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Minimal super-$W_N$ algebras in coset conformal field theories

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We show that a “minimal” supersymmetric extension of the $W_{3N+1}$ algebra exists for central charge $c_\omega = (3N+1)(N-1)/2(2N+1)$. We argue that a specific coset model based on $(A^{(1)}_{1} \oplus A^{(1)}_{1}, A^{(1)}_{1})$ at level $(1, N; 1+N)$ corresponds to the diagonal modular invariant that can be constructed from the characters of this algebra. For $N=3$ result leads to a proof of a conjecture recently put forward by Bilal.

A manifestly supersymmetric description of general supersymmetric rational conformal field theories (RCFTs), which play a role in string theory and in statistical mechanics, requires the notion of a “super-chiral algebra”. In a few especially simple models this superchiral algebra, is just the well-known super-Virasoro or Neveu–Schwarz–Ramond (NSR) algebra, but in the general case it will be a non-linear superalgebra, generalizing the bosonic $W$ algebras. From the structure theory of RCFTs one knows that the torus partition function of every rational conformal field theory can be written, up to a possible permutation of characters, as a diagonal modular invariant of the (bosonic) chiral algebra. Of course, it would be interesting to establish similar results, in terms of the superchiral algebra, for supersymmetric RCFTs. In this letter we report on some progress in this direction. In particular, we will argue that specific coset conformal field theories correspond to the diagonal modular invariants of certain new superchiral algebras, which we call minimal super-$W_N$ algebras.

Before we come to these new results, we will first review briefly what is known about super-$W$ algebras in general and about the super-$W_3$ algebra in particular. In ref. [1], Inami et al. considered an extension of the $N=1$ super-Virasoro algebra with a spin-3 bosonic and a spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ fermionic extra current, the two forming a multiplet under the $N=1$ supersymmetry. They found that such an algebra, which turns out to have quadratic defining relations, can only be consistent if the central charge of the Virasoro algebra is $c = \frac{10}{7}$ or $c = -\frac{3}{2}$. Furthermore, they observed that the bosonic $W_3$ algebra [2] is a subalgebra of this superalgebra precisely for $c = \frac{10}{7}$. We will refer to this algebra as the “minimal” super-$W_3$ algebra.

One may observe that the value $c = \frac{10}{7}$ is one of the values in the discrete unitary series of the super-Virasoro algebra ($m = 12$ in the series $c_m = \frac{3}{2}(1 - 8/m(m+2))$). One can therefore look in the list of $N=1$ modular invariant partition functions, which was given by Cappelli in ref. [3], and see if one of the possible unitary supersymmetric conformal field theories at $c = \frac{10}{7}$ has super-$W_3$ invariance.

This was done by Bilal [4] who conjectured that the invariant

$$Z^{(N=1)}_{E_6,D_4} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{s=1,\text{odd}}^{13} \left[ (x_{1s}^{NS} + x_{5s}^{NS} + x_{7s}^{NS} + x_{13s}^{NS})^2 + (x_{1s}^{NS} + x_{2s}^{NS}) + z_{4s}^{R} + z_{8s}^{R} \right]$$

is the diagonal modular invariant of the minimal super-$W_3$ algebra at $c = \frac{10}{7}$. In here we write $x^{NS}$ and $x^{NS}$ for the characters (without and with the $(-1)^F$ insertion) in the Neveu–Schwarz sector and $x^R$ for the characters in the Ramond sector of the $N=1$ superconformal algebra (contrary to Cappelli, we do not absorb a factor of $\sqrt{2}$ in the definition of $x^R$). The labels $(rs)$ label the various highest weight states in both sectors. Although Bilal
did not give a proof of his claim, he checked that the super-\(W_3\) highest weights that one expects from (1) are compatible with bosonic \(W_3\) symmetry at \(c=-\frac{3}{2}\).

