



b' -quarks @ b4

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Disclaimer:

Not all content of this talk is entirely serious

But some of it is

Questions

- Under which circumstances is a fourth generation still allowed?
- If a b' -quark is discovered at $850 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, what experiment would you perform to study its properties?

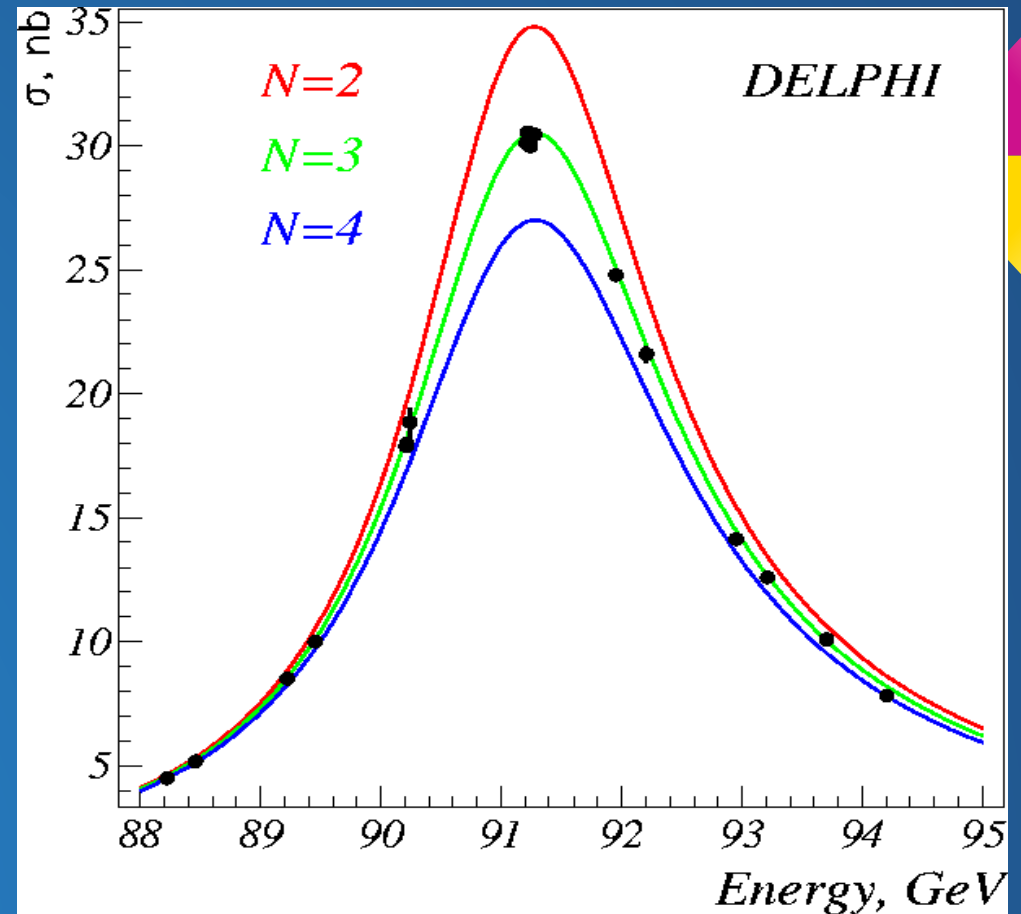
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Part I

the physics

Ancient LEP results: Only 3 generations of neutrinos

- "Normal" neutrinos lighter than $m_Z/2$ are disallowed from LEP (Z lineshape)
- Window between $m_Z/2$ and $m_H/2$ open
- Above $m_H/2$: depends on Higgs model



SM with 4 generations (SM4)

The simplest model accommodating the 4th generation quark

- SM + 1 chiral family of fermions
- one Higgs doublet
- Yukawa couplings
- Dirac neutrinos

Disfavored by current experimental observations !

