
A STRONG WEAK GRAVITY CONJECTURE FROM THE MODULAR BOOTSTRAP

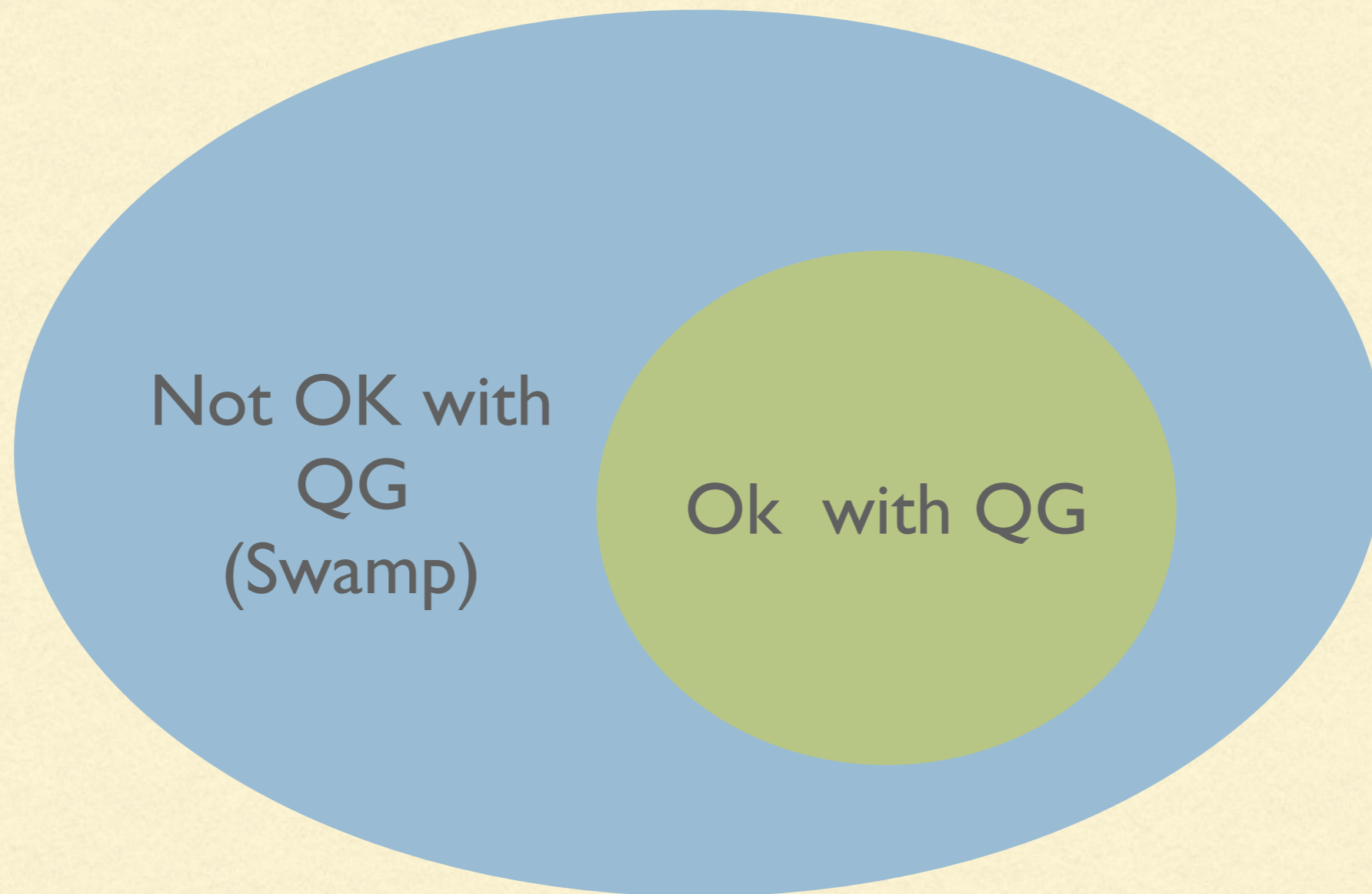
Miguel Montero
ITF, KU Leuven

String Phenomenology 2019, CERN, June 24 2019

