

Operator analysis of magnetized T^2/Z_N orbifolds

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Collaborating with

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Mysteries of the Standard Model

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2

□ Chiral fermion

What is the origin of the chiral fermion ... ?

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Who ordered the same packages in this world ... ?

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Why so different the masses of the fermions are ... ?

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Why so different the masses of the fermions are ... ?

□ Flavor structure

What determine the flavor structure ... ?

⋮

Purpose

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We want to solve mysteries of the SM

- **Chiral fermion**
- **Generations**
- **Mass hierarchy**
- **Flavor structure**

in the context of higher dimensional field theories.

Magnetic flux with Orbifold

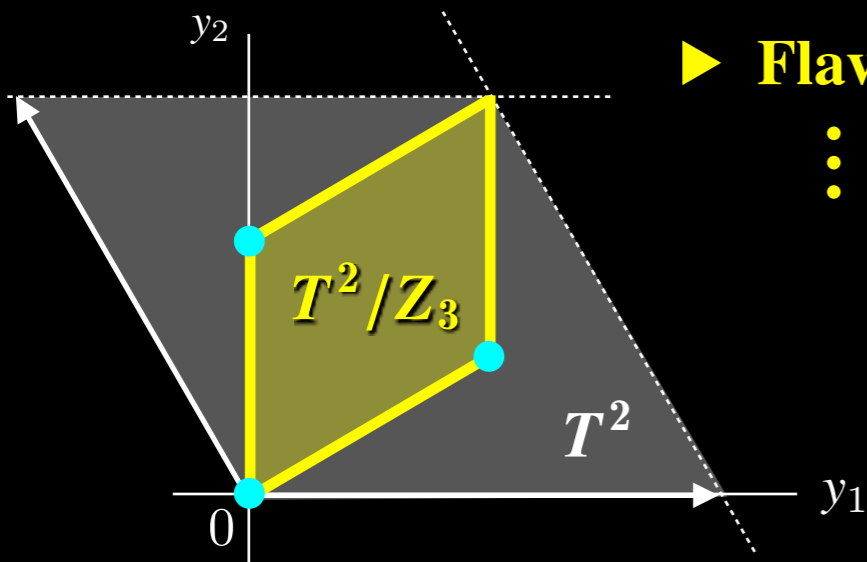
Magnetic flux with Orbifold

□ Orbifold

(e.g) T^2/Z_3

- ▶ Chiral fermion
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⋮



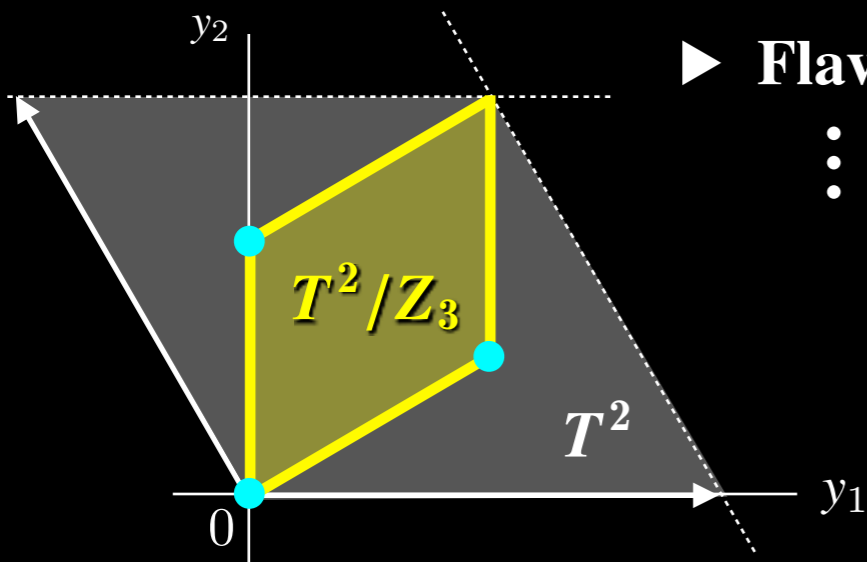
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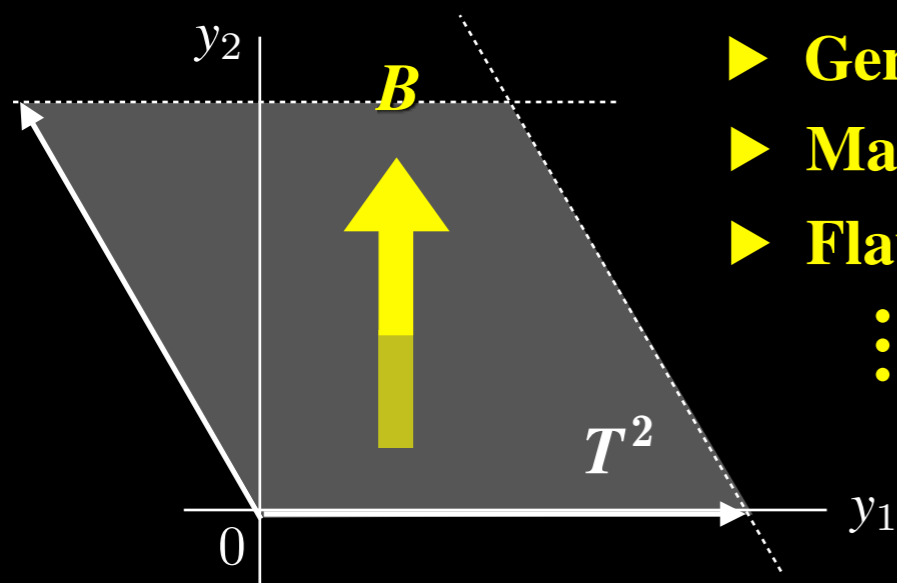
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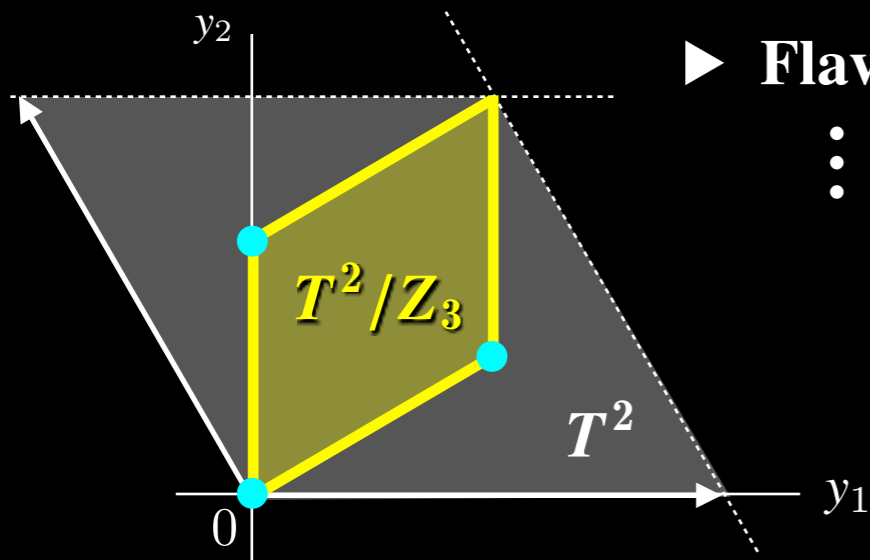
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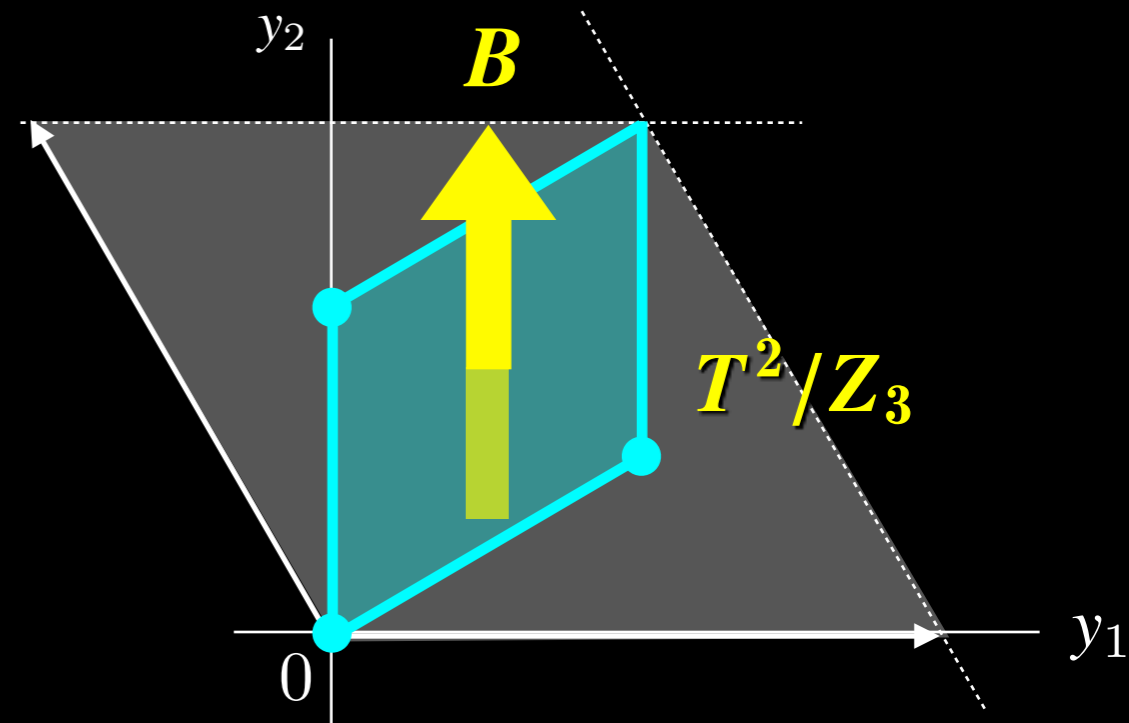


