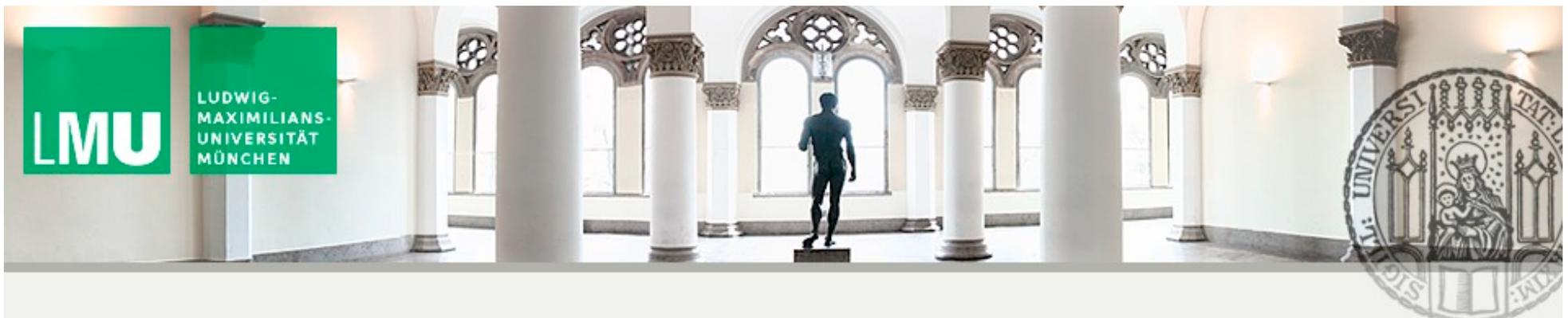


# The string landscape: viewing into it and bypassing around it at the LHC

Dieter Lüst, LMU (Arnold Sommerfeld Center)  
and MPI München



# Introduction:

Count the number of consistent string vacua ➤

Vast landscape with  $N_{sol} = 10^{500-1500}$  vacua!

(Kawai, Lewellen, Tye (1986); Lerche, Lüst, Schellekens (1986);

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- Can we view into the landscape?  
⇒ information about other vacua?
- Can we by-pass the landscape?  
⇒ look for green (promising) spots  
- model independent predictions?

# Outline

- Viewing into the landscape
- By-passing the landscape:  
Stringy signatures at LHC

(The LHC string hunter's companion)

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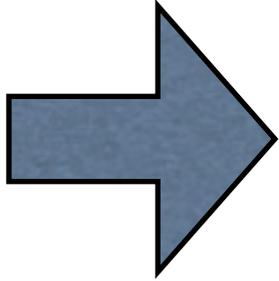
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- ☞ String perturbation theory valid at 1-10 TeV

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b) Transitions between vacua due to domain walls:

⇒ information on life times of particle of some vacua

# a) Bounds from black hole decays:

(G. Dvali, arXiv:0706.2050; G. Dvali, D. Lüst, arXiv:0801.1287)

Consider a theory with  $N$  species of particles with mass  $M$ :

$$N < N_{max} = \frac{M_{Planck}^2}{M^2} \quad M: \text{scale of new physics}$$

(A quantum black hole can emit at most  $N_{max}$  different particles)

This bound must be satisfied in every effective string vacuum that is consistently coupled to gravity!

E.g. if a scalar field in the effective potential gives mass to  $N$  particles via the Higgs effect:  $M = M(\phi)$

$$M(\phi)^2 < \frac{M_{Planck}^2}{N} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Implications for inflation (gravitational waves)!}$$

E.g:  $N = 10^{32} \implies M < 10^{-16} M_{Planck} \simeq 1 TeV$

This bound gives also a possible explanation of the hierarchy problem:

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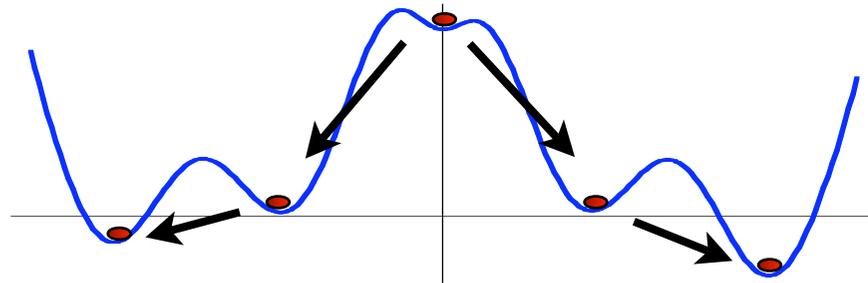
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Is there a stringy realization of the large N species scenario?

## b) Transitions between different vacua:

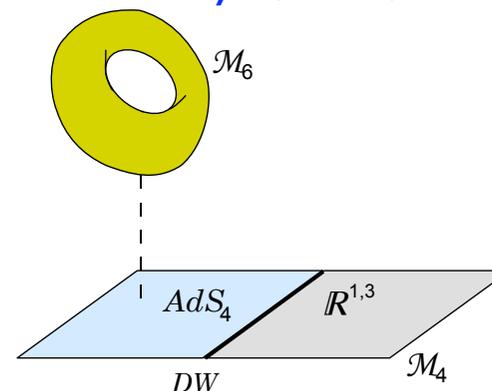


These transitions are due to domain wall solutions that interpolate between different vacua.

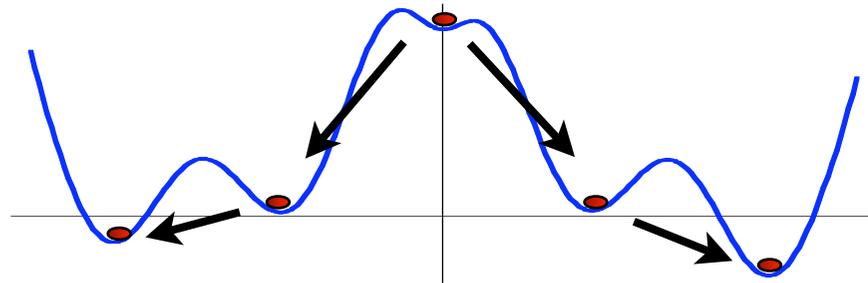
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generalized geometry  
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E.g. from  $M_4$  to  $AdS_4$ :

