Implications of Strict Gauge Invariance for Particle Spectra and Precision Observables

Axel Maas with Larissa Egger and René Sondenheimer



06th of July 2017 Venice Italy





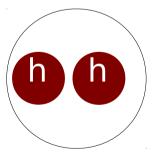
[Fröhlich et al.'80, 't Hooft'80, Bank et al.'79]

- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections

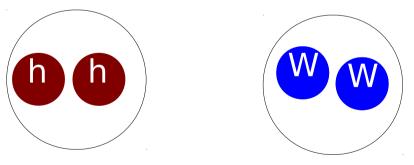
- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections
- Elementary fields depend on the gauge
 - Cannot be observable

- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections
- Elementary fields depend on the gauge
 - Cannot be observable
- Gauge-invariant states are composite

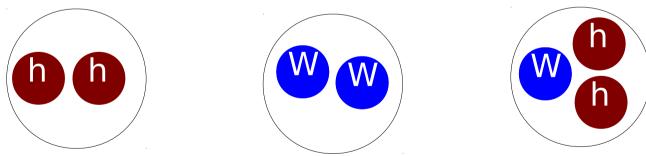
- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections
- Elementary fields depend on the gauge
 - Cannot be observable
- Gauge-invariant states are composite
 - Higgs-Higgs



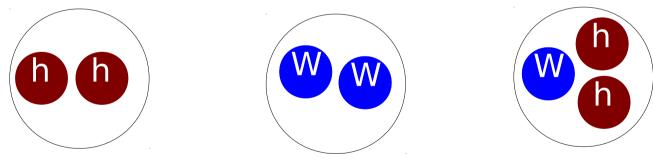
- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections
- Elementary fields depend on the gauge
 - Cannot be observable
- Gauge-invariant states are composite
 - Higgs-Higgs, W-W



- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections
- Elementary fields depend on the gauge
 - Cannot be observable
- Gauge-invariant states are composite
 - Higgs-Higgs, W-W, Higgs-Higgs-W etc.

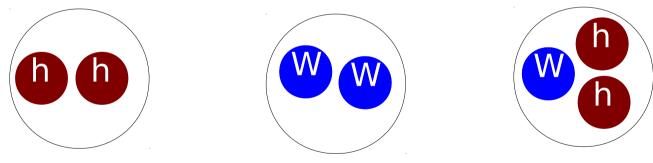


- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections
- Elementary fields depend on the gauge
 - Cannot be observable
- Gauge-invariant states are composite
 - Higgs-Higgs, W-W, Higgs-Higgs-W etc.



• Why does perturbation theory work?

- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections
- Elementary fields depend on the gauge
 - Cannot be observable
- Gauge-invariant states are composite
 - Higgs-Higgs, W-W, Higgs-Higgs-W etc.



- Why does perturbation theory work?
 - Test: Mass spectrum

[Fröhlich et al.'80 Maas'12, Maas & Mufti'13]

Mass spectrum can be measured on the lattice

- Mass spectrum can be measured on the lattice
- Mass of the scalar bound state and Higgs same [Maas et al., '12-'16]
 - Perturbative description possible

- Mass spectrum can be measured on the lattice
- Mass of the scalar bound state and Higgs same [Maas et al., '12-'16]
 - Perturbative description possible
- Coincidence?

- Mass spectrum can be measured on the lattice
- Mass of the scalar bound state and Higgs same [Maas et al., '12-'16]
 - Perturbative description possible
- Coincidence? No.

[Fröhlich et al. PLB 80 Maas'12, Törek & Maas'16]

1) Formulate gauge-invariant operator

[Fröhlich et al. PLB 80 Maas'12, Törek & Maas'16]

- 1) Formulate gauge-invariant operator
 - 0⁺ singlet: $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle$

[Fröhlich et al. PLB 80 Maas'12, Törek & Maas'16]

1) Formulate gauge-invariant operator

0⁺ singlet: $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle$

2) Expand Higgs field in fluctuations $h=v+\eta$

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

[Fröhlich et al. PLB 80 Maas'12, Törek & Maas'16]

1) Formulate gauge-invariant operator

0⁺ singlet: $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle$

2) Expand Higgs field in fluctuations $h=v+\eta$

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

3) Standard perturbation theory

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + O(g,\lambda)$$

[Fröhlich et al. PLB 80 Maas'12, Törek & Maas'16]

1) Formulate gauge-invariant operator

0⁺ singlet: $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle$

2) Expand Higgs field in fluctuations $h=v+\eta$

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

3) Standard perturbation theory

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + O(g,\lambda)$$

[Fröhlich et al. PLB 80 Maas'12, Törek & Maas'16]

1) Formulate gauge-invariant operator

0⁺ singlet: $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle$

2) Expand Higgs field in fluctuations $h=v+\eta$

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

3) Standard perturbation theory

Bound state $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle$ mass $+ \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + O(g,\lambda)$

[Fröhlich et al. PLB 80 Maas'12, Törek & Maas'16]

1) Formulate gauge-invariant operator

0⁺ singlet: $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle$

2) Expand Higgs field in fluctuations $h=v+\eta$

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

3) Standard perturbation theory

Bound state $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle$ mass $+ \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + O(g,\lambda)$

2 x Higgs mass: Scattering state

[Fröhlich et al. PLB 80 Maas'12. Törek & Maas'161

1) Formulate gauge-invariant operator

0⁺ singlet: $\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle$

2) Expand Higgs field in fluctuations $h=v+\eta$

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x)\eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

