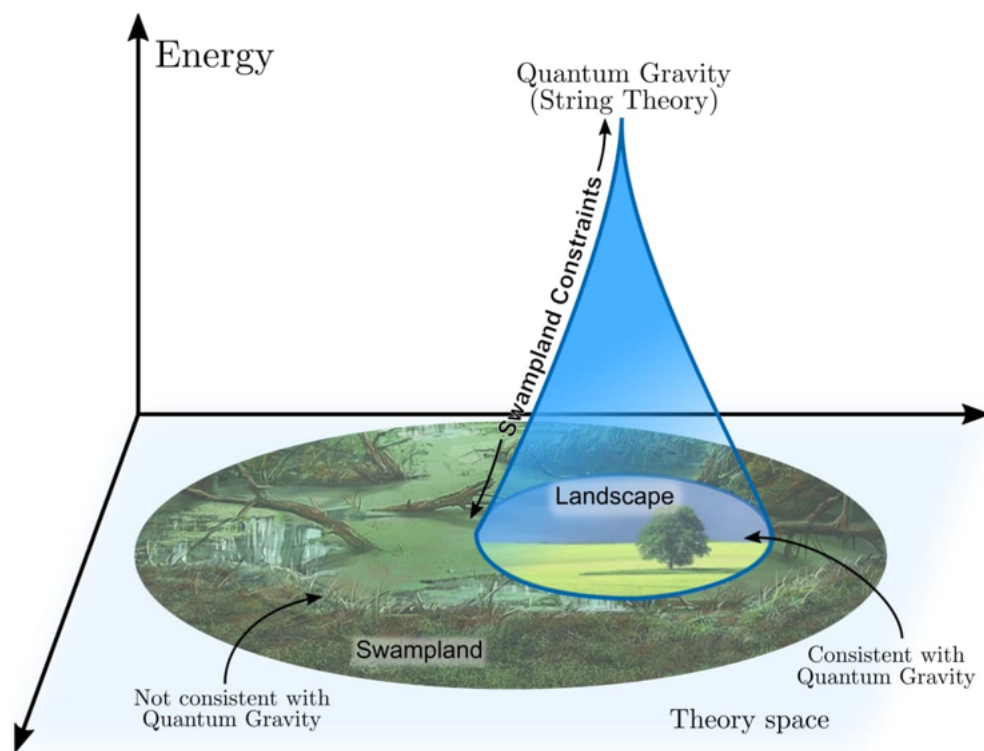


Connections between Swampland and Bootstrap



Irene Valenzuela

CERN
IFT UAM-CSIC

Strings 2025 conference
Abu Dhabi

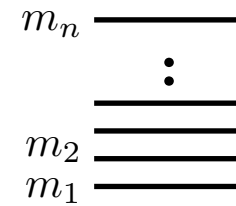
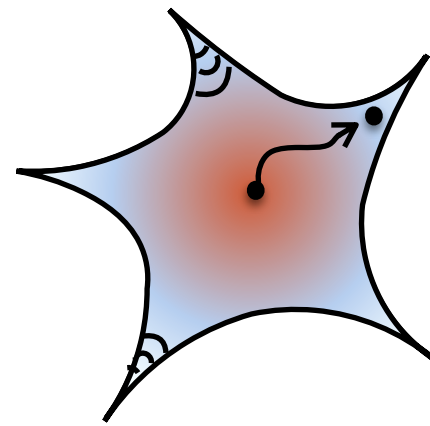


European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

I) CFT Distance Conjecture

Distance Conjecture

[Ooguri-Vafa'06]



