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HIDDEN GAUGE SYMMETRY; A NEW POSSIBILITY AT COLLIDERS

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(WORK DONE IN COLLABORATION
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OUTLINE

A. INTRODUCTION

: MOTIVATION

: NEW PROPOSAL

B. THEORETICAL DIFFICULTIES

: HOW TO CIRCUMVENT

⇒ IDEA OF HIDDEN GAUGE SYM

: POSSIBLE MODELS

C. TWO CONCRETE MODEL

$$\underline{SU(5)} \times SU'(3) \times SU'(2) \times U'(1)$$

$$\underline{SU(3)} \times SU(3)_c \times SU(2)' \times U'(1)$$

D. PHENOMENOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS (LHC & ILC)

E. CONCLUSIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

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$$SM = SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

: IN EXCELLENT AGREEMENT WITH
EXPT. BELOW THE TeV SCALE

: BUT PROBABLY AN EFFECTIVE THEORY

⇒ MANY POSSIBILITIES FOR A FUNDAMENTAL
THEORY BEYOND TeV SCALE

: GRAND UNIFICATION

: SUPERSYMMETRIES

: EXTRA DIMENSIONS

: STRINGS

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: DISCOVERIES HIGHLY ANTICIPATED
AT LHC

MOST LIKELY CANDIDATES

: HIGGS BOSONS

: SUPERSYMMETRY

: EXTRA Z BOSON

MORE EXOTIC POSSIBILITIES

: KALUZA-KLEIN EXCITATIONS

: BLACK HOLES

: STRING EXCITATIONS

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NEW PROPOSAL :

: OBSERVATION OF TeV SCALE MASSIVE
VECTOR BOSONS BELONGING TO
NON-ADJOINT REPRESENTATIONS
OF SM .

EXAMPLES :

UNDER $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$

$$: (1, 2, Q_1) + (1, 2, -Q_1)$$

$$: (3, 1, Q_2) + (\bar{3}, 1, -Q_2)$$

$$: (3, 2, Q_3) + (\bar{3}, 2, -Q_3)$$

$$: (3, \bar{3}, Q_4) + (\bar{3}, 3, -Q_4)$$

$$: (6, 1, Q_5) + (\bar{6}, 1, -Q_5)$$

$$: (6, 2, Q_6) + (\bar{6}, 2, -Q_6)$$

⋮

⇒ NEW WINDOW FOR OUR UNDERSTANDING
OF THE FUNDAMENTAL THEORY

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B. THEORETICAL DIFFICULTIES

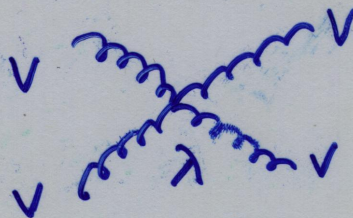
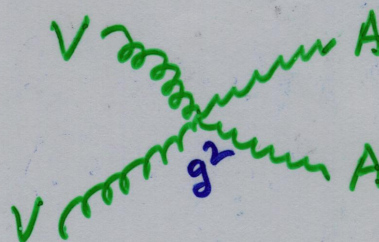
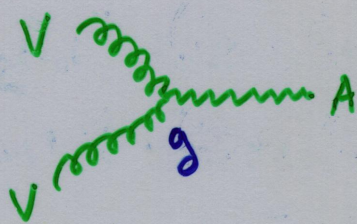
: SUCH MASSIVE VECTOR BOSONS, V_μ^α
ARE NOT GAUGE BOSONS OF SM

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^\alpha F^{\mu\nu\alpha} - m^2 V_\mu^\alpha V^{\mu\alpha} + \lambda (V_\mu^\alpha V^{\mu\alpha})^2$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^\alpha \equiv \partial_\mu V_\nu^\alpha - \partial_\nu V_\mu^\alpha - g (T_a A_\mu^\alpha)_{\alpha\beta} V_\nu^\beta$$

