

Littlest Higgs in Sherpa



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Outline

- Littlest Higgs with T-parity
- Implementation of the model into Sherpa
- Phenomenology
- Future Plans

Littlest Higgs model with T-parity

The Littlest Higgs model

- The breaking of the $SU(5)$ global symmetry $\Rightarrow SO(5)$ is parameterized by a non-linear sigma model.
- Σ_0 breaks $[SU(2) \times U(1)]^2 \Rightarrow SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$
- The vev $\langle h \rangle = (0, v/\sqrt{2})^T$ breaks $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \Rightarrow U(1)_{EM}$.

$$\Sigma = e^{2i\Pi/f} \Sigma_0, \quad \Sigma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\Pi = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & \frac{h^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}} & \phi \\ \frac{h}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{h^*}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \phi^\dagger & \frac{h^T}{\sqrt{2}} & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Arkani-Hamed, Cohen, Katz, Nelson hep-ph/0206021

Littlest Higgs model with T-parity

T-parity

- There are strict EWP bounds on the original Littlest Higgs model
 - The scale f is required to be as ~ 5 TeV. [hep-ph/0303236]
 - Reintroduction of a fine-tuning between the cut off scale and the weak scale.
- A new discrete symmetry, called **T-parity**, is introduced. [Cheng and Low]
 - T-parity is a symmetry which exchanges the gauge boson fields of the two gauged $SU(2) \times U(1)$ groups, $[SU(2) \times U(1)]_1 \iff [SU(2) \times U(1)]_2$.
 - Under T-parity SM fields are T-even while the new heavy partners are T-odd. (T-odd partners can only be pair produced)
 - Mixing between the SM gauge bosons, (W^\pm, Z, A) , and the heavy gauge bosons, (W_H^\pm, Z_H, A_H) is absent. $\Rightarrow f \sim 500$ GeV.
 - A_H , the *lightest T-odd Particle*(LHT), is a good candidate for cold dark matter. [JHEP 01 (2005) 135]

The event generator: SHERPA

[hep-ph/0311263]

- Exact matrix elements in the helicity method. [hep-ph/0109036]
- Parton showers matched with hard matrix elements via CKKW. [hep-ph/0109231]
- Hadronization.
- Decays

LHTM in Sherpa

Particle Spectrum

Gauge and fermion sector:

T-even	$Z_{L\mu}$	$A_{L\mu}$	$W_{L\mu}^{\pm}$	T_+	t	d	u	ν_e	e
T-odd	$Z_{H\mu}$	$A_{H\mu}$	$W_{H\mu}^{\pm}$	T_-	t_-	d_-	u_-	ν_{e-}	e_-

Higgs sector:

T-even	H^0			
T-odd	Φ^0	Φ^P	Φ^{\pm}	$\Phi^{\pm\pm}$

Littlest Higgs model with T-parity

Particle Mass Spectrum

	m_H (GeV)	κ_l	κ_q	f (GeV)	M (GeV)	Γ (GeV)
W_H	120	0.5	1.0	500	312.17	0.1451
Z_H					312.17	0.0464
A_H					64.890	stable
u_H					684.78	13.174
d_H					707.11	13.339
e_H					352.55	0.7113
$\nu_{e,H}$					342.39	0.4289

A new feature in SHERPA is the automatic generation of decay tables for new physics objects.

Decay table for : KK_W_1, total width is now 5.14326 GeV,
(instead of -1 GeV), calculated by

KK_W_1 -> KK_B1_1 W+ : 0.145178 GeV.
KK_W_1 -> anti-KK_dL_1 u : 0.945125 GeV.
KK_W_1 -> KK_uL_1 anti-d : 1.03635 GeV.
KK_W_1 -> anti-KK_sL_1 c : 0.945025 GeV.
KK_W_1 -> KK_cL_1 anti-s : 1.03635 GeV.
KK_W_1 -> KK_t2_2 anti-b : 1.03523 GeV.

Feynman Rules for LHT

- There are several papers for the which the Feynman rules have been presented:
 - “Phenomenology of the Little Higgs Model” [hep-ph/0301040]
 - “Phenomenology of the littlest Higgs model with T-parity” [hep-ph/0411264]
 - “Phenomenology of a littlest Higgs model with T-parity: Including effect of T-odd fermions” [hep-ph/0609179]
- A complete set can be obtained by taking advantage of tools like LanHEP [hep-ph/0208011].

As of today there is no tool that automatically writes model files for Sherpa. However, this will soon change.

