

BPS jumping loci are automorphic

Shamit Kachru^a, Arnav Tripathy^b

^aStanford Institute for Theoretical Physics
Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA 94305, USA
Email: skachru@stanford.edu

^bDepartment of Mathematics, Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
Email: tripathy@math.harvard.edu

Abstract

We show that BPS jumping loci – loci in the moduli space of string compactifications where the number of BPS states jumps in an upper semi-continuous manner – naturally appear as Fourier coefficients of (vector space-valued) automorphic forms. For the case of T^2 compactification, the jumping loci are governed by a modular form studied by Hirzebruch and Zagier, while the jumping loci in K3 compactification appear in a story developed by Oda and Kudla-Millson in arithmetic geometry. We also comment on some curious related automorphy in the physics of black hole attractors and flux vacua.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Special cycles in locally symmetric spaces	4
2.1	Basic definitions	4
2.2	General philosophy of Kudla-Millson	6
3	T^2 compactification	7
4	K3 compactification	9
5	Attractors and flux vacua	10
5.1	Counting attractor black holes	11
5.2	A toy model	12
5.3	N=2 flux vacua	14
6	Combining the automorphy of jumping loci and BPS counts	16
7	Discussion	19

1 Introduction

The properties of BPS states are of intrinsic interest in understanding the dynamics of strongly coupled supersymmetric systems and may serve as a useful tag in eventual classification programs. One property of such states that has heretofore been little explored is their jumping behavior as one varies moduli. In [1], motivated by understanding the jumping behavior of the Hodge-elliptic genus [2, 3], the present authors began to explore the geometry of these loci in simple examples of string compactification. It was found that they line up well with the notion of ‘special cycles in Shimura varieties,’ as we review below in §2.

The present work aims to describe one further striking feature of the BPS jumping loci in simple string models – they are automorphic, in a sense which we make precise. The automorphy of special cycles has been developed in the mathematics literature in various series of papers. For the simplest example of string compactification on T^2 , the relevant moduli space of vacua takes

the form

$$(SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}) \times (SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}), \quad (1)$$

where \mathbb{H} is the usual upper half-plane $SL(2, \mathbb{R})/SO(2)$. (Technically, the moduli space is quotiented by the further \mathbb{Z}_2 of T-duality swapping the two factors.) In the above, one factor parametrizes the complex structure of the T^2 and the other the (complexified) Kähler form. The BPS jumping loci for a class of perturbatively visible BPS states are easily found in this case (as discussed in [1]). As we explain in §3, work of Hirzebruch and Zagier on divisors in Hilbert modular surfaces [4] precisely implies that these loci are automorphic.

The generalization to K3 compactification is also immediate. The moduli space of K3 compactifications of type IIA string theory takes the form

$$O(4, 20; \mathbb{Z}) \backslash O(4, 20, \mathbb{R}) / (O(4) \times O(20)) \quad (2)$$

while the moduli spaces of interest in complex geometry (for example, of elliptic K3s) usually take a similar form with $O(2, p)$ replacing $O(4, 20)$ for various values of p (for example, $p = 18$). A series of works beginning with papers of Oda [5] and Kudla-Millson [6], and nicely explained in [7, 8], develops a story analogous to Hirzebruch-Zagier for Shimura varieties of this form. The BPS jumping loci for this problem – described in [1] as the Noether-Lefschetz loci and their generalizations to stringy geometry – can again be characterized as coefficients of automorphic forms. We describe this in §4.

In §5, we discuss two slightly different applications of this circle of ideas. One application is to attractor black holes. We explain the story, based on the classification of attractors on $K3 \times T^2$ by Moore [9, 10], associating attractor varieties to coefficients of a modular form. Some version of this already appeared in the essay [11]. A second application is to flux vacua. First, we discuss a toy model of flux counts that exhibits automorphy, although it does not literally arise as an example of the more general constructions in this paper. Then, we show that the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ flux vacua in $K3 \times T^2$ – as described in work of Tripathy-Trivedi [12] – are naturally counted by an automorphic form of the sort we introduced in §4.

We remark now that this automorphy of the jumping loci themselves is likely surprising to connoisseurs of the field. Typically, automorphic forms in this context arise as BPS partition functions; we are making a quite different

claim here that the loci themselves where the BPS states exhibit certain behaviors comprise automorphic forms. It is reasonable to ask if there is any relation or common generalization of the two phenomena. We address this question in §6 for the relatively simple case of the self-mirror type II T^2 compactification before making a few speculative claims for the general case.

We close with speculations about generalizations to less symmetric vacua in §7.

2 Special cycles in locally symmetric spaces

2.1 Basic definitions

Here, we discuss those aspects of the theory of special cycles in arithmetic locally symmetric spaces that will arise in physics applications. The more general story is well explained in e.g. [7].

For our purposes, an arithmetic locally symmetric space will be a double-coset space $G(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash G(\mathbb{R}) / K$, where G is some (reductive) group and K is a maximal compact inside $G(\mathbb{R})$. The theory of special cycles in such spaces has had profound importance in number theory, especially in the case when this double-coset has a natural algebraic structure (when it is said to be a Shimura variety). For our purposes, we will immediately restrict to the case of G an indefinite orthogonal group.

