The Chronicles of IIBordia - The Rise of Metaplectia -



- **Based on:**
- 2302.00007 and 2107.14227 with Arun Debray, Jonathan J. Heckman, and Miguel Montero
 - see also 2212.05077 with Jonathan J. Heckman, Miguel Montero and Ethan Torres
 - Strings and Geometry 2023 March 3 March 6
 - **Markus Dierigl**

All things must end (including spacetime) Cobordism Conjecture

[McNamara, Vafa '19], see also [Montero, Vafa '20], [Garcia Etxebarria, Montero, Sousa, Valenzuela '20]



Every quantum gravity theory must allow for boundary condition (deformable to nothing)

No conserved global charges

obstructions



Singular objects This boundary condition might re-





These deformation classes of manifolds with a given structure (Spin, gauge fields, orientation) are given by **bordism groups**

 $[M] \sim [N]$



and all structures extend to Y

if there is Y such that $\partial Y = [M] \sqcup - [N]$

Test in example



Allow for **monopoles**

$\Omega_2^{Spin}(BU(1)) \supset \mathbb{Z}$ generated by $[S_n^2]$



Bordisms in our setup In our case M appears as **compactification manifold** in type IIB supergravity

$(\dim M \leq 9)$



non-compact spacetime





This talk is an approximation^{*} to the question



global symmetry

*(only spacetime manifold and duality bundle as well as their mixing, but no RR-fluxes, ...)

for $1 < k \le 9$? For k = 1 see Miguel's talk

and if not, what are the defects we need to include that break the associated



Bordism groups

So the groups we are interested in are:

$$\Omega_k^{Spin}(I)$$

$$\Omega_k^{Spin-L}$$

 Ω_k^{Spin-C}

$BSL(2,\mathbb{Z}))$

 $-Mp(2,\mathbb{Z})(pt)$

 $GL^+(2,\mathbb{Z})$ (nt)





| d | $\Omega^{\mathrm{Spin}}_dig(B\mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z})ig)$ | $\Omega^{\mathrm{Spin-Mp}(2,\mathbb{Z})}_{d}$ | $\Omega^{{ m Spin-GL^+}(2,\mathbb{Z})}_d$ |
|----|---|---|---|
| | §4 | $\S{5}$ | §6 |
| 0 | Z | Z | Z |
| 1 | $\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ | $\mathbb{Z}_3\oplus\mathbb{Z}_8$ | $2\mathbb{Z}_2$ |
| 2 | $\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_2$ | 0 | \mathbb{Z}_2 |
| 3 | $\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_{24}$ | $\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_3$ | $3\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_3$ |
| 4 | Z | Z | Z |
| 5 | \mathbb{Z}_{36} | $\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_9\oplus\mathbb{Z}_{32}$ | $2\mathbb{Z}_2$ |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | $\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_9\oplus\mathbb{Z}_{32}$ | $\mathbb{Z}_4\oplus\mathbb{Z}_9$ | $\mathbb{Z}_4\oplus 3\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_9$ |
| 8 | $\mathbb{Z}\oplus\mathbb{Z}$ | $\mathbb{Z}\oplus\mathbb{Z}$ | $\mathbb{Z}\oplus\mathbb{Z}\oplus\mathbb{Z}_2$ |
| 9 | $3\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_3\oplus\mathbb{Z}_4\oplus\mathbb{Z}_8\oplus\mathbb{Z}_{27}$ | $\mathbb{Z}_{128} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{27}$ | $8\mathbb{Z}_2$ |
| 10 | $4\mathbb{Z}_2$ | \mathbb{Z}_2 | $4\mathbb{Z}_2$ |
| 11 | $2\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus 2\mathbb{Z}_8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{27} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{128}$ | $\mathbb{Z}_8\oplus 2\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus\mathbb{Z}_3\oplus\mathbb{Z}_{27}$ | $\mathbb{Z}_8\oplus 9\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus \mathbb{Z}_{27}\oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$ |

The Rise of Metaplectia



Spin-Mp(2,Z) manifolds







Spin – $Mp(2,\mathbb{Z})$ structure ~ Spin structure on torus fibration



Close the base into a disc

defects are [p,q]-7-brane stacks

all associated global symmetries broken after inclusion of 7-branes

See also [MD, Heckman '20]



monodromy





Transition function around non-trivial (torsion) 1-cycles

Use Hopf fibration:

$$\begin{array}{c} S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \\ \downarrow \\ \mathbb{P}^1 \end{array}$$

monodromy







Non-Higgsable clusters [Morrison, Taylor '12]



defects are non-Higgsable clusters

Very important for the construction of 6d SCFTs



$\mathcal{O}(-n)$ is a resolution of $(T^2 \times \mathbb{C}^2)/\mathbb{Z}_n$

[Heckman, Morrison, Vafa '13],...

