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Exploring Positive Monad Bundles And A New Heterotic Standard Model

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Abstract

A complete analysis of all heterotic Calabi-Yau compactifications based on positive two-term monad bundles over favourable complete intersection Calabi-Yau threefolds is performed. We show that the original data set of about 7000 models contains 91 standard-like models which we describe in detail. A closer analysis of Wilson-line breaking for these models reveals that none of them gives rise to precisely the matter field content of the standard model. We conclude that the entire set of positive two-term monads on complete intersection Calabi-Yau manifolds is ruled out on phenomenological grounds. We also take a first step in analyzing the larger class of non-positive monads. In particular, we construct a supersymmetric heterotic standard model within this class. This model has the standard model gauge group and an additional $U(1)_{B-L}$ symmetry, precisely three families of quarks and leptons, one pair of Higgs doublets and no anti-families or exotics of any kind.

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1 Introduction

For many years, one of the canonical approaches to string phenomenology has been the compactification of heterotic string or M-theory on smooth Calabi-Yau three-folds [1–3]. The main aim of these constructions is to find four-dimensional theories which are as close as possible to the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) and, ultimately, to construct a fully realistic standard model from string theory. In the M-theory limit, these models have an underlying five-dimensional brane-world structure [4]. Building such models is normally achieved in two steps. Firstly, one obtains GUT models with gauge symmetries E_6 , $SO(10)$ or $SU(5)$ and, secondly, these unified gauge groups are broken down to the standard model group by adding Wilson lines in the internal space. Initially, heterotic Calabi-Yau models were based on the standard embedding where the internal gauge bundle is chosen to be the spin connection of the Calabi-Yau manifold [3]. This gives rise to models with an E_6 grand unified group. In recent years, the focus has moved to a wider class of models based on general holomorphic vector bundles on the internal space which can lead to any of the three GUT groups mentioned above [5–16]. One common feature of the majority of the work that has been published in this field, is that small numbers of models tend to be considered at a time. Typically, a single, very carefully constructed, gauge bundle over a single manifold is given, which leads to a phenomenologically attractive four-dimensional theory.

The present paper is the latest work in a programme [5–7, 17, 18] which is developing techniques to perform more comprehensive scans of heterotic Calabi-Yau compactifications. The goal of this programme is to consider complete classes of models at a time, rather than restricting to single specific cases, and identify interesting models by successively imposing physical constraints. In effect, this is the equivalent for smooth Calabi-Yau compactifications of the comprehensive scans of orbifold compactifications which have been carried out in recent years [19–28]. In this article we will present the final results of a scan over a complete class of heterotic Calabi-Yau compactifications. We discuss all positive two-term monad bundles over all favourable complete intersection Calabi-Yau manifolds (CICY) [29–35]. This is a relatively small initial data set, consisting of some 7118 consistent, supersymmetric models, which has been constructed in Ref. [6]. Models of this kind have been considered in the physics literature the 1980’s, with specific cases being analysed in a number of papers [14, 36–38].

In this work we perform a comprehensive analysis of the physical properties of this class of compactifications. Of the initial 7118 models we show that only 91 pass a certain test which is necessary, but not sufficient, in order to obtain three generations of matter fields. Among these 91 models are 87 E_6 based models, 3 $SO(10)$ based models, and a single $SU(5)$ example. It turns out that, of the 87 E_6 models, most cannot be broken to the standard model, and all those that remain suffer from a fatal lack of doublet triplet splitting. Further, none of the three $SO(10)$ models can give rise to three generation models, despite passing the necessary but not sufficient check mentioned above. Finally, the single $SU(5)$ models leads to an interesting spectrum with three families in $\bar{\mathbf{5}} + \mathbf{10}$ and one pair of Higgs multiplets in $\mathbf{5} + \bar{\mathbf{5}}$. However, it turns out that the $SU(5)$ group cannot be broken to the standard model group with the available Wilson lines. Thus, we can conclude that the entire set of positive two-term monad bundles on favourable CICYs is ruled out on phenomenological grounds.

We note that this class of models has been put forward as a possible setting for string phenomenology since the early days of string theory. For this reason, we consider our results, albeit

negative, to be of some relevance. Our analysis of the positive monads has led to two further insights. We have shown that the condition of positivity, although conducive to the stability of the vector bundle, is in fact not necessary for Calabi-Yau manifolds X with $h^{1,1}(X) > 1$. This means that semi-positive or even “slightly negative” monads can be stable [7, 39–41] and as a consequence, that positive monads are likely to be a small sub-set of all stable monad bundles. In addition, in our work so far we have developed many of the tools necessary for a systematic analysis of this more general class of monads.

In this paper, we will take a first, preliminary step towards analyzing general monad bundles by showing that such a scan is a worthwhile enterprise which will lead to phenomenologically attractive models. Concretely, we will construct a new heterotic standard model based on a semi-positive monad bundle and the bi-cubic CICY. This model is supersymmetric and anomaly-free and its four-dimensional gauge group is the standard model group and an additional $U(1)_{B-L}$ symmetry which stabilises the proton. Its matter field content consists precisely of three families of quark and leptons (including three right-handed neutrinos) and one pair of Higgs doublets. There are no anti-families or exotic matter fields of any kind. A systematic scan of monad bundles in order to find all models with similar properties is already underway [42].

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. In the next section we introduce the favourable complete intersection Calabi-Yau manifolds and positive monad bundles over them. In section 3 we describe how one can decide whether these bundles admit an equivariant structure under a given discrete symmetry acting on the base three-fold. This is a crucial step required for breaking the GUT group down to the standard model group. In section 4 we state the results of our scan over the positive monads. Finally, in section 5, we introduce a new heterotic standard model. We conclude in section 6. Various technical considerations and lists of positive monad data are provided in the appendices. In particular, as an interesting case study in the use of non-Abelian Wilson lines, we construct a model on the tetra-quadric CICY, based on the quaternionic group \mathbb{H} .

2 The data set: positive monads over favourable CICYs

In this section, we shall review the data set which will be considered in the rest of the paper. This is the set of positive monads over favourable complete intersection Calabi-Yau in products of projective spaces. This data set has been analysed in quite some detail, within the context of this programme of research, in previous papers [5–7]. We will start with a brief description of the manifolds themselves, before moving on to discuss the class of bundles which we will consider.

2.1 The Calabi-Yau: favourable CICYs

Complete intersection Calabi-Yau manifolds in projective spaces (CICYs) [29–33] are defined as the common zero locus of homogeneous polynomials in an ambient space $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{P}^{n_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^{n_m}$. We denote the (canonically normalised) Kähler form of each projective space by J_r . Line bundles on \mathcal{A} are then written as $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(k^1, \dots, k^m) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n_1}}(k^1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n_m}}(k^m)$, where $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n_r}}(1)$ is the line bundle associated to the divisor which is Poincaré dual to J_r .

To define a three-fold as a complete intersection within such an ambient space we need $K = \sum_{r=1}^m n_r - 3$ polynomials. We denote the multi-degrees of these polynomials by $\mathbf{q}_i = (q_i^1, \dots, q_i^m)$, where q_i^r is the degree of the i^{th} polynomial in the coordinates of the r^{th} projective space. A customary way to encode this information is by a *configuration matrix*,

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|cccc} \mathbb{P}^{n_1} & q_1^1 & q_2^1 & \cdots & q_K^1 \\ \mathbb{P}^{n_2} & q_1^2 & q_2^2 & \cdots & q_K^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbb{P}^{n_m} & q_1^m & q_2^m & \cdots & q_K^m \end{array} \right]_{m \times K} . \quad (2.1)$$

The normal bundle of a complete intersection X , defined by a configuration matrix (2.1), over an ambient space \mathcal{A} , is given by,

$$\mathcal{N}|_X = \bigoplus_{i=1}^K \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{q}_i)|_X . \quad (2.2)$$

For such a three-fold to be a Calabi-Yau manifold its first Chern class must vanish. This translates into the conditions,

$$\sum_{j=1}^K q_j^r = n_r + 1 \quad \forall r = 1, \dots, m . \quad (2.3)$$

The CICYs can be classified, essentially by finding all configuration matrices subject to the constraints (2.3). This has been done some time ago [29–33] and results in a list of 7890 manifolds. The corresponding data set has recently been revived in Ref. [6], and our work will be based on this new version.

In fact, from these 7890 manifolds, we will only consider those for which the second cohomology descends entirely from the ambient space \mathcal{A} , that is, those for which $h^{1,1}(X) = m$. There are 4515 such manifolds and we will refer to them as *favourable* CICYs. This restriction is adopted for technical reasons. For favourable CICYs, the second cohomology is spanned by the ambient space Kähler forms pulled back to X , which we will, by abuse of notation, also denote by J_r . The Kähler cone of the favourable CICYs can then simply be described by $\{J = t^r J_r \mid t^r \geq 0\}$. Further, if we introduce a basis of harmonic four-forms $\{\nu^r\}$ dual to J_r , the effective classes $W \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ correspond to positive integer linear combinations of the ν^r . This fact considerably simplifies the task of checking the heterotic anomaly cancellation condition. Another advantage of the favourable CICYs becomes apparent when we consider line bundles, which will be the main building blocks of our monad vector bundles. In general, line bundles are classified by their first Chern class. Hence, on a favourable CICY we can label line bundles by m integers $\mathbf{k} = (k^1, \dots, k^m)$ and denote them by $\mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{k})$ such that $c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{k})) = k^r J_r$. Moreover, labelled in this way, the line bundles on X are the restrictions of their ambient space counterparts, that is $\mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{k}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{k})|_X$. The positive line bundles are those $\mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{k})$ with all $k^r > 0$. For positive line bundles, Kodaira vanishing implies that $h^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{k})) = 0$ for all $i > 0$, that is, the zeroth cohomology is the only non-trivial one. This fact helps considerably in cohomology calculations.

2.2 The bundles: positive monads

We now move on to review the bundle construction we shall use [5, 6, 43–46]. On the favourable CICYs, described in the previous subsection, we would like to construct holomorphic vector bundles

V with structure group $\mathcal{G} = SU(n)$, where $n = 3, 4, 5$, which break the “observable” E_8 gauge group in ten dimensions to the grand-unified groups E_6 , $SO(10)$ or $SU(5)$, respectively. Such bundles V can be obtained from the monad construction [43–46], that is from short exact sequences of the form¹,

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{f} C \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.4)$$

where

$$B = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r_B} \mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{b}_i), \quad C = \bigoplus_{a=1}^{r_C} \mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{c}_a) \quad (2.5)$$

are sums of line bundles. The map f is an element of $\text{Hom}(B, C) \simeq \Gamma(X, B^* \otimes C) = \bigoplus_{i,a} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{c}_a - \mathbf{b}_i))$ and we can think of it as a $r_C \times r_B$ matrix of sections, with the entry (a, i) corresponding to an element of $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{c}_a - \mathbf{b}_i))$. In practice, this means f is given by a matrix of homogeneous polynomials with multi-degrees $\mathbf{c}_a - \mathbf{b}_i$. From the exactness of the sequence, the bundle V is isomorphic to $\text{Ker}(f)$. We shall ask for all of the entries of f to be non-trivial and thus for all $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\mathbf{c}_a - \mathbf{b}_i))$ to be non-vanishing. To guarantee this we require that ²

$$c_a^r \geq b_i^r \quad \forall a, i, r. \quad (2.6)$$

In order to obtain bundles V with rank 3, 4 or 5 we need that

$$\text{rk}(V) = r_B - r_C \stackrel{!}{=} 3, 4, 5. \quad (2.7)$$

Further, for the structure group to be $SU(n)$ (rather than $U(n)$) the first Chern class $c_1(V) = c_1^r(V) J_r$ of V must vanish:

$$c_1^r(V) = \sum_{i=1}^{r_B} b_i^r - \sum_{a=1}^{r_C} c_a^r \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \forall r. \quad (2.8)$$

The heterotic anomaly cancellation condition imposes a constraint on the second Chern class $c_2(V) = c_{2r}(V) \nu^r$ if we wish to preserve supersymmetry in the four dimensional theory. The two-cycle dual to $c_2(TX) - c_2(V)$ must be an effective class in $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, where $c_2(TX) = c_{2r}(TX) \nu^r$ is the second Chern class of the tangent bundle of X . Written out in terms of components, this condition becomes [6], in our cases,

$$c_{2r}(V) = \frac{1}{2} d_{rst} \left(\sum_{a=1}^{r_C} c_a^s c_a^t - \sum_{i=1}^{r_B} b_i^s b_i^t \right) \stackrel{!}{\leq} c_{2r}(TX) \quad \forall r, \quad (2.9)$$

where $d_{rst} = \int_X J_r \wedge J_s \wedge J_t$ are the triple intersection numbers of X . It is also useful to provide the expression for the third Chern class,

$$c_3(V) = \frac{1}{3} d_{rst} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{r_B} b_i^r b_i^s b_i^t - \sum_{a=1}^{r_C} c_a^r c_a^s c_a^t \right), \quad (2.10)$$

¹More generally, a monad bundle is defined as the middle homology of a sequence of the form $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{m_1} B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$. This sequence is exact at A and C , and $\text{Im}(m_1)$ is a sub-bundle of B [46]. In this paper we restrict ourselves, as is often done in the physics literature, to the case where $\text{Im}(m_1)$ vanishes. We thus recover the description (2.4).

²In this case, $C^* \otimes B$ is globally generated, so that, due to a theorem by Fulton and Lazarfled [47], V is indeed a vector bundle rather than merely a sheaf. It may well be possible to relax the condition (2.6) and still obtain a vector bundle V . However, this requires a detailed case by case analysis which we will not consider in the present paper.

since the chiral asymmetry of the model (the net number of families) is given by the index $\text{ind}(V) = \frac{1}{2} \int_X c_3(V)$.

Another important requirement on our models is that they preserve supersymmetry. In particular, the gauge fields must preserve supersymmetry and, translated into mathematical terminology, this means that the bundles V must be poly-stable [48]. Stability is a condition which is typically difficult to prove and, for monad bundles on CICYs, has been studied in detail in Refs. [5, 7, 39, 49]. These papers provide an explicit algorithm for checking stability and in this way many monad bundles have been shown to be stable. Still, proving stability remains a complicated task which is best performed after filtering out physically uninteresting models. This is the general attitude we will follow in this paper. Indeed, for the new heterotic standard model presented in Section 5, we explicitly verify slope-stability of the bundle.