Of course, the value \(c=-\frac{3}{2}\) is also in the unitary minimal series of the bosonic \(W_3\) algebra. Since the work in ref. [5] it has been known that this series is related to models based on the cosets \((A_2^{(1)} \oplus A_1^{(1)})\), \(A_1^{(1)}\) at level \((1, m)\), i.e. with one of the levels equal to 1. These same cosets at level \((m, 3)\) are expected to be related to supersymmetric models (for the similar cosets based on \(A_2^{(1)}\) this is expected if one of the levels equals \(N\), see e.g. ref. [6]). In recent work, Hornfeck and Ragoucy [7] have worked out the connection of the \((A_2^{(1)} \oplus A_1^{(1)})\), \(A_1^{(1)}\) coset models with level \((m, 3)\) with the super-\(W_3\) algebra. Following the analysis in ref. [5] and working in superspace, they constructed the \(N=1\) superconformal generators and a spin-\(\frac{3}{2}\) superfield \(\tilde{W}\) in terms of the current algebra of the coset \((A_2^{(1)} \oplus A_1^{(1)}, A_1^{(1)})\) at level \((m, 3)\). For \(m=1\), corresponding to \(c=-\frac{3}{2}\), they were able to prove that the defining relations of the “minimal” super-\(W_3\) algebra are indeed reproduced. They also observed that for \(m>1\) extra superprimary currents of dimension \(7\) and \(4\) are generated in the operator product expansions of the basic fields. However, even with these extra currents the operator algebra is not a closed algebra.

The full structure of the generic super-\(W_3\) algebra, as opposed to the minimal super-\(W_3\) algebra, was discussed by Ahn et al. in ref. [8]. This paper proposes an extension of the minimal super-\(W_3\) algebra, which is found by means of a singlet counting technique. It is argued that this algebra is consistent for generic \(c\) and that it is common to all \((A_2^{(1)} \oplus A_1^{(1)}), A_1^{(1)}\) coset models with levels \((m, 3)\).

Recently, other algebras of super-\(W\)-type have been proposed in the literature [9–12].

Our goal in this letter is twofold. First of all, we will prove the conjecture of Bilal. We hope that this proof clarifies some confusion on the issue that exists in the literature. The proof is relatively easy since the model in question has abundant symmetry: supersymmetry, bosonic \(W_3\) symmetry and super-\(W_3\) symmetry. Secondly, we will observe that the structure of the minimal super-\(W_3\) at \(c=-\frac{3}{2}\) algebra can easily be generalized to minimal super-\(W_{\infty}\) at \(c=\frac{3N+1}{N+1}\) \((N-1) Published in 1991 by Elsevier B.V.
symmetry of the coset model directly leads to the level \( N \) modular invariant of \( A_{N-1} \) based on (3).

The selected \( A^u_{1|1} \) modular invariant at level \( N \) can simply be written as follows in terms of characters of the algebra \( SO(N^2-1)_{\text{level}=1} \cdot \)

\[
Z_{\text{WZW}} = |X_{\text{singlet}}|^2 + |X_{\text{vector}}|^2 + \lambda |X_{\text{spinor}}|^2 ,
\]

where \( \lambda = 1 \) (2) for \( N \) even (odd). It can be rewritten in terms of characters of the algebra \( A^u_{1|1} \) at level \( N \) by using branching rules such as \( X_{\text{singlet}} = X_{(0...0)} + X_{(20...010)} + X_{(010...02)} + \ldots \) and \( X_{\text{vector}} = X_{(10...01)} + \ldots \) (for describing representations of \( A_{N-1} \) we will alternatively use the Dynkin label notation and the notation indicating dimensions, hopefully without causing confusion). For \( N = 3, 4 \) the complete result reads (see also refs. [16,14]).

\[
Z_{\text{WZW}}^{(N=3)} = |X_1 + 2X_{45} + X_{105}|^2 + |X_{15} + 2X_{55} + X_{175}|^2 + 4|X_{64}|^2 .
\]

\[
Z_{\text{WZW}}^{(N=4)} = |X_1 + 2X_{45} + X_{105}|^2 + |X_{15} + 2X_{55} + X_{175}|^2 + 4|X_{64}|^2 .
\]

