

# Composite gluino at the LHC

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# What will we see at the LHC ?

Natural theory of EWSB?

Supersymmetry?

Higgs as PGSB  
(LH, RS-like)?

Higgsless?

Technicolor?

Extra-

Dimensions?

Twin Higgs?

# General Features

- New colored particles
  - Naturalness
- Third generation of quark special?
- Stable particles?
  - MSSM: R-parity  $(-1)^{3B+L+2S}$
  - Little Higgs : T-parity to avoid electroweak precision constraints.
  - R parity is more general: if conservation of Lepton and Baryon number.

# Little Higgs

- Models where the Higgs is a pseudo-Goldstone boson.
- Large spontaneously broken global symmetries. Explicit 'collective breaking': more than one couplings are required to give a mass to the Higgs.
- Extended gauge, Yukawa and Higgs sectors.
- same spin 'partner' cancel quadratic divergences.

– Minimal Little Higgs Spectrum

$W'$   
cancel quadratic  
divergence of W

$\phi$   
cancel quadratic  
divergence of Higgs

$T$   
cancel quadratic  
divergence of tops

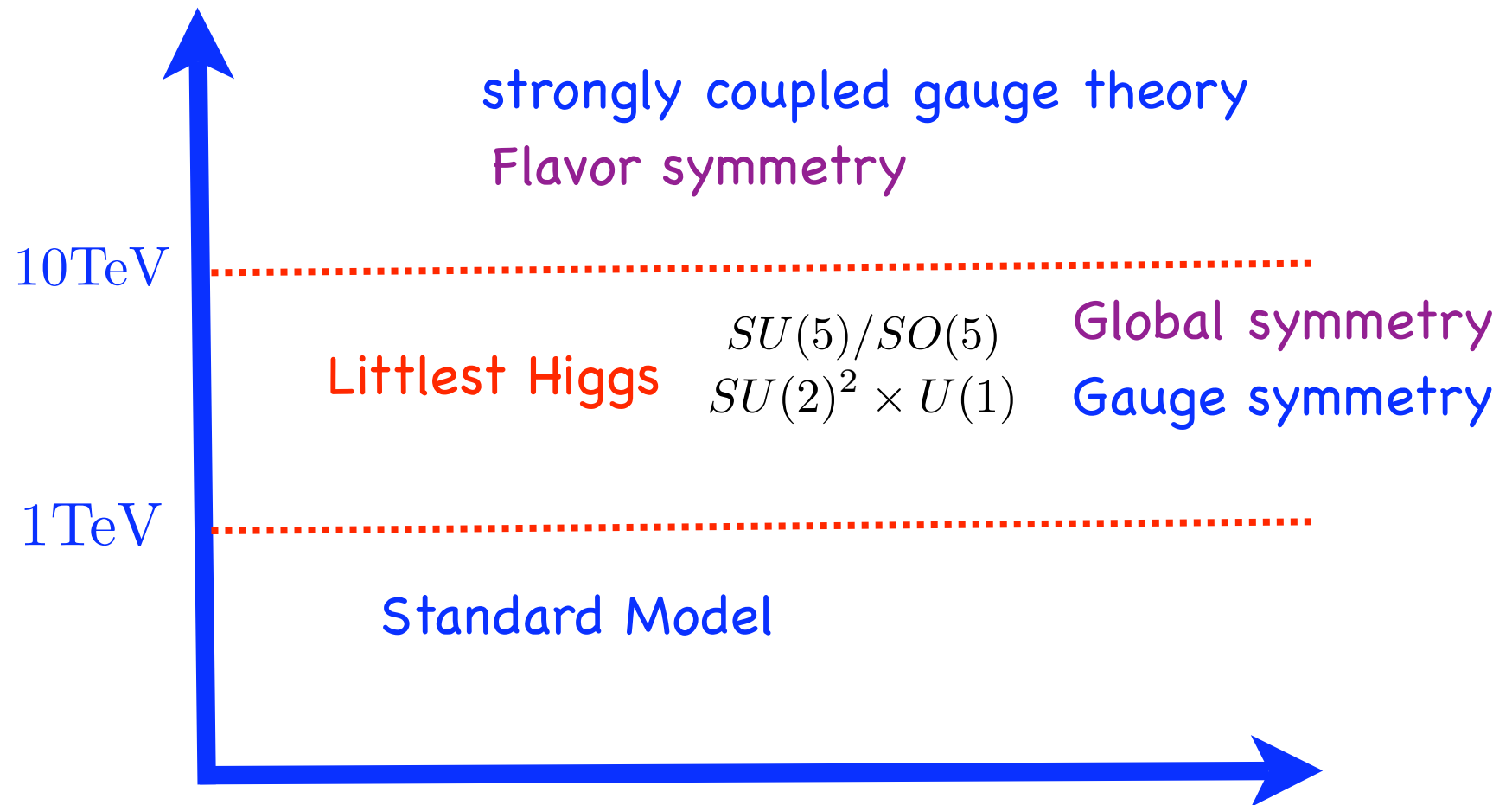
$\sim 1\text{TeV}$

- Goldstone bosons become strongly coupled at high energy. Needs a **UV completion at**  $\sim 10\text{TeV}$

might have extra 'light' states

- **Model:** Strongly coupled UV completion of the littlest Higgs. Katz, Lee, Nelson, Walker '03

- Structure



# Spectrum above 10 TeV

		$SU(3)_c$	$SU(2)$	
$\Psi_{11}$ {	$SU(5)$ global symmetry {	$\psi_0$	1	1
		$\psi_2$	1	2
		$\psi'_2$	1	2
	Composite top sector {	$\psi_3^c$	$\bar{3}$	1
		$\psi_3$	3	1

# Composites

- Mesons

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_2 \\ \psi_0 \\ \psi'_2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\Sigma} \langle \Psi_5 \Psi_5 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$SU(5)$  broken to  $SO(5)$