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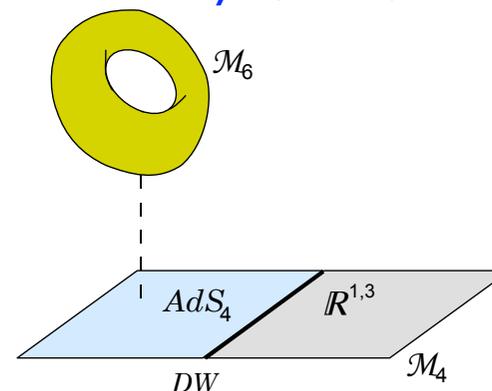
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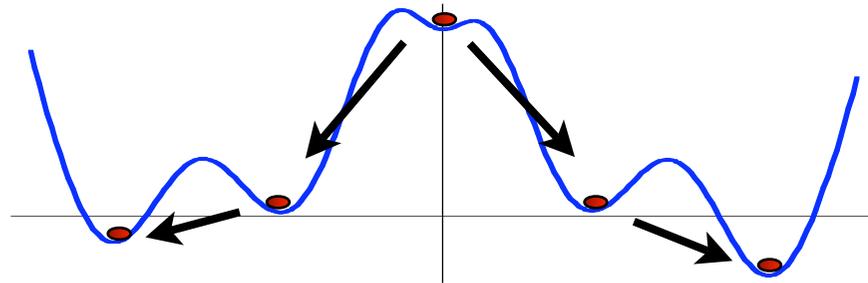
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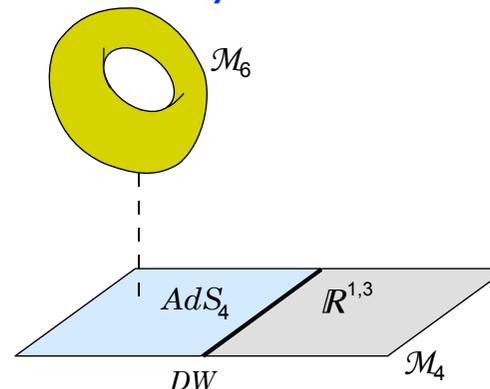
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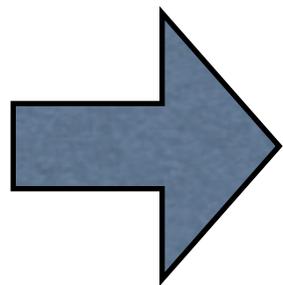
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L. Anchordoqui, H. Goldberg, D. Lüst, S. Nawata, S. Stieberger, T. Taylor, arXiv:0808.0497  
[hep-ph]; arXiv:0904.3547 [hep-ph]

D. Härtl, D. Lüst, O. Schlotterer, S. Stieberger, T. Taylor, to appear)

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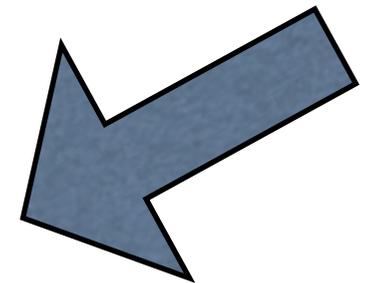
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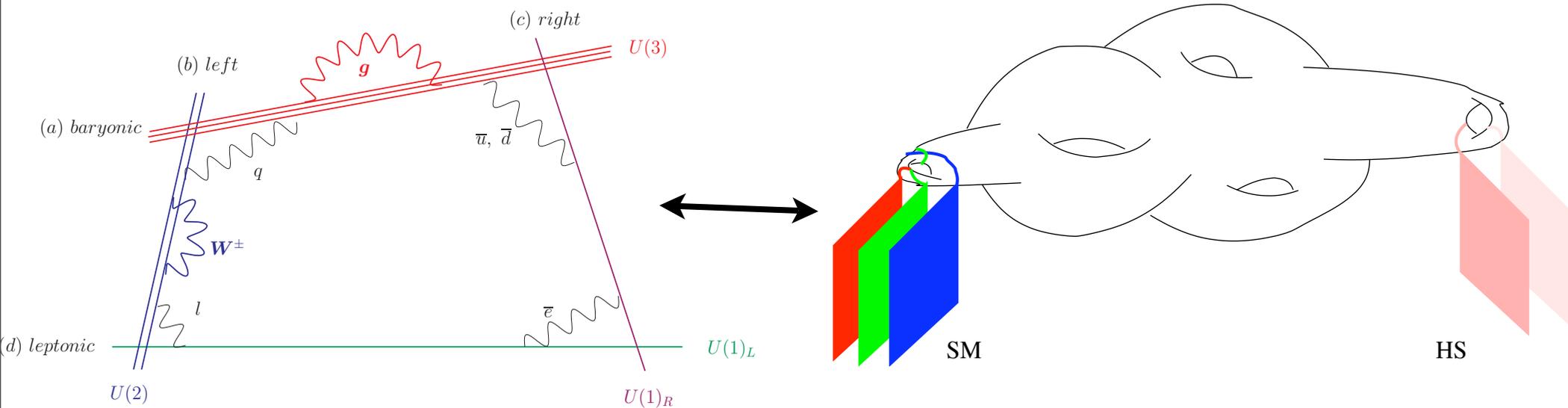
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(Review: Blumenhagen, Körs, Lüst, Stieberger, hep-th/0610327)

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### Open string Standard Model Quiver, wrapped around internal p-cycles:



(Baryon number is (anomalous) U(1) gauge symmetry!)

