



The ADHM-like constructions for instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ and three-dimensional gauge theories

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Abstract

We study the moduli spaces of self-dual instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ in a simple group G . When G is a classical group, these instanton solutions can be realized using ADHM-like constructions which can be naturally embedded into certain three-dimensional quiver gauge theories with four supercharges. The topological data for such instanton bundles and their relations to the quiver gauge theories are described. Based on such gauge theory constructions, we compute the Hilbert series of the moduli spaces of instantons that correspond to various configurations. The results turn out to be equal to the Hilbert series of their counterparts on \mathbb{C}^2 upon an appropriate mapping. We check the former against the Hilbert series derived from the blowup formula for the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 and find an agreement. The connection between the moduli spaces of instantons on such two spaces is explained in detail.

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1. Introduction

Understanding the dynamics of gauge theories is a central question in modern theoretical physics. In particular, many aspects involving non-perturbative effects remain yet to be fully un-

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derstood. Over the recent past it has become clear that placing the gauge theory under study on different manifolds can help unravel its properties, which may become more manifest upon considering non-trivial spacetimes. In this paper we take a step along these directions by considering pure gauge theories on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, focusing in particular on their instanton sector.

Since $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ is a topologically non-trivial complex manifold, and hence has a preferred orientation, there is an intrinsic difference between self-dual and anti-self-dual instantons on it. More precisely, the key issue is whether the connections to describe have the same or the opposite duality properties as the Kähler form, which, upon choosing the preferred orientation induced by the complex structure, is taken to be self-dual. In the following we will concentrate on self-dual instantons. As we will review below, in the case of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ these are the connections for which an ADHM-like construction exists [1–5]. Note that this is contrary to the standard S^4 case, where ADHM [6] (see also [7,8]) constructs anti-self-dual connections. This is because in the case at hand there is an extra twist, as the ADHM-like construction really gives anti-self-dual connections on $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$, which, upon orientation reversal, become self-dual connections on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

The structure of the self-dual instanton sector has interesting topological properties. These are very reminiscent of the properties of other topological “excitations” in gauge theory, such as line operators and surface operators (see e.g. [9] and references therein). In fact, due to the non-trivial topology of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, our instantons are characterized not only by their instanton number associated to an element of $H^4(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2)$, but also by other characteristic classes depending on the gauge group. For example, as we will see below, instantons in the unitary group can be naturally viewed as instantons in the group $SU(N)/\mathbb{Z}_N$. Therefore, they come with a certain N -ality which suggests that the would-be first Chern number is really a mod N integer.

Since S^5 can be regarded as the S^1 Hopf fibering over $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, it is natural to suspect that our instantons might be relevant to the study of 5d gauge theories on S^5 . However, as raised above, the instantons which we will discuss have the same duality properties as the Kähler form. Hence our instantons are different from the ones appearing, at least naively, in the computation of the partition function of a five-dimensional gauge theory on S^5 [10] or the partition function of a four-dimensional gauge theory on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$. However, *via* the blowup formula, our instanton partition functions do receive contributions from two fixed points, each of which contains the partition function of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . The physical significance of this fact, as well as other possible implications for supersymmetric partition function computations, remain yet to be fully explored.

In the case of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 (or its conformal compactification S^4), the ADHM construction allows to find all anti-self-dual connections. As it is well-known, it can be embedded into the Higgs branch of a gauge theory with 8 supercharges, therefore free of quantum corrections. In turn, such theory arises naturally in string theory as the worldvolume theory of a Dp - $D(p+4)$ system [11–13]. Indeed, string theory provides a nice perspective on ADHM, as from the point of view of the $D(p+4)$ brane dissolving Dp branes is done by turning on a worldvolume instanton on the 4 transverse coordinates to the Dp inside the $D(p+4)$. In turn, the ADHM construction arises naturally as the Higgs vacua of the Dp - $D(p+4)$ theory describing microscopically the system. In the past this construction has been used to compute the Hilbert series of the instanton moduli space [14,15] which can be interpreted as the Nekrasov instanton partition function. In fact, partition functions and related quantities have been computed for instantons on several spaces beyond \mathbb{C}^2 following the seminal work of Vafa and Witten [16]; examples of recent works include orbifolds $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_n$ [17–20] as well as general toric spaces [21–24].

In the case of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, the ADHM-like construction of instantons in the unitary group was developed by King in [4] based on previous work by Buchdal in [1–3], while the constructions for special orthogonal and symplectic groups were subsequently developed by Bryan and Sanders

in [5]. In this paper we review all of such constructions and their realizations from field theories which, to the best of our knowledge, have not been spelt out anywhere in the physics literature. Interestingly, such constructions can be naturally embedded into three-dimensional quiver gauge theories with 4 supercharges. For instantons of the unitary group, such a quiver theory has been introduced in [25] in the context of the worldvolume of M2 branes probing a Calabi–Yau 4-fold singularity (CY₄). On the contrary to [25], we do not focus on the full mesonic moduli space of such a theory; rather, we concentrate on a particular branch, dubbed the *instanton branch*, of the moduli space on which the chiral fields acquire vacuum expectation values. On this branch, the monopole operators do not play any role in the chiral ring. Making use of this construction as well as the analogous ones for instantons in the orthogonal and symplectic groups, we compute the generating function, also known as Hilbert series, that counts gauge invariant quantities on the instanton branch refining them with respect to commuting $U(1)$ global charges. As a result, Hilbert series for distinct instanton configurations on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ turn out to be equal to those of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . This suggests that, even though such quiver theories have only 4 supercharges and not 8 supercharges as those for the standard ADHM construction, the instanton branch possesses the expected hyper-Kähler property of the instanton moduli space. As we point out in the main part of the paper, to see such a hyper-Kähler structure and obtain correct Hilbert series, it is crucial to take into account large anomalous dimensions of quiver fields in such theories with 4 supercharges. These Hilbert series are confirmed by a different method of computations, namely via the blowup formula for the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 [24,26,27].

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we introduce the ADHM-like construction of unitary instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, reviewing as well some relevant aspects of the standard ADHM construction of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 , introducing in particular several spaces which will play a role in later sections. We then embed the ADHM-like construction into a gauge theory admitting a stringy description as the worldvolume theory on M2 branes probing a certain CY₄. Using the gauge theory description we compute the Hilbert series of the instanton moduli space. In Section 3 and Section 4 we introduce the theories for symplectic and orthogonal instantons and use them to compute their corresponding Hilbert series. Interestingly, in all cases the Hilbert series turns out to be identical to the Hilbert series of certain instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . As we discuss in the text, this is because the set of operators relevant for the Hilbert series are in one-to-one correspondence with solutions of the corresponding ADHM construction for instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . In Section 5 we recover these results from the point of view of the blowup formula, obtaining precise agreement with our Hilbert series. We finish with some conclusions in Section 6.

2. $U(N)$ instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$

We are interested in constructing $U(N)$ instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$. This has a natural relation to a problem in differential geometry as it turns out that, on very general grounds, there is a correspondence between the moduli space of instantons on projective algebraic surfaces and the moduli space of (stable) holomorphic bundles – the so-called Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence – which is rather well understood in the mathematical literature e.g. [4,7,8] and references therein. Hence, the problem of studying instantons reduces, in these cases, to that of constructing holomorphic bundles. In this context, the ADHM construction can be regarded as a device to construct such bundles.

In the particular case of instantons on an S^4 , an alternative version – which turns out to be more useful for our true purposes of studying instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ – of the Hitchin–Kobayashi correspondence was proven by Donaldson [28,29] by using the so-called Ward correspondence

which associates an anti-self-dual (ASD) connection – that is, a connection whose curvature is ASD – on S^4 to a holomorphic bundle on $\mathbb{C}P^2$. For completeness, and in order to introduce spaces which will be later relevant to our purposes, we will present a very rough outline here and refer to e.g. [4] for an exhaustive description.

The key observation is that \mathbb{C}^2 admits two possible compactifications. On one hand, we can find a conformal compactification into S^4 given by the stereographic projection. Since both the Yang–Mills equations and the self-duality condition are conformally invariant, finite energy solutions on \mathbb{C}^2 can be extended to S^4 by adding the point at infinity, where the gauge field and the allowed gauge transformations become trivial.¹

On the other hand, we can find a holomorphic compactification into $\mathbb{C}P^2$ by adding the line at infinity ℓ_∞ . With a little bit of hindsight, we will be interested on holomorphic bundles on \mathbb{C}^2 . As this is a rather sick notion, the addition of ℓ_∞ allows to define them on the compact space $\mathbb{C}P^2$ provided we demand these bundles to be trivial, i.e. a copy of \mathbb{C}^{rank} , over ℓ_∞ .

In order to construct ASD connections on S^4 , we note that, while S^4 is not a complex manifold, the conformal de-compactification \mathbb{C}^2 is (in fact it is a Kähler space). Hence, considering the standard complex structure and the orientation naturally induced by it, we can write the splitting of middle degree forms into self-dual (SD) 2-forms Λ_+ and anti-self-dual (ASD) 2-forms Λ_- in terms of complexified forms as

$$\Lambda_+ = \Lambda^{(2,0)} \oplus \Lambda^{(0,2)} \oplus \omega \Lambda^{(0,0)}, \quad \Lambda_- = \Lambda_0^{(1,1)}; \tag{2.1}$$

where $\Lambda_0^{(1,1)}$ stands for (1, 1) forms primitive to the Kähler form ω , which is of course, (1, 1) SD.

According to (2.1), the field strength of ASD unitary connections is in $\Lambda_0^{(1,1)}$, the operator $\bar{\partial}_A$ (whose linearization is $\bar{\partial}_A = \bar{\partial} + \bar{A}$) satisfies that $\bar{\partial}_A^2 = 0$. This integrability condition ensures, through the Newlander–Nirenberg theorem, that the equation $\bar{\partial}_A s = 0$ has the maximal number of solutions, hence defining the sections – and from there the holomorphic structure – of a holomorphic bundle on \mathbb{C}^2 . However, being \mathbb{C}^2 a non-compact space, the notion of moduli for such bundle is ill-defined. One can cure this problem by adding ℓ_∞ so that \mathbb{C}^2 is holomorphically compactified into $\mathbb{C}P^2$ while demanding the bundle to be trivial there, thus turning it into a bundle on $\mathbb{C}P^2$. This rough argument suggests that indeed framed ASD connections on S^4 are in one-to-one correspondence with holomorphic bundles on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ with trivial behavior at ℓ_∞ . A more precise derivation makes use of the so-called twistor space introduced by Penrose. Starting with a Riemannian manifold M with metric g , one can associate a 2-form ω to every possible complex structure J on TM as $\omega = g(\cdot, J\cdot)$. This identifies the bundle of compatible complex structures with the sphere bundle in Λ_+^2 . The total space $Z(M)$ of this bundle is the so-called twistor space and it turns out to be a complex manifold as long as M is conformally anti-self-dual (that is, the self-dual part of the Weyl tensor vanishes, as it happens for instance on S^4 and $\mathbb{C}P^2$, the opposite-oriented complex projective plane). Then, considering an hermitean vector bundle \mathcal{E} on M with a unitary connection, the Ward correspondence allows to assign to each instanton – that is, to each ASD connection of \mathcal{E} – a holomorphic bundle on $Z(M)$. By appropriately considering restrictions of this bundle, Donaldson was able to prove in [28,29] that indeed one can find a bijection between the moduli space of instantons on S^4 and the moduli space of holomorphic

¹ Upon the addition of the point at infinity over which the gauge field as well as the gauge transformations are specified – in this case to be trivial – the instanton is referred to as *framed*.

bundles on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ (see, for a complete explanation, e.g. [4,7,8]).² The ADHM construction can be regarded, from this point of view, as the explicit construction of such holomorphic bundles.

This analysis can be extended to the case of our interest, namely instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$. In order to build ASD connections on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, following [1–4] we start with $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}^2$, the blow up of \mathbb{C}^2 at a point defined as

$$\widehat{\mathbb{C}}^2 = \{(x_1, x_2) \times [z_1, z_2] \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 / x_1 z_1 = x_2 z_2\}. \tag{2.2}$$

Then, by analogy with the \mathbb{C}^2 case, on one hand, we can find a conformal compactification of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}^2$ into $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$ – the opposite-oriented $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ – as follows

$$\widehat{\mathbb{C}}^2 \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2} : ((x_1, x_2) \times [z_1, z_2]) \rightarrow \begin{cases} [|x|^2, x_1, x_2], \\ [0, z_1, z_2]. \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

Exactly as in the S^4 case, we assume a trivial behavior at the added point, so that our instantons on $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$ are framed.