Apart from the constraints on monad bundles described above, there is one more condition that we would like to impose. In this paper, we will focus on *positive* monad bundles, that is monad bundles defined by Eqs. (2.4) and (2.5) with

$$b_i^r > 0, \quad c_a^r > 0 \quad \text{for all } r, i, a. \quad (2.11)$$

Unlike the previous constraints, positivity is by no means necessary either from a mathematical or a physical point of view. However, positive monads bundles are the ones which have been traditionally studied in the literature [5, 14, 36–38] and for this reason it is of interest to provide a comprehensive study of their physical properties. They also offer a number of considerable technical advantages. The building blocks of positive monads are positive line bundles to which Kodaira vanishing applies, as discussed above. This dramatically simplifies cohomology calculations. In particular, one can show that positive monads only lead to families but not to anti-families [6]. There is also a helpful connection between positivity and stability. This can be made explicit for cyclic CICYs, that is CICYs with $h^{1,1}(X) = 1$. For cyclic CICYs it can be shown [5] that the stable monad bundles are precisely the positive ones. For non-cyclic CICYs ($h^{1,1}(X) > 1$) the connection is less clear, but it seems probable that all positive monads on such CICYs are stable. On the other hand, it is clear from the examples in Refs. [40, 41] that non-positive monads on non-cyclic CICYs can still be stable. We will come back to this important observation towards the end of the paper.

In Ref. [6], it was shown that the set of positive monads bundles defined by (2.4), (2.5), satisfying the conditions (2.6), (2.7), (2.8), (2.9) and (2.11) on favourable CICYs, is finite. A complete classification of all such bundles was given. It was found that positive monad bundles exist on only 36 of the 4515 favourable CICYs. The total number of bundles is 7118, of which 5680 have structure group $SU(3)$, 1334 structure group $SU(4)$ and 104 structure group $SU(5)$. One of the main purposes of the present paper is to analyze this class of positive monad bundles in detail and to extract the physically interesting cases.

What do we require to carry out such an analysis of physical properties? So far, our models only provide grand-unified theories (GUTs) with gauge groups E_6 , $SO(10)$ or $SU(5)$. For realistic low-energy models we need to break these groups down to the standard model group (possibly with additional $U(1)$ factors). This is done, following the standard heterotic model building route, by quotienting the geometric construction by a discrete symmetry and introducing Wilson lines. We need to find, among our 7000 models, those which allow for a discrete symmetry, G , freely-acting on X , which is also respected by the bundle V . In more technical terms this means that V must

admit a G -equivariant structure so that it descends to a bundle \hat{V} on the quotient $\hat{X} = X/G$. In addition, the matter field content of the “downstairs” model, specified by \hat{X} and \hat{V} , must be that of the (supersymmetric) standard model. We will carry all of this out in great detail in the following sections.

3 Equivariance and monad bundles

In this section we shall describe the quotienting process by which the positive monad constructions over the favourable CICYs, as described in the previous section, can be used to produce standard model like theories. It should be intuitively clear that checking for the existence of discrete symmetries of X and V , and analyzing the downstairs field content, is not a straightforward task and would be extremely laborious to carry out for all of our 7118 models. What we need, therefore, are simple but necessary conditions, that we require our bundles to satisfy, which can be used to cut down the number of models which we need to consider. The physically promising ones can then be subjected to a more detailed analysis. In this section we will achieve this by first imposing the physical constraint that there exists a freely-acting discrete symmetry of the Calabi-Yau manifold which, when divided out, leads to three families of matter. As we will see, this simple constraint already provides a substantial reduction in the number of models. Once we have reduced the number of cases that we need to consider, we will then proceed to a more detailed analysis of the remaining models.

3.1 An initial physical constraint: obtaining three families

For a given CICY, what discrete symmetries are available to us in our efforts to obtain a standard like model? An obvious necessary condition for the existence of a freely-acting discrete symmetry G of X is that the Euler number $\chi(X)$ be divisible by the group order $|G|$. This condition can be considerably refined by using the indices discussed in Ref. [30]. In addition to the Euler number, the Euler characteristics $\chi(\mathcal{N}^k \otimes TX^l)$ and Hirzebruch signatures $\sigma(\mathcal{N}^k \otimes TX^l)$ of the “twisted” bundles $\mathcal{N}^k \otimes TX^l$ (where we recall from Eq. (2.2) that \mathcal{N} is the normal bundle of X) must be divisible by the group order $|G|$ for all integers $k, l \geq 0$. It was shown in Ref. [30], that it is sufficient to consider the cases $(k, l) = (0, 1), (1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0)$ for the Euler characteristic and $(k, l) = (1, 1)$ for the Hirzebruch signature without losing information. We have computed these indices for all of the relevant CICYs, using the equations provided in Ref. [30], and their common divisors in any one case provides us with a list, $S(X)$, which must include the orders of all freely-acting symmetry groups for X . It turns out that this list is quite restrictive and in many cases provides precisely the orders of the actual symmetries available.

The Euler characteristic of the upstairs bundle V and the downstairs bundle \hat{V} are related by $\chi(\hat{V}) = \chi(V)/|G|$. Hence, given that the Euler characteristic determines the number of families present in the model, only bundles V satisfying

$$\chi(V) \in 3S(X) \tag{3.1}$$

can lead to cases with three families. We have scanned all 7118 bundles and find that only 91, on five different CICYs, pass this “three-family” criterion. More specifically, these are:

- Five bundles on the quintic, $X = [\mathbb{P}^4 | 5]$, one each with structure groups $SU(5)$ and $SU(4)$ and the other three with structure group $SU(3)$. All but one require a group of order $|G| = 25$ which can indeed be realized by the well-known freely-acting $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ symmetry of the quintic. A single bundle with structure group $SU(3)$ requires a group of order 5, realized by either of the \mathbb{Z}_5 's mentioned above (see Table 3).
- Three bundles on $X = [\mathbb{P}^5 | 33]$, two with structure group $SU(4)$ and requiring symmetry orders $|G| = 18$ and $|G| = 12$ respectively, and a third with structure group $SU(3)$, requiring $|G| = 9$. Only the last case can be realized by a freely-acting symmetry, namely $G = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ (see Table 4).
- One bundle with structure group $SU(3)$ on $X = [\mathbb{P}^7 | 2222]$ with required symmetry order $|G| = 16$. This CICY has two freely-acting symmetries of order 32, namely $\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ and $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{Z}_4$, where \mathbb{H} is the quaternionic group. Any subgroup G of order 16 of one of these two groups can be used (see Table 5).
- One $SU(3)$ bundle on the bi-cubic,

$$X = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbb{P}^2 & 3 \\ \mathbb{P}^2 & 3 \end{array} \right], \quad (3.2)$$

requiring a symmetry order $|G| = 9$, which can be realized by a freely-acting symmetry $G = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ (see Table 6).

- 81 bundles with structure group $SU(3)$ on the tetra-quadric,

$$X = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \end{array} \right], \quad (3.3)$$

all with required symmetry order 16. This symmetry order is realized by the freely-acting, non-Abelian, symmetry $G = \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ (see Table 7).

While the criterion (3.1) is necessary for a realistic model, it is by no means sufficient. In particular, it is not yet clear whether the above 91 bundles V indeed descend to bundles \hat{V} on the quotient manifold, that is, if they admit an equivariant structure under the corresponding symmetry groups G . In the rest of this section we shall discuss how this can be decided. In the next section we will then apply this knowledge to exhaustively study the list given above.

3.2 Equivariant Structures

We wish to consider Calabi-Yau three-folds X with a fixed point free discrete group action, G . With the goal in mind of creating three-generation heterotic models (via the use of Wilson lines), we are interested in constructing new smooth three-folds X/G with $\pi_1(X/G) \neq 0$. That is, we will construct a multi-degree cover, $q : X \rightarrow X/G$, of degree equal to the order of $|G|$. We now need to discuss how to deal with the gauge bundle in such a quotient construction [50–52].

More precisely, we wish to find out if a bundle $V \xrightarrow{\pi} X$ descends to a bundle \hat{V} on X/G , in the sense that $V \cong q^*\hat{V}$. For a bundle to descend to the quotient space it is necessary that the

automorphisms G of X “lift” to automorphisms of the bundle V over X . That is, for each $g \in G$, there must exist a bundle morphism, that is a map $\phi_g : V \rightarrow V$ which commutes with the projection $\pi : V \rightarrow X$ (i.e. $\phi_g \circ \pi = \pi \circ \phi_g$) and covers the action $g : X \rightarrow X$ on the base. Such a lifting of the group action is called an *invariant structure* on V . All this can be expressed by saying that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\phi_g} & V \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ X & \xrightarrow{g} & X \end{array} \quad (3.4)$$

commutes for all $g \in G$. Invariance alone, however, is not enough for the bundle to descend to X/G . We must further require that the ϕ_g satisfy a so-called *co-cycle condition*, namely that for all $g, h \in G$,

$$\phi_g \circ \phi_h = \phi_{gh} . \quad (3.5)$$

An invariant structure on V with morphisms ϕ_g which satisfy the cocycle condition is called an *equivariant structure* on V . If V allows for such a set of morphisms it is said to admit an equivariant structure and, in this case, it descends to a bundle \hat{V} on X/G . Moreover, the set of vector bundles on \hat{X} is in one-to-one correspondence with the set of equivariant vector bundles on X .

Direct sums, tensor products, and dualizations of equivariant bundles are equivariant by the obvious induced representations [53]. As we shall now see, if a bundle, V , is defined by a short exact sequence of equivariant bundles, as in (2.4), then there is an induced equivariant structure on V as well.

3.2.1 Equivariant structures on monad bundles

The simplest way to ensure that a monad bundle, V , admits an equivariant structure is to build equivariant structures on the terms B and C in the monad, (2.4), and then induce an equivariant structure on V . Let B and C be sums of line bundles over X , and

$$0 \rightarrow V \xrightarrow{\iota} B \xrightarrow{f} C \rightarrow 0 , \quad (3.6)$$

where ι is the injection, $f : B \rightarrow C$ is a bundle morphism covering the identity on X and $V \cong \text{Ker}(f)$. Assume that B and C admit equivariant structures under G with associated isomorphisms $\phi_{B,g}$ and $\phi_{C,g}$ ³. Then, we have the following diagrams, one for each $g \in G$, built from two exact sequences, which are written over X and $g(X) \approx X$, respectively.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{\iota} & B & \xrightarrow{f} & C & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow \phi_{B,g} & & \downarrow \phi_{C,g} & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{\iota} & B & \xrightarrow{f} & C & \rightarrow & 0 \end{array} \quad (3.7)$$

If we ask that the right hand sides of these diagrams commute, so that

$$\phi_{C,g} \circ f = f \circ \phi_{B,g} , \quad (3.8)$$

³In fact, it can be shown that if B admits an equivariant structure, C admits an invariant structure and the diagram (3.7) commutes in its right-hand block, then it follows that C admits an equivariant structure as well.

then we can construct bundle morphisms $\phi_{V,g}$ by setting $\phi_{V,g} = \iota^{-1} \circ \phi_{B,g} \circ \iota$ where the inverse map ι^{-1} is understood to be defined only over the image of V in B .

Given that $\phi_{B,g}$ and $\phi_{C,g}$ are bundle isomorphisms, the Snake Lemma [54, 55],

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker}(\phi_{V,g}) \rightarrow \text{Ker}(\phi_{B,g}) \rightarrow \text{Ker}(\phi_{C,g}) \rightarrow \text{Coker}(\phi_{V,g}) \rightarrow \text{Coker}(\phi_{B,g}) \rightarrow \text{Coker}(\phi_{C,g}) \rightarrow 0 ,$$

then shows that the $\phi_{V,g}$ are bundle isomorphisms and, hence, that V is invariant. Furthermore, if the intertwining condition (3.8) is satisfied, and B and C are equivariant (that is, if $\phi_{B,g}$ and $\phi_{C,g}$ are isomorphisms satisfying the cocycle condition (3.5)), then we can show that, in fact, V is equivariant.

$$\phi_{V,g} \circ \phi_{V,h} = \iota^{-1} \circ \phi_{B,g} \circ \iota \circ \iota^{-1} \circ \phi_{B,h} \circ \iota = \iota^{-1} \circ \phi_{B,g} \circ \phi_{B,h} \circ \iota = \iota^{-1} \circ \phi_{B,gh} \circ \iota = \phi_{V,gh} . \quad (3.9)$$

This can be summarized in the following

Lemma : Let B and C be G -equivariant bundles over X . The bundle V over X is defined by the short exact sequence (3.6). If $f \circ \phi_{B,g} = \phi_{C,g} \circ f \ \forall g$, that is, if the right-hand side of the diagrams (3.7) commute, then V is G -equivariant. In this case, the bundle isomorphisms $\phi_{V,g} : V \rightarrow V$ covering g on X are given by $\phi_{V,g} = \iota^{-1} \circ \phi_{B,g} \circ \iota$ and satisfy $\phi_{V,g} \circ \phi_{V,h} = \phi_{V,gh}$.

3.2.2 Action on sections and globally generated line bundles

To actually construct the necessary isomorphisms $\phi_{B,g}$ and $\phi_{C,g}$, on the sums of line bundles B and C , we will find it useful to observe that, for the positive monads we consider in this work, B and C are composed of line bundles generated by their global sections. Using this fact, we find that we can build the equivariant morphisms on B and C by constructing explicit actions on the spaces of their global sections, $\Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Gamma(X, C)$.

We begin by describing how an equivariant structure on a bundle U on X induces actions on the section $s : X \rightarrow U$. We have the following diagrams, one for each $g \in G$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{\phi_g} & U \\ s \uparrow & & \uparrow s' \\ X & \xrightarrow{g} & X \end{array} . \quad (3.10)$$

Demanding commutativity of these diagrams implies the existence of maps $s \rightarrow s'$ between sections, which cover the action of G on the base. Such maps, $\Phi_g : \Gamma(X, U) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, U)$ are evidently given by

$$s' = \Phi_g(s) = \phi_g \circ s \circ g^{-1} . \quad (3.11)$$

Using the fact that the ϕ_g define an equivariant structure, and thus satisfy (3.5), we have that $\Phi_h \circ \Phi_g(s) = \phi_h \circ \phi_g \circ g^{-1} \circ h^{-1} = \phi_{hg} \circ s \circ (hg)^{-1} = \phi_{hg}(s)$ and hence,

$$\Phi_h \circ \Phi_g = \Phi_{hg} . \quad (3.12)$$

That is, written as an action on a basis of sections, the maps Φ_g form a representation on $\Gamma(X, U)$ of the discrete group G .

We can now apply this discussion to B and C provided that they both admit an equivariant structure. This leads to representations $\Phi_B : G \rightarrow \Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Phi_C : G \rightarrow \Gamma(X, C)$ of G on the spaces of sections and the intertwining condition (3.8), can be re-written as

$$\Phi_{C,g} \circ \tilde{f} = \tilde{f} \circ \Phi_{B,g} \quad (3.13)$$

where, $\tilde{f} : \Gamma(X, B) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, C)$ is a polynomial map between the sections of B and C (induced from the bundle morphism f of (3.6)). It is worth noting that choosing a monad map \tilde{f} which satisfies the intertwining condition (3.13) is equivalent to choosing a section $f \in \Gamma(X, B^* \otimes C)$ that is invariant under the group action on $\Gamma(X, B^* \otimes C)$ induced by the equivariant structures of B and C [53].

