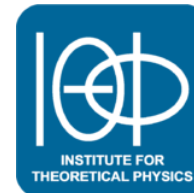


# Non-supersymmetric D-branes

Timm Wrase



Saclay

December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019

FWF

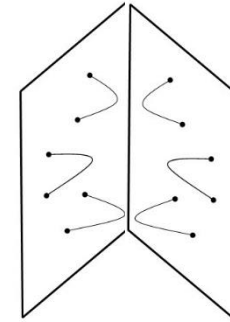
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

# Outline

- Introduction and motivation

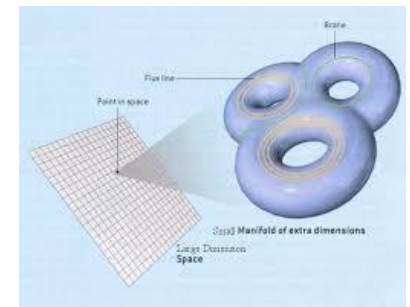


- D-branes and non-linear SUSY



- D-branes in flux compactifications

- Conclusion

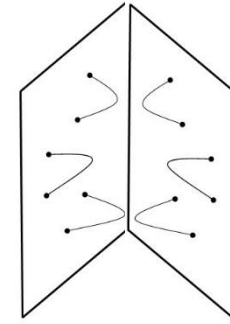


# Outline

- Introduction and motivation

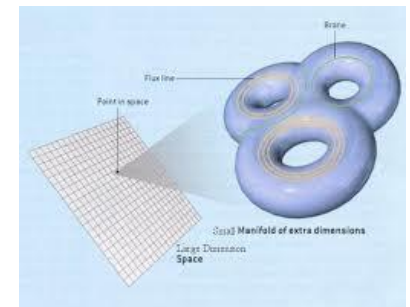


- D-branes and non-linear SUSY



- D-branes in flux compactifications

- Conclusion



# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

- Incredibly hard questions:
  - Is string theory the only theory of Quantum Gravity?
  - We cannot quantize string theory in dS space
  - We have no understanding of non-perturbative string theory (in dS)

# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

- Incredibly hard questions:
    - Is string theory the only theory of Quantum Gravity?
    - We cannot quantize string theory in dS space
    - We have no understanding of non-perturbative string theory (in dS)
- ⇒ We need to first take the supergravity limit

# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

- What do we require from a trustworthy dS solution?
  - What does  $\frac{1}{g_s}$ ,  $\text{vol}_6 \gg 1$  mean?  
Is  $g_s \sim .5$  ok?

# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

- What do we require from a trustworthy dS solution?
  - What does  $\frac{1}{g_s}$ ,  $\text{vol}_6 \gg 1$  mean?  
Is  $g_s \sim .5$  ok?
  - Is it ok to use and balance quantum and classical corrections against each other?

# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

- What do we require from a trustworthy dS solution?
  - What does  $\frac{1}{g_s}$ ,  $\text{vol}_6 \gg 1$  mean?  
Is  $g_s \sim .5$  ok?
  - Is it ok to use and balance quantum and classical corrections against each other?
  - Can we maybe even study setups without (standard) supersymmetry?



# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

- There exists only one single dS like quantum gravity solution we all agree on!
  - What does  $\frac{1}{g_s}$ ,  $\text{vol}_6 \gg 1$  mean?  
Is  $g_s \sim .5$  ok?
  - Is it ok to use and balance quantum and classical corrections again each other?
  - Can we maybe even study setups without (standard) supersymmetry?

# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

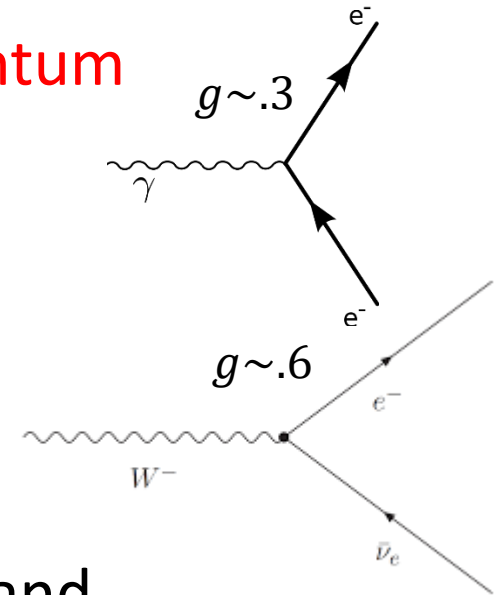
- There exists only one single dS like quantum gravity solution we all agree on!

– What does  $\frac{1}{g_s}$ ,  $\text{vol}_6 \gg 1$  mean?

Is  $g_s \sim .5$  ok?

– Is it ok to use and balance quantum and classical corrections again each other?

– Can we maybe even study setups without (standard) supersymmetry?



# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

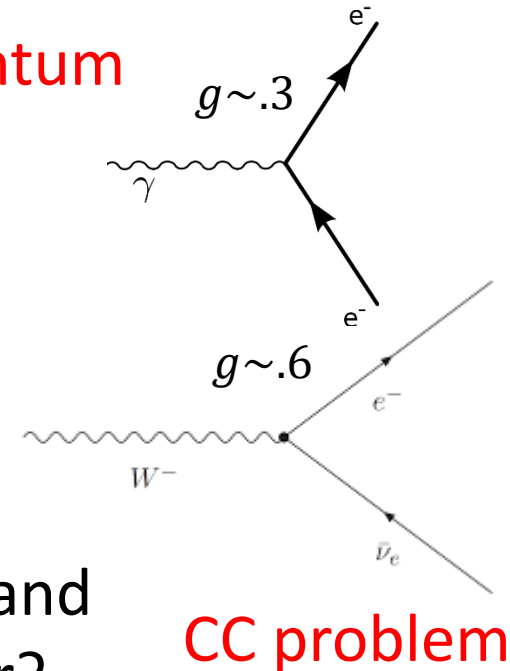
- There exists only one single dS like quantum gravity solution we all agree on!

– What does  $\frac{1}{g_s}$ ,  $\text{vol}_6 \gg 1$  mean?

Is  $g_s \sim .5$  ok?

– Is it ok to use and balance quantum and classical corrections again each other?

– Can we maybe even study setups without (standard) supersymmetry?



# dS vacua in String Theory/QG

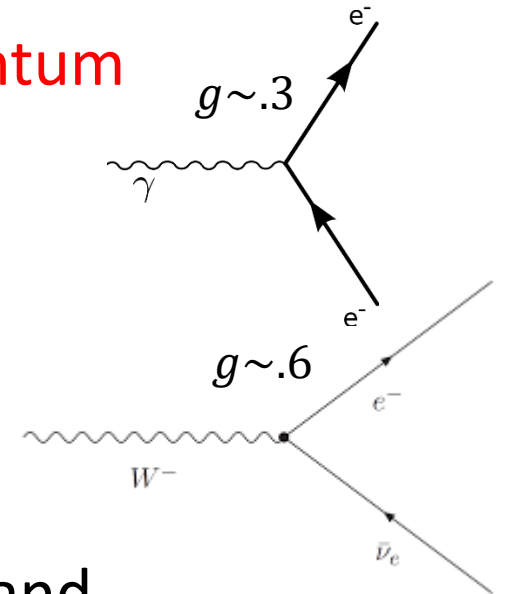
- There exists only one single dS like quantum gravity solution we all agree on!

– What does  $\frac{1}{g_s}$ ,  $\text{vol}_6 \gg 1$  mean?

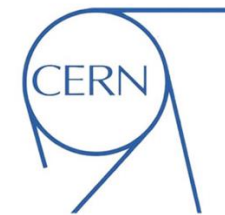
Is  $g_s \sim .5$  ok?

– Is it ok to use and balance quantum and classical corrections again each other?

– Can we maybe even study setups without (standard) supersymmetry?

