

Title: Research Talk 15 - dS₂ supergravity

Speakers:

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Abstract: I will discuss the interplay between 2d de Sitter and supersymmetry in two concrete supergravity models coupled to superconformal field theories. Upon fixing a supersymmetric analogue of the Weyl gauge these theories can be viewed as supersymmetric extensions of timelike Liouville theory with N=1 and N=2 supersymmetry respectively. Supersymmetric timelike Liouville is well behaved in the UV and combines supersymmetry with a positive cosmological constant and a de Sitter saddle. The theory is amenable to a variety of techniques including systematic loop expansions and localization methods.

dS_2 supergravity

Strings 2023

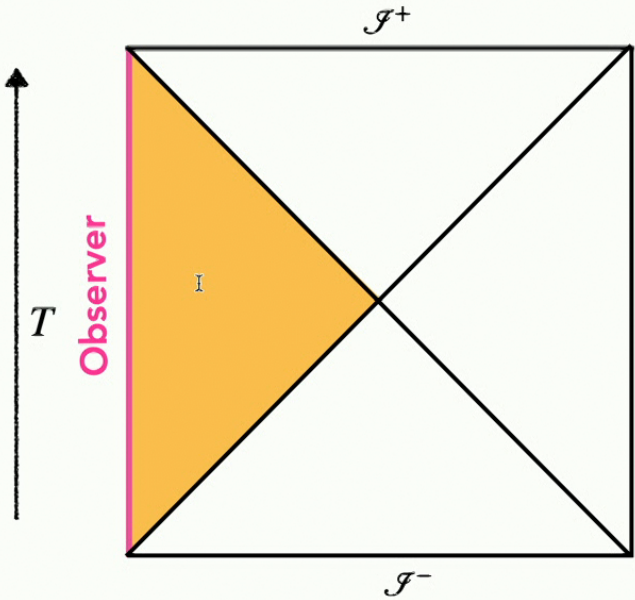
Beatrix Mühlmann

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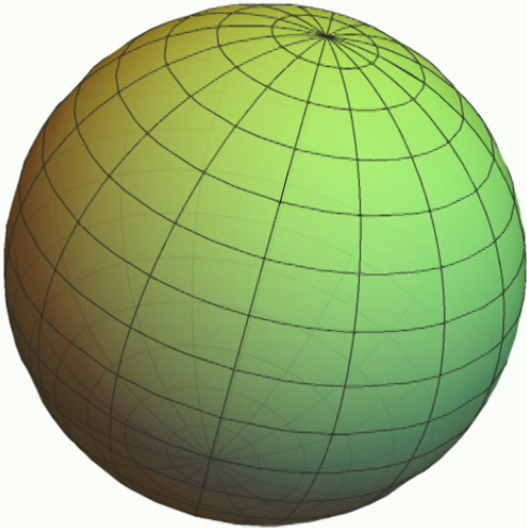
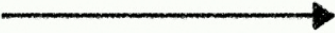
Work in collaboration with Dionysios Anninos and Pietro Benetti Genolini

de Sitter space

Our Universe is expanding at an accelerated rate driven by positive cc \rightarrow asymptotically dS_4 Universe



Penrose diagram of dS_4



Euclidean dS is the sphere

Why dS_2 ?

- Irreps of dS_2 isometry group $SO(2,1)$ similar to those of dS_4 isometry group $SO(4,1)$
- dS_2 has a non-trivial Gibbons-Hawking de Sitter entropy/ non-trivial path integral
- $dS_2 \times S^2$ (=Nariai geometry) is a solution of 4d gravity with positive cc
- Recent progress on euclidean 2d BH and AdS_2
[Saad-Shenker-Stanford,...,Almheiri-Hartman-Maldacena-Shaghoulian-Tajdini,...]

dS entropy?

