#### Affine algebras at infinite distance limits in the Heterotic String

Veronica Collazuol

IPhT CEA/Saclay

Based on:

- arXiv:2203.01341 with A. Herraez, M. Graña
- arXiv:2210.13471 with A. Herraez, M. Graña and H. Parra De Freitas

String Phenomenology 2023

July 6, 2023

#### **Motivation**

SYMMETRY ENHANCEMENT ------

MASSIVE VECTORS BECOMING MASSLESS

#### **Motivation**

SYMMETRY ENHANCEMENT  $\longleftrightarrow$ 

MASSIVE VECTORS BECOMING MASSLESS

[Ooguri, Vafa, '07]

#### Motivation

SYMMETRY ENHANCEMENT

#### MASSIVE VECTORS BECOMING MASSLESS

#### **INFINITE DISTANCE POINTS**

#### INFINITE TOWER OF STATES BECOMING MASSLESS (SDC)

[Ooguri, Vafa, '07]

#### Swampland Distance Conjecture



Moving from a point P in moduli space to another point Q an infinite distance away, there is a tower of states which becomes exponentially massless in Planck units

$$m(Q) \sim m(P)e^{-\alpha d(P;Q)}$$



Framework: Heterotic String on S<sup>1</sup>

Moduli: radius R and Wilson line  $A^{I}$ , I = 1, ..., 16





Framework: Heterotic String on S<sup>1</sup>

Moduli: radius R and Wilson line  $A^{I}$ , I = 1, ..., 16



The mass of a state depends on the point of moduli space

$$M = M(Z, R, A^I)$$

$$M(Z, R, A^{I}) = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \{J^{a}(z)\}$$

$$M(Z, R, A^{I}) = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \{J^{a}(z)\}$$

• Generically:  $U(1)^{17}$ 

$$M(Z, R, A^{I}) = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \{J^{a}(z)\}$$

- Generically:  $U(1)^{17}$
- At special points:  $G^r \times U(1)^{17-r}$

$$M(Z, R, A^{I}) = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \{J^{a}(z)\}$$

- Generically:  $U(1)^{17}$
- At special points:  $G^r \times U(1)^{17-r}$  whose currents satisfy

$$J^{a}(z)J^{b}(w) \sim \frac{k^{ab}}{(z-w)^{2}} + \frac{if_{c}^{ab}J^{c}(w)}{z-w}$$

$$M(Z, R, A^I) = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \{J^a(z)\}$$

- Generically:  $U(1)^{17}$
- At special points:  $G^r \times U(1)^{17-r}$  whose currents satisfy

Cartan-Killing metric  $J^a(z)J^b(w)\sim \frac{k^{ab}}{(z-w)^2}+\frac{if_c^{ab}J^c(w)}{z-w}$ 

$$M(Z, R, A^I) = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \{J^a(z)\}$$

- Generically:  $U(1)^{17}$
- At special points:  $G^r \times U(1)^{17-r}$  whose currents satisfy

Cartan-Killing metric Structure constants  $J^{a}(z)J^{b}(w) \sim \frac{k^{ab}}{(z-w)^{2}} + \frac{if_{c}^{ab}J^{c}(w)}{z-w}$ 

$$M(Z, R, A^I) = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \{J^a(z)\}$$

- Generically:  $U(1)^{17}$
- At special points:  $G^r \times U(1)^{17-r}$  whose currents satisfy

Cartan-Killing metric  

$$J^{a}(z)J^{b}(w) \sim \frac{k^{ab}}{(z-w)^{2}} + \frac{if_{c}^{ab}J^{c}(w)}{z-w}$$

$$\downarrow zero modes$$

$$[J^{a}, J^{b}] = if_{c}^{ab}J^{c}$$

classified in [Font, Fraiman, Graña, Nuñez, Parra de Freitas '18-'21]

# **Example:** $E_8 \oplus E_8 \oplus U(1)$

For A = 0 and generic radius, the massless states are

• 
$$J^{I}(z) = i\partial Y^{I}(z)$$

• 
$$J^9(z) = i\sqrt{2}\partial Y^9(z)$$

• 
$$J^{\alpha}(z) = e^{i\alpha^{I}Y^{I}(z)}$$
  $\alpha \in \Gamma_{8} \times \Gamma_{8}$ 

