

A Basic Guide to New Vector Bosons at the LHC

Manuel Pérez-Victoria

University of Granada & CAFPE

New Vector Bosons

- New spin 1 particles (often gauge bosons, but not necessarily)
- Some of them easy to spot at LHC → Strong constraints already!
- Appear in many BSM theories: GUT, Xdims, Technicolor, Little Higgs, ...

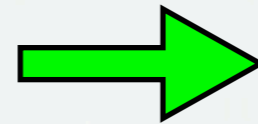
Here, model independent

New Vector Bosons

Model independent description

del Aguila, de Blas, MPV, 2010

Organizing Principle:
 $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$
gauge invariance



Simple, general
and convenient
parameterization

Only *requirement* in this talk:
Single production is possible

Basis of Extra Vectors

Color	1					8		
Isospin	1		2	3		1		3
Hypercharge	0	1	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0
Symbol	\mathcal{B}	\mathcal{B}^1	\mathcal{L}	\mathcal{W}	\mathcal{W}^1	\mathcal{G}	\mathcal{G}^1	\mathcal{H}

Color	3					$\bar{6}$	
Isospin	1		2		3	2	
Hypercharge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$
Symbol	\mathcal{U}^2	\mathcal{U}^5	\mathcal{Q}^1	\mathcal{Q}^5	\mathcal{X}	\mathcal{Y}^1	\mathcal{Y}^5