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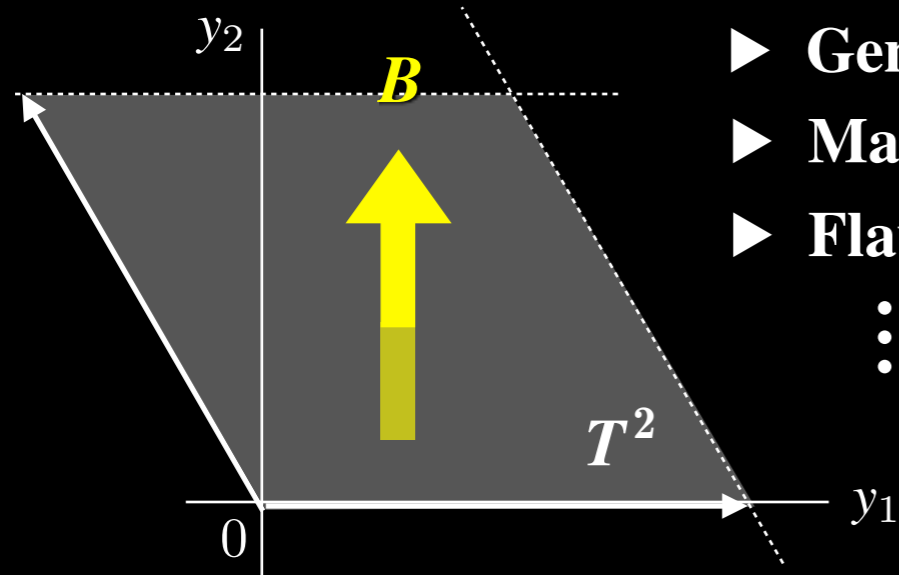
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□ Magnetized orbifold

(e.g) T^2/Z_3



□ Magnetic flux



- ▶ Chiral fermion
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⋮

**T-H.Abe, YF, T.Kobayashi,
T.Miura, K.Nishiwaki, M.Sakamoto,
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Features

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- The number of generations is controlled by the magnetic flux M and the eigenvalue of orbifolds η .

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Complex coordinate

Zero-mode solution on T^2 with a magnetic flux

Eigenstate of T^2/Z_N

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index for degenerated sol. : $j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, |M| - 1\}$

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Z_N eigenvalue

$$\eta \in \{1, \omega, \omega^2, \dots, \omega^{N-1}\}$$

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$\eta \backslash M$	2	4	6	8	...
1	1	1	3	3	...
ω	0	2	2	2	...
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$$\psi(z)_{T^2} \supset \vartheta \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right] (Mz, M\tau) = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{i\pi(a+l)^2 M\tau} e^{2\pi i(a+l)(Mz+b)}$$

Our result

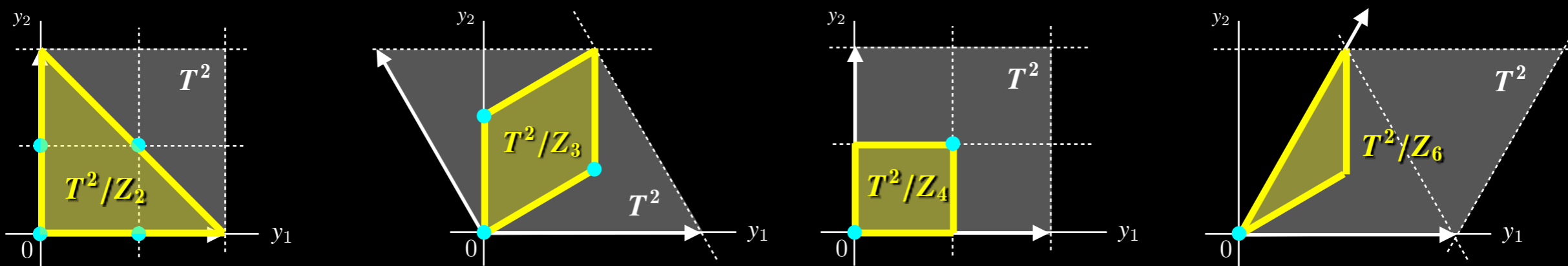


Our result

Exact analytic results for

- The number of generations
 - Expand coefficient
- etc.

from 2d Quantum Mechanics analysis.

