

String Phenomenology

Gary Shiu

University of Wisconsin

YITP@40 Symposium

YITP's "Theory Space"

QCD/Collider Physics

Strings/SUGRA

Statistical
Mechanics



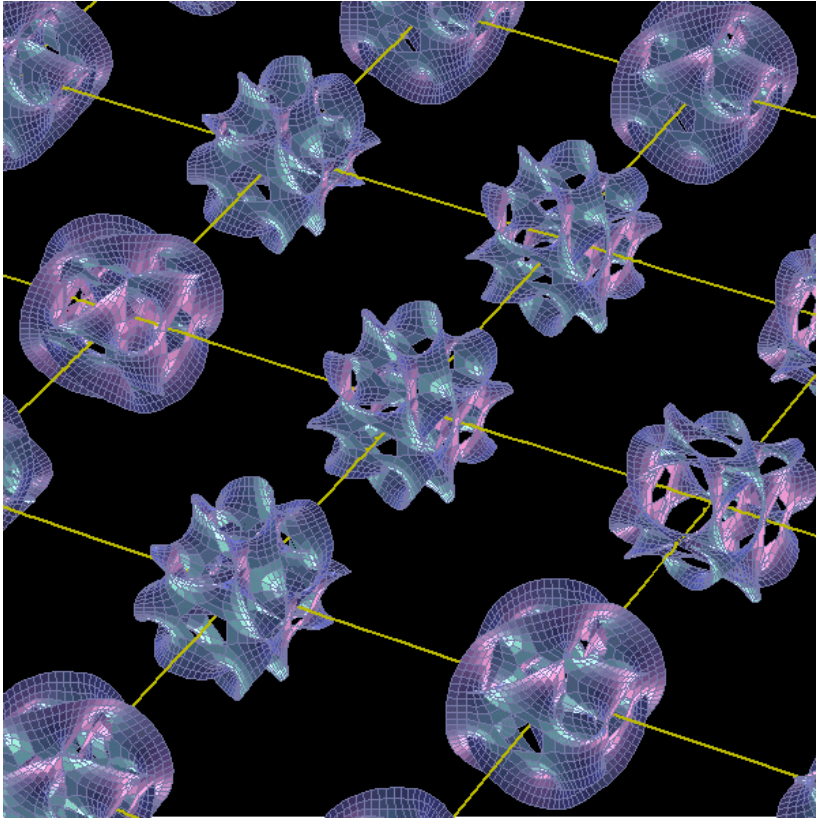
Neutrinos

Standard Model
& Beyond

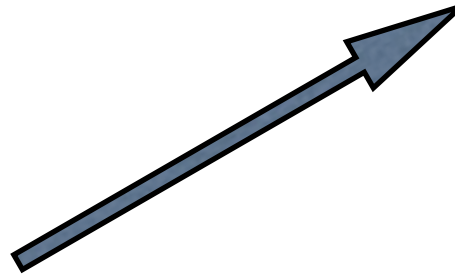
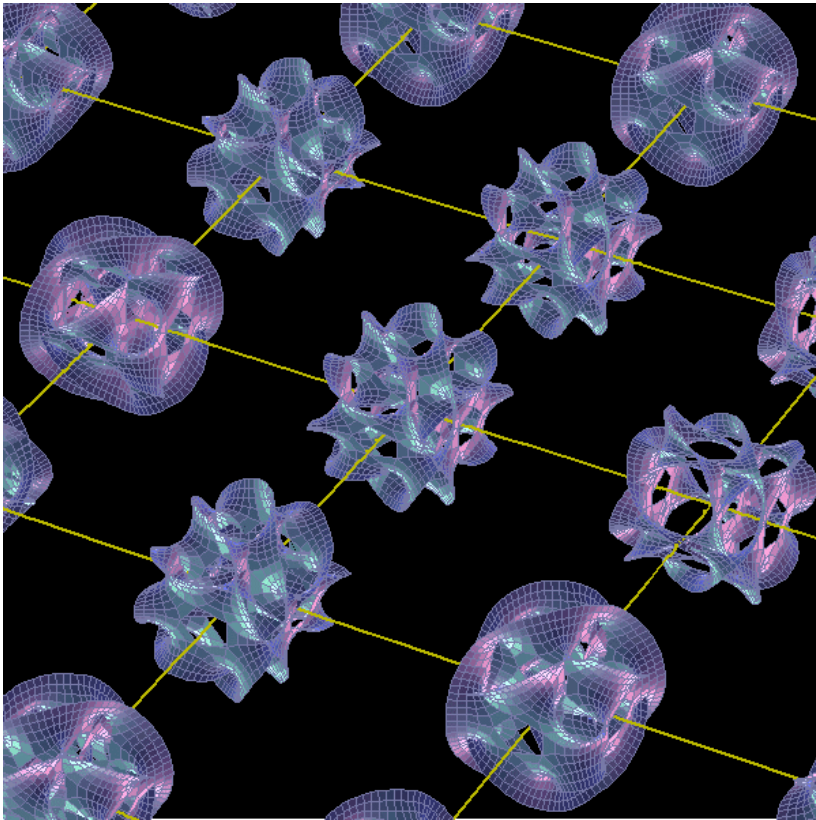
Cosmology

+ a lot more ...

String Phenomenology



String Phenomenology



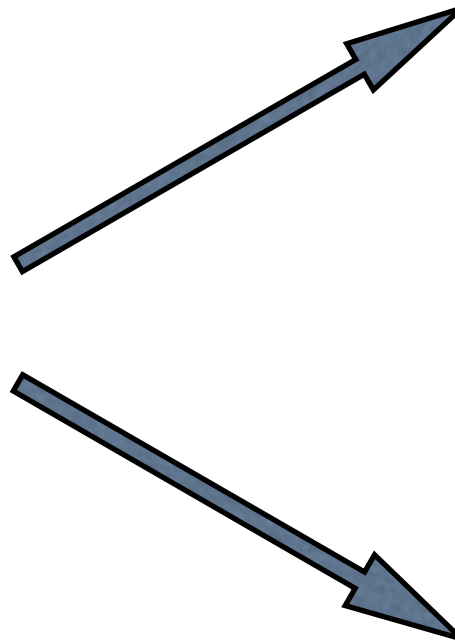
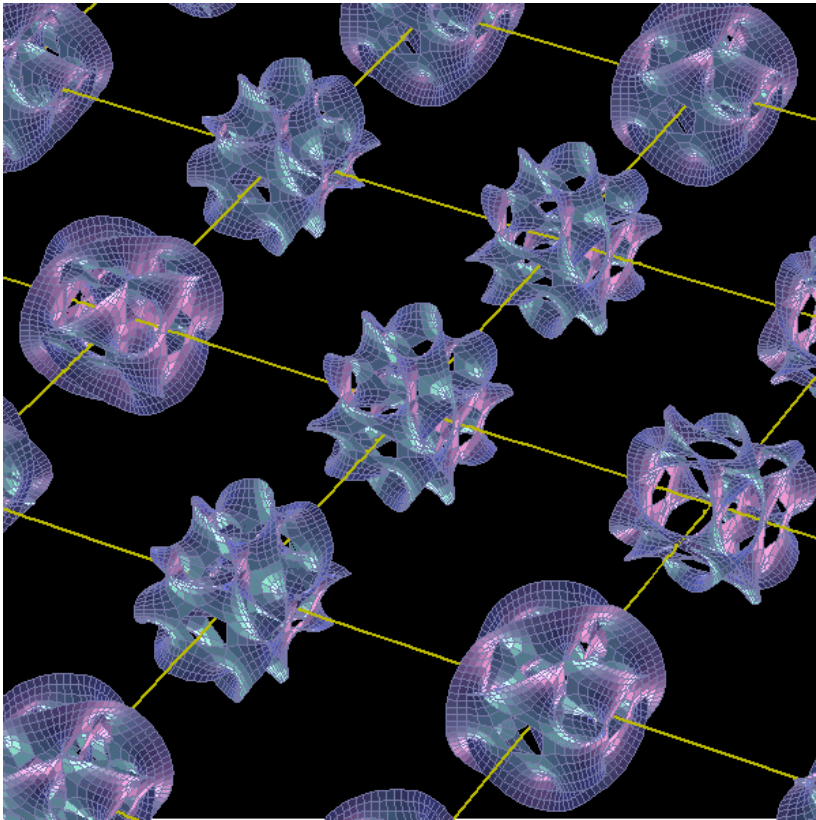
ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

Leptons	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	Z Z boson				
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	W W boson				
Quarks	u up	d down	s strange	c charm	b bottom	t top	γ photon	Force Carriers
	g gluon							

I II III
Three Generations of Matter

Fermilab 95-759

String Phenomenology

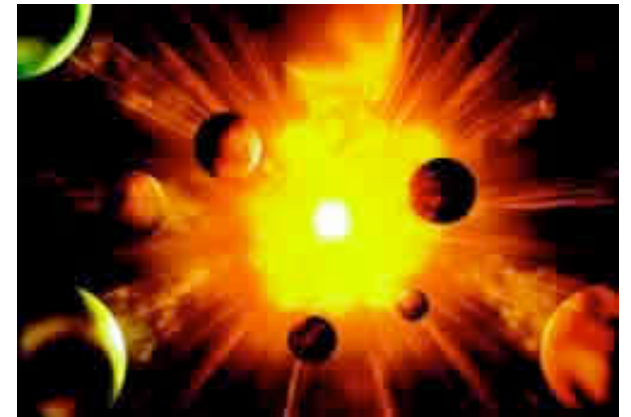


ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

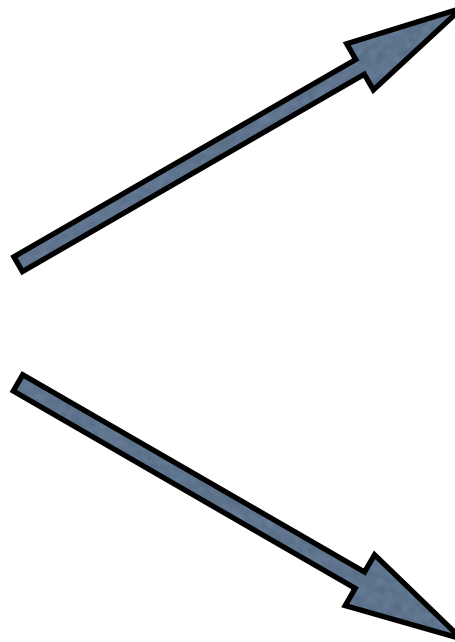
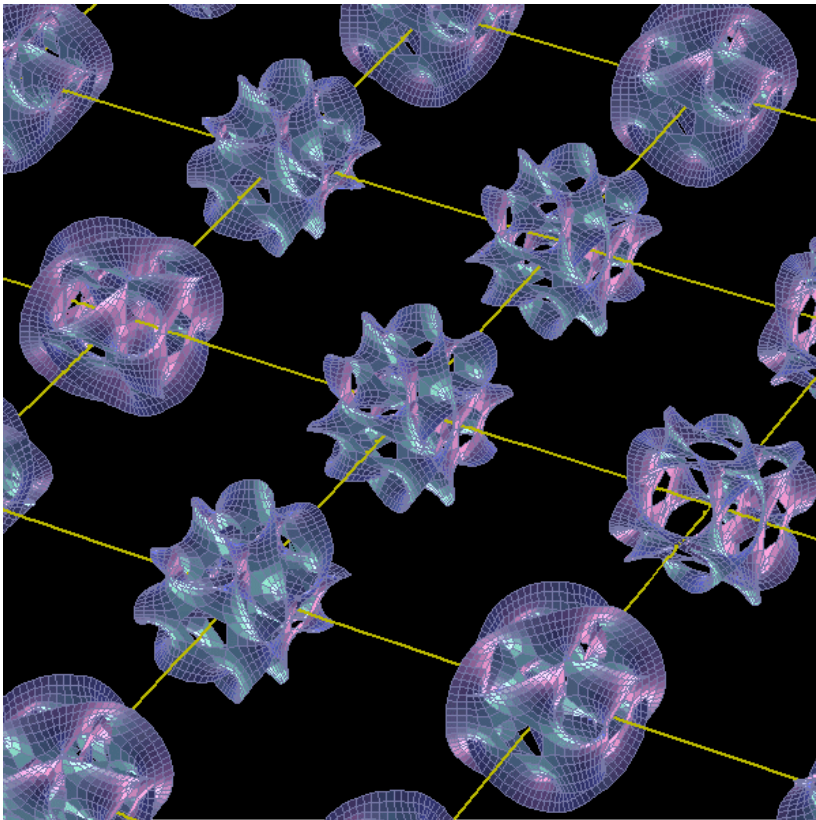
Leptons	u <small>up</small>	c <small>charm</small>	t <small>top</small>	γ <small>photon</small>
	d <small>down</small>	s <small>strange</small>	b <small>bottom</small>	g <small>gluon</small>
Quarks	ν_e <small>electron neutrino</small>	ν_μ <small>muon neutrino</small>	ν_τ <small>tau neutrino</small>	Z <small>Z boson</small>
	e <small>electron</small>	μ <small>muon</small>	τ <small>tau</small>	W <small>W boson</small>

