



# Partially composite Dark Matter

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Based on **JHEP 1409(2014)171**  
**MA, Ryuichiro Kitano**

**Topic of this talk**

**Composite Higgs  
&  
Dark Matter**

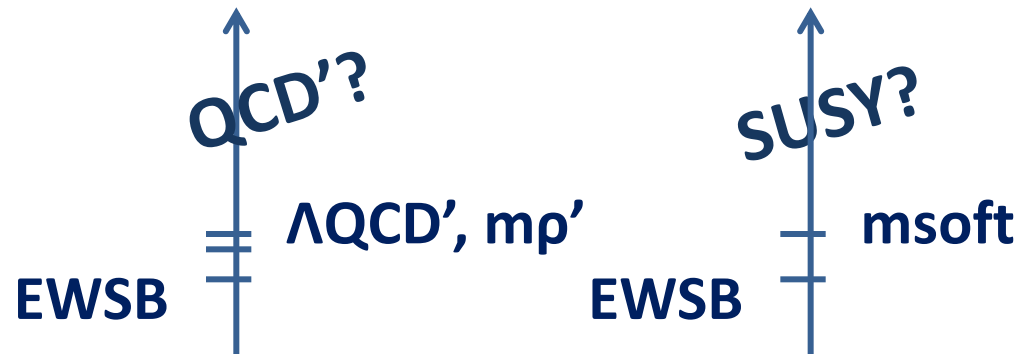
# Introduction

# Higgs boson has been discovered.

## Possibility

composite

elementary



**Global symmetry**  
+ light composite particle  
+ partially composite fermions, ...

**Supersymmetry**  
+ small soft mass  
+ mechanisms for  $\mu$  term, flavor, ...

# Composite Higgs

- **Higgs boson is a pseudo-NG boson**  
arising from a **Global symmetry breaking.**

# Minimal Composite Higgs Model

Agashe, Contino, Pomarol '04

**SO(5)/SO(4) breaking**

$$SO(4) \cong SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$$

**(custodial symmetry)**

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**SO(5)/SO(4) breaking**

$$SO(4) \cong SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$$

→ 4 NG bosons  $\pi(x)$ ,  $\xi(x) = e^{i\pi^a(x)X^a/f}$

Higgs field



↑  
Generators of SO(5)/SO(4)  
in vector rep. 5 of SO(5)

$$\Sigma(x) = \xi(x) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin(h/f) \times \begin{pmatrix} h_1/h \\ h_2/h \\ h_3/h \\ h_4/h \end{pmatrix} \\ \cos(h/f) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h^2 = h_1^2 + h_2^2 + h_3^2 + h_4^2$$

$$\langle h \rangle = \langle h_3 \rangle \neq 0$$

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SM fermions are partially composite.

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Agashe, Contino, Pomarol '04

Partially composite fermions Kaplan '91

Elementary  $\psi$  mix with **Composite** from strong sector

$$\mathcal{L} \ni \lambda_L \psi_L \mathbf{O}_R + \lambda_R \psi_R \mathbf{O}_L$$



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Explicit breaking couplings

of the global symmetry.

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of the global symmetry.

→ Yukawa coupling &

Higgs potential

are produced by this couplings.

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Flavor constraints are mild.

(It can interpret as localization in RS  
via AdS/CFT correspondence.)

