

Title: From Strings to the MSSM

Date: 2008-06-05 09:35:00

Abstract:

From Strings to the MSSM

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Questions

- What can we learn from strings for particle physics?
- Can we incorporate particle physics models within the framework of string theory?

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- Can we incorporate particle physics models within the framework of string theory?

Recent progress:

- explicit model building towards the MSSM
 - Heterotic brane world
 - local grand unification
- moduli stabilization and Susy breakdown
 - fluxes and gaugino condensation
 - mirage mediation

The road to the Standard Model

What do we want?

- gauge group $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$
- 3 families of quarks and leptons
- scalar Higgs doublet

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But there might be more:

- supersymmetry (SM extended to MSSM)
- neutrino masses and mixings

as a hint for a large mass scale around 10^{16} GeV

Indirect evidence

Experimental findings suggest the existence of two new scales of physics beyond the standard model

$M_{\text{GUT}} \sim 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$ (and $M_{\text{SUSY}} \sim 10^3 \text{ GeV}$):

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● **Neutrino-oscillations** and “See-Saw Mechanism”

$$m_\nu \sim M_W^2 / M_{\text{GUT}}$$

$$m_\nu \sim 10^{-3} \text{ eV for } M_W \sim 100 \text{ GeV,}$$

Indirect evidence

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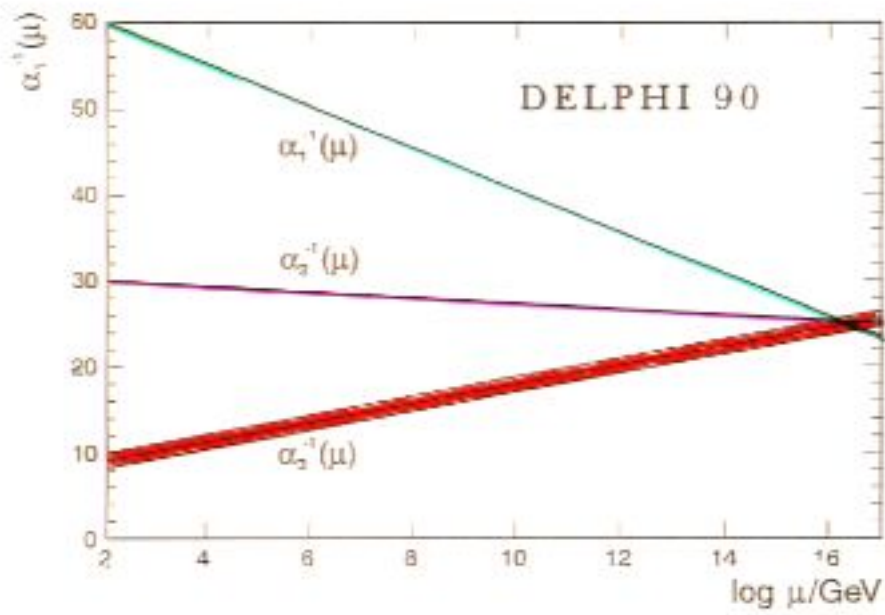
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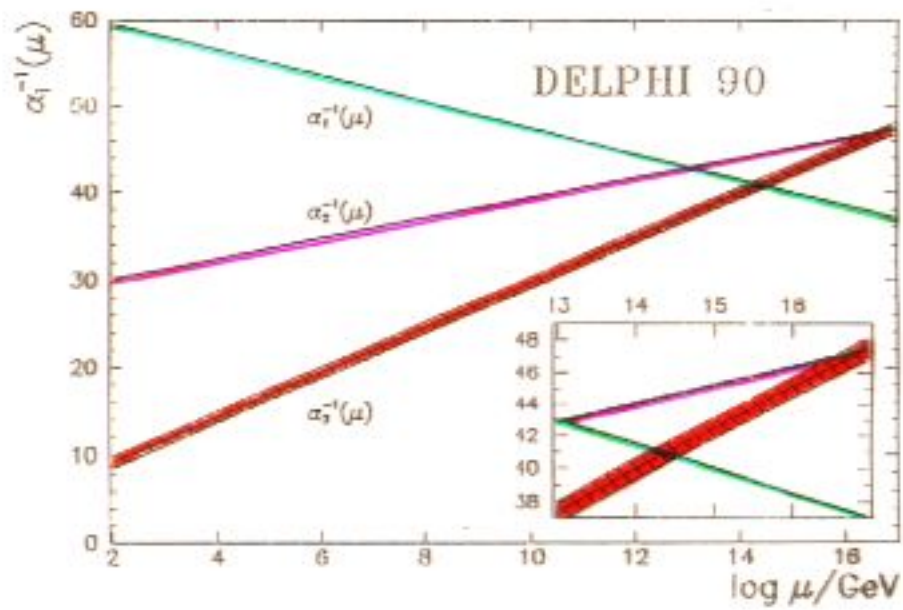
- **Evolution of couplings constants** of the standard model towards higher energies.

MSSM (supersymmetric)



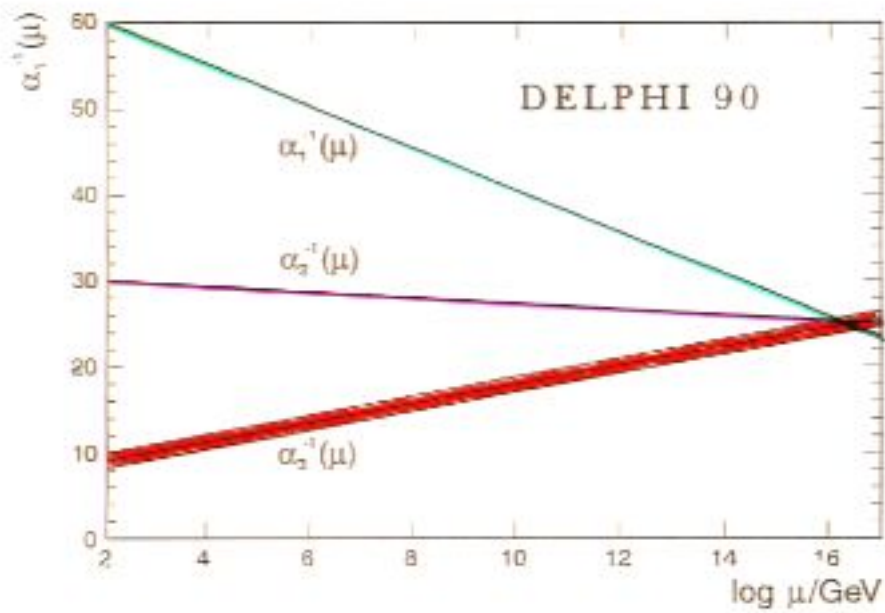
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Standard Model



