; -1+i)} &= -\frac{\pi i}{4} - \frac{(1-i)\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi}, \\ \frac{\pi i \partial_\tau \vartheta_{1/8}(\frac{-1+i}{8}; -1+i)}{\vartheta_{1/8}(\frac{-1+i}{8}; -1+i)} - \frac{\partial_{z^2}^2 \vartheta_{1/8}(\frac{-1+i}{8}; -1+i)}{16\vartheta_{1/8}(\frac{-1+i}{8}; -1+i)} &= -\frac{3(16\pi^2 + \pi^3 - (1+i)\sqrt{2}\pi^{3/2}\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^2 - i\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})^4)}{256\pi}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.62}$$

They can be verified numerically to arbitrarily high precision.

4.1.2 Rational Planck constants

Here we wish to check the conjecture of the solution to the spectral operator O_X for local \mathbb{F}_2 with generic rational Planck constants, i.e., \hbar now takes the form of (3.67) with $(p, q) \neq (1, 1)$. Unlike the case of maximal supersymmetry, the quantum A-period in the definition (3.17) of μ_{eff} no longer reduces to the classical A-period. For local \mathbb{F}_2 , the quantum A-period can be found in [35]. The leading contributions are

$$\tilde{\Pi}_A(u, m, q) = 2mu + \left(2 + 3m^2 + \frac{2}{q} + 2q\right) u^2 + \mathcal{O}(u^3), \tag{4.63}$$

where $q = \exp(i\hbar)$. Furthermore, to construct the modified grand potential $J_X(\mu, \underline{m}, \hbar)$, we need (refined) topological string free energies with genera greater than one as well. It is not difficult to see from (3.54)–(3.59) that the order of instanton corrections is controlled by

$$d = \sum_{\alpha} \tilde{c}_{\alpha} d_{\alpha}, \tag{4.64}$$

in the sense that if we want to compute $\tilde{J}_b(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$, $\tilde{J}_c(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ up to $\ell = n$ or compute $J_{\text{WS}}(\mu_{\text{eff}}, \underline{m}, \hbar)$ up to $m = n$, we need all the BPS numbers N_{j_L, j_R}^d with $d \leq n$. In the case of local \mathbb{F}_2 , we have BPS numbers up to $d = 2d_1 = 18$ (we have used \tilde{c}_{α} from (4.15)).¹⁷

¹⁷Here we partially use the data shared with us from Xin Wang. See the Acknowledgement.

\hbar	m		Ground state energies	Errors	Deviations
3π	2	w/ $\lambda(E)$	3.5784100386973932885370276609	3.3×10^{-29}	—
		w.o. $\lambda(E)$	3.5784100358696745628684580057	1.8×10^{-29}	2.8×10^{-9}
		numerical	3.5784100387		
$5/2$	$5/2$	w/ $\lambda(E)$	3.596013630566028853057384426	2.2×10^{-28}	—
		w.o. $\lambda(E)$	3.596013628010480256882055931	1.5×10^{-28}	2×10^{-9}
		numerical	3.596013630		
$8\pi/3$	2	w/ $\lambda(E)$	3.3488711127605665243858784139	1.7×10^{-29}	—
		w.o. $\lambda(E)$	3.3488711126985280038283987464	9.2×10^{-30}	6×10^{-11}
		numerical	3.34887111276		
$5/2$	$5/2$	w/ $\lambda(E)$	3.367972636079200789494258599	1.2×10^{-28}	—
		w.o. $\lambda(E)$	3.367972636018243377139143847	8.4×10^{-29}	6×10^{-11}
		numerical	3.36797263608		

Table 5. Ground state energies for $O_{\mathbb{F}_2}$ with rational \hbar , computed by the complete quantization condition (3.63) with $\lambda(E)$ (rows labeled by “w/ $\lambda(E)$ ”), by incomplete quantization condition without $\lambda(E)$ (rows labeled by “w.o. $\lambda(E)$ ”), and by numerical method with matrices of size 500×500 (rows labeled by “numerical”). All stabilized digits are listed in the results. “Errors” are estimated by dropping the highest order instanton corrections to the quantization condition (see the main text). The column “Deviations” gives the deviation from the numerical results. “—” means no deviation.

The BPS numbers are too many even to fit into the appendix. Instead, we collect them as a *Mathematica* notebook in an ancillary file to this paper.

Using these data, we are able to compute the ground state energies E_0 from (3.63) together with (3.91) for $\hbar = 3\pi, 8\pi/3$ and mass parameters $m = 2, 5/2$. The results are listed in table 5 with all stabilized digits. To estimate errors of these results, we drop the highest order instanton corrections (corresponding to $d = 18$) to the left hand side of (3.63), and rerun the calculation. Furthermore, since the quantization condition described here and also first presented in [27] improve the proposal in [24] by the additional $\lambda(E)$ term in (3.63), we calculate the ground state energies without the $\lambda(E)$ correction as well, which are also listed in table 5, to see how much the corresponding results differ from the results of the complete quantization condition. Finally, we calculate the ground state energies with same \hbar and m numerically by diagonalizing Hamiltonian matrices of size 500×500 , and list the results in the same table. We find that the ground state energies computed with the complete quantization condition always coincide with the numerical results in all stabilized digits, while the energies computed without $\lambda(E)$ correction always differ from the numerical results by margins much larger than the estimated errors.

Next, we proceed to check the full spectral determinant by computing the fermionic spectral traces. As in the case of maximal supersymmetry, we first compute $Z(1, \hbar)$ and $Z(2, \hbar)$ by definition from the energy spectrum, which is generated using the complete

\hbar	m	N		Fermionic spectral traces $Z(N, m, \hbar)$	Precisions	
3π	2	1	spectrum	0.03556463950383471875248925	26	
			Airy	0.03556463950383471875248925038476928 ...	133	
	2	2	spectrum	0.0002276038191693029375687476	28	
			Airy	0.00022760381916930293756874760322638 ...	135	
	$5/2$	1	1	spectrum	0.034997174539993270348639863	27
				Airy	0.03499717453999327034863986301519796 ...	127
2		2	spectrum	0.0002214025998730489988354869	28	
			Airy	0.00022140259987304899883548694708767 ...	130	
$8\pi/3$	2	1	spectrum	0.0460092453000601959288605673	28	
			Airy	0.04600924530006019592886056730533817 ...	145	
	2	2	spectrum	0.000412702534221779106148301012	30	
			Airy	0.00041270253422177910614830101201279 ...	147	
	$5/2$	1	1	spectrum	0.0452240112730311424402202520	28
				Airy	0.04522401127303114244022025207320863 ...	145
2		2	spectrum	0.00040068762952861763389783745	29	
			Airy	0.00040068762952861763389783745215685 ...	147	

Table 6. First two fermionic spectral traces for $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_2}$ with rational \hbar , computed from the spectrum (rows labelled by “spectrum”, with all stabilized digits), and by the Airy function method (rows labelled by “Airy”, with the first 35 digits after the decimal point). The column “Precisions” gives the numbers of stabilized digits after the decimal point.

quantization condition. The results for $\hbar = 3\pi, 8\pi/3$ and $m = 2, 5/2$ are given in table 6 with all stabilized digits against both varying orders of instanton corrections and varying energy levels. Then we compute the same fermionic spectral traces through (3.66) in terms of Airy functions and its derivatives. This formula makes use of the entire modified grand potential. Using BPS numbers up to $d = 18$, the fermionic spectral traces can be computed with a precision of up to $127 \sim 147$ stabilized digits after the decimal point. Due to space constraint, we list the results with only the first 35 digits after the decimal point in table 6. They agree with the results computed from the energy spectrum. More importantly, for local \mathbb{F}_2 , the first few fermionic spectral traces $Z(1, \hbar), Z(2, \hbar)$ can be directly computed with rational \hbar and arbitrary mass m by integrating the kernel of the operator $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_2}$ given in (3.115). They agree with the results from the Airy function method in table 6 up to all stabilized digits.

In addition, the Airy function method fixes the value of $A(m, \hbar)$ as well by the normalization condition $Z(0, \hbar) = 1$. We have thus computed $A(m, \hbar)$ for $\hbar = 3\pi, 8\pi/3$ and $m = 2, 5/2$. They agree with the predictions by (4.27) consistently with up to $132 \sim 147$ digits.

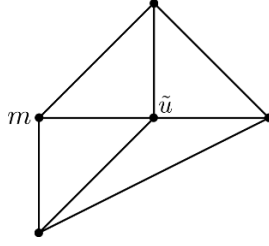


Figure 6. 2d toric fan of the geometry $\mathcal{O}(-K_{\mathbb{F}_1}) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_1$.