↑
gauge bosons

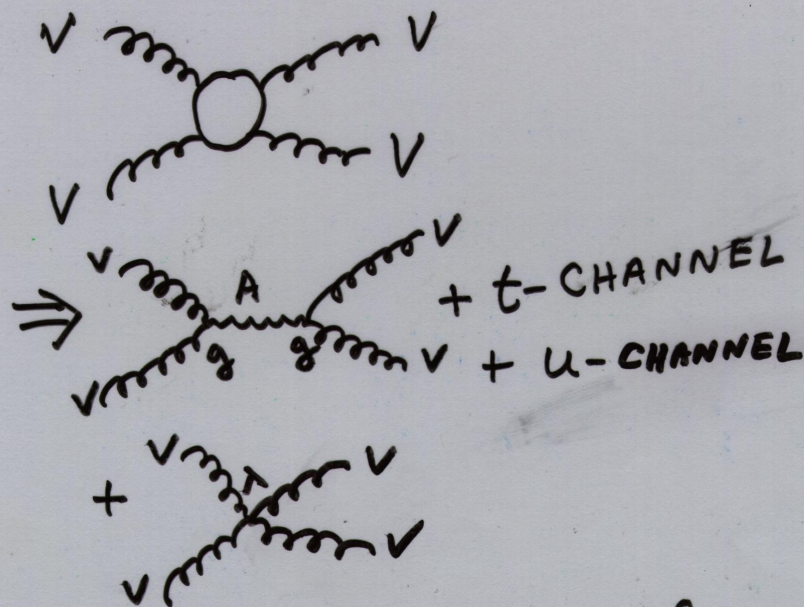
: COUPLINGS



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: PROBLEM WITH UNITARITY AND RENORMALIZABILITY

CONSIDER $VV \rightarrow VV$ SCATTERING



$$\Rightarrow () E^4 + () E^2 + () E^0$$

0 # 0 TERM DONOT CANCEL

: COEFFICIENT OF E^4 and E^2 (NO HIGGS CONTRIBUTION FROM GAUGE INTERACTIONS)

CONTACT INTERACTION NOT RELATED TO GAUGE COUPLING.
 $\Rightarrow$ THEORY NOT UNITARY
: NOT RENORMALIZABLE

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Q: HOW DO WE CONSTRUCT AN UNITARY AND RENORMALIZABLE THEORY INVOLVING THESE MASSIVE VECTOR BOSONS?

⇒ LEADS TO THE IDEA OF HIDDEN GAUGE SYMMETRY

: THESE MASSIVE BOSONS BELONG TO THE ADJOINT REPRESENTATION OF HIDDEN GAUGE SYMMETRY

+ GAUGE SYM BROKEN SPONTANEOUSLY VIA HIGGS AT TeV SCALE

⇒ LEADS TO A CLASS OF MODELS

$$G \equiv G \times \overset{\uparrow}{\text{HIDDEN SYM}} SU(3)'_C \times SU(2)'_L \times U(1)'_Y \text{ SYMMETRY}$$

: SM FERMIONS & HIGGS BOSONS ARE SINGLET UNDER G'

$$\textcircled{9} \\ G \equiv G \times SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

$\Downarrow$ SPONTANEOUSLY BROKEN
AT THE TEV SCALE

$$SM = SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

: SOME OF THE MASSIVE GAUGE BOSONS
FROM THE G BREAKING DO NOT
BELONG TO THE ADJOINT REP
OF SM

: THEY ARE GAUGE BOSONS AND
GET MASSES FROM SPONT. SYM
BREAKING

$\Rightarrow$ THEORY IS UNITARY
AND RENORMALIZABLE

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: WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE CHOICES
FOR THE HIDDEN SYM G ?

CONSIDER $G = SU(n)$

ADJOINT : $n^2 - 1$

Ex: $SU(4) \longrightarrow SU(3)_c$

$$15 = 8 + 3 + \bar{3} + 1$$

NON-ADJOINT
WITH RESPECT
TO SM color

$SU(3) \longrightarrow SU(2)_L$

$$8 = 3 + 2 + 2 + 1$$

non-adjoint
with respect to
 $SU(2)_L$ of SM

$SU(5) \longrightarrow SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$

$$24 = (8, 1) + (1, 3) + (1, 1)$$

$$+ (3, 2) + (\bar{3}, 2)$$

non-adjoint

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$$\mathcal{G} = G \times SU(3) \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

: MANY POSSIBLE CHOICES FOR G

$$G = SU(3), SU(4), G_2, F(4), Sp(4), \\ SU(5), SO(10), \dots$$

: ALSO MORE GENERALLY

$$\mathcal{G} = \prod_i G_i \times SU(3) \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

NOTE : OUR GAUGE BOSONS ARE DISTINCT
FROM OTHER MODELS

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{TOP COLOR} \Rightarrow SU(3)_{C1} \times SU(3)_{C2} \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \\ \text{TOP FLAVOR} \Rightarrow SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_2 \times U(1)_Y \end{array} \right.$$