 $(h^{+}h)(x)(h^{+}h)(y) = c + v^{2}(\eta^{+}(x)\eta(y))$

+ $\eta^+(x)\eta(y)\rangle\langle\eta^+(x)\eta(y)\rangle+O(g,\lambda)$

3) Standard perturbation theory

Bound

state

mass

Higgs mass

2 x Higgs mass:

Scattering state

- Mass spectrum can be measured on the lattice
- Mass of the scalar bound state and Higgs same [Maas et al., '12-'16]
 - Perturbative description possible
- Coincidence? No. [Fröhlich et al.'80]

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x) \eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

- Same poles to leading order
- Fröhlich-Morchio-Strocchi (FMS) mechanism

- Mass spectrum can be measured on the lattice
- Mass of the scalar bound state and Higgs same [Maas et al., '12-'16]
 - Perturbative description possible
- Coincidence? No. [Fröhlich et al.'80]

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x) \eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

- Same poles to leading order
- Fröhlich-Morchio-Strocchi (FMS) mechanism
 - Works also for the W/Z

- Mass spectrum can be measured on the lattice
- Mass of the scalar bound state and Higgs same [Maas et al., '12-'16]
 - Perturbative description possible
- Coincidence? No. [Fröhlich et al.'80]

$$\langle (h^+ h)(x)(h^+ h)(y) \rangle = c + v^2 \langle \eta^+ (x) \eta(y) \rangle + v \langle \eta^+ \eta^2 + \eta^{+2} \eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2} \eta^2 \rangle$$

- Same poles to leading order
- Fröhlich-Morchio-Strocchi (FMS) mechanism
 - Works also for the W/Z
 - But: Physical state is a custodial triplet!

[Fröhlich et al.'80, Egger, Maas, Sondenheimer'17]

[Fröhlich et al.'80, Egger, Maas, Sondenheimer'17]

- Flavor has two components
 - Global SU(3) generation
 - Local SU(2) weak gauge (up/down distinction)

- Flavor has two components
 - Global SU(3) generation
 - Local SU(2) weak gauge (up/down distinction)
- Same argument: Weak gauge not observable

- Flavor has two components
 - Global SU(3) generation
 - Local SU(2) weak gauge (up/down distinction)
- Same argument: Weak gauge not observable
- Replaced by bound state FMS applicable

 $\langle (h_{ia}^{+} f_{a})(x)^{+} (h_{ib}^{+} f_{b})(y) \rangle \overset{h=\nu+\eta}{\approx} \langle f_{a}^{+} (x) f_{a}(y) \rangle + O(\eta)$

- Flavor has two components
 - Global SU(3) generation
 - Local SU(2) weak gauge (up/down distinction)
- Same argument: Weak gauge not observable
- Replaced by bound state FMS applicable

$$\langle (h_{a}^{+}f_{a})(x)^{+}(h_{ib}^{+}f_{b})(y) \rangle \overset{h=\nu+\eta}{\approx} \langle f_{a}^{+}(x)f_{a}(y) \rangle + O(\eta)$$

• Gauge-invariant state

- Flavor has two components
 - Global SU(3) generation
 - Local SU(2) weak gauge (up/down distinction)
- Same argument: Weak gauge not observable
- Replaced by bound state FMS applicable

 $\langle (h_{a}^{+}f_{a})(x)^{+}(h_{b}^{+}f_{b})(y) \rangle \overset{h=v+\eta}{\approx} \langle f_{a}^{+}(x)f_{a}(y) \rangle + O(\eta)$

Gauge-invariant state, but custodial doublet

- Flavor has two components
 - Global SU(3) generation
 - Local SU(2) weak gauge (up/down distinction)
- Same argument: Weak gauge not observable
- Replaced by bound state FMS applicable

 $\langle (h_{a}^{+} f_{a})(x)^{+} (h_{b}^{+} f_{b})(y) \rangle \overset{h=\nu+\eta}{\approx} \langle f_{a}^{+} (x) f_{a}(y) \rangle + O(\eta)$

- Gauge-invariant state, but custodial doublet
- Yukawa terms break custodial symmetry
 - Different masses for doublet members

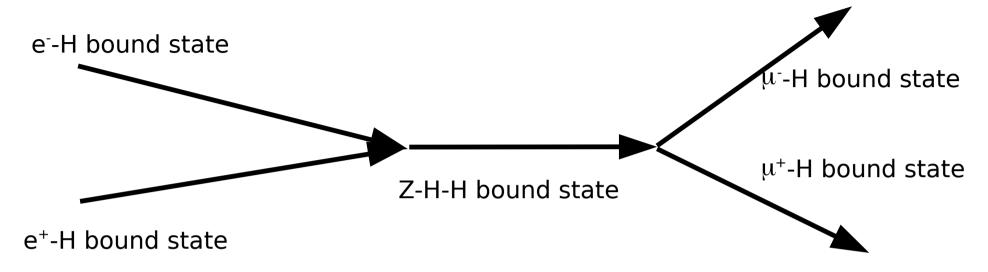
- Flavor has two components
 - Global SU(3) generation
 - Local SU(2) weak gauge (up/down distinction)
- Same argument: Weak gauge not observable
- Replaced by bound state FMS applicable

 $\langle (h_{a}^{+} f_{a})(x)^{+} (h_{b}^{+} f_{b})(y) \rangle \overset{h=\nu+\eta}{\approx} \langle f_{a}^{+} (x) f_{a}(y) \rangle + O(\eta)$

