

The frozen phase of F-theory

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ABSTRACT: We study the interpretation of $O7_+$ -planes in F-theory, mainly in the context of the six-dimensional models. In particular, we study how to assign gauge algebras and matter content to seven-branes and their intersections, and the implication of anomaly cancellation in our construction, generalizing earlier analyses without any $O7_+$ -planes. By including $O7_+$ -planes we can realize 6d superconformal field theories hitherto unobtainable in F-theory, such as those with hypermultiplets in the symmetric representation of \mathfrak{su} . We also examine a couple of compact models. These reproduce some famous perturbative models, and in some cases enhance their gauge symmetries non-perturbatively.

KEYWORDS: F-Theory, Brane Dynamics in Gauge Theories, Field Theories in Higher Dimensions

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Dedicated to the memory of Joe Polchinski

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1 Introduction

F-theory [1–3] is a geometrical way to describe non-perturbative backgrounds of type IIB string theory, whose transition functions include S-duality in addition to the more usual symmetries. Supersymmetric backgrounds of F-theory describe a spacetime which includes the base of an elliptic Calabi-Yau variety, with a variable axio-dilaton field whose value is specified by the elliptic fibration. The degeneration loci of the fibration, called the irreducible components of the discriminant locus, are interpreted as seven-branes on which various gauge algebras are realized. Among these, one finds as particular examples the ordinary D7-branes and O7-planes of perturbative IIB theory.

The perturbative definition of O-planes, however, allows for several different variants.¹ In particular, we have two types of O7-planes called the O7₋-plane and the O7₊-plane, whose charge in units where a (full) D7-brane has charge 1 equals -4 and $+4$, respectively. As was pointed out in the early days of F-theory, the one reproduced in conventional F-theory is the O7₋-plane [9]. At a fixed total D7-charge, an object with O7₊ allows for fewer deformations than an object with O7₋. For example, an O7₋ with 8 D7s on top, with total charge 4, can be deformed in various ways by pulling the D7s away, while a single O7₊ with the same charge does not allow for such a possibility. The F-theory description of the latter should hence involve a divisor which for some reason cannot be deformed. This was analyzed and called a *frozen* singularity in [10], where this was also discussed in several dual frames. This phenomenon was then further investigated in [11].

Thus it was known for a long time that F-theory includes O7₊-planes but they were basically ignored in the vast existing literature on the compactifications of F-theory. One motivation for revisiting this issue at present rests in the classifications of six-dimensional superconformal theories (SCFTs). In a series of works initiated in [12], and in particular in [13], it was shown that *almost* all known 6d SCFTs at that time and a lot more were realizable using 6d compactifications of F-theory. (For a recent comprehensive review, see [14].) However, if one compares this classification against the known examples constructed using massive IIA brane constructions [15–18] and the purely-field theoretical analyses [19, 20], one recognizes that there are indeed cases not realized by conventional F-theory constructions.

A typical feature of these cases is that their massive IIA brane construction involves O8₊s. By a T-duality, this is mapped to a IIB brane construction involving O7₊s. This motivated us to look at F-theory compactifications to six-dimensions in the presence of O7₊s.

At this point, it is natural to worry if there could be frozen singularities other than O7₊-planes which have not been studied in conventional F-theory. This question was settled, at least for supersymmetric seven-branes, in a recent re-analysis of 7-branes in F-theory [21]

¹That the Chan-Paton indices can carry \mathfrak{u} , \mathfrak{so} and \mathfrak{sp} indices was originally pointed out by Schwarz in [4] and that they were the only possibilities was soon showed by Marcus and Sagnotti in [5], both in 1982; see also section 1.3 of Schwarz’s review [6]. That the choice of \mathfrak{so} and \mathfrak{sp} is reflected in the sign of the RR-charge of the O9-plane was already essentially noticed in the seminal paper by Green and Schwarz on the anomaly cancellation in Type I superstring theory [7] in 1984. That one can have a consistent T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 compactification of type IIB theory with three O7₋s and one O7₊ was originally noted in [8] in 1991.

which concluded that the $O7_+$ is in fact the only type of frozen singularity in F-theory.² Therefore, the only ingredient missing in conventional F-theory compactifications to six-dimensions is the inclusion of $O7_+$ -planes, and indeed including them we find F-theory realizations of ‘missing’ 6d SCFTs, as we will see later in the paper.³

Once we are convinced that $O7_+$ -planes can be included in the F-theory construction, we realize that we need to revisit every part of the standard F-theory machinery, such as the assignment of the gauge algebras and of the matter content to the components of the discriminant and to their intersections, and the way the 6d anomalies cancel via the Green-Schwarz-West-Sagnotti effect [25, 26], derived geometrically for F-theory by Sadov in [27]. This paper is the authors’ first attempt to provide such generalizations.

One unexpected consequence of the introduction of $O7_+$ -planes is the following. To appreciate it, let us first recall the situation *without* $O7_+$ -planes. In a conventional F-theory compactification without $O7_+$ -plane, once one is given the geometry of the elliptically-fibered Calabi-Yau, there is a standard method to assign a unique set of gauge algebras and matter content to the geometry. In particular, under this standard assignment, each simple factor in the gauge algebra is associated to a single component of the discriminant divisor, and each component has at most one simple factor of gauge algebras associated to it. This choice corresponds to having zero holonomies of the gauge fields on these divisors themselves. We have the option of turning on the non-trivial gauge configurations, including the effects often called the T-branes [28], but we also have the standard option of not turning them on at all.

With $O7_+$ -planes, however, we will often be forced to have at least some nontrivial gauge configurations on some of the components. More precisely, we even lose the concept of a unique, standard assignment of gauge algebras and matter content, since we do not even have a natural origin in the space of the all possible holonomies. Because of this, we often have multiple simple factors of gauge algebras on a single component of the discriminant locus, and also a single simple factor of gauge algebra shared across multiple components, as we will see later.

Unfortunately, at present, we do not have any algorithmic method to find consistent assignments given an elliptic Calabi-Yau and a specification of where the $O7_+$ -planes are; we do not even have a method to tell if there are any consistent assignments at all. Therefore we are forced to rely on consistency checks via anomaly cancellation and dualities to backgrounds that are better understood.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we study the properties of $O7_+$ -planes in the context of F-theory, using string theory and M-theory dualities. This will let us figure out how to assign gauge algebras and matter content. In section 3, we study the anomaly cancellation of F-theory models with $O7_+$ -planes. We will see that the

²There are various other less-studied types of higher-codimension singularities one can incorporate in F-theory, such as the ones used by García-Etxebarria and Regalado [22] to construct 4d $\mathcal{N}=3$ SCFTs. Frozen versions of singularities also occur in M-theory [10, 11], where they play an important role in M5-brane fractionation [11, 23, 24].

³We will find F-theory realizations for certain examples, but we defer a general treatment of the classification problem formulated in [12, 13] to future work.

analysis of Sadv [27] can be naturally generalized by introducing a divisor which represents where $O7_+$ -planes lie. Then in section 4, we discuss some 6d SCFTs which can be realized only with $O7_+$ -planes in F-theory construction, and in section 5, we study the massless spectrum of a couple of compact six-dimensional models with $O7_+$ -planes.

In appendix A, we review the 8d compactifications with $O7_+$ -planes, which is simpler than the 6d examples discussed in the main text. Finally in appendix B, we give an alternative derivation, using intersecting brane models, of the spectrum of some compact models discussed in section 5.

2 Frozen seven-branes and their properties

In this section, we use perturbative string techniques to obtain some properties of frozen singularities.

We start in section 2.1 with a lightning review of O-planes. We then discuss the basics of $O7_+$ -planes in F-theory in section 2.2, and in section 2.3 we study the physics at individual intersection points of $O7_+$ -planes and other seven-branes. To prepare ourselves for the analysis of an $O7_+$ -plane which intersects with more than one seven-brane, we then need to have short digressions, on the T-duals of NS5- and D6-branes in section 2.4 and on the phenomenon of shared gauge algebras in section 2.5. We then come back to the case with $O7_+$ -planes in section 2.6. In the final subsection 2.7, we see that with $O7_+$ -planes a shrunken divisor does not necessarily signify any singularity in the low energy physics.

2.1 Basics of orientifold planes

Let us start by a quick review of the basics of the orientifolds.⁴

Action on the closed strings: an orientifold is usually defined as a \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry Π that includes world-sheet parity Ω . It can also include a spacetime involution σ . It is often necessary to also include an extra factor $(-)^{F_L}$ (where F_L is the left-moving spacetime fermion number) so that Π^2 acts as the identity. If locally σ is the reflection of $9 - p$ coordinates, so that the *orientifold plane* Op (the fixed locus of σ)⁵ has (spatial) dimension p , one needs to include $(-)^{F_L}$ if $p = 2, 3 \pmod 4$.⁶ To summarize, locally the orientifold action is

$$\frac{\begin{array}{ccccccc} O9 & O8 & & O7 & & O6 & & O5 & & \dots \end{array}}{\Omega \quad \Omega R_9 \quad \Omega R_8 R_9 (-1)^{F_L} \quad \Omega R_7 R_8 R_9 (-1)^{F_L} \quad \Omega R_6 R_7 R_8 R_9 \quad \dots}, \tag{2.1}$$

⁴A good review of the basics can also be found in [29]. More detailed and rigorous analysis of perturbative orientifolds were done e.g. in [30, 31], but we stick to the traditional, ad hoc approach in this paper. The name *orientifold* itself was introduced in [32] by Dai, Leigh and Polchinski. The concept of the orientifold goes back further in history, see e.g. [33, 34] and references therein.

⁵We will also consider actions that include translations and thus have no fixed locus as in (2.5); the conclusions in (2.1) below also apply.

⁶To check this, one first uses the fact that a reflection R_I of the I -th spatial coordinate acts by Γ_I on the 10d Majorana spinor, which satisfies $(\Gamma_I)^2 = +1$. Therefore, $R_{I_1 \dots I_p}^2 = 1$ or $(-1)^{F_L + F_R}$ depending on whether $p = 0, 1$ or $2, 3 \pmod 4$, respectively. Then one compensates this $(-1)^{F_L + F_R}$ by the fact that $\Omega(-1)^{F_L} \Omega = (-1)^{F_R}$ and therefore $(\Omega(-1)^{F_L})^2 = (-1)^{F_L + F_R}$.

where R_p denotes a reflection of the p -th coordinate. This specifies the orientifold's action on closed strings. In this paper, we will be interested in particular in O7s, with O6s and O8s making occasional appearances.

Action on the open strings: in presence of open strings, one also needs to decide its action on the Chan-Paton matrix λ , which appears in a superposition $\sum_{i,j} \lambda_{ij} |ij\rangle$ of the states $|ij\rangle$, that in turn can be interpreted as going from the i -th to the j -th brane in a stack (omitting other quantum numbers). Since the world-sheet parity Ω reverses orientation, it acts by transposing λ , but it may also mix the states with a change of basis M : namely, $\lambda \rightarrow M\lambda^t M^{-1}$. Imposing that this action is an involution leads to the condition that

$$M^{-1}M^t = \mp 1. \tag{2.2}$$

This sign choice leads to two different types of O-plane, which we call Op_{\pm} .⁷

The RR-charge: the RR charge can be computed through a one-loop computation, which contains $-\text{tr } M^{-1}M^t$ in its Möbius strip contribution (see for example the reviews [29, 35]). In the end one concludes that the charge is $\pm 2^{p-5}$ that of a full D p -brane:⁸ explicitly,

p	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	...
$\pm 2^{p-5}$	± 16	± 8	± 4	± 2	± 1	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$	$\pm \frac{1}{4}$...

(2.3)

Thus, the Op_- has negative charge and the Op_+ has positive charge, as the name implies.

The gauge group: the gauge group is also influenced by the sign (2.2). If a stack of N D p -branes is parallel to the Op -plane but not on top of it, the action will relate the strings ending on them to strings ending on an image stack in a different locus; the gauge group will be the usual $U(N)$. On the other hand, if the stack is on top of the Op -plane, the action will relate the open string states to themselves, projecting out some of them. To read off the gauge group, we can consider the gauge field states $\lambda_{ij} \alpha_{-1/2}^\mu |0; ij\rangle$. Since $\Omega \alpha_{-1/2} \Omega = -\alpha_{-1/2}$, the surviving states will be those with Chan-Paton factors λ such that $\lambda = -M\lambda^t M^{-1}$. If the sign in (2.2) is -1 , M is antisymmetric; by a change of basis ($\lambda \rightarrow C^{-1}\lambda C$, $M \rightarrow CMC^t$) it can be chosen to be of the form $J \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_N \\ -1_N & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and thus λ will be in the \mathfrak{sp}_N algebra.⁹ If on the other hand the sign in (2.2) is $+1$, then M can be chosen to be 1_{2N} , and $\lambda \in \mathfrak{so}_{2N}$.

Summarizing, the choice (2.2) leads to two different orientifolds:

- Op_- , with \mathfrak{so}_{2N} gauge algebra and charge -2^{p-5} , and
- Op_+ , with \mathfrak{sp}_N gauge algebra and charge $+2^{p-5}$.

⁷In [10] and other older papers, Op_{\pm} -planes are called planes of type \mathcal{O}^{\mp} , with the opposite sign. We stick to the more modern conventions which are now standard.

⁸Naively the fractional charge of the Op -plane for $p \leq 4$ contradicts the Dirac quantization. For a resolution, see [36].

⁹We follow the standard convention that $\mathfrak{sp}_1 = \mathfrak{su}_2$.

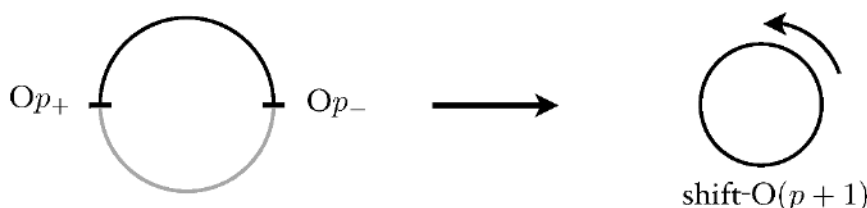


Figure 1. A model with two Op -planes with opposite sign is turned by T-duality.

Dq-branes intersecting Op-planes: more generally, if we also have a stack of Dq -branes which intersect our Op , there are subtle signs [37] coming from the fact that the strings from the Op - to the Dq -branes needed to be expanded to both integer and half-integer modes. In flat space (and vanishing B field), the number #ND of Neumann-Dirichlet directions (the number of directions transverse to the Dp and parallel to the Dq , or vice versa) has to be a multiple of 4, for unbroken supersymmetry. The result for the gauge algebra on the Dq -branes is then as follows:¹⁰

	Op_+	Op_-		
#ND = 0, 8	symplectic	orthogonal	.	(2.4)
#ND = 4	orthogonal	symplectic		

T-duality: let us next discuss the T-duality of orientifolds, since we often need to perform T-duality of the setup on S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 where two fixed points support Op -planes, possibly of different types. Two most straightforward cases are when both fixed points have Op_- or both fixed points have Op_+ . The T-dual is then simply $O(p+1)_-$ or $O(p+1)_+$ wrapped around S^1 .

When one fixed point has Op_- and the other fixed point has Op_+ , the T-dual is known to be a *shift-orientifold*, namely an orientifold whose spacetime action σ not only flips the coordinates transverse to the orientifold, but also translates a circle by half its radius

$$\sigma : (x_{p+1}, x_{p+2}, \dots, x_9) \sim \left(x_{p+1} + \frac{R}{2}, -x_{p+2}, \dots, -x_9 \right). \tag{2.5}$$

See figure 1 for a pictorial representation. Note that this action fixes no point.

The derivation of this fact can be found e.g. in [10, p. 41] or [38]. A rough argument goes as follows. We start from the shift-orientifold background (2.5), and T-dualize the x_{p+1} direction. Its T-dual should be a compactification on S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 . Therefore this should result in a combination of two Op -planes at two fixed points. The original shift-orientifold

¹⁰The fields on the Dq stack get mapped to fields on another point of the stack, unless the Dq stack is completely embedded in the Op -plane. A priori this only restricts the behavior as a function of the coordinates of the gauge field, which would then locally remain of $u(2m)$ type. However, in situations where the divisor wrapped by the stack is compact, in most applications we want to keep only the zero-modes of the gauge field under its equation of motion, and this restricts the gauge group as in (2.4).

background did not have any $D(p + 1)$ -charge. Therefore, in the T-dual, we should have zero Dp -plane charge. This is only possible if one fixed point is Op_- and the other is Op_+ .