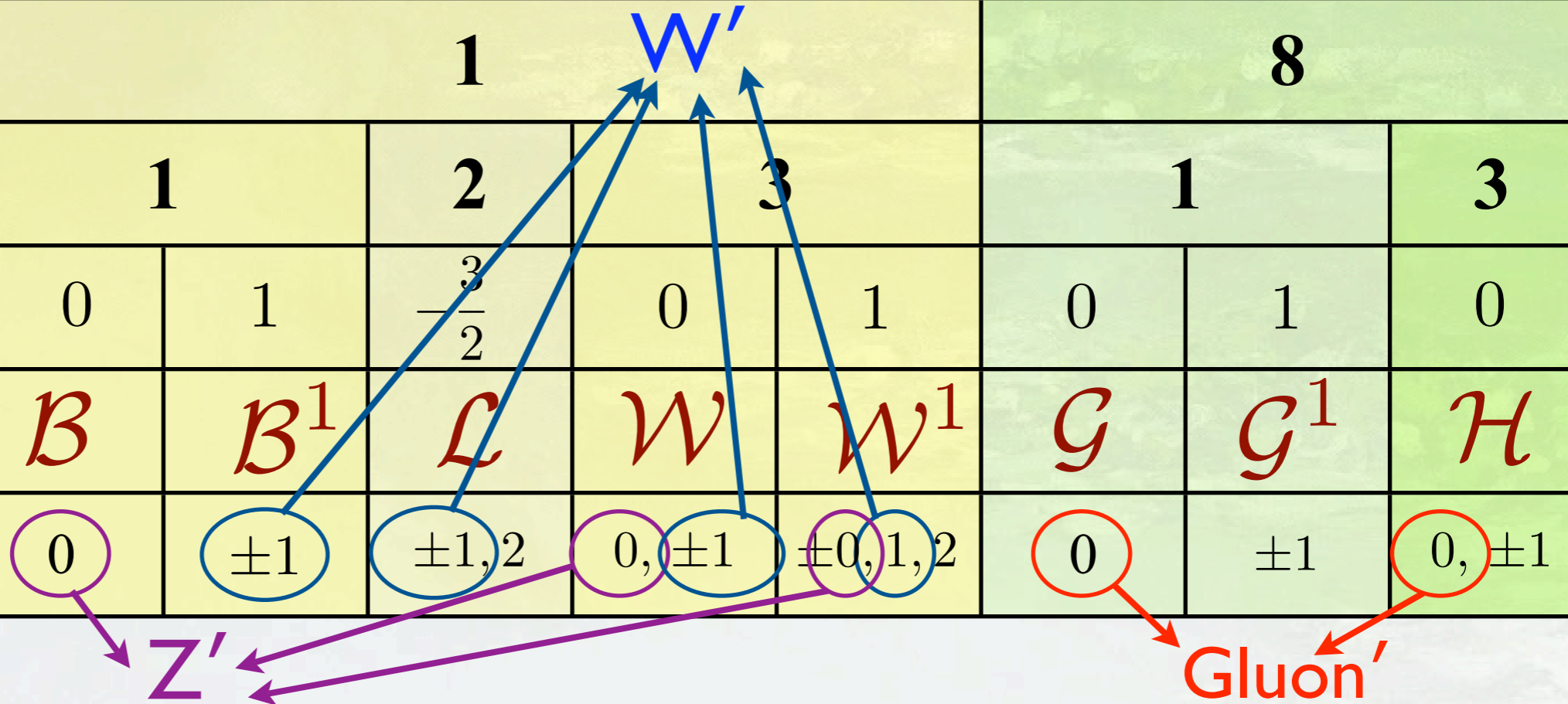
Basis of Extra Vectors

Color	1					8		
Isospin	1		2	3		1		3
Hypercharge	0	1	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0
Symbol	\mathcal{B}	\mathcal{B}^1	\mathcal{L}	\mathcal{W}	\mathcal{W}^1	\mathcal{G}	\mathcal{G}^1	\mathcal{H}
Charges	0	± 1	$\pm 1, 2$	$0, \pm 1$	$\pm 0, 1, 2$	0	± 1	$0, \pm 1$

Color	3					$\bar{6}$	
Isospin	1		2		3	2	
Hypercharge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$
Symbol	\mathcal{U}^2	\mathcal{U}^5	\mathcal{Q}^1	\mathcal{Q}^5	\mathcal{X}	\mathcal{Y}^1	\mathcal{Y}^5
Charges	$\pm \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{5}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}$

Basis of Extra Vectors

Color	1					8		
Isospin	1		2		3		1	3
Hypercharge	0	1	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0
Symbol	\mathcal{B}	\mathcal{B}^1	\mathcal{L}	\mathcal{W}	\mathcal{W}^1	\mathcal{G}	\mathcal{G}^1	\mathcal{H}
Charges	0	± 1	$\pm 1, 2$	0, ± 1	$\pm 0, 1, 2$	0	± 1	0, ± 1



Color	3					$\bar{6}$	
Isospin	1		2		3	2	
Hypercharge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$
Symbol	\mathcal{U}^2	\mathcal{U}^5	\mathcal{Q}^1	\mathcal{Q}^5	\mathcal{X}	\mathcal{Y}^1	\mathcal{Y}^5
Charges	$\pm \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{5}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}$

