Scalar potentials from (classical) string theory

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2208.14462 (with L. Horer) 2209.08015 (with P. Marconnet, M. Rajaguru, T. Wrase) 2212.04517 (with L. Horer, G. Tringas) 2305.07480 and more...

String Pheno 2023 - 03/07/23

IBS, Daejeon, South Korea





Consider 4d theory of scalar fields φ^i with scalar potential V:

$$\int \mathrm{d}^4 x \sqrt{|g_4|} \left(\frac{M_p^2}{2} \mathcal{R}_4 - \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \partial_\mu \varphi^i \partial^\mu \varphi^j - V \right)$$

minimally coupled to gravity.

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$$\longrightarrow$$
 if EFT of quantum gravity, what are the properties of V?

Properties:
$$V > 0, V < 0$$
 $\partial_{\varphi}V = 0, \partial_{\varphi}V \neq 0, \nabla V$ Critical points (dS, AdS), slope (steep/flat), single/multi-field $V'', g^{ij}\nabla_j\partial_k V, m^2$ Stability, mass spectrum

2 motivations:

- Swampland program (characterisation of Q.G. EFTs)
- String Pheno \longrightarrow cosmology (accelerated expansion phases, dark energy). dS solution \longleftrightarrow cosmo. constant $\Lambda = V > 0$, single-field flat $V \iff$ inflation





I. The bulk – critical point (dS solutions, AdS mass spectrum)



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II. The asymptotics – tail: slope (dS conj., TCC, ATCC)



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III. In between – interesting, transcient physics? (species scale, bump, multifield inflation?)



For $\varphi \sim e^{-\phi}$, r/l_s , **bulk** of field space: strong coupling, stringy regime asymptotics: weak coupling, low energy \longrightarrow classical

But classical regime starts away from asymptotics / grey zone in the bulk at $e^{\phi} \lesssim 1$, $r/l_s \gtrsim 1$

For φ~ e^{-φ}, r/l_s , bulk of field space: strong coupling, stringy regime asymptotics: weak coupling, low energy → classical
But classical regime starts away from asymptotics / grey zone in the bulk at e^φ ≤ 1, r/l_s ≥ 1
De Sitter critical points?
KKLT, LVS: include (non)-perturbative contributions → in the bulk Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, Trivedi '03, Conlon, Quevedo '05 → debate on validity of approximations/regimes/control
Recent LVS example in grey zone: C. Crinò, F. Quevedo, R. Valandro '20 (see also Junghans '22 Bento et al '23)

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1. find solution in 10d supergravity: candidate solution

 \longrightarrow recent progress, many found (IIA/B), **database**: dS₄ × 6d group manifold

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2. verify that solution obeys $e^{\phi} < 1, r > l_s, \dots$ Difficult to check

typically not well realised / boundary of validity /grey zone \longrightarrow in the bulk

(no parametric control)

From 10d supergravity solution (database IIA/B) $dS_4 \times 6d$ group manifold \rightarrow dimensional reduction / consistent truncation to 4d theory with V Automatized into code MSSV.nb : 10d solutions $\rightarrow g_{ij}(\varphi^k), V(\varphi^k)$

Andriot, Marconnet, Rajaguru, Wrase '22

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Ex.: m_{5577}^+4 (2 O_5 , 2 O_7)



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$$V^{\text{IIB}}(\varphi^{i}) = \frac{M_{p}^{2}}{2} \frac{e^{2\phi}}{vol_{6}} \left(-R_{6} + \frac{1}{2} |H_{3}|_{\text{int}}^{2} - e^{\phi} \sum_{p=3,5,7,9} \frac{T_{10}^{(p)}}{p+1} + \frac{e^{2\phi}}{2} \left[|F_{1}|_{\text{int}}^{2} + |F_{3} - C_{0} \wedge H_{3} + F_{1} \wedge B_{2}|_{\text{int}}^{2} + |F_{5} - C_{2} \wedge H_{3} + F_{3} \wedge B_{2} - C_{0} \wedge H_{3} \wedge B_{2} + \frac{1}{2} F_{1} \wedge B_{2} \wedge B_{2} \Big|_{\text{int}}^{2} \right] \right)$$
(also for Mink., AdS sol.)