Another intuitive argument is as follows. The shift operator $s : x_{p+1} \rightarrow x_{p+1} + R/2$ can be thought of as $e^{i\frac{R}{2}\widehat{p}}$, where \widehat{p} is the momentum operator. Its T-dual is $\tilde{s} = e^{i\frac{1}{2R}\widehat{w}}$, where \widehat{w} is the “winding operator”, which measures the length of the string. \tilde{s} gives 1 on strings of total length zero, such as those that begin and end on the same Op , but it gives -1 on the strings that begin and end on different Op 's, signaling the fact that the two have different signs.

Other types of orientifolds: it is also known that there are $\tilde{O}p_{\pm}$ -planes when $p \leq 6$, distinguished from the more ordinary Op_{\pm} -planes by the RR-torsion flux. As we will not use them heavily, we will not discuss them further.

2.2 Frozen divisors in F-theory

Our main interest lies in seven-branes in Type IIB theory and F-theory. An ordinary $O7_-$ without any D7-branes on top is known to lift to two I_1 divisors, due to quantum effects [9]. Similarly, with $n < 4$ D7-branes on top, the F-theory realization is given by $(n + 2)$ I_1 divisors. With at least 4 D7-branes, it is interpreted in F-theory as an I_{n-4}^* divisor (where n is the number of D7-branes). Since string theory also has $O7_+$ -planes, it is natural to ask how these are described in F-theory.

First of all, from (2.3) we see that $O7_{\pm}$ have charge equal to that of ± 4 full D7-branes. So an $O7_+$ has the same charge and tension as an $O7_-$ with 8 full D7-branes on top. In F-theory, they will give rise to the same monodromy [10, 39]; we expect both to be described by an I_4^* divisor. However, the $O7_-$ with 8 D7 gives rise to an \mathfrak{so}_{16} gauge algebra, while the $O7_+$ gives rise to none. A related difference is that the $O7_-$ with 8 D7 can be deformed by pulling the D7s away (which corresponds in F-theory to a complex structure deformation), while the $O7_+$ cannot. Thus an $O7_+$ is described by a I_4^* singularity which for some reason cannot be deformed; we will call this a *frozen* singularity, and denote it by \widehat{I}_4^* .

More generally, an $O7_-$ with n D7s has the same charge and tension as an $O7_+$ with $(n - 8)$ D7s; both are described by an I_{n-4}^* singularity, but in the latter case the gauge algebra is \mathfrak{sp}_{n-4} rather than \mathfrak{so}_{2n} , and the deformations are correspondingly reduced. In this case too we say that the singularity is frozen, and we denote by \widehat{I}_{n-4}^* .

To be more explicit, an F-theory vacuum is typically described by the “Weierstrass coefficients” f and g which are sections of the line bundles $\mathcal{O}_B(-4K_B)$ and $\mathcal{O}_B(-6K_B)$ on the F-theory base B , and which lead to the equation

$$y^2 = x^3 + fx + g \tag{2.6}$$

for the total space of the elliptic fibration. Along a divisor D with a \widehat{I}_{n-4}^* singularity, f vanishes to order 2, g vanishes to order 3, and the equation $4f^3 + 27g^2$ of the discriminant locus vanishes to order $(n - 8) + 10$, for a configuration with $n - 8$ D7-branes on top of an $O7_+$. Although the “freezing” mechanism is not understood, it must prevent any deformation which lowers the order of vanishing of either f or g at all, or which lowers the order of vanishing of $4f^3 + 27g^2$ below 10.

Note that the Weierstrass coefficients are accompanied by periods of type IIB two-forms over appropriate two-cycles in B ; for compactifications to 6d, the complex moduli provided by Weierstrass coefficients are paired with these periods of two-cycles to provide the two complex scalars in a hypermultiplet. In particular, by activating a vev represented by one of these two-form periods we may disturb the gauge group assigned to a divisor without changing the geometry of the divisor (which would have required a change of complex modulus). Such deformations are often described in the language of T-branes [28], for which a number of geometric tools have been developed [40–42].

As an exercise in using the rule (2.4), let us consider D3-branes embedded in the worldvolume of $O7_{\pm}$. Since $\#ND = 4$, the gauge group on the embedded D3-branes is \mathfrak{so} for $O7_+$ and \mathfrak{sp} for $O7_-$. In particular, the smallest gauge algebra allowed is \mathfrak{so}_1 and \mathfrak{sp}_1 , with one and two Chan-Paton indices, respectively. A bulk D3-brane has two Chan-Paton indices. Therefore, a bulk D3-brane can fractionate into two separate objects on $O7_+$ but not on $O7_-$. These D3-branes can be considered as point-like instantons of the gauge fields on $O7_{\pm}$, and therefore the D3-charges of the minimal-charge instanton on $O7_{\pm}$ differ by a factor of 2. This fact becomes important in the anomaly analysis in section 3.1.

2.3 Intersections: perturbative analysis

As mentioned in the introduction, $O7_+$ s are the only frozen F-theory singularities [21]. As our main interest lies in the compactification to 6d, we now want to understand their behavior when they intersect other singularities, namely, how they modify the gauge algebras of neighboring divisors and the matter representations at intersections with them. We will do so by using perturbative string techniques, and dualities.

Some readers might want to study the simpler situation in 8d summarized in appendix A, before considering the more interesting but complicated examples of 6d compactifications discussed here.

2.3.1 \widehat{I}^*-I intersection

Let us now start working out what happens when the frozen divisors intersect ordinary divisors. We will begin with the intersections of frozen \widehat{I}_n^* with I_m divisors.

Let us first recall what this intersection gives in the unfrozen case, i.e. an I^*-I intersection. The intersection with the I^* induces on the I a so-called “Tate” monodromy, a nontrivial automorphism of the gauge algebra that reduces it [43].¹¹ This is expressed by saying that the divisor is *non-split*, and denoted by a superscript ^{ns}. Its effect on the gauge algebra is that it reduces from \mathfrak{u}_{2m} to \mathfrak{sp}_m . We summarize this situation by writing

$$\begin{array}{cc} \mathfrak{so}_{2n+8} & \mathfrak{sp}_m \\ I_n^* & I_{2m}^{\text{ns}} \end{array} \quad (2.7)$$

As a warm-up, let us also see how it is reproduced by orientifolds. Consider an intersection of an $O7_+ + (n+4)$ D7 along directions 01256789 with m full D7s along directions 03456789.

¹¹This is not to be confused with the “Kodaira” monodromy, describing how the geometry changes when one goes around a singular divisor.

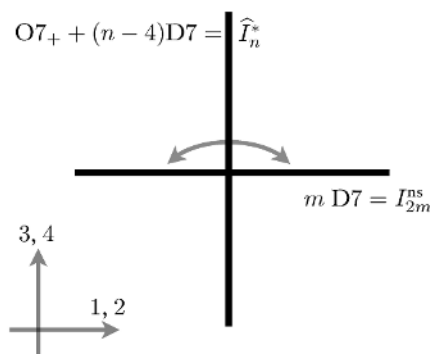


Figure 2. An O7-D7 intersection, interpreted in F-theory as an intersection between an \widehat{I}_{n+4}^* and an I_{2m}^{ns} .

From (2.4) we see again that the gauge algebra on the m D7s is reduced to \mathfrak{sp}_m ; see also footnote 10. We thus recover (2.7). Notice that the spacetime action of the orientifold projection can be interpreted as the Tate monodromy we mentioned above.

We can similarly work out what happens if the I^* divisor is replaced by its frozen \widehat{I}^* counterpart: the configuration now involves an $O7_+ + (n - 4)$ D7s, and $2m$ transverse D7s (see figure 2, where only directions 6789 are depicted). Looking again at (2.4), we see that the gauge algebra on the m D7s is reduced this time to \mathfrak{so}_{2m} . We conclude

$$\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{sp}_{n-4} & \mathfrak{so}_{2m} \\ \widehat{I}_n^* & I_{2m}^{ns} \end{matrix} \quad (2.8)$$

Thus, an I^{ns} divisor intersecting a frozen divisor has an \mathfrak{so} gauge algebra, rather than an \mathfrak{sp} gauge algebra. In both cases (2.7) and (2.8) there is a bifundamental at the intersection, due to the strings from one set of branes to the other.

2.3.2 I^*-I^* , $I^*-\widehat{I}^*$, $\widehat{I}^*-\widehat{I}^*$ intersections

We will now consider intersections between two I^* divisors, both frozen and unfrozen. We will see that using perturbative O7s we will have only partial success in understanding the full possibilities. This will lead us in section 2.6 to consider T-dual configurations.

I^*-I^* intersection: let us again start by recalling what F-theory gives in the ordinary unfrozen case. The intersection of two I^* divisors actually falls outside Kodaira’s classification. To cure this, one can blow-up the base; this reveals a new divisor that touches both I^* ’s, and that behaves like in (2.7):

$$\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{so}_{2k+8} & \mathfrak{so}_{2\ell+8} & & \mathfrak{so}_{2k+8} & \mathfrak{sp}_{(k+\ell)/2} & \mathfrak{so}_{2\ell+8} \\ I_k^* & \bullet & I_\ell^* & \leftarrow & I_k^* & I_{k+\ell}^{ns} & I_\ell^* \end{matrix} \quad (2.9)$$

where we assumed $k + \ell$ to be even, and the \bullet denotes the bad singularity that we blew up. Physically, it signals a six-dimensional superconformal sector which is sometimes called

$\mathbb{D}_{k+4}\text{-}\mathbb{D}_{\ell+4}$ conformal matter;¹² the blow-up represents moving along its tensor branch, namely the part of its moduli space where we give a vev to the scalar in the tensor multiplet.

Let us now try to engineer an I^*-I^* intersection using O7s. The most natural generalization of figure 2 consists of two O7s that intersect transversally. This can be achieved by an orientifold projection in flat space that has more than one generator of the type we recalled in (2.1). For an intersection of two O7s, locally one takes the two generators

$$\Omega R_6 R_7 (-1)^{F_L}, \quad \Omega R_8 R_9 (-1)^{F_L}. \quad (2.10)$$

We can see that in this situation there is an O7 on the locus $x^6 = x^7 = 0$, and another on the locus $x^8 = x^9 = 0$. (Notice that one is then also quotienting by their product $R_6 R_7 R_8 R_9$, so that at the intersection between the O7s there is in fact also a \mathbb{Z}_2 orbifold singularity.) Choosing the \pm type of these two orientifold planes affects their charge and their action on Chan-Paton indices in the way we reviewed earlier; we will see shortly what their combined effect amounts to.

Another ingredient is that the projection on the closed \mathbb{Z}_2 -twisted sector is reversed if two orientifolds of different type intersect [44]. This comes about by considering the exchange of closed strings between two crosscaps, one from one O7 and another from another O7. The sign of this diagram is reversed when two orientifolds are of different type, and the modular transformation of this diagram determines the orientifolding projection on the closed string \mathbb{Z}_2 twisted sector. In the end, one finds that an $O7_-$ - $O7_+$ intersection has a six-dimensional tensor multiplet, while $O7_-$ - $O7_-$ or $O7_+$ - $O7_+$ intersection has a hypermultiplet:

	O7 ₋	O7 ₊	
O7 ₋	hyper	tensor	
O7 ₊	tensor	hyper	

(2.11)

As we mentioned, if D-branes are present, they will now feel the effect of both projections. Consider for example choosing both planes to be $O7_-$, with $k+4$ and $\ell+4$ D7s present on the $x^6 = x^7 = 0$ and $x^8 = x^9 = 0$ loci respectively. The first set of D7s, say, would be projected to \mathfrak{so}_{2k+8} by the $O7_-$ parallel to it; but, recalling (2.4), it would also be projected to \mathfrak{sp}_{k+4} by the $O7_-$ transverse to it. This means that it actually gets projected to the intersection of the two, \mathfrak{u}_{k+4} . In the language of F-theory branes, this gives

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{u}_{k+4} \quad \mathfrak{u}_{\ell+4} \\ I_k^* \quad \cdot \quad I_\ell^* \end{array}, \quad (2.12)$$

¹²In fact this superconformal theory depends only on $k+\ell$ and has $\mathfrak{so}(2k+2\ell+16)$ flavor symmetry. Thus we will simply call it $\mathbb{D}_{k+\ell+8}$ conformal matter in what follows. We use the blackboard letter \mathbb{D} since the notation D_i denotes an i -th divisor in this paper. One can also define \mathbb{D}_{2n} as the 6d superconformal theory which has a one-dimensional tensor branch on which it becomes an \mathfrak{sp}_{n-4} theory with $4n$ fundamentals with at least \mathfrak{so}_{4n} flavor symmetry. For example, then, the \mathbb{D}_8 theory is the E-string theory.

where the \cdot now represents the hypermultiplet found in (2.11).¹³ This hypermultiplet is neutral under $\mathfrak{u}_{k+4} \oplus \mathfrak{u}_{\ell+4}$. The presence of this neutral hypermultiplet signals that the configuration (2.12) is obtained by moving along a particular direction in the *Higgs* branch of $\mathbb{D}_{k+4}-\mathbb{D}_{\ell+4}$ conformal matter whose tensor branch was depicted in (2.9). This particular direction in the Higgs branch is parametrized by vevs of the neutral hypermultiplet in (2.12). Another well-known direction in the Higgs branch, distinct from the one represented by (2.12), is provided by brane recombination, where the two I^* divisors merge.

$\widehat{I}^*-\widehat{I}^*$ intersection: for an $O7_+-O7_+$ projection, for the same reason we get

$$\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{u}_{k-4} & \mathfrak{u}_{\ell-4} \\ \widehat{I}_k^* & \cdot & \widehat{I}_\ell^* \end{matrix} \cdot \quad (2.13)$$

In analogy with our discussion below (2.12), it is natural to think that this is the Higgsing of a “frozen conformal matter”

$$\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{sp}_{k-4} & \mathfrak{sp}_{\ell-4} \\ \widehat{I}_k^* & \bullet & \widehat{I}_\ell^* \end{matrix}, \quad (2.14)$$

and that upon blowing up (moving along the tensor branch) an $I_{k+\ell}^{\text{ns}}$ with $\mathfrak{so}(k+\ell)$ gauge algebra would be created, which would behave as in (2.8). We will see later that this expectation is borne out.

\widehat{I}^*-I^* intersection: for an $O7_+-O7_-$ intersection, on each set of D7s the two projections will be of the same type. For example, on the D7s on the $O7_-$, we have $\lambda = -M_1 \lambda^t M_1^{-1} = -M_2 \lambda M_2^{-1}$, with both M_i symmetric. We can make $M_1 = 1$ as in section 2.1; with the residual freedom in change of basis we can diagonalize M_2 , but a priori it could have any number of positive and negative eigenvalues. If we also impose that the D7s can move off the $O7_-$, we obtain that $M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{\ell+4} & 0 \\ 0 & -1_{\ell+4} \end{pmatrix}$, and the gauge symmetry is $\mathfrak{so}_{\ell+4} \oplus \mathfrak{so}_{\ell+4}$. Similar considerations apply to the $O7_+ + (k-4)\text{D7s}$; hence we get

$$\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{sp}_{k/2-2} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}_{k/2-2} & \mathfrak{so}_{\ell+4} \oplus \mathfrak{so}_{\ell+4} \\ \widehat{I}_k^* & \circ & I_\ell^* \end{matrix} \quad (2.15)$$

where we assumed k to be even. Notice that in this case there is no neutral hypermultiplet at the origin, according to (2.11); we have included the symbol \circ to mark this. So in this case we do not expect this configuration to be a Higgsing of a conformal one. This might look surprising, but it will become clearer in section 2.7 below, where we will see an alternative realization of the same setup (in the case $k = \ell$ is even).

¹³A warning is in order. The orientifold projection leaves the gauge algebra \mathfrak{u} on I^* , but the \mathfrak{u}_1 part usually gets Higgsed and becomes massive by the Green-Schwarz mechanism, each \mathfrak{u}_1 eating a neutral hypermultiplet. This point was carefully analyzed in [45, section 2]. In our case, the diagonal \mathfrak{u}_1 of \mathfrak{u}_{k+4} and $\mathfrak{u}_{\ell+4}$ will be gone. In a compact model, we usually expect every \mathfrak{u}_1 part to be eliminated in this manner, agreeing with the usual expectation that only the \mathfrak{su} algebras are realized on the 7-branes, not the \mathfrak{u} algebras.

