

A DFT  $O(d, d, \mathbb{Z})$  invariant action  
including (some) winding modes.  
(Work in progress)

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String Dualities and Geometry, January 2018

# Outline

- 1 Motivation
  - Toroidal compactification
  - DFT and momentum/winding states
- 2 Circle example
- 3 Problems in higher dimensions
- 4 DFT description
- 5 Summary

# Toroidal compactification of the Bosonic String

Compactification of the bosonic string  $\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{T}^d$

$$S = \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha'} \int_M d\tau d\sigma (\sqrt{g} g^{\alpha\beta} G_{mn} + \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} B_{mn}) \partial_\alpha Y^m \partial_\beta Y^n$$

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Gauge group:  $(U(1)_L \times U(1)_R)^d$
- A special point:  $n^i \neq 0, w^i \neq 0$ .  
Gauge group enhancement:  $(U(1)_L \times U(1)_R)^d \rightarrow G_L \times G_R$

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- $O(d, d, \mathbb{Z})$  T-duality symmetry not present in this DFT description (not always)
- How to get an action with this symmetry?

# Outline

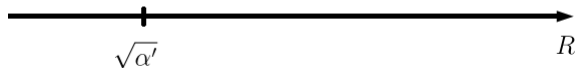
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# Circle example

Moduli space

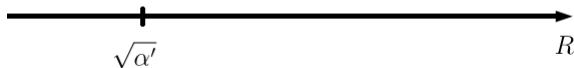


Moduli space:  $O(1, 1, \mathbb{R})$

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$O(1, 1, \mathbb{Z})$  symmetry:  $\frac{R}{\sqrt{\alpha'}} \leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha'}}{R}$

$R = \sqrt{\alpha'}$ : gauge group  $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ .

Vertex Operators:

$$V^{3\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = \int d^2z \bar{\partial} X^\mu e^{ip^\nu X_\nu} \partial Y$$

$$V^{\pm\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = \int d^2z \bar{\partial} X^\mu e^{ip^\nu X_\nu} e^{\pm ip_L Y_L}, \text{ with } p_L = n + w \text{ and } n = w = 1$$

$$\bar{V}^{3\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = \int d^2z \partial X^\mu e^{ip^\nu X_\nu} \bar{\partial} Y$$

$$\bar{V}^{\pm\mu}(\mathbf{p}) = \int d^2z \partial X^\mu e^{ip^\nu X_\nu} e^{\pm ip_R Y_L}, \text{ with } p_R = n - w \text{ and } n = -w = 1$$

# Circle example

$$O(1, 1, \mathbb{Z}) \text{ symmetry: } \frac{R}{\sqrt{\alpha'}} \leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha'}}{R}, n \leftrightarrow w, Y_L \rightarrow Y_L, Y_R \rightarrow -Y_R$$

# Circle example

$O(1, 1, \mathbb{Z})$  symmetry:  $\frac{R}{\sqrt{\alpha'}} \leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\alpha'}}{R}$ ,  $n \leftrightarrow w$ ,  $Y_L \rightarrow Y_L$ ,  $Y_R \rightarrow -Y_R$

$O(1, 1, \mathbb{Z})$  over vertex operators:

Left sector untouched

Right sector:

$$\bar{V}^{3\mu} \rightarrow -\bar{V}^{3\mu}$$

$$\bar{V}^{+\mu} \leftrightarrow \bar{V}^{-\mu}$$

Automorphism of the gauge algebra

# Circle example-DFT

[1510.07644, A.G.I.M.N.R]

Take a new metric in the coset  $\frac{O(D+3, D+3, \mathbb{R})}{O(D+3, \mathbb{R}) \times O(D+3, \mathbb{R})}$ .  $\dim = D^2 + 6D + 9$

$\underbrace{D}$  +  $\underbrace{1}$  +  $\underbrace{2}$   
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$S_{D+3} \rightarrow S_D$ , Scherk-Schwarz

$$\mathcal{H}^{MN} = \delta^{AB} \mathcal{E}_A^M \mathcal{E}_B^N = \mathcal{H}^{AB} E_A^M E_B^N,$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\hat{A}}(x, y, \tilde{y}) = \mathcal{U}_{\hat{A}}^{\hat{A}'}(x) E_{\hat{A}'}(y, \tilde{y})$$

$$\text{Internal part: } \mathcal{E}_A^M(x, y, \tilde{y}) = \Phi_A^B(x) E_B^M(y, \tilde{y})$$

Ansatz

$$E_A^M = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \text{diag} (e^{i p_L Y_L}, e^{-i p_L Y_L}, 2, 2, -e^{i p_R Y_R}, -e^{-i p_R Y_R})$$

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Generalized fluxes

$$\mathcal{L}_{E_A} E_B = f_{AB}^C E_C.$$

# Circle example-DFT

$O(1, 1, \mathbb{Z})$  symmetry?

$$\tilde{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in O(3, 3, \mathbb{R})$$

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Same generalized fluxes with the new vielbein.

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# Higher dimensions

$O(d, d, \mathbb{Z})$  symmetry maps massless states to massive ones.

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- Vertex operators (left ones)

$$V_{\mu}^a(\mathbf{p}) = \int d^2z \bar{\partial} X_{\mu} e^{ip^{\nu} X_{\nu}} \partial X^a, \quad a = 1, \dots, d$$

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- Compute three point functions to get structure constants.
- Find new gauge group that includes these structure constants.

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How to get a DFT action?

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Scherk-Schwarz reduction with a frame given by

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Fluxes as

$$(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{E_A} E_B)^M = (\mathcal{L}_{E_A} E_B)^M + \Omega_{AB}{}^C E_C^M = f_{AB}{}^C E_C$$

where  $\Omega_{ABC}$  contains the information about cocycles [1704.04242, G.I.N.C].

Consistency conditions:

$$\Omega_{ABC} = \Omega_{[ABC]}, \quad \Omega_{[AB}{}^D \Omega_{C]D}{}^E = 0, \quad \Omega_{ABC} \partial^C \dots = 0$$

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Thanks!