 $T^{(p)}$

 \longrightarrow check (in)stability

All dS solutions found are **perturbatively unstable**: at least one tachyonic field/maximum in 4d V

Very unstable: $\eta_V < -1$

not ok for single-field slow-roll inflation multi-field, non-geodesic inflation? (tuned) quintessence?

More dedicated searches of specific solutions?

Andriot '21

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Andriot '21

Summary: « classical » dS solutions: in the bulk, grey zone; unstable
At hand many examples of $g_{ij}(\varphi^k)$, $V(\varphi^k)$ away from dS critical point.Probably no dS_d solution with d > 4 (related to susy)Andriot, Horer '22

AdS solutions? Many. Critical points of V < 0 in consistent truncations

Study of V'', and mass spectrum (+ may involve KK modes)

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Andriot, Horer, Tringas '22

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Mass bound: in AdS_d , $(d \ge 4)$, radius l, one scalar with mass: $m^2 l^2 \le -2$ Some justification from asymptotics of V, V'' (ATCC) \longrightarrow See talk Ludwig Horer + comparison to data AdS solutions? Many. Critical points of V < 0 in consistent truncations

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BF bound:
$$d = 4: m^2 l^2 \ge -2.25$$

 $d = 5: m^2 l^2 \ge -4$ \longrightarrow Perturbatively unstable AdS \checkmark with our bound
 $d = 6: m^2 l^2 \ge -6.25$
 $d = 7: m^2 l^2 \ge -9$

AdS_d	N	Specification	Spectrum reference	$\frac{\text{Scalar lowest}}{m^2 l^2}$
	8 2 1 1 1	AdS ₄ , M-th., with: SO(8) $SU(3) \times U(1)$ G_2 $U(1) \times U(1)$ SO(3)	[47, Tab. 4] [48]	-9/4 -2.222 -2.242 -2.25 -2.245
d = 4	1 2 3 1 1 1 1	AdS ₄ × S ⁶ , IIA, with: G_2 $SU(3) \times U(1)$ $SO(3) \times SO(3)$ SU(3) U(1) \varnothing U(1)	[49, App. B] [50, App. A]	-2.24158 -20/9 -9/4 -20/9 -2.23969 -2.24943 -2.24908
	1 1	DGKT, IIA DGKT-like Branch A1-S1, IIA	[37,51] [52, Tab. 2]	$> 0 \\ -2$
	1 1	KKLT, IIB LVS, IIB	[35, 53] [54, Sec. 2]	≥ 0 ≥ 0
	1 2 4	S-fold, IIB, with: $U(1)^2$ $U(1)^2$ SO(4)	[55]	$^{-2}_{-2}_{-2}$
d = 5	8 2	AdS ₅ × S ⁵ , IIB, with: SO(6) $SU(2) \times U(1)$	[56] [57, Tab. D.4]	$^{-4}_{-4}$
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Except: KKLT, LVS, DGKT (rigid, susy): $m^2 l^2 \ge 0$

- → already heavily debated in literature...
- \longrightarrow KKLT, LVS: maybe to far in the bulk w.r.t. asymptotic arg.
- → DGKT... Warping effect on mass spectrum?

Junghans '20, Marchesano, Palti, Quirant, Tomasiello '20

Work in progress with George Tringas

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 $\frac{|V'|}{V} > c$: de Sitter swampland conjecture: Obied, Ooguri, Spodyneiko, Vafa '18 V > 0Refinements — only true in the **asymptotics** of field space Trans-Planckian Censorship Conjecture (TCC): $\varphi \to \infty$, $\frac{|V'|}{V} \ge \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \approx 0.82$ Bedroya, Vafa '19 $\left(d \ge 4: \frac{|V'|}{V} \ge \frac{2}{\sqrt{(d-1)(d-2)}}\right)$ $e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}(\varphi-\varphi_i)}$ Asymptotics of field space ~ string classical regime $V(\varphi)$ Obstruction to dS _____ difficulties with in the asymptotics classical dS Link made precise with **supergravity no-go theorems**: no-gos against dS_d reformulated in the form $\frac{|V'|}{V} \ge c$ $c \geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{(d-1)(d-2)}}$ Andriot, Horer '22 Many supergravity compactif. potentials obey TCC bound Andriot, Cribiori, Erkinger '20

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→ Cosmology in the asymptotics of field space? Very difficult

No slow-roll single-field inflation Multi-field non-geodesic inflation? Quintessence: very tight/boundary of possibility

..., Rudelius '21, '22, Andriot, Horer '22, Calderon-Infante, Ruiz, Valenzuela '22, Shiu, Tonioni, Tran '23, Cremonini, Gonzalo, Rajaguru, Tang, Wrase '23, ...