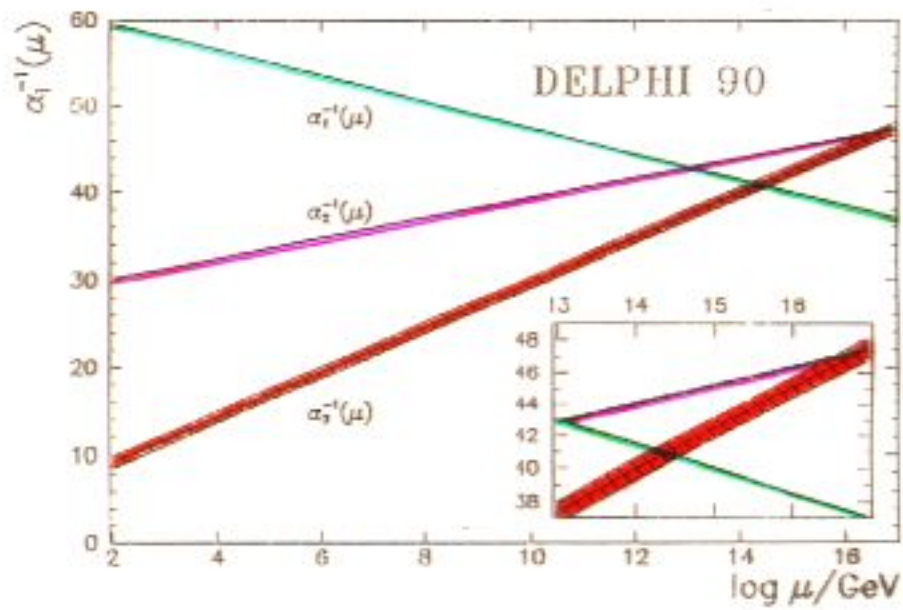
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MSSM (supersymmetric)



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Standard Model



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Grand Unification

This leads to SUSY-GUTs with nice things like

- unified multiplets (e.g. spinors of $SO(10)$)
- gauge coupling unification
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But there remain a few difficulties:

- breakdown of GUT group (large representations)
- doublet-triplet splitting problem (incomplete multiplets)
- proton stability (need for R-parity)

String Theory

What do we get from string theory?

- supersymmetry
- extra spatial dimensions
- large unified gauge groups
- consistent theory of gravity

String Theory

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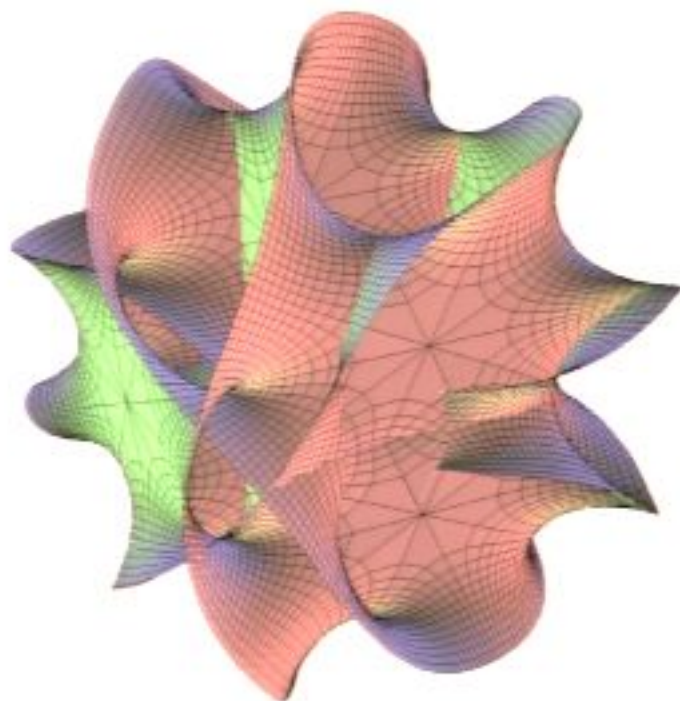
- supersymmetry
- extra spatial dimensions
- large unified gauge groups
- consistent theory of gravity

These are the building blocks for a **unified theory** of all the fundamental interactions.

But do they fit together, and if yes how?

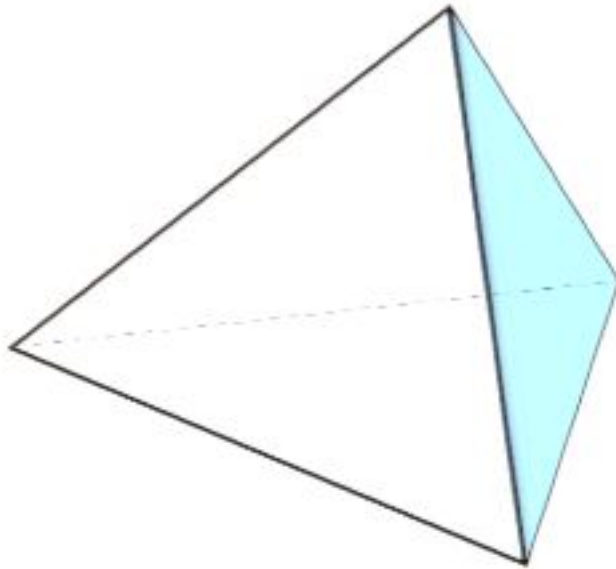
We need to understand the mechanism of compactification of the extra spatial dimensions

