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Discrete gauge groups in F-theory models on genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds without section

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ABSTRACT: We determine the discrete gauge symmetries that arise in F-theory compactifications on examples of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds without a section. We construct genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds using Fano manifolds, cyclic 3-fold covers of Fano 4-folds, and Segre embeddings of products of projective spaces. Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_5$, $\mathbb{Z}_4$, $\mathbb{Z}_3$ and $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetries arise in these constructions. We introduce a general method to obtain multisections for several constructions of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau manifolds. The pullbacks of hyperplane classes under certain projections represent multisections to these genus-one fibrations. We determine the degrees of these multisections by computing the intersection numbers with fiber classes. As a result, we deduce the discrete gauge symmetries that arise in F-theory compactifications. This method applies to various Calabi-Yau genus-one fibrations.

KEYWORDS: Differential and Algebraic Geometry, F-Theory, Gauge Symmetry, Superstring Vacua

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1 Introduction

F-theory [1–3] is an extension of type IIB superstring theory, which provides a nonperturbative formulation. F-theory is compactified on genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau m -folds (with or without a section) where the axio-dilaton, $\tau = C_0 + ie^{-\phi}$, is identified with the modular parameter of a genus-one fiber, enabling the axio-dilaton to have $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ monodromy. 7-branes are magnetic sources for the RR 0-form C_0 , and 7-branes are wrapped on the components of a discriminant locus, i.e., the codimension 1 locus in the base over which fibers degenerate.

Until recently, in most literature, elliptically fibered Calabi-Yau m -folds that admit a global section were used as compactification geometries for F-theory. (For models with a global section, see, for example, [4–21].) However, a Calabi-Yau m -fold with a torus fibration does not typically admit a section. Therefore, it is possible to consider genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau m -folds lacking a global section as compactification geometries for F-theory. In recent years, such F-theory compactifications on genus-one fibrations without a section have been considered in several studies, initiated in [22, 23].¹ For recent progress in F-theory compactifications on genus-one fibrations without a section, see also, for example, [26–36]. In [23], Morrison and Taylor considered the Jacobian of a genus-one fibration without a section to show that the F-theory geometry without a section fits into the moduli of Weierstrass models. They observed that in the moduli of Weierstrass models, the geometry of genus-one fibrations includes the geometry of elliptic fibrations with a section. They argued that moving from an F-theory model with a global section to an F-theory model on genus-one fibrations without a section in the moduli space can be viewed as a Higgsing process, in which a $U(1)$ gauge symmetry is broken and a discrete gauge symmetry² remains.

The Calabi-Yau genus-one fibrations with an identical Jacobian fibration, J , form a group referred to as the Tate-Shafarevich group, $\text{III}(J)$. A genus-one fibration Y and the Jacobian fibration $J(Y)$ have identical τ functions. Therefore, F-theory compactifications on distinct genus-one fibrations in $\text{III}(J)$ describe physically equivalent theories. As discussed in [23], the Tate-Shafarevich group $\text{III}(J(Y))$ (of the Jacobian $J(Y)$) is identified with the discrete gauge group that forms in F-theory compactification on a Calabi-Yau genus-one fibration Y [25]. Concretely, in F-theory compactified on a genus-one fibration with an n -section, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_n$ symmetry arises as the remnant of a broken $U(1)^{n-1}$. For example, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ gauge symmetry arises in F-theory compactification on a genus-one fibration with a bisection, and when a genus-one fibration has a 3-section, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactification.

In this note, we determine the discrete gauge symmetries that arise in F-theory compactifications on several constructions of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds without a section, by specifying the degrees of multisections. We build genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau manifolds that lack a global section using Fano manifolds. Fano manifolds are a generalization of (products of) projective spaces. We consider the following constructions of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds:

¹F-theory models without a section were considered in [24, 25].

²For recent progress in discrete gauge symmetries, see, for example, [37–53].

1. Intersection of two hyperplane classes in the product of two Fano 3-folds.
2. Cyclic 3-fold covers of $\mathbb{P}^1$ times Fano 3-folds.
3. Constructions involving Segre embeddings of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.
4. Hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2$ times Fano 3-folds.
5. Complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3$ times Fano 3-folds.
6. Double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1$ times Fano 3-folds.

In the six constructions 1. $\sim$ 6., we particularly use Fano 3-folds of index 2, V_d ($d = 2, \dots, 8$). These Fano 3-folds V_d were discussed in [54–56]. In this note, Fano 3-folds V_d are referred to as *del Pezzo 3-folds of degree d* , following [55, 56]. We do not consider the del Pezzo 3-fold of degree 1, V_1 , in this note.

We determine the discrete gauge symmetries that form in F-theory compactifications on the above six constructions of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds. In this note, we introduce a general method which is applicable to all of the above six constructions of Calabi-Yau genus-one fibrations.

As stated above, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_n$ gauge symmetry forms in F-theory compactification on a Calabi-Yau genus-one fibration with a multisection of degree n . We introduce a general method to determine the degrees of multisections, as follows: in each of the six Calabi-Yau constructions introduced above, genus-one fibers are embedded in a Fano manifold. The pullback of a hyperplane class in this Fano manifold to a Calabi-Yau space gives a multisection. The pullback of a point class in the base 3-fold, on the other hand, represents the fiber class. The degree of a multisection represents the number of intersection points with a fiber. (Therefore, a multisection of degree 1, which intersects with a fiber in a single point, is a global section.) Said differently, the intersection number of a multisection with the fiber class gives the degree of a multisection. Representing a multisection as the pullback of a hyperplane class enables to compute the intersection number with the fiber class. This method applies to all of the six Calabi-Yau constructions 1.~6. . Using this method, we deduce the discrete gauge groups that arise in F-theory compactified on the six constructions of Calabi-Yau 4-folds.

This method is considerably general, and is also applicable to similar constructions of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau manifolds. This method might be useful in determining discrete gauge symmetries in F-theory approach.

The constructions 1., 2. and 3. provide novel examples of F-theory compactifications in which discrete symmetries form. In construction 1., discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$, $\mathbb{Z}_3$, $\mathbb{Z}_4$ and $\mathbb{Z}_5$ gauge symmetries arise in F-theory compactifications employing del Pezzo 3-folds V_2 , V_3 , V_4 and V_5 , respectively. In construction 2., a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications. In construction 3., a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ gauge symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications involving Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ into $\mathbb{P}^8$. A discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications involving Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ into $\mathbb{P}^7$.

In construction 4., we consider hypersurfaces whose genus-one fibers are cubic hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2$. F-theory compactifications on Calabi-Yau genus-one fibrations whose

fibers are cubic hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2$ were considered in [27, 31, 34, 36]. In such F-theory compactifications, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry arises [27, 31].

In construction 5., we consider the complete intersections whose genus-one fibers are the complete intersections of two quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^3$. F-theory compactifications on Calabi-Yau genus-one fibrations, whose fibers are complete intersections of two quadric hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^3$ were studied in [35, 50]. In these F-theory compactifications, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_4$ gauge symmetry arises [50].

In construction 6., we consider Calabi-Yau spaces as double covers, whose genus-one fibers are double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1$ ramified over 4 points. F-theory compactifications of this kind were considered in [23, 35, 36]. In F-theory compactifications on these double covers, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry arises [23].

