

Non-Perturbative Superpotentials in Heterotic String Theory

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Also- Buchbinder, Lukas, Ovrut, Ruehle
Buchbinder, Ling, Ovrut

The Instanton Superpotential:

Let X be a Calabi-Yau threefold and C be a holomorphic, isolated, genus zero curve in X . The general form of the superpotential induced by a string wrapping C is

$$W(C) = \exp\left[-\frac{A(C)}{2\pi\alpha'} + i \int_C B\right] \frac{\text{Pfaff}(\bar{\partial}_{V_C(-1)})}{[\det'(\bar{\partial}_O)]^2 \det(\bar{\partial}_{NC})}$$

where $A(C)$ is the area of the curve given by

$$A(C) = \int_C \omega$$

ω is the Kahler form on X and B is the antisymmetric heterotic two-form.

V is the holomorphic vector bundle on X , $\mathcal{O}_C(-1)$ is the spin bundle on C and we define

$$V_C(-1) = V|_C \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(-1)$$

Then $\text{Pfaff}(\bar{\partial}_{V_C(-1)})$ is the Pfaffian of the Dirac operator with gauge connection in V restricted to C . $\Rightarrow \text{Pfaff}(\bar{\partial}_{V_C(-1)})$ is a homogeneous polynomial in the vector bundle moduli associated with V at curve C .

$\det(\bar{\partial}_{NC})$ depends on the complex structure moduli. We, henceforth, ignore the constant $[\det'(\bar{\partial}_O)]^2$ and fix the complex structure moduli.

In general, a given homology class of X contains more than one homogeneous, isolated, genus zero curve. The number of these curves is called the **Gromov-Witten invariant**. All such curves have the same area, the same classical action and the same exponential prefactor. However, the one-loop determinants which determine the Pfaffian and $\det(\bar{\partial}_{NC})$ are, in general, different. \Rightarrow the superpotential from all such curves in the **homology class $[C]$ of curve C** is

$$W([C]) = \exp\left[-\frac{A(C)}{2\pi\alpha'} + i \int_C B\right] \sum_{i=1}^{n_{[C]}} \frac{\text{Pfaff}(\bar{\partial}_{V_{C_i}(-1)})}{[\det \bar{\partial}_{O_{C_i}(-1)}]^2}$$

where $n_{[C]}$ is the Gromov-Witten invariant of $[C]$. Therefore the **complete** superpotential on X is

$$W = \sum_{[C] \in H_2} W([C])$$

The Beasley-Witten Theorem:

Let \tilde{X} be a CICY threefold in a product of projective spaces $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{P}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^{n_a}$.

That is, it is defined by polynomial equations

$$p_1 = 0, \dots, p_m = 0 \text{ where } \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - m = 3.$$

Furthermore, assume that

$$\text{favorable} \longrightarrow \omega_{\tilde{X}} = \omega_{\mathcal{A}}|_{\tilde{X}} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{V} = \mathcal{V}|_{\tilde{X}}$$

Then the Beasley-Witten theorem \Rightarrow for any homology class $[C]$

$$W([C]) = \exp\left[-\frac{A(C)}{2\pi\alpha'} + i \int_C B\right] \sum_{i=1}^{n_{[C]}} \frac{\text{Pfaff}(\bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{V}_{C_i}(-1)})}{[\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)}]^2} = 0$$

and, hence

$$W = \sum_{[C] \in H_2} W([C]) = 0$$

This \Rightarrow that such vacua can never develop a potential for the vector bundle moduli. A **big problem!** Is it possible to get around this? **YES!**

Quotient Threefolds with Torsion:

Consider a CICY \tilde{X} that admits a **freely acting finite isometry** Γ . Construct the **quotient** threefold

$$X = \frac{\tilde{X}}{\Gamma}$$

Such manifolds can, and often do, have “**discrete torsion**”. That is

$$H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^k \oplus G_{tor}, \quad k > 0$$


G_{tor} is the **finite torsion group** with r generators β_1, \dots, β_r .

Consider any holomorphic, isolated, genus zero curve C_i in $[C]$.