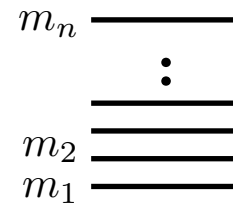
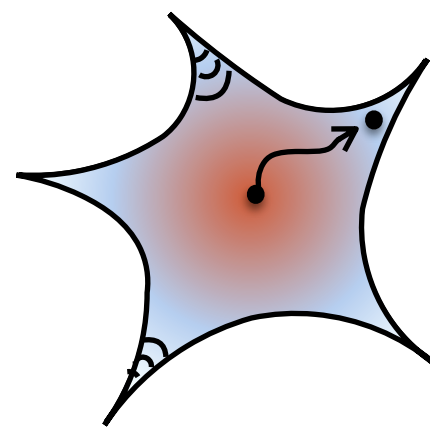
$\exists$ infinite tower of states becoming light at infinite distance in field space

$$m \sim m_0 e^{-\alpha \Delta\phi} \quad \text{as} \quad \Delta\phi \rightarrow \infty; \alpha \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{D-2}}$$

I) CFT Distance Conjecture

Distance Conjecture

[Ooguri-Vafa'06]



$\exists$ infinite tower of states becoming light at infinite distance in field space

$$m \sim m_0 e^{-\alpha \Delta\phi} \quad \text{as} \quad \Delta\phi \rightarrow \infty; \alpha \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{D-2}}$$

Universal property of local unitary conformal manifolds: [Kontsevich, Soibelman'00] [Acharya, Douglas'06]
[Perlmutter, Rastelli, Vafa, IV'21]
[Baume, Calderon-Infante'21]

Infinite distance
measured by Zamolodchikov metric

$$|x - y|^{2d} \langle O_i(x) O_j(y) \rangle = g_{ij}(t^i)$$

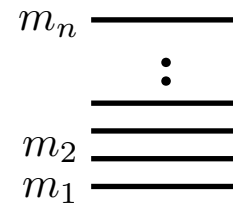
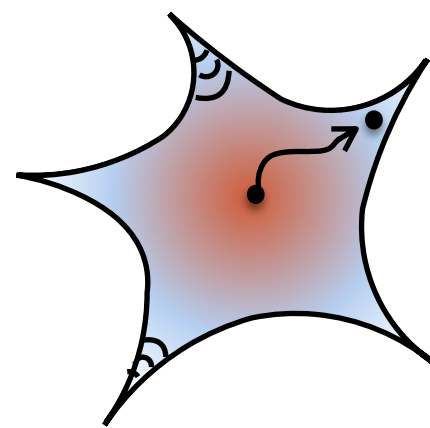
Infinite tower of operators
approaching unitarity bound

$$\gamma_J \sim e^{-\alpha d(\tau, \tau')} \quad \text{as} \quad d(\tau, \tau') \rightarrow \infty$$

I) CFT Distance Conjecture

Distance Conjecture

[Ooguri-Vafa'06]



$\exists$ infinite tower of states becoming light at infinite distance in field space

$$m \sim m_0 e^{-\alpha \Delta\phi} \quad \text{as} \quad \Delta\phi \rightarrow \infty; \quad \alpha \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{D-2}}$$

Universal property of local unitary conformal manifolds: [Kontsevich, Soibelman'00] [Acharya, Douglas'06]
[Perlmutter, Rastelli, Vafa, IV'21]
[Baume, Calderon-Infante'21]

Infinite distance
measured by Zamolodchikov metric

$$|x - y|^{2d} \langle O_i(x) O_j(y) \rangle = g_{ij}(t^i)$$



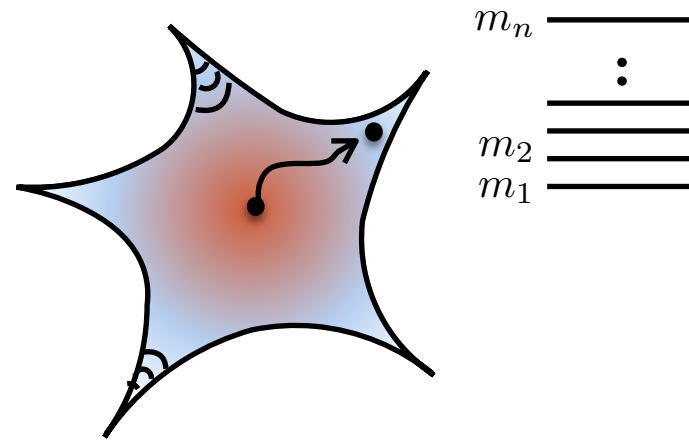
Infinite tower of operators
approaching unitarity bound

