

On type II AdS flux vacua in 3D

Matteo Moritsu

Universidad de Oviedo & ICTEA

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Based on: 2304.14372; 2311.08991; 2407. $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon$ [arXiv/hep-th]
together with F. Farakos, G. Tringas; Á. Arboleya, A. Guarino



Introduction

Introduction and Motivation

String Theory (ST) comes with:

- ▶ Extra-dimensions;
- ▶ Supersymmetry;
- ▶ Moduli Fields.

From an effective perspective: we do **not observe** them!

Introduction and Motivation

The majority of known SUSY AdS vacua of ST have

$$L_{\text{AdS}}^{-1} \sim m_{\text{KK}} :$$

they do **not** exhibit **scale separation**.

Debated SUSY AdS₄ scale-separated vacua:

- ▶ The KKLT model [Kachru et alii, 2003];
- ▶ The DGKT construction [De Wolfe et alii, 2005].

Introduction and Motivation

In particular, **DGKT** classical scale-separated SUSY AdS₄ **vacua** [De Wolfe et alii, 2005]:

- ▶ **Setup and ingredients**

- (i) Massive type IIA SUGRA on CY₃ ($\mathbb{T}^6/\mathbb{Z}_3^2$ orientifold);
- (ii) Smeared O6 planes;
- (iii) Unbounded F_4 flux.

- ▶ A **criticism**. Smearing approximation.

Our purpose

- ▶ Search for **simpler** classical scale-separated AdS flux **vacua** [Farakos et alii, 2021; 2304.14372, 2311.08991];
- ▶ Exploit flux and scaling freedom to generate **anisotropies** [2304.14372, 2311.08991];
- ▶ Find the most general flux choice allowing for scale-separation [*fundamenta ponentes* in 2407.αβγδε]?!]

AdS₃ flux vacua from IIA orientifolds

Setup and Ingredients [Farakos et alii, 2021]

Massive type IIA SUGRA (in the Einstein frame):

$$S_{\text{IIA}} = \frac{1}{2\kappa_{10}^2} \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-G} \left[R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_M \phi \partial^M \phi - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi} |H_3|^2 + \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2} \sum_p e^{\frac{5-p}{2}\phi} |F_p|^2 \right] \quad \text{with } p = 0, 2, 4.$$

3D spacetime-filling **O2 planes** and **smearred O6 planes**.

Bianchi identities:

$$dF_p = H_3 \wedge F_{p-2} + \mu_{\text{O/D}(8-p)} J_{p+1} \xrightarrow{\int_{\Sigma_{p+1}}} h_3 f_{p-2} \sim \mu_{\text{O/D}(8-p)}.$$

We can cancel the tadpoles, while F_4 (N) is left **unconstrained**.

Then,

$$\frac{L_{\text{KK}}^2}{L_{\text{AdS}}^2} \sim N^{-\lambda} \quad \text{for some } \lambda > 0, N?$$

The effective construction

With a **compactification** G2 space [Joyce, 1996],

$$\mathcal{X}_7 = \frac{\mathbb{T}^7}{\mathbb{Z}_2^\alpha \times \mathbb{Z}_2^\beta \times \mathbb{Z}_2^\gamma},$$

we get a **three-dimensional**

$$\mathcal{N} = 16 \xrightarrow{O_2} \mathcal{N} = 8 \xrightarrow{O_{6_\alpha}} \mathcal{N} = 4 \xrightarrow{O_{6_\beta}} \mathcal{N} = 2 \xrightarrow{O_{6_\gamma}} \boxed{\mathcal{N} = 1}$$

supergravity **Lagrangian** [Farakos et alii, 2021; Van Hemelryck, 2022]

$$e^{-1}\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}R_3 - \frac{1}{4}(\partial x)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\partial y)^2 - \sum_{a=1}^6 \frac{1 + \delta_{ab}}{4\tilde{s}^a \tilde{s}^b} \partial \tilde{s}^a \partial \tilde{s}^b - V(x, y, \tilde{s}^a)$$

$$\text{with } V(x, y, \tilde{s}) = G^{IJ} \partial_I P \partial_J P - 4P^2 \quad (\text{and } L_{\text{AdS}} \sim P^{-1}).$$

On/Off scale separation [2304.14372]

Flux Choices and Quantization:

$$H_3 = \sum_{i=1}^7 h_3^i \Phi_i, \quad F_4 = \sum_{i=1}^7 f_{4,f}^i \Psi_i + \sum_{i=1}^7 f_{4,q}^i \Psi_i,$$

with e.g. $f_{4,f}^i = (2\pi)^3 N^i$, $N^i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

In particular, in [2304.14372]

$$h_3 = h(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0);$$

$$f_{4,f} \sim N(-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 5, 0), \quad f_{4,q} \sim N^{1+7\lambda}(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1).$$

Then, we can create **anisotropies** within \mathbb{T}^7 :

$$\{r_i^2\}_{i=1,3,5,7} \propto N^{\frac{35}{8}\lambda}; \quad \{r_i^2\}_{i=2,4,6} \propto N^{-\frac{5}{8}\lambda}.$$

On/Off scale separation [2304.14372]

In addition, since $L_{\text{AdS}}^{-2} \sim \langle V \rangle \sim P^{-2}$,

$$\{r_i^2\}_{i=1,3,5,7} : \frac{L_{\text{KK},i}^2}{L_{\text{AdS}}^2} \sim N^{-1},$$
$$\{r_i^2\}_{i=2,4,6} : \frac{L_{\text{KK},i}^2}{L_{\text{AdS}}^2} \sim N^{-1-7\lambda},$$

so that

- ▶ Large volume, weak coupling, **scale-separation**: $\lambda > -\frac{1}{7}$;
- ▶ Large volume, weak coupling, isotropic **scale-separation**: $\lambda = 0$;
- ▶ Large volume, weak coupling, **no scale-separation**: $\lambda = -\frac{1}{7}$.

