

The minimal linear σ model for the Goldstone Higgs

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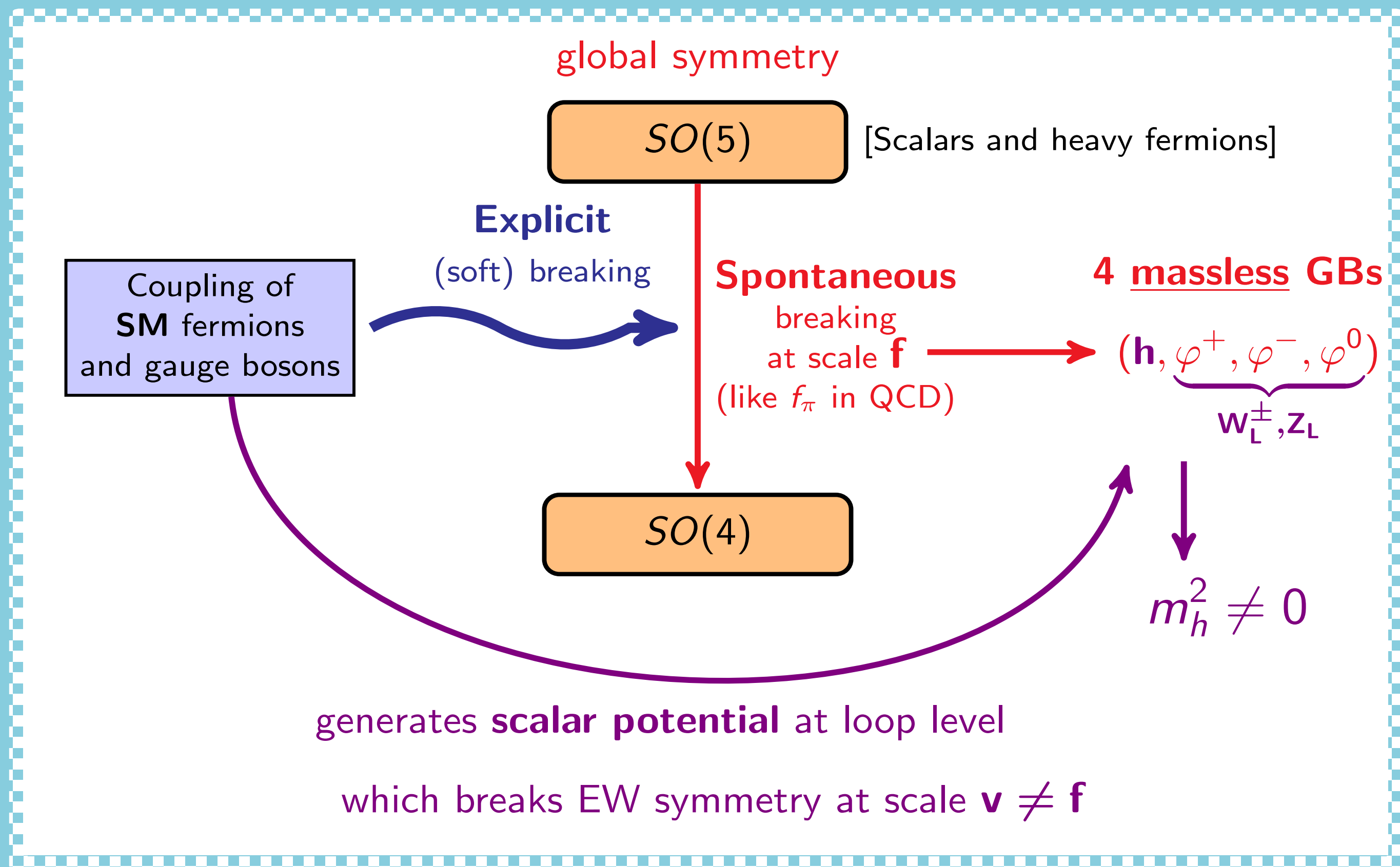
The question

Can the Higgs be a pseudo-Goldstone boson?

