

A flavorful top-coloron modelR. Sekhar Chivukula,^{*} Elizabeth H. Simmons,[†] and Natascia Vignaroli[‡]*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA*

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In this paper we introduce a simple renormalizable model of an extended color gauge sector in which the third-generation quarks couple differently than the lighter quarks. In addition to a set of heavy color-octet vector bosons (colorons), the model also contains a set of heavy weak vector quarks. Mixing between the third generation of quarks and the first two is naturally small and occurs only through the (suppressed) mixing of all three generations with the heavy vector quarks. We discuss the constraints on this model arising from limits on flavor-changing neutral currents and from collider searches for the colorons and vector quarks, and discuss the prospects for discovery at the LHC.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The LHC era has started off with a bang: not only have the experiments decisively rediscovered all of the familiar particles of the Standard Model, confirming that the operations of the accelerator and detectors are well understood, but both ATLAS [1] and CMS [2] have also found a new scalar particle that closely resembles the long-awaited Higgs boson. Since the Standard Model with one Higgs doublet is not natural up to arbitrarily high energies, and since it leaves many questions (including the origin of flavor) unanswered, we anticipate that some physics beyond the Standard Model remains to be discovered.

An intriguing possibility is that an extended color gauge sector may exist. In particular, new colored states beyond the familiar quarks and gluons could be awaiting discovery at the LHC. These could reflect a variety of kinds of theories beyond the Standard Model. One class of theories is those in which the strong interactions are extended from the standard $SU(3)_{\text{QCD}}$ to a larger $SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2$ group and in which spontaneous symmetry breaking reduces the larger group to its diagonal subgroup which is identified with $SU(3)_{\text{QCD}}$. These models include top color [3], flavor-universal top color [4], classic chiral color [5], chiral color with unequal gauge couplings [6] and a newer flavor non-universal chiral color model [7]. Each of these models includes new heavy colored gauge bosons (colorons, top gluons, or axigluons) transforming as a color octet. Other theories with new color-octet states include theories of new extra spacetime dimensions that incorporate Kaluza-Klein partners for the gluons, as in Refs. [8–10] or technicolor models with colored technifermions that bind into color-octet techni-rho mesons [11]. An entire catalog of possible new colored states including color-sextet fermions, colored scalars, and low-scale string resonances [12] has also been reviewed in Ref. [13].

If an extended color gauge sector does exist, then there are indications that it could be likely to couple more strongly to the third generation than the light quarks. For instance, if the new scalar state with a mass of 125 GeV is actually a composite, rather than a fundamental, scalar, it could potentially be a bound state of top quarks [14–18], as realized in top-color [3], top-color-assisted technicolor [19] and top seesaw [20–22] models, and as analyzed phenomenologically in Refs. [23,24]. There is also the puzzling question of how to explain the forward-backward asymmetry observed by the Tevatron experiments [25,26] in the production of top-quark pairs. Models involving flavor nonuniversal axigluons [7] have been cited as a possible explanation, and there has been discussion in the literature [27,28] of the degree to which the properties of those axigluons would be constrained by data on flavor-changing neutral currents.

In this paper, we introduce a model in which the strong interactions are extended to an $SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2$ structure in a way that causes the new heavy coloron states to couple differently to the third-generation quarks than to the lighter generations. What is novel about this model is that it also naturally addresses the experimental observation that the third family of quarks has only a small mixing with the lighter families. This is implemented through the presence of heavy weak-vector quarks that transform in the same way under the extended color group as the third-generation quarks. Mixing between the ordinary quark generations occurs only because all three generations mix with the vector quarks; the different gauge charges of the third and lighter generations of quarks thus lead to naturally small mixing between those generations. Effectively, this model is a nice realization of next-to-minimal flavor violation [29–34].

In the next section, we will introduce the gauge and fermion sectors of the model, discuss the flavor symmetries, and demonstrate that the model naturally reproduces the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) structure of quark masses and mixings. In Sec. III, we study how data on flavor-changing neutral currents (FCNC) constrains the

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model parameters and find that clear regions remain allowed. Section IV shows how the LHC experiments' searches for new resonances decaying to dijets bound the properties of the colorons in our model; Sec. V, likewise, shows how LHC searches for new heavy colored fermions restrict the characteristics of the heavy vector quarks in our model. Finally, in Sec. VI, we summarize our conclusions and findings.

II. THE MODEL

We will now introduce the model in more detail. First, we discuss the gauge boson, scalar, and fermion content. Then we detail the Dirac and Yukawa interaction terms and the flavor symmetries that yield the diverse masses of the nearly standard fermion states. Finally, we obtain explicit expressions for the fermion mass eigenstates and demonstrate that the observed pattern of masses and CKM mixings is obtained for natural values of the model parameters.

A. Gauge structure

We investigate a simple, renormalizable, model with the gauge structure $SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2 \times SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y$. We name the $SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2$ gauge bosons $A_{1\mu}^a$ and $A_{2\mu}^a$, respectively, and call the corresponding gauge couplings g_1, g_2 . The two $SU(3)$ gauge couplings are related to the QCD coupling g_S through

$$g_S = g_1 \sin \omega = g_2 \cos \omega, \quad (1)$$

where ω is a new gauge mixing angle.

Gauge symmetry breaking occurs in two steps:

- (i) $SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2 \rightarrow SU(3)_C$ due to the (diagonal) expectation value $\langle \Phi \rangle \propto u \cdot I$, where the scalar Φ transforms as a $(3, \bar{3})$ under $SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2$ and I is the identity matrix;
- (ii) $SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow U(1)_{em}$ in the usual way due to a Higgs doublet ϕ transforming as a $2_{1/2}$ of the electroweak group, and with the usual vacuum expectation value given by $v \approx 246$ GeV.

We will assume that the color-group symmetry breaking occurs at a scale large compared to the weak scale, $u \gg v$.¹

The mass-squared matrix for the colored gauge bosons is given by

$$\frac{1}{2} u^2 \begin{pmatrix} g_1^2 & -g_1 g_2 \\ -g_1 g_2 & g_2^2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

Diagonalizing this matrix reveals mass eigenstates G^a and C^a :

¹The vacuum expectation values for ϕ and Φ occur for a choice of parameters in the most general, renormalizable, potential for these fields, and the vacuum is unique up to an arbitrary global gauge transformation. We will assume that the additional physical singlet and color-octet fields in Φ are heavy, and neglect them in what follows [35].

$$G_\mu^a = \sin \omega A_{1\mu}^a + \cos \omega A_{2\mu}^a, \quad (3)$$

$$C_\mu^a = \cos \omega A_{1\mu}^a - \sin \omega A_{2\mu}^a \quad (4)$$

with masses

$$M_G = 0, \quad M_C = u \sqrt{g_1^2 + g_2^2} = \frac{g_S u}{\sin \omega \cos \omega}. \quad (5)$$

If we name the color current associated with $SU(3)_i$ by the symbol $J_i^{a\mu}$, then the gluon and coloron, respectively, couple to the following currents:

$$g_S J_G^{a\mu} = g_S (J_1^{a\mu} + J_2^{a\mu}), \quad (6)$$

$$g_S J_C^{a\mu} = g_S (\cot \omega J_1^{a\mu} - \tan \omega J_2^{a\mu}). \quad (7)$$

From this, we calculate the decay width of the coloron into massless color-triplet fermions to be

$$\Gamma_C = \frac{g_S^2 M_C}{24\pi} (n_1 \cot^2 \omega + n_2 \tan^2 \omega), \quad (8)$$

where n_1 and n_2 correspond to the number of Dirac fermion states charged under $SU(3)_1$ and $SU(3)_2$, respectively. Finally, we note that at energy scales well below the coloron mass, coloron exchange may be approximated by the current-current interaction:

$$\frac{g_S^2}{2M_C^2} J_C^{a\mu} J_{C\mu}^a. \quad (9)$$

B. Matter fields

The matter fields of this model are summarized² in Table I. Those coupled to $SU(3)_1$ include one chiral quark generation (q_L, t_R , and b_R), which will be associated primarily with the third-generation quarks, and one vectorial quark generation ($Q_{L,R}$). The two remaining (chiral) quark generations (\vec{q}_L, \vec{u}_R , and \vec{d}_R) are coupled to $SU(3)_2$ and will be associated primarily with the two light-quark generations. Noting that Q_L and q_L transform in the same way under the gauge symmetries, we define $\vec{Q}_L \equiv (q_L, Q_L)$ and observe that the flavor symmetries (ignoring gauge anomalies) of the quark kinetic energy terms in this model are

$$U(2)_{\vec{q}_L} \times U(2)_{\vec{u}_R} \times U(2)_{\vec{d}_R} \times U(2)_{\vec{Q}_L} \times U(1)_{t_R} \\ \times U(1)_{b_R} \times U(1)_{Q_R}. \quad (10)$$

We will later use these flavor symmetries to simplify our analysis of the fermion masses and Yukawa couplings.

