

Top Triangle Moose at the LHC

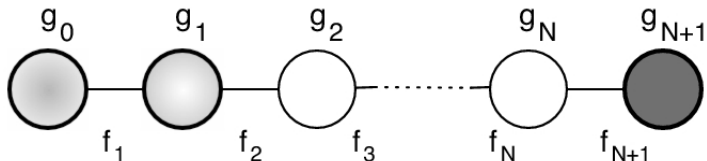
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January 28, 2010

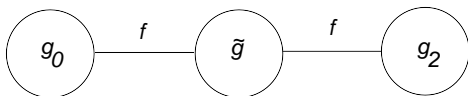
Higgsless Models

- Extra dimensional theories: EWSB via BC's.
- Unitarity in $W_L W_L$ scattering via KK resonances.
- Deconstruction $\implies 5D = \sum 4D$.



A Simple Model

- Study the lowest KK resonance? A phenomenological model.
- “Three site Higgsless Model”:



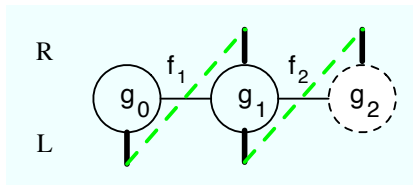
- Gauge spectrum: W, Z, W', Z', γ .
- Calculable theory: Small parameter: $g_0/\tilde{g} = x$.
- $M_W \propto g_0 v$, $M_{W'} \propto \tilde{g} v$.

A Three-Site Higgsless Model, Phys.Rev.D74:075011,2006.

arXiv:hep-ph/0607124

Fermions

- Fermions are “delocalized” along the moose.
- Two kinds of mass terms: diagonal and “hopping”.



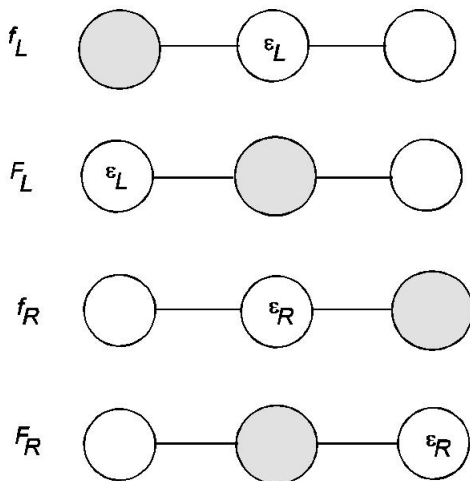
$$\mathcal{L} = M_D \left[\epsilon_L \bar{\psi}_{L0} \Sigma_{01} \psi_{R1} + \bar{\psi}_{R1} \psi_{L1} + \bar{\psi}_{L1} \Sigma_{12} \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{uR} & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon_{dR} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{R2} \\ d_{R2} \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

Diagonalizing, we get two eigenvalues:

$$m_f = \epsilon_L \epsilon_{fR} M_D$$

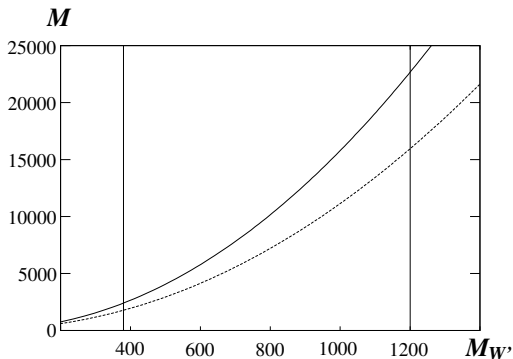
$$m_F \approx M_D.$$

Delocalization



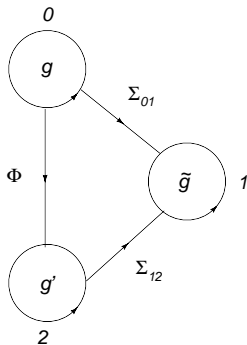
Heavy KK fermion?

- The top quark mass is $m_t = M_D \epsilon_L \epsilon_{tR}$
- $\Delta\rho$ constraint: $\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{\epsilon_{tR}^4 M_D^2}{v^2}$.



Heavy KK fermion?