Basis of Extra Vectors

Color	Hadrophobic 1			Fermiophobic 3		8		
Isospin	1		2	3		1		3
Hypercharge	0	1	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0
Symbol	\mathcal{B}	\mathcal{B}^1	\mathcal{L}	\mathcal{W}	\mathcal{W}^1	\mathcal{G}	\mathcal{G}^1	\mathcal{H}
Charges	0	± 1	$\pm 1, 2$	0, ± 1	$\pm 0, 1, 2$	0	± 1	0, ± 1

Leptoquarks

Leptophobic

Color	3					$\bar{6}$			
Isospin	1		2		3			2	
Hypercharge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{5}{6}$		
Symbol	\mathcal{U}^2	\mathcal{U}^5	\mathcal{Q}^1	\mathcal{Q}^5	\mathcal{X}	\mathcal{Y}^1	\mathcal{Y}^5		
Charges	$\pm \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{5}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$	$\pm \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}$		

Dileptons

Neutral vector boson Z' coupling to quarks and leptons.
Can be inside one of these multiplets:

B $(1, 1)_0$ ← Usual Z' boson from extra $U(1)$

W $(1, 3)_0$ ← Z_L' (comes with W')

~~W^1 $(1, 3)_1$~~ ← mixing-suppressed production

Dileptons

B $(1, 1)_0$ ← Usual Z' boson from extra $U(1)$

W $(1, 3)_0$ ← Z_L' (comes with W')

~~W^1 $(1, 3)_1$~~ ← mixing-suppressed production

A sequential Z'_{SM} cannot be any of these!
(it breaks $SU(2)_L$ gauge invariance)

Does it make any sense?

