

# *D-term uplift in non-supersymmetric heterotic-string vacua*



- Non-supersymmetric heterotic-string vacua
- $D$ -term uplift in non-supersymmetric vacua
- Asymmetric free fermion – orbifold and string moduli

AEF, V Matyas, B Percival, EPJC80 (2020) 337; NPB961 (2020) 115231;  
PRD104 (2021) 046002; PRD106 (2022) 026011

A Diaz Avalos, AEF, V Matyas, B Percival, arXiv:2302:10075; 2306:16878

AEF, NPB728 (2005) 83

AEF, S Groot Nibbelink, B Percival, arXiv:2306.16443

SUSY 2023, Southampton University, 11 July 2023

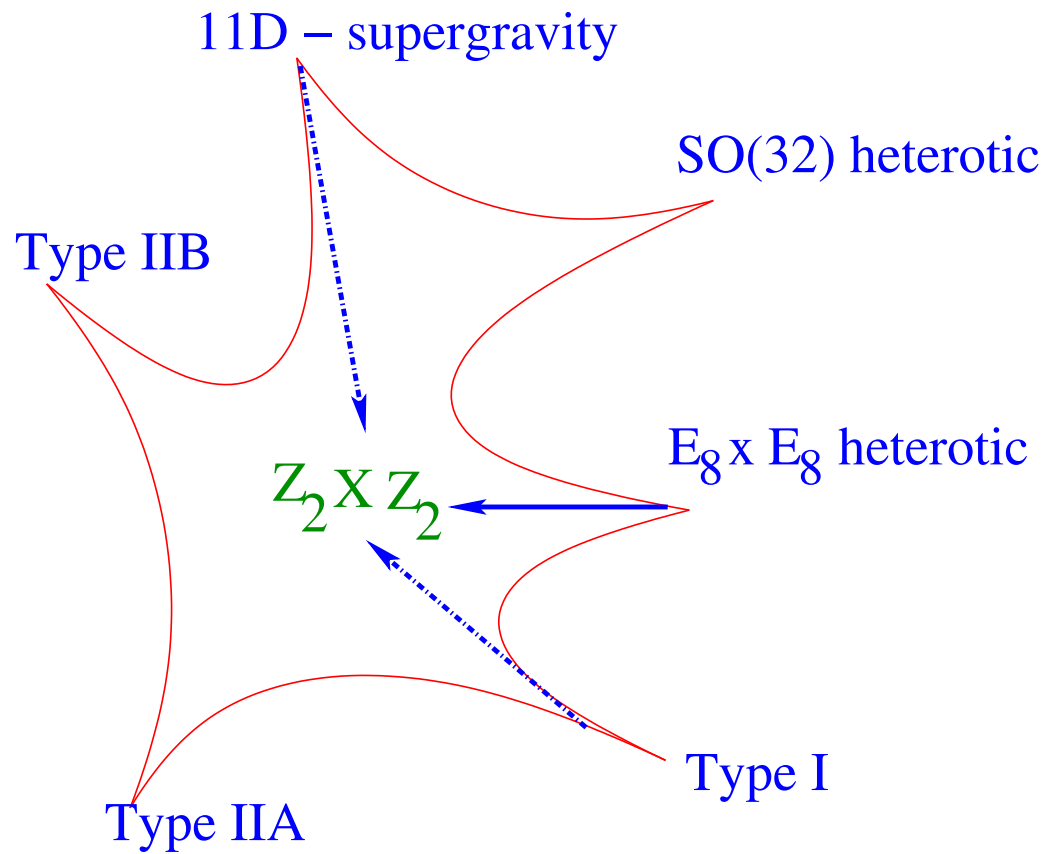
## Fermionic $Z_2 \times Z_2$ orbifolds

### 'Phenomenology of the Standard Model and Unification'

- Minimal Superstring Standard Model NPB 335 (1990) 347  
(with Nanopoulos & Yuan)
- Top quark mass  $\sim 175\text{--}180\text{GeV}$  PLB 274 (1992) 47
- Generation mass hierarchy NPB 407 (1993) 57
- CKM mixing NPB 416 (1994) 63 (with Halyo)
- Stringy seesaw mechanism PLB 307 (1993) 311 (with Halyo)
- Gauge coupling unification NPB 457 (1995) 409 (with Dienes)
- Proton stability NPB 428 (1994) 111
- Squark degeneracy NPB 526 (1998) 21 (with Pati)
- Moduli fixing NPB 728 (2005) 83
- Classification 2003 – . . .

(with Kounnas, Rizos & ... Percival, Matyas)

Point, String, Membrane ....



+ ...  $SO(16) \times SO(16)$ ,  $E_8$ ,  $SO(16) \times E_8$  + ...

... Abel, Basile, Dienes, Kaidi, Itoyama ...

