

Testing Little Higgs Mechanism at Future Linear Colliders

Shigeki Matsumoto (IPMU, Univ. of Tokyo)

**Collaboration: K. Harigaya (IPMU)
M. Nojiri (KEK & IPMU)
K. Tobioka (IPMU)**

arXiv:1109.4847 [hep-ph]

Little higgs scenario predicts a definite relation between coupling constants of interactions (Little higgs mechanism).

**Is it possible to confirm the relation at future colliders?
(Here, we focus on the top sector of the scenario.)**

Yes, we can confirm the relation by observing higgs associate and threshold productions of top partner.

Little Higgs Scenario

1/6

[N. Arkani-hamed, A. G. Cohen, E. Katz, A. E. Nelson (2002)]

E (TeV)

10 True NP scale

1 Breaking scale

0.1 EW breaking

NP@10TeV has a global symmetry(G),
[G is slightly broken explicitly.]

1. Higgs boson is a **pseudo NG boson**.
2. Explicit breaking is arranged to cancel Λ^2 div on m_h at 1-loop Lv.
(**Collective symmetry breaking**)

→ New particles of **0(1) TeV exist!**
(**Little Higgs Partners**)



Quadratically divergent corrections canceled at 1-loop Lv.

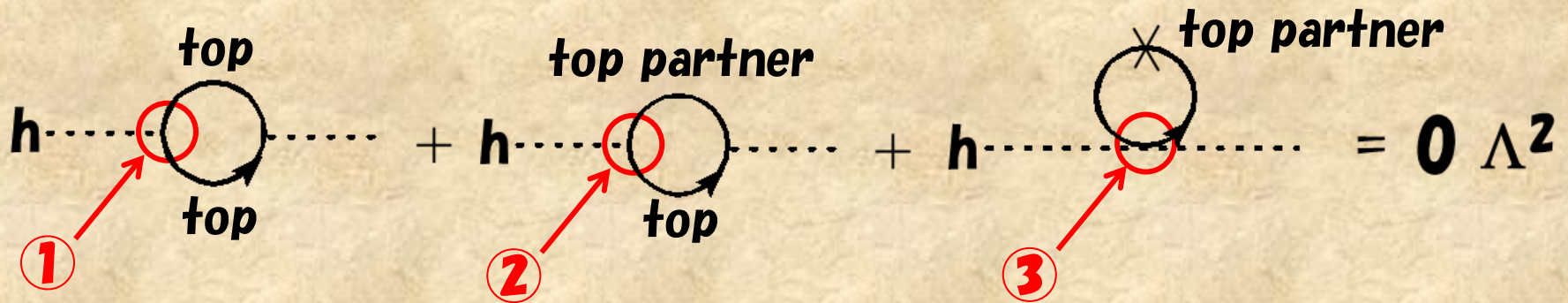
$$m_h^2 = h \cdots \bullet \cdots h + h \cdots \text{SM} \cdots h + h \cdots \text{LH} \cdots h = 0 \times \Lambda^2$$

There must be a relation between SM & LH interactions

Little Higgs Mechanism

2/6

Top partner = Singlet vector-like particle.



1 Top Yukawa interaction (top-top-higgs)

$$-y_3 Q^\dagger H^c u_R^3 \quad \text{Already known (from Top mass)}$$

2 Yukawa interaction (top-top partner-higgs)

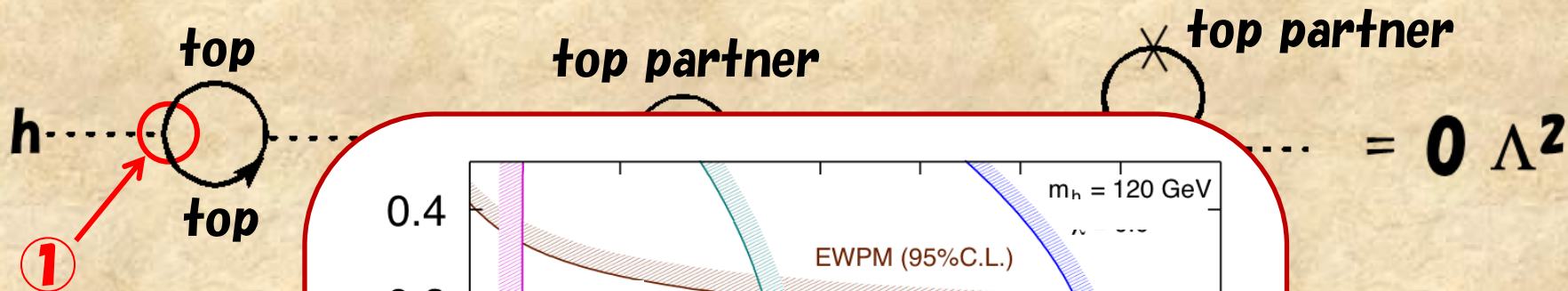
$$-y_U Q^\dagger H^c U_R \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Inducing top-top partner mixing. } y_U \text{ determined by mixing angle } (\theta_L) \text{ and top partner mass } (m_T \sim m_U)$$