Dileptons

\mathcal{B} $(1, 1)_0$ ← Usual Z' boson from extra $U(1)$

\mathcal{W} $(1, 3)_0$ ← Z_L' (comes with W')

~~\mathcal{W}^1 $(1, 3)_1$~~ ← mixing-suppressed production

Yes: Z'_{SM} is a mixture of \mathcal{B} and
neutral component of \mathcal{W}



Sequential Z' comes necessarily with a γ' and a W'

Parametrization of Z' (family universal)

 β

- 5 couplings to fermions g_l, g_e, g_q, g_u, g_d
- 1 coupling to scalar $g_\phi \rightarrow$ mixing with Z

 Z_L'

- 2 couplings to fermions g_l, g_q
- 1 coupling to scalar $g_\phi \rightarrow$ mixing with Z

Z' Drell-Yan:

Carena, Daleo, Dobrescu, Tait, 2004

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow l^+ l^-) = \frac{\pi}{48s} \left[c_u w_u(s, M_{Z'}) + c_d w_d(s, M_{Z'}) \right]$$

(narrow width,
no interference)

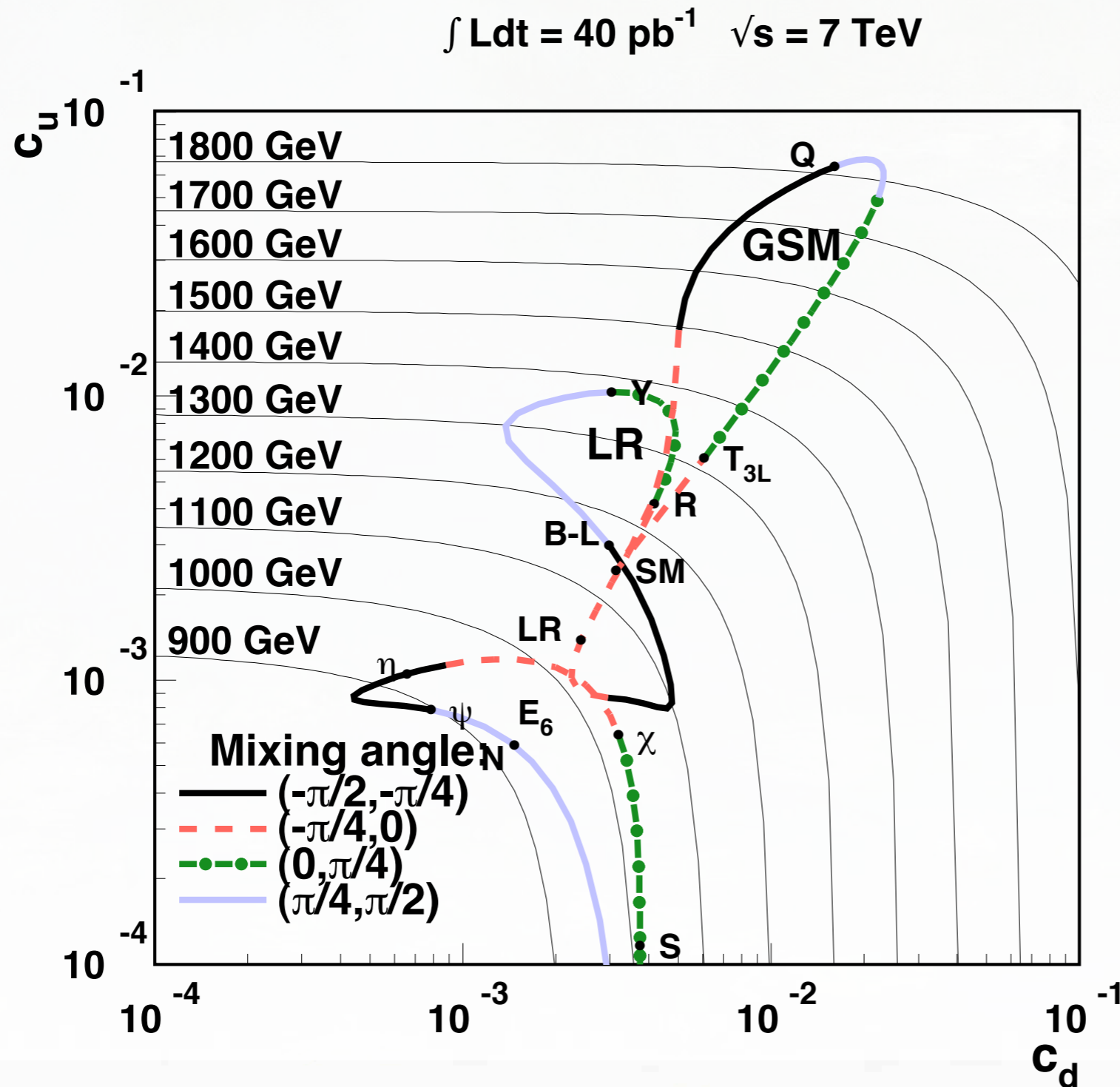
$$c_{u,d} = (g_q^2 + g_{u,d}^2) (g_l^2 + g_e^2) \frac{M_{Z'}}{24\pi\Gamma_{Z'}(g_i)}$$