- Modify the minimal three-site model?
- Borrow from TopColor Assisted Technicolor - two sources of top mass!
- EWSB still largely Higgsless!



The Top Triangle Moose, Phys.Rev.D80:035011,2009. arXiv:0906.5567

Gauge bosons

- Gauge boson masses come from the covariant derivatives when the fields develop vev's.

$$\langle \Sigma_{01} \rangle = \langle \Sigma_{12} \rangle = F = \sqrt{2}v \cos \omega; \langle \Phi \rangle = v \sin \omega.$$

- Spectrum includes W, Z, W', Z', γ .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{gauge} = & \frac{F^2}{4} \text{Tr}[(D_\mu \Sigma_{01})^\dagger D^\mu \Sigma_{01}] + \frac{F^2}{4} \text{Tr}[(D_\mu \Sigma_{12})^\dagger D^\mu \Sigma_{12}] \\ & + (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger D^\mu \Phi, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$D_\mu \Sigma_{01} = \partial_\mu \Sigma_{01} + igW_{0\mu} \Sigma_{01} - i\tilde{g}\Sigma_{01} W_{1\mu} \text{ etc.}$$

Parametrizing the gauge couplings as:

$$g = \frac{e}{\sin \theta \cos \phi} = \frac{g_0}{\cos \phi}, \tilde{g} = \frac{e}{\sin \theta \sin \phi} = \frac{g_0}{\sin \phi}, g' = \frac{e}{\cos \theta},$$

we find:

$$M_W^2 = \frac{g_0^2 v^2}{4}, M_{W'}^2 = \frac{g_0^2 v^2 \cos^2 \omega}{4 x^2}$$

$$M_Z^2 = \frac{g_0^2 v^2}{4 \cos^2 \theta}, M_{Z'}^2 = \frac{g_0^2 v^2 \cos^2 \omega}{4 x^2}$$

Top Quark

- Also couples to the top-Higgs.

$$\mathcal{L}_{top} = -\lambda_t \bar{\psi}_{L0} \Phi t_R + h.c.$$

$$m_t = \lambda_t v \sin \omega \left[1 + \frac{\epsilon_{tL}^2 + \epsilon_{tR}^2 + \frac{2}{a} \epsilon_{tL} \epsilon_{tR}}{2(-1 + a^2)} \right],$$

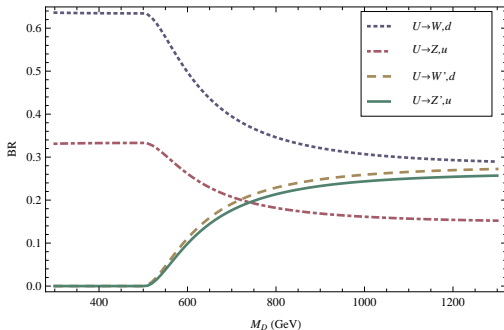
$$a \equiv \frac{v \sin \omega}{\sqrt{2} M_D}$$

- Uneaten top-pions!

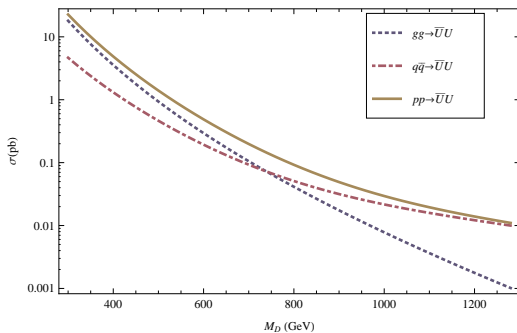
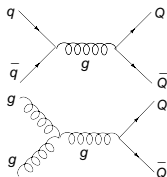
Heavy Quarks at the LHC

Heavy quark decay

- Look at the heavy partners of u , d , c , s .
- Decays to SM and heavy gauge bosons.
- $g_{Vqq} \sim g$, $g_{VQQ} \sim g$, $g_{Z'qq} \sim gX$, $g_{V'QQ} \sim g/X$.