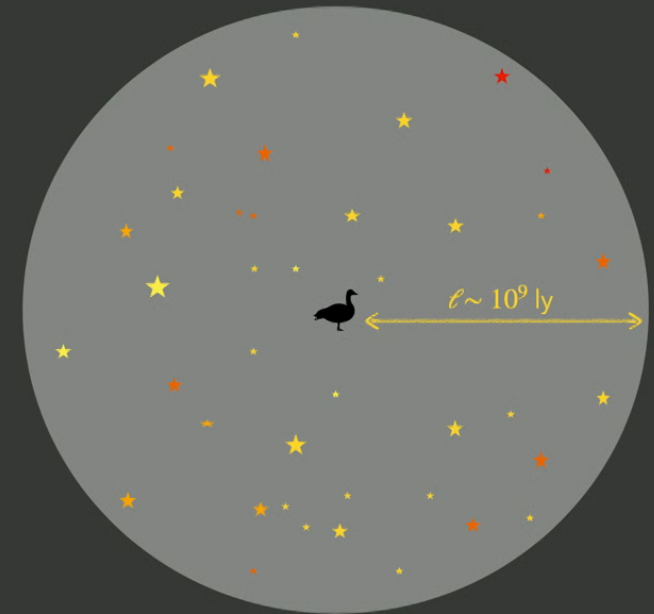
★ Gibbons-Hawking conjecture $e^{S_{dS}} = \mathcal{Z}_{\text{grav}} = \sum_{\mathcal{M} \text{ compact}} \int [\mathcal{D}g] e^{-S_{EH}[\Lambda, g, \mathcal{M}]} Z_{\text{matter}}[\mathcal{M}, g] \approx e^{\frac{A}{4G}} + \dots$

★ For BH evidence that S_{BH} is a counting problem
[Bekenstein-Hawking, ..., Strominger-Vafa, ...]

★ Nature of S_{dS} ?

★ SUSY leads to superstrings, AdS/CFT, BPS states for BH, ...

★ SUSY as a tool to understand dS entropy?



$$S_{dS} \approx \frac{A}{4G} + \dots \approx 10^{122}$$

SUGRA & dS

$d > 2$

SUSY extension of $\mathfrak{so}(d,1)$ + unitary rep. does not exist

[Pilch-van Nieuwenhuizen-Sohnius, Lukierski-Novicki, ...]

Super-conformal field theory okay with dS

[Anous-Freedman-Maloney, ...]

No-go's for classical embedding in superstrings

[Gibbons, Maldacena-Nuñez...]

Non-linearly realised dS-SUGRA (Volkov-Akulov)

[Bergshoeff-Freedman-Kalosh-van Proeyen, ...]

$d = 2$

→ Susy extension of $\mathfrak{so}(2,1)$ (isometry algebra of AdS_2 and dS_2) + unitary rep. exist

[Lukierski-Novicki, ...]

→ Same holds in 2d

→ Consider 2d as a UV finite theory on its own

→ Not known in 2d

Two concrete models

$\mathcal{N} = 1$ dS₂ supergravity: $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SUGRA + $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SCFT

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$\mathcal{N} = 2$ dS₂ supergravity: $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SUGRA + $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFT

$\mathcal{N}=1$ dS₂ supergravity

- 2d $\mathcal{N} = 1$ gravity multiplet $(e_{\mu}^a, \chi_{\mu}, A)$: zweibein, spin 3/2 Majorana gravitino, real scalar
- $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SUGRA + $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SCFT on compact surface Σ_h of genus h

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{grav}}^{\mathcal{N}=1} = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} e^{\vartheta(2-2h)} \int [\mathcal{D}e_{\mu}^a][\mathcal{D}\chi_{\mu}][\mathcal{D}A] e^{-\int_{\Sigma_h} d^2x e(-4\mu A + \mu \bar{\chi}_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \chi_{\nu})} \times Z_{\text{SCFT}}^{(h)}[e_{\mu}^a, \chi_{\mu}, A]$$

- $Z_{\text{SCFT}}^{(h)}[e_{\mu}^a, \chi_{\mu}, A]$ is the genus h partition function of a SCFT with central charge c_m
- Absence of gravitino kinetic term $\bar{\chi}_{\mu} \gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} D_{\nu} \chi_{\rho}$ in 2d
- Focus on $h = 0$ in this talk

super-Weyl gauge

- super-Weyl gauge: $e_\mu^a = e^{b\varphi} \tilde{e}_\mu^a$, $\chi_\mu = e^{\frac{1}{2}b\varphi} \gamma_\mu \psi$, $A = e^{-b\varphi} F$
- \tilde{e}_μ^a background metric on round S^2 with radius r
- Chiral multiplet (φ, ψ, F) : real scalar, Majorana spin 1/2 fermion, real scalar F
- $Z_{\text{SFT}}^{(0)}$ is determined by superconformal anomaly ($\mathcal{N} = 1$ analogue of Polyakov action)
- SUGRA with **positive cc** sector leads to $\mathcal{N} = 1$ super-Liouville [Distler-Housek-Kawai,...]