(like $Z_L, W_L^\pm = \text{GBs}$)

→ hierarchy "problem"

Original idea: Georgi-Kaplan (1984) $SU(5) \rightarrow SO(5)$ (14 GBs)
 $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ Agashe, Contino, Pomarol (2005)



Usually studied in non-linear (effective) models for a composite Higgs

We analyze a **linear*** (renormalizable) implementation instead:

Higgs $h \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Higgs } h \\ \text{singlet } \sigma \end{array} \right.$

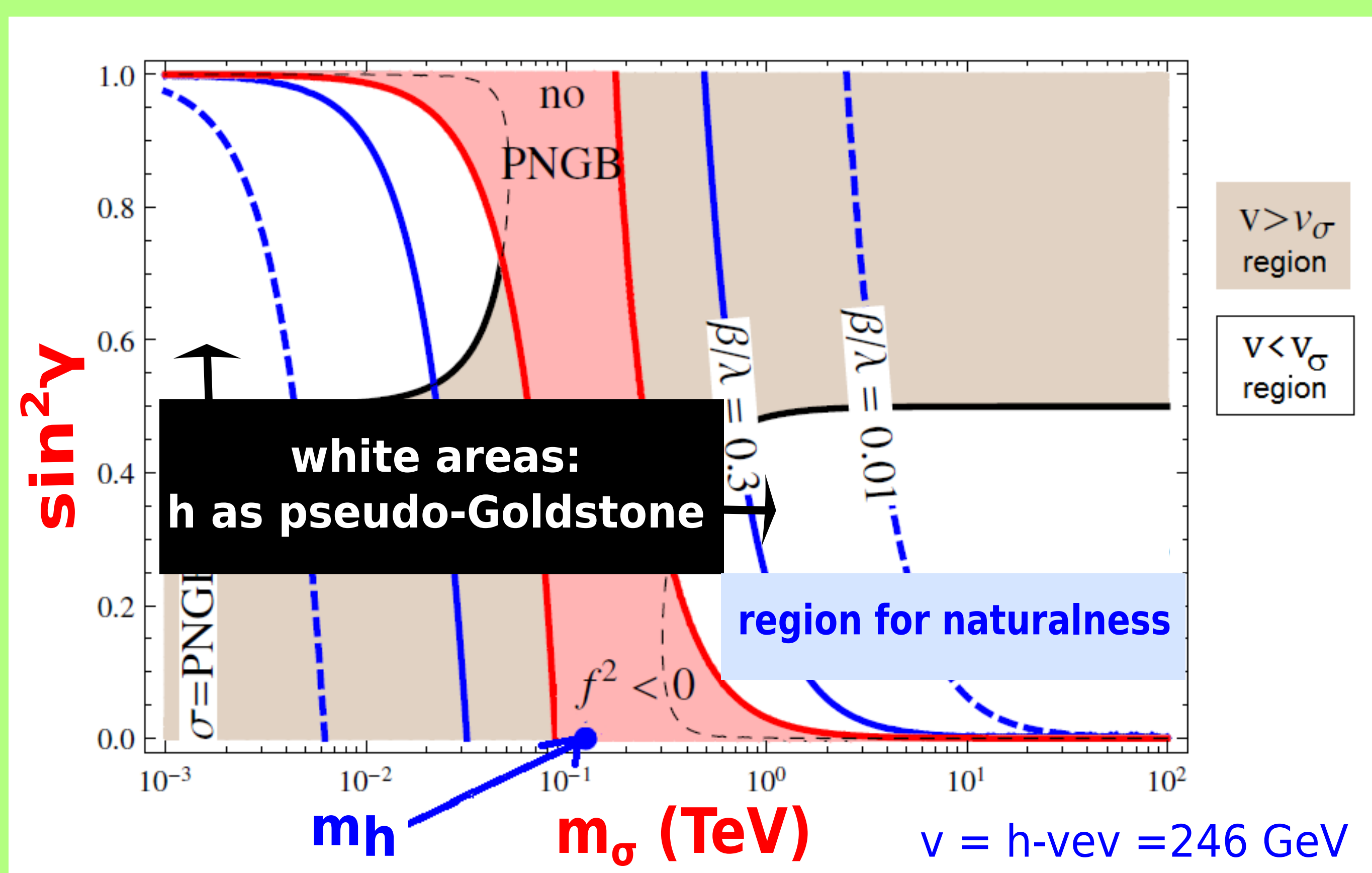
(like linear σ model for QCD at low energies)

? How light could the σ be? ?
 Could it be hidden in the data?
 Might it help alleviate the tension in composite models[†]?

