

Extra Quarks in BSM Physics: Exotic or Not

Antonio Costantini



QCD@Work 2018

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Contents

February 1973 - June 2018

A Model with Exotic Quarks

A Model with non-Exotic Quarks

Top Quark's Theoretical Prediction



Progress of Theoretical Physics, Vol. 49, No. 2, February 1973

CP-Violation in the Renormalizable Theory of Weak Interaction

Makoto KOBAYASHI and Toshihide MASKAWA

Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto



(Received September 1, 1972)

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Top Quark's Discovery

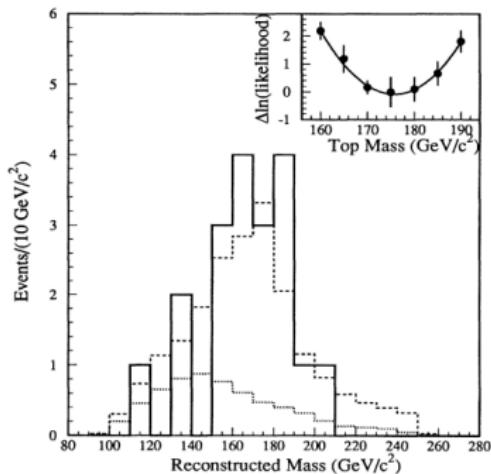
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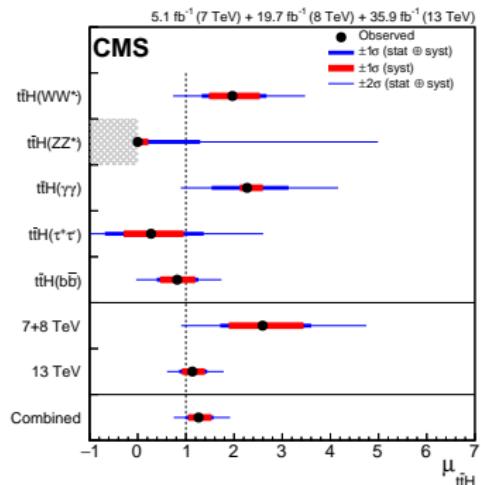
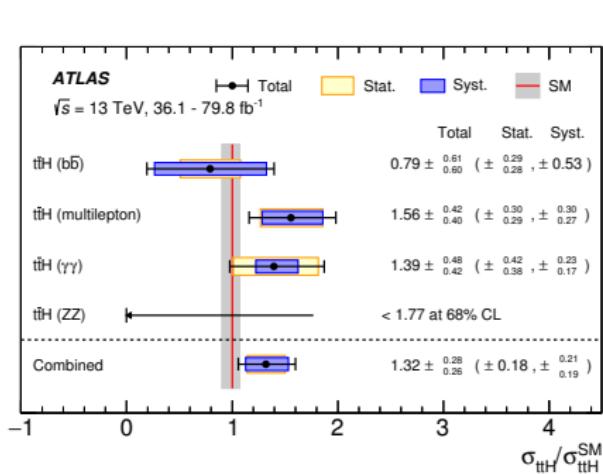
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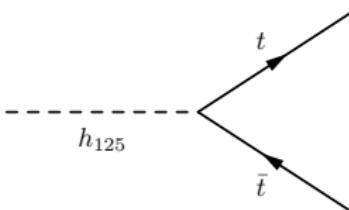
$$M_{\text{top}} = 176 \pm 8 \pm 10 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

Top Quark's Coupling to the Higgs



CERN-EP-2018-138

Phys. Rev. Lett. **120**, 231801



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A Model with Exotic Quarks

A Model with non-Exotic Quarks

$SU(3) \times SU(3) \times U(1)$: an exotic possibility

$SU(3) \times SU(3) \times U(1)$: an exotic possibility

$$Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \\ D_L \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} c_L \\ s_L \\ S_L \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_{1,2} \in (3, 3, -1/3)$$

$$Q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} b_L \\ t_L \\ T_L \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_3 \in (3, \bar{3}, 2/3)$$

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$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \rho^{++} \\ \rho^+ \\ \rho^0 \end{pmatrix} \in (1, 3, 1), \quad \eta = \begin{pmatrix} \eta^+ \\ \eta^0 \\ \eta^- \end{pmatrix} \in (1, 3, 0), \quad \chi = \begin{pmatrix} \chi^0 \\ \chi^- \\ \chi^{--} \end{pmatrix} \in (1, 3, -1)$$

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$$\mathcal{Q}_D^{\text{em}} = \mathcal{Q}_S^{\text{em}} = -4/3$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_T^{\text{em}} = 5/3$$

Exotic Quarks!

