## String Theory: Answering "Why?" Questions About Our Universe.

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# What do physicists do, and what tools do we use when we work?

#### **What Does a Physicist Look Like?**

Physicist stereotype (male, white, loner, able-bodied yet un-sporty, unfashionable, with nerdy glasses, lab coat, plastic pocket protector, facial hair, and a "bad hair day") is *wrong*.



#### *All* sorts of humans like physics and do physics! ©





e.g. I am a woman, with a disability & I like hiking and skiing.

#### **What I Look Like**



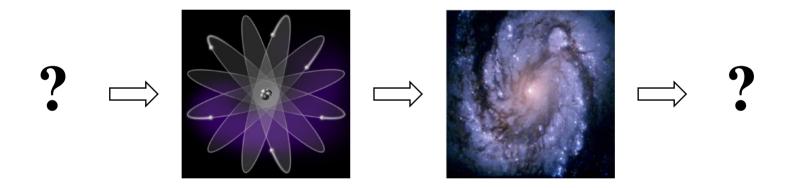






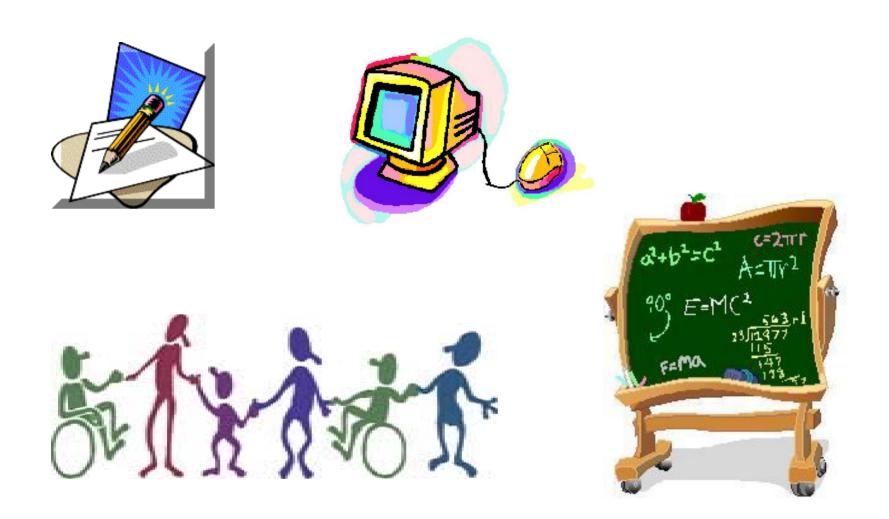
#### **Discerning Patterns**

- Physicists want to cover a lot of ground, i.e. find principles that always work – in heaps of different situations.
- We want to explain origin and structure of fundamental matter + forces, from sub-atomic to cosmological scales.

