

Higgs Compositeness from Direct Searches

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Natural or Not ?

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“Is Tuning a problem of Nature or just a problem of theory?”

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Light Higgs plus **Low Tuning** need **Light Partners**

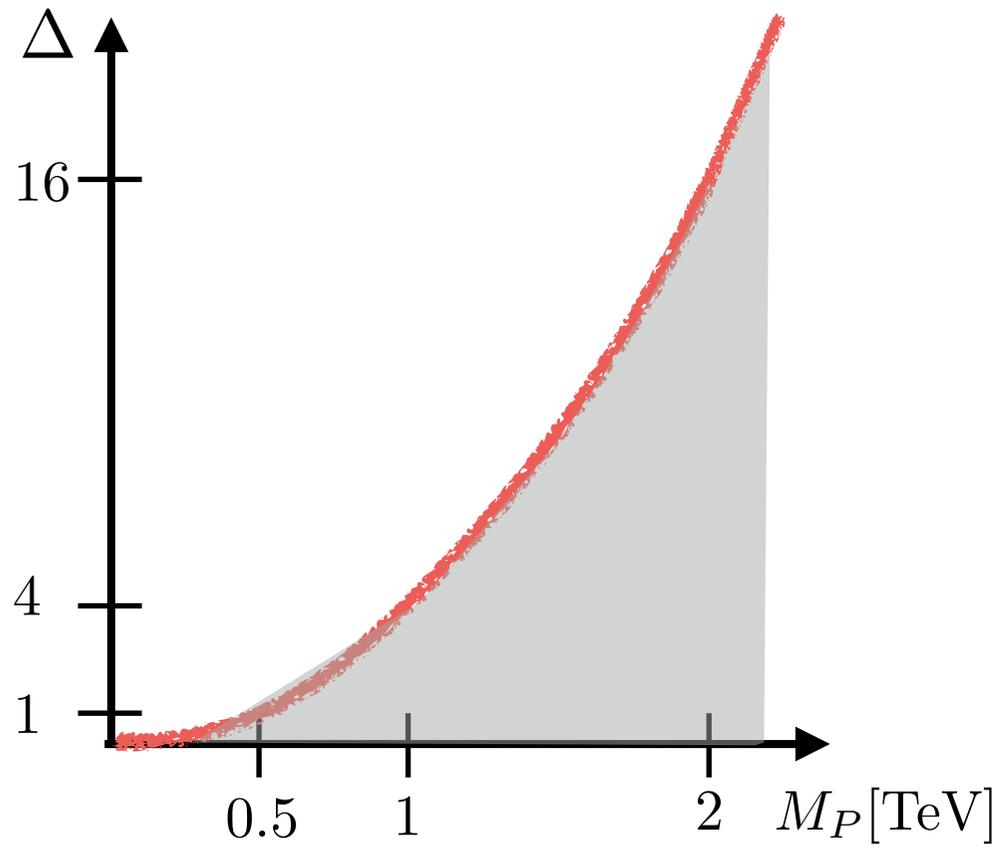
SUSY:

light stops

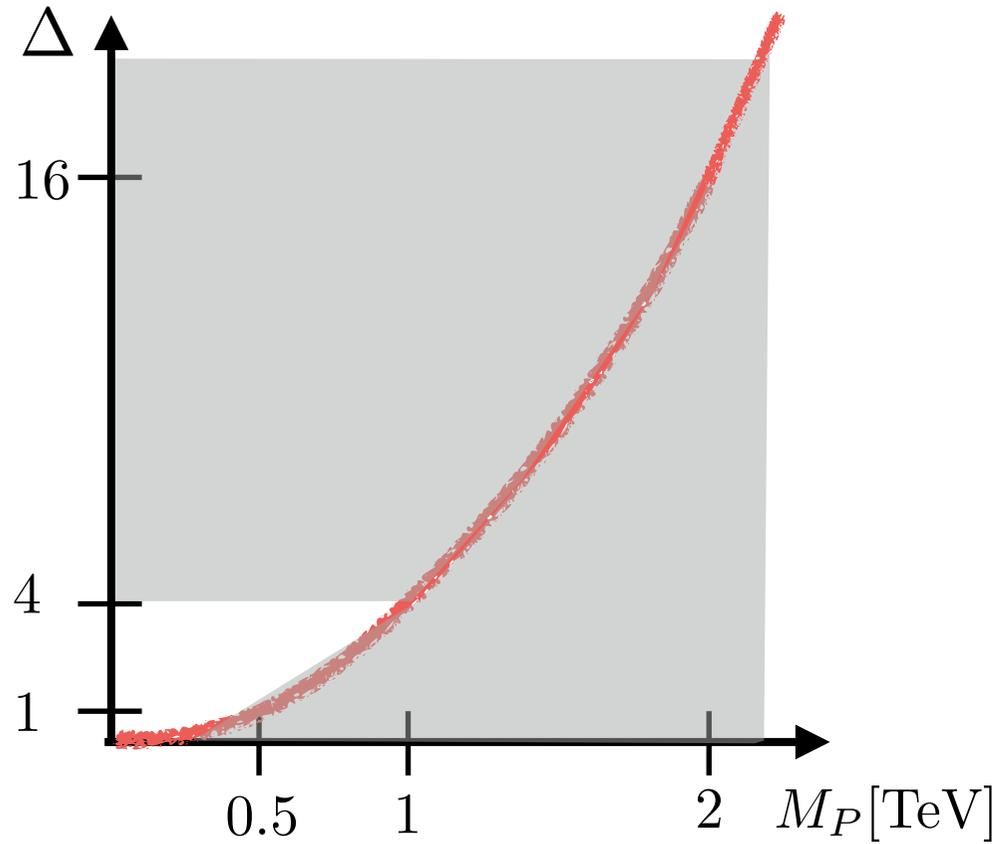
Composite Higgs:

light fermionic partners

Natural or Not ?