In order to construct the modular invariant partition function of the coset model, one needs the branching rule for representations of \( A^u_{1|1} \otimes A^u_{1|1} \) at levels \((1, N)\) to representations of \( A^u_{1|1} \) at level \( N+1 \) and representations of \( W_\nu \). Such a branching rule was proposed in ref. [5]. Given this it is straightforward to compute, using the methods of ref. [13], the modular invariant partition function of \( W_\nu \) departing from the modular invariants of \( A^u_{1|1} \). The results for \( N = 3 \) and \( N = 4 \), in terms of the characters of the \( W_\nu \) algebra, read as follows:

\[
Z(W_3) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{q \in P^+_3} (|X_{(00)q}|^2 + |X_{(30)q}|^2 + |X_{(03)q}|^2) + 3|X_{(11)q}|^2 ,
\]

\[
Z(W_4) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{q \in P^+_4} (|X_{(00)q}|^2 + |X_{(210)q}|^2 + |X_{(012)q}|^2 + |X_{(040)q}|^2 + |X_{(1014)q}|^2 + |X_{(400)q}|^2 + |X_{(004)q}|^2 + |X_{(121)q}|^2 + 4|X_{(111)q}|^2) ,
\]

where \( q \) runs over the set of integral dominant weights of \( A^u_{1|1} \) at level 4 and \( A^u_{1|1} \) at level 5, respectively. (This means that the projection \( q \) to the weight lattice of the finite dimensional subalgebra \( A_{N-1} \) has Dynkin labels \( q_1, q_2, \ldots q_{N-1} \), \( 0 \leq q_i \leq 1, \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} q_i \leq N + 1 \).) We will now focus on \( N = 3 \) and later on come back to \( N = 4 \) and higher.

The conformal dimensions \( h_{pq} \) of the \( W_3 \) primary fields \( \phi_{pq} \) follow from the Kac formula for \( W_3 \) minimal models as given in refs. [17,5]. Switching the notation \( X_{pq} \) to \( X_n \) (i.e. suppressing the second \( W_3 \) quantum number \( w \)), we find the following result for \( Z(W_3) \):

\[
Z(W_3) = (|X_0 + 2X_{41}|^2 + |X_{23}|^2) + (|X_{14}|^2 + |X_{14}|^2 + 2|X_{11}|^2 + 2(|X_{17} + X_{15} + X_{27}|^2 + |X_{9/14}|^2)
\]

\[
+ (|X_{5/14}|^2 + |X_{5/14}|^2 + 2|X_{6/7}|^2 + |X_{20/7}|^2) + 2(|X_{14}|^2 + |X_{5/14}|^2 + |X_{9/14}|^2 + |X_{5/14}|^2) .
\]

We now claim that this modular invariant is (i) the diagonal modular invariant of the minimal super-\( W_3 \) algebra and (ii) identical to the invariant (1), which was given in terms of characters of the \( N = 1 \) superconformal algebra. Together these statements imply Bialas's original conjecture in ref. [4]. Although the second statement is not obvious by inspection, one easily checks that various multiplicities of low-lying states come out the same in both expressions.

In order to work out the statements (i) and (ii), we have to consider the highest weight states of the super-\( W_3 \) algebra that give rise to unitary representations. One easily convinces oneself that the conformal dimensions of these states should occur in the Kac table for unitary representations of both the superconformal algebra (in the NS or R sectors, respectively) and the \( W_3 \) algebra. However, not all states that are selected by this criterion do give rise to unitary models (this point was missed in ref. [7]). After throwing out those highest weight states which do not lead to unitary representations, we find the following list of bona fide highest weight states for unitary representations (we give their \( W_3 \) quantum numbers \((h, w)\)): in the NS sector we have five states with quantum number \((0, 0)\), \((\frac{1}{2}, 0)\), \((\frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5})\) and \((\frac{3}{2}, 0)\) and in the R sector five state with quantum numbers \((\frac{1}{2}, 0)\), \((\frac{3}{2}, 0)\), \((\frac{3}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{3})\) and \((\frac{5}{2}, 0)\). The fact that these representations do give rise to unitary representations will be confirmed below.

We now propose the following branching rules for the characters of the super-\( W_3 \) (s\( W_3 \)) algebra (which we
will denote by ch_{NS}, etc.) and those of the N=1 superconformal algebra and of the bosonic W_3 algebra.

