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Twisted tori and flux backgrounds of type II and heterotic string theory

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• String theory \rightarrow Real world low energy physics \hookrightarrow Compactification: $\mathbb{R}^{3,1} \times \mathcal{M}_{internal}$

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math. DG/0209099 by N. Hitchin, math. DG/0401221 by M. Gualtieri

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 $\mathcal{M}_{internal}$ preserving at least $\mathcal{N} = 1$ are Generalized CY (GCY) hep-th/0406137, hep-th/0505212 by M. Graña, R. Minasian, M. Petrini, A. Tomasiello

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We will introduce such a relation: the twist transformation: - relates one-forms of T^6 to those of solvmanifolds.

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- transform metric, dilaton, and *B*-field (and the RR fluxes).

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• Definitions, properties and examples of nil/solvmanifolds. Twist transformation, GCG.

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- If dim $\mathfrak{n} = \dim \mathfrak{g} 1 = 5$, almost nilpotent.

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Nil/solvmanifold: compact space G/Γ , G nilpotent/solvable and Γ a lattice in G, i.e. a discrete co-compact subgroup.

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Given \mathfrak{g} , G, here: \exists a lattice.

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 $[E_i, E_j] = f^k_{\ ij} \ E_k$

 $E_i \in \mathfrak{g}$: vector, f_{ij}^k : structure constants

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$$[E_i, E_j] = f^k_{\ ij} \ E_k \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{d}e^k = -\frac{1}{2} f^k_{\ ij} \ e^i \wedge e^j = -\sum_{i < j} f^k_{\ ij} \ e^i \wedge e^j \ .$$

 $E_i \in \mathfrak{g}$: vector, f^k_{ij} : structure constants, $e^i \in \mathfrak{g}^*$: dual one-form, Maurer-Cartan equation.

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• $f^k_{ij} = 0$: abelian

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$$[X_2, X_3] = X_1, f_{23}^1 = 1$$

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• $[X_2, X_3] = X_1, \ f^1{}_{23} = 1$: nilpotent, $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Heis}_3 \oplus \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\mathcal{M} = G/\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} S^1_{\{1\}} & \hookrightarrow & H/\Gamma_1 \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & T^2_{\{23\}} \end{pmatrix} \times \left(T^3 = \mathbb{R}^3/\mathbb{Z}^3\right)$$

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• Nilpotent cases: nilmanifold = iterated fibrations of tori.

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$$N/\Gamma_N \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \mathcal{M} = G/\Gamma$$

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 $S^1 = G/(N\Gamma)$

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G is almost nilpotent...

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G is almost nilpotent... Fibration encoded in $\mu(t)$.

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Further particular case: $N = \mathbb{R}^{\dim G-1}$, almost abelian.
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Further particular case: $N = \mathbb{R}^{\dim G-1}$, almost abelian. $\mu(t) = Ad_{e^{t\partial_t}}(\mathfrak{n}) = e^{t \ ad_{\partial_t}(\mathfrak{n})}.$

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G is almost nilpotent... Fibration encoded in $\mu(t).$ N/Γ_N is a nilmanifold...

Further particular case: $N = \mathbb{R}^{\dim G-1}$, almost abelian. $\mu(t) = Ad_{e^{t\partial_t}}(\mathfrak{n}) = e^{t \ ad_{\partial_t}(\mathfrak{n})}$. Three-dimensional almost abelian examples:

 $E_2 (\mathfrak{g}^0_{3.5}) \qquad \qquad E_{1,1} (\mathfrak{g}^{-1}_{3.4})$

$$\mu(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) & -\sin(t) \\ \sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(t) & -\sinh(t) \\ -\sinh(t) & \cosh(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

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Almost nilpotent...

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Twist transformation

Idea: obtain one-forms for the solvmanifold out of those of T^6

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$$A \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{d}x^1\\ \vdots\\ \mathrm{d}x^6 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} e^1\\ \vdots\\ e^6 \end{array} \right)$$

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The e^i have to satisfy the Maurer-Cartan equation.

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The e^i have to satisfy the Maurer-Cartan equation. Given the Mostow bundle

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}^p & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M}^p \\ & \downarrow \\ & \vdots \\ \mathcal{F}^1 & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M}^1 \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & & \downarrow \\ \end{pmatrix} \qquad = N/\Gamma_N \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \mathcal{M} = G/\Gamma$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}^{p} & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M}^{p} \\ & \vdots \\ & & \vdots \\ \mathcal{F}^{1} & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M}^{1} \\ & & & B^{1} \end{pmatrix} = N/\Gamma_{N} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \mathcal{M} = G/\Gamma \\ \downarrow \\ T^{k} \\ A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{N} & 0 \\ 0 & 1_{k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{M} & 0 \\ 0 & 1_{k} \end{pmatrix}, A_{N} = A_{p} \dots A_{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Idea: obtain one-forms for the solvmanifold out of those of T^6 :

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 $A_M = \mu(-t) = e^{-t \ ad_{\partial_t}}$

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 e^j .