(vanishing mixing)

$$c_u = c_d$$

for Z_L'

Limits on (narrow) Z'



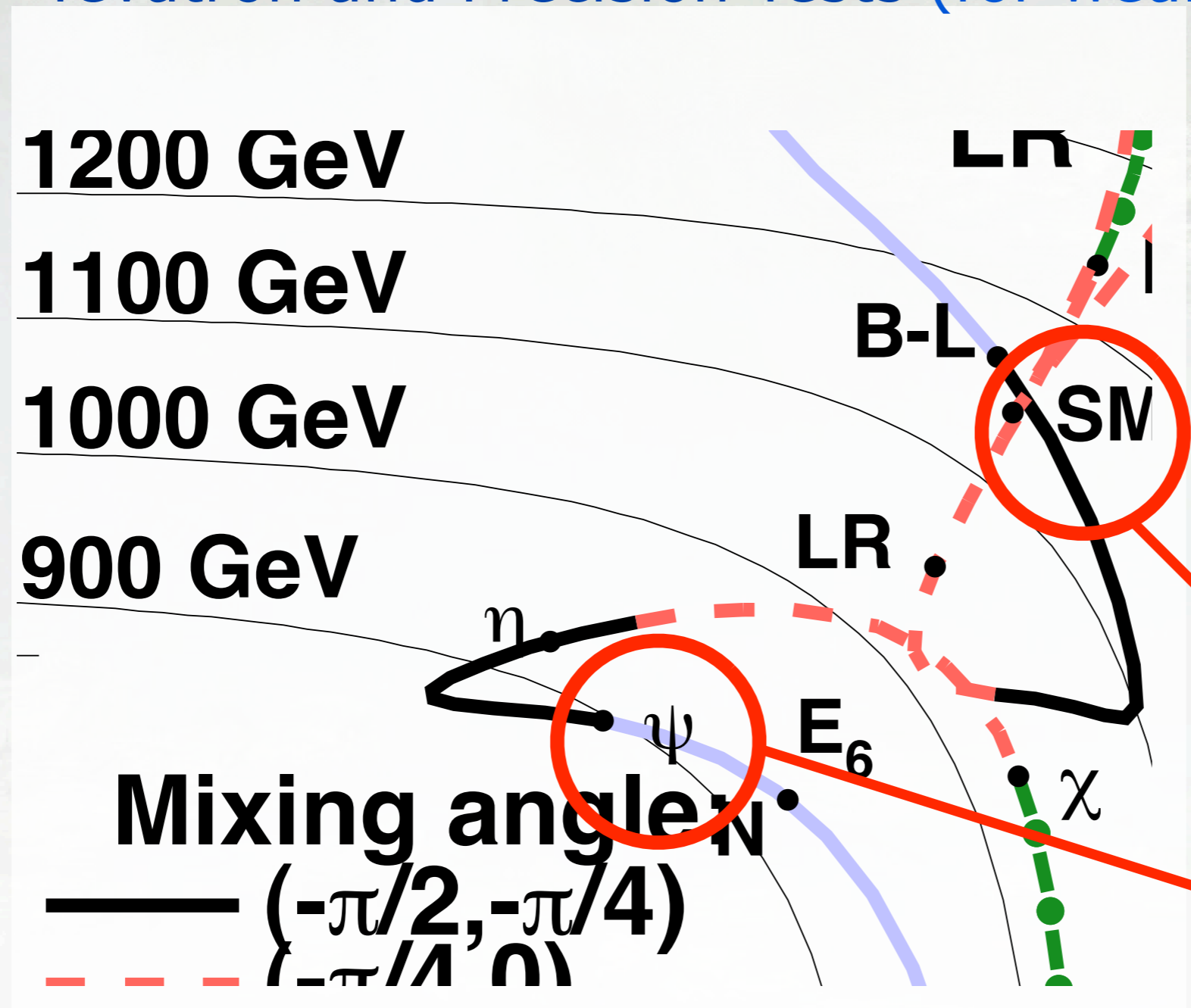
CMS

arXiv:1103.0981

(LHC theoretical analysis
by Accomando et al., 2010)

Limits on (narrow) Z'

Limits from LHC already stronger than those from Tevatron and Precision Tests (for weak couplings)



CMS
arXiv:1103.0981

Atlas $\sim 1\text{fb}^{-1}$
arXiv:1108.1582

$\geq 1.83\text{ TeV}$

$\geq 1.49\text{ TeV}$

Lepton+MET

Charged vector boson W' coupled to quarks and LH leptons.
Can be inside one of these multiplets:

$$\mathcal{W} \quad (1, 3)_0$$

$$\mathcal{W}^1 \quad (1, 3)_1$$

$$\mathcal{B}^1 \quad (1, 1)_1$$

Lepton+MET

Charged vector boson W' coupled to quarks and LH leptons.
Can be inside one of these multiplets:

$$W \quad (1, 3)_0$$

~~$$W^1 \quad (1, 3)_1$$~~

← mixing-suppressed production

~~$$B^1 \quad (1, 1)_1$$~~

← mixing-suppressed coupling to leptons
(mixing strongly constrained by EWPT)

Other signals: Grojean, Salvioni, Torre, '11
Schmaltz, Spethmann, '11, with light RH neutrinos

Parametrization of W' (family universal)

W $(1, 3)_0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Charged } W'^{\pm} \\ \text{Neutral } Z' \end{array} \right.$ \rightarrow Nearly degenerate!

$$W_{\mu}^a [g_l \bar{l}_L \gamma^{\mu} \tau_a l_L + g_q \bar{q}_L \gamma^{\mu} \tau_a q_L + g_{\phi} (\phi^{\dagger} \tau_a i D^{\mu} \phi + h.c.)]$$

mixing with W

W' charged Drell-Yan:

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow W' \rightarrow l\nu) = \frac{\pi}{48s} c_{ud} w_{ud}(s, M_{Z'})$$

(narrow width, no interference)

$$c_{ud} = g_q^2 g_l^2 \frac{M_{W'}}{24\pi\Gamma_{W'}(g_i)}$$

(vanishing mixing)

Parametrization of W' (family universal)

$W (1, 3)_0$
{

 Charged W'^{\pm}
 Neutral Z'

Nearly degenerate!

$$W_{\mu}^a [g_l \bar{l}_L \gamma^{\mu} \tau_a l_L + g_q \bar{q}_L \gamma^{\mu} \tau_a q_L + g_{\phi} (\phi^{\dagger} \tau_a i D^{\mu} \phi + h.c.)]$$

Z' has same couplings as W' \longrightarrow Z_L' model

Lepton + MET from W' implies Dilepton from Z_L'