This paper is structured as follows: in section 2, we introduce the six constructions of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds that lack a global section. In section 3, we deduce discrete symmetries that form in F-theory compactifications on the six Calabi-Yau constructions. We represent multisections as pullbacks of hyperplane classes, and we compute the intersection numbers of these pullbacks of hyperplane classes with the fiber class to obtain the discrete symmetries. Constructions 1., 2. and 3. give novel examples of F-theory compactifications in which discrete symmetries form. In section 4, we state the concluding remarks. The continuous gauge theories and matter spectra in F-theory compactification on the special complete intersections whose K3 fibers are isomorphic to the Fermat quartic will be discussed in appendix A.

2 Constructions of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds

In this section, we introduce constructions of genus-one fibrations without a section that are Calabi-Yau 4-folds. In section 3, we determine the discrete gauge symmetries that arise in F-theory compactifications on these genus-one fibrations.

2.1 Intersections of two hyperplane classes in product of del Pezzo 3-folds

In this section, we consider special Fano 3-folds, called the del Pezzo 3-folds of degree d , V_d , $d = 2, \dots, 8$, to construct genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds. Structures of the del Pezzo 3-folds V_d , $d = 2, \dots, 8$ [54–56] are displayed in table 1 below.

We consider the product of two del Pezzo 3-folds $V_D \times V_E$, and we consider the intersection of two hyperplane sections³ $\mathcal{O}_{V_D \times V_E}(1, 1)$ in the product $V_D \times V_E$. The resulting 4-fold Y_4 has the trivial canonical bundle; therefore it is a Calabi-Yau 4-fold.

By construction, Calabi-Yau 4-fold Y_4 has projection p onto V_E , and projection q onto V_D . Fiber of projection p is the intersection of two hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$ in del Pezzo 3-fold V_D , therefore it is a genus-one curve. Similarly, fiber of projection q is the intersection of two hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{V_E}(1)$ in del Pezzo 3-fold V_E , i.e. a genus-one curve. Therefore, projections p, q are genus-one fibrations.

³Del Pezzo 3-fold $V_8 = \mathbb{P}^3$ is seen as a subvariety embedded in $\mathbb{P}^9$ using the Veronese map of degree 2, $v_2: V_8 = \mathbb{P}^3 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^9$. Hyperplane class $\mathcal{O}_{V_8}(1)$ in del Pezzo 3-fold V_8 is defined as the restriction of hyperplane class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^9}(1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^9$ to V_8 : $\mathcal{O}_{V_8}(1) := \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^9}(1)|_{V_8}$. Therefore, $\mathcal{O}_{V_8}(1) = v_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^9}(1) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2)$.

Degree d of del Pezzo 3-fold V_d	Structure
2	Double cover of $\mathbb{P}^3$
3	Cubic 3-fold in $\mathbb{P}^4$
4	Complete intersection of two quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^5$
5	Intersection of three hyperplane sections in $Gr(2, 5) \subset \mathbb{P}^9$
6	$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$
7	Blow-up of $\mathbb{P}^3$ at a point
8	$\mathbb{P}^3$

Table 1. List of del Pezzo 3-folds with degree d , $d = 2, \dots, 8$ [54–56]. $Gr(2, 5)$ denotes the complex Grassmannian of two-dimensional linear subspaces in $\mathbb{C}^5$. $Gr(2, 5)$ is embedded inside $\mathbb{P}^9$ using the Plücker embedding; the restriction of a hyperplane section in $\mathbb{P}^9$ to $Gr(2, 5)$ gives a hyperplane section of $Gr(2, 5)$. The del Pezzo 3-fold of degree 8 V_8 is the image of $\mathbb{P}^3$ embedded in $\mathbb{P}^9$ under the Veronese embedding.

In this note, we focus on the case $D = 2, 3, 4, 5$ and $E = 2, \dots, 8$, and we choose V_E to be the base 3-fold. Genus-one fiber is the intersection of two hyperplanes $\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$ in del Pezzo 3-fold V_D , $D = 2, 3, 4, 5$.

In section 3.1, we deduce that the pullback of a hyperplane class in V_D

$$q^* \mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1) \quad (2.1)$$

gives a multisection of degree D to the fibration. Therefore, we find that a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_D$ gauge symmetry ($D = 2, 3, 4, 5$) forms in F-theory compactification on Calabi-Yau 4-fold Y_4 .

We note that $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ may be used as the base 3-fold, in place of V_E . For this case, Calabi-Yau 4-fold is built as the complete intersection of $\mathcal{O}_{V_D \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 1, 2)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{V_D \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 1, 1)$ hypersurfaces in $V_D \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. Natural projection onto $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ gives a genus-one fibration, and the pullback (2.1) gives a multisection of degree D , same as the case stated above, in which the base 3-fold is V_E .

We show that a generic member of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds Y_4 , constructed as complete intersections of two $\mathcal{O}_{V_D \times V_E}(1, 1)$ classes in $V_D \times V_E$ ($D = 2, 3, \dots, 6, 8$, $E = 2, \dots, 8$), does not have a global section. (The base 3-fold of genus-one fibration is V_E .) To show that Y_4 lacks a global section, we prove that the Picard group $Pic(Y_4)$, which is isomorphic to the group of divisor classes in Y_4 , is generated by the pullbacks of the divisors in V_D and the pullbacks of the divisors in V_E . First, we assume that $D \neq 6, 8$, $E \neq 6, 7$. The cases where $D = 6, 8$ or $E = 6, 7$ are merely special cases, and similar arguments as that stated below apply to these special cases. Since

$$H^1(V_D) = 0, \quad H^1(V_E) = 0, \quad (2.2)$$

(these follow from the fact that V_D and V_E are Fano 3-folds), by Künneth formula, we find that

$$H^2(V_D \times V_E, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2. \quad (2.3)$$

By Lefschetz theorem,

$$H^2(Y_4, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(V_D \times V_E, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2. \quad (2.4)$$

Since V_D and V_E are Fano 3-folds, $H^1(V_D \times V_E, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, therefore by Lefschetz theorem $H^1(Y_4, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. This shows that $Pic^0(Y_4) = 0$, and thus $Pic(Y_4) \cong NS(Y_4)$. By the Lefschetz (1,1) theorem $NS(Y_4) \cong H^2(Y_4, \mathbb{Z}) \cap H^{1,1}(Y_4)$, therefore the rank of the Picard group is bounded above by the rank of $H^2(Y_4, \mathbb{Z})$, which is 2 by (2.4). The pullbacks of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ classes in V_D and V_E give divisors of Y_4 , thus we conclude that these pullbacks generate the Picard group $Pic(Y_4)$. The pullback $p^*\mathcal{O}_{V_E}(1)$ is the pullback of a divisor in the base V_E ; therefore, the pullback $p^*\mathcal{O}_{V_E}(1)$ is parallel to the fiber class F , namely the pullback $p^*\mathcal{O}_{V_E}(1)$ has an intersection number 0 with the fiber class F . On the other hand, as we will see in section 3.1, the pullback $q^*\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$ of $\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$ class in V_D gives a D -section, when $D = 2, 3, 4, 5$. Therefore, a divisor in Y_4 , which is $nq^*\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1) + mp^*\mathcal{O}_{V_E}(1)$ for some integers n, m , has an intersection number a multiple of D with the fiber class F . $((nq^*\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1) + mp^*\mathcal{O}_{V_E}(1)) \cdot F = nD.)$ This shows that Y_4 has only multisections whose degrees are multiples of D , thus we conclude that Y_4 does not have a global section.

