

Working in Theory — formal HEP theory
string theorist

Chris Blair

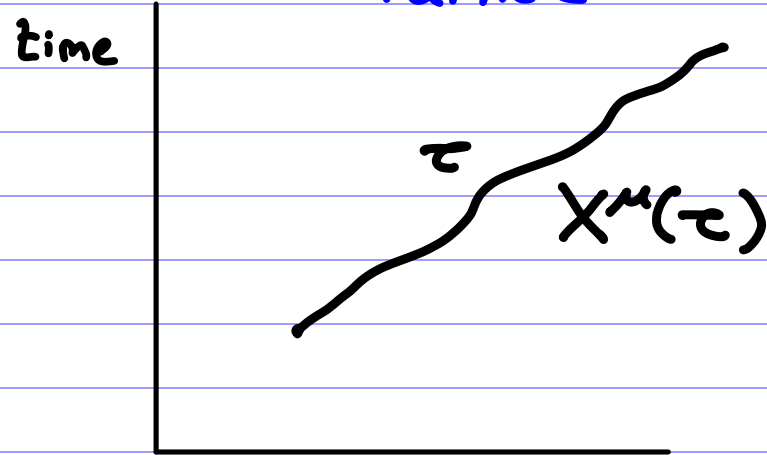
(TP 2006-08)
Maths 2008-10)

blaircd@tcd.ie ← contact me

DISCLAIMER: all advice subjective + biased!
(also based on pre-Covid experiences...)

Classical strings are waves

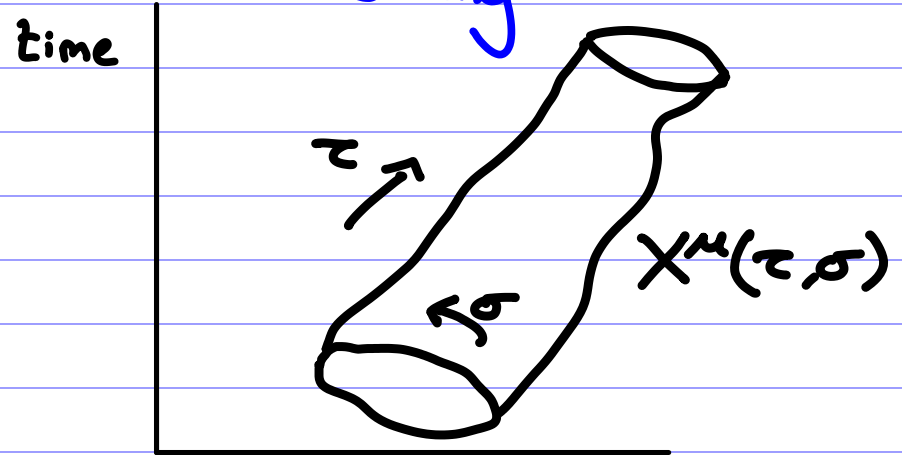
Particle



$$\mu = 0, 1, \dots, D-1$$

$$\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\tau^2} = 0$$

String



$$\frac{\partial^2 x^\mu}{\partial \tau^2} - \frac{\partial^2 x^\mu}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0$$

$$x^\mu = x_L^\mu(\tau + \sigma) + x_R^\mu(\tau - \sigma)$$

Quantum strings are harmonic oscillators

$$X^\mu_{(\tau, \sigma)} = x^\mu + \overset{\text{centre of mass posn.}}{\underset{\uparrow}{L_s^2}} p^\mu \tau + i \frac{\overset{\text{String lengthscale}}{L_s}}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{vibrational modes}}}{\alpha_n^\mu} e^{-in(\tau - \sigma)} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{quantum harmonic oscillators}}}{\tilde{\alpha}_n^\mu} e^{-in(\tau + \sigma)} \right)$$

$$[\alpha_n, \alpha_n^\dagger] = n \quad n > 0$$

$$\alpha_n^\dagger = \alpha_{-n}$$

Quantum strings are harmonic oscillators

$$X^\mu = x^\mu + \overset{\text{centre of mass posn.}}{\underset{\uparrow}{l_s^2}} \overset{\text{momentum}}{\underset{\uparrow}{p^\mu}} \tau + i \frac{l_s}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{n \neq 0} \frac{1}{n} \left(\underset{\text{vibrational modes} \Rightarrow \text{quantum harmonic oscillators}}{\underset{\uparrow}{\alpha_n^\mu}} e^{-in(\tau-\sigma)} + \underset{\uparrow}{\tilde{\alpha}_n^\mu} e^{-in(\tau+\sigma)} \right)$$

