

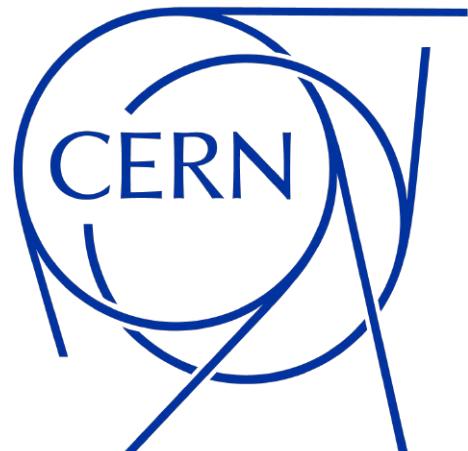
Cosmological Constant Extrema in the $O(16) \times O(16)$ Heterotic String on S^1

Bernardo Fraiman
(CERN)

Based on upcoming work with
Mariana Graña (Saclay), **Hector Parra de Freitas** (Saclay),
and **Savdeep Sethi** (Chicago U.)

arXiv: 2307.xxxxx

String Phenomenology 2023
Institute for Basic Science, Daejeon, Korea



Time	Mon 3	Tue 4	Wed 5	Thu 6	Fri 7	
8:30		Registration				
	<i>Opening Remarks</i>					
Chair	McAllister	K. Lee	Yi	Cvetic	Wräse	
9:00	Hebecker	Heckman	Cvetic	D. Lust	Quevedo	
9:30	Andriot	Bhardwaj	Wang	Wiesner	Moritz	
10:00	Wräse	Schlechter	Garcia-Etxebarria	Valenzuela	Marchesano	
10:30	Coffee Break					
Chair	Zavala	Raby	Lerche	Padilla	Parameswaran	
11:00	Shiu	Nilles	Weigand	Jeong	Im	
11:30	Scalisi	Kobayashi	Heidenreich	Parameswaran	Cicoli	
12:00	Montero	Gray	S. Lust	Zavala	Faraggi	
12:30	Lunch					
13:00						
13:30						
Chair	Hebecker		Quevedo		D. Lust	
14:00	Westphal		Huang		Raby	
14:30	Hamada	Parallel 1	Grana	Parallel 1	Ibanez	
			GenHET		Martucci	
			Conference Photo			
15:00	Farakos					
15:30	Coffee Break					

Toroidal compactifications of non-SUSY heterotic strings.

S^1  matter spectrum
cosmological constant

Qualitative characterization of this moduli space and the behavior of the **cosmological constant (extrema and stability)**

Heterotic strings in 10D: SUSY:

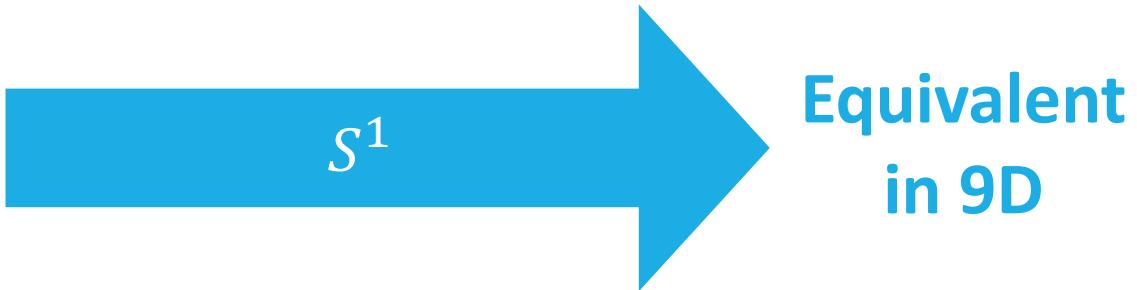
$SO(32)$

$E_8 \times E_8$

Heterotic strings in 10D: SUSY:

$SO(32)$

$E_8 \times E_8$



Equivalent
in 9D

Heterotic strings in 10D: SUSY:

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

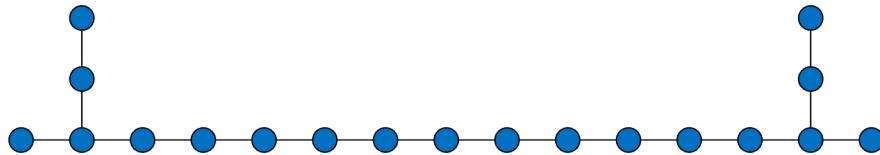


Equivalent
in 9D

Symmetries classified using **EDD**

[F. Cachazo, C. Vafa, '00]

[BF, M. Graña, C. A. Núñez '18]



Heterotic strings in 10D:

SUSY:

$SO(32)$

$E_8 \times E_8$

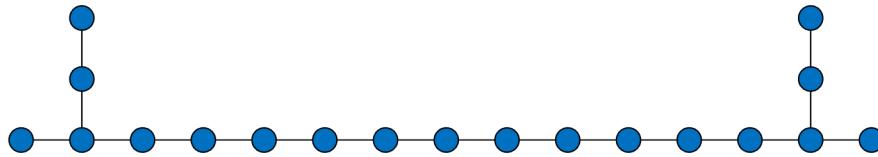


Equivalent
in 9D

Symmetries classified using **EDD**

[F. Cachazo, C. Vafa, '00]

[BF, M. Graña, C. A. Núñez '18]



~~SUSY:~~

(of rank 16)

[Alvarez-Gaume, Ginsparg, Moore, Vafa '86]

[Dixon, Harvey '86]

Non-tachyonic:

$O(16) \times O(16)$

Tachyonic:

$SO(32) \quad E_8 \times SO(16) \quad U(16)$
 $(E_7 \times SU(2))^2 \quad SO(24) \times SO(8)$

Heterotic strings in 10D:

SUSY:

$SO(32)$

$E_8 \times E_8$

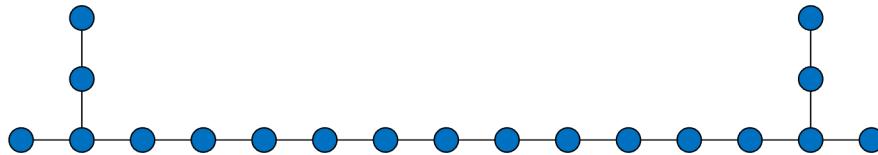


Equivalent
in 9D

Symmetries classified using **EDD**

[F. Cachazo, C. Vafa, '00]

[BF, M. Graña, C. A. Núñez '18]



~~SUSY:~~

(of rank 16)

[Alvarez-Gaume, Ginsparg, Moore, Vafa '86]

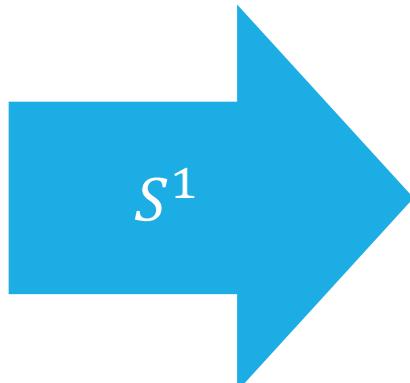
[Dixon, Harvey '86]

Non-tachyonic:

$O(16) \times O(16)$

Tachyonic:

$SO(32) \quad E_8 \times SO(16) \quad U(16)$
 $(E_7 \times SU(2))^2 \quad SO(24) \times SO(8)$



Equivalent
in 9D

Heterotic strings in 10D:

SUSY:

$SO(32)$

$E_8 \times E_8$

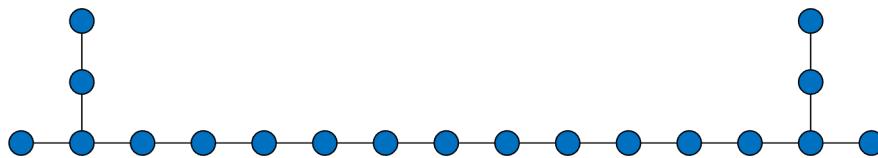


Equivalent
in 9D

Symmetries classified using **EDD**

[F. Cachazo, C. Vafa, '00]

[BF, M. Graña, C. A. Núñez '18]



~~SUSY:~~

(of rank 16)

[Alvarez-Gaume, Ginsparg, Moore, Vafa '86]

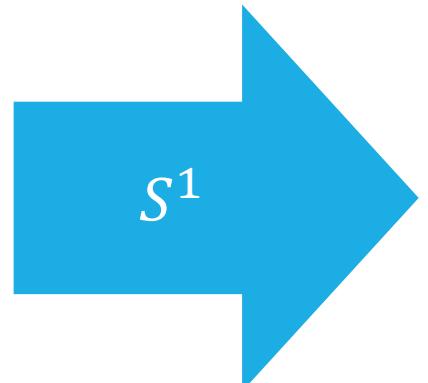
[Dixon, Harvey '86]

Non-tachyonic:

$O(16) \times O(16)$

Tachyonic:

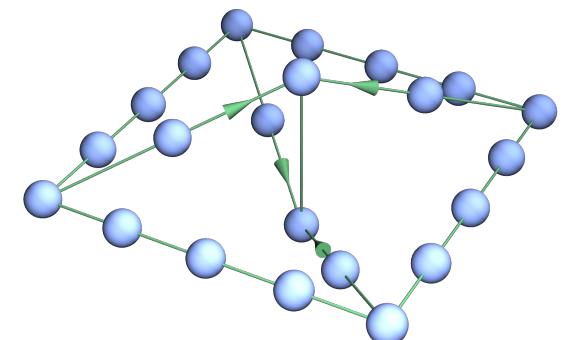
$SO(32) \quad E_8 \times SO(16) \quad U(16)$
 $(E_7 \times SU(2))^2 \quad SO(24) \times SO(8)$



Equivalent
in 9D

Symmetries classified using **new EDD**

[BF, M. Graña, H. P. de Freitas, S. Sethi WIP]



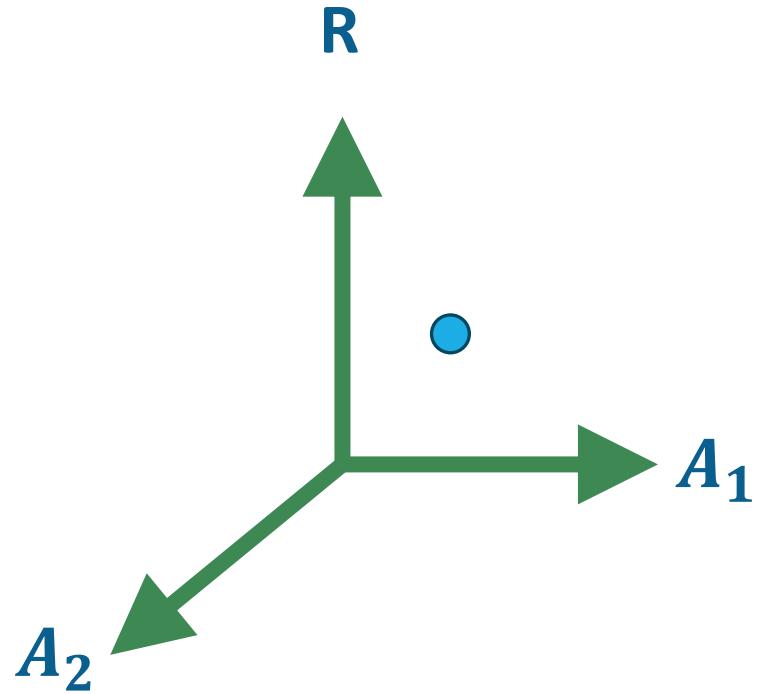
Non-SUSY heterotic on S^1

9D

Classical moduli space:

Radius R

16-dimensional Wilson line A_i



Non-SUSY heterotic on S^1

9D

Classical moduli space:

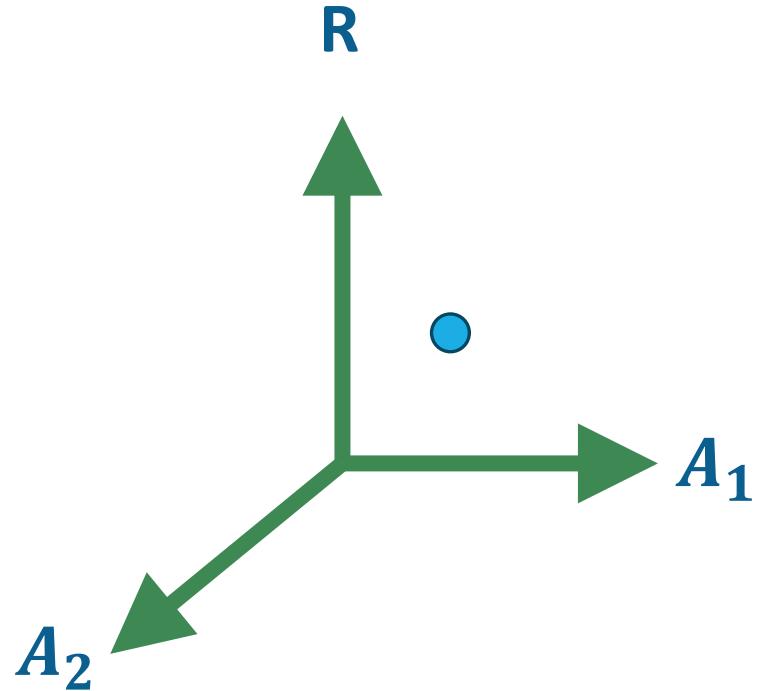
Radius R

16-dimensional Wilson line A_i

There is a quantum potential for the moduli!

We interpret it as a **cosmological constant** Λ

$$\Lambda_{\text{1-loop}}(R, A) = \int \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^2} Z(\tau, R, A)$$



Non-SUSY heterotic on S^1

We are interested in points **extremizing** the one-loop cosmological constant...

What type of extrema?

Maxima

Minima

Saddle points

We don't need to go far to find examples...

Non-SUSY heterotic on S^1

We are interested in points **extremizing** the one-loop cosmological constant...

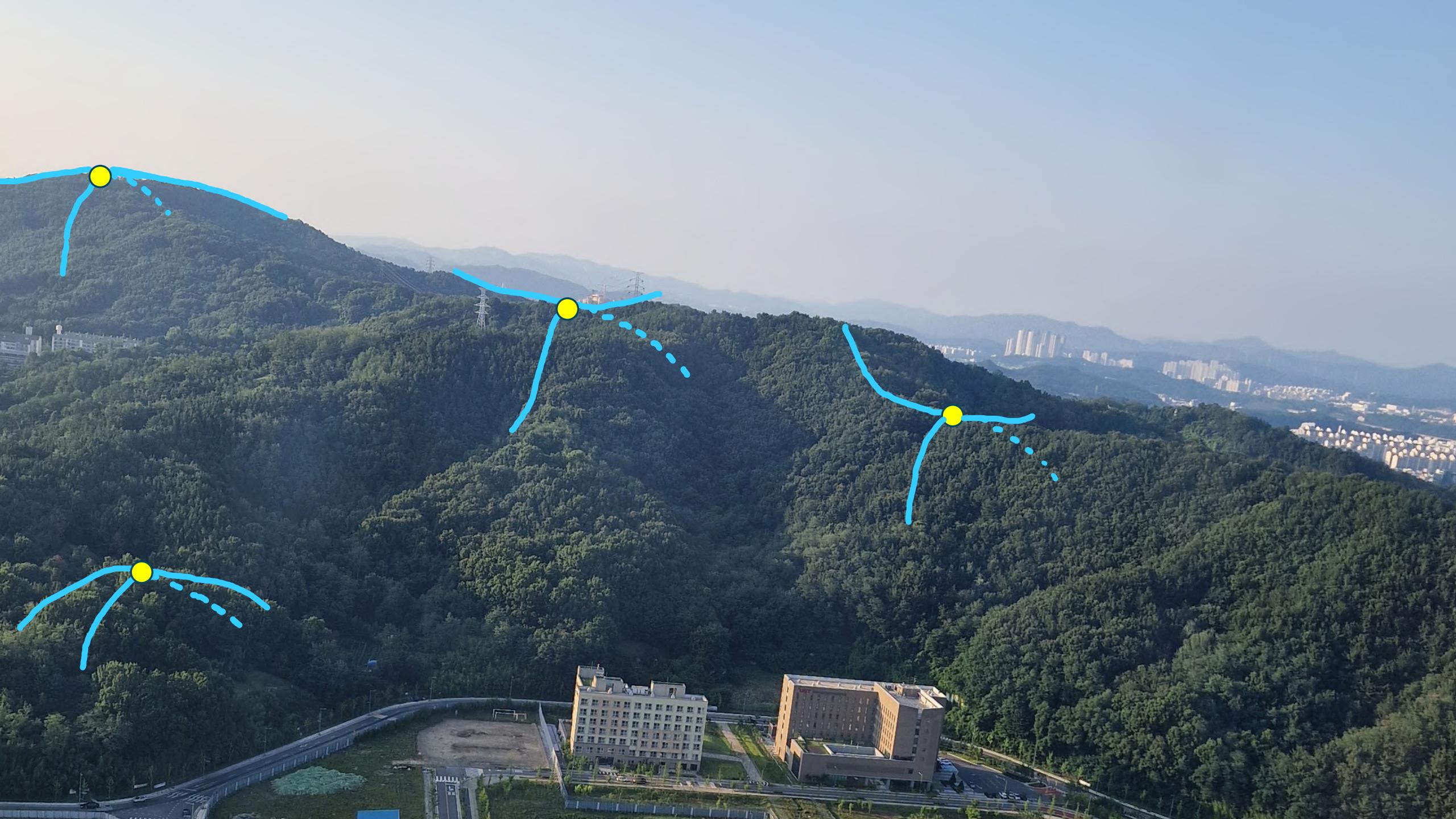
What type of extrema?

