

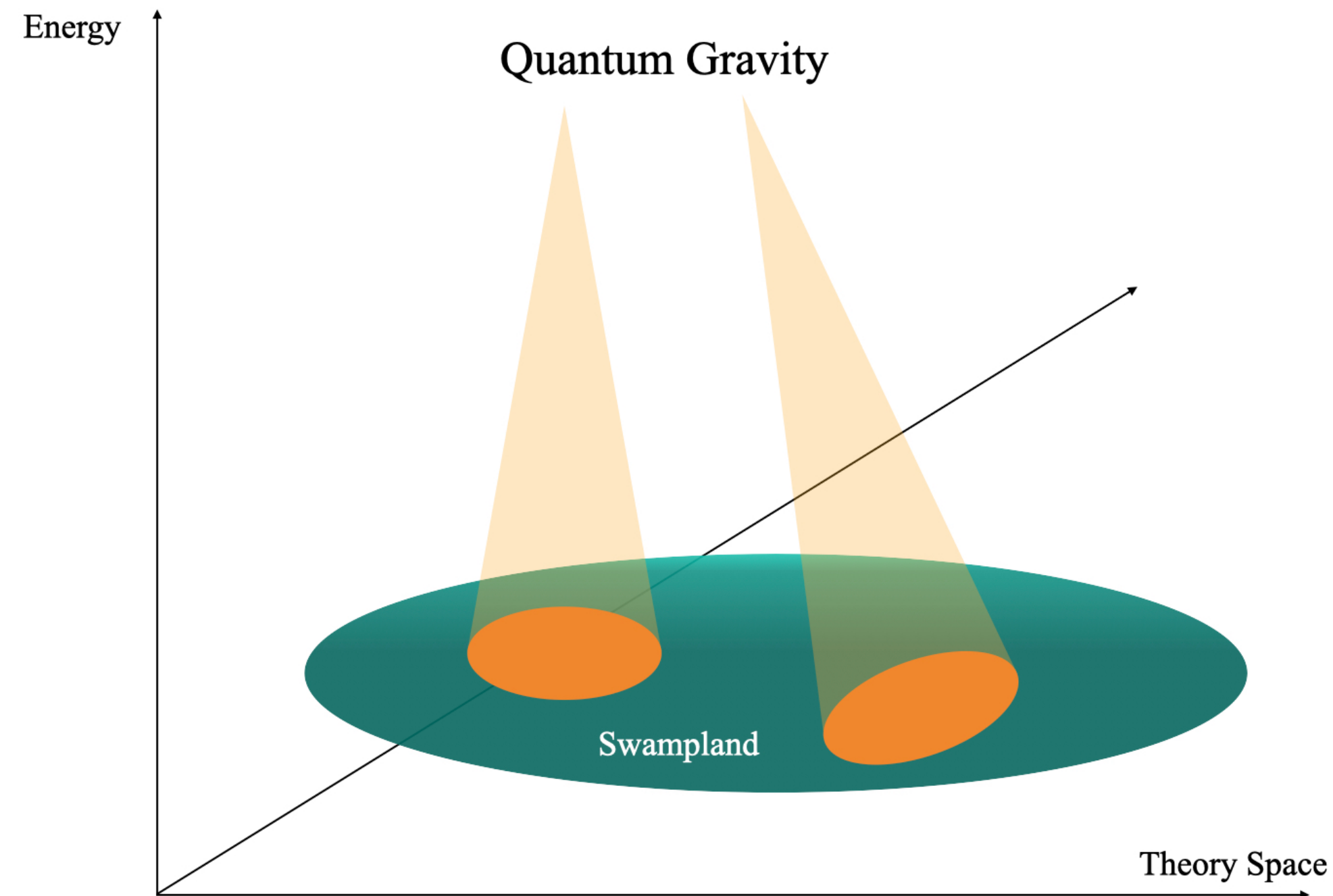
Towards the Realization of the Dark Dimension Scenario in Hořava-Witten Theory

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General Framework: Swampland Program

