

Walking Technicolor in the light of the LHC data

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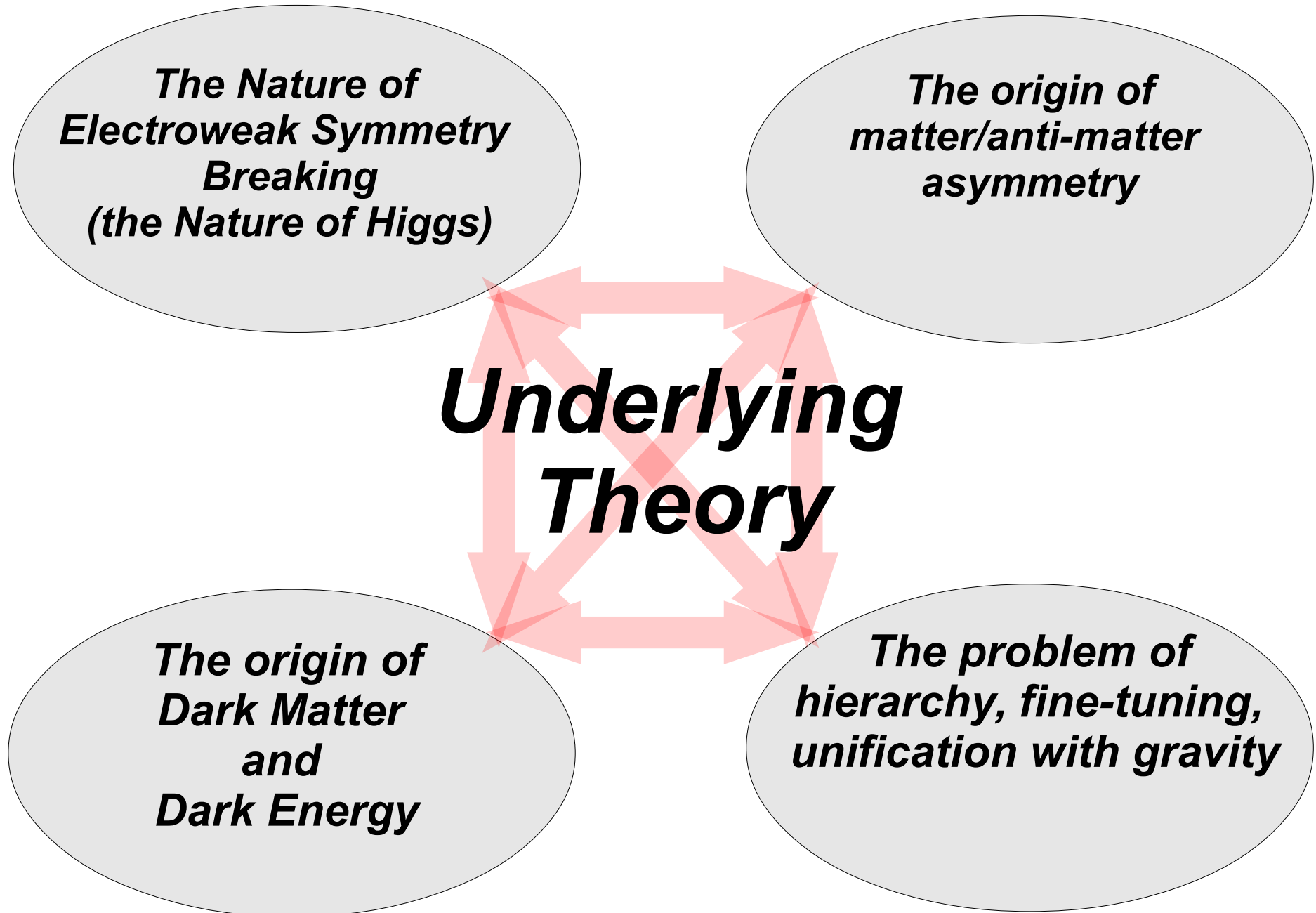
Southampton University & Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

21 June 2018

Collaborators & Projects

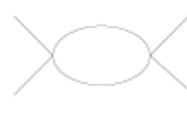
- “Walking Technicolor in the light of Z' searches at the LHC”
A.Coupe, M.Frandsen, E. Olaiya, C. Shepherd-Themistocleous, AB
arXiv:1805.10867
- “Excluding technicolor” A.Coupe, N.Evans, AB **to appear**
- “The Technicolor Higgs in the Light of LHC Data”
M.Brown, R.Foadi, M.Frandsen, AB **arXiv:1309.2097**
- “Mixed dark matter from Technicolor “
M.Frandsen, S. Sarkar, F.Sannino, AB **arXiv:1007.4839**
- “Technicolor Walks at the LHC”
R. Foadi, M. Frandsen, M. Jarvinen, F. Sannino, AB **arXiv:0809.0793**

Problems to be addressed by underlying theory



SM Higgs vs Technicolor

- *simple and economical*
- *GIM mechanism, no FCNC problems, EW precision data are OK for preferably light Higgs boson*
- *SM is established, perfectly describes data*
- *fine-tuning and naturalness problem; triviality problem*



$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{3\lambda^2}{2\pi^2} > 0 \quad \lambda(\mu) < \frac{3}{2\pi^2 \log \frac{\Lambda}{\mu}}$

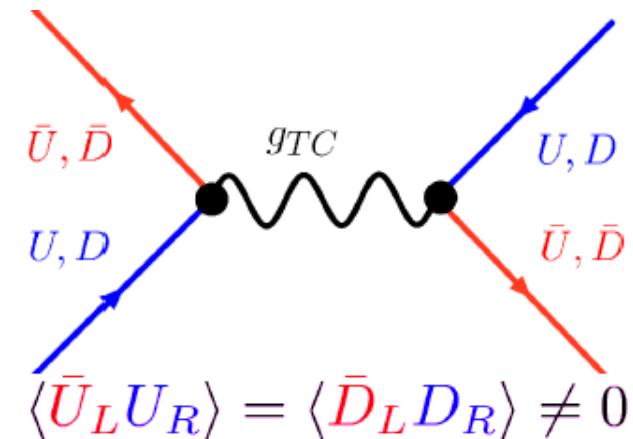
- *there is no example of fundamental scalar*
- *Scalar potential parameters and yukawa couplings are inputs*

- *complicated at the eff theory level*
- *FCNC constraints requires walking, potential tension with EW precision data*
- *no viable ETC model suggested yet, work in progress*
- *no fine-tuning, the scale is dynamically generated*
- *Superconductivity and QCD are examples of dynamical symmetry breaking*
- *parameters of low-energy effective theory are derived once underlying ETC is constructed*

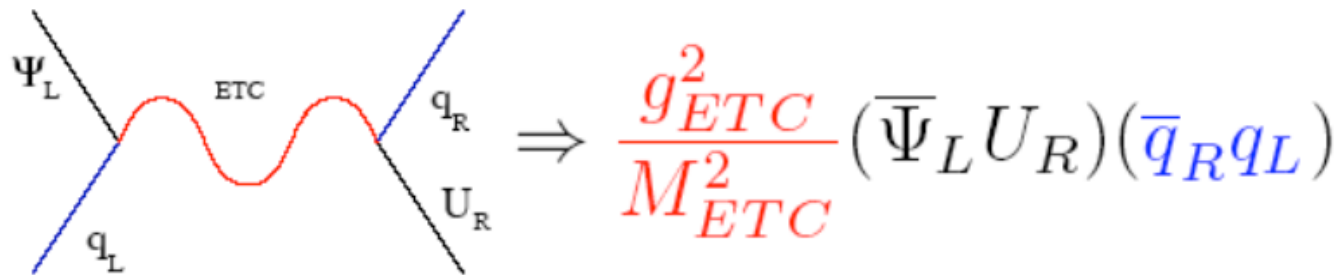
Technicolor

- $SU(N_{TC})$ break the chiral symmetry of techniquarks
- their condensate breaks EW Symmetry
- Important component of the theory:
Extended Technicolor Sector – describes how SM fermions interact with the technifermion condensate to acquire mass

Weinberg 76, Susskind 78
Farhi and Susskind 79



Lane and Eichten 80



$$m_q \approx \frac{g_{ETC}^2}{M_{ETC}^2} \langle \bar{U} U \rangle_{ETC}$$

Walking Technicolor

$$\langle \bar{U}U \rangle_{ETC} = \langle \bar{U}U \rangle_{TC} \exp \left(\int_{\Lambda_{TC}}^{M_{ETC}} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \gamma_m(\mu) \right)$$

- **For QCD – like running TC**
 γ_m is small over this range, so:

$$\langle \bar{Q}Q \rangle_{ETC} \sim \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda_{ETC}}{\Lambda_{TC}} \right)^\gamma \langle \bar{Q}Q \rangle_{TC}$$

$$\langle \bar{U}U \rangle_{ETC} \approx \langle \bar{U}U \rangle_{TC} \approx 4\pi F_{TC}^3 \quad \frac{M_{ETC}}{g_{ETC}} \approx 40 \text{ TeV} \left(\frac{F_{TC}}{250 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{100 \text{ MeV}}{m_q} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- **To avoid FCNC, one should have:**

$$\frac{M_{ETC}}{g_{ETC} \sqrt{\text{Re}(\theta_{sd}^2)}} > 600 \text{ TeV}$$

which implies

$$m_{q,\ell} \simeq \frac{g_{ETC}^2}{M_{ETC}^2} \langle \bar{T}T \rangle_{ETC} < \frac{0.5 \text{ MeV}}{N_D^{3/2} \theta_{sd}^2}$$

- **Difficult to get masses even for s- and c-quarks: TC dynamics should be NOT like QCD, in a “walking theory” we have**

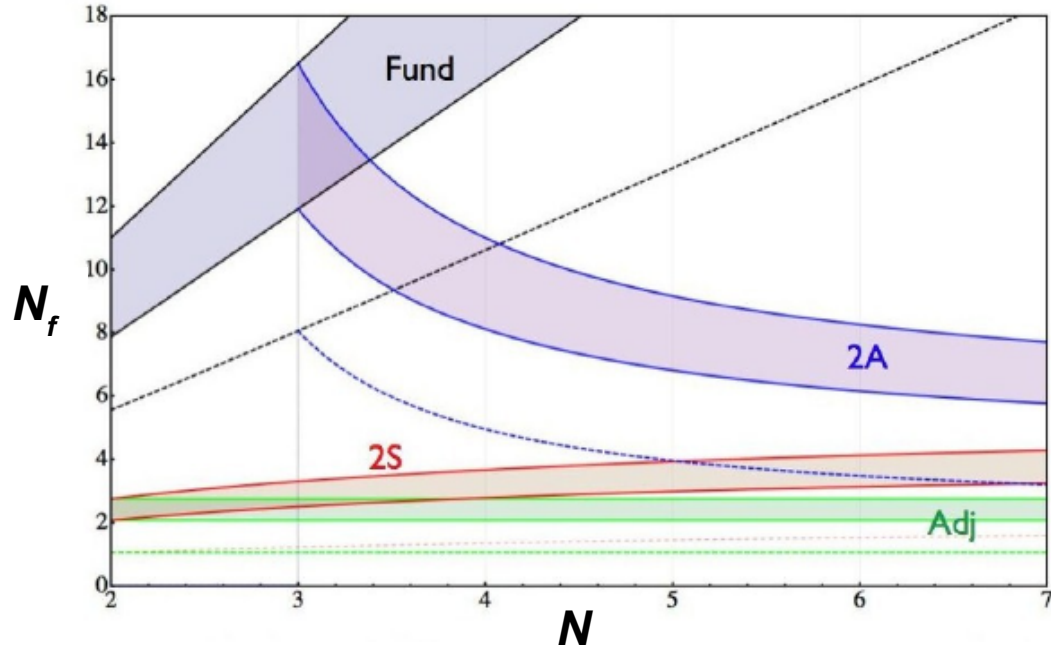
$$\langle \bar{Q}Q \rangle_{ETC} \sim \left(\frac{\Lambda_{ETC}}{\Lambda_{TC}} \right)^{\gamma(\alpha^*)} \langle \bar{Q}Q \rangle_{TC}$$