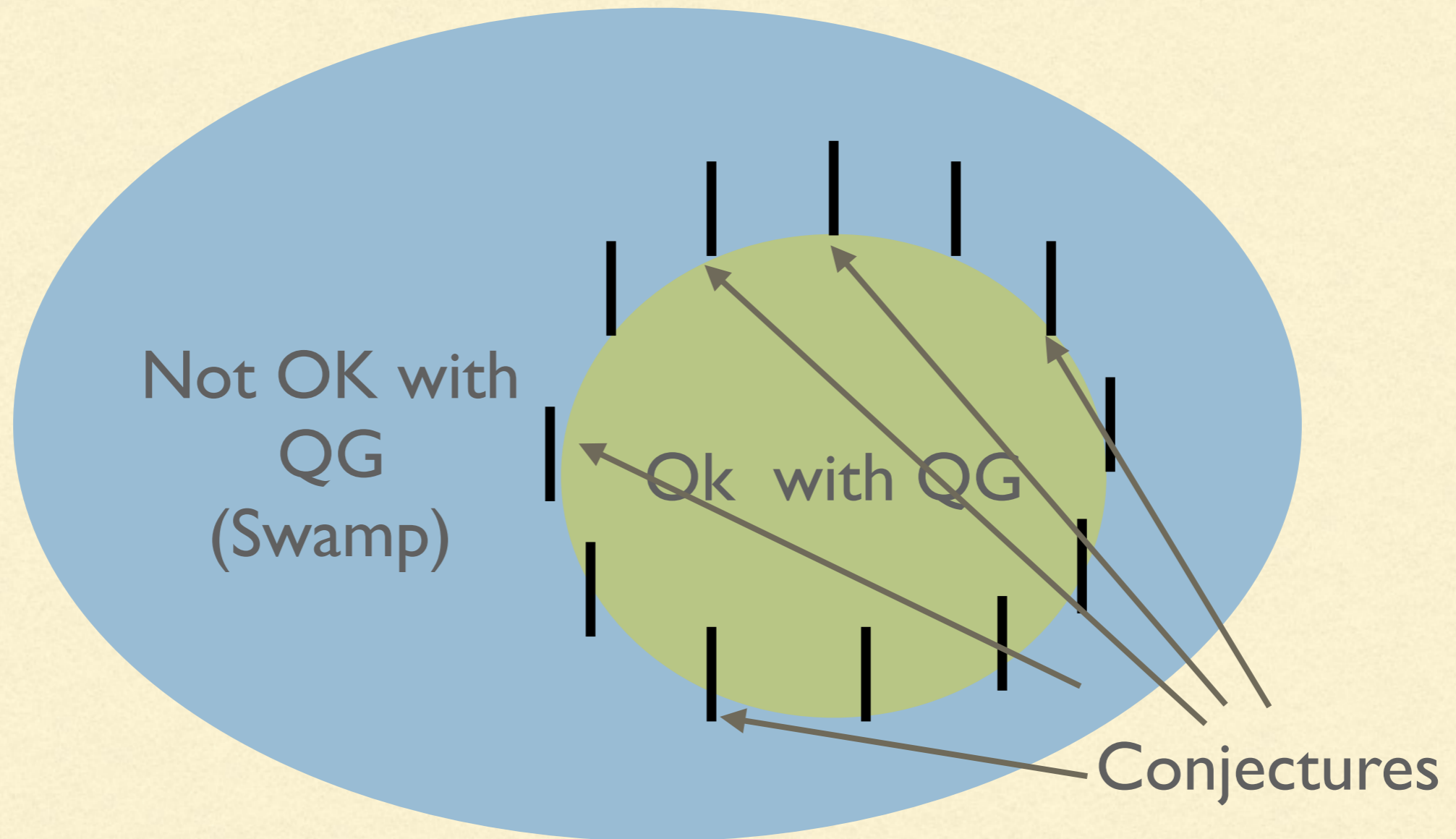
The logo for KU Leuven, featuring the text 'KU LEUVEN' in white, uppercase letters on a dark blue rectangular background.

