Topological vertex formalism with O5-plane

Sung-Soo Kim† and Futoshi Yagi‡

School of Physical Electronics, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, North Jianshe Road, Chengdu 611731, China
Department of Physics, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa 32000, Israel

We propose new topological vertex formalism for Type IIB \((p, q)\) 5-brane web with an O5-plane. We apply our proposal to 5d \(\mathcal{N} = 1\) Sp(1) gauge theory with \(N_f = 0, 1, 8\) flavors to compute the topological string partition functions and check the agreement with the known results. Especially for the \(N_f = 8\) case, which corresponds to E-string theory on a circle, we obtain a new, yet simple, expression of the partition function with two Young diagram sum.

I. INTRODUCTION

The topological string partition function has played an important role in finding the BPS spectrum (e.g., Nekrasov partition function) of the supersymmetric gauge theories with eight supercharges. Given a generic toric Calabi-Yau geometry, the partition function can be systematically computed based on topological vertex formalism [13]. The correspondence [4] between the toric diagram and the \((p, q)\) 5-brane web diagram allows one to implement the formalism on a \((p, q)\) 5-brane web. Recently, a generalized version of 5-brane web diagram, corresponding to non-toric Calabi-Yau geometry, was introduced in [5], and it has been proposed [6] that topological vertex formalism is applicable even for such non-toric cases simply by tuning Kähler parameters in a proper way [9, 12].

It is then natural to ask whether topological vertex formalism can be also applicable to the \((p, q)\) 5-brane web diagram whose corresponding Calabi-Yau geometry is not necessarily clear [12]. In this paper, we discuss that it is possible at least for some cases. In particular, we consider a Type IIB \((p, q)\) 5-brane web with an O5-plane describing five-dimensional (5d) \(\mathcal{N} = 1\) Sp(N) gauge theory, as depicted in Fig. 1(a) [13, 14]. For instance, Fig. 1(b) is the web diagram for the discrete theta angle \(\theta = 0\) (for odd \(N\)) after the flop transition is performed on Fig. 1(a), where \((1, 1)\) and \((1, -1)\) 5-branes are attached to an O5-plane in a specific way [43]. In this paper, we propose new rules for such configuration in addition to the conventional topological vertex formalism, and present a new method that enables one to compute the Nekrasov partition function for such gauge theory constructed with \((p, q)\) 5-branes with an O5-plane. It is worth noting that the web diagram in Fig. 1(b) corresponds to the parameter region where the gauge coupling square is negative, which is denoted in [15] as “past infinite coupling”. In this region, the description as 5d Sp(N) gauge theory breaks down. Instead, better description is given by 5d SU(N + 1) gauge theory with Chern-Simons level \(\kappa = N + 3\). This duality is first proposed in [19] with \(N_f\) flavors and \(\kappa = N + 3 - N_f/2\), and further elaborated in [17, 20, 21]. The map between the two gauge theories is proposed in [19, 21] and it is checked that the Nekrasov partition functions for the dual theories are identical under this map up to analytic continuation. Due to the non-trivial Chern-Simons level, the Nekrasov partition function for this 5d SU(N + 1) gauge theory has been less understood, although there are several partial results including [19, 21]. Throughout the paper, we demonstrate our topological vertex formalism with an O5-plane would provide an effective way for computing Nekrasov partition function of this class. To this end, we focus on the simplest case, \(N = 1\), as an instructive example of our proposal. Since Sp(1) = SU(2), the map gives symmetry of the partition function, which in fact corresponds to a Weyl transformation of the enhanced \(E_{N_f+1}\) global symmetry [21].

The organization of the paper is as follows: In section II, we propose a new rule of topological vertex formalism for the intersection between 5-branes and an O5-plane appearing in Fig. 1(b) as well as still another type of intersection which also naturally appears through generalized flop transition. In section III, we compute (unrefined) Nekrasov partition function for SU(2) \(N_f = 0, 1\) and \(N_f = 8\) flavors based on the new formalism introduced in section II and compare the obtained result with

*Electronic address: sungsoo.kim@uestc.edu.cn
†Electronic address: fyagi@physics.technion.ac.il
Vors corresponds to the E-string partition function. We introduce the edge factor \((-\cdots q, q)\) systematically based on the \((p, q)\) topological string partition function can be computed notations, we follow \([22]\) mostly.

