
Generalized CICY three-folds

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String Phenomenology, Madrid
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String Phenomenology and Calabi-Yau Manifolds

- **String Phenomenology**
 - Connect string theory to phenomenology
 - Desirably obtain the SM in its N=1 SUSY version

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 - Internal topology/geometry determines the 4d theory

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- **N=1 Compactifications**
 - Het on CY3 with a gauge background
 - Type IIB branes on CY3 [IIA, IIB, I]
 - M on G2 (IIA with D6)
 - F on elliptic CY4 (IIB with D7/D3)

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A Zoo of CY 3-folds

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- Zero locus in \mathbb{P}^4 of a quintic polynomial, $X = \{[\mathbf{x}] \mid p^{(5)}(\mathbf{x}) = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^4$

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- Relevant topology:

$$(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1}) = (1, 101)$$
$$\chi = -200$$

$$c_2(X) = 10J^2$$

$$\int_X J^3 = 5$$

Positive half-line,
for Kaehler/Mori cones

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cf. CICY 4-folds [Gray, Haupt, Lukas]

- Common zero locus of homogeneous polynomials in $\prod_{r=1}^m \mathbb{P}^{n_r}$
- 7890 such CY3's; extensively used for string models

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$$\longleftrightarrow X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} \mathbb{P}^2 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \mathbb{P}^3 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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CICY 3-folds

- CICY3 Configuration Matrix

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} \mathbb{P}^{n_1} & a_1^1 & a_2^1 & \cdots & a_K^1 \\ \mathbb{P}^{n_2} & a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_K^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \mathbb{P}^{n_m} & a_1^m & a_2^m & \cdots & a_K^m \end{array} \right]$$

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- Analyzing CICYs

- Smoothness guaranteed
- Topology encoded entirely in the configuration matrix

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- Polynomial sections (in the ambient homogeneous coordinates)

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- Analyzing CICYs

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- Why positive-semidefinite configurations?

- Polynomial sections (in the ambient homogeneous coordinates)
- However, only needs to be able to “sequentially” construct sections!

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Generalities

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$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc|ccccc} & & & & & & & & \\ p_1 & \mathbb{P}^{n_1} & a_1^1 & a_2^1 & \cdots & a_K^1 & b_1^1 & \cdots & b_L^1 \\ \hline \mathbb{P}^{n_2} & a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_K^2 & b_1^2 & \cdots & b_L^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbb{P}^{n_m} & a_1^m & a_2^m & \cdots & a_K^m & b_1^m & \cdots & b_L^m \end{array} \right] , \text{with } a_\alpha^r \geq 0 \quad \& \quad \text{3-fold} \quad \& \quad \text{CY}$$

\mathcal{M}_1

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$\mathcal{M}_1 \supset \mathcal{M}_2$

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$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|ccccc|cc} & p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_K & q_1 & & \\ \hline \mathbb{P}^{n_1} & a_1^1 & a_2^1 & \cdots & a_K^1 & b_1^1 & \cdots & b_L^1 \\ \mathbb{P}^{n_2} & a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_K^2 & b_1^2 & \cdots & b_L^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbb{P}^{n_m} & a_1^m & a_2^m & \cdots & a_K^m & b_1^m & \cdots & b_L^m \end{array} \right], \text{with } a_\alpha^r \geq 0 \quad \& \quad \text{3-fold \& CY}$$

$\mathcal{M}_1 \supset \mathcal{M}_2 \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{M}_K \supset \mathcal{M}_{K+1}$

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$\mathcal{M}_1 \supset \mathcal{M}_2 \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{M}_K \supset \mathcal{M}_{K+1} \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{M}_{K+L} \equiv X$

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$\mathcal{M}_1 \supset \mathcal{M}_2 \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{M}_K \supset \mathcal{M}_{K+1} \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{M}_{K+L} \equiv X$

- Motivations for going beyond CICYs?

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Generalities

- gCICY3 Configuration Matrix

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$\mathcal{M}_1 \supset \mathcal{M}_2 \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{M}_K \supset \mathcal{M}_{K+1} \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{M}_{K+L} \equiv X$

- Motivations for going beyond CICYs?
 - A new class of CY 3-folds

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

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- gCICY3 Configuration Matrix

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- Motivations for going beyond CICYs?

- A new class of CY 3-folds
- Chance to achieve a positive Euler number cf. Toric construction [Batyrev], [Kreuzer, Skarke]

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

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gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Generalities

- gCICY3 Configuration Matrix

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} \mathbb{P}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

- Motivations for going beyond CICYs?
 - A new class of CY 3-folds
 - Chance to achieve a positive Euler number cf. Toric construction [Batyrev], [Kreuzer, Skarke]
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gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Generalities

- gCICY3 Configuration Matrix

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & & \\ \hline \mathbb{P}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right]_M$$

- Motivations for going beyond CICYs?
 - A new class of CY 3-folds
 - Chance to achieve a positive Euler number cf. Toric construction [Batyrev], [Kreuzer, Skarke]
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gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Generalities

- gCICY3 Configuration Matrix

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} & p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

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gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$\mathcal{M} \supset X$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{aligned} p &\in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^4}(3, 2)) \\ q &\in \Gamma(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(-1, 3)) \end{aligned}$$

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- Sequential Section Construction

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

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- **Sequential Section Construction**

- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles**

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

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- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles** cf. [Gao's talk]