Consider then a double-coset space of the form

$$\mathcal{M}(p, q) = O(p, q; \mathbb{Z}) \backslash O(p, q, \mathbb{R}) / (O(p) \times O(q)) .$$

(For $p = 2$, such spaces are Shimura varieties.)

Such spaces arise commonly in parametrizing string compactifications with extended supersymmetry:

- The Narain moduli space of T^d compactifications of type II strings is given by $p = q = d$.
- The Narain moduli space of heterotic T^d compactifications is given by $p = d, q = d + 16$.
- The moduli space of elliptic K3 compactifications of F-theory is given by the case $p = 2, q = 18$.

- The moduli space of IIA compactifications on K3 is given by the case $p = 4, q = 20$.
- The moduli space of IIB compactifications on K3 is given by $p = 5, q = 21$.
- The moduli space of $AdS_3 \times S^3 \times K3$ theories is given by $p = 4, q = 21$.
- And even some 4d $\mathcal{N} = 2$ models have Shimura varieties arising in their moduli spaces – for instance $p = 2, q = 10$ for the vector-multiplet moduli space of the FHSV model.

A useful way to think about these spaces, familiar from studies of world-sheet string theory, is to consider them as moduli spaces of lattices $\Gamma^{p,q}$ of signature (p, q) . Then $\mathcal{M}(p, q)$ parametrizes the way one can choose “left-moving” and “right-moving” momentum sublattices of the given lattice – in our convention, the right-movers will live in p dimensions, and left-movers in q .¹

Note also that many more spaces may fit into the above paradigm: for example, while the Narain moduli space of toroidal heterotic compactifications is as stated, the non-perturbative moduli space for, say, $d = 7$ is also of the above form, for $p = 8, q = 24$.

In toroidal type II compactifications, the moduli space may be corrected slightly by quotienting by a larger, extended U-duality group. For example, type II compactified on T^6 has the extended U-duality arithmetic group $E_{7,7}(\mathbb{Z})$. All our considerations will hold true for the double-coset space we consider, which is a cover of the true moduli space; it may well be that particularly nice automorphic forms emerge if the BPS jumping loci are grouped together more by the extended U-duality. We leave this as an interesting question for further exploration.

Returning to our general double-coset space $\mathcal{M}(p, q)$, we now choose a vector x of norm $-N$ in $\Gamma^{p,q}$, i.e. x satisfying

$$\langle x, x \rangle = -N .$$

Define a locus D_x in $\mathcal{M}(p, q)$ as follows:

$$D_x \equiv \{\text{locus in } \mathcal{M}(p, q) \text{ where } x \text{ is purely left-moving}\}.$$

¹We note that the cases that arise in the simplest string theory examples are all even unimodular.

$\mathcal{M}(p, q)$ has dimension pq . The definition of D_x involves precisely p conditions (that p dot products vanish), and so defines a sublocus in \mathcal{M} of dimension $p(q-1)$. In fact, this locus is abstractly a space of the form

$$O(p, q-1; \mathbb{Z}) \backslash O(p, q-1) / (O(p) \times O(q-1)) ,$$

i.e. a copy of $\mathcal{M}(p, q-1)$ sitting in $\mathcal{M}(p, q)$. This is known as a special cycle in $\mathcal{M}(p, q)$. As discussed in [1], in many concrete examples (such as those listed above) these are loci where a BPS counting function jumps.

To foreshadow the sequel, we find it useful to now define a formal locus in the moduli space – a divisor in the case of Shimura varieties – by summing over all such loci for a fixed N . Because of the quotient by the arithmetic subgroup $O(p, q; \mathbb{Z})$, there are a finite number of distinct vectors of norm $-N$ for each N , so this sum is well-defined:

$$D_N \equiv \sum_{x, \langle x, x \rangle = -N} D_x .$$

These D_N for all N will play an important role in defining automorphic forms associated to BPS jumping loci.

One can also define special cycles of higher codimension. Here, instead of choosing a single vector x , one chooses multiple vectors x_1, \dots, x_k and considers the sublocus in moduli space where the lattice generated by these vectors becomes purely left-moving. Clearly, for a given k , the relevant special cycles will now be of dimension $p(q-k)$ and give sub varieties $\mathcal{M}(p, q-k) \subset \mathcal{M}(p, q)$.