# Fermionic Construction

Left-Movers:  $\psi^{\mu=1,2}$ ,  $\chi_i$ ,  $y_i$ ,  $\omega_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 6$ )

Right-Movers

$$\bar{\phi}_{A=1, \dots, 44} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \bar{y}_i, \bar{\omega}_i & i = 1, \dots, 6 \\ \bar{\eta}_i & U(1)_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \\ \bar{\psi}_{1, \dots, 5} & SO(10) \\ \bar{\phi}_{1, \dots, 8} & SO(16) \end{array} \right.$$

$$V \longrightarrow V \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram of a torus with two handles (green solid lines) and two additional handles (red dashed lines).} \end{array} \quad f \longrightarrow -e^{i\pi\alpha(f)} f$$

$$Z = \sum_{\text{all spin structures}} c\left(\begin{array}{c} \vec{\alpha} \\ \vec{\beta} \end{array}\right) Z\left(\begin{array}{c} \vec{\alpha} \\ \vec{\beta} \end{array}\right)$$

Models  $\longleftrightarrow$  Basis vectors + one-loop phases

# Classification of fermionic $Z_2 \times Z_2$ orbifolds

## Basis vectors:

$$1 = \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{1,\dots,6}, y^{1,\dots,6}, \omega^{1,\dots,6} \mid \bar{y}^{1,\dots,6}, \bar{\omega}^{1,\dots,6}, \bar{\eta}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,8}\}$$

$$S = \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{1,\dots,6}\},$$

$$z_1 = \{\bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,4}\},$$

$$z_2 = \{\bar{\phi}^{5,\dots,8}\},$$

$$e_i = \{y^i, \omega^i \mid \bar{y}^i, \bar{\omega}^i\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, 6,$$

$N = 4$  Vacua

$$b_1 = \{\chi^{34}, \chi^{56}, y^{34}, y^{56} \mid \bar{y}^{34}, \bar{y}^{56}, \bar{\eta}^1, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}\},$$

$N = 4 \rightarrow N = 2$

$$b_2 = \{\chi^{12}, \chi^{56}, y^{12}, y^{56} \mid \bar{y}^{12}, \bar{y}^{56}, \bar{\eta}^2, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}\},$$

$N = 2 \rightarrow N = 1$

**Vector bosons:** NS,  $z_{1,2}$ ,  $z_1 + z_2$ ,  $X = 1 + s + \sum e_i + z_1 + z_2$

**impose:**  $c \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = -1$  & Gauge group  $SO(10) \times U(1)^3 \times \text{hidden}$

Independent phases  $c \begin{bmatrix} v_i \\ v_j \end{bmatrix} = \exp[i\pi(v_i|v_j)]:$  **upper block**

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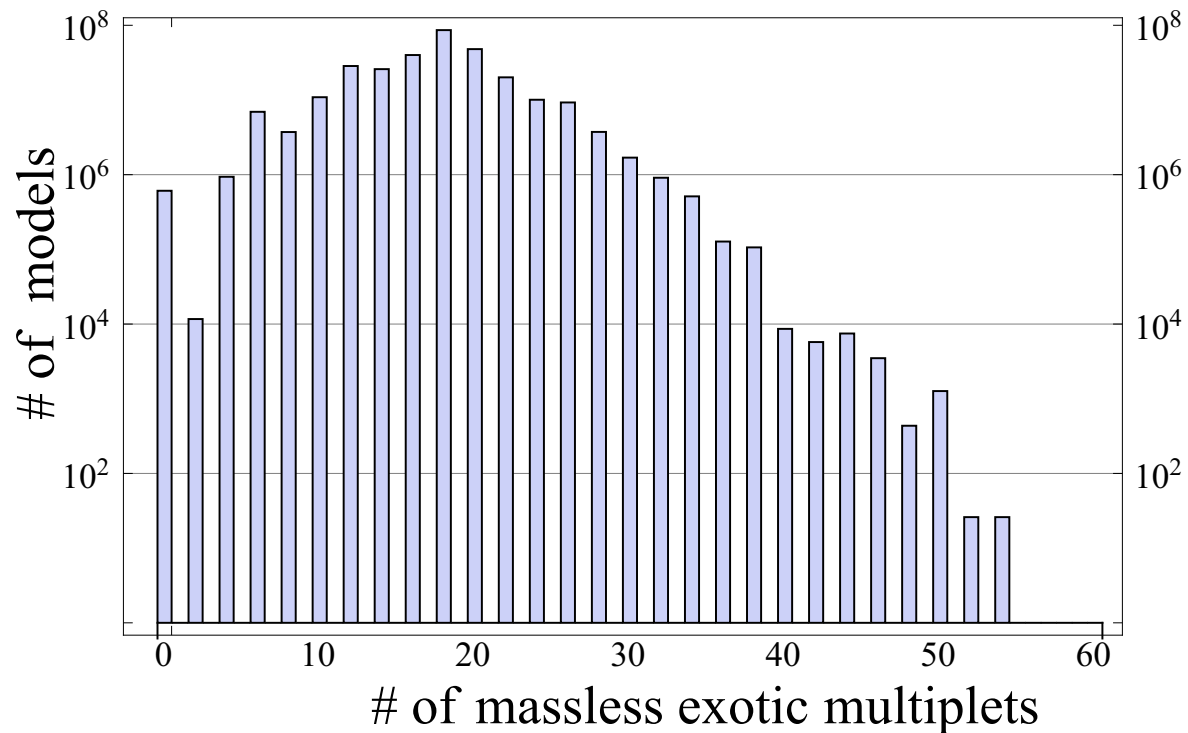
$$\begin{array}{c}
 1 \\
 S \\
 e_1 \\
 e_2 \\
 e_3 \\
 e_4 \\
 e_5 \\
 e_6 \\
 z_1 \\
 z_2 \\
 b_1 \\
 b_2
 \end{array}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & S & e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 & e_6 & z_1 & z_2 & b_1 & b_2 \\
 -1 & -1 & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm \\
 & & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
 & & & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm \\
 & & & & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm \\
 & & & & & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm \\
 & & & & & & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm \\
 & & & & & & & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm \\
 & & & & & & & & \pm & \pm & \pm & \pm \\
 & & & & & & & & & \pm & \pm & \pm \\
 & & & & & & & & & & \pm & \pm \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & \pm \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & -1
 \end{pmatrix}$$