Calabi Yau Manifold



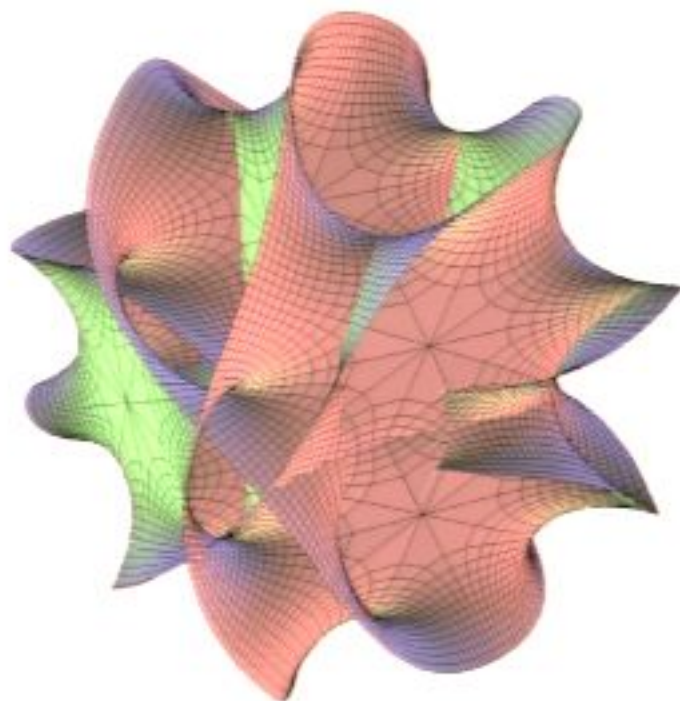
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Orbifold



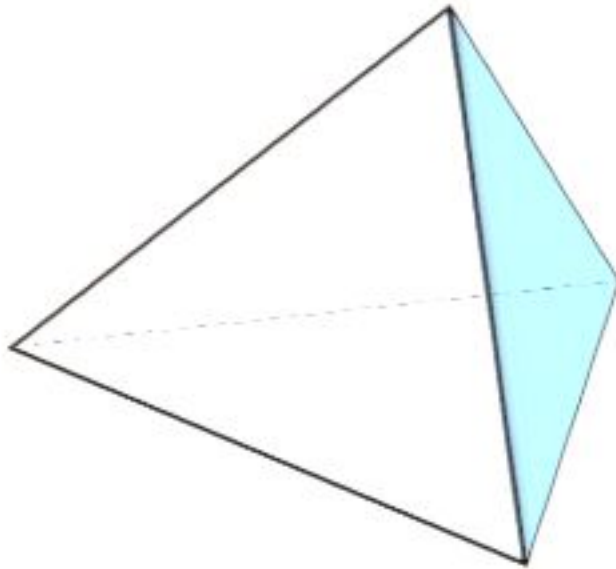
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Calabi Yau Manifold



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Orbifold



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Localization

Quarks, Leptons and Higgs fields can be localized:

- in the Bulk ($d = 10$ untwisted sector)
- on 3-Branes ($d = 4$ twisted sector fixed points)
- on 5-Branes ($d = 6$ twisted sector fixed tori)

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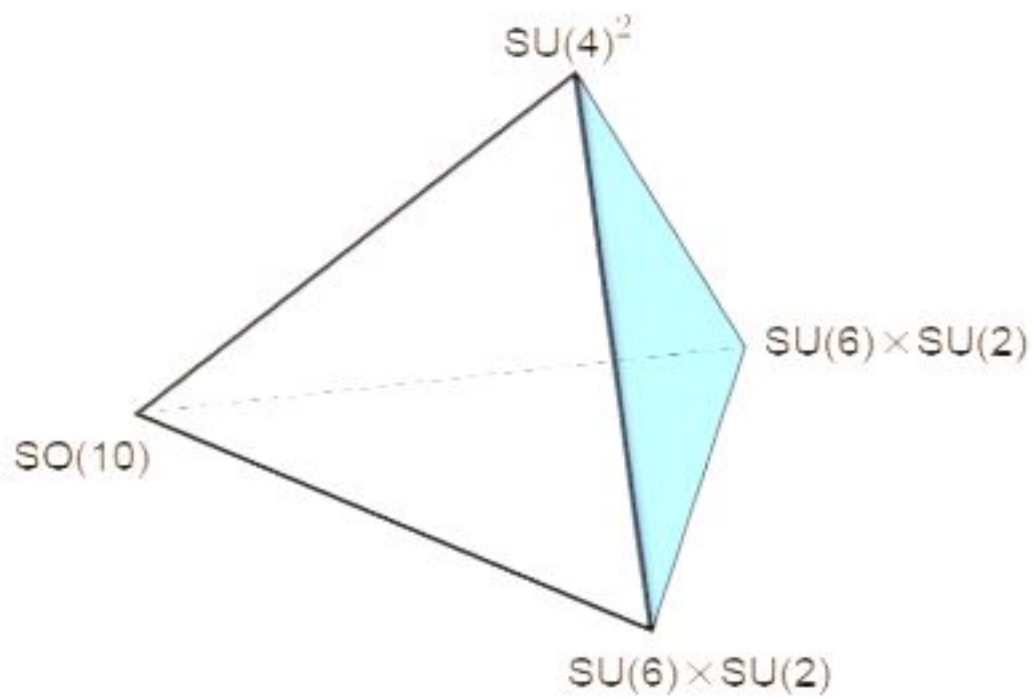
- in the Bulk ($d = 10$ untwisted sector)
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but there is also a “localization” of gauge fields

