## Cern 27 September 2013

Theory for Particle Physics
$\Gamma \epsilon \omega \rho \gamma \iota \circ \varsigma \Lambda \epsilon о \nu \tau \alpha \rho \eta \varsigma$
(George Leontaris)

Ioannina University
$I \omega \alpha \nu \nu \iota \nu \alpha$
GREEC

## Outline of the Talk

© The first steps to unification
© Newton and Maxwell ...

- Standard Model
- roadmap to GUTs
$\triangle$ Strings
- Branes
- Predictions... etc

Physicists have a ... Dream ...

* Theory of Elementary Particles: A twofold purpose
$\triangle \mathcal{A}$ : Attaining Unification of all forces:

1. Gravity
2. Electro-Magnetism
3. Strong Interactions
4. Weak Interactions
$\triangle \mathcal{B}$ : Searching for the smallest constituents of matter Democritus (c. 400 BC) ...
$\mathcal{B}$

The ... first ... steps

## NEWTON



Falling on Earth Planetary Motion


$$
F=G \frac{m m^{\prime}}{r^{2}}
$$

## Maxwell

A The four equations unifying Electric and Magnetic Forces

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\nabla \cdot \vec{B}=0 & , \quad \nabla \times \vec{E}=-\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\
\nabla \cdot \vec{E}=\rho & , \quad \nabla \times \vec{B}=\frac{1}{c} \vec{J}+\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \tag{2}
\end{array}
$$

Unified description with potentials :

$$
\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot \vec{B}=0 & \rightarrow \vec{B}=\nabla \times \overrightarrow{\mathbf{A}} \\
& \rightarrow \vec{E}=-\nabla \Phi-\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{\mathbf{A}}}{\partial t}
\end{aligned}
$$

- Remarkable Property: Duality in Vacuo:

Define $\vec{C}=\vec{E}+i \vec{B}$, then:

$$
\nabla \cdot \vec{C}=0, \nabla \times \vec{C}+i \frac{\partial \vec{C}}{\partial t}
$$

E/M rotation duality symmetry:

$$
\vec{C} \rightarrow e^{i \phi} \vec{C}
$$

- Heaviside, Lorenz, Larmor ... seeking invariance of M.E. $\rightarrow$ Lorenz transformations:

$$
t^{\prime}=\gamma(t-\beta x / c), \quad x^{\prime}=\gamma(x-v t)
$$

with $\beta=v / c, \gamma=\left(1-\beta^{2}\right)^{-1 / 2}$

$$
\left(c t^{\prime}\right)^{2}-x^{\prime 2}=(c t)^{2}-x^{2}
$$

## $\star$ Einstein <br> Special Relativity

where... Space and Time "mix" in a 4-vector

$$
x^{\mu}=\left(x^{0}, x^{1}, x^{2}, x^{3}\right) \equiv(c t, \vec{x})
$$

4-vectors in Maxwell's equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
A^{\mu} & =\left(A^{0}, A^{1}, A^{2}, A^{3}\right) \equiv(\Phi, \vec{A}) \\
j^{\mu} & =\left(j^{0}, j^{1}, j^{2}, j^{3}\right) \equiv(c \rho, \vec{J})
\end{aligned}
$$

and field strength : $F_{\mu \nu}=\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}-\partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}$
© Relativistic formulation of Maxwell's Equs

$$
\begin{aligned}
\partial_{\lambda} F_{\mu \nu}+\partial_{\mu} F_{\nu \lambda}+\partial_{\nu} F_{\lambda \mu} & =0 \\
\partial_{\nu} F^{\mu \nu} & =j^{\mu} / c
\end{aligned}
$$

## * Next Major Steps

1. General Relativity

$$
G_{\mu \nu}+\Lambda g_{\mu \nu}=8 \pi G T_{\mu \nu}
$$

2. Quantum Mechanics

$$
i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t)=\mathcal{H} \psi(\vec{r}, t)
$$

3. Quantum Electrodynamics

$$
\mathcal{L}=\bar{\psi}\left(i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu}-m\right) \psi-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu \nu} F^{\mu \nu}
$$

Unification ... in a ... modern perspective... The Standard Model

Unification of Strong, ElectroMagnetic and Weak forces SM Ingredients: 3 copies (families) and 1 Higgs pair (SUSY) :