A priori 55 independent coefficients  $\rightarrow 2^{55}$  distinct vacua

PLB2021, Percival *et al*  $\rightarrow$  Satisfiability Modulo Theories  $\rightarrow t \times 10^{-3}$

Pati–Salam class: with Assel, Christodoulides, Kounnas, Rizos

RESULTS: of random search of over  $10^{11}$  vacua



Number of 3-generation models versus total number of exotic multiplets

## NON-SUSY String Phenomenology:

Starting with:  $Z_{10d}^+ = (V_8 - S_8) (\overline{O}_{16} + \overline{S}_{16}) (\overline{O}_{16} + \overline{S}_{16})$ ,  
using the level-one  $SO(2n)$  characters

$$O_{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\theta_3^n}{\eta^n} + \frac{\theta_4^n}{\eta^n} \right), \quad V_{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\theta_3^n}{\eta^n} - \frac{\theta_4^n}{\eta^n} \right),$$
$$S_{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\theta_2^n}{\eta^n} + i^{-n} \frac{\theta_1^n}{\eta^n} \right), \quad C_{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\theta_2^n}{\eta^n} - i^{-n} \frac{\theta_1^n}{\eta^n} \right).$$

where

$$\theta_3 \equiv Z_f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \theta_4 \equiv Z_f \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \theta_2 \equiv Z_f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \theta_1 \equiv Z_f \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Apply  $g = (-1)^{F+F_{z_1}+F_{z_2}}$

$$Z_{10d}^- = \left[ V_8 (\overline{O}_{16} \overline{O}_{16} + \overline{S}_{16} \overline{S}_{16}) - S_8 (\overline{O}_{16} \overline{S}_{16} + \overline{S}_{16} \overline{O}_{16}) \right. \\ \left. + \underline{O_8 (\overline{C}_{16} \overline{V}_{16} + \overline{V}_{16} \overline{C}_{16})} - C_8 (\overline{C}_{16} \overline{C}_{16} + \overline{V}_{16} \overline{V}_{16}) \right].$$



In fermionic language:  $\{ \mathbf{1} , z_1 , z_2 \}$

where  $z_1 = \{ \bar{\psi}^{1, \dots, 5}, \bar{\eta}^{1, 2, 3} \}$  ;  $z_2 = \{ \bar{\phi}^{1, \dots, 8} \} \Rightarrow S = \mathbf{1} + z_1 + z_2$

$c \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = +1 \Rightarrow E_8 \times E_8$  ;  $c \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \Rightarrow SO(16) \times SO(16)$

Tachyon free non-SUSY string phenomenology

Alternatively: Apply  $g = (-1)^{F+Fz_1}$

$$Z_{10d}^- = (V_8 \bar{O}_{16} - S_8 \bar{S}_{16} + \underline{O_8 \bar{V}_{16}} - C_8 \bar{C}_{16}) (\bar{O}_{16} + \bar{S}_{16}) ,$$

$O_8 \bar{V}_{16} \bar{O}_{16} \Rightarrow$  tachyonic 10D vacuum

In fermionic language:  $\{ \mathbf{1} , z_2 \} \Rightarrow$  No  $S$

In both cases  $\longrightarrow$  tachyon free 4D GSO configurations

Tachyon free models:  $S \longleftrightarrow \tilde{S}$ -map  $\longleftarrow$  “modular map”

Modified NAHE  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\overline{\text{NAHE}}$