Holdom 81; Appelquist, Wijewardhana 86

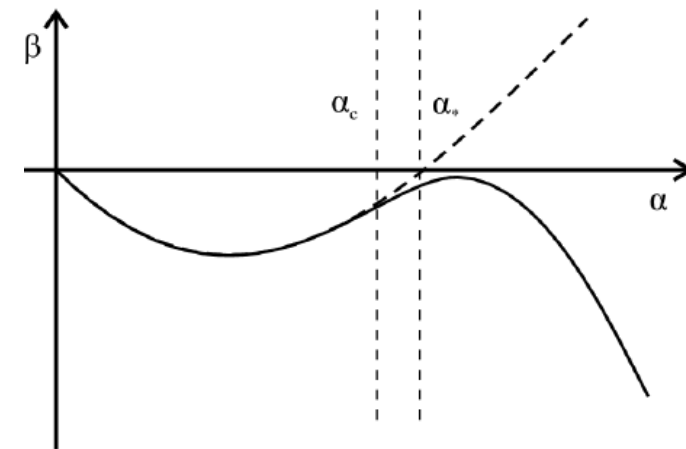
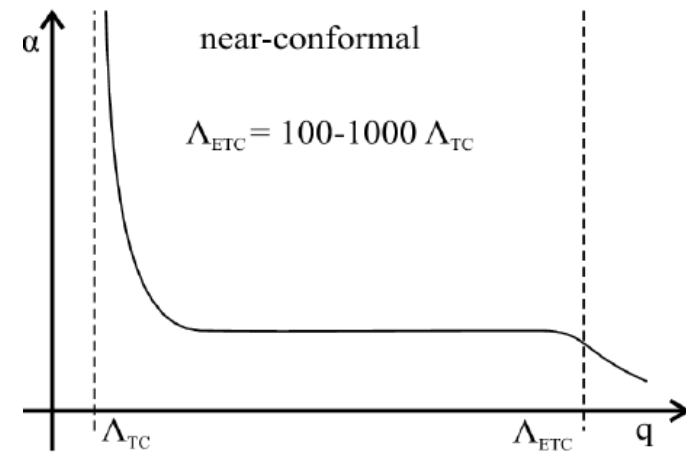
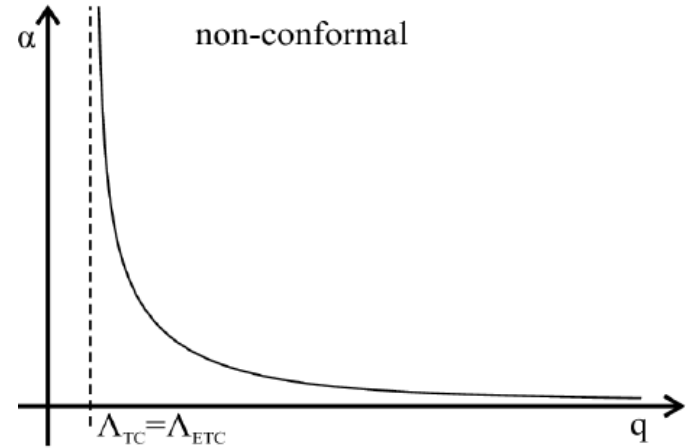
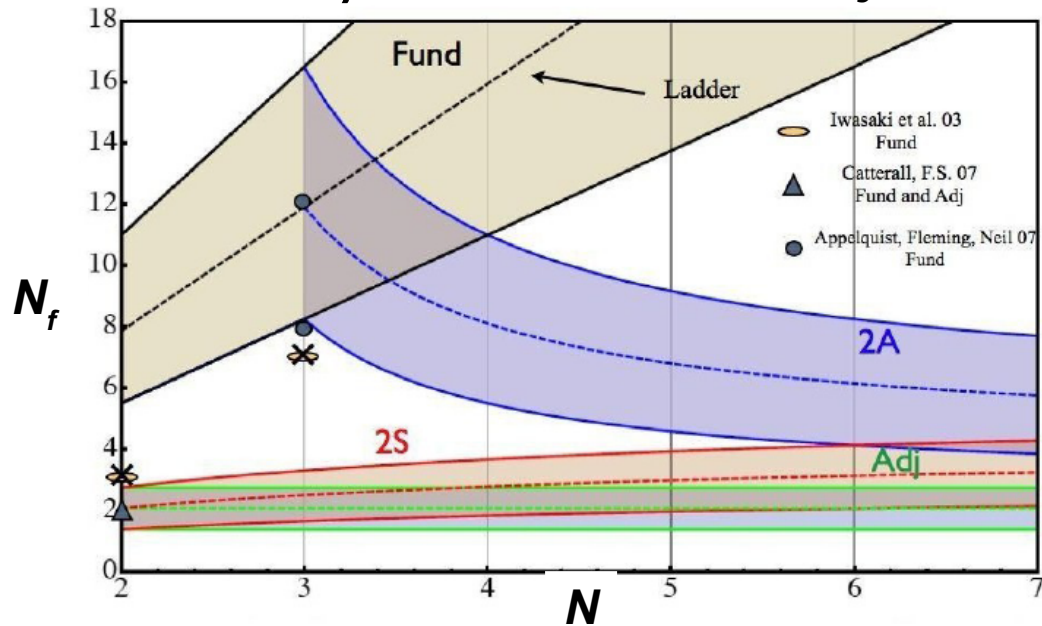
Enhanced SM fermion masses and suppressed FCNC

Conformal Windows Studies

Ladder approximation: Sannino, Dietrich 06



All-orders β -function: Sannino, Rytov 07



Low Energy Effective NMWT Theory

- $N_c = 3, N_f = 2$, in the two-index symmetric
 $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \rightarrow SU(2)_V$
- spin-0 and spin-1 objects fill out representations of the chiral symmetry group
- higgs sector with a broken phase
- **spin-1 resonances introduced as gauge fields**
(Bando, Kugo, Uehara, Yamawaki, and Yanagida 85)
similar description used for the BESS model
(Casalbuoni, Deandrea, De Curtis, Dominici, Gatto, Grazzini 95)
- See Appellequist, Da Silva, Sannino 99 for description of vector mesons
In EW symmetry breaking
- **Effective Lagrangian**

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{kin} + \mathcal{L}_{higgs} + \mathcal{L}_{Higgs-vector} + \mathcal{L}_{fermion}$$

Effective Lagrangian for $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{boson}} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\widetilde{W}_{\mu\nu} \widetilde{W}^{\mu\nu} \right] - \frac{1}{4} \widetilde{B}_{\mu\nu} \widetilde{B}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[F_{L\mu\nu} F_L^{\mu\nu} + F_{R\mu\nu} F_R^{\mu\nu} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} = \frac{\mu^2}{2} \text{Tr} [M M^\dagger] - \frac{\lambda}{4} \text{Tr} [M M^\dagger]^2$$

$\widetilde{W}_{\mu\nu}$ and $\widetilde{B}_{\mu\nu}$ are EW field strength tensors

$F_{L/R\mu\nu}$ are the field strength tensors associated to the vector meson fields $A_{L/R\mu}$

2x2 Matrix $M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [v + H + 2 i \pi^a T^a] , \quad a = 1, 2, 3$

Covariant derivative $D_\mu M = \partial_\mu M - i g \widetilde{W}_\mu^a T^a M + i g' M \widetilde{B}_\mu T^3$

Effective Lagrangian for $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs-Vector}} &= m^2 \text{Tr} [C_{L\mu}^2 + C_{R\mu}^2] \\
 + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} [D_\mu M D^\mu M^\dagger] &- \tilde{g}^2 r_2 \text{Tr} [C_{L\mu} M C_{R\mu}^\mu M^\dagger] \\
 - \frac{i \tilde{g} r_3}{4} \text{Tr} [C_{L\mu} (M D^\mu M^\dagger - D^\mu M M^\dagger) &+ C_{R\mu} (M^\dagger D^\mu M - D^\mu M^\dagger M)] \\
 + \frac{\tilde{g}^2 s}{4} \text{Tr} [C_{L\mu}^2 + C_{R\mu}^2] \text{Tr} [M M^\dagger] &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{L\mu} \equiv A_{L\mu} - \frac{g}{\tilde{g}} \widetilde{W}_\mu, \quad C_{R\mu} \equiv A_{R\mu} - \frac{g'}{\tilde{g}} \widetilde{B}_\mu.$$

Weinberg Sum Rules (WSR)

- spin 1 vector and axial resonances

$$V^a = \frac{A_L^a + A_R^a}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad A^a = \frac{A_L^a - A_R^a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

- masses and decay constants

$$M_V^2 = \frac{\tilde{g}^2}{4} [f^2 + (s - r_2)v^2] \quad F_V = \frac{\sqrt{2}M_V}{\tilde{g}},$$

$$M_A^2 = \frac{\tilde{g}^2}{4} [f^2 + (s + r_2)v^2] \quad F_A = \frac{\sqrt{2}M_A}{\tilde{g}}\chi$$

- Weinberg Sum Rules

$$\chi \equiv 1 - \frac{v^2 \tilde{g}^2 r_3}{4M_A^2}$$

$$S = 4\pi \left[\frac{F_V^2}{M_V^2} - \frac{F_A^2}{M_A^2} \right]$$

zeroth

$$F_V^2 - F_A^2 = F_\pi^2$$

first

$$F_V^2 M_V^2 - F_A^2 M_A^2 = a \frac{8\pi^2}{d(R)} F_\pi^4$$

second

a > 0, a ~ O(1) is consistent with the conformal window

Details: Appelquist, Sannino 98

Weinberg Sum Rules (WSR)

- spin 1 vector and axial resonances

$$V^a = \frac{A_L^a + A_R^a}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad A^a = \frac{A_L^a - A_R^a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

- masses and decay constants

$$M_V^2 = \frac{\tilde{g}^2}{4} [f^2 + (s - r_2)v^2] \quad F_V = \frac{\sqrt{2}M_V}{\tilde{g}},$$

$$M_A^2 = \frac{\tilde{g}^2}{4} [f^2 + (s + r_2)v^2] \quad F_A = \frac{\sqrt{2}M_A}{\tilde{g}}\chi$$

- Weinberg Sum Rules

$$\chi \equiv 1 - \frac{v^2 \tilde{g}^2 r_3}{4M_A^2}$$

S PARAMETER, OR “ZEROTH WSR”: IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE NEAR CONFORMAL REGION.

$$S = 4\pi F_\pi^2 \left[\frac{1}{M_V^2} + \frac{1}{M_A^2} - a \frac{8\pi^2 F_\pi^2}{d(R)M_V^2 M_A^2} \right]$$

NMWT parameter space and particle content

- **fixing S and using WSR parameter space is reduced to M_A, \tilde{g}, s**

$$S = \frac{8\pi}{\tilde{g}^2} (1 - \chi^2) ,$$

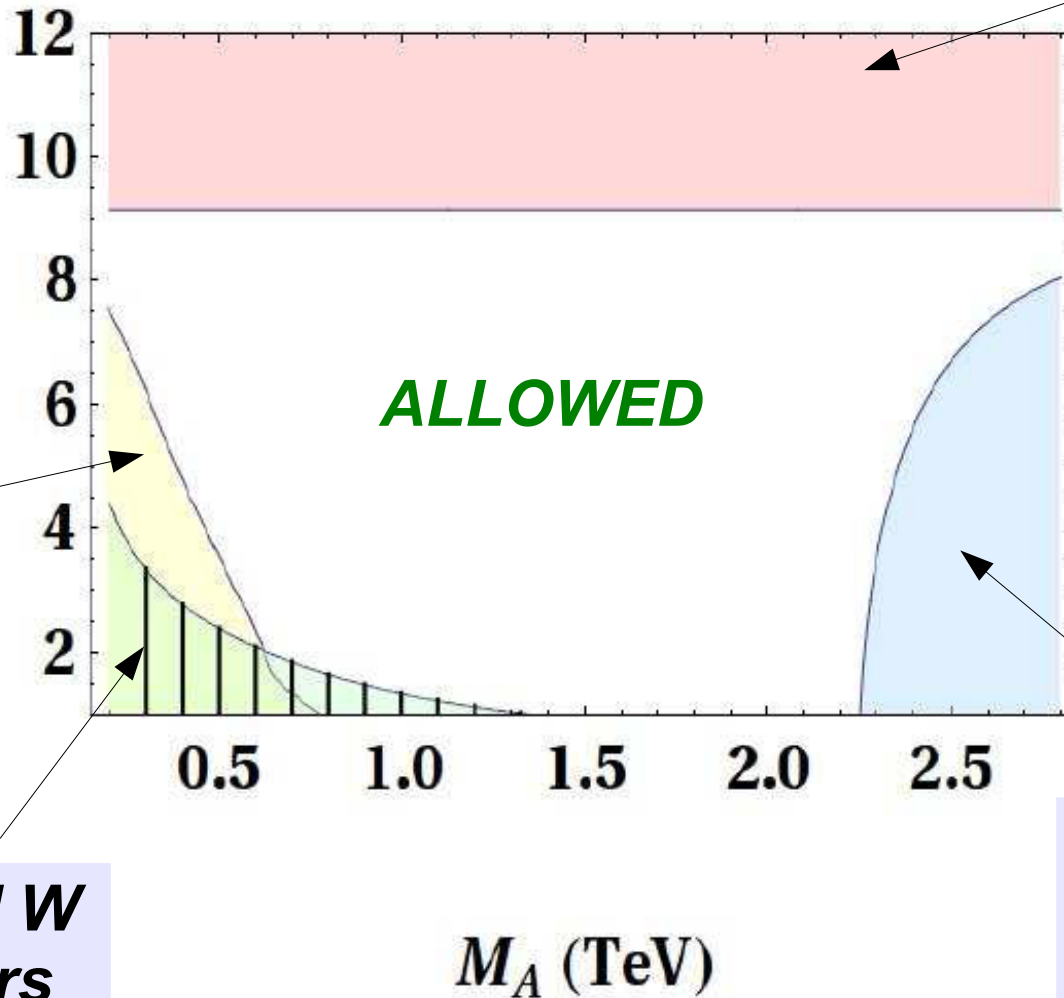
$$r_2 = r_3 - 1 .$$

$$\chi \equiv 1 - \frac{v^2 \tilde{g}^2 r_3}{4M_A^2}$$

- **s, M_H have sizable effect in the process involving composite Higgs**
- **new particles – two triplets of heavy mesons:**

$$Z', W'^{\pm} \quad \text{and} \quad Z'' W''^{\pm}$$

NMWT parameter space from 2007



imaginary
 F_V and F_A

$$\tilde{g} > \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{S}}$$

**Collider
limit from
 $pp \rightarrow e^+e^-$**

***EW Y and W
parameters
@95% CL***

***a < 0,
defined by
the 2nd WSR***

Model Implementation into LanHEP and CalcHEP

LanHEP (Andrei Semenov)

