

A “composite” scalar-vector system at the LHC

In (less than) ten minutes

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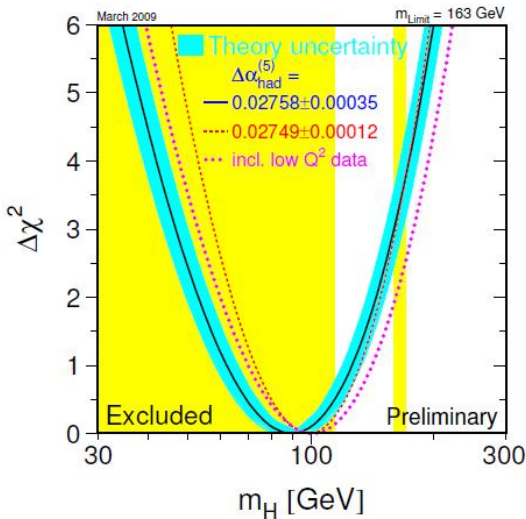
IFAE2010 Incontri di Fisica delle Alte Energie

University of Rome “Sapienza”
April 7th, 2010



SAPIENZA
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The most famous plot in High Energy Physics



The “atheistic” Electro-Weak Symmetry Breaking (slogan revisited)

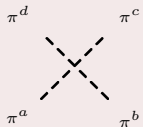


Why do we need the Higgs boson?

- To generate the mass for all the massive particles (weak gauge bosons and fermions)
- To keep S -matrix unitarity in longitudinal WW scattering

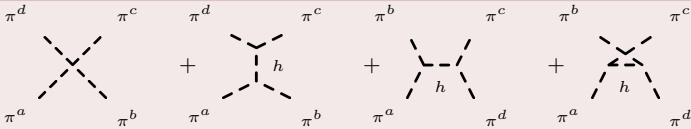
The $W_L W_L \rightarrow W_L W_L$ scattering without the Higgs boson

$$\mathcal{A}(\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi) = \mathcal{A}(s, t, u) \delta^{ab} \delta^{cd} + \mathcal{A}(t, s, u) \delta^{ac} \delta^{bd} + \mathcal{A}(u, t, s) \delta^{ad} \delta^{bc} \quad (1)$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}(s, t, u) = \frac{s}{v^2} \quad (2)$$

The $W_L W_L \rightarrow W_L W_L$ scattering with the Higgs boson



$$\mathcal{A}(s, t, u) = -\frac{m_h^2}{v^2} \frac{s}{s - m_h^2} \quad (3)$$

Make it without an Higgs boson: an example

- The masses can be generated by a non-linear Σ field $U = e^{i\frac{\pi^a \sigma^a}{v}}$ as A. Romanino showed before
- The exchange of a new massive particle, can turn the asymptotic amplitude for $W_L W_L \rightarrow W_L W_L$ to a constant
- An effective field theory based on the $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R / SU(2)_{L+R}$ global symmetry can be constructed in such a way to raise the cut-off Λ up to about $4\pi v \approx 3TeV$ being in accord with EWPT (R. Barbieri, G. Isidori, S. Rychkov, E. Trincherini, 2008)

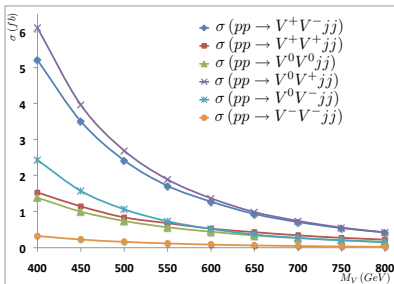
An example: vector resonance exchange

$$\mathcal{A}(s, t, u) = \left[\frac{s}{v^2} - \frac{G_V^2}{v^4} \left[3s + M_V^2 \left(\frac{s-u}{t-M_V^2} + \frac{s-t}{u-M_V^2} \right) \right] \right] \quad (4)$$

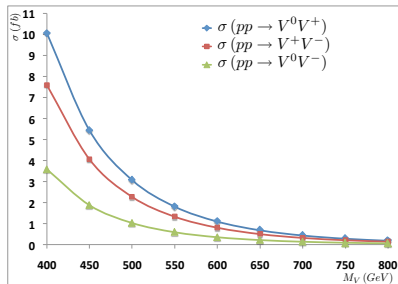
- For $G_V = \frac{v}{\sqrt{3}}$ the asymptotic amplitude reduces to a constant
- However the unitarity is not formally restored up to all energies but only up to a cut-off $\Lambda \approx 3TeV$ (the coefficients of the partial wave expansion of the scattering amplitudes grow logarithmically with s even in the case $G_V = \frac{v}{\sqrt{3}}$)

Total cross sections for the pair production of heavy vector bosons

- The pair production of vector resonances is important since it is sensitive to different coupling with respect to the single production (in particular the trilinear coupling g_K)
- Exact numerical total cross sections at the LHC ($\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV) as functions of the vector resonance mass obtained with the matrix element generator CalcHEP implementing our model with the model generator Mathematica package FeynRules.



