

Based on:

Verifying Dimensions and Plane Events of the LHC.

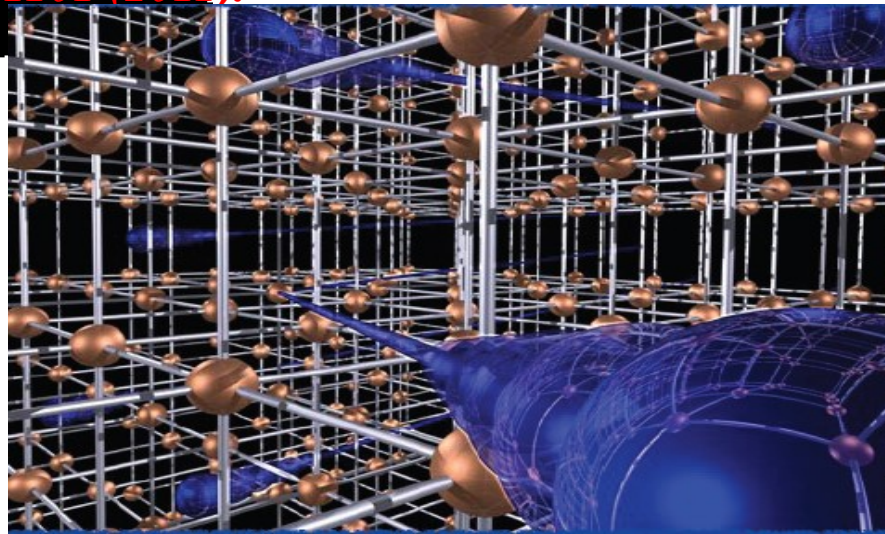
L. Anchordoqui D. Dai M. Fairbairn G. Landsberg D. Stojkovic,
Submitted to PRD

Searching for the Layered Structures of Space of the LHC.

L. Anchordoqui D. Dai H. Goldberg G. Landsberg G. Shaughnessy D. Stojkovic T. Weiler,
Submitted to PRD

Detecting Verifying Dimension Via Primordial Gravitational Wave Astronomy

J. Mureika D. Stojkovic,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 101101 (2011).



Outline

~~Brief overview~~

~~Dimensionality of space-time~~

~~Key dimensions:~~

*Our universe is lower dim on short scales
and higher dim on large scales!*

- Motivation for this proposal
- Possible evidence

Potential problems

Experimental signature





The current wisdom

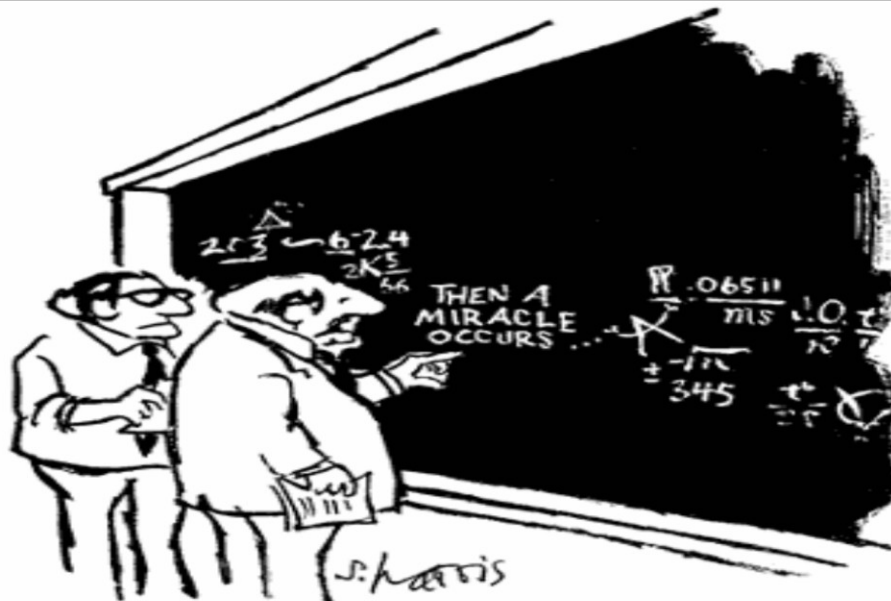
- Let's make the things more complicated



- Introduce extra dimensions, new particles, new structures...



- And hope that the problems will miraculously disappear



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."



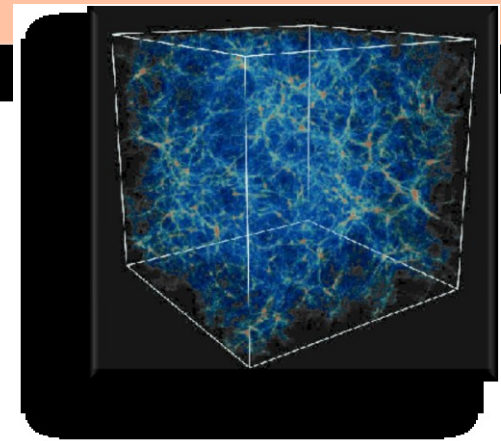
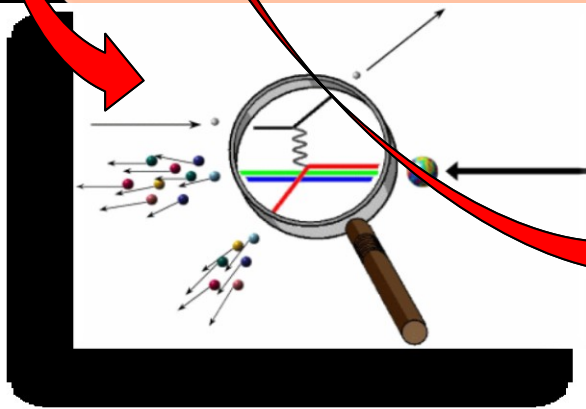
Proposal

- **Number of dim depends on scale which we are probing**

- Short scales ($L < \text{TeV}^{-1}$) space is lower dimensional

- Medium scales ($\text{TeV}^{-1} < L < \text{Gpc}$) space is 3-dim

- Large scales ($L > \text{Gpc}$) space is higher dimensional



Example

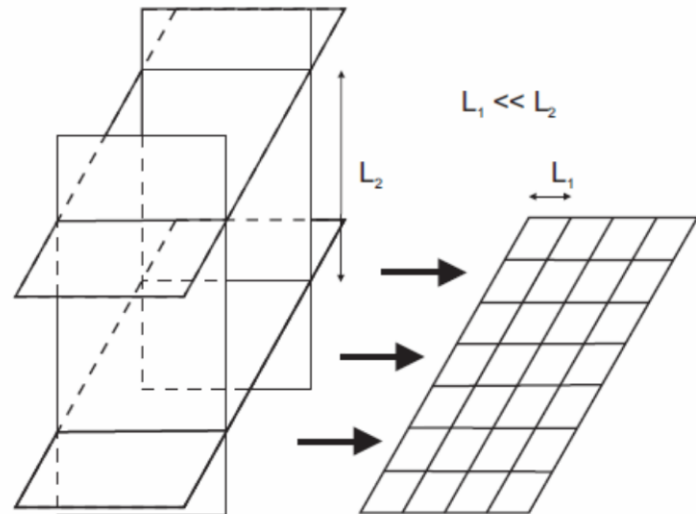
An example of a structure which is hidden on short scales
but appears as a flat line on large scales.