	$\psi^\mu$	$\chi^{12}$	$\chi^{34}$	$\chi^{56}$	$y^{3,\dots,6}$	$\bar{y}^{3,\dots,6}$	$y^{1,2}, \omega^{5,6}$	$\bar{y}^{1,2}, \bar{\omega}^{5,6}$	$\omega^{1,\dots,4}$	$\bar{\omega}^{1,\dots,4}$	$\bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}$	$\bar{\eta}^1$	$\bar{\eta}^2$	$\bar{\eta}^3$	$\bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,8}$
<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1,...,1	1,...,1	1,...,1	1,...,1	1,...,1	1,...,1	1,...,1	1	1	1	1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
$\tilde{S}$	1	1	1	1	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	0	0	0	1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0
$b_1$	1	1	0	0	1,...,1	1,...,1	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	1,...,1	1	0	0	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
$b_2$	1	0	1	0	0,...,0	0,...,0	1,...,1	1,...,1	0,...,0	0,...,0	1,...,1	0	1	0	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
$b_3$	1	0	0	1	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	0,...,0	1,...,1	1,...,1	1,...,1	0	0	1	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

Beyond the  $\overline{\text{NAHE}}$ -set

	$\psi^\mu$	$\chi^{12}$	$\chi^{34}$	$\chi^{56}$	$y^3 y^6$	$y^4 \bar{y}^4$	$y^5 \bar{y}^5$	$\bar{y}^3 \bar{y}^6$	$y^1 \omega^5$	$y^2 \bar{y}^2$	$\omega^6 \bar{\omega}^6$	$\bar{y}^1 \bar{\omega}^5$	$\omega^2 \omega^4$	$\omega^1 \bar{\omega}^1$	$\omega^3 \bar{\omega}^3$	$\bar{\omega}^2 \bar{\omega}^4$	$\bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}$	$\bar{\eta}^1$	$\bar{\eta}^2$	$\bar{\eta}^3$	$\bar{\phi}^1$
$\alpha$	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1 1 1 0 0	1	0	0	0 0 0 0
$\beta$	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1 1 1 0 0	0	1	0	1 1 0 0
$\gamma$	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

Up to the  $S \longleftrightarrow \tilde{S}$ -map

Same model as published with

with Cleaver, Manno and Timirgaziu in PRD78 (2008) 046009

Stable non-SUSY heterotic-string vacuum?

# Classification of tachyon free models

## Basis vectors:

$$1 = \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{1,\dots,6}, y^{1,\dots,6}, \omega^{1,\dots,6} \mid \bar{y}^{1,\dots,6}, \bar{\omega}^{1,\dots,6}, \bar{\eta}^{1,2,3}, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}, \bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,8}\}$$

$$S = \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{1,\dots,6}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{S} = \{\psi^\mu, \chi^{1,\dots,6} \mid \bar{\phi}^{3,\dots,6}\},$$

$$z_1 = \{\bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,4}\},$$

$$z_2 = \{\bar{\phi}^{5,\dots,8}\},$$

$$e_i = \{y^i, \omega^i \mid \bar{y}^i, \bar{\omega}^i\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, 6,$$

$$b_1 = \{\psi^{12}, \chi^{12}, y^{34}, y^{56} \mid \bar{y}^{34}, \bar{y}^{56}, \bar{\eta}^1, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}\}, \quad N = 4 \rightarrow N = 2$$

$$b_2 = \{\psi^{12}, \chi^{34}, y^{12}, y^{56} \mid \bar{y}^{12}, \bar{y}^{56}, \bar{\eta}^2, \bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}\}, \quad N = 2 \rightarrow N = 1$$

$$\alpha = \{\bar{\psi}^{4,5}, \bar{\phi}^{1,2}\}$$

with Viktor Matyas and Ben Percival, NPB 961 (2020) 115231;

PRD 104 (2021) 04600; PRD 106 (2022) 026011

## Partition functions and the cosmological constant

Full Partition Function for Free Fermionic models:

$$Z_{T_oT} = \int_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^2} Z_B Z_F \equiv \Lambda$$

Integral over the inequivalent tori

• Fermionic contribution:

$$Z_F = \sum_{Sp.Str.} c \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \prod_f Z \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(f) \\ \beta(f) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{\theta_1}{\eta}}, \quad Z \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{\theta_2}{\eta}}, \quad Z \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{\theta_3}{\eta}}, \quad Z \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{\theta_4}{\eta}},$$

• Bosonic :  $Z_B = \frac{1}{\tau_2 \eta^2 \bar{\eta}^2}$  from spacetime Bosons.