3 Top partner Yukawa interaction (top partner-top partner-higgs)

$$-\frac{\lambda'}{m_U} U_L^\dagger U_R |H|^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Inducing Yukawa interaction of top partner. Processes including the Yukawa int. are important.}$$

Little Higgs Mechanism

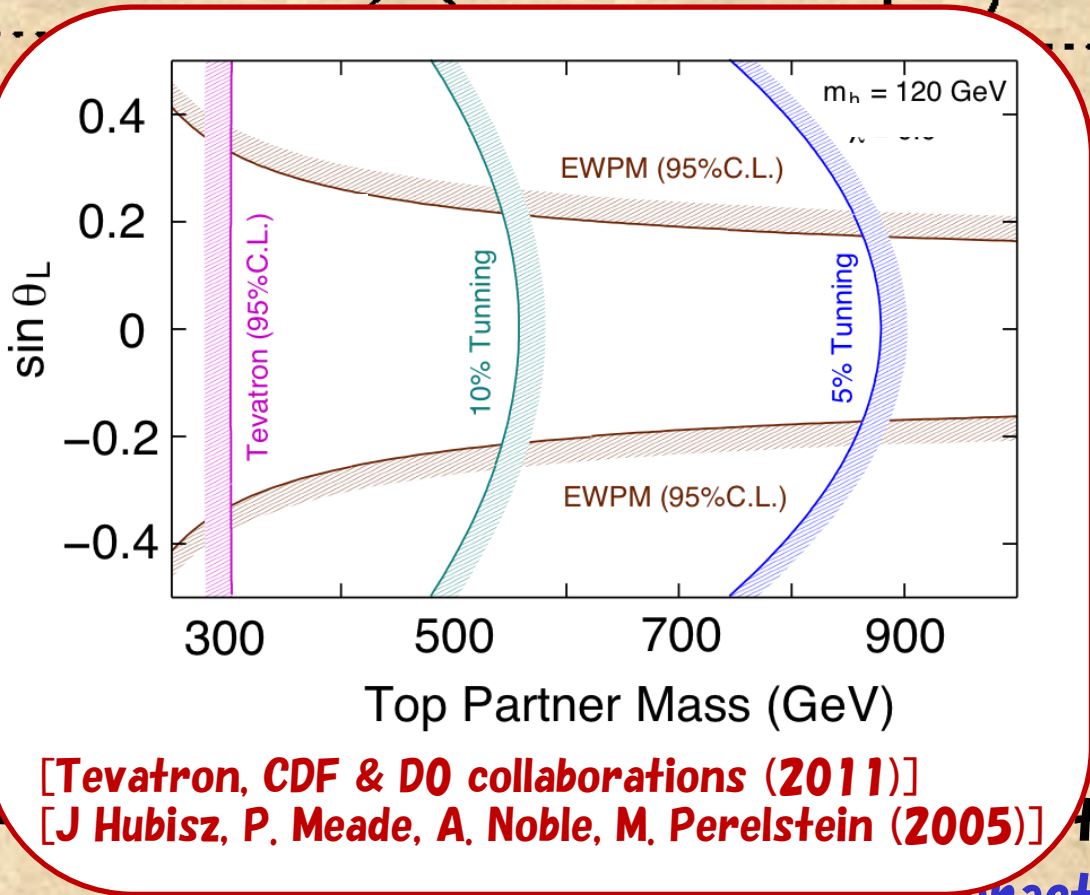
Top partner = Singlet vector-like particle.