KU LEUVEN

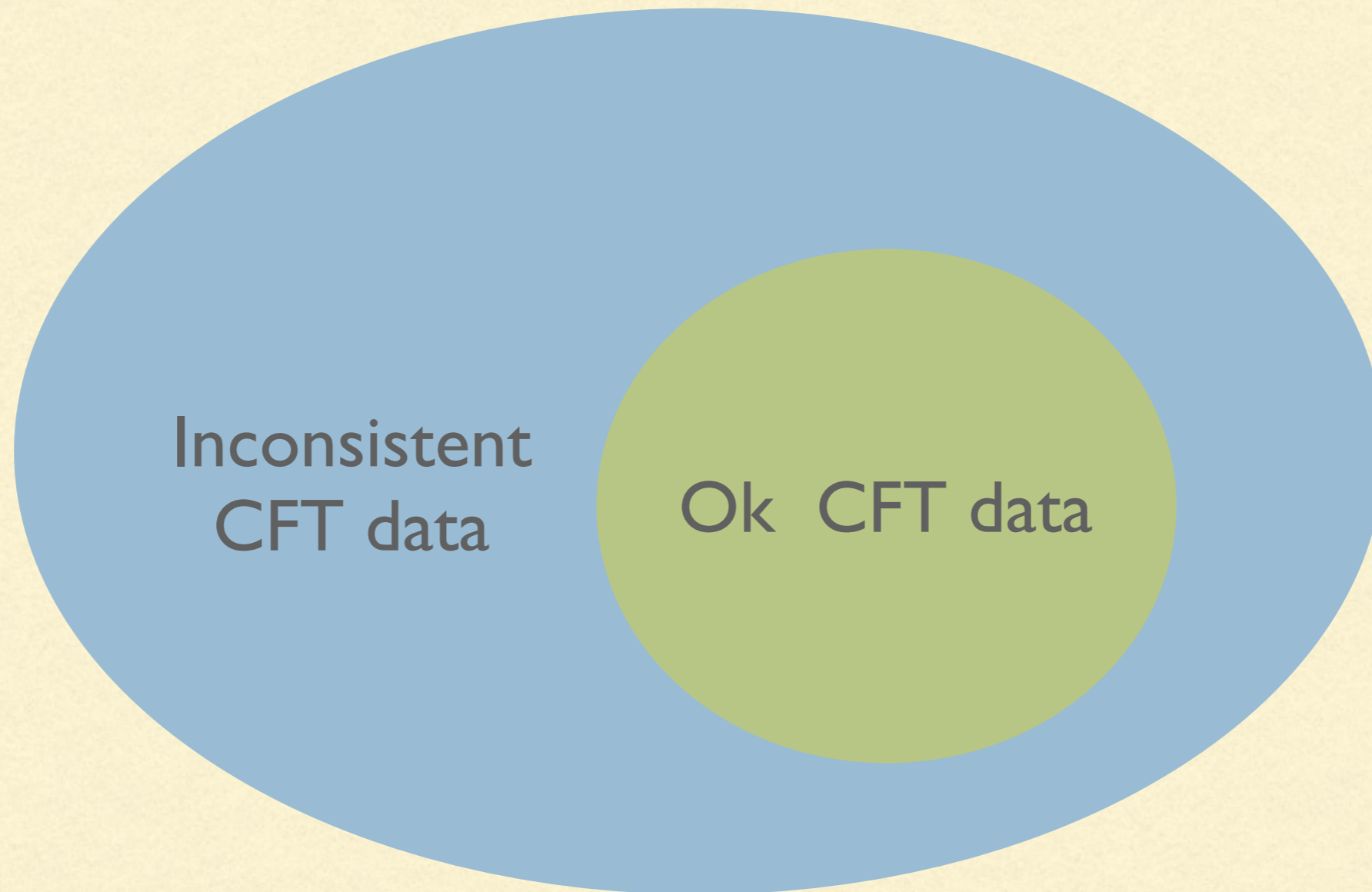
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- **Swampland:** Constraints on **EFT**'s that can be consistently coupled with QG



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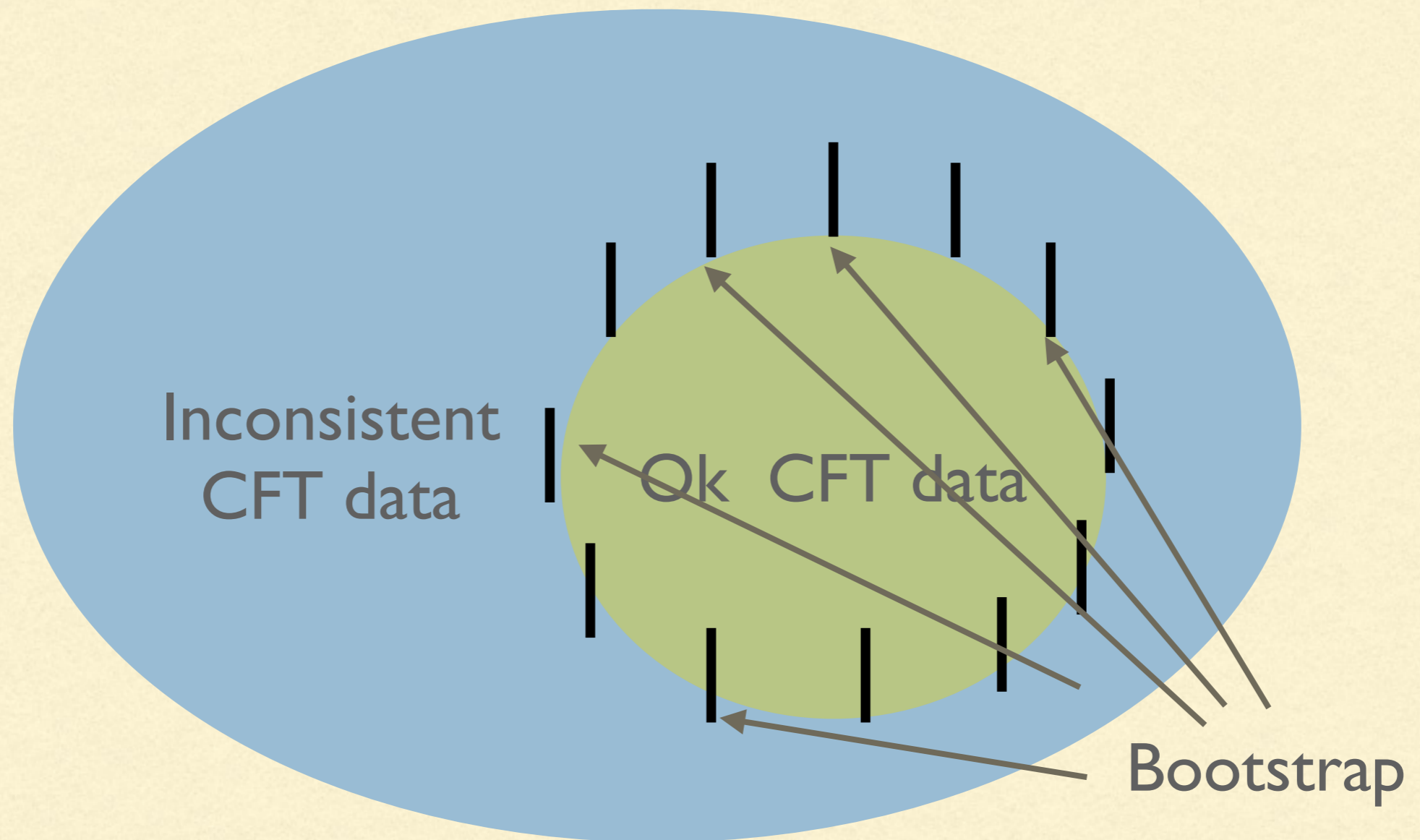
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- **Swampland: Constraints on EFT's that can be consistently coupled with QG**