: EXTRA GAUGE BOSONS BELONG
TO ADJOINT REP OF SM

C. A SIMPLE MODEL: FORMALISM

$$G \xrightarrow[T_0]{\text{BROKEN}} SM = SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

$$U_1 = (5, \bar{3}, 1, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$v_2 = (5, 3, 1, -\frac{1}{3})$$

$$u_3 = (5, 1, \bar{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$U_4 = (5, 1, 2, \frac{1}{2})$$

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CHOOSE

$$\langle U_1 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle U_2 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} u_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle U_3 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ u_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle U_4 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ u_4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\{u_i\} \rightarrow$ in the TeV scale

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 (D_\mu U_i)^\dagger (D^\mu U_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u_1^2 + u_2^2) (g_5 \hat{A}_\mu^{a3} - g'_3 \tilde{A}_\mu^{a3})^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (u_3^2 + u_4^2) (g_5 \hat{A}_\mu^{a2} - g'_2 \tilde{A}_\mu^{a2})^2$$

$$+ \left(\frac{u_1^2}{3} + \frac{u_2^2}{3} + \frac{u_3^2}{2} + \frac{u_4^2}{2} \right) (g_5^Y \hat{A}_\mu^{a1} - g'_Y \tilde{A}_\mu^{a1})^2$$

$$+ \frac{g_5^2}{2} (u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2) (X_\mu \bar{X}^\mu + Y_\mu \bar{Y}^\mu)$$

1/5 gauge
subscript

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$$SU(5) \times SU'_c(3) \times SU'_L(2) \times U'_Y(1)$$

↓ BREAKS TO

$$SM = SU(3)_c \times SU_L(2) \times U_Y(1)$$

A_μ^{ai} : Massless gauge bosons

B_μ^{ai} : Massive " "

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_\mu^{ai} \\ B_\mu^{ai} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_i & \sin \theta_i \\ -\sin \theta_i & \cos \theta_i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{A}_\mu^{ai} \\ \tilde{A}_\mu^{ai} \end{pmatrix}$$

$i = 3, 2, 1$

↑ from $SU(3)_c \times SU'_L(2) \times U'_Y(1)$

$$\sin \theta_j = \frac{g_5}{\sqrt{g_5^2 + g_j'^2}}, \quad j = 3, 2$$

$$\sin \theta_1 = \frac{g_5}{\sqrt{(g_5^Y)^2 + (g_Y')^2}}$$

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(X, Y) AND $(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})$ ARE THE OTHER

$\Uparrow$
 $(3, 2)$

$\Uparrow$
 $(\bar{3}, 2)$

MASSIVE GAUGE BOSONS IN TEV SCALE

SM GAUGE COUPLINGS, g_j

$$\frac{1}{g_j^2} = \frac{1}{g_5^2} + \frac{1}{g_j'^2}, \quad j = 3, 2$$

$$\frac{1}{g_Y^2} = \frac{1}{(g_5^Y)^2} + \frac{1}{g_Y'^2}$$

: THE THEORY IS UNITARY
AND RENORMALIZABLE

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D. PHENOMENOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

GAUGE BOSON SECTOR:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}}^{(\text{SU}(5))} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge}}^{(\text{SU}'(3) \times \text{SU}'(2) \times \text{U}'(1))}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g_j \left[A^3 + 3 A B^2 + 2 \cot 2\theta B^3 \right] + \frac{1}{4} g_j^2 \left[A^4 + 6 A^2 B^2 + 4 (2 \cot 2\theta) A B^3 + (\tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta - 1) B^4 \right]$$

+ INTERACTIONS OF X AND Y

 $j = 2, 3$.

A: SM gauge bosons

B: TeV scale heavy gauge bosons

$\Rightarrow$ A SINGLE HEAVY BOSON, B DO NOT COUPLE TO TWO OR THREE A BOSONS.

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THUS :

: B CAN ONLY BE PAIR PRODUCED

(VIA gluon-gluon fusion or gluon exchanges for B_3 at LHC,
or, via EW gauge boson fusion or B_2 exchanges at ILC.

: X & Y WILL COUPLE TO SM

GAUGE BOSONS FROM THE $SU(5)$
KINETIC TERM

⇒ CAN BE PAIR PRODUCED DOMINANTLY
VIA GLUON FUSION OR GLUON
EXCHANGES at the LHC,
or, EW gauge boson fusion
at the ILC.