- $E_8 \times E_8$ in the bulk
- smaller gauge groups on various branes

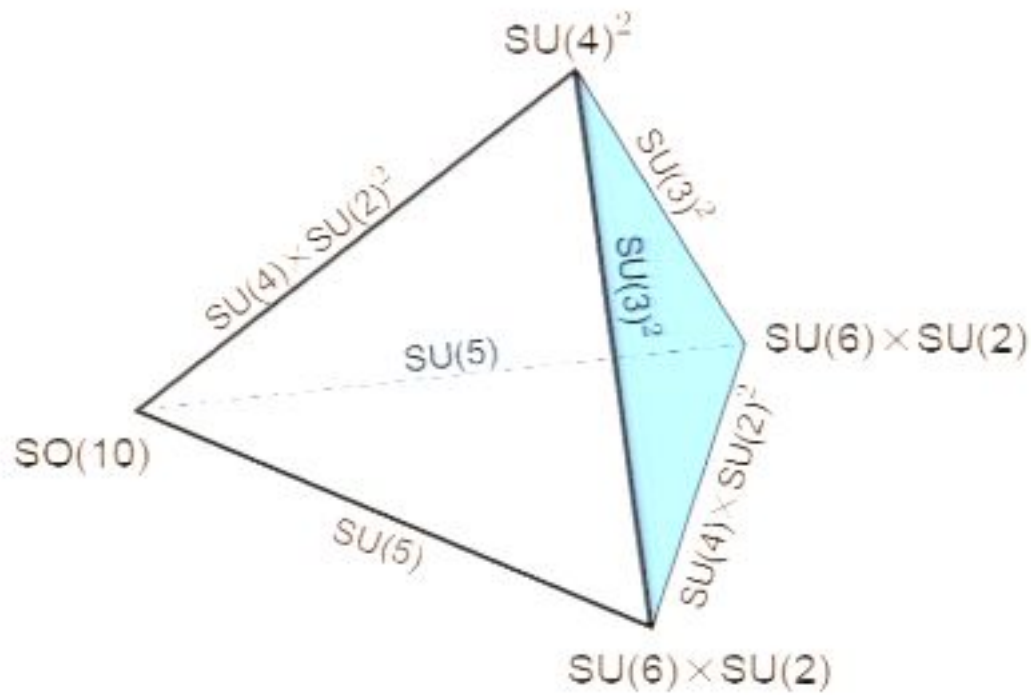
Observed 4-dimensional gauge group is common subgroup of the various localized gauge groups!

Localized gauge symmetries



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Standard Model Gauge Group



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Local Grand Unification

In fact string theory gives us a variant of GUTs

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Key properties of the theory depend on the **geography** of the fields in extra dimensions.

This geometrical set-up called **local GUTs**, can be realized in the framework of the “heterotic braneworld”.

(Förste, HPN, Vaudrevange, Wingerter, 2004; Buchmüller, Hamaguchi, Lebedev, Ratz, 2004)

The Remnants of $SO(10)$

- $SO(10)$ is realized in the higher dimensional theory
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- 16 of $SO(10)$ at some branes
- correct hypercharge normalization
- R-parity
- distinction between different families

that are very useful for realistic model building ...

Benchmark Scenario: Z_6 II orbifold



(Kobayashi, Raby, Zhang, 2004; Buchmüller, Hamaguchi, Lebedev, Ratz, 2004)

- provides fixed points and fixed tori
- allows $SO(10)$ gauge group
- allows for localized 16-plets for 2 families
- $SO(10)$ broken via Wilson lines
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Selection Strategy

criterion	$V^{SO(10),1}$	$V^{SO(10),2}$
② models with 2 Wilson lines	22,000	7,800
③ SM gauge group \subset SO(10)	3563	1163
④ 3 net families	1170	492
⑤ gauge coupling unification	528	234
⑥ no chiral exotics	128	90

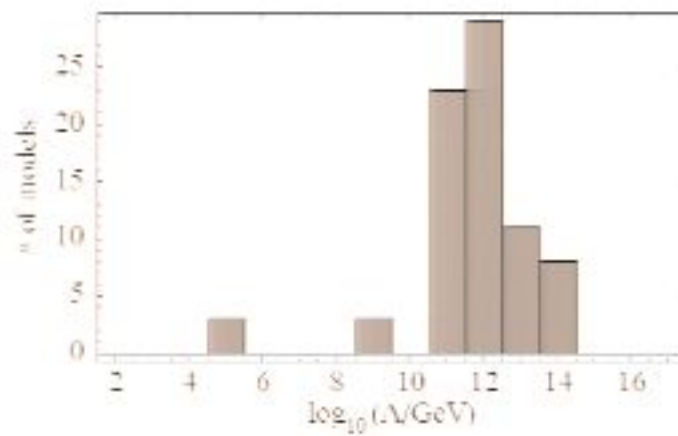
(Lebedev, HPN, Raby, Ramos-Sanchez, Ratz, Vaudrevange, Wingerter, 2006)

The road to the MSSM

The benchmark scenario leads to

- 200 models with the exact spectrum of the MSSM (absence of chiral exotics)
- local grand unification (by construction)
- gauge- and (partial) Yukawa unification
(Raby, Wingerter, 2007)
- examples of neutrino see-saw mechanism
(Buchmüller, Hamguchi, Lebedev, Ramos-Sanchez, Ratz, 2007)
- models with R-parity + solution to the μ -problem
(Lebedev, HPN, Raby, Ramos-Sanchez, Ratz, Vaudrevange, Wingerter, 2007)
- hidden sector gaugino condensation

Hidden Sector Susy Breakdown



$m_{3/2} = \Lambda^3/M_{\text{Planck}}^2$ (with $\Lambda = \mu \exp(-1/g_{\text{hidden}}^2(\mu))$)
from hidden sector gaugino condensation

(Lebedev, HPN, Raby, Ramos-Sanchez, Ratz, Vaudrevange, Wingerter, 2006)

Basic Questions

- origin of the small scale?
- stabilization of moduli?
- adjustment of vacuum energy?