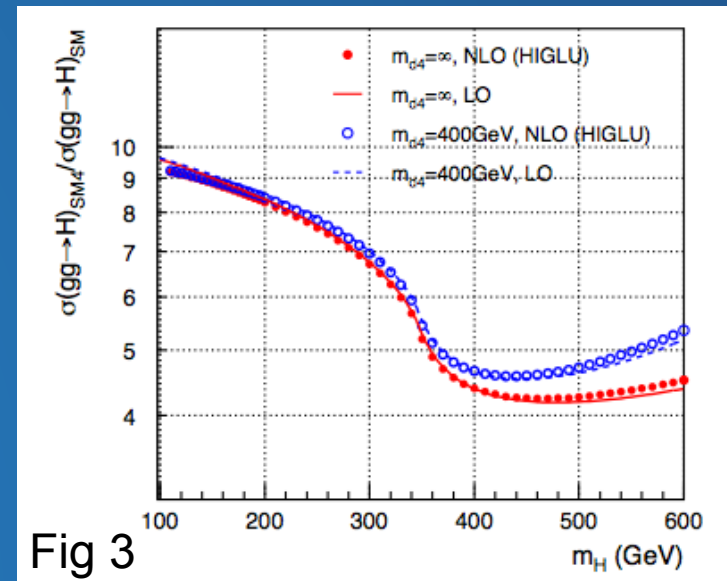
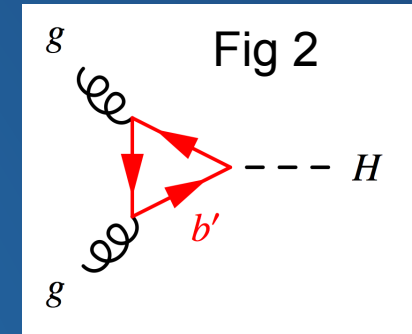
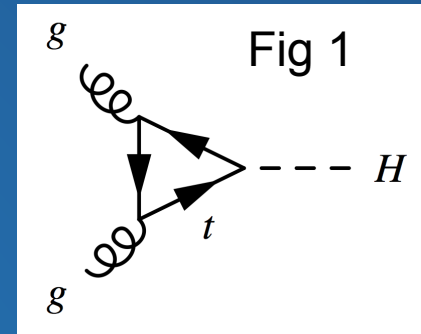
Four Generations of Matter (Fermions)

	I	II	III	IV	
Quarks	$2.4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ u $\frac{1}{2}$ up	$1.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ c $\frac{1}{2}$ charm	$171.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ t $\frac{1}{2}$ top	$??? \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ t' $\frac{1}{2}$ top'	0 0 1 γ photon
	$4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ d $\frac{1}{2}$ down	$104 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ strange	$4.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ b $\frac{1}{2}$ bottom	$??? \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ b' $\frac{1}{2}$ bottom'	0 0 1 g gluon
	$<2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 ν_e $\frac{1}{2}$ electron neutrino	$<0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 ν_μ $\frac{1}{2}$ muon neutrino	$<15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 ν_τ $\frac{1}{2}$ tau neutrino	$??? \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 ν_4 $\frac{1}{2}$ neutrino	$91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 1 Z^0 Z boson
	$0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 e $\frac{1}{2}$ electron	$105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 μ $\frac{1}{2}$ muon	$1.777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ -1 τ $\frac{1}{2}$ tau	$??? \text{ GeV}/c^2$ -1 L_4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tau	$80.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ± 1 1 W^\pm W boson
Leptons					Gauge Bosons

Higgs doesn't like 4th gen quarks

How the Higgs production cross section changes:

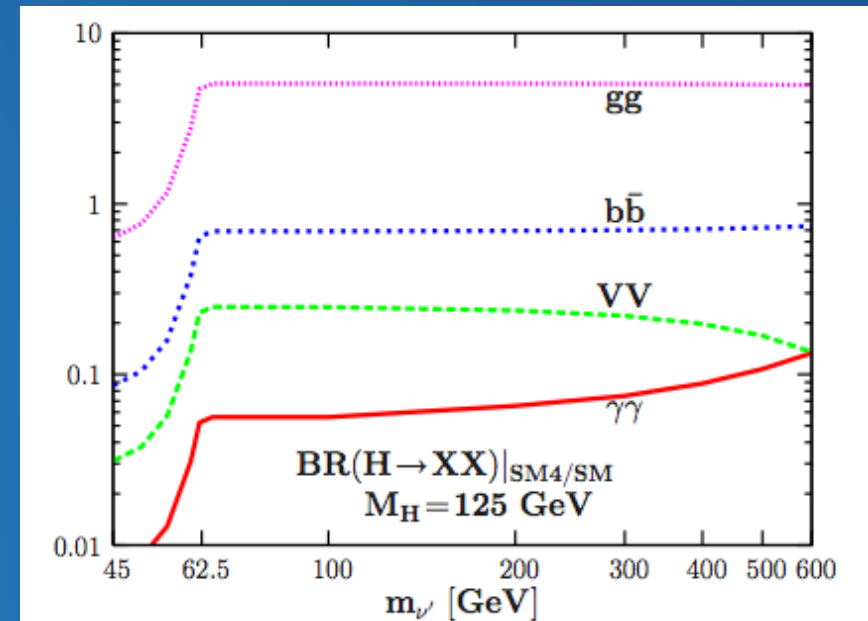
- In the SM, the dominant Higgs production process is the gluon-gluon fusion process (Fig 1)
- In a fourth generation with two additional heavier quarks (Fig 2), the Higgs production cross section is enhanced wrt SM (Fig 3) up to a factor ~ 9



