

The Calabi-Yau Landscape: Beyond the Lampposts

Mehmet Demirtas
Cornell University

String Pheno Series, 2020

Based on works with (various subsets of):

Manki Kim, Cody Long, Liam McAllister, Jakob Moritz,
Mike Stillman, Andres Rios Tascon

What is possible in quantum gravity?

- de-Sitter solutions?
- Super-Planckian field ranges?
- Quintessence?
- Global symmetries?

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Can answer for: Weakly coupled compactifications of superstring theories.

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Picture taken from Aliexpress.com. (You can buy this lamppost!)

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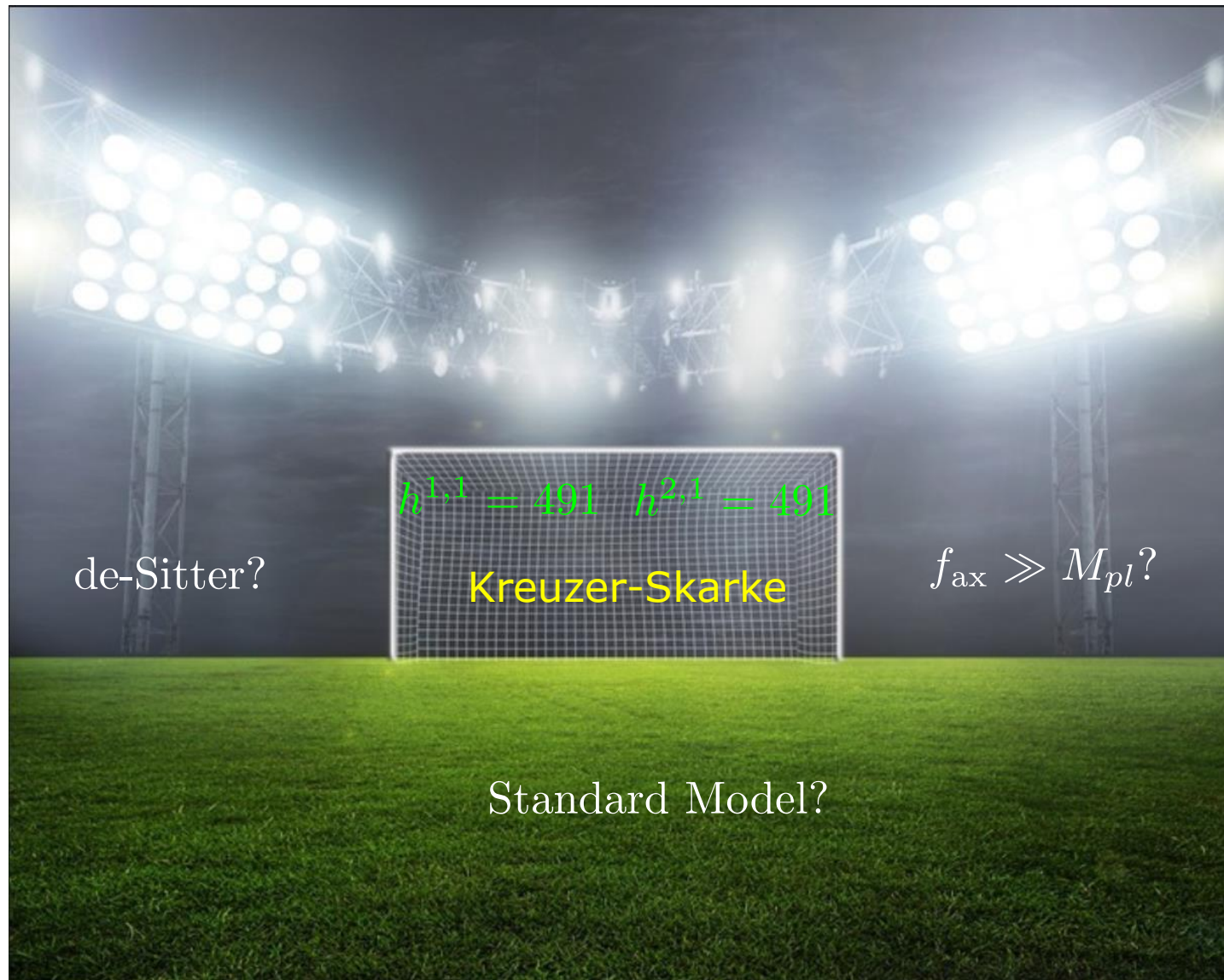


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However: this is an *exponentially small* fraction of the String Landscape.

- Number of (known) topologically inequivalent CY manifolds **increases exponentially with** $h^{1,1}$.
[MD, McAllister, Rios Tascon, hep-th/2008.01730]
- Number of flux vacua in type IIB (F-Theory) compactifications **increases exponentially with** $h^{2,1}$ ($h^{3,1}$).
[Denef, Douglas, hep-th/0404116]
[Denef, Douglas, hep-th/0411183]
[Taylor, Wang, hep-th/1511.03209]

We can now construct CY threefolds with largest known Hodge numbers and compute relevant topological data.



Outline

- I. CY_3 's from Triangulations
- II. Holomorphic Cycles
Application: Ultralight Axions
- III. 3-cycles
Application: Towards KKLT

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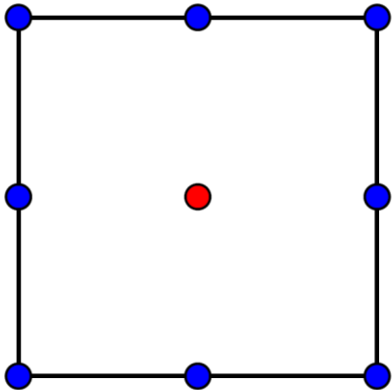
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The construction: [Batyrev, alg-geom/9310003]

1. Take a 4D reflexive **lattice polytope**

Reflexive: the only interior point of the polytope (and its dual) is the origin.



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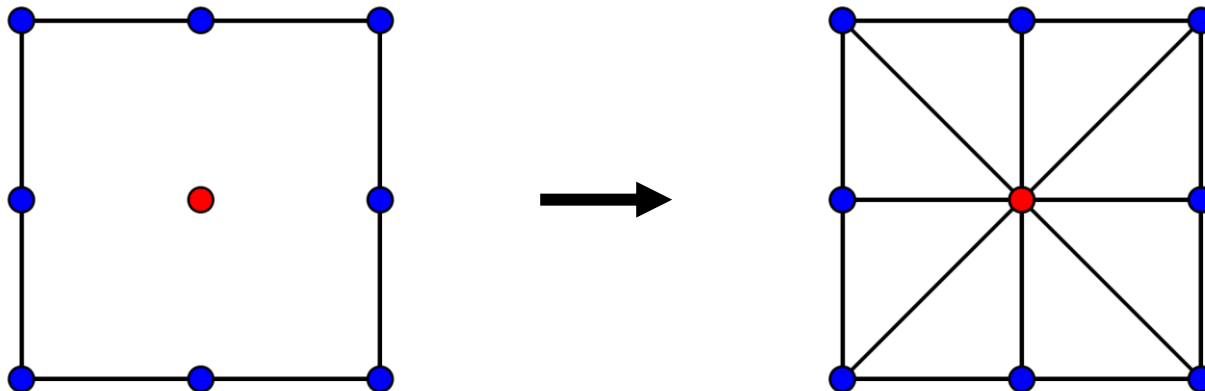
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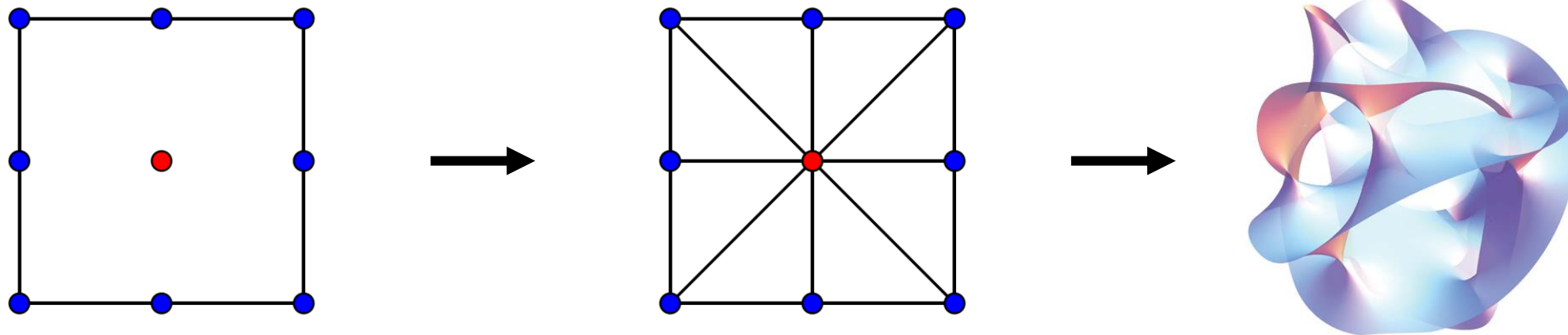
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This triangulation defines a fan, which describes a toric variety V that has a CY hypersurface X .

