

Exotic Branes in Extended Field Theories

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Dualities and Generalised Geometries

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Outline

- Exotic Branes
 - In string theory
 - In Extended Field Theories (ExFT)
- ExFT = {DFT, EFT}
 - Novel non-geometric solution in $E_{7(7)} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ EFT
- Mapping out all exotic states
- Speculation + Further Work

Exotic Branes in String Theory I

- Exotic Branes: Objects with non-trivial $G(\mathbb{Z})$ -monodromy
[Obers, Pioline '98], [Hull '97]
- Include T-/U-folds [Hull '04]
 - **Globally** non-geometric: patched by duality transformations & fields not single-valued
- Also includes **locally** non-geometric objects [Bakhmatov, Kleinschmidt, Musaev '16]
 - Fields have dependence on coordinates not in the usual spacetime i.e. not even locally well-defined
- Obtainable from 'supertube effect' (spontaneous polarisation) of regular brane configurations, puffing up into transverse space [de Boer, Shigemori '12]

Exotic Branes in String Theory II

- Low codimension \tilde{d} objects destroy spacetime asymptotics
 - $\tilde{d} = 2$: Defect Brane $H \sim c_2 + \sigma \ln |\mu/r|$
 - $\tilde{d} = 1$: Domain Wall $H \sim c_1 - |x|$
 - $\tilde{d} = 0$: Space-filling Brane $H \sim c_0$
- Non-standard mass/tension scaling g_s^α :
 - $\alpha = 0$: Fundamental Branes e.g. F1, P
 - $\alpha = -1$: D-Branes e.g. D1, D4
 - $\alpha = -2$: Solitonic Branes e.g. NS5, KK5
 - $\alpha \leq -3$: **Exotic Branes** e.g. $7_3, 9_4$
- $\tilde{d} = 2$ states:
 - M : $5^3, 2^6, 0^{(1,7)},$ II : $5_2^2; p_3^{7-p}, 1_4^6, 0_4^{(1,6)}$

Exotic Branes in String Theory III

- Notation for (exotic) branes:

$$b_n(\dots, d, c)$$

b : Mass depends linearly on b radii
 c : Mass depends quadratically on c radii
 d : Mass depends cubically on d radii
 n : Inverse g_s scaling; $n = -\alpha$; $n \geq 0$

- Coupling to mixed-symmetry potentials:

– Each set of indices contained in all sets to the left

$$b_n(\dots, d, c) \sim E_{1+b+c+d+\dots, c+d+\dots, d+\dots, \dots}$$

[Kleinschmidt '11], [Bergshoeff, Hohm, Penas, Riccioni '16],
 [Bergshoeff, Riccioni '17], [Lombardo, Riccioni, Risoli '17 + '18] ... etc.

$$\text{NS5} \rightarrow \text{KK5} \rightarrow \text{Q-brane} \rightarrow \text{R-brane}(\rightarrow 5_2^4)$$
$$5_2 \rightarrow 5_2^1 \rightarrow 5_2^2 \rightarrow 5_2^3(\rightarrow 5_2^4)$$

- Prototypical 5-brane chain, coupling to $\{H, f, Q, R\}$

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- Prototypical 5-brane chain, coupling to $\{H, f, Q, R\}$

E.g. 5_2^2 has two special isometric directions (r, θ) and is $\tilde{d} = 2$ in $d = 10$ [de Boer, Shigemori '12], [Kimura, Sasaki '13]

$$5_2^2 : \begin{cases} ds^2 = dx_{012345}^2 + H(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2) + HK^{-1} dx_{89}^2 \\ e^{2\phi} = HK^{-1}, \quad B_{(2)} = K^{-1} \theta \sigma dx^8 \wedge dx^9 \end{cases}$$

- More generally, 5_2^q are $\tilde{d} = 4 - q$; increasingly problematic to describe in string/M-theory
 - Better description in ExFT?

$$\text{NS5} \rightarrow \text{KK5} \rightarrow \text{Q-brane} \rightarrow \text{R-brane} \rightarrow 5_2^4$$

$$5_2 \rightarrow 5_2^1 \rightarrow 5_2^2 \rightarrow 5_2^3 \rightarrow 5_2^4$$

- 1) Unlike dualities in $G(\mathbb{Z})$, **solution-generating transforms** in $G(\mathbb{R})$ do not require an isometry
- 2) Rotate transverse coords into extended space
- 3) $\tilde{d} = 0$ states: entire transverse space rotated out of section
- 4) Such states **require** ExFT to be described