- Gauge-invariant state, but custodial doublet
- Yukawa terms break custodial symmetry
 - Different masses for doublet members
- Test requires precision measurement

How events looks like (LEP/ILC)

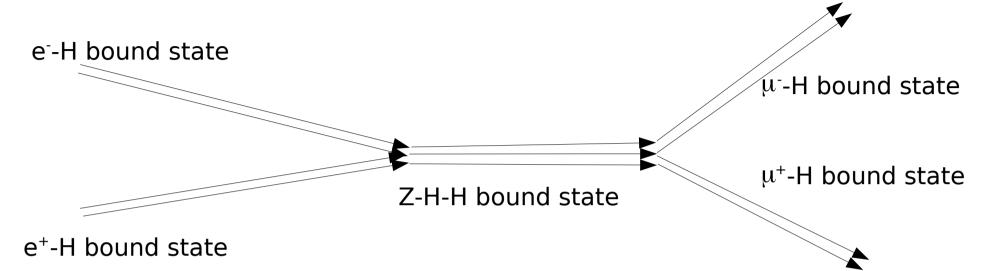
[Maas'12]



Collision of bound states

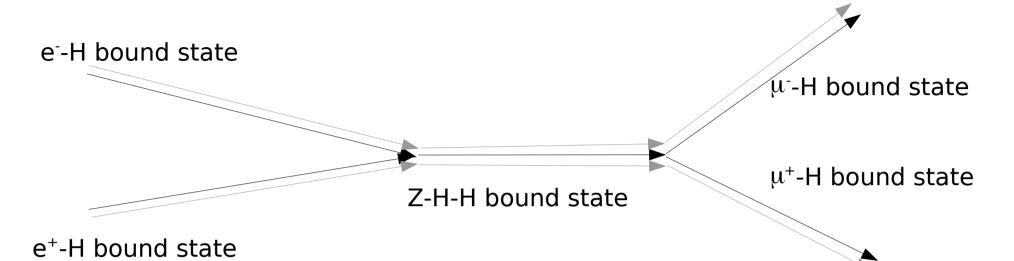
How events looks like (LEP/ILC)

[Maas'12]



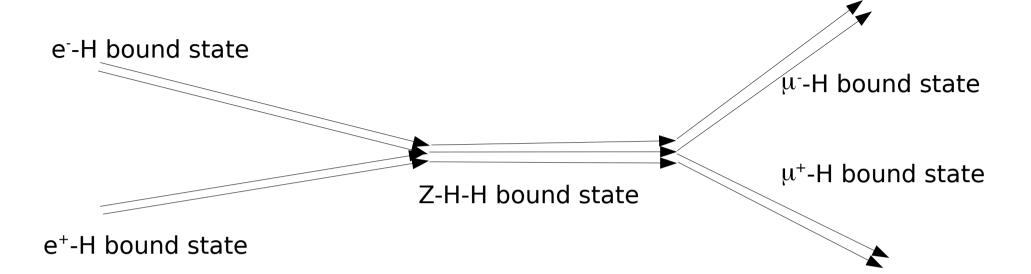
Collision of bound states - 'constituent' particles

How events looks like (LEP/ILC)



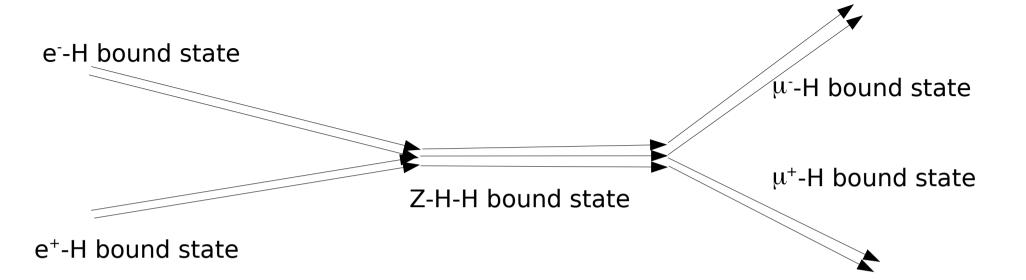
- Collision of bound states 'constituent' particles
- Higgs partners just spectators
 - Similar to pp collisions



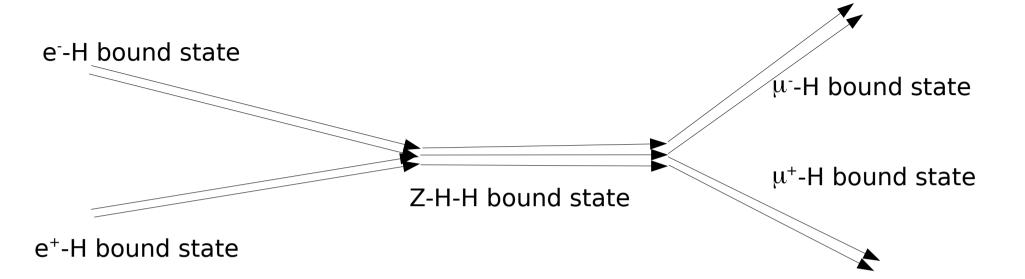


• Description of impact?