2.2 General philosophy of Kudla-Millson

A fascinating feature of these special cycles, which we interpret as BPS jumping loci, is that they are automorphic. We now describe exactly what this means. For simplicity, we frequently make statements in the particular case of Shimura varieties, or $p=2$. Consider first the BPS jumping locus of lowest codimension. One can define a formal sum

$$\phi(\tau) = \sum_N [D_N] q^N .$$

This can be viewed as defining a cohomology class in $H^2(\mathcal{M}(2, q))$. For the q^0 term, one takes as the coefficient the first Chern class of the tautological

line bundle $\omega = c_1(\mathcal{L})$. The striking result of Kudla-Millson is that in fact $\phi(\tau)$ is an automorphic form; for moduli of even unimodular lattices, in fact, it is a modular form of weight $(2+q)/2$ for $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$. In fact, for lattices that fail to be even unimodular, the same result holds for a congruence subgroup; for more general values of p , one obtains a form of weight $(p+q)/2$. We stress again that here, the coefficients of the modular form are formal subloci, which we consider as valued in a vector space, so we have a vector-space valued modular form! For our purposes, we simply take this vector space to be the cohomology in the appropriate codimension, but in the Shimura variety case of $p = 2$, we could refine to a Chow group-valued or even arithmetic Chow group-valued modular form. Pairing with any functional on this vector space would return an “ordinary” modular form.

This result generalizes to BPS jumping loci of higher codimension as follows. The data specifying a sub-lattice with basis vectors x_1, \dots, x_r , up to equivalence under the action of the arithmetic group $O(p, q; \mathbb{Z})$ includes the norms of the vectors and their mutual inner products. This is $r + \binom{r}{2}$ pieces of data, naturally arranged in a symmetric $r \times r$ matrix M . One can then label a generating function for BPS jumping loci of codimension rp , with the data specifying a Siegel modular form of genus r for the group $Sp(r, \mathbb{Z})$. Again, the coefficients of the modular form are given by sums of special cycles of codimension rp , which share the same data.

To present a more explicit formula, let us again specialize to $p = 2$. Then, the formula relevant for special cycles of higher codimension takes the form [8]

$$\phi_r(\tau) = [\omega]^r + \sum_{\text{rank } M < r} [D^{\text{naive}}(M)] \cup [\omega]^{r-\text{rank}(M)} q^M + \sum_{\text{rank } M = r} D[M] q^M.$$

Here, the second term on the right hand side includes a suitable power of ω to produce a form in $H^{2r}(\mathcal{M}(2, q))$. The result of Kudla-Millson is that this object is a degree r Siegel modular form of weight $\frac{(2+q)}{2}$.

3 T^2 compactification

Let us proceed with a simple, explicit example. Consider strings on T^2 . The torus is specified by a choice of complex structure and complexified Kähler class. In terms of the metric and B-field, one has explicitly

$$\tau = \tau_1 + i\tau_2 = \frac{G_{12}}{G_{22}} + i \frac{\sqrt{G}}{G_{22}}$$

$$\rho = \rho_1 + i\rho_2 = B_{12} + i\sqrt{G} .$$

The left and right moving momenta can be specified by choosing momenta and windings $n_{1,2}$ and $m_{1,2}$

$$p_L^2 = \frac{1}{2\rho_2\tau_2} |(n_1 - \tau n_2) - \rho(m_2 + \tau m_1)|^2$$

$$p_R^2 = \frac{1}{2\rho_2\tau_2} |(n_1 - \tau n_2) - \bar{\rho}(m_2 + \tau m_1)|^2 .$$

The duality group consists of the two $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ symmetries acting on the complex and Kähler moduli spaces together with the \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetries:

$$(\tau, \rho) \rightarrow (\rho, \tau)$$

$$(\tau, \rho) \rightarrow (-\bar{\tau}, -\bar{\rho})$$

$$(\tau, \rho) \rightarrow (\tau, -\bar{\rho}) .$$

From the explicit formulae for p_L, p_R , we see that given a choice of integer momentum and winding quantum numbers, one can achieve $p_L = 0$ for a non-trivial vector at loci in moduli space where

$$m_1\tau\rho + m_2\rho + n_2\tau - n_1 = 0 .$$

We now see a connection to the work of Hirzebruch and Zagier [4], where here we consider only the degenerate (split) case as opposed to an honest real quadratic field extension. The locus $T(N)$ defined as

$$T(N) = \sum_{m_1n_1+m_2n_2=N} \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathcal{M}(2, 2); m_1z_1z_2 + m_2z_2 + n_2z_1 + n_1 = 0\}$$

is called a Hirzebruch-Zagier divisor of discriminant N . This is of course a special case of the D_N defined in §2.

The remarkable claim of [4] concerns the formal sum

$$A(\tau) \equiv c_1(M_{-1/2}) + \sum_{m>0} T(N)q^N .$$

Here $M_{-1/2}$ is the line bundle of modular forms of weight $-\frac{1}{2}$ (and more generally M_k will be the bundle of weight k forms). The theorem of Hirzebruch

and Zagier states that $A(\tau)$ is a mock modular form of weight 2, valued in the second cohomology of the moduli space $H^2(\mathcal{M}(2, 2))$. Then in particular given any linear functional on the divisors in $\mathcal{M}(2, 2)$, one can naturally produce from $A(\tau)$ an ordinary mock modular form.² We see that this is a special case of the philosophy of Kudla-Millson as described in §2.2.