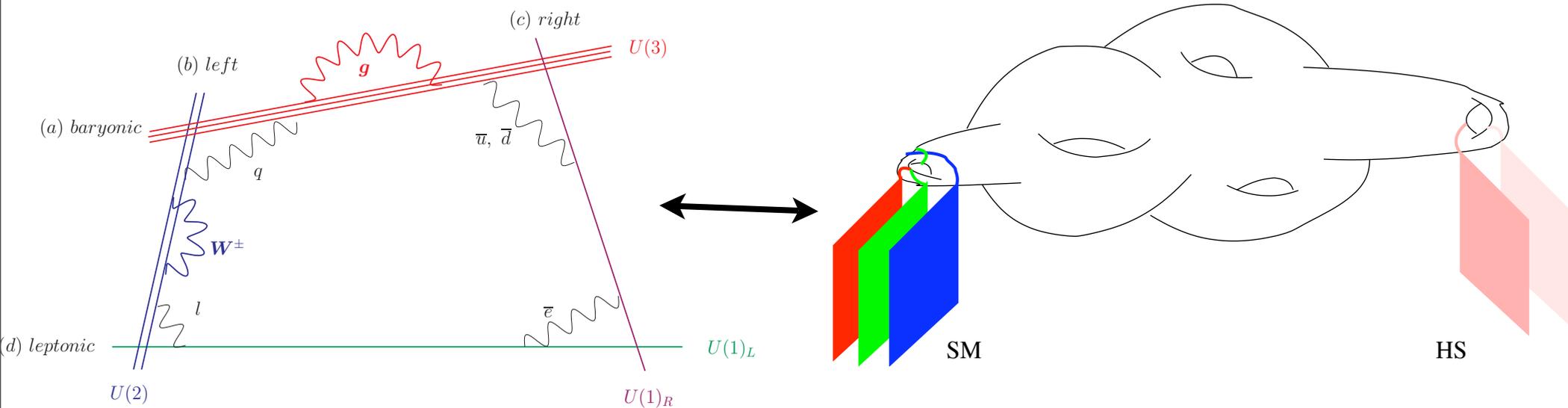
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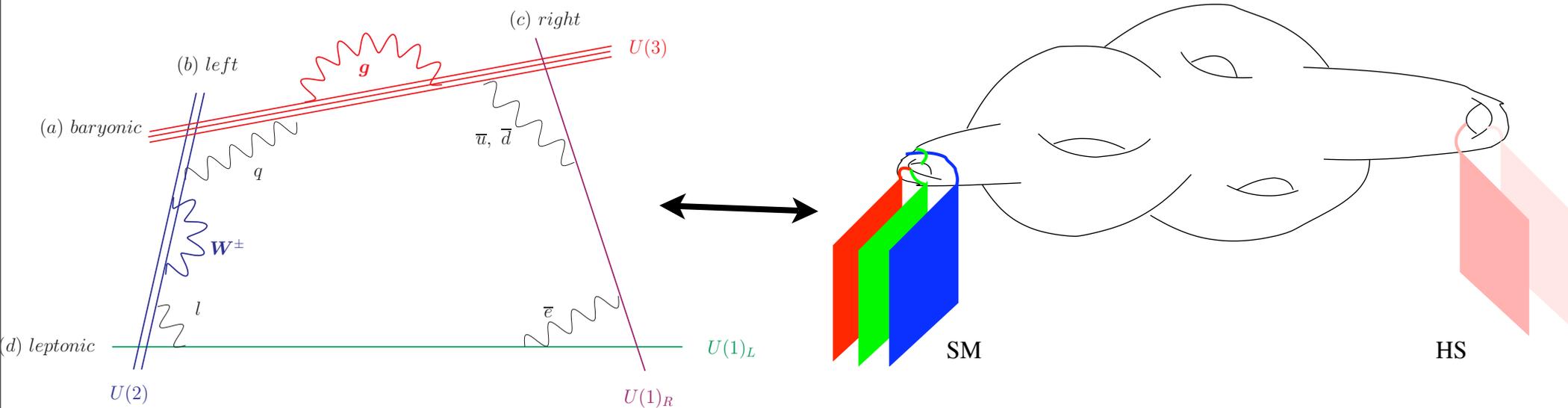
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So far:  $n=4,5$ ;  $g=0$

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## Strength of 4D gravitational interactions:

(A) :  $M_{\text{Planck}}^2 \simeq M_s^8 V_6 \simeq 10^{19} \text{ GeV}^2$

## Strength of 4D gauge interactions:

(B) :  $g_{Dp}^{-2} \simeq M_s^p V_p^{\parallel} \simeq \mathcal{O}(1)$

$$\implies (V_p^{\parallel})^{-1/p} \simeq M_s$$

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$M_s$  is a free parameter!

# Low string scale scenario:

(Antoniadis, Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, Dvali)

$M_s$  is the Standard Model (TeV) scale:

$$M_s \equiv M_{SM} \simeq 10^3 \text{ GeV}, \quad M_s^6 V_6 = 10^{32}$$

Stringy realization by Swiss cheese Calabi-Yau's:

(Abdussalam, Allanach, Balasubramanian, Berglund, Cicoli, Conlon, Kom, Quevedo, Suruliz;  
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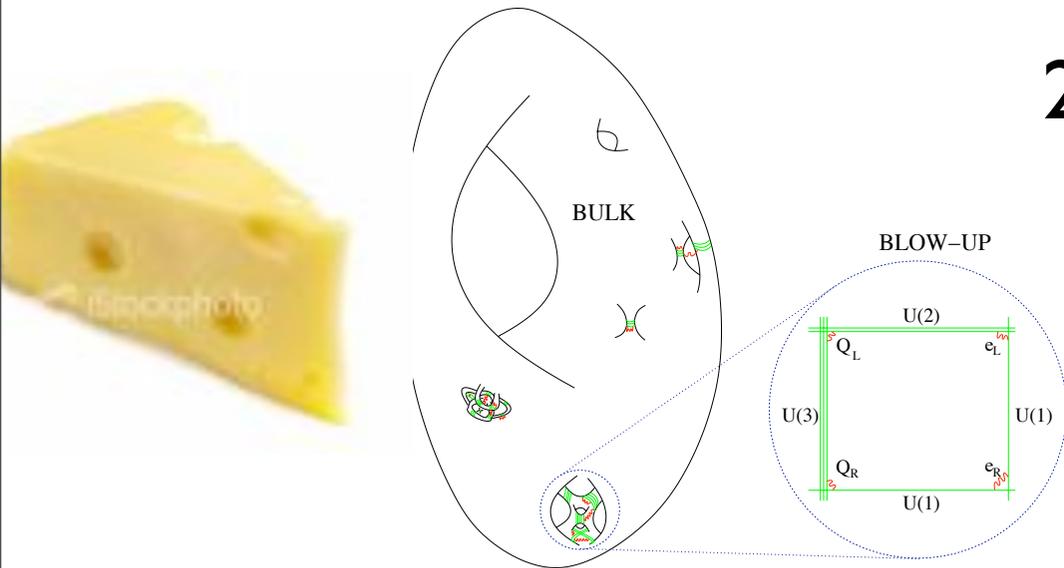
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## 2 requirements:

- Negative Euler number.
- SM lives on D7-branes around small cycles of the CY. One needs at least one blow-up mode (resolves point like singularity).

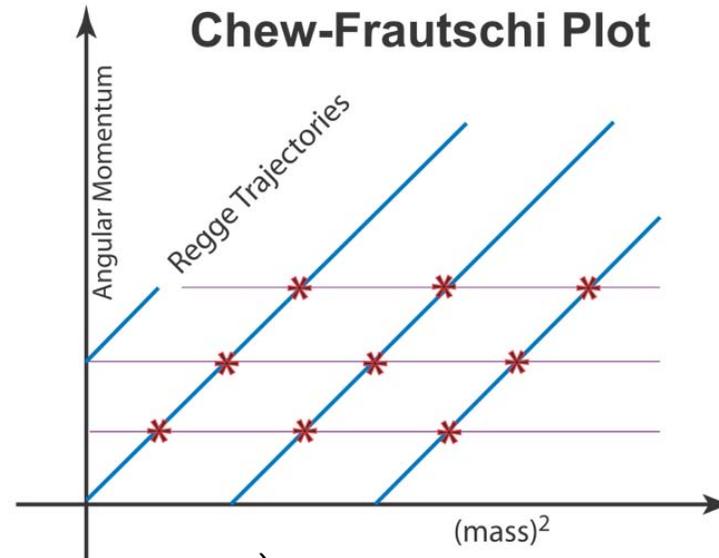
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## Stringy Regge excitations:

$$M_{\text{Regge}} = M_s = \frac{M_{\text{Planck}}}{\sqrt{V'_6}}$$

Open string excitations: completely universal (model independent), carry SM gauge quantum numbers



$$M_n^2 = M_s^2 \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{-k}^\mu \alpha_k^\nu - 1 \right) = (n-1) M_s^2, \quad (n = 1, \dots, \infty)$$

## D-brane cycle Kaluza Klein excitations:

$$M_{KK}^{\parallel} = \frac{1}{(V_p^{\parallel})^{1/p}} \simeq M_s = \frac{M_{\text{Planck}}}{(V_6')^{1/2}}$$

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Low string scale compactification is a concrete realization of the large number of species scenario at 1 TeV !