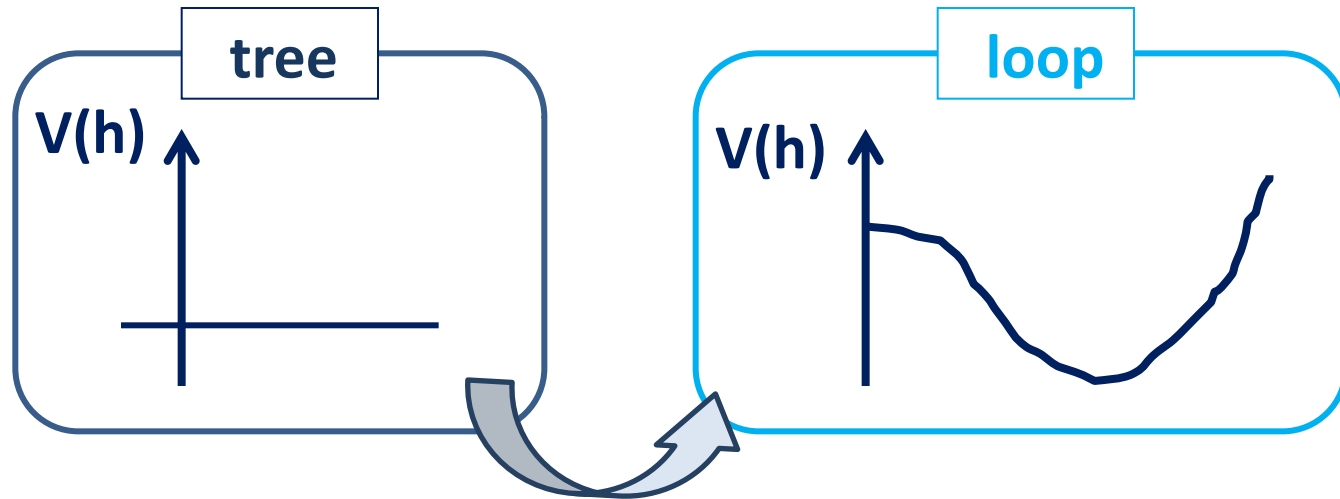
# Composite Higgs

- Higgs boson is a pseudo-NG boson  
arising from a Global symmetry breaking.
- + Partially composite fermions
- + light composite partner

It is required to provide realistic Higgs potential.



Potential of pseudo-NG boson is produced



via explicit breakings (e.g.  $\lambda_{L,R}$ ).

**Top** sector contribution is important because of the large coupling.

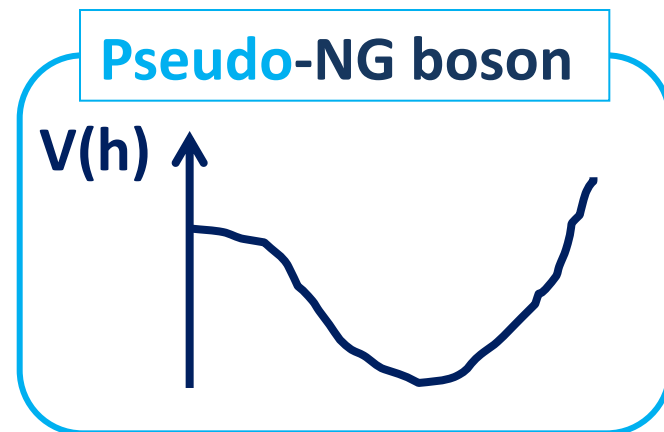
# Minimal Composite Higgs Model

Agashe, Contino, Pomarol '04

## Potential

$O_t$ : spinorial rep. 4 of  $SO(4)$

$$V(h) \simeq \alpha_t \cos \frac{h}{f} - \beta_t \sin^2 \frac{h}{f}$$



$$v(h) = \begin{array}{c} \lambda \quad \lambda \\ \circ \\ \text{---} \\ \circ \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \lambda \quad \lambda \\ \circ \\ \text{---} \\ \circ \\ \lambda \quad \lambda \end{array} + \dots$$