[Maas'12, Egger, Maas, Sondenheimer'17]

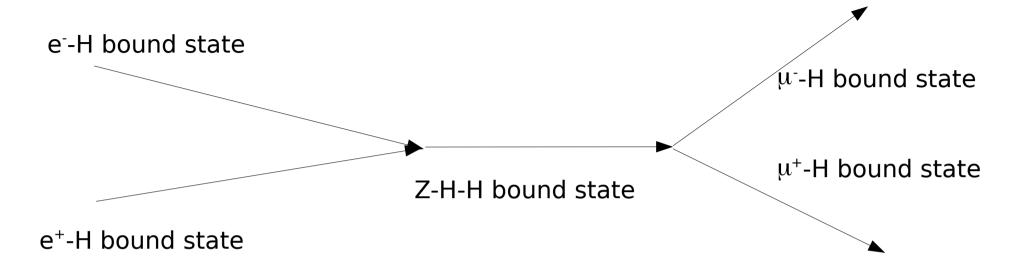


Description of impact? Gauge-invariant perturbation theory!



Description of impact? Gauge-invariant perturbation theory!

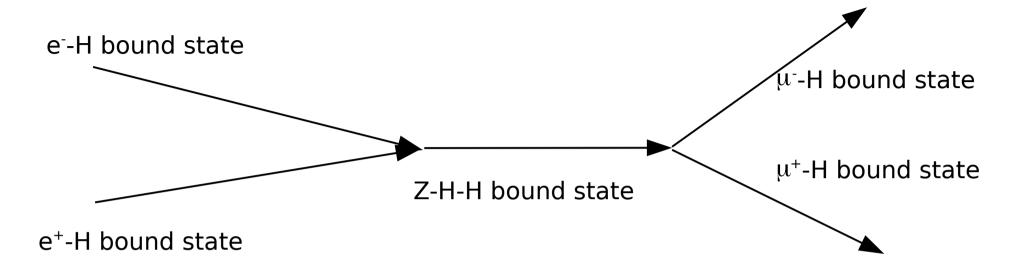
 $\langle hehe | h\mu h\mu \rangle$



Description of impact? Gauge-invariant perturbation theory!

 $\langle hehe|h\mu h\mu \rangle = \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle$

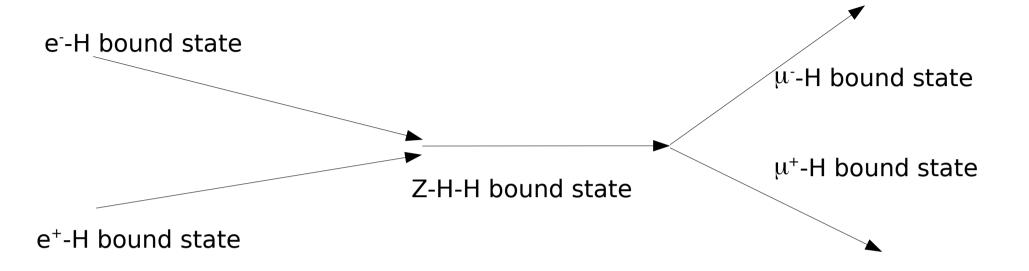
Ordinary contribution



Description of impact? Gauge-invariant perturbation theory!

 $\langle hehe|h\mu h\mu \rangle = \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle + \langle \eta\eta \rangle \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle$

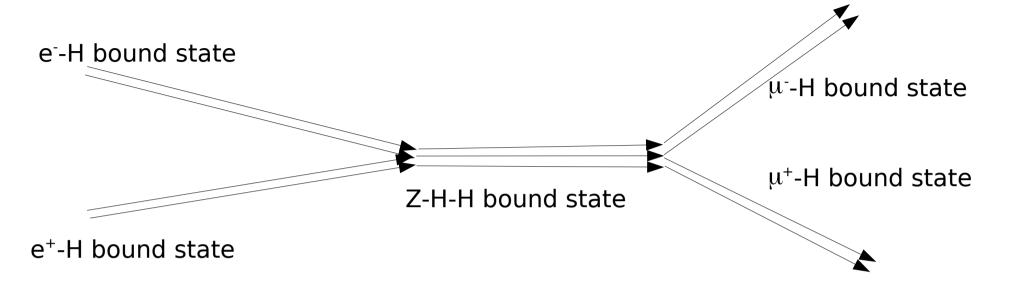
- Ordinary contribution
- Modification of ordinary contribution



Description of impact? Gauge-invariant perturbation theory!

 $\langle hehe|h\mu h\mu \rangle = \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle + \langle \eta\eta \rangle \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle + \langle ee \rangle \langle \eta\eta|\mu\mu \rangle$

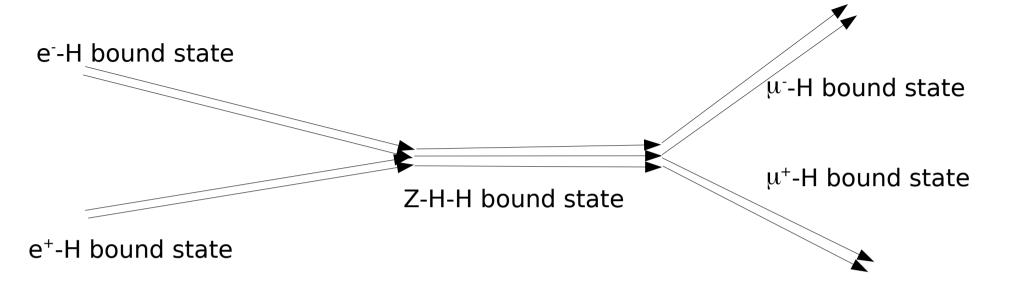
- Ordinary contribution
- Modification of ordinary contribution
- Higgs as initial state



Description of impact? Gauge-invariant perturbation theory!

 $\langle hehe|h\mu h\mu \rangle = \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle + \langle \eta\eta \rangle \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle + \langle ee \rangle \langle \eta\eta|\mu\mu \rangle + \dots$

- Ordinary contribution
- Modification of ordinary contribution
- Higgs as initial state
- More contributions...

