

HOLOGRAPHIC CONSTRAINTS ON SCALE SEPARATION

Filippo Revello, KU Leuven



Mathematics and Theoretical Physics seminar, Hertfordshire U.

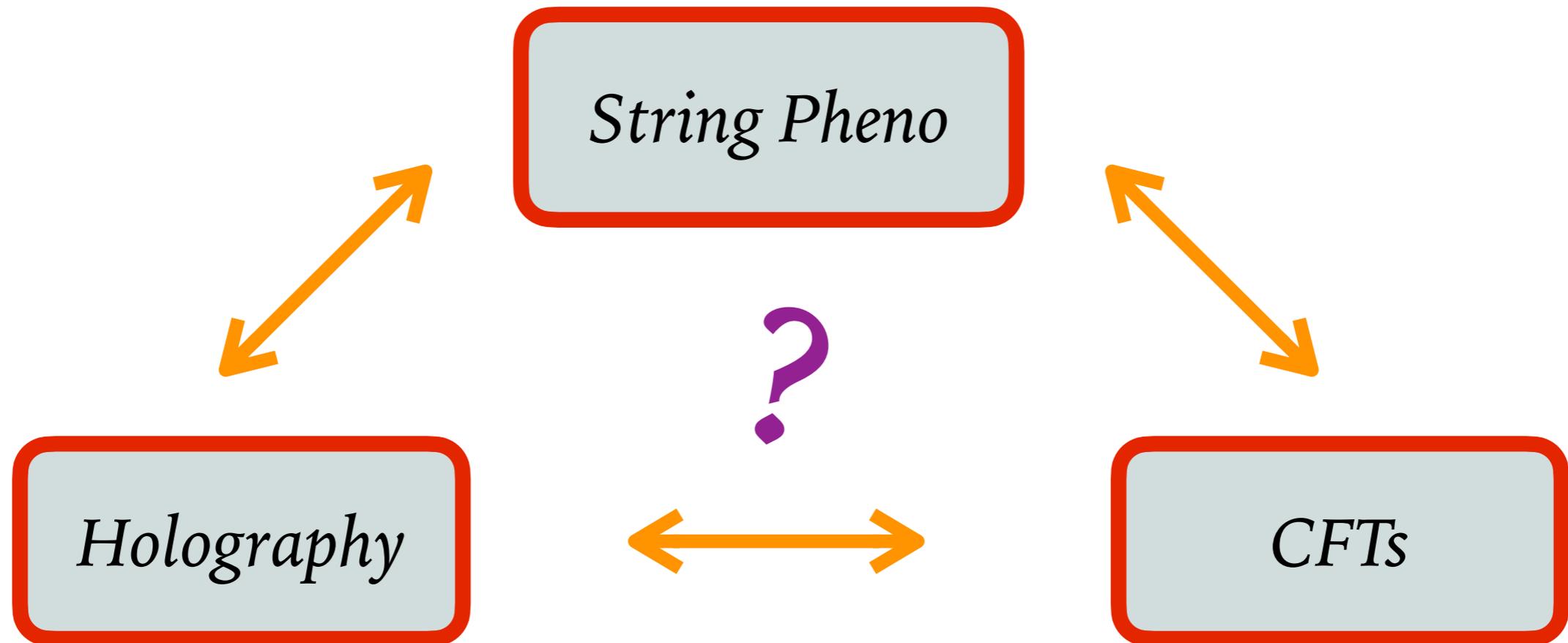
Based on: 2512.11031 [Bobev,Paul,FR] + WiP [FR, Van Hemelryck]

GENERAL PICTURE – SCALE SEPARATION

AdS vacua in String Theory (SUGRA) with $R_{\text{int}} \ll R_{\text{AdS}}$

schematic - many subtleties

Genuine low-dim vacua: $m_{KK} \gg R_{\text{AdS}}^{-1}$



Small compact factor in $AdS_{d+1} \times \mathcal{M}$

Gapped spectrum: $\Delta_{KK} \gg 1$

PLAN OF THE TALK

(Lengthy) Introduction



I) Holographic constraint on scale sep.



