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On Type IIB Vacua With Varying Coupling Constant

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Abstract

We describe type IIB compactifications with varying coupling constant in $d = 6, 7, 8, 9$ dimensions, where part of the ten-dimensional $SL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ symmetry is broken by a background with $\Gamma_0(n)$ or $\Gamma(n)$ monodromy for $n = 2, 3, 4$. This extends the known class of F-theory vacua to theories which are dual to heterotic compactifications with reduced rank. On compactifying on a further torus, we obtain a description of the heterotic moduli space of G bundles over elliptically fibered manifolds without vector structure in terms of complex geometries.

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1. Introduction

F-theory [1] provides an interesting dual description of heterotic strings in various dimensions. Amongst the most promising aspects is the fact that some non-geometric data of the heterotic string are included in the geometric description of the F-theory compactification. A large class of F-theory/heterotic duals has been described in $[2][3][4][5][6]$[1]. The purpose of this note is to extend this dictionary to a large class of heterotic theories with extra $U(1)$ backgrounds. This includes CHL type of vacua [8] in various dimensions as well as $U(1)$ instanton backgrounds.

Let us recall the crucial ingredients of the construction in [1]. Type IIB theory in ten dimensions has a conjectured strong/weak coupling symmetry $\Gamma_0 = SL(2, \mathbf{Z})$. $\bar{\Gamma}_0 = PSL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ acts on the complex dilaton field $\tau = \phi + i \exp(\tilde{\phi})$ [9] by fractional linear transformations. Γ_0 acts also non-trivially on the two-form potentials B^{NS} and B^{RR} of the theory while leaving the other bosonic fields invariant. The idea of [1] is to interpret the complex parameter τ as the modulus of a complex torus E and consider type IIB compactifications on a base manifold B with varying τ. Since the monodromy group of the moduli space of the torus E is generically Γ_0, τ will jump by an $\bar{\Gamma}_0$ transformation at those points $b \subset B$ on the base, where the torus E degenerates. Due to the Γ_0 symmetry of type IIB this is nevertheless a valid vacuum. In physical terms, the points where $\tau \to i\infty$ are to be identified as $D7$ branes of the type IIB theory. The type IIB equations of motion require the total manifold X_n of the fiber E together with the $n-1$ dimensional base B_{n-1} to be a Calabi–Yau manifold. By construction, it has an elliptic fibration $\pi : X_n \to B_{n-1}$.

Note that generically, the ten-dimensional Γ_0 symmetry is completely broken by the non-trivial vacuum due to the fact that the monodromy of E generates all of Γ_0. In particular, the BPS states, in a given Γ_0 orbit of BPS states, of the ten-dimensional type IIB theory are transformed into each other by the action of the Γ_0 monodromy.

It is natural to extend this construction by compactifications which do not generate all of the $\bar{\Gamma}_0$ transformations acting on τ. This does not necessarily mean that there is a left-over symmetry group of the lower-dimensional theory corresponding to a non-trivial commutant H of a subgroup $\Gamma \subseteq \Gamma_0$. Instead, we consider the case where Γ is a finite index subgroup of Γ_0 with trivial commutant H. Upon compactification, each Γ_0 orbit of BPS states of the ten-dimensional type IIB theory splits into several orbits of the coset Γ_0/Γ leading to a very different spectrum in the lower dimensional theory. This is comparable to the situation in $N = 4$ and $N = 2$ Super-Yang-Mills theories in four dimensions: in

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[1] For a detailed one-loop comparison in 8d, see [7].

the $N = 4$ theory with a Γ_0 strong-weak coupling duality, magnetic and electric degrees of freedom can be equivalent due to the fact that they are living in a single Γ_0 multiplet. In the $N = 2$ theory with a $\Gamma \subset \Gamma_0$ symmetry, there are two very different kinds of short multiplets corresponding to the vector multiplets and the monopole hypermultiplets. The charges of the two types of multiplets are related by the "missing" transformations[2] in Γ_0/Γ. Note that the distinct BPS spectra of the theories with different symmetry groups rule out a continuous interpolation from one theory to the other at finite distance in moduli space.

What we find is that the type IIB compactifications with restricted monodromy on τ lead to moduli spaces describing Calabi–Yau manifolds with frozen moduli. These restricted geometric moduli spaces, which have a natural interpretation in terms of toric geometry as we will see, correspond to heterotic compactifications with frozen moduli via F-theory/heterotic duality. In the heterotic theory the freezing can be either due to a CHL type modding or due to $U(1)$ instanton backgrounds. A type IIB interpretation for the freezing in the case of monodromy group $\Gamma_0(2)$ has been described in six- and eight-dimensional orientifold constructions: it corresponds to the choice of a non-trivial $\mathbf{Z}_2$ background for the Neveu-Schwarz two-form $B_{\mu\nu}$. In particular, non-triviality of the $B_{\mu\nu}$ background is related to the absence of vector structure in the type I $SO(32)$ string [10] which in turn corresponds to a reduced rank compactification described by a CHL vacuum [11]. The choice of a $\mathbf{Z}_2$ valued B field is compatible with the restricted monodromy group $\Gamma_0(2)$. There appears to be one additional non-trivial choice apart from a $\mathbf{Z}_2$ valued B field in eight dimensions, namely the case $\mathbf{Z}_4$. The other case that we discuss, $\Gamma_0(3)$, cannot be pushed to a higher than seven dimensional vacuum.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we study F-theory compactifications with the elliptic fiber of a less generic type, i.e. with $\Gamma \subset \Gamma_0$ monodromy. We then turn to the gauge enhancements and the relevant dual CHL heterotic theories in section 3, and in particular when there exists an F-theory limit to eight dimensions. The heterotic interpretation naturally gives the moduli space of G bundles without vector structure on elliptic curves, as discussed in section 4.

While this work was being finished for publication we received a preprint by Bershadsky, Pantev and Sadov [12], which, to a certain extent, overlaps with our results.

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[2] E.g. for pure N=2 $SU(2)$ theory the subgroup is $\Gamma_0(2)$.

2. Type IIB geometries with $\Gamma \subset \Gamma_0 = SL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ monodromy

To define a type IIB compactification with varying coupling constant along the lines of ref. [1], we have to give an elliptically fibered Calabi–Yau manifold X_n of complex dimension n together with a section σ, on which the type IIB string is compactified. Let E denote the elliptic fiber and B_{n-1} the base of the fibration $X \to B$. A model for E and X_n can be given in terms of (an intersection of) hypersurfaces in a projective space (or generalizations thereof). As we will explain in a moment, the model for E will determine the monodromy group $\bar{\Gamma} \subset \bar{\Gamma}_0$ acting on the complex structure τ of E in the fibration. In particular, Γ being contained in $\Gamma_0(n)$ is related to the presence of shift symmetries of finite order of the elliptic fiber E. Specifically[3], $\Gamma_0(n)$ ($\Gamma(n)$) preserves n (n^2) points of order n on E.

2.1. Fiber geometry and fibrations over $\mathbf{P}^1$

To be concrete, we will consider models of elliptic curves E given as the zero of one or two polynomials of appropriate degree in weighted projective space and K3 fibrations with E as the fiber. The K3 case contains all the essential features also for the case of higher-dimensional Calabi–Yau manifolds with restricted monodromies, which can be treated very similarly.

Generic case: Γ_0 *monodromy*

Let us consider a model of a generic elliptic curve E given as the zero of a polynomial of degree six in weighted projective space $\mathbf{P}^2_{1,2,3}$.

$$E^{(1)} : \qquad y^2 + x^3 + z^6 + \mu x z^4 = 0, \qquad (z, x, y) \in \mathbf{P}^2_{1,2,3} . \qquad (2.1)$$

To get a K3 fibration with $E^{(1)}$ as the generic fiber, we fiber $E^{(1)}$ over a base $\mathbf{P}^1$ by making the coefficients of the monomials in $E^{(1)}$ functions[4] of the base coordinates (s, t) of $\mathbf{P}^1$ in a way compatible with the Calabi–Yau condition. In this way we get a K3

$$X_2^{(1)} : \qquad y^2 + x^3 + x z^4 f_8 + z^6 f_{12} = 0 , \qquad (2.2)$$

where f_l are degree l polynomials in the base variables (s, t). The elliptic fibration of $X_2^{(1)}$ has the generic Γ_0 monodromy, and F-theory compactified on $X_2^{(1)}$ is dual to the standard heterotic compactification on T^2 in eight dimensions with gauge group G of rank 18 [1].

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[3] Some facts about $\Gamma_0(n)$ and $\Gamma(n)$ are collected in Appendix A.

[4] More precisely sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(l)$.

The zeros of the discriminant $\delta = 4f_8^3 + 27f_{12}^2 = 0$ are identified with the locations of D7 branes on the $\mathbf{P}^1$ base. For generic f_8 and f_{12} there are 24 simple zeros corresponding to singular elliptic fibers. The total manifold is nevertheless smooth since a singularity in the K3 would correspond to a zero of order ≥ 2 in δ. The independent number of D7 brane positions determining the rank of G in the F-theory compactification is given by the $13 + 9 - 4 = 18$ independent parameters in (2.2), where we had to subtract 3 parameters for the reparametrizations of the base coordinates and one overall scaling.

Type IIB backgrounds with $\Gamma_0(2)$ and $\Gamma(2)$ monodromy

Instead of the model (2.1) for E, we consider a degree four polynomial in $\mathbf{P}^2_{1,1,2}$. The generic polynomial has 9 terms, but the 8 parameters in the redefinitions of (x, y, z) compatible with the weights allow us to choose a simple form for the defining equation

$$E^{(2)}: \qquad y^2 + x^4 + x^2 z^2 \mu + z^4 = 0 , \qquad (x, z, y) \in \mathbf{P}^2_{1,1,2} . \qquad (2.3)$$

In order to remove the dependence on the choice of representative, the monodromy subgroup is usually obtained by considering

$$\hat{j}(\mu) = \frac{(12 + \mu^2)^3}{108(\mu^2 - 4)^2} = j(\tau), \qquad (2.4)$$

where $\hat{j}(\mu)$ is invariant under changes on the coordinates (x, y, z) and $j(\tau)$ is the $\bar{\Gamma}_0$ invariant function. Eq. (2.4) does not quite imply that $\mu(\tau)$ is $\bar{\Gamma}_0$ invariant. The involutions $m : \mu \mapsto -\mu$ and $n : \mu \mapsto \frac{2\mu + 12}{\mu - 2}$ leave $\hat{j}(\mu)$ invariant. They satisfy $(mn)^3 = 1$ and thus generate S_3, which can be identified with the group permuting the roots of (2.4), read as a sixth order polynomial in μ. The monodromy group is then $\Gamma(2)$ with $\bar{\Gamma}_0/\bar{\Gamma}(2) \simeq S_3$.

