



# String Theory

QMAP: Center for Quantum Mathematics & Physics



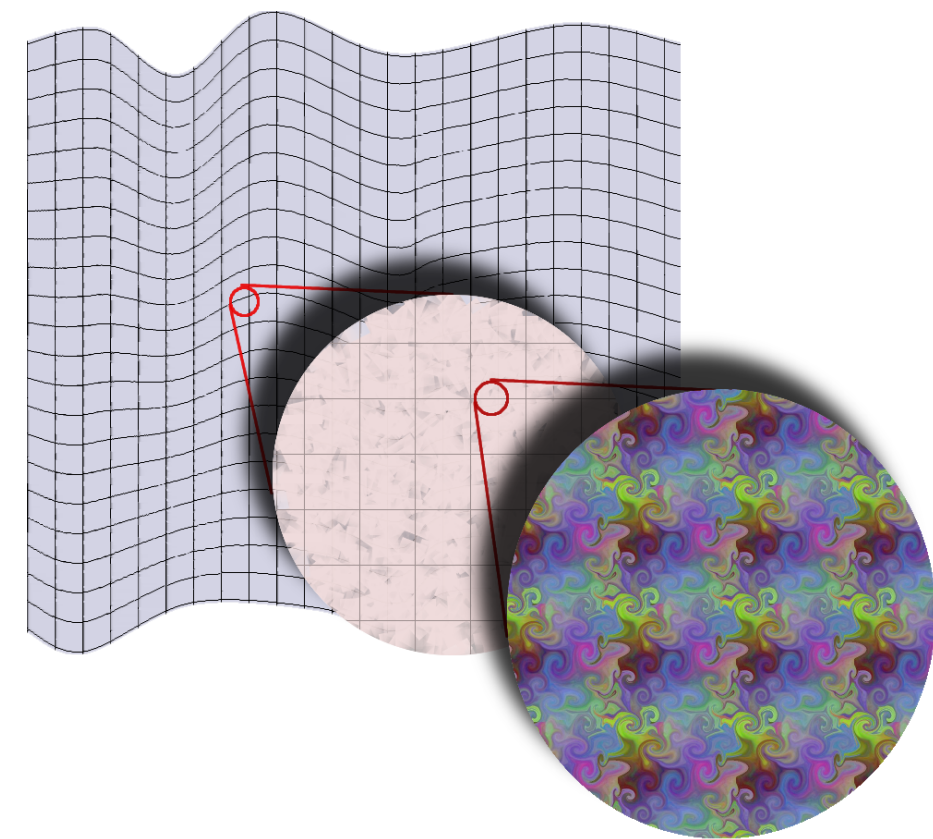
## Why String Theory?

Quantum mechanics of elementary particles forms the basis of our understanding of the fundamental interactions in the universe.

mass → +2.3 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	+1.275 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	+173.07 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	+126 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>
charge → 2/3	2/3	2/3	0	0
spin → 1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0
<b>u</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>H</b>
up	charm	top	gluon	Higgs boson
<b>QUARKS</b>				
+4.8 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	+195 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	+4.18 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	0
-1/3	-1/3	-1/3	0	0
spin → 1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1
<b>d</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>γ</b>	<b>Z</b>
down	strange	bottom	photon	Z boson
<b>LEPTONS</b>				
0.511 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	105.7 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	1.777 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	80.4 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>
-1	-1	-1	0	0
spin → 1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1
<b>e</b>	<b>μ</b>	<b>τ</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>W</b>
electron	muon	tau	Z boson	W boson
<b>GAUGE BOSONS</b>				
+2.2 eV/c <sup>2</sup>	+10.7 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	+115.5 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
spin → 1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1
<b>ν<sub>e</sub></b>	<b>ν<sub>μ</sub></b>	<b>ν<sub>τ</sub></b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino	W boson	W boson