$10^{32}$  KK (bulk) gravitons at the string scale.

# Test of D-brane models at the LHC:

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One has to compute the parton model cross sections of SM fields into new stringy states !

The string scattering amplitudes exhibit some interesting properties:

- Interesting mathematical structure
- They go beyond the N=4 Yang-Mills amplitudes:

(i) The contain quarks & leptons in fundamental repr.

Quark, lepton vertex operators:

$$V_{q,l}(z, u, k) = u^\alpha S_\alpha(z) \Xi^{a \cap b}(z) e^{-\phi(z)/2} e^{ik \cdot X(z)}$$

Fermions: boundary changing (twist) operators!

Striking relation between quark and gluon amplitudes!

(ii) They contain stringy corrections.

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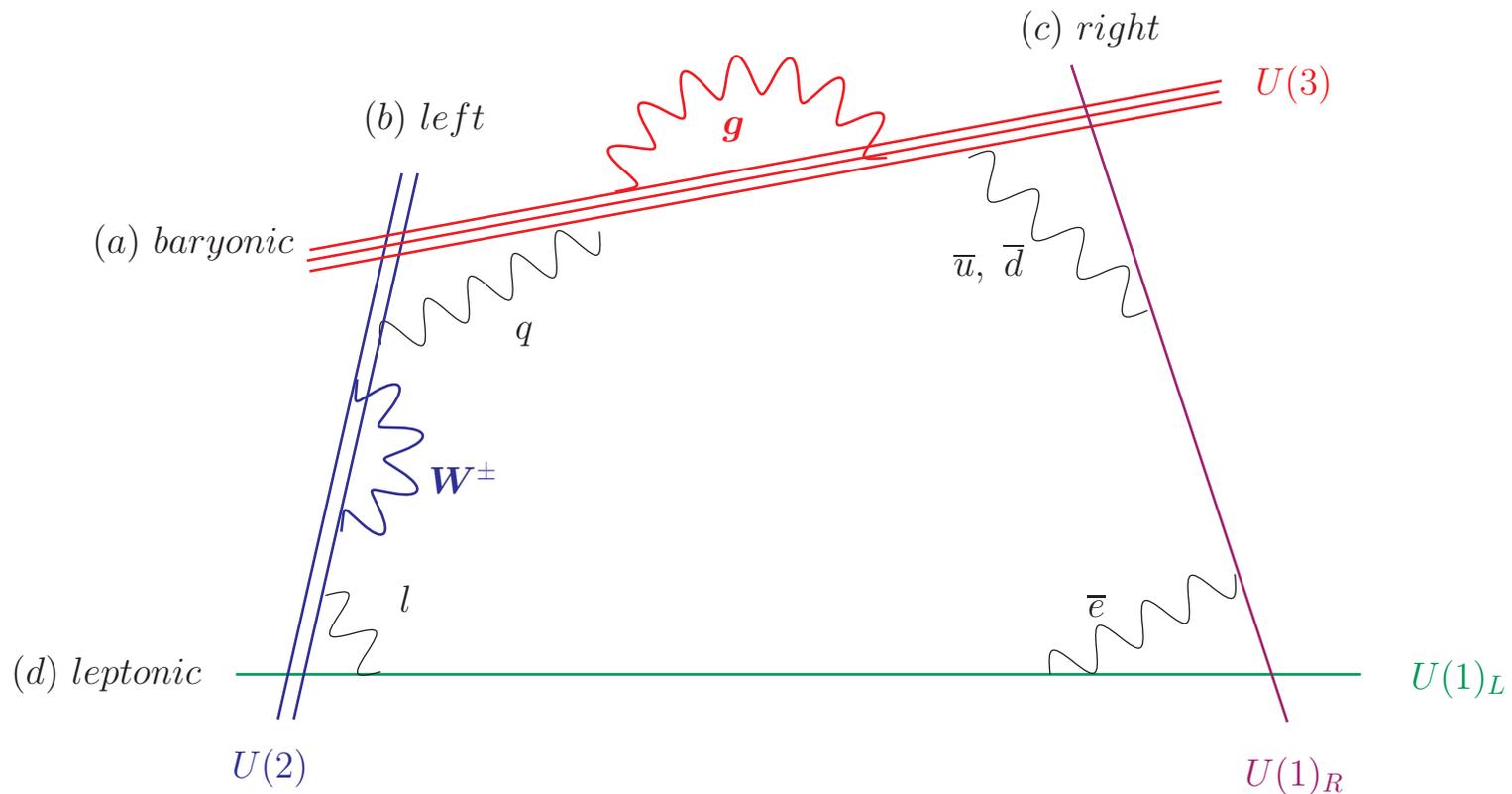
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$$\mathcal{A}(\Phi^1, \Phi^2, \Phi^3, \Phi^4) = \langle V_{\Phi^1}(z_1) V_{\Phi^2}(z_2) V_{\Phi^3}(z_3) V_{\Phi^4}(z_4) \rangle_{disk}$$

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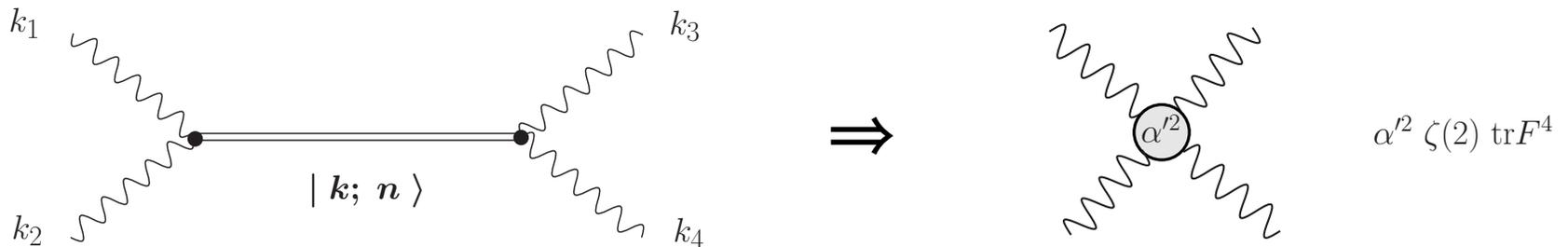
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- Exchange of SM fields
- Exchange of string Regge resonances (Veneziano like ampl.)