Evaluated using  $q \equiv e^{2\pi i\tau}$  expansion

$$Z = \sum_{n,m} a_{mn} \int_{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^3} q^m \bar{q}^n \quad \begin{cases} d\tau_1 & \longrightarrow \text{analytic} \\ d\tau_2 & \longrightarrow \text{numeric} \end{cases}$$

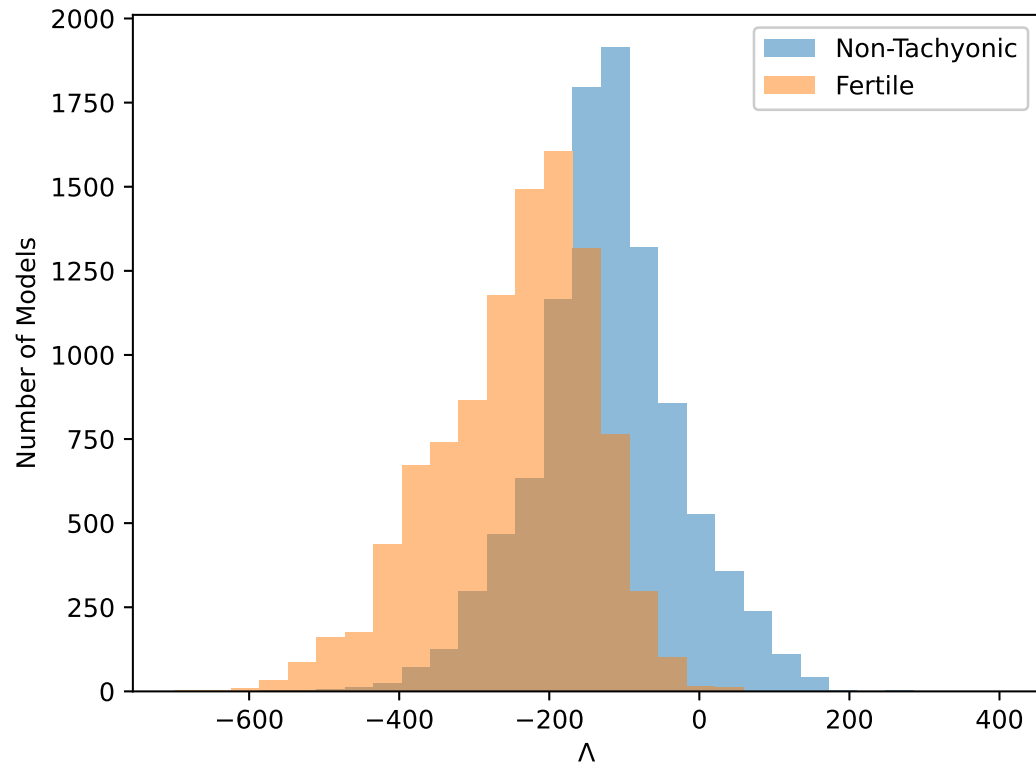
$q$  – expansion of  $Z$

$$I_{mn} = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } m+n < 0 \wedge m-n \notin \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \\ \text{Finite} & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- On-Shell Tachyons cause divergence
- Off-Shell Tachyons allowed (necessary)

Modular invariance  $\longrightarrow m - n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

# Distribution of $\Lambda$



## Away from the free fermionic point:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= \int \frac{d^2\tau}{\tau_2^2} \frac{\tau_2^{-1}}{\eta^{12}\bar{\eta}^{24}} \frac{1}{2^3} \left( \sum (-)^{a+b+ab} \vartheta \left[ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \right] \vartheta \left[ \begin{matrix} a+h_1 \\ b+g_1 \end{matrix} \right] \vartheta \left[ \begin{matrix} a+h_2 \\ b+g_2 \end{matrix} \right] \vartheta \left[ \begin{matrix} a+h_3 \\ b+g_3 \end{matrix} \right] \right)_{\psi^\mu, \chi} \\
 &\times \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\epsilon, \xi} \bar{\vartheta} \left[ \begin{matrix} \epsilon \\ \xi \end{matrix} \right]^5 \bar{\vartheta} \left[ \begin{matrix} \epsilon+h_1 \\ \xi+g_1 \end{matrix} \right] \bar{\vartheta} \left[ \begin{matrix} \epsilon+h_2 \\ \xi+g_2 \end{matrix} \right] \bar{\vartheta} \left[ \begin{matrix} \epsilon+h_3 \\ \xi+g_3 \end{matrix} \right] \right)_{\bar{\psi}^{1\dots 5}, \bar{\eta}^{1,2,3}} \\
 &\times \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{H_1, G_1} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{H_2, G_2} (-)^{H_1 G_1 + H_2 G_2} \bar{\vartheta} \left[ \begin{matrix} \epsilon+H_1 \\ \xi+G_1 \end{matrix} \right]^4 \bar{\vartheta} \left[ \begin{matrix} \epsilon+H_2 \\ \xi+G_2 \end{matrix} \right]^4 \right)_{\bar{\phi}^{1\dots 8}} \\
 &\times \left( \sum_{s_i, t_i} \Gamma_{6,6} \left[ \begin{matrix} h_i | s_i \\ g_i | t_i \end{matrix} \right] \right)_{(y\omega\bar{y}\bar{\omega})^{1\dots 6}} \times e^{i\pi\Phi(\gamma, \delta, s_i, t_i, \epsilon, \xi, h_i, g_i, H_1, G_1, H_2, G_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_{1,1}[h] = \frac{R}{\sqrt{\tau_2}} \sum_{\tilde{m}, n} \exp \left[ -\frac{\pi R^2}{\tau_2} |(2\tilde{m} + g) + (2n + h) \tau|^2 \right]$$