For any equivariant vector bundle, the above discussion can be used to determine the action of the group on the space of sections. However, for globally generated bundles [54, 55], it is possible to reverse the logic above. That is, given the section-wise mappings, Φ_g , it is possible to construct the full bundle morphisms ϕ_g and hence an equivariant structure on V . This provides us with a practical and systematic method of constructing equivariant structures for globally generated bundles and we will apply this method to the bundles B and C . The first step involves choosing a suitable basis on the spaces $\Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Gamma(X, C)$ of sections, which is typically given by sets of vectors with homogeneous polynomial (or even monomial) entries. From Eq. (3.11) we should then carry out a g -actions on this basis, that is $s \rightarrow s \circ g^{-1}$, and combine them with morphisms ϕ_g . If we can find suitable ϕ_g such that the combined linear transformations form a representation of G , then we have succeeded in constructing an equivariant structure.

To see how this works explicitly, let us discuss a simple toy example constructed from line bundles on \mathbb{P}^1 . We consider a symmetry $G = \mathbb{Z}_2^{(1)} \times \mathbb{Z}_2^{(2)}$ of \mathbb{P}^1 , with generators g_1 and g_2 acting on the homogeneous coordinates $[x_0, x_1]$, (with indices defined mod 2) by

$$g_1 : x_k \rightarrow x_{k+1}, \quad g_2 : x_k \rightarrow (-1)^k x_k. \quad (3.14)$$

(The fact that this symmetry is not freely acting is irrelevant for the purpose of illustrating our method.) First, we consider the line bundle $L = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$. The space of sections for this line bundle is represented by linear polynomials in the homogeneous coordinates, so $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, L)$ has a basis $\{x_0, x_1\}$. From Eq. (3.11), the g -action of the two generators (3.14) in this basis is described by the matrices

$$g_1^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_2^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.15)$$

Each of these matrices generates \mathbb{Z}_2 , so L has an equivariant structure under $\mathbb{Z}_2^{(1)}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_2^{(2)}$ (choosing the bundle morphism to be the identity). However, the two matrices do not commute, so they do not, by themselves, represent $\mathbb{Z}_2^{(1)} \times \mathbb{Z}_2^{(2)}$. Can this be fixed by combining the g -action with a suitably chosen bundle morphism? We have $\text{Hom}(L, L) \cong \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \cong \mathbb{C}$ so the bundle morphisms are parametrized by a single complex number. It acts on sections by simple multiplication. This means, we are free to modify the matrices (3.14) by multiplying them with a complex number each but whichever numbers we choose, the matrices will still be non-commuting. Hence, a $\mathbb{Z}_2^{(1)} \times \mathbb{Z}_2^{(2)}$ equivariant structure on L does not exist.

Next, we consider $L^{\oplus 2} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$. The sections $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, L^{\oplus 2})$ of this bundle can be described by two-dimensional vectors with linear polynomial entries, so the space is four-dimensional with basis

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x_0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}. \quad (3.16)$$

The available bundle morphisms are $\text{Hom}(L^{\oplus 2}, L^{\oplus 2}) \cong \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1})^{\oplus 4} \cong \mathbb{C}^{\oplus 4}$ and are explicitly given by complex 2×2 matrices which act linearly on the two-dimensional polynomial vectors (while the matrices (3.15) act “within each component” of these vectors). The freedom of having arbitrary two-dimensional matrices available can now be used to “fix” the non-commutativity of $g_1^{(1)}$ and $g_2^{(1)}$. Relative to the basis (3.16), we can write down the following 4×4 matrices

$$\Phi_{g_1} = g_1^{(1)} \otimes g_1^{(1)}, \quad \Phi_{g_2} = g_2^{(1)} \otimes g_2^{(1)}, \quad (3.17)$$

where the first matrix in each tensor product corresponds to the bundle morphism and the second matrix is the g -actions (3.15). These matrices represent the action of an invariant structure on the sections. Moreover, Φ_{g_1} and Φ_{g_2} both square to one and commute and, hence, they define a representation of $\mathbb{Z}_2^{(1)} \times \mathbb{Z}_2^{(2)}$ on the sections $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, L^{\oplus 2})$. This means that, unlike a single line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$, the rank two bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ does admit a $\mathbb{Z}_2^{(1)} \times \mathbb{Z}_2^{(2)}$ equivariant structure.

For a further, more elaborate example of an equivariant structure, see section 5.

3.3 Spectra Downstairs: The group action on cohomology

If a bundle, V , admits a G -equivariant structure, then there is a natural action of the group G on the cohomology groups $H^i(X, V)$. Since the cohomology of \hat{V} and its wedge powers encodes the particle content of our low energy effective theory, we are interested in determining $H^i(X/G, \hat{V})$ and its relationship to $H^i(X, V)$. As has been discussed in detail in [13], the cohomology of \hat{V} on X/G is precisely the G -invariant part of the cohomology on X (where invariance is relative to the group action induced from the equivariant structure, as discussed for the case of sections in section 3.2.2). That is,

$$H^i(X/G, \hat{V}) = H_{inv}^i(X, V). \quad (3.18)$$

In the presence of Wilson lines, the physical spectrum changes still further. We have considered vector bundles with structure group $\mathcal{G} = SU(n)$ for $n = 3, 4, 5$, so that the commutant within E_8 will be a GUT symmetry, E_6 , $SO(10)$, or $SU(5)$, respectively. The GUT symmetry of this four-dimensional effective theory can then be broken with Wilson lines to a group \mathcal{H} which contains the standard model gauge group. To analyse the particle content in the presence of the Wilson line we should decompose the **248** adjoint representation of E_8 under the sub-group $\mathcal{G} \times G \times \mathcal{H} \subset E_8$. Formally, this decomposition can be written as

$$\mathbf{248} \rightarrow \bigoplus_a (\mathcal{R}_a, R_a, \mathcal{S}_a), \quad (3.19)$$

where a triple $(\mathcal{R}, R, \mathcal{S})$ denotes a representation of $\mathcal{G} \times G \times \mathcal{H}$. A Wilson line, W , is a flat bundle on X/G induced via the embedding of the discrete group G , which is the fundamental group of our

quotiented manifolds, into the visible sector gauge group, H . The complete “downstairs” bundle is now given by

$$U = \hat{V} \oplus W , \quad (3.20)$$

We denote by U_a the bundle associated to U in the representation (\mathcal{R}_a, R_a) and by V_a the bundle associated to V in the representation \mathcal{R}_a . The multiplets transforming in the representation \mathcal{S}_a under the low-energy group \mathcal{H} are given by the “downstairs” cohomology $H^1(X/G, U_a)$. For the purpose of calculating these cohomologies it is useful to relate them to “upstairs” cohomologies. The relevant relation is

$$H^1(X/G, U_a) = (H^1(X, V_a) \otimes R_a)_{\text{inv}} , \quad (3.21)$$

where the subscript “inv” indicates the part which transforms as a singlet under the discrete group G . So, in practice, once the upstairs cohomologies $H^1(X, V_a)$ have been found we need to determine their representation content under G , tensor with the G -representations R_a , and then extract the G -singlets.

Finding the G -representation content of $H^1(X, V_a)$ is most conveniently done by the introduction of characters [53]. Let us denote by $R_{H^1(X, V_a)}$ the G -representation of $H^1(X, V_a)$ and by $\chi_{H^1(X, V_a)}$ the associated character. These characters can be computed from the equivariant structures on $\Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Gamma(X, C)$ as will be shown in the next sub-section. Further, let R_p be a complete set of irreducible G -representations with associated characters χ_p . It is well-known that these characters are orthonormal under the scalar product

$$(\chi_p, \chi_q) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_p(g) \bar{\chi}_q(g) . \quad (3.22)$$

Parametrizing the representation content of $R_{H^1(X, V_a)}$ by

$$R_{H^1(X, V_a)} = \bigoplus_p n_a^p R_p , \quad (3.23)$$

it is clear that the integers n_a^p can be extracted from

$$n_a^p = (\chi_p, \chi_{H^1(X, V_a)}) . \quad (3.24)$$

3.3.1 The equivariant action on $H^1(X, V)$ and $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)$

While the discussion of the previous subsection holds in general, it is useful to consider explicitly the specific case of a positive monad bundle, V , and the cohomology $H^1(X, V)$. Taking the long exact sequence in cohomology associated to (2.4) we obtain

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(X, V) \rightarrow H^0(X, B) \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} H^0(X, C) \rightarrow H^1(X, V) \rightarrow H^1(X, B) \rightarrow \dots \quad (3.25)$$

For a positive monad, $H^i(X, B) = H^i(X, C) = 0$ for $i > 0$ by the Kodaira vanishing theorem, and for a stable bundle $H^0(V) = 0$. Thus, for a stable bundle, defined by a positive monad, the only non-vanishing cohomology of V is

$$H^1(X, V) \cong \frac{\Gamma(X, C)}{\tilde{f}(\Gamma(X, B))} . \quad (3.26)$$

The map \tilde{f} , is the induced map on cohomology associated to the bundle map f in (2.4).

We can use the intertwining condition (3.13) to relate the representations $\Phi_{B,g}, \Phi_{C,g}$, of the equivariant structure acting on $\Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Gamma(X, C)$. Since \tilde{f} is injective, the condition

$$\Phi_{C,g} \circ \tilde{f} = \tilde{f} \circ \Phi_{B,g} \quad (3.27)$$

can be inverted on $\text{Im}(\tilde{f})$ to obtain

$$\Phi_{C,g}|_{\text{Im}(\tilde{f})} = \tilde{f} \circ \Phi_{B,g} \circ \tilde{f}^{-1}|_{\text{Im}(\tilde{f})} . \quad (3.28)$$

This relation means that the restriction of $\Phi_{C,g}$ to $\text{Im}(\tilde{f})$ is equivalent (as a representation) to $\Phi_{B,g}$ [53]. Hence, we have

$$\chi_{H^1(X,V)} = \chi_{\Gamma(X,C)} - \chi_{\Gamma(X,B)} . \quad (3.29)$$

The characters $\chi_{\Gamma(X,C)}$ and $\chi_{\Gamma(X,B)}$ can be computed from the explicit representation matrices $\Phi_{B,g}$ and $\Phi_{C,g}$.

In order to illustrate how to compute the representation content of a space of sections, we shall return to the toy example which we introduced at the end of sub-section 3.2.2. The group $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ has four irreducible representations, all one-dimensional, which we denote by $R_{(\pm 1, \pm 1)}$ with characters $\chi_{(\pm 1, \pm 1)}$. Since we are dealing with an Abelian group every element of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ forms its own conjugacy class, so that characters are specified by four values. For the characters of the four irreducible representations we have

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{(1,1)} &= (1, 1, 1, 1) & , & \quad \chi_{(1,-1)} &= (1, 1, -1, -1) \\ \chi_{(-1,1)} &= (1, -1, 1, -1) & , & \quad \chi_{(-1,-1)} &= (1, -1, -1, 1) \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

By taking the traces of the matrices (3.17) it is easily seen that the character for the G -representation on $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, L^{\oplus 2})$ is given by

$$\chi_{\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, L^{\oplus 2})} = (4, 0, 0, 0) . \quad (3.31)$$

From Eqs. (3.22)–(3.24), this means every irreducible representation of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ is contained in $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, L^{\oplus 2})$ precisely once.

To compute the number of Higgs multiplets we will also need to deal with equivariant cohomologies of $\wedge^2 V$. We start by writing down the exterior power sequence for $\wedge^2 V$ associated to the monad sequence (3.6). Splitting up this exterior power sequence by introducing a co-kernel K we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow \wedge^2 V \rightarrow \wedge^2 B \rightarrow K \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\rightarrow K \rightarrow B \otimes C \rightarrow S^2 C \rightarrow 0 . \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

The associated long exact sequence contains

$$\dots \rightarrow H^1(X, \wedge^2 B) \rightarrow H^1(X, K_3) \rightarrow H^2(X, \wedge^2 V) \rightarrow H^2(X, \wedge^2 B) \rightarrow \dots \quad (3.33)$$

$$\dots \rightarrow H^0(X, B \otimes C) \xrightarrow{F} H^0(X, S^2 C) \rightarrow H^1(X, K_3) \rightarrow H^1(X, B \otimes C) \rightarrow \dots . \quad (3.34)$$

For positive monads we have $H^1(X, \wedge^2 B) = H^2(X, \wedge^2 B) = 0$ so that $H^1(X, K) \cong H^2(X, \wedge^2 V)$ from the first long exact sequence above. Further, $H^1(X, B \otimes C) \cong 0$ for positive monads and combined with the second long exact sequence above this implies

$$H^1(X, \wedge^2 V) \cong \frac{\Gamma(X, S^2 C)}{\tilde{F}(\Gamma(X, B \otimes C))} . \quad (3.35)$$

Here, \tilde{F} is induced from the monad map f . It turns out that this map is typically not injective (in fact, in relevant examples the dimension of $\Gamma(X, B \otimes C)$ is larger than that of $\Gamma(X, S^2 C)$), but we still have the relation

$$\chi_{H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)} = \chi_{\Gamma(X, S^2 C)} - \chi_{\text{Im}(\tilde{F})} = \chi_{\text{Coker}(\tilde{F})} , \quad (3.36)$$

between the various characters. It has been shown [6] that $\text{Coker}(\tilde{F}) = 0$ for generic choices of the monad map f and, hence, that the number of Higgs multiplets vanishes generically. However, it can also be shown that special choices for f can lead to a non-vanishing number of Higgs multiplets [5, 9]. This is of particular importance in the present context since the monad map is restricted by the intertwining condition (3.13) and is, hence, “special” by construction. Our first task, therefore, is to compute $\text{Coker}(\tilde{F})$ for a map \tilde{F} which is induced from an monad map that obeys the intertwining condition, but which is otherwise generic. If the result is non-zero, the appearance of Higgs multiplets would be linked to the existence of an equivariant structure of the monad and would, in this sense, be automatic. Otherwise, one might want to specialise the monad map f further, beyond what is dictated by the intertwining condition (3.13), until Higgs multiplets arise. In either case, we then need to compute the associated character $\chi_{H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)}$ from Eq. (3.36) and determine the number of surviving “downstairs” Higgs multiplets following the discussion of the previous sub-section.

