COST Workshop on Higgs and Flavour Physics: Present and Future

Lisboa, Jan 15, 2019

The LHC limits on the mass and the direct couplings of the BSM SU(2)_{L+R} vector resonance triplet

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Introduction

the problem

- BSM=?
- composite/strongly-interacting
- new resonances
- not seen yet
- mass exclusion limits

vector resonances

- Higgs + NGB = candidates for scalar resonances
- vector resonances ... well motivated
 - ≻ CHM, TC2, ...
- effective Lagrangian: a convenient tool for pheno

Introduction

direct searches

- ATLAS+CMS
- \leq 13 TeV, \leq 36 fb⁻¹
- no "pp \rightarrow R" signal \Rightarrow upper limits on " $\sigma_{_{\text{prod}}} \times$ BR(R \rightarrow ab)"
 - > tailored for **narrow resonances**, $\Gamma/M \le 10\%$
 - > some attempts beyond this restriction
- vector resonances:
 - MEL's: model dependent

Our Goals

the vector resonance

- SU(2)_{L+R} triplet of vector resonances
- effective description via the Hidden Local Symmetry approach
- its **mass** depends on the model's couplings
- its **total width** grows with the resonance mass
- neutral & charged vector resonances are **degenerate**
- direct couplings to fermions: 3rd quark generation only

particular questions:

- **MEL**'s: the impact of the resonance-to-fermions free params
- the role of the **b-quark proton contents**
- restriction by the NWA

tBESS model

the effective Lagrangian

- the modified BESS model
 - BESS[R. Casalbuoni et al, PLB 155, 95 (1985); NPB282, 235 (1987)]
 - > a specific resonance-to-fermion interaction pattern
 - > emphasizes the role of the 3rd quark generation
 - > avoids the EWPD low-energy limits
- particle spectrum
 - > SM fields + vector resonance triplet
- symmetry
 - → global $SU(2)_{L} \otimes SU(2)_{R} \rightarrow SU(2)_{L+R}$ (Higgs sector)
 - > auxiliary SU(2)_{HLS}: the vector triplet as gauge bosons
 - > non-linear sigma model (NGB)
 - > the 125 GeV SU(2)_{L+R} scalar singlet (Higgs)

tBESS model

the Lagrangian's free parameters

- the gauge couplings:
 - ≻ g ... SU(2)_L
 - ≻ g' ... U(1)_Y
 - ≻ g"/2 ... SU(2)_{HLS}
- the resonance masses: $M_
 ho pprox \sqrt{lpha} g'' v/2$
- the direct vector-to-fermion couplings:

vertex	$V^{3}t_{L}t_{L}, V^{3}b_{L}b_{L}$	$V^{\pm} t_{L} b_{L}$	$V^3 t_R^{} t_R^{}$	$V^3 b_R b_R$	$\mathbf{V}^{\pm} \mathbf{t}_{R}^{} \mathbf{b}_{R}^{}$
cplng	<mark>b</mark> _ g''/2	<mark>b</mark> _ g"/2	b _R g"/2	p² b _R g"/2	<i>p b_R g</i> "/2

- perturbativity limit: $g''/2 \le 4\pi$
- EWPD, Higgs sector measurements, unitarity limits: g'' > 12
- EWPD: $|b_{L,R}| < 0.1$

tBESS model

the phenomenological vertices

- (V³, V[±]) \rightarrow (ρ^0 , ρ^{\pm})
- the gauge boson mixings: $\rho^0(V^3, W^3, B)$, $\rho^{\pm}(V^{\pm}, W^{\pm})$
- induced interactions of ρ to all fermions: ~ 1/g"

the
$$\rho$$
 decays
 $\Gamma_{\rho \to tt} = \frac{M_{\rho}g''^2}{128\pi} (b_L^2 + b_R^2)$
 $\Gamma_{\rho \to WW,WZ} = \frac{M_{\rho}}{48\pi g''^2} \left(\frac{M_{\rho}}{v}\right)^4$
 $\Gamma_{\rho \to bb} = \frac{M_{\rho}g''^2}{128\pi} (b_L^2 + p^4 b_R^2)$
 $\Gamma_{\rho \to tb} = \frac{M_{\rho}g''^2}{64\pi} (b_L^2 + p^2 b_R^2)$

