

Hidden photons in heterotic orbifolds

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UNAM

Bethe Forum

September 28, 2012

In collaboration with M. Goodsell & A. Ringwald: arXiv:1110.6901
and with H.P. Nilles, P. Vaudrevange, & A. Wingerter: arXiv:1110.5229

Heterotic Orbifolds

- Starting point: heterotic string E

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{M}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^6 \times T^{16} \\[10pt] \text{SO}(9,1)_{\text{Lorentz}} \times E_8 \times E_{8\text{gauge}} \end{array}$$

- Input

- Geometry: $T^6, D \rightarrow S$ (e.g. $D = \mathbb{Z}_N \rightarrow S = T^6 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_N$)
- Embedding: $\mathcal{O}_6 = \mathbb{R}^6/S \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{16}$

(shift vector V and Wilson lines W_α subject to modular invariance (CFT) conditions)

- Output

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{M}^4 \times \mathcal{O}_6 \times \mathcal{O}_{16} \\[10pt] \text{SO}(3,1)_{\text{Lorentz}} \bigotimes \mathcal{G}_{n,\text{"flavor"}}^{(R)} \times \mathcal{G}_{4D} \subset E_8 \times E_{8\text{gauge}} \\[10pt] + \text{ 4D matter (quarks, leptons, exotics, moduli)} \end{array}$$

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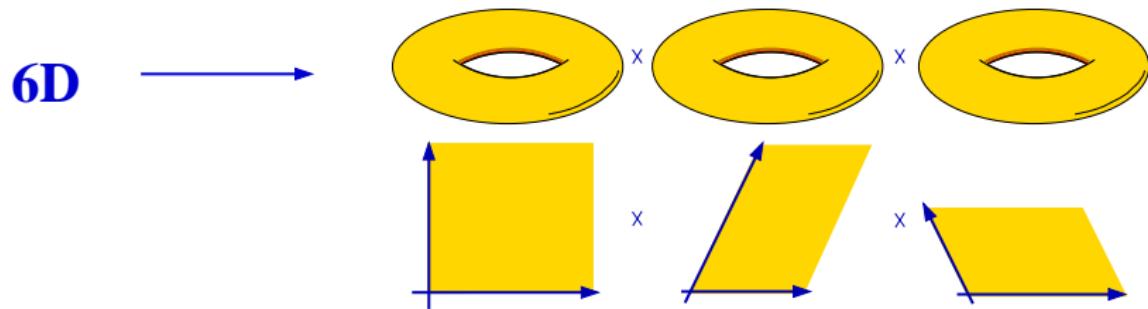
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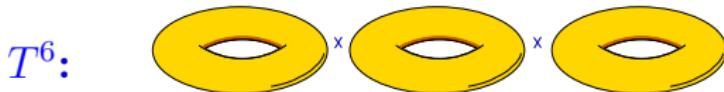
Heterotic Orbifolds