- Baryons  $\Psi_{11} \Psi_{11} \lambda$

		$\psi_5$	$\psi_3$
$\Psi_{11}$ {	$\psi_5$	'gaugino'	top
	$\psi_3$	top	'gluino'



- composite 'gaugino':

$$\psi_5 \psi_5 \lambda \longrightarrow C^+, C^-, N \text{ 'higgsino', 'bino', 'wino'}$$

$$\psi_3 \psi_3^c \lambda \longrightarrow \tilde{g} \text{ 'gluino'}$$

- R - partiy:  $(-1)^{3B+L+2S}$

➔ lightest of  $\tilde{g}$ ,  $\tilde{C}$ ,  $\tilde{N}$  is stable

dark matter?

Masses are of the same order than the top partner because of flavor symmetry:

$$\sim 1\text{TeV}$$

# Discovery of Little Higgs at LHC

$Z', W'$

many new colored particles:  
large cross section

Top partners

couplings **predicted** by

Perelstein, Pierce, Peskin

Little Higgs:

'03

Possible to measure but hard

gluinos

large cross section, missing energy signal

We have: **missing energy**, extra gauge bosons and extra fermions!

can we tell what is going on?

study the gluino

# Composite gluino

- Decay of the composite gluino: 4-Fermi operators

- Many operators. We concentrate on the following:

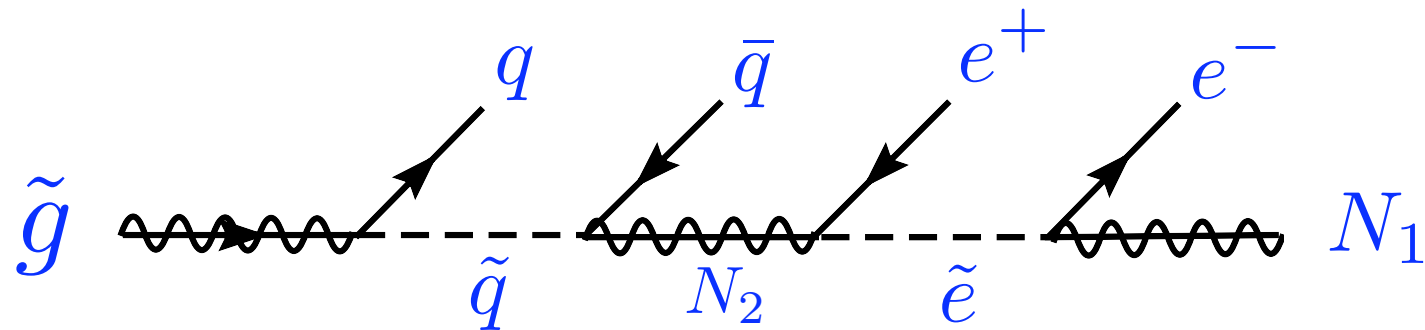
$$\frac{\tilde{g} b t^c C^+}{f^2} \quad \begin{array}{c} \tilde{g} \quad b \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ t^c \quad C^+ \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \tilde{g} \quad t^c \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ b \quad C^+ \end{array} \quad \frac{\tilde{g} t^c b C^+}{f^2}$$

$$\frac{\tilde{g} C^+ t^c b}{f^2} \quad \begin{array}{c} \tilde{g} \quad C^+ \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ t^c \quad b \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \tilde{g} \quad C^+ \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \bar{t}^c \quad \bar{b} \end{array} \quad \frac{\tilde{g} C^- \bar{t}^c \bar{b}}{f^2}$$