Ordered Lattice

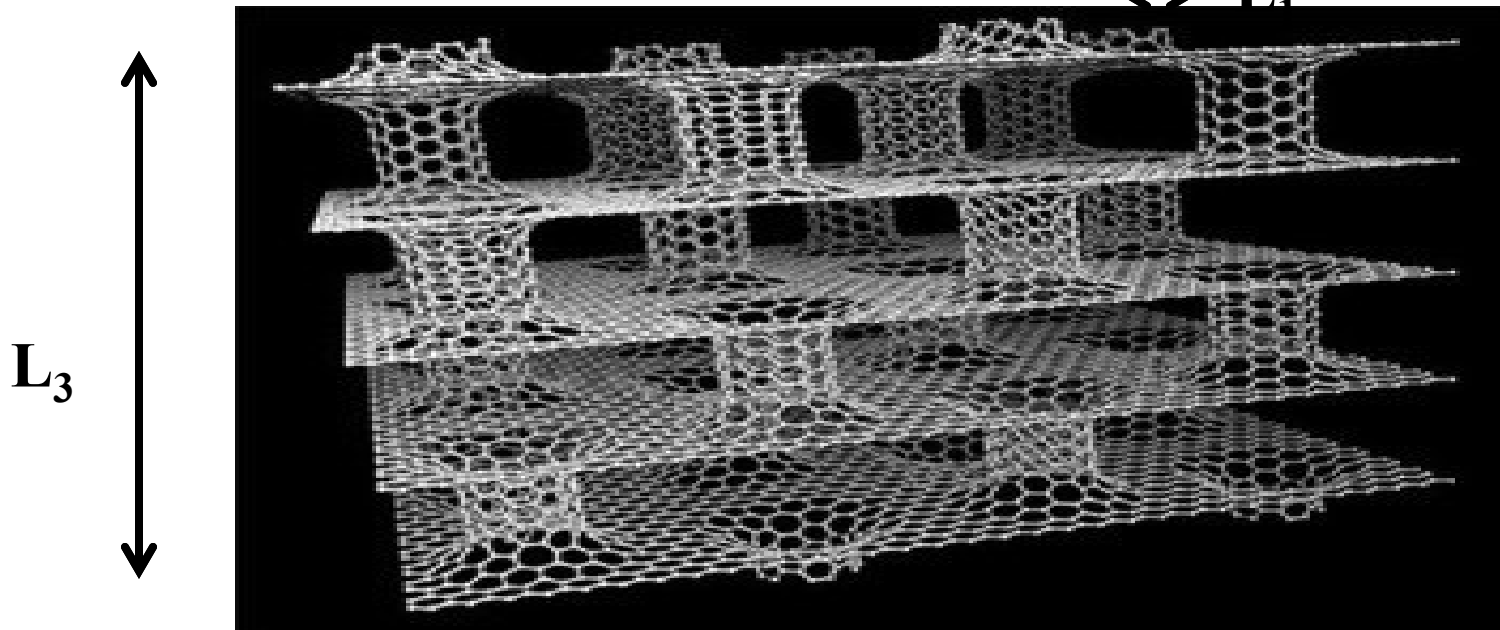
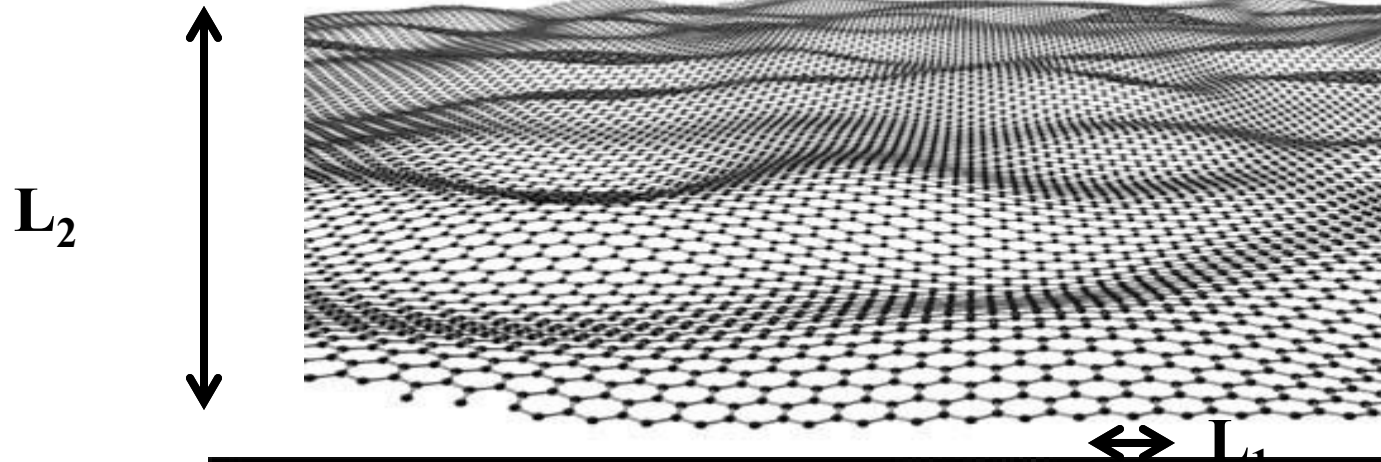
Ordered Lattice. This structure is

- 1d on scales $0 < L < L_1$,
- 2d on scales $L_1 < L < L_2$
- 3d on scales $L_2 < L < L_3$
-



Graphene

Nature already builds these structures

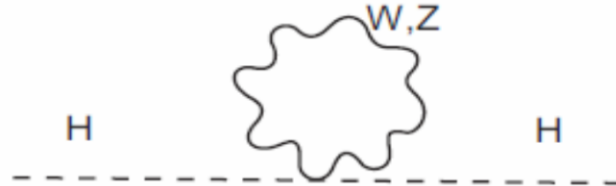


Benefits?

What do we gain by having less dimensions at high energies?



The hierarchy problem

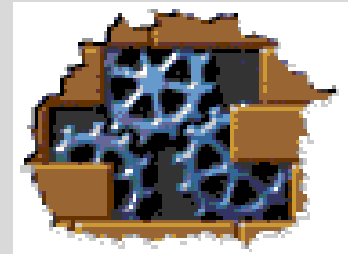


- Gauge boson

$$\text{In 3 dim: } \frac{g^2}{4} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2 - m_W^2} \approx \Lambda^2 \frac{g^2}{64\pi^2}$$

$$\text{In 2 dim: } \frac{g^2}{4} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{k^2 - m_W^2} \approx \Lambda \frac{g^2}{8\pi^2}$$

$$\text{In 1 dim: } \frac{g^2}{4} \int \frac{d^2 k}{2\pi} \frac{1}{k^2 - m_W^2} \approx \text{Log} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_W} \right) \frac{g^2}{8\pi}$$



The hierarchy problem

If $3d \rightarrow 2d$ crossover happens at 1 TeV
 $2d \rightarrow 1d$ crossover happens at 10-100 TeV



- **The hierarchy problem disappears!**
- **No need for new physics – just The Standard Model.**

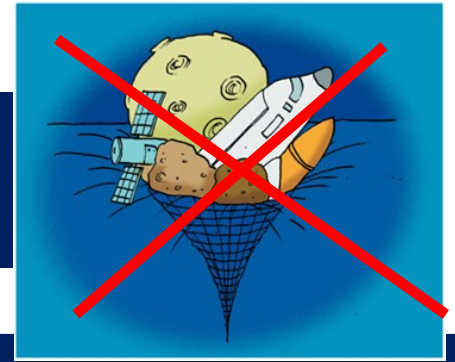
What about gravity?