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

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$\mathcal{M} \supset X$

- **Sequential Section Construction**

- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles** cf. [Gao's talk]

$$\begin{matrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

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$\frac{N^{(0,3)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}$

- **Sequential Section Construction**

- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles** cf. [Gao's talk]

$$\frac{-1}{3} = \frac{0}{3} - \frac{1}{0}$$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

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- **Sequential Section Construction**

- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles**
- $D = 0$ in \mathcal{M} should imply $N = 0$

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Analysis: Section Construction

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Key $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \equiv 0$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

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- **Sequential Section Construction**

- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles**
- $D = 0$ in \mathcal{M} should imply $N = 0$

Key $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \equiv 0 \rightarrow x_0^3 \Pi_1^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_0^2 x_1 \Pi_2^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_0 x_1^2 \Pi_3^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_1^3 \Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) \equiv 0$

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$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

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- E.g., with $D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = x_0$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

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- **Sequential Section Construction**

- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles**
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Key $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \equiv 0 \rightarrow x_0^3 \Pi_1^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_0^2 x_1 \Pi_2^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_0 x_1^2 \Pi_3^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_1^3 \Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) \equiv 0$

- E.g., with $D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = x_0$, $D = 0$ in \mathcal{M} implies $\Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) = 0$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

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 $\frac{N^{(0,3)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}$

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- E.g., with $D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = x_0$, $D = 0$ in \mathcal{M} implies $\Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) = 0$ and hence,
 $\frac{\Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y})}{x_0} l^{(1)}(\mathbf{y})$ are holomorphic sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(-1, 3)$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

$p \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^4}(3, 2)) \sim \dim=60$
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 $\frac{N^{(0,3)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}$

- **Sequential Section Construction**

- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles**
- $D = 0$ in \mathcal{M} should imply $N = 0$

Key $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \equiv 0 \rightarrow x_0^3 \Pi_1^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_0^2 x_1 \Pi_2^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_0 x_1^2 \Pi_3^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_1^3 \Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) \equiv 0$

- $D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = x_0$ gives 5 sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(-1, 3)$:
 $\frac{\Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y})}{x_0} y_i$ for $i = 0, \dots, 4$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

$p \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^4}(3, 2)) \sim \dim=60$
 $q \in \Gamma(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(-1, 3)) \sim \dim=15$
 $\frac{N^{(0,3)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}$

- **Sequential Section Construction**

- Divisor of **zeros** and of **poles**
- $D = 0$ in \mathcal{M} should imply $N = 0$

Key $p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \equiv 0 \rightarrow x_0^3 \Pi_1^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_0^2 x_1 \Pi_2^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_0 x_1^2 \Pi_3^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) + x_1^3 \Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y}) \equiv 0$

- $D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = x_0$, $x_0 - x_1$, and $x_0 + x_1$ each gives 5 sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(-1, 3)$:
 $\frac{\Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y})}{x_0} y_i$, $\frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^4 \Pi_{\alpha}^{(2)}(\mathbf{y})}{x_0 - x_1} y_i$, and $\frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^4 (-1)^{\alpha} \Pi_{\alpha}^{(2)}(\mathbf{y})}{x_0 + x_1} y_i$ for $i = 0, \dots, 4$

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Section Construction

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

$p \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^4, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^4}(3, 2)) \sim \dim=60$
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 $\frac{N^{(0,3)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}$

- **Sequential Section Construction**

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- $D^{(1,0)}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = x_0, x_0 - x_1, \text{ and } x_0 + x_1$ each gives 5 sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}(-1, 3)$:
 $\frac{\Pi_4^{(2)}(\mathbf{y})}{x_0} y_i, \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^4 \Pi_{\alpha}^{(2)}(\mathbf{y})}{x_0 - x_1} y_i, \text{ and } \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^4 (-1)^{\alpha} \Pi_{\alpha}^{(2)}(\mathbf{y})}{x_0 + x_1} y_i$ for $i = 0, \dots, 4$

Can check these 15 are linearly independent & no more independent sections arise!

gCICY 3-folds Illustration

Analysis: Smoothness

$$X \sim \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} p & q \\ \hline \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{x}}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{y}}^4 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \mathcal{M} \supset X$$

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gCICY 3-folds Illustration

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- **Remark**

- Smoothness is hard to achieve since section space often factorizes as a whole (i.e., a generic section factorizes in many cases)

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- **The Techniques for CICYs Still Apply**
 - Hodge numbers
 - Chern class
 - Intersection numbers

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 - Smooth and reduced
- **The Techniques for CICYs Still Apply**
 - Hodge numbers $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1}) = (2, 46)$; $\chi = -88$
 - Chern class $\mathbf{c}_2 = 24 \nu^{\mathbf{x}} + 46 \nu^{\mathbf{y}}$, where $\int_X J_s \wedge \nu^t = \delta_s^t$ and $H^{1,1}(X) = \text{Span} \langle J_{\mathbf{x}}, J_{\mathbf{y}} \rangle$
 - Intersection numbers $d_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}} = 6$; $d_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}} = 7$, where $d_{stu} = \int_X J_s J_t J_u$

Summary

- CICYs have been generalized to gCICYs by allowing for negative entries in the configuration matrix.
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- A systematic scan – *more CY3 geometries and/or gCICY3 classification*
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- Singular gCICYs – *singular elliptic fibration, e.g., for F-theory models*

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THANK YOU