On the other hand, we can find a holomorphic compactification by adding the line at infinity ℓ_∞ . With hindsight, we will consider bundles over this compactification which are trivial over this line. This compactifies $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}^2$ into $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ blown up at a point, that is, Hirzebruch’s first surface \mathbb{F}_1 . The same argument as above identifies framed ASD connections on $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$ with holomorphic bundles on \mathbb{F}_1 trivial over ℓ_∞ (recall that $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$ is a conformally anti-self-dual space, and hence it admits a twistor space which is a complex manifold. In this case it is the flag manifold $\mathbb{F}^{3,2}$). These have been constructed by King in [4] using monads, who provided an ADHM-like construction for framed ASD connections on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

Let us summarize the key ingredients of the King construction described in Section 4 of [4]. The construction involves the following ingredients:

- Three vectors spaces V_{k_1} , V'_{k_2} and W_N of dimension k_1 , k_2 and N respectively.
- Homomorphisms between these spaces; denoted as follows: $B_1, B_2 \in \text{Hom}(V'_{k_2}, V_{k_1})$, $A_2 \in \text{Hom}(V_{k_1}, V'_{k_2})$, $Q \in \text{Hom}(W_N, V_{k_1})$ and $q \in \text{Hom}(V'_{k_2}, W_N)$.
- The integrability equation

$$B_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot B_2 - B_2 \cdot A_2 \cdot B_1 + q \cdot Q = 0. \tag{2.4}$$

The solutions of (2.4) are acted by the automorphism group $G = U(k_1) \times U(k_2)$. The King construction [4] then identifies the moduli space of rank N framed ASD instantons on $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$ with the quotient of the space of such solutions by the complexification of G , namely $GL(k_1, \mathbb{C}) \times GL(k_2, \mathbb{C})$. As we shall explain below, these ingredients can be nicely described in terms of 3d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ quiver diagram depicted in (2.6) and the integrability equation (2.4) being identified with the F -terms coming from the superpotential (2.5).

Even though in the following we will loosely speak about instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$,³ it is important to stress that the connections constructed in this way are ASD connections on $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$. This manifold is, in a sense, not a complex manifold (since the orientation does not follow from the Kähler form). In fact, note that the conformal compactification in Eq. (2.3) is not a holomorphic map,

² To be fully precise, the relevant holomorphic bundles are demanded to be stable.

³ Unfortunately this plagues the literature. To begin with, the seminal contributions of [1–4] refer already in the title to instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

since it involves $|x|^2$. Of course, upon inversion of the orientation we obtain SD connections on the standard-oriented $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, where the Kähler form is SD. Hence the King construction can be regarded as that of instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ with the same duality properties as the Kähler form. In particular, this implies that our instantons, regardless on other issues such as framing, are just the opposite to the ones appearing in [10]. In fact, as opposed to the case in [10], where the instanton partition functions are computed by “patching” the contributions from three fixed points, as we will show in Section 5, *via* the blowup formula (5.2), our instanton partition functions receive contributions from only two “patches”,⁴ each of which contains the partition function of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . The physical significance of this remains yet to be fully exploited.

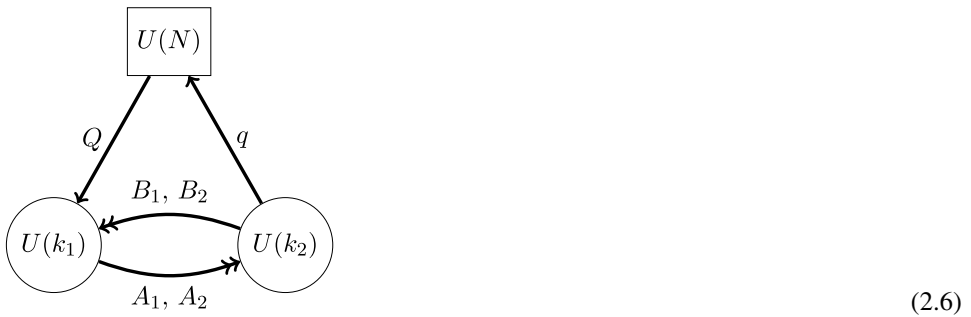
In the following we will embed the King ADHM-like construction in a gauge theory engineered by branes probing a certain singularity and use it to compute the Hilbert series of the instanton moduli space. We refer to [4] for further details on the ADHM-like construction of instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

2.1. Gauge theory for the King construction

The construction for $U(N)$ instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ proposed by [4] can be realized from a 3d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauge theory whose quiver diagram is depicted in (2.6) with the superpotential

$$\begin{aligned} W &= (A_1)^{a_1}_{a_2} (B_1)^{a_2}_{b_1} (A_2)^{b_1}_{b_2} (B_2)^{b_2}_{a_1} \\ &\quad - (A_1)^{a_1}_{a_2} (B_2)^{a_2}_{b_1} (A_2)^{b_1}_{b_2} (B_1)^{b_2}_{a_1} + Q^i_{a_1} (A_1)^{a_1}_{a_2} q^{a_2}_i \\ &= \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\sigma\rho} \text{Tr}(A_\alpha \cdot B_\sigma \cdot A_\beta \cdot B_\rho) + Q^i \cdot A_1 \cdot q_i, \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

where $a_1, b_1, \dots = 1, \dots, k_1$ are the gauge indices for $U(k_1)$; $a_2, b_2, \dots = 1, \dots, k_2$ are the gauge indices for $U(k_2)$; $i, j = 1, \dots, N$ are the flavor indices for $U(N)$.



Without the flavors the quiver exhibits an $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ global symmetry, indicated by the indices $\{\alpha, \beta = 1, 2\}$ and $\{\sigma, \rho = 1, 2\}$ respectively. After coupling A_1 to the $U(N)$ flavor symmetry, such a symmetry is broken to the second factor of $SU(2)$ that rotates the B_σ fields.

As we will discuss in more detail below, the King construction arises in the branch of the moduli space where we set $A_1 = 0$. Then, the only non-trivial F -term is precisely

$$0 = \frac{\partial W}{\partial A_1^{a_1}_{a_2}} = (B_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot B_2 - B_2 \cdot A_2 \cdot B_1)^{a_2}_{a_1} + q^{a_2}_i \cdot Q_{a_1} \tag{2.7}$$

⁴ These are labeled by $r = 0$ and $r = 1$ in (5.2).

This is indeed the integrability equation given by (2.4) and Eq. (I) of Section 4 in [4]. Upon quotienting by the complexification of the gauge symmetry, we precisely find the moduli space of $U(N)$ instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

In addition to the ingredients stated above, King's construction involves further constraints coming from the stability conditions. In physics language these map to restricting the FI parameters of the ADHM-like quiver in the to live in certain domains. We refer to [4,33] for further details. Nevertheless, for our purposes, since we will be interested on computing the Hilbert series of the corresponding instanton moduli spaces, these signs play no role.

Note that the quiver diagram (2.6), interpreted as a four-dimensional gauge theory, would contain a gauge anomaly. Nevertheless we can still make sense of this gauge theory in three dimensions at the expense of non-zero bare Chern–Simons (CS) levels. Indeed, gauge invariance requires the CS levels to be⁵ $N/2 + \kappa_1$ and $-N/2 + \kappa_2$ respectively, with κ_1 and κ_2 integers. Indeed, this theory is among the families considered in [25], namely flavored ABJM theories. It is important to stress that these theories are strongly coupled conformal field theories.

An interesting feature of the King construction is the fact the superpotential W is quartic and hence the F -terms (2.7) are cubic. This strongly suggests that the corresponding gauge theory will have 4 supercharges. This is in sharp contrast with the embedding of the ADHM construction for instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 into a gauge theory with 8 supercharges. In particular, that amount of SUSY does not allow large anomalous dimensions for the fields, whose dimension is then just the classical one. At the same time, the moduli space splits into a Coulomb and a Higgs branch, the latter encoding the instanton moduli space and free of quantum corrections. In contrast, in the case at hand, owing to the low SUSY, the fields will develop large anomalous dimensions and the dynamics of the gauge theory and the structure of its moduli space will be in general very complicated. Suppose for example embedding less minimally the King construction into a 4d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ gauge theory, considering for instance the flavored conifold as described in [30]. Upon setting $A_1 = 0$, $q = 0$ and $\tilde{Q} = 0$ in (2.6) in that reference we would have obtained the same F -term relations and gauge constraints. Nevertheless, this $\mathcal{N} = 1$ theory is not conformal and, depending on the ranks of flavor and color nodes, the IR dynamics can be very different, in particular breaking any R -symmetry.⁶ In contrast, the proposed 3d theory is a CFT and hence has a controlled behavior. Because of this, it is more natural to embed the construction of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ instantons in a three-dimensional theory, which is conformal and admits a preferred superconformal R -symmetry grading the instanton branch.

Since the gauge theory we will consider is three-dimensional, there are monopole operators that can affect the chiral ring of the theory. For example, as discussed in (6.15) of [25], in the case of $k_1 = k_2 = 1$ and $\kappa_1 = -\kappa_2 = \kappa$, there are monopole operators T and \tilde{T} that carry gauge charges $(\kappa + N, -\kappa - N)$ and $(-\kappa, \kappa)$ under $U(k_1) \times U(k_2)$ respectively; moreover, T and \tilde{T} satisfy a quantum relation $T\tilde{T} = A_1^N$ and both T and \tilde{T} carry $U(1)$ R -charges $N/2$. These pieces

⁵ The condition on the bare CS level κ is $\kappa + \frac{1}{2} \sum_f d_3(R_f) \in \mathbb{Z}$, where the sum is over fermion f in the representations R_f , and $d_3(R)$ is the cubic index of R . Here d_3 for the fundamental and antifundamental representations of $SU(k)$ are $+1$ and -1 respectively.

⁶ Note however that we could imagine a regime in which the two color ranks are the same while the flavour rank is much smaller, so that we can assume being sufficiently close to the Klebanov–Witten fixed point. Under that assumption, we can take the dimensions of the bifundamental fields to be those of the KW theory and fix the quark dimensions by a -maximization. Even though we will not pursue this further in the following, one can see that this alternative dimension assignment would lead to the same quantitative results as below – i.e. the same Hilbert series – upon appropriate rescalings of fugacities. However, this is trustworthy only in a very special rank and energy regime, and hence we prefer to concentrate on the 3d embedding into a conformal theory from now on.

Table 1

Charge assignments of the chiral fields in theory (2.6).

	$U(k_1)$	$U(k_2)$	$SU(2)$	$U(N)$	$U(1)_R$
A_1	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]_{+1}$	$[0, \dots, 0, 1]_{-1}$	$[0]$	$[\mathbf{0}]_0$	1
A_2	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]_{+1}$	$[0, \dots, 0, 1]_{-1}$	$[0]$	$[\mathbf{0}]_0$	1/2
B_1, B_2	$[0, \dots, 0, 1]_{-1}$	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]_{+1}$	$[1]$	$[\mathbf{0}]_0$	1/4
Q	$[0, \dots, 0, 1]_{-1}$	$[\mathbf{0}]_0$	$[0]$	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]_{+1}$	$\frac{1}{4}r$
q	$[\mathbf{0}]_0$	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]_{+1}$	$[0]$	$[0, \dots, 0, 1]_{-1}$	$1 - \frac{1}{4}r$

of information are crucial for the computation of the R -charges of each chiral field. However, as we shall discuss subsequently, the monopole operators do not play a role in our analysis on the moduli space of instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

The charge assignments

As discussed above, it is natural to embed the King construction into a 3d strongly coupled CFT with 4 supercharges. Hence we need to determine the preferred choice of superconformal R -symmetry. To that matter, we summarize the transformations of each chiral field and monopole operator under the gauge and global symmetries in Table 1. Note that the R -charges are fixed by the following requirements:

1. The superpotential (2.5) carries an R -charge 2.
2. The special case of $k_1 = k_2 = 1$, $N = 1$ and $\kappa_1 = -\kappa_2 = 1/2$. As shown in Section 6.2.1 of [25], the mesonic moduli space is a conifold times a complex line. The conifold is parametrized by four fields $x_1 = TB_1$, $x_2 = A_2B_2$, $x_3 = TB_2$, $x_4 = A_2B_1$, subject to the relation $x_1x_2 - x_3x_4 = 0$; the complex line is parametrized by the monopole operator \tilde{T} .
 - (a) According to the charge assignments and symmetry argument given in Section 4 of [31], each field x_1, \dots, x_4 that parametrizes the conifold carries the same R -charge 3/4 and the field \tilde{T} that parametrizes the complex line, as a free field, carries the R -charge 1/2.
 - (b) Imposing the conditions that T and \tilde{T} carry equal R -charges 1/2, that B_1, B_2 carry equal R -charges (due to their transformation as a doublet of an $SU(2)$ global symmetry) and that $T\tilde{T} = A_1$, we obtain the R -charges of A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 as in Table 1.
 - (c) We conjecture that these R -charge assignments hold for any rank of the gauge groups k_1 and k_2 and the flavor symmetry $U(N)$.
3. The R -charges of Q and q are left undetermined. The consistency with the above assignments requires them to have charges $\frac{1}{4}r$ and $1 - \frac{1}{4}r$ respectively.⁷ We shall see that the unknown value of r does not affect the subsequent analysis of the moduli space of instantons.