Swampland Distance Conjecture: $m \sim e^{-\alpha d(\phi)}$
[Ooguri, Vafa '06]

Emergent String Conjecture [Lee, Lerche, Weigand '18]

}

decompactification limit

emergent string limit

Dark Dimension Scenario:

[Montero, Vafa, Valenzuela '22]

$$m \sim \Lambda^\alpha +$$

[Lüst, Palti, Vafa '19]

observational input $\longrightarrow$ single mesoscopic extra dimension

$$\Lambda^{1/4} \simeq m_{\text{KK}}$$

(possibly also two extra dimensions)

[Anchordoqui, Antoniadis, Lüst '25]

Species Scale:

[Dvali '08]

$$\Lambda_{\text{sp}} = \frac{M_{\text{Pl},d}}{N_{\text{sp}}^{\frac{1}{d-2}}}$$

}

$M_{\text{Pl},d+n}$

M_{string}

See also later studies, e.g.:

[van de Heisteeg, Vafa, Wiesner, Wu '22-24,
Calderon-Infante, Castellano, Herraez '25]

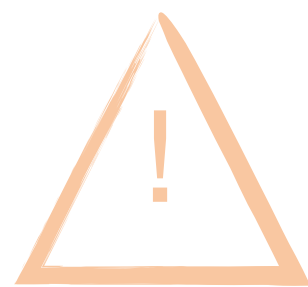
Scenario → Model?

Pheno/cosmological observations? Possible [Anchordoqui, Antoniadis, Bedroya, Cribiori, Gonzalo, Lüst, Obied, Montero, Vafa, Valenzuela...]

Top down constructions? Several attempts [Blumenhagen, Brinkmann, Makridou '22, Basile, Lüst '24, Nian, Vandoren '24, Schwarz '24, Dudas, Parameswaran, Serra '25]

Natural candidate: **Hořava-Witten theory** [Hořava, Witten '96]

M theory on the interval S^1/Z_2 , standard model localized on the ETW branes.



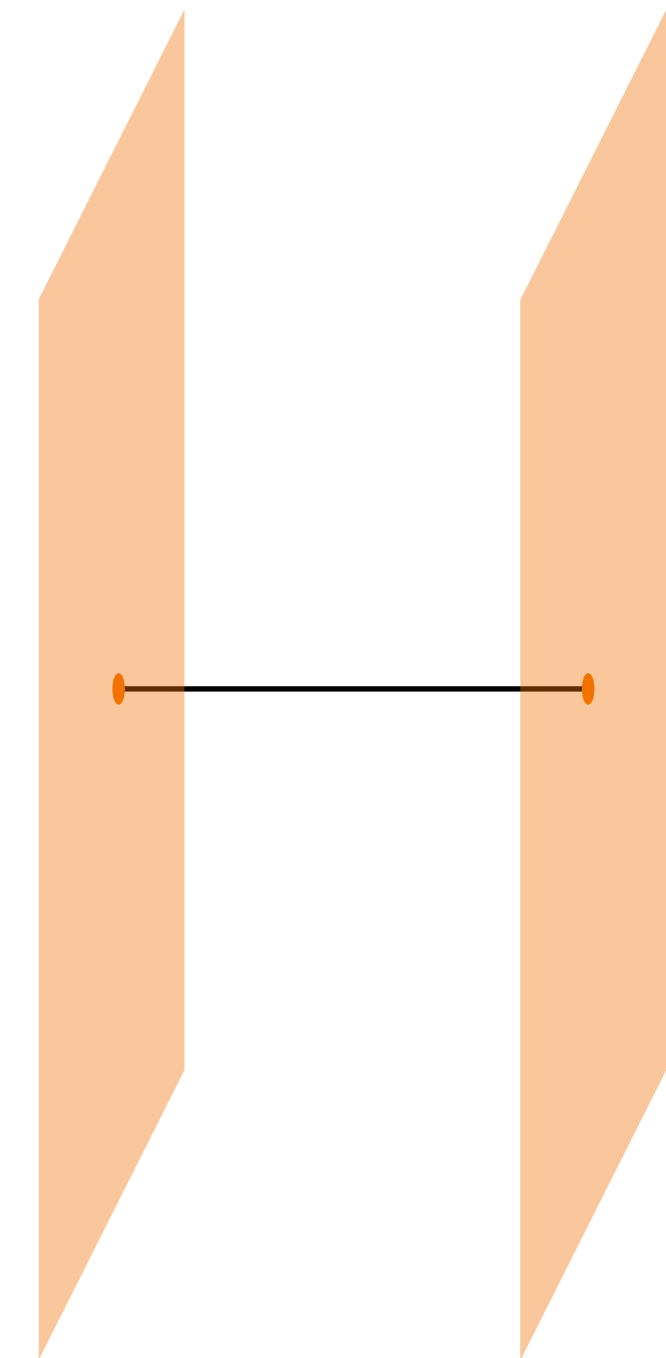
$$dH_3 \sim \text{Tr}(F_1 \wedge F_1) + \text{Tr}(F_2 \wedge F_2) - \text{Tr}(R \wedge R)$$

