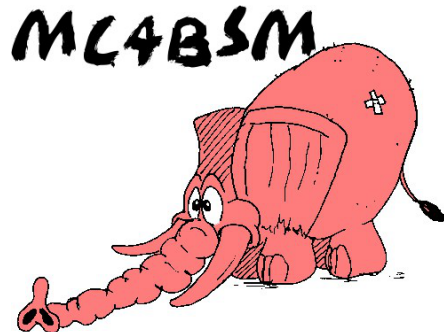


SUSY Neutral Naturalness: the Tripled Top

Ennio Salvioni

Technical University of Munich



12th MC4BSM

IPPP Durham

April 21, 2018


based on arXiv:1803.03651 [hep-ph]

with H.C.Cheng, L.Li, C.Verhaaren (UC Davis)

Motivation/1

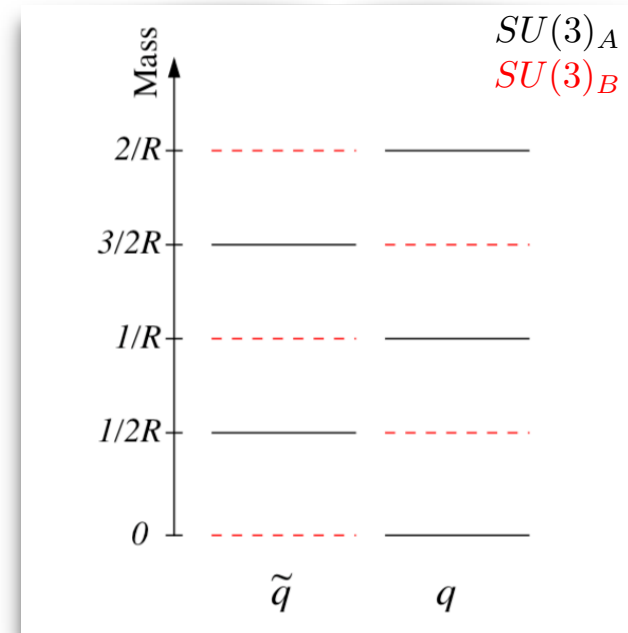
see Chris' talk

- **Neutral naturalness:** theories with color-less top partners
- Scalar top partners \longleftrightarrow supersymmetry: **Folded SUSY**

$$SU(3)_A \times \textcolor{red}{SU(3)}_B \times SU(2) \times U(1)$$

$$Z_2$$

Burdman, Chacko,
Goh, Harnik
[hep-ph/0609152](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0609152)


- Orbifold extra dimension with Scherk-Schwarz SUSY breaking, only SM fermions + folded scalars have **zero modes**
- Theory is manifestly non-SUSY, but **accidental SUSY is preserved**
- Contribution of top sector to Higgs mass vanishes *exactly* at 1-loop



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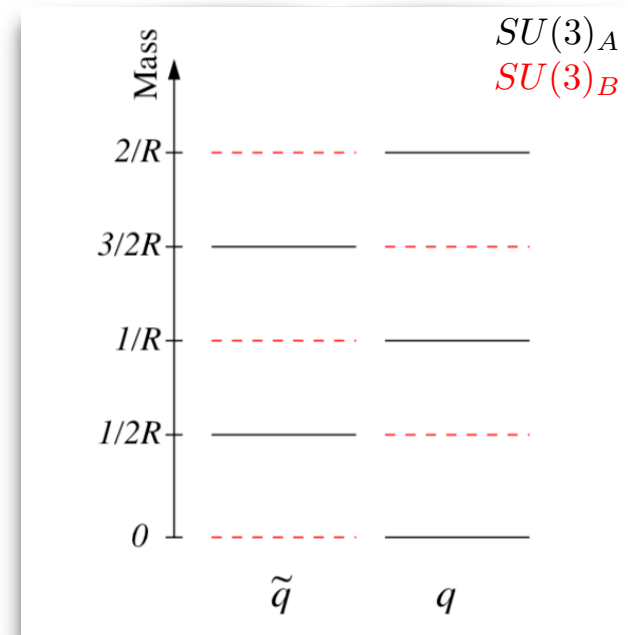

 Z_2

Burdman, Chacko,
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hep-ph/0609152