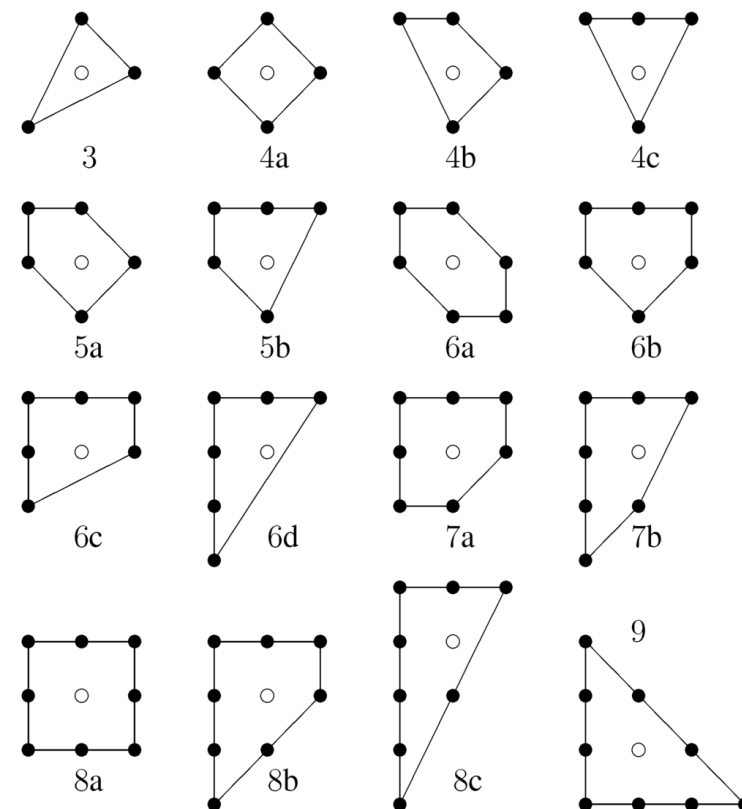


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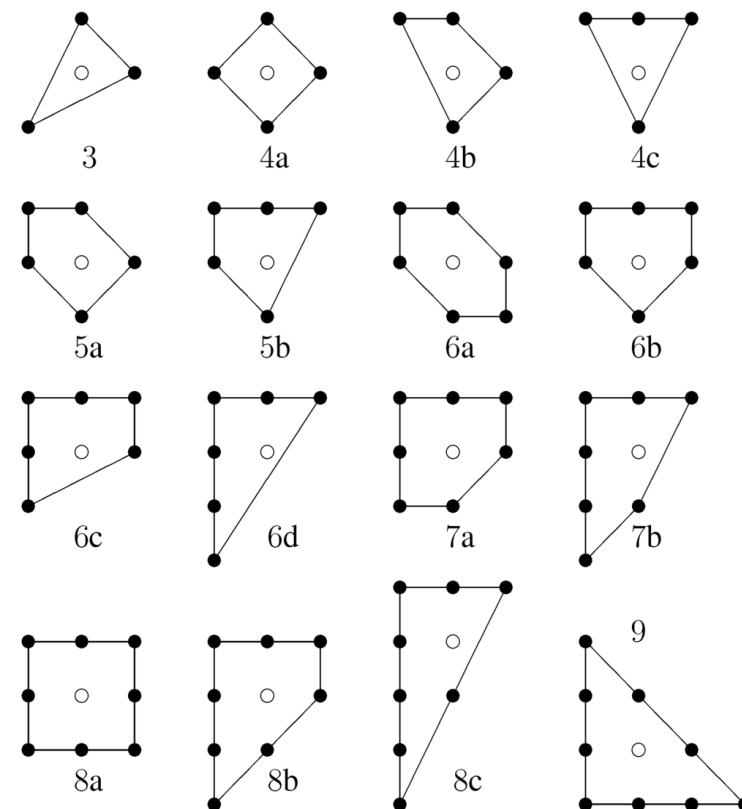
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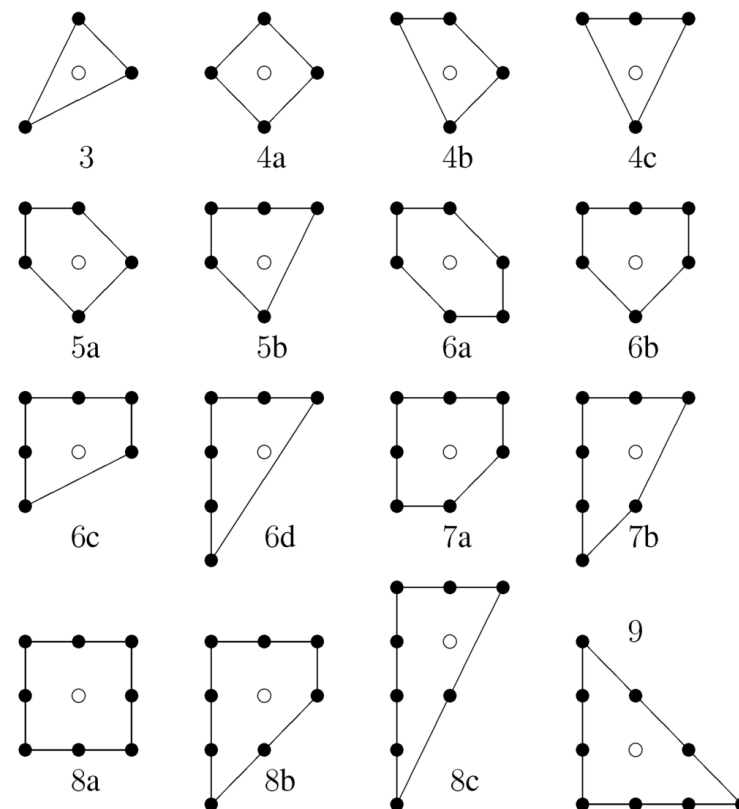
