

Systematics of the α' expansion in F-theory

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ABSTRACT: Extracting reliable low-energy information from string compactifications notoriously requires a detailed understanding of the UV sensitivity of the corresponding effective field theories. Despite past efforts in computing perturbative string corrections to the tree-level action, neither a systematic approach nor a unified framework has emerged yet. We make progress in this direction, focusing on the moduli dependence of perturbative corrections to the 4D scalar potential of type IIB Calabi-Yau orientifold compactifications. We proceed by employing two strategies. First, we use two rescaling symmetries of type IIB string theory to infer the dependence of any perturbative correction on both the dilaton and the Calabi-Yau volume. Second, we use F/M-theory duality to conclude that KK reductions on elliptically-fibred Calabi-Yau fourfolds of the M-theory action at any order in the derivative expansion can only generate $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections to the 4D scalar potential, which, moreover, all vanish for trivial fibrations. We finally give evidence that $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ effects arise from integrating out KK and winding modes on the elliptic fibration and argue that the leading no-scale breaking effects at string tree-level arise from $(\alpha')^3$ effects, modulo potential logarithmic corrections.

KEYWORDS: F-Theory, Flux compactifications, Superstring Vacua

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1 Introduction

Effective field theories (EFT) have been the subject of recent debates regarding their relative importance for a UV complete theory of gravity. On the one hand, based on the outstanding success of EFTs to describe all kinds of physical phenomena [1], a common bottom-up attitude is to fully concentrate on EFTs at low-energies assuming that their self-consistency is enough to expect that they can be completed in the UV. On the other hand, the swampland programme argues that most EFTs cannot be UV completed, and concentrates on conjectures that could eliminate general classes of EFTs [2]. In this paper we take an alternative, more traditional, top-down approach where we perform a systematic study of α' corrections to the 4D effective action of compactified string theories which automatically provide a UV completion.

From the topological understanding of Calabi-Yau (CY) compactifications, direct dimensional reduction, supersymmetry and scaling symmetries, we have a very good control

over tree-level effective actions for $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supersymmetric compactifications in terms of the Kähler potential K and superpotential W for moduli and matter fields. Focussing on type IIB compactifications, these EFTs are of the no-scale type in the sense that the corresponding 4D scalar potential for the Kähler moduli vanishes identically when the other moduli are fixed supersymmetrically, since $K^{i\bar{j}}K_iK_{\bar{j}} = 3$. Given that this is a tree-level property, α' and string loop corrections are in general expected to lift these flat directions and to play a crucial role in stabilising moduli.

The challenge is further complicated by the fact that string theory does not have free parameters since the higher derivative and string loop expansions are controlled respectively by the vacuum expectation values of the CY volume modulus \mathcal{V} and the imaginary part of the axio-dilaton τ . Hence it is only after determining their value that we can assess if the expansion parameters are small enough to trust the calculations. Furthermore, the fact that free 10D string theory is always a solution already indicates that the determination of other vacua will never be under full computational control since the scalar potential for \mathcal{V} and τ runs away towards their value at infinity. This is the well-known Dine-Seiberg problem [3]. It is essentially the prize string theory has to pay for not having free parameters and is a fully general situation independent of any scenario of moduli stabilisation.

Not having arbitrary good control of perturbative expansions is not a string theory disease but a condition we have to live with. Fortunately there are extra parameters appearing from the nature of the compactification which can play an important role to allow non-trivial moduli stabilisation at couplings which are weak enough to trust the perturbative expansions. These are usually discrete parameters such as the CY Euler number, the rank of condensing gauge groups and the many integer fluxes which are ubiquitous in string compactifications. The derivation of non-trivial vacua necessarily involves a combination between these discrete parameters as well as perturbative and non-perturbative corrections to the 4D scalar potential.

Together with the dilaton, every Kähler modulus, which measures the size of a 4-cycle, can be considered as an expansion parameter, since it determines the gauge coupling of the EFT on D7-branes wrapped on the corresponding 4-cycle. Thus the 4D EFT has many expansion parameters which on the one hand make the calculations more involved since each of them has to be stabilised within the regime of validity of the approximations. On the other hand, however, they allow to stabilise the moduli at weak coupling since, as it happens in the Large Volume Scenario (LVS) [4, 5], a vacuum can arise from balancing terms of two different expansions without causing a breakdown of perturbation theory.

On top of moduli stabilisation, identifying the leading no-scale breaking effects beyond the tree-level approximation is crucial to shed light on several important implications of string vacua for cosmology and particle phenomenology. Promising inflationary models based on Kähler moduli [6–12] feature a shallow potential which is protected by approximate non-compact rescaling shift symmetries [13, 14] that are broken by no-scale breaking effects. As shown in [15], leading-order perturbative corrections to the Kähler potential are in general also crucial to determine the mass spectrum of the Kähler moduli. Moreover, in sequestered models with D3-branes at singularities, the mass scale of the soft terms is set by the dominant no-scale breaking effect at perturbative level [16–19].

In this article we present a systematic analysis of α' corrections to the 4D scalar potential of type IIB string compactifications. It is well-known that in 10D type IIB string theory the leading higher derivative corrections arise only at order $(\alpha')^3$. These include the \mathcal{R}^4 correction to the Einstein-Hilbert action plus its supersymmetric extensions. This property is inherited by $\mathcal{N} = 2$ CY compactifications where the corresponding $(\alpha')^3$ correction to the Kähler potential has been computed in [20]. Additional $\mathcal{N} = 2$ string loop corrections to K at $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^4)$ have been computed in [21–23], and in the F-theory context in [24], but they yield subdominant contributions to the scalar potential due to a cancellation of $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^2)$ terms named ‘extended no-scale’ in [25]. Backreaction of $(\alpha')^3$ effects on the internal geometry have been considered in [26] which however found only moduli redefinitions. Further $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^3)$ terms have been shown in [27, 28] to give rise to contributions to the 4D scalar potential at F^4 order, where F denotes the F-term of the moduli fields.

Genuine $\mathcal{N} = 1$ corrections are less understood. Different papers found shifts of the CY Euler number induced by $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^3)$ corrections at tree- [29] and loop-level [30–33]. Using M/F-theory duality, novel $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^2)$ effects were found in [34, 35], which can however be affected by field redefinitions of the 11D fields [36]. More corrections in the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ 4D effective action of F-theory were discussed in [37], which were further constrained recently in [38] by studying infinite distance limits. A full understanding of α' corrections to the type IIB $\mathcal{N} = 1$ effective action is not available yet. In particular any correction that would dominate over the $(\alpha')^3$ ones may play an important role in moduli stabilisation scenarios as LVS [4, 5] and KKLT [39]. They may shift the minimum, provide a potential de Sitter uplift or destabilise the original vacuum. Moreover, subdominant higher derivative or string loop corrections can still be relevant for lifting leading order flat directions in scenarios with more than one Kähler modulus [12, 25, 40, 41].

A complete analysis of α' corrections is too ambitious to be achievable. Here we will extract information on the moduli dependence of the low-energy scalar potential by combining techniques that rely on either symmetries of 10D type IIB string theory or on dimensional analysis in M/F-theory compactifications which come along with a rich web of dualities summarised pictorially in figure 1. Our analysis is simplified by concentrating only on the dilaton and overall volume dependence of perturbative corrections. Even if a full dependence of arbitrary α' and g_s effects on all the Kähler moduli is beyond our reach, it is the \mathcal{V} -dependence that is the most relevant information for moduli stabilisation.

In practice, investigations of F-theory compactifications start from M-theory by reducing the 11D action on a CY fourfold Y_4 which leads to 3D gauged $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity [42–46]. Under the assumption that Y_4 is elliptically fibred over a 6D Kähler base manifold B_3 , one takes the point-wise limit of vanishing fibre volume, $v_f \rightarrow 0$, thereby decompactifying a single direction giving rise to F-theory in 4D, that is type IIB compactified on the base manifold B_3 [47–51]. The elliptic curve in Y_4 is effectively keeping track of the dynamics of the axio-dilaton. The singular loci of the fibre are associated with 7-branes on the base whose precise realisation within Y_4 specifies the gauge algebra (see [52] for a recent review). In the weak coupling limit $g_s \ll 1$ of F-theory, the so-called *Sen limit* [53], one recovers perturbative type IIB orientifold compactifications on the double cover X_3 of

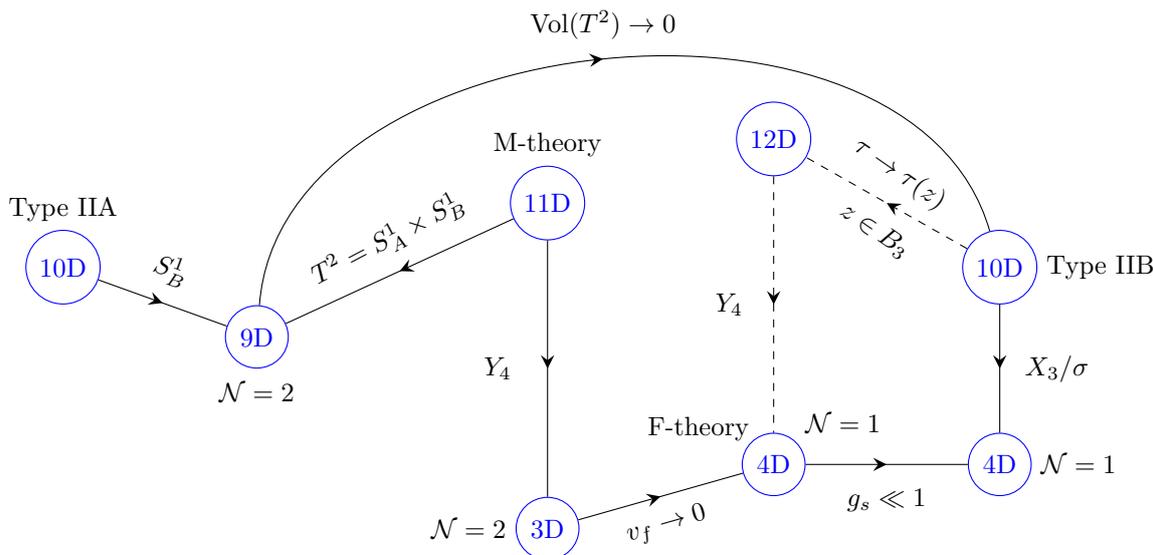


Figure 1. Schematic picture of dualities and limits of the various theories in different dimensions employed throughout this paper.

the base B_3 [50]. The existence of an elliptic fibre leads to an $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ symmetry acting on the axio-dilaton τ in type IIB. More precisely, the strong coupling dynamics of string theory is accessible via dualities even if the microscopic origin remains elusive. The most basic duality is M-theory compactified on an S_A^1 giving rise to 10D type IIA supergravity. After a subsequent reduction on another circle S_B^1 , we can use T-duality [54, 55] to obtain type IIB supergravity on a circle. This is equivalent to compactifying M-theory on a torus $T^2 = S_A^1 \times S_B^1$ and taking the $\text{Vol}(T^2) \rightarrow 0$ limit [56], as we said above. Recently an effective 12D approach (indicated by dashed lines in figure 1) has been put forward in [29] which in principle allows for a new access to α' effects in F-theory. In this paper we will take advantage of these dualities together with scaling symmetries to extract direct information on α' corrections to the 4D scalar potential.

This paper is structured as follows. In section 2 we follow [15] and use the symmetries of the 10D type IIB action to organise different perturbative corrections to the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ 4D effective action concentrating on the dilaton and volume dependence of each order in the α' and string loop expansions. We make use of the fact that each of the two expansions is directly related to the existence of two scaling symmetries of the 10D action. In particular we present the general expression of the 4D scalar potential including each order in the α' and g_s expansions as well as the number of powers of F-terms of the low-energy moduli which corresponds to an expansion in terms of inverse powers of the Kaluza-Klein (KK) scale [57], as typical of KK compactifications. We recover all known corrections that have been computed so far as particular cases of our general expression.

In section 3 we see how the absence of $(\alpha')^1$ corrections at string tree-level to either the 10D bulk action or to the 8D action of localised sources, combined with our symmetry considerations and the extended no-scale structure, allow us to infer that the leading no-scale breaking effects at tree-level in g_s should arise from $(\alpha')^3$ effects. We confirm this

claim by dimensional reduction and dimensional analysis considering all potential sources for these corrections: bulk terms, brane effects and backreaction.

Section 4 is the core of the paper, where we utilise F/M-theory duality techniques as well as a dimensional analysis to extract systematic information on the α' expansion of the 4D scalar potential. We present the rules to perform the F-theory limit by first considering the 3D EFT obtained via a fourfold compactification of 11D M-theory and then taking the vanishing fibre volume limit to extract information on 4D compactifications of F-theory. In particular, using a very general ansatz for the metric of an elliptically fibred fourfold, we constrain the moduli dependence of higher derivative corrections to the 4D scalar potential. We find that conventional KK reductions on elliptically fibred CY fourfolds of the 11D supergravity action, corrected at arbitrary order in the derivative expansion, can generate only $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections to the 4D scalar potential. We come to the conclusion that only a certain class of higher-order terms in the 11D Planck length ℓ_M gives rise to a finite contribution in the F-theory limit. Remarkably, this class of 11D higher derivative structures precisely falls into the general pattern of the M-theory higher derivative expansion as conjectured by [58], using symmetry constraints from the Kac-Moody algebra E_{10} .¹ Furthermore, for the case of trivial fibrations, we find that all such higher derivative corrections give vanishing contribution in 4D.

In contrast, we argue that $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ effects arise from a proper process of integrating out KK and winding states on the elliptic fibration, which we outline in section 5. Here we provide evidence in favour of this claim by focusing on the simple case of trivial fibrations where we manage to show that our approach based on dimensional analysis allows to reproduce, from 11D loops, known $(\alpha')^3$ corrections at different orders in the low-energy F-term expansion.

We present our conclusions and outlook in section 6 and leave some technical aspects to the appendices. In appendix A we collect some results on higher curvature terms for elliptic fibrations. For completeness, in appendix B we explore the effects that potential loop corrections at order $(\alpha')^1$ could have, if they existed, on moduli stabilisation. Interestingly we find that they could give rise to new dS vacua in a regime where the EFT is under relatively good control.

2 Perturbative corrections from symmetries in type IIB

In this section we show how perturbative corrections to the 4D EFT of type IIB string theory can be constrained using the symmetries of the underlying 10D theory.

2.1 Tree-level effective action

10D perspective. The low energy description of string theory can be obtained by computing scattering amplitudes of massless string excitations. This gives rise to a 10D EFT whose action can be written as $S_{\text{IIB}} = S_{\text{bulk}} + S_{\text{loc}}$, where S_{bulk} describes the dynamics of

¹More precisely, we show that higher derivative corrections in M-theory should appear only at order ℓ_M^{6p} with ℓ_M the 11D fundamental length and $p \in \mathbb{N}$, assuming that they contribute to the effective action in the F-theory limit.

the bulk degrees of freedom while S_{loc} is associated to objects localised in the extra dimensions, like D-branes and O-planes. The bosonic bulk action at tree-level and in Einstein frame reads [59]:

$$S_{\text{bulk}}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2\kappa_{10}^2} \int \sqrt{-\tilde{g}} \left(\mathcal{R} - \frac{|\nabla\tau|^2}{2(\text{Im}\tau)^2} - \frac{|G_3|^2}{12\text{Im}\tau} - \frac{|\tilde{F}_5|^2}{4 \cdot 5!} \right) + \frac{1}{8i\kappa_{10}^2} \int \frac{C_4 \wedge G_3 \wedge \bar{G}_3}{\text{Im}\tau}, \quad (2.1)$$

where \tilde{g}_{MN} is the 10D Einstein frame metric, $\tau = C_0 + i e^{-\phi}$ is the axio-dilaton whose imaginary part controls the string coupling ($e^\phi = g_s$), and $G_3 = F_3 - \tau H_3$ is the 3-form background flux with:

$$H_3 = dB_2, \quad F_{p+1} = dC_p, \quad \tilde{F}_5 = F_5 - \frac{1}{2}C_2 \wedge H_3 + \frac{1}{2}B_2 \wedge F_3. \quad (2.2)$$

In addition to the equations of motion, the 5-form flux must satisfy the self-duality condition $\tilde{F}_5 = \star_{10}\tilde{F}_5$. Beyond general coordinate invariance, $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetry and the gauge symmetries of the p -forms, the tree-level bulk action (2.1) enjoys the following accidental symmetries:

- $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$

$$\tau \rightarrow \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}, \quad G_3 \rightarrow \frac{G_3}{c\tau + d} \quad \text{with} \quad ad - bc = 1. \quad (2.3)$$

This symmetry is broken by α' and g_s corrections. However two subgroups survive at higher order: the axionic shift symmetry of C_0 is unbroken at perturbative level, while $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is an exact symmetry of the whole non-perturbative theory.

- *Scale invariance*

Scaling the bosonic fields with two arbitrary weights ω and ν as [15]:

$$\tilde{g}_{MN} \rightarrow \lambda^\nu \tilde{g}_{MN}, \quad \tau \rightarrow \lambda^{2(\omega-\nu)}\tau, \quad B_2 \rightarrow \lambda^{2\nu-\omega}B_2, \quad C_2 \rightarrow \lambda^\omega C_2, \quad C_4 \rightarrow \lambda^{2\nu}C_4, \quad (2.4)$$

the bulk action (2.1) transforms as:

$$S_{\text{bulk}}^{(0)} \rightarrow \lambda^{4\nu} S_{\text{bulk}}^{(0)}, \quad (2.5)$$

showing that it enjoys two families of classical scale invariance that are expected to be broken by corrections beyond tree-level. Notice that for $\nu \neq 0$ the equations of motion are still invariant even if $S_{\text{bulk}}^{(0)}$ is not, while the case with $\nu = 0$ reproduces the scale invariance included in $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ for $b = c = 0$ and $a = 1/d$.

Let us stress that the existence of two scaling symmetries is closely related to the fact that the EFT features two independent perturbative expansions: in terms of g_s controlled by the dilaton (corresponding to worldsheet topologies/loops in the space-time theory), and α' controlled by the metric (associated to loops in the worldsheet theory/higher derivative terms from the spacetime point of view). This property is shared by all five different 10D superstring theories but it does not hold for the effective action of 11D supergravity since its massless spectrum does not include a dilaton

field. This implies that in this case there is just a single perturbative expansion which is reflected in the existence of a single scaling symmetry. In fact, all terms of the 11D supergravity action:

$$S_{11} = \frac{1}{2\kappa_{11}^2} \int d^{11}x \left[\sqrt{-g^{(11)}} \left(R - \frac{1}{48} G_4^2 \right) + \frac{1}{6} G_4 \wedge G_4 \wedge C_3 \right], \quad (2.6)$$

scale homogeneously as $S_{11} \rightarrow \lambda^{9\omega} S_{11}$ under the 1-family rescalings:

$$g_{MN}^{(11)} \rightarrow \lambda^{2\omega} g_{MN}^{(11)} \quad \text{and} \quad C_3 \rightarrow \lambda^{3\omega} C_3. \quad (2.7)$$

Coming back to the type IIB action, let us now include localised sources in 10D. The action of a Dp -brane contains a DBI and a Wess-Zumino (WZ) contribution. It can be shown that, under the rescalings (2.4), both of them scale as [15]:

$$S_{\text{loc}}^{(0)} \rightarrow \lambda^\rho S_{\text{loc}}^{(0)} \quad \text{with} \quad \rho = (p-1)\nu - \frac{1}{2}(p-3)\omega. \quad (2.8)$$

Given that $\rho \neq 4\nu \forall p$, we realise that the Dp -brane action breaks the 2-family scale invariance of the bulk action down to a 1-family scaling symmetry parametrised by the relation $2(p-5)\nu = (p-3)\omega$. This can be easily understood from noticing that the 10D string frame metric $\hat{g}_{MN} = \tilde{g}_{MN}/\sqrt{\text{Im}\tau}$ scales with weight $2\nu - \omega$. Hence choosing $\omega = 2\nu$, the 10D string frame metric does not rescale and $\rho = 2\nu \forall p$. In this case $S_{\text{bulk}}^{(0)} \propto e^{-2\phi} = g_s^{-2}$ while $S_{\text{loc}}^{(0)} \propto e^{-\phi} = g_s^{-1}$, showing that S_{loc} can be seen as a higher order effect in the expansion of the action in powers of g_s that breaks one of the two scaling symmetries enjoyed by the leading expression. This remaining scale invariance is then expected to be broken by additional g_s and α' corrections.

