# The Physics of Yang-Mills-Higgs Theory

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27th of June 2014 #Lattice2014 New York, U.S.A.







# Why Yang-Mills-Higgs Theory?

- "The Higgs" physics
  - Residual non-perturbative effects?
    - Additional bound states
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  - Limits of perturbation theory
    - Light Higgs
    - Heavy Higgs

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  - Limits of perturbation theory
    - Light Higgs
    - Heavy Higgs
- Scalar QCD
  - How generic are QCD features?

#### The Higgs sector as a gauge theory

The Higgs sector is a gauge theory

$$L = -\frac{1}{4} W^{a}_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}_{a}$$
$$W^{a}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu} W^{a}_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} W^{a}_{\mu} + g f^{a}_{bc} W^{b}_{\mu} W^{c}_{\nu}$$

- Ws  $W^a_{\mu}$
- Couplings g, v,  $\lambda$  and some numbers  $f^{abc}$  and  $t_a^{ij}$ 
  - Alternative: Inverse gauge coupling  $\beta$
- No QED: Ws and Zs are degenerate

### The Higgs sector as a gauge theory

- The Higgs sector is a gauge theory  $L = -\frac{1}{4} W^{a}_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}_{a} + (D^{ij}_{\mu} h^{j})^{+} D^{\mu}_{ik} h_{k} + \lambda (h^{a} h^{+}_{a} - v^{2})^{2}$   $W^{a}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu} W^{a}_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} W^{a}_{\mu} + gf^{a}_{bc} W^{b}_{\mu} W^{c}_{\nu}$   $D^{ij}_{\mu} = \delta^{ij} \partial_{\mu} - ig W^{a}_{\mu} t^{ij}_{a}$ • Ws  $W^{a}_{\mu}$
- Higgs  $h_i$
- Couplings  $g, v, \lambda$  and some numbers  $f^{abc}$  and  $t_a^{ij}$ 
  - Alternative: Inverse gauge coupling  $\beta$ , hopping parameter  $\kappa$  and self-coupling  $\lambda$
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#### **Symmetries**

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- Local SU(2) gauge symmetry
  - Invariant under arbitrary gauge transformations  $\varphi^{a}(x)$  $W^{a}_{\mu} \rightarrow W^{a}_{\mu} + (\delta^{a}_{b}\partial_{\mu} - gf^{a}_{bc}W^{c}_{\mu})\varphi^{b}$   $h_{i} \rightarrow h_{i} + gt^{ij}_{a}\varphi^{a}h_{j}$

### Symmetries

 $W^a_{\mathfrak{u}} \rightarrow W^a_{\mathfrak{u}}$ 

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- Global SU(2) Higgs custodial symmetry
  - Acts as right-transformation on the Higgs field only

