

String Theory: Physics from the Ultra-Small to the Universe

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Motivation ...

The Popular Perception

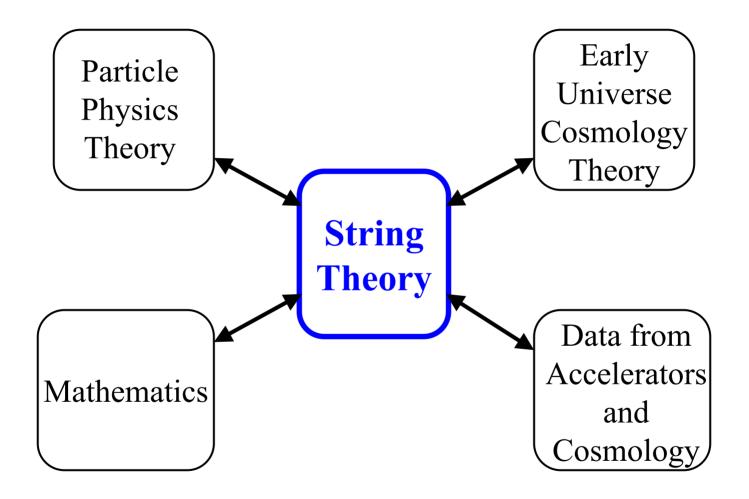




New Yorker magazine

String Theory: a Sub-Discipline of Physics

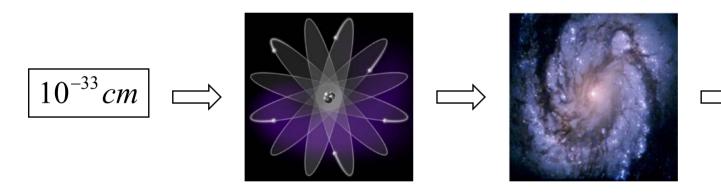




Enormous Dynamic Range



- String Theory is ambitious program!
- Aim: to explain origin and structure of fundamental matter and interactions, from subatomic to cosmological scales.



$$\Rightarrow 10^{+28} cm$$

- An underlying idea:
 - at low energy (today), broken symmetries
 - at high energy (past), restored symmetries.

How We Do Research



Tools: Pen, paper, computer, collaborators, blackboard.
Speed: Very fast-moving.
Preprints: Electronic since 1991 (http://arxiv.org/)
Topics: "Why?" questions

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What Came Before String Theory ...

Standard Model of Particle Physics



- Two types of fundamental matter seen, so far:
 - Leptons: $(e, v_e), (\mu, v_{\mu}), (\tau, v_{\tau})$
 - Quarks: (u, d), (c, s), (t, b)
- Four fundamental interactions:

	Gravi- tational	Electro- magnetic	Weak Nuclear	Strong Nuclear
Leptons:	✓	✓ (+,-)	~	X
Quarks:	✓	✓	~	1
Range:	Infinite	Infinite	$10^{-16} { m cm}$	$10^{-13}{\rm cm}$
Strength now:	Weakest	Weak	Weaker	Strong

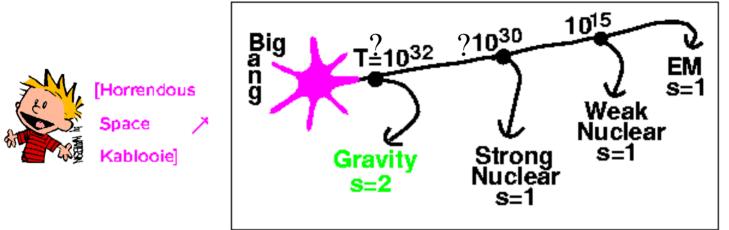
Unification Hints



- Fundamental "constants" describing strengths of interactions are *not* actually constant, but vary with energy:
 - Strong Nuclear gets weaker at higher energy,
 - Electromagnetic, Weak Nuclear, Gravity all get stronger.
- Variation effect involves
 - Special Relativity: Physics of the Very Fast,
 - Quantum Mechanics: Physics of the Very Small.
- Extrapolating upwards suggests unification at ultra-high-energy.
- Unification at String scale $10^{16} \ ^{o}C < Temp. < \underline{10^{32} \ ^{o}C}$
- *Extreme* Physics! Beginning of Universe / Inside Black Holes.