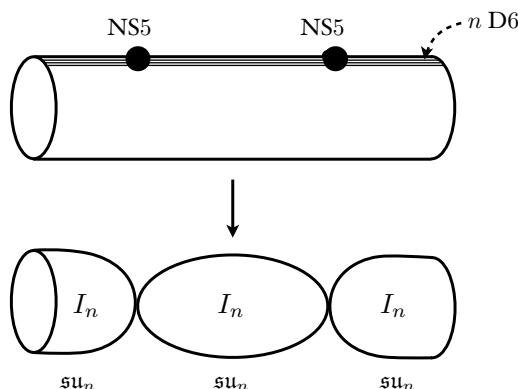


Figure 3. NS5-branes, D6-branes, and T-duality. The compact and noncompact directions of the cylinder are called respectively directions 4 and 3 in the text.

2.4 NS5- and D6-branes

To go beyond the results in section 2.3.2, we will need to consider configurations which are dual to IIA in presence of NS5-branes. To set the stage, in this subsection we will discuss a situation without orientifolds.

We consider IIA on $\mathbb{R}^9 \times S^1$; let us say the S^1 corresponds to direction 4, and has periodicity R . Let us have a single NS5 whose worldvolume is in directions 056789, localized at $x^\alpha = x^4 = 0$, $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$. T-dualizing it along direction 4 turns it into an Euclidean Taub-NUT geometry. The space transverse to the NS5 is $\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^1$; T-duality turns the H flux of the NS5 into a Chern class that signals the S^1 is now Hopf-fibred over the S^2 s at $x^\alpha x^\alpha = r^2$. The inverse images of these S^2 s are thus copies of S^3 . These shrink smoothly at $x^\alpha = 0$, so that locally around this point the fibration is $S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$. One way to realize this fibration in coordinates is

$$\mathbb{H} \cong \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \tag{2.16}$$

$$q = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ w \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x^\alpha = q^\dagger \sigma^\alpha q \tag{2.17}$$

where σ^α are the Pauli matrices. So

$$x^1 + ix^2 = zw, \quad x^3 = |z|^2 - |w|^2. \tag{2.18}$$

If we have several NS5s localized at several positions in the 3 direction ($x^3 = x_i^3$, $x^1 = x^2 = x^4 = 0$), T-duality turns the geometry into a multi-Taub-NUT geometry where the S^1 shrinks at the $x^3 = x_i^3$. The inverse image under the S^1 fibration of a path between two of these points is an S^2 . We represent this in figure 3.

Let us now suppose some D6s are also stretched along the 0356789 directions. First let us imagine there are n D6s stretched along the entire 3 axis, i.e. when n D6s are placed at $x^1 = x^2 = x^4 = 0$. Under T-duality along direction 4, they will turn into n D7s. More precisely, as figure 3 suggests, they will turn into a sequence of D7s wrapping the various

S^2 on the Taub-NUT with multiplicity n . What the picture does not show is that these S^2 s are holomorphic cycles. Locally around an NS5 at $x^\alpha = x^4 = 0$, for example, the locus $x^\alpha = 0$ is turned into $x^1 = x^2 = 0$. From (2.18) we see this to be $zw = 0$, which is the union of the curve $z = 0$ and of $w = 0$. In F-theory terms, this is a chain of intersecting I_n curves.

In the presence of a Romans mass, parameterized conventionally by an integer $2\pi F_0 \equiv n_0 \neq 0$, the number of D6s ending on an NS5 from the left minus the number of D6s from the right is n_0 . Focusing on an NS5 on which a D6 ends from the right and does not continue to the left, we see again from (2.18) that T-duality turns it into the single curve $z = 0$. This would be one of the S^2 s in figure 3. We then have a chain of intersecting curves supporting $I_n, I_{n+n_0}, I_{n+2n_0}, \dots$

Another possible generalization is to move the D6s in the x^4 direction, so that there is now a stack of n_j D6s at $x^4 = x_j^4$. On the IIB side, this corresponds to Wilson lines for the gauge field on the D7s.

2.5 Shared gauge algebras

From the setup of figure 3, we can also wonder what happens if we move only some of the D6s away from the NS5s in direction 4; say from an initial stack of n D6s we move m to the position $x^4 = x_0^4$. These D6s recombine: they no longer end on the NS5s. In field theory, this corresponds to a partial Higgsing

$$\mathfrak{su}_n \oplus \mathfrak{su}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{su}_{n-m} \oplus \mathfrak{su}_m \oplus \mathfrak{su}_{n-m} \tag{2.19}$$

where the \mathfrak{su}_m at the middle is the diagonal subalgebra of two copies of $\mathfrak{su}_m \subset \mathfrak{su}_n$.

Since the displacement has happened along the 4 direction, it is not immediately apparent on the IIB side: the T-dual still consists of two stacks of $m + n$ D7-branes meeting at a point, as in section 2.4. The only consequence of the displacement is the presence of a Wilson line: there is a worldvolume gauge field with non-zero holonomy, $a = \frac{x_0^4}{l_s^2} \text{diag}(0, \dots, 0, 1, \dots, 1) d\tilde{x}^4$. Since direction $\tilde{4}$ shrinks at the intersection point, on both D7s there is a worldvolume $da = f$ field strength proportional to a δ -function supported on the intersection point.

By comparing with the IIA picture, we conclude that a Wilson line can partially break the gauge algebra on two intersecting D7s, as in (2.19): part of the gauge algebra can *recombine*. The \mathfrak{su}_m algebra is now shared between the two intersecting divisors; this is summarized in figure 4. In what follows, we will find other examples of such shared gauge algebras.

If we move all the D6s off the NS5 (i.e. if $n = m$), only the shared gauge algebra is present. In this case, one might be puzzled by the fact that on the IIB side the Wilson line is now proportional to the identity. This would not seem to cause a Higgsing, while from the IIA picture it is clear that it does, since the D6s are away from the NS5.

To clarify this point, we need to identify the T-dual of the NS5 position in IIB. Since the NS5 position in IIA is shifted by a diffeomorphism in the x^4 position, its T-dual should be shifted in IIB by a gauge transformation for the NS-NS two-form field, namely $B \rightarrow B + d\Lambda$,

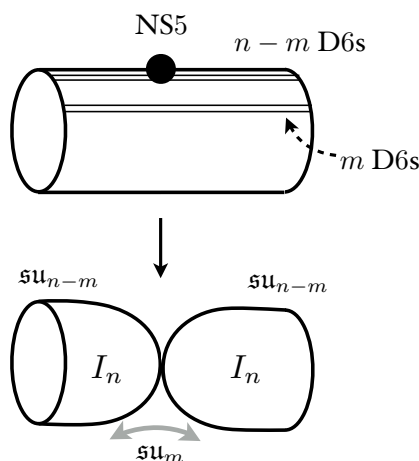


Figure 4. On the IIA side, we can move m of the D6s off the NS5s and make them recombine. On the IIB side, this corresponds to a gauge algebra \mathfrak{su}_m that is shared between two curves meeting at a point. We denote this with a double-sided arrow.

for Λ a one-form. In fact this one-form was identified in [46, section 2.2] explicitly. More generally we conclude that, in the intersection between two curves $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2$, there is a shared gauge algebra if on either curve there is an eigenvalue a_i of the Wilson line α on the curves that does *not* match with the pullback of Λ at large distance from the intersection:¹⁴

$$a_i \neq \Lambda|_{\mathcal{C}_1} \text{ or } a_i \neq \Lambda|_{\mathcal{C}_2} . \tag{2.20}$$

In F-theory language, we could consider a deformation of the Weierstrass coefficients which “recombined” two branes, i.e., smoothed the two divisors out into a single divisor. If instead of this deformation, the corresponding periods of two-forms are activated, the gauge theory will recombine without any change in the geometry.

2.6 Intersections: via T-duality

Having made a detour in the last two subsections, we now reintroduce O-planes in our story.

First we need to review the behavior of NS5s in presence of orientifolds. Like any other brane, any NS5 must come with a mirror image under the orientifold action. Each copy is usually called a *half-brane* to emphasize that it can become *full* if the two copies are brought to the O-plane. It turns out [47] that when this is done the two half-NS5s can be separated again: this time along the O-plane worldvolume, while staying on it. When this happens, the orientifold type changes between the two half-NS5s.

The situation relevant for our purposes consists in having an O6 defined by a reflection inverting directions 124, and for example two half-NS5s at two values of x^3 . (Thus the O6-plane and the half-NS5s are stretched along the same directions as the D6 and NS5 in the

¹⁴To see more clearly what (2.20) gives, our Λ in (2.20) is equal to a number \tilde{x} (the dual of the NS5 displacement) times the Λ in [46, (2.3)]. Going at large distance from the intersection, the pullback Λ will just look like $\tilde{x}d\theta$, and it makes sense to compare it with the a_i .

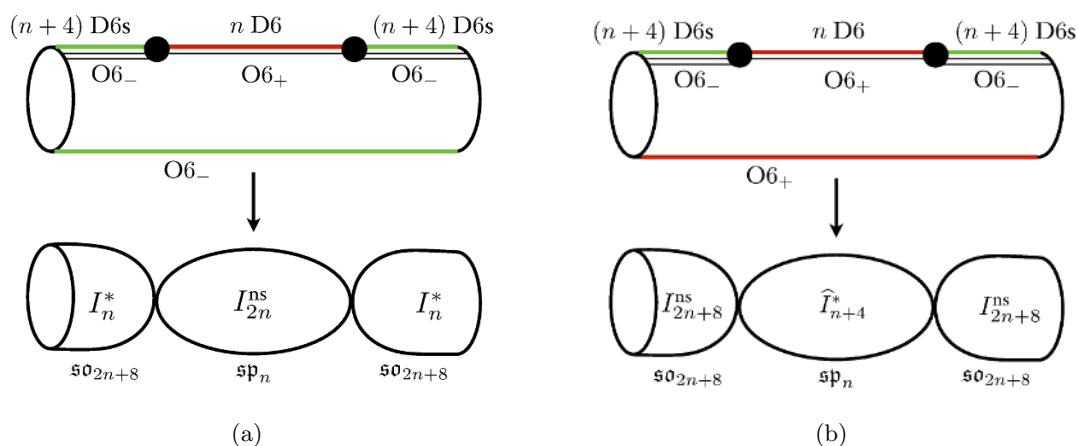


Figure 5. Two configurations with $O7_{\pm}$ -planes, and their T-duals. The dots now represent half-NS5s.

previous subsection.) If the O6 is taken to be an $O6_-$ outside the two half-NS5s, its type will change to $O6_+$ inside. This leads to a sequence of gauge algebras

$$\mathfrak{so}_{2n+8}, \mathfrak{sp}_n, \mathfrak{so}_{2n+8}. \tag{2.21}$$

Actually, since direction 4 is compact, a reflection involving 124 will have a fixed point both at $x^4 = 0$ and at $x^4 = R/2$, the opposite locus on the circle. The O6-plane on that locus can be of both $O6_-$ and $O6_+$ type. We show both those cases in figure 5. In both cases the gauge algebras are still as in (2.21), since the difference with the case of figure 5(a) happens in a region where no D6s are present.

Upon T-duality, we again find a chain of curves. To see what type of curves we have, we need to use the rules reviewed in section 2.1; see in particular figure 1. We learn from there that an orientifold with $O6_{\pm}$ -planes on both sides of a circle gets T-dualized to an orientifold with an $O7_{\pm}$ -plane, while a circle which has an $O6_+$ on one side and an $O6_-$ on the other gets T-dualized to a shift-orientifold. This is another realization of Tate monodromy, which we discussed at the beginning of section 2.3.1.

Thus, in the case of figure 5(a), after T-duality we end up with a curve I_{2n}^{ns} between two ordinary I_n^* curves. This is familiar from (2.9) with $m = n$, and is in agreement with the sequence of gauge algebras (2.21) we found in IIA.

In the case of figure 5(b), we have a frozen \widehat{I}_{n+4}^* curve touching two I_{2n+8}^{ns} ones. The presence of the frozen singularity alters the usual F-theory rules: from the IIA picture, we see that as expected an \widehat{I}_{n+4}^* curve supports an \mathfrak{sp}_n gauge algebra; moreover, we also see that an I_{2m}^{ns} touching a frozen curve supports an \mathfrak{so}_{2m} . This can be generalized to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{sp}_{k-4} & \mathfrak{so}_{k+l} & \mathfrak{sp}_{l-4} \\ \widehat{I}_k^* & I_{k+l}^{ns} & \widehat{I}_l^* \end{array} \tag{2.22}$$

(with $k = n + 4$). This is the theory on the tensor branch of (2.14), thus realizing the expectation discussed there.

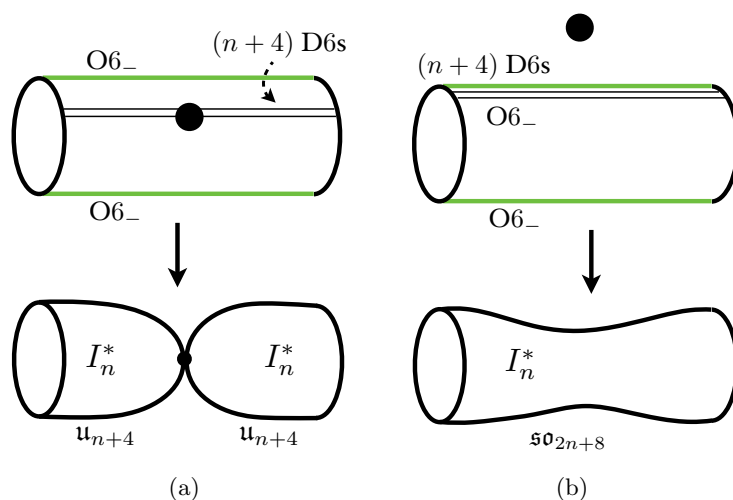


Figure 6. Two different ways of Higgsing $\mathbb{D}_{m+4}-\mathbb{D}_{n+4}$ conformal matter. (a) reproduces (2.12); (b) corresponds to brane recombination.

If we put the half-NS5s back on top of each other, we recover a full NS5. We can now split it again by moving the two halves along the periodic 4 direction, together with some of the D6s, or by moving them in another direction, so that the degeneration induced by T-dualizing the NS5s no longer happens on the O6-D6 system. These two new configurations represent respectively the Higgsing in (2.12), and the one mentioned below it involving brane recombination. These two possibilities are depicted in figure 6.

The setup of this section can also be decorated by adding m D6-branes at the bottom orientifold plane; this would add a gauge algebra \mathfrak{so}_{2m} to figure 5(a), and \mathfrak{sp}_m to figure 5(b). On the F-theory side, this would correspond to the presence of a Wilson line, and to a gauge algebra that is shared among the three curves, in the language of section 2.5. Again, this can be realized through the T-brane-like phenomena of activating the two-form-period partner of a geometric deformation.

2.7 Smooth transitions

In the chains of curves considered so far, shrinking one or more of the curves leads to some strongly coupled physics. This is clear from the IIA picture, where it corresponds to making two or more NS5-branes coincide. In an effective field theory description, this often manifests itself in a gauge coupling becoming infinite. The positions of the NS5s parameterize the tensor branch of a six-dimensional effective theory; these situations correspond to non-generic loci of the tensor branch.

For example, in the situations depicted in figures 3 and 5, there is a one-dimensional tensor branch, parameterized by a 6d tensor multiplet whose scalar ϕ corresponds to the distance between the two NS5s, and which in the 6d theory also plays the role of the inverse square of the gauge coupling. At the origin $\phi = 0$, the gauge coupling diverges. At this strong coupling point it is expected that a CFT arises, describing two coincident NS5s on top of a D6 stack.

