

THE RANDAL SUNDRUM SCENARIO : what pheno students understand

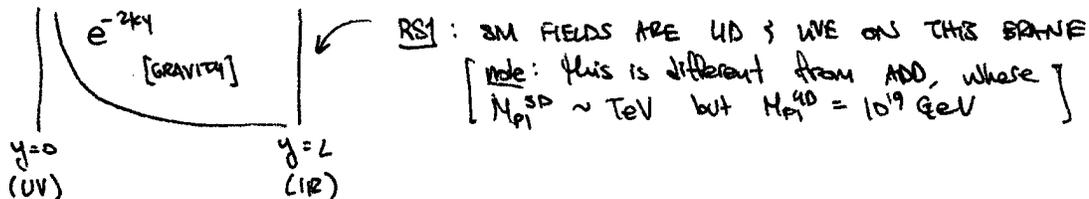
SD,  $ds^2 = \underbrace{e^{-2ky}}_m \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - dy^2$   $(= (\frac{R}{z})^2 [dx^2 - dz^2])$

WARP FACTOR metric of AdS

SOME PHENO: it's good for you (like beam) ... we'll get to strings

HIERARCHY PROBLEM: why is  $M_{Pl} \gg M_W$  ?

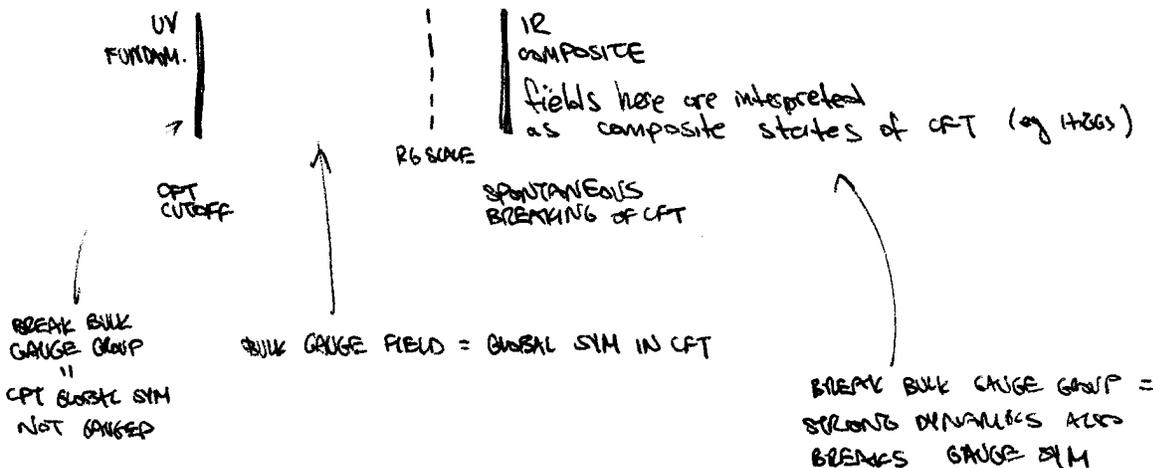
RANDAL - SUNDRUM: ELECTROWEAK PHYSICS IS JUST HIGHLY REDSHIFTED



"modern" RS models have more bells & whistles  
 ... bulk fields (Higgs still peaked on IR)  
 ... can throw all sorts of things in there, eg penguins  
 but this shows the main features that we are about.

XD w/ AdS? THIS SOUNDS A LOT LIKE AdS/CFT.  
 IN FACT, I CAN PITCH THIS IN A WAY THAT EVEN EXPERIMENTALISTS CAN IDENTIFY WITH:

What are the collider signatures of XD? tower of KK resonances.  
 Expt: list just says: oh! BUT WE'VE SEEN THAT ALREADY... IN '60s  
 $\rightarrow$  HADRONIC RESONANCES (BOUND STATES)



Q: IS THERE A STRING REALIZATION OF THIS WHERE CORRESPONDENCE IS WELL-UNDERSTOOD?  
 (YES) THEN WHAT STRING OBJECTS GENERATE THIS STRUCTURE?

START W/ WHAT WE KNOW

↳ AdS/CFT (Maldacena conjecture)

low E open strings

$$AdS_5 \times S^5$$



near horizon

$$N=4 \text{ SCFT}$$

N D3s @ smooth point

thus we want to reduce the isometry group on this side ←

way too much! Ideally  $N=0$  for RS, but at least  $N=1$  for realistic Kaluza-Klein model

KW (Klebanov-Witten)

PUT D3s @ SINGULAR POINT!  
(OTHERWISE WORKS LIKE ABOVE)

$$AdS_5 \times T^{1,1}$$



$$N=1 \text{ SCFT}$$

↑  
NO RG flow ∴

$$= SU(2) \times SU(2) / U(1) \cong S^2 \times S^3 \text{ (topologically)}$$

WHAT IS THIS  $T^{1,1}$ ?

