

M-theory, 4D gauge theories and  
New  $G_2$ -manifolds.

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Simons Collaboration on Special Holonomy  
in Geometry, Analysis and Physics

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## Outline

- Review 4d gauge theories from  $G_2$  orbifolds
- Bryant-Salamon (and quotients) in M theory
  - "Quantum Bryant-Salamon"
- ALC  $G_2$  manifolds and Type IIA limits  
( $S^1$  collapsed)
- Hyperconifolds and resolution
- Foscolo-Haslkins-Nordstrom theorem \*
- New  $G_2$ -manifolds/orbifolds and 4d gauge theory interpretation

Based on work done with

- L. Foscolo
- M. Najjar (PhD student @ KCL, IGP)
- E. Svanes

paper to appear



# Review: 4d gauge theories from codim-4 orbifold singularities

- M-theory on  $X \times \mathbb{R}^{3,1}$   
 $\uparrow$   $G_2$  holonomy metric  $g_X$
- A codim-4 orbifold singularity  
 supported on  $\underline{M^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{3,1}} \subset X \times \mathbb{R}^{3,1}$   
 $\Downarrow$  7d gauge theory on  $M^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{3,1}$   
 $\downarrow$  Low energies  $E \ll \frac{1}{\text{diam}(M^3)}$
- \* 4d gauge theory on  $\mathbb{R}^{3,1}$

Codim-4 orbifold singularities in  
 a  $G_2$ -holonomy space are always  
 of A-D-E type, modelled locally  
 on  $\frac{\mathbb{R}^4}{\Gamma_{ADE}} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \cong T(M^3) \subset T(X)$

A-D-E is the gauge group supported  
 along  $M^3 \times \mathbb{R}^{3,1} \subset X \times \mathbb{R}^{3,1}$ .

(cf BSA hep-th/9812205)

Note that the strength of gauge interactions, "g", is given by  $\frac{1}{g^2} \sim \text{Vol}(M^3)$ , so we usually want to consider compact  $M^3$  in local models.



Previously Studied LOCAL examples

• Locally flat e.g.'s  $X = \frac{(\mathbb{R}^4 / \Gamma_{ADE} \times \mathbb{T}^3)}{F}$

here  $F$  is a finite, freely acting group  
(BSA, hep-th/9812205)

• Asymptotically Conical  $G_2$ -orbifolds

— Quotients of Bryant-Salamon AC examples

$$\Rightarrow \frac{S(S^3)}{\Gamma_{ADE}} \cong \frac{\mathbb{R}^4}{\Gamma_{ADE}} \times S^3$$

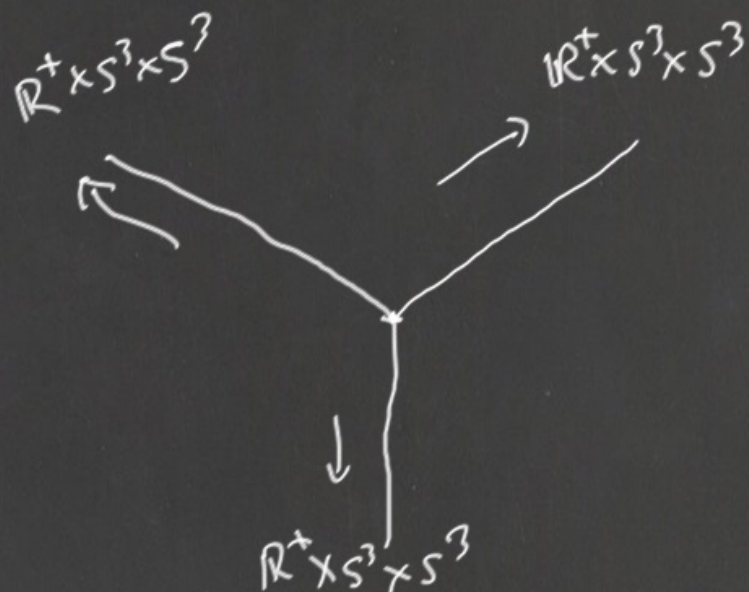
(BSA, hep-th/0011089; Atiyah-Maldacena-Vafa, Atiyah-Witten)  
hep-th/0011256

Here : we will study ALC  
examples  
cf Mark Haskins talk.  
 $S^1$ -bundles over AC CY 3-folds