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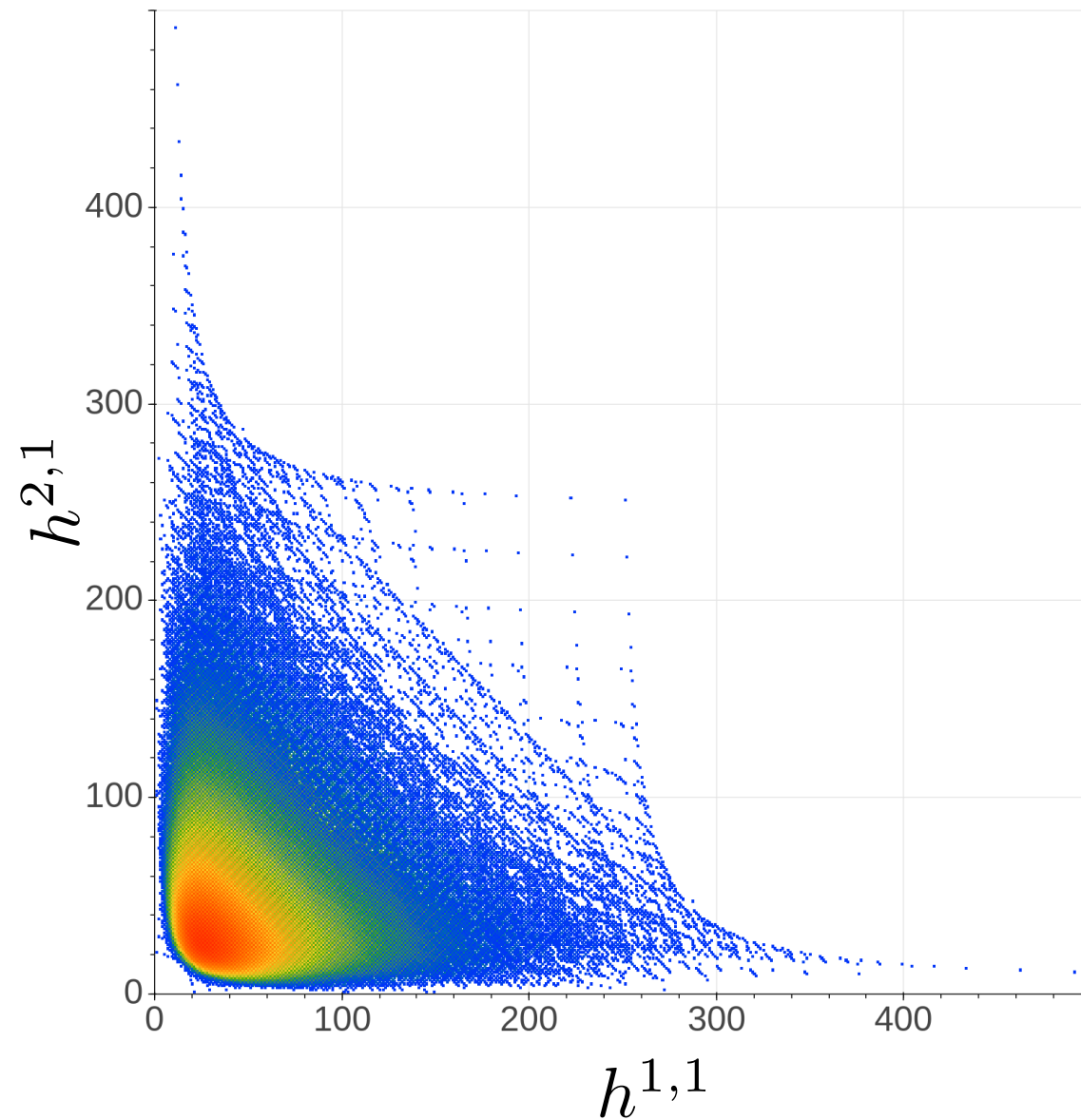
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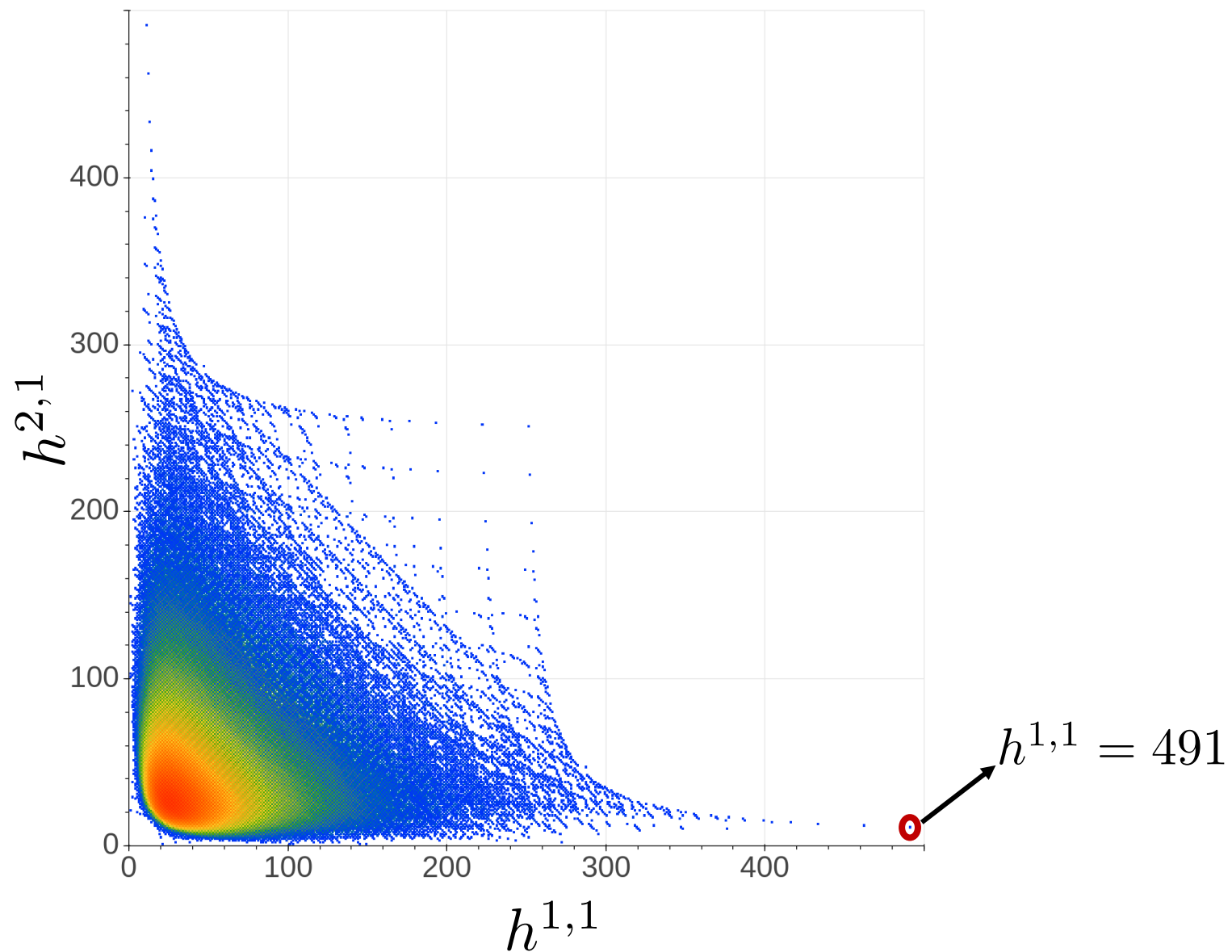