4D perspective. Type IIB string theory compactified on a CY threefold X_3 yields an $\mathcal{N} = 2$ 4D EFT which can be broken down to $\mathcal{N} = 1$ by the inclusion of O-planes and D-branes. The scaling properties of the 4D fields inherited from the higher dimensional theory can be understood from looking at the decomposition of the 10D metric:

$$ds_{(10)}^2 = \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \tilde{g}_{mn} dz^m dz^n, \quad (2.9)$$

where we ignored the warp factor since it does not scale. Thus we realise that (2.4) implies that the 4D metric scales as the 10D one, $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \lambda^\nu \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$, while the Einstein frame CY volume scales as:

$$\mathcal{V} = \frac{1}{\ell_s^6} \int_{X_3} d^6z \sqrt{-\tilde{g}^{(6)}} \rightarrow \lambda^{3\nu} \mathcal{V}, \quad (2.10)$$

where we measured \mathcal{V} in units of the string length $\ell_s = 2\pi\sqrt{\alpha'}$. Therefore the 4D Einstein frame metric and Lagrangian scale as:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \mathcal{V} \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \lambda^{4\nu} g_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \lambda^{4\nu} \mathcal{L}, \quad (2.11)$$

where the scaling of \mathcal{L} is fixed by the Einstein-Hilbert term just by knowing the scaling of $g_{\mu\nu}$. The scaling of the overall volume (2.10) implies that also the Kähler moduli rescale since \mathcal{V} can be rewritten as:

$$\mathcal{V} = \frac{1}{6} \int_{X_3} J \wedge J \wedge J = \frac{1}{6} k_{\alpha\beta\gamma} t^\alpha t^\beta t^\gamma, \quad (2.12)$$

where J is the Kähler form which we expanded in a basis \hat{D}_α of $H_+^{(1,1)}(X_3, \mathbb{Z})$ as $J = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{h_+^{1,1}} t^\alpha \hat{D}_\alpha$, the t^α 's, $\alpha = 1, \dots, h_+^{1,1}$, are 2-cycle volumes and $k_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ are the triple intersection numbers given by:

$$k_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \int_{X_3} \hat{D}_\alpha \wedge \hat{D}_\beta \wedge \hat{D}_\gamma. \quad (2.13)$$

Given that the Kähler moduli are defined as $T_\alpha = b_\alpha + i\tau_\alpha$ with $b_\alpha = \int C_4 \wedge \hat{D}_\alpha$ and $\tau_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} k_{\alpha\beta\gamma} t^\beta t^\gamma$, (2.4) and (2.10) imply $T_\alpha \rightarrow \lambda^{2\nu} T_\alpha \forall \alpha$. Since the Kähler moduli are the scalar components of $h_+^{1,1}$ chiral superfields $\mathcal{T}_\alpha = T_\alpha + \sqrt{2}\theta\psi_\alpha + F_\alpha$, the superspace coordinate θ has to rescale as $\theta \rightarrow \lambda^\nu \theta$ together with $\psi_\alpha \rightarrow \lambda^\nu \psi_\alpha$ to ensure that the fermionic kinetic term $\bar{\psi} e_\alpha^\mu \gamma^\alpha \partial_\mu \psi$ scales as the bosonic one $g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu T \partial_\nu T$. The $h_-^{1,2}$ complex structure moduli Z_i instead do not rescale.

The implications of these scaling symmetries can be easily understood by using the superconformal formalism which allows to write the Lagrangian in terms of the chiral compensator Φ as (ignoring the contribution from the gauge kinetic function):

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\sqrt{-g}} = -3 \int d^4\theta e^{-K/3} \bar{\Phi}\Phi + \int d^2\theta W\Phi^3 + \text{h.c.}, \quad (2.14)$$

where K and W denote respectively the Kähler potential and the superpotential. Using (2.11) together with $d\theta \rightarrow \lambda^{-\nu} d\theta$, we obtain:

$$e^{-K/3} \bar{\Phi}\Phi \rightarrow \lambda^{\omega_{\mathcal{L}} - 4\nu} e^{-K/3} \bar{\Phi}\Phi = e^{-K/3} \bar{\Phi}\Phi, \quad (2.15)$$

$$W\Phi^3 \rightarrow \lambda^{\omega_{\mathcal{L}} - 6\nu} W\Phi^3 = \lambda^{-2\nu} W\Phi^3, \quad (2.16)$$

where $\omega_{\mathcal{L}}$ is the weight of the Lagrangian, with $\omega_{\mathcal{L}} = 4\nu$ at tree-level. These two relations can be used to derive the dependence of K on two combinations of rescaling fields (due to the presence of two scaling symmetries) once the weight of W is known. This can be deduced from direct dimensional reduction which yields the tree-level flux superpotential $W_0 = \int_{X_3} G_3 \wedge \Omega$ where Ω is the CY holomorphic $(3, 0)$ -form. Since Ω is a function of the complex structure moduli which do not rescale, W_0 scales as G_3 whose weight is ω (see the weight of C_2 in (2.4)). Thus (2.16) can be used to fix the weight of the chiral compensator which in turn determines the weight of the tree-level Kähler potential K_0 from (2.15) as:

$$\Phi \rightarrow \lambda^{-\frac{1}{3}(\omega+2\nu)} \Phi \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{-K_0/3} \rightarrow \lambda^{\frac{2}{3}(\omega+2\nu)} e^{-K_0/3}. \quad (2.17)$$

Using the scaling properties of the dilaton and the volume mode together with the fact that axionic shift symmetries forbid a dependence of the tree-level K_0 on C_0 and C_4 -axions, the relation (2.17) allows us to fix:

$$e^{-K_0/3} = \mathcal{A} (\text{Im } \tau)^{1/3} \mathcal{V}^{2/3}, \quad (2.18)$$

where \mathcal{A} is a scale invariant combination of all other 4D fields. Notice that this expression reproduces the one obtained by direct dimensional reduction:

$$K_0 = -2 \ln \mathcal{V} - \ln(-i(\tau - \bar{\tau})) - \ln \left(i \int_{X_3} \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega} \right) \quad \text{for} \quad \mathcal{A} = \left(\int_{X_3} \Omega \wedge \bar{\Omega} \right)^{1/3}.$$

Thus we have seen the dependence of K_0 on ϕ and \mathcal{V} can be fixed without the need to perform any computation but just by symmetry arguments via a combination of supersymmetry, scale invariance and shift symmetries. As shown in [15], these symmetry considerations are also enough to infer that the 4D EFT enjoys a no-scale cancellation where the associated flat direction, the volume mode, corresponds to the Goldstone boson of one of the two scaling symmetries which is spontaneously broken by the vacuum expectation value of the metric. The other scaling symmetry is also spontaneously broken by the vacuum expectation value of the dilaton. However the corresponding would-be Goldstone mode, the dilaton, would become massive in the presence of non-zero 3-form flux quanta which would break the rescaling symmetry explicitly. In fact, as can be seen from (2.4), G_3 rescales with weight ω , and so any 4D EFT with G_3 fixed at a non-zero background value would necessarily break this symmetry explicitly.

2.2 Perturbative corrections

10D perspective. As already stressed above, the two rescaling symmetries of the bulk tree-level action are expected to be broken by higher order g_s and α' effects (we have already seen that any Dp-brane action already breaks one of these two scale invariances). However these breaking effects arise in a controllable manner since the parameters which control these two perturbative expansions are two fields, ϕ and \mathcal{V} , which rescale with a non-trivial weight. We thus expect to be able to infer the dependence on ϕ and \mathcal{V} of any perturbative correction to K at all orders in g_s and α' . This can be achieved by exploiting again the superconformal chiral compensator formalism together with the scaling properties of the 10D and 4D EFT.

Before seeing how this works, let us remind the reader that the 10D type IIB supergravity action can in general be expanded as:

$$S_{\text{IIB}} = S_{\text{bulk}}^{(0)} + \sum_{m=3}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha')^m g_s^n S_{\text{bulk}}^{(m,n)} + S_{\text{loc}}^{(0)} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha')^m g_s^n S_{\text{loc}}^{(m,n)}. \quad (2.19)$$

Notice that, because of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetry, the first higher derivative corrections to the bulk action arise only at order $(\alpha')^3$.² Corrections to the action of localised sources are instead expected to emerge only at $(\alpha')^2$ order. The higher derivative corrections in (2.19) can be obtained from string amplitudes [60–63], the pure spinor formalism [64, 65], via duality to M-theory [28, 66–71] or supersymmetry [72–79] (see also [80–84]). It should be stressed however that the challenge is not so much computing string scattering amplitudes where e.g. the full α' expansion is known at closed string tree level [85] and where partial results are available up to 3-loop order, cf. the recent work [86] for more references. It is rather constructing a local effective action that reproduces the amplitude kinematics which involves an intricate procedure of pole subtractions from lower-point amplitudes together with a plethora of kinematical structures as discussed in [87].

²While \mathcal{R}^2 corrections can arise in the heterotic string, in type II theories the greater degree of supersymmetry forbids \mathcal{R}^2 , \mathcal{R}^3 as well as all other terms at order α' and $(\alpha')^2$ [59].

At order $(\alpha')^3$, one finds schematically:

$$S_{\text{bulk}}^{(3,0)} \sim \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-\tilde{g}} \left[\mathcal{R}^4 + \mathcal{R}^3 \left(\tilde{G}_3^2 + |\tilde{G}_3|^2 + \tilde{G}_3^2 + \tilde{F}_5^2 + |\mathcal{P}|^2 \right) \right. \\ \left. + \mathcal{R}^2 \left(|\nabla \tilde{G}_3|^2 + (\nabla \tilde{F}_5)^2 + \tilde{G}_3^4 + \dots \right) + \mathcal{R} \left(\tilde{G}_3^6 + \dots \right) + \left(\tilde{G}_3^8 + (|\nabla \tilde{G}_3|^2)^2 + \dots \right) \right], \quad (2.20)$$

where:

$$\tilde{G}_3 \equiv \frac{G_3}{\sqrt{\text{Im } \tau}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P} \equiv \frac{i \nabla \tau}{\text{Im } \tau}. \quad (2.21)$$

In general, an arbitrary correction to the 10D bulk action in string frame at order $(\alpha')^m g_s^n$ involving the dilaton, the curvature and the 3-form flux H_3 can be written as:

$$S_{\text{bulk}}^{(m,n)} \sim \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} \left(\frac{1}{\text{Im } \tau} \right)^{(n-2)} \left(\hat{g}^{\circ\circ} \hat{R}_{\circ\circ\circ} \right)^{p+1} \left[\hat{g}^{\circ\circ} \hat{g}^{\circ\circ} \hat{g}^{\circ\circ} H_{\circ\circ\circ} H_{\circ\circ\circ} \right]^r \quad m = p + r, \quad (2.22)$$

where \circ denotes the appropriate index structure and $m = p + r$ since each power of \hat{R} and H_3^2 contains two derivatives. In (2.22) we ignored potential contributions from gradients of the dilaton since ϕ is set to be constant by the equations of motion (except in the vicinity of localised sources). Higher derivative corrections are expected to introduce a dependence of the dilaton on the internal coordinates but, given that explicit computations have shown that this dependence can be rewritten in terms of the curvature [20], we expect this effect to be captured by (2.22). Notice that (2.22) is generic enough to describe also contributions of the form $\mathcal{R}^{p+1} (\nabla G_3)^{2r}$ since they would scale as $\mathcal{R}^{p+r+1} G_3^{2r}$. Moreover in (2.22) we neglected potential \tilde{F}_5 -dependent higher derivative corrections since $\tilde{F}_5 = 0$ in the absence of warping. Writing H_3 in terms of G_3 and converting (2.22) to Einstein frame via $\hat{g}_{MN} = \tilde{g}_{MN} / \sqrt{\text{Im } \tau}$, we end up with:

$$S_{\text{bulk}}^{(m,n)} \sim \int d^{10}x \sqrt{-\tilde{g}} \left(\frac{1}{\text{Im } \tau} \right)^{(2n-p+r)/2} \left(\tilde{g}^{\circ\circ} \tilde{R}_{\circ\circ\circ} \right)^{p+1} \left[\tilde{g}^{\circ\circ} \tilde{g}^{\circ\circ} \tilde{g}^{\circ\circ} G_{\circ\circ\circ} G_{\circ\circ\circ} \right]^r. \quad (2.23)$$

Notice that for $n = m = 0$ (2.23) reproduces the correct scaling of two terms in (2.1): the Einstein-Hilbert term for $p = r = 0$, and the kinetic terms of G_3 for $p = -1$ and $r = 1$. Using (2.4), we can easily infer that the generic $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^m g_s^n)$ correction (2.23) rescales as:

$$S_{\text{bulk}}^{(m,n)} \rightarrow \lambda^{4\nu - 2n(w-\nu) + m(w-2\nu)} S_{\text{bulk}}^{(m,n)}. \quad (2.24)$$

4D perspective. Non-renormalisation theorems ensure that the superpotential receives only tree-level and non-perturbative contributions, whereas the Kähler potential can be corrected at all orders in α' and g_s . The 10D action (2.23) is therefore expected to yield a perturbative correction to the 4D Kähler potential. Using again the two scaling symmetries of the classical action and the chiral compensator formalism, we can work out the dilaton and volume mode dependence of a generic $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^m g_s^n)$ perturbative correction to K . Combining (2.15) with (2.16) for $\omega_{\mathcal{L}} = 4\nu - 2n(w - \nu) + m(w - 2\nu)$ from (2.24), we realise that:

$$\left(e^{-K/3} \right)_{(m,n)} \rightarrow \lambda^{\frac{2}{3}(\omega+2\nu)} \left[\lambda^{-2(w-\nu)} \right]^n \left[\lambda^{w-2\nu} \right]^m \left(e^{-K/3} \right)_{(m,n)}. \quad (2.25)$$

This rescaling property, together with $\tau \rightarrow \lambda^{2(\omega-\nu)} \tau$, $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \lambda^{3\nu} \mathcal{V}$ and the axionic shift symmetries, implies that the perturbative Kähler potential has to take the form [15]:

$$e^{-K/3} = (\text{Im } \tau)^{1/3} \mathcal{V}^{2/3} \sum_{n,m} \mathcal{A}_{(n,m)} \left(\frac{1}{\text{Im } \tau} \right)^n \left[\frac{(\text{Im } \tau)^{1/2}}{\mathcal{V}^{1/3}} \right]^m, \quad (2.26)$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{(n,m)}$ are scale invariant combinations involving other non-axionic fields. Interestingly, supersymmetry dictates that the quantity which is corrected at a given order in α' and g_s is $e^{-K/3}$ and not directly K . This observation explains why some corrections beyond tree-level which break scale invariance can still satisfy a generalised no-scale condition [15] which accounts for the presence of an extended no-scale structure [25]. The expression (2.26) is valid for $m = p + r$ where p controls the number of curvature contributions while r counts the factors of G_3^2 in 10D. Since a non-zero G_3 gives rise to the 4D superpotential $W_0 = \int_{X_3} G_3 \wedge \Omega$, when $r \neq 0$ $\mathcal{A}_{(n,m)}$ should be proportional to W_0^{2r} . Knowing that the weight of W_0 is ω , it is easy to deduce that the corresponding scale invariant combination has to be:

$$\mathcal{A}_{(n,m)} = \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(n,m)} \left(\frac{W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^{2/3} \text{Im } \tau} \right)^r \quad \text{with } m = p + r, \quad (2.27)$$

where $\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(n,m)}$ is another scale invariant combination. As shown in [57], the ratio appearing in (2.27) corresponds exactly to the parameter which controls the 4D superspace derivative expansion since:

$$\left(\frac{gF}{M_{KK}^2} \right)^2 \sim \left(\frac{m_{3/2}}{M_{KK}} \right)^2 \sim \frac{W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^{2/3} \text{Im } \tau}, \quad (2.28)$$

where F denotes the F-term of the light fields and g is the coupling between heavy KK modes and light states. Thus in the regime where the superspace derivative expansion is under control, i.e. when $gF/M_{KK} \ll 1$, the leading correction at fixed order in α' is expected to be the one corresponding to $r = 0$. Notice that these higher F-term corrections might not be incorporated into K but they might induce directly a correction to the scalar potential. This difference does not matter for our scaling arguments (which can be applied equally well by extending (2.14) to the more general case of corrections to $\int d^4\theta D$), and so we shall consider them as ‘effective’ corrections to K .

Perturbative g_s and α' contributions to the scalar potential of the 4D EFT can be obtained by plugging $W = W_0$ and the Kähler potential given by (2.26) and (2.27) into the general expression:

$$V = e^K \left(K^{A\bar{B}} D_A W D_{\bar{B}} \bar{W} - 3|W|^2 \right) = e^K \left(K^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} K_\alpha K_{\bar{\beta}} - 3 \right) |W_0|^2, \quad (2.29)$$

where α and β run only over the Kähler moduli and, in the second equality, the dilaton and the complex structure moduli have been fixed supersymmetrically. This yields a generic $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^m g_s^n)$ correction at $\mathcal{O}(F^{2r})$ of the form:

$$V_{(n,m,r)} = \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(n,m,r)} \frac{W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^2 \text{Im } \tau} \left(\frac{W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^{2/3} \text{Im } \tau} \right)^{r-1} \left(\frac{1}{\text{Im } \tau} \right)^n \left[\frac{(\text{Im } \tau)^{1/2}}{\mathcal{V}^{1/3}} \right]^m \quad (2.30)$$

$$= \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(n,m,r)} \left(\frac{1}{\text{Im } \tau} \right)^{n+r-m/2} \frac{W_0^{2r}}{\mathcal{V}^{2+\frac{m}{3}+\frac{2}{3}(r-1)}}. \quad (2.31)$$

Notice that (2.30) displays clearly the 3 expansion parameters of the EFT associated to higher F-terms, string loops and α' effects. The relation (2.31) implies also that an arbitrary contribution of the form $V \sim g_s^s W_0^{2r} / \mathcal{V}^q$ corresponds to an $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^m g_s^n)$ correction at $\mathcal{O}(F^{2r})$ with:

$$m = 3q - 2(2 + r) \quad \text{and} \quad n = s - 2(r + 1) + \frac{3}{2}q. \quad (2.32)$$

From $p \geq -1$ one finds also $r = m - p \leq m + 1$ which implies that at a fixed $(\alpha')^m$ order, one can have higher F-term corrections up to $F^{2(m+1)}$.

Moreover, the expression (2.31) reproduces several known perturbative effects:

1. $m = n = 0$ and $r = 1 \Rightarrow p = -1$: this is the standard tree-level scalar potential arising from the 10D \tilde{G}_3^2 term:

$$V_{(0,0,1)} \sim \frac{\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(0,0,1)}}{\text{Im } \tau} \frac{W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^2}. \quad (2.33)$$

The coefficient of this term is zero due to the no-scale cancellation: $\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(0,0,1)} = 0$.

2. $n = 0$, $m = 3$ and $r = 1 \Rightarrow p = 2$: $(\alpha')^3$ correction at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$ like the one computed by [20], which should arise from 10D terms like $\mathcal{R}^3 \tilde{G}_3^2$ and $\mathcal{R}^2 |\nabla \tilde{G}_3|^2$:

$$V_{(0,3,1)} \sim \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(0,3,1)} \sqrt{\text{Im } \tau} \frac{W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^3}. \quad (2.34)$$

Notice that the dilaton dependence of this correction, when written in terms of the number of closed string loops ℓ_c , reproduces the scaling expected from modular invariance:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\text{Im } \tau} \right)^{2\ell_c - 1/2} = \frac{1}{\text{Im } \tau} \left[(\text{Im } \tau)^{3/2} (\ell_c = 0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{Im } \tau}} (\ell_c = 1) + \dots \right] \sim \frac{f_{3/2}^{(0,0)}(\tau, \bar{\tau})}{\text{Im } \tau}.$$

3. $n = 0$, $m = 3$ and $r = 2 \Rightarrow p = 1$: $(\alpha')^3$ contribution at $\mathcal{O}(F^4)$, like those derived in [27], which should come from 10D terms like $\mathcal{R}^2 \tilde{G}_3^4$ and $(|\nabla \tilde{G}_3|^2)^2$:

$$V_{(0,3,2)} \sim \frac{\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(0,3,2)}}{\sqrt{\text{Im } \tau}} \frac{W_0^4}{\mathcal{V}^{11/3}}. \quad (2.35)$$

4. $n = 2$, $m = 2$ and $r = 1 \Rightarrow p = 1$: $(\alpha')^2$ open string 1-loop corrections (notice that $n = \ell_o + 1$ for ℓ_o open string loops) at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$, like those worked out in [21] which, from the closed string viewpoint, can be seen as due to the tree-level exchange of KK modes between parallel stacks of branes:

$$V_{(2,2,1)} \sim \frac{\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(2,2,1)}}{(\text{Im } \tau)^2} \frac{W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^{8/3}}, \quad (2.36)$$

where however $\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(2,2,1)} = 0$ due to the extended no-scale cancellation.