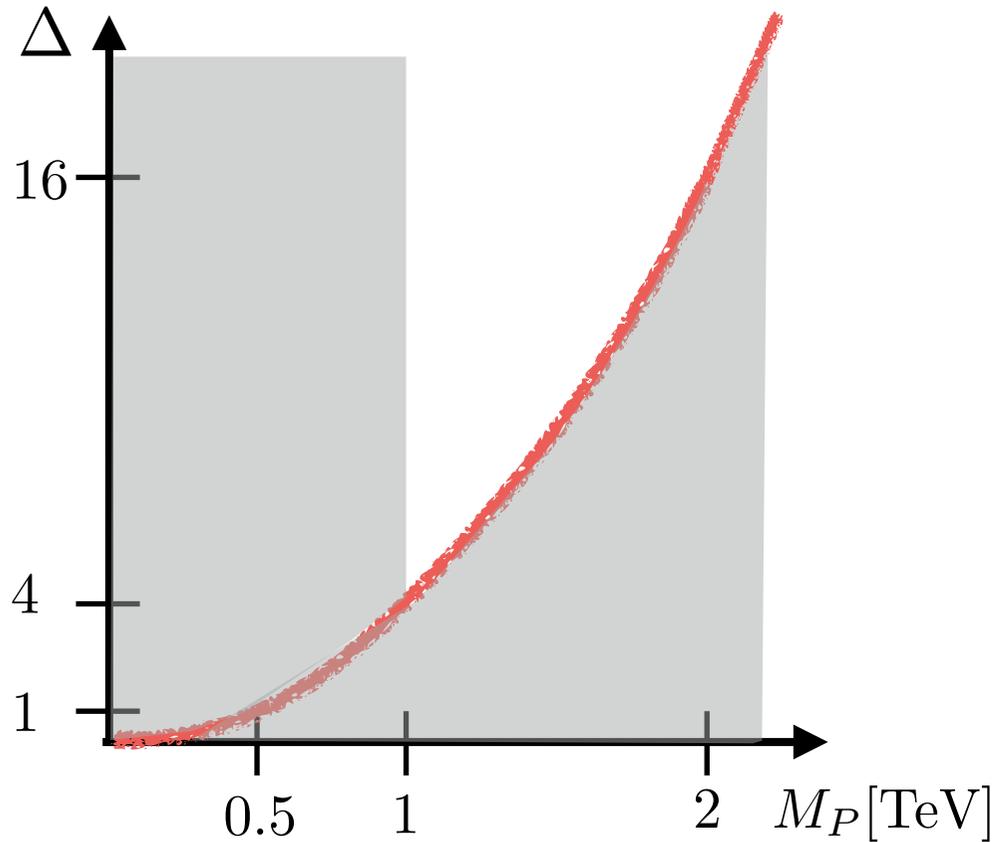


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Optimistic Interpretation:
Fine tuning must be small thus we
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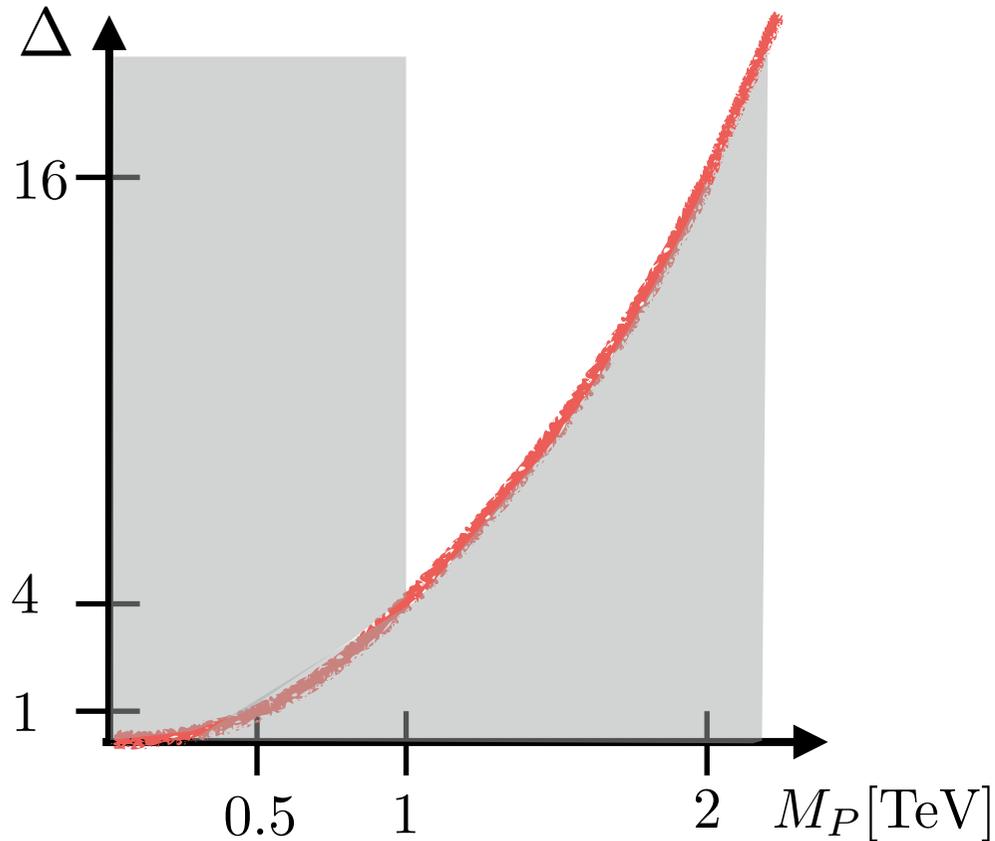
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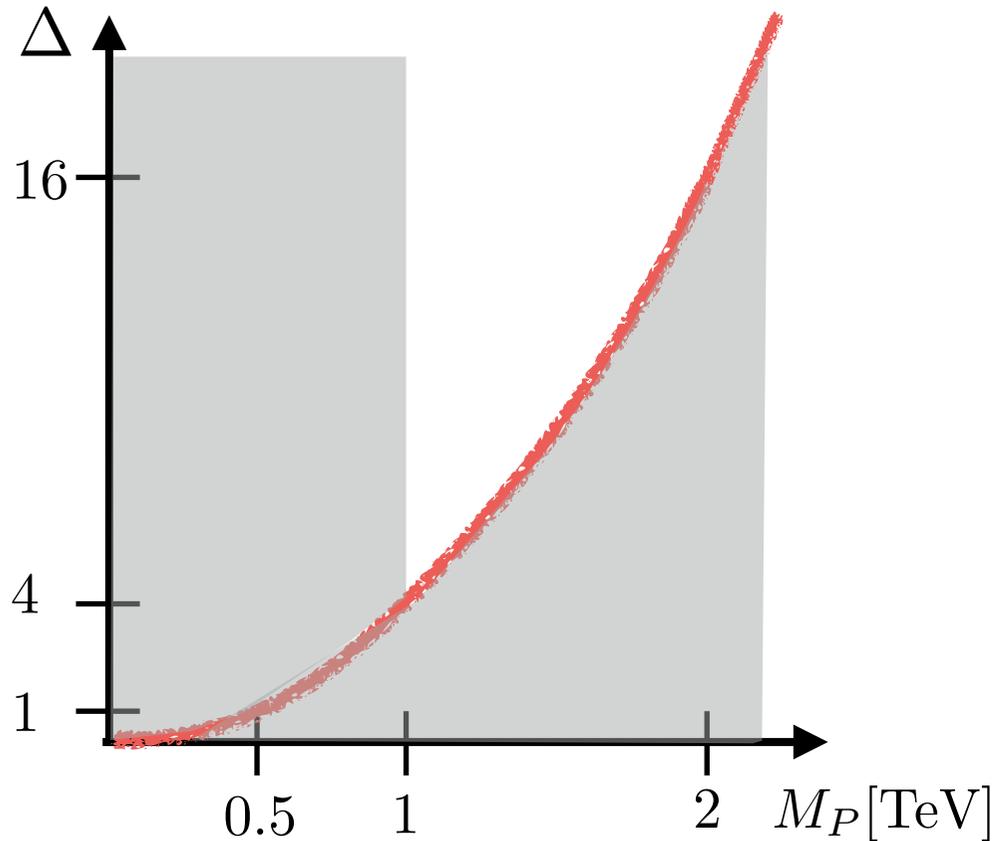
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Both ways, we will learn something!

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Question: where should we stop? $\Delta = 1, 10, 100, \dots ?$

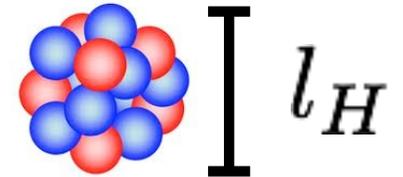
Composite Higgs

Composite Higgs scenario:

I. Higgs is **hadron** of **new strong force**

Corrections to m_H screened above $1/l_H$

The **Hierarchy Problem** is **solved**



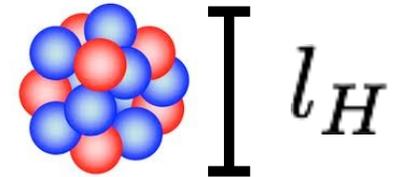
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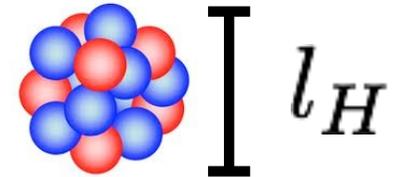
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Indirect effects from sigma-model couplings

A) Corrections to SM:

$$[\mathcal{O}(v^2/f^2) \lesssim 20\%]$$

◆ Higgs Br. Ratios

◆ Higgs Production

B) Non-ren. Couplings:

◆ In $WW \rightarrow hh$

◆ In $gg \rightarrow hh$

Indirect, but “direct” (robust) signature of compositeness
however **not easy** to see with present (and future?) data

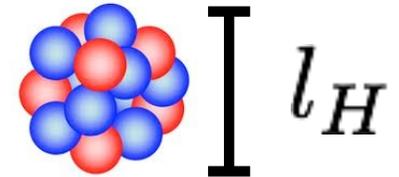
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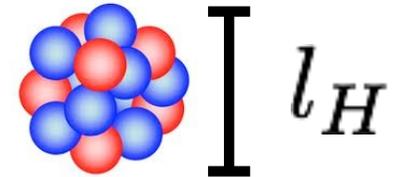
3. Partial Fermion Compositeness: linear coupling to strong sector

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3. **Partial Fermion Compositeness** linear coupling to strong sector

Direct Production of new particles:

Fermionic Top Partners

More promising

Goldstone Boson Higgs

Let us focus on the **Minimal Coset** $SO(5)/SO(4)$

Composite Sector

$$SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$$
$$H \in SO(5)/SO(4)$$

Elementary Sector

$$W_\mu^{1,2,3}, B_\mu$$
$$f_L, f_R$$


$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}$$

gauge couplings:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = g J_\mu W^\mu$$

fermion couplings:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = y_L q_L \mathcal{O}_L + y_R q_R \mathcal{O}_R$$

Goldstone Boson Higgs

Low energy Higgs physics from **symmetries**

One parameter: Higgs decay constant f

$$\mathcal{L}_\pi = \frac{f^2}{4} d_\mu^i d_i^\mu = \frac{1}{2} (\partial h)^2 + \frac{g^2}{4} f^2 \sin^2 \frac{h}{f} \left(|W|^2 + \frac{1}{2c_w^2} Z^2 \right)$$

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on Higgs VEV we get W/Z masses: $(\rho = 1$ thank to custodial !)

$$m_W = \frac{g}{2} f \sin \frac{\langle h \rangle}{f}, \quad m_Z = m_W / c_w$$

thus the EWSB scale is: $v = 246 \text{ GeV} = f \sin \frac{\langle h \rangle}{f}$

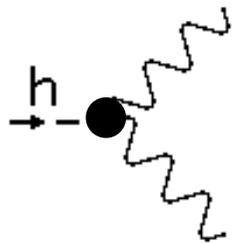
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the physical Higgs coupling to W is



$$= i \frac{g^2}{4} v \sqrt{1 - \xi}$$

deviations from SM controlled by

$$\xi \equiv \frac{v^2}{f^2} = \sin^2 \frac{\langle h \rangle}{f}$$

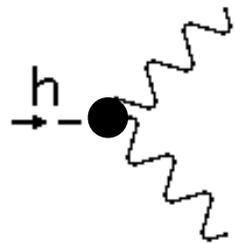
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In principle, departures from SM could be huge.

However the constraints from EWPT suggest $\xi \simeq 0.2$ or $\xi \simeq 0.1$:

direct constraint on modified W coupling



tree-level S from other resonances



Goldstone Boson Higgs

Fermion couplings from partial compositeness

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = y_L q_L \mathcal{O}_L + y_R q_R \mathcal{O}_R$$

The $\mathcal{O}_{L,R}$ can live in different representations of $\text{SO}(5)$

$\mathcal{O}_{L,R} \in 4$  MCHM₄

$\mathcal{O}_{L,R} \in 5$  MCHM₅

$\mathcal{O}_{L,R} \in 10$  MCHM₁₀

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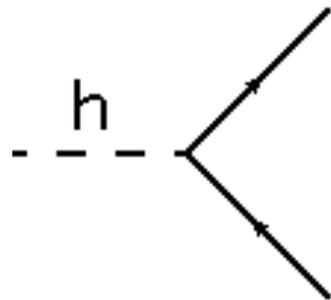
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$$\mathcal{O}_{L,R} \in \mathbf{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{MCHM}_4$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{L,R} \in \mathbf{5} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{MCHM}_5$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{L,R} \in \mathbf{10} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{MCHM}_{10}$$

For each choice, fermion coupling fixed by symmetry



$$= i \frac{m_f}{v} c$$

$$\text{MCHM}_5 \quad c = \frac{1 - 2\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi}}$$

