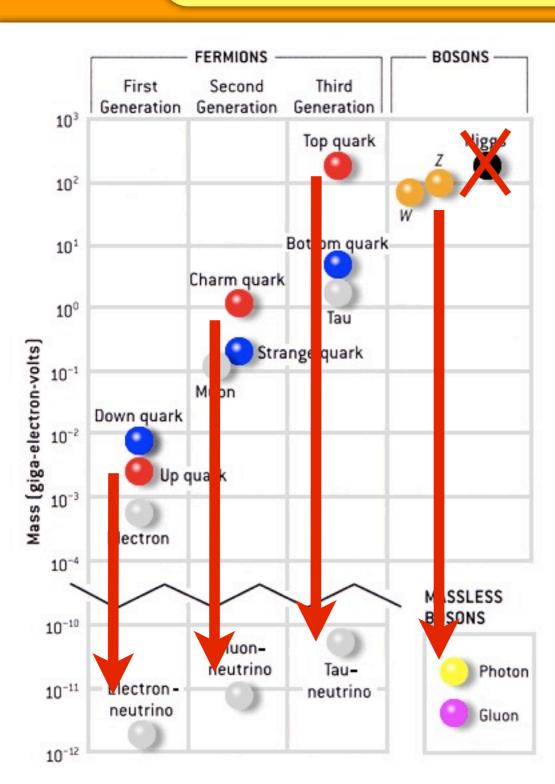


Ruggero Altair Tacchi hep-ph/1001.1361 with J. Evans, J. Galloway, M. Luty University of California, Davis







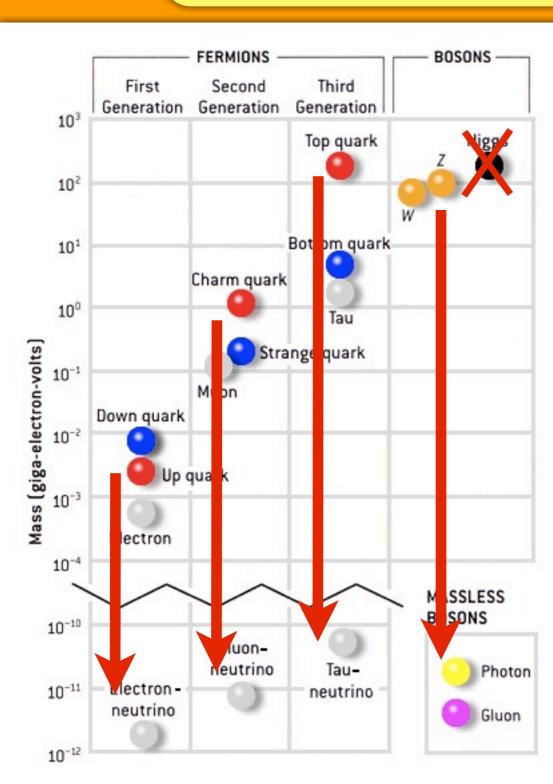
- Standard Model
- Mass origin?
- Higgs? ... (maybe)
- Higgsless SM, disaster?





# Higgs vs Technicolor





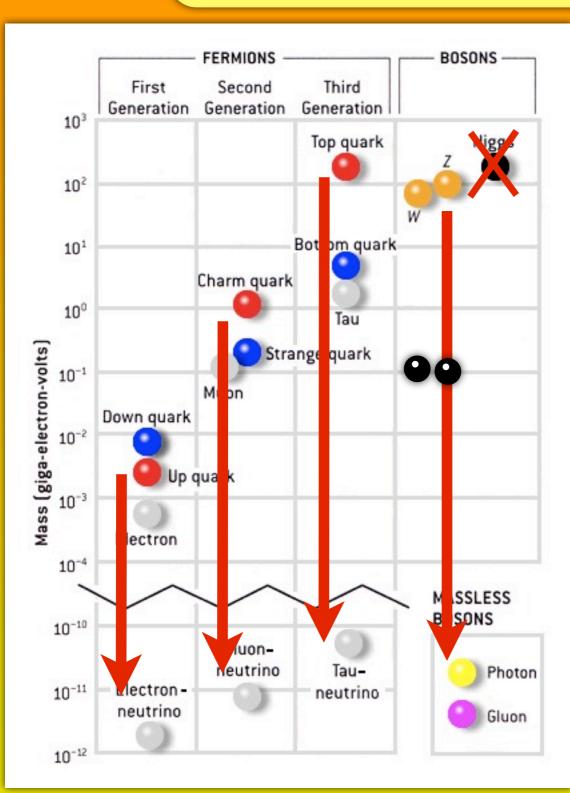
- Standard Model
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NO



## Higgs vs Technicolor

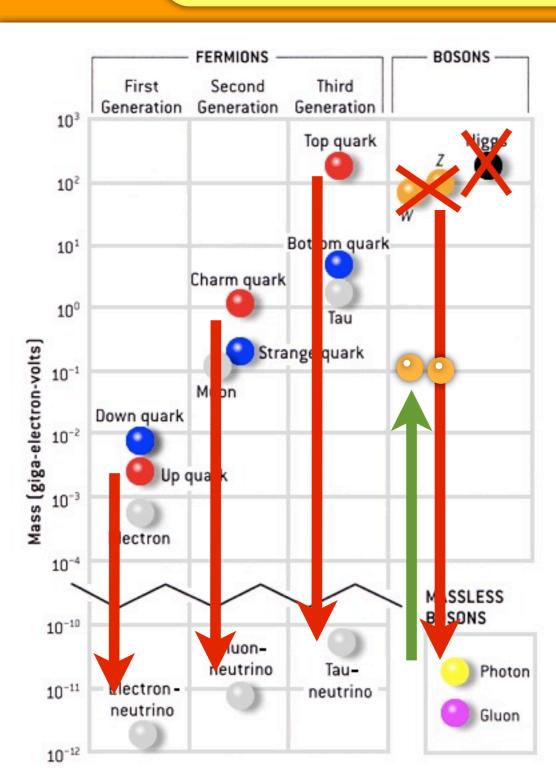




- Standard Model
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- Composite pions



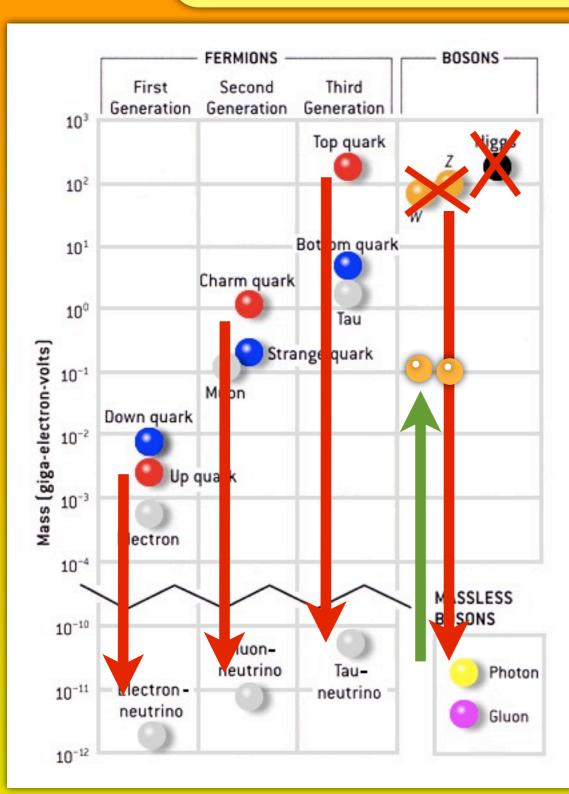




- Standard Model
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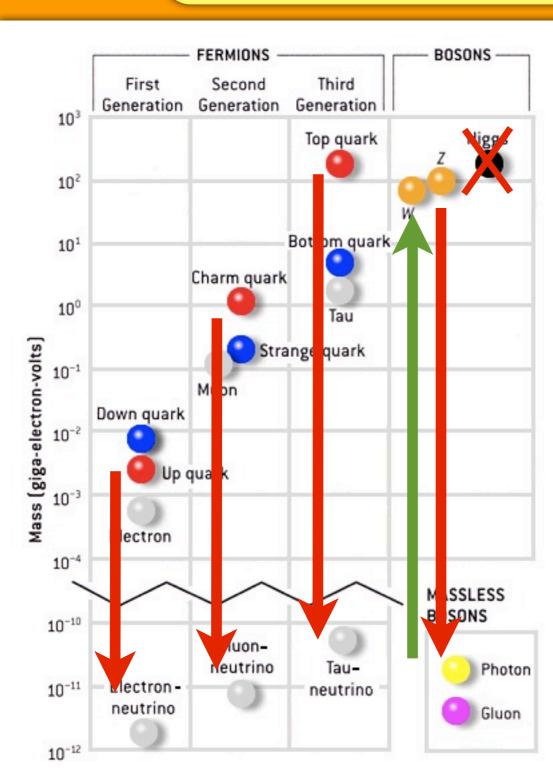




- Standard Model
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- Composite pions
- Not enough... scale up!



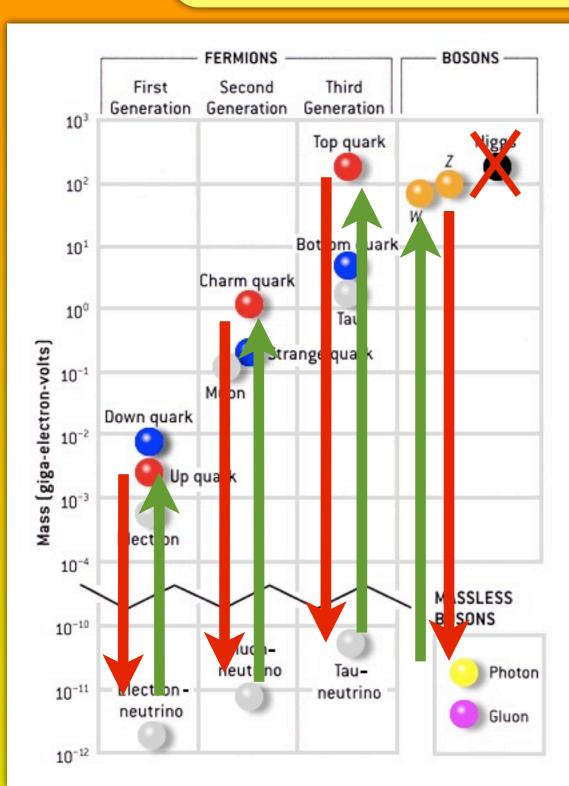




- Standard Model
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- Not enough... scale up!
- QCD-like sector:TC
- Technifermions
- Fermion mass origin?

