

Looking Beyond the Standard Model with the SMEFT

“...the direct method may be used...but indirect methods will be needed in order to secure victory....”

“The direct and the indirect lead on to each other in turn. It is like moving in a circle....”

Who can exhaust the possibilities of their combination?”

Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*

John Ellis

KING'S
College
LONDON

Where are we?

Summary of the Standard Model

- Particles and $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ quantum numbers:

L_L	$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e^- \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu^- \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau^- \end{pmatrix}_L$	$(1,2,-1)$
E_R	e_R^-, μ_R^-, τ_R^-	$(1,1,-2)$
Q_L	$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix}_L, \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}_L$	$(3,2,+1/3)$
U_R	u_R, c_R, t_R	$(3,1,+4/3)$
D_R	d_R, s_R, b_R	$(3,1,-2/3)$

- Lagrangian:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\ \mu\nu} \\
 & + i\bar{\psi} \not{D}\psi + h.c. \\
 & + \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c. \\
 & + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)
 \end{aligned}$$

gauge interactions

matter fermions

Yukawa interactions

Higgs potential

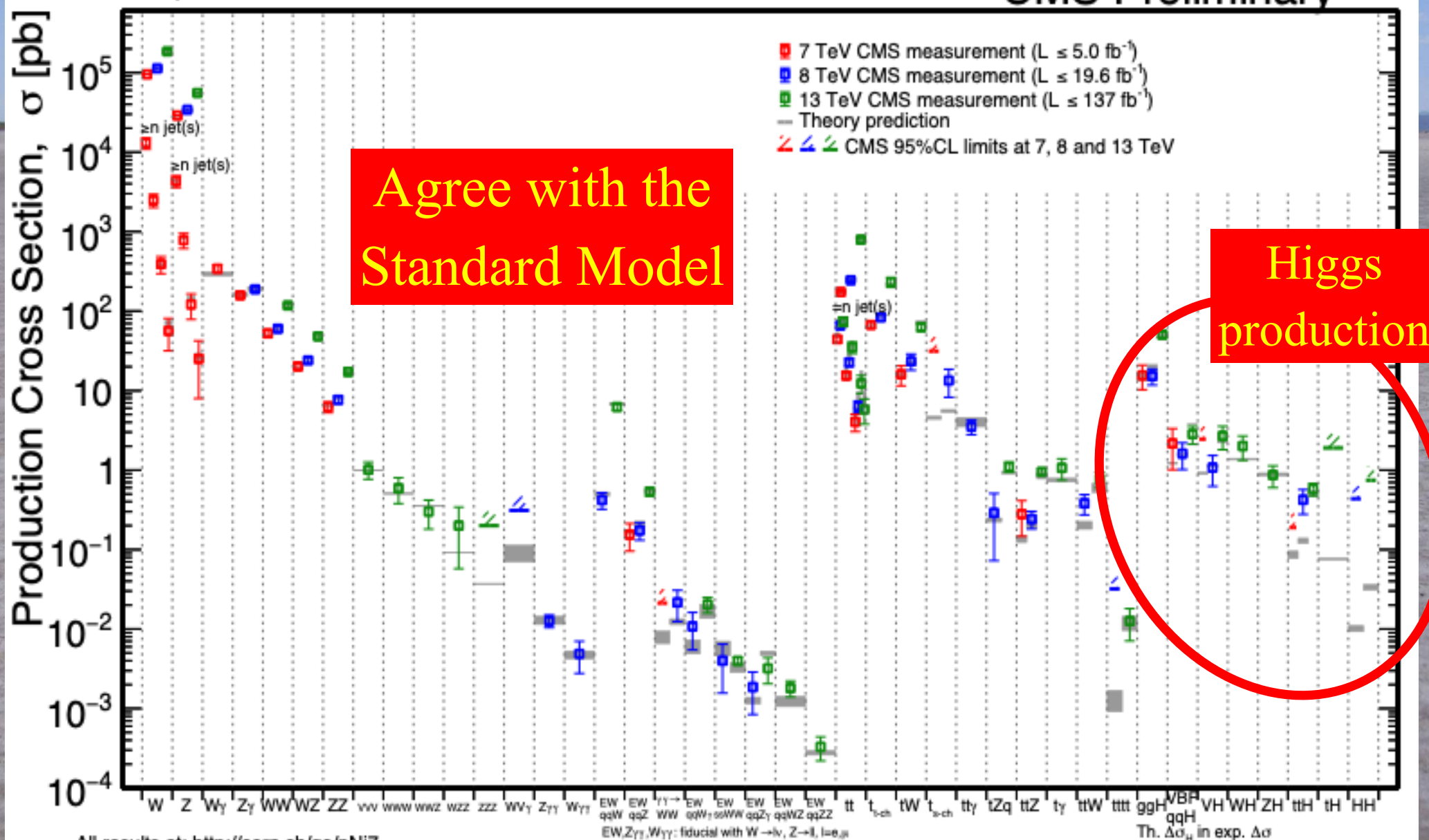
Tested < 0.1%
before LHC

Testing now
in progress


LHC Measurements

September 2020

CMS Preliminary



The Particle Higgsaw Puzzle



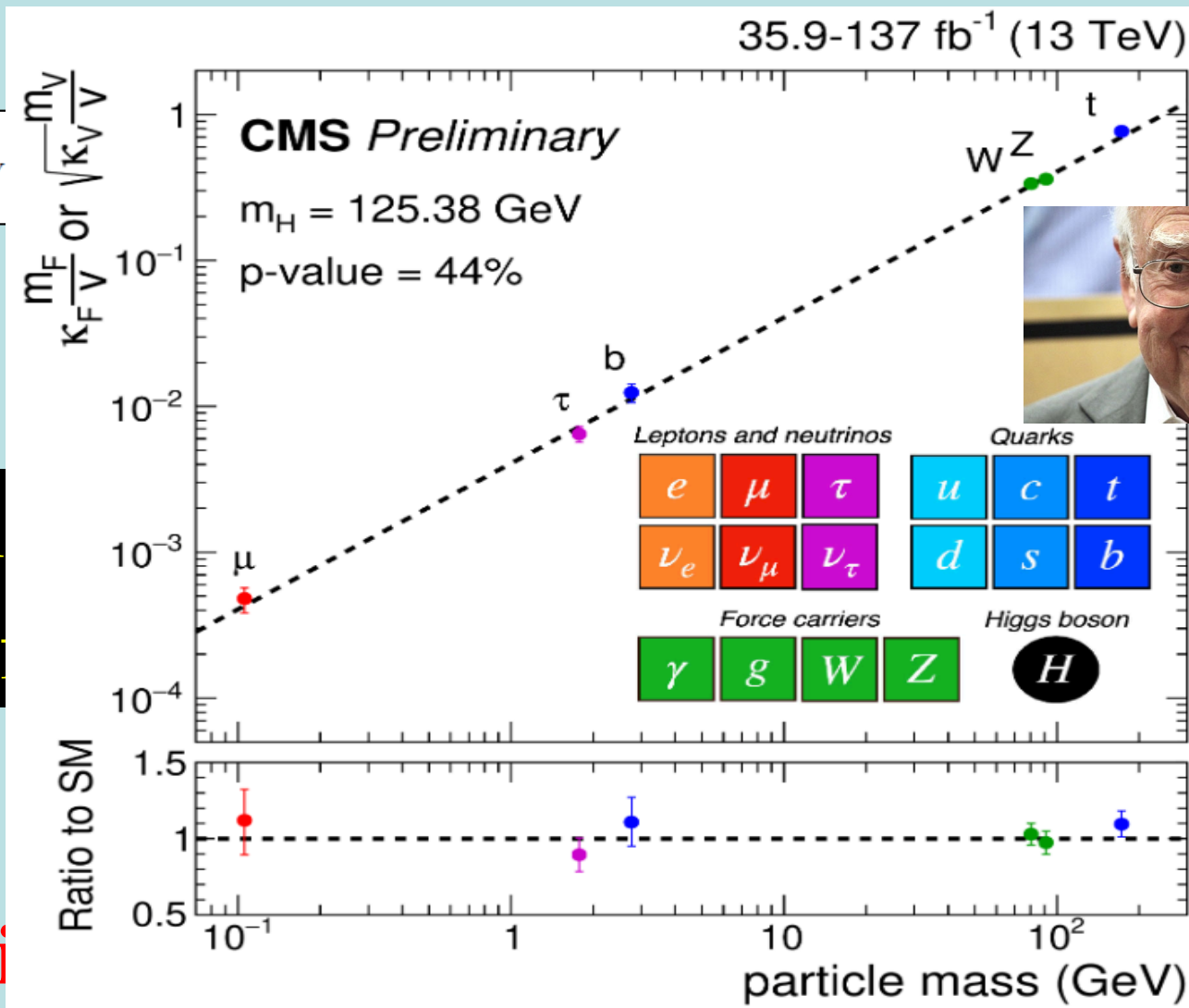
Has LHC found the missing piece?
Is it the right shape?
Is it the right size?

It Walks and Quacks like a Higgs


- Do couplings scale \sim mass? With scale = v ?

$$\lambda_f = \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{m_f}{M} \right)^{1+\epsilon}, g_V$$

GL



- Red h



... to make an end is to make a beginning.
The end is where we start from.

T.S. Eliot

Everything about Higgs is Puzzling

$$\mathcal{L} = yH\psi\bar{\psi} + \mu^2|H|^2 - \lambda|H|^4 - V_0 + \dots$$

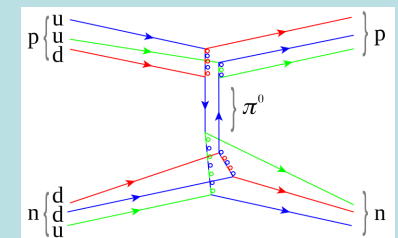
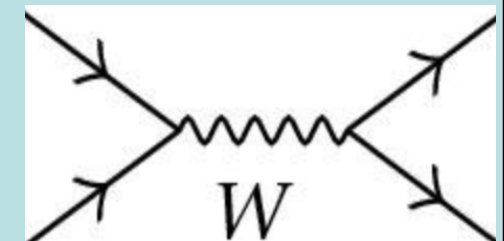
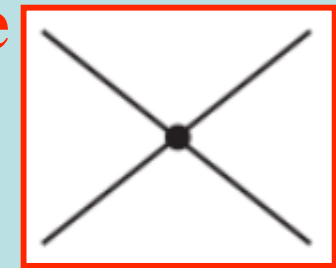
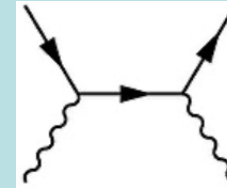
- Pattern of Yukawa couplings y :
 - **Flavour problem**
- Magnitude of mass term μ :
 - **Naturalness/hierarchy problem**
- Magnitude of quartic coupling λ :
 - **Stability of electroweak vacuum**
- Cosmological constant term V_0 :
 - **Dark energy**

Higher-dimensional interactions?

