Supersymmetry breaking in String Theory and radiative corrections

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Based on work with

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Nucl. Phys. B 900 (2015)
Nucl. Phys. B 913 (2016)
Nucl. Phys. B 921 (2017)

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Non-Supersymmetric String Theory

The most well known string theories are supersymmetric

However, the construction of non-supersymmetric string theories is not a new subject

- since the early days of string theory : e.g. temperature
- O(16)xO(16) heterotic string + many more examples

Nevertheless, non-supersymmetric string theories have not been exhaustively studied,
+ technical difficulties in taming their radiative corrections

More recently : string phenomenology

progress in studying radiative
corrections to gauge couplings
+ closed form

Angelantonj, IF, Tsulaia '14, '15

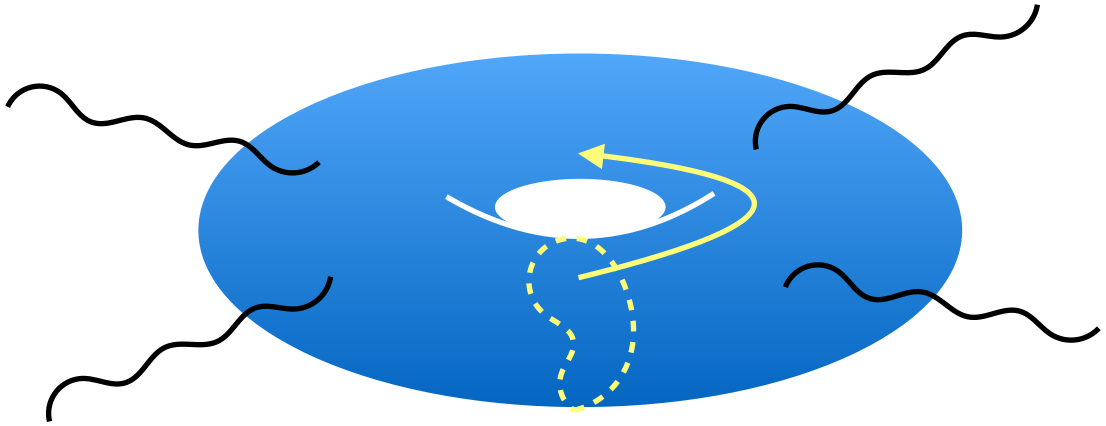
made possible by new mathematical techniques for
studying string loop amplitudes

Angelantonj, IF, Pioline '11, '12, '13, '15

Non-Supersymmetric String Theory

if SUSY is broken in String Theory :

- quantum corrections to couplings in the effective action
- including the scalar potential



ALL perturbative states
run in the loop

- oscillators
- Kaluza-Klein, winding states

To really make contact with low energies (Standard Model++)

one must take into account radiative corrections

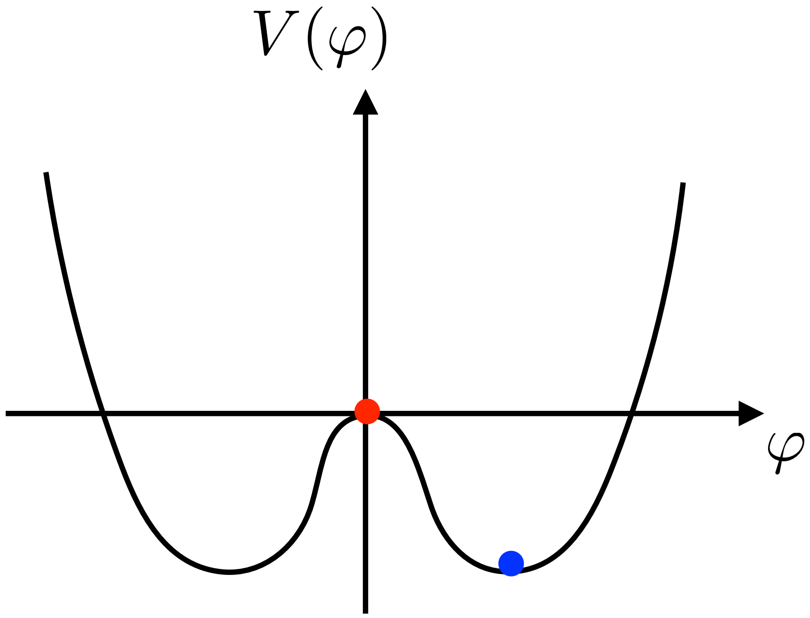
$$\frac{16\pi^2}{g^2(\mu)} = \frac{16\pi^2}{g^2(M_s)} + b \log \frac{M_s^2}{\mu^2} + \Delta$$

threshold correction

Non-supersymmetric constructions

Two fundamental questions

- Tachyonic instabilities : either explicit, or spontaneous (Hagedorn, …)
- Destabilisation of the classical vacuum : one loop back-reaction



tachyons mean that we are expanding the theory around an unstable point

if we were able to quantise string theory around the minimum, no tachyons would be found

some specialised constructions exist where would-be tachyons are projected out of the spectrum

Angelantonj, Cardella, Irges ’06
Angelantonj, Kounnas, Partouche, Toumbas ’09
IF, Kounnas ’09
IF, Kounnas, Toumbas ’10
IF, Kounnas, Partouche, Toumbas ’11

