Non-Perturbative Evidence for Technicolor

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
TeraGrid
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What is Technicolor?

- If EW symmetry $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ were unbroken at GeV energies, QCD would break it via strongly-coupled Higgs mechanism.
  - Pions eaten to give mass to W and Z bosons of O(100 MeV).
  - No analogue of Yukawa mechanism. Lots of very light pseudoscalar mesons due to $N_f=6$ massless flavors.
- Basic Idea: Break EW symmetry at TeV scales by adding new fermions ($\bar{Q}$,Q) with new strong interactions. [Weinberg, Susskind 1979]
- SM fermion mass: New gauge interactions broken at high scale Λ_{ETC} couple SM fermions to techniquarks. [Dimopoulis-Susskind, Eichten-Lane 1979]

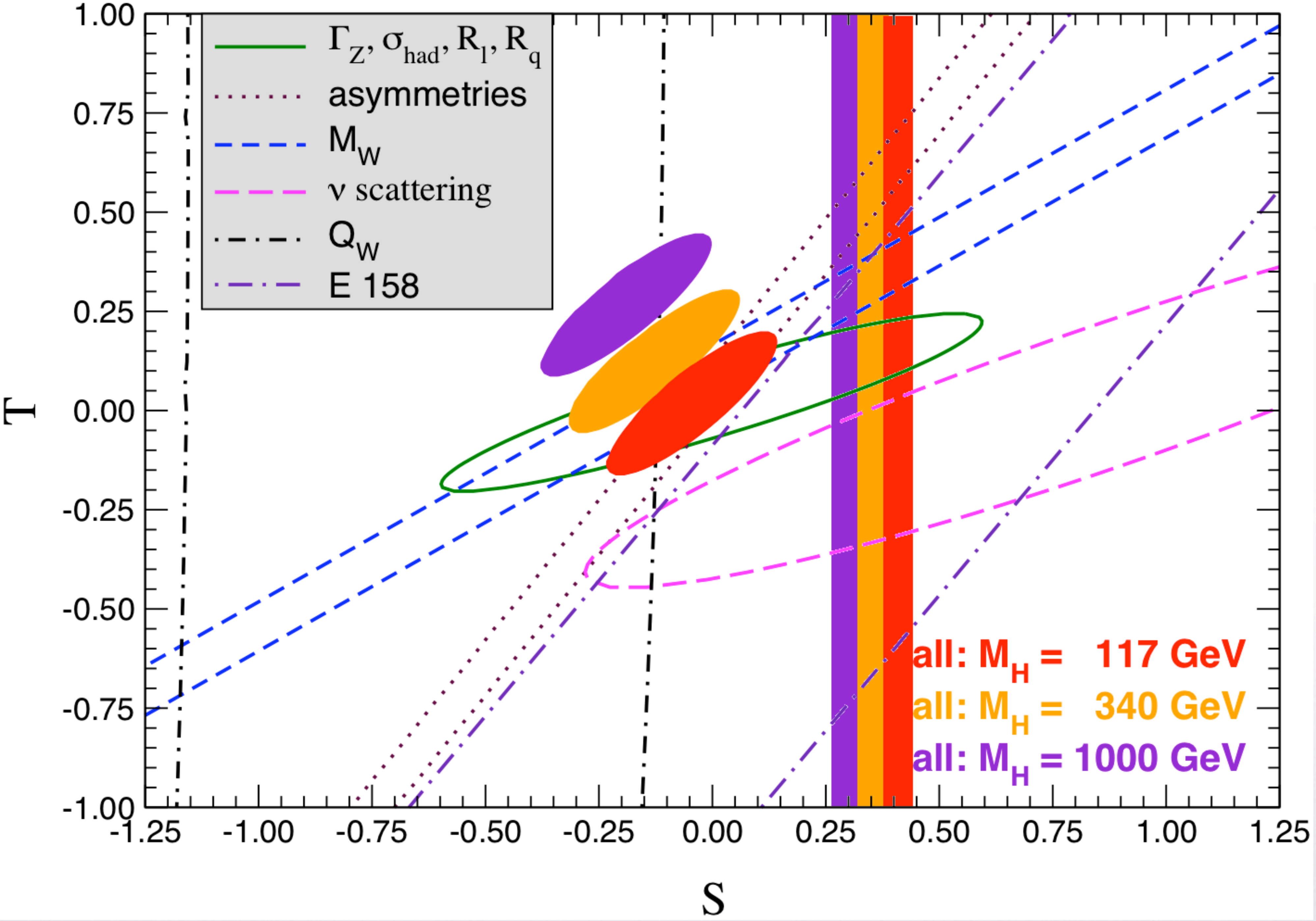
$$\text{Masses: } \frac{(\bar{Q}Q)(\bar{q}q)}{\Lambda_{\mathrm{ETC}}^2} \qquad \text{FCNC's: } \frac{(\bar{q}q)(\bar{q}q)}{\Lambda_{\mathrm{ETC}}^2} \qquad \Lambda_{\mathrm{ETC}} \gtrsim 1000 \text{ TeV}$$

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technicolor_(physics)

Why did Technicolor fall out of favor?

- QCD-like strong interactions at the TeV scale can drive the Higgs mechanism, but face phenomenological challenges:
  - Either flavor changing neutral currents (FCNC) are too large or generated SM fermion masses are too small.
  - Precision EW oblique corrections (S parameter) in tension with experiment.
- A resolution: TeV strong interactions are not like QCD.
- A problem: How well do we really understand generic strongly interacting theories other than QCD?
- A solution: Lattice field theory is only now powerful enough to begin the study of strongly-coupled theories beyond QCD.

S Parameter for Scaled-Up QCD



Is there “evidence” for “Low-Scale Technicolor”?

- Recently, CDF found a bump in $W+jj \to \ell\nu+jj$ in 4.3 fb^{-1} of data.

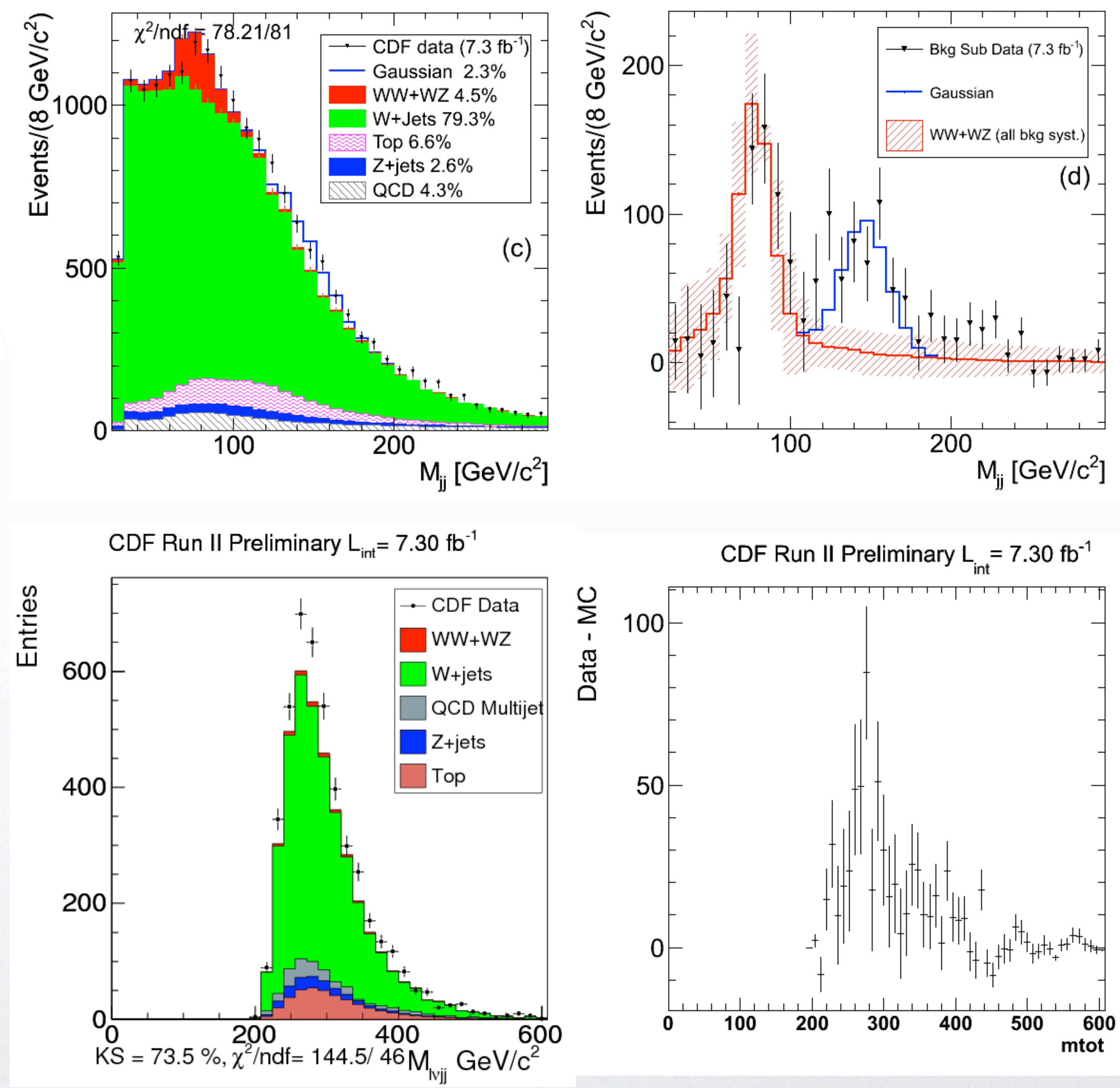
  [PRL 106, 171801 (2011)]

- Eichten, Lane, and Martin have interpreted this result in the Low Scale Technicolor model as $\rho_T \to W+\pi_T \to W+jj$. {arXiv:1104.0976 [hep-ph]}

- Last week in Blois, CDF released preliminary results of updated analysis with 7.3 fb^{-1} of data.

- http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/ewk/2011/wjj/7_3.html

- D0 responds by Friday. Will LHC respond this week in Perugia?