The instanton branch of the moduli space

As mentioned above, roughly speaking the King construction of instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ arises as the $A_1 = 0$ branch of the moduli space. However, due to the presence of monopole operators, we need to be more precise. In fact, according to the construction described in [4], the branch of the moduli space that can be identified with the instanton moduli space is the one on which $A_1 = T = \tilde{T} = 0$, which is consistent with the quantum relation among monopoles on the chiral ring.

⁷ The normalization 1/4 is introduced for convenience.

We shall henceforth refer to this as an *instanton branch*. On this branch, the relevant F -terms are given by (2.7).

Note that the description of this branch of the moduli space shares some similarity to that of the Higgs branch of the standard ADHM construction. It is parametrized by the gauge invariant quantities constructed from the massless chiral fields $\{A_2, B_1, B_2, Q, q\}$ subject to constraints from the F -terms. We shall henceforth denote the instanton branch of quiver (2.6) by $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{SU(N)}$ and subsequently show that this space is a cone endowed with a hyper-Kähler structure. It should be emphasized that this branch of moduli space is different from the mesonic moduli space described in [30].

2.2. The Hilbert series of the instanton branch

The Hilbert series of $U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 with the configuration $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2)$ can be obtained by first computing the Hilbert series of the space of the F -term solutions, also known as the F -flat (\mathcal{F}^b) space,⁸ and then integrating it over the Haar measure of the gauge symmetry. Explicitly, this is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 H[\mathbf{k}, U(N), \mathbb{CP}^2](t; x; \mathbf{y}) &= \int d\mu_{U(k_1)}(\mathbf{u}) \int d\mu_{U(k_2)}(\mathbf{w}) \\
 &\times \text{PE}[\chi_{A_2} t^2 + \chi_{B_1, B_2} t + \chi_Q t^r + \chi_q t^{4-r} - \chi_{F\text{-terms}} t^4], \tag{2.8}
 \end{aligned}$$

where the notations are explained below:

- The fugacity t keeps track of the R -charge in the unit of $1/4$.
- The fugacities \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{w} are associated with the gauge groups $U(k_1)$ and $U(k_2)$, respectively.
- The fugacities x and \mathbf{y} are associated with the global symmetries $SU(2)$ and $SU(N)$, respectively.
- The contributions from each chiral field are given below:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi_{A_2} &= \sum_{a=1}^{k_1} \sum_{a=1}^{k_2} u_a w_b^{-1}, & \chi_{B_1, B_2} &= (x + x^{-1}) \sum_{a=1}^{k_1} \sum_{b=1}^{k_2} u_a^{-1} w_b, \\
 \chi_Q &= \left(\sum_{a=1}^{k_1} u_a^{-1} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N y_i \right), & \chi_q &= \left(\sum_{a=1}^{k_2} w_a \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N y_i^{-1} \right), \\
 \chi_{F\text{-terms}} &= \sum_{a=1}^{k_1} \sum_{b=1}^{k_2} u_a^{-1} w_b. \tag{2.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

- The Haar measure of $U(k)$ can be taken as

⁸ It can be checked case by case using an algebraic software, e.g. Macaulay2 [32], that the F -flat space associated with (2.7) is a complete intersection. As a consequence, there are a finite number of terms in the PE in the integrand of (2.8); the terms with positive contributions correspond to the generators and that with the negative contribution corresponds to the relation.

$$\int d\mu_{U(k)}(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{N!} \left(\prod_{j=1}^k \oint_{|w_j|=1} \frac{dw_j}{2\pi i w_j} \right) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (w_i - w_j)(w_i^{-1} - w_j^{-1}). \tag{2.10}$$

We demonstrate in a number of examples below that the Hilbert series of $U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 with the configuration $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2)$ is equal to the Hilbert series of $SU(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 with instanton number $\min(k_1, k_2)$:

$$H[(k_1, k_2), U(N), \mathbb{CP}^2](t; x; \mathbf{y}) = H[\min(k_1, k_2), SU(N), \mathbb{C}^2](t^3; x; \mathbf{y}), \tag{2.11}$$

where the Hilbert series $H[k, SU(N), \mathbb{C}^2](t; x; \mathbf{y})$ of k $SU(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 is studied in [14,15]. This relation was in fact proven in [33].

Note that the result is symmetric under the exchange of k_1 and k_2 . This stands for the fact that the quiver is invariant under the combined action of exchanging the gauge groups and charge conjugation.

Mapping between the King construction and the ADHM construction

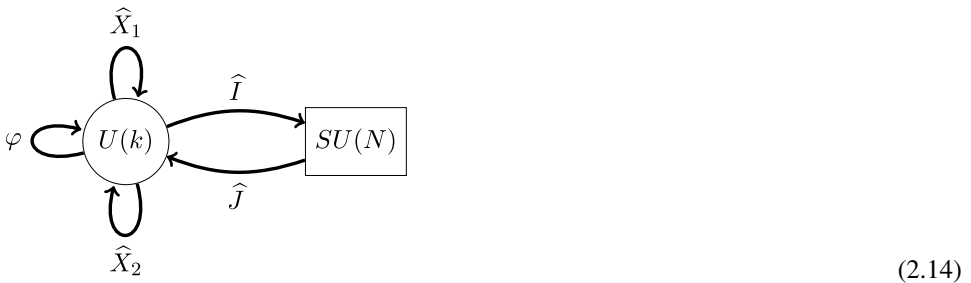
Following Section 1.3 in [33], it is possible to understand (2.11) by considering a map between the King construction and the ADHM construction. Let us assume for definiteness that $k_1 \leq k_2$ and define the map (see Section 1.3 in [33])

$$\pi : (A_2, B_1, B_2, Q, q) \rightarrow (\widehat{X}_1 = A_2 B_1, \widehat{X}_2 = A_2 B_2, \widehat{I} = A_2 q, \widehat{J} = Q) \tag{2.12}$$

where $\widehat{X}_{1,2}$ transform under the adjoint representation of $k_1 = \min(k_1, k_2)$, \widehat{I} is a bifundamental chiral field of $U(k_1) \times U(N)$, and \widehat{J} is a bifundamental chiral field in $U(N) \times U(k_1)$. After being multiplied by A_2 on the left, the F -terms (2.7) is mapped by π into the following relation:

$$[\widehat{X}_1, \widehat{X}_2] + \widehat{I} \cdot \widehat{J} = 0. \tag{2.13}$$

Indeed, π maps the King construction for $U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 into the ADHM construction for $U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . Here $\widehat{X}_1, \widehat{X}_2, \widehat{I}, \widehat{J}$ are chiral fields appearing in the ADHM quiver (2.14) for k $U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 , written in terms of 4d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ notation, where $k = \min(k_1, k_2)$.



The quiver diagram depicted in (2.14) has the superpotential

$$W_{\text{ADHM}} = \text{Tr}(\widehat{J} \cdot \varphi \cdot \widehat{I} + \varphi \cdot [\widehat{X}_1, \widehat{X}_2]). \tag{2.15}$$

The F -terms relevant to the Higgs branch of the ADHM quiver (2.14) are given by $\partial_\varphi W_{\text{ADHM}} = 0$, which is precisely (2.13).

On the other hand, it is also possible to construct a map that embeds the ADHM construction into the King construction, namely (see Section 1.3 in [33])

$$\sigma : (\widehat{X}_1, \widehat{X}_2, \widehat{I}, \widehat{J}) \rightarrow (A_2 = \mathbf{1}_{k \times k}, B_1 = \widehat{X}_1, B_2 = \widehat{X}_2, q = \widehat{I}, Q = \widehat{J}), \tag{2.16}$$

where $\mathbf{1}_{k \times k}$ denotes the $k \times k$ identity matrix. This is accompanied with the obvious extension of the gauge group. It is clear that the F -terms (2.13) is mapped by σ into (2.7). Indeed, σ induces the hyper-Kähler structure from the moduli space of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 to the moduli space of those on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

As a consequence of these maps, the algebraic constructions of the moduli space of $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2)$ and the moduli space of $\min(k_1, k_2) U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 are identified. This algebraic identification stands behind the Hilbert series identity found above. Moreover,

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^{U(N)} = 2kN, \quad k = \min(k_1, k_2), \tag{2.17}$$

Before ending this subsection, we comment on the following crucial points.

1. As a result of the map π , the hyper-Kähler structure for the moduli space of instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ is established. Given that the gauge theory (2.6) has only 4 supercharges and not 8 supercharges as for the ADHM quiver, it is not *a priori* clear that the expected properties of the moduli space would emerge. Nevertheless, the instanton branch $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^{SU(N)}$ recovers the hyper-Kähler structure through the maps we have described.
2. In order to obtain the Hilbert series that precisely matches that of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 , it is crucial to use a suitable grading associated with the fugacity t that is compatible with the correct superconformal R -symmetry. We present these R -charges in Table 1.

2.3. Properties of the instanton moduli space

The moduli space of $U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 is characterized by the rank N of the gauge bundle as well as by its instanton number. It is natural to search for the analogous characterization of the moduli space of instantons of the unitary group on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

A priori, unitary instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ are characterized by the rank of the gauge group as well as by their Chern classes. Since $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ is a topologically non-trivial space, in contrast to the \mathbb{C}^2 case, we should expect both the first and second Chern classes to be non-trivial. Hence, the instanton moduli spaces of interest are characterized by three numbers, which must then correspond to certain combinations of the quiver data k_1, k_2 , and N .

One option is to characterize the instanton bundle by the first Chern number \hat{c} and the instanton number \hat{k} .⁹ In terms of the topological data of the corresponding holomorphic bundle E on \mathbb{F}_1 , these are (see e.g. [33])

$$\langle c_1(E), [C] \rangle = -\hat{c}, \quad \left\langle c_2(E) - \frac{N-1}{2N} c_1(E)^2, [\mathbb{F}_1] \right\rangle = \hat{k}; \tag{2.18}$$

where $[C]$ is the class of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ inside \mathbb{F}_1 . Besides, further explanation leading to the second definition can be found in [34].

These numbers are related to the quiver data k_1, k_2 and N appearing in the King construction as follows [33]:

$$\hat{c} = k_2 - k_1, \quad \hat{k} = \frac{1}{2}(k_1 + k_2) - \frac{1}{2N}(k_2 - k_1)^2. \tag{2.19}$$

⁹ We shall henceforth reserve the hatted symbols for the instanton data and unhatted symbols for the quiver data.

In principle $\hat{c} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and, without loss of generality, we assume $\hat{c} \geq 0$. Note that $\hat{k} \geq 0$ needs *not* be an integer. Note that the particular case of $k_1 = k_2$, i.e. the zero first Chern number, was considered in [4,5,35].