“anomalous”  $U(1)_A \Rightarrow$  FI-term in  $N = 1$  supersymmetric vacua

$$\text{Tr}Q_A \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_A = 0 = A + \sum Q_k^A |\langle \phi_k \rangle|^2$$

$$D_j = 0 = \sum Q_k^j |\langle \phi_k \rangle|^2$$

$$\langle W \rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial W_N}{\partial \eta_i} \right\rangle = 0 \quad N = 3 \dots$$

nonvanishing correlators

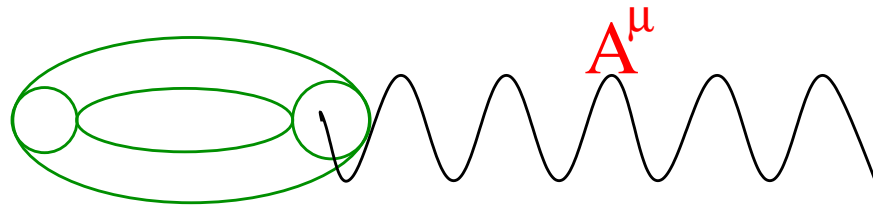
$$\langle V_1^f V_2^f V_3^b \dots V_N^b \rangle$$

gauge & string invariant

Supersymmetric vacuum  $\langle F \rangle = \langle D \rangle = 0$ .

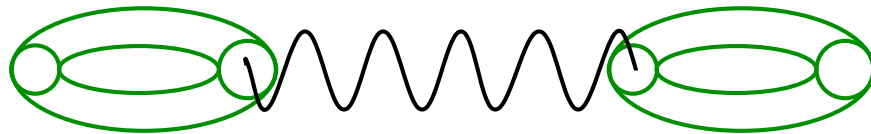


An anomalous  $U(1)_A \longleftrightarrow$  Recurring feature in  $N = 0$  string vacua



The calculation of the “FI-term” follows through

$$V = \frac{1}{2} g_s^2 \zeta^2$$



## SUSY broken by the choice of the phase $\Phi$ :

- explicit breaking *e.g.*  $c\left(\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ z_1 \end{smallmatrix}\right) = +1$

gravitino is projected out with mass  $M \sim M_S$

- Scherk-Schwarz mechanism  $\rightarrow$  Supersymmetry is broken spontaneously

$$\Phi(X^5 + 2\pi R) = e^{iQ} \Phi(X^5) \quad Q \text{ fermion number}$$

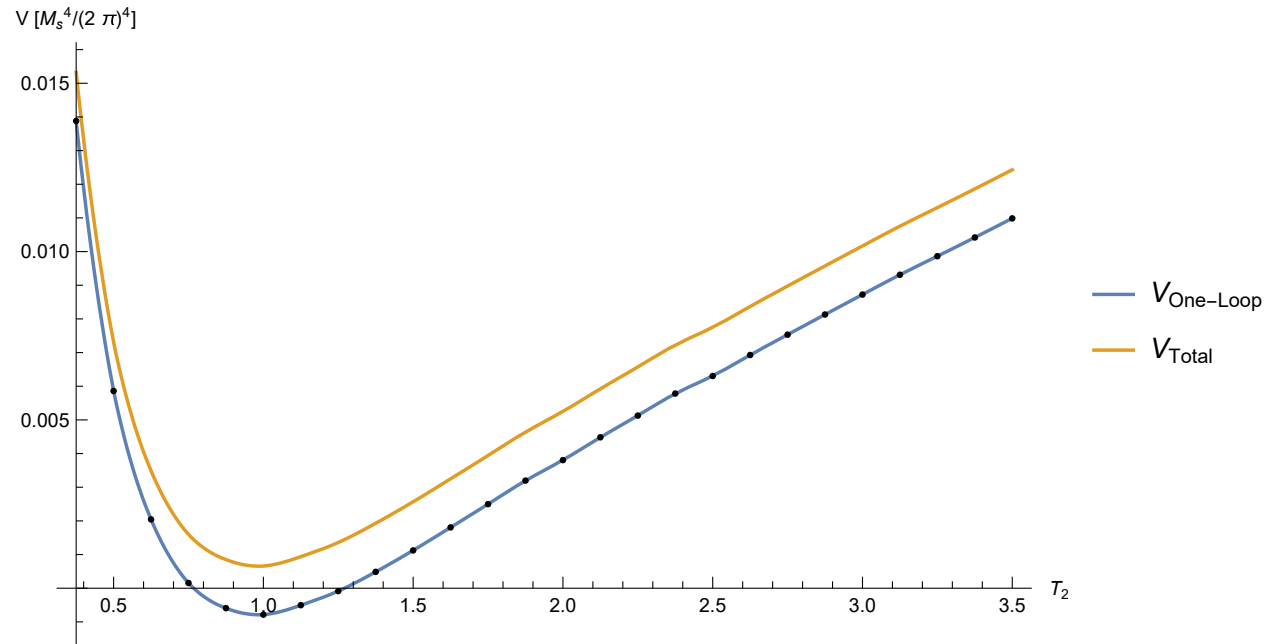
$$g = (-1)^F \delta \quad \delta \rightarrow X = X + \pi R \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad c\left(\begin{smallmatrix} S \\ e_i \end{smallmatrix}\right) = +1$$