String lengthscale

$c=1$ "E=mc²" :

$$E^2 = \vec{p}^2 + \frac{1}{l_s^2} (N_{osc.} - \#)$$

each oscillator excitation adds +n

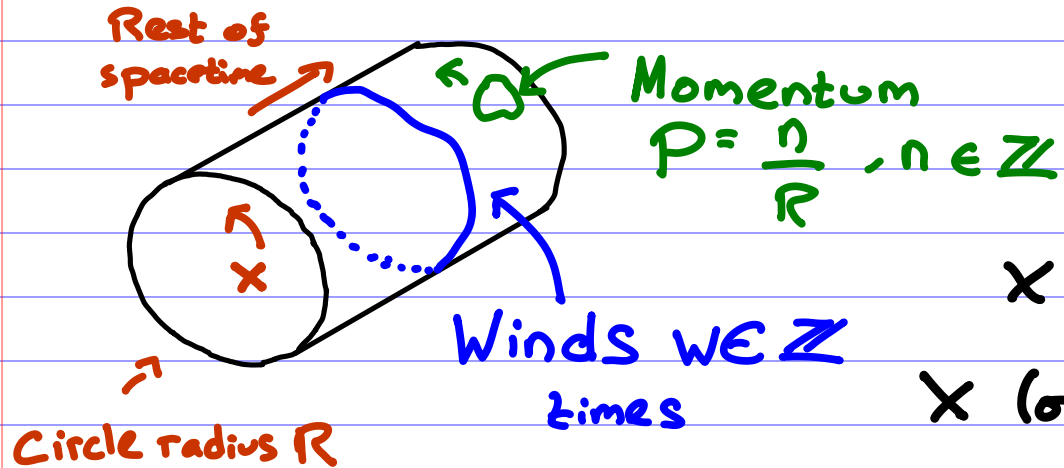
1) Massless states $E^2 = \vec{p}^2$

2) Massive states $E^2 = \vec{p}^2 + M^2$

$D=26$
 ~ 10 QUANTUM GRAVITY
 photon, graviton, fermions

∞ tower

Strings on circles see double



