# RCFT ORIENTIFOLDS: 

## SU(5) GUTS

## What we can compute

9 Exact perturbative string spectra
Q Gauge couplings in rational points
Q RCFT instanton corrections

## What we can't do (yet)

Q Compute Yukawa couplings
Q Compute couplings to moduli
Q Perturbations around rational points
Q Moduli stabilization

## ORIENTIFOLD PARTITION FUNCTIONS

9 Closed $\frac{1}{2}\left[\sum_{i j} \chi_{i}(\tau) Z_{i j} \chi_{i}(\bar{\tau})+\sum_{i} K_{i} \chi_{i}(2 \tau)\right]$

Q Open $\frac{1}{2}\left[\sum_{i, a, n} N_{a} N_{b} A_{a b}^{i} \chi_{i}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)+\sum_{i, a} N_{a} M_{a}^{i} \hat{\chi}_{i}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$
$i$ : Primary field label (finite range)
$a$ : Boundary label (finite range)
$\chi_{i}$ : Character
$N_{a}$ : Chan-Paton (CP) Multiplicity

## COEFFICIENTS

9 Klein bottle


$$
K^{i}=\sum_{m, J, J^{\prime}} \frac{S^{i}{ }_{m} U_{(m, J)} g_{J, J^{\prime}}^{\Omega, U^{\prime}} U_{\left(m, J^{\prime}\right)}}{S_{0 m}}
$$

Q Annulus


$$
A_{\left[a, \psi_{a}\right]\left[b, \psi_{b}\right]}^{i}=\sum_{m, J, J^{\prime}} \frac{S^{i}{ }_{m} R_{\left[a, \psi_{a}\right](m, J)} g_{J, J^{\prime}}^{\Omega, m} R_{\left[b, \psi_{b}\right]\left(m, J^{\prime}\right)}}{S_{0 m}}
$$

9 Moebius


$$
M_{\left[a, \psi_{a}\right]}^{i}=\sum_{m, J, J^{\prime}} \frac{P^{i}{ }_{m} R_{\left[a, \psi_{a}\right](m, J)} g_{J, J^{\prime}}^{\Omega, m} U_{\left(m, J^{\prime}\right)}}{S_{0 m}}
$$

$g_{J, J^{\prime}}^{\Omega, m}=\frac{S_{m 0}}{S_{m K}} \beta_{K}(J) \delta_{J^{\prime}, J^{c}}$

## BOUNDARIES AND CROSSCAPS

9 Boundary coefficients

$$
R_{\left[a, \psi_{a}\right](m, J)}=\sqrt{\frac{|\mathcal{H}|}{\left|\mathcal{C}_{a}\right|\left|\mathcal{S}_{a}\right|}} \psi_{a}^{*}(J) S_{a m}^{J}
$$

9 Crosscap coefficients

$$
U_{(m, J)}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathcal{H}|}} \sum_{L \in \mathcal{H}} e^{\pi i\left(h_{K}-h_{K L}\right)} \beta_{K}(L) P_{L K, m} \delta_{J, 0}
$$

Cardy (1989)
Sagnotti, Pradisi, Stanes (~1995)
Huiszoon, Fuchs, Schellekens, Schweigert, Walcher (2000)

## Algebraic CHOICEs

Q Basic CFT (N=2 tensor "Gepner Models" ${ }^{(1)}$, free fermions ${ }^{(2)}$...)
Q Chiral algebra extension
May imply space-time symmetry (e.g. Susy: GSO projection).
But this is optional!
Reduces number of characters.
Q Modular Invariant Partition Function (MIPF)
May imply bulk symmetry (e.g Susy), not respected by all boundaries.
Defines the set of boundary states
(Sagnotti-Pradisi-Stanev completeness condition)
Q Orientifold choice

Pioneering work:
${ }^{(1)}$ Angelantonj, Bianchi, Pradisi, Sagnotti, Stanev, Phys. Lett. B 387 (1996) 743
Blumenhagen, Wisskirchen, Phys. Lett. B 438, 52 (1998), ....
(2) Bianchi, Sagnotti (1989-1991)

Standard Model Searches:
${ }^{(1)}$ Dijkstra, Huiszoon, Schellekens, Nucl.Phys.B710:3-57,2005
Anastasopoulos, Dijkstra, Kiritsis, Schellekens, Nucl.Phys.B759:83-146,2006
${ }^{(2)}$ Kiritsis, Lennek, Schellekens, JHEP 0902:030,2009.