Natural linear functionals include evaluating the volume form on the special cycles, and integrating Chern classes of M_k over the cycles for various k . In this particular case, which is a rather degenerate case of the general theory, one obtains the holomorphic part of the Eisenstein series $\hat{E}_2(\tau)$ (up to a prefactor) in each case [13, 14]:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{E}_2(q) &= -\frac{3}{\pi\tau_2} + 1 - 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nq^n}{1-q^n} \\ &= -\frac{3}{\pi\tau_2} + 1 - 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_1(n)q^n\end{aligned}$$

(where as usual $\sigma_k(n)$ denotes the sum of the k th powers of the divisors of n , $q = e^{2\pi i\tau}$, and τ_2 is the imaginary piece of τ). The lack of honest modularity is due to issues of compactness. Indeed, we need a slight extension of the Kudla-Millson philosophy in this case (and the prior case considered in the essay [11], which corresponds to the case $p = 2, q = 1$) due to the discrepancies between cohomology and compactly-supported cohomology; as usual, sufficient noncompactness violates naive modularity and instead enforces mock modularity.³

4 K3 compactification

Another famous case where one obtains a Shimura variety as the moduli space involves K3 compactification. The moduli space of complex structures on an elliptic K3 surface is given by

$$O(2, 18; \mathbb{Z}) \backslash O(2, 18) / (O(2) \times O(18)) .$$

²The theorem of Hirzebruch-Zagier has no need of mock modularity; it is only in the degenerate, split case that the severe noncompactness forces this to happen.

³We thank Jens Funke for substantial discussion on this issue.

As discussed in [1], the special cycles here – which characterize the loci where the Picard rank jumps from 2 (the generic value for an elliptic K3) to $2 + n$ – are sub-manifolds of the form

$$\mathcal{M}(2, 18 - n) \subset \mathcal{M}(2, 18) .$$

In this case, we can view the inner product on vectors as the intersection number of curves, so we characterize special cycles by the self-intersection of the new algebraic curve C arising on the cycle

$$C \cdot C = 2N - 2 .$$

It follows from the general lore of Kudla and Millson that the same construction we described above – summing over the special cycles associated to $O(2, 18; \mathbb{Z})$ inequivalent curve classes of self-intersection $2N - 2$ and weighting the result by q^N – will yield Fourier coefficients of a modular form of weight 10, again valued in $H^2(\mathcal{M}(2, 18))$. In F-theory, this would be a counting function for loci where new BPS strings (coming from wrapped D3-branes) jump into existence.

Again, we can turn this into a concrete q-series by evaluating volumes of the special cycles. The paucity of modular forms of weight 10 guarantees that the result will be $\sim E_4(q)E_6(q)$:

$$E_4(q) = 1 + 240 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_3(n) q^n ,$$

$$E_6(q) = 1 - 504 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_5(n) q^n .$$

5 Attractors and flux vacua

Our considerations so far have been fairly abstract, without concrete application to any particular physics question. Here we briefly describe two physics questions which are answered by the Kudla-Millson formalism. Our first application will be to BPS black holes in $K3 \times T^2$, and has in fact already appeared in our essay [11]. We then take an interlude to discuss a toy flux model where vacua are naturally counted by automorphic forms, before proceeding to our second application of the formalism, which is to $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetric flux vacua, again in $K3 \times T^2$.

5.1 Counting attractor black holes

The attractor mechanism arises in the study of black holes in Calabi-Yau compactification of type IIB string theory [15]. On a Calabi-Yau threefold X , to a charge vector $Q \in H^3(X, \mathbb{Z})$ and a choice of asymptotic values of vector multiplet moduli $\phi_i|_\infty$, we can associate an attractor point. It characterizes the values the vector multiplet moduli flow to at the horizon of the BPS black hole with charge Q .

For the particular case of $K3 \times T^2$ compactification, complete results about the attractor points are available from work of Moore [9, 10]. The result is that each charge yields a unique attractor geometry (independent of the “area code” or moduli at infinity). The geometry at the black hole horizon is a combination of a ‘singular K3 surface’ (one with Picard rank 20), and a CM elliptic curve.⁴ It is further the case that by a construction of Shioda-Inose, the singular K3 geometry can itself be encoded by an elliptic curve, which turns out to be the same CM elliptic curve!

This gives rise to a simple application of the Kudla-Millson philosophy. The moduli space of elliptic curves is

$$\mathcal{M}_{2,1} = O(2, 1; \mathbb{Z}) \backslash O(2, 1) / (O(2) \times O(1))$$

The CM points are the special cycles. The discriminant of the quadratic equation that the CM curve satisfies plays the role of N in §2.2, and we find a mock modular form

$$\phi_{3/2}(\tau) = \sum c_N q^N$$

where c_N counts the CM elliptic curves of discriminant $-N$. From the black hole perspective, N controls the supergravity approximation to the black hole mass, and c_N is counting the number of inequivalent black holes of fixed mass.

More detailed examination (as described in [11]) shows that in this case, the form arising is in fact the mock modular form first studied by Zagier [16],

$$c_N = H_N$$

with H_N the Hurwitz class numbers. Again the mock nature of the form (where the Kudla-Millson philosophy would generally yield a holomorphic modular form) is due to issues of noncompactness.

