

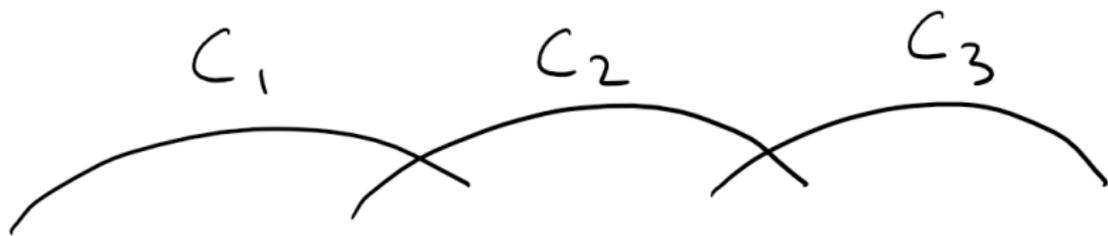
# New compactifications of F-Theory to 6d

$$\mathcal{N} = (1, 0)$$

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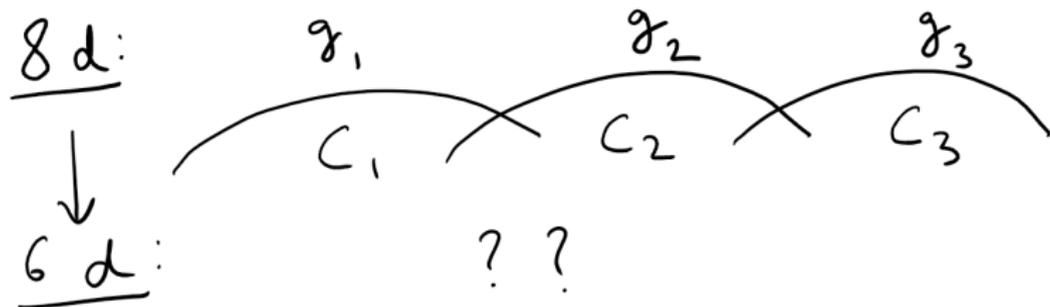
(based on a joint work with Morrison, Tachikawa and Tomasiello)

We are compactifying Type IIB on a complex surface. The surface contains complex curves which represent non-trivial 2-cycles.

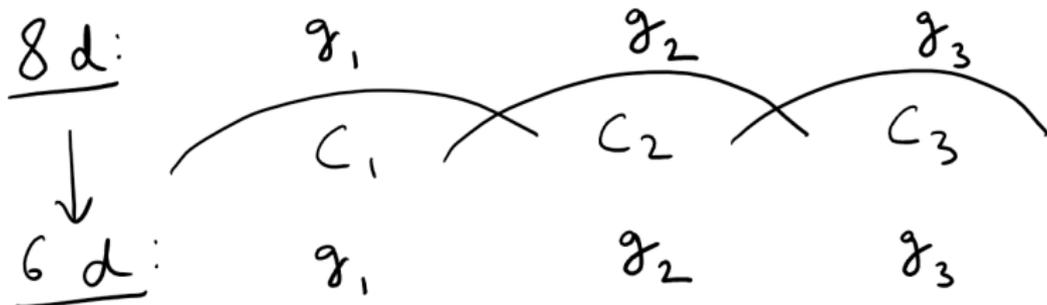


We can wrap (non-perturbative) seven-branes over these curves. Then we are studying a compactification of the 8d gauge theory carried by these seven-branes.

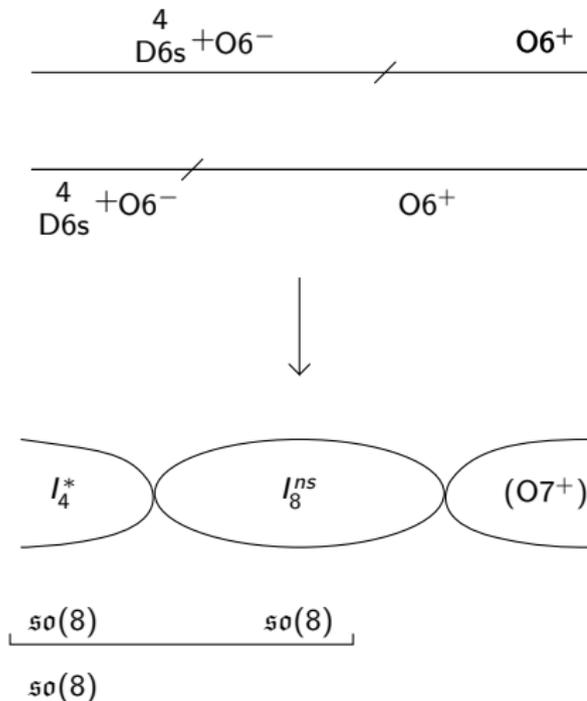
**Question:** What is the resulting gauge algebra in 6d?



The result of compactification actually depends on some moduli, namely holonomies of 8d gauge fields and the fluxes of (RR and NS-NS) 2-form potentials on these curves. In many cases, we can completely turn off these moduli and go to *the origin* in the moduli space where the 6d gauge algebra simply coincides with the 8d gauge algebra.



However, it is generally impossible to turn off the moduli when  $O7^+$  planes (having RR-charge +4) are involved. Let me give you an example:



Traditionally, it was always assumed that the origin of the moduli space exists. The 6d theory at other points in the moduli space could then be studied as a Higgsing of the 6d theory at the origin.

In the presence of  $O7^+$ , generically the origin does not exist. Rather, there are multiple special points where the theory is “least Higgsed”, i.e. the theory at points near such a special point is a Higgsing of the theory at the special point.

8 d:

$g_1$

$g_2$

$g_3$

$C_1$

$C_2$

$C_3$

6 d:

$h_1$  on

$$\Sigma_1 = \alpha C_1 + \beta C_2$$

$h_2$  on

$$\Sigma_2 = \gamma C_2 + \delta C_3$$

- ▶ If 6d gauge algebras and corresponding divisors are specified, the matter content can be predicted. But, what are the possible choices of 6d gauge algebras and corresponding divisors for a given set of 7-branes?
- ▶ There exists a classification of 6d SCFTs arising as compactifications of F-theory not involving  $O7^+$ . However, some examples of 6d SCFTs are known which only arise in F-theory by using  $O7^+$ . So, what is the full classification after incorporating  $O7^+$ ?