$SU(3) \times SU(3) \times U(1)$: an exotic possibility

$SU(3)_L \times U(1)_X$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \| \\ \langle \rho \rangle \\ \Downarrow \end{array}$$

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$U(1)_{\text{em}}$

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$$SU(3)_L \times U(1)_X \qquad \qquad W_1, \dots, W_8, B_X$$

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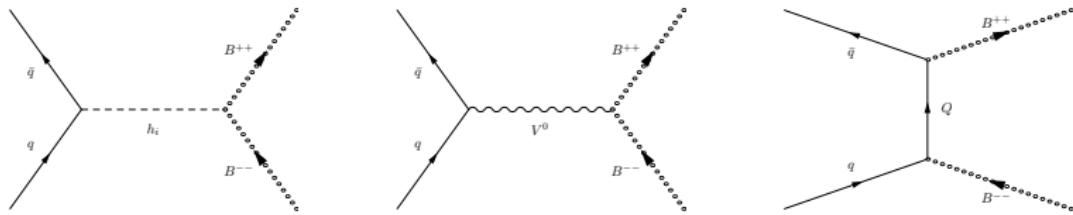
$$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \qquad W_1, W_2, W_3, B_Y, Y^\pm, Y^{\pm\pm}, Z'$$

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$$U(1)_{\text{em}} \qquad \gamma, Z, Z', W^\pm, Y^\pm, Y^{\pm\pm}$$

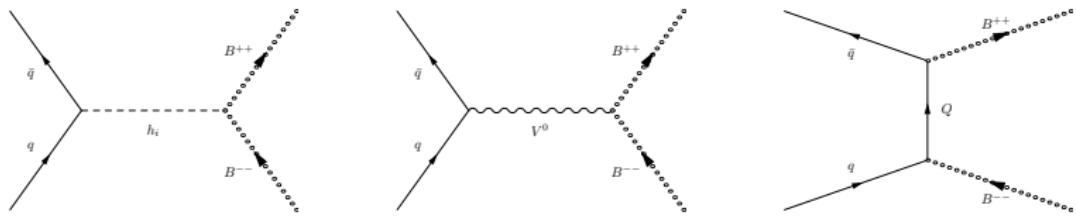
Production of Doubly-Charged States



Corcella, Corianò, C., Frampton arXiv:1806.04536

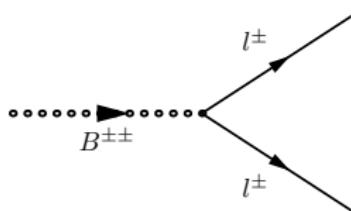
$$B^{\pm\pm} \equiv Y^{\pm\pm} \text{ or } H^{\pm\pm}$$

Production of Doubly-Charged States

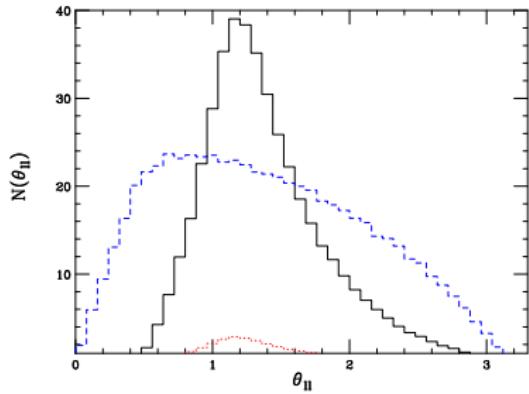
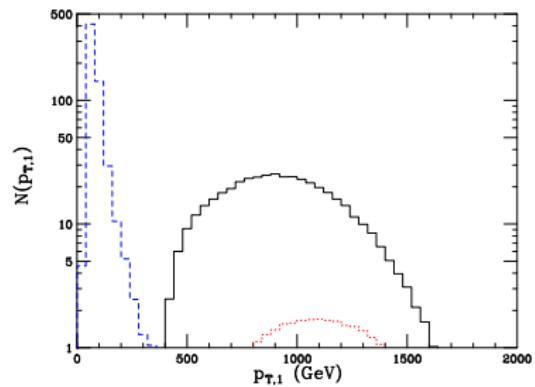


