VACUUM MISALIGNMENT AND VECTOR-LIKE QUARKS IN COMPOSITE HIGGS MODELS

Avik Banerjee w/ Gabriele Ferretti





Overview

• Requirements: pNGB Higgs potential must **trigger electroweak symmetry** breaking.

Vacuum misalignment

AB, G Ferretti, Phys.Rev.D 107 (2023) 9, 095006

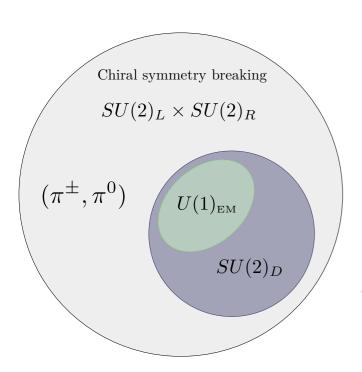
• Requirements: Explain why top quark is so heavy compared to 1st and 2nd generation quarks?

Partial compositeness

AB, D B Franzosi, G Ferretti, JHEP 03 (2022) 200

• Our goal: Connecting vacuum misalignment mechanism with partial compositeness

Recap: QCD



• Explicit breaking leads to pion potential

$$V_{\pi} = {}_{\Pi} \langle \text{vac} | \mathcal{H} | \text{vac} \rangle_{\Pi}$$

$$V_{\pi} = V_{q} + V_{\gamma} = \frac{1}{2} m_{\pi^{0}}^{2} (\pi^{0})^{2} + m_{\pi^{\pm}}^{2} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$$

$$m_{\pi^{0}}^{2} = -\frac{(m_{u} + m_{d})}{f_{\pi}^{2}} \langle q\bar{q} \rangle > 0 \qquad m_{\pi^{\pm}}^{2} - m_{\pi^{0}}^{2} = \frac{3\alpha}{2\pi} m_{\rho}^{2} \ln 2$$

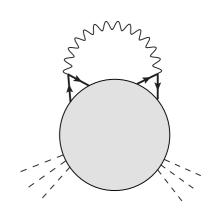
Gellmann-Oakes-Renner, 1968

Mathur, Das, Guralnik, 1967

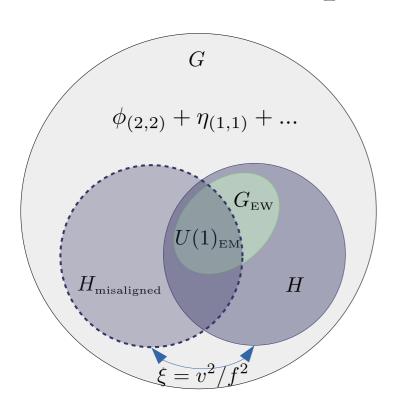


Electromagnetism remains unbroken

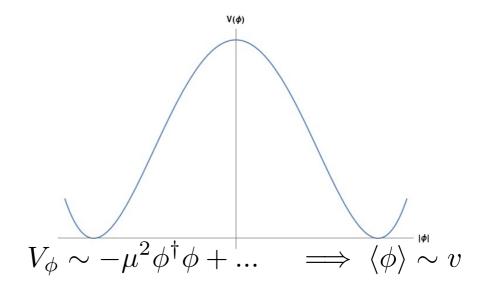
Witten, 1983



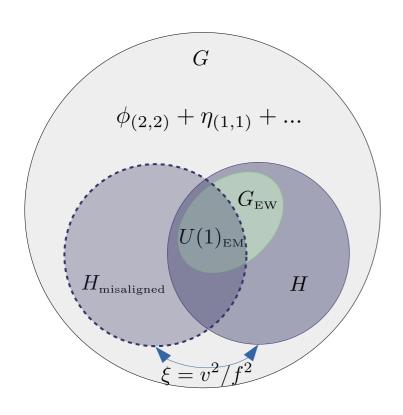
Composite Higgs vacuum



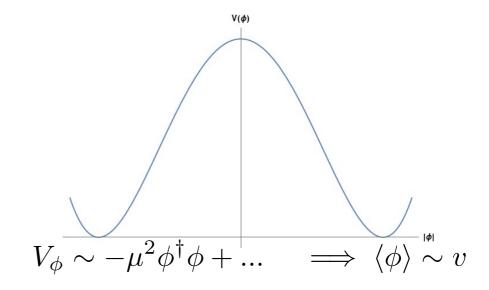
$$\frac{G}{H} \to \frac{\mathrm{SU}(4)}{\mathrm{Sp}(4)}, \ \frac{\mathrm{SU}(5)}{\mathrm{SO}(5)}, \ \frac{\mathrm{SU}(4) \times \mathrm{SU}(4)}{\mathrm{SU}(4)_{\mathrm{D}}}$$
 EWSB $\stackrel{?}{\Longrightarrow} G_{\mathrm{EW}} = \mathrm{SU}(2)_L \times \mathrm{U}(1)_Y \to \mathrm{U}(1)_{\mathrm{EM}}$