I II III
Three Generations of Matter

Fermilab 95-759



String Phenomenology

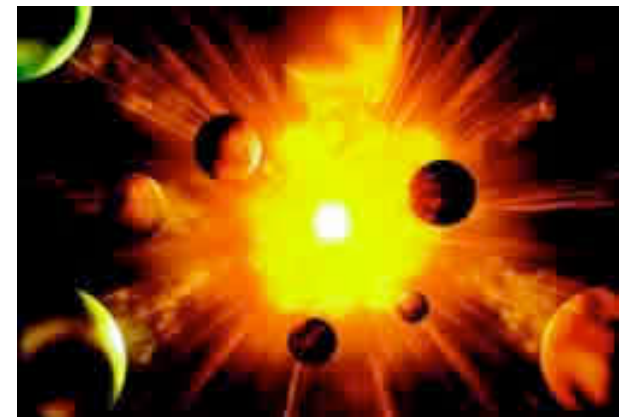


ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

Leptons	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	Z Z boson
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	W W boson
Quarks	u up	d down	s strange	γ photon
	c charm	b bottom	t top	g gluon

I II III
Three Generations of Matter

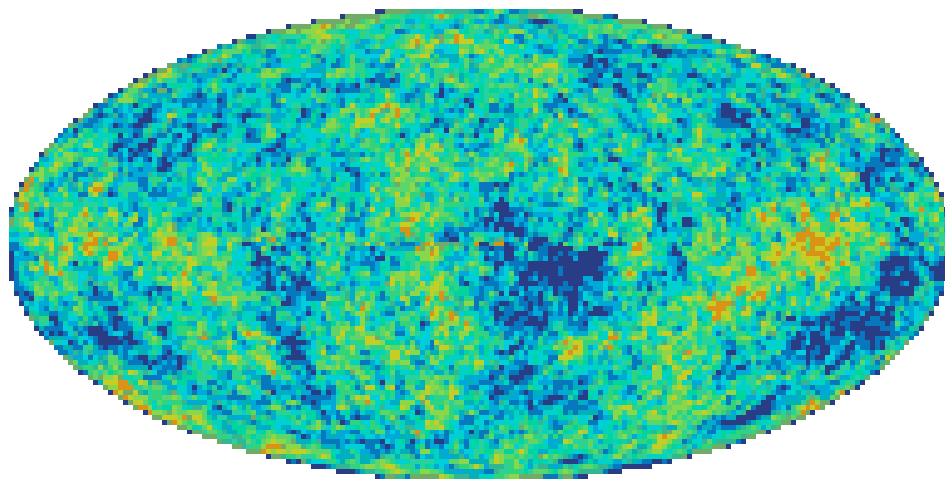
Fermilab 95-759



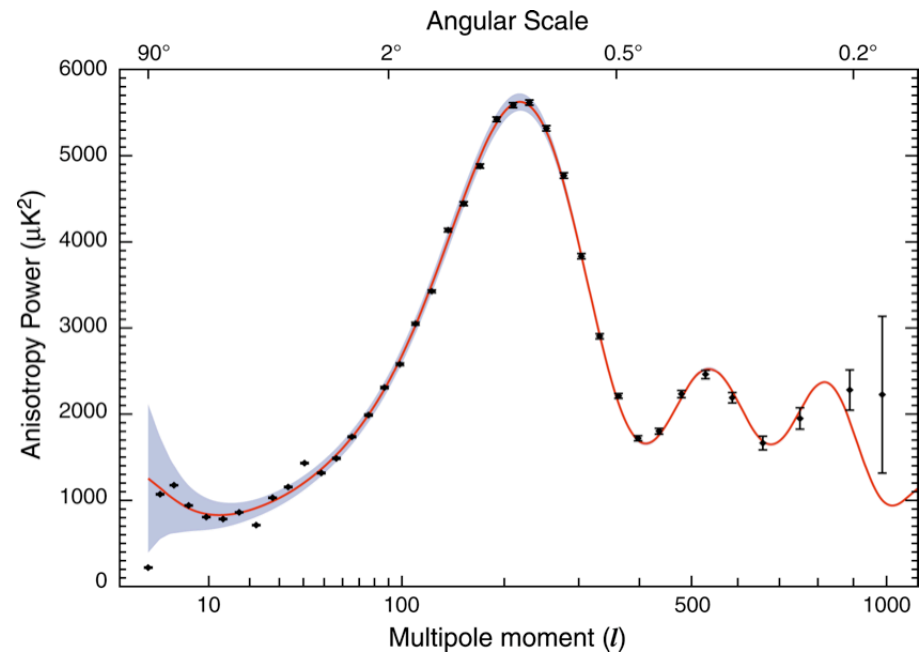
How do we test these ideas?

Cosmic Microwave Background

- Almost **scale invariant, Gaussian** primordial spectrum predicted by inflation: good agreement with data.



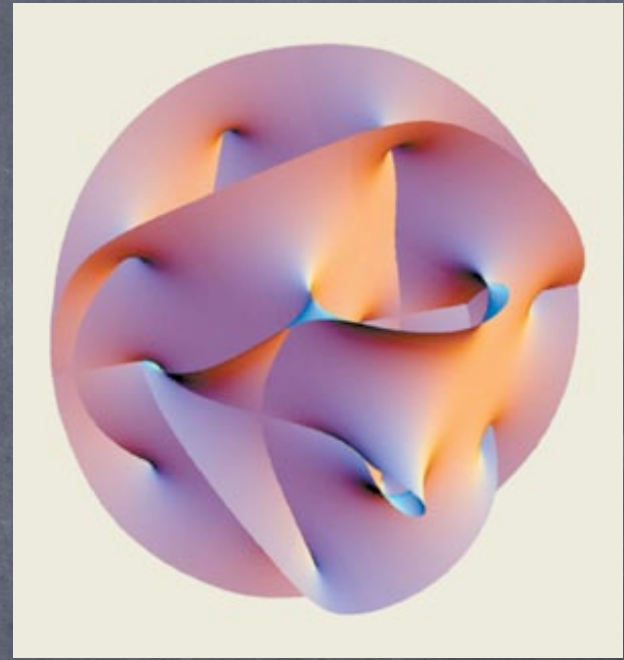
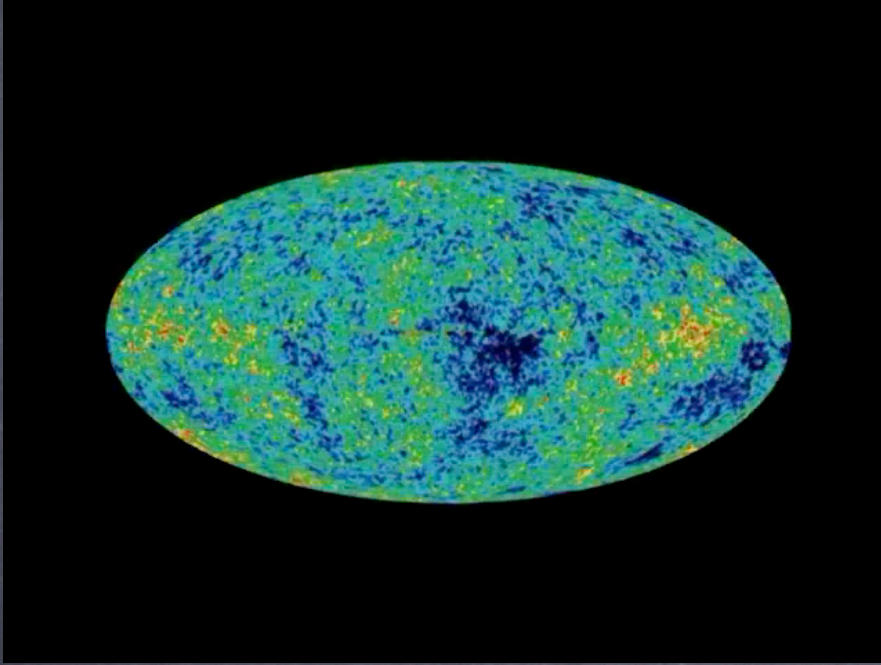
WMAP



- A tantalizing upper bound on the energy density during inflation:

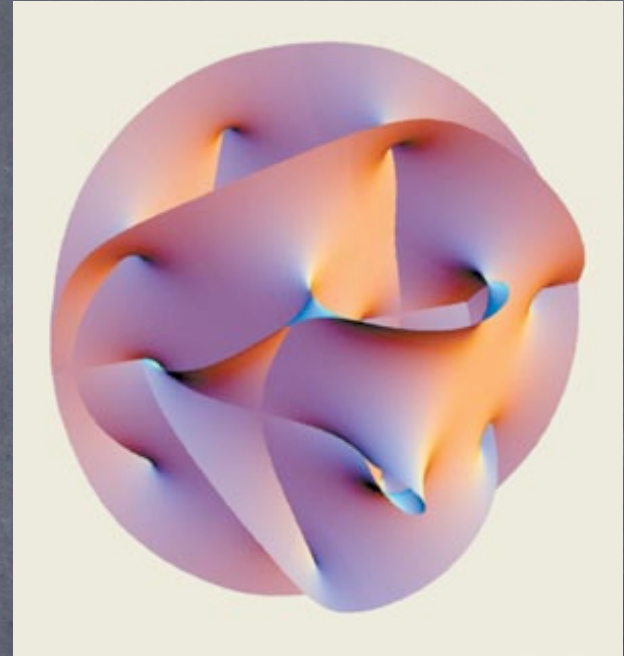
$$V \sim M_{GUT}^4 \sim (10^{16} \text{ GeV})^4 \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad H \sim 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$$