1. W_3 \subset \text{sW}_3, NS sector:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ch}_{0}^{\text{NS}} &= (x_0 + 2x_4) + x_{3/2}, \\
\text{ch}_{1/4}^{\text{NS}} &= x_{1/4} + (x_{4/7} + 2x_{11/7}), \\
\text{ch}_{1/7}^{\text{NS}} &= (x_{1/7} + x_{15/7} + x_{22/7}) + x_{9/14}, \\
\text{ch}_{3/4}^{\text{NS}} &= x_{3/4} + (2x_{6/7} + x_{20/7}).
\end{align*}
\] (8)

2. (N=1) \subset \text{sW}_3, NS sector:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ch}_{0}^{\text{NS}} &= x_{0}^{\text{NS}} + x_{5/2}^{\text{NS}} + x_{11/2}^{\text{NS}} + x_{15}^{\text{NS}}, \\
\text{ch}_{1/4}^{\text{NS}} &= x_{1/4}^{\text{NS}} + x_{15/4}^{\text{NS}} + x_{11/2}^{\text{NS}} + x_{26/7}^{\text{NS}}, \\
\text{ch}_{1/7}^{\text{NS}} &= x_{1/7}^{\text{NS}} + x_{3/7}^{\text{NS}}, \\
\text{ch}_{3/4}^{\text{NS}} &= x_{3/4}^{\text{NS}} + x_{6/7}^{\text{NS}} + x_{20/7}^{\text{NS}} + x_{45/14}^{\text{NS}}.
\end{align*}
\] (9)

3. W_3 \subset \text{sW}_3, R sector:

\[
\text{ch}_{h}^{R} = 4x_h, \quad \text{for all } h.
\] (10)

4. (N=1) \subset \text{sW}_3, R sector:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ch}_{1/4}^{R} &= 2(x_{1/4}^{R} + x_{29/14}^{R}), \\
\text{ch}_{3/4}^{R} &= 2(x_{3/4}^{R} + x_{5/14}^{R}), \\
\text{ch}_{9/14}^{R} &= 2(x_{9/14}^{R}, \\
\text{ch}_{13/14}^{R} &= 2(x_{13/14}^{R} + x_{29/14}^{R}).
\end{align*}
\] (11)

Using these one can rewrite the partition function (7) as follows in terms of characters of the super-W_3 algebra:

\[
2Z(W_3) = \left[ (\text{ch}_{0}^{\text{NS}})_{2} + (\text{ch}_{1/4}^{\text{NS}})_{2} + (\text{ch}_{3/4}^{\text{NS}})_{2} + (\text{ch}_{9/14}^{\text{NS}})_{2} + (\text{ch}_{13/14}^{\text{NS}})_{2} + (\text{ch}_{15}^{\text{NS}})_{2} - \right] + \left[ \text{ch}_{1/7}^{\text{NS}} \right]_{2} + (\text{ch}_{1/7}^{\text{NS}})_{2}.
\] (12)

This is precisely a "diagonal" combination of all characters of the c = \frac{10}{3} super-W_3 algebra! By using the branching rules of super-W_3 to N=1 one reproduces the modular invariant in (1).

Thus we learn that the correctness of both the statements (i) and (ii) follows from the branching rules (8)–(11). Although we lack a rigorous proof of these rules, we performed various checks which all confirm that these rules are indeed correct. In checking the correctness of the branching rules one should keep in mind the existence of various low-lying null states. For example, for the embedding W_3 \subset super-W_3 one naively expects

\[
\text{ch}_{h}^{\text{NS}} = x_h + 2x_h + 1/2 + \ldots,
\] (13)

because there are two current modes G_{-1/2} and U_{-1/2} (where G and U are the spin-\frac{1}{2} and spin-\frac{3}{2} supercurrents in the model), which, when acting on a highest weight state of the super-W_3 algebra, can both create a state which is a new highest weight state with respect to the bosonic W_3 algebra. This naive rule is clearly in conflict with the rules (8). However, there are null states

\[
G_{-1/2} \phi^{\text{NS}}_{0}, \quad U_{-1/2} \phi^{\text{NS}}_{0}, \quad U_{-1/2} \phi^{\text{NS}}_{1/4}, \quad (G_{-1/2} + \sqrt{102} U_{-1/2}) \phi^{\text{NS}}_{1/2},
\] (14)

as can be checked by explicitly computing the norm squared of these states using the communication relations of the super-W_3 algebra, as for example given in ref. [7]. With these null states taken into account (13) confirms the branching rule (8).