*Barbieri et al (2007)

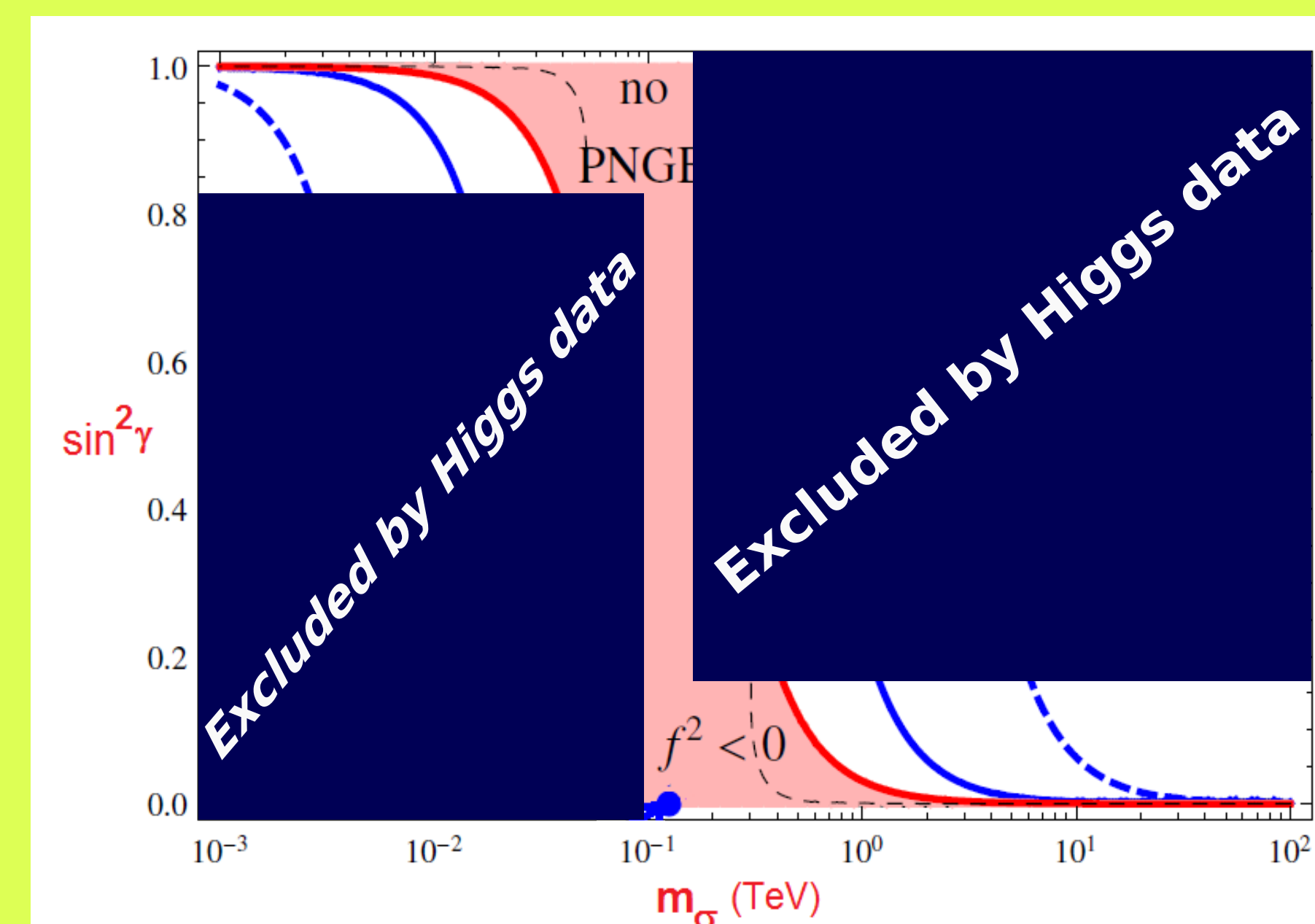
†Panico et al (2013), Carena et al (2014)