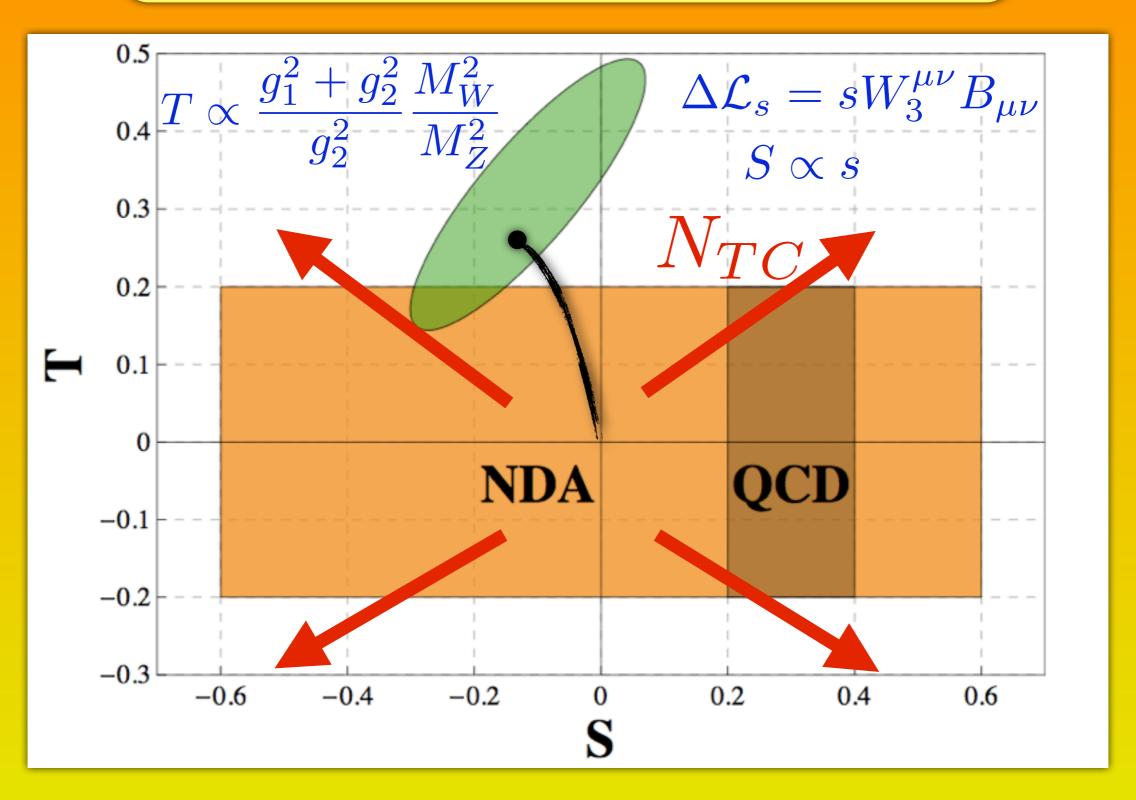






- Standard Model
- Mass origin?
- Higgs? ... (maybe)
- Higgsless SM, disaster?
- Composite pions
- Not enough... scale up!
- QCD-like sector:TC
- Technifermions
- Fermion mass origin?
- f f ←→ Tf Tf
- Extended TC
- Seem good... happy?
- Not quite yet...









# Remember... fermion mass problem in TC ETC: four fermion interactions

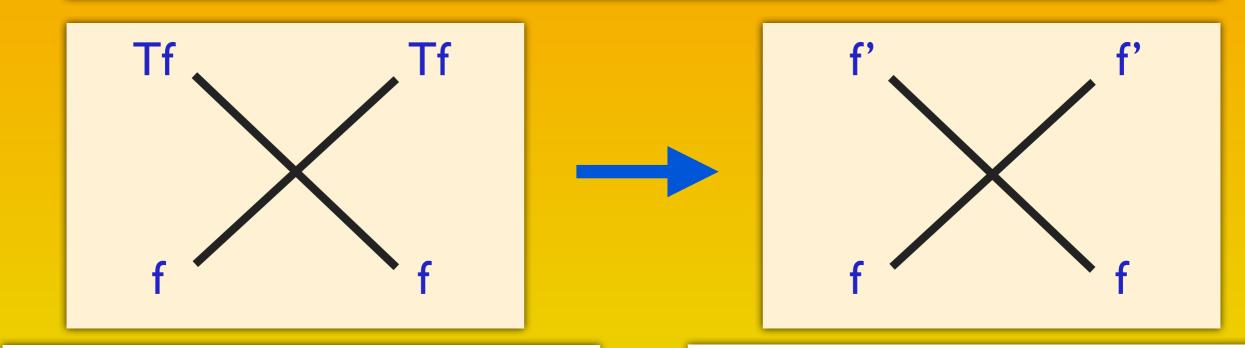
$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \frac{g^2}{\Lambda^2} (\bar{f}f)(\bar{\psi}\psi)$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \frac{g^2}{\Lambda^2} (\bar{f}f)(\bar{f}'f')$$





Remember... fermion mass problem in TC ETC: four fermion interactions



$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = y_f(\bar{f}_L f_R) \mathcal{H}$$

FCNCs at the EWSB scale...





Remember... fermion mass problem in TC ETC: four fermion interactions

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \frac{g^2}{\Lambda^2} (\bar{f}f)(\bar{\psi}\psi)$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \frac{g^2}{\Lambda^2} (\bar{f}f)(f'f')$$

TC models have to deal with the flavor problem



Remember... fermion mass problem in TC ETC: four fermion interactions

$${\cal H} o {\cal H}^\dagger {\cal H}$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \frac{g^2}{\Lambda^2} (\bar{f}f)(f'f')$$



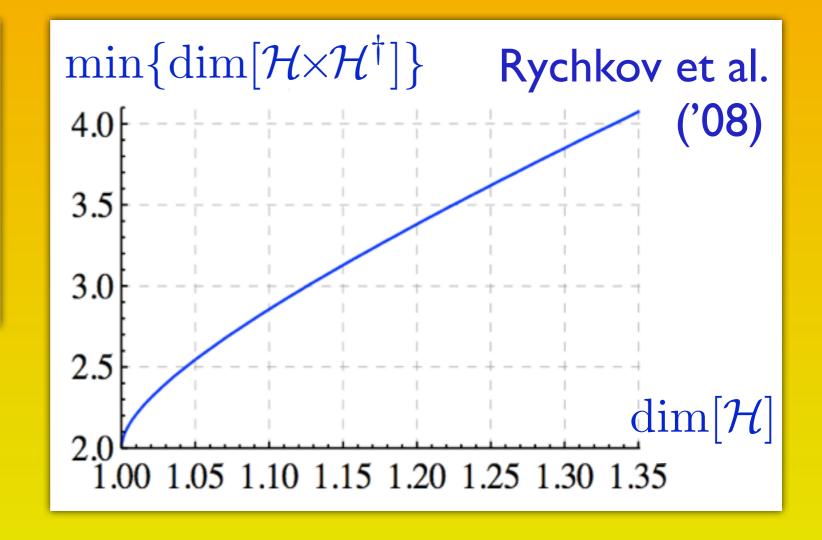
TC models have to deal with the flavor problem



# One possibility to explore: Conformal Technicolor (Luty, Okui '04)

The idea:

$$\dim[\mathcal{H}] = 1 + \frac{1}{few}$$
$$\dim[\mathcal{H}^{\dagger}\mathcal{H}] > 4$$





TC models have to deal with the flavor problem

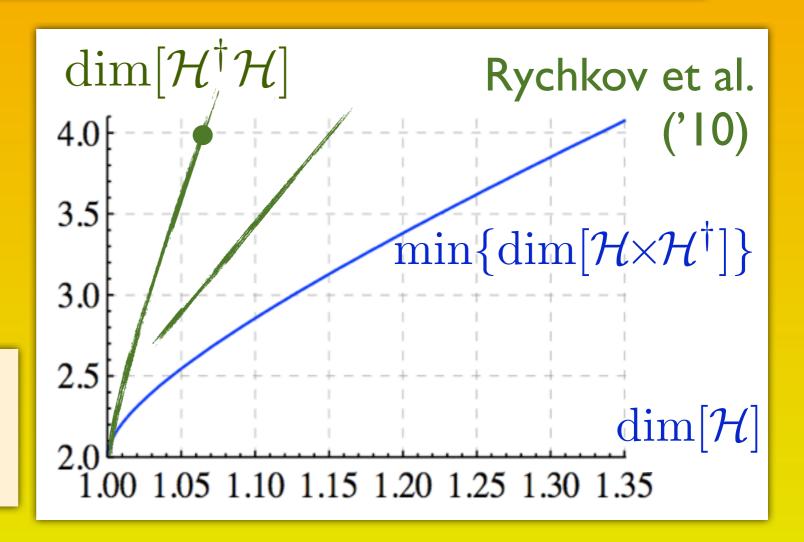


# One possibility to explore: Conformal Technicolor (Luty, Okui '04)

The idea:

$$\dim[\mathcal{H}] = 1 + \frac{1}{few}$$
$$\dim[\mathcal{H}^{\dagger}\mathcal{H}] > 4$$

Conformal Technicolor is a plausible scenario!

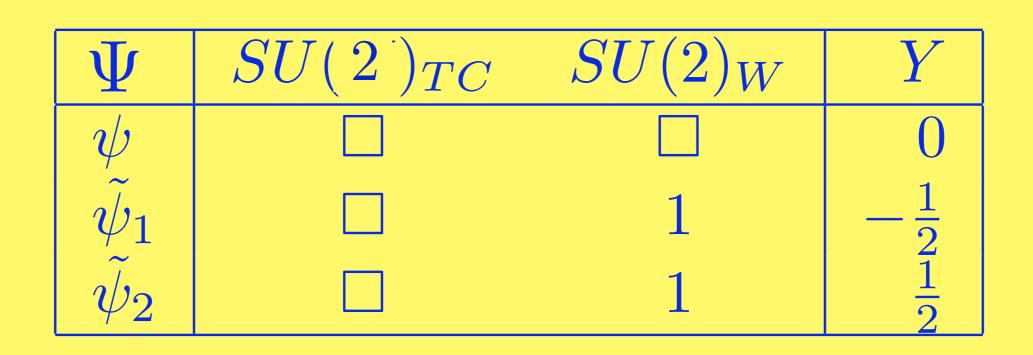


$$SU(N)_{TC} \times SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y$$

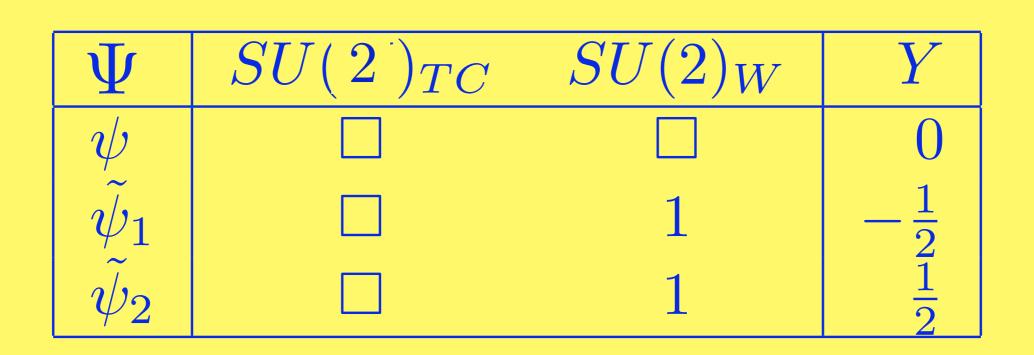
- Strong SU(N) for TC-like EWSB
- SU(2)\_L x SU(2)\_R (custodial symmetry)
- Conformality to help the flavor problem
- Within EWPT constraints (small N)

We would like these properties in the "Minimal" setting...