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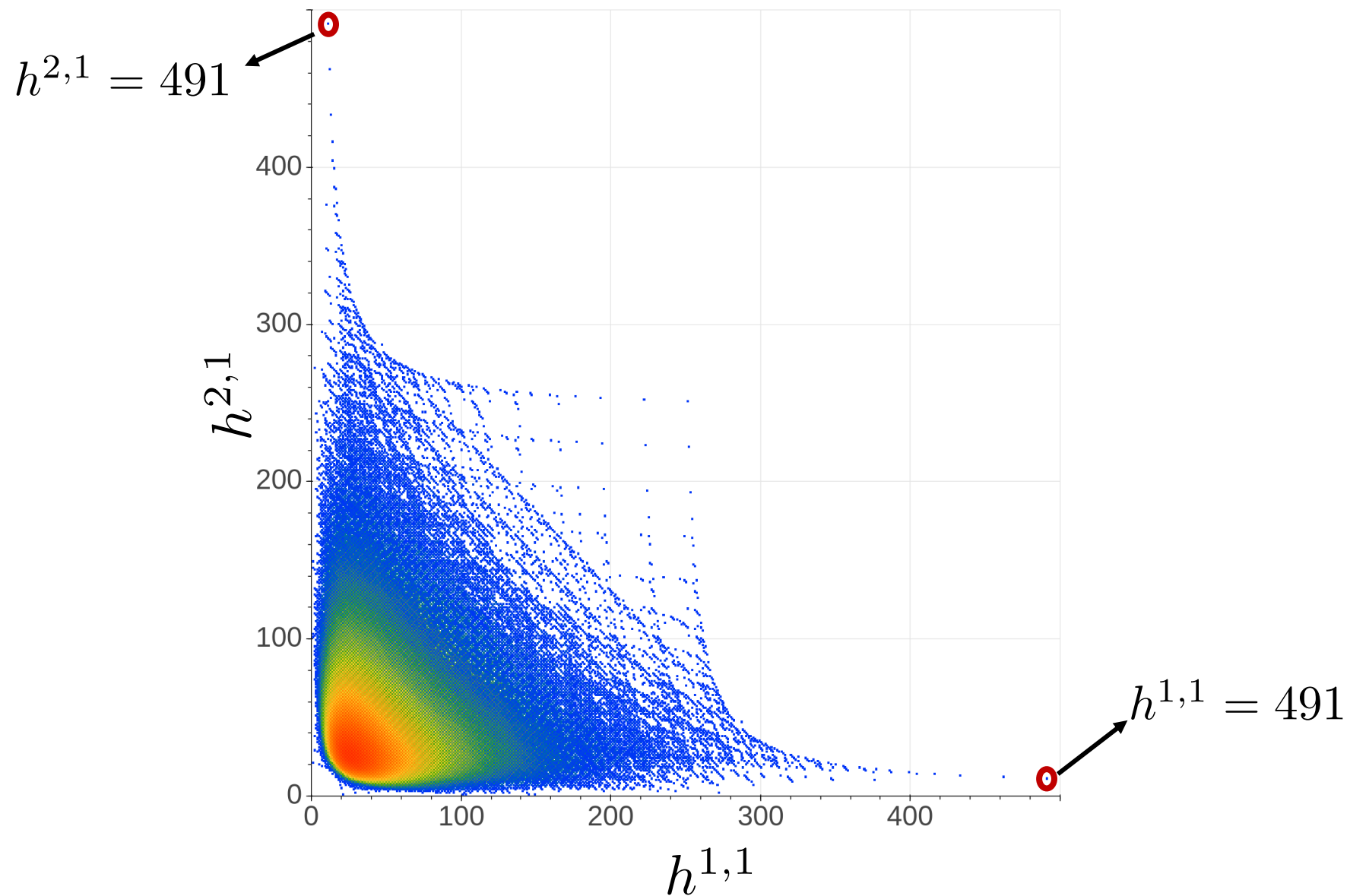
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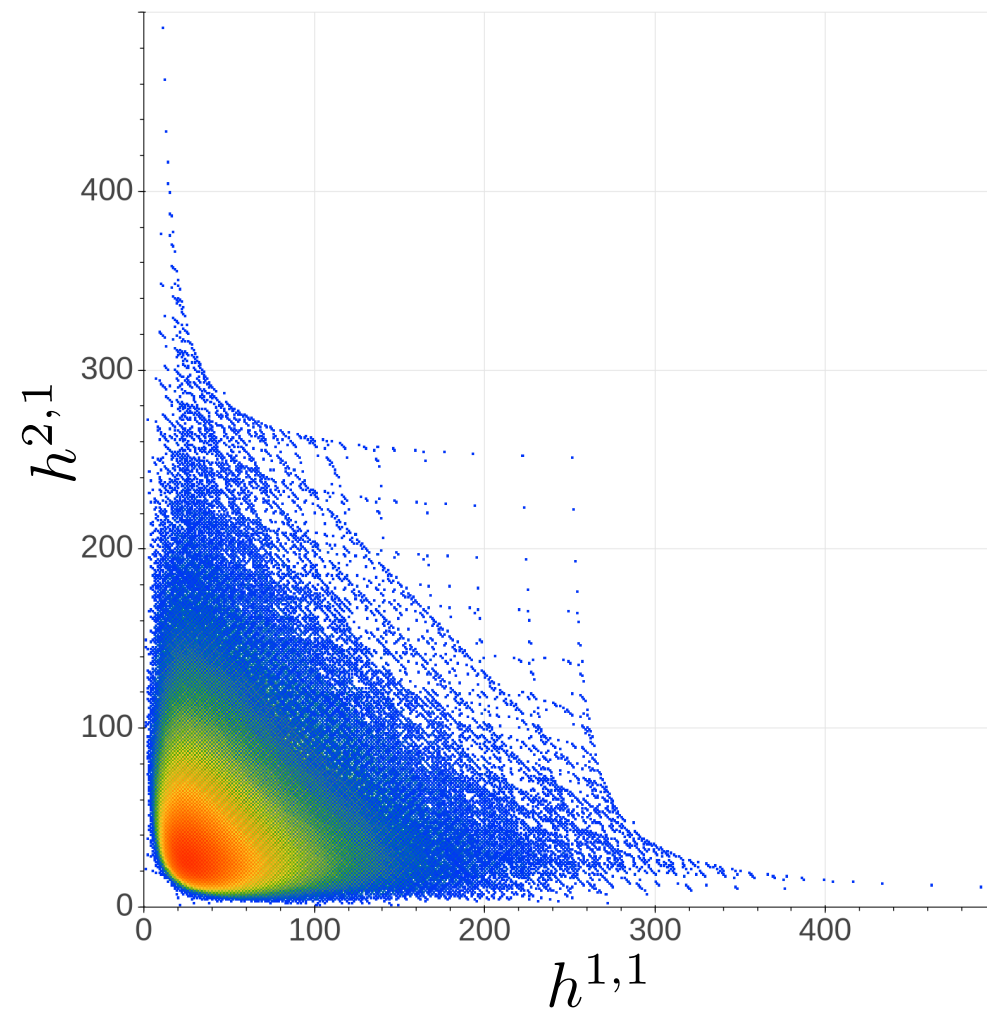
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