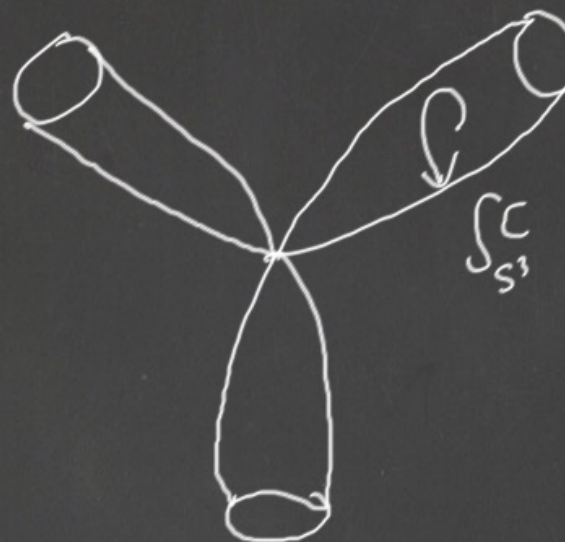
# Classical Bryant-Salamon Moduli Space

Real  $G_2$ -moduli space



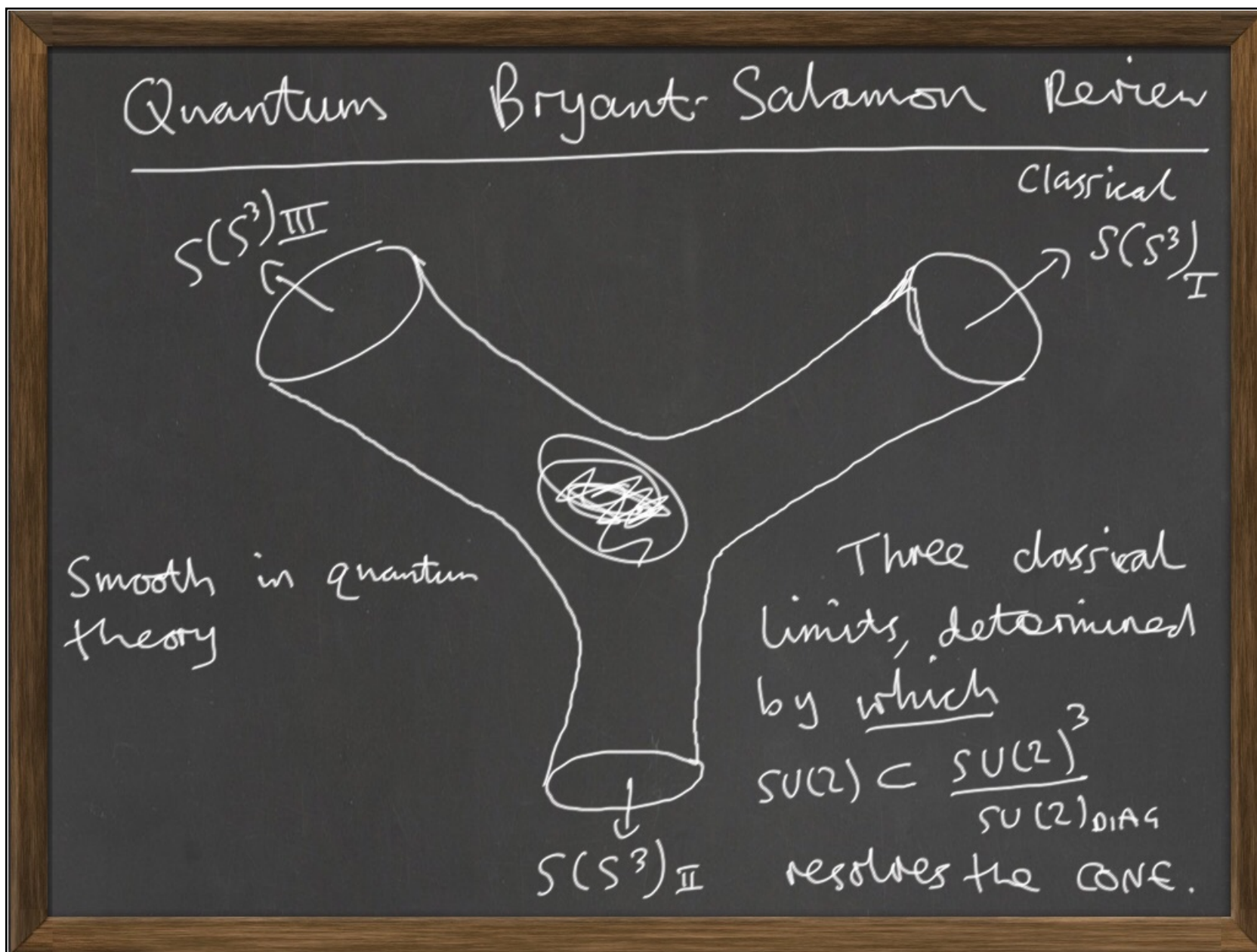
Three AC manifolds, filled in by a choice of  $SU(2) \subset \underline{SU(2)}^3$  at  $\infty$