• $\rho \rightarrow$ light ferms, HZ, HW: negligible $\Gamma \sim 1/(g'')^2$

Total Decay Width of ρ_{tBESS}



Dominant decay channels $\rho_{tBESS} \rightarrow AB$



Calculations

studied processes

- LHC s-channel production + two-body decay
- 2 production mechanisms: **DY** + **VBF**



• used approximations: NWA(both) & EWA(VBF)

$$\sigma(pp \to abX) = \sigma_{\rm prod}(pp \to \rho X) \times BR(\rho \to ab)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{prod}}(pp \to \rho + X) = \sum_{i \le j \in p} 16\pi^2 K_{ij} \frac{\Gamma_{\rho \to ij}}{M_{\rho}} \frac{dL_{ij}}{d\hat{s}}|_{\hat{s}=M_{\rho}^2}$$

Calculations

production XS



experimental input

- ATLAS+CMS, \leq 13 TeV, \leq 36 fb^{\text{-1}}
- upper limits on " $\sigma_{prod} \times BR(R \rightarrow ab)$ ":
 - \succ available: *WW*, *WZ*, *WH*, *ZH*, *jj*, $\ell\ell$, $\ell\nu$, $\tau\tau$, $\tau\nu$, *bb*, *tt*, *tb*
 - > restrictions from: $WZ_{DY}, WW_{DY}, WZ_{DY+VBF}, WW_{DY+VBF}$





no direct interactions ($b_{L,R} = 0$)



the effect of the b-quark proton contents



the direct interactions turned on



MEL's for different scenarios

• the strongest of the $WZ_{DY}, WW_{DY}, WZ_{DY+VBF}, WW_{DY+VBF}$ limits

	MEL/TeV (Γ/M_{ρ})					
	NDI	DI	DI			
$g^{\prime\prime}$	$b_L = b_R = 0$	free $b_L = b_R = b$	$b_L = 0, b_R = 0.1$			
	p irrelevant	p = 1	free p			
		for most relaxing b	for most relaxing p			
16	2.07(0.14)	2.04~(0.14), b = 0.044	2.02 (0.14), p = 0.772			
17	1.95(0.10)	$1.92 \ (0.10), \ b = 0.036$	1.87 (0.09), p = 0.707			
18	1.83(0.07)	$1.77 \ (0.06), \ b = 0.032$	1.68 (0.06), p = 0.672			
19	1.70(0.05)	1.64 (0.04), $b = 0.028$	1.49 (0.04), p = 0.630			
20	1.60(0.03)	1.53 (0.03), $b = 0.025$	1.33 (0.03), $p = 0.589$			
21	1.51(0.02)	1.44 (0.02), $b = 0.020$	no MEL for some p			
22	1.43(0.02)	1.38 (0.02), $b = 0.017$	no MEL for some p			
23	1.37(0.01)	1.30 (0.01), $b = 0.017$	no MEL for some p			
24	1.31(0.01)	1.11 (0.01), $b = 0.017$	no MEL for some p			
25	1.24(0.01)	$1.03~(0.01),\ b=0.016$	no MEL for some \boldsymbol{p}			

allowed values of $b_{L,R}$

- unification of the $WZ_{DY}, WW_{DY}, WZ_{DY+VBF}, WW_{DY+VBF}$ limits



Summary

- MEL's of the tBESS vector resonance triplet were investigated
- the b-quark contents of the proton cannot be ignored
- $\Gamma/M_{p} \le 0.1(0.2) \Rightarrow M_{p} \le 2.3(2.8)$ TeV
- there are param. space regions for which MEL \leq 2TeV
- **analysis beyond NWA required** for MEL ≥ 3TeV
- avoid the false generalization that the current vector resonance MEL's dwell at 5TeV or higher