WMAP & Beyond



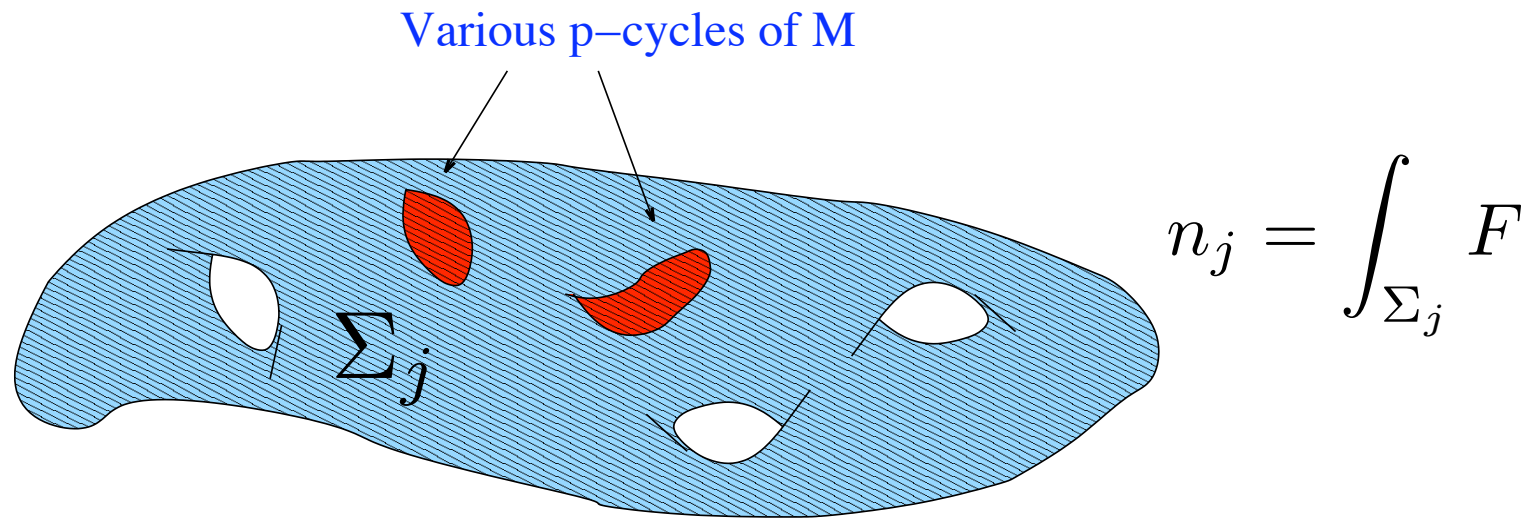
Can we learn from the CMB (or other cosmological measurements) details of string compactification?

LHC & Beyond



Can we learn from the LHC (and beyond)
details of string compactification?

Flux Compactification



Analogous to turning on a B-field: $\text{Energy} \sim \frac{1}{8\pi} \int (E^2 + B^2)$

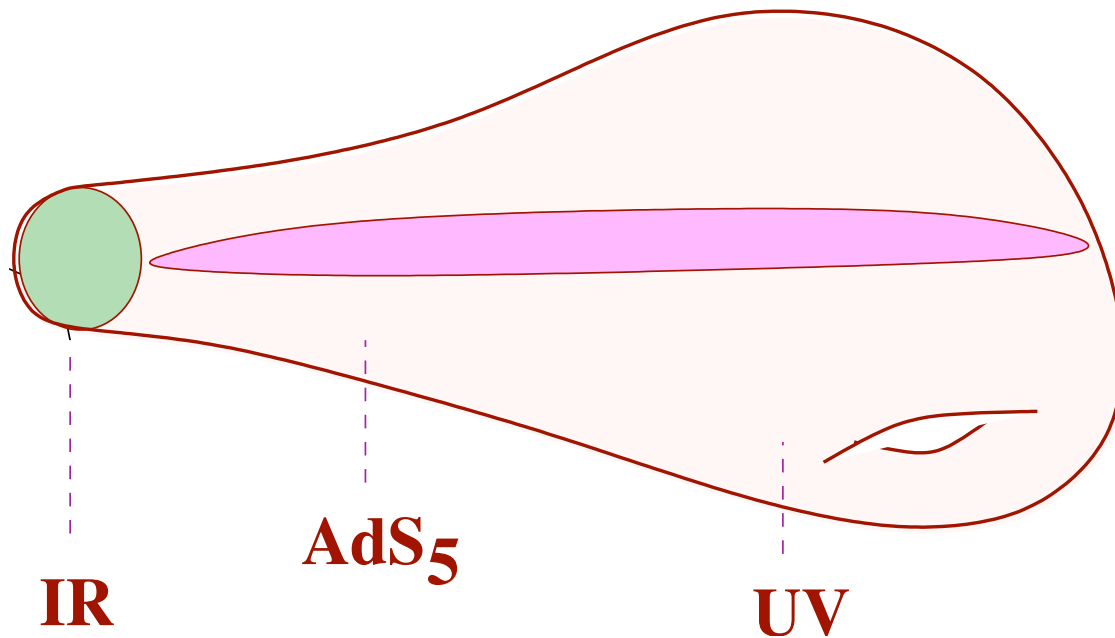
In Type IIB: $W = \int_{\mathcal{M}} G \wedge \Omega$ Gukov, Vafa, Witten

Energy cost depends on detailed geometry: $V_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k}(\phi_i) \Rightarrow$ moduli lifted

[Dasgupta, Rajesh, Sethi]; [Greene, Schalm, GS]; [Giddings, Kachru, Polchinski]

Warped Throats

Fluxes back-react on the metric:



e.g., warped
deformed conifold

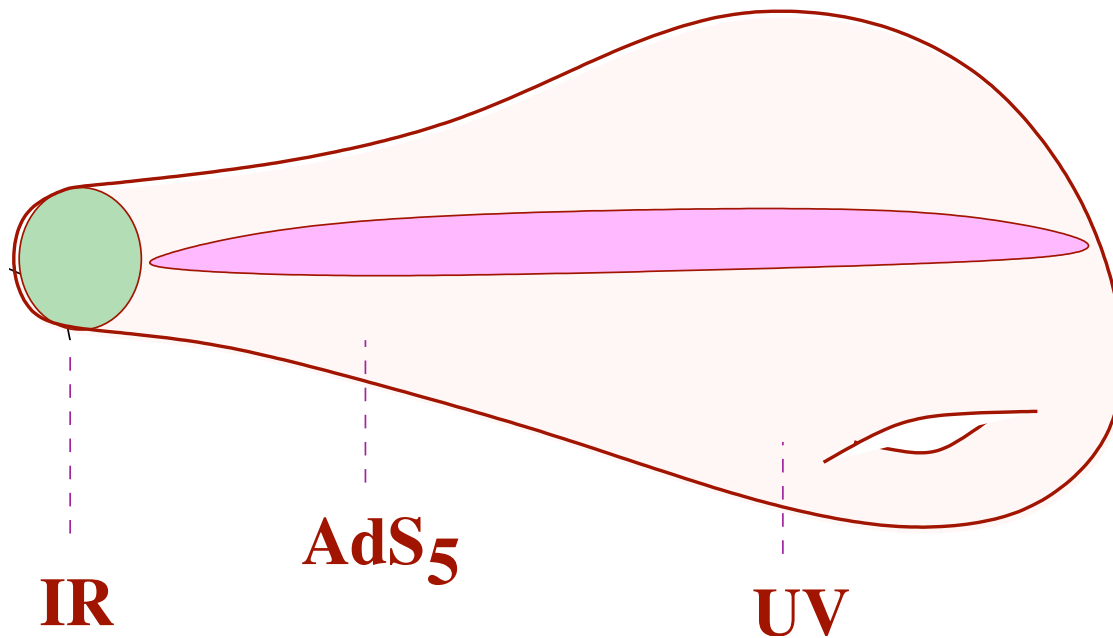
Klebanov, Strassler

leads to Randall-Sundrum hierarchy

Giddings, Kachru, Polchinski

Warped Throats

Fluxes back-react on the metric:



e.g., warped
deformed conifold

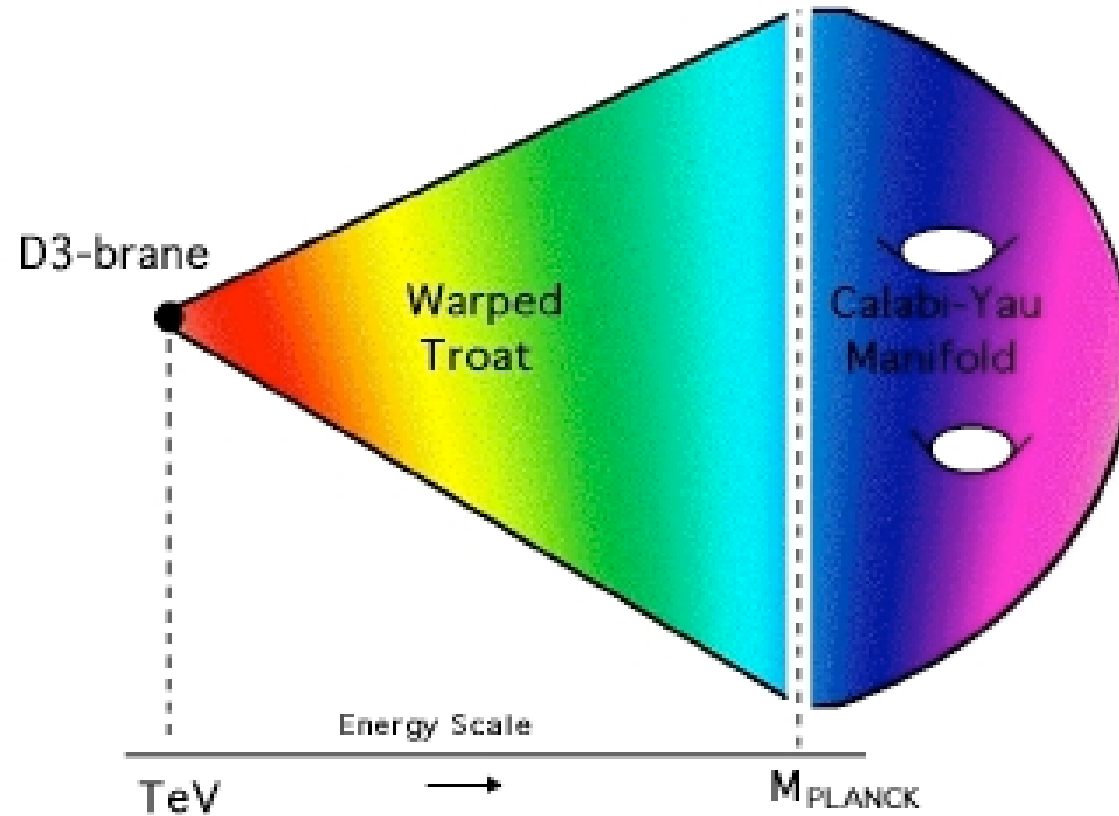
Klebanov, Strassler

leads to Randall-Sundrum hierarchy

Giddings, Kachru, Polchinski

A variety of warped throats with different isometries
and IR behavior.

Standard-like D-brane Models



Marchesano, GS;
Verlinde, Wijnholt;
Cascales, Garcia del Moral, Quevedo, Uranga;
Blumenhagen, Cvetič, GS, Marchesano; ...

Brane Inflation

Dvali and Tye

...