- GLSM gives interpretation: [Tong '02], [Harvey, Jensen '05], [Kimura, Sasaki '14]

Winding-mode dependence

≡

String worldsheet instanton effects

Examples of Solutions in ExFT

- Solutions:
 - 5_2^q -brane chain [Berman, Rudolph '14], [Bakhmatov, Kleinschmidt, Musaev '16], [Kimura, Sasaki, Shiozawa '18]
 - Wave-String [Berkeley, Berman, Rudolph '14]
 - Self-dual (Geometric) solution [Berman, Rudolph '14]
 - KK6 - $6^{(3,1)}$ [Bakhmatov, Berman, Kleinschmidt, Musaev, RO '17]
- Actions:
 - D-Brane [Albertsson, Dai, Wao, Lin '11]
 - Doubled worldsheet action [Blair '16]
 - 5-Brane DBI [Blair, Musaev '18]

... etc.

$E_{7(7)} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ Exceptional Field Theory

- Representations: $\rho_1 = \mathbf{56}$, $\rho_2 = \mathbf{133}$
- Fields: $\{g_{\mu\nu}, \mathcal{M}_{MN}, \mathcal{A}_\mu^M, \mathcal{B}_{\mu\nu\alpha}, \mathcal{B}_{\mu\nu}^M\}$,
 $\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M = \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M(\mathcal{A}_\mu^M, \mathcal{B}_{\mu\nu}\bullet)$
- Section condition $Y^{MN}{}_{PQ} \partial_M \bullet \partial_N \bullet = 0$:
 - M : $E_{7(7)} \rightarrow \text{GL}(7)$
 - IIB : $E_{7(7)} \rightarrow \text{GL}(6) \times \text{SL}(2)$
- Equations:
 - E.O.M. for \mathcal{M}_{MN}
 - Bianchi and Self-duality for $\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M$

Non-geometric Solⁿ in $E_{7(7)} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ EFT

- Non-geometric counterpart to [\[Berman, Rudolph '14\]](#)
- Coordinates:
 - External: $x^\mu = (t, r, \theta, z)$
 - Internal: e.g. M section $Y^M = (y^m, y_{mn}, y^{mn}, y_m)$
- Ansatz:

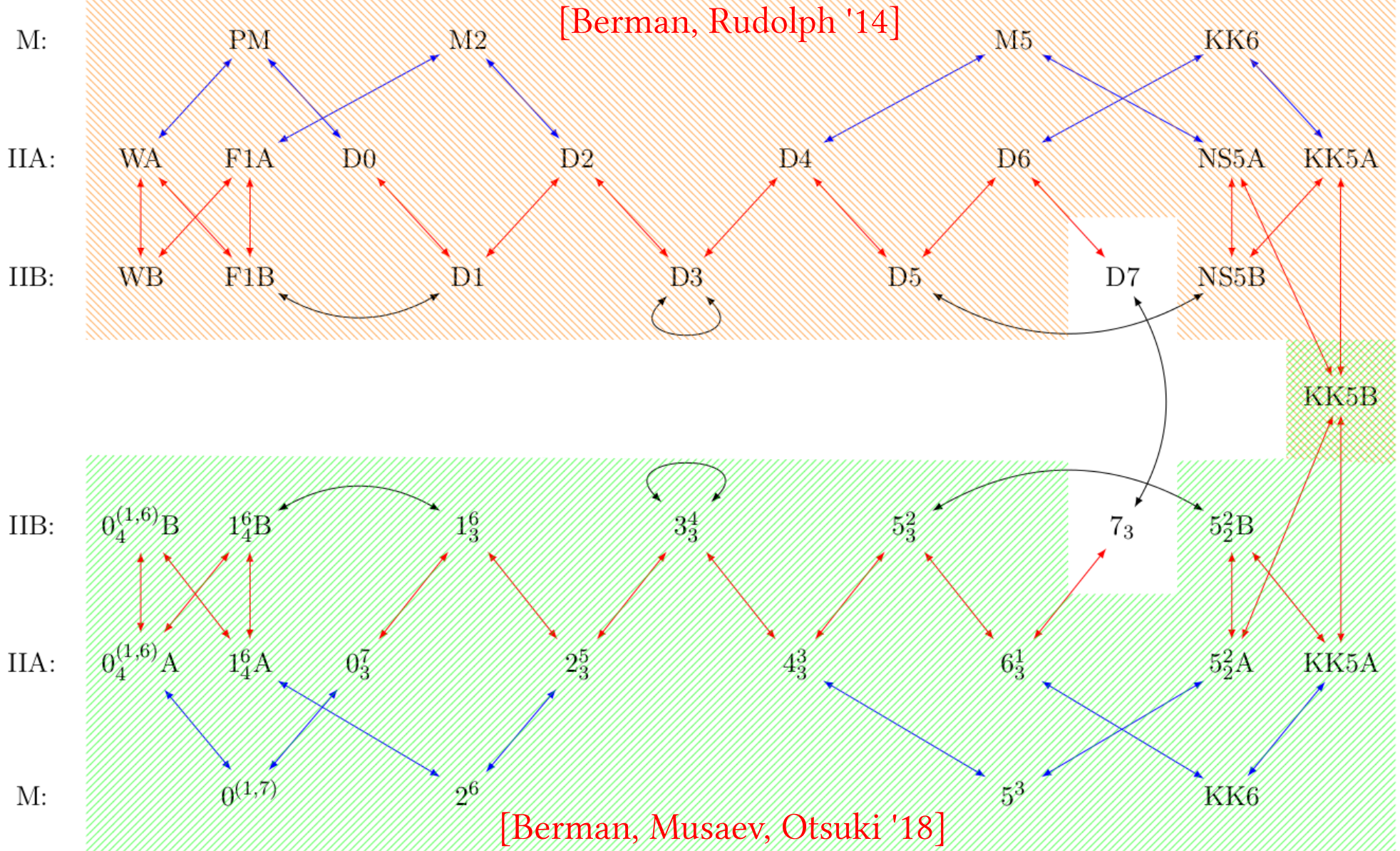
$$\mathcal{M}_{MN} \sim \text{diag} \left[H^{\pm \frac{1}{2}} \delta_{(27)}, H^{\pm \frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag} \left[-(HK^{-1})^{-\frac{1}{2}}, (HK)^{\frac{1}{2}}, r^2 (HK)^{\frac{1}{2}}, (HK^{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$H(r) = h_0 + \ln |\mu/r|, \quad K = H^2 + \sigma^2 \theta^2$$

$$\mathcal{A}_\mu{}^M = \{-H^{-1}K, -K^{-1}\theta\sigma\}, \quad \mathcal{B}_{\mu\nu, \bullet} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}{}^M = 2\partial_{[\mu} \mathcal{A}_{\nu]}{}^M$$

Non-geometric Sol^n in $E_{7(7)} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ EFT



Transformations

- Apply the following transformations to generate all branes:

$$L/R : \quad l_p = g_s^{\frac{1}{3}} l_s, \quad R_{\natural} = l_s g_s$$

$$S : \quad g_s \mapsto \frac{1}{g_s}, \quad l_s \mapsto g_s^{\frac{1}{2}} l_s$$

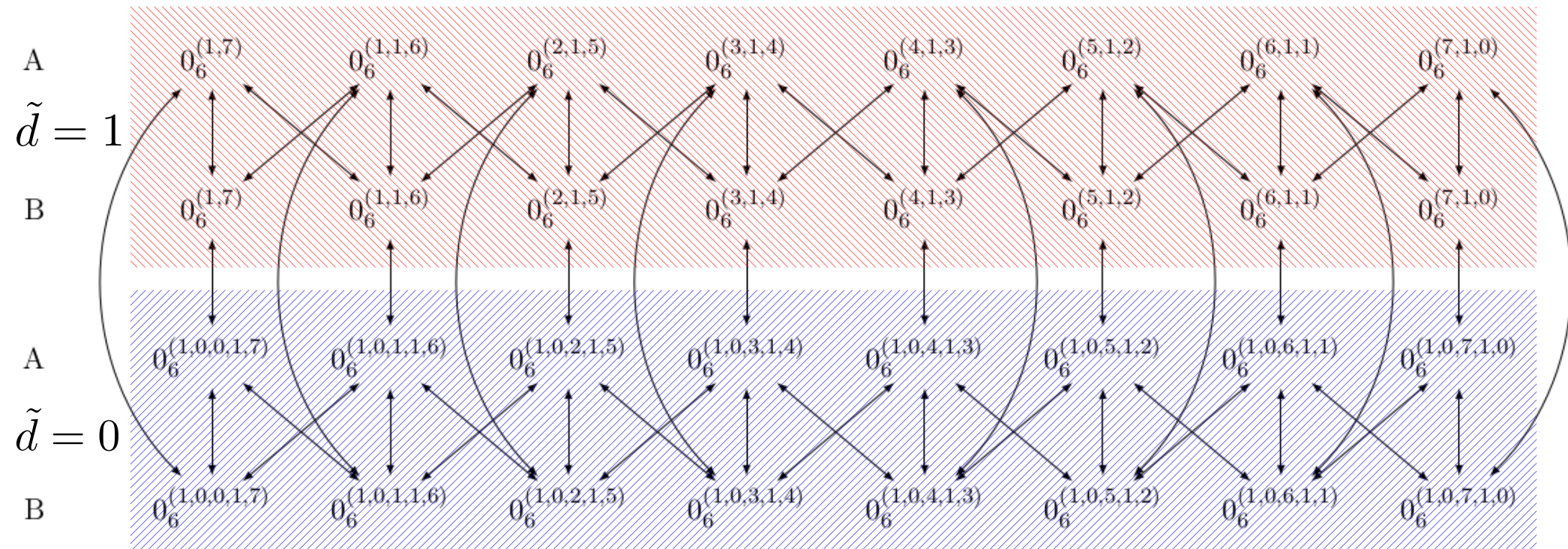
$$T_y : \quad g_s \mapsto \frac{l_s}{R_y} g_s, \quad R_y \mapsto \frac{l_s^2}{R_y}$$

- Apply to mass formulae:

$$\text{M : } \quad M \left[b^{(\dots, d, c)} \right] = \frac{\dots (R_{k_1} \dots R_{k_d})^3 (R_{j_1} \dots R_{j_c})^2 (R_{i_1} \dots R_{i_b})}{l_p^{1+b+2c+3d+\dots}}$$

$$\text{II : } \quad M \left[b_n^{(\dots, d, c)} \right] = \frac{\dots (R_{k_1} \dots R_{k_d})^3 (R_{j_1} \dots R_{j_c})^2 (R_{i_1} \dots R_{i_b})}{g_s^n l_s^{1+b+2c+3d+\dots}}$$

T-duality Orbit e.g. @ g_s^{-6}



S-duals

$$\begin{aligned}
 - 0_6^{(1,7)} \text{ B} &\leftrightarrow 0_3^{(1,7)} \text{ B} \\
 - 0_6^{(1,1,6)} \text{ B} &\leftrightarrow 0_4^{(1,1,6)} \text{ B} \\
 - 0_6^{(2,1,5)} \text{ B} &\leftrightarrow 0_5^{(2,1,5)} \text{ B} \\
 - 0_6^{(3,1,4)} \text{ B} &\leftrightarrow 0_6^{(3,1,4)} \text{ B} \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

M-theory Parent

$$\begin{aligned}
 - 0_6^{(1,7)} \text{ A} &\rightarrow 0^{(1,7)} \text{ M} \\
 - 0_6^{(1,1,6)} \text{ A} &\rightarrow 1^{(1,1,6)} \text{ M} \\
 - 0_6^{(2,1,5)} \text{ A} &\rightarrow 0^{(2,1,6)} \text{ M} \\
 - 0_6^{(3,1,4)} \text{ A} &\rightarrow 0^{(3,2,4)} \text{ M} \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

Potentials for $\alpha \geq -7$

α	IIA	IIB
0		B_2
-1	C_{2n+1}	C_{2n}
-2		$D_{6+n,n}$
-3	$E_{8+n,2m+1,n}$	$E_{8+n,2m,n}$
-4		$F_{8+n,6+m,m,n}$
		$F_{9+n,3+m,m,n}$
	$F_{10,2n+1,2n+1}$	$F_{10,2n,2n}$
-5	$G_{9+p,6+n,2m,n,p}$	$G_{9+p,6+n,2m+1,n,p}$
	$G_{10,4+n,2m+1,n}$	$G_{10,4+n,2m,n}$