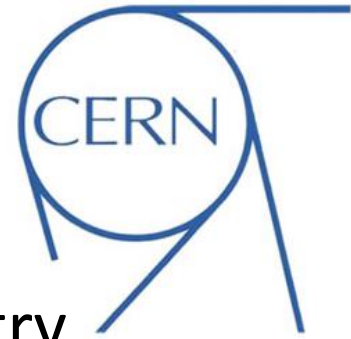


CC problem



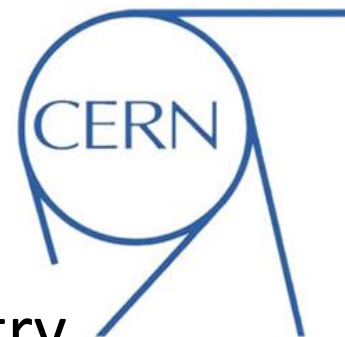
# No SUSY discovery

- The LHC has done a spectacular job at confirming the SM of particle physics
- Unfortunately no discovery of supersymmetry



# No SUSY discovery

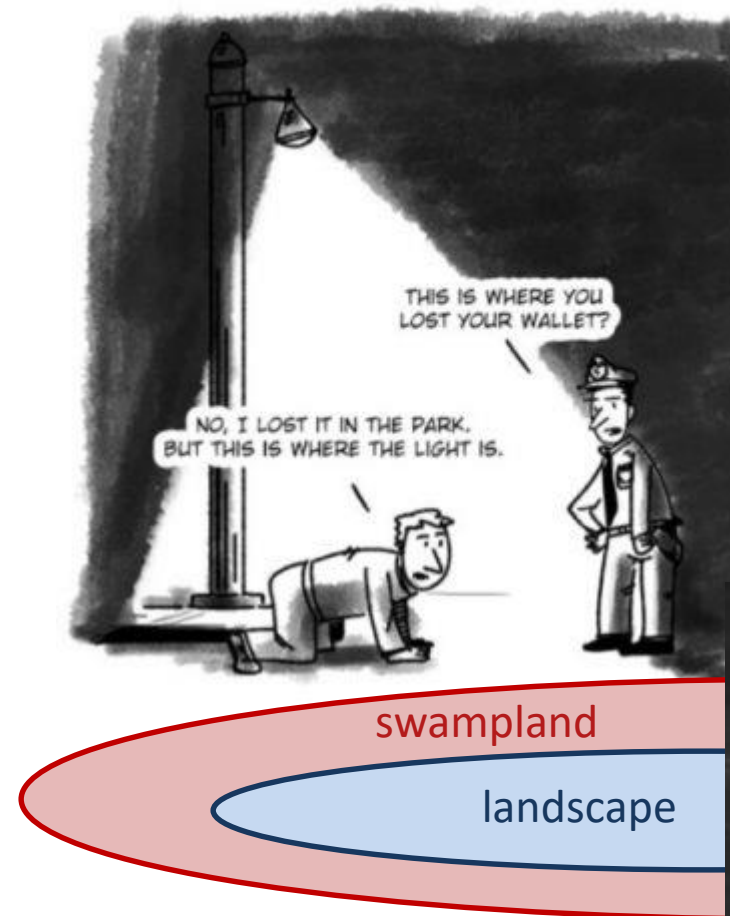
- The LHC has done a spectacular job at confirming the SM of particle physics
- Unfortunately no discovery of supersymmetry
- We are now faced with two problems:
  1. The cosmological constant problem
  2. The hierarchy problem



**SUSY cannot really explain either**

# Non SUSY string theories

- Without SUSY things are substantially more complicated
- However, it appears that we need to understand the non-SUSY landscape vs. swampland in order to describe our universe



# Non SUSY string theory solutions

## 1. Non-SUSY minima in standard linear SUGRA

We can consider string compactifications with ingredients that all preserve some supersymmetry, e.g. standard CY flux compactifications that give rise to  $4d, N = 1$  SUGRA theories



# Non SUSY string theory solutions

## 1. Non-SUSY minima in standard linear SUGRA

We can consider string compactifications with ingredients that all preserve some supersymmetry, e.g. standard CY flux compactifications that give rise to  $4d, N = 1$  SUGRA theories

## 2. Non-supersymmetric branes break SUSY

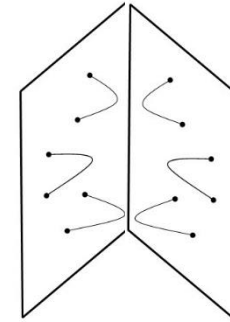
We can use stringy ingredients that break supersymmetry, like anti-D $p$ -branes, e.g. the above plus anti-D3-brane uplift a la KKLT and LVS

# Outline

- Introduction and motivation

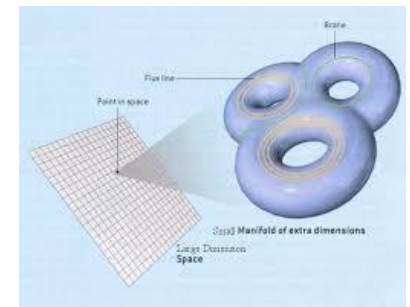


- **D-branes and non-linear SUSY**



- D-branes in flux compactifications

- Conclusion



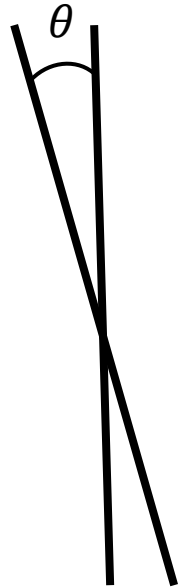
# D-brane SUSY breaking

- Consider a standard 4d  $N = 1$  SUGRA theory:
  1. All fields come in standard  $N = 1$  multiplets, i.e. **boson-fermion pairs**
  2. We can break SUSY via D-terms or F-terms but the theory still is invariant under linear SUSY

**SUSY breaking via branes is different!**

# D-brane SUSY breaking

- Consider a standard 4d  $N = 1$  SUGRA theory
- Add a SUSY breaking brane that is not exactly but almost calibrated
- For small angles  $\theta$  SUSY breaking is small

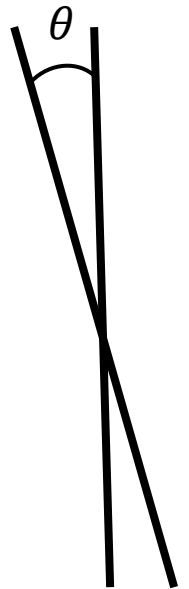


# D-brane SUSY breaking

- Consider a standard 4d  $N = 1$  SUGRA theory
- Add a SUSY breaking brane that is not exactly but almost calibrated
- For small angles  $\theta$  SUSY breaking is small
- We can write the action in terms of a standard F-term and a D-term, schematically

$$V = V_F + V_D \cdot (1 + \sin \theta)$$

- For  $\theta \ll 1$  this looks like standard SUGRA



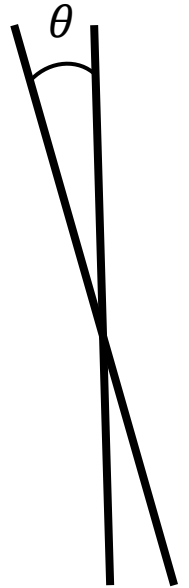
# D-brane SUSY breaking

- Consider a standard 4d  $N = 1$  SUGRA theory

$$V = V_F + V_D \cdot (1 + \sin \theta)$$

Cribiori, Roupec, Tourney, Van Proeyen, Wrase 20xx.xxxx

- For  $\theta \ll 1$  this looks like standard SUGRA



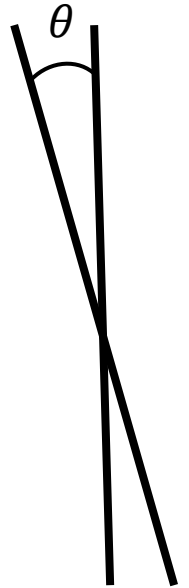
# D-brane SUSY breaking

- Consider a standard 4d  $N = 1$  SUGRA theory

$$V = V_F + V_D \cdot (1 + \cancel{\sin \theta})$$

Cribiori, Roupec, Tournay, Van Proeyen, Wrase 20xx.xxxx

- For  $\theta = 0$  this looks like standard SUGRA but otherwise it *does not*



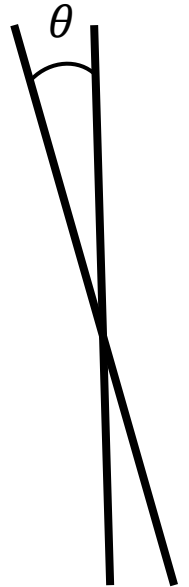
# D-brane SUSY breaking

- Consider a standard 4d  $N = 1$  SUGRA theory

$$V = V_F + V_D \cdot (1 + \cancel{\sin \theta})$$

Cribiori, Roupec, Tournay, Van Proeyen, Wrase 20xx.xxxx

- For  $\theta = 0$  this looks like standard SUGRA but otherwise it *does not*
- One can show that there is no field redefinition that leads to standard linear SUSY
- Trivial for  $\theta = \pi$ , i.e. brane-anti-brane or anti-brane on top of O-plane