However, given the preferred representation (2.3) there is an easier way to see the monodromy group by noting that $E^{(2)}$ enjoys two $\mathbf{Z}_2$ symmetries generated by[5]

$$\mathcal{S}_1 : (y, x, z) \to (-y, z, x), \qquad \mathcal{S}_2 : (y, x, z) \to (-y, -x, z). \qquad (2.5)$$

It can be verified that the symmetries $\mathcal{S}_i$ act without fixed points and leave the holomorphic one-form invariant. In general, a symmetry of the elliptic curve always translates to a

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[5] Note that there could be additional polynomials in the defining equation, which we have removed by variable redefinitions of the ambient space, that do not respect these symmetries as e.g. a xz^3 term.

symmetry of the lattice Λ spanned by the periods, where E is defined as $E = \mathbf{C}/\Lambda$. In particular, fixpoint free $\mathbf{Z}_n$ symmetries must be order n shift symmetries on E. The presence of an order n shift implies that there are n points in a finer lattice[6], so-called points of order n, which are equivalent to the origin up to a $\mathbf{Z}_n$ shift. Clearly, the monodromy does not change the symmetries and preserves the non-trivial order n points. Therefore the monodromy group must be a subgroup of $\Gamma_0(n)$, as further explained in Appendix A. Similarly, two independent $\mathbf{Z}_n$ shifts, corresponding to a finer lattice in the two directions of Λ, imply the existence of n^2 such points and the monodromy group $\Gamma(n)$. Below we will fiber tori with known modular groups and by fibering we can only lower the symmetries to a subgroup. Thus, the disadvantage of the second method that one might not find all symmetries, is not severe.

To get fibrations with restricted monodromy, we take the shift invariant form $E^{(2)}$ and make the coefficients again vary with the coordinates (s, t) on the base $\mathbf{P}^1$ in a way compatible with the Calabi–Yau condition:

$$X_2^{(2)} : \qquad y^2 + x^4 + x^2 z^2 f_4 + z^4 f_8 = 0 \ . \tag{2.6}$$

Since one $\mathbf{Z}_2$ shift is broken, the monodromy of the fibration is $\Gamma_0(2)$ rather than $\Gamma(2)$.

As before, we can determine the rank of the gauge group G by counting the number of independent parameters in the polynomial; this time we get $5 + 9 - 4 = 10$. Thus, compactification of F-theory on $X_2^{(2)}$ is dual to heterotic compactification on T^2 with a rank reduction of -8 as compared to the standard heterotic compactification. This is characteristic of the original CHL compactification, which can be understood as a compactification on T^2 which combines a half-shift on a circle of T^2 with an exchange of the two E_8 factors in the $E_8 \times E_8$ heterotic string or the exchange of two $SO(16)$ factors in the $SO(16) \times SO(16) \subset SO(32)$ of the $SO(32)$ heterotic string [13] [7]. As for the D7 brane locations, the discriminant of the elliptic fibration $X_2^{(2)}$ is given by $\delta = f_8(4f_8 - f_4^2)^2$. Thus, we have 8 simple zeros which correspond to eight dynamical D7 branes as well as 8 double zeros corresponding to A_1 singularities of the manifold $X_2^{(2)}$.

The j-function of the elliptic fibration $X_2^{(2)}$ is

$$j = \frac{1}{108} \frac{(f_4^2 + 12f_8)^3}{f_8(-f_4^2 + 4f_8)^2} \ . \tag{2.7}$$

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[6] From which an isogenous curve E' can be defined

[7] A more detailed analysis of this case has appeared in [14].

As explained in Appendix A, the $\Gamma_0(2)$ symmetry implies the presence of a second section. This can be verified from the factorization of the Weierstrass form $y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2 x - g_3$

$$y^2 = (4\,x + \frac{4f_4}{\sqrt{3}})\,(x^2 - \frac{f_4}{\sqrt{3}}\,x - 3\,f_8 + \frac{f_4^2}{12}) \tag{2.8}$$

We will justify the identification of F-theory on $X_2^{(2)}$ and the existence of a eight-dimensional limit in the next section, where we explore the geometrical properties of $X_2^{(2)}$.

We can restrict the monodromy further to $\Gamma(2) \subset \Gamma_0(2)$ by choosing $f_8 = \hat{f}_4^2$. We then obtain a rank $10 - 4 = 6$ theory which should correspond to a heterotic theory with rank reduced by -12. The corresponding heterotic CHL vacua in six dimensions have also been constructed in [15]. The singularity structure is $(A_1)^{12}$. Moreover, the Weierstrass form (2.8) factorizes further corresponding to four global sections of the elliptic fibration.

Type IIB backgrounds with $\Gamma_0(3)$ and $\Gamma(3)$ monodromy

In order to get a monodromy restricted to $\Gamma_0(3)$, we consider an elliptic curve $E^{(3)}$ given as a degree three polynomial in $\mathbf{P}_{1,1,1}^2$:

$$E^{(3)} : \qquad y^3 + x^3 + z^3 + \mu yxz = 0, \qquad (y, x, z) \in \mathbf{P}_{1,1,1}^2. \tag{2.9}$$

This torus enjoys two $\mathbf{Z}_3$ shift symmetries generated by

$$\mathcal{S}_1 : (y, x, z) \to (x, z, y), \qquad \mathcal{S}_2 : (y, x, z) \to (y, \lambda x, \lambda^2 z), \quad \lambda = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}. \tag{2.10}$$

The monodromy group in this case is $\Gamma(3)$ with $\bar{\Gamma}_0 / \bar{\Gamma}(3) \simeq A_4$.

Similarly as before, we get a K3 with $E^{(3)}$ as the generic elliptic fiber:

$$X_2^{(3)} : \qquad y^3 + x^3 + yxzf_2 + z^3 f_6 = 0 \ . \tag{2.11}$$

For reasons similar to above, the monodromy of the fibration is $\Gamma_0(3)$. Counting the number of independent parameters we get $3 + 7 - 4 = 6$ for the rank of the gauge group. We will identify this theory in the next section with a CHL type construction, where we first compactify the heterotic $SO(32)$ string on T^2 to get an $SO(36)$ gauge group, and then combine a $\mathbf{Z}_3$ shift on a further T^2 with a permutation of the three $SO(12)$ factors in $SO(12)^3 \subset SO(36)$ to get a six-dimensional vacuum with reduction of rank -12 as compared to the standard compactification [15]. The discriminant has the form $\delta = f_6(27f_6 + f_2^3)^3$. Thus, in this case we have 6 simple zeros corresponding to six dynamical D7 branes as well as 6 triple zeros corresponding to A_2 singularities of $X_2^{(3)}$.

If we further restrict f_6 to be the cube of a degree two polynomial $\hat{f}_2$, we obtain a elliptic fibration with $\Gamma(3)$ monodromy. The singularity structure is $(A_2)^8$ and the number of remaining parameters is $3 + 3 - 4 = 2$, corresponding to a rank -16 reduction on the heterotic side. A CHL vacuum with this properties has been given in [16]

We can also look for points in the moduli space where the type IIB coupling τ becomes constant as in ref. [17]. In particular such a configuration would be a possible candidate for an orientifold vacuum of type IIB. The j-function of the elliptic fibration of $X_2^{(3)}$ reads

$$ j = -\frac{1}{1728}\frac{f_2^3(-216f_6 + f_2^3)^3}{f_6(27f_6 + f_2^3)^3} \tag{2.12} $$

A constant coupling limit which intersects weak type IIB coupling requires $f_6 \sim f_2^3$. However, for this choice $X_2^{(3)}$ acquires a $\hat{E}_8 \times \hat{E}_8$ singularity which has no valid interpretation as a weakly coupled orientifold.

Type IIB backgrounds with $\Gamma_0(4)$ and $\Gamma(4)$ monodromy
Restricted $\Gamma_0(4)$ monodromy can be obtained by choosing a complete intersection in $\mathbf{P}^3$ as a model for the elliptic fiber E:

$$ E^{(4)}: \qquad u^2 + v^2 + \mu xz = 0 \ , \quad x^2 + z^2 + \mu uv = 0 \ , \qquad (u, v, x, z) \in \mathbf{P}^3. \tag{2.13} $$

This torus has two $\mathbf{Z}_4$ shift symmetries generated by

$$ \mathcal{S}_1 : (u, v, x, z) \to (x, z, v, u), \qquad \mathcal{S}_2 : (u, v, x, z) \to (\lambda u, \lambda^{-1}v, \lambda^2 x, z), \ \ \lambda = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{4}}. \tag{2.14} $$

The monodromy group is $\Gamma(4)$ with $\bar{\Gamma}_0/\bar{\Gamma}(4) \simeq S_4$. As before, we can find a K3 with restricted monodromy $\Gamma_0(4)$ with $E^{(4)}$ as the generic elliptic fiber:

$$ X_2^{(4)}: \qquad u^2 + v^2 + xzf_2 = 0 \ , \quad x^2 + z^2f_4 + uv = 0 \ . \tag{2.15} $$

Counting the number of independent parameters we get $3 + 5 - 4 = 4$ for the rank of the gauge group. We suggest to identify this theory with a CHL type construction in eight dimensions, where the four factors $SO(8)^4 \subset SO(32)$ are permuted together with a $\mathbf{Z}_4$ shift on T^2 [15]. The discriminant of the elliptic fibration $X_2^{(4)}$ is $\delta = f_2^2 f_4(f_4 - \frac{1}{16}f_2^2)^4$. Thus, in this case we have 4 simple zeros corresponding to four dynamical D7 branes as well as 2 double zeros and 4 zeroes of order 4 corresponding to $A_1^2 \times A_3^4$ singularities of $X_2^{(4)}$.

The j-function for the elliptic fibration $X_2^{(4)}$ is

$$j = \frac{1}{1728} \frac{(f_2^4 + 224 f_4 f_2^2 + 256 f_4^2)^3}{f_2^2 f_4 (f_2^2 - 16 f_4)^4} \ . \tag{2.16}$$

It can be verified that the Weierstrass form factorizes indicating a second section as expected.