# **Example:** $E_8 \oplus E_8 \oplus U(1)$

For A = 0 and generic radius, the massless states are

• 
$$J^{I}(z) = i\partial Y^{I}(z)$$

• 
$$J^9(z) = i\sqrt{2}\partial Y^9(z)$$

• 
$$J^{\alpha}(z) = e^{i\alpha^{I}Y^{I}(z)}$$
  $\alpha \in \Gamma_{8} \times \Gamma_{8}$ 

Their zero modes satisfy the algebra

$$\begin{split} [J^{I}, J^{J}] &= [J^{I}, J^{9}] = [J^{9}, J^{9}] = 0\\ [J^{I}, J^{\alpha}] &= \alpha^{I} J^{\alpha}\\ [J^{\alpha}, J^{\beta}] &= \begin{cases} \epsilon(\alpha, \beta) J^{\alpha+\beta} & \alpha+\beta \text{ root,} \\ \alpha^{I} J^{I} & \alpha = -\beta, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

 $E_9 \oplus E_9 / \sim$ 

For  $A=0\,$  and with  $R\to\infty$  , the massless states are

• 
$$J_n^I(z) = i\partial Y^I(z)e^{inY^9(z)}$$

$$J_n^9(z) = i\sqrt{2}\partial Y^9(z)e^{inY^9(z)}$$
 Mc

Momentum towers

• 
$$J^{\alpha}_{n}(z) = e^{i\alpha^{I}Y^{I}(z)}e^{inY^{9}(z)}$$
  $\alpha \in \Gamma_{8} \times \Gamma_{8}$ 

 $E_9 \oplus E_9 / \sim$ 

For  $A=0\,$  and with  $R\to\infty$  , the massless states are

• 
$$J_n^I(z) = i\partial Y^I(z)e^{inY^9(z)}$$

• 
$$J_n^9(z) = i\sqrt{2}\partial Y^9(z)e^{inY^9(z)}$$

• 
$$J_n^{\alpha}(z) = e^{i\alpha^I Y^I(z)} e^{inY^9(z)}$$
  $\alpha \in \Gamma_8 \times \Gamma_8$ 

#### Their zero modes satisfy the algebra

$$\begin{split} &[J_n^I, J_m^J] = in\delta^{IJ}\delta_{n+m,0}\partial Y^9 \\ &[J_n^I, J_m^\alpha] = \alpha^I J_{n+m}^\alpha \\ &[J_n^\alpha, J_m^\beta] = \begin{cases} \epsilon(\alpha, \beta) J_{n+m}^{\alpha+\beta} & \alpha+\beta \text{root,} \\ \alpha^I J_{n+m}^I + in\delta_{n+m,0}\partial Y^9 & \alpha = -\beta, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

 $E_9 \oplus E_9 / \sim$ 

For  $A=0\,$  and with  $R\to\infty$  , the massless states are

• 
$$J_n^I(z) = i\partial Y^I(z)e^{inY^9(z)}$$

• 
$$J_n^9(z) = i\sqrt{2}\partial Y^9(z)e^{inY^9(z)}$$

• 
$$J_n^{\alpha}(z) = e^{i\alpha^I Y^I(z)} e^{inY^9(z)}$$
  $\alpha$ 

$$\alpha \in \Gamma_8 \times \Gamma_8$$

Their zero modes satisfy the algebra

$$[J_n^I, J_m^J] = in\delta^{IJ}\delta_{n+m,0}\partial Y^9$$

$$\begin{split} [J_n^I, J_m^{\alpha}] &= \alpha^I J_{n+m}^{\alpha} \\ [J_n^{\alpha}, J_m^{\beta}] &= \begin{cases} \epsilon(\alpha, \beta) J_{n+m}^{\alpha+\beta} & \alpha+\beta \text{root,} \\ \alpha^I J_{n+m}^I + in\delta_{n+m}, \partial Y^9 & \alpha=-\beta, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

Central extension:  $\begin{aligned} [\partial Y^9, \partial Y^9] &= 0\\ [\partial Y^9, J_n^I] &= 0\\ [\partial Y^9, J_n^\alpha] &= 0 \end{aligned}$ 

#### Decompactification limits $9d \rightarrow 10d$

 $E_8 \times E_8$  theory



#### Decompactification limits $9d \rightarrow 10d$

SO(32) theory



• In lower dimension we find the affine version of the higher dimensional algebra at infinite distance.