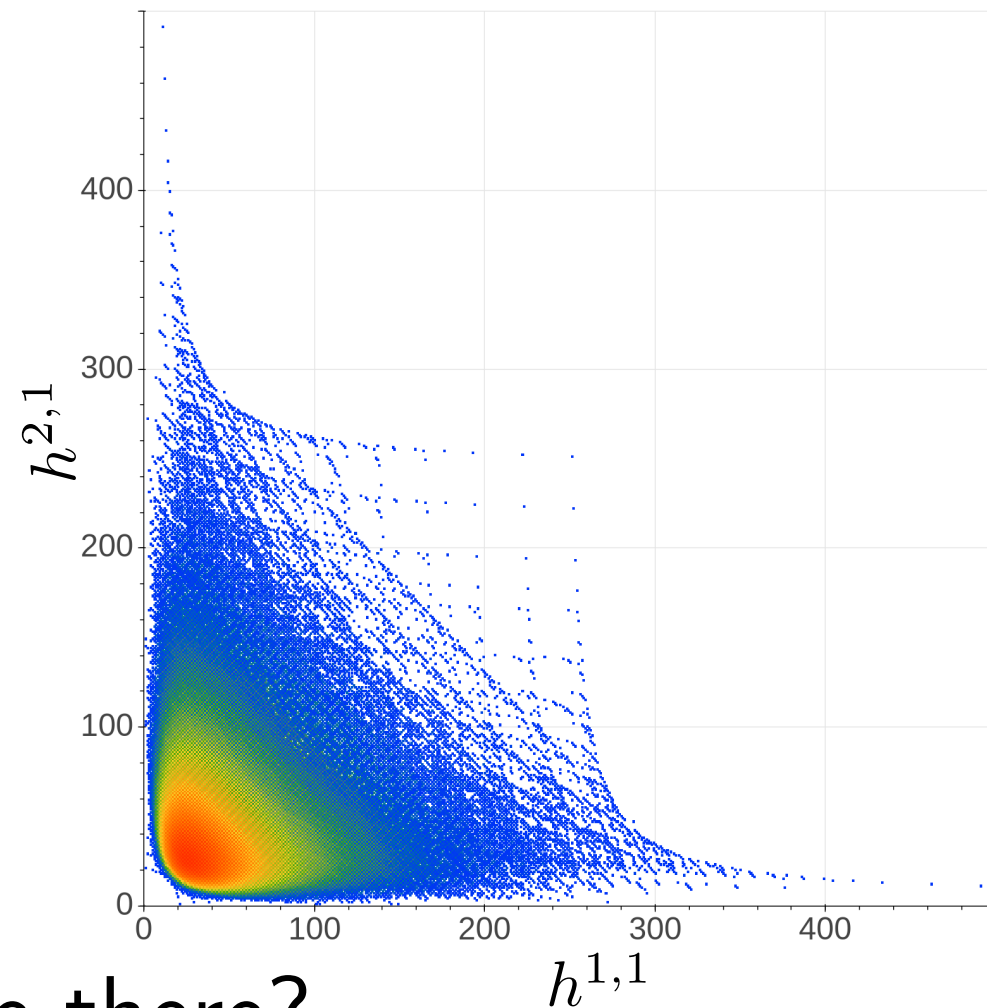
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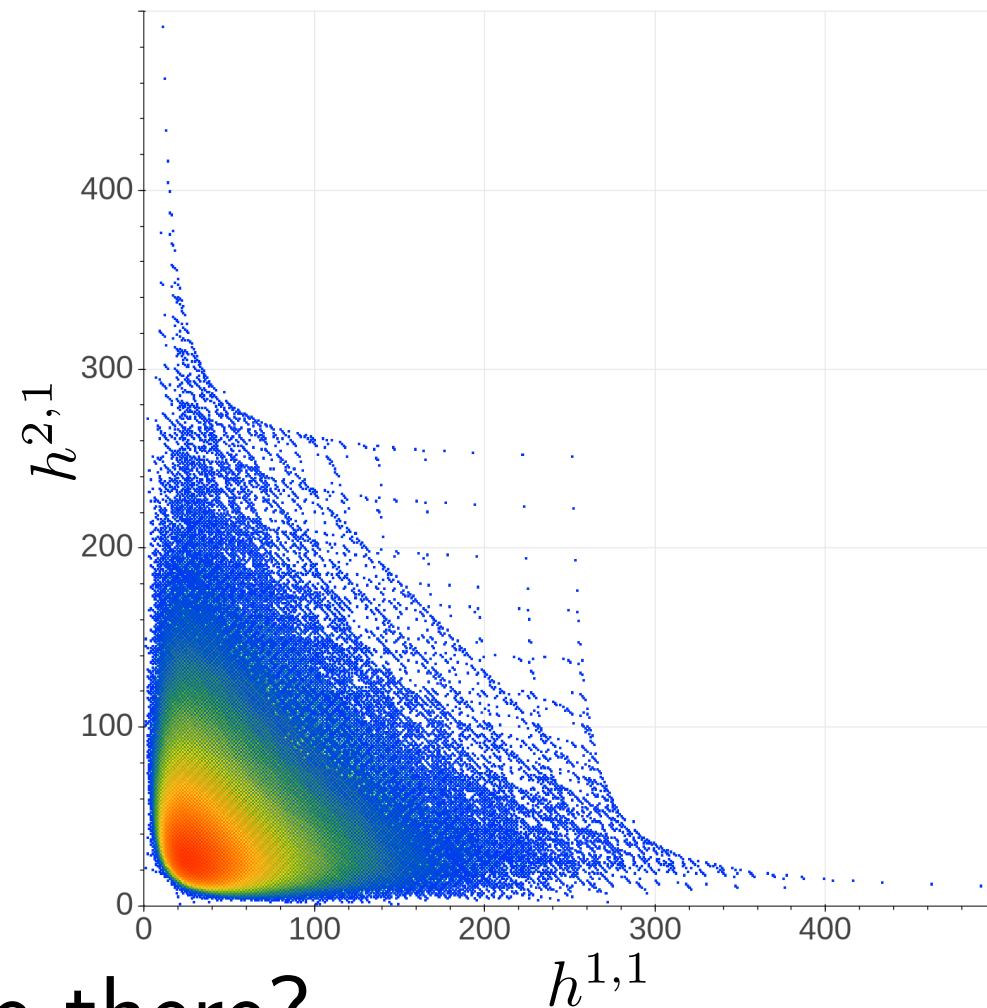
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How many CY_3 hypersurfaces are there?