How can we do that?

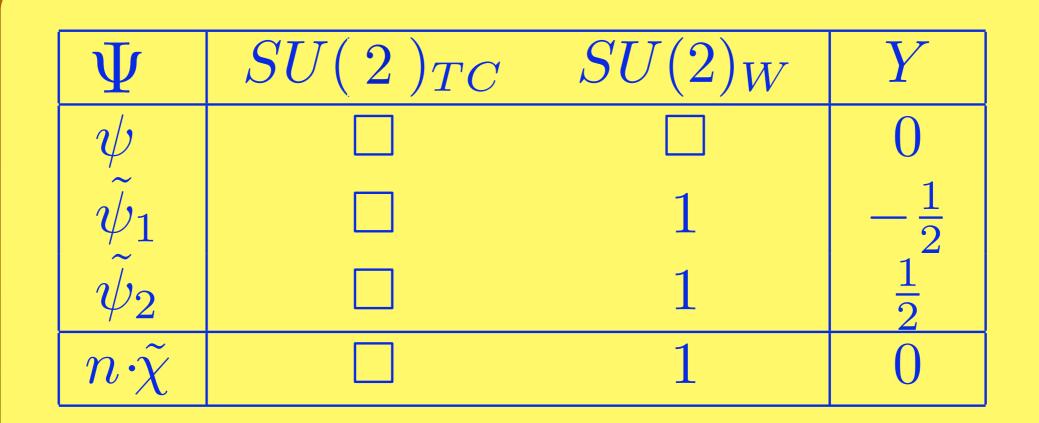


Strong SU(2)\_TC to keep S and T small



# Global SU(4) (unbroken if EW is off) Broken if a potential is present

$$\langle \Psi^A \Psi^B \rangle \neq 0$$



Add some heavy SM sterile fields Global SU(4+n)

Ψ	$SU(2)_{TC}$	$SU(2)_W$	Y
$\psi$			0
$  ilde{\psi}_1 $		1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$ ilde{\psi}_2$		1	$\frac{1}{2}$
$n\cdot  ilde{\chi}$		1	0

Conformal Symmetry breaks!
Global SU(4+n) — SU(4)

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = -\kappa \psi \psi - \tilde{\kappa} \tilde{\psi}_1 \tilde{\psi}_2 - K \chi \chi$$

Ψ	$SU(2)_{TC}$	$SU(2)_W$	Y
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$  ilde{\psi}_1 $		1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$  ilde{\psi}_2 $		1	$\frac{1}{2}^{-}$
$n\cdot  ilde{\chi}$		1	0

Conformal Symmetry breaks!

Global SU(4+n) 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 SU(4)  $\longrightarrow$  Sp(4)

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = -\kappa \psi \psi - \tilde{\kappa} \tilde{\psi}_1 \tilde{\psi}_2 - K \chi \chi$$

 $SU(4) \longrightarrow Sp(4)$ : Preskill, Peskin ('80)

10 unbroken generators + 5 broken generators They find two solutions:

$$\Phi_{EW} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Phi_{TC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_{TC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \Psi^A \Psi^B \rangle \neq 0$$

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$$\Phi_{TC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We like them both and want to find a solution in between! Can we do that?

$$\Phi_{MCTC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & 0 \\ -\cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & 0 & 0 & -\cos(\theta) \\ 0 & -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$SU(2)_{TC} \times SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y$$

- Condensate Sp(4) invariant  $\langle \Psi \Psi \rangle \propto \Phi \neq 0$
- $\langle \Psi^A \Psi^B \rangle \propto \Phi^{AB} = -\Phi^{BA}$
- Pion fields transforming SU(4)-Sp(4)  $\xi=e^{i\Pi}$
- SU(4) invariant  $\xi \Phi \xi^T$
- Vacuum alignment
- EWSB (3 eaten goldstones)

$$m_W^2 = \frac{g^2}{4} f^2 \sin^2(\theta)$$

- 2 uneaten PNGBs: a Higgs-like scalar and a pseudoscalar 'A'

$$SU(2)_{TC} \times SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y$$

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- EWSB (3 eaten goldstones)

$$m_W^2 = \frac{g^2}{4} f^2 \sin^2(\theta) = v^2$$

- 2 uneaten PNGBs: a Higgs-like scalar and a pseudoscalar 'A'

Technicolor, Composite Higgs and the Standard Model Higgs

They all break the EW symmetry at the TeV

$$\mathcal{H}^{\dagger} = (h + i + v + h - i )$$

Old fashion TC model:

$$f_{\pi}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, (\sigma, \rho?)$$

Composite Higgs models:

$$f_{\pi}, \chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \pi_4, \pi_5...$$



nicolor

Standard Model Higgs

e EW symmetry at the TeV

$$(\cancel{h} + \cancel{h} - i\cancel{k})$$

Old tasmon 1C model:

$$f_{\pi}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, (\sigma, \rho?)$$

Composite Higgs models:

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mggs and the standard modernings

e EW symmetry at the TeV

$$(\cancel{b} + \cancel{h} - i\cancel{k})$$

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inggo and the otanidard inductions

e EW symmetry at the TeV

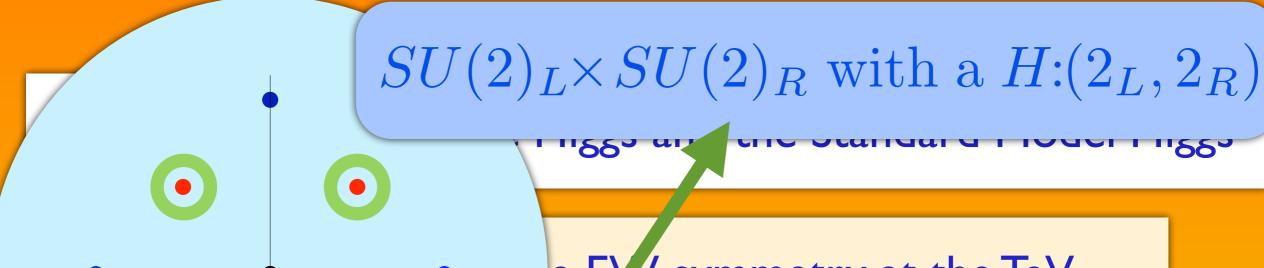
$$(h \times -i \times +h-i \times )$$

SO(5) odel:

 $f_{\pi}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, (\sigma, \rho?)$ 

Composite Higgs models:

$$f_{\pi}, \chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \pi_4, \pi_5...$$



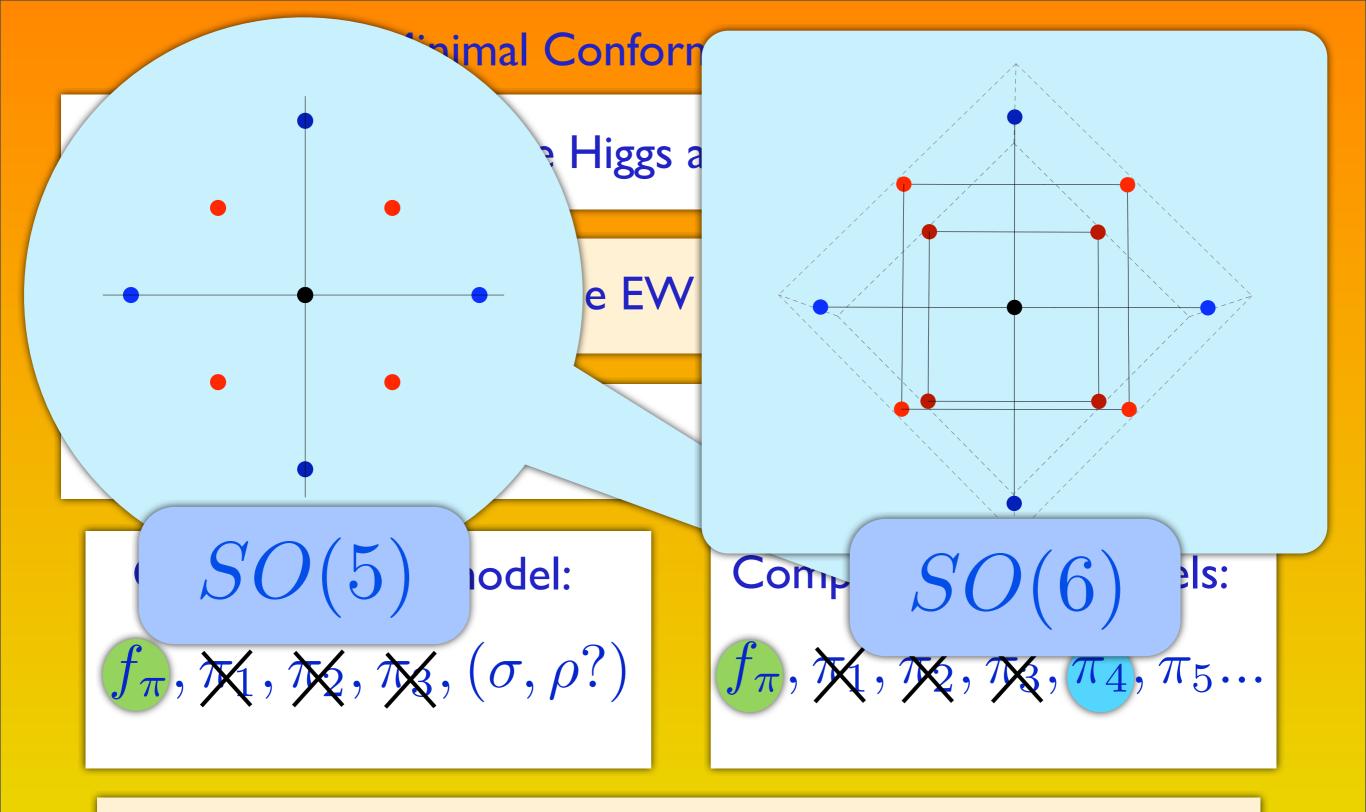
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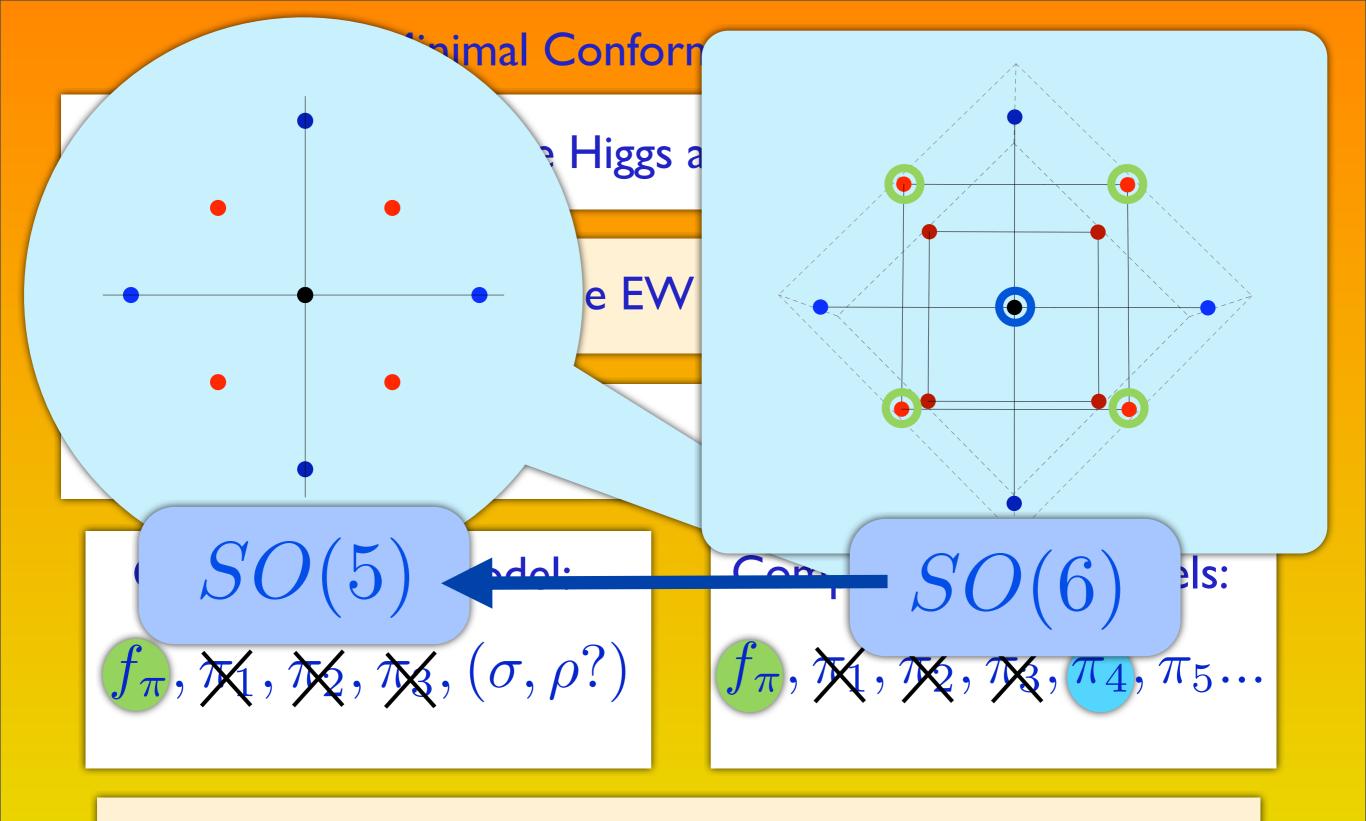
$$i\mathcal{M}^+, v + h - i\mathcal{M}$$