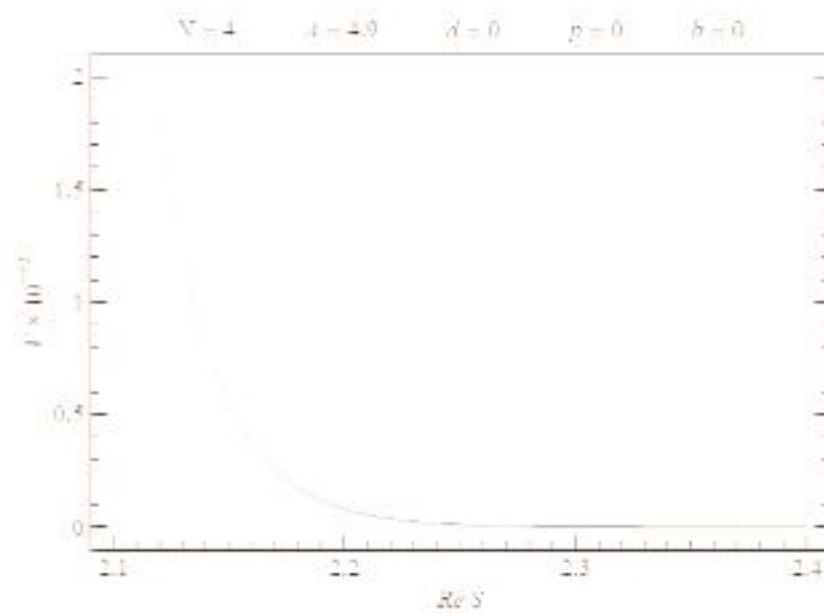
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Recent progress in

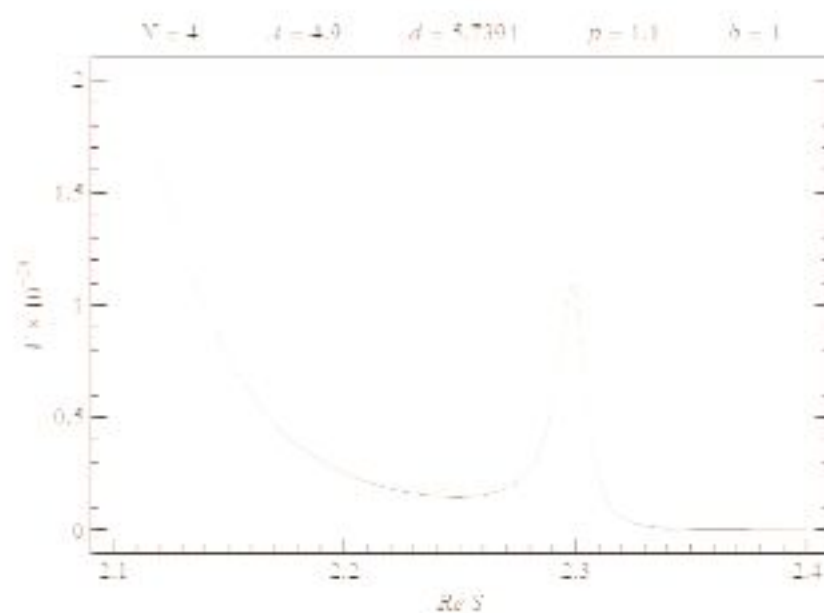
- moduli stabilization via fluxes in warped compactifications of **Type IIB string theory**
(Dasgupta, Rajesh, Sethi, 1999; Giddings, Kachru, Polchinski, 2001)
- generalized flux compactifications of **heterotic string theory**
(Becker, Becker, Dasgupta, Prokushkin, 2003; Gurnieri, Lukas, Micu, 2004)

Run-away potential



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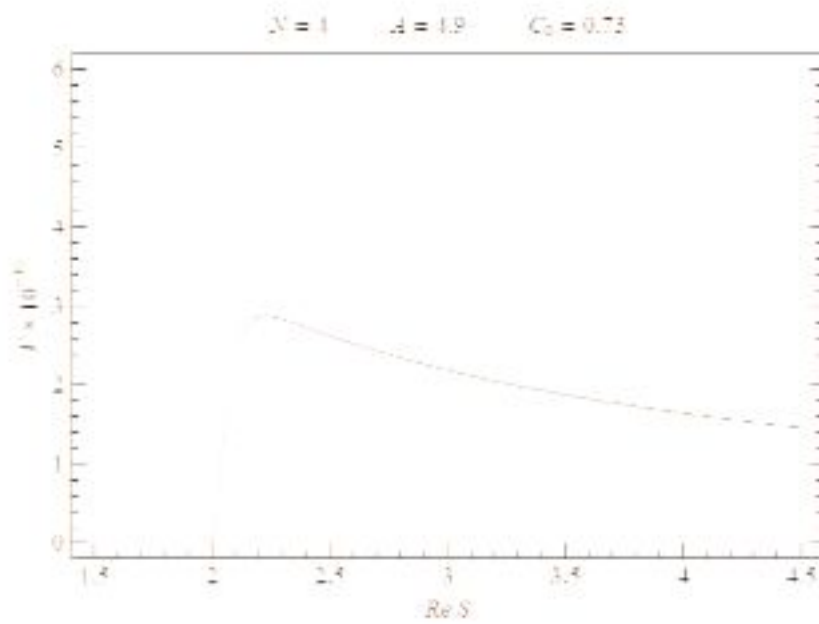
Corrections to Kähler potential



(Barreiro, de Carlos, Copeland, 1998)