Effective Field Theories (EFTs)

a long and glorious History

- 1930's: “Standard Model” of QED had $d=4$
- **Fermi's four-fermion theory of the weak force**
- Dimension-6 operators: form = S, P, V, A, T?
– Due to exchanges of massive particles?
- V-A \rightarrow massive vector bosons \rightarrow gauge theory
- Yukawa's meson theory of the strong N-N force
– Due to exchanges of mesons? \rightarrow pions
- Chiral dynamics of pions: $(\partial\pi\partial\pi)\pi\pi$ clue \rightarrow QCD



Standard Model Effective Field Theory

a more powerful way to analyze the data

- Assume the Standard Model Lagrangian is correct (quantum numbers of particles) but incomplete
- Look for additional interactions between SM particles
- Analyze Higgs data together with electroweak precision data and top data
- Most efficient way to extract largest amount of information from LHC and other data
- **Model-independent way to look for physics beyond the Standard Model (BSM)**

Summarize Analysis Framework

- Include all leading dimension-6 operators?

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{i=1}^{2499} \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i$$

- Simplify by assuming $\text{SU}(3)^5$ or $\text{SU}(2)^2 \times \text{SU}(3)^3$ symmetry for fermions
- Work to linear order in operator coefficients
- Use G_F , M_Z , α as input parameters

Dimension-6 Operators in Detail

- Including 2- and 4-fermion operators
- Various colours for different data sectors
- Grey cells violate $SU(3)^5$ symmetry
- Important when including top observables

X^3		H^6 and $H^4 D^2$		$\psi^2 H^3$	
\mathcal{O}_G	$f^{ABC} G_{\mu}^{A\nu} G_{\nu}^{B\rho} G_{\rho}^{C\mu}$	\mathcal{O}_H	$(H^\dagger H)^3$	\mathcal{O}_{eH}	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{l}_p e_r H)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{G}}$	$f^{ABC} \tilde{G}_{\mu}^{A\nu} G_{\nu}^{B\rho} G_{\rho}^{C\mu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{H\Box}$	$(H^\dagger H)\Box(H^\dagger H)$	\mathcal{O}_{uH}	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{q}_p u_r \tilde{H})$
\mathcal{O}_W	$\varepsilon^{IJK} W_{\mu}^{I\nu} W_{\nu}^{J\rho} W_{\rho}^{K\mu}$	\mathcal{O}_{HD}	$(H^\dagger D^\mu H)^* (H^\dagger D_\mu H)$	\mathcal{O}_{dH}	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{q}_p d_r H)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{W}}$	$\varepsilon^{IJK} \tilde{W}_{\mu}^{I\nu} W_{\nu}^{J\rho} W_{\rho}^{K\mu}$				
$X^2 H^2$		$\psi^2 X H$		$\psi^2 H^2 D$	
\mathcal{O}_{HG}	$H^\dagger H G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{eW}	$(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \tau^I H W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hl}^{(1)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu l_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\tilde{G}}$	$H^\dagger H \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{eB}	$(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) H B_{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hl}^{(3)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H)(\bar{l}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu l_r)$
\mathcal{O}_{HW}	$H^\dagger H W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{uG}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_r) \tilde{H} G_{\mu\nu}^A$	\mathcal{O}_{He}	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{e}_p \gamma^\mu e_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\tilde{W}}$	$H^\dagger H \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{uW}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tau^I \tilde{H} W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(1)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{q}_p \gamma^\mu q_r)$
\mathcal{O}_{HB}	$H^\dagger H B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{uB}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tilde{H} B_{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(3)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H)(\bar{q}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu q_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\tilde{B}}$	$H^\dagger H \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{dG}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A d_r) H G_{\mu\nu}^A$	\mathcal{O}_{Hu}	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu u_r)$
\mathcal{O}_{HWB}	$H^\dagger \tau^I H W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{dW}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) \tau^I H W_{\mu\nu}^I$	\mathcal{O}_{Hd}	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{d}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\tilde{W}B}$	$H^\dagger \tau^I \tilde{H} W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{dB}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) H B_{\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{Hud}	$i(H^\dagger D_\mu H)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$
$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{L}L)$		$(\bar{R}R)(\bar{R}R)$		$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{R}R)$	
\mathcal{O}_{ll}	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{l}_s \gamma^\mu l_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{ee}	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{le}	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$
$\mathcal{O}_{qq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu q_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{uu}	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{lu}	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$
$\mathcal{O}_{qq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu \tau^I q_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{dd}	$(\bar{d}_p \gamma_\mu d_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{ld}	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$
$\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu q_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{eu}	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{qe}	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$
$\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu \tau^I l_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{ed}	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qu}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$
		$\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qu}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu T^A u_t)$
		$\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu T^A u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$
				$\mathcal{O}_{qd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$
$(\bar{L}R)(\bar{R}L)$ and $(\bar{L}R)(\bar{L}R)$		B -violating			
\mathcal{O}_{ledq}	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r)(\bar{d}_s^j q_t^j)$	\mathcal{O}_{duq}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(q_s^j)^T C l_t^k]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k d_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{qqqu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} [(q_p^\alpha)^T C q_r^\beta] [(u_s^j)^T C e_t]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j T^A u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k T^A d_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{qqqq}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jn} \varepsilon_{km} [(q_p^\alpha)^T C q_r^\beta] [(q_s^m)^T C l_t^n]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{lequ}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k u_t)$	\mathcal{O}_{duuu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(u_s^j)^T C e_t]$		
$\mathcal{O}_{lequ}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j \sigma_{\mu\nu} e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_t)$				

Operators included in Global Fit

- Operators in flavour-universal $SU(3)^5$ fit

EWPO: $\mathcal{O}_{HWB}, \mathcal{O}_{HD}, \mathcal{O}_l, \mathcal{O}_{Hl}^{(3)}, \mathcal{O}_{Hl}^{(1)}, \mathcal{O}_{He}, \mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(3)}, \mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(1)}, \mathcal{O}_{Hd}, \mathcal{O}_{Hu},$

Bosonic: $\mathcal{O}_{H\Box}, \mathcal{O}_{HG}, \mathcal{O}_{HW}, \mathcal{O}_{HB}, \mathcal{O}_W, \mathcal{O}_G,$

Yukawa: $\mathcal{O}_{\tau H}, \mathcal{O}_{\mu H}, \mathcal{O}_{bH}, \mathcal{O}_{tH}.$

Indicating which
sectors constrain
which operators

- Operators in top-specific $SU(2)^2 \times SU(3)^3$ fit

EWPO: $\mathcal{O}_{HWB}, \mathcal{O}_{HD}, \mathcal{O}_l, \mathcal{O}_{Hl}^{(3)}, \mathcal{O}_{Hl}^{(1)}, \mathcal{O}_{He}, \mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(3)}, \mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(1)}, \mathcal{O}_{Hd}, \mathcal{O}_{Hu},$

Bosonic: $\mathcal{O}_{H\Box}, \mathcal{O}_{HG}, \mathcal{O}_{HW}, \mathcal{O}_{HB}, \mathcal{O}_W, \mathcal{O}_G,$

Yukawa: $\mathcal{O}_{\tau H}, \mathcal{O}_{\mu H}, \mathcal{O}_{bH}, \mathcal{O}_{tH},$

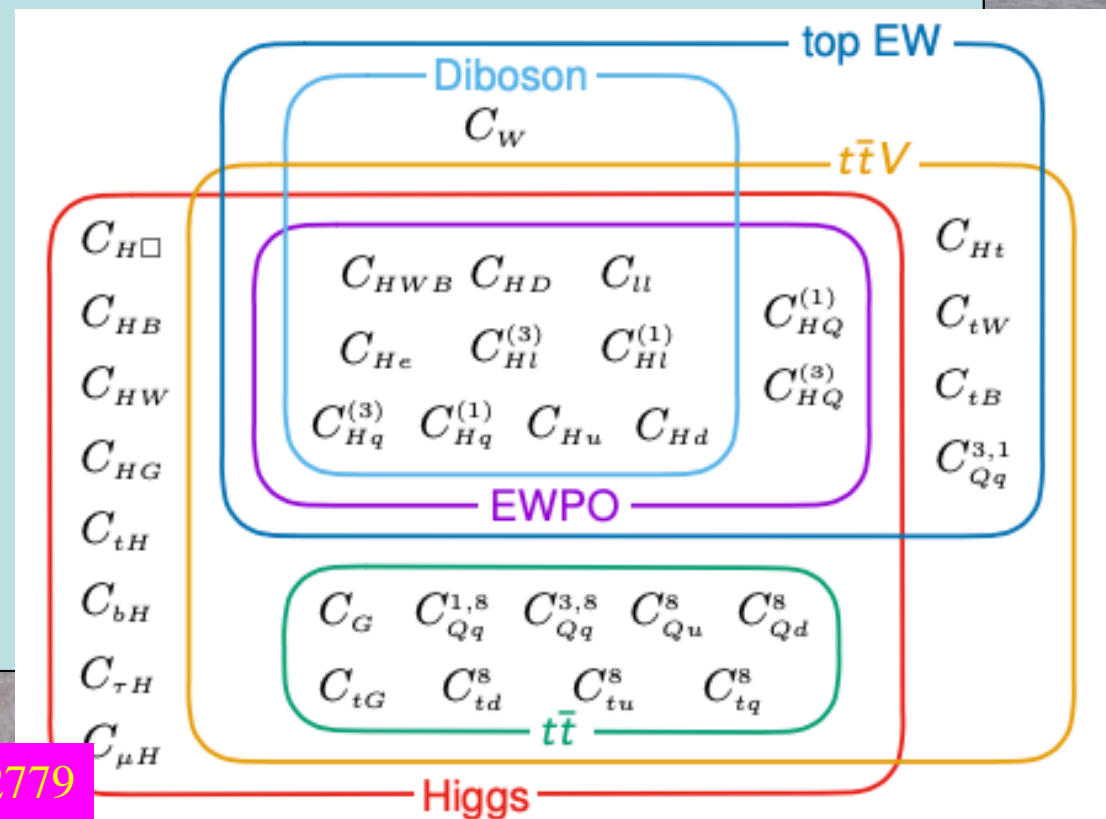
Top 2F: $\mathcal{O}_{HQ}^{(3)}, \mathcal{O}_{HQ}^{(1)}, \mathcal{O}_{Ht}, \mathcal{O}_{tG}, \mathcal{O}_{tW}, \mathcal{O}_{tB},$