When $D \neq 6, 8$, $E = 6$, the second Betti number of the del Pezzo 3-fold of degree 6 V_6 is $b_2(V_6) = 3$, therefore we have

$$H^2(V_D \times V_E, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^4. \quad (2.5)$$

By Lefschetz theorem, we obtain

$$H^2(Y_4, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^4. \quad (2.6)$$

For this case, the pullback $p^*\mathcal{O}_{V_6}(1)$ splits into three classes: $p^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(1, 0, 0)$, $p^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0, 1, 0)$ and $p^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0, 0, 1)$. This comes from the fact that V_6 is the direct product of three projective lines. Therefore, Y_4 has four divisors: these three pullbacks, and the pullback $q^*\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$. From (2.6), we find that the rank of the Picard group $Pic(Y_4)$ is bounded above by 4. Thus, we conclude that the four divisors that we found generate the Picard group $Pic(Y_4)$. Three pullbacks $p^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(1, 0, 0)$, $p^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0, 1, 0)$ and $p^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0, 0, 1)$ are parallel to the fiber class F , and the pullback $q^*\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$ has an intersection number D with the fiber class F . Thus, every divisor in Y_4 has an intersection number a multiple of D with the fiber class F . This shows that Y_4 does not have a global section.

When $D \neq 6, 8$, $E = 7$, the base 3-fold V_7 is blow-up of $\mathbb{P}^3$ at a point; therefore, the Picard group of V_7 $Pic(V_7)$ is generated by $\mathcal{O}_{V_7}(1)$ and the exceptional divisor E . Since $b_2(V_7) = 2$,

$$H^2(V_D \times V_7, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^3, \quad (2.7)$$

and by Lefschetz theorem

$$H^2(Y_4, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^3. \quad (2.8)$$

Thus, the rank of the Picard group $Pic(Y_4)$ is bounded by 3. The pullbacks $p^*\mathcal{O}_{V_7}(1)$, p^*E and $q^*\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$ give divisors of Y_4 , therefore we conclude that these pullbacks generate the Picard group $Pic(Y_4)$. $p^*\mathcal{O}_{V_7}(1)$ and p^*E are pullbacks of divisors in the base 3-fold V_7 , thus

they are parallel to the fiber class F . It follows that any divisor in Y_4 has an intersection number a multiple of D with the fiber class F . This shows that Y_4 does not have a section.

When $D = 6$, multisection $q^*\mathcal{O}_{V_6}(1)$ splits into three bisections. (We discuss this case from the perspective of Segre embeddings in section 2.3 and 3.3.2.) When $D = 8$, multisection $q^*\mathcal{O}_{V_8}(1)$ represents a 4-section. Similar arguments as that stated above show that for these cases Y_4 does not have a global section. When $D = 7$, Y_4 admits a global section.

2.2 Cyclic 3-fold covers of $\mathbb{P}^1$ times del Pezzo 3-folds

Cyclic 3-fold covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E$ ramified along a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E}(3, 3)$ 3-fold are Calabi-Yau 4-folds. As in section 2.1, V_E denotes the del Pezzo 3-fold of degree E , with $E = 2, \dots, 8$.

By construction, a cyclic 3-fold cover, Y , has projection p onto V_E , and projection q onto $\mathbb{P}^1$. Fiber of projection p onto V_E is a cyclic 3-fold cover of a rational curve $\mathbb{P}^1$ ramified over 3 points, which is a genus-one curve. Therefore, projection p gives a genus-one fibration.

In section 3.2, we will find that the pullback of a hyperplane class in $\mathbb{P}^1$

$$q^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \tag{2.9}$$

gives a 3-section to the fibration. Thus, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ gauge symmetry arises in F-theory compactification on cyclic 3-fold cover Y .

We remark that the possible non-Abelian gauge symmetries on the 7-branes in F-theory compactifications on cyclic 3-fold covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E$ are highly constrained by the symmetry. Similar observations are made in [34, 36]. Genus-one fiber has the automorphism group of order 3, therefore every smooth fiber is the Fermat curve. Indeed, a rational curve $\mathbb{P}^1$ with 3 fixed points has the constant moduli, therefore the complex structure of its cyclic 3-fold cover is unique. It follows that fibers have the j -invariant 0 throughout the base; as a result, singular fibers have the j -invariant 0. Thus, the possible fiber types⁴ are II , IV , I_0^* , IV^* and II^* ; the possible non-Abelian gauge symmetries that can arise on the 7-branes are: $SU(3)$, $SO(8)$, E_6 and E_8 .

2.3 Constructions involving Segre embeddings of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$

We construct Calabi-Yau 4-folds using Segre embeddings of products of projective spaces. We consider the following two Segre embeddings:

$$\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^8 \tag{2.10}$$

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^7 \tag{2.11}$$

We denote a quadric hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^4$ by Q_3 . We consider the direct product of Q_3 , and $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ embedded in $\mathbb{P}^8$ under the Segre embedding: $Q_3 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. This is a Fano 7-fold, and the intersection of three hyperplane sections $\mathcal{O}_{Q_3 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 1, 1)$ in $Q_3 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ has the trivial canonical bundle; therefore, the intersection of three hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{Q_3 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 1, 1)$ gives a Calabi-Yau 4-fold, $Y_{2,2}$.

⁴We use Kodaira's notation to denote fiber types. For the Kodaira-Néron classification of the singular fibers of elliptic surfaces, see [57–59].

By construction, Calabi-Yau 4-fold $Y_{2,2}$ has projection p_1 onto Q_3 . Fiber of this projection is the intersection of three hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1,1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, which is a genus-one curve; therefore, projection p_1 is a genus-one fibration. Calabi-Yau 4-fold $Y_{2,2}$ also has projection q_1 onto $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. We will find in section 3.3.1 that the pullbacks of hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1,0)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(0,1)$ under projection q_1 are 3-sections. Thus, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactification on Calabi-Yau 4-fold $Y_{2,2}$.

Next, we consider the Segre embedding of $V_6 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ into $\mathbb{P}^7$. We consider the direct product of two del Pezzo 3-folds, V_6 and V_E ($E = 2, \dots, 8$): $V_6 \times V_E$. We take the intersection of two hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{V_6 \times V_E}(1,1)$ in the product $V_6 \times V_E$; the canonical bundle of this intersection has the trivial bundle, thus this construction gives a Calabi-Yau 4-fold, $Y_{1,1,1}$.

By construction, Calabi-Yau 4-fold $Y_{1,1,1}$ has natural projection p_2 onto V_E . Fiber of projection p_2 is the intersection of two hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{V_6}(1)$ in V_6 , which is a genus-one curve. Therefore, projection p_2 gives a genus-one fibration. Calabi-Yau 4-fold $Y_{1,1,1}$ also has projection q_2 onto $V_6 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. We will see in section 3.3.2 that the pullbacks of hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(1,0,0)$, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0,1,0)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0,0,1)$ under q_2 are bisections. Therefore, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactification on $Y_{1,1,1}$.

A similar proof as that given in section 2.1 shows that generic members of the constructed genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds $Y_{2,2}$ and $Y_{1,1,1}$ do not have a global section.

2.4 Hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2$ times Fano 3-folds

We construct Calabi-Yau 4-folds by considering hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2$ times Fano 3-folds. For Fano 3-folds, we use the following spaces: del Pezzo 3-folds V_E ($E = 2, \dots, 8$), and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.

Hypersurface class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times V_E}(3,2)$ in the product $\mathbb{P}^2 \times V_E$ is a Calabi-Yau 4-fold, Y_4 . Calabi-Yau 4-fold Y_4 has natural projection p onto V_E , and natural projection q onto $\mathbb{P}^2$. Fiber of projection p is a cubic hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^2$, which is a genus-one curve. Therefore, projection p is a genus-one fibration. The particular case $E = 6$ is a $(3,2,2,2)$ hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ [36].

Similarly, $(3,2,3)$ hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ are genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds. Base 3-fold is $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.

