

Doubled strings and negative branes

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Recent Advances in T/U-dualities and Generalized Geometries
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Goal

- ▶ Explore some exotic dualities
- ▶ Use double field theory (DFT) and exceptional field theory (EFT) as a tool to do so.
- ▶ Questions: What solutions does DFT/EFT contain? What supergravities does DFT/EFT contain?

Solutions

Magnetic solutions:

NS5(*t*12345)

$$H_{ijk} = 3\partial_{[i}B_{jk]}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{NS5}(t12345) & \xrightarrow{T_x} & \text{KKM}(t12345, x) \\ H_{ijk} = 3\partial_{[i}B_{jk]} & & F_{ij}{}^x = 2\partial_{[i}A_{j]}{}^x \end{array}$$

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Magnetic solutions:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{NS5}(t12345) & \xrightarrow{T_x} & \text{KKM}(t12345, x) & \xrightarrow{T_y} & 5_2^2(t12345, xy), \\ H_{ijk} = 3\partial_{[i}B_{jk]} & & F_{ij}{}^x = 2\partial_{[i}A_{j]}{}^x & & Q_i{}^{xy} = \partial_i\beta^{xy} \end{array}$$

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Electric solutions:

$$\text{F1}(tz) \xrightarrow{T_z} \text{pp}(t, \tilde{z})$$

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Electric solutions:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{F1}(tz) & \xrightarrow{T_z} & \text{pp}(t, \tilde{z}) & \xrightarrow{T_t} & \text{neg F1}(\tilde{t}\tilde{z}) \end{array}$$

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Electric dual to exotic brane predicted in Bergshoeff, Ortin, Riccioni (2011).
Solution in terms of bivector: Sakatani (2014). As T-dual: Welch (1994), Blair
(2015), Park, Rey, Rim, Sakatani (2015).

String and wave

- ▶ Fundamental string solution:

$$\begin{aligned}ds^2 &= H^{-1}(-dt^2 + dz^2) + d\vec{x}_8^2, \\B &= (H^{-1} - 1)dt \wedge dz, \\e^{-2\phi} &= H,\end{aligned}$$

where

$$H = 1 + \frac{h}{r^6} \quad r \equiv \sqrt{\vec{x}_8^2}$$

- ▶ T-dual to pp-wave, $(t, z) \rightarrow (t, \tilde{z})$:

$$ds^2 = -H^{-1}dt^2 + H(d\tilde{z} + (H^{-1} - 1)dt)^2 + d\vec{x}_8^2,$$

String and wave = doubled wave

- ▶ Embed in DFT

- ▶ $(t, z) \rightarrow (t, z, \tilde{t}, \tilde{z})$.
- ▶ $g_{ij}, B_{ij} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{MN} \in O(D, D)/O(1, D-1) \times O(1, D-1)$
- ▶ Symmetries \rightarrow generalised diffeomorphisms
- ▶ Section condition: $\partial_i \tilde{\partial}^i = 0$

- ▶ F1 solution corresponds to

$$\mathcal{H} = \begin{pmatrix} g - Bg^{-1}B & Bg^{-1} \\ -g^{-1}B & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} H-2 & 0 & 0 & 1-H \\ 0 & 2-H & 1-H & 0 \\ 0 & 1-H & -H & 0 \\ 1-H & 0 & 0 & H \end{pmatrix}$$

- ▶ View as a wave with (generalised) momentum in \tilde{z} direction: Berkeley, Berman, Rudolph (2014). Section choice: $\partial_z \neq 0 (\Rightarrow \text{F1})$ or $\tilde{\partial}^z \neq 0 (\Rightarrow \text{pp})$.
- ▶ Solves eom of $S = S_{DFT} + S_{DWS}$. Blair (2016)

String source: negative string

- ▶ Can I also choose $\partial_t \neq 0$ or $\tilde{\partial}^t \neq 0$?
- ▶ Timelike T-dual $(t, \tilde{z}) \rightarrow (\tilde{t}, \tilde{z})$:

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \tilde{H}^{-1}(-d\tilde{t}^2 + d\tilde{z}^2) + d\tilde{x}_8^2 \\ B &= (\tilde{H}^{-1} - 1)d\tilde{t} \wedge d\tilde{z} \\ e^{-2\phi} &= |\tilde{H}|. \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{H} = 2 - H = 1 - \frac{h}{|\tilde{x}_8|^6}$.