h and σ mix $\rightarrow \sin^2\gamma$



Phenomenology

Modifications to the Higgs couplings \rightarrow bounds on $\sin^2\gamma$

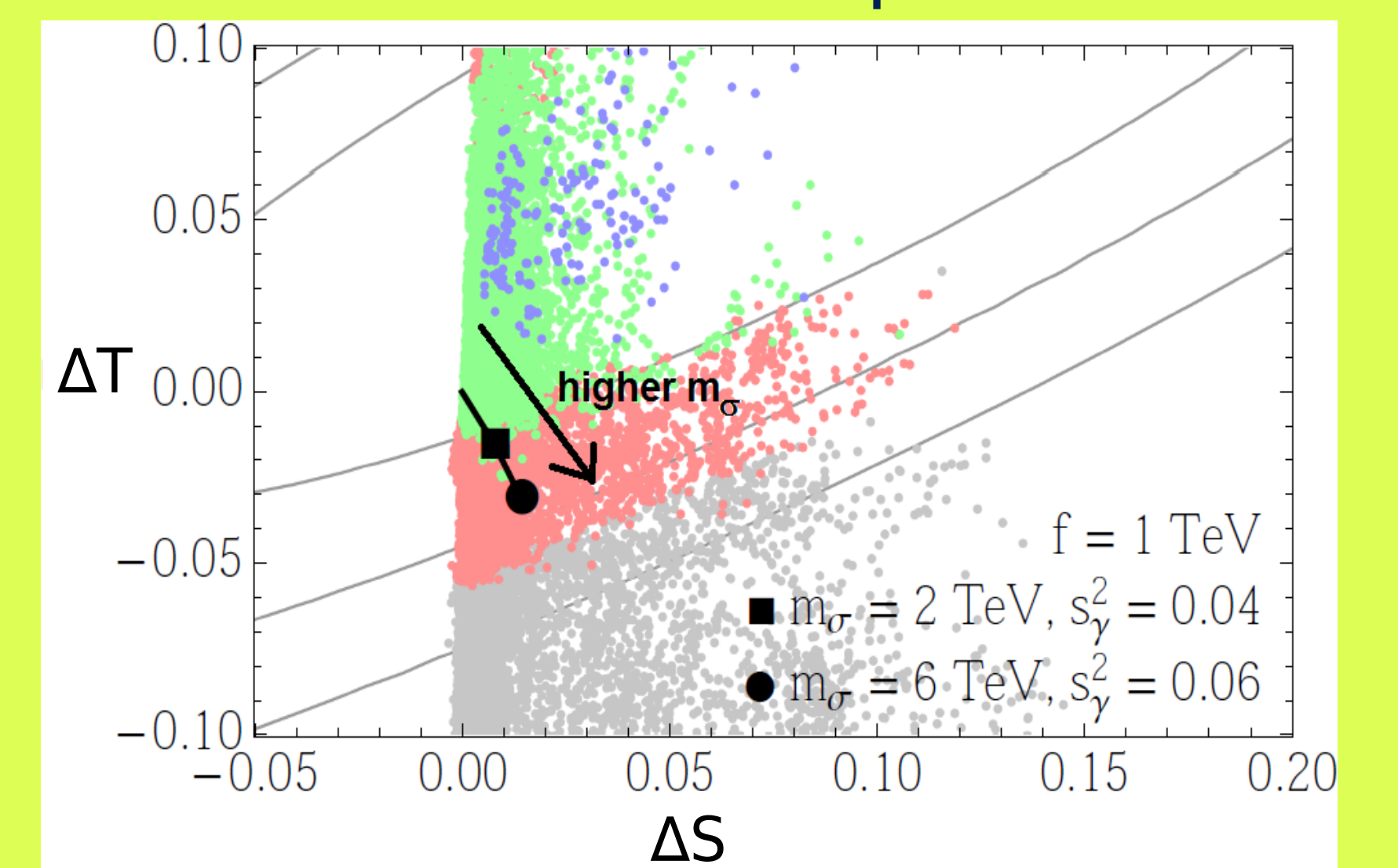


(exclusions from coupling modifiers K_F and K_V)