5. $n = 2$, $m = 4$ and $r = 1 \Rightarrow p = 1$: $(\alpha')^4$ open string 1-loop effects at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$, like those derived in [21], which can be interpreted as the tree-level exchange of winding modes between intersecting stacks of branes:

$$V_{(2,4,1)} \sim \frac{\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{(2,4,1)}}{\text{Im } \tau} \frac{W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^{10/3}}. \tag{2.37}$$

This shows that the leading no-scale breaking effects in a large volume expansion seem to be $(\alpha')^3$ corrections at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$, like the one derived in [20, 29]. Interestingly our scaling analysis combined with generalised no-scale relations is powerful enough to argue that $(\alpha')^2$ corrections should be absent at any order in g_s [15] (unless they come along with $\ln \mathcal{V}$ -factors [37]). On the other hand, $(\alpha')^1$ effects, if they existed at some order in the g_s expansion, would dominate over (2.34) for $\mathcal{V} \gg 1$ since they would scale as $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$. However also these perturbative effects might not be generated. In fact, in section 3 we provide evidence for the absence at tree-level in g_s ($n = 0$) of any correction to the 4D scalar potential which scales as $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$. In appendix B we discuss instead the effect on moduli stabilisation of potential $(\alpha')^1$ corrections arising at loop level.

3 Leading no-scale breaking effects in type IIB

In this section we shall try to understand what is the leading order no-scale breaking contribution to the 4D scalar potential in the limit where the EFT is under control, i.e. for $\mathcal{V} \gg 1$ and at tree-level in the string loop expansion. We shall first exploit the symmetry considerations of section 2.2, and we shall then confirm our findings with a combination of dimensional reduction and dimensional analysis.

3.1 Symmetry considerations

Symmetry arguments led us to the fundamental result (2.32) which implies:

1. Any contribution to the scalar potential at $\mathcal{O}(F^{2r})$ should feature $r \geq 1$. This implies $q \geq 2+m/3$. At tree-level, i.e. $m = 0$, one has $q \geq 2$, and so the first dangerous higher derivative correction arises at order $(\alpha')^1$, i.e. $m = 1$, corresponding to $q \geq 7/3$.
2. A term as $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ can arise only at order $(\alpha')^m F^{2r}$ with $m = 3 - 2r$. For $r = 0$ one has $m = 3$, corresponding to the $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^3) \mathcal{R}^4$ term. However $r = 0$ implies F^0 , and so no contribution to the 4D potential. This fits with the fact that the integral of \mathcal{R}^4 over a CY threefold gives zero. For $r = 1$ one has instead $m = 1$ at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$, potentially at different orders in the string loop expansion counted by the powers of g_s . However, given that at tree-level there are no $(\alpha')^1$ corrections since the bulk action starts being corrected at $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^3)$ while the brane action at $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^2)$, no $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ term can be generated at tree-level in g_s . For $r = 2$, m becomes negative, leading to an absurd result.
3. A correction which scales as $\mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$ would correspond to $m = 4 - 2r$. For $r = 1$, we have $m = 2$, and so an $(\alpha')^2 F^2$ term which however should come with a zero

coefficient due to the extended no-scale cancellation, regardless of the order in the g_s expansion.³ This can be easily seen from the fact that, in a supersymmetric theory, such a term should come from a \mathcal{V} -independent correction c to the Kähler potential of the form $e^{-K/3} = \mathcal{V}^{2/3} + c$ that would however satisfy a generalised no-scale relation [15]. For $r = 2$, $m = 0$ which would be an F^4 term at tree-level. This would correspond to the $\mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$ term used in T-brane uplifting scenarios [90] since it is a tree-level effect that scales in terms of F-terms of matter fields as $(F^{\text{matter}})^2$ where it can be easily seen that they are related to the F-terms of the Kähler moduli as $F^{\text{matter}} \sim (F^T)^2$.

4. A perturbative correction which scales as \mathcal{V}^{-3} features $m = 5 - 2r$. For $r = 1$, one has $m = 3$, and so standard $(\alpha')^3$ corrections at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$ [20, 29]. For $r = 2$ one would have instead $m = 1$ but we have just recalled that there are no $(\alpha')^1$ corrections in 10D at tree-level. The $r = 3$ case can instead be safely ignored since the α' order would become negative.

This analysis, just based on symmetries and the known absence of $(\alpha')^1$ corrections at tree-level, implies that the leading no-scale breaking effect in the 4D scalar potential at tree-level should arise from $(\alpha')^3$ effects and should scale as \mathcal{V}^{-3} .

3.2 Arguments from dimensional analysis

Let us now provide further evidence in favour of this claim from arguments based on a dimensional analysis combined with dimensional reduction. As we have seen above, the order in α' and the number of F-terms is dictated by the \mathcal{V} and W_0 dependence of a generic perturbative correction. This has been derived in (2.31) using symmetry arguments and it agrees with the expectations from direct dimensional reduction. In fact, when all components of tensors and derivatives are taken along internal directions,⁴ the generic $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^m g_s^n)$ 10D correction (2.23) generates a contribution to the 4D scalar potential whose \mathcal{V} dependence can be inferred as follows [5]:

- (i) the Weyl rescaling to 4D Einstein frame yields a \mathcal{V}^{-2} factor;
- (ii) the integration over X_3 brings a \mathcal{V} contribution;
- (iii) as can be seen from (2.10), each inverse metric factor introduces a $\mathcal{V}^{-1/3}$ dependence.

The number of F-terms and the associated W_0 dependence can instead be easily deduced from the number of G_3 terms in 10D. Hence dimensional reduction is expected to produce:

$$V_{(n,m,r)} \sim \frac{W_0^{2r}}{\mathcal{V}^{1+\frac{\lambda}{3}}} \quad \text{with} \quad \lambda = 3r + p + 1, \quad (3.1)$$

where λ counts the net number of inverse metric factors, and its expression in terms of r and p follows from (2.23). This formula can further be motivated as follows: flux quantisation

³Modulo $\ln \mathcal{V}$ corrections [37, 88, 89], if present at all.

⁴Upon modifying the volume factor coming from Weyl rescaling, this dimensional analysis can in principle be applied to determining the volume behaviour of any other term in the 4D effective action.

$(\alpha')^m$	p	r	10D term	10D $\mathcal{N} = 2$	λ	$V(\mathcal{V})$	4D V	F^{2r}
0	0	0	\mathcal{R}	✓	1	$\mathcal{V}^{-4/3}$	×	—
0	-1	1	$ \tilde{G}_3 ^2$	✓	3	\mathcal{V}^{-2}	✓	F^2
1	1	0	\mathcal{R}^2	×	2	$\mathcal{V}^{-5/3}$	×	—
1	0	1	$\mathcal{R} \tilde{G}_3 ^2$	×	4	$\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$	×	—
1	-1	2	$ \tilde{G}_3 ^4$	×	6	\mathcal{V}^{-3}	×	—
2	2	0	\mathcal{R}^3	×	3	\mathcal{V}^{-2}	×	—
2	1	1	$\mathcal{R}^2 \tilde{G}_3 ^2$	×	5	$\mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$	×	—
3	3	0	\mathcal{R}^4	✓	4	$\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$	×	—
3	2	1	$\mathcal{R}^3 \tilde{G}_3 ^2$	✓	6	\mathcal{V}^{-3}	✓	F^2
3	1	2	$\mathcal{R}^2 \tilde{G}_3 ^4$	✓	8	$\mathcal{V}^{-11/3}$	✓	F^4
3	0	3	$\mathcal{R} \tilde{G}_3 ^6$	✓	10	$\mathcal{V}^{-13/3}$	✓	F^6
3	-1	4	$ \tilde{G}_3 ^8$	✓	12	\mathcal{V}^{-5}	✓	F^8

Table 1. Volume scaling and F-term order of different α' corrections to the 4D scalar potential generated by various 10D terms. The \mathcal{V} dependence and the number of inverse metric factors λ is obtained from (2.31) and (3.1). 10D terms of the form $\mathcal{R}^{p+1}(\nabla\tilde{G}_3)^{2r}$ can also be incorporated by noticing that they would scale as $\mathcal{R}^{p+r+1}\tilde{G}_3^{2r}$.

implies $\tilde{G}_3 \sim \mathcal{O}(\alpha')$ as the leading order solution to the 10D equations of motion. At a fixed order m in the 10D α' expansion, one has $\lambda = 2r + m + 1$ net factors of inverse metrics. Hence, for dimensional reasons, each power of $(\tilde{G}_3)^2$ introduces an additional $\mathcal{V}^{-2/3}$ power in (3.1).⁵ Using $p = m - r$ it is straightforward to realise that the \mathcal{V} dependence in (3.1) agrees with the one in (2.31). We summarise in table 1 the volume scaling and the F-term order of different α' contributions to the 4D scalar potential arising from various 10D terms. For completeness we include also higher derivative terms like \mathcal{R}^2 and \mathcal{R}^3 which are forbidden in the type IIB action due to supersymmetry [59] and \mathcal{R}^4 even if it does not contribute to the 4D scalar potential due to Ricci-flatness and Kählerity of the underlying manifold [91] (see appendix A for details).

Coming back to the leading order no-scale breaking effects, we now apply the dimensional analysis to argue against the presence of $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ corrections at string tree-level in the 4D scalar potential. The starting points are two higher dimensional actions: the 10D bulk type IIB action and the 8D D7/O7 DBI and WZ actions. In this type of compactifications,

⁵Similar arguments apply to \tilde{F}_5 which satisfies $\tilde{F}_5 \sim \mathcal{O}((\alpha')^2)$ due to the 5-form Bianchi identity. Hence, each power of $(\tilde{F}_5)^2$ comes with a volume factor of $\mathcal{V}^{-4/3}$.

localised D5-brane sources are projected out by the orientifold. Localised D3-branes are instead relevant for the 4D 2-derivative effective action as far as their backreaction on the closed string background is concerned, but higher derivative couplings on their worldvolume can clearly be ignored. We will come back to D3-branes later. Upon dimensional reduction (on CY threefolds and on Kähler twofolds respectively), these two actions potentially give rise to a plethora of perturbative corrections to the 4D scalar potential which we now discuss schematically.

Bulk corrections. The 32 supercharges characterising the 10D bulk theory force the first higher derivative corrections to arise only at order $(\alpha')^3$. Schematically, one finds:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{bulk}} = \mathcal{R} + |\mathcal{P}|^2 + |\tilde{G}_3|^2 + |\tilde{F}_5|^2 + (\alpha')^3 \mathcal{L}'(\tau; \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{P}, \tilde{G}_3, \tilde{F}_5) + \mathcal{O}((\alpha')^5), \quad (3.2)$$

where \mathcal{L}' collects all possible 8-derivative couplings, and we have neglected the classical Chern-Simons term since it is irrelevant for the present discussion. Notice that the axio-dilaton can appear either in \mathcal{P} (with gradients involved) or in the modular functions multiplying the various kinematic structures. Moreover all terms in \mathcal{L}' contain an even number of \tilde{G}_3 's and \tilde{F}_5 's due to parity invariance.

Recall also that, due to Ricci flatness and Kählerity, terms in (3.2) involving only powers of \mathcal{R} give vanishing contributions to the 4D scalar potential when integrated on the internal manifold.⁶ The same holds true for CY fourfold compactifications of M-theory down to 3D where a 3D scalar potential can be generated only for a non-vanishing G_4 flux [43, 92]. Considering an elliptically fibred fourfold and performing the F-theory limit, we therefore conclude that a 4D scalar potential can be generated only by turning on either \tilde{G}_3 or \tilde{F}_5 in the bulk, or \mathcal{F}_2 on D7-branes. This is a crucial statement since terms like \mathcal{R}^4 or $\mathcal{P}^{2n}(\nabla\mathcal{P})^m\mathcal{R}^{4-n-m}$ with $1 \leq n \leq 4$, $0 \leq m \leq 4$, if they were contributing to the 4D scalar potential, would produce corrections which scale as $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$. This is easy to see: each power of \mathcal{R} and of $\nabla\mathcal{P}$, and each pair of \mathcal{P} 's need one net factor of inverse metric of the CY threefold to give rise to a Lorentz invariant. Hence $\lambda = 4$ and (3.1) yields $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$.

As we have already seen, the leading corrections beyond the tree-level \mathcal{V}^{-2} term coming from $|\tilde{G}_3|^2$, originate from reductions of terms like $\mathcal{R}^3\tilde{G}_3^2$ and $\mathcal{R}^2|\nabla\tilde{G}_3|^2$ which scale like \mathcal{V}^{-3} with $\lambda = 6$ in (3.1) (corresponding to $(\alpha')^3$ corrections at F^2 order). Every pair of \tilde{G}_3 's that replaces a power of \mathcal{R} introduces an additional $\mathcal{V}^{-2/3}$ suppression. Analogous considerations hold for higher derivative terms containing \tilde{F}_5 , which start contributing at order $\mathcal{V}^{-11/3}$ and acquire an additional $\mathcal{V}^{-4/3}$ suppression each time a pair of \tilde{F}_5 's replaces an \mathcal{R} (recall footnote 5). Notice that, contrary to the purely gravitational sector, in $\mathcal{N} = 1$ compactifications there is no reason to exclude contributions from terms of the form $\mathcal{R}^{3-n}\tilde{G}_3^2\mathcal{P}^{2n}$ with $1 \leq n \leq 3$ (or analogous terms involving also $\nabla\mathcal{P}$). This is because the presence of D7-branes induces non-trivial gradients for the axio-dilaton.⁷

⁶It is well-known that in flux-less $\mathcal{N} = 2$ compactifications, moduli remain massless to all orders in α' and g_s [5]. In appendix A we show explicitly that \mathcal{R}^4 does not contribute to the scalar potential.

⁷Corrections of this type are e.g. those discussed in [29] from a 12D viewpoint.

To summarise, the classical KK reduction of the 8-derivative bulk 10D action down to 4D on a orientifolded CY threefold gives rise to only $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ corrections to the scalar potential, starting from $(\alpha')^3$ at tree-level in g_s (sphere level) which yields $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-3}$.

Brane corrections. The 16 supercharges of the 8D worldvolume theory of a stack of D7-branes (or O7-planes) fix to $(\alpha')^2$ the order of the leading higher derivative corrections. Schematically, this amounts to:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{loc}} = \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{(\alpha')^2} + \text{Tr} \left(|\mathcal{F}_2|^2 + |D\Phi|^2 + [\Phi, \Phi]^2 \right) + (\alpha')^2 \mathcal{L}''(\tau; \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{F}_2, D\Phi, [\Phi, \Phi]) + \mathcal{O}((\alpha')^4), \tag{3.3}$$

where again we have ignored the classical Chern-Simons couplings to RR forms since they are irrelevant for our discussion. All bulk quantities in (3.3) are meant to be pulled-back to the brane world-volume, g denotes the determinant of the induced metric with \mathcal{R} its curvature 2-form,⁸ \mathcal{F}_2 is the gauge invariant world-volume field-strength and Φ collectively denotes worldvolume scalars (possibly non-Abelian). The τ dependence is again due to the modular functions multiplying the various kinematic structures and we have dropped all terms of the type \mathcal{R}^2 since there is no 4D scalar potential generated purely by geometry. It is a common convention (T-duality friendly) to take world-volume fields, like Φ and the gauge field A , to have mass dimension 1 (as opposed to bulk fields). Moreover, T-duality and gauge invariance force any possible correction to be written just in terms of the arguments of \mathcal{L}'' .⁹

D7-brane tadpole cancellation guarantees that the classical tension does not contribute to the 4D scalar potential which would have otherwise yielded a $\mathcal{V}^{-4/3}$ dependence from integrating the first term in (3.3). In fact, following the same logic which led to (3.1) with the only difference that now the internal integration gives a $\mathcal{V}^{2/3}$ instead of a \mathcal{V} factor, we can easily infer that a generic term in the localised action (3.3) can in principle generate a contribution to the 4D scalar potential which scales as $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-(4+\lambda)/3}$ where λ counts again the number of inverse metric factors. The classical tension would correspond to $\lambda = 0$.

The classical 4D scalar potential thus arises from integrating $|\mathcal{F}_2|^2$ over the internal 4-cycle.¹⁰ If we have a non-Abelian stack and/or the brane has a non-trivial profile in the normal directions, further contributions to the 4D scalar potential come from integrating $|D\Phi|^2$ and $[\Phi, \Phi]^2$ [93]. Notice that all of these terms would produce a scalar potential which scales as \mathcal{V}^{-2} . In fact they all have $\lambda = 2$ since they involve 2 pairs of indices (both longitudinal for $|\mathcal{F}_2|^2$, both transverse for $[\Phi, \Phi]^2$, while one longitudinal and one transverse for $|D\Phi|^2$), and hence need 2 inverse metric factors to give rise to a Lorentz invariant. The term proportional to \mathcal{F}_2 is the well-known D-term scalar potential contribution from moduli-dependent Fayet-Iliopoulos (FI) terms [94].

⁸Here it is not relevant to distinguish between curvature of the tangent and of the normal bundle.

⁹With the only exception of the implicit dependence of bulk quantities on the normal coordinates $\sqrt{\alpha'} \Phi$, which is often used to encode backreaction effects of the branes on the closed string background.

¹⁰More precisely, only the anti-self-dual part of \mathcal{F}_2 generates a potential since the self-dual part contributes to D3-brane tadpole cancellation.

The leading higher derivative corrections to the brane action are all encoded in \mathcal{L}'' and are all *quartic* in \mathcal{R} , \mathcal{F}_2 , $D\Phi$ and $[\Phi, \Phi]$.¹¹ Thus each term necessarily involves 4 pairs of indices (which may be all longitudinal, all transverse, or mixed) which implies $\lambda = 4$ and $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$, as expected for $(\alpha')^2$ corrections. As stressed above, supersymmetry and generalised no-scale relations should imply the absence of these corrections [15] (in the sense that they might just induce moduli redefinitions [34]). However if they arise with an additional logarithmic dependence on the Kähler moduli, they might still represent the leading no-scale breaking effect [37]. Symmetries and scaling arguments are clearly not enough to provide a definite answer to this important issue.

To summarise, the classical KK reduction of the 8D higher derivative brane action down to 4D on a Kähler twofold gives rise to only $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections to the scalar potential, starting from $(\alpha')^2$ level which might yield at most a correction of the form $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$ (starting at the disk and projective-plane level, in the string coupling expansion).

Let us finally mention that we focused above only on stacks of D7-branes in isolation whose physics is accurately described by the DBI and WZ actions. However in $\mathcal{N} = 1$ compactifications D7-branes can also intersect in complex codimension-1 loci where the 8D action fails to fully capture the physics due to the possible presence of massless matter at the intersection. Such special loci may be viewed as 6D defects of the 8D theory with their own EFT. Unfortunately, not much is known about the structure of higher derivative corrections to such a theory. However two intersecting stacks of D7-branes¹² can approximately be described as a single stack (of size the sum of the two sizes) with a non-trivial profile for the worldvolume scalars [95, 96].¹³ Such a profile encodes the information of the wavefunctions of localised fields as can be seen by solving the D-term differential equations.¹⁴ Aside from the details, what this reasoning teaches us is that there cannot be higher derivative corrections on the defects which cannot be continuously extracted from corrections already present in the 8D worldvolume action.

Backreaction. The analysis of the previous paragraphs does not take into account the effect of branes and fluxes on the bulk background. A clever way to capture at least some of them is to regard the bulk fields as functions of the brane worldvolume scalars and Taylor expand them.¹⁵ The couplings that arise induce new operators on the worldvolume field theory, which softly break the original 16 supercharges. This phenomenon makes also the D3-brane worldvolume theory contribute to the 4D scalar potential. Imaginary-anti-self-dual bulk fluxes indeed generate terms like $g_s(\alpha')^2(*_6\tilde{G}_3 - i\tilde{G}_3)_{ijk}\Phi^i\Phi^j\Phi^k$ on a

¹¹Again terms of the type \mathcal{R}^4 are not expected to contribute to the 4D potential. Moreover terms where a power of \mathcal{F}_2 is replaced by a pair of D 's give the same \mathcal{V} dependence.