This can be associated with the G_{tor} **group character**

$$\prod_{\alpha=1}^r \chi_{\alpha}^{\beta_{\alpha}(C_i)}$$


It follows that the complete instanton superpotential associated with $[C]$ is now

$$W([C]) = \exp\left[-\frac{A(C)}{2\pi\alpha'} + i \int_C B\right] \sum_{i=1}^{n[C]} \frac{\text{Pfaff}(\bar{\partial}_{V_{C_i}(-1)})}{[\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)}]^2} \prod_{\alpha=1}^r \chi_{\alpha}^{\beta_{\alpha}(C_i)}$$


$X = \frac{\tilde{X}}{\Gamma}$ is no longer a CICY of the ambient space $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{P}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^{n_a}$,
nor is

$$\omega_X = \omega_{\mathcal{A}}|_X \quad \text{and} \quad V = \mathcal{V}|_X$$

generically true. Hence, the Beasley-Witten theorem no longer applies
and it is possible that

$$W([C]) = \exp\left[-\frac{A(C)}{2\pi\alpha'} + i \int_C B\right] \sum_{i=1}^{n[C]} \frac{\text{Pfaff}(\bar{\partial}_{V_{C_i}(-1)})}{[\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)}]^2} \prod_{\alpha=1}^r \chi_{\alpha}^{\beta_{\alpha}(C_i)} \neq 0$$


and, hence,

$$W = \sum_{[C] \in H_2} W([C]) \neq 0$$

We now show in a **physically relevant** example that this is indeed the case!

A Schoen Threefold:

Consider the ambient space

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$$

with homogeneous coordinates

$$([t_0 : t_1], [x_0 : x_1 : x_2], [y_0 : y_1 : y_2]) \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$$

Define the CICY space \tilde{X} using the two polynomial equations

$$F_1 = t_0(x_0^3 + x_1^3 + x_2^3) + t_1(x_0x_1x_2) = 0,$$

$$F_2 = (\lambda_1 t_0 + t_1)(y_0^3 + y_1^3 + y_2^3) + (\lambda_2 t_0 + \lambda_3 t_1)(y_0y_1y_2) = 0$$

This threefold is self mirror with $h^{1,1} = h^{2,1} = 19$. Note that

$$\text{unfavorable} \longrightarrow h^{1,1}(\tilde{X}) > h^{1,1}(\mathcal{A}) = 3$$

which already violates the Beasley-Witten assumption that $\omega_{\tilde{X}} = \omega_{\mathcal{A}}|_{\tilde{X}}$.

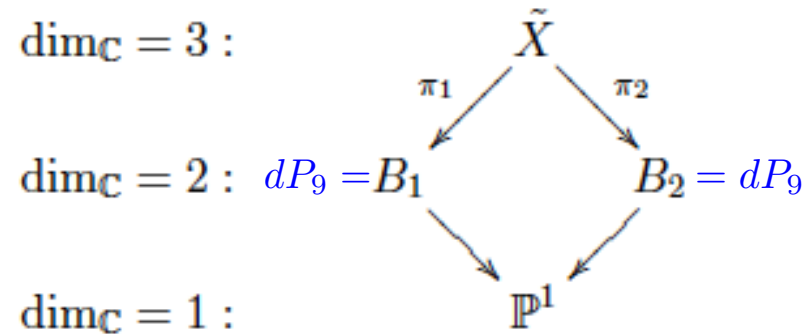
However, this aspect of Beasley-Witten violation is hard to use to compute the instanton potential.

★ However, see Buchbinder, Lukas, Ovrut, Ruehle conjecture that unfavorable $\Rightarrow W[C] \neq 0$

Each polynomial equation defines a rational elliptic surface

$$dP_9 \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is a double elliptic fibration over \mathbb{P}^1 That is,



Note that $F_1 = F_2 = 0$ are invariant under the actions

$$g_1 : \begin{cases} [x_0 : x_1 : x_2] \mapsto [x_0 : \zeta x_1 : \zeta^2 x_2] \\ [t_0 : t_1] \mapsto [t_0 : t_1] \text{ (no action)} \\ [y_0 : y_1 : y_2] \mapsto [y_0 : \zeta y_1 : \zeta^2 y_2] \end{cases}$$

$$g_2 : \begin{cases} [x_0 : x_1 : x_2] \mapsto [x_1 : x_2 : x_0] \\ [t_0 : t_1] \mapsto [t_0 : t_1] \text{ (no action)} \\ [y_0 : y_1 : y_2] \mapsto [y_1 : y_2 : y_0], \end{cases}$$

where $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/3}$. That is, \tilde{X} has the finite isometry group

$$\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$$

Note that \tilde{X} is a specific example of a so-called **Schoen threefold**.