C. Fermion masses and Yukawa couplings

The flavor properties of this model, which are the primary concern of this paper, depend on the fermion masses

²The lepton fields are assigned to $SU(2) \times U(1)$ just as in the Standard Model. We normalize hypercharge such that $Q = T_3 + Y$.

TABLE I. $SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2 \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge charges of the particles in this model. The ϕ and Φ , respectively, denote the scalars responsible for breaking the electroweak and (extended) strong sectors, while all other listed particles are fermions. The vectors ($\vec{\psi}_L$, \vec{u}_R , \vec{d}_R , and \vec{Q}_L) denote different fermion flavors with the same gauge charges, where the superscripts [1,2] refer to the two light fermion generations.

Particle	$SU(3)_1$	$SU(3)_2$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
$\vec{Q}_L = \begin{pmatrix} q_L \\ Q_L \end{pmatrix}$	3	1	2	+1/6
t_R	3	1	1	+2/3
b_R	3	1	1	-1/3
Q_R	3	1	2	+1/6
$\vec{\psi}_L = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_L^1 \\ \psi_L^2 \end{pmatrix}$	1	3	2	+1/6
$\vec{u}_R = \begin{pmatrix} u_R^1 \\ u_R^2 \end{pmatrix}$	1	3	1	+2/3
$\vec{d}_R = \begin{pmatrix} d_R^1 \\ d_R^2 \end{pmatrix}$	1	3	1	-1/3
ϕ	1	1	2	+1/2
Φ	3	$\bar{3}$	1	0

and Yukawa couplings. The existence of the right-handed weak doublet state Q_R permits the Dirac mass term

$$\vec{Q}_L \cdot \vec{\mathcal{M}} Q_R + \text{H.c.}, \quad (11)$$

where $\vec{\mathcal{M}}$ is an arbitrary two-component complex mass matrix. Using the $U(2)_{\vec{Q}_L}$ symmetry of the quark kinetic terms, we will choose to work in a basis in which $\vec{\mathcal{M}}^T = (0M)$, where M is real and positive. This defines what we will mean by q_L and Q_L in Table I from here on.

The third-generation quark Yukawa couplings are given by

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}M}{v} \cdot (\beta_b \bar{q}_L \phi b_R + \beta_t \bar{q}_L \tilde{\phi} t_R) + \text{H.c.}, \quad (12)$$

where the $\beta_{t,b}$ can be chosen to be real, using the $U(1)_{t_R} \times U(1)_{b_R}$ symmetries. The Yukawa couplings for the light two generations are given by

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}M}{v} \cdot (\vec{\psi}_L \phi \lambda_d \vec{d}_R + \vec{\psi}_L \tilde{\phi} \lambda_u \vec{u}_R) + \text{H.c.}, \quad (13)$$

where $\lambda_{u,d}$ are 2×2 complex matrix Yukawa couplings. Neglecting the (small) mixing of the third-generation quarks with the first two generations, the parameters $\beta_{t,b}$ and $\lambda_{u,d}$ are just equal to the corresponding parameters in the Standard Model, up to the factor of $\sqrt{2}M/v$ which is included for later convenience.³

Mixing of the third quark generation with the first two occurs only because all three generations mix with the (heavy) vector quarks. Mixing between the third-generation quarks and the vector quarks occurs through

³While incorporating M into the Yukawa couplings is convenient for subsequent calculations, its presence obscures the *decoupling* properties [36] of the theory in the limit $M \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}M}{v} \cdot (\lambda'_b \bar{Q}_L \phi b_R + \lambda'_t \bar{Q}_L \tilde{\phi} t_R) + \text{H.c.}, \quad (14)$$

and mixing between the first- and second-generation quarks and the vector quarks occurs through the Yukawa couplings to the color-octet scalar

$$\frac{M}{u} \cdot (\vec{\psi}_L \cdot \vec{\alpha} \Phi Q_R) + \text{H.c.} \quad (15)$$

Here the $\lambda'_{b,t}$ are complex numbers, while $\vec{\alpha}$ is a two-component complex vector, whose phases and orientations can be simplified using the residual flavor symmetries in a manner that we will specify shortly.

Note that in the limit that either $\lambda'_{b,t} \rightarrow 0$ or $\vec{\alpha} \rightarrow 0$, third-generation quark number is conserved separately from quark number for the light quarks,⁴ and mixing between the third generation and the first two vanishes. Having the mixing between the heavy- and light-quark generations be small is therefore natural in this model.

D. Quark mass eigenstates

The masses and Yukawa couplings above give rise to 4×4 up- and down-quark matrices

$$\mathcal{M}_u = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_u & \vec{0} & \vec{\alpha} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda'_t & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (16)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_d = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C\Delta_d & \vec{0} & \vec{\alpha} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda'_b & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

in a basis where the first two components are the light-quark fields, the next is the third generation, and the last represents the vector quarks. Here, given the small mixing of the first two generations with the others, we use the $U(2)_{\vec{\psi}_L} \times U(2)_{\vec{u}_R} \times U(2)_{\vec{d}_R}$ symmetries to make the two-by-two matrices $\Delta_{u,d}$ real and diagonal (and given approximately by the masses of the light quarks), while C is approximately the real Cabibbo rotation matrix.

We will diagonalize these matrices, and find the corresponding eigenstates, in the limits

$$\Delta_{u,d} \ll |\vec{\alpha}|, |\lambda'_{b,t}|, \beta_{b,t} \ll 1. \quad (17)$$

To lowest order we find that the left-handed mass-eigenstate heavy-quark field is

$$T_L = Q_L^u + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\psi}_L^u, \quad (18)$$

while for the heavy bottom quark we have

⁴In the limit $\lambda'_{t,b} \rightarrow 0$, top- and bottom-quark number is conserved separately, while in the limit $\vec{\alpha} \rightarrow 0$ it is conserved in combination with vector-quark number.

$$\mathbf{B}_L = Q_L^d + \tilde{\alpha} \cdot \tilde{\psi}_L^d. \quad (19)$$

Note that the $\tilde{\psi}^{u,d}$ correspond to the $T_3 = \pm 1/2$ states in the flavor vector $\tilde{\psi}$, respectively, and that we now denote mass eigenstate fields by sanserif font. In contrast, to lowest order, the right-handed mass eigenstate heavy fields are

$$\mathbf{T}_R = Q_R^u + \lambda_t^* t_R \quad (20)$$

and

$$\mathbf{B}_R = Q_R^d + \lambda_b^* b_R. \quad (21)$$

The masses of these heavy \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{B} states are, including second-order corrections in the Yukawa couplings,

$$M_{\mathbf{T}} = M + \frac{1}{2}(|\lambda_t'|^2 + |\tilde{\alpha}|^2)M, \quad (22)$$

$$M_{\mathbf{B}} = M + \frac{1}{2}(|\lambda_b'|^2 + |\tilde{\alpha}|^2)M, \quad (23)$$

so, given the limit in Eq. (17), they are both of order M .