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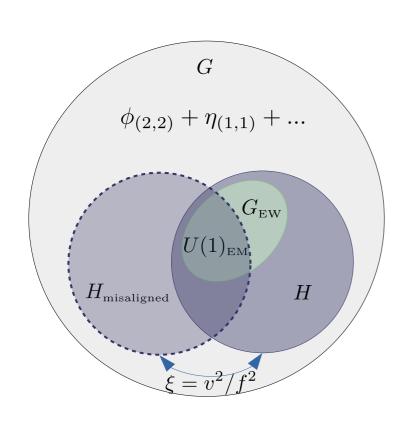
Analyze the potential around origin:

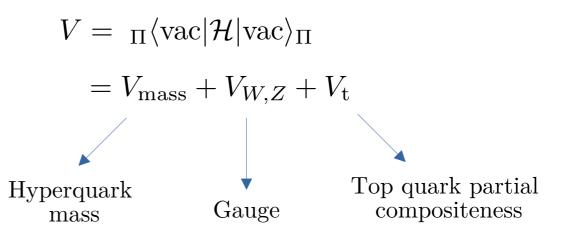
$$_0\langle \text{vac}|[Q^{\hat{a}}, \mathcal{H}]|\text{vac}\rangle_0 = 0,$$
 ("no-tadpole condition")

$$(M^2)^{\hat{a}\hat{b}} = -\frac{1}{f^2} {}_0\langle \text{vac}|[Q^{\hat{a}}, [Q^{\hat{b}}, \mathcal{H}]]|\text{vac}\rangle_0 \ge 0$$
 ("no-tachyon condition")

Tachyonic directions: vacuum misalignment

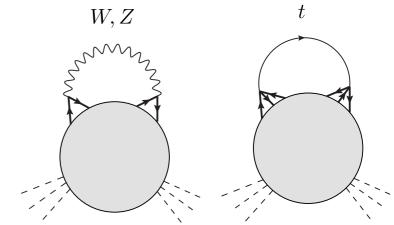
Vacuum misalignment





Similar to QCD V_{mass} and $V_{W,Z}$ can not misalign

$$V_{\rm mass} + V_{W,Z} \sim +\mu^2 \phi^{\dagger} \phi + \dots$$



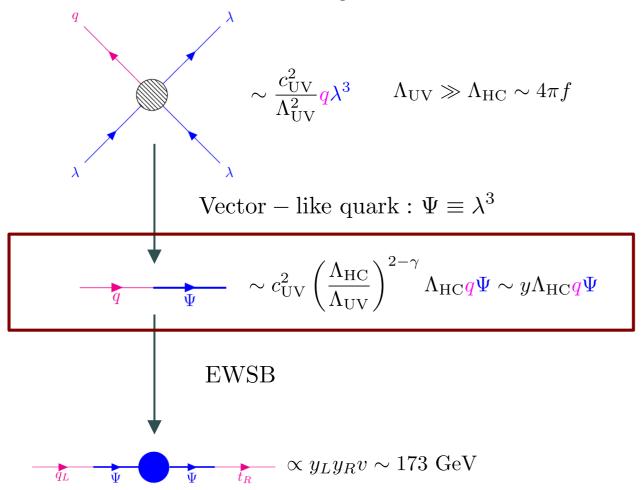
$$V_t \sim C\mu^2(\kappa_1^2 - \kappa_2^2)\phi^{\dagger}\phi + \dots$$

AB, G Ferretti, Phys.Rev.D 107 (2023) 9, 095006

NLO Example: M Golterman, Y Shamir, Phys.Rev.D 91 (2015) 9, 094506

Partial compositeness

[See Gabriele Ferretti's talk also]



Requirements:

- Nearly conformal dynamics above confinement scale
- Large anomalous dimension to reproduce top mass

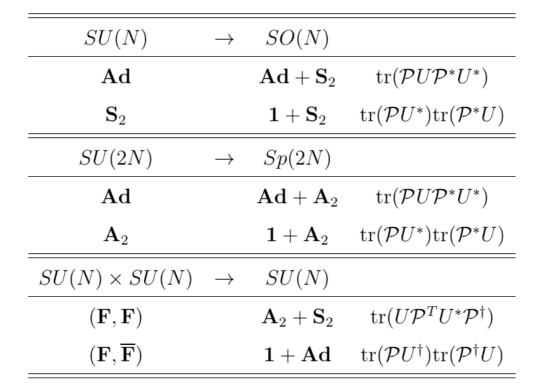
- Physical states are mixture of elementary and composite degrees of freedom
- Top quark is more composite compared to lighter quarks