⁴A CM elliptic curve is one which admits complex multiplication; that is, whose complex parameter τ satisfies a quadratic equation $a\tau^2 + b\tau + c = 0$ with integer coefficients.

In fact, we could somehow perform essentially the same count in many different ways, each with its own physical interpretation. For example, we could restrict to considering the complex moduli of elliptic K3s, with moduli space $\mathcal{M}(2, 18)$, relevant for F-theory compactification as mentioned above. The special points should be parametrized by a Siegel modular form of degree 18 and weight 10, and has at least one physical interpretation as parametrizing the RCFT points in the heterotic dual frame. Similarly, in the story above for $\mathcal{M}(4, 20)$, the count of attractors as special points in this moduli space should be tabulated by a Siegel modular form of degree 20 and weight 12. In fact, more honestly in four dimensions, the relevant moduli space is $\mathcal{M}(6, 22)$, and here the count of attractors should be given by a Siegel modular form of degree 22 and weight 14. Note that these forms should all essentially be Eisenstein series; this philosophy is due to the Siegel-Weil formula (the constant term of which is the famous Siegel mass formula). Here, we may easily see that the relevant Eisenstein series, formed as usual by attempting to average over the duality group, do not converge due to insufficiently high weight; as such, all the above forms are really mock automorphic. (As before, we may ascribe the mock nature of the form to the necessity of taking compactly-supported cohomology to obtain nontrivial counts.)

In particular, it is natural to posit that there should be mathematical relations between all of the above forms: for example, $E_{3/2}$ should be recoverable from the Siegel-Eisenstein form of degree 20 and weight 12 by summing together all the coefficients with the same discriminant. We would find it interesting to learn if there is a robust notion by which the above counts are lifts of one another.

5.2 A toy model

Next, we turn to flux compactification in IIB string theory; for a review, see e.g. [17]. Consider string compactification on a rigid Calabi-Yau threefold X . We take a symplectic basis for $H_3(X)$ to be spanned by the cycles A and B , with the periods of the holomorphic three-form Ω are given by

$$\int_A \Omega = 1, \quad \int_B \Omega = i .$$

Our discussion of this model follows that in §5.1 of [18].

The fluxes H_3, F_3 can be expanded in the cohomology duals to the symplectic basis for homology, and the resulting flux superpotential takes the form

$$W = H\phi + F$$

where ϕ is the axio-dilaton, and

$$H = -h_1 - ih_2, \quad F = f_1 + if_2$$

with $h_{1,2}, f_{1,2} \in \mathbb{Z}$. The tadpole for D3-charge contained in the fluxes is given by

$$N_{\text{flux}} = f_1 h_2 - f_2 h_1 .$$

The dilaton equation $D_\phi W = 0$ allows one to solve for

$$\bar{\phi} = -\frac{F}{H} .$$

Using the $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$, we can set

$$h_1 = 0, 0 \leq f_2 < h_2 .$$

The D3-tadpole in the fluxes is then given by

$$N_{\text{flux}} = f_1 h_2 .$$

Let us imagine that the total tadpole we are allotted (in a suitable orientifold of X) is N ; we will consider vacua of all possible N abstractly, although of course for a given threefold X the number of known constructions with varying tadpole is always finite. To satisfy tadpole cancellation, one should then introduce $N - N_{\text{flux}}$ D3-branes wandering around on X and filling \mathbb{R}^4 . They have a moduli space of vacua given by

$$\text{Sym}^{N-N_{\text{flux}}}(\tilde{X})$$

where \tilde{X} is the moduli space of a single D3-probe of the orientifold (it is roughly given by a copy of X itself, up to singularities where the brane hits orientifold planes and so forth).

Let us now try to estimate the number of vacua for a given N .

- The mobile branes would, by a standard estimate “counting” a given moduli space by its Euler character, yield

$$\chi(\text{Sym}^{N-N_{\text{flux}}}(\tilde{X}))$$

vacua.

- The flux superpotential yields a unique vacuum in the axio-dilaton moduli space for each choice of f_i, h_i , so we can count these as

$$\sum_{f_1 h_2 = N_{\text{flux}}} h_2 = \sum_{h_2 | N_{\text{flux}}} h_2 = \sigma_1(N_{\text{flux}})$$

where the h_2 in the first expression comes from summing over possible choices of f_2 .

It is then natural to write the counting function for all vacua (including all possible choices of N), as the double sum

$$F(\sigma, \tau) = \sum_N \sum_{N_{\text{flux}} \leq N} p^{N_{\text{flux}}} q^N \sigma_1(N_{\text{flux}}) \chi(\text{Sym}^{N-N_{\text{flux}}}(\tilde{X})) ,$$

with $p = e^{2\pi i \sigma}$ and $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$. This can be re-written as

$$F = \sum (pq)^{N_{\text{flux}}} \sigma_1(N_{\text{flux}}) q^{N-N_{\text{flux}}} \chi(\text{Sym}^{N-N_{\text{flux}}}(\tilde{X}))$$

$$\sim \frac{E_2(\sigma + \tau)}{\eta(\tau)^{\chi(\tilde{X})}} .$$

At the last step, we use the DMVV lift to get the eta function [19], and we were sloppy with both the normalization and the constant term in E_2 .