By “integrating out” the heavy \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{B} fields, we find that the effective 3×3 mass matrices for the up and down quarks have the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}_u &= M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_u & -\lambda_t' \tilde{\alpha} \\ 0 & \beta_t \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{M}_d &= M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C\Delta_d & -\lambda_b' \tilde{\alpha} \\ 0 & \beta_b \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Since we know that $m_t \gg m_{u,c}$ and $m_b \gg m_{d,s}$, we can further assume that

$$\left| \frac{\lambda_t' \tilde{\alpha}}{\beta_t} \right|, \quad \left| \frac{\lambda_b' \tilde{\alpha}}{\beta_b} \right| \ll 1, \quad (25)$$

and we find that the left-handed third-generation mass eigenstates are approximately given by

$$\mathbf{t}_L = q_L^t - \frac{\lambda_t' \tilde{\alpha}}{\beta_t} \cdot \tilde{\psi}_L^u, \quad (26)$$

$$\mathbf{b}_L = q_L^b - \frac{\lambda_b' \tilde{\alpha}}{\beta_b} \cdot \tilde{\psi}_L^d. \quad (27)$$

The 3×3 rotation matrix for up-type left-handed quarks⁵ is

$$U_L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{\alpha_1 \lambda_t'}{\beta_t} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{\alpha_2 \lambda_t'}{\beta_t} \\ \left(\frac{\alpha_1 \lambda_t'}{\beta_t}\right)^* & \left(\frac{\alpha_2 \lambda_t'}{\beta_t}\right)^* & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (28)$$

while the rotation matrix for down-type left-handed quarks is

$$D_L = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & -\frac{\alpha_1 \lambda_b'}{\beta_b} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & -\frac{\alpha_2 \lambda_b'}{\beta_b} \\ \left(\frac{\lambda_b'}{\beta_b}\right)^* (V_{ud} \alpha_1^* + V_{cd} \alpha_2^*) & \left(\frac{\lambda_b'}{\beta_b}\right)^* (V_{us} \alpha_1^* + V_{cs} \alpha_2^*) & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (29)$$

At leading order in α , λ_t' , and λ_b' the CKM mixing matrix $V_{\text{CKM}} = U_L^\dagger D_L$ is therefore

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & \alpha_1 d \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & \alpha_2 d \\ -(V_{ud} \alpha_1^* + V_{cd} \alpha_2^*) d^* & -(V_{us} \alpha_1^* + V_{cs} \alpha_2^*) d^* & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (30)$$

where

$$d \equiv \frac{\lambda_t'}{\beta_t} - \frac{\lambda_b'}{\beta_b}, \quad (31)$$

and the upper 2×2 block corresponds to the previously mentioned matrix \mathcal{C} .

Using the third-generation quark number symmetry,⁶ we can choose

⁵In particular, the matrix U_L is defined so that $U_L^\dagger \mathbf{M}_U \mathbf{M}_U^\dagger U_L$ is diagonal, real, and positive—and similarly for the matrix D_L with respect to the down-quark mass matrix \mathbf{M}_D .

⁶Rotations using this symmetry are made once $U(1)_{\tilde{q}_L}$ and $U(1)_{t_R} \times U(1)_{b_R}$ are used to make M , β_t , β_b all real.

$$\frac{\text{Im } \lambda'_t}{\beta_t} = \frac{\text{Im } \lambda'_b}{\beta_b}, \quad (32)$$

which ensures that the combination d , above, is real. We can also use the quark number symmetry for the first two generations⁷ to adjust the phase of

$$\tilde{\alpha} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (33)$$

so that α_2 is real. In this basis, the CKM matrix of Eq. (30) has the conventional form and the combination of parameters can be compared to the Wolfenstein parameterization

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (34)$$

[which is good up to corrections $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$]. The measured values of the parameters are [37]

$$\lambda = 0.22535 \pm 0.00065, \quad (35)$$

$$A = 0.817 \pm 0.015, \quad (36)$$

$$\rho = 0.140 \pm 0.018, \quad (37)$$

$$\eta = 0.357 \pm 0.014. \quad (38)$$

Comparing Eqs. (30) and (34), we find that this model consistently reproduces the observed pattern of quark mixing if $\alpha_1 = \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$, $\alpha_2 = \mathcal{O}(\lambda^3)$, and both λ'_t/β_t and λ'_b/β_b are of order 1. Note that, from Eq. (12), we can estimate that

$$\beta_{b,t} \simeq \frac{m_{b,t}}{M}, \quad (39)$$

and, therefore, $\beta_{b,t}$ and (hence $\lambda'_{t,b}$) can be made arbitrarily small by taking the vector quark Dirac mass M to be large enough.⁸

Summing up, we have found that the CKM matrix is correctly reproduced by

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ub} &= \alpha_1 d = \alpha_1 \left(\frac{\lambda'_t}{\beta_t} - \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right) = A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ &= 0.00131 - i0.00334, \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

$$V_{cb} = \alpha_2 d = \alpha_2 \left(\frac{\lambda'_t}{\beta_t} - \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right) = A\lambda^2 = 0.0415,$$

where both d and α_2 are real, and where α_2 is $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$ while α_1 is $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^3)$.

⁷This freedom remains after $U(2)_{\tilde{q}_L} \times U(2)_{\tilde{u}_R} \times U(2)_{\tilde{d}_R}$ is used to put the entries of \mathcal{M}_u and \mathcal{M}_d into the form shown in Eq. (16).

⁸Note, however, that we must ensure that the color-octet Yukawa coupling of Eq. (15) remains perturbative, $M|\alpha_{1,2}|/u \leq 4\pi$.

Reproducing CKM mixing, however, is not sufficient to ensure that the model is consistent with observed flavor physics since the model incorporates nonstandard interactions. In the next section we review the additional contributions to various flavor-changing neutral current processes and consider the resulting bounds on the parameters.

III. CONSTRAINTS FROM FLAVOR-CHANGING PROCESSES

New contributions to FCNC arise in our model from the mixing of the ordinary fermions with the new weak vector fermion states, and through the couplings of the colorons to fermions. We find that data on $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ and $\Delta F = 2$ meson mixing processes place bounds on the model parameters but leave substantial regions of allowed parameter space.

A. Limits from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$

The top-coloron model includes additional weak vector fermions and therefore, through the mixing terms controlled by $\lambda'_{t,b}$ as shown in Eqs. (20) and (21), induced electroweak interactions of the right-handed quarks. Such interactions give rise to enhanced contributions to the process $b \rightarrow s\gamma$. The generic form of the diagrams that contribute to this process are sketched in Fig. 1. Some contributions due to new physics arise from the induced right-handed couplings, $W t_R b_R$; others result when a heavy vector quark is exchanged in the loop. We consider each kind of contribution below in turn.

We begin by computing the right-handed couplings of the mass-eigenstate fermion fields to the W boson, which are related to the left- and right-handed matrices that diagonalize the 4×4 quark mass matrices in Eq. (16). To leading order in the down-quark sector we find

$$\mathcal{D}_L = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & 0 & \alpha_1 \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & 0 & \alpha_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -(V_{ud}\alpha_1^* + V_{cd}\alpha_2^*) & -(V_{us}\alpha_1^* + V_{cs}\alpha_2^*) & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (41)$$

and

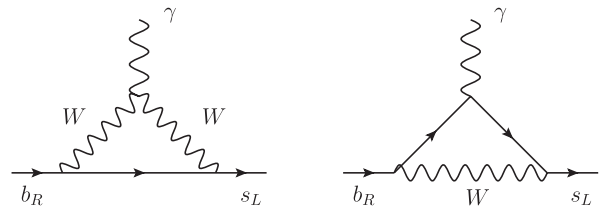


FIG. 1. Generic form of one-loop contributions to $b \rightarrow s\gamma$.

