

Top FCNC in Composite Higgs

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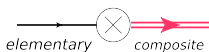
AA, G.Panico,G.Perez,Y.Soreq (see also the plenary talk by G. Perez on Wednesday)

Composite pseudo Nambu Goldstone Higgs

- Models, where Higgs is a composite state give a natural solution to the hierarchy problem
- Higgs can be made naturally light if it is Pseudo Nambu Goldstone Boson(PNGB) (*Georgi, Kaplan*)
- This scenario is realized in the warped extra dimensional models (*Randall, Sundrum*) with gauge-higgs unification, the Higgs boson arises as the 5th component of the 5D gauge field
- EWPT $\Delta\rho$ requires that the symmetry breaking structure should be $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R/SU(2)_V$
- The minimal construction with custodial symmetry is realized in $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ (*Contino, Agashe, Pomarol*)

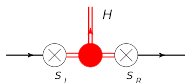
Fermions: partial compositeness (*Kaplan*)

- SM fermions mix only linearly with composite fermions



$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = \lambda \bar{q} O$$

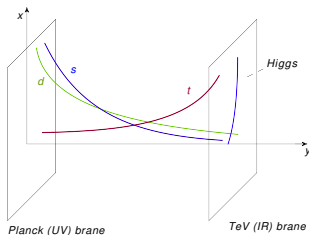
- Fermion mass generation



mixing at the low scale

$$S_{L,R} \sim \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda_{UV}}\right)^{\gamma_{L,R}}, \quad m \sim \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda_{UV}}\right)^{\gamma_L + \gamma_R}$$

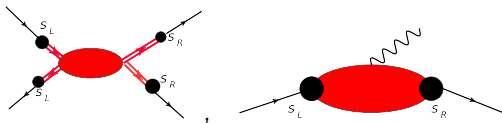
- 5D-Randall-Sundrum picture



$$S_{L,R} \Leftrightarrow f(\text{IR brane})$$

Flavor constraints on the models with partial compositeness

- Partial compositeness explains fermion mass hierarchy, and at the same time also suppresses FCNC (RS GIM (Csaki et al; Agashe et al)). The flavor violating effects are suppressed by the small masses of the light fermions



$\epsilon_K, b \rightarrow s\gamma, \epsilon'$ require $M_* \gtrsim 10 - 20$ TeV

Agashe et al; Csaki et al; Blanke et al; Casagrande et al...

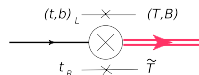
Top quark in Composite Higgs models

- Top quark mixes strongly with the composite sector, its couplings are the most sensitive probe of the new physics.
- The Higgs potential is generated by the top quark and top quark mixing parameters are strongly constrained by the Higgs mass (*Agashe et al; Pomarol et al; Panico et al; Marzocca et al; Redi et al;*)
- The same mixings control top Yukawa coupling and are top flavor violation, (for non PGB studies see *Agashe, Perez, Soni*)
- Is the "Higgs potential" related to the top FCNC?? What we can say about partner of the light generations?

MCHM 5 model

- Minimal model based on the $SO(5)/SO(4)$ coset where composite fermions appear as a multiplet of **5**
- SM mass generation

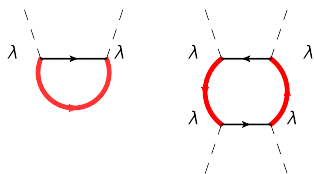
$$\mathbf{5} : Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} T_{2/3} & \chi_{5/3} \\ B_{-1/3} & T'_{2/3} \end{pmatrix} \oplus \tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{2/3}$$