1 Top Yukawa

2 Yukawa int

3 Top partner



[Tevatron, CDF & D0 collaborations (2011)]

[J Hubisz, P. Meade, A. Noble, M. Perelstein (2005)]

$$-\frac{\lambda'}{m_U} U_L^\dagger U_R |H|^2 \rightarrow$$

inducing Yukawa interaction of top partner. Processes including the Yukawa int. are important.

mass)

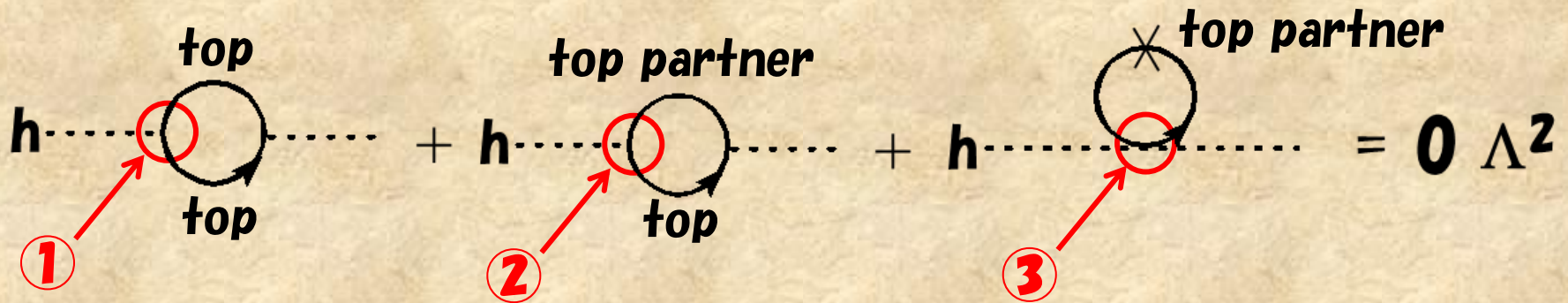
mixing angle (θ_L)
 $m_T \sim m_U$

partner-higgs)

Little Higgs Mechanism

2/6

Top partner = Singlet vector-like particle.



1 Top Yukawa interaction (top-top-higgs)

$$-y_3 Q^\dagger H^c u_R^3 \quad \text{Already known (from Top mass)}$$

2 Yukawa interaction (top-top partner-higgs)

$$-y_U Q^\dagger H^c U_R \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Inducing top-top partner mixing. } y_U \text{ determined by mixing angle } (\theta_L) \text{ and top partner mass } (m_T \sim m_U)$$

3 Top partner Yukawa interaction (top partner-top partner-higgs)

$$-\frac{\lambda'}{m_U} U_L^\dagger U_R |H|^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Inducing Yukawa interaction of top partner. Processes including the Yukawa int. are important.}$$

Little Higgs Mechanism

3/6

(We focus on the top sector.)

$$\text{h} \text{---} \text{top loop} \text{---} + \text{h} \text{---} \text{top partner loop} \text{---} + \text{h} \text{---} \text{top partner loop with cross} \text{---} = \mathbf{0} \Lambda^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad -y_3 Q^\dagger H^c u_R^3 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad -y_U Q^\dagger H^c U_R \quad \textcircled{3} \quad -\frac{\lambda'}{m_U} U_L^\dagger U_R |H|^2$$