$$X(\tau, \sigma)$$

$$X(\sigma + 2\pi) = X(\sigma) + 2\pi w R$$

$$X = x + l_s^2 \frac{n}{R} \tau + w R \sigma + \text{osc.}$$

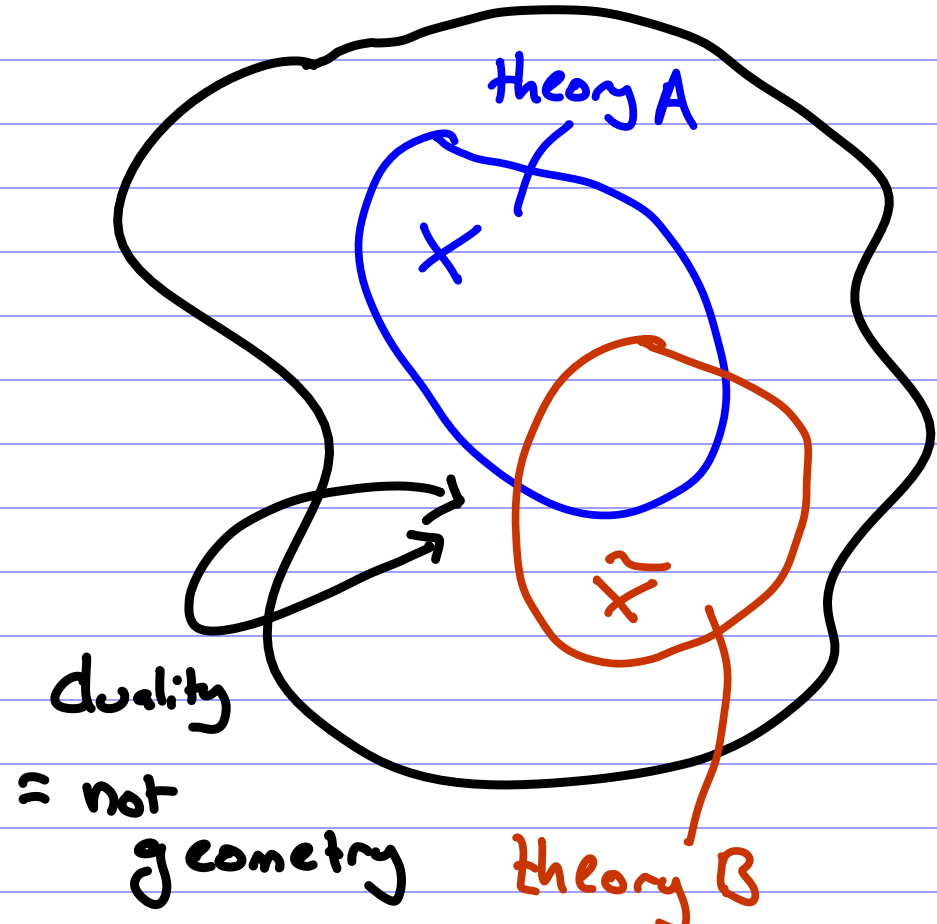
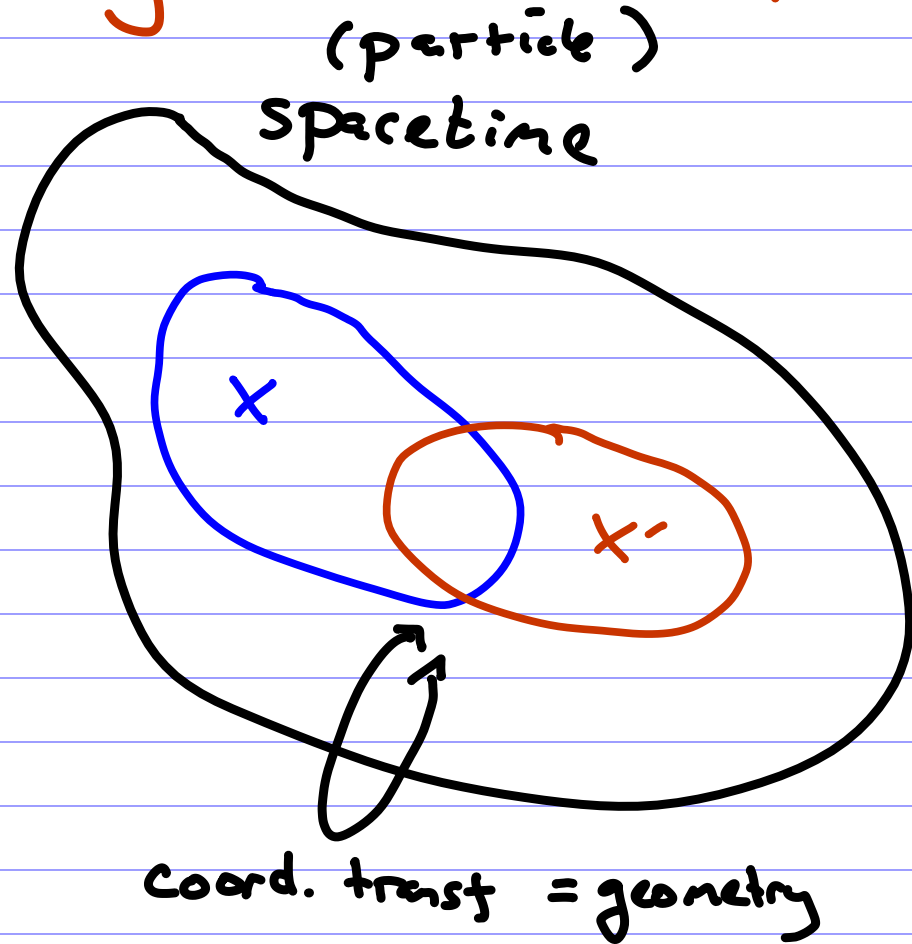
$$E^2 = \vec{p}^2 + \left(\frac{n}{R} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{w R}{l_s^2} \right)^2 + \text{osc.}$$

