



LABORATÓRIO DE INSTRUMENTAÇÃO
E FÍSICA EXPERIMENTAL DE PARTÍCULAS
partículas e tecnologia

Little Higgs Models Phenomenology

Guilherme Guedes

Supervised by Prof. Nuno Castro and Prof. José Santiago

Supported by research grant: SFRH/BD/144244/2019



FCT, COMPETE2020-Portugal2020, FEDER, POCI-01-0145-FEDER-007334

Introduction and motivation - hierarchy problem

Electroweak hierarchy problem: quadratic sensitivity of Higgs boson to larger scales

- **Fermions:**
when $m \rightarrow 0$, recover chiral symmetry.
- **Gauge bosons:**
when $m \rightarrow 0$, recover gauge symmetry.

Contributions to their mass are proportional to the mass itself

Introduction and motivation - hierarchy problem

Electroweak hierarchy problem: quadratic sensitivity of Higgs boson to larger scales

- **Higgs boson:**
no symmetry is recovered when $m \rightarrow 0$.

**Contributions to its mass are quadratically
proportional arbitrarily large scales**

Introduction and motivation - hierarchy problem

- **SUSY:** introduce symmetry that ties fermions to bosons
 - Protection to fermions is extended to bosons.
- **Composite Higgs models (CHM):** Higgs is a bound state and not sensitive to effects above compositeness scale.



We will focus on Little Higgs models

Higgs as a pseudo-Goldstone boson

Goldstone theorem: NGB's arise when a continuous symmetry is spontaneously broken

NGB's *shift* under the broken symmetry:

$$\theta \rightarrow \theta + \alpha$$

We need to explicitly break the symmetry

Littlest Higgs model:

$$SU(5) \rightarrow SO(5)$$

Unbroken

$$Q_1^a + Q_2^a$$

$$Y_1 + Y_2$$

Broken

$$Q_1^a - Q_2^a$$

$$Y_1 - Y_2$$



$$[SU(2) \times U(1)]^2$$



$$SU(2) \times U(1)$$

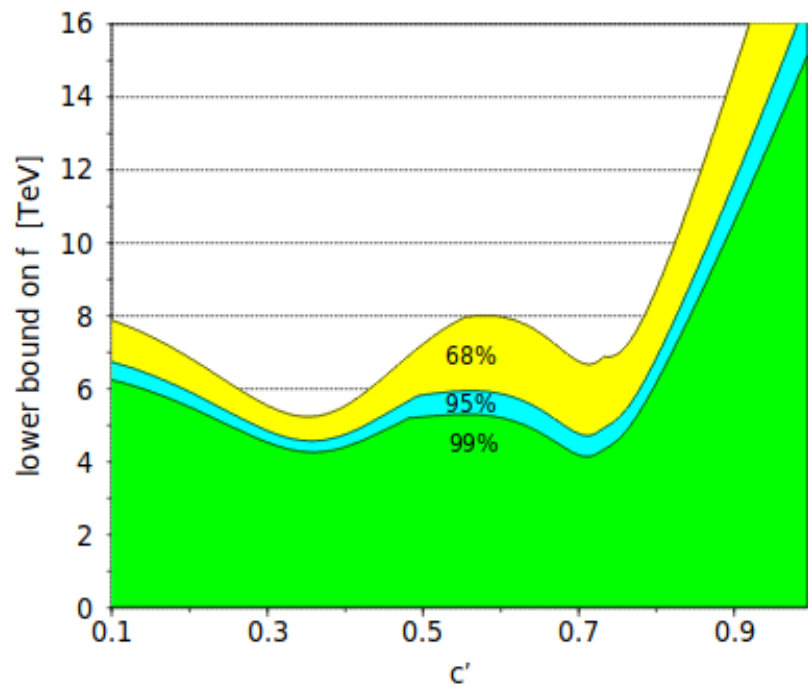
$$SU(2)_W$$

$$U(1)_Y$$

Heavy gauge bosons

4 eaten goldstones

Littlest Higgs model - constraints



Taken from: *hep-ph/0211124v2*



Scale of new physics severely constrained by EWPO

Littlest Higgs with T-parity - gauge sector

$$G_1 \xleftrightarrow{T} G_2 \quad g_1 = g_2, g'_1 = g'_2$$

T-even

$$W^\pm = \frac{1}{2} [(W_1^1 + W_2^1) \mp i (W_1^2 + W_2^2)], \quad W^3 = \frac{W_1^3 + W_2^3}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad B = \frac{B_1 + B_2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