6D Orbifold



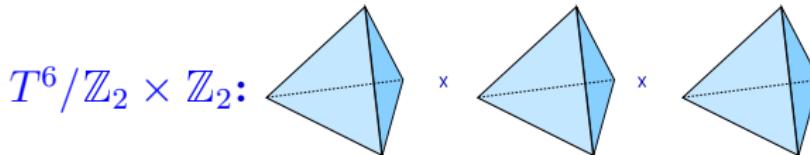
Heterotic Orbifolds

6D $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ orbifold

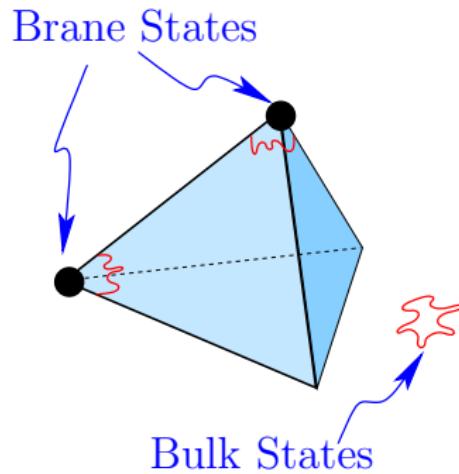


$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

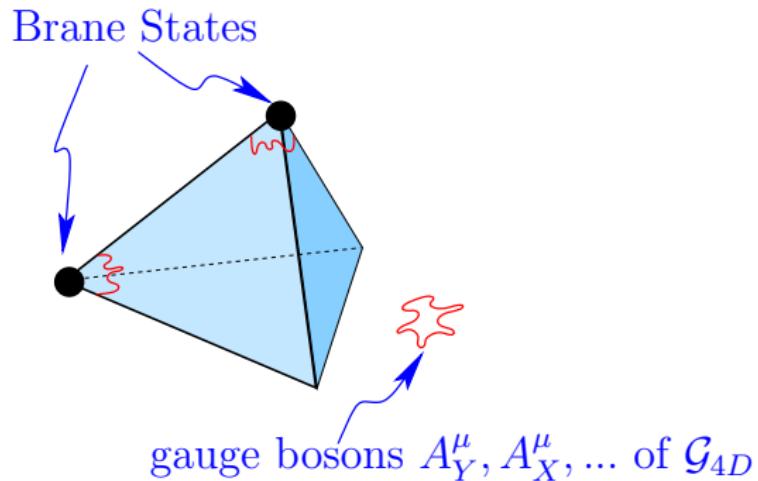
A blue downward-pointing arrow is positioned between the two rows of shapes, indicating a projection or quotient operation.



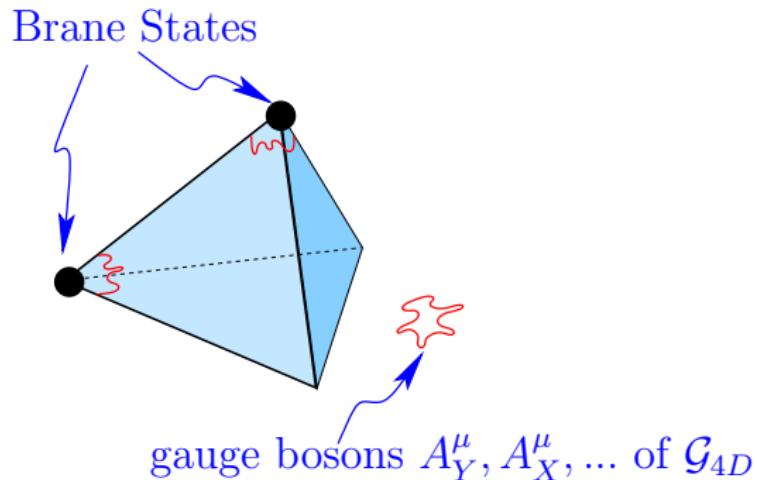
Heterotic Orbifolds: strings and states



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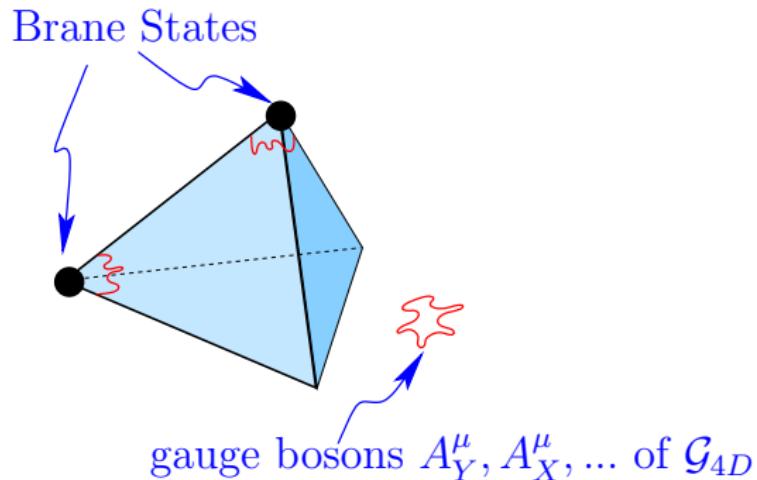
Heterotic Orbifolds: strings and states



(several) U(1) charge operators: $Q_a = t_a^I H_I$

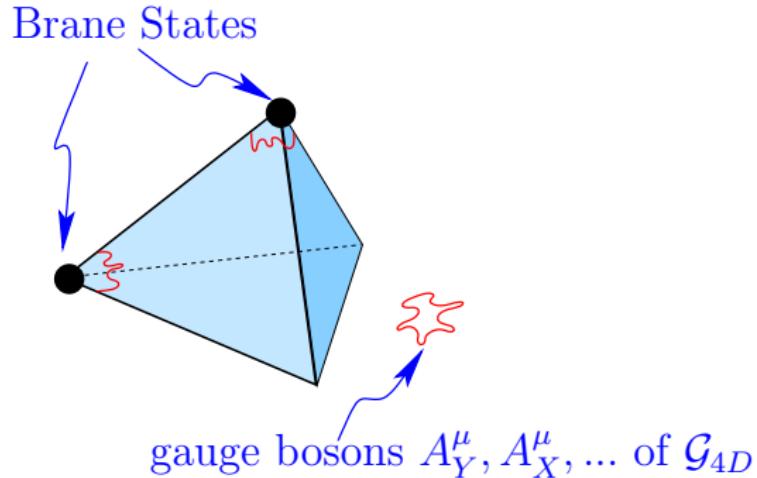
H_I : Cartan generators of $E_8 \times E_8$ t_a : U(1) “generators”