Top 4F: $\mathcal{O}_{Qq}^{3,1}, \mathcal{O}_{Qq}^{3,8}, \mathcal{O}_{Qq}^{1,8}, \mathcal{O}_{Qu}^8, \mathcal{O}_{Qd}^8, \mathcal{O}_{tQ}^8, \mathcal{O}_{tu}^8, \mathcal{O}_{td}^8. \quad (2.12)$

Global SMEFT Fit

to Top, Higgs, Diboson, Electroweak Data

- Global fit to dimension-6 operators using precision electroweak data, W^+W^- at LEP, top, Higgs and diboson data from LHC Runs 1 and 2
- Constraints on BSM
 - At tree level
 - At loop level

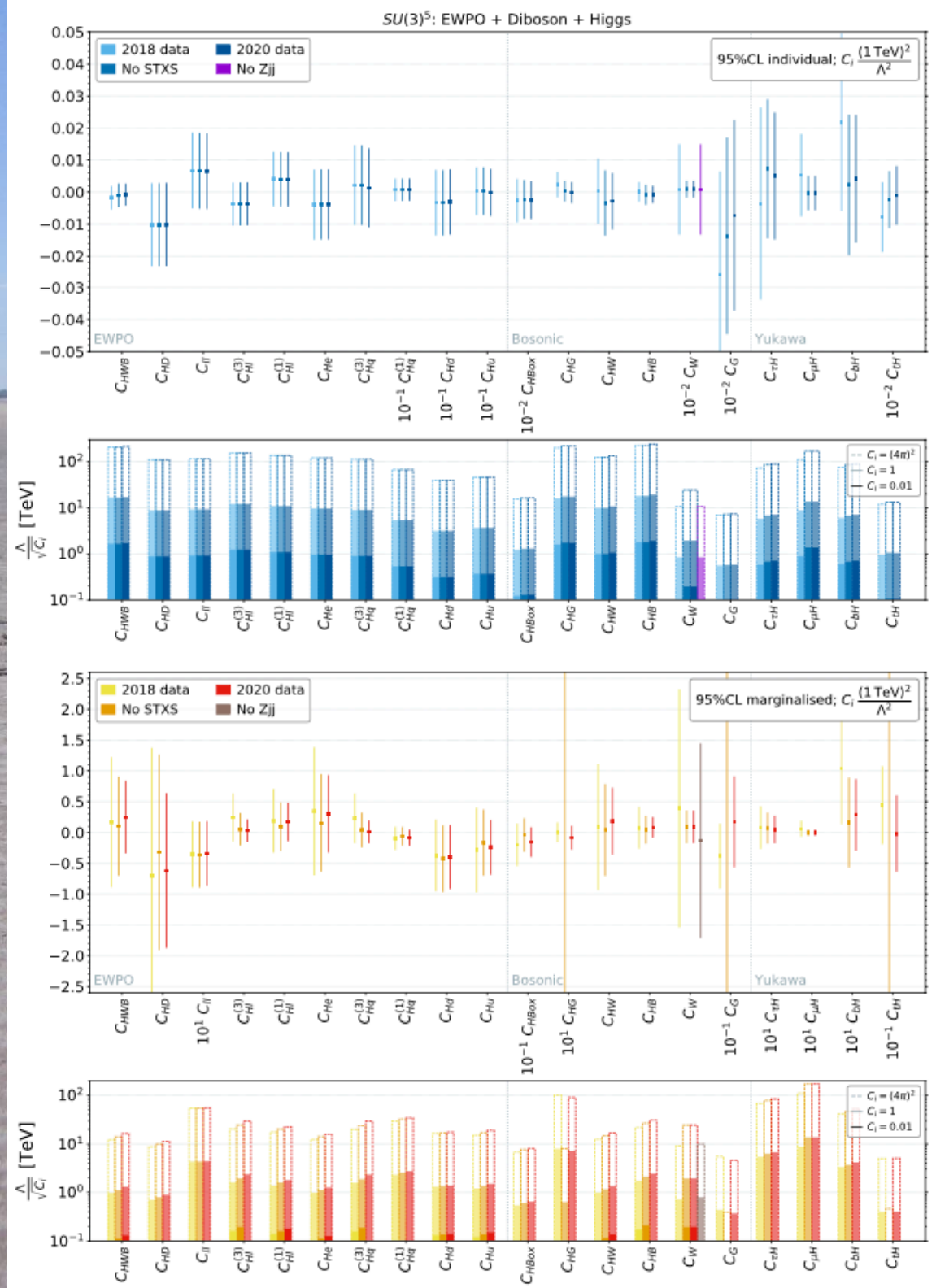


Data included in Global Fit

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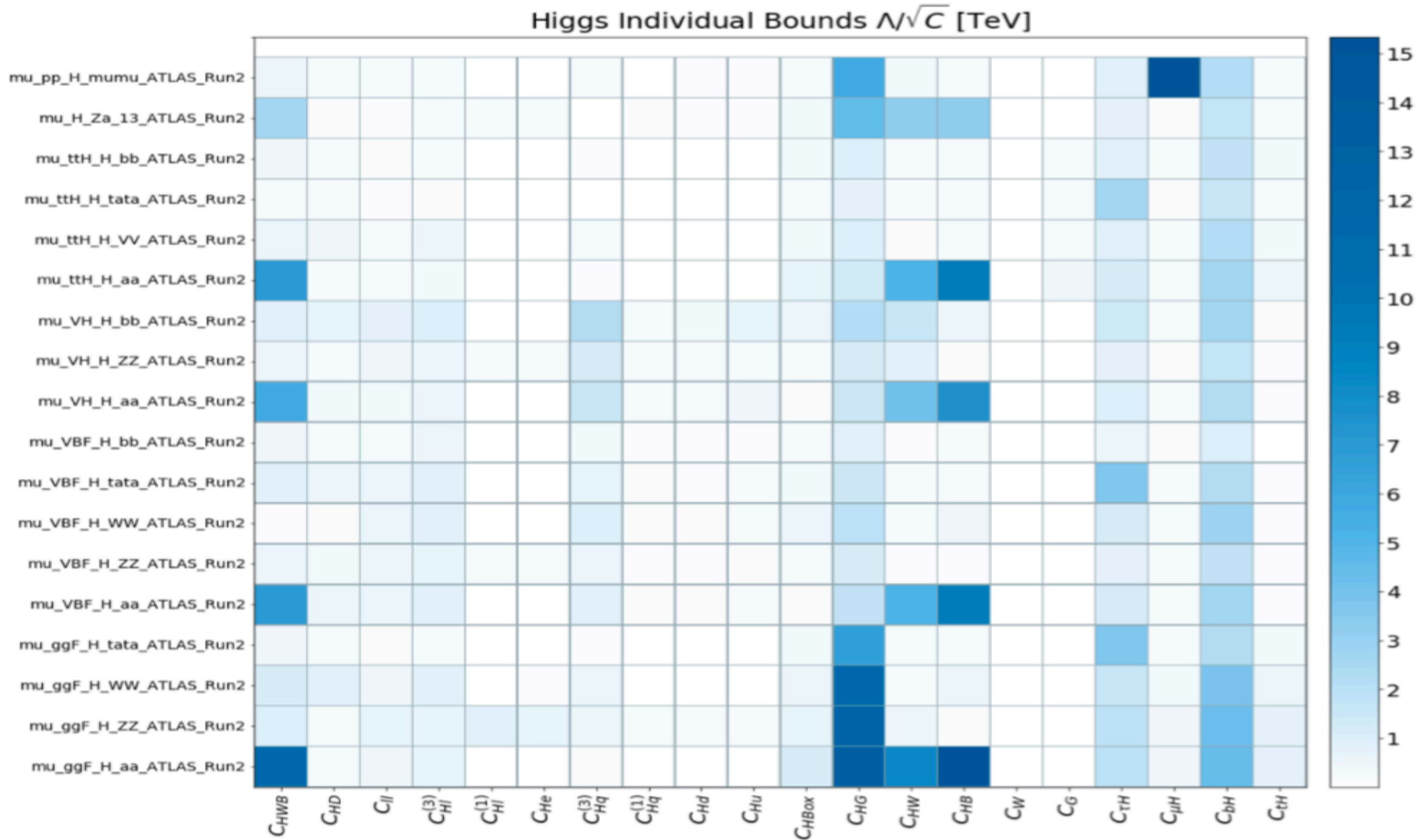
Dimension-6 Constraints with Flavour-Universal $SU(3)^5$ Symmetry

- Individual operator coefficients
- Marginalised over all other operator coefficients