For a \((p, q)\) 5-brane web with an O5-plane like Fig. 2, we now introduce the following new rule for the topological vertex computations:

- Assign identical Young diagram \(Y\) to both the \((p, -1)\) 5-brane and the \((-p, -1)\) 5-brane as in Fig. 2(a).

- Introduce the new type of edge factor,

\[ (+Q_1 Q_2)^{|Y|} f_\beta^n (g) \]

for the configuration including the edges corresponding to \((p, -1)\) and \((-p, -1)\) 5-branes, where

\[ n = (p_2, -q_2) \land (p_1, q_1) + 1 = p_1 q_2 + p_2 q_1 + 1. \]

Equipped with these two new rules, we claim that the topological string partition function can be computed in the same way as in Fig. 1 even if the 5-brane web diagram includes O5-planes.

These new rules would be more intuitive when we see the brane configuration from the the point of view of the covering space which includes the reflected images due to an O5-plane. Namely, the configuration in Fig. 2(a) can be naturally connect to the reflected 5-branes as shown in Fig. 2(b). The resulting configuration then look a single edge, and it is therefore natural to assign the identical Young diagram \(Y\). The new edge factor in \((2)\) is also analogous to the conventional edge factor.

We note, however, that the direction of arrows on the edges are all inverted compared with naive expectation. Also the + sign appearing in \((2)\) is different from the one appearing in the conventional edge factor. Furthermore, +1 is added to the power of the framing factor compared with the naive expectation from Fig. 2(b).

All these subtle differences appear in the following reason: If we compare the contribution coming from the sub-diagram reflected due to an O5-plane to the original one, we find that the order of Young diagrams in the topological vertices should be reverse since the clockwise ordering is converted to a counter-clockwise ordering when we reflect the diagram along the O5-plane. From the identity,

\[ C_{\lambda \mu \nu} = (-1)^{|\lambda| + |\mu| + |\nu|} f_{\lambda}^{-1}(g) f_{\mu}^{-1}(g) f_{\nu}^{-1}(g) C_{\lambda' \mu' \nu'}, \]

we find that the reversal of the order of the Young diagram is translated into the transposition of the Young diagram, which is equivalent to changing the direction of the arrow. Also, the prefactors in \((4)\) account for the + sign in \((2)\) as well as +1 in \((3)\). This reflection technique is useful for practical computations.

**II. FORMALISM**

In this section, we propose new rules for computing topological string partition function that involves a brane configuration with an O5-plane, in addition to the conventional (unrefined) topological vertex formalism. For notations, we follow \([22]\) mostly.

According to the topological vertex formalism \([1]\), the topological string partition function can be computed systematically based on the \((p, q)\) 5-brane web diagram as follows: First, we assign different Young diagrams \(\lambda, \mu, \nu, \cdots\) to different edges in the web diagram. Then, we introduce the edge factor \((-Q)^{|\lambda|} f_{\lambda}^n\) to each edge, where \(\lambda\) is the Young diagram assigned to the considered edge, and the vertex factor \(C_{\lambda \mu \nu}\) is assigned to each vertex, where \(\lambda, \mu, \nu\) are the Young diagrams assigned to the three edges sharing the vertex we consider. The Young diagrams in the edge factor are ordered in a clockwise way \([44]\). Here, \(Q\) is the exponentiated length of the 5-branes, which corresponds to the Kähler parameter of the corresponding toric Calabi-Yau geometry. The framing factor \(f_{\lambda}\) \([45]\) is a specific function of \(g = e^{-\beta \epsilon}\) with \(\epsilon\) being the self-dual \(\Omega\)-deformation parameter \(\epsilon \equiv \epsilon_1 = -\epsilon_2\). The power \(n\) is fixed by the \((p, q)\) charge of the adjacent 5-branes. See, e.g. \([22]\) for detailed explicit expressions. Finally, \(C_{\lambda \mu \nu}\) is the (unrefined) topological vertex defined in \([1]\), which is a specific function of \(g\) written in terms of the skew Schur functions \([46]\). Then the topological string partition function can be computed by multiplying these factors and summing over all possible Young diagrams as

\[ Z = \sum_{\lambda, \mu, \nu, \cdots} \prod \text{(Edge factor)} \cdot \prod \text{(Vertex factor)}. \]

