

How to uplift Gauged [maximal] supergravities

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Generalised Scherk–Schwarz reductions

Higher-dim. (super)gravity

Non-linear field redefinitions

$$\mathcal{M}_{MN}(x, y) = (\det \hat{E})^2 M_{AB}(x) \hat{E}_M^A(y) \hat{E}_N^B(y)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_\mu^M(x, y) = A_\mu^A(x) \hat{E}_A^M(y)$$

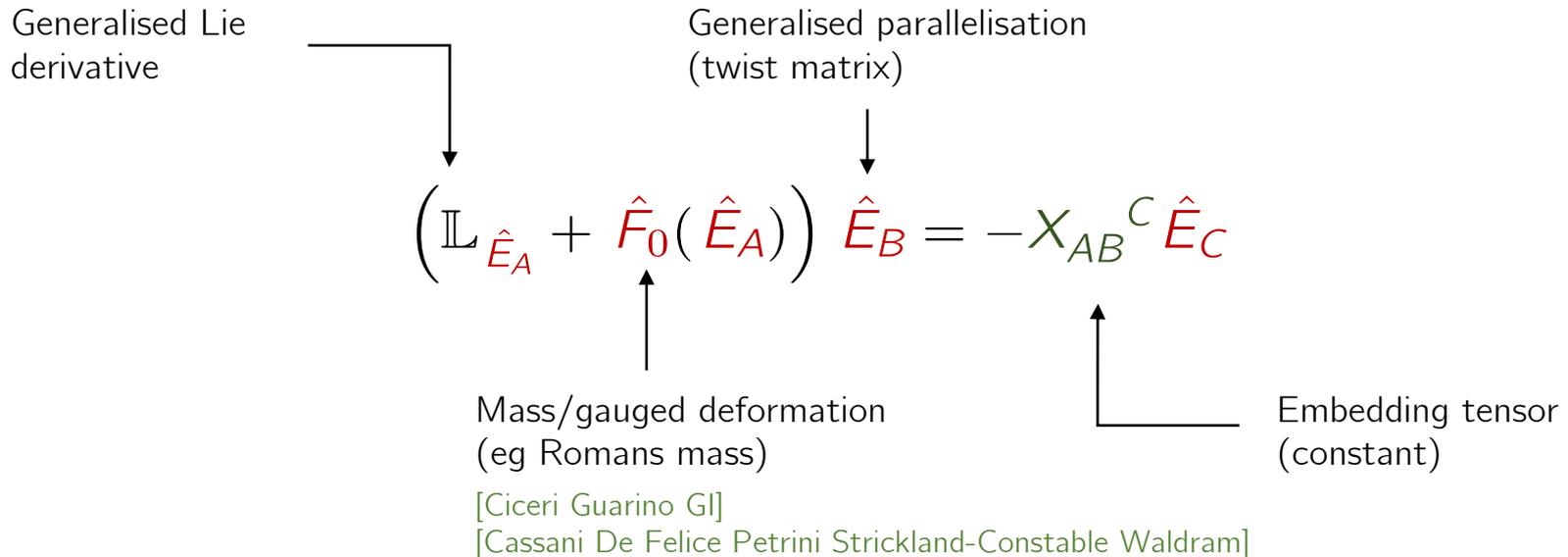
⋮

Lower-dim. gauged (super)gravity

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g_{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}} \\ B_{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}} \\ \phi \\ C_{(p)} \\ \dots \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_{\mu\nu}(x, y) \\ \mathcal{M}_{MN}(x, y) \\ \mathcal{A}_\mu^M(x, y) \\ \mathcal{B}_{\mu\nu}(x, y) \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

[Aldazabal Baron Marques Nunez; Geissbuhler; Grana Marques; Berman Musaev Thompson; Aldazabal Grana Marques Rosabal; Berman Blair Malek Perry; Godazgar² Nicolai; Lee Strickland-Constable Waldram, Hohm Samtleben, Baron Dall'Agata; Ciceri GI Guarino; Cassani De Felice Petrini Strickland Constable Waldram; Baguet Pope Samtleben; GI Samtleben Trigiante; Hassler, du Bosque Hassler Luest,]

How to find **all** generalised Scherk–Schwarz reductions leading to a **specific gauged supergravity**



Exhaustive uplift procedure for *maximal* gauged sugras

Group theoretical/algebraic (no integration!)