In order to cancel quadratically divergent corrections to m_h ,

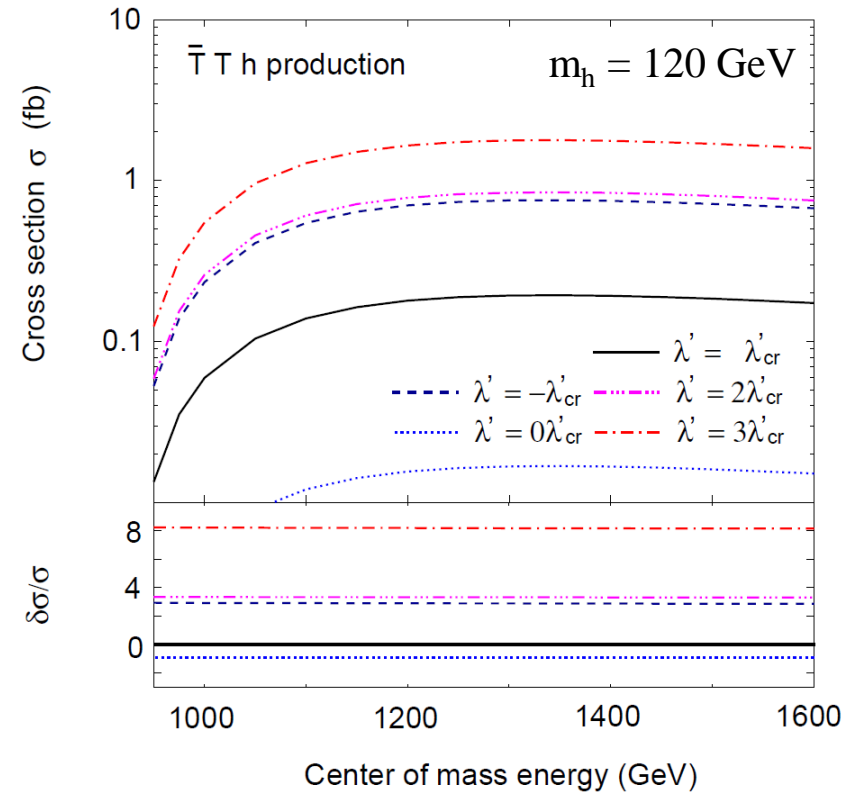
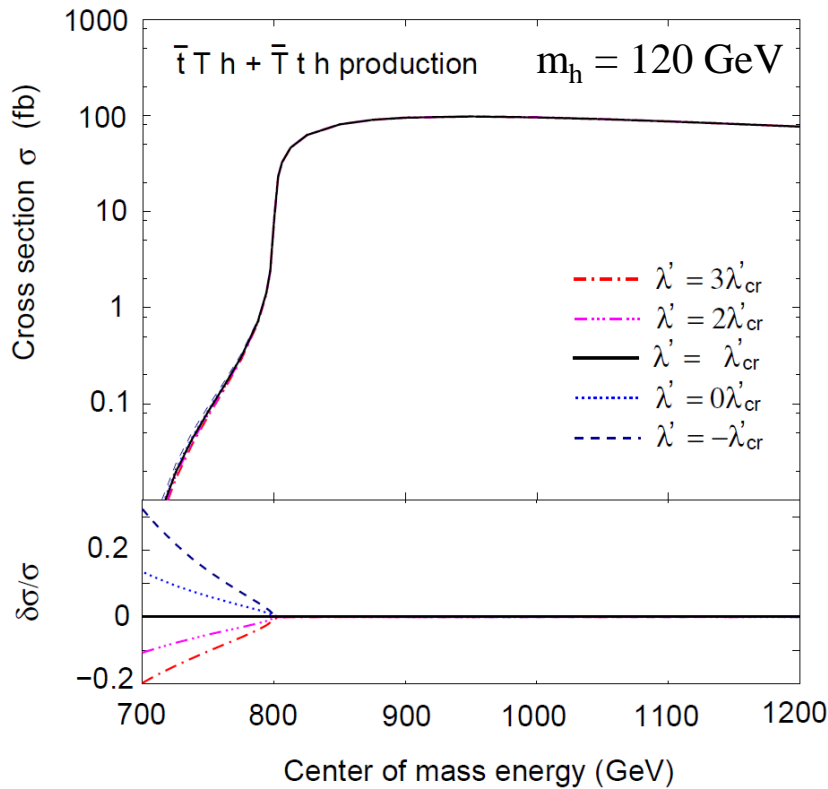
$$\lambda' = -\frac{y_3^2 + y_U^2}{2} \equiv \lambda'_{cr}$$

In following discussion, we postulate that coupling constants y_3 & y_U are determined precisely. This is actually true if the top partner is detected at future colliders through pair & single productions.