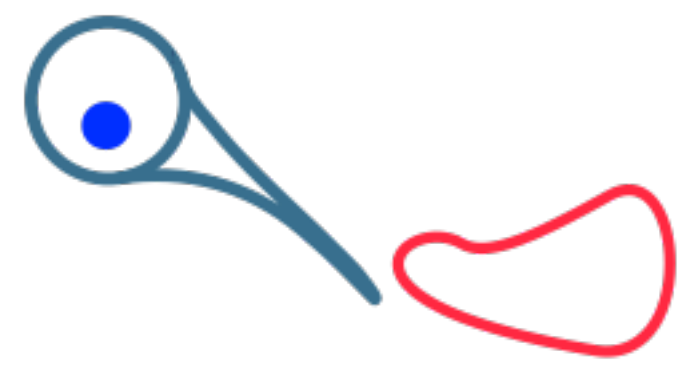
(a) The standard model of particle physics.

The Standard Model of particle physics probes physics only down to a scale of 10<sup>-19</sup>m. Gravity has a natural scale of 10<sup>-35</sup>m, which is far smaller.



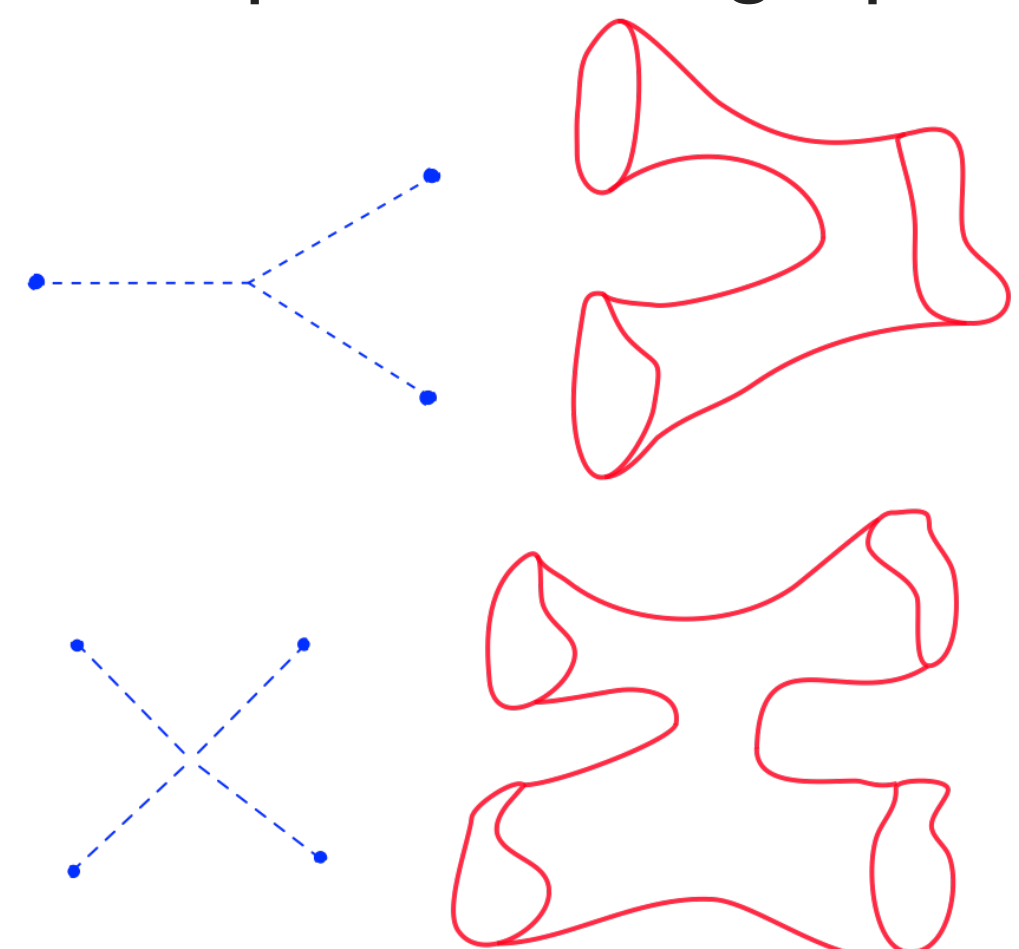
Physics organized by length scales. The deeper we probe, the stronger gravity gets.