¹²We assume that the stacks wrap homotopically equivalent 4-cycles. We conjecture the same conclusions to hold in the more general case where however we cannot use the continuity arguments employed here.

¹³The smaller the intersection angle, the more accurate this description compared to the defect picture.

¹⁴As an easy example in affine space, consider two D7-branes intersecting on $z_1 = z_2 = 0$ in \mathbb{C}^2 . This system can equivalently be described by a stack of two D7-branes on $z_1 = 0$ with a Higgs field given by $\Phi = \text{diag}(z_2, -z_2)$.

¹⁵This method has been introduced in [93] and later used in [97–99] to compute soft supersymmetry breaking terms.

stack of D3-branes,¹⁶ where the power of g_s shows that such effects appear at 1-loop in string perturbation theory. Analogous terms are expected to pop up also on D7-branes and to contribute to the 4D potential after integration on the internal 4-cycle. An interesting example in the case of T-branes is a term which scales as $\mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$ that has been used to achieve dS vacua [90]. Given that the Taylor expansion does not require any metric contraction, the structure of all these terms is such that a Lorentz invariant can be constructed only in the presence of an *even* number of net inverse metric factors. Thus λ has to be even, and so no $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ correction can be generated this way.

Another important backreaction effect is the generation of warping in the spacetime metric due to branes and fluxes [100], see in particular [101, 102] for Kähler potentials in warped backgrounds. Thanks to open/closed string duality, by solving for the warp factor the tree-level equations of motion in the closed string sector, we infer a 1-loop correction in the open string (and non-orientable closed string) sector. Following the discussion of [36], the \mathcal{V} dependence of such a correction to 4D scalar potential depends on the dimension of the D-branes/O-planes involved. In the type of compactifications we are analysing, this dependence is however bounded from below by $\mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$ (due to graviton exchange between D7-branes).

Final remarks. Altogether, the arguments given above lead us to state with reasonable certainty that $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ corrections are absent in the 4D scalar potential *at string tree-level*. This is because all 4D corrections at string tree-level must already be present in the higher dimensional (and more supersymmetric) theories whose zero-mode reductions we have analysed in detail. It is starting from the string 1-loop level that new states (such as KK and winding modes) come into play and potentially contribute to amplitudes between low-energy states. Therefore we cannot guarantee that the reduction of supersymmetry down to 4 supercharges caused by compactification does not give birth to novel 4D perturbative corrections. Famous examples of such loop corrections due to exchange of KK and winding modes are those computed in [21] for both $\mathcal{N} = 2$ and $\mathcal{N} = 1$ toroidal orientifolds. They appear at $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ order but their origin as higher derivative corrections in the D7 worldvolume theory (or equivalently in M/F-theory) is still unclear.

Apart from the backreaction effects discussed above, little is known about the consequences of supersymmetry breaking on the starting bulk and brane actions. A hint in this direction might be obtained by analysing loop amplitudes of 11D supergravity compactified on elliptically fibred CY fourfolds. Such amplitudes, albeit in the case of toroidal reductions only, were shown in [68, 71] to efficiently capture string loop and non-perturbative corrections.¹⁷ In order to be able to make an *exact-in- g_s* claim of absence of $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ corrections, one should find a way to perform a dimensional analysis of the kinematic structures expected from loop amplitudes of 11D supergravity on non-toroidal backgrounds. This will be further motivated in section 5. In the remainder of this paper we shall use M/F-theory techniques to infer the form of α' corrections at different orders in the 4D superspace derivative expansion without however being able to shed too much light on the g_s expansion.

¹⁶They arise by a first order Taylor expansion of the non-Abelian DBI coupling $B[\Phi, \Phi]$ [97].

¹⁷Examples of that are the bulk couplings $(\alpha')^3 \mathcal{L}'$ in (3.2).

4 α' corrections from dimensional analysis in F/M-theory

Here we come to the core of our study. In section 4.1 we outline the rules for connecting the 4D EFT to the intermediate 3D theory obtained after CY fourfold reductions of M-theory. In section 4.2 we then apply these rules to the reduction of higher derivative structures appearing in 11D supergravity. This will allow us to make general statements about the ensuing α' corrections to the 4D F-theory effective action.

4.1 The F-theory limit

In this section we will discuss the rules to extract the 4D F-theory effective action from the 3D one arising from the associated M-theory reduction [51, 103]. To do so, we will exploit F/M-theory duality, which can be roughly summarised as follows [50]. One compactifies M-theory on an elliptically fibred CY fourfold Y_4 and picks up a basis of fundamental 1-cycles, called A and B -cycles, on the generic smooth fibre. First of all one reduces the 11D theory on the A -cycle and then T-dualises it along the B -cycle, ending up with type IIB compactified on the threefold base of the fibration (over which the axio-dilaton has a non-trivial profile) times the circle T-dual to the B -cycle. The final step is the limit of vanishing volume of the original fibre, the so-called ‘F-theory limit’, which renders the effective theory Poincaré invariant in 4D, by decompactifying the extra circle in IIB.¹⁸

The best strategy is to compare two actions in 3D: one obtained from a fourfold reduction of the 11D supergravity action, and the other from a preliminary threefold reduction of the type IIB supergravity action, followed by a circle reduction. We first make this comparison at the classical level, i.e. considering all terms at lowest order in ℓ_M and α' , in order to derive all the formulas which are relevant to take the F-theory limit. These formulas are then used in section 4.2 to discuss the structure of α' corrections. We will not pay attention to the exact derivation of all 2π factors since our focus will instead be on volume factors and on how the duality between M and F-theory relates ℓ_M and α' .

Since fluxes will play a crucial rôle in what follows, let us first say a few preliminary words about them. According to the F/M-theory duality, Poincaré invariance in 4D forces the internal M-theory G_4 flux to have 1 leg along the fibre and 3 legs on the base [104].¹⁹ Depending on whether the 3 legs on the base are along a 3-cycle or a 3-chain, G_4 gives rise respectively to bulk type IIB F_3 and H_3 fluxes or to the D7-brane \mathcal{F}_2 flux. The integral flux quanta on both sides of the duality must be the same, translating into the following equality of vacuum expectation values:

$$\frac{1}{\ell_M^3} \int_{\mathcal{C}_4} G_4 = \frac{1}{\alpha'} \int_{\mathcal{C}_3} pF_3 + qH_3. \tag{4.1}$$

¹⁸See [34, 35] for earlier formulations of the F-theory limit. The present one differs from them only in the powers of the base volume, \mathcal{V} , which is a finite quantity in the F-theory limit. However, since one of the main goals of this paper is to estimate the behaviour of string corrections at large \mathcal{V} , it is crucial to derive how the various terms in the action precisely scale with \mathcal{V} after the F-theory limit.

¹⁹We will not discuss the case where G_4 has 3 legs on $\mathbb{R}^{1,2}$ which is instead associated to F_5 and to the warp factor in type IIB.

Here the 4-cycle \mathcal{C}_4 is a circle bundle over the 3-cycle/3-chain \mathcal{C}_3 with fibre $pS_A^1 + qS_B^1$, where p, q are integers and $S_{A,B}^1$ are the A and B -cycle respectively. As a consequence, the flux-induced M2/D3 tadpole reads:

$$\frac{1}{2\ell_M^6} \int_{Y_4} G_4 \wedge G_4 = \frac{1}{(\alpha')^2} \int_{B_3} F_3 \wedge H_3, \tag{4.2}$$

where $Y_4 \rightarrow B_3$ is the elliptic fibration and the factor of $1/2$ is combinatorial. Hence one gets a match between the Chern-Simons terms of 11D and type IIB supergravity by requiring:

$$\frac{1}{\ell_M^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{1,2}} C_3 = \frac{1}{(\alpha')^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{1,2} \times S^1} C_4. \tag{4.3}$$

We will find below how to write G_4 in terms of F_3 and H_3 , and C_4 in terms of C_3 , in order to satisfy both (4.1) and (4.3).

On the CP-even side of the 11D action, the kinetic term of the G_4 flux combines with the 8-derivative curvature correction \mathcal{R}^4 to give rise, upon using M2-brane tadpole cancellation [105–107], to the 3D scalar potential [43, 108]:

$$V_{\text{tree}}^{(M)} = \frac{1}{2\ell_M^6} \int_{Y_4} (G_4 \wedge \star_8 G_4 - G_4 \wedge G_4) = \frac{1}{\ell_M^6} \int_{Y_4} G_{4-} \wedge \star_8 G_{4-}, \tag{4.4}$$

where G_{4-} denotes the anti-self-dual part of G_4 . Correspondingly, on the side of type IIB compactified on B_3 , one has:

$$V_{\text{tree}}^{(F)} = \frac{1}{(\alpha')^2} \int_{B_3} \frac{G_{3-} \wedge \star_6 \tilde{G}_{3-}}{\text{Im } \tau}, \tag{4.5}$$

which originates from the kinetic term of the G_3 flux, after removing the contribution of its imaginary-self-dual part G_{3+} , fixed by the D3 tadpole. The F/M-theory duality in this case amounts to the statement:

$$V_{\text{tree}}^{(M)} = V_{\text{tree}}^{(F)}. \tag{4.6}$$

Moreover, according to the M/F theory duality, Euclidean M5-branes in M-theory which are ‘vertical’, i.e. wrapped around a 6-cycle in Y_4 having the structure of an elliptic fibration over a 4-cycle in B_3 , descend to Euclidean D3-branes wrapped on the same 4-cycle. This leads us to equating their tension in the respective units, namely:

$$v^2 v_f = v_b^2, \tag{4.7}$$

where v_f and v are respectively the volumes of the fibre and a 2-cycle of the base, computed with the M-theory metric in units of ℓ_M , whereas v_b is the volume of a 2-cycle of the base, computed with the type IIB Einstein frame metric in units of α' .²⁰

After reducing the 11D classical action down to 3D on an elliptically fibred CY fourfold, one finds:

$$S_M^{(3)} = \frac{1}{\ell_M} \int \mathcal{V}_4 \tilde{R}^{(3)} \sqrt{-\tilde{g}^{(3)}} d^3x + \frac{1}{\ell_M^3} \int V_{\text{tree}}^{(M)} \sqrt{-\tilde{g}^{(3)}} d^3x, \tag{4.8}$$

²⁰Given that we are interested just in volume scalings, we can consider without loss of generality a base manifold with just a single Kähler modulus.

where $\tilde{R}^{(3)}$ denotes the Ricci scalar of the 3D metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}^{(3)}$, and \mathcal{V}_4 is the volume of Y_4 in units of ℓ_M which can be written in terms of the Kähler form J as:

$$\mathcal{V}_4 = \frac{1}{\ell_M^8} \int_{Y_4} J \wedge J \wedge J \wedge J. \quad (4.9)$$

To bring this action to the standard 3D Einstein frame, we have to rescale the metric as:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}^{(3)} = g_{\mu\nu}^{(3)} \left(\frac{\langle \mathcal{V}_4 \rangle}{\mathcal{V}_4} \right)^2, \quad (4.10)$$

so that we get:

$$S_M^{(3)} = M_3 \int R^{(3)} \sqrt{-g^{(3)}} d^3x + M_3^3 \int \frac{V_{\text{tree}}^{(M)}}{\mathcal{V}_4^3} \sqrt{-g^{(3)}} d^3x, \quad (4.11)$$

where we have defined the 3D Planck mass as $M_3 \equiv \langle \mathcal{V}_4 \rangle / \ell_M$.

On the other hand, the reduction of the type IIB Einstein frame classical action down to 4D on the base B_3 of the elliptic fibration gives:

$$S_{\text{IIB}}^{(4)} = \frac{1}{\alpha'} \int \mathcal{V} \tilde{R}^{(4)} \sqrt{-\tilde{g}^{(4)}} d^4x + \frac{1}{(\alpha')^2} \int V_{\text{tree}}^{(F)} \sqrt{-\tilde{g}^{(4)}} d^4x, \quad (4.12)$$

where \mathcal{V} is the volume of B_3 in units of α' . To bring this action to the standard 4D Einstein frame, the 4D metric has to be rescaled as:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} = g_{\mu\nu}^{(4)} \frac{\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle}{\mathcal{V}}, \quad (4.13)$$

so that we get:

$$S_{\text{IIB}}^{(4)} = M_p^2 \int R^{(4)} \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} d^4x + M_p^4 \int \frac{V_{\text{tree}}^{(F)}}{\mathcal{V}^2} \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} d^4x, \quad (4.14)$$

where the 4D Planck mass has been defined as $M_p \equiv \sqrt{\langle \mathcal{V} \rangle / \alpha'}$. Next, we dimensionally reduce this action to 3D on a circle of radius $r \sqrt{\alpha'}$, obtaining:

$$S_{\text{IIB}}^{(3)} = M_p^2 \sqrt{\alpha'} \int r \check{R}^{(3)} \sqrt{-\check{g}^{(3)}} d^3x + M_p^4 \sqrt{\alpha'} \int \frac{V_{\text{tree}}^{(F)}}{\mathcal{V}^2} r \sqrt{-\check{g}^{(3)}} d^3x. \quad (4.15)$$

In order to match (4.11) and (4.15), we first have to write both of them in terms of the same dynamical fields (in this case just the 3D metric). This leads us to perform another Weyl rescaling:

$$\check{g}_{\mu\nu}^{(3)} = g_{\mu\nu}^{(3)} \left(\frac{\langle r \rangle}{r} \right)^2, \quad (4.16)$$

which turns (4.15) into:

$$S_{\text{IIB}}^{(3)} = M_p^2 \sqrt{\alpha'} \langle r \rangle \int R^{(3)} \sqrt{-g^{(3)}} d^3x + M_p^4 \sqrt{\alpha'} \langle r \rangle^3 \int \frac{V_{\text{tree}}^{(F)}}{\mathcal{V}^2 r^2} \sqrt{-g^{(3)}} d^3x. \quad (4.17)$$

Now we are ready to match the 3D Lagrangians (4.11) and (4.17). Using (4.6) and the definitions of the 3D and 4D Planck masses, we find:

$$\mathcal{V}_4^3 = \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle \mathcal{V}^2 r^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\ell_M}{\sqrt{\alpha'}} = \frac{1}{\langle r \rangle^{1/3}}. \quad (4.18)$$

Notice that the first of the above equations is consistent with the expected relation between the M-theory (3D) and the type IIB (4D) Kähler potentials, up to a constant shift (which does not affect the field space metric):

$$K^M = K^{\text{IIB}} - 2 \ln r - \ln \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle. \quad (4.19)$$

The second equation in (4.18) can also be rewritten as:

$$\frac{\ell_M}{\sqrt{\alpha'}} = \langle v_f \rangle^{1/4}, \quad (4.20)$$

which can be easily seen from the fact that (4.7) implies $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}_4 \sqrt{v_f}$ from $\mathcal{V}_4 = v^3 v_f$ and $\mathcal{V} = v_b^3$. Notice that these are the same relations valid in the trivial fibration case [67]. Moreover it can be easily shown that (4.20) holds also for compactifications to 5D and 7D, indicating that these are universal relations imposed by M/F-theory duality. It is also worth pointing out that the dimensionful volumes of any $2p$ -cycles ($p=1,2,3$) of the base of the elliptic fibration (measured with the respective metric and fundamental scale) are the same on both sides of the duality:

$$\left(\langle v \rangle \ell_M^2 \right)^p = \left(\langle v_b \rangle \alpha' \right)^p, \quad (4.21)$$

which is easy to verify using (4.7) and (4.20).

To conclude, we observe that, due to (4.20), the relation:

$$\frac{G_4}{\ell_M^3} = \frac{\sqrt{\langle v_f \rangle}}{\ell_M^2} \left(F_3 \wedge \frac{dX^A}{\ell_M} + H_3 \wedge \frac{dX^B}{\ell_M} \right) \quad (4.22)$$

between 4-form and 3-form fluxes is compatible with (4.1), provided that $X^{A,B}/\ell_M$ are angular variables normalised in such a way that $\ell_M^{-1} \int_{S_{A,B}^1} dX^{A,B} = 1$. Similarly, we have:

$$\frac{C_4}{(\alpha')^2} = \frac{\langle r \rangle}{(\alpha')^{3/2}} C_3 \wedge \frac{dY^B}{\sqrt{\alpha'}}, \quad (4.23)$$

which, again due to (4.20), guarantees that (4.3) is satisfied, provided that $Y^B/\sqrt{\alpha'}$ is the angular variable of the circle \tilde{S}_B^1 T-dual to the B -cycle, normalised in such a way that $(\alpha')^{-1/2} \int_{\tilde{S}_B^1} dY^B = 1$.

A few comments are now in order. Even though we talked about 3D actions, the actual duality match concerns the *Lagrangians* in 3D, which are quantities with the dimension of $length^{-3}$. This is why we obtained a relation between the two fundamental scales ℓ_M and α' . Internally, in contrast, we take the *dimensionless* coordinates used to parametrise the

base of the elliptic fibration to be the *same* on the two sides of the duality. More precisely, we have:

$$\frac{X_M^J}{\ell_M} = \frac{X_{\text{IIB}}^J}{\sqrt{\alpha'}}, \quad J = 1, \dots, 6. \quad (4.24)$$

The differentials of these coordinates are used to expand the various forms in the respective contexts (e.g. G_4 in terms of dX_M^J , and F_3 and H_3 in terms of dX_{IIB}^J). For this reason, (4.24) combined with (4.22) allows us to derive the following formulas connecting the form coefficients:

$$\ell_M (G_4)_{IJK A} = \sqrt{\alpha'} (F_3)_{IJK}, \quad \ell_M (G_4)_{IJK B} = \sqrt{\alpha'} (H_3)_{IJK}. \quad (4.25)$$

These relations essentially state that dimensionless, metric-independent quantities are duality invariant, and this is particularly useful when estimating the volume behaviour of the terms in the 11D Lagrangian generating the low-energy scalar potential after compactification. In addition, using this observation, it is easy to prove (4.6) when the classical scalar potentials are written in terms of the form coefficients. In the following we shall exploit this result to analyse perturbative corrections to the 4D EFT.

4.2 α' corrections to the 4D scalar potential

General framework. In this section we propose a scheme to argue for or against the existence of certain α' corrections in the 4D F-theory effective action. In particular, we shall focus on corrections to the tree-level flux potential due to 8-derivative terms in the 11D M-theory action.²¹ In full generality, the 3D action obtained from reducing M-theory on a fourfold Y_4 contains a scalar potential of the form:

$$S_M^{(3)} \supset \int \sqrt{-g^{(3)}} d^3x \left(\frac{\langle \mathcal{V}_4 \rangle}{\mathcal{V}_4} \right)^3 \frac{1}{\ell_M^3} V^{(M)}, \quad (4.26)$$

where:

$$V^{(M)} = V_{\text{tree}}^{(M)} + V_{\text{corr}}^{(M)} = \int_{Y_4} V^{(M)}(G_4, \mathcal{R}) \sqrt{g^{(8)}} d^8x. \quad (4.27)$$

Up to ℓ_M^6 order, we have (schematically):

$$V^{(M)}(G_4, \mathcal{R}) = \frac{|G_4|^2}{\ell_M^6} + (\nabla G_4)^2 \mathcal{R}^2 + G_4^2 \mathcal{R}^3 + (\nabla G_4)^4 + G_4^4 \mathcal{R}^2 + G_4^6 \mathcal{R} + G_4^8. \quad (4.28)$$

Strictly speaking, these are only the 8-derivative couplings appearing in the CP-even sector. We ignore CP-odd terms as derived in [63] which do not contribute to $V^{(M)}$.²² Recalling that 4D Poincaré invariance requires the 4-form flux to have exactly 1 leg along the fibre, and applying the results of section 4.1, the tree-level contribution in (4.26) reads:

$$\frac{\langle \mathcal{V}_4 \rangle^3}{\mathcal{V}_4^3} \frac{1}{\ell_M^3} = M_p^4 \left(\frac{\langle r \rangle}{r} \right)^3 r \sqrt{\alpha'} \frac{1}{\mathcal{V}^2}, \quad (4.29)$$

²¹Our analysis can also be applied to other terms in the 3D/4D action as corrections to the kinetic terms. However the formulae need to be adjusted to account for the Weyl rescaling of the 3D metric.