1. Lepton and Higgs fields

$$
S U(2)_{\downarrow}:\binom{\nu}{e},\binom{h_{0}}{h_{+}}\binom{h_{-}}{\bar{h}_{0}}
$$

2. Quarks in three varieties: Left-handed doublets

$$
S U(3)_{\rightarrow}\left(\begin{array}{lll}
u & u & u \\
d & d & d
\end{array}\right)
$$

and Right handed singlets

$$
e^{c},\left(u^{c}, u^{c}, u^{c}\right),\left(d^{c}, d^{c}, d^{c}\right)
$$

## Standard Model Gauge Symmetry <br> $S U(3) \times S U(2)_{L} \times U(1)_{Y}$ <br> Predictions-Discoveries

1. Gauge Bosons (CERN 1983)

$$
W_{+}, W_{-}, Z, \gamma
$$

2. Neutral currents ( $C E R N$ 1973)

$$
\nu_{e} e \rightarrow \nu_{e} e
$$

3. Charm, Bottom, Top Quark... $m_{t} \sim 176 \mathrm{GeV}(C D F, D 0)$
4. Higgs Boson $m_{H} \sim 126 \mathrm{GeV}(C E R N$ 2013)
$\star$ STANDARD MODEL: $S U(3)_{C} \times S U(2)_{L} \times U(1)_{Y}$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathcal{Q}=\binom{u}{d}, \mathcal{L}=\binom{\nu}{e} \quad u^{c}, d^{c}, e^{c} \\
H=\binom{h^{0}}{h^{-}}, \bar{H}=\binom{h^{+}}{\bar{h}^{0}}
\end{gathered}
$$

Although successful, it is not the final theory.
Reasons:
$\mathbf{V}$ gravity not unified
V fermion mass hierarchy not explained, (21 arbitrary parameters)
V neutrino masses not incorporated (absence of $\nu_{R}$ ), unless

$$
\text { N.R. Operator } \rightarrow \frac{(\bar{H} \mathcal{L})^{2}}{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow m_{M a j .}^{\nu} \nu \nu
$$

$\Longrightarrow$ New scale $\mathcal{M}$ and gauge coupling running naturally imply:
*Early extensions of SM: GUTs, SUSY GUTs, etc.
$S U(5), S O(10), S U(3)^{3}, S U(4) \times O(4)$

## Predictions:

© unification of couplings at $M_{S} \sim 10^{15}-10^{16} \mathrm{GeV}$,



## Pati-Salam Model

## Treating leptons as a fourth colour

1. Left handed Quark-Lepton multiplet

$$
S U(4)_{\rightarrow}\left(\begin{array}{llll}
u & u & u & \nu \\
d & d & d & e
\end{array}\right) \downarrow S U(2)_{L}
$$

2. and Right handed fields

$$
S U(4)_{\rightarrow}\left(\begin{array}{llll}
u^{c} & u^{c} & u^{c} & \nu^{c} \\
d^{c} & d^{c} & d^{c} & e^{c}
\end{array}\right) \downarrow S U(2)_{R}
$$

... many advantages (including RH-neutrino) but does not predict gauge unification

## The simplest GUT : SU(5)

$\triangle$ SM representations are accommodated as follows:
$\triangle S U(5)$ Chiral and Higgs Representations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
10 & \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}+u^{c}+e^{c} \\
\overline{5} & \rightarrow d^{c}+\mathcal{L} \\
5+\overline{5} & \rightarrow\left(T+h_{u}\right)+\left(\bar{T}+h_{d}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

- Yukawa Couplings:

$$
\begin{align*}
10 \cdot 10 \cdot 5 & \rightarrow m_{t o p}  \tag{3}\\
10 \cdot \overline{5} \cdot \overline{5} & \rightarrow m_{b} \tag{4}
\end{align*}
$$

## SU(5) predictions

1. $\triangle S U(5)$ Gauge Coupling Unification at $M_{G U T}$ :

$$
g_{3}=g_{2}=\sqrt{5 / 3} g_{1}
$$

2. $\triangle$ Electric Charge Quantization

$$
\overline{5}=\left(d^{c}, d^{c}, d^{c}, e, \nu\right) \rightarrow 3 Q_{d^{c}}+Q_{e}=0
$$

3. Proton Decay
i) From new gauge bosons $X, Y\left(Q_{X}=4 / 3, Q_{Y}=1 / 3\right)$
ii) From colour triplets $T, \bar{T}$ residing in Higgs multiplets
4. No room for $\nu^{c}$ unless...