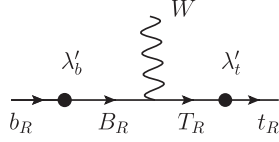


FIG. 2. Origin of the effective $W t_R b_R$ vertex in our coloron model.

$$\mathcal{D}_R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda_b'^* \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda_b' & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (42)$$

There are similar expressions in the up-quark sector for rotation matrices $\mathcal{U}_{L,R}$, which are obtained from the $\mathcal{D}_{L,R}$ by setting $\lambda_b' \rightarrow \lambda_t'$ and $V_{ud}, V_{cs} \rightarrow 1$ and $V_{us}, V_{cd} \rightarrow 0$.

The presence of an effective $W t_R b_R$ vertex has been discussed in Ref. [38]. The sketch in Fig. 2 shows that the size of this coupling is given by

$$\frac{ig}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot (\mathcal{D}_R^\dagger)_{34} (\mathcal{U}_R)_{43} = \frac{ig}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot (\lambda_t' \lambda_b'^*) \quad (43)$$

in this model. Given the experimental limits on the rates of $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ arising from induced $W t_R b_R$ couplings that are quoted in Ref. [38], we conclude that

$$-0.0007 \leq \text{Re}[\lambda_t' \lambda_b'^*] \leq 0.0025. \quad (44)$$

Note that if either $\lambda_b' = 0$ or $\lambda_t' = 0$, this limit is automatically satisfied without providing additional information about the size of the other coupling.

There is also an additional contribution to $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ due to exchange of the heavy quarks Q , which arises from the fact that Q_R^d mixes with b_R as shown in Eq. (21) and Q_L^u mixes with $\tilde{\psi}_L^u$ as shown in Eq. (19). The combination of an effective $W b_R Q_R^u$ vertex with an effective $W Q_L^u s_L$ vertex, as sketched in Fig. 3, yields a new contribution to the $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ decay.

To evaluate the size of the contribution from Q exchange, we start by writing down the effective Hamiltonian for $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ decay [39]

$$H_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ts}^* V_{tb} [C_7 O_7 + C_7' O_7'], \quad (45)$$

where $O_7 \equiv \frac{em_b}{16\pi^2} \bar{s} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} b F_{\mu\nu}$ and $O_7' \equiv \frac{em_b}{16\pi^2} \times \bar{s} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} b F_{\mu\nu}$. The Wilson coefficient C_7 in our model is obtained by evaluating how the new physics shown in

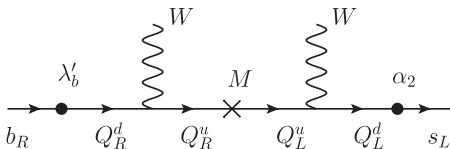


FIG. 3. Combination of effective $W b_R Q_R^u$ and $W Q_L^u s_L$ vertices contributing to $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ in our coloron model.

Fig. 3 contributes to the loop diagrams of Fig. 1. The result is

$$C_7 = (\mathcal{D}_R^\dagger)_{34} (\mathcal{D}_L)_{42} \frac{M}{m_b} \frac{\tilde{F}(x)}{V_{ts}^* V_{tb}},$$

where

$$\tilde{F}(x) = \frac{-20 + 31x - 5x^2}{12(x-1)^2} + \frac{x(2-3x)}{2(x-1)^3} \ln x \quad (46)$$

is the loop function of $x \equiv M^2/M_w^2$ calculated in Refs. [40,41], in the context of left-right symmetric models. We find that \tilde{F} takes values between -0.46 and -0.42 for x lying in the range $[(1 \text{ TeV}/M_w)^2, \infty]$. The coefficient

$$(\mathcal{D}_R^\dagger)_{34} (\mathcal{D}_L)_{42} = \lambda_b'^* \alpha_2^* + O(\lambda^4)$$

is the product of the coefficients of the effective $\bar{b}_R W Q_R^u$ vertex, generated by the mixing $\bar{B}_R \rightarrow \bar{b}_R$, and of the vertex $\bar{Q}_L^u W s_L$, coming from $B_L \rightarrow s_L$. We have thus

$$\begin{aligned} C_7 &= \lambda_b'^* \alpha_2^* \frac{M}{m_b} \frac{\tilde{F}(x)}{V_{ts}^* V_{tb}} = \frac{\lambda_b'^* \alpha_2^*}{\beta_b} \frac{1}{V_{ts}^* V_{tb}} \tilde{F}(x) \\ &= -\frac{\lambda_b'^* / \beta_b}{\lambda_t'^* / \beta_t - \lambda_b'^* / \beta_b} \tilde{F}(x), \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

where in the last equality we have used the identity in Eq. (40). The contribution to O_7' is suppressed by mass

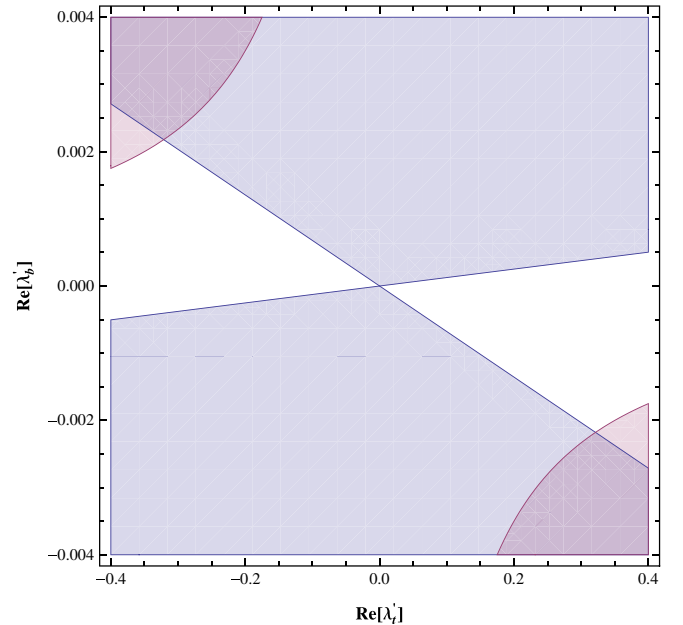


FIG. 4 (color online). Region (unshaded) of the $(\text{Re}[\lambda_t'], \text{Re}[\lambda_b'])$ plane that is allowed by $b \rightarrow s\gamma$. The blue region (upper right and lower left) is excluded by the bound in (49), coming from the constraint on $\text{Re}[C_7(1 \text{ TeV})]$; the small pink regions (upper left and lower right corners) are excluded by the limit (44) on $\lambda_t' \lambda_b'^*$. As discussed in the text, we have assumed $\text{Im}[\lambda_b'] = 0$ and $\beta_t/\beta_b = m_t/m_b$.

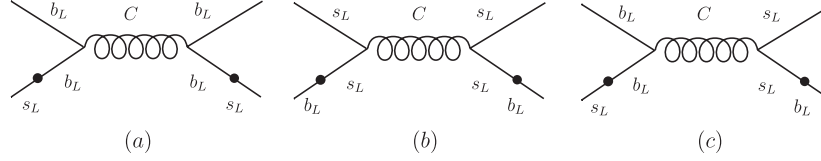


FIG. 5. Sketch of three contributions to B_s meson mixing with different dependences on the coloron mixing angle ω .

insertions in the external quark legs and, thus, leads to weaker constraints than those from the contribution to O_7 .

The experimental measurement of the $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ branching ratio [42] leads to the following 95% C.L. limits on the coloron model contribution to O_7 at the TeV scale (the Appendix):

$$-0.093 < \text{Re}[C_7(1 \text{ TeV})] < 0.023. \quad (48)$$

We can use this both to constrain the relative sizes of the top-sector and bottom-sector couplings and also to place a bound on the absolute size of the bottom-sector couplings.