²²These couplings might however become relevant once our scheme is applied to deriving corrections to other 4D quantities.

where $(\langle r \rangle / r)^3$ disappears by undoing the Weyl rescaling (4.16) of the 3D metric. Furthermore \mathcal{V}^{-2} reproduces the correct volume scaling of the tree-level scalar potential in 4D Einstein frame. Finally $r\sqrt{\alpha'}$ generates the 4-th dimension upon taking the F-theory limit:

$$r\sqrt{\alpha'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sqrt{-\check{g}^{(3)}} d^3x = \int_{\tilde{S}_B^1} \sqrt{g^{(1)}} dy \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \sqrt{-\check{g}^{(3)}} d^3x \xrightarrow{v_f \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \sqrt{-g^{(4)}} d^4x,$$

where y is the dimensionful coordinate along the circle. This is just the opposite process to the one in eq. (4.15). Having isolated these prefactors, the terms in $V^{(M)}(G_4, \mathcal{R})$ that contribute to the 4D scalar potential are those which are *independent* on v_f . All in all, the F-theory limit results in:

$$M_3^3 \int \frac{d^3x}{\mathcal{V}_4^3} \int_{Y_4} V^{(M)}(G_4, \mathcal{R}) \sqrt{g^{(8)}} d^8x \xrightarrow{v_f \rightarrow 0} M_p^4 \int \frac{d^4x}{\mathcal{V}^2} \int_{B_3} V^{(F)}(G_3, \mathcal{R}) \sqrt{g^{(6)}} d^6x. \tag{4.30}$$

The contribution to the scalar potential of the tree-level term in (4.29) is v_f -independent, therefore leading to (4.6). In what follows, we shall focus on metric contractions of the 8-derivative terms in (4.28) and on their behaviour under the F-theory limit to derive the volume scaling of α' corrections to the 4D scalar potential.

A metric ansatz for elliptically fibred CY fourfolds. For the subsequent dimensional analysis and in contrast to [5], we require an ansatz for the internal metric in order to distinguish between the scaling with respect to fibre and base volume. The former determines the behaviour of a given metric contraction in the F-theory limit $v_f \rightarrow 0$, whereas the latter specifies the \mathcal{V} dependence of the corresponding correction in $V^{(F)}$. In this sense, the upcoming analysis goes beyond the type IIB arguments of [5], by identifying all relevant M-theory structures responsible for α' effects in F-theory.²³

To start with, we recall that Y_4 is a Kähler manifold and both base and fibre are Kähler submanifolds of Y_4 . For this reason, the various metric components are obtained from a Kähler potential which can be split into two pieces. We denote local complex coordinates on Y_4 as Z^A with $A = 1, \dots, 4$, and divide them as fibre coordinates ζ^a with $a = 1$, and base coordinates z^α with $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$. Then the Kähler potential on Y_4 reads:

$$K(Z, \bar{Z}) = K^f(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}, z, \bar{z}) + K^b(z, \bar{z}), \tag{4.31}$$

where K^b and K^f are respectively the Kähler potential of the base and the fibre, and the non-triviality of the fibration is encoded in the dependence of K^f on z and \bar{z} .

In the following, we assume that all metric components scale with *integer* powers of v_f and v , resulting in:²⁴

$$K^f(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}, z, \bar{z}) = v_f k^f(\zeta, \bar{\zeta}, z, \bar{z}), \quad K^b(z, \bar{z}) = v k^b(z, \bar{z}), \tag{4.32}$$

²³Here we focus solely on the zero-mode KK reduction of the M-theory action which, as we argue below, is not sufficient to generate all α' effects in F-theory compactifications.

²⁴We use the fact that v_f does not vary as we move over the base since J is closed in a Kähler manifold. According to [109], however, deviations from Kählerity are possible due to backreaction effects, starting at order ℓ_M^9 . The present analysis is purely classical and does not take into account such effects.

where k^f and k^b are two scale-independent functions. Our assumption is justified because the Kähler form can be expanded as $J = v_f \omega_f + v \omega$, where ω_f and ω are the harmonic (1,1)-forms Poincaré dual to the horizontal and vertical divisor respectively. In other words, there are no divisors wrapping only a 1-cycle of the fibre. Let us denote the metric components as:

$$g_{A\bar{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{a\bar{b}} & g_{a\bar{\beta}} \\ g_{\alpha\bar{b}} & g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = K_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}^f + K_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}^b, \quad g_{a\bar{b}} = K_{a\bar{b}}^f, \quad g_{a\bar{\beta}} = K_{a\bar{\beta}}^f. \quad (4.33)$$

Given that in the F-theory limit $K_{a\bar{b}}^f \sim K_{a\bar{\beta}}^f \sim K_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}^f \sim v_f$ and $K_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}^b \sim v$, the components of the metric and its inverse scale as:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} &\sim v_f + v, & g_{a\bar{b}} &\sim v_f, & g_{a\bar{\beta}} &\sim v_f, \\ g^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} &\sim \frac{1}{v_f + v}, & g^{a\bar{b}} &\sim \frac{1}{v_f} + \frac{1}{v_f + v}, & g^{a\bar{\beta}} &\sim \frac{1}{v_f + v}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.34)$$

implying:

$$\mathcal{V}_4 = \sqrt{\det(g)} \sim v^3 v_f \left(1 + \frac{v_f}{v} + \frac{v_f^2}{v^2} + \frac{v_f^3}{v^3} \right). \quad (4.35)$$

This result may also be obtained directly from (4.9) using $\omega_f^2 = -\omega_f \wedge c_1(B_3)$, with $c_1(B_3)$ the first Chern class of the base. For the same reason, (4.7) gets corrected as:

$$v_b^2 \sim v_f (v + v_f)^2, \quad (4.36)$$

which implies the following useful formula:

$$v^3 \sim \frac{\mathcal{V}}{v_f^{3/2}} + \mathcal{V}^{2/3} + \mathcal{V}^{1/3} v_f^{3/2} + v_f^3. \quad (4.37)$$

Next we compute the connection coefficients and the Riemann tensor. Up to symmetries and complex conjugation, the non-vanishing components on a generic Kähler manifold are:

$$\Gamma_{BC}^A = g^{A\bar{D}} \partial_B g_{C\bar{D}} \quad \text{and} \quad R^A{}_{B\bar{C}D} = \partial_{\bar{C}} \Gamma_{DB}^A. \quad (4.38)$$

In appendix A we give the details of the various components after the fibre/base split $Z^A \rightarrow (\zeta^a, z^\alpha)$. Concentrating only on the parametric volume dependence, we use (4.33) and (4.34) to find:

$$\Gamma_{bc}^a, \Gamma_{\mu b}^a, \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^a, \Gamma_{bc}^\alpha, \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha \sim \mathcal{O}(1) + \frac{v_f}{v} + \dots, \quad \Gamma_{\gamma b}^\alpha \sim \frac{v_f}{v} + \dots, \quad (4.39)$$

where ... encodes additional terms of higher order in v_f/v . Similarly, the non-vanishing components of the curvature tensor satisfy:

$$\begin{aligned} R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}\delta}, R^a{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}\delta}, R^a{}_{\beta\bar{c}\delta}, R^a{}_{b\bar{\gamma}\delta}, R^a{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}d}, R^a{}_{b\bar{c}\delta}, R^a{}_{b\bar{\gamma}d}, R^a{}_{b\bar{c}d} &\sim \mathcal{O}(1) + \frac{v_f}{v} + \dots, \\ R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{c}\delta}, R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}d}, R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{\gamma}\delta}, R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{\gamma}d}, R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{c}\delta}, R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{c}d} &\sim \frac{v_f}{v} + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.40)$$

Parameter	Specification
λ_f	net number of inverse fibre metrics $g^{a\bar{b}}$
λ_b	net number of inverse base metrics $g^{\alpha\bar{\beta}}$
λ_{mix}	net number of inverse mixed metrics $g^{a\bar{\beta}}$
λ	net number of inverse metrics
x	number of tensors with non-trivial scaling
λ_{crit}	critical value of λ_f for finite results as $v_f \rightarrow 0$

Table 2. Summary of parameters used in the dimensional analysis.

4.3 No $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ terms from dimensional reduction

We are now ready to perform our scaling analysis. The idea is to look at all 8-derivative Lorentz-invariant contractions allowed to appear in (4.28). We will actually be more general and, analogously to (2.23) for 10D type IIB string theory but ignoring dilaton factors, we schematically denote any 11D higher derivative term as:

$$K^{PRL} \propto (g^{\circ\circ} R_{\circ\circ\circ}^{\circ})^{P+1} [(g^{\circ\circ})^4 G_{\circ\circ\circ\circ} G_{\circ\circ\circ\circ}]^R [(g^{\circ\circ})^5 \nabla_{\circ} G_{\circ\circ\circ\circ} \nabla_{\circ} G_{\circ\circ\circ\circ}]^L, \quad (4.41)$$

with all indices taken along internal directions. As for the type IIB case, given that we are interested just in scaling considerations, we can set $L = 0$ without loss of generality since each power of $(\nabla G_4)^2$ scales as $\mathcal{R}G_4^2$. We now play a multi-parameter game counting all possible contractions of (4.41), using the various parameters summarised in table 2. We want to build contractions using all possible metric components. The total number of inverse metrics λ satisfies:

$$\lambda = 4R + P + 1 + 5L = \lambda_{\text{mix}} + \lambda_f + \lambda_b, \quad (4.42)$$

which we use to eliminate λ_b in favour of the other parameters. Contrary to the type IIB discussion in section 2.2, we have to take into account the possible non-trivial scaling of the various connection coefficients and Riemann tensor components as in (4.39) and (4.40). We count these scaling factors with an additional parameter x .

A standard KK reduction of the various 8D contractions results in a scaling of the 4D scalar potential V with respect to base and fibre volume given by:

$$V \sim \frac{M_p^4}{\mathcal{V}^2} \int_{Y_4} d^8 x \sqrt{-g^{(8)}} K^{PRL} \sim \frac{M_p^4}{\mathcal{V}^2} \underbrace{(g^{a\bar{\beta}})^{\lambda_{\text{mix}}} (g^{\alpha\bar{\beta}})^{\lambda - \lambda_{\text{mix}} - \lambda_f} (g^{a\bar{b}})^{\lambda_f}}_{\text{metric contractions}} \underbrace{\mathcal{V}_4}_{\int_{Y_4}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{v_f^{3/2}}{\mathcal{V}^{1/3}} \right)^x}_{R, \Gamma}.$$

Using (4.34), (4.35) and (4.37), we end up with (setting $M_p = 1$):

$$V \sim \frac{v_f^{\frac{1}{2}(\lambda+3(x-\lambda_f)-1)}}{\mathcal{V}^{1+\frac{1}{3}(\lambda-\lambda_f+x)}} \left(1 + \frac{v_f^{3/2}}{\mathcal{V}^{1/3}} + \dots \right), \quad (4.43)$$

where the bracket encodes an expansion in powers of $v_f^{3/2}/\mathcal{V}^{1/3}$ and λ_{mix} drops out since $g^{a\bar{b}} \sim g^{\alpha\bar{\beta}}$. Naively from (4.43) one may be worried that the reduction of the general 11D term (4.41) might give rise to divergent contributions in the F-theory limit $v_f \rightarrow 0$. However our scaling analysis does not allow us to determine the coefficients of α' corrections to the 4D scalar potential arising from 11D higher derivative terms. We therefore assume all apparently divergent terms in (4.43) come along with vanishing coefficients so that M/F-theory duality holds at all orders in α' . Below we provide concrete evidence for this assumption. Let us stress that the only input in (4.41) is parity invariance which constrains all terms to be even in powers of G_4 . Moreover only particular kinematic structures are expected to appear in the 11D action which is however not fully known yet, even at the 8-derivative level. The special nature of the compact geometry also plays a crucial rôle in determining what terms survive after reduction.

For the above reasons, the terms in (4.43) that are amenable to give non-trivial contributions to the 4D scalar potential are those independent of v_f . This allows us to deduce a *critical* value for the number of inverse fibre metrics λ_f . If a finite term in the F-theory limit arises at order o in the expansion in $v_f^{3/2}/\mathcal{V}^{1/3}$, such a critical value is:

$$\lambda_{\text{crit}} = \frac{\lambda - 1}{3} + x + o. \tag{4.44}$$

This relation implies that $(\lambda - 1)$ must be a multiple of 3 in order to have $\lambda_{\text{crit}} \in \mathbb{N}$,²⁵ i.e. $\lambda = 1 + 3\mathbf{n}$ with $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N}$. Given that the ℓ_M^l order of the generic term (4.41) is counted by $l = 2(P + R + 2L)$, using (4.42) we can easily infer $l = 6(\mathbf{n} - R - L)$ which implies that higher derivative corrections in M-theory should appear only at order $\ell_M^{6\mathbf{p}}$ with $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{N}$ assuming they contribute in the F-theory limit. Remarkably, this is exactly what follows from the general structure of M-theory higher derivative couplings conjectured by [58].

If we now plug (4.44) back into (4.43), we obtain:

$$V \xrightarrow{v_f \rightarrow 0} \begin{cases} 0 & \lambda_f < \lambda_{\text{crit}} \\ \mathcal{V}^{-\frac{2}{3}(\mathbf{n}+2)} & \lambda_f = \lambda_{\text{crit}} \\ \infty & \lambda_f > \lambda_{\text{crit}} \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N} \tag{4.45}$$

Analogously to the type IIB result (3.1), corrections to the 4D scalar potential do not depend on the detailed choice of contractions, but only on the net number of inverse metric factors $\lambda = 1 + 3\mathbf{n}$ which is fixed for a given 11D term. Combining (4.45) with (2.32) for $q = \frac{2}{3}(\mathbf{n} + 2)$, we realise that the $(\alpha')^m$ order is:

$$m = 2(\mathbf{n} - r) = \frac{2}{3}(P + R + 5L), \tag{4.46}$$

where we have used (4.42) and we have set $r = R$ since the order F^{2r} or D^{2r} of the F- or D-term expansion of the 4D EFT is counted by the number of G_4 powers in 11D, given that F-term contributions arise when G_4 reduces to G_3 while D-term effects emerge when G_4 reduces to \mathcal{F}_2 . The result (4.46) shows clearly that the classical KK reduction of the

²⁵Here we take $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$.

M-theory action can only give rise to $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections to the 4D scalar potential at different F- or D-term order. This is in agreement with [34, 35, 37, 88]. Notice the crucial factor of $2/3$ in (4.46) which implies an important difference in the counting of the $(\alpha')^m$ order in comparison with the type IIB analysis performed in section 2.2 (setting $L = 0$):

$$\text{Type IIB: } m = p + r \qquad \text{F/M-theory: } m = \frac{2}{3}(P + R), \qquad (4.47)$$

where the only allowed values of P and R are those such that satisfy $4R + P = 3\mathbf{n}$ with $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N}$.

Primary examples of contributions to the α' expansion of the 4D scalar potential from the classical KK reduction of generic 11D terms are: (i) the tree-level 11D term G_4^2 ($P = -1, R = 1$ and $L = 0$) which, according to (4.42) and (4.46), gives $\lambda = 4, m = 0$ and $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-2}$, that corresponds to either the classical flux potential at order F^2 or to tree-level moduli-dependent FI terms at order D^2 ; (ii) the ℓ_M^6 11D term \mathcal{R}^4 ($P = 3, R = 0$ and $L = 0$) which would yield $\lambda = 4, m = 2$ and $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-2}$, and so a potential $(\alpha')^2$ correction which however would not contribute to the 4D scalar potential since it is cancelled by the self-dual part of the flux kinetic term [34, 43]; (iii) the ℓ_M^6 11D term $\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$ ($P = 2, R = 1$ and $L = 0$) which gives $\lambda = 7, m = 2$ and $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$ corresponding to $(\alpha')^2$ corrections at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$ (or potential $(\alpha')^2$ corrections to FI-terms), in agreement with explicit reductions performed in [35, 37, 88]. Whether these $(\alpha')^2$ effects correct the scalar potential or give rise just to moduli redefinitions is still an open issue. Interestingly (4.47) implies that the 10D higher derivative term $\mathcal{R}^3 G_3^2$ is not naively related to the corresponding 11D $\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$ term by a classical reduction since the first corresponds to $(\alpha')^3$ effects while the second would generate $(\alpha')^2$ corrections. Results for different 11D terms are summarised in table 3.

Let us now comment on our metric ansatz (4.31). We worked with a general K^f which is not necessarily flat. One might have assumed instead an ansatz for K^f like:²⁶

$$K^f(\zeta, z) = -\frac{v_f}{2 \text{Im}(\tau(z))} (\zeta - \bar{\zeta})^2, \qquad (4.48)$$

which would yield a so-called semi-flat fourfold metric which is flat when restricted to the fibre [111]. In particular, since K^f is only quadratic in ζ , it satisfies $\partial_c g_{a\bar{b}} = 0$. Looking at the expressions listed in appendix A, this implies that $R^\alpha_{a\bar{c}d}, R^\alpha_{b\bar{c}e}, R^\alpha_{b\bar{c}\lambda}, R^\alpha_{b\bar{\gamma}e}$ are suppressed by an additional factor of v_f/v . Combined with (4.40), this suggests that components of $R^\alpha_{\circ\circ\circ}$ and $R^\alpha_{\circ\circ\circ}$ with more than one fibre index downstairs scale with a positive power of v_f . Ultimately, restricting to the ansatz (4.48) causes all corrections to the 3D scalar potential to vanish in the F-theory limit. However (4.48) is the correct expression for K^f only away from singular fibres. Thus our analysis proves that the classical reduction of 11D terms captures only effects due to 7-branes in F-theory compactifications of M-theory. This is consistent with the discussion in section 3 where we argued that $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections are induced just by higher derivative couplings on D7-brane worldvolumes. On the other hand, the type IIB closed string degrees of freedom are not captured in classical reductions since they would generate $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ corrections to the 4D scalar potential. This raises the obvious question how the well-known $(\alpha')^3$ effects in type IIB CY threefold

²⁶This proposal has been used originally in [110] to describe elliptic K3 manifolds.

ℓ_M^l	P	R	11D term	$(\lambda - 1)$	λ_{crit}	$(\alpha')^m$	$V(\mathcal{V})$
ℓ_M^0	-1	1	G_4^2	3	1	0	\mathcal{V}^{-2}
ℓ_M^6	2	1	$\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$	6	2	2	$\mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$
ℓ_M^6	1	2	$\mathcal{R}^2 G_4^4$	9	3	2	$\mathcal{V}^{-10/3}$
ℓ_M^6	0	3	$\mathcal{R} G_4^6$	12	4	2	\mathcal{V}^{-4}
ℓ_M^6	-1	4	G_4^8	15	5	2	$\mathcal{V}^{-14/3}$
ℓ_M^{12}	5	1	$\mathcal{R}^6 G_4^2$	9	3	4	$\mathcal{V}^{-10/3}$

Table 3. Summary of results for some $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections to the 4D potential at different F- and D-term order from classical reduction of higher derivative M-theory terms in the F-theory limit. For simplicity, we set $x = o = 0$ in λ_{crit} because the volume scaling in $V(\mathcal{V})$ is independent on both.

compactifications [20] and orientifold generalisations thereof [29] can actually be recovered from F/M-theory duality. We will discuss this issue in more detail in section 5.

Let us conclude with commenting on the limitations of our procedure. Here we are only able to predict the α' order of a given correction, and not whether this correction actually appears in the 4D EFT or not. Clearly, some of these terms could be washed away by applying field redefinitions [35, 36]. Finally, given that our analysis is only classical, we are unable to account for possible loop effects in type IIB [112, 113] and F-theory [37] which could generate $\ln \mathcal{V}$ -type $(\alpha')^2$ corrections in the 4D scalar potential.²⁷

Absence of divergences in known kinematic structures. In the previous analysis we assumed that all terms that naively would diverge in the $v_f \rightarrow 0$ limit, are actually multiplied by vanishing coefficients which our analysis is insensitive to. This is essentially the requirement that the M/F-theory duality makes sense beyond tree-level in α' . In this section we give some evidence in this direction, following a logic that works for any Kähler metric in the compact space.

The simplest higher derivative tensor structure is \mathcal{R}^4 which separates into two pieces [67, 68, 116–119]:

$$S_{\mathcal{R}^4} = \frac{1}{\ell_M^3} \int \left(J_0 - \frac{1}{2} E_8 \right) \star_{11} 1, \tag{4.49}$$

where schematically (for definitions and conventions see appendix A):

$$J_0 = t_8 t_8 \mathcal{R}^4 + \frac{1}{4} E_8 \quad \text{with} \quad E_8 = \frac{1}{3!} \epsilon_{11} \epsilon_{11} \mathcal{R}^4. \tag{4.50}$$

We now argue that, even though our analysis predicts divergent terms as $v_f \rightarrow 0$, they cancel among each other in the 3D scalar potential (effectively due to Kählerity of Y_4).

