

How to Falsify String Theory at a Collider

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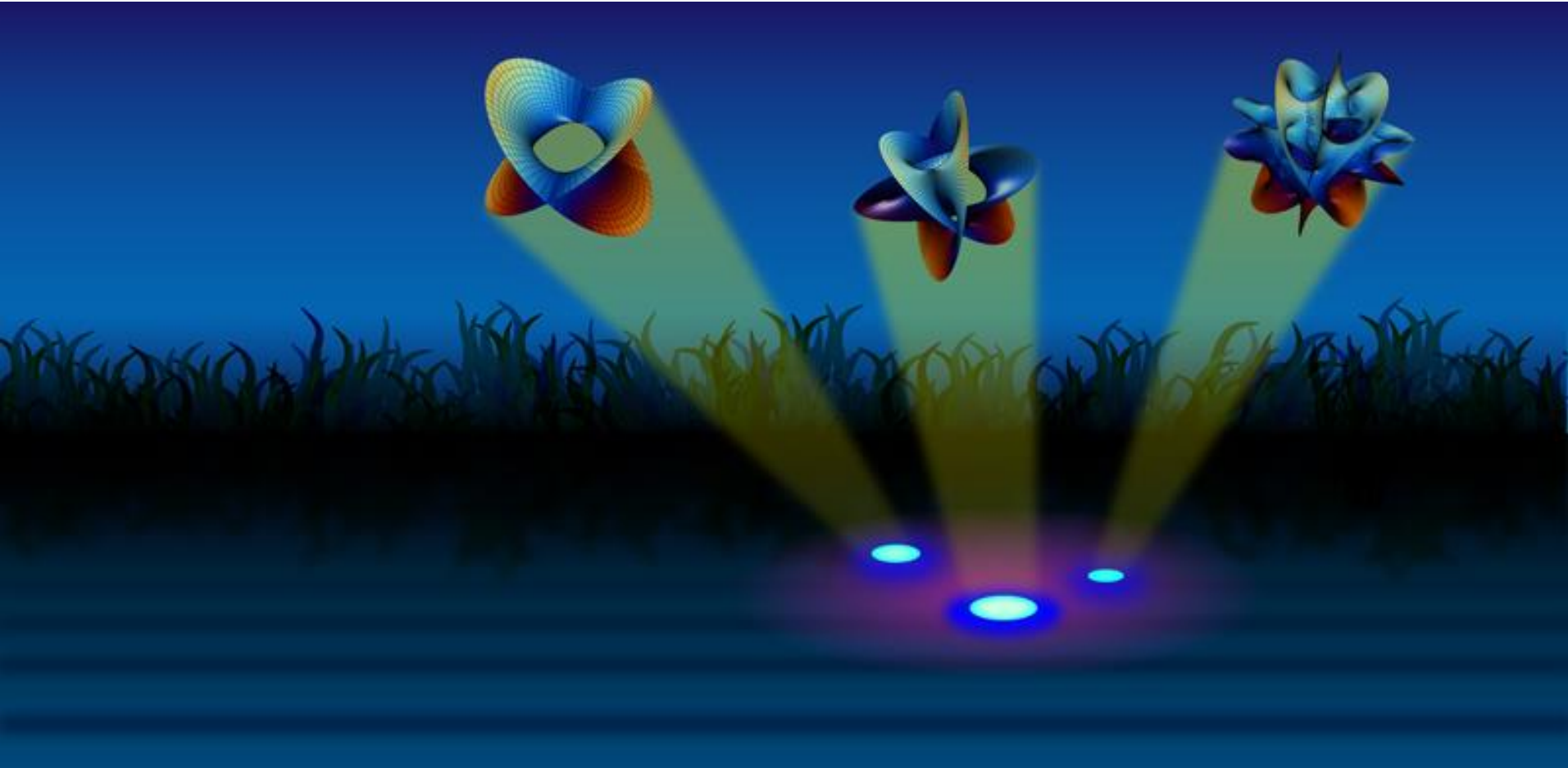
Based On

hep-ph/2412.13192: w/ Baumgart, Christeas, Hicks

¿Is String Theory Science?

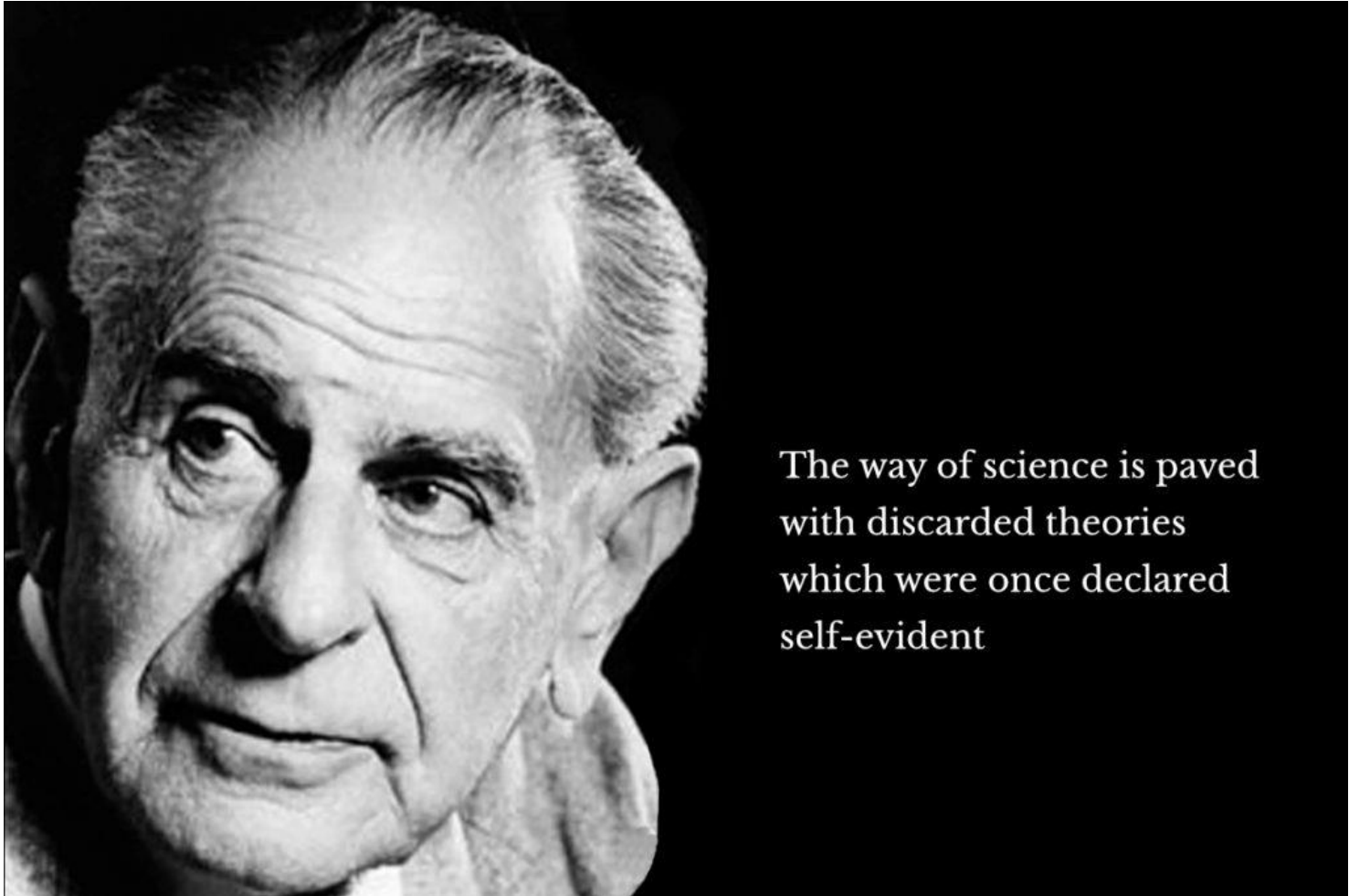
Of course it is.

EFTs via String Theory



From <https://physics.aps.org/articles/v12/115>

¿Is String Theory Science?



¿Is String Theory Science?

Q1: Is string theory verifiable?

¿Is String Theory Science?

Q1: Is string theory verifiable?

Q2: Is string theory falsifiable?

¿Is String Theory Science?

Q1: Is string theory verifiable?

¿Is String Theory Science?

Q1: Is string theory verifiable?

A1: On the right track; successes include:

- Long distance limit: GR + QM
- Many contributions to quantum gravity
- Motivated BSM scenarios
- Many QFT insights (esp. at strong coupling)

¿Is String Theory Science?

QQ1: So what should experimentalists look for?

¿Is String Theory Science?