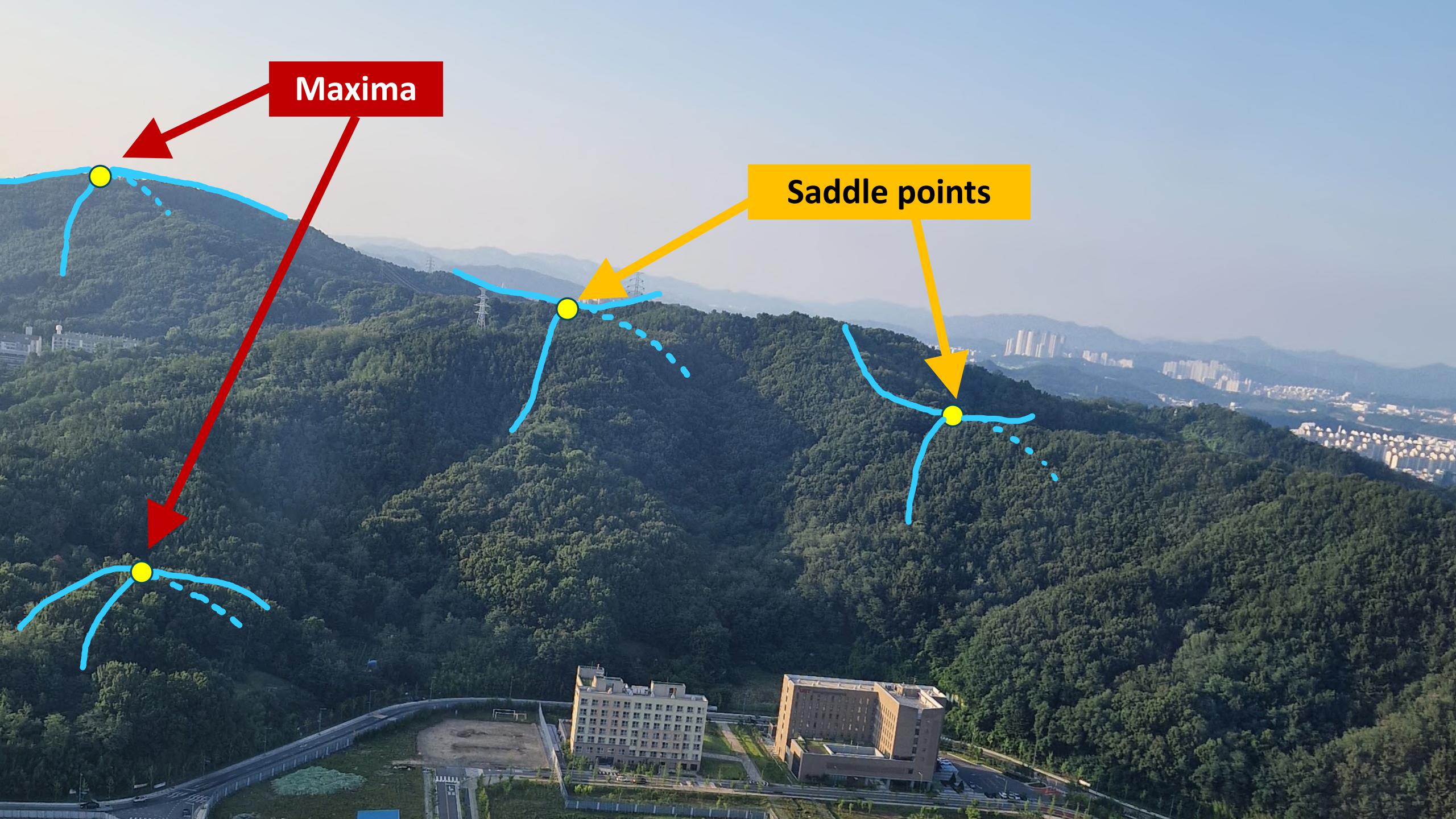
Maxima
Minima
Saddle points

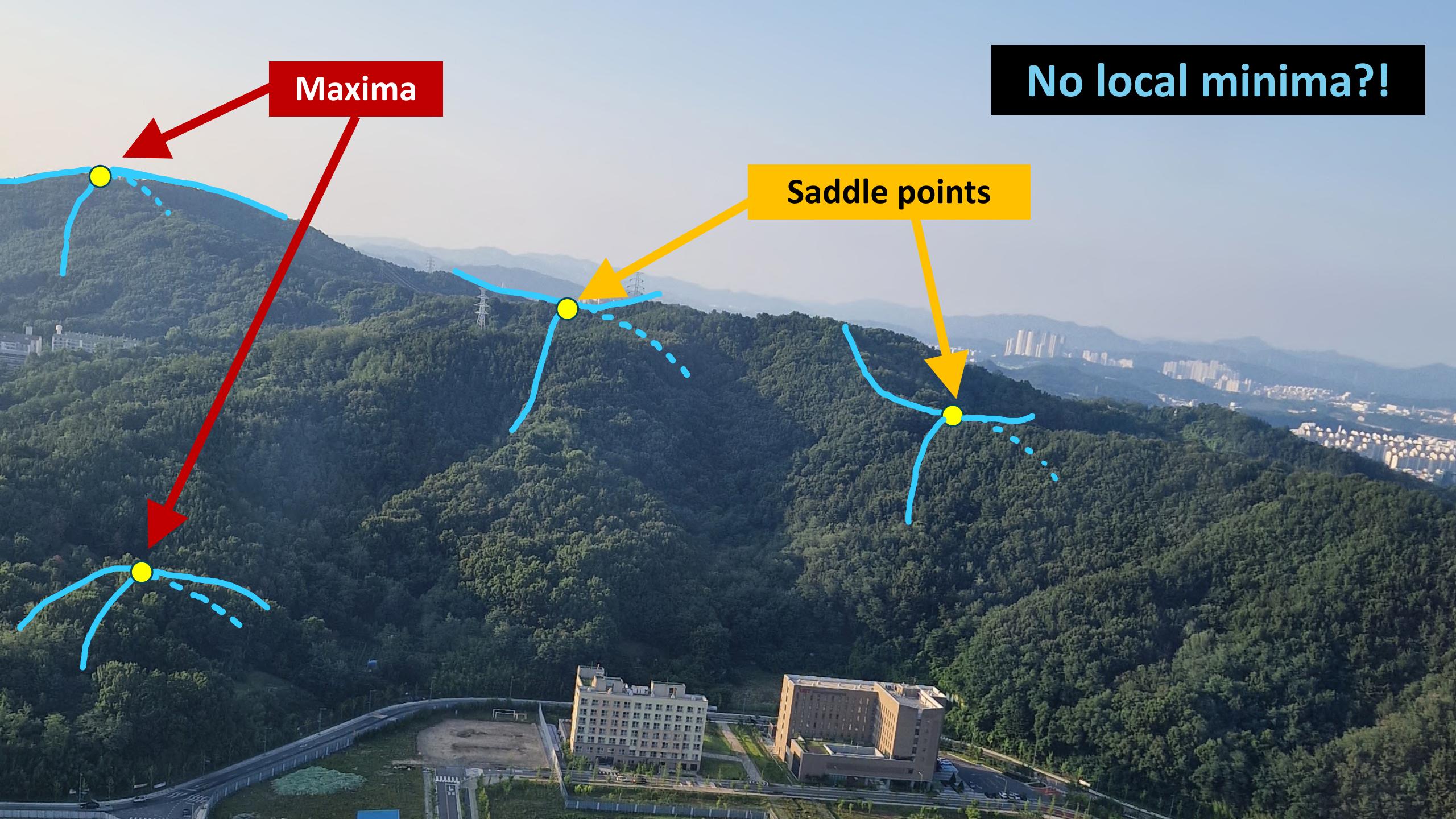
We don't need to go far to find examples...

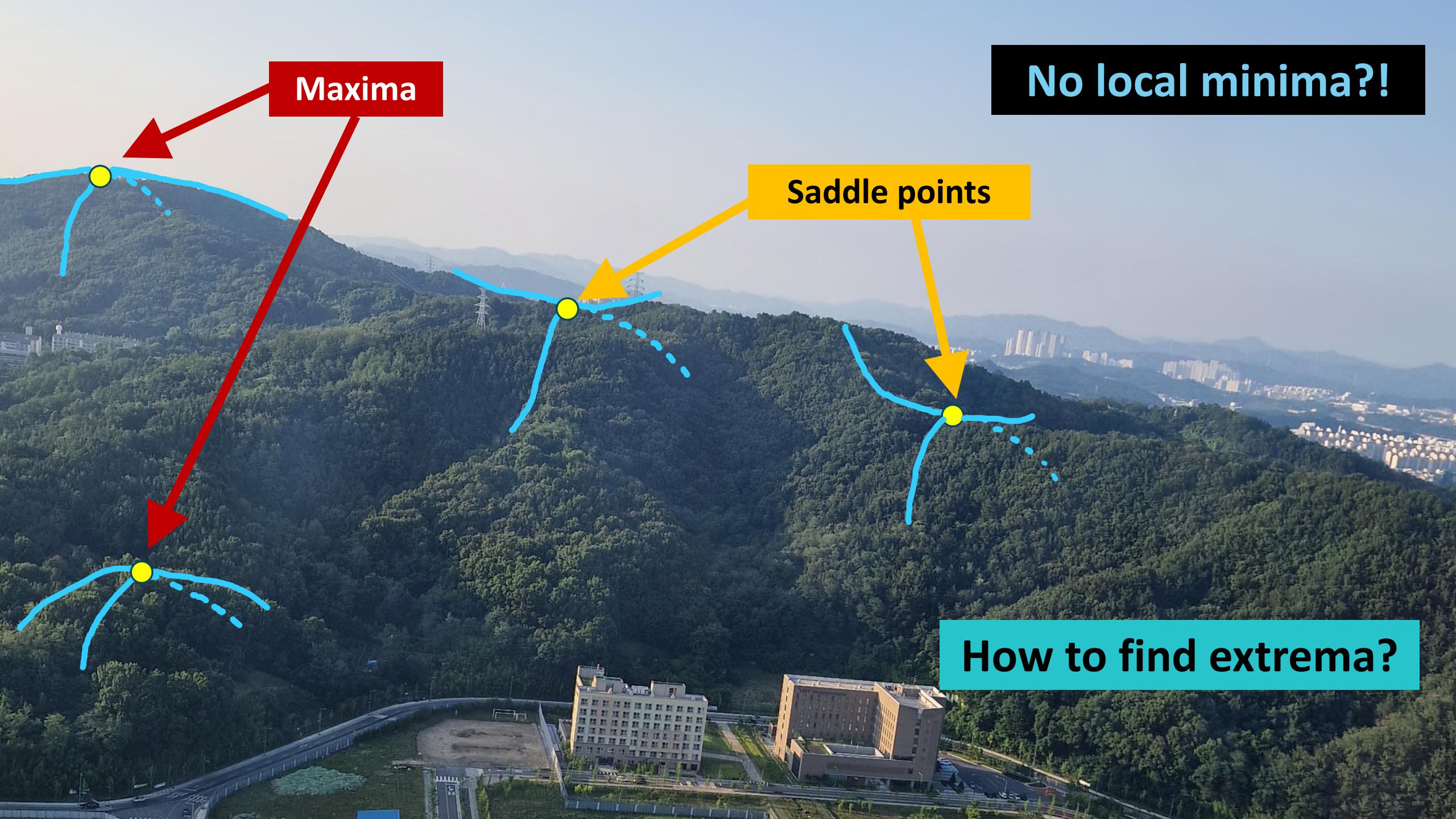












No local minima?!

How to find extrema?

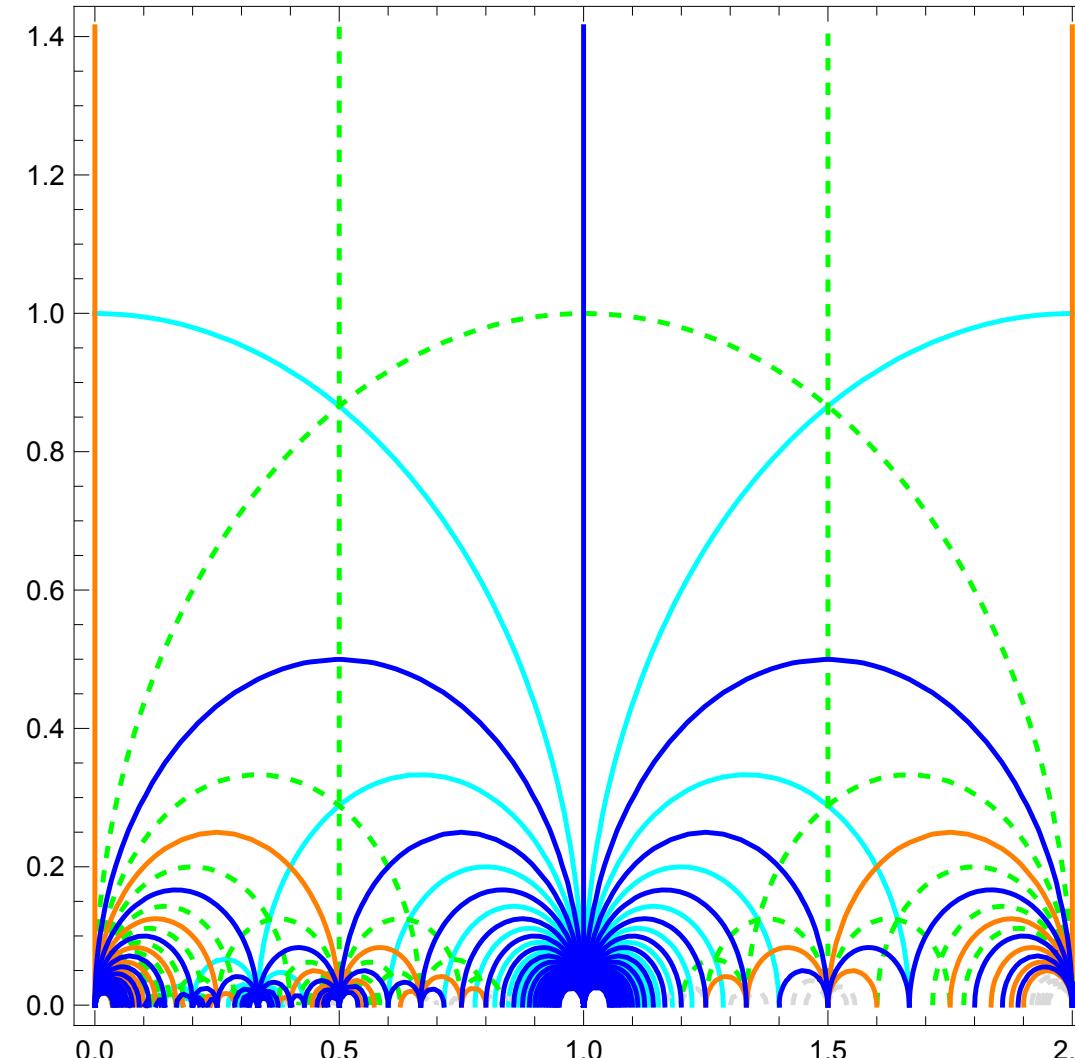
How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

Massless bosons appear at surfaces/curves/points (———) (boundaries of fund. region)

Massless fermions appear at surfaces/curves/points (- - - -) (not always a boundary)

$$A = (a, 0^7, a, 0^7)$$

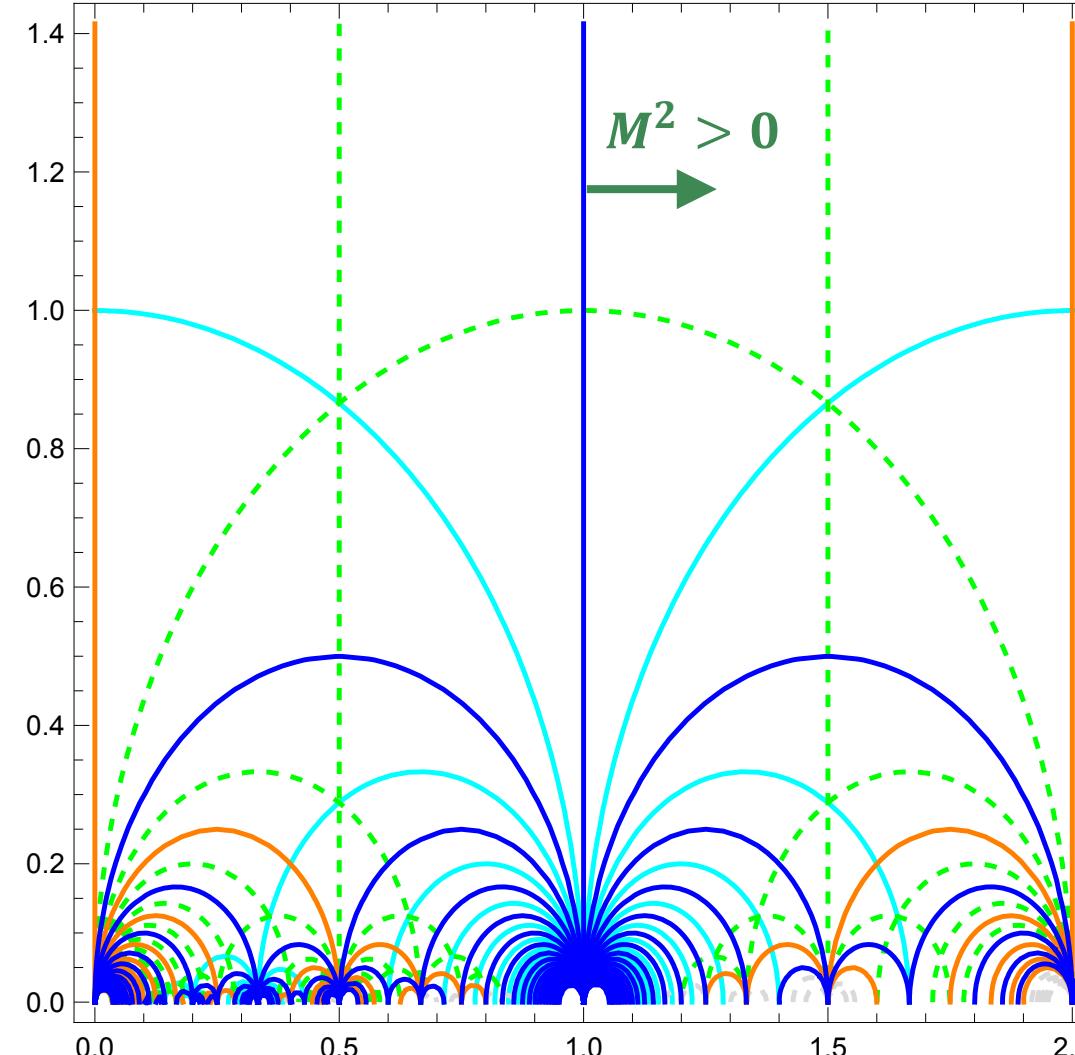


How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

Massless bosons appear at surfaces/curves/points (—) (boundaries of fund. region)

Massless fermions appear at surfaces/curves/points (---) (not always a boundary)

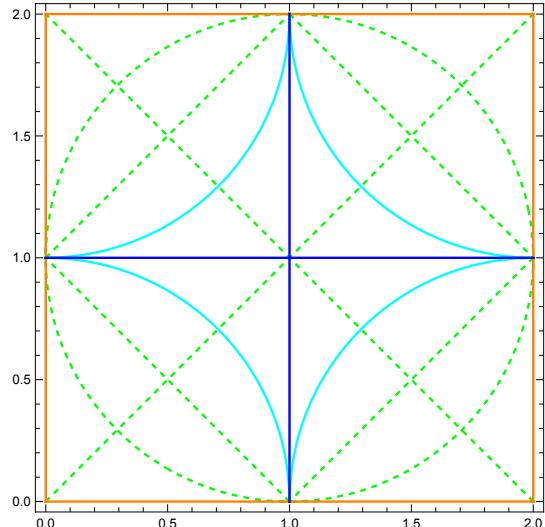
$$A = (a, 0^7, a, 0^7)$$



How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

Massless bosons appear at surfaces/curves/points (———) (boundaries of fund. region)

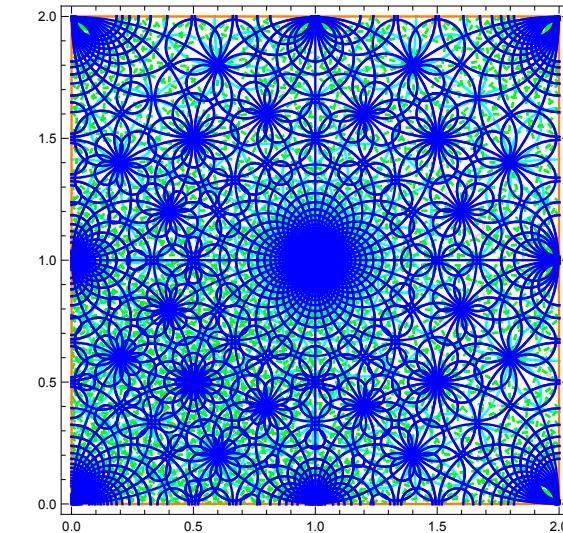
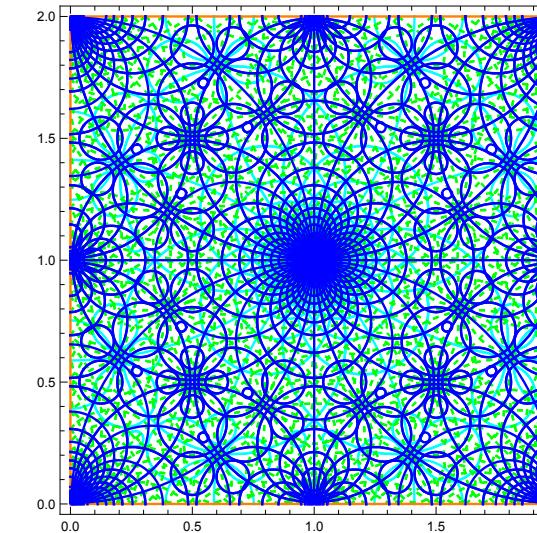
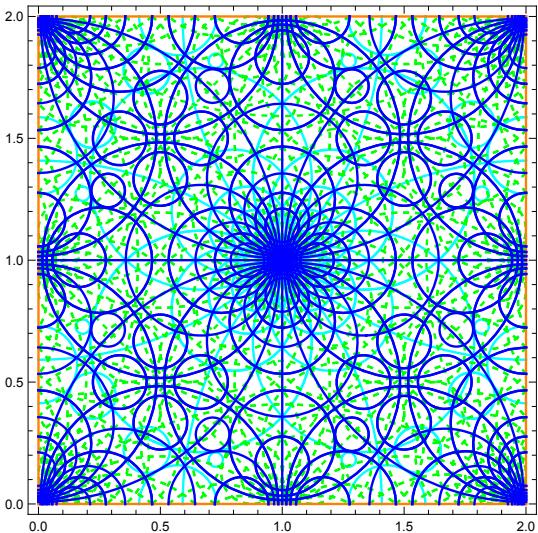
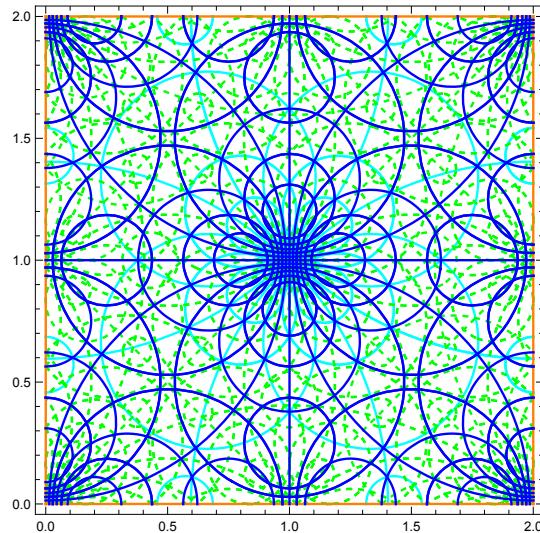
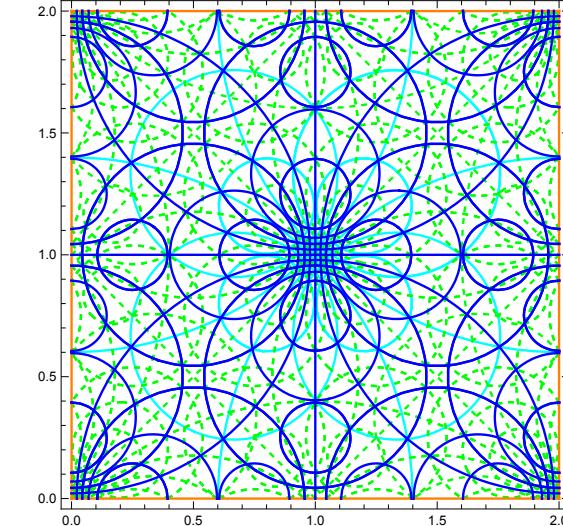
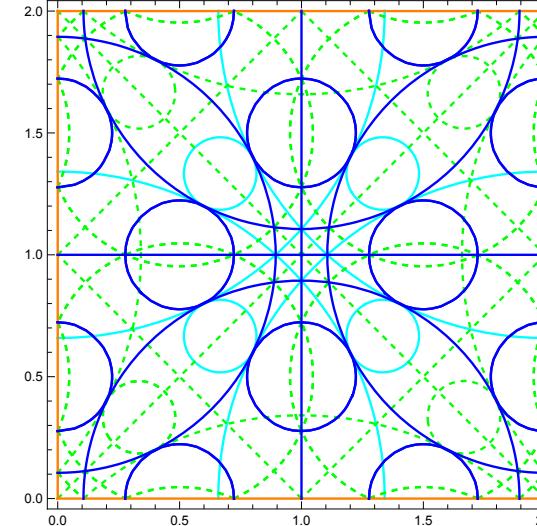
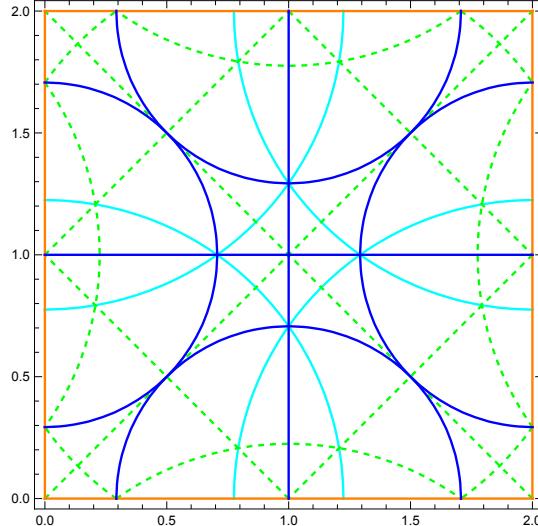
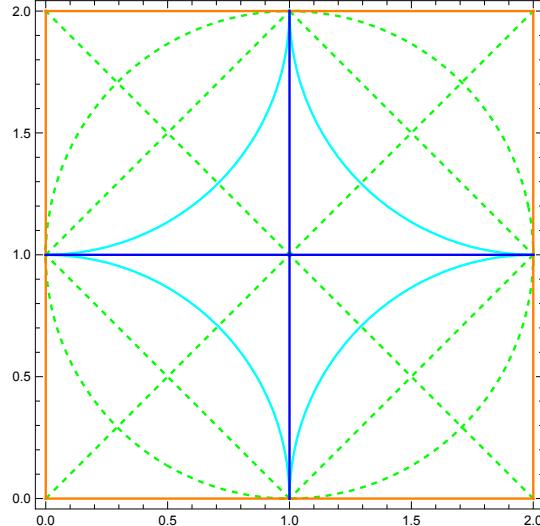
Massless fermions appear at surfaces/curves/points (- - - - -) (not always a boundary)