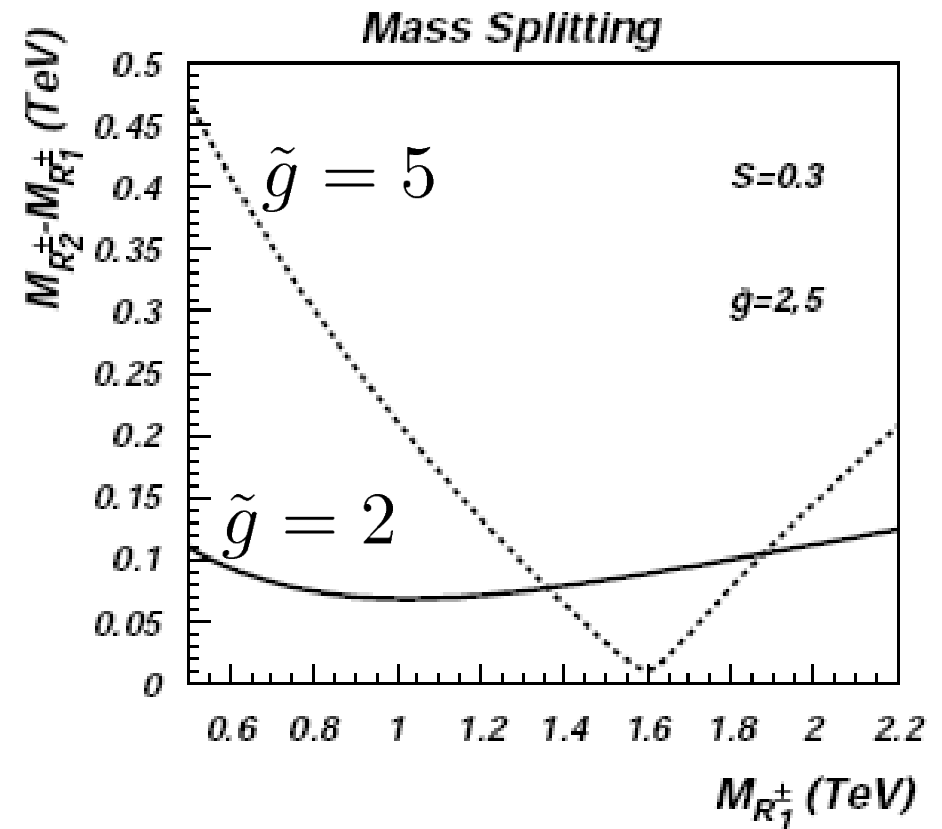
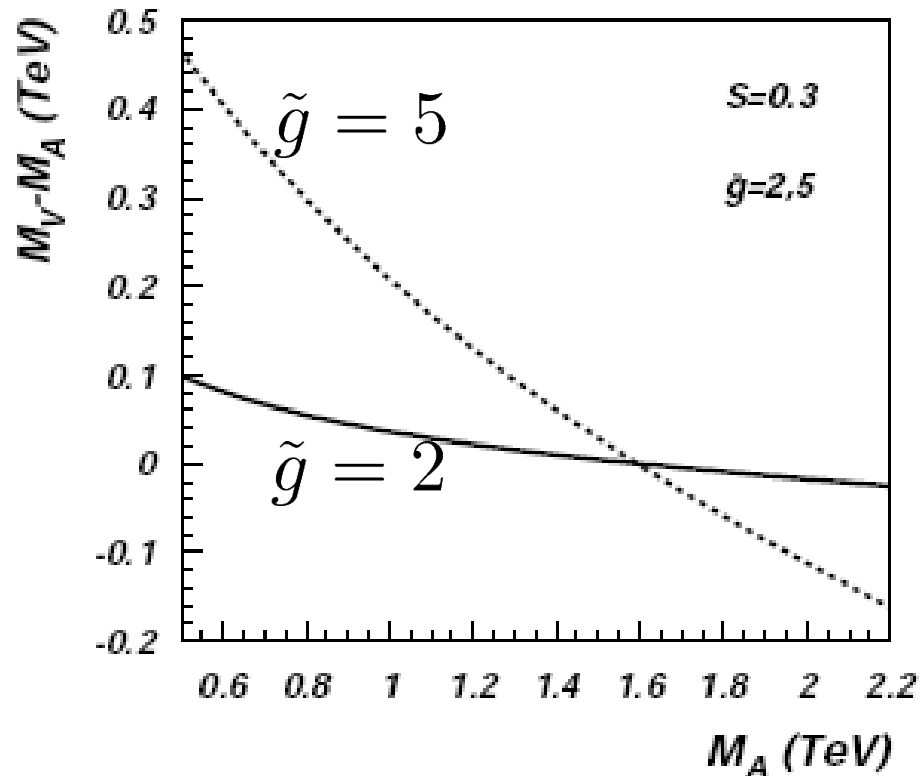
- **Automatic generation of Feynman rules from the Lagrangian**
- **Has checks for**
 - ➔ **Hermiticity**
 - ➔ **BRST invariance**
 - ➔ **EM charge conservation**
 - ➔ **Particle mixings, mass terms, and mass matrices**



CalcHEP (AP, AB, NC)

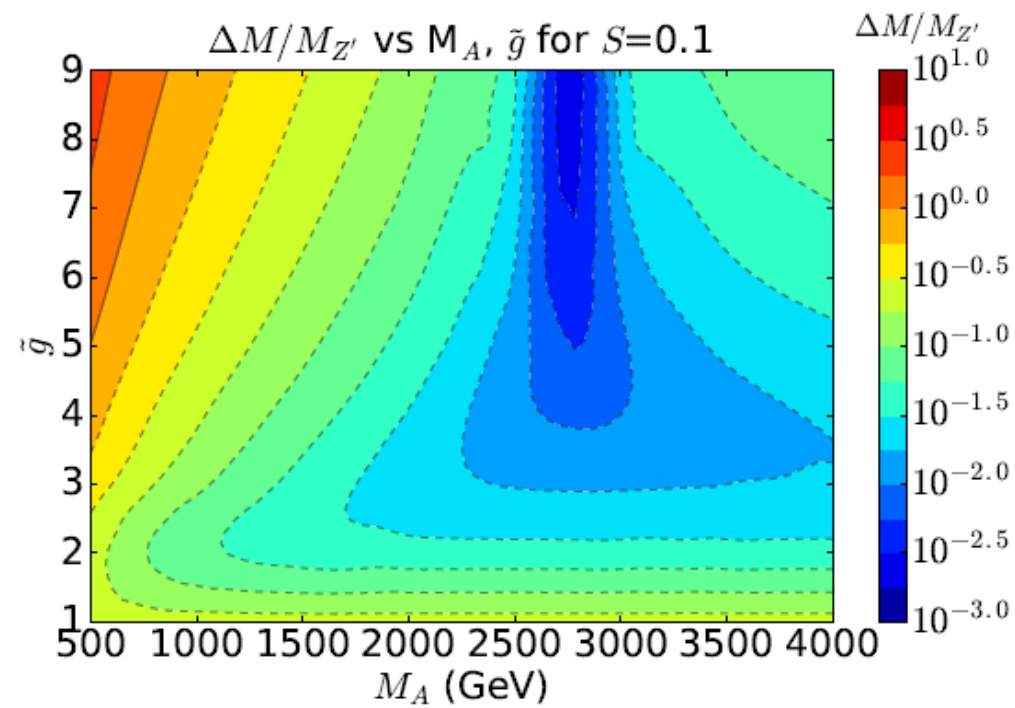
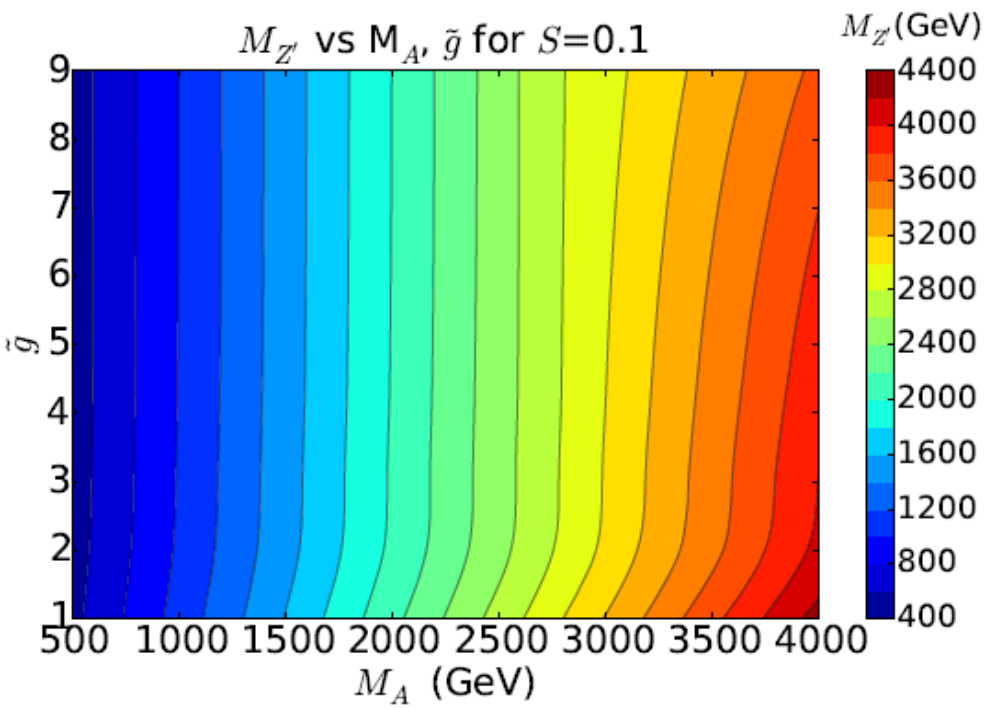
- **Automatic calculations of tree-level processes within user-defined model**
- **User friendly graphical interface**
- **Easy implementation of new models**
 - ➔ **Especially using LanHEP**
- **Feynman gauge and unitary gauge**
 - ➔ **Important cross check.**

Mass Spectrum



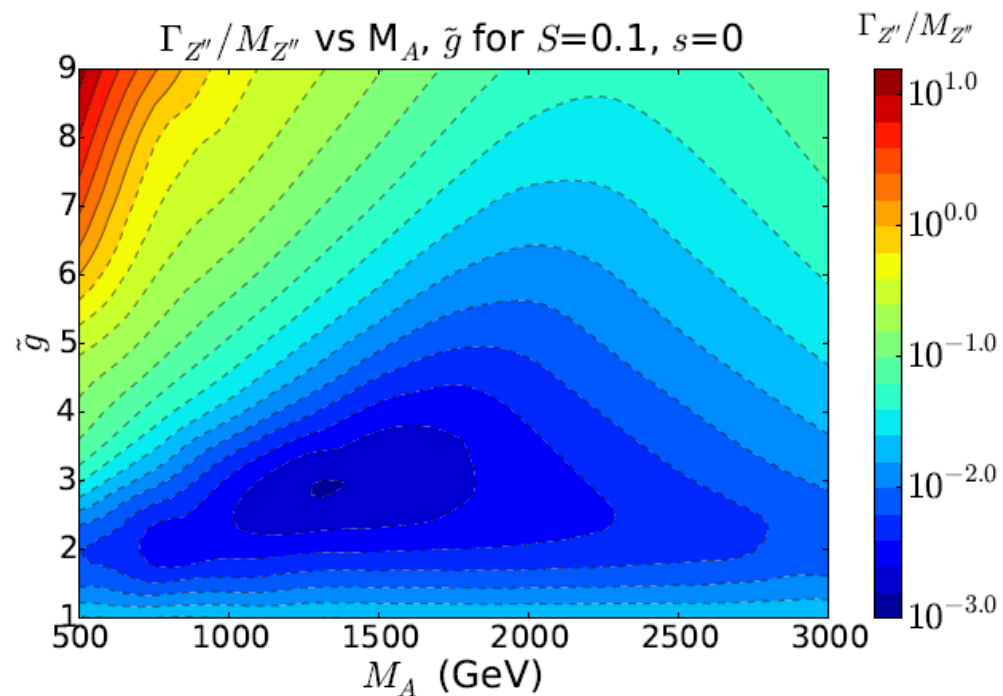
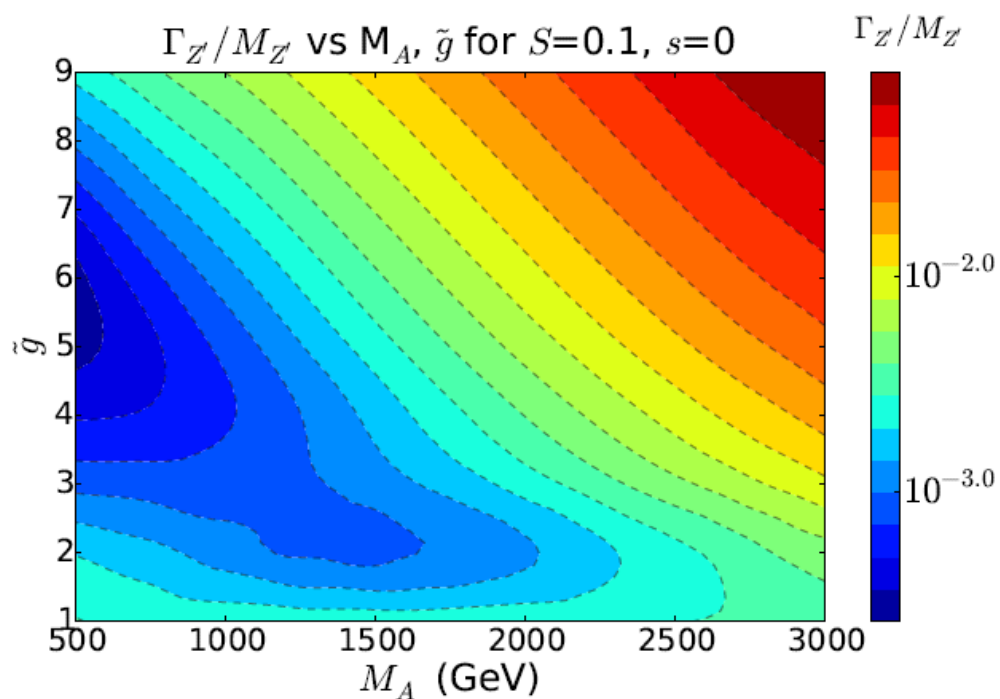
$$M^{\text{inv}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{S}} F_\pi .$$