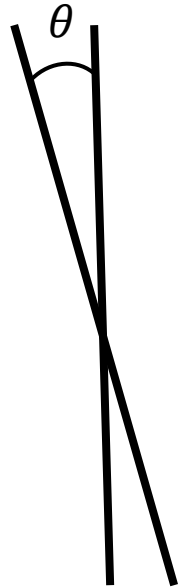
# D-brane SUSY breaking

- Consider a standard 4d  $N = 1$  SUGRA theory

$$V = V_F + V_D \cdot (1 + \sin \theta)$$

Cribiori, Roupec, Tourney, Van Proeyen, Wrase 20xx.xxxx

- For  $\theta = 0$  this looks like standard SUGRA but otherwise it *does not*
- This setup and all others can be written using standard SUSY with constrained multiplets
- Non-linear SUSY is constraining, and there exist non-renormalization theorems



# Misaligned SUSY for branes

- (broken) supersymmetry: Loop contribution from a fermion are (almost) cancelled by a boson

# Misaligned SUSY for branes

- (broken) supersymmetry: Loop contribution from a fermion are (almost) cancelled by a boson
- String theory has infinite towers of states with ever growing number of states

# Misaligned SUSY for branes

- (broken) supersymmetry: Loop contribution from a fermion are (almost) cancelled by a boson
- String theory has infinite towers of states with ever growing number of states
- Imagine a non-supersymmetric string theory where we can calculate the 1-loop partition function
- How do the infinite number of non-SUSY states cancel among each other (finiteness of string theory)

# Misaligned SUSY for branes

- (broken) supersymmetry: Loop contribution from a fermion are (almost) cancelled by a boson
- String theory has infinite towers of states with ever growing number of states
- Imagine a non-supersymmetric string theory where we can calculate the 1-loop partition function
- How do the infinite number of non-SUSY states cancel among each other (finiteness of string theory)

⇒ Misaligned SUSY

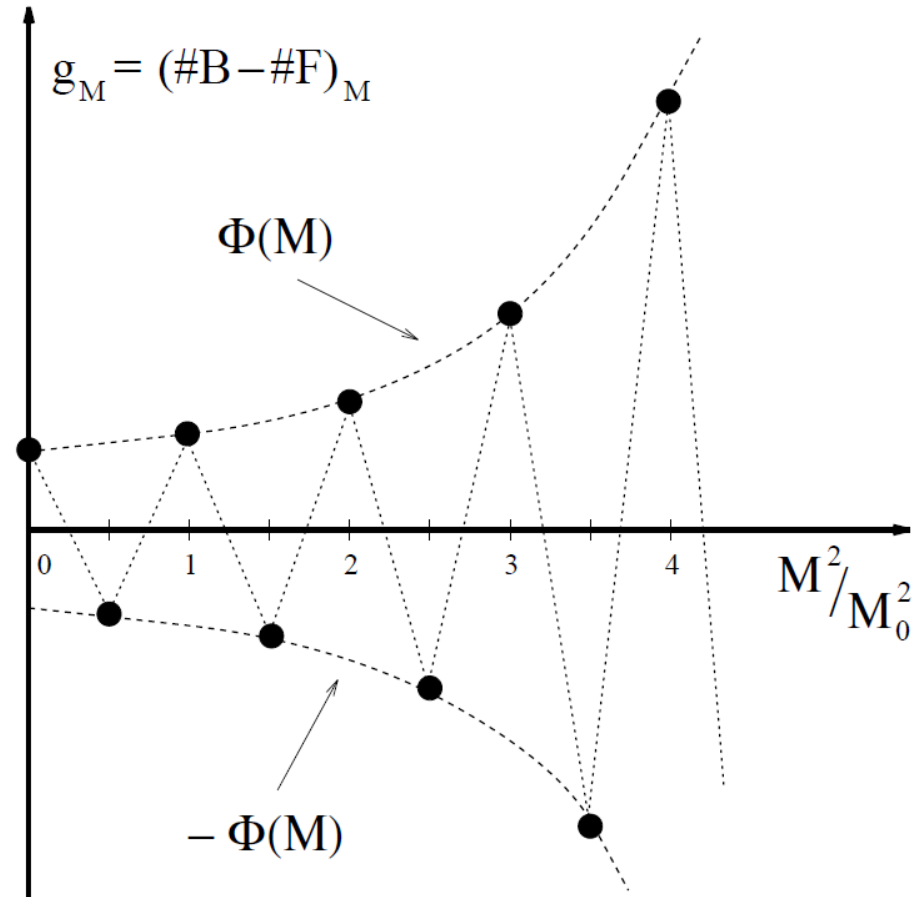
# Misaligned SUSY for branes

Spectrum for an anti-D3-brane on top of an O3-plane

$M^2/M_0^2$	# Bosons	# Fermions
0	0	8
1	128	0
2	0	1,152
3	7,680	0
4	0	42,112
...	...	...

Work in progress with [Niccolo Cribiori](#),  
[Susha Parameswaran](#), [Flavio Tonioni](#)

[Abel](#), [Dudas](#), [Lewis](#), [Partouche](#) 1812.09714



[Dienes](#) hep-th/9503055

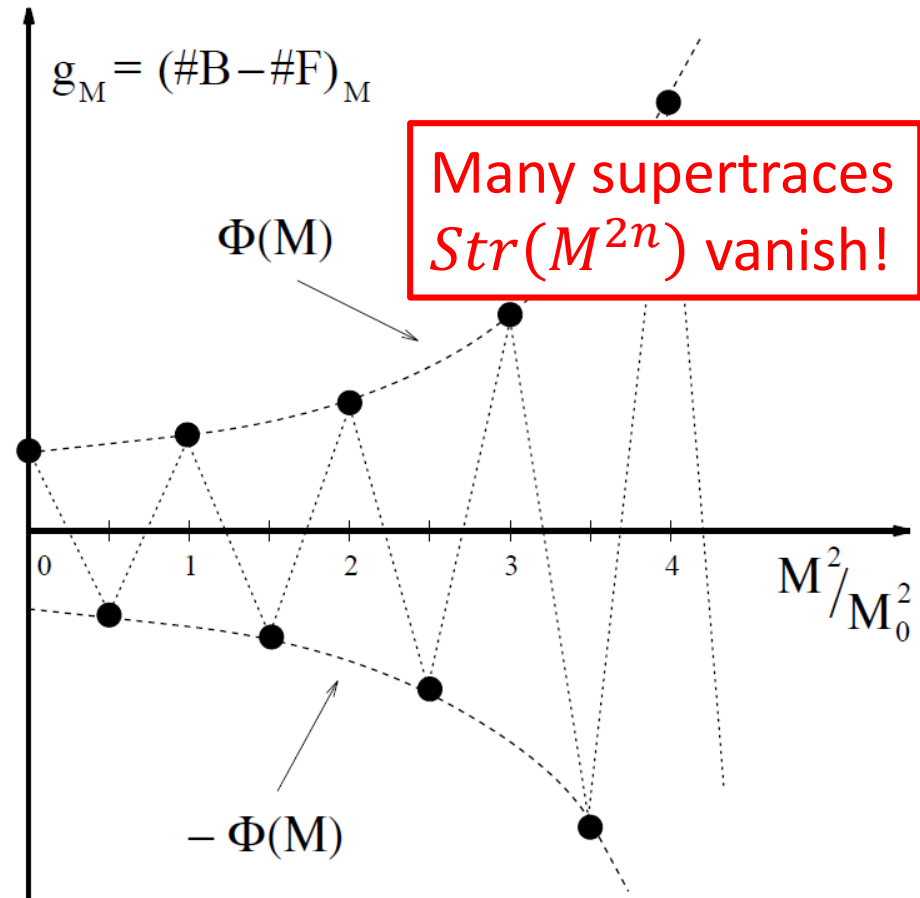
# Misaligned SUSY for branes

Spectrum for an anti-D3-brane on top of an O3-plane

$M^2/M_0^2$	# Bosons	# Fermions
0	0	8
1	128	0
2	0	1,152
3	7,680	0
4	0	42,112
...	...	...