- Contribution of top sector to Higgs mass vanishes *exactly* at 1-loop
- Protection of Higgs mass is **“too effective:”**
Gauge/gaugino 1-loop term dominates,
vacuum preserves EW symmetry

$$\delta m_H^2 \approx + \frac{21\zeta(3)g^2}{64\pi^4 R^2}$$

Cohen, Craig, Lou,
Pinner 1508.05396



Motivation/1

- Neutral naturalness theories with scales less than 10^4 GeV

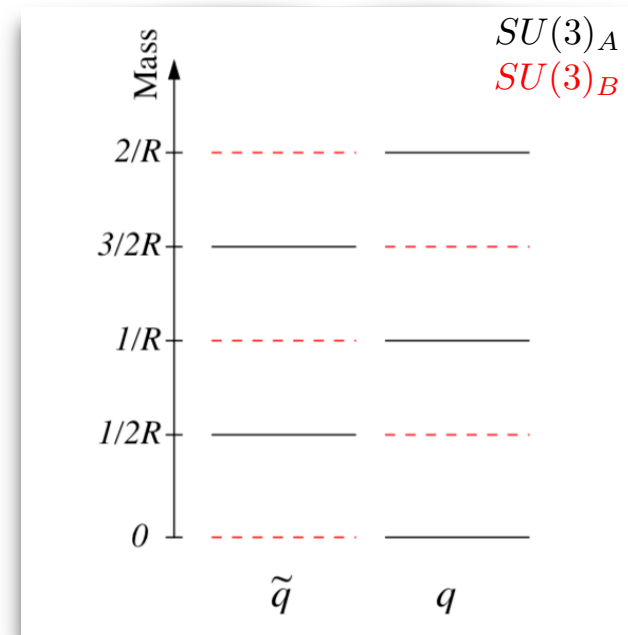
Can we build a model with accidental SUSY in pure 4D?

$$SU(3)_A \times SU(3)_B \times SU(2) \times U(1)$$

Z_2

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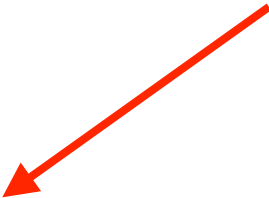


Motivation/2

- **Neutral naturalness:** theories with color-less top partners
- Can the top partners be **scalars** and **complete SM singlets**?

Curtin, Verhaaren
1506.06141

	<i>scalar</i>	<i>fermion</i>
<i>QCD</i>	SUSY	Composite Higgs/ RS
<i>EW</i>	folded SUSY	Quirky Little Higgs
<i>singlet</i>	?	Twin Higgs



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{FSUSY}} \sim y_t q_A H u_A^c + y_t^2 |\tilde{q}_B H|^2 + y_t^2 |\tilde{u}_B^c|^2 |H|^2$$

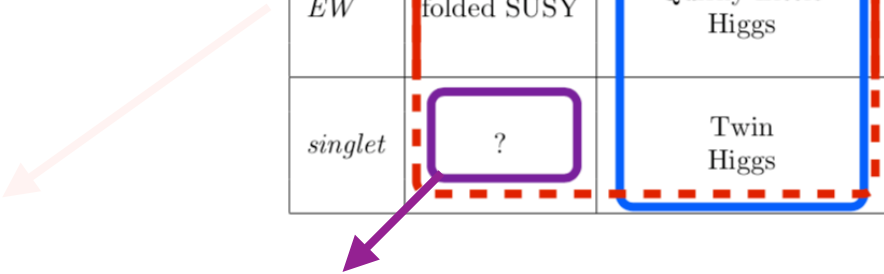
In Folded SUSY, folded stops **carry SM electroweak charges**

Motivation/2

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Curtin, Verhaaren
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	<i>scalar</i>	<i>fermion</i>
<i>QCD</i>	SUSY	Composite Higgs/ RS
<i>EW</i>	folded SUSY	Quirky Little Higgs
<i>singlet</i>	?	Twin Higgs



Can we provide the first example?

A Tripled Top model

Cheng, Li, Salvioni,
Verhaaren 1803.03651

- Add **two** copies of the MSSM top sector,

$$SU(3)_A \times \textcolor{red}{SU(3)}_B \times \textcolor{red}{SU(3)}_C \times SU(2) \times U(1)$$

- Superpotential

$$W = y_t (Q_A H u_A^c + Q_B H u_B^c + Q_C H u_C^c) \quad Z_3$$

$$+ \textcolor{red}{M}(u_B' u_B^c + u_C' u_C^c) + \omega(Q_B Q_B'^c + Q_C Q_C'^c) \quad \textcolor{red}{Z_2}$$

~ few TeV

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Cheng, Li, Salvioni,
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~ few TeV

