

What Keeps string Theory Stable? Moduli, Tachyons and Vacuum Energy !

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Motivation

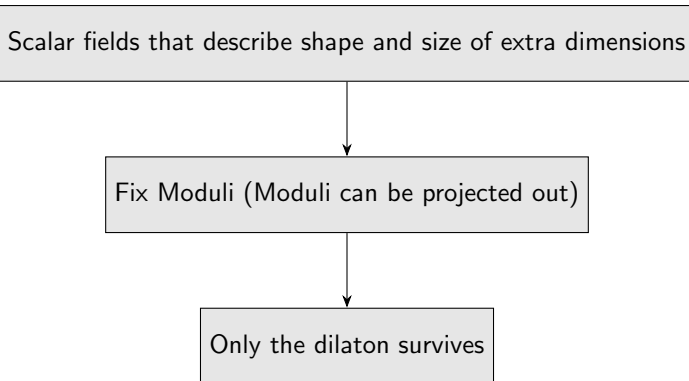


Outline

- Moduli fields
 - Free Fermionic Formalism
 - Thirring Interactions
- Vacuum Energy
 - Partition Function
 - Cosmological Constant
- Models (Examples)
 - S -Model
 - $\tilde{S}$ -Model
- Conclusions and future work

Moduli Fields

Moduli Fields In String Theory



We started with a free fermionic formalism

$$i\partial X_l^I \sim y^I \omega^I$$

and

$$i\partial X_R^I \sim \bar{y}^I \bar{\omega}^I$$

Deformations including world-sheet Thirring interactions among fermions

$$S \sim \int h_{IJ} \partial X^I \partial \bar{X}^J \sim \int h_{IJ} y^i w^i \bar{y}^i \bar{w}^i$$

Moduli Fields

Thirring Interactions

$$J_L^i(z) \bar{J}_R^j(\bar{z})$$

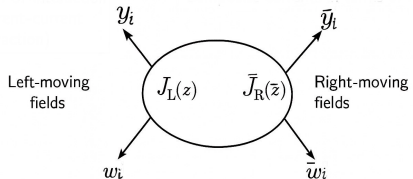
$$J^i \sim y^i w^i, \bar{J}^j \sim \bar{y}^j \bar{w}^j$$

So the Thirring interactions:

$$J_L^i \bar{J}_R^j \sim y^i w^i \bar{y}^j \bar{w}^j$$



Thirring Interactions



The interaction is effectively a product of fields

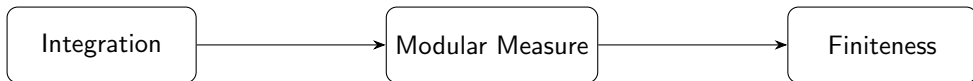
$$J_L \bar{J}_R \approx y_i w_i \bar{y}_i \bar{w}_i$$

Moduli Fields

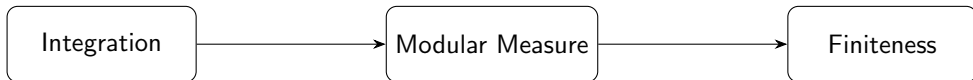
	$y^3 y^6$	$y^4 \bar{y}^4$	$y^5 \bar{y}^5$	$\bar{y}^3 \bar{y}^6$	$y^1 \omega^5$	$y^2 \bar{y}^2$	$\omega^6 \bar{\omega}^6$	$\bar{y}^1 \bar{\omega}^5$	$\omega^2 \omega^4$	$\omega^1 \bar{\omega}^1$	$\omega^3 \bar{\omega}^3$	$\bar{\omega}^2 \bar{\omega}^4$
α	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
β	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
γ	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

	$y^3 y^6$	$y^4 \bar{y}^4$	$y^5 \bar{y}^5$	$\bar{y}^3 \bar{y}^6$	$y^1 \omega^5$	$y^2 \bar{y}^2$	$\omega^6 \bar{\omega}^6$	$\bar{y}^1 \bar{\omega}^5$	$\omega^2 \omega^4$	$\omega^1 \bar{\omega}^1$	$\omega^3 \bar{\omega}^3$	$\bar{\omega}^2 \bar{\omega}^4$
α	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
β	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
γ	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Vacuum energy(Potential)



