

Minimal $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity from $D = 11$: an M-theory free lunch

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ABSTRACT: We present a new consistent truncation of $D = 11$ supergravity to $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ minimal gauged supergravity, on the seven-dimensional internal Riemannian space corresponding to the most general class of $D = 11$ solutions with an AdS_4 factor and $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetry. A truncation ansatz is proposed and its consistency checked at the level of the $D = 11$ Bianchi identity, bosonic equations of motion, and supersymmetry variations of the gravitino. The general class includes an $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS_4 solution dual to the conformal, low-energy physics phase corresponding to a mass deformation of the M2-brane field theory. A consistent truncation recently constructed on this particular geometry is recovered from our formalism.

KEYWORDS: Extended Supersymmetry, M-Theory, Supergravity Models

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1 Introduction

For every solution of string or M-theory of the form $\text{AdS}_D \times Y$, with the product generically warped, supported by fluxes and preserving \mathcal{N} supersymmetries, a consistent truncation should exist on the internal Riemannian manifold Y down to the \mathcal{N} -extended pure gauged supergravity in D dimensions [1] (see also [2, 3]). Classes of supersymmetric solutions of this type are completely characterised by a G -structure [4] on Y , whose G -invariant forms are constructed as bilinears of the \mathcal{N} preserved Killing spinors. These bilinears completely determine the entire class of $\text{AdS}_D \times Y$ solutions: the metric on Y , the warping factor and the internal fluxes. By construction, the G -structure determines this class of solutions with an AdS_D factor and, in principle, only this class of solutions.

The class of consistent truncations discussed in [1] turns out to be characterised by the exact same G -structure. The higher-dimensional geometry is now of the schematic form $M_D \times \hat{Y}$, with the same warping but with the external AdS_D metric replaced with the metric g_D on a D -dimensional spacetime M_D . Generically, the geometry on Y gets deformed by the D -dimensional scalars if present, and fibred over M_D by the D -dimensional vectors, if also present. We have denoted these deformations by \hat{Y} . The string or M-theory fluxes also get new contributions containing the D -dimensional supergravity fields wedged with forms constructed from those that define the G -structure on Y . In any case, the latter still governs all these deformations and, thus, completely determines the larger class of string/M-theory solutions $M_D \times \hat{Y}$.

From the point of view of the consistent truncation, the original higher-dimensional $\text{AdS}_D \times Y$ solution acquires an alternate interpretation. It may be regarded as the uplift of

the vacuum solution of D -dimensional gauged supergravity, attained by setting g_D equal to the AdS_D metric and by turning off all other gauged supergravity fields. By the consistency of the truncation, however, *any* solution of the D -dimensional supergravity, not only the vacuum, must give rise to a higher dimensional solution $M_D \rtimes \hat{Y}$ supported by deformed fluxes, which is completely specified by the same G -structure than the original, undeformed solution $\text{AdS}_D \times Y$. From this perspective, it is striking that a G -structure whose original role was simply to describe a class of supersymmetric $\text{AdS}_D \times Y$ solutions with an AdS_D factor, turns out to account, for free, for a much larger (in fact, infinite) class of solutions $M_D \rtimes \hat{Y}$, supersymmetric or otherwise. The G -structure was not originally designed to do this, but it nevertheless does.

A free lunch is thus available. It must be emphasised that one still needs to pay the price of finding the deformed geometry and fluxes out of the original G -structure, that is, the consistent Kaluza-Klein (KK) truncation ansatz. But once that is done, a powerful solution generating technique is available that is governed by the geometry of only a particular solution within a more general class. In this paper, we will focus on consistent truncations of $D = 11$ supergravity [5] down to minimal $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauged supergravity [6, 7]. Two such classes of consistent truncations were constructed in [1] (see also [8]), respectively associated to two classes of $\text{AdS}_4 \times Y_7$ M-theory solutions with $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetry. The first class is of the Freund-Rubin direct product type [9], with purely electric four-form flux along AdS_4 and with Y_7 equipped with a Sasaki-Einstein structure, see [10]. This class of solutions arise as the near horizon geometry of M2-branes probing a Calabi-Yau four-fold singularity and is the most general class of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS_4 solutions with purely electric four-form flux. The second class of solutions were discussed in [11], and is the most general $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS_4 class of M-theory solutions with purely magnetic flux. This class of geometries is related to M5-branes wrapping special lagrangian (SLAG) three-cycles inside Y_7 .

In [12], the most general class of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS_4 M-theory solutions was constructed using G -structure techniques. This class of solutions [12] is supported by general four-form flux, and encompasses the purely electric [10] and purely magnetic [11] cases as particular limits. In this paper, we will construct the predicted [1] consistent truncation of $D = 11$ supergravity to $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauged supergravity on the general $\mathcal{N} = 2$ geometries of [12]. We will build a truncation ansatz for the bosonic fields and show its consistency at the level of the bosonic equations of motion. We will also show that the supersymmetry variations of the $D = 11$ gravitino truncate consistently into their $D = 4$ counterparts. Thus, our results show that any (bosonic) solution of $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ minimal gauged supergravity can be consistently uplifted to $D = 11$ on the seven-dimensional class of geometries of [12], and that the resulting $D = 11$ configuration will preserve any supersymmetries, up to $\mathcal{N} = 2$, that the $D = 4$ configuration might have. Other consistent truncations to pure gauged supergravities in various dimensions on different G -structure geometries have been constructed in [13–22].

2 The background geometry

We start by reviewing, for later reference, the class of background geometries of [12]. These correspond to warped products $\text{AdS}_4 \times Y_7$ with $D = 11$ metric and four-form

$$g_{11} = e^{2\Delta} (g_{\text{AdS}_4} + g_7) , \quad G_{(4)} = m \text{vol}(\text{AdS}_4) + F_{(4)} , \quad (2.1)$$

where m is a constant and the function $e^{2\Delta}$, the Riemannian metric g_7 and the four-form $F_{(4)}$ are all defined on the internal manifold Y_7 . We follow [12] in defining g_{AdS_4} to be of radius $L_{\text{AdS}_4} = \frac{1}{2}$ so that its Ricci tensor is -12 times the metric. In (2.1), $\text{vol}(\text{AdS}_4)$ is the volume form of g_{AdS_4} . Two linearly independent Dirac spinors χ_i , $i = 1, 2$, are defined on Y_7 , which are subject to the constraints

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \partial_n \Delta \gamma^n \chi_i - \frac{i m e^{-3\Delta}}{6} \chi_i + \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{288} F_{bcde} \gamma^{bcde} \chi_i + \chi_i^c &= 0 , \\ \nabla_m \chi_i + \frac{i m e^{-3\Delta}}{4} \gamma_m \chi_i - \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{24} \gamma^{cde} F_{mcde} \chi_i - \gamma_m \chi_i^c &= 0 , \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

imposed by the requirement that the $D = 11$ configuration (2.1) preserves $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetries. Indices $a, b, c, \dots = 4, \dots, 10$ and $m, n, p, \dots = 4, \dots, 10$ respectively are M_7 global and local indices, γ_a and γ_m respectively denote the seven-dimensional Dirac matrices and their contraction with a local frame, ∇_m is the covariant derivative compatible with g_7 acting on spinors, and the superscript c here (and in (3.10) below) stands for charge conjugate with the standard conventions of [12].

A number of bilinears in χ_i can be constructed that define a local $\text{SU}(2)$ structure on Y_7 . This is ultimately specified by a triplet of orthonormal spinor bilinear one-forms, E_1, E_2, E_3 , and two-forms, J_1, J_2, J_3 . One of the one-forms, E_1 , is dual to a Killing vector ξ of g_7 that also preserves the four-form flux $F_{(4)}$. This vector thus generates the Reeb-like $\mathcal{N} = 2$ direction. Local coordinates ψ, τ and ρ can be introduced on Y_7 so that the Killing vector is $\xi = 4\partial_\psi$, and the one-forms become

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{4} \|\xi\| (d\psi + \mathcal{A}) , \quad E_2 = \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{4\sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2}} d\rho , \quad E_3 = \frac{6}{m} \frac{\rho \|\xi\|}{4\sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2}} (d\tau + \mathcal{A}) , \quad (2.3)$$

where $\|\xi\|$ is the norm of ξ with respect to g_7 ,

$$\|\xi\|^2 = \frac{e^{-6\Delta}}{36} (m^2 + 36\rho^2) , \quad (2.4)$$

and \mathcal{A} is a local one-form such that $\mathcal{L}_\xi \mathcal{A} = 0$ and $i_\xi \mathcal{A} = 0$.