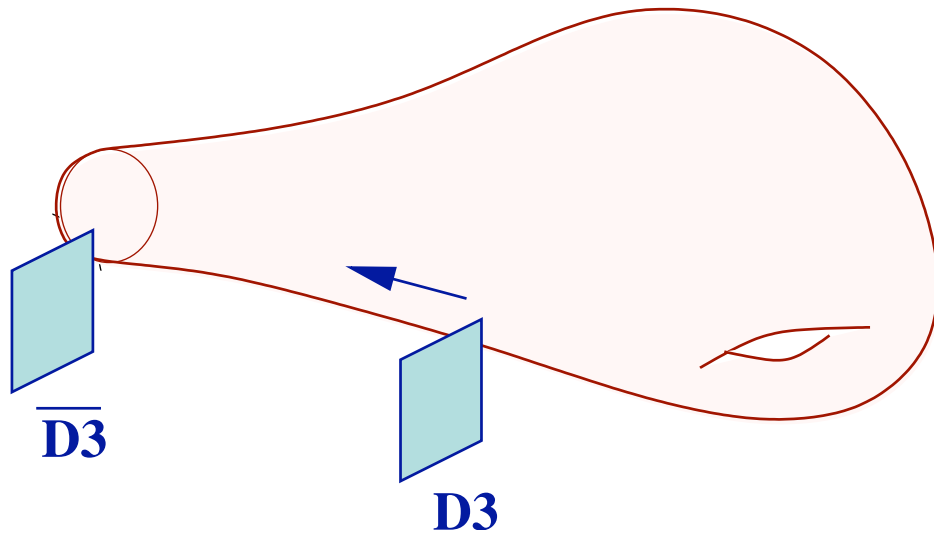
$D\bar{D}$ Inflation



Reviews:

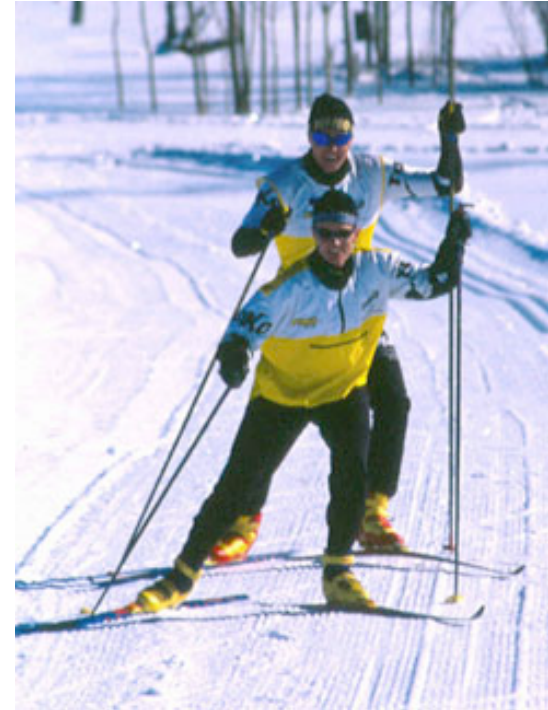
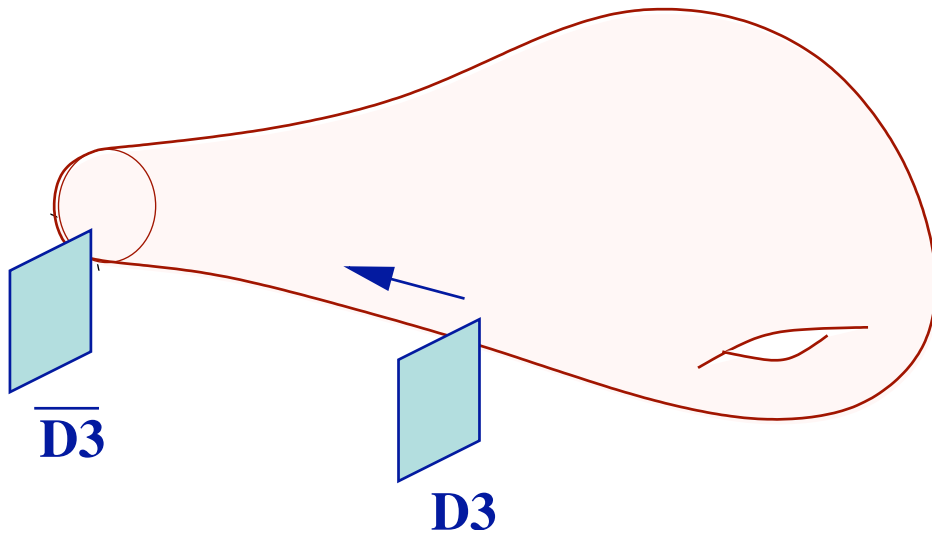
[Quevedo, hep-th/0210292]; [Burgess, hep-th/0606020]; [Tye, hep-th/0610221];
[Cline, hep-th/0612129]; [Kallosh, hep-th/0702059], ...

Brane Inflation in Warped Throats



Brane Inflation in Warped Throats

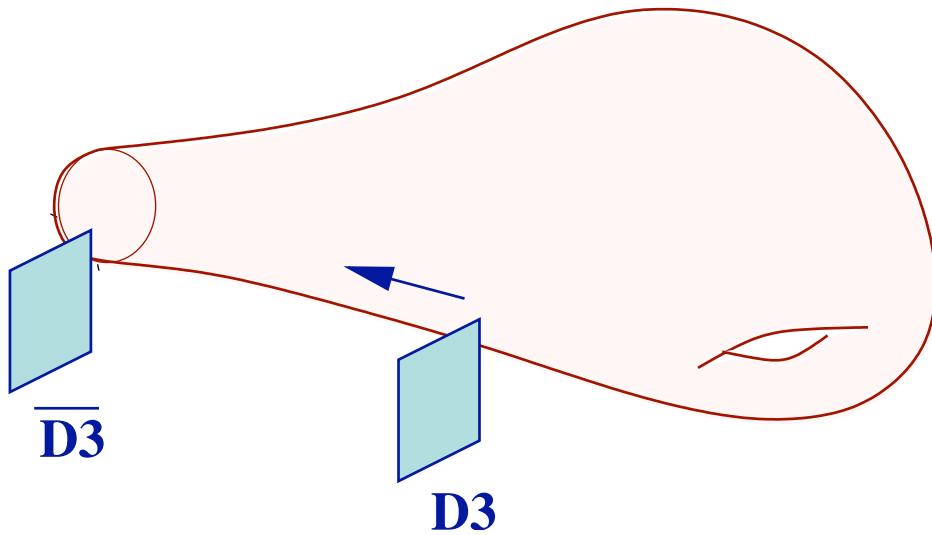
Slow-roll



Brane Inflation in Warped Throats

DBI

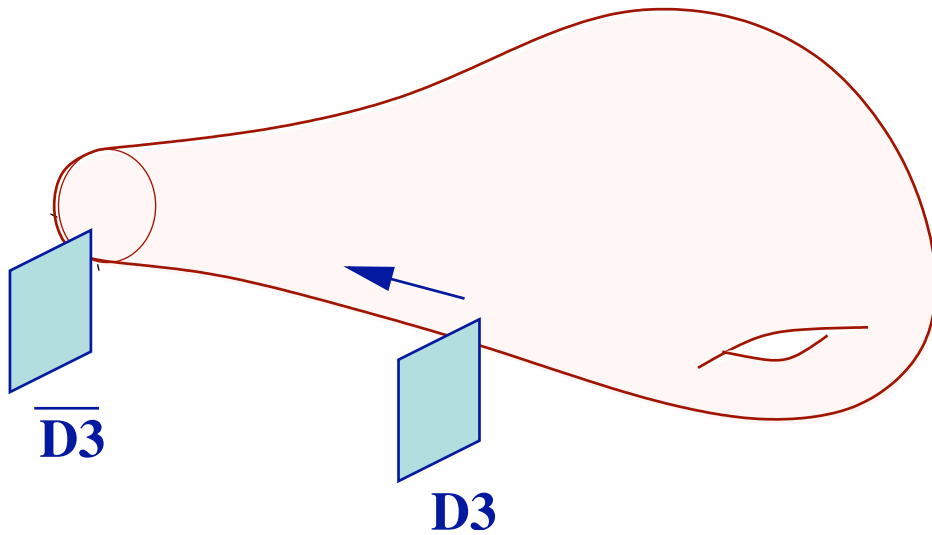
Silverstein, Tong



Brane Inflation in Warped Throats

DBI

Silverstein, Tong

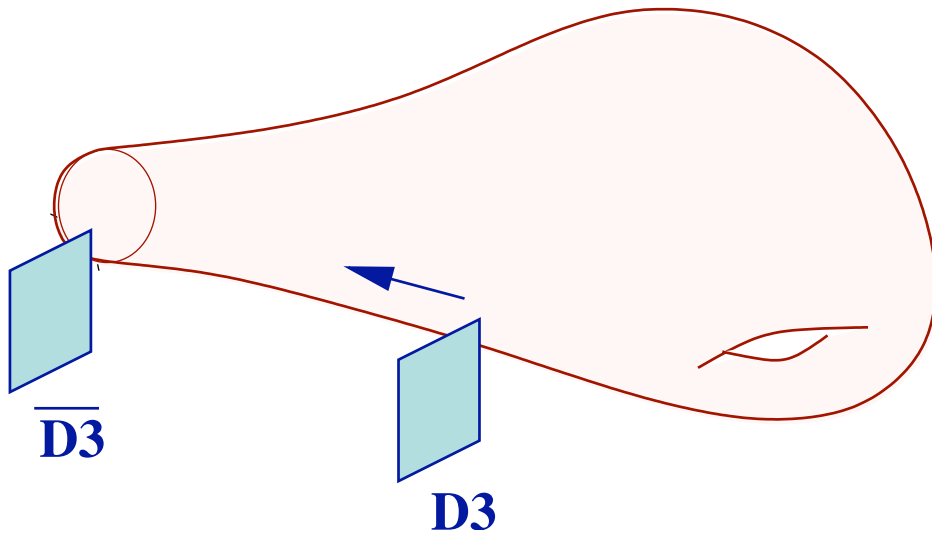


$$S = - \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(f(\phi)^{-1} \sqrt{1 - f(\phi) \dot{\phi}^2} - V(\phi) - f(\phi)^{-1} \right)$$

Brane Inflation in Warped Throats

DBI

Silverstein, Tong



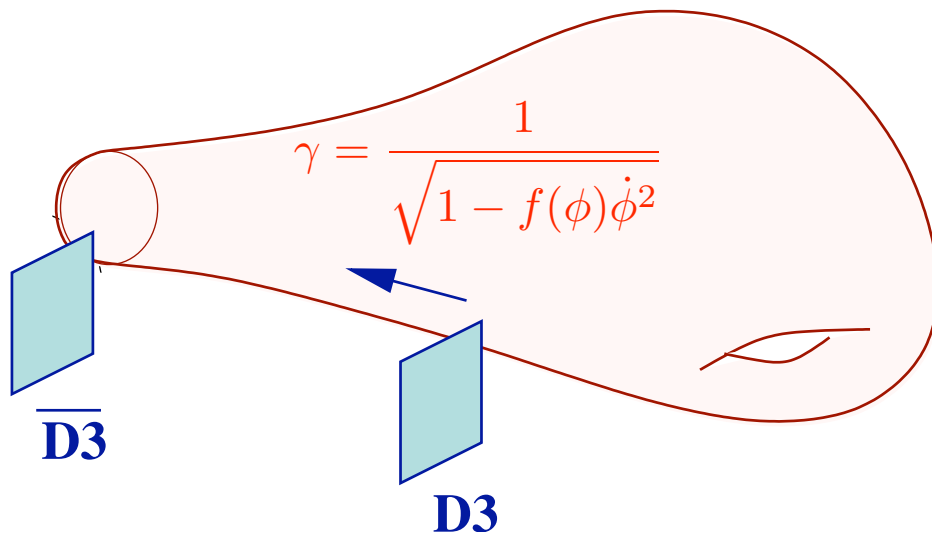
$$S = - \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(f(\phi)^{-1} \sqrt{1 - f(\phi) \dot{\phi}^2} - V(\phi) - f(\phi)^{-1} \right)$$

