THE RISE OF THE OCTAGON

- TOWARDS THE GEOMETRIC DUAL OF DYNAMICAL SUSY BREAKING -



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based on 2207.00525, 2005.0967, 2007.13762 &1909.04682 w/ Argurio, Franco, Garcia-Valdecasas, Meynet, Pasternak, Tatitscheff

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CONTEXT, GOALS AND TOOLS

- The AdS/CFT correspondence is a remarkable duality which in its original form relates type IIB string theory on $AdS_5 \times S^5$ to N=4 SU(N) SYM in 4d, which is a SCFT.
- Since the early days, generalizations were constructed to describe gauge theories with non-trivial **RG-flows**.

D3-branes +

frac. D3-branes

[MANY, INCLUDING PAOLO!]

Regular branes: lowSasaki-Einsteindynamics is a SCFT

Fractional branes **break** conformal invariance and induce an RG-flow.

Quiver Gauge Theories : SU groups, matter in bifundamental/adjoint reps

Calabi-Yau

- Different phases that supersymmetric gauge theories can enjoy have been described in terms of gravity/geometric duals:
 - Confinement, generation of a chiral condensate, (local) N = 2
 Coulomb-like dynamics, large N version of SW curve.
 - Deformation fractional branes —>confinement via complex structure deformation [KLEBANOV-STRASSLER '00]
 - N=2 fractional branes —> Coulomb-like branch due to (local) line singularity
 [MB ET AL '00]
 - Models where vacua dynamically break supersymmetry (DSB) were also constructed.
 [BERENSTEIN ET AL, FRANCO ET AL, MB-BIGAZZI-COTRONE '05]
 - DSB fractional branes —>obstruction to complex structure deformation

However, these were *unstable* or, at best, *metastable*.

Question: is *stable* DSB in the *swampland*?

- All (known) DSB models have properties that an ordinary QGT cannot reproduce. For instance:
 - One needs matter in reps other than bifundamental/adjoint, e.g. symmetric and antisymmetric reps.
 - The superpotential is not alternate in sign with each matter field appearing twice, as it happens in ordinary QGT.
- A key ingredient for potentially promising set-ups are
 Orientifolds —>
 - Reps other than bifundamental/adjoint are possible.
 - The superpotential does not need to respect the +/- rule.
 - They provide *non-generic* contributions which can, e.g.
 - CURE RUNAWAYS [FRANCO ET AL '07]
 - • change the *nature* of fractional branes [Argurio-мв '17]

• Tool: dimer models. Powerful and efficient way to describe gauge theories on D-branes at CY singularities.



D-BRANE MODELS OF DSB (AND THEIR LARGE-N INSTABILITY)

• **Question**: can one find D-brane configurations at CY orientifolds whose dimers reproduce DSB models?

Yes! Remarkably, some of the most famous ones!

the SU(5) and 3-2 models

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[AFFLECK-DINE-SEIBERG '84-'85,
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MEURICE-VENEZIANO '84]

- First instance of the SU(5) model was shown to be realized by *fractional* brane configurations at PdP4 and $\mathbb{C}^3/\mathbb{Z}_6$ (orientifold) singularities.
- Later, in [ARGURIO ET AL '19] we showed that a *large class* of toric CY admit consistent *fractional* D-brane bound states giving the *SU(5)* and the 3-2 models.

- In the decoupling limit the addition of a large number *N* of *regular* D3-branes is required.
 - Gauge theory is richer and with a larger moduli space.
 - A duality cascade is generated which interpolates btw an (almost) UV-fixed point down to the DSB vacuum.



• It turns out that there exists an instability on the *mesonic* branch.

Wesoni Colonch

N=2 branch: it exists whenever a CY displays, locally, a non-isolated $\mathbb{C}_2/\mathbb{Z}_n$ singularity. Parametrised by mobile *N=2* fractional branes. Vacuum energy depends on VEVs

$$E \sim \left(\frac{v'}{v}\right)^{\alpha} \Lambda$$
 , $\alpha \neq 0$



STABLE DSB: THE RISE OF THE OCTAGON

 Question: Is the existence of line singularities a necessary condition for a CY to host DSB models? If not, do CY of this sort (being also free of any other kind of instabilities) exist?

We were expecting a *NO* and therefore completely exclude DSB in D-brane models altogether... but the answer turns out to be a <u>YES</u>! [Argunio et al '20] • The simplest CY which meets all criteria is an Octagon.



The dual gauge theory has 14 gauge groups which, after orientifolding, become 8 which include a SO and a USp factor, matter in diverse reps and a non-trivial superpotential.

 The orientifold gauge theory, with N regular and M fractional D3branes reads

$$\begin{split} SU(N+M+4)_1 \times SU(N+M)_2 \times SU(N+M+4)_3 \times \\ SU(N)_4 \times SU(N)_5 \times SU(N)_6 \times SO(N+M+4)_7 \times USp(N)_8 \\ & \text{RG flow } \bigvee (\text{described by a duality cascade}) \\ SU(M+4)_1 \times SU(M)_2 \times SU(M+4)_3 \times SO(M+4)_7 \\ & X = (\overline{\Box}_1, \Box_2) \quad Y = (\overline{\Box}_2, \Box_3) \quad A_1 = \boxed{\Box}_1 \quad A_3 = \overline{\Box}_3 \quad \text{isolated} \\ & W = A_1 X Y A_3 Y^t X^t \end{split}$$

• Taking M=1 one gets the following theory in the IR

 \longrightarrow two decoupled DSB SU(5) models: twin SU(5)!