3.4 Further simple tests for equivariant structures

In the next section we shall discuss which of the bundles in the list of Section 3.1 admit equivariant structures. Before we do this, however, it is worth observing that, now that we have an understanding of equivariant structures, we can spot a few more simple topological conditions which must be satisfied by a bundle V .

If V is G -equivariant then it is isomorphic to the pull-back of a bundle \hat{V} on the quotient space X/G (i.e. $V \approx q^*(\hat{V})$ where $q : X \rightarrow X/G$). As a result of the simple properties of Chern classes and pull-back maps,

$$c_i(q^*(\hat{V})) = q^*(c_i(\hat{V})) , \quad (3.37)$$

we can make several restrictions on the Chern classes of a bundle V if it is to be the pull-back of a bundle on X/G . Hence, we can rule out even more bundles on the grounds that they admit no equivariant structure.

If we denote the generators of $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ by J_r , where $r = 1 \dots h^{1,1}(X)$, and let \hat{J}_a be the generators of $H^2(X/G, \mathbb{Z})$, with $a = 1, \dots, h^{1,1}(X/G)$, then we can express the relationship between these sets of basis forms as

$$q^*(\hat{J}_a) = K_a^r J_r , \quad (3.38)$$

for some matrix of integers K_a^r . Thus for a bundle $V = q^*(\hat{V})$,

$$c_1(q^*(\hat{V}))^r J_r = c_1(q^*(\hat{V})) = q^*(c_1(\hat{V})^a \hat{J}_a) = c_1(\hat{V})^a K_a^r J_r . \quad (3.39)$$

Hence, the coefficients of the first Chern classes of V and \hat{V} are related as follows.

$$c_1(q^*(\hat{V}))^r = c_1(\hat{V})^a K_a^r . \quad (3.40)$$

To illustrate this, let us consider the case of the quintic $[\mathbb{P}^4 | 5]$, with a freely acting $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ symmetry. In this case, the Picard groups of both X and X/G are one-dimensional, and hence there is only a single integer, K_1^1 in (3.38), which is to be determined. We denote the generator of $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ by J (the dual to the divisor class H , the restriction of the hyperplane from \mathbb{P}^4). It is straightforward to show that $5H$ is the pullback of the generator of the second homology of X/G . Thus, if we define \hat{H} to be the basis of the divisor class on X/G , a simple analysis of the group action yields that

$$q^*(\mathcal{O}(\hat{H})) = \mathcal{O}(5H) . \quad (3.41)$$

Hence, $5J = c_1(q^*(\mathcal{O}(\hat{H}))) = q^*(c_1(\mathcal{O}(\hat{H}))) = q^*(\hat{J})$ and it is clear J is related to $\hat{J} \in H^2(X/G, \mathbb{Z})$ via

$$q^*(\hat{J}) = K_1^1 J = 5J . \quad (3.42)$$

As a result, if a bundle, V , on the quintic is to admit an $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ -equivariant structure, it must be the case that $c_1(V) = 5m$ for some integer, m .

Using the relationship between \hat{J}_a and J_r , we can derive further conditions on the second and third Chern classes of equivariant bundles. To begin, we note that the triple intersection numbers, \hat{d}_{abc} of X/G can be determined via

$$\int_X q^*(\hat{J}_a) \wedge q^*(\hat{J}_b) \wedge q^*(\hat{J}_c) = \int_X q^*(\hat{J}_a \wedge \hat{J}_b \wedge \hat{J}_c) = |G| \int_{X/G} (\hat{J}_a \wedge \hat{J}_b \wedge \hat{J}_c) . \quad (3.43)$$

Expanding out both sides and using Eq. (3.38) we find

$$K_a^r K_b^s K_c^t d_{rst} = |G| \int_{X/G} (\hat{J}_a \wedge \hat{J}_b \wedge \hat{J}_c) = |G| \hat{d}_{abc} \quad (3.44)$$

where $d_{tsr} = \int_X J_t \wedge J_s \wedge J_r$ are the triple intersection numbers of X .

Next we note that the second Chern class must satisfy

$$\int_X c_2(q^*(\hat{V})) \wedge q^*(\hat{J}_a) = \int_X q^*(c_2(\hat{V})) \wedge \hat{J}_a = |G| \int_{X/G} c_2(\hat{V}) \wedge \hat{J}_a . \quad (3.45)$$

Therefore, expanding the integrands in a basis of harmonic forms, and again using Eq. (3.38), we have

$$c_2(q^*(\hat{V}))^{ts} d_{tsr} K_a^r \equiv c_2(q^*(\hat{V}))_r K_a^r = |G| \int_{X/G} c_2(\hat{V}) \wedge \hat{J}_a . \quad (3.46)$$

From Eqs. (3.43) and (3.44) we can expand this further as

$$c_2(q^*(\hat{V}))_r K_a^r = |G| c_2(\hat{V})^{cb} \hat{d}_{cba} = |G| c_2(\hat{V})_a = |G| m_a , \quad (3.47)$$

where m_a is an integer. This expression constrains the second Chern class of an equivariant bundle and is listed in Table 1 for the specific manifolds and symmetries considered in this work. Furthermore, (3.47) can be strengthened still further by requiring that both $c_2(q^*(\hat{V}))$ and $c_2(\hat{V})$ be integrally normalized.

As an example, consider the quintic with $G = \mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$. Using the fact that $K_1^1 = 5$, the condition (3.47) becomes $c_2(q^*(\hat{V}))_1 = 5m$ for some integer m . However, we must be careful and note that $J^2/5$ is an element of the integer cohomology, $H^4(X, \mathbb{Z})$, while using the intersection numbers, \hat{d} from (3.43), we see that $\hat{J}^2/25 \in H^4(\hat{X}, \mathbb{Z})$. However, the pull-back does not preserve such normalization, that is, $q^*(\hat{J}^2/25) = J^2$. Accounting for this difference, we have the stronger condition, $c_2(V)_1 = 25n$. That is, $c_2(V)$ must be divisible by 25 if V is to admit a $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ -equivariant structure. For a detailed discussion of integral cohomology and torsion in this context, see Ref. [64].

Finally, for the third Chern class of the bundle, we have

$$\int_X c_3(q^*(\hat{V})) = \int_X q^*(c_3(\hat{V})) = |G| \int_{X/G} c_3(\hat{V}) \quad (3.48)$$

and thus we re-derive the well-known constraint that $c_3(q^*(\hat{V})) = |G|n$ for some integer n . That is, the index of the bundle must be divisible by the order of the group if it is to have a G -equivariant structure [3, 36].

Rewriting these conditions, we find that the topological constraints on G -equivariant vector bundles on X are determined, in terms of a given set of integers K_a^r , defined in (3.38), to be

$$c_1(V)^r = l^a K_a^r \quad (3.49)$$

$$c_2(V)_r K_a^r = |G| m_a \quad (3.50)$$

$$c_3(V) = |G| n \quad (3.51)$$

for some integers, l^a, m_a and n . The coefficients above are correct for the Chern classes as defined in equations (2.8), (2.9) and (2.10).

4 The results

The positive monad bundles that pass the “three-generation” test, (3.1), have been described in the previous section and are listed in Appendix B. Before we proceed to analyze which of these bundles can give rise to physically relevant heterotic theories, we should ask whether this list can be obviously reduced by any other simple criteria.

From the results of Section 3.4, there are a series of simple checks to perform on the Chern classes of positive monad bundles V in order to decide if they (or their constituent sums of line bundles B and C) admit equivariant structures. The conditions for each of the manifolds listed in Section 2, are given in the table below. Using the results of Table 1 we immediately discover that the vast majority of the bundles listed in Appendix B do not admit equivariant structures. For example, of the data set of E_6 bundles listed in appendix B, 81 of these models arise on the tetraquadric manifold in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Applying the constraint on the second Chern class of V given in Table 1, we find that none of these bundles can descend to $X/(\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{Z}_2)$. However, some of the 81 can admit equivariant structures for the quaternionic symmetry, \mathbb{H} alone (see appendix A.2 for an example). Since we are interested in three generation models, we will not consider this set further.

The single $SO(10)$ model resulting from the scan of Section 3.1 is also ruled out immediately. The bundle, which is on the quintic, is defined via the short exact sequence,

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(2)^{\oplus 3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1)^{\oplus 4} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(4) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(3)^{\oplus 2} \rightarrow 0 \quad . \quad (4.1)$$

$X^{h^{1,1},h^{2,1}}$	$\hat{X}^{h^{1,1},h^{2,1}}$	G	K_a^r	$c_1(V)$	$c_2(V)$	$c_3(V)$
$[\mathbb{P}^4 5]^{1,101}$	$\hat{X}^{1,21}$	\mathbb{Z}_5	1	l	$5m$	$5n$
$[\mathbb{P}^4 5]^{1,101}$	$\hat{X}^{1,5}$	$\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$	5	$5l$	$25m$	$25n$
$[\mathbb{P}^5 3\ 3]^{1,73}$	$\hat{X}^{1,9}$	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$	3	$3l$	$9m$	$9n$
$[\mathbb{P}^7 2\ 2\ 2\ 2]^{1,65}$	$\hat{X}^{1,5}$	$\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$	2	$2l$	$8m$	$16n$
$[\mathbb{P}^7 2\ 2\ 2\ 2]^{1,65}$	$\hat{X}^{1,5}$	$\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$	2	$2l$	$8m$	$16n$
$[\mathbb{P}^7 2\ 2\ 2\ 2]^{1,65}$	$\hat{X}^{1,5}$	$\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$	2	$2l$	$8m$	$16n$
$\left[\begin{array}{c c} \mathbb{P}^2 & 3 \\ \mathbb{P}^2 & 3 \end{array} \right]^{2,83}$	$\hat{X}^{2,11}$	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$	$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(3l_1 + l_2, l_2)$	$c_2(V)_r K_a^r = 9m_a$	$9n$
$\left[\begin{array}{c c} \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \end{array} \right]^{4,68}$	$\hat{X}^{1,5}$	$\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$	$(1, 1, 1, 1)$	$l(1, 1, 1, 1)$	$c_2(V)_r K_1^r = 16m$	$16n$

Table 1: Conditions on the Chern classes of G -equivariant vector bundles on X . Above, $\hat{X} = X/G$ is the quotient manifold and m, n, l_i are integers.

We find that $c_2(V) = -45$ which is not divisible by 25 as required by Table 1. Hence this bundle does not admit an equivariant structure and will be of no use to us in model building.

The remaining four E_6 models and a single $SU(5)$ model survive our preliminary checks. We shall see in the following sections that all of these do admit equivariant structures and produce three-generation models after quotienting X by G .

4.1 The E_6 Models

4.1.1 E_6 GUTs and colored triplets

In this section, we demonstrate that, as expected by the standard arguments [3, 56], when breaking the E_6 GUTs to the Standard Model using Wilson lines, we will always have colored triplet Higgs. As a result, these E_6 models are less interesting than the $SO(10)$ or $SU(5)$ models, and are of limited use without further fine tuning to split the doublet-triplet.

A key feature of E_6 GUTs, as opposed to $SO(10)$ or $SU(5)$, is that the fermions and Higgs multiplets all reside in the same representation, namely the **27** (for all positive monad bundles, $h^1(V^*) = 0$ and hence the **27** anti-families all vanish). As usual, we will break E_6 with Wilson lines to obtain the standard model symmetry (with extra $U(1)$ gauge factors). Let \mathcal{S}_a denote the representations of the low-energy group \mathcal{H} contained in **27**. Then, as explained in Ref. [3], the number n_a^\pm , of massless positive and negative chirality fermions transforming as \mathcal{S}_a under the low-energy gauge group satisfies: $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{S}_a) = n_a^+ - n_a^- = N_{gen} \forall a$. Thus we expect massless colour-triplets to be present in the low-energy spectrum.

4.1.2 An example $SU(3)$ bundle

To confirm the expectation above, we give as an example the single E_6 three-generation model available on $[\mathbb{P}^5 | 33]$, with $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ Wilson lines.

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1)^{\oplus 6} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X(2)^{\oplus 3} \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.2)$$

The bundle satisfies $\text{Ind}(V) = -27$ and hence, under the $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry available on X , can produce a three-generation model. Labeling the coordinates of \mathbb{P}^5 , as (x_i, y_i) , where $i = 0, \dots, 2$, the group action is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_3^{(1)} &: g_1 : x_k \rightarrow x_{k+1}, & g_1 : y_k &\rightarrow y_{k+1} \\ \mathbb{Z}_3^{(2)} &: g_2 : x_k \rightarrow \alpha^{-k} x_k, & g_2 : y_k &\rightarrow \alpha^k y_k, \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where $\alpha^3 = 1$ is a primitive root of unity. For the monad bundle in (4.2), an equivariant structure can be defined for $B = \mathcal{O}(1)^{\oplus 6}$ and $C = \mathcal{O}(2)^{\oplus 3}$, as described in Section 3.2.2, by the following actions on the spaces $\Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Gamma(X, C)$:

$$\Phi_{B, g_i}(s) = \phi_{B, g_i} \circ s \circ g_i^{-1}, \quad \Phi_{C, g_i}(s) = \phi_{C, g_i} \circ s \circ g_i^{-1} \quad (4.4)$$

Here

$$\phi_{B, g_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_{B, g_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_{C, g_1} = (\gamma_1), \quad \phi_{C, g_2} = (\gamma_2^2) \quad (4.5)$$

with

$$\gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.6)$$

With these explicit matrices in hand, we can write out $\Phi_{B, g_i}, \Phi_{C, g_i}$ as matrices acting on bases of monomials. Next, we can compute their characters,

$$\chi_{\Phi}^i(g) = \text{tr}(\Phi_g^i), \quad (4.7)$$

and use (3.22) to find the explicit decompositions, (3.23), of the representations in terms of irreducible representations of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$. We find that Φ_B contains $h^0(X, B)/9$ copies, and Φ_C $h^0(X, C)/9$ copies, of the regular representation. As a result, by (3.26) and (3.29), we find that, $H^1(X, V)$ carries 27 copies of the regular representation. Combining this with any Wilson line that could break E_6 to the gauge group $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1) \times U(1) \times U(1)$ results in a low energy particle spectrum containing exactly three of each of the standard model fields and three exotic colour triplets, as predicted above.

Similarly, the other three E_6 bundles in our list produce models with the standard model spectrum, plus colour triplets and two additional gauged $U(1)$ symmetries. With this observation in hand, we turn to the final model of the positive monad scan.

4.2 The $SU(5)$ model

From the entire positive monad data set, we find only a single $SU(5)$ model survives the three-generation test (3.1). The bundle,

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(2)^{\oplus 5} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1)^{\oplus 5} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X(3)^{\oplus 5} \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.8)$$

on the quintic, satisfies all of the conditions on Chern classes given in Table 1, and admits an equivariant structure with respect to the $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ symmetry of the quintic.