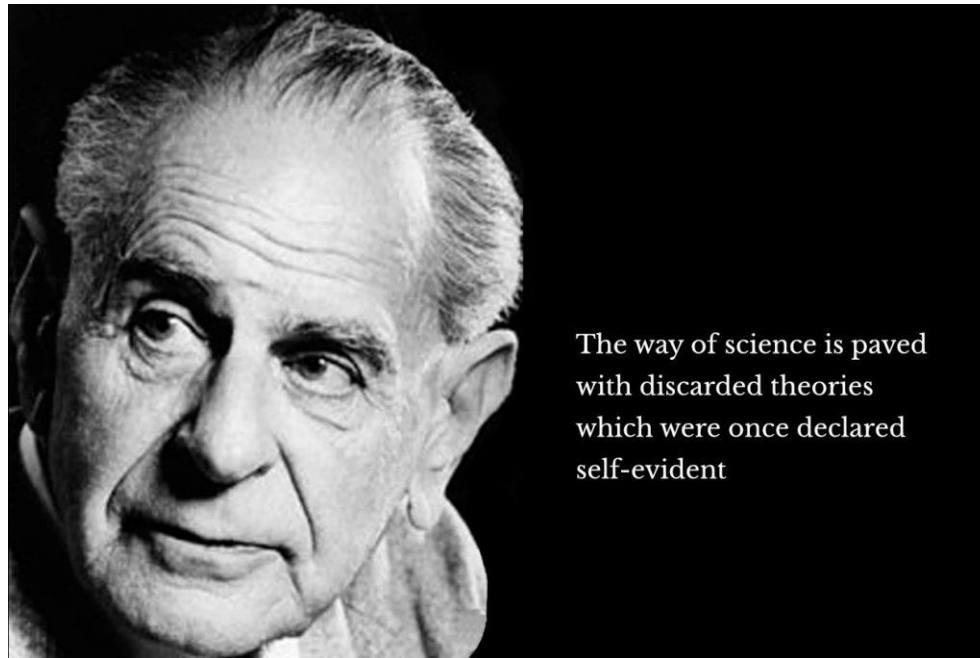
QQ1: So what should experimentalists look for?

AA1: Perhaps too early to say, but...

- string-motivated pheno scenarios
- ...

¿Is String Theory Science?

Q2: Is string theory falsifiable?



¿Is String Theory Science?

Q2: Is string theory falsifiable?

AA2: Perhaps too early to say, but...

- pheno scenarios which can't be realized
- $\Lambda_{cc} > 0$ (somewhat controversial)
- ¿¿¿Concrete collider scenarios???

¿Is String Theory Science?

Q2: Is string theory falsifiable?

AA2: Perhaps too early to say, but...

- pheno scenarios which can't be realized

- $\Lambda_{cc} > 0$ (somewhat controversial)

- ¿¿¿Concrete collider scenarios???

A String-Killer Scenario

Take the Standard Model and add ONE new field:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{BSM}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\chi} (i \gamma^\mu D_\mu - M) \chi$$

$\chi = \chi^C$ in real $n \geq 5$ -dim rep of $SU(2)_L$

Not realized in ANY string scenario?!?!

Plan of the Talk

- $\text{Strings} \cap \text{“just } n\text{-plet”} = \{\}$ (very likely)
- Pheno of the “just n -plet” scenario
- Experimental Limits
- Summary / Future

Plan of the Talk

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• Experimental Limits

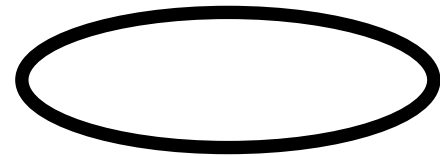
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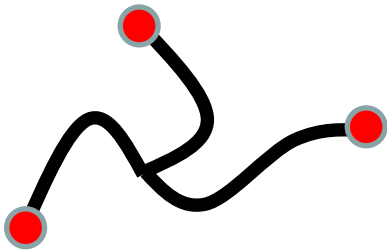
Stringy Routes to Matter



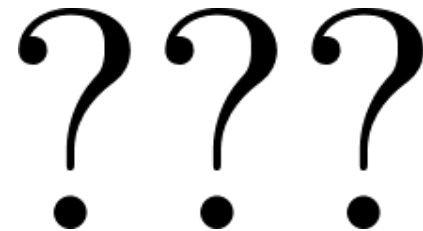
Open Strings



Closed Strings



Strongly Coupled
Bound States



Stringy Routes to Matter



Open Strings

Standard Model

Gauge Group: $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y / \Gamma$

Matter in *small* reps:

	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
L	1	2	$-1/2$
e_R	1	1	-1
Q	3	2	$1/6$
u_R	3	1	$2/3$
d_R	3	1	$-1/3$

Standard Model

Gauge Group: $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y / \Gamma$

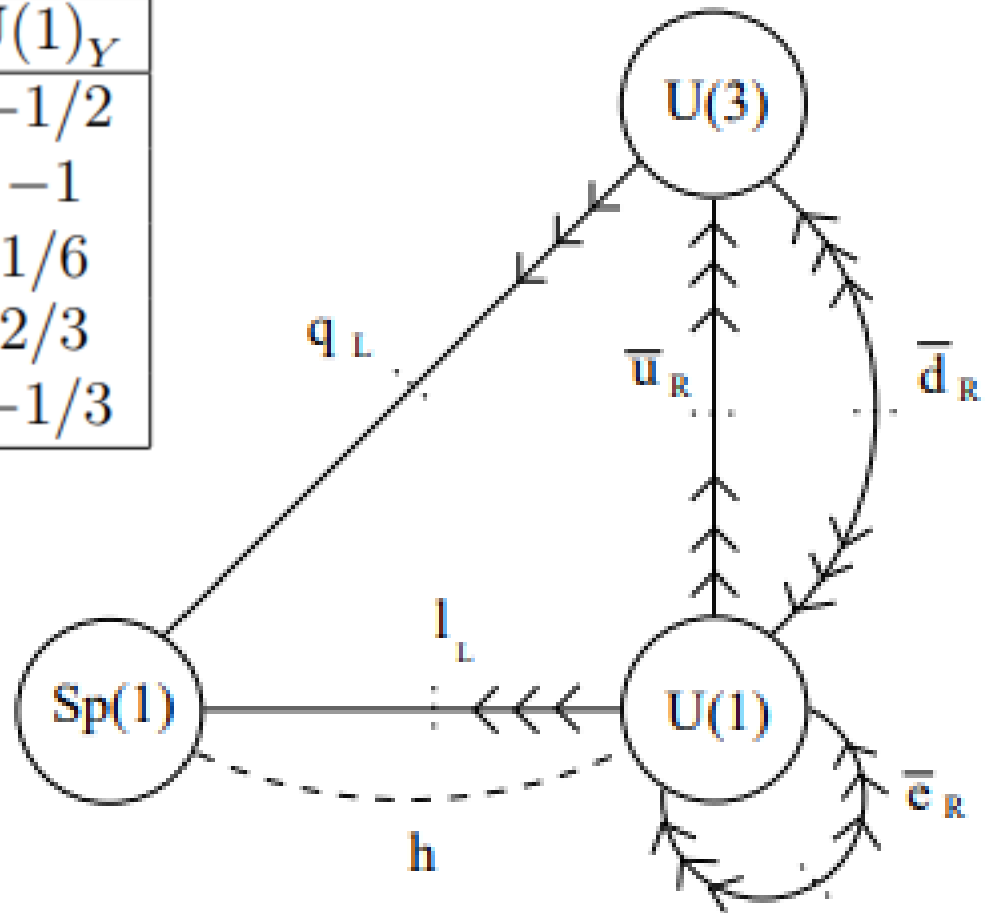
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	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
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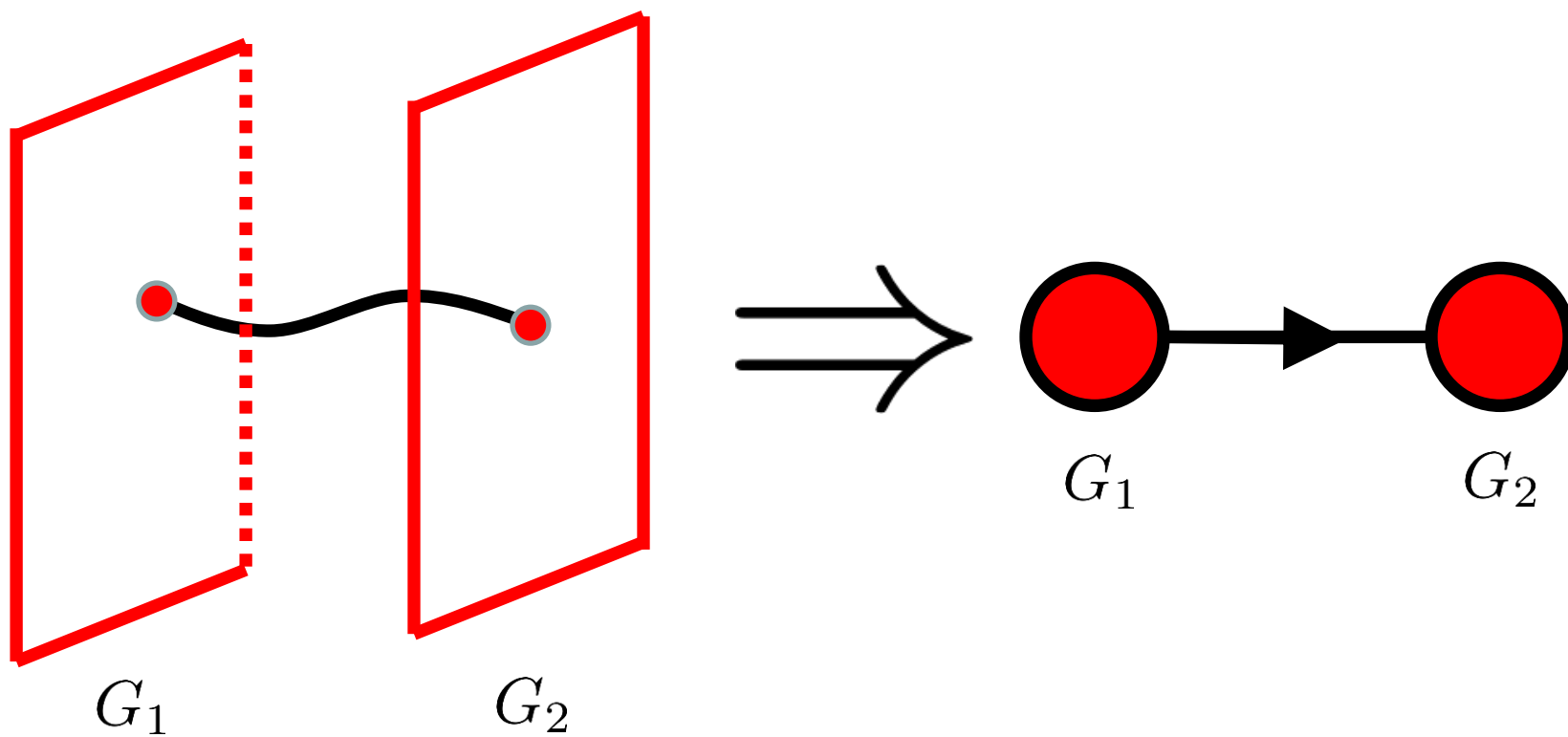
Min. Quiver Standard Model