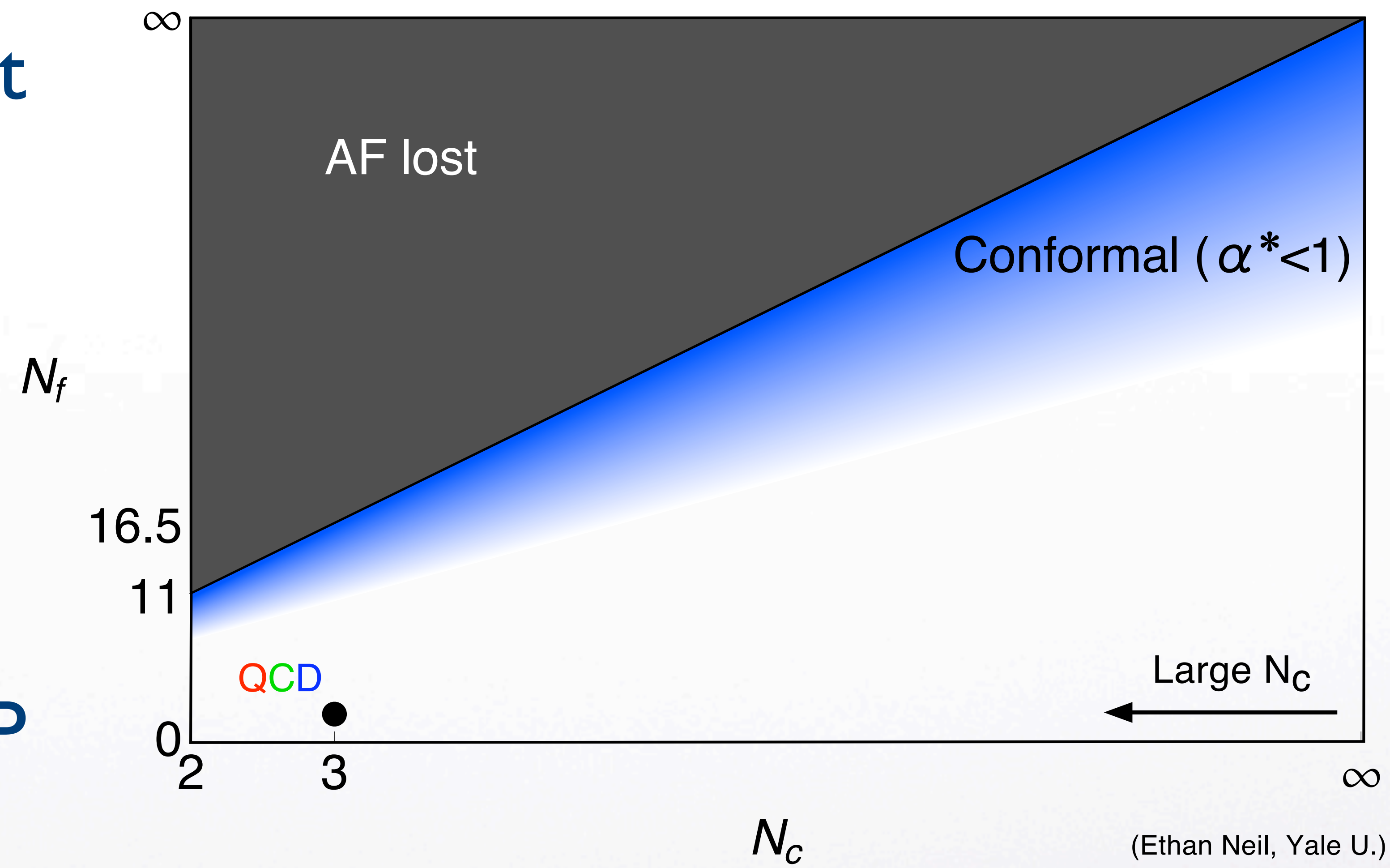


How can the lattice address Technicolor?

- Technicolor scenario has Higgs mechanism driven by TeV-scale strong interactions with spontaneous symmetry breaking (SSB) and Nambu-Goldstone (NG) bosons.
- QCD has these features and been studied on the lattice for decades, recently with much success.
- Other strongly-coupled gauge theories likely have these features, *i.e.* other flavors (N_f), colors (N_c), *etc.*
- Lattice studies can search for the right combination that enables Technicolor to satisfy phenomenological constraints.
- Unfortunately, other theories are usually computationally more expensive than QCD for calculation: $\propto N_f^{3/2}, N_c^3, d(R)^3$

Where to look for non-QCD theories?

- For $N_f = 0$–1, confinement but no NG bosons.
- For $N_c = 2$, enhanced chiral symmetry means special case: Pattern of symmetry breaking yet to be determined.
- Pert. theory indicates IRFP for $N_f \lesssim 5.5 \cdot N_c$.

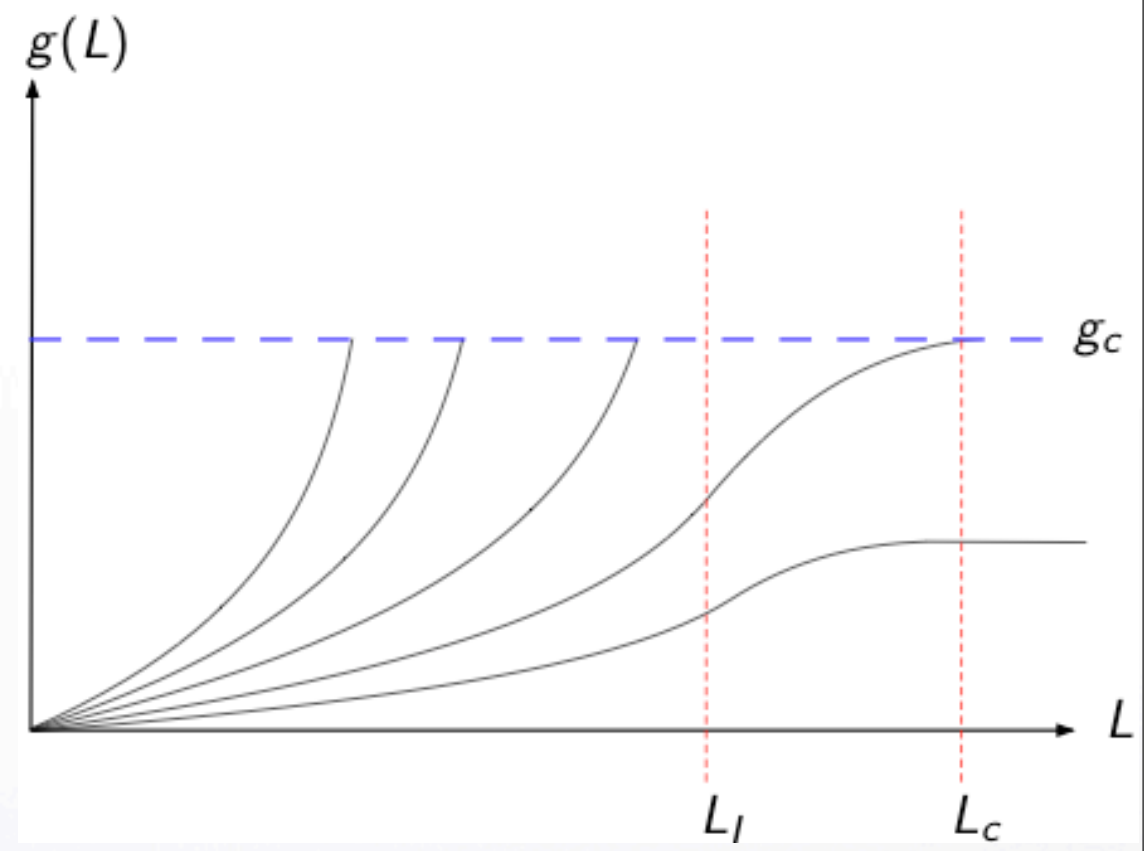


(Ethan Neil, Yale U.)

- Phenomenological success of large N_c calculations suggest QCD-like theories for $N_f = 2$–3 and $N_c \geq 3$.
- Simplest search strategy: start from QCD and increase N_f.

Can the running coupling be our guide?

- In QCD, $g(L)$ is asympotically free and runs rapidly until SSB and confinement: $g(L_c)=g_c$.
- As N_f increases, the running slows down.
- For large N_f, $g(L)$ flows to g_* at IR fixed point (IRFP). No SSB, no Technicolor.
- Walking theories may exist nearby theories with strongly-coupled IRFP: $g_* \lesssim g_c$.



- Unlike QCD, walking theories would have two dynamically generated scales: L_I and L_c, and in rare cases $L_I \ll L_c$.
- In Technicolor, $L_I^{-1} = \Lambda_{ETC} \sim 1000$ TeV and $L_c^{-1} = \Lambda_{TC} \sim 1$ TeV.
- How does walking help Technicolor's FCNC problem?

Walking Dynamics

- The relevant scale for mass generation is Λ_{ETC}, so the relevant condensate is renormalized at that scale: $\langle\overline{Q}Q\rangle$ at Λ_{ETC}.

$$\text{Masses: } \frac{(\overline{Q}Q)(\overline{q}q)}{\Lambda_{\rm ETC}^2} \quad \text{FCNC's: } \frac{(\overline{q}q)(\overline{q}q)}{\Lambda_{\rm ETC}^2} \quad \Lambda_{\rm ETC} \gtrsim 1000 \text{ TeV}$$

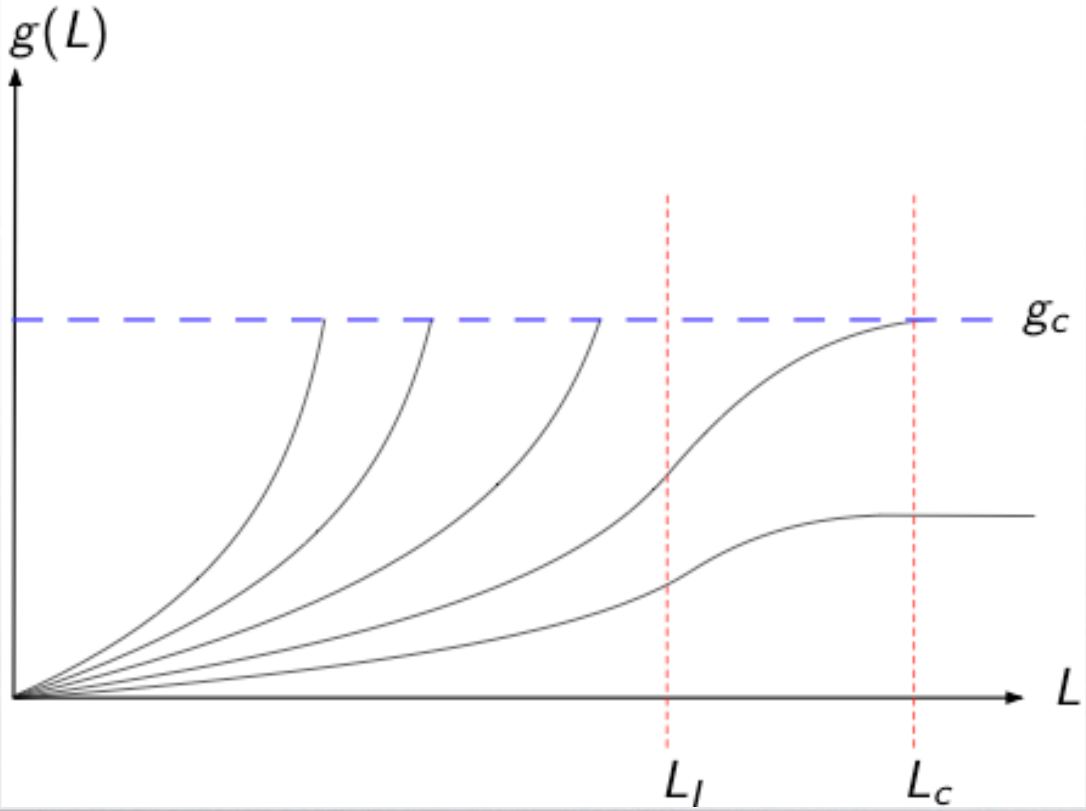
- The condensate is renormalized using the anomalous dimension $\gamma(\mu)$. In QCD-like theories, $\gamma(\mu) \ll 1$ for $\mu \gg \Lambda_{TC}$. Leads to $\log(\Lambda_{ETC} / \Lambda_{TC})$ enhancement.