Vector Boson Fusion ($p_T > 30$ GeV, $|\eta| < 5$)



Drell-Yan

Figure: R. Barbieri, A. E. Carcamo, G. Corcella, R. T., E. Trincherini, 2009

A possible solution to the loss of unitarity

- The exchange of both a scalar and a vector makes it possible to relax the bounds on the coupling of the two previous models

An example: vector resonance exchange

$$\mathcal{A}(s, t, u) = \frac{s}{v^2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{3g_V^2 M_V^2}{v^2} \right) + \frac{g_V^2 M_V^4}{v^4} \left[\left(\frac{u-s}{t} + \frac{t-s}{u} \right) \right] \quad (5)$$

- The unitarity conditions reduces to a simple relation between the coupling of the V to the Goldstones $g_V = G_V/M_V$ and the coupling of the Higgs to the Goldstones a

Asymptotic behavior of the relevant amplitudes

Asymptotic amplitudes

$$\mathcal{A}(s, t, u)^{\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi} \approx \frac{s}{v^2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{3g_V^2 M_V^2}{v^2} \right) + \frac{g_V^2 M_V^4}{v^4} \left[\left(\frac{u-s}{t} + \frac{t-s}{u} \right) \right] \quad (6a)$$

$$\mathcal{A}(s, t, u)^{\pi\pi \rightarrow V_L V_L} \approx \left(\frac{ad}{4v^2} - \frac{1}{4v^2} \right) (s - 2M_V^2) \quad (6b)$$

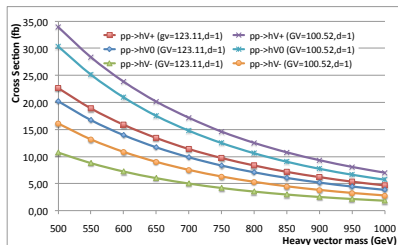
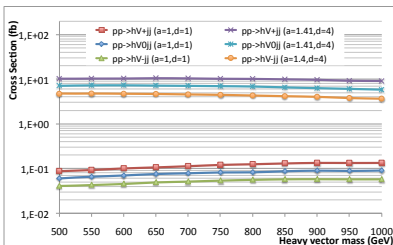
$$\mathcal{B}(s, t, u)^{\pi\pi \rightarrow V_L V_L} \approx \frac{u-t}{2v^2} \left[\frac{s}{2M_V^2} (c-1) - 1 + \frac{3c}{2} + \frac{3cM_V^2}{2s} \right] - \frac{g_V^2 M_V^2 u}{v^4} \left(1 + \frac{4M_V^2}{s} + \frac{2M_V^2}{u} \right) \quad (6c)$$

$$\mathcal{A}(s, t, u)^{\pi\pi \rightarrow HH} \approx -\frac{1}{4v^2} \left((b-a^2)s + am_H^2(3-2a) \right) \quad (6d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(s, t, u)^{\pi\pi \rightarrow V_L H} &\approx \frac{ig_V M_V (t-u)}{2v} \left[\frac{a}{v^2} - \frac{d}{4g_V^2 M_V^2} \right] \\ &+ \frac{ig_V M_V (t-u)}{2vs} \left[\frac{a}{v^2} (M_V^2 - m_H^2) + \frac{d}{4g_V^2 M_V^2} (m_H^2 - 2M_V^2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (6e)$$

Total cross sections for the associate production of an heavy vector bosons and a light scalar

- Preliminary results for the total cross section for the associate Higgs-Heavy vector production at the LHC at 14TeV for $M_h = 150\text{GeV}$ and different values of the couplings a and d



- The VBF associate total cross section is comparable to the heavy vectors pair production VBF total cross section
- The DY total cross sections can be some tens of fb
- A signal can be accessible to the LHC but...
- .. a careful study of the background is required to understand the visibility at the LHC

Summary

I'm probably late...

...see the previous 6 slides!

Thank you.

References

Ten references (not to be read in ten minutes)

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- 9 R. Barbieri, A. Carcamo, R. T. and E. Trincherini on *A "Composite" scalar-vector system at the LHC*, Work in progress
- 10 A. Carcamo, G. Corcella, R. T. and E. Trincherini on *A signature for the heavy vectors pair production at the LHC*, Work in progress