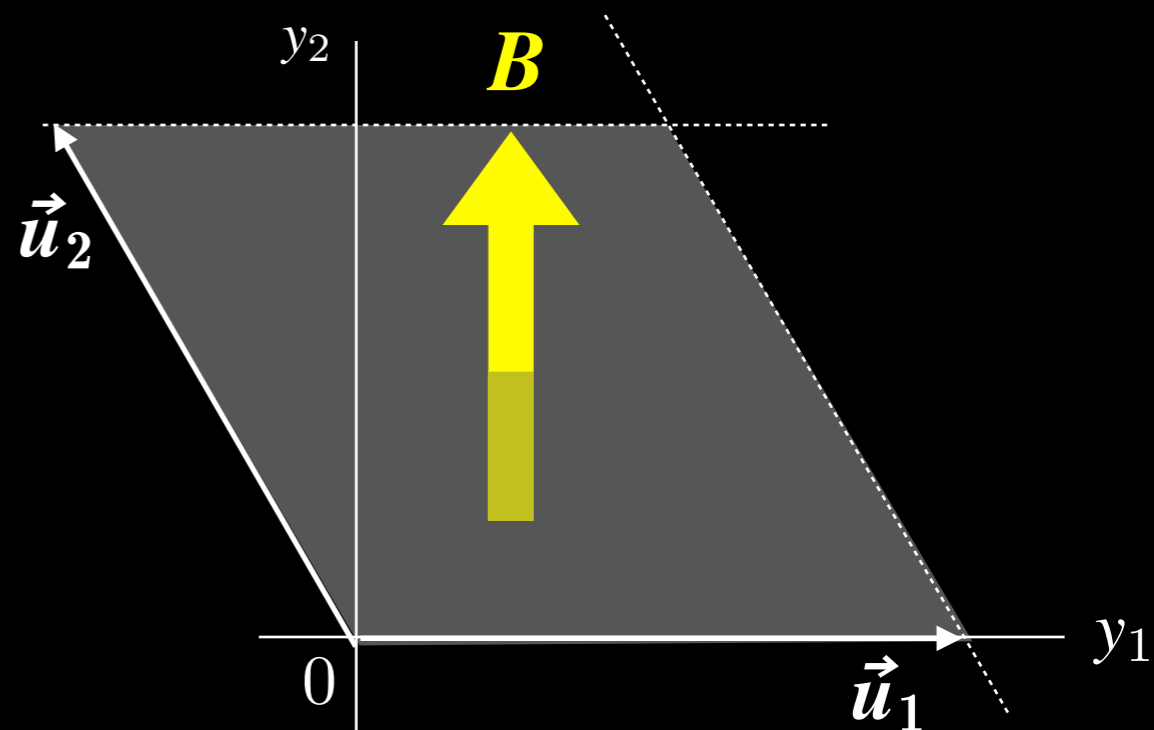


2d QM on magnetized orbifold

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ Wave-function form ($a_w = 0$ basis)