The relation between $k = \min(k_1, k_2)$, appearing in (2.17), and \hat{k} can be computed by solving simultaneously the two equations in (2.19):

$$k = \min(k_1, k_2) = \hat{k} - \frac{1}{2N} \hat{c}(N - \hat{c}). \tag{2.20}$$

The resolved moduli space of instantons

As we have seen above, the Hilbert series counts the gauge invariant quantities on the instanton branch of the King quiver, and, thanks to the maps π and σ , this branch coincides, as an algebraic variety, with the Hilbert series of $SU(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 with an instanton number $k = \min(k_1, k_2)$.

The above algebraic identification does not mean that the two moduli spaces – that of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 and that of instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ – are equal as Riemann surfaces. Moreover, already at the algebraic level they could be different by considering more refined objects such as baryon-like branches (whose existence in general relies on appropriate choices of FI parameters). Hence, including these directions, one can think of a *resolved moduli space*¹⁰ denoted by $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{C}P^2}^{U(N)}$; see Section 3 of [36], Section 2 of [26] and Definition 1.3 of [33]. The resolved moduli space is a non-singular space whose complex dimension can be computed by considering $3k_1k_2 + k_1N + k_2N$ degrees of freedom of the chiral fields $\{A_2, B_1, B_2, Q, q\}$ restricted by k_1k_2 F -term conditions and $k_1^2 + k_2^2$ D -term conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{C}P^2}^{U(N)} &= 3k_1k_2 + k_1N + k_2N - k_1k_2 - (k_1^2 + k_2^2) \\ &= (k_1 + k_2)N - (k_1 - k_2)^2 \\ &= 2\hat{k}N, \end{aligned} \tag{2.21}$$

in accordance with Section 2.1 of [26]. The dimension of the resolved moduli space is related to that of the instanton branch by

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{C}P^2}^{U(N)} = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}P^2}^{U(N)} + \hat{c}(N - \hat{c}). \tag{2.22}$$

This suggests that the extra directions are associated to \hat{c} , which is related to dissolved surface operators associated with $\hat{c} \sim \int_{\mathbb{C}P^1} F$. We expect that the moduli space of such operators should account for the extra directions. We will leave the study of this connection for future work and provide certain comments on this point in Section 6.

Note that for $\hat{c} = 0$ and $\hat{c} = N$, the dimensions of both spaces are equal. This suggests that \hat{c} should be thought as an integer modulo N . To understand this, let us go back to the case of k $U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 , whose ADHM construction (2.14) consists on a $U(k)$ gauge group and a $U(N)$ flavor symmetry. However, the $U(1)$ subgroup of $U(N)$ is really gauged, as the former can be identified with the $U(1)$ subgroup of $U(k)$. Hence the flavor symmetry of the theory is $U(N)/U(1)$. Since $U(N) = (U(1) \times SU(N))/\mathbb{Z}_N$, the group for the instanton bundle is really $SU(N)/\mathbb{Z}_N$. The same observation holds in the case at hand. Then, the N -ality of the instanton can be then thought as the reduction mod N of the first Chern class, which naturally leads to the

¹⁰ By “resolved”, we mean that it discerns these extra directions.

fact that \hat{c} is really a modulo- N quantity. We shall henceforth take \hat{c} to be an integer such that $0 \leq \hat{c} \leq N - 1$.

Note that (2.21) indeed naturally suggests to interpret \hat{k} as an instanton number for $SU(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 . On the other hand, the parameter $k = \min(k_1, k_2)$ obtained from the King quiver (2.6) should be viewed as the instanton number for the bundle of $SU(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 which is the image of the map π given by (2.12).

2.4. *Explicit examples*

Let us now check in explicit examples our previous claim, namely that the Hilbert series for unitary instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 coincides with the Hilbert series of $\min(k_1, k_2)$ $U(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 .

2.4.1. *The configurations with a vanishing first Chern number: $k_1 = k_2$*

As a warm-up exercise, let us first consider the configurations in which $k_1 = k_2 = k$ (the case of $k_1 = k_2$ was introduced in [4,5,35]). This corresponds to the instanton bundle with the vanishing first Chern number, that is, $\hat{c} = 0$. Hence in this case $\hat{k} = k$.

One $U(1)$ instanton: $\mathbf{k} = (1, 1)$, and $N = 1$

Eq. (2.8) reads

$$H[\mathbf{k} = (1, 1), U(1), \mathbb{CP}^2](t, x) = \oint_{|u|=1} \frac{du}{2\pi i u} \oint_{|w|=1} \frac{dw}{2\pi i w} \text{PE} \left[t^2 \frac{u}{w} + t(x + x^{-1}) \frac{w}{u} + t^2 \left(\frac{y}{u} + \frac{w}{y} \right) - \frac{w}{u} t^4 \right], \quad (2.23)$$

where we have chosen for definiteness $r = 2$. Integrating over the $U(1) \times U(1)$ gauge symmetry we find

$$H[\mathbf{k} = (1, 1), U(1), \mathbb{CP}^2](t, x) = \frac{1}{(1 - t^3 x)(1 - t^3 x^{-1})} \quad (2.24)$$

which coincides with the Hilbert series of \mathbb{C}^2 , which is the moduli space of 1 $U(1)$ instanton on \mathbb{C}^2 .

We can easily understand this counting directly constructing the operators. In this case, the F -terms (2.7) becomes $Qq = 0$, which demands either Q or q to vanish. We therefore have two branches of the moduli space: One on which $Q = 0$ and the other on which $q = 0$. The branch on which $Q = 0$ is freely generated by

$$M_1 = A_2 B_1, \quad M_2 = A_2 B_2, \quad (2.25)$$

in the doublet of the $SU(2)$ global symmetry. Similarly for the $q = 0$ branch.

One $U(2)$ instanton, $\mathbf{k} = (1, 1)$, and $N = 2$

Using (2.8), we find that

$$H[(1, 1), U(2), \mathbb{CP}^2](t, x, y) = \frac{1}{(1 - t^3 x)(1 - t^3 x^{-1})} \times \frac{(1 + t^6)}{(1 - t^6 \frac{y_1}{y_2})(1 - t^6 \frac{y_2}{y_1})}. \quad (2.26)$$

This is indeed the Hilbert series of $\mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{C}^2 / \mathbb{Z}_2$, which is the moduli space of 1 $SU(2)$ instanton on \mathbb{C}^2 .

Two $U(1)$ instantons, $\mathbf{k} = (2, 2)$, and $N = 1$

Using (2.8), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} H[(2, 2), U(1), \mathbb{C}P^2](t, x, \mathbf{y}) &= \frac{(1 + t^6)}{(1 - t^3x)(1 - t^3x^{-1})(1 - t^6x^2)(1 - t^6x^{-2})} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ H[(1, 1), U(1), \mathbb{C}P^2](t, x, \mathbf{y})^2 + H[(1, 1), U(1), \mathbb{C}P^2](t^2, x^2, \mathbf{y}^2) \}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.27}$$

This is indeed the second symmetric power of the Hilbert series of \mathbb{C}^2 , which is the moduli space of 1 $U(1)$ instanton on \mathbb{C}^2 .

Two $U(2)$ instantons, $\mathbf{k} = (2, 2)$, and $N = 2$

Unrefining for simplicity, we now find

$$\begin{aligned} H[(2, 2), U(2), \mathbb{C}P^2](t, \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{1}) &= \frac{1 + t^3 + 3t^6 + 6t^9 + 8t^{12} + 6t^{15} + 8t^{18} + 6t^{21} + 3t^{24} + t^{27} + t^{30}}{(1 - t^3)^2(1 - t^3)^6(1 + t^3)^4(1 + t^3 + t^6)^3}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.28}$$

which is equal to the Hilbert series for 2 instantons on $SU(2)$ on \mathbb{C}^2 given in (3.16) of [15], upon the rescaling $t \rightarrow t^3$.

2.4.2. The configurations with a non-vanishing first Chern class: $k_1 \neq k_2$

We now turn to the case of $k_1 \neq k_2$, in which the first Chern class of the instanton bundle is non-zero.

One $U(N)$ instanton: $\mathbf{k} = (1, k)$ or $(k, 1)$ with $k \geq 1$

The result is the Hilbert series of one $SU(N)$ instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ with the configuration $\mathbf{k} = (1, k)$:

$$\begin{aligned} H[(1, k); SU(N)](t; x; \mathbf{y}) &= \oint_{|u|=1} \frac{du}{2\pi i u} \int d\mu_{U(k)}(\mathbf{w}) H[\mathcal{F}^b](t; u; \mathbf{w}; x; \mathbf{y}) \\ &= \text{PE}[(x + x^{-1})t^3] \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [m, 0, \dots, 0, m]_{\mathbf{y}} t^{6m} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{2.29}$$

This is indeed the Hilbert series of one $SU(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 ; see (3.11) of [14].

The generators of the moduli space

The first factor $\text{PE}[(x + x^{-1})t^3]$ is the Hilbert series of \mathbb{C}^2 . The space \mathbb{C}^2 is parametrized by the gauge invariant quantities:

$$(A_2)_{a_2} (B_1)^{a_2}, \quad (A_2)_{a_2} (B_2)^{a_2}, \tag{2.30}$$

where here and throughout this section we drop the $U(1)$ gauge indices $a_1, b_1 = 1$.

The second factor in (2.29), which is an infinite sum, corresponds to the reduced instanton moduli space. The generators of this space are

$$M^i_j = Q^i_{a_1} (A_2)^{a_1} a_2 q^{a_2}_j, \tag{2.31}$$

with $i, j = 1, \dots, N$. In order to see that M is traceless, namely

$$M^i_i = 0, \tag{2.32}$$

we multiply $(A_2)^{a_1}_{a_2}$ to (2.7) and use the cyclic property of the trace. Indeed, M transform under the adjoint representation of $SU(N)$.

Moreover, let us show that M is a nilpotent matrix of degree 2, namely $M^2 = 0$. Consider the elements of the matrix M^2 :

$$\begin{aligned} (M^2)^i_k &= M^i_j M^j_k \\ &= Q^i(A_2)_{a_2} q^{a_2}_j Q^j(A_2)_{a'_2} q^{a'_2}_k \\ &\stackrel{F}{=} -Q^i(A_2)_{a_2} (B_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot B_2 - B_2 \cdot A_2 \cdot B_1)^{a_2} (A_2)_{a'_2} q^{a'_2}_k \\ &= -Q^i(A_2 \cdot B_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot B_2 - A_2 \cdot B_2 \cdot A_2 \cdot B_1) (A_2)_{a'_2} q^{a'_2}_k \\ &= -Q^i[A_2 \cdot B_1, A_2 \cdot B_2] (A_2)_{a'_2} q^{a'_2}_k \\ &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2.33}$$

since $A_2 \cdot B_1$ and $A_2 \cdot B_2$ are simply numbers due to the fact that the gauge group $U(k_1)$ in (2.6) is just $U(1)$ in this case; they hence commute with each other. The equality labeled by “ F ” follows from the F -terms (2.7). In addition, it is clear from the above analysis that

$$\epsilon^{i_1 \dots i_N} \epsilon_{j_1 \dots j_N} M^{j_1}_{i_1} M^{j_2}_{i_2} = 0 \tag{2.34}$$

Thus, the reduced moduli space in question is indeed

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{1, SU(N), \mathbb{CP}^2} &= \{M : M \text{ is an } N \times N \text{ matrix satisfying (2.32), (2.33) and (2.34)}\} \\ &= \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{1, SU(N), \mathbb{C}^2}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.35}$$

as expect from the second factor of (2.29).

3. $USp(2N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2

Let us now examine a construction and the moduli space of $USp(2N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 . Such an instanton bundle is characterized by their rank N and their instanton number \hat{k} .