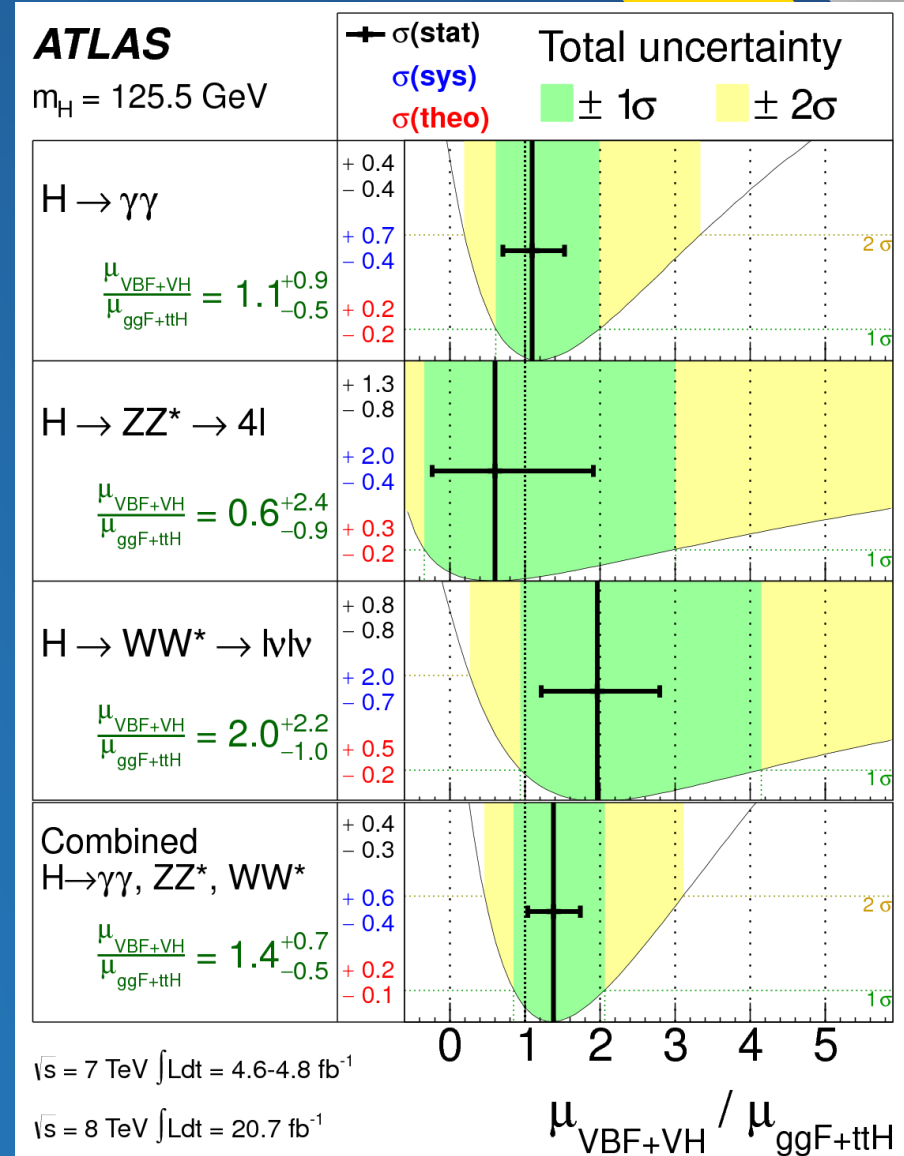
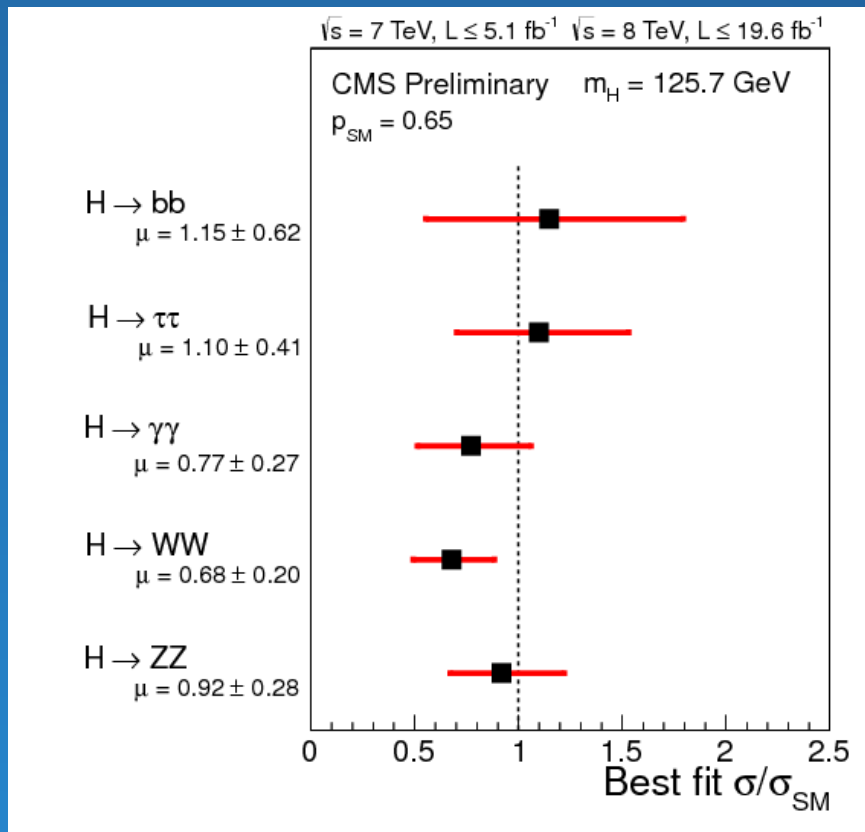
Higgs still doesn't like 4th gen

How the Higgs branching ratios change:

- in the case of a light neutrino, the Higgs boson will also decay into a neutrino pair and the branching ratio $BR(H \rightarrow \nu'\nu'^\dagger)$ can be sizable enough to suppress the rates for the visible channels
- the rates for the $H \rightarrow ZZ$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decays are strongly suppressed by a factor that is larger than the one which enhances the $gg \rightarrow H$ cross section.