Heterotic Orbifolds: strings and states



$$E_8 \times E_8 \xrightarrow{V, W_\alpha} \mathcal{G}_{4D} \quad t_a \cdot V = t_a \cdot W_\alpha = 0 \pmod{1}$$

Heterotic Orbifolds: strings and states



Modular symmetries: $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})^{3+n} \xrightarrow{W_\alpha} \text{discrete } \mathcal{G}_{mod}$

Love, Todd (1996)

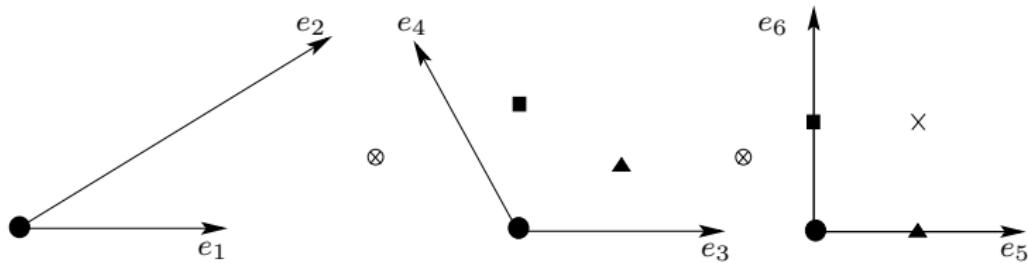
Hidden Photons in Heterotic Orbifolds

Our program:

- look for models with $\mathcal{G}_{4D} = \mathcal{G}_{SM} \times \mathcal{G}'$
- 3 SM families + Higgses
- vectorlike exotics
- identify promising vacua where
 - exotics get large masses, and
 - $\mathcal{G}' \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{hidden}$
- does any $U(1)_{hidden} \subset \mathcal{G}_{hidden}$ survive?
- study phenomenology of hidden sector: **kinetic mixing**
- (**assume** moduli stabilization and decoupling of exotics @ M_d)

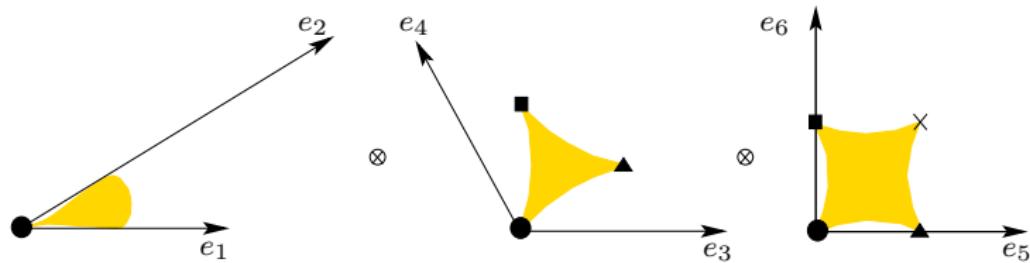
Heterotic Orbifolds: \mathbb{Z}_6 -II Geometry

- Lattice $G_2 \times SU(3) \times SO(4)$; \mathbb{Z}_6 -II: $\left(e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{6}}, e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{3}}, -1\right)$



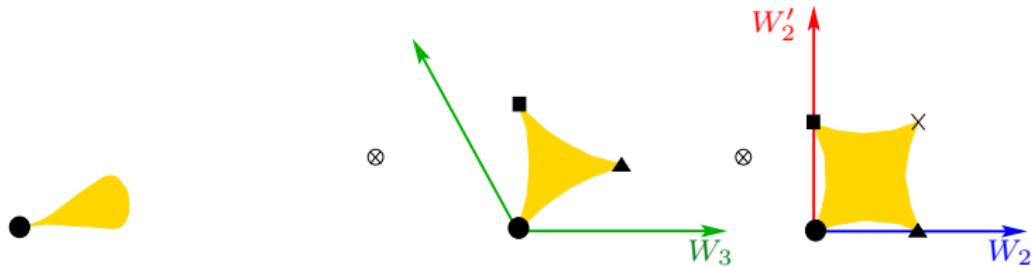
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3 possible Wilson lines (WL): W_3 order 3, W_2 & W'_2 order 2

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Orbifolder
version: 1.2 (Feb 29, 2012)
platform: Linux
dependencies: Boost, GSL
license: GNU GPL
by: Hans Peter Nilles,
Saúl Ramos-Sánchez,
Patrick K.S. Vaudrevange &
Akin Wingerter

javascript://

build/build/2.0.3.2.0.3.28.6/ /lib/caption.c:1123: ignoring no arg optional arg file