We will find in section 3.4 that the pullback of hyperplane class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1)$ under projection q gives a 3-section. Therefore, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on these hypersurface constructions of Calabi-Yau 4-folds.

A similar proof as that given in section 2.1 shows that a generic member of the constructed genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds Y_4 does not have a global section.

2.5 Complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3$ times Fano 3-folds

We build Calabi-Yau 4-folds as complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3$ times Fano 3-folds. Same as in section 2.4, we use del Pezzo 3-folds V_E , $E = 2, \dots, 8$, and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, for Fano 3-folds.

Complete intersections of two $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3 \times V_E}(2,1)$ classes in the product $\mathbb{P}^3 \times V_E$ are Calabi-Yau 4-folds. Fiber of natural projection p onto V_E is a complete intersection of two quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^3$, which is a genus-one curve. Therefore, projection p gives a genus-one fibration. The particular case $E = 6$ is a $(2,1,1,1)$ and $(2,1,1,1)$ complete intersection in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

A similar argument as that stated above shows that (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ are genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds.

Complete intersection in $\mathbb{P}^3$ times Fano 3-folds has natural projection q onto $\mathbb{P}^3$. We will find in section 3.5 that the pullback of hyperplane class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^3$ under q gives a 4-section. Therefore, we find that a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_4$ gauge symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on genetic members of complete intersections described above.

A similar proof as that given in section 2.1 shows that a generic member of the constructed genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau complete intersections does not have a global section.

We remark that, for special members of (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and special members of (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, given by:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^2 + x_3^2 + 2t f x_2 x_4 &= 0 \\ x_2^2 + x_4^2 + 2t g x_1 x_3 &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

the discrete symmetry becomes $\mathbb{Z}_2$. ($[x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4]$ represents homogeneous coordinates on $\mathbb{P}^3$. t is the inhomogeneous coordinate on the first $\mathbb{P}^1$ in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and is the inhomogeneous coordinate on $\mathbb{P}^1$ in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. For (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, f, g are bidegree (1,1) polynomials on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, where this $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is the product of the last two $\mathbb{P}^1$'s in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. For (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, f, g are polynomials of degree 2 and degree 1 on $\mathbb{P}^2$, respectively. Simultaneous vanishing of the two equations in (2.12) gives a complete intersection.) (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersections, and (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) complete intersections have K3 fibrations, with base surface being $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and $\mathbb{P}^2$, respectively. K3 fibers of the complete intersections (2.12) are isomorphic to the Fermat quartic surface, $\{x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + w^4 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ [35]. As we will see in section 3.5, for special complete intersections (2.12), 4-sections split into pairs of bisections. As a result, the discrete symmetry that forms in F-theory compactifications becomes $\mathbb{Z}_2$.

We prove that the special (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and special (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, both given by (2.12), do not have a rational section. The proof goes as follows: the natural projection of (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersection (2.12) onto $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, where these $\mathbb{P}^1$'s are the last two $\mathbb{P}^1$'s in the product $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and the natural projection of (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) complete intersection (2.12) onto $\mathbb{P}^2$, have K3 fibers, described by the simultaneous vanishing of the following two equations in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1$:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^2 + x_3^2 + 2t x_2 x_4 &= 0 \\ x_2^2 + x_4^2 + 2t x_1 x_3 &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

K3 fiber (2.13) is isomorphic to the Fermat quartic surface. K3 fiber (2.13) is a (2,1) and (2,1) complete intersection in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1$; therefore, it has natural projection onto $\mathbb{P}^1$, which gives a genus-one fibration of K3 surface (2.13). This genus-one fibration does not have a global section [35]. Therefore, K3 fibers (2.13) are genus-one fibered, but they lack a global section. If (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersection (2.12), and (2,1,2) and (2,1,1)

complete intersection (2.12), have rational sections, these rational sections restrict to K3 fibers, giving global sections to K3 fibers (2.13). Therefore, the fact that K3 fibers (2.13) lack a global section implies that (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds (2.12) and (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds (2.12) do not admit a rational section.

2.6 Double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1$ times Fano 3-folds

The following double covers of the products $\mathbb{P}^1$ times Fano 3-folds are Calabi-Yau 4-folds:

- double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E$ ramified over a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E}(4, 4)$ 3-fold
- double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ ramified over a (4,4,6) 3-fold

Each of these double covers has projection p onto the base 3-folds B_3 , where the base 3-fold B_3 is the del Pezzo 3-fold of degree E , V_E for the first double cover construction, and the base 3-fold B_3 is $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ for the second double cover construction, respectively. Fiber of projection p is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1$ ramified over 4 point, which is a genus-one curve. Thus, projection p gives a genus-one fibration.

These double covers have natural projection q onto $\mathbb{P}^1$. We will see in section 3.6 that the pullback of point class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^1$ under q gives a bisection. Therefore, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on these double covers.

3 Discrete gauge symmetry

In this section, we represent multisections of the Calabi-Yau genus-one fibrations as the pullbacks of hyperplane classes from the spaces in which genus-one fibers embed. By computing the intersection numbers of these pullbacks with fiber classes F , we determine the degrees of the multisections. Using this method, we deduce the discrete gauge symmetries that arise in F-theory compactifications on the six constructions of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds without a section that we introduced in section 2.

3.1 Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$, $\mathbb{Z}_3$, $\mathbb{Z}_4$ and $\mathbb{Z}_5$ symmetries on intersections of two hyperplane classes in product of del Pezzo 3-folds

In section 2.1, we constructed genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-fold Y_4 as the intersection of two hyperplane sections $\mathcal{O}_{V_D \times V_E}(1, 1)$ in the product of two del Pezzo 3-folds, $V_D \times V_E$, $D = 2, 3, 4, 5$, $E = 2, \dots, 8$.

By construction, Calabi-Yau 4-fold Y_4 has natural projection p onto V_E , and natural projection q onto V_D . We use V_E as the base 3-fold. Projection p gives a genus-one fibration; genus-one fiber is the intersection of two hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$ in V_D . The pullback of a point class in the base 3-fold V_E , $p^*\{\text{pt}\}$, has self-intersection 0; therefore it represents the fiber class F . The pullback of a hyperplane class $\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$ in V_D , $q^*\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1)$, has an intersection number D with fiber class $F = p^*\{\text{pt}\}$, where D is the degree of the del Pezzo 3-fold V_D . Thus, pullback

$$q^*\mathcal{O}_{V_D}(1) \tag{3.1}$$

represents a D -section, $D = 2, 3, 4, 5$.

Therefore, we conclude that a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_5$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on intersections of two hyperplane sections in $V_5 \times V_E$. Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_4$, $\mathbb{Z}_3$ and $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetries arise in F-theory compactifications on intersections of two hyperplane sections in $V_4 \times V_E$, $V_3 \times V_E$ and $V_2 \times V_E$, respectively.

Additionally, as stated in section 2.1, when $D = 8$ multisection $q^* \mathcal{O}_{V_8}(1)$ represents a 4-section. Thus, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_4$ symmetry forms in F-theory compactifications on intersections of two hyperplane sections in $V_8 \times V_E$.

As stated in section 2.1, the base 3-fold V_E may be replaced by $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. The results obtained above remain unchanged when the base 3-fold is replaced by $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.

3.2 Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry on cyclic 3-fold covers of $\mathbb{P}^1$ times del Pezzo 3-folds

Cyclic 3-fold covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E$ ramified over a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E}(3, 3)$ 3-fold are Calabi-Yau 4-folds. V_E denotes the del Pezzo 3-fold of degree E , with $E = 2, \dots, 8$. Such cyclic 3-fold covers have projection p onto V_E , and projection q onto $\mathbb{P}^1$. Projection p gives a genus-one fibration; genus-one fiber is a cyclic 3-fold cover of a rational curve $\mathbb{P}^1$ ramified over 3 points.