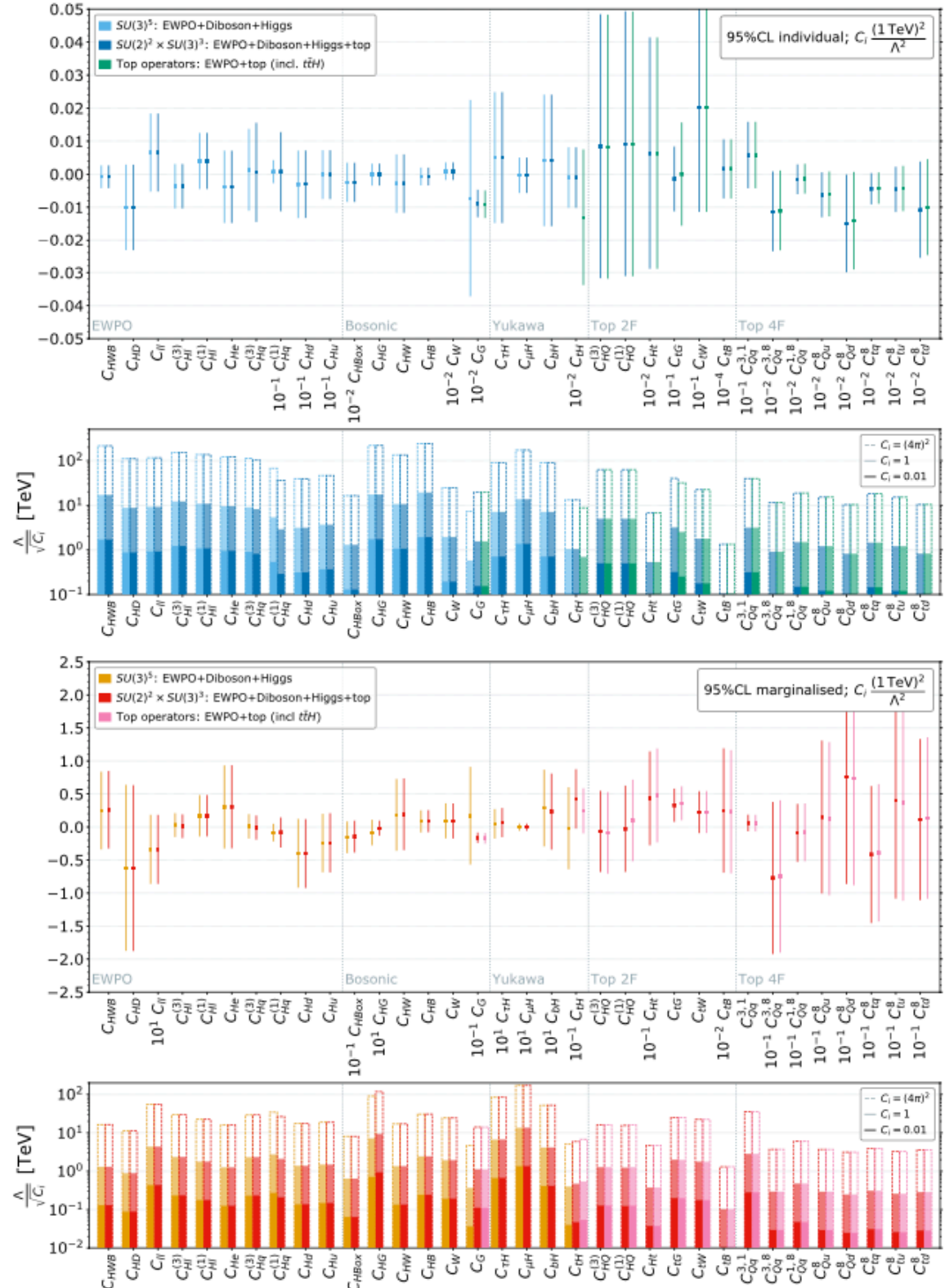
Impacts of Measurements

$$\frac{X}{X_{SM}} = 1 + \sum_i a_i^X \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\right)$$



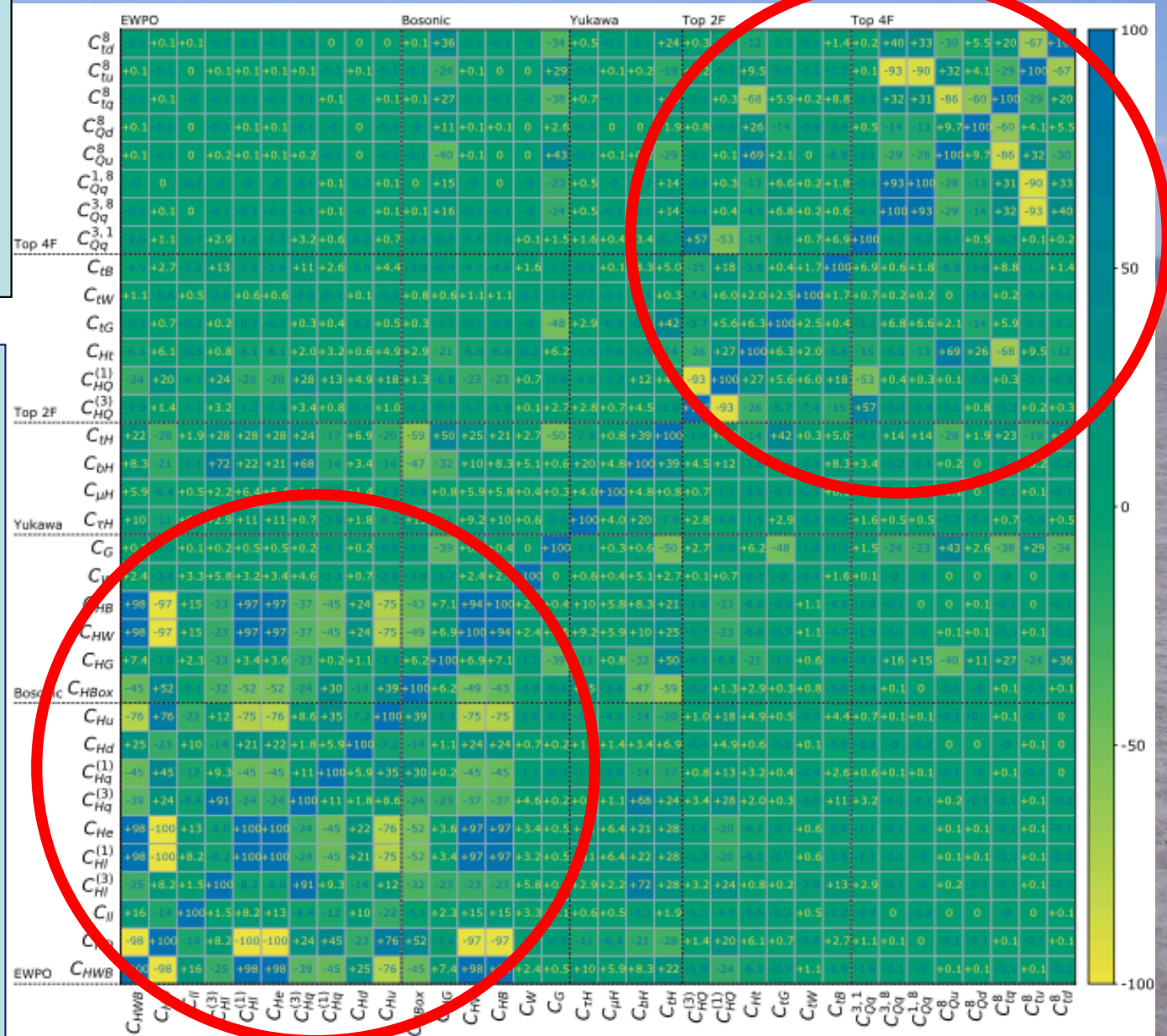
Dimension-6 Constraints with Top-Specific $SU(2)^2 \times SU(3)^3$

- Individual operator coefficients
- Marginalised over all other operator coefficients



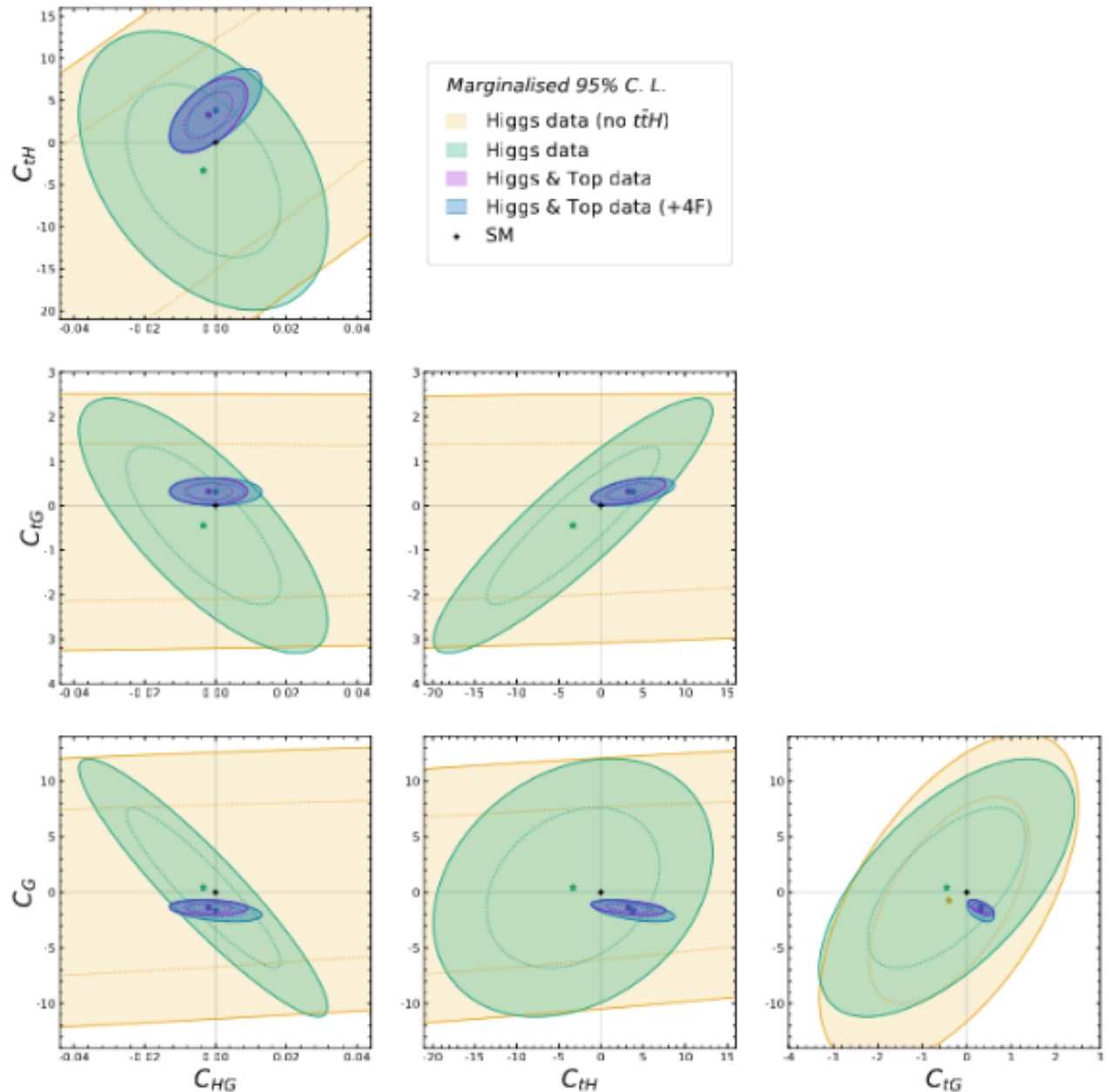
Correlation Analysis

- EWPO and boson sectors correlated
- Also within top sector
- Weaker correlations between sectors