Restricting $f_4 = \hat{f}_2^2$ we get an elliptic fibration with $(A_1)^4 \times (A_3)^4$ singularity and $6 - 4 = 2$ parameters. Moreover, for $\hat{f}_2 \sim f_2$ we get a configuration with constant coupling. As in the case of $\Gamma(3)$ however, the singularity structure in this limit is $\hat{E}_8 \times \hat{E}_8$ which cannot be interpreted as an orientifold. $\Gamma(4)$ can only be recovered if $f_4 = f_1^4$ and $f_2 = \tilde{f}_1^2$. In this case we have $2 + 2 - 4 = 0$ no moduli left.

The coordinates for the four elliptic fibrations $X_2^{(1)}$, $X_2^{(2)}$, $X_2^{(3)}$, $X_2^{(4)}$ are defined by the equivalence classes under the $(\mathbf{C}^*)^2$ actions

$$
\begin{aligned}
(x, y, z, s, t) &\sim (\lambda^2 x, \lambda^3 y, \lambda \rho^{-2} z, \rho s, \rho t) \\
(x, y, z, s, t) &\sim (\lambda x, \lambda^2 y, \lambda \rho^{-2} z, \rho s, \rho t) \\
(x, y, z, s, t) &\sim (\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda \rho^{-2} z, \rho s, \rho t) \\
(u, v, x, z, s, t) &\sim (\lambda u, \lambda v, \lambda x, \lambda \rho^{-2} z, \rho s, \rho t) \ .
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.17}
$$

To define smooth coordinates the loci $s = t = 0$ and $y = x = z = 0$ for the first three cases and $u = v = x = z = 0$ for the last case have to be excluded, since the dimension of the orbits of the $\mathbf{C}^*$ actions changes there.

For an 8d dimensional F-theory interpretation we must be able to declare a $\mathbf{P}^1$ section of the elliptic fibration as the space the theory actually lives on. For a generic choice of the monomials in the fibrations (2.1),(2.3),(2.9) and (2.13) the unique section is the intersection of the $z = 0$ divisor with the constraint(s) and one finds, in view of the above equivalence relations, that the divisor is described by (s, t), the homogenous $\mathbf{P}^1$ coordinates, times[8]

$$
\begin{aligned}
y^2 &= x^3, & &\text{1 point } [x, x] \\
y^2 &= x^4, & &\text{2 points } [x, \pm x] \\
y^3 &= x^3, & &\text{3 points } [x, e^{\frac{2\pi i n}{3}} x], \quad n = 0, 1, 2 \\
u^2 &= v^2, \quad x^2 = uv, & &\text{4 points } [\pm' u, \pm' v, \pm x].
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.18}
$$

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[8] $'$ means correlated signs.

For arbitrary choice of the monomials in the constraints the points in the latter three cases are permuted by monodromy in the (s, t) coordinates and the sections are referred to as multi-sections. The Kähler classes of these multi-sections descend from only one Kähler class of the ambient space, the one associated to the $z = 0$ divisor, and are therefore not independent but locked together[9]. In the small fiber F-theory limit the sections are identified and the distinction between the four above cases disappears.

New 8d theories exist only if one can restrict the complex deformations in such a way that one gets, e.g. by splitting of the multi-sections, independent global sections, one of which, σ_0, will become the compactification space. In the F-theory limit the remaining parts of the multi-sections can be shrunk together with the fiber and other Kähler classes not intersecting σ_0. This leads to a rank reduction as will be explained further below.

2.2. Rank reduction in F-theory

In the F-theory picture the rank of the gauge group in eight dimensions is usually 18. This is because one needs 24 D7 branes to make the transverse space compact, however only 18 D7 branes can be chosen to have the same (p, q) charge under the Γ_0 of type IIB and are therefore independent [1]. The D7 branes are located at points on the section of the elliptic fibration which is isomorphic to the $\mathbf{P}^1$ base of the K3 fibration. This is the space the type IIB string is compactified on. To reduce the rank, we somehow need to get rid of some of the D7 branes. It turns out that the F-theory geometries with restricted monodromy find a clever way to achieve this: we will find that there are two sections, where on the first one we have the usual fiber singularities corresponding to a reduced rank gauge group of the type IIB theory in eight dimensions, whereas on the other section we have singularities which account for the missing rank in the eight-dimensional theory. The first section is the one on which type IIB theory is compactified to eight dimensions while we have to contract the second section. So the rank reduction is due to the fact that the type IIB theory sees only the D7 branes on the section on which it is compactified; these generate the reduced rank gauge group present in eight dimensions.

To demonstrate this mechanism we can follow a deformation of the generic K3 surface to the one relevant for the $\Gamma_0(2)$ theory dual to the heterotic CHL vacuum. We start with the generic non-singular K3 surface $\mathbf{P}^3_{1,1,4,6}[12]$ with generic elliptic fiber $\mathbf{P}^2_{1,2,3}[6]$:

$$p_A = y^2 + x^3 + xz^4 f_8 + z^6 g_{12} \ , \tag{2.19}$$

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[9] In general this phenomenon manifests itself in the toric polyheder diagrams via the occurrance of points of the corresponding multiplicity; c.f. section 3.4.

where f_8 and g_{12} are polynomials of degree 8 and 12 in the base variables s, t, respectively. We have 18 independent complex deformations in p_A and two scaling actions $(y, x, z, s, t) \rightarrow (\lambda^3 y, \lambda^2 x, \lambda \mu^{-2} z, \mu s, \mu t)$ representing the two Kähler classes generated by the fiber and a section.

In fact, (2.19) is a special choice of representative for the generic polynomial, due to the freedom to redefine variables compatible with the weights. A different representative is

$$y^2 + x^3 + xz^4 f_8 + yz^3 g_6 + x^2 z^2 f_4 \ . \tag{2.20}$$

By changing variables, (2.20) can be put into the form (2.19) up to the fact that we get only 12 parameters for the polynomial g_{12}, that is (2.20) describes a special codimension one subspace of the deformation (2.19). The special property of (2.20) is that there is a bi-section for the elliptic fibration, $\tilde{\sigma} : x = y = 0$, in addition to the canonical section $\sigma : z = 0$. We can blow up this point by introducing new variables

$$x = xu \ , \qquad y = yu \ , \tag{2.21}$$

and get,

$$p_B = \ uy^2 + u^2 x^3 + xz^4 f_8 + yz^3 g_6 + ux^2 z^2 f_4 \ . \tag{2.22}$$

X_B is a K3 surface of new algebraic type with Picard lattice of rank 3. The new Kähler class is related to the new holomorphic elliptic curve of type $\mathbf{P}^2_{1,1,2}[4]$ with variables $(y, z, u) \sim (\lambda y, \lambda z, \lambda^2 u)$ in X_B. Note that the two elliptic fibrations share the section $z = 0$.

Up to now, all we have done is to restrict to a certain subspace in complex structure moduli space of the elliptic fibration. F-theory on X_B does *not* give rise to a new eight-dimensional theory since in the limit of small fiber the moduli spaces of X_A and X_B coincide[10]. Therefore the deformation from X_A to X_B is a new branch only in the seven-dimensional M-theory compactification. This is related to the fact that the two elliptic fibrations in X_B do not yet have restricted monodromy. In particular, the presence of the term $yz^3 g_6$ term is not compatible with the shift symmetries of (2.3). Note that

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[10] In particular, blowing down the original elliptic fiber $E^{(1)}$ in X_B always blows down also the second fiber $E^{(2)}$. Therefore we simply end up at a special point in the complex structure moduli space of X_A in the zero size limit.

the original elliptic fibration with coordinates (y, x, z) has now *two* sections[11], σ and $\tilde{\sigma}$. Moreover, $X_B|_{g_6=0}$ has an $(A_1)^8$ singularity on the section $\tilde{\sigma}$, namely $y = x = f_8 = 0$.

To provide a single section on which type IIB theory is compactified, we contract $\tilde{\sigma}$ by blowing up the locus $y = x = 0$ by introducing the coordinate $\hat{x}$ via

$$y = y\hat{x}, \ x = x\hat{x}^2 \ . \tag{2.23}$$

After this blow-up, the divisor $x = 0$ no longer intersects the hypersurface $p_C = 0$ corresponding to a blow down of $\tilde{\sigma}$. Therefore we can set $x = 1$ to get a K3 surface

$$p_C = uy^2 + u^2\hat{x}^4 + yzu\hat{x}st + u\hat{x}^2z^2f_4 + z^4f_8 \ . \tag{2.24}$$

This K3 surface has two elliptic fibrations with the quartic $E^{(2)}$ in $\mathbf{P}^2_{1,1,2}$ as a fiber model; they have coordinates $(\hat{x}, z, y)$ and (y, z, u), respectively. The first fibration has the restricted $\Gamma_0(2)$ monodromy and describes the F-theory dual to the CHL vacuum in eight dimensions. The second fibration is not of the $\Gamma_0(2)$ type[12]. This fibration corresponds to a CHL vacuum in six dimensions with $F_4 \times F_4$ gauge symmetry as we will explain below.

It is easy to keep track of the blow-ups in a toric representation of the geometry. To this end read the shifted exponents $\nu^{\text{mon}} = (n_x, n_y, n_s)$ of every monomial $y^{n_y+1}x^{n_x+1}s^{n_s+1}$ in (2.19) as a vector in the lattice $\Lambda^* = \mathbf{Z}^3$ embedded in $N^* = \mathbb{R}^3$. The Calabi-Yau condition is equivalent to the requirement that the convex hull of all ν^{mon} is a reflexive polyhedron $\Delta^* = \text{Conv}\{\nu^{\text{mon}}\}$. This means that the dual polyhedron $\Delta = \{x \in N|\langle x, y\rangle \geq -1, \ \forall y \in \Delta^*\}$ has only lattice points in Λ as vertices. The polyhedron $\Delta = \text{Conv}\{\nu^{\text{coord}}\}$ defines the ambient space, in our case $\mathbf{P}^3_{1,1,4,6}$, and the points ν^{coord} provide the coordinates such that the defining equation, in our case (2.19), reads [18][19]

$$p = \sum_i a_i \prod_j x_j^{\langle \nu_i^{\text{mon}}, \nu_j^{\text{coord}}\rangle+1} = 0 \ . \tag{2.25}$$

Here the sum runs over points ν_i^{mon} of Δ^* and the product over points ν_j^{coord} of Δ. The fact that for the reflexive pair (Δ, Δ^*) the rôle of Δ^* and Δ can be exchanged in (2.25) is the manifestation of mirror symmetry in Batyrevs construction. Generally, every reflexive

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[11]   In the generic form of p_B, the point $y = x = 0$ corresponds to a single point in one sheet of the double cover of the Riemann sphere and moving on the base $\mathbf{P}^1$ it is exchanged with the corresponding point on the other sheet. For $f_6 = 0$, $y = x = 0$ is a branch point of the double covering, invariant under the monodromies in the base, and $\tilde{\sigma}$ becomes an honest global section.