└── Wilson line phase

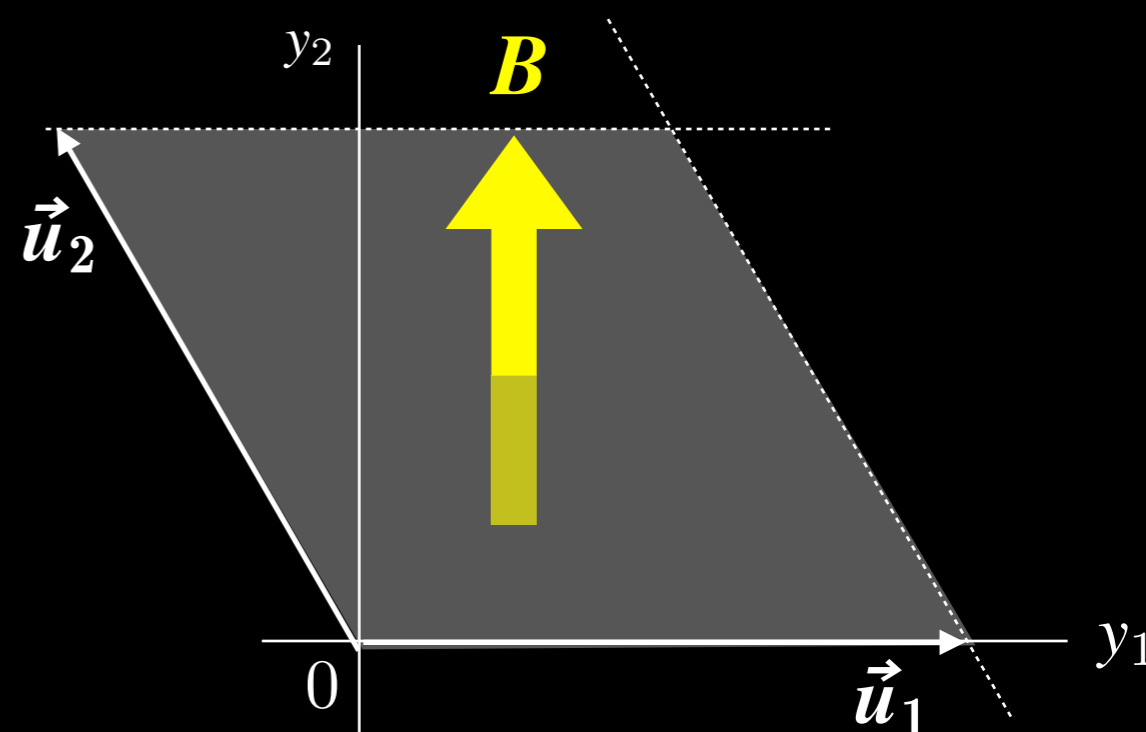


2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ Wave-function form ($a_w = 0$ basis)

▶ **Hamiltonian** $H = (-i\vec{\nabla} - q\vec{A}(\mathbf{y}))^2$

▶ **Vector potential** $\vec{A}(\mathbf{y}) = -\frac{1}{2}\Omega\vec{y}$



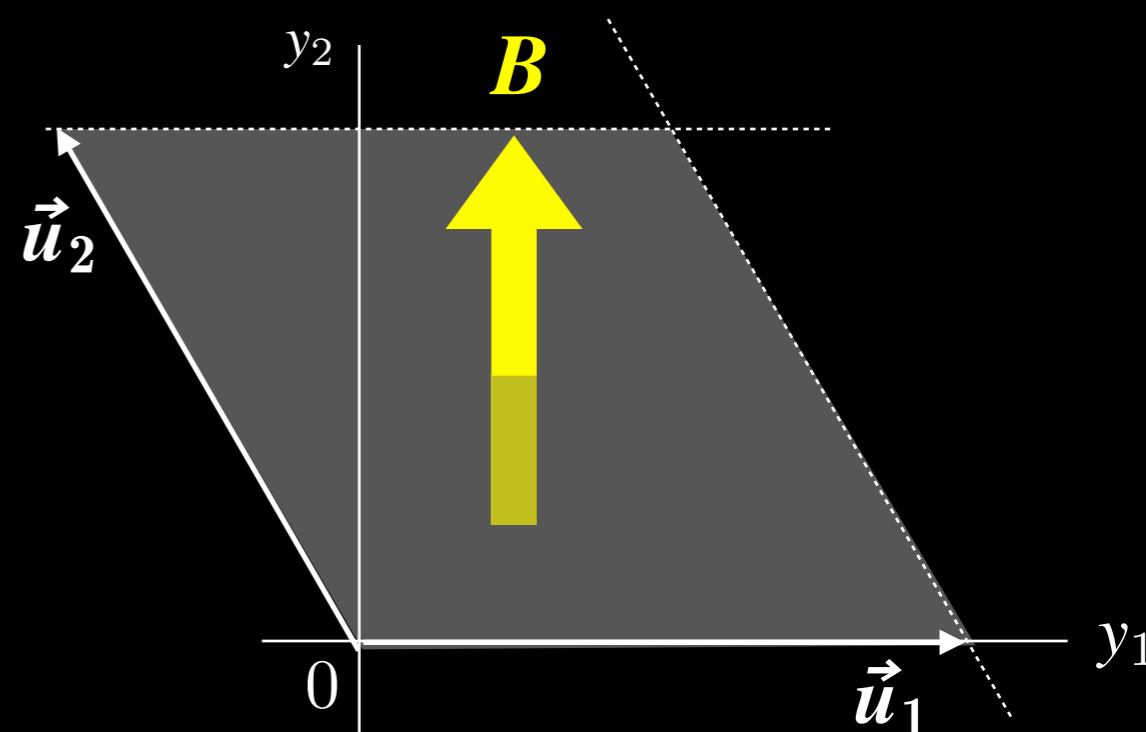
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▶ Pseudo-periodic $\psi(\vec{y} + \vec{u}_a) = e^{-i\frac{q}{2}\vec{y}^T\Omega\vec{u}_a + 2\pi i\alpha_a}\psi(\vec{y})$
($a = 1, 2$)