DUALITY

small circles $\leftrightarrow$ big circles

$$n \leftrightarrow w, R \rightarrow \frac{l_s^2}{R}$$

My research explores "stringy geometry"



My own worldline

2006-2010 TP/Maths
TCD

2010-11 Part III

2011-15 PhD

Cambridge
(St John's College)

2015- Postdoc

Vrije Universiteit Brussel
via 2 personal fellowships
of Flemish research foundation
(atypical)

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Alternate Branchings

Masters physics, comp. sci.,
actuary, ...

Jobs finance, teaching,
software, energy policy, ...

PhDs IE, UK, US, EU, ...

More Jobs hedge funds, tech,
investment banks, consultancy,
civil service, ...

Change field other physics,
mathematical biology, ...

Research your PhD

e.g.

	Undergrad	Masters	PhD	Funding?	Deadlines
UK	3	1	3-4	"maintenance"	Nov - Mar
US	4(?)	n/a	5-7	✓ teaching	Dec (but GREs!)
EU	{ 3 + 2 }	2	4	✓ salary	Feb - June

approx.,
↙ doublecheck!

How to find opportunities:
inspirehep.net/jobs

Academic Jobs Online

Departmental websites
 ↳ email lecturers

What you need:

- CV, transcript
- personal statement
- 2 letters of recommendation
- US: GREs, UK/EU: interviews
- prior research experience?

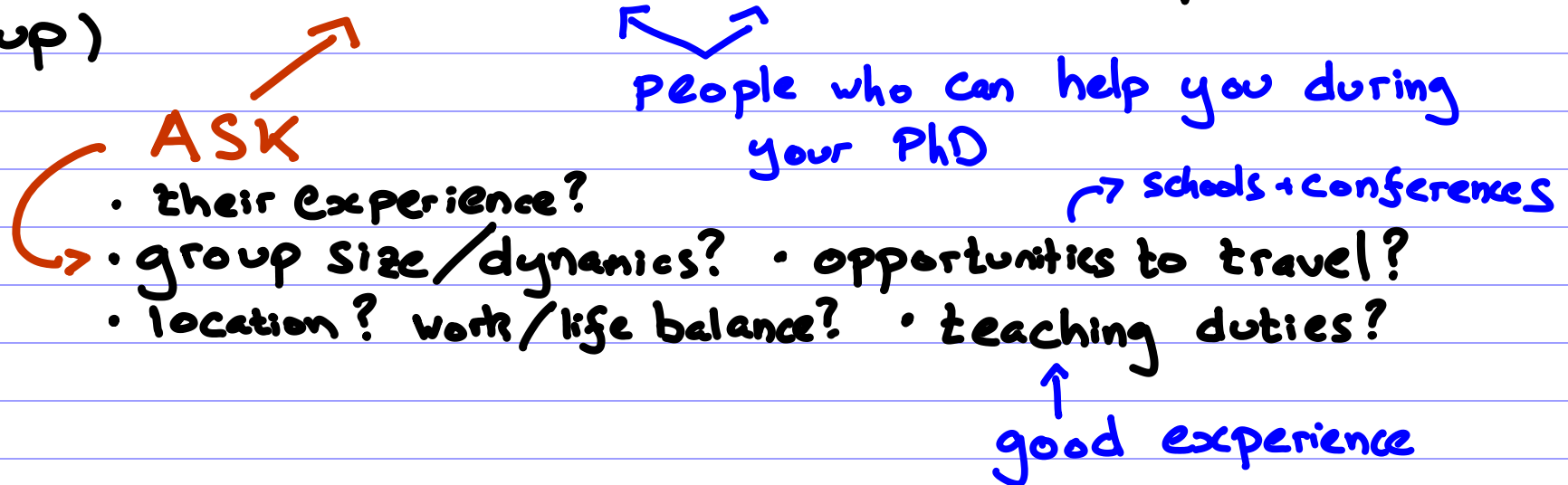
↖
 far from
 essential!

↳ final year / Masters thesis
 summer opportunities
 DESY, CERN, DIAS, TCD?, ...