[12] Because of the term uy^2.

pair of $d+1$ dimensional polyhedra (Δ, Δ^*) defines in this way via (2.25) a d dimensional Calabi-Yau manifold X ($d = 2$ for $K3$) and its mirror[13] X^*.

To be concrete, note that for (2.19) $\Delta = \text{Conv}\{\nu^{\text{coord}}\}$ with $\nu^{\text{coord}} = \{(-1, 2, 0),$ $(1, -1, 0),\ (-1, -1, 0),\ (-1, -1, 1),\ (-1, -1, -1)\}$ providing the coordinates (x, y, z, s, t), while the allowed monomials in (2.19) correspond to the points in $\Delta^* = \text{Conv}\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (-2, -3, 6), (-2, -3, -6)\}$. Fibration structures can be dectected from the toric diagrams by the fact that the reflexive polyhedron of the fiber is embedded in the polyhedron of the total space [21][22]. The elliptic fiber is represented by the two-dimensional reflexive sub-polyhedra Δ_E and Δ_E^* in the $(x, y, 0)$-planes of Δ and Δ^*, respectively. Δ_E is shown in figure 1.A and all blow-ups, some of them were discussed above, can be described by adding points in the Δ-plane. The $K3$ polyhedron Δ is completed by adding $\nu_s = (-1, -1, 1)$ and $\nu_t = (-1, -1, -1)$ to Δ_E.
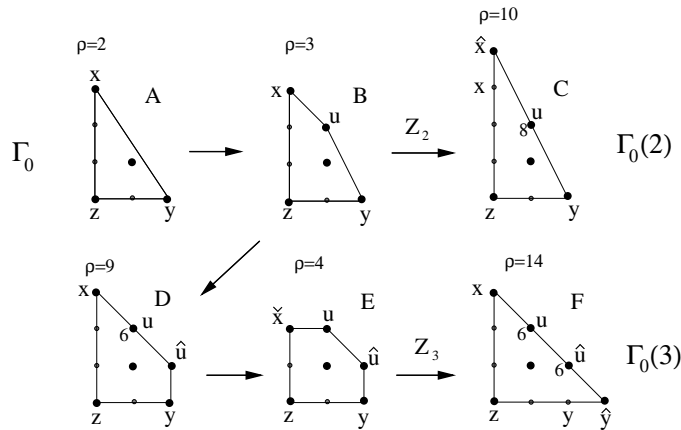
Fig. 1: The chains of blow-ups, which lead from a K3 with Γ_0 monodromy to such with $\Gamma_0(2)$ and $\Gamma_0(3)$ monodromy. $\rho = \text{rank}(\text{Pic}(X))$ and the origin is the interior point.

Adding a point ν_u to $\{\nu^{\text{coord}}\}$, with $\nu_u = a\nu_x + b\nu_y$ means introducing two new charts (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) with $x = x_1^a, y = y_1 x_1^b$ and $x = x_2 y_2^a, y = y_2^b$ The blow-up (2.21) corresponds to adding the point u with $\nu_u = \nu_x + \nu_y$ in 1.B etc. p_B, p_C are (2.25) written in the indicated coordinates. Spelling out p_D, p_E, p_F can be done analogously. The lattice points indicated by small dots are irrelevant as they correspond to divisors of the ambient space

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[13]   For K3 rank(Pic) of X is exchanged with the dimension of the deformation space of the mirror [20] only if there is no correction term in eq. (3.1).

which do not intersect the hypersurface [14]. Therefore $x = 0$ does not intersect $p_C = 0$ and $y = 0$ does not intersect $p_F = 0$. The numbers labelling the points indicate how often $x_i = 0$ intersects p (if different from one). E.g. $u = 0$ intersects $p_C = 0$ in the eight zeros of f_8 along a $\mathbf{P}^1$ and represent the A_1^8 read from the descriminant in the previous section. Similarly, the sixfold divisors $\{u = 0\} \cap \{p_F = 0\}$ and $\{\hat{u} = 0\} \cap \{p_F = 0\}$ account for the $(A_2)^6$. The arrows with $\mathbf{Z}_2$ and $\mathbf{Z}_3$ correspond the orbifoldisation, whose action on the homology of X^* is described in figures 2 and 3. When the divisors in the elliptic fiber Δ_E^* of X^* are contracted, the IIA theory exhibits the following gauge groups: $(E_8)^2$, $(E_7)^2$, $(F_4)^2$, $(F_4)^2$, $(E_6)^2$ and $(G_2)^2$. By blowing up $\hat{u} = y = 0$ it is possible to pass from D to F. However, in the E model the CHL $\mathbf{Z}_3$ is realised as an outer automorphism on the cohomology lattice forming $(\hat{E}_6)^2$, see figure 3.

3. Gauge groups and heterotic duals

3.1. A type IIA perspective

One way to learn about the possible enhanced non-abelian gauge symmetries of the above type IIB compactifications is to analyze the possible fiber degenerations of the manifolds described there, corresponding to collisions of D7 branes as in [2],[3]. Alternatively, we can consider compactifying on a further T^2 to six dimensions which is dual to type IIA compactification on the same manifold, which is in turn dual to the heterotic string on T^4. The higher-dimensional case can be recovered by considering a limit of the K3 compactification where the elliptic fiber shrinks to zero size. In the type IIA compactification the gauge symmetry is largely determined by the homology lattice of 2-cycles. In particular, D2 brane states wrapped on the 2-cycles give rise to vector multiplets and the intersection lattice of small 2-cycles coincides generically with the Dynkin diagram of the enhanced non-abelian gauge symmetry [4][23]. However, the actual gauge symmetry can be smaller than what would be expected from the lattice of homology cycles, corresponding to the presence of certain RR $U(1)$ backgrounds on top of the K3 geometry [24]. More precisely, the claim of [24] is that if an automorphism of the homology lattice of K3 is combined with a shift in a $U(1)$ factor from the RR sector, the actual gauge symmetry is given by the Dynkin diagram of the invariant homology lattice, corresponding to a folding of the original Dynkin diagram spanned by the full homology lattice. We will give further

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[14] Because of ν_s, ν_t they lie on a codimension one face and in the toric construction those divisors do not intersect X.

evidence for this proposal by realizing the appropriate restricted moduli spaces explicitly in terms of frozen parameters in toric geometries.

To see the connection with the higher-dimensional type IIB backgrounds above, recall that our fibers $E^{(i)}$ support the n-th order shift symmetries $\mathcal{S}_i$. These shift symmetries will identify homology elements of the K3 manifold; thus the K3's we obtain from fibering symmetric tori with $\mathbf{Z}_n$ shift symmetries will have non-trivial $\mathbf{Z}_n$ automorphisms acting on the homology lattice. Finite abelian automorphisms of K3 have been classified in [25] and used in [15] to determine type IIA duals of CHL heterotic strings in six dimensions.

In order to be able to push these theories up to higher dimensions, the automorphism has to leave invariant a sub-lattice $\Gamma_{k,k}$ which is to be identified with k circles of the heterotic T^4 that we decompactify. Thus, our type IIB theory with reduced monodromy group $\Gamma \subset \Gamma_0$ should be in one-to-one correspondence with finite automorphism groups of K3 lattices preserving a non-trivial $\Gamma_{k,k}$ lattice. In fact, it is not difficult to see, using the results in [25], that there are three automorphisms of this kind which correspond to the three symmetric tori $E^{(i)}$ given above. In the following we will justify this identification by a careful study of the singularities of the geometries $X_2^{(i)}$.

A geometrical realisation of the $\mathbf{Z}_2$, which gives rise to the 9d CHL compactification, has been given in [26] and used to study N=1 6d and N=2 4d compactifications of the CHL string. These theories can be decompactified to 9d.

3.2. Folding of toric polyhedra

The appearance of non-simply laced gauge groups in the type IIB compactification with restricted monodromy group has a very clear interpretation when we represent the Calabi–Yau manifold X_2 in terms of toric polyhedra.

As we have seen at the end of section 2.2, a K3 manifold X_2 and its mirror X_2^* are described by a 3 dimensional polyhedron Δ and a dual polyhedron $\Delta^\star$. The vertices ν_i of Δ correspond to divisors and are (taking into account the multiplicity) in one to one correspondence with the holomorphic curves in the Picard-Lattice of X_2.

Using F-theory/heterotic duality, it was observed in [4][5] and further explained in [5] that the points above and below the hyperplane Δ_E form the affine Dynkin diagram of the possible non-abelian gauge symmetry enhancements from collisions of fiber singularities. A microscopic explanation can be given in terms of D2 brane geometries in type IIA theory [23]: since points in Δ correspond to holomorphic curves, they give rise to states from D2 brane wrappings. D2 brane states on different 2-cycles C_1, C_2 will interact if they

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have non-vanishing intersection $C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \emptyset$. In the K3, mutual intersections of these 2-cycles correspond, roughly speaking, to the links (edges) in the toric polyhedron. Thus, a configuration of points in Δ forming the Dynkin diagram of a gauge group G gives rise to a collection of intersecting D2 brane wrappings. These generate a non-abelian gauge symmetry G in the space-time theory in the limit where the volume of these 2-cycles goes to zero.