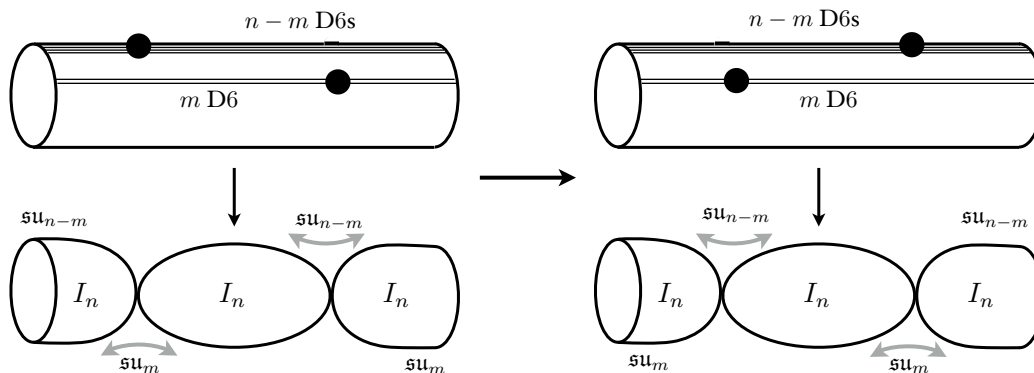


Figure 7. A smooth transition, in IIA and in F-theory.

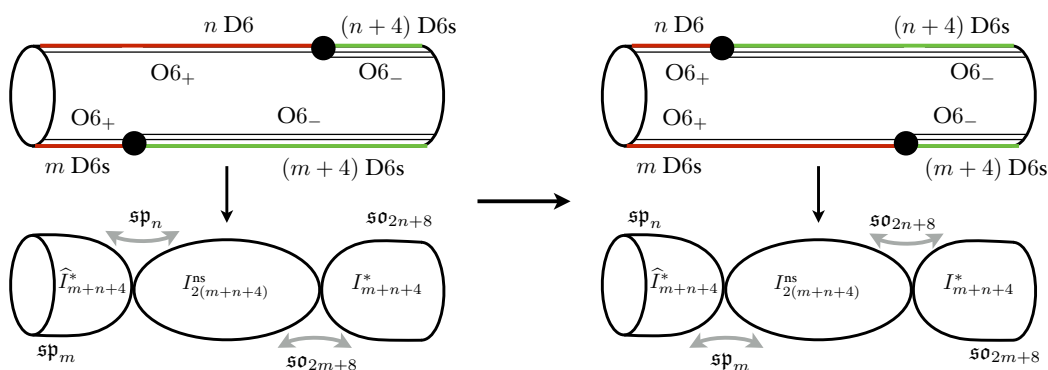


Figure 8. A configuration that produces a curve touching both an I^* and an \widehat{I}^* . The gauge algebras \mathfrak{sp}_n and \mathfrak{so}_{2m+8} are shared between the first two and the second two curves respectively.

However, on the IIA side we can also consider placing the NS5s at different values of x^9 (the compact direction). In this case, bringing the NS5s at the same value of x^9 does not actually put them on top of each other; now we do not expect strong coupling physics at the origin $\phi = 0$ of the tensor branch. A first example not involving orientifolds is shown in figure 7. In this case without frozen seven-branes, we can of course put all NS5-branes on the same stack of D6-branes so that this smooth transition does not happen.

When we start involving orientifolds, we can engineer more interesting situations. The example in figure 8 has a non-split I_{2n}^{ns} touching both a frozen and a non-frozen I^* . In this case there is no way to put all NS5-branes on the same side of the O6-planes. Note also that in both sides of the figure the overall gauge algebra remains the same, but the roles of localized and shared simple subalgebras are exchanged.

When the two NS5s are aligned, for $m = n$ we are in fact in the situation of (2.15), with $k = \ell = 2n + 4$. This is in agreement with our observation made there (motivated by the absence of a hypermultiplet) that there is no conformal point at that intersection; in this case the transition is completely smooth, and there is no special point on the tensor branch.

In 6d compactifications of F-theory, we are accustomed to getting conformal theories when a divisor shrinks. One reason for this is that one can engineer string states from D3-branes, and these strings become tensionless when we shrink a curve. In the situations

of figure 7 and 8, in fact we cannot wrap a D3-brane on the middle curve: this is made clear by T-dualizing back to IIA, where it would become a D2-brane, which can terminate on either one or the other half-NS5, but not on both.

The situation in figure 8 is a simple illustration of the fact mentioned in the introduction that in the presence of $O7_+$ we lose the notion of a canonical assignment of gauge algebras and matter content. In this situation, this happens for two reasons. First, we can only take m D6-branes from bottom to top of the cylinder. After doing that, we are still left with 4 D6-branes ending on half-NS5-brane. This implies that there is no canonical ‘zero’ for the Wilson lines. Second, the half-NS5s are stuck at fixed values of x^4 . This implies that there are fixed non-zero periods of NS-NS 2-form potential on the curves.

2.8 Tangential intersections and O8-planes

The discussion of I^*-I and \widehat{I}^*-I intersections in section 2.3.1 has an interesting exception, that occurs when the intersection is *tangential*. We discuss it now because T-duality helps in the analysis, as we will now see.

We start by considering O7s and D7s that again share the directions 056789, but which are extended in the remaining directions in a more complicated fashion than in section 2.3.1. Define $z = x^1 + ix^2$, $w = x^3 + ix^4$, and let the orientifold act on the spacetime by $\sigma : z \leftrightarrow w$. The $O7_{\mp}$ will then be on the locus $z = w$; place again $n \pm 4$ D7s on top of it. Now also place m half-D7s on the locus $z = 0$; their m images will be on the locus $w = 0$. In this case, the gauge fields on the D7s on $z = 0$ will have a $U(m)$ gauge field, which the O7 maps to a gauge field on the D7s on $w = 0$. To see why this is related to a tangential intersection, consider the invariant coordinates $v = z + w$, $u = zw$. The configuration we are considering is then mapped to an $O7_{\mp} + (n \pm 4)$ D7s on the locus $v^2 = 4u$, and m D7s on $u = 0$. These two loci intersect tangentially. We can summarize this as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{so}_{2n+8} & \mathfrak{su}_m & \mathfrak{sp}_{n-4} & \mathfrak{su}_m \\ I_n^* & || I_m ; & \widehat{I}_n^* & || I_m , \end{array} \tag{2.23}$$

where we have used $||$ to denote tangency as in [48]. This coordinate change is illustrated in the top part of figure 9, in the $O7_+$ case.

An additional subtlety concerns the matter content in (2.23). One can in principle work this out directly in the original setup on the left of figure 9, but it is instructive to do it instead in a dual frame. First of all we change coordinates, using again (2.18); only this time we take $z = x^1 + ix^2$, $w = x^3 + ix^4$ introduced earlier, and define new coordinates $\tilde{x}^1 + i\tilde{x}^2 = zw$, $\tilde{x}^3 = |z|^2 - |w|^2$, with a fourth periodic coordinate $e^{i\tilde{x}^4} = \frac{z\bar{w}}{zw}$. We are once again rewriting \mathbb{R}^4 as a fibration $S^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$. The orientifold is now defined by the involution $\sigma : \tilde{x}^3 \rightarrow -\tilde{x}^3, \tilde{x}^4 \rightarrow -\tilde{x}^4$; the O7-plane then sits at $\tilde{x}^3 = \tilde{x}^4 = 0$, while the D7s are on the locus $\tilde{x}^1 = \tilde{x}^2 = 0$. (Notice that the \tilde{x}^4 circle shrinks at $\tilde{x}^3 = 0$.) If we now T-dualize along direction 4, we end up with an O8 at $\tilde{x}^3 = 0$ with a half-NS5 stuck on it, and with D6s crossing it.

All this is depicted on the lower part of figure 9, again for the $O8_+$ case. At this point we can read off the matter content from a perturbative string computation similar to the one leading to (2.4), as already done in [16, 17]; the result is that in the tangential

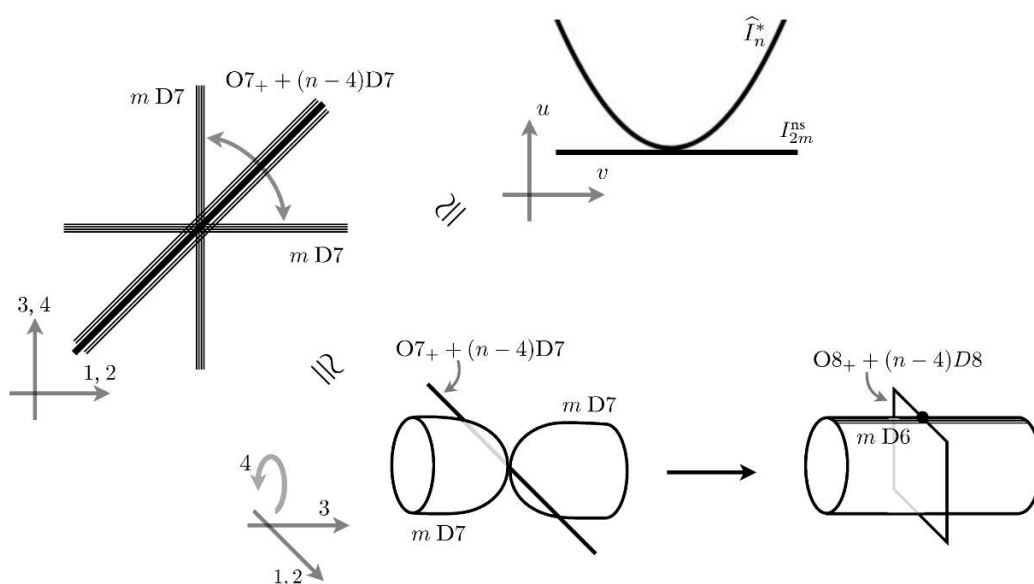


Figure 9. Various equivalent ways of seeing a tangential \widehat{I}^*-I intersection. As in recent figures, the dot on the bottom-right frame is a half-NS5.

intersection (2.23) the u_m has a hypermultiplet in the antisymmetric in the unfrozen case, and in the symmetric in the frozen case.

We can deform a tangential intersection into two transverse intersections. This corresponds to giving a vev to the hypermultiplet in the antisymmetric or symmetric representation, and breaks the gauge algebra to \mathfrak{sp} or \mathfrak{so} respectively. We will study an explicit example in section 4.2.

3 Anomaly analysis

In this section we discuss the cancellation of one-loop anomalies and the Green-Schwarz contributions in 6d compactifications with frozen seven-branes.

3.1 Anomaly cancellation with frozen singularities

A compactification of F-theory on an elliptically fibered Calabi-Yau threefold gives rise to an effective 6d gauge theory with $\mathcal{N} = (1, 0)$ supersymmetry at low energies. When there are no frozen singularities present, it is possible to turn off the holonomies of gauge fields on stacks of seven-branes, and the periods of 2-form NS-NS and R-R potentials. Then, each simple summand \mathfrak{g}_i of the 6d gauge algebra is associated to a single irreducible component D_i of the discriminant locus of the elliptic fibration, and can be determined from the knowledge of the type of singular fiber over D_i along with the data of the monodromy of the elliptic fiber around D_i [3, 43, 49]. The matter content [50, 51] and the coupling of tensor multiplets [27] is encoded in the intersection numbers of various divisors in the base of the elliptic fibration. These data allow us to compute both the 1-loop contribution $I_{1\text{-loop}}^8$ to the anomaly polynomial, as well as the Green-Schwarz contribution I_{GS}^8 to the

anomaly polynomial. Combining these two, one finds that $I^8 = I_{1\text{-loop}}^8 + I_{GS}^8$ vanishes for any smooth elliptically fibered Calabi-Yau threefold [51, 52].

Now let us include frozen singularities in the geometry. In this situation, it is not always possible to tune the above mentioned holonomies to zero. We do not have any canonical nonzero choice either. Because of the nonzero holonomies, one is forced to consider situations in which simple summands of the 6d gauge algebra are realized on divisors which are positive linear combinations of irreducible components of discriminant locus. We will call the divisors associated to simple summands of gauge algebra as *gauge divisors*.

In this paper, we will not be able to list down all the possible 6d spectra that could result from a geometry, as that will require a systematic understanding of holonomies and fluxes in F-theory compactifications, which we do not have at present. Therefore, we suppose that an assignment of gauge algebras on the components of the discriminant is given, and study the Green-Schwarz contribution to the anomaly. We follow the work of Sadow [27] but we include the effects from the frozen singularities.

The 6d tensor multiplets descend from Kaluza-Klein reduction of the chiral 4-form $C^{(4)}$ of type IIB string theory. To determine the coupling of 6d tensor multiplets, we need to look at two couplings of $C^{(4)}$ in ten-dimensional type IIB string theory, namely the coupling to the gauge theory living on seven-branes and the coupling to gravity in the bulk.

Gauge Green-Schwarz terms: we start with the coupling of the gauge fields to the RR 4-form field $C^{(4)}$. When there are no $O7_+$ -planes, the stack of seven-branes on D_a has a ten-dimensional coupling given by

$$\int C^{(4)} \nu(F_a) D_a \tag{3.1}$$

where F_a is the field strength valued in the ‘‘Kodaira’’ 8d gauge algebra \mathfrak{k}_a on the D_a component of the discriminant, and $\nu(F_a)$ is the instanton number density,¹⁵ normalized so that it integrates to one on the standard BPST instanton embedded into \mathfrak{k}_a with embedding index 1. This normalization reflects the familiar fact that an instanton in the worldvolume of a seven-brane has D3-charge 1.

When the component D_a carries an \widehat{I}_{n+4}^* singularity, i.e. when it corresponds to an $O7_+$ -plane with n D7-branes on top, the local 8d gauge algebra is $\mathfrak{k}_a = \mathfrak{sp}_n$, and the ten-dimensional coupling is

$$\int C^{(4)} \left(\frac{1}{2} \nu(F_a) \right) D_a. \tag{3.2}$$

Note a factor-of-two difference in the coefficient between (3.1) and (3.2). This is due to the fact that a bulk D3-brane can fractionate into two on $O7_+$, as reviewed in section 2.2, and

¹⁵In the literature many different conventions have been used; $\text{tr } F^2$ is defined variously as the trace in the smallest nontrivial representation (e.g. [20]), or in the adjoint representation divided by the dual Coxeter number (e.g. [36]), or by twice the dual Coxeter number (e.g. [51, 52]), with or without $(2\pi)^4$ in the denominator implicitly included. We follow the physical convention introduced by Intriligator in [53], where the notation $c_2(F)$ was used. This choice has the virtue that the coefficient in the resulting anomaly polynomial of the term $\nu(F_a)\nu(F_b)$ have a direct physical meaning, i.e. the Dirac pairing of two instanton-strings.

the gauge instanton in the standard normalization corresponds to the D3-brane of minimal possible charge.

Let us now write the 6d gauge algebra in the form $\oplus_i \mathfrak{g}_i$ where \mathfrak{g}_i is simple. Each \mathfrak{g}_i is shared on some of the D_a ; we let $\mu_{i,a} = 1$ or 0 depending on whether \mathfrak{g}_i is on D_a or not. An embedding $\rho_{i,a} : \mathfrak{g}_i \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{k}_a$ must exist whenever $\mu_{i,a} = 1$, and otherwise we let $\rho_{i,a}$ be the zero map. These embeddings have the properties

1. $\bigoplus_i \rho_{i,a}(\mathfrak{g}_i) \subset \mathfrak{k}_a$, and
2. \mathfrak{g}_i is the diagonal in $\bigoplus_a \rho_{i,a}(\mathfrak{g}_i)$.

The Green-Schwarz coupling for the gauge fields is given in terms of the field strengths F_i valued in \mathfrak{g}_i by

$$\int C^{(4)} \sum_i \nu(F_i)_{\Sigma_i} := \sum_{i,a} \int C^{(4)} \left(\sum_i \mu_{i,a} o_{i,a} \nu(F_i) \right) D_a \tag{3.3}$$

where we defined the i -th gauge divisor to be

$$\Sigma_i = \sum_a \mu_{i,a} o_{i,a} D_a, \tag{3.4}$$

and $o_{i,a}$ is the embedding index¹⁶ of $\mathfrak{g}_i \subset \mathfrak{k}_a$, multiplied by 1/2 when $\mathfrak{k}_a = \mathfrak{sp}_n$ is supported on a frozen singularity.

Note that even when there is no “sharing” (so the gauge divisors are $\Sigma_a = D_a$) and no $O7_+$ -planes, \mathfrak{g}_a could still be different from \mathfrak{k}_a , due to the “Tate monodromy” phenomenon [43].