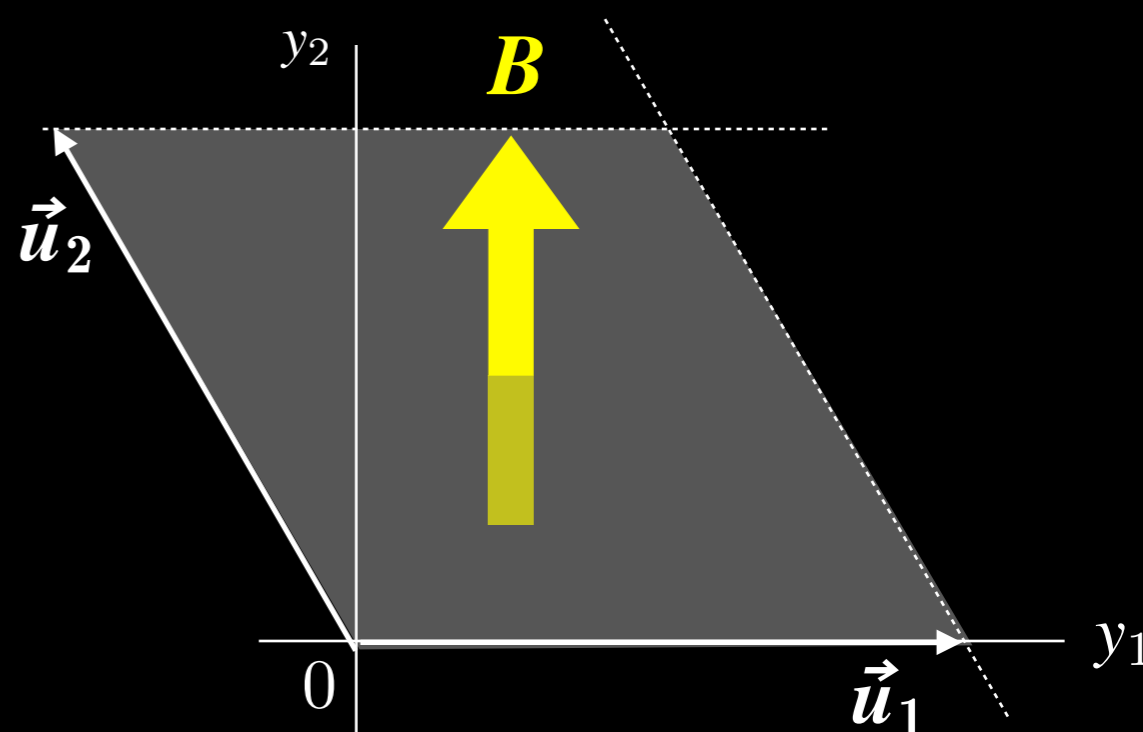
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($a = 1, 2$) Basis of the torus



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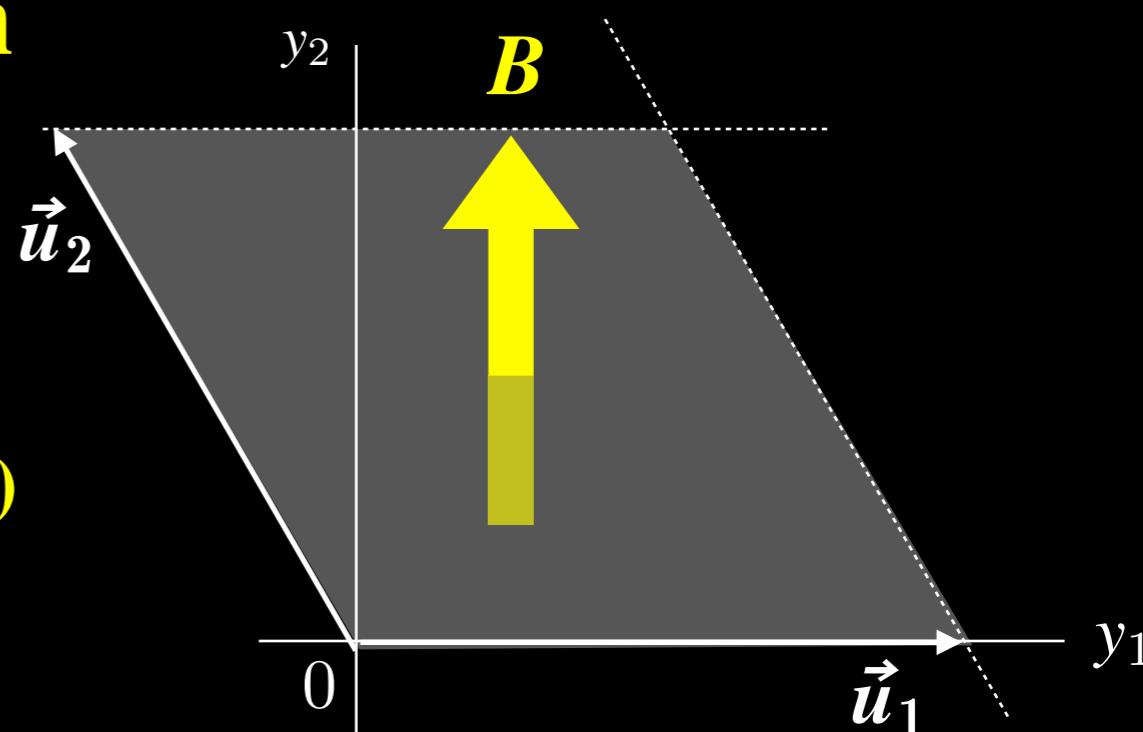
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▶ **Magnetic flux quantization**