 $h_i \rightarrow h_i + a^{ij} h_j + b^{ij} h_j^*$ 

 Gauge-invariant bound states – physical characterization of physics

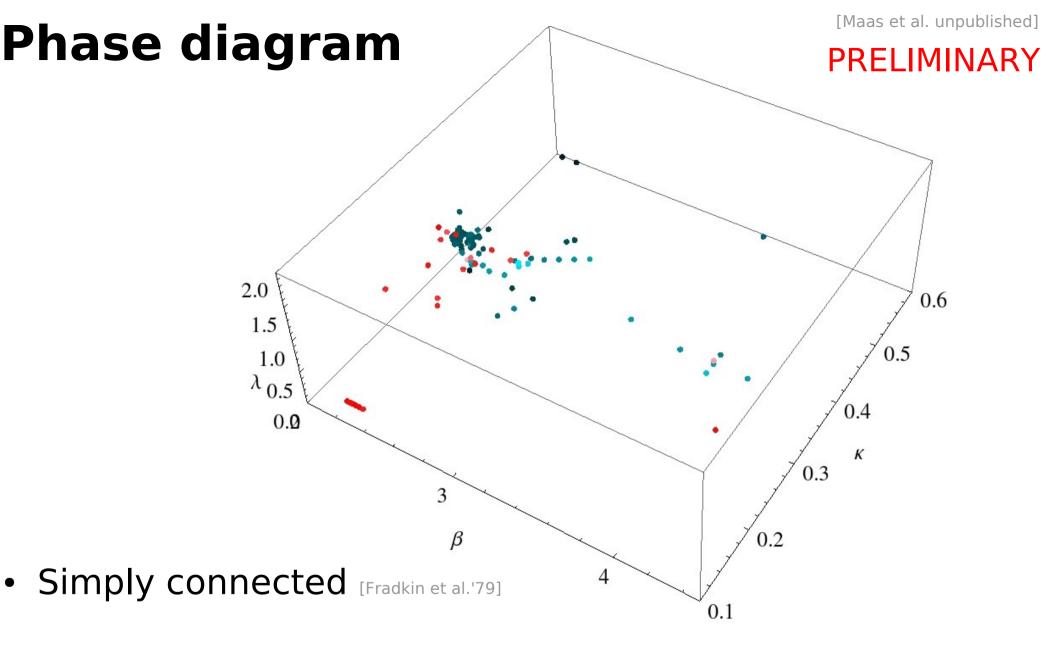
- Gauge-invariant bound states physical characterization of physics
  - Connect with experiment: Fröhlich mechanism [Fröhlich et al. '80, 't Hooft '80, Bank et al. '79, Maas '12, Maas et al. '13]
    - $0^+$  singlet is the physical Higgs
    - 1<sup>-</sup> triplet is the physical W

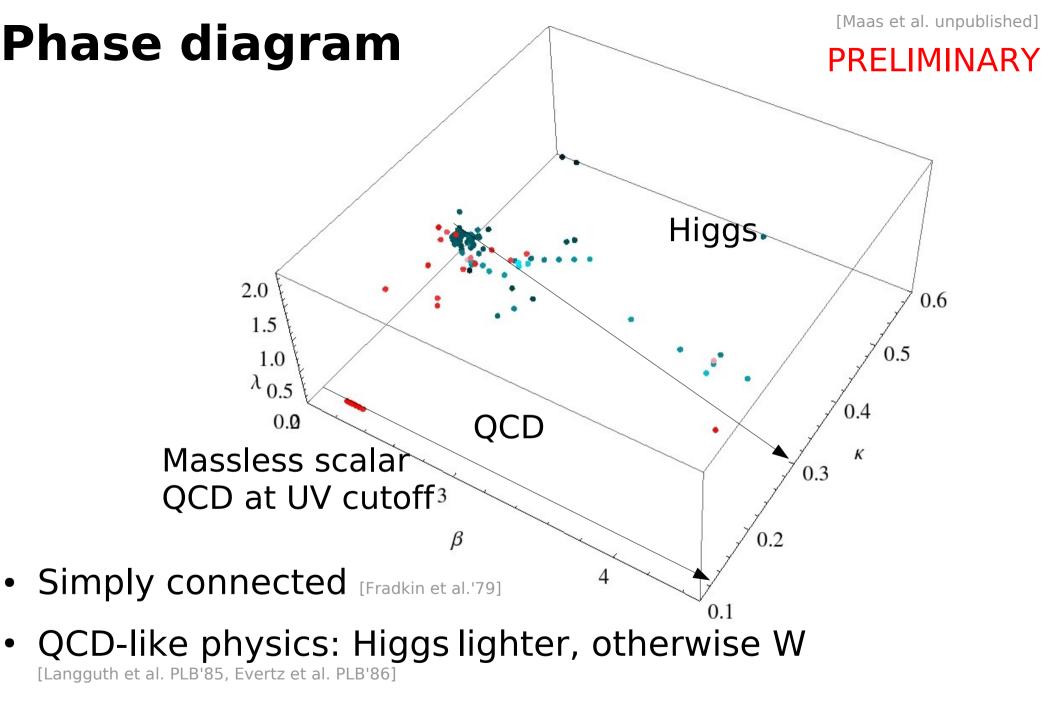
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  - Six channels
    - Singlet: 0<sup>+</sup> (Higgs)
    - Triplet: 1<sup>-</sup> (W)