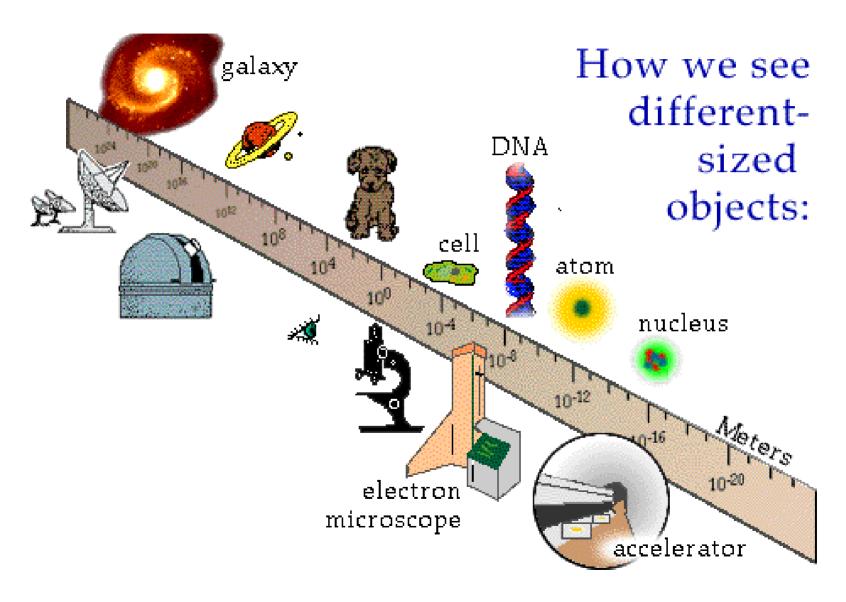


- Smallest distance imaginable: million-billion-billion-billion-billion-th of a centimetre.
- Biggest distance imaginable: ten billion billion billion cm.

#### **Tools of Theoretical Physics Research**



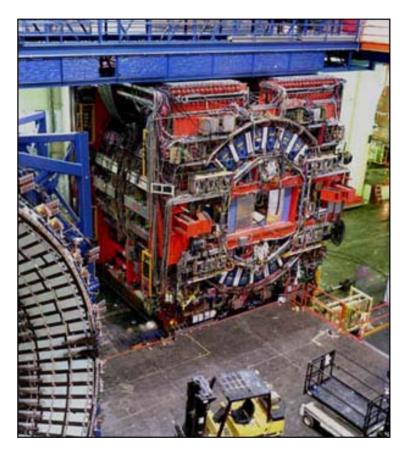
#### **Tools of Experimental Physics Research**



#### **Particle Accelerators**



ring kms across



detector several metres tall

#### **The Sky**



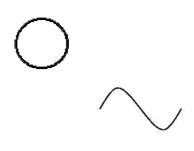
BOOM launch by giant weather balloon

### Q2:

## What is string theory, and why choose a string over some other thing?

#### **String Theory: Basic Idea**

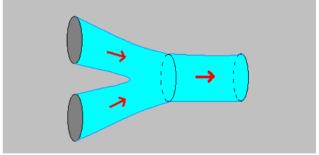
• All 'particles' — matter and force-carriers (e.g. electron, quark, photon) are really tiny vibrating *superstrings*, or "strings".



Forces described solely by splitting and joining of strings.
 Smooth process.



 $\left( \right)$ 



- If assume strings are basic stuff, gravity comes out automatically. (Particle theory can't do that!)
- String is simplest complication needed to solve puzzles.

#### **Similarities and Differences in Particle Zoo**

• Two kinds of fundamental matter seen, so far:

- Leptons:  $(e, v_e), (\mu, v_\mu), (\tau, v_\tau)$ 

- Quarks: (u, d), (c, s), (t, b)

• Four fundamental forces seen, so far:

Force	Gravi-	Electro-	Weak	Strong
name	tational	magnetic	nuclear	nuclear
Carrier particle?	graviton	photon	W+, W-, Z	gluon
Felt by leptons?	✓	✓ / X	✓	X
Felt by quarks?	✓	✓	✓	<b>✓</b>
Range?	infinite	infinite	sub-nuclear	nuclear
Strength now?	weakest	weak	weaker	strong

#### **Unification**

- Fundamental "constants" describing strengths of forces are not actually constant, but vary with energy:
  - Strong nuclear gets weaker at higher energy;
  - electromagnetic, weak nuclear, gravity all get stronger.
- Variation effect involves:
  - relativity: high-speed weirdness,
  - quantum behaviour: tiny-ness weirdness.
- Extrapolating up suggests unification at ultra-high energy, maybe up near 100,000 billion billion billion degrees.
- Extreme Physics!
  - Beginning of universe;
  - inside black holes.

#### (Relativity)

- Einstein is famous. Not many people know why!
- In early 1900s, he published amazing theories of relativity. Basically, relativity is high-speed weirdness.
- Speed of light is fundamental speed limit. Nothing faster!
- When something gets up to a good fraction of the speed of light, ordinary rules no longer apply:
  - velocities don't add simply;
  - pumping in more energy gives diminishing returns,
     and hit fundamental barrier at speed of light;
  - objects look shrunken in direction of motion;
  - moving clocks look to be running slow.