⇒ new contact interactions:



$$\mathcal{A}(k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4; \alpha') \sim -\frac{\Gamma(-\alpha' s) \Gamma(1 - \alpha' u)}{\Gamma(-\alpha' s - \alpha' u)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\gamma(n)}{s - M_n^2} \sim \frac{t}{s} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} tu (\alpha')^2 + \dots$$

$$V_s(\alpha') = \frac{\Gamma(1 - s/M_{\text{string}}^2) \Gamma(1 - u/M_{\text{string}}^2)}{\Gamma(1 - t/M_{\text{string}}^2)} = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} M_{\text{string}}^{-4} su - \zeta(3) M_{\text{string}}^{-6} stu + \dots \rightarrow 1 |_{\alpha' \rightarrow 0}$$

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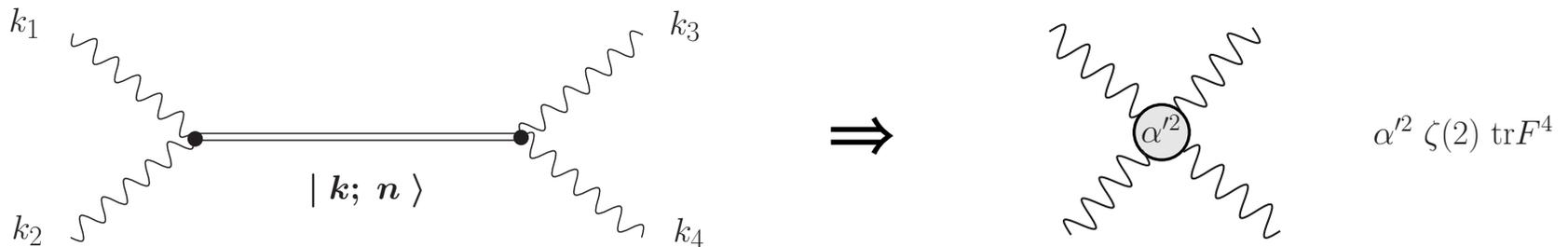
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- Exchange of KK and winding modes (model dependent)

- n-point tree amplitudes with 0 or 2 open string fermions (quarks, leptons) and n or n-2 gauge bosons (gluons) are completely model independent.

⇒ Information about the string Regge spectrum.

(Computation of higher point amplitudes for LHC:  
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⇒ Information about the internal geometry.

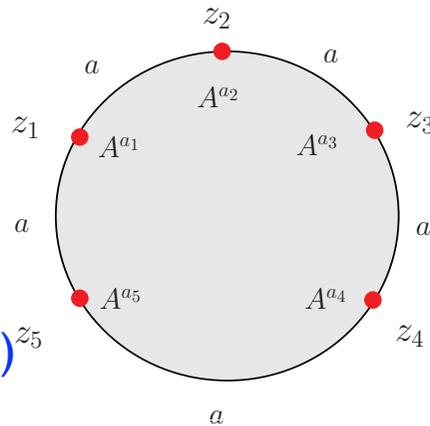
KK modes are exchanged in t- and u-channel processes and exhibit an interesting angular distribution.

(L. Anchordoqui, H. Goldberg, D. Lüst, S. Nawata, S. Stieberger, T. Taylor, arXiv:0904.3547 [hep-ph])

# Five point scattering amplitudes (3 jet events):

5 gluons:

(Stieberger, Taylor (2006))



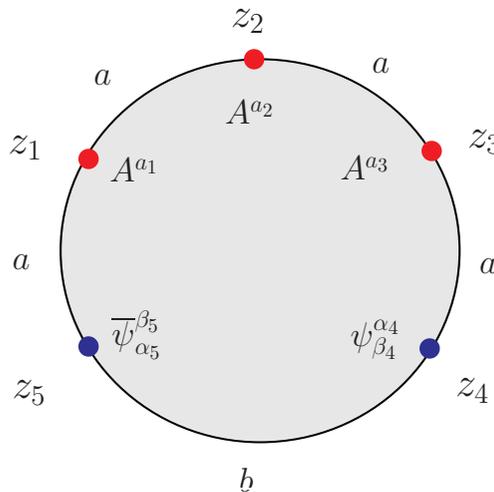
Field theory factors:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{YM}}^{(5)} = \frac{4g_{\text{YM}}^3 \langle 12 \rangle^4}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \dots \langle 51 \rangle}$$

$$\mathcal{A}(g_1^-, g_2^-, g_3^+, g_4^+, g_5^+) = (V^{(5)}(\alpha', k_i) - 2i\epsilon(1, 2, 3, 4)P^{(5)}(\alpha', k_i)) \times \mathcal{M}_{\text{YM}}^{(5)}$$

3 gluons, 2 quarks:

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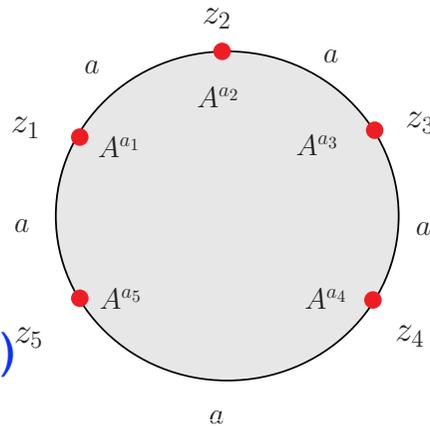
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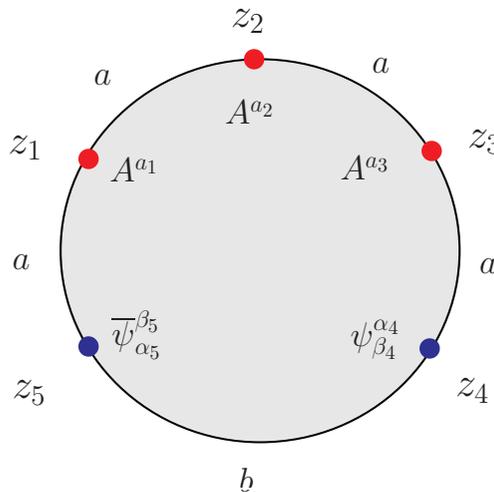
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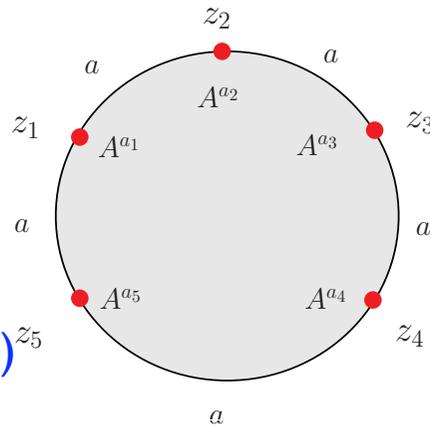
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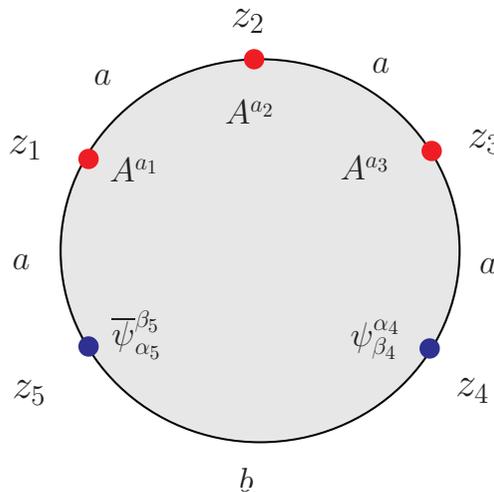
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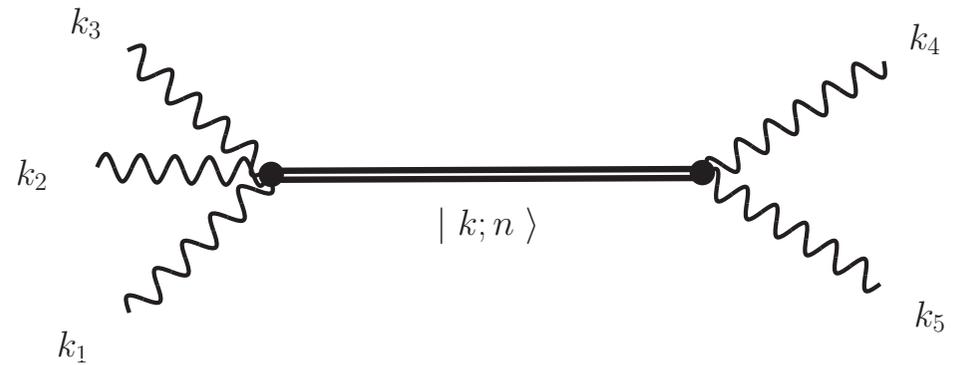
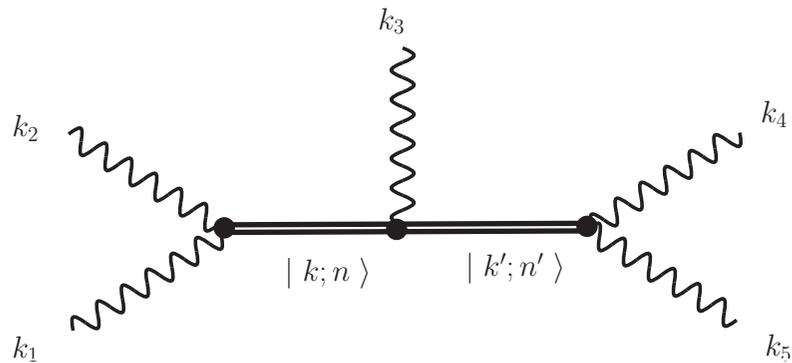
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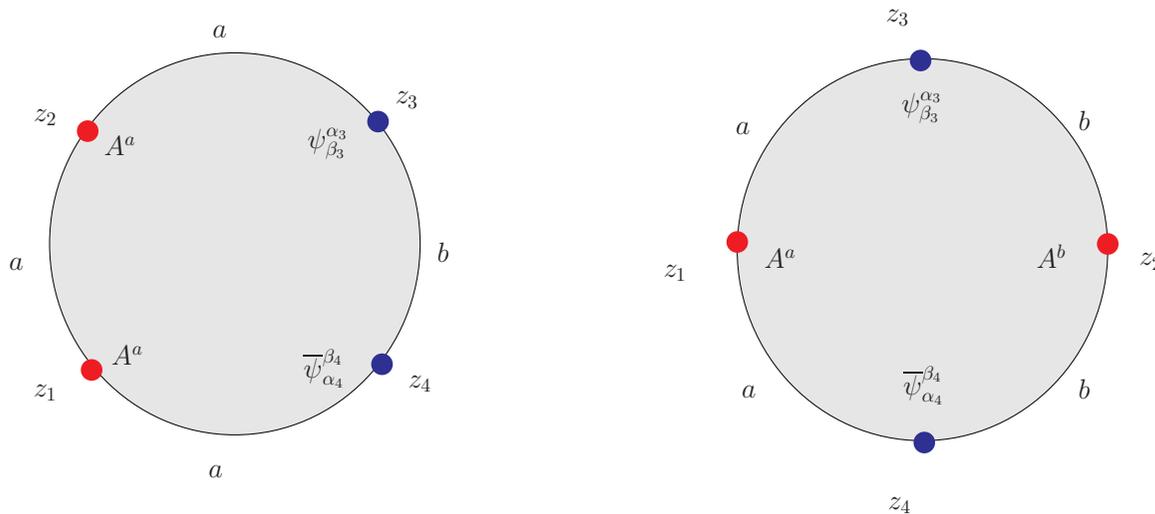
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$$\mathcal{A}(g_1^-, g_2^+, g_3^+, q_4^-, \bar{q}_5^+)_{\alpha' \rightarrow 0} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\text{YM}}^{(5)}$$

The two kinds of amplitudes are universal: the same Regge states are exchanged:



## 2 gauge boson - two fermion amplitude:



Note: Cullen, Perelstein, Peskin (2000) considered:

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$$

Only string Regge resonances are exchanged  $\Rightarrow$

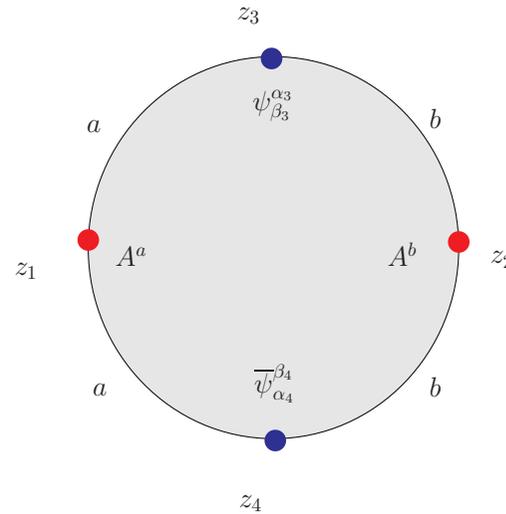
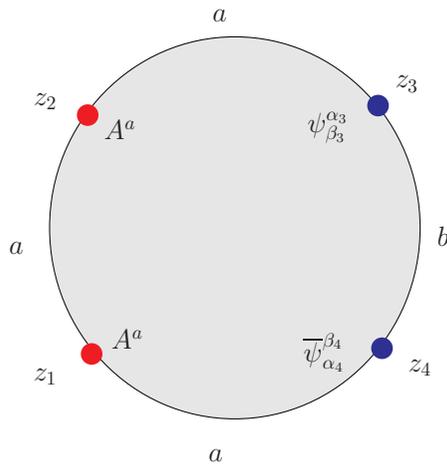
These amplitudes are completely model independent!