$$SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$$

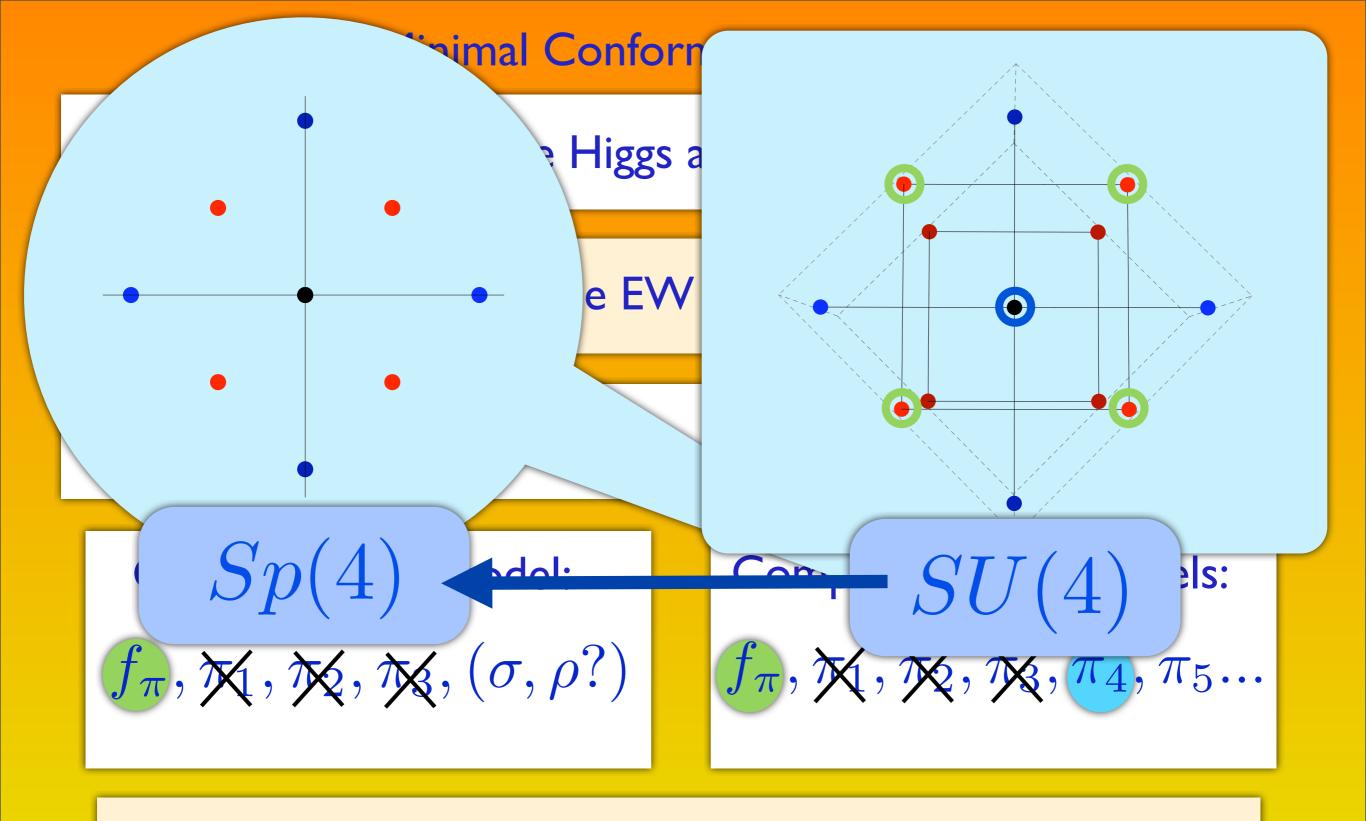
$$f_{\pi}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \chi_{3}, (\sigma, \rho?)$$

$$f_{\pi}, \chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \pi_4, \pi_5...$$





Composite Higgs models have a bigger symmetry!



### Effective Potential: Top loops and technifermion masses

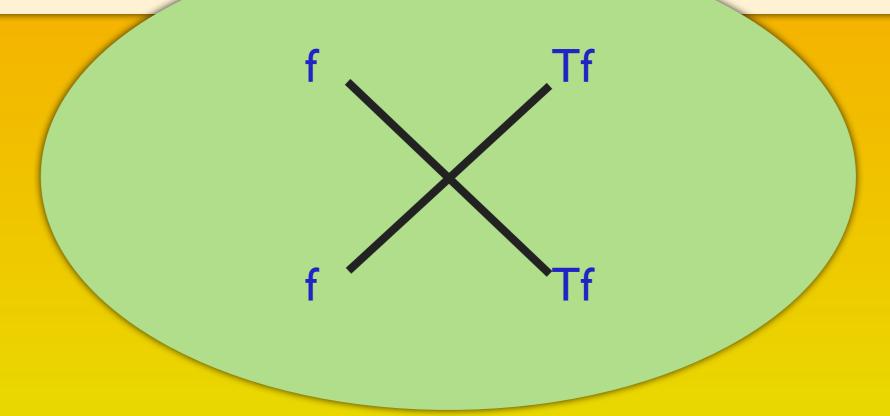
$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \frac{g_t^2}{\Lambda_t^{d-1}} (Qt^c)(\psi \tilde{\psi}) \qquad V_t \sim -\sin^2(\theta)$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = -m\psi\psi - \tilde{m}\tilde{\psi}_1\tilde{\psi}_2 \qquad V_m \sim -(m - \tilde{m})\cos(\theta)$$

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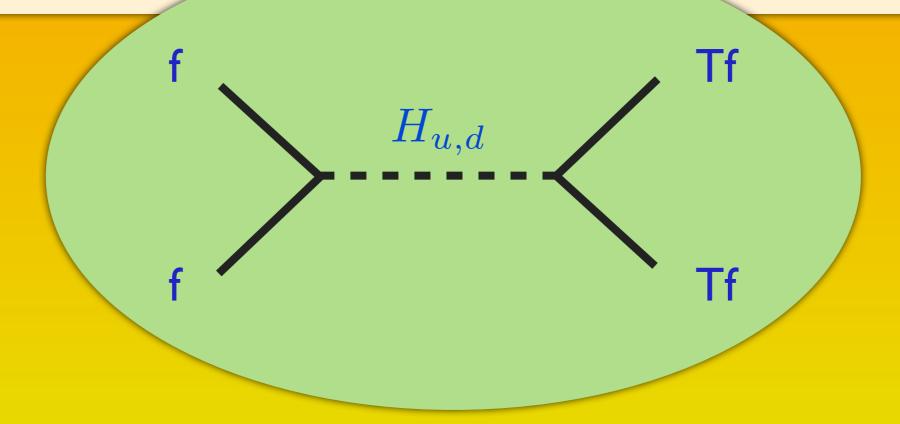
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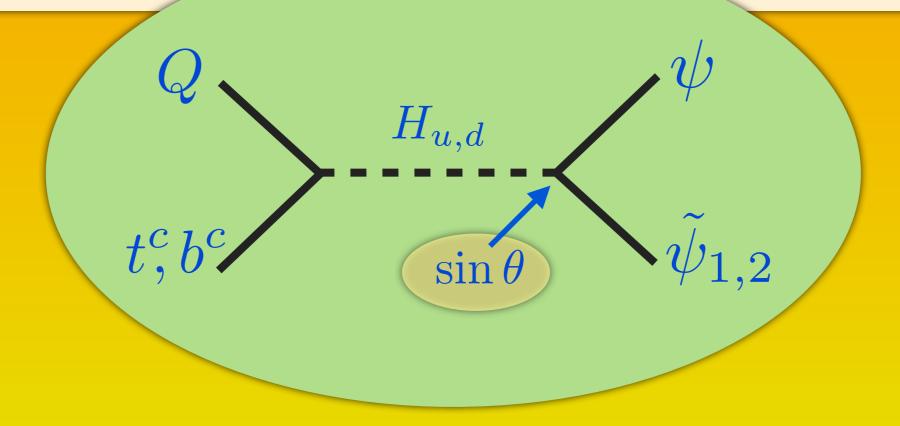
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### Effective Potential: Top loops and technifermion masses