²⁷Similar types of corrections at loop-level at order $(\alpha')^3$ have been proposed in [33, 114, 115].

First of all J_0 can be expressed in terms of the Weyl tensor $C^M{}_{NPQ}$ as [120, 121]:

$$J_0 = C^U{}_{MRV} C_{USQ}{}^V \left[C^{MNPQ} C^R{}_{NP}{}^S + \frac{1}{2} C^{MQPN} C^{RS}{}_{PN} \right]. \quad (4.51)$$

We decompose J_0 into an internal and an external part. As already noted in [43], the external part vanishes because $C^M{}_{NPQ} = 0$ in 3D. Furthermore the following integral vanishes for Ricci-flat Kähler manifolds (see appendix A for details) [122, 123]:

$$\int_{Y_4} J_0 \star_8 1 = 0. \quad (4.52)$$

Nonetheless, within J_0 there are contractions of the form:

$$R_{a\bar{a}\bar{a}a} R_{\bar{a}aa}{}^a R_{\bar{a}}{}^a{}_{\bar{a}} R^{a\bar{a}\bar{a}a} \sim (g_{a\bar{a}})^2 (g^{a\bar{a}})^5 (R^{\bar{a}}{}_{\bar{a}a\bar{a}})^2 (R^a{}_{\bar{a}aa})^2, \quad (4.53)$$

which would clearly be divergent from (4.45) since $\lambda_f = 3 > 1 = \lambda_{\text{crit}}$. However the full kinematics proves that this term must be multiplied by a vanishing coefficient. Therefore from (4.49) we realise that the only contributions to the 3D potential are those associated with the 8D Euler density E_8 . Putting all legs along the internal directions, we recover [34, 43]:

$$\frac{1}{4} E_8(Y_4) \star_8 1 = 1536 c_4(Y_4), \quad (4.54)$$

in terms of the 4th Chern class defined in (A.8). By definition this quantity is topological and, in particular, finite in the $v_f \rightarrow 0$ limit. In fact, it contributes to the M2-tadpole thereby cancelling the self-dual part of G_4 in the tree-level scalar potential (4.4) [43, 105–108].

We next investigate the higher derivative term $\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$ whose 11D kinematics was determined in [63, 124] as (see appendix A for definitions and conventions):

$$S_{\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2} = \frac{1}{\ell_M^3} \int \left(t_8 t_8 + \frac{1}{96} \epsilon_{11} \epsilon_{11} \right) \mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2 \star_{11} 1. \quad (4.55)$$

As before, we compactify both terms on Y_4 and argue that there are no divergent terms stemming from (4.55). The term $\epsilon_{11} \epsilon_{11} \mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$ does not contribute to the 3D scalar potential $V^{(M)}$ for dimensional reasons: ϵ_D vanishes identically when putting all indices along $d < D$ directions. This suggests that only terms within $t_8 t_8 G_4^2 \mathcal{R}^3$ are potentially dangerous in the F-theory limit. In appendix A we managed to show that a cancellation of divergent terms does occur in a subset of terms within this kinematic structure. Full absence of divergences is achieved through additional assumptions about the metric ansatz. For instance, it turns out that imposing:²⁸

$$R^a{}_{\bar{a}\bar{a}a} = 0 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \partial_{\bar{a}} \partial_a g_{a\bar{a}} = g^{a\bar{a}} (\partial_{\bar{a}} g_{\bar{a}a}) (\partial_a g_{a\bar{a}}), \quad (4.56)$$

guarantees that there are no divergent contractions stemming from $\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$ or $\mathcal{R}^2 (\nabla G_4)^2$, although there remain dangerous terms in e.g. \mathcal{R}^4 and $\mathcal{R}^2 G_4^4$. While (4.56) remains a conjecture, we stress again that the absence of divergences should really hold true due to M/F-theory duality.

²⁸This condition is trivially satisfied for the ansatz (4.48).

5 α' corrections from 11D loops

In the previous section we found convincing evidence that classical KK compactifications on smooth elliptic fourfolds of the ℓ_M -corrected 11D supergravity action can lead, upon F-theory limit, to only $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections to the 4D scalar potential. This procedure restricts however to zero-modes only, ignoring loops of non-zero KK and winding modes. This implies that $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ effects have to emerge from 11D loops, potentially together with additional $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections.

This agrees with the findings of [68, 71, 125] where it has been shown that closed string degrees of freedom at higher order in the α' expansion are encoded in non-zero winding states on the T^2 . For instance, the well-known coefficient of the type IIB \mathcal{R}^4 coupling is invisible to a classical T^2 reduction of M-theory, while it can be derived by a 1-loop calculation in the 11D superparticle formalism [68].²⁹ A direct comparison to string amplitudes in [117] led to the observation that such 1-loop amplitudes in 11D supergravity contain complete information about both perturbative and non-perturbative corrections in g_s . This derivation takes into account the interplay between field theoretic loop effects and stringy winding modes when compactifying to lower dimensions, as opposed to the standard classical procedure of simply ignoring non-zero KK and winding states.

We will argue that generalising the computation of 11D loops to elliptic CY fourfold compactifications of M-theory is a way to recover $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ corrections in 4D upon F-theory limit. Performing this computation explicitly is a difficult task since deriving corrections to the 4D scalar potential would require to investigate purely internal 1-loop amplitudes in a non-trivially curved background.³⁰ As usual, this brings along all sorts of complications such as the factor ordering in the Hamiltonian. In addition, the torus is now the elliptic fibre over a base manifold, and so τ becomes a monodromic function of the base coordinates. A complete evaluation of the amplitude is therefore beyond the scope of this paper.

Nevertheless determining the volume dependence of the 4D scalar potential is in principle possible. For simplicity we shall focus on 8-derivative terms which arise at 1-loop level for the simple case of trivial fibrations where all classical contributions vanish in the F-theory limit, according to our findings in section 4.3. Recall that the fibre volume is constant as a function of the base since the fibre itself is a Kähler submanifold of Y_4 (ignoring backreaction effects violating Kählerity) [50]. From the 3D EFT perspective, Q -point effective vertices of the form (4.41) with $Q = P + 1 + 2(R + L)$ read schematically:

$$\Gamma^{(Q)}(\mathcal{R}, G_4, \nabla G_4) = K^{PRL} \left(C + F(\tau, \bar{\tau}) v_f^{Q - \frac{1}{2}(11 + p_f)} \right) + \dots, \quad (5.1)$$

where $Q = 4 + R$ at the 8-derivative level. The first term is the contribution of zero-modes associated with the classical KK reduction, and so generates the α' corrections discussed

²⁹Specifically, this is a Schwinger-type computation based on a string-inspired formalism [126] applied to the 11D superparticle [68]. A famous example is the *Brink-Schwarz superparticle* [127, 128] as a zero-mode approximation of the Green-Schwarz superstring [129, 130]. Rather than using covariant quantisation in the pure spinor formulation [131, 132], the calculus is based on light cone quantisation [71]. The framework of a Brink-Schwarz-like superparticle was shown to be equivalent to the 11D pure spinor formalism in [133] (see also [134, 135] for discussions).

³⁰See [126, 136] for brief discussions of backgrounds more intricate than T^2 .

in section 4.3. In the decompactification limit $\mathcal{V}_4 \rightarrow \infty$, it leads back to the 11D M-theory action.³¹ The non-zero modes are instead encoded in the second term in (5.1) where the fibre volume dependence is partially due to the integral over Schwinger time. Moreover $p_f = 2R$ is the number of KK momenta along the fibre appearing in the vertex operators, while the functions $F(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ are generalisations of the typical Eisenstein series appearing in type IIB.³²

The dots in formula (5.1) mean that in non-trivial fibrations we do not expect such amplitudes to take a factorised form, like the term with K^{PRL} multiplying the factor in brackets (which is instead the full answer for trivial fibrations). Such a factorised structure would also imply that in principle there might be divergent terms from contractions.³³ This is because we potentially multiply by additional negative powers of v_f at the non-zero winding level. Similarly to section 4.3, we therefore assume that the coefficient of these terms has to vanish. Moreover the base does not admit non-trivial 1-cycles, and so there is no obvious counterpart for multiple windings of the superparticle worldline around internal directions.

Still, nothing prevents us from applying the techniques to trivial fibrations. The procedure then becomes a 2-stage process where we initially compute the 1-loop amplitude for compactifications on a T^2 , and subsequently reduce the 9D result on a CY threefold before taking the $v_f \rightarrow 0$ limit. By the duality arguments presented in figure 1, the two scenarios:

$$11D \rightarrow 9D \xrightarrow{\text{Vol}(T^2) \rightarrow 0} 10D \rightarrow 4D \quad \text{and} \quad 11D \rightarrow 9D \rightarrow 3D \xrightarrow{v_f \rightarrow 0} 4D, \quad (5.2)$$

are of course equivalent for trivial fibrations. Proceeding as with the classical reduction in section 4.3, we identify the volume scaling of a generic higher derivative correction to the 4D scalar potential at the non-zero winding level as (setting again $M_p = 1$):

$$V \sim \frac{v_f^{Q - \frac{1}{2}(11+p_f)}}{\mathcal{V}^2} \int_{Y_4} d^8x \sqrt{-g^{(8)}} K^{PRL} \sim \frac{v_f^{\frac{1}{2}(\lambda + 3(x - \lambda_f) - 12 - p_f) + Q}}{\mathcal{V}^{1 + \frac{1}{3}(\lambda - \lambda_f + x)}} \left(1 + \frac{v_f^{3/2}}{\mathcal{V}^{1/3}} + \dots \right), \quad (5.3)$$

where we used (4.43). Focusing on $p_f = 2R$, this gives rise to:

$$\lambda_{\text{crit}} = \frac{\lambda + 2(Q - R)}{3} - 4 + x + o = P + 2R + 3(L - 1) + x + o. \quad (5.4)$$

Non-zero contributions to the 4D scalar potential arise when $\lambda_f = \lambda_{\text{crit}}$, implying from (5.3) that they would scale as:

$$V \xrightarrow{v_f \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{V}^{-\frac{1}{3}[7 + 2(R + L)]}. \quad (5.5)$$

³¹As explained in [68], the numerical coefficient of this term cannot be determined by the 11D loop amplitude, and must be fixed by the UV completion of the theory, which is M-theory itself.

³²Formula (3.7) in [29] should contain one such generalisation, implicitly given as an integral over the base of the elliptic fibration. In that context, it pops up through a different (12D-inspired) derivation of $(\alpha')^3$ corrections of the 4D EFT which makes no use of M-theory.

³³The factorised structure arises from tracing over fermionic zero modes which is independent of the winding sector in T^2 compactifications. Since we are considering here *internal* contributions in 8D rather than *external* ones in 9D as in [68], we expect this problem to be alleviated once we examine in more detail the fermion and 11D vertex operators under their decomposition in $\text{SO}(1, 10) \rightarrow \text{SO}(1, 2) \times \text{SO}(8)$.

ℓ_M^l	P	R	L	11D term	λ_{crit}	$(\alpha')^m$	$V(\mathcal{V})$	F^{2r}
ℓ_M^6	2	1	0	$\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$	1	3	\mathcal{V}^{-3}	F^2
ℓ_M^6	1	0	1	$\mathcal{R}^2(\nabla G_4)^2$	1	3	\mathcal{V}^{-3}	F^2
ℓ_M^6	1	2	0	$\mathcal{R}^2 G_4^4$	2	3	$\mathcal{V}^{-11/3}$	F^4
ℓ_M^6	-1	0	2	$(\nabla G_4)^4$	3	3	$\mathcal{V}^{-11/3}$	F^4
ℓ_M^6	0	3	0	$\mathcal{R} G_4^6$	3	3	$\mathcal{V}^{-13/3}$	F^6
ℓ_M^6	-1	4	0	G_4^8	4	3	\mathcal{V}^{-5}	F^8

Table 4. Summary of $(\alpha')^3$ corrections to the 4D potential at different F-term order from quantum reductions of M-theory compactified on trivially-fibred fourfolds. For convenience, we set $x = o = 0$ in λ_{crit} because the volume behaviour in $V(\mathcal{V})$ is independent on both.

Combining (5.5) with (2.32) for $q = \frac{1}{3}[7+2(R+L)]$ and $r = R+L$, we find $(\alpha')^m$ corrections with $m = 3$ at different F-term orders (counted by r), as expected for 8-derivative terms. Some examples of these $(\alpha')^3$ corrections to the 4D scalar potential emerging from 11D loops are: (i) the ℓ_M^6 11D term \mathcal{R}^4 ($P = 3, R = 0$ and $L = 0$) which would yield $m = 3$ and $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$, and so a potential $(\alpha')^3$ correction which however does not contribute to the 4D scalar potential since the contractions of \mathcal{R}^4 are in fact zero, similar to reducing the 10D \mathcal{R}^4 term on a 6D space [20] (as discussed in section 3, supersymmetry ensures that all moduli remain massless at every order in α' and g_s in the absence of background flux); (ii) the ℓ_M^6 11D term $\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$ ($P = 2, R = 1$ and $L = 0$) which gives $m = 3$ and $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-3}$ corresponding to the $(\alpha')^3$ corrections at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$ computed in [20]; (iii) the ℓ_M^6 11D term $\mathcal{R}^2(\nabla G_4)^2$ ($P = 1, R = 0$ and $L = 1$) which gives $m = 3$ and $V \sim \mathcal{V}^{-3}$ corresponding again to $(\alpha')^3$ corrections at $\mathcal{O}(F^2)$. Results for different 11D terms are summarised in table 4.

This analysis gives evidence that $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ corrections to the 4D scalar potential at different F- or D-term order should arise from the quantum reduction of the M-theory action. Although these results look promising, this is certainly not the full picture since we did not investigate higher loops and non-trivial fibrations. For instance, the results of [24] suggest that $(\alpha')^2$ corrections enjoy a non-trivial modular behaviour which can only arise from a proper treatment of KK and winding modes on an elliptically-fibred K3 manifold. We therefore expect that 11D loops, when computed on non-trivial fibrations, should generate also $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ effects. Moreover we have not yet considered the presence of non-perturbative degrees of freedom from M2/M5-brane instantons which certainly raises new challenges [137]. These are important questions for F-theory compactifications that deserve further scrutiny.

6 Conclusions

This paper provides a step towards a systematic understanding of the α' expansion in F-theory, with the final goal of classifying the moduli dependence of arbitrary perturbative corrections to the 4D scalar potential of type IIB string theory, where moduli stabilisation is best understood. Understanding at which order in α' and g_s the characteristic no-scale structure of these compactifications gets broken, is fundamental for controlling moduli stabilisation, which is the primary goal to connect string theory to low-energy particle physics and cosmology.

The first part was concerned with the picture of type IIB CY orientifold compactifications. By exploiting the two approximate scaling symmetries of the underlying 10D theory, combined with supersymmetry and shift symmetry, we managed to infer the dependence on the dilaton and the CY volume of an arbitrary perturbative correction in α' and g_s to the 4D scalar potential at different orders in the low-energy superspace derivative expansion. Due to the absence of $(\alpha')^1$ corrections in 10D and 8D, and the fact that $(\alpha')^2$ corrections enjoy an extended no-scale cancellation [25], we deduced that the dominant no-scale breaking effects at string tree-level arise from known $(\alpha')^3$ corrections [20, 29] modulo potential logarithmic corrections.

However higher orders in g_s require further scrutiny. This is because we reduce higher dimensional theories with more than 16 supercharges on Kähler manifolds to 4D $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supergravity theories with 4 supercharges by retaining only KK zero modes. At string tree-level, all 4D corrections originate from the higher dimensional effective actions. Starting from string 1-loop, however, additional states such as KK or winding states with non-vanishing charge become relevant by participating in amplitudes with low-energy states. Thus at the loop level it remains obscure whether the severe reduction of the number of supercharges yields additional α' corrections.

Such effects were for instance observed in [21] via loop corrections due to the exchange of KK and winding modes in $\mathcal{N} = 2$ and $\mathcal{N} = 1$ toroidal orientifold compactifications. Despite many efforts, their origin from the worldvolume theory of D7-branes wrapped on 4-cycles continues to be vague. A hint in this direction might come from analysing loop amplitudes of 11D supergravity compactified on elliptically fibred CY fourfolds briefly introduced in section 5. Such an undertaking would allow for an exact-in- g_s statement regarding $(\alpha')^1$ corrections because these amplitudes efficiently capture string loop and non-perturbative corrections. In appendix B we have however shown that $(\alpha')^1$ loop effects, if present at all, instead of destabilising known LVS vacua, can give rise to new dS minima in a regime where the EFT can be under control.

In the second part of this paper we addressed instead the issue of α' corrections in the 4D F-theory effective action from compactifications of M-theory on elliptically fibred CY fourfolds Y_4 . In the context of the F/M-theory duality, we derived scaling relations between the variables in the two duality frames. We utilised a general ansatz for the metric on Y_4 depending only on integer powers of the fibre volume v_f and of the 2-cycle volume v on the base. The split of the metric components along base and fibre directions allowed us to define the parametric volume scaling of various tensor components. Subsequently

we performed an exhaustive dimensional analysis of a generic higher derivative 11D term constructed from \mathcal{R} , G_4 and ∇G_4 . This investigation showed that, in conventional KK reductions of M-theory on Y_4 , only $(\alpha')^{\text{even}}$ corrections survive in the 4D F-theory limit. This procedure does not allow to make statements about possible cancellation effects, as some surviving terms may be identically zero. However, we can state which contributions vanish in the limit $v_f \rightarrow 0$. In particular, we found that all corrections in 4D necessarily disappear for trivial fibrations and even for the semi-flat ansatz of [110] since they are killed by the F-theory limit.

Overall these findings provide convincing evidence that our treatment of F-theory to extract the low energy effective action needs to be revised in order to capture $(\alpha')^{\text{odd}}$ effects. Historically this might not really come as a surprise given that the $(\alpha')^3$ -corrected 10D type IIB action (2.20) cannot simply be recovered from classical KK reductions of M-theory on a T^2 , but only when winding modes along the torus are properly integrated out [68]. In other words, the type IIB bulk or closed string degrees of freedom are associated with winding states on the T^2 in the $\text{Vol}(T^2) \rightarrow 0$ limit. Therefore we argued that incorporating KK and winding states on the elliptic fibration is crucial in understanding the full range of α' corrections in F-theory compactifications. We hope to address some of these issues in the future.

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A Compactifications on elliptically fibred Calabi-Yau manifolds

In this appendix we summarise useful definitions and identities relevant for the bulk of this paper. We compute Riemann tensor components for an elliptic fibration in order to determine their non-trivial volume scaling in section 4.2. Furthermore, we expand on the discussion in section 4.3 about the absence of divergent terms in higher derivative structures \mathcal{R}^4 and $\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$.

A.1 Definitions and conventions

We start by giving some definitions and conventions for the various tensor structures encountered in the bulk of the paper. For 11D coordinates, we use capital letters M, N, P, \dots as indices. We mostly work with quantities along the internal direction of an elliptically fibred CY manifold. We denote n -dimensional complex coordinates Z^A with capital letters $A, B, \dots = 1, \dots, n$. Similarly, complex coordinates on the base are defined as z^α using Greek indices $\alpha, \beta, \dots = 1, \dots, n-1$ and on the fibre as ζ^a with small letters $a, b, \dots = 1$.