Complexified in M-theory



Complex moduli space

$$\mathbb{Z} \sim \int_{S^3} (\alpha + iC)$$

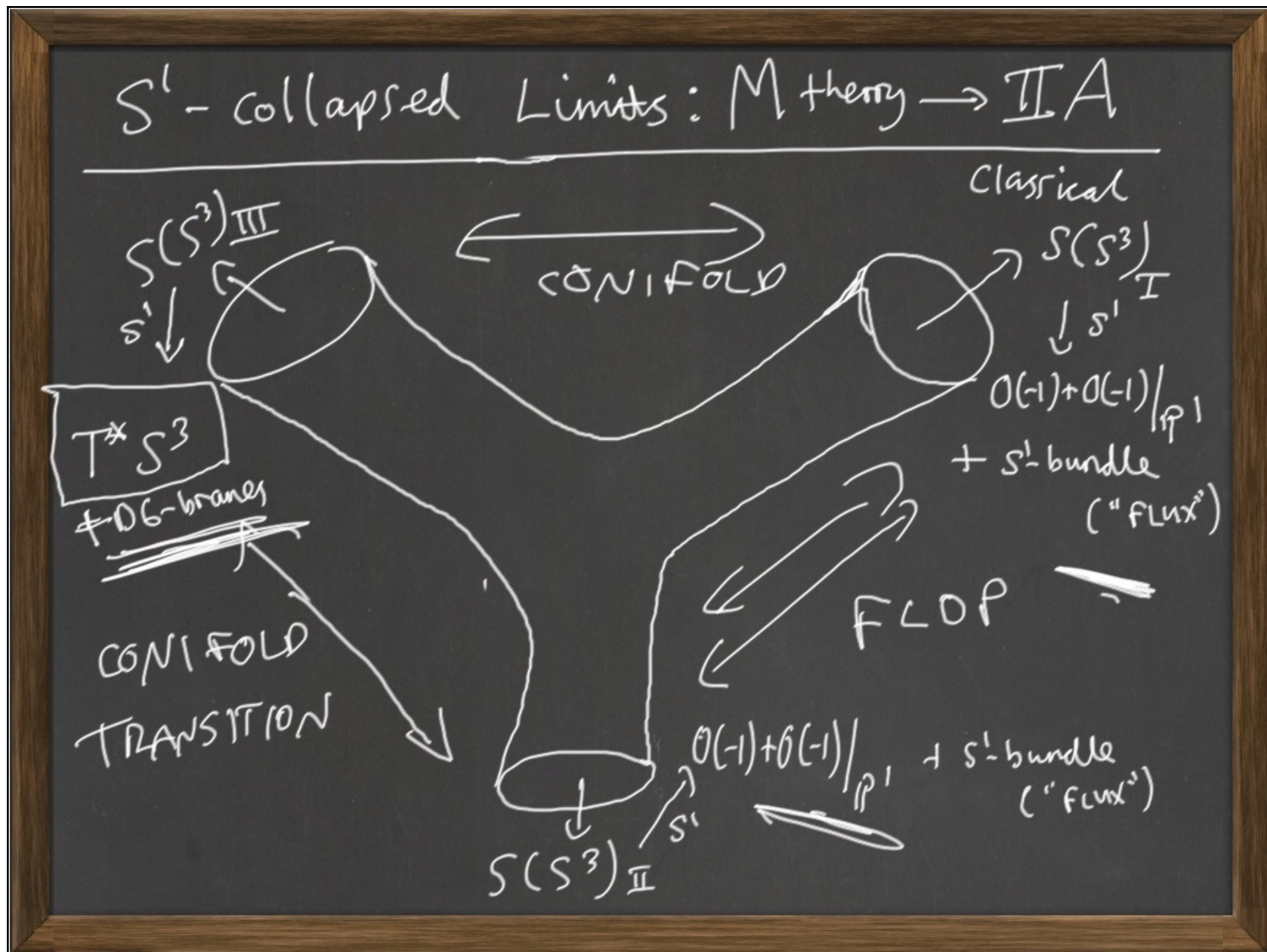






Type IIA limits i.e. Examples which collapse to 6-mflds

- These generalise Bryant-Salamon, but instead of AC, they are ALC
- At  $\infty$ ,  $S^1$ -bundles over Calabi-Yau 3-folds
- For metrics on  $S(S^3)$  we have the  
 $B_7$  and  $D_7$  metrics (Brundhuber et al)  
 (Cvetič et al) (See Mark Haskins talk)  
 2002
- Have  $SU(2)^2 \times U(1)$  symmetry instead of  $SU(2)^3$