Non-supersymmetric constructions

Further questions

- How do we break supersymmetry in String Theory ?
- What is the SUSY breaking scale ? what determines it ?
- What happens to other moduli in the theory ? (such as radii, etc)

A way to break supersymmetry

(stringy) Scherk-Schwarz mechanism

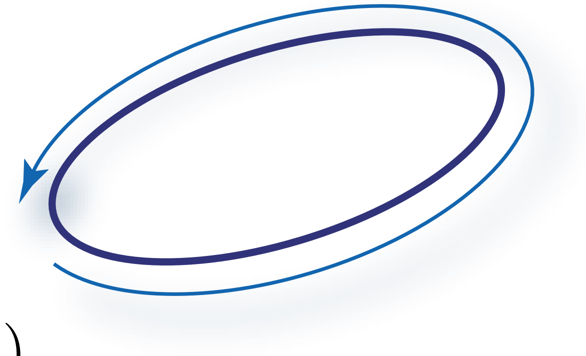
Scherk, Schwarz 1979
Rohm 1984
Kounnas, Porrati 1988
Kounnas, Rostand 1990

- Flat gauging of supergravity
- Spontaneous breaking of SUSY with exactly tractable worldsheet description
- Freely-acting orbifolds

Scherk Schwarz mechanism

Deformation of vertex operators / fields by symmetry Q

$$\Phi(X_5 + 2\pi R) = e^{iQ}\,\Phi(X_5)$$



$$\Phi(X_5)$$

$$\Phi(X_5) = e^{iQX_5/2\pi R} \sum_{m\in\mathbb{Z}} \Phi_m\, e^{imX_5/R}$$

Kaluza-Klein spectrum of charged states is shifted $$M_{\text{KK}} = \frac{|Q|}{2\pi R}$$

Choose Q=F (spacetime fermion number)

Assigns different boundary conditions (& masses) to states within the same supermultiplet : spontaneous breaking of supersymmetry

Breaking scale ~1/R, tied to the size of compact dimensions

What about the potential ?

- Scherk-Schwarz breaking exhibits no-scale structure
- The scale of SUSY breaking is not determined at tree level

$$V_{\rm tree} = 4\left(\frac{|T/2-U|^2}{T_2U_2}-2\right)\varphi^2 + 16\left(\frac{|T/2-U|^2}{T_2U_2}+1\right)\varphi^4$$

$$m_{3/2} = \frac{|U|}{\sqrt{T_2U_2}}$$

T, U are moduli at tree level

- Loop corrections to the effective potential may (de)stabilise the no-scale moduli
- Dynamical determination of SUSY breaking scale

What is the morphology of the one loop effective potential
in such models ?

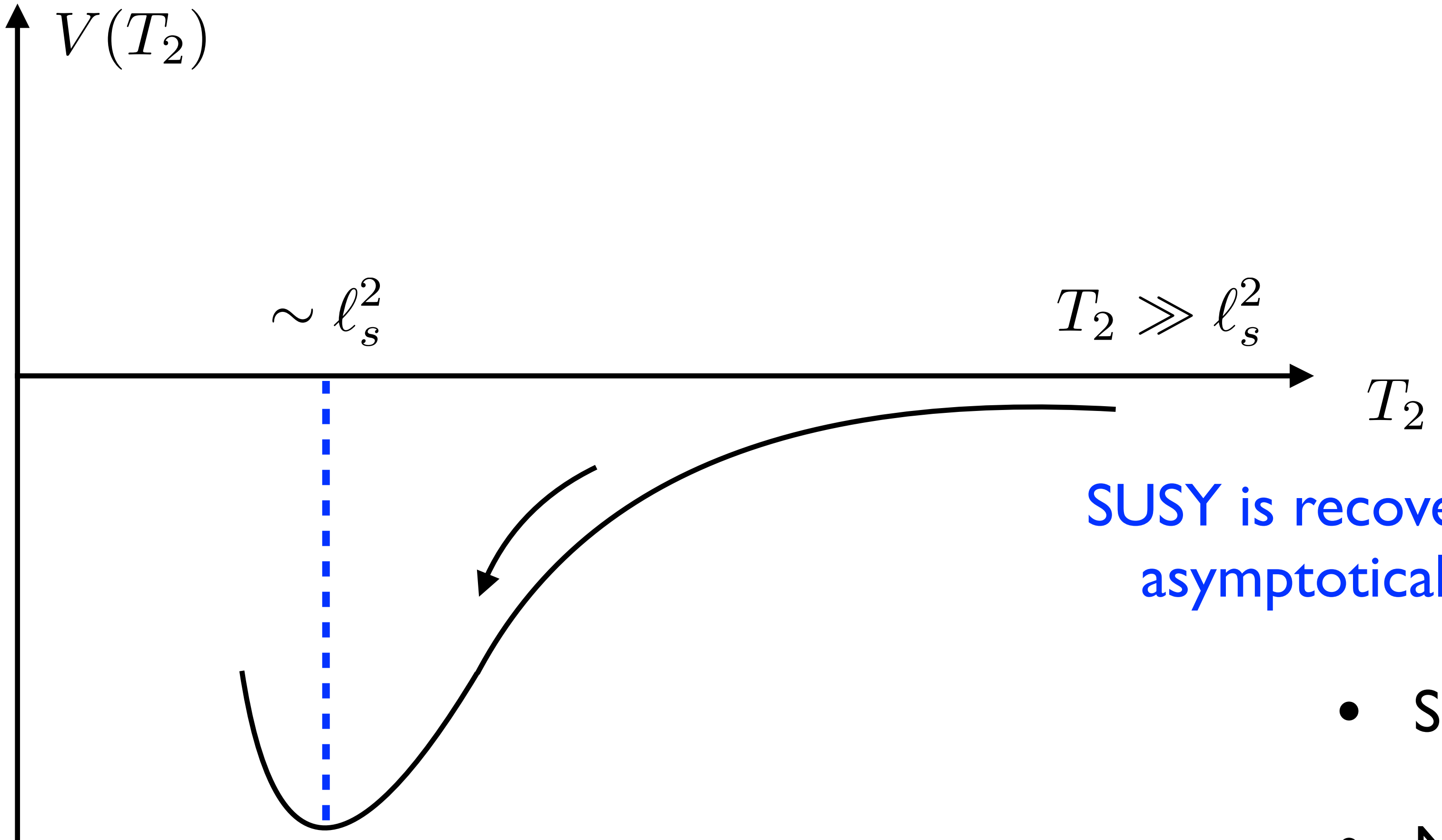
What about the potential ?