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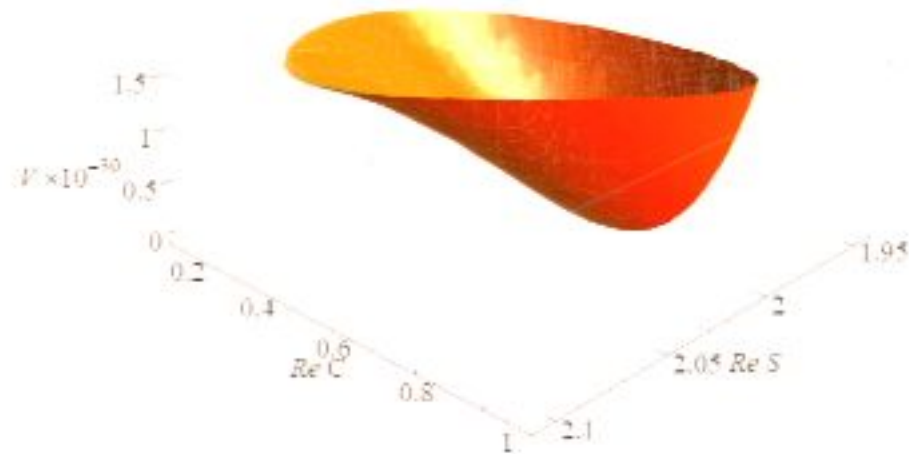
Sequestered sector “uplifting”



(Lebedev, HPN, Ratz, 2006; Löwen, HPN, 2008)

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Metastable “Minkowski” vacuum



(Lowen, HPN, 2008)

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Fluxes and gaugino condensation

Is there a general pattern of the soft mass terms?

We have (from “flux” and gaugino condensate)

$$W = \text{something} \exp(-N)$$

where “something” is small and N is moderately large.

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We have (from “flux” and gaugino condensate)

$$W = \text{something} \exp(-N)$$

where “something” is small and N is moderately large.

In fact in this simple scheme

$$N \sim \log(M_{\text{Planck}}/m_{3/2})$$

providing a “little” hierarchy.

(Choi, Falkowski, HPN, Olechowski, Pokorski, 2004)

Mixed Modulus Anomaly Mediation

The universal contribution from “Modulus Mediation” is therefore suppressed by the factor

$$N \sim \log(M_{\text{Planck}}/m_{3/2})$$

Numerically this factor is given by: $N \sim 1\pi^2$.

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Numerically this factor is given by: $X \sim 1\pi^2$.

Thus contributions from radiative corrections such as “Anomaly Mediation” become competitive, leading to a Mixed Modulus-Anomaly-Mediation scheme.

For reasons that will be explained later we call this scheme

MIRAGE MEDIATION

(Loaiza, Martin, HPN, Ratz, 2005)

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The little hierarchy

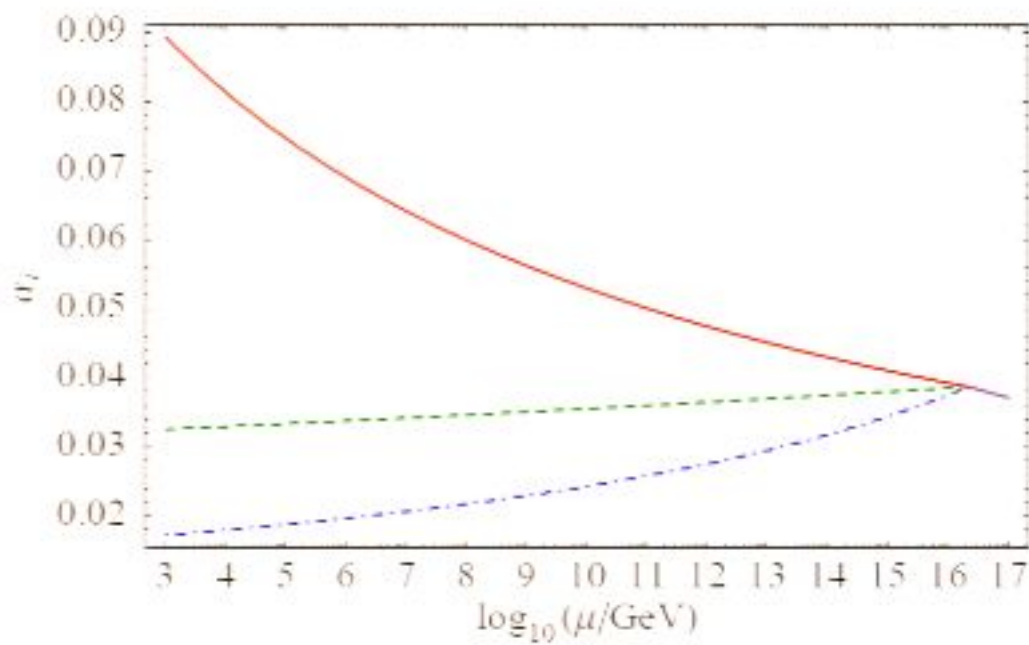
$$m_X \sim \langle X \rangle m_{3/2} \sim \langle X \rangle^2 m_{\text{soft}}$$

is a generic signal of such a scheme

- moduli and gravitino are heavy
- gaugino mass spectrum is compressed
- mirage unification of gaugino masses