## SM REALIZATION



Vector-like: mass allowed by $\mathrm{SU}(3) \times \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \mathrm{U}(1)$ Fully vector-like: mass allowed by all gauge symmetries

## CONSISTENCY CONDITIONS

Q Tadpole cancellation
9 Absence of axion mixing for Y
Q Global anomalies*
(Same as for all other orientifold models)
(*) "Probe Branes" A.M. Uranga Nucl. Phys. B598, 225 (2001)
B. Gato-Rivera and A.N Schellekens Phys. Lett. B632, 728 (2006)

# DHS RESULTS (2004-2005) 

Dïkstra, Huiszoon, Schellekens


## 210000 distinct tadpole-free spectra found

(without chiral exotics, but distinguished by non-chiral exotics)

# Best imaginable result: 

The exact MSSM spectrum

```
Gauge group: U(3) x Sp(2) x U(1) x U(1)
```

$7 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{V}, 0,0)$ chirality 3
$3 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, 0, \mathrm{~V}, 0$ ) chirality -3
$9 \mathrm{x}(0, V, 0, V)$ chirality 3
$5 \mathrm{x}(0,0, V, V)$ chirality -3
$3 x(0,0, V, V *)$ chirality 3
$6 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, 0,0, V)$
$2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{Ad}, 0,0,0)$
$2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{A}, 0,0,0)$
$6 \times(S, 0,0,0)$
$14 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~A}, 0,0)$
$10 \times(0, S, 0,0)$
$9 \times(0,0, A d, 0)$
$6 \times(0,0, A, 0)$
$14 \mathrm{x}(0,0, S, 0)$
$3 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0, A d)$
$4 \times(0,0,0, A)$
$6 \times(0,0,0, S)$

# No hidden sector <br> No hidden sector <br> B-L Massive (axion mixing) 

Gauge group:
Exactly $\mathrm{SU}(3) \times \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \mathrm{U}(1)$

cf. Gmeiner et. al.


Dijkstra, Huiszoon, Schellekens, Nucl.Phys.B710:3-57,2005

## ADKS RESULTS (2005-2006)

Anastasopoulos, Dijkstra, Kiritsis, Schellekens

## SEARCH CRITERIA

## Require only:

Q U(3) from a single brane
Q $U(2)$ from a single brane
Q Quarks and leptons, Y from at most four branes

- $G_{C P} \supset S U(3) \times S U(2) \times U(1)$

Q Chiral $G_{C P}$ fermions reduce to quarks, leptons (plus non-chiral particles)

Q Massless Y

## CHAN-PATON GROUP

$G_{C P}=U(3)_{a} \times\left\{\begin{array}{c}U(2)_{b} \\ S p(2)_{b}\end{array}\right\} \times G_{c} \quad\left(\times G_{d}\right)$
Embedding of Y:

$$
Y=\alpha Q_{a}+\beta Q_{b}+\gamma Q_{c}+\delta Q_{d}+W_{c}+W_{d}
$$

Q: Brane charges (for unitary branes)
W: Traceless generators

## CLASSIFICATION

$$
Y=\left(x-\frac{1}{3}\right) Q_{a}+\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) Q_{b}+x \underbrace{Q_{C}+(x-1)} Q_{D}
$$

## Distributed over c and d

## Allowed values for $x$

| $1 / 2$ | Madrid model, Pati-Salam, Flipped SU(5) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | (broken) SU(5) |
| 1 | Antoniadis, Kiritsis, Tomaras model |
| $-1 / 2,3 / 2$ |  |
| any | Trinification $(x=1 / 3) \quad$ (orientable) |

## RESULTS

Q 19345 chirally distinct spectra (19 of Maдriة type)