How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

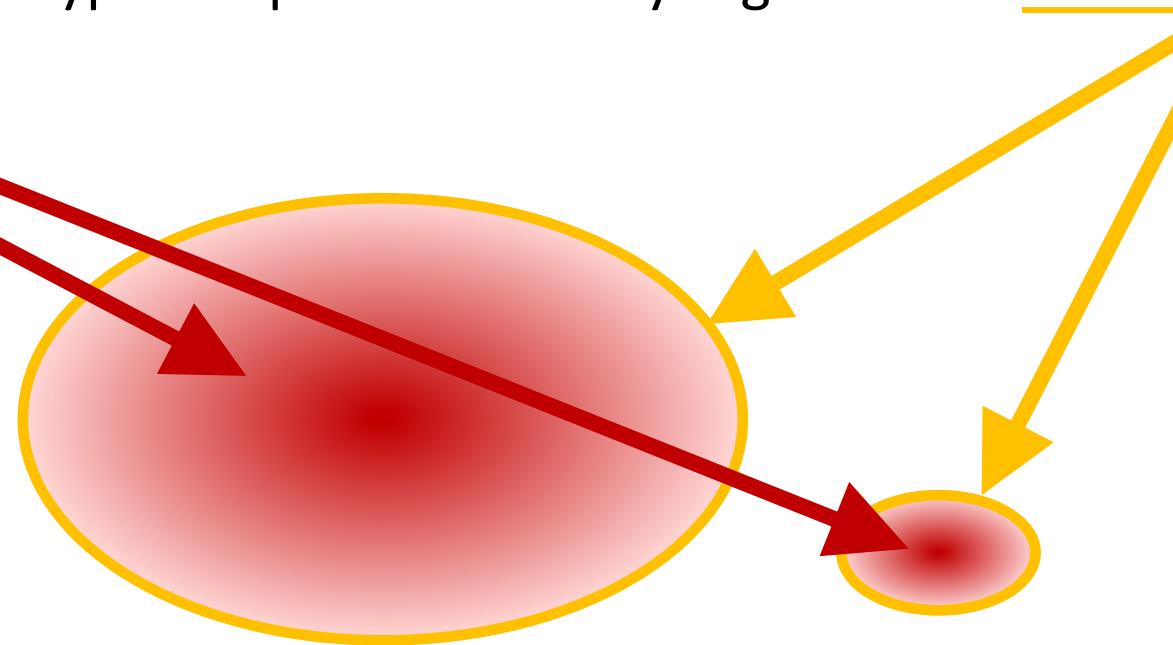
Massless bosons appear at surfaces/curves/points (———) (boundaries of fund. region)

Massless fermions appear at surfaces/curves/points (- - - -) (not always a boundary)



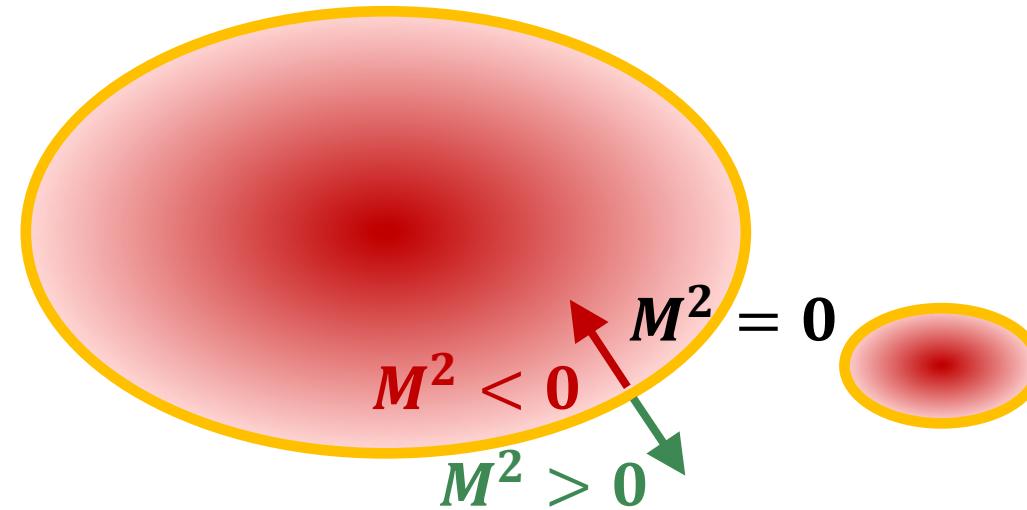
How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

Tachyons appear inside hyper-ellipses defined by regions with massless scalars!



How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

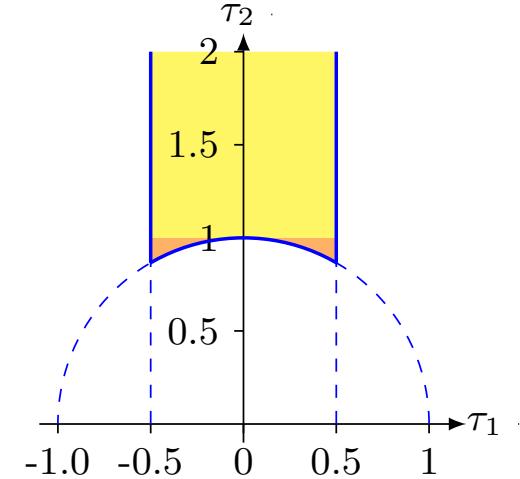
Tachyons appear inside hyper-ellipses defined by regions with massless scalars!



How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

$$\Lambda_{\text{1-loop}}(R, A) = \int \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^2} Z(\tau, R, A)$$

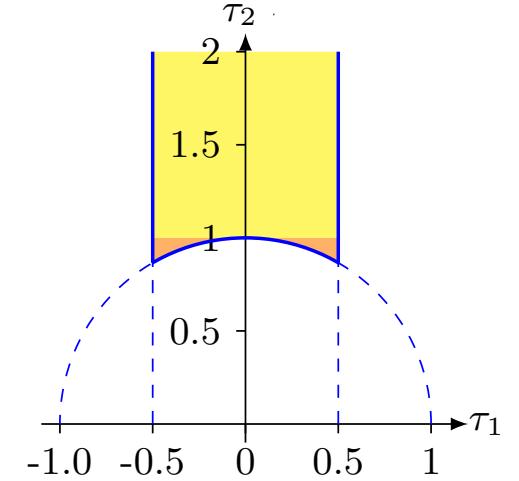
$$Z \sim \sum q^{p_L^2} \bar{q}^{p_R^2}$$



How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

$$\Lambda_{\text{1-loop}}(R, A) = \int \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^2} Z(\tau, R, A)$$

$$Z \sim \sum q^{p_L^2} \bar{q}^{p_R^2}$$



Massless gauge bosons and fermions have $p_L^2 + p_R^2 = 2 \rightarrow$ Finite contribution to Λ

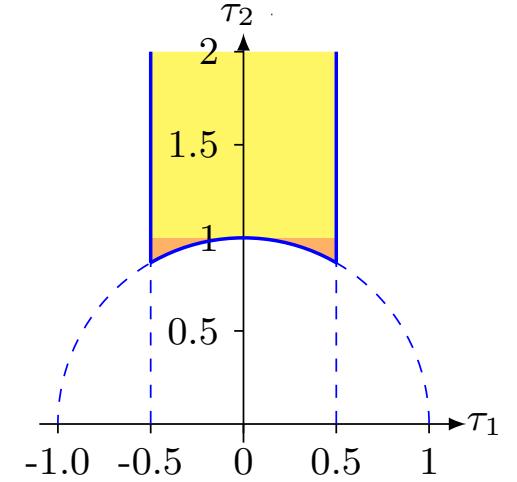
Massless scalars have $p_L^2 + p_R^2 = 3 \rightarrow$ Finite contribution to Λ

Tachyons have $p_L^2 + p_R^2 < 3 \rightarrow$ Infinite contribution to Λ

How is the (classical) moduli space of $O(16) \times O(16)$ heterotic string on S^1 ?

$$\Lambda_{\text{1-loop}}(R, A) = \int \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^2} Z(\tau, R, A)$$

$$Z \sim \sum q^{p_L^2} \bar{q}^{p_R^2}$$



Massless gauge bosons and fermions have $p_L^2 + p_R^2 = 2 \rightarrow$ Finite contribution to Λ

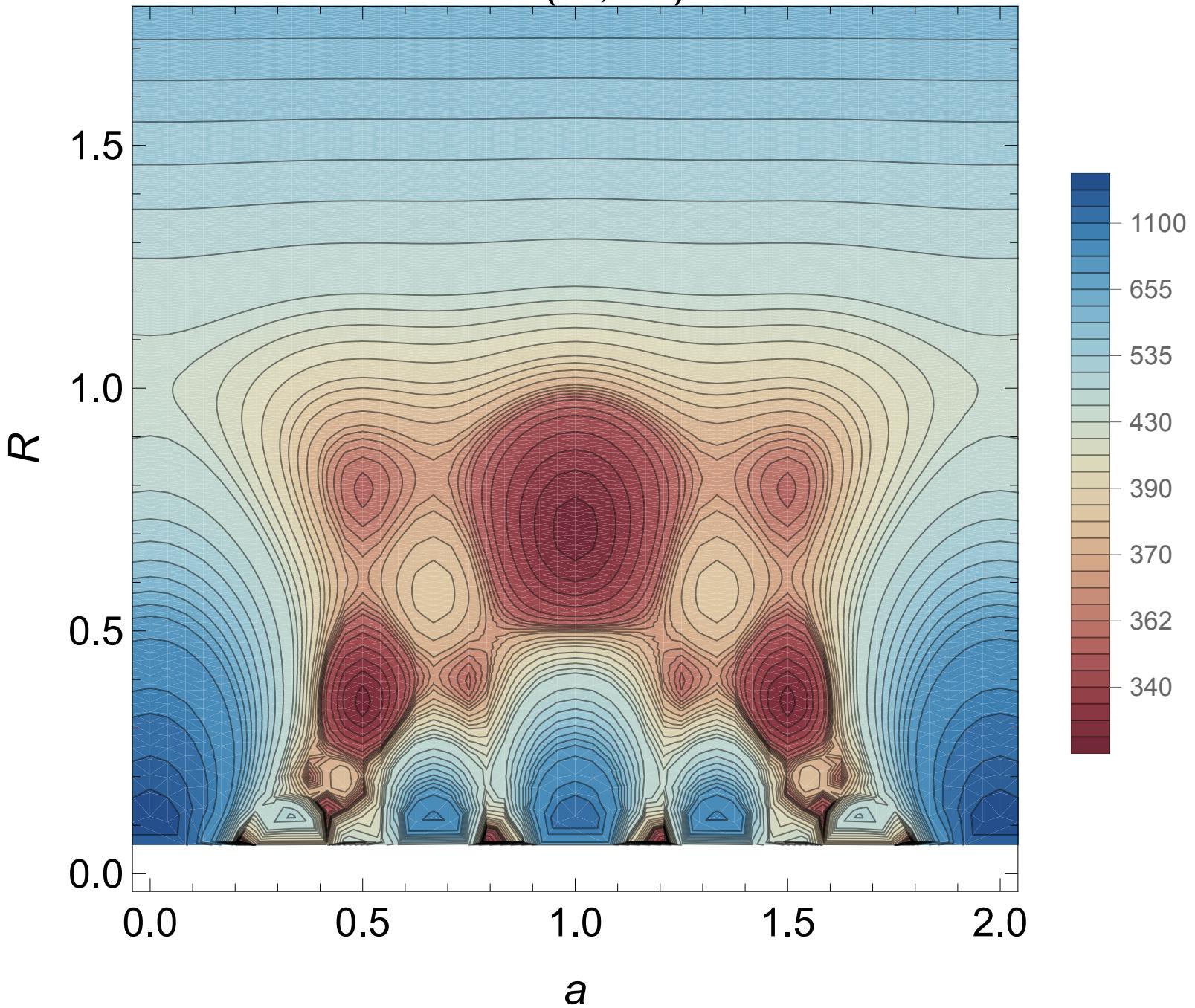
Massless scalars have $p_L^2 + p_R^2 = 3 \rightarrow$ Finite contribution to Λ

Tachyons have $p_L^2 + p_R^2 < 3 \rightarrow$ Infinite contribution to Λ

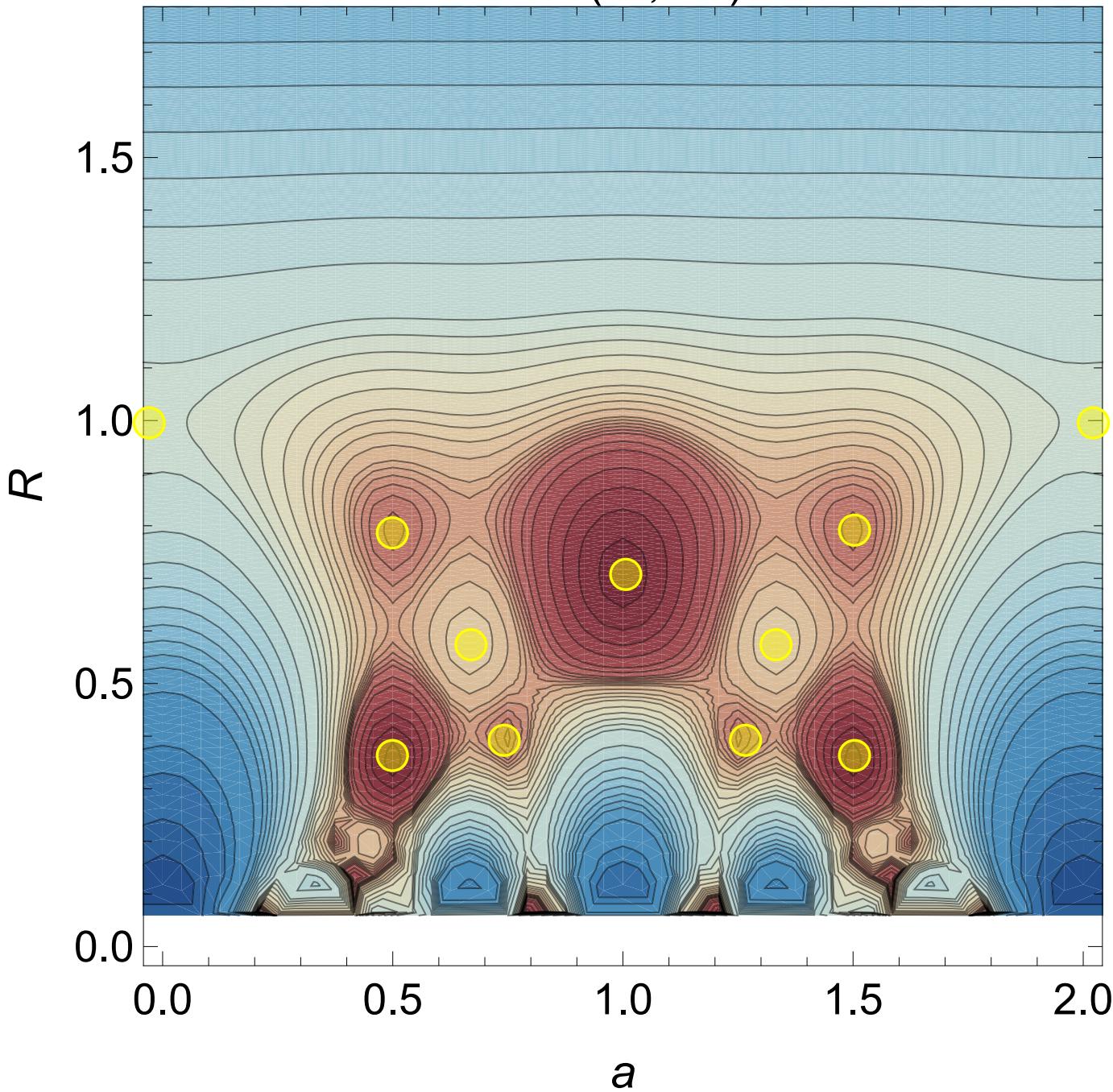
Massive (and “off-shell”) states may have a big contribution.