Example of Interplay between Data Sets

- Higgs data
- Include $t\bar{t}H$
- Include top data
- Global analysis

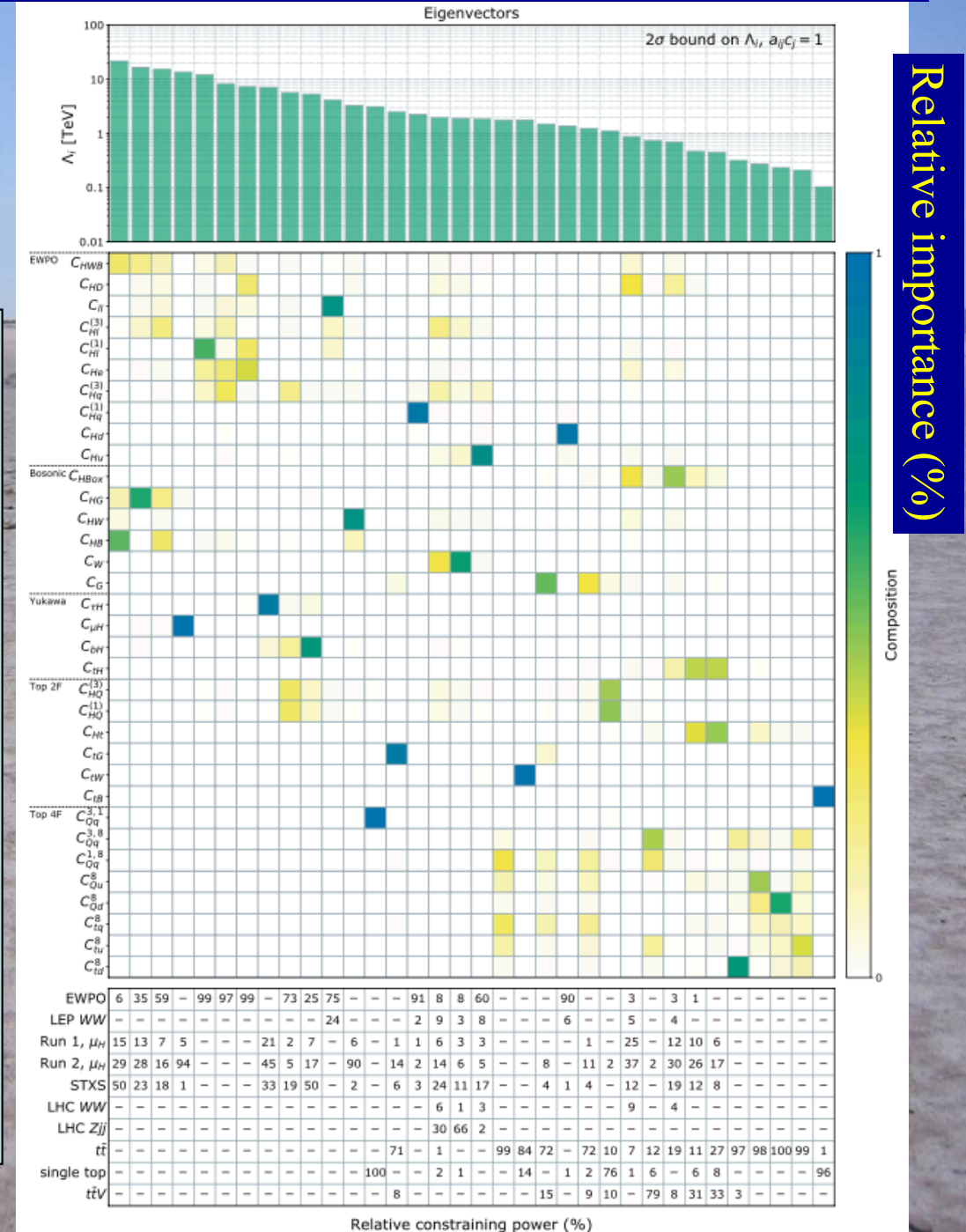


Principal Component Analysis

- Diagonalise correlation matrix
- Analyze eigenvectors and eigenvalues
- Scales from 20 TeV to 100 GeV
- Strongest constraints from Electroweak, H

JE, Madigan, Mimasu, Sanz & You,
arXiv:2012.02779

Less constrained operator combinations →



Single-Field Extensions of the Standard Model

Name	Spin	SU(3)	SU(2)	U(1)	Name	Spin	SU(3)	SU(2)	U(1)
S	0	1	1	0	Δ_1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	$-\frac{1}{2}$
S_1	0	1	1	1	Δ_3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	$-\frac{1}{2}$
φ	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$		Σ	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	0
Ξ	0	1	3	0	Σ_1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	-1
Ξ_1	0	1	3	1	U	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	$\frac{2}{3}$
B	1	1	1	0	D	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$
B_1	1	1	1	1	Q_1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	$\frac{1}{6}$
W	1	1	3	0	Q_5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	$-\frac{5}{6}$
W_1	1	1	3	1	Q_7	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	$\frac{7}{6}$
N	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	T_1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$-\frac{1}{3}$
E	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	-1	T_2	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$\frac{2}{3}$
T	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	TB	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	$\frac{1}{6}$

Spin zero

Vector

Contributions to SMEFT Coefficients

Spin zero

Spin zero

Spin zero

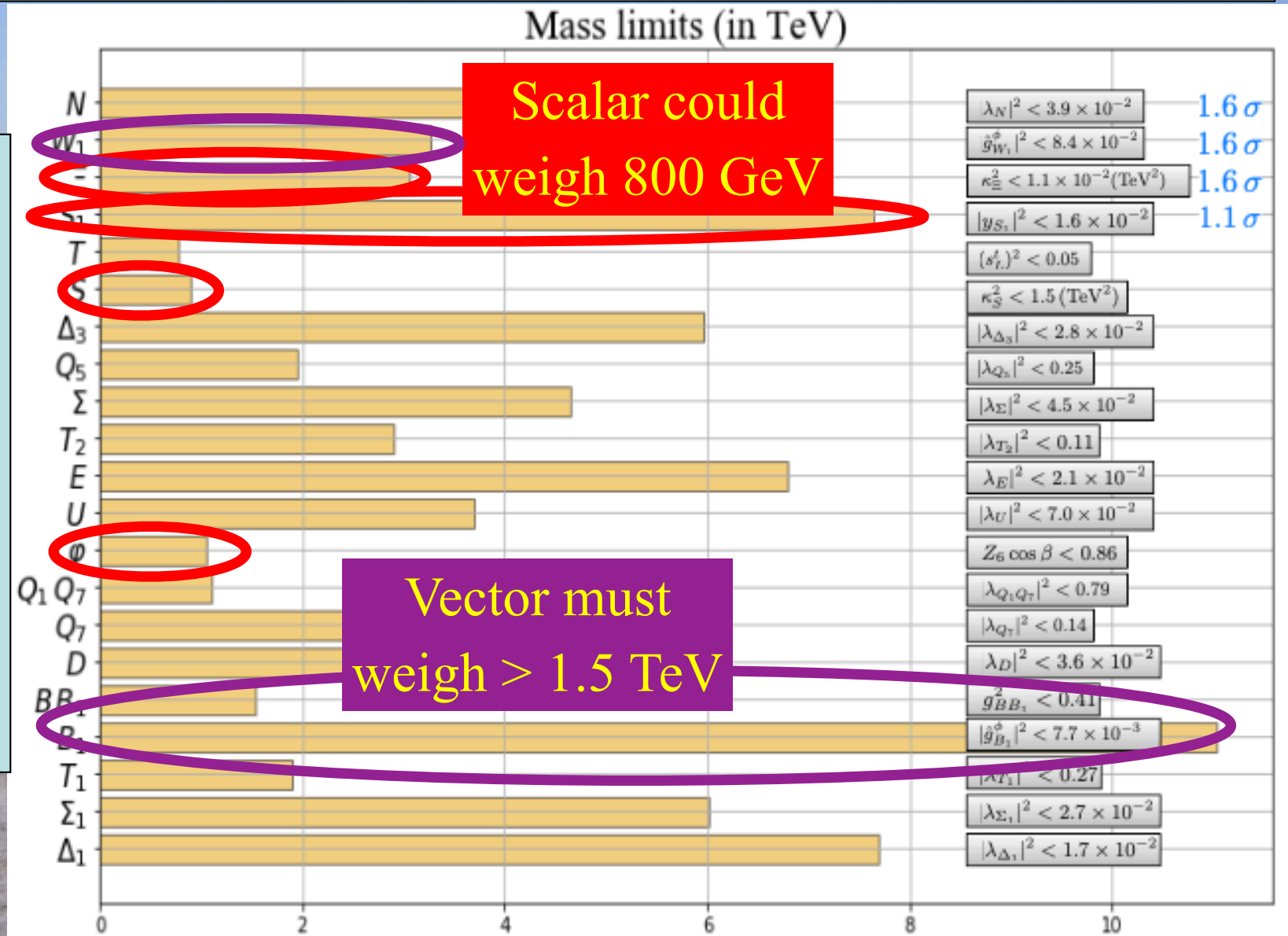
Vector

Vector

Model	C_{HD}	C_{ll}	C_{Hl}^3	C_{Hl}^1	C_{He}	$C_{H\Box}$	$C_{\tau H}$	C_{tH}	C_{bH}
S						-1			
S_1		1							
Σ			$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$			$\frac{y_\tau}{4}$		
Σ_1			$-\frac{5}{8}$	$-\frac{3}{16}$			$\frac{y_\tau}{8}$		
N			$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$					
E			$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{y_\tau}{2}$		
Δ_1					$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{y_\tau}{2}$		
Δ_3					$-\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{y_\tau}{2}$		
B_1	1					$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{y_\tau}{2}$	$-\frac{y_t}{2}$	$-\frac{y_b}{2}$
Ξ	-2					$\frac{1}{2}$	y_τ	y_t	y_b
W_1	$-\frac{1}{4}$					$-\frac{1}{8}$	$-\frac{y_\tau}{8}$	$-\frac{y_t}{8}$	$-\frac{y_b}{8}$
φ							$-y_\tau$	$-y_t$	$-y_b$
$\{B, B_1\}$						1	y_τ	y_t	y_b
$\{Q_1, Q_7\}$								y_t	
Model	C_{HG}	C_{Hq}^3	C_{Hq}^1	$(C_{Hq}^3)_{33}$	$(C_{Hq}^1)_{33}$	C_{Hu}	C_{Hd}	C_{tH}	C_{bH}
U		$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{y_t}{2}$	
D		$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$				$\frac{y_b}{2}$
Q_5							$-\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{y_b}{2}$
Q_7						$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{y_t}{2}$	
T_1		$-\frac{5}{8}$	$-\frac{3}{16}$	$-\frac{5}{8}$	$-\frac{3}{16}$			$\frac{y_t}{4}$	$\frac{y_b}{8}$
T_2		$-\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$-\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$			$\frac{y_t}{8}$	$\frac{y_b}{4}$
T	$-\frac{M_T^2}{v^2} \frac{\alpha_s(0.02)}{8\pi}$			$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{M_T^2}{v^2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{M_T^2}{v^2}$			$y_t \frac{M_T^2}{v^2}$	

