

In Search of de Sitter Solutions in String Theory

Callum Quigley

University of Alberta

CCGRRR XV, University of Winnipeg
May 21, 2014

based on [arXiv:1110.0545](https://arxiv.org/abs/1110.0545) [hep-th]

with Stephen Green, Emil Martinec and Savdeep Sethi

and work in progress

Motivation

- Cosmological constant problem reminds us how poorly we really understand quantum gravity
- Unlike AdS and Minkowski spacetimes, quantum gravity in de Sitter remains truly mysterious
- Difficult to construct explicit dS solutions in string theory
- Difficulty arises from No-Go Theorem:
 - SUGRA satisfies SEC
- de Sitter must violate SEC
- Our goal: Understand how string theory can evade No-Go

$$R_{00} \geq 0$$

Outline

1 Introduction & Motivations

2 Review

- No-Go Theorem
- Higher Order Couplings

3 Calculations

- Set Up
- Method
- Extensions

4 Conclusion

No-Go Theorem

- “No de Sitter compactifications of $D = 10/11$ supergravity”

Extremely simple and elegant (Gibbons '84)

(See also de Wit et al., Maldecena-Nunez)

- Holds for all supergravity theories in $D = 10$ and 11
- Key point: SEC is satisfied in $D = 10/11$
- For concreteness, look at $D = 10$ $\mathcal{N} = 1$ sugra

SEC in $D = 10$ $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supergravity

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-g} e^{-2\phi} \left[R + 4(\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}|H|^2 - \frac{\alpha'}{4} \text{tr} |F|^2 \right],$$

In Einstein frame ($g \rightarrow e^{\phi/2}g$):

$$R_{MN} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_M \phi \nabla_N \phi + \frac{1}{4} e^{-\phi} H_{MPQ} H_N{}^{PQ} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-\phi} g_{MN} |H|^2 \\ + \frac{\alpha'}{4} e^{-\phi/2} \left[\text{tr} F_{MP} F_N{}^P - \frac{1}{8} g_{MN} \text{tr} |F|^2 \right]$$

$$-\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi} |H|^2 + \frac{\alpha'}{8} e^{-\phi/2} \text{tr} |F|^2$$

SEC in $D = 10$ $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supergravity

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-g} e^{-2\phi} \left[R + 4(\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}|H|^2 - \frac{\alpha'}{4} \text{tr} |F|^2 \right],$$

In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} R_{00} &= \frac{1}{2}(\dot{\phi})^2 + \frac{1}{4}e^{-\phi} \left(H_{0IJ}H_0^{IJ} + \frac{1}{12}H_{IJK}H^{IJK} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha'}{32}e^{-\phi/2} \left(7F_{0I}F_0^I + \frac{1}{2}F_{IJ}F^{IJ} \right) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Proof of the No-Go Theorem

- 1 SEC satisfied in higher dimensions

$$R_{00}^{(D)} \geq 0$$

Proof of the No-Go Theorem

- 1 SEC satisfied in higher dimensions

$$R_{00}^{(D)} \geq 0$$

- 2 Take warped product metric

$$ds^2 = W^2(y) (g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + g_{ij}(y) dy^i dy^j)$$

Proof of the No-Go Theorem

- 1 SEC satisfied in higher dimensions

$$R_{00}^{(D)} \geq 0$$

- 2 Take warped product metric

$$ds^2 = W^2(y) (g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + g_{ij}(y) dy^i dy^j)$$

- 3 Under conformal transformation

$$R_{00}^{(D)} = R_{00}^{(d)} + \frac{1}{(D-2)W^{D-2}} \nabla^2 W^{D-2}$$

Proof of the No-Go Theorem

- 1 SEC satisfied in higher dimensions

$$R_{00}^{(D)} \geq 0$$

- 2 Take warped product metric

$$ds^2 = W^2(y) (g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + g_{ij}(y) dy^i dy^j)$$

- 3 Under conformal transformation

$$R_{00}^{(D)} = R_{00}^{(d)} + \frac{1}{(D-2)W^{D-2}} \nabla^2 W^{D-2}$$

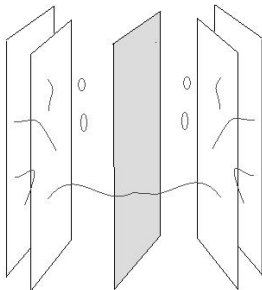
- 4 Multiply by W^{D-2} , and integrate over Y .

As long as $W(y) \neq 0$, guaranteed that $R_{00}^{(d)} \geq 0$.