Higgs still doesn't like 4th gen



Bottom line: results cannot accommodate SM4

So what is allowed?

The SM4 can survive with small modifications if

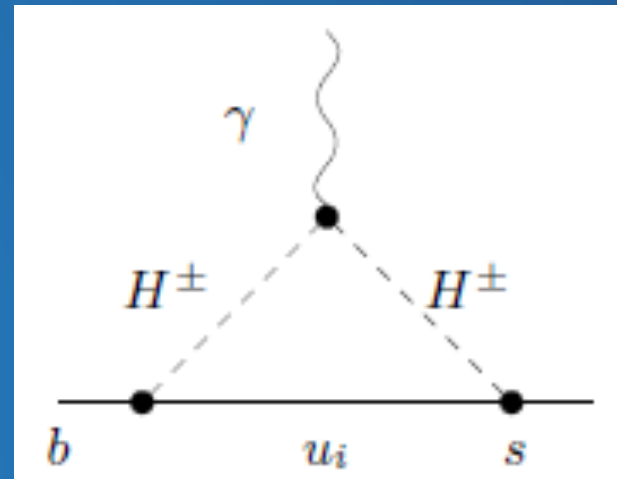
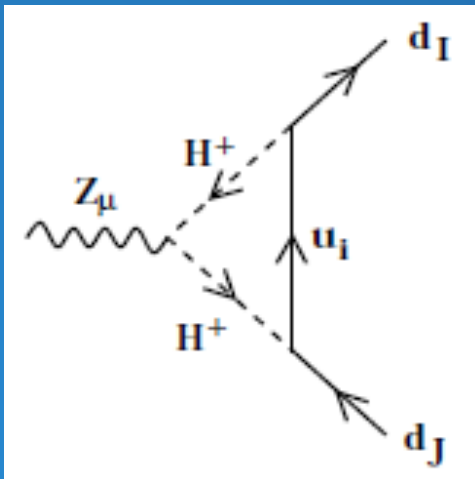
- we extend Higgs sector, e.g. 2 Higgs doublets (2HDM)
 - allows us to save *chiral* SM4 (4th generation decoupled from others)

and/or

- the additional quarks are vector-like (VLQs)
 - no Higgs mechanism required for mass generation of such quarks

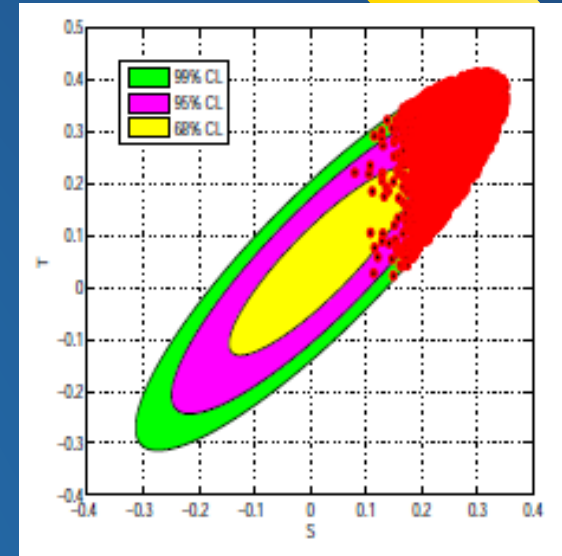
Two Higgs Doublet Model

- LHC Higgs results exclude chiral 4th gen.
 ➔ only holds for SM Higgs (single doublet) !!!
- More complex Higgs sector possible, e.g. two Higgs doublets (2HDM)
- Effects on electroweak and flavor physics, e.g.:



Two Higgs Doublet Model

- Consequences discussed in <http://arxiv.org/abs/1208.3195>
- Two Higgs doublets coupling to 'light' and 'heavy' fermions
- Assuming 2HDM:
 - 4th gen. still fits to electroweak and flavor observables
 - **4th gen. viable with recent Higgs results !!!**
- Relaxed search bounds due to further decay channels (e.g. $t' \rightarrow ht$ or $t' \rightarrow H^+b$)
- Higgs field(s) could be condensates of 4th gen fermions
 ➔ dynamical electroweak symmetry breaking