$$\gamma_J \sim e^{-\alpha d(\tau, \tau')} \quad \text{as} \quad d(\tau, \tau') \rightarrow \infty$$

I) CFT Distance Conjecture

Distance Conjecture

[Ooguri-Vafa'06]



$\exists$ infinite tower of states becoming light at infinite distance in field space

$$m \sim m_0 e^{-\alpha \Delta\phi} \quad \text{as} \quad \Delta\phi \rightarrow \infty; \quad \alpha \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{D-2}}$$

Universal property of local unitary conformal manifolds: [Kontsevich, Soibelman'00] [Acharya, Douglas'06]
[Perlmutter, Rastelli, Vafa, IV'21]
[Baume, Calderon-Infante'21]

*not proven YET
(supported by all
known examples)*

Infinite distance
measured by Zamolodchikov metric

$$|x - y|^{2d} \langle O_i(x) O_j(y) \rangle = g_{ij}(t^i)$$



*recently
proven in*

Infinite tower of operators
approaching unitarity bound

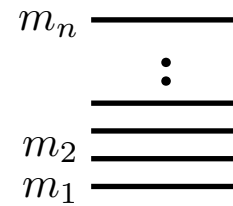
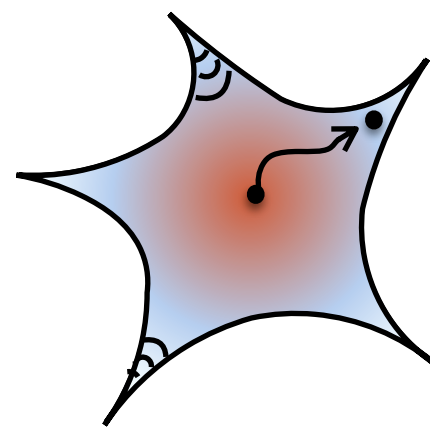
$$\gamma_J \sim e^{-\alpha d(\tau, \tau')} \quad \text{as} \quad d(\tau, \tau') \rightarrow \infty$$

[Baume, Calderon-Infante'23] for higher spin gap in $d > 2$
[Ooguri, Wang'24] for scalar gap in $d = 2$

I) CFT Distance Conjecture

Distance Conjecture

[Ooguri-Vafa'06]



$\exists$ infinite tower of states becoming light at infinite distance in field space

$$m \sim m_0 e^{-\alpha \Delta\phi} \quad \text{as} \quad \Delta\phi \rightarrow \infty; \quad \alpha \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{D-2}}$$

Universal property of local unitary conformal manifolds: [Kontsevich, Soibelman'00] [Acharya, Douglas'06]
[Perlmutter, Rastelli, Vafa, IV'21]
[Baume, Calderon-Infante'21]

not proven YET
(supported by all
known examples)

Distance Theorem?

Infinite distance
measured by Zamolodchikov metric

$$|x - y|^{2d} \langle O_i(x) O_j(y) \rangle = g_{ij}(t^i)$$



recently
proven in

Infinite tower of operators
approaching unitarity bound

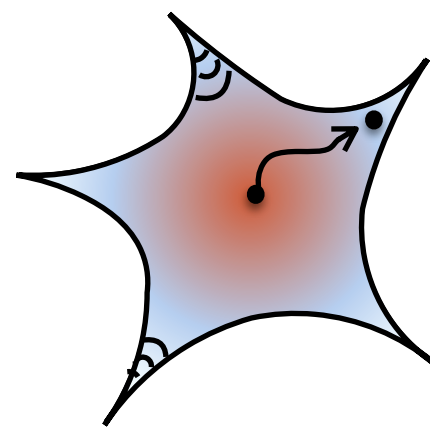
$$\gamma_J \sim e^{-\alpha d(\tau, \tau')} \quad \text{as} \quad d(\tau, \tau') \rightarrow \infty$$