4.2 Local \mathbb{F}_1

	ν_i	$l^{(1)}$	$l^{(2)}$
D_u	(1 0 0)	-2	-1
D_1	(1 1 0)	1	0
D_2	(1 0 1)	0	1
D_m	(1 -1 0)	1	-1
D_3	(1 -1 -1)	0	1

(4.65)

The local \mathbb{F}_1 geometry is the anti-canonical bundle over the first Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 . It is in fact the del Pezzo surface \mathcal{B}_1 which is a blow up of \mathbb{P}^2 at one generic point. The toric data of local \mathbb{F}_1 is given in (4.65), and its toric fan projected onto the supporting hyperplane is given in figure 6. The Batyrev coordinates for this geometry are given by

$$z_1 = \frac{m}{\tilde{u}^2} = mu^2, \quad z_2 = \frac{1}{m\tilde{u}} = \frac{u}{m}. \quad (4.66)$$

Here we have used $r = 1$ leading to $\tilde{u} = \frac{1}{u}$. The B-model spectral curve for this geometry can be written as

$$W_{\mathbb{F}_1}(e^x, e^y) = e^x + e^y + me^{-x} + m^{-1}e^{x-y} + \tilde{u}. \quad (4.67)$$

It is identical with the curve in table 1 up to a symplectic transformation, since both curves have the same Weierstrass form with

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(u, m) &= 27u^4(1 - 8mu^2 + 24u^3 + 16m^2u^4), \\ g_3(u, m) &= 27u^6(1 - 12mu^2 + 36u^3 + 48m^2u^4 - 144mu^5 + 216u^6 - 64m^3u^6). \end{aligned} \quad (4.68)$$

Next we compute the leading contributions to the semiclassical phase space volume in the large energy limit following [26]. We find

$$\text{vol}_0(E) = 4E^2 - E \log(m) - \frac{1}{2}(\log m)^2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}). \quad (4.69)$$

We obtain from [35] the differential operator \mathcal{D}_2 for the calculation of the first quantum correction to the phase space volume, with the substitution $u = e^{-rE}$. After applying it on the semiclassical phase space volume, we find

$$\text{vol}_1(E) = -\frac{1}{24}C + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}). \quad (4.70)$$

m	E_0 from conjecture	E_0 from numerics
1	2.864004259408190	2.8640042594081907
2	2.971234582260921	2.971234582260921
16	3.428058805696	3.42805880569628

Table 7. Ground state energy of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ with $\hbar = 2\pi$ computed from both the quantization condition (3.104) and with the numerical method with matrix size 500×500 . All stabilized digits are listed in the results.

From (4.69) and (4.70) we can then read off the following constants

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= 4, & D_0(m) &= -\log m, \\
 B_0(m) &= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{4\pi} (\log m)^2, & B_1 &= -\frac{1}{12\pi}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.71}$$

4.2.1 Maximal supersymmetry

Energy spectrum. We start with computing the energy spectrum in the maximal supersymmetric case, using the quantization condition (3.104). We compute the periods and the prepotential through (4.11). Near the LCP, the A-period has the expansion

$$t = -\log u - mu^2 + 2u^3 - \frac{3m^2u^4}{2} + \mathcal{O}(u^5),
 \tag{4.72}$$

and the prepotential is

$$F_0^{\text{inst}} = \frac{Q}{m} + \left(\frac{1}{8m^2} - 2m\right) Q^2 + \left(3 + \frac{1}{27m^3}\right) Q^3 + \mathcal{O}(Q^4),
 \tag{4.73}$$

where $Q = e^{-t}$. The flat coordinates associated to Batyrev coordinates satisfy

$$t_1 = 2t - \log m, \quad t_2 = t + \log m.
 \tag{4.74}$$

Therefore we can identify the mass function Q_m with m . We can also read off the coefficients $c_\alpha, \alpha_{\alpha,j}$ from these relations. Plugging these data into the quantization condition (3.104), we can compute the energy spectrum with arbitrary m . The ground state energies E_0 have been calculated in this way for $m = 1, 2, 16$ respectively with both the A-period and the prepotential expanded up to order 20. The results are listed in the second column of table 7. To check these results, we compute the ground state energies numerically following [26] as in the case of local \mathbb{F}_2 , using Hamiltonian matrices of size 500×500 . The numerical results are given in the last column of the same table. We find that the ground state energies obtained with the two different methods agree in all stabilized digits.

Spectral determinant. As in the case of local \mathbb{F}_2 , we proceed to check the spectral determinant. First we compute $Z(N, 2\pi)$ according to its definition, using the energy spectrum, which is generated by the quantization condition. The first two traces $Z(1, 2\pi), Z(2, 2\pi)$ with $m = 1, 2$ computed this way are given in table 8.

m	$Z(N, 2\pi)$	
1	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.0806271202574356
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.00150651698090292
2	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.0726979945606611
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.00123301803769142

Table 8. $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ computed from the spectrum. All the stabilized digits are listed in the results.

m	$Z(N, 2\pi)/A(m, 2\pi)$		Precisions
1	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.080627120257435627781494805115...	75
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.001506516980902928703412802925...	77
	$A(1, 2\pi)$	0.307577965374980255036479594884...	74
2	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.072697994560661149574438010102...	74
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.001233018037691426072124489653...	76
	$A(2, 2\pi)$	0.310522603835097060481991044711...	73

Table 9. $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$, as well as $A(m, 2\pi)$ of local \mathbb{F}_1 computed with the Airy function method. The results are listed with the first 30 digits after the decimal point. The column “Precisions” gives the number of stabilized digits after the decimal point in each result.

Next, we compute the same traces with the help of (3.66) in terms of Airy functions and its derivatives, utilizing the complete expression of $J_X(\mu, m, 2\pi)$. For this purpose, we need the unrefined genus one free energy, which can be obtained from [5]

$$F_1 = -\frac{1}{12} \log \Delta - \frac{2}{3} \log u + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\partial t}{\partial u}, \tag{4.75}$$

where

$$\Delta = m - u - 8m^2u^2 + 36mu^3 - 27u^4 + 16m^3u^4, \tag{4.76}$$

as well as the Nekrasov-Shatashvili genus one free energy, which can be derived following [33]

$$F_1^{\text{NS}} = -\frac{1}{24} \log(\Delta u^{-4}). \tag{4.77}$$

We also need $A(m, 2\pi)$, which is obtained by demanding $Z(0, 2\pi) = 1$. Then using (3.66), with free energies expanded up to order 20, we have computed the same fermionic spectral traces $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$ with $m = 1, 2$, albeit with much higher precisions. The results are given in table 9. Due to space constraint, we only list the first 30 digits after the decimal point. They agree with the numerical results from table 8.

\hbar	m	Ground state energies		Errors	Deviations
3π	1	w/ $\lambda(E)$	3.5607250021035	1.2×10^{-14}	–
		w.o. $\lambda(E)$	3.5607249988919	9.2×10^{-15}	3.2×10^{-9}
		numerical	3.5607250021036		
	2	w/ $\lambda(E)$	3.6638398827159	5.0×10^{-14}	–
		w.o. $\lambda(E)$	3.6638398798168	4.3×10^{-14}	2.9×10^{-9}
		numerical	3.663839882715		
$8\pi/3$	1	w/ $\lambda(E)$	3.331429227013371	6.1×10^{-16}	–
		w.o. $\lambda(E)$	3.331429227058059	5.5×10^{-16}	4.5×10^{-11}
		numerical	3.33142922701337		
	2	w/ $\lambda(E)$	3.43562063022815	2.2×10^{-15}	–
		w.o. $\lambda(E)$	3.43562063022241	2.1×10^{-15}	5.7×10^{-12}
		numerical	3.4356206302281		

Table 10. Ground state energies for $\mathbb{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ with rational \hbar , computed by the complete quantization condition (3.63) with $\lambda(E)$ (rows labeled by “w/ $\lambda(E)$ ”), by incomplete quantization condition without $\lambda(E)$ (rows labeled by “w.o. $\lambda(E)$ ”), and by the numerical method with matrices of size 500×500 (rows labeled by “numerical”). The results are given with all stabilized digits. Other notations are the same as in table 5.

4.2.2 Rational Planck constants

Here we check the conjecture for local \mathbb{F}_1 with generic rational Planck constants. We will need the quantum A-period in the definition of μ_{eff} , and higher genera free energies of unrefined topological string and refined topological string in the Nekrasov-Shatashvili limit. The quantum A-period for local \mathbb{F}_1 can be found in [35],

$$\tilde{\Pi}_A(u, m, q) = mu^2 - \left(\frac{1}{q^{1/2}} + q^{1/2} \right) u^3 + \frac{3m^2u^4}{2} + \mathcal{O}(u^5), \quad (4.78)$$

where $q = \exp(i\hbar)$. As for (refined) topological string free energies, we have computed BPS numbers for local \mathbb{F}_1 following [33] with

$$d = 2d_1 + d_2 \leq 16 \quad (4.79)$$

(See the definition of d in (4.64). The coefficients are read off from (4.74)). As in the example of local \mathbb{F}_2 , we collect these BPS numbers in an ancillary *Mathematica* notebook attached to this paper.

