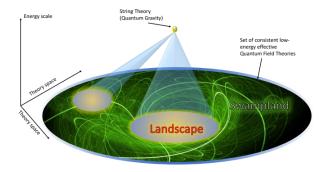


## New lights on the darkest corner of Quantum Gravity

Nicolò Petri Turin - Welcome day 2024 3 November 2024

Talk based on research with Eran Palti (Ben-Gurion U.) Refs: [Li, NP, Palti, 2306.02026]. [NP, Palti, 2405.01084]. [Palti, NP, To appear].

- Probably the biggest principle in physics is scale separation.
- String theory is the framework that tries to understand how to change the scale with gravity.
- Why gravity is so weak? Why the vacuum energy of the universe is so small? Is our universe a vacuum? Why we observe 3 spatial dimensions?
- Mistery of string theory: dualities seem suggesting that there are no fundamental quantities at all. The ultimate question is: there exist a fundamental set of degrees of freedom of quantum gravity?
- Research program: identify the universal criteria that any EFT should satisfy to admit a completion in a consistent theory of quantum gravity.



- The Swampland: the set of (apparently) consistent effective field theories (EFT) that cannot be completed into quantum gravity in the UV. [Vafa, 2005]. Main review: [Palti, 2019].
- We look at the self-consistency of EFTs, searching for quantum gravity imprints. We look at string theory as an experimental setup.

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- In string theory the vacuum energy  $\Lambda$  is calculable and it is related with other quantities of the spacetime vacuum.
- AdS conjecture [Lüst, Palti, Vafa, '19]: Consider quantum gravity on (A)dS. There exists an infinite tower of states with mass scale  $m_{\infty}$  which, as  $|\Lambda| \rightarrow 0$ , behaves as

$$m_{\infty} \sim |\Lambda|^{\alpha}$$
 with  $\alpha \sim O(1)$ .

- Many evidences in string theory: a correlation is not a causation!
- At the foundation of the current top proposal in string pheno: dark dimension scenario. [Montero, Valenzuela, Vafa, '22].
- The conjecture rises deep consistency issues with "realistic" string theory compactification (that are not abundant...).

- Develop the ideas behind the conjecture and try to see if it makes sense.
- A way to give sense to all this story is to relate the variations of the vacuum energy to a notion of **distance** in the space of parameters:

$$\Lambda \to 0 \qquad \longleftrightarrow \qquad \Delta \to +\infty \qquad \longleftrightarrow \qquad m_{\infty} \sim e^{-\gamma \Delta} = |\Lambda|^{\alpha}$$

- How can we make sense to a notion of distance beteeen two (A)dS vacua with Λ<sub>1</sub> and Λ<sub>2</sub>?
- To introduce a distance we need first to see if we can introduce a metric over the space of variations of gravitational vacua.

5 / 10

In classical gravity (A)dS solutions are labeled at least by one parameter associated to the AdS radius,

$$ds_4^2 = e^{2\sigma} \, ds_{(\mathsf{A})\mathsf{dS}_4}^2$$
 with  $\frac{\Lambda}{\hat{\Lambda}} = e^{-2\sigma}$ 

We need a sort of universal prescription to get a distance contribution:

- Take a family of (A)dS solutions parametrized by a spatially constant parameter σ.
- Give this parameter an infinitesimal spatial dependence:  $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma(x)$ .
- Extract the two-derivative terms from the Einstein-Hilbert action:  $S[\sigma(x)] \supset -\int K_{\sigma\sigma}(\partial\sigma)^2$

[Li, Palti, NP, '23], [Palti, NP, '24]

• Vacuum energy variations:  $ds_4^2 = e^{2\sigma(x)} ds_{(A)dS_4}^2$ 

• They are Weyl rescalings:  $R=e^{-2\,\sigma}\,\left(R_{(\mathsf{A})\mathsf{dS}_4}-6(\partial\,\sigma)^2-6\,\nabla^2\,\sigma\right)$ 

• 
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left( R - K_{\sigma\sigma} (\partial \sigma)^2 \right)$$
 with  $K_{\sigma\sigma} = -6$ 

- This is the manifestation of the Conformal Factor Problem (a big deal). [De Witt, '67] [Gibbons, Hawking, Perry, '78]
- The conformal factor variation of AdS is just one contribution. We must include all the contributions to the vacuum energy. This may solve the issue of negativity.