Still applies to non-maximal. E.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ max.: DFT, SL(2)-DFT, ...

[Ciceri Dibitetto Guarino GI Melgarejo]

[ALSO: Str.Constable; Hohm Musaev Samtleben]

How to find **all** generalised Scherk–Schwarz reductions leading to a **specific gauged supergravity**

Generalised Lie derivative

Generalised parallelisation (twist matrix)

$$\left(\mathbb{L}_{\hat{E}_A} + \hat{F}_0(\hat{E}_A) \right) \hat{E}_B = -X_{AB}{}^C \hat{E}_C$$

Mass/gauged deformation (eg Romans mass)

Embedding tensor (constant)

Restrictions:

- discrete quotients (same as standard S-S)
- gauging of matter symmetries (e.g. hypers)
- D=3 with ‘ancillary transformations’ [technical details change, [WIP with Ciceri](#)]

[Hohm Samtleben, Hohm Musaev Samtleben]

(see also talks by Bossard, Cederwall)

Math:

- What is the generalised geom. analogue of a group manifold?
- Is there a generalised Lie-Cartan theorem?

$$[K_a, K_b]_{Lie} = f_{ab}{}^c K_c \quad \text{Jac}(f_{ab}{}^c) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Group mfd.}$$

Physics of gauged supergravities:

- Solution generation
 - (susy) AdS vacua \rightarrow holography applications (gauged sugra as cft subsector) Other techniques: talks by Lozano, Tomasiello
 - dS, Minkowski vacua; BHs, domain walls, ... Talks by Dall'Agata, Guarino
 - non-susy solutions Talk by Dibitetto
- How to focus only on models embeddable in 10d/11d?

[Similar direction through gEFT: Hassler; du Bosque Hassler Luest]

Some outstanding examples:

- IIA sugra on S^7 gives 4d $SO(8)$ gauged maximal supergravity

de Wit, Nicolai;

- IIB sugra on S^5 gives 5d $SO(6)$ gauged maximal supergravity

Full Proof only given in terms of Exc. Gen. Geometry!

Lee, Strick.-Const., Waldram;
Hohm & Samtleben

- IIA on S^6 gives 4d $ISO(7)$ gauged maximal supergravity

But there are two inequivalent such theories! Dall'Agata, Gi Marrani

The deformation parameter is the **Romans mass** Guarino, Jafferis, Varela

[Also see: Nicolai Pilch; Ciceri de Wit Varela; Natase Vaman van Nieuwehniuzen; Cvetic Lu Pope Sadrazdeh Tran;]

$$Y^{MN}{}_{PQ} \partial_M \partial_N = 0$$

No section constraints have been violated
in the making of this talk.

PLAN

- ▷ Three prerequisites
- ▷ General bottom-up construction
 - Vector components (detailed)
 - p -form components (brief)
- ▷ Examples

Prereq. 1: Embedding tensor & central charges

[Nicolai Samtleben
de Wit Samtleben Trigiante
...]