We must consider all states to compute Λ

$$A = (a^3, 0^{13})$$



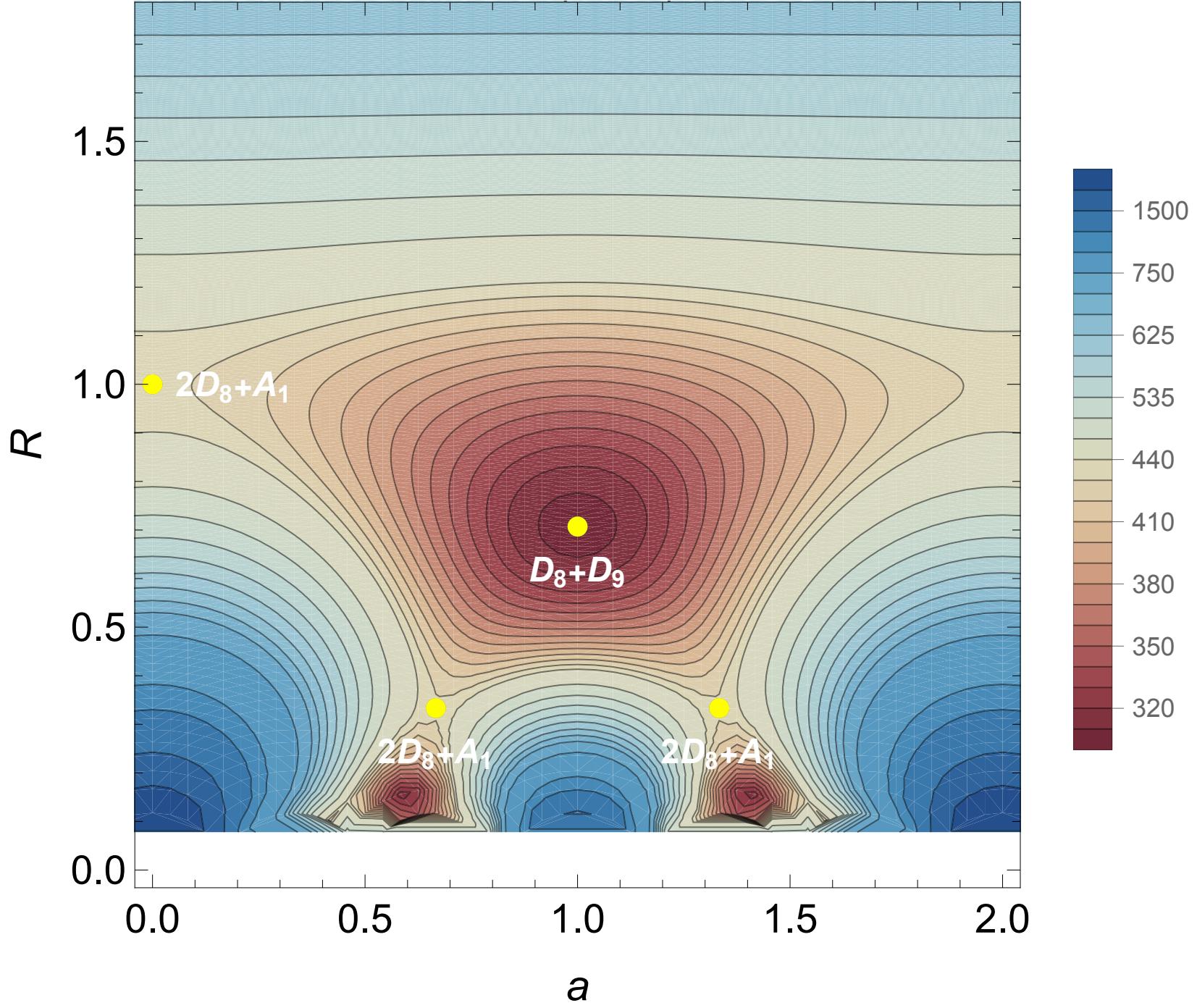
$$A = (a^3, 0^{13})$$



Maximal enhancement \Rightarrow extremum of Λ

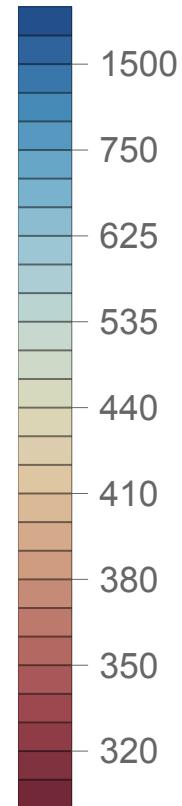
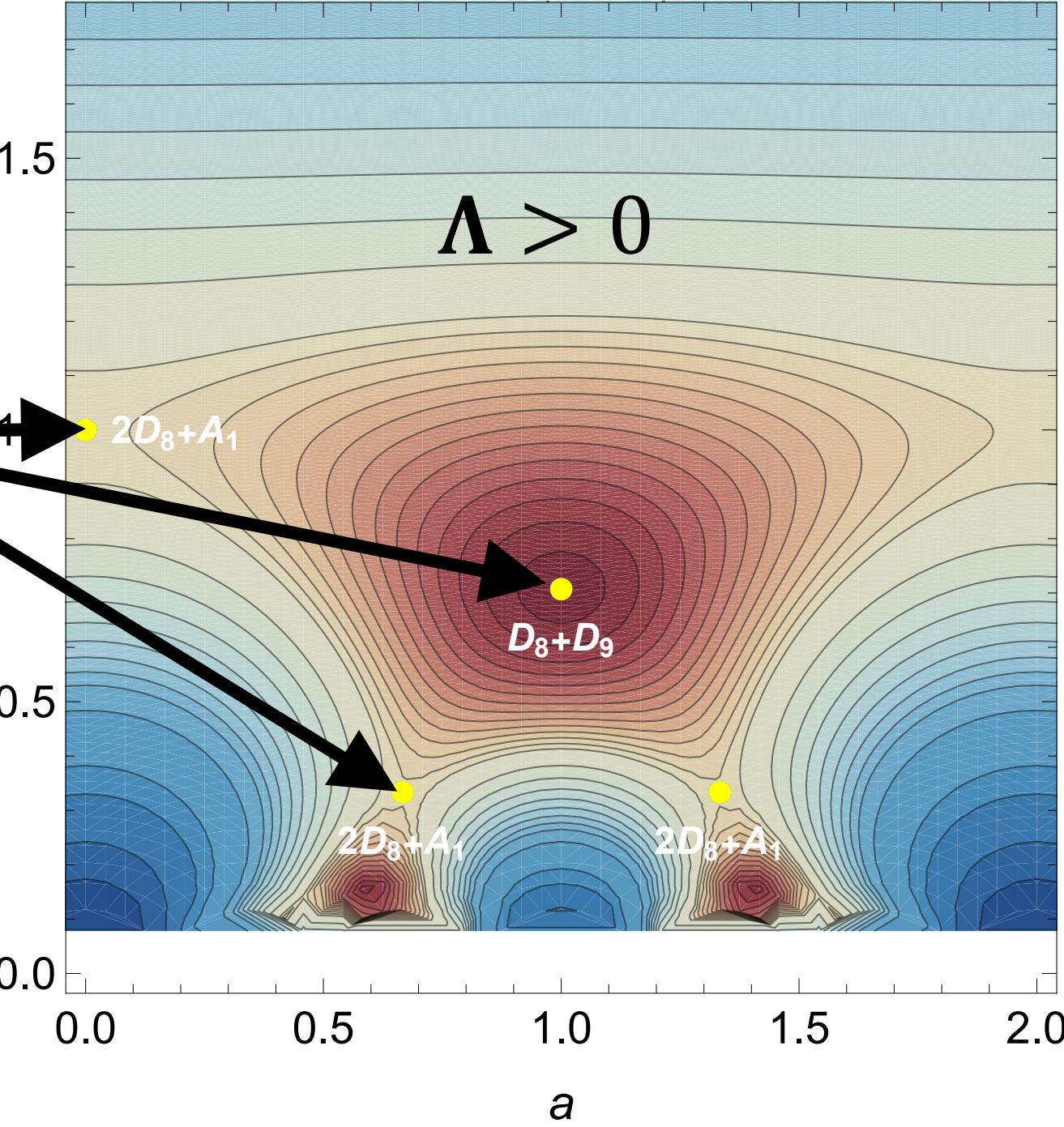
[Ginsparg, Vafa '87]

$$A = (a, 0^{15})$$

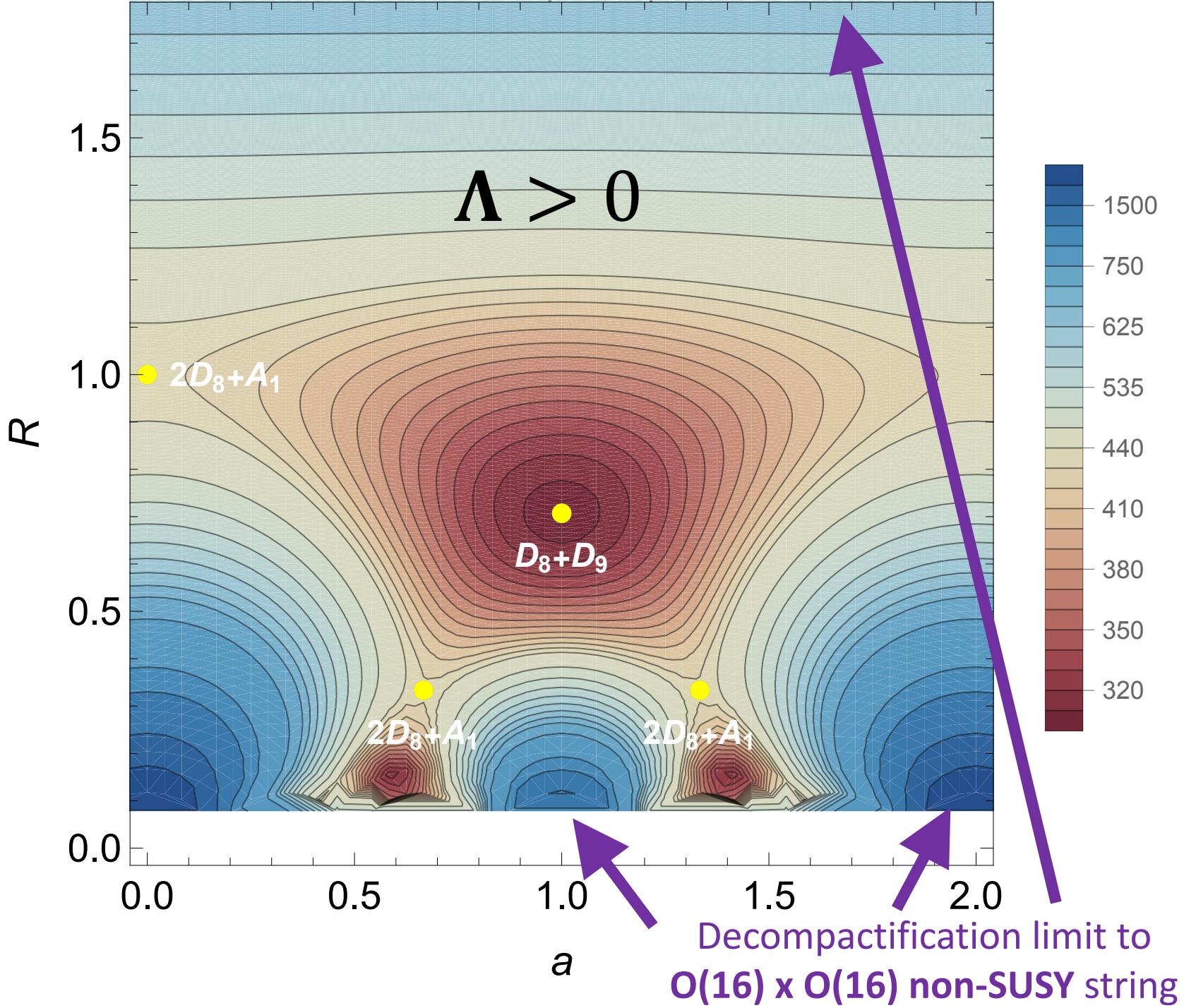


$$A = (a, 0^{15})$$

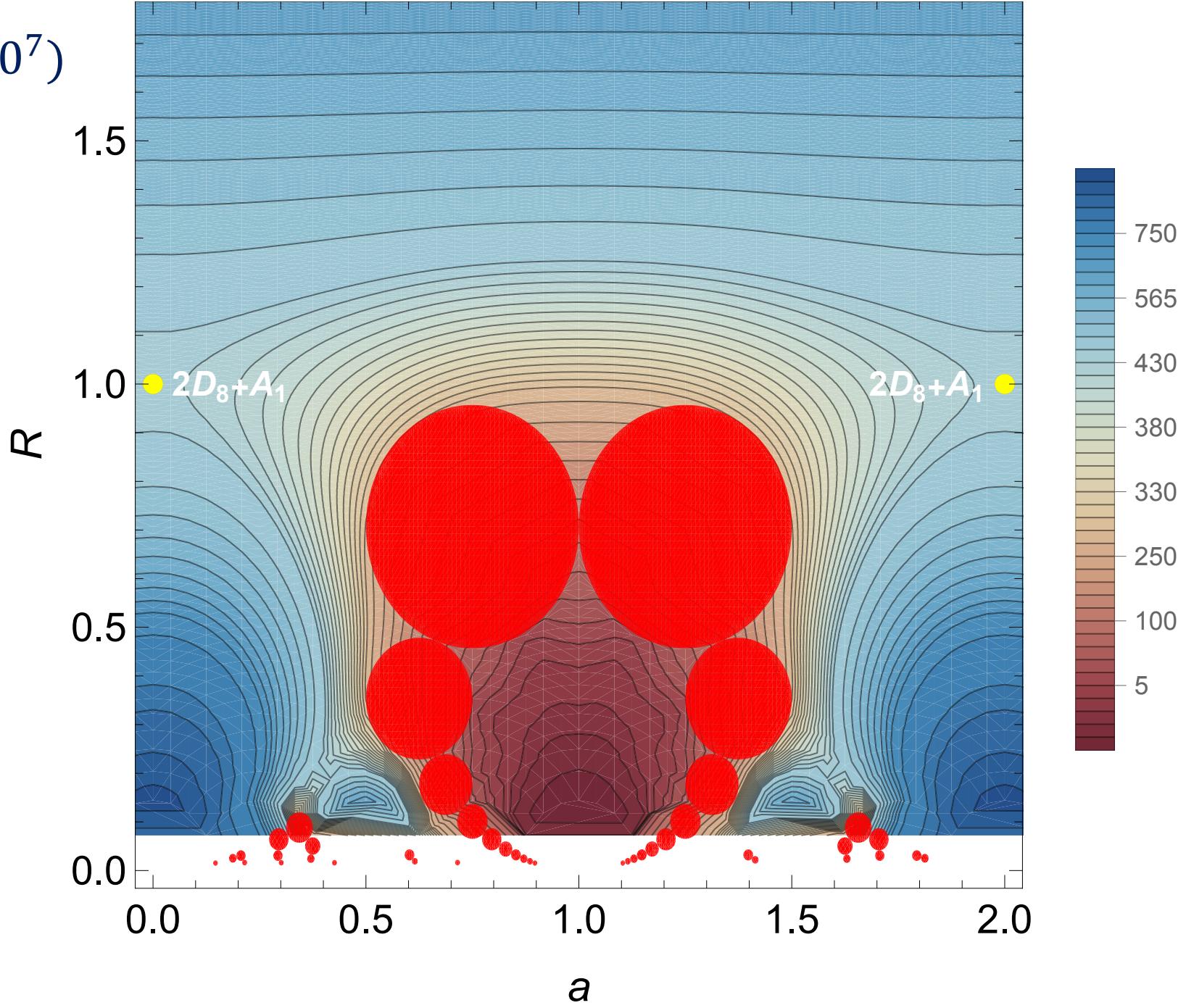
Maximal
enhancements
(extrema)