Inconsistent
CFT data

Ok CFT data

-
- **Swampland: Constraints on EFT's that can be consistently coupled with QG**



This **talk:**
Work in progress w. Gary Shiu (UW-Madison)



Photo: Matteo Lotito

Strategy and **preliminary results**
in using the modular bootstrap to prove
a strong version of the WGC in the worldsheet

-
- **Many versions** of WGC. “Universal” part of the statement:

$$m \leq g M_{Pl} q$$

Arkani-Hamed, Motl
Nicolis Vafa '06

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(Called “mild form” in Shiu-Cottrell-Soler ’16)

- **More generally:**

Replace gM_P by Q/M of extremal black hole.

For several $U(1)$ ’s, apply in every direction of ch. lattice.

$$m \leq \sqrt{\langle \vec{Q}, \vec{Q} \rangle}$$

Cheung-Remmen ’14

- **Comes in a lot of flavors!**

(Burati, Van de Heisteeg, Andriolo, Heidenreich, Bonnefoy, Gonzalo...)

Axions, generalized gauge symmetries, scalar forces...

Ibañez’s talk

Palti ’17, Palti & Lust ’17, Heidenreich-Reece-Rudelius ’17, Grimm...

Grimm’s talk

Arkani-Hamed Motl Nicolis Vafa ’06,
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Cheung-Remmen ’14

Read Eran’s review!

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(I've disappointed several PhD students disappointed here)

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S. Andriolo's talk

- Even **black holes themselves** can be the WGC particle!
(Via higher-derivative corrections that alter Q/M)

Some recent evidence suggests that **they must**

Cheung-Liu-Remmen '18, Andriolo-Junghans-Noumi-Shiu '18, Hamada-Noumi-Shiu '18, Mehrdad '19, Charles '19

- Also consistent with black hole heuristics and entanglement entropy arguments in AdS

Arkani-Hamed, Motl
Nicolis Vafa '06

MM '18

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- Mild form understood — but what we really want is a **strong** form

$$m \leq gM_P q, \quad \text{and} \quad q \leq a$$

- This is really a constraint on the EFT!
 - No “WGC” heuristics or EFT arguments. Just examples.
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Main idea: We think we can do better in the
worldsheet

WORLDSHEET 101 AND WGC

Spectrum of string
states



Level-matched, GSO-**✓**
primary operators of 2d CFT



WORLD SHEET 101 AND WGC

$$m^2 = \frac{2}{\alpha'} \Delta = \frac{2}{\alpha'} \left(h - \frac{c}{24} + \tilde{h} - \frac{\tilde{c}}{24} \right)$$

Spectrum of string
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Level-matched, GSO-**✓**
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$$h = \tilde{h}$$