[Baume, Calderon-Infante'23] for higher spin gap in $d > 2$
[Ooguri, Wang'24] for scalar gap in $d = 2$

I) CFT Distance Conjecture

Distance Conjecture

[Ooguri-Vafa'06]



$$\begin{array}{c} m_n \\ \vdots \\ m_2 \\ m_1 \end{array}$$

$\exists$ infinite tower of states becoming light at infinite distance in field space

$$m \sim m_0 e^{-\alpha \Delta\phi} \quad \text{as} \quad \Delta\phi \rightarrow \infty; \quad \alpha \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{D-2}}$$

Universal property of local unitary conformal manifolds: [Kontsevich, Soibelman'00] [Acharya, Douglas'06]
[Perlmutter, Rastelli, Vafa, IV'21]
[Baume, Calderon-Infante'21]

not proven YET
(supported by all
known examples)

Distance Theorem?

Infinite distance
measured by Zamolodchikov metric

$$|x - y|^{2d} \langle O_i(x) O_j(y) \rangle = g_{ij}(t^i)$$



recently
proven in

Infinite tower of operators
approaching unitarity bound

$$\gamma_J \sim e^{-\alpha d(\tau, \tau')} \quad \text{as} \quad d(\tau, \tau') \rightarrow \infty$$

[Baume, Calderon-Infante'23] for higher spin gap in $d > 2$
[Ooguri, Wang'24] for scalar gap in $d = 2$

Microscopic nature?

- In 2d: scalar modes (KK towers in the target space)
- In 4d: HS fields map to (non-)critical strings in (non-)holographic theories [Calderon-Infante, IV'24]

2) Species scale

Species scale / quantum gravity cut-off  scale at which local QFT (coupled to Einstein gravity) breaks down

$$\Lambda \leq \frac{M_p}{N^{1/(d-2)}}$$

[Arkani-Hamed et al'05]
[Distler,Varadarajan'05]
[Dimopoulos et al'05]
[Dvali'07][Dvali,Redi'07]
...

N = number of species

d = space-time dimension

2) Species scale

Species scale / quantum gravity cut-off  scale at which local QFT (coupled to Einstein gravity) breaks down

$$\Lambda \leq \frac{M_p}{N^{1/(d-2)}}$$

[Arkani-Hamed et al'05]
[Distler,Varadarajan'05]
[Dimopoulos et al'05]
[Dvali'07][Dvali,Redi'07]
...

N = number of species

d = space-time dimension

- From string theory (in all known compactifications):

Λ is either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{String scale} \\ \text{Higher dimensional Planck scale} \end{array} \right.$

[Lee et al'19]

[Castellano,Ruiz,IV'23]

$$\frac{\vec{\nabla}_\phi m_{\text{tower}}}{m_{\text{tower}}} \cdot \frac{\vec{\nabla}_\phi \Lambda}{\Lambda} = \frac{1}{d-2} \quad \text{asympt.}$$

$$\frac{|\vec{\nabla}_\phi \Lambda|^2}{\Lambda} \leq \frac{1}{d-2} \quad [\text{Van de Heisteeg et al'23}]$$

2) Species scale

Species scale / quantum gravity cut-off  scale at which local QFT (coupled to Einstein gravity) breaks down

$$\Lambda \leq \frac{M_p}{N^{1/(d-2)}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[Arkani-Hamed et al'05]} \\ \text{[Distler,Varadarajan'05]} \\ \text{[Dimopoulos et al'05]} \\ \text{[Dvali'07][Dvali,Redi'07]} \\ \dots \end{array}$$