Work in progress with Niccolo Cribiori, Susha Parameswaran, Flavio Tonioni

Abel, Dudas, Lewis, Partouche 1812.09714



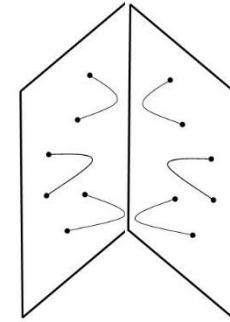
Dienes hep-th/9503055

# Outline

- Introduction and motivation

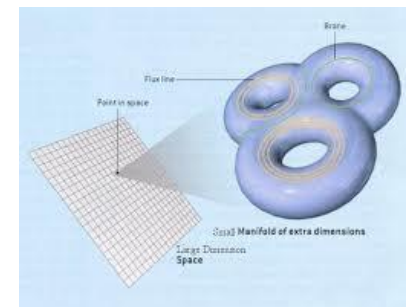


- D-branes and non-linear SUSY



- D-branes in flux compactifications

- Conclusion





# dS vacua in string theory

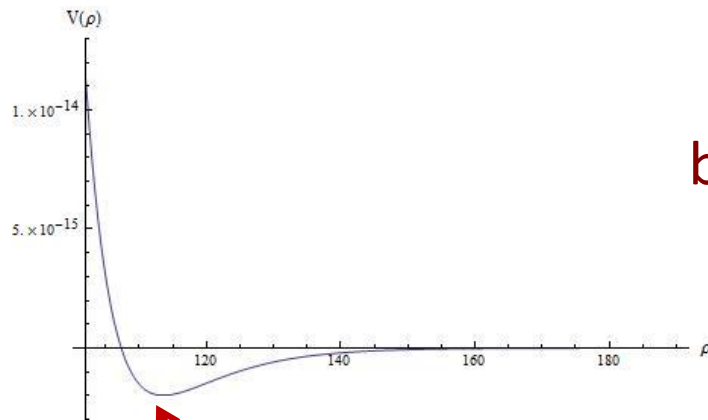
- The first dS vacua in string theory were constructed over a decade ago

Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, Trivedi [hep-th/0301240](#)

Balasubramanian, Berglund, Conlon, Quevedo [hep-th/0502058](#)

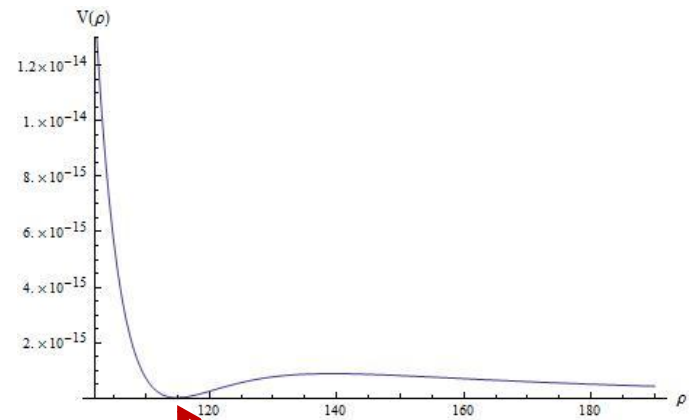
Conlon, Quevedo, Suruliz [hep-th/0505076](#)

- They were obtained via a two step procedure:



AdS vacuum

Adding an  
anti-D3-  
brane “uplift”



dS vacuum

# dS vacua in string theory

- The first dS vacua in string theory were constructed over a decade ago

Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, Trivedi hep-th/0301240

Balasubramanian, Berglund, Conlon, Quevedo hep-th/0502058

Conlon, Quevedo, Suruliz hep-th/0505076

- It seems that the two step procedure and the anti-D3-brane are not necessarily needed: *SUSY breaking in CS sector*

Saltman, Silverstein hep-th/0402135

Marsh, Vercnocke, Wrase 1411.6625

Gallego, Marsh, Vercnocke, Wrase 1707.01095

⇒ Anti-branes seem to be useful but not necessary ?

# Classical dS vacua in type IIA

- Stable dS vacua have been searched for but only *critical points* have been found (until recently)

Flauger, Robbins, Paban, TW 0812.3886

Caviezel, Koerber, Körs, Lüst, TW, Zagermann 0812.3551

Danielsson, Haque, Shiu, Van Riet 0907.2041

Caviezel, TW, Zagermann 0912.3287

Danielsson, Koerber, Van Riet 1003.3590

# Classical dS vacua in type IIA

- Stable dS vacua have been searched for but only *critical points* have been found (until recently)

Flauger, Robbins, Paban, TW 0812.3886

Caviezel, Koerber, Körs, Lüst, TW, Zagermann 0812.3551

Danielsson, Haque, Shiu, Van Riet 0907.2041

Caviezel, TW, Zagermann 0912.3287

Danielsson, Koerber, Van Riet 1003.3590

- The above is a standard 4d  $N = 1$  SUGRA where it is notoriously difficult to stabilize the sGoldstino

Covi, Gomez-Reino, Gross, Louis, Palma, Scrucca 0804.1073

Jungshans 1603.08939

Junghans, Zagermann 1612.06847

# Aside: Classical dS vacua in type IIB

- There seem to be classical dS solution in type IIB string theory with O5-planes and D5-branes
- One needs  $F_1$  flux and metric flux to avoid no-go theorems

	$y_1$	$y_2$	$y_3$	$y_4$	$y_5$	$y_6$
O5	x	x	-	-	-	-
O5	-	-	x	x	-	-
D5	-	-	-	-	x	x

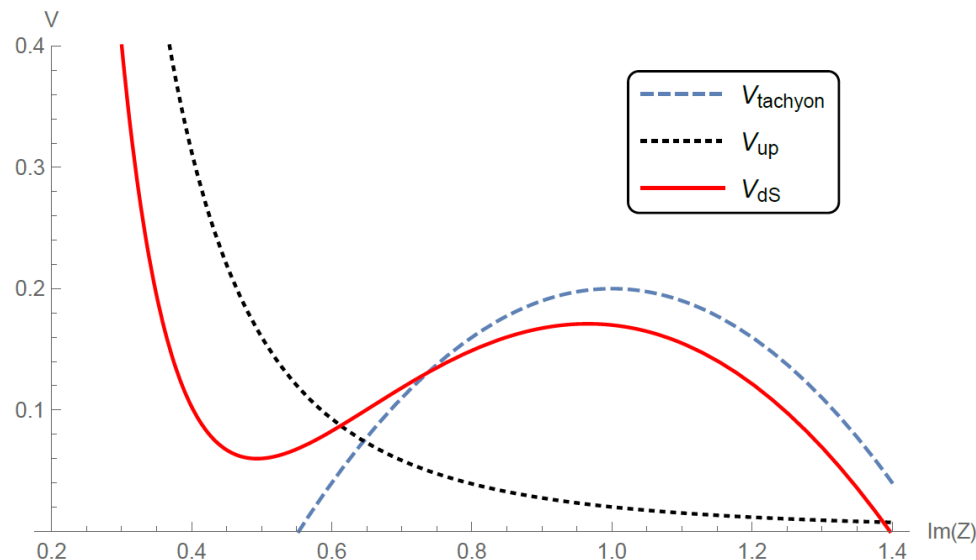
- On-going work with Paul Marconnet and David Andriot