The pullback of a point class in the base 3-fold V_E , $p^*\{\text{pt}\}$, has self-intersection 0; therefore it gives the fiber class F . The pullback of a point class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^1$, $q^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$, has an intersection number 3 with fiber class $F = p^*\{\text{pt}\}$. Therefore, we conclude that the multisection

$$q^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \tag{3.2}$$

is a 3-section. Thus, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ gauge symmetry forms in F-theory compactifications on cyclic 3-fold covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E$ ramified over a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E}(3, 3)$ 3-fold.

3.3 Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ and $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetries on constructions involving Segre embeddings of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$

3.3.1 $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry in constructions involving Segre embeddings of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ into $\mathbb{P}^8$

We consider the Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ into $\mathbb{P}^8$: $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^8$. Q_3 is a quadric 3-fold in $\mathbb{P}^4$. We saw in section 2.3 that the intersection of three hyperplane sections $\mathcal{O}_{Q_3 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 1, 1)$ in the product $Q_3 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ is a Calabi-Yau 4-fold, $Y_{2,2}$. $Y_{2,2}$ has projection p_1 onto Q_3 , and projection q_1 onto $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. Projection p_1 gives a genus-one fibration; genus-one fiber is the intersection of three hyperplane classes $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.

The pullback of a point class in the base 3-fold Q_3 , $p_1^*\{\text{pt}\}$, represents the fiber class F . The pullback of hyperplane class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 0)$ in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, $q_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 0)$, has an intersection number 3 with fiber class F . Similarly, pullback $q_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(0, 1)$ has an intersection number 3 with fiber class F . Therefore, we find that pullbacks

$$q_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(1, 0), \quad q_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2}(0, 1) \tag{3.3}$$

represent 3-sections. A discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ gauge group arises in F-theory compactification on $Y_{2,2}$.

3.3.2 $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry in constructions involving Segre embeddings of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ into $\mathbb{P}^7$

We consider the Segre embedding of $V_6 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ into $\mathbb{P}^7$: $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^7$. Intersection of two hyperplane sections $\mathcal{O}_{V_6 \times V_E}(1,1)$ in the product of two del Pezzo 3-folds, $V_6 \times V_E$, $E = 2, \dots, 8$, is a Calabi-Yau 4-fold, $Y_{1,1,1}$. $Y_{1,1,1}$ has projection p_2 onto V_E , and projection q_2 onto V_6 . Projection p_2 is a genus-one fibration, and genus-one fiber is the intersection of two hyperplanes $\mathcal{O}_{V_6}(1)$ in $V_6 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

The pullback of a point class in the base 3-fold V_E , $p_2^*\{\text{pt}\}$, gives the fiber class F . The pullback of hyperplane class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(1,0,0)$ in $V_6 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, $q_2^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(1,0,0)$, has an intersection number 2 with fiber class F . Similarly, Pullbacks $q_2^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0,1,0)$ and $q_2^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0,0,1)$ have intersection number 2 with fiber class F . Therefore, pullbacks

$$q_2^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(1,0,0), \quad q_2^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0,1,0), \quad q_2^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(0,0,1) \quad (3.4)$$

are bisections. Thus, a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ gauge group forms in F-theory compactification on $Y_{1,1,1}$.

3.4 Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry on hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2$ times Fano 3-folds

In section 2.4, we considered the following two constructions of Calabi-Yau 4-fold as hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2$ times Fano 3-folds:

- Hypersurfaces of class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times V_E}(3,2)$ in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times V_E$
- (3,2,3) Hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$

These Calabi-Yau hypersurfaces have projection p onto B_3 , and projection q onto $\mathbb{P}^2$. For the first hypersurface, B_3 is the del Pezzo 3-fold V_E , and for the second hypersurface, B_3 is $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. Projection p gives a genus-one fibration; a genus-one fiber is a cubic hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^2$. The argument that follows to determine the degree of a multisection does not depend on the structure of B_3 .

The pullback of a point class in the base 3-fold B_3 , $p^*\{\text{pt}\}$, has self-intersection 0; therefore, it gives the fiber class F . The pullback of a line class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^2$, $q^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1)$, has an intersection number 3 with fiber class F . Therefore, pullback

$$q^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1) \quad (3.5)$$

represents a 3-section. A discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on these Calabi-Yau hypersurfaces.

3.5 Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_4$, $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetries on complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3$ times Fano 3-folds

In section 2.5, we considered the following complete intersections to construct Calabi-Yau 4-folds:

- Complete Intersections of two $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3 \times V_E}(2,1)$ hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times V_E$
- Complete Intersections of (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.

By construction, these complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds have projection p onto B^3 , and projection q onto $\mathbb{P}^3$. B_3 is the del Pezzo 3-fold V_E , $E = 2, \dots, 8$, for the first complete intersection, and B_3 is $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ for the second complete intersection. Projection p gives a genus-one fibration; a genus-one fiber is a complete intersection of two quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^3$. The argument that follows to determine the degree of a multisection does not depend on the structure of B_3 .

The pullback of a point class in the base 3-fold B_3 , $p^*\{\text{pt}\}$, represents the fiber class F . The pullback of a surface class $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^3$, $q^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(1)$, has an intersection number 4 with fiber class F . Therefore, pullback

$$q^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(1) \tag{3.6}$$

represents a 4-section. A discrete $\mathbb{Z}_4$ gauge symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on generic members of these complete intersections.

We remark that for special members of complete intersections, 4-sections split into pairs of bisections. We consider the special (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and special (2,1,2) and (2,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, given by

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^2 + x_3^2 + 2t f x_2 x_4 &= 0 \\ x_2^2 + x_4^2 + 2t g x_1 x_3 &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

We observe that for the special complete intersections (3.7), 4-sections split into pairs of bisections. To observe this explicitly, we consider the following locus:

$$x_1 = 0. \tag{3.8}$$

Along the locus (3.8), the second equation in (3.7) becomes

$$x_2^2 + x_4^2 = 0, \tag{3.9}$$

which is independent of t and f, g , i.e., independent of the coordinates on the base 3-fold B_3 . Equation (3.9) splits into linear factors as follows:

$$x_2^2 + x_4^2 = (x_2 + ix_4)(x_2 - ix_4) = 0, \tag{3.10}$$

from which we find that $\{x_1 = 0, x_2 + ix_4 = 0\}$ and $\{x_1 = 0, x_2 - ix_4 = 0\}$ give bisections of a complete intersection (3.7). This implies that a 4-section splits into a pair of two bisections, $\{x_1 = 0, x_2 + ix_4 = 0\}$ and $\{x_1 = 0, x_2 - ix_4 = 0\}$, for a complete intersection (3.7). By applying a similar argument to three other loci, $x_2 = 0$, $x_3 = 0$, and $x_4 = 0$, we observe that a complete intersection (3.7) has eight bisections. (We do not know if a complete intersection (3.7) has more bisections.)

In summary, we have shown that the special complete intersections (3.7) have bisections to the fibration, and from this result we deduce that a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ gauge group arises in F-theory compactifications on the special complete intersections (3.7).

3.6 Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry on double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1$ times Fano 3-folds

In section 2.6, we considered the following constructions of Calabi-Yau 4-folds as double covers of the products of $\mathbb{P}^1$ times Fano 3-folds:

- double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E$ ramified over a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E}(4, 4)$ 3-fold
- double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ ramified over a $(4, 4, 6)$ 3-fold.