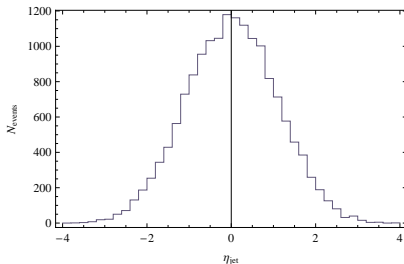


Pair production



$$pp \rightarrow Q\bar{Q} \rightarrow WZjj \rightarrow l\nu lljj$$

- Look at decays to SM gauge bosons.
- Choose WZ to avoid multiple sources of missing energy.
- Jets with high p_T , central rapidity



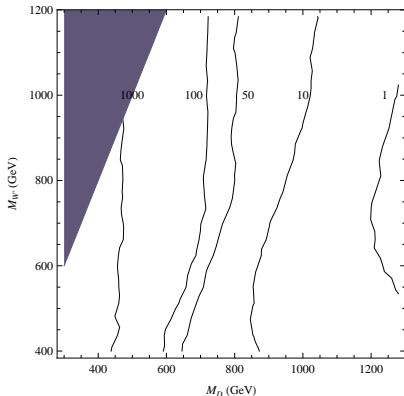
$$pp \rightarrow Q\bar{Q} \rightarrow WZjj \rightarrow l\nu lljj$$

- Reconstruct the heavy quark mass from the Z branch!
- SM background ≈ 0 with the cuts:

Kinematic variable	Cut
p_{Tj}	>100 GeV
p_{Tl}	>15 GeV
Missing E_T	>15 GeV
$ \eta_j $	< 2.5
$ \eta_l $	< 2.5
ΔR_{jj}	>0.4
M_{ll}	$89 \text{ GeV} < M_{ll} < 93 \text{ GeV}$

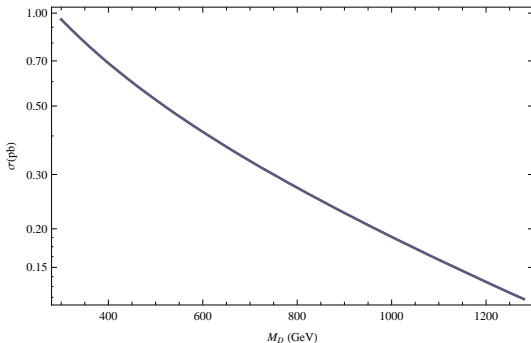
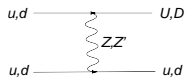
$$pp \rightarrow Q\bar{Q} \rightarrow WZjj \rightarrow l\nu lljj$$

- Fixed luminosity - 100 fb^{-1} .



- Shaded portion: $\Gamma_{W'} \gg M_{W'}$!

Single production



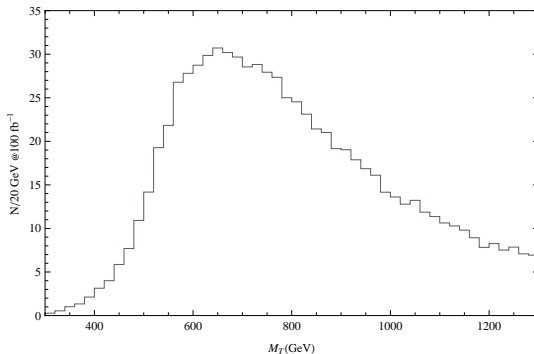
$$pp \rightarrow Qq \rightarrow W'jj \rightarrow WZjj \rightarrow l\nu lljj$$

- Same final state as before, different kinematics!
- W' decays to WZ 100% of the time.
- Do a transverse mass analysis.
- Cuts:

Kinematic variable	Cut
p_{Tj} hard	>200 GeV
p_{Tj} soft	>15 GeV
p_{Tl}	>15 GeV
Missing E_T	>15 GeV
$ \eta_j$ hard	< 2.5
$ \eta_j$ soft	$2 < \eta < 4$
$ \eta_l $	< 2.5
ΔR_{jj}	>0.4

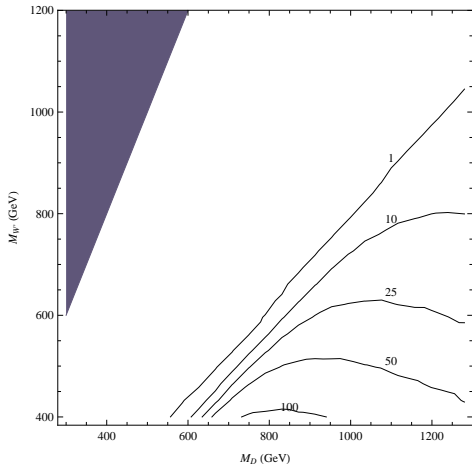
$$pp \rightarrow Qq \rightarrow W'jj \rightarrow WZjj \rightarrow l\nu lljj$$

- SM background is *not* zero!