II) Application to a specific model: DGKT



Outlook & future directions

SCALE SEPARATION AND STRING THEORY

Scale separation: stepping stone towards de Sitter

Classical No-go's: Flux + curvature + positive tension objects (branes)

Ex: M-Theory

$$\left| \frac{\int R_7}{\int R_4} \right|^2 = \frac{5 \int |F_4|^2 + 7 \int |F_7|^2}{4 \int |F_4|^2 + 8 \int |F_7|^2} \leq \frac{5}{4}$$

$\sim R_{\text{KK}}^2$ $\sim R_{\text{AdS}}^2$ [*Gautason, Schillo, Van Riet, Williams '15*]

à la Maldacena-Nunez

Violated by higher derivative corrections, negative tension objects

Connection to Geometry

$$R_{ab} = \frac{1}{L_R^2} g_{ab} \quad \square_g \phi_i = \lambda_i \phi$$

Cannot push

$$\lambda_1 \gg 1$$

[*Collins, Jafferis, Vafa, Xu, Yau '22*]

SCALE SEPARATION AND THE LANDSCAPE

Candidates:



Type IIB: **KKLT, LVS**

"Quantum": α' + NP corrections

[Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, Trivedi '03] [Conlon, Quevedo, Suruliz '05]

[Balasubramanian, Berglund, Conlon, Quevedo '05]



Type IIA: **DGKT**

"Classical": only flux (incl. Romans mass)

[DeWolfe, Giriyavets, Kachru, Taylor '05]

Negative tension
objects



Recent progress in 3d [Apers, Arboleya, Cribiori, Farakos, Guarino, Emelin, Miao, Montero, Morittu, Rajaguru, Tringas, Van Hemelryck, Van Riet, Wrase + ... '20-'25]

Main criticism: smeared and intersecting O-planes, no 10d picture

Backreaction OK at leading order, but hard to be conclusive [Junghans '20]

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TARGET

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SCALE SEPARATION AND THE SWAMPLAND

AdS distance conjecture [Lust,Palti,Vafa '19]

String theory on AdS, with $\Lambda \rightarrow 0$

SUSY case

$$\exists \quad \text{a tower} \quad | \quad m_t \sim |\Lambda|^\alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

Forbids scale separation...

Refined in [Buratti,Calderon,Mininno,Uranga '19]

$$\Lambda \sim \frac{m_{KK}^2}{k} \quad k \quad \text{order of } \mathbb{Z}_k \quad \text{higher form symmetry}$$

Allows scale-separated DGKT!

SCALE SEPARATION AND HOLOGRAPHY

No (established) top-down examples

Incompatible with constraints on $\text{Log}(N)$ term of partition function

[Bobev, David, Hong, Reys, Zhang '24]

Unusual CFT spectrum

$$\Delta(\Delta - d) = m^2 R_{\text{AdS}}^2$$

No such CFT is known!



Large Gap

No relevant operators?
Dead-end CFT

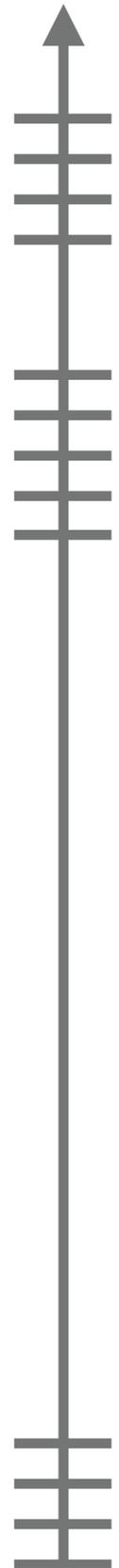
DGKT (+ many 3d examples): **only integers**