A representative graph for proton decay
Proton consists of $(2 \times u+1 \times d)$-quarks
$A d$ and a $u$ quark exchange a boson $X . A \bar{u}$ and an $e^{+}$generated... $\bar{u}$ combines with $u$ to a pion.


## STRINGS

... worldline of a point particle in D-dimensions described by coordinates :

$$
X^{\mu}(\tau), \mu=0,1, \ldots, D-1
$$


... a string in D-dimensions sweeps out a worldsheet

$$
X^{\mu}(\tau, \sigma), \mu=0,1, \ldots, D-1
$$



Strings have lengths

$$
0 \leq \sigma \leq 2 \pi
$$

Consistency of the theory requires number of Dimensions to be:

$$
\begin{gathered}
D=26 \\
\quad \Downarrow
\end{gathered}
$$

> Bosonic String Theory
... when fermionic degrees are introduced...

$$
\begin{gathered}
D=10 \\
\quad \Downarrow
\end{gathered}
$$

SuperString Theory

- Boundary Conditions for Closed Strings:

$$
X^{\mu}(\tau, \sigma+2 \pi)=X^{\mu}(\tau, \sigma)
$$

For Open Strings:
i) Neuman b.c. :

$$
\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} X^{\mu}(\tau, \sigma)\right|_{\sigma=0}=\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} X^{\mu}(\tau, \sigma)\right|_{\sigma=2 \pi}=0
$$

ii) Dirichlet b.c. : fixing the end-points of the string:

$$
\left.X^{\mu}(\tau, \sigma)\right|_{\sigma=0,2 \pi}=c^{\mu}
$$

## String Spectrum

Equation of Motion of $X^{\mu}$ on the worldsheet

$$
\left(\partial_{\tau}^{2}-\partial_{\sigma}^{2}\right) X^{\mu}=0
$$

General solution

$$
X^{\mu}(\tau, \sigma)=f^{\mu}(\tau-\sigma)+\tilde{f}^{\mu}(\tau+\sigma)
$$

Standing Waves

$$
f^{\mu}(\tau-\sigma)=\frac{1}{2} x_{0}^{\mu}+\frac{\alpha^{\prime}}{2} p^{\mu}(\tau-\sigma)+i \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^{\prime}}{2}} \Sigma \frac{1}{n} a_{n}^{\mu} e^{i(\tau-\sigma)}
$$

and analogously for $\tilde{f}^{\mu}(\tau+\sigma)$

## Quantization

$$
\left[x^{\mu}, p^{\mu}\right]=\eta^{\mu \nu},\left(a_{n}^{\mu}\right)^{\dagger},\left(\tilde{a}_{n}^{\mu}\right)^{\dagger} \rightarrow \text { creation operators }
$$

String Spectrum generated by action of creation operators on vacuum

$$
\left(a_{n}^{\mu}\right)^{\dagger}|\mathbf{p}\rangle,\left(a_{n}^{\mu}\right)^{\dagger}\left(\tilde{a}_{n}^{\mu}\right)^{\dagger}|\mathbf{p}\rangle, \ldots
$$

## Compactification

We see only 4 dimensions! $\rightarrow$ six must be invisible! We "compactify" them so they look like circles with a tiny radius $R$

$$
x^{i} \sim x^{i}+2 \pi R
$$

Compact Dimensions


## IMPLICATIONS

1. A scalar field $\phi$ look like :

$$
\phi\left(x^{\mu}\right) \sim \sum_{n_{i}} \phi_{i}\left(x^{0}, \vec{x}\right) \prod_{i=4}^{9} \cos \left(n_{i} x^{i} / R_{i}\right)
$$