Q 1900 distinct ones with tadpole solutions

## RESULTS

Q 19345 chirally distinct spectra (19 of Maдrid type)

Q 1900 distinct ones with tadpole solutions ( $\approx 1900$ distinct hep-th papers)

## StATISTICS

| Value of x | Total |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 24483441 |
| $1 / 2$ | 138837612 |
| 1 | 30580 |
| $-1 / 2,3 / 2$ | 0 |
| any | 1250080 |

## A CURIOSITY

Gauge group $\left.\mathrm{SU}(3) \times \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \mathrm{U}(1) \times\left[\mathrm{U}(2)_{\text {Hidden }}\right)\right]$

## U3 S2 U1 U1 U2



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## Truly hidden

 hidden sector
## A CURIOSITY

Gauge group $\left.\mathrm{SU}(3) \times \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \mathrm{U}(1) \times\left[\mathrm{U}(2)_{\text {Hidden }}\right)\right]$

U3 S2 U1 U1 U2


Free-field realization with (2) ${ }^{6}$ Gepner model
(Kiritsis, Schellekens, Tsulaia, arXiv:0809.0083)

## MOST FREQUENT MODELS

| nr | Total occ. | MIPFs | Chan-Paton Group | spectrum | x | Solved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 9801844 | 648 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times S p(6) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y! |
| 2 | 8479808(16227372) | 675 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times S p(2) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y! |
| 3 | 5775296 | 821 | $U(4) \times S p(2) \times S p(6)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y! |
| 4 | 4810698 | 868 | $U(4) \times S p(2) \times S p(2)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y ! |
| 5 | 4751603 | 554 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times O(6) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y! |
| 6 | 4584392 | 751 | $U(4) \times S p(2) \times O(6)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 7 | 4509752(9474494) | 513 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times O(2) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y ! |
| 8 | 3744864 | 690 | $U(4) \times S p(2) \times O(2)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y ! |
| 9 | 3606292 | 467 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times S p(6) \times U(3)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 10 | 3093933 | 623 | $U(6) \times S p(2) \times S p(6)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 11 | 2717632 | 461 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times S p(2) \times U(3)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y! |
| 12 | 2384626 | 560 | $U(6) \times S p(2) \times O(6)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 13 | 2253928 | 669 | $U(6) \times S p(2) \times S p(2)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y! |
| 14 | 1803909 | 519 | $U(6) \times S p(2) \times O(2)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y! |
| 15 | 1676493 | 517 | $U(8) \times S p(2) \times S p(6)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 16 | 1674416 | 384 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times O(6) \times U(3)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 17 | 1654086 | 340 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times U(3) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 18 | 1654086 | 340 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times U(3) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 19 | 1642669 | 360 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times S p(6) \times U(5)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 20 | 1486664 | 346 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times O(2) \times U(3)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y! |
| 21 | 1323363 | 476 | $U(8) \times S p(2) \times O(6)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 22 | 1135702 | 350 | $U(3) \times S p(2) \times S p(2) \times U(5)$ | VVVV | 1/2 | Y ! |
| 23 | 1050764 | 532 | $U(8) \times S p(2) \times S p(2)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 24 | 956980 | 421 | $U(8) \times S p(2) \times O(2)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 25 | 950003 | 449 | $U(10) \times S p(2) \times S p(6)$ | VVV | 1/2 | Y |
| 26 | 910132 | 51 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times S p(2) \times O(1)$ | AAVV | 0 | Y |