- In lower dimension we find the affine version of the higher dimensional algebra at infinite distance.
- The central extension is related to the boson we are decompactifying.



- In lower dimension we find the affine version of the higher dimensional algebra at infinite distance.
- The central extension is related to the boson we are decompactifying.
- When the algebra is semisimple, all the factors become affine with identified central extension.



- In lower dimension we find the affine version of the higher dimensional algebra at infinite distance.
- The central extension is related to the boson we are decompactifying.
- When the algebra is semisimple, all the factors become affine with identified central extension.

→ Does this generalize to lower dimensions?



- In lower dimension we find the affine version of the higher dimensional algebra at infinite distance.
- The central extension is related to the boson we are decompactifying.
- When the algebra is semisimple, all the factors become affine with identified central extension.

 $E_9 \oplus E_9 / \sim$ 

 $\widehat{D}_{16}$ 

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

10 d 
$$E_8 \times E_8$$
  $SO(32)$ 

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in [Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21] )



Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in [Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21] )



$$[J_{n_8,n_9}^I, J_{m_8,m_9}^J] = i\delta^{IJ}(n_8\delta_{n_8+m_8,0}\partial Y_{0,n_9+m_9}^8 + n_9\delta_{n_9+m_9,0}\partial Y_{n_8+m_8,0}^9)$$

$$\begin{split} [J_{n_8,n_9}^{I}, J_{m_8,m_9}^{\alpha}] &= \alpha^{I} J_{n_8+m_8,n_9+m_9}^{\alpha} & \alpha + \beta \operatorname{root}, \\ [J_{n_8,n_9}^{\alpha}, J_{m_8,m_9}^{\beta}] &= \begin{cases} \epsilon(\alpha, \beta) J_{n_8+m_8,n_9+m_9}^{\alpha+\beta} & \alpha + \beta \operatorname{root}, \\ \alpha^{I} J_{n_8+m_8,n_9+m_9}^{I} + \\ +i(n_8 \delta_{n_8+m_8,0} \partial Y_{0,n_9+m_9}^8 + n_9 \delta_{n_9+m_9,0} \partial Y_{n_8+m_8,0}^9) & \alpha = -\beta \,, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \end{split}$$

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in [Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21] )

• <u>Full decompactification 8d →10d</u>:



One central extension for each direction that is decompactified

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

• Partial decompactification  $8d \rightarrow 9d$ :

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

• <u>Partial decompactification  $8d \rightarrow 9d$ </u>:



Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

Partial decompactification 8d→9d:



Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

Partial decompactification 8d→9d:



 We can find all the algebras in the higher dimensional theory

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

Partial decompactification 8d→9d:



- We can find all the algebras in the higher dimensional theory
- All the factors are made affine, also the U(1)'s

Framework: Heterotic String on T<sup>d</sup> (e.g. d=2, dual to the case in

[Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

Partial decompactification 8d→9d:



- We can find all the algebras in the higher dimensional theory
- All the factors are made affine, also the U(1)'s
- This generalizes to any d and any number of decompactified dimensions.

### Conclusions

 Presence of affine enhancements at infinite distance in heterotic moduli space, which signal decompactification.

## Conclusions

- Presence of affine enhancements at infinite distance in heterotic moduli space, which signal decompactification.
- In the lower dimensional theory there appears the affine version of the higher dimensional one
  - number of central extensions = number of dimensions that are decompactified
  - all the simple factors are made affine

## Conclusions

- Presence of affine enhancements at infinite distance in heterotic moduli space, which signal decompactification.
- In the lower dimensional theory there appears the affine version of the higher dimensional one
  - number of central extensions = number of dimensions that are decompactified
  - all the simple factors are made affine
- Match with the dual picture of F-theory on K3
   [Lee, Weigand, '21] [Lee, Lerche, Weigand, '21]

## Thank you!