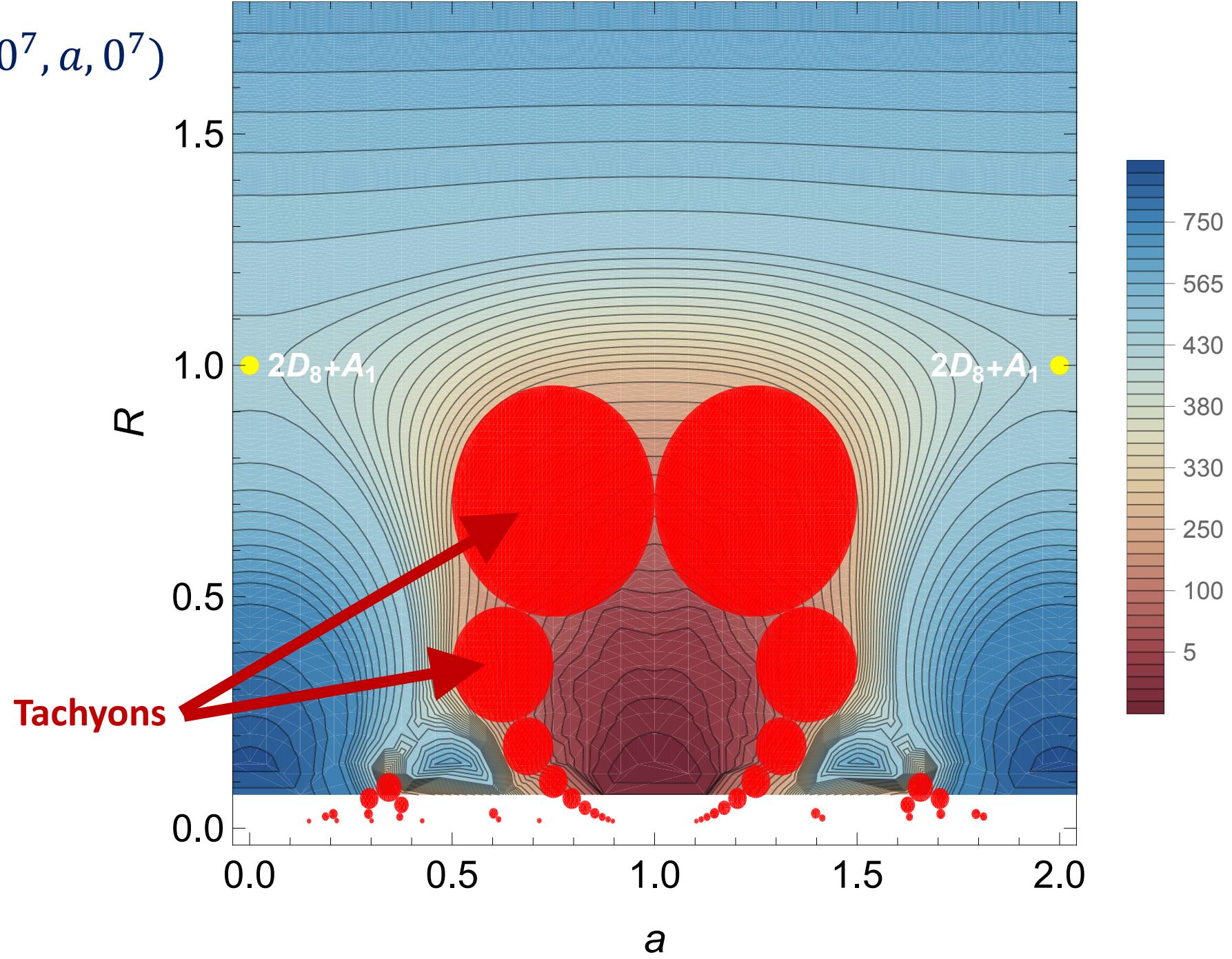
$$A = (a, 0^{15})$$



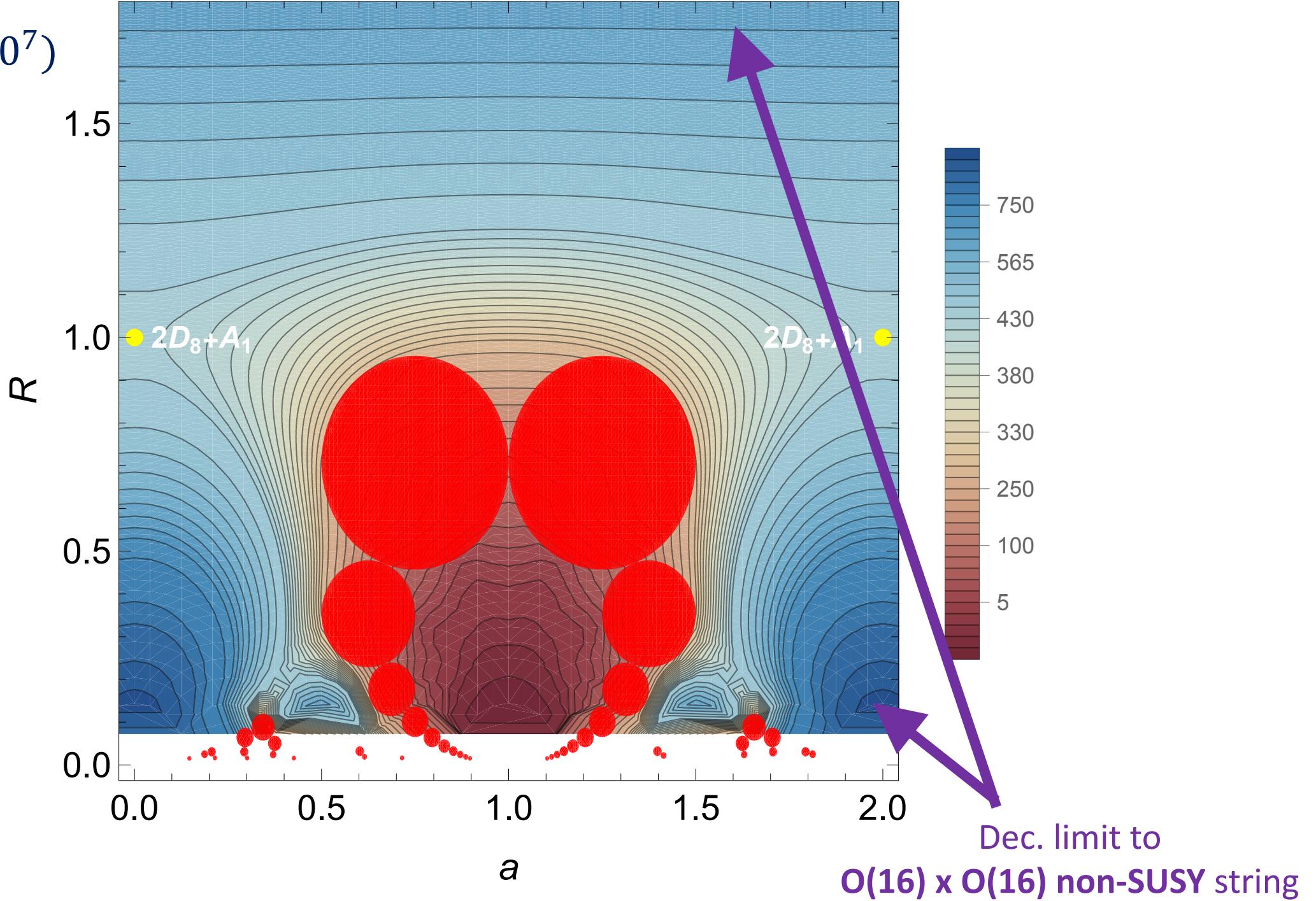
$$A = (a, 0^7, a, 0^7)$$



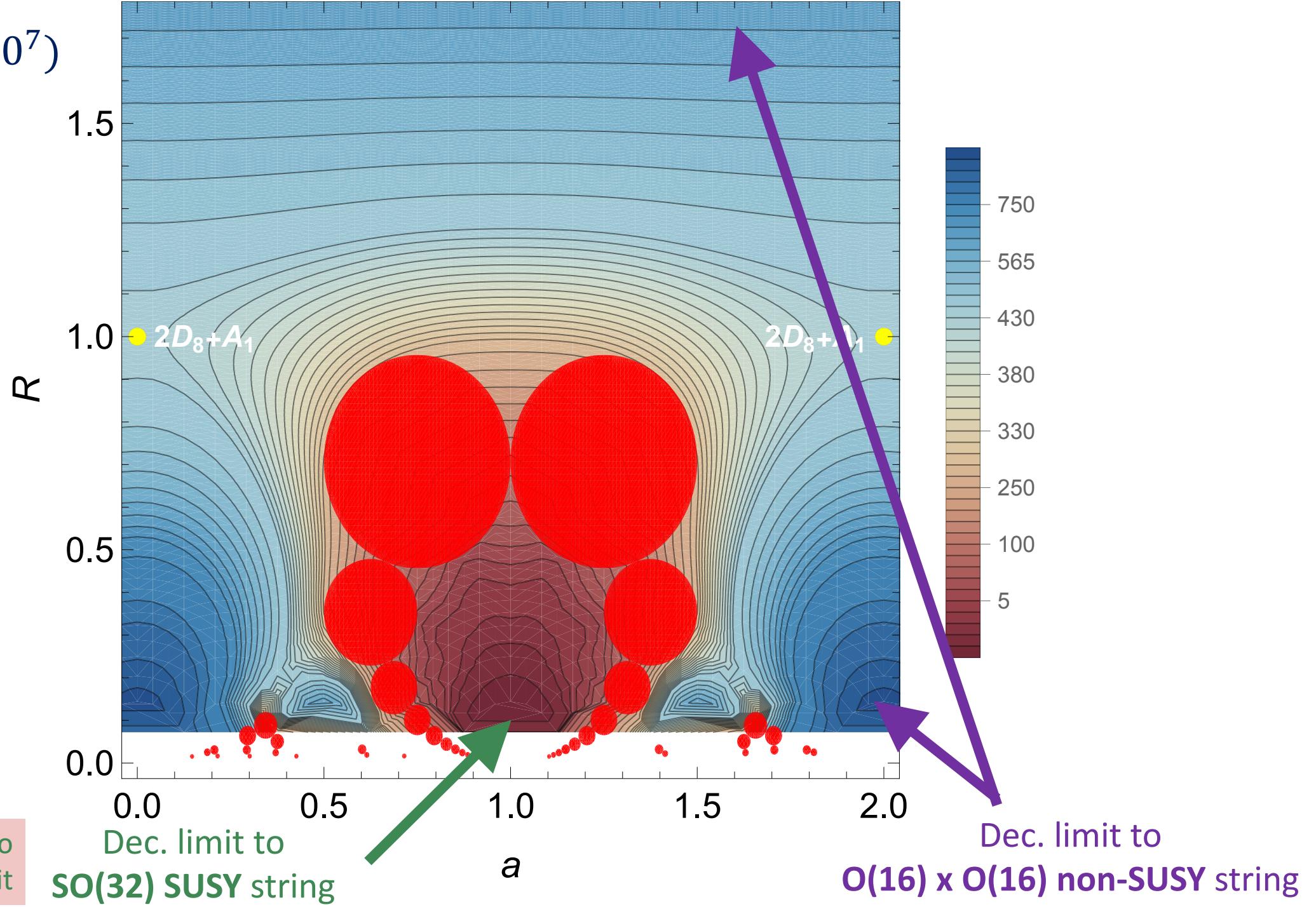
$$A = (a, 0^7, a, 0^7)$$

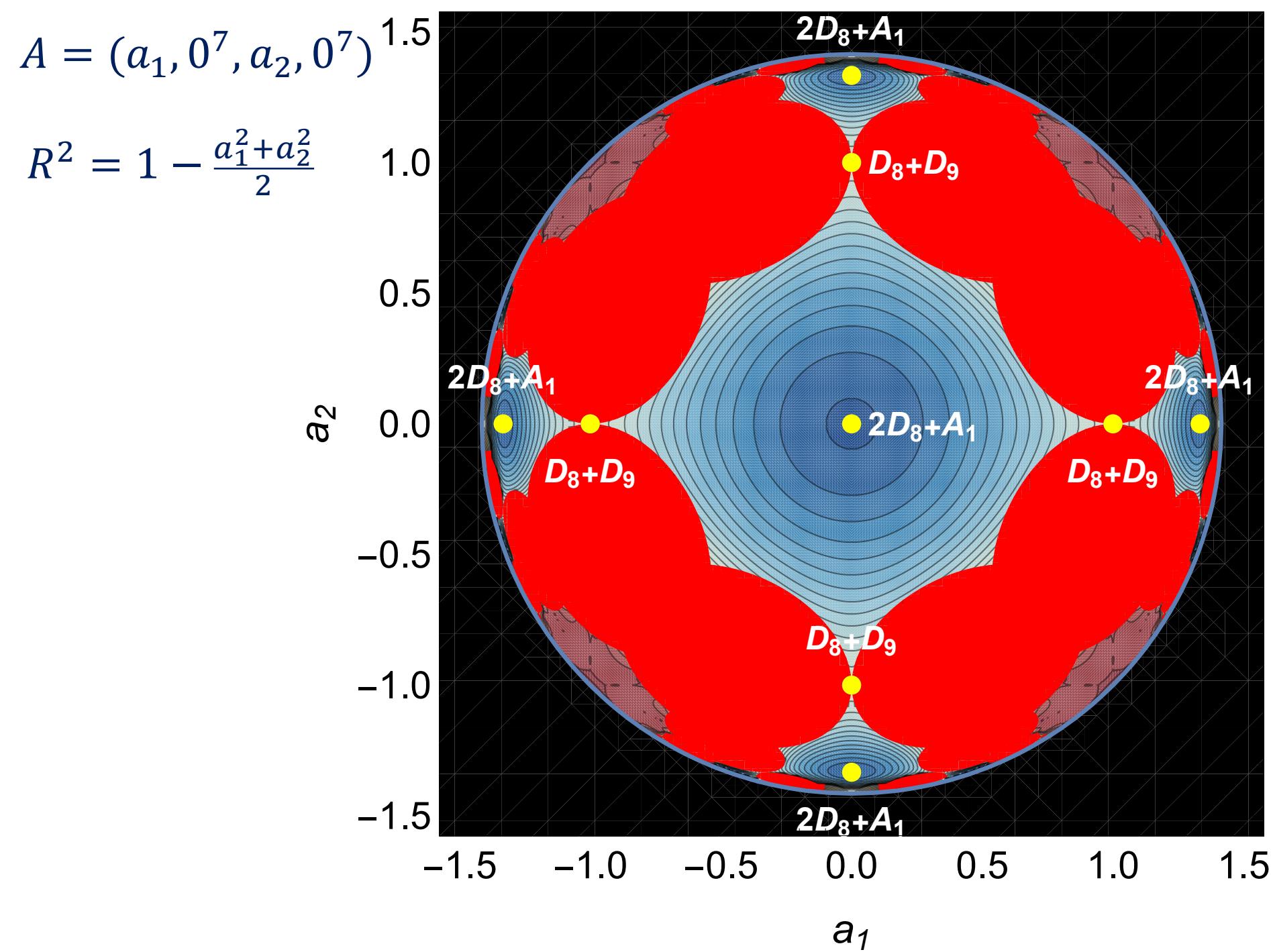


$$A = (a, 0^7, a, 0^7)$$



$$A = (a, 0^7, a, 0^7)$$



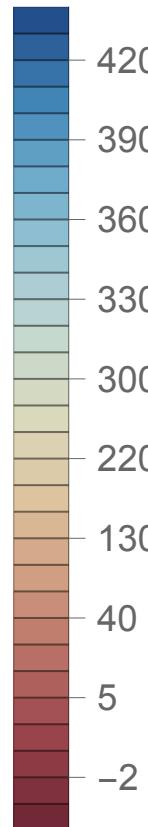
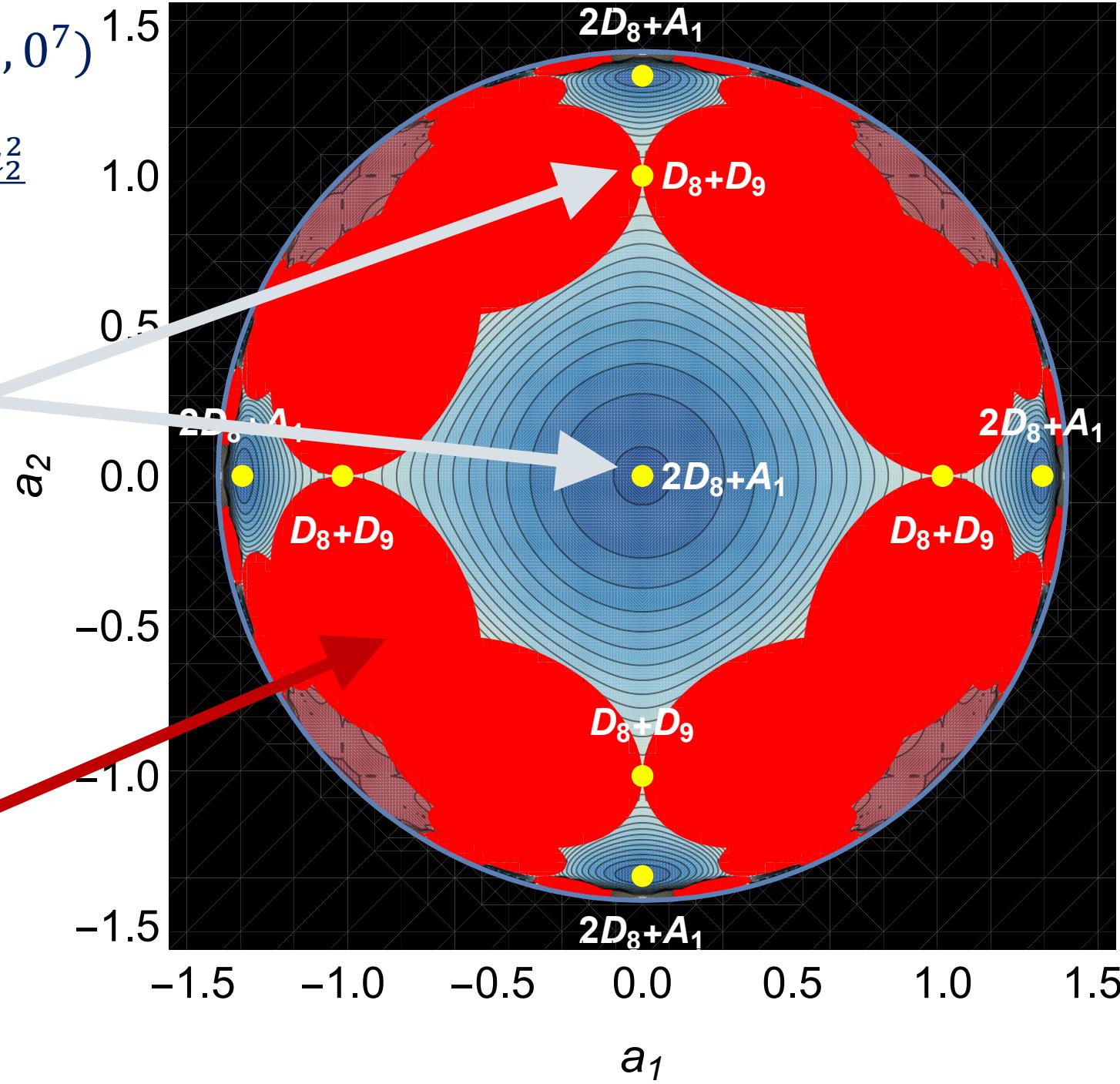


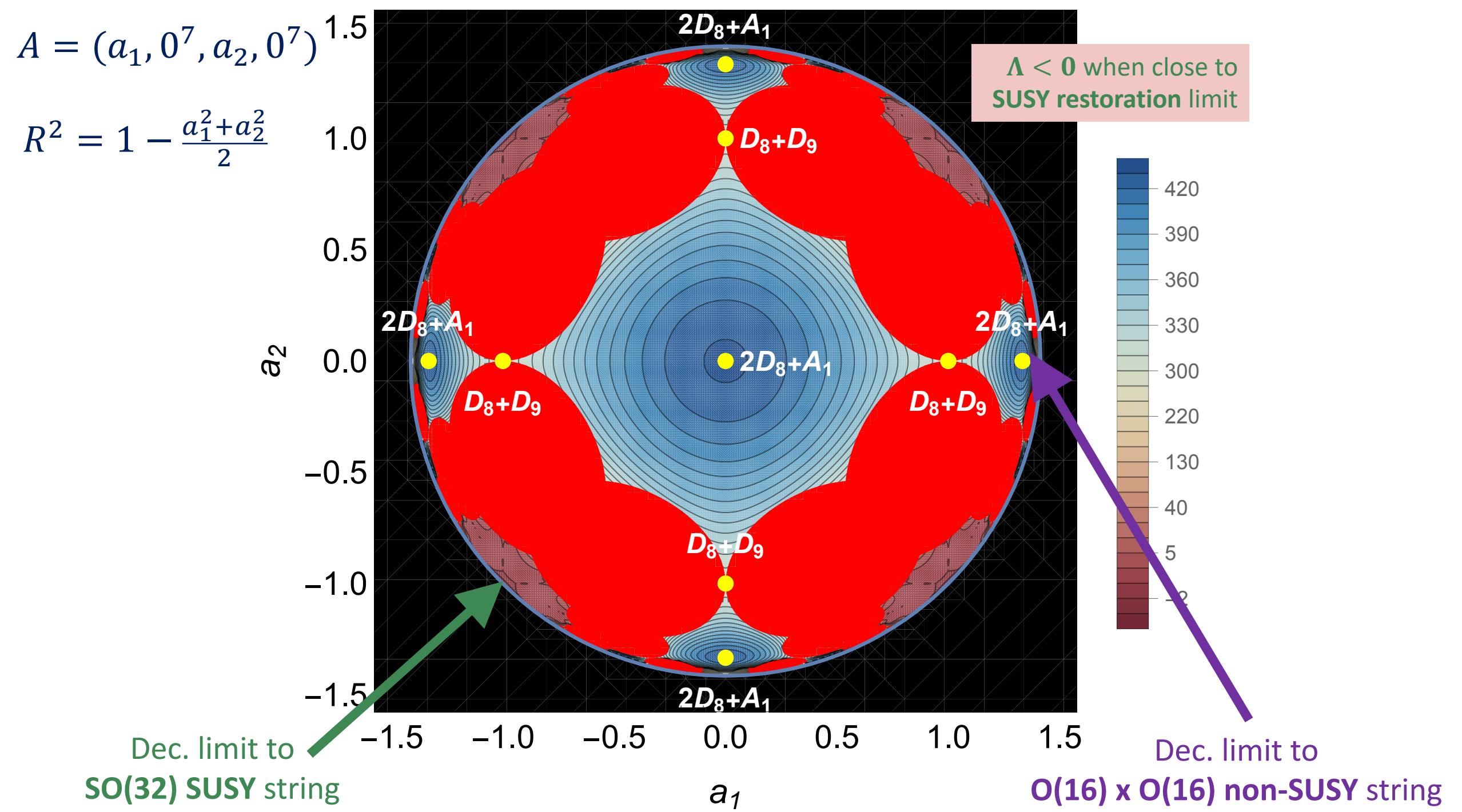
$$A = (a_1, 0^7, a_2, 0^7)$$

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2}{2}$$

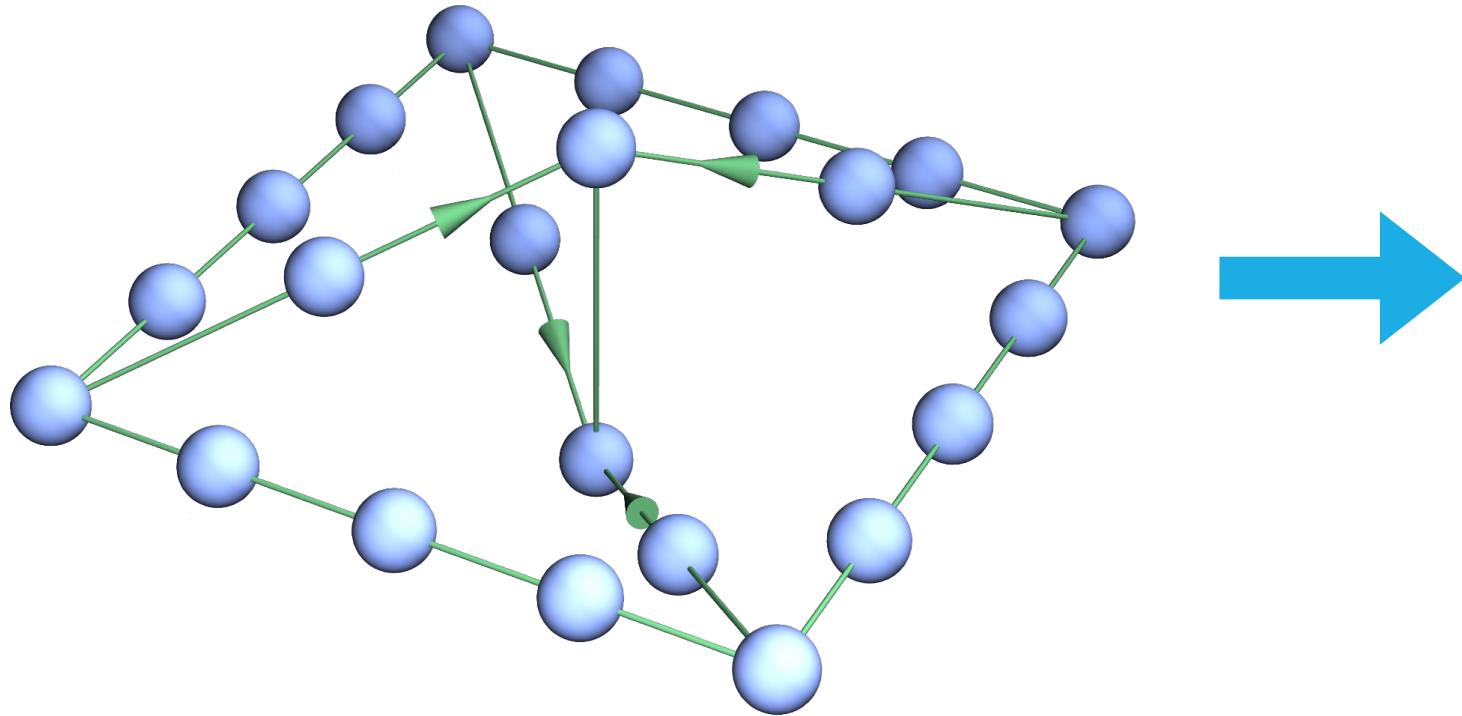
**Maximal
enhancements
(extrema)**

Tachyons





Extended Dynkin Diagram



107 maximal enhancements

[BF, M. Graña, H. P. de Freitas, S. Sethi WIP]

Most maximal enhancement points are **tachyonic**, but there are **8** free of tachyons

Are their Λ 's **positive**, **negative**? **minima**? **maxima**? **saddle points**? Let's find out!