- Not known.
- We recently proved an upper bound of 10^{428} . [MD, McAllister, Rios Tascon, hep-th/2008.01730]

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Notation:

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- No general algorithm for computing $\mathcal{M}(X)$ in hypersurfaces.
 - Can compute $\mathcal{M}(X)$ on a case-by-case basis.
 - Can compute $\mathcal{M}(V) \supset \mathcal{M}(X)$.

Holomorphic Cycles

- Volumes of 2-cycles C , 4-cycles D , and X itself

$$\mathrm{Vol}(C) = \int_C J \qquad \mathrm{Vol}(D) = \frac{1}{2} \int_D J \wedge J \qquad \mathrm{Vol}(X) = \frac{1}{6} \int_X J \wedge J \wedge J$$

are determined by the Kähler form J and the intersection numbers:

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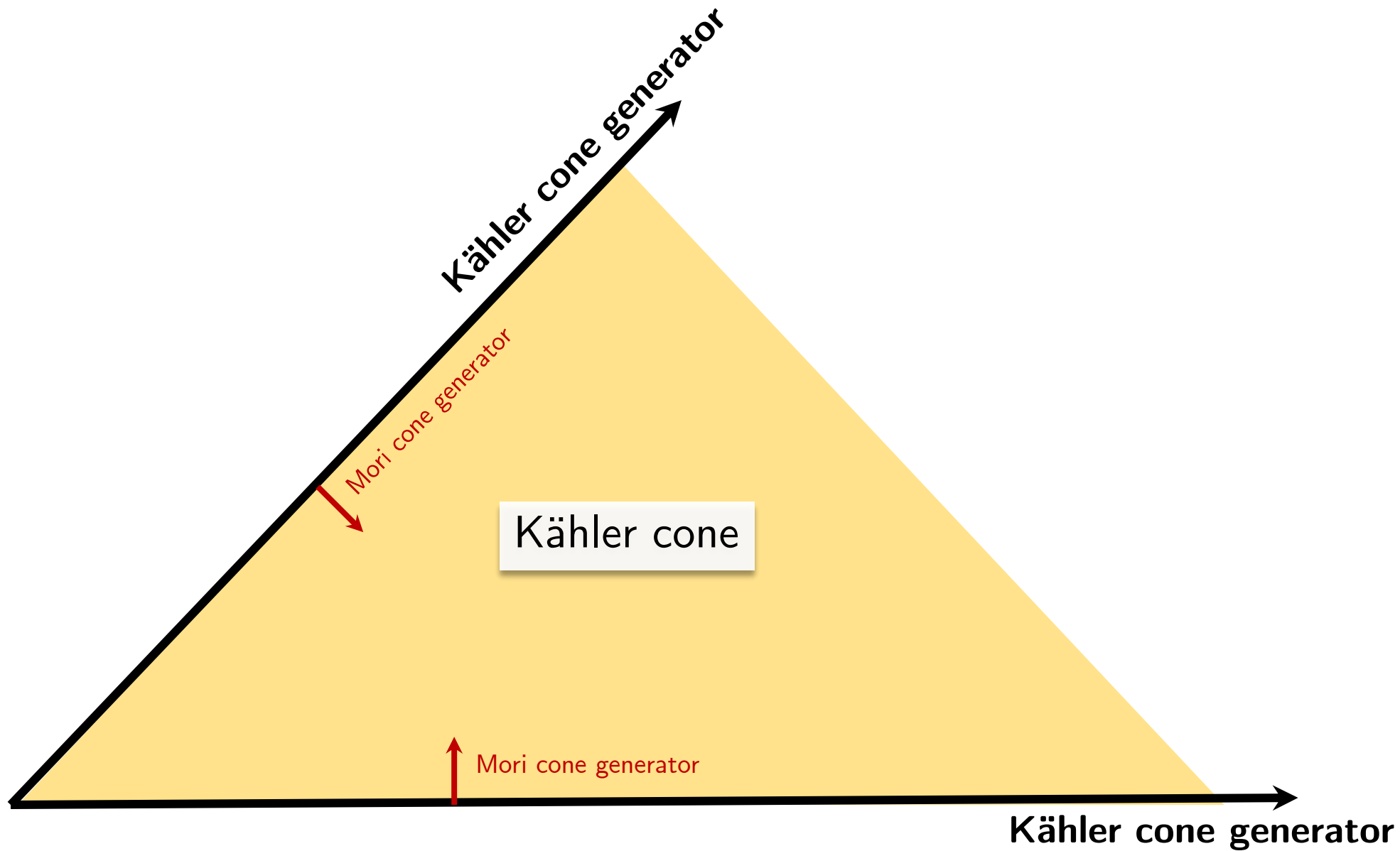
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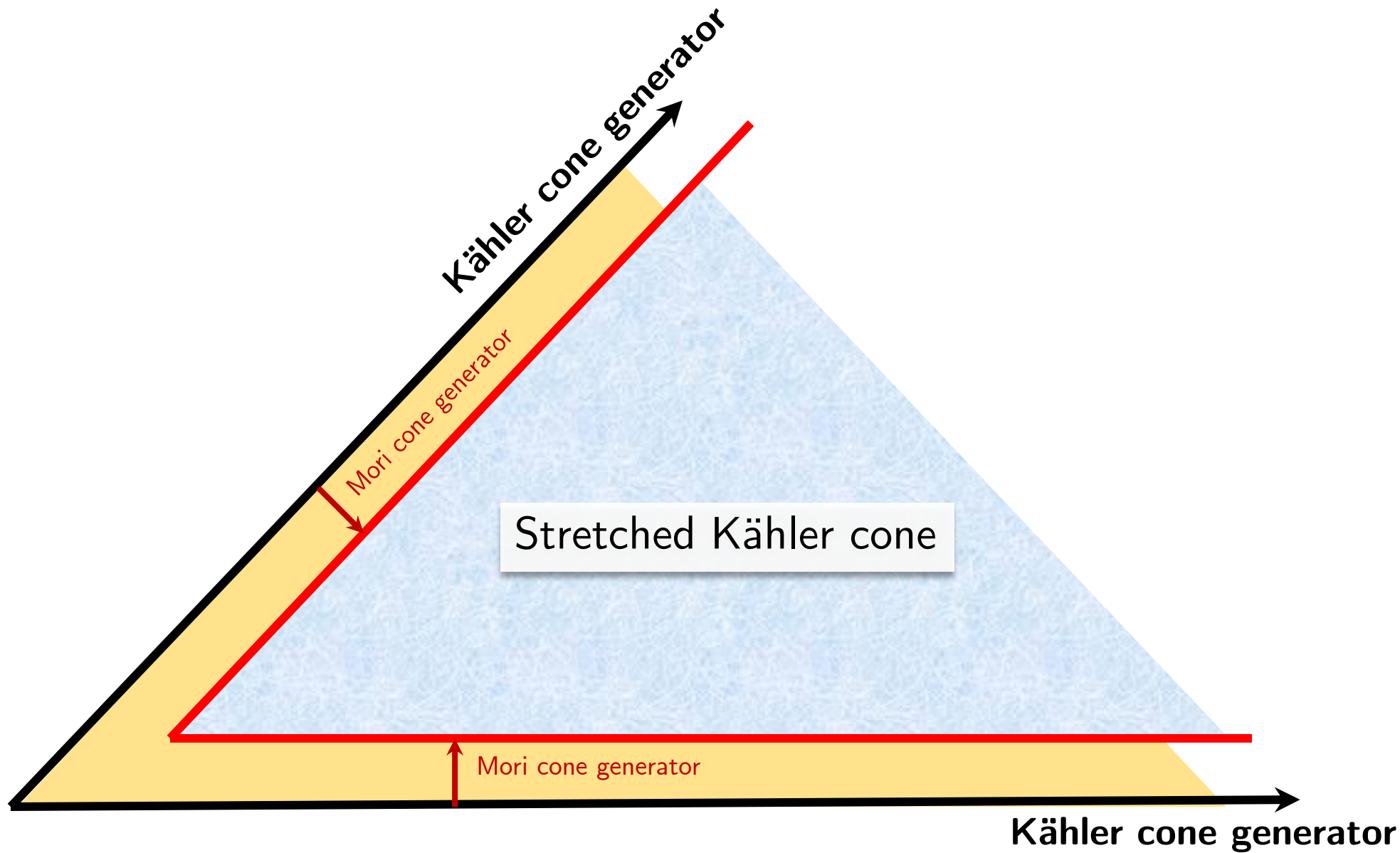
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$$\tilde{\mathcal{K}}(X) := \left\{ J \in H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R}) \mid \int_C J \geq \textcolor{red}{1} \, \forall C \in \mathcal{M}(X) \right\} \qquad (2\pi)^2 \alpha' \equiv \ell_s^2 \rightarrow 1$$





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estimate for the convergence of the worldsheet instanton expansion and the control of the α' expansion.