This bundle was first presented as a potential three-generation model in Ref. [37]⁴. Unfortunately, since the structure group of this bundle is $SU(5)$, and we have only \mathbb{Z}_5 (or $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$) Wilson lines at our disposal, it is not possible to break the gauge group down to that of the standard model. As a result, this model is of limited use from a phenomenological point of view.

On the quintic, the freely acting $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ symmetry acts on the coordinates x_k , $k = 0, \dots, 4$ and is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_5^{(1)} : & \quad g_1 : x_k \rightarrow x_{k+1} \\ \mathbb{Z}_5^{(2)} : & \quad g_2 : x_k \rightarrow \alpha^k x_k \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

where $\alpha^5 = 1$.

By equivariant obstruction theory, we know that a single copy of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ on the quintic does not admit a $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ -equivariant structure (see Appendix A.1). Indeed, using (3.11) and (4.9) one can immediately show that the two \mathbb{Z}_5 group actions on the space of global sections $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(1))$ do not commute. Rather, the matrices induced from (4.9) form a representation of the order 125 Heisenberg group. Fortunately, however, the sum $\mathcal{O}_X(1)^{\oplus 5}$ *does* admit an equivariant structure.

Similarly to the $SU(3)$ case of the previous section, we can define the group action on V in terms of equivariant structures on $B = \mathcal{O}_X(2)^{\oplus 5} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1)^{\oplus 5}$ and $C = \mathcal{O}_X(3)^{\oplus 5}$. Following Section 3.2.2, we can define the equivariant structures on B and C via group actions on their sections. Explicitly, we take the action on $\Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Gamma(X, C)$ to be

$$\Phi_{B, g_i}(s) = \phi_{B, g_i} \circ s \circ g_i^{-1}, \quad \Phi_{C, g_i} = \phi_{C, g_i} \circ s \circ g_i^{-1} \quad (4.10)$$

where

$$\phi_{B, g_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_{B, g_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_2^4 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_2^3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_{C, g_1} = (\gamma_1), \quad \phi_{C, g_2} = (\gamma_2^2) \quad (4.11)$$

and

$$\gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha^4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.12)$$

With the equivariant structure in hand, we turn now to the particle spectrum. Recall that the particle spectrum of an $SU(5)$ heterotic model is given by the cohomologies: $n_{10} = h^1(X, V)$,

⁴In addition, while the current paper was in preparation, this bundle was also studied in detail in Ref. [57].

$n_{\overline{\mathbf{5}}} = h^1(X, \wedge^2 V)$ and $n_{\mathbf{5}} = h^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*) = h^2(X, \wedge^2 V)$. Since V in (4.8) is a positive monad, $h^1(X, V^*) = 0$ and hence $n_{\overline{\mathbf{10}}} = 0$. Furthermore, observing that $\text{Ind}(V) = -75$ it follows that $\text{Ind}(\hat{V}) = -3$ on X/G and that the invariant subspace of $H^1(X, V)$ has dimension $h^1(X/G, \hat{V}) = 3$. Note that this also follows immediately from the form of (4.10) given above and the arguments given in Sections 3.2.2 and 3.3.1. The $SU(5)$ model on X/G will, therefore, contain three $\mathbf{10}$ -multiplets on X/G .

As was shown in Refs. [5,6], for a generic choice of the morphism, f , this bundle has $h^2(X, \wedge^2 V) = 0$ and, hence, cannot produce $\mathbf{5}$ -multiplets in its low energy spectrum. However, at a special locus in bundle moduli space (that is, for a special choice of the map f in (4.8)), the cohomology can change [5,9]. Specifically, the following choice of map

$$\tilde{f} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_4^2 & 0 & 0 & x_1^2 & 0 & x_2 & 0 & x_4 & x_3 \\ 0 & x_0^2 & 0 & x_4^2 & 0 & x_3 & 0 & x_2 & x_1 & 0 \\ x_3^2 & 0 & 0 & x_4^2 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & x_0 & 0 & x_1 \\ x_2^2 & 0 & x_1^2 & 0 & 0 & x_1 & x_4 & 0 & x_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3^2 & 0 & x_0^2 & x_2 & 0 & x_4 & 0 & x_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.13)$$

satisfies the intertwining condition, (3.8), and gives rise to $h^2(X, \wedge^2 V) = 6$. The invariant subspace of this under the group action is one-dimensional and thus $h^2(X/G, \hat{V}) = 1$. Thus, we have a single $\mathbf{5}$ on X/G .

In general, for an $SU(n)$ bundle, the indices of \hat{V} and $\wedge^2 \hat{V}$ are related via

$$\text{Ind}(\hat{V}) = (n - 4)\text{Ind}(\wedge^2 \hat{V}) . \quad (4.14)$$

Since \hat{V} is a rank 5 bundle, giving rise to three generations on X/G , we know that on X/G ,

$$\text{Ind}(\hat{V}) = -3 = \text{Ind}(\wedge^2 \hat{V}) \quad (4.15)$$

and as a result, it is clear that $h^1(X, \wedge^2 \hat{V}) = 4$. Thus the spectrum consists of three $\mathbf{10}$ s, four $\overline{\mathbf{5}}$ s, and a single $\mathbf{5}$ multiplet.

5 Extending the class: A look ahead

As we can see from the previous sections, the data set of positive monad, three-generation models turns out to be a surprisingly restricted one. None of the models listed in the previous section produce the exact symmetries and particle content of the standard model. However, the techniques we have developed are readily applicable to the broader class of monad bundles, and a systematic scan of general monads of the form (2.4),(2.5) is already underway [42]. As an example, we will demonstrate here that the data set of semi-positive monads (those that allow zero entries in the line bundles in (2.5)) will be much richer. Specifically, below we will describe a three-generation $SO(10)$ model, which leads exactly to the particle spectrum of the supersymmetric standard model with gauge group $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{B-L}$.

5.1 A $SO(10)$ heterotic standard model from a monad

In this section, we present a new “ $SO(10)$ heterotic standard model”. In particular, we present a $SU(4)$ bundle which admits a $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ -equivariant structure on the “bi-cubic” manifold, defined by

a bi-degree (3, 3) polynomial in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. The low-energy spectrum is such that the bundle produces exactly 3 generations of quarks and leptons on the manifold X/G . While this model contains no Higgs doublets generically, at a special locus in bundle moduli space, exactly one Higgs doublet pair is added to the spectrum.

5.1.1 The manifold

Consider the “bi-cubic” three-fold,

$$X = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbb{P}^2 & 3 \\ \hline \mathbb{P}^2 & 3 \end{array} \right]^{2,83}. \quad (5.1)$$

If we denote the coordinates on $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ by $\{x_i, y_i\}$, where $i = 0, 1, 2$, then a freely acting $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry is generated by [58],

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}_3^{(1)} &: x_k \rightarrow x_{k+1}, \quad y_k \rightarrow y_{k+1} \\ \mathbb{Z}_3^{(2)} &: x_k \rightarrow \alpha^k x_k, \quad y_k \rightarrow \alpha^{-k} y_k. \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

where $\alpha = \exp(2\pi i/3)$. As shown in Ref. [58], the most general bi-degree (3, 3) polynomial invariant under the above symmetry is given by

$$\begin{aligned} p_{(3,3)} = & A_1^{k,\pm} \sum_j x_j^2 x_{j\pm 1} y_{j+k}^2 y_{j+k\pm 1} + A_2^k \sum_j x_j^3 y_{j+k}^3 + A_3 x_1 x_2 x_3 \sum_j y_j^3 \\ & + A_4 y_1 y_2 y_3 \sum_j x_j^3 + A_5 x_1 x_2 x_3 y_1 y_2 y_3 \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

where $j, k = 0, 1, 2$ and there are a total of 12 free coefficients, denoted by A with various indices. In the explicit computations carried out below, we shall take these coefficients to be generic (that is, random) integers.

Having chosen an invariant polynomial, we can quotient X by the $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry, to produce a non-simply connected manifold, $\hat{X} = X/G$. The resulting manifold, \hat{X} , has moduli $h^{1,1}(\hat{X}) = 2$ and $h^{2,1}(\hat{X}) = 11$. In the next subsection, we will consider a rank four vector bundle which also admits a $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ equivariant structure and, hence, descends to a bundle \hat{V} on \hat{X} . To begin, however, we consider how the divisors of X , and the line bundles associated to them behave under the symmetry.

Let the restrictions of the two hyperplane classes in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, be denoted by $\{H_1, H_2\}$. If we take this set as the basis for the divisor classes of X , then it is straightforward to check that the invariant divisor classes invariant under the symmetry action (5.2) are generated by $\{H_1 + H_2, 3H_1\}$ (see Table 1). Thus, we may choose a basis \hat{H}_1, \hat{H}_2 , for the generators of the divisor classes of \hat{X} that are related to the divisors of X via the pullback map: $q^*(\hat{H}_1) = H_1 + H_2$ and $q^*(\hat{H}_2) = 3H_1$. Furthermore, we note that in the basis $\{H_r\}$, the triple intersection numbers, d_{rst} of X are given by $d_{111} = d_{222} = 0$ and otherwise, $d_{rst} = 3$. With these preliminary observations in hand, we turn now to the description of the bundle.

5.1.2 The bundle

On this manifold, we consider the bundle defined by the monad sequence

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)^{\oplus 3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(0, 1)^{\oplus 3} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(2, 2) \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.4)$$

If this bundle is to produce a physically interesting model, we require it to satisfy a number of important physical constraints – namely it that it be a slope stable, holomorphic vector bundle [48] and that it is consistent with heterotic anomaly cancellation. We shall discuss the stability of V in a subsequent section, and begin here by observing that from the formulas of Section 2.2, it is easy to verify that this bundle satisfies the anomaly cancellation condition, (2.9),

$$c_{2r}(V) = \frac{1}{2} d_{rst} \left(\sum_{a=1}^{r_C} c_a^s c_a^t - \sum_{i=1}^{r_B} b_i^s b_i^t \right) = (18, 18) \leq c_{2r}(TX) = (36, 36) . \quad (5.5)$$

From the above, we see that $c_2(TX) - c_2(V)$ is an effective class, hence we are free to take the Hidden sector bundle to be trivial and to satisfy the anomaly cancellation condition with $M5$ -branes. Of course, the fact that V satisfies the anomaly cancellation condition on X is not enough. We must also verify that the associated bundle \hat{V} is part of an anomaly free theory on \hat{X} . To this end, we note that a necessary condition for \hat{V} to be anomaly free is

$$q^*(c_2(\hat{X})) - q^*(c_2(\hat{V})) = q^*([\hat{\mathcal{W}}]) \quad (5.6)$$

where $[\hat{\mathcal{W}}] \in H^4(\hat{X}, \mathbb{Z})$ is the class of an effective curve on \hat{X} . However, we are fortunate that in this example, the integral cohomologies $H^4(\hat{X}, \mathbb{Z})$ and $H^4(X, \mathbb{Z})$ are related via the pullback map, which is an injection

$$q^* : H^4(\hat{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^4(X, \mathbb{Z}) \quad (5.7)$$

defined by the integer correspondence $(n, m) \rightarrow (9n, 9(n-m))$ (see Table 1). As a result, the anomaly cancellation condition on the covering space and on the quotient \hat{X} are equivalent so long as they are satisfied in the integral cohomology.⁵ Finally, it is worth noting that $c_2(V)_r$ in (5.5) satisfies the necessary condition on the second Chern class of equivariant bundles derived in Table 1. Also, observe here that $c_2(V)$ in Eq. (5.5) satisfies the necessary condition on the second Chern class for equivariant bundles derived in Table 1.

In addition, from Eq. (2.10), we have

$$c_3(V) = \frac{1}{3} d_{rst} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{r_B} b_i^r b_i^s b_i^t - \sum_{a=1}^{r_C} c_a^r c_a^s c_a^t \right) = -27, \quad (5.8)$$

and thus, this model passes our initial constraints for a three-family model.

5.1.3 The “Upstairs” spectrum

Before constructing the “downstairs” bundle, \hat{V} , we must obtain the particle content of the “upstairs” theory, that is, the number of **16** and $\overline{\mathbf{16}}$ multiplets, given by $H^1(X, V)$ and $H^1(X, V^*)$ respectively, and the number of **10** multiplets⁶ given by $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V) \approx H^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*)$. First, we observe that from Eq. (5.8) that $\text{Ind}(V) = -27$. Moreover, despite the fact that this is a semi-positive monad, there are no anti-generations, that is $H^i(X, V) = 0$ for $i \neq 1$. To see this, consider the long exact sequence in cohomology associated to (5.4).

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(X, V) \rightarrow H^0(X, B) \rightarrow H^0(X, C) \rightarrow H^1(X, V) \rightarrow \dots \quad (5.9)$$

⁵See Ref. [64] for comments regarding finite torsion components of $H^4(X, \mathbb{Z})$ and discrete anomalies.

⁶Recall that for rank 4 holomorphic vector bundles with $c_1(V) = 0$, the following isomorphism holds: $\wedge^2 V \approx \wedge^2 V^*$.

From the results of Ref. [7], for the cohomology of line bundles on the bi-cubic, we find that

$$H^i(X, \mathcal{O}(k, 0)) = 0 \text{ for } 0 < k < 3 \text{ and } i \neq 0 . \quad (5.10)$$

Using the above, we have $H^i(X, B) = 0$ for $i > 0$. Moreover, as mentioned in the previous sections, since all the line bundles in C have strictly positive entries, $H^i(X, C) = 0$ for $i \neq 0$ by the Kodaira vanishing theorem [54, 55]. As a result, (5.9) reduces to a four-term exact sequence. Next, using the techniques described in Ch. 8 of Ref. [7], we find the map $\tilde{f} : H^0(X, B) \rightarrow H^0(X, C)$ to be injective. Hence, $H^0(X, V) = 0$ (a necessary condition for V to be a slope-stable bundle). Combining these results we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(X, B) \rightarrow H^0(X, C) \rightarrow H^1(X, V) \rightarrow 0 . \quad (5.11)$$

and $H^i(X, V) = 0$, for $i \neq 1$. As a result, the number of **16** multiplets is given by $H^1(X, V) = -27$ and there are no $\overline{\mathbf{16}}$ multiplets.

