

Exact results in the STU model

Gabriel Lopes Cardoso

VIIIth Joburg Workshop on String Theory
University of the Witwatersrand

with Bernard de Wit and Swapna Mahapatra, to appear



Exact results for F-terms

in $N = 2$ supergravity theories from string theory

Quantum entropy function for BPS black holes in $N = 2$

Microstate counting for BPS black holes in $N = 2$

Wilsonian LEEA for type II superstring theory on $M_4 \times CY_3$:

N=2 supersymmetry in four dimensions.

F-terms:

For every integer $g \geq 0$: \exists F-term at precisely g -loop order in string perturbation theory, schematically

$$\int d^4x d^4\theta \sum_{g \geq 0} F^{(g)}(X^I) (W^2)^g$$

X^I : conical affine special Kähler manifold ($I = 0, \dots, h^{1,1}$ (or $h^{2,1}$))

Special Kähler geometry. de Wit, van Proeyen

$F^{(0)}(X)$ determines Kähler metric $N_{IJ} = 2 \operatorname{Im} (\partial^2 F^{(0)} / \partial X^I \partial X^J)$.

Assemble: $g \geq 1$

$$\Omega(X, A) = \sum_{g=1}^{\infty} F^{(g)}(X) A^g \quad , \quad A \in \mathbb{C}$$

Special significance of F-terms:

- determine entropy of half-BPS black holes OSV, 2004

Quantum entropy function: partition function in AdS_2 spacetime

Ashoke Sen, 1108.3842

Path integral, with $F^{(0)}(X)$ and $\Omega(X, A)$ as **input**

Dabholkar, Gomes, Murthy, 1012.0265

- $F^{(g)}$ topological string amplitudes.

Actually, the $F^{(g)}$ are not quite holomorphic ($g \geq 1$):

holomorphic anomaly equation (recursive relation, $g \geq 2$)

Bershadsky, Cecotti, Ooguri, Vafa, 1993

Two perspectives:

- **Wilsonian LEEA**
- **Holomorphic anomaly of TST**

Combine.

Wilsonian LEEA encoded in

$$F(X, A) = F^{(0)}(X) + 2i \Omega(X, A)$$

- Can we compute $\Omega(X, A) = \sum_{g=1}^{\infty} F^{(g)}(X) A^g$?

Asymptotic series in $A/(X^0)^2$

- Can we obtain an **exact** expression for $\Omega(X, A)$?

Resort to models with **exact duality symmetries**:

imposes **severe restrictions** on $\Omega(X, A)$.

STU-model Sen and Vafa, hep-th/9508064

- Exact prepotential $F^{(0)}(X) = -\frac{X^1 X^2 X^3}{X^0}$
- Special coordinates $S = -i \frac{X^1}{X^0}$, $T = -i \frac{X^2}{X^0}$, $U = -i \frac{X^3}{X^0}$
- $\Omega(X^0, S, T, U, A)$
- S-, T-, U duality symmetry: $\Gamma_0(2) \subset SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \quad , \quad c = 0 \pmod{2}$$

- Symplectic vector

$$(X^I, F_I(X, A)) \quad , \quad F_I(X, A) = \frac{\partial F(X, A)}{\partial X^I}$$

- S-duality:

$$X^0 \rightarrow X^{0'} = \Delta_S X^0 \quad , \quad \Delta_S = ic S + d \quad ,$$

$$S \rightarrow S' = \frac{aS - ib}{icS + d} \quad ,$$

$$T \rightarrow T' = T + \frac{2}{\Delta_S (Y^0)^2} \frac{\partial \Delta_S}{\partial S} \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial U} \quad ,$$

$$U \rightarrow U' = U + \frac{2}{\Delta_S (Y^0)^2} \frac{\partial \Delta_S}{\partial S} \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial T} \quad .$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial T}\right)'_S = \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial T}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial U}\right)'_S = \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial U},$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial S}\right)'_S - \Delta_S^2 \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial S} = \frac{\partial\Delta_S}{\partial S} \left[-\Delta_S X^0 \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial X^0} - \frac{2}{(X^0)^2} \frac{\partial\Delta_S}{\partial S} \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial T} \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial U} \right],$$