Using the data above, we have computed the ground state energies using (3.63) and (3.91) for $\hbar = 3\pi, 8\pi/3$ and mass parameters $m = 1, 2$. We list the results with all stabilized digits in table 10. As in the example of local \mathbb{F}_2 , we have also computed the ground state energies with the same parameters but using the incomplete quantization

\hbar	m	N	Fermionic spectral traces $Z(N, m, \hbar)$		Precisions	
3π	1	1	spectrum	0.036084275689317	15	
			Airy	0.03608427568931732310...	39	
		2	1	spectrum	0.00023208274513657	17
				Airy	0.00023208274513657062...	41
	2	1	spectrum	0.03261451488440	14	
			Airy	0.03261451488440392788...	39	
		2	1	spectrum	0.0001907533896520	16
				Airy	0.00019075338965202899...	42
$8\pi/3$	1	1	spectrum	0.046652991710186	15	
			Airy	0.04665299171018683045...	44	
		2	1	spectrum	0.00042045881232812	17
				Airy	0.00042045881232812924...	45
		2	1	spectrum	0.04213857928256	14
				Airy	0.04213857928256301516...	43
	2	1	spectrum	0.0003451957488795	16	
			Airy	0.00034519574887953481...	45	

Table 11. $Z(1, \hbar)$ and $Z(2, \hbar)$ for $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ with rational \hbar , computed from spectrum (rows labelled by “spectrum”, with all stabilized digits), and by the Airy function method (rows labelled by “Airy”, with the first 20 digits after the decimal point). The column “Precisions” gives the numbers of stabilized digits after the decimal point.

condition without the $\lambda(E)$ correction, and give the results in the same table. Finally, table 10 also contains the ground state energies computed by the numerical method with Hamiltonian matrices of size 500×500 . As in the case of local \mathbb{F}_2 , the results of the complete quantization condition agree with the numerical results,¹⁸ while the results of the incomplete quantization condition deviate by margins much greater than estimated errors.

Next, we compute the first few fermionic spectral traces. This is first done by using the spectrum generated by the complete quantization condition. For $\hbar = 3\pi, 8\pi/3$ and $m = 1, 2$, the results are given in table 11 including all stabilized digits. Then the fermionic spectral traces are computed by the Airy function method with (3.66), utilizing the entire modified grand potential. Using the available BPS numbers with $d \leq 16$, we can compute the fermionic spectral traces with up to $39 \sim 45$ stabilized digits after the decimal point. We list the results with the first 20 digits in the same table, and they agree with the results obtained from spectrum.

¹⁸The ground state energy from the complete quantization condition with $\hbar = 3\pi$ and $m = 1$ seems to differ from the numerical result by a margin slightly larger than the estimated error. This probably can be explained by slow convergence of the numerical result.

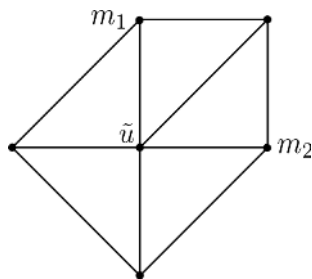


Figure 7. 2d toric fan of $\mathcal{O}(-K_{\mathcal{B}_2}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_2$.

4.3 Local \mathcal{B}_2

This geometry is based on the del Pezzo surface \mathcal{B}_2 which is a two-point blow-up of \mathbb{P}^2 . The toric data of local \mathcal{B}_2 depicted in figure 7 are

	ν_i	$l^{(1)}$	$l^{(2)}$	$l^{(3)}$	
D_u	(1 0 0)	-1	-1	-1	
D_{m_2}	(1 1 0)	-1	1	0	
D_1	(1 1 1)	1	-1	1	(4.80)
D_{m_1}	(1 0 1)	0	1	-1	
D_2	(1 -1 0)	0	0	1	
D_3	(1 0 -1)	1	0	0	

From the toric data we can read off the Batyrev coordinates

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{\tilde{u}m_2} = \frac{u}{m_2}, \quad z_2 = \frac{m_1m_2}{\tilde{u}} = m_1m_2u, \quad z_3 = \frac{1}{\tilde{u}m_1} = \frac{u}{m_1}. \quad (4.81)$$

Here we used $u = \frac{1}{\tilde{u}}$ which implies $r = 1$. We can write the B-model spectral curve as

$$W_{\mathcal{B}_2}(e^x, e^y) = e^x + e^y + m_2e^{-x} + m_1m_2e^{y-x} + m_2^{-1}e^{x-y} + \tilde{u}. \quad (4.82)$$

It can be identified with the curve in table 1 up to a symplectic transformation, since both of them can be converted to the same Weierstrass form with [33, 35]

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(u, m_1, m_2) &= 27u^4 (1 - 8(m_1 + m_2)u^2 + 24u^3 + 16(m_1^2 - m_1m_2 + m_2^2)u^4), \\ g_3(u, m_1, m_2) &= 27u^6 (1 - 12(m_1 + m_2)u^2 + 36u^3 + 24(2m_1^2 + m_2m_1 + 2m_2^2)u^4 \\ &\quad - 144(m_1 + m_2)u^5 + (-64m_1^3 + 96m_2m_1^2 + 96m_2^2m_1 - 64m_2^3 + 216)u^6). \end{aligned} \quad (4.83)$$

To find the coefficients C , $D_0(\underline{m})$, $B_0(\underline{m})$, and B_1 , we calculate the semiclassical phase space volume as in [26]. In the large energy limit we find

$$\text{vol}_0(E) = \frac{7}{2}E^2 - (\log m_1 + \log m_2)E - \frac{1}{2} [(\log m_1)^2 + (\log m_2)^2] - \frac{5}{6}\pi^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}), \quad (4.84)$$

Using $u = e^{-E}$ we can translate the quantum operator \mathcal{D}_2 from [35] to a differential operator with respect to energy. Since the quantum phase space volume can be identified with the quantum B-period of the spectral curve, we can apply the operator \mathcal{D}_2 to obtain the first quantum correction to the phase space volume

$$\text{vol}_1(E) = -\frac{5}{24} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}), \tag{4.85}$$

up to exponentially suppressed corrections. From the phase space volumes (4.84) and (4.85) we can read off the desired coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{7}{2}, & D_0(\underline{m}) &= -(\log m_1 + \log m_2), \\ B_0(\underline{m}) &= \frac{1}{6}\pi - \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[(\log m_1)^2 + (\log m_2)^2 \right], & B_1 &= -\frac{5}{48\pi}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.86}$$

4.3.1 Maximal supersymmetry

Energy spectrum. In the case of maximal supersymmetry we use the simplified quantization condition (3.104) to calculate the energy spectrum. In addition to the coefficients extracted in (4.86), we need the periods and the prepotential, which are computed by integrating out (4.11), using $g_2(u, \underline{m}), g_3(u, \underline{m})$ given in (4.83). The classical A-period is

$$t = -\log u - (m_1 + m_2)u^2 + 2u^3 - \frac{3}{2}(m_1^2 + 4m_1m_2m_2^2)u^4 + \mathcal{O}(u^5), \tag{4.87}$$

and the instanton part of the prepotential is

$$F_0^{\text{inst}} = \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} + m_1m_2 \right) Q + \left(\frac{1}{8m_1^2} - 2m_1 + \frac{1}{8m_2^2} - 2m_2 + \frac{m_1^2m_2^2}{8} \right) Q^2 + \mathcal{O}(Q^3), \tag{4.88}$$

where $Q = e^{-t}$. Furthermore, the flat coordinates t_α associated to the Batyrev coordinates satisfy

$$t_1 = t + \log m_2, \quad t_2 = t - \log m_1 - \log m_2, \quad t_3 = t + \log m_1. \tag{4.89}$$

Therefore we can choose $Q_{m_1} = m_1, Q_{m_2} = m_2$, and read off the coefficients $\tilde{c}_\alpha, \alpha_{\alpha,j}$. We plug these data in the quantization condition (3.104), and compute the ground state energy for combinations of mass parameters $(m_1, m_2) = (1, 1), (1, 2), (3, 2)$, with the A-period and the prepotential expanded up to order 17. The results are listed in the second column of table 12. Next, we compute the ground state energy numerically as in the previous examples along the line of [26], using Hamiltonian matrices of size 500×500 , and list the results in the last column of table 12. Again the results from the quantization condition and from the numerical calculation agree.

Spectral determinant. We follow the same computation as in the previous sections. First, we compute $Z(N, 2\pi)$ from the energy spectrum, which is generated by using the quantization condition (3.104). As examples we list $Z(1, 2\pi), Z(2, 2\pi)$ for $(m_1, m_2) = (1, 1), (1, 2), (3, 2)$ computed in this way in table 13. Then we compute the same fermionic spectral traces by making use of the formula (3.66) in terms of Airy functions and its derivatives.