The metric on M_7 can now be written as

$$g_7 = g_{\text{SU}(2)} + E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2 , \quad (2.5)$$

with $g_{\text{SU}(2)}$ a metric on the local four-dimensional space where the two-forms J_I , $I = 1, 2, 3$, are defined. In terms of a frame on this space,¹ these take on the canonical expressions

$$J_3 = e^{45} + e^{67} , \quad \Omega = J_1 + iJ_2 = (e^4 + ie^5) \wedge (e^6 + ie^7) . \quad (2.6)$$

¹We label the $D = 11$ frame so that $g_4 + g_7 = -e^0 \otimes e^0 + \sum_{i=1}^{10} e^i \otimes e^i$, with e^0, \dots, e^3 associated to AdS_4 , e^4, \dots, e^7 to $g_{\text{SU}(2)}$, and $e^8 = E_1, e^9 = E_2, e^{10} = E_3$.

In particular, J_I are self-dual with respect to the Hodge star associated to $g_{\text{SU}(2)}$ and obey $J_I \wedge J_J = 2 \text{vol}(g_{\text{SU}(2)}) \delta_{IJ}$.

Finally, the $\text{SU}(2)$ -structure forms satisfy the following torsion conditions

$$e^{-3\Delta} d \left[\|\xi\|^{-1} \left(\frac{m}{6} E_1 + e^{3\Delta} |S| \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} E_3 \right) \right] = 2 (J_3 - \|\xi\| E_2 \wedge E_3), \quad (2.7)$$

$$d(\|\xi\|^2 e^{9\Delta} J_2 \wedge E_2) - e^{3\Delta} |S| d(\|\xi\| e^{6\Delta} |S|^{-1} J_1 \wedge E_3) = 0, \quad (2.8)$$

$$d(e^{6\Delta} J_1 \wedge E_2) + e^{3\Delta} |S| d(\|\xi\| e^{3\Delta} |S|^{-1} J_2 \wedge E_3) = 0, \quad (2.9)$$

where $S \equiv \rho e^{-3\Delta} e^{i(\psi - \tau)}$ is a zero-form bilinear. These determine the internal four-form as

$$F_{(4)} = \frac{1}{\|\xi\|} E_1 \wedge d \left(e^{3\Delta} \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1 \right) - m \frac{\sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2}}{\|\xi\|} J_1 \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3, \quad (2.10)$$

and the differential of the one-form \mathcal{A} as

$$d\mathcal{A} = \frac{4me^{-3\Delta}}{3\|\xi\|^2} \left[J_3 + \left(3\|\xi\| - \frac{4}{\|\xi\|} \right) E_2 \wedge E_3 \right]. \quad (2.11)$$

The supersymmetric configuration (2.1) with (2.3)–(2.11) solves the Bianchi identities and equations of motion (A.2) of $D = 11$ supergravity [12] (see also [23] for general statements about supersymmetry implying the equations of motion for G -structure solutions). In particular, it is straightforward to check that the four-form (2.10) is closed, using the differential relations (2.7)–(2.9). In fact, the two distinct contributions to the four-form can be checked to be separately closed.

3 Consistent truncation

We now turn to construct the consistent truncation of $D = 11$ supergravity [5] on the seven-dimensional geometries of [12] that were reviewed in section 2, down to minimal $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauged supergravity [6, 7]. Our conventions for these theories are specified in appendix A.

For that purpose, we propose the following KK ansatz:

$$g_{11} = e^{2\Delta} (g_4 + \hat{g}_7), \quad G_{(4)} = m \text{vol}_4 + \hat{F}_{(4)} - \alpha \wedge g\bar{F} - \beta \wedge g \star_4 \bar{F}. \quad (3.1)$$

The metric g_4 is a general $D = 4$ metric and vol_4 its corresponding volume form. Hats over \hat{g}_7 and $\hat{F}_{(4)}$ have been employed to signify a shift of the Reeb direction ξ by the $D = 4$ graviphoton \bar{A} . The latter is only expected to enter the KK ansatz by gauging these shifts, as in e.g. [1]. This motivates, from (2.3), the definition

$$\hat{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4} \|\xi\| (d\psi + \mathcal{A} - g\bar{A}). \quad (3.2)$$

Accordingly we have, from (2.5) and (2.10),

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{g}_7 &= g_{\text{SU}(2)} + \hat{E}_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2, \\ \hat{F}_{(4)} &= \frac{1}{\|\xi\|} \hat{E}_1 \wedge d \left(e^{3\Delta} \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1 \right) - m \frac{\sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2}}{\|\xi\|} J_1 \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

The graviphoton also enters the KK ansatz (3.1) through its field strength $\bar{F} = d\bar{A}$ and through the Hodge dual of the latter with respect to the four-dimensional metric g_4 . The constant g that appears in (3.1) and (3.2) is the gauge coupling of the $D = 4$ supergravity. Finally, α and β are two-forms on the internal seven-dimensional manifold to be determined.

When g_4 is set equal to the AdS₄ metric and the graviphoton is turned off, $\bar{A} = 0$, $\bar{F} = 0$, the $D = 11$ configuration (3.1) reduces to the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ class of solutions of [12]. In this case, the two-forms α , β drop out from the picture and do not play any role in the background geometry. More generally, though, the full configuration (3.1) with general $D = 4$ fields g_4 , \bar{A} subject to the field equations of $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ minimal supergravity, can still be forced to obey the field equations of $D = 11$ supergravity for suitable α and β . The strategy is to substitute (3.1) into the $D = 11$ field equations treating the linear, \bar{F} , $\star_4\bar{F}$, and quadratic, $\bar{F} \wedge \bar{F}$, $\star_4\bar{F} \wedge \bar{F}$, combinations of the $D = 4$ graviphoton field strength as independent quantities. Upon imposing the $D = 4$ field equations, a number of differential and algebraic equations for α and β are produced. Proposing a suitable ansatz for these two-forms in terms of the SU(2)-structure forms and using the torsion conditions (2.7)–(2.9), we can solve this system of equations and, thus, find the explicit consistent KK reduction.

Let us summarise, along these lines, the system of equations that α and β must obey for the truncation ansatz to be consistent. Further details on the consistency proof are relegated to appendix B.1. In our conventions, the $D = 11$ and $D = 4$ field equations take on the form (A.2) and (A.5). It is convenient to introduce the two-forms $\tilde{\alpha}$, $\tilde{\beta}$ containing the contributions to α , β with no legs along the gauged E_1 direction (see the appendix). Imposing the Bianchi identity for the undeformed four-form in (2.1), and the Bianchi and Maxwell equation for the $D = 4$ graviphoton, the Bianchi identity of the deformed four-form in (3.1) is satisfied provided the unknown forms obey the following constraints:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F} \wedge \bar{F} : \quad i_\xi \alpha &= 0, & \bar{F} : \quad \frac{1}{4} i_\xi F_{(4)} + d\tilde{\alpha} &= 0, \\ \star_4 \bar{F} \wedge \bar{F} : \quad i_\xi \beta &= 0, & \star_4 \bar{F} : \quad d\tilde{\beta} &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

These expressions arise in the $D = 11$ five-form $dG_{(4)} = 0$ wedged with the indicated $D = 4$ graviphoton contributions, and must be enforced to vanish separately for arbitrary \bar{F} . The constraints coming from the quadratic graviphoton contributions imply $\alpha = \tilde{\alpha}$, $\beta = \tilde{\beta}$. We will make use of these relations in the sequel to simplify the resulting expressions.