[Candelas, De La Ossa, Green, Parkes, '90]

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- $h^{1,1} = \mathcal{O}(100)$: Only recently.
 - [MD, Long, McAllister, Stillman, hep-th/1808.01282]
 - [Halverson, Long, Nelson, Salinas, hep-th/1909.05257]
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- The dual polytope
- Faces, dual faces of the polytope
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- Stanley-Reisner ideal
- Second Chern class
- Mori cone of the ambient variety
- Stretched Kähler cone
- Volumes of cycles
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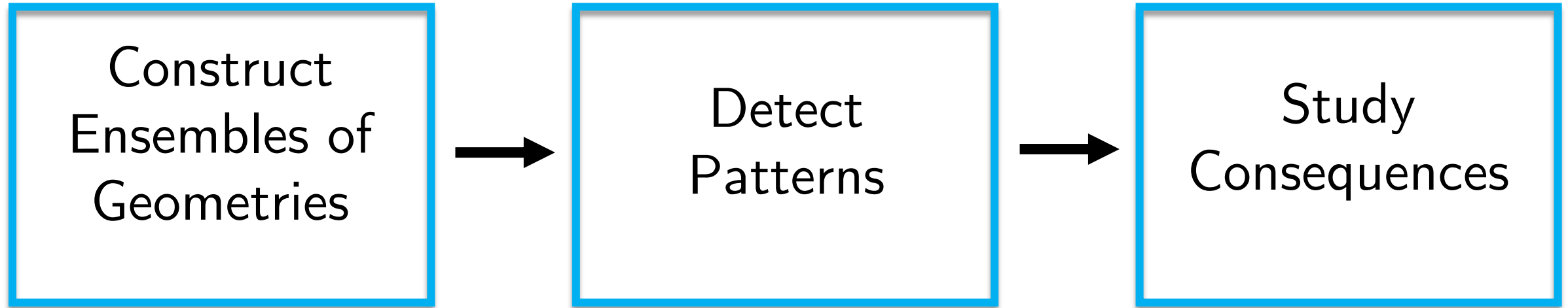
Aside: Some of these quantities can be predicted using Machine Learning.

- Achieved using a deep neural net. High precision even at $h^{1,1} = 491$.
- $50\mu s$ per prediction. A *further* speed-up of a factor of $\sim 10,000$. [MD, McAllister, Rios Tascon, hep-th/2008.01730]

What is **generic** in the Calabi-Yau hypersurface landscape?

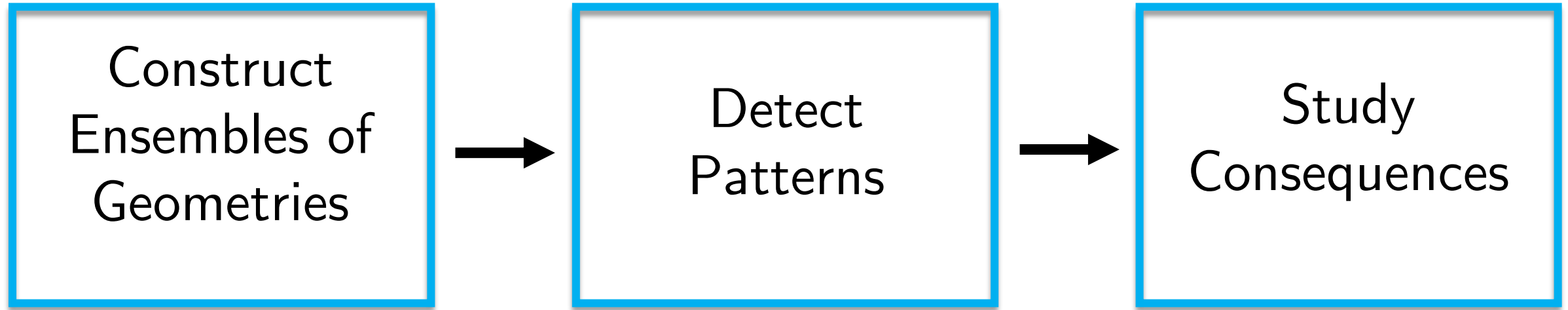
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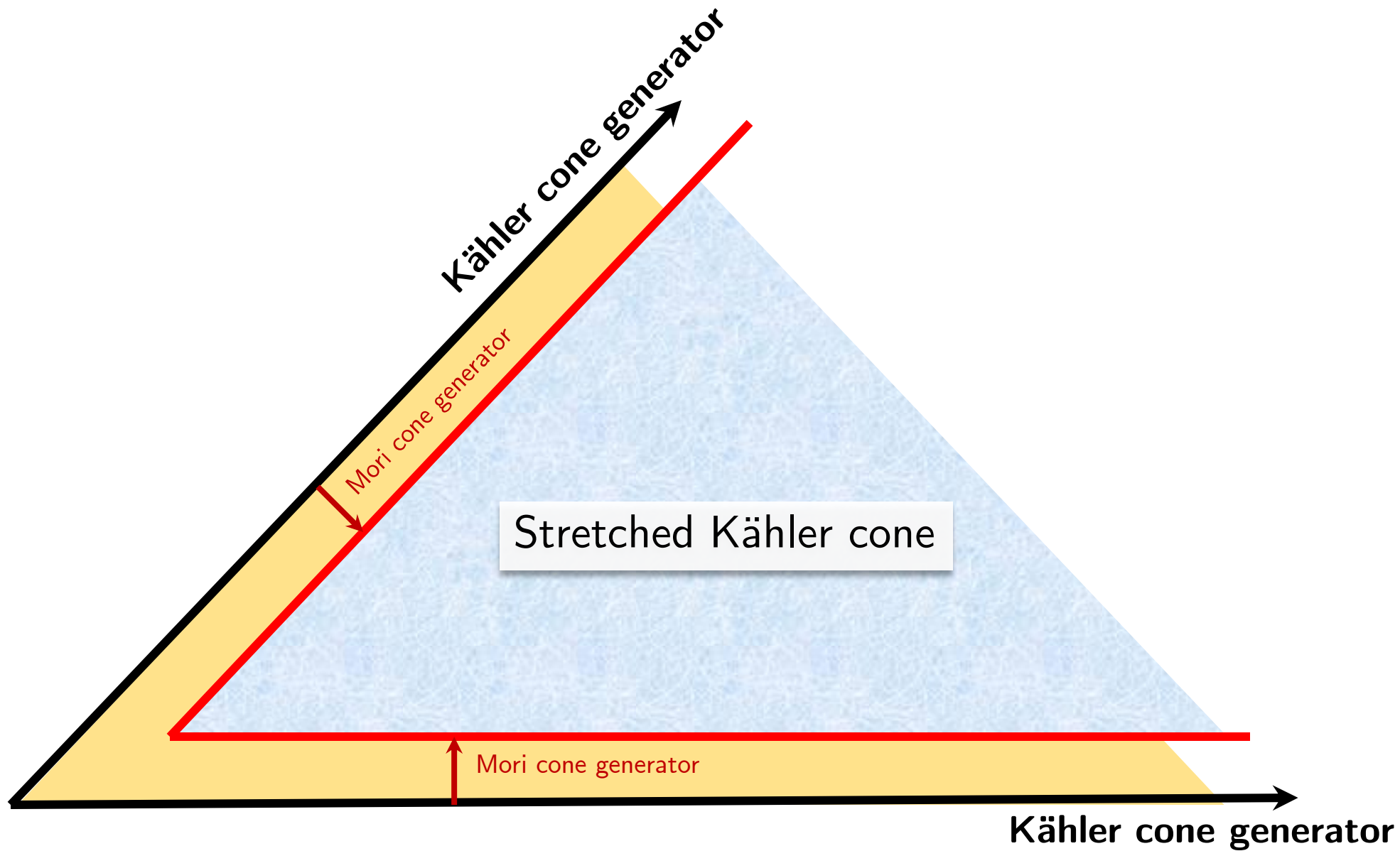
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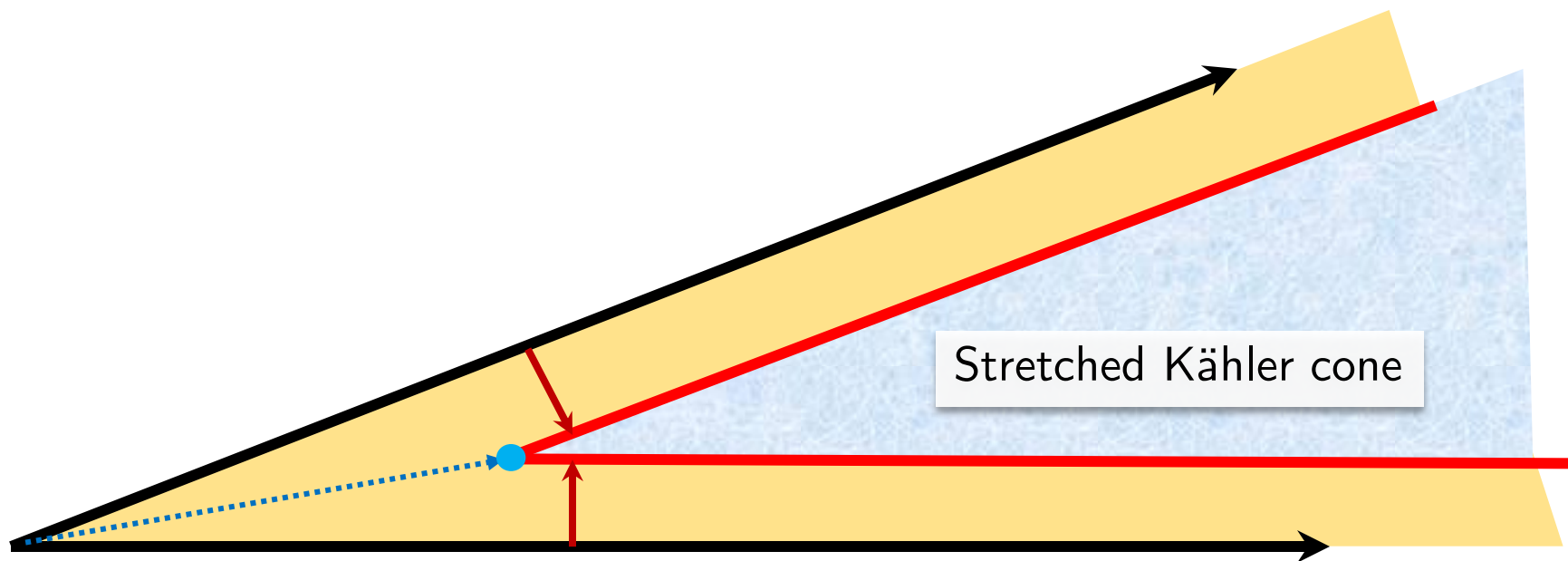
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Pattern: At large $h^{1,1}$, **Kähler cones** are **narrow**. [MD, Long, McAllister, Stillman, hep-th/1808.01282]