Mass Spectrum



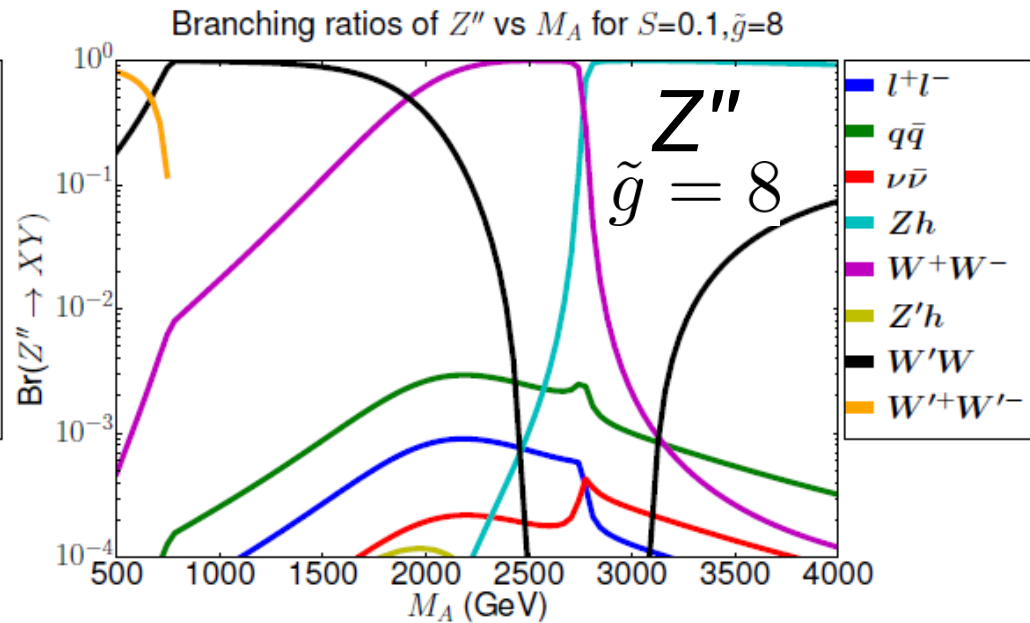
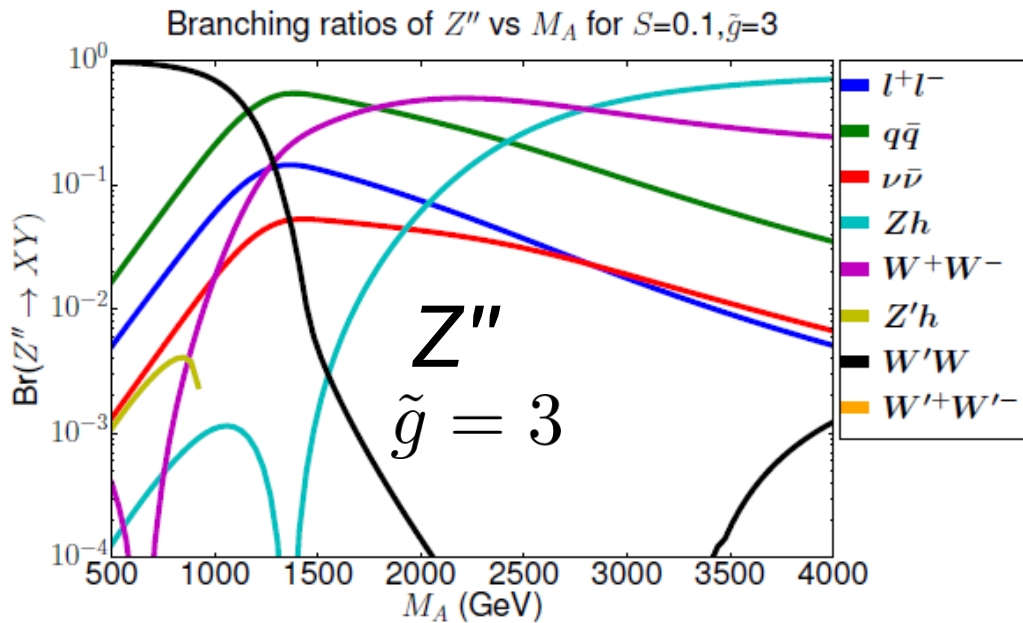
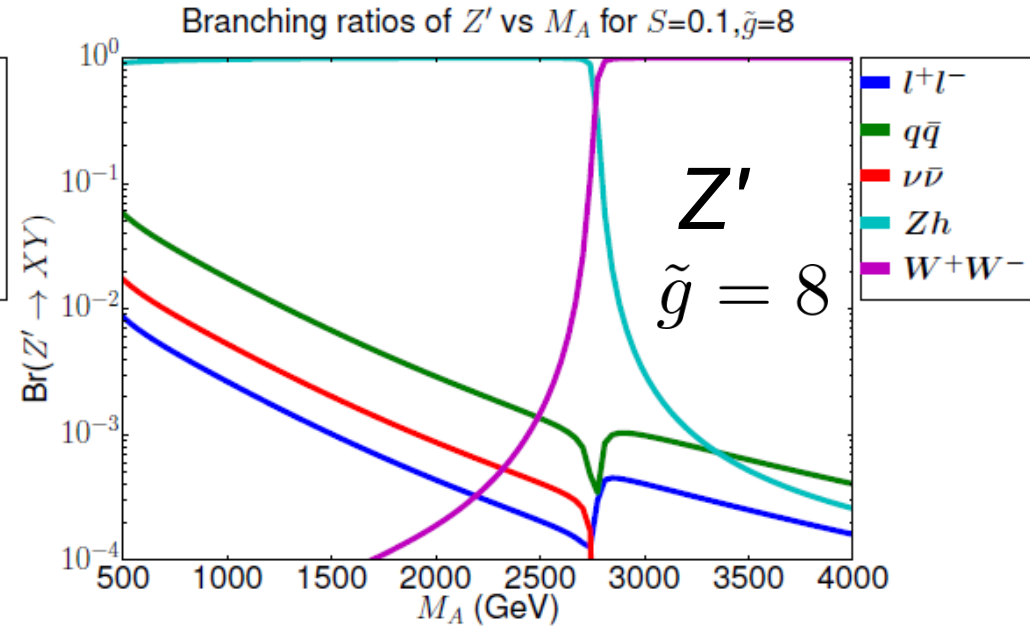
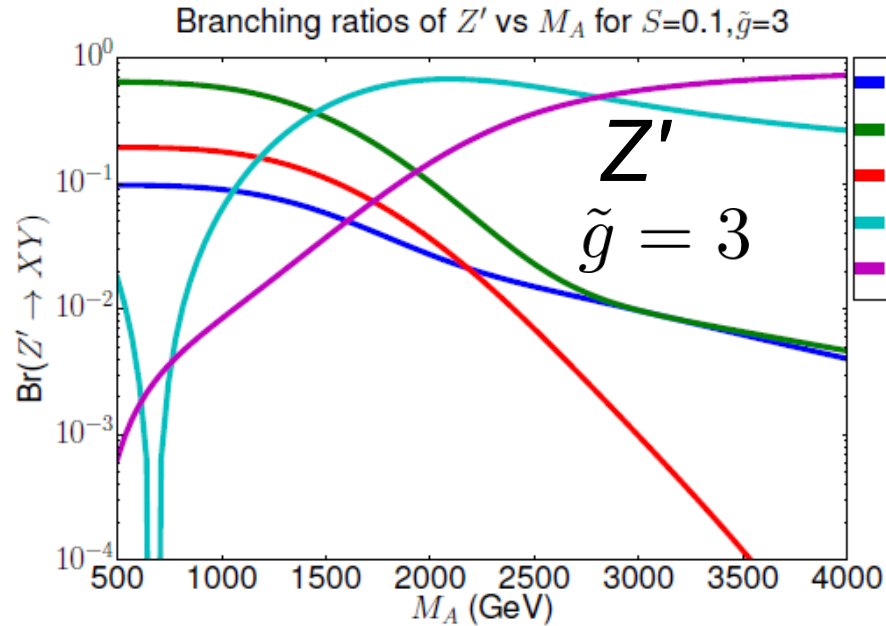
$$M_{inv}^2 = \left(1 + \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{\tilde{g}^2} \right) \frac{4\pi}{S} F_\pi^2$$

Width/Mass ratio

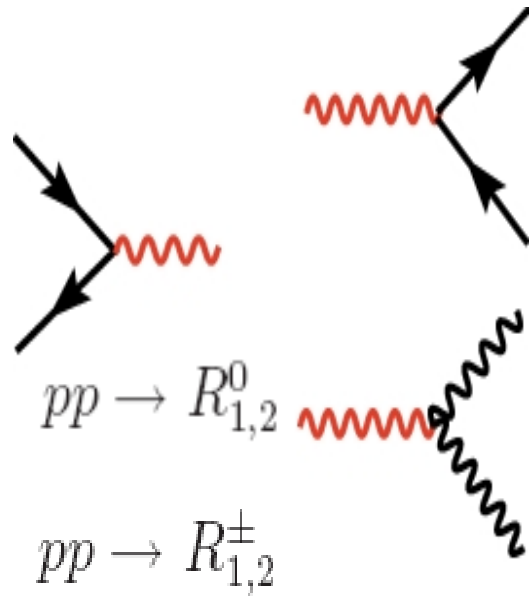


Z' is narrow essentially due to the small value of the S-parameter

Decay Branching Ratios



LHC Signatures $R_{1,2}^0 \equiv Z', Z''$ $R_{1,2}^\pm \equiv W'^\pm, W''^\pm$



(1) l^+l^- signature from the process $pp \rightarrow R_{1,2}^0 \rightarrow l^+l^-$

(2) $l + \cancel{E}_T$ signature from the process $pp \rightarrow R_{1,2}^\pm \rightarrow l^\pm \nu$

(3) $3l + \cancel{E}_T$ signature from the process $pp \rightarrow R_{1,2}^\pm \rightarrow ZW^\pm \rightarrow 3l\nu$

detector acceptance cuts

$$|\eta^\ell| < 2.5 \quad p_T^\ell > 15 \text{ GeV}$$

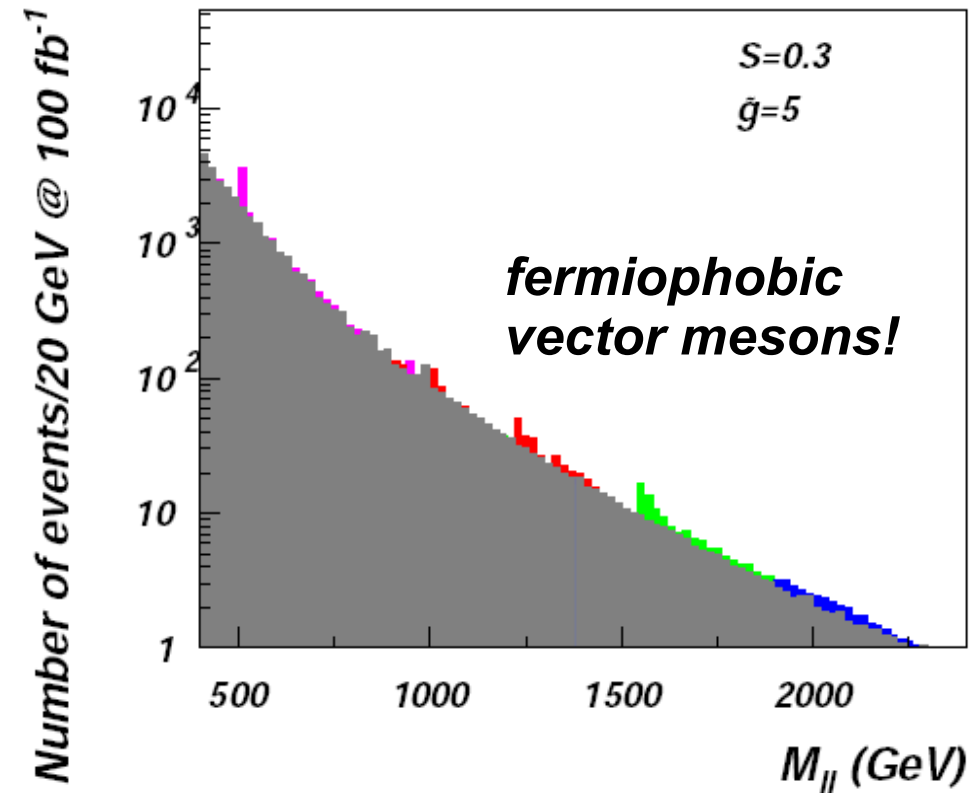
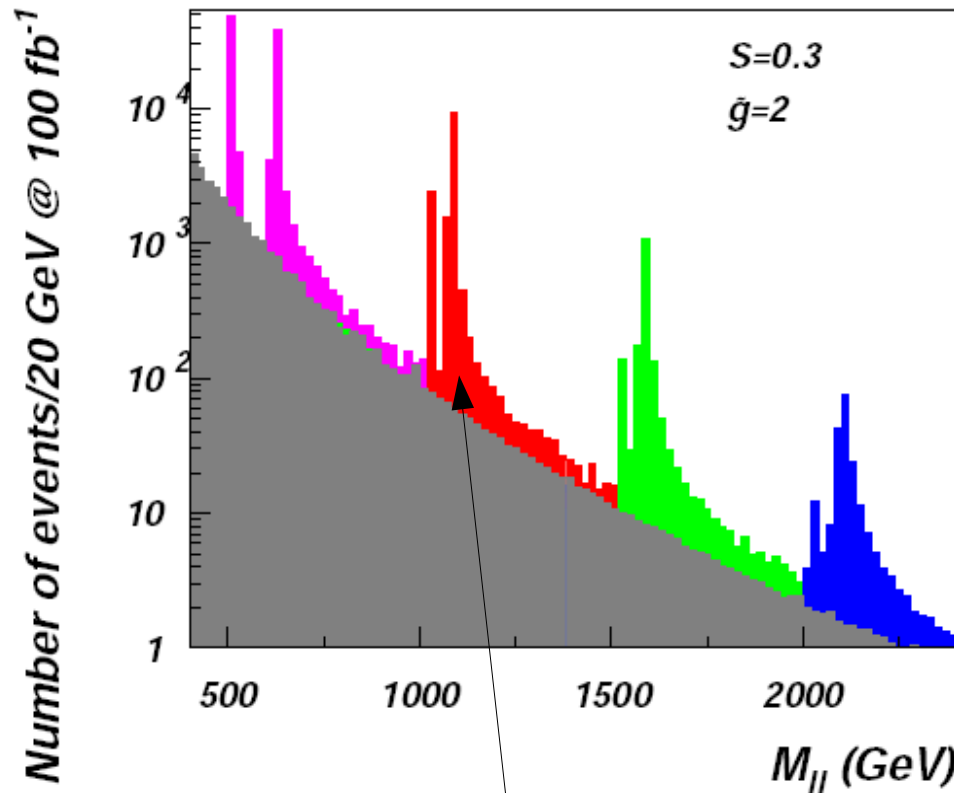
transverse mass variable

$$(M_\ell^T)^2 = [\sqrt{M^2(\ell) + p_T^2(\ell)} + |\cancel{p}_T|]^2 - |\vec{p}_T(\ell) + \vec{\cancel{p}}_T|^2$$

$$(M_{3\ell}^T)^2 = [\sqrt{M^2(\ell\ell\ell) + p_T^2(\ell\ell\ell)} + |\cancel{p}_T|]^2 - |\vec{p}_T(\ell\ell\ell) + \vec{\cancel{p}}_T|^2$$