- Fixed points under stringy symmetries (T-dualities) correspond to local extrema of the potential

$$V_{\text{loop}}(T_2) = V_{\text{loop}}(\ell_s^4/T_2)$$

- Natural scale in this problem : the string scale

typical form of the 1-loop potential



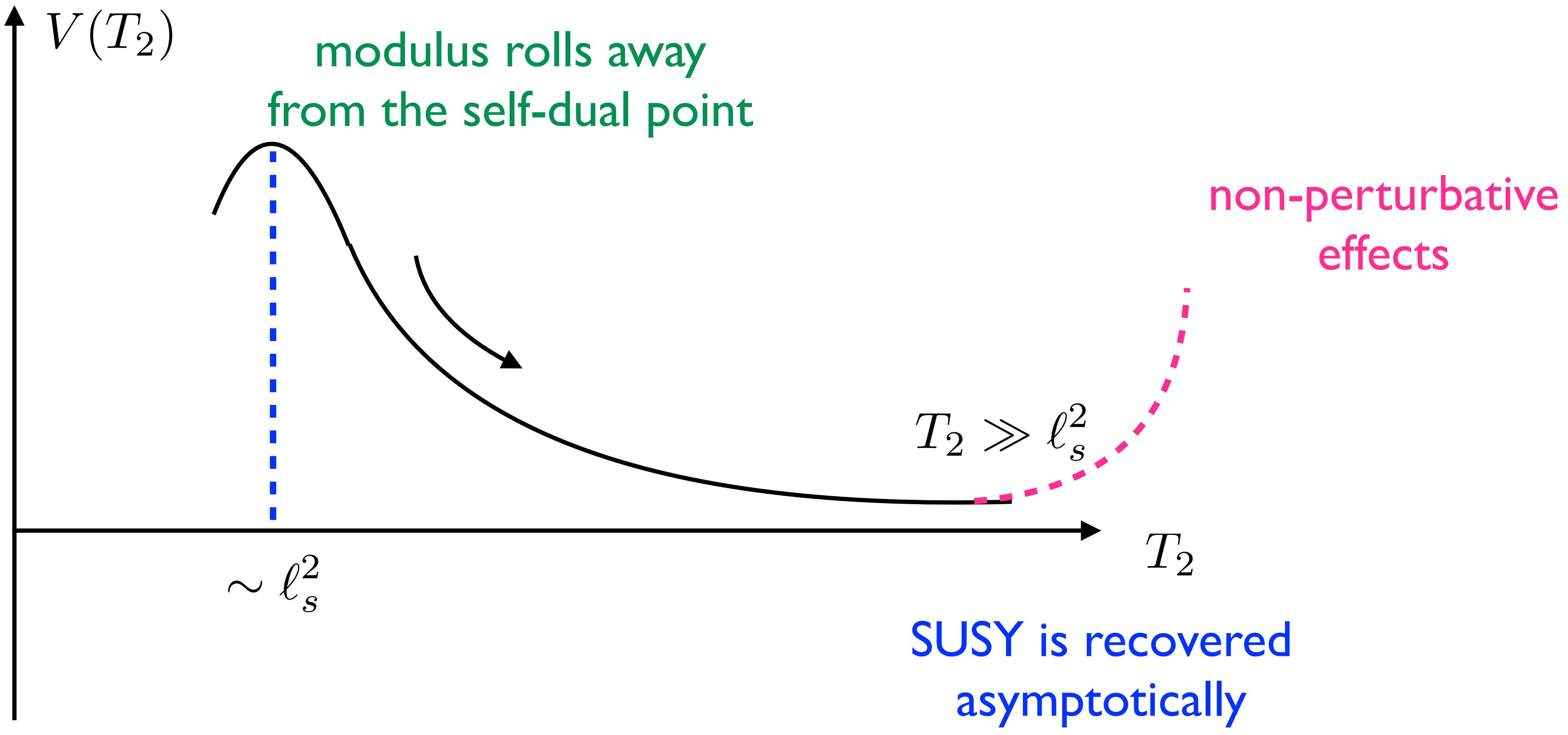
SUSY is recovered asymptotically

modulus trapped around self-dual point

- SUSY is broken at the string scale
- No hierarchy
- Huge negative cosmological constant
- Tachyons

What about the potential ?