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Distributions



Corcella, Corianò, C., Frampton arXiv:1806.04536

331 at various β

$$\mathcal{Q}^{\text{em}} = \mathcal{T}_3 + \beta \mathcal{T}_8 + \mathcal{X}$$

TABLE I. *Electric charges of new particles for different choices of β*

particles	$Q(\beta)$	$\beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\beta = -\sqrt{3}$	$\beta = \sqrt{3}$
D, S	$\frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\beta}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$-\frac{4}{3}$
T	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\beta}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$
E	$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\beta}{2}$	-1	0	-2	1
V	$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\beta}{2}$	-1	0	-2	1
Y	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\beta}{2}$	0	1	-1	2
H_V	$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\beta}{2}$	-1	0	-2	1
H_Y	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\beta}{2}$	0	1	-1	2
H_W	1	1	1	1	1

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Trinification

$$[SU(3)]^3 \equiv SU(3)_c \times SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$$

....maximal subgroup of E_6

Trinification: Field Content

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11}^0 & h_{12}^+ & h_{13}^+ \\ h_{21}^- & h_{22}^0 & h_{23}^0 \\ h_{31}^- & h_{32}^0 & h_{33}^0 \end{pmatrix} \in (\mathbf{1}, \bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3})$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} L_1^1 & E^- & e^- \\ E^+ & L_2^2 & \nu \\ e^+ & \hat{\nu} & L_3^3 \end{pmatrix} \in (\mathbf{1}, \bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3})$$

$$Q_L = \begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \\ D_L \end{pmatrix} \in (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})$$

$$Q_R = (\bar{u}_R \quad \bar{d}_R \quad \bar{D}_R) \in (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, \bar{\mathbf{3}})$$

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$$Q_L = \begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \\ D_L \end{pmatrix} \in (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})$$

$$Q_R = (\bar{u}_R \quad \bar{d}_R \quad \bar{D}_R) \in (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, \bar{\mathbf{3}})$$

$$Q^{\text{em}} = \mathcal{T}_L^3 + \mathcal{T}_R^3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \mathcal{T}_L^8 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \mathcal{T}_R^8$$

Trinification: Field Content

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11}^0 & h_{12}^+ & h_{13}^+ \\ h_{21}^- & h_{22}^0 & h_{23}^0 \\ h_{31}^- & h_{32}^0 & h_{33}^0 \end{pmatrix} \in (\mathbf{1}, \bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3})$$

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$$\mathcal{Q}_{D_i}^{\text{em}} = -1/3$$

non-Exotic Quarks!

$$SU(3)^3 \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{SM} \rightarrow SU(3)_c \times U(1)_{\text{em}}$$

$$\langle H_1\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}v_1&0&0\\0&b_1&0\\0&0&M_1\end{pmatrix},~\langle H_2\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}v_2&0&0\\0&b_2&b_3\\0&M&M_2\end{pmatrix}$$

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$$SU(3)^3$$

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$$SU(3)^3 \quad \overset{M_i}{\longrightarrow} \, SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$$

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$$\begin{array}{lcl}SU(3)^3 & \xrightarrow{M_i} & SU(3)_c\times SU(2)_L\times SU(2)_R\times U(1)_{B-L}\\& \xrightarrow{M} & \mathcal{G}_{SM}\\& \xrightarrow{v_i,\, b_j} & SU(3)_c\times U(1)_{\text{em}}\end{array}$$

$$(\sqrt{2}\, G_F)^{1/2} \sim v_i,~b_j < M < M_i \sim m_{GUT}$$

$${\it Hetzel, Stech, Phys.\,Rev.\,D91\,(2015)\,055026}$$

Not-Exotic...but Heavy!

$$m_{D_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} M_{1,2} Y_{Q_i} \lesssim m_{GUT}$$

Only indirect hints!



...work in progress...