Speed limit: $\dot{\phi}^2 \leq f(\phi)^{-1}$

Brane Inflation in Warped Throats

DBI

Silverstein, Tong



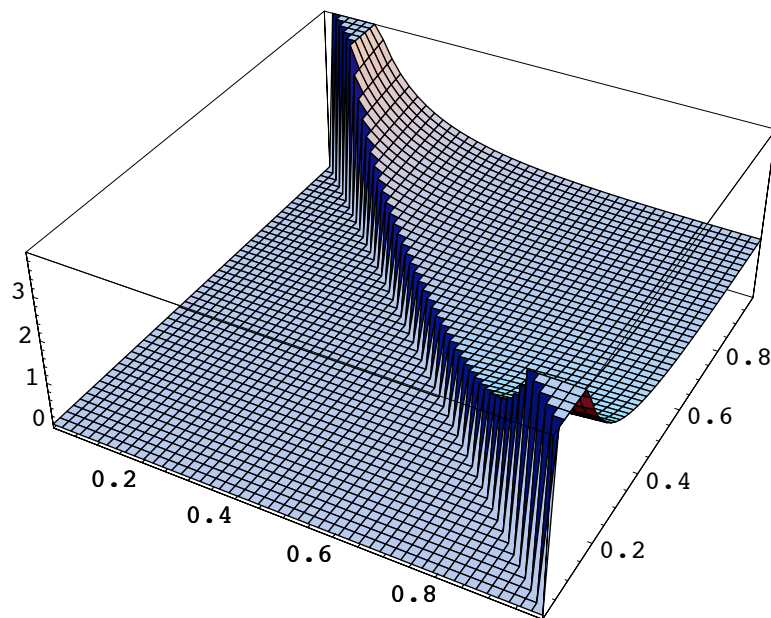
$$S = - \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(f(\phi)^{-1} \sqrt{1 - f(\phi)\dot{\phi}^2} - V(\phi) - f(\phi)^{-1} \right)$$

Speed limit: $\dot{\phi}^2 \leq f(\phi)^{-1}$

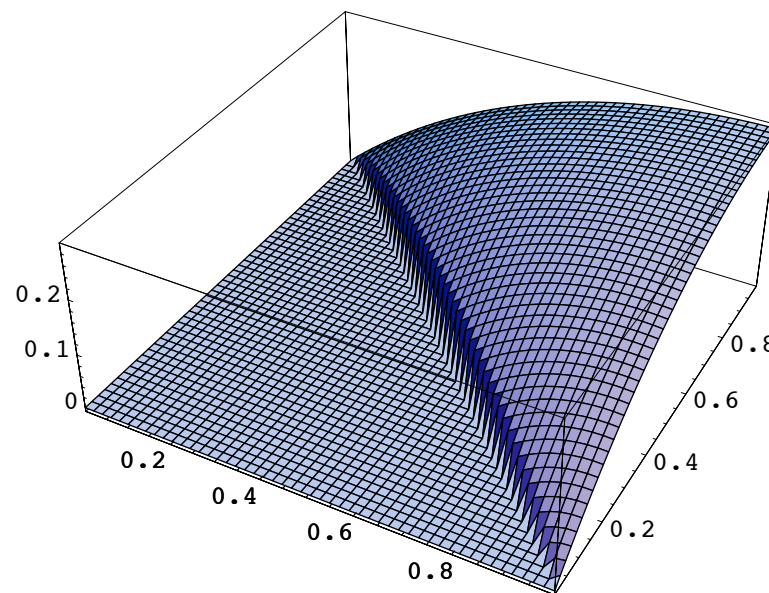
Non-Gaussianities

Large 3-point correlations that are potentially observable.

Moreover, distinctive shape. [Figures from Chen, Huang, Kachru, Shiu]



Slow-roll ($f_{NL} \sim \epsilon$)



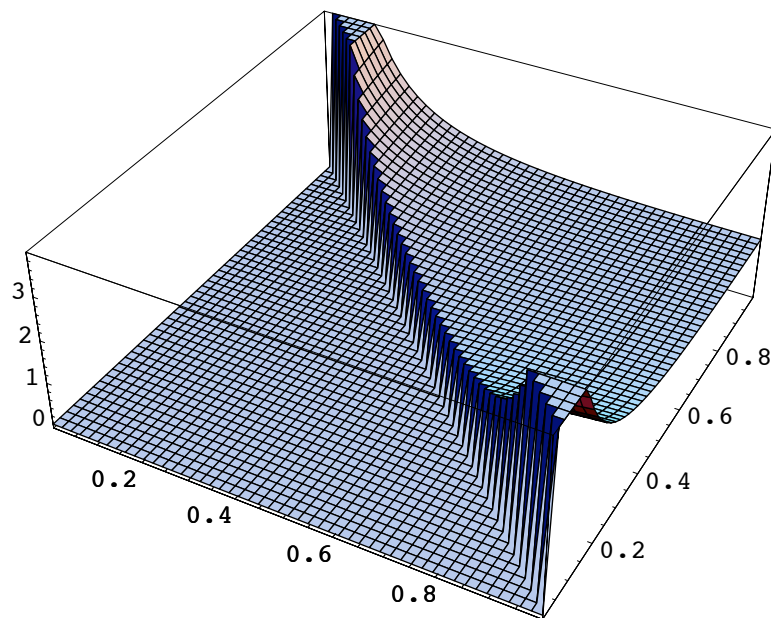
DBI ($f_{NL} \sim \gamma^2$)

Non-Gaussianities

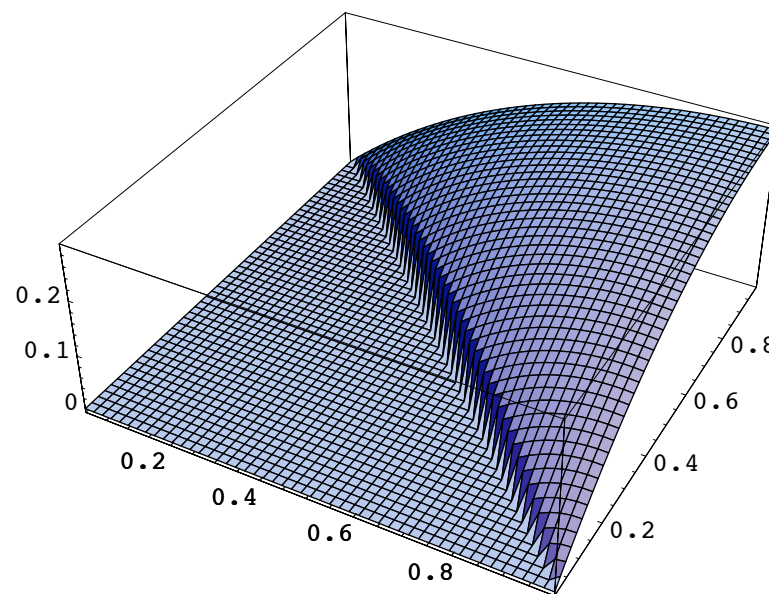
Large 3-point correlations that are potentially observable.

Moreover, distinctive shape. [Figures from Chen, Huang, Kachru, Shiu]

$$-54 < f_{NL} < 114 \text{ (WMAP3)} \quad f_{NL} \sim 5 \text{ (PLANCK)}$$



Slow-roll ($f_{NL} \sim \epsilon$)



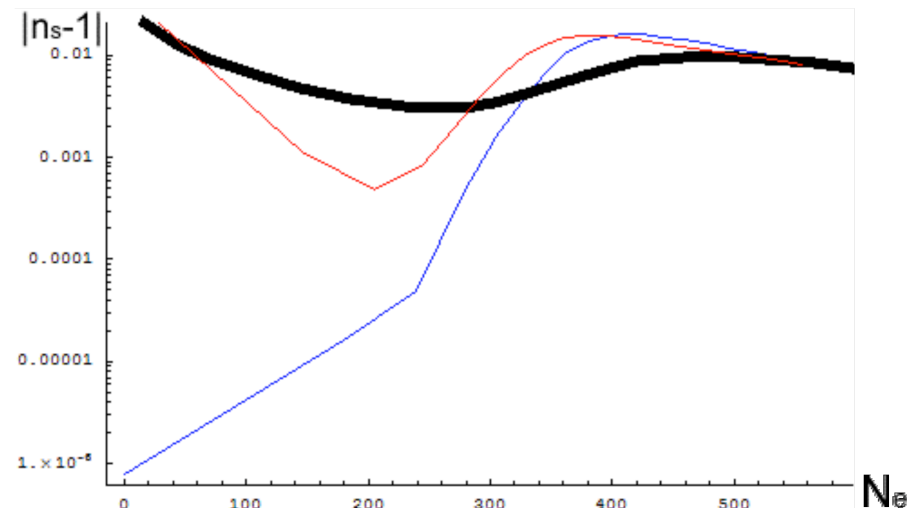
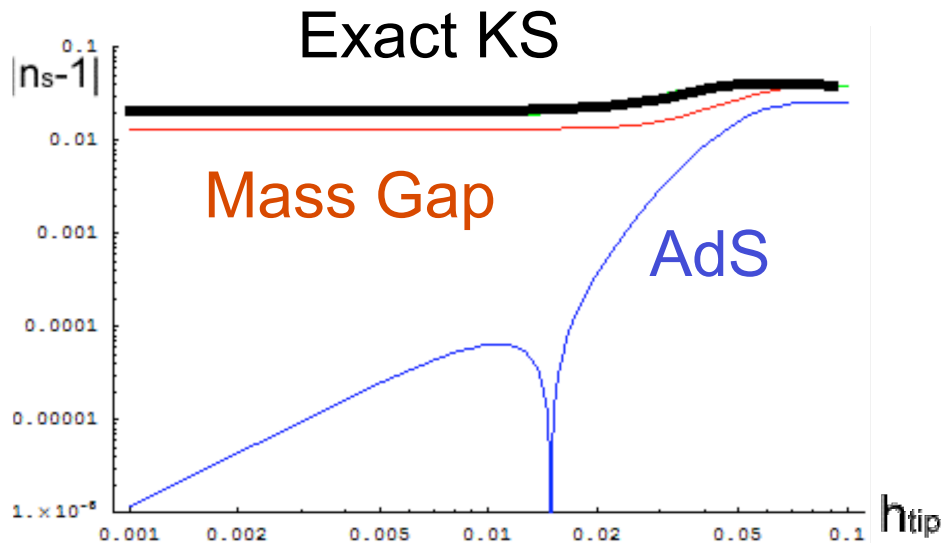
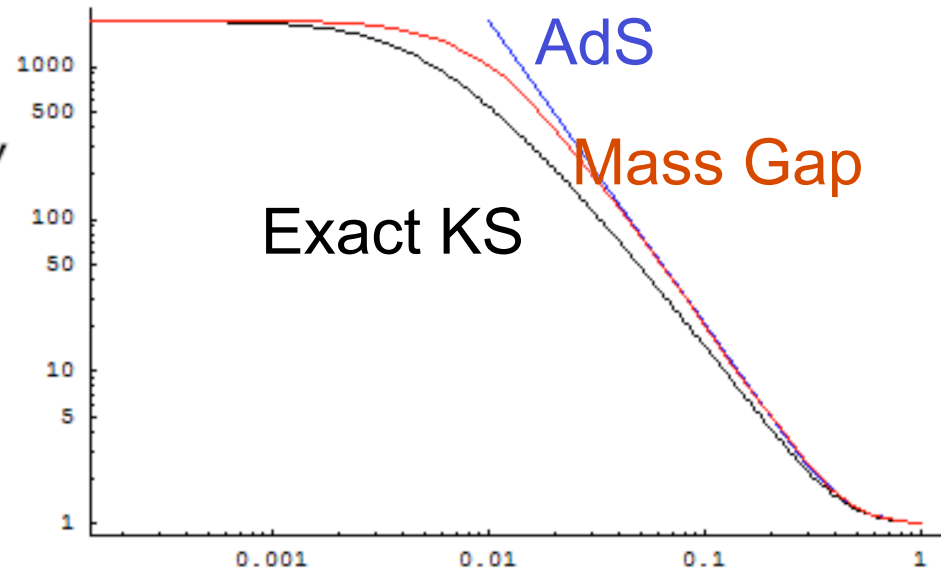
DBI ($f_{NL} \sim \gamma^2$)