Possible to combine searches/limits

Resonant Signals of Vector Bosons at LHC

Dilepton

B W
 W^1

Lepton + MET

B^1 W W^1

Dijet

B W B^1 W^1
 G G^1 H
 Q^1 Q^5 γ^1 γ^5

$t\bar{t}$

B W W^1
 G H

tt

Q^5 γ^5

ZH

B W
 W^1

WZ/γ

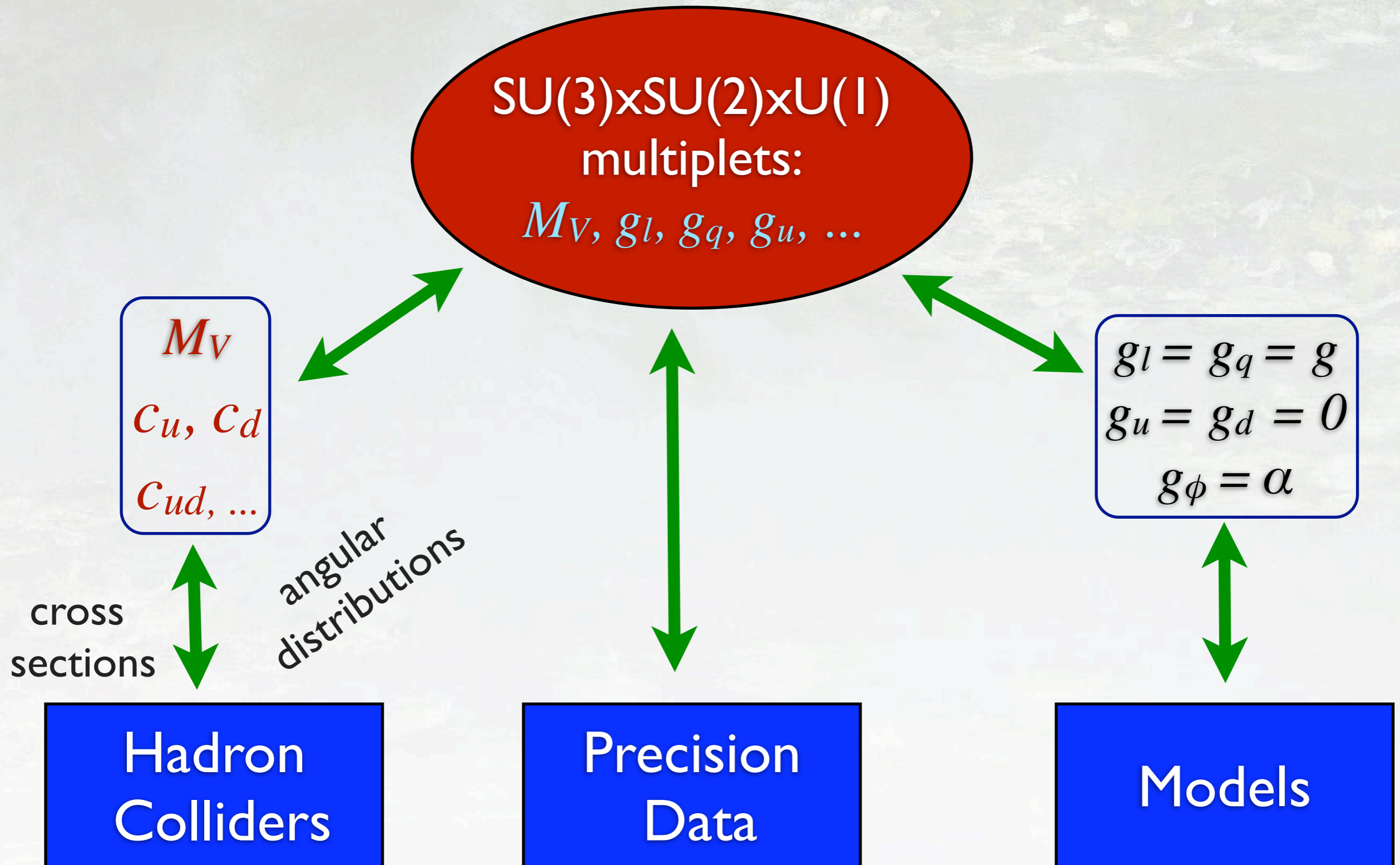
B^1 W
 W^1

Chiang, Christensen, Ding, Han '11: Drell Yan

Han, Lewis, Liu '11: Colored