$$\langle\overline{Q}Q\rangle_{\Lambda_{\rm ETC}} = \langle\overline{Q}Q\rangle_{\Lambda_{\rm TC}} \exp\left[\int_{\Lambda_{\rm TC}}^{\Lambda_{\rm ETC}} \frac{\gamma(\mu)}{\mu} d\mu\right]$$

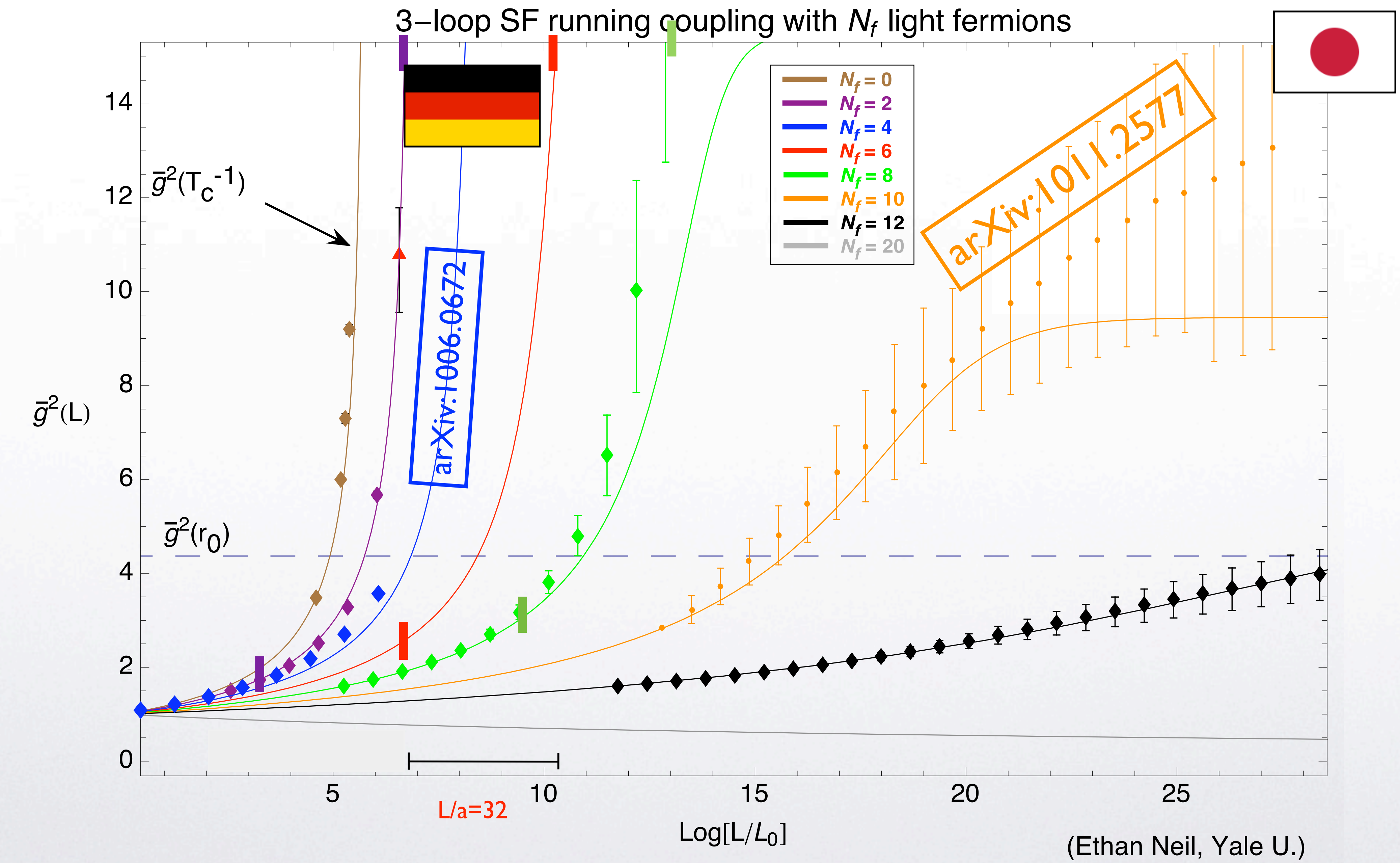
- Walking dynamics ($\gamma \sim 1$) leads to power-enhanced condensates.

$$\frac{\langle\overline{Q}Q\rangle}{F_{\pi_T}^3} \sim \frac{\langle\overline{q}q\rangle}{f_\pi^3}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\rm ETC}}{\Lambda_{\rm TC}}\right)^\gamma$$

- Now, a hierarchy of SM fermion masses can be generated while suppressing FCNC.



Non-perturbative SF running coupling



- Results not yet confirmed in other non-pert. schemes.

Lattice Strong Dynamics (LSD) Collaboration

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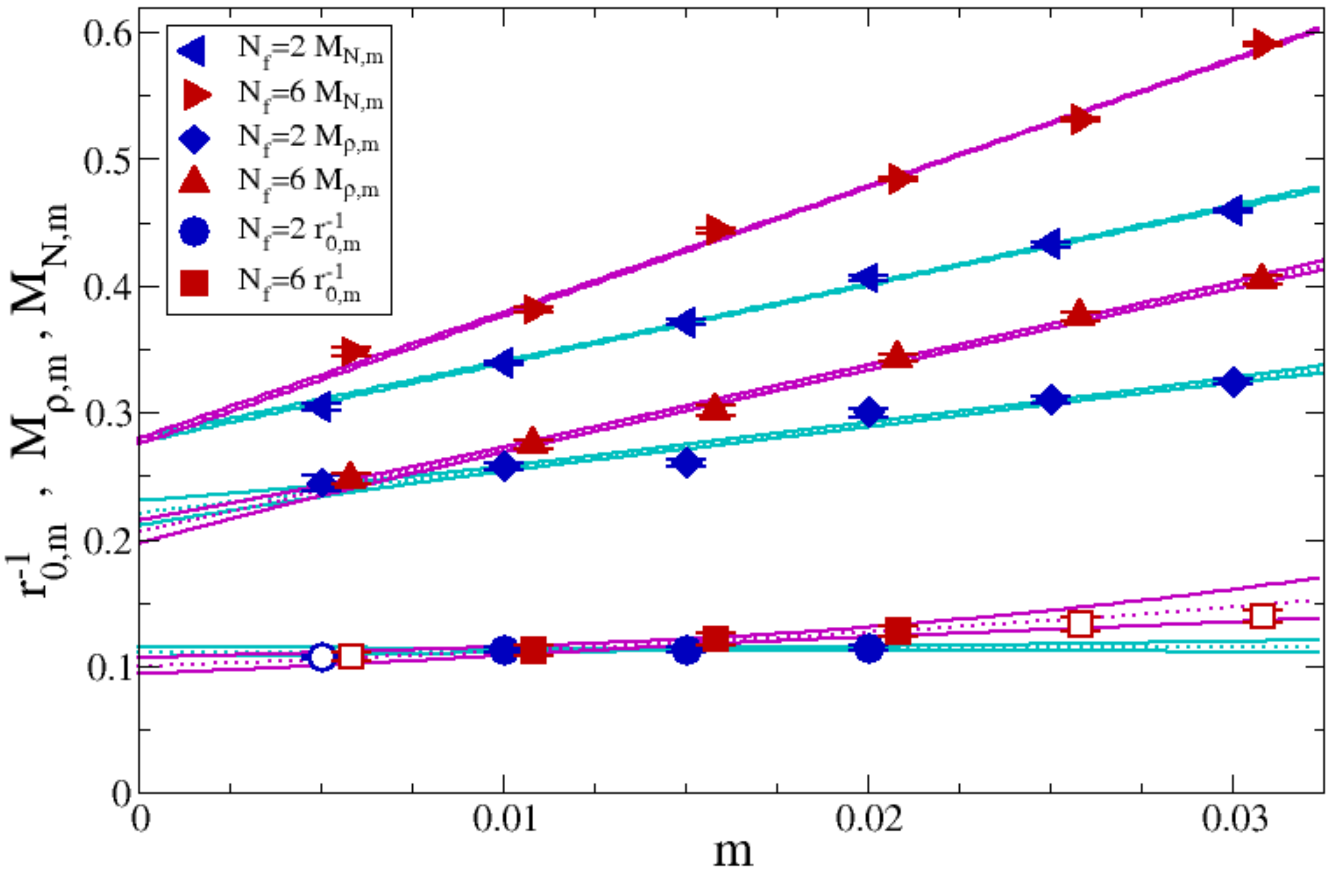
*Recently joined Fermilab Theory Group.

LSD: Comparing $N_f = 2$ and $N_f = 6$

- Why $N_f = 6$? It's very unlikely to walk...
- On largest computers, calculations still limited to lattices where $L / a \leq 64$.
- A walking theory should be studied on lattices where $L / a \sim 256$–1024.
- Can precursors to walking be seen in slowly running theories?



- Lattice scales chosen to match confinement scale physics to ~10%.