$\Gamma_0(2)$ *monodromy*

Let us consider in detail the case with $\Gamma_0(2)$ monodromy corresponding to the eight-dimensional CHL vacuum with rank reduction -8. We start with the mirror X_B^* of the K3 X_B in sect. 2.2 which describes an ordinary heterotic string compactification on T^2 with $SU(16) \subset SO(32)$ gauge symmetry. Note that going to the mirror K3 is necessary to describe the singularity structure of X_B in terms of Kähler blow-ups corresponding to holomorphic curves. The polyhedron Δ_B^* of X_B^* is shown on the left hand side of Fig.2.[15]

The shaded triangle represents the hypersurface Δ_E^* corresponding to the elliptic fiber of X_B^*. The gauge group $SU(16)$ appears via its affine Dynkin diagram $\hat{A}_{15}$ composed of the points in Δ_B^* above the hyperplane Δ_E^*. There is a second hyperplane $\Delta_{\hat{E}}^*$ corresponding to a second elliptic fibration shown in the lower part of Fig. 2. In this case we read off the gauge group $E_7 \times E_7$. This of course reflects the fact that in a toroidal compactification the $E_8 \times E_8$ string lies in the same moduli space as the $SO(32)$ string[16]. Both elliptic fibrations are of the generic type with Γ_0 monodromy.

As explained in sect. 2.2, we can get a K3 X_C with $\Gamma_0(2)$ monodromy by a blow-up of the locus $y = x = 0$ in p_B. This operation corresponds to a $\mathbf{Z}_2$ modding of the K3. The action on the mirror polyhedron Δ_B^* is shown on the right hand side of Fig. 2. It acts as a $\mathbf{Z}_2$ on the homology lattice which freezes the volumes of pairs of spheres in the $\hat{A}_{15}$ diagram to the same values. Points in Δ_C^* which correspond to a pair of spheres are denoted by a black node in Fig. 2. The modding folds the Dynkin diagram of $SU(16)$ to that of $Sp(8)$ and similarly that of $E_7 \times E_7$ in the second elliptic fibration to $F_4 \times F_4$. The $Sp(8)$ singularity corresponds to the gauge symmetry of the eight-dimensional CHL vacuum. The $F_4 \times F_4$ singularity appears in six dimensions upon compactification of the eight-dimensional CHL vacuum on a T^2 with Wilson line [13]. We now turn to a discussion of how the maximal dimension of a vacuum can be determined from the geometric data.

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[15] The dark shaded plane divides the polyhedron into two identical halves; only details of the upper half have been displayed.

[16] In particular these two fibrations are inherited from the two fibrations of the K3 with maximal singularity $E_8 \times E_8$ or $SO(32)$ [27].
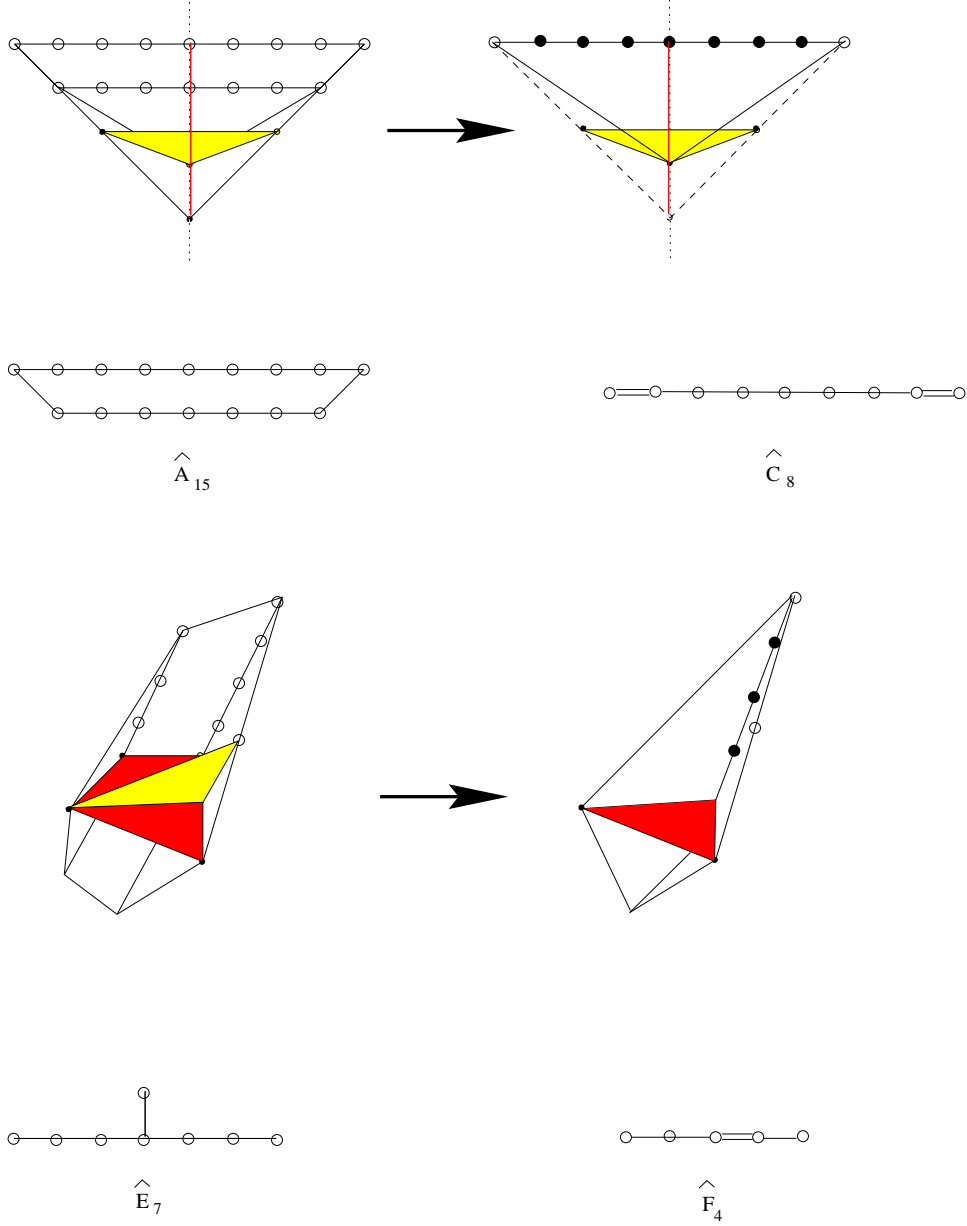
Fig. 2: Folding of K3 polyhedra for F-theory compactification.

3.3. Identifying F-theory limits

To establish the existence of a higher than six-dimensional vacuum, we have to show that it is possible to find an appropriate limit where the fiber of a K3 $X_2^{(i)}$ shrinks to zero size. This limit corresponds to a decompactification of the heterotic string on T^4. From the point of view of modding the type IIA theory compactification by automorphisms of K3 it is clear that the possibility to decompactify some of the circles of the heterotic dual on T^4 implies the existence of a sublattice $\Gamma_{k,k}$ in the homology of K3 which is invariant

under the automorphism. Moreover, if we use a direction $\Gamma_{k,k}$ on which the automorphism acts as a shift, though we can decompactify in this direction, the automorphism becomes trivial in the large radius limit and we land back on a conventional vacuum without a modding.

As for the first condition, to have an invariant $\Gamma_{k,k}$ lattice, it is fulfilled by construction for the elliptically fibered K3 manifolds with $\Gamma_0(n)$ monodromies that we discuss. The question of whether there is a shift action on the heterotic T^2 that corresponds to the elliptic fiber can also be read off from the geometric data: if all points in the hyperplane Δ_E^* that describes the elliptic fiber represent a single two sphere in $X_2^{(i)}$, then there is no shift action on the dual T^2 and we can decompactify without interfering with the action of the modding. If there are points in Δ_E^* which represent n spheres, there is an n-th order shift symmetry acting on the dual T^2.

$\Gamma_0(2)$ *monodromy: a 9d CHL vacuum*
In the first fibration with $Sp(8)$ gauge symmetry, the points in the hyperplane Δ_E^* correspond to single curves in X_C^*. We can contract the fiber and get the dual of the eight-dimensional CHL vacuum. This is in agreement with the action of the $\mathbf{Z}_2$ automorphism described in [25],[15], which leaves invariant a $\Gamma_{4,4}$ lattice with no shifts in a $\Gamma_{3,3}$ part. Thus, we can actually decompactify to nine dimensions [28] .

On the other hand, for the second fibration with $F_4 \times F_4$ gauge symmetry we observe that the point representing the section has multiplicity two corresponding to an order two shift on T^2. This is in agreement with the fact that in order to get $F_4 \times F_4$ we had to switch on a Wilson line on a further circle starting from an eight-dimensional CHL compactification [13].

$\Gamma_0(3)$ *monodromy: a 7d CHL vacuum*
A polyhedron in the moduli space with $\Gamma_0(3)$ monodromy is shown in Fig. 3.
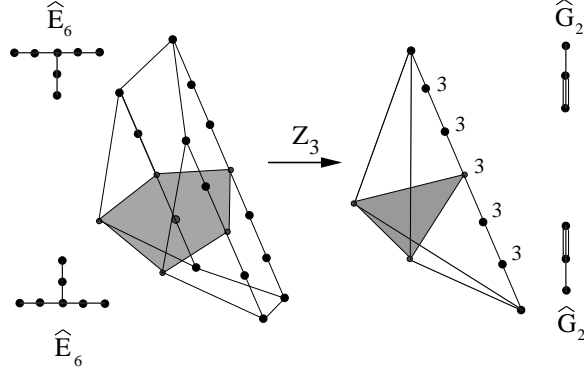
Fig. 3: Z_3 folding of the $\hat{E}_6 \times \hat{E}_6$ K3 to an elliptic fibration with $\Gamma_0(3)$ monodromy.

It describes the dual to a heterotic compactification with rank reduction -12 and $G_2 \times G_2$ gauge symmetry. Note that in this case we have only one elliptic fibration and moreover there is a point of order three in the hyperplane Δ_E^* corresponding to a order three shift on the torus of the heterotic theory. Therefore we cannot decompactify without destroying the CHL modding; rather we flow to a point in the moduli space of ordinary heterotic compactification with $SO(8)^2$ gauge symmetry in this limit. This is in agreement with the $\mathbf{Z}_3$ action described by Nikulin, which leaves invariant a $\Gamma_{2,2}$ lattice but acts as a shift on a $\Gamma_{1,1}$ part of it.

$\Gamma_0(4)$ *monodromy*

Since the $\mathbf{Z}_4$ action leaves a $\Gamma_{3,3}$ torus invariant but acts as a shift on a $\Gamma_{1,1}$ sublattice, we are lead to conclude, in analogy with the cases considered above, that we can decompactify to eight dimensions. However due to the fact that the elliptic fiber is represented as a complete intersection, the description of the structure of the sections and the singularities on them is not straightforward. Hence it is hard to distinguish whether this is a new 8d theory or whether it merely flows in the F-theory limit to a special point in the moduli space of an already known one.