Sugra with global symmetries $\mathcal{G} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ (e.g. $E_{7(7)} \times \mathbb{R}^+$)

gauge $(X_A)_B{}^C \in \mathcal{L}ie \mathcal{G} + \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbf{G}_{\text{gauge}}$

\uparrow
1, ..., # of vector fields

$$[X_A, X_B] = -X_{AB}{}^C X_C$$

On potentials A_μ^A , central extension $\widehat{\mathbf{G}}_{\text{gauge}}$

Defined by $X_{(AB)}{}^C \widehat{X}_C = 0$, $[\widehat{X}_A, \widehat{X}_B] = -X_{AB}{}^C \widehat{X}_C$

$$A_\mu^{\hat{a}} \equiv A_\mu^A \widehat{\Theta}_A^{\hat{a}}$$

Prereq. 2: splits & twists

[Coimbra Strickland Constable Waldram;
Berman Cederwall Kleinschmidt Thompson]

$$\mathbb{L}_\Lambda V^M = \Lambda^P \partial_P V^M - V^P \partial_P \Lambda^M + Y^{MN}{}_{PQ} \partial_N \Lambda^P V^Q$$

Choice of section: $\partial_M \equiv \mathcal{E}_M{}^m \partial_m \quad Y^{MN}{}_{PQ} \mathcal{E}_M{}^m \mathcal{E}_N{}^n = 0$

Structure group \longrightarrow

$$\mathcal{E}_M{}^m \text{ breaks } \mathcal{G} \times \mathbb{R}^+ \longrightarrow (\text{GL}(d) \times \underbrace{\mathcal{G}_0 \times \mathbb{R}_0^+}_{\substack{\text{Higher dim.} \\ \text{global symmetries}}}) \ltimes \mathcal{P}$$

\longleftarrow p -form shifts

$$C_M{}^N \mathcal{E}_N{}^m = \mathcal{E}_M{}^m \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad C_M{}^N \in (\mathcal{G}_0 \times \mathbb{R}_0^+) \ltimes \mathcal{P}$$

Prereq. 3: background fluxes, massive & gauged deformations

$$\mathbb{L}_\Lambda V^M \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_\Lambda V^M - \Lambda^P V^Q F_{PQ}{}^M$$

[Ciceri Guarino GI
Ciceri Dibitetto Guarino GI Melgarejo]
[Hohm Kwak; Grana Marques]



- Background p -form fluxes: $C_p = C_p^{\text{dyn}} + C_p^{\text{bkg}}$
- Massive deformations (e.g. massive IIA)
- Gauged deformations (e.g. gauged IIA)

Consistency:

$$F_{MN}{}^P \mathcal{E}_P{}^m = 0,$$

$$(F_{(PQ)}{}^M \delta_S{}^N - Y^{MN}{}_{TS} F_{(PQ)}{}^T - \frac{1}{2} Y^{TN}{}_{PQ} F_{TS}{}^M) \mathcal{E}_N{}^m = 0,$$

$$[F_M, F_N]_P{}^Q - F_{MN}{}^R F_{RM}{}^Q + \partial_M F_{NP}{}^Q - 2\partial_{[N} F_{|M|P]}{}^Q - Y^{QR}{}_{SP} \partial_R F_{MN}{}^S = 0$$

f-bility: $F = \text{torsion}[C_M{}^N] + C \cdot \hat{F}_0$

$p-1$ form potentials

0 form (mass/gauging)

How to solve $\left(\mathbb{L}_{\hat{E}_A} + \hat{F}_0(\hat{E}_A) \right) \hat{E}_B = -X_{AB}^C \hat{E}_C$

Focus on vector components: $\hat{E}_A^M \mathcal{E}_M^m \equiv K_A^m$

$$\hat{E}_A^M = \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline K_A^m & p\text{-form trfs etc.} \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\mathbb{L}_{\hat{E}_A} + \hat{F}_0(\hat{E}_A) \right) \hat{E}_B = -X_{AB}^C \hat{E}_C \quad \Rightarrow \quad [K_A, K_B]_{Lie} = -X_{AB}^C K_C$$

$$\Rightarrow K_A \text{ generate } \hat{G}_{\text{gauge}}$$

K_A determine transitive action of \hat{G}_{gauge}

$$\mathcal{M} = \hat{H} \backslash \hat{G}_{\text{gauge}}$$

Choose coset space. K_A^m constructed from coset representatives

$$L(y)g = h(y')L(y'), \quad g \in \hat{G}, \quad h(y) \in \hat{H}.$$

$$\hat{\Theta}_A^{\hat{a}} K_{\hat{a}}^m = (LX_A L^{-1})|_{\underline{m}} \overset{\circ}{e}_{\underline{m}}^m = L_A^{-1B} \hat{\Theta}_B^m \overset{\circ}{e}_{\underline{m}}^m$$