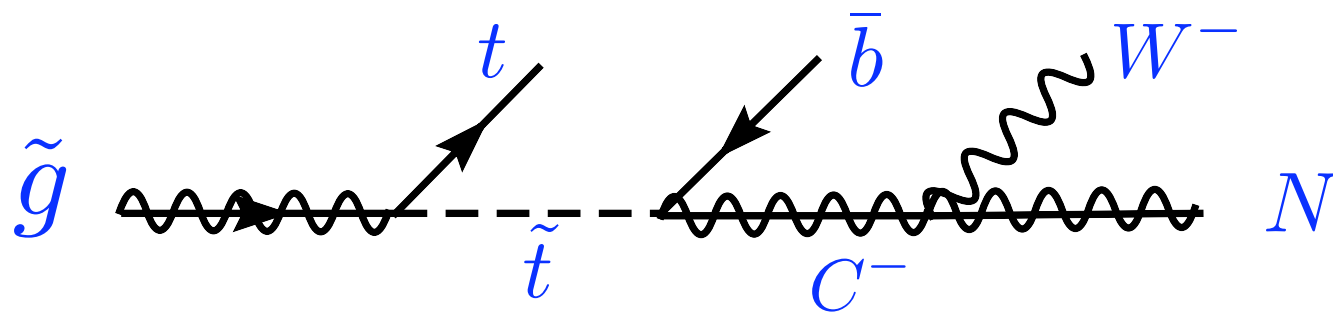
absent in  
supersymmetry

# Supersymmetric gluino

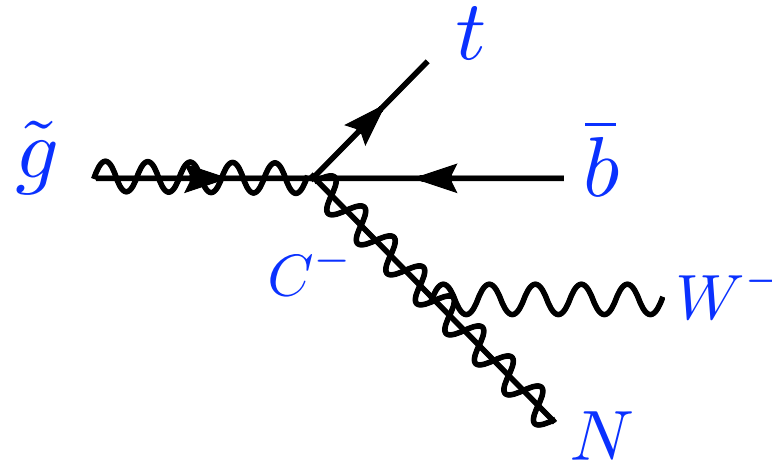
- Decay of a gluino in Supersymmetry



If most slepton and squark except the stop and sbottom are very heavy:



- If the stop and sbottom are off-shell:



$$c_b \frac{\tilde{g} b t^c C^+}{f^2} \quad c_t \frac{\tilde{g} t^c b C^+}{f^2}$$

off shell sbottom                      off shell stop

There are no operators of the form

$$c_{O_1} \frac{\tilde{g} C^+ t^c b}{f^2} \quad c_{O_2} \frac{\tilde{g} C^+ \bar{t}^c \bar{b}}{f^2}$$

– would require the exchange of a charged color octet.