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  - Six channels
    - Singlet: 0<sup>+</sup> (Higgs), 0<sup>-</sup> (MSSM), 2<sup>+</sup> (Graviton), 1<sup>-</sup> (Z')
    - Triplet: 1<sup>-</sup> (W), 0<sup>+</sup> (MSSM)



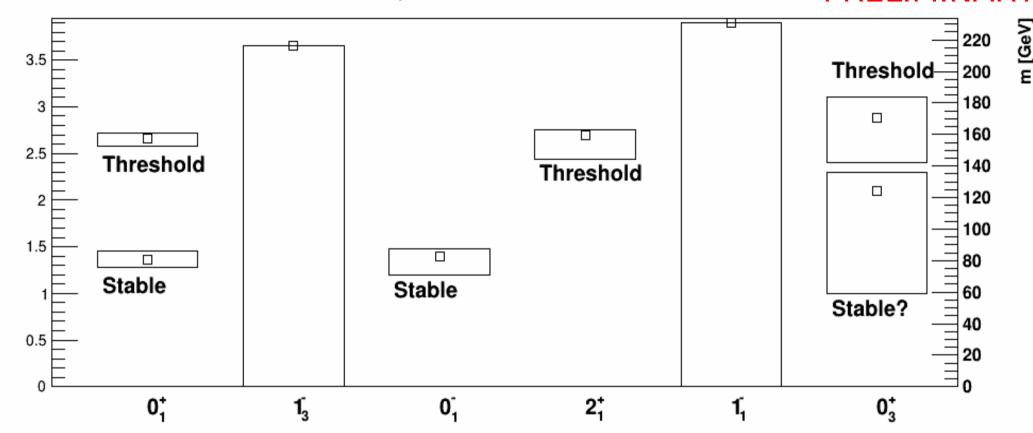


- First question: Why?
  - Contradicts perturbation theory at weak coupling

#### 'Massless' scalar QCD

Spectrum for scalar QCD

PRFLIMINARY



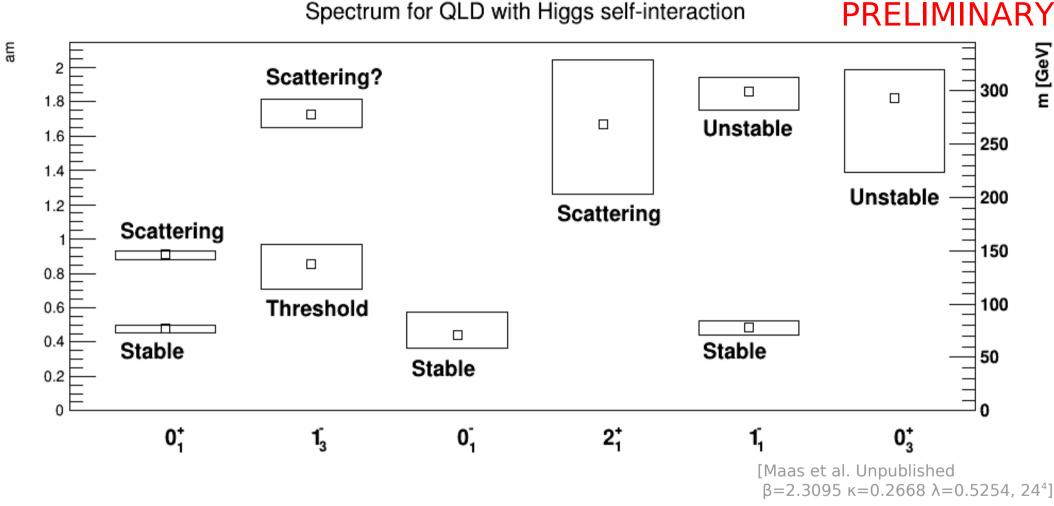
• No light modes

an

- Vectors states very heavy as in Yang-Mills theory
- Normal ordering in  $0^+ \sim 0^- < 2^+$