RECALL THAT WE COMPACTIFY SUPERSTRING THY ON <sup>6D</sup> CALABI-YAU MANIFOLDS ( $R_{MN}=0$ )  
(→ PRESERVES ONE SUBSET OF ORIGINAL 10D SUSY)

A <sup>5D</sup> SASAKI-EINSTEIN SPACE  $X_5$  IS DEFINED TO BE ~~BE~~ A MANIFOLD s.t. THE 6D CONE W/  $X_5$  AS ITS BASE IS A NON-COMPACT CALABI-YAU



s.t.



$$= CY \text{ (CY, KÄHLER)}$$

$X_5 = T^{1,1}$  IS A PARTICULAR EXAMPLE WHOSE CONE IS CALLED THE CONIFOLD  
(note that the cone radius = AdS radius)

UNIMPORTANT NOTES

$$d\Omega_{T^{1,1}}^2 = \frac{1}{9} (d\psi + \cos\theta_1 d\phi_1 + \cos\theta_2 d\phi_2)^2 + \frac{1}{6} (d\theta_1^2 + \sin^2\theta_1 d\phi_1^2) + \frac{1}{6} (d\theta_2^2 + \sin^2\theta_2 d\phi_2^2)$$

conifold:  $ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega_{T^{1,1}}^2$

CONIFOLD:  $\sum_{i=1}^4 (z_i)^2 = 0$  for  $z \in \mathbb{C}^4$

THIS IS CLEARLY A CONE SINCE  $z_i \rightarrow \lambda z_i$  IS STILL A SOLUTION

~~BIT~~ BUT THIS IS NONCOMPACT?! INDEED. BY ITSELF THE CONIFOLD ISN'T REALISTIC, BUT IT TURNS OUT TO BE A CONVENIENT WAY TO UNDERSTAND THE IR BEHAVIOR (near-tip) OF MORE COMPLICATED CONFIGURATIONS WHERE THE CONIFOLD HAS A COMPACT UV COMPLETION. WE'LL GET TO THIS IN A BIT!

will be "UV brane"

CLAIM: BASE OF THE CONIFER =  $S^2 \times S^3$

PT/ WRITE IN IR COORDINATES  $z^i = x^i + iy^i$

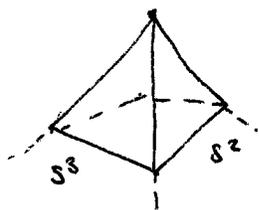
$$\sum_i (z^i)^2 = 0 = \sum_i (x^i)^2 - \sum_i (y^i)^2 + 2i \sum_i x^i y^i$$

note: squared  
not mod-squared!

$$\underbrace{\sum_i (x^i)^2 - \sum_i (y^i)^2}_{\text{conifold}} + 2i \underbrace{\sum_i x^i y^i}_{x \cdot y = 0}$$

$\sum_i (x^i)^2 = \rho^2$   
 $\sum_i (y^i)^2 = \rho^2$

$\rightarrow S^3$  w/ RADIUS  $\rho$   
 $\rightarrow S^2$  fibered over  $S^3$



where  $S^3$  is RADIUS OF  $S^3$   
 $S^2$  is RADIUS OF  $S^2$

[ see "better pt" below ]

THE POINT: THIS IS PROMISING + INTERESTING BECAUSE WE HAVE A HANDLE ON BOTH THE GAUGE + GRAVITY SIDES.

KT (Klebanov - Tseytlin)

AdS  $\times$  T<sup>1,1</sup>  
N D3s

$\longleftrightarrow$   $N=1$  SYM

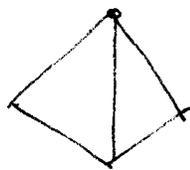
new thing

$\rightarrow$  M D5s (wrapped)

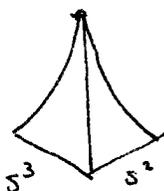
BREAK CONFORMAL INV.  
CAN BE UNDERSTOOD  
VIA DUALITY CASCADE  
w/ NO END!

