

Quotients of M-theory vacua

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Based on work in collaboration with Joan Simón (Pennsylvania),
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- \therefore can use orbifolds to study time-dependent phenomena in string theory; e.g., the [nullbrane](#) [Liu–Moore–Seiberg, [hep-th/0206182](#)]

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- $X, X' \in \mathfrak{g}$ give rise to equivalent quotients if and only if

$$X' = \lambda g X g^{-1} \quad g \in G \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^\times$$

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- equivariant under the isometry group G of (M, g)

[hep-th/9902066]

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- the problem reduces to one of flat spaces!

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- we need to determine the elementary blocks

Elementary blocks for $\mathfrak{so}(2, p)$

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$$B_{\pm}^{(2,2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mp 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \pm 1 & 0 & 0 & \mp 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \pm 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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The associated discrete quotient of AdS_3 yields the extremal BTZ black hole; the non-extremal black hole is obtained from $B^{(1,1)}(\beta_1) \oplus B^{(1,1)}(\beta_2)$, for $|\beta_1| \neq |\beta_2|$

[Bañados–Henneaux–Teitelboim–Zanelli, gr-qc/9302012]

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- $(2, 2)$, self-dual boost + antiself-dual rotation

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- $(2, 3)$

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$$B^{(2,3)}$$

- $(2, 3)$, deformation of $B_+^{(2,2)}$ by a null rotation in a perpendicular direction

$$B^{(2,3)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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- and now we simply play  !

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whose norms add

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- it is convenient to distinguish Killing vectors according to norm

- everywhere non-negative norm

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$$\star \oplus_i B^{(0,2)}(\varphi_i)$$

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- ★ $\oplus_i B^{(0,2)}(\varphi_i)$

- ★ $B^{(1,1)}(\beta_1) \oplus B^{(1,1)}(\beta_2) \oplus_i B^{(0,2)}(\varphi_i)$

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- norm bounded below

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- norm bounded below:

- ★ $B^{(2,0)}(\varphi) \oplus_i B^{(0,2)}(\varphi_i)$, if p is even

- everywhere non-negative norm:

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- ★ $B^{(2,0)}(\varphi) \oplus_i B^{(0,2)}(\varphi_i)$, if p is even and $|\varphi_i| \geq \varphi > 0$ for all i

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- arbitrarily negative norm

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- norm bounded below:

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- arbitrarily negative norm: the rest!

- ★ $B^{(1,1)}(\beta_1) \oplus B^{(1,1)}(\beta_2) \oplus_i B^{(0,2)}(\varphi_i)$, unless $|\beta_1| = |\beta_2| > 0$
- ★ $B^{(1,2)} \oplus B^{(1,1)}(\beta) \oplus_i B^{(0,2)}(\varphi_i)$
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Some of these give rise to higher-dimensional BTZ-like black holes

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Some of these give rise to higher-dimensional BTZ-like black holes: quotient only a part of **AdS** and check that the boundary thus introduced lies behind a horizon.

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[FO–Leitner–Simón, to appear]

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[Chamseddine–FO–Sabra, hep-th/0306278]

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 $\implies X$ flat or hyperkähler

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- $\xi = \mp e_{12} - e_{13} \pm e_{24} + e_{34} + \theta(R_{12} \pm R_{34}), \theta > 0$
- $\xi = \mp e_{12} - e_{13} \pm e_{24} + e_{34} + \varphi(e_{34} \mp e_{12}) + \theta(R_{12} \pm R_{34}), \theta > \varphi$
- $\xi = \mp e_{12} - e_{13} \pm e_{24} + e_{34} + \frac{1}{2}(\theta_1 \pm \theta_2)(e_{34} \mp e_{12}) + \theta_1 R_{12} + \theta_2 R_{34},$
 $\theta_1 > -\theta_2 > 0$

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- most are time-dependent, and many have closed timelike curves
- all are amenable to conformal field theory!

Go forth and calculate!

Thank you.

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