Hermitian, Kähler and Calabi-Yau manifolds. Let X be a compact Hermitian manifold of complex dimension n with real coordinates $\{x^1, \dots, x^{2n}\}$. We define complex coordinates Z^A , $A = 1, \dots, n$, as:

$$(Z^1, \dots, Z^n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x^1 + ix^2), \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x^{2n-1} + ix^{2n}) \right). \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Then:

$$\sqrt{g} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{2n} = \sqrt{g} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} i^n dZ^1 \wedge dZ^n \wedge d\bar{Z}^1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{Z}^n = \frac{1}{n!} J^n \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where $\sqrt{g} = \det(g_{A\bar{B}})$ and J is the Kähler form:

$$J = ig_{A\bar{B}} dZ^A \wedge d\bar{Z}^{\bar{B}}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

The non-vanishing connection coefficients and curvature tensor components are (together with the corresponding complex conjugates):

$$\Gamma_{\bar{B}C}^A = g^{A\bar{D}} \partial_B g_{C\bar{D}}, \quad R^A{}_{B\bar{C}D} = \partial_{\bar{C}} \Gamma_{DB}^A. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Furthermore, the curvature 2-form is defined as:

$$\mathcal{R}^A{}_B = R^A{}_{B\bar{C}D} dZ^C \wedge d\bar{Z}^{\bar{D}}. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

A Hermitian manifold X is Kähler if its Kähler form J is closed, $dJ = 0$. The associated metric $g_{A\bar{B}}$ is referred to as Kähler metric. In local coordinates Z^A , it is obtained from a Kähler potential K via:

$$g_{A\bar{B}} = \partial_A \partial_{\bar{B}} K. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Since $dJ = 0$ implies $\partial_A g_{B\bar{C}} = \partial_B g_{A\bar{C}}$, the connection coefficients and Riemann tensor components enjoy the additional symmetries:

$$\Gamma_{\bar{B}C}^A = \Gamma_{\bar{C}B}^A, \quad R^A{}_{B\bar{C}D} = R^A{}_{D\bar{C}B}. \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Finally, we call X CY if its canonical bundle is trivial. Then, the 4-th Chern class is given in terms of the curvature 2-form by:

$$c_4(Y_4) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^2)^2 - 2\text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^4) \right), \quad (\text{A.8})$$

where:

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^2) = R^A{}_{B\bar{C}_1\bar{D}_1} R^B{}_{A\bar{C}_2\bar{D}_2} dZ^{C_1} \wedge d\bar{Z}^{\bar{D}_1} \wedge dZ^{C_2} \wedge d\bar{Z}^{\bar{D}_2}, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^4) = R^{A_1}{}_{B_1\bar{C}_1\bar{D}_1} R^{B_1}{}_{A_2\bar{C}_2\bar{D}_2} R^{A_2}{}_{B_2\bar{C}_3\bar{D}_3} R^{B_2}{}_{A_1\bar{C}_4\bar{D}_4} \bigwedge_{i=1}^4 dZ^{C_i} \wedge d\bar{Z}^{\bar{D}_i}. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

Higher derivative structures. At the 8-derivative level, the M-theory action contains higher derivative corrections of the schematic form summarised in (4.28). In the CP-even sector, the corresponding index structures are nicely encoded in terms of the tensor t_8 as well as the totally anti-symmetric Levi-Civita symbol ϵ_D in D dimensions. The tensor t_8 is defined as [123, 138]:

$$t_8 M^4 = 24 \left(\text{Tr}(M^4) - \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}(M^2)^2 \right) \quad (\text{A.11})$$

for an anti-symmetric matrix M . It further is symmetric under the exchange of pairs of indices, while anti-symmetric within each pairs of indices, i.e.:

$$t_{M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4 M_5 \dots M_8} = -t_{M_2 M_1 M_3 M_4 M_5 \dots M_8} = t_{M_3 M_4 M_1 M_2 M_5 \dots M_8} . \quad (\text{A.12})$$

In Lorentzian space, we use a convention for the totally anti-symmetric tensor in an orthonormal frame where $\epsilon_{012\dots 10} = +1$. In terms of the generalised Kronecker- δ , we write:

$$\epsilon_{M_1 \dots M_D} \epsilon^{N_1 \dots N_D} = D! \delta_{M_1 \dots M_D}^{[N_1 \dots N_D]} \quad (\text{A.13})$$

as well as:

$$\epsilon_{M_1 \dots M_D} \epsilon^{M_1 \dots M_{D-n} N_{D-n+1} \dots N_D} = (-1)^s n! (D-n)! \delta_{M_{D-n+1} \dots M_D}^{[N_{D-n+1} \dots N_D]} \quad (\text{A.14})$$

with $s = 1$ ($s = 0$) in Lorentzian (Euclidean) signature.

The higher derivative corrections (4.49) to the Einstein-Hilbert term are encoded in the two quantities [67, 68, 116–119]:

$$t_8 t_8 R^4 = t_{M_1 \dots M_8} t^{N_1 \dots N_8} R^{M_1 M_2}{}_{N_1 N_2} R^{M_3 M_4}{}_{N_3 N_4} \dots R^{M_7 M_8}{}_{N_7 N_8} \quad (\text{A.15})$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_8 &= \frac{1}{3!} \epsilon_{M_1 \dots M_{11}} \epsilon^{M_1 M_2 M_3 N_4 \dots N_{11}} R^{M_4 M_5}{}_{N_4 N_5} \dots R^{M_{10} M_{11}}{}_{N_{10} N_{11}} \\ &= -8! R^{[M_1 M_2}{}_{M_1 M_2} \dots R^{M_7 M_8]}{}_{M_7 M_8} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

Furthermore, formula (4.55) expanded reads [63, 124]:

$$t_8 t_8 G_4^2 R^3 = t_8^{M_1 \dots M_8} t_8^{N_1 \dots N_8} G_{N_1 M_1 P Q} G_{N_2 M_2}{}^{P Q} R_{M_3 M_4 N_3 N_4} R_{M_5 M_6 N_5 N_6} R_{M_7 M_8 N_7 N_8} \quad (\text{A.17})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{11} \epsilon_{11} G_4^2 R^3 &= \epsilon_{N_0 N_1 \dots N_{10}} \epsilon^{N_0 M_1 \dots M_{10}} G^{N_1 N_2}{}_{M_1 M_2} G^{N_3 N_4}{}_{M_3 M_4} R^{N_5 N_6}{}_{M_5 M_6} R^{N_7 N_8}{}_{M_7 M_8} R^{N_9 N_{10}}{}_{M_9 M_{10}} \\ &= -10! G^{[M_1 M_2}{}_{M_1 M_2} G^{M_3 M_4}{}_{M_3 M_4} R^{M_5 M_6}{}_{M_5 M_6} R^{M_7 M_8}{}_{M_7 M_8} R^{M_9 M_{10}}]{}_{M_9 M_{10}} . \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.18})$$

A.2 Details on the dimensional analysis

In this appendix we present additional material in support of the analysis in section 4.

Curvature tensors for elliptic fibrations. We now compute the connection coefficients and curvature components (A.4) for the metric ansatz (4.31). Splitting the indices along base and fibre leads to:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{bc}^a &= g^{a\bar{d}} \partial_b g_{c\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}} \partial_b g_{c\bar{\delta}} , & \Gamma_{b\mu}^a &= g^{a\bar{d}} \partial_b g_{\mu\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}} \partial_b g_{\mu\bar{\delta}} , \\ \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^a &= g^{a\bar{d}} \partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}} \partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{\delta}} , & \Gamma_{bc}^\alpha &= g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}} \partial_b g_{c\bar{\delta}} + g^{\alpha\bar{d}} \partial_b g_{c\bar{d}} , \\ \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha &= g^{\alpha\bar{d}} \partial_\beta g_{\gamma\bar{d}} + g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}} \partial_\beta g_{\gamma\bar{\delta}} , & \Gamma_{b\gamma}^\alpha &= g^{\alpha\bar{d}} \partial_b g_{\gamma\bar{d}} + g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}} \partial_b g_{\gamma\bar{\delta}} . \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.19})$$

Then, we compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}\lambda} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{\beta\bar{d}} + g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_\lambda g_{\beta\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{\beta\bar{\delta}} + g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_\lambda g_{\beta\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{c}\lambda} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{\beta\bar{d}} + g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_\lambda g_{\beta\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{\beta\bar{\delta}} + g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_\lambda g_{\beta\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{\gamma}\lambda} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{a\bar{d}} + g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_\lambda g_{a\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{a\bar{\delta}} + g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_\lambda g_{a\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{\gamma}b} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_b g_{a\bar{\delta}} + g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_b g_{a\bar{\delta}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\right)\partial_b g_{a\bar{d}} + g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_b g_{a\bar{d}}, \\
 R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{c}\lambda} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{a\bar{d}} + g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_\lambda g_{a\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{a\bar{\delta}} + g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_\lambda g_{a\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{c}b} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_b g_{a\bar{\delta}} + g^{\alpha\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_b g_{a\bar{\delta}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\right)\partial_b g_{a\bar{d}} + g^{\alpha\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_b g_{a\bar{d}}, \tag{A.20}
 \end{aligned}$$

as well as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R^a{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}\alpha} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{a\bar{d}}\right)\partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{a\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{\delta}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^a{}_{\beta\bar{c}\alpha} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{a\bar{d}}\right)\partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{a\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{\delta}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_\alpha g_{\beta\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^a{}_{b\bar{\gamma}\lambda} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{a\bar{d}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{b\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_\lambda g_{b\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{a\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{b\bar{\delta}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_\lambda g_{b\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^a{}_{b\bar{\gamma}e} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{a\bar{d}}\right)\partial_e g_{b\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_e g_{b\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{a\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_e g_{b\bar{\delta}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}\partial_e g_{b\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^a{}_{b\bar{c}\lambda} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{a\bar{d}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{b\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_\lambda g_{b\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{a\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_\lambda g_{b\bar{\delta}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_\lambda g_{b\bar{\delta}}, \\
 R^a{}_{b\bar{c}e} &= \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{a\bar{d}}\right)\partial_e g_{b\bar{d}} + g^{a\bar{d}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_e g_{b\bar{d}} + \left(\partial_{\bar{c}}g^{a\bar{\delta}}\right)\partial_e g_{b\bar{\delta}} + g^{a\bar{\delta}}\partial_{\bar{c}}\partial_e g_{b\bar{\delta}}. \tag{A.21}
 \end{aligned}$$

All terms highlighted in **red** vanish for a quadratic Kähler potential K^f in the fibre coordinates ζ (such as for the choice (4.48)). One can further simplify the above expressions by using:

$$\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g^{A\bar{B}} = -g^{A\bar{C}}(\partial_{\bar{\gamma}}g_{\bar{C}D})g^{D\bar{B}}, \quad \partial_{\bar{c}}g^{A\bar{B}} = -g^{A\bar{C}}(\partial_{\bar{c}}g_{\bar{C}D})g^{D\bar{B}}. \tag{A.22}$$

From these expressions, one derives the volume scalings:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}\lambda}, R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}\alpha}, R^a{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}b}, R^a{}_{b\bar{\gamma}\lambda} &= \mathcal{O}(1), \quad R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{\gamma}e}, R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{c}\lambda}, R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{\gamma}\lambda} = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right), \\
 R^\alpha{}_{\beta\bar{c}e}, R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{\gamma}b}, R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{c}\lambda} &= \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right), \quad R^\alpha{}_{a\bar{c}b} = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f^2}{v^2}\right), \\
 R^a{}_{\beta\bar{c}b}, R^a{}_{b\bar{\gamma}e}, R^a{}_{b\bar{c}\lambda}, R^a{}_{b\bar{c}e} &= \mathcal{O}(1) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right), \quad R^a{}_{\beta\bar{c}\alpha} = \mathcal{O}(1) + \mathcal{O}(1) \tag{A.23}
 \end{aligned}$$

as summarised in (4.39) and (4.40). Again, we indicate scaling behaviours vanishing for the ansatz (4.48) in **red**.

Absence of divergences. We now want to prove formula (4.52). This becomes clear when considering the tensor:

$$Z_{UT} = R_{UMRV}R_{TSQ}{}^V \left(R^M{}_P{}^S{}_N R^{QPRN} - \frac{1}{2}R^{MQ}{}_P{}_N R^{SRPN} \right), \tag{A.24}$$

which for Ricci-flat (but not necessarily Kähler) manifolds is related to J_0 as $J_0 = g^{UT} Z_{UT}$. The authors of [91] showed that $Z_{UT} \equiv 0$ on Kähler spaces. This can easily be seen by switching to complex coordinates where:³⁴

$$Z_{A\bar{B}} = R_{A\bar{C}\bar{D}\bar{E}} R_{\bar{B}\bar{F}\bar{G}}{}^E \left(R^{\bar{C}}{}_{\bar{H}}{}^F{}_I R^{G\bar{H}\bar{D}\bar{I}} - R^{\bar{C}G}{}_{\bar{H}\bar{I}} R^{F\bar{D}\bar{H}\bar{I}} \right). \quad (\text{A.25})$$

For Kähler manifolds, we can further use:

$$R^{\bar{C}}{}_{\bar{H}\bar{F}}{}_I = R^{\bar{C}}{}_{\bar{F}\bar{H}}{}_I, \quad R_{\bar{G}\bar{H}\bar{D}\bar{I}} = R_{\bar{G}\bar{D}\bar{H}\bar{I}} \quad (\text{A.26})$$

to rewrite the first term in (A.25) in such a way that:

$$Z_{A\bar{B}} = 2R_{A\bar{C}\bar{D}}{}^{\bar{E}} R_{\bar{B}\bar{F}\bar{G}\bar{E}} R^{\bar{C}[F}{}_{\bar{H}\bar{I}} R^{G]\bar{D}\bar{H}\bar{I}}. \quad (\text{A.27})$$

Since for Kähler manifolds $R_{\bar{B}\bar{F}\bar{G}\bar{E}} = R_{\bar{B}\bar{G}\bar{F}\bar{E}}$ is symmetric under the exchange of labels G, F , we find:

$$Z_{A\bar{B}} \equiv 0. \quad (\text{A.28})$$

This implies that J_0 vanishes in compactifications of both type IIB on CY threefolds and M-theory on CY fourfolds. In the former case, J_0 encodes the full \mathcal{R}^4 dependence of the 10D action which is why there is no contribution to the scalar potential from \mathcal{R}^4 .

Now we turn our attention to the kinematic structure $t_8 t_8 \mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$. We are going to show that at least a specific subset of terms contained within this structure are free of divergences when reduced on Y_4 . Indeed, starting from the definition (A.17) and switching to complex coordinates as above one can show that on Kähler spaces:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t_8 t_8 \mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2}{12} = & 4G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5 \bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7}^2 \left\{ -4R_{\bar{A}_8 \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_7} \left[R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_4}{}_{\bar{A}_2}{}^{\bar{A}_3} R_{\bar{A}_1}{}^{\bar{A}_6}{}_{\bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_5} + R_{\bar{A}_8 \bar{A}_1}{}^{\bar{A}_3 \bar{A}_5} R_{\bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_4} \right. \right. \\ & + R_{\bar{A}_1}{}^{\bar{A}_6}{}_{\bar{A}_2}{}^{\bar{A}_3} R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_4}{}_{\bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_5} \left. \right] - 8R_{\bar{A}_8 \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2}{}^{\bar{A}_4} R_{\bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_5} \bar{A}_7 R^{\bar{A}_8 \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3} \\ & + R_{\bar{A}_8 \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3} \left[R_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_5 \bar{A}_7} R_{\bar{A}_8 \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3} + 2R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_4}{}_{\bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_7} R_{\bar{A}_2}{}^{\bar{A}_6}{}_{\bar{A}_1}{}^{\bar{A}_5} \right. \\ & + 2R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_4}{}_{\bar{A}_2}{}^{\bar{A}_6} R_{\bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_7}{}_{\bar{A}_1}{}^{\bar{A}_5} + 2R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_4}{}_{\bar{A}_2}{}^{\bar{A}_5} R_{\bar{A}_1}{}^{\bar{A}_6}{}_{\bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_7} \left. \right] \left. \right\} \\ & + 16G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5 \bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7}^2 R_{\bar{A}_8 \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_7} \left[-R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_4}{}_{\bar{A}_2}{}^{\bar{A}_3} R_{\bar{A}_1}{}^{\bar{A}_6}{}_{\bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_5} + R_{\bar{A}_8 \bar{A}_1}{}^{\bar{A}_3 \bar{A}_4} R_{\bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_5} \right] \\ & + \text{c.c.} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.29})$$

Here, we defined the following two types of flux contractions:

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5 \bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7}^2 &= G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5}{}^{\bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} G_{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7 \bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} + 2G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5}{}^{\bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} G_{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7 \bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} + G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5}{}^{\bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} G_{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7 \bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} \\ &= (1, 3)(3, 1) + (2, 2)(2, 2) + (3, 1)(1, 3), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.30})$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5 \bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7}^2 &= G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5}{}^{\bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} G_{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7 \bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} + 2G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5}{}^{\bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} G_{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7 \bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} + G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5}{}^{\bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} G_{\bar{A}_6 \bar{A}_7 \bar{A}_9 \bar{A}_{10}} \\ &= (0, 4)(4, 0) + (1, 3)(3, 1) + (2, 2)(2, 2), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.31})$$

where the second and fourth line indicate the (p, q) -type of the various components.

³⁴Here, we make use of $g_{MN} = g_{\bar{A}\bar{B}} + g_{A\bar{B}}$ and $R_{MNPQ} = R_{\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}} + R_{\bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D}} + R_{\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D} + R_{\bar{A}\bar{B}CD}$, which holds on any Kähler manifold. In particular, one finds the useful identities $R^{\bar{A}}{}_{\bar{B}MN} = R^{\bar{A}}{}_{\bar{B}MN} = 0$.

According to our scaling analysis, there are 14 types of contractions that diverge upon taking the limit $v_f \rightarrow 0$ involving the following combinations of Riemann tensors:

$$\begin{aligned} & (R^a{}_{bcd})^2 R^\alpha{}_{\beta\gamma\delta}, \quad (R^a{}_{bcd})^2 R^\alpha{}_{b\bar{c}\bar{d}}, \quad R^a{}_{bcd} (R^\alpha{}_{bcd})^2, \quad R^a{}_{bcd} R^\alpha{}_{b\bar{c}\bar{d}} R^\alpha{}_{bcd}, \\ & (R^a{}_{bcd})^2 R^\alpha{}_{b\bar{\gamma}\bar{\delta}}, \quad R^a{}_{bcd} (R^\alpha{}_{b\bar{c}\bar{d}})^2, \quad (R^a{}_{bcd})^3. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.32})$$

The divergent contractions must have $\lambda_f > 2$, recall table 3. We claim that the absence of divergences in (A.29) is mainly due to the following two reasons: a) the Kählerity of the underlying CY fourfold and b) the dimension of the fibre itself.

Although proving this claim in full generality without making any further assumptions about the metric seems out of reach, we may be able to provide clear evidence. We assume that cancellation of divergences must be manifest for all (p, q) -types of fluxes independently. Further, we observe that only (A.31) contains contributions from $(4, 0)$ -flux for which (A.29) reduces to:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t_8 t_8 \mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2}{12} \Big|_{(4,0)} &= 32 G_{\bar{A}_4 \bar{A}_5 A_6 A_7}^2 R^{\bar{A}_8 A_1 \bar{A}_2 A_7} \left[-R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_4}{}_{\bar{A}_2}{}^{\bar{A}_3} R_{A_1}{}^{A_6}{}_{\bar{A}_3}{}^{\bar{A}_5} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + R_{\bar{A}_8 A_1}{}^{A_3 \bar{A}_4} R_{\bar{A}_2 A_3}{}^{A_6 \bar{A}_5} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.33})$$

Each G_4 has at most one index along the fibre such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t_8 t_8 \mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2}{12} \Big|_{(4,0)} &= 32 \left\{ 4 G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}b\beta}^2 g^{\bar{a}[A_{14} g^{A_{15}]\bar{a}}} g^{b[\bar{A}_{16} g^{\bar{A}_{17}]\beta]} + 2 G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}\beta\gamma}^2 g^{\bar{a}[A_{14} g^{A_{15}]\bar{a}}} g^{\beta\bar{A}_{16}} g^{\gamma\bar{A}_{17}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2 G_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}b\gamma}^2 g^{\bar{\alpha}A_{14}} g^{\bar{\beta}A_{15}} g^{b[\bar{A}_{16} g^{\bar{A}_{17}]\gamma]} + G_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}\delta\beta}^2 g^{\bar{\gamma}A_{14}} g^{\bar{\alpha}A_{15}} g^{\delta\bar{A}_{16}} g^{\beta\bar{A}_{17}} \right\} \quad (\text{A.34}) \\ &\quad \left[-g_{\bar{A}_8 A_{13}} g^{\bar{A}_3 \bar{A}_{12}} g^{\bar{A}_2 A_{11}} R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_1 A_{11} \bar{A}_{17}} R^{A_{13}}{}_{A_{14} \bar{A}_2 A_{12}} R^{\bar{A}_1}{}_{\bar{A}_{16} \bar{A}_3 A_{15}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g_{\bar{A}_8 A_{13}} g^{A_3 \bar{A}_{12}} g^{A_1 \bar{A}_{11}} R_{\bar{A}_8}{}^{\bar{A}_1 A_{11} A_2 \bar{A}_{17}} R^{A_{13}}{}_{A_1 \bar{A}_{12} A_{14}} R^{A_2}{}_{A_3 \bar{A}_{16} A_{15}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

where for the $(4, 0)/(0, 4)$ -components:

$$G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}b\beta}^2 = G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}{}^{\sigma\rho} G_{b\beta\sigma\rho} = g^{\sigma\bar{\lambda}} g^{\rho\bar{\mu}} G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\mu}} G_{b\beta\sigma\rho} \quad (\text{A.35})$$

$$G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}\beta\gamma}^2 = 2 G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}{}^{\lambda b} G_{\beta\gamma\lambda b} = 2 g^{\lambda\bar{\mu}} g^{b\bar{\nu}} G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}} G_{\beta\gamma\lambda b} \quad (\text{A.36})$$

$$G_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}\delta\beta}^2 = G_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}}{}^{a\lambda} G_{\delta\beta a\lambda} = g^{a\bar{b}} g^{\lambda\bar{\mu}} G_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}\bar{b}\bar{\mu}} G_{\delta\beta a\lambda} + g^{a\bar{\mu}} g^{\lambda\bar{b}} G_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}\bar{b}\bar{\mu}} G_{\delta\beta a\lambda}. \quad (\text{A.37})$$

Critically, only the last line involves at most a single inverse fibre metric. Hence, looking at the way inverse metrics appear in the above expression we deduce that terms built from $G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}b\beta}^2$ have a total number of inverse fibre metrics $\lambda_f^{\text{tot}} \leq 4$, whereas those built using $G_{\bar{a}\bar{a}\beta\gamma}^2$ or $G_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}\delta\beta}^2$ have $\lambda_f^{\text{tot}} \leq 3$. This eliminates 4 divergent contractions with $\lambda_f^{\text{tot}} = 5$ leaving us with 10 dangerous index structures. In the case $(R^a{}_{bcd})^3$, $g_{\bar{A}_8 A_{13}} \rightarrow g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}$ contributes positive powers of v_f . In addition, $g^{\bar{a}[A_{14} g^{A_{15}]\bar{a}}} \rightarrow g^{\bar{a}[a} g^{a]\bar{a}} = 0$ vanishes. Both arguments imply the absence of 2 further divergent contractions.