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$$V_t \sim -\sin^2(\theta)$$

$$V_t \sim -(m - \tilde{m})\cos(\theta)$$

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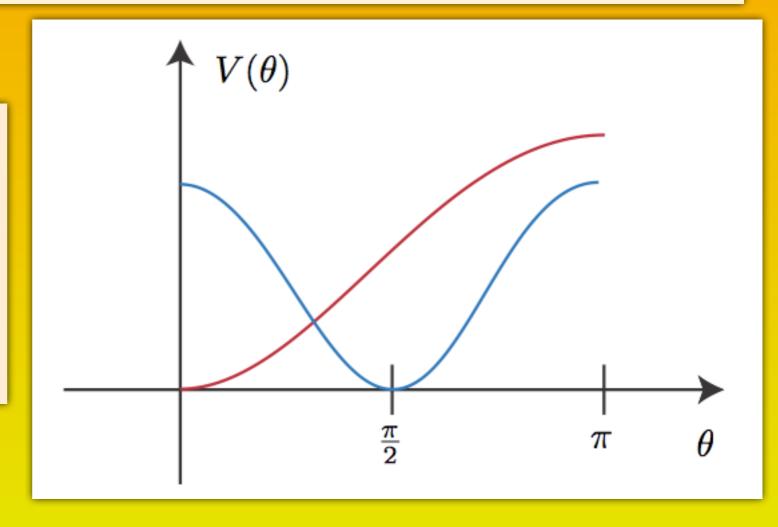
$$egin{pmatrix} \psi & ilde{\psi} \ c heta & s heta \ -s heta & c heta \end{pmatrix} \psi$$

### Effective Potential: Top loops and technifermion masses

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = \frac{g_t^2}{\Lambda_t^{d-1}} (Qt^c)(\psi \tilde{\psi}) \qquad V_t \sim -\sin^2(\theta)$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = -m\psi\psi - \tilde{m}\tilde{\psi}_1\tilde{\psi}_2 \qquad V_m \sim -(m - \tilde{m})\cos(\theta)$$

We can finally find a minimum between the technicolor vacuum and the EW preserving vacuum!



### Effective Potential: Minimum and vacuum alignment

$$V = -C_m(m - \tilde{m})\cos(\theta) - C_t\sin^2(\theta)$$
$$V_{min} \to \cos(\theta) = \frac{C_m(m - \tilde{m})}{C_t}$$

# Two important consequences!

$$m_h^2 = N_c c_t m_t^2$$

- Completely independent of  $\theta$ !
- Calculable!

$$m_A^2 = \frac{m_h^2}{\sin^2(\theta)}$$

- Decouples for  $\sin(\theta) \sim 0$ 

# Standard Model (and not) couplings, A decay rate

$$g_{h\star\star} = g_{h\star\star}^{SM} \cos(\theta)$$

$$g_{hh\star\star} = g_{h\star\star}^{SM} \cos(2\theta)$$

$$g_{A\star\star} = f(g, g') \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta)$$
$$g_{AA\star\star} = f(g, g') \sin^2(\theta)$$





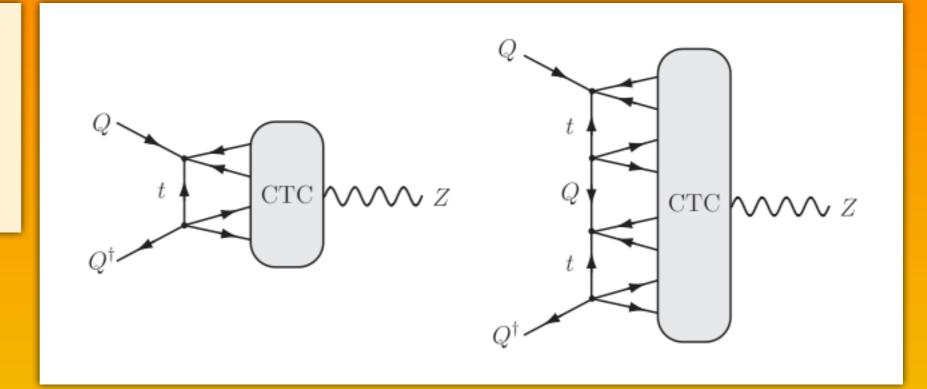
SM-phobic Higgs!
but maybe
hard to see

$$\Gamma_{AV_1V_2} = \frac{g_{AV_1V_2}^2}{32\pi} \left[ m_A^2 - (m_{V_1} + m_{V_1})^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{A\bar{f}f} = \frac{g_{A\bar{f}f}}{8\pi} \left[ m_A^2 - 4m_f^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Electroweak precision tests:

 $\mathbf{Z} \to b\bar{b}$ 



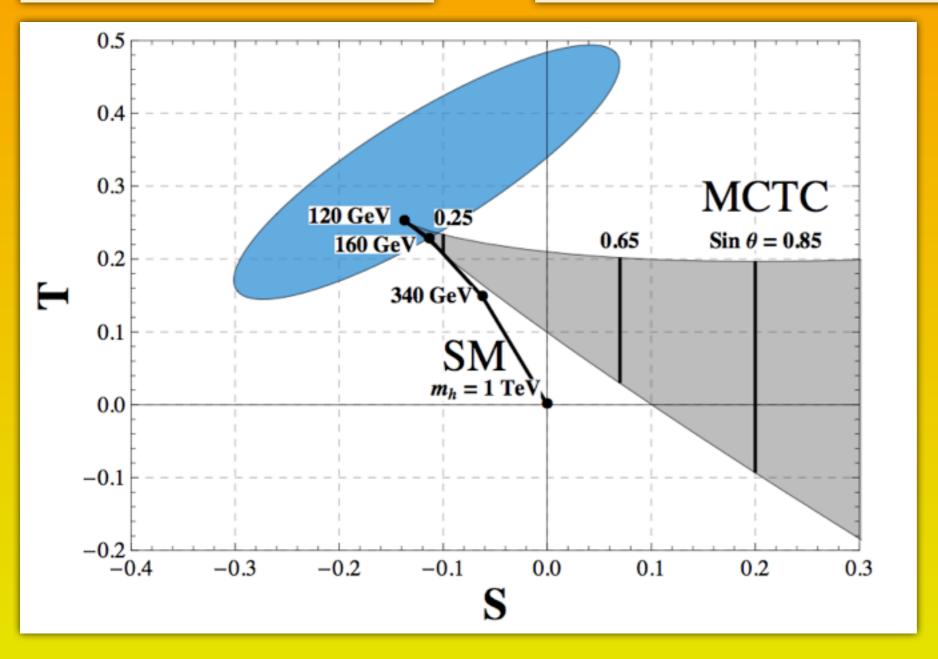
- The "first" order diagram vanishes
- The "second" order gives a contribution:

$$\frac{\Delta g_{Zb\bar{b}}}{g_{Zb\bar{b}}} \sim \left(\frac{m_t}{4\pi v}\right)^4 \sin^2\theta \sim 10^{-5} \sin^2\theta$$

- No danger from Zbb!

Electroweak precision tests: S and T

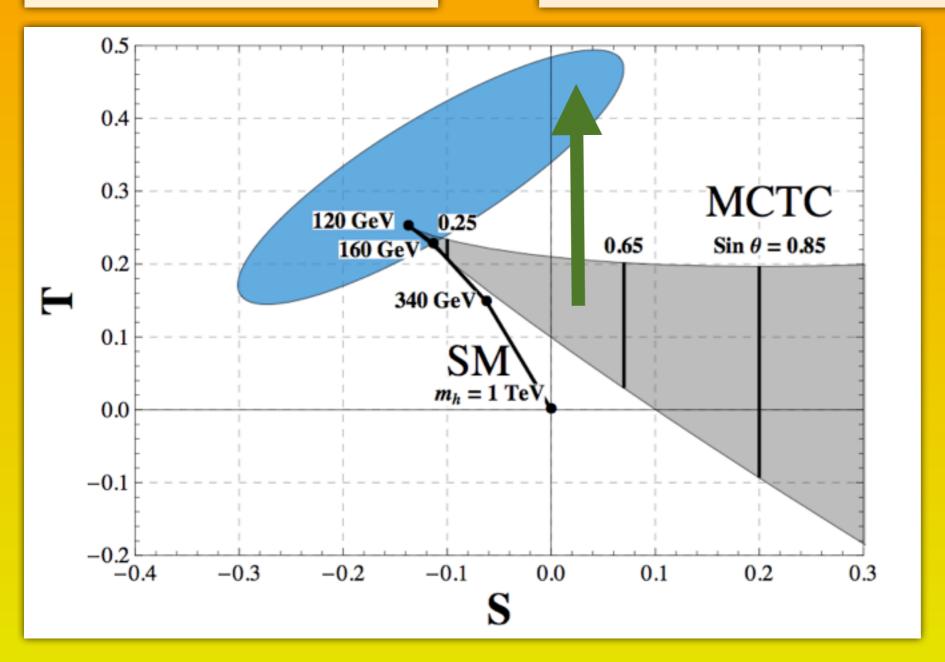
$$S = \sin^2(\theta)S_0 + \cos^2(\theta)\frac{1}{6\pi}\log\left(\frac{m_h}{m_{h,ref}}\right)$$
$$T = \sin^2(\theta)T_0 - \cos^2(\theta)\frac{3}{8\pi c_w^2}\log\left(\frac{m_h}{m_{h,ref}}\right)$$



Good if  $\theta \lesssim 0.25$ !