When we have an O5-plane, we need new rules for the part where 5-branes are intersected with an O5-plane. Let us consider a configuration where the \((p, -1)\) 5-brane and \((-p, -1)\) 5-brane intersect on the O5-plane as depicted in Fig. 2 where \(p\) is either \(p = 0\) or \(p = 1\). The configurations for both \(p = 0\) and \(p = 1\) naturally appear as a consequence of the generalized flop transition discussed in \([14, 17]\). Note that the case \(p = 0\) corresponds to the two coincident NS5-branes attached to an O5-plane. The Kähler parameters associated with the \((p, 1)\) and \((-p, -1)\) 5-branes are \(Q_1\) and \(Q_2\), respectively.

For a \((p, q)\) 5-brane web with an O5-plane like Fig. 2, we now introduce the following new rule for the topological vertex computations:

- Assign identical Young diagram \(Y\) to both the \((p, -1)\) 5-brane and the \((-p, -1)\) 5-brane as in Fig. 2(a).

- Introduce the new type of edge factor,

\[ (+Q_1 Q_2)^{|Y|} f_\beta^n (g) \]

for the configuration including the edges corresponding to \((p, -1)\) and \((-p, -1)\) 5-branes, where

\[ n = (p_2, -q_2) \land (p_1, q_1) + 1 = p_1 q_2 + p_2 q_1 + 1. \]
In this section, we apply our proposal for the topological vertex method for a brane configuration with an O5-plane to a few specific well-known examples: 5d Sp(1) theory with $N_f = 0, 1$ and $N_f = 8$ flavors. More specifically, we compute the BPS partition function of the 5d Sp(1) theory and test our method by comparing our obtained result with the well-known SU(2) theory result.

A. $N_f = 0$ case

Consider 5d pure Sp(1) theory with the discrete theta angle $\theta = 0 \mod 2\pi$ whose brane configuration is given in Fig. 3(a). Following the computation procedure in section II based on Fig. 3(a), we obtain the partition function as

$$Z_0^{O5} = \sum_{\mu_1, \mu_2} (-Q_{B1})^{|\mu_1|} f_{\mu_1}^{-5} (-Q_{B2})^{|\mu_2|} f_{\mu_2}^3 \times \sum_{\lambda} (Q_{B2})^{|\lambda|} f_{\lambda} Z_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \lambda}^{\text{red}} Z_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \lambda}^{\text{green}},$$

where we glued the red strip and the green strip in Fig. 3 defined as

$$Z_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \lambda}^{\text{red}} = \sum_{\lambda_1} (-Q_F)^{|\lambda_1|} f_{\lambda_1} C_{\mu_1 \lambda_1} \phi_{\mu_2} C_{\lambda_1 \mu_2},$$

$$Z_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \lambda}^{\text{green}} = \sum_{\lambda_2} (-Q_F)^{|\lambda_2|} f_{\lambda_2} C_{\lambda_2 \lambda_1} C_{\mu_1 \lambda_2},$$

Instead of computing (8) directly, we implement the reflection technique introduced in the previous section, which is more convenient and systematic. First we use the identity (4) to re-express the red and green strips as a single strip as in Fig. 3(b), which involves the summation over $\lambda$ in (5). We denote the resultant strip by $Z_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \lambda}^{\text{strip}}$. The full partition function is then written as

$$Z_0^{O5} = \sum_{\mu_1, \mu_2} (Q_{B1})^{|\mu_1|} f_{\mu_1}^{-6} (Q_{B2})^{|\mu_2|} f_{\mu_2}^4 Z_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \lambda}^{\text{strip}}.$$  

Notice that $Z_{\mu_1, \mu_2}^{\text{strip}}$ is nothing but a conventional strip diagram contribution which is already discussed in [22], and it is straightforward to compute

$$Z_{\mu_1, \mu_2}^{\text{strip}} = \tilde{Z}_{\mu_1, \mu_2}^2 g |\mu_1|^2 + |\mu_2|^2 \times R_{\mu_2, \mu_2} (Q_{B2}) R_{\mu_1, \mu_1} (Q_F Q_{B2})^2 R_{\mu_1, \mu_1} (Q_F)^2,$$

where we defined

$$\tilde{Z}_\nu(g) = \prod_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{P}} \frac{1}{1 - g^{\nu_i + \nu_j - i - j + 1}},$$

$$R_{\lambda\mu}(Q) = \prod_{i,j=1}^\infty (1 - Q g^{i+j - \mu_i - \nu_j} - 1).$$

Here, the Kähler parameters in Fig. 3 are related to the Coulomb modulus $A = e^{-\beta a}$ and the instanton factor $q$, as follows,

$$Q_F = A^2, \quad Q_{B1} = q A^6, \quad Q_{B2} = q A^{-2}.$$  

We then expand the partition function (8) in terms of $q$ to compare it with the known results [22, 24]. We checked their agreement up to 10 instanton orders.