3.4. *Frozen moduli spaces in toric geometry*

We have seen that the toric geometries reproduce quite well the moduli spaces of reduced rank of the heterotic theory. We will give now a more precise formulation of this fact using some more technology of toric geometry. In fact, there is a well known phenomenon in Calabi–Yau manifolds constructed as hypersurfaces in toric varieties which

has been considered mostly as a technical subtlety so far: the appearance of so-called non-toric divisors and non-polynomial deformations. This situation refers to the fact that a given toric representation of a Calabi–Yau manifold X might not allow for a general deformation but some of the Kähler or complex structure moduli are frozen to a specific value. What we suggest is that rather than being a technical subtlety, these restricted Calabi–Yau moduli spaces are in one-to-one correspondence with physical moduli spaces, where some moduli are stuck due to background fields. As was described in section 3.1 we obtain a K3 with $\Gamma_0(n)$ monodromy from a $\mathbf{Z}_n$ modding. This modding removes points from the dual polytope $\Delta^\star$ of X, reducing the rank of the gauge group. In Δ this has the effect of introducing so called non-toric deformations. Although the K3 still has a total of 20 Kähler and complex structure deformations, a certain number of them cannot be represented torically. That is from a toric description the sizes of two-cycles are set to identical values[17]. It is this frozen F-theory geometry which accounts for the reduction of rank leading to the CHL dual.

In the conventional heterotic case, with vector structure, the total number of K3 deformations from both, Kähler and complex deformations, adds up to $dim\, H_{1,1}(K3) = 20$ corresponding to the Narain lattice $\Gamma_{18,2}$. Reducing the rank of the gauge group in the fibration by reducing the number of points of a dual polyhedron $\Delta^\star$, or equivalently the number of Kähler deformations, is compensated by the correct number of new complex deformations corresponding to new points in the polyhedron Δ describing the mirror K3. However, in the present case, the reduction of Kähler moduli is *not* compensated by the complex deformations leading to a reduced number of K3 moduli.

Let us review briefly the appearance of non-toric and non-polynomial deformations. An n-dimensional toric hypersurface $X_n(\Delta)$ is defined as the zero locus of the section of an appropriate line bundle on a non-singular toric variety $X(\Sigma)$. The $n + 1$ dimensional toric variety $X(\Sigma)$ is defined as the quotient of $\mathbf{C}^N \backslash F$ by $(\mathbf{C}^\star)^{N-n-1}$. If x_i are coordinates on $\mathbf{C}^N$, the disallowed set F is given by subsets $\bigcap_k x_{i_k} = 0$ related to fixed points of the scaling actions. The simplest example is $\mathbf{P}^N$ with $N + 1$ coordinates x_i, one $\mathbf{C}^\star$ action $x_i \to \lambda x_i$ with the fixed point $x_i = 0\ \forall i$ omitted.

The toric divisors $D_i : x_i = 0$ generate a basis for $H^n(X(\Sigma))$. Given a representation $X_n(\Delta)$ of a Calabi–Yau manifold X_n as a hypersurface in $X(\Sigma)$, the toric divisors D_i descend to elements D_i^X in $H^{n-1}(X_n(\Delta))$ from the intersection $D_i \cap X$. However, if it

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[17] An example of this phenomenon is that of type IIA compactified on the elliptically fibered Calabi-Yau three-fold with base F_2 in which there is one non-toric deformation. This accounts for the strongly coupled $SU(2)$ with a massless adjoint.

happens that the intersection $D_i \cap X_n(\Delta)$ contains l disconnected components $D_i^{X,\alpha}$, $\alpha = 1, \ldots, l$ in X_n, a priori independent elements of $H^{n-1}(X_n)$ are represented by the same class D_i in the ambient space. As a consequence, the a priori different volumes of the divisors $D_i^{X,\alpha}$ are frozen to the same value. Thus, the hypersurface $X_n(\Delta)$ can only represent a restricted subset of the Calabi–Yau moduli space X_n.

To a hypersurface $X_n(\Delta)$ defined as a hypersurface in a toric variety corresponds a polyhedron Δ of lattice points in a standard lattice $M \sim \mathbf{Z}^{n+1}$; c.f. the discussion in sect. 2.2. In particular, the polyhedron Δ encodes in a very efficient way information about the cohomology and the intersection properties of $X_n(\Delta)$. Moreover, there is a canonical construction of the mirror manifold $X_n^\star(\Delta^\star)$ of $X_n(\Delta)$ in terms of the dual polyhedron $\Delta^\star$. In [29] Batyrev shows that the Hodge numbers $h^{1,1}$ are determined by the polyhedron via

$$h^{1,1}(X_n(\Delta)) = h^{n-1,1}(X_n^\star(\Delta^\star)) = l(\Delta^\star) - (n+2) - \sum_{\mathrm{codim}S^\star=1} l'(S^\star) + \sum_{\mathrm{codim}S^\star=2} l'(S^\star) \cdot l'(S)$$

(3.1)

and similarly for $h^{n-1,1}(X_n(\Delta)) = h^{1,1}(X_n^\star(\Delta^\star))$ with the roles of Δ and Δ^* exchanged. Here S denotes faces of Δ and $S^\star$ the dual face of S. l and l' are the numbers of integral points on a face and in the interior of a face, respectively. The last term is a correction term corresponding to the non-toric deformations. We will be mainly interested in the cases $n = 2, 3$. For K3, $h^{1,1}$ gives the rank of the Picard lattice of $X_2(\Delta)$ and a non-zero correction corresponds to having simultaneously points on a one-dimensional edge S of the 3-dimensional polyhedron Δ and on the dual edge S^* in Δ^*. In the 3-fold case, a non-zero correction term arises from having simultaneously points on a face(edge) S of Δ and the dual edge(face) S^* of Δ^*.

In general, if we freeze the volumes of two, say, two-cycles to the same value, nothing interesting happens. However, the existence of a hypersurface $X_n'(\Delta')$ with restricted moduli space corresponds to the fact that apart from the volumes, *these two-cycles share identical intersection properties*. In this case we are at a point with extra symmetry and $X_n'(\Delta')$ corresponds to the modding of this symmetry. Note that in general we do not expect the special locus in the moduli space to correspond to a singular manifold, but rather to a particularly symmetric configuration. This is analoguous to the fact that in the heterotic theory the CHL construction requires the presence of several gauge group factors broken in an identical manner, but not a restoration of non-abelian gauge symmetries.

3.5. Heterotic compactifications to six dimensions with $U(1)$ backgrounds

So far we have interpreted the restricted K3 moduli spaces in terms of type IIA compactifications. However, we could also ask about their meaning if we choose to compactify a heterotic string to get an $N = 1$ six-dimensional vacuum. Anomaly free $N = 1$ theories in six dimensions have been described in [30]. A perturbative vacuum requires a combination of abelian and non-abelian gauge instantons on K3 of total instanton number 24. In addition, minimization of the action of instantons on K3 requires [31]

$$F_{ij} = F_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} = g^{i\bar{j}} F_{i\bar{j}} = 0 \ , \tag{3.2}$$

implying

$$\int_{X_2} J \wedge \operatorname{tr} F = 0. \tag{3.3}$$

The latter equation implies a non-trivial interplay of abelian instantons and K3 moduli; in particular, decomposing the $U(1)$ flux in harmonic $(1,1)$ forms ω^μ on X_2, $F^{(a)} = \alpha_\mu^{(a)} \omega^\mu$, and similarily for the Kaehler form, $J = t_\mu \omega^\mu$, eq. (3.3) gives a linear constraint on the Kähler moduli

$$\alpha_\mu^{(a)} t_\nu C^{\mu\nu} = 0 \ , \tag{3.4}$$

where $C^{\mu\nu}$ is the intersection form on X_2. This constraint leads to vacua with frozen Kähler moduli. Note that we cannot simply restrict to a frozen configuration in a generic K3 moduli space, but we should provide a consistent special geometry based only on the remaining perturbations. Moreover, the freezing should involve full vector multiplets, rather than only their scalar components. By duality, this freezing should correspond again to F-theory compactification on a Calabi–Yau manifold with restricted moduli space in *hypermultipets*. Therefore we arrive at the picture that the heterotic string on a K3 X_2 with frozen moduli due to $U(1)$ instanton background is dual to F-theory on X_3 with non-polynomial deformations.

Note that from the F-theory point of view, CHL vacua and six-dimensional $U(1)$ instantons are on a very similar footing due to the fact that both bundle moduli and geometric moduli of the heterotic string get mapped to geometric data of the F-theory compactification.

Type IIA compactification on Calabi–Yau three-folds with special fiber models for the elliptic fiber has been considered in [32][33][34][35]. However, these models can generically not be pushed to a six-dimensional F-theory compactification dual to heterotic theory

with $U(1)$ backgrounds due to the generic monodromy of the elliptic fibration[18]. Most of these models correspond rather to five-dimensional compactifications with $U(1)$ Wilson lines on an extra circle and therefore flow to the moduli space of heterotic compactifications without $U(1)$ backgrounds in six dimensions. In fact this is clear from the presence of the corresponding transitions between Calabi–Yau manifolds [33]. Note that analysis of the four-dimensional supergravity spectrum cannot tell the difference between a five-dimensional compactification with $U(1)$ Wilson lines and a six-dimensional compactification with $U(1)$ instantons. The difference is precisely detected by the moduli frozen by the constraint (3.3) and severely restricts the possible vacua of this type.

3.6. Enriques involution and CHL orbifold

The F-theory dual of a rank r CHL compactification involves naturally a restricted family of elliptic $K3$ surfaces X, whose Picard lattice has rank $\rho = 20 - r$. The complex structure moduli space will then be of the general form of a locally symmetric space [36]

$$\mathcal{M} = \Gamma_T \backslash O(2, 20 - \rho)/O(2) \otimes O(20 - \rho), \qquad (3.5)$$

identified by discrete automophisms Γ_T of the transcendental lattice T, which has signature $(2, 20 - \rho)$. In particular, for the $\mathbf{Z}_2$ CHL construction in $8d$, in the following just denoted by CHL, we have argued that the required $\Gamma_0(2)$ monodromy restricts the dimension of the complex structure moduli space to ten and found, besides the hyperbolic factor H required by the fibration structure, further eight algebraic curves in the A_1^8.

