High Energy Physics

Marko Djurić

Centro de Física do Porto

Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto

Joint CFP-CAUP Workshop, Porto, Sexta-feira, Mar 22, 2013



We can explain all of the interactions we currently know by four fields:

We can explain all of the interactions we currently know by four fields:



 Gravity is successfully described by the curvature of space-time caused by all massive object, as described by Einstein's general theory of relativity.

- Gravity is successfully described by the curvature of space-time caused by all massive object, as described by Einstein's general theory of relativity.
- There is a fantastic agreement between theory and measurement.

- Gravity is successfully described by the curvature of space-time caused by all massive object, as described by Einstein's general theory of relativity.
- There is a fantastic agreement between theory and measurement.
- However, problems come when trying to quantize it.

- Gravity is successfully described by the curvature of space-time caused by all massive object, as described by Einstein's general theory of relativity.
- There is a fantastic agreement between theory and measurement.
- ► However, problems come when trying to quantize it.
- The graviton couples to itself and at high energies (i.e. short distances) this contribution diverges.

- Gravity is successfully described by the curvature of space-time caused by all massive object, as described by Einstein's general theory of relativity.
- There is a fantastic agreement between theory and measurement.
- ► However, problems come when trying to quantize it.
- The graviton couples to itself and at high energies (i.e. short distances) this contribution diverges.
- \blacktriangleright Hence there is a need to replace the theory at energy scales of order $M_P = 10^{19} m_p.$

- Gravity is successfully described by the curvature of space-time caused by all massive object, as described by Einstein's general theory of relativity.
- There is a fantastic agreement between theory and measurement.
- However, problems come when trying to quantize it.
- The graviton couples to itself and at high energies (i.e. short distances) this contribution diverges.
- Hence there is a need to replace the theory at energy scales of order $M_P = 10^{19} m_p.$
- Similarly, Fermi's theory of weak interactions was non-renormalizable, and was replaced by electroweak theory at high energy scales.

It describes quarks and gluons, and introduces a new quantum number called 'color'. The quarks also come in different 'flavors'.

- It describes quarks and gluons, and introduces a new quantum number called 'color'. The quarks also come in different 'flavors'.
- The coupling constant runs in the opposite way to the other interactions, and at very short distances the coupling is turned off.

- It describes quarks and gluons, and introduces a new quantum number called 'color'. The quarks also come in different 'flavors'.
- The coupling constant runs in the opposite way to the other interactions, and at very short distances the coupling is turned off.

$$\alpha(\mu_1) = \frac{4\pi}{b_0 \ln(\mu_1^2 / \Lambda_{QCD}^2)}$$
$$b_0 = \frac{11}{3}N - \frac{2}{3}n_f \ (=7)$$

- It describes quarks and gluons, and introduces a new quantum number called 'color'. The quarks also come in different 'flavors'.
- The coupling constant runs in the opposite way to the other interactions, and at very short distances the coupling is turned off.

$$\alpha(\mu_1) = \frac{4\pi}{b_0 \ln(\mu_1^2 / \Lambda_{QCD}^2)}$$
$$b_0 = \frac{11}{3}N - \frac{2}{3}n_f \ (=7)$$

Like gravity, gluons also couple to each other, making the theory very difficult to study, but the theory is renormalizable.

- It describes quarks and gluons, and introduces a new quantum number called 'color'. The quarks also come in different 'flavors'.
- The coupling constant runs in the opposite way to the other interactions, and at very short distances the coupling is turned off.

$$\alpha(\mu_1) = \frac{4\pi}{b_0 \ln(\mu_1^2 / \Lambda_{QCD}^2)}$$
$$b_0 = \frac{11}{3}N - \frac{2}{3}n_f \ (=7)$$

- Like gravity, gluons also couple to each other, making the theory very difficult to study, but the theory is renormalizable.
- We will be especially interested at studying this theory when the coupling is strong.

String theory!

String theory!

(Veneziano, Nambu, Goto, Green, Schwarz, Witten, Scherk, Maldacena,...,1970s - present)

String theory!

(Veneziano, Nambu, Goto, Green, Schwarz, Witten, Scherk, Maldacena,...,1970s - present)

The final unification, the theory of everything: All particles and forces, are just strings.

String theory!

(Veneziano, Nambu, Goto, Green, Schwarz, Witten, Scherk, Maldacena,...,1970s - present)

- The final unification, the theory of everything: All particles and forces, are just strings.
- ▶ It has several advantages, notably that due to the fact that strings have length, of order M_P, it replaces gravity at those scales, giving a finite theory.

String theory!