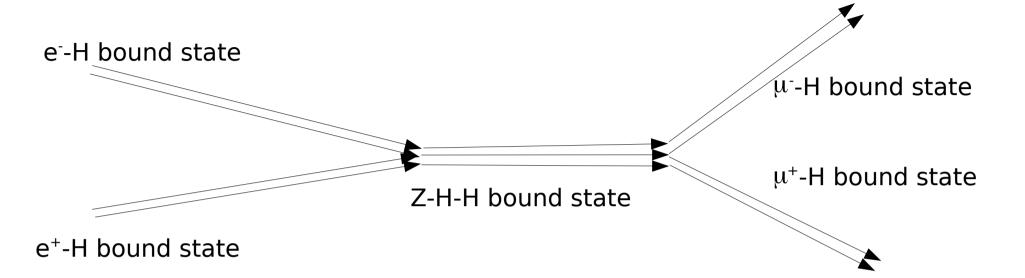


Description of impact? Gauge-invariant perturbation theory!

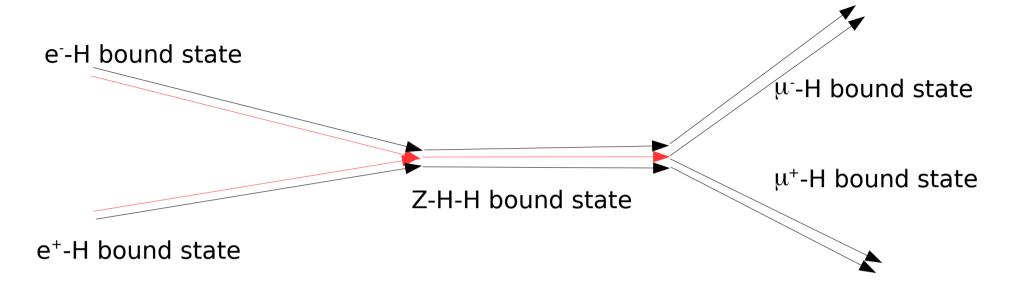
 $\langle hehe|h\mu h\mu \rangle = \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle + \langle \eta\eta \rangle \langle ee|\mu\mu \rangle + \langle ee \rangle \langle \eta\eta|\mu\mu \rangle + \dots$

- Ordinary contribution
- Modification of ordinary contribution
- Higgs as initial state
- More contributions...complicated

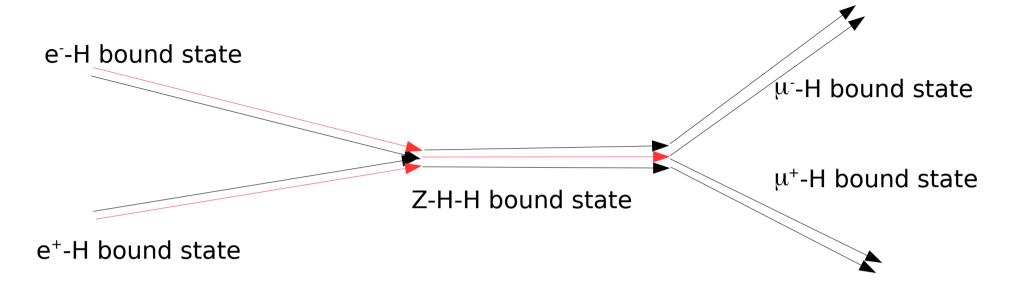
[Maas'12, Egger, Maas, Sondenheimer'17]



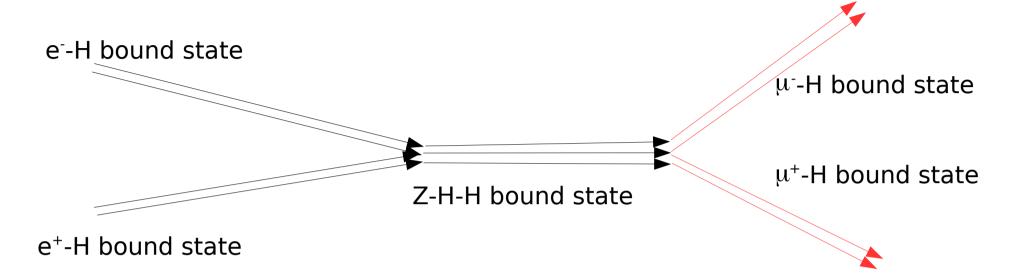
Description of impact? PDF-type language!



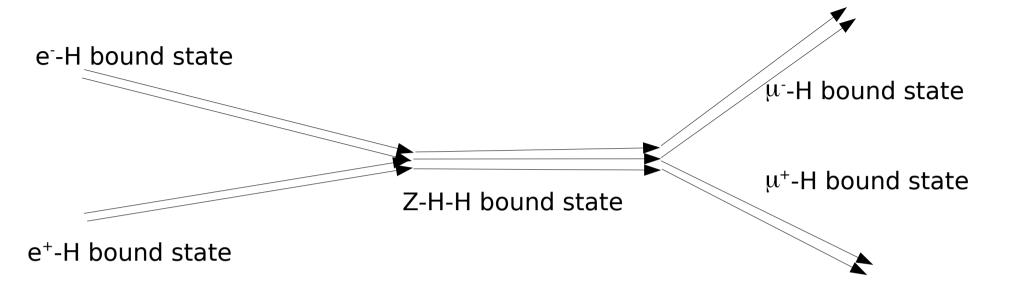
- Description of impact? PDF-type language!
- Interacting particles either electrons