$$\frac{q(\vec{u}_1^T B \vec{u}_2)}{2\pi} = M \in \mathbb{Z}$$

where $B = \frac{1}{2}(\Omega - \Omega^T)$



2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ **Operator formalism** ($a_w = 0$ basis)

$$\psi(\mathbf{y}) = \langle \mathbf{y} | \psi \rangle, \quad \vec{p} \equiv -i\vec{\nabla}, \quad [\hat{y}_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\delta_{i,j}$$

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Canonical transformation

$$\{\hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \hat{p}_1, \hat{p}_2\} \mapsto \{\hat{Y}, \hat{P}, \hat{\tilde{Y}}, \hat{\tilde{P}}\} \quad ([\hat{Y}, \hat{P}] = i, \\ [\hat{\tilde{Y}}, \hat{\tilde{P}}] = i)$$

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▶ **Hamiltonian** (same as the harmonic oscillator)

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2}\hat{P}^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}\hat{Y}$$

▶ **Constraint condition (BC's)**

$$e^{i\hat{P}} |\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$$

$$e^{2\pi i M \hat{\tilde{Y}}} |\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$$

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**Simultaneously
diagonalizable.**

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ Eigenstates on T^2

$$\left| n, \frac{j}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2}$$

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ Eigenstates on T^2

Index for the degeneracy
(Eigenvalue of the operator \hat{Y})

$$\left| n, \frac{j}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2} \quad j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, |M| - 1\}$$

KK-index (from Hamiltonian)

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

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□ Orbifold

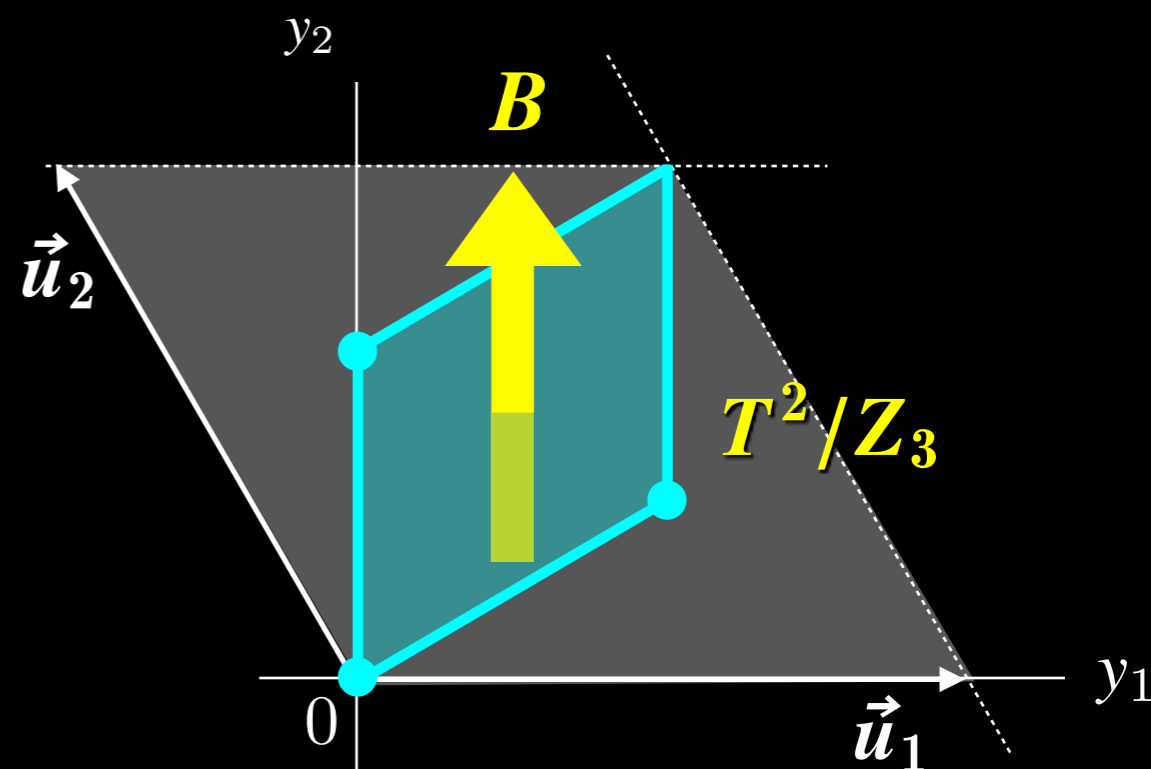
$$U \hat{y} U^\dagger = R_\omega \hat{y}$$

