

# Bundles over nearly-Kähler homogeneous spaces in heterotic string theory with flux

Michael Klaut (University of Oxford)

based on work together with Andre Lukas, Cyril Matti and Eirik Svanes

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# Why Calabi-Yau?

Motivation

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Why Calabi-Yau?

Why non-Calabi-Yau?

Nearly-Kaehler  
homogeneous spaces

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Vector Bundles on  
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Solving the heterotic  
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Usual approach: look for a solution of the form

$$\mathcal{M}_{10} = \underbrace{\mathcal{M}_4}_{\text{maximally symmetric}} \times \mathcal{M}_6$$

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then

$$\mathcal{N} = 1 \text{ SUSY in } 4d \text{ and } H = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}_6 \text{ is Calabi-Yau}$$

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- phenomenologically very attractive, recently several hundred standard models (spectrum and more) discovered, see [Anderson, Gray, Lukas, Palti; 1106.4804]

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▶ extra flux through torsion

[S. Gurrieri, A. Lukas, A. Micu; 0709.1932, hep-th/0408121]

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$$\mathcal{M}_{10} = \underbrace{\mathcal{M}_3}_{\text{maximally symmetric}} \times \mathcal{M}_7 = \mathcal{M}_4 \otimes \mathcal{M}_6$$

$$\text{now: } \frac{1}{2} \text{ BPS domain wall} \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}_7 \text{ has } G_2 \text{ holonomy} \\ \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_6 \text{ is half-flat}$$

# Nearly-Kaehler homogeneous spaces in dimension six

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- Goal: find such half-flat (i.e. non-Kaehler) compactifications explicitly

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→ homogeneous spaces  $G/H$  are good candidates
- in dimension six there are exactly four nearly-Kaehler homogeneous spaces (nearly-Kähler  $\subset$  half-flat)

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- + differential calculations become group theoretical problems
- + additional group structure provides guideline →  $G$ -invariance

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principal fibre bundle

$$G = (G/H, H)$$

representation of  $H$

$$\xrightarrow{\rho}$$

vector bundle

$$E = (G/H, V_\rho)$$

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Curvature on the vector bundle

$$F = dA + A \wedge A = \frac{1}{2} f_{ab}{}^i \rho(H_i) e^a \wedge e^b$$

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- one-dimensional representations  $\rho \Rightarrow$  line bundles



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[M.K. , A. Lukas, E. Svanes; to appear]

- Gravitational sector solved by nearly-Kähler  $SU(3)$  structure

$$J^{(0)} = v^i (R_{1,2,3}) \omega_i \quad \Omega^{(0)} = R_1 R_2 R_3 (\alpha_0 + i \beta^0)$$

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Subtlety: SUSY + Bianchi does not automatically satisfy EOM.

In fact: EOM not satisfied, but non-vanishing terms are  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha'^2/R^4)$

→ large radius limit

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- main phenomenological discrimination criterion: number of families via index of the Dirac operator

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- many models with rank 3, 4, 5 gauge bundles and Dirac index 3 exist

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- Superpotential from Gukov-Vafa-Witten formula

$$W \propto \int_{\tilde{X}} \Omega \wedge (H + i dJ) = e_i T^i + \text{const. } \alpha'$$

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$$W \propto \int_{\tilde{X}} \Omega \wedge (H + i dJ) = e_i T^i + \text{const. } \alpha'$$

- all Kähler moduli get fixed through torsion and  $H$ -flux
- dilaton can be fixed with non-perturbative effects
- consistency conditions work against each other, however, consistent parameter regions exist

(see Eirik Svanes' talk for more on moduli stabilization)

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- non-Calabi-Yau compactifications can provide additional flux for heterotic string

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- all moduli can be stabilized at consistent values

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## Outlook:

- explore more low-energy properties  
→ low-energy spectrum

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## Outlook:

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→ low-energy spectrum
- framework is very accessible to computations  
→ for example calculating thresholds

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Thank you very much for your attention!