• Let's include k extra dimensions:  $ds_{10}^2 = e^{2\sigma} ds_{(A)dS_4}^2 + e^{2\tau} ds_k^2$ 

• We can compute exactly the contribution from the extra dimensions:

$$S \supset \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ -K_{\sigma\sigma} (\partial \sigma)^2 - k^2 \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{k-1}{k} \right) (\partial \tau)^2 \right]$$

• On-shell condition (EOM):  $ds_{10}^2 = e^{2\sigma} ds_{(\mathsf{A})\mathsf{dS}_4}^2 + e^{2\tau} ds_k^2$ 

 $\tau = \mathbf{a}\sigma$  with a = 1: no scale separation.

• Strong scale separation leads to a negative metric.

$$K_{\rm tot} = K_{\sigma\sigma} + K_{\tau\tau} = -6 + a^2 k^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{k-1}{k}\right),$$

• a = 1:  $K_{AdS_4 \times S^7} = \frac{51}{2}$ ,  $K_{AdS_5 \times S^5} = \frac{4}{3}$ ,  $K_{AdS_7 \times S^4} = -\frac{114}{5}$ .

•  $a \neq 1$ :  $K_{\text{DGKT}} = -\frac{10}{3}$ . (These vacua are very relevant).

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8 / 10

- In string theory vacua geometries are featured by many ingredients, like p-form gauge fields and/or scalars.
- This may solve the issue of negativity of the metric!
- Simplest example is the Freund-Rubin vacuum in M-theory  $AdS_4 imes S^7$ :

$$ds_{11}^2 = e^{2\sigma} \left( ds_{\mathsf{AdS}_4}^2 + 4 ds_{S^7}^2 \right) \,, \qquad F_4 = -3 e^{3\sigma} \operatorname{vol}_{\mathsf{AdS}_4}$$

- 11d action  $S \subset \int d^{11}x \sqrt{g_{11}} \left( R_{11} \frac{1}{2} \, |F_4|^2 
  ight)$
- We found a rigid and well-defined procedure to take flux variations and compute their contribution to the metric.
- These computations are highly non-trivial and lead to positive results in all the cases we considered!

- We cured the negativity in the metric in some relevant examples.
- Our procudere allows to compute  $m_{\infty} \sim e^{-\gamma \Delta}$ ,  $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_{\text{tri}}}}$ :
  - $\blacktriangleright \ {\rm AdS}_4 \times S^7 : \quad K_{\rm tot} = \frac{1563}{8} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \gamma = 0.07 \qquad {\rm [Li, Palti, \ NP, \ '24]}$
  - $\blacktriangleright \ {\rm AdS}_7 \times S^4 : \quad K_{\rm tot} = \frac{516}{5} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \gamma = 0.1 \qquad {\rm [Li,Palti, NP, '24]}$
  - $\blacktriangleright \ {\rm AdS}_5 \times S^5 : \quad K_{\rm tot} = 116 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \gamma = 0.09 \qquad {\rm [Li, Palti, \ NP, \ '24]}$
  - ▶ DGKT vacua :  $K_{\rm tot} = \frac{3376}{27} \longrightarrow \gamma = 0.06$  [Palti, NP, '24]
- These numbers are **universal** features of the vacuum and tell us that in the  $\Lambda \rightarrow 0$  limit an infinite tower of light states emerges. These light states are the KK states of the compactification!
- Metric positivity conjecture : families of solutions in quantum gravity always have a positive metric on them.
   [Palti, NP, '24], [Palti, NP, To appear].

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