# Classical dS vacua in type IIA

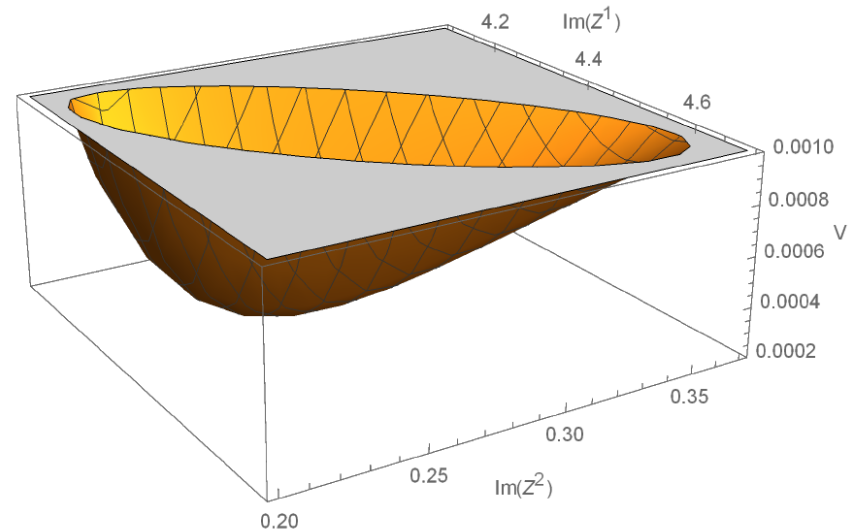
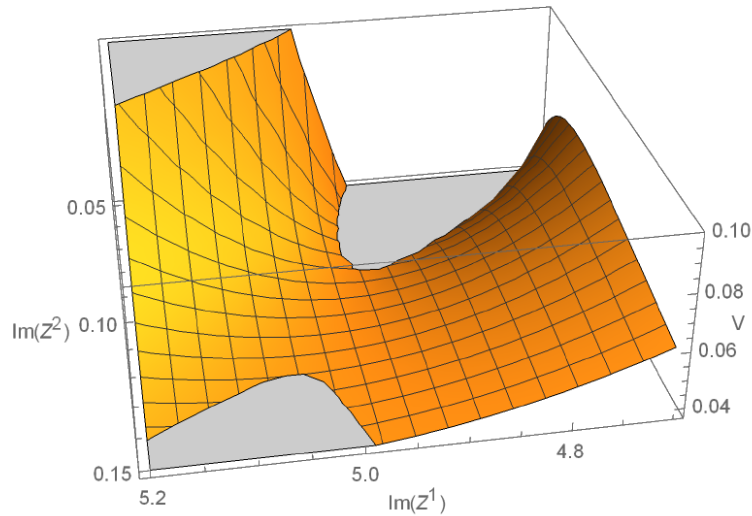
- Tachyon always along 3-cycle moduli
- These 3-cycles can be wrapped by anti-D6-branes

Kalosh, Wrase 1808.09427

$$V_{ds} = -m^2(\text{Im}(Z) - 1)^2 + \frac{N_{\overline{D6}}}{\text{Im}(Z)^3}$$

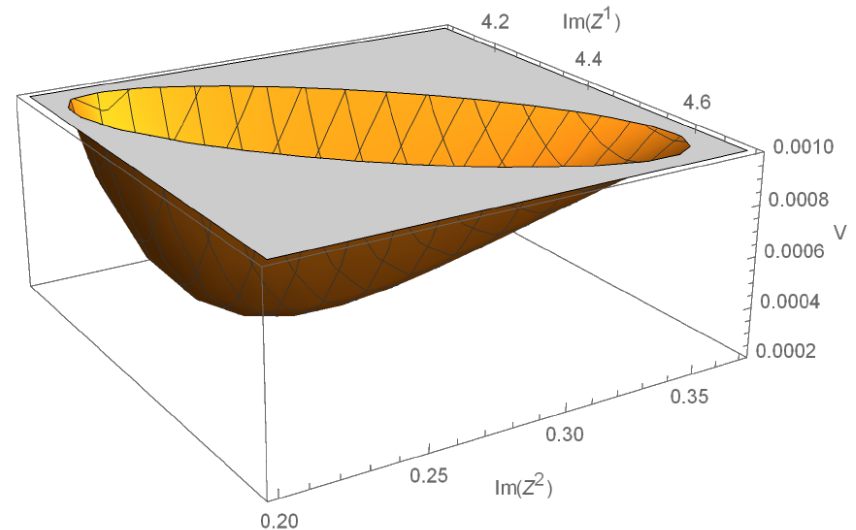
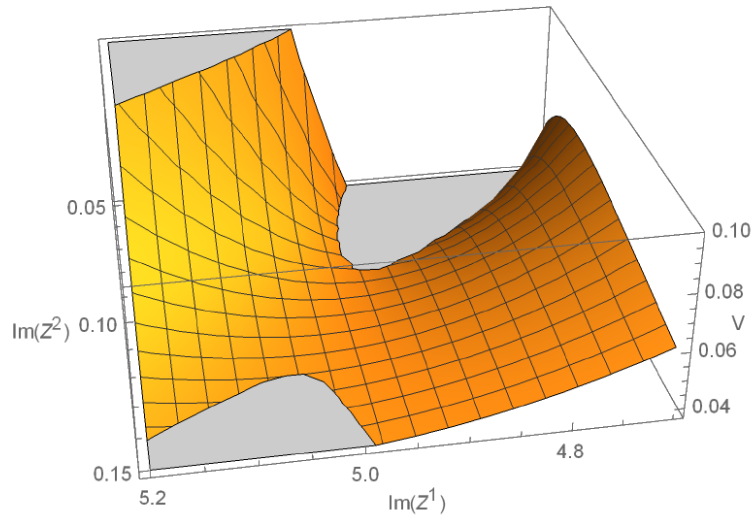


# Classical dS vacua in type IIA



- Checked explicitly in the simplest example  $S^3 \times S^3 / Z_2 \times Z_2$
- The one tachyonic direction is now stable

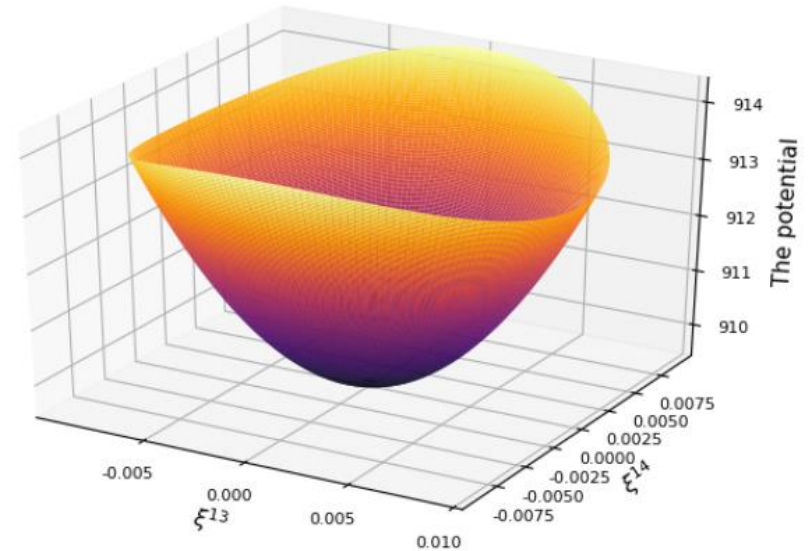
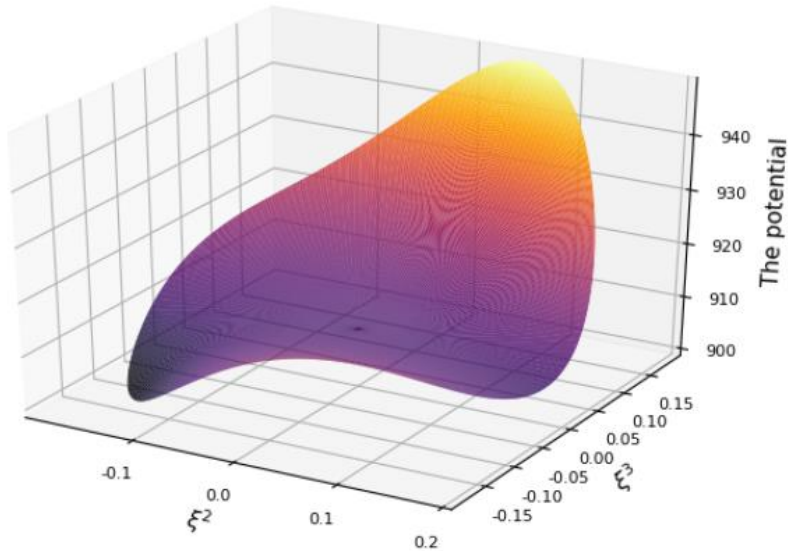
# Classical dS vacua in type IIA