SEC and String Theory

Rule out inflation/dS in string theory? **No**

- String theory is not just supergravity
- Have objects like O -planes, with negative tension



- These can violate SEC and support higher derivative interactions

SEC and String Theory

- O-planes are difficult to work with:
 - delta function sources
 - $W(y)$ singular
 - SUGRA breaks down
- String dualities map O-planes to *smooth* geometric configurations in heterotic string theory
- O-planes effects completely captured by R^2 corrections to sugra

Heterotic Supergravity

$D = 10$ $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supergravity with specific $\alpha' \sim 1/M_{Pl}^2$ corrections, and field definitions

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-g} e^{-2\phi} \left[R + 4(\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}|H|^2 - \frac{\alpha'}{4} (\text{tr}|F|^2 - \text{tr}|R_+|^2) + O(\alpha'^3) \right],$$

where

$$\text{tr}|R_+|^2 = \frac{1}{2} R_{MNAB}(\Omega_+) R^{MNAB}(\Omega_+)$$

$$\Omega_{\pm}^{AB}{}_M = \Omega^{AB}{}_M \pm \frac{1}{2} H^{AB}{}_M + O(\alpha')$$

$$H = dB + \frac{\alpha'}{4} [\text{CS}(\Omega_+) - \text{CS}(A)],$$

Modified Equations of Motion

In Einstein frame,

- Einstein equation (trace-reversed)

$$R_{MN} = \dots + \frac{\alpha'}{4} e^{-\phi/2} \left[\frac{1}{8} g_{MN} \text{tr} |R_+|^2 - R_{+MPAB} R_{+N}{}^{PAB} \right] + O(\alpha'^3)$$

- In particular,

$$R_{00} = \dots + \frac{\alpha'}{16} e^{-\phi/2} \left[\left(7R_{+0I0J} R_{+0}{}^{I0J} + \frac{1}{2} R_{+IJ0K} R_{+}{}^{IJ0K} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(7R_{+0IJK} R_{+0}{}^{IJK} + \frac{1}{2} R_{+IJKL} R_{+}{}^{IJKL} \right) \right]$$

- No longer positive definite

Modified Equations of Motion

- How large can negative contributions in R_{00} be?
Can no-go be evaded?

Modified Equations of Motion

- How large can negative contributions in R_{00} be?
Can no-go be evaded?
- Cannot make arbitrarily large
must satisfy dilaton EoM

$$-\nabla^2\phi = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\phi}|H|^2 + \frac{\alpha'}{8}e^{-\phi/2}(\text{tr}|F|^2 - \text{tr}|R_+|^2) + O(\alpha'^3)$$

Modified Equations of Motion

- How large can negative contributions in R_{00} be?
Can no-go be evaded?
- Cannot make arbitrarily large
must satisfy dilaton EoM

$$-\nabla^2\phi = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\phi}|H|^2 + \frac{\alpha'}{8}e^{-\phi/2}(\text{tr}|F|^2 - \text{tr}|R_+|^2) + O(\alpha'^3)$$

- This will ultimately forbid SEC violations

Caveats

- We assume $\alpha' \sim 1/M_{Pl}^2$ expansion is valid
 - Keep only leading $O(\alpha')$ corrections
 - Neglect all higher perturbative and non-perturbative α' corrections

Caveats

- We assume $\alpha' \sim 1/M_{Pl}^2$ expansion is valid
 - Keep only leading $O(\alpha')$ corrections
 - Neglect all higher perturbative and non-perturbative α' corrections
- Ignore perturbative g_s corrections
 - One string-loop comes in at $O(\alpha'^3)$

Caveats

- We assume $\alpha' \sim 1/M_{Pl}^2$ expansion is valid
 - Keep only leading $O(\alpha')$ corrections
 - Neglect all higher perturbative and non-perturbative α' corrections
- Ignore perturbative g_s corrections
 - One string-loop comes in at $O(\alpha'^3)$
- Ignore non-perturbative g_s corrections
 - NS5-branes are just point-like instantons (no SEC violation)
 - Other spacetime non-perturbative effects, like gaugino condensation, could alter this picture

Ansatz

- We'll take an extremely simple ansatz for our spacetime fields:

$$ds^2 = e^{2\omega(y)} (\hat{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + \hat{g}_{mn}(y) dy^m dy^n)$$

$$H = H_{mnp}(y) dy^m dy^n dy^p$$

$$F = F_{mn}(y) dy^m dy^n$$

$$\phi = \phi(y)$$

Ansatz

- We'll take an extremely simple ansatz for our spacetime fields:

$$ds^2 = e^{2\omega(y)} (\hat{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + \hat{g}_{mn}(y) dy^m dy^n)$$

$$H = H_{mnp}(y) dy^m dy^n dy^p$$

$$F = F_{mn}(y) dy^m dy^n$$

$$\phi = \phi(y)$$

- In particular $\dot{\phi} = 0$.
- Ignore axion h , $dh = *H$.
- Ignore all other light scalars from compactifying.
 \Rightarrow No dynamical scalars (moduli or otherwise).