- Leading soft masses

$$V_s = + \tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{Q}_A|^2 + |\tilde{u}_A^c|^2 \right) - \tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{u}_B^c|^2 + |\tilde{u}_C^c|^2 \right)$$

raise SM-colored stops

lower $SU(2)$ -singlet
hidden stops

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Cheng, Li, Salvioni,
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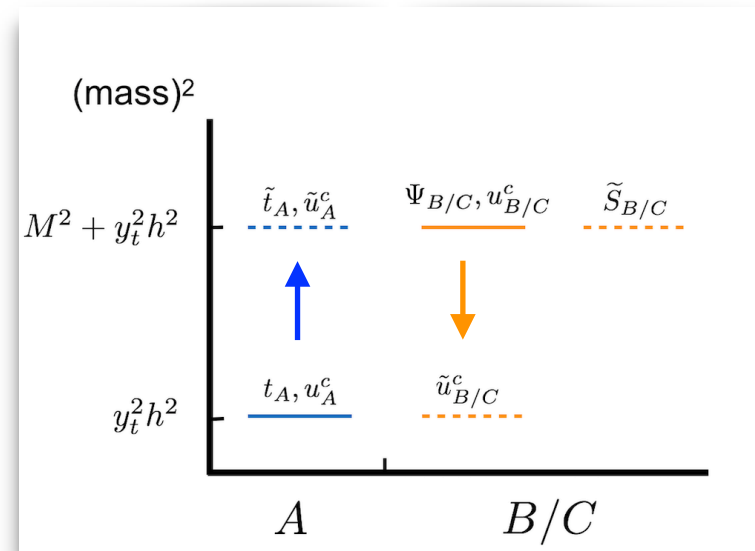
$$W = y_t (Q_A H u_A^c + Q_B H u_B^c + Q_C H u_C^c) \\ + \textcolor{red}{M}(u_B' u_B^c + u_C' u_C^c) + \omega(Q_B Q_B'^c + Q_C Q_C'^c) \\ \sim \text{few TeV}$$

- Leading soft masses

$$V_s = +\tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{Q}_A|^2 + |\tilde{u}_A^c|^2 \right) - \tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{u}_B^c|^2 + |\tilde{u}_C^c|^2 \right)$$

raise SM-colored stops

lower $SU(2)$ -singlet
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accidental SUSY

for
 $\tilde{m} \rightarrow M$
 $\omega \rightarrow 0$

A Tripled Top model

- Moderate departures from accidental SUSY limit $\tilde{m} = M, \quad \omega = 0$
do not spoil naturalness: for example

$$\delta m_H^2 \approx -\frac{N_c y_t^2}{8\pi^2} \omega^2 \ln \frac{M^2}{\omega^2}$$

Not worrisome as long as $\omega \ll \text{TeV}$

- Hypercharge assignments for hidden fields are **free**,
only requirement is invariance of Yukawas

$$W = y_t (Q_A H u_A^c + Q_B H u_B^c + Q_C H u_C^c)$$



We can choose

$$Q_{B,C} \sim \mathbf{2}_{-1/2}$$

$$u_{B,C}^c \sim \mathbf{1}_0$$

**SM-singlet scalar
top partners**

see also:
**Cohen, Craig, Giudice,
McCullough 1803.03647**

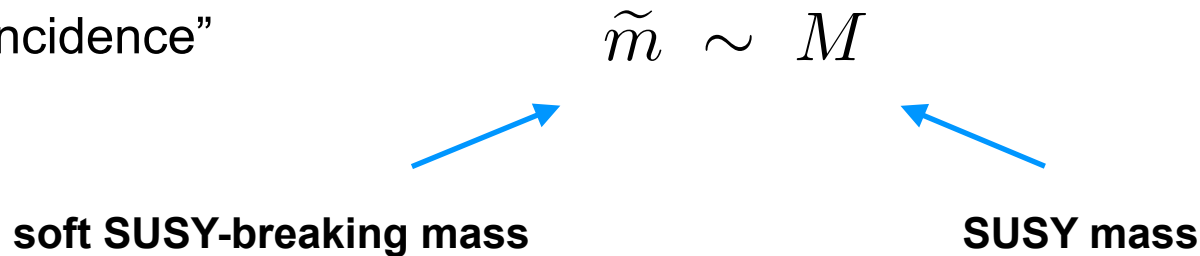
Necessary ingredients

- A particular structure for the soft masses

$$V_s = +\tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{Q}_A|^2 + |\tilde{u}_A^c|^2 \right) - \tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{u}_B^c|^2 + |\tilde{u}_C^c|^2 \right)$$

I will discuss possible origins in next slide

- A “coincidence”



If no mechanism can explain it, **tuning** $\sim \frac{\Delta^2}{M^2} \sim \text{few } \%$

$$(\Delta = \sqrt{M^2 - \tilde{m}^2})$$

$$M \sim \text{few TeV}$$

$$\Delta \sim \text{few} \times (100 \text{ GeV})$$

The soft masses

- Soft masses of equal size and opposite sign?