↓
Fixed central charge

c=24, bosonic
c=12, superstring
both, heterotic

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$$h = \tilde{h}$$

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A_μ

\longleftrightarrow $: e^{ip^\nu X_\nu} : j \partial_\mu X$ Fixed central charge

$$Q = \int_{\text{Worldsheet}} j$$

c=24, bosonic
c=12, superstring
c=18, heterotic

For more than one $U(1)$, spectrum of allowed charges forms a
lattice

$$\vec{Q} \in \Lambda$$

On this lattice we have two inner products:

$$\langle j_a(z) j_b(z) \rangle = \frac{(\mathbf{N}_L)_{ab}}{z^2}, \quad \langle \bar{j}_a(z) \bar{j}_b(z) \rangle = \frac{(\mathbf{N}_R)_{ab}}{\bar{z}^2}$$

$$(\vec{Q}_1, \vec{Q}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{Q}_L^T \mathbf{N}_L \vec{Q} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{Q}_R^T \mathbf{N}_R \vec{Q}$$

$$\langle \vec{Q}_1, \vec{Q}_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \vec{Q}_L^T \mathbf{N}_L \vec{Q} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{Q}_R^T \mathbf{N}_R \vec{Q}$$

- Worksheet global charge is spacetime electric charge.

- Beautiful **proof** of the WGC using **modular invariance**

Arkani-Hamed, Motl
Nicolis Vafa '06

Heidenreich, Reece
Rudelius '16, 18, 19

MM, Shiu
Soler '16

→ AdS₃

$$\vec{Q} \in \Lambda \quad Z(z, \tau) \equiv \text{Tr} \left(q^{L_0} \bar{q}^{\tilde{L}_0} e^{2\pi i \vec{Q} \cdot \vec{z}} \right)$$

Lattice of charges

Extended
chiral
algebra

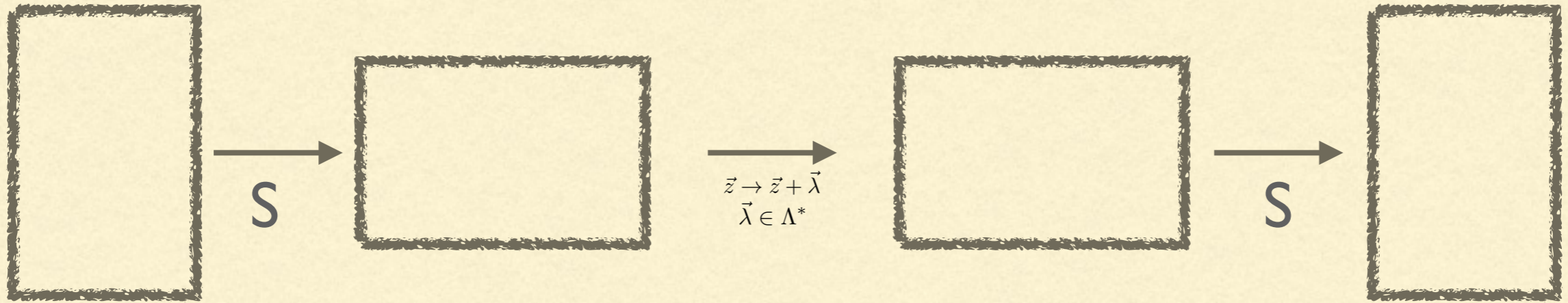
$$Z \left(\frac{z}{\tau}, -\frac{1}{\tau} \right) = e^{2\pi i (\vec{v}, \vec{v})} Z(z, \tau) \quad \vec{v} \equiv \left(\frac{z}{\tau}, \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{\tau}} \right)$$

- Nice connection to SDC!

Lerche-Lee-Weigand '18, '19, Grimm-Palti-Valenzuela '18,
Corvilain-Grimm-Valenzuela '18

Siegel modular form

(Similar story to Lerche-Lee-Weigand
'18)



Spectrum of mod-inv. 2d CFT is invariant under **spectral flow**

$$(\vec{Q}, \Delta) \rightarrow (\vec{Q} + \vec{\lambda}, \Delta + \langle \vec{\lambda}, \vec{\lambda} \rangle) \quad \Lambda^* \subset \Lambda$$

Spectral flow of graviton ops. produces states w.