Comment on different frames

- Action written with string frame metric, g
- EoM/SEC best studied in Einstein frame,

$$g = e^{\phi/2} \tilde{g}$$

- In practice, useful to use product frame metric

$$g = e^{\phi/2} W^2 \hat{g}$$

- Define

$$\omega = \log W + \frac{1}{4}\phi$$

conformal factor between string and product frame

Method

- We don't know form of internal fields $R_{mnpq}(\Omega_+)$, H_{mnp} , etc.
- Use the dilaton equation

$$\tilde{\nabla}^M \tilde{\nabla}_M \phi + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi} |H|^2 + \frac{\alpha'}{8} e^{-\phi/2} (\text{tr} |F|^2 - \text{tr} |R_+|^2) = O(\alpha'^2)$$

to eliminate these from the Einstein equations

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{R}_{MN} &= \frac{1}{4} \tilde{g}_{MN} \tilde{\nabla}^P \tilde{\nabla}_P \phi + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\nabla}_M \phi \tilde{\nabla}_N \phi + \frac{1}{4} e^{-\phi} H_{MPQ} H_N{}^{PQ} \\ &+ \frac{\alpha'}{4} e^{-\phi/2} [\text{tr} F_{MP} F_N{}^P - R_{+MPAB} R_{+N}{}^{PAB}]. \end{aligned}$$

Method

Write in product frame, look at spacetime components:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{R}_{\mu\nu} &= \hat{g}_{\mu\nu} W^{-8} \hat{g}^{mn} \hat{\nabla}_m \left(W^8 \hat{\nabla}_n \omega \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\alpha'}{4} e^{-2\omega} \left[\hat{R}_{\mu\rho\lambda}{}^\sigma \hat{R}_\nu{}^{\rho\lambda}{}_\sigma - 4 \hat{R}_{\mu\nu} |\hat{\nabla}_m \omega|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2 \hat{g}_{\mu\nu} \left(3 \left(|\hat{\nabla}_m \omega|^2 \right)^2 + 2 |X_{mn}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-4\omega} |H_{mn}{}^p \hat{\nabla}_p \omega|^2 \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

where

$$X_{mn}(\omega) = \hat{\nabla}_m \omega \hat{\nabla}_n \omega - \hat{\nabla}_m \hat{\nabla}_n \omega - \hat{g}_{mn} |\hat{\nabla}_p \omega|^2$$

Maximally symmetric spacetimes

- In the case where $\hat{R}_{\mu\nu} = \Lambda \hat{g}_{\mu\nu}$, this reduces to

$$W^{-8} \hat{\nabla}^m \left(W^8 \hat{\nabla}_m \omega \right) = \Lambda + \frac{\alpha'}{2} e^{-2\omega} \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(\Lambda - 3 |\hat{\nabla}_m \omega|^2 \right)^2 + 2 |X_{mn}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-4\omega} |H_{mn}{}^p \hat{\nabla}_p \omega|^2 \right]$$

- Note: R^2 terms and $|\hat{\nabla}\omega|^2$ combine into perfect square!
- As in no-go thm, multiply by W^8 and integrate over Y

Result:

$$\Lambda = -\frac{\alpha'}{2V'} \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^6 y \sqrt{\hat{g}} W^8 e^{-2\omega} \left[3|\hat{\nabla}_m \omega|^2 + 2|X_{mn}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-4\omega} |H_{mn}{}^p \hat{\nabla}_p \omega|^2 \right] + O(\alpha'^2)$$

where $V' = \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^6 y \sqrt{\hat{g}} W^8$,

and $X_{mn}(\omega) = \hat{\nabla}_m \omega \hat{\nabla}_n \omega - \hat{\nabla}_m \hat{\nabla}_n \omega - \hat{g}_{mn} |\hat{\nabla}_p \omega|^2$

- Already see that $\Lambda \leq 0$
- No de Sitter solutions in this setup
- In fact $\Lambda < 0$ also forbidden at this level

Result:

As pointed out in [arXiv:1204.0807](https://arxiv.org/abs/1204.0807) (Gautason, Junghans, Zagermann):

$$\nabla\omega \sim O(\alpha')$$

- Dilaton EoM:

$$-\tilde{\nabla}^2\phi = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\phi}|H|^2 + O(\alpha') \quad \Rightarrow \quad W^{10}e^{-\phi}|H|^2 \sim \tilde{\nabla}^2\phi \sim O(\alpha')$$

- 4d trace of Einstein equation:

$$W^{10}\tilde{R}_4 = W^8\hat{R}_4 - \frac{9}{2}\hat{\nabla}^2W^8 = -\frac{1}{2}W^{10}e^{-\phi}|H|^2 + O(\alpha')$$

- Put these together:

$$\nabla\omega \sim O(\alpha') \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Lambda \sim O(\alpha'^2)$$

- Can extend to all orders in α' , at string tree level ($S \propto e^{-2\phi}$)

Possible Generalizations

How to go further? Look back at assumptions:

- allow time-dependant scalars
⇒ Inflationary periods?

