

Non-Tachyonic Semi-Realistic Non-Supersymmetric Heterotic String Vacua

Johar Muhammad Ashfaque

University of Liverpool

based on **1506.03114**

in collaboration with

P. Athanasopoulos, A. E. Faraggi, and H. Sonmez



Seek string models which closely resemble the MSSM with

- 4D $N = 1$ theory

Seek string models which closely resemble the MSSM with

- 4D $N = 1$ theory
- with SM gauge group embedding

Seek string models which closely resemble the MSSM with

- 4D $N = 1$ theory
- with SM gauge group embedding
- 3 chiral generations of quarks and leptons

Seek string models which closely resemble the MSSM with

- 4D $N = 1$ theory
- with SM gauge group embedding
- 3 chiral generations of quarks and leptons
- minimum of 1 Higgs doublet pair

Seek string models which closely resemble the MSSM with

- 4D $N = 1$ theory
 - $N = 1 \rightarrow N = 0$
- with SM gauge group embedding
- 3 chiral generations of quarks and leptons
- minimum of 1 Higgs doublet pair

Seek string models which closely resemble the MSSM with

- 4D $N = 1$ theory
 - $N = 1 \rightarrow N = 0$
 - See also talks by S. Groot Nibbelink, E. Mavroudi
- with SM gauge group embedding
- 3 chiral generations of quarks and leptons
- minimum of 1 Higgs doublet pair

All roads lead to Rome. (Spanish Proverb)

- Conformally Invariant

All roads lead to Rome. (Spanish Proverb)

- Conformally Invariant
- 4D, $N = 1$ Theory

All roads lead to Rome. (Spanish Proverb)

- Conformally Invariant
- 4D, $N = 1$ Theory
- SM gauge group embedding

All roads lead to Rome. (Spanish Proverb)

- Conformally Invariant
- 4D, $N = 1$ Theory
- SM gauge group embedding
- 3 generations

All roads lead to Rome. (Spanish Proverb)

- Conformally Invariant
- 4D, $N = 1$ Theory
- SM gauge group embedding
- 3 generations

- ROME: $N = 1 \rightarrow N = 0$

A general boundary condition basis vector is of the form

$$\alpha = \left\{ \psi^{1,2}, \chi^i, y^i, \omega^i | \bar{y}^i, \bar{\omega}^i, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,8} \right\}$$

where $i = 1, \dots, 6$

- $\bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}$ - $SO(10)$ gauge group
- $\bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,8}$ - $SO(16)$ gauge group

- The ABK Rules

[*Antoniadis, Bachas, Kounnas, 1987*]

- One-Loop Phases

- $C \begin{pmatrix} b_i \\ b_j \end{pmatrix} = \pm 1 \text{ or } \pm i$

- Virasoro Level-Matching Condition

- $M_L^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\alpha_L^2}{8} + \sum v_L = -1 + \frac{\alpha_R^2}{8} + \sum v_R = M_R^2$

$SO(16) \times SO(16) \xrightarrow{\text{tachyonic state(s) produced}} \text{untwisted sector}$

[Alvarez-Gaume, Ginsparg, Moore, Vafa, 1986]

**The SUSY generator S
Guarantees The Untwisted Tachyon Is Projected OUT.**

Problem: There is an abundance of sectors in the 3 generation semi-realistic models that can potentially give rise to tachyonic states.

An Explicit Non-Supersymmetric Tachyon-Free Model

$$\begin{aligned}1 &= \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{1,\dots,6}, y^{1,\dots,6}, \omega^{1,\dots,6} | \bar{y}^{1,\dots,6}, \bar{\omega}^{1,\dots,6}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,8}\} \\S &= \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{1,\dots,6}\} \\b_1 &= \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{1,2}, y^{3,\dots,6} | \bar{y}^{3,\dots,6}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^1\} \\b_2 &= \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{3,4}, y^{1,2}, \omega^{5,6} | \bar{y}^{1,2}, \bar{\omega}^{5,6}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^2\} \\b_3 &= \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{5,6}, \omega^{1,\dots,4} | \bar{\omega}^{1,\dots,4}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^3\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \{y^{1,\dots,6}, \omega^{1,\dots,6} | \bar{\omega}^1, \bar{y}^2, \bar{\omega}^3, \bar{y}^{4,5}, \bar{\omega}^6, \bar{\psi}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,4}\}$$

$$\beta = \{y^2, \omega^2, y^4, \omega^4 | \bar{y}^{1,\dots,4}, \bar{\omega}^5, \bar{y}^6, \bar{\psi}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,4}\}$$

$$\gamma = \{y^1, \omega^1, y^5, \omega^5 | \bar{\omega}^{1,2}, \bar{y}^3, \bar{\omega}^4, \bar{y}^{5,6}, \bar{\psi}^{1,2,3} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\bar{\eta}^{1,2,3} = \frac{1}{2}, \bar{\phi}^{2,\dots,7} = \frac{1}{2}\}$$

The Non-Supersymmetric Choice of GGSO Phases

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ S \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & S & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & i \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & i \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & i \\ 1 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mathbf{1} & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} SO(10) \\ \downarrow \alpha, \beta \\ SO(6) \times SO(4) \\ \downarrow \gamma \\ SU(3)_C \times U(1)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} SO(16) \\ \downarrow \alpha, \beta \\ SO(8) \times SO(8) \\ \downarrow \gamma \\ U(1) \times SU(3)_{H_1} \times U(1)_{H_1} \times SU(3)_{H_2} \times U(1)_{H_2} \times U(1) \end{array}$$

3 Types of Sectors

- Sectors that respect SUSY
 - Sectors that exhibit SUSY breaking explicitly
- For a given sector

$$\rho \in \Xi$$

SUSY partners would be obtained from

$$S + \rho$$

But

$$(\rho)_L^2 = 4, \quad (S + \rho)_L^2 = 8$$

- Sectors with equal number of bosons and equal number of fermions but with **different gauge charges**

The Fermi-Bose Degeneracy & The Mismatch

$n_b = n_f \Rightarrow \Lambda$ is exponentially suppressed.

Talk by E. Mavroudi

[Abel, Dienes, Mavroudi, 2015]

However, in our non-tachyonic, non-supersymmetric model there is a mismatch.

Having said that, we believe we can engineer our way to tackle this problem.

- Generically models without SUSY have tachyons
- We found a non-supersymmetric semi-realistic model

Furthermore

- This model is tachyon-free (all tachyons are projected out)
- Various Types of Sectors



- Searching For Semi-Realistic Models With Exponentially Suppressed Cosmological Constant
- Cancellation of Non-Vanishing Vacuum Energy Tadpole Against $U(1)_A$ Tadpole

GRACIAS POR TU ATENCIÓN