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FERMION SECTOR

: FERMIONS DO NOT COUPLE TO THE
HIDDEN GAUGE SYMMETRY, $SU(5)$,

: FERMIONS COUPLE TO $SU(3) \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$
JUST AS IN SM, AND THUS
TO A AND B VIA MIXING.

EXAMPLE: FOR A QUARK $Q_i (1, 3, 2, \frac{1}{3})$

$$- \mathcal{L} = \bar{Q}_i \gamma^\mu D_\mu Q_i$$

WITH

$$D_\mu \equiv \partial_\mu - i g_3' T^{a3} \tilde{A}_\mu^{a3} - i g_2' T^{a2} \tilde{A}_\mu^{a2} - i \frac{g_Y}{6} Y \tilde{A}_\mu^{a1}$$

$$= \partial_\mu - i g_3 T^{a3} (A_\mu^{a3} + \cot \theta_3 B_\mu^{a3}) \\ - i g_2 T^{a2} (A_\mu^{a2} + \cot \theta_2 B_\mu^{a2}) \\ - i \frac{1}{6} g_Y (A_\mu^{a1} + \cot \theta_1 B_\mu^{a1})$$

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: FERMIONS DO NOT COUPLE TO X AND Y
GAUGE BOSONS, SO NO PROTON DECAY.

: SINCE $U_i \rightarrow$ BIFUNDAMENTAL
(5,3) OR (5,2)

$\Rightarrow$ NEED TWO U_i FIELDS TO COUPLE
TO FERMIONS

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{cutoff}}} \mathcal{L} U_i U_i : \text{DIM } 5$

$\uparrow$
 M_{Pl}

$\Rightarrow$ NO OBSERVABLE
PROTON DECAY

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: THIS SIMPLE MODEL HAS TWO KINDS
OF TeV SCALE MASSIVE GAUGE BOSONS

$B_\mu^{ai} \Rightarrow B_\mu^{a3}, B_\mu^{a2}, B_\mu^{a1}$: ALL ADJOINT
REP OF SM

$(X, Y) \Rightarrow (3, 2), (\bar{3}, 2)$: NON-ADJOINT

$\Rightarrow$ LEADS TO MANY INTERESTING
PHENOMENOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

i) $B_\mu^{a3} : (8, 1, 0)$

: $gg \Rightarrow B\bar{B}$
 $WW \Rightarrow q\bar{q}$

$\Rightarrow$ 4 JETS WITH HIGH P_T

$\Rightarrow$ 4 JETS WITH HIGH P_T SIGNAL WILL
BE SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCED OVER
THE SM

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ii) $B^{a2}, B^{a1} \Rightarrow$ HEAVY EW GAUGE
BOSONS

$$\begin{array}{l} q \bar{q} \rightarrow B \\ e^+ e^- \rightarrow B \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \nu \bar{\nu} \\ l^+ l^- \end{array}$$

: CLEAN SIGNAL
FOR HEAVY Z
AND HEAVY PHOTON

iii) SIGNALS FOR B^{ai} ($i=3,2,1$)
ARE DIFFERENT TOPCOLOR OR TOPFLAVOR
MODELS; SINCE THESE B'S COUPLE
UNIVERSALLY TO ALL FERMION FAMILIES.

iv) OFF SHELL EFFECTS IN LINEAR
COLLIDER & CONTRIBUTION TO $g_{\mu-2}$.

v) X, Y: CAN BE PRODUCED VIA $gg \sim WW$
NON-ADJOINT REP. $\uparrow$ LHC $\uparrow$ ILC
 $gg \rightarrow X \bar{X}, Y \bar{Y}$
 $WW \rightarrow$

: SINCE X, Y DO NOT COUPLE TO
FERMIONS $\Rightarrow$ STABLE/METASTABLE

: HEAVY QUARK-LIKE OBJECTS PASSING
THROUGH DETECTOR

$\Rightarrow$ CAN BE DETECTED BY THEIR IONIZATION.