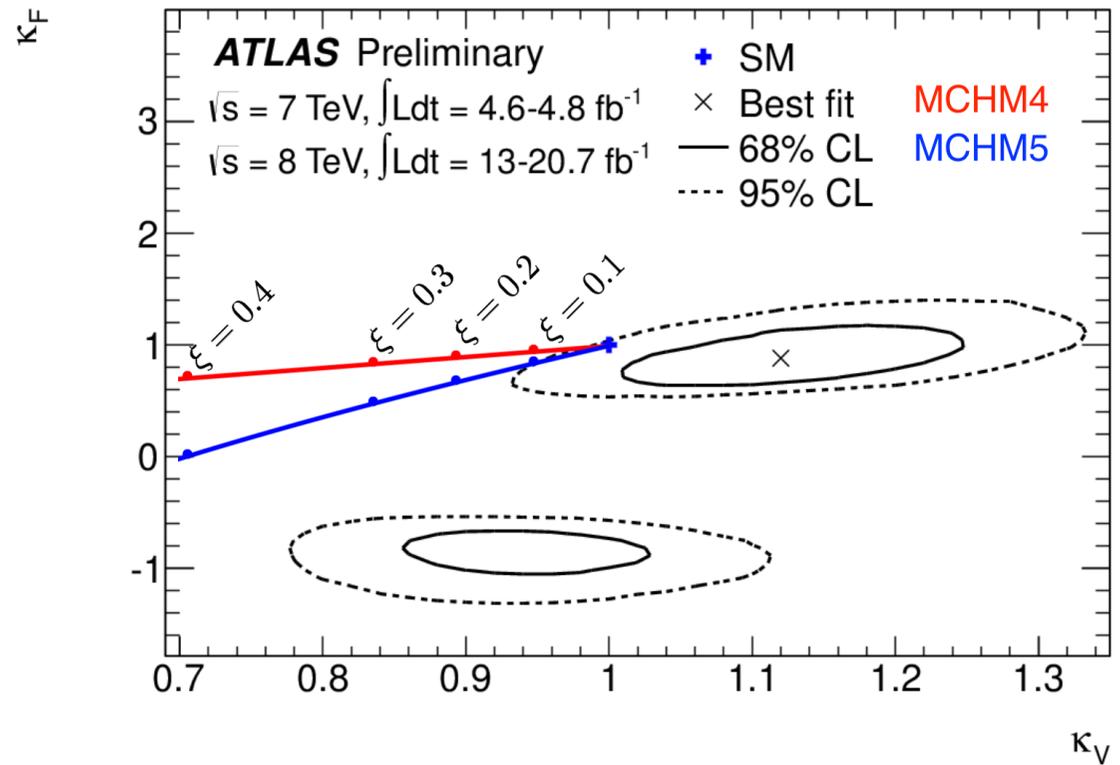
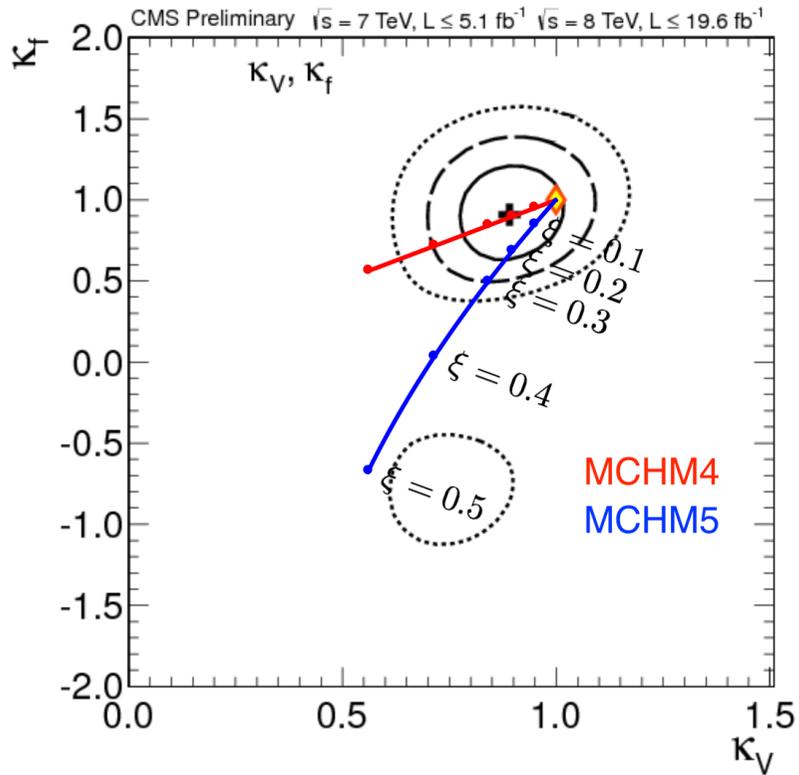
$$\text{MCHM}_4 \quad c = \sqrt{1 - \xi}$$

$$\text{MCHM}_{10} \quad \dots$$

Goldstone Boson Higgs

courtesy of R.Torre

Some updated fit:



Partial Compositeness

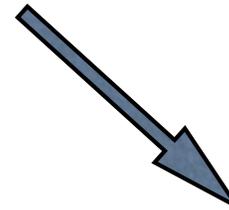
But why is this called “Partial compositeness”?

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In the IR operators correspond to particles:

$$\langle 0 | \mathcal{O} | Q \rangle \neq 0 \quad \mathcal{O}_{L,R} \leftrightarrow Q_{L,R}$$



Important Remark:

\mathcal{O} and Q **carry color !**

Q = “vector-like colored fermions”
(partners)

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$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = y_L q_L \mathcal{O}_L + y_R q_R \mathcal{O}_R$ gives a **mass-mixing** in the IR:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{mass}} = m_Q^* \bar{Q} Q + y f \bar{q} Q$$

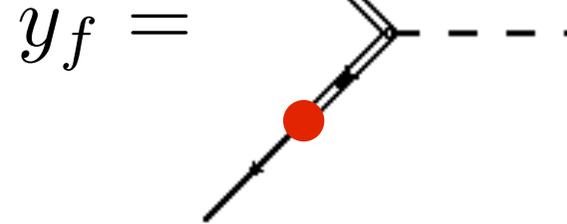
physical particles are **partially composite**

$$\begin{aligned} |SM_n\rangle &= \cos \phi_n |elementary_n\rangle + \sin \phi_n |composite_n\rangle \\ |BSM_n\rangle &= \cos \phi_n |composite_n\rangle - \sin \phi_n |elementary_n\rangle \end{aligned} \quad \tan \phi_n = \frac{y f}{m_Q^*}$$

Partial Compositeness

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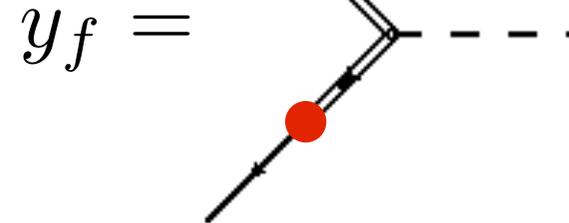
P.C. generates **Yukawas** ...



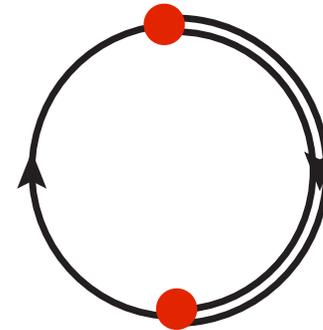
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... and the **Higgs Potential**



Top loop dominate because the top is largely composite.

Partial Compositeness

Top partners cancel m_H divergence, thus are **directly bounded** by Naturalness

$$\Delta \geq \frac{\delta m_H^2}{m_H^2} \simeq \left(\frac{125 \text{ GeV}}{m_H} \right)^2 \left(\frac{M_P}{400 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

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Caution Remark:

this is a **lower bound**,
tuning could be worse in
concrete models.

(Panico, Redi, Tesi, AW 2012)

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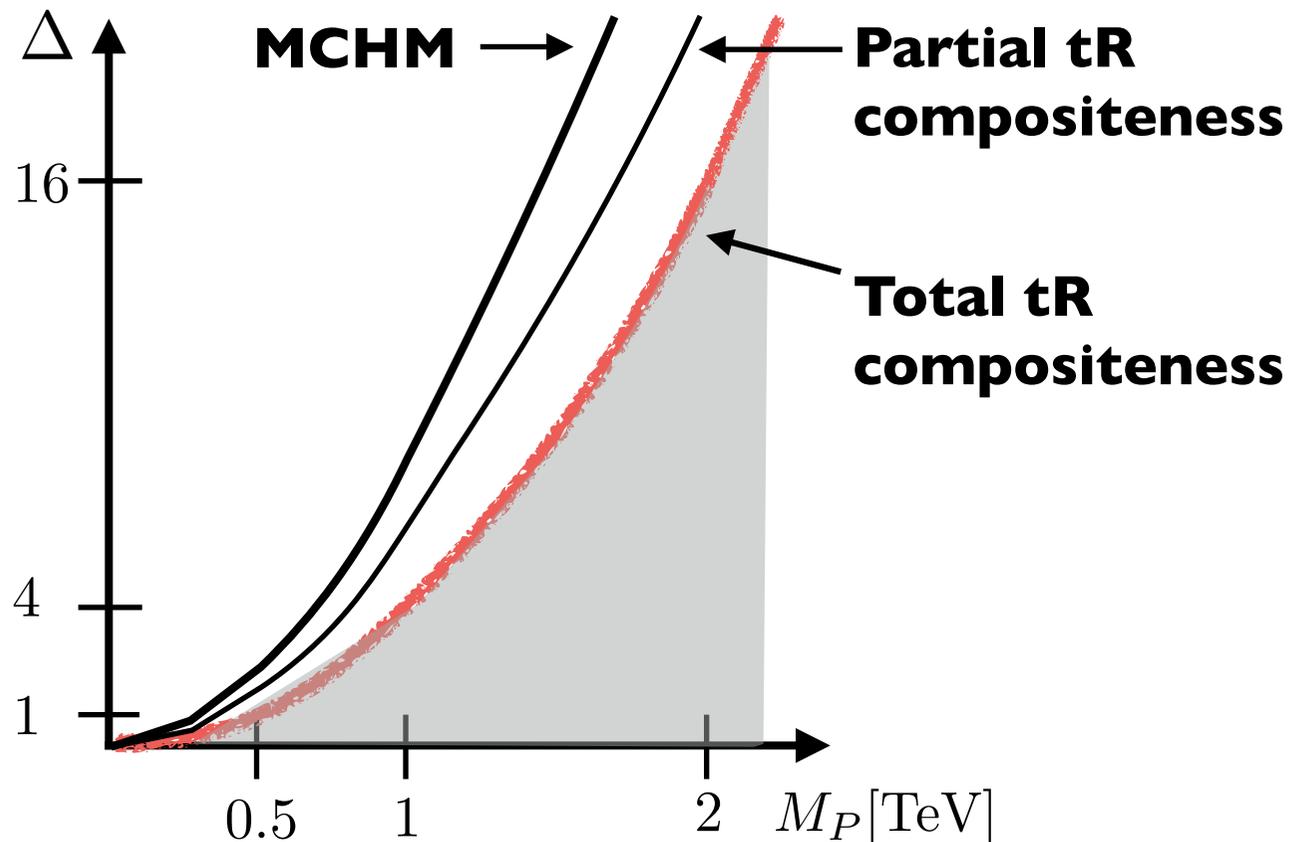
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Partial Compositeness

