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Resolution of Hagedorn singularity in superstrings with gravito-magnetic fluxes

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(THERMAL) SUPERSYMMETRY BREAKING IN TYPE II SUPERSTRINGS

They afford a richer pattern than heterotic strings since

$$(-1)^{F_{\text{st}}} = (-1)^{F_L + F_R}$$

We use this fact, to choose the thermal/Scherk-Schwarz breaking

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 & \\ & \nearrow & \nwarrow \\ (-1)^{F_L} \delta_1 & & (-1)^{F_R} \delta_2 \end{array}$$

($\delta_{1,2}$ shifts along two different directions)

(THERMAL) SUPERSYMMETRY BREAKING IN TYPE II SUPERSTRINGS

$$\mathcal{Z} = \left[V_8 \Gamma_{m,2n}^{(1)} - S_8 \Gamma_{m+\frac{1}{2},2n}^{(1)} + O_8 \Gamma_{m+\frac{1}{2},2n+1}^{(1)} - C_8 \Gamma_{m,2n+1}^{(1)} \right] \\ \times \left[\bar{V}_8 \Gamma_{m,2n}^{(2)} - \bar{S}_8 \Gamma_{m+\frac{1}{2},2n}^{(2)} + \bar{O}_8 \Gamma_{m+\frac{1}{2},2n+1}^{(2)} - \bar{C}_8 \Gamma_{m,2n+1}^{(2)} \right]$$

All fermions and RR states are massive, and tachyons are absent

$$2 m_{O\bar{O}}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}R_1} - \sqrt{2}R_1 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}R_2} - \sqrt{2}R_2 \right)^2$$

The model enjoys T-duality: $\sqrt{2}R \rightarrow 1/\sqrt{2}R$

THERMAL INTERPRETATION

In the Lagrangian representation the shift

$$\tilde{m}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{m}_1 + \tilde{m}_0, \quad n_1 \rightarrow n_1 + n_0$$

results into the GSO phase

$$(-1)^{\tilde{m}_0(a+\bar{a})+n_0(b+\bar{b})} (-1)^{\tilde{m}_1\bar{a}+n_1\bar{b}+\tilde{m}_1n_1}$$

canonical temperature
breaks $\mathcal{N} = (4, 4) \rightarrow \mathcal{N} = (4, 0)$

$$\mathcal{Z}(\beta) = \text{tr} \left. e^{-\beta H} e^{2\pi i(GQ_+ - BQ_-)} \right|_{G=1, B=\frac{1}{2}}$$

THERMAL INTERPRETATION

The complete partition function for the $N=(4,0)$ theory reads then

$$\mathcal{Z}(\beta) = \text{tr} \left. e^{-\beta H} e^{2\pi i(GQ_+ - BQ_-)} \right|_{G=1, B=\frac{1}{2}}$$

It is free of Hagedorn instabilities, and enjoys a temperature duality

$$\mathcal{Z}(T/T_H) = \mathcal{Z}(T_H/T)$$

(THERMAL) SUPERSYMMETRY BREAKING IN TYPE II SUPERSTRINGS

Something interesting happens at the self-dual point $\sqrt{2}R_{1,2} = 1$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \left[V_8 \Gamma_{m,2n}^{(1)} - S_8 \Gamma_{m+\frac{1}{2},2n}^{(1)} + O_8 \Gamma_{m+\frac{1}{2},2n+1}^{(1)} - C_8 \Gamma_{m,2n+1}^{(1)} \right] \\ \times \left[\bar{V}_8 \Gamma_{m,2n}^{(2)} - \bar{S}_8 \Gamma_{m+\frac{1}{2},2n}^{(2)} + \bar{O}_8 \Gamma_{m+\frac{1}{2},2n+1}^{(2)} - \bar{C}_8 \Gamma_{m,2n+1}^{(2)} \right]$$

The vectors $V\bar{O}$ and $O\bar{V}$ are now level matched and the “graviphotons” have the enhanced gauge symmetry

$$SO(4)_L \times SO(4)_R$$

(This is possible because of the asymmetry nature of the construction)

ADDING O-PLANES AND D-BRANES

Something *more* interesting happens if we orientifold this model

$$\mathcal{A} \supset N^2 \sum_{m,n} \left[(V_6 O_2 + O_6 V_2) q^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}R} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (n\sqrt{2}R)^2} + O_6 O_2 q^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m+1/2}{\sqrt{2}R} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} ((n+1/2)\sqrt{2}R)^2} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{M} \supset -N \sum_{m,n} \left[(V_6 O_2 - O_6 V_2) (-1)^{m+n} q^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}R} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (n\sqrt{2}R)^2} - O_6 O_2 q^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m+1/2}{\sqrt{2}R} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} ((n+1/2)\sqrt{2}R)^2} \right]$$

At the self-dual point, the scalars living on the D-branes are charged
with respect to the (diagonal) closed-string gauge group $SO(4)$ **!**

(6, 136) of $SO(4)_{\text{closed}} \times SO(16)_{\text{open}}$

Never seen before ... or after



GOOD BYE COSTAS AND EUGENE