Berenstein Pinansky '06; many stringy quiver SMs

	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
L	1	\square	$-1/2$
e_R	1	1	-1
Q	\square	\square	$1/6$
u_R	\square	1	$2/3$
d_R	\square	1	$-1/3$



Strings & Quivers



One- & Two-Index Reps

Gauge Groups: $SU(N), SO(N), Sp(N)$

Representations: \square $\square\square$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \square \\ \square \end{smallmatrix}$ $\square \times \bar{\square}$

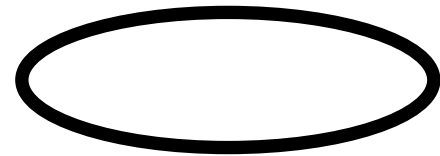
5-plet of $SU(2)$??? $\square\square\square\square\square$

(Note: $SO(3) \neq SU(2)\dots$)

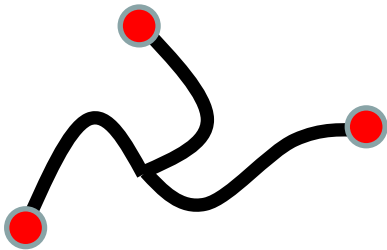
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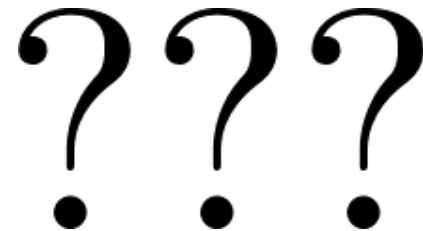
Open Strings



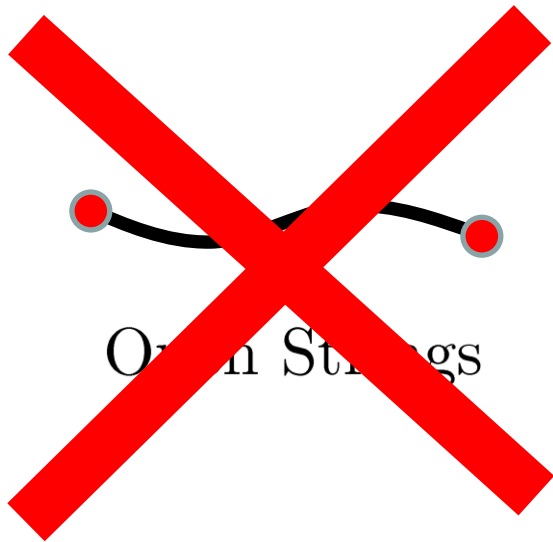
Closed Strings



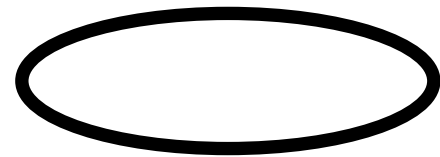
Strongly Coupled
Bound States



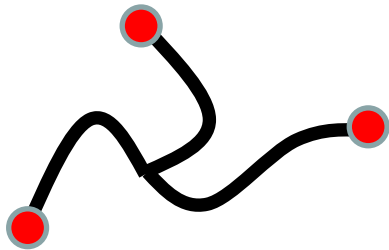
Stringy Routes to Matter



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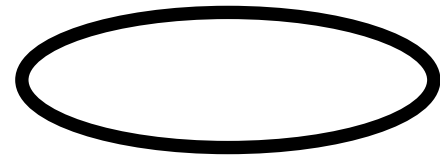
Closed Strings



Strongly Coupled
Bound States

???

Stringy Routes to Matter



Closed Strings

Heterotic Strings

A Common Model Building Route: E_8 Vector Bundles

Approach of Candelas Horowitz Strominger Witten '85

$$E_8 \supset SU(5)_{\text{GUT}} \times SU(5) \supset SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)/\mathbb{Z}_6 \times \dots$$

$$248 \rightarrow (24, 1) + (1, 24) + (5, 10) + (\bar{5}, \bar{10}) + (10, \bar{5}) + (\bar{10}, 5)$$



Low index reps again!

Aldazabal Font Ibanez Uranga '94; Dienes Faraggi March-Russell '95;
Dienes March-Russell '96; Dienes '96; ...

Free Fermion Models

An Older Route: Higher Kac-Moody Levels?!

$$SU(2)_k : c = \frac{3k}{k+2}$$

$$\text{Spin-}j \text{ primary: } h_j = \frac{j(j+1)}{k+2}$$

$$\text{Massless: } h = 1; \text{ Tachyon: } h < 1$$

$$\text{Dressing: } \mathcal{O}_{\text{full}} = \mathcal{O}_j \mathcal{O}_{\text{extra}}$$

Success?

$$\text{Spin-}j \text{ primary: } h_j = \frac{j(j+1)}{k+2}$$

$$j = 2, k = 4 \Rightarrow h_j = 1!$$

No Success

Spin- j primary: $h_j = \frac{j(j+1)}{k+2}$

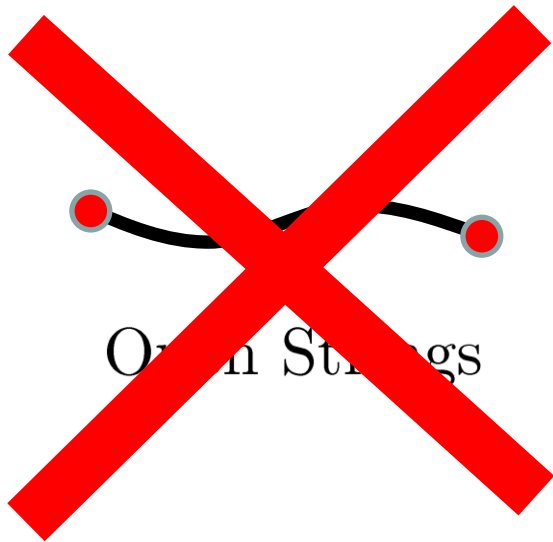
$$j = 2, k = 4 \Rightarrow h_j = 1!$$

But...