The main purpose of this intermediate section is to illustrate, in as simple a context as possible, how automorphic objects might emerge from a microscopic attempt at counting minima of the flux potential.

5.3 N=2 flux vacua

The conditions for $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetric flux vacua in $X = K3 \times T^2$ compactification were described by Tripathy and Trivedi in §5 of [12] and studied

from the perspective of gauged supergravity by Andrianopoli, D’Auria, Ferrara, and Lledo in [20]. The former work with the moduli space of Einstein metrics on $K3$,

$$\mathcal{M}(3, 19) = O(3, 19; \mathbb{Z}) \backslash O(3, 19) / (O(3) \times O(19)) ,$$

while the latter work with the moduli space enlarged by further string and supergravity fields

$$\mathcal{M}(4, 20) = O(4, 20; \mathbb{Z}) \backslash O(4, 20) / (O(4) \times O(20)) .$$

The complex Kähler form $J + iB$ together with the holomorphic two-form Ω of the $K3$ and its complex conjugate $\bar{\Omega}$ span a space-like three-plane, and the moduli space is the Grassmanian of such planes in $\Gamma^{4,20}$ (i.e. in the associated real vector space).⁵

Type IIB flux vacua are specified by a choice of two fluxes $F_3, H_3 \in H^3(X, \mathbb{Z})$. In this case, the two three-forms are each given by a two-form in the $K3$ and one-form on the T^2 . The results of [12, 20] show that In the special flux vacua which preserve $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetry, the conditions on the two-forms parametrizing the fluxes on $K3$ boil down to the choice of a vector space V^{flux} spanned by time-like vectors in $\Gamma^{4,20}$ and of dimension at most two, orthogonal to the 4-plane spanned by Ω, J, \dots . The moduli space of such choices amounts to a copy of $\mathcal{M}(4, 18) \subset \mathcal{M}(4, 20)$.

These conditions are precisely those which specify a special cycle of codimension $2p$ in our general story of §2.2. The special cases where V^{flux} is of reduced dimension are precisely the cases which contribute to the Kudla-Millson form by multiplying powers of $\omega = c_1(\mathcal{L})$. The three quantum numbers characterizing a special cycle of this codimension can be given by organizing the generators of V^{flux} into a 2×2 matrix. They are the self-intersection of the RR flux, the self-intersection of the NS flux, and the dot product of the two fluxes – with the latter corresponding to the “tadpole” from the fluxes, in physics language. Integrating the volume form on moduli space over the special cycles should yield a Siegel form of degree two and weight 12. The coefficients of this Siegel form “count flux vacua,” in the sense that (for such a symmetric space) they are proportional to the Euler

⁵We are mainly interested in the effects of fluxes on the $K3$ moduli; the full moduli space includes additional fields that will not play a role in the sequel.

characters of the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ moduli spaces of flux vacua – which is the number of points one would expect to survive a generic perturbation lifting the moduli space. Integrating the volume form on these special cycles yields the Siegel-Eisenstein series of degree 2 and weight 12, i.e. the Eisenstein series $E_{12}(\sigma, z, \tau)$.

6 Combining the automorphy of jumping loci and BPS counts

We return to the T^2 compactification of the type II string, where as in §3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_L^2 &= \frac{1}{2\rho_2\tau_2} |(n_1 - \tau n_2) - \rho(m_2 + \tau m_1)|^2 \\ p_R^2 &= \frac{1}{2\rho_2\tau_2} |(n_1 - \tau n_2) - \rho(m_2 + \tau m_1)|^2. \end{aligned}$$

To further simplify the moduli space, we restrict to the self-mirror locus, where we arrange conventions such that the self-mirror condition is given as

$$\tau = -\bar{\rho}.$$

Note that this condition implies $\tau_2 = \rho_2$.

Let us now consider BPS states as those for whom $p_R = 0$; for any given point τ in the moduli space $SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}$, we will take the BPS partition function (depending on τ) to be given by

$$BPS_\tau(p) = \sum_{p_R=0} p^{p_L^2/2}.$$

We find that $p_R = 0$ if τ satisfies the equation

$$m_1\tau^2 + (m_2 - n_2)\tau + n_1 = 0.$$

For generic τ , no nontrivial solutions exist and the only BPS state is the ground state, for a BPS partition function of $BPS_\tau(p) = 1$. We emphasize again that here, we are counting the BPS states arising from purely left-moving vectors in the lattice; there are certainly other BPS states that exist and that we could count. We restrict to this sector for simplicity.

