String Theory : Failure or Victory?

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What we will learn in this lecture ...

- Historical Overview
- Problems with Quantizing Gravity
- Introduction to String Theory
- Supersymmetry
- Types of String Theory
- Compactification and the Real World
- Conclusion: failures and victories

Early Beginnings (1900-1960)

- Development of Quantum Mechanics
- The birth of Quantum Field Theory and S-matrix theory



- Field quantisation introduces quanta (particles):
- Electromagnetism: Photon
- Strong nuclear force: Gluons
- Weak nuclear force: W^+ , W^- and Z bosons
- Gravity: Graviton (?!)

Matter fields (fermions): Electrons, Quarks, Neutrinos, ...

Emergence of String Theory (1960s-1970s)

• Fundamental unit of matter as extended objects rather than point-like entities



• Birth of hadronic string theory (before QCD): Explanation for strong nuclear force



• Veneziano model (1968)



First Superstring Revolution (1980s)

- Superstring theory: String theory + Supersymmetry
- Unification of all fundamental forces, including gravity.

Second Superstring Revolution (1990s)

M-theory

Holography

- Compactification
- Brane Cosmology

Modern Developments (2000-present)

- Relation to low-dimensional gravity theories
- Relation to deeper mathematical structures (Number theory, Category, etc)
- Waiting for a new revolution!!!!!

Problems within Original Quantum Gravity

Can we quantize gravitational field like other fields?!

Classical Gravity

- Newtonian Gravity (non-relativistic)
- General Relativity (relativistic, geometry of spacetime)

Semi-Classical Gravity

- Studying quantum mechanics in <u>curved</u> space-time (fixed background)
- Gravitational back-reactions are assumed to be negligible
- Hawking discovered black hole radiation in this limit

Quantum Gravity

- We know that nature is quantum mechanical (gravity as graviton)
- Gravity must also be quantum for **consistency** with the **other fundamental forces**
- Its effects mostly play a role in the early universe and black hole thermodynamics

- Problems with quantizing gravity (by QFT techniques)
 - Without a cut-off on energy, the entropy of black hole will be infinite!
 - The wave function possesses a **non-unitary** collapse in the gravitational field!
 - It's Non-Renormalizable!

Renormalization

• Addresses the infinite quantities that arise in the calculations of particle interactions



 Modifying the original parameters of the theory (like masses and coupling constants) to absorb infinities and yield finite, physically meaningful results



- Renormalization
- We **can't** absorb infinities in quantum gravity (quantized by QFT techniques):



 String theory offers a *solution* to the problem of quantum gravity by considering the fundamental objects as strings:



Other Candidates

- Loop Quantum Gravity (LQG)
- Causal Dynamical Triangulations (CDT)
- Asymptotic Safety
- Entanglement Gravity
- SU(∞)-Quantum Gravity



Introduction to String Theory

 String theory describes the mechanics of one-dimensional (relativistic) extended objects in an ambient space:



• Particles have mass *M*. Strings have tension *T*:



Strings have no inner structure (it's fundamental):





- Introduction
- Several pieces of string can interact:



• Strings can be **classical** or **quantum**:







• Strings can be **open** or **closed**:



• The string length (l_s) is scaled with the **Planck length** l_p

- Introduction
- Interactions of open strings certainly involves that two ends of string can join:



When the two ends belong to a single open string, this string closes:



• Closed strings can live on their own with interactions splitting or joining stings:



• Strings can carry charge with specific direction:



• Strings can have different vibrating modes:



• There can be other (higher dimensional) extended objects:



• **Open** strings ends are confined to so-called "**D-branes**":



- D-branes has a well-known dynamics and shows the excitation of open strings
- One can show (Bosonic) string endpoint moves with the speed of light



- A particle follows the maximum lifetime trajectory in the space-time (**shortest path**)
- Similarly, string should follow the **minimum area**



Amplitude and stuff!

• In Quantum Field Theory, we sum over *Feynman diagrams*:



• In String Theory, we sum over *Riemann surfaces*:



Bosonic String Theory

- At first, string theory only included bosons
- Easier
- Only include <u>closed strings</u>
- Include <u>tachyon</u> in its spectrum (string with negative mass)
- The laws of quantum mechanics impose that the dimension **must** be:

$$D = 26$$

To include *fermions* and *remove tachyon* the theory must be *supersymmetric* Superstring

Superstring Theory

• Supersymmetry posits that for every known particle, there exists a **partner** particle





• It's a symmetry under which the action (spectrum) would be preserved:

Bosons (
$$\phi$$
) \longleftrightarrow Fermions (ψ)

• The laws of quantum mechanics impose that the dimension **must** be:

$$D = 10$$

 Without supersymmetry, string theory would produce <u>inconsistencies</u> and anomalies at the quantum level There are 5 types of Superstring theories



M-theory





Edward Witten

The Real World

Compactification



Surface with **g** holes:

cycles = 3g-1

- **The Real World:** Supersymmetry Breaking
 - The value of Supersymmetry is given by a number N
 - This number is different in each Superstring
 - For example Type II has N = 2 supersymmetry
 - Our world **does not** have supersymmetry in low energy



- Compactification on **cycles** reduces this symmetry
- Compactification on "Calabi-Yau" manifold can reduce & even remove it
- It's 6 dimensional. After compactification: D = 10 6 = 4

The Real World: Number of Black Hole Microstates

The laws of quantum mechanics imply that black holes emit thermal radiation:

$$S = \frac{(\text{Area})}{Constant}$$
 (Hawking, 1974)

They used string theory to count the microstates of certain black holes (late 90s):

 $S = \log (\# microstates)$

What exactly are the *microstates* of the black hole? Still, don't know!



Andrew Strominger



Cumrun Vafa

The Real World: Cosmology

• Cosmic Strings



- The Real World: Cosmology
 - Cosmic Strings



Black Hole and Wormholes



Strong Coupling



- The Real World: Cosmology
 - Big bang theory



- Other Universes
- String theory predicts the existence of a huge number of universes
- To solve this, physicists proposed "Swampland" scenario (Cumrun & others)

- The Real World: Mathematics
 - Relation to Matrix Models



- The Real World: Mathematics
 - Relation to volumes
 - There are also string theories in dimensions lower than D=26 and D=10
 - They are called "non-critical" string theories
 - Consider non-critical string in D=2 (e.g. Liouville theory)
 - The partition function of this theory is related to the sum over volumes:



- It diverges as **2g!**
- This is possible through "Mirzakhani's Recursion"
- It is directly related to 2d quantum gravity



M. Mirzakhani

Conclusion

Failure or Victory?!

Failures

- Strings can't be observed <u>experimentally</u> yet, due to the requirement of tremendous amount of energy
- Still couldn't provide a full description for the Standard Model
- The supersymmetry has not been discovered yet
- It predicts ~10^500 number of universes as a solution!
- Its solutions require a non-perturbative formulation (not understood)!

Victories

- It's a **Renormalizable** theory
- In the <u>low-energy limit</u>, It describes General Relativity alongside its higher order corrections/derivatives
- AdS/CFT or Holography is a concept that first extracted from string theory

It can accurately count the number of black hole microstates

Helped mathematicians to develop their work in topology & diff. geometry



Any Question?!

Questions?!