- ▶ This is a **negative F1**.
- ▶ Naked singularity at $\tilde{H} = 0$.
- ▶ N.b. generalised metric not singular. For $\tilde{H} < 0$, \tilde{t}, \tilde{z} swap roles

Positive and negative branes

Dijkgraaf, Heidenreich, Jefferson, Vafa (2016):

- ▶ Brane solutions

$$ds^2 = H^\alpha ds_{\text{worldvolume}}^2 + H^\beta ds_{\text{transverse}}^2$$

involve harmonic functions of transverse coordinates

$$H = 1 + \frac{Q}{r^n} \quad Q > 0 \sim \text{tension}$$

- ▶ Negative brane:

$$H = 1 - \frac{Q}{r^n}$$

- ▶ Naked singularity at $H = 0$.

Through the singularity

- ▶ Mutually SUSY branes can probe beyond singularity.
- ▶ Negative D0

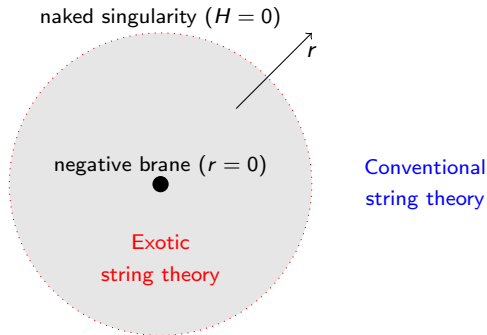
$$ds^2 = -H^{-1/2} dt^2 + H^{1/2} ds_9^2$$
$$e^{-2\Phi} = H^{-3/2}$$
$$A_1 = H^{-1} dt$$

lifts to **smooth** pp-wave M-theory background:

$$ds^2 = ds_9^2 + 2dtdy + Hdy^2$$

- ▶ For $H < 0$, we are reducing M-theory on **timelike** circle.
- ▶ \Rightarrow for negative D0, theory beyond singularity has: signature (0,10), Euclidean strings.

Bubbles

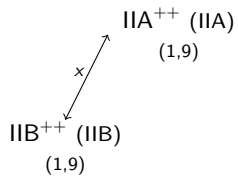


- ▶ Negative brane surrounded by **bubble** within naked singularity
- ▶ Theory inside bubble: exotic string theory (signature flipped in worldvolume directions)
- ▶ What theory? Use dualities and work of Hull (1998).

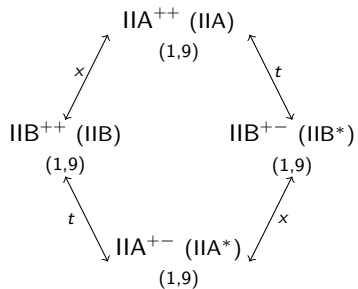
A note on notation

- ▶ Type II variants: IIA/B^{±±}
- ▶ [±] fundamental strings have Lorentzian/Euclidean worldsheets
- ▶ [±] D1/D2 branes have Lorentzian/Euclidean worldvolumes
- ▶ M-theory variants: M[±]
- ▶ [±] M2 branes have Lorentzian/Euclidean worldvolumes
- ▶ Signature (t, s) .
- ▶ Note here Lorentzian means: odd number of timelike directions, Euclidean means: even number of timelike directions.