larger m_σ can lead to more tension with data

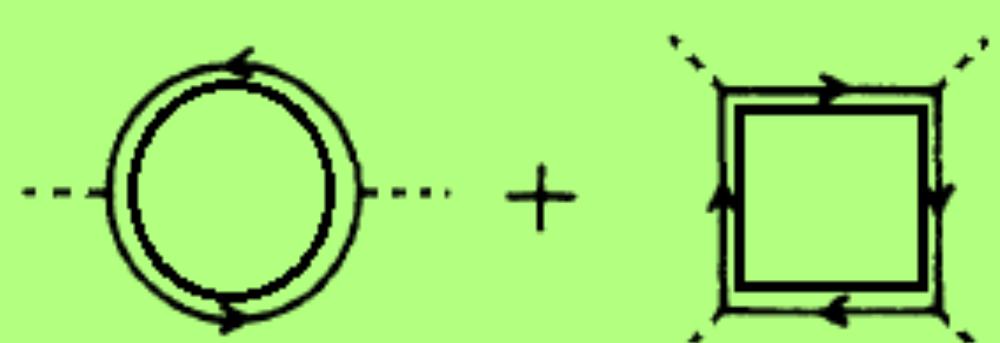
(colored points: fermionic contribution
 $1\sigma, 2\sigma, 3\sigma$ regions for a global fit to $(\Delta S, \Delta T, \Delta g_{Zbb})$)

Precision parameters



$$V(h, \sigma) = -\lambda(h^2 + \sigma^2 - f^2)^2 + \alpha f^3 \sigma - \beta f^2 h^2$$

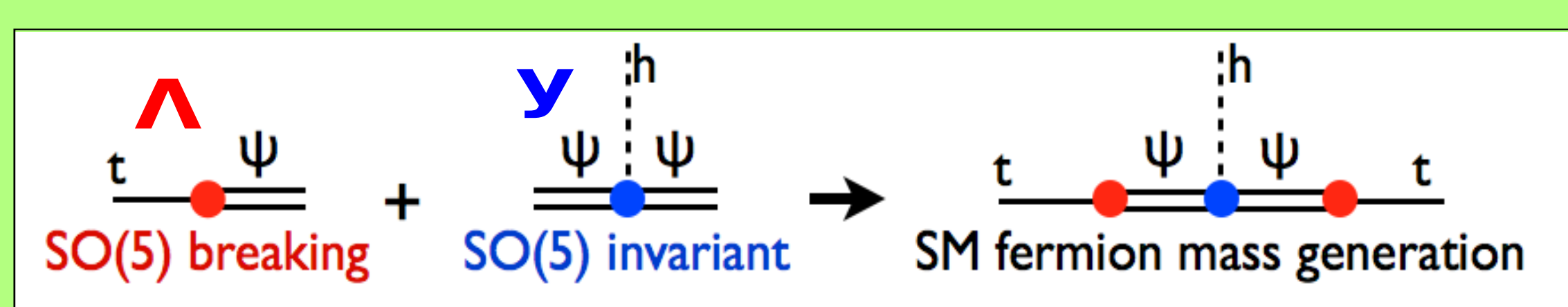
spontaneous $SO(5)$ breaking explicit $SO(5)$ breaking



Coleman-Weinberg
 (2 $SO(5)$ terms required as counterterms)