- Can we construct solutions with the opposite behaviour ?
- Local maximum induces spontaneous decompactification



modulus rolls away
from the self-dual point

non-perturbative
effects

SUSY is recovered
asymptotically

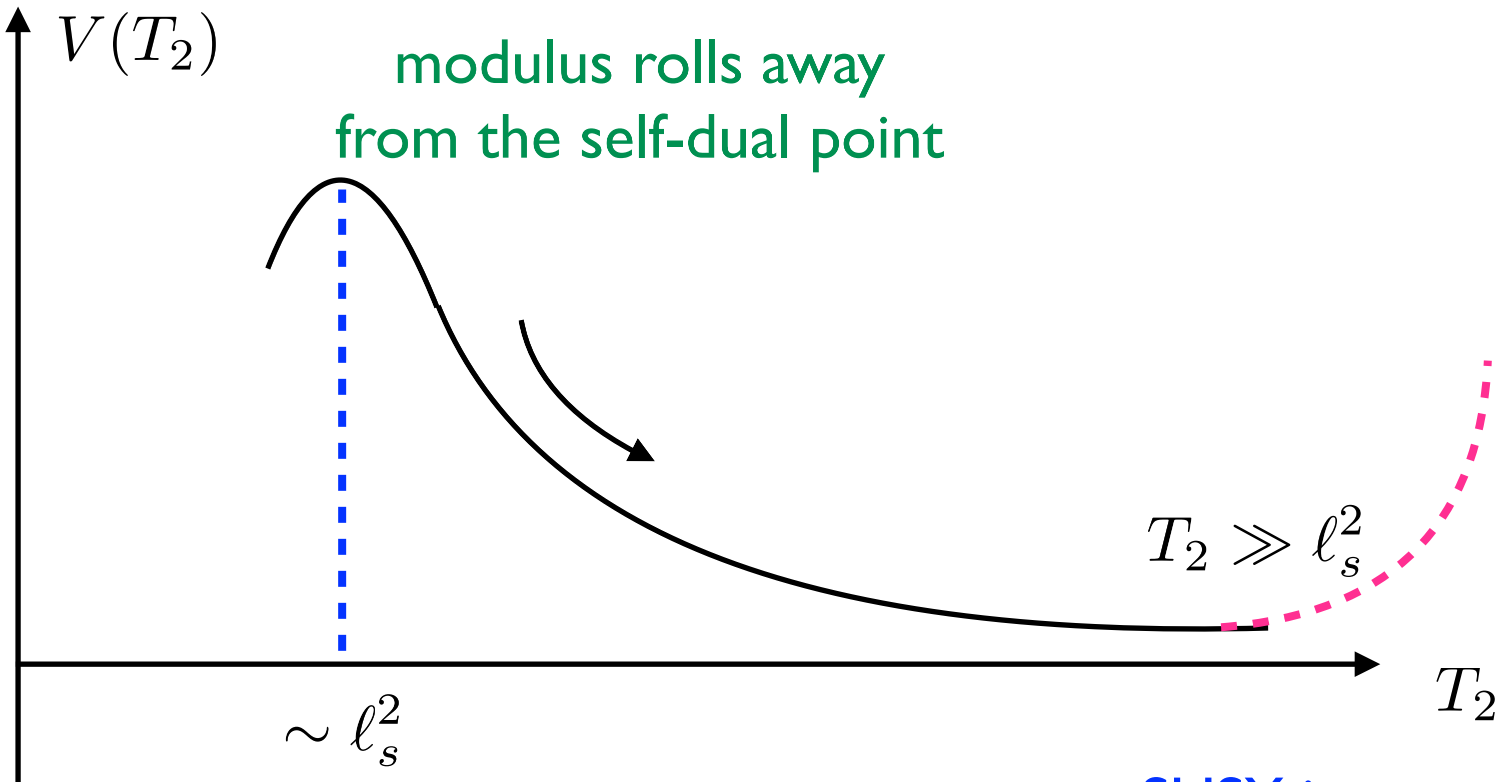
Opens the possibility for low scale SUSY breaking $m_{3/2} \sim 1/\sqrt{T_2}$

Favours large volume : no tachyons

✓

What about the potential ?

- Can we construct solutions with the opposite behaviour ?
- Local maximum induces spontaneous decompactification