Next, we have to distinguish between the different types of flux contractions. In fact, for $G_{\bar{a}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma}}^2$ or $G_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\delta}\bar{\beta}}^2$ all inverse metrics in the last two lines of (A.34) have to be on the fibre to find a divergent term in the limit $v_f \rightarrow 0$. Those terms are summarised as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t_8 t_8 \mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2}{12} \Big|_{(4,0)} \supset & 32 g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} (g^{\bar{a}\bar{a}})^2 \left\{ + 2 G_{\bar{a}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma}}^2 g^{\bar{a}[A_{14}} g^{A_{15] \bar{\alpha}} g^{\beta \bar{A}_{16}} g^{\gamma \bar{A}_{17}} + 2 G_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma}}^2 g^{\bar{\alpha} A_{14}} g^{\bar{\beta} A_{15}} g^{b[\bar{A}_{16}} g^{\bar{A}_{17] \gamma}} \right. \\ & + G_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\delta}\bar{\beta}}^2 g^{\bar{\gamma} A_{14}} g^{\bar{\alpha} A_{15}} g^{\delta \bar{A}_{16}} g^{\beta \bar{A}_{17}} \left. \right\} \left[- R^{\bar{a}}{}_{\bar{a}\bar{A}_{17}} R^a{}_{A_{14} \bar{a}\bar{a}} R^{\bar{a}}{}_{\bar{A}_{16} \bar{a} A_{15}} \right. \\ & \left. + R^{\bar{a}}{}_{\bar{a}\bar{A}_{17}} R^a{}_{\bar{a}\bar{A}_{14}} R^a{}_{\bar{a}\bar{A}_{16} A_{15}} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.38})$$

Given that there is a direct factor of the fibre metric and $\{\dots\}$ involves at most a single inverse fibre metric, this means that $\lambda_f \leq 2$ and there are no dangerous contractions.

It remains to show the same for the flux contractions $G_{\bar{a}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}^2$. Among the 8 potentially dangerous terms, most can be excluded directly. Going through similar arguments as above and working at leading order in the \mathcal{V} expansion, one finds the following combination of two divergent contractions:

$$\frac{t_8 t_8 \mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2}{12} \Big|_{(4,0)} \supset -64 G_{\bar{a}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}^2 g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} (g^{\bar{a}\bar{a}})^4 g^{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\delta}} g^{\beta\bar{\gamma}} R^a{}_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} \left\{ 3 R^a{}_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} R^a{}_{\bar{a}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\delta}} - R^{\bar{a}}{}_{\bar{a}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\gamma}} R^{\bar{a}}{}_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\delta}\bar{a}} \right\}. \quad (\text{A.39})$$

This expression vanishes at leading order in the volume if either:

$$R^a{}_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} = 0 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \partial_{\bar{a}} \partial_a g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} = g^{\bar{a}\bar{a}} (\partial_{\bar{a}} g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}) (\partial_a g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}) \quad (\text{A.40})$$

or:

$$\begin{aligned} R^a{}_{\bar{a}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\delta}} &= 0 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \partial_{\bar{\gamma}} \partial_{\bar{\delta}} g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} = g^{\bar{a}\bar{a}} (\partial_{\bar{\gamma}} g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}) (\partial_{\bar{\delta}} g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}) \\ R^{\bar{a}}{}_{\bar{a}\bar{\delta}\bar{a}} &= 0 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \partial_{\bar{a}} \partial_{\bar{\delta}} g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} = g^{\bar{a}\bar{a}} (\partial_{\bar{a}} g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}) (\partial_{\bar{\delta}} g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}) \\ R^{\bar{a}}{}_{\bar{a}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\gamma}} &= 0 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v_f}{v}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \partial_{\bar{\gamma}} \partial_a g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}} = g^{\bar{a}\bar{a}} (\partial_{\bar{\gamma}} g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}) (\partial_a g_{\bar{a}\bar{a}}). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.41})$$

These are second order PDEs in the metric components which can in principle be solved for. Notice that (A.40) and the last two conditions of (A.41) are trivially satisfied for the ansatz (4.48). More generally, imposing (A.40) implies that there are no divergent terms coming from $\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$ and $\mathcal{R}^2 (\nabla G_4)^2$, although there are divergent contractions of \mathcal{R}^4 and $\mathcal{R}^2 G_4^4$. If we add (A.41), then there are no divergent terms from \mathcal{R}^4 , $\mathcal{R}^3 G_4^2$ and $\mathcal{R}^2 (\nabla G_4)^2$, but there remains one divergent term in $\mathcal{R}^2 G_4^4$.

B Vacua from potential $(\alpha')^1$ loop effects

In section 3 we have seen that the leading no-scale breaking effects at tree-level in g_s should arise from $(\alpha')^3$ corrections. These effects scale as \mathcal{V}^{-3} and are crucial to give rise to LVS vacua [4, 40]. Interestingly, $\mathcal{V}^{-8/3}$ corrections cannot come from $(\alpha')^2$ 10D effects at any

order in g_s due to the extended no-scale structure [22, 23, 25, 40] (see however [112, 113]), while they could emerge at tree-level from non-zero F-terms of matter fields, corresponding to T-brane uplifting contributions [90]. Potentially dangerous $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ corrections can instead arise just at $\mathcal{O}((\alpha')^1)$ at string loop level g_s^n with $n > 0$. In this appendix we show that, if present at any order $n > 0$, these corrections would not destroy LVS vacua but would lead to a new class of vacua with potentially interesting phenomenological properties.

Scalar potentials with $(\alpha')^1$ loop corrections. We focus on the simple model $X_3 = \mathbb{CP}_{[1,1,1,6,9]}^4$ [18] with 2 Kähler moduli and volume form:

$$\mathcal{V} = \frac{1}{9\sqrt{2}} \left(\tau_b^{3/2} - \tau_s^{3/2} \right). \tag{B.1}$$

The Kähler potential including $(\alpha')^k F^2$ corrections with $k = 1, 2, 3$ reads:

$$K = -2 \ln \mathcal{V} - \frac{\hat{\alpha}}{\mathcal{V}^{1/3}} - \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\mathcal{V}^{2/3}} - \frac{2\hat{\xi}}{\mathcal{V}} - \ln \left(\frac{2}{g_s} \right), \tag{B.2}$$

where, according to our previous discussion, $\hat{\alpha} = \alpha g_s^n / \sqrt{g_s}$ with $n > 0$ (the other powers of g_s can be identified from the scaling arguments of section 2.2), $\hat{\beta} = \beta/g_s$ and $\hat{\xi} = \xi/g_s^{3/2}$ with:³⁵

$$\xi = -\frac{\zeta(3) \chi(X_3)}{4(2\pi)^3} = 0.654 \quad \text{for} \quad \chi(X_3) = -540. \tag{B.3}$$

The superpotential receives instead non-perturbative corrections associated with the blow-up mode:

$$W = W_0 + A_s e^{-a_s T_s} \quad \text{with} \quad a_s = 2\pi/N_s. \tag{B.4}$$

After setting the axion to its VEV, the scalar potential obtained from (2.29) and (B.2) in the limit where $\hat{\alpha}/\mathcal{V}^{1/3} \ll 1$ and $a_s \tau_s \gg 1$ reads:

$$V = \lambda_1 \frac{\sqrt{\tau_s} e^{-2a_s \tau_s}}{\mathcal{V}} - \lambda_2 W_0 \frac{\tau_s e^{-a_s \tau_s}}{\mathcal{V}^2} - \lambda_3 \frac{\hat{\alpha} W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^{7/3}} + \lambda_4 \frac{\tilde{\xi} W_0^2}{\mathcal{V}^3}, \tag{B.5}$$

with (setting $e^{K_{cs}} = 1$):

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{g_s} \lambda_2^2, \quad \lambda_2 = 2a_s A_s g_s, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{g_s}{8}, \quad \lambda_4 = 6\lambda_3, \tag{B.6}$$

and:

$$\tilde{\xi} = \hat{\xi} - \frac{3}{32} \hat{\alpha}^3 + \frac{5}{18} \hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta}. \tag{B.7}$$

Notice that the term $\sim \hat{\beta}/\mathcal{V}^{8/3}$ is absent due to the extended no-scale structure, which is why $\hat{\beta}$ appears at leading order only inside $\tilde{\xi}$. Clearly, if $\hat{\alpha} \neq 0$, the usual balance of terms in LVS is destroyed. Of course, this does not mean that all hope is lost as we now discuss.

³⁵As discussed in [29], the value of ξ is corrected by contributions from O7-planes/D7-branes so that in the weak coupling limit $\chi(X_3) \rightarrow \chi(X_3) + 2 \int_{X_3} D_{O7}^3$. Since one typically works with Fano bases in F-theory which have ample anti-canonical bundle, the integral contributes with a positive sign, see e.g. footnote 5 in [139]. Crucially, LVS requires $\xi > 0$ and hence $\chi(X_3) < 0$ which could be spoilt here, although this has not been observed in most examples discussed in the literature [140–145].

Minimisation. We can derive simple conditions for the existence of minima of (B.5) by requiring $\partial V/\partial \mathcal{V} = \partial V/\partial \tau_s = 0$ which leads to (in the $a_s \tau_s \gg 1$ limit):

$$\lambda_1 \mathcal{V}^2 \sqrt{\tau_s} e^{-2a_s \tau_s} - 2\lambda_2 W_0 \mathcal{V} \tau_s e^{-a_s \tau_s} - \frac{\lambda_3 W_0^2}{3} (7\hat{\alpha} \mathcal{V}^{2/3} - \tilde{\xi}) = 0, \quad (\text{B.8})$$

$$\lambda_1 \mathcal{V}^{4/3} 4e^{-a_s \tau_s} - 2\lambda_2 W_0 \mathcal{V}^{1/3} \sqrt{\tau_s} = 0. \quad (\text{B.9})$$

The second equation is identical to the LVS condition:

$$\mathcal{V} = \frac{\lambda_2 W_0 \sqrt{\tau_s}}{2\lambda_1} e^{a_s \tau_s}. \quad (\text{B.10})$$

Plugging this back into (B.8) gives rise to:

$$7\hat{\alpha} \mathcal{V}^{2/3} - 54\tilde{\xi} + 3\sqrt{2} \tau_s^{3/2} = 0. \quad (\text{B.11})$$

In the $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ limit this relation reproduces the standard LVS result $\tau_s = (9\sqrt{2}\hat{\xi})^{2/3} \sim 1/g_s$ [4], while for $\alpha \neq 0$ we obtain:

$$\mathcal{V} = \left[\frac{1}{7\hat{\alpha}} (54\tilde{\xi} - 3\sqrt{2} \tau_s^{3/2}) \right]^{3/2}, \quad (\text{B.12})$$

showing that the volume at the minimum is not exponentially large anymore, unless $\hat{\alpha} \ll 1$. The stationary points of the full potential (B.5) can be obtained by looking at the intersection between (B.10) and (B.12). In the remainder of this appendix, we discuss two classes of minima depending on the sign of α .

AdS vacua for $\alpha > 0$. We begin our analysis with explicit examples for $\alpha > 0$. To find the values of \mathcal{V} and τ_s at the minimum, we compute the intersection of (B.10) and (B.12) numerically. For illustrative purposes, we focus on the following choice of underlying parameters:

$$g_s = 0.1 \quad W_0 = 1 \quad A_s = 1 \quad N_s = 5 \quad n = 1 \quad \alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 0, \quad (\text{B.13})$$

which yield the non-supersymmetric AdS minimum:

$$\langle \tau_s \rangle = 8.95 \quad \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle = 1.0 \cdot 10^4 \quad V_{\text{AdS}} = -4.09 \cdot 10^{-11}. \quad (\text{B.14})$$

The potential is shown in figure 2. The fact that the vacuum energy has to be negative can be easily inferred from the fact that the first 3 terms in (B.5) scale as \mathcal{V}^{-3} after substituting (B.10), while the last term scales as $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$. Hence for $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \infty$ the potential approaches zero from below since the $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ -term has a negative coefficient. Notice that the minimum (B.14) satisfies our approximations since $\hat{\alpha}/\mathcal{V}^{1/3} \simeq 0.015$ and $(a_s \tau_s)^{-1} \simeq 0.09$.

dS vacua for $\alpha < 0$. Let us now analyse the parameter regime $\alpha < 0$. In this case the minimum can be dS since the potential (B.5) approaches zero from above for $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \infty$ given that the coefficient of the $\mathcal{V}^{-7/3}$ -term is now positive. Hence different choices of the microscopic parameters can give rise to either an AdS or a dS minimum followed by a maximum (or better a saddle point from the 2-field perspective) at larger \mathcal{V} -values.

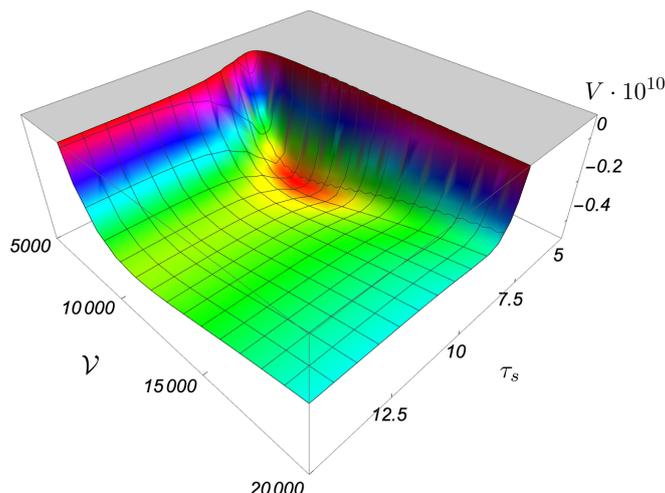


Figure 2. New AdS minimum from $(\alpha')^1$ loop effects with $\alpha > 0$ and parameters given by (B.13).

The presence of two stationary points can be verified numerically by the existence of two intersections between (B.10) and (B.12) for $\alpha < 0$. Let us illustrate this situation with two choices of underlying parameters. In the first case we choose:

$$g_s = 0.1 \quad W_0 = 1 \quad A_s = 1 \quad N_s = 30 \quad n = 3 \quad \alpha = -2 \quad \beta = 0, \quad (\text{B.15})$$

which yield:

$$\text{AdS minimum: } \langle \tau_s \rangle = 43.47 \quad \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle = 1.53 \cdot 10^4 \quad V_{\text{AdS}} = -2.16 \cdot 10^{-12} \quad (\text{B.16})$$

$$\text{Saddle point: } \langle \tau_s \rangle = 69.64 \quad \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle = 4.8 \cdot 10^6. \quad (\text{B.17})$$

In the second case we instead set:

$$g_s = 0.1 \quad W_0 = 1 \quad A_s = 1 \quad N_s = 30 \quad n = 3 \quad \alpha = -8.38 \quad \beta = 0, \quad (\text{B.18})$$

which give a dS minimum at:

$$\langle \tau_s \rangle = 47.80 \quad \langle \mathcal{V} \rangle = 4.0 \cdot 10^4 \quad V_{\text{dS}} = 3.06 \cdot 10^{-15}. \quad (\text{B.19})$$

The two minima are shown respectively in figure 3 and 4 and are both in the regime where our approximations are trustable.

Finally it is worth stressing that this dS minimum exists only in a finely tuned regime of values for α . Nonetheless, given the current debate about the existence of metastable dS vacua in string compactifications [146, 147], it is important to find new examples of dS vacua which do not rely on additional sources as anti-branes. We have therefore found that potential $(\alpha')^1$ loop effects, rather than being a danger for moduli stabilisation, can provide new ways to achieve dS vacua at values of the CY volume which is not exponentially large, but still large enough to keep the EFT under control. In fact, even if we are balancing $(\alpha')^1$ against $(\alpha')^3$ corrections, the α' expansion is still under control due to the fact that $(\alpha')^1$ effects arise at loop-level while $(\alpha')^3$ terms are at tree-level in g_s .

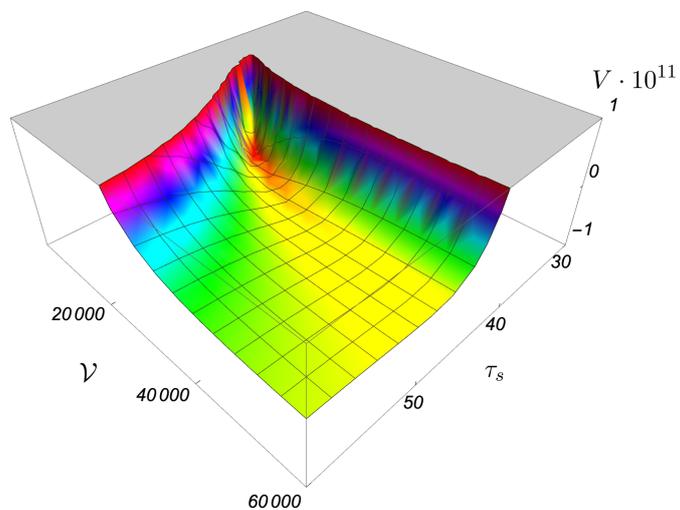


Figure 3. New AdS minimum from $(\alpha')^1$ loop effects with $\alpha < 0$ and parameter choice (B.15).

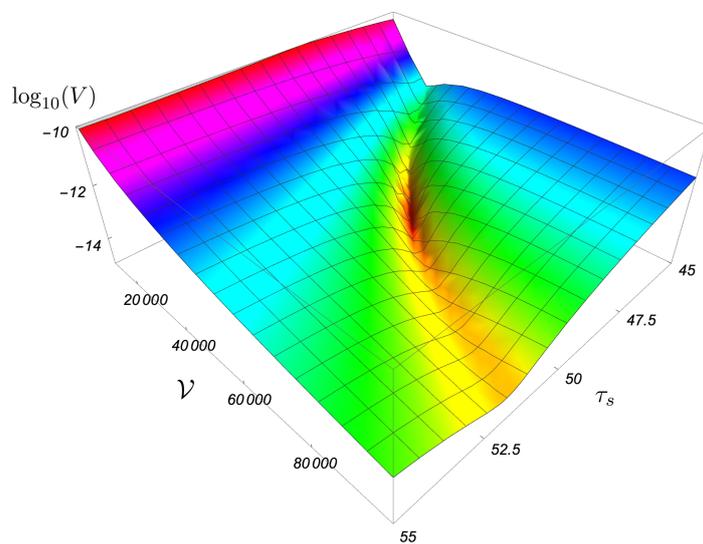


Figure 4. New dS minimum from $(\alpha')^1$ loop effects with $\alpha < 0$ and parameter choice (B.18).

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