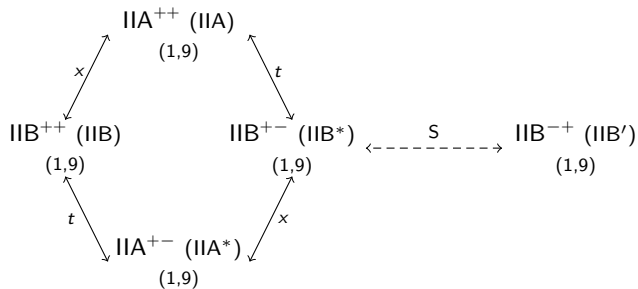
Dualities and exotic theories



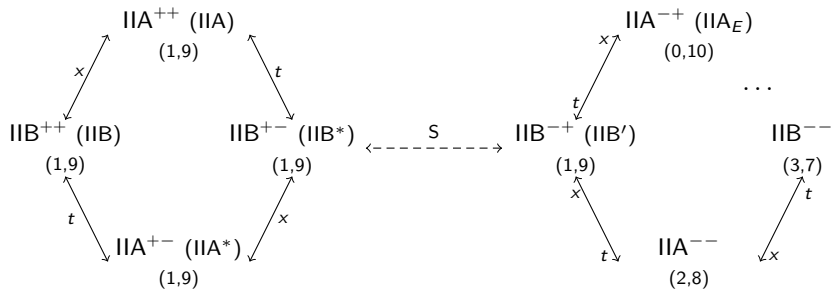
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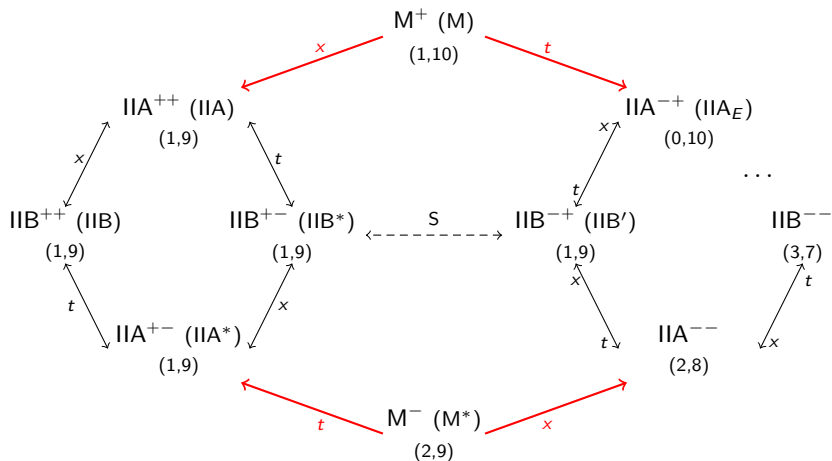
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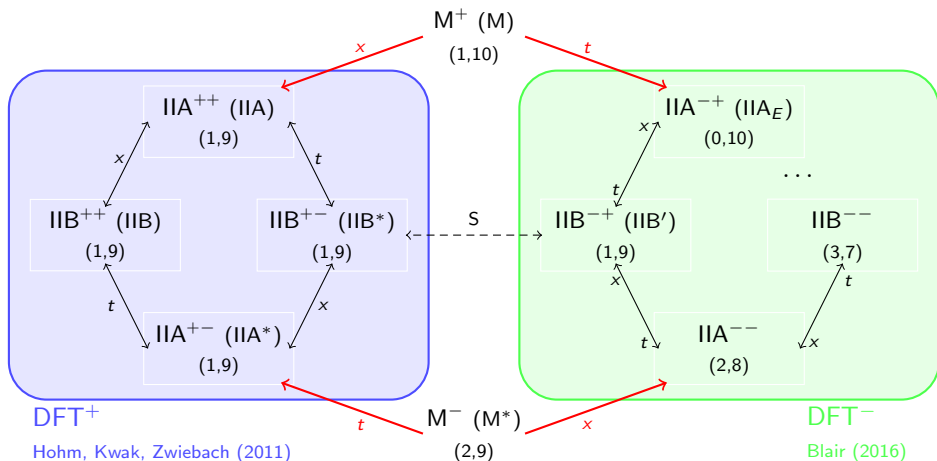
Dualities and exotic theories