[Conlon, FR, Ning '21][Apers, Conlon, FR, Ning '22]+....

$$\Delta \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$\Delta_{KK} \gg 1$$

$$\Delta_S \gg 1$$



PART I

Holographic constraints on scale separation

THE SETUP

Consider a (scale-separated) AdS vacuum, dual to holographic CFT

$$S_{\text{eff}} = \eta \int_{\text{AdS}_{d+1}} d^{d+1}x \sqrt{g} \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}, \quad \eta = \frac{1}{16\pi G}$$

Implicit (but crucial): genuine EFT $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Finite \# fields, } s \leq 2 \\ \text{A single cutoff} \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = & -R - d(d-1) + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi_i)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_i^2 \phi_i^2 \\ & + d_{ijk} \phi_i \partial_\mu \phi_j \partial^\mu \phi_k + c_{ijk} \phi_i \phi_j \phi_k + \dots \end{aligned}$$

↓ ↓
Focus on cubic couplings

THE CLAIM

Extremal arrangements:

$$\{\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3\} \longleftrightarrow \{\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_3\} \quad \Delta_1 + \Delta_2 = \Delta_3$$

Would seem fine-tuned - but often the case for integer dimensions!

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_i \mathcal{O}_j \mathcal{O}_k \rangle \sim c_{ijk} + \left[\Delta_j \Delta_k + \frac{1}{2} (d - \Delta_i - \Delta_j - \Delta_k) (\Delta_j + \Delta_k - \Delta_i) \right] d_{ijk}$$

$$\equiv c'_{ijk} = 0$$

Extremal 3-pt couplings must vanish !

A FEW COMMENTS

- Applies to *any* AdS vacuum, not just scale-separated (E.g. consistent truncation, non-geometric...)
- Can always perform field redefinitions s.t. $c'_{ijk} = c_{ijk}$, $d_{ijk} = 0$
[Bobev, Paul '25]
- Trivially verified in maximally SUSY examples: $c_{ijk} = d_{ijk} = 0$
- Cancellation occurs in examples with $c_{ijk}, d_{ijk} \neq 0$ (E.g. Leigh-Strassler SCFT)
[Bobev, Paul '25]
- Not true if “EFT” assumptions violated (E.g. open + closed string modes present)
[Chester, Mouland, Van Muiden '25 x 2]

A FIRST HINT

3-pt couplings

$$C_{ijk} = \eta c'_{ijk} A_{\Delta_i \Delta_j \Delta_k}$$

↑
↓

CFT
kinematics

$$A_{\Delta_i \Delta_j \Delta_k} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\Delta_i + \Delta_j - \Delta_k}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\Delta_j + \Delta_k - \Delta_i}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\Delta_k + \Delta_i - \Delta_j}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\Delta_i + \Delta_j + \Delta_k - d}{2}\right)}{2\pi^d \Gamma\left(\Delta_i - \frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\Delta_j - \frac{d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\Delta_k - \frac{d}{2}\right)}$$

Extremal case: Pole at zero leads to a divergence unless $c'_{ijk} = 0$

Similar story for other poles - super-extremal and shadow arrangements

A FEW SUBTLETIES

Can we quantify the divergence?

Two aspects: operator mixing + central charge scalings as $c \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Delta_i = \Delta_j + \Delta_k \quad \text{degeneracy for} \quad \mathcal{O}_i \quad \text{and} \quad [\mathcal{O}_j \mathcal{O}_k]$$

Ambiguity: $\phi_i \leftrightarrow \mathcal{O}'_{\phi_i} = \mathcal{O}_{\phi_i} + f(c) \mathcal{O}_{\phi_j, \phi_k} + \dots$

Proposal: Single Particle Operator

[Aprile, Drummond, Heslop, Paul '18-'19] [Bobev, Paul '25]