Before proceeding, we point out here that the inverse square of the gauge coupling of \mathfrak{g}_i is given by $\sum_a \mu_{i,a} o_{i,a} A_a$ where A_a is the area of D_a . This follows from the fact that the scalar A_a and the 2-form $\int_{D_a} C^{(4)}$ are the bosonic components of a single supermultiplet, and therefore Green-Schwarz coupling $\int C^{(4)} \sum_a \mu_{i,a} o_{i,a} \nu(F_i) D_a$ comes with the coupling $\int \sum_a A_a \mu_{i,a} o_{i,a} \text{tr } F_i \wedge *F_i$. This means in particular that when the gauge algebra \mathfrak{g}_i is shared on multiple components, the gauge theory does *not* become singular when a single component D_a involved in the gauge divisor shrinks to zero size.

Gravitational Green-Schwarz terms: we turn our attention to the gravitational coupling. When there are no $O7_+$ s, the stack of seven-branes on D_a has a ten-dimensional coupling to gravity given by

$$\int C^{(4)} \left(\frac{N_a}{12} \frac{p_1(T)}{4} \right) D_a \tag{3.6}$$

¹⁶The embedding indices we often encounter in this paper can be summarized in the following diagram:



where the numbers beside the arrow show the indices.

where N_a is the order of vanishing of discriminant Δ on D_a , $p_1(T)$ is the Pontryagin class of the tangent bundle of the worldvolume. We also slightly abuse notation and use D_a within the integral to represent the two-form determined by the divisor.¹⁷ In particular, a D7-brane contributes $N_a = 1$ and an O7₋-plane contributes $N_a = 2$.

Now, the contribution of O7₊ to this gravitational coupling is opposite to that of O7₋; the “effective N_a ” is -2 . Since an \widehat{I}_n^* singularity corresponds to O7₊ + $(n - 4)$ D7-branes, its “effective N_a ” is $-2 + (n - 4) = n - 6$. In comparison, N_a of I_n^* is $n + 6$. Hence, in the presence of O7₊ we need a correction term to the coupling, which be written as

$$\int C^{(4)} \left(\left(\frac{N_a}{12} - s_a \right) \frac{p_1(T)}{4} \right) D_a \tag{3.7}$$

where $s_a = 1$ when the curve D_a carries an O7₊ and $s_a = 0$ when it does not.

The cancellation: combining (3.3) and (3.7), the full six-dimensional coupling relevant for the Green-Schwarz mechanism is

$$\int_B C^{(4)} \left(- (K + F) \frac{p_1(T)}{4} + \sum_i \Sigma_i \nu(F_i) \right), \tag{3.8}$$

where $C^{(4)}$ has two legs on the base B and

$$F = \sum_a s_a D_a \tag{3.9}$$

is the *frozen divisor*, signifying the divisor along which we find the frozen singularities. We have also used the condition for unbroken supersymmetry (the Calabi-Yau condition) to substitute the canonical divisor K in place of $-\frac{1}{12}N_a D_a$.

The contribution to anomaly polynomial is then a square of the coefficient of $C^{(4)}$, with a factor of 1/2 in front, to take into account that the RR 4-form field is self-dual:

$$I_{GS}^8 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(- (K + F) \frac{p_1(T)}{4} + \sum_i \Sigma_i \nu(F_i) \right)^2. \tag{3.10}$$

It is a standard result (see e.g. [27, 45, 55–57]) that the one-loop anomaly of the 6d system is given by¹⁸

$$I_{1\text{-loop}}^8 = \frac{9 - n_T}{32} p_1(T)^2 - \frac{N_i}{4} \nu(F_i) p_1(T) + \frac{M_{ij}}{2} \nu(F_i) \nu(F_j) \tag{3.11}$$

¹⁷The couplings (3.1) and (3.6) follow in the case of N_a D7-branes by starting from the coupling $(\sum_p C^{(p)}) \widehat{A}(T)^{1/2} \text{tr } e^F$ determined in [54] and extracting the necessary parts, using $\widehat{A}(T)|_4 = -p_1(T)/24$ and $\text{tr } e^F|_4 = -\nu(F)$.

¹⁸Again there are various different normalizations in the literature. We follow the convention that $2\pi i I_{\text{ours}}^8$ yields the anomalous phase variation via the descent formalism; in particular I^8 should have rational coefficients when expressed in terms of geometrically-defined characteristic classes. The early paper by Erler [55] used $I_{\text{Erler}}^8 = 2\pi i I_{\text{ours}}^8$. Another common convention during the early years of the second revolution, apparently introduced by Schwarz [56], was to normalize I^8 to contain $(\text{tr } R^2)^2$ with coefficient 1, for a model with one tensor multiplet. We have $I_{\text{Schwarz}}^8 = 16(2\pi)^4 I_{\text{ours}}^8$.

where n_T is the number of tensor multiplets, and N_i, M_{ij} are some numerical coefficients, assuming that the coefficient of $\text{tr } R^4$ vanishes, i.e.

$$n_V - n_H - 29n_T + 273 = 0. \tag{3.12}$$

At the end of this subsection, we comment on how to obtain the numerical values N_i and M_{ij} .

We see that cancellation of gauge and gauge-gravity anomalies requires the following:

$$N_i = (K + F) \cdot \Sigma_i, \quad M_{ij} = \Sigma_i \cdot \Sigma_j. \tag{3.13}$$

Here, $K \cdot \Sigma_i = K \cdot (\sum \mu_{i,a} o_{i,a} D_a)$ can be computed from the adjunction formula $2(g_a - 1) = (K + D_a) \cdot D_a$, where g_a is the genus of the curve D_a .

If the 6d theory contains dynamical gravity and satisfies (3.12), then we obtain the following condition as well, from the vanishing of the coefficient of $(\text{tr } R^2)^2$:

$$9 - n_T = (K + F)^2 \tag{3.14}$$

This condition (3.14) follows just from geometry, as we now demonstrate. If D_a carries a frozen singularity, then the singular fiber over D_a has Kodaira type $I_{n \geq 4}^*$. For these Kodaira fibers, it is known that $D_a \cdot (-2K - D_a) = 0$ [51]. Moreover, any two distinct components D_a and D_b of F must not intersect each other because two $I_{n \geq 4}^*$ singularities cannot intersect each other (in the absence of conformal matter). From these two facts, it follows that

$$(K + F)^2 = K^2 + \sum_a s_a D_a \cdot (2K + D_a) = K^2, \tag{3.15}$$

and the equality $K^2 = 9 - n_T$.¹⁹

By now, the cancellation of the Green-Schwarz anomaly and of the one-loop anomaly in the conventional F-theory compactification without $O7_+$ is well-established. This allows us to read off N_i and M_{ij} for almost all the cases. First, for $i \neq j$, we have $M_{ij} = 1$ for a bifundamental of $\mathfrak{su}\text{-}\mathfrak{su}$ or a half-bifundamental of $\mathfrak{so}\text{-}\mathfrak{sp}$. To read off N_i and M_{ii} (without summing over i), let us say that the given algebra is \mathfrak{g}_i and the total set of hypermultiplets for \mathfrak{g}_i is ρ . One then looks up the pair of (\mathfrak{g}_i, ρ) e.g. in eqs. (2.10)–(2.14) of [58], to find a conventional F-theory realization of the 6d gauge theory on a sphere of self-intersection $-n$. Then $M_{ii} = -n$ and $N_i = n - 2$. Essentially the only case not covered by this procedure is when $\mathfrak{g}_i = \mathfrak{su}(n)$, with one \mathfrak{sym} and $n - 8$ fundamentals. For this, one first Higgses the hypers in \mathfrak{sym} , to give $\mathfrak{so}(n)$ with $n - 8$ fundamentals. This has a well-known anomaly polynomial, which can be determined in the method just described above. Then one can convert it back to the anomaly polynomial of the original $\mathfrak{su}(n)$ theory by using $\nu(\mathfrak{so}(n)) = 2\nu(\mathfrak{su}(n))$.

¹⁹Compactification of $C^{(4)}$ on a base B produces $h^{1,1}(B)$ anti-symmetric 2-form potentials. One of them goes into the supergravity multiplet and the remaining $h^{1,1}(B) - 1$ go into tensor multiplets; hence $n_T = h^{1,1}(B) - 1$. Since B is the base of Calabi-Yau, $h^{1,0}(B) = h^{2,0}(B) = 0$ and it follows from Noether's formula that $K^2 = 10 - h^{1,1}(B) = 9 - n_T$.

3.2 Matter content with frozen singularities

Transversal intersections: in the situation when there are no frozen singularities and each simple factor of gauge algebra \mathfrak{g}_a is associated to a single irreducible component of discriminant locus D_a , Grassi and Morrison [51] wrote down the matter content charged under \mathfrak{g}_a in terms of intersection numbers of combinations of D_a and K , assuming that every intersection among D_a and D_b is transversal. The geometry underlying the derivation of those formulas, analyzed in the M-theory dual (and therefore on the Coulomb/tensor branch of the theories), consists of finding the curves in the total space upon which M2-branes can be wrapped, and finding the intersection numbers of those curves with the divisors which represent the Cartan subgroup of the original nonabelian gauge group, since those intersection numbers specify gauge charges. This was carried out in a number of works [43, 49, 50, 59, 60] which [51] relied upon.

Now we would like to understand the matter content in the presence of the frozen singularities. We do not have a geometric derivation for our proposed answer, since the M-theory geometry of frozen singularities is not well understood. However, as we have seen in detail, the effect of the frozen singularity in the anomaly contribution from the Green-Schwarz effect is summarized by the replacement of individual components D_a by the gauge divisor Σ_i , and of the canonical class K by $K' = K + F$. The one-loop contribution should then be able to exactly cancel this contribution. We thus propose that the correct answer for the matter content is to perform the same replacement in the results of [51].

We tabulate the results of this replacement, i.e., of our precise proposal for matter content, in table 1. A few comments on the table are in order:

- The number associated to adjoint representation in the table is $n_H^{\text{adj}} - 1$ where n_H^{adj} is the number of hypermultiplets charged in the adjoint representation. The -1 incorporates the contribution to the anomaly of a vector multiplet, which indeed comes with the opposite sign with respect to an adjoint hypermultiplet.
- For $\mathfrak{so}_{\text{even}}$, the number of hypers in \mathfrak{spin}_* denotes the combined sum of the number of hypers in the two irreducible spinor representations \mathfrak{spin}_{\pm} . For $\mathfrak{so}_{\text{odd}}$, the number of hypers in \mathfrak{spin}_* denotes the number of hypers in the unique irreducible spinor representation.
- For a generic $\mathfrak{so}_{\text{even}}$ we can choose the number of hypers in \mathfrak{spin}_+ and \mathfrak{spin}_- arbitrarily as long as their sum equals the number of hypers required in \mathfrak{spin}_* . However, for \mathfrak{so}_8 , the number of hypers in \mathfrak{spin}_+ must equal the number of hypers in \mathfrak{spin}_- , because there are two linearly-independent Casimirs of degree 4. See [51] for more details on this requirement.
- The entry for \mathfrak{so}_7 in our table contains a refinement over [51], in which only the spinor representation was considered. But the coefficient of the spinor representation is negative whenever $(-2K' - \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i < 0$. In this case, a different representation

\mathfrak{g}_a	ρ	Number of hypers in ρ
\mathfrak{su}_2	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	fund	$(-8K' - 2\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
\mathfrak{su}_3	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	fund	$(-9K' - 3\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
$\mathfrak{su}_n,$ $n \geq 4$	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	fund	$(-8K' - n\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	asym ²	$-K' \cdot \Sigma_i$
$\mathfrak{sp}_n,$ $n \geq 2$	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	fund	$(-8K' - 2n\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	asym ² _{irr}	$\frac{1}{2}(-K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
$\mathfrak{so}_7,$ $(-2K' - \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i \geq 0,$	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	vect	$\frac{1}{2}(-3K' - \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	spin	$(-4K' - 2\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
$\mathfrak{so}_7,$ $(-2K' - \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i \leq 0,$	adj	$\frac{1}{8}(-2K - 2F + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	vect	$\frac{1}{4}(-16K' - 7\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	sym ² _{irr}	$\frac{1}{8}(2K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
$\mathfrak{so}_n,$ $8 \leq n \leq 14,$	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	vect	$\frac{1}{2}((4-n)K' + (6-n)\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	spin _*	$\frac{1}{\dim(\text{spin}_*)}(-32K' - 16\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
$\mathfrak{so}_n,$ $n \geq 15$	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	vect	$(-4K' - \frac{n}{4}\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
\mathfrak{e}_6	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	27	$(-3K' - 2\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
\mathfrak{e}_7	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	56	$\frac{1}{2}(-4K' - 3\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
\mathfrak{e}_8	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
\mathfrak{f}_4	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	26	$\frac{1}{2}(-5K' - 3\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
\mathfrak{g}_2	adj	$\frac{1}{2}(K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$
	7	$(-5K' - 2\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i$

Table 1. Number of hypermultiplets for each relevant representation of each simple gauge algebra when frozen singularities are present. This includes the contribution of vector multiplet as a -1 hypermultiplet in adjoint. By definition, $K' = K + F$. spin_* denotes the sum of number of hypers in two irreducible spinors spin_\pm for $\mathfrak{so}_{\text{even}}$, and the number of hypers in the unique irreducible spinor for $\mathfrak{so}_{\text{odd}}$. For \mathfrak{so}_8 , number of hypers in spin_+ must equal number of hypers in spin_- . The two different proposals for \mathfrak{so}_7 coincide when $(-2K' - \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i = 0$. For $\mathfrak{so}_{n \geq 15}$ we have a further constraint that $\Sigma_i \cdot (-2K' - \Sigma_i) = 0$, and for \mathfrak{e}_8 we have a further constraint that $(6K' + 5\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i = 0$.

with the same contribution to the anomaly needs to be used. One finds $\text{sym}_{\text{irr}}^2$ does the job.²⁰

- For $\mathfrak{g}_a = \mathfrak{so}_{n \geq 15}$, we have the additional constraint $\Sigma_i \cdot (-2K' - \Sigma_i) = 0$. The physical meaning of this constraint is that the intersection points of Σ_i and $-2K' - \Sigma_i$ carry spinor representations, but it is impossible to satisfy anomaly cancellation for $\mathfrak{so}_{n \geq 15}$ if we have hypermultiplets transforming as spinors. There is a similar constraint for \mathfrak{e}_8 which states that $(6K' + 5\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i = 0$.

Tangential intersections: we know that this simple replacement cannot be the full story. We saw at the end of section 2.8 that if a curve carrying frozen singularities intersects a curve carrying I_n singularity tangentially, then it traps a hypermultiplet in the two-index symmetric representation of \mathfrak{su}_n . In light of this, for $\mathfrak{g}_i = \mathfrak{su}_n$ we define t_a to be the number of tangential intersections of F with D_a . Let $t_i = \sum_a \mu_{i,a} t_a$, in terms of which we write our modified proposal for \mathfrak{su}_n as

$$\begin{aligned} \rho = & \left[\frac{1}{2}(K + F + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i - t_i \right] \text{adj} + (-8K - 8F - n\Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i \text{fund} \\ & + [(-K - F) \cdot \Sigma_i + t_i] \text{asym}^2 + t_i \text{sym}^2. \end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

This still satisfies anomaly cancellation because $\sigma = -\text{adj} + \text{asym}^2 + \text{sym}^2$ has the property that $\text{tr}_\sigma F^2$ and $\text{tr}_\sigma F^4$ are both zero. This proposal gives correct predictions for models which have a perturbative dual for which the spectrum can be determined by other methods.

4 Noncompact models

Now let us analyze how the anomaly cancellation works out in a few examples. We are particularly interested in 6d SCFTs which supplement the lists given in [12, 13]. As in [12, 13], we expect to be able to realize the tensor branch of a 6d SCFT by means of a contractible collection of curves in the F-theory base, with the difference that we will now allow frozen branes as well.