Proceeding similarly, we find the constraints imposed on α and β by the equation of motion for the $D = 11$ four-form. Assuming, again, that the undeformed four-form (2.1) satisfies the equation of motion and imposing the Bianchi and equation of motion for \bar{F} , the equation of motion for $G_{(4)}$ in (3.1) is satisfied provided the following relations hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F} \wedge \bar{F} : \quad \frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} i_\xi \star_7 \beta + \frac{1}{2} (\beta \wedge \beta - \alpha \wedge \alpha) &= 0, \\ \star_4 \bar{F} \wedge \bar{F} : \quad \frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} i_\xi \star_7 \alpha + \alpha \wedge \beta &= 0, \\ \bar{F} : \quad \frac{m}{8} \|\xi\| e^{3\Delta} J_3 \wedge J_3 \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3 - \frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} d\mathcal{A} \wedge i_\xi \star_7 \beta + \frac{1}{4} \hat{e} \wedge d(e^{3\Delta} i_\xi \star_7 \beta) + \alpha \wedge \hat{F}_{(4)} &= 0, \\ \star_4 \bar{F} : \quad \frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} d\mathcal{A} \wedge i_\xi \star_7 \alpha - \frac{1}{4} \hat{e} \wedge d(e^{3\Delta} i_\xi \star_7 \alpha) + \beta \wedge \hat{F}_{(4)} &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

with \hat{e} defined below (B.2). We have again indicated the linear or quadratic graviphoton combinations with which these expressions appear wedged in the $D = 11$ eight-form equation of motion for $G_{(4)}$.

Finally, we turn to the evaluation of the $D = 11$ Einstein equation on the configuration (3.1). Combining the Ricci tensor (B.8) and the r.h.s. (B.10) of the Einstein equation as given in (A.2), this yields the following three equations,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ric}_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{g^2}{32} \|\xi\|^2 \bar{F}_{\alpha\gamma} \bar{F}_{\beta}{}^{\gamma} - 9(\partial_a \Delta \partial^a \Delta + \nabla_a \nabla^a \Delta) \eta_{\alpha\beta} \\ = -e^{-6\Delta} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} m^2 \eta_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{g^2}{4} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \bar{F}_{\alpha\gamma} \bar{F}_{\beta}{}^{\gamma} + \frac{g^2}{24} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \bar{F}^2 (\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{g^2}{4} \bar{F}_{\gamma(\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta)}{}^{\gamma\mu\nu} \bar{F}_{\mu\nu} \alpha_{cd} \beta^{cd} + \frac{g^2}{24} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \bar{F}^{\mu\nu} \bar{F}^{\rho\sigma} \alpha_{cd} \beta^{cd} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\frac{g}{8} \|\xi\| \delta_{8b} \nabla_{\gamma} \bar{F}_{\alpha}{}^{\gamma} = 0, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ric}_{ab} + \frac{g^2}{64} \|\xi\|^2 \delta_{8a} \delta_{8b} \bar{F}_{\gamma\delta} \bar{F}^{\gamma\delta} + 9[\partial_a \Delta \partial_b \Delta - \nabla_a \nabla_b \Delta - (\partial_c \Delta \partial^c \Delta - \nabla_c \nabla^c \Delta) \\ = e^{-6\Delta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[F_{acde} F_b{}^{cde} - \frac{1}{12} \eta_{ab} F^2 \right] + \frac{g^2}{24} \bar{F}^2 [6(\alpha_{ac} \alpha_b{}^c - \beta_{ac} \beta_b{}^c) - \eta_{ab} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2)] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{g^2}{24} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \bar{F}^{\mu\nu} \bar{F}^{\rho\sigma} [3(\alpha_{ac} \beta_b{}^c + \beta_{ac} \alpha_b{}^c) - \eta_{ab} \alpha_{cd} \beta^{cd}] + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \eta_{ab} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

with $\alpha = 0, \dots, 3$ and $a = 4, \dots, 10$ external and internal tangent space indices related to the frame specified in footnote 1. Also, $\alpha^2 = \alpha_{ab} \alpha^{ab}$ and similarly for β^2 , F^2 and \bar{F}^2 . In (3.6) and (3.8), $\text{Ric}_{\alpha\beta}$ and Ric_{ab} are the Ricci tensors of g_4 and the undeformed g_7 metric. Expectedly, the only non-trivial mixed components, (3.7), of the Einstein equations arise in the direction (the 8-th in the notation of footnote 1) that is gauged. The resulting equation is automatically satisfied on the graviphoton's Maxwell equation (the second equation in (A.5)).

For suitably chosen α and β in terms of background $\text{SU}(2)$ -structure forms, equations (3.4)–(3.8) must be satisfied identically, and equation (3.6) must reduce to the $D = 4$ Einstein equation. As shown in appendix B.1, all these requirements are satisfied by setting

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1, \quad \beta = -\frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} (J_3 - \|\xi\| E_2 \wedge E_3). \quad (3.9)$$

The KK ansatz (3.1) is thus consistent, at the level of the bosonic field equations, when the two-form coefficients α , β are taken as in (3.9). Furthermore, consistency can be extended to include the fermions, as we now turn to discuss at the level of the supersymmetry variations of the gravitino. See appendix B.2 for further details.

We start by factorising the Majorana spinor parameter ϵ in terms of two $D = 4$ Weyl spinor parameters of positive chirality ψ_i^+ , $i = 1, 2$, and the Dirac spinors χ_i on the undeformed internal seven-dimensional space, formally as in [12],

$$\epsilon = \psi_i^+ \otimes e^{\Delta/2} \chi_i + (\psi_i^+)^c \otimes e^{\Delta/2} \chi_i^c. \quad (3.10)$$

The sum here extends over $i = 1, 2$, and the factors of $e^{\Delta/2}$ have been chosen, as in [12], for convenience. The only difference with respect to [12] is that the parameters ψ_i^+ in (3.10) are no longer subject to the AdS₄ Killing spinor equations. Next, we plug the KK ansatz (3.1) with (3.9) into the $D = 11$ gravitino variation (A.3), written in the basis (A.11) for the $D = 11$ Dirac matrices in terms of their four-, ρ_α , and seven-dimensional, γ_a , counterparts. Then, we address the internal and external gravitino variations separately.

A long calculation, summarised in appendix B.2, shows that the internal gravitino variations vanish identically provided the following projections,

$$\left[\|\xi\| (3\gamma^8 + i\gamma^{910}) + \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} (\gamma^{46} - \gamma^{57}) - i(\gamma^{45} + \gamma^{67}) \right] \chi_i = 0, \quad (3.11)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (\gamma^{46} + \gamma^{57})\chi_i &= 0, & (\gamma^{45} - \gamma^{67})\chi_i &= 0, \\ \left[-\sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} \gamma^{46} + i(\gamma^{45} + \|\xi\| \gamma^{910}) \right] \chi_i &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

are imposed on the internal spinors χ_i . These projections, however, add nothing new: they follow from the undeformed Killing spinor equations (2.2) of the undeformed geometry. This is best seen by sandwiching (3.11), (3.12) with the conjugate spinors $\bar{\chi}_j$: the resulting constraints are identically satisfied by the spinor bilinears that defined the undeformed SU(2)-structure. The internal gravitino variations are thus automatically satisfied for the general class of solutions (3.1), using only the restrictions that characterise the AdS₄ solutions (2.1).

The calculation of the external gravitino variations proceeds similarly. Together with (3.11), (3.12), the following projection must be imposed:

$$i\gamma^{45}\chi_i = -\epsilon_{ij}\chi_j^c. \quad (3.13)$$

This, like (3.11), (3.12), is still compatible with the original Killing spinor equations (2.2) of the undeformed geometry, as argued in appendix B.2, and does not reduce the amount of supersymmetry or constrain the undeformed geometry further. The calculation allows one to read off the consistent embedding of the $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gravitini $\psi_{i\mu}^+$, $i = 1, 2$, into its $D = 11$ counterpart Ψ_M , for $M = \mu$:

$$\Psi_\mu = \psi_{i\mu}^+ \otimes e^{\Delta/2} \chi_i + (\psi_{i\mu}^+)^c \otimes e^{\Delta/2} \chi_i^c, \quad (3.14)$$

with sum over i . Using (3.14), the external components of the $D = 11$ gravitino variation (A.2) finally reduce to their $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ counterparts, (A.6).