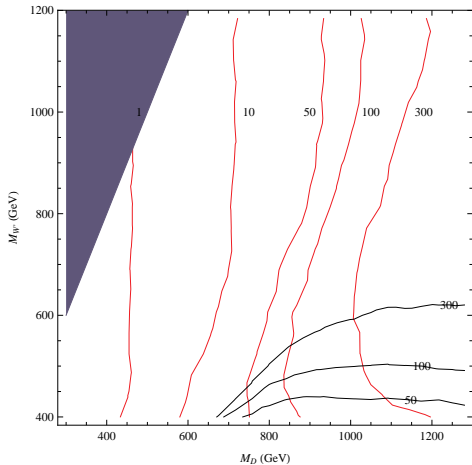
$$pp \rightarrow Qq \rightarrow W'jj \rightarrow WZjj \rightarrow l\nu lljj$$

- Cover the $M_{W'} > M_D$ region!



Putting them together.....

- Luminosity contours for 5σ discovery.



Top-Higgs and Top-pions at the LHC.

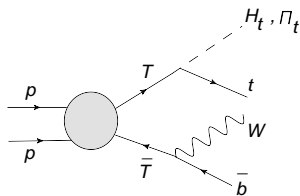
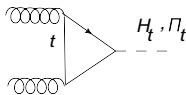
Production channels

- Enhanced coupling to the top-quark!

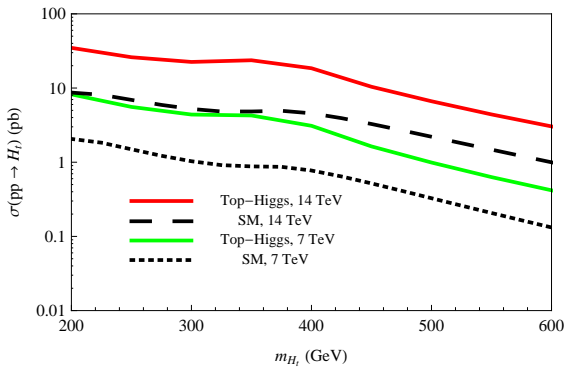
$$g_{H_t t t} = \frac{\lambda_t}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad g_{\Pi_t t t} = \frac{\lambda_t \cos \omega}{\sqrt{2}},$$

where $\lambda_t \approx \frac{\sqrt{2} m_t}{v \sin \omega}$.

- Higher production cross-section than H_{SM} .
- a) Top-loop, b) Decay of heavy- T .

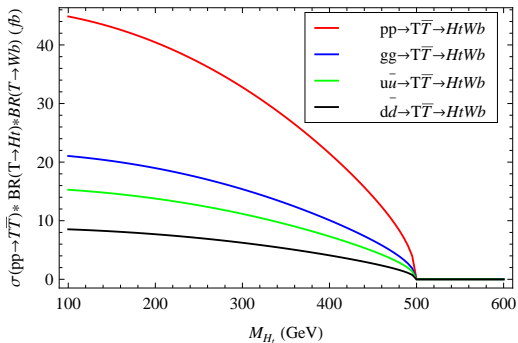


Top-Higgs-1



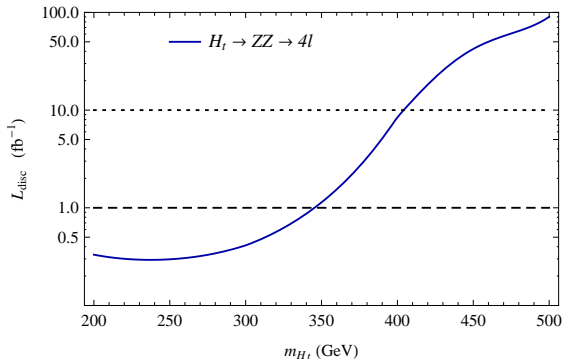
Top-Higgs-2

- $pp \rightarrow T\bar{T} \rightarrow WbH_t t$ for $M_{\Pi_t} = 200$ GeV, $M_D = 650$ GeV, $M_{W'} = 500$ GeV and $\sin \omega = 0.5$.