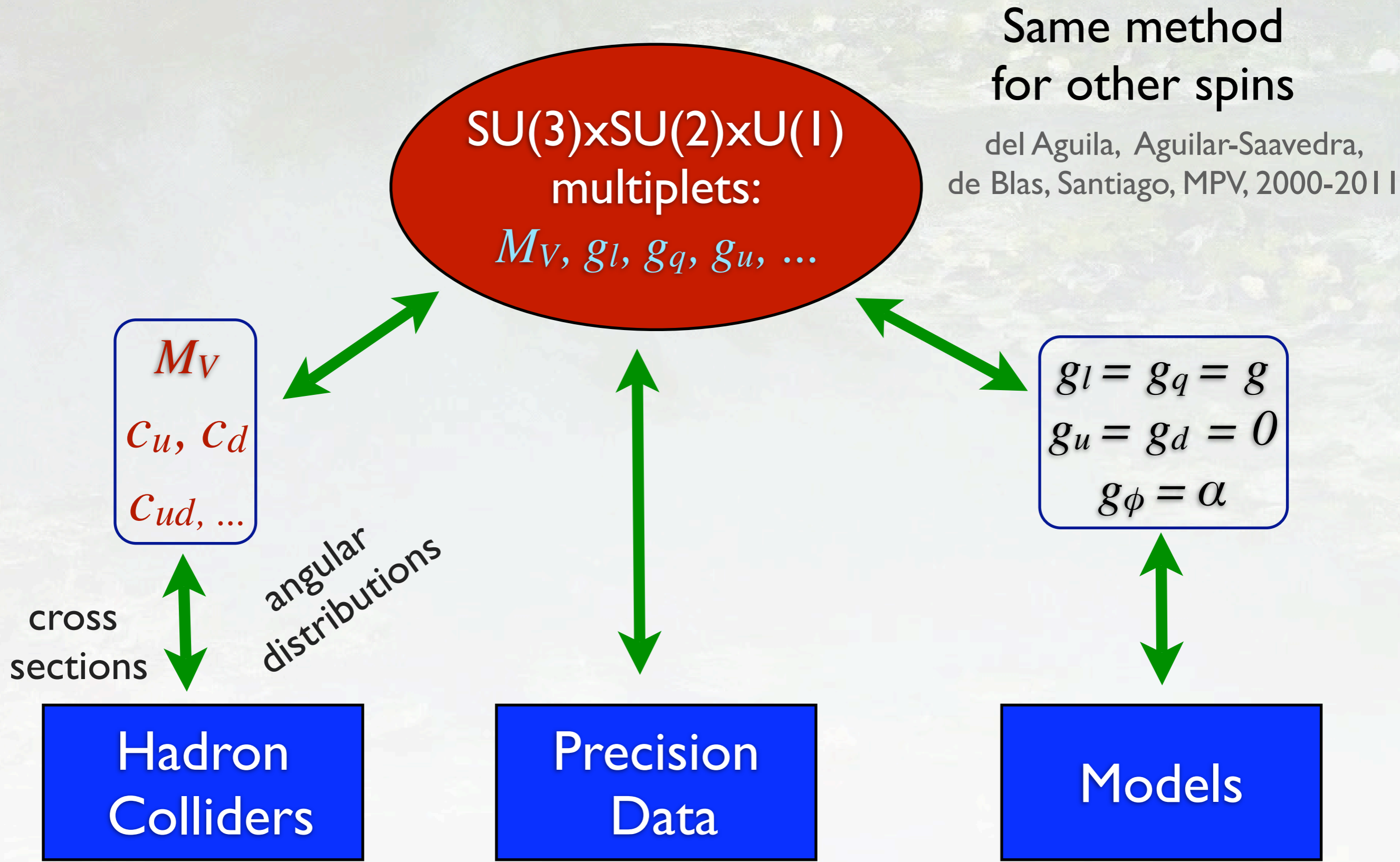
Additional possibilities for non-resonant signals

Model independent analyses



Interplay with Higgs and other new particles

Model independent analyses



Same method
for other spins

del Aguila, Aguilar-Saavedra,
de Blas, Santiago, MPV, 2000-2011

Interplay with Higgs and other new particles