You cannot make the perfect decision...

Topic — look at papers (inspirehep.net or arXiv.org)
do they seem interesting? Gut feeling?
what background knowledge do you need?

Supervisor — current students? collaborators? previous students?
(+ Group)



What was 1st thing my supervisor said to me?

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"I think it would be interesting for you to

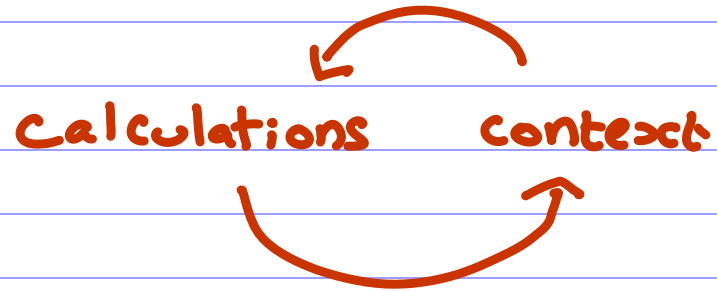
figure out how the massive modes of

type II string theory fit into double

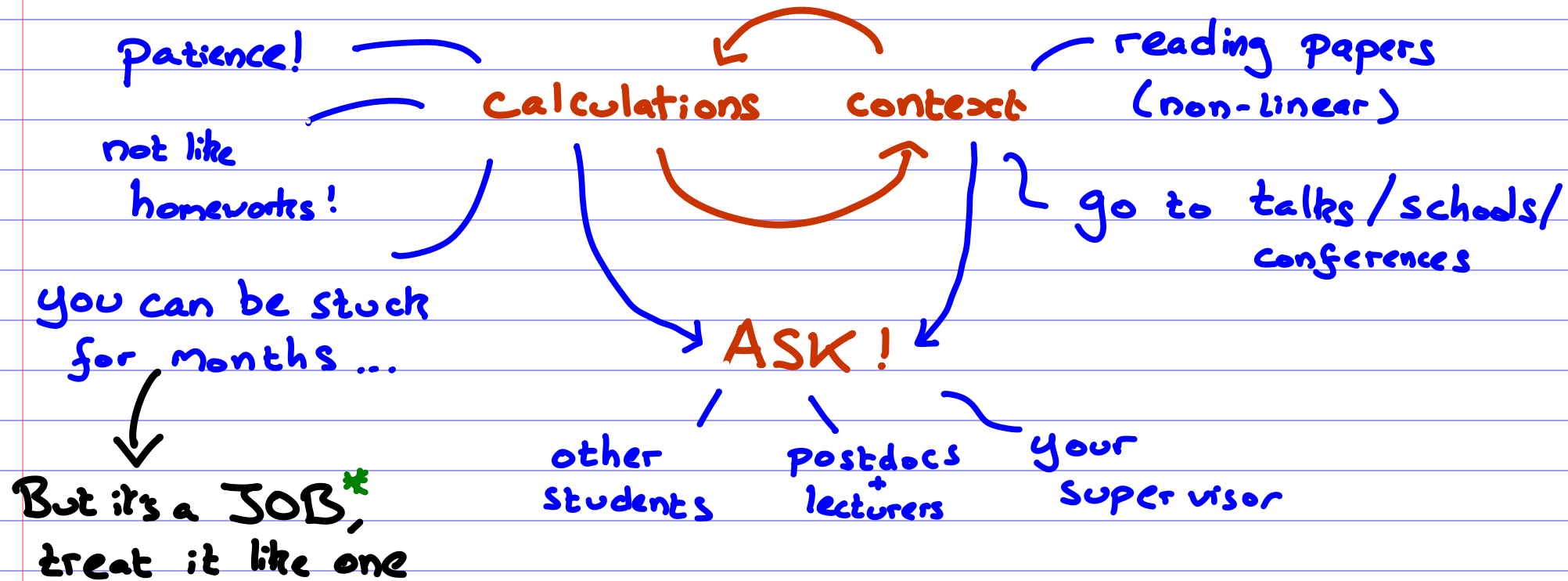
field theory"

(I never [quite] have...)