In a similar way, one can test the branching rules to the N=1 superconformal subalgebra. For example, the spin-\frac{11}{2} primary field that occurs in the branching rule of the identity character ch_{0}^{\text{NS}}, is found to be created by the operator \( U_{-5/2} W_{-3} + \ldots \), where the dots stand for a combination of modes L_{-m} and G_{-}, of the currents in the N=1 vacuum module.

The multiplicities in the branching rules in the Ramond sector can be understood from the existence of the supercurrent zero modes G_0 and U_0. Both these modes commute with L_0 and W_0, i.e. they respect the quantum numbers h and w. Together they give rise to a four-fold degeneracy of states. (We did not find any null states that could reduce these degeneracies.)

Let us now come to generalization of these results to general values of N. We already indicated how one constructs a modular invariant partition function (in terms of characters of the bosonic W_N algebra) for the cosets (2) at level \((1, N; 1+N)\), corresponding to central charge \( c = (3N+1)(N-1)/2(2N+1)\), which is ex-
pected to be supersymmetric. For \( N \geq 4 \), the corresponding model is no longer minimal with respect to the \( N=1 \) superconformal algebra. However, we can still study how the \( W_N \) representations can be combined into larger modules by using the supersymmetry. (Of course, the coset partition function precisely tells us how to do this!) These larger modules are then irreducible representations of a supersymmetric extension of the \( W_N \) algebra, which we call the “minimal” super-\( W_N \) algebra, and the coset partition function is nothing else than the diagonal modular invariant of this superalgebra. We expect that this “minimal” super-\( W_N \) algebra has generating supercurrents of dimensions \( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \ldots, N - \frac{1}{2} \).

A few things can be said for general \( N \). For example, by using the \( W_N \) Kac formula one can compute the conformal dimensions of some of the \( W_N \) primary fields that are present in the NS vacuum module of the super-\( W_N \) algebra. One finds that \( \phi_{(0,0)} \) has dimension 0, \( \phi_{(10,01)(0,0)} \) has dimension \( \frac{5}{2} \), \( \phi_{(20,01)(0,0)} \) has dimension 4, independent of the value of \( N \). The branching of the NS super-\( W_N \) vacuum module into \( W_N \) representations is thus given by

\[
\text{ch}^{\text{NS}} = \chi_0 + 3\chi_{3/2} + 2\chi_{4} + \ldots .
\]  

This can be verified by simply counting low-lying states.

As an illustration of the general structure, we explicitly worked out the structure of the modular invariant corresponding to the \( N=4 \) minimal superconformal algebra with central charge \( c = \frac{13}{6} \). In this case the vacuum module of the super-\( W_4 \) algebra decomposes according to

\[
\text{ch}^{\text{NS}} = \chi_0 + 3\chi_{3/2} + 2\chi_{4} + \chi_{13/2} + 2\chi_{15/2} + \chi_{10} ,
\]  

in accord with the general result given above. Both in the NS and in the R sector of the super-\( W_4 \) algebra one finds six highest weight states with multiplicity 1 and four with multiplicity 2, where the multiplicity is 1 (2) if the quantum number \( w_3 \) is (is not) equal to 0. The naive branching rule for the embedding \( W_4 \subset \text{super-} W_4 \) in the NS sector (compare with (13)) is given by

\[
\text{ch}^{\text{NS}} = \chi_0 + 3\chi_{3/2} + 2\chi_{11/6} + \chi_{10/3} + \chi_{29/6} .
\]  

In all other cases, the behavior is different due to the presence of null states. It is interesting to note that the supercurrent \( G(z) \) carries a non-zero \( w_4 \) charge. The coset partition function \( Z(W_4) \) has the following expression in terms of \( W_4 \) characters, denoted here by the eigenvalue of \( L_{0n} \)

\[
Z(W_4) = (\chi_0 + 2\chi_4 + \chi_{10})^2 + (\chi_3/2 + \chi_{13/2} + 2\chi_{15/2})^2 + 4|\chi_{55/16}|^2 )
\]

\[
+ 2(\chi_{1/2} + \chi_{3/2} + \chi_{5/2} + \chi_{7/2} + \chi_{13/2})^2 + 4|\chi_{33/16}|^2 )
\]