$$V_s = +\tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{Q}_A|^2 + |\tilde{u}_A^c|^2 \right) - \tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{u}_B^c|^2 + |\tilde{u}_C^c|^2 \right)$$

1. First guess: *D*-term of a extra $U(1)$, charges +1 and -1

But then, Yukawas are not invariant $W \ni y_t (Q_A H u_A^c + Q_B H u_B^c + Q_C H u_C^c)$

Insertions of $U(1)$ -breaking field will spoil the Z_3

2. Working model: exploit properties of strongly coupled SUSY gauge theories

Top fields are **composite mesons** $P_i \bar{P}_j$ of SUSY QCD

$$SU(N), \quad F = N + 1$$

Arkani-Hamed, Rattazzi
hep-th/9804068

$$m_{ij}^2 = m_{P_i}^2 + m_{\bar{P}_j}^2 - \frac{2}{b} \sum_k T_{r_k} (m_{P_k}^2 + m_{\bar{P}_k}^2)$$

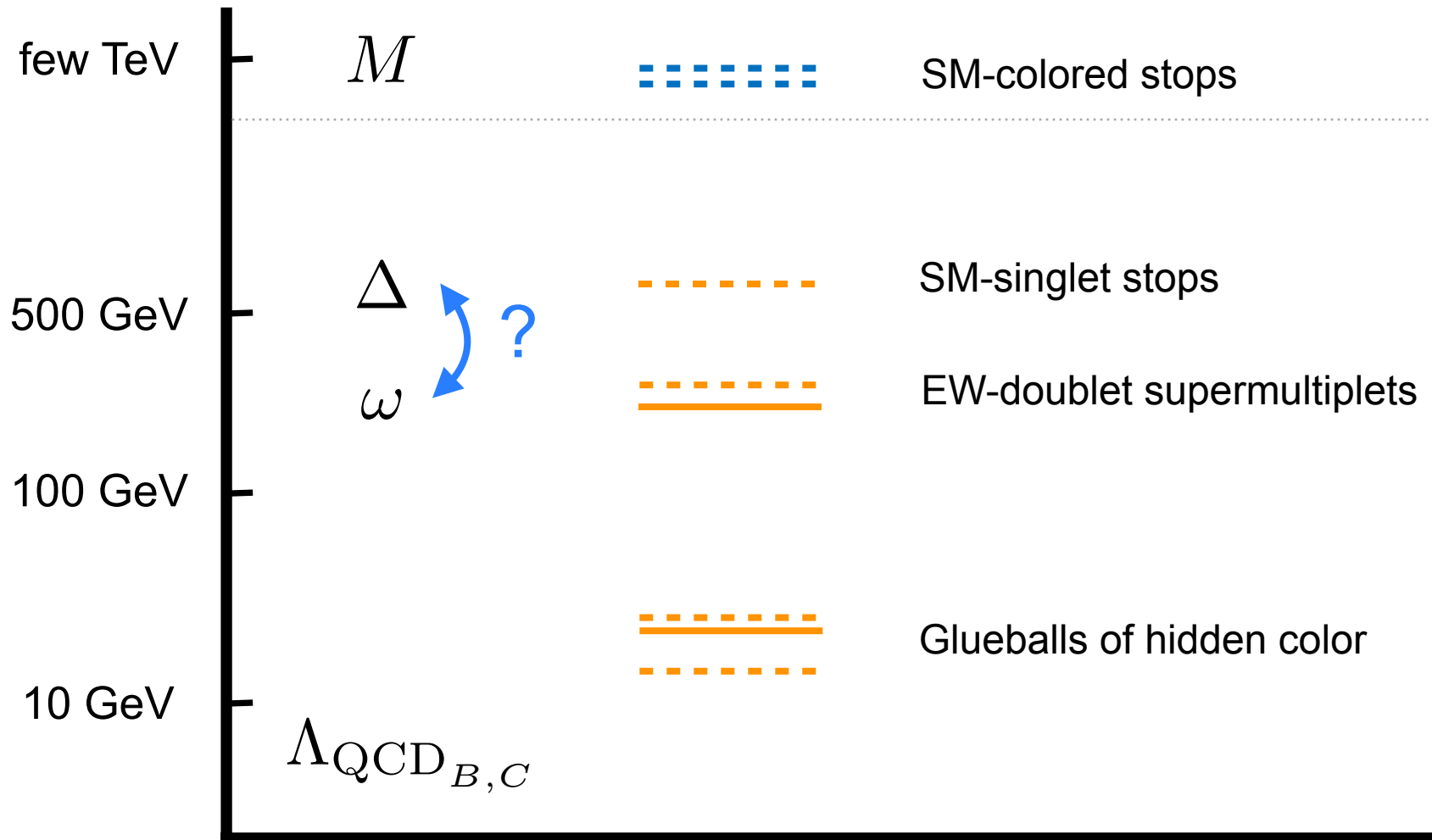
soft masses of IR composites

soft masses of UV constituents

Phenomenology

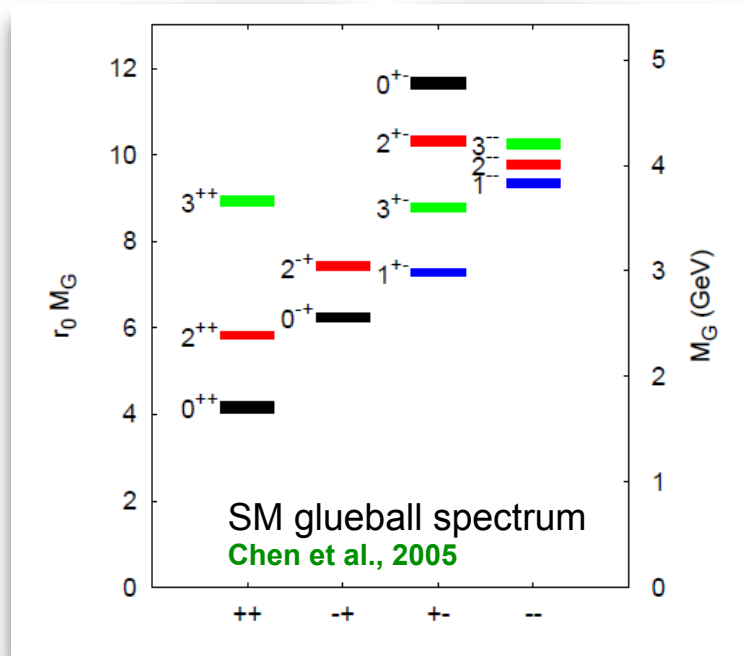
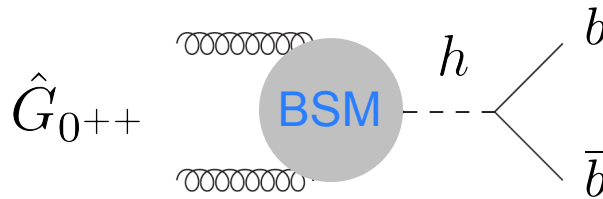
Spectrum of BSM states

mass



Hidden sector confinement

- Hidden QCD confines at few GeV
- No light matter, low-energy spectrum is made of **glueballs**
- Lightest glueball has $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$, decays to SM via mixing with the Higgs