C. ANOTHER SIMPLE MODEL

$$G = SU(3) \times SU(3)_c \times SU(2)' \times U(1)'$$

$g_3 \qquad g_c \qquad g_2' \qquad g_1'$

: SM FERMIONS & EW HIGGS ARE SINGLETS UNDER $SU(3)$.

$$SU(3) \rightarrow SU(2) \times U(1)$$

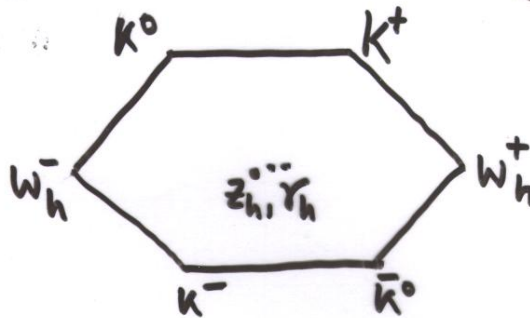
$$8 \rightarrow 3 + \underbrace{2 + 2} + 1$$

$\uparrow \uparrow$

GAUGE BOSONS BELONGING TO THE
NON-ADJOINT REP. OF SM

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 G & \xrightarrow[\text{to } \Phi(3,1,\bar{2})]{\text{broken}} & SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)' \\
 & \langle \Phi \rangle = V & \downarrow \text{broken to } H(1,1,2), \langle H \rangle = v \\
 & & SU(3)_c \times U(1)
 \end{array}$$

$SU(3)$:



Gauge bosons:

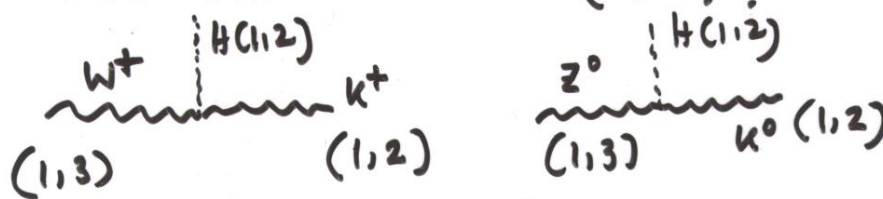
$W^\pm, Z, \gamma$; $W_h^\pm, Z_h, \gamma \Rightarrow$ BELONG TO THE ADJOINT REP. OF SM

$K^\pm, K^0, \bar{K}^0 \Rightarrow$ MASSIVE GAUGE BOSONS AT THE TEV SCALE BELONGING TO THE NON-ADJOINT REP. OF SM.

$$\begin{pmatrix} K^+ \\ K^0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} K^0 \\ K^- \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $SU(3)_C \quad SU(2)_L$

: WHEN $SU(2)_L$ IS BROKEN, W^+ AND K^+ WILL MIX. SO ARE (Z, K^0)



$$\sin \theta \sim \left(\frac{m_W}{M} \right)^2$$

PHENOMENOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS :

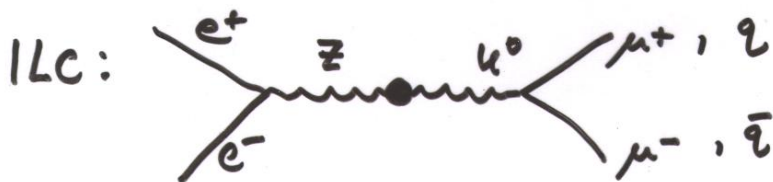
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: NEW RESONANCES AT THE TEV SCALE

$$k^\pm, k^0, \bar{k}^0$$

: THESE ARE $SU(2)_L$ DOUBLETS

: CAN DECAY TO $\ell^+ \ell^-$, $q \bar{q}$ VIA MIXING
WITH EW GAUGE BOSONS



: $k^\pm \rightarrow k^0 W^\pm$: possibility of new
signals.

To be studied:

: constraint on the ρ -parameter

: constraint from $g-2$ of muon, ...

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CONCLUSIONS

PROPOSED A NEW POSSIBILITY AT LHC AND ILC:

OBSERVATION OF TEV SCALE MASSIVE VECTOR BOSONS BELONGING TO NON-ADJOINT REPRESENTATIONS OF SM

: PRESENTED A CLASS OF MODELS

$$G = G \times \overset{\text{HIDDEN SYM}}{\text{SU}(3)_C} \times \text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{U}(1)_Y$$

REALIZING THIS POSSIBILITY

: GAUGE SYMMETRY, G IS SPONTANEOUSLY BROKEN AT TEV SCALE TO SM

: THESE THEORIES ARE UNITARY AS WELL AS RENORMALIZABLE

: MANY NEW INTERESTING SIGNALS

: OBSERVATION OF SUCH GAUGE BOSONS WILL OPEN UP A NEW WINDOW FOR PHYSICS BEYOND THE SM.