We can now define the **quotient** threefold

$$X = \tilde{X} / (\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3)$$

Again, this threefold is **self mirror**, but now with $h^{1,1} = h^{2,1} = 3$. The second homology group is found to be

$$H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$$

\Rightarrow

$$G_{tor} = \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$$

As discussed above, $X = \frac{\tilde{X}}{\Gamma}$ is **no longer a CICY** of the ambient space

$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ nor are

$$\omega_X = \omega_{\mathcal{A}}|_X \quad \text{and} \quad V = \mathcal{V}|_X$$

necessarily true. Hence, the Beasley-Witten theorem **no longer applies**.

What are the classes in the second homology group on X ?

Recall that $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$. Label the generators of \mathbb{Z}^3 as

$$C_1, C_2, C_3$$

where

$$\int_{C_i} \omega_j = \delta_{ij}$$

respectively, and the generators of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$ as b_1 and b_2 where

$$b_1^3 = b_2^3 = 1$$

Then, any class of the second cohomology group of X can be written as

$$[C] = (n_1, n_2, n_3, m_1, m_2) \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$$

where $n_1, n_2, n_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m_1, m_2 = 0, 1, 2$. Can one

compute the Gromov-Witten invariants in each such cohomology class?

Yes, using the mirror symmetry of the quotient threefold X .

Taking $n_1 = 1$, we find that

| $n_2 \backslash n_3$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 40 | 105 | 252 |
| 1 | 4 | 16 | 56 | 160 | 420 | 1008 |
| 2 | 14 | 56 | 196 | 560 | 1470 | 3528 |
| 3 | 40 | 160 | 560 | 1600 | 4200 | 10080 |
| 4 | 105 | 420 | 1470 | 4200 | 11025 | 26460 |
| 5 | 252 | 1008 | 3528 | 10080 | 26460 | 63504 |

Table: instanton numbers $n_{(1,n_2,n_3,m_1,m_2)}$ for arbitrary m_1, m_2 .

Note that each of the $(1, 0, 0, m_1, m_2)$ classes has only a **single** homogeneous, isolated, genus zero curve and, hence, the instanton superpotential in each such class **cannot cancel** via the Beasley-Witten theorem. If there had had been **vanishing torsion** on the quotient X , then the class $(1,0,0)$ would have contained 9 curves. These **might** have canceled against each other. We now compute the instanton superpotential for each $(1, 0, 0, m_1, m_2)$ class.

To do this, we must have an **explicit representation** of these curves. To begin, consider the 9 curves in $H_2(X, \mathbb{R})$; that is, $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ **ignoring torsion**.

The pre-image of these in \tilde{X} are **81** holomorphic, isolated, genus zero curves.

These arise as $\mathbb{P}^1 \times$ the $9 \times 9 = 81$ points solving the equations

$$x_0 x_1 x_2 = 0, \quad x_0^3 + x_1^3 + x_2^3 = 0, \quad y_0 y_1 y_2 = 0, \quad y_0^3 + y_1^3 + y_2^3 = 0$$

on $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. Since these 81 points are **distinct**, it follows that these curves are indeed **isolated**. Due to the $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry, these 81 curves **split into 9 orbits** under the action of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ — **each orbit containing 9 curves**. When one descends to the quotient space X , all curves in one orbit become a single isolated curve.

Hence, one obtains the 9 curves in $H_2(X, \mathbb{R})$ which split into the 9 different torsion classes $(1, 0, 0, m_1, m_2)$.

To **explicitly compute** the superpotential of due to these curves, it is essential that we have an explicit representation of one curve in each of the nine $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ orbits in \tilde{X} .

To do this first consider the representations

$$\zeta = e^{2\pi i/3} \longrightarrow g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

of the two generators of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ acting on $[x_0 : x_1 : x_2]$ and $[y_0 : y_1 : y_2]$.