Vectorial heavy fermions

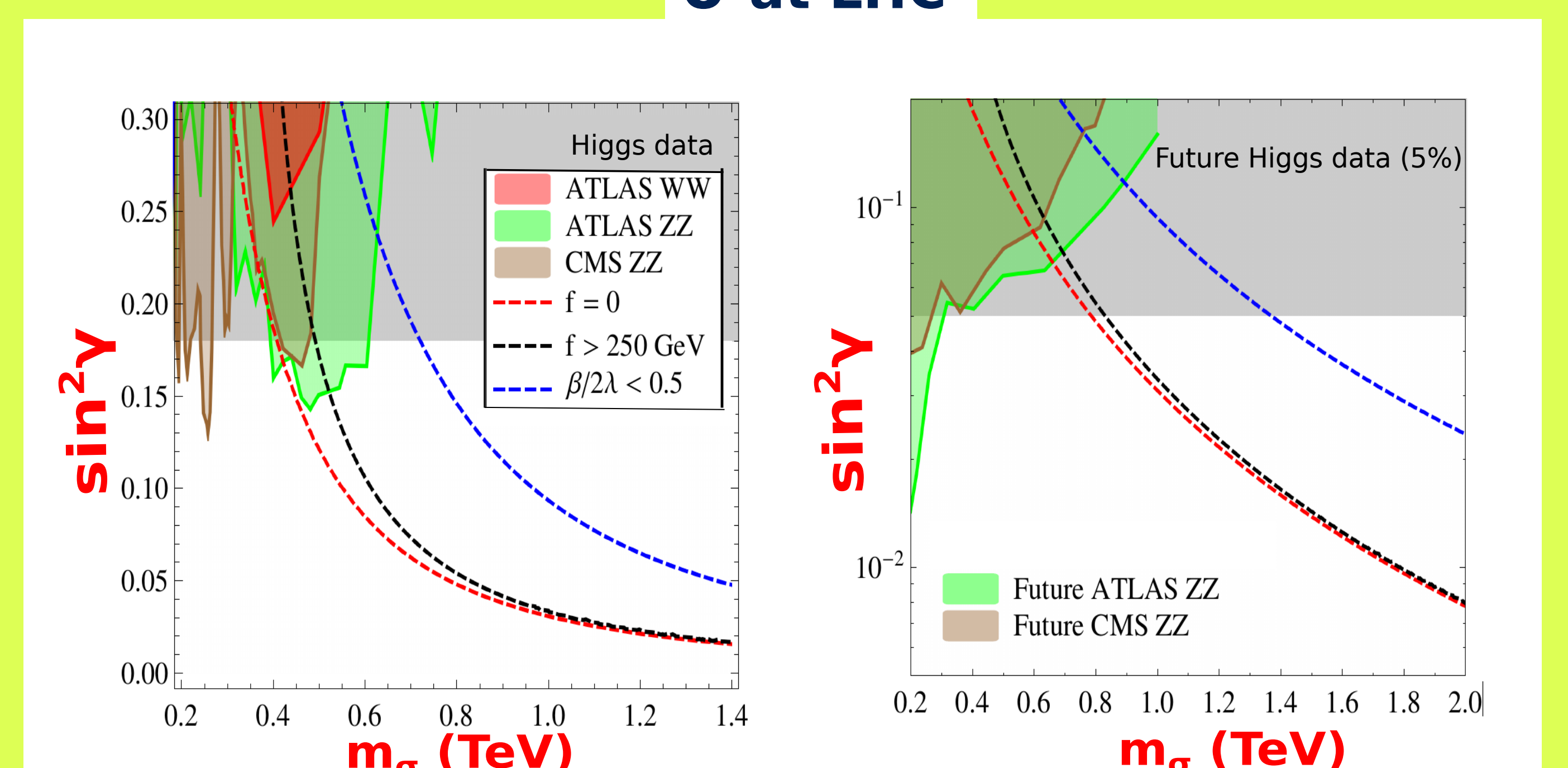
two types of terms in the Lagrangian:



top yukawa:
 $y_t \sim y \Lambda^2 / M_\psi^2$

(à la Seesaw)

σ at LHC



- white area: SM + generic singlet allowed
- natural h as pseudo-Goldstone boson: (to the right of dashed black curve)
 present: $m_\sigma > \sim 500$ GeV
 future: $m_\sigma > \sim 900$ GeV