(Veneziano, Nambu, Goto, Green, Schwarz, Witten, Scherk, Maldacena,...,1970s - present)

- The final unification, the theory of everything: All particles and forces, are just strings.
- ▶ It has several advantages, notably that due to the fact that strings have length, of order M_P, it replaces gravity at those scales, giving a finite theory.
- It can also accommodate all the other particles and forces of the standard model.

String theory makes some surprising predictions:

String theory makes some surprising predictions:

for example we live in 10 dimensions. But where are the other dimensions?

String theory makes some surprising predictions:

for example we live in 10 dimensions. But where are the other dimensions?



Another interesting application of string theory, one that several of us at CFP are exploring, is just to the strong interaction.

- Another interesting application of string theory, one that several of us at CFP are exploring, is just to the strong interaction.
- This is a conjecture (with a lot of evidence!) that has emerged in the last 15 years, under the name AdS/CFT correspondence, or more generally gauge/gravity duality.

- Another interesting application of string theory, one that several of us at CFP are exploring, is just to the strong interaction.
- This is a conjecture (with a lot of evidence!) that has emerged in the last 15 years, under the name AdS/CFT correspondence, or more generally gauge/gravity duality.
- It relates a class of theories, very similar to QCD, and with no gravity, to a string theory (including gravity) on a 5D Anti-deSitter space-time.

- Another interesting application of string theory, one that several of us at CFP are exploring, is just to the strong interaction.
- This is a conjecture (with a lot of evidence!) that has emerged in the last 15 years, under the name AdS/CFT correspondence, or more generally gauge/gravity duality.
- It relates a class of theories, very similar to QCD, and with no gravity, to a string theory (including gravity) on a 5D Anti-deSitter space-time.
- Gravity emerges in a sense as the square of the strong interaction, and the extra coordinate emerges the distance between two gluons.

- Another interesting application of string theory, one that several of us at CFP are exploring, is just to the strong interaction.
- This is a conjecture (with a lot of evidence!) that has emerged in the last 15 years, under the name AdS/CFT correspondence, or more generally gauge/gravity duality.
- It relates a class of theories, very similar to QCD, and with no gravity, to a string theory (including gravity) on a 5D Anti-deSitter space-time.
- Gravity emerges in a sense as the square of the strong interaction, and the extra coordinate emerges the distance between two gluons.



This is an area of active research.

This is an area of active research. Example: can we use string theory to study the structure of the proton?

This is an area of active research. Example: can we use string theory to study the structure of the proton? - answer: YES!

This is an area of active research. Example: can we use string theory to study the structure of the proton? - answer: YES!



Figure: Costa, MD, 2012, $\chi^2 = 1.00$

This is an area of active research. Example: can we use string theory to study the structure of the proton? - answer: YES!



Figure: Costa, MD, 2012, $\chi^2 = 1.00$

Great agreement between theory and experiment!

Bertolami - general applications of the holographic principle

- Bertolami general applications of the holographic principle
- Bombardelli applications of exactly solvable models to calculation of string energy spectrum

- Bertolami general applications of the holographic principle
- Bombardelli applications of exactly solvable models to calculation of string energy spectrum
- Costa QCD, conformal field theories, Pomeron (graviton) physics, black holes, diffractive scattering

- Bertolami general applications of the holographic principle
- Bombardelli applications of exactly solvable models to calculation of string energy spectrum
- Costa QCD, conformal field theories, Pomeron (graviton) physics, black holes, diffractive scattering
- Djuric applications to QCD, diffractive scattering, Pomeron (graviton) physics

- Bertolami general applications of the holographic principle
- Bombardelli applications of exactly solvable models to calculation of string energy spectrum
- Costa QCD, conformal field theories, Pomeron (graviton) physics, black holes, diffractive scattering
- Djuric applications to QCD, diffractive scattering, Pomeron (graviton) physics
- Penedones conformal field theories, Pomeron (graviton) physics

- Bertolami general applications of the holographic principle
- Bombardelli applications of exactly solvable models to calculation of string energy spectrum
- Costa QCD, conformal field theories, Pomeron (graviton) physics, black holes, diffractive scattering
- Djuric applications to QCD, diffractive scattering, Pomeron (graviton) physics
- Penedones conformal field theories, Pomeron (graviton) physics
- Vairinhos Monte Carlo simulations

- Bertolami general applications of the holographic principle
- Bombardelli applications of exactly solvable models to calculation of string energy spectrum
- Costa QCD, conformal field theories, Pomeron (graviton) physics, black holes, diffractive scattering
- Djuric applications to QCD, diffractive scattering, Pomeron (graviton) physics
- Penedones conformal field theories, Pomeron (graviton) physics
- Vairinhos Monte Carlo simulations
- Zoakos applications including the addition of quarks, and to condensed matter systems