↑
Reference Vielbein

$$Y^{AB}{}_{CD} \hat{\Theta}_A|_{\text{coset}} \hat{\Theta}_B|_{\text{coset}} = 0 \Rightarrow \xi \equiv \hat{\Theta}|$$

$$\left(\mathbb{L}_{\hat{E}_A} + \hat{F}_0(\hat{E}_A) \right) \hat{E}_B = -X_{AB}^C \hat{E}_C$$

$$\hat{E}_A^M = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} K_A^m & ? \end{array} \right) \quad \hat{F}_0 = ?$$

In short: everything else is determined by K_A^m

Int. Metric, scalars,
p-form potentials



Mass/gauge
deformation

Finding $\hat{E}_A, \hat{F}_0 =$ finding \tilde{E}_A, F

Int. Metric, scalars \uparrow



p-form fluxes,
Mass/gauge defos

$$\tilde{E}_A \stackrel{\text{GLOBALLY}}{\in} \mathcal{T} \oplus \Lambda^{p-1} \mathcal{T}^* \oplus \dots$$

$$\tilde{E}_A^M = \hat{E}_A^N C_N^M \quad F = \text{torsion}[C_M^N] + C \cdot \hat{F}_0$$

CLAIM:^{*} $\tilde{E}_A^M = (\tilde{L}^{-1})_A^B \mathring{e}_B^M$ extends globally



coset representative

'minus' \mathcal{P} -valued component

*: ungauged higher-dimensional theory (11d, IIA, IIB, mIIA, ...). Otherwise, gauged patching.

$$F = \text{torsion}[C_M^N] + C \cdot \hat{F}_0 = X - \text{torsion}[\tilde{E}]$$

Flux integrability (BI):

$$C[X]_{FCD}{}^{AB} \Theta_B^m + \frac{1}{4} (Y^{AH}{}_{CD} \delta_F^I - Y^{AI}{}_{JF} Y^{JH}{}_{CD}) (X_{HI}{}^B + 2\Theta_{(H}{}^m t_{mI)}{}^B) \Theta_B^m = 0,$$

Often automatic! (e.g. for uplifts to 11d, IIA/IIB, mIIA, DFT, ...)

Summary

- Gauged sugra has emb. tensor $X_{AB}{}^C = \Theta_A^a t_{aB}{}^C$, determines gauge group G
- Choose $\hat{H} \subset \hat{G}$ such that $\hat{\Theta}|_{\text{coset gen.s}}$ satisfies section constraint:

$$Y^{MN}{}_{PQ} \hat{\Theta}_M^m \hat{\Theta}_N^n = 0.$$

- extra constraint above *if necessary*
- E_A and $F_{MN}{}^P$ contain same information as \hat{E}_A and \hat{F}^0 .

Examples

Known* uplifts

If $H \backslash G =$ group manifold, recover standard Sch.–Schw.

If $H \backslash G = \frac{G \times G}{G_{diag}}$, recover *consistent Pauli reductions* in DFT.

CSO(p, q, r) and dyonic CSO(p, q, r) gaugings liftable on (products of)

$$\frac{SO(p, q)}{SO(p, q - 1)} = H^{p, q}, \quad \frac{CSO(p, q, r)}{CSO(p, q, r - 1)} = \mathbb{R}^{p+q}$$

* : the \mathbb{R}^{p+q} uplifts Based on 'locally geometric flux' upon torus compactification

Group manifold case: $\frac{CSO(3, 0, 5)}{\mathbb{R}^{15}} \simeq S^3$

Example w/ a no-go

11d sugra on S^7 gives $SO(8)$ $D = 4$ gauged max. sugra.