$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathscr{B} = 5 \qquad \Omega^{Spin-Mp(2)}$

monodromy



 $\Omega^{Spin-Mp(2,\mathbb{Z})}(pt) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_9 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{32}$

as boundary of

 $(T^2 \times \mathbb{C}^3)/\mathbb{Z}_n$

with non-trivial duality bundle



[Garcia-Etxebarria, Regalado '15]

Lead to 'exotic' $\mathcal{N} = 3$ theories in 4d

Spin-Off [Debray, MD, Heckman, Montero to appear]

Both are generated by lens space with different Spin – \mathbb{Z}_8 structure

F-theory lift of certain M-theory configurations [Bobev, Bomans '21] (what about central charges?)



$\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathscr{B} \in \{7,9\}$

monodromy



as boundary of

 $(T^2 \times \mathbb{C}^4)/\mathbb{Z}_n$ and $(T^2 \times \mathbb{C}^5)/\mathbb{Z}_n$

with non-trivial duality bundle

new type IIB backgrounds

S-strings S-instantons

Exotic (8,2) SUSY?

Topological twists

another generator for k = 7 given by Q_4' :



We know how to bound $L_{4}^{\mathfrak{I}}$

\blacktriangleright wrap defect on \mathbb{P}^1

The specific fibration structure induces topological twist that preserves part of supersymmetry



What about even k? Many generator inherited from $\Omega_k^{Spin}(pt)$, e.g., B, \mathbb{HP}^2 for k = 8

With some interesting **refinements** in k = 4:

$$\Omega_4^{Spin}(pt) = \mathbb{Z}_{[K3]}$$

Generated by Enriques Calabi-Yau:

$$(T^2 \hookrightarrow E) \sim C$$

[Voisin '93], [Ferrara, Harvey, Strominger, Vafa '95], [Grimm '07]



- $Y_F \sim (T^2 \times K3)/\mathbb{Z}_2$

Summary Spin-Mp(2,Z)

- All defects preserve part of the supersymmetry
- Nice interpretation in terms of known and new F-theory backgrounds:
 - non-Higgsable clusters → 6d SCFTs
 - S-folds $\rightarrow \mathcal{N} = 3$ theories
 - S-strings and S-instantons
 - Topological twists



The return of the Pin (-structure)



include elements with determinant (-1)

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $(-1)^{F_L} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

 $\in GL(2,\mathbb{Z})$

and their lift to $GL^+(2,\mathbb{Z})$



Orientifolds

One generator given by $S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 \sim \mathbb{RP}^3$ with Ω monodromy

Boundary of:

Another generator given by S^3/\mathbb{Z}_2 $\mathbb{C}^2/(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ Boundary of:





equivalently given by the S-dual of the O5 with $(-1)^{F_L}$ monodromy [Hanany, Kol '00] Caveat: our bordism analysis does not include the RR-fields and therefore is insensitive to RR-fluxes

$$_{2} \sim \mathbb{RP}^{3}$$
 with ΩS monodromy

Can be generated as R7-brane and [p,q]-7-branes on collapsing (-2) curve







What about even k?

Many generator inherited from $\Omega_{k}^{Spin(-Mp(2,\mathbb{Z}))}(pt)$, e.g., E

Again with some interesting refinements (now involving reflections)

$$\Omega_8^{Spin}(pt) \supset \mathbb{Z}_{[B]}$$

$$\mathsf{VS} \qquad \Omega_4^{Spin-GL^+(2,\mathbb{Z})}(pt) \supset \mathbb{Z}_{[\frac{1}{2}B]}$$

Half a Bott/Spin(7) manifold in 8d (Dirac index is $\frac{1}{2}$), not Spin^c

Other classes

- similar to Spin-Mp now involving reflections
 - e.q. \mathbb{RP}^{3+4m} (with different embedding of reflections)
 - non-trivial fibrations (Arcana,
 - several Spin-Mp manifolds that survive (7-branes, NHC,...)
 - odd-dimensional generators can all be bound by inclusion of **R7-branes** and other prior defects
- some related to orientifold planes

$$\mathbb{Z}_2$$
 quotient of Q_4^7,\ldots)

| d | $\Omega^{\mathrm{Spin}}_{d}ig(B\mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{Z})ig)$ | $\Omega^{\mathrm{Spin-Mp}(2,\mathbb{Z})}_{d}$ | $\Omega^{\mathrm{Spin-GL^+}(2,\mathbb{Z})}_d$ |
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| 10 | $4\mathbb{Z}_2$ | \mathbb{Z}_2 | $4\mathbb{Z}_2$ |
| 11 | $2\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus 2\mathbb{Z}_8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{27} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{128}$ | $\mathbb{Z}_8 \oplus 2\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{27}$ | $\mathbb{Z}_8\oplus 9\mathbb{Z}_2\oplus \mathbb{Z}_{27}\oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$ |