Constraints on Single-Field BSM Scenarios

- No significant pulls away from SM
- Any single-field extension of SM must have mass scale > 400 GeV if coupling = 1



SMEFT Constraints on Light Stops

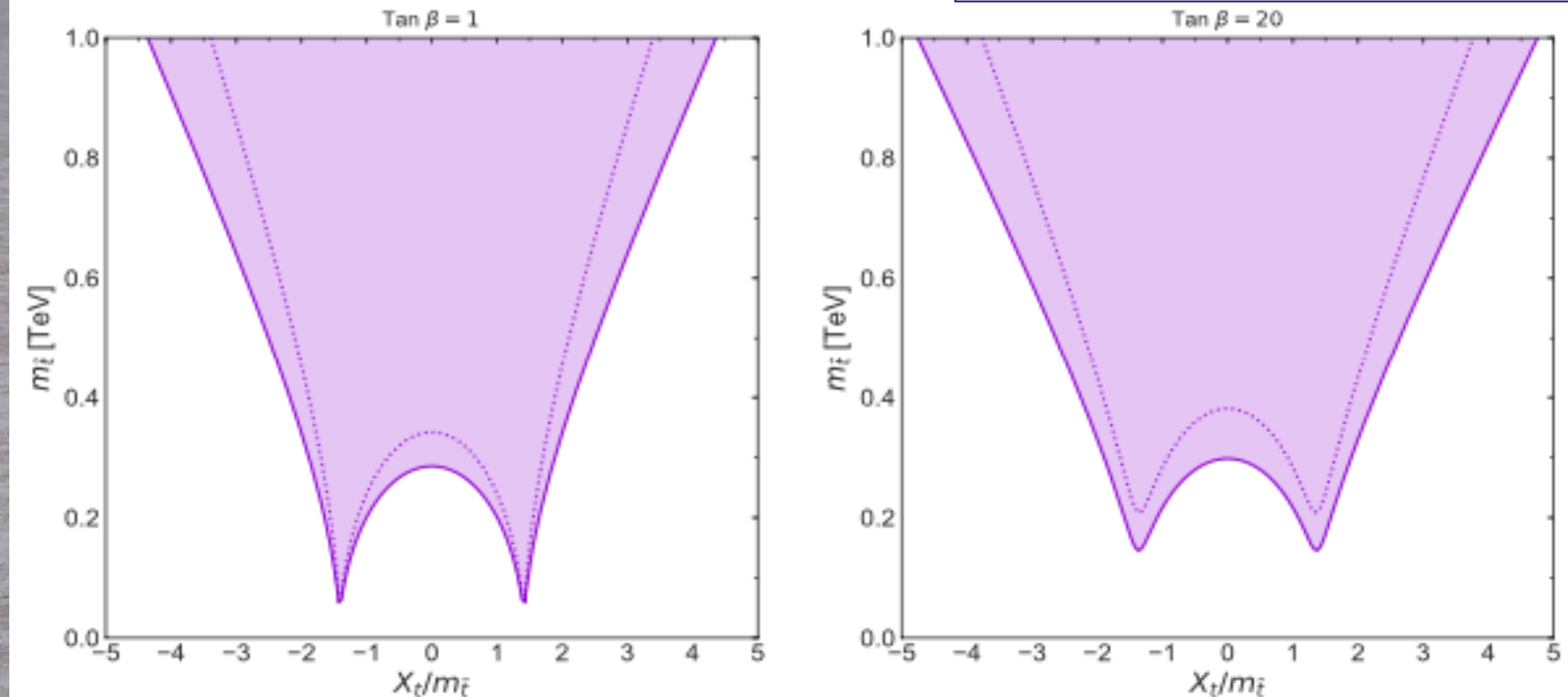
From quantum loop corrections:

$$C_{HG} = \frac{g_s^2}{12} \frac{h_t^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{12} \frac{c_{2\beta} g'^2}{h_t^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{X_t^2}{m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \right],$$

$$C_{HB} = \frac{17g'^2}{144} \frac{h_t^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{31}{102} \frac{c_{2\beta} g'^2}{h_t^2} \right) - \frac{38}{85} \frac{X_t^2}{m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \right],$$

$$C_{HW} = \frac{g^2}{16} \frac{h_t^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{c_{2\beta} g'^2}{h_t^2} \right) - \frac{2}{5} \frac{X_t^2}{m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \right],$$

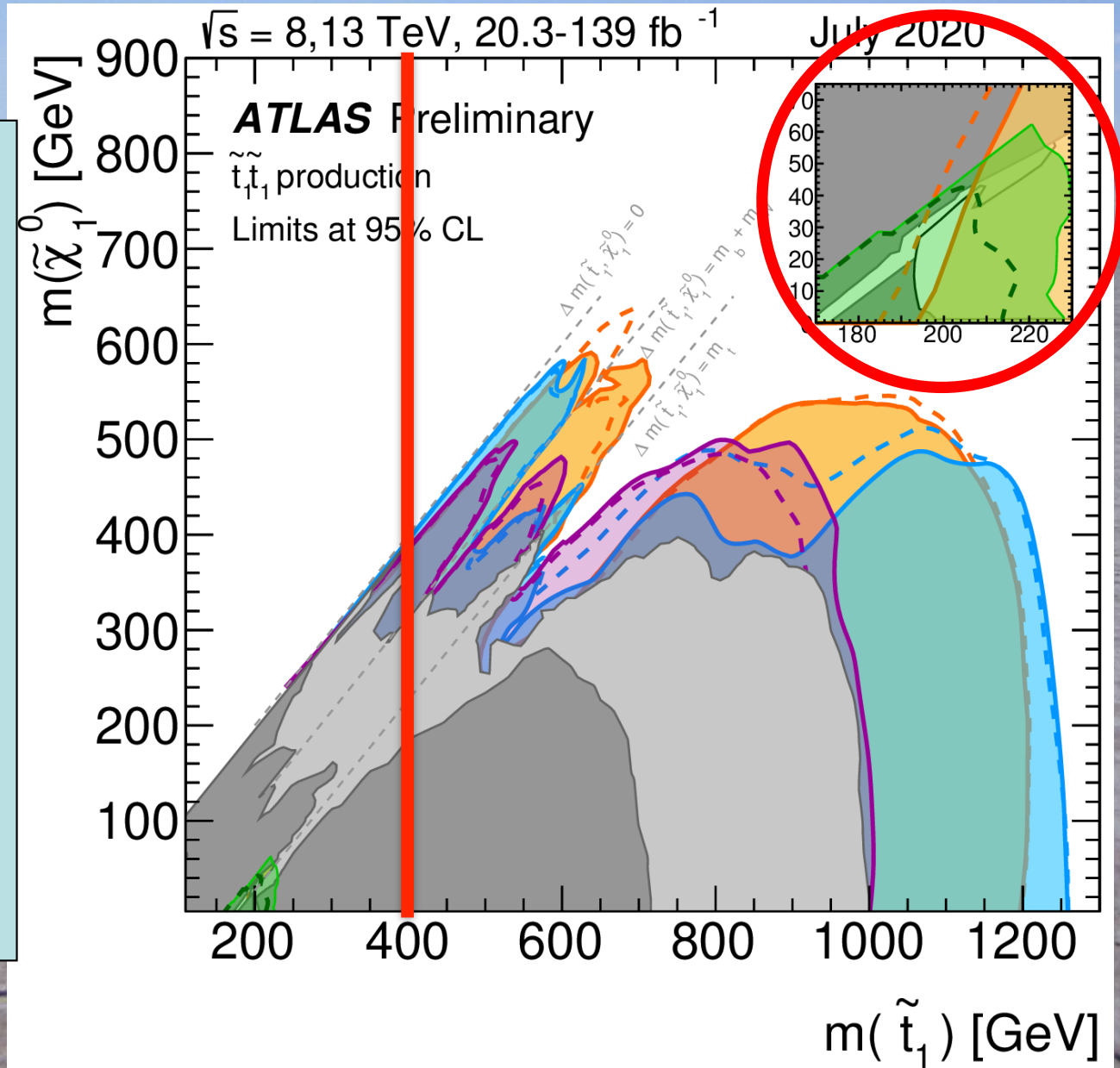
$$C_{HWB} = -\frac{gg'}{24} \frac{h_t^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{c_{2\beta} g'^2}{h_t^2} \right) - \frac{4}{5} \frac{X_t^2}{m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \right],$$