Fields in the vertex	Variational derivative of Lagrangian by fields
$A_{H\mu} \quad A_{H\nu} \quad W_{L\rho}^- \quad W_{L\sigma}^+$	$-\frac{i \cdot e^2 \cdot s_H^2}{s_w^2} (2g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma})$
$A_{H\mu} \quad A_{L\nu} \quad W_{H\rho}^- \quad W_{L\sigma}^+$	$\frac{i \cdot e^2 \cdot s_H}{s_w} (2g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma})$
$A_{H\mu} \quad A_{L\nu} \quad W_{H\rho}^+ \quad W_{L\sigma}^-$	$\frac{i \cdot e^2 \cdot s_H}{s_w} (2g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma})$
$A_{H\mu} \quad W_{H\nu}^- \quad W_{H\rho}^+ \quad Z_{H\sigma}$	$\frac{i \cdot c_H \cdot e^2 \cdot s_H}{s_w^2} (2g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma})$
$A_{H\mu} \quad W_{H\nu}^- \quad W_{L\rho}^+ \quad Z_{L\sigma}$	$\frac{i \cdot c_w \cdot e^2 \cdot s_H}{s_w^2} (2g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma})$

In the mean time, you build the model files by hand.

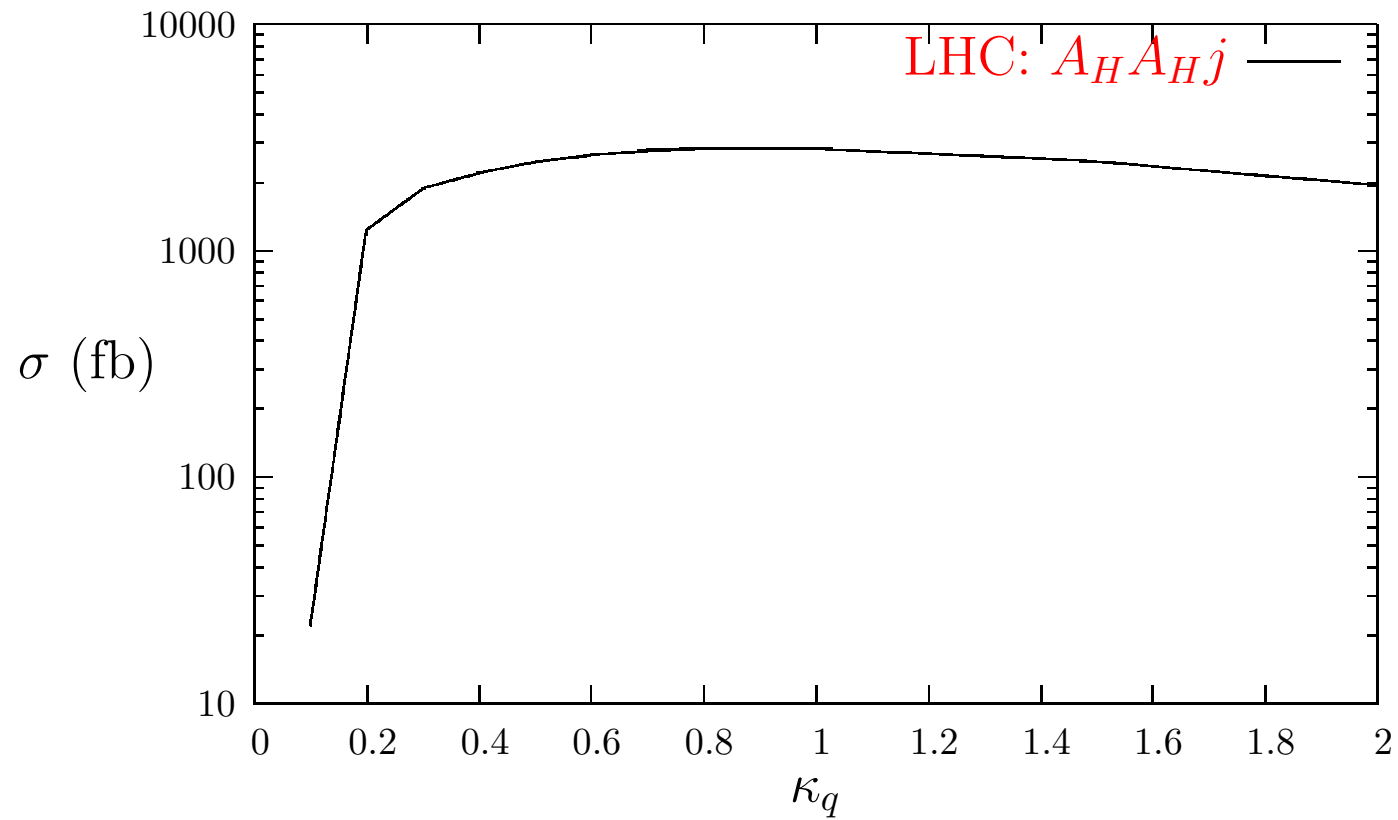
Doing LHT Phenomenology with Sherpa: monojets