SPO

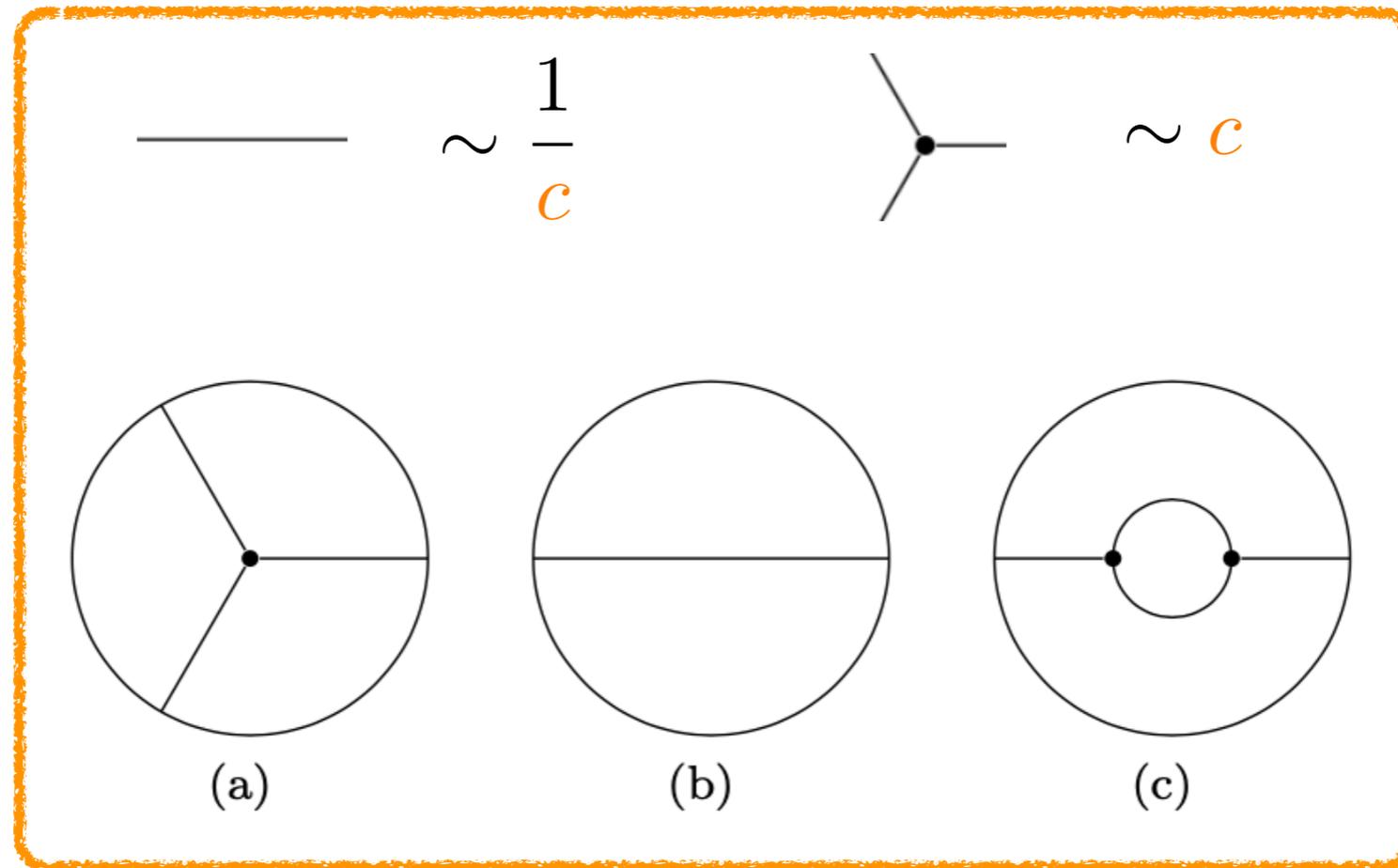
$$\phi_i \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\phi_i}^{(s)}$$

$$\left\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Phi}^{(s)}(x) [\mathcal{O}_{\Phi_1} \cdots \mathcal{O}_{\Phi_k}](y) \right\rangle = 0, \quad k \geq 2$$