267 MSSM candidates:

- supergravity multiplet
 - $\mathcal{G}_{4D} = \mathcal{G}_{SM} \times \mathcal{G}_{hid}$
 - 3 SM families + Higgses
 - vectorlike exotics
 - Y correctly normalized
 - heavy top
 - TeV gravitino mass
 - seesaw
 - R -parity, flavor symmetries
 - vacua with(out) $U(1)_X$
- 
- demanded
- for free !! 😊

Lebedev, Nilles, Raby, SR-S, Ratz, Vaudrevange, Wingerter (2006-2008)

Hidden Photons in heterotic orbifolds

Kinetic mixing

In SUSY theories

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{canonical}} \supset \int d^2\theta \left\{ \frac{1}{4}W_a W_a + \frac{1}{4}W_b W_b - \frac{1}{2}\chi_{ab} W_a W_b \right\}$$

with

$$\frac{\chi_{ab}}{g_a g_b} = \frac{b_{ab}}{16\pi^2} \log \frac{M_S^2}{\mu^2} + \Delta_{ab}$$

$$\text{hidden U(1)} \rightarrow b_{ab} = 0$$

1-loop threshold corrections \Rightarrow computable in heterotic orbifolds

Dixon, Kaplunovsky, Louis (1990)

Kinetic mixing

In heterotic orbifolds:

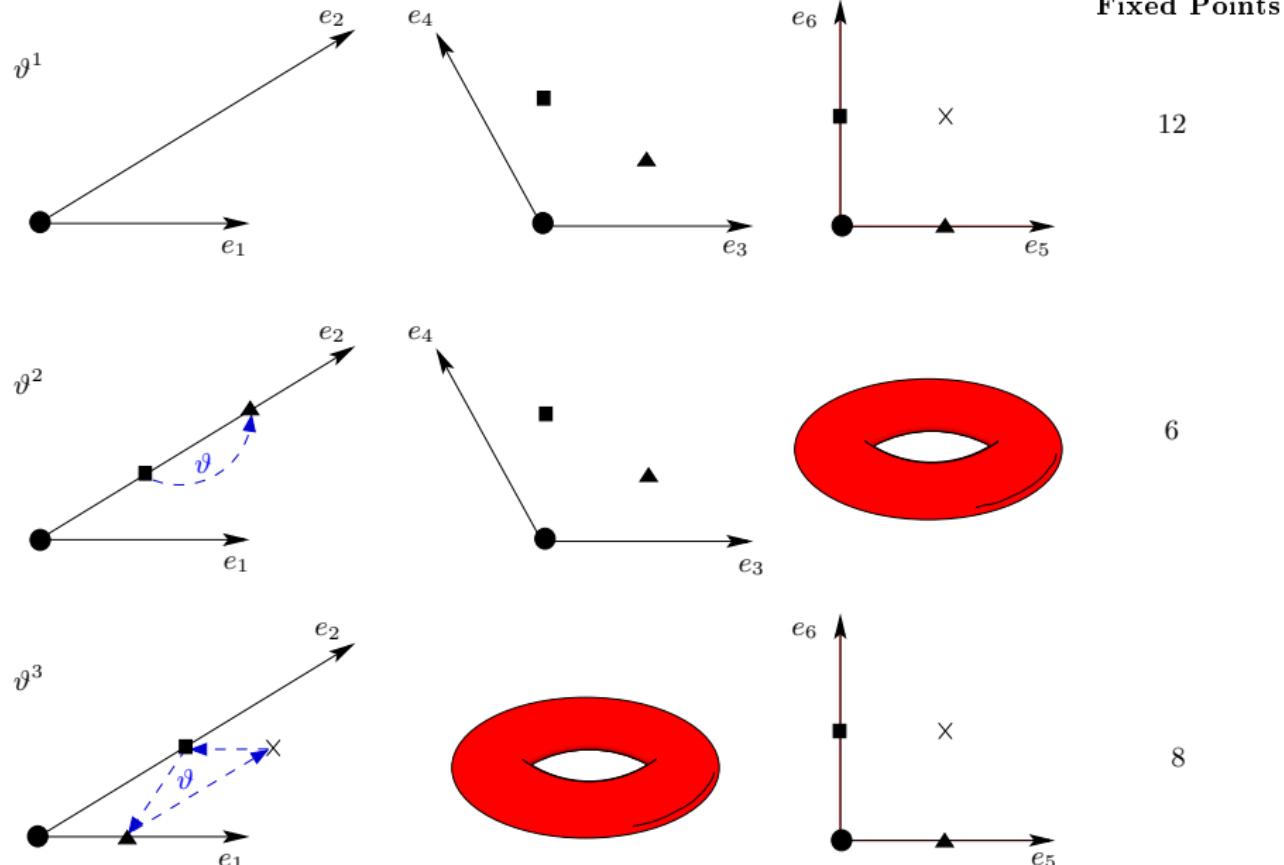
Goodsell, SR-S, Ringwald (2011)

$$\Delta_{ab} = \sum_i \frac{b_{ab}^i |G^i|}{16\pi^2 |G|} \left[\log \left(|\eta(p_i T_i)|^4 \text{Im}(T_i) \right) + \log \left(|\eta(q_i U_i)|^4 \text{Im}(U_i) \right) \right]$$

