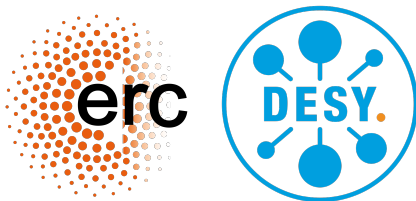


# A CICY scan for orientifolds

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DESY

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## Based on...

- A. Braun, F.C., J. Moritz, A. Westphal (to appear)

### Related work:

- Y. Gao, P. Shukla, 2013
- R. Altman, 2017

# Introduction

- Type II model building on  $CY3$  needs  $O$ -planes for  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  and tadpole cancellation
- Distinct types of  $O7$ -planes.
  - 1  $z \rightarrow -z$ . Always leading to  $h_-^{11} = 0$
  - 2  $z_i \rightarrow z_j$ . Potentially leading to  $h_-^{11} > 0$
- Every  $CY3$  admits orientifolds of the first type. But **not all** admit orientifolds of the second type.

Ex. Take a  $CY3$  with  $h^{11} = 2$  and  $D_1, D_2$  different topology.  
Can't swap them!
- Natural question. Which  $CY3$  can have non-trivial  $h_-^{11}$ ?
- Pheno applications as  $h_-^{11}$  counts  $B_2$  and  $C_2$  axions.

# Complete intersection CYs

- We focus on the database of complete intersection Calabi-Yaus. (CICY)
- $K$  polynomial equations in  $\mathbb{P}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^{n_r}$
- Described by a configuration matrix:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|ccc} \mathbb{P}^{n_1} & m_1^1 & \dots & m_1^K \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbb{P}^{n_r} & m_r^1 & \dots & m_r^K \end{array} \right] \quad (1)$$

- Threefold condition.  $\sum_{i=1}^r n_i - K = 3$
- CY condition.  $\sum_{j=1}^K m_i^j = n_i + 1$
- Classified. 7890 (P. Candelas et al.)

## Favorable and non-favorable

- A CICY is ***favorable*** if all the divisors descend from the ambient space divisors
- Only  $\sim 50\%$  of the original CICYs list are favorable.

Ex.

$$X = \left[ \begin{array}{c|ccc} \mathbb{P}^2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \mathbb{P}^3 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad (2)$$

$h^{11}(X) = 6$  so not favorable.

- Find *another* configuration matrix for the same CY, such that now it has a favorable description. (A. Anderson, X. Gao, J. Gray, S. Lee, 2017)

# Swapping ambient space divisors

- All configuration matrices in the original list admit a favorable description a part from 48 of them.
- For favorable CICYs we can see the  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  action already at the level of the ambient space
- A  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  action corresponding to a  $O7$  plane has a codimension 1 fixed locus.
- Corresponds to swapping two  $\mathbb{P}^1$ s in the ambient space.
- Let us look how two different  $\mathbb{P}^1$  can appear.

# Swapping ambient space divisors

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} M & \vec{v}_1 & \vec{w}_2 & \vec{v}_2 & \vec{w}_2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} M & \vec{v}_1 & \vec{w} & \vec{v}_2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ & \begin{bmatrix} M & \vec{v} & \vec{w} \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} M & \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ & \begin{bmatrix} M & \vec{v} \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} M & \vec{v} & \vec{w} \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ & \begin{bmatrix} M & \vec{w} & \vec{v}_2 & \vec{v}_2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

## Dropping cases

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc} M & \vec{v}_1 & \vec{w}_2 & \vec{v}_2 & \vec{w}_2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right], \quad \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} M & \vec{v}_1 & \vec{w} & \vec{v}_2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right],$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc} M & \vec{v} & \vec{w} \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right], \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} M & \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right],$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} M & \vec{v} \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 \end{array} \right], \quad \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} M & \vec{v} & \vec{w} \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right],$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} M & \vec{w} & \vec{v}_2 & \vec{v}_2 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right].$$