We'll discuss this more in just a moment,  
but the idea is that in addition to the N D3s,  
include M D5 branes that wrap around the  $S^2 \subset T^{1,1}$   
 $\rightarrow$  "FRACTIONAL D3 BRANES"

THE BREAKDOWN OF THESE FRA. D3s GIVES WRAPPING



$\rightarrow$



BREAKS CONFORMAL INV.  
& INTRODUCES LOG RUNNING

HEURISTICALLY, LOG @ + LOG CURVING:  
 $\lambda = g_{YM}^2 N \rightarrow g_{YM}^2 N(r)$   
 $\sim N + g_s M^2 \log(r/r_0)$

LOOKS CLOSER TO RS... BUT <sup>Naked</sup> CURVATURE SINGULARITY @ TIP.

BETTER PT:



Maldacena:  $g_s \ll 1$   
 $g_s N \gg 1$

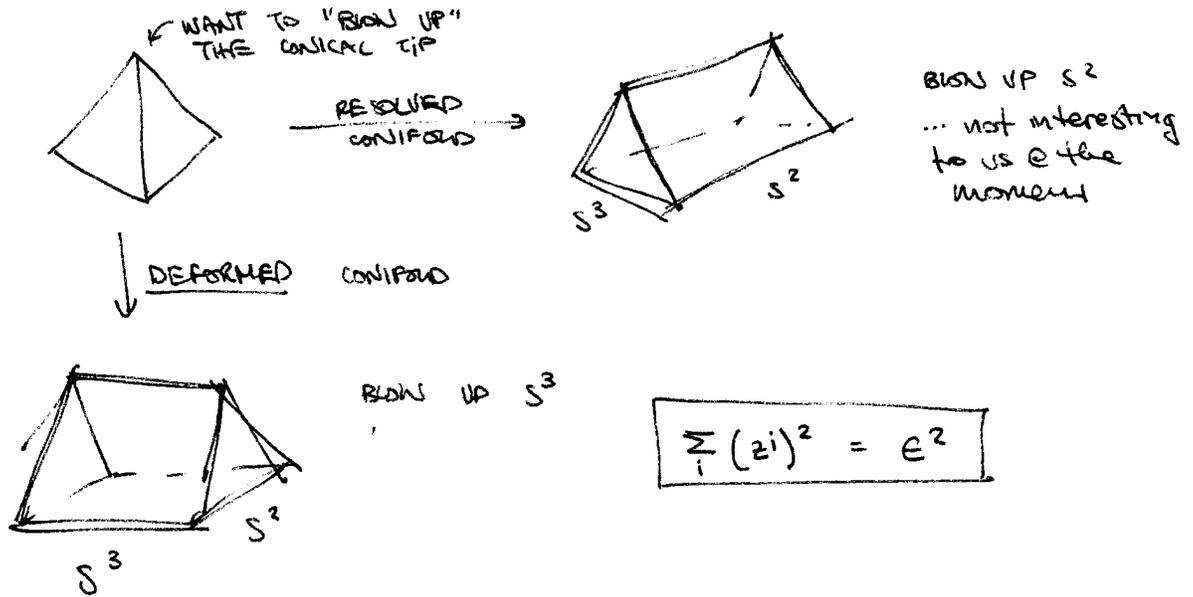
KS (Klebanov - Strassler)

by-wrt.  
 Adds "T-1"  
 N D3s  
 M D5s  
DEFORMED

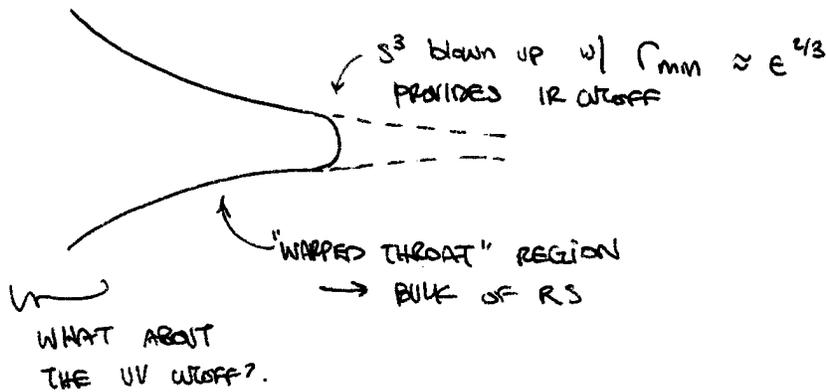


$N=1$  SYM  
 CASCAADING TO  
 A CONFINING  
 THEORY IN IR

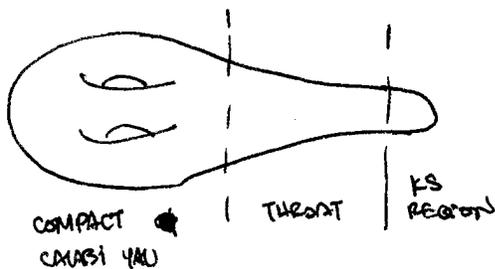
[forget warping for now]



So:



WANT TO STICK THIS ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION ON A COMPACT CY.  
 IR WANT TO ENDED IN A FLUX COMPACTIFICATION



GKP  
 Giddings  
 Polchinski  
 Kachru

ACTUALLY, THIS STEP IS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT SO WE'LL BE THE MOST DETAILED (or... THE LEAST HAND-WAVEY) FOR IT.