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Idea: obtain one-forms for the solvmanifold out of those of T^6 :

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The e^i have to satisfy the Maurer-Cartan equation. Given the Mostow bundle, we take

$$\begin{pmatrix} \stackrel{\mathcal{F}^p}{\longrightarrow} & \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} & \mathcal{M}^p \\ & \stackrel{i}{\longrightarrow} \\ & \stackrel{i}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{\mathcal{F}^1}{\longrightarrow} & \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} \\ A = \begin{pmatrix} A_N & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_M & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1_k \end{pmatrix}, \ A_N = A_p \dots A_1 \ .$$
$$H = \mu(-t) = e^{-t \ ad_{\partial_t}}, \ de^i = d(e^{-t \ ad_{\partial_t}})^i_{\ k} \wedge dx^k = \dots = -f^i_{\ tj} \ dt \wedge e^j.$$

 A_N, A_i : similar formula

 A_{Λ}

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Idea: obtain one-forms for the solvmanifold out of those of T^6 :

$$A \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{d}x^1\\ \vdots\\ \mathrm{d}x^6 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} e^1\\ \vdots\\ e^6 \end{array} \right)$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}^{p} & \smile & \mathcal{M}^{p} \\ & \vdots \\ \mathcal{F}^{1} & \smile & \mathcal{M}^{1} \\ & & & \downarrow \\ \end{pmatrix} = N/\Gamma_{N} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \mathcal{M} = G/\Gamma \\ \downarrow \\ T^{k} \\ A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{N} & 0 \\ 0 & 1_{k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{M} & 0 \\ 0 & 1_{k} \end{pmatrix}, A_{N} = A_{p} \dots A_{1} .$$

 $\begin{aligned} A_M &= \mu(-t) = e^{-t \ ad_{\partial_t}}, \ de^i = d(e^{-t \ ad_{\partial_t}})^i \ _k \wedge dx^k = \dots = -f^i \ _{tj} \ dt \wedge e^j. \\ A_N, \ A_i : \text{ similar formula}, \ A_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \mathcal{A}_i(x_{\mathcal{B}^i}) & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$

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Generalized Complex Geometry and the twist

GCG encodes in a geometric picture the NSNS sector of type II SUGRA.

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Two solutions can be related...

• Examples in type IIB on nilmanifolds

$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^6 = T^2 \times T^4$	

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Twist transformation?

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Twist transformation?

Possible metric transformation, not for \mathcal{B}

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Twist transformation?

Possible metric transformation, not for \mathcal{B} , but on \mathcal{F} .

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Twist transformation?

Possible metric transformation, not for \mathcal{B} , but on \mathcal{F} . Provide a connection α

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T-duals only for very specific $H \neq 0$.

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Explicit non-trivial fibration solutions?

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Explicit non-trivial fibration solutions?⇒ among nilmanifolds . hep-th/0609124 by M. Graña, R. Minasian, M. Petrini, A. Tomasiello

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Explicit non-trivial fibration solutions? \Rightarrow among nilmanifolds . hep-th/0609124 by M. Graña, R. Minasian, M. Petrini, A. Tomasiello Another solution on $S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M} \to (T^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \to T^3)$.

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Explicit non-trivial fibration solutions? \Rightarrow among nilmanifolds . hep-th/0609124 by M. Graña, R. Minasian, M. Petrini, A. Tomasiello Another solution on $S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M} \to (T^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \to T^3)$. Obtained by a twist from $(T^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \to T^3) \times S^1$!

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T-duals only for very specific $H \neq 0$.

Explicit non-trivial fibration solutions? \Rightarrow among nilmanifolds . hep-th/0609124 by M. Graña, R. Minasian, M. Petrini, A. Tomasiello Another solution on $S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M} \to (T^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \to T^3)$. Obtained by a twist from $(T^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \to T^3) \times S^1$! Iterated fibration.