B. $N_f = 1$ case

Adding a flavor D5-brane to the brane configuration is straightforward. As a representing example, we discuss the $N_f = 1$ case based on Fig. 4 which includes the configuration in Fig. 2 with $p = 0$. We note that depending on the region of the mass parameter, one can also use a diagram with the configuration in Fig. 2 with $p = 1$. Although the cases of $p = 0$ and $p = 1$ may look different at first sight, one can easily check that either case gives the same strip when we separate and glue the half of the diagram to obtain Fig. 3(b). The only difference is either the flavor brane is placed above or below the position of the O5-plane, which does not change the computation at all.

Repeating the procedure explained in the previous subsection, one readily obtains the partition function for the
\[ N_f = 1 \text{ case}, \]
\[ Z^{O5}_{1} = \sum_{\mu, \nu} (Q_B)^{\mu l} (-Q_2)^{\nu l} g^{\frac{1}{2} \mu l \nu l + \frac{1}{2} \mu l \nu l + \frac{1}{2} \mu l \nu l} Z^{2}_{\mu} Z^{2}_{\nu} \]
\[ = R_{\mu \nu}(Q_3) R_{\mu \nu}(Q_{23}) R_{\mu \nu}(Q_{13}) R_{\mu \nu}(Q_{123}) R_{\mu \nu}(Q_{1123}) \]
\[ = R_{\mu \nu}(Q_1)^{-2} R_{\mu \nu}(Q_2)^{-1} R_{\mu \nu}(Q_3)^{-1}, \]

where we used a shorthand notation for Kähler parameters, \( Q_{ijk} = Q_i Q_j Q_k \ldots \). The relation between the Kähler parameters and the gauge theory parameters is given as follows:

\[ Q_1 = A^2, \quad Q_2 = \frac{q}{AM^2}, \quad Q_3 = \frac{M}{A}, \quad Q_B = \frac{qA^5}{M^2}, \]

where \( A \) is the Coulomb modulus, \( M = e^{-\beta m} \) is the mass parameter, and \( q \) is the instanton factor. Again, by expanding (13) in terms of \( q \), we checked our method. Our partition function (13) agrees with the known result [22, 24] up to 10 instantons, where we used the flop transitions in the perturbative part. In a similar fashion, the partition functions for the \( N_f = 2, \ldots, 7 \) cases can be straightforwardly computed.

### C. \( N_f = 8 \) case: E-string theory

We now consider the \( N_f = 8 \) case which would serve as a nontrivial test for our method. 5d SU(2) theory with \( N_f = 8 \) flavors is special in the sense that its UV fixed point exists in 6d. It is in fact 6d E-string theory compactified on a circle whose partition function or elliptic genus was recently computed in [25, 28]. It is known that the \( N_f = 8 \) case can be realized by two fractional NS5-branes on an O6\(^-\)-plane in Type IIA setup, whose T-dual picture is Type IIB \( (p, q) \) 5-brane web with two O5-planes as depicted in Fig. 5.

As two O5-planes are required in Fig. 5, the covering space for \( (p, q) \) 5-brane with O5-planes is periodic as shown in Fig. 5 where the periodicity is given by the instanton factor squared \( q^2 \). The periodic strip diagram appearing in Fig. 5 is exactly the one computed in the context of M-string [29, 32] but with specific tuning of the Kähler parameters due to the O5-planes. For the periodic strip, we replace \( R_{\mu \nu}(Q) \) by its infinite product

\[ \Theta_{\mu \nu}(Q) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} R_{\mu \nu}(Q q^{2n}) R_{\mu \nu}^{-1}(Q^{-1} q^{2n+2}), \]

which yields the topological string partition function for 5d SU(2) gauge theory with \( N_f = 8 \) flavors