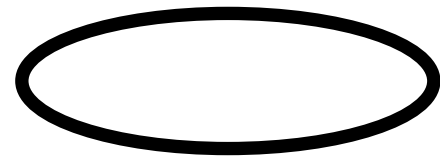
$l < j \Rightarrow h_l < h_j$. What about Spin- l states???

Very hard to remove these!!! (proof?)

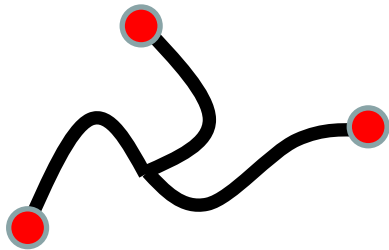
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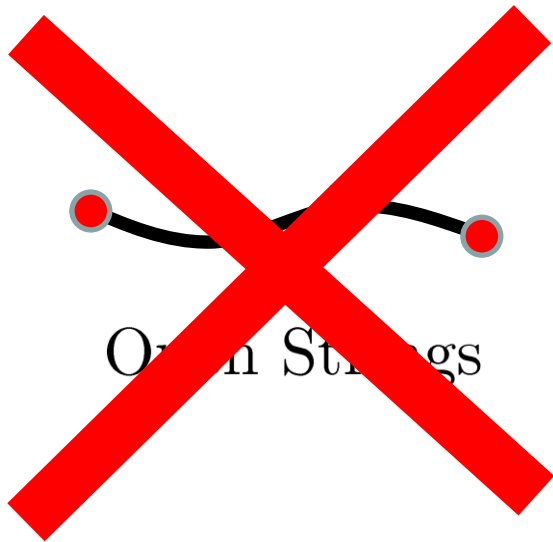
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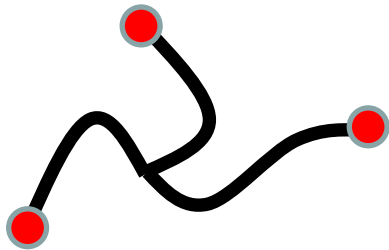
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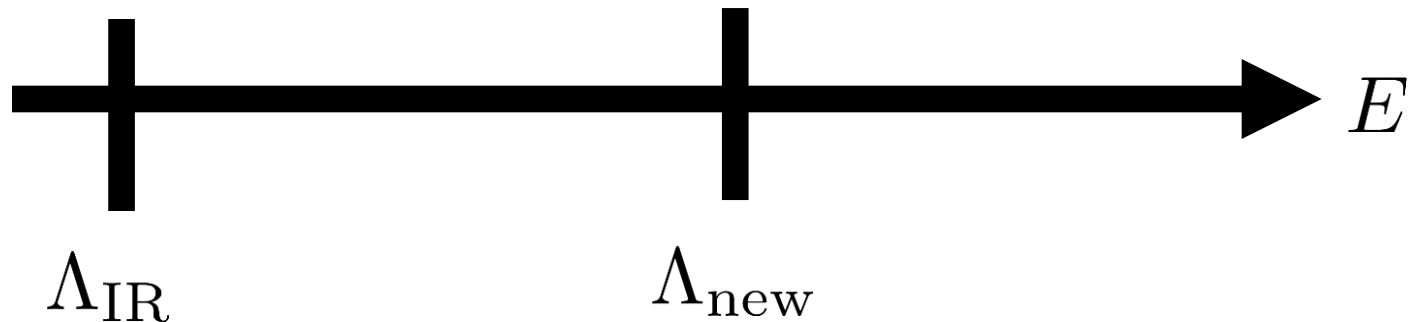
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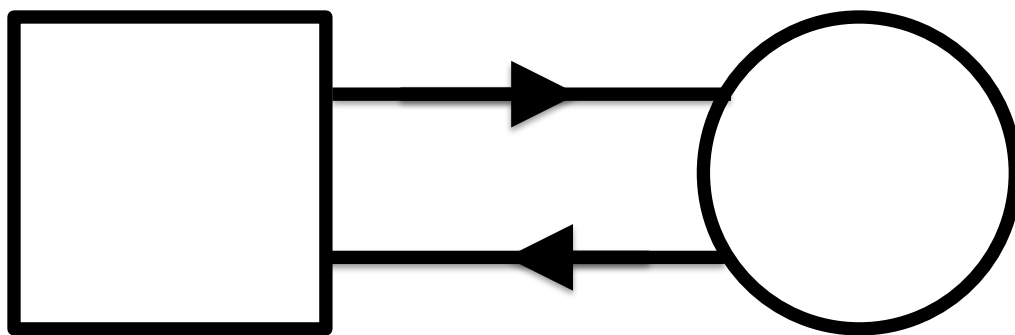
Can Strong Coupling Help?

n -plet as a composite object?

$$\chi_{\blacksquare\blacksquare\blacksquare\blacksquare} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{new}}^{11/2}} \psi_{\blacksquare} \psi_{\blacksquare} \psi_{\blacksquare} \psi_{\blacksquare}$$