By construction, these Calabi-Yau double covers have projection p onto B_3 , and projection q onto $\mathbb{P}^1$. The base 3-fold B_3 is the del Pezzo 3-fold of degree E , V_E for the first double cover construction, and B_3 is $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ for the second construction. The projection p gives a genus-one fibration; genus-one fiber is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1$ ramified over 4 points. The argument that follows to determine the degree of a multisection does not depend on the structure of B_3 .

The pullback of a point class in the base 3-fold B_3 , $p^*\{\text{pt}\}$, has self-intersection 0; therefore, it represents the fiber class F . The pullback of a point class in $\mathbb{P}^1$, $q^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$, has an intersection number 2 with fiber class F . Therefore, pullback

$$q^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \quad (3.11)$$

is a bisection. A discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on these Calabi-Yau double covers.

4 Conclusion

In this note, we investigated the discrete gauge symmetries that arise in F-theory compactifications on examples of genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds without a section. We constructed genus-one fibered Calabi-Yau 4-folds that do not have a global section, by considering constructions using Fano manifolds, double covers, cyclic 3-fold covers and Segre embeddings of products of projective spaces. For these constructions, we obtained multisections as the pullbacks of hyperplanes classes in spaces in which fibers embed. We determined the degrees of these multisections by computing the intersection numbers with the fiber classes F , and we deduced the discrete gauge symmetries that form in F-theory compactifications on the six constructions of Calabi-Yau genus-one fibrations.

In particular, the Calabi-Yau constructions that use the del Pezzo 3-folds (section 2.1), cyclic 3-fold covers (section 2.2), and the Segre embeddings of products of projective spaces (section 2.3) provide novel examples of F-theory compactifications in which discrete gauge groups arise. Discrete $\mathbb{Z}_5$, $\mathbb{Z}_4$, $\mathbb{Z}_3$ and $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetries arise in the constructions that use the product of del Pezzo 3-folds, $V_D \times V_E$, depending on the degree of the del Pezzo 3-fold V_D . A discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on cyclic 3-fold covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E$ ramified over a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times V_E}(3, 3)$ 3-fold. A discrete $\mathbb{Z}_3$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on the Calabi-Yau constructions that use the Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ into $\mathbb{P}^8$. A discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry arises in F-theory compactifications on the Calabi-Yau constructions that use the Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ into $\mathbb{P}^7$.

For special complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and special complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, whose K3 fibers are isomorphic to the Fermat quartic, we observed that 4-sections split into pairs of bisections. Consequently, the discrete symmetry that arises in F-theory compactifications becomes $\mathbb{Z}_2$ for these special cases.

The method, introduced in section 3 to determine the discrete gauge symmetries that arise in F-theory compactifications, is considerably general, and is applied to all six constructions of Calabi-Yau 4-folds. The same method applies to similar constructions of Calabi-Yau genus-one fibrations.

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A Gauge theories and matter spectra on (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$

We determine the forms of the discriminant components, and the non-Abelian gauge groups arising on the 7-branes in F-theory compactifications on the special (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersections (2.12) in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. We derive the equations of the Jacobian fibrations and determine the Mordell-Weil group of the Jacobians. We find that the Mordell-Weil group has rank 0; therefore, F-theory models on the special (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds (2.12) do not have a U(1) gauge symmetry. The relationship between the gauge symmetry and the torsion part of the Mordell-Weil group is discussed in [60, 61]. By computing the Euler characteristic of the complete intersections (2.12), we derive a condition imposed on a 4-form flux⁵ to cancel the tadpole. As discussed in [36], to determine whether a consistent flux [32, 71–74] exists, we need to compute the self-intersections of intrinsic 2-cycles, which is technically considerably difficult. For this reason, in this study, we do not consider whether a consistent flux exists. We compute the potential matter spectra and potential Yukawa couplings. As it is undetermined whether a consistent flux choice exists, the contents of the spectra are potential matter and they *could* arise. Similar organization can be found in [36].

A.1 Forms of the discriminant components, non-Abelian gauge groups on 7-branes and Jacobian fibration

In section 2.5 and 3.5, we discussed the special (2,1,1,1) and (2,1,1,1) complete intersections in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, given by

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^2 + x_3^2 + 2t f x_2 x_4 &= 0 \\ x_2^2 + x_4^2 + 2t g x_1 x_3 &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

⁵[62] studied 4-form flux. For recent studies of 4-form fluxes in F-theory, see, for example, [6, 63–70].

The K3 fibers of the complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds (A.1) are isomorphic to the Fermat quartic. Using a method similar to that in [35], we derive the equation of the Jacobian fibrations of the complete intersections (A.1).

We introduce a parameter λ , and subtract λ times the second equation from the first equation in (A.1), as follows:

$$x_1^2 + x_3^2 + 2t f x_2 x_4 - \lambda(x_2^2 + x_4^2 + 2t g x_1 x_3). \quad (\text{A.2})$$

We arrange the coefficients of equation (A.2) into a symmetric 4×4 matrix, and compute the determinant of the matrix to obtain the equation of the Jacobian fibrations of the complete intersections (A.1) as follows:

$$\tau^2 = -t^2 g^2 \lambda^4 + (t^4 f^2 g^2 + 1) \lambda^2 - t^2 f^2. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

The Jacobian fibrations (A.3) describe double covers of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, where λ and t are the inhomogeneous coordinates on the first and the second $\mathbb{P}^1$'s, respectively, in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and f, g are (1,1) polynomials on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. (This $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is the product of the third and the fourth $\mathbb{P}^1$'s in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.) The Jacobians (A.3) are Calabi-Yau 4-folds.

A complete intersection (A.1) and its Jacobian fibration (A.3) have the same discriminant loci and fiber types. Therefore, we can determine the forms of the discriminant components and the non-Abelian gauge groups in F-theory compactifications on the complete intersections (A.1) by studying the Jacobian fibrations (A.3).

The discriminant of the Jacobian (A.3) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= 16f^2 g^2 t^4 (f^2 g^2 t^4 - 1)^4 \\ &= 16f^2 g^2 t^4 (f g t^2 - 1)^4 (f g t^2 + 1)^4 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

We can deduce the discriminant components from the vanishing of discriminant Δ (A.4) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &:= \{t = 0\} \\ E_2 &:= \{t = \infty\} \\ D_1 &:= \{f = 0\} \\ D_2 &:= \{g = 0\} \\ D_3 &:= \{u = \infty\} \\ D_4 &:= \{v = \infty\} \\ D_5 &:= \{f g t^2 = 1\} \\ D_6 &:= \{f g t^2 = -1\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

In (A.5), we have used notations u and v to denote the inhomogeneous coordinates on the second and third $\mathbb{P}^1$'s, respectively, in the base 3-fold, $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. With these notations, f, g are bidegree (1,1) polynomials in two variables, u and v .