$$M_{\frac{3}{2}} \sim \frac{1}{R}$$

Supersymmetry is restored in the  $R \rightarrow \infty$  limit

# Uplift with explicit breaking

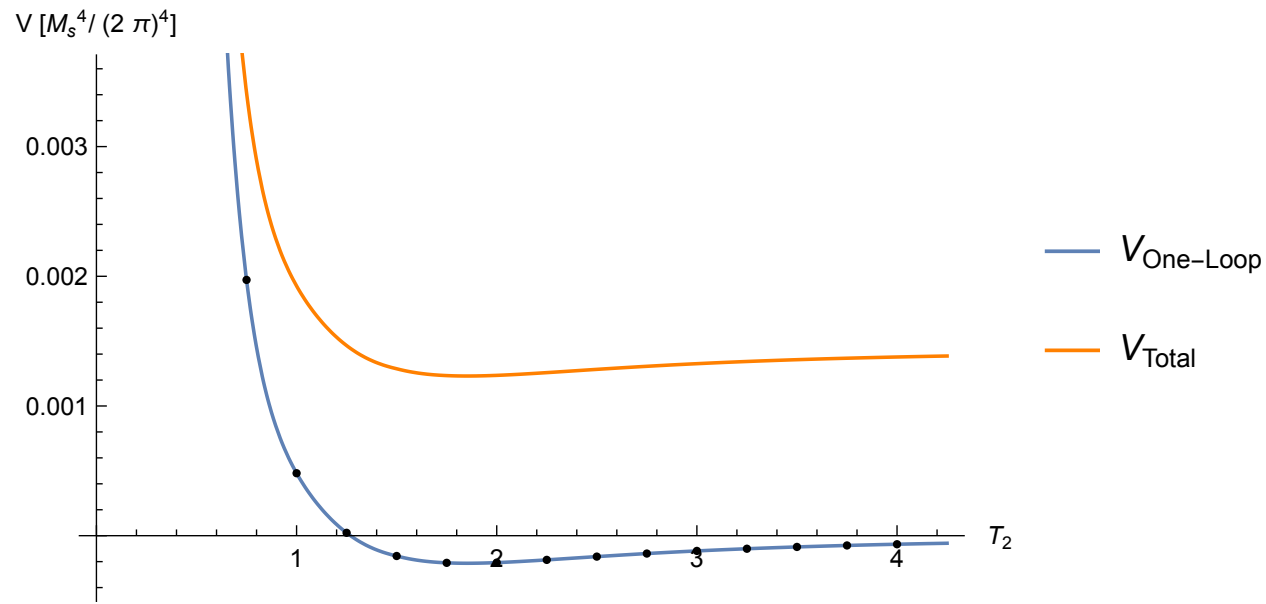
$(g_s \sim 1)$



$$\Lambda = -0.000785598 M^4$$

$$V_D = 0.00144365 M^4$$

# Uplift with Scherk–Schwarz breaking



$$\Lambda = -0.000215338\mathcal{M}^4$$

$$V_D = 0.00144365\mathcal{M}^4$$

Moduli → WS Thirring interactions  $(R - \frac{1}{R}) J_L^i(z) \bar{J}_R^j(\bar{z}) = (R - \frac{1}{R}) y^i \omega^i \bar{y}^j \bar{\omega}^j$

To identify the untwisted moduli in the free fermionic models

→ find the operators of the form

$$J_L^I(z) \bar{J}_R^J(\bar{z}) \equiv y^I \omega^I \bar{y}^J \bar{\omega}^J$$

that are allowed by the orbifold (fermionic) symmetry group

$$Z_2 \times Z_2 \quad \{ 1, S, z_1, z_2 \} + \{ b_1, b_2 \}$$

$$\rightarrow SO(4)^3 \times E_6 \times U(1)^2 \times E_8$$

The Thirring interactions that remain invariant are

$$\begin{aligned} & J_L^{1,2} \bar{J}_R^{1,2} \quad ; \quad J_L^{3,4} \bar{J}_R^{3,4} \quad ; \quad J_L^{5,6} \bar{J}_R^{5,6} \\ & y^{1,2} \omega^{1,2} \bar{y}^{1,2} \bar{\omega}^{1,2} \quad ; \quad y^{3,4} \omega^{3,4} \bar{y}^{3,4} \bar{\omega}^{3,4} \quad ; \quad y^{5,6} \omega^{5,6} \bar{y}^{5,6} \bar{\omega}^{5,6} \end{aligned}$$