Summary

- ◊ Higgs mechanism give mass to heavier SM quark
(experimentally established)

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Summary

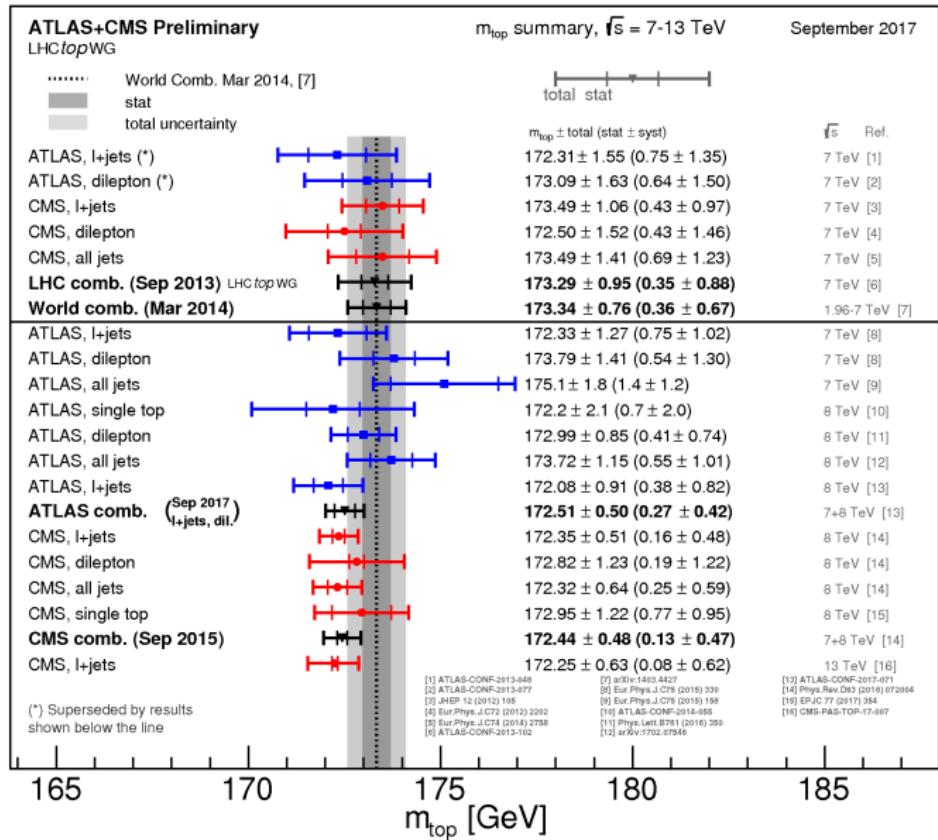
- ◊ Higgs mechanism give mass to heavier SM quark
(experimentally established)
- ◊ BSM quarks searched not only as resonances
- ◊ exotic models $\not\Rightarrow$ exotic quarks



Thanks

Backup

ATLAS & CMS Top Mass



The triplet sector

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{q,triplet}^{Yuk.} = & (y_d^1 Q_1 \eta^* d_R + y_d^2 Q_2 \eta^* s_R + y_d^3 Q_3 \chi b_R^* \\ & + y_u^1 Q_1 \chi^* u_R^* + y_u^2 Q_2 \chi^* c_R^* + y_u^3 Q_3 \eta t_R^* \\ & + y_E^1 Q_1 \rho^* D_R^* + y_E^2 Q_2 \rho^* S_R^* + y_E^3 Q_3 \rho T_R^*) + \text{h.c.},\end{aligned}$$

$v_\rho \gg v_{\eta, \chi} \Rightarrow$ the masses of the exotic quarks are $\mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$
whenever the relation $y_E^i \sim 1$ is satisfied.

The sextet sector

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{I,\text{triplet}}^{\text{Yuk}} &= G_{ab}^\eta (l_{a\alpha}^i \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} l_{b\beta}^j) \eta^{*k} \epsilon^{ijk} + \text{h.c.} \\ &= G_{ab}^\eta (l_a^i \cdot l_b^j) \eta^{*k} \epsilon^{ijk} + \text{h.c.}\end{aligned}$$

$(l_a^i \cdot l_b^j) \eta^{*k} \epsilon^{ijk}$ is antisymmetric, implying that even G_{ab} has to be antisymmetric

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^{++} & \sigma_1^+/\sqrt{2} & \sigma_1^0/\sqrt{2} \\ \sigma_1^+/\sqrt{2} & \sigma_1^0 & \sigma_2^-/\sqrt{2} \\ \sigma_1^0/\sqrt{2} & \sigma_2^-/\sqrt{2} & \sigma_2^{--} \end{pmatrix} \in (1, 6, 0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{I,\text{sextet}}^{\text{Yuk.}} = G_{ab}^\sigma l_a^i \cdot l_b^j \sigma_{i,j}^*$$

G_{ab}^σ is symmetric in flavour space.