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ beta-function coefficient

$$b_{ab}^i = \frac{1}{2} \left(-2 \text{tr}_{V,\mathcal{N}=2}^i(Q_a Q_b) + \text{tr}_{H,\mathcal{N}=2}^i(Q_a Q_b) \right)$$

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ theories in \mathbb{Z}_6 -II orbifolds



Kinetic mixing

In heterotic orbifolds:

Goodsell, SR-S, Ringwald (2011)

$$\Delta_{ab} = \sum_i \frac{b_{ab}^i |G^i|}{16\pi^2 |G|} \left[\log \left(|\eta(p_i T_i)|^4 \text{Im}(T_i) \right) + \log \left(|\eta(q_i U_i)|^4 \text{Im}(U_i) \right) \right]$$

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ beta-function coefficient

if the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ $U(1)$ generators are

$$t_a = \sum_{i=1}^r m_a^{b',i} \hat{\alpha}_i^{b'} + \sum_{b'=r+1}^{16} n_a^{b'} t_{b'} , \quad m_a^{b',i}, n_a^{b'} \in \mathbb{R}$$

and $\left(b_{U(1)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} \right)_{a'b'} = \frac{1}{2} (-2 \text{tr}_{V,\mathcal{N}=2}(Q_{a'} Q_{b'}) + \text{tr}_{H,\mathcal{N}=2}(Q_{a'} Q_{b'}))$

$$\Rightarrow b_{ab}^i = \left(m_a^{b'} C^{b'} m_b^{b'} \right) b_{b'}^{\mathcal{N}=2} + 2 \left(n_a b_{U(1)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} n_b \right)$$

Kinetic mixing

In heterotic orbifolds:

Goodsell, SR-S, Ringwald (2011)

$$\Delta_{ab} = \sum_i \frac{b_{ab}^i |G^i|}{16\pi^2 |G|} \left[\log \left(|\eta(p_i T_i)|^4 \text{Im}(T_i) \right) + \log \left(|\eta(q_i U_i)|^4 \text{Im}(U_i) \right) \right]$$

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ beta-function coefficient

$$b_{ab}^i = \frac{1}{2} \left(-2 \text{tr}_{V,\mathcal{N}=2}^i(Q_a Q_b) + \text{tr}_{H,\mathcal{N}=2}^i(Q_a Q_b) \right)$$

$|G|$: order of the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ twist

$|G^i|$: order of the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ twist in the i -th plane

p_i, q_i : coefs. of the modular-transformations in the i -th plane

Kinetic mixing in the Minilandscape

In \mathbb{Z}_6 -II heterotic orbifolds:

Goodsell, SR-S, Ringwald (2011)

Most of the U(1)s acquire masses close to M_S

4% of the models have $b_{ab} = 0$ and

$$10^{-4} \lesssim \Delta_{YX} \lesssim 10^{-2}$$

assuming moduli T_2, T_3, U_3 stabilized ~ 1

Contrary to previous results

Dienes, Kolda, March-Russell (1997)

An explicit MSSM candidate: matter spectrum

\mathbb{Z}_6 -II Gauge embedding

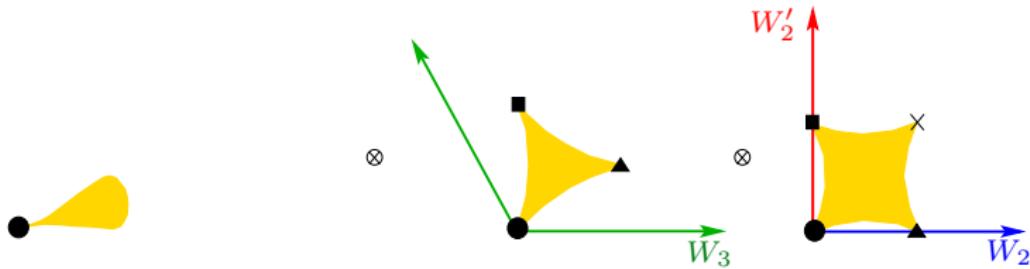
$$V = \frac{1}{6}(-2, -3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\mathcal{W}_2 = \frac{1}{4}(0, 2, 6, -10, -2, 0, 0, 0)(5, -1, -5, -5, -5, -5, -5, 5)$$