Signature (1)

(1) $\ell^+\ell^-$ signature from the process $pp \rightarrow R_{1,2}^0 \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$



*double resonance signal
pattern can be resolved*

*couplings are suppressed
by $1/g_t$*

$$g_{Z' f\bar{f}}^L = \frac{\chi}{2\sqrt{2}\tilde{g}} (-I_3 g_2^2 + Y g_1^2),$$

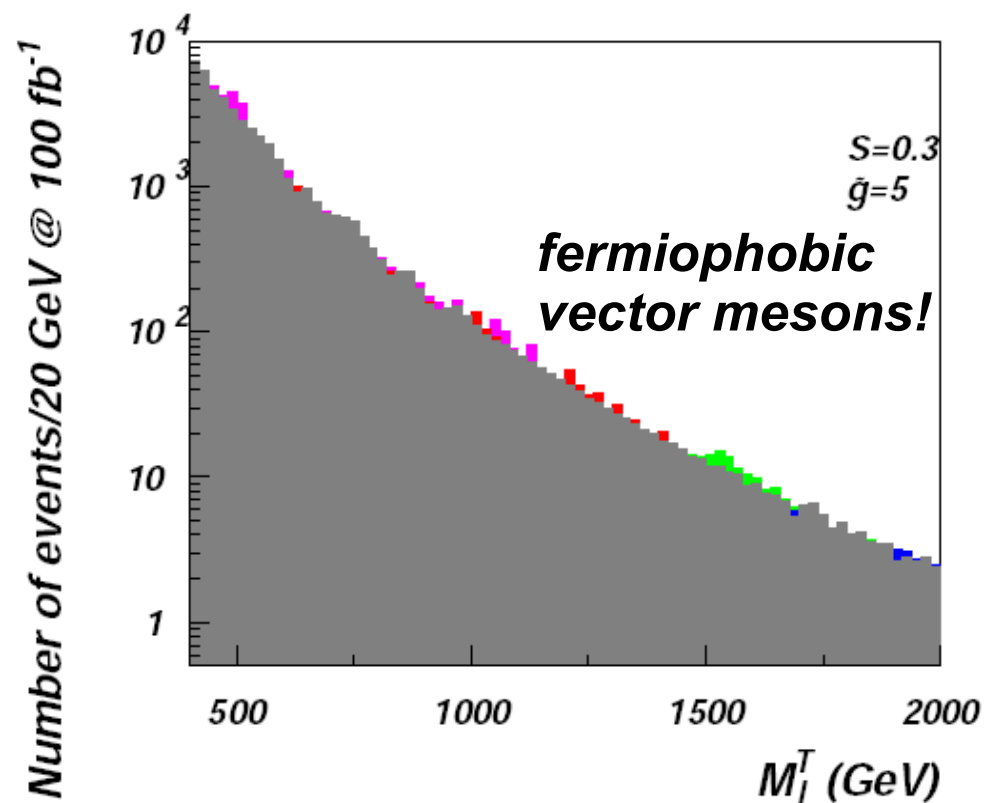
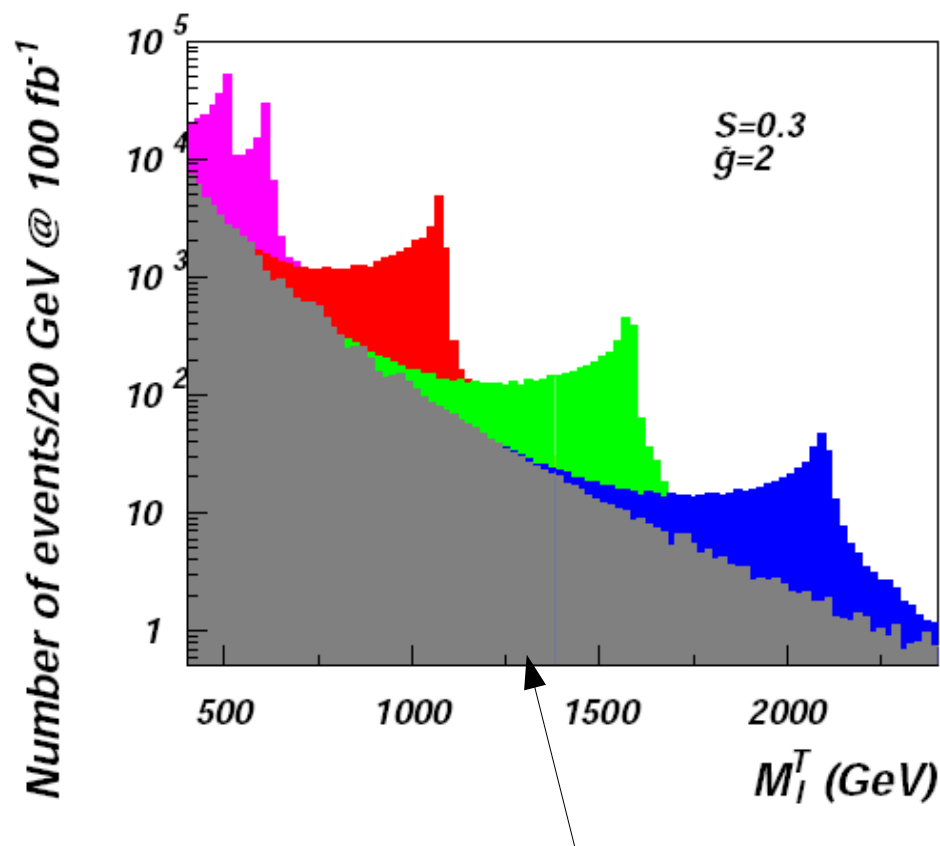
$$g_{Z' f\bar{f}}^R = \frac{\chi}{2\sqrt{2}\tilde{g}} q_f g_1^2,$$

$$g_{Z'' f\bar{f}}^L = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\tilde{g}} (I_3 g_2^2 + Y g_1^2),$$

$$g_{Z'' f\bar{f}}^R = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\tilde{g}} q_f g_1^2,$$

Signature (2)

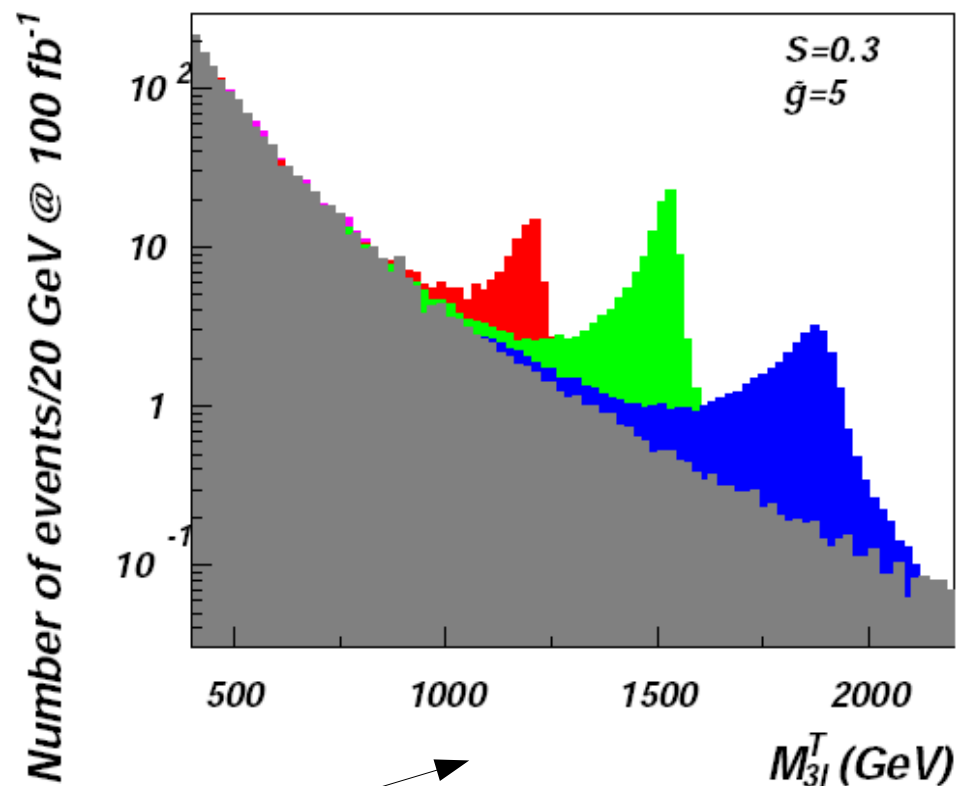
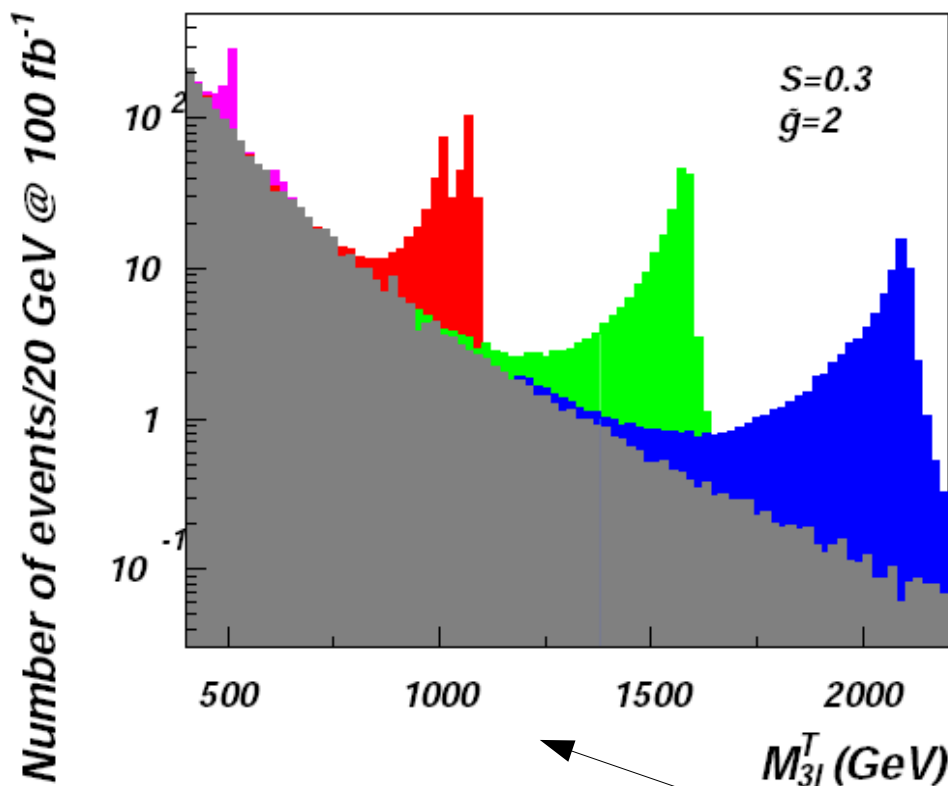
(2) $\ell + \cancel{E}_T$ signature from the process $pp \rightarrow R_{1,2}^{\pm} \rightarrow \ell^{\pm} \nu$



for higher masses only one resonance is observed

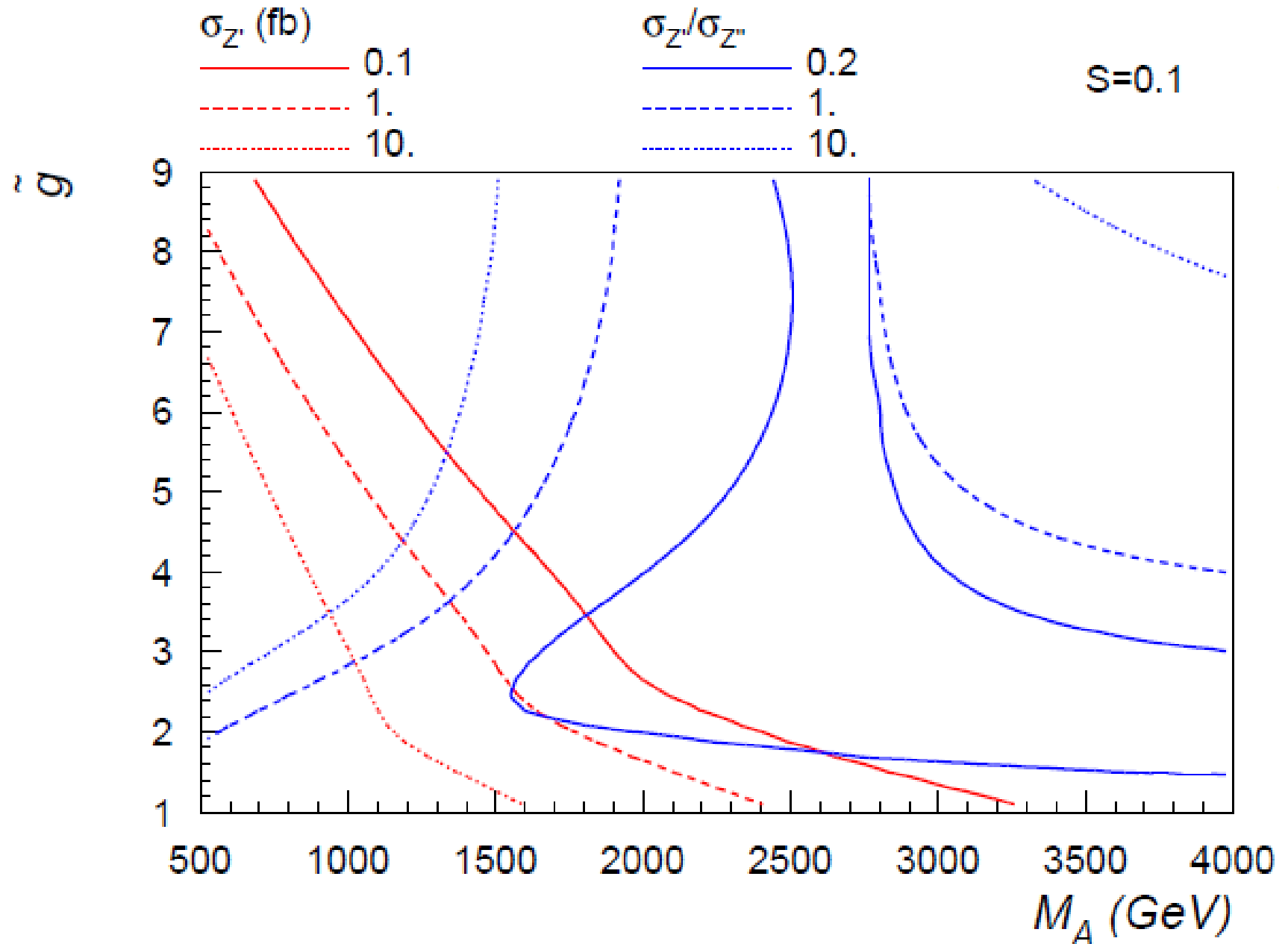
Signature (3)