Duality anomalies [Debray, MD, Heckman, Montero '21]

Potential duality(-gravity) anomalies are classified by

$$\Omega_{11}^{Spin-GL^+(2,\mathbb{Z})}(pt) =$$

Evaluate anomaly theory \mathscr{A} on a set of generators shows that type IIB is anomalous

Can be cancelled by:

$$\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus 9} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{27}$$

 Topological Green-Schwarz (new TFT sectors) [Garcia-Etxebarria, Hayashi, Ohmori, Tachikawa, Yonekura '17] • Discrete Green-Schwarz (involving C_4) See also [MD, Oehlmann, Schimannek '22] in 6d



The beauty of generalized Green-Schwarz [Debray, MD, Heckman, Montero '21]

All the (calculable) anomalies canceled if we include additional topological coupling via quadratic refinement term to duality and gravitational background:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}(\check{c}_0)$$
 with $\check{c}_0 = \left(\lambda_1\beta(a)^2 + \lambda_2\frac{(p_1)_3}{2}\right) \cup a + \frac{\lambda_3}{2}[(p_1)_4 - \mathcal{P}(w_2)] \cup b + \kappa\beta(b)^2 \cup b$

 $\lambda_i \in \{-1, +1\}, \ \kappa \in \mathbb{Z} \mod 4$ (other physical set of the set o

This is a coupling of the form:

(other physical systems (S-folds) suggest $\lambda_{1,3} = 1$)

$$(C_4, \breve{c}_0) \approx F_5 \wedge \dots$$



Discrete Landscape or topological Swampland?

Two possibilities:

type IIA₂ type IIA_1

- Topological GS and θ angles in the Swampland Why?
- Alternative consistent UV completions **Discrete Landscape**





Conclusions

- The investigation of bordism groups can have very general and very surprising results for theories of quantum gravity
- Applied to type IIB string theory and its duality we find:
 - (Re)discovery of various objects (7-branes, NHC, S-folds) in Spin-Mp
 - New backgrounds (including R7-branes) for Spin-GL
 - Topological terms and anomalies
- Tests and prediction of Cobordism Conjecture

Outlook (just the beginning)

- Investigate these new backgrounds:
 - New S-folds [Debray, MD, Heckman, Montero, to appear]
 - **7-theory (F-theory with reflections)**
- Investigate other symmetries/dualities:
 - T-duality
 - R-symmetries
- Track these defects under dualities to other string theories



The anomaly theory

[Hsieh, Tachikawa, Yonekura '20], see also [Freed, Moore, Segal '06], [Belov, Moore '06]

$$\mathcal{A}(X) = \eta_1^{\mathrm{RS}}(X) - 2\eta_1^{\mathrm{D}}(X) - \eta_{-3}^{\mathrm{D}}(X) - \frac{1}{8}\eta_{-}^{\mathrm{sig}}(X) + \mathrm{Arf}(X) - \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}(\breve{c})$$
fermions
4-form

- Requires the introduction of quadratic refinement Q

$$\operatorname{Arf}(\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{arg}\left(\sum_{a \in A} e^{2\pi i \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}(a)}\right)$$

Physical assumption: there is a **canonical choice for** Q

• Contribution from signature operator to index theorem $\eta^{sig}_{-}(X)$

of bilinear pairing in differential cohomology

 $\mathcal{Q}(\breve{c})$: coupling to background, e.g. $C_4 \wedge F_3 \wedge H_3$ **not** considered here

'Miraculous' cancellation

[Alvarez-Gaume, Witten '84]

Let us focus on \mathbb{Z}_{27} generated by S^{11}/\mathbb{Z}_3

Quadratic refinement is given by:

Anomaly can be cancelled this way only if:

$$\mathcal{A} - \widetilde{\mathcal{Q}} = 0 \mod \mathbb{Z}$$

 $\mathcal{A} \mod \mathbb{Z} = \frac{k}{27} = \frac{1}{3}$

Remember how chiral type IIB spectrum just right to have no anomalies

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}}(n) = \frac{1}{3}n^2 = \frac{1}{3} \mod \mathbb{Z}$$

precisely what is realized (Chance 1 in 26; similar for the others)





There are more manifolds and every $Spin - Mp(2,\mathbb{Z})$ manifold is also a Spin – $GL^+(2,\mathbb{Z})$ manifold

More

k = 3 + 4m



More deformations that allows the manifolds to bound

both is correct









new object: 7-brane that bounds that bounds the base circle

reflection 7-brane / R7-brane

1 C-brane (bounds Dabholkar-Park background)

S-dual $(-1)^{F_L}$ -brane (bounds the asymmetric orbifold background)



What happened to the \mathbb{Z}_3 brane in Spin – $Mp(2,\mathbb{Z})$?



Also happens in k = 1 + 4m (characteristic bundle class odd under R)

see also [McNamara '21]