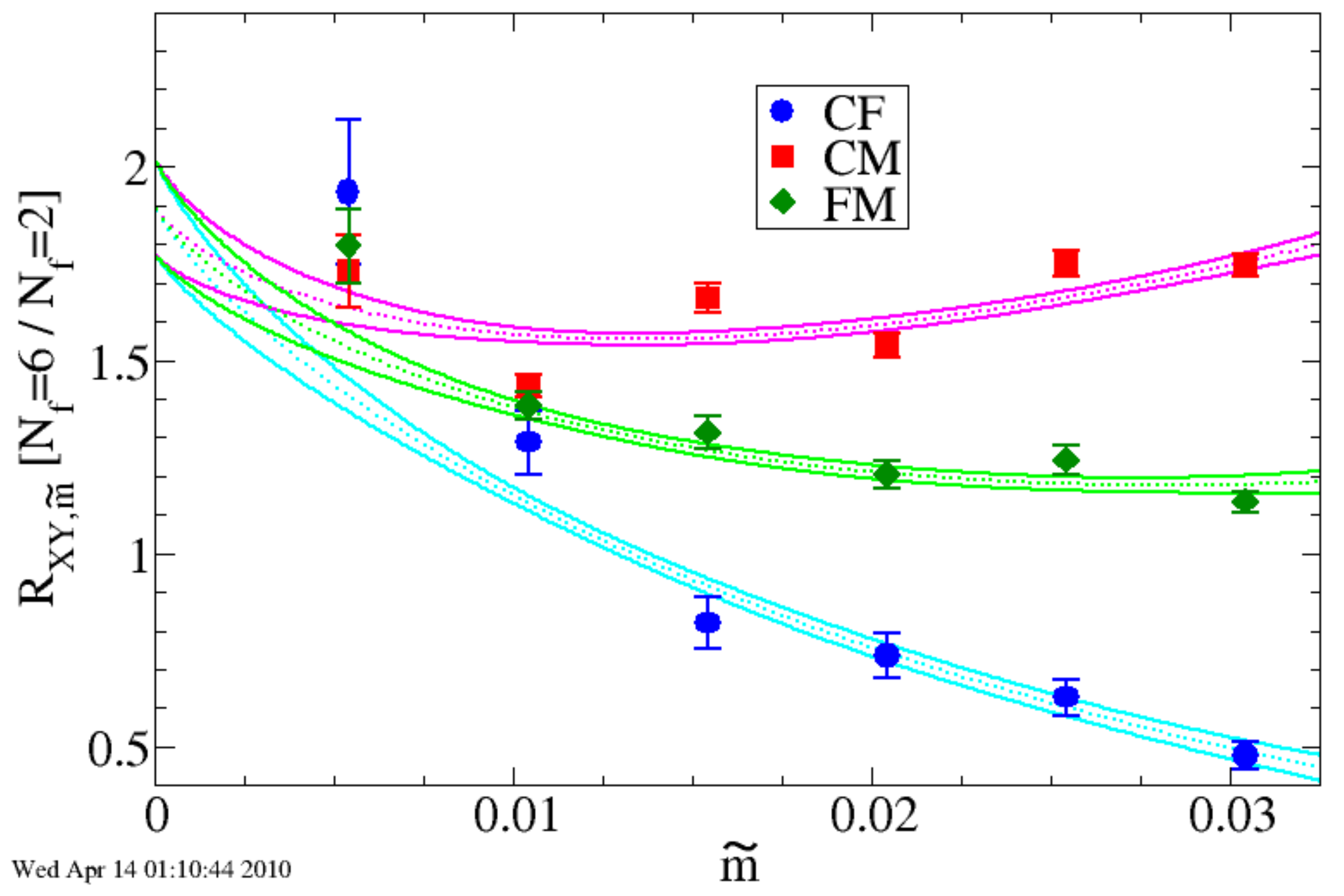
LSD: Condensate Enhancement

- Tricky to compare scale dependent quantities in two different theories.
- Definition of Enhancement:

$$\left.\frac{\langle\overline{\psi}\psi\rangle^{(N_f)}}{\langle\overline{\psi}\psi\rangle^{(2)}}\right|_{5M_\rho} \equiv \mathcal{R}(5M_\rho) \approx \frac{\exp\left(\int_{\alpha(5M_\rho)}^{\alpha(M_\rho)} \left.\frac{\gamma(\alpha)}{\pi\beta(\alpha)}\right|_{N_f} d\alpha\right)}{\exp\left(\int_{\alpha(5M_\rho)}^{\alpha(M_\rho)} \left.\frac{\gamma(\alpha)}{\pi\beta(\alpha)}\right|_{N_f=2} d\alpha\right)}$$

- GMOR Ratios

$$R = \overbrace{\frac{\langle\overline{\psi}\psi\rangle}{F_\pi^3}}^{\text{CF}} = \overbrace{\frac{M_\pi^3}{\sqrt{(2m)^3\langle\overline{\psi}\psi\rangle}}}^{\text{CM}} = \overbrace{\frac{M_\pi^2}{2mF_\pi}}^{\text{FM}} \quad \text{as} \quad m \to 0$$



- Chiral extrapolation

$$\mathcal{R}_{XY,\widetilde{m}} = \frac{R^{(N_f)}}{R^{(2)}}\left[1 + \widetilde{m}\left(\alpha_{XY10} + \alpha_{11}\log\widetilde{m}\right)\right], \quad \widetilde{m} = \sqrt{m^{(N_f)}m^{(2)}}$$

- Perturbative estimates of enhancement: $\mathcal{R}(5M_\rho) \sim 1.2$–$1.3$ (lat scheme)
- Enhancement bigger than expected. ***Is this a precursor to walking?***

LSD: Polarization Tensor for *S* Parameter

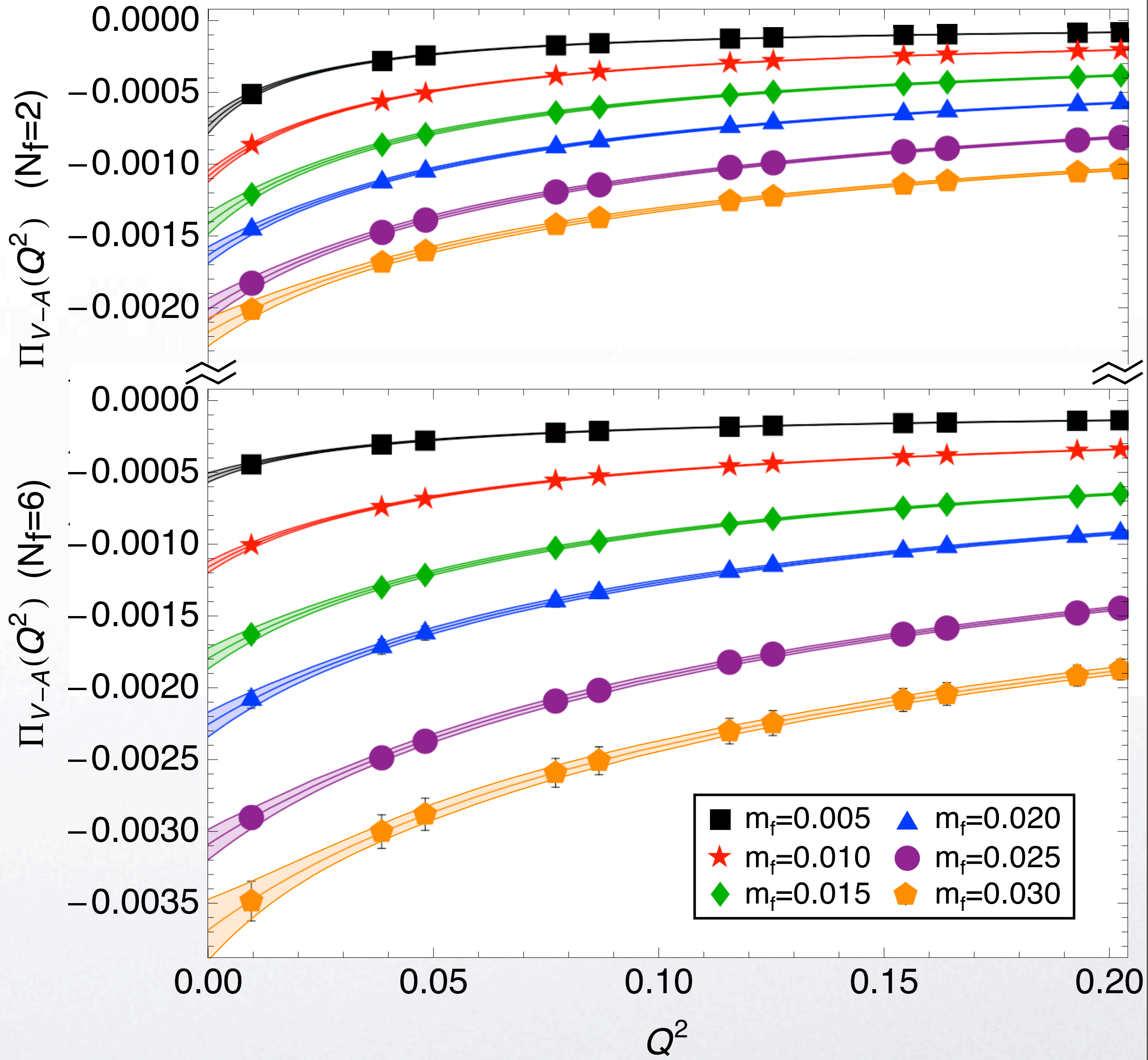
- *S* for N_f / 2 EW doublets

$$S = 4\pi \frac{N_f}{2}\left[\Pi'_{\mathrm{VV}}(0) - \Pi'_{\mathrm{AA}}(0)\right] + \Delta S_{\mathrm{SM}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi}\int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{s}\left\{\frac{N_f}{2}\left[R_V(s) - R_A(s)\right] - \frac{1}{4}\left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{m_h^2}{s}\right)^3 \Theta(s - m_h^2)\right]\right\}$$

- Pade(1,2) fit of $\Pi_{V\text{-}A}(Q^2)$ assumes Q^{-2} scaling as $Q^2 \to \infty$ [1st WSR].

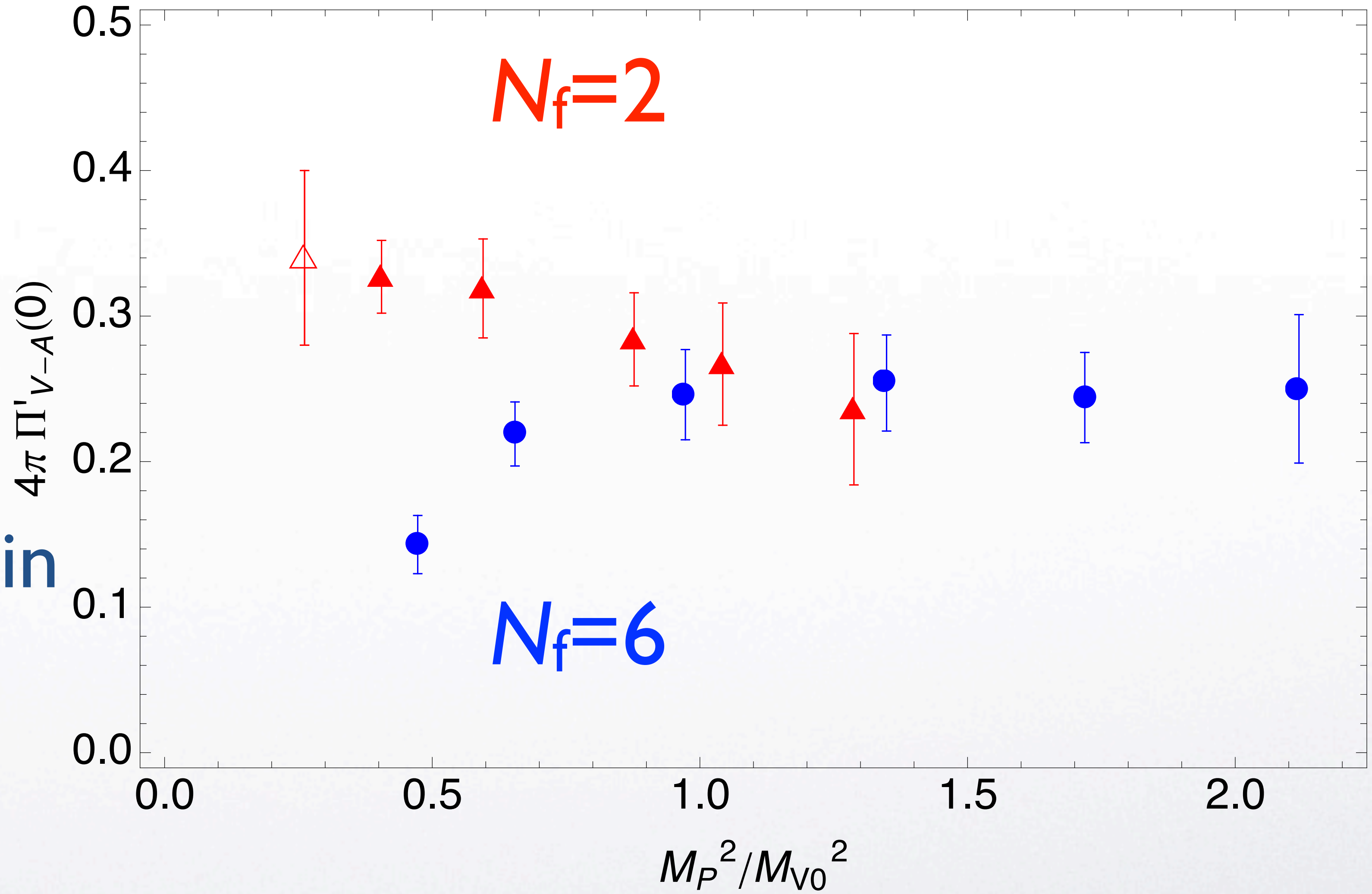
- Slope shows decreasing trend with decreasing mass for $N_f = 6$.