## New Examples Studied Here:

- $S^1$ -bundles over resolutions of CY-cones
- CY-cones we consider: finite quotients of the conifold
- Conifold,  $\mathcal{C} := \{z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 + z_4^2 = 0 \mid z_i \in \mathbb{C}^4\}$
- $\frac{\text{Conifold}}{r^n}$  called hyperconifolds (Phys-Darvas)
- Toric examples admit crepant resolutions with AC symmetries ( $\mathbb{C}^*/r$ )
- \* Foscolo-Haskins-Nordstrom Theorem: shows  
 "S<sup>1</sup>-collapsed  $G_2$ -mflds exist if  $c_1(L) \cup W = 0$ "



To motivate our examples, consider the resolved conifold,  $O(-1) \oplus O(-1) |_{\mathbb{P}^1} \equiv \tilde{\mathcal{L}}$

- As a manifold  $\approx \mathbb{R}^4 \times S^2$ .
- Candelas-de la Ossa metric has  $\mathbb{Z}_k$  symmetry with quotient  $\left[ \frac{O(-1) \oplus O(-1) |_{\mathbb{P}^1}}{\mathbb{Z}_k} \right]$ .  $\mathbb{Z}_k$  acts only on fibers fixing  $\mathbb{P}^1$ .
- This is a collapsed limit of a  $G_2$ -holonomy metric on  $\mathbb{R}^4/\mathbb{Z}_k \times S^3$  (as considered previously), plus a  $c_1(\mathcal{L})=1$  line bundle on  $S^2$ .
- Replacing  $c_1(\mathcal{L})|_{\mathbb{P}^1} = 1 \Rightarrow N$ , we get  $\mathbb{R}^4/\mathbb{Z}_k \times S^3/\mathbb{Z}_N$

Comments on  $X = \frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_k} |_{\mathbb{P}^1} \times S^1$

- Special case when  $X$  has  $SU(3) \times 1$  holonomy
- 4d gauge theory has  $N=2$  supersymmetry  
(as opposed to  $G_2$  hol  $\Leftrightarrow N=1$  " )
- Physics described by "pure"  $SU(k)$   $N=2$  supersymmetric gauge theory (solved by Seiberg-Witten theory)
- Classical moduli space  $\cong$  Kähler cone of resolution of  $\frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_k} |_{\mathbb{P}^1}$
- Quantum moduli space  $\cong$  cplx str of mirror CY. (Klemm, Lerche, Mayr, Vafa)



Comments continued

When  $X$  is a non-trivial  $S^1$ -bundle over  $(\frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_k} | \mathbb{P}^1, w)$  it has genuine  $\text{hol} = \zeta_2$

the  $N=2$  moduli space gets lifted to a set of critical points of a Superpotential,

$$W = \int C_1(\mathcal{L}) \wedge w \wedge w + \text{Instantons}$$

Cromor-Witten Invariant

(Hori-Vafa  
Aganagic, Marino, Vafa: presumably  $W$  is computed by the "Topological Vertex".)



## $S^1$ -bundles over hyperconifolds

- At  $\infty$  we consider  $S^1$  bundles over  $\mathbb{Z}_k$  quotients of the conifold.
- So,  $S^1$  bundles over  $\boxed{S^3/\mathbb{Z}_k \times S^2}$ .
- Classified by pairs  $(q, N)$ 
  - $q$  is a flat  $S^1$  connection on  $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_k$   
ie if  $\eta^k = 1$ ,  $\eta^q$  is the connection.
  - $N$  is  $c_1(L)|_{S^2}$
- This specifies Type IIA vacuum at  $\infty$ .