These moduli are always present in symmetric  $Z_2 \times Z_2$  orbifolds

## in realistic models

$$\{ 1, S, z_1, z_2 \} \oplus \{ b_1, b_2 \} \oplus \{ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \}$$

$$N = 4$$

$$N = 1$$

$$E_8 \times E_8$$

$$Z_2 \times Z_2$$

new feature Asymmetric orbifold  $y^i \omega^i \bar{y}^i \bar{\omega}^i \rightarrow -y^i \omega^i \bar{y}^i \bar{\omega}^i$

the key focus: boundary conditions of the internal fermions

$$\{ y, \omega \mid \bar{y}, \bar{\omega} \}$$

WS fermions that have same B.C. in all basis vectors are paired

pairing of LR fermions  $\rightarrow$  Ising model  $\rightarrow$  symmetric real fermions

pairing of LL & RR fermions  $\rightarrow$  complex fermions  $\rightarrow$  asymmetric

# STRING DERIVED STANDARD-LIKE MODEL (PLB278)

	$\psi^\mu$	$\chi^{12}$	$\chi^{34}$	$\chi^{56}$	$y^{3,\dots,6}$	$\bar{y}^{3,\dots,6}$	$y^{1,2}, \omega^{5,6}$	$\bar{y}^{1,2}, \bar{\omega}^{5,6}$	$\omega^{1,\dots,4}$	$\bar{\omega}^{1,\dots,4}$	$\bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}$	$\bar{\eta}^1$	$\bar{\eta}^2$	$\bar{\eta}^3$	$\bar{\phi}^{1,\dots,8}$
<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	1	1	1	1, ..., 1
<i>S</i>	1	1	1	1	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0	0	0	0, ..., 0
<i>b</i> <sub>1</sub>	1	1	0	0	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	1, ..., 1	1	0	0	0, ..., 0
<i>b</i> <sub>2</sub>	1	0	1	0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	1, ..., 1	0	1	0	0, ..., 0
<i>b</i> <sub>3</sub>	1	0	0	1	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	0, ..., 0	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	1, ..., 1	0	0	1	0, ..., 0

	$\psi^\mu$	$\chi^{12}$	$\chi^{34}$	$\chi^{56}$	$y^3 y^6$	$y^4 \bar{y}^4$	$y^5 \bar{y}^5$	$\bar{y}^3 \bar{y}^6$	$y^1 \omega^5$	$y^2 \bar{y}^2$	$\omega^6 \bar{\omega}^6$	$\bar{y}^1 \bar{\omega}^5$	$\omega^2 \omega^4$	$\omega^1 \bar{\omega}^1$	$\omega^3 \bar{\omega}^3$	$\bar{\omega}^2 \bar{\omega}^4$	$\bar{\psi}^{1,\dots,5}$					$\bar{\eta}^1$	$\bar{\eta}^2$	$\bar{\eta}^3$	$\bar{\phi}$		
$\alpha$	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1 1 1 0 0	0	0	0	1	1	1				
$\beta$	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1 1 1 0 0	0	0	0	1	1	1				
$\gamma$	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1				

Asymmetric  $BC \Rightarrow$  all untwisted moduli are projected out!

all  $y_i \omega_i \bar{y}_i \bar{\omega}_i$  are disallowed

can be translated to asymmetric bosonic identifications

$$X_L + X_R \rightarrow X_L - X_R$$

moduli fixed at enhanced symmetry point

## Free Fermionic Webs of Heterotic T-folds :

- w Groot-Nibellink & Benjamin Percival, arXiv:2606.16443,  
free fermion  $\longleftrightarrow$  asymmetric orbifolds via bosonisation
- the space of possible bosonisations via permutations.  
symmetric vs asymmetric is in the eye of the bosonisation
- enhanced T-duality group  $\longleftrightarrow$  generalised T-folds
- intrinsically asymmetric  $\longleftrightarrow$  all geometrical moduli are projected out
- moduli are projected in groups of four: 0, 4, 8, 12



## Conclusions

• DATA  $\longrightarrow$  UNIFICATION  $\longleftrightarrow$  HiggsStructure?

• Non-SUSY string phenomenology .....

Role of the “Fayet-Iliopoulos” term in non-SUSY string vacua

$D$ -term up lift  $\longrightarrow$  Toward string dynamics and vacuum selection

Role of non-geometric backgrounds  $\longleftrightarrow$  Moduli Fixing

Symmetric  $\longleftrightarrow$  Asymmetric

Classical geometry

quantum geometry

• String Phenomenology  $\longrightarrow$  Physics of the third millennium

*e.g.* Aristarchus to Galileo