A more pragmatic illustration

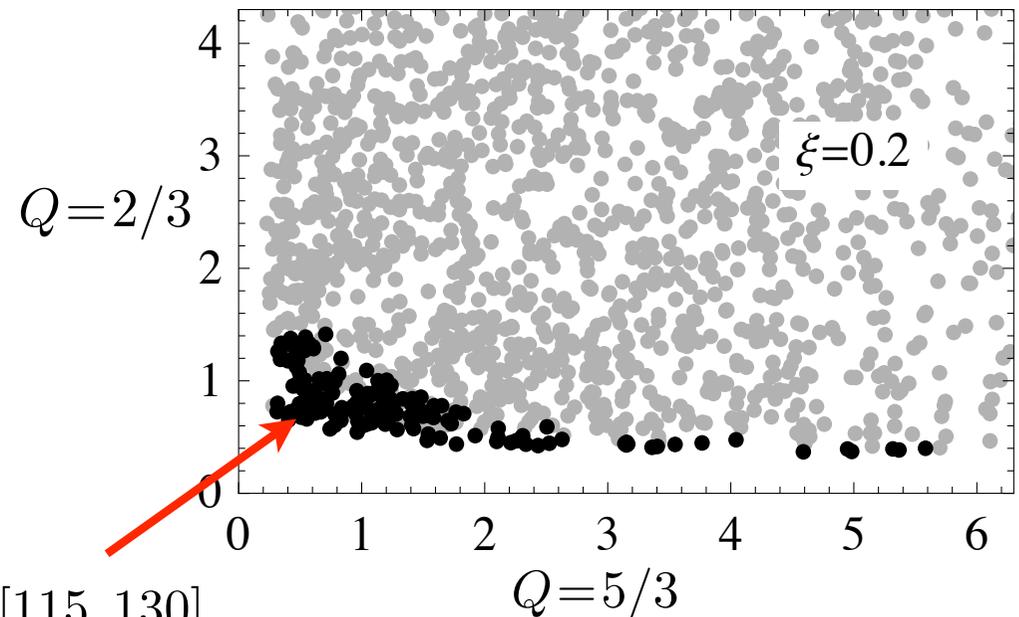
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In a class of explicit CH models

$MCHM_{4,5,10}$

$\xi = 0.2$: (low tuning)

$m_H \in [115, 130]$



Light Higgs plus **Low Tuning** need **Light Partners**

Partial Compositeness

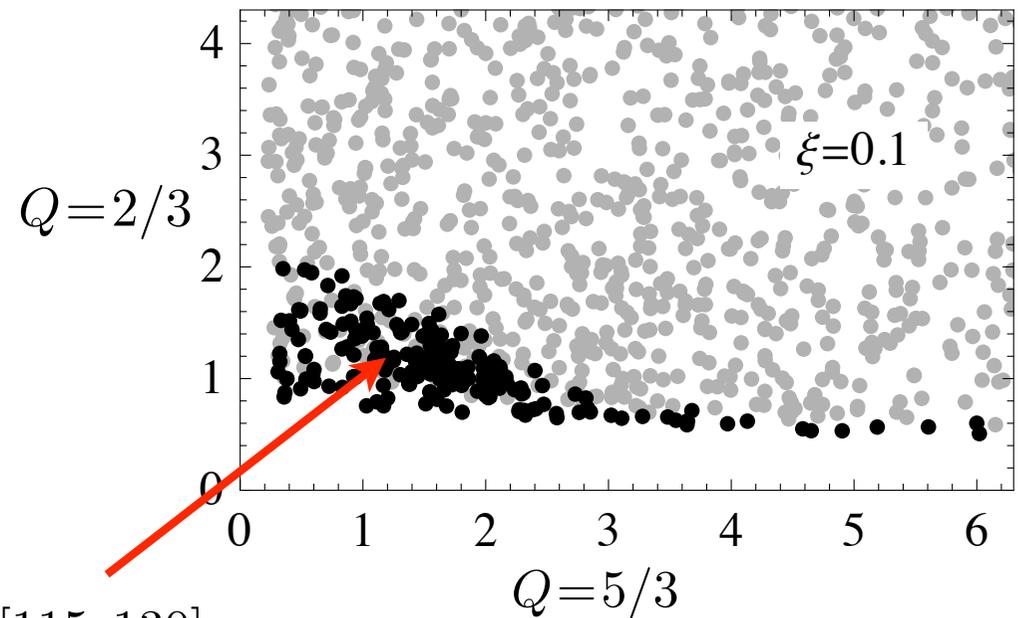
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Top Partners at the LHC

(De Simone, Matsedonsky, Rattazzi, AW, 2012)

A simple, but general model for the Top Partners

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Write down the most general Effective Field Theory Lagrangian.
Within the assumptions, rigorous description of any explicit model

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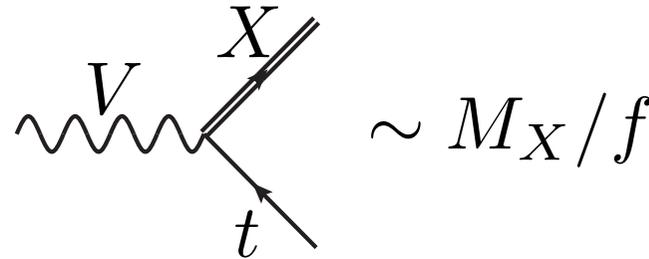
Fourplet of custodial $SO(4)$ $\begin{pmatrix} T & X_{5/3} \\ B & X_{2/3} \end{pmatrix}$

Spectrum:

— B
— T

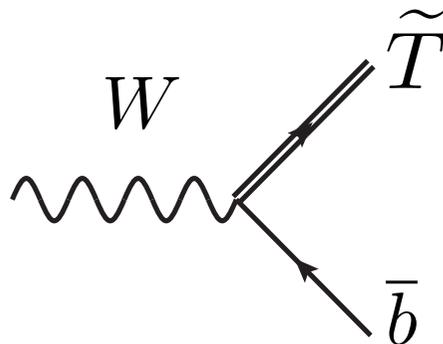
== $X_{2/3}$
== $X_{5/3}$

Couplings:



because Goldstones are derivatively coupled

Singlet of custodial $SO(4)$ \tilde{T}

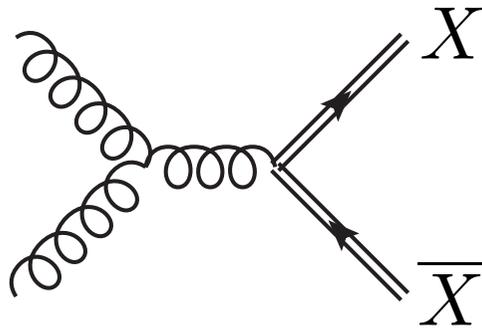


sizeable coupling to bottom quark

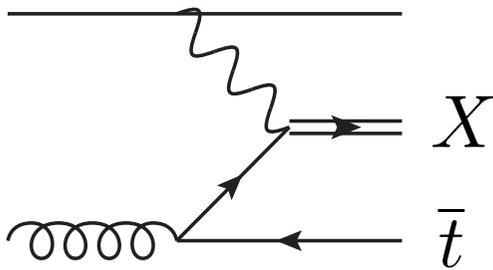
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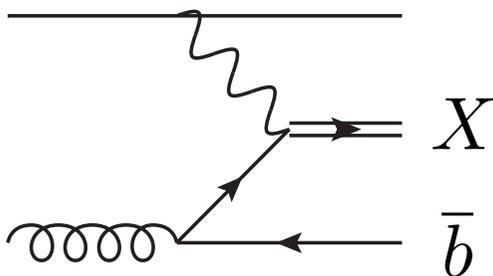
Three possible production mechanisms