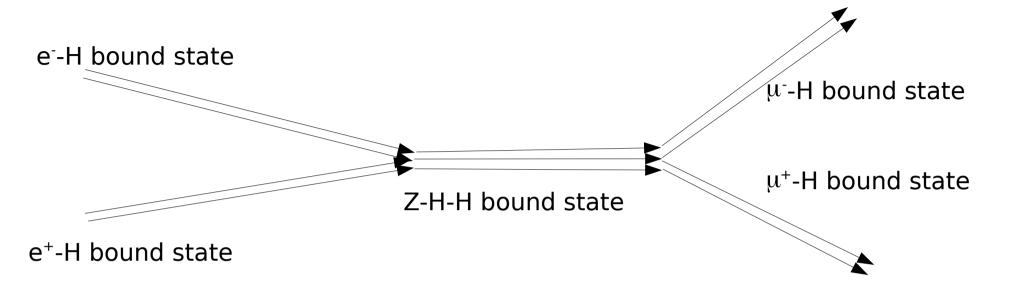
- Description of impact? PDF-type language!
- Interacting particles either electrons or Higgs



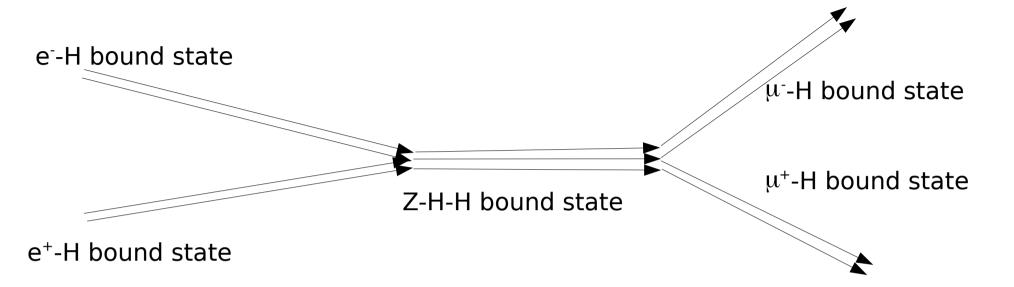
- Description of impact? PDF-type language!
- Interacting particles either electrons or Higgs
- Fragmentation 100% efficient like for quarks



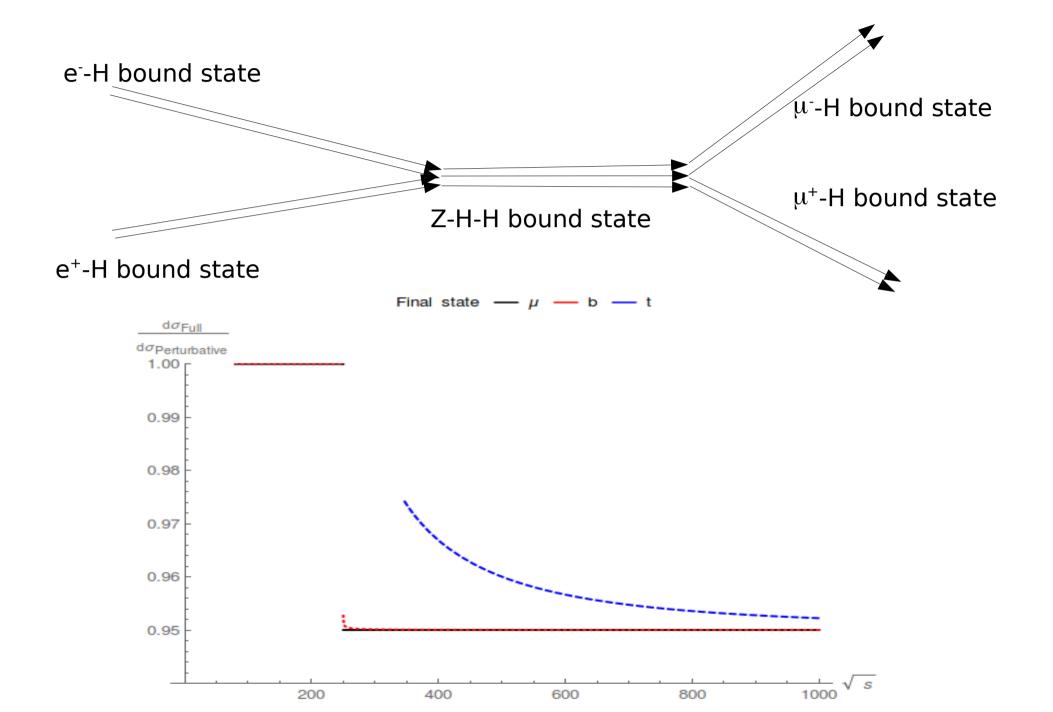
- Description of impact? PDF-type language!
- Interacting particles either electrons or Higgs
- Fragmentation 100% efficient like for quarks
- Higgs heavy
 - Not visible at LEP