## Results for $O7s$

The CICYs in the  $1 + 1$  class are

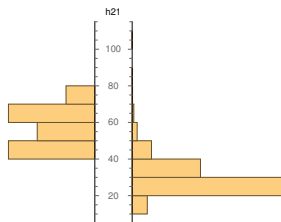
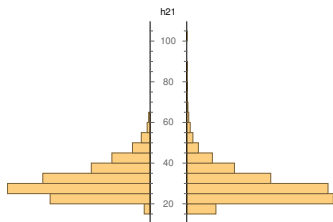
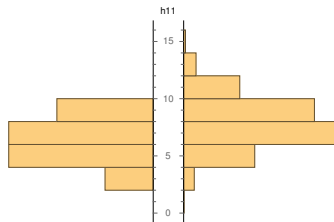
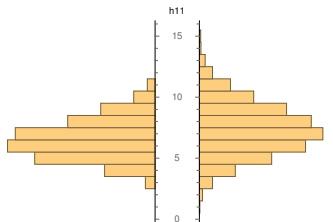
$$\Delta_{1+1} = \{289, 343, 357, 380, 713, 718, 782, 783, 1116, 1133, 1156, 1199, \\ 1200, 1201, 1202, 1250, 1260, 1262, 1279, 1280, 1296, 1298, 1344, \\ 1383, 1384, 1737, 1738, 1743, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1810, 1811, 1852, \\ 1853, 1854, 1855, 1877, 1884, 1959, 2050, 2051, 2339, 2340, 2341, \\ 2404, 2430, 2431, 2523, 2524, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2544, 2545, 2559, \\ 2560, 2567, 2569, 2570, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2596, \dots\}$$

The CICYs in the 2 class are

$$\Delta_2 = \{6829, 6925, 7459, 7709, 7731, 7830, 7859, 7862, 7880\}$$

In total 329 cases. 4.17% of the CICY list. All of them have  $h_{-1}^{11} = 1$

# Results for $O7s$

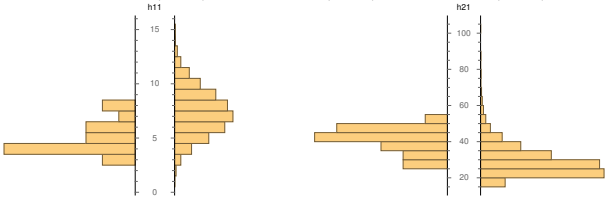


1 + 1

2

# Results for $O5s$

- Swapping two  $\mathbb{P}^2$ .

| class     | #  | some properties  | $h_-^{1,1}$ |
|-----------|----|--|-------------|
| 3         | 1  | $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}^{7884}$  | 1           |
| 2 + 1     | 3  | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{7727}$ , $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{7831}$ , $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{7870}$<br>$(3,51)$ , $(3,60)$ , $(3,69)$ | 1           |
| 1 + 1 + 1 | 19 |    | 1           |

# Results for $O5s$

- Swapping two  $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ .

| class            | # | some properties  | $h_{-}^{1,1}$ |
|------------------|---|--|---------------|
| $(2, 2)$         | 1 | $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ <sup>7862</sup><br><sub>(4,68)</sub>                          | 2             |
| $(2, 1 + 1)$     | 0 | -  | -             |
| $(1 + 1, 1 + 1)$ | 1 | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ <sup>7447</sup><br><sub>(5,45)</sub> | 2             |

# Results for $O_3$ s

• Codimension 3 fixed locus. We can:

- 1 Swap two copies of  $\mathbb{P}^3$
- 2 Swap two copies of  $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$
- 3 Swap two copies of  $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{7626}_{(3,47)}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{7647}_{(3,47)}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{7863}_{(2,66)} \quad (3)$$

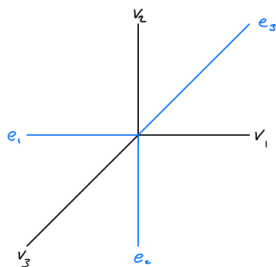
with  $h_-^{1,1} = 1$ , and

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{7582}_{(4,46)} \quad (4)$$

with  $h_-^{1,1} = 2$ .

# The 48 non-favorable cases

- 33 out of 48 admit a description as a single hypersurface in  $dP_n \times dP_m$ , or  $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^n$
- 15 out of 48 describe the Schön manifold
- Now it is favorable, but not CICY.
- For  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ,  $dP_n$  is toric.



- Look for  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  action of the ambient space
- From the fan of  $dP_3$  for example, we see

$$\begin{cases} v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \\ e_1 \rightarrow e_2 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

# Conclusions

- For favorable CICY, we performed the full scan.
- For the  $O7$  case,  $h_-^{11} = 0, 1$ . We find 329 non-trivial cases.  $\sim 4\%$
- For the  $O5$  case,  $h_-^{11} = 0, 1, 2$ . Only 25 non-trivial cases.
- For the  $O3$  case,  $h_-^{11} = 0, 1, 2$ . Only 4 non-trivial cases.
- For non-favorable CICYs,  $h_-^{11} > 1$  might be possible.
- More work is needed for the non-favorable cases.

Thank you for your attention.