Learning to do research takes time



Learning to do research takes time

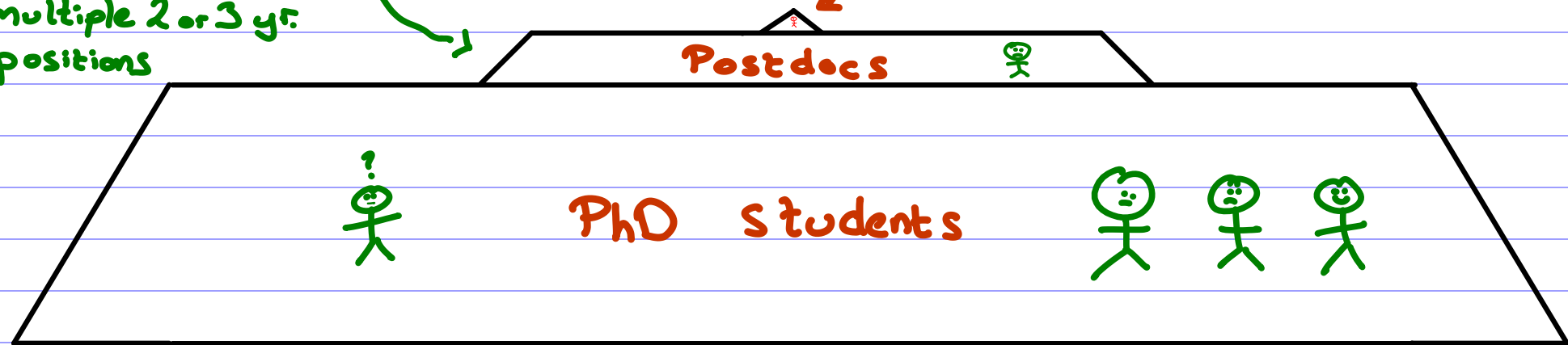


* ultimately, working for yourself

A pyramid schematic of academia

String theory:
multiple 2 or 3 yr.
positions

Permanent positions



Data: European joint theory postdoc applications
(~30 universities)

446 applications

Obtained positions: 9% (participating uni.), 15% (elsewhere)

Doing PhD/postdoc involves trade-offs

Pros

- day to day freedom

- travel (pre-Covid obviously...)

Argentina, Canada, Croatia, France,
Greece, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands,
South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Thailand, US

- the people

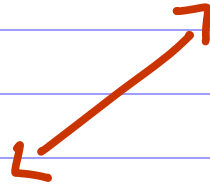
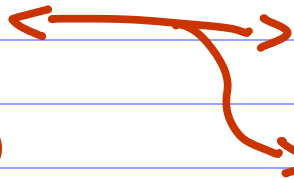
- being the first human to understand some particular thing every now + again...

Cons

- job insecurity

- isolation
measuring accomplishment

- publish or perish



Advice from the class of 2010

Industry (bookmakers)

You could advise them to get the PhD funding then quit once they've enough to write up a masters. That way you get the fancy diploma paid for but you don't have to go through all the PhD hassle

18:28

Postdoc except. physics

Tell them that professors expectations for Phd students haven't adjusted to the modern situation where phd's are needed as cheap labour for large research institutes research, and the net result is that everyone will be disappointed in the end

19:40

Teacher

OK then. Don't rule out finance until you have very solid grounds for doing so. That's where the majority of physicists go, and ultimately more regret not taking that route than taking it.

Not all - teaching is always an option! For those who find a vocation, or for those who can't do...

19:56

PhD then industry (coding)

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19:38

Postdoc lattice QCD

OK then. Don't rule out finance until you have very solid grounds for doing so. That's where the majority of physicists go, and ultimately more regret not taking that route than taking it.

My finances attest to that 😊

19:39



Don't get your heart set on one thing.

Follow your interests, be realistic, enjoy the opportunity!

more q's: blaired@ted.ie

A PhD $\neq$ your self-worth

Research is rewarding
but $\exists$ trade-offs

You always have many options

Be curious, work hard,
have fun!

Some scientific suggestions

- string theory!
- gravitational waves (positions at VUB now)
- Quantum information — Quantum computing
Holography / Quantum gravity
- Machine Learning + HEP

97 solve BH ²⁰¹¹ information paradox?