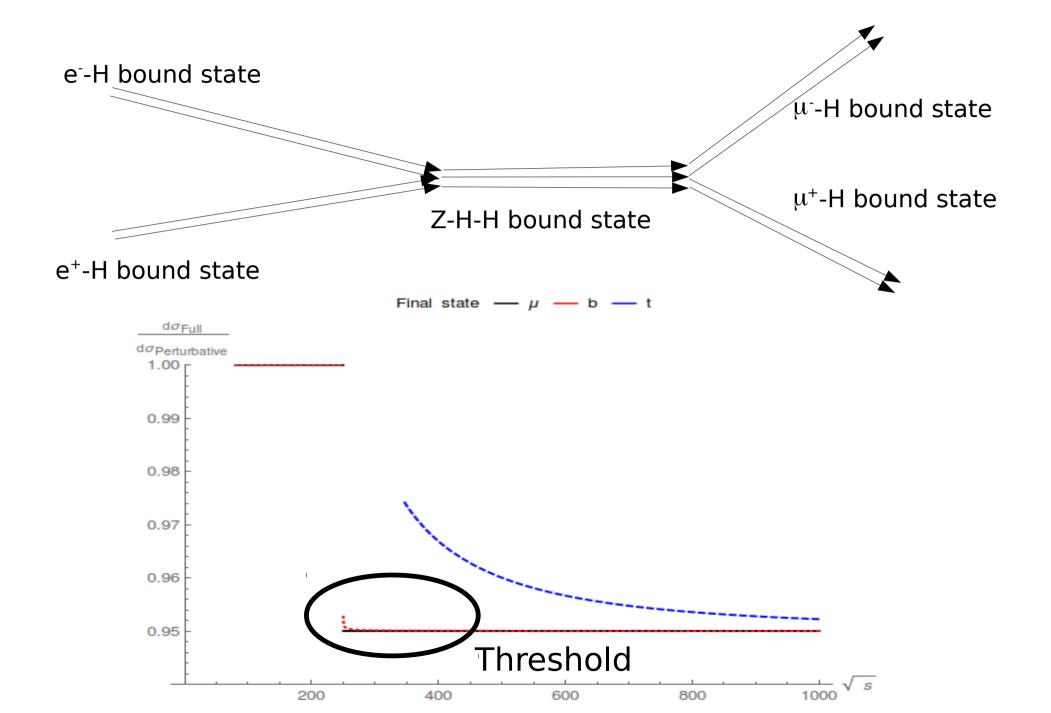


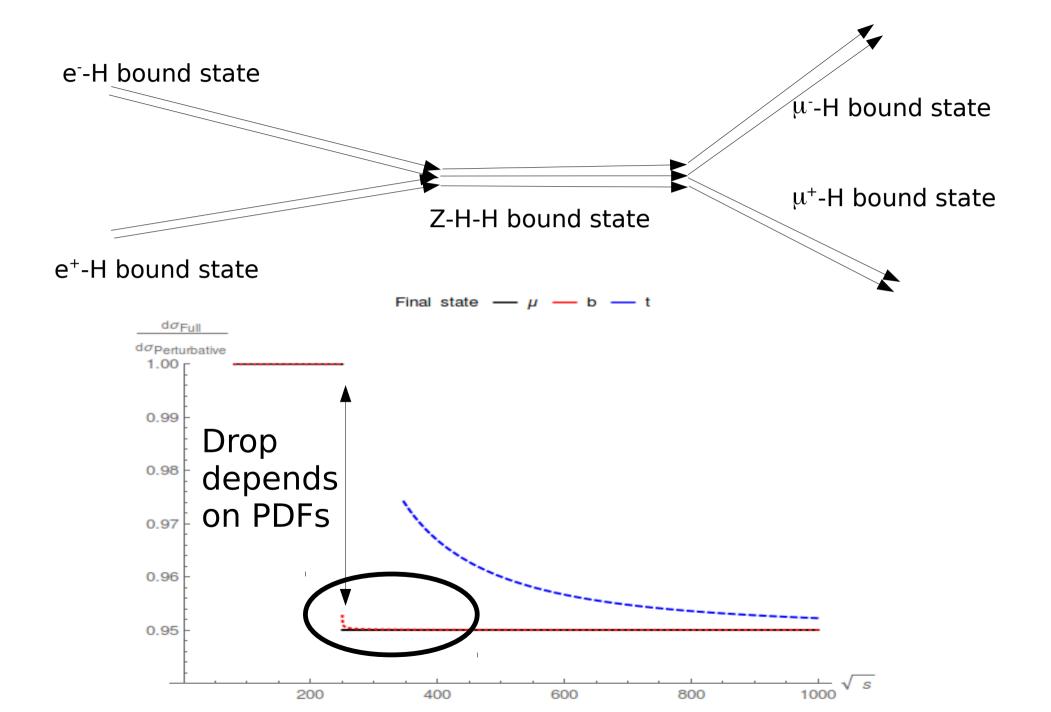
- Description of impact? PDF-type language!
- Interacting particles either electrons or Higgs
- Fragmentation 100% efficient like for quarks
- Higgs heavy
 - Not visible at LEP
 - No data for PDFs available