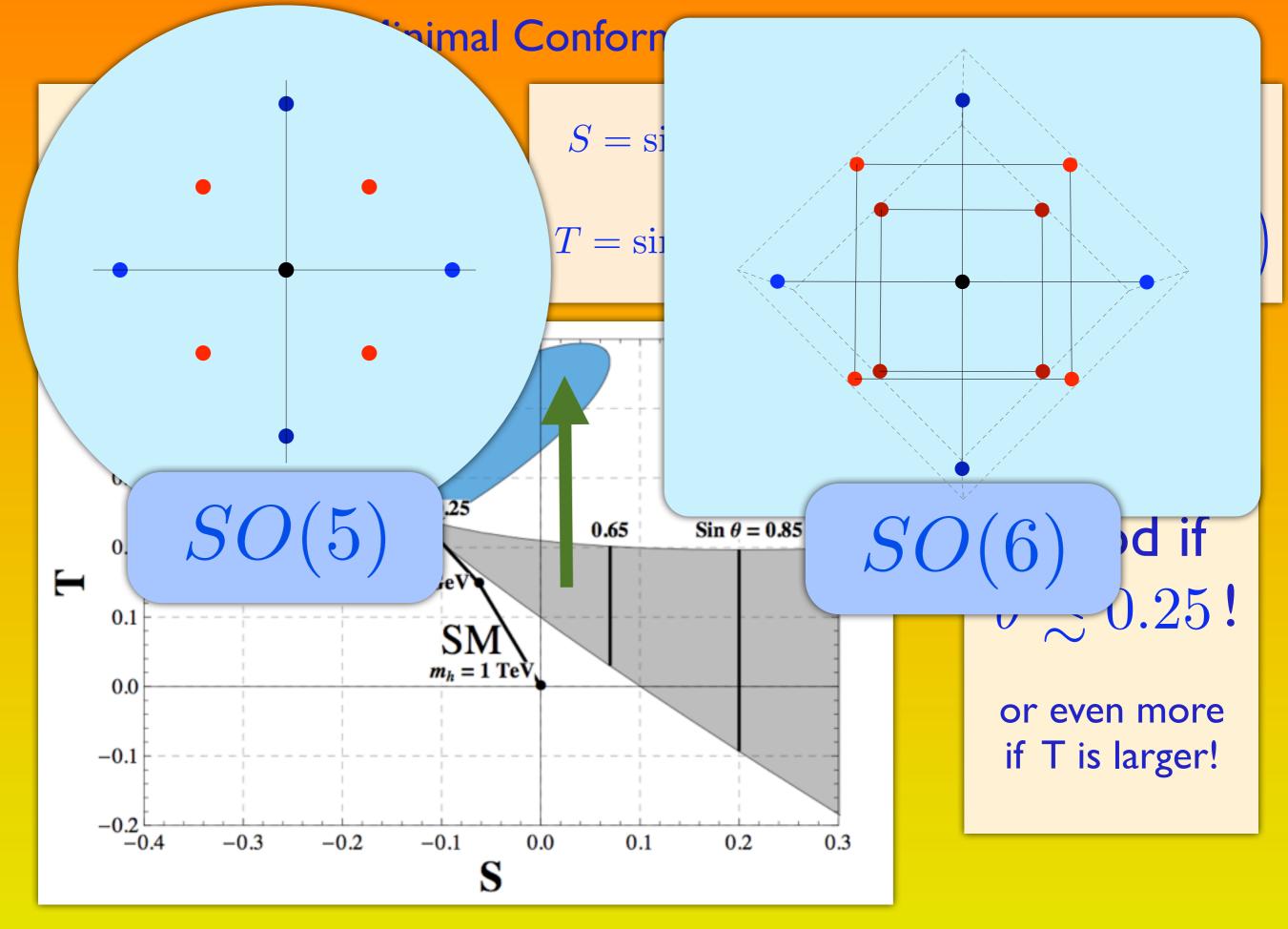
Electroweak precision tests: S and T

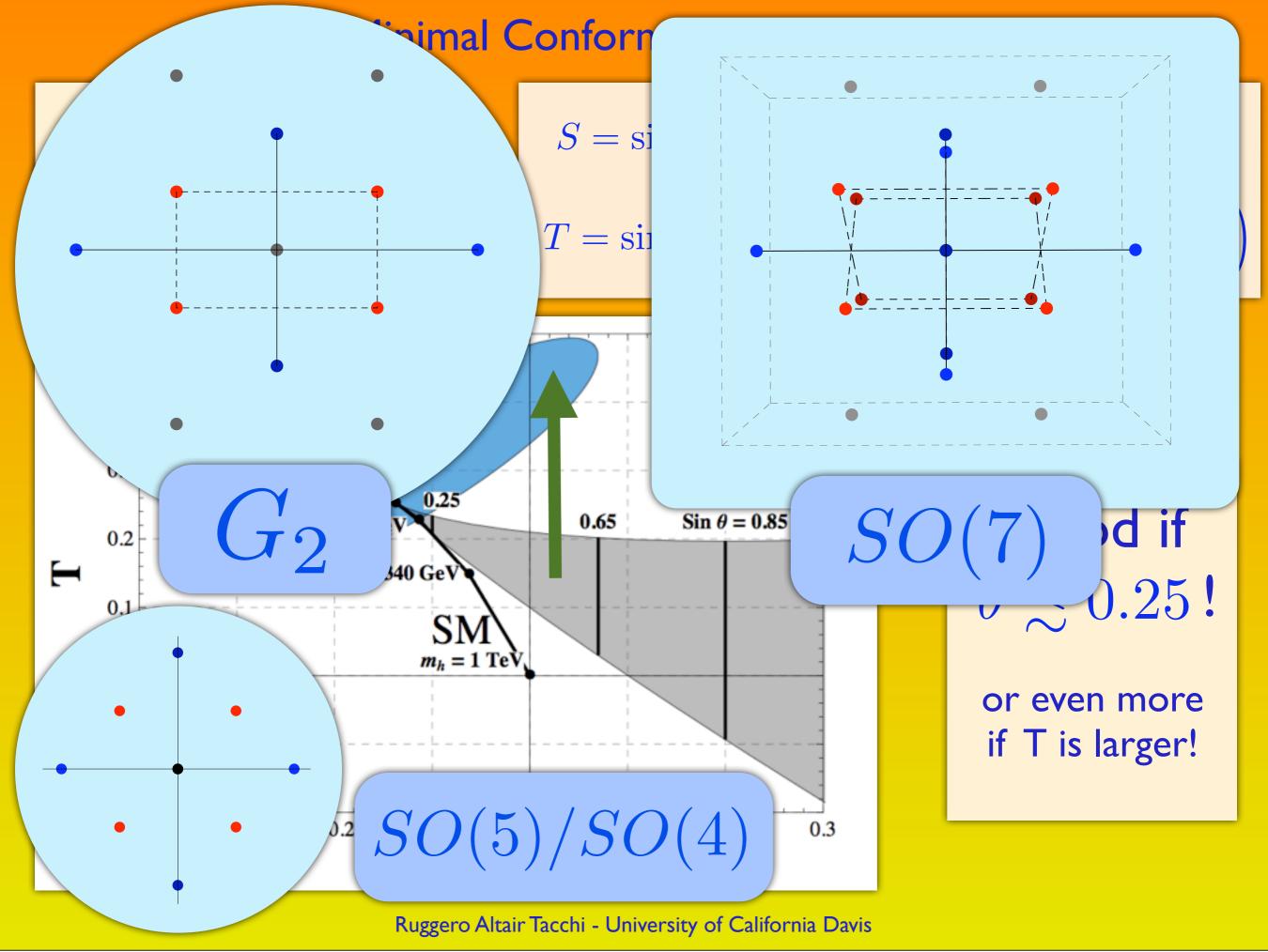
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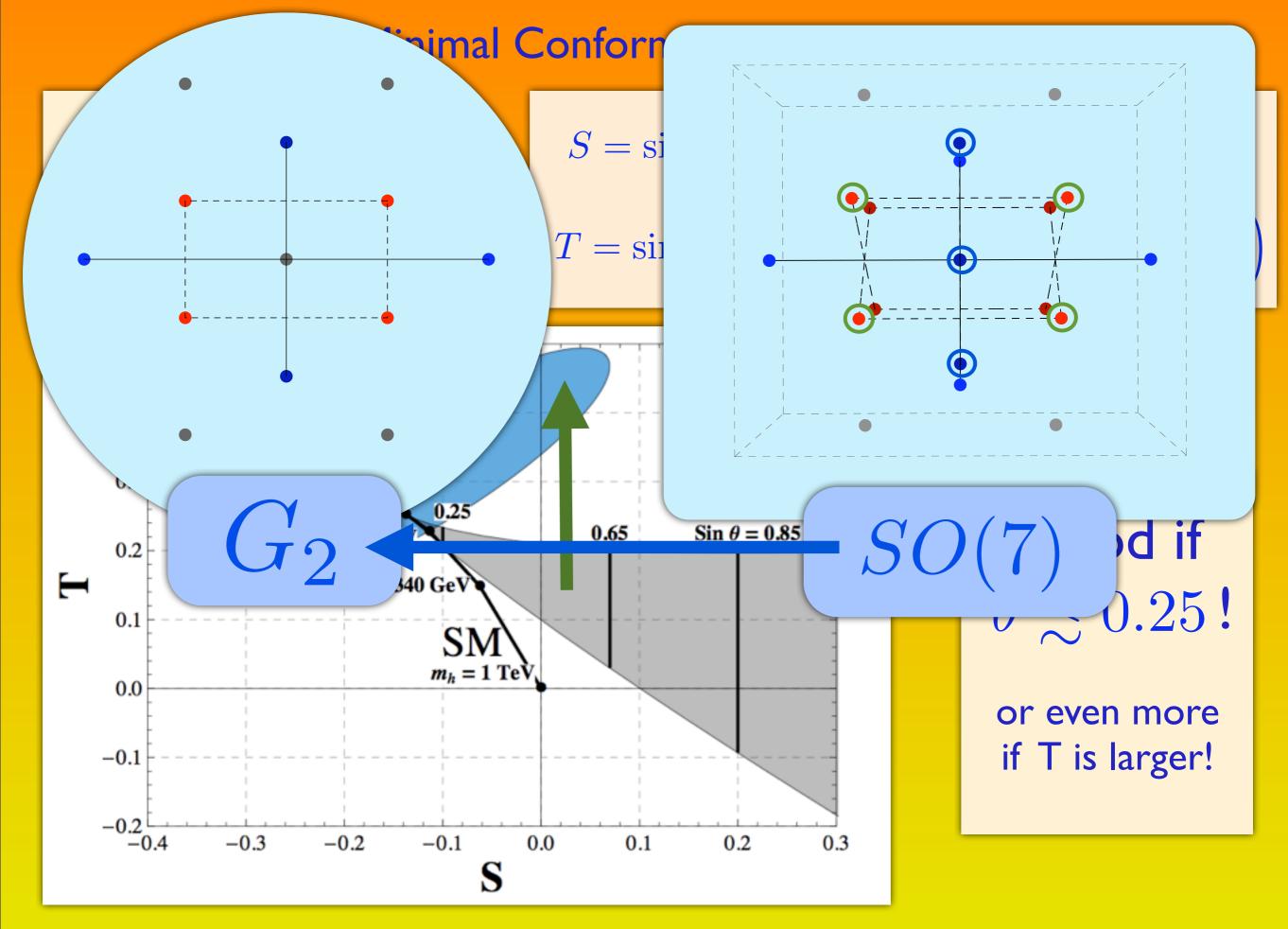


Good if  $\theta \lesssim 0.25!$ 

or even more if T is larger!