D. Schaich & E. Neil

LSD: Flavor dependence of $\Pi'_{V\text{-}A}(0)$

- Polarization tensor computed for one EW doublet.
- Filled symbols $M_P \cdot L \geq 4$.
- Plot *vs.* M_P^2 instead of m, in units of M_{V0}.
- $\Pi' \sim \log M_P^2$ as $M_P^2 \to 0$.
- Free field value for $\Pi' = 1/2\pi = 0.159\ldots$



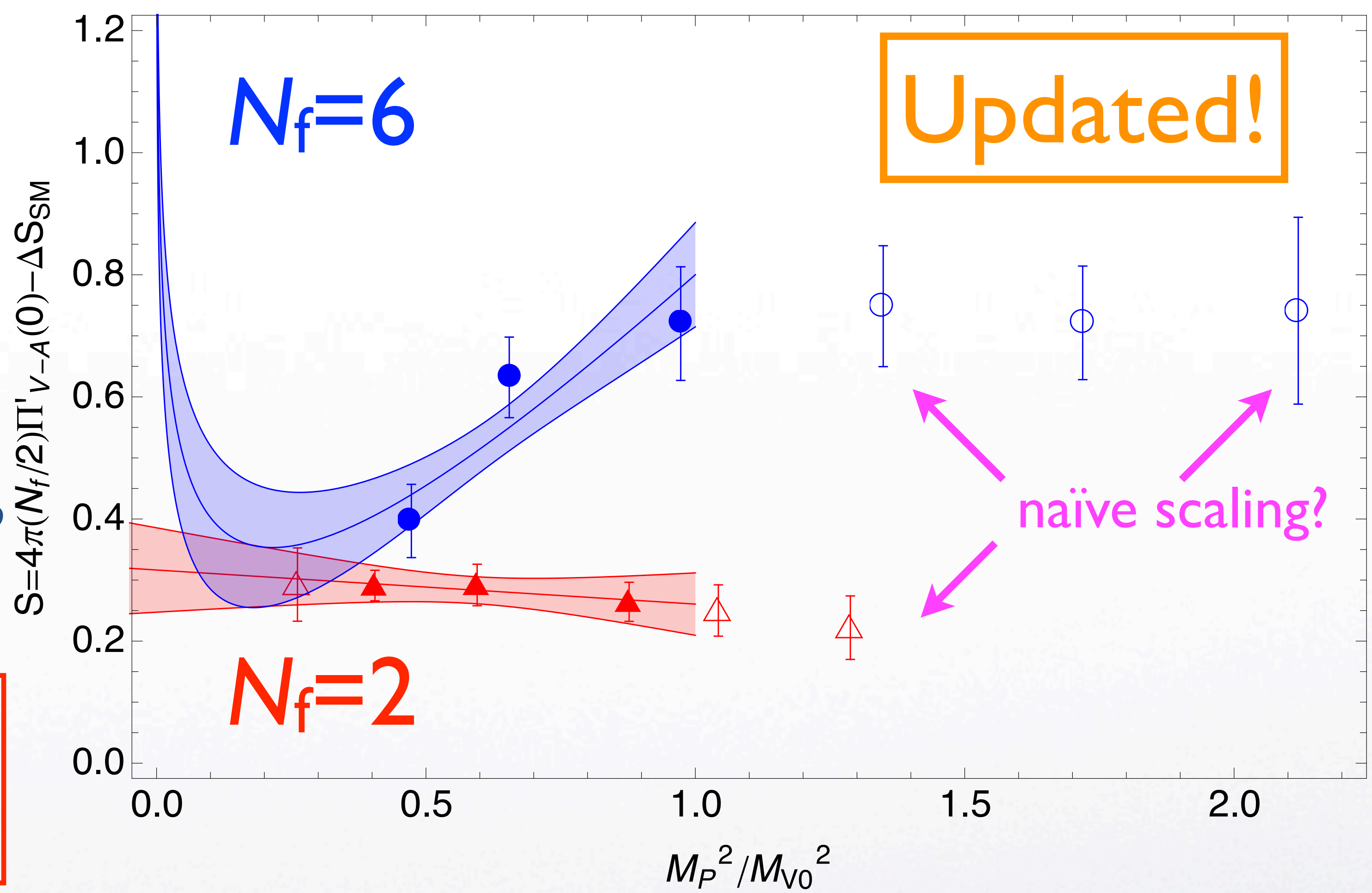
Flavor dependence of S Parameter

- Very naïve scaling for S

$$S \propto \frac{N_f}{2} \frac{N_c}{3}$$

- Walking conjectured to reduce S by parity doubling, e.g. single-pole dominance:

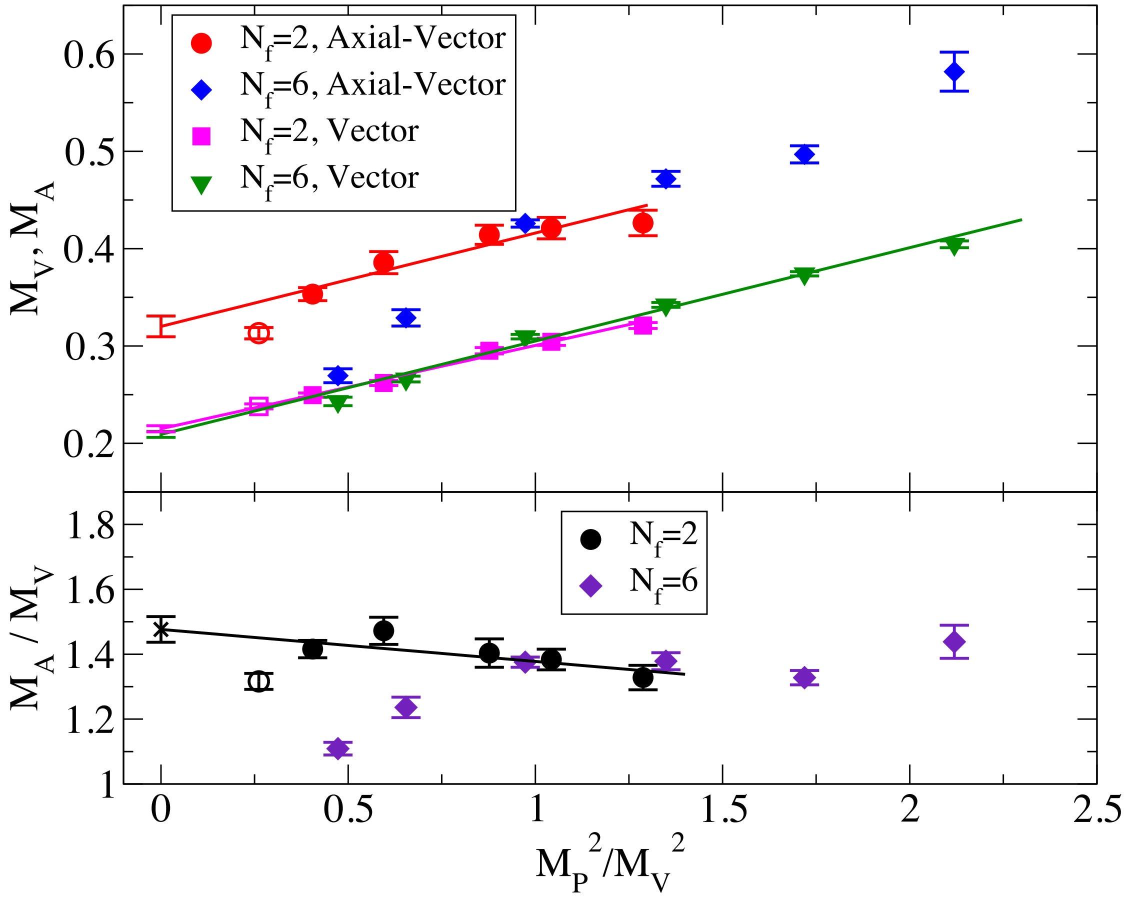
$$S \sim 4\pi \left(\frac{N_f}{2}\right) \left[\frac{F_V^2}{M_V^2} - \frac{F_A^2}{M_A^2}\right]$$

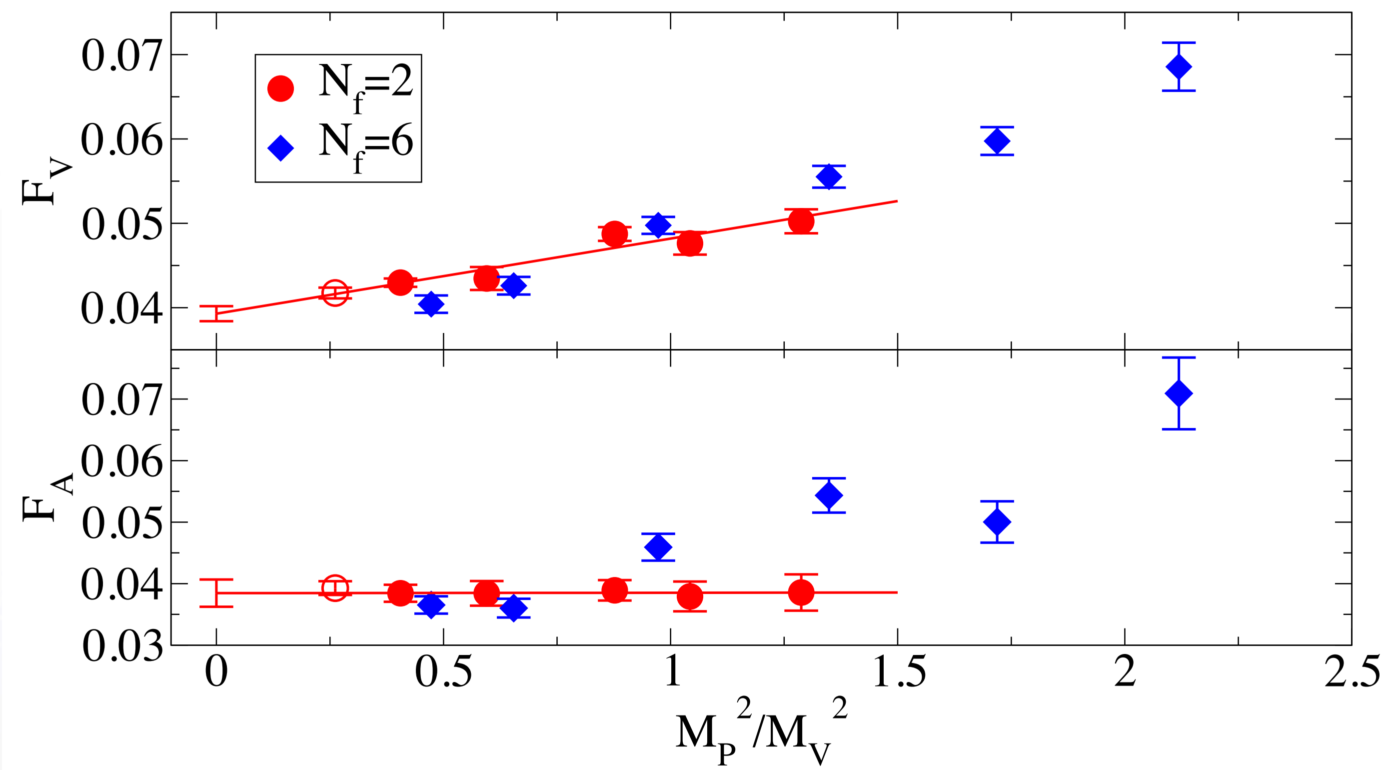


- After ΔS_{SM} subtraction, S reduced relative to naïve scaling for N_f=6. ***Is it a precursor of walking behavior?***

- *n.b.* S for N_f=6 still log divergent until spectrum of PNGB's fixed.