Vacuum energy(Potential)

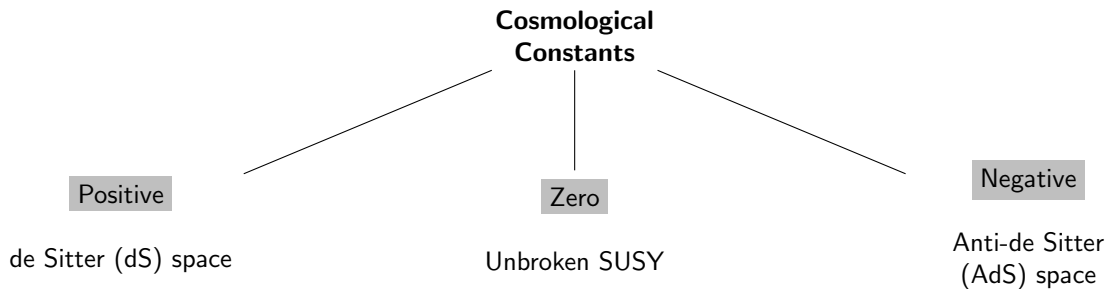


Calculating one-loop vacuum energy

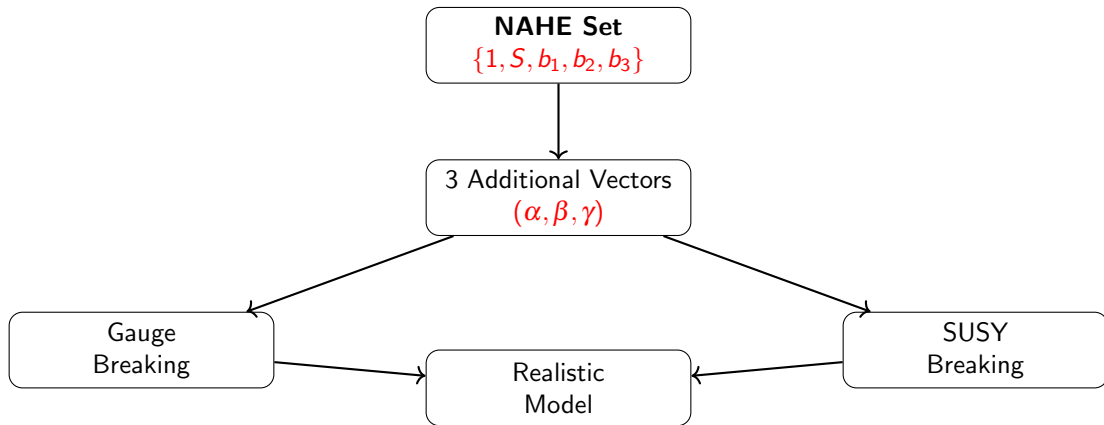
$$Z = Z_B \sum_{St} C \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \Pi^Z \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(f) \\ \beta(f) \end{bmatrix} ,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{1-loop} &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathcal{M}^4}{(2\pi)^4} \int_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^2} Z(\tau, \bar{\tau}; T^{(i)}, U^{(i)}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathcal{M}^4}{(2\pi)^4} \int_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^3} \sum a_{mn} q^m \bar{q}^n \quad ; \quad q = e^{2i\pi\tau} \\
 &= \sum a_{mn} I_{mn} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

Vacuum energy



Example: (S-Model)



(S-Model)

$$1 = \{ \psi^{1,2}, \chi^{1,\dots,6} y^{1,\dots,6}, w^{1,6} \mid \bar{y}^{3,6}, \bar{w}^{1,6}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\phi}^{1,8} \}$$

$$S = \{ \psi^{1,2}, \chi^{1,\dots,6} \}$$

$$b_1 = \{ \psi^{1,2}, \chi^{1,2}, y^{3,6} \mid \bar{y}^{3,\dots,6}, \bar{\psi}^{1,5}, \bar{\eta}^1 \}$$

$$b_2 = \{ \psi^{1,2}, \chi^{3,4}, y^{1,2}, \omega^{5,6} \mid \bar{y}^{1,2}, \bar{\omega}^{5,6}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^2 \}$$

$$b_3 = \{ \psi^{1,2}, \chi^{5,6}, \omega^{1,4} \mid \bar{\omega}^{1,4}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^3 \}$$