(m_1, m_2)	E_0 from conjecture	E_0 from numerics
(1, 1)	3.1995075383598	3.19950753835985
(1, 2)	3.31222613819186	3.31222613819186
(3, 2)	3.4995746425315	3.49957464253155

Table 12. Ground state energy of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}_1}$ with $\hbar = 2\pi$ computed from both the quantization condition (3.104) and with the numerical method with matrix size 500×500 . All stabilized digits are listed in the results.

(m_1, m_2)	$Z(N, 2\pi)$	
(1, 1)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.056125936740909
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.00069099641289523
(1, 2)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.050226831674578
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.00055527599449115
(3, 2)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.041756014419873
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.00038586924264883

Table 13. $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}_2}$ computed from the spectrum. In the results all the stabilized digits are listed.

For this purpose, we need genus one free energies of local \mathcal{B}_2 . The unrefined genus one free energy can be obtained by the method described in section 4.1.1, and we find

$$F_1^{\text{inst}} = -\frac{1}{12} \log \Delta - \frac{7}{12} \log u + \frac{1}{12} \log \frac{\partial t}{\partial u}, \quad (4.90)$$

where the discriminant Δ is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta = & -m_1 m_2 + (m_1^2 m_2^2 + m_1 + m_2)u + (8m_1^2 m_2 + 8m_1 m_2^2 - 1)u^2 - 2(4m_1^3 m_2^2 \\ & + 4m_1^2 m_2^3 + 4m_1^2 + 23m_1 m_2 + 4m_2^2)u^3 - 4(4m_1^3 m_2 - 16m_1^2 m_2^2 + 4m_1 m_2^3 \\ & - 9m_1 - 9m_2)u^4 + (16m_1^4 m_2^2 - 32m_1^3 m_2^3 + 16m_1^3 + 16m_1^2 m_2^4 \\ & - 24m_1^2 m_2 - 24m_1 m_2^2 + 16m_2^3 - 27)u^5. \end{aligned} \quad (4.91)$$

The Nekrasov-Shatashvili genus one free energy is derived following the prescription in [33]

$$F_1^{\text{NS,inst}} = -\frac{1}{24} \log(\Delta u^{-5}). \quad (4.92)$$

With these free energies, together with the prepotential (4.88), the A-period (4.87), and the coefficients in (4.86), we can first compute $A(\underline{m}, 2\pi)$ by the normalization condition $Z(0, 2\pi) = 1$, and then proceed to compute $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $(2, 2\pi)$. In this process, we use free energies expanded up to order 17. The results with same mass combinations $(m_1, m_2) = (1, 1), (1, 2), (3, 2)$ are listed in table 14. They agree with table 13 in all stabilized digits.

(m_1, m_2)	$Z(N, 2\pi)/A(m, 2\pi)$	Precisions	
(1, 1)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.056125936740909740204777674742...	65
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.000690996412895238460921136534...	67
	$A(1, 2\pi)$	0.525034841250017873187431756727...	64
(1, 2)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.050226831674578744141567494273...	64
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.000555275994491156163380800220...	66
	$A(1, 2\pi)$	0.552375136623000884957104480047...	63
(3, 2)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.041756014419873813182581770745...	59
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.000385869242648837520056887594...	61
	$A(2, 2\pi)$	0.631961797812417591353288642144...	57

Table 14. $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$, as well as $A(m, 2\pi)$ of local \mathcal{B}_2 computed with the Airy function method. The first 30 digits after the decimal point are listed for each result, while the total number of stabilized digits are given in the column “Precisions”.

4.4 Mass deformation of local E_8 del Pezzo surface

The toric data for the mass deformation of the local E_8 del Pezzo surface were given in section 2.4. The full E_8 del Pezzo surface is the blow-up of \mathbb{P}^2 in eight generic points and can be constructed as a hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 2, 3)$. The two geometries have identical prepotentials for vanishing masses. As explained in section 2.4, the spectral curve can be written as a deformation of the function $\mathcal{O}_{3,2}$

$$W_{E_8}(x, y) = e^x + e^y + e^{-3x-2y} + m_1 e^{-x-y} + m_2 e^{-2x-y} + m_3 e^{-x} + \tilde{u}. \tag{4.93}$$

Analogous to the calculation in [26] we compute the semiclassical phase space volume which is the B-period of the spectral curve. In the large energy limit, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}_0(E) = 3E^2 + \frac{3}{2}(\log m_2 - \log m_3)^2 - \left(\log \frac{m_1 + \sqrt{m_1^2 - 4}}{2} \right)^2 \\ - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 (\log(-e_i))^2 - \pi^2 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}). \end{aligned} \tag{4.94}$$

Here $e_i, i = 1, 2, 3$ are the three roots of the cubic equation

$$s^3 + \frac{m_2^2}{m_3} s^2 + \frac{m_2^2}{m_3} s + \frac{m_2^3}{m_3^3} = 0. \tag{4.95}$$

Using $u = e^{-E}$ we can translate the quantum operator \mathcal{D}_2 given in [35] for the mass deformed E_8 geometry to a differential operator with respect to the energy. Applying this operator to the semiclassical phase space volume, we find the following first quantum correction to the phase space volume up to exponentially suppressed terms

$$\text{vol}_1(E) = -\frac{1}{4} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E}). \tag{4.96}$$

Comparing (4.94) and (4.96) to the general expression for the phase space volume (3.24), (3.30), (3.31), we can read off the coefficients C , $D_0(\underline{m})$, $B_0(\underline{m})$, and B_1

$$C = 3, \quad D_0(\underline{m}) = 0, \quad B_1 = -\frac{1}{8\pi},$$

$$B_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{3}{2}(\log m_2 - \lg m_3)^2 - \left(\log \frac{m_1 + \sqrt{m_1^2 - 4}}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (\log(-e_i))^2 \right\}. \quad (4.97)$$

4.4.1 Maximal supersymmetry

Energy spectrum. We first use the quantization condition in the maximal supersymmetric case (3.104) to compute the energy spectrum. Other than the coefficients in (4.97), we need the periods and the prepotential, which are computed from (4.11) using $g_2(u, \underline{m})$, $g_3(u, \underline{m})$ from (2.46). Near the LCP, the A-period has the expansion

$$t = -\log u - m_2 u^2 + 2m_1 u^3 - \frac{3}{2}(2m_2 + m_2^2)u^4 + \mathcal{O}(u^5), \quad (4.98)$$

and the instanton part of the prepotential has the expansion

$$F_0^{\text{inst}} = m_1 m_2 Q - \left(\frac{3m_2}{2} + \frac{m_2^2}{4} + \frac{m_1^2 m_2}{4} - \frac{m_1^2 m_2^2}{8} \right) Q^2 + \mathcal{O}(Q^3), \quad (4.99)$$

where $Q = e^{-t}$. Furthermore, the flat coordinates t_α satisfy

$$t_2 = t + \frac{1}{2} \log Q_{m_1} + \frac{2}{3} \log Q_{m_2} + \frac{1}{3} \log Q_{m_3},$$

$$t_1 = -\log Q_{m_1}, \quad t_3 = -\log Q_{m_2}, \quad t_4 = -\log Q_{m_3}, \quad (4.100)$$

where the mass functions Q_{m_j} are related to the mass parameters through the following rational relations

$$m_1 = \frac{1 + Q_{m_1}}{\sqrt{Q_{m_1}}}, \quad m_2 = \frac{1 + Q_{m_2} + Q_{m_2} Q_{m_3}}{Q_{m_2}^{2/3} Q_{m_3}^{1/3}}, \quad m_3 = \frac{1 + Q_{m_3} + Q_{m_2} Q_{m_3}}{Q_{m_2}^{1/3} Q_{m_3}^{2/3}}. \quad (4.101)$$

We can also read off the coefficients $\tilde{c}_\alpha, \alpha_{\alpha,j}$ from (4.100). With these data, we used (3.104) to compute the ground state energies for the mass combinations $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (0, 0, 0), (2, 3, 3)$, with the A-period and the prepotential expanded up to order 20, and list the results in the second column of table 15.¹⁹ These energies can be verified by numerical calculations similar to previous examples, and the corresponding results are listed in the last column of table 15 (we used Hamiltonian matrices of size 800×800 here). Again the conjecture reproduces the numerical results in all stabilized digits.

¹⁹The mass combination $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (0, 0, 0)$ is obtained by first setting $m_1 = 0, m_2 = m_3 = m > 0$, and then sending $m \rightarrow 0$. In this way, $\text{vol}_0(E)$ in (4.94) and the cubic equation in (4.95) always remain finite.

(m_1, m_2, m_3)	E_0 from conjecture	E_0 from numerics
$(0, 0, 0)$	3.298393786995024728240	3.2983937
$(2, 3, 3)$	3.59765161280909860	3.597651612809

Table 15. Ground state energy E_0 of O_{E_8} with $\hbar = 2\pi$ computed from both the quantization condition (3.104) and with the numerical method with matrix size 800×800 . In the results all stabilized digits are listed.