#### (Quantum Behaviour)

- Everyday objects have definite properties, e.g. size, speed. Mathematical idealization! Only valid if object is heavy and slow. In real life, *quanta*, not particles.
- Sometimes behave like pointy things, sometimes like wavy things. Tiny-ness weirdness.
- Every quantum has fundamental jitter. Jitter frequency controlled by energy of quantum. Can never turn off quantum jitter even at absolute zero temperature!
- Jitter causes tradeoffs: Heisenberg uncertainty principle. e.g. tradeoff in precision on weight *vs.* timing.
- Can have as many quanta as you like, but each costs huge energy price:  $Energy = (mass) \times (lightspeed)^2$ . Just 1 gram converts into explosive energy of ~21,468 tonnes of TNT!

#### **A Theoretical Emergency**





 Twin pillars of 20<sup>th</sup> century experimental physics: quantum and relativistic theory, fundamentally incompatible. Oops!!

- Need new theory that:-
  - predicts sensible physics in extreme regimes, like birth of universe and black holes (no "infinity" answers!);
  - is internally consistent (no mathematical anomalies!);
  - unifies, explains patterns/differences.
- *Unique* theory which may do all this is SUPERSTRING THEORY.



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#### **Evolution of Universe**

At beginning:





- incredibly hot tiny universe;
- no atoms, protons or neutrons: no binding possible;
- quarks and leptons interchangeable;
- all interactions same, and of same strength.
- Soon afterwards universe inflated very fast, particle creation. Leftover radiation: now stretched out, "CMB".

# Q3: Sci-fi *vs.* reality: how well do we know what we think we know?

#### Where Will the Greeks' Quest End?

• If we keep looking deeper and deeper, will there be endless layers of the onion?



- For particle accelerators, more \$ gives better resolution.
- For string acccelerators, it's different! Even theoretically, we already know: more money helps only up to a point.
  - At ultra-high energy, string resolution gets bad again!
  - Extra energy just pumps up size of string *probe*.
- Minimum sensible distance ~ "string scale".
- So there may be no need to look for anything deeper.

#### **Matter vs. Forces**

- How does a physicist tell particles apart?
  - By mass and [intrinsic] spin, which are *only* labels invariant under space-time symmetry.



- Two major types of particles:-
  - matter: spin ½ (fermions),
  - interaction-transmitter: spin 0,1,2 (bosons).
- Supersymmetry: theoretical boson-fermion pairing.
  - Logical extension of known symmetries of Nature.
  - Useful for helping explain unsolved puzzles!
- Supersymmetry broken now: no sparticles seen yet.

#### **Super-particles**

- Massive hunt underway for super-particles.
- Discoverers would get Nobel Prizes! ©
- Super-particles may be discovered in particle accelerator frontiers, and affect astrophysics & cosmology too.

Particle	Super-partner		
leptons, quarks	sleptons, squarks		
Higgs	Higgsino		
photon, Ws, Z, gluons	photino, Wino, Zino, gluino		
graviton	gravitino		

#### **Extra Dimensions of Space**

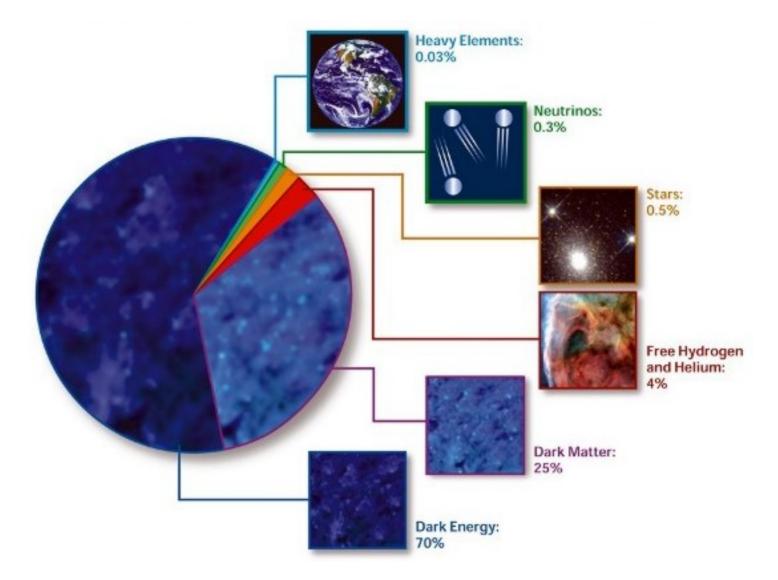
• Theories incorporating this idea go back over 80 years, but string theory is new in *requiring* more dimensions.