Cartoon of Evolution of Universe





- At beginning:
 - incredibly hot tiny universe
 - no atoms, or even protons or neutrons: no binding possible
 - quarks and leptons interchangeable
 - all interactions same, and of same strength
- Soon afterwards –

Universe inflated very fast, particle creation, leftover radiation...

Kofma

Unity of Interactions and Matter

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- Fundamental particles in Nature labelled by mass, and (intrinsic) spin.
- Dichotomy in Standard Model of Particle Physics:
 - Matter particles: $s=\frac{1}{2}$ "fermions",
 - Interaction-transmitting particles: spin s=0,1,2 "bosons".
- Theoretical unity via supersymmetry: boson-fermion pairing.
 - Unique and natural extension of symmetries of Nature.
 - Useful for helping solve other problems as well.
- Supersymmetry broken at low-energy: no sparticles seen yet.



Superpartners

• Massive effort underway in theory and experiment communities to hunt for superparticles!

Particle	spin	Super("mirror world")partner	spin
leptons, quarks	s=1/2	sleptons, squarks	s=0
Higgs	s=0	Higgsino	s=1/2
photon,W,Z, gluon	s=1	photino, Wino, Zino, gluino	s=1/2
graviton	s=2	gravitino	$s = \frac{3}{2}$

- All extra particles have cosmological consequences.
 - Sparticles may provide "dark matter" of universe.



Accountability ...

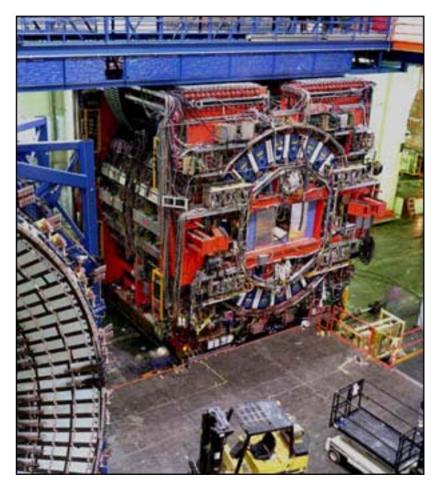
Accelerators



Particle physics: probe shorter distance with higher energy



ring 6 km across



detector several metres tall





Astrophysics: probe early universe by looking back in time (universe expanding fast; speed of light finite)









What Led To String Theory ...

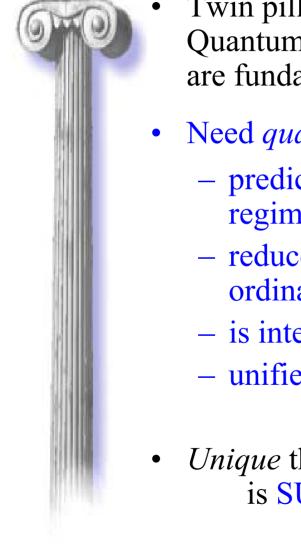
The Asymmetrical Treatment of Gravity



- Quantum Field Theory (QFT) is mathematical framework for Standard Model of Particle Physics: 3 interactions + particles.
- In Particle Physics, gravitational interaction is
 - largely ignored, because so weak;
 - treated only classically.
- Gravity last force to go quantum-mechanical, because *weakest*. Quantum gravity inaccessible in today's accelerators.
- Einstein's General Theory of Relativity (GR) is mathematical framework for classical theory of gravitational interaction. *Very* different than classical theories of other 3 interactions.
- GR describes space-time as a dynamical fabric, which is warped by matter, and causes matter to move.