Further compactifying on a Calabi-Yau [Witten '96]

$$\frac{1}{M_* R_{11}^{\text{crit}}} \sim \left| \int_X J \wedge \left(\text{Tr}(F_i \wedge F_i) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(R \wedge R) \right) \right|$$

Resolution of the singularity? [Cvetic, Wiesner '24]

Pheno constraints? [Reig, Ruiz '25]

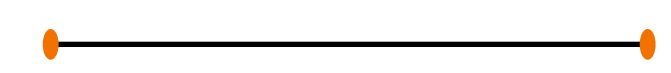


Avoid warping:

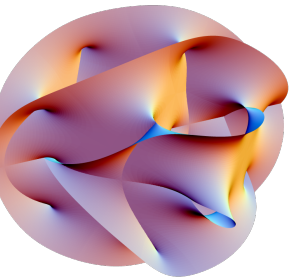
$$\text{Tr}(F_i \wedge F_i) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(R \wedge R) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2$$

“symmetric tadpole cancellation”

(see also symmetric vacua) [Lukas, Ovrut '99]



×



Then we can achieve Dark Dimension hierarchies for $r_{11} \sim 10^{20}$, $r_{\text{CY}} \sim \mathcal{O}(1) \sim \alpha_{\text{SM}}^{1/6}$

$$\Lambda_{\text{sp}} \sim M_{\text{Pl},11} \sim 10^9 \text{GeV}, \quad M_s \sim M_{\text{Pl},4} \sim 10^{19} \text{GeV}, \quad m_{\text{KK}} \sim 10^{-12} \text{GeV}$$

No GUT: ~~$M_{\text{GUT}} \sim \frac{M_{\text{Pl},11}}{r_{\text{CY}}}$~~

For considerations in the context of GUT's see e.g. [Heckman, Vafa, Weigand, Xu '24]

Line bundles $\longrightarrow$ abelian groups $\xrightarrow{\text{GS}}$ appr. global symmetries broken by instantons
 $\longrightarrow$ suppression of proton decay $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} \simeq e^{-S_{\text{inst}}}/M_*^{\Delta-4}$

Comparison with type I models e.g. [Ibáñez, Quevedo '99]

Consistency Checks

- The expectation $\alpha_{sm}^{-1} = \mathcal{V}_6 / g_s^2$ seems still safe using our anomaly cancellation condition

$$4\pi f_{\text{YM}}^{(i)} = S + \gamma \frac{M_s^2}{8\pi^2} \int_X J \wedge \left(\text{Tr}(F_i \wedge F_i) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(R \wedge R) \right) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-2\pi T_k}) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-2\pi S})$$

[Ibáñez, Nilles '85]