We have

$$E_i \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \quad (i = 1, 2) \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Component	Topology
E_i ($i = 1, 2$)	$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$
D_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$)	$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$
Intersections	
$D_1 \cap D_2$	parallel 2 $\mathbb{P}^1$'s
$D_3 \cap D_4$	$\mathbb{P}^1$
$E_i \cap D_j$ ($i = 1, 2, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$)	$\mathbb{P}^1$

Table 2. Discriminant components of a complete intersection (A.1) of two (2,1,1,1) hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and their intersections. Components D_5 and D_6 are omitted.

and

$$D_i \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \quad (i = 3, 4). \quad (\text{A.7})$$

E_1 and E_2 are parallel. $D_3 \cap D_4$ is $\mathbb{P}^1$. We have

$$E_i \cap D_j \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \quad (i = 1, 2, j = 3, 4). \quad (\text{A.8})$$

A bidegree (1,1) curve in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is a rational curve $\Sigma_0 \cong \mathbb{P}^1$. Therefore,

$$D_i \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \Sigma_0 \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad (\text{A.9})$$

and

$$E_i \cap D_j \cong \Sigma_0 \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \quad (i, j = 1, 2). \quad (\text{A.10})$$

Two bidegree (1,1) curves in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ intersect at 2 points; thus, $D_1 \cap D_2$ is a disjoint sum of 2 $\mathbb{P}^1$'s. We omit components $D_{5,6}$. We display the forms of the irreducible components, E_i ($i = 1, 2$) and D_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$), of the discriminant locus, and the forms of their intersections in table 2.

We derive the non-Abelian gauge symmetries on the 7-branes. The Jacobian fibration (A.3) transforms into the extended Weierstrass form given by the equation

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(f^2g^2t^4 + 1)x^2 + \frac{1}{4}(f^2g^2t^4 - 1)^2x. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

From the extended Weierstrass form, one can determine if a singular fiber is multiplicative (which corresponds to I_n fibers) or additive (which corresponds to the other fiber types, i.e. III , IV , II^* , III^* , IV^* , I_m^*), by studying the coefficient of x^2 .⁶ For example, when a singular fiber is at t , under some appropriate translation in x , an extended Weierstrass form transforms into another extended Weierstrass form $y^2 = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6$ in such a way that t divides a_4 and a_6 ; when t does not divide a_2 , the fiber type at t is multiplicative, and when t divides a_2 , the fiber type at t is additive.

⁶See, for example, [75].

The discriminant Δ (A.4) vanishes under the conditions

$$fgt^2 = 0, \quad fgt^2 - 1 = 0, \quad fgt^2 + 1 = 0, \quad (\text{A.12})$$

and these conditions specify the locations of the singular fibers. The coefficient of x^2 in the extended Weierstrass form (A.11)

$$-\frac{1}{2}(f^2g^2t^4 + 1) \quad (\text{A.13})$$

does not vanish under the conditions

$$fgt^2 - 1 = 0, \quad fgt^2 + 1 = 0 \quad (\text{A.14})$$

in (A.12). Under the translation in x that replaces x with $x + 1$, the extended Weierstrass form (A.11) transforms into

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}f^2g^2t^4\right)x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}f^4g^4t^8 - \frac{3}{2}f^2g^2t^4\right)x + \frac{1}{4}f^4g^4t^8 - f^2g^2t^4. \quad (\text{A.15})$$

The coefficient of x^2 in the extended Weierstrass form (A.15)

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}f^2g^2t^4 \quad (\text{A.16})$$

does not vanish under the condition

$$fgt^2 = 0 \quad (\text{A.17})$$

in (A.12). Thus, we conclude that singular fibers are multiplicative. Therefore, the fiber types are I_n for some n .⁷ The fiber types can be determined from the multiplicities of the zeros of discriminant Δ (A.4). The fiber type on components E_1 and E_2 is I_4 . We consider the translation in y , $\tilde{y} = y + (t + \frac{1}{2})x + fgt^2$, for extended Weierstrass form (A.15) to see that I_4 fibers on components E_1 and E_2 are of split type. The corresponding gauge groups on the 7-branes wrapped on components E_1 and E_2 are $SU(4)$. The fiber type on components D_1 and D_2 is I_2 . Similarly, the fiber type on components D_3 and D_4 is I_2 . The corresponding gauge groups on the 7-branes wrapped on D_1 , D_2 , D_3 , and D_4 are $SU(2)$. The fiber type on components D_5 and D_6 is I_4 . We consider the translation in y , $\tilde{y} = y - x$, for extended Weierstrass form (A.11) to find that I_4 fibers on components D_5 and D_6 are of split type. The corresponding gauge groups on the 7-branes wrapped on D_5 and D_6 are $SU(4)$. We show the results in table 3.

A.2 Mordell-Weil group of the Jacobian fibration

In A.1, we deduced that the Jacobian fibration of a complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-fold (A.1) is given by the equation

$$\tau^2 = -t^2g^2\lambda^4 + (t^4f^2g^2 + 1)\lambda^2 - t^2f^2. \quad (\text{A.18})$$

⁷One can also see this fact by completing the cube to transform the extended Weierstrass form (A.11) into the Weierstrass form, and by studying the coefficients of the obtained Weierstrass form.

Component	Fiber type	non-Abel. Gauge Group
$E_{1,2}$	I_4	$SU(4)$
$D_{1,2,3,4}$	I_2	$SU(2)$
$D_{5,6}$	I_4	$SU(4)$

Table 3. Singular fiber types and the corresponding gauge groups on the discriminant components of a complete intersection (A.1).

We compute the Mordell-Weil group of the Jacobian fibration (A.18).

The projection from the Jacobian (A.18) onto $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ (on which polynomials f, g are defined) gives a K3 fibration, whose fiber is given by the following equation:

$$\tau^2 = -t^2\lambda^4 + (t^4 + 1)\lambda^2 - t^2. \quad (\text{A.19})$$

The Mordell-Weil group of the K3 surface (A.19) was determined to be $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ in [35]. We consider a specialization from the Jacobian fibration (A.18) to its K3 fiber (A.19), which is equivalent to selecting a point in the base surface, $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, to deduce that the Mordell-Weil group of the Jacobian fibration (A.18) is isomorphic to that of the K3 surface (A.19). Therefore, we conclude that the Mordell-Weil group of the Jacobian fibration (A.18) is $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$. Thus, the global structure of the non-Abelian gauge group is

$$SU(4)^4 \times SU(2)^4 / \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4. \quad (\text{A.20})$$

In particular, the Mordell-Weil group of the Jacobian (A.18) has rank 0. Thus, F-theory compactifications on the complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds (A.1) do not have a $U(1)$ gauge field.

A.3 Euler characteristic and condition on 4-form flux to cancel the tadpole

As stated earlier, we do not discuss whether a consistent flux exists. By computing the Euler characteristic of $(2,1,1,1)$ and $(2,1,1,1)$ complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-folds in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, we derive a condition imposed on the self-intersection of a 4-form flux G_4 to cancel the tadpole.

We compute the Euler characteristic $\chi(Y)$ of a $(2,1,1,1)$ and $(2,1,1,1)$ complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-fold Y . An exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_Y \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}|_Y \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_Y \longrightarrow 0 \quad (\text{A.21})$$

gives the following equality:

$$c(\mathcal{T}_Y) = \frac{c(\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1})|_Y}{c(\mathcal{N}_Y)}. \quad (\text{A.22})$$

In the sequence (A.21), $\mathcal{T}_Y$ is the tangent bundle of the $(2,1,1,1)$ and $(2,1,1,1)$ complete intersection Calabi-Yau 4-fold Y , and $|_Y$ represents the restriction to Y . $\mathcal{N}_Y$ is the normal bundle resulting from natural embedding of tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_Y$ into tangent bundle

CY 4-fold Y	Euler char. $\chi(Y)$	$\frac{\chi(Y)}{24}$
$(2,1,1,1)$ and $(2,1,1,1)$ complete intersection	864	36

Table 4. Euler characteristic of complete intersections of $(2,1,1,1)$ and $(2,1,1,1)$ hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