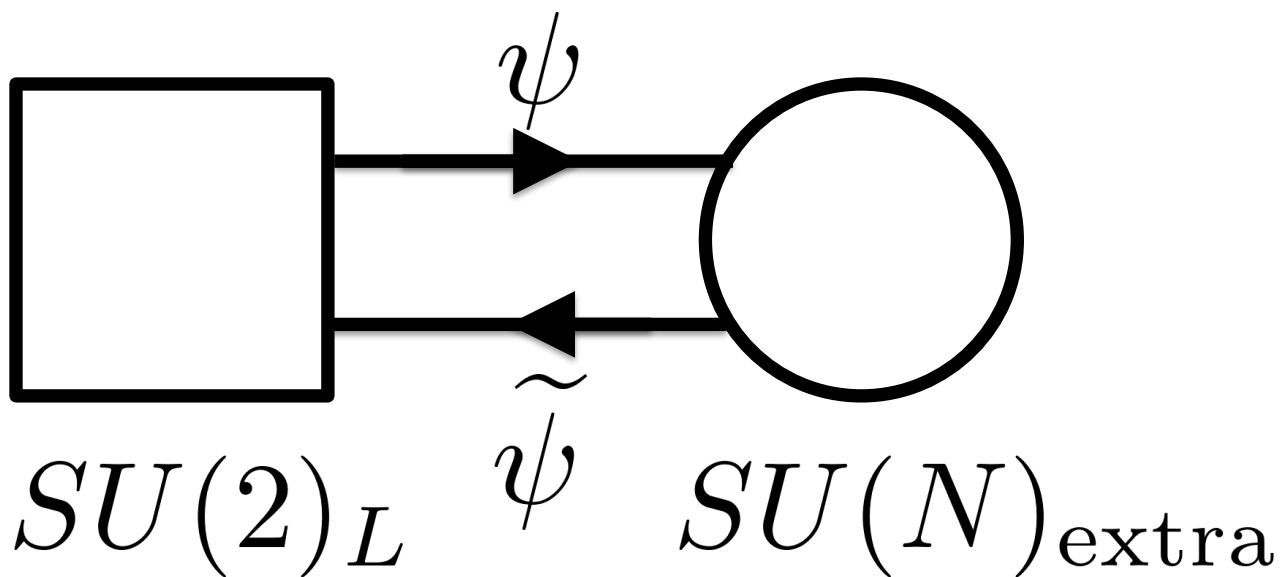
Example




$SU(2)_L$

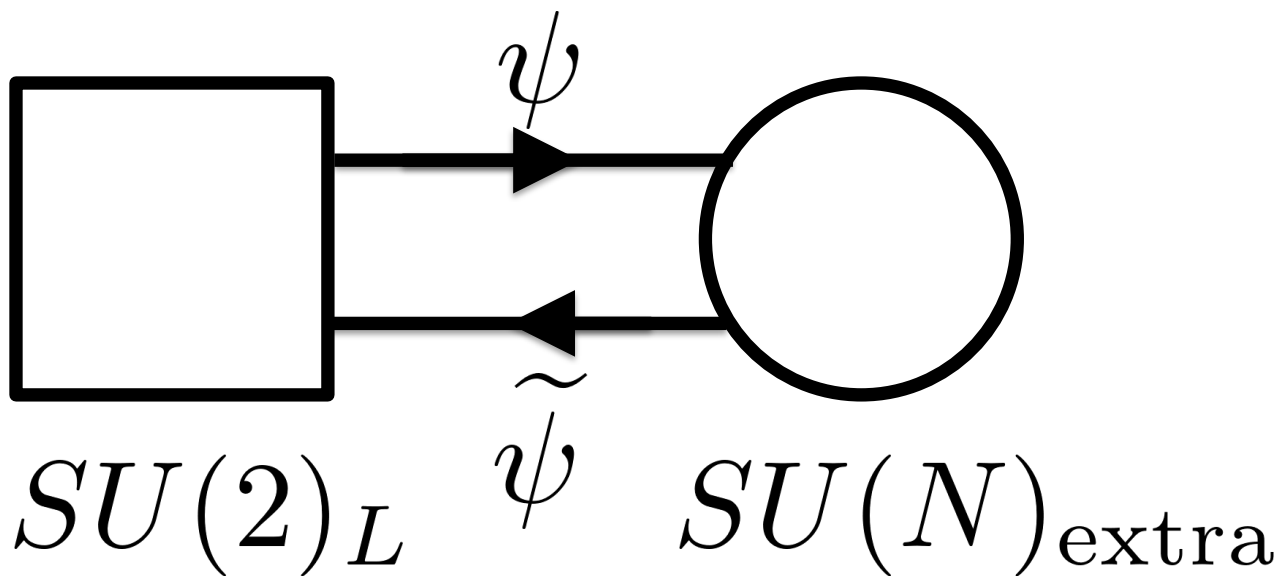
$SU(N)_{\text{extra}}$

Example



weakly gauged 

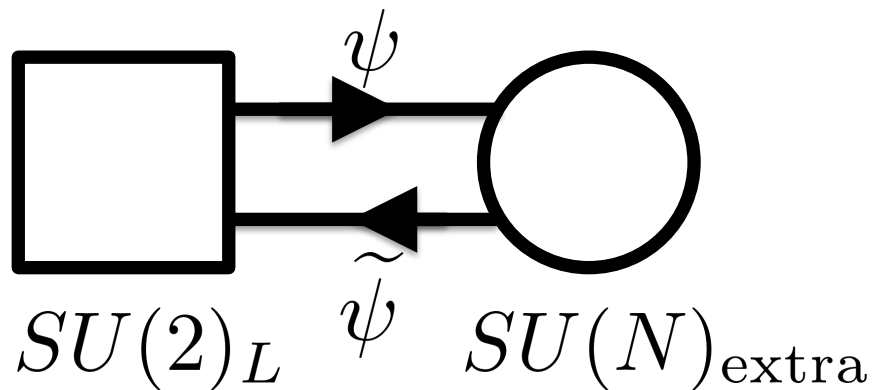
Example



weakly gauged

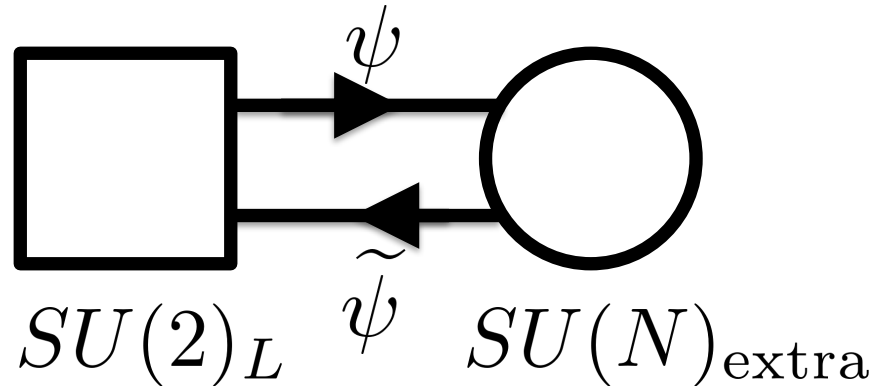
confining

Example



$$i\chi_{i_1 \dots i_N} \sim \varepsilon_{g_1 \dots g_N} \psi_{i_1}^{g_1} \dots \psi_{i_N}^{g_N} ?$$

Generic Issue: Pions!



$$\mathcal{O}\chi_{i_1 \dots i_N} \sim \varepsilon_{g_1 \dots g_N} \psi_{i_1}^{g_1} \dots \psi_{i_N}^{g_N} ?$$

$$\pi_i^j \sim \psi_i^g \tilde{\psi}_g^j \quad (\text{generically lighter!})$$

(c.f. QCD inequalities)

Weingarten '83; Vafa Witten '84; + many

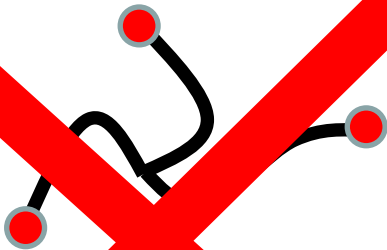
Stringy Routes to Matter



Open Strings



Closed Strings



Strongly Coupled
Bound States

???

???

¿Just n -plet Scenario?

- Not in known string landscape
- Very difficult to build contrived models
- Sharp No-Go Theorem for all possibilities?
- Scenario is bad news for strings

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Pheno of “just n -plet”

Just n -plet Scenario

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Pheno Motivation

- Falsifying String Theory?!
- Minimal Dark Matter ($n = 5$)
- Dark Matter Scenarios with $n \geq 5$
- Why not?

Minimal Dark Matter

Marco Cirelli^a, Nicolao Fornengo^b, Alessandro Strumia^c.

^a *Physics Department, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520, USA*

^b *Dipartimento di Fisica Teorica, Università di Torino
and INFN, Sez. di Torino, via P. Giuria 1, I-10125 Torino, Italia*

^c *Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università di Pisa and INFN, Italia*

Abstract

A few multiplets that can be added to the SM contain a lightest neutral component which is automatically stable and provides allowed DM candidates with a non-standard phenomenology. Thanks to coannihilations, a successful thermal abundance is obtained for well defined DM masses. The best candidate seems to be a $SU(2)_L$ fermion quintuplet with mass 4.4 TeV, accompanied by a charged partner 166 MeV heavier with life-time 1.8 cm, that manifests at colliders as charged tracks disappearing in π^\pm with 97.7% branching ratio. The cross section for usual NC direct DM detection is $\sigma_{SI} = f^2 1.0 \cdot 10^{-43} \text{ cm}^2$ where $f \sim 1$ is a nucleon matrix element. We study prospects for CC direct detection and for indirect detection.

1 Introduction

The Dark Matter (DM) problem calls for new physics beyond the Standard Model (SM). Its simplest interpretation consists in assuming that DM is the thermal relic of a new stable neutral particle with mass $M \sim T_0^{1/2} G_N^{-1/4} \sim \text{TeV}$ where $T_0 \sim 3 \text{ K}$ is the present temperature of the universe and G_N is the Newton constant. Attempts to address the Higgs mass hierarchy

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Thermal relics \Rightarrow 13.6 TeV...

Mitridate Redi Smirnov Strumia '17

Bottaro Buttazzo Costa Franceschini Panci Redigolo Vittorio '22

Baumgart Rodd Slatyer Vaidya '23

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Focus: $n = 5, 7, 9$

Main Requirement: α_2^{-1} still perturbative

$$\frac{d\alpha_2^{-1}}{d\log\mu} = \frac{19/6}{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n-1)!3!}$$

Require $\Lambda_{\text{Landau}} \gtrsim 5M \Rightarrow n \leq 9$

Enter the n -plet

χ transforms in Sym^{n-1} (fund)

Electric Charge: $U(1)_z \subset SU(2)_L$

$$\chi^{Q_{\max}}, \dots, \chi^+, \chi^0, \chi^-, \dots, \chi^{-Q_{\max}}$$

$$Q_{\max} = \frac{n-1}{2}$$

Enter the 5-plet

χ transforms in Sym^4 (fund)

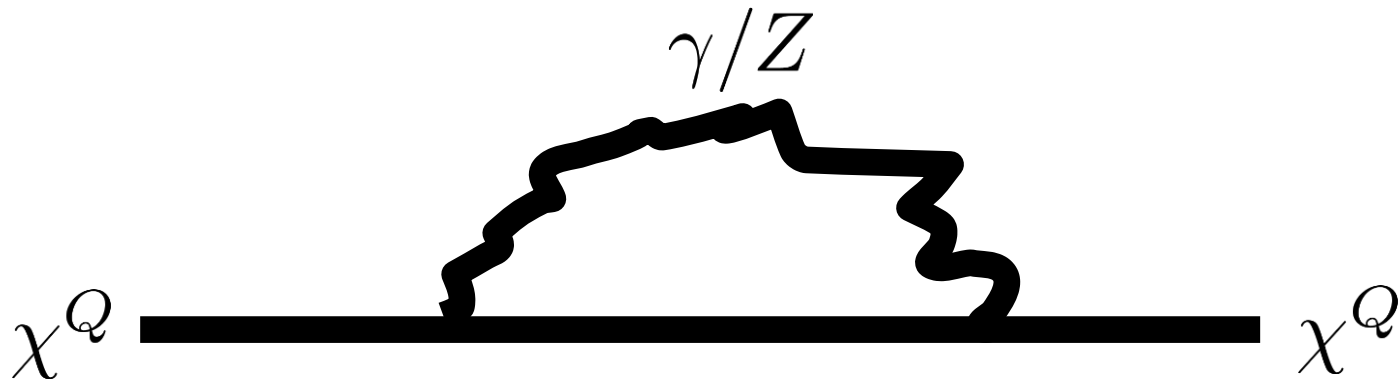
Electric Charge: $U(1)_z \subset SU(2)_L$