Many orbits have, at least partially, appeared in the literature

Not included in the analysis of [Bergshoeff, Riccioni '17]

Not included in the analysis of [Fernandez-Melgarejo, Kimura, Sakatani '18]

α	IIA	IIB
-6		$H_{9+n,8+n,m+n,m+n-1,n,n}$
	$H_{10,6+n,2+m,m,n}$	
		$H_{9+p,7+n,4+m,m,n,p}$
-7	$I_{10,8+p,n+2,2m+1,n,p}$	$I_{10,8+p,2+n,2m,n,p}$
	$I_{9+p,8+p,5+n+p,2m+1,n+p,p,p}$	$I_{9+p,8+p,5+n+p,2m,n+p,p,p}$
	$I_{9+p,p+n+7,p+n+7,2m,n+p,n+p,p}$ $I_{9+p,p+n+7,p+n+7,2m+1,n+p,n+p,p}$	
	$I_{10,7+p,4+n+p,2m,n+p,p}$	$I_{10,7+p,4+n+p,2m+1,n+p,p}$
	$I_{10,6+n,6+n,2m+1,n,n}$	$I_{10,6+n,6+n,2m,n,n}$

E.g. B_2 : NS-NS 2-form
 C_p : R-R forms
 D_6 : NS-NS 6-form

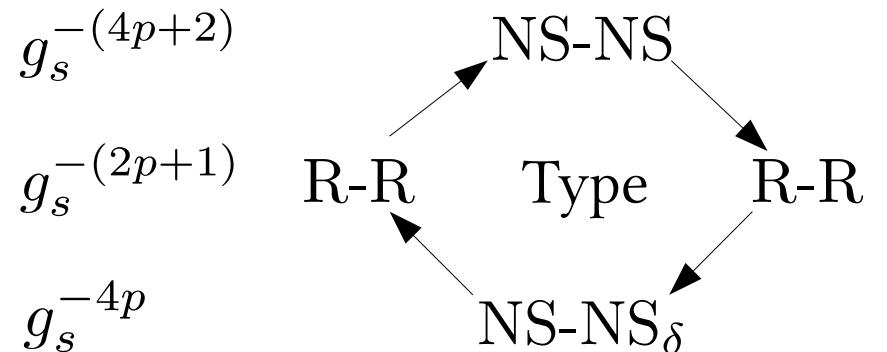
What Else To Expect? (New)

α	Number of Branes $N_{(\alpha)}$	Type	Breakdown $N_{(\alpha)} = A + B + 2C$						NS-NS Violation $A + B$			
0	4	(NS-NS)	4	=	0	+	0	+	2	×	2	0
-1	10	R-R	10	=	5	+	5					
-2	10	NS-NS	10	=	0	+	0	+	2	×	5	
-3	24	R-R	24	=	12	+	12					
-4	46	NS-NS $_{\delta}$	46	=	5	+	5	+	2	×	18	10
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots				\vdots						\vdots
-23	25320	R-R	25320	=	12660	+	12660					
-24	30374	NS-NS $_{\delta}$	30374	=	471	+	471	+	2	×	14716	942
-25	38310	R-R	38310	=	19155	+	19155					
M	458124											

A : # branes in IIA

B : # branes in IIB

C : # branes in both IIA and IIB



Remarks

- Agreement with other works:
 - $E_{8(8)}$ multiplets [Fernandez-Melgarejo, Kimura, Sakatani '18]
 - E_{11} scheme [Kleinschmidt '11]
 - Exotic Potentials [Bergshoeff, Penas, Riccioni, Risoli '15] + related
- Unification of more and more states at larger $E_{n(n)}$?
 - One single orbit
 - One unique solution in E_{11} , unifying all states?
- Further work:
 - D-instanton? Tied to time-like transformations
 - Explanation of patterns amongst branes

Conclusions

- Novel solution in $E_{7(7)} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ EFT covering $\tilde{d} = 2$ exotic states
- Mapped out all duality orbits to g_s^{-7} and listed down to g_s^{-25}

ExFT:
Solution-generating transformations can act on non-isometric directions

GLSM:
Dependence on dual coordinates \equiv string worldsheet instanton corrections

Novel $\tilde{d} = 0$ solutions, which depending only on extended coordinates, **require** an ExFT description

Spare Slides