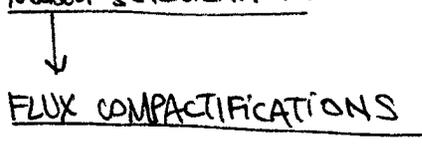
HERE'S THE POINT

GO BACK TO RS MODEL. WE CLAIMED WE GOT EXPONENTIAL WARPING OF IR SCALE RELATIVE TO UV SCALE. WHERE DID THE EXP COME FROM?  $ds^2 \sim e^{-2\sigma y} dx^2 + dy^2$

... BUT HOW DO I KNOW THAT THIS ISN'T JUST A MISLEADING CHOICE OF VARIABLES?

→ the important thing is RADIUS STABILIZATION  
in RS, for eg, of THE GOLDBERGER-WISE MECHANISM

IN STRING THEORY WE WANT TO PERFORM THE ANALOGOUS STABILIZATION OF THE WARPING  $\Rightarrow$  MODULI STABILIZATION



RECALL: INTERNAL MANIFOLD (CY) HAS MODULI - FIELDS w/ NO POTENTIAL CORRESPONDING, eg, TO THE SIZE (KÄHMER MODULI) & SHAPE (COMPLEX STRUCTURE MODULI) OF THE COMPACT SPACE.

WE WOULD LIKE TO FIX THESE MODULI ----> WE ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN  $e^2$ : deformation of manifold  
→ GIVE THEM A POTENTIAL (s.t. technically 'pseudomoduli')  
↑  
DYNAMICALLY GENERATED

This can be done by turning on the field strengths of some p-form fields along the compact directions. ↑  
"FLUX"

This is a big topic that I am not qualified to review. BUT: it turns out that this is very closely related to WARPED COMPACTIFICATIONS. LET'S SEE HOW.

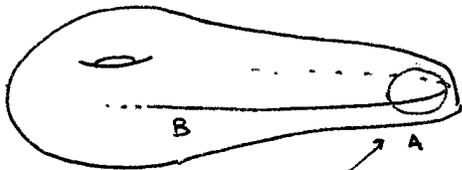
COMMENTS

- SEE EBS §9.6 (generally ch. 9-10) FOR MORE EG
- SEE ALSO SHAMIR'S REVIEWS ON FLUX COMPACTIFICATIONS eg ROLE OF FLUX FOR STABILIZING MODULI



ONWARDS TO GKP

WE CAN DEFINE A BASIS OF 3 CYCLES ON OUR CY W/ A THROAT (K3)



what is size of A?

A:  $S^3$  of  $T^{1,1}$  @ TIP

B:  $S^2$  @ RACIAL A/S DIRECTION

(GENERALLY  $h^{2,1}$  COPIES OF A, B BASIS)  
↑ CHARGE # OF MANIFOLD

(has to do w/  $\mathbb{C}$  STRUCTURE MODULI SPACE)

RECALL:  $M$  fractional D3s  $\rightarrow \int_A F_3 = 4\pi^2 \alpha' M$   
 $N$  D3s  $\rightarrow \int_B H_3 = -4\pi^2 \alpha' K$   
 $N = MK$

sanity check: D3 charge conservation / Bianchi Identity (BBS 10.136)

$$\int_{M_6} H_3 \wedge F_3 = 2K^2 T_3 \underbrace{N}$$

↑  
 $\int_{M_6} dF_3$

FACT:  $W = \int_{M_6} G_3 \wedge \Omega$

↑ nowhere vanishing holomorphic 3-form  
 [cy n-fold has n-form  $\Omega$ ]

$$= 4\pi^2 \alpha' (M \int_B \Omega - K T \int_A \Omega)$$

↑  $z \sim$  SIZE OF A-CYCLE; what we want

$$\frac{z}{2\pi i} \log(z) + \text{regular} \quad \langle z \rangle = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} + \frac{i}{g_s}$$

MINI OF SCALAR PST:  $D_z W = 0 \Rightarrow 4\pi^2 \alpha' \left( \frac{M}{2\pi i} \log z - i \frac{K}{g_s} + \dots \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \ln z = -\frac{2\pi K}{M g_s} \Rightarrow z \approx e^{-\frac{2\pi K}{M g_s}}$$

in the limit  $K/g_s$  large (eg  $M=1, K/g_s=5$ )  
 (gives large hierarchy!)