Flavor dependence of parity partners





- Note slope of M_V *vs.* M_P^2 roughly independent of N_f, not true for M_V *vs.* m.

arXiv:1009.5967 [hep-ph]

Conclusions

- For SU(3) running coupling studies for various N_f suggest a walking theory may exist for $8 < N_f < 12$ flavors.
- Direct study of walking theories beyond the current capabilities of current computers, algorithms, ...
- Searches for precursors of walking behavior as the running slows with increasing N_f supports the vision that a walking theory can solve Technicolor's phenomenological problems.
- For Nf = 6, non-perturbative condensates are enhanced and S parameter reduced relative to perturbative expectations.
- Technicolor remains a viable option for physics at the TeV scale.

Backup Slides

A Dozen Lattice BSM Efforts Worldwide

- Aoyama et al.
- DeGrand et al.
- Del Debbio et al.
- Deuzeman et al.
- Catteral et al.
- **LSD**
- Hietanen et al.
- A. Hasenfratz
- **LHC**
- Jin-Mawhinney
- Yamada et al.
- Kogut-Sinclair

Technicolor on the Lattice (II)

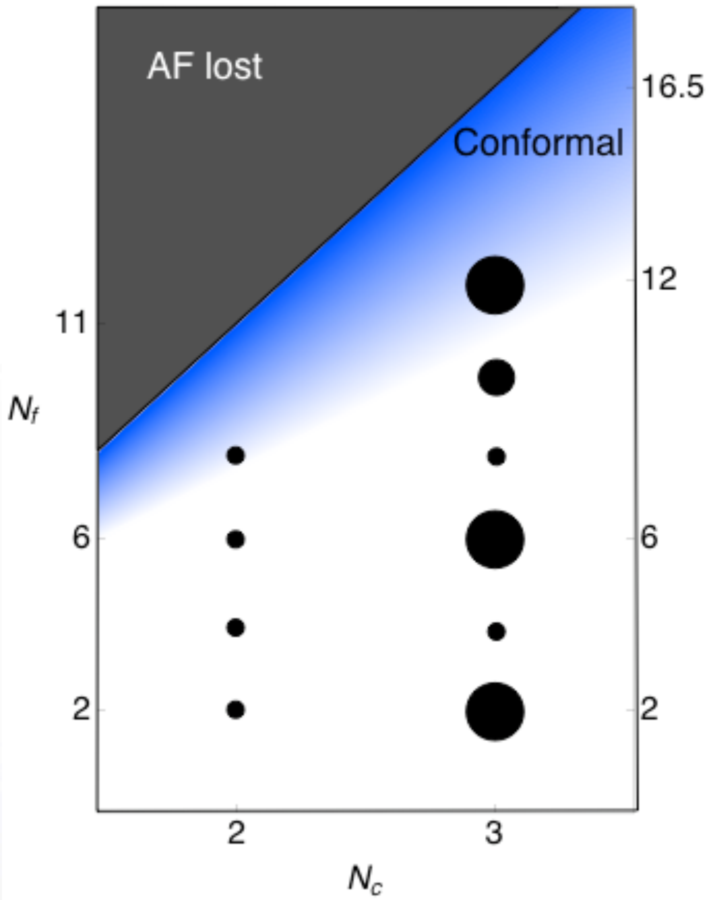
- Tools developed for study of Lattice QCD:
  - Non-perturbative Running Coupling
  - Non-perturbative Renormalization of Operators
  - Light Hadron and Glueball Spectrum
  - Chiral Observables (condensate, Dirac eigenvalues)
  - Thermodynamic Observables (T_c , EoS)
- Are tools optimized for QCD useful for non-QCD studies?
  - Exception: Monte Carlo methods using Wilsonian RG?
  - Can finite-size scaling methods be adapted from stat. mech.?

Traveling Road Show

1. Lattice Gauge Theory for LHC Physics, Livermore, CA, May 2–3, 2008. http://www.yale.edu/LSD/workshop08/
2. XXVI International Symposium on Lattice Field Theory, Williamsburg, VA, July 14–19, 2008. http://conferences.jlab.org/lattice2008/
3. Workshop on Dynamical Electroweak Symmetry Breaking, Odense, Denmark, September 9–13, 2008. http://hep.sdu.dk/dewsb/
4. New frontiers in large N gauge theories, Seattle, WA, February 3–6, 2009. http://www.int.washington.edu/PROGRAMS/09-41w.html
5. Large N@Swansea, Swansea, Wales UK, July 7–10, 2009. http://www.ippp.dur.ac.uk/Workshops/09/largeN/
6. XXVII International Symposium on Lattice Field Theory, Beijing, China, July 25–31, 2009. http://rchep.pku.edu.cn/workshop/lattice09/index.xml
7. Les Houches Summer School, Session XCIII: Modern perspectives in lattice QCD: Quantum field theory and high performance computing, August 3–28, 2009. http://giulio.tau.ac.il/~bqs/Houches2009/Houches0809.html
8. Universe in a Box: LHC, Cosmology and Lattice Field Theory, Leiden, The Netherlands, August 24–28, 2009. http://www.lorentzcenter.nl/lc/web/2009/366/info.php3?wsid=366
9. 2nd Workshop on Lattice Gauge Theory for LHC Physics, November 6–7, 2009, Boston, MA. http://www.yale.edu/LSD/workshop/
10. Origin of Mass 2010, CP^3-Origins, Odense, Denmark, May 3–7, 2010. http://cp3-origins.dk/events/meetings/mass-2010
11. Aspen Center for Physics, Aspen, CO, May 24 – Jun 11, 2010. http://www.aspenphys.org/documents/program/summer2010.html
12. XXVIII International Symposium on Lattice Field Theory, Sardinia, Italy, Jun 14–19, 2010. http://www.infn.it/Lattice2010/
13. Future Directions in Lattice Gauge Theory, CERN, Jul 19 – Aug 13, 2010. http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=64133
14. Workshop on Strongly-Interacting Field Theories, Jena, Germany, Sep 29 – Oct 1, 2010. http://www.tpi.uni-jena.de/workshop2010
15. Lattice Simulations for Physics Beyond the Standard Model, Hsinchu, Taiwan, Nov 12, 2010. http://phys.cts.ntu.edu.tw/workshop/2010/991112ILHC/?fclass=1

LSD Program Overview

- SU(2) and SU(3) gauge theories with N_f domain wall fundamental fermions.
- Initial focus on SU(3): code readiness and QCD experience.
- Preparing SU(2) code for production.
- Majority of flops so far spent on SU(3) with N_f=2,6,10.



- Exploration of IR: QCD-like, conformal or "walking".
- Phenomenology: S parameter, condensate enhancement.
- One PRL, recent preprint: arXiv:1009.5967 [hep-ph]

Flavor dependence of NLO ChiPT

$$M_\pi^2 = 2mB\left\{1+\frac{2mB}{(4\pi F)^2}\left[2\alpha_8-\alpha_5+N_f\left(2\alpha_6-\alpha_4\right)+\frac{1}{N_f}\log\frac{2mB}{(4\pi F)^2}\right]\right\}$$

$$F_\pi = F\left\{1+\frac{2mB}{(4\pi F)^2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\alpha_5+N_f\alpha_4\right)-\frac{N_f}{2}\log\frac{2mB}{(4\pi F)^2}\right]\right\}$$

$$\langle\bar{q}q\rangle = F^2B\left\{1+\frac{2mB}{(4\pi F)^2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(2\alpha_8+\eta_2\right)+2N_f\alpha_6-\frac{N_f^2-1}{N_f}\log\frac{2mB}{(4\pi F)^2}\right]\right\}$$