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\alpha'} \sqrt{\langle \vec{\lambda}, \vec{\lambda} \rangle}$$

Heidenreich-Reece-Rudelius '16,'17,
Lerche-Lee-Weigand,Aalsma-Shiu '19

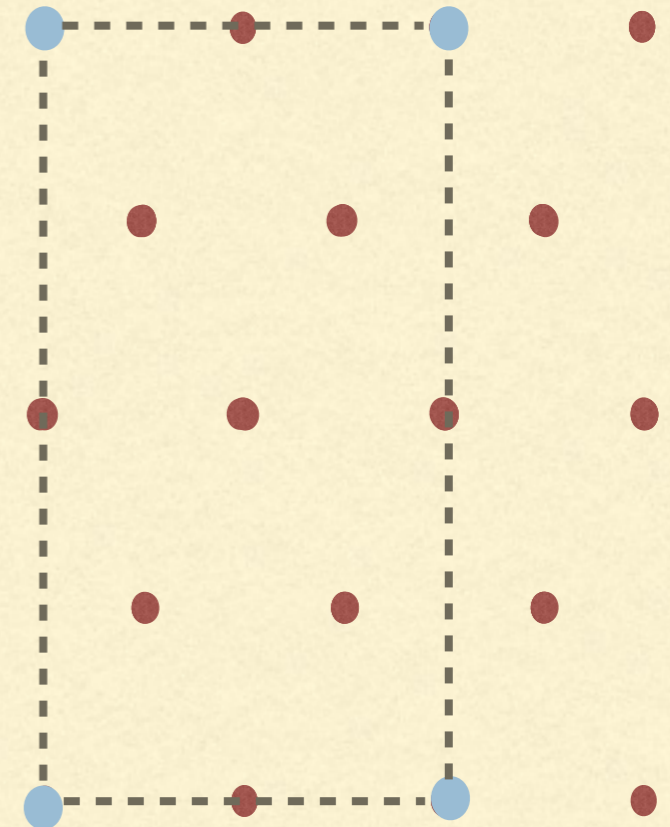
If the inner product coincides with notion of **extremality**,
this is a whole **lattice** of WGC particles!

-
- Goes under the name of **sublattice**
WGC: There are extremal states for any

$$\vec{Q} \in \Lambda^* \subset \Lambda$$

- Missing WGC lattice sites form a **group**

$$\Gamma \equiv \Lambda / \Lambda^*$$



If Γ is “big”, WGC particles are sparse



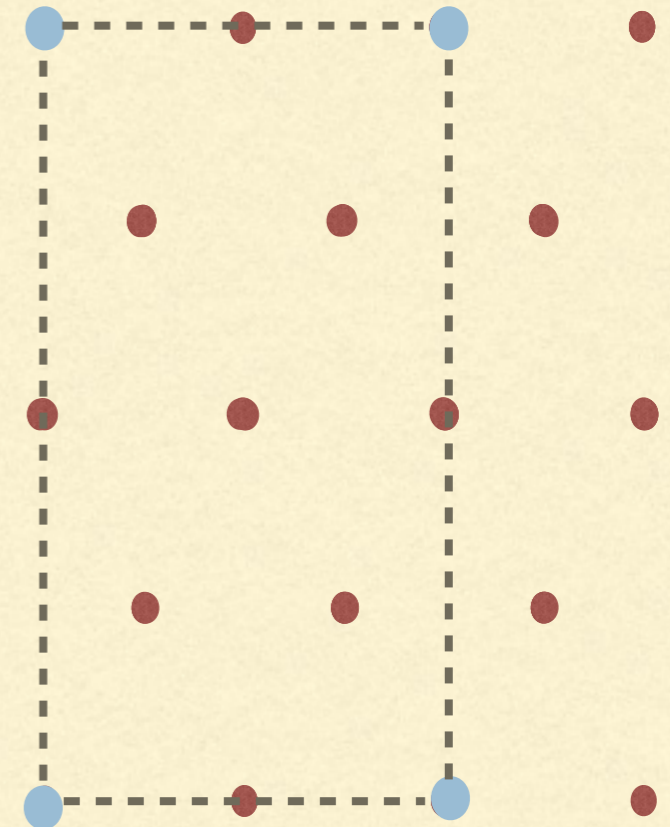
This is a **mild** form, not constraining the EFT!

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In **examples**, coarseness (“size” of Γ) is never big!

2,3 (Heidenreich-Reece-Rudelius '16)

6 (Lerche-Lee-Weigand '18)

6, possibly up to around 10 (Lerche-Lee-Weigand '19 + Lee, private communication)

Our job:

Upper-bound the **coarseness** of Γ using the
modular bootstrap

HOW?