explicit breakings

# Minimal Composite Higgs Model

Agashe, Contino, Pomarol '04

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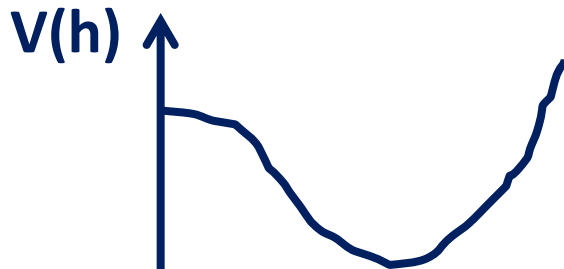
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$$V(h) \simeq \alpha_t \cos \frac{h}{f} - \beta_t \sin^2 \frac{h}{f}$$

$$\alpha_t \sim \frac{\lambda^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{m_{t'}^4}{(4\pi)^2} \right]$$

$$\beta_t \sim \left( \frac{\lambda^2}{(4\pi)^2} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{m_{t'}^4}{(4\pi)^2} \right]$$

Pseudo-NG boson



$$v(h) = \text{[Diagram 1]} + \text{[Diagram 2]} + \dots$$

The diagrams represent Feynman diagrams for the potential. The first diagram is a circle with two external legs labeled  $\lambda$  at the top. The second diagram is a circle with two external legs labeled  $\lambda$  at the top and two external legs labeled  $\lambda$  at the bottom. Ellipses indicate higher-order terms.

explicit breakings

# Composite Higgs

- Higgs boson is a pseudo-NG boson  
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- + light top partner

~ 1 TeV top partner is favored.

For current study with  $m_h \sim 125\text{GeV}$ , e.g.,  
Matsedonskyi, Panico, Wulzer '12;  
Marzocca, Serone, Shu '12 ;...

# Minimal Composite Higgs Model

Agashe, Contino, Pomarol '04

## Potential

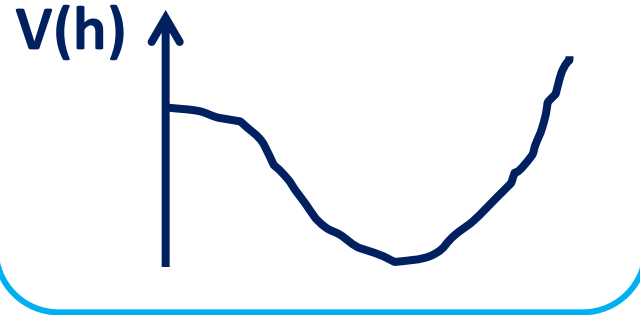
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NDA

$$\alpha_t \gg \beta_t$$

$$v(h) = \text{[Diagram 1]} + \text{[Diagram 2]} + \dots$$

The diagrams show two Feynman diagrams for the potential. The first diagram is a circle with two vertices labeled  $\lambda$ . The second diagram is a circle with four vertices labeled  $\lambda$ . The diagrams are drawn in blue.

explicit breakings

# Minimal Composite Higgs Model

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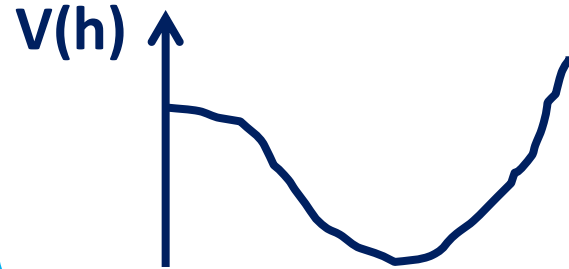
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$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial h} = 0$$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha_t^2}{4\beta_t^2}} \times f$$