\[ Z^{O5}_{8} = \sum_{\mu, \nu} \left( \frac{q^2 x_2}{x_1} \right)^{\mu l} \prod_{i=1}^{8} \frac{y_i}{x_i x_2} \left( \prod_{j=1}^{2} f_1^{-4} f_2^{-4} \right) \]
\[ \times \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left( \frac{\Theta_{\mu \nu}(x_1 y_i) - 1}{\Theta_{\mu \nu}(x_1 y_i)} \right) \prod_{j=1}^{2} \frac{\Theta_{\mu \nu}(x_1 x_j)}{\Theta_{\mu \nu}(x_1 x_j)}, \]

where \( x_1, y_i \) are the labels of the location on the \((p, q)\) web diagram with two O5-planes in Fig. 5. Here, we used the analytic continuation corresponding to the flop transition:

\[ \Theta_{\mu \nu}(Q) \rightarrow Q^{\mu l + \nu l} | f_1 f_2 \Theta_{\mu \nu}(Q^{-1}). \]

The parametrization is given by

\[ x_1 = \Lambda A, \quad x_2 = \Lambda A^{-1}, \quad y_i = \Lambda M_i, \]

where \( M_i = e^{-\beta m_i} \) are eight mass parameters and \( \Lambda = q^2 \prod_{i=1}^{8} M_i^{-\frac{1}{2}} \). We have dropped the factors like \( \Theta_{\phi \phi}(y_i y_j y_k) \), which do not depend on the Coulomb modulus \( A \), as they are part of the “extra factor” [6, 22, 25, 33]. Taking into account the extra factors as well as allowing the flop transitions in the perturbative part [31], we found that our result (10) is in agreement with the known partition function [28]. Our proposal hence provides a new, yet simple, expression for \( \mathbb{R}^4 \times T^2 \) partition function of 6d E-string theory.

### IV. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this paper, we proposed a way to implement the topological vertex formulation for \((p, q)\) 5-brane configurations with an O5-plane. The key idea is that, based on a special phase of the brane configuration where 5-branes stuck on an O5-plane meet at a point on the O5-plane, we assign an identical Young diagram to two such 5-branes and introduce the new edge factor [2] corresponding to such 5-brane configuration.
To test our proposal, we considered 5-brane webs for the 5d $\text{Sp}(1)$ theory with $N_f = 0, 1$ flavors, compared the partition functions computed based on our proposal with the known SU(2) partition functions. For each case, we checked these two partition functions by expanding them in terms of the instanton factor, and found that they do agree up to 10-instanton order. Another nontrivial check we did is 5d $\text{Sp}(1)$ theory with $N_f = 8$ flavors. As it is 6d E-string theory on a circle, the brane configuration consists of two O5-planes and hence naturally shows periodic structure. We found that our partition function for the $N_f = 8$ case also agrees with the known E-string elliptic genus partition function.

It is feasible to apply our method to higher rank $\text{Sp}(N)$ gauge theory which then gives rise to the dual SU($N+1$) theory, and, hence, confirm the duality [19] between two theories in a more manifest way.

Our formalism is also valid even for the S-dual descriptions of $(p,q)$ 5-brane configuration with an O5-plane, which lead to the 5-brane web with an ON-plane [13, 17, 34]. In particular, the web diagram proposed in [13] as the “microscopic” description of an ON$^0$-plane, which is used to construct D-type quiver gauge theories, is exactly the S-dual of the case $p = 0$ in Fig. 2. Therefore, it should be straightforward to reproduce the (unrefined) Nekrasov partition function for D-type quiver gauge theories using our proposal [51].

Our proposal may enable one to compute various topological string partition computations where the conventional topological vertex method is not applicable, such as 5d $\text{SO}(M)$ gauge theories with hypermultiplets in vector as well as spinor representations [40] based on the web diagram proposed in [13].

Finally, it would be useful to extend our method to the refined topological vertex, as the computations in this paper are done based on an unrefined version of topological vertex formulation.

Acknowledgments

We thank Hirotaka Hayashi and Kimyeong Lee for useful discussions. We also thank the authors of [11] for kindly agreeing to coordinate our submission. We would like to thank the 2017 Aspen Winter Conference “Superconformal Field Theories in $d \geq 4$” at the Aspen Center for Physics, the YITP workshop (YITP-W-17-08) “Strings and Fields 2017” at Kyoto University, and “Tsinghua Summer Workshop in Geometry and Physics 2017” at YMSC Tsinghua University. We also would like to thank KIAS for hospitality during visit. S.S.K. is supported by UESTC Initial Research Grant A03017023801317. F.Y. is supported in part, by Israel Science Foundation under Grant No. 352/13.