To study the relative sizes of λ'_t and λ'_b , we recall the relation in Eq. (32). This implies both that the denominator of the right-hand side of Eq. (47) is real, and also that $\text{Im}\lambda'_b = (m_b/m_t)\text{Im}\lambda'_t$. If we neglect $\text{Im}\lambda'_b$, the bound in (48), yields the following constraints on the ratio $\text{Re}[\lambda'_t]/\text{Re}[\lambda'_b]$:

$$\frac{\text{Re}[\lambda'_t]}{\text{Re}[\lambda'_b]} < -3.9 \frac{\beta_t}{\beta_b}, \quad \frac{\text{Re}[\lambda'_t]}{\text{Re}[\lambda'_b]} > 21 \frac{\beta_t}{\beta_b}, \quad (49)$$

which excludes the case $\text{Re}[\lambda'_t] = 0$. Figure 4 shows (unshaded) the region in the $(\text{Re}[\lambda'_t], \text{Re}[\lambda'_b])$ plane that is allowed by $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ after one applies the (pink, less restrictive) limits from the effective $W t_R b_R$ vertex (44) and the (blue, more restrictive) limits from Q exchange (49).

We can also find a limit on the size of the b couplings by inserting the observed values of V_{ts} and V_{tb} into the middle term of Eq. (47) and comparing it to Eq. (48). The result is

$$-0.0085 < \frac{\alpha_2 \text{Re}[\lambda'_b]}{\beta_b} < 0.0021. \quad (50)$$

We conclude that (in the limit where $\text{Im}[\lambda'_b] \ll \text{Re}[\lambda'_b]$) the maximum magnitude of $|\frac{\alpha_2 \lambda'_b}{\beta_b}|$ is 0.0085—a value that will be useful later on.

B. Limits from $\Delta F = 2$ FCNC

The couplings of the massive coloron to fermions [see Eqs. (4) and (7)] are not flavor universal and, therefore, coloron exchange will generate flavor-changing neutral currents. We begin by considering flavor mixing in the B -meson system, and then turn to the stronger constraints arising from D and K meson mixing.

1. Mixing involving light quarks and heavy quarks

For B -meson mixing, the b -quark mass eigenstates are approximately gauge eigenstates of $SU(3)_1$, while the mass eigenstates for the light quarks (s or d) are approximately

$SU(3)_2$ gauge eigenstates. Therefore, neutral meson mixing arises due to the presence, in the quark mass eigenstates t_L and b_L , of mixing between the top-bottom doublet q_L and light ψ_L states, as shown in Eq. (27).

The 4-fermion operator $(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu s_L)^2$ receives three types of contribution from coloron exchange, depending on which quarks are directly interacting with the coloron:

- (i) $g_S^2 (\cot \omega J_{bL}^{a\mu})^2 (D_L)_{32}^2$, as in Fig. 5(a),
- (ii) $g_S^2 (-\tan \omega J_{sL}^{a\mu})^2 (D_L^\dagger)_{32}^2$, as in Fig. 5(b), and
- (iii) $2g_S^2 (-\tan \omega J_{sL}^{a\mu})(\cot \omega J_{bL}^{a\mu})(D_L)_{32}(D_L^\dagger)_{32}$, as in Fig. 5(c),

where D_L is the matrix in (29). As shown in Sec. IID, to an accuracy of $O(\lambda^4)$ we can explicitly write

$$(D_L)_{32} = \left(\frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b}\right)^* (V_{us}\alpha_1^* + V_{cs}\alpha_2^*) = \left(\frac{\lambda'_b \alpha_2}{\beta_b}\right)^*, \quad (51)$$

$$(D_L^\dagger)_{32} = -\left(\frac{\lambda'_b \alpha_2}{\beta_b}\right)^*.$$

Summing over the three contributions, we get the Wilson coefficient⁹ of the operator $(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu s_L)^2$ for B_s mixing:

$$C_{B_s}^1 = \frac{1}{6} \frac{g_S^2}{M_C^2} \left[\cot^2 \omega \left(\left(\alpha_2 \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right)^* \right)^2 + \tan^2 \omega \left(\left(\alpha_2 \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right)^* \right)^2 \right. \\ \left. + 2 \cot \omega \tan \omega \left(\alpha_2 \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right)^* \left(\alpha_2 \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right)^* \right] \\ = \frac{1}{6} \frac{g_S^2}{M_C^2} \left(\left(\alpha_2 \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right)^* \right)^2 [\cot \omega + \tan \omega]^2. \quad (52)$$

The coefficient C_{Bd}^1 for B_d meson mixing is analogous, but depends instead on

$$(D_L)_{31} = \left(\frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b}\right)^* (\alpha_1^* - \lambda \alpha_2^*) + O(\lambda^4), \quad (53)$$

$$(D_L^\dagger)_{31} = -\left(\alpha_1 \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b}\right)^*.$$

The UTFit Collaboration has provided a valuable summary of limits on operators producing flavor-changing neutral currents; the original review is [43] and the most recent update is in Ref. [44]. Applying their results to our case we find the limits

$$M_C > 175 g_S \left| \frac{\lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right| \cdot |(\alpha_1^* - \lambda \alpha_2^*) \cot \omega + \alpha_1^* \tan \omega| \text{ TeV}, \quad (54)$$

⁹Here we follow the notation of Ref. [43].

from constraints on additional contributions to B_d mixing, and

$$M_C > 41 g_S \left| \frac{\alpha_2 \lambda'_b}{\beta_b} \right| \cdot |\cot \omega + \tan \omega| \text{ TeV} \quad (55)$$

from B_s mixing.

Note that these bounds are proportional to λ'_b . Recall that to reproduce CKM mixing, we need only satisfy

$$\frac{\alpha_2 \lambda'_t}{\beta_t} - \frac{\alpha_2 \lambda'_b}{\beta_b} = A \lambda^2,$$

which leaves open the possibility that $\lambda'_b = 0$, in which case the model would not be constrained by B mixing or by $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ (as discussed previously). For nonzero λ'_b , we expect the constraint from contributions to B_s mixing to be stronger than that from B_d , since $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_1) \simeq \lambda \mathcal{O}(\alpha_2)$. If we take the maximum value $|\alpha_2 \lambda'_b / \beta_b| = 0.0085$ from Eq. (50), we get the following bound on the coloron mass from the $B_s B_s$ mixing:

$$M_C > 0.35 g_S |\cot \omega + \tan \omega| \text{ TeV}. \quad (56)$$

The corresponding exclusion region is shown in Fig. 6. As indicated by Eq. (55), the size of the upper bound would scale linearly with $|\alpha_2 \lambda'_b / \beta_b|$ as one reduced this ratio below its maximum allowed value.

2. Mixing involving light quarks only

In K - and D -meson mixing processes, all of the quarks are light and, to leading order, transform under the same color group. Coloron exchange contributions to neutral meson mixing arise from the mixing of the left-handed components of the light quarks with the heavy quarks, Q_L and ψ_L states, as shown in Eqs. (18) and (19).