Probing the Warped Geometry

Spectral index depends on warp factor through:

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1 + 4M_p^4 H'^2 f(\phi)}$$

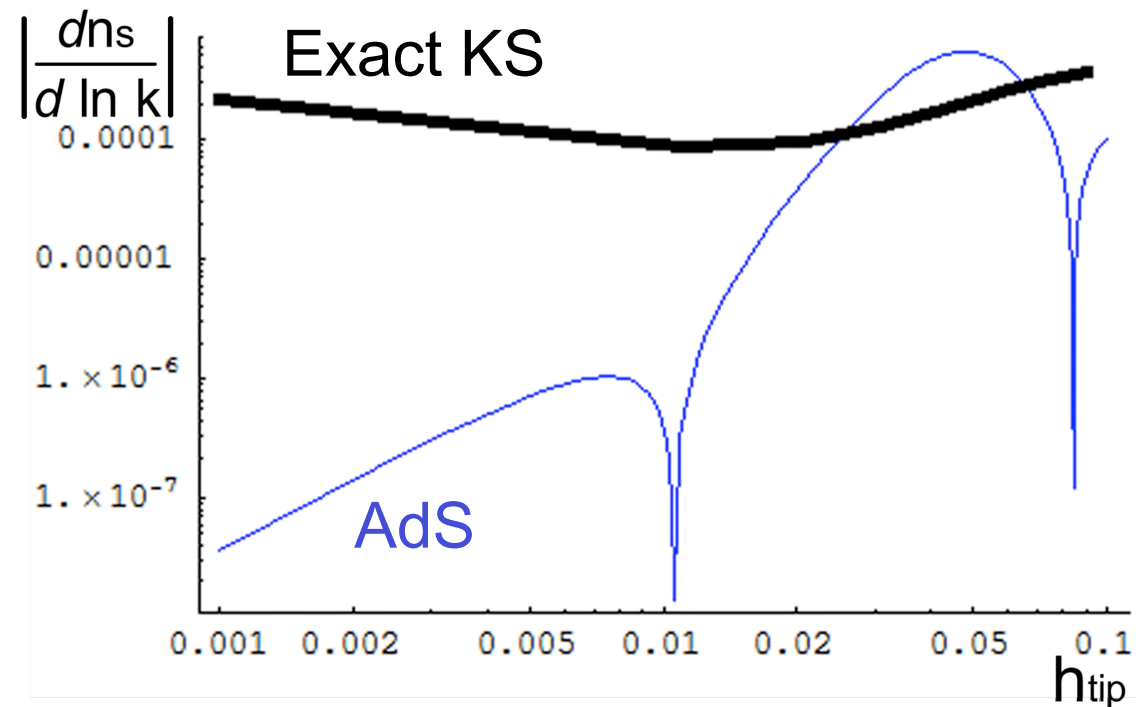
γ



GS, B. Underwood, PRL

Probing the Warped Geometry

Running of spectral index:

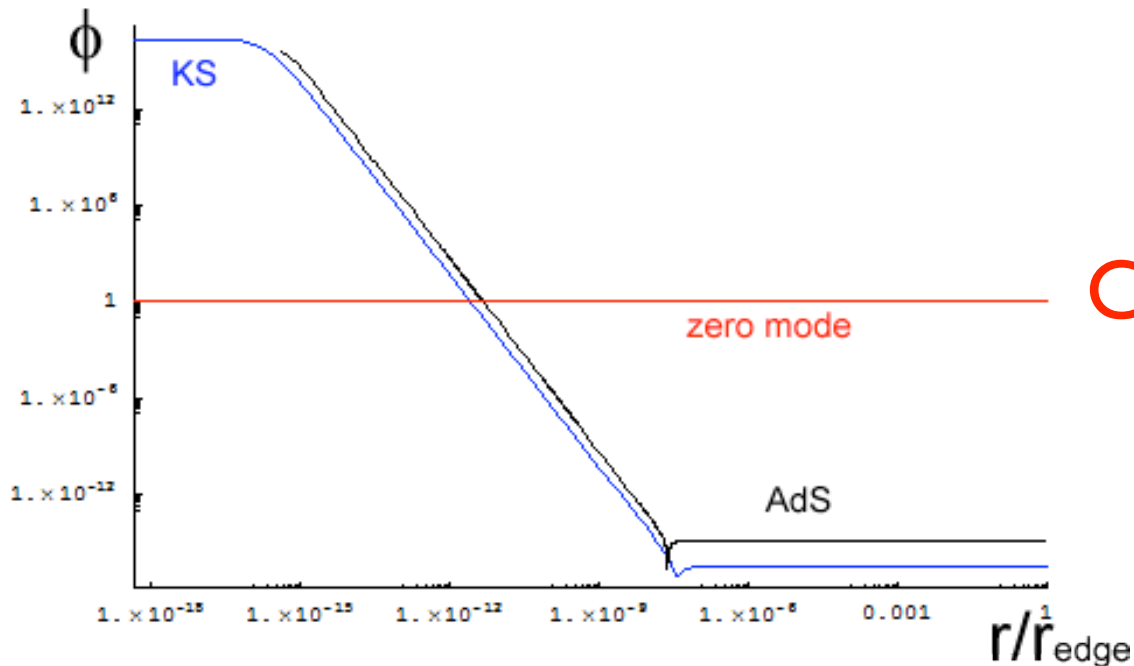


An aerial photograph of a valley with a patchwork of green and brown fields. In the distance, there are blue mountains with snow-capped peaks under a clear blue sky. A red circular graphic with small circles at its top, bottom, left, and right points is overlaid on the image, framing the text.

Warped throats at the LHC & Beyond

Search for Warped KK Gravitons

GS, Underwood, Walker, Zurek (to appear)



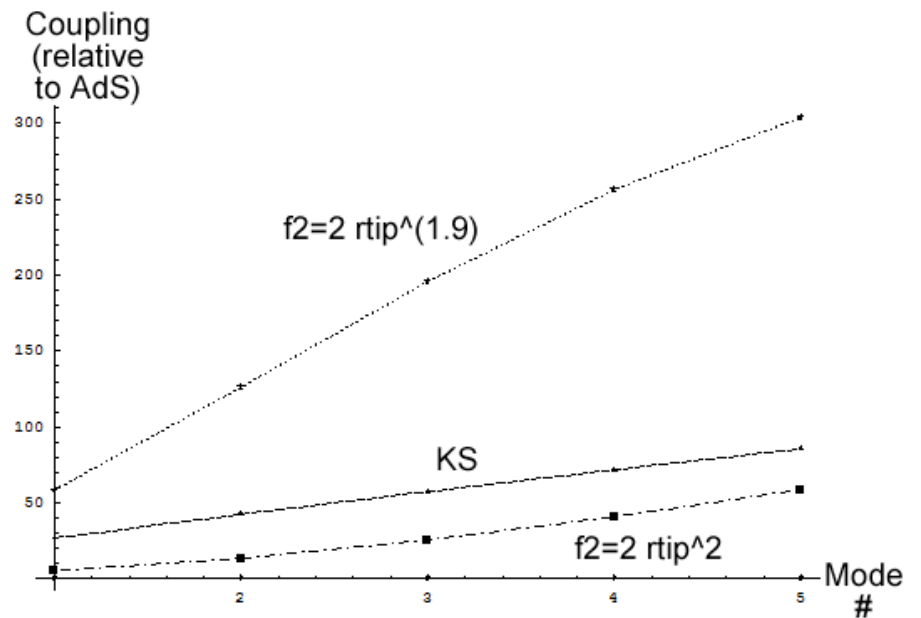
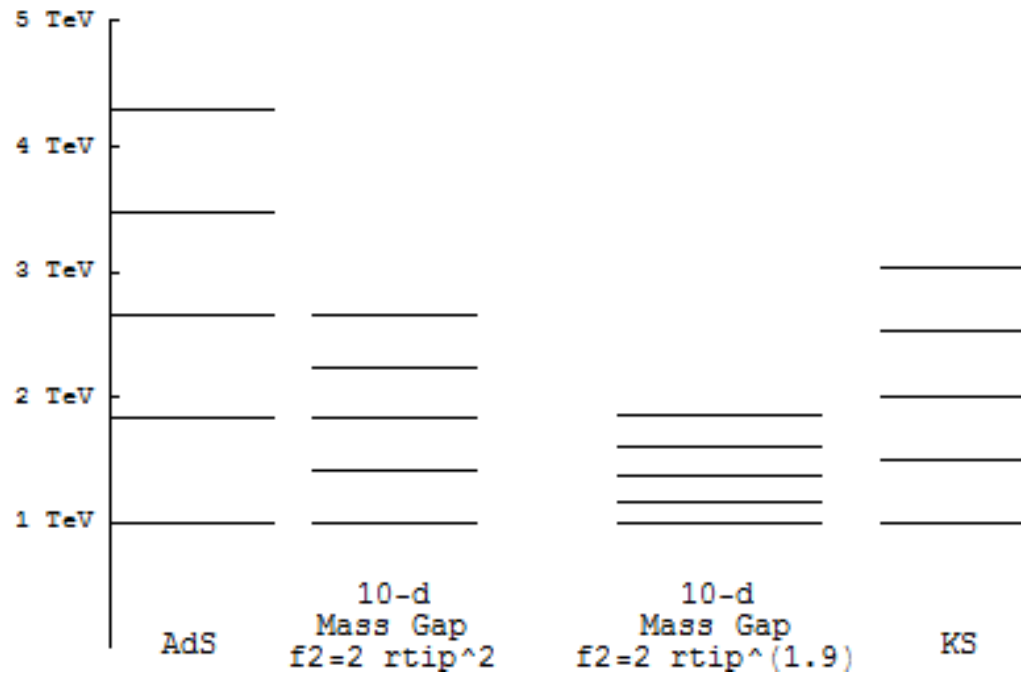
Couplings to KK gravitons
only TeV suppressed

Much work on LHC signatures of KK gravitons for RS:

Davoudiasl, Hewett, Rizzo; Fitzpatrick, Kaplan, Randall, Wang;
Agashe, Davoudiasl, Perez, Soni; ...