- In supersymmetry we expect

$$c_b \neq c_t$$

- In composite model because of the flavor symmetry:

$$c_b \sim c_t$$

In both susy and non-susy:

Glino **can be seen** above background

$\sim 1\text{fb}^{-1}$

De Sanctis, Laris,  
Montesano, Troncon '07

Glino **mass** can be estimated  
from cross section

Baer, Barger, Shaughnessy,  
Summy Wang '07

at  $\sim 10\%$  with  $100\text{fb}^{-1}$



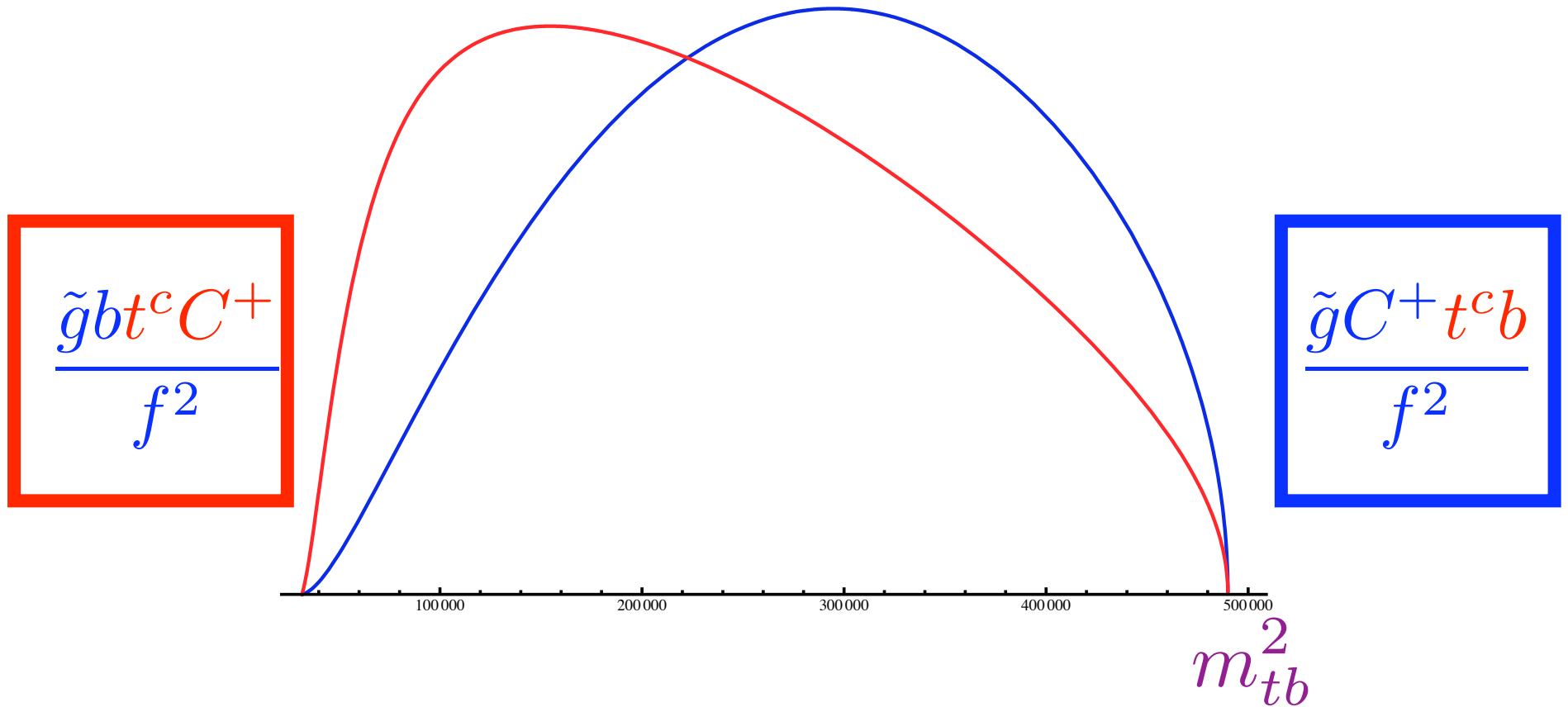
# Susy vs non-susy

- What observables can distinguish a **supersymmetric gluino** from the **composite gluino**?
  - with appropriate spectrum, the final states and kinematic of the decay **are the same** in both cases
  - We look at  $m_{tb}^2 = (P_t + P_b)^2$ 

The distribution of  $m_{tb}^2$  is different .
  - $m_{tb}^2$  is the only invariant distribution that can be measured.