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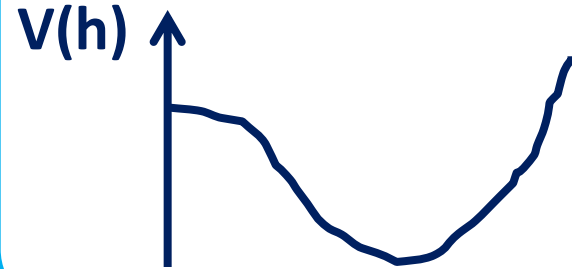
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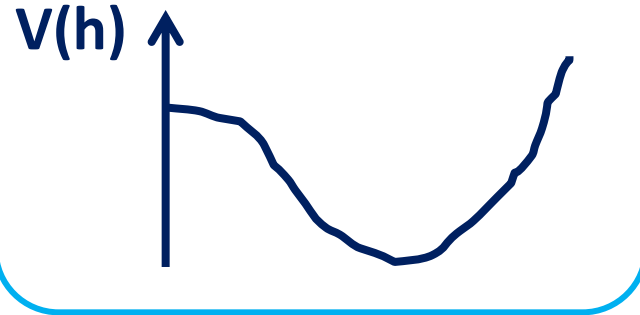
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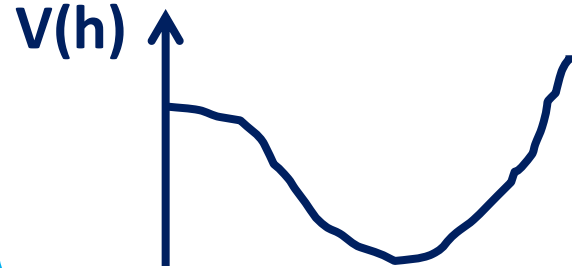
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$$\epsilon \equiv v/f < 1$$

$$\alpha_t \simeq 2\beta_t$$

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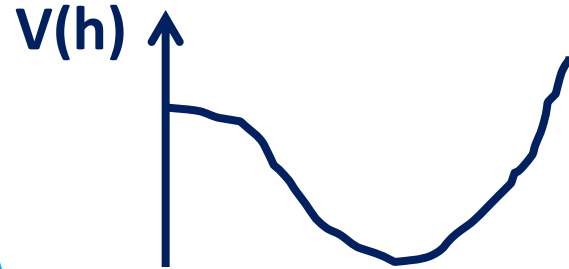
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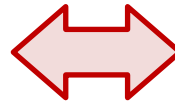


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To solve the tension,

People consider, for example, another representations,

4 -> 5 or 10 or **14** ...

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**DM is also partially composite fermion & the explicit breaking also contributes to Higgs potential!**

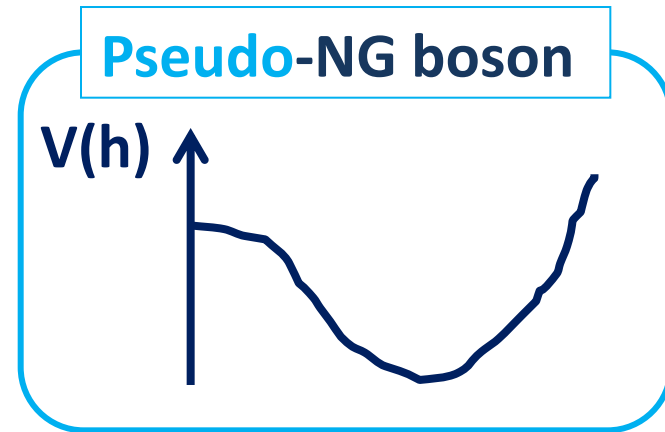
## Top contribution

$O_t$ : spinorial rep. 4 of  $SO(4)$

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$$\boxed{\epsilon \equiv v/f < 1} \quad \alpha_t \simeq 2\beta_t \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \boxed{\text{NDA}} \quad \alpha_t \gg \beta_t$$



If  $O_{DM}$  is in  $SO(5)$  vector representation, 5, the dominant contribution is proportional to  $\sin^2(h/f)$ .