modulus rolls away from the self-dual point

non-perturbative effects

SUSY is recovered asymptotically

asymptotically $$V_{\rm loop}(T_2) \sim \frac{n_F - n_B}{T_2^2}$$

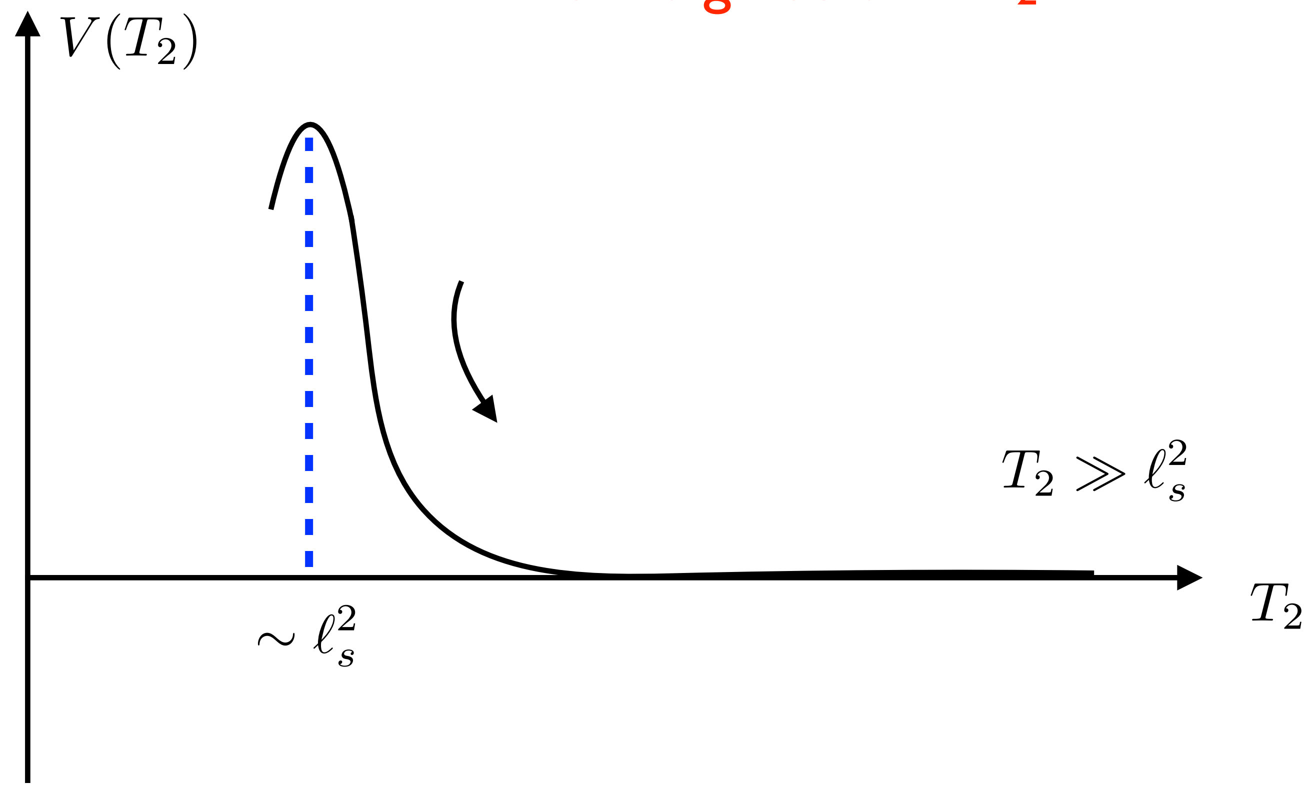
For SUSY breaking at TeV range, the potential is still too large

What about the potential ?

Possible way out : $n_B = n_F$ at the massless level

$$V_{\mathrm{one-loop}} \sim \cancel{\frac{n_F - n_B}{R^4}} + \sum_N c(N) \sum_{m_i} \frac{U_2^{3/2}}{|m_1 + \frac{1}{2} + U m_2|^3} K_3\left(2\pi\sqrt{\frac{N T_2}{U_2}}\left|m_1 + \frac{1}{2} + U m_2\right|\right)$$

exponentially suppressed vacuum energy
for large volume T_2>>1



Itoyama, Taylor '87
Antoniadis '90
Abel, Dienes, Mavroudi '15, '16
Kounnas, Partouche '15, '16, '17

"super no-scale models"

- low SUSY breaking scale
- large volume, no tachyons
- small cosmological constant
- small back reaction

What about the potential ?

Question : Is it possible to construct such chiral models ?