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• Examples in type IIB on nilmanifolds

	$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^6 = T^2 \times T^4$	$\begin{array}{cccc} T^2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M} \\ & \downarrow \\ & T^4 \end{array}$
Г	ds_6^2	$e^{-2A}\mathrm{d}x_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + e^{-2A} \mathrm{d}z ^2$	$e^{-2A}\mathrm{d}x_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + e^{2A} \mathrm{d}z + \alpha ^2$
	Sources, θ	$O3, \ \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$O5 \; // \; \mathcal{F} \; , \; \theta = 0$
	RR	$g_s F_5 = e^{4A} * d(e^{-4A}) , (F_3)$	$g_s F_3 = -e^{-4A} * \mathrm{d}(e^{2A}J)$
Γ	NSNS	$(H = g_s * F_3)$	0
Γ	e^{ϕ}	g_s	$g_s e^{2A}$

Twist transformation?

Possible metric transformation, not for \mathcal{B} , but on \mathcal{F} . Provide a connection α , $\theta_c^+ = -\frac{\pi}{2}$. *B*-transform if needed...

 \hookrightarrow Twist related \checkmark

T-duals only for very specific $H \neq 0$.

Explicit non-trivial fibration solutions? \Rightarrow among nilmanifolds . hep-th/0609124 by M. Graña, R. Minasian, M. Petrini, A. Tomasiello Another solution on $S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M} \to (T^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \to T^3)$. Obtained by a twist from $(T^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \to T^3) \times S^1$! Iterated fibration. No T^6 T-dual.

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hep-th/0506066 by P.G. Cámara, A. Font, L.E. Ibáñez

hep-th/0609124 by M. Graña, R. Minasian, M. Petrini, A. Tomasiello

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 $\begin{array}{ccccccc} T^2 \times T^2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_1 \\ & \downarrow & & \\ & & S^1 \end{array} \times S^1 \end{array}$

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R =

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} T^2 \times T^2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_1 \\ & \downarrow & \times S^1 \\ s & 2.5 & (\mathfrak{g}_{5.17}^{0,0,\pm 1} \oplus \mathbb{R}) \\ A = \begin{pmatrix} R \\ & 1_2 \\ & \ddots \begin{pmatrix} \cos(x^5) & -\sin(x^5) \\ \sin(x^5) & \cos(x^5) \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

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0804.1769 by D.A.

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Solutions not T-dual to T^6 .

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Solutions not T-dual to T^6 .

First IIB solution related to T^6 by the twist transformation.

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Nucl. Phys. B 274 (1986) 253 by A. Strominger

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Non-trivial solutions were found later :

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Two $\mathcal{N} = 2$ solutions: (non)-Kähler transition via dualities.

$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	

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Two $\mathcal{N} = 2$ solutions: (non)-Kähler transition via dualities.

$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	
ds_6^2	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_{\mathcal{B}} + \mathrm{d}z ^2$	

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Two $\mathcal{N} = 2$ solutions: (non)-Kähler transition via dualities.

$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	
ds_6^2	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_{\mathcal{B}} + \mathrm{d}z ^2$	
e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}	

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ds_6^2	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_{\mathcal{B}} + \mathrm{d}z ^2$	
e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}	
B-field	0	
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$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	
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e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}	
B-field	0	
Gauge field \mathcal{F}	$\mathcal{F} \neq 0$ on \mathcal{B}	

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Non-trivial solutions were found later : $\begin{array}{l} {}_{\text{hep-th/9908088 by K. Dasgupta, G. Rajesh, S. Sethi} \\ {}_{\text{Two } \mathcal{N}=2 \text{ solutions: (non)-K\"ahler transition via dualities.} \end{array}$

$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	T^2	\hookrightarrow	$\mathcal{M} \ \downarrow \ K3$
ds_6^2	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_\mathcal{B} + \mathrm{d}z ^2$			
e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}			
B-field	0			
Gauge field \mathcal{F}	$\mathcal{F} \neq 0$ on \mathcal{B}			

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$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	$\begin{array}{cccc} T^2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M} \\ & \downarrow \\ & K3 \end{array}$
ds_6^2	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_{\mathcal{B}} + \mathrm{d}z ^2$	$e^{2\phi} \mathrm{d}s_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \mathrm{d}z + \alpha ^2$
e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}	
B-field	0	
Gauge field \mathcal{F}	$\mathcal{F} \neq 0$ on \mathcal{B}	

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$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	$\begin{array}{cccc} T^2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M} \\ & \downarrow \\ & K3 \end{array}$
ds_6^2	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_\mathcal{B} + \mathrm{d}z ^2$	$e^{2\phi} \mathrm{d}s_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \mathrm{d}z + \alpha ^2$
e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}
B-field	0	
Gauge field \mathcal{F}	$\mathcal{F} \neq 0$ on \mathcal{B}	