M-theory on  $\mathbb{R}^4/\mathbb{Z}_K \times S^3/\mathbb{Z}_N$

- Considered by Tamar Friedmann (hep-th/0203256) for AC case (quotient of B-S)
- $SU(K)$  gauge theory on  $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_N$

\*Here, ALC, pick a flat  $SU(K)$  connection on  $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_N$  PLUS the  $N$  choices of

M-theory circle at  $\infty$  ( $\equiv$  flat  $S^1$ -bundle)

# Vacua =  $N \times$  # flat  $SU(K)$  connections on  $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_N$ .



## Examples

\*  $(k=2, N)$  (Hosonoichi-Page)

•  $SU(N)$  flat connections on  $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2$

• Let  $N = n_1 + n_2$

• Flat connection breaks  $SU(N) \rightarrow SU(n_1) \times SU(n_2) \times U(1)$

\* Foscolo-Maschine-Nordstrom:

$M_{p,q}$  are  $S^1$  bundles

over  $\frac{\theta(-1) + \theta(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_2} \Big|_{p,q} = \tilde{C}/\mathbb{Z}_2$

•  $H_2(\tilde{C}/\mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$  generated by two  $S^2$ 's. One base of conifold, one fiber

•  $p, q$  are degrees of  $S^1$  bundle

→ solving  $c_1(L) \cup \omega = 0$  gives ALC  $G_2$  metrics on  $M_{p,q}$



$P + Q = N$

eg:  $N = 5$

5	0	←	(+++++)	$SU(5)$
4	1	←	(---++)	$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$
3	2	←	(-----+)	$SU(4) \times U(1)$
2	3	←		
1	4	←		
0	5	←		

$\times 2$  due to 2 flat  $S^1$ -bundles at  $\infty$

$\Rightarrow$  6 vacua arranged

So,  $n_1 = P$   $n_2 = Q$ .

(4, 3) example

$S^1$ -bundles over  $\frac{\theta(-1) + \theta(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_3} |_{P'} \cong M_{P_1, P_2, P_3}$

• Fix  $\sum p_i = 4 \Rightarrow 15$   $S^1$ -bundles (fluxes)

$c_1(\mathcal{L})$

4 0 0

3 1 0

3 0 1

2 2 0

2 1 1

---

0 4 0

0 3 1

1 3 0

0 2 2

1 2 1

---

0 0 4

1 0 3

0 1 3

2 0 2

1 1 2

## (4,3) example

- The 15 manifolds  $M_{P_1 P_2 P_3}$ ,  $\sum P_i = 4$  are in natural correspondence with Type IIA theory on  $T^*S^3/\mathbb{Z}_3 + 4$  D6-branes on  $\{0\} \times S^3/\mathbb{Z}_3$
- Five flat  $SU(4)$  connections on  $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_3$ :  
 $(1,1,1,1)$ ,  $(\lambda\lambda\lambda 1)$ ,  $(\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{\lambda}, 1)$ ,  $(\lambda\bar{\lambda} 11)$ ,  $(\lambda\lambda, \bar{\lambda}\bar{\lambda})$   
 $SU(4)$        $SU(3) \times U(1)$        $SU(3) \times U(1)$        $U(1)^2 \times SU(2)$        $SU(2) \times SU(2)$
- Three choices of flat  $U(1)$  connection at  $\infty$   
 Three  $\times$  Five = 15