[1] M. Aganagic, A. Klemm, M. Marino, and C. Vafa, The Topological vertex, Commun.Math.Phys. 254 (2005) 425–478, hep-th/0305132.
[2] A. Iqbal, C. Kozcaz, and C. Vafa, The Refined topological vertex, JHEP 0910 (2009) 069, hep-th/0701156.
[3] H. Awata and H. Kanno, Refined BPS state counting from Nekrasov’s formula and Macdonald functions, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A24 (2009) 2253–2306, arXiv:0805.0191.
[4] N. C. Leung and C. Vafa, Branes and toric geometry, Adv.Theor.Math.Phys. 2 (1998) 91–118, hep-th/9711013.
[5] F. Benini, S. Benvenuti, and Y. Tachikawa, Webs of five-branes and $N=2$ superconformal field theories, JHEP 0909 (2009) 052, arXiv:0906.0359.
[6] H. Hayashi, H.-C. Kim, and T. Nishinaka, Topological strings and 5d $T_N$ partition functions, JHEP 1406 (2014) 014, arXiv:1310.3854.
[7] H. Hayashi and G. Zoccarato, Exact partition functions of Higgsed 5d $T_N$ theories, JHEP 1501 (2015) 093, arXiv:1409.0571.
[8] H. Hayashi and G. Zoccarato, Topological vertex for Higgsed 5d $T_N$ theories, arXiv:1505.00260.
[9] T. Dimofte, S. Gukov, and L. Hollands, Vortex Counting and Lagrangian 3-manifolds, Lett.Math.Phys. 98 (2011) 225–287, arXiv:1006.0977.
[10] M. Taki, Surface Operator, Bubbling Calabi-Yau and AGT Relation, JHEP 1107 (2011) 047, arXiv:1007.2524.
[11] M. Aganagic and S. Shakirov, Knot Homology and Refined Chern-Simons Index, Commun. Math. Phys. 333 (2015), no. 1 187–228, arXiv:1105.5117.
[12] M. Aganagic and S. Shakirov, Refined Chern-Simons Theory and Topological String, arXiv:1210.2733.
[13] G. Zafir, Brane webs and O5-planes, JHEP 03 (2016) 109, arXiv:1512.08114.
[14] H. Hayashi, S.-S. Kim, K. Lee, and F. Yagi, Discrete theta angle from an O5-plane, JHEP 1711 (2017) 041, arXiv:1707.07181.
[15] D. R. Morrison and N. Seiberg, Extremal transitions and five-dimensional supersymmetric field theories, Nucl.Phys. B483 (1997) 229–247, hep-th/9609070.
[16] M. R. Douglas, S. H. Katz, and C. Vafa, Small instantons, Del Pezzo surfaces and type I-prime theory, Nucl.Phys. B497 (1997) 155–172, hep-th/9609071.
[17] H. Hayashi, S.-S. Kim, K. Lee, M. Taki, and F. Yagi, More on 5d descriptions of 6d SCFTs, JHEP 10 (2016) 126, arXiv:1512.08239.
[18] O. Aharony, A. Hanany, and B. Kol, Web of $(p,q)$ five-branes, five-dimensional field theories and grid diagrams, JHEP 9801 (1998) 002, hep-th/9710116.
[19] D. Gaiotto and H.-C. Kim, Duality walls and defects in 5d $N=1$ theories, arXiv:1506.03871.
[20] H. Hayashi, S.-S. Kim, K. Lee, and F. Yagi, 6d SCFTs, 5d Dualities and Tao Web Diagrams, arXiv:1509.03300.
[21] H. Hayashi, S.-S. Kim, K. Lee, and F. Yagi, Equivalence
of several descriptions for 6d SCFT, JHEP 01 (2017) 093, arXiv:1607.07786.

[22] L. Bao, V. Mitev, E. Pomoni, M. Taki, and F. Yagi, Non-Lagrangian Theories from Brane Junctions, JHEP 1401 (2014) 175, arXiv:1310.3841.