To summarise, any solution of minimal $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauged supergravity gives rise to a class of solutions of $D = 11$ supergravity of the form

$$g_{11} = e^{2\Delta} (g_4 + \hat{g}_7), \quad (3.15)$$

$$G_{(4)} = m \text{vol}_4 + \hat{F}_{(4)} + \frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1 \wedge g\bar{F} + \frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} (J_3 - \|\xi\| E_2 \wedge E_3) \wedge g \star_4 \bar{F},$$

with \hat{g}_7 , $\hat{F}_{(4)}$ defined in (3.3), upon uplift on the class of seven-dimensional geometries [12] reviewed in section 2. The uplift preserves supersymmetry if originally present in $D = 4$.

The general class of solutions (3.15) is completely specified by the $D = 4$ supergravity fields and the same $SU(2)$ -structure that characterises the background AdS_4 class of solutions (2.1) of [12]. The free lunch promised by [1] is now served.

4 Discussion

It is interesting to determine how our KK truncation ansatz adapts itself to various particular cases of the general geometries of [12]. In the purely magnetic flux case, the geometries [12] reduce, by appropriately taking the $m = 0$ limit, to the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ class of geometries describing M5-branes wrapped on internal SLAG 3-cycles described in [11]. Accordingly, our consistent truncation reduces to the one considered in section 3 of [1]. The purely electric, Freund-Rubin class of solutions with Sasaki-Einstein internal space [10] is not directly obtainable from the generic class that we have been using since, as the authors [12] discuss, this geometry is attained for a different choice of internal spinors χ_i . In any case, a consistent truncation to $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity can be also obtained in this case [1, 8].

More interestingly, a subcase of the general class of configurations of [12] was also studied in that reference, where the vector ∂_τ along the coordinate τ becomes an isometry of the internal metric g_7 . This vector can never become a symmetry of $F_{(4)}$, though, unlike the Reeb vector $\xi = 4\partial_\psi$, which preserves the entire $D = 11$ configuration. Let us particularise our general consistent truncation of section 3 to this concrete class of solutions. Following [12], we rescale the coordinate ρ by a constant factor as $r \equiv \frac{6}{m}\rho$, for convenience, and introduce a function $f(r)$ such that

$$J_I = \frac{m}{24} e^{-3\Delta} f(r) \mathbb{J}_I, \quad I = 1, 2, 3, \quad (1 + r^2)(d\tau + \mathcal{A}) = f(r)(d\tau + A_{KE}), \quad (4.1)$$

where the one-form A_{KE} and the triplet of two-forms \mathbb{J}_I are r -independent and defined on the four-dimensional space with metric $g_{SU(2)}$. The latter becomes, up to an overall r -dependent factor (see (4.5)), a Kähler-Einstein metric g_{KE} with canonical normalisation $\text{Ric}_{KE} = 6 g_{KE}$. The torsion conditions (2.7)–(2.9) reduce to

$$dA_{KE} = 2\mathbb{J}_3, \quad d(\mathbb{J}_1 + i\mathbb{J}_2) = 3i(\mathbb{J}_1 + i\mathbb{J}_2) \wedge (d\tau + A_{KE}), \quad (4.2)$$

together with the following set of ordinary differential equations (ODEs) for $f(r)$,

$$f' = -\frac{1}{2} r \Omega^2 f, \quad \frac{(r\Omega' - r^2\Omega^3)f}{\sqrt{1 + (1 + r^2)\Omega^2}} = -3, \quad (4.3)$$

where a prime denotes derivative with respect to r . The function $\Omega(r)$ equals $\alpha(r)$ in [12] and is introduced, for convenience, as a substitute of the warp factor. The latter can be reobtained as $e^{6\Delta} = \left(\frac{m}{6}\right)^2 (1 + r^2 + \Omega^{-2})$. The first equation in (4.2) signals the two-form \mathbb{J}_3 as the Kähler-Einstein form and A_{KE} as a potential for it. Finally, the one-forms (2.3) become, using (2.4),

$$E_1 = \frac{\Omega\sqrt{1 + r^2}}{4\sqrt{1 + (1 + r^2)\Omega^2}} \left[d\psi - d\tau + \frac{f}{1 + r^2}(d\tau + A_{KE}) \right], \quad (4.4)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{4} \Omega dr, \quad E_3 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{r \Omega f}{\sqrt{1 + r^2}} (d\tau + A_{KE}).$$

Bringing these definitions to the general consistent truncation formulae of section 3, we can obtain the consistent truncation corresponding to the subclass of geometries where ∂_τ is Killing. After some calculation, we find that the KK ansatz becomes²

$$g_{11} = e^{2\Delta} \left\{ g_4 + \frac{\Omega f}{4\sqrt{1+(1+r^2)\Omega^2}} g_{\text{KE}} + \frac{\Omega^2}{16} \left[dr^2 + \frac{r^2 f^2}{1+r^2} (d\tau + A_{\text{KE}})^2 + \frac{1+r^2}{1+(1+r^2)\Omega^2} \left(D\psi - d\tau + \frac{f}{1+r^2} (d\tau + A_{\text{KE}}) \right)^2 \right] \right\}, \quad (4.5)$$

$$\hat{F}_{(4)} = h_1(r)(D\psi - d\tau) \wedge dr \wedge \mathbb{J}_1 + h_2(r)(D\psi - d\tau) \wedge (d\tau + A_{\text{KE}}) \wedge \mathbb{J}_2 + h_3(r)(d\tau + A_{\text{KE}}) \wedge dr \wedge \mathbb{J}_1 - \alpha \wedge g\bar{F} - \beta \wedge g \star_4 \bar{F}, \quad (4.6)$$

where we have defined the following shorthand functions of r

$$h_1(r) = \frac{m^2}{3^2 \cdot 2^6} (\Omega^{-1} e^{-3\Delta} f)', \quad h_2(r) = -\frac{m^2}{3 \cdot 2^6} (\Omega^{-1} e^{-3\Delta} f), \quad (4.7)$$

$$h_3(r) = \frac{m^2}{3^2 \cdot 2^7} \frac{f}{1+r^2} \left[2 (\Omega^{-1} e^{-3\Delta} f)' - 3r \Omega^2 (\Omega^{-1} e^{-3\Delta} f) \right].$$

The $D = 11$ metric g_{11} depends on the $D = 4$ metric g_4 , explicitly, and on the $D = 4$ graviphoton \bar{A} through the gauge covariant derivative $D\psi = d\psi - g\bar{A}$. The latter also enters the $D = 11$ four-form (4.6) through its field strength \bar{F} and its Hodge dual. These contributions are wedged with internal forms α, β which now read, from (3.9),

$$\alpha = -\frac{m^2}{576} (\Omega^{-1} e^{-3\Delta} f) \mathbb{J}_1, \quad \beta = -\frac{mf}{96} \left[\mathbb{J}_3 - \frac{1}{4} r \Omega^2 dr \wedge (d\tau + A_{\text{KE}}) \right]. \quad (4.8)$$

Explicit instances in this subclass of geometries are obtained for each solution $f(r)$ of the ODE system (4.3). Then, (4.5)–(4.8) define the corresponding consistent truncation. Two such solutions of (4.3) were discussed in [12]. The first one, analytic, is obtained by setting [12]

$$f(r) = 3 \left(2 - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \quad \Omega(r) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}r - r^2}}, \quad (4.9)$$

with $r \in [0, 2\sqrt{2}]$. This reproduces the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS₄ solution first obtained by Corrado, Pilch and Warner (CPW) [24]. Together with Ntokos, we recently obtained a consistent truncation of $D = 11$ supergravity on the CPW solution to minimal $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity using other methods [25]. Now, we can reproduce that result from these expressions. Using the explicit functions (4.9), fixing the Freund-Rubin coefficient as $m = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} g^{-3}$, and identifying the internal background geometry quantities here and in [25] as

$$r_{\text{here}} = 2\sqrt{2} \sin^2 \alpha_{\text{there}}, \quad (d\psi - d\tau)_{\text{here}} = -2 d\psi'_{\text{there}}, \quad (d\tau + A_{\text{KE}})_{\text{here}} = \boldsymbol{\eta}'_{\text{there}},$$

$$\mathbb{J}_{3\text{here}} = \boldsymbol{J}'_{\text{there}}, \quad (\mathbb{J}_1 + i\mathbb{J}_2)_{\text{here}} = \boldsymbol{\Omega}'_{\text{there}}, \quad (4.10)$$

²When the $D = 4$ supergravity fields are turned off, the metric (4.5) agrees, up to a straightforward redefinition of ψ , with (4.13) of [12]. However, the background four-form (4.6) seems to disagree with their (4.14).

the consistent embedding (4.5), (4.6) above perfectly matches (3.27), (3.30) of [25]. In the latter reference, the consistency of the embedding was guaranteed by construction but, for further reassurance, the Bianchi identities and equation of motion of the $D = 11$ four-form field strength were verified to indeed check out. In this paper, we extend the verification of consistency by a re-check of the four-form field equations using G -structure technology, and by additional consistency checks at the level of the Einstein equation and the gravitino supersymmetry variations. Incidentally, these provide extra checks on the $\mathcal{N} = 8$ consistent truncations formulae of [26].