- Answer: YES

I.F. and J. Rizos 2016

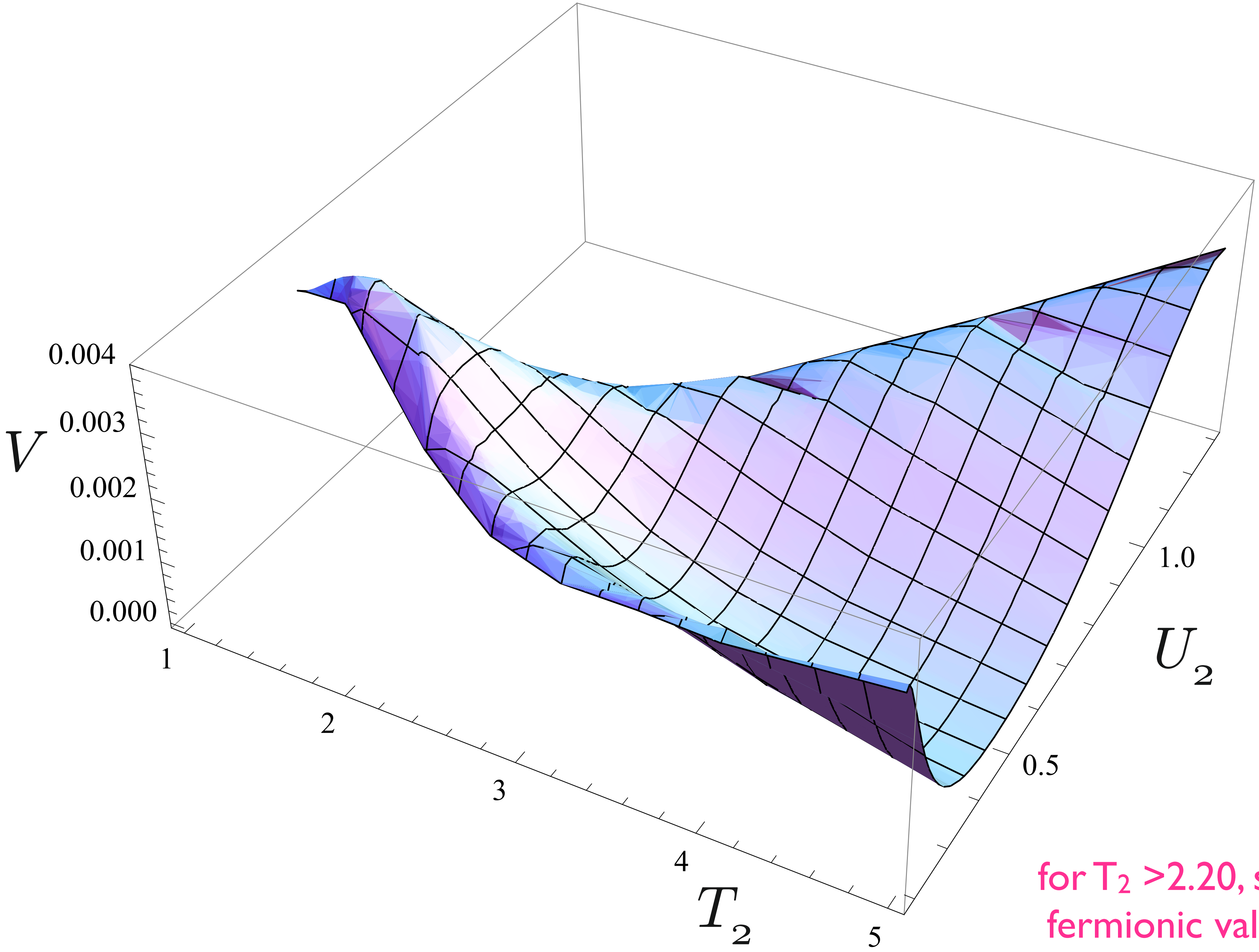
BUT

although being necessary for suppressing the value of the cosmological constant, the condition for bose-fermi degeneracy is NOT sufficient

it turns out that non level-matched states around self-dual points crucially affect the shape of the potential, including its sign !

Example

Example : net chirality 12 and $n_F = n_B$ at the generic point



I.F. and J. Rizos 2016

for T_2 >2.20, stabilisation of U_2 at its fermionic value and the potential is dynamically stable

Example

These are the first examples of heterotic string models with a dynamical attraction to low SUSY breaking scales

- stabilisation of other moduli not participating in the breaking, e.g. U2
- dynamical protection against tachyons
- exponentially small cosmological constant
- chirality and SO(10) GUT gauge group, as a first example

What about radiative corrections to other couplings ?

- Gravitational couplings : R, R^2
- Gauge couplings

Kiritsis, Kounnas '95-'99

I.F. '16

Angelantonj, I.F. and M. Tsulaia '14, '15

Until very recently, the renormalisation of gauge couplings in non-supersymmetric string theory was not studied in detail

Gauge coupling corrections

One loop corrections

Running coupling associated to gauge group $\mathcal{G}$

Kaplunovsky '88

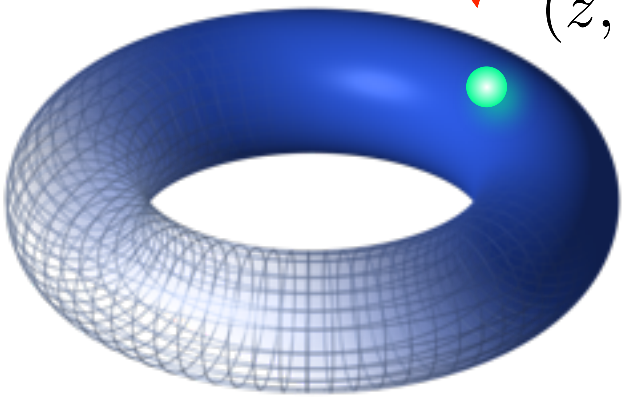
$$\frac{16\pi^2}{g^2_{\mathcal{G}}(\mu)} = \frac{16\pi^2}{g_s^2} + \beta_{\mathcal{G}} \log \frac{M_s^2}{\mu^2} + \boxed{\Delta_{\mathcal{G}}}$$

threshold correction

$$\frac{16\pi^2}{g^2_{\mathcal{G}}} = \int_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^2} \int_{\text{torus}} d^2z \, \langle \mathcal{V}^a(z,\bar{z}) \mathcal{V}^b(0) \rangle_{\text{CFT}}$$

one loop correction to gauge couplings

Kiritsis, Kounnas '95-'99



$(z,\bar{z}) \in \Sigma_1$

Moduli Dependent Contributions

Focus on their dependence on the compactification moduli

in the case of unbroken SUSY

$$\Delta_1 - \Delta_2 = b_{12} \int_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2} \sum_{\text{states}} e^{-\pi t M^2} = -b_{12} \log T_2 U_2 \left|\eta(T)\eta(U)\right|^4$$