- Introduce Γ -valued partition vector

$$Z = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mathcal{Z}_{\gamma}(\tau) \vartheta(\tau, \gamma), \quad \vec{\mathcal{Z}} = (\mathcal{Z}_{\gamma_1}, \mathcal{Z}_{\gamma_2}, \dots)$$

$$\vartheta(\tau, \gamma) \equiv \sum_{\vec{\lambda} \in \Lambda^*} e^{2\pi i(\tau_1(\vec{\gamma} + \vec{\lambda}, \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\lambda}) - i\tau_2 \langle \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\lambda}, \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\lambda} \rangle)}$$

- Modular properties of the theta-functions are well-known in mathematics, lead to **transformation law**

$$\vec{\mathcal{Z}} \left(\frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d} \right) = U_{a,b,c,d} \vec{\mathcal{Z}}(\tau)$$

Known finite-dim rep of $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$, that only depends on $(; \cdot)$

Parametrize $\tau = i e^s$

then S maps $s \rightarrow -s$

Hellerman '09, Lin-Shao '19,
Yin '17, Dyer-Firzpatrick-Yin
'16, MM-Shiu-Soler '16,
Qualls '14, Bae-Lee-Song
'18...many more!

$$\vec{\mathcal{Z}}(-s) = \exp\left(-\frac{n_d}{2}s\right) U \vec{\mathcal{Z}}(s)$$

Number of linearly independent currents

Derivatives w.r.t $\beta = -2\pi i \tau$ are related to s -derivatives

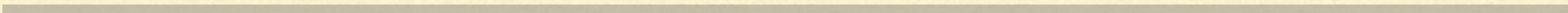
$$\langle \Delta^k \rangle_a \mathcal{Z}_a = (-1)^k \frac{d^k \mathcal{Z}}{d\beta^k} = (-1)^k \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} (2\pi)^{-l} \mathcal{Z}_a^{(l)}$$

If k is even, this is positive!
If odd, bounded below by lightest op.

Derivative w.r.t. s

Can combine constraints into an **inequality**

$$\langle \Delta^k \rangle_a \mathcal{Z}_a - \left(\frac{1 - (-1)^k}{2} \right) (\Delta_{0,a})^k \mathcal{Z}_a \geq \left(\frac{1 + (-1)^k}{2} \right) e^{-2\pi\Delta_{0,a}} (\Delta_{0,a})^k$$

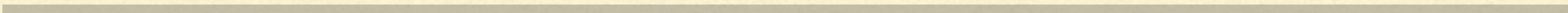


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This is a **linear programming** problem!

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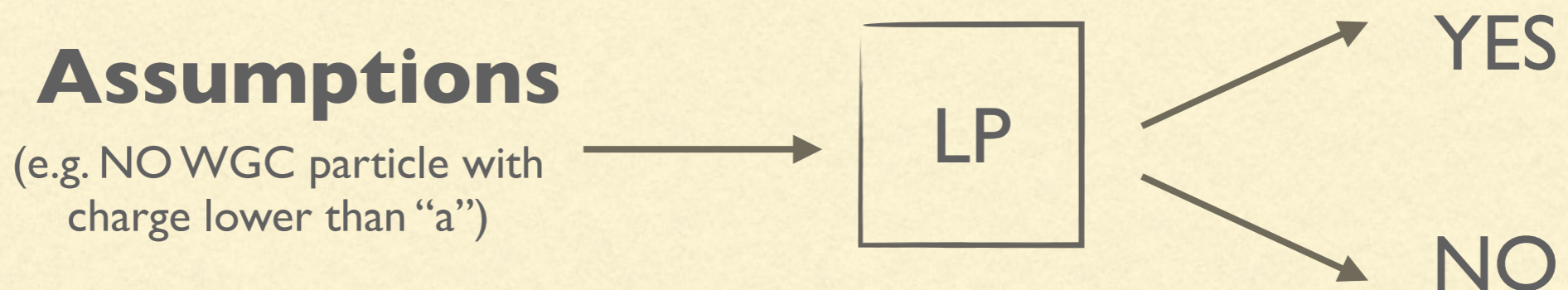
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- If we want to get a **universal** constraint, must do this for **all U**
i.e. all discrete groups Γ

$$U_{\gamma_1, \gamma_2} \propto \exp(2\pi i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2))$$

Wall '63, Miranda '84

Bilinear form on a discrete group

- **Mathematicians** have proven that this can be reduced to one of **six cases**

$$\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_{p_1}^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_1}^{k_1} \oplus \dots$$

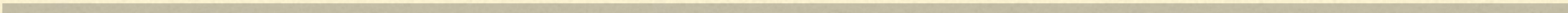
$$(\kappa, \kappa)_{A_{p^r}} = \frac{1}{p^r}, \quad (\kappa, \kappa)_{B_{p^r}} = \frac{\xi}{p^r}$$

$$A_{2^r} : (\kappa, \kappa) = \frac{1}{2^r}, \quad B_{2^r} : (\kappa, \kappa) = \frac{-1}{2^r},$$

$$C_{2^r} : (\kappa, \kappa) = \frac{5}{2^r}, \quad D_{2^r} : (\kappa, \kappa) = \frac{-5}{2^r}$$

$$E_{2^r} : (\kappa_i, \kappa_j) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2^r} \\ \frac{1}{2^r} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$F_{2^r} : (\kappa_i, \kappa_j) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2^{r-1}} & \frac{1}{2^r} \\ \frac{1}{2^r} & \frac{1}{2^{r-1}} \end{pmatrix}$$