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{grav},(0)}^{\mathcal{N}=1} = e^{2\theta} \times \left(\frac{r}{\ell_{\text{UV}}} \right)^{(c_m + c_{bc} + c_{\beta\gamma})/3} \times \int \frac{[\mathcal{D}\varphi][\mathcal{D}\psi]}{\text{vol}_{OSp(1|2;\mathbb{C})}} e^{-\mathcal{S}_L^{\mathcal{N}=1}}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_L^{\mathcal{N}=1} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{S^2} d^2x \sqrt{\tilde{g}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial_\nu \varphi + \frac{Q\varphi}{r^2} + \Lambda e^{2b\varphi} - \frac{i}{2} \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \frac{i}{2} \sqrt{\Lambda} b e^{b\varphi} \bar{\psi} \psi \right)$$

- $OSp(1|2, \mathbb{C})$ residual gauge group on S^2

$\mathcal{N} = 1$ super-Liouville

$$\mathcal{S}_L^{\mathcal{N}=1} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{S^2} d^2x \sqrt{\tilde{g}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \tilde{g}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial_\nu \varphi - \frac{i}{2} \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \Lambda e^{2b\varphi} + \frac{Q\varphi}{r^2} + \frac{i}{2} \sqrt{\Lambda} b e^{b\varphi} \bar{\psi} \psi \right)$$

$\mathcal{N} = 1$ super-Liouville is a 2d SCFT with $Q = b + b^{-1}$ and $c_L^{\mathcal{N}=1} = 3/2 + 3Q^2$

Anomaly cancellation: $c_L^{\mathcal{N}=1} + c_m + c_{bc} + c_{\beta\gamma} = 0$



- Positive cc
- For $c_m \rightarrow -\infty$ complex S^2 saddle
- For SCFT = super minimal model, non-perturbative completion known [Seiberg-Shih,...]

- Positive cc
- For $c_m \rightarrow \infty$ **real** S^2 saddle

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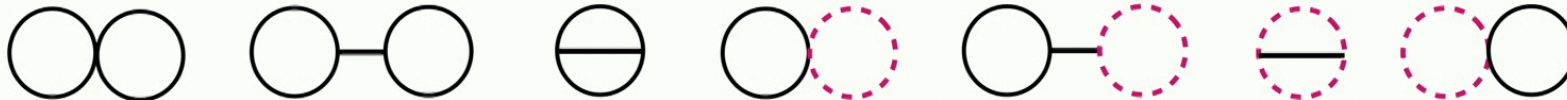


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Non-Gaussian fluctuations

- Systematic higher loop on top of dS_2 saddle



- Two-loop on S^2 : all UV divergences cancel

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{grav},(0)}^{\mathcal{N}=1} = e^{2\vartheta} \times \left(\frac{r}{\ell_{\text{uv}}} \right)^{\frac{c_m + c_{\text{bc}} + c_{\beta\gamma}}{3}} \times \int \frac{[\mathcal{D}\varphi][\mathcal{D}\psi]}{\text{vol}_{OSp(1|2;\mathbb{C})}} e^{-\mathcal{S}_{iL}^{\mathcal{N}=1}} = e^{2\vartheta} \times \left(\frac{1}{\Lambda \ell_{\text{uv}}^2} \right)^{\left(\frac{c_m}{6} - \frac{7}{4} + \dots \right)} \times f_0(c_m)$$

- $\log \mathcal{Z}_{\text{grav},0}^{\mathcal{N}=1}$ has structure of 2d entanglement entropy

[Cardy-Calabrese, Casini-Huerta-Myers, Holzhey-Larsen-Wilczek,...]