String theory attempts to answer the age-old question: what comes beyond. Instead of turtles all the way down, at the very microscopic scale we have string-like one-dimensional objects.



Strings as microscopic constituents of nature.

Fundamental strings vibrate and different lead to different particle species. Furthermore, the interactions between particles is governed by a universal process: strings split and join.



Universal string interactions.

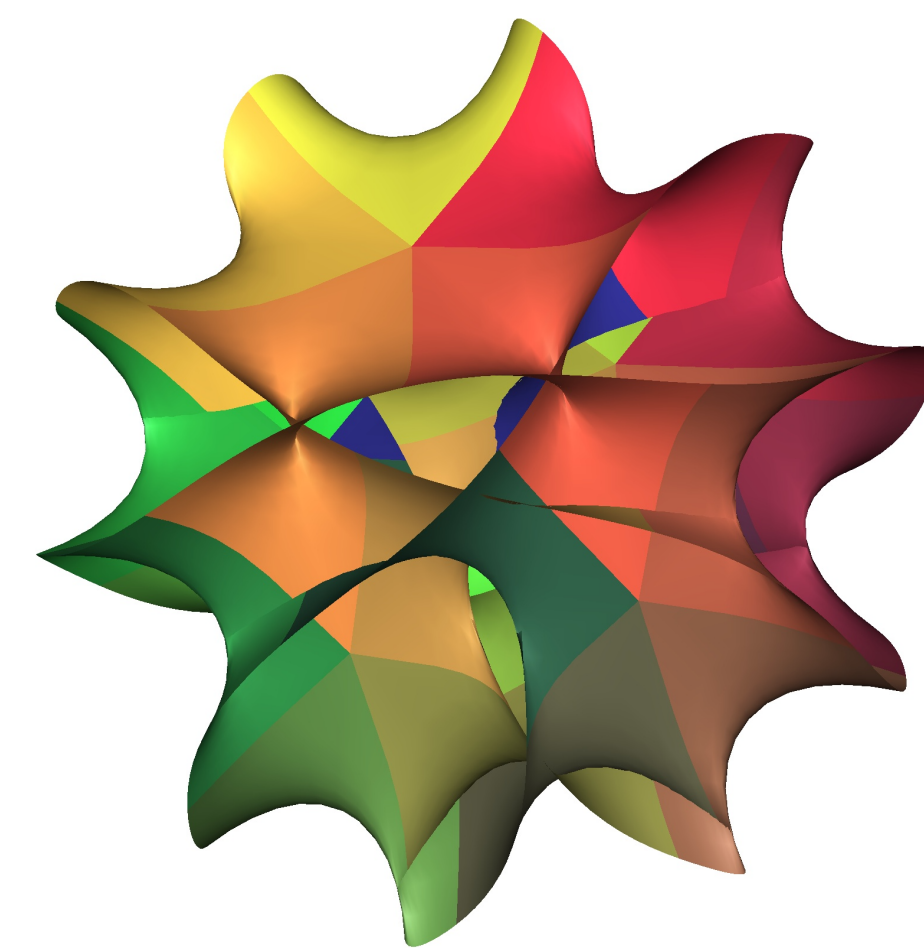
## Strings and Gravity

The most interesting aspect of string theory is that it naturally incorporates gravity in a fashion consistent with quantum mechanics.