# $m_{tb}^2$ distribution

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 1\text{TeV} \quad m_C = 300\text{GeV} \quad m_N = 200\text{GeV}$$



Susy vs non-susy

# Measurement of $m_{tb}^2$ .

Hisano,Kawagoe,  
Kitano,Nojiri '02

Hisano,Kawagoe,  
Nojiri '03

De Sanctis, Laris,  
Montesano,Troncon '07

- **Problems:**

- Cuts deform shapes
- Combinatoric

- **Cuts:**

- More than 4 jets with  $P_T > 40\text{GeV}$
- at least one hard jet  $P_T > 150\text{GeV}$
- at least 2 b-tag jets.
- missing  $E_T > 300\text{GeV}$

- We consider the following spectrum:

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 1\text{TeV}$$

$$m_C = 300\text{GeV}$$

$$m_N = 200\text{GeV}$$

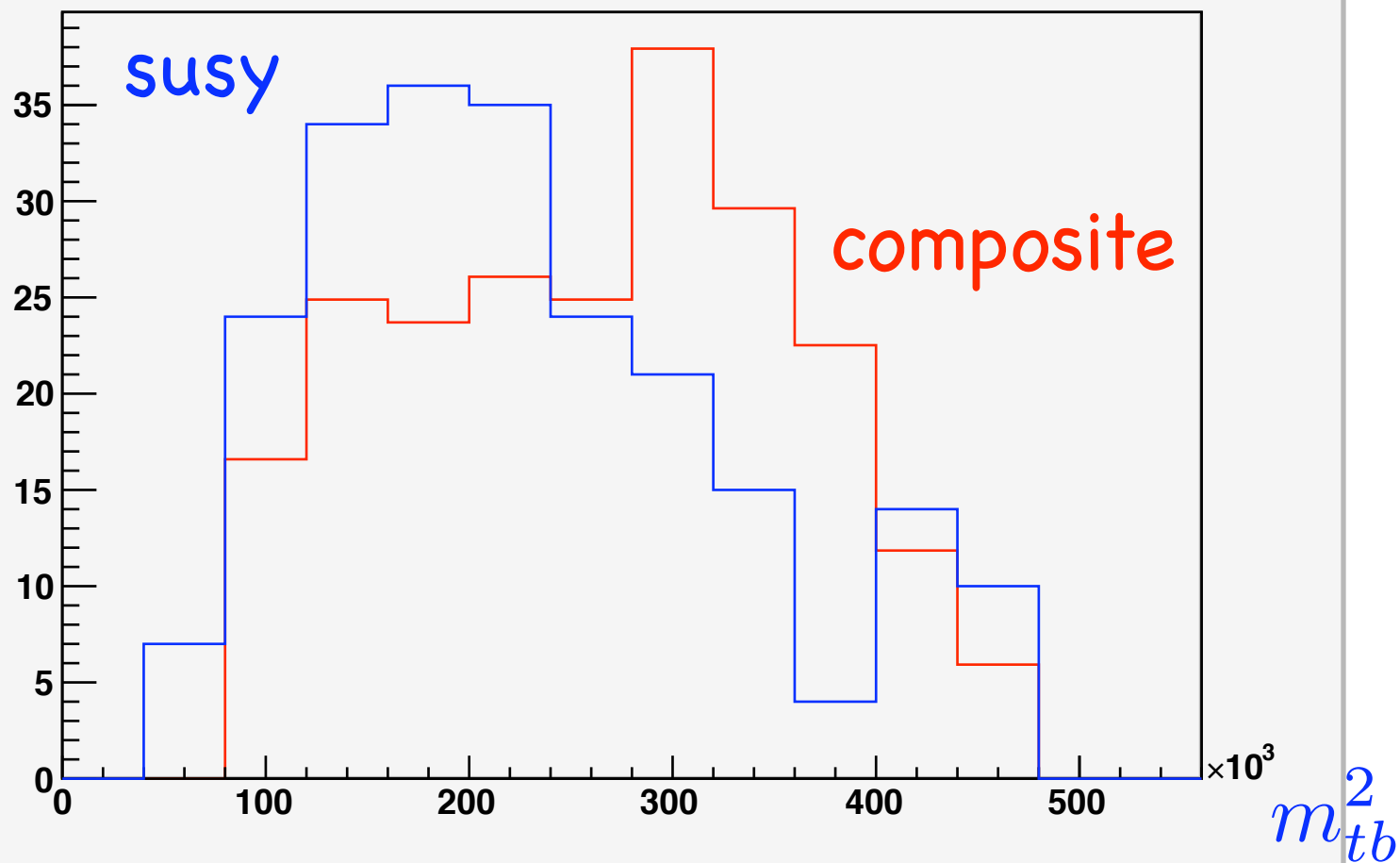
- The signal is isolated by asking
  - 2 non-b jet reconstructing a W
  - W + b jet reconstructing a top
  - another b jet to make  $m_{tb}$  (taking the b jet that give the lowest  $m_{tb}$  .)