VIEWPOINT FROM THE BULK

SPOs $\mathcal{O}_{\phi_i}^{(s)}$ of dimensions $m_i^2 = \Delta_i^{(0)} (\Delta_i^{(0)} - d)$

Power counting in c

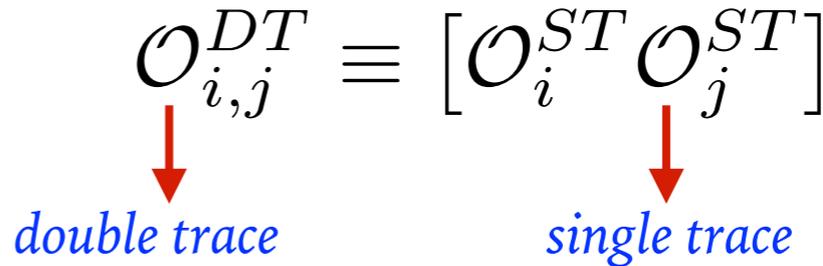


$$\left\langle \mathcal{O}_{\phi_i}^{(s)} \mathcal{O}_{\phi_i}^{(s)} \right\rangle \sim \frac{1}{c}, \quad \left\langle \mathcal{O}_{\phi_i}^{(s)} \mathcal{O}_{\phi_j}^{(s)} \mathcal{O}_{\phi_k}^{(s)} \right\rangle \sim \frac{1}{c^2}, \quad \Delta_i = \Delta_i^{(0)} + \frac{\gamma_i}{c} + \dots$$

VIEWPOINT FROM THE BOUNDARY

CFT with large central charge:

$$\mathcal{O}_{i,j}^{DT} \equiv [\mathcal{O}_i^{ST} \mathcal{O}_j^{ST}]$$



Scaling of correlators with c determines notion of single vs double trace

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_i^{ST} \mathcal{O}_i^{ST} \rangle \sim 1,$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{i,j}^{DT} \mathcal{O}_{i,j}^{DT} \rangle \sim 1,$$

arbitrary normalisation

“Large-N” factorisation implies:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_i^{ST} \mathcal{O}_j^{ST} \mathcal{O}_k^{ST} \rangle \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}},$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_i^{ST} \mathcal{O}_j^{ST} \mathcal{O}_{i,j}^{DT} \rangle \sim 1$$

THE DICTIONARY

Dictionary

$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi_k}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \left(\mathcal{O}_k^{\text{ST}} + \frac{B}{c^\beta} \mathcal{O}_{i,j}^{\text{DT}} + \dots \right)$$


bulk *boundary*

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\phi_i}^{(s)} \mathcal{O}_{\phi_j}^{(s)} \mathcal{O}_{\phi_k}^{(s)} \rangle = \frac{1}{c^{3/2}} \left[\langle \mathcal{O}_i^{\text{ST}} \mathcal{O}_j^{\text{ST}} \mathcal{O}_k^{\text{ST}} \rangle + \frac{B}{c^\beta} \langle \mathcal{O}_i^{\text{ST}} \mathcal{O}_j^{\text{ST}} \mathcal{O}_{i,j}^{\text{DT}} \rangle \right]$$



$$= \frac{1}{c^{3/2}} \left[\frac{A}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{B}{c^\beta} \cdot D + \dots \right]$$

$\sim \frac{1}{c^2}$ *from bulk Witten diagrams*

$\beta \geq \frac{1}{2}$

THE ARGUMENT

Extremal arrangement $\langle \mathcal{O}_{\phi_1}^{(s)} \mathcal{O}_{\phi_2}^{(s)} \mathcal{O}_{\phi_3}^{(s)} \rangle \sim \eta c'_{ijk} A_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2 \Delta_k}$



expand kinematic divergence at large c

CFT

$$\frac{1}{c^{3/2}} \left[\frac{A}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{B}{c^\beta} \cdot D + \dots \right]$$