Dixon, Kaplunovsky, Louis '91

moduli dependence
through KK and
winding excitations

$$M^2 = \left(\frac{m}{R}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{nR}{\ell_s^2}\right)^2$$

supersymmetric universality

Moduli Dependent Contributions

Focus on their dependence on the compactification moduli

in the case of spontaneously broken SUSY

Angelantonj, I.F. and M.Tsulaia 2014, 2015

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_1 - \Delta_2 =&\alpha \ \log T_2 U_2 |\eta(T)\eta(U)|^4 \\ &+\beta \ \log T_2 U_2 |\vartheta_4(T)\vartheta_2(U)|^4 \\ &+\gamma \ \log |\hat{j}_2(T/2) - \hat{j}_2(U)|^4 |j_2(U) - 24|^4\end{aligned}$$

non-supersymmetric universality

- model independent form
- model dependence only in constant coefficients α, β, γ

fully universal form for Δ itself (not only differences)
and also for gravitational thresholds can be obtained
by exploiting modular symmetries of string theory

I.F. 2016

The decompactification problem

Typically, the large volume limit of gauge thresholds is dominated by 6d

$$\Delta_a = -\frac{k_a}{48} Y + \hat{\beta}_a \Delta + \ldots$$

“universal part”

“running part”

N=2 beta function coeff.
governing 6d physics

Kiritsis, Kounnas ’95-’99

typically, one absorbs Y into a redefinition of the tree level string coupling

in the large volume scenario $T_2 >> 1$

$$\Delta = -\log T_2 U_2 |\eta(T)\eta(U)|^4 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} T_2 - \log T_2 + \ldots$$

- if β>0, effectively decouples
- if β<0, strong coupling regime

decompactification problem:
when $T_2 >> 1$, couplings effectively behave as 6d ones

The decompactification problem

An interesting way of curing the 6d linear growth is to remove the N=2 subsector,
i.e. replace the theory with 8-supercharges that is obtained in the 6d limit,
by a theory with16-supercharges (or a spontaneously broken version of it)

i.e. for high enough energy scales, an effective N=4 theory is recovered and gauge couplings do not run

Kiritsis, Kounnas, Petropoulos, Rizos 1996
Faraggi, Kounnas, Partouche 2014

This indeed removes the linear growth and solves the decompactification problem

However, it also makes the theory non-chiral

A solution of the decompactification problem

Another possibility :

I.F. and J. Rizos 2017

N=2 subsector

$$\Delta_a = \boxed{-\frac{k_a}{48}Y + \hat{\beta}_a \Delta} + \boxed{\ldots}$$

N=1 and N=4 subsectors

Observation : It's not only the "running part" Δ that grows linearly in the large volume limit, but also the "universal part" Y

Split the "universal part" Y into its linear growth and the rest

$$\Delta_a = \boxed{\left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_a}{3} - k_a\right)\pi T_2} + \mathrm{logarithmic}$$

Use the universal part to cancel the linear growth of the running part

In other words, choose the N=2 subsector (sensitive to Kaluza-Klein and winding) such that it exactly cancels the linear volume term of the "universal part"

The actual chiral matter of the theory comes from N=1 sectors, is moduli independent and it has the desired logarithmic running !

A solution of the decompactification problem

These conditions can be imposed at the 6d limit of the theory (which produces the N=2 subsector after compactification)

I.F. and J. Rizos 2017

For an SO(2n) gauge group factor at level one $N_V + 2^{n-4} N_S = 2n + 4$

After cancellation of the linear volume term, the gauge couplings run logarithmically

$$\frac{16\pi^2}{g_a^2(\mu)} = k_a \frac{16\pi^2}{g_s^2} + \beta_a \log \frac{M_s^2}{\mu^2} + \beta_a' \log \left(\frac{2e^{1-\gamma}}{3\pi\sqrt{3}} \frac{M_{\rm KK}^2}{M_s^2} \right) + \dots$$

determined in terms of the twisted chiral N=1 matter

contribution of KK-winding towers from N=2 exact + N=2—>0 remnants and N=4—>0, N=4—>2 sectors