III. In between – transcient physics?

One motivation: comparison of V to species scale Λ_s

Species scale: energy scale at which quantum gravity effects become relevant: $\Lambda_s < M_p$

Dvali, Gomez, Lüst, Redi '07-'10

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Castellano, Herraez, Ibanez '21, '22, Long, Montero, Vafa, Valenzuela '21

Cribiori, Lüst, Staudt '22, van de Heisteeg, Vafa, Wiesner, Wu '22, '23

Typical EFT energy scale: $\frac{\sqrt{V}}{M_p}$ $\longrightarrow \Lambda_s \ge \frac{\sqrt{V}}{M_p}$ (see Hebecker, T. Wrase '18, M. Scalisi, I. Valenzuela '18) One motivation: comparison of V to species scale Λ_s

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In addition: moduli dependence $\Lambda_s(\varphi) \longrightarrow$ Compare to such a V (dS max. in bulk, asympt. to 0) Behaviour: not so easy to find!





Use 10d supergravity dS solutions found + scalar potentials

Look at tachyonic direction (in classical regime direction): asymptotic behaviour?



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Look at tachyonic direction (in classical regime direction): asymptotic behaviour?



Use solution m_{5577}^+4

V: 14 fields \longrightarrow choose field trajectory

→ steepest descent path: starts with tachyonic direction, then deviates

Compare V and Λ_s







In between region





Bump due to linear dependence





Bump due to linear dependence

 $\begin{array}{c} & & \\ 0.0030 \\ 0.0025 \\ 0.0020 \\ 0.0015 \\ 0.0010 \\ 0.0005 \\ \hline \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$ Distance

Origin of the bump? Comparison: $\frac{|\nabla \Lambda_s|}{\Lambda_s} \leq \frac{|\nabla V|}{V}$ Same origin?

Show that not due to axion (linear dependence) but purely saxions (dilaton, radii, exponentials)





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Show that purely exponential potential can generate bump: $\sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n}$

$$V(\hat{\varphi}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i \ e^{a_i \varphi} \ , \ a_1 < \dots < a_n < 0 \ , \ A_n > 0$$

a bump in $|V'|/V$ if $A_{n-1} > 0$



Show that not due to axion (linear dependence) but purely saxions (dilaton, radii, exponentials)





6 8 10 ¢

4

1.0

0.8

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a bump in |V'|/V if $A_{n-1} > 0$

→ different origin

But... different compactification... Species scale on group manifold?

In between region and cosmology: realise valid transcient cosmological scenarios? Transcient: see e.g. Marconnet, Tsimpis '22

Enough e-folds?

Slow-roll inflation points? Difficult: IIA: $\epsilon_V = 0.38306$, $\eta_V = -0.16264$

Blaback, Danielsson, Dibitetto '13

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Transcient, multi-field non-geodesic scenarios? ----- Work in progress with Paul Marconnet

 \longrightarrow accelerated expansion is doomed to stop?!



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 \rightarrow suited for realistic cosmology?

I. The bulk

- dS critical points typically in the bulk \longrightarrow difficult to trust
- Database of dS solutions with V extending to classical regime

- Susy AdS_d , $(d \ge 4)$: one scalar with mass: $m^2 l^2 \le -2$

II. The asymptotics – tail

- TCC slope bound: well verified in supergravity compactif. $(d \ge 4)$
- Cosmology difficult in asymptotics
- ATCC: slope bound for V < 0

III. In between

- Comparison of V, Λ_s , rates $\frac{|\nabla \Lambda_s|}{\Lambda_s}$, $\frac{|\nabla V|}{V}$ and bumps
- Multifield transcient inflation?

Consider $\int d^4x \sqrt{|g_4|} \left(\frac{M_p^2}{2} \mathcal{R}_4 - \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \overline{\partial_\mu \varphi^i} \partial^\mu \varphi^j - V \right)$ as EFT of quantum gravity \longrightarrow properties of V ?

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Thank you for your attention!

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Good night, and good luck.

- Edward R. Murrow -

AZQUOTES