Closed string vibrations lead to gravitational interactions, giving rise to Einstein's equations:

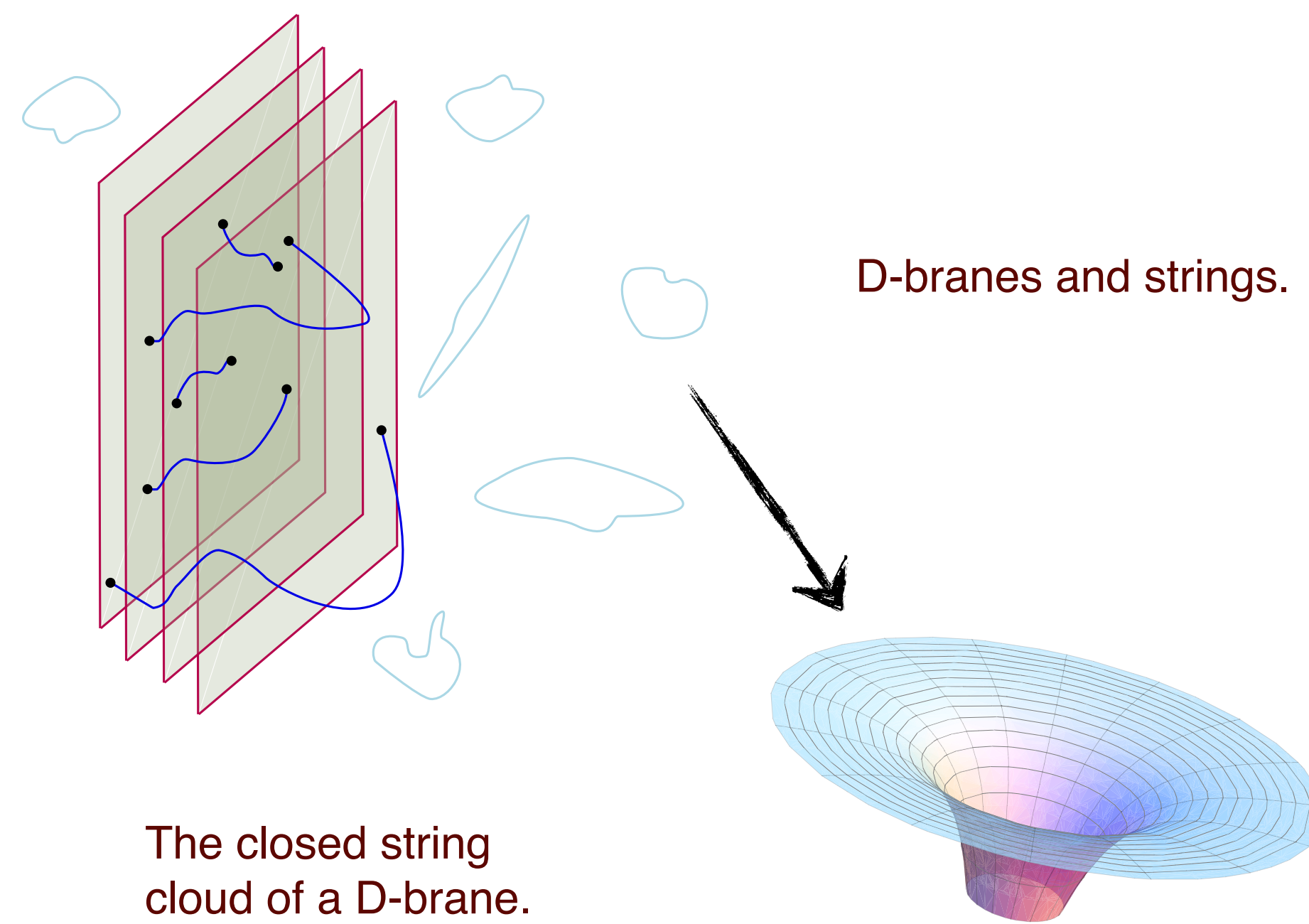
$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_N T_{\mu\nu}$$

For consistency, string theory requires 10 dimensions. We see 4 macroscopic spacetime dimensions as the other directions are compact.



(b) A two dimensional slice of a compact six dimensional Calabi-Yau manifold.

Open strings on the other hand have end-points, which lie on dynamical surfaces, called D-branes.