Next, to compute the number of **10** multiplets, consider the exterior power sequence, (3.32),

$$0 \rightarrow \wedge^2 V \rightarrow \wedge^2 B \rightarrow B \otimes C \rightarrow S^2 C \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.12)$$

For the bundle in (5.4), this leads to the following sequences:

$$0 \rightarrow \wedge^2 V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(2, 0)^{\oplus 3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1)^{\oplus 9} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(0, 2)^{\oplus 3} \rightarrow K \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow K \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(3, 2)^{\oplus 3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(2, 3)^{\oplus 3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(2, 1)^{\oplus 3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 2)^{\oplus 3} \\ &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(2, 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(3, 3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(4, 4) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

Using (5.10) and the ampleness of C once again, the long exact sequences in cohomology associated to (5.12) and (5.13) yield

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow H^0(\wedge^2 V) \rightarrow H^0(X, \wedge^2 B) \rightarrow H^0(X, K) \rightarrow H^1(X, \wedge^2 V) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\rightarrow H^1(X, K) \rightarrow H^2(X, \wedge^2 V) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\rightarrow H^0(X, K) \rightarrow H^0(X, B \otimes C) \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} H^0(X, S^2 C) \rightarrow H^1(X, K) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.15)$$

From the above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(X, \wedge^2 V) &= \text{Coker}(\tilde{H}) & , & \quad \tilde{H} : H^0(X, \wedge^2 B) \rightarrow H^0(X, K) \\ H^2(X, \wedge^2 V) &= H^1(X, K) = \text{Coker}(\tilde{F}) & , & \quad \tilde{F} : H^0(X, B \otimes C) \rightarrow H^0(X, S^2 C) \end{aligned} \quad (5.16)$$

As was proven for positive monads in Ref. [6, 7], and verified explicitly above, for a generic choice of map, f , in (5.4), the induced map \tilde{F} has maximal rank. As a result, its cokernel, $H^1(X, K)$ must vanish and so

$$H^2(X, \wedge^2 V) = 0 \text{ generically} . \quad (5.17)$$

Further, by Serre duality, $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*)^* = H^2(X, \wedge^2 V)$ and thus, we see that the total number of **10** multiplets vanishes. Since we are attempting to build a phenomenologically interesting model and the Higgs doublets reside in the **10** of $SO(10)$ this would seem like an unfortunate result. Fortunately, however, at special loci in moduli space of V , the spectrum can become enhanced by additional numbers of **10** multiplets [5, 9]. As we will demonstrate below, by careful choice of the map f in (5.4) it is possible to increase the number of **10** multiplets by 1, 2 or more.

Finally, it is worth noting that the number of bundle moduli, $H^1(X, V \otimes V^*)$, can be computed from Eq. (7.37) of Ref. [6]:

$$h^1(X, V \otimes V^*) = h^0(X, B^* \otimes C) - h^0(X, B^* \otimes B) - h^0(X, C^* \otimes C) + h^0(X, C^* \otimes B) - h^1(X, C^* \otimes B) + h^1(X, B^* \otimes B) + 1. \quad (5.18)$$

Using the above, we find that the number of singlets is given by $n_1 = h^1(X, V \otimes V^*) = 98$.

5.1.4 The equivariant structure

To define an equivariant structure on V , we begin by noting that under the group action defined in (5.2), the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1)$ is manifestly equivariant and hence $C = \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(2, 2)$ admits an equivariant structure. As in Section 4.2, we shall see that one has to look more carefully in order to define an equivariant structure on the sum of line bundles $B = \mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)^{\oplus 3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(0, 1)^{\oplus 3}$ in (5.4).

First, consider the line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)$. As we shall see, this line bundle is equivariant with respect to each of the \mathbb{Z}_3 symmetries independently. Choosing the basis of sections of \mathcal{L} by $\{x_0, x_1, x_2\}$, we find that for $\mathbb{Z}_3^{(1)}$, the section-wise map is given by

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.19)$$

and for the second $\mathbb{Z}_3^{(2)}$,

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.20)$$

where $\alpha = \exp(2\pi i/3)$.

It is clear that the equivariance (cocycle) condition (3.12) for \mathcal{L} is satisfied for each of $\Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_i}$ independently, since each of the matrices above generate a representation of \mathbb{Z}_3 . Since \mathcal{L} is globally generated, by the arguments of Section 3.2.1, \mathcal{L} is equivariant with respect to \mathbb{Z}_3 . Note that this agrees with the trivial check of equivariance mentioned in Section 3.4, since $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{L}) = 3$ which is divisible by $|\mathbb{Z}_3|$.

However, from the above, we can immediately note that these section mappings, $\Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_i}$ cannot be used to define an equivariant structure with respect to the full, $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry, since the matrices $\Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_1}$ and $\Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_2}$ do not commute. Instead, they form a representation of the order 27 Heisenberg group, $H_{27} = (\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_3$.

Since the equivariant structure of a line bundle is unique up to a character, the above argument shows that \mathcal{L} cannot admit any $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ action. Furthermore, this agrees with the index check and what we would expect from obstruction theory (see Appendix A.1).

However, from the fact that the obstruction to equivariance, $H^2(\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_3) = \mathbb{Z}_3$, it is clear that we can “fix” this obstruction, given sufficiently many copies of $\mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)$. Specifically, while $\mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)$ has no equivariant structure, three copies of the line bundle *can* admit an equivariant structure.

Consider $\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 3} = \mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)^{\oplus 3}$ and the 9×9 matrices defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 3}, g_1} = \phi_{\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 3}, g_1} \otimes \Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_1} \\ \Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_1} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (5.21)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 3}, g_2} = \phi_{\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 3}, g_2} \otimes \Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_2} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha \Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha^2 \Phi_{\mathcal{L}, g_2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (5.22)$$

where \otimes refers to the matrix outer product. These matrices clearly commute and form a representation of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$. The nontrivial bundle morphisms given by $\phi_{\mathcal{L}^{\oplus 3}, g_i}$ rearrange the line bundles $\mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)$ in the sum and introduce the characters, α^k necessary to form an equivariant structure.

Using the above definitions, we define the full equivariant structures on B and C in (5.4) as

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{B, g_i} &= \Phi_{\mathcal{L}_1, g_i} \oplus \Phi_{\mathcal{L}_2, g_i} \\ \Phi_{C, g_i} &= \phi_{\mathcal{O}(1,1), g_i} \circ s \circ g_i^{-1} \oplus \phi_{\mathcal{O}(2,2), g_i} \circ s \circ g_i^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

where $\Phi_{\mathcal{L}_1, g_i}$ is the equivariant action on the global sections of $\mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)^{\oplus 3}$ defined in (5.21) and (5.22) and $\Phi_{\mathcal{L}_2, g_i}$ is its direct analogue for $\mathcal{O}_X(0, 1)^{\oplus 3}$.

With these definitions in hand, we turn now to the equivariance of V itself. From the Lemma in Section 3.2.1, recall that the monad bundle V will admit an equivariant structure if B and C are equivariant and the ‘‘intertwining condition’’, $\phi_{C, g} \circ f = f \circ \phi_{B, g}$ is satisfied. Moreover, in the case where B and C are generated by their global sections, we can express the intertwining condition on global sections as in Eq. (3.13), by writing

$$\Phi_{C, g} \circ \tilde{f} = \tilde{f} \circ \Phi_{B, g}. \quad (5.24)$$

Note the section-wise mapping, $\tilde{f} : \Gamma(X, B) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, C)$, induced from (5.4), is a generic 2×6 matrix of polynomials of the form

$$\tilde{f} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{(0,1)}^1 & p_{(0,1)}^2 & p_{(0,1)}^3 & p_{(1,0)}^4 & p_{(1,0)}^5 & p_{(1,0)}^6 \\ p_{(1,2)}^7 & p_{(1,2)}^8 & p_{(1,2)}^9 & p_{(2,1)}^{10} & p_{(2,1)}^{11} & p_{(2,1)}^{12} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.25)$$

where $p_{(m,n)}^i$ denotes a polynomial of bi-degree (m, n) . Substituting \tilde{f} and the morphisms (5.23) into (5.24), we can solve exactly for the set of ‘‘equivariant’’ maps. The most general map associated

to an equivariant structure on V in (5.4) is

$$\tilde{f}^T = \begin{pmatrix} ay_0 & c_1x_0y_0^2 + c_2x_1y_1y_0 + c_3x_2y_2y_0 + c_4x_2y_1^2 + c_5x_1y_2^2 + c_6x_0y_1y_2 \\ ay_2 & c_4x_1y_0^2 + c_6x_2y_1y_0 + c_2x_0y_2y_0 + c_5x_0y_1^2 + c_1x_2y_2^2 + c_3x_1y_1y_2 \\ ay_1 & c_5x_2y_0^2 + c_3x_0y_1y_0 + c_6x_1y_2y_0 + c_1x_1y_1^2 + c_4x_0y_2^2 + c_2x_2y_1y_2 \\ bx_0 & d_1y_0x_0^2 + d_2x_1y_1x_0 + d_3x_2y_2x_0 + d_4x_1x_2y_0 + d_5x_2^2y_1 + d_6x_1^2y_2 \\ bx_2 & d_6y_1x_0^2 + d_2x_2y_0x_0 + d_4x_1y_2x_0 + d_5x_1^2y_0 + d_3x_1x_2y_1 + d_1x_2^2y_2 \\ bx_1 & d_5y_2x_0^2 + d_3x_1y_0x_0 + d_4x_2y_1x_0 + d_6x_2^2y_0 + d_1x_1^2y_1 + d_2x_1x_2y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.26)$$

with 14 free parameters given by $a, b, c_j, d_j, j = 1, \dots, 6$.

Returning to the observations made at the end of the previous section, we now note that by specializing this general equivariant map \tilde{f} in (5.26) still further, the number of $\mathbf{10}$ multiplets can “jump”, giving rise to the possibility of a model with Higgs doublets on \hat{X} . We have analysed this possibility using the computer algebraic geometry packages Macaulay2 and Singular [65, 66]. For a monad map

$$\tilde{f}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -2y_0 & -x_2y_1^2 + 2x_0y_1y_2 - x_1y_2^2 \\ -2y_2 & x_1y_0^2 + 2x_2y_0y_1 - x_0y_1^2 \\ -2y_1 & -x_2y_0^2 + 2x_1y_0y_2 - x_0y_2^2 \\ -x_0 & -2x_1x_2y_0 + x_0x_1y_1 + x_2^2y_1 + 2x_1^2y_2 - 2x_0x_2y_2 \\ -x_2 & x_1^2y_0 + x_0x_2y_0 + 2x_0^2y_1 - 2x_1x_2y_1 - 2x_0x_1y_2 \\ -x_1 & -2x_0x_1y_0 + 2x_2^2y_0 - 2x_0x_2y_1 + x_0^2y_2 + x_1x_2y_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.27)$$

we find that indeed $h^1(X, \wedge^2 V) = h^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*) = 1$, and, hence, that there is a single $\mathbf{10}$ multiplet in the low energy spectrum. At this locus in moduli space, we will consider the descent of this equivariant bundle to \hat{V} on the non-simply connected manifold, X/G .

5.1.5 The equivariant action on cohomology

Given the equivariant structures defined in (5.23), we can induce the action of the group on the cohomology of V , i.e. $H^1(X, V)$ and $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)$. We will employ the results of Section 3.3.1 and specifically Eqs. (3.26), (3.29) and (3.35). To begin, note that from (5.11) we can write

$$H^1(V) \cong \frac{\Gamma(X, C)}{\tilde{f}(\Gamma(X, B))}. \quad (5.28)$$

where \tilde{f} is given in (5.27). To determine the group action on $H^1(X, V)$ we will find the action of G on $\Gamma(X, C)$, $\Gamma(X, B)$ and its decomposition in terms of irreducible representations.

Computing the traces of the matrices in (5.23) we can use standard character theory as described in Section 3.3 to compute the $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ representation content of $H^1(V)$. The traces $\chi_{B, g_i}, \chi_{C, g_i}$ of Φ_{B, g_i} and Φ_{C, g_i} respectively, completely determine the decomposition of these matrices into irreducible representations, (3.23). Denoting the irreducible $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ representations by R_p , let

$$\begin{aligned} R_{H^0(X, B)} &= \bigoplus_p n_B^p R_p \\ R_{H^0(X, C)} &= \bigoplus_p n_C^p R_p. \end{aligned} \quad (5.29)$$

Then the multiplicity of the irreducible representations may be uniquely determined by the traces and the inner product on characters (3.24) and (3.22)

$$\begin{aligned} n_B^p &= (\chi_p, \chi_{B,g_i}) \\ n_C^p &= (\chi_p, \chi_{C,g_i}) \end{aligned} \tag{5.30}$$

Explicitly computing the traces of (5.23), we find that the group actions on $\Gamma(X, C)$ and $\Gamma(X, B)$ are traceless except for the identity element. Expressed as a vector of length $|G|$, the characters are $\chi_{\Gamma(X,C)} = (45, 0, \dots, 0)$ and $\chi_{\Gamma(X,B)} = (18, 0, \dots, 0)$ ($n^p = 3$ for all R_p) hence by (5.30), we see that the multiplicities are given by $n_B^p = 5$ and $n_C^p = 2$ for all p . That is $\Gamma(X, B)$ carries two copies of the regular representation and $\Gamma(X, C)$ five copies. Finally, from Eq. (3.29), we recall that the traces associated to the action of G on $H^1(X, V)$ are given by

$$\chi_{H^1(X,V)} = \chi_{\Gamma(X,C)} - \chi_{\Gamma(X,B)} . \tag{5.31}$$

and hence, we see that the multiplicity of each irreducible representation of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ in $H^1(V)$ is exactly three. That is, $H^1(V)$ carries three copies of the regular representation of G . To make this more explicit, we can write this out as a formal sum over the nine irreducible representations (labeled by their characters/roots of unity) as

$$\Phi_{H^1(X,V)} = 3 \oplus 3\alpha_1 \oplus 3\alpha_1^2 \oplus 3\alpha_2 \oplus 3\alpha_2^2 \oplus 3\alpha_1\alpha_2 \oplus 3\alpha_1^2\alpha_2 \oplus 3\alpha_1\alpha_2^2 \oplus 3\alpha_1^2\alpha_2^2 . \tag{5.32}$$

Here α_i is the character associated to $\mathbb{Z}_3^{(i)}$, $i = 1, 2$. The invariant part of $H^1(X, V)$ under the action (5.32) will descend to the quotient space, \hat{X} . That, is $H^1(\hat{X}, \hat{V}) = H^1(X, V)^{inv}$. By inspection of (5.32), it is clear that there exactly 3 singlets under this action, and thus, $h^1(\hat{X}, \hat{V}) = 3$ as expected by index arguments.