$\chi^{++}, \chi^+, \chi^0, \chi^-, \chi^{--}$

$$Q_{\text{max}} = 2$$

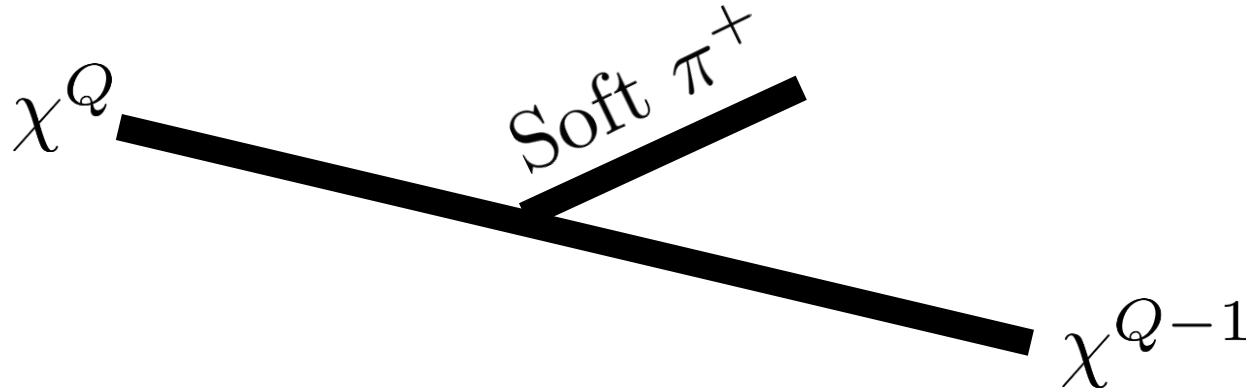
Mass Splittings

$$M_Q - M_{Q'} \sim (Q^2 - Q'^2) \times 166 \text{ MeV}$$



$\chi^{(0)}$ is the lightest state!