Extrema of the cosmological constant:

We compute Λ and its **Hessian** for the 8 non-tachyonic maximal enhancements:

Extrema of the cosmological constant:

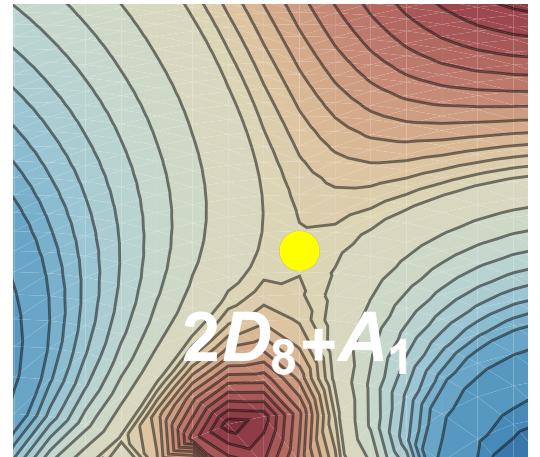
We compute Λ and its Hessian for the 8 non-tachyonic maximal enhancements:

$$SO(16) \times SO(16) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 431.35$$

Saddle points

$$SO(16) \times SO(12) \times SU(3) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 384.51$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SU(5) \quad \Lambda = 359.20$$



Extrema of the cosmological constant:

We compute Λ and its Hessian for the 8 non-tachyonic maximal enhancements:

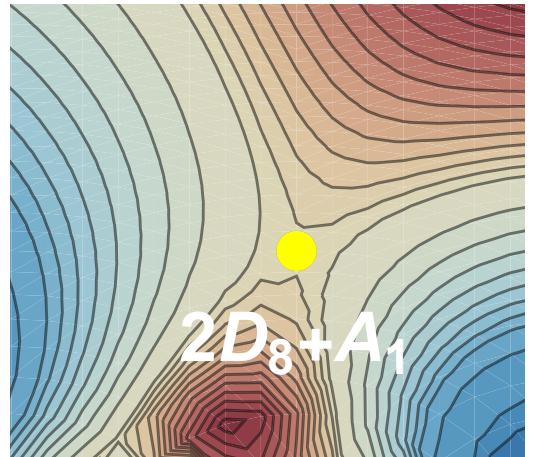
$$SO(16) \times SO(16) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 431.35$$

Saddle points

$$SO(16) \times SO(12) \times SU(3) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 384.51$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SU(5) \quad \Lambda = 359.20$$

$$SO(10) \times SO(10) \times SU(8) \quad \Lambda = 303.78 \quad \rightarrow \text{ (local maximum)}$$



Extrema of the cosmological constant:

We compute Λ and its Hessian for the 8 non-tachyonic maximal enhancements:

$$SO(16) \times SO(16) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 431.35$$

Saddle points

$$SO(16) \times SO(12) \times SU(3) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 384.51$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SU(5) \quad \Lambda = 359.20$$

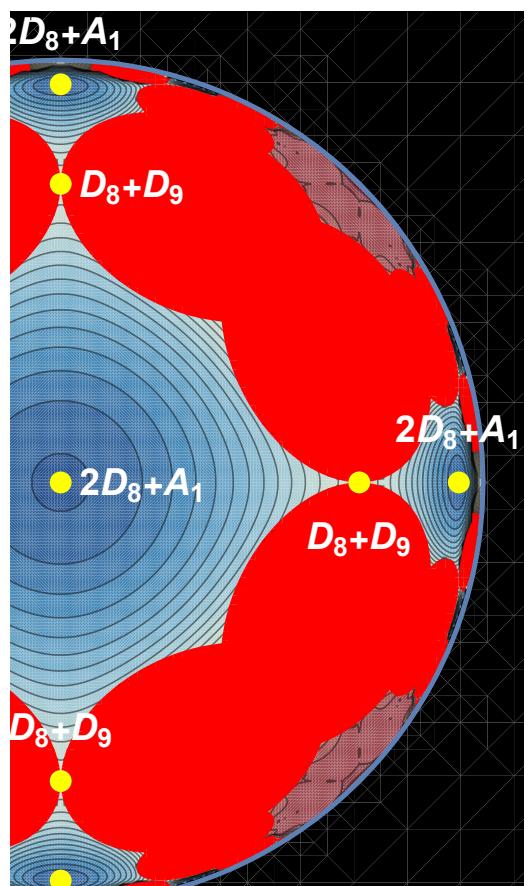
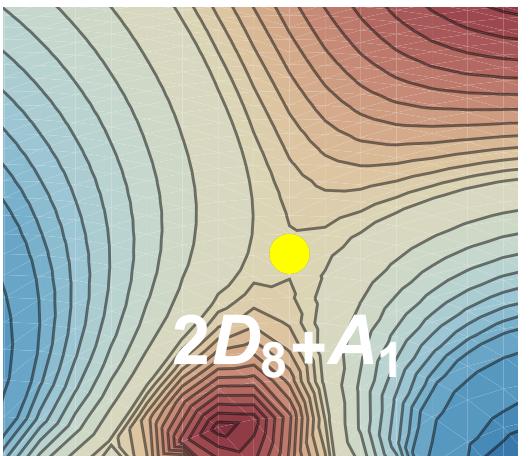
$$SO(10) \times SO(10) \times SU(8) \quad \Lambda = 303.78 \quad \rightarrow \text{(local maximum)}$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(18) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SO(8) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

$$(SO(12) \times SU(2))^2 \times SU(4) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

Knife-edges



Extrema of the cosmological constant:

We compute Λ and its Hessian for the 8 non-tachyonic maximal enhancements:

$$SO(16) \times SO(16) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 431.35$$

Saddle points

$$SO(16) \times SO(12) \times SU(3) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 384.51$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SU(5) \quad \Lambda = 359.20$$

$$SO(10) \times SO(10) \times SU(8) \quad \Lambda = 303.78 \rightarrow \text{(local maximum)}$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(18) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

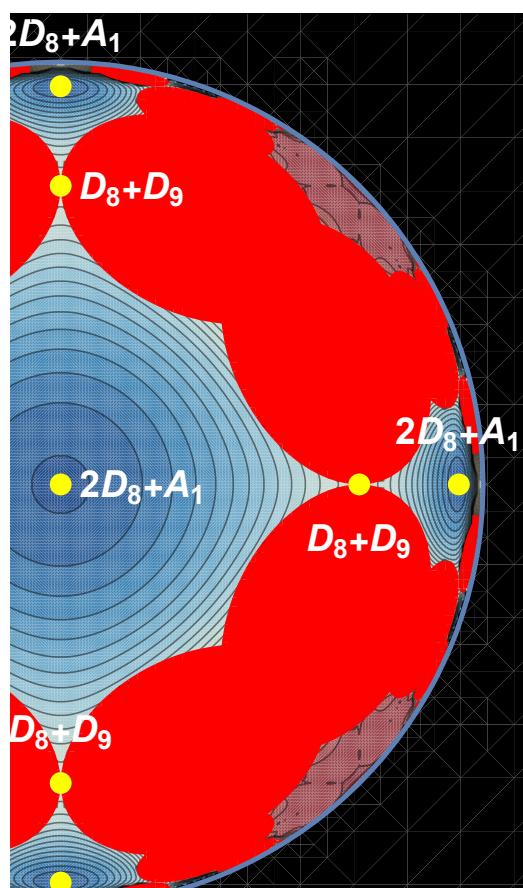
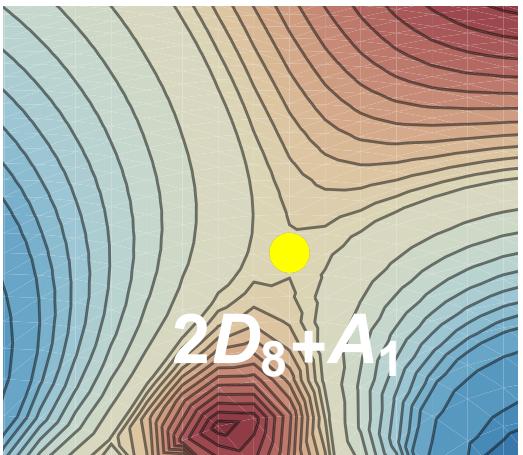
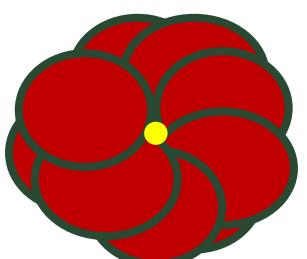
$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SO(8) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

$$(SO(12) \times SU(2))^2 \times SU(4) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

Knife-edges

Completely surrounded by tachyons:

$$E_6 \times SU(12) \times SU(2)_R \quad \Lambda = 180.43$$



Extrema of the cosmological constant:

We compute Λ and its Hessian for the 8 non-tachyonic maximal enhancements:

$$SO(16) \times SO(16) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 431.35$$

Saddle points

$$SO(16) \times SO(12) \times SU(3) \times SU(2) \quad \Lambda = 384.51$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SU(5) \quad \Lambda = 359.20$$

$$SO(10) \times SO(10) \times SU(8) \quad \Lambda = 303.78 \rightarrow \text{(local maximum)}$$

$$SO(16) \times SO(18) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

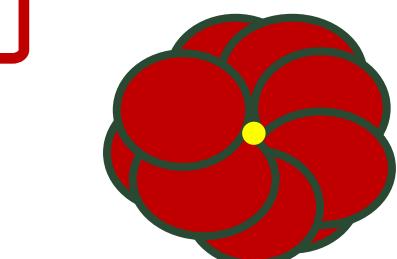
$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SO(8) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

$$(SO(12) \times SU(2))^2 \times SU(4) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

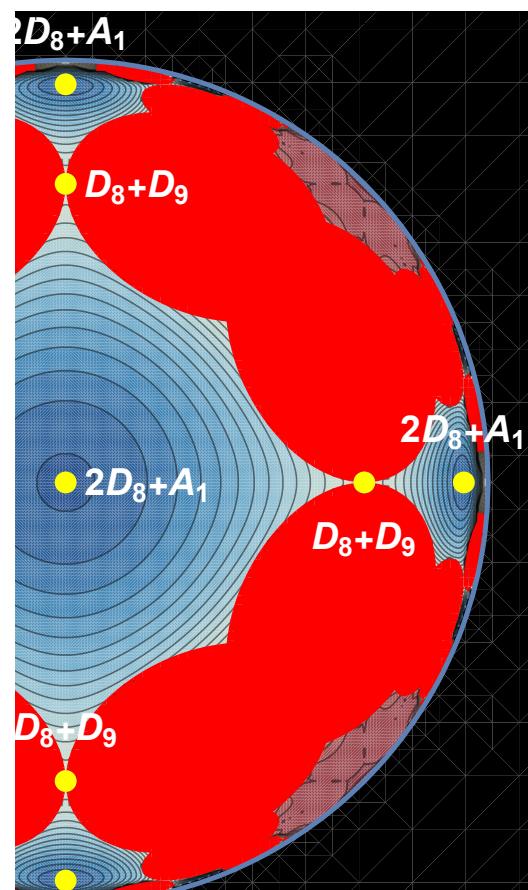
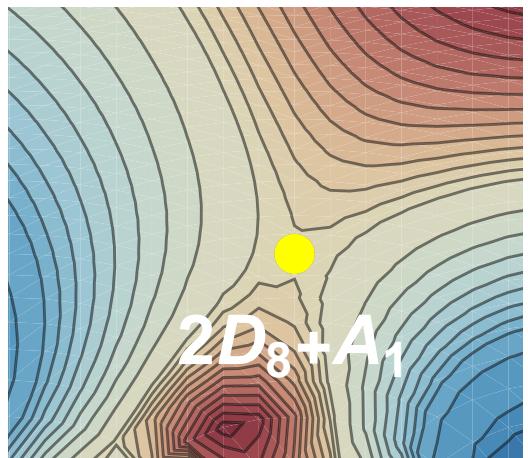
Knife-edges

Completely surrounded by tachyons:

$$E_6 \times SU(12) \times SU(2)_R \quad \Lambda = 180.43$$



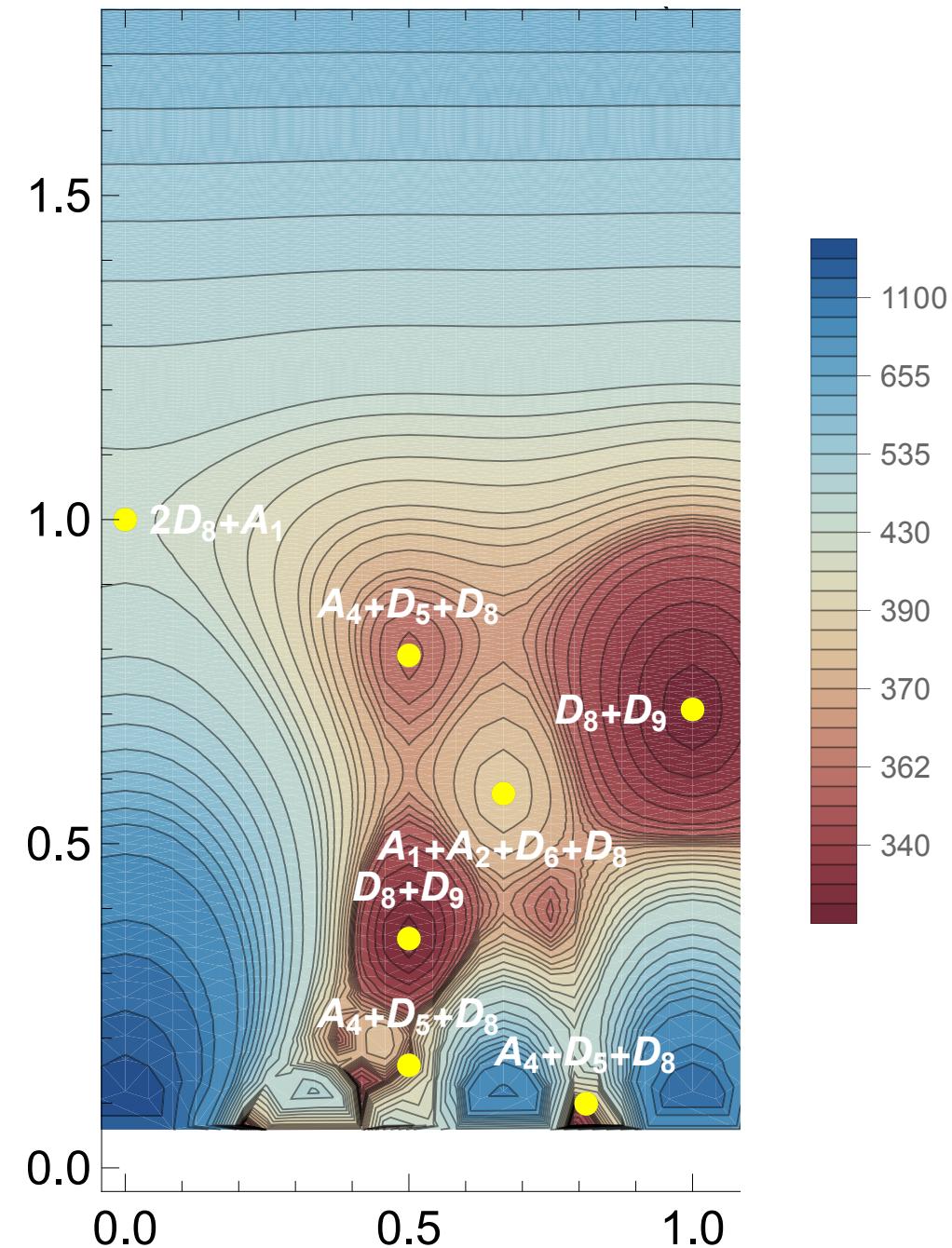
No local minima.



$$A = (a, a, a, 0^{13})$$

Maximal enhancement \Rightarrow EXTREMA of Λ

But there are also **extremal** points with
non-maximal enhancement



$$A = (a, a, a, 0^{13})$$

Maximal enhancement \Rightarrow EXTREMA of Λ

But there are also **extremal** points with
non-maximal enhancement

$$SO(16) \times SO(10) \times SU(4) \times U(1) \quad \Lambda = 367.15$$

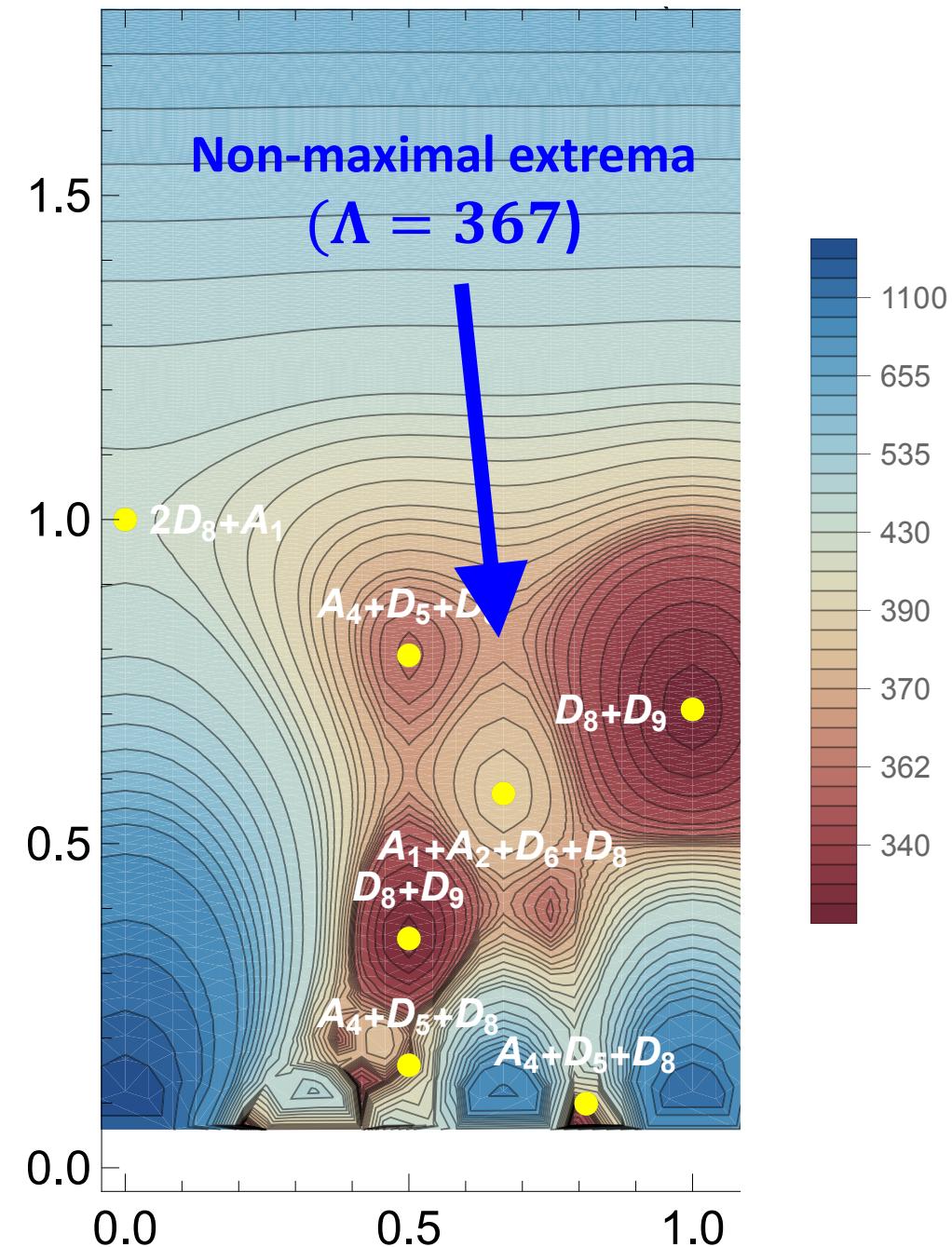
$$SO(16) \times SO(8) \times SU(5) \times U(1) \quad \Lambda = 359.20$$

$$SO(8)^4 \times U(1) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

$$SU(8)^2 \times SU(2)^2 \times U(1) \quad \Lambda = 305.01$$

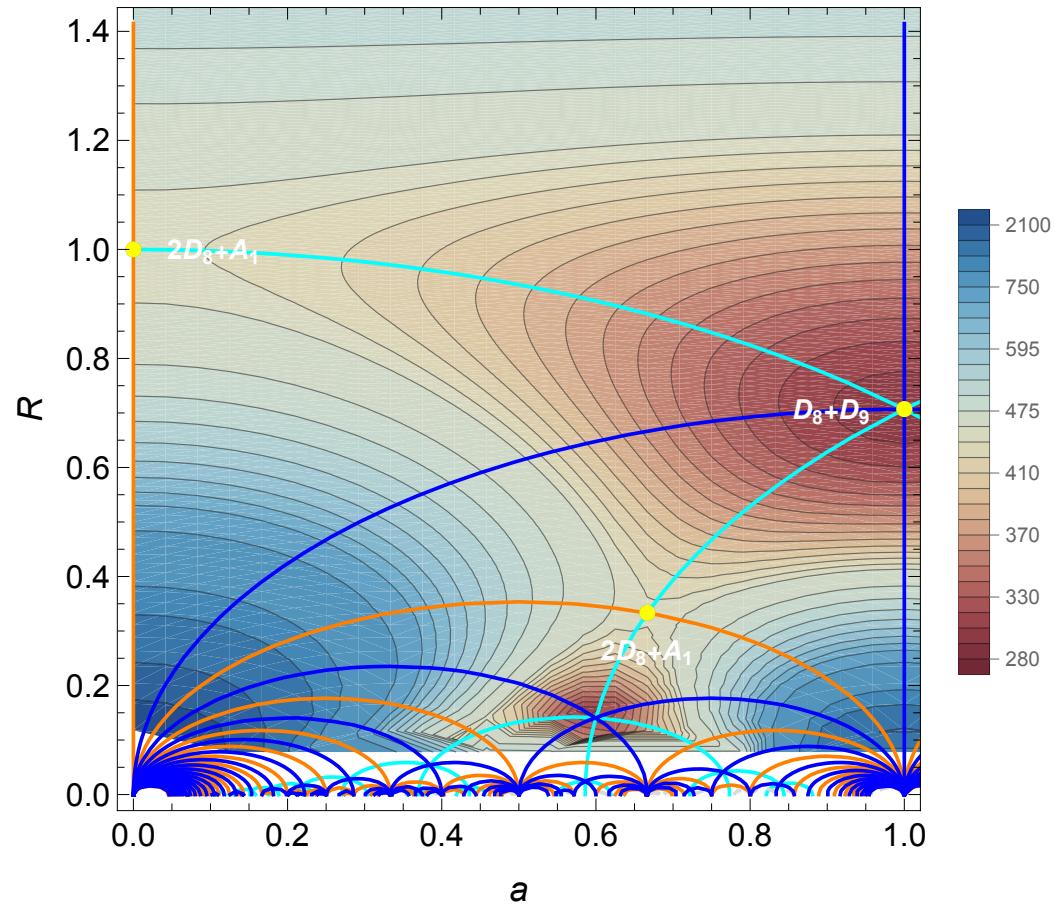
(all saddle points or knife-edges)

These are special points where extra
massless spinors and/or **scalars** appear



It is interesting to overlap the curves of **symmetry enhancement** and the **profile of Λ** ...