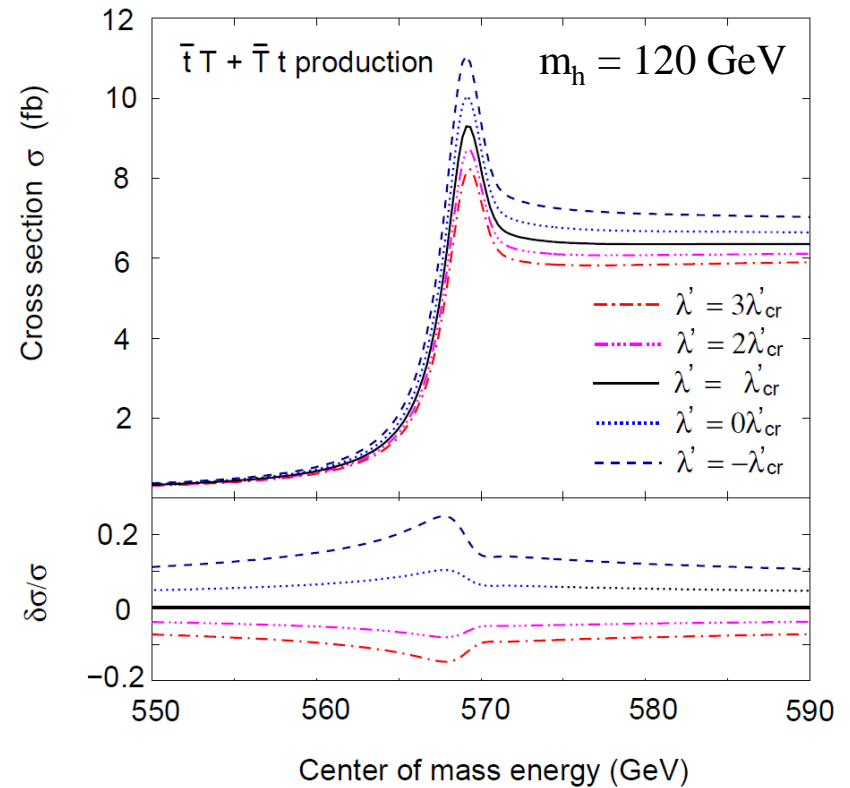
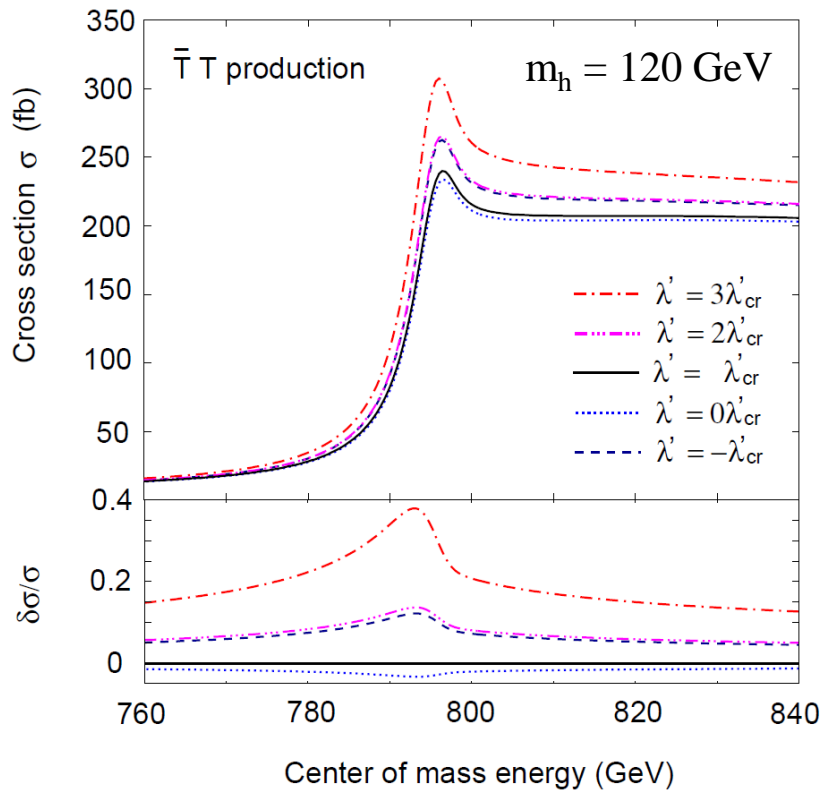
Confirmation of LH Mechanism = Determination of λ'

Sample point: $m_T = 400\text{GeV}$, $m_h = 120\text{ GeV}$, $\sin\theta_L = 0.2$

For LHC studies, see M. Perelstein, M. E. Peskin, and A. Pierce, PRD69 (2004)