QCD pair prod.
model indep.,
relevant at low mass



single prod. with t
model dep. coupling
pdf-favoured at high mass

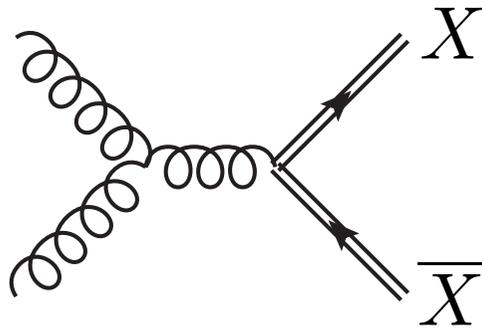


single prod. with b
favoured by small b mass
dominant when allowed

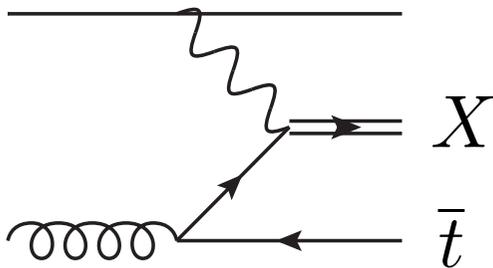
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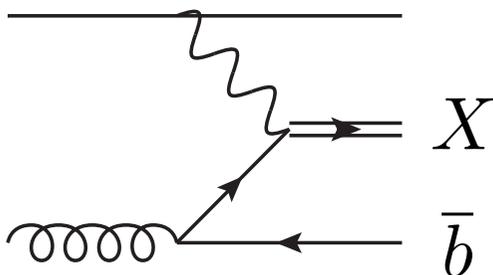
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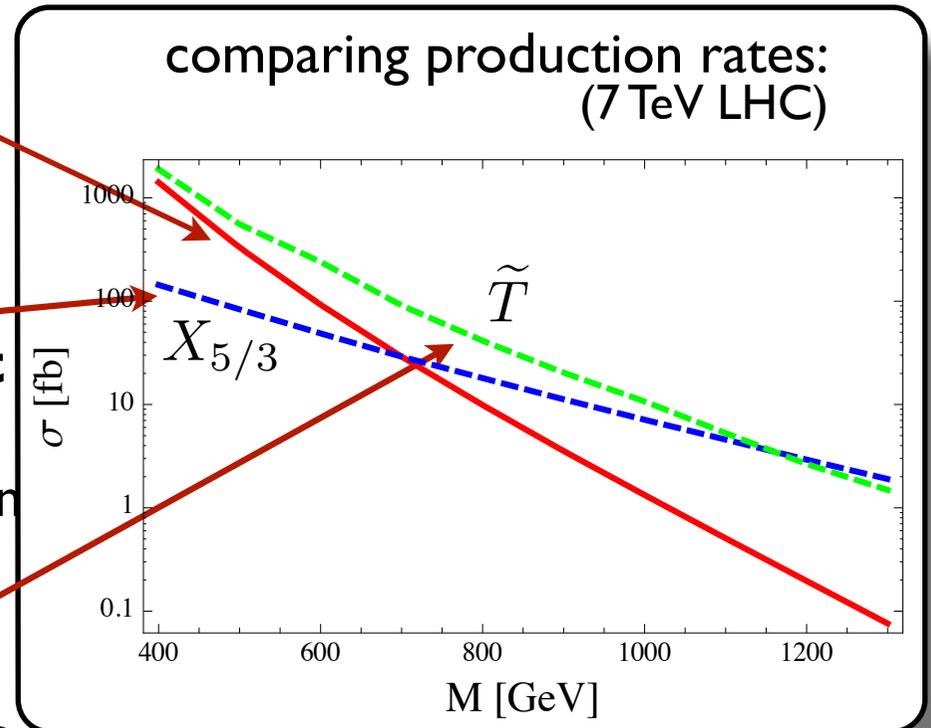
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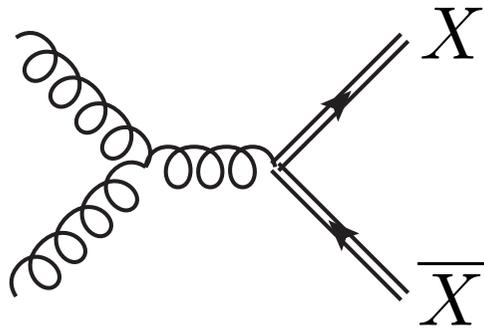
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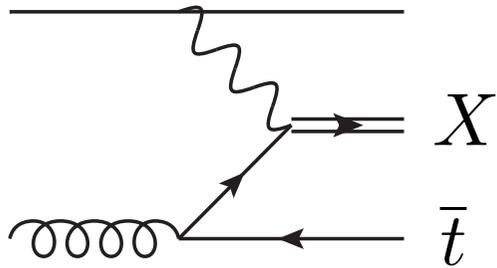
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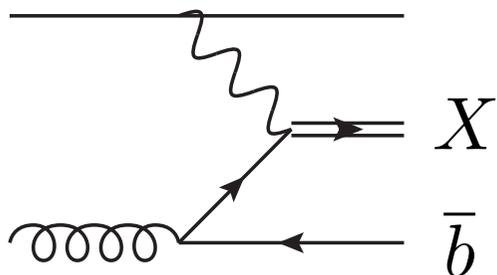
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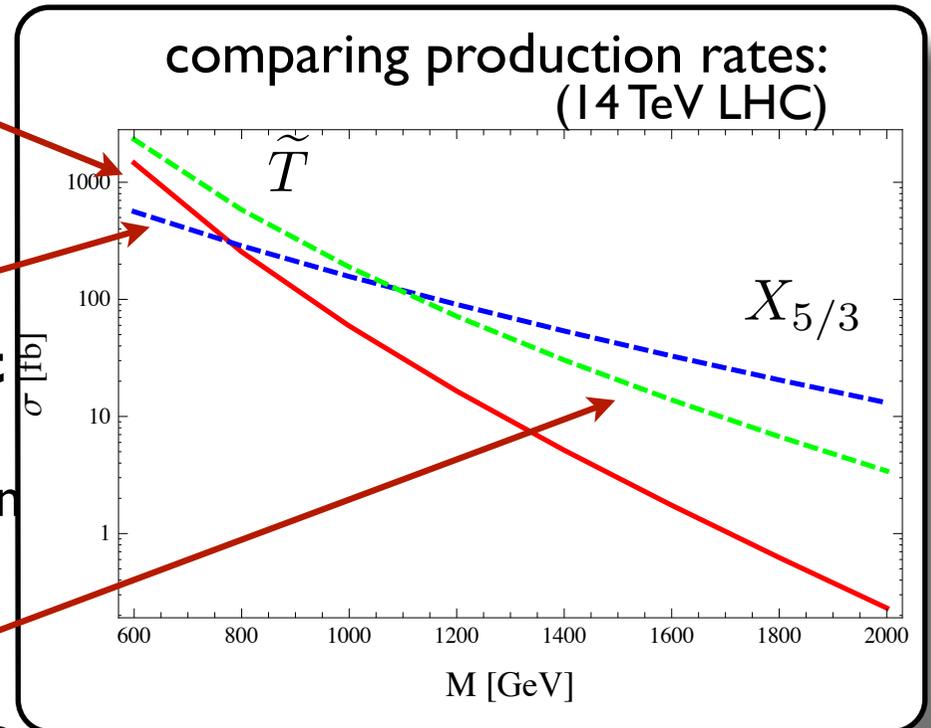
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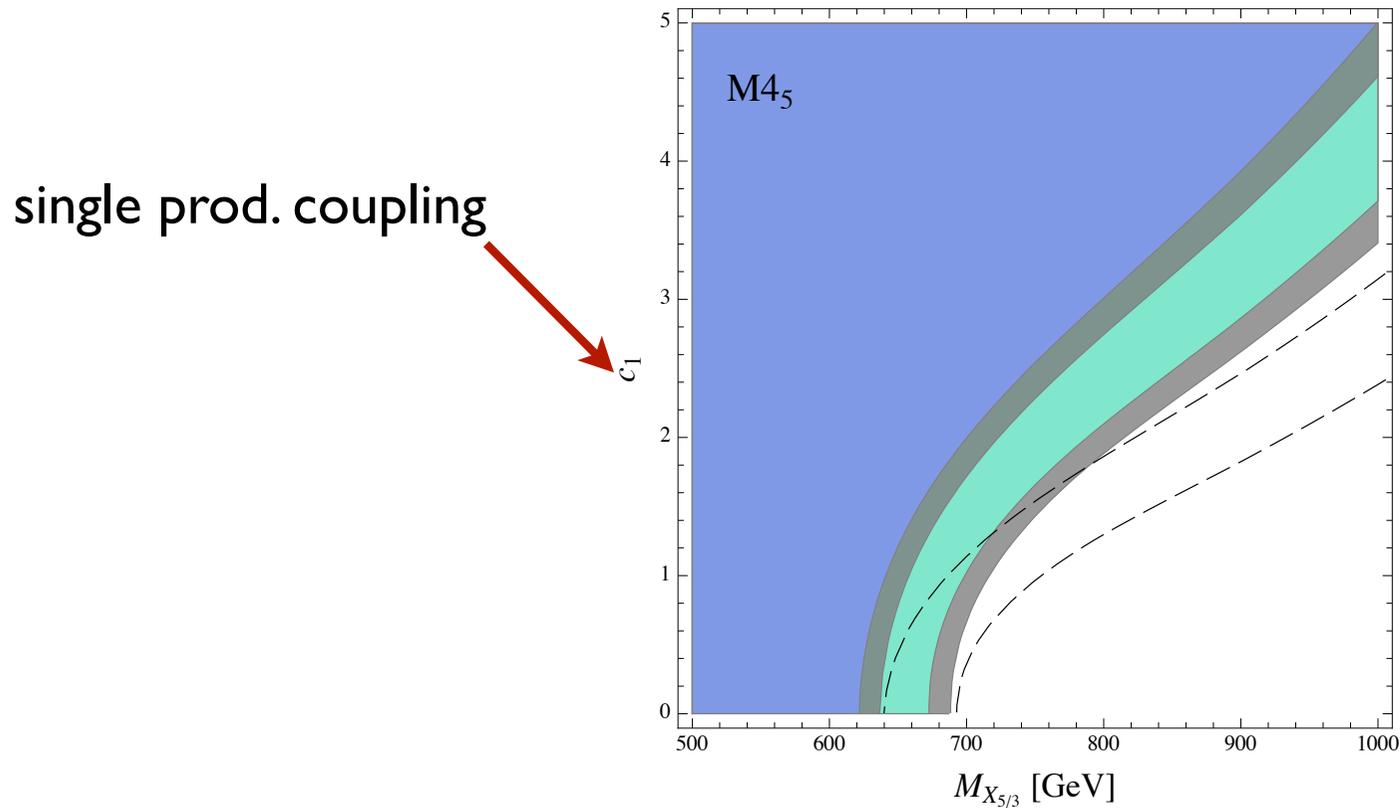


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$X_{5/3}$: pair or single+t production, decay to Wt .

Recasting an old CMS b' search we found ...