N = number of species

d = space-time dimension

- From string theory (in all known compactifications):

Λ is either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{String scale} \\ \text{Higher dimensional Planck scale} \end{array} \right.$
 [Lee et al'19]

$$\frac{\vec{\nabla}_\phi m_{\text{tower}}}{m_{\text{tower}}} \cdot \frac{\vec{\nabla}_\phi \Lambda}{\Lambda} = \frac{1}{d-2} \quad \text{asympt.} \quad \text{[Castellano,Ruiz,IV'23]}$$

$$\frac{|\vec{\nabla}_\phi \Lambda|^2}{\Lambda} \leq \frac{1}{d-2} \quad \text{[Van de Heisteeg et al'23]}$$

- From scattering amplitudes: species scale = higher-spin onset/graviton pole generation

Species bound recovered from unitarity/causality [Caron-Huot,Li'24] [Haring,Zhiboedov24]

If $\Lambda < M_p$ then Λ must contain higher spin fields see Sasha's review

2) Species scale

Species scale / quantum gravity cut-off  scale at which local QFT (coupled to Einstein gravity) breaks down

$$\Lambda \leq \frac{M_p}{N^{1/(d-2)}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[Arkani-Hamed et al'05]} \\ \text{[Distler,Varadarajan'05]} \\ \text{[Dimopoulos et al'05]} \\ \text{[Dvali'07][Dvali,Redi'07]} \\ \dots \end{array}$$

N = number of species

d = space-time dimension

- From string theory (in all known compactifications):

Λ is either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{String scale} \\ \text{Higher dimensional Planck scale} \end{array} \right.$
[Lee et al'19]

$$\frac{\vec{\nabla}_\phi m_{\text{tower}}}{m_{\text{tower}}} \cdot \frac{\vec{\nabla}_\phi \Lambda}{\Lambda} = \frac{1}{d-2} \quad \text{asympt.} \quad \text{[Castellano,Ruiz,IV'23]}$$

$$\frac{|\vec{\nabla}_\phi \Lambda|^2}{\Lambda} \leq \frac{1}{d-2} \quad \text{[Van de Heisteeg et al'23]}$$

- From scattering amplitudes: species scale = higher-spin onset/graviton pole generation

Species bound recovered from unitarity/causality [Caron-Huot,Li'24] [Haring,Zhiboedov24]

If $\Lambda < M_p$ then Λ must contain higher spin fields see Sasha's review

Bounds on the light spectra? [Hillman et al'24]

e.g. bound on number of massless fields?

Soft theorems to bound $\frac{\vec{\nabla}_\phi \Lambda}{\Lambda}$?
[Cheung,Helset,Parra-Martinez'21]

3) Breaking of global symmetries

What is the minimal breaking allowed for a global symmetry in quantum gravity?

[Fichet,Saraswat '19] [Daus et al '20] [Harlow,Shaghoulian '20] [Chen,Lin '20] [Hsin et al '20] [Yonekura '20] [Cordova et al '22] [Bah,Chen,Maldacena'22]

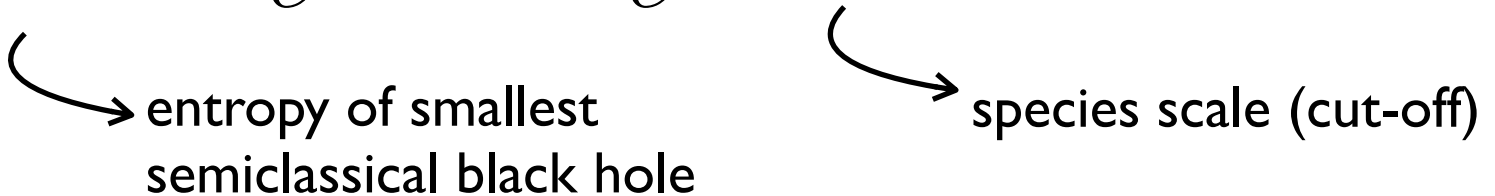
3) Breaking of global symmetries

What is the minimal breaking allowed for a global symmetry in quantum gravity?