4.1 \mathfrak{so} -sp chains

We first come back to the setup discussed in section 2.6. In the type IIA frame, we consider the following chain:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \text{O6}_- & \text{O6}_+ & \text{O6}_- & \text{O6}_+ \\ (n+4) \text{ D6s} & n \text{ D6s} & (n+4) \text{ D6s} & n \text{ D6s} \end{array} \tag{4.1}$$

²⁰Similar modifications are unnecessary for $\mathfrak{so}_{n \geq 8}$. Suppose $(2K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i \geq 8$, so that we have at least one $\text{sym}_{\text{irr}}^2$. Combining this inequality with the inequalities that the number of vectors are non-negative and the number of adjoints are ≥ -1 , we obtain:

$$(-2K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i \geq -8, \tag{3.16}$$

$$\left(-4K' - \frac{n}{4}\Sigma_i\right) \cdot \Sigma_i \geq 0, \tag{3.17}$$

$$(2K' + \Sigma_i) \cdot \Sigma_i \geq 8. \tag{3.18}$$

Combining the first and third inequalities, we find that $\Sigma_i^2 \geq 0$. Combining the second and third inequalities, we find that $(8 - n)\Sigma_i^2 \geq 32$. These two together imply that $n < 8$.

separated by half-NS5-branes. The leftmost and the rightmost stacks are semi-infinite. This realizes the 6d quiver theory with the structure

$$[\mathfrak{so}_{2n+8}] \quad \mathfrak{sp}_n \quad \mathfrak{so}_{2n+8} \quad [\mathfrak{sp}_n] \tag{4.2}$$

where the bracketed algebras are flavor symmetries.

We perform a T-duality to bring this setup into F-theory. The result depends on whether we have $O6_-$ or $O6_+$ on the other fixed locus, see figure 5. The first case is a familiar setup without frozen singularities:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} [\mathfrak{so}_{2n+8}] & \mathfrak{sp}_n & \mathfrak{so}_{2n+8} & [\mathfrak{sp}_n] \\ & 1 & 4 & \\ I_n^* & I_{2n}^{\text{ns}} & I_n^* & I_{2n}^{\text{ns}} \end{array} \tag{4.3}$$

where the first, the second, the third row shows the gauge algebra, the negative of the self-intersection number, and the singularity type, respectively. Denoting the two \mathbb{CP}^1 's in the middle by D_1 and D_2 , the Green-Schwarz contribution to the anomaly is

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{p_1(T)}{4} \cdot K + (\nu(F_{\mathfrak{sp}})D_1 + \nu(F_{\mathfrak{so}})D_2) \right)^2. \tag{4.4}$$

In the second case we obtain a setup with frozen singularities:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} [\mathfrak{so}_{2n+8}] & \mathfrak{sp}_n & \mathfrak{so}_{2n+8} & [\mathfrak{sp}_n] \\ & 4 & 1 & \\ I_{2n+8}^{\text{ns}} & \hat{I}_{n+4}^* & I_{2n+8}^{\text{ns}} & \hat{I}_{n+4}^* \end{array} \tag{4.5}$$

Note that the gauge group, matter content, and flavor symmetry group of (4.5) are identical to those of (4.3): only the F-theory realization is different.

Denoting the two middle \mathbb{CP}^1 's by \tilde{D}_1 and \tilde{D}_2 this time, and the canonical class by \tilde{K} to distinguish it from the case above, the Green-Schwarz contribution is now

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{p_1(T)}{4} \cdot (\tilde{K} + \tilde{F}) + (\nu(F_{\mathfrak{sp}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}\tilde{D}_1 + \nu(F_{\mathfrak{so}}) \cdot 2\tilde{D}_2) \right)^2. \tag{4.6}$$

where the factor $1/2$ in front of \tilde{D}_1 is due to the fractionation of D3-branes on $O7_+$, and the factor 2 in front of \tilde{D}_2 is due to the embedding index 2 of $\mathfrak{so}_{2n+8} \subset \mathfrak{su}_{2n+8}$. The frozen divisor \tilde{F} is $\tilde{D}_1 + \tilde{D}_3$, where \tilde{D}_3 is the noncompact divisor on the far right.

The terms with $\text{tr } F_{\mathfrak{sp}}^2$ and $\text{tr } F_{\mathfrak{so}}^2$ in the two expressions (4.4) and (4.6) should agree, since they cancel the same 1-loop anomalies. Indeed, we can easily check that

$$\begin{pmatrix} K \\ D_1 \\ D_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (D_1, D_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{K} + \tilde{F} \\ \frac{1}{2}\tilde{D}_1 \\ 2\tilde{D}_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\tilde{D}_1, 2\tilde{D}_2 \right) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.7}$$

In addition, as observed earlier, $K^2 = (\tilde{K} + \tilde{F})^2$.

	before	after
O_-		
O_+		

Table 2. Four type IIA configurations.

	before	after
O_-	$[\mathfrak{su}_{16}], \mathfrak{su}_n + \text{asym}, \mathfrak{su}_{n-8}, [\mathfrak{su}_{n-16}]$	$[\mathfrak{so}_{32}], \mathfrak{sp}_{n/2}, \mathfrak{su}_{n-8}, [\mathfrak{su}_{n-16}]$
O_+	$\mathfrak{su}_n + \text{sym}, \mathfrak{su}_{n-8}, [\mathfrak{su}_{n-16}]$	$\mathfrak{so}_n, \mathfrak{su}_{n-8}, [\mathfrak{su}_{n-16}]$

Table 3. Quivers. On the upper right corner, we assumed that n is even.

	before	after
O_-		
O_+		

Table 4. F-theory duals.

4.2 \mathfrak{su} - \mathfrak{su} chains

Let us next consider the IIA configurations shown in table 2. The top row and the bottom row are distinguished by the type of the O8-plane; we add 16 D8-branes for the top row to have the same Romans mass for the both rows. The configurations on the left column contain tangential intersections of the type discussed in section 2.8. The configurations on the right column are obtained by moving the half-NS5-brane at the intersection of the 6-branes and the 8-branes away from the intersection. Gauge theoretically, this operation corresponds to giving a vev to hypermultiplets.

Using the discussion in section 2.8 and following [16, 17], we find that these configurations realize 6d quivers whose structures are summarized in table 3. (We did not explicitly write in that figure the standard bifundamental matter hypermultiplets between two con-

secutive gauge factors.) The type of the O8-plane is correlated to the type of the two-index tensor representation of the \mathfrak{su}_n gauge algebra. Higgsing is done by giving a vev to the hypermultiplet in the antisymmetric or symmetric two-index tensor representations of \mathfrak{su}_n , breaking it to $\mathfrak{sp}_{n/2}$ or \mathfrak{so}_n . Here for simplicity n is assumed to be even in the former case; if n is odd, the gauge algebra is $\mathfrak{sp}_{[n/2]}$ and one needs to add a flavor to \mathfrak{su}_{n-8} .

We note that the gauge symmetry \mathfrak{so}_{32} on the O8₋-plane with 16 D8-branes on top becomes a flavor symmetry in the theory on the top right of table 3, as expected. The flavor symmetry is \mathfrak{su}_{16} in the theory on the top left instead. We do not know how to derive this from the perspective of the string theory; it should be due to the existence of a half-NS5-brane at the intersection of the O8₋-plane and the D6-branes.

We can discuss the F-theory duals by T-dualizing the original IIA configurations along the lines of section 2.8; the results are shown in table 4. The top row and the bottom row are distinguished by whether we have the ordinary I_4^* singularity or the frozen \widehat{I}_4^* singularity. For the left column, this noncompact divisor of I_4^* or \widehat{I}_4^* is tangent to the divisor with I_n singularity. To go to the right column, we deform the divisors so that the tangent point is split to two transversal intersection points. This operation in turn changes the singularity type from I_n to I_n^{ns} . The two models on the bottom row realizes 6d quiver gauge theories (the tensor branches of 6d SCFTs) which were not previously possible in an ordinary F-theory compactification without frozen singularities.

Let us name the four divisors in each model as C_1, D_1, D_2, C_2 from the left to the right; $C_{1,2}$ are non-compact and $D_{1,2}$ are compact. The Green-Schwarz contribution to the anomaly can be written down as follows.

For the top row with the non-frozen I_4^* singularity, we have

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(-K \frac{p_1(T)}{4} + D_1 \nu(F_1) + D_2 \nu(F_2) \right)^2 \quad (4.8)$$

both before and after the Higgsing. For the bottom row with the frozen \widehat{I}_4^* singularity, we have

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(-(K + C_1) \frac{p_1(T)}{4} + D_1 \nu(F_1) + D_2 \nu(F_2) \right)^2 \quad (4.9)$$

where we used the fact that the frozen divisor is C_1 . After the Higgsing, the Green-Schwarz contribution is

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(-(K + C_1) \frac{p_1(T)}{4} + 2D_1 \nu(F_1) + D_2 \nu(F_2) \right)^2 \quad (4.10)$$

where the factor in front of D_1 is due to the embedding index of $\mathfrak{so}_n \subset \mathfrak{su}_n$.²¹ It is a straightforward exercise to show that these Green-Schwarz contributions correctly cancel the gauge squared and the gauge-gravity part of the one-loop anomalies.

The construction discussed here gives a first indication of how the classification results of [12, 13] need to be modified in order to include frozen branes. We leave a thorough consideration of the effect of frozen branes on this classification to future work.

²¹In particular it explains the superficially funny-looking η_{O8^+} in [61, (3.23)].

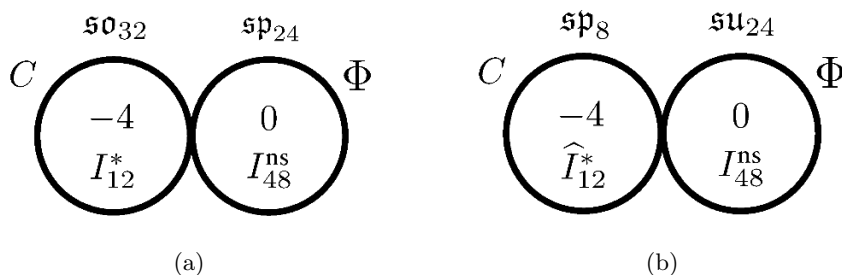


Figure 10. In (a), the compact model of [62] on the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_{-4} . In (b), a frozen version.

5 Compact models

In this section we discuss some compact models with $O7_+$ -planes in F-theory language. They are obtained from very classic F-theory models by *flipping* some of the $O7_-$ to $O7_+$. Our current understanding of the compact models is rather incomplete. In this paper we will be content with presenting some of the consistent assignments of gauge algebras and hypermultiplet matter content, leaving systematic studies in the future.

5.1 The \mathbb{F}_{-4} model and its flip

Without frozen 7-brane: Aspinwall and Gross considered the following model [62]: the F-theory base is the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_{-4} , which is a \mathbb{CP}^1 bundle over \mathbb{CP}^1 such that the base is a -4 curve. We have the I_{12}^* singularity along the -4 curve C and a fiber Φ hosts an I_{48}^{ns} singularity; see figure 10(a).

This model has the following massless matter content:

- \mathfrak{so}_{32} on C and \mathfrak{sp}_{24} on Φ ,
- a half-hypermultiplet in $32 \otimes 48$,
- a hypermultiplet in $\wedge^2 48$, together with
- one supergravity multiplet, one tensor multiplet and 20 neutral hypermultiplets.

Let us remind ourselves how this spectrum can be understood in a dual frame. We start from the heterotic or type I \mathfrak{so}_{32} on a K3, realized as an elliptic fibration over \mathbb{CP}^1 . The Green-Schwarz mechanism in ten dimensions requires that the instanton number of the gauge bundle over K3 is 24. To keep the whole \mathfrak{so}_{32} gauge algebra unbroken, we use 24 point-like instantons. We then collapse the whole 24 instantons to a point. This is known to generate \mathfrak{sp}_{24} on the heterotic side [63]. The spectrum as written above can be found perturbatively on the type I side.

Assuming that the elliptic fiber has small area, we perform fibre-wise the duality between heterotic on T^2 and F-theory on an elliptically-fibered K3. This converts the whole to an elliptically-fibered K3 fibered over \mathbb{CP}^1 . The \mathfrak{so}_{32} gauge algebra is now realized on the base C as the I_{12}^* singularity, and the point-like instanton is on the fiber Φ as the I_{48}^{ns} singularity.

With a frozen 7-brane: now, let us flip I_{12}^* to \widehat{I}_{12}^* . The anomaly cancellation suggests the following matter content:

- \mathfrak{sp}_8 on $\frac{1}{2}C$ and \mathfrak{su}_{24} on 2Φ ,
- a hypermultiplet in $16 \otimes 24$,
- two hypermultiplets in $\wedge^2 24$, together with
- one supergravity multiplet, one tensor multiplet and 20 neutral hypermultiplets.

This model is shown in figure 10(b). It can be Higgsed to

- \mathfrak{sp}_8 on $\frac{1}{2}C$ and \mathfrak{sp}_{12} on 2Φ ,
- a hypermultiplet in $16 \otimes 24$,
- a hypermultiplet in $\wedge^2 24$, together with
- one supergravity multiplet, one tensor multiplet and 21 neutral hypermultiplets.

Here and below, we mean by the sentence “a gauge algebra \mathfrak{g} on D ” that the gauge divisor associated to \mathfrak{g} is D , in the language of section 3.

Let us give a derivation of these spectra, using the same duality as in the unfrozen case shown above. We again start from the heterotic or type I \mathfrak{so}_{32} on a K3, realized as an elliptic fibration over \mathbb{CP}^1 , but with the generalized Stiefel-Whitney class of $\text{Spin}(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ being nonzero along the fiber, destroying the vector structure [10]. The maximal possible gauge algebra is now \mathfrak{sp}_8 . We now need a gauge configuration of instanton number 12 on the K3 surface, since the embedding index of $\mathfrak{sp}_8 \subset \mathfrak{so}_{32}$ is two. We choose to put all 12 point-like instantons at the same place.

The spectrum can be determined perturbatively using the type I description.²² We find that when the point-like instanton is on a generic point, the spectrum is as in the Higgsed case above, while when it is on a singularity of the form $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$, the spectrum is the one before the Higgsing.

To go to the F-theory frame, we perform the fiber-wise duality as before. This time we use the frozen version reviewed in appendix A, which relates heterotic or type I \mathfrak{so}_{32} on T^2 without vector structure to F-theory on K3 with one frozen singularity. We now have the \widehat{I}_{12}^* singularity on C and the I_{48}^{ns} singularity on Φ . The Higgsing distinguishing the two versions is related to how the residual part of the discriminant with the I_1 type singularity intersects with the fiber Φ .

5.2 The unfrozen $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$

The next compact model we consider was first considered at a perturbative level by Bianchi and Sagnotti [64] before the second superstring revolution, during which these models were revisited by many others, including by Gimon and Polchinski [37]. In this subsection we

²²An analysis after a T-dual along one direction in the T^2 without vector structure is given around equation (B.3) of appendix B.2.

will consider its F-theory realization in the case where all O7-planes are O7₋; in section 5.3 we will consider what happens by changing one or both of them to O7₊.

The model is obtained by considering the $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$ compactification in type IIB theory, with O7₋ at each \mathbb{Z}_2 singularity, together with 16 mobile D7-branes along the first T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 and another 16 mobile D7-branes along the second T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 . We give the perturbative derivation of the spectrum of these models in appendix B. The aim here is to understand the spectrum from the F-theory point of view.²³

Conformal matter point: since $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 \simeq \mathbb{CP}^1$, we take the F-theory base to be $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$. We pick divisors C and D wrapping each of the \mathbb{CP}^1 above. We let each divisor host an I_{12}^* singularity. At the intersection we expect to have the conformal matter theory (see footnote 12) \mathbb{D}_{32} , where $\mathfrak{so}_{32} \times \mathfrak{so}_{32} \subset \mathfrak{so}_{64}$ is gauged.

Let us see this in more detail. We choose coordinates $([s, t], [u, v])$ on $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$, and consider bihomogenous polynomials. We want to engineer I_{12}^* along $t = 0$ and also along $v = 0$. Doing so is quite constrained. The equation defining the elliptic fibration was derived in [66] but we follow the notation of [67, eq. (42)]:

$$y^2 = x^3 + t v p_{3,3}(s, t, u, v) x^2 + t^8 v^8 x, \tag{5.1}$$

where $p_{3,3}$ is bihomogeneous of degree $(3, 3)$. (We shall usually suppress the variables in writing polynomials such as $p_{3,3}$.)

This equation is not in Weierstrass form. By completing the cube, we find

$$f = t^2 v^2 \left(t^6 v^6 - \frac{1}{3} p_{3,3}^2 \right), \tag{5.2}$$

$$g = t^3 v^3 p_{3,3} \left(-\frac{1}{3} t^6 v^6 + \frac{2}{27} p_{3,3}^2 \right), \tag{5.3}$$

$$\Delta = t^{18} v^{18} (2t^3 v^3 + p_{3,3})(2t^3 v^3 - p_{3,3}). \tag{5.4}$$

By the Kodaira vanishing criteria, we indeed see I_{12}^* along $t = 0$ and $v = 0$. Therefore we have \mathbb{D}_{32} conformal matter at $t = v = 0$.