$$|\mathcal{M}(qg \rightarrow qg)|^2 = g_3^4 \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} \left[ V_s(\alpha') V_u(\alpha') - \frac{4}{9} \frac{1}{su} (sV_s(\alpha') + uV_u(\alpha'))^2 \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$  dijet events

$$|\mathcal{M}(qg \rightarrow q\gamma(Z^0))|^2 = -\frac{1}{3} g_3^4 Q_A^2 \frac{s^2 + u^2}{sut^2} (sV_s(\alpha') + uV_u(\alpha'))^2$$

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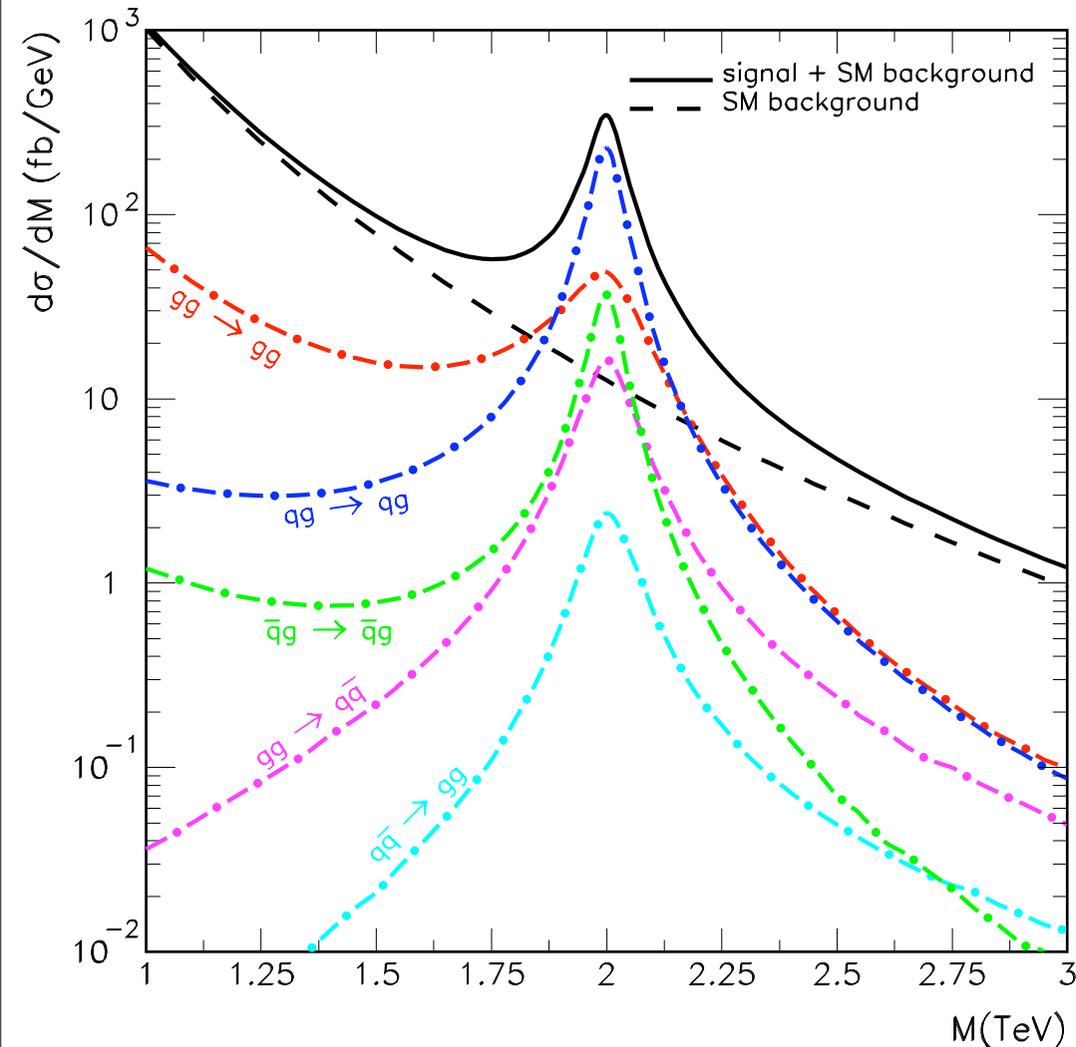
$\alpha' \rightarrow 0$  : agreement with SM !

$$|\mathcal{M}(qg \rightarrow qg)|_{\alpha' \rightarrow 0}^2 = g_3^4 \frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{4}{9} \frac{1}{su} (s + u)^2 \right]$$

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# These stringy corrections can be seen in dijet events at LHC:

(Anchordoqui, Goldberg, Lüst, Nawata, Stieberger, Taylor, arXiv:0808.0497[hep-ph])



$$M_{\text{Regge}} = 2 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{Regge}} = 15 - 150 \text{ GeV}$$

Widths can be computed in a model independent way !

(Anchordoqui, Goldberg, Taylor, arXiv:0806.3420)

There would be a clear signal at LHC during the first run with

$$E = 10 \text{ TeV}, \quad \mathcal{L} = 100 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

- KK modes are seen in scattering processes with more than 2 fermions.