(3) $3\ell + \cancel{E}_T$ signature from the process $pp \rightarrow R_{1,2}^\pm \rightarrow ZW^\pm \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$

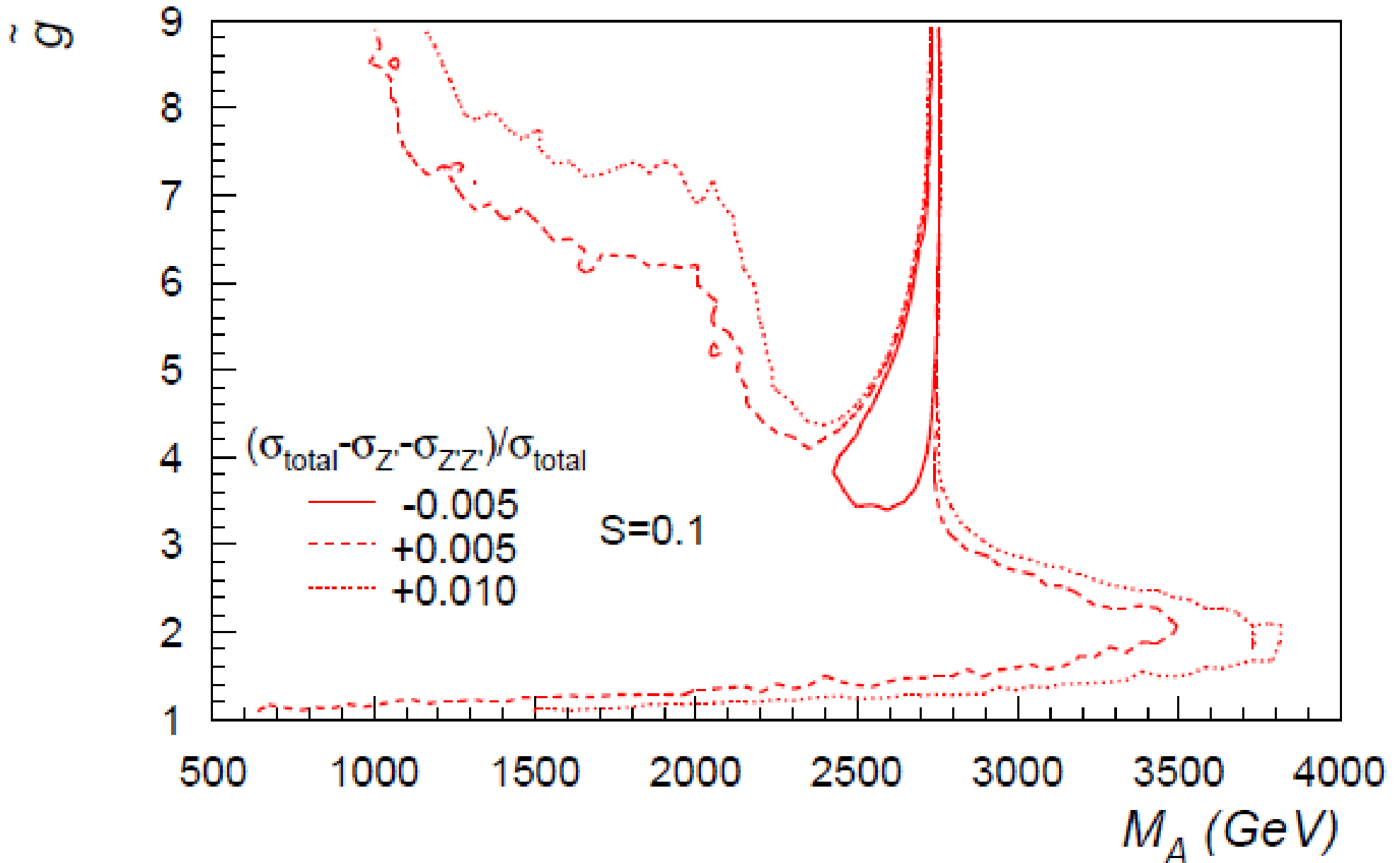


**highly complementary channel to fermiophobic ones:
not very high rates, but clean signal**

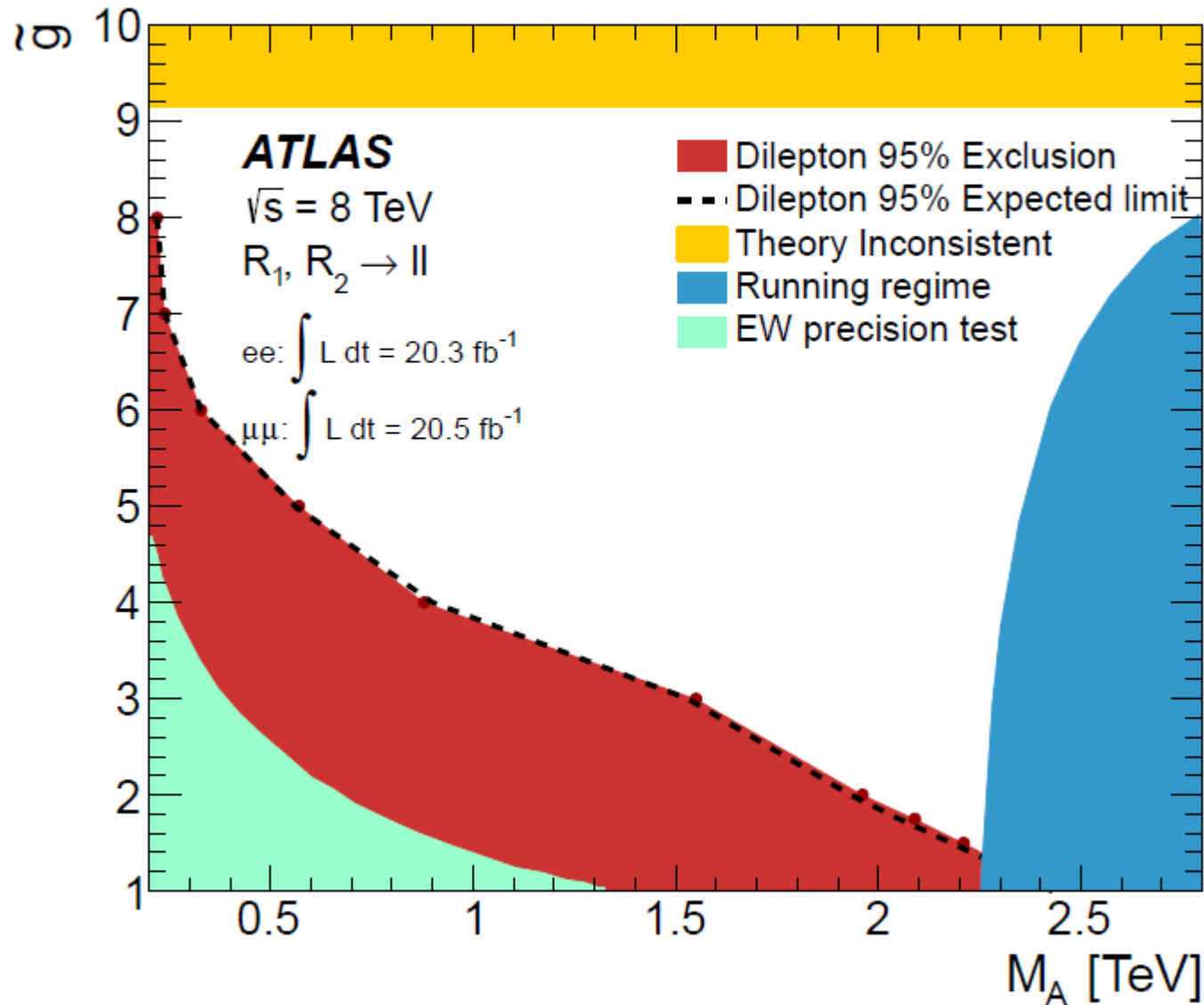
Interplay of Z' and Z'' : relative production rates