$z$  IS LIKE VOL OF  $S^3 \rightarrow r_{\text{min}} \sim z^{1/3}$  ✓  
MDS word

WE'VE THIS FOUND SOMETHING RS-LIKE MICROSCOPIC  
 WRAPPED 'MACROSCOPIC' THROAT W/ STRANGELY STRUCTURE CUTTING IT OFF  
 IN THE UV + IR (WHICH PHENOMENOLOGISTS CALL BRANES)

BUT THERE IS A VERY INTERESTING ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM:

WHAT IS THE GAUGE DUAL? FIRST IGNORE WRAPPED D5 BRANES

FACT: ORBIFOLDING THE S<sup>5</sup> IN ADS<sub>5</sub> × S<sup>5</sup> GIVES A PRODUCT GAUGE GROUP  
 NAMELY, S<sup>5</sup>/Z<sub>2</sub> → SU(N) × SU(N) W/ BIFUNDAMENTALS

FACT: T'<sup>11</sup> CAN BE OBTAINED FROM SMOOTHING OUT S<sup>5</sup>/Z<sub>2</sub>  
 → DENOTE SU(N) × SU(2) W/ BIFUNDAMENTALS

	<u>SU(N)</u>	×	<u>SU(N)</u>	×	<u>SU(2)</u>	×	<u>SU(2)</u>	×	<u>U(1)<sub>e</sub></u>
A	$\square \square$		$\overline{\square} \square$		$\square$		1		1/2
B	$\overline{\square} \square$		$\square \square$		1		$\square$		1/2
					$\xrightarrow{W}$ FROM T' <sup>11</sup> ~ SU(2) <sup>2</sup> /U(1)				

$$W \sim \text{Tr}_{r,u} \text{Det}(A_r B_u) = A_1 B_1 A_2 B_2 - A_1 B_2 A_2 B_1$$

$\uparrow$   
 SU(2) × SU(2)  
 r u

W/ GAUGE INDICES CONTRACTED

IF WE INCLUDE THE M WRAPPED D5'S, GAUGE GROUP BECOMES SU(N+M) × SU(N)  
 IN THE UV, IE r > r<sub>min</sub> (WHERE WRAPPED D5'S FALL TO r<sub>min</sub>)

OUR LOG RUNNING GIVES :

$$\frac{1}{d_1(\mu)} + \frac{1}{d_2(\mu)} = \frac{1}{g_3}$$

$\downarrow$   
 SU(N+M)      SU(N)

$$\frac{1}{d_1(\mu)} - \frac{1}{d_2(\mu)} \sim \log \frac{\mu}{\Lambda} + \text{const}$$

80: AS WE DECREASE  $\mu$  :  
 d<sub>1</sub> INCREASES  
 d<sub>2</sub> DECREASES

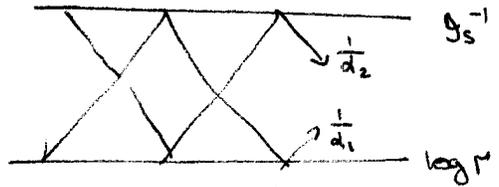
→ EVENTUALLY 1/d<sub>1</sub> → 0

SEIBERG DUALITY

SU(C) w/ F > C FLAVORS

↓ Seiberg dual

SU(F-C) w/ F FLAVORS



THUS:  $\overbrace{SU(M+N)}^{d_1} \times \underbrace{SU(N)}_C \Rightarrow F=2N$  (SU(2) + SU(N))

$SU(N-M) \times SU(N)$

↓

$SU(N-M) \times SU(N-2M)$

⋮ if  $N = kM$ , this happens  $k$  times ( $k$  acts as a 'clock')

SU(M) w/ no chiral matter

$SU(N) \times \underline{SU(0)} = \text{no matter}$

↑ this is the IR theory of CSAB'S COURSE, WE KNOW!  
 $b_0 = 3M \rightarrow 1^{3M} = M^{3M} e^{-8\pi^2/g^2}$

DUALITY CASCADE

they has a discrete spectrum w/ mass gap, confinement

$U(1)_F \xrightarrow{\text{anomaly}} \mathbb{Z}_{2M} \xrightarrow{\text{GASIMOV CONDENS}} \mathbb{Z}_2$