Spectral determinant. Similar to previous examples, we first compute the fermionic spectral traces $Z(N, 2\pi)$ from the energy spectrum, which we generate through the quantization condition (3.104). For the mass combinations $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (0, 0, 0), (2, 3, 3)$, the first two traces computed in this way are given in table 16. Next, we compute the same traces from the spectral determinant, using formula (3.66) in terms of Airy functions and its derivatives. For this, we need the unrefined genus one free energy and the Nekrasov-Shatashvili limit genus one free energy. The former is computed by the method described in section 4.1.1, and we find

$$F_1 = -\frac{1}{12} \log \Delta - \frac{1}{2} \log u + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\partial t}{\partial u}, \tag{4.102}$$

where the discriminant Δ is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta = & 1 - m_1 m_2 u + (m_2^2 - 12m_3 + m_1^2 m_3) u^2 + (36m_1 - m_1^3 + 8m_1 m_2 m_3) u^3 \\ & + (-72m_2 - 30m_1^2 m_2 - 8m_2^2 m_3 + 48m_3^2 - 8m_1^2 m_3^2) u^4 + (96m_1 m_2^2 - 144m_1 m_3 \\ & + 36m_1^3 m_3 - 16m_1 m_2 m_3^2) u^5 + (-432 + 216m_1^2 - 27m_1^4 - 64m_2^3 + 288m_2 m_3 \\ & - 72m_1^2 m_2 m_3 + 16m_2^2 m_3^2 - 64m_3^3 + 16m_1^2 m_3^3) u^6. \end{aligned} \tag{4.103}$$

The latter is derived following [33] and the result is

$$F_1^{\text{NS}} = -\frac{1}{24} \log(\Delta u^{-6}). \tag{4.104}$$

Then we can compute $A(2\pi)$ by the normalization condition $Z(0, 2\pi) = 1$, and furthermore proceed to compute $Z(1, 2\pi), Z(2, 2\pi)$. In this process, we always use free energies expanded up to order 20. The results are given in table 17. We find yet again agreement with table 16 from the numerical method.

The example with mass combination $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (0, 0, 0)$ is particularly interesting, as here the traces $Z(N, 2\pi)$ can be directly computed from the kernel (3.110). One finds from (3.117)

$$\begin{aligned} Z(1, 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{12\sqrt{3}}, \\ Z(2, 2\pi) &= \frac{7}{864} - \frac{1}{24\sqrt{3}\pi}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.105}$$

They agree with our results in all the 85 plus stabilized digits. Furthermore, when all the mass parameters are turned off, the form of $A(\underline{m}, 2\pi)$ has been conjectured in [45], and it translates to

$$A(2\pi) = \frac{\log(2)}{4} + \frac{\log(3)}{6} - \frac{5\zeta(3)}{24\pi^2}. \tag{4.106}$$

(m_1, m_2, m_3)	$Z(N, 2\pi)$	
(0, 0, 0)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.04811252243246881370910
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.0004445060821047400530834
(2, 3, 3)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.036508307084758465
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.000271580920140099445

Table 16. $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$ of O_{E_8} computed from the spectrum. In the results all the stabilized digits are listed.

(m_1, m_2, m_3)	$Z(N, 2\pi)/A(m, 2\pi)$	Precisions
(0, 0, 0)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.048112522432468813709095731708... 87
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.000444506082104740053083428264... 86
	$A(1, 2\pi)$	0.331015129036010216936639294459... 86
(2, 3, 3)	$Z(1, 2\pi)$	0.036508307084758465484352644702... 88
	$Z(2, 2\pi)$	0.000271580920140099445491626397... 88
	$A(2, 2\pi)$	0.794548079957547835370107278880... 88

Table 17. $Z(1, 2\pi)$, $Z(2, 2\pi)$, as well as $A(m, 2\pi)$ for mass deformed local E_8 del Pezzo surface computed with the Airy function method. Only the first 30 digits after the decimal point are listed for each result, while the total number of stabilized digits are given in the column “Precisions”.

It also agrees with our result in all the stabilized digits.

4.4.2 Conifold point prepotential

Here we want to check the 't Hooft expansion of the logarithm of the fermionic spectral trace presented in section 3.4. Let the operator O_X be the perturbation of the operator $O_{m,n}$. It was shown in [38] that in the 't Hooft limit

$$N \rightarrow \infty, \quad \hbar \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{N}{\hbar} = \lambda \text{ finite,}$$

the mass parameters should also be scaled accordingly by

$$\frac{\log Q_{m_j}}{\hbar} \text{ finite.} \tag{4.107}$$

In particular, we can choose $Q_{m_j} = 1$. In this case, [27] implies the function $\mathcal{F}_0^{(m,n)}$ appearing in the 't Hooft expansion (3.122) coincides with the (unrefined) topological string prepotential²⁰ at a conifold point with the mass parameters m_j set to proper values. In particular, the conifold prepotential is defined by

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_0^{(m,n)}}{\partial \lambda} = -\frac{t}{2\pi}. \tag{4.108}$$

²⁰This is actually the “skewed” prepotential in the sense of (3.97), i.e., t in the instanton part of the prepotential is shifted by $r\pi i$, while it remains unshifted in the classical part of the prepotential. When r is even, it coincides with the usual topological string prepotential.

Here t is the flat coordinate near the large complex structure point (LCP), and λ the flat coordinate which vanishes at the conifold point. Besides, [38] predicts λ is given by

$$\lambda = \frac{r}{8\pi^3} \left(\frac{\partial F_0}{\partial t} + \frac{8\pi^3}{r} B_1 \right), \quad (4.109)$$

with F_0 the prepotential near the LCP.

In the case of the mass deformed local E_8 del Pezzo surface, \mathcal{O}_X is a deformation of $\mathcal{O}_{3,2}$. According to (4.101), Q_{m_j} being one corresponds to the mass combination

$$(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (2, 3, 3). \quad (4.110)$$

In this case, we can find three conifold points from the discriminant

$$u = -1/6, \quad u = 1/2, \quad u = 1/3. \quad (4.111)$$

Furthermore, the conifold point flat coordinate λ takes the form

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \left(\frac{\partial F_0}{\partial t} - \pi^2 \right). \quad (4.112)$$

Since the B-period $\partial F_0/\partial t$ takes the value of π^2 at $u = -1/6$, the functions $\mathcal{F}_0^{(3,2)}$ should be the prepotential around this conifold point. Following (3.123), the conifold point prepotential has the expansion

$$\mathcal{F}_0^{(3,2)}(\lambda) = -c_{3,2}\lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \left(\log \frac{\pi^2 \lambda}{3\sqrt{3}} - \frac{3}{2} \right) + \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} f_{0,k} \lambda^k, \quad (4.113)$$

where $c_{3,2}$ is given in (3.125),

$$c_{3,2} = -\frac{3}{\pi^2} D(2e^{i\pi/3}) = -\frac{3}{\pi^3} \text{Im}(\text{Li}_2(2e^{i\pi/3})) + \frac{3}{2\pi} \log(2). \quad (4.114)$$

The expansion (4.113) of the conifold prepotential together with (4.108) implies that

$$-\frac{t}{2\pi} = -c_{3,2} + \lambda \left(\log \frac{\pi^2}{3\sqrt{3}} - 1 \right) + \lambda \log \lambda + \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} k f_{0,k} \lambda^k. \quad (4.115)$$

Since t has to be a linear combination of the periods at the conifold point, we can write

$$-\frac{t}{2\pi} = -c_{3,2} + \lambda \left(\log \frac{\pi^2}{3\sqrt{3}} - 1 \right) + S, \quad (4.116)$$

where S is the conifold point period with the leading behavior $\lambda \log \lambda + \dots$

We can verify this relation through numerical analytic continuation of the periods from the LCP to the conifold point (CFP) $u = -1/6$. Let the LCP periods be $(1, t, \partial F_0/\partial t)$ and

$$v = u + 1/6 \quad (4.117)$$

be the modulus near the CFP. We solve the Picard-Fuchs equation of the mass deformed local E_8 del Pezzo with the mass combination (4.110) around the CFP, and choose the periods $(1, \Pi_A^C, \Pi_B^C)$, where

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi_A^C &= v + \frac{9v^2}{2} + \frac{43v^3}{2} + \dots, \\ \Pi_B^C &= \log(v) \left(v + \frac{9v^2}{2} + \frac{43v^3}{2} + \dots \right) + 4v^2 + \frac{219v^3}{8} + \frac{7697v^4}{48} + \dots.\end{aligned}\tag{4.118}$$

The two sets of periods are related by the transition matrix M as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ \frac{\partial F_0}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \Pi_A^C \\ \Pi_B^C \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ m_{1,0} & m_{1,1} & m_{1,2} \\ m_{2,0} & m_{2,1} & m_{2,2} \end{pmatrix},\tag{4.119}$$

and the entries of M can be computed numerically with very high precision.²¹ For instance, with the periods expanded up to 1500 terms, the entries of M can be computed with approximately 450 reliable digits.