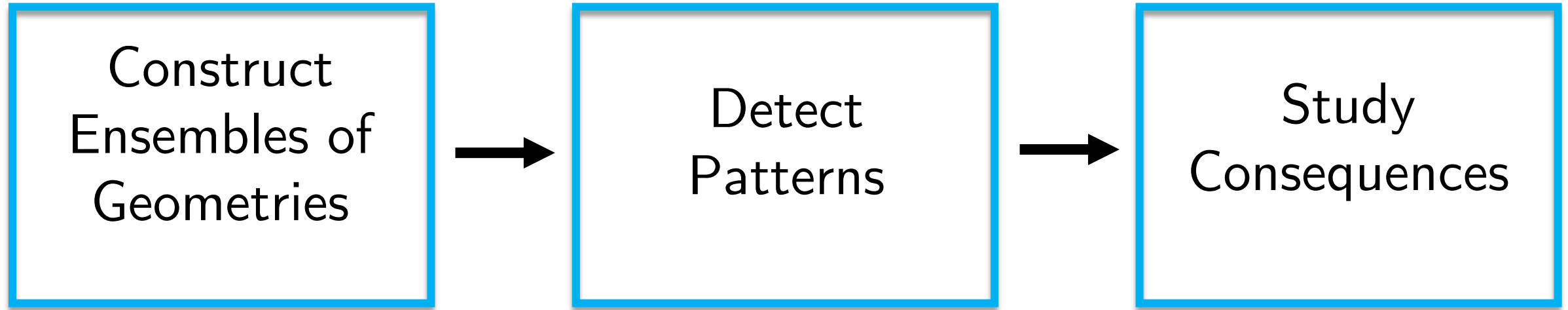
- Stretched Kähler cone is far away from the origin.





What is **generic** in the Calabi-Yau hypersurface landscape?

Method:



Pattern: At large $h^{1,1}$, **Kähler cones** are **narrow**. [MD, Long, McAllister, Stillman, hep-th/1808.01282]

- Stretched Kähler cone is far away from the origin.
- **Volumes** of effective 2-cycles, 4-cycles and the CY itself are **large**.

Consequences:

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- Implications for fitting warped throats in compactifications

[Carta, Moritz, Westphal, hep-th/1902.01412]

Periods of 3-cycles

To study flux compactifications, we need to compute the periods of 3-cycles.

- Pick a basis of $H_3(X, \mathbb{Z})$, $\{A^i, B_j\}$ such that

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- Can be written in terms of a prepotential \mathcal{F} :

$$\vec{\Pi}(\vec{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\mathcal{F} - u^a \partial_a \mathcal{F} \\ \partial_a \mathcal{F} \\ 1 \\ u^a \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\mathcal{F}(\vec{u}) = \mathcal{F}_{\text{poly}}(\vec{u}) + \mathcal{F}_{\text{exp}}(\vec{u})$$

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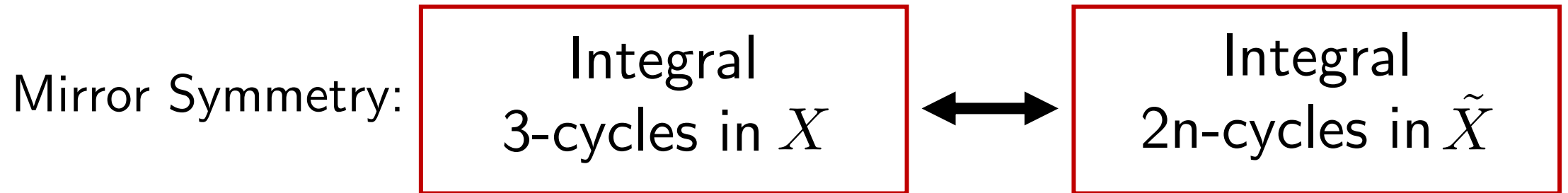
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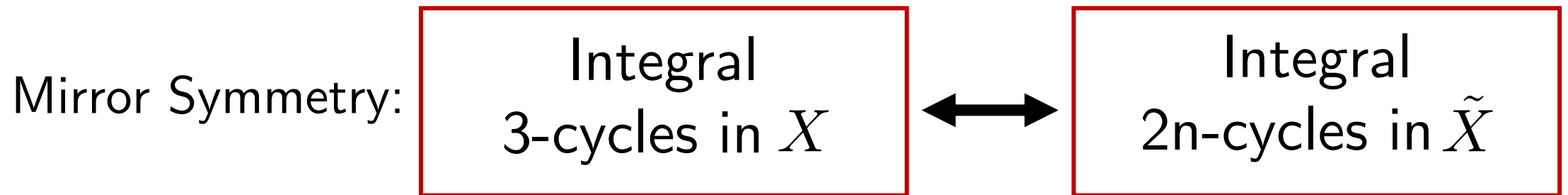
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- Coefficients of $\mathcal{F}_{\text{poly}}(\vec{u})$ depend on the **geometric data of holomorphic cycles** in \tilde{X} .



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- **Now: can compute n_C^0 systematically for $h^{2,1} = \mathcal{O}(10)$.** [MD, Kim, McAllister, Moritz, Rios Tascon, work in progress]
 - No requirements on $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{X})$,
 - Up to $h^{2,1} = \mathcal{O}(100)$ for some curves!

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