(Almost) model-independent lower limit on stop squark mass

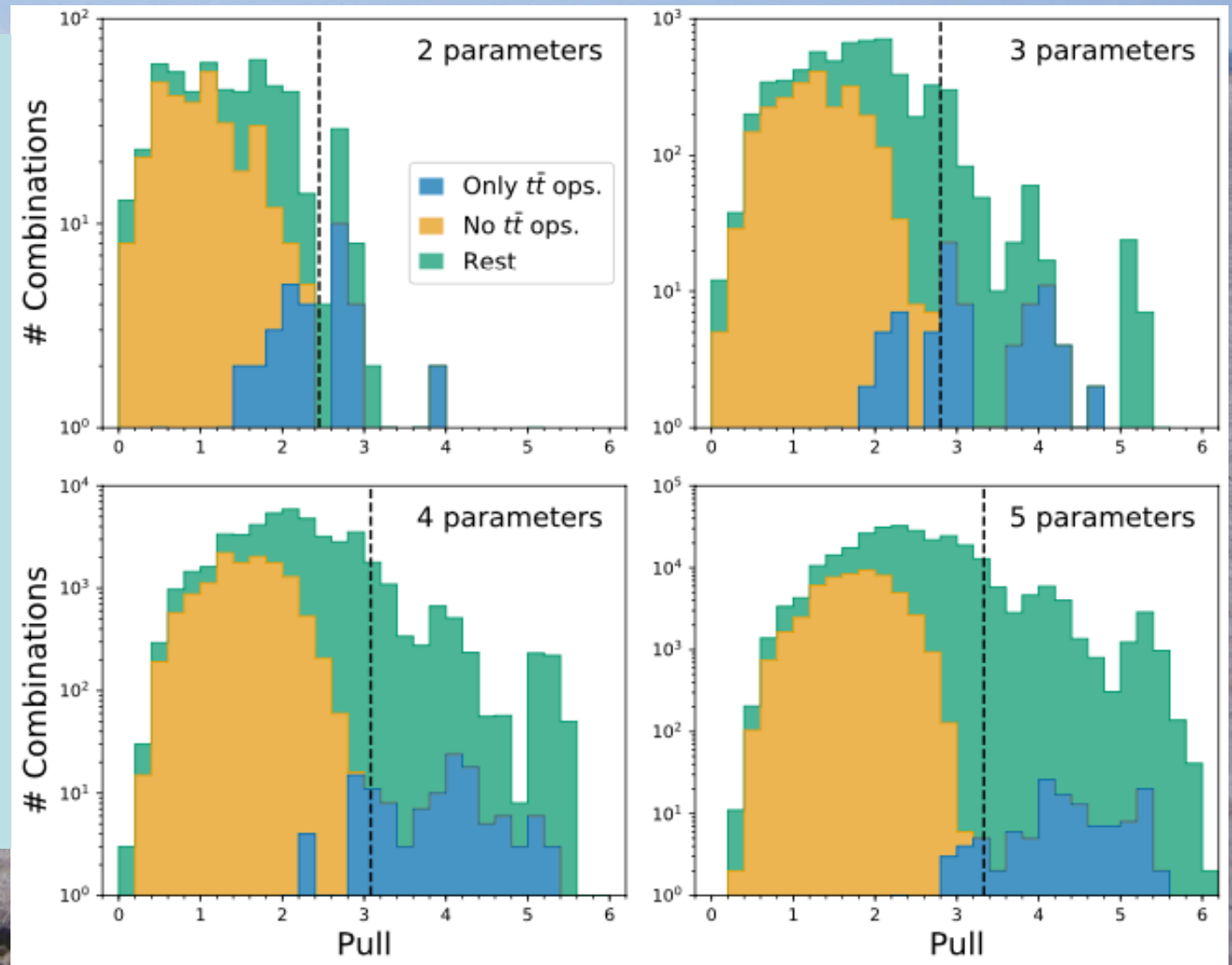
Direct Search Constraints on Light Stops

- Patchwork of many model-dependent searches
- Indirect constraint excludes low-mass region (almost) model-independently



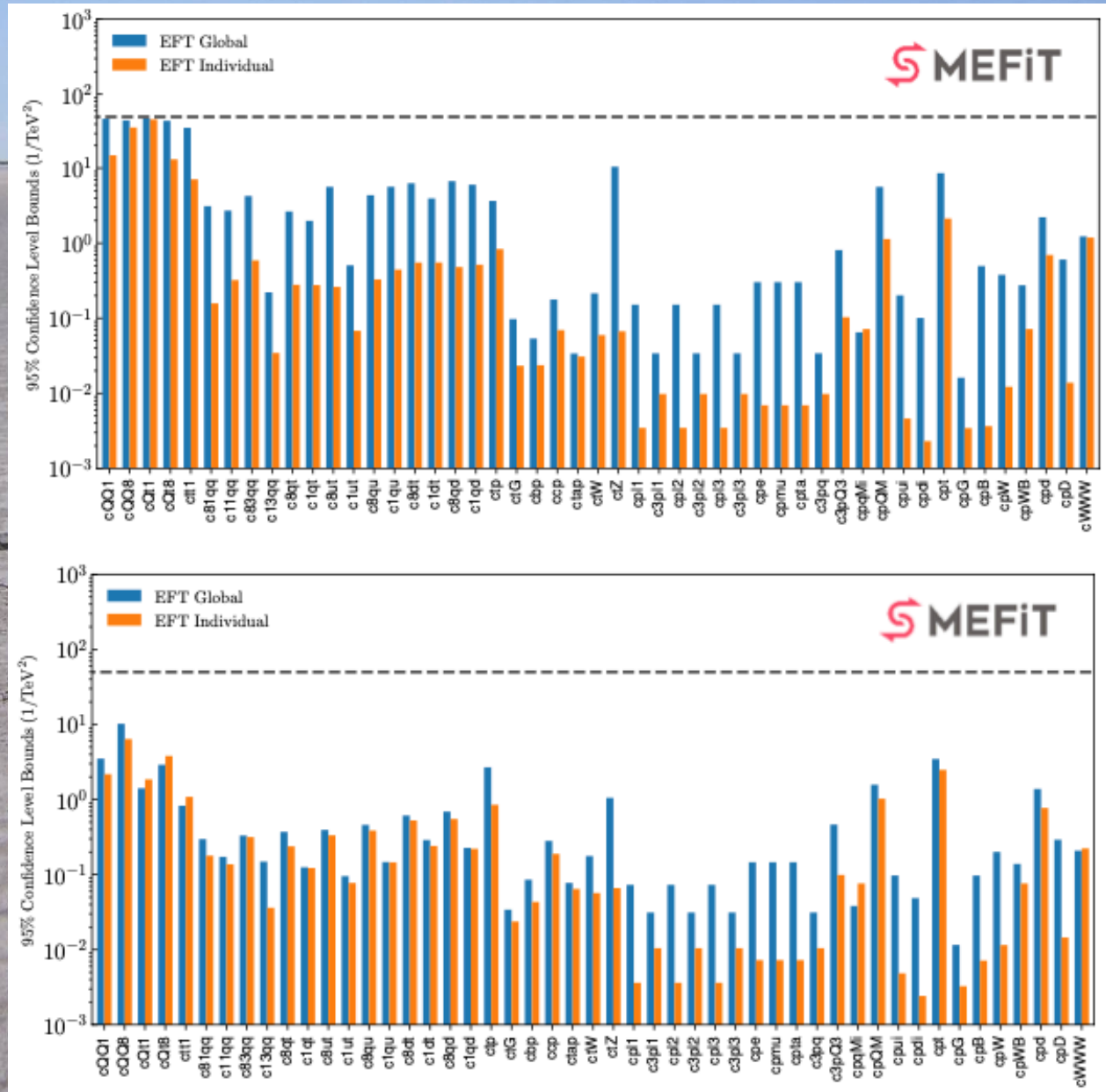
Model-Independent BSM Survey

- Top-less sector fits SM very well
- Top sector does not fit so well
- Overall, pulls not excessive
- **No hint of BSM**



Comparison of Linear and Quadratic Fits

- Quadratic fit does not include EWPOs
- Tighter constraints in general
- What about dimension 8?
- Fitting process slower, difficult to make broad BSM survey



How about Dimension 8?

Some windows of opportunity:

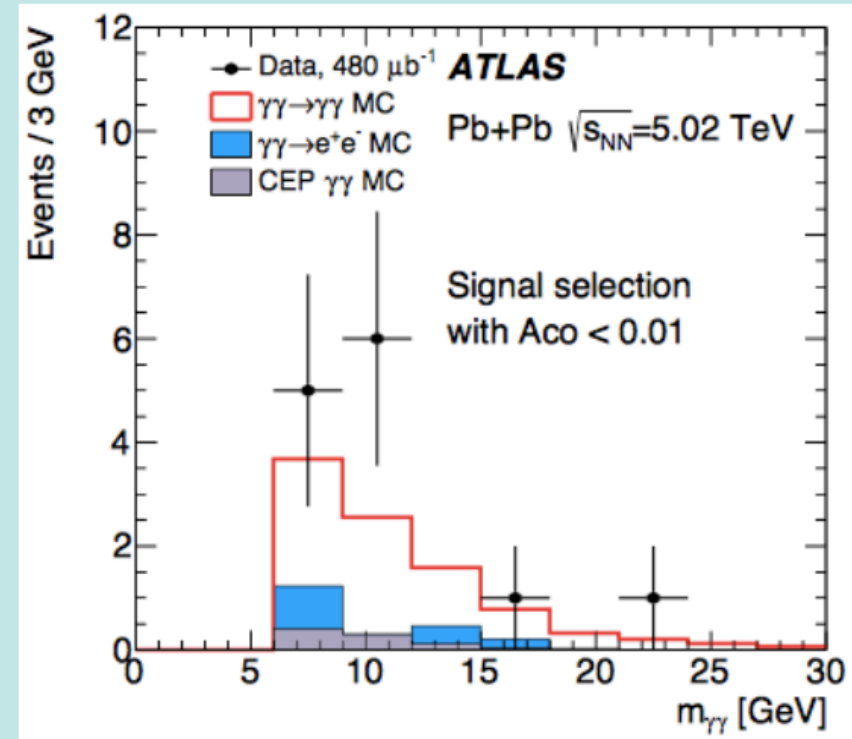
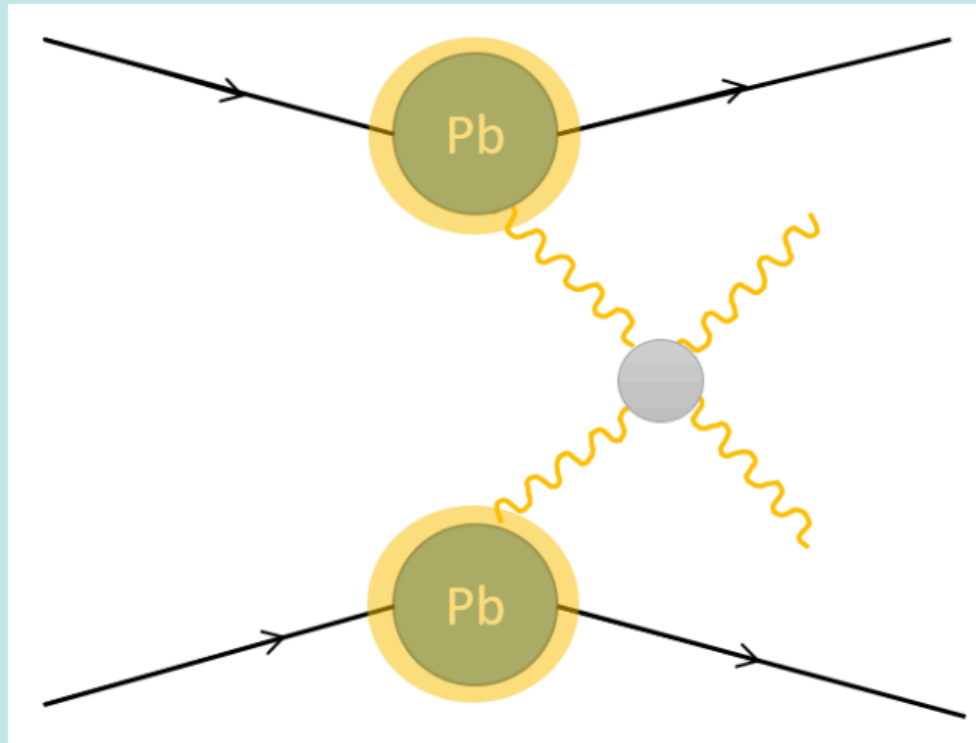
Light-by-light scattering

$$gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

Neutral triple-gauge couplings

First Measurement of Light-by-Light Scattering

- Peripheral heavy-ion collisions at the LHC: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



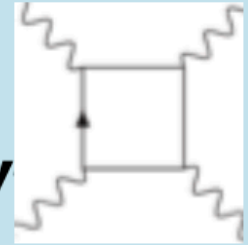
- Expected in ordinary QED from fermion loops
- ATLAS measurement agrees with QED
- Can be used to constrain nonlinearities in Born-Infeld

Heisenberg & Euler 1936

JE, Mavromatos & You: arXiv:1703.08450

Light-by-Light Scattering in QED

- Electron (charged particle) loops induce light-by-light scattering: γ



- First calculations:

Bemerkungen zur Diracschen Theorie des Positrons.