Elaborating on King’s construction, the construction of $USp(2N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 proposed by Bryan and Sanders (BS) in [5] can be realized from a 3d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauge theory with the quiver diagram (3.3), with the superpotential

$$W = \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} (S_\alpha)_{ab} \widetilde{S}^{bc} (S_\beta)_{cd} \widetilde{A}^{da} + \widetilde{A}^{ab} Q^i_a Q^j_b J_{ij}, \tag{3.1}$$

where the charges of the chiral fields are tabulated in Table 2; $a, b, c, d = 1, \dots, k$ are the $U(k)$ gauge indices; $i, j = 1, \dots, 2N$ are the $USp(2N)$ flavor indices with J_{ij} the corresponding symplectic matrix

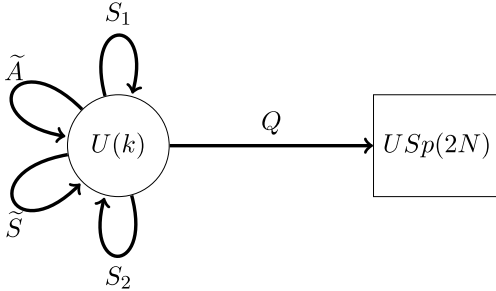
$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1}_{N \times N} \\ -\mathbf{1}_{N \times N} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.2}$$

and $\alpha, \beta = 1, 2$ are the indices corresponding to the $SU(2)$ global symmetry under which S_1, S_2 transform as a doublet.

Table 2

Charge assignments of each chiral field in the quiver diagram in (3.3).

	$U(k)$	$USp(2N)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)_R$
Q	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]_{+1}$	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]$	$[0]$	$1/2$
S_1, S_2	$[2, 0, \dots, 0]_{+2}$	$[0]$	$[1]$	$1/4$
\tilde{A}	$[0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]_{-2}$	$[0]$	$[0]$	1
\tilde{S}	$[2, 0, \dots, 0]_{-2}$	$[0]$	$[0]$	$1/2$



(3.3)

The CS level of the gauge group $U(k)$ can take any integral value.¹¹

The branch of the moduli space that can be identified with that of k $USp(2N)$ instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, denoted by $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^{USp(2N)}$, is the one on which $\tilde{A} = 0$. The relevant F -terms are

$$0 = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \tilde{A}^{da}} = \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} (S_\alpha)_{ab} \tilde{S}^{bc} (S_\beta)_{cd} + Q^i_d Q^j_a J_{ij}. \tag{3.4}$$

This is indeed the integrability condition given in Table 1 of [5].

The Hilbert series of the instanton branch of this theory is¹²

$$H[k, USp(N), \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2](t, x, y) = \int d\mu_{U(k)}(\mathbf{z}) \text{PE}[\chi_{S_1, S_2} t + \chi_{\tilde{S}} t^2 + \chi_Q t^2 - \chi_{F\text{-terms}} t^4], \tag{3.5}$$

where the contributions from each chiral field are

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{S_1, S_2} &= (x + x^{-1}) \sum_{1 \leq a < b \leq k} z_a z_b, & \chi_{\tilde{S}} &= \sum_{1 \leq a \leq b \leq k} z_a^{-1} z_b^{-1}, \\ \chi_Q &= \left[\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i + y_i^{-1}) \right] \binom{k}{\sum_{a=1}^k z_a}, & \chi_{F\text{-terms}} &= \sum_{1 \leq a < b \leq k} z_a z_b. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

¹¹ The cubic indices for the relevant representations of $SU(k)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} d_3([1, 0, \dots, 0]) &= 1, & d_3([0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]) &= k - 4, & d_3([2, 0, \dots, 0]) &= k + 4, \\ d_3([0, \dots, 0, 1, 0]) &= -(k - 4), & d_3([0, \dots, 0, 2]) &= -(k + 4). \end{aligned}$$

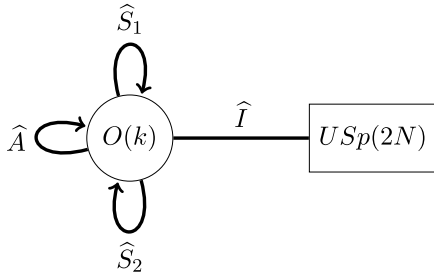
¹² The same comment as footnote 8 applies here.

Indeed, as a result of the integrations, we see that

$$H[k, USp(N), \mathbb{C}P^2](t, x, y) = H[k, USp(N), \mathbb{C}^2](t^3, x, y). \tag{3.7}$$

Mapping between the BS construction and the ADHM construction

Similarly to the case of $U(N)$ instantons, it is possible to find a relation among the construction for instantons on $\mathbb{C}P^2$ and the ADHM construction for on \mathbb{C}^2 , whose quiver and the superpotential in the 4d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ notation are described in (3.8).



$$W_{ADHM} = J_{ij} \hat{I}^i{}_a \hat{A}_{ab} \hat{I}^j{}_b + \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} (\hat{S}_\alpha)_{ab} \hat{A}_{bc} (\hat{S}_\beta)_{ca}, \tag{3.8}$$

The corresponding F -terms of this ADHM quiver are

$$0 = \partial_{\hat{A}'_a} W_{ADHM} = J_{ij} \hat{I}^i{}_{a'} \hat{I}^j{}_a + \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} (\hat{S}_\alpha)_{ba'} (\hat{S}_\beta)_{ab}. \tag{3.9}$$

By considering [5]

$$\sigma : (\hat{S}_1, \hat{S}_2, \hat{I}) \rightarrow (S_1 = \hat{S}_1, S_2 = \hat{S}_2, \tilde{S} = \mathbf{1}_{k \times k}, Q = \hat{I}), \tag{3.10}$$

one can see that σ maps (3.8) to (3.4) upon multiplication by $\tilde{S}^{a'd}$. This map descends to a pull-back of the moduli spaces in agreement with our finding at the level of the Hilbert series computation.

One might be tempted to construct in addition the “inverse map”

$$\begin{aligned} \pi : (S_1, S_2, \tilde{S}, Q) &\rightarrow (\hat{S}_1, \hat{S}_2, \hat{I}), \\ \hat{I}^i{}_a \hat{I}^j{}_b &= \tilde{S}^{ab'} Q^i{}_{b'} Q^j{}_b, \quad (\hat{S}_\alpha)_{ab} = (S_\alpha)_{ab'} \tilde{S}^{b'b}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

Here \hat{S}_α (with $\alpha = 1, 2$) are the rank-two symmetric chiral fields, \hat{A} is the rank-two anti-symmetric chiral fields coming from the 4d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ vector multiplet of the $O(k)$ gauge group and Q is the bifundamental chiral field. We emphasize that the group under which the indices transform has been changed from those of $SO(k)$ to $U(k)$. However, the equation defining the \hat{I} is quadratic – that is, it is of the form $\hat{I}^2 = \tilde{S} Q^2$ –, as opposed to the unitary case. Hence, even though π converts the $\mathbb{C}P^2$ F -terms into the S^4 F -terms, π is not an algebraic mapping.

Properties of the instanton moduli space

It is natural to guess that, by allowing a different FI parameter associated with the gauge group $U(k)$ in the quiver (3.3), a resolved moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{C}P^2}^{USp(2N)}$ might exist also in this case. Its dimension would be computed in a similar way to (2.21).

In this case, the number of degrees of freedom of the chiral fields $\{Q, S_1, S_2, \tilde{S}\}$ is $2Nk + 3 \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$, while we have $\frac{k(k-1)}{2}$ D -term constraints and k^2 F -term constraints. Hence, the complex dimension of the resolved instanton moduli space is

Table 3

Charge assignments of each chiral field in the quiver diagram in (4.3). Note that k can be integral or half-odd-integral.

	$U(2k)$	$SO(N)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)_R$
Q	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]_{+1}$	$[1, 0, \dots, 0]$	$[0]$	$1/2$
A_1, A_2	$[2, 0, \dots, 0]_{+2}$	$[0]$	$[1]$	$1/4$
\tilde{A}	$[0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]_{-2}$	$[0]$	$[0]$	$1/2$
\tilde{S}	$[2, 0, \dots, 0]_{-2}$	$[0]$	$[0]$	1

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{USp(2N)} = 2Nk + 3 \frac{k(k+1)}{2} - \frac{k(k-1)}{2} - k^2 = 2k(N+1), \tag{3.12}$$

equal to the dimension of the moduli space for $USp(2N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 , which is in agreement with the result from the Hilbert series:

$$\dim \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{USp(2N)} = \dim \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{USp(2N)} = \dim \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}^2}^{USp(2N)}. \tag{3.13}$$

From (3.12), the instanton number can be identified with the rank k of the gauge symmetry $U(k)$ in the quiver (3.3). Indeed, it can take only be integral, on the contrary to $SU(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 . This, together with the fact that in this case there is no other class characterizing the instanton and potentially standing for extra dimensions in the moduli space, suggests that in this case $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{USp(2N)}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}^2}^{USp(2N)}$ might be directly related one to the other. In particular, this suggests that the maps π, σ indeed provide an algebraic identification of the spaces.

4. $SO(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2

The construction of $SO(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 was provided in [5]. Being a real bundle, it is characterized by the rank N and the instanton number k , and the second Stiefel–Whitney class.

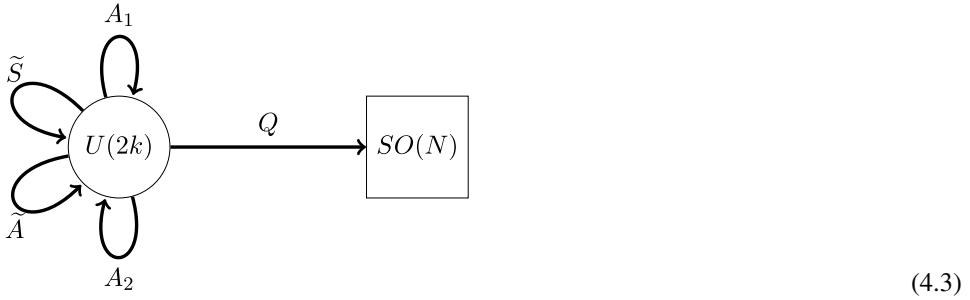
The construction of $SO(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 provided in [5] can be realized from a 3d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauge theory with the quiver diagram (4.3), with the superpotential

$$W = \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} (A_\alpha)_{ab} \tilde{A}^{bc} (A_\beta)_{cd} \tilde{S}^{da} + \tilde{S}^{ab} Q^i{}_a Q^j{}_b M_{ij}^{SO(N)}, \tag{4.1}$$

where the charges of the chiral fields are tabulated in Table 3; $a, b, c, d = 1, \dots, 2k$ are the $U(2k)$ gauge indices with k being *integral* or *half-odd-integral*; and $i, j = 1, \dots, N$ are the $SO(N)$ flavors indices with $M^{SO(N)}$ given by

$$M^{SO(2N)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1}_{N \times N} \\ \mathbf{1}_{N \times N} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M^{SO(2N+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1}_{N \times N} & 0 \\ \mathbf{1}_{N \times N} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.2}$$

and $\alpha, \beta = 1, 2$ are the indices corresponding to the $SU(2)$ global symmetry under which A_1, A_2 transform as a doublet.



The CS level for the $U(2k)$ gauge group can take the value $-N/2 + \kappa$, with κ an integer.

The branch of the moduli space that can be identified with that of k $SO(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 , denoted by $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{SO(N)}$, is the one on which $\tilde{S} = 0$. The relevant F -terms are

$$0 = \partial_{\tilde{S}da} W = \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} (A_\alpha)_{ab} \tilde{A}^{bc} (A_\beta)_{cd} + Q^i_d Q^j_a M_{ij}^{SO(N)}. \tag{4.4}$$

This is indeed the integrability condition given in Table 1 of [5].

The Hilbert series of the instanton branch of this theory is¹³

$$H[k, SO(N), \mathbb{CP}^2](t, x, y) = \int d\mu_{U(2k)}(\mathbf{z}) \text{PE}[\chi_{A_1, A_2} t + \chi_{\tilde{A}} t^2 + \chi_Q t^2 - \chi_{F\text{-terms}} t^4], \tag{4.5}$$

where the contributions from each chiral field are

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_Q &= \left(\sum_{a=1}^{2k} z_a \right) \times \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{N/2} (y_i + y_i^{-1}), & N \text{ even,} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{(N-1)/2} (y_i + 1 + y_i^{-1}), & N \text{ odd,} \end{cases} \\ \chi_{\tilde{A}} &= \sum_{1 \leq a < b \leq 2k} z_a^{-1} z_b^{-1}, \\ \chi_{A_1, A_2} &= (x + x^{-1}) \sum_{1 \leq a < b \leq 2k} z_a z_b, \\ \chi_{F\text{-terms}} &= \sum_{1 \leq a \leq b \leq 2k} z_a z_b. \end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

Indeed, as a result of the integrations, we see that

$$H[k, SO(N), \mathbb{CP}^2](t, x, y) = H[\lfloor k \rfloor, SO(N), \mathbb{C}^2](t^3, x, y), \tag{4.7}$$

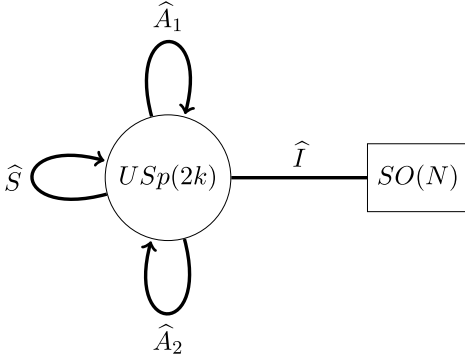
where $\lfloor k \rfloor$ denotes the floor function selecting the largest integer that is smaller or equal to k . It then follows that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{SO(N)} = 2(N - 2) \lfloor k \rfloor. \tag{4.8}$$

¹³ The same comment as footnote 8 applies here for $N \geq 5$.