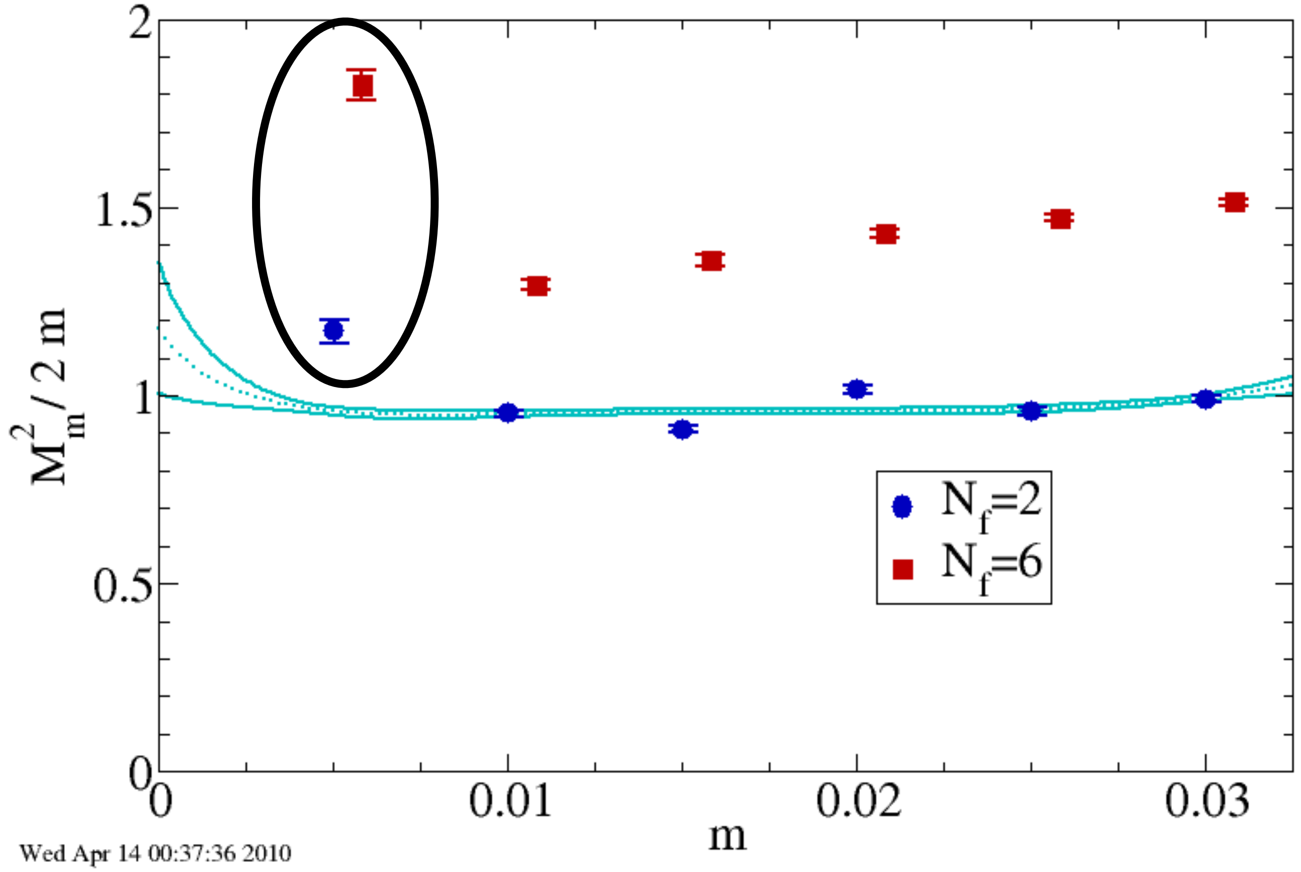
- The leading non-analytic terms are enhanced in the condensate and f_π but suppressed in $(M_\pi)^2$.
- The $\alpha_i \sim O(1)$ low energy constants.
- $\eta_2 \sim O(a^{-2})$ contact term: UV-sensitive slope for condensate.

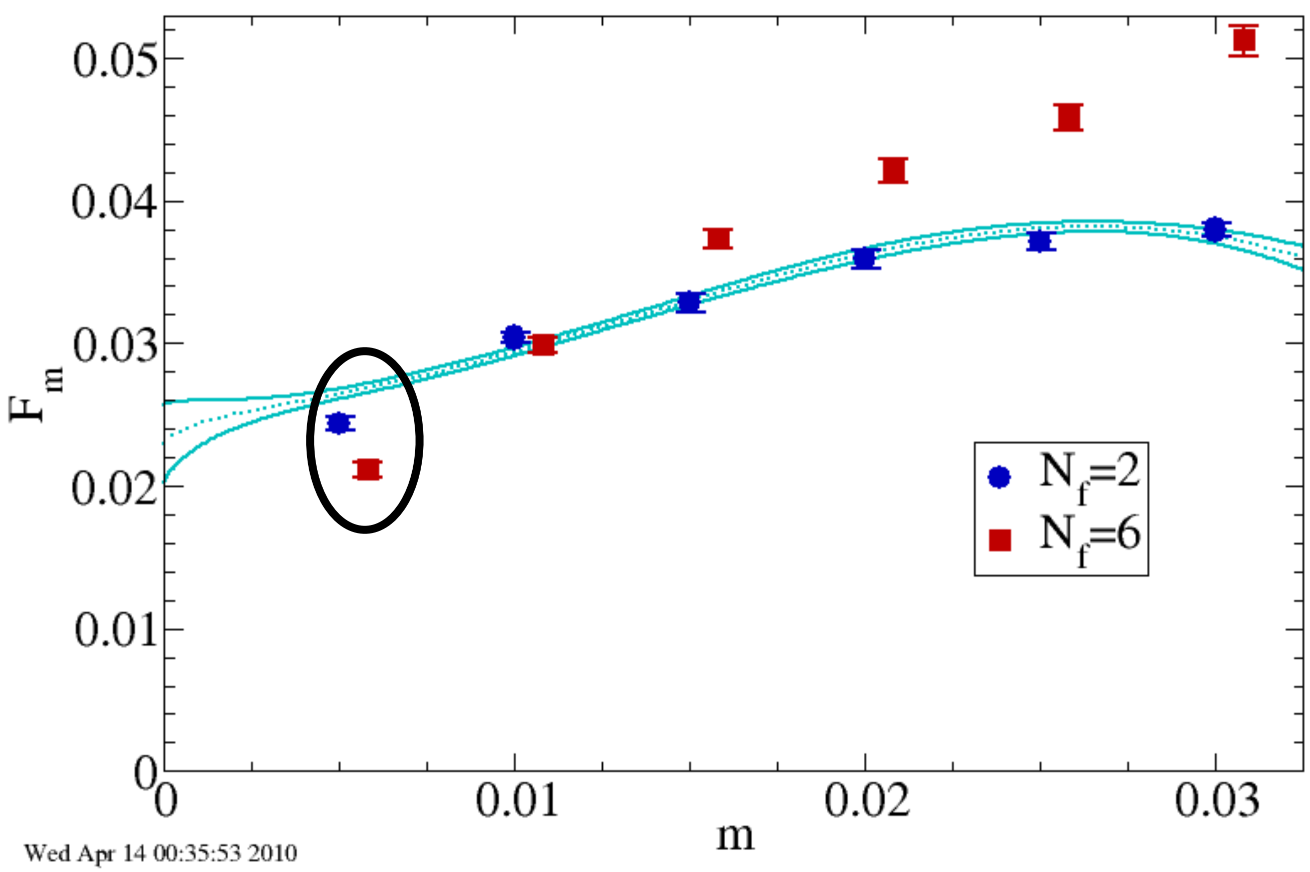
Non-analytic flavor factors in NNLO ChiPT

	$m \log(m)$	$m^2 \log^2(m)$
M_π^2	N_f^{-1}	$-3/8\, N_f^2 + 1/2 - 9/2\, N_f^{-2}$
F_π	$-1/2\, N_f$	$3/16\, N_f^2 + 1/2$
$\langle qq \rangle$	$-N_f + N_f^{-1}$	$3/2 - 3/2\, N_f^{-2}$

- J. Bijnens and J. Lu, JHEP11(2009)116 [arXiv:0910.5424]
- Small NLO coeff for M_π^2 is not generic and doesn't persist to higher orders.
- Can NNLO formulae help us extrapolate $N_f \gg 2$ results?

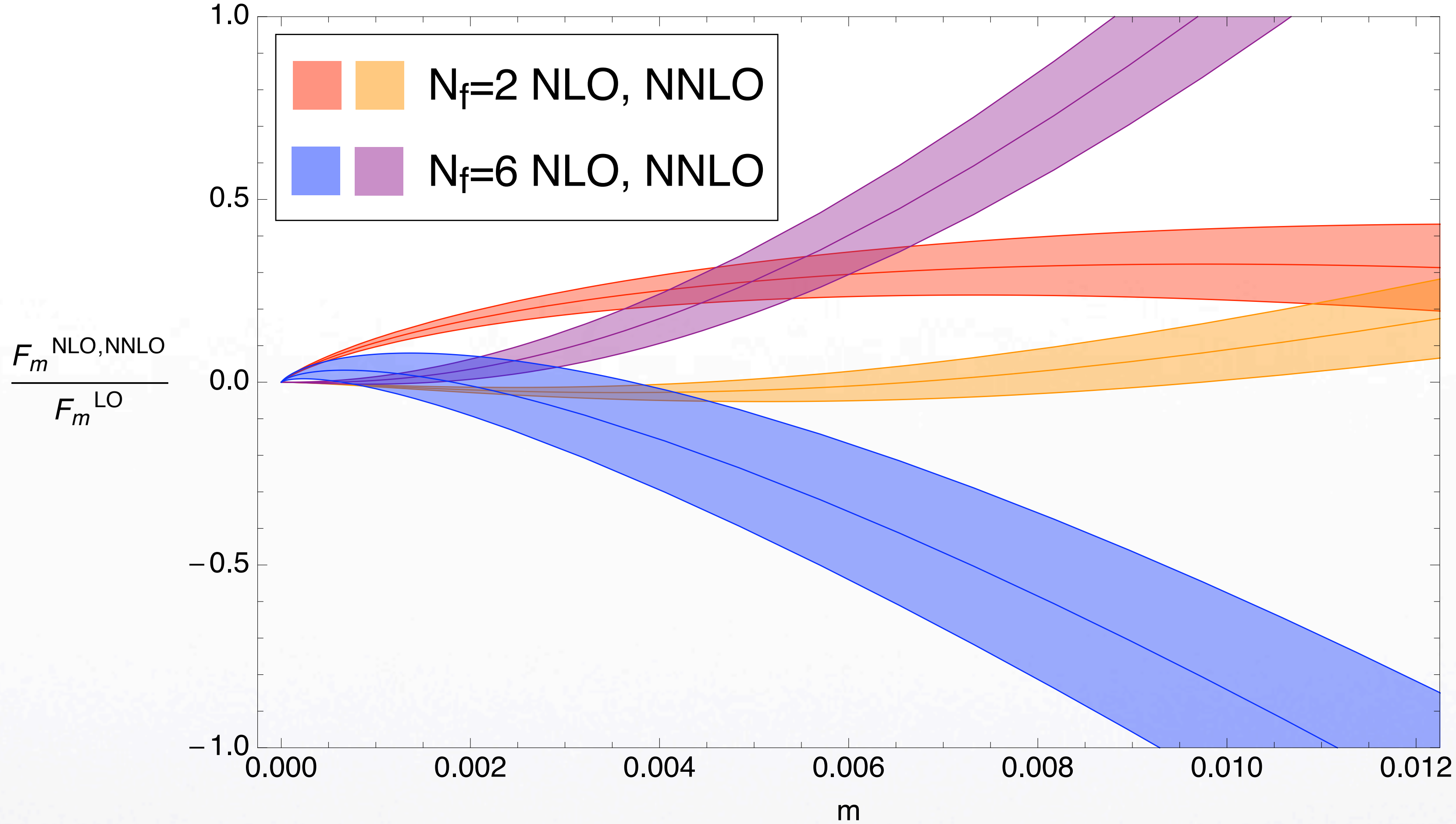
Preliminary: Basic Chiral Observables





- NNLO ChiPT fits work fine for Nf=2.
- NNLO expression for general Nf recently derived by Bijnens and Lu [JHEP11(2009)116].