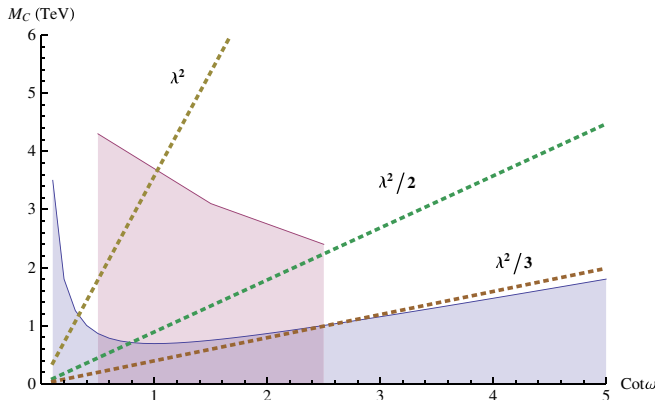


FIG. 6 (color online). Left: Exclusion regions on the plane $(\cot \omega, M_C)$ from the ATLAS search for dijet resonances (pink region, beneath the short upper curve) and from B_s mixing, as in Eq. (56), assuming that $|\frac{\alpha_2 \lambda'_b}{\beta_b}|$ takes on the maximum value allowed by $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ (blue region, beneath the long lower curve). In addition, the bound on contributions to $\text{Im}[C_K^1]$ in Eq. (61) excludes the region below the dashed line whose label matches the value of $|\alpha_2|$; a larger value yields a stronger bound.

Following the same reasoning as above, we find that this results in the operators

$$\frac{1}{6} \frac{g_S^2}{M_C^2} ((\mathcal{D}_L^\dagger)_{14} (\mathcal{D}_L)_{42})^2 \cot^2 \omega (\bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu s_L)^2, \quad (57)$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \frac{g_S^2}{M_C^2} ((\mathcal{U}_L^\dagger)_{14} (\mathcal{U}_L)_{42})^2 \cot^2 \omega (\bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu c_L)^2, \quad (58)$$

where \mathcal{D}_L is the rotation matrix in Eq. (41) and \mathcal{U}_L is the corresponding matrix for up quarks (obtained from \mathcal{D}_L by setting λ to zero). We find

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{D}_L^\dagger)_{14} (\mathcal{D}_L)_{42} &= \alpha_1 \alpha_2^* + \lambda (\alpha_1 \alpha_1^* - \alpha_2 \alpha_2^*) \\ &\quad - \lambda^2 (\alpha_2 \alpha_1^* + \alpha_1 \alpha_2^*) \\ &\quad - \frac{\lambda^3}{2} (\alpha_1 \alpha_1^* - \alpha_2 \alpha_2^*) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4). \end{aligned}$$

Inserting the known value of the ratio α_1 / α_2 from Eq. (40), we obtain

$$(\mathcal{D}_L^\dagger)_{14} (\mathcal{D}_L)_{42} = -|\alpha_2|^2 (0.190 + i0.0804) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4), \quad (59)$$

$$(\mathcal{U}_L^\dagger)_{14} (\mathcal{U}_L)_{42} = +|\alpha_2|^2 (0.0316 - i0.0804). \quad (60)$$

We again draw on the UTFit data [43] and find that their limits translate as follows:

- (i) The constraint from additional contributions to CP violation in K -meson mixing (based on $\text{Im}[C_K^1]$) implies that

$$M_C > 1.4 \times 10^3 g_S |\alpha_2|^2 \cot \omega \text{ TeV}. \quad (61)$$

- (ii) The constraint from contributions to K -meson mixing (based on $\text{Re}[C_K^1]$) implies that

$$M_C > 82 g_S |\alpha_2|^2 \cot \omega \text{ TeV}. \quad (62)$$

- (iii) The limit from D -meson mixing (based on C_D^1) implies that

$$M_C > 39 g_S |\alpha_2|^2 \cot \omega \text{ TeV}. \quad (63)$$

We see that the strongest constraint comes from the limit on CP -violating contributions to K -meson mixing in Eq. (61), and this constraint is plotted [for various values of $|\alpha_2| = \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$] in Fig. 6.¹⁰

¹⁰The corrections to the process $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ yield constraints weaker than those considered above. In particular, the tree-level contribution arises from a process similar to that shown in Fig. 2, and is of order $\mathcal{O}(\lambda_b')^2$. It is therefore negligible due to the constraints from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ displayed in Fig. 4. At one-loop order, vertex corrections are suppressed both by loop factors as well as mixing of the sort illustrated in Fig. 5, and hence are even smaller.

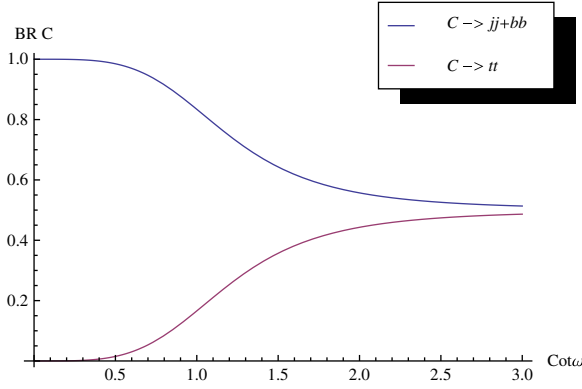


FIG. 7 (color online). Branching ratios for coloron decay as a function of $\cot \omega$, for $M_C = 1$ TeV. The blue upper curve is for dijet plus $b\bar{b}$ decays; the purple lower curve is for decays to top-quark pairs.

IV. COLLIDER MASS LIMITS ON COLORONS

The LHC experiment CMS [45] has set a limit on the mass of a flavor-universal coloron or axigluon (one that couples to all six ordinary quark flavors in the same way) in a recent paper, based on the data collected at a center-of-mass energy of 8 TeV. The flavor-universal axigluon or coloron model gives the same cross-section prediction as our more general coloron model when $\cot \omega$ takes on the value 1 (or, equivalently, when $\cos \omega = 1/\sqrt{2}$). So from this CMS paper we can see immediately that the limit they set on colorons in this model for $\cot \omega = 1$ is about 3.3 TeV.

ATLAS [46] has also presented limits on new resonances decaying to dijets, based on 8 TeV data. In that paper they did not happen to show the theoretical prediction for a flavor-universal axigluon or coloron in their plots or quote a limit on such a state. However, since they did provide a plot showing how they set limits on hypothetical narrow particles, using simplified Gaussian models, we can just overlay our model's predicted cross-section curve on that plot and see the approximate limit from the new data ourselves.

In order to understand which data set can probe which values of the coloron mixing angle ω , we have calculated the decay rates for the colorons into various final states:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(C \rightarrow jj) &= \frac{1}{6\pi} g_s^2 M_C \tan^2 \omega, \\ \Gamma(C \rightarrow t\bar{t}) &= \frac{1}{24\pi} g_s^2 M_C \cot^2 \omega \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{m_t^2}{M_C^2}} \left(1 + 2 \frac{m_t^2}{M_C^2}\right), \\ \Gamma(C \rightarrow b\bar{b}) &= \frac{1}{24\pi} g_s^2 M_C \cot^2 \omega, \\ \Gamma(C \rightarrow \psi_L^{1,2} \bar{Q}_L) &= O(\alpha^2),\end{aligned}\quad (64)$$

where $j = u, d, c, s$. Note that a coloron has no tree-level three-point coupling to gluons. In the following we will neglect $O(\alpha^2)$ terms and we will assume $M_C < 2M$; therefore we will be considering only the coloron's decays into ordinary quarks. Figure 7 shows the coloron decay branching ratios as a function of $\cot \omega$, for $M_C = 1$ TeV. Figure 8 shows the coloron total decay width as function of $\cot \omega$, for $M_C = 1, 2, 4$ TeV, where g_s has been evaluated at M_C .

Each experiment's data set applies to a certain range of dijet resonance widths, and, therefore, to a certain range of $\cot \omega$ values. The CMS analysis [45] on resonances decaying to dijets applies to narrow resonances, with a half-width smaller than the CMS resolution. Since this resolution is $\sim 5\%$, the CMS limits will apply to the coloron in the $\cot \omega$ range $[0.8, 1.7]$ for $M_C = 2$ TeV and in the range $[0.75, 1.8]$ for $M_C = 4$ TeV. The ATLAS analysis encompasses broader dijet resonances and therefore probes a wider range of $\cot \omega$, approximately $0.5 \leq \cot \omega \leq 2.5$.

