Is M-theory emergent?

Aleksandar Gligovic

Geometry, Strings and the Swampland Program - Gong Show 19.03.2024



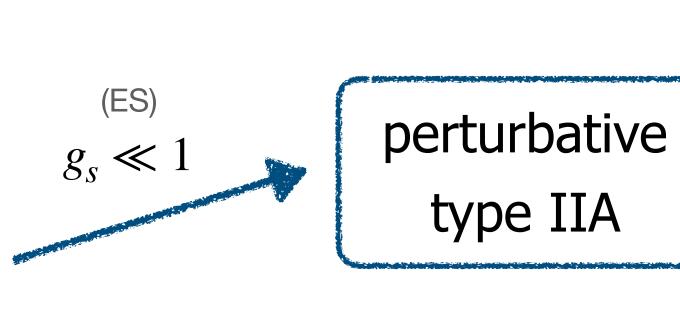


Based on 2309.11551, 2309.11554 & work in progress in collaboration with R. Blumenhagen, N. Cribiori & A. Paraskevopoulou

Infinite distances in QG

SDC [Ooguri, Vafa '06]: exponentially light, infinite towers at large distances

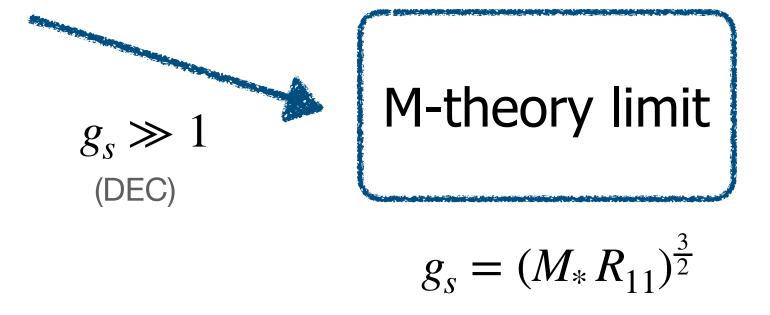
Refinement [Lee, Lerche, Weigand '19]: limit either decompact. (DEC) or emergent string (ES)



String modes $M_s \sim \tilde{\Lambda}$ string loop expansion in g_s

(NP) p-branes
$$T_p \sim M_s^{p+1}/g_s^{\beta=1,2}$$

species scale [Dvali '07]



What is P / NP? (
$$\rightarrow$$
 Part 1) $\tilde{\Lambda}=M_*$ 11D Planck scale

How to compute terms in lowenergy effective action? (→ Part 2)

Perturbative degrees of freedom

Define M-theory limit

Decompactify $d \rightarrow d + 1$

Type IIA on
$$X_{10-d}$$

(M-theory on $X_{10-d} \times S^1$)

Type IIA on
$$X_{10-d}$$
 (1) $\left(M_{\rm pl}^{(d)}\right)^{d-2} = M_*^9 V_{10-d} R_{11} = \text{const.}$ (2) $M_*^{10-d} V_{10-d} = \text{const.}$

(2)
$$M_*^{10-d} V_{10-d} = \text{const}$$

Take
$$R_{11} \to \lambda R_{11}$$
 & co-scale $M_* \to \lambda^{-\frac{1}{d-1}} M_*$, $R_I \to \lambda^{\frac{1}{d-1}} R_I$ for $\lambda \to \infty$

Find perturbative states

Lightest states:
$$M_{D0}^n = \frac{M_{\rm pl}^{(d)}}{\lambda} n \rightarrow \tilde{\Lambda} = \frac{M_{\rm pl}^{(d)}}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{d-1}}} \sim M_{\rm pl}^{(d+1)}$$
 Moreover $M_{D2,NS5,KK} \sim \tilde{\Lambda}$

Light DOF's: transverse (to S^1) M2 and M5 branes with KK momentum along S^1

The Emergence Proposal

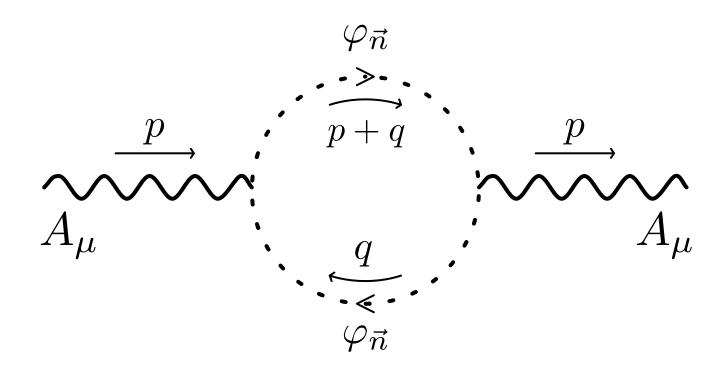
How to derive low-energy data? [Heidenreich, Reece, Rudelius '17] [Grimm, Palti, Valenzuela '18]

Strong Emergence: The dynamics (kinetic terms) for all fields are emergent in the infrared by integrating out towers of states down from an ultraviolet scale, which is below the Planck scale.

from: review [Palti '19]

Example: 4D U(1) gauge theory $m_n = |q_n| = n \Delta m$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n_{\max} \to \infty$

$$\frac{1}{g_{U(1)}^2} \simeq \sum_{n=1}^{n_{\text{max}}} q_n^2 \log \left(\frac{m_n^2}{\mu^2}\right) \simeq \sum_{n=1}^{n_{\text{max}}} \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^2} e^{-\pi t (n\Delta m)^2}$$
UV-divergence



• To which extent does emergence hold for both DEC and ES?

How to regularize?

Emergence in M-theory?

Evidence? 1/2-BPS saturated amplitudes

Example: R^4 couplings see [Green, Gutperle, Vanhove '97]

$$S_{R^4} \simeq M_*^{d-8} \int d^d x \sqrt{-g} \, \mathcal{V}_k r_{11} \, a_d \, t_8 t_8 \, R^4$$

from four-graviton scattering at one-loop in 11D

only one-loop $s \ll 1$ Schwinger integral $s \gg 1$ tree-level one-loop and NP in g_s

Proposal

Emergence (M-theory): Low-energy effective field theory emerges via quantum effects by integrating out infinite towers with mass parametrically not larger than the 11D Planck scale.