Mapping between the BS construction and the ADHM construction

As in the previous cases, it is possible to relate the construction for instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 into the ADHM construction for on \mathbb{C}^2 , whose quiver and the superpotential in the 4d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ notation are described in (4.9).



$$W_{ADHM} = J^{ba'} J^{ac} \hat{I}^i_b \hat{S}_{a'a} \hat{I}^j_c M_{ij}^{SO(N)} + \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J^{cc'} J^{ba'} J^{ab'} (\hat{A}_\alpha)_{cb} \hat{S}_{a'a} (\hat{A}_\beta)_{b'c'}, \tag{4.9}$$

The corresponding F terms are now

$$0 = \partial_{\hat{S}_{a'a}} W_{ADHM} = J^{ba'} J^{ac} \hat{I}^i_b \hat{I}^j_c M_{ij}^{SO(N)} + \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J^{a'b} (\hat{A}_\alpha)_{bc} J^{cc'} (\hat{A}_\beta)_{c'b'} J^{b'a'}, \tag{4.10}$$

Defining [5]

$$\sigma: (\hat{A}_1, \hat{A}_2, \hat{I}) \rightarrow ((A_\alpha)_{ab} = J^{ab'} (\hat{A}_\alpha)_{b'b}, \tilde{A}^{ab} = J_{ab}, Q^i_a = J^{ab} \hat{I}^i_b), \tag{4.11}$$

It is straightforward to see that σ maps (3.8) to (3.4) after multiplication by $\tilde{A}^{da'}$, hence finding again a pull-back of moduli spaces consistent with our computation.

Exactly as in the symplectic case, one might consider an “inverse map”

$$\begin{aligned} \pi: (A_1, A_2, \tilde{A}, Q) &\rightarrow (\hat{A}_1, \hat{A}_2, \hat{I}), \quad \text{such that} \\ \tilde{A}^{da'} Q^i_d Q^i_a &= J^{ba'} J^{ac} \hat{I}^i_b \hat{I}^j_c, \quad (A_\alpha)_{ab'} \tilde{A}^{b'a'} = (\hat{A}_\alpha)_{ab} J^{ba'}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.12}$$

where \hat{A}_α (with $\alpha = 1, 2$) are the rank-two symmetric chiral fields, \hat{S} is the rank-two anti-symmetric chiral fields coming from the 4d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ vector multiplet of the $USp(2k)$ gauge group and Q is the bifundamental chiral field. We emphasize that the group under which the indices transform has been changed from those of $U(2k)$ to $USp(2k)$.

This relation is, as in the symplectic case, quadratic, and hence does not define an algebraic map. Nevertheless direct use of it converts the \mathbb{CP}^2 F -terms into the S^4 F -terms.

Properties of the instanton moduli space

Let us introduce the resolved moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{SO(N)}$ of $SO(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{CP}^2 by allowing a different FI parameter associated with the gauge group $U(2k)$ in the quiver (4.3). The dimension of the resolved moduli space can be computed in a similar way to (2.21).

In this case the total degrees of freedom of $\{Q, A_1, A_2, \tilde{A}\}$ are $2Nk + 3k(2k - 1)$, while the F -terms impose $k(2k + 1)$ conditions and the D -terms impose $4k^2$ conditions. Thus, the expected complex dimension of the resolved moduli space is

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{SO(N)} = 2Nk + 3k(2k - 1) - k(2k + 1) - 4k^2 = 2k(N - 2). \tag{4.13}$$

We therefore identify k as an instanton number and emphasize that k can be either an integer or a half-odd-integer. On the other hand, as we have shown above, at least at the algebraic level, the moduli space of k $SO(N)$ instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ can be mapped to that of $\lfloor k \rfloor$ $SO(N)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . It is then natural to identify $2(k - \lfloor k \rfloor)$ with the second Stiefel–Whitney class; hence, if k is an integer the second Stiefel–Whitney class is trivial and if k is a half-odd-integer it is non-trivial. Furthermore, analogously to the role of the first Chern class \hat{c} for the unitary instantons, the second Stiefel–Whitney class is responsible for the extra directions that are present in $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^{SO(N)}$ but not $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^{SO(N)}$. We again expect that these extra directions are related to the moduli space of certain dissolved surface operators. Presumably, the quadratic nature of the map π might be related to these issues.

It is interesting to analyze in detail the case of $SO(6)$, whose double cover is $SU(4)$. The obstruction to lift an $SU(4)$ bundle to $SO(6)$ is represented by the second Stiefel–Whitney class, which can be seen as the reduction modulo 2 of the first Chern class. Thus, an $SU(4)$ instanton bundles can be identified with an $SO(6)$ bundle if and only if $\hat{c} = 0$ modulo 2. Indeed, it can be seen from (2.20), (2.21) and (4.13) that the dimension of the resolved space of $SU(4)$ instantons can be equated to that of $SO(6)$ instantons if and only if \hat{c} vanishes modulo 2.

It is also very interesting to consider the $SO(3)$ case. However in this case the gauge symmetry of the ADHM quiver is not fully broken, hence requiring the aid of computing programs such as `Macaulay2` [32] to compute the Hilbert series. Unfortunately the computing needs increase very rapidly with the instanton number and we have not been able to perform detailed tests. Note, however, that the spin group for $SO(3)$ is $SU(2)$, for which the first Chern class mod 2 vanishes only for $\hat{c} = 0$. This would suggest that an $SO(3)$ instanton bundle with the instanton number k can be identified with an $SU(2)$ bundle with the instanton number $2k$ and the vanishing first Chern class.

5. The blowup formula

In this section, we present another method to compute the Hilbert series of instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, namely *via* the blowup formula. Recall that framed SD connections on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ (or, equivalently, framed ASD connections on $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$) constructed through the King construction are in one-to-one correspondence with holomorphic bundles¹⁴ on \mathbb{F}_1 with trivial behavior at ℓ_∞ . Hence, we can interchangeably refer to sheaves on \mathbb{F}_1 or ASD bundles (i.e. holomorphic bundles with ASD connection) on $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$. The blowup formula in fact precisely constructs those bundles.

For instantons in a special unitary gauge group, such a formula for the blowup of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ was given in (2.2) of [26]. Moreover, since $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ blown up at one point can be identified with the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 , a similar blowup formula can be obtained from (3.21) of [24], with the surface $X_{p,q}$ being $X_{1,1} = \mathbb{F}_1$. A generalization for instantons in a general gauge group was discussed in [27,36].

Let us summarize the computation using the blowup formula. First of all, we define the generating function $\mathcal{H}[G, \mathbb{C}^2]$ for the Hilbert series of G instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 as

$$\mathcal{H}[G, \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; z; q) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} H[k, G, \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; z)q^k, \tag{5.1}$$

¹⁴ Strictly speaking the should talk about torsion free sheaves.

where $H[k, G, \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z})$ denotes the Hilbert series of k G instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 and q is the fugacity associated with the instanton number for instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . Then, the blowup formula for a one-point-blown-up of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, i.e. the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 , reads

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{H}[G; \hat{c}; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; q) \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{V}_G(\hat{c})} \frac{q^{\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_G} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{v})} \prod_{r=0}^1 \mathcal{H}[G, \mathbb{C}^2](t_1^{(r)}, t_2^{(r)}; \mathbf{z}^{(r)}; q), \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

where $\mathcal{H}[G; \hat{c}; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; q)$ is the generating function for the Hilbert series of instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$, and $r = 0, 1$ labels the ‘patches’, each of which contains the Hilbert series of instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . It should be emphasized that even though we indicate \mathbb{F}_1 in the square bracket to indicate the blown-up space, the space on which instantons live is $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

For G a unitary group, the parameter \hat{c} has an interpretation of the first Chern class of the instanton bundle. In general, we observe that \hat{c} is related with the homotopy group $\pi_1(G)$, as explained below. The notations in the (5.2) are defined as follows.

- The parameters $t_1^{(r)}, t_2^{(r)}$ and $\mathbf{z}^{(r)}$, with $r = 0, 1$, are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} t_1^{(0)} &= t_1, & t_2^{(0)} &= t_2 t_1^{-1}, & z_a^{(0)} &= t_1^{v_a} z_a, \\ t_1^{(1)} &= t_1 t_2^{-1}, & t_2^{(1)} &= t_2, & z_a^{(1)} &= t_2^{v_a} z_a. \end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

- We denote the set of roots of G by Δ_G . For any root $\alpha \in \Delta_G$, the corresponding coroot α^\vee of G is defined as $\alpha^\vee = 2\alpha/(\alpha \cdot \alpha)$. The normalization for the root system is such that the squared length of the long roots is 2. We also take “ \cdot ” to be an inner product with respect to the standard orthonormal basis $\{\mathbf{e}_i\}$.
- The set $\mathcal{V}_G(c)$ is a set of the fixed points for the blowup formula. For each group G , it is given as follows.

1. For a unitary group or strictly speaking $G = SU(N)/\mathbb{Z}_N$, $\pi_1(G) = \mathbb{Z}_N$; hence, \hat{c} is an integer modulo N . The set $\mathcal{V}_G(\hat{c})$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{V}_{SU(N)}(\hat{c}) = \left\{ \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{Q}^{\text{rk}(G)} \mid \sum_a v_a = 0, v_a = -\frac{\hat{c}}{N} \pmod{\mathbb{Z}}, 1 \leq a \leq N \right\}.$$

Note that, for $\hat{c} = 0$, the set $\mathcal{V}_{SU(N)}(\hat{c} = 0)$ is spanned by the simple roots of $SU(N)$, namely

$$\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2, \quad \mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_3, \quad \dots, \quad \mathbf{e}_{N-1} - \mathbf{e}_N. \tag{5.4}$$

In the language of the King quiver (2.6), $\hat{c} = |k_1 - k_2|$. Note that the powers of q appearing in the blowup formula (5.2) indicate the instanton numbers \hat{k} given by (2.20).

2. For $G = SO(N)$, the homotopy group $\pi_1(G) = \mathbb{Z}_2$. In this case, the parameter \hat{c} , which can be 0 or 1, has an interpretation of the Stiefel–Whitney class. The sets \mathcal{V}_G , for $G = B_N = SO(2N + 1)$ and $G = D_N = SO(2N)$, are given by

$$\mathcal{V}_{B_N, D_N}(\hat{c}) = \left\{ \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{Z}^N \mid \sum_{a=1}^N v_a = \hat{c} = 0, 1 \pmod{2} \right\}. \tag{5.5}$$

Indeed, for $\hat{c} = 0$, the sets $\mathcal{V}_{B_N, C_N}(\hat{c} = 0)$ are spanned by their simple roots; respectively, these are

$$G = B_N: \quad \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_3, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{N-1} - \mathbf{e}_N, \mathbf{e}_N. \tag{5.6}$$

$$G = D_N: \quad \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_3, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{N-1} - \mathbf{e}_N, \mathbf{e}_{N-1} + \mathbf{e}_N. \tag{5.7}$$

The powers of q in (5.2) indicates the instanton numbers. Such numbers are integral if $\hat{c} = 0$ and half-odd-integral if $\hat{c} = 1$.