# Without combinatoric background

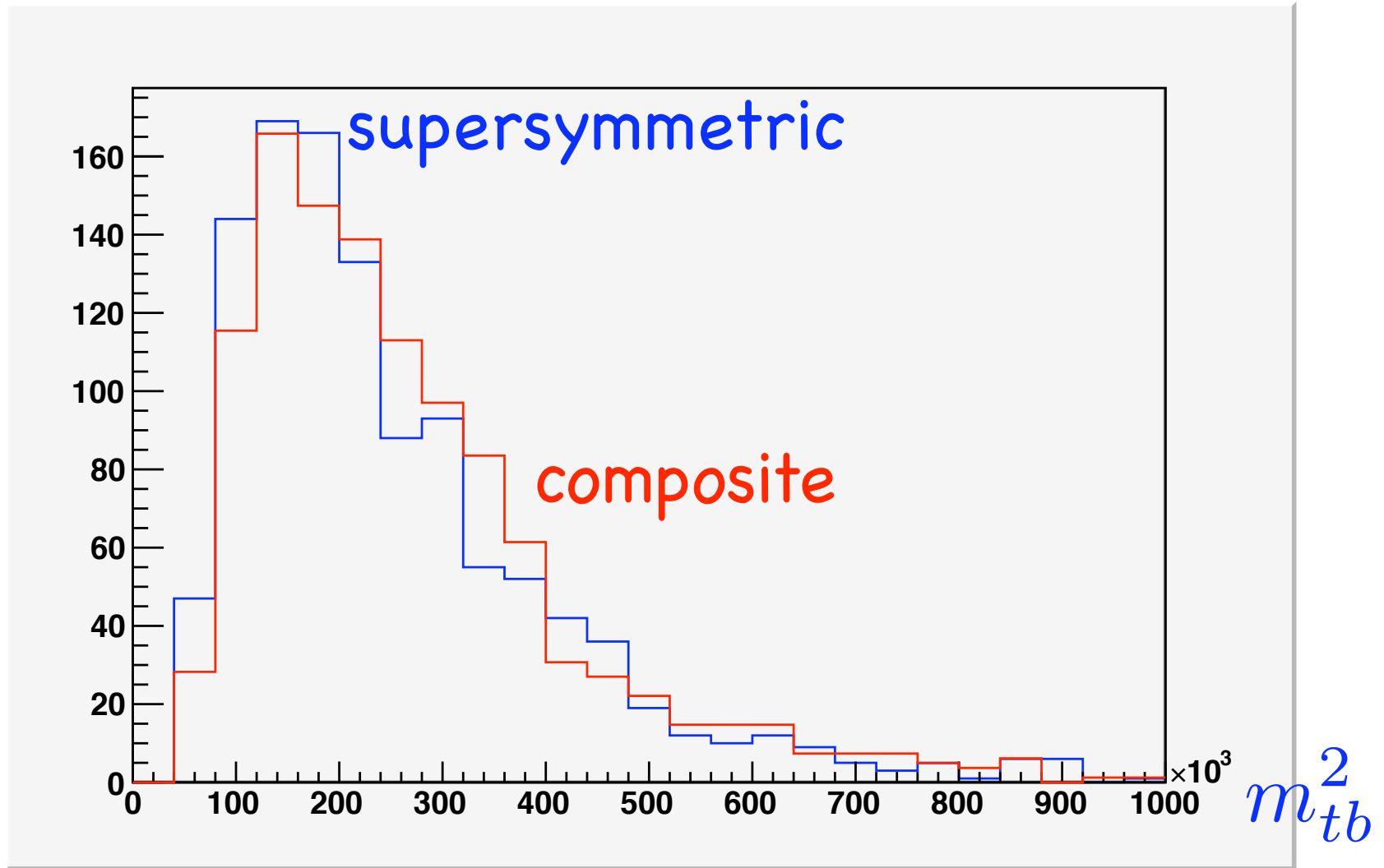
$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow tt\bar{b}\bar{b}W^-W^-NN$$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}) = 300\text{fb}$$