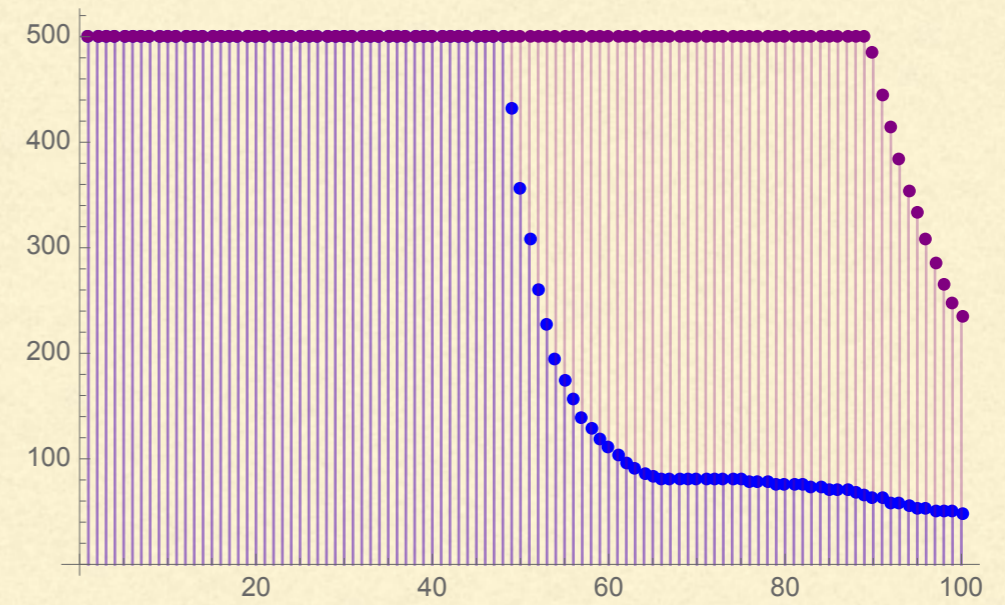
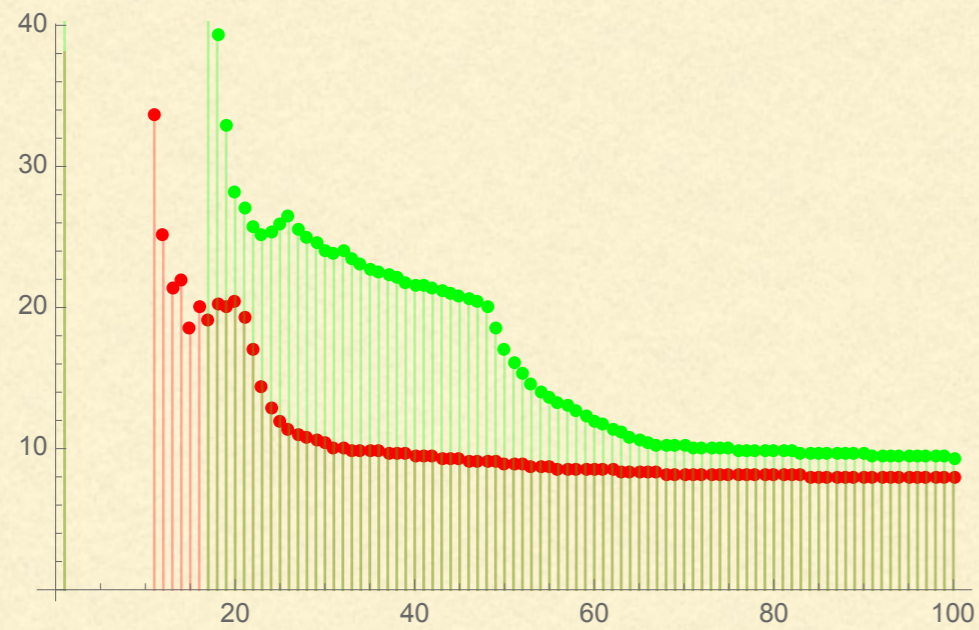




Some **results**, with one **extra assumption**:
-Lowest primary in each sector is a **worldsheet scalar**

- Only looking at **heterotic**
- Only looking at **A-class**

We are currently working on improving this/dropping the assumption, numerics takes time!



Numerics (+ **assumptions**) suggests WGC particle should have charge 7-8



CONCLUSIONS

- **Modular bootstrap** leads to a **strong version** of the WGC in the **worldsheet**
- Have some **assumptions** we are working to relax.
- We need to talk about fermions!
- Connection to SDC? F-theory/nonperturb. heterotic?

Lee, Lerche, Weigand '18, '19

Merci Beaucoup!