$$\mathcal{W}_3 = \frac{1}{6}(-1, 3, 7, -5, 1, 1, 1, 1)(5, 1, -5, -5, -5, -3, -3, 3)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{4D} = \text{SU}(3)_C \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{U}(1)_Y \times [\text{SU}(8) \times \text{U}(1)_X \times \text{U}(1)_{\text{anom}} \times \text{U}(1)^3]$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{mod} = SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \times \Gamma_1(3)_{T_2} \times \Gamma_1(2)_{T_3} \times \Gamma^1(2)_{U_3}$$



An explicit MSSM candidate: matter spectrum

3 (net) generations					
3 + 1	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{1/6,0}$	q_i	1	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/6,0}$	\bar{q}_i
3 + 2	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-2/3,0}$	\bar{u}_i	2	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{2/3,0}$	u_i
3 + 2	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{1,0}$	\bar{e}_i	2	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-1,0}$	e_i
3 + 7	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{1/3,0}$	\bar{d}_i	7	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/3,0}$	d_i
3	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/2,0}$	ℓ_i			
Higgses					
1 + 9	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/2,0}$	h_d	1 + 9	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{1/2,0}$	h_u
SM Singlets					
45	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{0,0}$	n_i	8	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{0,*}$	ξ_i^\pm
7	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{8})_{0,*}$	h_i	7	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \bar{\mathbf{8}})_{0,*}$	\bar{h}_i
Exotics					
8	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{1/6,*}$	w_i	8	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/6,*}$	\bar{w}_i
8	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{1/2, \pm\sqrt{2}/3}$	$s_i^{\pm\pm}$	8	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/2, \pm\sqrt{2}/3}$	$s_i^{-\pm}$
4	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{0, \sqrt{2}/3}$	m_i^+	4	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{0, -\sqrt{2}/3}$	m_i^-

Goodsell, SR-S, Ringwald (2011)

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3 + 2	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{1,0}$	\bar{e}_i	2 $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-1,0}$
3 + 7	$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{1/3,0}$	\bar{d}_i	7 $(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/3,0}$
3	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/2,0}$	ℓ_i	
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Exotics			
8	$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{1/6,*}$	w_i	8 $(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/6,*}$
8	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{1/2, \pm\sqrt{2}/3}$	s_i^{\pm}	8 $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{-1/2, \pm\sqrt{2}/3}$
4	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{\text{SU}(8)}$	SU(8) strong int. $\Lambda \sim 10^{11} \text{ GeV}$	$\sqrt{2}/3$
			m_i^-

Goodsell, SR-S, Ringwald (2011)

An explicit MSSM candidate: matter spectrum

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Higgses			
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4	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{0, \sqrt{2}/3}$	m_i^+	8 $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}; \mathbf{1})_{0, -\sqrt{2}/3}$ m_i^-
		X, \bar{X}	

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45	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{0,0}$	n_i	8 $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{0,*}$
7	$(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{8})_{0,*}$	h_i	7 $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}; \bar{\mathbf{8}})_{0,*}$
8	$(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{1})_{0,0}$		
8	$(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}; \mathbf{8})_{0,*}$		
4	$(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}; \bar{\mathbf{8}})_{0,*}$		
$\langle n \rangle \sim \mathcal{O}(M_{\text{Pl}}) + \text{string couplings}$ \downarrow $\mathcal{G}_{4D} \rightarrow \text{SU}(3)_c \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{U}(1)_Y \times [\text{SU}(8) \times \text{U}(1)_X]$			
			\bar{w}_i
			$s_i^{-\pm}$
			m_i^-
$M X \bar{X} \equiv \langle n \rangle^s X \bar{X}$			

Cvetic, Dib, Seiberg, SR-S, Ringwald (2011)

An explicit MSSM candidate: matter spectrum

Edsell, SR-S, Ringwald (2011)

Kinetic mixing in a realistic model

$\mathbb{Z}_2 \mathcal{N} = 2$ theory: $SU(4) \times SU(3) \times U(1)^3 \times [SU(8) \times U(1)]$
U(1) generators:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{13'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}(-1, 5, -1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), \\ t_{14'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}}(-1, 0, 4, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), \\ t_{15'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), \\ t_{16'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{32}}(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)(1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 3, 3, -3). \end{aligned}$$

Matter spectrum:

#	Irrep	U(1) charges	#	Irrep	U(1) charges
2	(1, 3, 1)	$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$	8	(1, 3, 1)	$(\sqrt{\frac{2}{15}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$
2	(6, 1, 1)	$(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$	8	(1, 1, 8)	$(0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}})$
8	(4, 1, 1)	$(\sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{20}}, 0, 0)$			

Kinetic mixing in a realistic model

β function coefficients

$$b_{\text{SU}(4)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = b_{\text{SU}(3)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = 4, \quad b_{\text{SU}(8)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = -8$$

$$b_{\text{U}(1)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{83}{10} & \frac{12}{5}\sqrt{6} & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} & 0 \\ \frac{12}{5}\sqrt{6} & \frac{66}{5} & 6\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} & 6\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & \frac{53}{2} & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Overlap of the hypercharge and $\text{U}(1)_X$

$$n_Y = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right), \quad m_Y^{\text{SU}(4)} = \left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{4} \right),$$

$$m_Y^{\text{SU}(3)} = \left(-\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3} \right), \quad m_Y^{\text{SU}(8)} = 0$$

$$n_X = (0, 0, 0, 1), \quad m_X^{b'} = 0 \text{ for all } b'$$

$$\implies b_{YX}^2 = 8\sqrt{2}$$

Kinetic mixing in a realistic model

$\mathbb{Z}_3 \mathcal{N} = 2$ theory: $SU(4) \times SU(2)_a \times SU(2)_b \times U(1)^3 \times [SU(8) \times U(1)]$

U(1) generators

$$\begin{aligned} t_{13'} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{11}}(11, -5, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), \\ t_{14'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{66}}(0, 6, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), \\ t_{15'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{32}}(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)(1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 3, 3, -3). \\ t_{16'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(0, 0, -1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0), \end{aligned}$$

Matter spectrum:

#	Irrep	U(1) charges	#	Irrep	U(1) charges
1	(6, 1, 1, 1)	($\frac{-3}{\sqrt{11}}$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{66}}$, 0, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$)	3	(1, 1, 1, $\bar{8}$)	(0, 0, $-\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$)
1	(1, 2, 2, 1)	($\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{8}{33}}$, 0, $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$)	3	(1, 1, 1, $\bar{8}$)	($\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}$, $-\sqrt{\frac{3}{22}}$, $-\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}$, $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$)
3	(6, 1, 1, 1)	($\frac{1}{3\sqrt{11}}$, $-\frac{7}{3\sqrt{66}}$, 0, $\frac{5}{3\sqrt{6}}$)	6	(1, 1, 1, 1)	($-\frac{8}{3\sqrt{11}}$, $-\frac{5}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{33}}$, 0, $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$)
3	(4, 2, 1, 1)	($-\frac{7}{6\sqrt{11}}$, $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{33}}$, 0, $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$)	3	(1, 1, 1, 1)	($-\frac{8}{3\sqrt{11}}$, $\frac{23}{3\sqrt{66}}$, 0, $-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$)
3	(4, 1, 2, 1)	($-\frac{13}{6\sqrt{11}}$, $-\frac{13}{3\sqrt{66}}$, 0, $-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$)	3	(1, 1, 1, 1)	($-\frac{2}{3\sqrt{11}}$, $-\frac{19}{3\sqrt{66}}$, 0, $-\frac{7}{3\sqrt{6}}$)
3	(1, 2, 2, 1)	($-\frac{5}{3\sqrt{11}}$, $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{33}}$, 0, $-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$)	3	(1, 1, 1, 1)	($-\frac{4}{3\sqrt{11}}$, $-\frac{5}{3\sqrt{66}}$, $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, $-\frac{5}{3\sqrt{6}}$)
3	(1, 1, 1, 8)	($\frac{2}{3\sqrt{11}}$, $-\frac{7}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{33}}$, $\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}$, $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$)	3	(1, 1, 1, 8)	($-\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{3}{22}}$, $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$, $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$)
3	(1, 1, 1, 8)	($\frac{2}{3\sqrt{11}}$, $\frac{19}{3\sqrt{66}}$, $\frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}$, $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$)			

Kinetic mixing in a realistic model

β function coefficients

$$b_{\text{SU}(4)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = 12, \quad b_{\text{SU}(2)_a}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = b_{\text{SU}(2)_b}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = 16, \quad b_{\text{SU}(8)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = -4$$

$$b_{\text{U}(1)}^{\mathcal{N}=2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{490}{33} & -\frac{131}{33}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}} & \frac{13}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{33}} \\ -\frac{131}{33}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{2171}{99} & \frac{28}{3\sqrt{33}} & -\frac{25}{9\sqrt{11}} \\ -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}} & \frac{28}{3\sqrt{33}} & \frac{10}{3} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{13}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{33}} & -\frac{25}{9\sqrt{11}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} & \frac{227}{9} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Overlap of the hypercharge and $\text{U}(1)_X$