$$\left(X^0 \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial X^0}\right)'_S = X^0 \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial X^0} + \frac{4}{\Delta_S (X^0)^2} \frac{\partial\Delta_S}{\partial S} \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial T} \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial U}.$$

where $\Delta_S = icS + d$

Non-linear in Ω . Similarly for T and U duality. **Triality.**

Ω by **iterative procedure.**

STU-model

Local supersymmetry requires $\Omega(X, A)$ to be **holomorphic and homogeneous of degree 2**: $A \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\Omega(X, A) = A \left[\gamma \ln \frac{(X^0)^2}{A} + \omega^{(1)}(S, T, U) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{(X^0)^2} \right)^n \omega^{(n+1)}(S, T, U) \right]$$

Note presence of **logarithmic** term: beyond usual perturbative expansion in $A/(X^0)^2$.

LEEA input data: $\omega^{(1)}(S, T, U) = \omega(S) + \omega(T) + \omega(U)$ with

- $\omega(S) = \frac{1}{64\pi} \ln \vartheta_2(S)$
- $\omega(S') = \omega(S) - 2\gamma \ln \Delta_S(S)$ with $\gamma = -\frac{1}{256\pi}$.
- $X^{0'} = \Delta_S(S) X^0$

- $A \in \mathbb{C}$: $\gamma \ln \frac{(X^0)^2}{A} + \omega^{(1)}(S, T, U)$
- $A \in \mathbb{R}$: $\gamma \ln \det N_{IJ} + (\omega^{(1)}(S, T, U) + c.c)$

STU-model:

$$K - \ln |X^0|^2 = -\ln \left[iX^I \bar{F}_I^{(0)} - iF_I^{(0)} \bar{X}^I \right]$$

Symplectic function.

Log area correction

$$A \in \mathbb{C}: \quad L_{\text{Wilsonian}} \sim \gamma \ln(X^0)^2 W^2 + h.c.$$

logarithmic correction to BPS entropy for large black holes from duality:

Area law:

$$S_0 = \frac{A}{4} = i \left(\bar{X}^I F_I^{(0)} - X^I \bar{F}_I^{(0)} \right) \Big|_{\text{attractor}}$$

Correction:

$$\Delta S = 2 \ln |X^0|^2 \Big|_{\text{attractor}} = 2 \ln S_0$$

in agreement with Sen, arXiv:1108.3842

Higher-order contributions $\omega^{(n)}(S, T, U)$ by **iterative** procedure:

$$\omega^{(2)}(S, T, U) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial S} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial T} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial U}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^{(3)}(S, T, U) &= \frac{1}{4\gamma^3} \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial S} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial T} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial U} \right)^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial S^2} \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial T} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial U} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial T^2} \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial U} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial S} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial U^2} \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial S} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial T} \right)^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

etc.

All determined in terms of $\omega^{(1)}(S, T, U) = \omega(S) + \omega(T) + \omega(U) \longrightarrow$

$\Omega(X, A)$ as a series.

Exact expression for $\Omega?$ \longrightarrow TST

Relation with topological string theory

Subtle relation between **Wilsonian LEEA** and the **topological string partition function (TST)**.

LEEAs:

$$\Omega(X, A) = A \left[\gamma \ln \frac{(X^0)^2}{A} + \omega^{(1)}(S, T, U) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{(X^0)^2} \right)^n \omega^{(n+1)}(S, T, U) \right]$$

TST: free energies $F^{(g)}(Y, \bar{Y})$, symplectic functions.