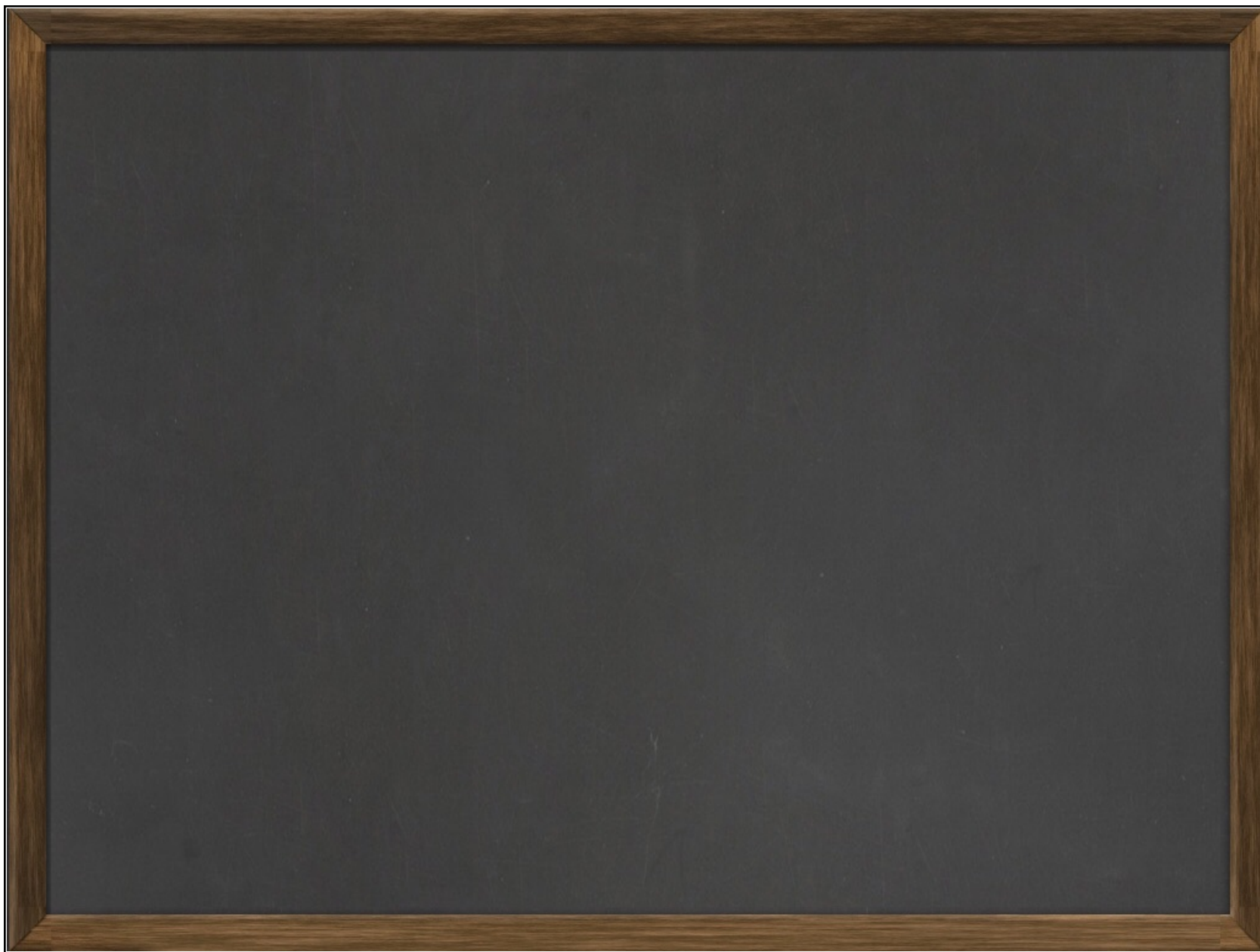


(4, 3) example

$S^1$ -bundles over  $\frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) + \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_3} |_{P^1} \cong M_{P, P, P}$

Fix  $\sum P_i = 4 \Rightarrow 15$   $S^1$ -bundles (fluxes)

	$c_1(2)$	Flat $SU(4)$		$c_1(2)$	Flat $SU(4)$
1)	4 0 0	$SU(4)$	}	0 0 4	$SU(4)$
	3 1 0	$SU(3) \times U(1)$		1 0 3	$SU(3) \times U(1)$
	3 0 1	$SU(3) \times U(1)$		0 1 3	$SU(3) \times U(1)$
	2 2 0	$SU(2) \times SU(2)$		2 0 2	$SU(2) \times SU(2)$
	2 1 1	$SU(2) \times U(1)^2$		1 1 2	$SU(2) \times U(1)^2$
2)	0 4 0	$SU(4)$			
	0 3 1	$SU(3) \times U(1)$			
	0 3 0	$SU(3) \times U(1)$			
	1 3 0	$SU(3) \times U(1)$			
	0 2 2	$SU(2) \times SU(2)$			
	1 2 1	$SU(2) \times U(1)^2$			



# Overall picture

$$\frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) + \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_k} / \mathbb{P}^1 \cong \mathbb{R}^4 / \mathbb{Z}_k \times S^2 \text{ and resolutions}$$

$\Updownarrow$   
 $\mathcal{N}=2$  susy  $SU(k)$  gauge theories

$\exists$   $\mathcal{N}=1$  susy deformations of these with  
 superpotentials described by " $\int_{\Sigma} C_1(G) \wedge \omega^2$ "

$\Updownarrow$   
 ALC  $G_2$ -manifolds (and orbifolds)

Conjecture: quantum moduli space described by  
 Gromov-Witten prepotential of  $\frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) + \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_k} / \mathbb{P}^1$



$$\text{IIA on } \frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_K} \Big|_{P_i} + \sum_i^K p_i = N$$

$$\infty = S^3/\mathbb{Z}_K \times S^2 \Rightarrow K \text{ flat M-theory } S^1\text{'s.}$$