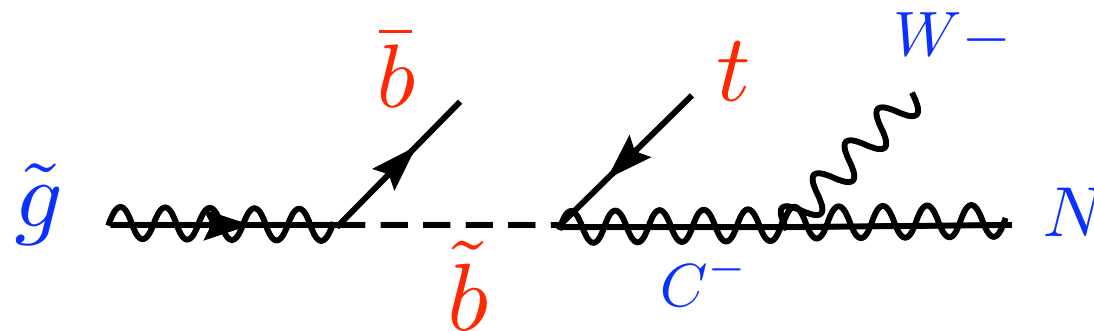
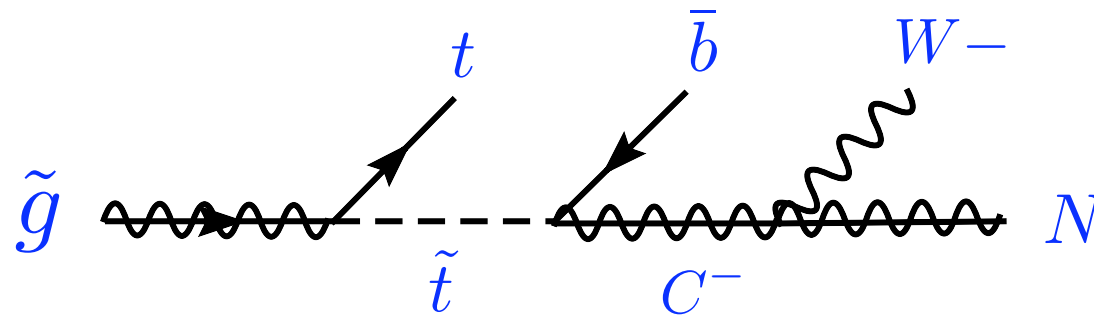
we generated 100 000 events.



- With combinatoric



# Comparison to supersymmetry with on-shell decay.



- There is also an endpoint in  $m_{bW}$ :

$$m_{bW}^2 \text{ endpoint} \sim (m_{\tilde{t}}^2 - m_{\tilde{C}}^2)(m_{\tilde{C}}^2 - m_N^2) / m_{\tilde{t}}^2$$

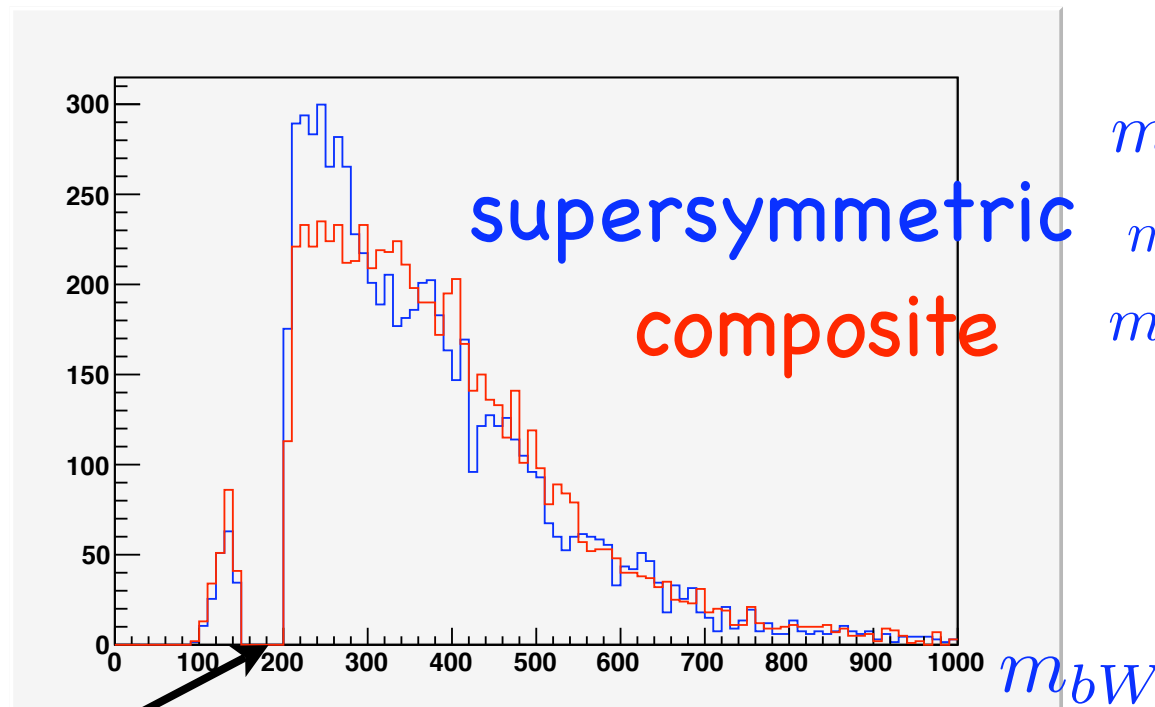
$$m_{\tilde{t}} = 500 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{b}} = 600 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{g}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$$m_C = 300 \text{ GeV}$$