Next, we repeat this analysis for $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)$. For the map (5.27), chosen at the end of the last section, we can explicitly compute the cokernel of the map, $\tilde{F} : H^0(X, B \otimes C) \rightarrow H^0(X, S^2 C)$. Using

$$h^1(X, \wedge^2 V) = \dim((\text{Coker}(\tilde{F})) = 1 \tag{5.33}$$

we see that the representation content of $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)$ is just a single character (irreducible representation) of $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$. That is $\Phi_{H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)} = \alpha_1^i \alpha_2^j$ for some $i, j = 0, 1, 2$. Since we are free to re-define the equivariant structure on $\wedge^2 V$ by an overall character, without loss of generality, we take

$$\Phi_{H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)} = \alpha_1 . \tag{5.34}$$

However, we now note that if we take a character α to act on $\wedge^2 V$, the *dual* representation, α^{-1} acts on $\wedge^2 V^*$. Thus, although the vector spaces $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)$ and $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*)$ are isomorphic, they transform as dual representations under the equivariant G -action and

$$\Phi_{H^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*)} = \alpha_1^2 . \tag{5.35}$$

Having determined the transformation properties of the cohomology of V , we turn now to the definition of the Wilson lines necessary to break the visible $SO(10)$ symmetry down to $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{B-L}$.

5.1.6 Wilson Lines

With Wilson line breaking alone it is clear that we can at best break $SO(10)$ to the Standard Model gauge group with an extra $U(1)$ factor. In this section, we will choose the Wilson lines, so that this additional Abelian symmetry is $U(1)_{B-L}$. We will take the same choice of Wilson lines ⁷ as was made in Refs. [59,60]. We choose the Wilson line corresponding to $\mathbb{Z}_3^{(1)}$ to act on the $\mathbf{16}$ of $Spin(10)$ as

$$\mathbb{Z}_3^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^2 \mathbb{1}_{10} & & \\ & \mathbb{1}_5 & \\ & & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.36)$$

This embedding breaks $Spin(10)$ to $SU(5) \times U(1)_1$. Next, we choose $\mathbb{Z}_3^{(2)}$ to embed into the structure group as

$$\mathbb{Z}_3^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \mathbb{1}_6 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & \alpha_2^2 \mathbb{1}_3 & & \\ & & & \mathbb{1}_2 & \\ & & & & \alpha_2^2 \mathbb{1}_3 \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.37)$$

which in turn breaks $Spin(10)$ to $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_2$.

Considering the combined structure of the two \mathbb{Z}_3 symmetries above, we find that the commutant in $Spin(10)$ of our total, $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ Wilson line is simply $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_1 \times U(1)_2$. Setting,

$$Y_H = \frac{1}{2}Y_1 + \frac{5}{6}Y_2 \quad (5.38)$$

$$Y_{B-L} = \frac{1}{3}Y_2 \quad (5.39)$$

we recover exactly the standard model symmetry $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_Y$ with an additional $U(1)_{B-L}$.

In order to finally determine the particle spectrum of our four dimensional effective theory, we must determine the action of these Wilson lines on the $\mathbf{10}$ and $\mathbf{16}$ representations of $SO(10)$. Also, we can decompose the action on the $\mathbf{10}$ and $\mathbf{16}$ representations as a formal sum of characters as in (5.32). Similarly to Refs. [59,60], we find the following transformation properties for each of the $(SU(3), S(2))_{(U(1)_Y, U(1)_{B-L})}$ representations

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{16} = & \alpha_1^2 \alpha_2 (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{(1,1)} \oplus \alpha_1^2 (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{(6,3)} \oplus \alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2 (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{(-4,-1)} \\ & + \alpha_2^2 (\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{(2,-1)} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(-3,-3)} \oplus \alpha_1 (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{(0,3)} \end{aligned} \quad (5.40)$$

and

$$\mathbf{10} = \alpha_1 (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(3,0)} \oplus \alpha_1 \alpha_2 (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{(-2,-2)} \oplus \alpha_1^2 (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(-3,0)} \oplus \alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2 (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{(2,2)} \quad (5.41)$$

We can now combine the Wilson line actions given in Eqs. (5.40) and (5.41) with the equivariant action of the symmetry on the cohomology $H^1(X, V)$ in (5.32) and $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)$ and $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*)$ in (5.34) and (5.35), respectively. As discussed in Section 3.3, the singlets under this combined action, form the final low energy particle spectrum.

⁷On phenomenological grounds it is worth noting that if $U(1)_{B-L}$ is broken just above the electroweak scale, it can be useful for preventing nucleon decay [61,62].

5.1.7 The “Downstairs” Spectrum

Combining the results of the last two sections we can obtain the final particle spectrum on X/G . We shall find the invariant elements of cohomology under the combined action of the Wilson line and the equivariant action, as in Eq. (3.21).

First, from the decomposition of the $\mathbf{16}$ of $SO(10)$ in Eq. (5.40) and the representation content of $H^1(X, V)$ in Eq. (5.32) we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
& [\mathbf{16} \otimes H^1(X, V)]_{\text{inv}} = \\
& ([\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{(1,1)} \oplus \alpha_1^2(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{(6,3)} \oplus \alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2(\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{(-4,-1)} \oplus \alpha_2^2(\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{(2,-1)} \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(-3,-3)} \oplus \alpha_1(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{(0,3)} \\
& \otimes (3 \oplus 3\alpha_1 \oplus 3\alpha_1^2 \oplus 3\alpha_2 \oplus 3\alpha_2^2 \oplus 3\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \oplus 3\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2 \oplus 3\alpha_1 \alpha_2^2 \oplus 3\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2)]_{\text{inv}} \\
& \xrightarrow{\text{invariant}} 3(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{(1,1)} \oplus 3(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{(6,3)} \oplus 3(\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{(-4,-1)} \oplus 3(\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{(2,-1)} \oplus 3(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(-3,-3)} \oplus 3(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{(0,3)}. \tag{5.42}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, exactly three families of each standard model quark and lepton and three right-handed neutrinos survive the Wilson line projection.

Next, to find the downstairs spectrum from the $\mathbf{10}$ of $SO(10)$ we combine (5.34) and (5.41),

$$\begin{aligned}
& [W_{\mathbf{10}} \otimes H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)]_{\text{inv}} = \\
& = [(\alpha_1(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(3,0)} \oplus \alpha_1 \alpha_2(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{(-2,-2)} \oplus \alpha_1^2(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(-3,0)} \oplus \alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{(2,2)}) \otimes (\alpha_1)] \\
& \xrightarrow{\text{invariant}} (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(-3,0)} \tag{5.43}
\end{aligned}$$

and finally combining (5.35) and (5.41):

$$\begin{aligned}
& [W_{\mathbf{10}} \otimes H^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*)]_{\text{inv}} \\
& = [(\alpha_1(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(3,0)} \oplus \alpha_1 \alpha_2(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{(-2,-2)} \oplus \alpha_1^2(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(-3,0)} \oplus \alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})_{(2,2)}) \otimes (\alpha_1^2)] \\
& \xrightarrow{\text{invariant}} (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{(3,0)} \tag{5.44}
\end{aligned}$$

From the above expressions it is clear that though there is a single $\mathbf{10}$ of $SO(10)$ on X , the overall characters induced on $\wedge^2 V$ and $\wedge^2 V^*$, combined with the Wilson line action, project out different invariant components of $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)$ and $H^1(X, \wedge^2 V^*)$, thereby preserving the chiral asymmetry of the spectrum on \hat{X} . The overall character on $\wedge^2 V$ is chosen so that the surviving elements of the $\mathbf{10}$ multiplet are precisely a single Higgs doublet pair. That is, exactly one Higgs up/down pair survives the combined projections and all exotic color triplets are projected out. As a result, we obtain no exotic particles and exactly the MSSM spectrum.

In Table 2 we list the complete matter spectrum of our model together with its associated cohomological origin.

5.1.8 Stability

To have a supersymmetric heterotic vacuum, we require that the gauge connection associated to V , (5.4) satisfies the Hermitian-Yang-Mills equations. This means V needs to be a “slope stable” vector bundle.

Recall that a holomorphic bundle is called stable if for all torsion-free sub-sheaves $\mathcal{F} \in V$, with $\text{rk}(\mathcal{F}) < \text{rk}(V)$, satisfy

$$\mu(\mathcal{F}) < \mu(V) \tag{5.45}$$

Cohomology	Representation	Multiplicity	Name
$[\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2 \otimes H^1(X, V)]^{inv}$	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2})_{1,1}$	3	left-handed quark
$[\alpha_1^2 \otimes H^1(X, V)]^{inv}$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{6,3}$	3	left-handed anti-lepton
$[\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2 \otimes H^1(X, V)]^{inv}$	$(\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{-4,-1}$	3	left-handed anti-up
$[\alpha_2^2 \otimes H^1(X, V)]^{inv}$	$(\overline{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1})_{2,-1}$	3	left-handed anti-down
$[H^1(X, V)]^{inv}$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{-3,-3}$	3	left-handed lepton
$[\alpha_1 \otimes H^1(X, V)]^{inv}$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})_{0,3}$	3	left-handed anti-neutrino
$[\alpha_1 \otimes H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)]^{inv}$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{3,0}$	1	up Higgs
$[\alpha_1^2 \otimes H^1(X, \wedge^2 V)]^{inv}$	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})_{-3,0}$	1	down Higgs

Table 2: The complete low energy particle spectrum of our model. Note that there are no exotic fields.

where the slope of a sheaf \mathcal{F} is defined by

$$\mu(\mathcal{F}) = \frac{1}{rk(\mathcal{F})} \int_X c_1(\mathcal{F}) \wedge J \wedge J \quad (5.46)$$

for a given choice of polarization (that is, Kähler form), J .

Using the techniques described in Refs. [7, 39, 40] it is possible to algorithmically scan all possible sub-sheaves of the monad bundle V to verify that (5.45) is satisfied. We will not reproduce this lengthy calculation here, but simply refer the reader to the explicit tools described in [7, 39, 40].

We check the stability of V “upstairs” on X and find it to be slope stable throughout its entire two-dimensional Kähler cone (that is, for all possible choices of polarization). For the “downstairs” bundle \hat{V} on X/G , we observe that since $V = q^* \hat{V}$, \hat{V} will be stable if V is stable for all *equivariant sub-sheaves* $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} \in V$. That is, the regions of stability in the Kähler cone can only get bigger in passing from V on X to \hat{V} on X/G (destabilizing, non-equivariant sub-sheaves could disappear upon quotienting). Hence, since V is stable for all polarizations on X , it follows that \hat{V} is also stable for all choices of polarization \hat{J} .

To summarise, the above example provides a stable holomorphic bundle on the bi-cubic CICY, which satisfies the anomaly cancellation condition and produces a low energy theory with the exact particle spectrum of the MSSM: three families of quarks and leptons, a single Higgs doublet pair and three right-handed neutrinos. In view of this example, we expect that the class of general two-term monad bundles over complete intersection manifolds to be phenomenologically much more promising than the positive monads alone. A systematic scan for standard-model- bundles within this class has already begun [42].

6 Conclusions and future work

In the spirit of exploring the space of vacuum solutions of the heterotic string, an “algorithmic” programme had been launched by constructing large data-sets of $SU(n)$ bundles with $n = 3, 4, 5$ [5, 6, 17]. These bundles break the E_8 gauge theory down to E_6 , $SO(10)$ and $SU(5)$ GUT theories, and with discrete Wilson line turned on, can break the latter further down to the standard model

gauge group (with possible extra $U(1)$ factors). A traditional method of manufacturing bundles is the so-called *monad construction* and this method has been employed within the heterotic string literature over the past two decades [5, 14, 36–38]. However, one of the largest data sets of such bundles was only recently obtained and systematically studied in Ref. [6]; these are the positive monad bundles on favourable complete intersection Calabi-Yau threefolds (CICYs). Within the context of $N = 1$ supersymmetric compactifications of the $E_8 \times E_8$ heterotic string, the class of such bundles was shown in Ref. [6] to be finite and in fact to consist of 7118 bundles arising on just 36 manifolds (all the remaining 4500 or so favorable CICYs do not allow positive monads which satisfy anomaly cancellation).

In this paper, we have explored further the phenomenology of these bundles by producing a systematic scan for three-generation models with the gauge symmetry and particle spectrum of the MSSM. The breaking of the GUT groups is accomplished by the introduction of Wilson lines.

Since all the CICYs are by themselves simply connected, to accomplish symmetry breaking we need to find freely acting discrete symmetries of these manifolds. With such symmetries in hand, it is possible to produce a smooth quotient, X/G , with non-trivial fundamental group G , suitable for the introduction of a G -Wilson line. The classification of such discrete groups G on the CICY data-set was recently completed [63], however, for the present work we find that simple arguments using twisted Euler indices can readily restrict the possible groups allowed.

In order to produce a heterotic model over the “downstairs” manifold we need to decide which of the positive monads consistently descend to bundles on the quotient manifold. Given a specific CICY X with freely-acting symmetry G , we have investigated systematically which bundles V on X descend to a bundle \hat{V} on the quotient X/G , that is which bundles V allow for a G -equivariant structure.

The results of the scan over the positive monads on CICYs turned out to be highly restrictive. We found that of the E_6 models, only 87 pass the initial three-generation test. Of these, 81 fail to admit G -equivariant structures for a group of the appropriate order to produce three-family models. The remaining six E_6 models all suffer from the standard doublet-triplet splitting problem and thus, contain exotic particles. We find no three-generation $SO(10)$ models and only a single $SU(5)$ example. This $SU(5)$ model on the quintic is equivariant with respect to a $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ symmetry. Upon quotienting this geometry by $G = \mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ we produce an $SU(5)$ model with a particle spectrum consisting of three families in $\mathbf{10} \oplus \bar{\mathbf{5}}$ and one pair of Higgs multiplets in a $\mathbf{5} \oplus \bar{\mathbf{5}}$ multiplet. Such a particle content could reduce to exactly the MSSM spectrum with the introduction of Wilson lines. Unfortunately, it is impossible to break the $SU(5)$ GUT group to the standard model gauge group by means of a $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ Wilson line alone and thus this remaining possibility is found to be phenomenologically disfavoured.

With the results above in hand, it is clear that we must move beyond the positive monad data set in our search for phenomenologically viable models. We have initiated this study here, by demonstrating that it is possible to produce heterotic standard models within the broader class of two-term monads.

An illustrative example of a stable semi-positive monad of rank four on the bi-cubic hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, giving rise to an “upstairs” GUT model with $SO(10)$ gauge group, was studied in detail. We have explicitly constructed an $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ equivariant structure for this bundle, and have determine the associated bundle \hat{V} on the quotient manifold. With the introduction of Wilson lines, we obtain a supersymmetric low-energy theory with $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{B-L}$ gauge group, exactly

three generations of quarks and leptons and three right-handed neutrinos. No anti-families or exotic matter of any kind is present. By carefully choosing a $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ Wilson line and the monad map (that is, for a special locus in bundle moduli space), the color triplets are projected out, leaving us with only a single pair of Higgs doublets. Hence, the matter spectrum is precisely that of the MSSM.