$$m_Y^{\text{SU}(4)} = (\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}), \quad m_Y^{\text{SU}(2)_b} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$n_Y = 0, \quad m_Y^{b'} = 0 \text{ for other } b',$$

$$n_X = (0, 0, 1, 0), \quad m_X^{b'} = 0 \text{ for all } b'$$

$$\implies b_{YX}^3 = 0$$

Kinetic mixing in a realistic model

In our model $b_{YX} = 0$ and

$$\frac{\chi_{XY}}{g_X g_Y} = \Delta_{YX} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \log \left(|\eta(3T_2)|^4 \text{Im}(T_2) \right) \sim 10^{-2} \neq 0$$

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useful for phenomenology ??

Phenomenology of Hidden Photons

TOY Dark force scenario

If $\langle n_i \rangle \sim \mathcal{O}(0.1)$, then

$$W_{pert} = \frac{10^{-5}}{M_S} (\xi^+ \xi^-)(h\bar{h}) + 10^{-8} M_S (h\bar{h})$$

Via $SU(8)$ strong interactions, SUSY breaking with $m_{3/2} \sim 10$ GeV and $M_S = z\Lambda$

$$W_{np} = 7 \left(\frac{\Lambda^{23}}{\langle h\bar{h} \rangle} \right)^{1/7}$$

Since $\langle h\bar{h} \rangle = \Lambda^2 (10^{-8} z)^{-7/8}$, dark matter mass

$$W \supset 10^2 M_S z^{-23/8} \xi^+ \xi^-$$

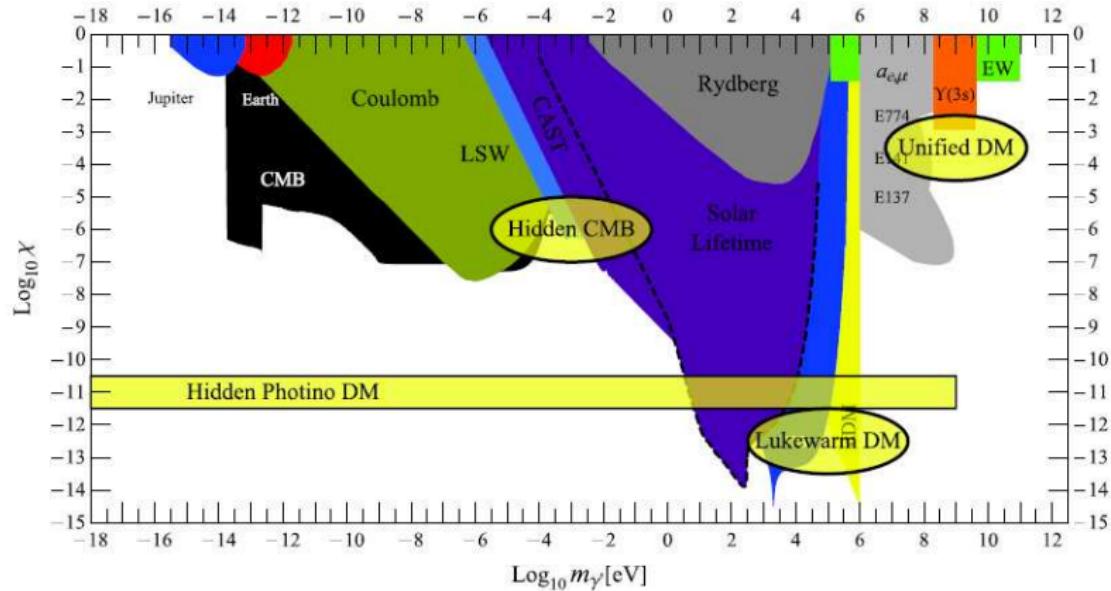
yielding $m_\xi \sim 10$ GeV for $z \sim 10^7$ ☺

Further, $m_{\gamma'} \sim 10m_\xi \sim 100$ GeV ☺

Morrissey, Poland, Zurek (2009)

To be seen at LHC?

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}B^{\mu\nu}B_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\cancel{\chi}F^{\mu\nu}B_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_{\gamma'}^2B^\mu B_\mu$$



Goodsell, Jaeckel, Redondo, Ringwald (2009)

To take home...

- In semi-realistic heterotic orbifolds, vacua with $U(1)_{hidden}$
- Found a method to compute kinetic mixing in heterotic orbifolds ✓
- Mixing between $U(1)_{hidden}$ and Y possible:

$$10^{-4} \lesssim \Delta_{XY} \lesssim 10^{-2} \quad \checkmark$$

- Possible to obtain promising dark matter candidates – observable? ✓