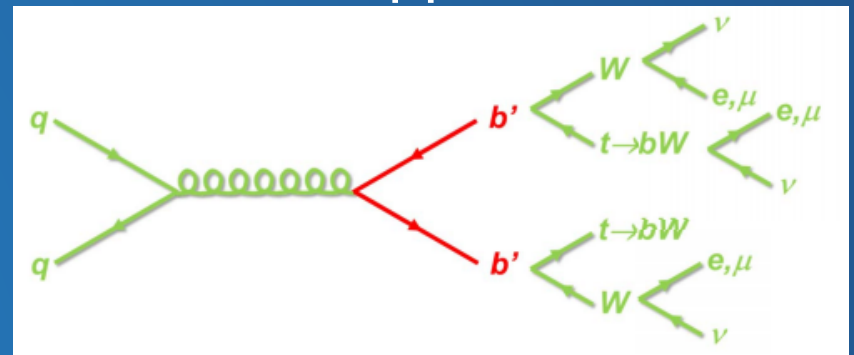
Vector-like quarks (VLQ)

- Vector-like fermions have their left and right components transforming in the same way
- The $\bar{\psi}_L \psi_R$ mass terms are not forbidden by symmetry
- The resonances associated to such Lagrangian terms do not affect the current formulation of the theory, but intervene merely as a higher order NP effect

Vector-like quarks (VLQ)

- Once produced, vector-like fermions are expected to decay by the exchange of Z, W and H, with decay rates and modes almost completely constrained by the fact that the phase space that does *not* affect the SM is small.
- Down-like 4th generation quarks should appear as a $b'\bar{b}'$ state with

$$b' \rightarrow t(\rightarrow bW)W$$



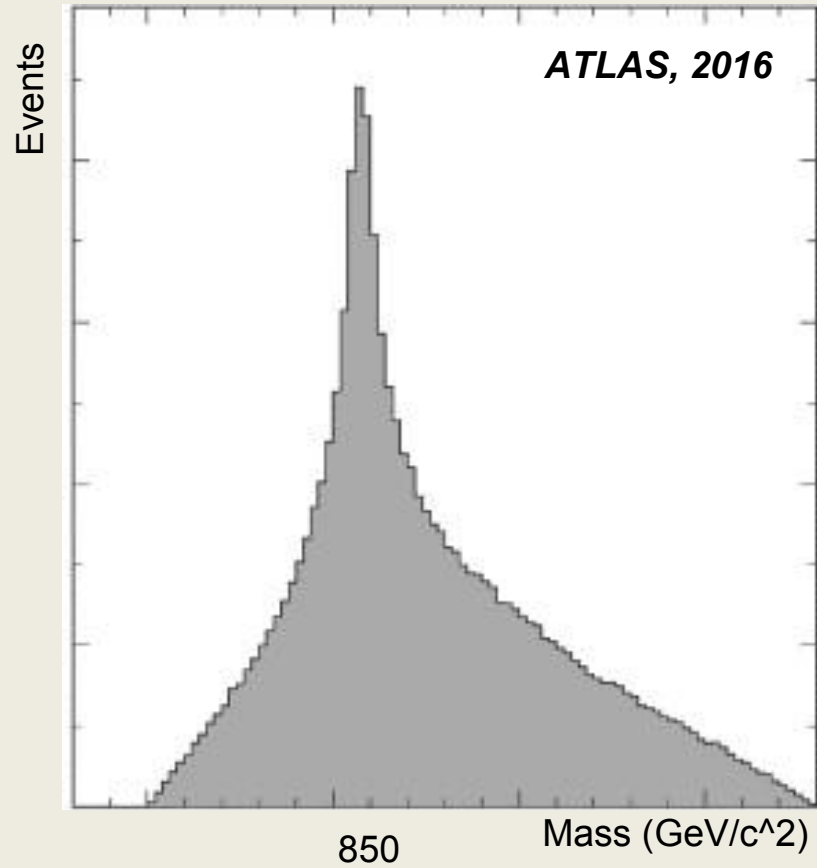
- These events would be characterized by large transverse energy, at least 6 jets (at least 2 from b quarks) and a lepton in the final state



Part II

the experiment

Look, a b'-quark!