This work is an important step forward towards our ongoing goal of systematically producing a large data set of phenomenologically viable models. While we have demonstrated that the positive monad data set is a very restrictive one, we have also developed the necessary tools to analyze the broader class of non-positive monads. As the new heterotic standard model presented in this work demonstrates, such an analysis should produce interesting new models. A systematic study of this problem is currently underway [42].

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A Equivariance

A.1 Obstructions to Equivariance

The question of whether or not an automorphism G of a manifold X lifts to an automorphism of a bundle $V \xrightarrow{\pi} X$ is a long-standing one and is referred to as equivariant obstruction theory⁸. In order to discuss this however it is convenient to re-phrase slightly the definitions of equivariance introduced in Section 3.2. In the main text the relevant definitions (see Eqs. (3.4) and (3.5)) are as follows. A bundle is called G -invariant if there exist morphisms, ϕ_g such that the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} V & \xrightarrow{\phi_g} & V & & \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow & \pi & \\ X & \xrightarrow{g} & X & & \end{array} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

commute for all $g \in G$. That is, ϕ_g is a map from V to itself that covers the action of $g \in G$ on the base. Further, if the morphism ϕ_g satisfies the co-cycle condition,

$$\phi_g \circ \phi_h = \phi_{gh} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

for all $g, h \in G$, then the bundle is called equivariant.

To discuss obstruction theory, we will find it useful to reformulate the above definitions in terms of morphisms ρ which cover the identity on X . Let $g : X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism of X and

⁸The lifting of an automorphism G on X to a linear, holomorphic action on the fibers of V is also referred to in the literature as “ G -linearization” [50].

$\rho_g : V \rightarrow g^*V$ be a map from V to the pullback bundle associated to g . This morphism covers the identity on the X so that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\rho_g} & g^*V \\ \pi \searrow & & \downarrow \pi' \\ & & X \end{array} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

commutes. Above, π' is the standard projection map of the pull-back bundle [54, 55]. If ρ_g is an isomorphism, the bundle is invariant and commutativity of (A.3) is equivalent to commutativity of (A.1). Further, formulated in terms of ρ_g , the cocycle condition, (A.2) can be written as

$$g^*(\rho_h) \circ \rho_g = \rho_{h \cdot g} . \quad (\text{A.4})$$

If an isomorphism ρ_g satisfies (A.4) for all $g \in G$, then the bundle is equivariant. Written in this different, but equivalent, language, we can discuss obstructions to equivariance. The following discussion will follow closely the review given in Ref. [52].

For any G -invariant bundle, there is a natural group $\mathcal{G}(V)$ associated to V . An element of $\mathcal{G}(V)$ is a pair,

$$(g, \rho), \quad \text{where } g \in G, \quad \rho : V \rightarrow g^*V \quad (\text{A.5})$$

with ρ a vector bundle isomorphism. The group multiplication rule is defined by

$$(g, \rho) \cdot (h, \psi) = (gh, h^*(\rho) \circ \psi) . \quad (\text{A.6})$$

for any $(g, \rho), (h, \psi) \in \mathcal{G}(V)$. The group $\mathcal{G}(V)$ is known as the ‘‘Theta’’ group [50] of an invariant bundle, V .

The Theta group fits into the following short exact sequence of groups:

$$1 \rightarrow GL(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(V) \rightarrow G \rightarrow 1 \quad (\text{A.7})$$

where $GL(V)$ is the group of vector bundle isomorphisms of V . We observe here that if there exists a group homomorphism, $G \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(V)$, then there exists a lifting of the group action G to V and the bundle is equivariant. Phrased in the language of group theory [67], if the sequence (A.7) is split, then V is equivariant.

In the case that V is simple (which will hold for the stable bundles considered in this work), $GL(V) = \mathbb{C}^*$. Using the fact that G is a finite group, there is a sub-extension [52] of (A.7) which takes the simple form of a central extension:

$$1 \rightarrow \mu_d \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^{fin}(V) \rightarrow G \rightarrow 1 \quad (\text{A.8})$$

where $\mu_d \in \mathbb{C}^*$ is the subgroup of d -th roots of unity and d is just the least common multiple of the orders of all elements. The obstruction to the splitting of this sequence is given by a cohomology class in $H^2(G, \mu_d)$, see, for example, Ref. [67].

In order to construct the equivariant structures for the monad bundles used in this work, it is convenient to understand the obstructions to equivariance for line bundles over X . For example, if on the quintic, $[\mathbb{P}^4 | 5]$, with its freely acting $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$, we consider the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$, we find that the sequence (A.8) is given by

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^{fin}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow 1 . \quad (\text{A.9})$$

As mentioned in Section 4.2, in this case, $\mathcal{G}^{fin}(V) = H_{125} = (\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}_5$, the order 125 Heisenberg group. In this case, we can see that $H^2(\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5, \mathbb{Z}_5) = \mathbb{Z}_5$. As a result, the single line bundle, $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ cannot be equivariant. However, the \mathbb{Z}_5 obstruction above indicates that it is possible for five copies of the line bundle to have an equivariant structure. This can be seen explicitly by the construction in Section 4.2. Using the explicit matrices, (4.10), the direct sum, $\mathcal{O}_X(1)^{\oplus 5}$ does indeed admit an equivariant structure. Similar arguments are used to determine the obstructions and equivariant sums of line bundles in Sections 4.1.2 and 5.

A.2 Quaternionic equivariant structures and non-Abelian Wilson lines

In the course of this work, equivariant structures corresponding to non-Abelian discrete symmetries and Wilson lines were developed. While the 81 $SU(3)$ positive monad bundles defined over the tetra-quadric manifold (see Appendix B) failed to produce three-generation models, the techniques developed will likely be useful in future constructions and are worth noting here for their novelty.

The “tetra-quadric” manifold,

$$X = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \quad (\text{A.10})$$

has a fixed-point free action of the quaternions, \mathbb{H} , see Ref. [34]. To simply describe the action of this non-Abelian group of order 8, let the coordinates on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ be labeled by $(x_\sigma, x_{-\sigma})$ where $\sigma \in \mathbb{H}_+ = (1, i, j, k)$. Then the quaternionic symmetry acts via

$$\tau : (x_\sigma, x_{-\sigma}) \rightarrow (x_{\tau\sigma}, x_{-\tau\sigma}) \quad \tau \in \mathbb{H} \quad (\text{A.11})$$

We can choose the polynomial of multi-degree $(2, 2, 2, 2)$ as $\prod_{\tau \in \mathbb{H}} x_\tau$ so that this symmetry is an automorphism of X .

Note that this symmetry not only re-arranges the coordinates of X , but also re-arranges the “ambient” \mathbb{P}^1 ’s themselves. Thus, unlike the other examples in this work, the Picard group, $\text{Pic}(X)$ itself experiences a non-trivial automorphism. For example, if we denote by H_i the four divisors of X associated to the \mathbb{P}^1 ’s, then under the group action $i \in \mathbb{H}$, the divisor H_1 is interchanged with H_2 and H_3 with H_4 .

We can now ask, whether it is possible to lift this group action to monad bundles defined over X ? To illustrate this, we will consider the first bundle in the list in Appendix B. As we will see, the bundle

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1)^{\oplus 7} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X(4, 1, 1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 4, 1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 4, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 4) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{A.12})$$

does admit an \mathbb{H} -equivariant structure (though unfortunately not the $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ action necessary to produce a three-generation model). Considering (A.12), our first observation is that the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1)$ is clearly invariant under the group action (since under all group elements, the associated divisor class $\sum_i H_i$ is left invariant) and as we shall see, this line bundle is actually equivariant. However, unlike in the other examples in this paper, the component line bundles of C are not even invariant.

To begin, note that unlike the other discrete group actions discussed in this work, the quaternionic symmetry in (A.11) actually interchanges the *divisor classes*, H_i of X , rather than simply rotation the divisors within a given class. That is, under the group element $i \in \mathbb{H}$, for example, $\mathcal{O}_X(4, 1, 1, 1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1, 4, 1, 1)$. Thus, the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(4, 1, 1, 1)$ is clearly not invariant (much less equivariant) under \mathbb{H} since $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_X(4, 1, 1, 1), \mathcal{O}_X(1, 4, 1, 1)) = 0$. However, for sums of such line bundles the situation is different. Consider the same group element and the sum of line bundles

$$\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{O}_X(4, 1, 1, 1)_X \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 4, 1, 1) . \quad (\text{A.13})$$

Since the two divisor classes associated to the line bundles in \mathcal{U} are interchanged under $\pm i \in \mathbb{H}$ we can define for example, a $\mathbb{Z}_4^{(i)} = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$ equivariant structure on \mathcal{U} via

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{U}, \rho}(s) = \phi_{\mathcal{U}, \rho} \circ s \circ \rho^{-1}, \quad (\text{A.14})$$

where $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}_4^{(i)}$ above and the bundle morphism, $\phi_{\mathcal{U}, \rho}$ is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} . \quad (\text{A.15})$$

Then, $\Phi_{\mathcal{U}, \rho}$ satisfies the cocycle condition (3.5), and \mathcal{U} is equivariant. This is of particular importance since although there are no non-trivial maps between $\mathcal{O}(4, 1, 1, 1)$ and $\mathcal{O}(1, 4, 1, 1)$ *which cover the identity on X* , maps such as $\phi_{\mathcal{U}, \rho}$ exist which *cover ρ over the base*. We will use this observation to construct full \mathbb{H} -equivariant structures below.

Returning now to the bundle, V , in (A.12), we will induce an equivariant structure on V by first defining equivariant structures on B and C via an action on their spaces of global sections. An equivariant structure can be defined as described in Section 3.2.2 (see Eq. (3.11)) for $B = \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1)^{\oplus 7}$ and $C = \mathcal{O}_X(4, 1, 1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 4, 1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 4, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 4)$ by the following actions on $\Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Gamma(X, C)$

$$\Phi_{B, \tau}(s) = \phi_{B, \tau} \circ s \circ \tau^{-1}, \quad \Phi_{C, \tau} = \phi_{C, \tau} \circ s \circ \tau^{-1} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

where

$$\phi_{B, \tau} = \mathbb{1}_{7 \times 7} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_{C, \tau} = \mathbb{1}_{4 \times 4} \quad (\text{A.17})$$

Despite the fact that $\phi_{C, \tau} = \mathbb{1}_{4 \times 4}$ is the identity, the composition $\circ s \circ \tau^{-1}$ above, causes the elements of C to be interchanged. To demonstrate these non-trivial interchanges of line bundle components in C we write out the 160×160 section-wise morphisms $\Phi_{C, \tau}$ below schematically. Each of the four line bundles has $\dim(\Gamma(\mathcal{O}(4, 1, 1, 1))) = 40$ independent sections and τ acts non-trivially on each space of sections individually, while also interchanging them. For simplicity we will denote this action on each 40×40 block by x . Covering τ on X and acting on $C = \mathcal{O}(4, 1, 1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1, 4, 1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1, 1, 4, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1, 1, 1, 4)$ the section mappings are

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{C,\pm 1} &= \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_{C,\pm i} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
\Phi_{C,\pm j} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_{C,\pm k} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},
\end{aligned} \tag{A.18}$$

Writing out the explicit matrices Φ_B and Φ_C acting on a basis of monomials in $\Gamma(X, B)$ and $\Gamma(X, C)$, we find that not only do they form a representation of the quaternions, (that is, they solve the cocycle condition (3.5)), but there also exists a monad map f satisfying the intertwining condition (3.8), and hence V admits an equivariant structure.

B Positive monads passing the three-family test

In Section 2 we introduced the positive monads over the favourable CICYs and reviewed their classification which leads to a data set of 7118 bundles. In Section 3.1 we discussed the simple “three-family” constraint (3.1). It requires the existence of a possible freely-acting symmetry which, after being divided out, leads to three families of matter “downstairs”. It turns out that only 91 positive monad bundles on five CICYs satisfy this constraint. These bundles are explicitly presented in the subsequent tables, ordered by the base CICY on which they arise. The sums of line bundles B and C which, from Eqs. (2.4), (2.5), define the monad bundle, are denoted by matrices $B \sim (b^r_i)$ and $C \sim (c^r_a)$ with each column representing a line bundle. We also provide $\text{rk}(V)$, the rank of V , the components $(c_{2r}(V))$ of the second Chern class $c_2(V) = c_{2r}(V)\nu^r$, the order $|G|$ of the symmetry group and the Euler characteristics $\text{ind}(B)$, $\text{ind}(C)$ of B and C .

B	C	$\text{rk}(V)$	$c_{2r}(V)$	$(\text{ind}(B), \text{ind}(C))$	$ G $
$(2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)$	$(3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3)$	5	(50)	(100,175)	25
$(2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)$	$(4 \ 3 \ 3)$	4	(45)	(65,140)	25
$(3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)$	$(4 \ 4)$	3	(40)	(65,140)	25
$(1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)$	$(2 \ 2 \ 2)$	3	(15)	(30,45)	5
$(2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2)$	$(3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3)$	3	(45)	(135,210)	25

Table 3: Results for the quintic, $[\mathbb{P}^4|5]$. The bundles require groups of order $|G| = 5$ and $|G| = 25$, given by the two well-known freely acting \mathbb{Z}_5 symmetries and by $G = \mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$.

B	C	$\text{rk}(V)$	$(c_{2r}(V))$	$(\text{ind}(B), \text{ind}(C))$	$ G $
$(1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1)$	$(3\ 2\ 2)$	4	(45)	(42,96)	18
$(1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1)$	$(2\ 2\ 2\ 2)$	4	(36)	(48,84)	12
$(1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1)$	$(2\ 2\ 2)$	3	(27)	(36,63)	9

Table 4: Results for $[\mathbb{P}^5 | 3\ 3]$. Freely-acting symmetries with orders $|G| = 12$ and 18 do not exist for this manifold, so the first two examples cannot lead to viable models. The freely-acting symmetry of order $|G| = 9$ is given by $G = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$.

B	C	$\text{rk}(V)$	$(c_{2r}(V))$	$(\text{ind}(B), \text{ind}(C))$	$ G $
$(1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1)$	$(2\ 2\ 2)$	3	(48)	(48,96)	16

Table 5: Results for $[\mathbb{P}^7 | 2\ 2\ 2\ 2]$ (# 7861). The possible symmetry groups G are the order 16 sub-groups of $\mathbb{Z}_8 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ or $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

B	C	$\text{rk}(V)$	$(c_{2r}(V))$	$(\text{ind}(B), \text{ind}(C))$	$ G $
$(1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1)$	$(2\ 2\ 2\ 1\ 1\ 1)$	3	(18,18)	(81,108)	9

Table 6: Results for the bi-cubic in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. The symmetry of order $|G| = 9$ is $G = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$.

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