Interplay of Z' and Z'' : interference

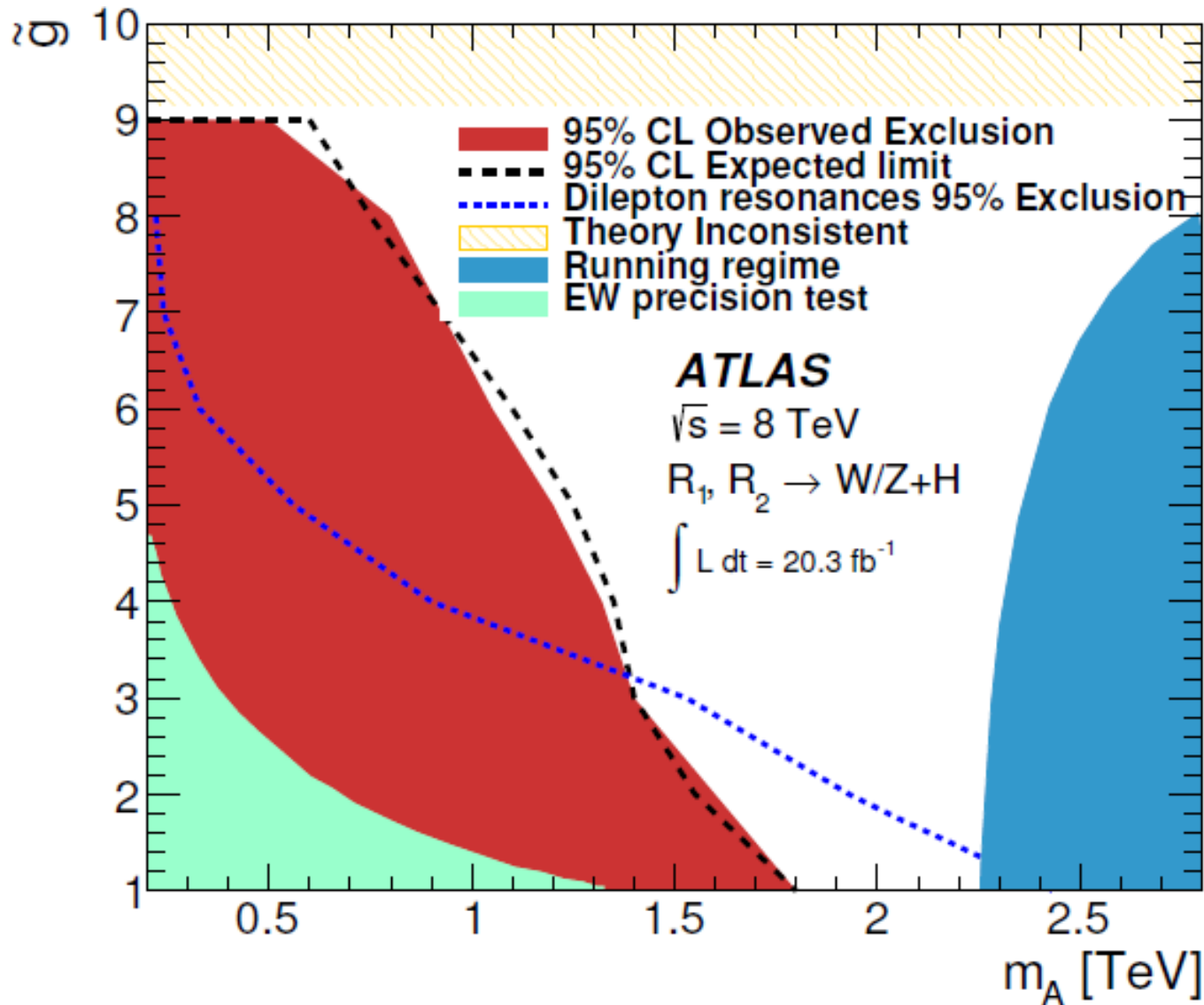


Previous results from ATLAS – just one benchmark



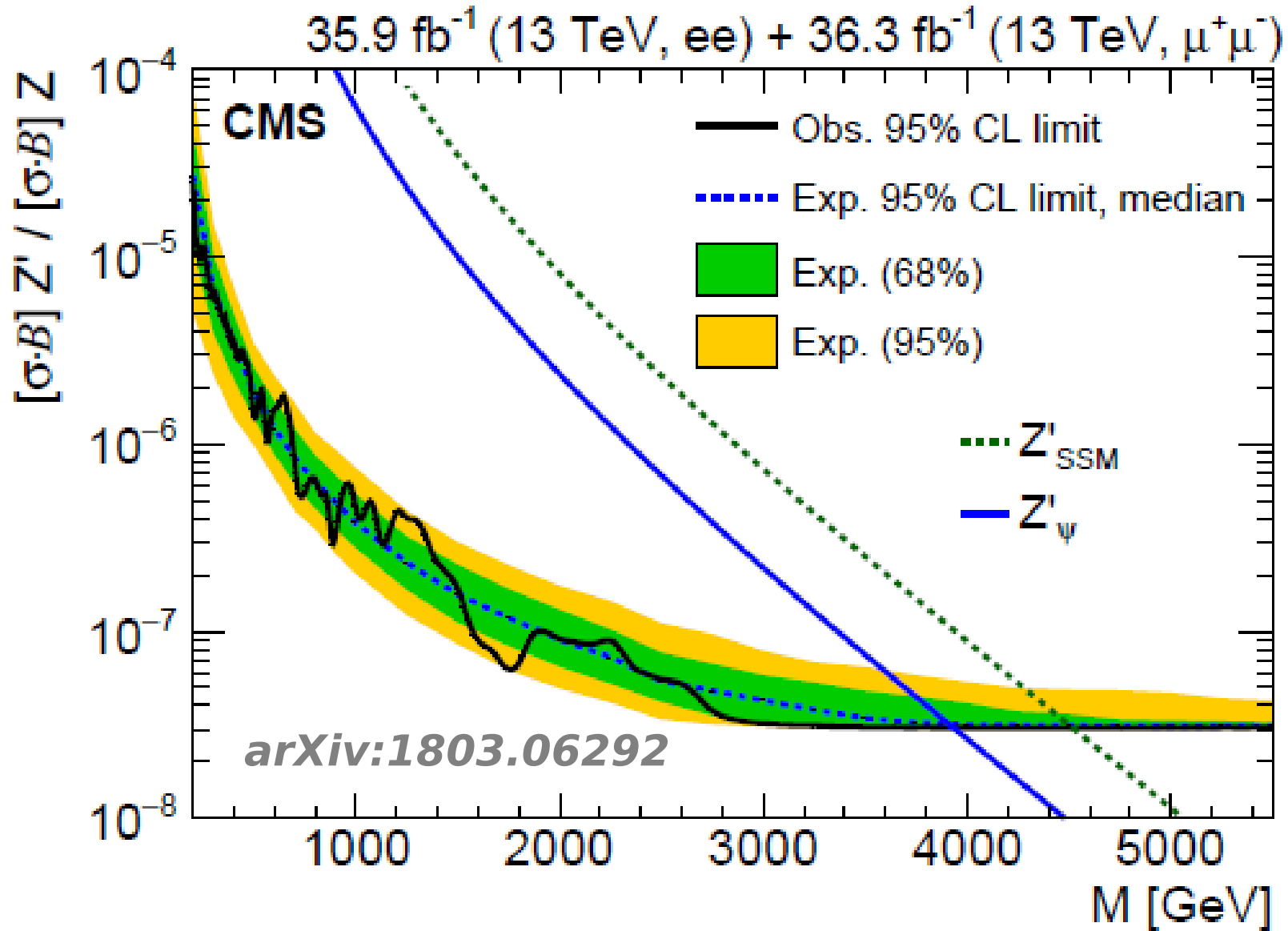
ATLAS-1405.4123

Previous results from ATLAS – just one benchmark



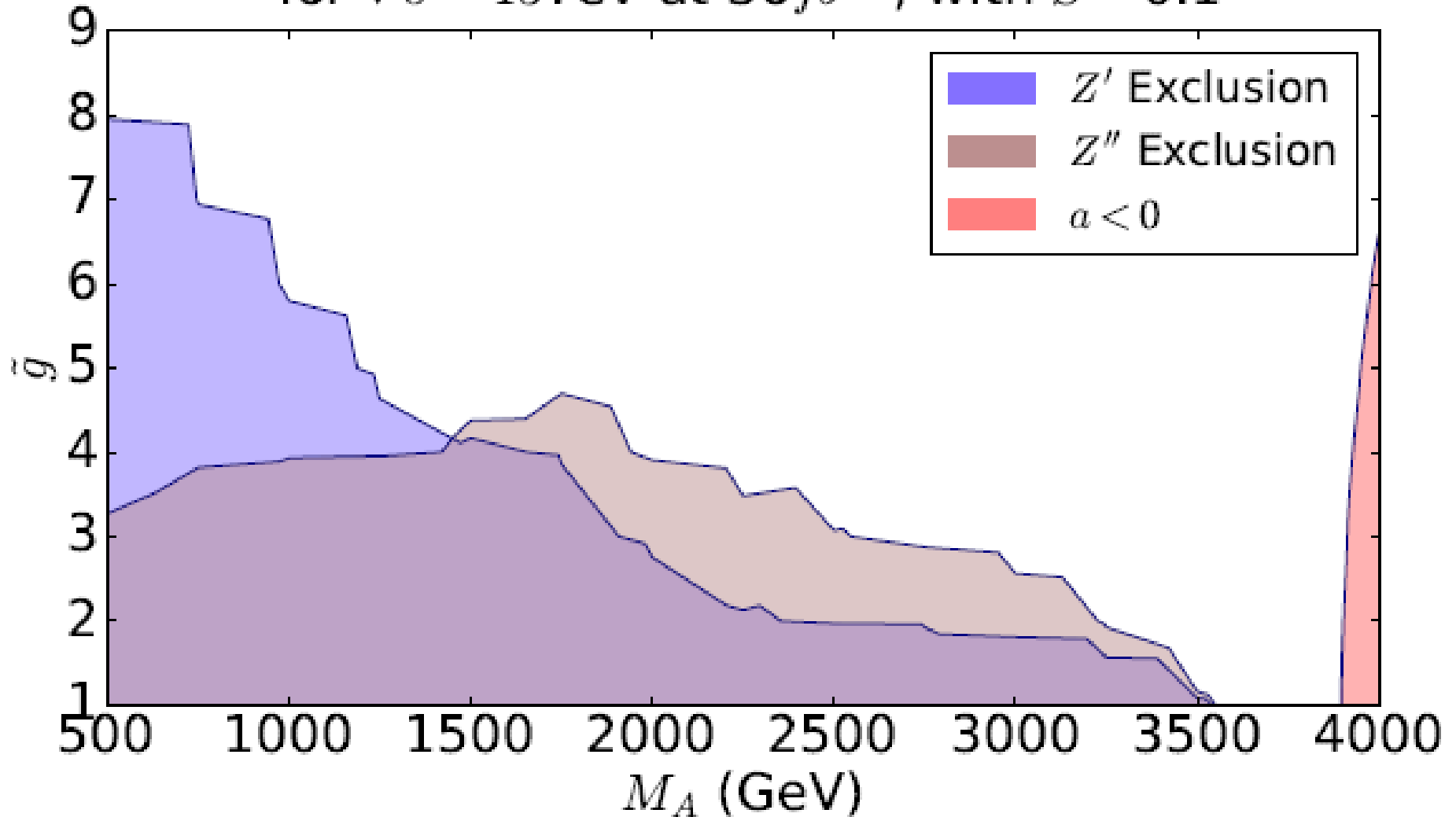
ATLAS-1503.08089

Recent LHC results

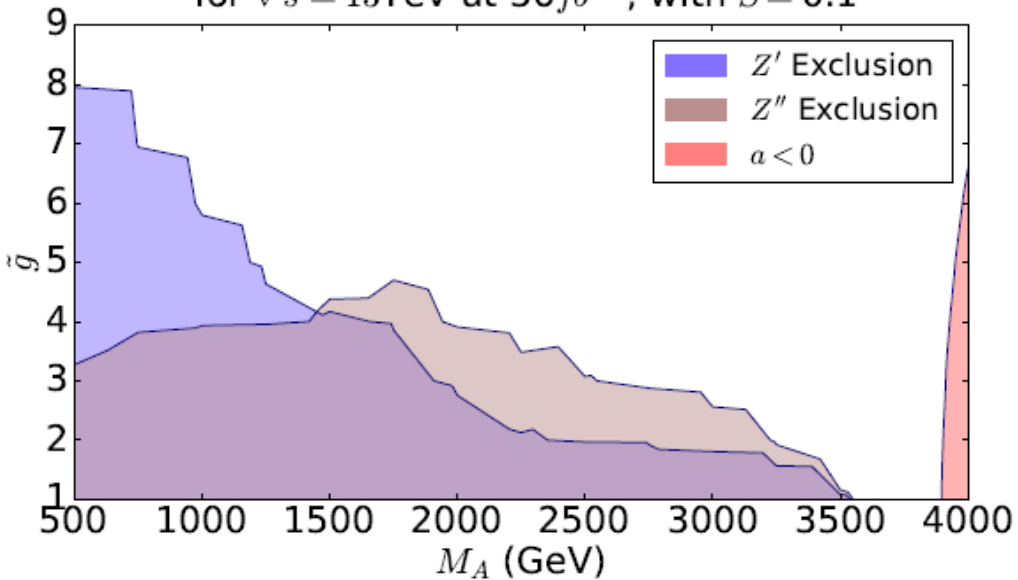


WTC space exclusion using LHC searches

Exclusion on M_A, \bar{g} from $pp \rightarrow Z' / Z'' \rightarrow l^+ l^-$
for $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{TeV}$ at 36fb^{-1} , with $S = 0.1$

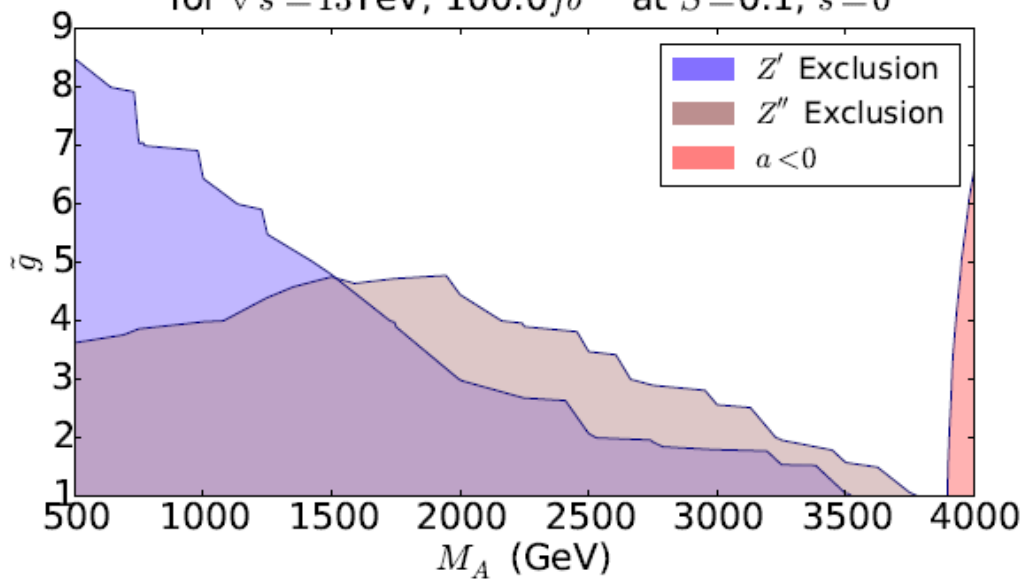


Exclusion on M_A, \tilde{g} from $pp \rightarrow Z'/Z'' \rightarrow l^+l^-$
for $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{TeV}$ at 36fb^{-1} , with $S = 0.1$



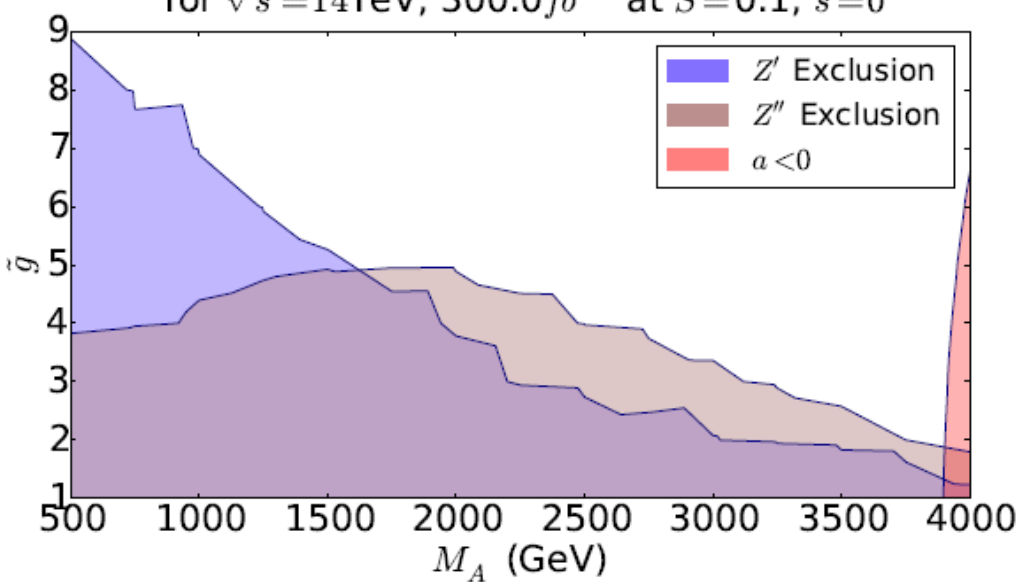
(a)

Exclusion on M_A, \tilde{g} from $pp \rightarrow Z'/Z'' \rightarrow l^+l^-$
for $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{TeV}$, 100.0fb^{-1} at $S = 0.1, s = 0$