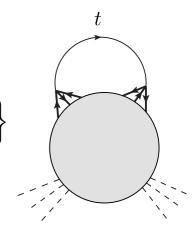
Vacuum misalignment via 4-Fermi operators

$$\Psi \stackrel{G/H}{\to} \Psi_{R_1} + \Psi_{R_2} \quad \Longrightarrow \; \kappa_1 \, t \Psi_{R_1} + \kappa_2 \, t \Psi_{R_2}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{PC} = -\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x \Delta^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha}(x) T \left\{ \mathcal{K}_R^{\dagger} \Psi_{\alpha}^R(x) \Psi_{Q\dot{\alpha}}^{\dagger}(0) \mathcal{K}^Q + \text{h.c.} \right\}$$

$$V_t \sim C\mu^2(\kappa_1^2 - \kappa_2^2)\phi^{\dagger}\phi + \dots$$





Vacuum misalignment via 4-Fermi operators

$$\Psi \overset{G/H}{\to} \Psi_{R_1} + \Psi_{R_2} \implies \kappa_1 t \Psi_{R_1} + \kappa_2 t \Psi_{R_2}$$

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$$V_t \sim C \mu^2 (\kappa_1^2 - \kappa_2^2) \phi^{\dagger} \phi + \dots$$
Sign undetermined

Regardless of the overall sign, tachyonic directions can exist

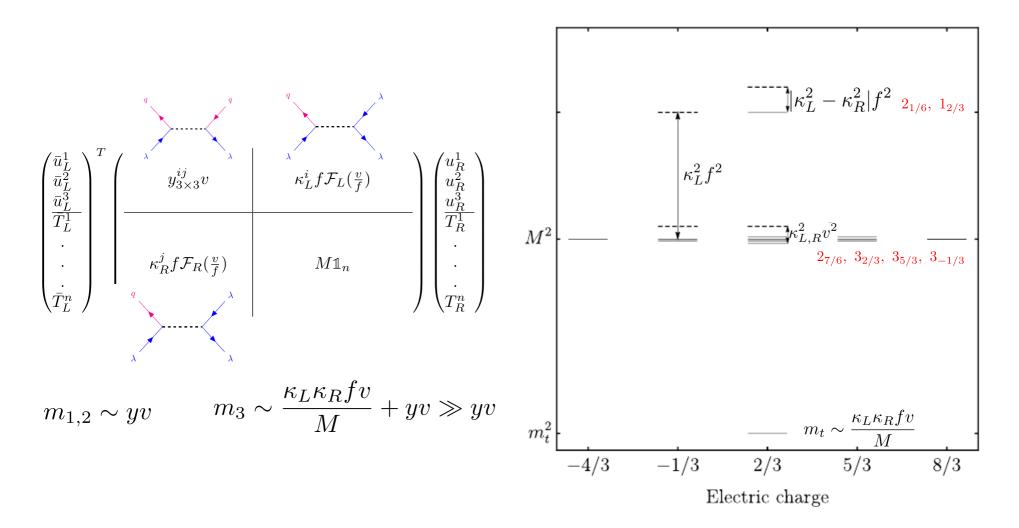
AB, G Ferretti, Phys.Rev.D 107 (2023) 9, 095006

$$C \sim \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \int d\mu^2 \frac{\rho_1(\mu^2, M_1^2) - \rho_2(\mu^2, M_2^2)}{k^2 + \mu^2}$$

• Lattice calculations can in principle determine the overall sign
dictating which irrep leads to misalignment

Ed Bennett et. al. Phys. Rev. D 106, 014501
V. Ayyar et. al. Phys. Rev. D 97, 114505

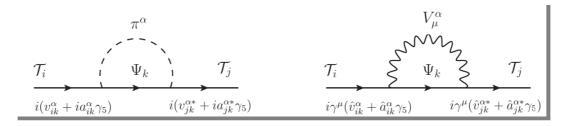
Vector-like quark spectrum



- Spectrum is generic (little dependence on a specific model)
- Exotic states are lighter and tree-level degenerate
- One-loop mass splitting and off-diagonal self-energy