- Checked explicitly in the simplest example  $S^3 \times S^3 / Z_2 \times Z_2$
- The one tachyonic direction is now stable
- dS solutions at slightly shifted values, *do not seem to be trustworthy in this example* (small volume, large coupling)

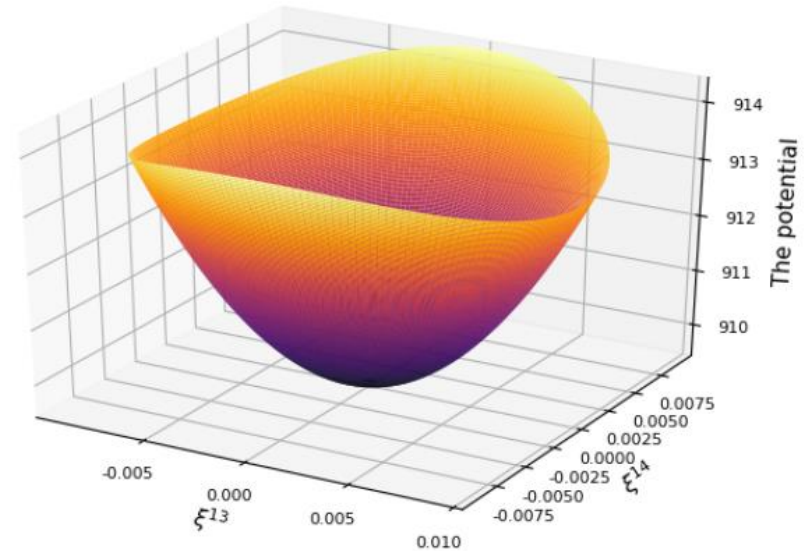
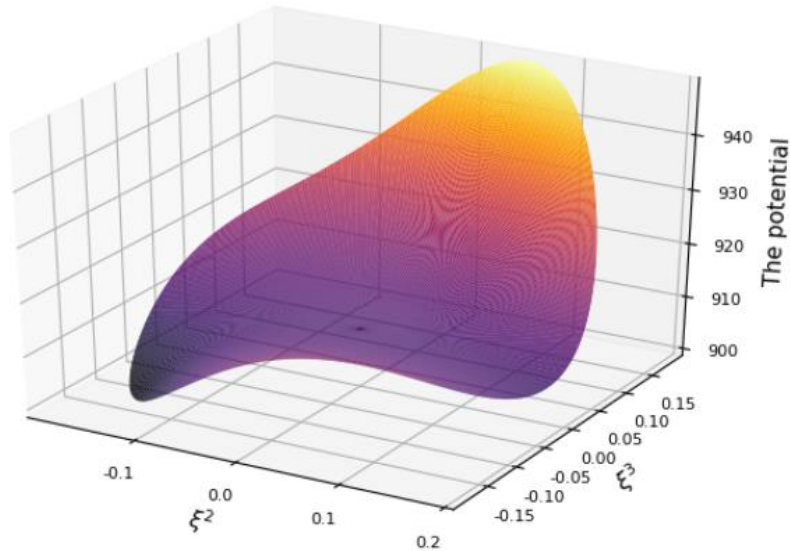


# KK monopoles in massive IIA



- Similarly, stable dS vacua were found by including KK monopoles  
Blåbäck, Danielsson, Dibiteto 1810.11365
- Obstinate tachyon is now gone but one flat direction seems to remain

# KK monopoles in massive IIA



- Similarly, stable dS vacua were found by including KK monopoles  
Blåbäck, Danielsson, Dibiteto 1810.11365
- Obstinate tachyon is now gone but one flat direction seems to remain

⇒ Anti-branes seem to be useful but not necessary ?

# Simple dS vacua in string theory

- AdS vacua can be *parametrically controlled*. Can keep  $N_{06}$  fixed and send  $F_4 \rightarrow \infty$  (no tadpole constraint)

DeWolfe, Giryavets, Kachru, Taylor hep-th/0505160

# Simple dS vacua in string theory

- AdS vacua can be *parametrically controlled*. Can keep  $N_{06}$  fixed and send  $F_4 \rightarrow \infty$  (no tadpole constraint)

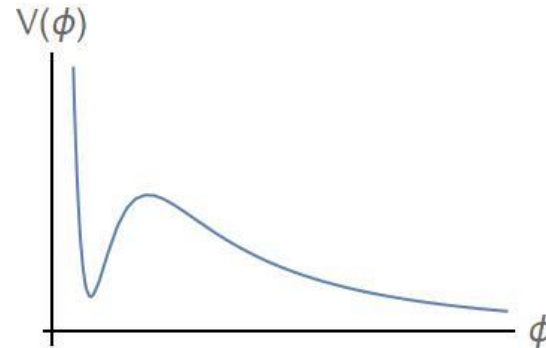
DeWolfe, Giryavets, Kachru, Taylor hep-th/0505160

- dS vacua scaling:  $vol_6 \propto N_{06}^3$ ,  $e^{-\phi} \propto \sqrt{N_{06}}$

Junghans 1811.06990

Banlaki, Chowdhury, Roupec, Wrase 1811.07880

$$V(\phi) \propto \frac{a}{\phi^2} - \frac{b}{\phi^3} + \frac{c}{\phi^4}$$



# Simple dS vacua in string theory

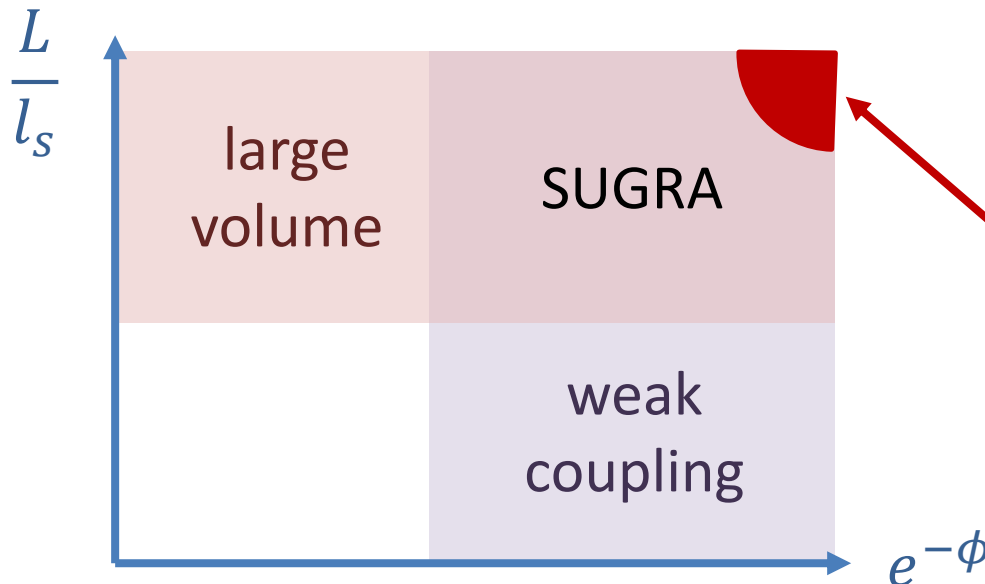
- AdS vacua can be *parametrically controlled*. Can keep  $N_{06}$  fixed and send  $F_4 \rightarrow \infty$  (no tadpole constraint)

DeWolfe, Giryavets, Kachru, Taylor hep-th/0505160

- dS vacua scaling:  $vol_6 \propto N_{06}^3$ ,  $e^{-\phi} \propto \sqrt{N_{06}}$