Remarkably, all closed-string moduli are **stabilized**.

...Appetizing a generalization ...

A crash course on half-maximal 3D SUGRA [Deger et alii, 2019]

$$e^{-1}\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}R - \frac{1}{32}D_\mu M D^\mu M^{-1} - V + \dots$$

with

$$\mathcal{V}(\phi) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{scal}} = \frac{\text{SO}(8,8)}{\text{SO}(8) \times \text{SO}(8)} \quad \text{and} \quad M = \mathcal{V}\mathcal{V}^T.$$

We define

$$D_\mu M = \partial_\mu M - 2g A_\mu \cdot \Theta T \cdot M,$$

where the **embedding tensor** is

$$\Theta_{MN|PQ} \equiv \theta_{[ABCD]} \oplus \theta_{(AB)} \oplus \theta \quad (\text{with } M = 1, \dots, 8, \bar{1}, \dots, \bar{8}),$$

satisfying **quadratic constraints** (QC)

$$\Theta_{MN|PQ} (T^{PQ})_R{}^S \Theta_{ST|UV} + \dots = 0.$$

Type IIA with an O2 plane [2407.αβγδε]

With an O2 plane	AdS ₃		T ⁷							
	x ⁰	x ¹	x ²	y ¹	y ²	y ³	y ⁴	y ⁵	y ⁶	y ⁷
	×	×	×							

acting as $\sigma_{O2} : y^m \rightarrow -y^m$ (for $m = 1, \dots, 7$),

Fields	e_n^p	C_1	Φ	C_3	B_2	B_6	C_5
$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} = \Omega_P \cdot \sigma_{O2}$	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
Fluxes	ω_{mn}^p	F_2	H_1	F_4	H_3	H_7	F_6
$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} = \Omega_P \cdot \sigma_{O2}$	-	-	-	+	+	-	-

Then, group theoretically:

$$H_3 \equiv \theta^{mnpq}, \quad F_4 \equiv \theta^{mnp8}, \quad F_0 \equiv \theta^{88}.$$

Type IIA with an O2 plane [2407.αβγδε]

Specializing to a $(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ invariant sector, i.e.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{scal}} = \left[\frac{\text{SL}(2)}{\text{SO}(2)} \right]^8 \subset \frac{\text{SO}(8, 8)}{\text{SO}(8) \times \text{SO}(8)} \oplus \text{other eight scalars} = 0,$$

we get the **half-maximal scalar potential**

$$g^{-2} V_{\mathcal{N}=8} = \frac{\sigma^4}{32} \left[\sum_{m=1}^7 \left(\frac{h_m}{\sqrt{s_{(4)}^m}} - f_m \sqrt{s_{(4)}^m} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\sigma^2}{32} F_0^2 \prod_{m=1}^7 s_m^2,$$

together with the **half-maximal QC**

$$F_0 H_3 = 0 \quad \iff \quad \text{absence of O6/D6}.$$

Its vacuum structure: for $F_0 = 0$, **Mkw**₃ at $s_{(4)}^m = \frac{h_m}{f_m}$.

Adding O6 planes [2407.αβγδε]

Adding three independent types (1_α , 2_β , 3_γ) of **O6 planes**,

$$\mathcal{N} = 16 \xrightarrow{\text{O2}} \mathcal{N} = 8 \xrightarrow{\text{O6}_\alpha} \mathcal{N} = 4 \xrightarrow{\text{O6}_\beta} \mathcal{N} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{O6}_\gamma} \boxed{\mathcal{N} = 1}$$

and

$$-F_0 H_3 = J_{\text{O6/D6}} \neq 0 ,$$

so that

$$g^{-2} V_{\text{O6}} = \frac{\sigma^3}{16} F_0 \sum_{m=1}^7 \left(h_m s_{(3)}^m \sqrt{s_{(4)}^m} \right) .$$

Moreover,

$$V_{\mathcal{N}=1} = V_{\mathcal{N}=8} + V_{\text{O6}} \equiv G^{IJ} \partial_I P \partial_J P - 4P^2 \quad \text{in [2304.14372].}$$

Which **fluxes** connect to **interesting phenomenology**?

Conclusions

Concluding Remarks

- ▶ We constructed new SUSY AdS_3 vacua with(out) scale-separation while maintaining large volume and weak coupling, respecting flux quantization and stabilizing the closed-string moduli;
- ▶ We described a correspondence between stringy orientifold reductions/3D half-maximal supergravity, which seems a florid ground to explore interesting phenomenological questions.

Future directions

Exempli gratia:

- ▶ Charting the landscape of (Mkw_3 and AdS_3) vacua of 3D half-maximal supergravity;
- ▶ Thanks to the embedding tensor formalism, the most general flux choice giving scale-separation in the setup of [2304.14372, 2311.08991] [In progress, Arboleya, Guarino, Farakos and MM];
- ▶ O6-plane backreaction at higher orders [Building on Junghans, 2020];
- ▶ Detailed investigation of 3-dimensional de Sitter uplifts [In progress, Farakos et alii];

Thank you for your interest and attention!