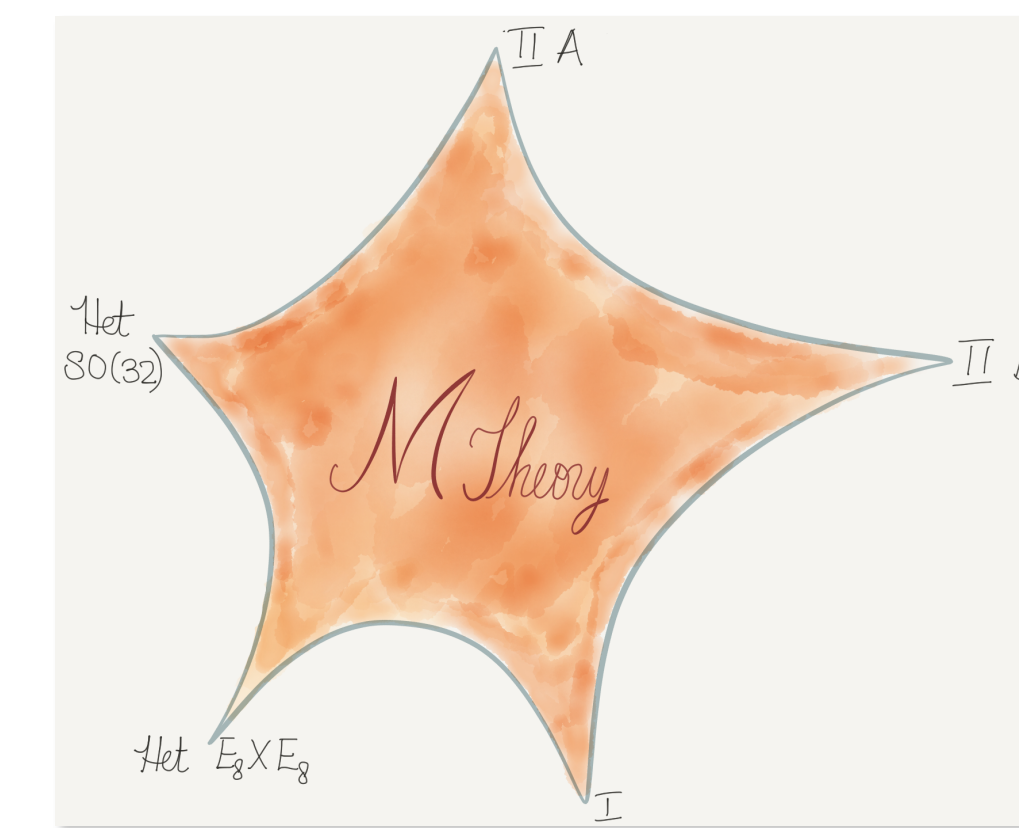
The closed string cloud of a D-brane.

D-branes and open strings can equivalently be replaced by their gravitational cloud, changing the stage on which closed string live.

In fact, gravitational clouds of D-branes naturally connect string theory to black holes.

## Dualities

Dualities refers to the fact that one can have two very different presentations of the same physics. eg: electromagnetic duality where we swap the role of electricity and magnetism.