- 3. For $G = USp(2N)$, the homotopy group $\pi_1(G)$ is trivial; hence, the only possible value of \hat{c} is zero. The set $\mathcal{V}_{USp(N)}$ is spanned by the simple roots of $USp(N)$, namely

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2), \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_3), \quad \dots, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{e}_{N-1} - \mathbf{e}_N), \quad \sqrt{2}\mathbf{e}_N. \tag{5.8}$$

In this case and below, the powers of q appearing in (5.2) correspond to the instanton numbers.

- 4. For $G = G_2$, the homotopy group $\pi_1(G)$ is trivial; the only possible value of \hat{c} is zero. The set \mathcal{V}_{G_2} is spanned by the simple roots

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\mathbf{e}_1, \quad -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{e}_2. \tag{5.9}$$

- 5. For $G = F_4, E_6, E_7, E_8$, their $\pi_1(G)$ are trivial, and so we expect \mathcal{V}_G to be spanned by their respective simple roots with the appropriate normalization. Although explicit checks for these groups are possible, they can be rather cumbersome in practice and we shall not present any computation for such groups in this paper.

- The factor $\ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}^1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{v})$ is defined as

$$\ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}^1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{v}) = \begin{cases} \prod_{\substack{i, j \geq 0 \\ i+j \leq -(\mathbf{v} \cdot \alpha) - 1}} (1 - t_1^{-i} t_2^{-j} \prod_{a=1}^{\text{rk}(G)} z_a^{\alpha_a}) & \text{for } \mathbf{v} \cdot \alpha < 0, \\ \prod_{\substack{i, j \geq 0 \\ i+j \leq (\mathbf{v} \cdot \alpha) - 2}} (1 - t_1^{i+1} t_2^{j+1} \prod_{a=1}^{\text{rk}(G)} z_a^{\alpha_a}) & \text{for } \mathbf{v} \cdot \alpha > 1, \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \tag{5.10}$$

- The explicit expressions for the Hilbert series of one and two G instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 , with G a simple group, are given in [14,15]. For one instanton, the formula takes a simple expression:

$$H[k = 1; G; \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \chi_{p \cdot \mathbf{Adj}}^G(\mathbf{z}) t^{2p}, \tag{5.11}$$

where $p \cdot \mathbf{Adj}$ denotes the irreducible representation of G whose highest weight is equal to p times that of the adjoint representation, and $\chi_{p \cdot \mathbf{Adj}}^G(\mathbf{z})$ denotes its character written in terms of \mathbf{z} . For $G = SU(N)$, explicit expressions of Hilbert series for higher instanton numbers k can be efficiently computed by summing over contributions over partitions of Young diagrams [36–39]; see also Section 2.3.1 of [19].

One interesting observation that applies to all simple groups G of our interest is as follows. When \hat{c} is an even number, the powers of q in (5.2) are integral; this corresponds to the integer-valued instanton numbers. On the other hand, if \hat{c} is odd, the powers of q in (5.2) are half-odd-integral, corresponding to half-odd-integer-valued instanton numbers.

Below we demonstrate the use of blowup formula (5.2) in various examples, including instantons in A, B, C, D and G type gauge groups.

5.1. *SU(2) instantons*

In this subsection, we take $G = SU(2)$. The set of roots is

$$\Delta_{SU(2)} = \{(1, -1), (-1, 1)\}. \tag{5.12}$$

Below we demonstrate the blowup formula (5.2) for certain small values of the first Chern classes.

5.1.1. *The first Chern class $\hat{c} = 0$*

From (5.4), the set $\mathcal{V}(\hat{c} = 0)$ is given by

$$\mathcal{V}(\hat{c} = 0) = \{(m, -m) \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\} \tag{5.13}$$

From (5.2), we see that the powers of q are $0, 1, 2, \dots$, corresponding to the instanton numbers. According to Theorem 2.4 of [26], the Hilbert series for $SU(2)$ instantons on \mathbb{F}_1 with the vanishing first class $\hat{c} = 0$ and the instanton number k is equal to that of k $SU(2)$ instantons on \mathbb{C}^2 . We demonstrate this statement for a few small instanton numbers below.

The instanton number $\hat{k} = 1$

This configuration of the instanton can be realized using the King quiver (2.6), with $k_1 = k_2 = 1$ and $N = 2$. Below we compute the Hilbert series using the blowup formula.

The contributions to coefficient of $q^{1/2}$ in (5.2) come from

$$\mathbf{v} = (1, -1), (0, 0), (-1, 1). \tag{5.14}$$

From the blowup formula (5.2), we can extract the coefficient q , which gives the Hilbert series for the $SU(2)$ instanton with $\hat{c} = 0$ and instanton number 1, as

$$\begin{aligned} & H[k = 1; SU(2); \hat{c} = 0; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2, \mathbf{z}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{SU(2)}} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (0, 0))} \left[\sum_{r=0}^1 H[k = 1; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1^{(r)}, t_2^{(r)}; \mathbf{z}^{(r)}) \right]_{\mathbf{v}=(0,0)} \\ &+ \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{SU(2)}} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (1, -1))} + \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{SU(2)}} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (-1, 1))} \\ &= H[k = 1; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}), \end{aligned} \tag{5.15}$$

where the Hilbert series of 1 $SU(2)$ instanton on \mathbb{C}^2 is

$$\begin{aligned} & H[k = 1; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}) \\ &= \text{PE}[t_1 + t_2] \times \text{PE}[t_1 t_2 (1 + z_1 z_2^{-1} + z_2 z_1^{-1}) - (t_1 t_2)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)} \times \frac{1 - (t_1 t_2)^2}{(1 - t_1 t_2)(1 - t_1 t_2 z_1 z_2^{-1})(1 - t_1 t_2 z_1^{-1} z_2)}, \end{aligned} \tag{5.16}$$

and various ℓ -factors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (0, 0)) &= 1, \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in \Delta_{SU(2)}, \\ \ell_{(1,-1)}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (1, -1)) &= 1 - t_1 t_2 \frac{z_1}{z_2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{(-1,1)}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (1, -1)) &= \left(1 - \frac{z_2}{z_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z_2}{t_1 z_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z_2}{t_2 z_1}\right), \\ \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; (z_1, z_2); (-1, 1)) &= \ell_{-\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; (z_2, z_1); (1, -1)). \end{aligned} \tag{5.17}$$

The instanton number $\hat{k} = 2$

Using the blowup formula (5.2) and extracting the coefficient of q^2 , the Hilbert series of question is given by

$$\begin{aligned} H[k = 2; SU(2); \hat{c} = 0; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2, \mathbf{z}) &= \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{SU(2)}} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (0, 0))} \left[\sum_{r=0}^1 H[k = 2; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1^{(r)}, t_2^{(r)}; \mathbf{z}^{(r)}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \prod_{s=0}^2 H[k = 1; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1^{(s)}, t_2^{(s)}; \mathbf{z}^{(s)}) \right]_{\mathbf{v}=(0,0)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\mathbf{v}=\pm(1,-1)} \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{SU(2)}} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; \mathbf{v})} \left[\sum_{r=0}^1 H[k = 1; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1^{(r)}, t_2^{(r)}; \mathbf{z}^{(r)}) \right]_{\mathbf{v}} \\ &= H[k = 2; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2, \mathbf{z}). \end{aligned} \tag{5.18}$$

where the above ℓ -factors are unity, and the Hilbert series for two $SU(2)$ instantons $H[k = 2; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2, \mathbf{z})$ is given by Eq. (3.12) of [15].

Note that this configuration of instantons can be realized from quiver (2.6) with $k_1 = k_2 = 2$ and $N = 2$.

5.1.2. The first Chern class $\hat{c} = 1$

From (5.4), the set $\mathcal{V}(\hat{c} = 1)$ is given by

$$\mathcal{V}(\hat{c} = 1) = \{(m + 1/2, -m - 1/2) | m \in \mathbb{Z}\}. \tag{5.19}$$

From (5.2), we see that the smallest power of q for $\hat{c} = 1$ is $1/4$, corresponding to the instanton number $\hat{k} = 1/4$. The next higher power of q is $3/4$. We examine these two cases below.

The instanton number $\hat{k} = 1/4$

The contributions to coefficient of $q^{1/4}$ in (5.2) come from

$$\mathbf{v} = (1/2, -1/2), (-1/2, 1/2) \tag{5.20}$$

in the product of the ℓ -factors, and not from the non-trivial parts of $\mathcal{H}[G, \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; q)$, since the latter contains only positive powers of q . The relevant ℓ -factors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{(-1,1)}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (1/2, -1/2)) &= 1 - \frac{z_2}{z_1}, & \ell_{(1,-1)}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (-1/2, 1/2)) &= 1 - \frac{z_1}{z_2}, \\ \ell_{(1,-1)}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (-1/2, 1/2)) &= 1, & \ell_{(-1,1)}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (1/2, -1/2)) &= 1. \end{aligned} \tag{5.21}$$

Hence, the Hilbert series for $SU(2)$ instantons on \mathbb{F}_1 with $\hat{c} = 1, \hat{k} = 1/4$ is

$$H[\hat{k} = 1/4; SU(2); \hat{c} = 1; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2, \mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{1 - z_2 z_1^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - z_1 z_2^{-1}} = 1. \tag{5.22}$$

The moduli space is a point, i.e. zero complex-dimensional. For the King quiver (2.6), this corresponds to $k_1 = 0, k_2 = 1, N = 2$.

The instanton number $\hat{k} = 5/4$

The contributions to $q^{5/4}$ in (5.2) come from the product of the ℓ -factors in (5.21) and the Hilbert series of 1 instanton on \mathbb{C}^2 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 H[\hat{k} = 5/4; SU(2); \hat{c} = 1; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2, z) &= \frac{1}{1 - z_2 z_1^{-1}} \left[\frac{(t_1 + 1)t_2 z_1 z_2}{(\frac{t_1}{t_2} - 1)(t_2 - 1)(t_1 t_2 z_1 - z_2)(t_1 z_2 - t_2 z_1)} + (t_1 \leftrightarrow t_2) \right] \\
 &\quad + (z_1 \leftrightarrow z_2) \\
 &= \text{PE}[t_1 + t_2] \times \text{PE}[t^2(1 + z_1 z_2^{-1} + z_2 z_1^{-1}) - t^4] \\
 &= H[k = 1; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2, z), \tag{5.23}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $H[k = 1; SU(2); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2, z)$ denotes the Hilbert series (5.16) of one $SU(2)$ instanton on \mathbb{C}^2 ; this is equal to the product of the Hilbert series of $\mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2)$. Note that the moduli space is 4 complex-dimensional.

For the King quiver (2.6), this configuration corresponds to $k_1 = 1, k_2 = 2, N = 2$.

5.2. $USp(4)$ instantons

In this subsection, we apply the blowup formula (5.2) to compute the Hilbert series of $USp(4)$ instantons. For the generating function $\mathcal{H}[USp(4); \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; z; q)$ up to q^2 , the relevant elements of the set of fixed points $\mathcal{V}_{USp(4)}$ are

$$\begin{aligned}
 v = &(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), \quad (-\sqrt{2}, 0), \quad (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), \quad (0, -\sqrt{2}), \\
 &(0, 0), \quad (0, \sqrt{2}), \quad (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), \quad (\sqrt{2}, 0), \quad (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}). \tag{5.24}
 \end{aligned}$$

The relevant products of the ℓ -factors are

$$\begin{aligned}
 \prod_{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; z; (0, 0)) &= 1, \\
 \prod_{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; z; (0, \sqrt{2})) &= (1 - z_1^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} z_2^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}})(1 - z_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} z_2^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}})(1 - z_2^{-\sqrt{2}}) \\
 &\quad \times (1 - t_1^{-1} z_2^{-\sqrt{2}})(1 - t_2^{-1} z_2^{-\sqrt{2}})(1 - t_1 t_2 z_2^{\sqrt{2}}), \\
 \prod_{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; z; (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})) &= (1 - z_1^{-\sqrt{2}})(1 - z_1^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} z_2^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}})(1 - z_2^{-\sqrt{2}})(1 - t_1^{-1} z_1^{-\sqrt{2}}) \\
 &\quad \times (1 - t_2^{-1} z_1^{-\sqrt{2}})(1 - t_1 t_2 z_1^{\sqrt{2}})(1 - t_1^{-1} z_1^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} z_2^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}})(1 - t_2^{-1} z_1^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} z_2^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}) \\
 &\quad \times (1 - t_1 t_2 z_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} z_2^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}})(1 - t_1^{-1} z_2^{-\sqrt{2}})(1 - t_2^{-1} z_2^{-\sqrt{2}})(1 - t_1 t_2 z_2^{\sqrt{2}}), \tag{5.25}
 \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; (z_1, z_2); (v_1, v_2)) &= \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; (z_2, z_1); (v_2, v_1)), \\ \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; (z_1, z_2); (v_1, -v_2)) &= \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; (z_1, z_2^{-1}); (v_1, v_2)), \\ \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; (z_1, z_2); (-v_1, v_2)) &= \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; (z_1^{-1}, z_2); (v_1, v_2)). \end{aligned} \tag{5.26}$$

The blowup formula (5.2) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}[USp(4); \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; q) &= 1 + H[1; USp(4); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}^{1/\sqrt{2}})q \\ &\quad + H[2; USp(4); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}^{1/\sqrt{2}})q^2 + \dots \end{aligned} \tag{5.27}$$

5.3. *SO(5) instantons*

In this subsection, we apply the blowup formula (5.2) to compute the Hilbert series of *SO(5)* instantons.