Possible Generalizations

How to go further? Look back at assumptions:

- allow time-dependant scalars
⇒ Inflationary periods?
- Non-perturbative in α'
⇒ Worldsheet analysis

Possible Generalizations

How to go further? Look back at assumptions:

- allow time-dependant scalars
⇒ Inflationary periods?
- Non-perturbative in α'
⇒ Worldsheet analysis
- Perturbative g_s corrections
⇒ Complete set of corrections still unknown, but starts at $O(\alpha'^3)$

Possible Generalizations

How to go further? Look back at assumptions:

- allow time-dependant scalars
⇒ Inflationary periods?
- Non-perturbative in α'
⇒ Worldsheet analysis
- Perturbative g_s corrections
⇒ Complete set of corrections still unknown, but starts at $O(\alpha'^3)$
- Non-perturbative in g_s

Possible Generalizations

How to go further? Look back at assumptions:

- allow time-dependant scalars
⇒ Inflationary periods?
- Non-perturbative in α'
⇒ Worldsheet analysis
- Perturbative g_s corrections
⇒ Complete set of corrections still unknown, but starts at $O(\alpha'^3)$
- Non-perturbative in g_s
 - (anti-)NS5-branes: point-like instantons ⇒ satisfies SEC

Possible Generalizations

How to go further? Look back at assumptions:

- allow time-dependant scalars
⇒ Inflationary periods?
- Non-perturbative in α'
⇒ Worldsheet analysis
- Perturbative g_s corrections
⇒ Complete set of corrections still unknown, but starts at $O(\alpha'^3)$
- Non-perturbative in g_s
 - (anti-)NS5-branes: point-like instantons \Rightarrow satisfies SEC
 - gaugino condensation

Gauginos Condensation

- Ignored fermions, since *typically* vanish in vacuum
- In IR limit of $d = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SYM, gauginos χ form scalar condensate:

$$\langle \bar{\chi}\chi \rangle \sim \Lambda_{YM}^3 \sim \mu^3 e^{-1/g_{YM}^2}$$

- Embedded into string theory, gauge and string couplings related

$$g_{YM} \sim g_s = e^\phi$$

- Non-perturbative in g_s

$D = 10 \mathcal{N} = 1$ Supergravity with Gauginos

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-g} e^{-2\phi} \left[R + 4(\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}|T|^2 - \frac{\alpha'}{4} (\text{tr}|F|^2 - \text{tr}|R_+|^2 + 2\text{tr}\bar{\chi}\not{D}\chi) + O(\alpha'^3) \right]$$

where

$$T_{MNP} = H_{MNP} + \frac{\alpha'}{8} \text{tr} \bar{\chi} \Gamma_{MNP} \chi$$

$$R_{00} = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{\phi})^2 + \frac{1}{4}e^{-\phi} \left(T_{0IJ} T_0{}^{IJ} + \frac{1}{12} T_{IJK} T^{IJK} \right) + \frac{\alpha'}{32} e^{-\phi/2} \left(7F_{0I} F_0{}^I + \frac{1}{2} F_{IJ} F^{IJ} - (R_+^2)_{00} \right)$$

Ignoring R_+^2 terms, satisfies SEC

- Repeat same analysis:

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{tot. der.}) = \Lambda + \frac{\alpha'}{64} e^{-2\omega} \text{tr}(\bar{\chi} \Gamma^{mnp} \chi) H_{mnp} \\ + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\alpha'}{8} \text{tr} \bar{\chi} \Gamma^{mnp} \chi \right)^2 + \alpha' \sum |f(\nabla\omega)|^2 + O(\alpha'^3)\end{aligned}$$

- As before, can easily show $\nabla\omega \sim O(\alpha')$
- If not for term linear in α' , would have $\Lambda \leq 0$:

$$\Lambda \sim -(\alpha' \Lambda_{YM}^3)^2$$

consistent with explicit AdS constructions,
eg. [hep-th:0507202](#) (Frey, Lippert)

Conclusion

Summary

- Looked for SEC violation from $O(\alpha')$ effects in heterotic supergravity
- these effects are dual to (neg. tension) O -planes in other duality frames
- Dilaton plays important role in constraining size of SEC violation

Results

- de Sitter not possible by perturbative α' or (known) non-perturbative g_s corrections
- Non-perturbative α' or perturbative g_s still possibility, but seems unlikely

Take Away:

Most likely, de Sitter compactifications not compatible with α' expansion