- Cross sections for TOQ pair production can be as large as 100 pb and lead to dijet plus missing E_T signatures [PRD **75**, 092701(R) (2007)]
- Why not monojets plus missing E_T ? (See hep-ex/0005033)

$$pp \rightarrow q_H A_H \rightarrow q A_H A_H$$

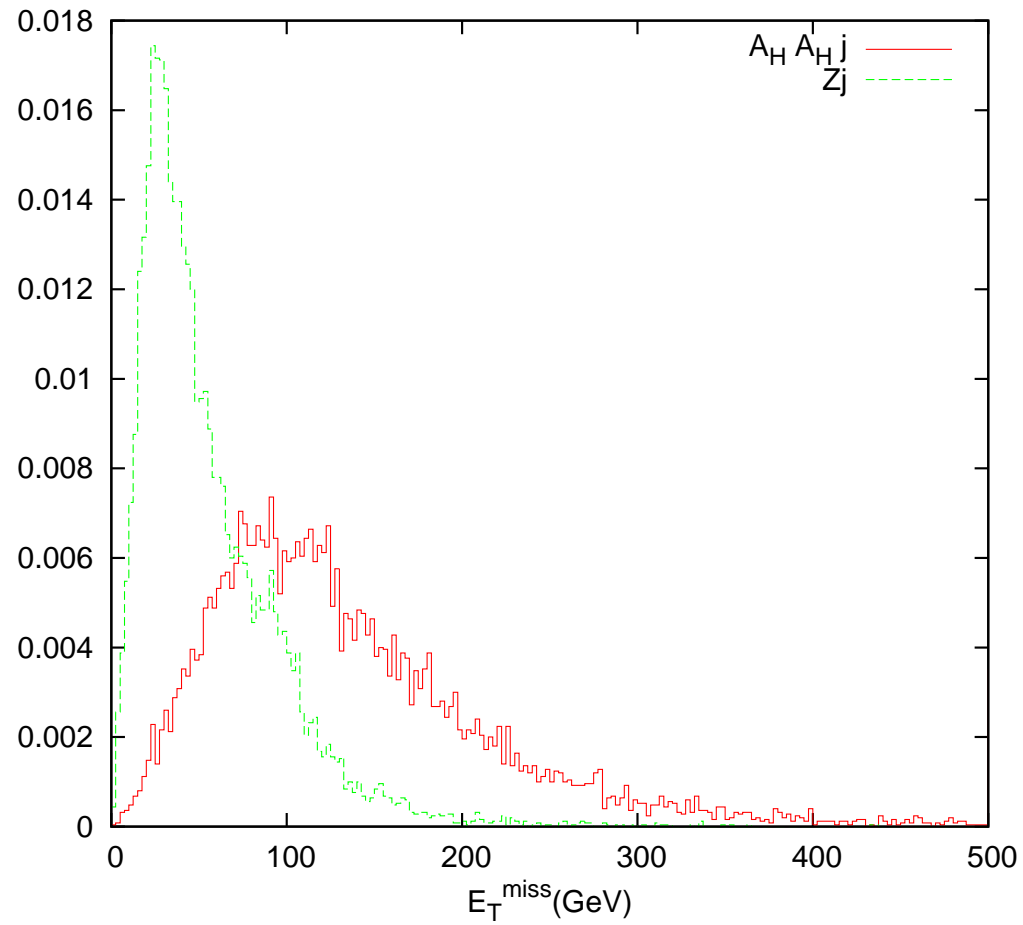
$f = 500$ GeV and

$$M_{u-} = \sqrt{2}\kappa_q f \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{8f^2}\right) + \dots, \quad M_{d-} = \sqrt{2}\kappa_q f \quad (4)$$



The Signal and Backgrounds

Need to consider $W^\pm jj$.
Research is in progress.



Future Plans

- Implement several models for the top sector in LHT.
- Implement T-parity violating interactions, i.e., $A_H \rightarrow VV$. (see arXiv:0705.0697,arXiv:0707.3648)
- Use Sherpa to study other new physics models.