The Quantum Gravity Cut-Off in a (convex) Nutshell

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Based on [arXiv:2306.16450] and [arXiv: 2307. XXXXX]

Work with L. Ibáñez, A. Herráez and J. Calderón and WIP with I. Valenzuela and I. Ruiz



(Einstein) Gravity leads to some nice (and strange) solutions: Black Holes

E.g. Schwarzschild solution

$$ds^{2} = -\left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right)dt^{2} + \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right)^{-1}dr^{2} + r^{2}d\Omega^{2}$$



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General lore: 'The smaller, the hotter'

$$T_{\rm BH} \sim \frac{1}{T_{\rm BH}} \sim \left(\frac{M_{\rm Pl}^{d-2}}{M_{\rm BH}}\right)^{\frac{1}{d-3}}$$





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What is the minimum sized BH describable by our EFT?





A natural guess is to take it to be approx. of Planckian size

 $R_{\rm BH} \sim \mathcal{O}(\ell_{\rm Pl})$

- It turns out that for theories with large number of species, this is an overestimate! (Problems with entropy, BH decay, ...)
- The correct QG scale is the Species Scale [Dvali, Redi, '07]

$$\ell_{\rm sp} \sim \ell_{\rm Pl} N^{\frac{1}{d-2}}$$

* Notice that for $N \gg 1$ one finds that $\ell_{
m sp} \gg \ell_{
m Pl}$



The species scale plays a starring role in the Swampland Program

Max. Validity of any Eff. Field Theory Description!!

Natural question: Can we perametrically decouple such scale from the Planck mass? How low should it be when approaching infinite distance/weak coupling limits?

Based on String Theory evidence and entropy bounds we propose:

 $\lambda_{\rm sp} \ge rac{1}{\sqrt{(d-2)(d-1)}}$ See A. Herráez Talk!!







[van Beest, Calderón, Mirfendereski, Valenzuela, '21]

Outline

I. THE SPECIES SCALE DISTANCE CONJECTURE

The bound and its convex hull formulation

II. A SIMPLE EXAMPLE IN 9D

M-theory on T^2

III. A 'DUALITY' IN DISGUISE

A cute pattern between light towers and the QG cut-off

IV. SUMMARY & OUTLOOK

Open Questions. Future Directions

A Convex Hull condition

- In [Calderón, AC, Herráez, Ibáñez '23] we propose a bound for λ_{sp} in any inf. dist. limit
- In multi-moduli cases, what one defines is the charge-to-mass and species vectors

$$\zeta_{\rm t}^i \equiv -\partial^i \log m_{\rm tower} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{Z}_{\rm sp}^i \equiv -\partial^i \log \Lambda_{\rm sp}$$

- In analogy with the (Sharpened) Distance Conjecture, it is useful to define a convex hull [Calderón, Uranga, Valenzuela '20]
 It gives us information about the nature of the inf. dist. limit
- This allows us to quickly visualize whether the SSDC holds or not for a given theory $\lambda_{sp} = \max\left\{\hat{n} \cdot \vec{Z}_{eff}\right\} \implies \text{SSDC: } \lambda_{sp} \ge \lambda_{sp,min}$





The theory has a classically exact moduli space



* There are lots of towers and infinite distance limits... Each one of them characterized by some Λ_{sp}



We compute the charge-to-mass vectors of the towers and from them we extract those of the species scale

1



Convex hull for the towers

[Etheredge, Heidenreich, Kaya, Qiu, Rudelius '22]

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The Species Scale provides useful information: it tells us about duality frames!



A 'Duality' in disguise

- Let's have a closer look at the previous diagram
- Notice that the role between generating/saturating towers gets reversed!
- Moreover, strings are fixed under groing to one convex hull to the other
- In addition, the faces of one hull are orthogonal to the vertices of the other

$$\vec{\zeta}_{\rm t} \cdot \vec{\mathcal{Z}}_{\rm sp} = G^{ij} \left(\partial_i \log m_{\rm tower} \right) \left(\partial_j \log \Lambda_{\rm sp} \right) = \frac{1}{d-2}$$



A 'Duality' in disguise

The proposal is that this pattern, namely

See I. Valenzuela's Talk!!

$$\vec{\mathcal{Z}}_{\rm sp} = G^{ij} \left(\partial_i \log m_{\rm tower} \right) \left(\partial_j \log \Lambda_{\rm sp} \right) = \frac{1}{d-2} \longrightarrow G^{ij} \left(\partial_i \log m_{\rm tower} \right) \left(\partial_j \log N \right) = -1$$

where one should take the lightest tower

- This seems to be non-trivially verified in all (to our knowledge) String Theory examples
- It implies the Sharpened Distance Conjecture and is related to the SSDC

Underlying reason? The Emergence Proposal? The Emergent

String Conjecture?

[Blumenhagen, AC, Corvilain, Gligovich, Grimm, Heidenreich, Herraez, Heidenreich, Kawamura, Marchesano, Melotti, Paraskevopoulou, Rudelius, Seo Valenzuela]



See L. Ibáñez Talk!!

Summary & Outlook

There seems to be a lower universal bound for the exponential rate of the QG cut-off

$$\lambda_{\rm sp} \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d-2)(d-1)}}$$

This is satisfied in many string theory examples in a non-trivial way

The concept of effective tower seems to be crucial



There is moreover a pattern in string theory constructions relating the lightest towers of states to the

QG cut-off

$$\vec{\zeta}_{\rm t} \cdot \vec{\mathcal{Z}}_{\rm sp} = \frac{1}{d-2}$$

Is there any simple explanation for it? Perhaps Emergence?

Stay Tuned!!!



Thank you for your attention!

QUESTIONS?



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8d Maximal SUGRA

Again, BPS states generate both convex hulls



- One can choose a 'fundamental domain' and check the pattern
- There are essentially two possibilities: Decompactification or emergent strings

[Lee, Lerche, Weigand '19]



Examples

In the papers we discuss several examples of the SSDC and the pattern:

o 4d N=2 and 4d N=1 vacua

- i. Hypermultiplet moduli space
- ii. Vector multiplet moduli space
- o Theories with 16 supercharges
- i. Heterotic string theory on a circle
- ii. M-theory on K3
- o Theories with maximal supersymmetry in $d \ge 4$