Combine these spaces into a six-vector, and consider the **solution point**

$$s_1 = (1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0)^T$$

It corresponds to the curve

$$C_1 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times s_1 = [t_0 : t_1] \times [1 : -1 : 0] \times [1 : -1 : 0] \subset \tilde{X} \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$$

We now construct the remaining 8 curves $C_i = \mathbb{P}^1 \times s_i, i = 2, \dots, 9$ as

$$s_2 = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} s_1, \quad s_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & g_1 \end{pmatrix} s_1, \quad s_4 = \begin{pmatrix} g_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} s_1, \quad s_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & g_2 \end{pmatrix} s_1, \\ s_6 = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 g_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} s_1, \quad s_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & g_1 g_2 \end{pmatrix} s_1, \quad s_8 = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & 0 \\ 0 & g_2 \end{pmatrix} s_1, \quad s_9 = \begin{pmatrix} g_2 & 0 \\ 0 & g_1 \end{pmatrix} s_1$$

The curves **cannot be obtained from one another** by the action of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ and, hence, each defines one of the 9 orbits on \tilde{X} .

The Vector Bundle:

The vector bundle \tilde{V} on \tilde{X} will be defined by “extension” from 3 line bundles L_1, L_2, L_3 on \tilde{X} satisfying the property that

$$L_1 \otimes L_2 \otimes L_3 = \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$$

Define \tilde{V} as the sequence of extensions

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\longrightarrow L_1 \longrightarrow \tilde{W} \longrightarrow L_2 \longrightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\longrightarrow \tilde{W} \longrightarrow \tilde{V} \longrightarrow L_3 \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

Explicitly, we will assume that

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}(-2\phi + 2\tau_1 + \tau_2), \\ L_2 &= \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}(\tau_1 - \tau_2), & \phi, \tau_1, \tau_2 \text{ are the } \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \text{ invariant divisors on } \tilde{X} \\ L_3 &= \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}(2\phi - 3\tau_1) \end{aligned}$$

For \tilde{V} to have structure group $SU(3)$, it must have a non-trivial space of extensions

$$H^1(\tilde{X}, L_1 \otimes L_2^*) \quad \text{and} \quad H^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{W} \otimes L_3^*)$$

We find that

$$h^1(\tilde{X}, L_1 \otimes L_2^*) = 18 \quad , \quad h^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{W} \otimes L_3^*) = 117$$

Finally, the “moduli space” of \tilde{V} is given by

$$\mathcal{M}(\tilde{V}) = \mathbb{P}H^1(\tilde{X}, L_1 \otimes L_2^*) + \mathbb{P}H^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{W} \otimes L_3^*)$$

and, hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathcal{M}(\tilde{V}) &= (h^1(\tilde{X}, L_1 \otimes L_2^*) - 1) + (h^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{W} \otimes L_3^*) - 1) \\ &= 17 + 116 = 133 \end{aligned}$$

Note that if we consider the quotient vector bundle V on X , then

$$h^1(X, L_1 \otimes L_2^*) = 18/9 = 2, \quad h^1(X, W \otimes L_3^*) = 117/9 = 13$$

It follows that

$$\dim \mathcal{M}(V) = 1 + 12 = 13$$

and, hence, there are 13 vector bundle moduli on the quotient space.

Does the vector bundle \tilde{V} on \tilde{X} descend from a bundle $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ on the ambient space \mathcal{A} ? Yes. One simply carries out the identical construction using

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-2, 2, 1), \quad \mathcal{L}_2 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(0, 1, -1), \quad \mathcal{L}_3 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(2, -3, 0)$$

Perhaps not surprisingly, one can show that

$$H^1(\tilde{X}, L_1 \otimes L_2^*) = H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2^*) = H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-2, 1, 2))$$

and also that

$$H^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{W} \otimes L_3^*) = \frac{H^1(\mathcal{A}, \tilde{W} \otimes \mathcal{L}_3^*)}{F_1 \cdot H^1(\mathcal{A}, \tilde{W} \otimes \mathcal{N}^* \otimes \mathcal{L}_3^*)} = \frac{H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-4, 5, 1))}{F_1 \cdot H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-5, 2, 1))}$$

The ambient space description allows us to [parameterize the moduli](#) that [descend to V](#) on X. From the Kunneth and Bott formulas, it follows that

$$H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-4, 5, 1)) = H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-4)) \otimes H^0(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(5, 1))$$

Note that

$$H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-4)) \simeq H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2))^*$$

is 3-dimensional with a natural basis $\{r_0^2, r_0 r_1, r_1^2\}$ dual to the basis $\{t_0^2, t_0 t_1, t_1^2\}$ of degree 2 polynomials on \mathbb{P}^1 . Hence, any element $v \in H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-4, 5, 1))$

can be written as

$$v = r_0^2 f_1(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) + r_0 r_1 f_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) + r_1^2 f_3(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

where f_1, f_2, f_3 are homogeneous polynomials of degree (5,1) on $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.