A second, numerical, solution to the ODE system (4.3) was obtained in [12] (see also [27]). This AdS_4 solution was argued [12] to dominate holographically the low-energy physics of a relevant deformation of the ABJM [28] field theory defined on a stack of planar M2-branes, which is cubic in the adjoint $\mathcal{N} = 2$ chiral fields. Its physical role is thus similar to the CPW solution, which is related to an analogue, quadratic, deformation in the chirals. Associated to this background solution there also exists a consistent truncation to minimal $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity. It is obtained by bringing the corresponding solution $f(r)$ of (4.3) to (4.5)–(4.8).

As a concluding remark, it is interesting to note that our results bring together in $D = 11$ the separate classification efforts of [29, 30] and [12]. The supersymmetric solutions of $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ minimal gauged supergravity were classified in [29, 30]. By the consistency of our uplift, any such $D = 4$ solution can be fibred over any of the seven-dimensional manifolds of [12] to produce, via (3.15), a supersymmetric solution of $D = 11$ supergravity.

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A Conventions

We follow the conventions of [12] for $D = 11$ supergravity [5]. The bosonic field content includes the metric g_{MN} , $M = 0, \dots, 10$, and a three-form potential $A_{(3)}$ with four-form field strength $G_{(4)} = dA_{(3)}$. The bosonic Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L}_{11} = R \text{vol}_{11} - \frac{1}{2} G_{(4)} \wedge \star_{11} G_{(4)} - \frac{1}{6} A_{(3)} \wedge G_{(4)} \wedge G_{(4)}, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

and the field equations

$$\begin{aligned} dG_{(4)} &= 0, \\ d\star_{11}G_{(4)} + \frac{1}{2}G_{(4)} \wedge G_{(4)} &= 0, \\ R_{MN} - \frac{1}{12} \left[G_{MPQR}G_N{}^{PQR} - \frac{1}{12}G^2g_{MN} \right] &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

The first relation here is the Bianchi identity for $G_{(4)}$, and the other two are the equations of motion that follow from the Lagrangian (A.1). The full action is invariant under local supersymmetry. The gravitino variation reads

$$\delta_\epsilon \Psi_M = \nabla_M \epsilon + \frac{1}{288} (\Gamma_M^{SPQR} - 8\delta_M^S \Gamma^{PQR}) G_{SPQR} \epsilon = 0, \quad (\text{A.3})$$

where ϵ is Majorana and $\Gamma^{A_1 \dots A_n}$ are the Dirac matrices and their antisymmetrised products. In (A.3), they appear contracted with a local frame.

The bosonic sector of pure $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity [6, 7] includes the metric, $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu}$, $\mu = 0, \dots, 3$, and a gauge field \bar{A} , the graviphoton, with field strength $\bar{F} = d\bar{A}$. The gauged supergravity has a cosmological constant related to the coupling constant g that couples \bar{A} to the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gravitini. In our conventions, the bosonic Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{R} \overline{\text{vol}}_4 - \frac{1}{2} \bar{F} \wedge \bar{\star}_4 \bar{F} + 6g^2 \overline{\text{vol}}_4, \quad (\text{A.4})$$

and the field equations

$$d\bar{F} = 0, \quad d\bar{\star}_4 \bar{F} = 0, \quad \bar{R}_{\mu\nu} = -3g^2 \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\bar{F}_{\mu\sigma} \bar{F}_\nu{}^\sigma - \frac{1}{4} \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} \bar{F}_{\rho\sigma} \bar{F}^{\rho\sigma} \right). \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Again, the first relation here is the Bianchi identity for \bar{F} , and the other two are the equations of motion that follow from the Lagrangian (A.4). The theory has two Weyl gravitini, $\psi_{i\mu}^+$. Their variation under supersymmetry is

$$\delta \psi_{i\mu}^+ = \nabla_\mu \psi_i^+ + \frac{ig}{2} \epsilon_{ij} \bar{A}_\mu \psi_j^+ - \frac{g}{2} \bar{\rho}_\mu (\psi_i^+)^c + \frac{g^2}{32} \bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon} \bar{\rho}^{\delta\epsilon} \bar{\rho}_\mu \epsilon_{ij} (\psi_j^+)^c, \quad (\text{A.6})$$

for a Weyl spinor parameter ψ_i^+ and $\bar{\rho}_\mu$ associated to a local frame for \bar{g}_4 .

The $D = 11$, $D = 4$ and $D = 7$ Dirac matrices, Γ_A , $A = 0, \dots, 10$, ρ_α , $\alpha = 0, \dots, 3$, and γ_a , $a = 4, \dots, 10$, satisfy the Clifford algebras

$$\{\Gamma_A, \Gamma_B\} = 2\eta_{AB}, \quad \{\rho_\alpha, \rho_\beta\} = 2\eta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad \{\gamma_a, \gamma_b\} = 2\delta_{ab}, \quad (\text{A.7})$$

with η_{AB} , $\eta_{\alpha\beta}$ the corresponding mostly plus Minkowski metric and δ_{ab} the Euclidean metric, and

$$\Gamma_0 \dots \Gamma_{10} = 1, \quad \rho_5 = i\rho_0\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3. \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Some useful relations obeyed by the $D = 4$ Dirac matrices are

$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \rho^\delta = -i\rho_{\alpha\beta\gamma\rho_5}, \quad \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \rho^{\gamma\delta} = -2i\rho_{\alpha\beta\rho_5}, \quad \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \rho^{\beta\gamma\delta} = 6i\rho_{\alpha\rho_5}, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

and

$$\rho_\alpha{}^{\delta\epsilon} = \rho^\delta{}^\epsilon \rho_\alpha - 2\rho^{[\delta} \delta_{\alpha}^{\epsilon]}. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

Finally, we use a convenient basis for the $D = 11$ Dirac matrices whereby

$$\Gamma_\alpha = \rho_\alpha \otimes \mathbf{1}, \quad \Gamma_a = \rho_5 \otimes \gamma_a. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

B Consistency proof

B.1 Equations of motion

Assuming that the background geometry (2.1) satisfies the $D = 11$ field equations (A.2) and imposing their $D = 4$ counterparts (A.5), the KK ansatz (3.1) also solves the $D = 11$ field equations provided the unknown forms α , β on the background geometry obey the restrictions (3.4)–(3.8). Equation (3.6) must in turn yield the $D = 4$ Einstein equation. Let us derive these equations and show that α and β given in (3.9) solve them.