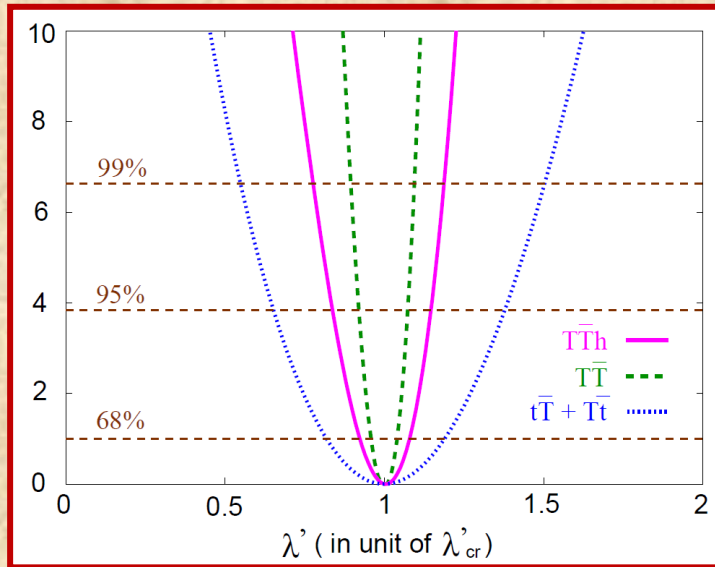


- **Tth production:** Real TT production opens when $s^{1/2} > 800$ GeV. Below 800 GeV, X-section is too small to detect small $\delta\sigma/\sigma$ difference.
- **TTh production:** $\delta\sigma/\sigma$ is large enough to determine parameter λ' when the center of mass energy $s^{1/2}$ is large.



[M. J. Strassler, M. E. Peskin, (1991)]

- **$T\bar{T}$ production:** Cross section is quite large & $\delta\sigma/\sigma$ is not small at the peak of the resonance.
- **$T\bar{t}$ production:** Cross section is still large & $\delta\sigma/\sigma$ is not small. Too large center of mass energy is not needed!



1. It is possible to confirm the little higgs mechanism at future linear colliders.
2. Using higgs associate process ($ee \rightarrow TTh$), the parameter λ' can be determined with $\sim 8\%$ accuracy when $L_{eff} = 500fb^{-1}$.
3. Using the threshold production of top partner pair ($ee \rightarrow TT$), the parameter λ' can be determined with $\sim 4\%$ accuracy when $L_{eff} = 500fb^{-1}$.
4. Using the threshold production of top quark and top partner ($ee \rightarrow Tt$), the parameter λ' can be determined with $\sim 20\%$ accuracy when $L_{eff} = 500fb^{-1}$. Center of mass energy does not have to large in this case.

Backup 1

	SU(3) _C	SU(2) _L	U(1) _Y
Q	3	2	1/6
u ³ _R	3	1	2/3
U _L	3	1	2/3
U _R	3	1	2/3
H	1	2	1/2

$$-m_U U_L^\dagger U_R + h.c.$$

$$-y_3 Q^\dagger H^c u_R^3 - y_U Q^\dagger H^c U_R + h.c.$$

$$-\frac{\lambda}{m_U} U_L^\dagger u_R^3 |H|^2 - \frac{\lambda'}{m_U} U_L^\dagger U_R |H|^2 + h.c.$$

Backup 2

$$H \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v+h \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow -m_t \bar{t}t - m_T \bar{T}T - y_t \bar{t}th - y_T \bar{T}Th - (\bar{T}(\lambda_R P_R + \lambda_L P_L)th + h.c.)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_L \\ T_L \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_L & -\sin\theta_L \\ \sin\theta_L & \cos\theta_L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_L^3 \\ U_L \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_R \\ T_R \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_R & -\sin\theta_R \\ \sin\theta_R & \cos\theta_R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_R^3 \\ U_R \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m_t \simeq \frac{y_3 v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$m_T \simeq m_U - \frac{y_3^2 v^2}{4m_U}$$

$$y_t \simeq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y_3$$

$$y_T \simeq \frac{\sin\theta_L}{\sqrt{2}} y_U + \frac{v}{m_U} \lambda'$$

$$\lambda_R \simeq \frac{\sin\theta_L}{\sqrt{2}} y_3$$

$$\lambda_L \simeq \frac{1}{2} y_U$$