The b'-factory

- Produce many b'-quark pairs
- Do so in a clean environment

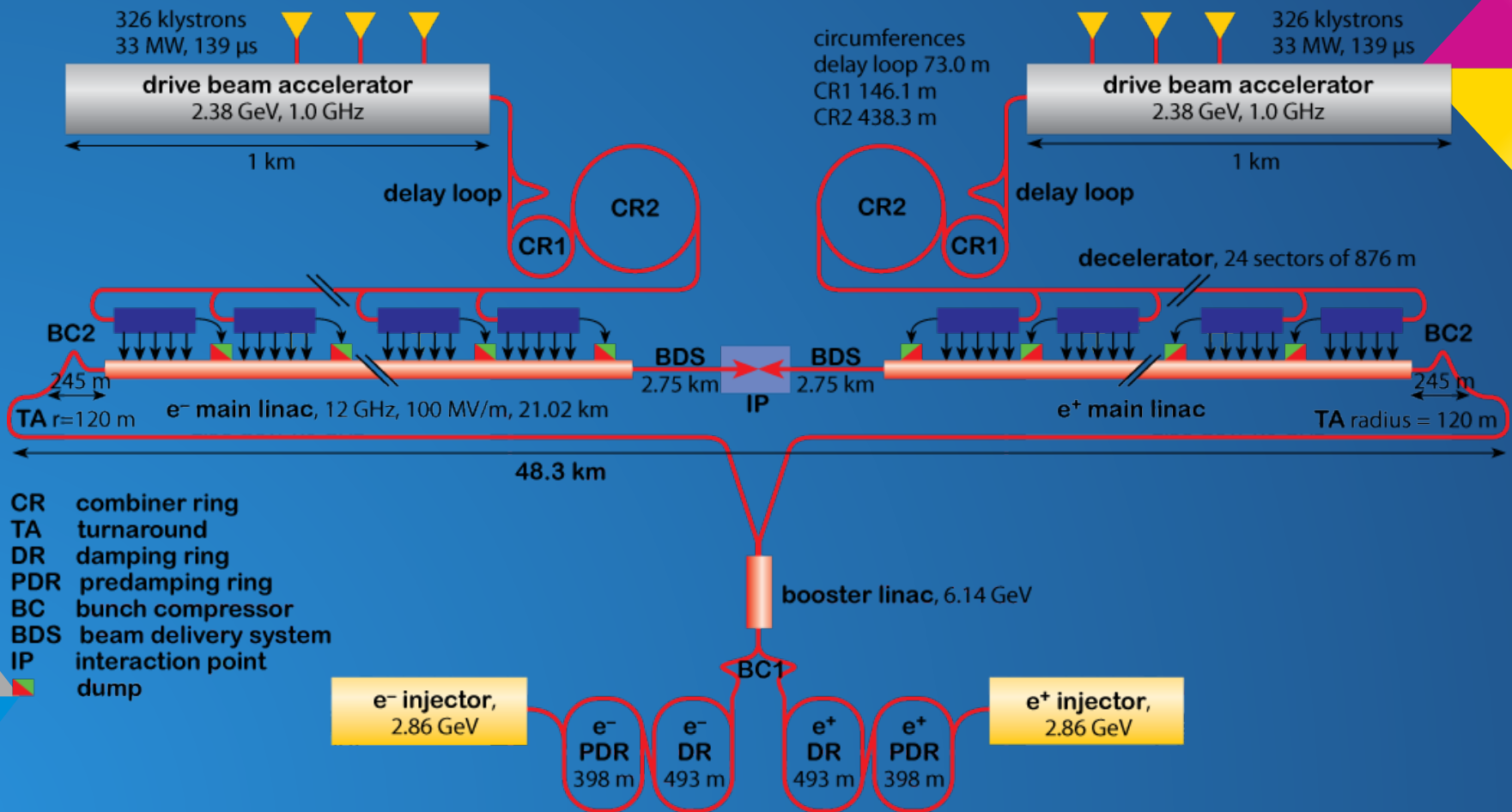
—————→ **lepton collider!**

- low background
- knowledge of initial energy
- tuneable center of mass energy

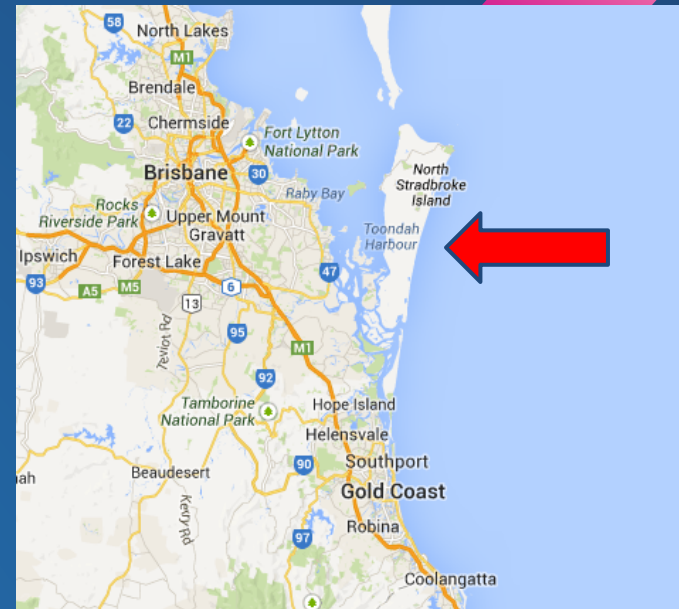
Requires: center of mass energy = 1700 GeV