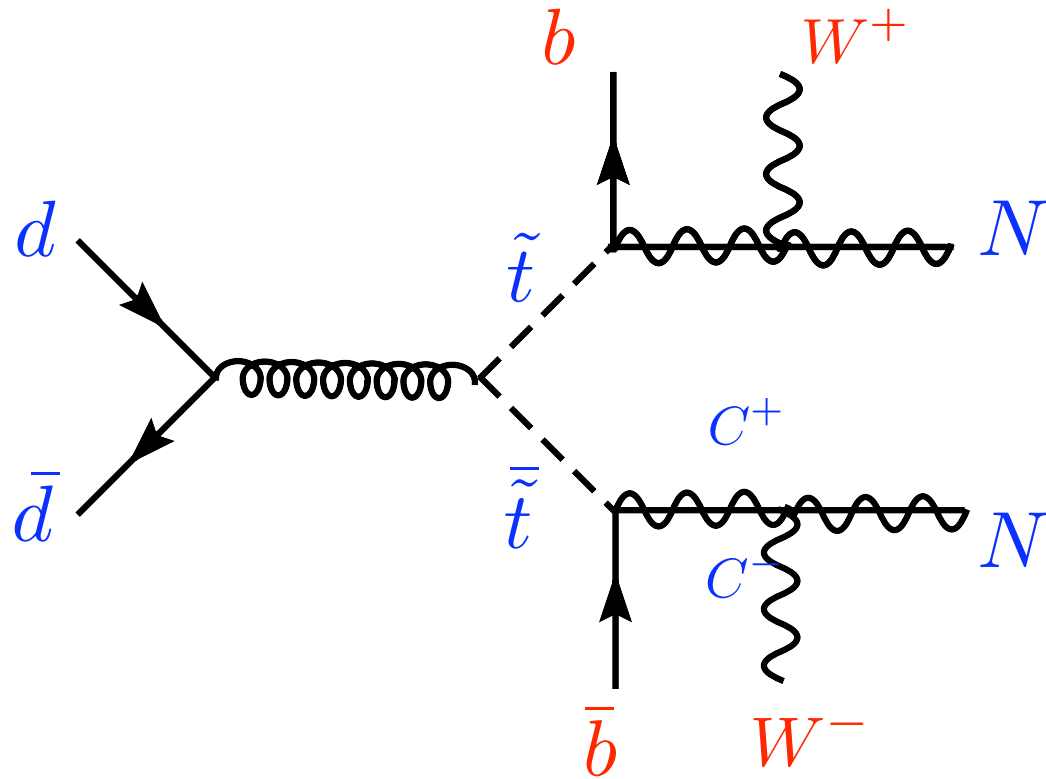
$$m_N = 200 \text{ GeV}$$



top cut



The stop and sbottom can be produce directly



Can it be isolated?

# Conclusions

- We presented a model with composite gluinos at the TeV scale. This might be generic in this class of models.
- Could be hard to distinguish from supersymmetry if 3rd generation is lighter than the rest.
- There is information in the shape of invariant mass distribution, not only in endpoints.
- If the stop and sbottom can be produced on-shell, the situation seems better.