We find that $m_{2,0} = \pi$ and $m_{2,2} = 0$. Combined with (4.112), we conclude

$$\Pi_A^C = \frac{8\pi^3}{m_{2,1}} \lambda.\tag{4.120}$$

Furthermore, if we plug the above relation into the asymptotic expression of S

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \lambda \log(\lambda) + \dots = \frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \Pi_A^C \log \left(\frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \Pi_A^C \right) + \dots \\ &= \frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \Pi_A^C \log(\Pi_A^C) + \frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \log \left(\frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \right) \Pi_A^C + \dots\end{aligned}$$

By looking at the series expansions of Π_A^C and Π_B^C , we find that

$$S = \frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \Pi_B^C + \frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \log \left(\frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \right) \Pi_A^C.\tag{4.121}$$

Now let us express t in terms of the CFP periods. Combining (4.119) and (4.121), we find

$$-\frac{t}{2\pi} = -\frac{m_{1,0}}{2\pi} + \frac{4\pi^2}{m_{2,1}} \left(m_{1,2} \log \left(\frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \right) - m_{1,1} \right) \lambda - \frac{4\pi^2}{m_{2,1}} m_{1,2} \cdot S.\tag{4.122}$$

Comparing this with the conjecture (4.116), three identities are implied

$$\begin{aligned}m_{1,0} &= 2\pi c_{3,2}, \\ \frac{4\pi^2}{m_{2,1}} m_{1,2} &= -1, \\ \frac{4\pi^2}{m_{2,1}} \left(m_{1,2} \log \left(\frac{m_{2,1}}{8\pi^3} \right) - m_{1,1} \right) &= \log \left(\frac{\pi^2}{3\sqrt{3}} \right) - 1,\end{aligned}\tag{4.123}$$

all of which are verified up to 449 or 450 digits.

²¹In fact, since $r = 1$ for mass deformed local E_8 del Pezzo, $\mathcal{F}_0^{(3,2)}$ corresponds to the skewed prepotential as explained in footnote 20. The corresponding periods are also “skewed”. As a consequence, when performing analytic continuation we need to flip the sign of u in $\log u$ in both t and $\partial F_0/\partial t$.

5 Conclusions and outlook

The conjecture put forward in [27] postulates an intimate relationship between the spectral theory of certain class operators, obtained by quantization of mirror curves, and the enumerative geometry of the underlying CY threefolds. In this paper we have performed an extensive test of this conjecture for many local del Pezzo geometries. In addition, we have obtained a better understanding on the geometric realization of the operators, which has led in particular to a conjecturally exact solution for the spectral problem of the $O_{2,3}$ operator. Many of our tests have been done away from the maximally supersymmetric case, where we use all the available data on higher genus invariants of the CY. This allows us to test the conjecture of [27] with very high precision.

There are clearly many avenues for further research. On a technical level, some of our results can be certainly improved. It would be interesting to have exact expressions for the integral kernels of the operators for arbitrary masses, as it happens for local F_0 . This would allow to perform more analytic tests. It would be also important to better understand the structure of the spectral determinant. As noted in [27], in the maximally supersymmetric case it has the same structure of the blowup functions appearing in Donaldson-Witten theory, and for general \hbar it is a quantum deformation thereof. This is an intriguing connection which should be further explored. Another direction to explore is the generalization to mirror curves of higher genus. Many of the results of [27] can be extended to this setting, and one can introduce for example a generalized spectral determinant related to higher genus Riemann theta functions [57], but clearly much more work is needed along this direction.

Of course, it would be important to make steps towards a proof of the conjecture. From the point of view of spectral theory, the conjecture of [27] supplements the perturbative WKB analysis of [17] with an infinite series of quantum-mechanical instanton corrections. It would be of course very interesting to have some way to calculate these corrections directly in spectral theory. Since these corrections are encoded in the Gopakumar-Vafa invariants, this would shed light on the enumerative geometry of toric CY manifolds from an unexpected angle.

It has been emphasized in [27, 38] that the conjectural correspondence of topological strings and spectral problems provides in fact a non-perturbative realization of the topological string, in the spirit of the AdS/CFT correspondence. The implications of this non-perturbative definition have not been fully explored and they might lead to valuable insights on quantum geometry. It would also be of great importance to see whether the quantum mechanical problem is a manifestation of a more complex entity, like a theory of M2 branes or a gauge theory. Finally, an important challenge would be to generalize the correspondence between spectral theory and topological strings to the case of compact Calabi-Yau manifolds.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Andrea Brini, Santiago Codesido, Alba Grassi, Minxin Huang, Rinat Kashaev, Amir Kashani-Poor, Xin Wang and Szabolcs Zakany for useful discussions and correspondence. We are particular grateful to Xin Wang for sharing with us data for the refined BPS numbers, which he obtained from the refined vertex formalism. They

matched our numbers obtained by holomorphic anomaly to high degree, but Xin Wang made them available to us in many cases to higher degree than we had calculated them. The work of M.M. is supported in part by the Fonds National Suisse, subsidies 200021-156995 and 200020-141329, and by the NCCR 51NF40-141869 “The Mathematics of Physics” (SwissMAP). J.G. and J.R. are partially supported by a scholarship of the Bonn-Cologne Graduate School BCGS. A.K. is supported by KL 2271/1-1 and DMS-11-59265.

A Weierstrass data for $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_3} \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ and $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_2} \times \mathbb{Z}_4$

The toric local Calabi-Yau with genus one mirror curves can be obtained, with one exception,²² by blowing down orbifold geometries $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/G}$ with $G = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ and $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$. The Weierstrass data are the invariants of the mirror curves. If the Weierstrass data are known for the above examples they follow for the other examples discussed in this paper simply by specialization of the mass parameters m_j and the edge parameters a_i .

As indicated on the edges of figure 1 the Newton polynomial will be homogenized as cubic in \mathbb{P}^2 and as quartic in $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^*} = \mathbb{P}^2(1, 1, 2)$. By Nagell’s algorithm²³ the latter can be brought into the Weierstrass form

$$y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2(\tilde{u}, \underline{m})x - g_3(\tilde{u}, \underline{m}) . \tag{A.1}$$

For the cubic, i.e. the mirror of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3/G}$ with $G = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ one gets

$$\begin{aligned} g_2^C = & \frac{1}{12} (16[m_1^2 m_4^2 + m_2^2 m_5^2 - m_2 m_3 m_5 m_6 + m_3^2 m_6^2 \\ & + 9[a_1 a_3 m_2 m_3 + a_1 a_2 m_4 m_5 + a_2 a_3 m_1 m_6] - m_1 m_4 (m_2 m_5 + m_3 m_6) \\ & - 3[a_1 (m_2 m_4^2 + m_3^2 m_5) + a_3 (m_1^2 m_3 + m_2^2 m_6) + a_2 (m_1 m_5^2 + m_4 m_6^2)]) \\ & + 24[a_3 m_1 m_2 + a_1 m_3 m_4 + m_1 m_3 m_5 + m_2 m_4 m_6 + a_2 m_5 m_6 - 9a_1 a_2 a_3] \tilde{u} \\ & - 8[m_1 m_4 + m_2 m_5 + m_3 m_6] \tilde{u}^2 + \tilde{u}^4) , \end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_3^C = & \frac{1}{216} (8[486a_1 a_2 a_3 (a_3 m_1 m_2 + a_1 m_3 m_4 + a_2 m_5 m_6) - 8(m_1^3 m_4^3 + m_2^3 m_5^3 + m_3^3 m_6^3) \\ & + 6[2m_1^2 m_4^2 (m_2 m_5 + m_3 m_6) + 2m_2 m_3 m_5 m_6 (m_2 m_5 + m_3 m_6) + m_1 m_4 (2m_2^2 m_5^2 \\ & + m_2 m_3 m_5 m_6 + 2m_3^2 m_6^2)] - 108[a_2^2 (a_1 m_5^3 + a_3 m_6^3) + a_2 (a_3^2 m_1^3 + a_1 m_4 (a_1 m_4^2 \\ & - m_1 m_4 m_5 - m_2 m_5^2) - a_3 m_1 m_6 (m_1 m_4 + m_3 m_6)) \\ & + a_1 a_3 (a_3 m_2^3 + m_3 (a_1 m_3^2 - m_2^2 m_5 - m_2 m_3 m_6))] + 27[a_3^2 m_1^2 m_2^2 \\ & + a_1^2 (-27a_2^2 a_3^2 + m_3^2 m_4^2) + m_1^2 m_3^2 m_5^2 - 6a_2 a_3 m_1 m_2 m_5 m_6 + m_2^2 m_4^2 m_6^2 + a_2^2 m_5^2 m_6^2 \\ & - 6a_1 (a_2 m_3 m_4 m_5 m_6 + a_3 (m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 + a_2 m_1 m_3 m_5 + a_2 m_2 m_4 m_6))] \\ & + 9[a_1 (4m_1 m_2 m_4^3 - 2m_1 m_3^2 m_4 m_5 - 8m_2^2 m_4^2 m_5 - 8m_2 m_3^2 m_5^2 \\ & - 2m_2 m_3 m_4^2 m_6 + 4m_3^3 m_5 m_6) + a_3 (4m_1^3 m_3 m_4 - 2m_1 m_2^2 m_4 m_6 \\ & + 4m_2^2 m_6 (m_2 m_5 - 2m_3 m_6) - 2m_1^2 m_3 (m_2 m_5 + 4m_3 m_6)) \\ & - 2a_2 (4m_1^2 m_4 m_5^2 + m_4 m_6^2 (m_2 m_5 - 2m_3 m_6) - m_1 (2m_2 m_5^3 - m_3 m_5^2 m_6 - 4m_4^2 m_6^2))]]) \end{aligned}$$

²²The one exception is obtained by a blow up in an intermediate step instead.