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Dualities and exotic theories



Worksheet for Euclidean strings

- ▶ Euclidean string worldsheet action:

$$S = \frac{T}{2} \int d^2\sigma \left(|\gamma|^{1/2} \gamma^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha X^i \partial_\beta X^j g_{ij} + \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} B_{ij} \partial_\alpha X^i \partial_\beta X^j \right)$$

- ▶ Parametrise Euclidean worldsheet metric

$$\gamma_{\alpha\beta} = \Omega \begin{pmatrix} u^2 + \tilde{u}^2 & \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{u} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(conformal gauge: $\tilde{u} = 0$, $u = 1$).

- ▶ Write $\mathcal{L} = \partial_1 X^i P_i - \text{Ham}(X, P)$, $P_i = \partial\mathcal{L}/\partial(\partial_1 X^i)$:

$$S = \int d^2\sigma \left(\partial_1 X^i P_i - \frac{Tu}{2} \mathcal{H}_{MN} Z^M Z^N - \frac{T\tilde{u}}{2} \eta_{MN} Z^M Z^N \right)$$

$$Z^M = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 X^i \\ T^{-1} P_i \end{pmatrix} \quad \eta_{MN} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Doubled worldsheet for Euclidean strings

- ▶ Define duals $\partial_2 \tilde{X}_i = T^{-1} P_i$. Then

$$S_{EDWS} = T \int d^2 \sigma \left(\frac{1}{2} \partial_1 X^M \eta_{MN} \partial_2 X^N - \frac{u}{2} \mathcal{H}_{MN} \partial_2 X^M \partial_2 X^N - \frac{\tilde{u}}{2} \eta_{MN} \partial_2 X^M \partial_2 X^N \right)$$

- ▶ The generalised metric is

$$\mathcal{H}_{MN} = \begin{pmatrix} -g_{ij} - B_{ik} g^{kl} B_{lj} & B_{ik} g^{kj} \\ -g^{ik} B_{kj} & g^{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

- ▶ Note minus sign in top left!

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Generalised metric for Euclidean strings

- ▶ Not an element of $O(D, D)$: if $\mathcal{H}^{MN} \equiv \eta^{MP}\eta^{NQ}\mathcal{H}_{PQ}$ then $\mathcal{H}^{MN}\mathcal{H}_{NP} = -\delta_P^M$. (So $(\eta^{-1}\mathcal{H})^2 = -1$).
- ▶ However $\pm i\mathcal{H} \in O(D, D; \mathbb{C})/O(D; \mathbb{C}) \times O(D; \mathbb{C})$.
- ▶ Buscher changes signature:

$$\mathcal{H}_{MN} = \begin{pmatrix} -g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & -g \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} -\tilde{g} & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{g}^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

and the dual metric is $\tilde{g} = -g^{-1}$

- ▶ Vielbein subtleties: $\tilde{e} = \pm ie^{-1} \rightarrow$ work with complexified coset, restrict to real forms.

$$g = e(+1)e \rightarrow \tilde{g} = \tilde{e}(+1)\tilde{e} = \tilde{e}_{\mathbb{R}}(-1)\tilde{e}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

c.f. Bergshoeff, Hartong, Ploegh, Rosseel, Van den Bleeken (2007)

Action for DFT⁻

- ▶ Construct action using invariance under generalised diffeomorphisms.
Generalised Ricci scalar

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}^- &= 4\mathcal{H}^{MN}\partial_M\partial_N d - \partial_M\partial_N\mathcal{H}^{MN} - 4\mathcal{H}^{MN}\partial_M d\partial_N d + 4\partial_M\mathcal{H}^{MN}\partial_N d \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8}\mathcal{H}^{MN}\partial_M\mathcal{H}^{KL}\partial_N\mathcal{H}_{KL} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{H}^{MN}\partial_M\mathcal{H}^{KL}\partial_K\mathcal{H}_{NL}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Reduces to

$$\mathcal{R}^- \xrightarrow{\tilde{\delta}^i=0} R + \frac{1}{12}H^2 - 4(\nabla\phi)^2 + 4\nabla^2\phi$$

- ▶ “Wrong sign” for H^2 term: as expected in IIA/B^{-±}.