We have used MADGRAPH to calculate the cross sections for the process $pp \rightarrow C^a \rightarrow jj$ in this model at the 8 TeV LHC as a function of M_C and for different $\cot \omega$ values. Moreover, we have multiplied our theoretical cross sections by the appropriate acceptance values for the coloron signal in the ATLAS and CMS analyses. For the ATLAS analysis, we have calculated the acceptances by following the procedure described in Ref. [47], in which we have

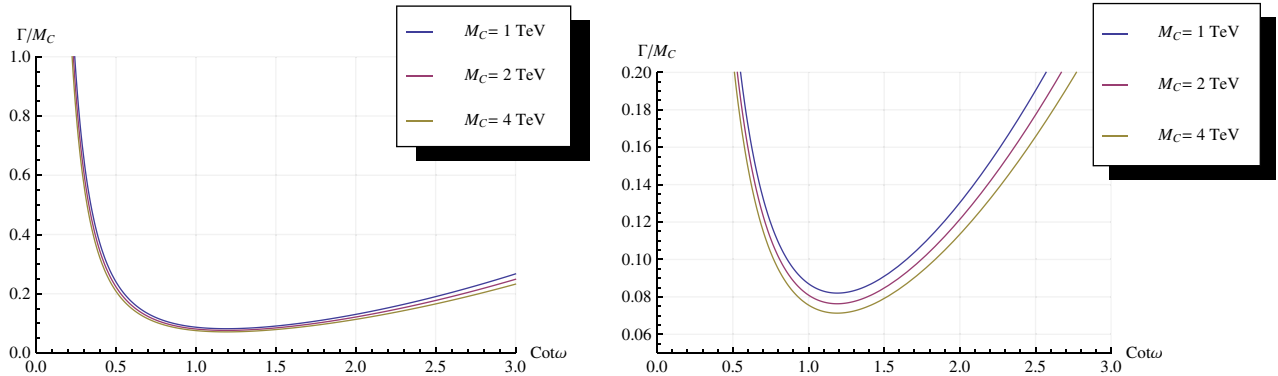


FIG. 8 (color online). Coloron decay width over coloron mass, shown as a function of $\cot \omega$, for $M_C = 1, 2, 4$ TeV (respectively, the upper, middle, and lower curves). The right-hand plot is a close-up of the low Γ/M region of the left-hand plot.

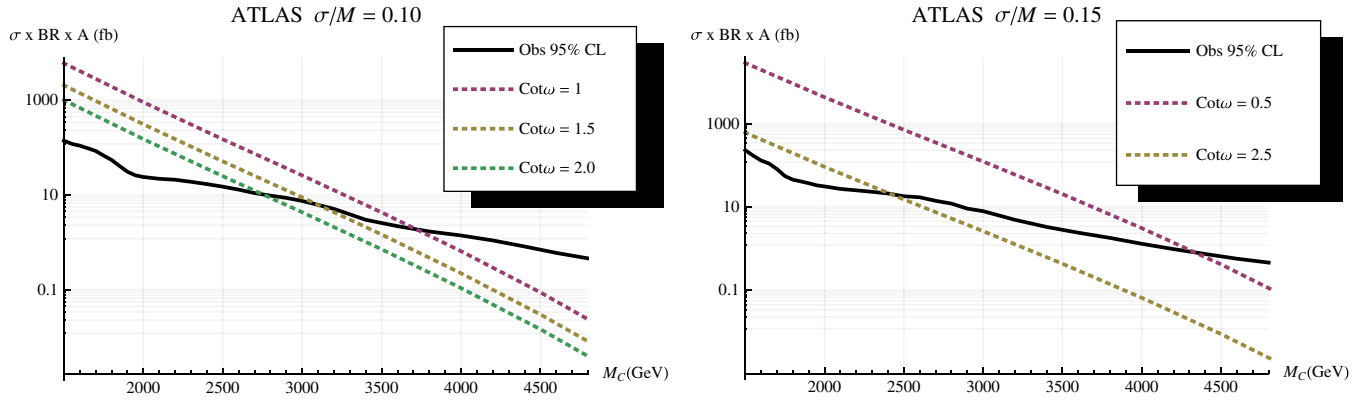


FIG. 9 (color online). Cross-section times branching ratio times acceptance for $pp \rightarrow C \rightarrow jj$ at the 8 TeV LHC as a function of M_C for different values of $\cot \omega$ (dashed colored curves) and the observed 95% C.L. bounds from the ATLAS analysis [46] on Gaussian resonances (solid black curve). The left-hand plot is for $\sigma/M = 0.10$; the right-hand plot is for $\sigma/M = 0.15$.

considered the same kinematic cuts applied in the ATLAS analysis (detailed in Ref. [48]), and we have obtained an acceptance value of 0.44, independent of the coloron mass in the range [1.5, 4.5 TeV]. For the CMS analysis, we have taken into account the same acceptance value of 0.6, independent of the coloron mass, that was employed in the CMS analysis.

Figure 9 compares our theoretical curves (including acceptance factors) to the observed 95% C.L. bounds from the ATLAS analysis [46] of Gaussian resonances decaying to dijets with $\sigma/M = 0.10$ (left) and $\sigma/M = 0.15$ (right). Likewise, Fig. 10 shows the theory cross-section curves compared with the CMS data from Ref. [45]. As noted earlier, the ATLAS analysis is sensitive to a broader range of $\cot \omega$ values, but the two data sets give quite consistent results in their region of overlap. We see that the lower bound on the coloron mass ranges from $M_C \geq 2.4$ TeV for $\cot \omega \approx 2.5$, when the coloron couples mainly to third-generation quarks, all the way to $M_C \geq 4.3$ TeV for $\cos \omega \approx 0.5$, when the coloron couples more

strongly to first- and second-generation quarks. This bound is overlaid on those from FCNC in Fig. 6.

Finally, we note that the ATLAS [49] and CMS [50] searches for resonances decaying to $t\bar{t}$ put weaker bounds on the coloron mass than the searches for resonances in dijets. Figure 11 compares theoretical curves for the coloron decay into $t\bar{t}$ with the observed 95% C.L. bounds from the ATLAS analysis [49] of the production of a massive Kaluza-Klein gluon (with $\Gamma/M = 15\%$) decaying to $t\bar{t}$.

V. VECTOR FERMION PHENOMENOLOGY

LHC data also provide a lower bound on the masses of the heavy quark states that are mostly composed of the vector fermions. Equation (14), or equivalently the mixing between vector fermions and t_R, b_R Standard Model (SM) quarks described in Eqs. (20) and (21), implies the following interactions of the $Q = (T, B)$ vector fermions with the electroweak gauge bosons:

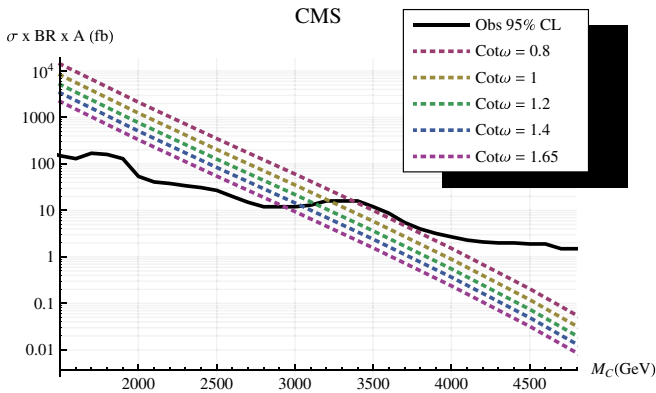


FIG. 10 (color online). Cross-section times branching ratio times acceptance for $pp \rightarrow C \rightarrow jj$ at the 8 TeV LHC as a function of M_C for different values of $\cot \omega$ (dashed colored curves) and the observed 95% C.L. bounds from the CMS analysis [45] (solid black curve).