$$c\tau_{0^{++}} \sim 1.2 \text{ m} \left(\frac{5 \text{ GeV}}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}_{B,C}}} \right)^7 \left(\frac{\omega}{500 \text{ GeV}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{\Delta}{300 \text{ GeV}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{\delta m} \right)^4$$

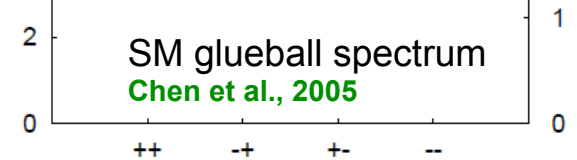
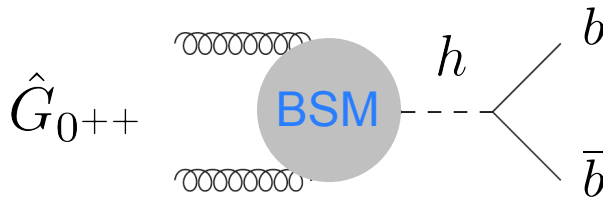
- Lifetime is much **longer** than e.g. in Folded SUSY ($\sim \text{mm}$)
- **Large uncertainty** due to dependence on **subleading soft masses**



Hidden sector confinement

Assume hidden glueballs escape LHC detectors

Focus on other, more robust signatures



$$c\tau_{0^{++}} \sim 1.2 \text{ m} \left(\frac{5 \text{ GeV}}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}_{B,C}}} \right)^7 \left(\frac{\omega}{500 \text{ GeV}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{\Delta}{300 \text{ GeV}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{\delta m} \right)^4$$

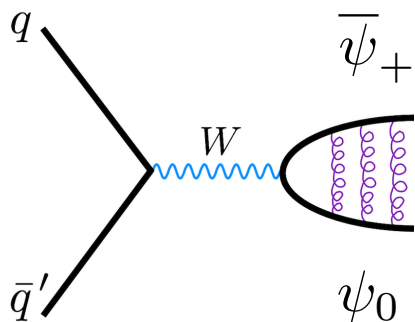
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$\Delta > \omega$: quirk phenomenology