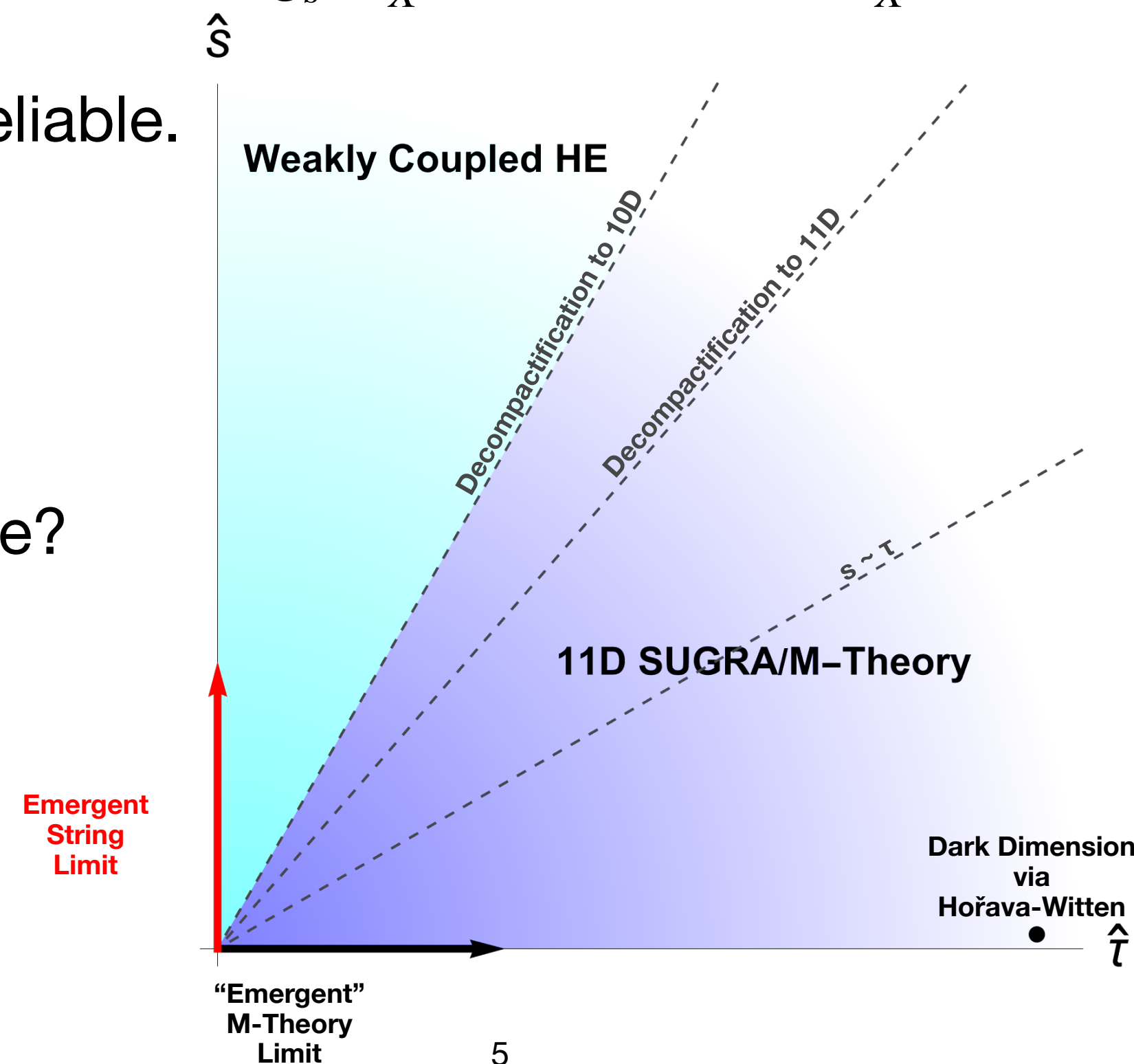
- The one-loop FI term also vanishes: $\xi_a^{(i)} \sim \frac{M_s^4}{g_s^2} \int_X J \wedge J \wedge c_1(L_a) - \int_X c_1(L_a) \wedge \left(\text{Tr}(F_i \wedge F_i) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(R \wedge R) \right) + \dots$

[Blumenhagen, Honecker, Weigand '05,
Blumenhagen, Moster, Weigand '06]

- Planck scale relation seems also reliable.