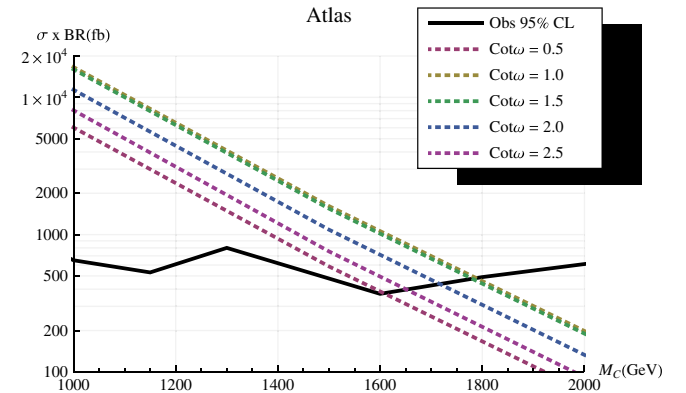


FIG. 11 (color online). Cross-section times branching ratio times acceptance for $pp \rightarrow C \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ at the 7 TeV LHC as a function of M_C for different values of $\cot \omega$ (dashed colored curves) and the observed 95% C.L. bounds from the ATLAS analysis [49] (solid black curve).

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda'_b\bar{T}_R\gamma^\mu W_\mu^+ b_R - \frac{1}{2}\frac{g}{\cos\theta_W}\lambda'_i\bar{T}_R\gamma^\mu Z_\mu t_R \\
& + \frac{\sqrt{2}M}{v}\lambda'_i\bar{T}_L h t_R, \\
& -\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}\lambda'_i\bar{B}_R\gamma^\mu W_\mu^- t_R + \frac{1}{2}\frac{g}{\cos\theta_W}\lambda'_b\bar{B}_R\gamma^\mu Z_\mu b_R \\
& + \frac{\sqrt{2}M}{v}\lambda'_b\bar{B}_L h b_R.
\end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

In the limit $\lambda'_b \ll \lambda'_i$, which is favored by constraints on the process $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, we see that mass-eigenstate heavy fermions decay into a weak boson (W , Z , or h) plus a right-handed nearly standard fermion (t_R , b_R) with the following branching ratios:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{BR}(\mathbf{B} \rightarrow W t_R) & \simeq 1, \\
\text{BR}(\mathbf{T} \rightarrow Z t_R) & \simeq \text{BR}(\mathbf{T} \rightarrow h t_R) \simeq 0.5.
\end{aligned} \tag{66}$$

The last equality arises because the decay $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow Z t_R$ is largely to longitudinally polarized Z bosons, and the equality is a consequence of the equivalence theorem.

The heavy \mathbf{B} , \mathbf{T} can be produced at the LHC in pairs via gluon-gluon fusion [51–53] or singly, through their interactions with W , Z , or h as in Eq. (65) [52,54,55]. The ATLAS search in these channels [56] for a fourth-generation down-type quark, which decays predominantly into Wt , puts a limit on the fourth-generation quark mass that we can directly apply to the \mathbf{B} vector fermion mass:

$$M_{\mathbf{B}} \gtrsim 0.67 \text{ TeV}. \tag{67}$$

Analogously, the \mathbf{T} vector fermion can be discovered at the LHC through its double production in the final states: $ZZt\bar{t}$, $Zht\bar{t}$, $hht\bar{t}$ or via its single production in the final states: $Zt\bar{t} + \text{jets}$, $ht\bar{t} + \text{jets}$. The CMS search for a vectorlike charge-2/3 quark that decays predominantly into Zt [57] yields a somewhat milder constraint on $M_{\mathbf{T}}$:

$$M_{\mathbf{T}} \gtrsim 0.475 \text{ TeV}. \tag{68}$$

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

We have introduced a simple renormalizable model based on an extended color gauge sector that couples differently to the third generation than to the lighter-generation quarks. In addition to the usual SM gauge bosons, there is also a color octet of top colorons that single out the third-generation quarks. Mixing between the third generation of quarks and the first two is naturally small and occurs only through the (suppressed) mixing of all three generations of ordinary quarks with a set of heavy weak-vector quarks. Because the third generation and vector quarks transform under one $SU(3)$ group and the light quarks transform under the other, the pattern of quark

masses and CKM mixings is reproduced naturally under the conditions summarized in Eq. (40).

Moreover, this flavorful top-coloron model, which exemplifies next-to-minimal flavor violation, is also consistent with current experimental limits from FCNC, searches for new dijet or top-pair resonances, or searches for new heavy fermions. Figure 4 illustrates the range of Yukawa coupling space that is consistent with $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, while Fig. 6 shows how limits from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, neutral meson mixing, and dijet resonance searches restrict the mass and coupling of the top colorons.

Not only is this model consistent with current data, but it also offers promising avenues for future exploration at the LHC. Present limits tell us that the top-coloron mass must be in the TeV range, while the new heavy vector quarks must have masses greater than 670 GeV. These values leave the new colored states well within the range of the LHC's upcoming high energy run. We look forward to seeing what the experiments will discover.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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APPENDIX: DERIVATION OF BOUND ON C_7

The Standard Model prediction and the experimental measurement [42] of the $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ branching ratio are, respectively,

$$\text{BR}_{\text{th}} = (315 \pm 23) \times 10^{-6}, \tag{A1}$$

$$\text{BR}_{\text{ex}} = (343 \pm 21 \pm 7) \times 10^{-6}. \tag{A2}$$

The $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ decay rate, including both SM and new physics (NP) contributions is

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{\text{tot}} & \propto |C_7(\mu_b)|^2 + |C'_7(\mu_b)|^2 \\
& \approx |C_7^{\text{SM}}(\mu_b) + C_7^{\text{NP}}(\mu_b)|^2 + |C'_7(\mu_b)|^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{A3}$$

If we consider only the C_7 contribution (since we have found the C'_7 piece to be suppressed in our model), we obtain

$$\frac{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}}{\Gamma_{\text{SM}}} = 1 + 2 \frac{\text{Re}(C_7^{\text{SM}}(\mu_b)^* C_7^{\text{NP}}(\mu_b))}{|C_7^{\text{SM}}(\mu_b)|^2} + \mathcal{O}([C_7^{\text{NP}}]^2). \tag{A4}$$

For $\mu_b = 5 \text{ GeV}$, $\mu_W = M_W$, $\alpha_S \equiv (g_S^2/4\pi) = 0.118$, the SM contribution to C_7 at the scale μ_b reads [39]

$$\begin{aligned}
C_7^{\text{SM}}(\mu_b) &= 0.695C_7^{\text{SM}}(\mu_W) + 0.086C_8^{\text{SM}}(\mu_W) \\
&\quad - 0.158C_2^{\text{SM}}(\mu_W) \\
&= -0.300.
\end{aligned} \tag{A5}$$

The scaling factor of the new physics contribution to C_7 from the scale μ_W to the scale μ_b is

$$C_7^{\text{NP}}(\mu_b) = \left(\frac{\alpha_S(\mu_W)}{\alpha_S(\mu_b)} \right)^{\frac{16}{23}} C_7^{\text{NP}}(\mu_W) = 0.695C_7^{\text{NP}}(\mu_W); \tag{A6}$$

that from the scale $m_* = 1$ TeV to the scale μ_W is

$$C_7^{\text{NP}}(\mu_W) = \left(\frac{\alpha_S(m_*)}{\alpha_S(\mu_W)} \right)^{\frac{16}{21}} \left(\frac{\alpha_S(m_t)}{\alpha_S(\mu_W)} \right)^{\frac{16}{23}} \simeq 0.79C_7^{\text{NP}}(m_*), \tag{A7}$$

and we obtain at 95% C.L.

$$-0.093 < \text{Re}[C_7^{\text{NP}}(m_*)] < 0.023.$$

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