$$A = (a, 0^{15})$$



Massless bosons



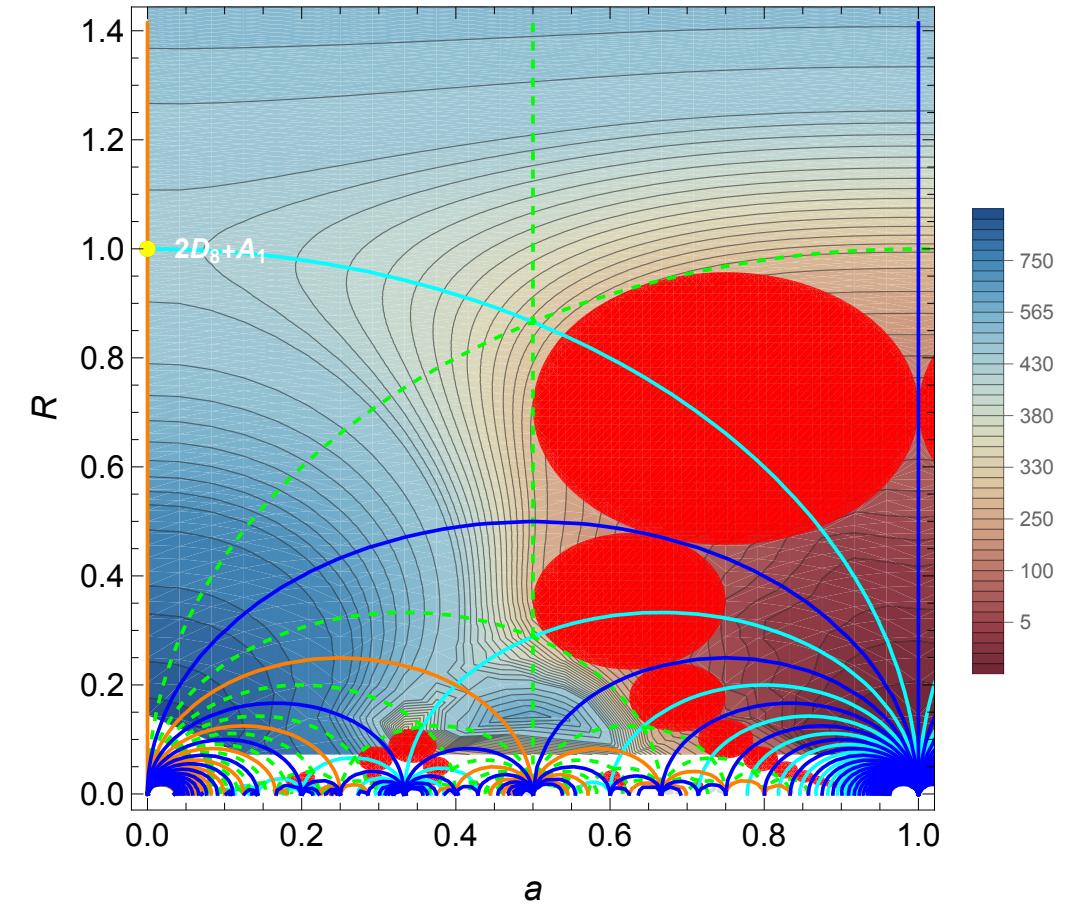
Massless bosons + spinors



Massless spinors



$$A = (a, 0^7, a, 0^7)$$



Tachyon-free **maximal enhancements**
connected through these curves avoiding
tachyons except for $E_6 \times SU(12) \times SU(2)_R$

Conclusions

- No local **minimum** of Λ
- From the EDD we get the **fundamental region** for the **$O(16) \times O(16)$ circle compactification** moduli space.
- **107 maximal enhancements**, **8** have **finite extremal values of Λ** :
 - **1** local maximum.
 - **3** saddle points.
 - **4** knife-edges
- Seems that $\Lambda > 0$ everywhere except close to **SUSY restoration limits**.
- **4 non-maximal** points extremizing Λ

Future work

- Some enhancement curves give **interpolations** between all **10D** theories at **infinite distance limits**. [see Koga's talk]
- Compactifying to **less** space-time **dimensions** → **more extrema!**
- These compactifications can be used to construct **AdS₃** vacua! [Baykara, Robbins, Sethi '22]
- Same analysis could be done for **reduced rank** non-SUSY theories. [Nakajima '23], [see H. P. de Freitas talk]

감사합니다!

Maximal enhancements

WL	v	s	c	0
(0^{16})	$[A_1 + 2D_8 ; \mathbb{Z}_2]$	$(1, 128, 1)$ $(1, 1, 128)$	$(1, 16, 16)$	none
$\left(\frac{1}{2}^2, 0^{14}\right)$	$[A_1 + A_2 + D_6 + D_8 ; \mathbb{Z}_2]$	$(2, 1, 32, 1)$ $(1, 1, 1, 128)$	$(1, 1, 12, 16)$	none
$\left(\frac{1}{2}^3, 0^{13}\right)$	$A_4 + D_5 + D_8$	$(1, 1, 128)$	$(1, 10, 16)$	none
$\left(\frac{1}{2}^3, 0^5, \frac{1}{2}^3, 0^5\right)$	$[A_7 + 2D_5 ; \mathbb{Z}_4]$	none	$(1, 10, 10)$ $(70, 1, 1)$	none
$(1, 0^{15})$	$D_8 + D_9$	$(1, 128)$	$(16, 18)$	$(128, 1) \times 2$
$\left(\frac{1}{2}^4, 0^{12}\right)$	$[D_4 + D_5 + D_8 ; \mathbb{Z}_2]$	$(1, 1, 128)$ $(8, 10, 1)$	$(8, 1, 16)$	$(8, 16, 1) \times 2$
$\left(\frac{1}{2}^2, 0^6, \frac{1}{2}^2, 0^6\right)$	$[2A_1 + A_3 + 2D_6 ; \mathbb{Z}_2^2]$	$(2, 1, 1, 32, 1)$ $(1, 2, 1, 1, 32)$	$(1, 1, 1, 12, 12)$ $(2, 2, 6, 1, 1)$	$(2, 1, 1, 32, 1) \times 2$ $(1, 2, 1, 1, 32) \times 2$
$\left(\frac{1}{2}^5, 0^3, \frac{1}{4}^7, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$	$[A_{11} + E_6 ; \mathbb{Z}_3]$	none	none	$(143, 1) \times 2$ $(1, 78) \times 2$

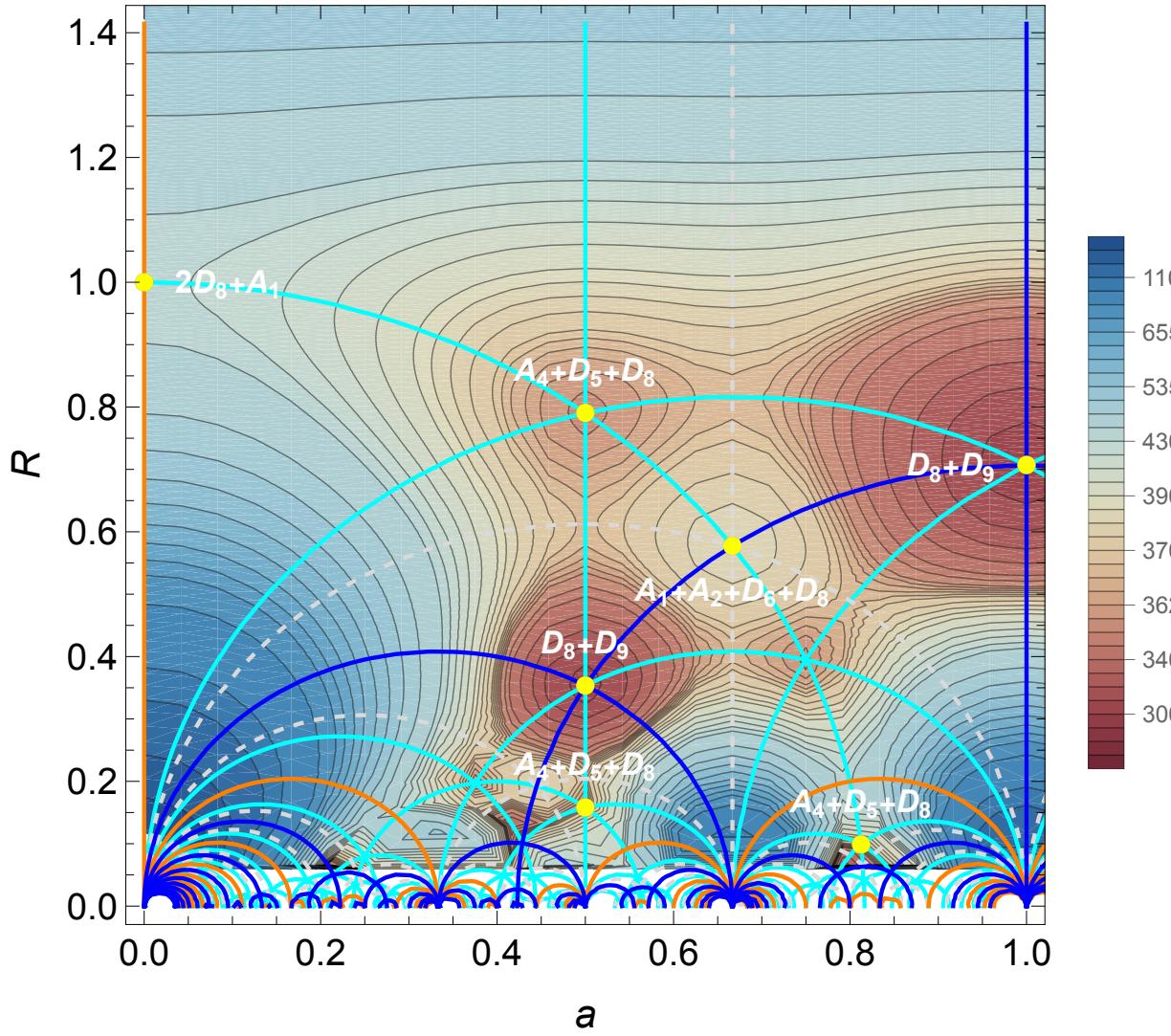
Maximal enhancements

Group	R^2	Wilson line	Λ	$\lambda(H_\Lambda) \times R^2$
$[Spin(16)^2] / \mathbb{Z}_2 \times SU(2)$	1	0^{16}	431.354	$-306^{16}, 831$
$[Spin(16) \times Spin(12) \times SU(2)] / \mathbb{Z}_2 \times SU(3)$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$0^{14}, \frac{1}{2}^2$	383.516	$-307^{15}, 544^2$
$Spin(16) \times Spin(10) \times SU(5)$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$0^{13}, \frac{1}{2}^3$	359.196	$-569^5, -256^8, 355^4$
$[Spin(10)^2 \times SU(8)] / \mathbb{Z}_4$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$0^4, \frac{1}{2}^4, \frac{1}{4}^8$	303.778	-195^{17}
$Spin(18) \times Spin(16)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$0^{15}, 1$	305.013	$-1283^8, 588^9$
$[Spin(16) \times Spin(10) \times Spin(8)] / \mathbb{Z}_2$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$0^{12}, \frac{1}{2}^4$	305.013	$-1283^4, -347^8, 588^5$
$[Spin(12)^2 \times SU(4) \times SU(2)^2] / \mathbb{Z}_2^2$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$0^6, \frac{1}{2}^2, 0^6, \frac{1}{2}^2$	305.013	$-1283^2, -347^{12}, 588^3$
$[E_6 \times SU(12)] / \mathbb{Z}_3$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$0^3, \frac{1}{2}^5, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}^7$	180.426	-72^{17}

Non-maximal extrema

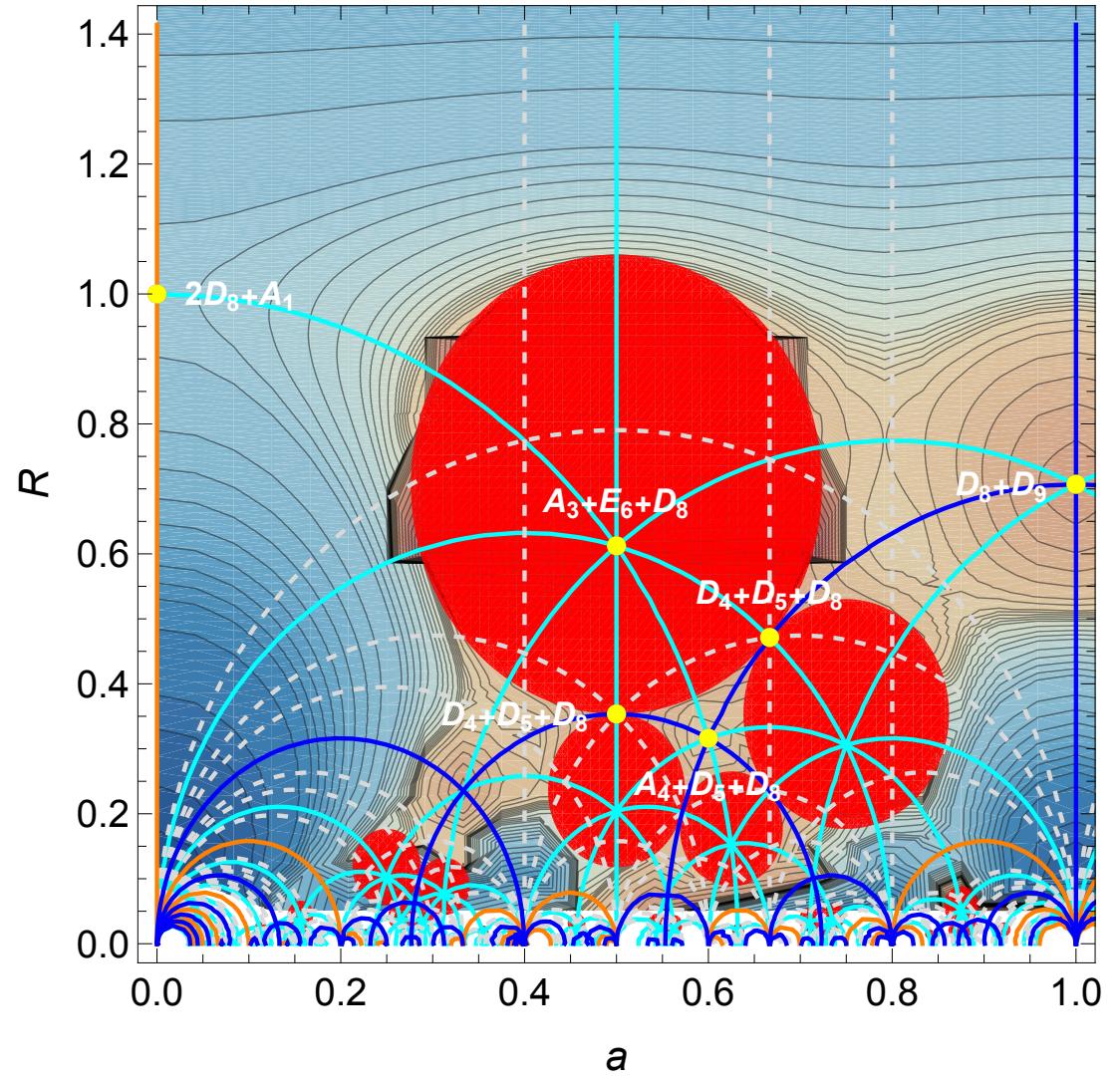
Algebra	R^2	Wilson line	Λ	$\lambda(H_\Lambda) \times R^2$
$D_8 + D_5 + A_3$	$3/8$	$(0^5, \frac{1}{2}^3, 0^8)$	367.146	$-338^{14}, 424^3$
$D_8 + D_4 + A_4$	$2/5$	$(0^3, \frac{4}{5}^5, 0^8)$	359.196	$-569, -412^8, -256^4, 355^4$
$4D_4$	$1/2$	$(0^4, \frac{1}{2}^4, 0^4, \frac{1}{2}^4)$	305.013	$-347^{16}, 588$
$2A_7 + 2A_1$	$1/2$	$(\frac{1}{4}^{16})$	305.013	$-1283, -347^{14}, 588^2$

$$A = (a, a, a, 0^{13})$$



Massless bosons

$$A = (a, a, a, a, a, 0^{11})$$

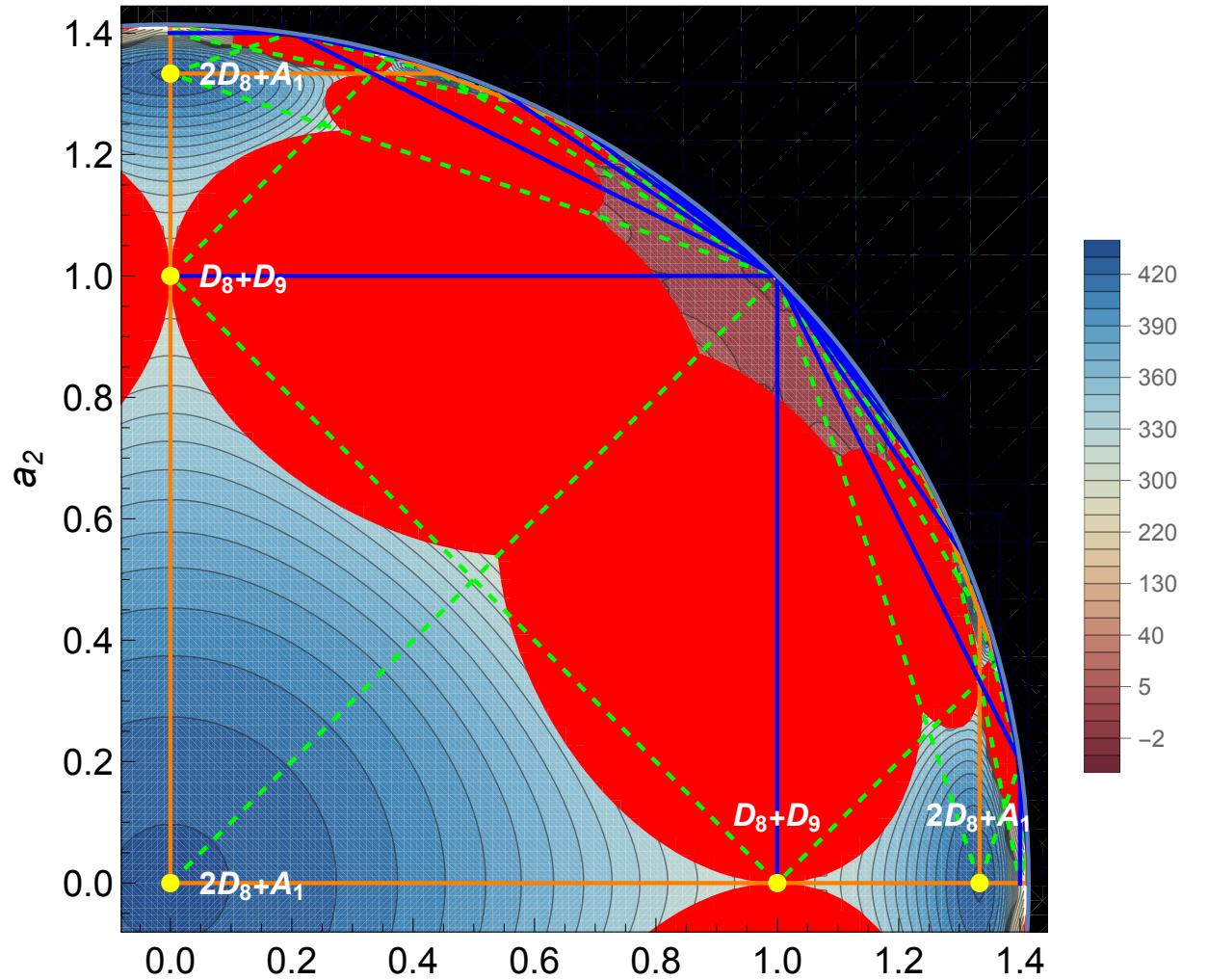


Massless bosons + spinors

Massless spinors

$$A = (a_1, 0^7, a_2, 0^7)$$

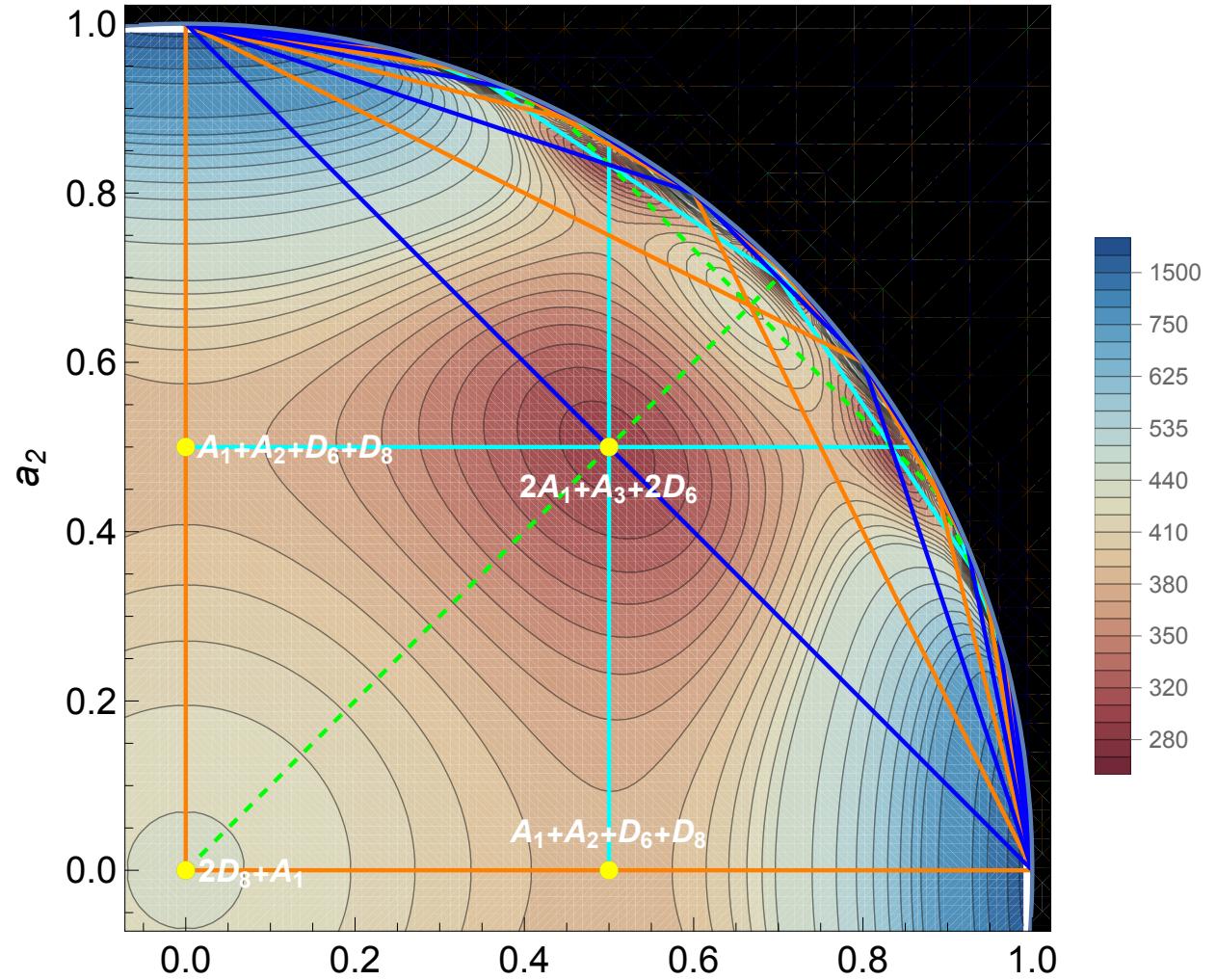
$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2}{2}$$