The discriminant has components $t = 0$ and $v = 0$ along which I_{12}^* fibers are located, as well as two components

$$2t^3 v^3 = \pm p_{3,3} \tag{5.5}$$

which comprise the “residual discriminant” (the part with no gauge algebra or type II enhancement). We denote these by Δ_{\pm} , and note that the defining equation of each has bidegree $(3, 3)$. Both of these components intersect with $t = 0$ at the three points $t = p_{3,3} = 0$, and similarly intersect with $v = 0$ at the three points $v = p_{3,3} = 0$. The multiplicities of f , g , and Δ at all six intersection points are $(4, 6, 20)$ so there is conformal matter at those points as well.

²³Analyses of unfrozen compact models with conformal matter will also be provided in [65] by other authors, where a detailed analysis of the $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ model with four D7-branes per O7₋-plane is given, among others.

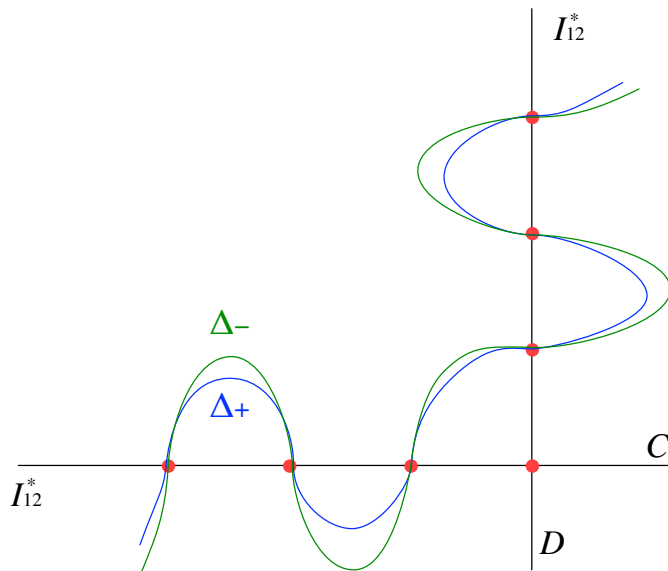


Figure 11. The model with conformal matter points. Note that Δ_+ and Δ_- have a third order contact with each other at their intersections with C or D .

We can roughly see how this F-theory setup corresponds to the perturbative model reviewed in appendix B.1. The I_{12}^* curves are the counterpart of the $O7_-$ -planes with 16 D7s on top. The residual discriminant corresponds to the $O7_-$ -planes without D7s. As is customary, such planes are realized in F-theory by a pair of I_1 curves.

We illustrate this initial model, which is at its transition point between tensor and Higgs branches, in figure 11. We have marked the seven CFT points with red dots. The curves Δ_+ and Δ_- have a third order contact with each other at each point of intersection, and also pass transversally through one of the I_{12}^* curves (labeled C and D) at each such point. Key mathematical features not found in the illustration include the intersection data: $C^2 = D^2 = 0$, $C \cdot D = 1$, $K \cdot C = K \cdot D = -2$, $\Delta_+^2 = \Delta_-^2 = \Delta_+ \cdot \Delta_- = 18$, and $K \cdot \Delta_+ = K \cdot \Delta_- = -12$. It follows that Δ_+ and Δ_- each have genus 4. The matter content is then

- \mathfrak{so}_{32} on C and \mathfrak{so}'_{32} on D ,
- the conformal matter \mathbb{D}_{32} gauged by $\mathfrak{so}_{32} \times \mathfrak{so}'_{32} \subset \mathfrak{so}_{64}$
- three copies of \mathbb{D}_{16} gauged by \mathfrak{so}_{32} ,
- three copies of \mathbb{D}_{16} gauged by \mathfrak{so}'_{32} ,
- one supergravity multiplet, one tensor multiplet and 13 neutral hypermultiplets.

Higgsed model: to obtain the standard perturbative massless spectrum of the model, we can Higgs the conformal matter theories. From (2.12) and figure 6(a), we see that at

the collision point of two I^* curves there is a hypermultiplet which, when activated, breaks the global symmetry from²⁴ $\mathfrak{so}_{2n+8} \oplus \mathfrak{so}'_{2n+8}$ to $\mathfrak{su}_{n+4} \oplus \mathfrak{su}'_{n+4}$.

Doing this for the conformal matter theories in the model of figure 13(b), one reproduces the perturbative spectrum:

- u_{16} on C and u'_{16} on D ,
- a hypermultiplet in $16 \otimes 16'$,
- two hypermultiplets in $\wedge^2 16$,
- two hypermultiplets in $\wedge^2 16'$,
- one supergravity multiplet, one tensor multiplet and 20 neutral hypermultiplets,

as can be found in the original papers [37, 45, 64], and reviewed in appendix B.1. The F-theory interpretation of this Higgsed spectrum was given in [9, 68]; this study eventually led to a refined understanding of the relation between F-theory and $O7_-$ [69].²⁵

So far we used the process of figure 6(a), which is non-geometric in F-theory, to realize the Higgsed spectrum. We also expect that giving vevs to other scalars in the same hypermultiplet would have the same effect. We thus seek a geometric deformation of the original equation (5.1) in which the Kodaira fibers I_{12}^* become Kodaira fibers I_{16}^s . The deformation involves a new polynomial $q_{2,2}$ of bidegree (2, 2) and takes the form

$$y^2 + \varepsilon q_{2,2}(s, t, u, v)xy = x^3 + tvp_{3,3}(s, t, u, v)x^2 + t^8 v^8 x. \quad (5.6)$$

When we complete the square and then complete the cube, we find the data for Weierstrass form:

$$f = \left(t^8 v^8 - \frac{1}{3} (tvp_{3,3} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon q_{2,2}^2)^2 \right), \quad (5.7)$$

$$g = \left(tvp_{3,3} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon q_{2,2}^2 \right) \left(-\frac{1}{3} t^8 v^8 + \frac{2}{27} \left(tvp_{3,3} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon q_{2,2}^2 \right)^2 \right), \quad (5.8)$$

$$\Delta = t^{16} v^{16} \left(2t^4 v^4 + tvp_{3,3} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon q_{2,2}^2 \right) \left(2t^4 v^4 - tvp_{3,3} - \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon q_{2,2}^2 \right). \quad (5.9)$$

This is Kodaira type I_{16}^s on each curve; it is split because $(g/f)|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{18} \varepsilon q_{2,2}^2|_{t=0}$ is a perfect square, and likewise for $v = 0$.

This time, the intersection of $t = 0$ with the residual discriminant is at two points $t = q_{2,2}$, each of which has multiplicities of (f, g, Δ) being (2, 3, 18). Such an intersection

²⁴The u_1 part of both u_{16} are known to get Higgsed by the Green-Schwarz mechanism, eating one neutral hypermultiplet each, and becoming massive [45, section 2]. Here we follow the older perturbative string terminology.

²⁵Let us note that the T-duality between Type IIB on $T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 \times T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2$, which we used here, and Type I on T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 , as originally considered, was first discussed in [70]. Let us also mention that when each $O7_-$ has four D7s on top of it, then the perturbative orientifold construction can be subtly modified so that the system is slightly on the tensor branch side, rather than on the Higgs branch side, of the conformal point, as noticed early in the study of orientifolds [71, 72].

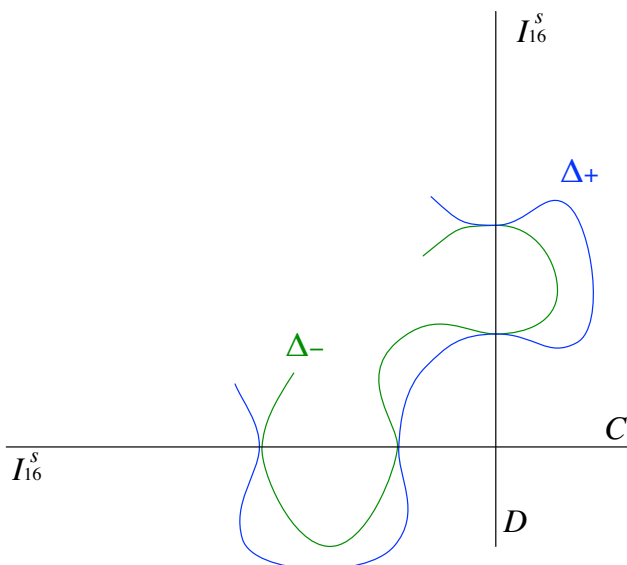


Figure 12. A geometrical realization of the Higgsed model. Note that Δ_+ and Δ_- have a second order contact with each other at their intersections with C or D .

point is associated to a matter representation Λ^2 rather than to conformal matter, so the corresponding points should not be blown up. The same is true of the two points $v = q_{2,2} = 0$.

Similarly, the intersection of $t = 0$ with $u = 0$ is ordinary bifundamental matter, and this point should not be blown up either. The geometry is illustrated in figure 12. This model reproduces the perturbative spectrum again, but this time with a geometrical Higgsing.

Tensor deformation: we will now consider the tensor branch deformation of the model with conformal matter in figure 11.

The blowup of the collision point $t = v = 0$ is straightforward and produces an exceptional curve E along which the Kodaira type is I_{24}^{ns} .

Let us study the intersection points of $p_{3,3} = 0$ with $t = 0$ in more detail. By a change of coordinates, we may locate one of the intersection points at $t = u = 0$. In that case, we can write $p_{3,3} = u\hat{p}_{3,2} + t\tilde{p}_{2,3}$. Multiplicities of f , g , and Δ at $t = u = 0$ are easily seen to be 4, 6, and 20 so we have a conformal fixed point and we need to blow up. To perform the blowup, we work in the affine coordinate chart $v = s = 1$. In one coordinate chart of the blowup, we have $t_1 = t$, $u_1 = u/t$, and the Weierstrass coefficients and discriminant become

$$f_1 = t_1^4 - \frac{1}{3}(u_1\hat{p} + \tilde{p})^2, \tag{5.10}$$

$$g_1 = (u_1\hat{p} + \tilde{p}) \left(-\frac{1}{3}t_1^4 + \frac{2}{27}(u_1\hat{p} + \tilde{p})^2 \right), \tag{5.11}$$

$$\Delta_1 = t_1^8(2t_1^2 + u_1\hat{p} + \tilde{p})(2t_1^2 - u_1\hat{p} - \tilde{p}). \tag{5.12}$$

The exceptional divisor $t_1 = 0$ supports an I_8 fiber, since the orders of vanishing are $(0, 0, 8)$, and there is monodromy: the usual branch divisor $(g_1/f_1)|_{t_1} = 0$ vanishes at $u_1 = t_1 = 0$ in this chart and has a single order of vanishing. Thus, this is I_8^{ns} and the gauge algebra is \mathfrak{sp}_4 . No matter is visible in this chart. Note that this branch point is the point at which the residual discriminant meets the exceptional divisor. The multiplicities at this point are 2, 3, 10 which is consistent with the enhancement from A_7 to D_8 which is expected at such a point. In the other coordinate chart of the blowup, we have $t_2 = t/u, u_2 = u$. The Weierstrass coefficients and discriminant become

$$f_2 = t_2^2 \left(u_2^4 - \frac{1}{3} (\hat{p} + t_2 \tilde{p})^2 \right), \quad (5.13)$$

$$g_2 = t_2^3 (\hat{p} + t_2 \tilde{p}) \left(-\frac{1}{3} u_2^4 + \frac{2}{27} (\hat{p} + t_2 \tilde{p})^2 \right), \quad (5.14)$$

$$\Delta_2 = t_2^{18} u_2^8 (2u_2^2 + \hat{p} + t_2 \tilde{p})(2u_2^2 - \hat{p} - t_2 \tilde{p}) \quad (5.15)$$

and we indeed see the exceptional divisor $u_2 = 0$ meeting the original I_{12}^* at $t_2 = 0$. This intersection point also provides the second branch point defining the monodromy.

This same analysis applies at all six points $t = p_{3,3} = 0$ and $v = p_{3,3} = 0$ so six additional blowups need to be done. All in all, we have blown up $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ at seven points, and we obtain a model with no conformal matter and with eight tensor multiplets.

This model is illustrated in figure 13(a) and figure 13(b). The curves Δ_+ and Δ_- are now simply tangent at each of their points of intersection, which occur at a point of one of the new exceptional divisors C_j or D_j . The intersection data this time are: $C^2 = D^2 = -4$, $C_j^2 = D_j^2 = E^2 = -1$, $\Delta_+^2 = \Delta_-^2 = 12$; $K \cdot C = K \cdot D = 2$, $K \cdot C_j = K \cdot D_j = K \cdot E = -1$, $K \cdot \Delta_+ = K \cdot \Delta_- = -6$. Note that because of the tangencies we now have $\Delta_+ \cdot \Delta_- = 12$.

The massless matter content is:

- \mathfrak{so}_{32} on C , \mathfrak{sp}_{12} on E , \mathfrak{so}'_{32} on D , and a copy of \mathfrak{sp}_4 on each C_j and on each D_j ,
- a half-hypermultiplet in $32 \otimes 24$, a half-hypermultiplet in $24 \otimes 32'$, three half-hypermultiplets in $32 \otimes 8$ (corresponding to (C, C_j)) and three half-hypermultiplets in $8 \otimes 32'$ (corresponding to (D_j, D)), together with
- one supergravity multiplet, eight tensor multiplets and 13 neutral hypermultiplets.

5.3 Frozen $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ models

We will now consider what happens in the $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ model of section 5.2 when one changes the type of one or both $O7_-$ to $O7_+$.

With two frozen seven-branes: let us first consider what happens when one changes both $O7_-$ to $O7_+$.

In the original geometry without blowups in figure 11, the two I_{12}^* curves are now changed into \widehat{I}_{12}^* . Since the residual discriminant represents $O7_-$ -planes, we do not expect conformal matter at the its intersection with the \widehat{I}_{12}^* curves, which represent $O7_+$ -planes.

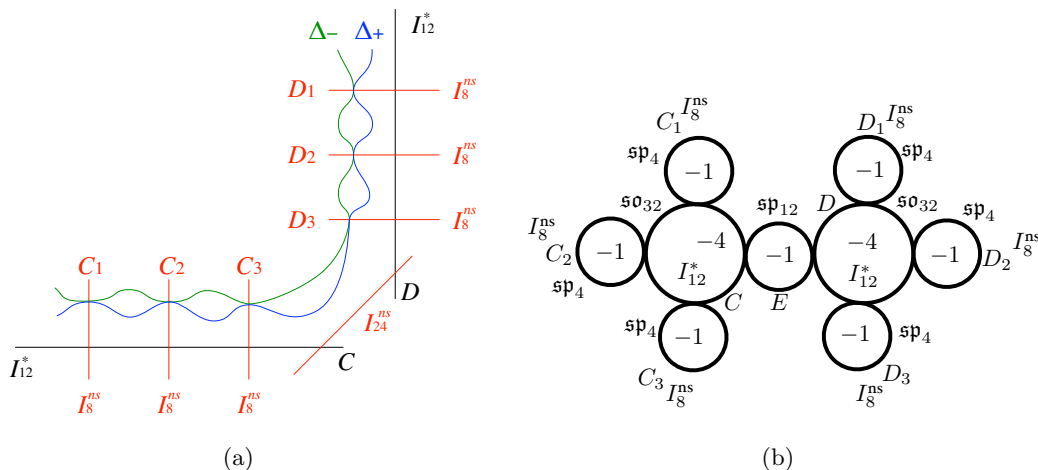


Figure 13. An F-theory description of the tensor branch of the perturbative model with two O7₋ [37, 64]. In (a) a traditional depiction more similar to the one in figure 11 is given; note that Δ_+ and Δ_- are tangent at their intersections with C_i and D_i . In (b) is a depiction more similar the other figures in the paper, which does not include the residual discriminant. Upon shrinking E as well as $C_1, C_2, C_3, D_1, D_2, D_3$, we obtain figure 11; by Higgsing the resulting conformal matter theories, one recover the original perturbative model.

We have not analyzed this situation before, but we expect it to be similar to the one in figure 8 and (2.15), thus with no conformal matter and a tensor.