Decays

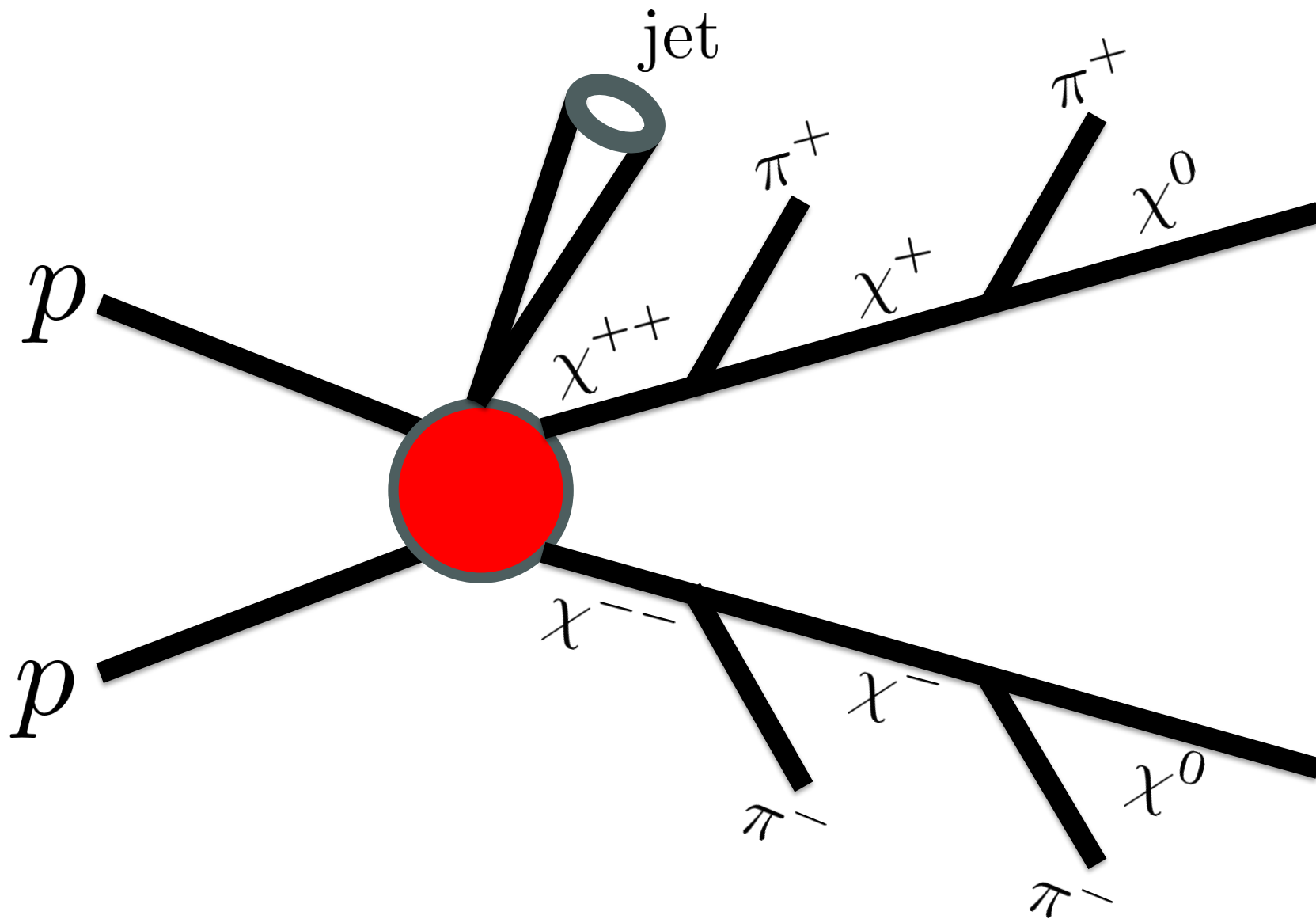


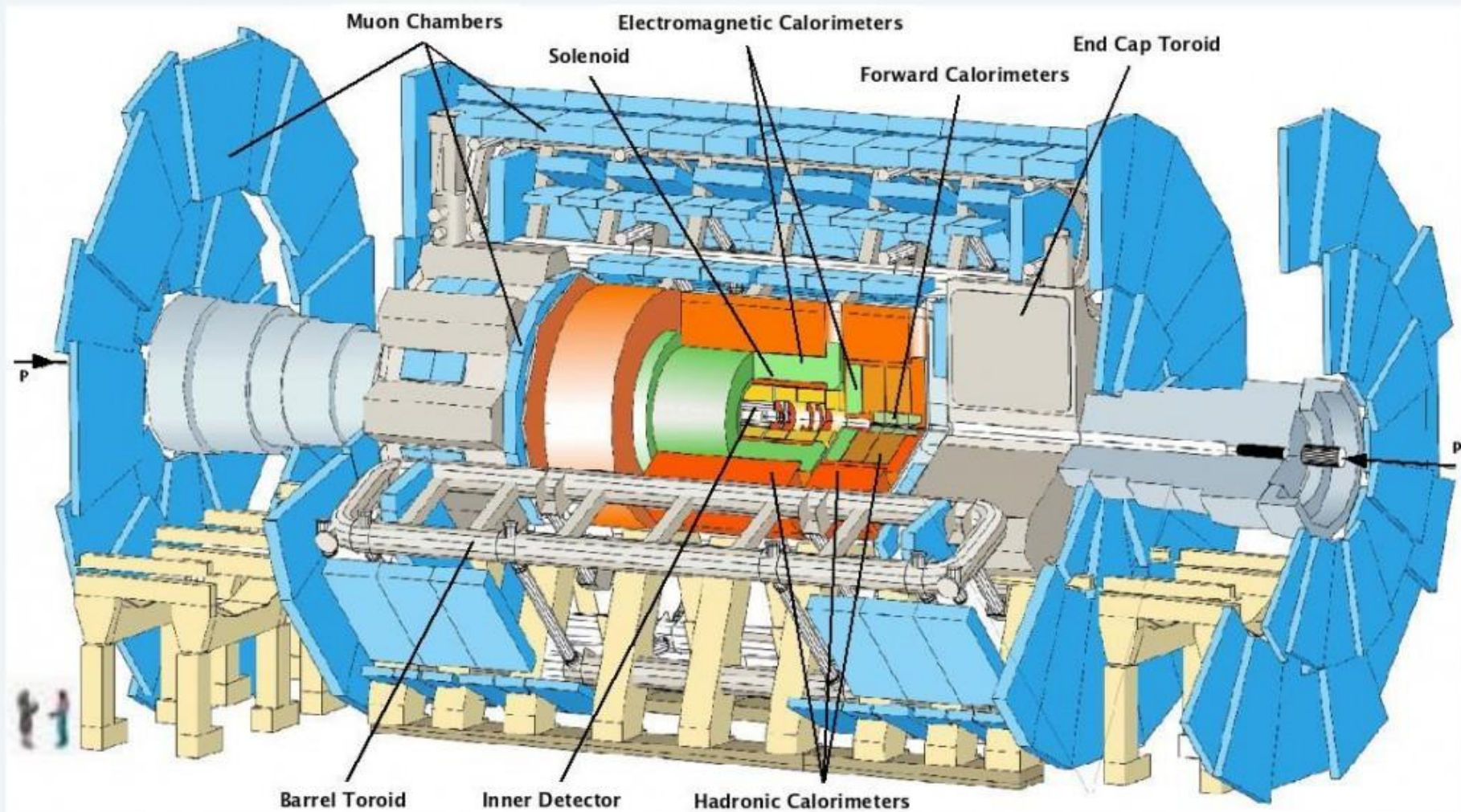
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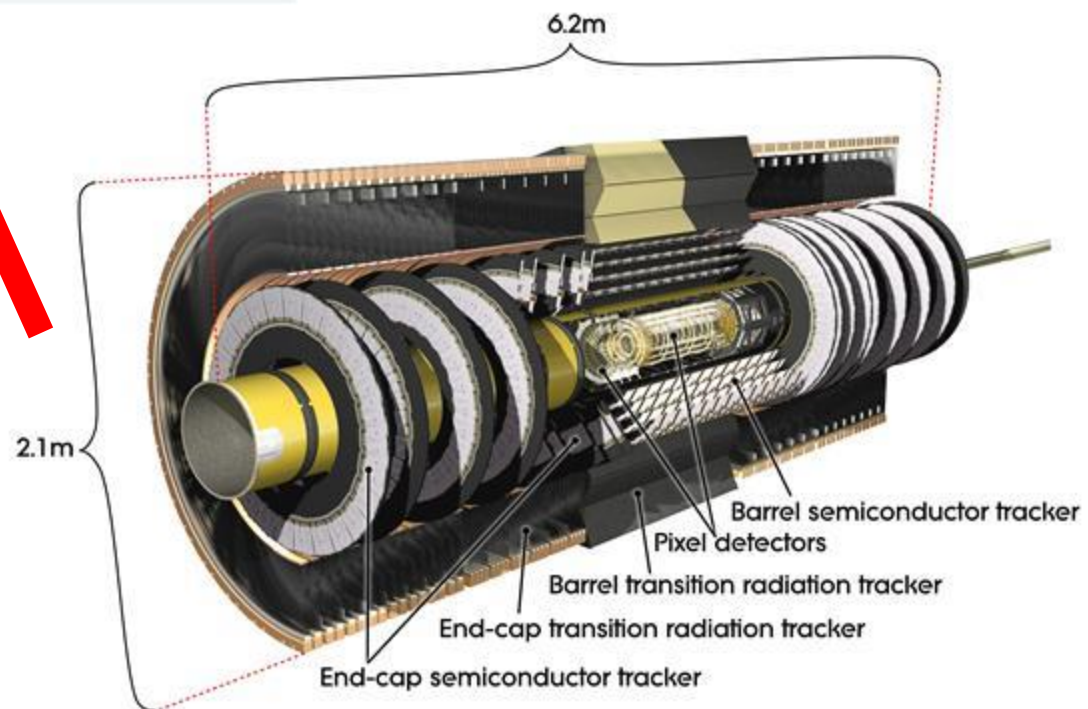
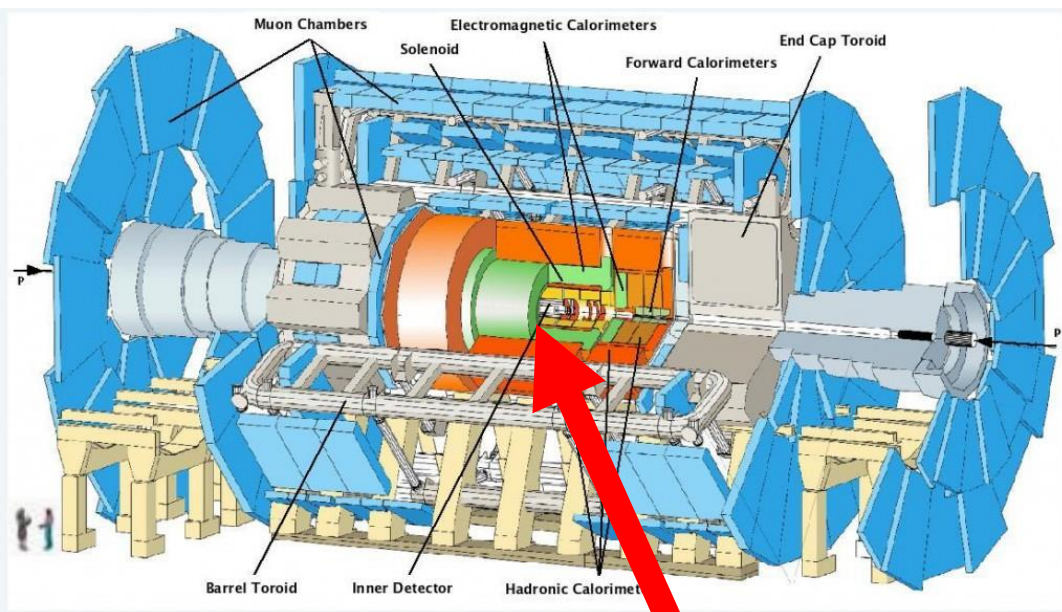
$$M_{\pi^\pm} \sim 140 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\tau(\chi^+ \rightarrow \chi^0 \pi^+) \sim \frac{44 \text{ cm}}{n^2 - 1} \sim 1 - 3 \text{ cm}$$