- If $\Delta > \omega$, then target are the EW-doublet supermultiplets with mass $\sim \omega$
- Fermions have larger Drell-Yan production than scalars,

$$Q_{B,C} \sim \mathbf{2}_{-1/2} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \psi_0 \\ \psi_- \end{pmatrix}$$

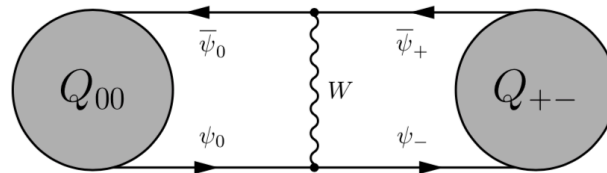


“quirky”
bound state



de-excites down to ground state
via emission of **soft photons**

$$\hat{s} > 4m_\psi^2$$

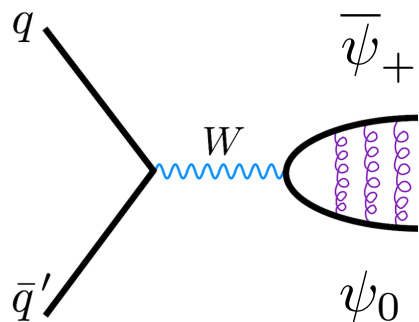


(electrically-neutral pairs too,
via mass mixing)

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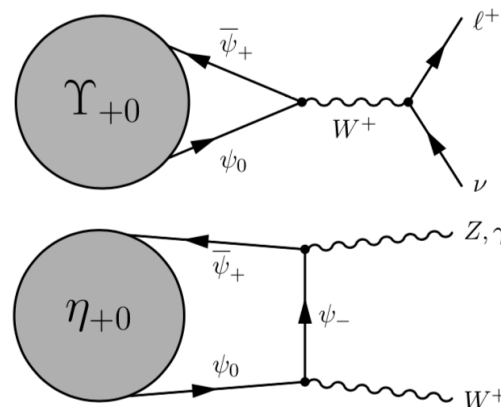
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annihilation of $n = 1$ states



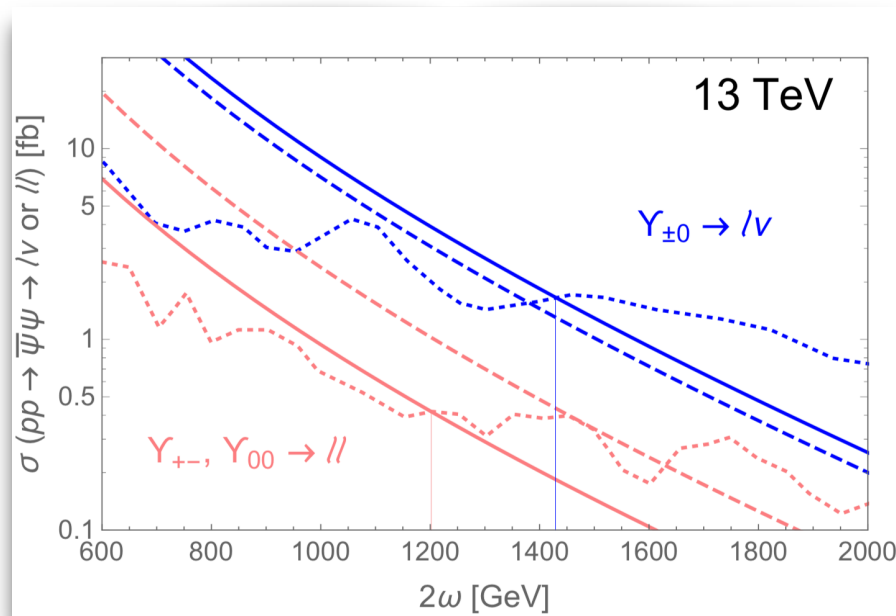
**resonant
signals**

$\Delta > \omega$: quirk phenomenology

- Strongest bounds come from **charged channel**
(decays to pure hidden gluons forbidden)

$$\omega \gtrsim 700 \text{ GeV}$$

from $\Upsilon_{+0} \rightarrow \ell \nu$



- Neutral channels give $\omega \gtrsim 600 \text{ GeV}$ from $\eta_{+-} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 $\Upsilon_{+-,00} \rightarrow \ell\ell$