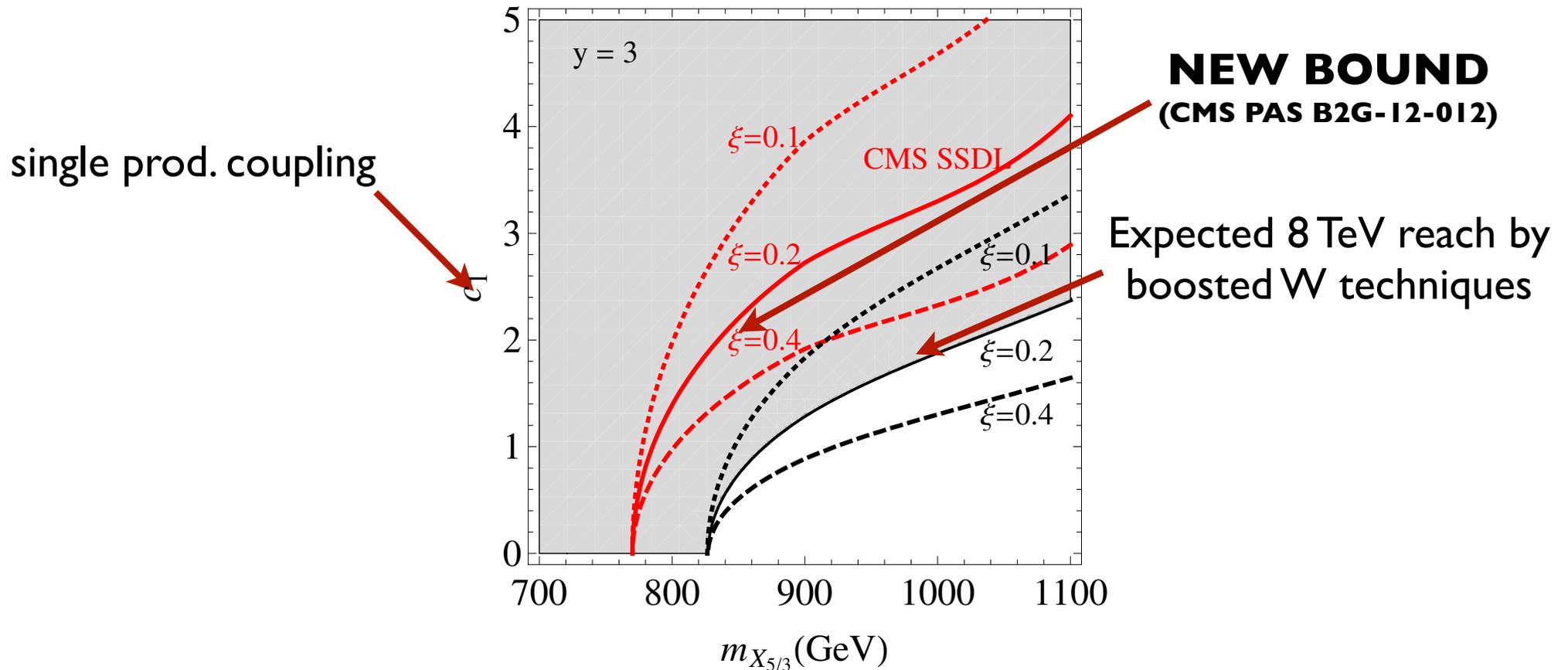
Sensitive to $X_{5/3}$ pair and **single**, though not optimised for the latter one

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A more recent study
(Azatov, Salvarezza, Son, Spannowsky, 2013)



CMS is now studying single production, at 8 and 14 TeV. ATLAS?

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\tilde{T} : **dominant single+ b** production.

democratic decays

$$BR(tZ) \simeq BR(ht) \simeq 0.5BR(Wb)$$

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Present combined bound is:

(ATLAS-CONF-2013-060)
(CMS PAS B2G-12-015)

$$M > 670 \text{ GeV}$$

Top Partners at the LHC

(De Simone, Matsedonsky, Rattazzi, AW, 2012)

\tilde{T} : **dominant single+ b** production.

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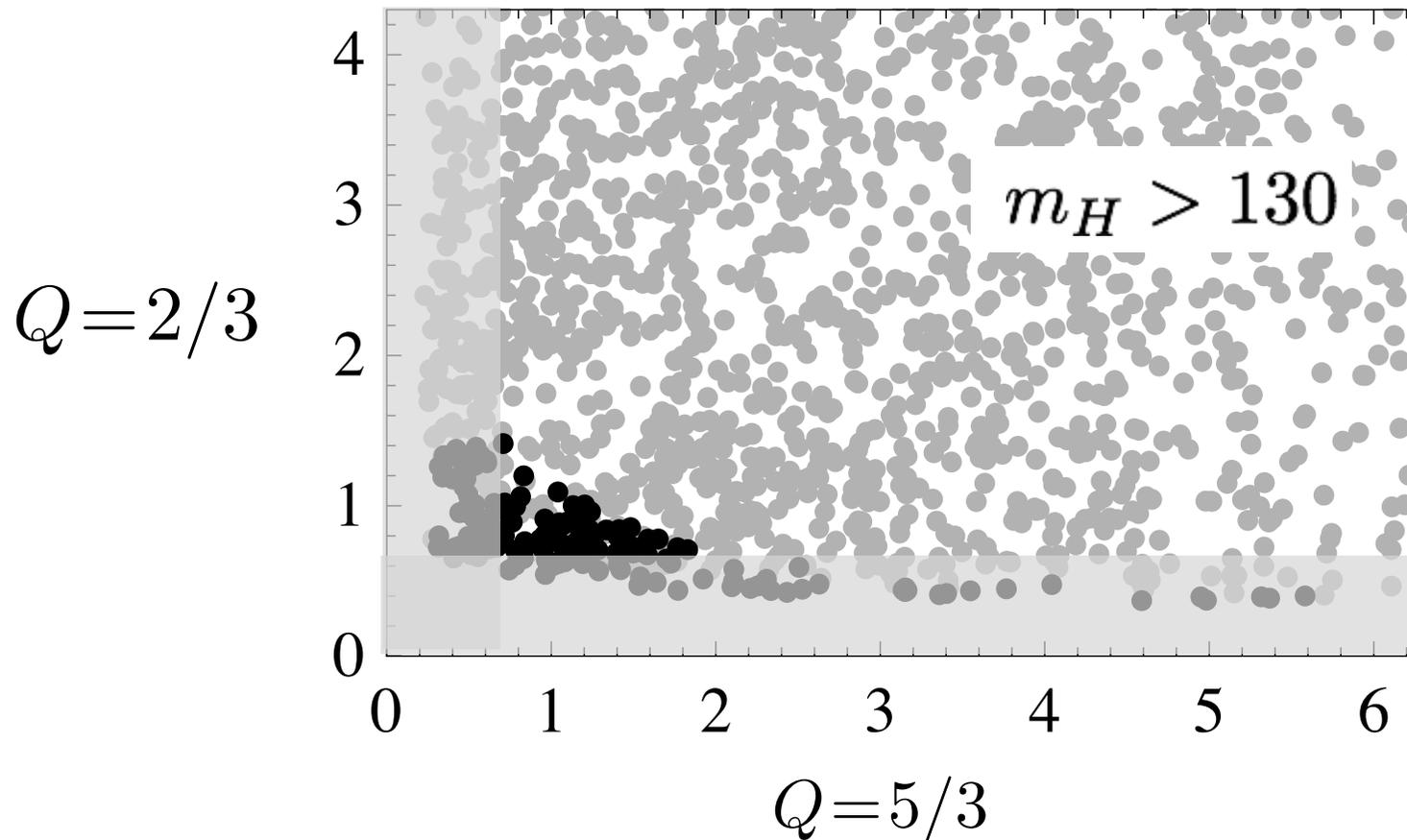
\tilde{T} searches are **insensitive** to single production.
Better reach need dedicated single production studies.

Top Partners at the LHC

(De Simone, Matsedonsky, Rattazzi, AW, 2012)

Impact on a concrete model (roughly):
(to be refined, work in progress)

$$\xi = 0.2$$

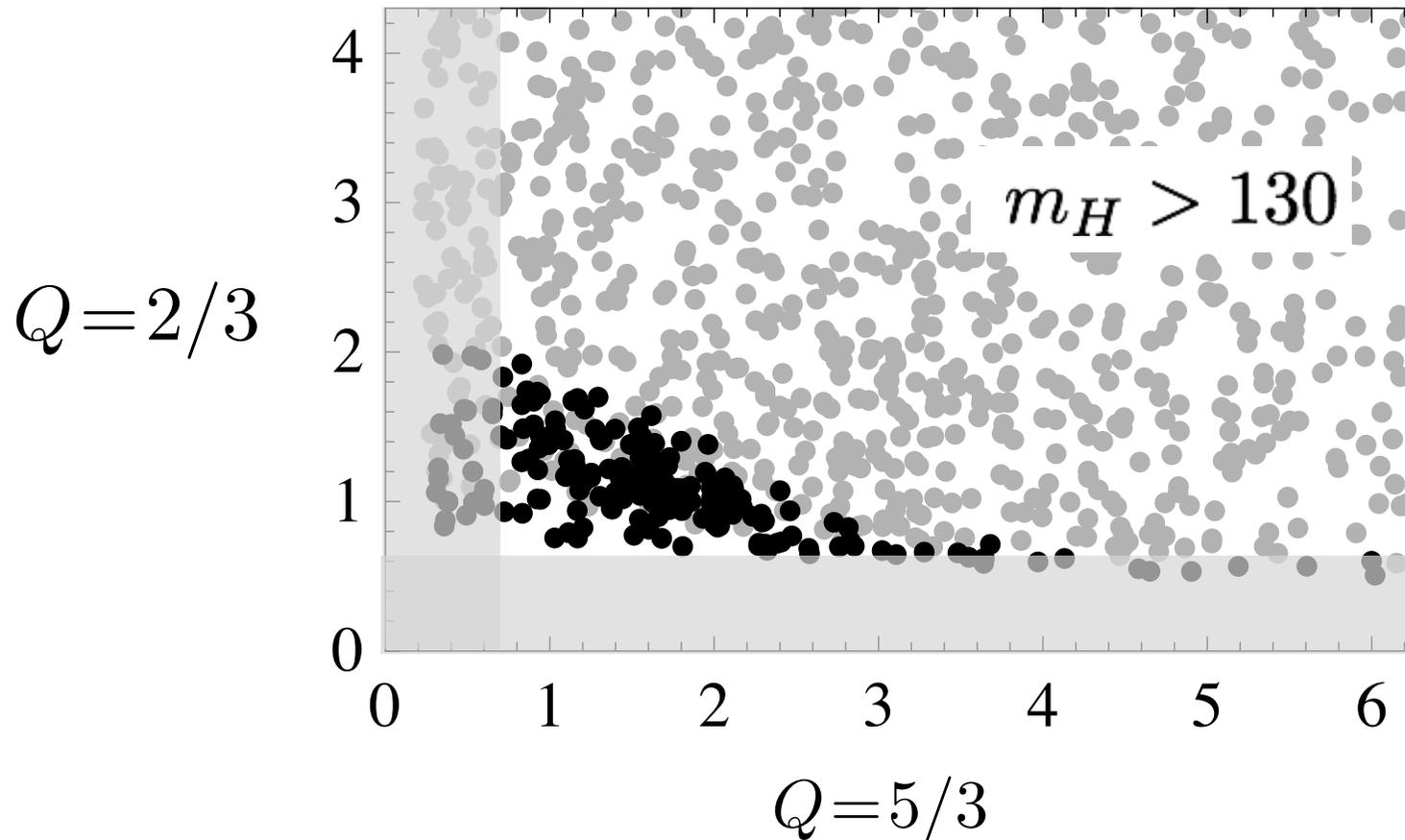


Top Partners at the LHC

(De Simone, Matsedonsky, Rattazzi, AW, 2012)