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ timelike super-Liouville

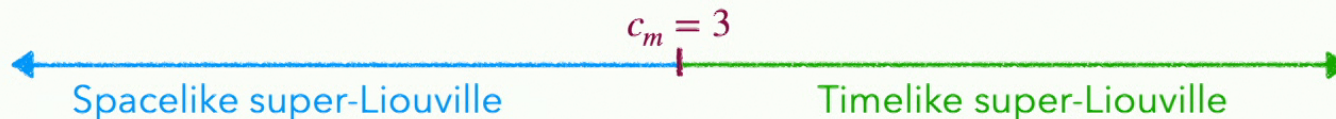
In super-Weyl gauge we obtain a theory of a chiral + anti chiral multiplet [Antoniadis-Bachas-Kounnas,...]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{grav},(0)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} \approx e^{2\vartheta} \times \left(\frac{r}{\ell_{\text{uv}}} \right)^{(c_m + c_{\text{bc}} + 2c_{\beta\gamma} + c_{U(1)})/3} \times \int \frac{[\mathcal{D}\Phi][\mathcal{D}\widetilde{\Phi}]}{\text{vol}_{\text{OSp}(2|2;\mathbb{C})}} e^{-\mathcal{S}_{iL}^{\mathcal{N}=2}}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{iL}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{S^2} d^2x \sqrt{\bar{g}} \left(-\partial_\mu \widetilde{\varphi} \partial^\mu \varphi + i \widetilde{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \beta^2 |\lambda|^2 e^{\beta(\varphi + \widetilde{\varphi})} - \frac{1}{\beta r^2} (\varphi + \widetilde{\varphi}) + \frac{\beta^2}{2} (\lambda e^{\beta\varphi} \bar{\psi} \psi + \lambda^* e^{\beta\widetilde{\varphi}} \bar{\widetilde{\psi}} \widetilde{\psi}) \right), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

Timelike super-Liouville is a supersymmetric non-unitary SCFT with $c_{iL} = 3 - 6q^2$, $q = 1/\beta$

Vanishing conformal anomaly: $q = \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\frac{c_m - 3}{6}}$



Gravity path integral

With regards to the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SUGRA... ... it has a positive cc

... the EOM admit semiclassical dS_2 vacua for $c_m \rightarrow \infty$

... is well behaved in the UV

We can also study one- and two-loop contributions leading to

$$S_{dS} = \log \mathcal{Z}_{\text{grav},(0)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = 2\theta - \left(\frac{c_m}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \log \left(|\lambda|^2 \ell_{\text{uv}}^2 \right) + f_0(c_m), \quad f_0(c_m) \text{ are non-trivial}$$

Structure of 2d entanglement entropy [\[Cardy-Calabrese, Casini-Huerta-Myers, Holzhey-Larsen-Wilczek,...\]](#)

SUSY localization

- $\mathcal{N} = 2$ theory on S^2 amenable to SUSY localization
[Benini-Cremonesi, Doroud-Gomis-Le Floch-Lee,...]
- Combine Gibbons-Hawking proposal with SUSY localization?
[Anninos-Galante-BM,...]
- Localization leads to an effective reduction in the dof that are integrated over
- Finiteness of dS Hilbert space?
[Banks, Fischler, Bousso, Parikh-Verlinde, Susskind,...]

Localization for Liouville?

- Add a \mathcal{Q} -exact term $t\mathcal{Q}V$ with $\mathcal{Q}V|_{bds} > 0, t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$Z(t) = \int_{\mathcal{E}} [\mathcal{D}\Phi] e^{-S-t\mathcal{Q}V} \longrightarrow Z'(t) = - \int_{\mathcal{E}} [\mathcal{D}\Phi] \mathcal{Q} (V e^{-S-t\mathcal{Q}V}) \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{in most cases} \\ \neq 0 & \text{in the presence of bdy} \\ & \text{terms in field space} \end{cases}$$

- Independence of t allows to evaluate for $t \rightarrow \infty$ on BPS solutions of $\mathcal{Q}V = 0$
- Liouville action is \mathcal{Q} -exact and hence naive localization predicts trivial partition function
- $\mathcal{N} = 2$ Liouville localizes onto boundary terms in field space
[Hori-Kapustin,...]
- Compatible with idea of Polchinski for non-supersymmetric Liouville (strings 1990)

Summary

$\mathcal{N} = 1$ SUGRA + $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SCFT

↓ super-Weyl gauge

$\mathcal{N} = 1$ Liouville + $\mathcal{N} = 1$ SCFT

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ SUGRA + $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFT

↓ super-Weyl gauge

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ Liouville + $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFT

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spacelike regime

timelike regime

Non-perturbative
completion known

positive cc

systematic loop expansion

For $c_m \rightarrow \infty$ dS_2 saddle

Localization onto bdy terms
in field space

THANK YOU!