In 2+1 dim any solution of the vacuum Einstein's eq. is locally flat

$$R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha} \varepsilon_{\rho\sigma\beta} G^{\alpha\beta}$$

- no local gravitational degrees of freedom
- number of degrees of freedom in finite
- quantum field theory reduces to quantum mechanics
- problem of non-renormalizability disappears

No Black Holes in 2+1 dim



In 2+1 dim any solution of the vacuum Einstein's eq. is locally flat



No real singularities – NO BLACK HOLES



As 3d BH evaporates, it becomes 2d, where it stops being a BH



NO INFORMATION LOSS PARADOX

Gravity stops being GR?

In 1+1 dim

$$\int d^2x \sqrt{-g} R = \text{Euler's characteristic of the manifold}$$

Unless augmented by some scalar field

$$\int d^2x \sqrt{-g} [\phi R + V(\phi)] \quad - \text{dilaton gravity}$$

Fully integrable and quantizable

Benefits?

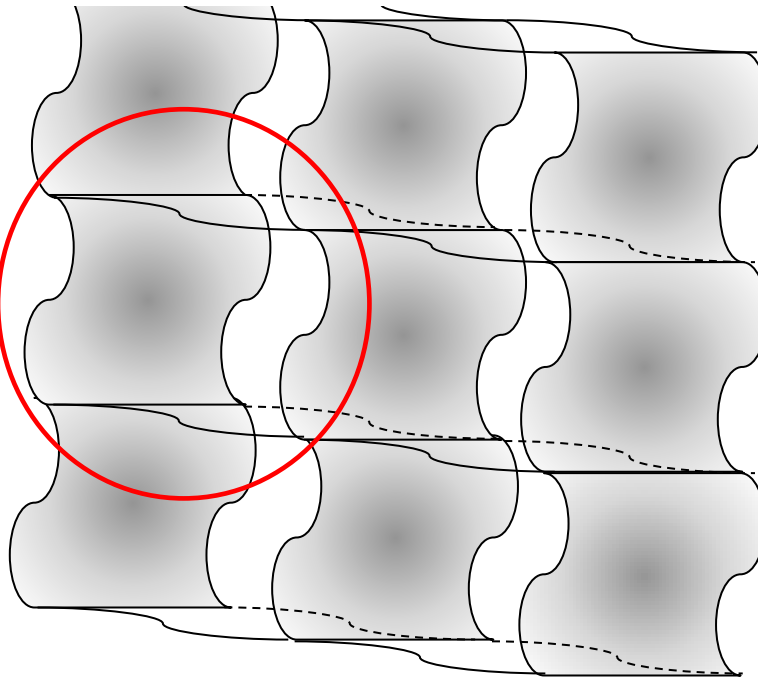
What do we gain by having more dimensions at large scales?



Our Universe may be 4+1 dim on large scales

- Many 3d sheets comprise 4d space
- Stars and galaxies are on 3d sheets
- Universe becomes 4d on scales comparable to the horizon radius

horizon size



Cosmological constant

In 4+1 dim, 3d homogeneous and isotropic solution

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - e^{2\sqrt{\Lambda/3}t} (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2) - d\psi^2$$

$\Lambda = 3/\Psi^2$ – position dependent cosmological constant

Vacuum equations $G_{AB} = 0$, for a 3d observer at $\psi = \text{const}$, look like

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

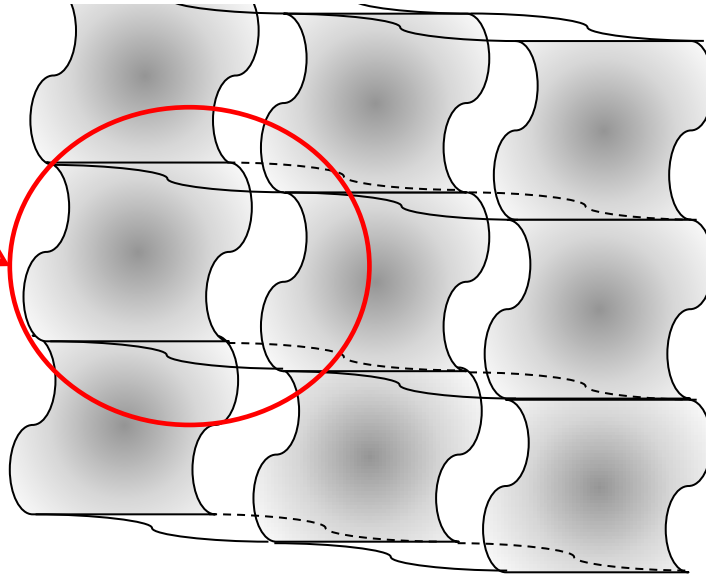
where $T_{\mu\nu}$ is induced matter with $p = -\rho$, $\rho = \Lambda/(8\pi G)$

$\rho = (10^{-3} \text{ eV})^4$ corresponds to $\psi \approx 10^{60} M_{Pl}^{-1} \approx \text{horizon size}$

Other large scale puzzles

- Bulk flow
- “Axes of Evil”
- Lack of CMB power on large scales

horizon size



Could be just the physics of large wavelength excitations of the lattice

How to describe this evolving background?

I. R. Klebanov and L. Susskind, Nucl.Phys. B 309, 175 (1988)

◆ Take a string and chop it into N segments

◆ Let each segment carry non-vanishing P^+ and P_{\perp}



$$H = \sum_i^N \frac{1}{2P^+(i)} \left\{ \vec{P}_{\perp}^2(i) + [\vec{X}(i+1) - \vec{X}(i)]^2 \right\}$$

◆ P^+ makes the string grow in length

◆ P_{\perp} is the source of the extrinsic curvature

Result

Such a string builds this structure:

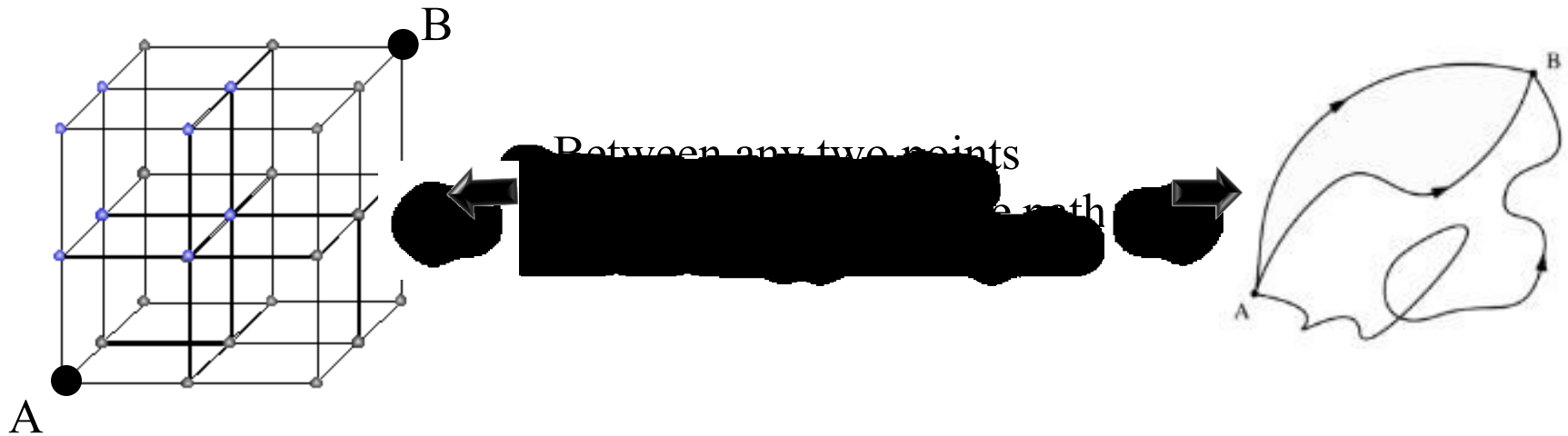


total length of the string grows as N

total number of faces grows as $(L_0)^{3/2} N^{1/2}$

total volume $V \sim c_0 n_0^3 n_0^2 n_0^2 n_0^2$ filling

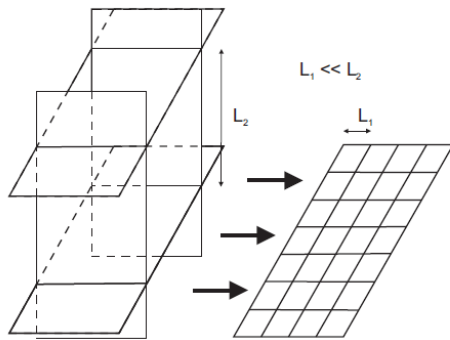
How do particles propagate on this background?



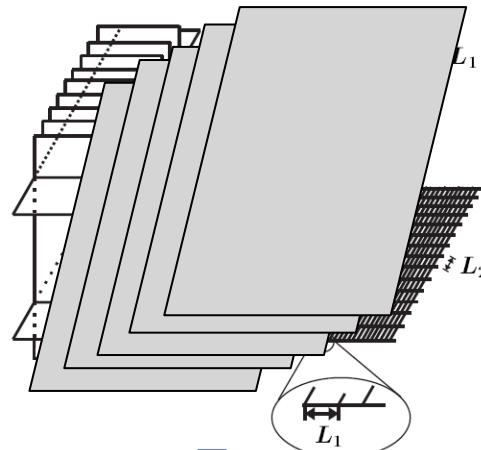
Feynman Path Integral

- ▶ Due to quantum fluctuations particle follows a jagged path
- ▶ Straight classical trajectory and paths nearest to it give the highest contribution
- ▶ Interference of many possible paths gives a straight propagation on average
- ▶ Our case: geometry of the lattice dictates the jaggedness of the path

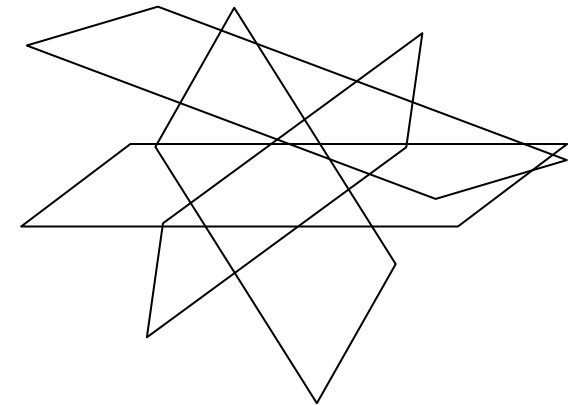
Geometry of the lattice



“Natural” Lattice

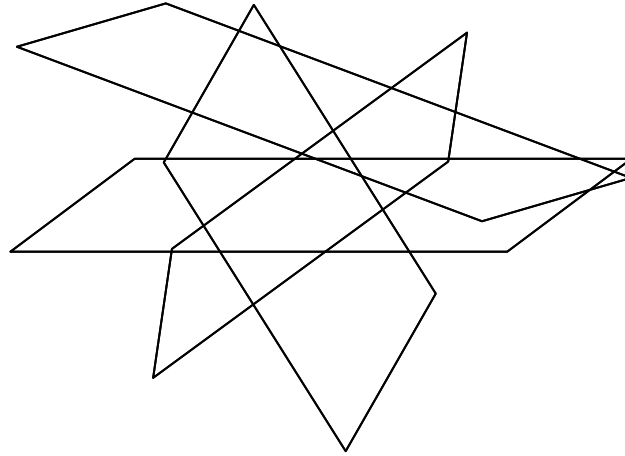


Stack of branes



Random Lattice

Geometry of the lattice



Random Lattice

- Avoids preferential directions

- Avoids systematic anisotropy

- The preferred

(no more problematic than the preferred rest frame of the CMB)

variance

the rest frame of the lattice

Lorentz symmetry violation

- Lorentz invariance is restored on average on large distances
- However, small fluctuations of the path can have measurable effects for light propagating over large cosmological distances

might

$$c_{eff} = c \left(1 + \xi \frac{E}{E_*} + \eta \frac{E^2}{E_*^2} \right)$$

$$\left| \frac{c_{eff}}{c} - 1 \right| \approx \left(\frac{E_\gamma}{E_* c^2} \right)^n \quad n = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\Delta t \approx \left(\frac{\Delta E_\gamma}{E_* c^2} \right)^n \frac{D}{c}$$

Gamma rays and Fermi satellite



Fermi observed one 31-GeV and one 3-GeV photons arriving with the time delay of less than 1 sec



Usually interpreted as the limit $E_* \geq M_{\text{Pl}}$

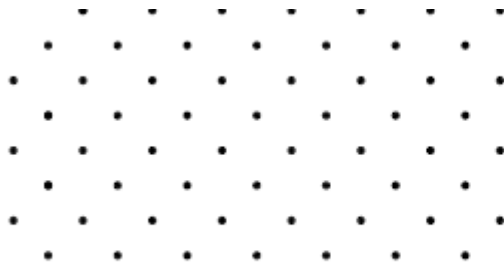
Fermi result and vanishing dimensions

- **Caveats:**

- i. Only one event observed
- ii. Physics of the source poorly understood
- iii. Limit $E_* \geq M_{\text{pl}}$ valid only if linear corrections exist (LQG)
- iv. Both photons $E_\gamma < \text{TeV} \rightarrow$ no $c_{\text{eff}}(\Delta E)$
- v. High interaction probability for high energy gamma rays with CMB and infrared background photons ($e^+ e^-$)

Regular vs. random lattice

E. Derynker, J. Henson, B. Sarkis, gr-cs/0211055



(a)



(b)

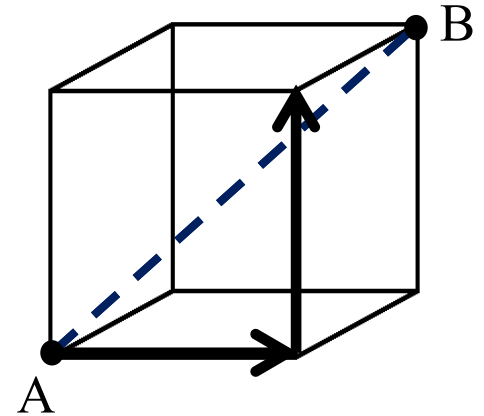
Regular lattice in two different Lorentz frames (a) and (b)