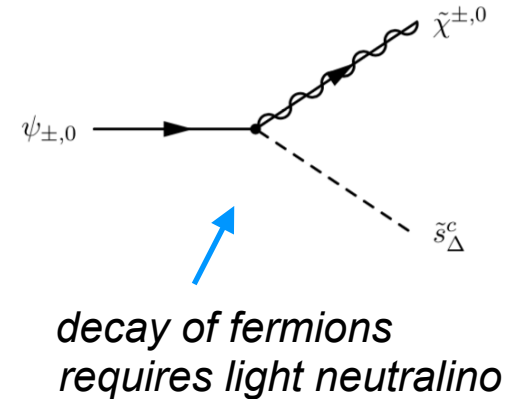
$\Delta < \omega$: light singlet scalars

- If $\Delta < \omega$, then the **singlet scalars** are at the bottom of matter spectrum in hidden sectors
- Dominant production is still that of EW-doublet states. They now decay down to light scalar \tilde{s}_{Δ}^c



typical LHC event results

in formation of $\tilde{s}_{\Delta}^c \tilde{s}_{\Delta}^{c*}$ “squirky” pair



How does the $\tilde{s}_{\Delta}^c \tilde{s}_{\Delta}^{c*}$ system de-excite?

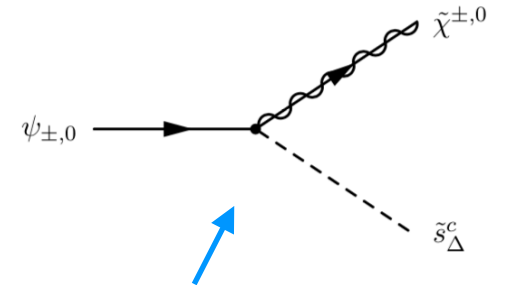
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*decay of fermions
requires light neutralino*

How does the $\tilde{s}_\Delta^c \tilde{s}_\Delta^{c*}$ system de-excite?

Glueball radiation is prompt, but does not complete de-excitation

Residual kinetic energy

$$K \lesssim m_0 \simeq 7\Lambda_{\text{QCD}_{B,C}} \longleftrightarrow n \sim 10$$

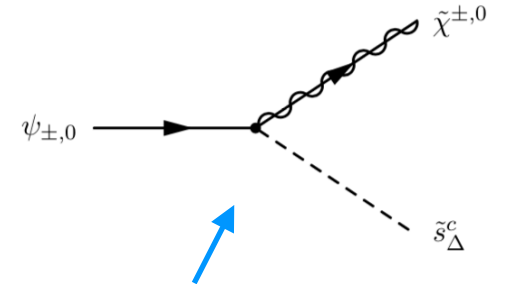
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decay of fermions
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How does the $\tilde{s}_\Delta^c \tilde{s}_\Delta^{c*}$ system de-excite?

The Higgs VEV gives a **small mass mixing** of singlet and doublet scalars,

\tilde{s}_Δ^c inherits **coupling to the Z**

$$t_{\text{de-excite}}^Z \sim \frac{32}{27\pi^4} \frac{\cos^4 \theta_w}{\alpha_W^2 \sin^4 \phi_R N_f} \frac{m_Z^4 m_{\tilde{s}_\Delta^c}^4 m_0^3}{\sigma^6} \sim 4 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ s} \left(\frac{5 \text{ GeV}}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}_{B,C}}} \right)^9 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{s}_\Delta^c}}{300 \text{ GeV}} \right)^4$$

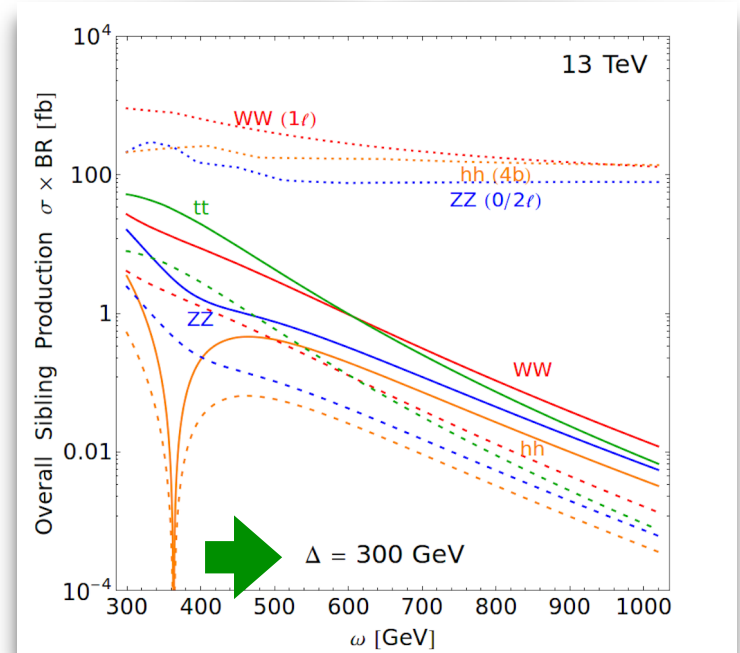
$\sim 0.1 \text{ mm}$, still prompt

$\Delta < \omega$: light singlet scalars

- Lowest-lying bound state is 0^{++}
- Annihilates dominantly to hidden glueballs, $\text{BR}(\text{SM}) \sim \%$ level