Preliminary: χPT Radius of Convergence

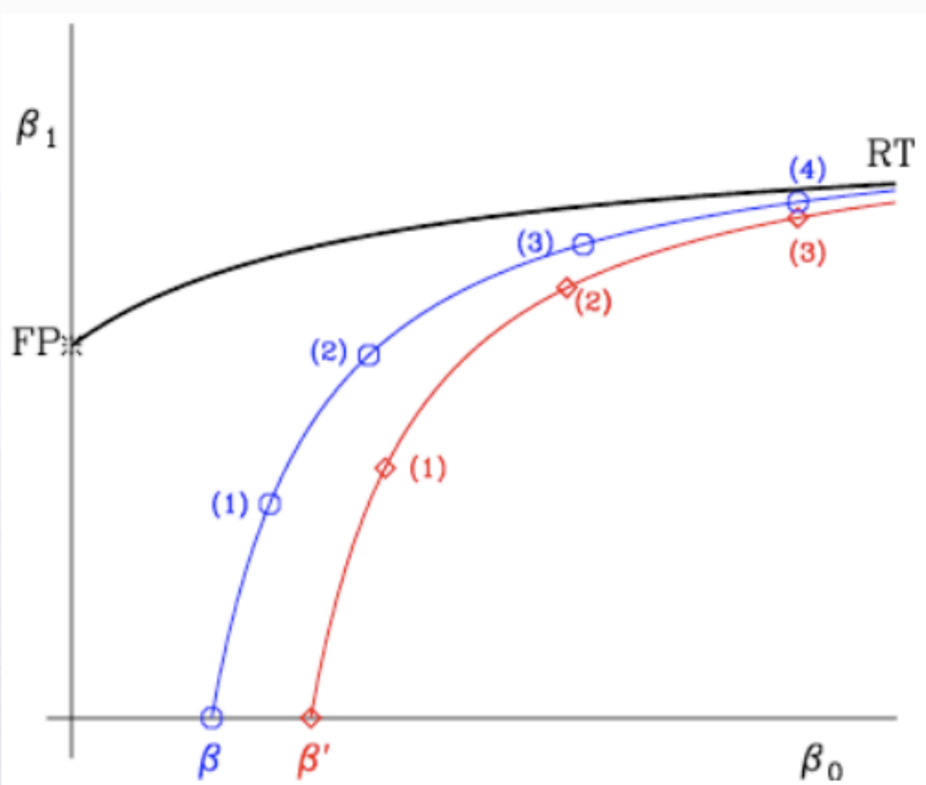


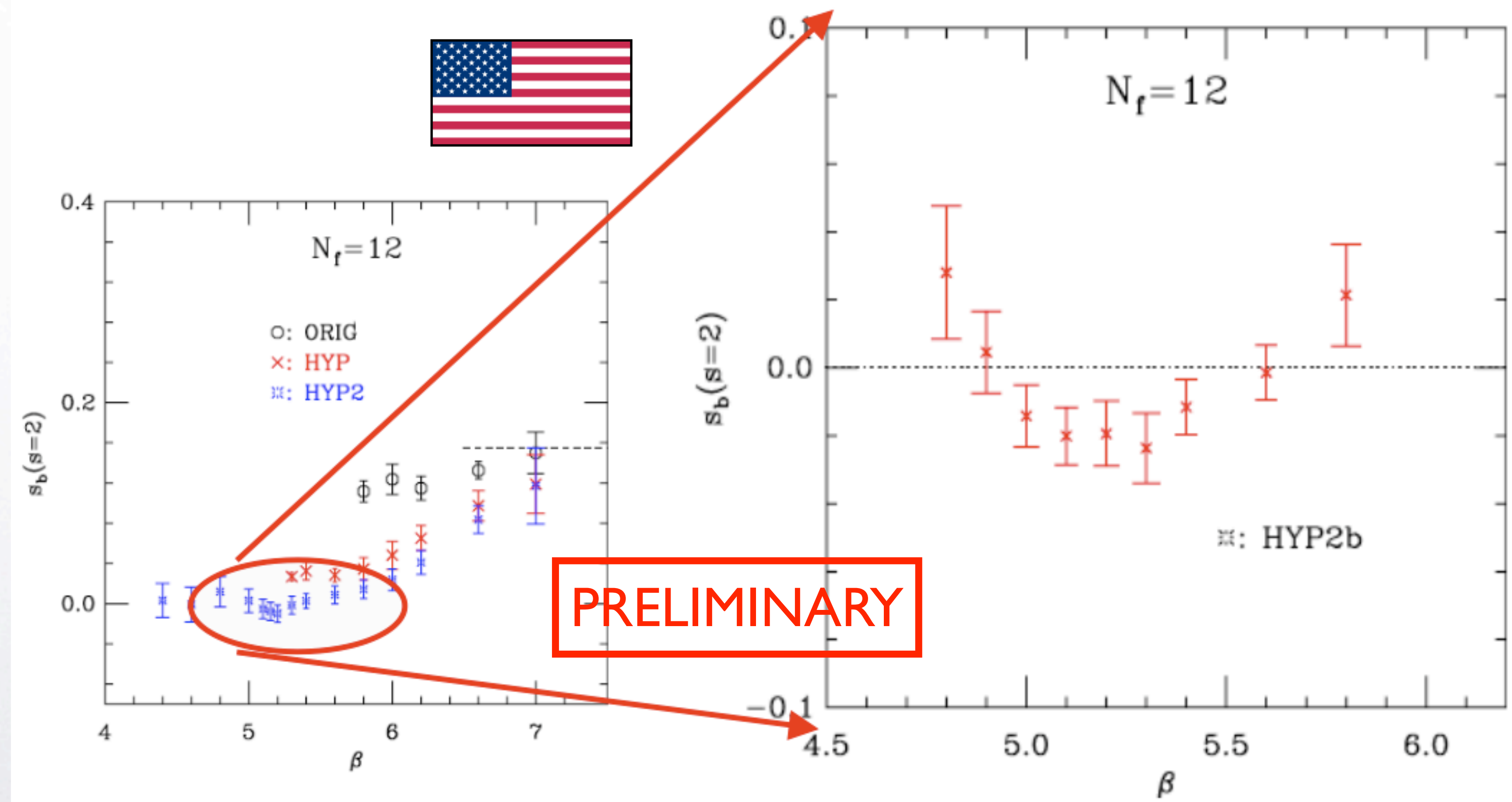
- Smaller quark masses needed for reliable NNLO extrapolation for $N_f>2$ [E.T. Neil *et al.*, PoS(CD09)088].
- On $32^3\times64$, $m\cong0.01$: $M_\pi\cdot L\sim4$ and $F_\pi\cdot L\sim1$. $48^3\times64$ lattices needed to reach smaller quark masses.

Running Couplings in Other NP Schemes

- Monte Carlo Renormalization Group (MCRG) 2-Lattice Method
  Anna Hasenfratz

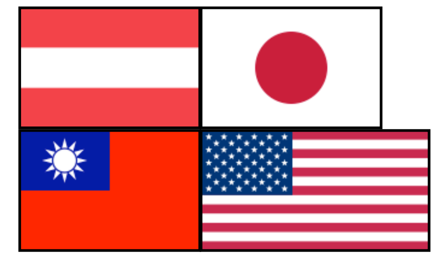
$$s_b(\beta) = \beta - \beta' \ , \ s_b(\beta^*) = 0$$





Twisted Polyakov Loop Scheme

SU(3) Nf=12 case in Twisted Polykov loop scheme



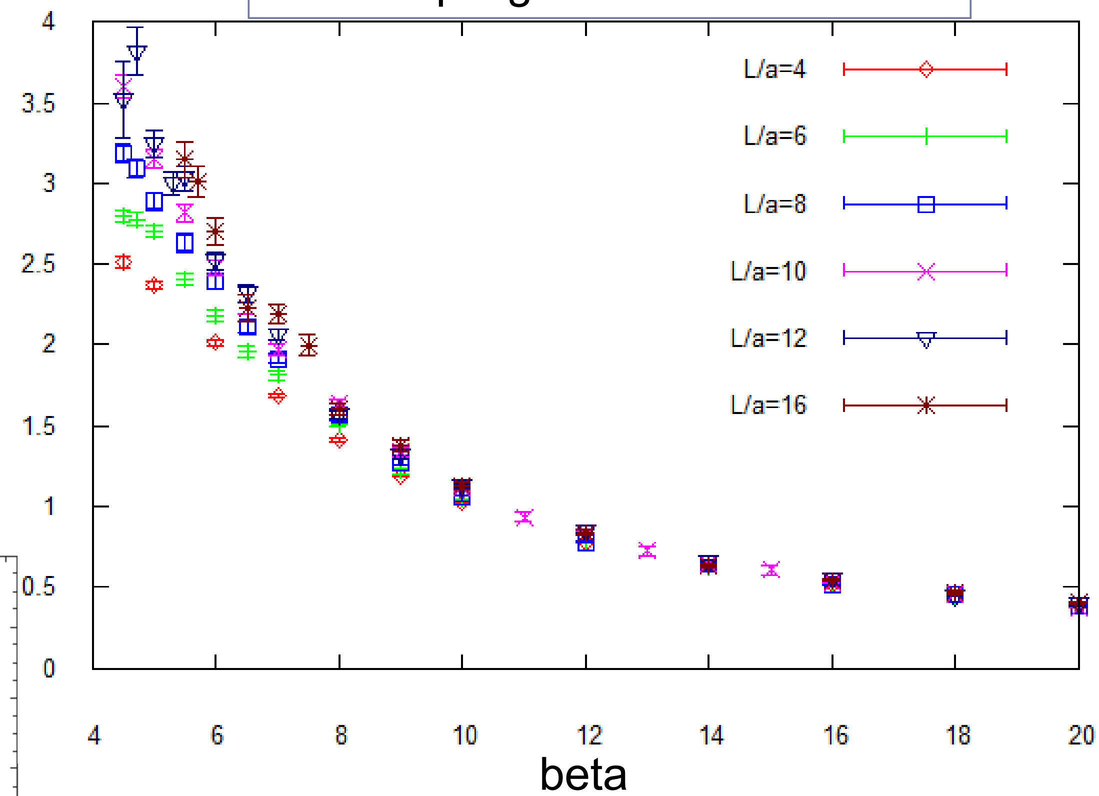
Lattice size
$s = 1 : L = 4, 6, 8, 10$
$s = 1.5 : L = 6, 9, 12, 15$

- Hybrid Monte Carlo algorithm (exact algorithm)
- staggered fermion (massless 4N flavor)

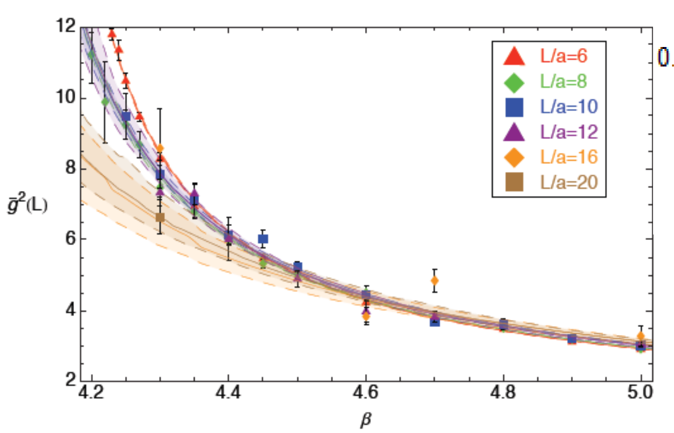
parameter $4.0 < \beta < 20$

statistics (2% error)
100,000 trj.

TPL coupling for each lattice size



cf: Appelquist et.al.



Different behavior with SF scheme

➡ Continuum extrapolation is important

Talk by E. Itou
Hsinchu, Taiwan
Nov. 12, 2010