²³See [33] for a short description of this algorithm.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -144[m_1^2 m_3 m_4 m_5 + m_1 m_2 m_3 m_5^2 + m_1 m_2 m_4^2 m_6 + m_1 m_3^2 m_5 m_6 \\
 & - 5a_2 m_1 m_4 m_5 m_6 + m_2^2 m_4 m_5 m_6 + a_2 m_2 m_5^2 m_6 + m_2 m_3 m_4 m_6^2 + a_2 m_3 m_5 m_6^2 \\
 & + a_3 m_1 m_2 (m_1 m_4 + m_2 m_5 - 5m_3 m_6) + a_1 m_3 m_4 (m_1 m_4 - 5m_2 m_5 + m_3 m_6) \\
 & + 9a_1 a_2 a_3 (m_1 m_4 + m_2 m_5 + m_3 m_6) - 6(a_1 (a_3 m_1 m_3^2 + a_3 m_2^2 m_4 + a_2 m_3 m_5^2 \\
 & + a_2 m_4^2 m_6) + a_2 a_3 (m_1^2 m_5 + m_2 m_6^2))] \tilde{u} + 24[2m_1^2 m_4^2 + 2m_2^2 m_5^2 + m_2 m_3 m_5 m_6 \\
 & + 2m_3^2 m_6^2 + 27(a_1 (a_3 m_2 m_3 + a_2 m_4 m_5) + a_2 a_3 m_1 m_6) + m_1 m_4 (m_2 m_5 + m_3 m_6) \\
 & - 3(a_1 (m_2 m_4^2 + m_3^2 m_5) + a_3 (m_1^2 m_3 + m_2^2 m_6) + a_2 (m_1 m_5^2 + m_4 m_6^2))] \tilde{u}^2 \\
 & + 36[15a_1 a_2 a_3 + a_3 m_1 m_2 + a_1 m_3 m_4 + m_1 m_3 m_5 + m_2 m_4 m_6 + a_2 m_5 m_6] \tilde{u}^3 \\
 & - 12[m_1 m_4 + m_2 m_5 + m_3 m_6] \tilde{u}^4 + \tilde{u}^6. \tag{A.3}
 \end{aligned}$$

While for the quartic i.e. the mirror for $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ the coefficients are

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_2^Q &= \frac{1}{12} (1 - 8(m_1 m_2 + a_2 m_4) \tilde{u}^2 + 24a_2 (m_1 m_3 + m_2 m_5) \tilde{u}^3 + 16(12a_1 a_2^2 a_3 + m_1^2 m_2^2 \\
 & - a_2 m_1 m_2 m_4 + a_2^2 m_4^2 - 3a_2 (a_3 m_1^2 + a_1 m_2^2 + a_2 m_3 m_5)) \tilde{u}^4), \tag{A.4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_3^Q &= \frac{1}{216} (1 - 12(m_1 m_2 + a_2 m_4) \tilde{u}^2 + 36a_2 (m_1 m_3 + m_2 m_5) \tilde{u}^3 \\
 & + 24(2m_1^2 m_2^2 + a_2 m_1 m_2 m_4 + 2a_2^2 m_4^2 - 24a_1 a_2^2 a_3 - 3a_2 (a_3 m_1^2 + a_1 m_2^2 + a_2 m_3 m_5)) \tilde{u}^4 \\
 & + 144(6a_2^2 (a_1 m_2 m_3 + a_3 m_1 m_5) - a_2 (m_1 m_2 + a_2 m_4) (m_1 m_3 + m_2 m_5)) \tilde{u}^5 \\
 & + 8(12a_2 m_1 m_2 m_4 (m_1 m_2 + a_2 m_4) - 144a_1 a_2^2 a_3 (m_1 m_2 - 2a_2 m_4) \\
 & - 8(m_1^3 m_2^3 + a_3^2 m_4^3) + 18a_2 (m_1 m_2 - 2a_2 m_4) (2a_3 m_1^2 + 2a_1 m_2^2 - a_2 m_3 m_5) \\
 & - 108a_2^3 (a_1 m_3^2 + a_3 m_5^2) + 27a_2^2 (m_1^2 m_3^2 + m_2^2 m_5^2)) \tilde{u}^6). \tag{A.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

B Additional Fricke data for mass deformed E_8 del Pezzo

Fricke's theory allows to obtain from the Weierstrass data the Picard-Fuchs equations and the periods. For example the coefficients of the Picard-Fuchs equation for mass deformed E_8 del Pezzo are (see (2.48))