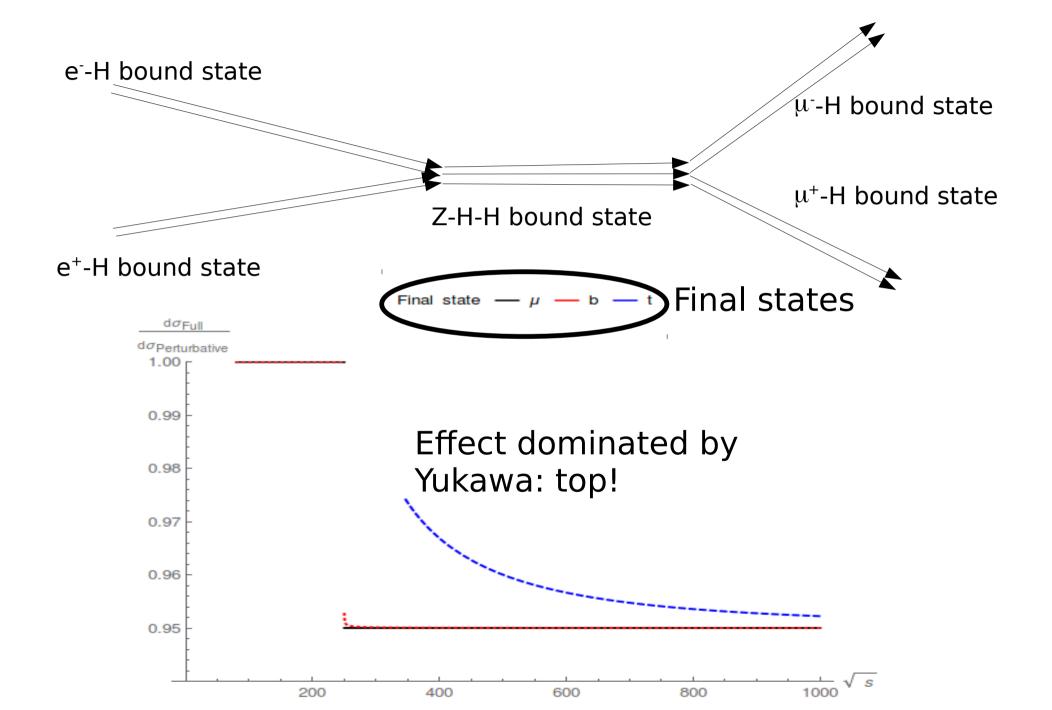


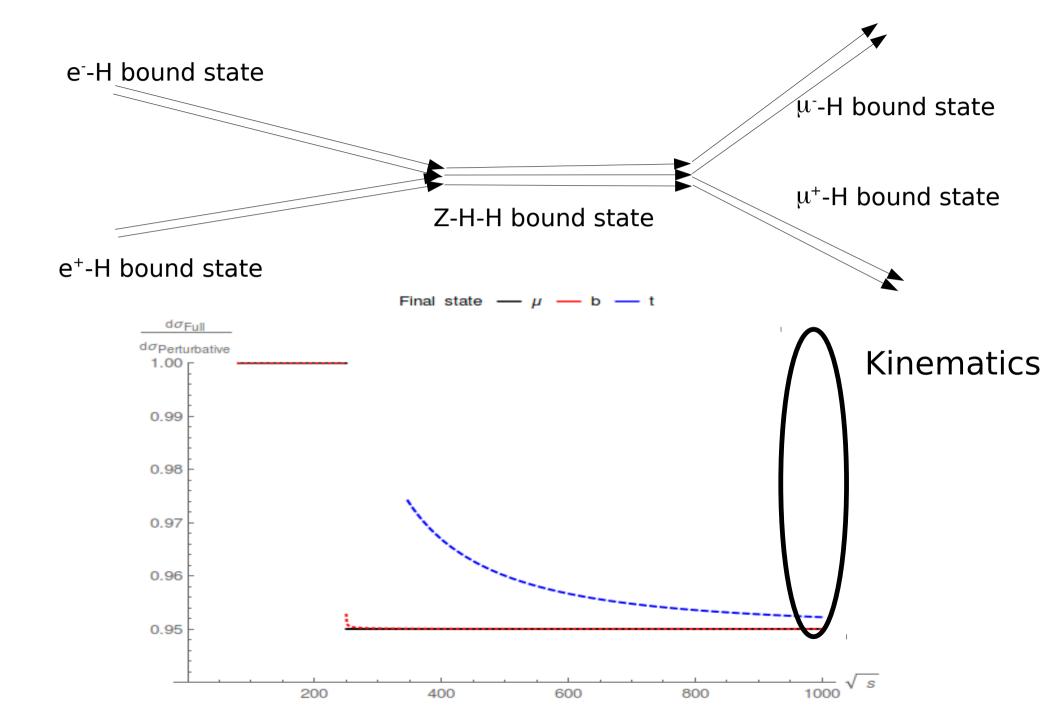
- Description of impact? PDF-type language!
- Interacting particles either electrons or Higgs
- Fragmentation 100% efficient like for quarks
- Higgs heavy
 - Not visible at LEP
 - No data for PDFs available \rightarrow model: 2.5% Higgs











Summary

[Maas'12,'15 Törek & Maas'16 Egger, Maas, Sondenheimer'17]

- Observable spectrum must be gauge-invariant
 - In non-Abelian gauge theories: Bound states
 - FMS mechanism: Success of perturbation theory

Introduction: 1610.04188 These results: 1701.02881 Review upcoming

Summary

- Observable spectrum must be gauge-invariant
 - In non-Abelian gauge theories: Bound states
 - FMS mechanism: Success of perturbation theory
- Higgs admixture to many states
 - Small effect...but may be testable!
 - Must be accounted for in new physics searches
 - Similar considerations for pp: Watch pp $\rightarrow \bar{t}t$

Introduction: 1610.04188 These results: 1701.02881 Review upcoming

Summary

- Observable spectrum must be gauge-invariant
 - In non-Abelian gauge theories: Bound states
 - FMS mechanism: Success of perturbation theory
- Higgs admixture to many states
 - Small effect...but testable! Affect searches
 - Similar considerations for pp: Watch pp $\rightarrow \bar{t}t$
- Qualitative impact beyond the standard model Introduction: 1610.04188 These results: 1701.02881 Review upcoming