Junghans 1811.06990

Banlaki, Chowdhury, Roupec, Wrase 1811.07880



$N_{06}$  is bounded in any compactification so we cannot have **parametric control** over dS vacua

# Simple dS vacua in string theory

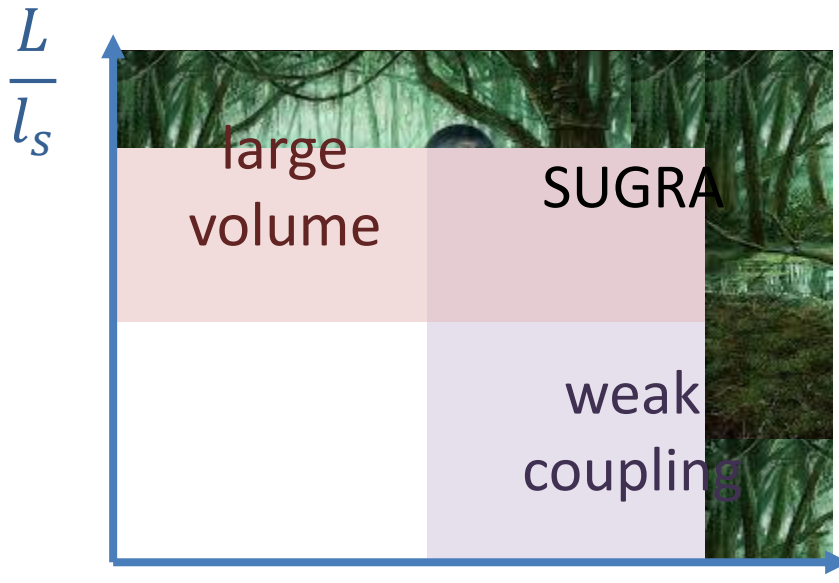
- AdS vacua can be *parametrically controlled*. Can keep  $N_{06}$  fixed and send  $F_4 \rightarrow \infty$  (no tadpole constraint)

DeWolfe, Giryavets, Kachru, Taylor hep-th/0505160

- dS vacua scaling:  $vol_6 \propto N_{06}^3$ ,  $e^{-\phi} \propto \sqrt{N_{06}}$

Junghans 1811.06990

Banlaki, Chowdhury, Roupec, Wrase 1811.07880



$N_{06}$  is bounded in any compactification so we cannot have **parametric control** over dS vacua

Ooguri, Palti, Shiu, Vafa 1810.05506

# Anti-branes naughty or nice?

- Brane with anti-branes can lead to instabilities
- Anti-D3-brane at the bottom of KS throat can annihilate against fluxes, but that seems to be no problem

Michel, Mintun, Polchinski, Puhm, Saad 1412.5702

C.-Maldonado, Diaz, VR, Vercnocke 1507.01022

C.-Maldonado, Diaz, Gautason 1603.05678

# Anti-branes naughty or nice?

- Brane with anti-branes can lead to instabilities
- Anti-D3-brane at the bottom of KS throat can annihilate against fluxes, but that seems to be no problem

Michel, Mintun, Polchinski, Puhm, Saad 1412.5702

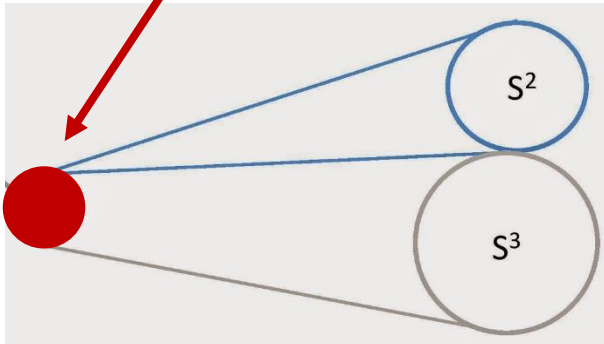
C.-Maldonado, Diaz, VR, Vercnocke 1507.01022

C.-Maldonado, Diaz, Gautason 1603.05678

- **Anti-D6-brane** in type IIA not necessarily problematic

Danielsson, Gautason, Van Riet 1609.06529

Blåbäck, Gautason, Ruipérez, Van Riet 1907.05295





# Anti-branes naughty or nice?

- Brane with anti-branes can lead to instabilities
- Anti-D3-brane at the bottom of KS throat can annihilate against fluxes, but that seems to be no problem

Michel, Mintun, Polchinski, Puhm, Saad 1412.5702

C.-Maldonado, Diaz, VR, Vercnocke 1507.01022

C.-Maldonado, Diaz, Gautason 1603.05678

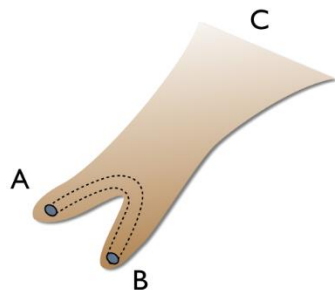
- Anti-D6-brane in type IIA not necessarily problematic

Danielsson, Gautason, Van Riet 1609.06529

Blåbäck, Gautason, Ruipérez, Van Riet 1907.05295

- Bifid throats for axion monodromy inflation

Retolaza, Uranga, Westphal 1504.02103



# SUSY breaking

- We break supersymmetry at the string scale:

$$m_{4d} \ll m_{KK} \ll m_{string} = m_{\cancel{SUSY}} \ll m_{Pl}$$

- In KKLT or LVS we reduce these scales via warping

$$m_{4d} \ll m_{KK}^{warped} \ll m_{string}^{warped} = m_{\cancel{SUSY}} \ll m_{Pl}$$

# SUSY breaking

- We break supersymmetry at the string scale:

$$m_{4d} \ll m_{KK} \ll m_{string} = m_{\cancel{SUSY}} \ll m_{Pl}$$

- In KKLT or LVS we reduce these scales via warping

$$m_{4d} \ll m_{KK}^{warped} \ll m_{string}^{warped} = m_{\cancel{SUSY}} \ll m_{Pl}$$

Does it make sense to use or do we even have

4d  $N = 1$  supergravity theory?

# SUSY breaking

- Yes, the SUSY action correctly describes the physics for  $E \ll m_{KK}$
- SUSY makes life simple and constrains the action

# SUSY breaking

- Yes, the SUSY action correctly describes the physics for  $E \ll m_{KK}$
- SUSY makes life simple and constrains the action
- We want almost vanishing cosmological constant

$$V_F = m_{\cancel{SUSY}}^4 - 3m_{\frac{3}{2}}^2 m_{Pl}^2 \approx 0$$

$$m_{\frac{3}{2}} \sim \frac{m_{string}^2}{m_{Pl}} \ll m_{string}$$

- So we can have a 4d SUSY theory with gravitino

# Conclusion

- Non-supersymmetric branes lead to conceptually different low energy SUGRA theories
- Non-linear SUSY plus stringy insights lead still to fairly constrained and controlled actions

# Conclusion

- Non-supersymmetric branes lead to conceptually different low energy SUGRA theories
- Non-linear SUSY plus stringy insights lead still to fairly constrained and controlled actions
- These models might give insights into non-SUSY landscape vs. swampland, in particular dS vacua but hopefully much more

# Conclusion

- Non-supersymmetric branes lead to conceptually different low energy SUGRA theories
- Non-linear SUSY plus stringy insights lead still to fairly constrained and controlled actions
- These models might give insights into non-SUSY landscape vs. swampland, in particular dS vacua but hopefully much more

**THANK YOU!**



# The Volkov-Akulov model

- Consider a theory with a single massless fermion  $\lambda$

$$S_{VA} = -\int d^4x (1 + \bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda + \dots)$$

- For appropriately higher order terms, the above action is invariant under a fermionic symmetry:

$$\delta_\epsilon \lambda = \epsilon + (\bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \epsilon) \partial_\mu \lambda$$

# The Volkov-Akulov model

- Consider a theory with a single massless fermion  $\lambda$

$$S_{VA} = -\int d^4x (1 + \bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda + \dots)$$

- For appropriately higher order terms, the above action is invariant under a fermionic symmetry:

$$\delta_\epsilon \lambda = \epsilon + (\bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \epsilon) \partial_\mu \lambda$$

- The above symmetry is **supersymmetry!**

$$\{\delta_{\epsilon_1}, \delta_{\epsilon_2}\} \lambda = (\bar{\epsilon}_1 \gamma^\mu \epsilon_2 + \bar{\epsilon}_2 \gamma^\mu \epsilon_1) \partial_\mu \lambda$$

# The Volkov-Akulov model

- Consider a theory with a single massless fermion  $\lambda$

$$S_{VA} = -\int d^4x (1 + \bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda + \dots)$$

- For appropriately higher order terms, the above action is invariant under a fermionic symmetry:

$$\delta_\epsilon \lambda = \epsilon + (\bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \epsilon) \partial_\mu \lambda$$

- We have a supersymmetric theory with a single fermion!