Disorder is essential:

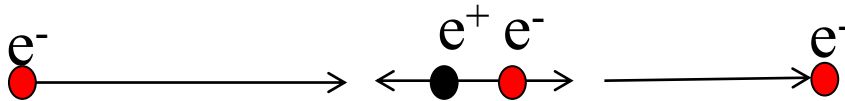
One can't tell what frame was used to produce sprinkling
Approximation is equally good in any frame

Effective speed of light

- To propagate from A to B with c on a straight line
- It must move with $c_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{3} c$ along the sides



No problem in the Feynman path integral picture



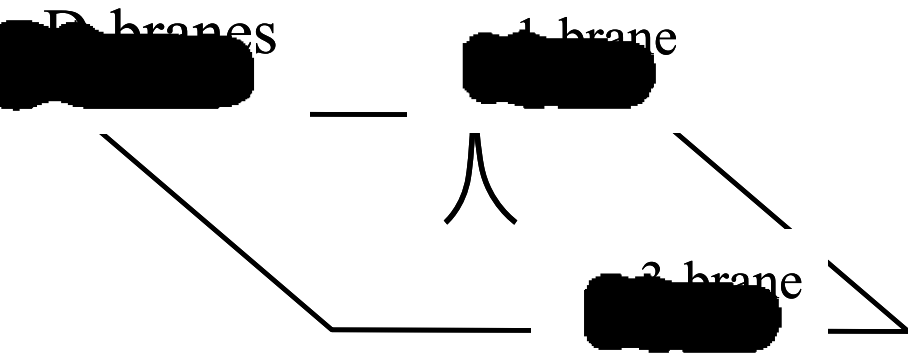
In a short time (TeV^{-1}) particle can move with $v > c$ due to quantum effects

Discrete structures don't need to change an effective speed of light

String theory solutions

C. Callan, J. Maldacena, Nucl Phys B512, 108 (1998)

N. Constable, P. Myers, G. Taffard, Phys Rev D61 (2000) 106009

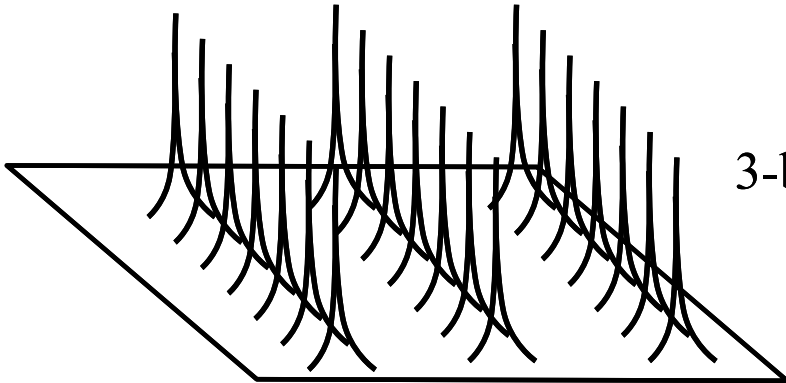


[Redacted text]

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + f(r)dr^2 + g(r)d\Omega^2$$

$\downarrow_{r \rightarrow 0}$
 dz^2

$\downarrow_{r \rightarrow 0}$
 0



3-brane that looks like 1-brane around every point

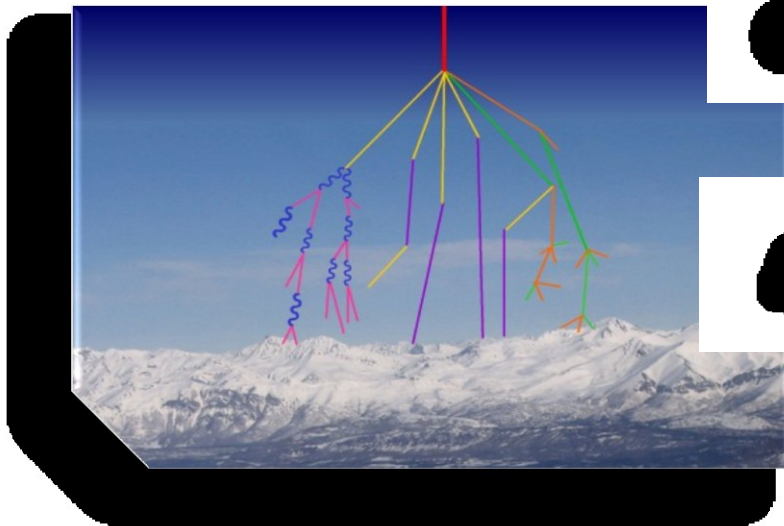
$$\sum_i \frac{1}{|x - x_i|^n}$$

Experimental evidence?

Experimental evidence for vanishing dimensions may already exist.

Alignment of high energy secondary particles was observed in
the Tien Shan mountains (Russia and Tajikistan)

6 out of 14 events



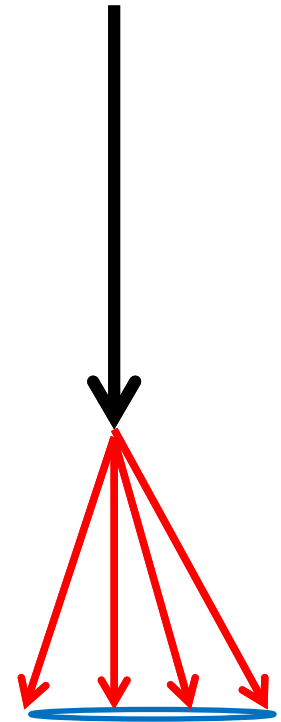
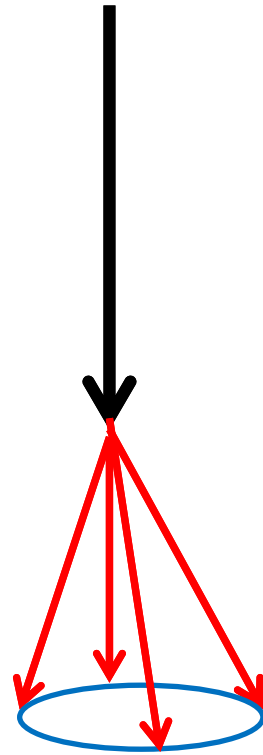
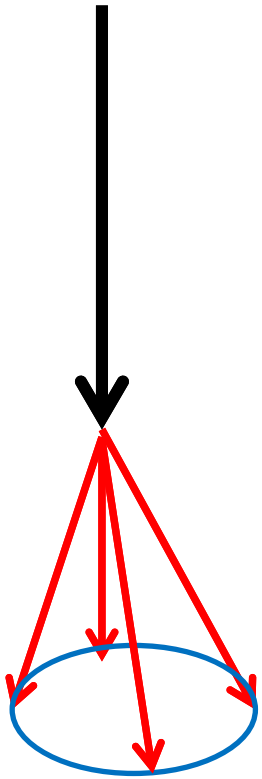
(Russia and Tajikistan)