### QCD with scalar self-interaction

Spectrum for QLD with Higgs self-interaction

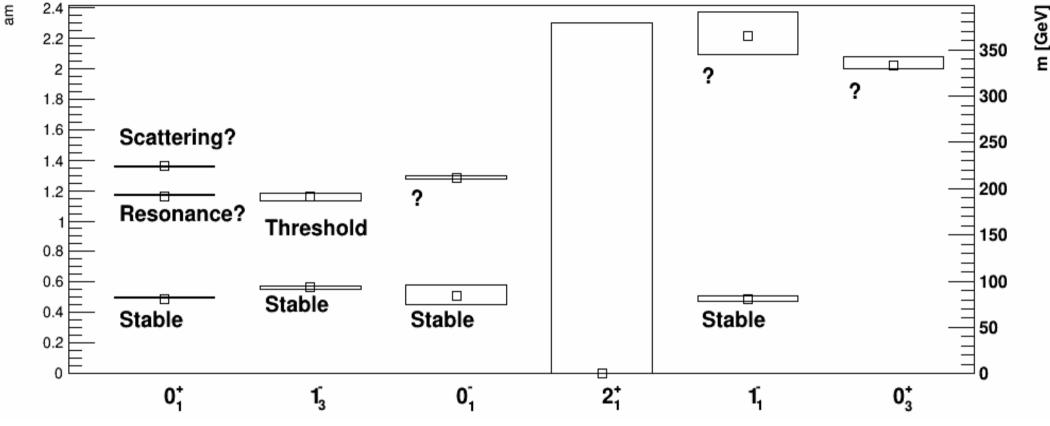


- Vector states become lighter
- Custodial singlets dominate physics

#### **Below transition**

Spectrum below the transition

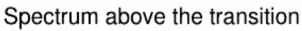




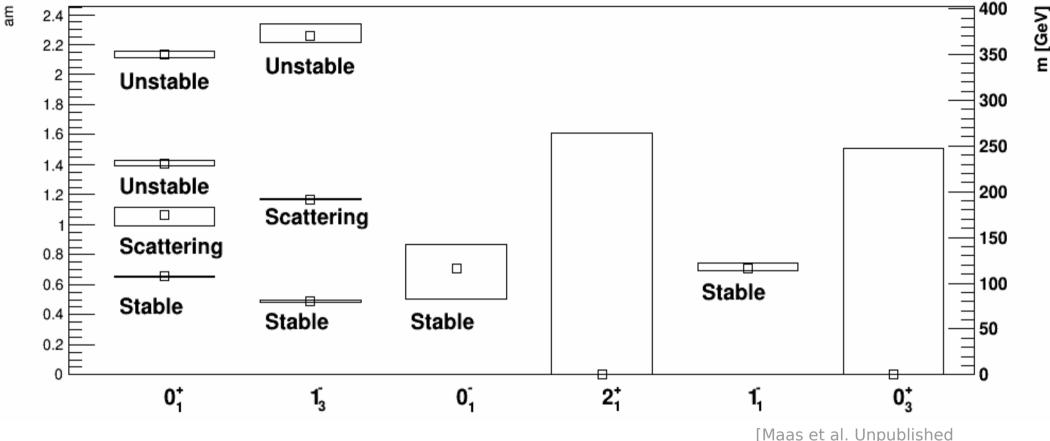
[Maas et al. Unpublished  $\beta$ =2.2171  $\kappa$ =0.3182  $\lambda$ =1.046, 24<sup>4</sup>]

- Many stable states
- Vectors become stable

# **Above transition**







[Maas et al. Unpublished  $\beta=2.2847 \ \kappa=0.3152 \ \lambda=1.098, 24^4$ ]