There is a well known example of $K3$ surfaces whose Picard group has rank ten, namely the double cover of an Enriques surface. Every Enriques surface Y has a $K3$ X as an unbranched double cover and can thus be given as $Y = X/\sigma$ with σ fixed-point free. The $(2, 0)$ form is anti invariant under σ and therefore $c_1(Y) \neq 0$ is a torsion class: $c_1^2(Y) = 0$. Y has no holomorhic periods, but X can be used to define its period map and local and global Torelli theorems have been proven from this for Y [37], see also [36]. One can identify the induced action of the covering involution σ on the cohomology lattice

$$\Lambda(X) = (-E_8) \oplus (-E_8) \oplus H \oplus H \oplus H, \qquad (3.6)$$

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[18] Our conclusion concerning this point is different from the one suggested in [34].

as $\rho(x \oplus y \oplus z_1 \oplus z_2 \oplus z_3) = (y \oplus x \oplus -z_1 \oplus z_3 \oplus z_2)$ after choosing a compatible marking $\phi : H^2(X, \mathbf{Z}) \to \Lambda$, i.e. with $\phi \circ \sigma^* = \rho \circ \phi$. H is the hyperbolic lattice spanned by e_1, e_2 with $e_1 \cdot e_2 = 1$ $e_1 = e_2^2 = 0$ and E_8 denotes the E_8 lattice. Under ρ, Λ splits

$$\Lambda = \Lambda^+ \oplus \Lambda^- \tag{3.7}$$

into an invariant part $\Lambda^+ = (-2E_8) \oplus 2H$, which comes from the Picard lattice S of X and the noninvariant part $\Lambda^- = (-2E_8) \oplus 2H \oplus H$, which comes from the transcendental lattice T in the cohomology of X. The cohomology lattice of Y is isometric to $\Lambda^0 = \Lambda^+/2 = (-E_8) \oplus H$. Since $\omega \in \Lambda^-$ and the period integral $([\omega], \gamma) = \int_\gamma \omega$ is invariant under σ it must vanish for γ Poincare dual to an element of $\phi^{-1}(\Lambda^+)$. The period points, describing the complex moduli space of X all belong to $\Omega^- = \{[\omega] \in \mathbf{P}(\Lambda^- \otimes \mathbf{C}) | (\omega, \omega) = 0, (\omega, \bar\omega) > 0\}$, which contains two disjoint copies of a 10d bounded domain as in $(3.5)^{19}$, where the discrete group Γ_{Λ^-} is the restriction to Λ^- of those elements g in $Aut(\Lambda)$ which are compatible with (3.7), i.e. $g \circ \rho = \rho \circ g$. This is very close to the description of the moduli space for the CHL in [13], namely (3.5) with Λ^- replaced by the invariant part of the Narain lattice $\Lambda^{\mathrm{CHL}} = (-2E_8) \oplus H \oplus H$ under the CHL involution. In fact the difference is the scale 2 on one of the hyperbolic factors due to the (z_2, z_3) exchange in ρ, which has no analog in the CHL modding. However Nikulin describes in [38] a closely related Z_2 operation σ_N under which the $(2,0)$ form is like wise anti-invariant but, as (z_2, z_3) is not exchanged, has now indeed $T = \Lambda_N^- = (-2E_8) \oplus H \oplus H$, while $S = \Lambda_N^+ = (-2E_8) \oplus H$. σ_N is not fixpoint free, but fixes two elliptic fibres.

Horikawa [37] gives a construction of X as double covering over $F_0 = \mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ branched at B, a bidegree $(4, 4)$ hypersurface. The generic B has 25 perturbations, seven reparametrisations have to be substracted, which yields 18 complex structure deformations for X. The $\mathbf{Z}_2$ involution $\hat\sigma$ acts on the coordinates of F_0 as $\hat\sigma : (x : z, u : v) \mapsto (x : -z, u : -v)$. The involution σ is the combination of $\hat\sigma$ with the covering involution $y \mapsto -y$. We have 13 σ invariant monomials: $x^{4-2i} z^{2i} u^{4-2j} v^{2j}$ $i, j = 0, 1, 2$ and $x^{3-i} z^{1+i} u^{3-j} v^{1+j}$ $i, j = 0, 2$. The $SL(2, \mathbf{C})^2$ of the two $\mathbf{P}^1$'s is broken to two parameters and the overall scaling removes an other parameter. Hence we have ten complex structure deformations. This X has a nice toric description by the polyhedra (Δ, Δ^*), which are shown in figure 4. X admits at least two and X^* at least eight different elliptic fibrations, as inspection of the toric diagram shows. We pick the one in which the torus is represented by y as the double cover of a quartic in x, z and in which u, v become the base coordinates. Now we mod out

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[19] In fact for Y not all of (3.5) is mapped out by period points. It is known that precisely the hyperplanes $H_d = \{[\omega] \in \Omega^- | (w, d) = 0\}$ with $(d, d) = -2$ have to be subtracted [37][36].

the $\mathbf{Z}_2^{\mathrm{CHL}}$, which was described in [26], namely the elliptic involution $y \mapsto -y$, combined with inversion of the inhomogeneous $\mathbf{P}^1$ coordinate $w \mapsto \frac{1}{w}$, which acts in diagonalized form as $v \mapsto -v$. On the other hand σ_N is identified with $\sigma_N : (x : z, u : v) \mapsto (x : z, u : -v)$ with the two fixed fibers located over $(u, v) = (1, 0), (0, 1)$. The elliptic involution that we do in addition in Z_2^{CHL} to keep the holomorphic form, exchanges Λ_N^+ with Λ_N^-, hence what we keep is $\Lambda_N^- = \Lambda^{CHL}$. The relation between the K3 X_N admitting σ_N as involution to the double cover of Enriques has been pointed out in [39] (see sect. 6, example 3). The mirror operation identifies $T(X^*) = 2H \oplus S(X)$ and $S(X^*) = T(X^*)^\perp = 2H \oplus (-2E_8)$ hence it is X_N^* that is related to the double covering of an Enriques surface.

The orbifold X/Z_2^{CHL}, a rank(Pic)=10 K3, can be readily defined by the reflexive pair $(\Delta', \Delta^{*'})$, which is obtained, as in [26], from Δ^* by keeping only solid points, which correspond to the invariant monomials, see Figure 4. This orbifold has two A_1^4 singularities on two different sections, as can be seen from the points of multiplicity 4 in Δ'. Also note that X^* has an $Sp(4)^2$ gauge symmetry.
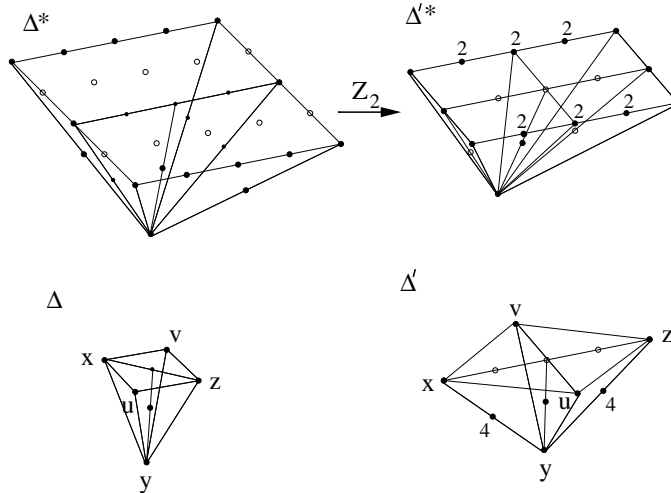
Fig. 4: $\mathbf{Z}_2$ modding of a rank(Pic)=18 elliptic fibration K3 to the rank(Pic)=10 CHL dual.

Finally note that by a series of blow-ups and blow-downs, all within the class of rank(10) $\Gamma_0(2)$ K3's, we can recover the $Sp(8)$ case discussed in section 3.2. The corresponding blow ups take place by adding and removing points in the $(xzuv)$-plane of Δ'. Below we indicate the gauge groups which occur in this process. Fixed are the points x, z and the configuration $(xzuv)$ is the starting configuration with $Sp(4)^2$ from figure 4. One gets $(u\hat{u}v)$: $Sp(3) \times Sp(4)$, $(u\hat{u}v\hat{v})$: $Sp(2) \times Sp(4)$, $(\hat{u}v\hat{v})$: $Sp(2) \times Sp(5)$, $(\hat{u}\hat{v})$:

$Sp(2) \times Sp(6)$, $(\hat{u}\hat{v}\hat{\hat{v}})$ $Sp(6)$, $(\hat{u}\hat{\hat{u}}\hat{v})$ $Sp(7)$ and $(\hat{\hat{u}}, \hat{\hat{v}})$ gives the $Sp(8)$ we discussed in section 3.2.
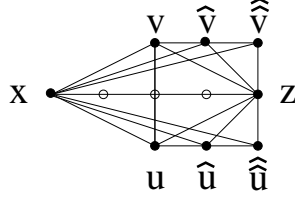
Fig. 5: Elementary transformations within the $\Gamma_0(2)$ K3.

4. Moduli space of G bundles without vector structure on elliptic curves

Having identified F-theory geometries corresponding to heterotic CHL models in eight dimensions, leads a very nice application for the description of the moduli space of G bundles over elliptic curves. In [11] it was shown that CHL string constructions in eight dimensions can be interpreted as heterotic compactifications on T^2 with a vector bundle without vector structure. E.g. for the heterotic theory with gauge group $G = Spin(32)/\mathbf{Z}_2$ in ten dimensions, it is consistent to have backgrounds obstructing the presence of the vector representation of $SO(32)$, due to the absence of perturbative states in this representation. The non-triviality of the action on the vector representation is measured by a mod two cohomology class $\tilde{w}_2$ which integrates to -1 on a two-cycle on which vector structure is obstructed.