We do not venture to guess the field theory content at this point. It is easier to follow a tensor deformation by blowing up all curves. The result lives again on the geometry illustrated in figure 13, $I_{12}^* \rightarrow \widehat{I}_{12}^*$. A possible choice of gauge divisors that cancels all gauge anomalies gives the following model:

- $(\mathfrak{sp}_2)_{1,2,3,4}$, supported on $C + C_1 + C_2 + E$, $C + C_1 + C_2 + 2C_3 + E$, $D + D_1 + D_2 + E$, $D + D_1 + D_2 + 2D_3 + E$ respectively,
- \mathfrak{so}_8 supported on $2E$,
- hypermultiplets in $4_i \otimes 4_j$ for $i < j$,
- one supergravity multiplet, 8 tensor multiplets, and 13 neutral hypermultiplets.

The \mathfrak{sp} groups living on the \widehat{I}_{12}^* curves have been shared with the I_8^{ns} curves, just like in figure 8, where O7-planes of different types meet. The \mathfrak{so}_8 has appeared on the E curve just like in a usual tensor-Higgs transition. Indeed the field content is related to the one for the perturbative model in appendix B.3 by such a transition.

With one frozen seven-brane: we now consider what happens if only one of the I_{12}^* is changed to \widehat{I}_{12}^* (say D).

As in the previous case, we don't try to write the field content at the singular locus; we instead follow the tensor deformations. Here we encountered a problem: we have not found a credible model that cancels all anomalies after blowing up all those singular points, perhaps because of some global constraint.

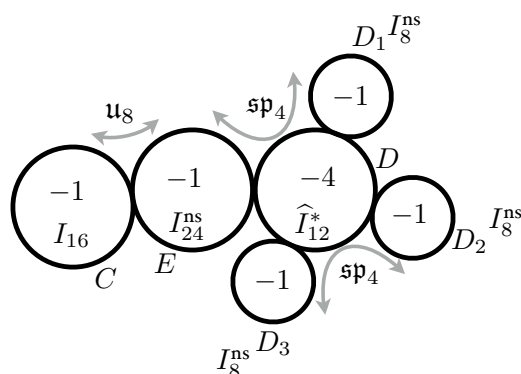


Figure 14. Tensor branch models obtained by changing in the $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ model one of the I_{12}^* curves to \widehat{I}_{12}^* . As discussed in the main text, we were not able to find a consistent assignment when we have I_{12}^* on C instead.

What we were able to achieve is the following. We consider the geometry in a situation intermediate between figure 12 and figure 13(a), namely, we tune the Kodaira type on D to be \widehat{I}_{12}^* , but we deform the Kodaira type on C to be I_{16} . Then, the intersections of D with others are still conformal points and need to be blown up, but the intersections of C with others are smooth. We then only need to blow up the intersection of C and D , and the intersections of the residual discriminant and D .

This gives us the geometry in figure 14, and the following spectrum:²⁶

- \mathfrak{u}_8 on $2(C + E)$,
- \mathfrak{sp}'_4 on $E + \frac{1}{2}D + D_1$ and \mathfrak{sp}''_4 on $\frac{1}{2}D + D_2 + D_3$,
- hypermultiplets in $8 \otimes 8'$, and $8' \otimes 8''$, $8'' \otimes 8$,
- two hypermultiplets in $\wedge^2 8$,
- one supergravity multiplet, 5 tensor multiplets and 16 neutral hypermultiplets.

This is exactly the spectrum of the perturbative model described in appendix B.2. Note that we chose to blow up the intersections of D with other discriminant loci, while we decided to deform other intersections. In other words, we chose to go to the tensor branch side for the conformal points on D whereas we went to the Higgs branch side for the conformal points on C . This is in accord with our analysis in section 2.3.2, since the perturbative construction naturally gives a tensor at an $O7_+ - O7_-$ intersection whereas it gives a hyper at an $O7_- - O7_-$ intersection.

Acknowledgments

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²⁶As in the previous footnote, we expect the \mathfrak{u}_1 part to become massive via the Green-Schwarz mechanism, eating a neutral hypermultiplet.

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A Dimension eight

There are three families [10] of vacua with 16 supercharges in dimension eight. The standard one has gauge algebra of rank 20, the next one has gauge algebra of rank 12, and the final one has gauge algebra of rank 4.

The rank-12 case was found in the perturbative type I frame by Bianchi, Prasidi and Sagnotti in [8] in 1992 and then in the context of heterotic string by Chaudhuri, Hockney and Lykken in [73] in 1995; the latter construction is known under the name of the CHL string. An easy generalization of either construction leads to the rank-4 case. The moduli space of these systems and the possible enhancements of gauge algebras are studied in detail in [74].

In this appendix, we give an F-theory description of three cases: they are models on elliptically-fibered K3 with 0, 1, or 2 frozen seven-branes.

A.1 IIB with seven-branes

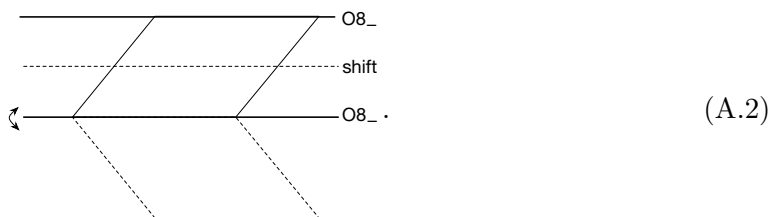
Let us start by the perturbative IIB setup on the orientifold T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 . We can either have zero $O7_+$, one $O7_+$ or two $O7_+$:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline - & - \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline + & - \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline + & + \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{A.1}$$

with 16, 8 or 0 D7-branes, respectively. The first one, under T-duality, maps to 2 $O8_-$ in type IIA, and then 1 $O9_-$ in type IIB. The last one, under T-duality, maps to $O8_-$ and $O8_+$, or to a shift-orientifold of type IIA, and then a shift-orientifold of type IIB, without any D9-brane.

The second one is more peculiar. One T-duality should combine a pair of two $O7_-$ s to $O8_-$, while the other pair of $O7_-$ and $O7_+$ to a shift orientifold. The resulting geometry

is shown below:



Namely, we consider a T^2 whose complex structure modulus is of the form $\tau \in \frac{1}{2} + i\mathbb{R}$, and take the \mathbb{Z}_2 flip along the horizontal axis. Then we have just one $O8_-$ locus and a shift-orientifold locus. Another T-duality leads to the $\text{Spin}(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ bundle without vector structure [10].

A.2 F-theory interpretation

The F-theory representation of the rank-20 case is the standard F-theory compactification on the elliptically-fibered K3 surface.

The F-theory representation of the rank-12 case is given by an elliptic K3 compactification with a single frozen seven-brane.²⁷ We use projective coordinates $[z, w]$ on \mathbb{CP}^1 and locate the frozen brane at $z = 0$:

$$y^2 = x^3 + u_3(z, w)zx^2 + v_4(z, w)z^4x + w_5(z, w)z^7. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Here we have used the ‘‘Tate form’’ [43, 77] to present the equation, which involves arbitrary homogeneous polynomials u_3 , v_4 , and w_5 of the labeled degrees. By a change of variables, the equation can be put into Weierstrass form:

$$y^2 = \hat{x}^3 + z^2 \left(-\frac{1}{3}u_3^3 + z^2v_4 \right) \hat{x} + z^3 \left(\frac{2}{27}u_3^3 - \frac{1}{3}z^2u_3v_4 + z^4w_5 \right), \quad (\text{A.4})$$

from which we can read off the equation of the discriminant locus

$$\Delta = z^{10} (4u_3^3w_5 - u_3^2v_4^2 - 18z^2u_3v_4w_5 + 4z^2v_4^3 + 27z^4w_5^2). \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Generically, in addition to the frozen seven-brane of type \hat{I}_4^* at $z = 0$, which makes no contribution to enhanced gauge symmetry, there are 14 additional zeros of the discriminant, which correspond to 14 seven-branes of type I_1 (i.e., 14 individual D7-branes) also contributing no enhanced gauge symmetry. Tuning the coefficients can lead to enhanced gauge symmetry.

The brane counting becomes clear if we explicitly include a Kodaira fiber of type I_0^* supporting an \mathfrak{so}_8 gauge algebra: this ‘‘uses up’’ 6 of the 14 D7-branes, but can be interpreted as an $O7_-$ -plane on top of a stack of 4 D7-branes, which is the quantum splitting of the $O7_-$ -plane [9]. Then eight mobile D7-branes remain.

The F-theory representation of the rank-4 8D vacuum with 16 supercharges involves two frozen seven-branes, which we can locate at $z = 0$ and $w = 0$, respectively. The equation for these models (in Tate form) is

$$y^2 = x^3 + u_2(z, w)zwx^2 + v_0(z, w)z^4w^4x \quad (\text{A.6})$$

²⁷Note that this is a substantially different description than the ones proposed in [75] and [76], where a torsion flux on the base \mathbb{CP}^1 was proposed. It is possible that they are all dual descriptions.

with frozen brane-locus $\delta = zw$. Note that $v_0(z, w)$ is constant, and the x^0 term in the equation vanishes due to degree considerations. This implies that $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ is a section which has order 2 in the Mordell-Weil group, and suggests a subtle modification of the F-theory gauge group.²⁸

B $\mathbb{CP}^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^1$ model and its flips via branes

B.1 Unflipped case

The original model considered by Bianchi-Sagnotti and Gimon-Polchinski was given in terms of Type I on T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 . It has $O9_-$ with 16 D9s in the bulk, with 16 $O5_-$ at the \mathbb{Z}_2 fixed points, and 16 D5s.²⁹

Let us determine its massless spectrum. From the bulk closed string modes, we have one supergravity multiplet, one tensor, and four neutral hypermultiplets. From the \mathbb{Z}_2 twisted closed strings, one neutral hypermultiplet arises from each \mathbb{Z}_2 singularity.

As for the open strings, $O9_-$ wants to make the gauge algebra on D9 orthogonal. Therefore the bulk of the 9-brane has $\text{Spin}(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ as the gauge group. But $O5_-$ wants to make the gauge algebra on D9 symplectic. This gives a localized $\text{Spin}(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ holonomy around the intersection point, and the massless gauge algebra on D9 that can remain is \mathfrak{u}_{16} , the intersection of \mathfrak{sp}_{16} and \mathfrak{so}_{32} . This will keep charged hypermultiplets in $2 \cdot \wedge^2 16$. One can do the same analysis on the D5-branes, and get the same answer, when all the D5s are on a single $O5_-$. Finally, the 5-9 strings give hypermultiplets in 16×16 . The spectrum is then

- gauge algebras $\mathfrak{u}_{16} \times \mathfrak{u}'_{16}$,
- charged hypermultiplets in $2 \cdot \wedge^2 16 \oplus 16 \times 16' \oplus 2 \cdot \wedge^2 16'$,
- one supergravity multiplet, one tensor multiplet, and 20 neutral hypermultiplets.

Anomalies correctly cancel, and \mathfrak{u}_1 parts are eaten [45].

We can take T-duality along two directions and bring this model to the type IIB T^4/\mathbb{Z}_2 orientifolds with seven-branes, with the structure below:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline - & - \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline - & - \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{B.1}$$

where the first T^2 has the coordinate u , the second has the coordinate v , with the orientifolding action sending $u \rightarrow -u$ and $v \rightarrow -v$ individually. The spectrum above are when all 16 D7s along v are on $u = 0$ and when all 16 D7s along u are on $v = 0$.

²⁸We are assuming here that the torsion in the Mordell-Weil group is calculated for frozen F-theory models in the same way it is calculated for conventional F-theory models [78]. We leave detailed investigations of this for the future.

²⁹Here the number of D-branes is counted in terms of Type IIB or Type IIA RR-charge, in a way invariant under T-duality. In simple orientifold models, this number equals the number of mobile D-branes or the rank of the gauge groups, but in more complicated models such as those discussed in this note, they can be different.

B.2 Singly-flipped case

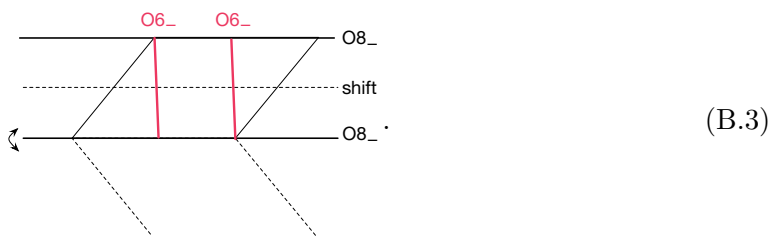
For this, we consider the setup

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline - & - \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline + & - \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{B.2}$$

with 16 D7s perpendicular to the first T^2 and 8 D7s perpendicular to the second T^2 .

To deduce the open string spectrum on the 8 D7s perpendicular to the second T^2 , we just T-dualize one direction of the first T^2 and apply the rules of [18]. When the 8D7s are on a generic point, one gets \mathfrak{sp}_4 with a full antisymmetric tensor (both the traceless part and a singlet), and with 16 fundamentals. If they are on $O7_-$, it gets enhanced to \mathfrak{u}_8 with $2 \cdot \wedge^2 \mathfrak{8}$, and if they are on $O7_+$, it gets enhanced to $\mathfrak{sp}_4 \times \mathfrak{sp}_4$ with a bifundamental.

For the 16 D7s on the first T^2 , we can take the T-dual of the second T^2 :



This T-duality was derived from the worldsheet point of view in [79].

When 16 D7s are on a single generic point on T^2 , the T-dual is just 8 D6s suspended between two D8s that are in fact *the same* due to the funny geometry. This is \mathfrak{sp}_4 with one asym and 16 flavors. When they are all on an $O7_-$, this gets enhanced to \mathfrak{u}_8 with $2 \cdot \wedge^2 \mathfrak{8}$. Although we started from 32 Chan-Paton indices but we got just \mathfrak{u}_8 . We give two other explanations to this somewhat unexpected fact:

- If we T-dualize the second torus twice, this describes instantons (or 5-branes) in the $\text{Spin}(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ gauge fields on T^2 without vector structure. As discussed in [10], a minimal flat $\text{Spin}(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ configuration without vector structure is in $SU(2)$ embedded in \mathfrak{so}_{32} as $\mathfrak{sp}_1 \times \mathfrak{sp}_8$. Then the instanton needs to be embedded into this \mathfrak{sp}_8 ; a single such instanton counts as two instantons in the original $\text{Spin}(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$. In other words, two small instantons of $\text{Spin}(32)/\mathbb{Z}_2$ need to move together.
- In the original 7-brane description, there are four intersections with transverse $O7$ s; one is with $O7_+$ and three are with $O7_-$. The former has a monodromy that squares to -1 and the latter has a monodromy that squares to 1. But one cannot embed them into $O(1)$: they are not consistent, since the four monodromies need to multiply to one. To compensate this, one needs an additional flat $SO(3)$ background on the 7-brane.

Summarizing, when 16 D7s perpendicular to the first T^2 are on a single $O7_-$ and 8 D7s perpendicular to the second T^2 are on a single $O7_+$, the spectrum is

- gauge algebras $\mathfrak{u}_8 \times \prod_{i=1,2}(\mathfrak{sp}_4)_i$,
- charged hypermultiplets in $2 \cdot \wedge^2 \mathfrak{8} \oplus (\bigoplus_{i=1,2} \mathfrak{8} \otimes \mathfrak{8}_i) \oplus \mathfrak{8}_1 \otimes \mathfrak{8}_2$,
- one supergravity multiplet, 5 tensor multiplets, and 16 neutral hypermultiplets.

B.3 Doubly-flipped case

Let us finally consider

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline + & - \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline + & - \\ \hline - & - \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{B.4}$$

with 8 D7-branes on each T^2 . Using the analysis as in case II, we see that when 8 D7s are on a single $O7_+$, the gauge algebra is $\mathfrak{sp}_2 \times \mathfrak{sp}_2$. Considering D7s on both T^2 , we have $(\mathfrak{sp}_2)^4$ in total. The matter spectrum can be worked out as before:

- gauge algebras $\prod_{i=1}^4(\mathfrak{sp}_2)_i$,
- charged hypermultiplets in $\bigoplus_{i<j} 4_i \otimes 4_j$,
- one supergravity multiplet, 7 tensor multiplets, and 14 neutral hypermultiplets.

The anomaly cancels; although there are 8 additional tensors, they do not participate in the gauge anomaly cancellation. This is as it should be, since they are localized on the intersections of $O7_-$ and $O7_+$, and bifundamentals are supported away from them.

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