$\Updownarrow$  Conifold transition

$$\bullet \text{ IIA on } T^*S^3/\mathbb{Z}_K + N \text{ D6-branes}$$

$$SU(N) \text{ gauge theory on } S^3/\mathbb{Z}_K.$$

$$\text{So, the } S^1 \rightarrow M_{p_1, \dots, p_K} \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\mathbb{Z}_K} \Big|_{P_i}$$

$G_2$  manifolds are M-theory  
"gravity dual" of IIA on  $T^*S^3/\mathbb{Z}_K + N$  D6-branes

(7,3) example

5	0	0
4	1	0
4	0	1
3	2	0
3	0	2
3	1	1
2	2	1
2	1	2
2	3	0
2	0	3
2	4	0
1	0	4
1	0	3
1	3	1
1	1	3
1	2	2
0	5	0
0	0	5

0	1	4
0	4	1
0	2	3
0	3	2

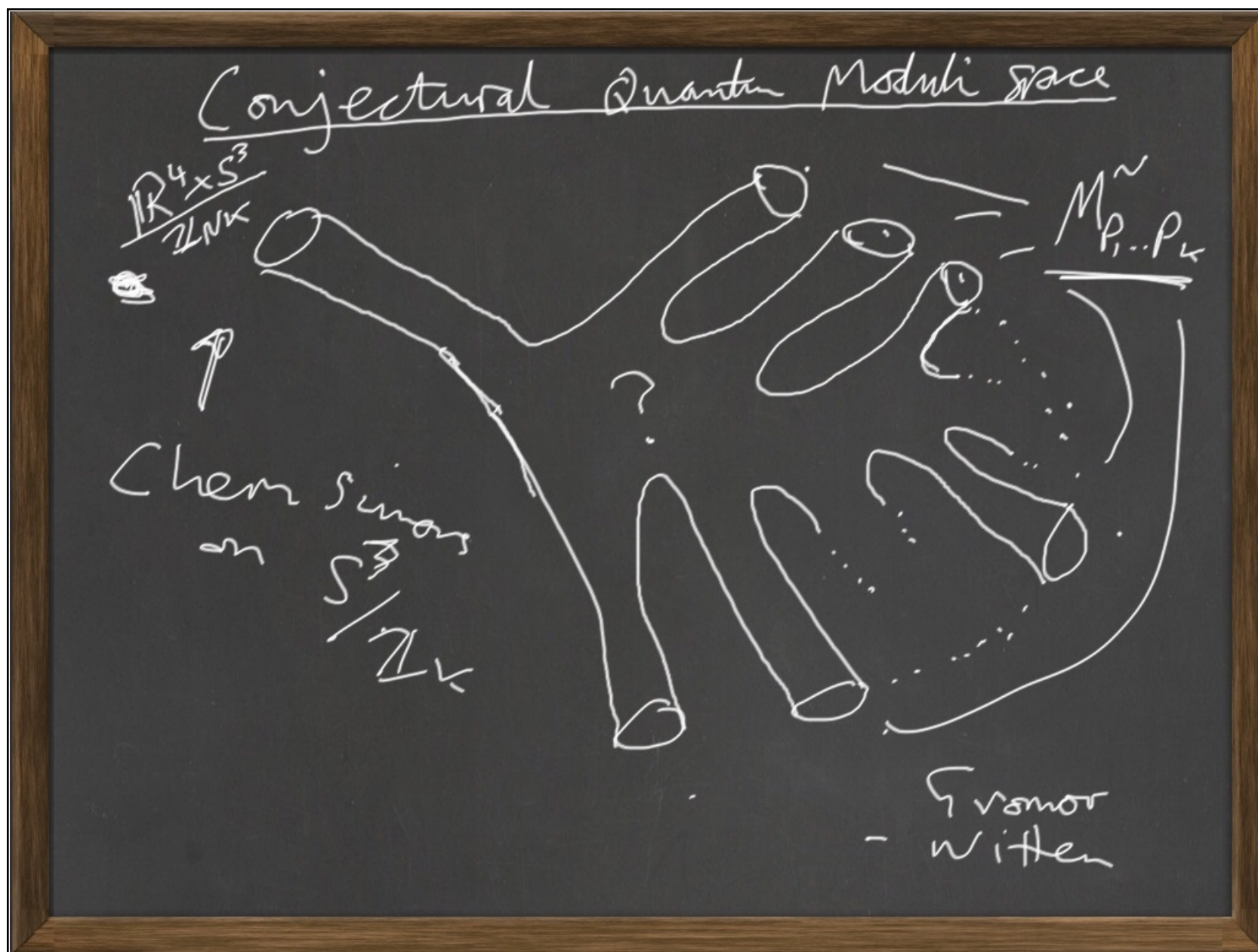
1	1	1	1	1
$\lambda$	$\lambda$	$\lambda$	1	1
$\bar{\lambda}$	$\bar{\lambda}$	$\bar{\lambda}$	1	1
$\lambda$	$\lambda$	$\lambda$	$\lambda$	$\bar{\lambda}$
$\bar{\lambda}$	$\bar{\lambda}$	$\bar{\lambda}$	$\bar{\lambda}$	$\lambda$
$\lambda$	$\bar{\lambda}$	1	1	1
$\lambda$	$\lambda$	$\bar{\lambda}$	$\bar{\lambda}$	1