Further BPS states exist precisely at τ satisfying some quadratic equation, i.e. at the complex-multiplication elliptic curves. Suppose τ is indeed a so-called “quadratic irrationality”, i.e. satisfies some such quadratic equation. This quadratic equation will be unique⁶, so suppose we have

$$a\tau^2 + b\tau + c = 0.$$

In order to have a solution in the upper half-plane, the discriminant had better be negative, so we will use the convention

$$D = 4ac - b^2 > 0.$$

We then solve for

$$\tau = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{D}}{2a}.$$

Let us compute the BPS partition function for such a quadratic irrational τ . As τ satisfies the unique quadratic equation $a\tau^2 + b\tau + c = 0$ but also the condition that $m_1\tau^2 + (m_2 - n_2)\tau + n_1 = 0$, we must have⁷

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= a \\ m_2 - n_2 &= b \\ n_1 &= c. \end{aligned}$$

We consider m_2 as a free variable ranging over all integers and all other momentum and winding numbers to then be uniquely fixed.

⁶The quadratic equation is only unique up to scaling, but in this analysis, we consider D as fixed; if D is fixed as well, then the quadratic equation is indeed fixed, up to an overall scaling by -1 .

⁷Again, up to the overall scaling by -1 ; this ambiguity only introduces a global factor of two that we here ignore.

To compute the BPS partition function, we now observe

$$\begin{aligned}
p_R &= 0 \\
\implies (n_1 - \tau n_2) &= \bar{\rho}(m_2 + \tau m_1) \\
\implies (n_1 - \tau n_2) - \rho(m_2 + \tau m_1) &= \bar{\rho}(m_2 + \tau m_1) - \rho(m_2 + \tau m_1) \\
&= -2i\rho_2(m_2 + \tau m_1) \\
\implies \frac{1}{2}p_L^2 &= \frac{1}{4\rho_2^2\tau_2} |(n_1 - \tau n_2) - \rho(m_2 + \tau m_1)|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4\rho_2^2} |2i\rho_2(m_2 + \tau m_1)|^2 \\
&= |m_2 + \tau m_1|^2 \\
&= \left| m_2 + \frac{-b + i\sqrt{D}}{2} \right|^2 \\
&= (m_2 - b/2)^2 + D/4.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that the parity of b depends on the two cases $D \equiv 0, -1 \pmod{4}$; the first corresponds to b even while the latter has b odd. This is relevant in the computation of the BPS partition function, which now depends on the quadratic irrationality τ only through the discriminant D . As such, we simply write $BPS_D(p)$, which we now compute as

$$\begin{aligned}
BPS_D(p) &= \begin{cases} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} p^{m^2 + D/4} & \text{if } D \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z} + 1/2} p^{m^2 + D/4} & \text{if } D \equiv -1 \pmod{4} \end{cases} \\
&= \begin{cases} \theta_3(\sigma) p^{D/4} & \text{if } D \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \\ \theta_2(\sigma) p^{D/4} & \text{if } D \equiv -1 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

As perhaps expected, these BPS partition functions are themselves suitably modular.

We now ask whether we can make a function which tracks both the jumping of the BPS partition function and the loci at which they jump. To do so, we consider the quantity

$$\sum_{\tau \text{ a quadratic irrational}} BPS_\tau(p) q^{D_\tau},$$

where D_τ is the discriminant associated with the quadratic irrational τ . This function tracks the BPS partition function at all jump loci but also sums over

all jump loci (in this case, CM points or quadratic irrationals); the p fugacity tracks the extra BPS states while the q fugacity tracks the jump locus. For example, setting $p = 0$ should recover the $E_{3/2}$ count of jump loci presented in [11]. We evaluate this function as

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\tau \text{ a quadratic irrational}} BPS_{\tau}(p)q^{D_{\tau}} &= \sum_D BPS_D(p)H(D)q^D \\
&= \sum_{D \equiv 0} \theta_3(\sigma)H(D)(p^{1/4}q)^D + \sum_{D \equiv 1} \theta_2(\sigma)H(D)(p^{1/4}q)^D \\
&= \theta_3(\sigma)f_0(\sigma/4 + \tau) + \theta_2(\sigma)f_1(\sigma/4 + \tau),
\end{aligned}$$

where here we use the notation f_0, f_1 for the components of $E_{3/2}$ as in (4.30) of [21]. Both f_0 and f_1 are mock modular forms for a subgroup of level 4, and here we mean the holomorphic non-modular incarnation.

As such, this count clearly simultaneously exhibits automorphy in both variables! It is tempting to conjecture in general that such simultaneous automorphy should hold. In fact, perhaps a yet more natural object that should exhibit such simultaneous automorphy is the graded bundle of BPS states on moduli space. To be more precise, these considerations of jumping loci make it clear that the vector space of BPS states does not sweep out a bundle as one varies in moduli; instead, one expects sheaves of BPS states, perhaps one prescription for which is given by the recent proposal [22].

7 Discussion

In this note, we have discussed the mathematics of BPS jumping loci in particularly symmetric string compactifications, whose moduli spaces are Shimura varieties or more generally symmetric spaces of the form $\Gamma \backslash G/H$ with H a maximal compact subgroup of G and Γ a suitable arithmetic duality group. We have seen that the arithmetic geometry of these loci enjoys a beautiful theory due to Kudla-Millson, which relates the BPS jumping loci to Fourier coefficients of automorphic forms.