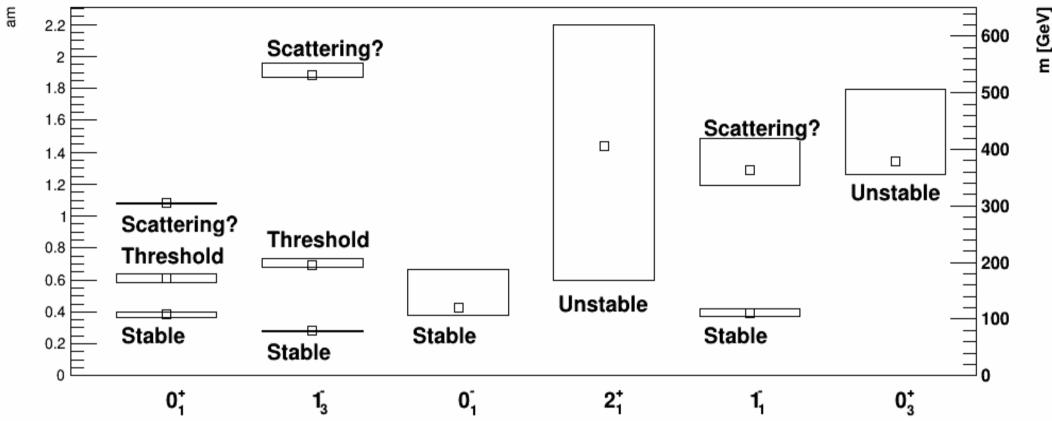
- Very similar to below transition
- Spectrum rather insensitive to Higgslike/QCD-like physics

# At the "physical point"

[Maas et al. Unpublished  $\beta{=}2.7984~\kappa{=}0.2954~\lambda{=}1.317,~24^4]$ 

Spectrum above the transition

PRELIMINARY



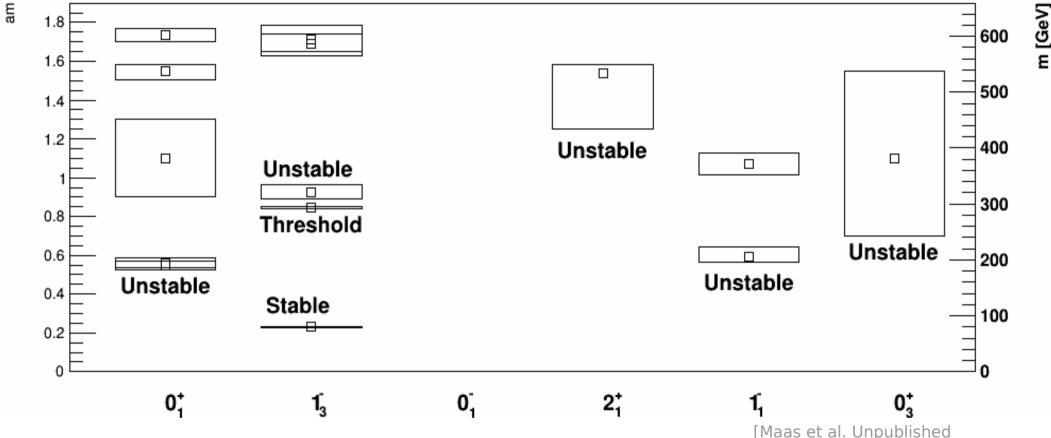
- Different from electroweak sector
  - Much faster running gauge coupling [Maas et al.'13]
- Additional (almost) stable states may be possible, but not necessary [Wurtz et al.'13]

# Above threshold

Spectrum above the transition

PRELIMINARY

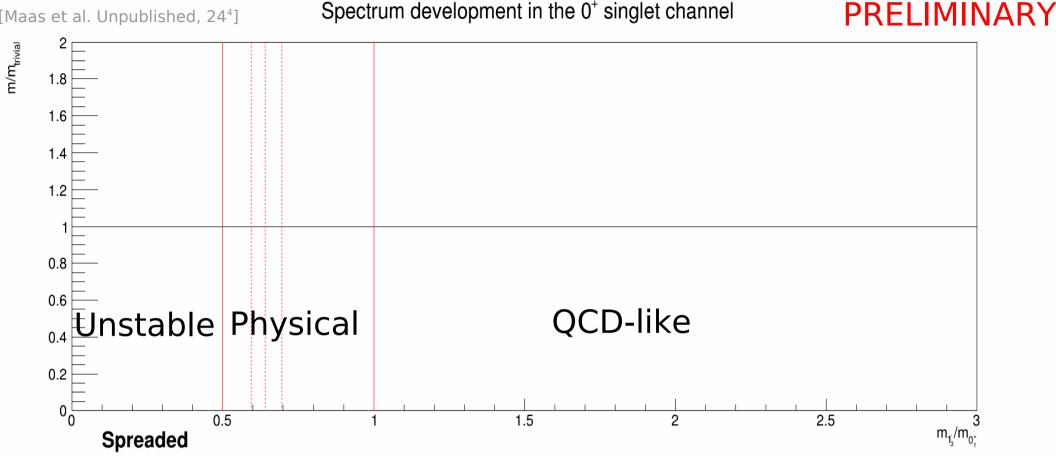
 $\beta = 4 \kappa = 0.3 \lambda = 1, 24^4$ 