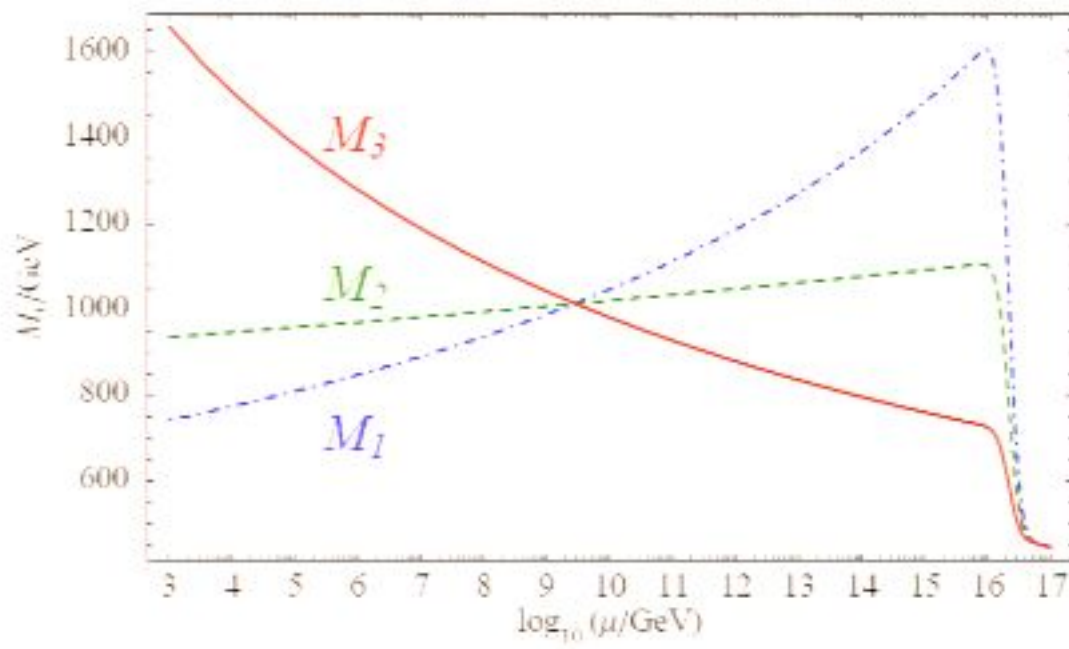
(Choi, Falkowski, HPN, Olechowski, 2005; Endo, Yamaguchi, Yoshioka, 2005;
Choi, Jeong, Okumura, 2005)

Evolution of couplings



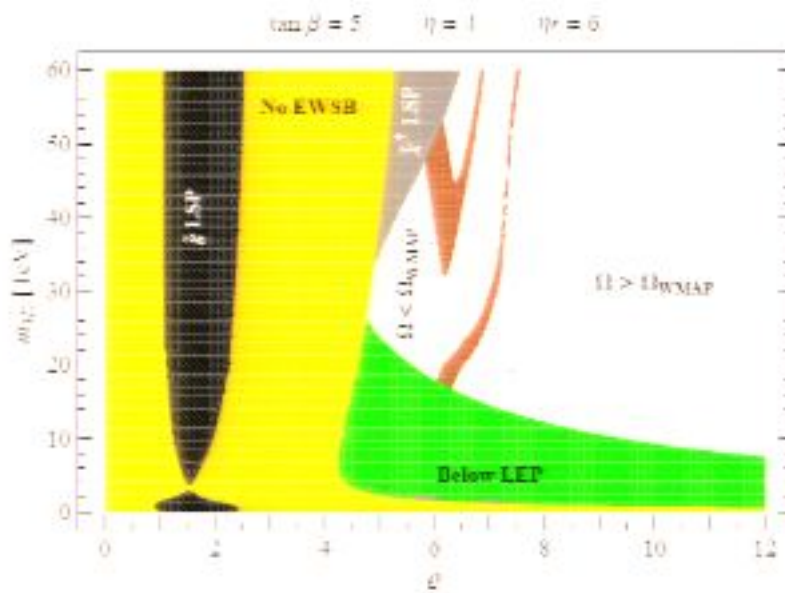
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The Mirage Scale



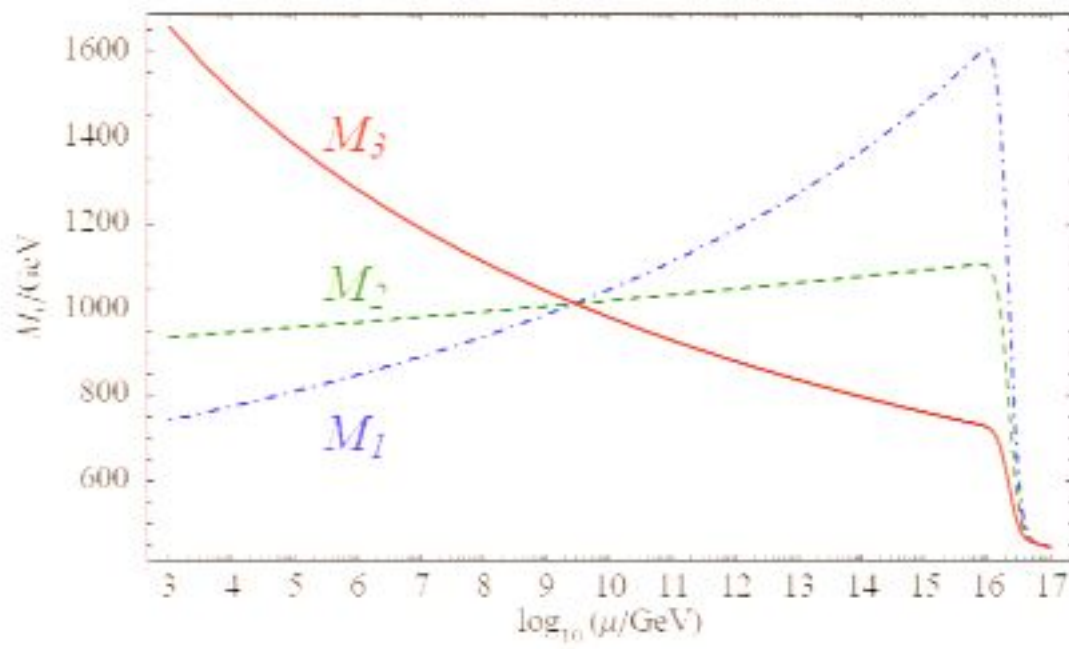
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Constraints on the mixing parameter