$$U \hat{p} U^\dagger = R_\omega \hat{p}$$

where

$$R_\omega = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \omega & -\sin \omega \\ \sin \omega & \cos \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega \equiv e^{i \frac{2\pi}{N}}$$



2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ **Expand coefficient**

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ Expand coefficient

▶ Operator formalism:

$$U_{\mathbb{Z}_3} \left| n, \frac{j}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2} = \sum_k \tilde{C}_{jk} \left| n, \frac{k}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2}$$

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↑ theta functions ...

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

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(e.g.) T^2/Z_3 orbifold

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

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▶ Eigenstate of \hat{Y} from Z_3 -rotated state $U_{Z_3} \left| n, \frac{j}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2}$

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

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► Eigenstate of \hat{Y} from Z_3 -rotated state $U_{Z_3} \left| n, \frac{j}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2}$

$$|n, 0\rangle_{T^2} \propto \sum_{k=1}^{M-1} e^{2\pi i \eta_k} U_{Z_3} \left| n, \frac{k}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2}$$

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$$U_{Z_3} \left| n, \frac{j}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2} = \sum_k \tilde{C}_{jk} \left| n, \frac{k}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2}$$

$$\tilde{C}_{jk} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} e^{-i \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi\alpha^2}{M} + i\pi \frac{k(k+6\alpha)}{M} + 2\pi i \frac{j \cdot k}{M}} \quad : \text{Exact form !!}$$

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ Physical states

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

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$$\left| n, \frac{j}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2/Z_N, \eta} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \bar{\eta}^l \left(\hat{U}_{Z_N}^l \left| n, \frac{j}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2} \right)$$

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

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Eigenvalue of Z_N orbifold

($\eta = \omega^k$; $\omega \equiv e^{i\frac{2\pi}{N}}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$)

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ Physical states

$$\begin{aligned}
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 &= \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} M_{jk} \left| n, \frac{k}{M} \right\rangle_{T^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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□ # of physical states = Rank [M_{jk}]

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(e.g) T^2/Z_3

$\eta \backslash M$	2	4	6	8	...
1	1	1	3	3	...
ω	0	2	2	2	...
ω^2	1	1	1	3	...

← Consistent with the numerical analysis !!

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

□ **New formula...?**

2d QM on magnetized orbifold

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(e.g.) T^2/Z_3 case ($\tau = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$)

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$$\psi^{(j)}(z)_{T^2} = \mathcal{N} e^{i\pi M z \frac{\text{Im} z}{\text{Im} \tau}} \vartheta \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{j+\alpha_1}{M} \\ -\alpha_\tau \end{array} \right] (Mz, M\tau)$$

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(e.g.) T^2/\mathbb{Z}_3 case ($\tau = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$)

$$C_{jk} = \int_{T^2} dz d\bar{z} \psi^{(j)}(\omega z)_{T^2} \psi^{(k)*}(z)_{T^2}$$

$$\psi^{(j)}(z)_{T^2} = \mathcal{N} e^{i\pi M z \frac{\text{Im} z}{\text{Im} \tau}} \vartheta \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{j+\alpha_1}{M} \\ -\alpha_\tau \end{array} \right] (Mz, M\tau)$$

$$\vartheta \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right] (\nu, \tau) = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{i\pi(a+l)^2\tau + 2\pi i(a+l)(\nu+b)}$$

Operator formalism said

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi\alpha^2}{M} + i\pi\frac{k(k+6\alpha)}{M} + 2\pi i\frac{j\cdot k}{M}}$$

$$(\alpha \equiv \alpha_1 = \alpha_2)$$

Conclusion and Discussion

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□ We obtained exact analytic results for

- The number of generations
 - Expand coefficient
- etc.

from 2d Quantum Mechanics analysis.