T-odd

$$W_H^\pm = \frac{1}{2} [(W_1^1 - W_2^1) \mp i (W_1^2 - W_2^2)], \quad W_H^3 = \frac{W_1^3 - W_2^3}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad B_H = \frac{B_1 - B_2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A, Z, Z_H, A_H$$

Littlest Higgs with T-parity - fermionic sector

To construct a T-parity preserving fermionic sector we need to double the fermionic content

$$\Psi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -i\sigma^2 l_{1L} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Psi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -i\sigma^2 l_{2L} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_L = \frac{l_{1L} - l_{2L}}{2} \quad l_{HL} = \frac{l_{1L} + l_{2L}}{2}$$

Looking for vector like leptons

- SM or MET

SM decays

- 50% $W\nu$
- 25% $Z\ell$
- 25% $H\ell$

Decay to missing energy

- Littlest Higgs with T-parity
- Recast of slepton searches

0% \leftarrow $BR(E \rightarrow A_H\ell)$ \rightarrow 100%

Looking for vector like leptons

- SM or MET

SM decays

Search for heavy lepton resonances decaying to a Z boson and a lepton in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS Collaboration

1506.01291

Decay to missing energy

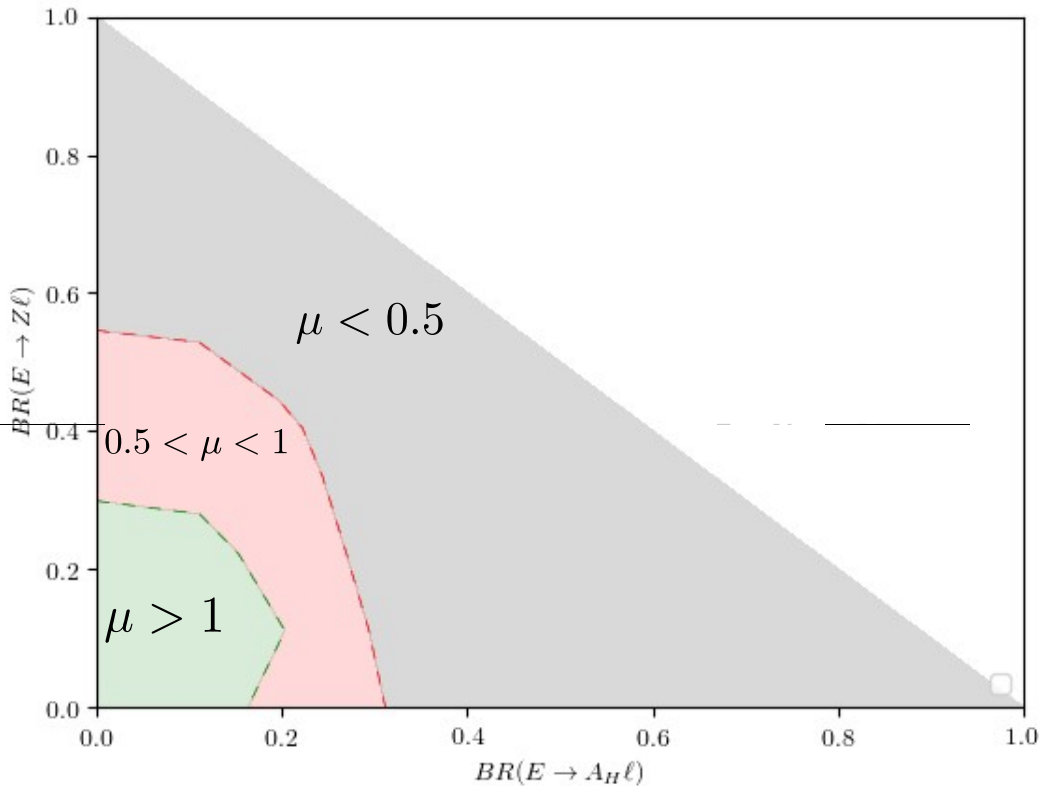
Search for electroweak production of supersymmetric particles in final states with two or three leptons at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