Relation: C, de Wit, Mahapatra, 2014

- Legendre transformation $\Omega(X, A) \rightarrow H(\phi, \chi)$

H: Hesse potential

- New variables $X^I \rightarrow Y^I$

The Hesse potential

LEEA: $F(X, A) = F^{(0)}(X) + 2i\Omega(X, A)$

- **Hesse potential** $H(\phi, \chi)$ Freed 1997

$$\phi^I = X^I + \bar{X}^I, \quad \chi_I = F_I + \bar{F}_I$$

Obtained by **Legendre transform** with respect to $X^I - \bar{X}^I$:

$$H(\phi, \chi) = 4\text{Im} \left(F^{(0)}(X) + i\Omega(X, A) \right) + i\chi_I (X - \bar{X})^I$$

Significance: **symplectic function**

- **New variables:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi^I \\ \chi_I \end{pmatrix} = 2\text{Re} \begin{pmatrix} X^I \\ F_I(X, A) \end{pmatrix} = 2\text{Re} \begin{pmatrix} Y^I \\ F_I^{(0)}(Y) \end{pmatrix}$$

Relation between Y^I and (ϕ, χ) **only** involves $F^{(0)}$.

Evaluating the Hesse potential

In TST variables Y^I : $H(\phi, \chi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A^n F^{(n)}(Y, \bar{Y}) + \dots$

Expansion in terms of **symplectic functions** $F^{(n)}(Y, \bar{Y})$, the **topological free energies**.

STU model: **LEEA**

$$\Omega(X, A) = A \left[\gamma \ln \frac{(X^0)^2}{A} + \omega^{(1)}(S, T, U) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{(X^0)^2} \right)^n \omega^{(n+1)}(S, T, U) \right]$$

TST: $\lambda = A/(Y^0)^2$ topological string coupling

$$H = 4A \left[-\gamma \ln |\lambda^2| + h(\lambda, \omega, N^{IJ}) + \bar{h}(\bar{\lambda}, \bar{\omega}, N^{IJ}) \right]$$

h depends **holomorphically** on ω and λ , but not on S, T, U :

$$N_{IJ} = 2 \operatorname{Im} \left(\partial^2 F^{(0)}(Y) / \partial Y^I \partial Y^J \right)$$

Exact results



$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial \bar{S}} = \frac{2\lambda}{(S + \bar{S})^2} D_T h D_U h$$

Covariant derivative $D_T \omega^{(1)} = \frac{\partial \omega^{(1)}}{\partial T} - \frac{2\gamma}{T + \bar{T}}$

Equivalent to BCOV hep-th/9309140

- h series in λ . Consider $h = h(\lambda, \omega, N^{IJ})$ with $\omega = 0$
Alim, Yau, Zhou 2015

Can rewrite holomorphic anomaly equation as **ODE** in

$$\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{(S + \bar{S})(T + \bar{T})(U + \bar{U})}:$$

$$\frac{dh}{d\tilde{\lambda}} = \frac{2\gamma}{\tilde{\lambda}} - \frac{1}{4\tilde{\lambda}^2} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - 16\gamma\tilde{\lambda}} \right]$$

Exact expression for h when $\omega = 0$!

Exact results

When $\omega \neq 0$:

$h = f(\tilde{\lambda}) + g(\lambda, \omega)$, $g(\lambda, \omega)$ series expansion in λ , $g(\lambda, \omega = 0) = 0$.

This series contains

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)!} \left(\hat{D}_S^n I_2(S) \right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{\gamma} D_T \omega D_U \omega \right)^{n+2},$$

where $I_2(S) = \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial S^2} + \frac{1}{2\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial S} \right)^2$, $\hat{D}_S \Sigma(S) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial S} + \frac{p}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \omega(S)}{\partial S} \right) \Sigma(S)$.

Compare with **Cohen-Kuznetsov type series** (convergent, modular form of weight k)

$$I(S, \Sigma) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m! (k)_m} (D_S^m f_k(S)) \Sigma^m, \quad \Sigma \in \mathbb{C}$$

Pochhammer symbol $(k)_m = \frac{(k+m-1)!}{(k-1)!}$, $\Sigma \rightarrow \frac{\Sigma}{\Delta_S^2}$

Questions

- Exact expression for $g(\lambda, \omega)$?
- Exact result for Ω on effective action side?

Thanks!