In order to do this, it is convenient to split the hatted form $\hat{F}_{(4)}$ in (3.3) into a background contribution, $F_{(4)}$ in (2.1), plus a $D = 4$ graviphoton contribution using $i_\xi E_1 = \|\xi\|$:

$$\hat{F}_{(4)} = F_{(4)} - \frac{g}{4} \bar{A} \wedge i_\xi F_{(4)}. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

The unknown forms α and β can be similarly split. For calculational purposes, however, it is more convenient to sweep the $\|\xi\|$ factors under the rug and write

$$\alpha = \hat{e} \wedge i_{\hat{e}^*} \alpha + \tilde{\alpha}, \quad \beta = \hat{e} \wedge i_{\hat{e}^*} \beta + \tilde{\beta}, \quad \text{with } i_{\hat{e}^*} \tilde{\alpha} = i_{\hat{e}^*} \tilde{\beta} = 0, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where $\hat{e} \equiv d\psi + \mathcal{A} - g\bar{A}$ and \hat{e}^* is the dual vector such that $i_{\hat{e}^*} \hat{e} = 1$. We thus have

$$d\alpha = (d\mathcal{A} - g\bar{F}) \wedge i_{\hat{e}^*} \alpha - \hat{e} \wedge d i_{\hat{e}^*} \alpha + d\tilde{\alpha}, \quad (\text{B.3})$$

and similarly for $d\beta$. With these definitions, it is now straightforward to see that $G_{(4)}$ in (3.1) obeys

$$\begin{aligned} dG_{(4)} = & -\frac{g}{4} \bar{F} \wedge i_\xi F_{(4)} - \frac{g}{4} \bar{A} \wedge d i_\xi F_{(4)} - g\bar{F} \wedge [(d\mathcal{A} - g\bar{F}) \wedge i_{\hat{e}^*} \alpha - \hat{e} \wedge d i_{\hat{e}^*} \alpha + d\tilde{\alpha}] \\ & - g \star_4 \bar{F} \wedge [(d\mathcal{A} - g\bar{F}) \wedge i_{\hat{e}^*} \beta - \hat{e} \wedge d i_{\hat{e}^*} \beta + d\tilde{\beta}], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

on the $D = 4$ field equations (A.5) for \bar{F} . Imposing $dG_{(4)} = 0$ and requiring that the terms linear and quadratic in \bar{F} and $\star_4 \bar{F}$ separately vanish, we arrive at (3.4). These equations imply $\alpha = \tilde{\alpha}$, $\beta = \tilde{\beta}$, which we set henceforth.

We next move on to the four-form equation of motion. We fix the orientation such that $\text{vol}_{11} = e^{11\Delta} \text{vol}_4 \wedge \text{vol}_7$, with $\text{vol}_4 = e^0 \wedge e^1 \wedge e^2 \wedge e^3$ and [12]

$$\text{vol}_7 = -e^4 \wedge \dots \wedge e^{10} = -E_1 \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3 \wedge \text{vol}(g_{\text{SU}(2)}), \quad (\text{B.5})$$

in terms of the frame introduced in footnote 1. In the following, the Hodge operators \star_{11} , \star_4 , \star_7 are understood to be associated to the volume forms corresponding to g_{11} , g_4 and g_7 , with g_4 the metric in (3.1) and g_7 as in the vacuum solution. With these conventions, using the torsion conditions (2.7)–(2.9) and the $D = 4$ field equations (A.5) of the graviphoton, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} d\star_{11} G_{(4)} = & \text{vol}_4 \wedge d(e^{3\Delta} \star_7 F_{(4)}) - g\bar{F} \wedge \left(\frac{m}{4} \|\xi\| e^{3\Delta} \text{vol}(g_{\text{SU}(2)}) \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3 \right) \\ & - \frac{g}{4} \star_4 \bar{F} \wedge [(d\mathcal{A} - g\bar{F}) e^{3\Delta} \wedge i_\xi \star_7 \alpha - \hat{e} \wedge d(e^{3\Delta} \wedge i_\xi \star_7 \alpha)] \\ & + \frac{g}{4} \bar{F} \wedge [(d\mathcal{A} - g\bar{F}) e^{3\Delta} \wedge i_\xi \star_7 \beta - \hat{e} \wedge d(e^{3\Delta} \wedge i_\xi \star_7 \beta)]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.6})$$

We also find

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{(4)} \wedge G_{(4)} &= 2m \text{vol}_4 \wedge F_{(4)} - 2g \hat{F}_{(4)} \wedge (\bar{F} \wedge \alpha + \star_4 \bar{F} \wedge \beta) \\
 &\quad + 2g^2 \bar{F} \wedge \star_4 \bar{F} \wedge \alpha \wedge \beta + g^2 \bar{F} \wedge \bar{F} \wedge (\alpha \wedge \alpha - \beta \wedge \beta).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{B.7}$$

Putting (B.6) and (B.7) together, we obtain the set of equations in (3.5).

Finally, we deal with the Einstein equation. In a frame $\{\tilde{e}^A\}$ for the metric in (3.1), $g_{11} = \eta_{AB} \tilde{e}^A \otimes \tilde{e}^B$, we obtain the following components of the Ricci tensor:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{\text{Ric}}_{\alpha\beta} &= e^{-2\Delta} \left\{ \text{Ric}_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{g^2}{32} \|\xi\|^2 \bar{F}_{\alpha\gamma} \bar{F}_{\beta}{}^\gamma - 9(\partial_a \Delta \partial^a \Delta + \nabla_a \nabla^a \Delta) \eta_{\alpha\beta} \right\}, \\
 \tilde{\text{Ric}}_{ab} &= e^{-2\Delta} \left\{ -\frac{g}{8} \|\xi\| \delta_{8b} \nabla_\gamma \bar{F}_\alpha{}^\gamma \right\}, \\
 \tilde{\text{Ric}}_{ab} &= e^{-2\Delta} \left\{ \text{Ric}_{ab} + \frac{g^2}{64} \|\xi\|^2 \delta_{8a} \delta_{8b} \bar{F}_{\gamma\delta} \bar{F}^{\gamma\delta} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 9[\partial_a \Delta \partial_b \Delta - \nabla_a \nabla_b \Delta - (\partial_c \Delta \partial^c \Delta - \nabla_c \nabla^c \Delta) \delta_{ab}] \right\},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{B.8}$$

where we have split the global indices $A = (\alpha, a)$ with $\alpha = 0, \dots, 3$ and $a = 4, \dots, 10$. In these expressions, $\text{Ric}_{\alpha\beta}$ and Ric_{ab} are the external and internal Ricci tensors in tangent space. In the same frame, the components of the four-form in (3.1) can be read off to be

$$G_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = m e^{-4\Delta} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}, \quad G_{abcd} = e^{-4\Delta} F_{abcd}, \quad G_{\alpha\beta ab} = -g e^{-4\Delta} \left[\bar{F}_{\alpha\beta} \alpha_{ab} + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \bar{F}^{\gamma\delta} \beta_{ab} \right],
 \tag{B.9}$$

with $\epsilon_{0123} = 1$. The tangent space components, $T_{AB} \equiv \frac{1}{12} (G_{ACDE} G_B{}^{CDE} - \frac{1}{12} \eta_{AB} G^2)$, where $T = T_{AB} \tilde{e}^A \otimes \tilde{e}^B$, of the right-hand-side of the Einstein equation are thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{8\Delta} T_{\alpha\beta} &= -\frac{1}{3} m^2 \eta_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{g^2}{4} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \bar{F}_{\alpha\gamma} \bar{F}_\beta{}^\gamma - \frac{g^2}{24} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \bar{F}^2 (\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2) \\
 &\quad - \frac{g^2}{4} \bar{F}_{\gamma(\alpha} \epsilon_{\beta)}{}^{\gamma\mu\nu} \bar{F}_{\mu\nu} \alpha_{cd} \beta^{cd} - \frac{g^2}{24} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \bar{F}^{\mu\nu} \bar{F}^{\rho\sigma} \alpha_{cd} \beta^{cd}, \\
 e^{8\Delta} T_{ab} &= 0, \\
 e^{8\Delta} T_{ab} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[F_{acde} F_b{}^{cde} - \frac{1}{12} \eta_{ab} F^2 \right] + \frac{g^2}{24} \bar{F}^2 \left[6(\alpha_{ac} \alpha_b{}^c - \beta_{ac} \beta_b{}^c) - \eta_{ab} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{g^2}{24} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \bar{F}^{\mu\nu} \bar{F}^{\rho\sigma} \left[3(\alpha_{ac} \beta_b{}^c + \beta_{ac} \alpha_b{}^c) - \eta_{ab} \alpha_{cd} \beta^{cd} \right] + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \eta_{ab}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{B.10}$$

Equating (B.8) and (B.10) we obtain equations (3.6)–(3.8) of the main text.