AdS bulk theory

$$\frac{1}{c} \cdot c_{ijk} \frac{\hat{a}_{\Delta_i^{(0)} \Delta_j^{(0)} \Delta_k^{(0)}}}{(\gamma_i + \gamma_j - \gamma_k)}$$

Contradiction: $\beta = -\frac{1}{2}$ *Unless* $c'_{ijk} = 0$

PART II

Application to DGKT

THE DGKT SCENARIO

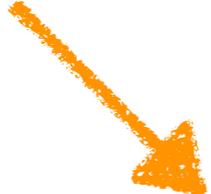
Setting: Flux compactifications in massive type IIA

$$AdS_4 \times \mathcal{M}_6 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{Calabi-Yau orientifold} \quad \mathcal{N} = 1 \quad / \quad \mathcal{N} = 0$$

no R-symmetry

Ingredients: fluxes + orientifold planes (O6) [DeWolfe, Giryavets, Kachru, Taylor '05]

All moduli stabilised


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{llll} F_0, & (F_2), & H_3, & F_4 & \text{unconstrained} \\ m_0, & (m_i), & p_i, & e_i & e_i \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right.$$

Scale-separated

$$V_{\text{AdS}} \equiv -\frac{3}{R_{\text{AdS}}^2} \sim \bar{e}^{-9/2} \quad R_{\text{KK}} \sim \bar{e}^{7/2}$$

THE TOROIDAL ORIENTIFOLD

Simplest example: $T^6 / (\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3)$ [DeWolfe, Giryavets, Kachru, Taylor '05]

Kahler moduli

$$v_i \sim \int_{\Sigma_{2,i}} J \quad \text{volumes of the three 2-tori}$$

$\mathcal{N} = 1$

$i = 1, 2, 3$

$$b_i \sim \int_{\Sigma_{2,i}} B_2 \quad \text{B-field axions}$$

Complex structure moduli

~~expansion of Ω, C_3~~

projected out by orientifold

dilaton

$$\phi + \xi \sim \int_{\Sigma_3} C_3$$

$\mathcal{N} = 1$

Simple EFT, with $8 = 6 + 2$ scalars

4D N=1 SUPERGRAVITY DESCRIPTION

Kahler moduli: t_i $i = 1, 2, 3$ *Axio-dilaton:* S



volumes of the three tori

$$K = -4 \log \left[\sqrt{2} \operatorname{Im}(S) \right] - \log \left[8\kappa \operatorname{Im}(t_1) \operatorname{Im}(t_2) \operatorname{Im}(t_3) \right].$$

$$W = e_0 + e_a t^a - \kappa m_0 t_1 t_2 t_3 - 2pS \quad \textit{Effect of fluxes}$$

[Grimm, Louis '04] +

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_K}{2} = -K_{I\bar{J}} \partial_\mu \Phi^I \partial^\mu \bar{\Phi}^{\bar{J}} + e^K \left(\sum_I K^{I\bar{J}} D_I W D_{\bar{J}} \bar{W} - 3|W|^2 \right)$$



d_{ijk}



c_{ijk}

THE HOLOGRAPHIC DUAL

“Saxions” $\{\varphi_0, \varphi_i\}$

“Axions” $\{a_0, a_i\}$

$$\mathcal{L}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\varphi_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^3(\partial\varphi_i)^2 + \frac{35}{L^2}\varphi_0^2 + \frac{9}{L^2}\sum_{i=1}^3\varphi_i^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial a_0)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^3(\partial a_i)^2 + \frac{43 - 45s}{2L^2}\varphi_0^2 + \frac{25 + 15s}{2L^2}\sum_{i=1}^3 a_i^2$$

SUSY case $s = -1$

case

CFT SPO spectrum
at leading order in c

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta_\varphi = \{10, 6, 6, 6\} \\ \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \Delta_a = \{11, 5, 5, 5\} \end{array} \right.$$

Independent of fluxes,
geometric data

$$|\Delta_\varphi - \Delta_a| = 1$$

Still true for arbitrary orientifold

[Conlon,FR, Ning '21][Apers,Conlon,FR,Ning '22]+....