$\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}$ of the ambient space, $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

$$\mathcal{N}_Y \cong \mathcal{O}(2, 1, 1, 1)^{\oplus 2}, \quad (\text{A.23})$$

thus,

$$c(\mathcal{N}_Y) = (1 + 2x + y + z + w)^2. \quad (\text{A.24})$$

We have

$$c(\mathcal{T}_{\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1})|_Y = (1 + 4x + 6x^2 + 4x^3)(1 + 2y)(1 + 2z)(1 + 2w)|_Y. \quad (\text{A.25})$$

From equation (A.22), we find that the Euler characteristic $\chi(Y)$, which is equal to the top Chern class of $c(Y)$, is

$$\chi(Y) = 864. \quad (\text{A.26})$$

This is divisible by 24, and we have

$$\frac{\chi(Y)}{24} = \frac{864}{24} = 36. \quad (\text{A.27})$$

Additionally, we find the second Chern class $c_2(Y)$ from equation (A.22) as follows:

$$c_2(Y) = (2x^2 + 4xy + 4xz + 4xw + 2yz + 2yw + 2zw)|_Y. \quad (\text{A.28})$$

This is even; thus, the quantization condition for a 4-form flux G_4 [73] reduces to

$$G_4 \in H^4(Y, \mathbb{Z}). \quad (\text{A.29})$$

A bound on the self-intersection of a 4-form flux G_4 to cancel the tadpole is

$$N_3 = \frac{\chi(Y)}{24} - \frac{1}{2}G_4 \cdot G_4 = 36 - \frac{1}{2}G_4 \cdot G_4 \geq 0 \quad (\text{A.30})$$

with N_3 the number of 3-branes minus anti 3-branes.

A.4 Potential matter fields and Yukawa couplings

We deduce the potential matter fields on 7-branes and along matter curves, and Yukawa couplings. As stated earlier, it is undetermined whether a consistent flux exists. Therefore, we can only say that the matter spectra (and Yukawa couplings) we compute *could* arise.

A deformation of the singularity associated with a gauge group G generates matter fields on 7-branes [76, 77]. As stated in [78], this corresponds to the breaking of the gauge group G on 7-branes to a subgroup Γ , with maximal inclusion

$$\Gamma \times H \subset G. \quad (\text{A.31})$$

We focus on the case in which H is $U(1)$.

We focus on the bulk component, E_1 , of the discriminant locus. (Component E_1 is discussed in A.1.) We abbreviate E_1 to E . Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a supersymmetric line bundle on the bulk E . As $E \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ (see table 2), $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}(a, b)$ for some integers $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. As argued in [78], integers a, b are required to satisfy the following inequality:

$$ab < 0 \quad (\text{A.32})$$

for the line bundle $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}(a, b)$ to be supersymmetric.

Suppose Γ has a representation τ with $U(1)$ charge n . Then, the line bundle associated to a matter in the representation τ is $\mathcal{L}^n$. The generation of matters in the representation τ of Γ on the bulk E is given by the following equation [78]:

$$n_\tau - n_{\tau^*} = - \int_E c_1(E) c_1(\mathcal{L}^n) = -n \int_E c_1(E) c_1(\mathcal{L}). \quad (\text{A.33})$$

When the gauge group $SU(4)$ on the bulk E breaks to $SU(3)$ under

$$SU(4) \supset SU(3) \times U(1), \quad (\text{A.34})$$

adjoint **15** of $SU(4)$ decomposes as [79]

$$\mathbf{15} = \mathbf{8}_0 + \mathbf{3}_{-4} + \bar{\mathbf{3}}_4 + \mathbf{1}_0. \quad (\text{A.35})$$

Thus, chiral matters **3** (could) arise on the bulk E , and their generation is given by

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\mathbf{3}} - n_{\bar{\mathbf{3}}} &= - \int_E c_1(E) c_1(\mathcal{L}^{-4}) = 4(2x + 2y)(ax + by) \\ &= 8(a + b). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.36})$$

We compute the generation of matter fields localized along the matter curve $E \cap D_i$, $i = 1, 2$. We saw in A.1 that the matter curve $E \cap D_i$, $i = 1, 2$, is isomorphic to a rational curve Σ_0 , $E \cap D_i \cong \Sigma_0$, $i = 1, 2$. (See equation (A.10) in A.1.) Σ_0 denotes a Riemann surface of genus 0, namely, a rational curve $\mathbb{P}^1$.

$E \cap D_i$, $i = 1, 2$, is a bidegree (1,1) curve in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Therefore, the restriction $\mathcal{L}_{\Sigma_0}$, of the line bundle $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}(a, b)$ to the matter curve $E \cap D_i = \Sigma_0$, $i = 1, 2$, is

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Sigma_0} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\Sigma_0}(a + b). \quad (\text{A.37})$$

Matter field **6** localized along the matter curve $E \cap D_i \cong \Sigma_0$, $i = 1, 2$, decomposes as

$$\mathbf{6} = \mathbf{3}_2 + \bar{\mathbf{3}}_{-2}. \quad (\text{A.38})$$

We apply the Riemann-Roch theorem to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\mathbf{3}} &= h^0(K_{\Sigma_0}^{1/2} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma_0}^2) \\ &= h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\Sigma_0}(2(a + b) - 1)) \\ &= \begin{cases} 2(a + b) & (a + b \geq 0) \\ 0 & (a + b < 0) \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.39})$$

Gauge Group	$a + b$	Matters on E	# Gen. on E	Matters on Σ_0	# Gen. on Σ_0	Yukawa
SU(4)	> 0	3	$8(a + b)$	3	$2(a + b)$	3 · 3 · 3
	< 0	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	$-8(a + b)$	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	$-2(a + b)$	$\bar{\mathbf{3}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{3}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{3}}$

Table 5. Potential matter spectra in F-theory compactification on $(2,1,1,1)$ and $(2,1,1,1)$ complete intersection (A.1) in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_{\bar{\mathbf{3}}} &= h^0(K_{\Sigma_0}^{1/2} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma_0}^{-2}) \\
 &= h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\Sigma_0}(-2(a + b) - 1)) \\
 &= \begin{cases} -2(a + b) & (a + b \leq 0) \\ 0 & (a + b > 0) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.40}$$

Thus, when $a + b > 0$, **3** (could) localize along the matter curve $E \cap D_i \cong \Sigma_0$, $i = 1, 2$. When $a + b < 0$, matter fields $\bar{\mathbf{3}}$ (could) localize along the matter curve $E \cap D_i \cong \Sigma_0$, $i = 1, 2$.

As discussed in [78], Yukawa coupling arises from the interactions of the following three cases: i) Two matter fields on a matter curve and a matter on a bulk, ii) Three fields on a bulk, and iii) Matters along three matter curves intersecting at one point. $E \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is a Hirzebruch surface; thus, Yukawa coupling does not arise from the interaction of the second case on the bulk E , as stated in [78]. We focus on Yukawa couplings arising from the first case.

When $a + b > 0$, matter field **3** on the bulk E and two matter fields **3** localized along the matter curve Σ_0 generate the following Yukawa coupling:

$$\mathbf{3} \cdot \mathbf{3} \cdot \mathbf{3}. \tag{A.41}$$

When $a + b < 0$, matter field $\bar{\mathbf{3}}$ on the bulk E and two matter fields $\bar{\mathbf{3}}$ localized along the matter curve Σ_0 generate the following Yukawa coupling:

$$\bar{\mathbf{3}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{3}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{3}}. \tag{A.42}$$

The results are displayed in table 5.

We saw in section 3.5 that F-theory model on the Calabi-Yau complete intersection (A.1) has a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry; therefore massless matter fields are charged under a discrete $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry, and this has to be reflected in the structure of Yukawa couplings [28]. Yukawa couplings (A.41) and (A.42) are indeed invariant under the action of $\mathbb{Z}_2$.

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