Ready made plans:

clic



Choosing a building site: North Stradbroke Island

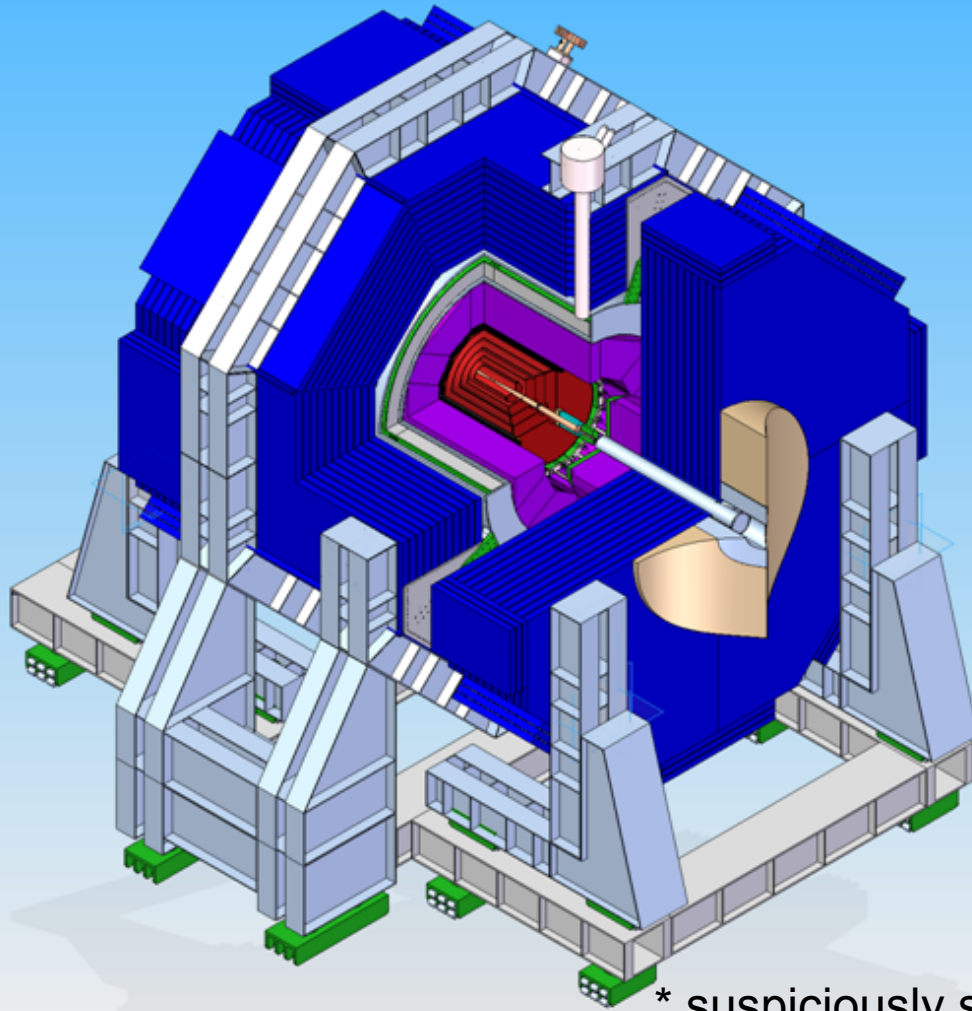


Perfect ...

- ... size (38 km)
- ... climate
- ... beaches
- ... travel options

Unfortunately, hardly any nightlife

Detector Concept*: b4



* suspiciously similar to SiD

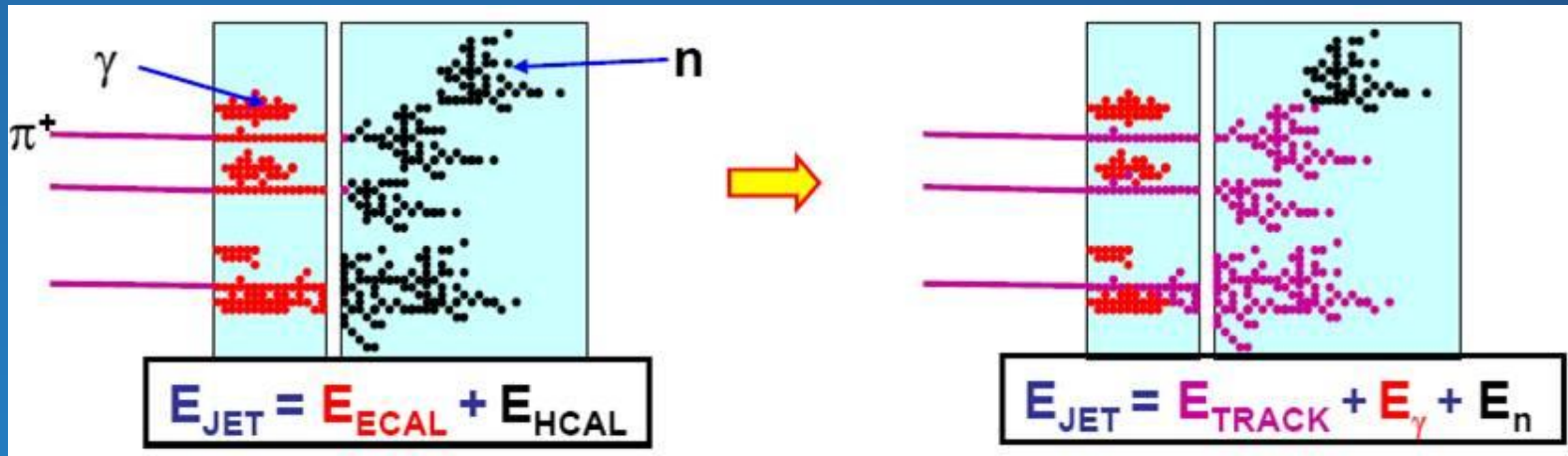
Detector Subsystems

- Vertex detector/Tracker: Silicon pixels/strips
- EM calorimeter: Silicon/Tungsten
- Hadron Calorimeter: RPC/Steel
- Magnet: 5T solenoid
- Muon system: Scintillator/Steel