5.3.1. *The case of $\hat{c} = 0$*

For $\hat{c} = 0$, the generating function $\mathcal{H}[SO(5); \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; q)$ up to q^2 arises from the following elements of the set of fixed points $\mathcal{V}_{SO(5)}(\hat{c} = 0)$ are

$$\mathbf{v} = (-2, 0), (-1, -1), (-1, 1), (0, -2), (0, 0), (0, 2), (1, -1), (1, 1), (2, 0). \tag{5.28}$$

The fugacities $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, z_2)$ for *USp(4)* in the previous subsection are related to those of $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)$ for *SO(5)* by

$$x_1 = (z_1 z_2)^{1/\sqrt{2}}, \quad x_2 = (z_1 z_2^{-1})^{1/\sqrt{2}}. \tag{5.29}$$

The relevant ℓ -factors are similar to (5.25); for example,

$$\prod_{\alpha \in B_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; (0, 2)) = \prod_{\alpha \in C_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})). \tag{5.30}$$

Using the blowup formula (5.2), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}[SO(5); \hat{c} = 0; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; q) &= 1 + H[1; SO(5); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x})q \\ &\quad + H[2; SO(5); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x})q^2 + \dots \end{aligned} \tag{5.31}$$

This result is in agreement with the Hilbert series computed from the King construction (4.3), with $N = 5$ and k being integer-valued equal to the powers of q in (5.31).

5.3.2. *The case of $\hat{c} = 1$*

Up to order $q^{3/2}$ of the generating function $\mathcal{H}[SO(5); \hat{c} = 1; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; q)$ given by (5.2), the relevant elements of the set of fixed points $\mathcal{V}_{SO(5)}(\hat{c} = 1)$ are

$$\mathbf{v} = (1, 0), (0, 1), (-1, 0), (0, -1). \tag{5.32}$$

The relevant products of ℓ -factors are given by

$$\prod_{\alpha \in B_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; (1, 0)) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x_2}{x_1}\right), \tag{5.33}$$

together with (5.26). Using the blowup formula (5.2), we find that

$$\mathcal{H}[SO(5); \hat{c} = 1; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; q) = q^{1/2} + H[1; SO(5); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x})q^{3/2} + \dots \tag{5.34}$$

This result is in agreement with the Hilbert series computed from the King construction (4.3), with $N = 5$ and k being half-odd-integer-valued equal to the powers of q in (5.34).

5.4. $SO(6)$ instantons

In this subsection, we apply the blowup formula (5.2) to compute the Hilbert series of $SO(6)$ instantons.

5.4.1. The case of $\hat{c} = 0$

For $\hat{c} = 0$, the generating function $\mathcal{H}[SO(6); \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{z}; q)$ up to q^2 arises from the following elements of the set of fixed points $\mathcal{V}_{SO(6)}(\hat{c} = 0)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} &(-2, 0, 0), \quad (-1, -1, 0), \quad (-1, 0, -1), \quad (-1, 0, 1), \quad (-1, 1, 0), \quad (0, -2, 0), \\ &(0, -1, -1), \quad (0, -1, 1), \quad (0, 0, -2), \quad (0, 0, 0), \quad (0, 0, 2), \quad (0, 1, -1), \quad (0, 1, 1), \\ &(0, 2, 0), \quad (1, -1, 0), \quad (1, 0, -1), \quad (1, 0, 1), \quad (1, 1, 0), \quad (2, 0, 0). \end{aligned} \tag{5.35}$$

Using the blowup formula (5.2), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}[SO(6); \hat{c} = 0; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; q) &= 1 + H[1; SO(6); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x})q \\ &\quad + H[2; SO(6); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x})q^2 + \dots \end{aligned} \tag{5.36}$$

This result is in agreement with the Hilbert series computed from the King construction (4.3), with $N = 6$ and k being integer-valued equal to the powers of q in (5.36).

5.4.2. The case of $\hat{c} = 1$

Up to order $q^{5/2}$ of the generating function $\mathcal{H}[SO(6); \hat{c} = 1; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; q)$ given by (5.2), the relevant elements of the set of fixed points $\mathcal{V}_{SO(6)}(\hat{c} = 1)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} &(-1, -1, -1), \quad (-1, -1, 1), \quad (-1, 0, 0), \quad (-1, 1, -1), \quad (-1, 1, 1), \\ &(0, -1, 0), \quad (0, 0, -1), \quad (0, 0, 1), \quad (0, 1, 0), \quad (1, -1, -1), \quad (1, -1, 1), \\ &(1, 0, 0), \quad (1, 1, -1), \quad (1, 1, 1). \end{aligned} \tag{5.37}$$

Using the blowup formula (5.2), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}[SO(6); \hat{c} = 1; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; q) &= q^{1/2} + H[1; SO(6); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x})q^{3/2} \\ &\quad + H[2; SO(6); \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x})q^{5/2} + \dots \end{aligned} \tag{5.38}$$

This result is in agreement with the Hilbert series computed from the King construction (4.3), with $N = 6$ and k being half-odd-integer-valued equal to the powers of q in (5.38).

5.5. G_2 instantons

Let us apply the blowup formula to compute the Hilbert series of G_2 instantons on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$. In this case, there is no known construction from a quiver gauge theory. However, it is still possible to

compute the Hilbert series using the blowup formula in a similar way to [27] as we demonstrate below.

Up to order q of the generating function $\mathcal{H}[G_2; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; q)$ given by (5.2), the relevant elements of the set of fixed points \mathcal{V}_{G_2} are

$$\begin{aligned} &(0, 0), \quad (0, \sqrt{2}), \quad \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \quad \left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \\ &\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \quad (0, -\sqrt{2}), \quad \left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right). \end{aligned} \tag{5.39}$$

The relevant products of ℓ -factors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} &\prod_{\alpha \in G_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; (0, 0)) = 1, \\ &\prod_{\alpha \in G_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; (0, \sqrt{2})) = (1 - z_1^{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}) (1 - z_1^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}) (1 - z_1^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}) \\ &\quad \times (1 - z_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}) (1 - z_2^{-\sqrt{2}}) \left(1 - \frac{z_2^{-\sqrt{2}}}{t_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z_2^{-\sqrt{2}}}{t_2}\right) (1 - t_1 t_2 z_2^{\sqrt{2}}), \\ &\prod_{\alpha \in G_2} \ell_{\alpha}^{\mathbb{F}_1}\left(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) = (1 - z_1^{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}) (1 - z_1^{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}) (1 - z_1^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}) \\ &\quad \times (1 - z_1^{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}) (1 - z_2^{-\sqrt{2}}) \left(1 - \frac{z_1^{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}{t_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z_1^{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}{t_2}\right) \\ &\quad \times (1 - t_1 t_2 z_1^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}), \end{aligned} \tag{5.40}$$

together with the identities (5.26). Using the blowup formula (5.2), we find that

$$\mathcal{H}[G_2; \mathbb{F}_1](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x}; q) = 1 + H[1; G_2; \mathbb{C}^2](t_1, t_2; \mathbf{x})q + \dots \tag{5.41}$$

6. Conclusions

In this paper we have studied self-dual connections on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$. These are described by an ADHM-like connection introduced in the mathematical literature in [1–5]. We have embedded such construction into a supersymmetric gauge theory. Surprisingly, and as opposed to the well-known ADHM constructions for instantons on S^4 , in the case at hand such gauge theory is naturally a 3d gauge theory with 4 supercharges. The low amount of supersymmetry allows for quantum corrections that render large anomalous dimensions of the chiral fields at the conformal fixed point. These are crucial to correctly obtain, in the suitable instanton branch, the expected properties for the moduli space of instantons of a pure gauge theory, such as the hyper-Kähler structure. However, it is important to stress that quantum effects due to monopole operators in the instanton branch vanish.

Since $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ is a topologically non-trivial space, the structure of the instanton sector is more involved than in the S^4 counterpart. In particular, the global structure of the gauge group becomes manifest. As we have argued, in the case of unitary instantons, we are led to conclude that the

gauge group is $SU(N)/\mathbb{Z}_N$. Because of this, the first Chern class of the *a priori* $U(N)$ instanton gets reduced mod N . We have encountered a similar phenomenon for orthogonal instantons, only that in this case mod 2. On the other hand, symplectic instantons don't seem to exhibit such phenomenon. In fact, it would be interesting to reconsider in deeper detail this point, as well as the exact global properties of the gauge group for orthogonal and unitary instantons along the lines of [9].

The Hilbert series is only sensitive to the mesonic type operators in the in the instanton branch $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^G$. However there is a resolved moduli space $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^G$, which is a non-singular space with a generically larger dimension than the former: $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^G \geq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^G$.¹⁵ It is natural to ask to classify operators that parametrize such 'extra directions'. These might involve baryon-like operators, Wilson lines or monopole operators, possibly slightly departing from the strict definition of the instanton branch we have used where all monopole operators are set to zero. It would be very interesting to study such an aspect of the resolved space. Note that the parameter \hat{c} , which has an interpretation as the first Chern class for unitary instantons, can be regarded as a dissolved surface operator, since, at least morally speaking, $\hat{c} \sim \int_{\mathbb{CP}^1 \subset \mathbb{CP}^2} \text{Tr } F$. In fact, we can consider a special case in which either k_1 or k_2 is zero; then, the quiver (2.6) becomes a quiver theory with a rank \hat{c} gauge group, with $0 \leq \hat{c} \leq N - 1$. Naively, for the appropriate FI choice, we expect the latter to describe a moduli space of vortices, which, being typically a compact space, cannot be parametrized in terms of holomorphic gauge invariant quantities as for the case of non-compact hyper-Kähler cone. The study of such vortex moduli space might provides deeper insights into the 'extra directions' described above in the context of the resolved moduli space (of course, similar observations can be made for orthogonal instantons). It will be very interesting to pursue this further, perhaps along the lines of [42], task which we leave for future research.

At least for the unitary case, the gauge theory in which we have embedded the ADHM construction of \mathbb{CP}^2 instantons admits a stringy interpretation as the worldvolume theory on M2 branes probing a Calabi–Yau 4-fold singularity [25]. This opens up the possibility of an explicit geometric study of the instanton properties. In particular, holographic tools along the lines of [19,43] could be of great interest. Of course, it would be interesting to extend this analysis and explore the precise stringy realization of the orthogonal and symplectic cases. We will postpone these studies for future work.

As mentioned above, our ADHM instantons have the same duality properties as the Kähler form, and hence naively do not seem to be the ones relevant for localization of gauge theories on \mathbb{CP}^2 . However, it would be interesting to clarify whether they might contribute under some circumstances to partition functions. On a related note, the blowup formula localizes on two contributions. It would be interesting to clarify possible relations to the factorization properties of instanton partition functions recently discussed in e.g. [44–46].

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¹⁵ In a recent work [40], the moduli space of $SO(8)$ instantons on a smooth ALE space has been studied from the perspective of the worldvolume theory M5-branes on Riemann surfaces. The hyper-Kähler quotient of such a moduli space is described. Indeed, the dimension of the moduli space of $SO(8)$ instanton on a smooth ALE space is found to be larger than the dimension of its counterpart on the singular orbifold (see also [41]).

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