But there are many $SO(8)$ gauged max sugras (all with $\mathcal{N} = 8$ AdS vacuum)

$$\Theta_{\text{original}} \rightarrow \text{Rot}(\omega)\Theta_{\text{original}}, \quad \text{Rot}(\omega) \notin E_{7(7)}$$

$$G = SO(8), \quad H = SO(7) \longrightarrow \frac{SO(8)}{SO(7)} = S^7.$$

$\Theta_{\text{original}}|_{\text{coset}}$ satisfies section. **all others don't.**

(no-go's from de Wit–Nicolai and Lee–Strömberg–Waldram)

Non-compact: $SO(p, q)$, similar ω -deformation.

New no-go: again, only $\omega = 0$ liftable.

Four-parameter CSS uplift *[WIP with Dall'Agata, Spezzati]*

$$D = 4, \mathcal{N} = 8 \quad G_{\text{gauge}} = \text{U}(1) \times \mathbb{R}^{24}$$

Assuming \mathbb{T}^7 internal space:

$$\omega_{71}^2 = -\omega_{72}^1 = \tilde{m}_1,$$

$$\omega_{73}^4 = -\omega_{74}^3 = \tilde{m}_2,$$

$$\omega_{75}^6 = -\omega_{75}^5 = \tilde{m}_3,$$

$$\theta_{77} = -g_7 (= \theta_{88}) = \tilde{m}_4.$$

"locally geometric"

$$\mathcal{M} = \hat{H} \backslash \hat{G}_{\text{gauge}} = \frac{\text{U}(1) \times \mathbb{R}^{24}}{\mathbb{R}^{18}} = \mathbb{T}^7 \quad \text{also with } \tilde{m}_4!!$$

Dualisation of SS reductions [WIP]

DFT: $\eta_{MN} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $X_{AB}{}^C \sim f_{[ABC]}$ $G_{\text{gauge}} = G \ltimes \mathfrak{g}$

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{G \ltimes \mathfrak{g}}{\mathfrak{g}} = G$$

$$f|_{\text{coset}} \cdot \eta \cdot f|_{\text{coset}} = 0$$

$$f_a = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{ab}{}^c \\ -\omega_{ac}{}^b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{f^a} = \begin{pmatrix} \\ \omega_{bc}{}^a \end{pmatrix}$$

Dualisation of SS reductions [WIP]

DFT: $\eta_{MN} = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{AB}{}^C \sim f_{[ABC]} \quad G_{\text{gauge}} = G \ltimes \mathfrak{g}$

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{G \ltimes \mathfrak{g}}{H \ltimes (\mathfrak{g} \ominus \mathfrak{h})} \cong \frac{G}{H} \times \mathfrak{h}$$

$$f|_{\text{coset}} \cdot \eta \cdot f|_{\text{coset}} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_{\mathfrak{g} \ominus \mathfrak{h}} \\ \cancel{f_{\mathfrak{h}}} \end{array} \right\} f_a = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{ab}{}^c & \\ & -\omega_{ac}{}^b \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cancel{f_{\mathfrak{g} \ominus \mathfrak{h}}} \\ f_{\mathfrak{h}} \end{array} \right\} f^a = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \omega_{bc}{}^a \end{pmatrix}$$

Applies for any reductive G/H!!!

*Special case: G compact (semisimple), H abelian:
Normal bundle over regular adj orbit [Anderson]*

Outlook

$$\mathcal{M} = \hat{H} \setminus \hat{G}_{\text{gauge}} \quad Y^{AB}{}_{CD} \hat{\Theta}_A|_{\text{coset}} \hat{\Theta}_B|_{\text{coset}} = 0$$

- Full machinery in place, exploit it!
- standard SS of (super)gravity: quadratic algebraic eqs (Jacobi)
 - How close can we get to *explicit* classification?
-Having solved gSS, can we build non-susy preserving reductions?