We are interested in the moduli space of such bundles over the elliptic curve E on which the heterotic string is compactified. These moduli spaces turn out to be described by weighted projective spaces [40] and have been analyzed in detail in the mathematical literature [41]. In [23] it was realized that one can get a very simple and canonical description of these moduli spaces in terms of complex geometries as a consequence of heterotic/type IIA duality together with mirror symmetry. A simple reasoning goes as follows: F-theory on elliptically fibered K3 with a singularity H from collisions of singular fibers is dual to heterotic string on E with a vector bundle taking values in G, the commutant of H in the primordial gauge group $E_8 \times E_8$ or $SO(32)$. On compactification on a further T^2 to six dimensions, we blow up the H singularity in Kähler moduli and obtain type IIA on the smooth K3 $X(H)$, dual to heterotic theory on $T^2 \times T^2$, where now we have in addition to the G Wilson lines on the first T^2 also H Wilson lines on the second torus, breaking to the generic abelian gauge group $U(1)^{24}$. Thus, the moduli space of Kähler blow-ups of

the H singularity in the K3 $X(H)$ is isomorphic to the moduli space of H Wilson lines on the second T^2. Application of mirror symmetry gives type IIA on the mirror K3 $X(G)$, with the roles of complex and Kähler moduli exchanged. Thus, the complex deformations of $X(G)$ give a realization of the moduli space of H bundles on T^2.

Let us apply this procedure to the K3 dual to heterotic CHL string in eight dimensions. The only difference compared to [23] is that we have to apply mirror symmetry to the local $Sp(8)$ singularity with symmetric fiber. After a change of variables, the defining equation for X can be rewritten as

$$ p = a_0 v^{-1} + (y^2 + x^4 + z^4 + \alpha yxz) + v(z^8 + z^7 x + \ldots + x^8) = 0 \ . \qquad (4.1) $$

To concentrate on a neighborhood of the local singularity mirror to the $Sp(8)$ singularity in the elliptic fiber of the mirror K3, we have to set the coefficient a_0 of the v^{-1} term to zero. In this limit, we can integrate out v and obtain the spectral cover description of [41]:

$$ p_E = y^2 + x^4 + z^4 + \alpha yxz = 0, \qquad p_C = z^8 + z^7 x + \ldots + x^8 = 0 \ . \qquad (4.2) $$

These equations describe eight points given by the zeros of p_C on the elliptic curve defined by $p_E = 0$. Actually, since there is no y dependence in p_C, we have to divide by the $\mathbf{Z}_2$ operation $y \to -y$ and get eight points on the orbifold $T^2/\mathbf{Z}_2$. This is the usual description of $Sp(8)$ bundles on an elliptic curve E [41]. However, since the torus p_E is not of the generic form, we have in addition to take into account the shift symmetries (2.5); this gives further identifications on $T^2/\mathbf{Z}_2$ by the two half-period shifts $z \sim z + \frac{1}{2}$, $z \sim z + \frac{\tau}{2}$ in a lattice basis with periods $(1, \tau)$. Therefore the points $p_C = 0$ are defined on a orbifold $T^2/\mathbf{Z}_2$ with the torus lattice rescaled by a factor two in each direction. This agrees perfectly with the description in ref. [11], where it has been argued via different reasoning that the dual orientifold lives on a half-sized torus. This gives a further independent check on our identification of the F-theory geometry.

The above description can be easily generalized to arbitrary $Sp(n)$ bundles using the local mirror constructions of [23] with a symmetric torus $E^{(2)}$ as the generic elliptic fiber of the elliptic singularity. It would be interesting to work out a more complete description for other gauge groups as well as for the other tori $E^{(3)}$ and $E^{(4)}$.

Acknowledgments

Appendix A: Congruence subgroups $\Gamma_0(n)$ and $\Gamma(n)$

Let us collect some relevant properties of the subgroups $\Gamma_0(n)$ and $\Gamma(n) \subset \Gamma_0(n)$ of $\Gamma_0 = SL(2, \mathbf{Z})$. More details can be found in [42]. The definitions of $\Gamma_0(n)$ and $\Gamma(n)$ are

$$\Gamma_0(n) = \{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_0, \; c = 0 \bmod n \}$$

$$\Gamma(n) = \{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_0, \; a = d = 1 \bmod n, \; b = c = 0 \bmod n \}$$

(4.3)

The corresponding inhomogeneous groups are denoted by $\bar{\Gamma}_0$, $\bar{\Gamma}_0(n)$ and $\bar{\Gamma}(n)$. From the definition (4.3) we see that $\Gamma_0(n)$ fixes the n order n points $(k/n, 0) \bmod (r, s)$, $k = 0, \ldots, n-1$, $r, s \in \mathbf{Z}$, while $\Gamma(n)$ fixes the n^2 points $(k/n, l/n) \bmod (r, s)$, $k, l = 0, \ldots, n-1$, $r, s \in \mathbf{Z}$. For the elliptic curve these coordinates refer to the basis spanned by the periods (ω_1, ω_2) with $\omega_i = \int_{\alpha_i} \omega$.

A special case appears for $n = 0 \bmod 2$, since in this case the points of order two are preserved, which are the branch points of the double covering of the Riemann sphere. By $\wp(\frac{\omega_i}{2}) = e_i$ with $\omega_i = \omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_1 + \omega_2$ these points are identified with the roots of the Weierstrass form $(\wp')^2 = 4 \prod_{i=1}^{3}(\wp - e_i)$ for E and each invariant root gives rise to a global section of the elliptic fibration. Therefore for $\Gamma_0(2n)$ we have two global sections, the infinity section $y = \wp' = \infty$, $x = \wp = \infty$ corresponding to $(0, 0)$ as well as a further global section $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, whereas for $\Gamma(2n)$ we have four global sections corresponding to the four branch points $(0, 0)$, $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, $(0, \frac{1}{2})$, $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$.

Appendix B: Restricted monodromies

In this appendix we summarize degenerations and monodromies which occur for the fibrations $X_2^{(2)}$, $X_2^{(3)}$ and $X_2^{(4)}$ defined in section 2. In general we know that the monodromy group Γ for these cases must satisfy $\Gamma(n) \subseteq \Gamma \subseteq \Gamma_0$ with $n = 2, 3, 4$, respectively. The key data are the orders of the zeros of g_2, g_3 and $\delta = g_2^3 - 27 g_3^2$ in the associated Weierstrass form $y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2 x - g_3$ of the elliptic fibration. For the three curves we have

$$X_2^{(2)}: \quad g_2 = f_4^2 + 12 f_8, \qquad g_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}(36 f_8 - f_4^2) f_4,$$

$$\delta = 108 f_8 (4 f_8 - f_4^2)^2$$

$$X_2^{(3)}: \quad g_2 = f_2(f_2^3 + 216 f_6), \qquad g_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}(f_2^6 - 540 f_6 f_2^3 - 5832 f_6^2),$$

$$\delta = 1728 f_6 (f_2^3 - 27 f_6)^3$$

$$X_2^{(4)}: \quad g_2 = f_2^4 + 224 f_4 f_2^2 + 256 f_4^2, \qquad g_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}(4096 f_4^3 - 8448 f_2^2 f_4^2 - 528 f_2^4 f_4 + f_2^6),$$

$$\delta = 1728 f_2^2 f_4 (f_2^2 - 16 f_4)^4.$$

(4.4)

27

From the above expression and Kodaira's results [43] as summarized in the first six columns of the table, we study the possible degenerations. The results are summarized in the last three columns. E.g. for $\mathbf{P}^2_{1,1,2}[4]$ for a fiber of type II to be present we need $\delta \sim t^2$ which is only possible if $i)$ $f_8 \sim t^2$ or $ii)$ $4f_8 - f_4^2 \sim t$. For case $i)$ the condition $g_3 \sim t$ cannot be satisfied. Case $ii)$ requires $f_8 \sim a + bt$ and $f_4 \sim 4a + ct$ which contradicts the conditions on g_2 and g_3. Thus,the fiber type II must be absent.

$o(g_2)$	$o(g_3)$	$o(\delta)$	fiber	singularity	mon	$X_2^{(2)}$	$X_2^{(3)}$	$X_2^{(4)}$
≥ 0	≥ 0	0	$smooth$	$none$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$+$	$+$	$+$
0	0	n	I_n	A_{n-1}	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	1–8, 10,...,24	1–6, 9,...,24	1–4,6,8 12,....24
≥ 1	1	2	II	$none$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$-$	$-$	$-$
≥ 1	≥ 2	3	III	A_1	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$+$	$-$	$-$
≥ 2	2	4	IV	A_2	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$-$	$+$	$-$
2	≥ 3	$n+6$	I_n^*	D_{n+4}	$-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$0-4$	$-$	1
≥ 2	3	$n+6$	I_n^*	D_{n+4}	$-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$-$	$-$	$-$
≥ 3	4	8	IV^*	E_6	$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$-$	$+$	$-$
3	≥ 5	9	III^*	E_7	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$+$	$-$	$-$
≥ 4	5	10	II^*	E_8	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$-$	$-$	$-$

This analysis allows us to derive the monodromy groups.

$\Gamma_0(2)$ has parabolic vertices and vertices of order 2 but none of order three (see e.g. [44]). The table shows that the II, II^*, IV, IV^* fibers, which act on τ with order three, are indeed excluded. Of course the monodromies in table 1 result from a local analysis and are therefore determined only up to conjugation. However, from the fact that the generated monodromy Γ has the property $\Gamma \subset SL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ and contains the shift T as well as elements of order 2 but no element of order 3, we conclude that $\Gamma = \Gamma_0(2)$, up to conjugation. If f_8 factorizes $f_8 = \hat{f}_4^2$, the Weierstrass form factorizes completely and odd T shifts as well as order 2 and 3 elements are absent, which shows that the monodromy is $\Gamma(2)$.

$\Gamma_0(3)$ has parabolic vertices and vertices of order three and as the generated monodromy Γ contains T and elements of order 3, but no element of order 2, as can be seen from the table, Γ must be, again up to conjugation, $\Gamma_0(3)$. However, not all singular fibers which are compatible with $\Gamma_0(3)$ do actually occur. If f_6 factorizes as $f_6 = \hat{f}_2^3$, we see only T^{3n} shifts and neither order 3 nor order 2 elements, hence we get back $\Gamma(3)$.

Finally $\Gamma_0(4)$ has only parabolic vertices and again from the table we see that all finite order monodromies are indeed absent, while the T shift is present, leading to the conclusion that the monodromy is $\Gamma_0(4)$. If $f_4 = \hat{f}_2^2$, the Weierstrass form again completely factorizes. We get no finite order generators, no shift T, but T^2 and hence a mondromy $\Gamma(4) \subset \Gamma \subset \Gamma_0(4)$. $\Gamma(4)$ is only recovered if $f_4 = f_1^4$ and $f_2 = \hat{f}_1^2$, in which all complex moduli of the compactification are fixed.

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