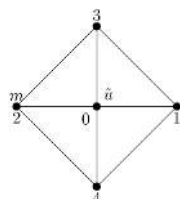
$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{9,8} &= 6 - 12m_1 m_2 u + 10m_2^2 u^2 + 7m_1^2 m_2^2 u^2 - 240m_3 u^2 + 10m_1^2 m_3 u^2 + 1116m_1 u^3 \\
 & - 6m_1^3 u^3 - 14m_1 m_2^3 u^3 + 468m_1 m_2 m_3 u^3 - 14m_1^3 m_2 m_3 u^3 - 3312m_2 u^4 \\
 & - 2304m_1^2 m_2 u^4 + 12m_1^4 m_2 u^4 + 8m_2^4 u^4 - 456m_2^2 m_3 u^4 - 212m_1^2 m_2^2 m_3 u^4 \\
 & + 2400m_3^2 u^4 - 456m_1^2 m_3^2 u^4 + 8m_1^4 m_3^2 u^4 + 9180m_1 m_2^2 u^5 + 1202m_1^3 m_2^2 u^5 \\
 & - 9936m_1 m_3 u^5 + 2688m_1^3 m_3 u^5 - 16m_1^5 m_3 u^5 + 468m_1 m_2^3 m_3 u^5 - 3360m_1 m_2 m_3^2 u^5 \\
 & + 468m_1^3 m_2 m_3^2 u^5 - 31104u^6 + 16200m_1^2 u^6 - 2142m_1^4 u^6 + 9m_1^6 u^6 - 6912m_2^3 u^6 \\
 & - 6216m_1^2 m_3^2 u^6 + 27648m_2 m_3 u^6 + 3312m_1^2 m_2 m_3 u^6 - 2952m_1^4 m_2 m_3 u^6 \\
 & - 256m_2^4 m_3 u^6 + 3456m_2^2 m_3^2 u^6 + 352m_1^2 m_2^2 m_3^2 u^6 - 9216m_3^3 u^6 + 3456m_1^2 m_3^3 u^6 \\
 & - 256m_1^4 m_3^3 u^6 + 24624m_1 m_2 u^7 - 16020m_1^3 m_2 u^7 + 2466m_1^5 m_2 u^7 + 9024m_1 m_2^4 u^7 \\
 & - 40608m_1 m_2^2 m_3 u^7 + 11700m_1^3 m_2^2 m_3 u^7 + 24192m_1 m_3^2 u^7 - 13488m_1^3 m_3^2 u^7 \\
 & + 1860m_1^5 m_3^2 u^7 - 1808m_1 m_2^3 m_3^2 u^7 + 6336m_1 m_2 m_3^3 u^7 - 1808m_1^3 m_2 m_3^3 u^7 \\
 & - 27648m_2^2 u^8 + 27648m_1^2 m_2^2 u^8 - 5184m_1^4 m_2^2 u^8 - 4096m_2^5 u^8 + 82944m_3 u^8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - 89856m_1^2m_3u^8 + 29376m_1^4m_3u^8 - 3024m_1^6m_3u^8 + 30720m_2^3m_3u^8 \\
& - 10240m_1^2m_2^3m_3u^8 - 55296m_2m_2^3u^8 + 32256m_1^2m_2m_2^3u^8 - 4608m_1^4m_2m_2^3u^8 \\
& + 1024m_2^4m_2^3u^8 - 7168m_2^2m_2^3u^8 + 2304m_1^2m_2^2m_2^3u^8 + 12288m_3^4u^8 - 7168m_1^2m_3^4u^8 \\
& + 1024m_1^4m_3^4u^8 - 93312m_1u^9 + 69984m_1^3u^9 - 17496m_1^5u^9 + 1458m_1^7u^9 \\
& - 13824m_1m_2^3u^9 + 3456m_1^3m_2^3u^9 + 72576m_1m_2m_3u^9 - 36288m_1^3m_2m_3u^9 \\
& + 4536m_1^5m_2m_3u^9 + 1536m_1m_2^4m_3u^9 - 3456m_1m_2^2m_2^3u^9 + 864m_1^3m_2^2m_2^3u^9 \\
& - 13824m_1m_2^3u^9 + 6912m_1^3m_2^3u^9 - 864m_1^5m_2^3u^9 - 384m_1m_2^3m_3^3u^9 \\
& + 1536m_1m_2m_3^4u^9 - 384m_1^3m_2m_3^4u^9
\end{aligned} \tag{B.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{9,8} = & 18 - 38m_1m_2u + 38m_2^2u^2 + 21m_1^2m_2^2u^2 - 384m_3u^2 + 38m_1^2m_3u^2 + 1296m_1u^3 \\
& - 36m_1^3u^3 - 44m_1m_2^3u^3 + 672m_1m_2m_3u^3 - 44m_1^3m_2m_3u^3 - 3024m_2u^4 \\
& - 2556m_1^2m_2u^4 + 44m_1^4m_2u^4 + 24m_2^4u^4 - 696m_2^2m_3u^4 - 228m_1^2m_2^2m_3u^4 \\
& + 2880m_2^3u^4 - 696m_1^2m_2^3u^4 + 24m_1^4m_2^3u^4 + 8856m_1m_2^2u^5 + 1210m_1^3m_2^2u^5 \\
& - 11232m_1m_3u^5 + 3264m_1^3m_3u^5 - 50m_1^5m_3u^5 + 584m_1m_2^3m_3u^5 - 3456m_1m_2m_2^3u^5 \\
& + 584m_1^3m_2m_2^3u^5 - 23328u^6 + 15552m_1^2u^6 - 2538m_1^4u^6 + 27m_1^6u^6 - 6336m_2^3u^6 \\
& - 5904m_1^2m_2^3u^6 + 24192m_2m_3u^6 + 4320m_1^2m_2m_3u^6 - 3168m_1^4m_2m_3u^6 \\
& - 320m_2^4m_3u^6 + 3744m_2^2m_2^3u^6 + 48m_1^2m_2^2m_2^3u^6 - 9216m_3^3u^6 + 3744m_1^2m_3^3u^6 \\
& - 320m_1^4m_3^3u^6 + 13824m_1m_2u^7 - 13824m_1^3m_2u^7 + 2592m_1^5m_2u^7 + 8192m_1m_2^4u^7 \\
& - 36864m_1m_2^2m_3u^7 + 11136m_1^3m_2^2m_3u^7 + 27648m_1m_2^3u^7 - 14976m_1^3m_2^3u^7 \\
& + 2016m_1^5m_2^3u^7 - 1536m_1m_2^3m_2^3u^7 + 5120m_1m_2m_2^3u^7 - 1536m_1^3m_2m_2^3u^7 \\
& - 24192m_2^2u^8 + 29376m_1^2m_2^2u^8 - 5832m_1^4m_2^2u^8 - 3584m_1^5u^8 + 72576m_3u^8 \\
& - 86400m_1^2m_3u^8 + 29592m_1^4m_3u^8 - 3132m_1^6m_3u^8 + 26880m_2^3m_3u^8 \\
& - 9536m_1^2m_2^3m_3u^8 - 48384m_2m_2^3u^8 + 28224m_1^2m_2m_2^3u^8 - 4032m_1^4m_2m_2^3u^8 \\
& + 896m_2^4m_2^3u^8 - 6272m_2^2m_2^3u^8 + 2112m_1^2m_2^2m_2^3u^8 + 10752m_3^4u^8 - 6272m_1^2m_3^4u^8 \\
& + 896m_1^4m_3^4u^8 - 93312m_1u^9 + 69984m_1^3u^9 - 17496m_1^5u^9 + 1458m_1^7u^9 \\
& - 13824m_1m_2^3u^9 + 3456m_1^3m_2^3u^9 + 72576m_1m_2m_3u^9 - 36288m_1^3m_2m_3u^9 \\
& + 4536m_1^5m_2m_3u^9 + 1536m_1m_2^4m_3u^9 - 3456m_1m_2^2m_2^3u^9 + 864m_1^3m_2^2m_2^3u^9 \\
& - 13824m_1m_2^3u^9 + 6912m_1^3m_2^3u^9 - 864m_1^5m_2^3u^9 - 384m_1m_2^3m_3^3u^9 \\
& + 1536m_1m_2m_3^4u^9 - 384m_1^3m_2m_3^4u^9
\end{aligned} \tag{B.2}$$

C Relation between local \mathbb{F}_2 and local $\mathbb{F}_0\mathbb{F}(2)$ and local $\mathbb{F}(0)$

It turns out that the local \mathbb{F}_0 and the local \mathbb{F}_2 geometries are very closely related.



Let us denote the symmetric classes of the two \mathbb{P}^1 inside of $\mathbb{F}_0 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ as $[F_1]$ and $[F_2]$. The Mori vectors for local \mathbb{F}_0 are

$$l^{(F_1)} = l^{(1)} = (-2; 1, 1, 0, 0), \quad l^{(F_2)} = l^{(2)} = (-2; 0, 0, 1, 1). \quad (\text{C.1})$$

The Kähler parameters are denoted by t_k , $k = 1, 2$, while the corresponding complex parameters

$$t_k = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \log(z_k) + \mathcal{O}(\underline{z}) \quad (\text{C.2})$$

are denoted by z_k . The mirror curve can be written in the form

$$H(x, y) = 1 + e^x + z_1 e^{-x} + e^y + z_2 e^{-y} \quad (\text{C.3})$$

or equivalently

$$\hat{H}(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) = e^{\hat{x}} + m_{\mathbb{F}_0} e^{-\hat{x}} + e^{\hat{y}} + e^{-\hat{y}} - \tilde{u}. \quad (\text{C.4})$$

Here we used the reparametrization

$$z_{F_1} = z_1 = \frac{m_{\mathbb{F}_0}}{\tilde{u}^2}, \quad z_{F_2} = z_2 = \frac{1}{\tilde{u}^2} \quad (\text{C.5})$$

and rescaled $e^x \mapsto \frac{e^{\hat{x}}}{\tilde{u}}$, $e^y \mapsto \frac{e^{\hat{y}}}{\tilde{u}}$ and $\tilde{u} \mapsto -\tilde{u}$. Note that \tilde{u} is always naturally associated to the unique inner point in the reflexive 2d polyhedra that represent \mathbb{F}_k , $k = 0, 1, 2$ and the other 13 toric almost del Pezzo surfaces S . This parameter corresponds to the canonical class K_S . One has $[F_1][F_2] = 1$ and $[F_i]^2 = 0$, $i = 1, 2$.

The mirror curve for local \mathbb{F}_2 is written down in (4.3). The equivalence between the two geometries can be seen in various ways. First of all, the BPS numbers are equal albeit in shifted classes.

$$n_{i,j}^{(g) \mathbb{F}_0} = n_{i,i+j}^{(g) \mathbb{F}_2}. \quad (\text{C.6})$$

More importantly, we have the following relation. The J invariant for the elliptic curve (C.4) reads

$$J_{\mathbb{F}_0}(u_{\mathbb{F}_0}, m_{\mathbb{F}_0}) = \frac{(16(m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^2 - m_{\mathbb{F}_0} + 1)u_{\mathbb{F}_0}^2 - 8(m_{\mathbb{F}_0} + 1)u_{\mathbb{F}_0} + 1)^3}{m_{\mathbb{F}_0}^2 u_{\mathbb{F}_0}^4 (16(m_{\mathbb{F}_0} - 1)^2 u_{\mathbb{F}_0}^2 - 8(m_{\mathbb{F}_0} + 1)u_{\mathbb{F}_0} + 1)}, \quad (\text{C.7})$$

where we introduced

$$u_{\mathbb{F}_0} = \frac{1}{\tilde{u}_{\mathbb{F}_0}^2}. \quad (\text{C.8})$$

For the elliptic curve (4.3) the J invariant $J_{\mathbb{F}_2}(u, m)$ is

$$J_{\mathbb{F}_2}(u, m) = \frac{(16m^2 u^2 - 8mu - 48u^2 + 1)^3}{16m^2 u^6 - 8mu^5 - 64u^6 + u^4}. \quad (\text{C.9})$$

Now it is easy to see that

$$J_{\mathbb{F}_2}\left(u = \sqrt{m_{\mathbb{F}_0}} u_{\mathbb{F}_0}, m = \frac{1 + m_{\mathbb{F}_0}}{\sqrt{m_{\mathbb{F}_0}}}\right) = J_{\mathbb{F}_0}(u_{\mathbb{F}_0}, m_{\mathbb{F}_0}). \quad (\text{C.10})$$

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