(L. Anchordoqui, H. Goldberg, D. Lüster, S. Nawata, S. Stieberger, T. Taylor, arXiv:0904.3547 [hep-ph])

Squared 4-quark amplitude with identical flavors:

$$|\mathcal{A}(qq \rightarrow qq)|^2 = \frac{2}{9} \frac{1}{t^2} \left[ (sF_{tu}^{bb}(\alpha'))^2 + (sF_{tu}^{cc}(\alpha'))^2 + (uG_{ts}^{bc}(\alpha'))^2 + (uG_{ts}^{cb}(\alpha'))^2 \right] + \frac{2}{9} \frac{1}{u^2} \left[ (sF_{ut}^{bb}(\alpha'))^2 + (sF_{ut}^{cc}(\alpha'))^2 + (tG_{us}^{bc}(\alpha'))^2 + (tG_{us}^{cb}(\alpha'))^2 \right] - \frac{4}{27} \frac{s^2}{tu} F_{tu}^{bb}(\alpha') F_{ut}^{bb}(\alpha') + F_{tu}^{cc}(\alpha') F_{ut}^{cc}(\alpha')$$

Squared 4-quark amplitude with different flavors:

$$|\mathcal{A}(qq' \rightarrow qq')|^2 = \frac{2}{9} \frac{1}{t^2} \left[ (sF_{tu}^{bb}(\alpha'))^2 + (s\tilde{G}_{tu}^{cc'}(\alpha'))^2 + (uG_{ts}^{bc}(\alpha'))^2 + (uG_{ts}^{bc'}(\alpha'))^2 \right]$$

Dominant contribution:

$$F_{tu}^{bb} = 1 + \frac{g_b^2 t}{g_a^2 u} + \frac{g_b^2 t}{g_a^2} \frac{N_p \Delta}{u - M_{ab}^2}$$

$$G_{tu}^{bc} = \tilde{G}_{tu}^{bc} = 1$$

$$M_{ab}^2 = (M_{KK}^{(b)})^2 + (M_{\text{wind.}}^{(a)})^2, \quad \Delta \sim e^{-M_{ab}^2/M_s^2}$$

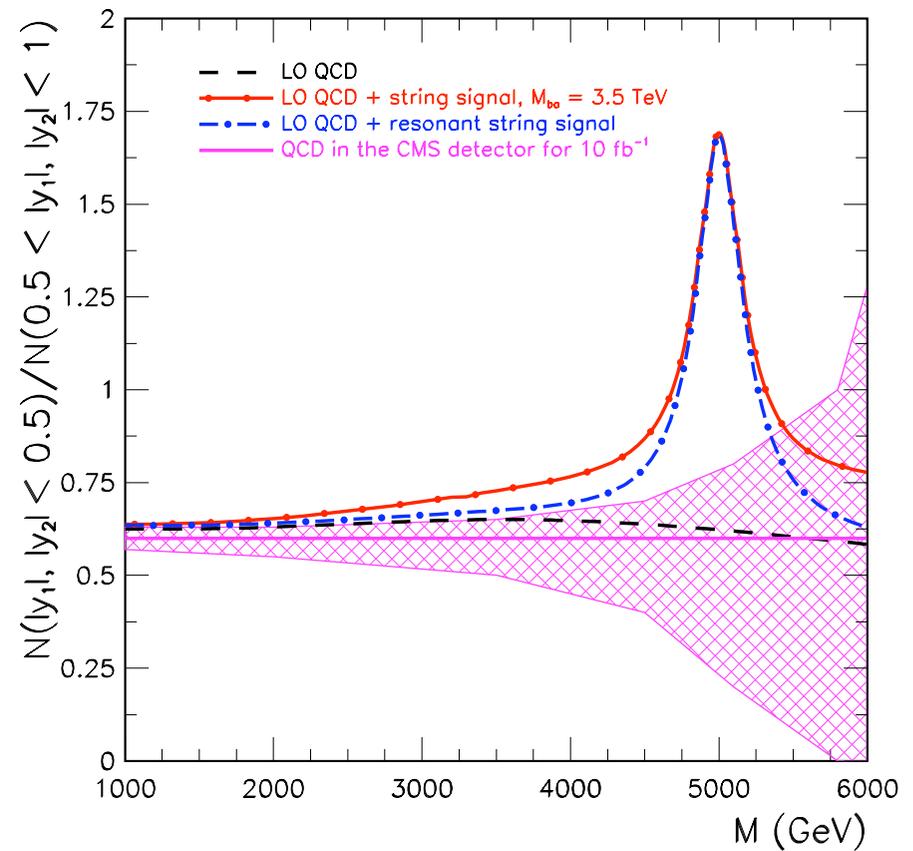
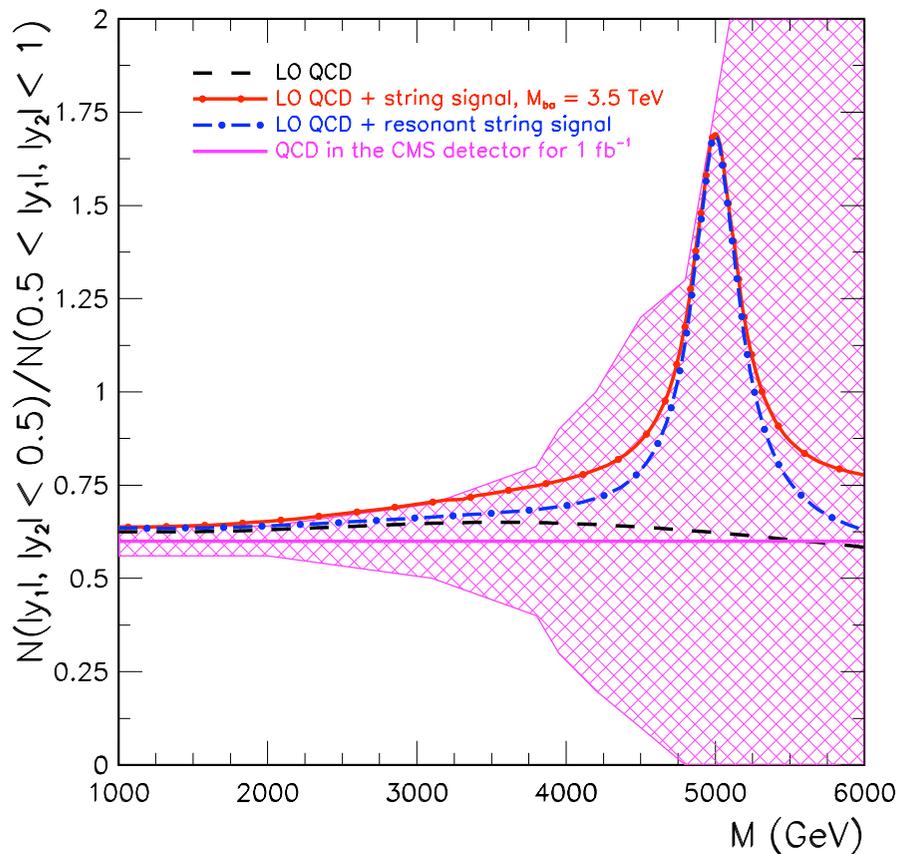
$M_{ab}$  : KK of SU(2) branes and winding modes of SU(3) branes:  $M_{ab} = 0.7 M_s$

$N_p$  : Degeneracy of KK-states; take  $N_p = 3$

$\Delta$  : Thickness of D-branes

# Dijet angular contribution by t-channel exchange:

## CMS detector simulation:



Luminosity  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

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INTERESTING TIMES FOR STRING  
PHENOMENOLOGY ARE AHEAD OF US.

THANK YOU !!

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