Impact on a concrete model (roughly):
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Heavy Vectors

(Pappadopulo, Thamm, Torre, AW, 2014)

A “more direct” direct signature:

$$J_{\mu}^{SO(4)} = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}) \oplus (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3})$$

The W partners 

Not strongly bounded by Naturalness, by why should they be much heavier than the Top Partners?

Need a model, but which one?

- P.C. models
- H.L.S. approach
- Deconstructed DCHM
- 5d Holographic

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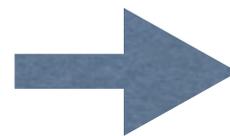
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Not the way to go

We construct a “Unified”
Simplified Model

Describes **weakly-coupled**
 V as well (say, sequential W)

Heavy Vectors

(Pappadopulo, Thamm, Torre, AW, 2014)

SM triplet with zero Hypercharge: $V^a \rightarrow \{V^+, V^-, V^0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_S = & -\frac{1}{4} D_{[\mu} V_{\nu]}^a D^{[\mu} V^{\nu] a} + \frac{m_V^2}{2} V_\mu^a V^{\mu a} \\ & + i g_V c_H V_\mu^a H^\dagger \tau^a \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu H + \frac{g^2}{g_V} c_F V_\mu^a J_F^{\mu a} \\ & + \frac{g_V}{2} c_{VVV} \epsilon_{abc} V_\mu^a V_\nu^b D^{[\mu} V^{\nu] c} + g_V^2 c_{VVHH} V_\mu^a V^{\mu a} H^\dagger H - \frac{g}{2} c_{VW} \epsilon_{abc} W^{\mu\nu a} V_\mu^b V_\nu^c \end{aligned}$$

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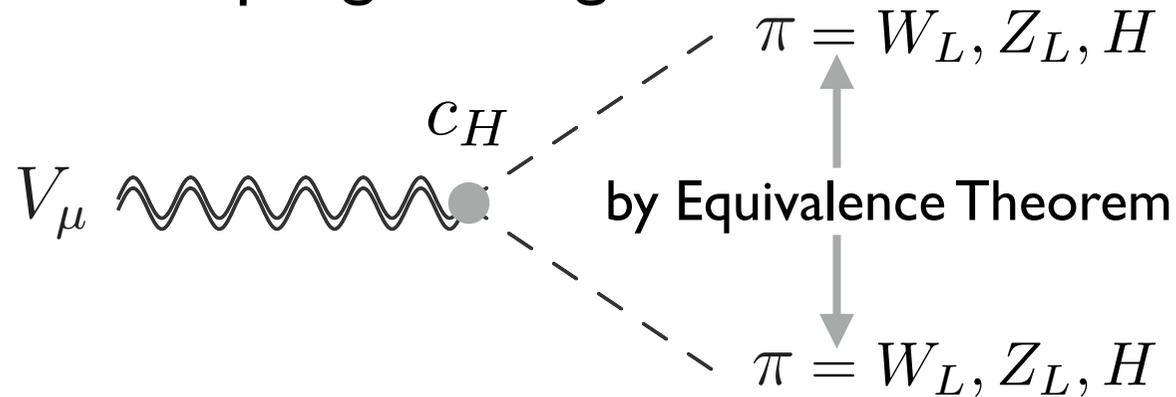
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Direct coupling to longitudinal W,Z and Higgs:



Correlated VB and Higgs channels

Heavy Vectors

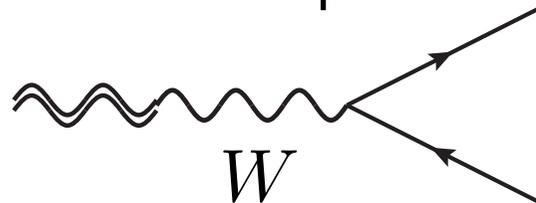
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Direct couplings to fermions

partial W compositeness



$$\sim g \frac{g}{g_V}$$

Reduced at strong g_V .
Suppress DY production

In general, we consider $c_F \rightarrow \{c_l, c_q, c_3\}$

Heavy Vectors

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Indirect effects, after V-W mixing
Typically give **small contributions**,
could be fixed to benchmark values

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For this particular problem, differently from Top Partners, the pNGB nature of the Higgs can be safely ignored for $\xi \lesssim 0.2$

Explicit models can be mapped to different regions of the par. space

Heavy Vectors

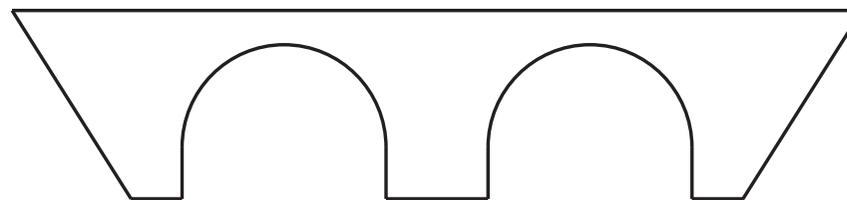
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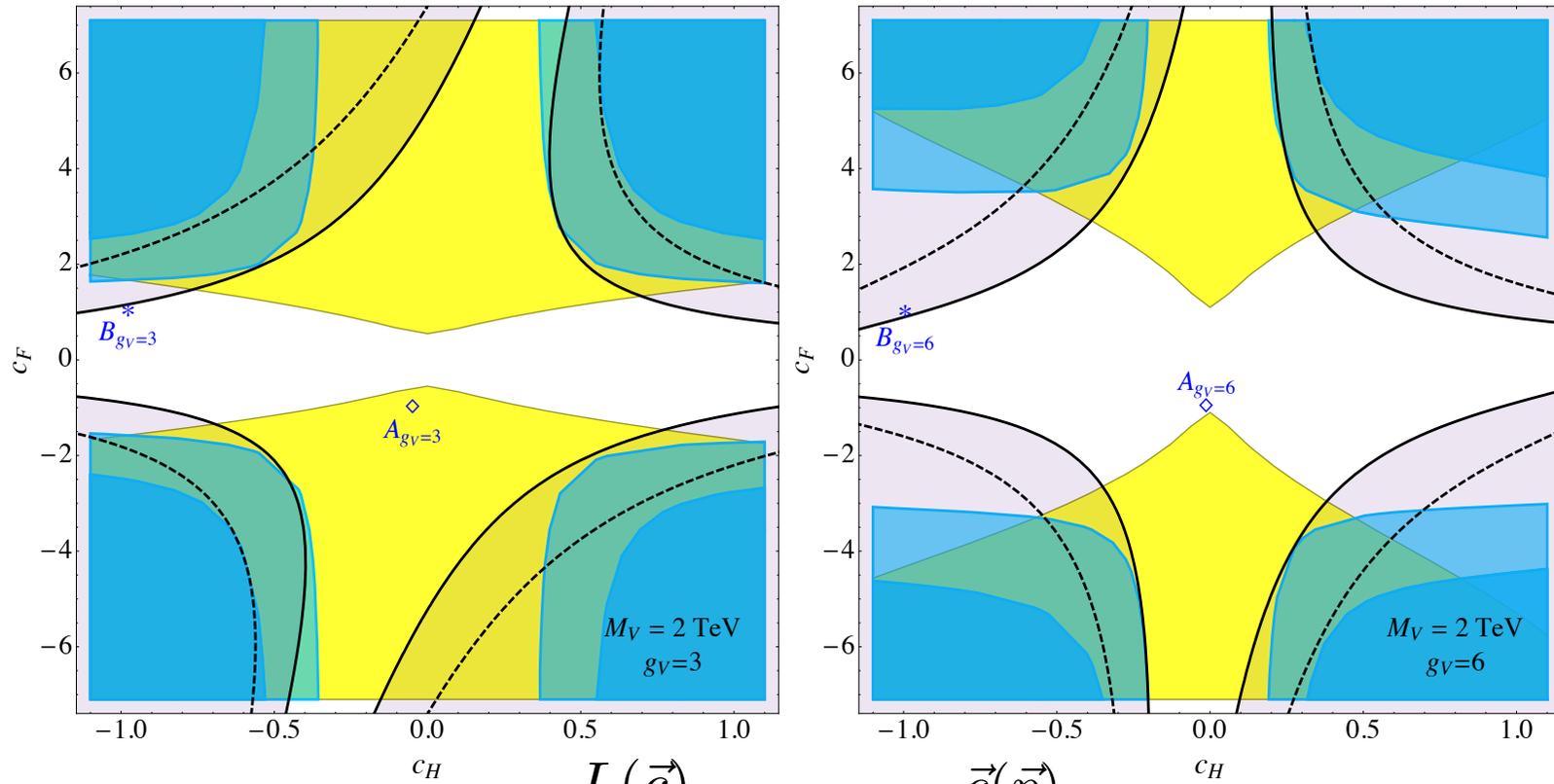
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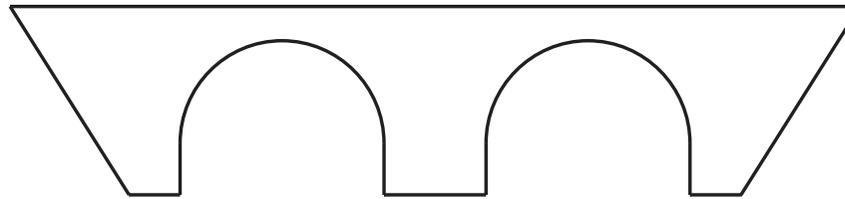
THE BRIDGE METHOD