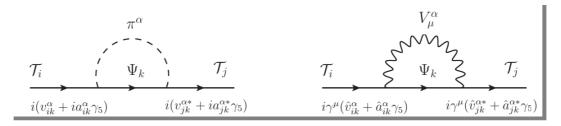
Overlapping resonance states

- Degenerate states are the lightest with off-diagonal terms in self energy
- One loop mass-splitting can be comparable to the decay widths

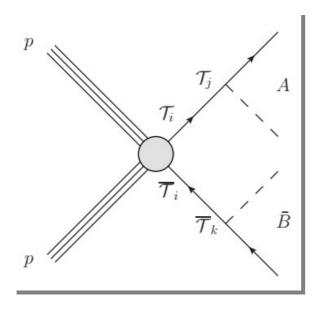


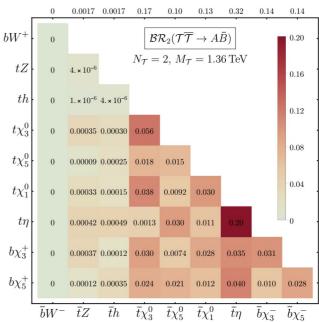
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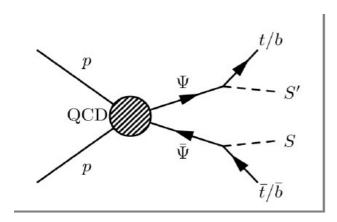
• Quantum interference leads to correlations between final states in a pair production process





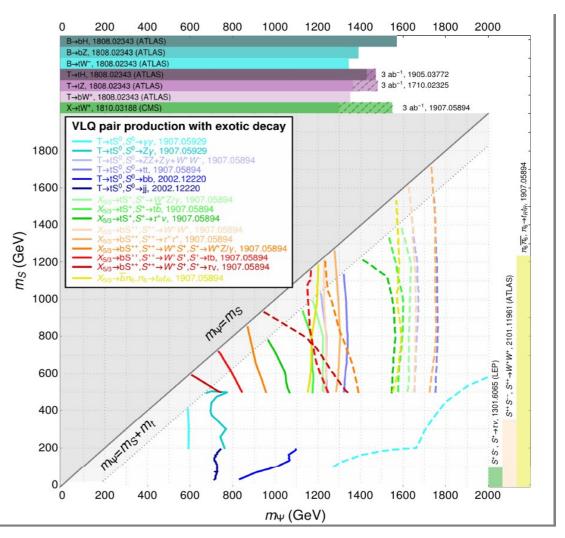
AB, D B Franzosi, G Ferretti, JHEP 03 (2022) 200

Vector-like quarks @LHC



Limitations/ Rooms for improvement:

- Simplified model framework
- Interacting only with SM states
- 100% BR to specific SM channels
- Narrow width approximation



AB, D B Franzosi, G Ferretti, L Panizzi et al [2203.07270]

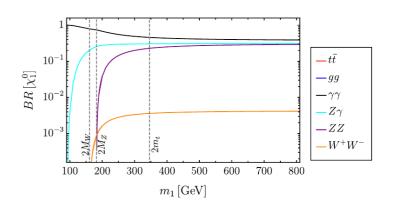
BSM decays of VLQs

$$pp \to T_{2/3}\bar{T}_{2/3} \to (tS^0) + X \to (t\gamma\gamma) + X$$

Ongoing ATLAS search in diphoton final states

Benchmark coset: SU(5)/SO(5)

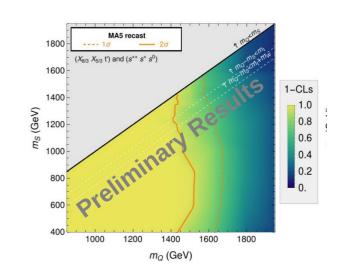
$$\sigma(M_T = 1.3 \text{ TeV}) \sim [1 - 10] \text{fb},$$



AB, D B Franzosi, G Ferretti, JHEP 03 (2022) 200

$$pp \to X_{8/3} \bar{X}_{8/3} \to (tS^{++}) (\bar{t}S^{--}) \to (2t \, \bar{b}W^+) (2\bar{t} \, bW^-)$$

- Aim: searching $(\Psi \in 3_{5/3}) \to t + (S \in 3_{\pm 1})$
- Interesting feature: $X_{8/3} \to t + S^{++}$



AB, R Enberg, V Ellajosyula, L Panizzi [work in progress]

Summary

• Partial compositeness interactions are necessary to trigger electroweak symmetry breaking through vacuum misalignment.

• Major predictions involve existence of **colored vector-like quarks** with generic spectrum, **lattice studies** required for more information

• Strong constraints from the VLQ searches at the LHC under specific assumptions, upcoming searches in **new channels** will reveal more.

Thank you!