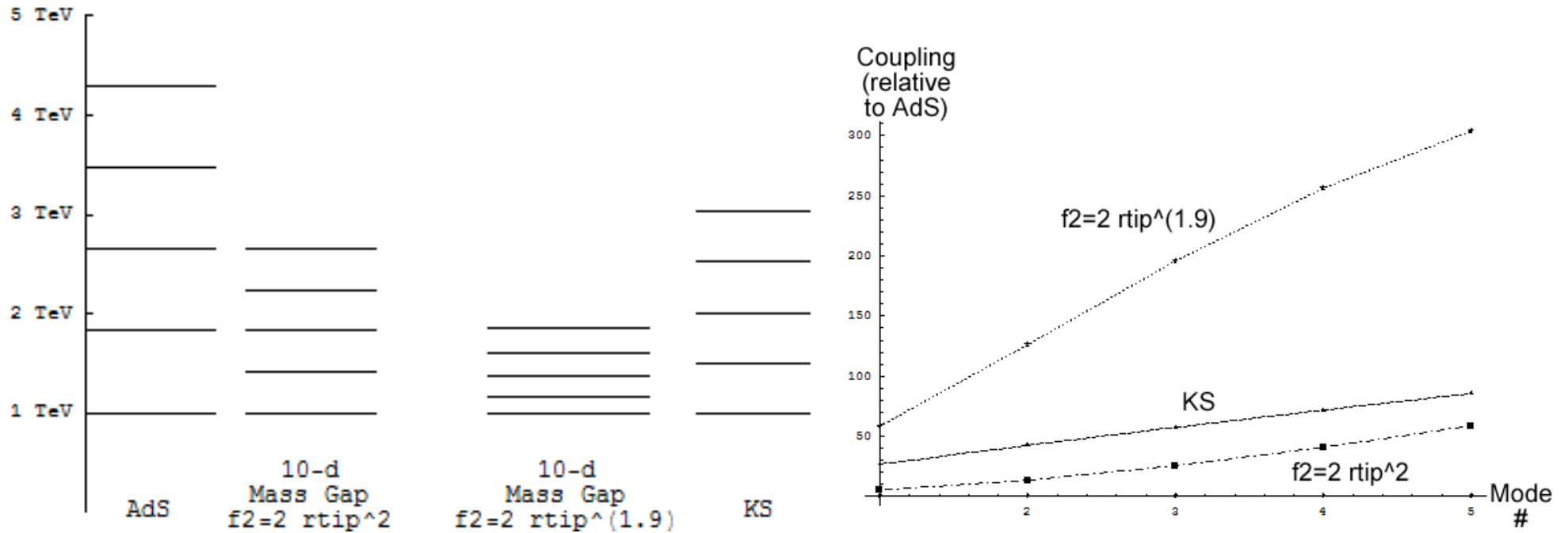
Warped KK Spectrum and Couplings

GS, Underwood, Walker, Zurek (to appear)



Warped KK Spectrum and Couplings

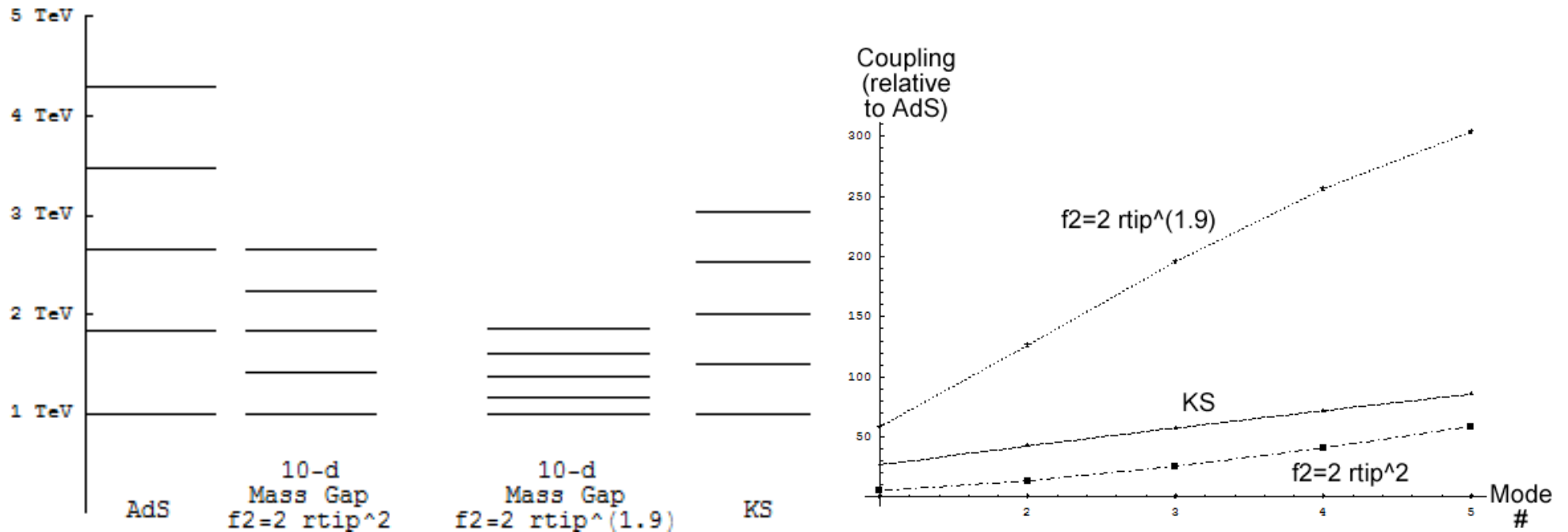
GS, Underwood, Walker, Zurek (to appear)



In comparison to RS, the KS geometry has:

Warped KK Spectrum and Couplings

GS, Underwood, Walker, Zurek (to appear)

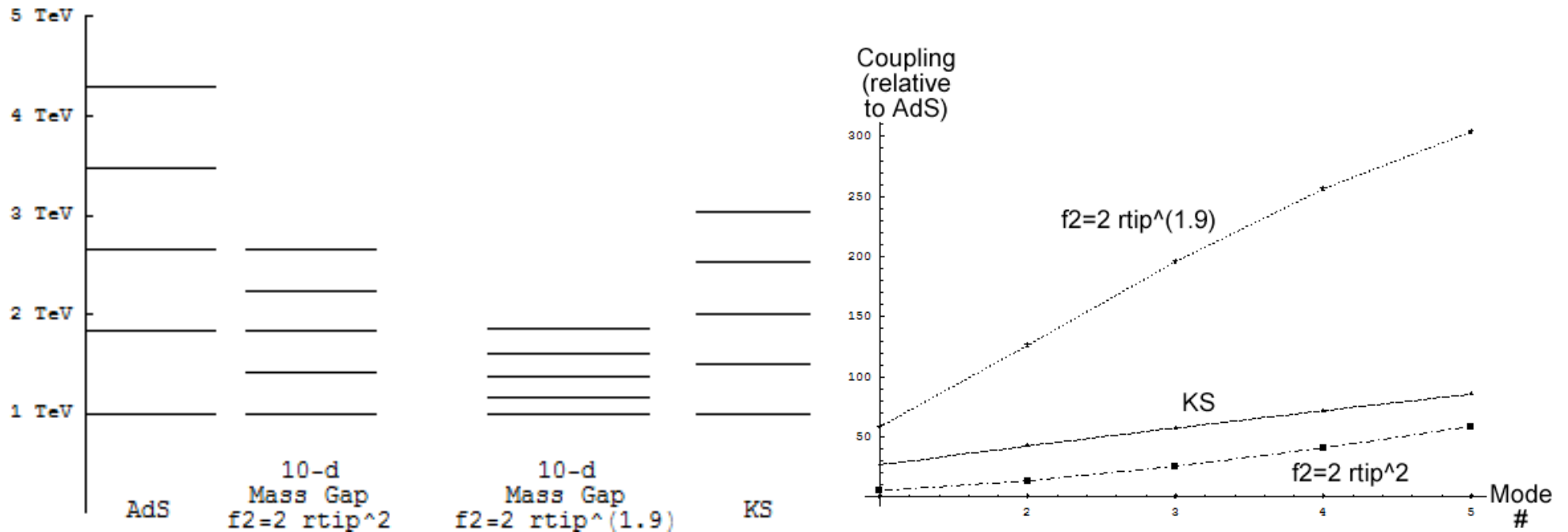


In comparison to RS, the KS geometry has:

- Smaller KK spacing

Warped KK Spectrum and Couplings

GS, Underwood, Walker, Zurek (to appear)

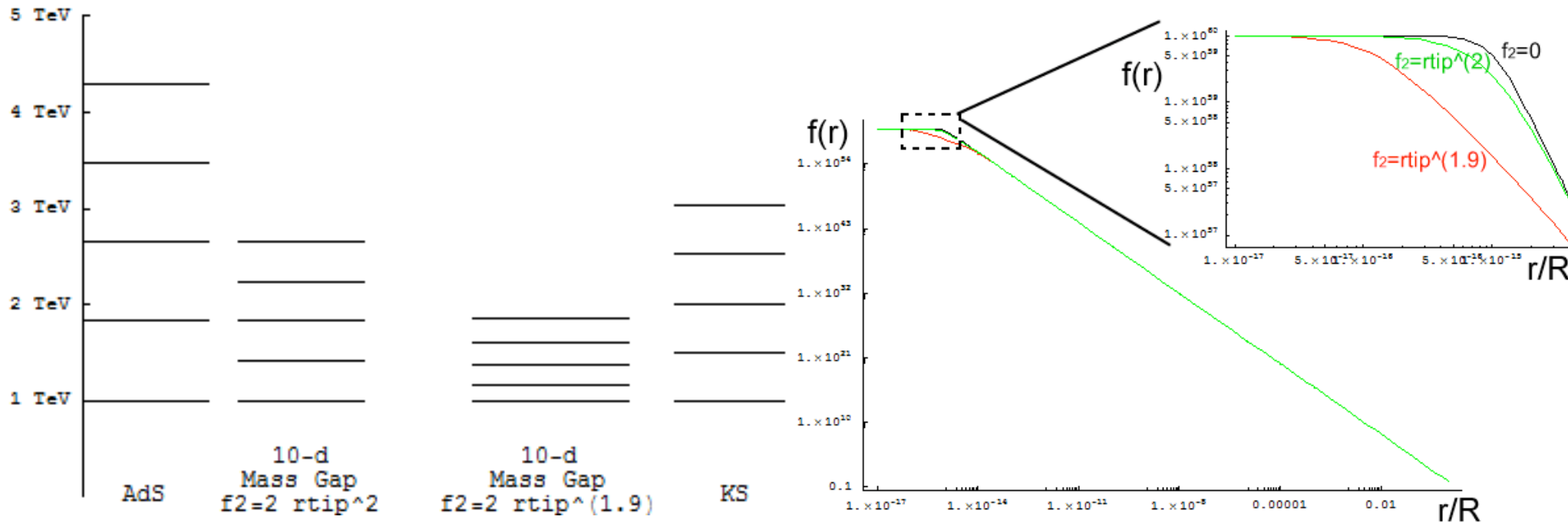


In comparison to RS, the KS geometry has:

- Smaller KK spacing
- Stronger & mode-dependent couplings

Warped KK Spectrum and Couplings

GS, Underwood, Walker, Zurek (to appear)