[Fichet,Saraswat '19] [Daus et al '20] [Harlow,Shaghoulian '20] [Chen,Lin '20] [Hsin et al '20] [Yonekura '20] [Cordova et al '22] [Bah,Chen,Maldacena'22]

- Bottom-up expectation:

$$|\mathcal{A}|^2 \gtrsim e^{-S_{\text{BH}}} \sim e^{R_{\text{BH}}^{d-2}} \sim e^{-\left(\frac{M_p}{\Lambda}\right)^{d-2}}$$



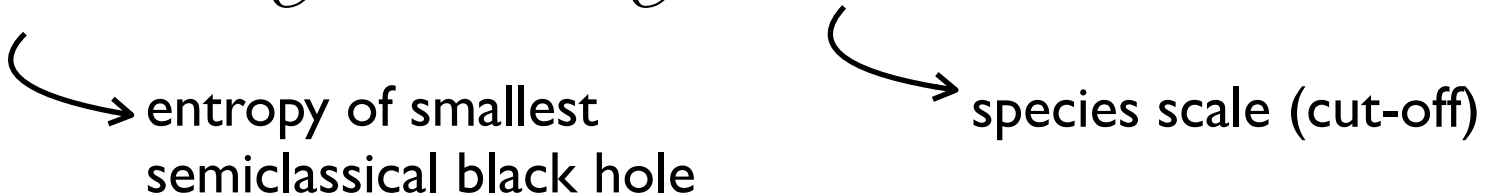
3) Breaking of global symmetries

What is the minimal breaking allowed for a global symmetry in quantum gravity?

[Fichet,Saraswat '19] [Daus et al '20] [Harlow,Shaghoulian '20] [Chen,Lin '20] [Hsin et al '20] [Yonekura '20] [Cordova et al '22] [Bah,Chen,Maldacena'22]

- Bottom-up expectation:

$$|\mathcal{A}|^2 \gtrsim e^{-S_{\text{BH}}} \sim e^{R_{\text{BH}}^{d-2}} \sim e^{-\left(\frac{M_p}{\Lambda}\right)^{d-2}}$$



- String theory results:

Most examples exhibit a stronger breaking, but some saturate the bound

e.g. NS axion in Type IIB on $\mathbb{T}^6$

Breaking of NS5 instantons  $e^{-\text{Vol}(T^6)/g_s^2} = e^{-(M_{p,4}/M_s)^2} =$
 $= e^{-(M_p/\Lambda)^2} \sim e^{-S_{\text{BH}}}$

3) Breaking of global symmetries

What is the minimal breaking allowed for a global symmetry in quantum gravity?

[Fichet,Saraswat '19] [Daus et al '20] [Harlow,Shaghoulian '20] [Chen,Lin '20] [Hsin et al '20] [Yonekura '20] [Cordova et al '22] [Bah,Chen,Maldacena'22]

- Bottom-up expectation:

$$|\mathcal{A}|^2 \gtrsim e^{-S_{\text{BH}}} \sim e^{R_{\text{BH}}^{d-2}} \sim e^{-\left(\frac{M_p}{\Lambda}\right)^{d-2}}$$



entropy of smallest semiclassical black hole species scale (cut-off)

- String theory results:

Most examples exhibit a stronger breaking, but some saturate the bound

e.g. NS axion in Type IIB on $\mathbb{T}^6$

Breaking of NS5 instantons  $e^{-\text{Vol}(T^6)/g_s^2} = e^{-(M_{p,4}/M_s)^2} =$
 $= e^{-(M_p/\Lambda)^2} \sim e^{-S_{\text{BH}}}$

No violation of this bound so far. Can we put it on a firmer footing?