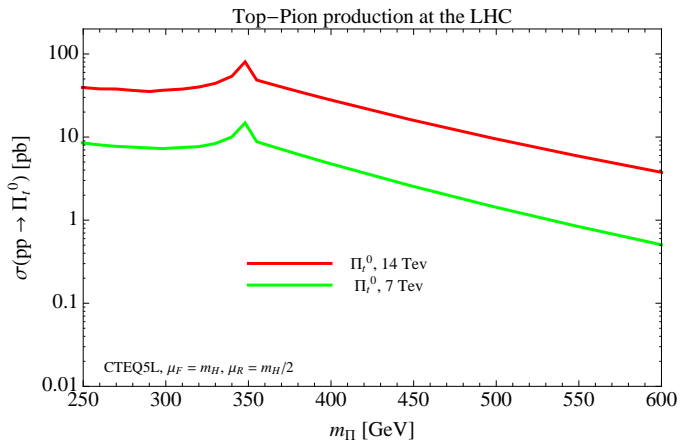


Prospects

- $M_{H_t} \lesssim 150 \text{ GeV} \implies$ decay to gluons - detection hard!
- Heavier Top-Higgs: Rescale SM Higgs couplings in the four lepton mode.

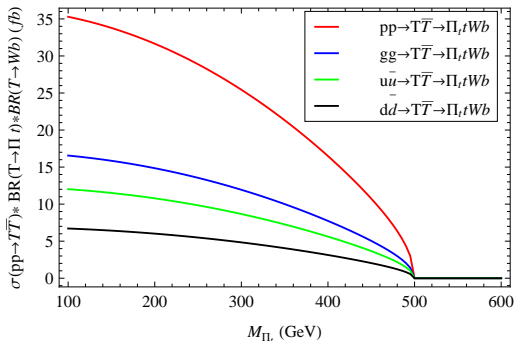


Top-pion-1

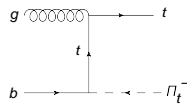
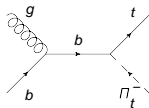
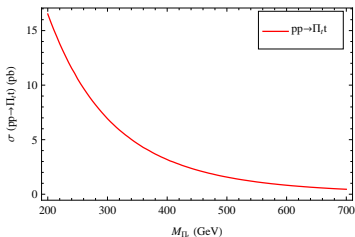
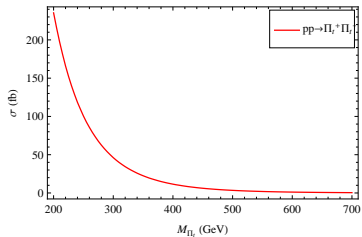
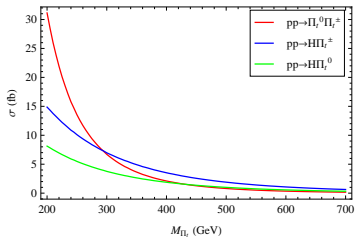


Top-pion-2

- $pp \rightarrow T\bar{T} \rightarrow WbP_t t$ for $M_{H_t} = 250$ GeV, $M_D = 650$ GeV, $M_{W'} = 500$ GeV and $\sin \omega = 0.5$.



Other modes



Conclusions

- A simple “3-site” model incorporating Higgsless and Top-Higgs mechanisms.
- Heavy quarks light enough to be seen at the LHC.
- Extra scalar states - top-Higgs and top-pions with enhanced cross-sections!

Ideal delocalization

- Precision constraints satisfied by imposing $g_{W'qq}=0$.

$$g_{W'qq} = \sum_i g_i \psi_{W'_i} (\psi_{q_i})^2.$$

- W and W' are orthogonal, and hence choose:

$$\begin{aligned} g_i (\psi_{q_i})^2 &\propto \psi_{W'_i} \\ \implies \epsilon_L^2 &= \frac{x^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Heavy T-quark