## CURIOSITIES

| nr | Total occ. | MIPFs | Chan-Paton Group | Spectrum | x | Solved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 617 | 16845 | 296 | $U(5) \times O(1)$ | AV | 0 | Y |
| 671 | 14744 (*) | 29 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times U(1) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | $1 / 2$ |  |
| 761 | 12067 | 26 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times U(1)$ | AAS | $1 / 2$ | Y ! |
| 762 | 12067 | 26 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times U(1)$ | AAS | 0 | Y ! |
| 1024 | 7466 | 7 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times U(2) \times U(1)$ | VAAV | 1 |  |
| 1125 | 6432 | 87 | $U(3) \times U(3) \times U(3)$ | VVV | * | Y |
| 1201 | 5764 (*) | 20 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times U(1) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | $1 / 2$ |  |
| 1356 | 5856(*) | 10 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times U(1) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | $1 / 2$ | Y |
| 1725 | 2864 | 14 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times U(1) \times U(1)$ | VVVV | $1 / 2$ | Y |
| 1886 | 2381 | 115 | $U(6) \times S p(2)$ | AV | $1 / 2$ | Y ! |
| 1887 | 2381 | 115 | $U(6) \times S p(2)$ | AV | 0 | Y! |
| 1888 | 2381 | 115 | $U(6) \times S p(2)$ | AV | $1 / 2$ | Y! |
| 2624 | 1248 | 3 | $U(3) \times U(2) \times U(2) \times U(3)$ | VAAV | 1 |  |
| 2753 | 1136 | 74 | $U(5) \times U(1)$ | AS | 0 | Y |
| 2880 | 1049 | 34 | $U(5) \times U(1)$ | AS | $1 / 2$ | Y ! |
| 2881 | 1049 | 34 | $U(5) \times U(1)$ | AS | 0 | Y ! |
| 6580 | 146 | 18 | $U(5) \times U(1)$ | AS | 0 |  |
| 14861 | 12 | 2 | $U(5) \times U(1)$ | AS | 0 |  |

## GUTS

(with M. Lennek, E. Kiritsis)

## GUTS VS. STRINGS

- Heterotic (affine level 1)
- Heterotic (higher level)
- Orientifolds $(x=1 / 2)$
- Orientifolds ( $\mathrm{x}=0$ )
- F-theory?
+ Naturally (16)'s of SO(10) or 27's of E6
- No adjoints
- Wrong scale
- Fractional charges
+ Adjoint breaking, no fractional charges
- Statistically challenged
- Higher representations allowed
+ Scale adjustable
- No coupling unification
- No SU(5), SO(10)
- Higher representations allowed
- Half-integer charges often present
+ Standard SU(5) GUT possible (adjoint breaking, no fractional charges)
- Statistically challenged
- Higher reps allowed (15)
- No top Yukawa's perturbatively


## MODEL NR. 617

## Gauge group is just $\operatorname{SU}(5)$ !


$\left.\begin{array}{rlll} & \mathrm{U} 5 \mathrm{O} 1 & \mathrm{O} \\ 3 \times & (\mathrm{A} & , 0 & , 0\end{array}\right)$ chirality 3

## MODEL NR. 2880

Gauge group is $S U(5) \times U(I)$

(10)

## U5 U1

$11 \times(0, S)$ chirality 3
$3 \times(\mathrm{A}, 0)$ chirality 3
$5 \times(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{V})$ chirality -3
$8 \times(S, 0)$ chirality 0
$9 \times(\mathrm{Ad}, 0)$ chirality 0
$5 \times(0$,Ad) chirality 0
$4 \times(0, A)$ chirality 0
$12 \times\left(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{V}^{*}\right)$ chirality 0

## MODEL NR. 2753

U5 U1 O2 U2 O2 U5 S4 U1 U1


Hidden sector

## MODEL NR. 6580



> Spectrum (without tadpole cancellation)


## MODEL NR. 6580



Spectrum
(without tadpole cancellation)


+ NOTHING!
(no adjoints, mirrors, non-chiral matter)


## MODEL NR. 6580



## Spectrum (without tadpole cancellation)

 + NOTHING! (no adjoints, mirrors, non-chiral matter)
(but also no Higgs)

## MODEL NR. 14861



Spectrum
(without tadpole cancellation)


U U
$5 \quad 1$
3 x ( A ,0 ) Chirality 3
$6 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{V})$ chirality -6
5 x ( V ,V*) chirality 3
$1 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{Ad}, 0$ ) chirality 0
$4 \times(0, A d)$ chirality 0

All tadpole solutions for the $U(5) \times O(1)$ models

Candidates<br>(configurations prior to<br>tadpole cancellation)

Allowing chiral OH matter

Allowing only nonchiral OH matter(*)