# Standard Model (and not) couplings, A decay rate

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$$g_{hh\star\star} = g_{h\star\star}^{SM} \cos(2\theta)$$

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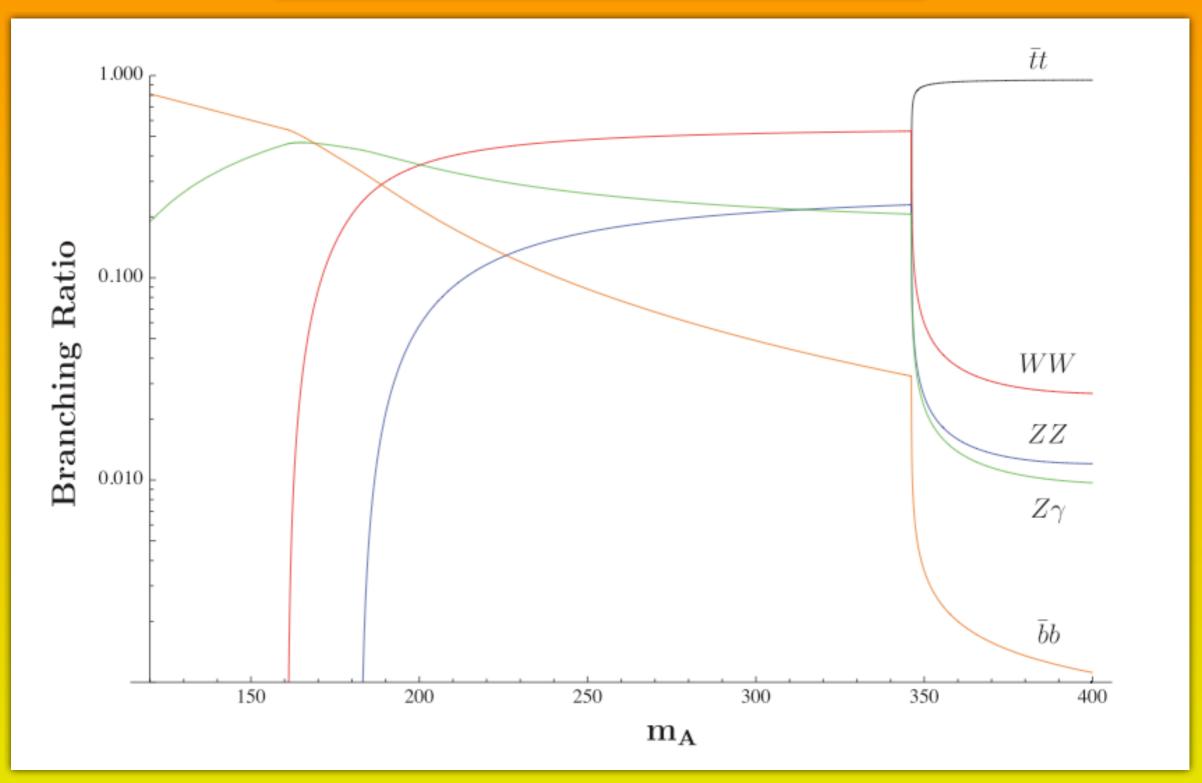
A little SM-phobic but hard to see

$$\cos \theta \gtrsim 0.95$$

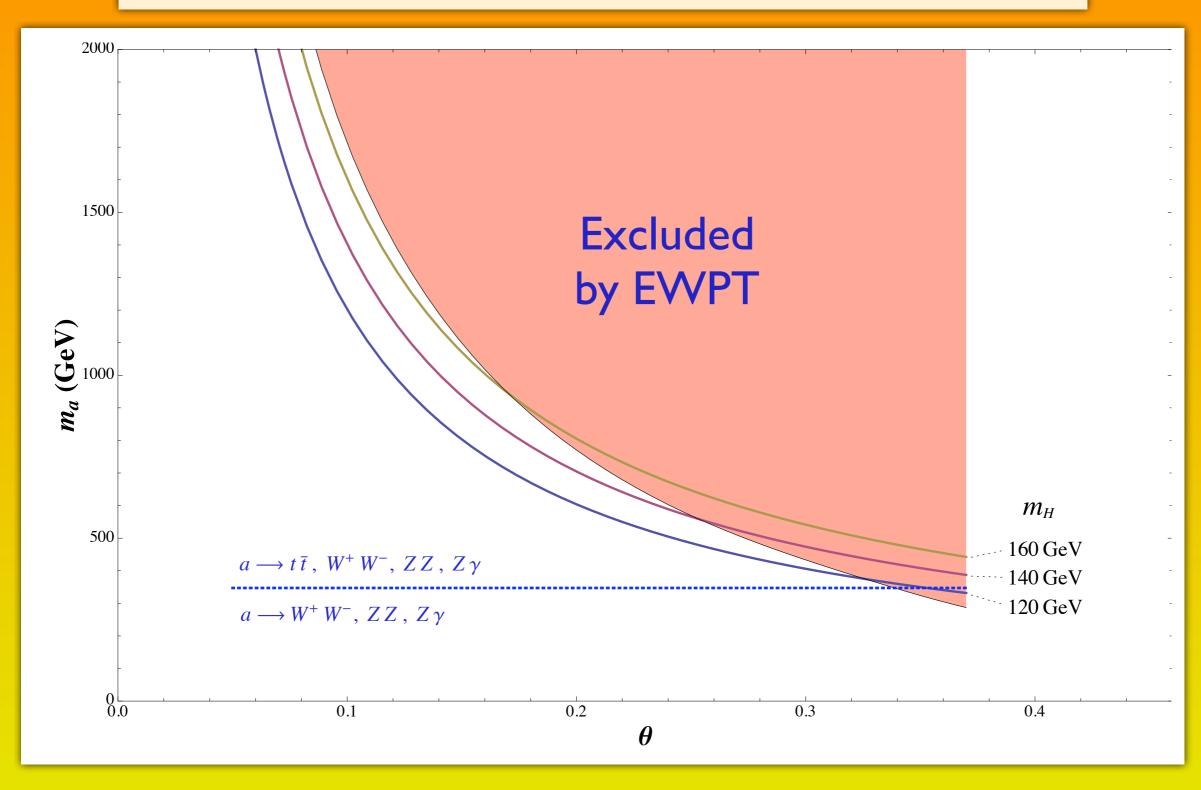
$$\Gamma_{AV_1V_2} = \frac{g_{AV_1V_2}^2}{32\pi} \left[ m_A^2 - (m_{V_1} + m_{V_1})^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{A\bar{f}f} = \frac{g_{A\bar{f}f}}{8\pi} \left[ m_A^2 - 4m_f^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

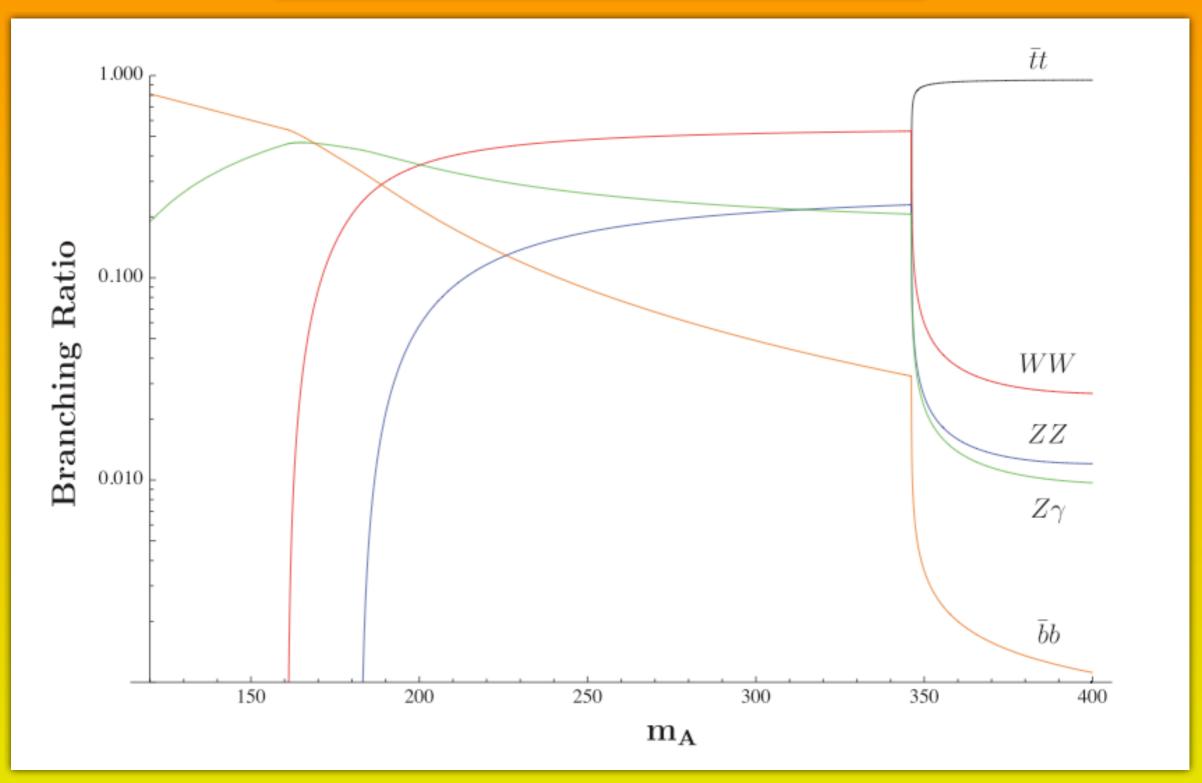
# Branching ratio for A decays



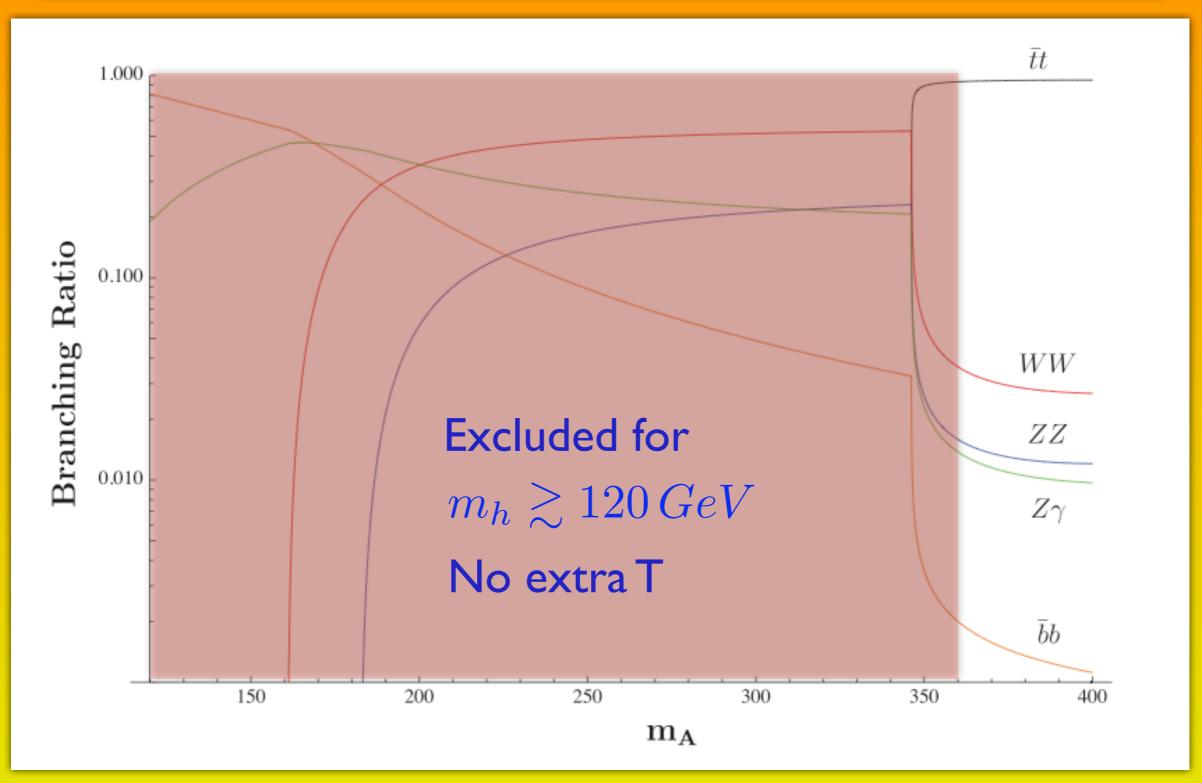
#### Constraints for the mass of A from EWPT