Altitude 4100 m

Alignment is statistical with high energies

$$E > 700 \text{ TeV}$$

$$E_{\text{COM}} > 4 \text{ TeV}$$



Line:
Pure 2d event
 $\lambda = 1$

Parameter λ measures the degree of alignment

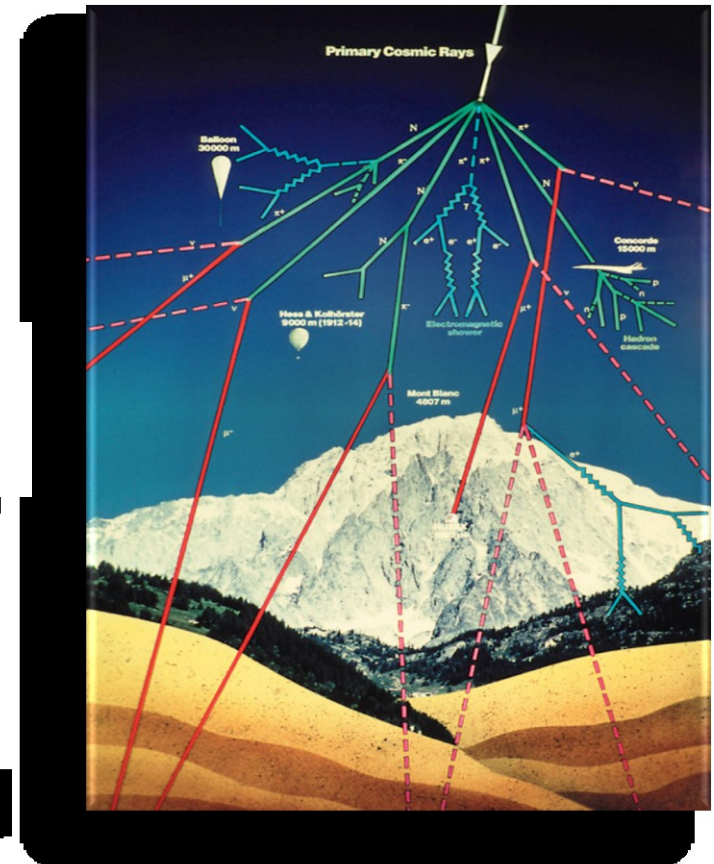
Experimental evidence?

- Most of the aligned events originate just above the chamber
- Thus, sea/ground level experiments can't see the effect

Mount Kailash (in China)

$E > 700 \text{ TeV}$, 3 out of 6 events

$E > 1000 \text{ TeV}$

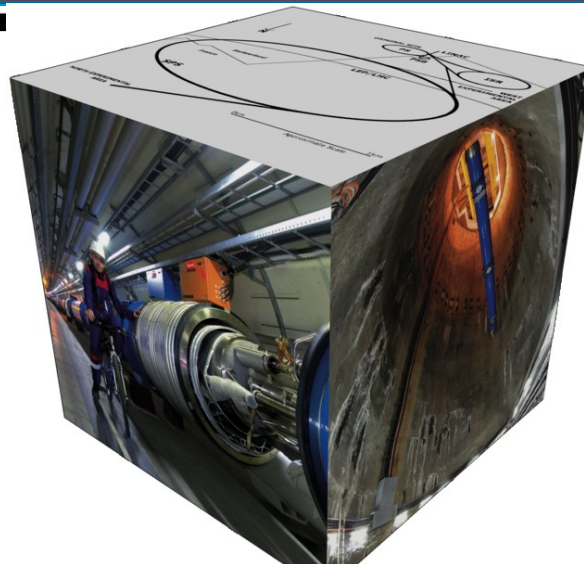


Possible LHC signature

If the alignment in cosmic rays at $E_{\text{COM}} > 4 \text{ TeV}$ is not a fluke



LHC might observe similar alignment



LHC signature

If the fundamental high energy physics is 2d , the following must be true regardless of the exact underlying model:

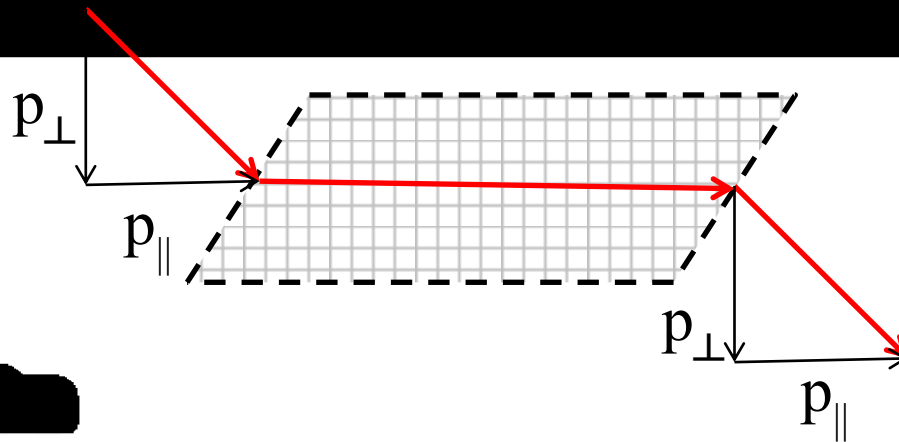
- **Cross section changes due to the reduced phase space**
- **Higher order scattering processes at high energies become planar**
- **Jets of sufficiently high energy may become elliptic in shape**

3d momentum conservation

If $\lambda_{\text{de Broglie}} < L_3$



particle propagates locally in 2d, rather than 3d

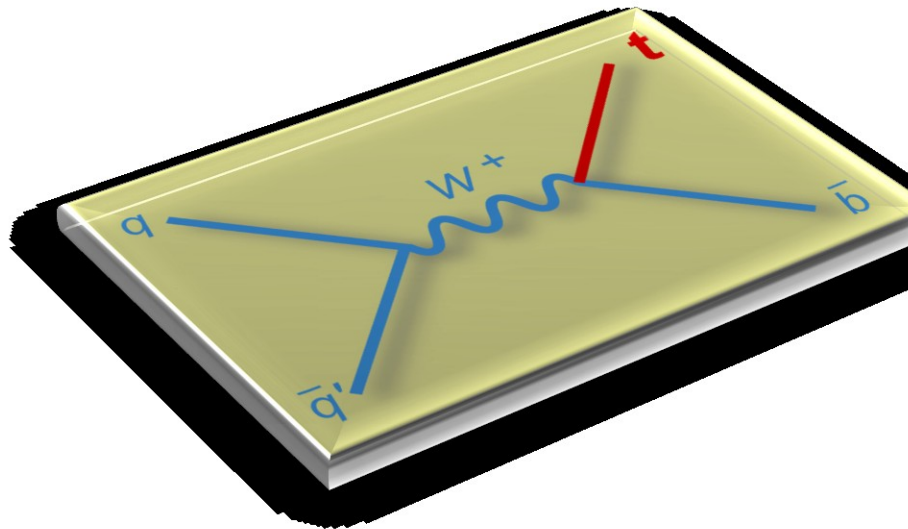


To preserve 3d momentum of particles propagating over $L \gg L_3$ lattice absorbs p_{\perp} and then re-emits it by the lattice back-reaction

Particle remembers its group velocity through quantum interference of several paths

2d scattering

For scattering to be 2d, wavelength of the mediator must be $< L_3$



Thus, only hard scattering can probe 2d structure of space

2d vs 3d scattering

Cross-section in 2d is a **line** (not a **disk** as in 3d)



Phase space $\sim d\Omega_d$: total cross-section reduced by a factor of 2

2d vs 3d scattering

Coulomb Potential:

3d



α is dimensionless



3d

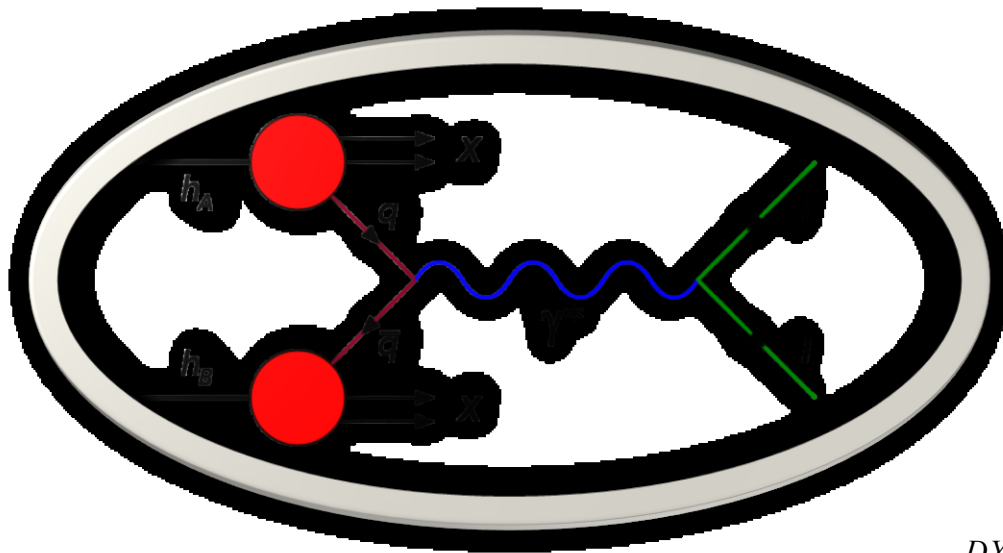
$$\sigma = L^2 \Rightarrow \sigma \propto \frac{\alpha^2}{E^2}$$

2d

$$\sigma = L \Rightarrow \sigma \propto \frac{\alpha^2}{E^3}$$

2d vs 3d scattering

Drell-Yan cross section will drop as $1/E^3$ instead of $1/E^2$ once the $3d \rightarrow 2d$ crossover energy is surpassed



$$\sigma^{DY} = \begin{cases} \sigma_{SM}^{DY} & \text{if } \sqrt{\hat{s}} < \Lambda_3 \\ \sigma_{SM}^{DY} \left(\frac{\Lambda_3}{\sqrt{\hat{s}}} \right) & \text{if } \sqrt{\hat{s}} > \Lambda_3 \end{cases}$$

Limits from Tevatron data $\Lambda_3 > 800 \text{ GeV}$

Planar multijet events

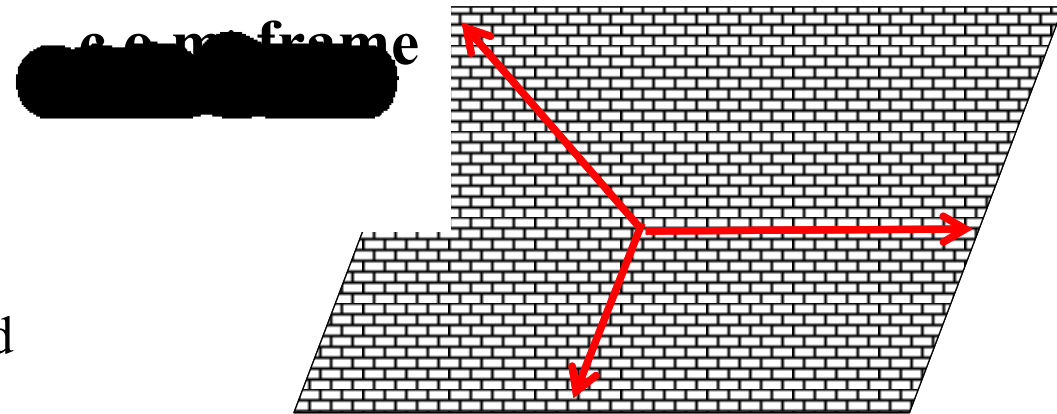
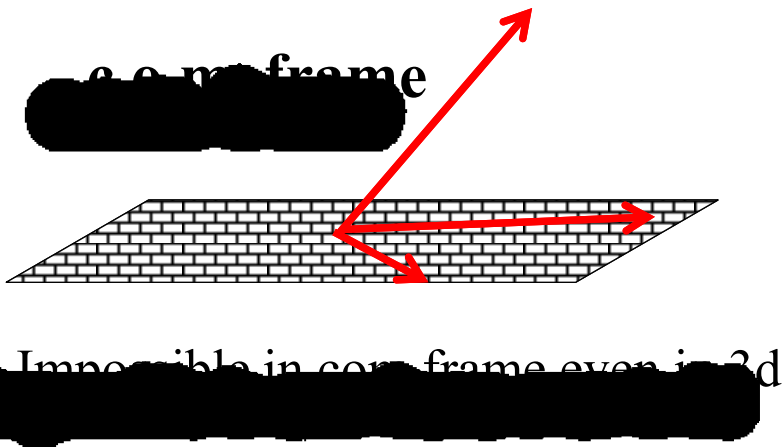
In $2 \rightarrow 3$ scattering with $Q^2 > \Lambda_3^2$, all the virtual particles (propagators) must move in the same 2d plane



Thus, outgoing partons must be in the same plane in the c.o.m. frame of the collision, thus drastically different from the 3d scattering

Planar multijet events

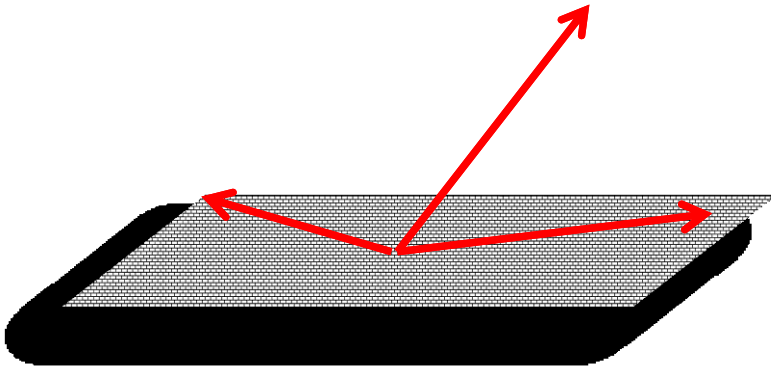
- Local plane absorbs the initial p_{\perp} momentum
- Planar scattering happens in **c.o.m.** frame
- Lattice transfers p_{\perp} to the outgoing particles giving them boost
- Planarity is preserved once we boost the particles back



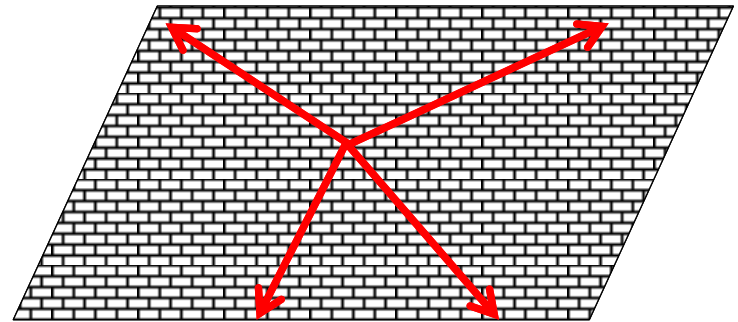
Any three vectors originating from the common point and conserving overall zero momentum will be co-planar even in 3d