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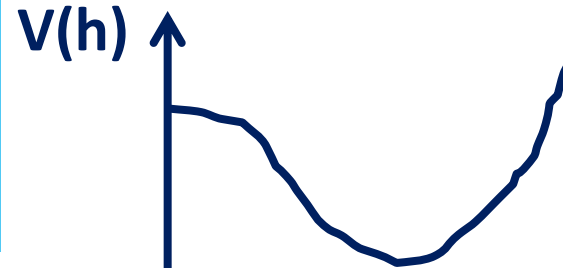
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**NDA**

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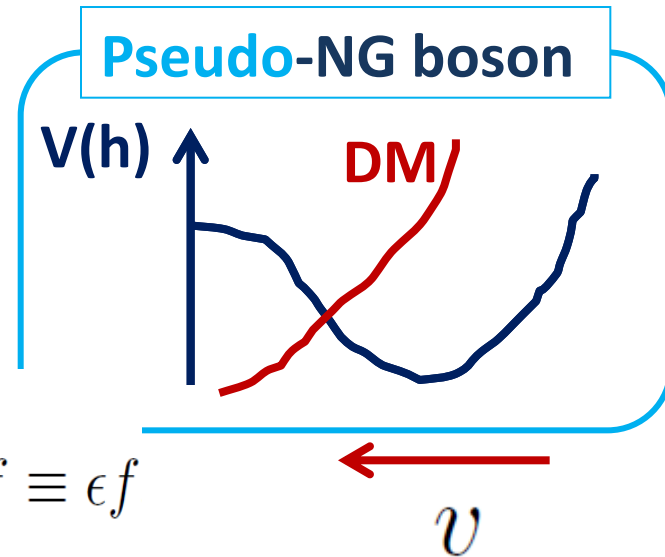
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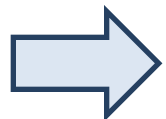
We add Majorana DM:

$$\mathcal{L} \ni -\frac{m}{2}\bar{\psi}_S\psi_S + \lambda\bar{\psi}_S\mathcal{O}_5 + i\lambda'\bar{\psi}_S\gamma_5\mathcal{O}_5$$

After integrating out composites,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{m_{\text{DM}}}{2}\bar{\psi}_S\psi_S + \frac{\kappa}{2}\bar{\psi}_S\psi_S \sin^2 \frac{h}{f} + \frac{i\kappa_5}{2}\bar{\psi}_S\gamma_5\psi_S \sin^2 \frac{h}{f}$$

$$m_{\text{DM}} \sim \kappa \sim \kappa_5 = c \left( \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} \right)^2 m_{\mathcal{O}}$$



**Higgs portal DM**

## ■ Annihilation cross section

If only  $\kappa$

$$\langle \sigma_{\text{ann.}} v \rangle \propto ( \kappa^2 v^2 \text{ term} ) \longrightarrow \text{large } \kappa.$$

## ■ Direct detection cross section

$$\sigma_{\text{SI}} \propto \frac{\kappa^2}{\phantom{\kappa^2}} \longrightarrow \text{Strong constraints from DM direct detection}$$

## ■ Annihilation cross section

$$\langle \sigma_{\text{ann.}} v \rangle \propto ( \kappa^2 v^2 \text{ term} ) + \underline{\kappa_5^2}$$