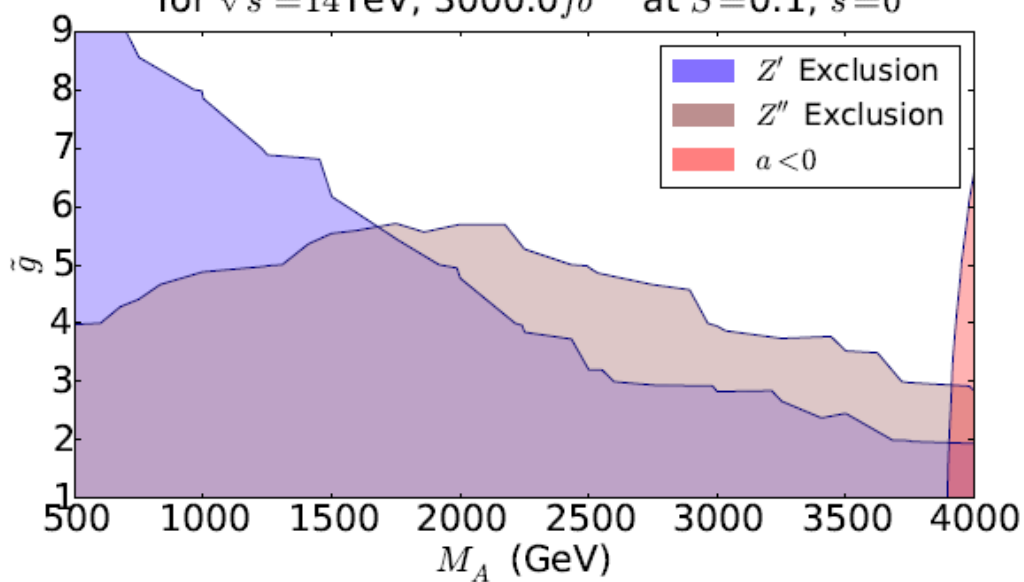


(b)

Exclusion on M_A, \tilde{g} from $pp \rightarrow Z'/Z'' \rightarrow l^+l^-$
for $\sqrt{s} = 14\text{TeV}$, 300.0fb^{-1} at $S = 0.1, s = 0$

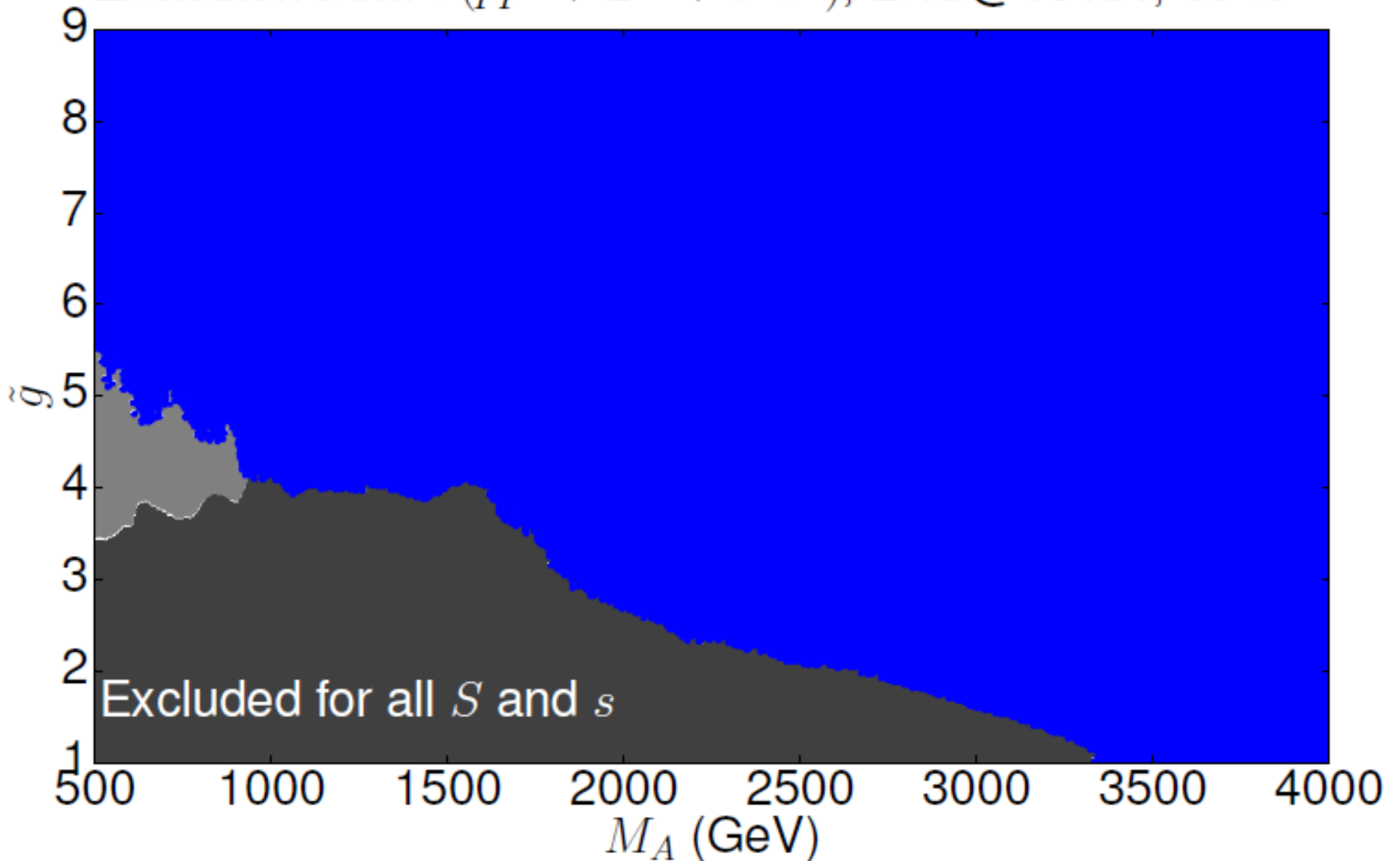


Exclusion on M_A, \tilde{g} from $pp \rightarrow Z'/Z'' \rightarrow l^+l^-$
for $\sqrt{s} = 14\text{TeV}$, 3000.0fb^{-1} at $S = 0.1, s = 0$

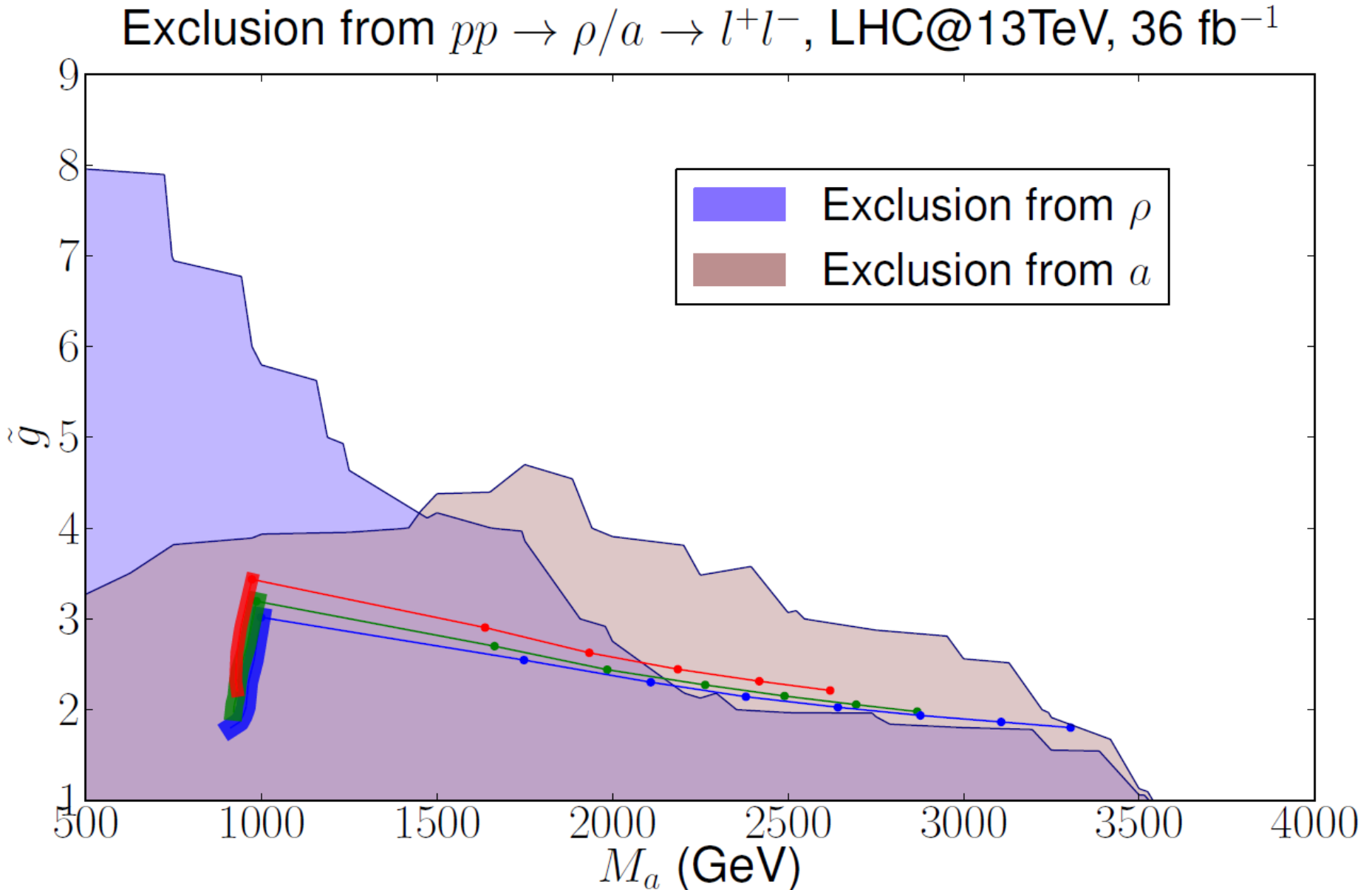


WTC space exclusion using from 4D scan

Exclusion from $\sigma(pp \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow e^+e^-)$, LHC@13TeV, 36 fb^{-1}

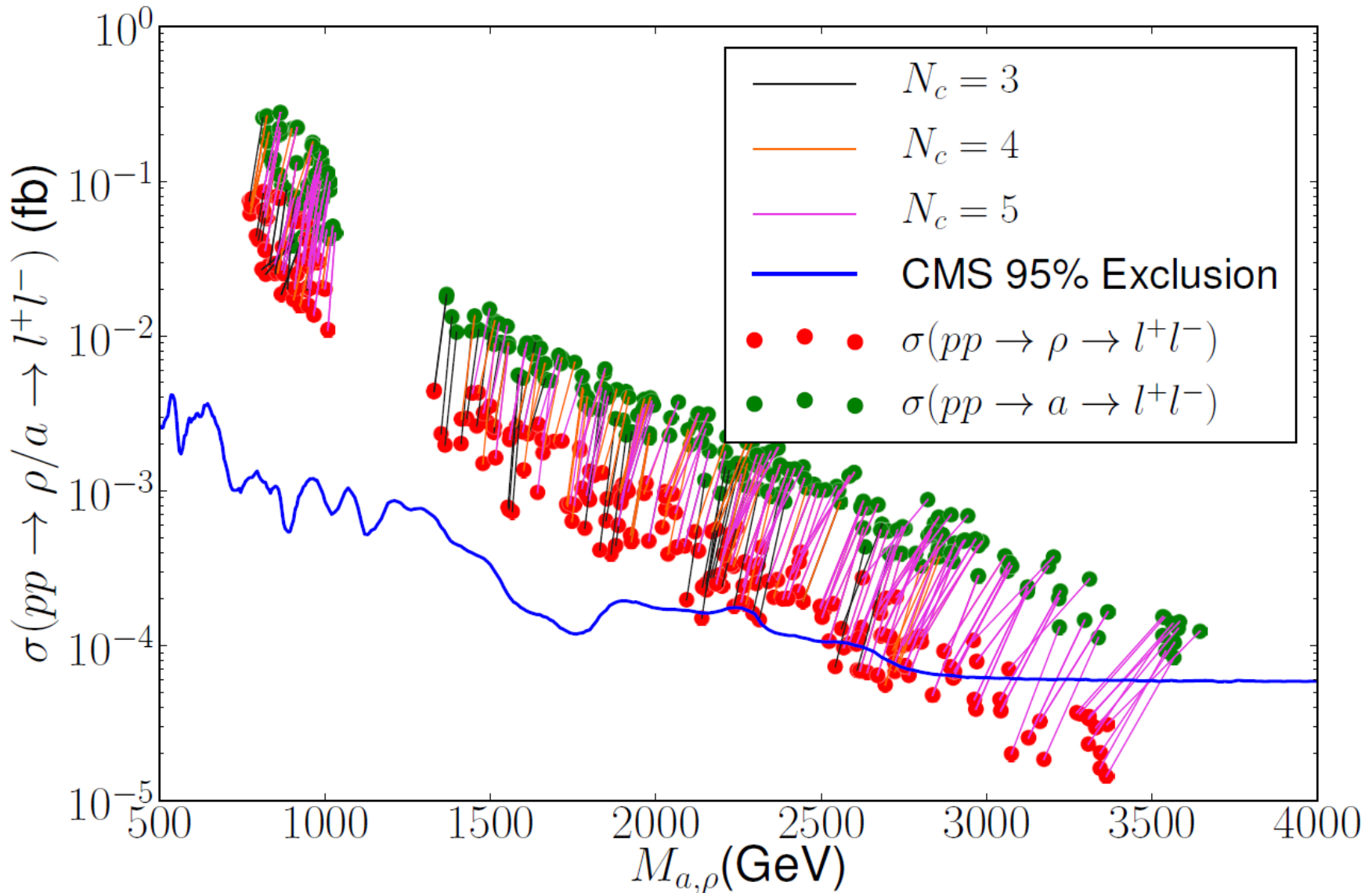


WTC space exclusion within Holographic approach (see Nick's talk)



The role of pseudo-vector (Z') is crucial!

WTC space exclusion within Holographic approach



The whole predicted 4D WTC parameter space is excluded!