EXTREMAL ARRANGEMENTS IN DGKT

$$\text{“}11 = 6 + 5\text{”} \quad \langle 11 \ 6_i \ 5_j \rangle$$

$$d_{\varphi_j a_i a_0} = -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{13}} M_{ij}$$

$$c_{\varphi_0 a_i a_j} = \frac{100}{3\sqrt{13}} M_{ij}$$

$$\text{“}10 = 5 + 5\text{”} \quad \langle 10 \ 5_i \ 5_j \rangle$$

$$d_{\varphi_j a_i a_0} = -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{13}} M_{ij}$$

$$c_{\varphi_j a_i a_0} = \frac{160}{3\sqrt{13}} M_{ij}$$

Exact Cancellation!

$$c_{0ij} + \left[\Delta_i \Delta_j + \frac{1}{2} (d - \Delta_0 - \Delta_i - \Delta_j) (\Delta_i + \Delta_j - \Delta_0) \right] d_{0ij} = 0$$

NON-SUSY VACUA

Non susy-vacua

different sign choices

$$s_i \equiv \text{sgn}(m_0 e_i)$$

CFT spectrum
at leading order in c

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta_\varphi = \{10, 6, 6, 6\} \\ \Delta_a = \{8, 8, 8, 2\} \end{array} \right.$$

1 *in alternative quantisation*

All extremal + superextremal couplings vanish

Extremal:

$$\Delta_i = \Delta_j + \Delta_k$$

$$c'_{\varphi_0 a_i a_0} \sim \langle 10 \ 8_i \ 2 \rangle = 0$$

$$c'_{a_i \varphi_j a_0} \sim \langle 8_i \ 6_j \ 2 \rangle = 0$$

Super-extremal:

$$\Delta_i = \Delta_j + \Delta_k + 2n$$

$$c'_{\varphi_i a_0 a_0} \sim \langle 6_i \ 2 \ 2 \rangle = 0$$

$$c'_{\varphi a_0 a_0} \sim \langle 10 \ 2 \ 2 \rangle = 0$$

(alternative quantisation)

$$\langle 6_i \ 1 \ 1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 10 \ 1 \ 1 \rangle = 0$$

A BULK INTERPRETATION

Preliminary result:

DGKT vacua w/ complex structure moduli

e.g. from different orientifold

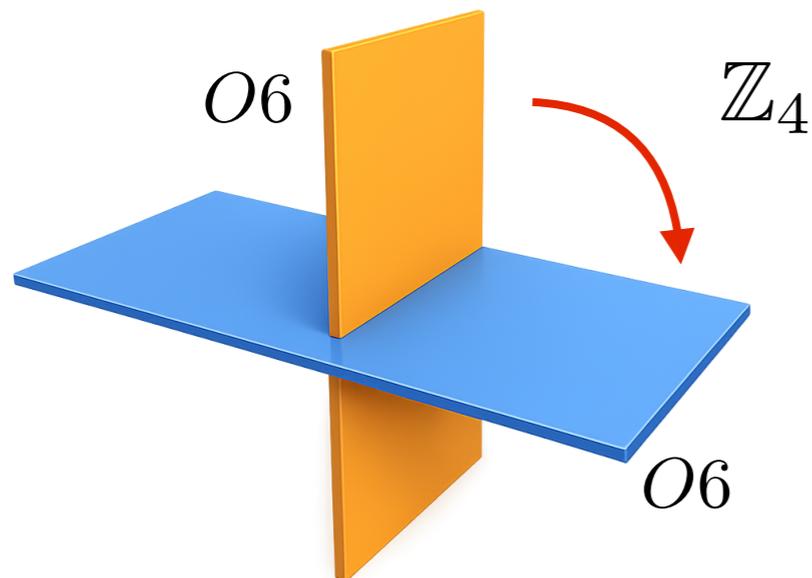
Analogous 3d vacua on G2 manifolds

[Van Hemelryck '25] + ...