(because of $x_{4 \ldots . .9}$ periodicities)
2. Equation of motion $\partial_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \phi=0$ implies masses

$$
m_{n}^{2}=\sum_{i=4}^{9} \frac{n_{i}^{2}}{R_{i}^{2}}
$$

3. Some compact dimensions may not be so small. Then, we get measurable deviations:

$$
F=G \frac{m m^{\prime}}{r^{2}}\left(1+\alpha e^{-\lambda r}\right), \alpha=2 n, \lambda=1 / R
$$

Newton's Law modifications have attracted the interest of physicists and have been investigated long before Strings

Bounds from various experiments


D-BRANES

Fixed end-points of open string define "objects" with zero dimensions $\rightarrow$

$$
D 0 \text { - branes }
$$

String End - points allowed to slide along lines define one-dimensional objects $\rightarrow$

$$
D 1 \text { - brane }
$$

A $D p$-brane is an object with $p$-spatial dimensions


## STRING-BRANE Unification Scenario...

Gravity (closed strings) and QFT (particles $\sim$ open strings)


## Models from Intersecting Branes

Stack of parallel D-branes generate $U(n) \rightarrow S U(n) \times U(1)$ gauge symmetries

Gauge bosons represented by string connecting parallel D-branes $\left(n^{2}-1+1\right)$

SM states are represented by strings stretched near intersections

The Standard Model in intersecting branes $\mathrm{U}(3)$ gauge bosons


Quark doublets


## Toroidal Compactification

internal space is a compact manifold with definite topological properties

The simplest ones are those of the sphere $\mathcal{S}^{2}$ and torus $\mathcal{T}^{2}$.

1. We can think of the internal 6d-space as three factorised torii

$$
\mathcal{T}^{2} \times \mathcal{T}^{2} \times \mathcal{T}^{2}
$$

2. We can cut the torus along the two radii and stretch it so it looks like a rectangle with opposite sides identified.
3. Now, branes wrapped around $\mathcal{T}^{2}$ can be depicted as lines circling the two radii of $\mathcal{T}^{2}$


Figure 1: Representation of a ( 1,1 ) D-brane wrapping on a $T^{2}$ torus.

## Chiral Matter

1. Imagine now that two ("non-equivalent") branes wrap the same torus.
2. Because space is compact intersections are unavoidable
3. But strings (representing particles) are jostling at the intersections
4. Therefore, the number of intersections 'counts' multiplicities of states we have. In particular if:
$\left(n_{a}^{i}, m_{a}^{i}\right)$ : wrapping numbers of the $\mathrm{D}_{a}$ brane-stack around the $i^{t h}$ torus, $\left(n_{b}^{i}, m_{b}^{i}\right)$ those of the $\mathrm{D}_{b}$-stack,
$\Rightarrow \#$ of fermion generations $=\#$ of intersections:

$$
\begin{equation*}
I_{a b}=\prod_{i=1}^{3}\left(n_{a}^{i} m_{b}^{i}-n_{b}^{i} m_{a}^{i}\right) \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$



Figure 2: Intersecting D-branes wrapping on a $T^{2}$ torus, with fermion fields localized at the intersections with $\mathcal{C}=(-1,1), \mathcal{R}=(2,1)$, $\mathcal{L}=(2,1)$ wrappings along $R_{1}, R_{2}$

## Claim:

the idea of p-branes immersed in higher dimensional spaces was proposed long time ago!
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4a/Plato-raphael.jpg



Trying to understand the higher dimensional reality from the 4-dimensional "shadows" ...


Imagine prisoners who have been chained since childhood, deep inside a cave. Their heads are immobilized, so that their gaze is fixed on a wall. ...


Behind the prisoners there is an enormous fire and between the prisoners and the fire there is a raised walkway along which animals, plants and other things are carried. ...


Their shapes cast shadows on the wall which occupy prisoners attention. These shadows is the only reality they know, even though they are seeing merely shadows of higher dimensional objects

\{Imagine prisoners who have been chained since childhood, deep inside a cave. Their heads are immobilized, so that their gaze is fixed on a wall. Behind the prisoners there is an enormous fire and between the prisoners and the fire there is a raised walkway along which animals, plants and other things are carried. Their shapes cast shadows on the wall which occupy prisoners attention. ... These shadows is the only reality they know, even though they are seeing merely shadows of higher dimensional objects.\} ( adapted from Plato's "Republic", 5th Century BC)