[23] A. Iqbal and A.-K. Kashani-Poor, The Vertex on a strip, Adv. Theor. Math. Phys. 10 (2006) 317–343, hep-th/0410174.

[24] V. Mitev, E. Pomoni, M. Taki, and F. Yagi, Fiber-Base Duality and Global Symmetry Enhancement, JHEP 1504 (2015) 052, arXiv:1411.2450.

[25] J.-E. Bourgine, M. Fukuda, Y. Matsuo, and R.-D. Zhu, D.-E. Diaconescu and B. Florea, A reduced BPS index of E-strings, JHEP 1412, 047 (2014), arXiv:1408.3619.

[26] B. Haghighat, A. Iqbal, C. Kozcaz, G. Lockhart, and C. Vafa, Elliptic Genus of E-strings, arXiv:1411.2324.

[27] J. Kim, S. Kim, K. Lee, J. Park, and C. Vafa, Probing the End of the World, PTEP 2015 (2015), no. 8 083B02, arXiv:1504.03672.

[28] J. Kim, S. Kim, K. Lee, J. Park, and C. Vafa, Elliptic Genus of E-strings, arXiv:1411.2324.

[29] S.-S. Kim, M. Taki, and F. Yagi, Tao Probing the End of the World, PTEP 2015 (2015), no. 8 083B02, arXiv:1504.03672.

[30] B. Haghighat, A. Iqbal, C. Kozcaz, G. Lockhart, and C. Vafa, M-strings, Commun. Math. Phys. 334 (2015), no. 2 779–842, arXiv:1305.6322.

[31] B. Haghighat, C. Kozcaz, G. Lockhart, and C. Vafa, Orbifold of M-strings, Phys. Rev. D89 (2014), no. 4 046003, arXiv:1310.1185.

[32] S. Hohenegger and A. Iqbal, M-strings, elliptic genera and N = 4 string amplitudes, Fortsch. Phys. 62 (2014) 155–206, arXiv:1310.1325.

[33] Y. Sugimoto, The Enhancement of Supersymmetry in M-strings, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A31 (2016), no. 16 1650088, arXiv:1508.02125.

[34] O. Bergman, D. Rodríguez-Gómez, and G. Zaffirini, Discrete θ and the 5d superconformal index, JHEP 1401 (2014) 079, arXiv:1310.2150.

[35] A. Hanany and A. Zaffaroni, Issues on orientifolds: On the brane construction of gauge theories with SO(2n) global symmetry, JHEP 07 (1999) 009, hep-th/9903242.

[36] H. Hayashi and K. Ohmori, 5d/6d DE instantons from trivalent gluing of web diagrams, JHEP 06 (2017) 078, arXiv:1702.07263.

[37] D.-E. Diaconescu and B. Florea, Non-Lagrangian Theories from Brane Junctions, JHEP 09 (2005) 044, hep-th/0505192.

[38] D.-E. Diaconescu and B. Florea, The Ruled vertex and D-E degenerations, JHEP 09 (2005) 044, hep-th/0507058.

[39] D.-E. Diaconescu and B. Florea, The Ruled vertex and nontoric del Pezzo surfaces, JHEP 12 (2006) 028, hep-th/0507240.

[40] A. Okounkov, N. Reshetikhin, and C. Vafa, Quantum Calabi-Yau and classical crystals, Proc. Math. 244 (2006) 597, hep-th/0309208.

[41] Hirota Hayashi, Sung-Soo Kim, Kinnyeong Lee, and Futoshi Yagi, 5-brane webs for 5d N = 1 G2 gauge theories, arXiv:1801.03916.

[42] J.-E. Bourgine, M. Fukuda, Y. Matsuo, and R.-D. Zhu, Reflection states in Ding-Iohara-Miki algebra and brane-web for D-type quiver.

[43] A. Hanany and A. Zaffaroni, Issues on orientifolds: On the brane construction of gauge theories with SO(2n) global symmetry, JHEP 07 (1999) 009, hep-th/9903242.

[44] B. Haghighat, A. Iqbal, C. Kozcaz, G. Lockhart, and C. Vafa, Orbifold of M-strings, Phys. Rev. D89 (2014), no. 4 046003, arXiv:1310.1185.

[45] In preparing this paper, we became aware that the partition function for D-type quiver gauge theories is considered in [41] based on a similar setup.