\[
+ (\chi_{5/9} + 2\chi_{14/9} + \chi_{59/9})^2 + (\chi_{11/18} + \chi_{55/18} + 2\chi_{73/18} + 4|\chi_{143/144}|^2)
\]

\[
+ 2(\chi_{1/9} + \chi_{19/9} + \chi_{37/9})^2 + (\chi_{11/18} + 2\chi_{29/18} + \chi_{101/18})^2 + 4|\chi_{99/144}|^2)
\]

\[
+ (\chi_{1/6} + \chi_{7/6} + 2\chi_{19/6})^2 + (\chi_{22/3} + \chi_{5/3} + \chi_{11/3})^2 + 4|\chi_{53/48}|^2)
\]

\[
+ 2(\chi_{1/6} + 2\chi_{13/6} + \chi_{49/6})^2 + (\chi_{23/3} + 2\chi_{14/3} + \chi_{20/3})^2 + 4|\chi_{101/48}|^2)
\]

\[
+ (\chi_{2/9} + 2\chi_{20/9} + \chi_{56/9})^2 + (\chi_{31/18} + \chi_{57/18} + 2\chi_{103/18})^2 + 4|\chi_{53/144}|^2)
\]

\[
+ 2(\chi_{1/3} + \chi_{13/3} + \chi_{16/3})^2 + (\chi_{25/3} + \chi_{11/3} + \chi_{29/3})^2 + 4|\chi_{37/48}|^2)
\]

\[
+ (\chi_{7/18} + \chi_{25/18} + 2\chi_{43/18})^2 + (\chi_{28/9} + \chi_{26/9} + \chi_{44/9})^2 + 4|\chi_{47/144}|^2)
\]

\[
+ (\chi_{5/6} + 2\chi_{11/6} + \chi_{29/6})^2 + (\chi_{24/3} + \chi_{10/3})^2 + 4|\chi_{37/48}|^2)
\].
We expect that it can be rewritten as follows in terms of the characters of the super-W\(_4\) algebra:

\[
2Z(W_4) = (|\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{0}|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{1/2}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{1/2}^-|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{1/18}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{1/7}^-|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{1/6}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{1/6}^-|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{23/16}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{23/16}^-|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{37/48}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{37/48}^-|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{79/144}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{79/144}^-|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{79/144}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{79/144}^-|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{79/144}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{79/144}^-|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{79/144}^+|^2 + |\text{ch}^\text{NS}_{79/144}^-|^2) \cdot (20)
\]

Let us comment on the multiplicities of states and characters in the Ramond sector. We expect that the multiplicity of those \(W_N\) characters in \(Z(W_N)\) that correspond to states in the R sector of the super-W\(_N\) algebra is \(2^{N/2}\) (we explicitly checked this for \(N=2, \ldots, 6\)). Assuming the absence of null states, the basic degeneracy of states in the R sector of the super-W\(_N\) algebra is \(2^{N/2}\), leading to a multiplying factor of \(2^{-N}\) in the R term in the super-W\(_N\) “diagonal” partition function.

In order to obtain explicit and rigorous results for the modular invariant partition functions for other models with super-W\(_N\) symmetry, a different approach is called for. The chiral structure (e.g. representations, characters, \ldots) of the supersymmetric coset theories based on \(A_{1}^{(1)} \oplus A_{1}^{(1)} / A_{1}^{(1)}\) at levels \((m, N; m+N)\), can be worked out along the lines of ref. [18]. These theories will have a finite description in terms of characters of an extension of the minimal super-W\(_N\) algebra. By comparison with the situation for super-W\(_3\) [8], we expect the following structure. The lowest model in the above series of coset models has the minimal super-W\(_N\) algebra, consisting of supercurrents of dimension \(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \ldots, N - \frac{1}{2}\), as its superchiral algebra. As one goes to higher models in the series, additional currents start to appear till at a certain point an algebra is obtained which is associative for all values of \(c\). This algebra is most easily found by considering the limit model of the series, which is a simple model describing \(N^2 - 1\) fermions in the adjoint representation of \(A_{N-1}\).

Precise statements on all possible modular invariants for a given (maximal) superchiral algebra would require a generalization of the work of ref. [19] to the case of chiral algebras that include currents of half-integer spins. We leave this point for further investigation.

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