# The Volkov-Akulov model

- Consider a theory with a single massless fermion  $\lambda$

$$S_{VA} = -\int d^4x (1 + \bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda + \dots)$$

- For appropriately higher order terms, the above action is invariant under a fermionic symmetry:

$$\delta_\epsilon \lambda = \epsilon + (\bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \epsilon) \partial_\mu \lambda$$

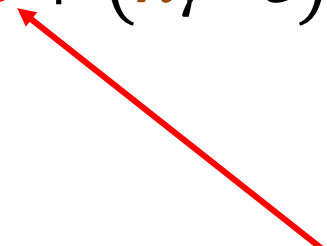
- In any standard theory with spontaneously broken SUSY we have a Goldstino and all other fields are generically massive, so at low energies we have the above

# The Volkov-Akulov model

- Consider a theory with a single massless fermion  $\lambda$

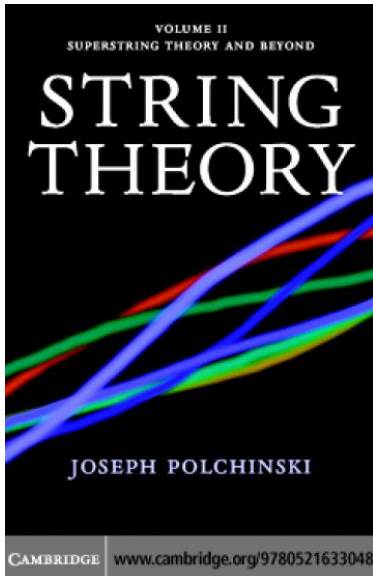
$$S_{VA} = -\int d^4x (1 + \bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda + \dots)$$

- For appropriately higher order terms, the above action is invariant under a fermionic symmetry:

$$\delta_\epsilon \lambda = \epsilon + (\bar{\lambda} \gamma^\mu \epsilon) \partial_\mu \lambda$$


- Note, however, that SUSY is *non-linear realized* and mismatch between bosons and fermions

# D-branes in string theory



momentum is measured by the integral of the corresponding current over the world-sheet boundary,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \int_{\partial M} ds \partial_n X'^9, \quad (13.2.3)$$

which up to normalization is just the (0 picture) vertex operator for the collective coordinate, with zero momentum in the Neumann directions.

We conclude by analogy that the D-brane also spontaneously breaks 16 of the 32 spacetime supersymmetries, the ones that are explicitly broken by the open string boundary conditions. The integrals

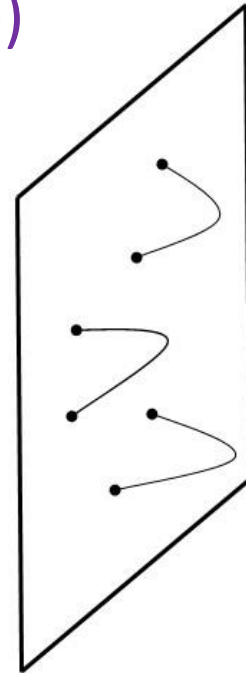
$$\int_{\partial M} ds \mathcal{V}'_{\alpha} = - \int_{\partial M} ds (\beta^9 \tilde{\mathcal{V}}'_{\alpha}), \quad (13.2.4)$$

which measure the breaking of supersymmetry, are just the vertex op-

# D-branes in string theory

Let us recall some facts about D-branes *in flat space*:

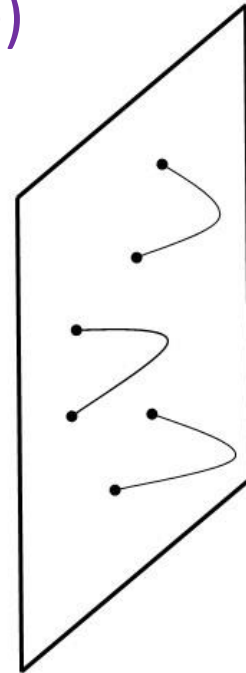
- The D-brane breaks half of the supersymmetry *spontaneously* and the other half is linearly realized
- Example: a D3-brane (or an anti-D3-brane)



# D-branes in string theory

Let us recall some facts about D-branes *in flat space*:

- The D-brane breaks half of the supersymmetry *spontaneously* and the other half is linearly realized
- Example: a **D3-brane** (or an anti-D3-brane)
- It preserve 16 linearly realized supercharges, i.e.  $N = 4$  in 4d
- The worldvolume fields  $A_\mu, \lambda^0, \phi^i, \lambda^i, i = 1, 2, 3$  can be package into an  $N = 4$  multiplet

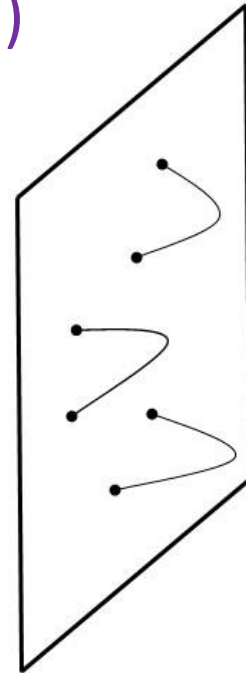




# D-branes in string theory

Let us recall some facts about D-branes *in flat space*:

- The D-brane breaks half of the supersymmetry *spontaneously* and the other half is linearly realized
- Example: a D3-brane (or an anti-D3-brane)
- 16 supercharges are *spontaneously* broken at the string scale  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha')$
- The Goldstone fermions aka Goldstinos are  $\lambda^0$  and  $\lambda^i, i = 1, 2, 3$



# D-branes in string theory

Let us recall some facts about D-branes *in flat space*:

- The D-brane breaks half of the supersymmetry *spontaneously* and the other half is linearly realized
- Example: An anti-D3-brane on top of an O3

Kallosch, Wrase 1411.1121

$$A_\mu, \lambda^0, \phi^i, \lambda^i \xrightarrow{\text{O3 projection}} \lambda^0, \lambda^i$$

# D-branes in string theory

Let us recall some facts about D-branes *in flat space*:

- The D-brane breaks half of the supersymmetry *spontaneously* and the other half is linearly realized
- Example: An anti-D3-brane on top of an O3

Kallosch, Wrase 1411.1121

$$A_\mu, \lambda^0, \phi^i, \lambda^i \xrightarrow{\text{O3 projection}} \lambda^0, \lambda^i$$

$$S = -d^4x \int (1 + \bar{\lambda}^A \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda^A + \dots), \quad A, B = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\delta_{\epsilon^A} \lambda^B = \epsilon^A \delta_A^B + (\bar{\lambda}^A \gamma^\mu \epsilon^A) \partial_\mu \lambda^B$$

# D-branes in string theory

Let us recall some facts about D-branes *in flat space*:

- The D-brane breaks half of the supersymmetry *spontaneously* and the other half is linearly realized
- Example: An anti-D3-brane on top of an O3

Kalosh, Wrase 1411.1121

$$A_\mu, \lambda^0, \phi^i, \lambda^i \xrightarrow{\text{O3 projection}} \lambda^0, \lambda^i$$

$$S = -d^4x \int (1 + \bar{\lambda}^A \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda^A + \dots), \quad A, B = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\delta_{\epsilon^A} \lambda^B = \epsilon^A \delta_A^B + (\bar{\lambda}^A \gamma^\mu \epsilon^A) \partial_\mu \lambda^B$$

Exactly as Volkov-Akulov above!