Detector design optimized for
"Particle Flow" calorimetry.
(highly segmented, etc.)

The "Particle Flow Algorithm"



- conventional: $E_{jets} = E_{ECAL} + E_{HCAL}$
- particle flow: use superior resolution of tracker to measure energy of charged particles --

$$E_{jets} = E_{tracks} + E_{\gamma} + E_n$$

can balance total event energy

→ "total missing energy"

Analysis strategies, 1

an analog b'-detector:

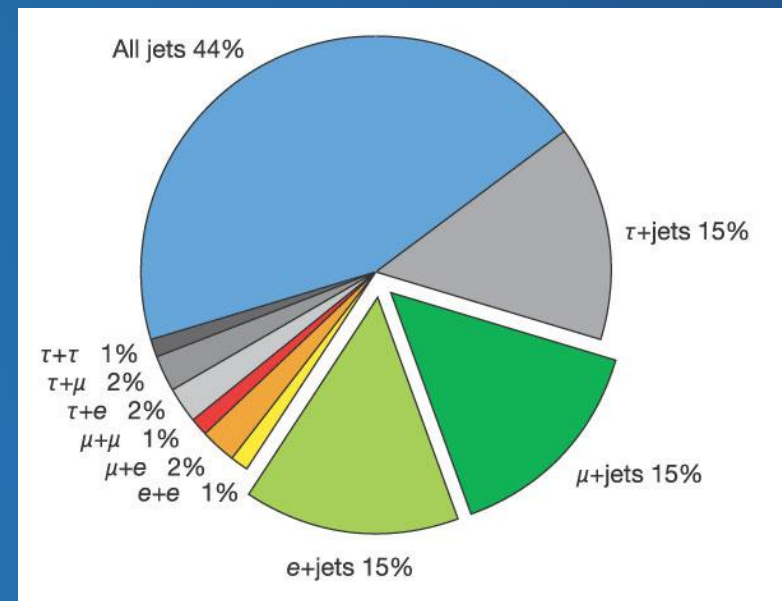
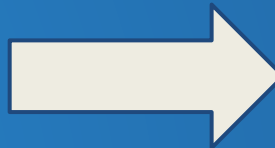


energy resolution... not great.

Analysis strategies, 2

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow b'\bar{b}' \rightarrow tW \bar{t}W$
- search in all-hadronic channel, to make use of the excellent energy resolution of the detector
 - each tW :
b + (had.) + (had.)

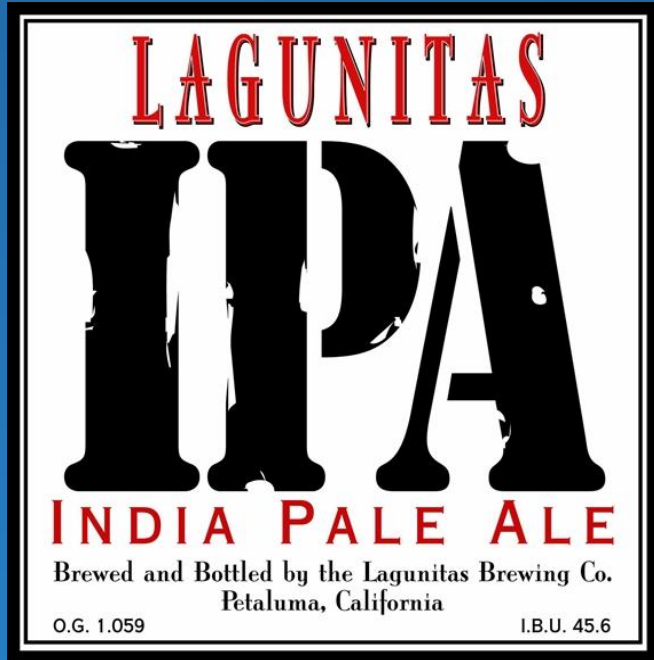
top decays



Summary

- Barely any scenarios left that allow for a b' -quark
- Should we discover one, we need a linear collider to study its properties
- CLIC is eminently suitable for this purpose by virtue of its design energy
- The SiD detector is an excellent example of the kind of detector we would need for precise measurements of the properties of a b' -quark

Credits



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Backup slides

Why we need a dutch mountain

Please ask Stefan (in the audience)



Or what?