[Green, Rudra '16, Florakis '16]

Can we really work in this regime?



Limit seems not
to be obstructed,
at least not via

[Kaufmann, Weigand, Wiesner '26]

Emergence to the rescue?



M theory limit appearing
in Emergence Proposal
applications

[Blumenhagen, Cribiori, Gligovic, AP '24]^2

See also: [Artime, Blumenhagen, AP '25, Blumenhagen, Gligovic '25,
Artime, Blumenhagen, Leivadaros '26]

Emergence Proposal: Integrating out light degrees of freedom $\longrightarrow$ kinetic terms
[Palti '18]

Based on earlier results e.g.: [Grimm, Palti, Valenzuela '18]

Multiple applications e.g.: [Blumenhagen, Kläwer, Schlechter '19, Lee, Lerche, Weigand '21, Casas, Ibáñez, Marchesano '24,
Calderón-Infante, Delgado, Li, Lüster, Uranga '25, Anastasi, Angius, Huertas, Uranga, Wang '25, Basile, Lüster '26]

M-Theoretic Refinement:

[Blumenhagen, Cribiori, Gligovic, AP '24]^2

In the isotropic decompactification limit
to M-theory

$$M_{\text{Pl},d} = \text{const}$$

$$r_i = \text{const}$$



full results
(Resolved) conifold
prepotential,
 R^4 terms,
 F^4 terms

...

Emergence to the rescue?

For the scalar potential one would generally expect an expression of the form: $\rho \sim M_*^4 \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^3} \text{Str} \mathcal{H}_L e^{-\pi t m^2}$.

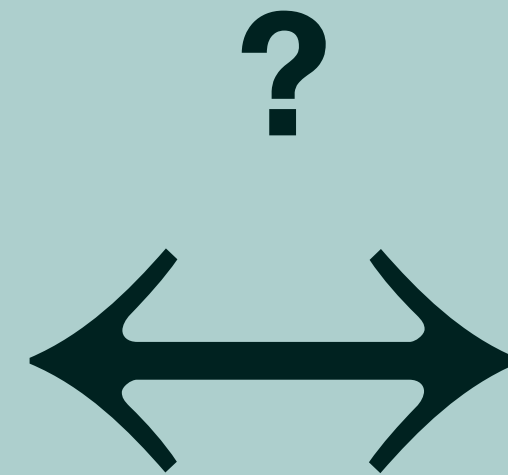
We can **speculate** about some contributions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 m^2 &= \left(\frac{n}{r_{11}} \right)^2 + (p r_{\text{CY}}^2)^2 \\
 |M2, x_{11}, p_{11}\rangle + |\overline{M2}, -x_{11}, -p_{11}\rangle
 \end{aligned}
 \begin{aligned}
 &\nearrow \rho_{\text{KK}} \sim M_*^4 \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^3} \sum_{n \neq 0} e^{-\pi t \frac{n^2}{r_{11}^2}} \sim \frac{M_*^4}{r_{11}^4} \sim \frac{M_{\text{pl}}^4}{\tau^6} \\
 &\searrow \rho_{\text{KK}+M2} \sim M_*^4 \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^3} \sum_{\substack{p \neq 0 \\ n \in \mathbb{Z}}} \alpha_p e^{-\pi t \left(\frac{n^2}{r_{11}^2} + (p r_{\text{CY}}^2)^2 \right)} \\
 &\quad \sim \beta \frac{M_{\text{pl}}^4}{\tau} + \frac{M_{\text{pl}}^4}{\tau^4} e^{-2\pi\tau} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2\pi\tau} + \frac{3}{(2\pi\tau)^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(e^{-4\pi\tau})
 \end{aligned}
 \begin{aligned}
 &\text{With} \\
 &\tau = r_{11} r_{\text{CY}}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

How much information can be extracted from these contributions?

Cosmological aspects of such solutions? Relation with other swampland considerations? [Masias, Makridou, AP, wip]

**Dark
Dimension
Scenario**



M Theory

Thank you!