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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

GEOMETRY, TOPOLOGY, AND PHYSICS SEMINAR

K3 surfaces, modular forms, and non-geometric heterotic compactifications

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Abstract: Type IIB string theory has an $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ symmetry and a complex scalar field τ valued in the upper half plane, on which $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ acts by fractional linear transformations; this naturally suggests building models in which τ is allowed to vary. Although the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ -invariant function $j(\tau)$ can reveal some of the structures of these models, for their full construction and study we need $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ modular forms, particularly the Eisenstein series $E_4(\tau)$ and $E_6(\tau)$ and the corresponding Weierstrass equations. The Weierstrass equations can also be analyzed in algebraic geometry via the theory of elliptic curves. This approach leads to the "F-theory" compactifications of type IIB theory.

Similarly, the heterotic string compactified on T^2 has a large discrete symmetry group SO(2, 18; Z), which acts on the scalars in the theory in a natural way; there have been a number of attempts to construct models in which these scalars are allowed to vary by using SO(2, 18; Z)-invariant functions. In our new work, we give (in principle) a more complete construction of these models, using SO(2, 18; Z)-modular forms analogous to the Eisenstein series. In practice, we restrict to special cases in which either there are no Wilson lines – and SO(2, 2; Z) symmetry – or there is a single Wilson line – and SO(2, 3; Z) symmetry. In those cases, the modular forms can be analyzed in detail and there turns out to be a precise theory of K3 surface with prescribed singularities which corresponds to the structure of the modular forms. Using these two approaches – modular forms on the one hand, and the algebraic geometry of the K3 surfaces on the other hand – we can construct non-geometric compactifications of the heterotic theory.