ATLAS Collaboration*

1803.02762

0% ← $BR(E \rightarrow A_H \ell)$ → 100%

Looking for vector like leptons - SM and MET



$$M_E = 400 \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_{A_H} = 98 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$$

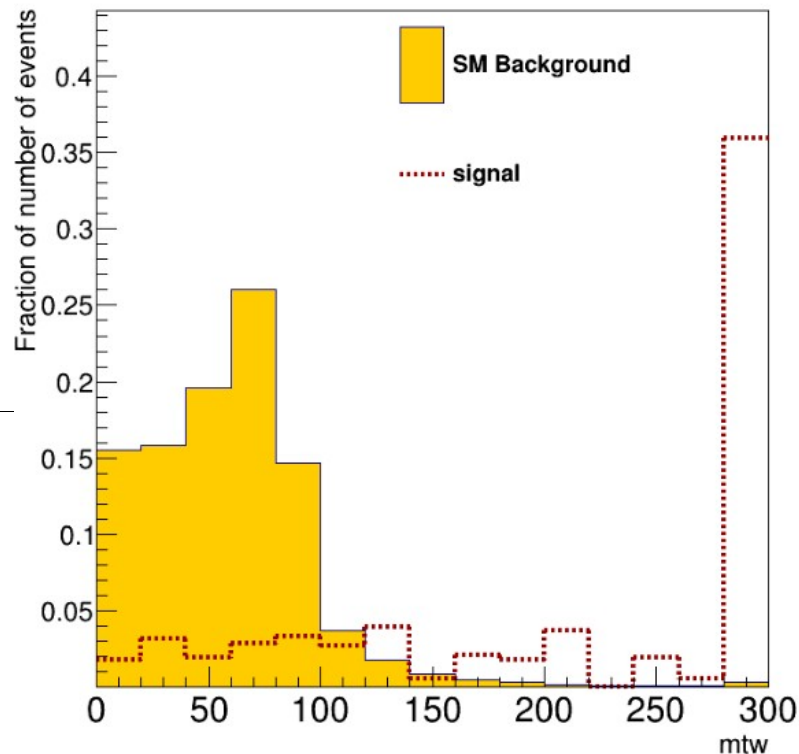
Looking for vector like leptons - improving the analysis

Main background:

$$WZ \rightarrow \nu lll$$

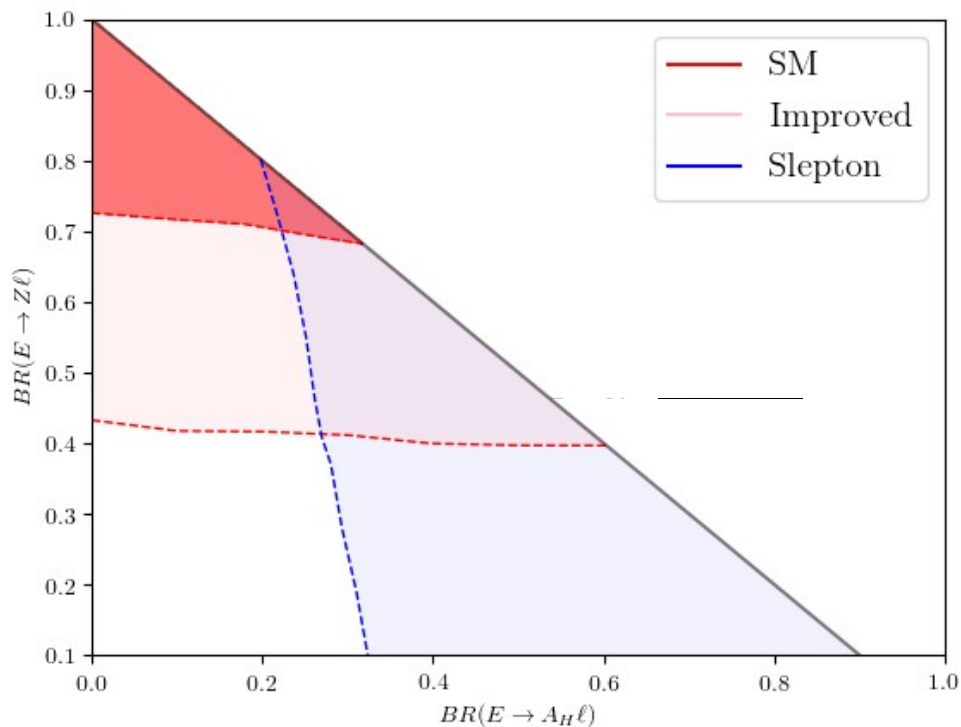
New cut:

$$m_{TW}^2 = 2(\cancel{E}_T p_{T\ell} - \cancel{E}_x p_{x\ell} - \cancel{E}_y p_{y\ell})$$



Looking for vector like leptons - improving the analysis

w/ new
analysis



$$M_E = 500 \text{ GeV}$$

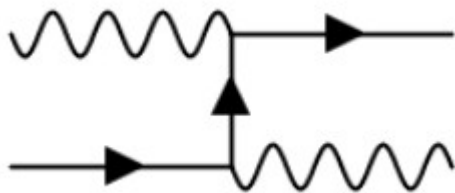
$$M_{A_H} = 98 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$$

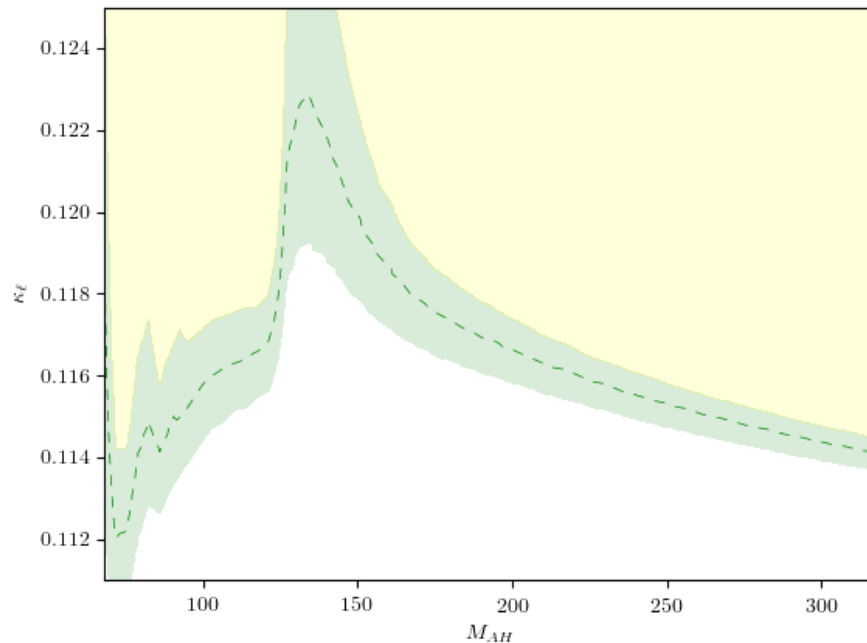
Looking for vector like leptons - dark matter

$$M_{VLL} - M_{A_H} \propto \kappa_l$$

Co-annihilation



Masses must be very
close



Future work

VLL analysis:

- Improve sensitivity of slepton analysis to other decay channels
- Higher energies and luminosities

Other projects:

- Recast of Monotop searches in light of CHMs
- 1-loop matching of SMEFT + pseudoscalar

Thanks

gguedes@lip.pt

Supported by research grant: SFRH/BD/144244/2019

FCT, COMPETE2020-Portugal2020, FEDER, POCI-01-0145-FEDER-007334