These ideas lend themselves to rampant speculation. Precise applications to counting problems in the classes of string vacua we mentioned here would be nice, but it is even more interesting to consider the extension to generic $\mathcal{N} = 2$ vacua arising from Calabi-Yau compactification. The moduli spaces are no longer quotients of symmetric spaces by arithmetic groups, and the

ideas used by Kudla-Millson to derive their automorphy do not immediately generalize. However, powerful results have been obtained in studies of e.g. topological string theory on the quintic Calabi-Yau by taking seriously the notion of functions automorphic for the monodromy group defining the moduli space [23]. It is possible that problems of characterizing BPS jumping loci, or attractor black holes, or flux vacua in generic Calabi-Yau spaces like the quintic, will enjoy an analogue of the remarkable properties we discussed here. This suggests a fascinating (if difficult) direction for future research.

Acknowledgements

We thank Natalie Paquette for useful comments on a draft version of this manuscript, and we thank Jens Funke and Akshay Venkatesh for several thoroughly interesting and helpful discussions. This work was completed while the authors were enjoying the hospitality of the Aspen Center for Physics, supported by NSF grant No. PHY-1066293.

References

- [1] S. Kachru and A. Tripathy, “BPS jumping loci and special cycles,” arXiv:1703.00455 [hep-th].
- [2] S. Kachru and A. Tripathy, “The Hodge-elliptic genus, spinning BPS states, and black holes,” arXiv:1609.02158 [hep-th].
- [3] K. Wendland, “Hodge-elliptic genera and how they govern K3 theories,” arXiv:1705.09904 [hep-th].
- [4] F. Hirzebruch and D.B. Zagier, “Intersection numbers of curves on hilbert modular surfaces and modular forms of Nebentypus,” Invent. Math. **36** (1976) 57.
- [5] T. Oda, “On Modular Forms Associated with Indefinite Quadratic Forms of Signature $(2,n-2)$,” Math. Ann. **231** (1978) 255.
- [6] S. Kudla and J. Millson, “Intersection numbers of cycles on locally symmetric spaces and Fourier coefficients of holomorphic modular forms in several complex variables,” IHES Pub. Math. **71** (1990) 121.
- [7] S. Kudla, “Special cycles and derivatives of Eisenstein series,” Proceedings of the MSRI workshop on special values of Rankin L-series, arXiv : math.NT / 0308295.
- [8] S. Kudla, “A note about special cycles on moduli spaces of K3 surfaces,” arXiv:1408.1907.
- [9] G.W. Moore, “Arithmetic and Attractors,” arXiv:hep-th/9807087.
- [10] G.W. Moore, “Strings and Arithmetic,” arXiv:hep-th/0401049.
- [11] S. Kachru and A. Tripathy, “Black Holes and Hurwitz Class Numbers,” arXiv:1705.06295.
- [12] P. K. Tripathy and S. P. Trivedi, “Compactification with flux on K3 and tori,” JHEP **0303**, 028 (2003) doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2003/03/028 [hep-th/0301139].
- [13] G. Van Der Geer, *Hilbert modular surfaces*, Springer Science and Business Media, 2012.

- [14] J. Funke, private communications.
- [15] S. Ferrara, R. Kallosh and A. Strominger, “N=2 extremal black holes,” *Phys. Rev. D* **52**, R5412 (1995) doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.52.R5412 [hep-th/9508072].
- [16] D. Zagier, “Nombres de classes et formes modulaires de poids $3/2$,” *Seminaire de Theorie des Nombres de Bordeaux* **4** (1975).
- [17] M. R. Douglas and S. Kachru, “Flux compactification,” *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **79**, 733 (2007) doi:10.1103/RevModPhys.79.733 [hep-th/0610102].
- [18] F. Denef and M. R. Douglas, “Distributions of flux vacua,” *JHEP* **0405**, 072 (2004) doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2004/05/072 [hep-th/0404116].
- [19] R. Dijkgraaf, G. W. Moore, E. P. Verlinde and H. L. Verlinde, “Elliptic genera of symmetric products and second quantized strings,” *Commun. Math. Phys.* **185**, 197 (1997) doi:10.1007/s002200050087 [hep-th/9608096].
- [20] L. Andrianopoli, R. D’Auria, S. Ferrara and M. A. Lledo, “4-D gauged supergravity analysis of type IIB vacua on $K3 \times T^{**2} / Z(2)$,” *JHEP* **0303**, 044 (2003) doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2003/03/044 [hep-th/0302174].
- [21] C. Vafa and E. Witten, “A Strong coupling test of S duality,” *Nucl. Phys. B* **431**, 3 (1994) doi:10.1016/0550-3213(94)90097-3 [hep-th/9408074].
- [22] D. Maulik and Y. Toda, “Gopakumar-Vafa invariants via vanishing cycles,” arXiv:1610.07303 [math.AG].
- [23] S. Yamaguchi and S. T. Yau, “Topological string partition functions as polynomials,” *JHEP* **0407**, 047 (2004) doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2004/07/047 [hep-th/0406078].