We have thus shown that the system of equations (3.4)–(3.8) is equivalent to the $D = 11$ Bianchi identities and equations of motion (A.2) evaluated on the KK ansatz (3.1), when the $D = 4$ graviphoton's field equations in (A.5) are imposed. Let us now verify that α and β given in (3.9) solve these equations and that, for this choice, (3.6) reduces to the $D = 4$ Einstein equation written in (A.5). The contribution in (3.4) that is linear in \bar{F} , combined with the fact that $\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha$, implies $d\alpha = -\frac{1}{4} i_\xi F_{(4)} = -\frac{1}{4} d(e^{3\Delta} \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1)$, where we have used (2.10) to compute the inner product with ξ . Thus,

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{4} e^{3\Delta} \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1 + \delta,
 \tag{B.11}$$

for a closed two-form δ . As for β , we see from the torsion condition (2.7) that a natural ansatz for it that is free from legs along E^1 and is closed (in fact, exact), is

$$\beta = k e^{3\Delta} (J_3 - \|\xi\| E_2 \wedge E_3) , \quad (\text{B.12})$$

for some constant k . The forms α , β in (B.11), (B.12) solve, for all δ and k , the conditions (3.4) coming from the $D = 11$ Bianchi identity.

The four-form equations of motion, (3.5), fix δ and k . First, the seven-dimensional Hodge duals of (B.11), (B.12) need to be worked out. We get

$$\begin{aligned} i_\xi \star_7 \alpha &= \frac{\|\xi\|}{4} e^{3\Delta} \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1 \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3 + i_\xi \star_7 \delta , \\ i_\xi \star_7 \beta &= -k \|\xi\| e^{3\Delta} (E_2 \wedge E_3 - \|\xi\| J_3) \wedge J_3 . \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.13})$$

Using (B.11)–(B.13), and (2.11) for $d\mathcal{A}$, the set of equations (3.5) becomes, after some rearrangement,

$$e^{6\Delta} \left\{ \frac{k\|\xi\|}{4} (1 + 4k) J_3 \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3 + \left[\frac{\|\xi\|^2}{32} (1 + 4k) + \frac{1}{2} \left(k^2 - \frac{1}{16} \right) \right] J_1 \wedge J_1 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \delta \wedge \left(\delta - \frac{1}{2} e^{3\Delta} \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1 \right) \right\} = 0 , \quad (\text{B.14})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{4} \left(k + \frac{1}{4} \right) e^{6\Delta} \|\xi\| \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} J_1 \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3 \\ &+ e^{3\Delta} \left[\frac{1}{4} i_\xi \star_7 \delta + k (J_3 - \|\xi\| E_2 \wedge E_3) \wedge \delta \right] = 0 , \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.15})$$

$$\begin{aligned} m e^{3\Delta} \left[-\|\xi\| \left(\frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \right) + \frac{1}{\|\xi\|} \left(k + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] J_3 \wedge J_3 \wedge E_2 \wedge E_3 - \delta \wedge \hat{F}_{(4)} \\ - \frac{1}{8} \left(k + \frac{1}{4} \right) \hat{e} \wedge d[e^{6\Delta} (1 - \|\xi\|^2) J_1 \wedge J_1] = 0 , \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.16})$$

$$\frac{m}{3\|\xi\|^2} i_\xi \star_7 \delta \wedge \left[J_3 + \left(3\|\xi\| - \frac{4}{\|\xi\|} \right) E_2 \wedge E_3 \right] - \frac{1}{4} \hat{e} \wedge d(e^{3\Delta} i_\xi \star_7 \delta) = 0 . \quad (\text{B.17})$$

It is now easy to see that all these equations are satisfied for the (very possibly, unique) choice

$$\delta = 0 , \quad k = -\frac{1}{4} . \quad (\text{B.18})$$

The expressions (3.9) for α and β that we brought to the main text correspond to (B.11), (B.12) with (B.18). At this point we have shown that α and β thus defined solve the equations (3.4), (3.5) implied by the Bianchi identity and equation of motion for the $D = 11$ four-form. Let us see that these are also compatible with the restrictions (3.6), (3.8) implied by the $D = 11$ Einstein equation. These equations can be further simplified by noting the following relation between m , Δ and the AdS₄ cosmological constant:

$$9(\partial_a \Delta \partial^a \Delta + \nabla_a \nabla^a \Delta) - \frac{1}{3} e^{-6\Delta} m^2 = -12 . \quad (\text{B.19})$$

Next, reading off the tangent space components of α , β in (3.9), we can compute the following contractions

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{ac}\beta_b{}^c &= -\frac{1}{16}\sqrt{1-\|\xi\|^2}e^{6\Delta}\left[\delta_a^6\delta_b^5-\delta_a^7\delta_b^4+\delta_a^4\delta_b^7-\delta_a^5\delta_b^6\right], \\ \alpha_{ac}\alpha^{bc} &= \frac{1}{16}(1-\|\xi\|^2)e^{6\Delta}\left[\delta_a^4\delta_4^b+\delta_a^5\delta_5^b+\delta_a^6\delta_6^b+\delta_a^7\delta_7^b\right], \\ \beta_{ac}\beta^{bc} &= \frac{1}{16}e^{6\Delta}\left[\delta_a^4\delta_4^b+\delta_a^5\delta_5^b+\delta_a^6\delta_6^b+\delta_a^7\delta_7^b+\|\xi\|^2(\delta_a^9\delta_9^b+\delta_a^{10}\delta_{10}^b)\right].\end{aligned}\tag{B.20}$$

Using these expressions, and assuming that the undeformed internal Einstein equations hold, we find that the internal components (3.8) of the Einstein equation vanish automatically for all values of the graviphoton \bar{F} . Similarly, the external components (3.6) of the $D = 11$ Einstein equation become

$$\text{Ric}_{\alpha\beta} + 12\eta_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{g^2}{8}\left(\bar{F}_{\alpha\gamma}\bar{F}_\beta{}^\gamma - \frac{1}{4}\eta_{\alpha\beta}\bar{F}^2\right).\tag{B.21}$$

This coincides with the Einstein equation that derives from the $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gauged supergravity Lagrangian after a rescaling,

$$\bar{g}_4 = 4g^{-2}g_4,\tag{B.22}$$

of the four-dimensional metric.

B.2 Supersymmetry

The internal components of the $D = 11$ gravitino variation (A.3) under supersymmetry identically vanish on the KK ansatz (3.1), and the external components reduce to the supersymmetry variations for the $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ gravitino, (A.6).

Let us first address the internal components. Using the gamma matrix decomposition (A.11) and the $G_{(4)}$ components (B.9), some calculation allows us to write

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\Psi_a &= \delta^0\Psi_a - g e^{-\Delta/2}\left\{\bar{F}_{\beta\gamma}(\rho^{\beta\gamma}\otimes\mathbf{1})\left[-\frac{1}{8}k_a\psi_i^+\otimes\chi_i - \frac{1}{8}k_a(\psi_i^+)^c\otimes\chi_i^c\right.\right. \\ &\quad + \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{48}\alpha_{de}\psi_i^+\otimes\gamma_a{}^{de}\chi_i - \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{48}\alpha_{de}(\psi_i^+)^c\otimes\gamma_a{}^{de}\chi_i^c \\ &\quad \left.- \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{12}\alpha_{ae}\psi_i^+\otimes\gamma^e\chi_i + \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{12}\alpha_{ae}(\psi_i^+)^c\otimes\gamma^e\chi_i^c\right] \\ &\quad + \bar{F}_{\beta\gamma}^*(\rho^{\beta\gamma}\otimes\mathbf{1})\left[\frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{48}\beta_{de}\psi_i^+\otimes\gamma_a{}^{de}\chi_i - \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{48}\beta_{de}(\psi_i^+)^c\otimes\gamma_a{}^{de}\chi_i^c\right. \\ &\quad \left.- \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{12}\beta_{ae}\psi_i^+\otimes\gamma^e\chi_i + \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{12}\beta_{ae}(\psi_i^+)^c\otimes\gamma^e\chi_i^c\right]\left.\right\},\end{aligned}\tag{B.23}$$

where we have defined $\bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon}^* \equiv \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{\delta\epsilon\kappa\lambda}\bar{F}^{\kappa\lambda}$ and $k_a = \frac{1}{4}\xi_a = \frac{1}{4}\|\xi\|\delta_{a8}$. Here, $\delta^0\Psi_a$ is the tensor product of ψ_i^+ with the left-hand-side of the first equation in (2.2), and thus vanishes. Using

the Clifford relations (A.9), equation (B.23) can be further simplified into

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta\Psi_a = & -g e^{-\Delta/2} \bar{F}_{\beta\gamma} (\rho^{\beta\gamma} \otimes \mathbf{1}) \left[-\frac{1}{8} k_a \psi_i^+ \otimes \chi_i - \frac{1}{8} k_a (\psi_i^+)^c \otimes \chi_i^c \right. \\
 & + \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{48} \alpha_{de} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma_a{}^{de} \chi_i - \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{48} \alpha_{de} (\psi_i^+)^c \otimes \gamma_a{}^{de} \chi_i^c \\
 & - \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{12} \alpha_{ae} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma^e \chi_i + \frac{e^{-3\Delta}}{12} \alpha_{ae} (\psi_i^+)^c \otimes \gamma^e \chi_i^c \\
 & - \frac{ie^{-3\Delta}}{48} \beta_{de} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma_a{}^{de} \chi_i - \frac{ie^{-3\Delta}}{48} \beta_{de} (\psi_i^+)^c \otimes \gamma_a{}^{de} \chi_i^c \\
 & \left. + \frac{ie^{-3\Delta}}{12} \beta_{ae} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma^e \chi_i + \frac{ie^{-3\Delta}}{12} \beta_{ae} (\psi_i^+)^c \otimes \gamma^e \chi_i^c \right]. \tag{B.24}
 \end{aligned}$$