Constraint is (superficially) violated ?!

[FR, Van Hemelryck WiP]

Satisfied if certain fields are identified



O6-planes are identified

*Quotienting extra
direction(s) in the orbifold!*

*Connected to O-plane
intersections?*

CONCLUSIONS

- Holographic, consistency constraint for “genuine” EFTs in AdS

Finitely many ($s < 2$) fields below a fixed cutoff

Extremal arrangements

cubic couplings must vanish !

$$\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 = \Delta_3$$

$$c'_{ijk} = 0$$

- *The constraint is satisfied non-trivially for vacua in the DGKT class*

$$c_{ijk} \neq 0$$

$$d_{ijk} \neq 0$$

$$c'_{ijk} \equiv c_{ijk} + \#d_{ijk} = 0$$

For all (super)extremal arrangements, in both susy and non-susy vacua

Putative dual to DGKT looks like well-behaved large- c CFT?

- *Calculated all 3-pt functions for low-lying scalars in DGKT*

Bottom up understanding of the dual CFT?

OUTLOOK

- *Can we push this further? E.g. 4-pt functions (or higher)?*

And implications for DGKT

- *Straightforward: does the constraint hold for similar flux vacua ?*

DGKT for different orientifolds?

[Apers, Conlon, FR, Ning '22]

G2 vacua in 3d

[Apers, Arboleya, Cribiori, Farakos, Guarino, Emelin, Miao, Montero, Morittu, Rajaguru, Tringas, Van Hemelryck, Van Riet, Wrase + ... '20-'25]

- *More ambitious: KKLT/LVS?*

Difficulty: no integer dimensions or extremal arrangements, no “large-c” parameter

- *Interplay with symmetries and other Swampland conjecture*

Generalised shift symmetries/ higher form symmetries/ Weak Gravity Conjecture

[Apers '22][Montero, Valenzuela '24]

Long term: qualitatively new holography/fate of scale separation

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

NON-EXTREMAL COUPLINGS

$$c'_{\varphi_0 a_0 a_0} \sim \langle 10 \ 11 \ 11 \rangle = \frac{11 \sqrt{\frac{7}{26}}}{36\pi}$$

$$c'_{\varphi_0 \varphi_0 \varphi_0} \sim \langle 10 \ 10 \ 10 \rangle = -\frac{437 \sqrt{\frac{5}{22}}}{728\pi}$$

$$c'_{\varphi_0 \varphi_i \varphi_j} \sim \langle 10 \ 6_i \ 6_j \rangle = 0$$

related to extremal

$$c'_{\varphi_i a_0 a_0} \sim \langle 6 \ 11 \ 11 \rangle = 11 x_i$$

non-zero vector

$$c'_{\varphi_0 \varphi_0 \varphi_i} \sim \langle 10 \ 10 \ 6_i \rangle = 14 x_i$$

$$c'_{\varphi_0 a_0 a_i} \sim \langle 10 \ 11 \ 5_i \rangle = 4 x_i$$

$$c'_{\varphi_i \varphi_j \varphi_k} \sim \langle 6_i \ 6_j \ 6_k \rangle = 3 T_{ijk}$$

$$c'_{\varphi_i a_j a_k} \sim \langle 6_i \ 5_j \ 5_k \rangle = T_{ijk}$$

non-zero, fully symmetric tensor

Many relations due to superconformal Ward identities

Only a few numbers to specify