7 flat  $SU(5)$  on  $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_7$

$\times 3 = 21$  vacua

$= 21$  bundles

$\curvearrowright M_{p_1 p_2 p_3}, \sum p_i = 7.$





## Unbroken $U(1)$ 's and Harmonic 2-forms

- When flat connection is not  $= \mathbb{I}$ ,  
 $SU(N) \rightarrow SU(P_1) \times SU(P_2) \dots U(1)^d$

So low energy theory has  $\nearrow$

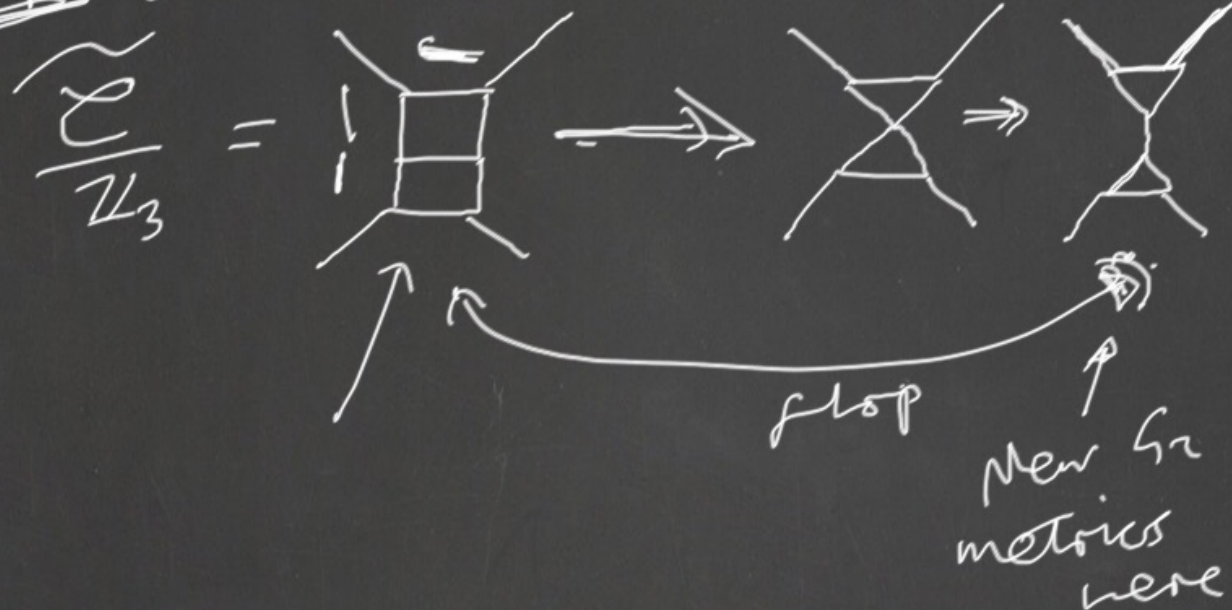
Predict:  $\sim d$  massless photons

- If the picture is correct, the corresponding  $G_2$ -manifold/orbitoid  $M_{P_1 \dots P_k}$  has  $d$   $L^2$ -normalisable harmonic 2-forms,

## Other examples

$$\bullet \quad S' \longrightarrow M_7 \longrightarrow \frac{\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)}{\text{ADE}},$$

Flops of  $\mathbb{A}_k$  examples eg



- These new examples are under investigation
- Can use "Topological Vertex"  
(Aganagic/Marino/Vafa)  
to compute quantum  
superpotential (in progress)