Planar multijet events

2d scattering



3d scattering



Need 4-jets for acoplanar events in 3d

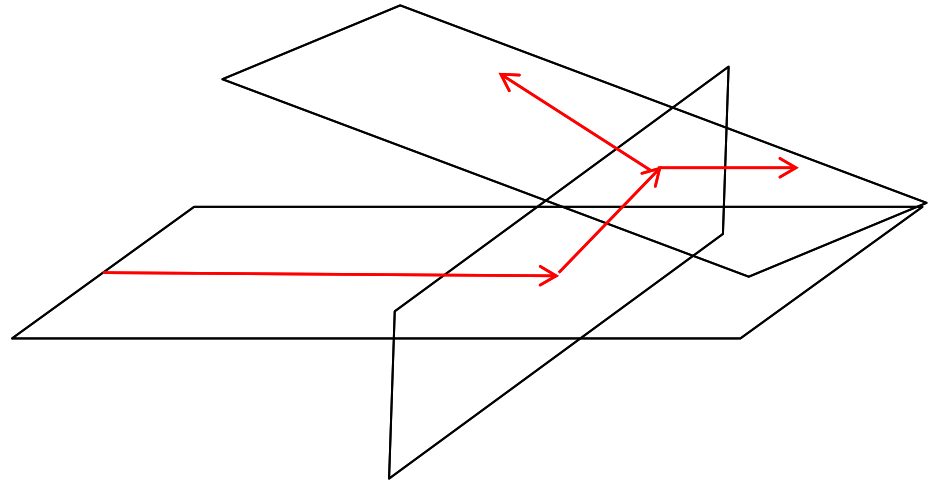
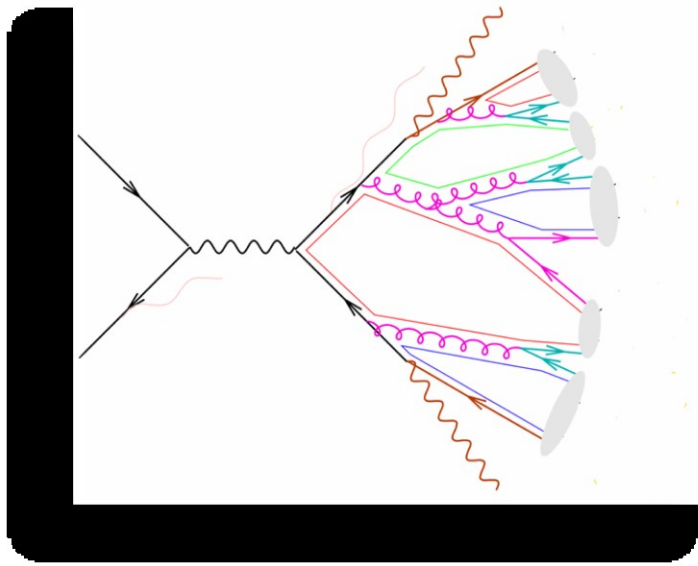
Co-planar 4-jet events



clear 2d signature

Elliptic Jets

- If the lattice orientation is preserved over distances $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^{-1}$ individual jets at very high energy may become elliptic in shape
- Parton showers are ordered in Q^2 : the largest Q^2 happen first



- Showers may not be spherical (start planar then expand in 3d)

Gravity waves signature

In 2+1 dim any solution of the vacuum Einstein's eq. is locally flat

$$R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha} \varepsilon_{\rho\sigma\beta} G^{\alpha\beta}$$

- No local gravitational degrees of freedom
 - no gravitons in quantum theory
 - no gravity waves in classical theory



Gravity waves signature

The characteristic frequency of gravitational waves produced at some time t in the past is redshifted to its present-day value $f_0 = f_* a(t)/a(t_0)$

$$f_* \approx H_*^{-1} \quad H_* \approx \frac{8\pi^3 g_* T_*^4}{90M_{Pl}^2}$$

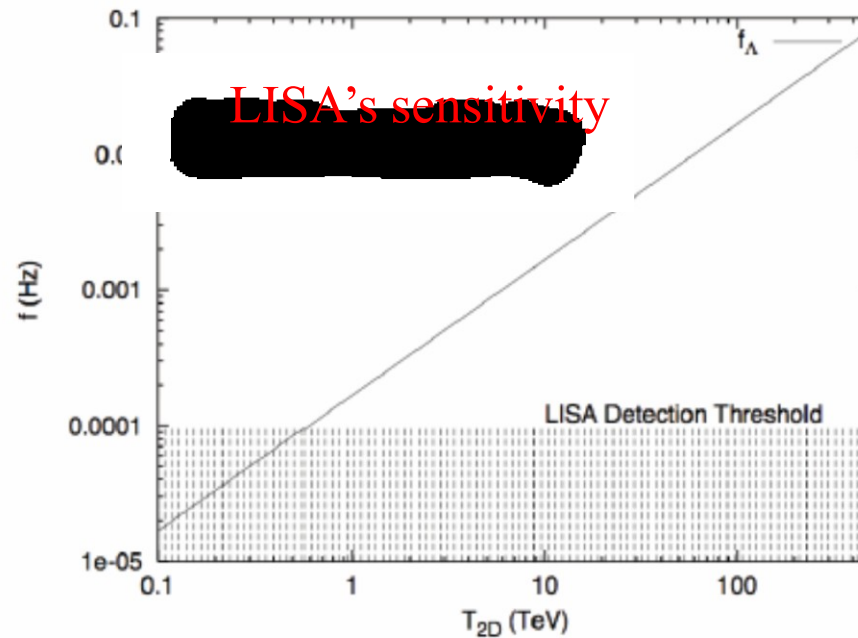
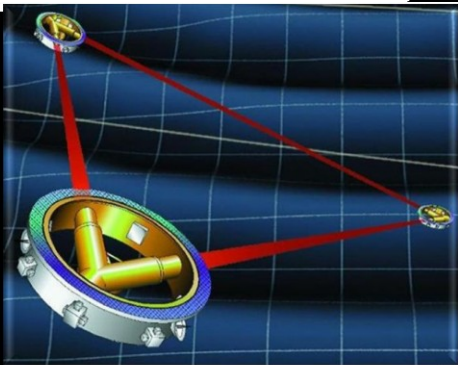
$$f_0 \approx 1.67 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{T_*}{\text{TeV}} \right) \text{Hz}$$

Today's frequency of primordial gravity waves created at $T=T_*$

Gravity waves signature

LISA should be able to see a cut-off in GW frequency

$$f_0 \approx 1.67 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{T_*}{\text{TeV}} \right) \text{ Hz}$$



Conclusions

- **Fundamental problems have accumulated**
- **Current ideas do not work**
- **Time for radically new ideas**



We introduced the concept of *evolving dimensions*

- Many problems simply disappear
- Clear model independent observational signature



Remains to be done:

- Concrete Model - Lagrangian



A black, glossy oval button with a slight 3D effect, centered on a white background. The button has a thin white highlight along its top and bottom edges, suggesting a light source. The text "THANK YOU" is written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and vertically within the oval.

THANK YOU