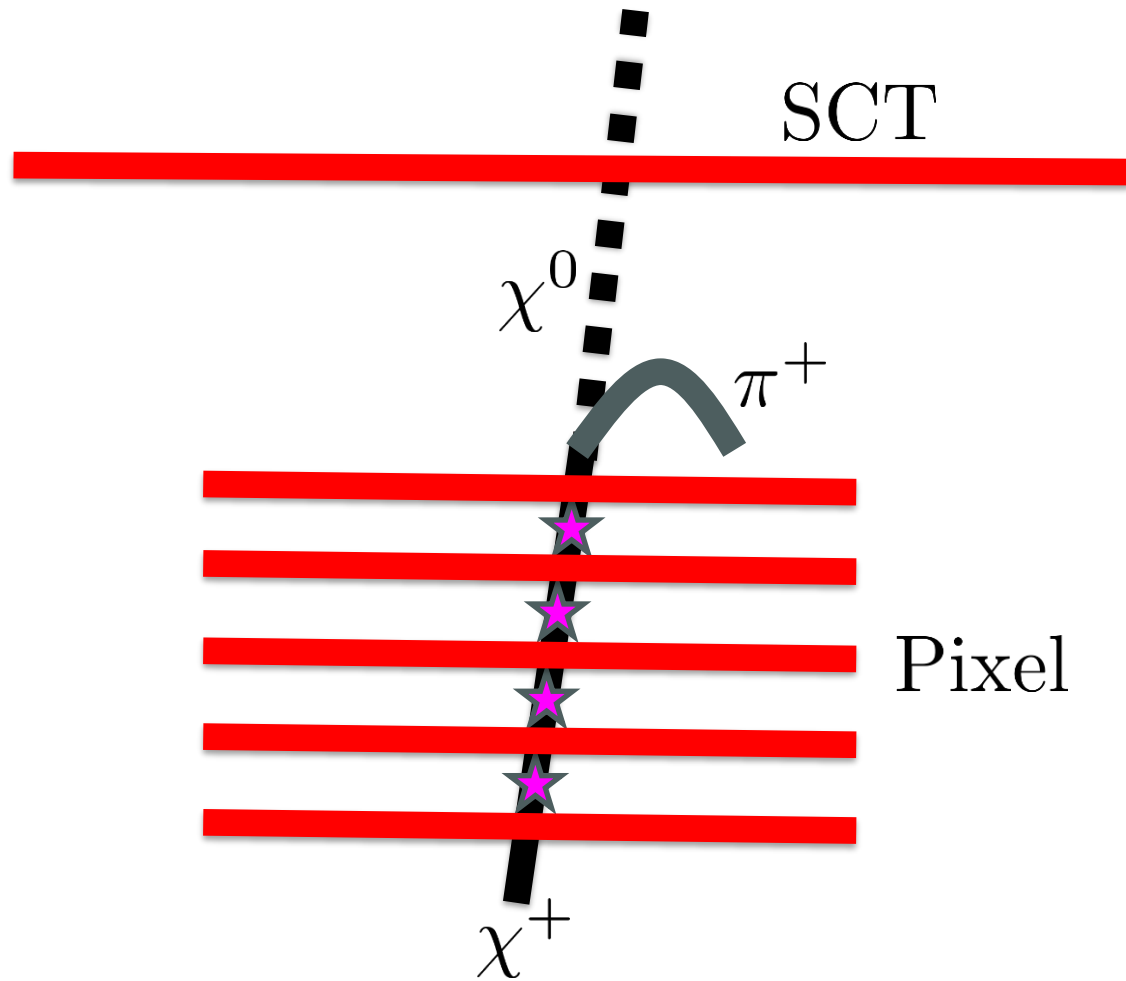
Example Process



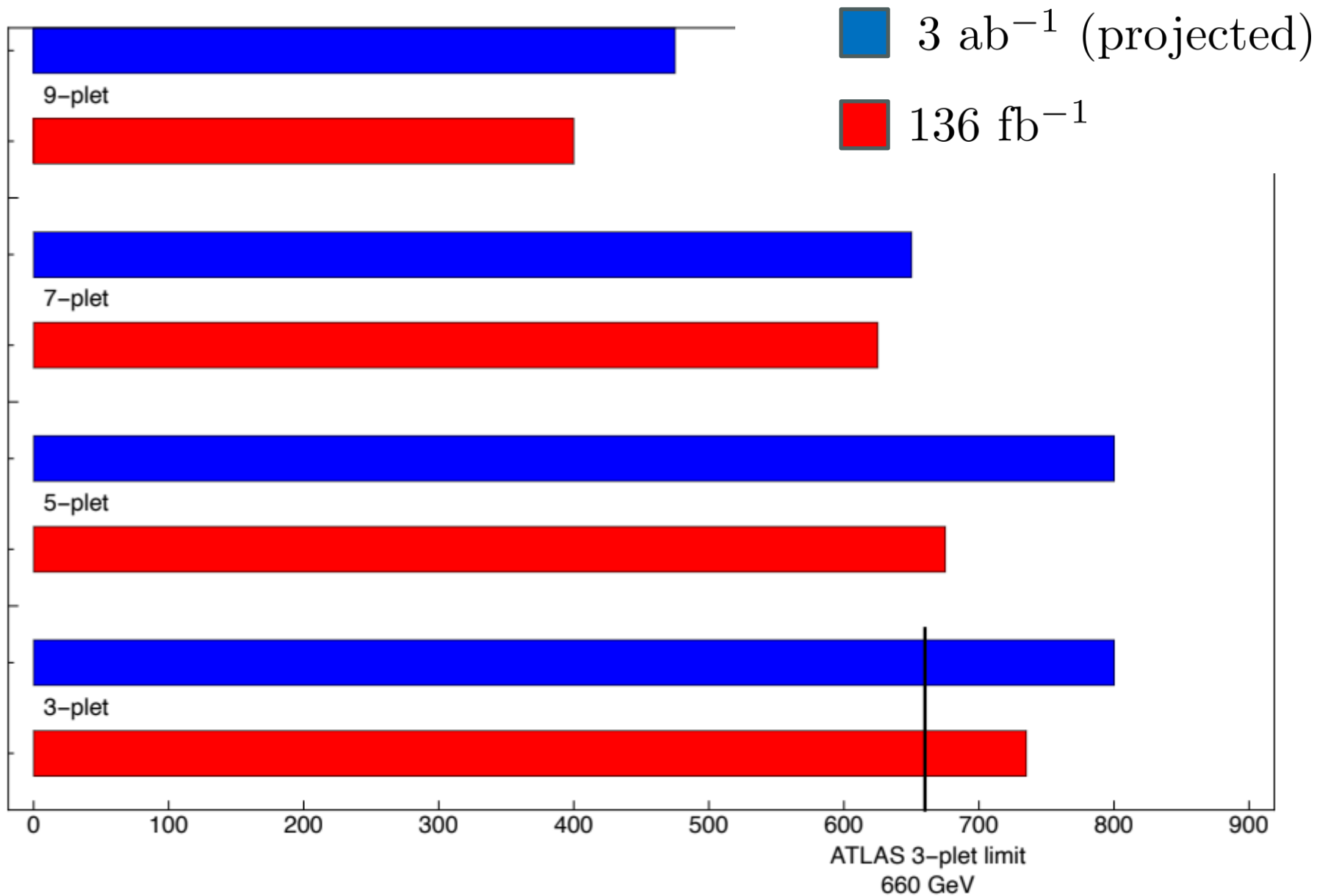




Disappearing Tracks (ATLAS)



*SCT = Semiconductor Tracker



Improved Searches

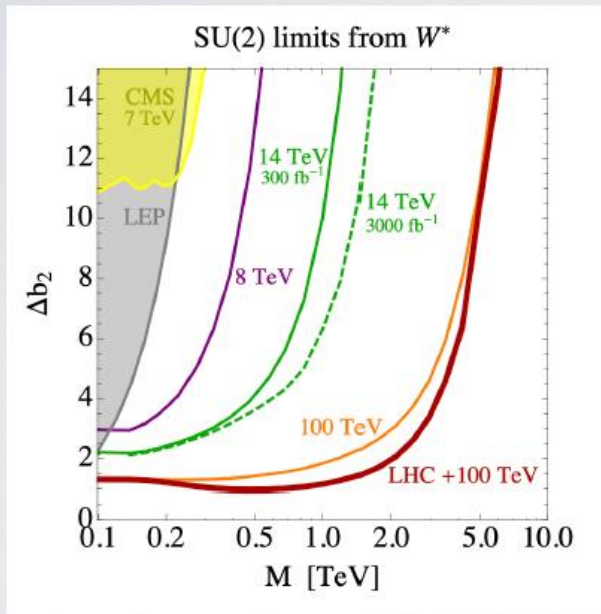
Higher Luminosity LHC won't help that much...

Direct / Indirect DM Detection

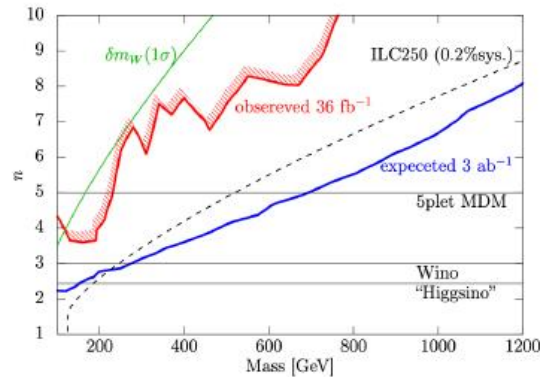
“Precision” α_2 Measurements?

Muon Collider / FCC?

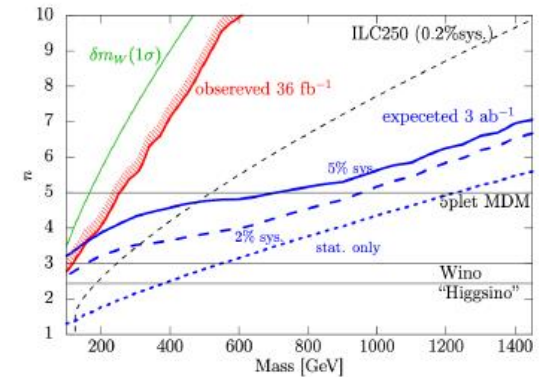
FUTURE LIMITS



5-plet $\rightarrow \Delta b_2 = 10$
 1410.6810: D. Alves, J. Galloway,
 J. Ruderman, J. Walsh



(a) Fitting based search

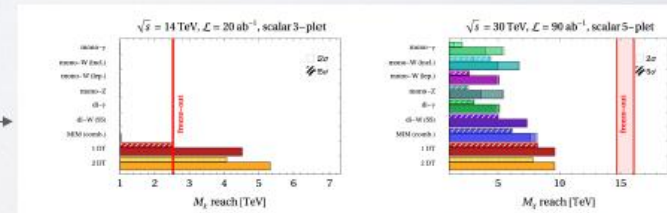


(b) MC based search

1711.05499: S. Matsumoto, S. Shirai, M. Takeuchi

Stringent future constraints from modified Drell-Yan

2107.09688: S. Bottaro et al.
 μ -collider



Summary / Future

What Was This Talk About?

- Strings \cap “just n -plet” = $\{\}$ (very likely)
 - Recast wino limits for $n = 5, 7, 9$
-

- No-go theorem for perturbative strings?
- Other “string-killer” scenarios?