The 189 coefficients in the polynomials f_1, f_2, f_3 can be viewed as the coordinates, that is, the **moduli**, on $H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-4, 5, 1))$. Modding out by $F_1 \cdot H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-5, 2, 1))$

$\Rightarrow \dim \mathbb{P}H^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{W} \otimes L_3^*) = 116$, as previously. Let us now restrict to polynomials

that are invariant under $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$. A basis for such polynomials is given by

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= x_0^5 y_0 + x_1^5 y_1 + x_2^5 y_2, & E_5 &= x_1^4 x_2 y_0 + x_2^4 x_0 y_1 + x_0^4 x_1 y_2, \\ E_2 &= x_0^2 x_1^3 y_0 + x_1^2 x_2^3 y_1 + x_2^2 x_0^3 y_2, & E_6 &= x_0^5 y_0 + x_1^5 y_1 + x_2^5 y_2, \\ E_3 &= x_0^2 x_2^3 y_0 + x_1^2 x_0^3 y_1 + x_2^2 x_1^3 y_2, & E_7 &= x_1 x_2^4 y_0 + x_2 x_0^4 y_1 + x_0 x_1^4 y_2. \\ E_4 &= x_0^2 x_1 x_2 y_0 + x_1^2 x_2 x_0 y_1 + x_2^2 x_0 x_1 y_2, \end{aligned}$$

The invariant polynomials are then given by

$$f_1 = \sum_{\alpha=1}^7 a_{\alpha} E_{\alpha}, \quad f_2 = \sum_{\alpha=1}^7 b_{\alpha} E_{\alpha}, \quad f_3 = \sum_{\alpha=1}^7 c_{\alpha} E_{\alpha}$$

Note that there are 21 coefficients $(a_{\alpha}, b_{\alpha}, c_{\alpha})$. However, one must mod out

$$F_1 \cdot H^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(-5, 2, 1))$$

in $H^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{W} \otimes L_3^*)$. The result is the constraints

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 + a_2 + a_3 &= 0, & a_4 + a_5 + a_6 &= 0, \\a_4 + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 &= 0, & a_7 + b_4 + b_5 + b_6 &= 0, \\b_4 + c_1 + c_2 + c_3 &= 0, & b_7 + c_4 + c_5 + c_6 &= 0, \\c_4 &= 0, & c_7 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

We can choose the 13 coordinates

$$a_1, a_2, a_5, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_5, b_6, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_5, c_6$$

as independent parameters. It follows that

$$\dim \mathbb{P}H^1(X, W \otimes L_3^*) = 13-1 = 12$$

That is, there are **12 moduli of this type on V** and they are parameterized by $a_1, a_2, a_5, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_5, b_6, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_5, c_6$ as projective coordinates.

Similarly, we can show that

$$\dim \mathbb{P}H^1(X, L_1 \otimes L_2^*) = 2-1 = 1$$

However, this modulus does **not** appear in the Pfaffians and we will ignore it.

Computation of the Pfaffians:

In the following, I will **simply state the results** of our calculations. First, for an arbitrary homogeneous, isolated, genus zero curve we find

$$\text{Pfaff}_{\bar{X}}(\bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{V}_C(-1)}) \sim (f_1 f_3 - f_2^2)(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^i (a_\alpha c_\beta - b_\alpha b_\beta) E_\alpha E_\beta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

Applying this to our **nine curves** $s_i, i = 1, \dots, 9$ and denoting

$$\mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, i} = (f_1 f_3 - f_2^2)(s_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, 9$$