➡ Resonant signals well below current sensitivity

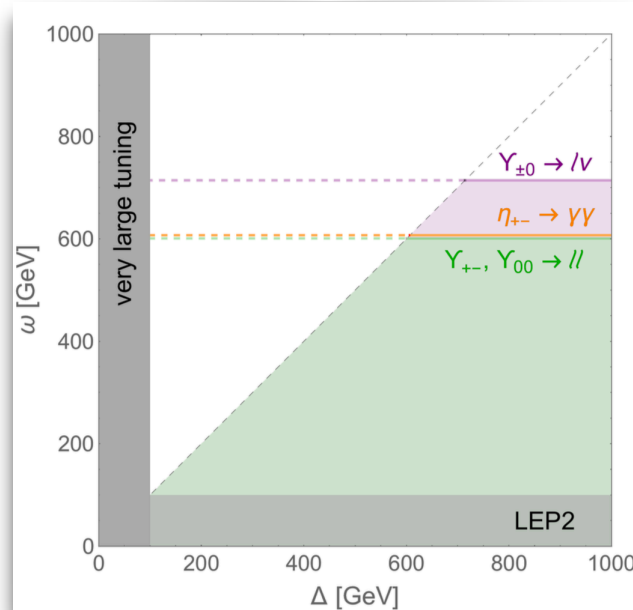
➡ **Very light singlets are allowed**



- Extra particles from cascade decays may give further constraints

**Cheng, Li, Salvioni,
Verhaaren, work in progress**

Summary



- Tripled Top is **new guise of neutral naturalness**
- Accidental supersymmetry realized in 4 dimensions, thanks to Z_3 symmetry
- Top partners can be **complete SM singlets**, very elusive at LHC
May be as light as few 100's of GeV
- Some EW-charged particles also present, they determine phenomenology
Many possibilities, study is ongoing

Backup

The soft masses

$$V_s = \tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{Q}_A|^2 + |\tilde{u}_A^c|^2 \right) - \tilde{m}^2 \left(|\tilde{u}_B^c|^2 + |\tilde{u}_C^c|^2 \right)$$

$$SU(2)$$

$$F = 3$$

$$(b = 3N - F = 3)$$

$$m_{ij}^2 = m_{P_i}^2 + m_{\bar{P}_j}^2 - \frac{2}{b} \sum_k T_{r_k} \left(m_{P_k}^2 + m_{\bar{P}_k}^2 \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \tilde{m}_P^2 & \tilde{m}_P^2 & \tilde{m}_P^2 \\ \tilde{m}_P^2 & \left(\frac{Q_{B,C}}{\tilde{m}_P^2} \right) & \\ \tilde{m}_P^2 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \tilde{m}_P^2 & \tilde{m}_P^2 & \tilde{m}_P^2 \\ \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2 & \left(\frac{u_{B,C}^c}{\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2} \right) & \\ \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \tilde{m}_P^2 & \tilde{m}_P^2 & \tilde{m}_P^2 \\ \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 & \left(\frac{Q_A}{\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2} \right) & \\ \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 & & \\ \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \tilde{m}_P^2 & \tilde{m}_P^2 & \tilde{m}_P^2 \\ \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 & \left(\frac{u_A^c}{\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2} \right) & \\ \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 & & \\ \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2 & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\tilde{m}_{Q_{B,C}}^2 = \tilde{m}_P^2 + \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}}^2 - \tilde{m}_P^2 - \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}}^2 = 0,$$

$$\tilde{m}_{u_{B,C}^c}^2 = \tilde{m}_P^2 + \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2 - \tilde{m}_P^2 - \frac{2}{3}\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2 - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 = \frac{\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2 - \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2}{3},$$

$$\tilde{m}_{Q_{A,u_A^c}}^2 = \tilde{m}_P^2 + \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 - \tilde{m}_P^2 - \frac{2}{3}\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2 = \frac{\tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_2}^2 - \tilde{m}_{\bar{P}_1}^2}{3} = -\tilde{m}_{u_{B,C}^c}^2$$

Cheng, Li, Salvioni,
Verhaaren, 1803.03651