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Return to the negative string

- ▶ F1 solution in IIA/ B^{++}

↓ T-duality on z

- ▶ pp solution in IIB/ A^{++}

↓ T-duality on t

- ▶ neg F1 solution in IIA/ B^{+-}

- ▶ Theory inside bubble is IIA/ B^{++} . Different section?

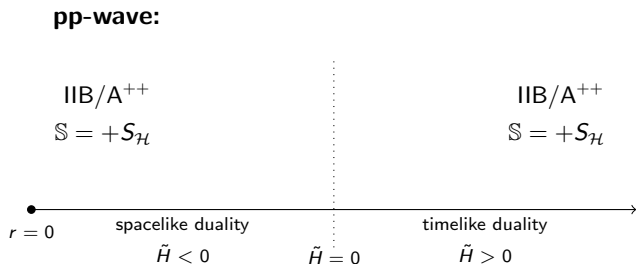
Full DFT⁺

- ▶ For IIA/B^{+±}: include RR fields as in Hohm, Kwak, Zwiebach (2011). $O(D, D) \rightarrow (S)\text{pin}(D, D)$.
- ▶ Spin representative of generalised metric \mathbb{S} . Explicitly parametrise $\mathbb{S} = \pm S_{\mathcal{H}(g, B)}$ corresponding to $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(g, B)$.
- ▶ Buscher duality in i direction $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'$,

$$S'_{\mathcal{H}'} = \text{sign}(g_{ii}) S_{\mathcal{H}'}$$

Return to the negative string again

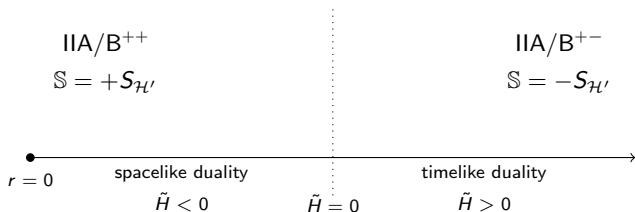
- ▶ Consider pp-wave $ds^2 = (H - 2)dt^2 + 2(1 - H)dtd\tilde{z} + Hd\tilde{z}^2$.
- ▶ Isometry $k = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, $k^2 = g_{tt} = (H - 2) = -\tilde{H}$.
- ▶ T-duality in isometry direction is timelike for $\tilde{H} > 0$ and spacelike for $\tilde{H} < 0$.



Return to the negative string

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negative string



Fundamental field \mathbb{S} . Choice of parametrisation discontinuous. Same section, different interpretations.

Bivector parametrisation

- ▶ Alternative parametrisation: $(g_{ij}, B_{ij}) \rightarrow (\tilde{g}^{ij}, \beta^{ij})$.
- ▶ For negative string

$$d\tilde{s}^2 = H^{-1} (d\tilde{t}^2 + d\tilde{z}^2) + ds_8^2$$

$$\beta^{\tilde{t}\tilde{z}} = H^{-1} - 1$$

- ▶ Important for timelike dualities, see Malek (2013). Exotic theory with signature change, wrong sign kinetic terms REPLACED by theory with bivector. Cause: generalised Lorentz gauge fixing.
- ▶ DFT^- seems different ($O(D, D; \mathbb{C})$).
- ▶ What is the general picture?

Final questions

- ▶ Full generalisation to EFT: covering all of the duality web.
- ▶ Black holes: horizons ($g_{tt} = 0$) dual to singularities ($\tilde{g}_{tt} = \frac{1}{g_{tt}} = \infty$). Partially discussed in Arvanitakis and Blair (2016).
- ▶ What is the ultimate status of exotic theories (including DFT?) within string theory?

Thanks for listening!