we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 1} &= -(2b_1 - b_2 - b_3)^2 + (2a_1 - a_2 - a_3)(2c_1 - c_2 - c_3), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 2} &= -(b_2 + b_3\zeta^2 + b_1\zeta)^2 + (a_2 + a_3\zeta^2 + a_1\zeta)(c_2 + c_3\zeta^2 + c_1\zeta), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 3} &= -(b_2 + b_3\zeta + b_1\zeta^2)^2 + (a_2 + a_3\zeta + a_1\zeta^2)(c_2 + c_3\zeta^2 + c_1\zeta), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 4} &= -(-b_1 + b_3 + b_5 - b_6)^2 + (-a_1 + a_3 + a_5 - a_6)(-c_1 + c_3 + c_5 - c_6), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 5} &= -(-b_1 + b_2 - b_5 + b_6)^2 + (-a_1 + a_2 - a_5 + a_6)(-c_1 + c_2 - c_5 + c_6), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 6} &= -(-b_1 + b_3 + (b_5 - b_6)\zeta^2)^2 + (-a_1 + a_3 + (a_5 - a_6)\zeta^2)(-c_1 + c_3 + (c_5 - c_6)\zeta^2), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 7} &= -(-b_1 + b_2 - (b_5 - b_6)\zeta^2)^2 + (-a_1 + a_2 - (a_5 - a_6)\zeta^2)(-c_1 + c_2 - (c_5 - c_6)\zeta^2), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 8} &= -(-b_1 + b_2 - (b_5 - b_6)\zeta)^2 + (-a_1 + a_2 - (a_5 - a_6)\zeta)(-c_1 + c_2 - (c_5 - c_6)\zeta), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X}, 9} &= -(-b_1 + b_3 + (b_5 - b_6)\zeta)^2 + (-a_1 + a_3 + (a_5 - a_6)\zeta)(-c_1 + c_3 + (c_5 - c_6)\zeta). \end{aligned}$$

where $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/3}$.

Introducing a non-zero **constant** coefficient $A_{\tilde{X},i}$ for every curve, then each Pfaffian is really

$$\text{Pfaff}_{\tilde{X}}(\bar{\partial}_{\tilde{V}_{C_i}(-1)}) = A_{\tilde{X},i} \mathcal{R}_{\tilde{X},i}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, 9$. Note that we include the factor $1/[\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1)}]^2$ in $A_{\tilde{X},i}$.

However, the Beasley-Witten theorem **obliquely** introduces the constraints that

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\tilde{X},1} &= -A_{\tilde{X},4} - A_{\tilde{X},5}, \\ A_{\tilde{X},2} &= e^{i\pi/3} A_{\tilde{X},4} - A_{\tilde{X},7}, \\ A_{\tilde{X},3} &= -e^{i\pi/3} A_{\tilde{X},5} + e^{-i\pi/3} (A_{\tilde{X},4} - A_{\tilde{X},7}), \\ A_{\tilde{X},6} &= A_{\tilde{X},4} + A_{\tilde{X},5} - A_{\tilde{X},7}, \\ A_{\tilde{X},8} &= e^{i\pi/3} A_{\tilde{X},5} - e^{2i\pi/3} A_{\tilde{X},7}, \\ A_{\tilde{X},9} &= A_{\tilde{X},4} + e^{-i\pi/3} (A_{\tilde{X},5} - A_{\tilde{X},7}). \end{aligned}$$

Since we have **restricted** the polynomials f_1, f_2, f_3 to be $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ **invariant**, all of these results apply directly to the quotient space X and the quotient vector bundle V . Using the expression for the sum over the nine torsion homology discussed previously, we find that

$$W_X([C]) = e^{iT^1} \sum_{i=1}^9 \text{Pfaff}_X(\bar{\partial}_{V_{C_i}(-1)}) \chi_i$$

where

$$\text{Pfaff}_X(\bar{\partial}_{V_{C_i}(-1)}) = A_{X,i} \mathcal{R}_{X,i}$$

and

$$\mathcal{R}_{X,i} = \mathcal{R}_{\bar{X},i}, \quad A_{X,i} = A_{\bar{X},i}$$

It follows that

$$W_X([C]) = e^{iT^1} \sum_{i=1}^9 \chi_i A_{X,i} \mathcal{R}_{X,i}$$

This **does not vanish** due to the $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ characters χ_i . For **example**, choosing

$$\chi_1 = \chi_2 = \chi_3 = 1 \quad \chi_4 = \chi_5 = \chi_6 = e^{2\pi i/3}, \quad \chi_7 = \chi_8 = \chi_9 = e^{4\pi i/3}$$

it follows that

$$W_X([C]) = e^{iT^1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 A_{X,i} \mathcal{R}_{X,i} + e^{2\pi i/3} \sum_{i=4}^6 A_{X,i} \mathcal{R}_{X,i} + e^{4\pi i/3} \sum_{i=7}^9 \mathcal{R}_{X,i} \right) \neq 0$$

This **cannot vanish** due to all the **previous constraints**!