(*) as in all previous work with Dijkstra et. al., Anastasopoulos et. al

## YUKAWA COUPLINGS

Top quark Yukawa coupling is forbidden by $U(5)$ brane charge conservation.
$(10)(\overline{5})\left(\overline{5}_{\mathrm{H}}\right) \quad$ bottom quark masses: charge preserved*
$(10)(10)\left(5_{\mathrm{H}}\right) \quad$ top quark mass: charges violated

May be generated by stringy/exotic instantons
(Blumenhagen, Cvetic, Liüst, Richter, Weigand)
(More recent work on instantons: See Richter and Ibañez, ref. [18-65])
(*) forbidden by $\mathrm{O}(1)$ charge in the $\mathrm{U}(5) \times \mathrm{O}(1)$ models
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## Sunday, 2 May 2010

## FOR COMPARISON: NEUTRINO MASSES

## NEUTRINO MASS GENERATION BY INSTANTONS*

Possible in "Madrid" models with massive B-L (391 out of the set of 200.000)

The desired neutrino mass term $v^{c} v^{c}$ violates c and d brane charge by two units.
To compensate this, we must have

$$
I_{M \mathbf{c}}=2 ; I_{M \mathbf{d}}=-2 \text { or } \quad I_{M \mathbf{d}^{\prime}}=2 ; I_{M \mathbf{c}^{\prime}}=-2
$$

and all other intersections 0 . ( $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ is the boundary conjugate of d )
(*) Blumenhagen, Cvetic, Weigand, Nucl.Phys.B771:113-142,2007 Ibañez, Uranga, JHEP 0703:052,2007

Studied for Gepner orientifolds in
Ibañez, Schellekens, Uranga, JHEP 0706:011,2007

## NEUTRINO-ZERO MODE COUPLING

The following world-sheet disk is allowed by all symmetries


$$
L_{\text {cubic }} \propto d_{a}^{i j}\left(\alpha_{i} \nu^{a} \gamma_{j}\right), a=1,2,3
$$

## ZERO-MODE INTEGRALS

$$
\int d^{2} \alpha d^{2} \gamma e^{-d_{a}^{i j}\left(\alpha_{i} \nu^{a} \gamma_{j}\right)}=\nu_{a} \nu_{b}\left(\epsilon_{i j} \epsilon_{k l} d_{a}^{i k} d_{b}^{j^{l}}\right)
$$

Additional zero modes yield additional fermionic integrals and hence nullify the contribution

Therefore $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Ma}_{\mathrm{a}}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Mb}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Mx}}=0$ ( $\mathrm{x}=$ Hidden sector), and there should be no vector-like zero modes.

There should also be no instanton-instanton zero-modes except 2 required by susy.

## UNIVERSAL INSTANTONINSTANTON ZERO-MODES

Q $\mathrm{U}(\mathrm{k}) \mathrm{i} 4 \mathrm{Adj}$<br>- Sp(2k): $2 \mathrm{~A}+2 \mathrm{~S}$<br>O $\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{k}): 2 \mathrm{~A}+2 \mathrm{~S}$

Only $O(1)$ has the required 2 zero modes

## THE O1 INSTANTON

Type:
Dimension

| U | S | U | U | U | O | O | U | 0 | 0 | O | U | S | S | 0 | S |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | -- |
| V | 0 | V | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


$3 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{v}, 0, \mathrm{~V} *, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality -3
$3 \mathrm{x}(0,0, v, v, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality -3
$3 x(\mathrm{v}, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 3
$3 \times(0, V, 0, V, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 3
$2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{O}, 0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v)$ chirality 2
$12 \mathrm{x}(0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v)$ chirality -2

$2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v)$
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v, V)$

$1 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{O}, 0,0,0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v)$
$3 \times(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, S ~)$

$2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{O}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~A})$