The potential

The (lepton-number conserving) potential of the model is given by

$$\begin{aligned} V = & m_1 \rho^\dagger \rho + m_2 \eta^\dagger \eta + m_3 \chi^\dagger \chi + \lambda_1 (\rho^\dagger \rho)^2 + \lambda_2 (\eta^\dagger \eta)^2 + \lambda_3 (\chi^\dagger \chi)^2 + \lambda_{12} \rho^\dagger \rho \eta^\dagger \eta \\ & + \lambda_{13} \rho^\dagger \rho \chi^\dagger \chi + \lambda_{23} \eta^\dagger \eta \chi^\dagger \chi + \zeta_{12} \rho^\dagger \eta \eta^\dagger \rho + \zeta_{13} \rho^\dagger \chi \chi^\dagger \rho + \zeta_{23} \eta^\dagger \chi \chi^\dagger \eta \\ & + m_4 \text{Tr}(\sigma^\dagger \sigma) + \lambda_4 (\text{Tr}(\sigma^\dagger \sigma))^2 + \lambda_{14} \rho^\dagger \rho \text{Tr}(\sigma^\dagger \sigma) + \lambda_{24} \eta^\dagger \eta \text{Tr}(\sigma^\dagger \sigma) \\ & + \lambda_{34} \chi^\dagger \chi \text{Tr}(\sigma^\dagger \sigma) + \lambda_{44} \text{Tr}(\sigma^\dagger \sigma \sigma^\dagger \sigma) + \zeta_{14} \rho^\dagger \sigma \sigma^\dagger \rho + \zeta_{24} \eta^\dagger \sigma \sigma^\dagger \eta + \zeta_{34} \chi^\dagger \sigma \sigma^\dagger \chi \\ & + (\sqrt{2} f_{\rho \eta \chi} \epsilon^{ijk} \rho_i \eta_j \chi_k + \sqrt{2} f_{\rho \sigma \chi} \rho^T \sigma^\dagger \chi \\ & + \xi_{14} \epsilon^{ijk} \rho^{*l} \sigma_{li} \rho_j \eta_k + \xi_{24} \epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon^{lmn} \eta_i \eta_l \sigma_{jm} \sigma_{kn} + \xi_{34} \epsilon^{ijk} \chi^{*l} \sigma_{li} \chi_j \eta_k) + \text{h.c.} \end{aligned}$$

Trinification's potential

The most general potential allowed by the gauge symmetry $SU(3)_c \times SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$ is

$$\begin{aligned} V = & \mu_1^2 \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_1) + \mu_2^2 \operatorname{tr}(H_2^\dagger H_2) + \mu_{12}^2 (\operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_2) + \text{h.c.}) + \\ & \epsilon^{ijk} \epsilon_{lmn} (\mu_{112}(H_1)_l^i (H_1)_m^j (H_2)_n^k + \mu_{122}(H_1)_l^i (H_2)_m^j (H_2)_n^k + \text{h.c.}) + \\ & \mu_{d1} (\det(H_1) + \det(H_1^\dagger)) + \mu_{d2} (\det(H_2) + \det(H_2^\dagger)) + \\ & \lambda_1 (\operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_1))^2 + \lambda_2 \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_1 H_1^\dagger H_1) + \lambda_3 (\operatorname{tr}(H_2^\dagger H_2))^2 + \lambda_4 \operatorname{tr}(H_2^\dagger H_2 H_2^\dagger H_2) + \\ & \lambda_5 \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_1) \operatorname{tr}(H_2^\dagger H_2) + \lambda_6 \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_1 H_2^\dagger H_2) + \\ & \lambda_7 \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_2) \operatorname{tr}(H_2^\dagger H_1) + \lambda_8 \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_2 H_2^\dagger H_1) + \\ & [\lambda_9 (\operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_2))^2 + \lambda_{10} \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_2 H_1^\dagger H_2) + \lambda_{11} \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_1) \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_2) + \\ & \lambda_{12} \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_1 H_1^\dagger H_2) + \lambda_{13} \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_2) \operatorname{tr}(H_2^\dagger H_2) + \lambda_{14} \operatorname{tr}(H_1^\dagger H_2 H_2^\dagger H_2) + \text{h.c.}] \end{aligned}$$