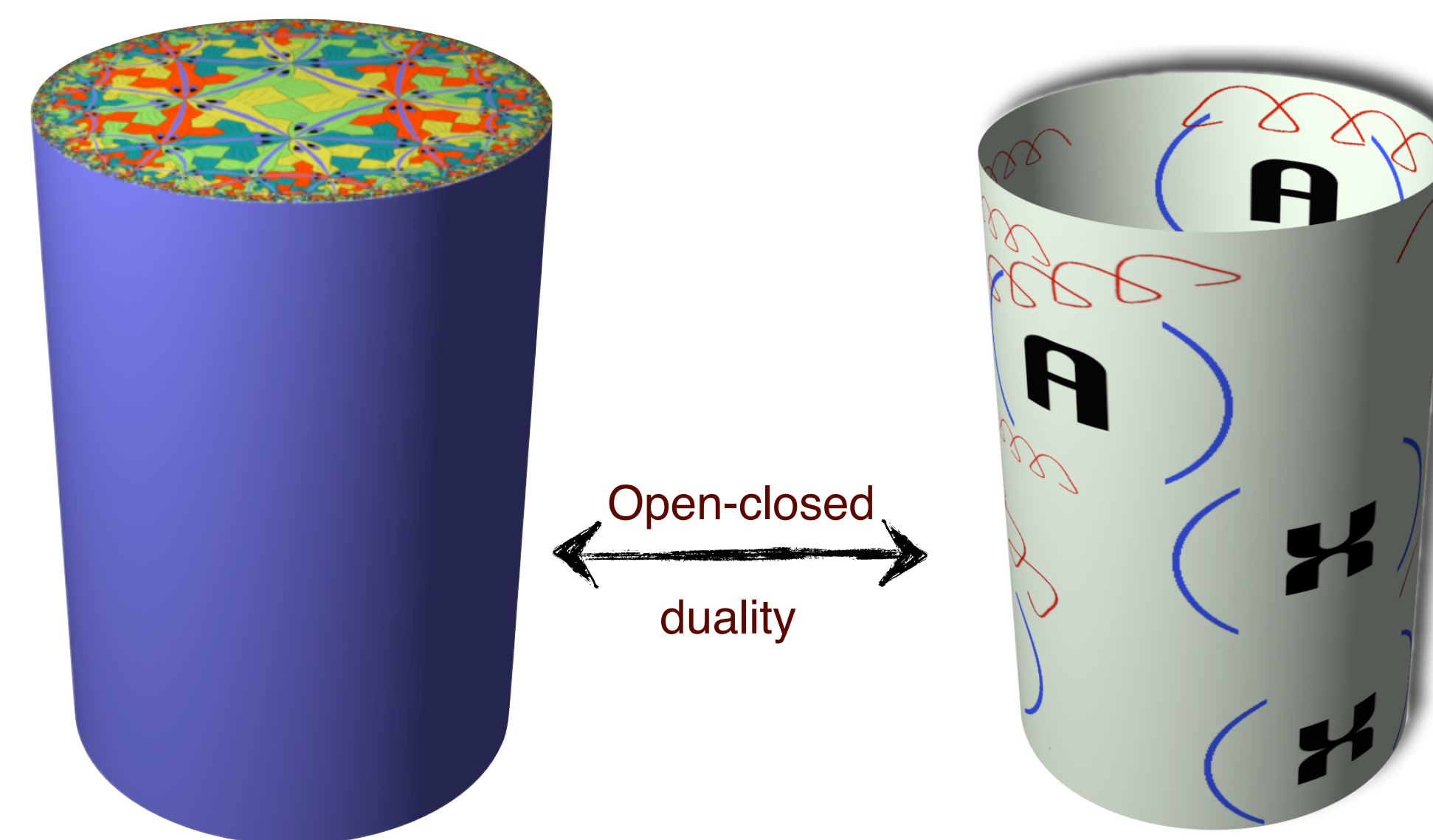


A caricature of the complex web of string dualities.

All known formulations of string theory are dual to M-theory, which can be thought of as a eleven dimensional theory.

Dualities can however make it difficult to make precise what the number of spacetime dimensions is!

A remarkable example is the AdS/CFT correspondence: in certain 10 dimensional backgrounds strings are dual to a close cousin of the standard model in 4 spacetime dimensions.