$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = \lambda_L^t \bar{q}_L P_q U(\pi) Q + \lambda_R^T \bar{t}_R P_t U(\pi) Q + M_1 \bar{Q}_1 Q_1 + M_4 \bar{Q}_4 Q_4$$

$$m_t \sim \frac{\lambda_L^t \lambda_R^t v}{fM_*}$$

Higgs potential



$$\blacksquare V(h) = \alpha \sin^2 \frac{h}{f} + \beta \sin^4 \frac{h}{f},$$
$$\xi = \sin^2 \frac{\langle h \rangle}{f} = -\frac{\alpha}{2\beta}$$

$$\alpha_{L,R}^t \sim \frac{N_c}{16\pi^2} (\lambda_{L,R}^t)^2 M_*^2, \quad \beta \sim \frac{N_c}{16\pi^2} (\lambda_L^t \lambda_R^t)^2$$

$$\text{F.T.} \sim \frac{-2\beta\xi}{\alpha_{L,R}^t} \sim \frac{\min [(\lambda_R^t)^2, (\lambda_L^t)^2] v^2}{M_*^2 f^2} \sim \frac{m_t^2}{\max[\lambda_R^2, \lambda_L^2]}$$

Naturalness prefers both left handed and right handed tops are composite $\lambda_L \sim \lambda_R$.

Higgs potential: Effects of the partners of light quarks

$$V(h) = \alpha \sin^2 \frac{h}{f} + \beta \sin^4 \frac{h}{f}$$

- In the anarchic models top mixes strongly with all the partners of the SM quarks

$$\alpha_{L,R}^t \sim \frac{N_c}{16\pi^2} (\lambda_{L,R}^t)^\dagger M_* M_*^\dagger \lambda_{L,R}^t$$



$$\text{F.T.} \sim \alpha^{-1}$$

Partners of the light quarks cannot be much heavier than the top partners

Interactions with the gauge bosons

- The most generic lagrangian consistent with the spontaneously broken symmetries can be written using the CCWZ formalism

$$U(\Pi) = e^{i\Pi}, \quad \Pi = \Pi^{\hat{a}} T^{\hat{a}}$$

and using the Maurer-Cartan forms

$$\begin{aligned} -iU^\dagger D_\mu U &= d_\mu^{\hat{a}} T^{\hat{a}} + E_\mu^a T^a \equiv d_\mu + E_\mu \\ d_\mu^{\hat{a}} &= A_\mu^a + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{f} (D_\mu \pi)^a + \dots, \quad E_\mu^a = A_\mu^a - \frac{i}{f^2} \left(\pi \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \pi \right)^a + \dots \end{aligned}$$

- Interaction with composite fermions

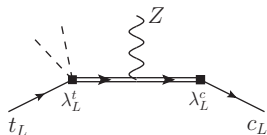
$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{Q} (i\not{\partial} - \not{E}) Q + \zeta \bar{Q} \not{d} Q$$

Flavor structure of the MCHM5

- Mass:

$$(m_u^{\text{SM}})^{ij} \simeq \frac{v\lambda_L^{ik}}{f} \left[(M_4^{-1})^{kl} - (M_1^{-1})^{kl} \right] \lambda_R^{lj}$$

- Couplings to Z: left handed quarks



$$\mathcal{O}_{LL}^{\Delta u=1} \sim \bar{q}_L^i \lambda_L^{il} U^\dagger \left[(M_4^\dagger M_4)^{-1} \hat{e}_\mu + \dots \right]^{lk} \gamma^\mu U \lambda_L^{kj} q_L^j$$

$$g_{Z,L}^{FV} = -\frac{g_V^2}{4c_W f^2} \left[\lambda_L (M_1^{-1} (M_1^{-1})^\dagger + M_4^{-1} (M_4^{-1})^\dagger) \lambda_L^\dagger \right]$$

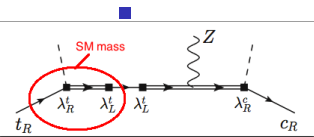
$$g_{tc,L} \sim \frac{g}{2c_W} \frac{v}{f} \frac{m_t V_{cb}}{M_*} \sim 7 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{700}{f} \right) \left(\frac{700}{M_*} \right)$$

$$Br(t \rightarrow cZ) \sim 1.6 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{700}{M} \right)^4$$

Flavor structure of the MCHM5: right handed quarks

- c_R is more composite than the c_L : $\frac{\lambda_R^c}{\lambda_L^c} \sim \frac{m_c}{m_t V_{cb}} \sim 2.6$, what about FCNC in right handed quark sector?
- Custodial symmetry protection for $Z\bar{b}b$ (*Agashe, Contino, Da Rold, Pomarol*) requires right handed SM top to be a singlet under $P_{LR} \Rightarrow$ no flavor violation can be generated at the order $O(\lambda_R^2)$
- Flavor violation can appear only at the order $O(\lambda_R^2 \lambda_L^2)$, however in composite PNGB model prefer λ_L to be large (composite top left), so effect can still be very important.