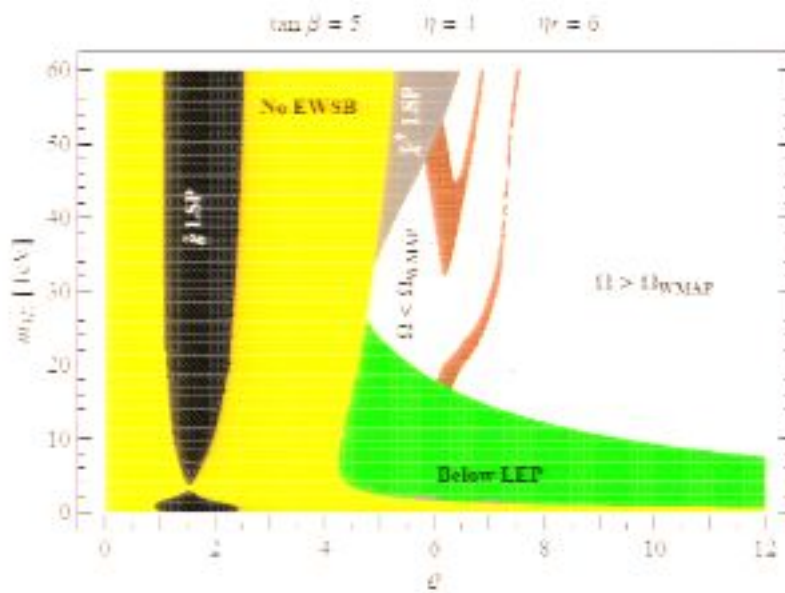
(Lowen, HPN, 2008)

The Mirage Scale



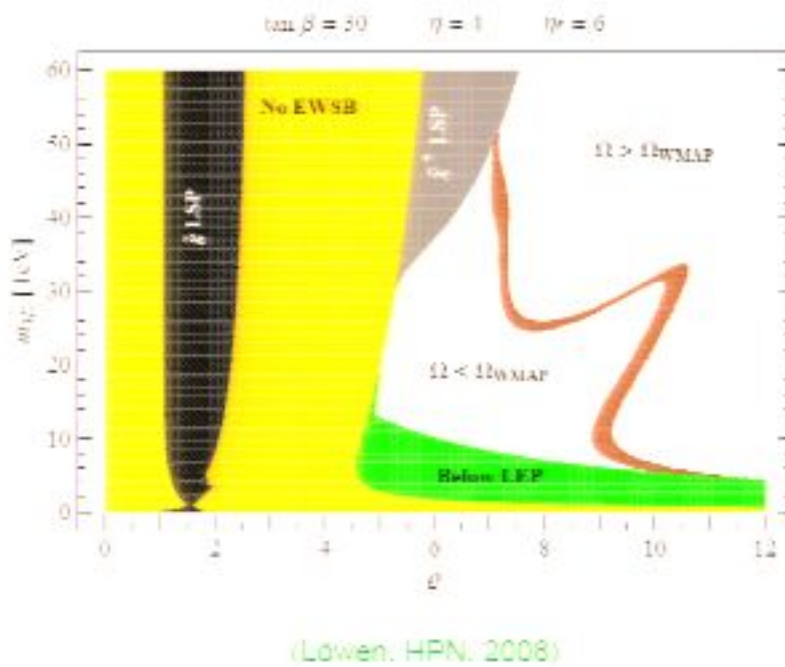
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Constraints on the mixing parameter



(Lowen, HPN, 2008)

Constraints on the mixing parameter



Some important messages

Please keep in mind:

- the **uplifting mechanism** plays an important role for the pattern of the soft susy breaking terms
- **predictions for gaugino masses** are more robust than those for sfermion masses
- **dilaton/modulus mediation suppressed** in many cases
- **mirage pattern** for gaugino masses rather generic

The Gaugino Code

How can we test these ideas at the LHC?

Look for pattern of gaugino masses

Let us assume the

- low energy particle content of the MSSM
- measured values of gauge coupling constants

$$g_1^2 : g_2^2 : g_3^2 \simeq 1 : 2 : 6$$

The evolution of gauge couplings would then lead to
unification at a GUT-scale around 10^{16} GeV

The Gaugino Code

Observe that

- evolution of gaugino masses is tied to evolution of gauge couplings
- for MSSM M_0/g_a^2 does not run (at one loop)

This implies

- robust prediction for gaugino masses
- gaugino mass relations are the key to reveal the underlying scheme

3 CHARACTERISTIC MASS PATTERNS

(Choi, HPN, 2007)

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mSUGRA Pattern

Universal gaugino mass at the GUT scale

- mSUGRA pattern:

$$M_1 : M_2 : M_3 \simeq 1 : 2 : 6 \simeq g_1^2 : g_2^2 : g_3^2$$

as realized in popular schemes such as
gravity-, modulus- or dilaton-mediation

This leads to

- LSP χ_1^0 predominantly Bino
- $M_{\text{gluino}}/m_{\chi_1^0} \simeq 6$

as a characteristic signature of these schemes.

Anomaly Pattern

Gaugino masses below the GUT scale determined by the β functions

- anomaly pattern:

$$M_1 : M_2 : M_3 \simeq 3.3 : 1 : 9$$

at the TeV scale as the signal of anomaly mediation.

For the gauginos, this implies

- LSP χ_1^0 predominantly Wino
- $M_{\text{gluino}}/m_{\chi_1^0} \simeq 9$

Pure anomaly mediation inconsistent, as sfermion masses are problematic in this scheme (tachyonic sleptons).

Mirage Pattern

Mixed boundary conditions at the GUT scale characterized by the parameter ρ (the ratio of modulus to anomaly mediation).

- $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 \simeq 1 : 1.3 : 2.5$ for $\rho \simeq 5$
- $M_1 : M_2 : M_3 \simeq 1 : 1 : 1$ for $\rho \simeq 2$

The mirage scheme leads to

- LSP χ_1^0 predominantly Bino
- $M_{\text{gluino}}/m_{\chi_1^0} < 6$
- a “compressed” gaugino mass pattern.

Conclusion

String theory provides us with **new ideas for particle physics** model building, leading to concepts such as

- Local Grand Unification
- Mirage Mediation

Geography of extra dimensions plays a crucial role:

- localization of fields on branes,
- presence of **sequestered sectors**

LHC might help us to verify some of these ideas!