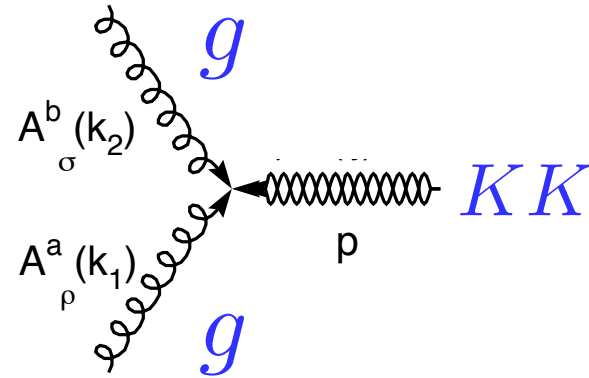
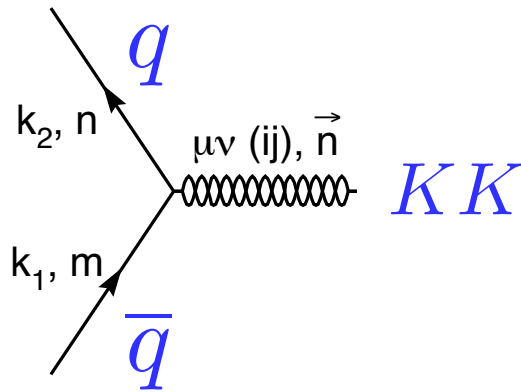


In comparison to RS, the KS geometry has:

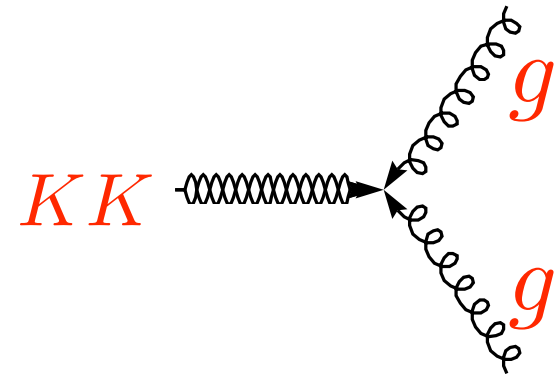
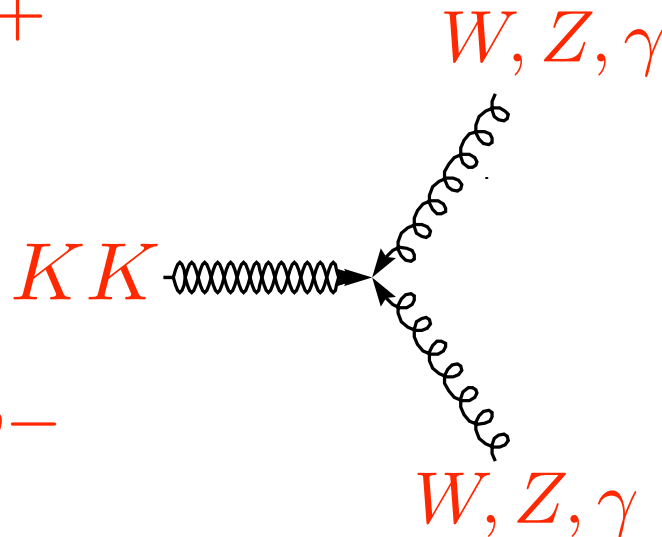
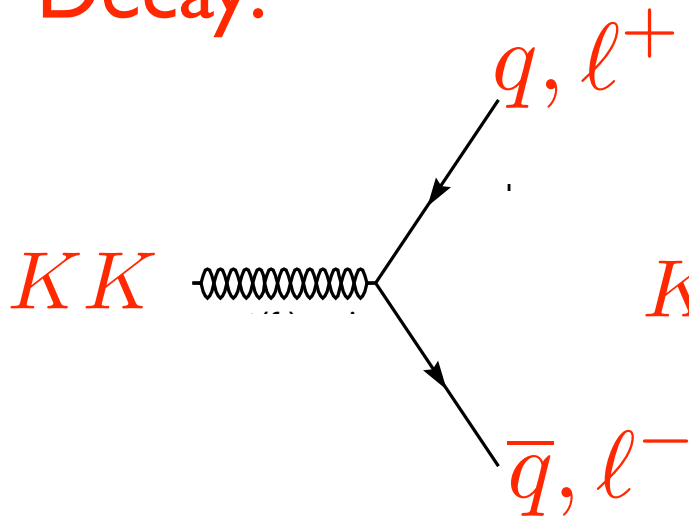
- Smaller KK spacing
- Stronger & mode-dependent couplings

KK Gravitons: Production and Decay

Production:

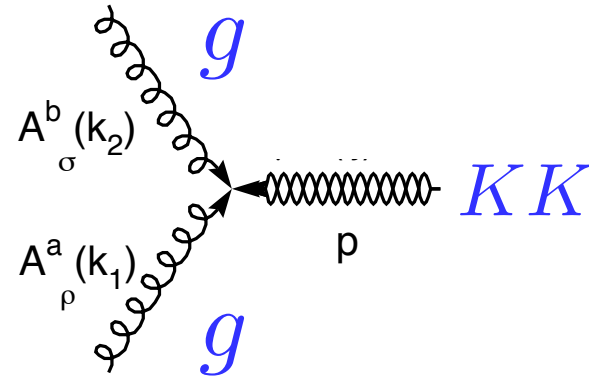
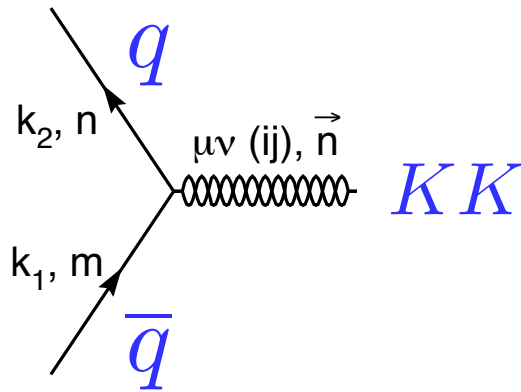


Decay:

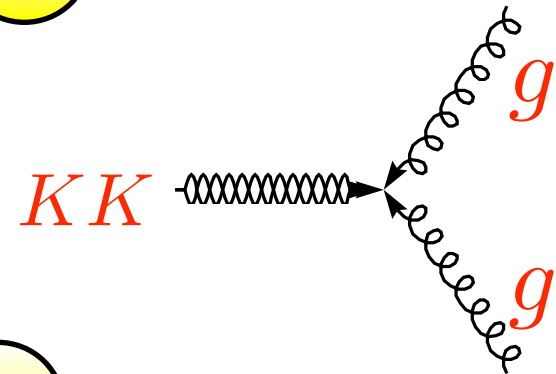
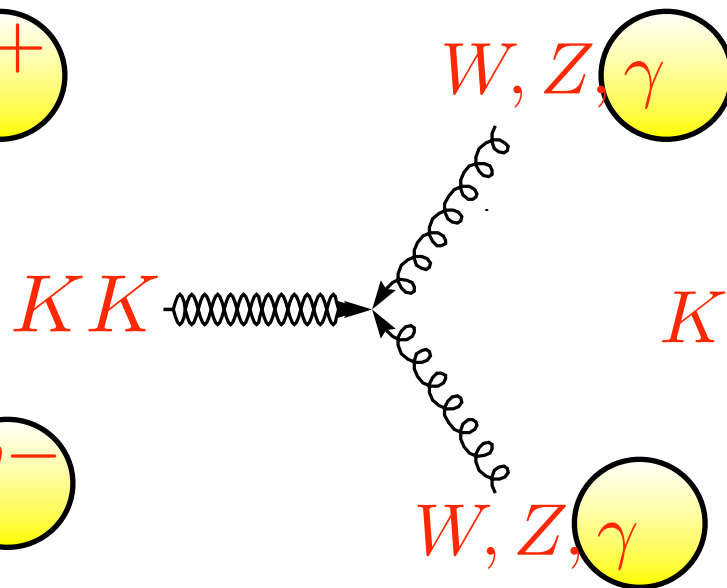
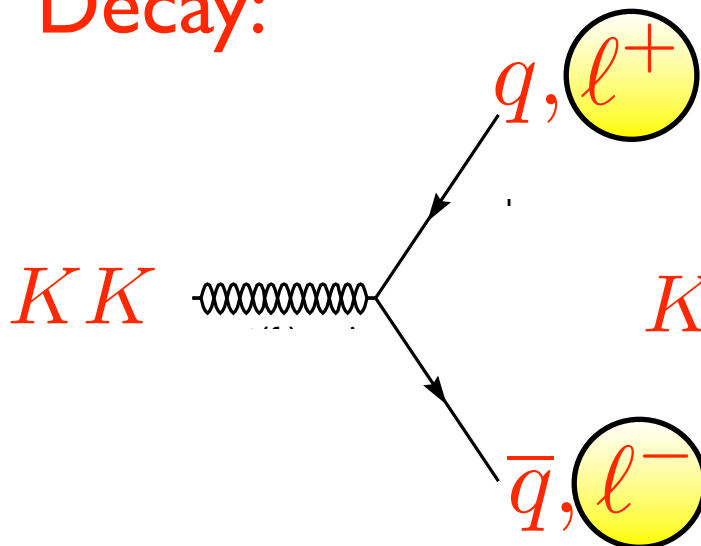


KK Gravitons: Production and Decay

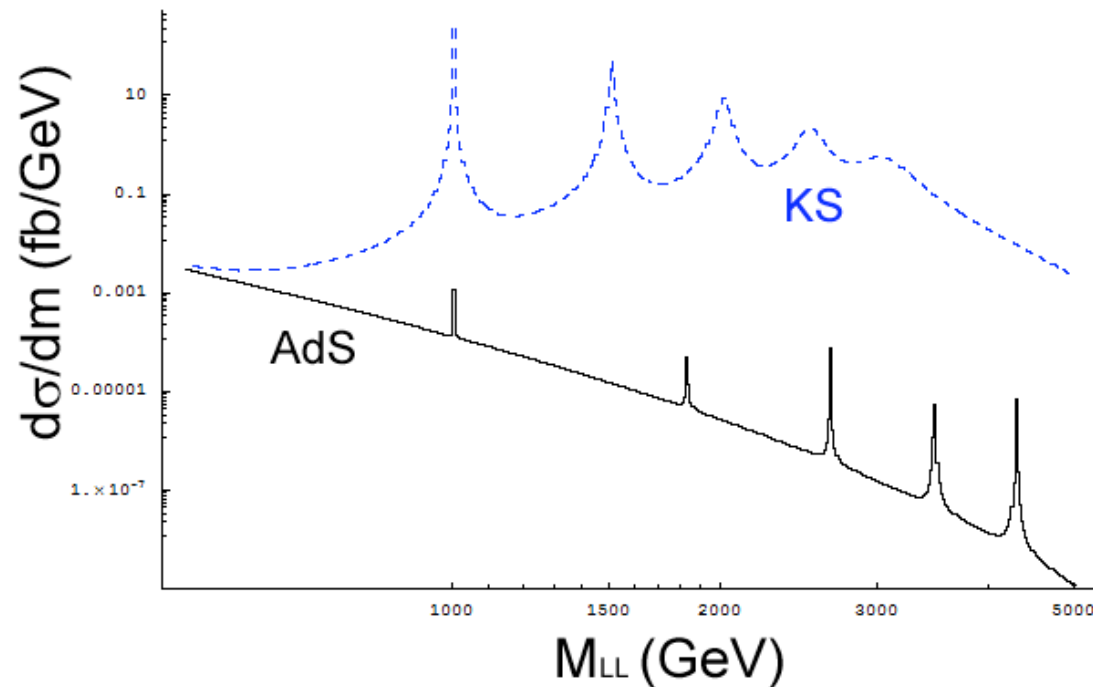
Production:



Decay:



KK Graviton Resonances



- Closer spacing between resonances
- Higher and broader peaks:

$$\sigma \sim \Lambda^{-4} \quad \Gamma \sim \Lambda^{-2} M_{KK}$$

- Relative heights between different KK resonances

Happy Birthday,
YITP!