A Theoretical Disaster / and How to Fix It





- Twin pillars of 20th C. experimental physics, Quantum Field Theory & General Relativity, are fundamentally incompatible. Oops!!
- Need *quantum* theory of gravity that:
 - predicts *sensible* physics in extreme regimes, e.g. birth of universe, black holes;
 - reduces back to Einstein's theory in ordinary regimes, e.g. solar system;
 - is internally consistent strong constraint!;
 - unifies all forces and matter together.
- Unique theory which does all this (as of now) is SUPERSTRING THEORY.

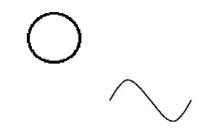


String Theory! (... At Last!)

Aboriginal String

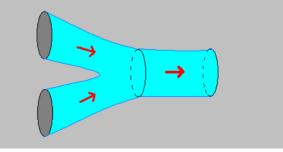


• All "particles" – matter and force-carriers (e.g. electron, quark, photon) are actually tiny vibrating *superstrings*, a.k.a. strings.



- String theory naturally lives in ten dimensions of spacetime. Necessary to roll up other six, inaccessible at low-energy now.
 Properties of internal space enable differentiation of "particles".
- Interactions described solely by splitting and joining of strings. Smooth process. Gravity automatic!





Extra Dimensions of Space



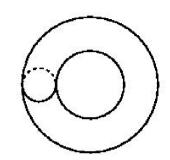
• Theories incorporating this idea go back over 80 years.



- Macroscopic ant can walk in only *one* direction the second one is just curled up so small it goes unnoticed.
- Microscopic ant would think twig surface is *two*-dimensional.
- State-of-the-art experiment says:
 - if we're allowed in, extra dimensions must be $< 10^{-17} cm$
 - if only gravity is allowed in, they must be < 0.15mm

Spacetime as Quantum and Dynamical

- Spacetime used to be the playing field of particles, interactions.
- But in string theory, we can smoothly:
 - tear the fabric of space, change its topology;
 - change the number of dimensions of space.



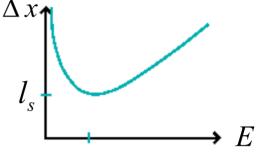
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- So spacetime as a fundamental idea is probably doomed!
 Big spacetimes >> string size must arise *dynamically* how?
- Some of the remaining, intriguing questions:
 - Why does time run forwards?
 - Was there anything before the Big Bang?
 - Should quantum theory be applied to the whole universe?
 - Is our Universe a lucky cosmological accident?

String Theory: Where the Buck Stops

- Are there more layers of the onion?
- We reckon No have strong indicators that the buck stops here: At ultra-high energy, things get *big* again.

$$\Delta x = \frac{hc}{E} + {l_s}^2 \frac{E}{hc}$$



- Minimum distance ~ string scale
- Want to understand
 - Fundamental degrees of freedom of string theory, and dynamical principles that govern them
 - Particle Physics applications: proton decay (diamonds aren't forever!), quark confinement (this is US\$1M question!), ...
 - Early Universe Cosmology applications: dark matter, dark energy, particle/antiparticle excess, birth of universe...



Some Recent Progress We've Made



- Black hole is big fat classical spacetime in string theory
 - Event horizon = place of no return for infalling observer,
 - Singularity at centre where GR+QFT breaks down.
- Near singularity, advantage of having string theory is that we know how to *calculate* there using full quantum string theory.
- Some spacetime singularities are so bad that whole spacetime must be thrown away. Others get resolved by stringy effects:
 - "enhançon": stringy minimum-distance
 phenomenon in different clothing
 peet
 - "dielectric-brane" expansion
 - "spacelike branes" may help resolve spacelike (unavoidable) singularities; most progress to date on avoidable singularities



The End ...

Where to Learn More