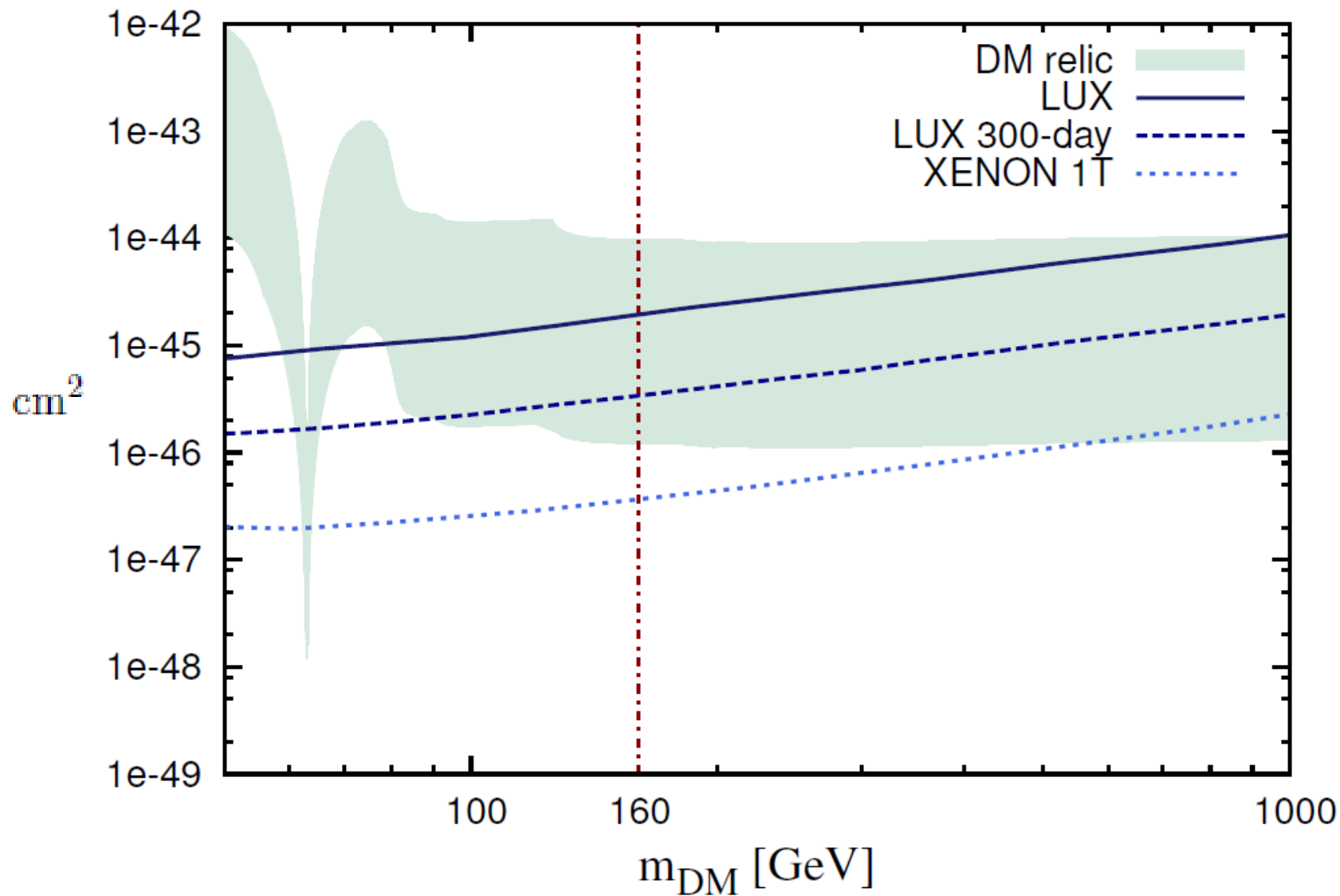
## ■ Direct detection cross section

$$\sigma_{\text{SI}} \propto \underline{\kappa_1^2} + ( \kappa_5^2 v^2 \text{ term} )$$

If  $\cancel{CP}$  in strong sector,  $\kappa_1 \sim \kappa_5$ , large  $\kappa_1$  is not required to explain observed DM relic, then, constraints from direct detection can be mild.

# Partially composite DM

MA, Kitano '14



$$1/3 < \kappa_1/\kappa_5 < 3$$

# Partially composite DM

Other prediction:

Higgs physics

As other composite Higgs model, there are deviations from SM coupling.

Direct search for top partner

Current bound is roughly  $m_{t'} < 700$  GeV.

# Summary



# Summary

We consider a **composite Higgs scenario** in which **Dark matter** is also a **partially composite fermion**.



- **DM also contribute making Higgs potential.**
- **Parameter space consists with both Higgs & DM observables.**
- **It would be measure by DM DD in near future.**