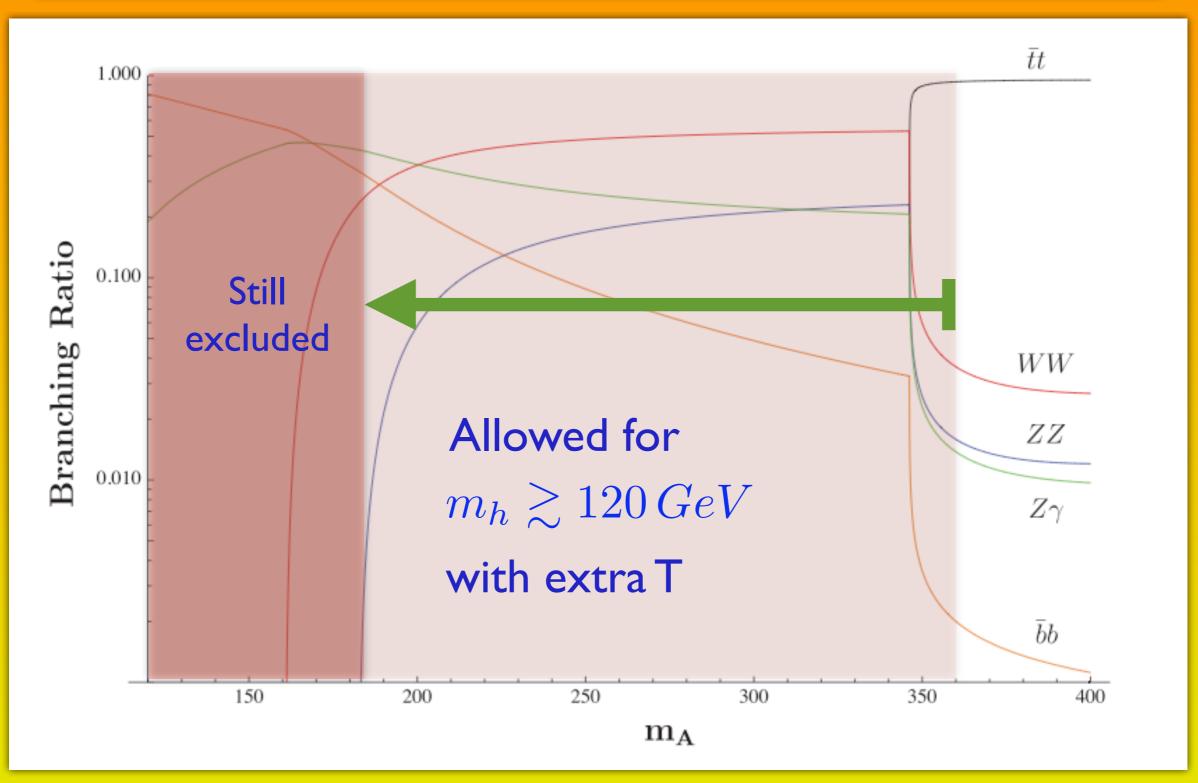
# Branching ratio for A decays



# Branching ratio for A decays after EW constraints



## Branching ratio for A decays after EW constraints



# Standard Model (and not) couplings, A decay rate

$$g_{h\star\star} = g_{h\star\star}^{SM} \left| \cos(\theta) \right|$$

$$g_{hh\star\star} = g_{h\star\star}^{SM} \cos(2\theta)$$

$$g_{A\star\star} = f(g, g') \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta)$$
$$g_{AA\star\star} = f(g, g') \sin^2(\theta)$$





More SM-phobic still hard

$$\cos \theta \geq 0.8$$

$$\Gamma_{AV_1V_2} = \frac{g_{AV_1V_2}^2}{32\pi} \left[ m_A^2 - (m_{V_1} + m_{V_1})^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

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1

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Standard 
$$\frac{v^2}{4} {\rm Tr} \left[ (D_\mu \Sigma)^\dagger (D^\mu \Sigma) \right] \left( 1 + 2 a \frac{h}{v} + b \frac{h^2}{v^2} + \ldots \right)$$

$$g_{h\star\star} = g_{h\star\star}^{SM} \cos(\theta)$$

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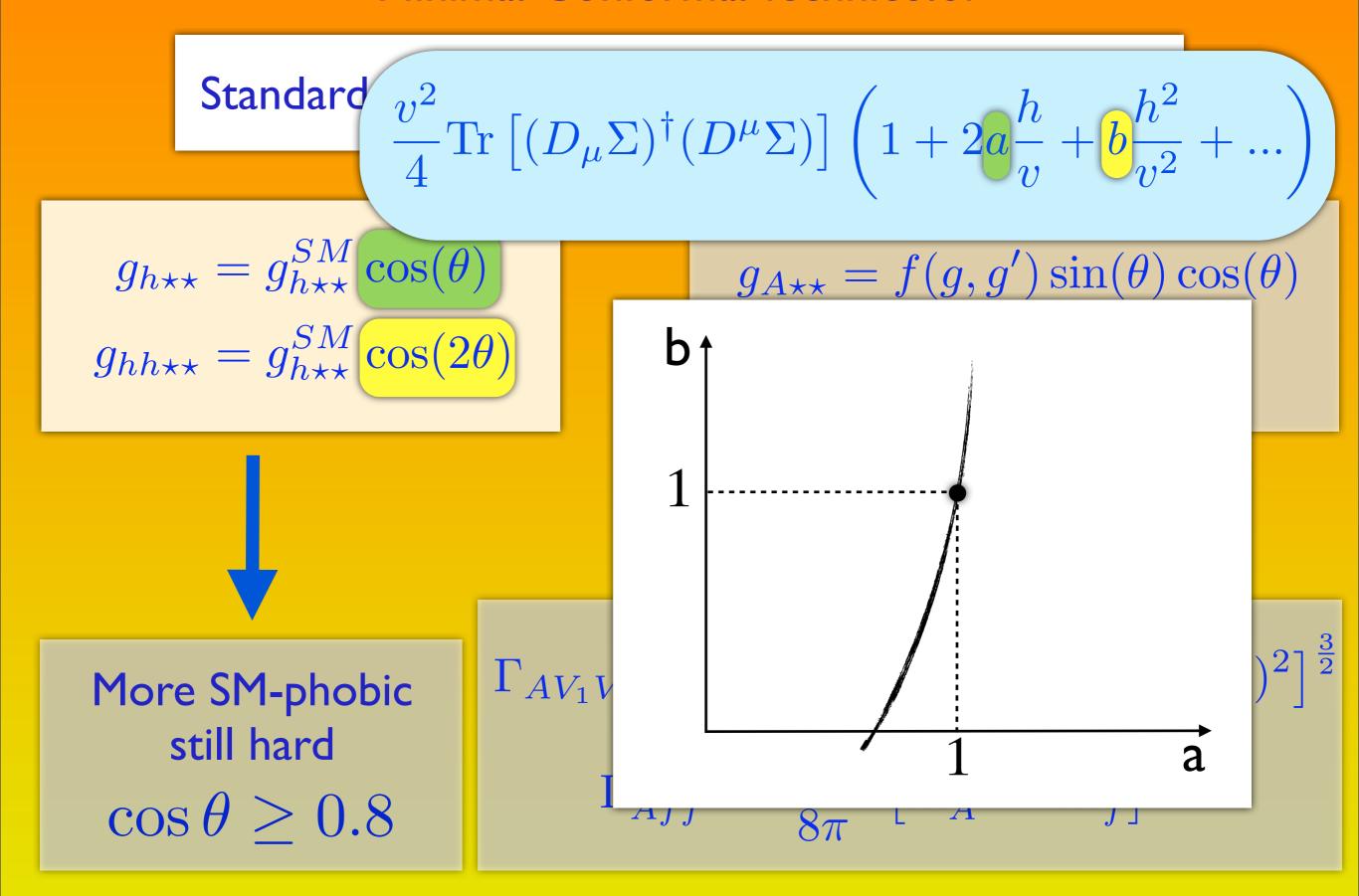


More SM-phobic still hard

$$\cos \theta \geq 0.8$$

$$\Gamma_{AV_1V_2} = \frac{g_{AV_1V_2}^2}{32\pi} \left[ m_A^2 - (m_{V_1} + m_{V_1})^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{A\bar{f}f} = \frac{g_{A\bar{f}f}}{8\pi} \left[ m_A^2 - 4m_f^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



#### Conclusions

### **Results**

- It's a 4D model
- It works! (EWPT...)
- It's a composite Higgs
- Has minimal fine tuning
- Strong dynamics is still viable
- There is a pseudoscalar A that might give a signal

# Things to do

- A 5D model (here with an elementary top quark)
- More work on strong conformal theories with N~1
- More phenomenology of the model for LHC
- Supersymmetric extension

Supersymmetric extensions: WHY???

- need a stable scalar for the Bosonic TC interaction
- but in SUSY we need a big top Yukawa (strong)

$$m_t \sim 4\pi v \left(\frac{y_t}{4\pi}\right) \left(\frac{y_{\rm TC}}{4\pi}\right) \left(\frac{4\pi f}{M_{\rm SUSY}}\right)^{d-1}$$

- Problems: FCNCs → of course... very bad headaches!

### Supersymmetric extension I: Topcolor-like

	$SU(3)_{ m tC}$	$SU(3)_{\tilde{C}}$	$SU(2)_W$	$U(1)_Y$
$q_3$	3	1	2	1/6
$t^c$	3	1	1	-2/3
$b^c$	$\bar{3}$	1	1	1/3
$q_{i}$	1	3	2	1/6
$u_i^c$	1	$\bar{3}$	1	-2/3
$d_i^c$	1	$\bar{3}$	1	1/3
U	1	3	1	2/3
$U^c$	1	$\bar{3}$	1	-2/3
D	1	3	1	-1/3
$D^c$	1	$\bar{3}$	1	1/3
$H_u$	1	1	2	1/2
$H_d$	1	1	2	-1/2
$\Phi \ ar{\Phi}$	3	$\bar{3}$	1	0
$ar{\Phi}$	$\bar{3}$	3	1	0

- Good CKM fit
- Good FCNCs
- SUSY scale ~ 40 TeV
- Good SM masses
- MCTC at low energy

Supersymmetric extension II: Junk-QCD

$$SU(6) \times SU(3)_{C1} \times SU(3)_{C2}$$

- Automatic CKM fit
- Good FCNCs with a clear no-FCNC limit
- SUSY scale ~ 40 TeV
- Good SM masses
- MCTC at low energy

#### Conclusions

### **Results**

- It's a 4D model
- It works! (EWPT...)
- It's a composite Higgs
- Has minimal fine tuning
- Strong dynamics is still viable
- There is a pseudoscalar A that might give a signal

# Things to do

- A 5D model (here with an elementary top quark)
- More work on strong conformal theories with N~1
- More phenomenology of the model for LHC
- Supersymmetric extension