STABILITY

- Mesonic branch stable. No N=2 instability: there are no points inside the edges along the boundary of the toric diagram.
- Any other decay channel is obstructed:
 - Baryonic branch: fusion of adjacent faces in the dimer. These correspond to partial resolutions of the CY. For the Octagon, this gives CYs admitting local non-isolated singularities! These resolutions are obstructed, because M≠0 or due to the orientifold.
 - Stringy instantons. They may provide (potentially dangerous) extra terms to the superpotential. All ingredients are there: orientifold + USp(0) and SU(1) nodes coupled to the SU(5) groups. Not there: chiral gauge invariants cannot be written.

- **Question**: is there anything special about *M*=1?
- For generic *M* the IR effective dynamics reduces to

$$SU(M+4)_1 \times SU(M)_2 \times SU(M+4)_3$$
$$X = (\overline{\Box}_1, \Box_2) \quad Y = (\overline{\Box}_2, \Box_3) \quad A_1 = \left[\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array}_1 \quad A_3 = \overline{\left[\begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array}_3 \end{array} \right]_3$$
$$W = h \operatorname{Tr} A_1 X Y A_3 Y^t X^t$$

- If $SU(M)_2$ were not gauged this is essentially a double copy of large M generalisations of SU(5) model: stable for M odd and runaway for M even.
- In [ARGURIO ET AL '22] we showed that the same conclusion holds in the actual model, where $SU(M)_2$ is gauged!

Having *M* large paves the way to a *weakly coupled* gravity dual along the *whole* RG-flow, hence a geometric description of DSB!

TOWARDS THE GRAVITY DUAL OF DSB

- Confinement corresponds to complex structure deformation of the CY geometry (a 3-cycle blows up).
- DSB into *runaway* vacua is due to geometric obstruction to such deformation: RR 3-form flux does not have a 3-cycle where to stabilize.

F-eqs imply $V_3 \sim \frac{1}{X}$, $X \to \infty$ [Argurio-closset '07]

- As far as fluxes, orientifolds behave as fractional branes.
- Octagon: for M=0 the gauge theory is a SCFT. Adding the orientifold it becomes runaway (orientifold ~ DSB frac brane).
 Adding deformation frac branes runaway cured: a deformation is induced and the orientifold flux has where to stabilize!

Note: blown-up 3-cycle and orientifold flux *misaligned*!

• **Question**: how does the difference between *M* even and *M* odd enter, from geometric dual p.o.v.?

M even

In LEET exist baryonic operators whose VEVs $PfA_1, PfA_3 \rightarrow \infty$: the dual blown-up 2-cycle diverges and makes the geometry singular.

M odd

$$\begin{array}{c} SU(M+4)_1 \times SU(M)_2 \times SU(M+4)_3 \\ \downarrow v \sim \Lambda \\ SU(5)_1 \times SU(5)_3 \times USp(M-1) \end{array} \# \mbox{ of branes must be even!} \end{array}$$

The one brane at the origin obstructs the resolution: no runaway!

 To get a gravity dual we need the (*deformed*) metric of the Octagon —>toric technology can be used to extract a metric or (less ambitiously) its topology.

Warped throat with log-corrections wrt asymptotically AdS spacetime SUSY broken at the tip due to 3-form flux misalignment SUSY 3-form flux O3/D3 Warped throat

• Note: geometric obstruction is a $\mathcal{O}(1)$ effect, but $\mathcal{R} \sim 1/(\alpha' g_s M)$, which is small for large enough M!

CONCLUSIONS & RELATION W/ STRING LANDSCAPE AND SWAMPLAND PROGRAM

- We have shown that stable DSB is possible in D-branes at CY singularities.
- By the very meaning of *gauge/string duality*, if SUSY is broken in a stable vacuum on the gauge theory side, then it is so on the dual side —> our results *imply* the existence of a stable SUSY breaking background of type IIB in *10d*.
- This means that warped throats w/ stable DSB D-brane sectors at their bottom, *i.e.* stable non-supersymmetric locally AdS warped throats are in the landscape.

 If embedded in a compact CY (a la GKP) the Octagon could be used as an ingredient to construct de Sitter vacua in 4d à la KKLT or LVS.
 [KACHRU ET AL '03, BALASUBRAMANIAN ET AL. '05]

An alternative to *antiD3*, with possibly some advantages:

- stable vs metastable, it avoids *e.g.* antiD3 decay channels;
- no need to add external sources (antiD3): it is the dynamics of the supersymmetric brane system which spontaneously breaks SUSY —> more control.
- one step vs two steps construction of dS vacua; could this challenge some recent criticism raised in [LUST ET AL. '22]?



THANK YOU!