Heavy Vectors

(Pappadopulo, Thamm, Torre, AW, 2014)



Data $\xrightarrow{L(\vec{c})}$ \mathcal{L}_S $\xleftarrow{\vec{c}(\vec{p})}$ Theory



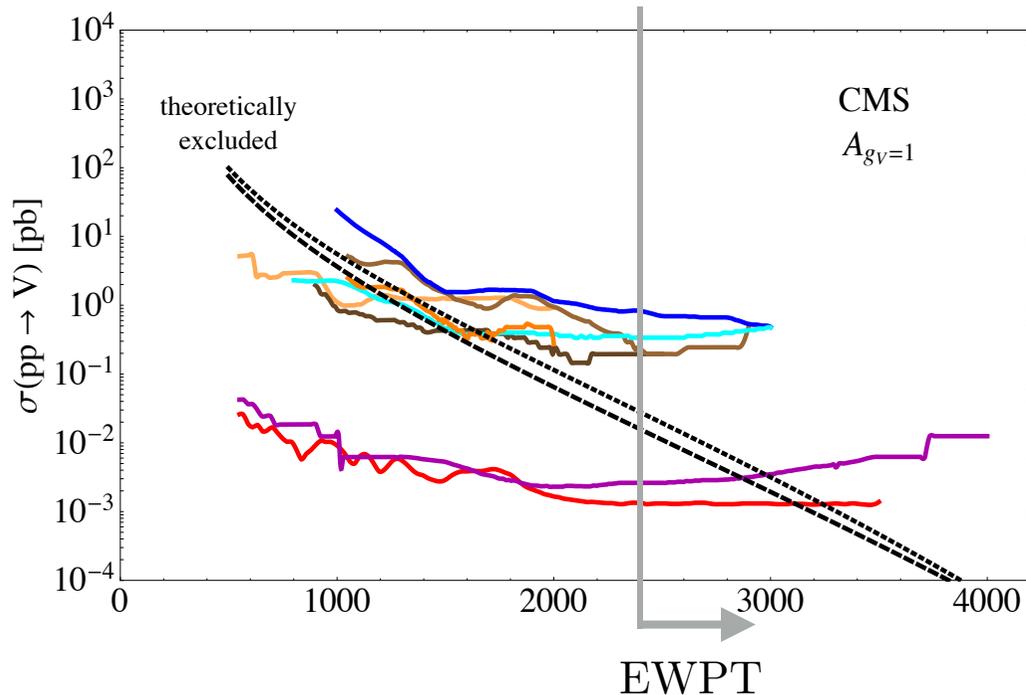
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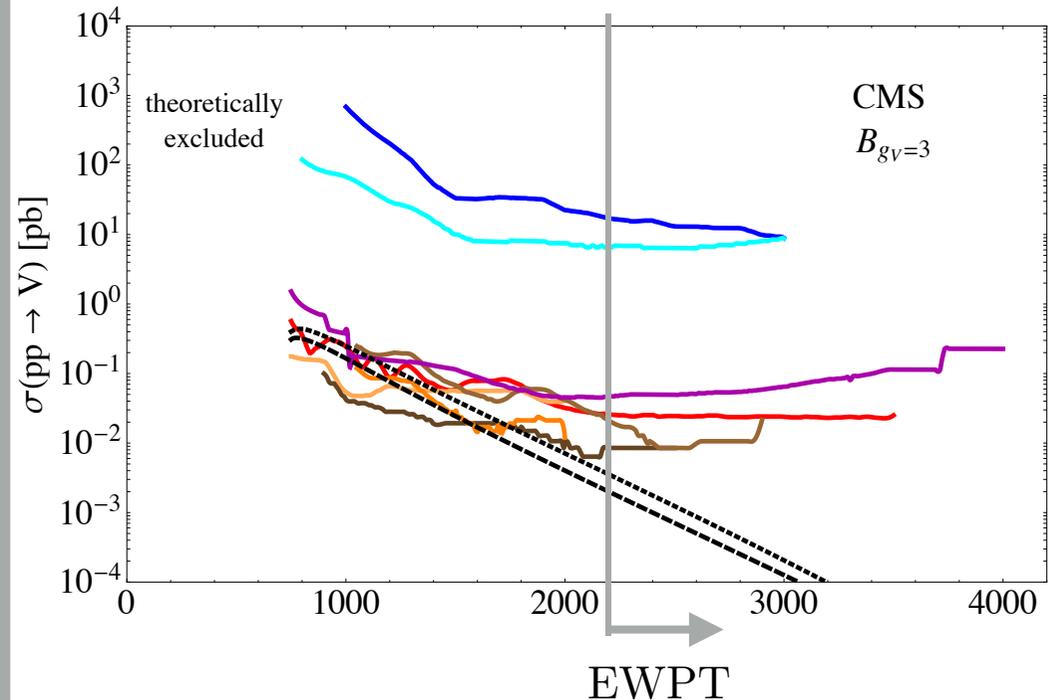
(Pappadopulo, Thamm, Torre, AW, 2014)

Present limits, rescaled by BR

Weak: $g_V = 1$
leptons dominate, $\sim 3\text{TeV}$ is excluded



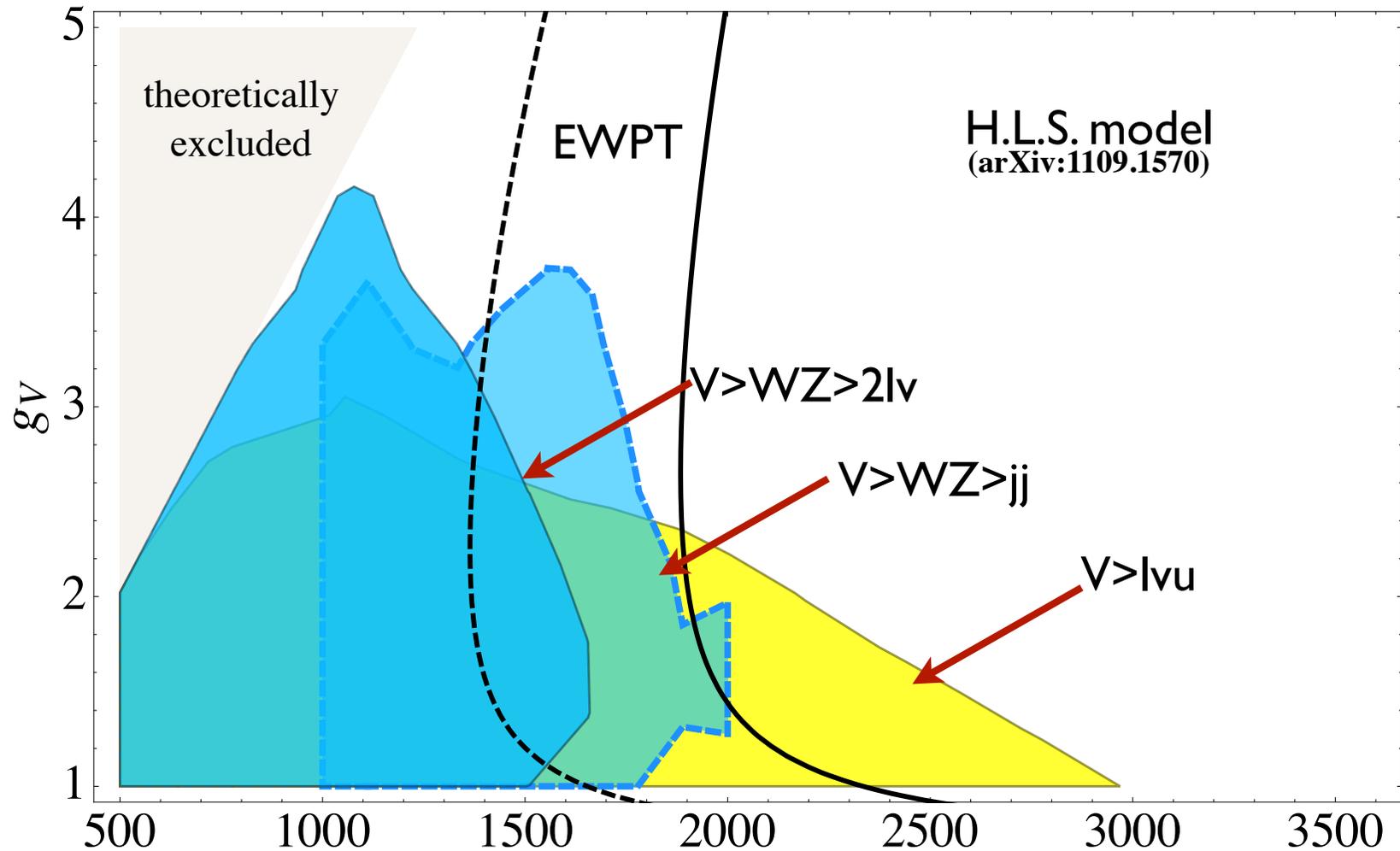
Moderately Strong: $g_V = 3$
competitive dibosons, 1.5 TeV exclusion



Heavy Vectors

(Pappadopulo, Thamm, Torre, AW, 2014)

Limits on the W partners:



Conclusions and Outlook

Natural models of EWSB will be tested at the LHC, even a negative result would change our perspective on Fundamental Interactions.

A pNGB Higgs with P.C. could work, robust visible signatures are:

- Higgs couplings modifications (not yet significant)
- Direct observation of Top Partners (already effective)
- Heavy Vectors (we might do 3 or 4 TeV at LHC14)

Present data are already probing part of the natural par. space.

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Significant improvements are possible with new channels (for Top.P.) and by combining different channels (for Heavy Vectors).