

Superpotential:

- The moduli we are studying are gauge neutral.
- no D-term potential.

Relevant part of low energy action:

$$\int \sqrt{-\det g} \left(\frac{1}{2} R - G_{ij} (\vec{\Phi}) \partial_i \vec{\Phi}^j \partial^k \vec{\Phi}^{*j} - V_F (\vec{\Phi}, \bar{\vec{\Phi}}) \right)$$

$$G_{ij} = \partial_i \partial_j K.$$

$$V_F = e^k (G^{ij} D_i W D_j \bar{W} - 3 |W|^2)$$

$$D_i W = \partial_i W + W \partial_i K.$$

So far $W=0$.

Symmetry: $K \rightarrow K + f(\vec{\Phi}) + \bar{f}(\bar{\vec{\Phi}})$

Potential not invariant.

$$\text{Need } W \rightarrow e^{-f(\vec{\Phi})} W.$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_i W &\rightarrow \partial_i (e^{-f(\vec{\Phi})} W) + W \partial_i (K + f + \bar{f}) \\ &= e^{-f} (\partial_i W - \partial_i f W + W \partial_i K + W \partial_i f) \\ &= e^{-f} D_i W \end{aligned}$$

Thus w also transforms under

$$K \rightarrow K + f(\overline{\phi}) + f(\overline{\psi}\overline{\phi})$$

Now consider switching on 3-form

fluxes $F^{(3)}, H^{(3)}$.

$$G^{(3)} = F^{(3)} - \alpha H^{(3)}$$

$$W = \int_{\Sigma} \Omega \wedge F^{(3)}.$$

Note: Ω has a freedom.

$$\Omega \rightarrow f(\overline{\phi} \overline{\psi} t^A) \Omega$$

Any function of the complex
structure moduli t^A

$$t^A = \frac{z^A}{z^0} \quad A = 1, \dots, h_{1,2}^+$$

Under this $z^A \rightarrow f z^A$ for $A = 0, \dots, h_{1,2}^+$

$$K \rightarrow K + \ln f + \overline{\ln f}$$

V is invariant.

Divide the fields into \mathbf{e} and the rest.

Kahler modulus (overall scale factor).

$\partial_{\mathbf{e}} W = 0$. (no dependence on Kahler moduli)

$$D_{\mathbf{e}} W = W \partial_{\mathbf{e}} K = -\frac{3W}{\mathbf{e} - \bar{\mathbf{e}}}$$

$$\text{since } K = -\ln(\mathbf{e} - \bar{\mathbf{e}}) + K_{\text{rest}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\mathbf{e}} W & D_{\mathbf{e}} W \\ &= -\frac{9|W|^2}{(\mathbf{e} - \bar{\mathbf{e}})^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$G_{\mathbf{e}\bar{\mathbf{e}}} = \partial_{\mathbf{e}} \partial_{\bar{\mathbf{e}}} K = -\frac{3}{(\mathbf{e} - \bar{\mathbf{e}})^2}$$

$$G^{\mathbf{e}\bar{\mathbf{e}}} = -(\mathbf{e} - \bar{\mathbf{e}})^2$$

$$G^{\mathbf{e}\bar{\mathbf{e}}} D_{\mathbf{e}} W D_{\bar{\mathbf{e}}} W - 3|W|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_F = \sum_{\alpha} |D_{\alpha} W|^2$$

Runs over ~~the~~ complex structure moduli and τ .

By choosing fluxes appropriately we can ensure that $D_{\alpha} W = 0$ fixes complex structure moduli and τ . ~~etc~~
→ Does not fix other Kahler moduli