Acting with $P_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{1} \pm \rho_5) \otimes \mathbf{1}$, we get that $\delta\Psi_a = 0$ if, and only if, the following projection holds,

$$\left(-6k_a + e^{-3\Delta} (\alpha_{de} - i\beta_{de}) (\gamma_a{}^{de} - 4\delta_a^d \gamma^e) \right) \chi_i = 0, \tag{B.25}$$

independently for $i = 1, 2$. Introducing the explicit expressions (3.9) for α and β , some algebra allows us to massage the relation (B.25), for $a = 8$, into (3.11) and, for $a \neq 8$, into (3.12) of the main text. These projections can be checked to be fully compatible with the SU(2)-structure that defines the background geometry, without giving independent restrictions on the Killing spinors χ_i . As an instance of how this works, the projector (3.11) gives rise to a bilinear

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\chi}_+^c \left[\|\xi\| (3\gamma^8 + i\gamma^{910}) + \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} (\gamma^{46} - \gamma^{57}) - i(\gamma^{45} + \gamma^{67}) \right] \chi_- \\
 = \|\xi\| \left(3(-i\|\xi\|) + i\|\xi\| \right) + \sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} \left(-2i\sqrt{1 - \|\xi\|^2} - i(-2) \right), \tag{B.26}
 \end{aligned}$$

with $\chi_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\chi_1 \pm i\chi_2)$, and where we have used (B.2), (B.3) of [12]. This vanishes identically.

Next, we turn to the external variations of the gravitino. Particularising (A.3) to external indices, employing the basis (A.11) for the Dirac matrices, and extensively using the underformed Killing spinor equations (2.2), we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta\Psi_{\mu} = & e^{\Delta/2} \left\{ \nabla_{\mu} \psi_i^+ \otimes \chi_i - \rho_{\mu} \psi_i^+ \otimes \chi_i^c - \frac{g\|\xi\|}{16} \bar{F}_{\mu\beta} \rho^{\beta} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma^8 \chi_i \right. \\
 & + \frac{g}{4} \nabla_b k_c \bar{A}_{\mu} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma^{bc} \chi_i + \frac{g\|\xi\|}{4} \bar{A}_{\mu} \psi_i^+ \otimes \nabla_8 \chi_i \\
 & - \frac{g^2\|\xi\|^2}{128} \bar{A}_{\mu} \bar{F}_{\beta\gamma} \rho^{\beta\gamma} \psi_i^+ \otimes \chi_i - \frac{ge^{-3\Delta}}{48} (\bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon} \alpha_{bc} + \bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon}^* \beta_{bc}) \rho_{\mu}{}^{\delta\epsilon} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma^{bc} \chi_i \\
 & + \frac{g^2\|\xi\|e^{-3\Delta}}{192} \bar{A}_{\mu} (\bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon} \alpha_{bc} + \bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon}^* \beta_{bc}) \rho^{\delta\epsilon} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma_8{}^{bc} \chi_i \\
 & \left. + \frac{ge^{-3\Delta}}{12} (\bar{F}_{\mu\gamma} \alpha_{de} + \bar{F}_{\mu\gamma}^* \beta_{de}) \rho^{\gamma} \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma^{de} \chi_i \right\} + \text{m.c.} \tag{B.27}
 \end{aligned}$$

From (2.24) of [12] and $\mathcal{L}_\xi \chi = \nabla_\xi \chi + \frac{1}{4} \nabla_a \xi_b \gamma^{ab} \chi$ (see [31]), we find that $\mathcal{L}_\xi \chi_1 = -2\chi_2$ and $\mathcal{L}_\xi \chi_2 = 2\chi_1$, so that

$$\|\xi\| \nabla_8 \chi_1 + \nabla_a k_b \gamma^{ab} \chi_1 = -2\chi_2, \quad \|\xi\| \nabla_8 \chi_2 + \nabla_a k_b \gamma^{ab} \chi_2 = 2\chi_1. \quad (\text{B.28})$$

Bringing these relations to (B.27) and using the $D = 4$ Dirac matrix relations (A.9), (A.10) to get rid of the $\bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon}^*$ terms, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\Psi_\mu = e^{\Delta/2} \left\{ \nabla_\mu \psi_i^+ \otimes \chi_i - \rho_\mu (\psi_i^+)^c \otimes \chi_i - \frac{g\|\xi\|}{16} \bar{F}_{\mu\beta} \rho^\beta \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma^8 \chi_i - \frac{ig}{2} \epsilon_{ij} \bar{A}_\mu \psi_i^+ \otimes \chi_j \right. \\ \left. - \frac{ge^{-3\Delta}}{48} \bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon} \left[\alpha_{bc} (\rho^{\delta\epsilon} \rho_\mu + 2\rho^\delta e^\epsilon{}_\mu) \psi_i^+ + 2i\beta_{bc} (\rho^{\delta\epsilon} \rho_\mu - \rho^\delta e^\epsilon{}_\mu) \psi_i^+ \right] \otimes \gamma^{bc} \chi_i \right\} + \text{m.c.}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.29})$$

where $e^\epsilon{}_\mu$ are the frame components. We can now use the G -structure compatible projections (3.11), (3.12) to further simplify the result. Using them, (B.29) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\Psi_\mu = e^{\Delta/2} \left\{ \nabla_\mu \psi_i^+ \otimes \chi_i - \rho_\mu (\psi_i^+)^c \otimes \chi_i - \frac{ig}{2} \epsilon_{ij} \bar{A}_\mu \psi_i^+ \otimes \chi_j \right. \\ \left. + \frac{ig}{16} \bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon} \rho^{\delta\epsilon} \rho_\mu \psi_i^+ \otimes \gamma^{45} \chi_i \right\} + \text{m.c.} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.30})$$

At this point, we recognise one more projection, (3.13) of the main text, that may be imposed to relate the internal spinors χ_i to their charge conjugates χ_i^c . This projection is, again, fully compatible with the original Killing spinor equations (2.2) and does not constrain the background geometry any further. Using (3.13) along with $(\chi_i^c)^c = \chi_i$ and $(\rho_{(n)} \psi_i^+)^c = \rho_{(n)} (\psi_i^+)^c$, equation (B.30) finally yields

$$\delta\Psi_\mu = e^{\Delta/2} \left\{ \nabla_\mu \psi_i^+ - \rho_\mu (\psi_i^+)^c + \frac{ig}{2} \epsilon_{ij} \bar{A}_\mu \psi_j^+ + \frac{g}{16} \bar{F}_{\delta\epsilon} \rho^{\delta\epsilon} \rho_\mu \epsilon_{ij} (\psi_j^+)^c \right\} \otimes \chi_i + \text{m.c.} \quad (\text{B.31})$$

If the external components Ψ_μ of the $D = 11$ gravitino and the $D = 4$ gravitini $\psi_{i\mu}^+$ are related as in equation (3.14) of the main text, then (B.31) reproduces the supersymmetry variations (A.6) for the gravitini of $D = 4$ $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity, after the metric rescaling (B.22) is taken into account.

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