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$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	$egin{array}{cccc} T^2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M} & \ & \downarrow & \ & K3 & \end{array}$
ds_6^2	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_{\mathcal{B}} + \mathrm{d}z ^2$	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_{\mathcal{B}} + \mathrm{d}z + \alpha ^2$
e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}
B-field	0	$B = \operatorname{Re}(\alpha \wedge d\overline{z})$
Gauge field \mathcal{F}	$\mathcal{F} \neq 0$ on \mathcal{B}	

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$\mathcal{M}_{ ext{internal}}$	$T^2 \times K3$	$\begin{array}{cccc} T^2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M} \\ & \downarrow \\ & K3 \end{array}$
ds_6^2	$e^{2\phi}\mathrm{d}s^2_\mathcal{B} + \mathrm{d}z ^2$	$e^{2\phi} \mathrm{d}s_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \mathrm{d}z + \alpha ^2$
e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}	e^{ϕ}
B-field	0	$B = \operatorname{Re}(\alpha \wedge d\overline{z})$
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Transform the gauge field? Included in H, but...

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Transform the gauge field? Included in H, but... Extend $T^* \oplus T$ with gauge bundle, apply an O(d+16, d+16)...

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• Nil/solvmanifolds (twisted tori): interesting $\mathcal{M}_{internal}$ for flux compactifications, towards Minkowski, dS and AdS.

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 Nil/solvmanifolds (twisted tori): interesting M_{internal} for flux compactifications, towards Minkowski, dS and AdS.
Properties (compactness, topology) dictated by algebraic data.

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- Nil/solvmanifolds (twisted tori): interesting M_{internal} for flux compactifications, towards Minkowski, dS and AdS.
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- Twist transformation: relates one-forms of torus and twisted tori. Transforms NSNS sector and RR fluxes (GCG).

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Constructing GCG pure spinors and SUSY conditions

For heterotic: no GCG construction

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For heterotic: no GCG construction \Rightarrow first try to do it !

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For heterotic: no GCG construction \Rightarrow first try to do it ! \hookrightarrow construct pure spinors, twist them; SUSY conditions.

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Constructing GCG pure spinors and SUSY conditions

For heterotic: no GCG construction \Rightarrow first try to do it ! \hookrightarrow construct pure spinors, twist them; SUSY conditions. $\mathcal{N}_{10D} = 1 : \epsilon$

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Constructing GCG pure spinors and SUSY conditions

For heterotic: no GCG construction \Rightarrow first try to do it ! \hookrightarrow construct pure spinors, twist them; SUSY conditions. $\mathcal{N}_{10D} = 1 : \epsilon \Rightarrow$ decomposition on 4D + 6D for $\mathcal{N}_{4D} = 1$:

$$\epsilon = \zeta_+ \otimes \eta_+ + \zeta_- \otimes \eta_-$$

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Only one internal spinor η_+ (SU(3) structure)

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Twist Ψ_{\pm} : only connection transformation, no *B*-transform

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Twist Ψ_{\pm} : only connection transformation, no *B*-transform \hookrightarrow previous solutions mapped !

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$$\delta \psi_M = (D_M - \frac{1}{4}H_M)\epsilon = 0 \,,$$

 $\delta \lambda = (\not \partial \phi - \frac{1}{2} \, H)\epsilon = 0 \,,$
 $\delta \chi = 2 \, \mathcal{F}\epsilon = 0 \,.$

$\delta \psi_M = (D_M - \frac{1}{4}H_M)\epsilon = 0,$ $\delta \lambda = (\partial \phi - \frac{1}{2}H)\epsilon = 0,$ $\delta \chi = 2 \mathcal{F}\epsilon = 0.$

 \hookrightarrow decompose on 4D + 6D, and work out conditions for Ψ_{\pm}

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Rewrite the result as a wedge product:

 $\mathrm{d}\left(\Psi_{\pm}\right) = \pm \check{H} \wedge \Psi_{\pm}$

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$\delta \psi_M = (D_M - \frac{1}{4}H_M)\epsilon = 0,$ $\delta \lambda = (\partial \phi - \frac{1}{2}H)\epsilon = 0,$ $\delta \chi = 2 \mathcal{F}\epsilon = 0.$

 \hookrightarrow decompose on 4D + 6D, and work out conditions for Ψ_{\pm} Same as "type A" solutions of type IIB with F = 0, A = 0 \hookrightarrow worked out in

hep-th/0406137 by M. Graña, R. Minasian, M. Petrini, A. Tomasiello

Rewrite the result as a wedge product:

$$d(\Psi_{\pm}) = \pm \check{H} \wedge \Psi_{\pm} = \pm \left[(H^{1,2} - H^{2,1}) - i(H^{0,1} - H^{1,0}) \right] \wedge \Psi_{\pm} .$$

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Decomposing on various degrees \Rightarrow usual SUSY conditions

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