Right handed quarks



$$\mathcal{O}_{RR}^{\Delta u=1} \sim \bar{q}_R \left\{ (m_u^{\text{SM}})^\dagger \lambda_L^\dagger U^\dagger [(M_4 M_4^\dagger M_4)^{-1} \hat{d}_\mu + \dots] U \lambda_R \right\} q_R$$

$$g_{Z,R}^{\text{SM}} = -\frac{g v^2}{2\sqrt{2}c_W f^2} \left[m_u^{\text{SM}\dagger} \lambda_L (M_4 M_4^\dagger M_4)^{-1} \lambda_R + h.c. \right]$$

$$g_{tc,R} \sim \frac{g}{2c_W} \frac{1}{M_*^2} \left(\frac{m_c m_t}{V_{cb}} \right) \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{700}{M_*} \right)^2$$

$$BR(t \rightarrow cZ) \sim 10^{-5} \left(\frac{700}{M_*} \right)^4$$

Numerics

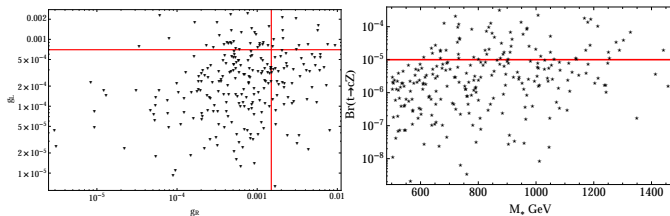


Figure: Scattered plots of the right handed and left handed top flavor violating coupling and the $Br(t \rightarrow ch)$ as a function of the mass of the lightest composite resonance.

Higgs FCNC

- At order $O(\lambda^2)$ only one spurion

$$\mathcal{L}_{SM} \simeq \bar{\psi}_R (\hat{\lambda}_R^\dagger) U^\dagger [M_4^{-1} - M_1^{-1}] U \hat{\lambda}_L \psi_L^I$$

mass and Yukawa couplings are aligned (*Contino-Agashe*)

- Top quark mixes strongly with the composite sector and at $O(\lambda^4)$

$$O_1 \sim \bar{q}_L \lambda_L^\dagger U (M_4^{-2} - M_1^{-2}) \lambda_L \hat{m}^{SM} q_R$$



$$Y_{t_{RCL}} \sim \frac{m_t^2 V_{cb}}{f M_*} \sim 2 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{700}{f} \right) \left(\frac{700}{M_*} \right)$$

$$Y_{t_{LCR}} \sim \frac{m_t m_c}{f M_* V_{cb}} \sim 5 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{700}{f} \right) \left(\frac{700}{M_*} \right)$$

$$Br(t \rightarrow ch) \sim 7 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{700}{f} \right)^2 \left(\frac{700}{M_*} \right)^2$$

Summary

- Top quark is a very sensitive new physics probe .
- Connection with the naturalness
 - Right handed top flavor violation is still dominant, even in the custodially protected models.
 - Partners of the light up quark c, u cannot be much heavier than the top quark.
- The composite Higgs models generically predict top flavor violation $t \rightarrow ch, t \rightarrow cZ$ in the range of the current and future LHC studies.

Current bounds and prospects for high luminosity LHC

- CMS-TOP-12-037 7 TeV+8 TeV

$$Br(t \rightarrow qz) < 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

CMS PAS HIG-13-034

$$Br(t \rightarrow ch) < 5.6 \times 10^{-3}$$

- ATL-PHYS-PUB-2013-007 $3ab^{-1}$

$$Br(t \rightarrow qz) \lesssim 4 \times 10^{-5}$$