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

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

$$\gamma = \left\{ \omega^2 \omega^4, y^2 \bar{y}^2, y^4 \bar{y}^4, \bar{y}^3 \bar{y}^6, \bar{y}^1 \bar{\omega}^5, \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\eta}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\phi}^{1,5,67}), \bar{\phi}^{3,4} \right\}$$

(S-Model)

with the set of GGSO phases given by:

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

(S-Model)

by the following modification:

$$C \begin{bmatrix} S \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 1, \text{ and } C \begin{bmatrix} S \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 1$$

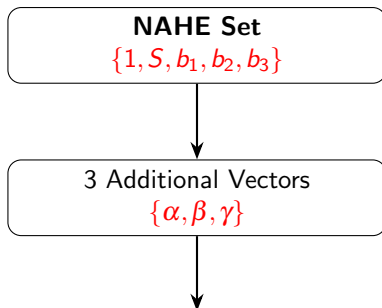
Then recalculated the PF and by integrating it we get:

$$V = -15.5792$$

which gives us the cosmological constant:

$$\Lambda = 0.00499799 \mathcal{M}_S^4 .$$

$(\tilde{S}\text{-Model})$



$$\alpha = \{y^3 y^6, \bar{y}^3 \bar{y}^6, w^6 \bar{w}^6, \bar{y}^1 \bar{w}^5, w^3 \bar{w}^3, \bar{w}^2 \bar{w}^4, \bar{\psi}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\eta}^1, \bar{\phi}^{1,2}\}$$

$$\beta = \{y^5 \bar{y}^5, \bar{y}^3 \bar{y}^6, y^1 w^5, \bar{y}^1 \bar{w}^5, w^1 \bar{w}^1, \bar{w}^2 \bar{w}^4, \bar{\psi}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\eta}^2, \bar{\phi}^{3,4}\}$$

$$\gamma = \{y^4 \bar{y}^4, y^2 \bar{y}^2, w^2 w^4, \bar{\psi}^{1,2,3,4,5} = \frac{1}{2}, \bar{\eta}^{1,2,3} = \frac{1}{2}, \bar{\phi}^{5,6,7,8} = \frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{S} & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \mathbf{1} & \left(\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & i \\ 1 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right. \\ \mathbf{S} & & & & & & & & \\ b_1 & & & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & i \\ b_2 & & & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & i \\ b_3 & & & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \alpha & & & -1 & -1 & 1 & \mathbf{1} & 1 & 1 \\ \beta & & & -1 & \mathbf{-1} & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ \gamma & & & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -i \end{matrix} \right).$$

($\tilde{S}$ -Model)

by the following modification:

$$S \rightarrow \tilde{S} = \{ \psi^\mu, \chi^{1,2}, \chi^{3,4}, \chi^{5,6} \mid \bar{\phi}^{3,4,5,6} \} ,$$

$$C \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{S} \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow i , \quad C \begin{bmatrix} \beta \\ \tilde{S} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 1.$$

We develop the matrix in the following way:

$$C \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{S} \\ \tilde{S} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow -1 , \quad C \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow -1 , \quad C \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 1 , \quad C \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 1.$$

$$\Lambda = -0.0199 \mathcal{M}_s^4 .$$

Conclusions and Future Work

- Break SUSY either explicitly or a' la Scherk-Schwarz.
- Asymmetric boundary conditions as valid as symmetric one.
- Moduli fixing (except the dilaton).
- The value of this one-loop potential can be positive or negative, relating to De Sitter or anti-De Sitter spaces.
- Future work; will focus on both symmetric and asymmetric BCs not just for projecting out the moduli but also projecting out charge field.

References

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.!!