$3 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~S}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality -1
$3 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, v, 0,0,0,0,0, v, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0$, $\mathrm{A}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ) chirality -1
$2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, v, 0, v, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 2
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v, 0,0,0,0,0,0, v, 0)$ chirality -1
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0$ ) chirality -1
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1
$\mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v, v, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality -1
$\mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0, v, 0,0,0,0, v, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality -1
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality -1
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality -1
$\mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, v, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v, 0)$ chirality 1
$\mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1
$2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0, v, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v, 0,0)$
$\mathrm{x}(\operatorname{Ad}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$
$\mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~s}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$
$1 \times(0,0,0, A d, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$
$6 \mathrm{x}(0,0, \mathrm{v}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v, 0,0$ )
$1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~A}, 0$ )
$1 \times(0,0,0,0, A d, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$

## Back to Yukawa couplings...

Find a brane (boundary state) with the right zero mode structure, so that in combination with the following perturbatively allowed disk amplitudes ...

... the instanton associated with that brane can generate the missing couplings.

## INSTANTONS

| Nr. | Models | U1 | S2 | O1 | Zeromodes <br> OK | Solutions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 617 | 16845 | $3.5 \times 10^{6}$ | $1.1 \times 10^{6}$ | $6.1 \times 10^{5}$ | 12889 | 0 |
| 2753 | 1136 | $4.9 \times 10^{5}$ | $1.5 \times 10^{5}$ | $4.8 \times 10^{4}$ | 84 | 6 |
| 2881 | 1049 | $2.1 \times 10^{5}$ | $5.5 \times 10^{4}$ | $4.5 \times 10^{4}$ | 30 | 0 |
| 6580 | 146 | $7.0 \times 10^{4}$ | 9680 | 8092 | 73 | 0 |
| 14861 | 12 | 1190 | 504 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

U Ulllllllllll
$\begin{array}{llllllllllll}5 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 1 & --\end{array}$
$5 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~S}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 3 $5 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{A}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 3 $3 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality -3 $1 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V})$ chirality 1 $1 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, V)$ chirality -1 $2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{V} *, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0, V, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1 $1 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0)$ chirality 1 $2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, 0,0,0,0,0, V, 0,0,0,0,0$ ) chirality -2 $3 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0, v, 0,0)$ chirality -1 $1 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1 $2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0)$ chirality -2 $2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{S}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $4 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~A}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $6 \mathrm{x}(\operatorname{Ad}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $4 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, V, 0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0, A d, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0$ ) chirality 0 $4 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0, V, 0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, S, 0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality -1 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, A, 0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, V, V, 0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, V, 0, V, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality 1 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0)$ chirality -1 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, V, 0,0, V, 0,0,0)$ chirality 1 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0)$ chirality 1 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, V, 0,0,0, v, 0,0)$ chirality 1 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0)$ chirality -2 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, V, V, 0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0, V, 0, V, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \times(0,0,0,0, A, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0, A d, 0,0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0, S, 0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0, v, v, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \times(0,0,0,0,0,0,0, S, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, V, 0, V, 0,0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, V, 0,0, v, 0,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,5,0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0, V, V, 0,0,0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0, V, 0,0,0,0,0, V, 0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~A}, 0,0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, V, V, 0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, A, 0)$ chirality 0 $2 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0, V, 0,0, V, 0)$ chirality 0 $1 \mathrm{x}(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \mathrm{~V}, 0, \mathrm{~V}, 0)$ chirality 0




Quarks, Leptons



## THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL

- 2004: 200.000 SM spectra, 18 chiral types.
(with Dijkstra, Huiszoon)
- 2006: 19000 chiral types.
(with Anastasopoulos,Dijkstra, Kiritsis)
- Neutrino masses: No perfect solution found.
(with Ibañez, Uranga)
- Free Fermion Orientifolds: No solution.
(with Kiritsis, Lennek)
- Tachyon-free non-susy strings: No SM.
(with Gato-Rivera)
- Yukawa couplings from instantons: solution, but with chiral exotics.
(with Kiritsis, Lennek)


## CONCLUSIONS

Q RCFT orientifolds have proved to be a powerful probe of the orientifold landscape.

Q In general "richer" than free field theory based methods.

Q We are reaching the end of statistics with RCFT.
Q A lesson: don't focus too much on 3 families?