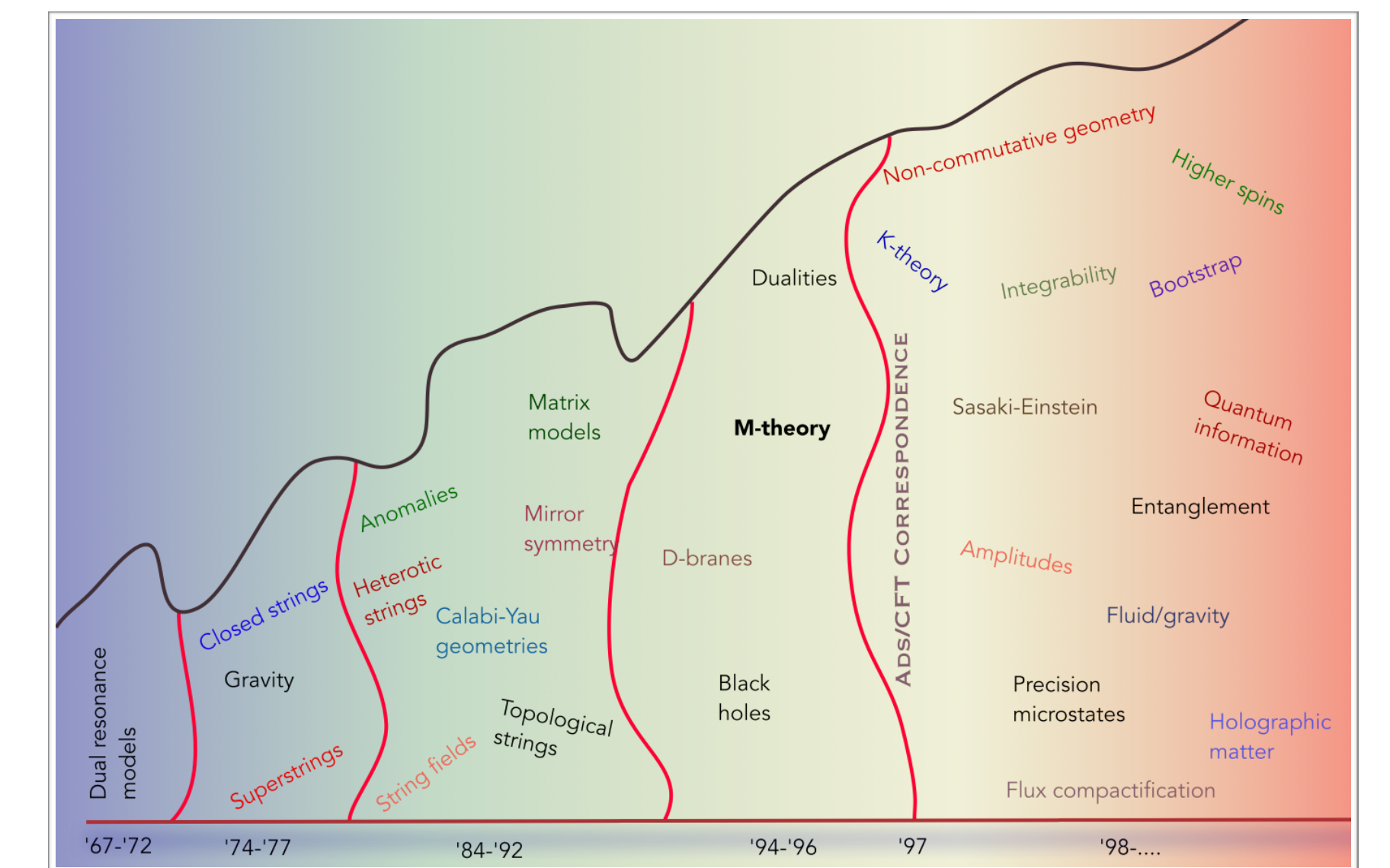


This correspondence is *holographic*. The particles are a hologram for the strings.

This is the most promising framework to study Quantum Gravity as we can relate it to well understood models of particle physics.