- Big ant can walk in only *one* direction the circular dimension is just curled up so small it goes unnoticed.
- Tiny ant would think twig surface is *two*-dimensional.
- State-of-the-art experiment says:
  - if we're allowed in, extra dimensions must be  $<10^{-17}$  cm
  - if only gravity is allowed in, they must be < 0.15mm

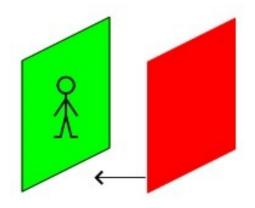
#### **Composition of Universe**

Survey stuff of universe through gravity effects. CMB, supernovae sense different effects.



#### **What Caused the Big Bang?**

- (Children are smart! When an adult says, "God made the universe.", the child asks, "Then who made God?!".)
- String theory gives new options for creating the initial tiny fireball that expanded to eventually create Earth+us.
- Imagine car crash
   (with eyes, ears shut) →
- Brane crash?



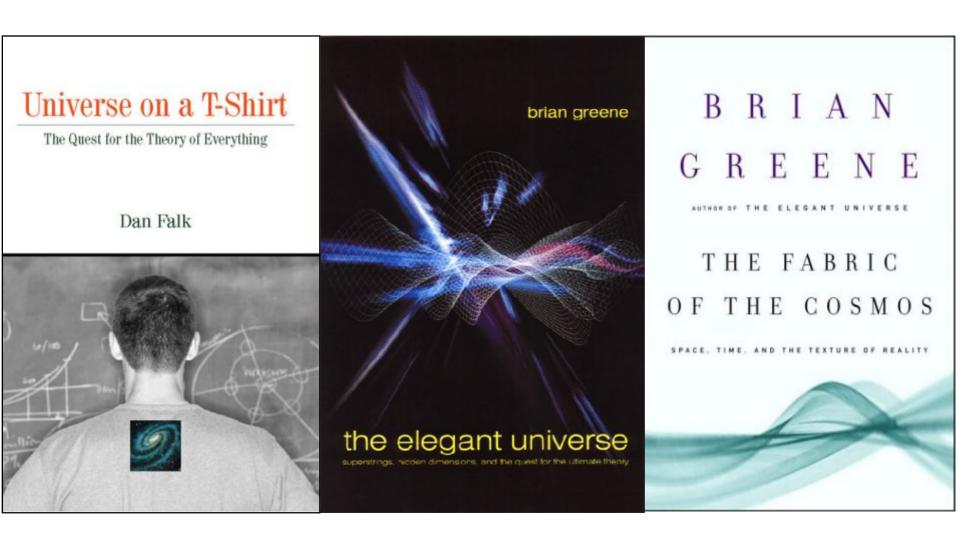


#### **Spacetime as Quantum and Dynamical**

- Spacetime was thought of as merely the playing field of particles and forces.
- But in string theory, we can smoothly
  - tear the fabric of space, change its topology;
  - change the number of dimensions of space.
- So spacetime as a fundamental idea is probably doomed!
- Big fat space-time must be emergent, dynamically how?
- Some of the remaining, intriguing questions:
  - Why does time run forwards?
  - Was there anything before the Big Bang?
  - Should quantum theory be applied to the whole universe?
  - Is our universe a lucky cosmological accident or unique?

### The End ...

#### **Where to Learn More**



#### **Where to Learn More**