a_1
Massless bosons

$$A = (a_1, a_1, 0^6, a_2, a_2, 0^6)$$

$$R^2 = 1 - (a_1^2 + a_2^2)$$

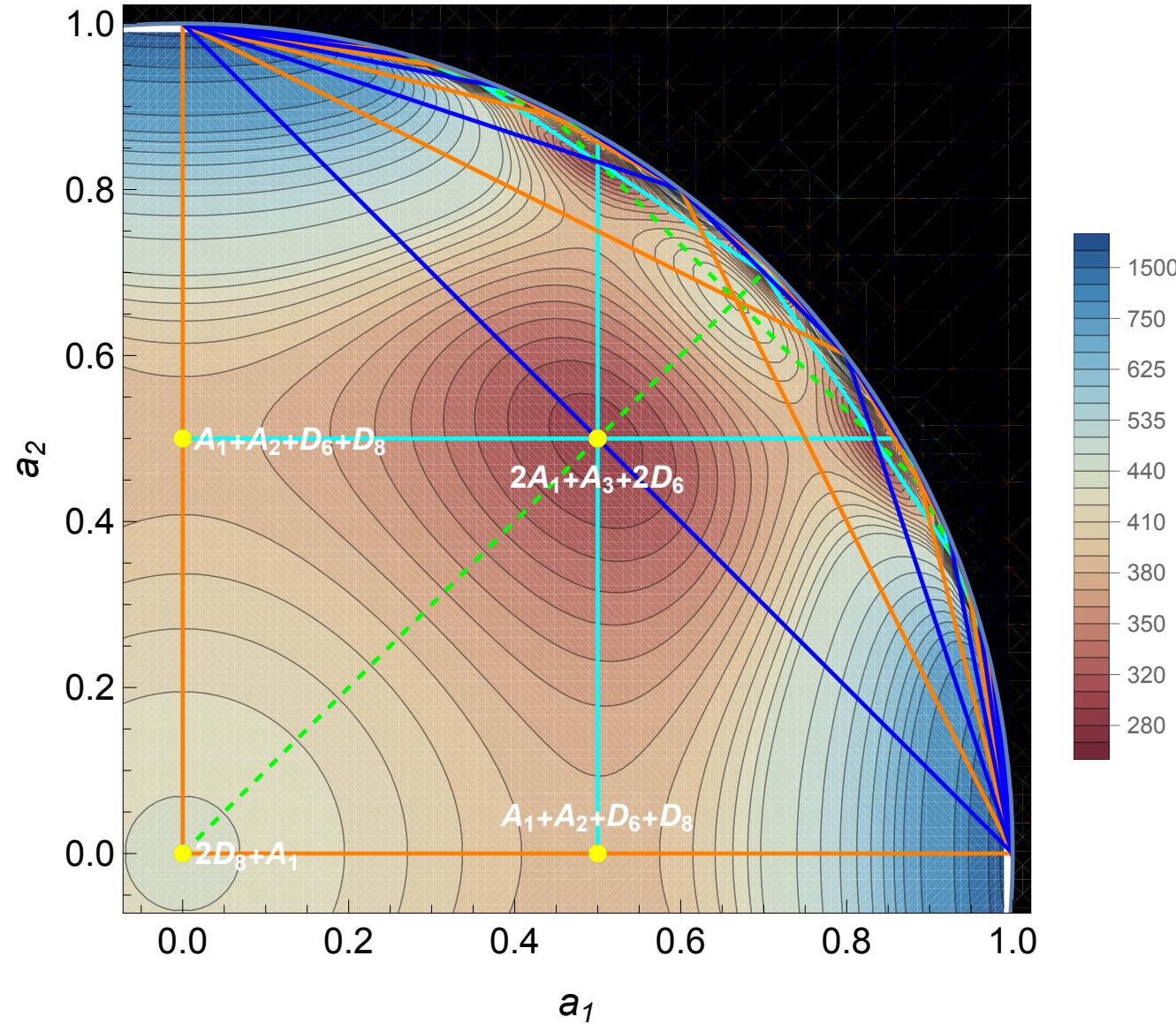
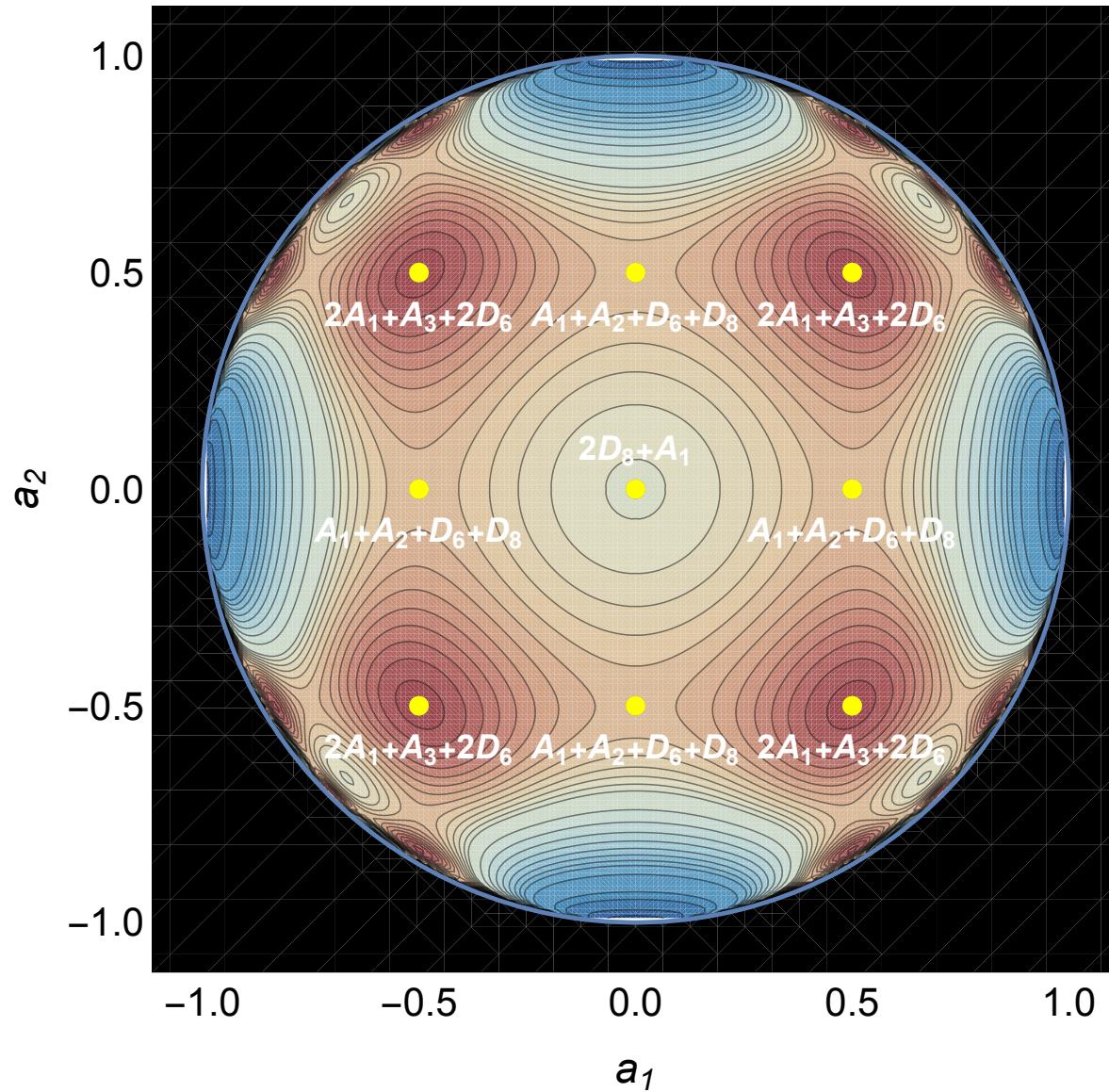


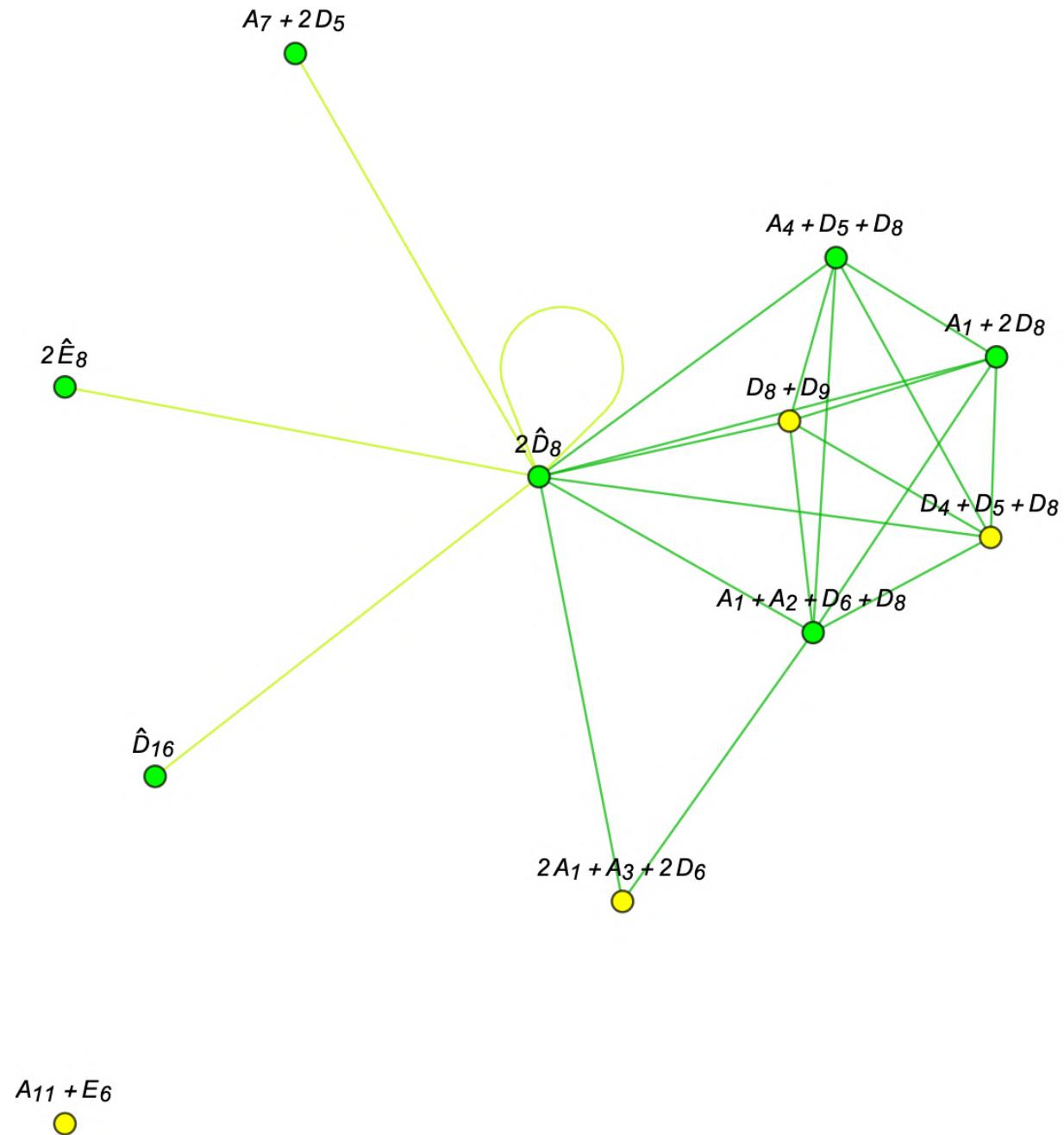
a_1
Massless bosons + spinors

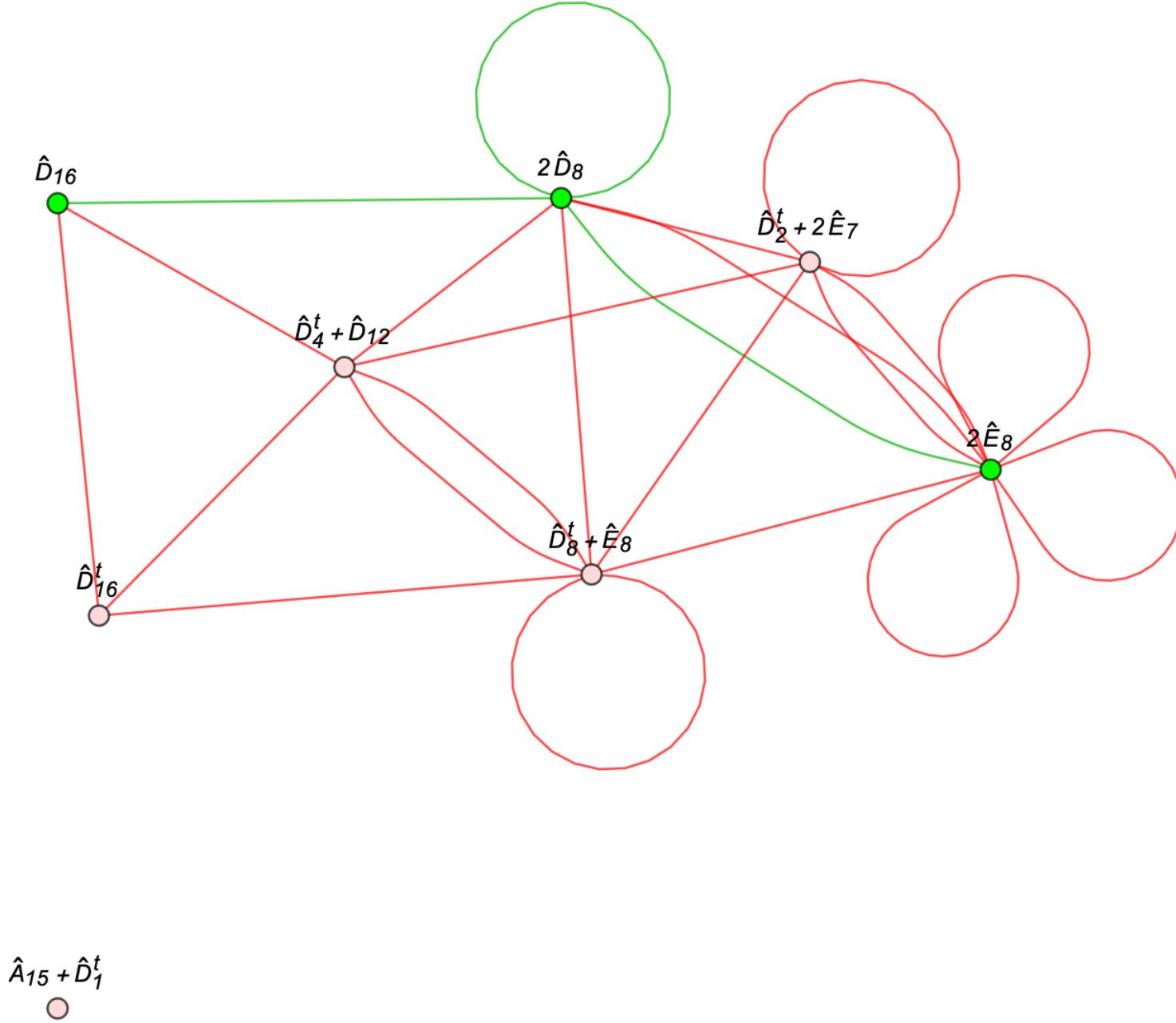
a_1
Massless spinors

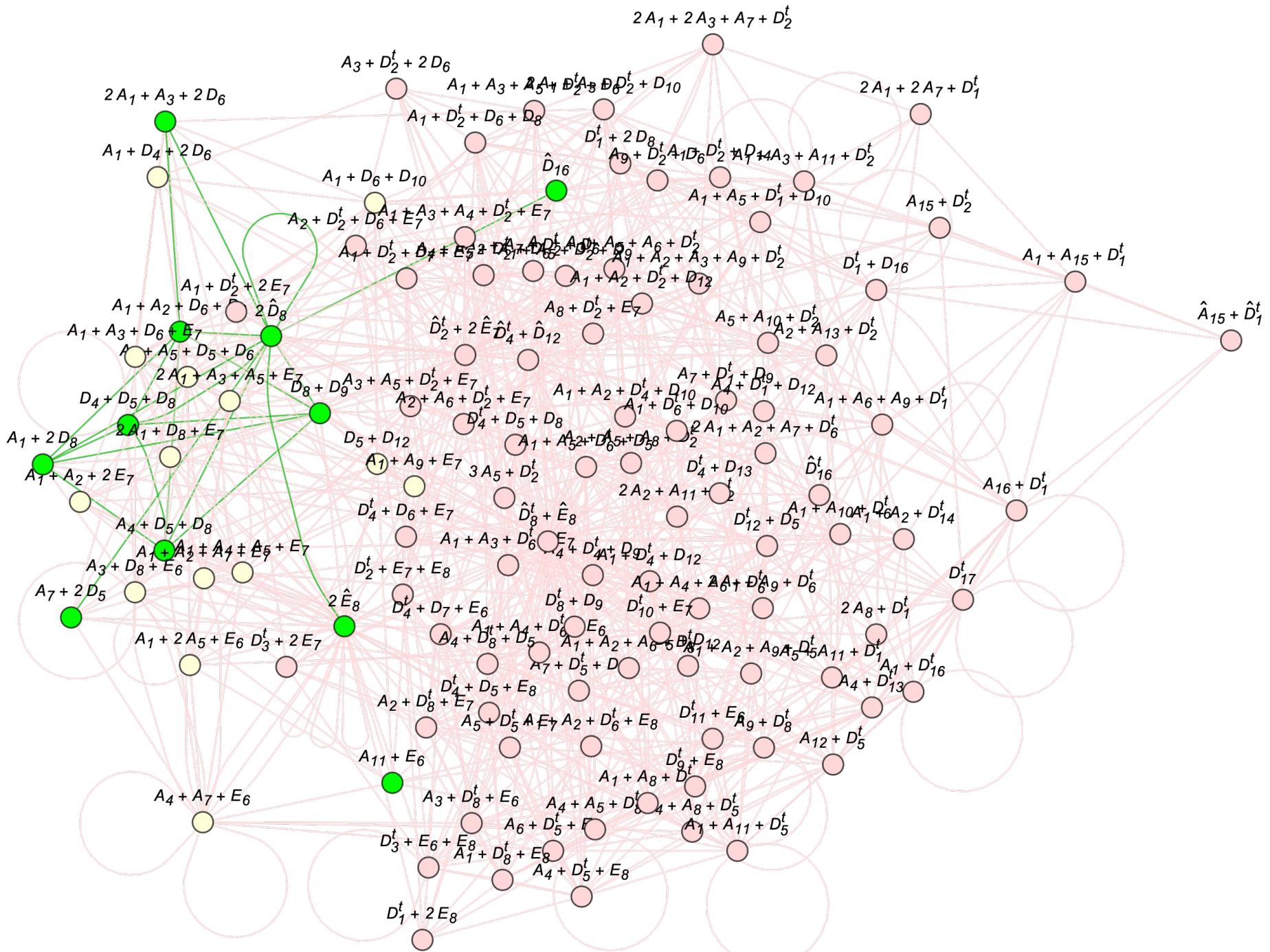
$$A = (a_1, a_1, 0^6, a_2, a_2, 0^6)$$

$$R^2 = 1 - (a_1^2 + a_2^2)$$









V	
V+S	
V+C	
V+S+C	
S	
C	
S+C	