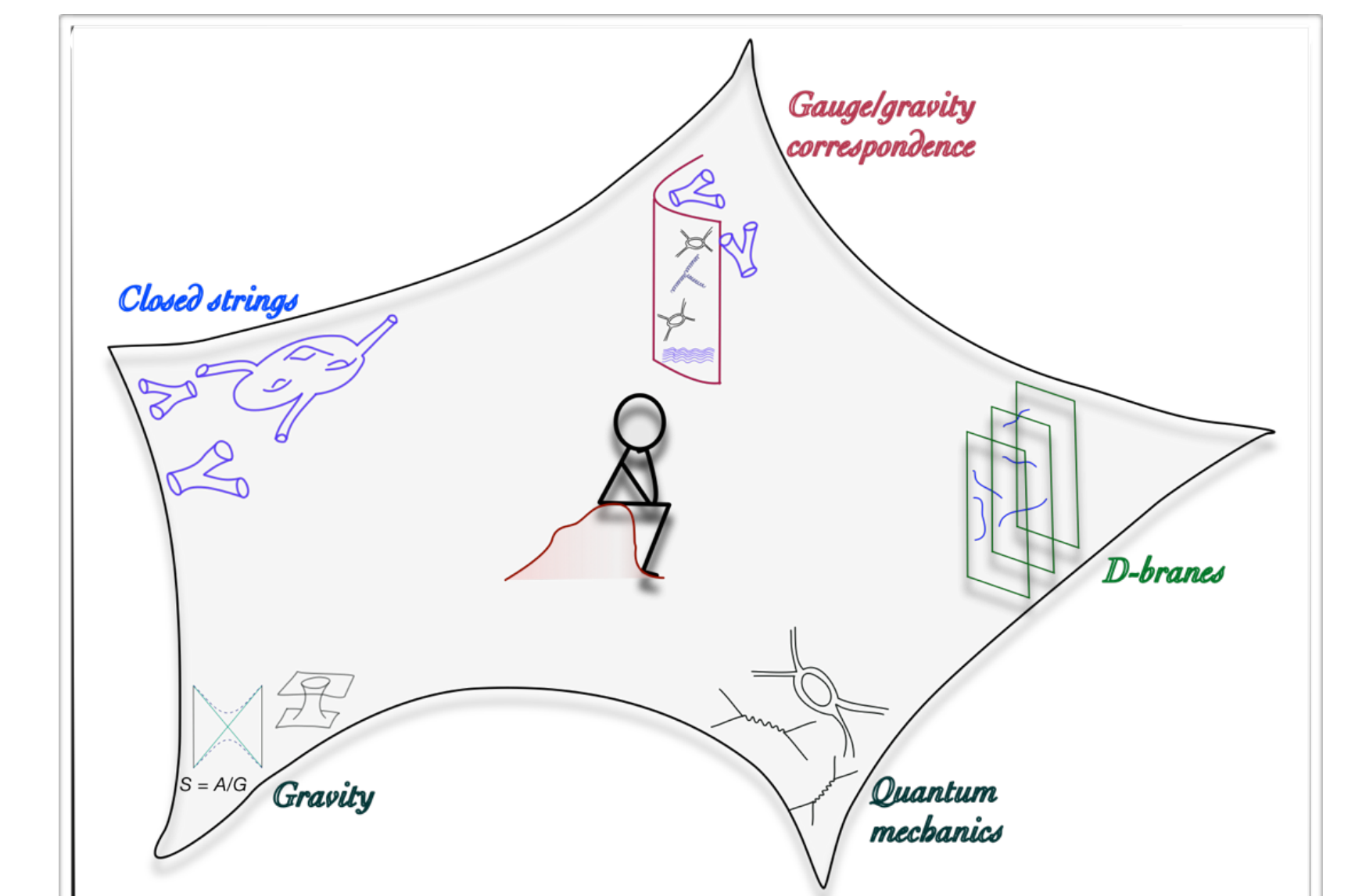
## The web of strings

Over the past 4 decades string theory had played an important role in allowing us to connect between a-priori different areas of physics and mathematics.



Topics of current research include:

- What role does quantum information play in formulating quantum field theories and how does it elucidate the duality between particles and strings?
- What is the simplest quantum field theory?
- How does one derive universal features of low energy physics seen in diverse systems from these fundamental formulations?
- What is the appropriate mathematical language describing the dynamics of quantum fields?



These and other questions are actively explored at QMAP.

Images courtesy: a) Standard Model, Wikimedia commons b) Calabi-Yau quintic, Andrew Hanson, Indiana University