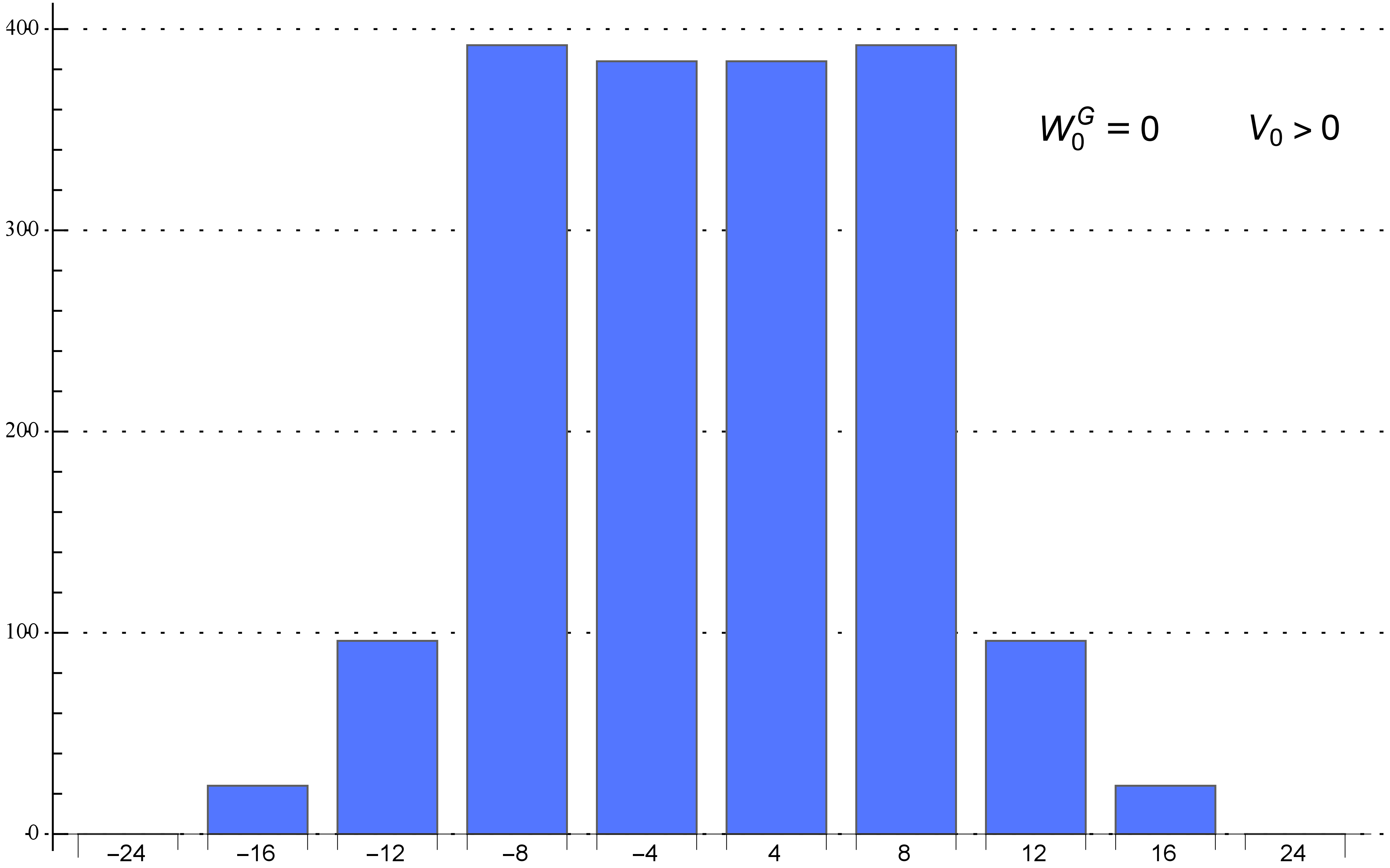
Many explicit heterotic super no-scale models with chirality have already been constructed, where the decompactification problem is absent, according to this large volume scenario

Preliminary scan of 10^8 models ~ 10^4 do not suffer from the decompactification problem

Model Classification

Comprehensive scan of 10^8 models, out of which 72896 satisfy initial constraints

Number of models



Net # families

super no scale models with positive potential
40% do not have the decompactification problem

The fate of the Planck mass

Does the Einstein-Hilbert term renormalise at 1-loop ?

For unbroken SUSY, this question was answered
by Kiritsis and Kounnas in '95

Similarly, for spontaneously broken SUSY

R term is still protected against moduli dependent corrections

I.F. 2016

in type II theories, it has a constant, topological 1-loop correction (regardless of SUSY)

$$\frac{\chi(X)}{4}$$

actually, this is a property of string theory on
Minkowski space

in curved spaces, non-trivial corrections do arise !

Outlook

- ☑ One-loop radiative corrections to gauge couplings in heterotic strings
- ☑ Supersymmetry spontaneously broken by Scherk-Schwarz flux

- ☑ Exact Universality for gauge and gravitational thresholds
- ☑ Planck Mass does not renormalise
- ☑ Chiral super no-scale models with spontaneous decompactification
- ☑ The decompactification problem is not a problem, but a selection criterion
- ☑ String model building ?
- ☑ Other couplings ?

Example

Example : net chirality 12 and $n_F = n_B$ at the generic point

$$T^2 \times T^2 \times T^2/(\mathbb{Z}_2)^6$$

$$X^{1,2}\ X^{3,4}\ X^{5,6}$$

I.F. and J. Rizos 2016

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{Z}_2^{(1)} &: X^{1,2,5,6} \to -X^{1,2,5,6} \\
\mathbb{Z}_2^{(2)} &: X^{3,4,5,6} \to -X^{3,4,5,6} \\
\mathbb{Z}_2^{(3)} &: (-1)^{F_{\rm s.t.}+F_2}\,\delta_1 \quad , \ \delta_1 : \{X_1 \to X_1 + \pi R_1\} \\
\mathbb{Z}_2^{(4)} &: (-1)^{F_2}\,\delta_3 \quad , \ \delta_3 : \{X_3 \to X_3 + \pi R_3\} \\
\mathbb{Z}_2^{(5)} &: (-1)^{F_1+F_2}\,\delta_5 \quad , \ \delta_5 : \{X^5 \to X^5 + \pi R_5\} \\
\mathbb{Z}_2^{(6)} &: (-1)^{F_1}\,r \quad , \ r : (0^8; 0^4, \tfrac{1}{2}^2)
\end{aligned}$$

+ a particular choice of discrete torsions

$$\epsilon(2,3),\ \epsilon(2,5),\ \epsilon(4,5),\ \epsilon(5,6)$$