- Essentially only "Ws" left
- Physics similar to that of weakly interacting, massive photons

[Maas et al. Unpublished, 24<sup>4</sup>]

Spectrum development in the 0<sup>+</sup> singlet channel

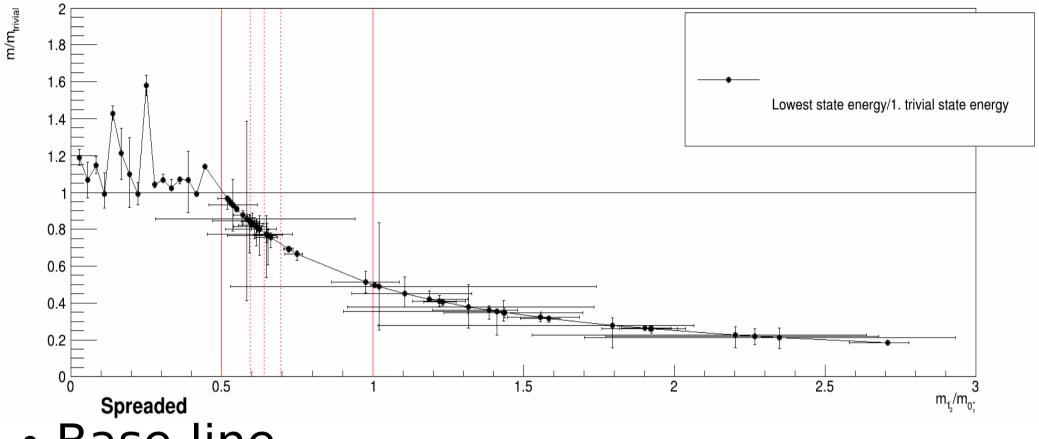


Three distinct regions

[Maas et al. Unpublished, 24<sup>4</sup>]

Spectrum development in the 0<sup>+</sup> singlet channel

PRELIMINARY



Base-line

 Lowest state as expected above threshold: 2 almost non-interacting "Ws"

[Maas et al. Unpublished, 24<sup>4</sup>]

Spectrum development in the 0<sup>+</sup> singlet channel

PRELIMINARY

#### 2 m/m<sub>trivial</sub> 1.8 Lowest state energy/1. trivial state energy 1.6 1.4 Second state energy/2. trivial state energy 1.2 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 00 0.5 1.5 2.5 2 m<sub>1</sub>/m<sub>0⁺</sub> Spreaded

- Next state within errors essentially trivial throughout
- No discernible resonances

[Maas et al. Unpublished, 24<sup>4</sup>]

m/m<sub>trivial</sub>

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- Next state within errors essentially trivial throughout
- No discernible resonances
- Also true for the next level
- Different from perturbation theory

#### Summary

- Many questions about Yang-Mills-Higgs theory remain
  - Why is there no light-"Higgs" Higgs case?
  - Why are there no discernible Regge trajectories or excited states even at large coupling?
  - Why can there be no almost-stable "Higgs" above the 2-"W" threshold?
  - Why is there so little physical difference between the "Higgs" and "Confinement" pseudo phases?
  - Under which conditions can there be additional states at the physical point?
  - Just looking in the wrong corner of the phase diagram? Other lattice artifacts? Bad operator basis?
- Yang-Mills-Higgs theory is a prototype for BSM physics it should be understood