Von **W. Heisenberg** in Leipzig.

(Eingegangen am 21. Juni 1934.)

Folgerungen aus der Diracschen Theorie des Positrons.

Von **W. Heisenberg** und **H. Euler** in Leipzig.

Mit 2 Abbildungen. (Eingegangen am 22. Dezember 1935.)

$$\mathfrak{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathfrak{E}^2 - \mathfrak{B}^2) + \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \int_0^\infty e^{-\eta} \frac{d\eta}{\eta^3} \left\{ i \eta^2 (\mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{B}) \cdot \frac{\cos \left(\frac{\eta}{|\mathfrak{E}_k|} \sqrt{\mathfrak{E}^2 - \mathfrak{B}^2 + 2i(\mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{B})} \right) + \text{konj}}{\cos \left(\frac{\eta}{|\mathfrak{E}_k|} \sqrt{\mathfrak{E}^2 - \mathfrak{B}^2 + 2i(\mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{B})} \right) - \text{konj}} \right. \\ \left. + |\mathfrak{E}_k|^2 + \frac{\eta^2}{3} (\mathfrak{B}^2 - \mathfrak{E}^2) \right\}$$

Born-Infeld Theory

Foundations of the New Field Theory.

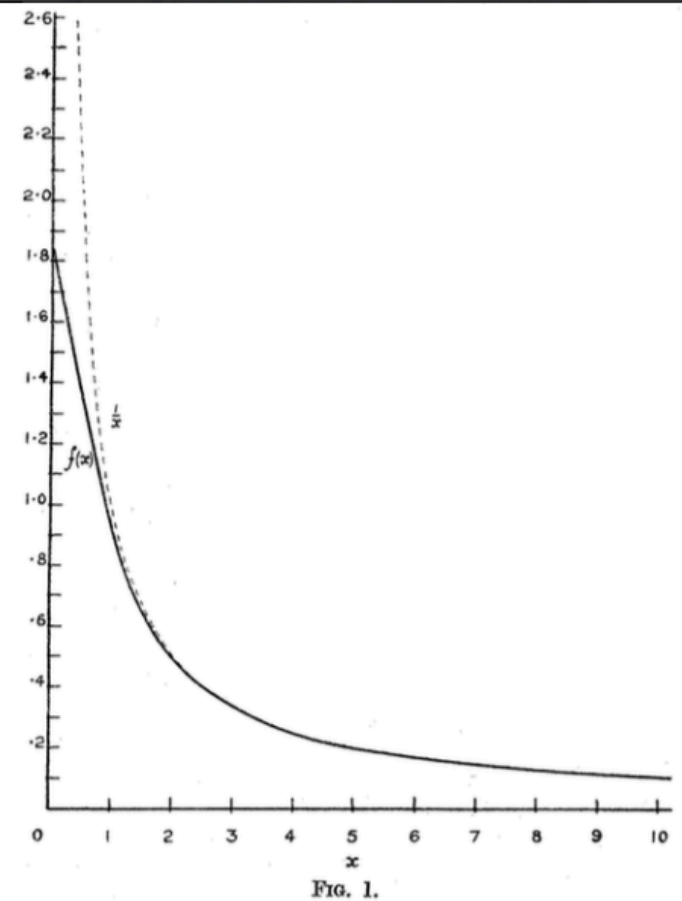
By M. BORN and L. INFELD,† Cambridge.

(Communicated by R. H. Fowler, F.R.S.—Received January 26, 1934.)

- Original Born-Infeld modification of QED:

$$\mathcal{L} = b^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{b^2} (\mathbf{H}^2 - \mathbf{E}^2)} - 1 \right).$$

- Based on “unitarian” idea of maximum electromagnetic field, cf, velocity of light
- Limit on Coulomb potential



Born-Infeld & String Theory

- Original Born-Infeld modification of QED: Born & Infeld 1934

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QED}} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{BI}} = \beta^2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2\beta^2}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{16\beta^4}(F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu})^2} \right)$$

- Derived from string theory:

Fradkin & Tseytlin 1985

in D dimensions:

$$\int d^D y \left[\det(\delta_{\mu\nu} + 2\pi\alpha' F_{\mu\nu}) \right]^{1/2}$$

4 dimensions: $[\det(\delta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{F}_{\mu\nu})]^{1/2} = [1 + \frac{1}{2}\bar{F}_{\mu\nu}^2 + \frac{1}{16}(\bar{F}_{\mu\nu}\bar{F}_{\mu\nu}^*)^2]^{1/2}$

- Limiting gauge field \leftrightarrow brane velocity = light

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{BI}} \propto \sqrt{1 - (2\pi\alpha'e\mathbf{E})^2} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{particle}} \propto \sqrt{1 - v^j v_j}$$

Bachas, hep-th/9511043

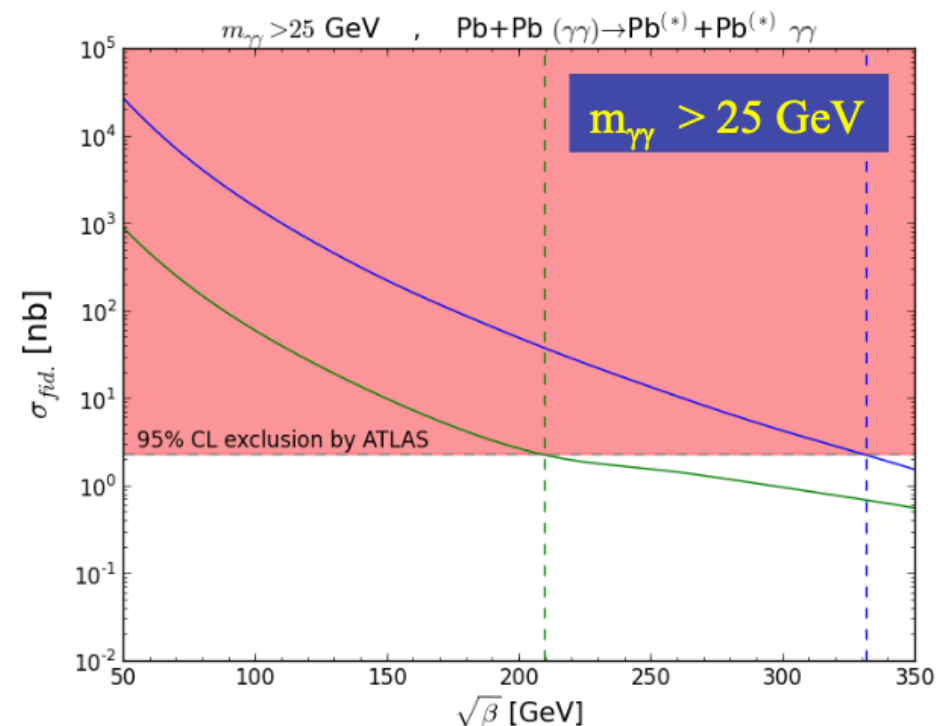
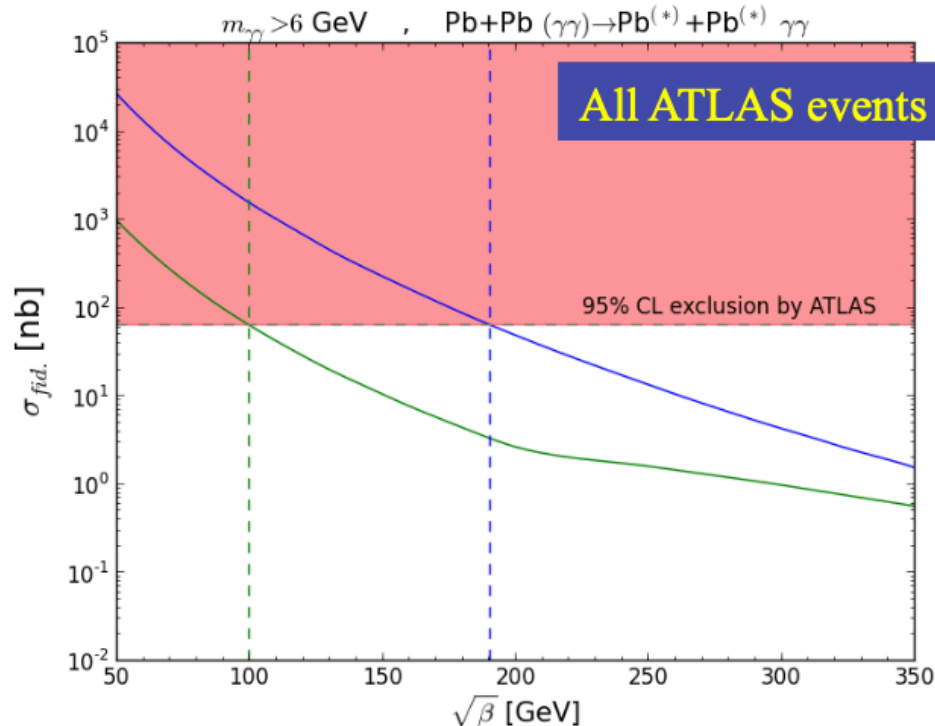
- Mass scale $M = \sqrt{\beta}$

\leftrightarrow 1/distance between branes, $\geq \text{TeV}$?

Constraint on Born-Infeld Scale

JE, Mavromatos & You, arXiv:1703.08450

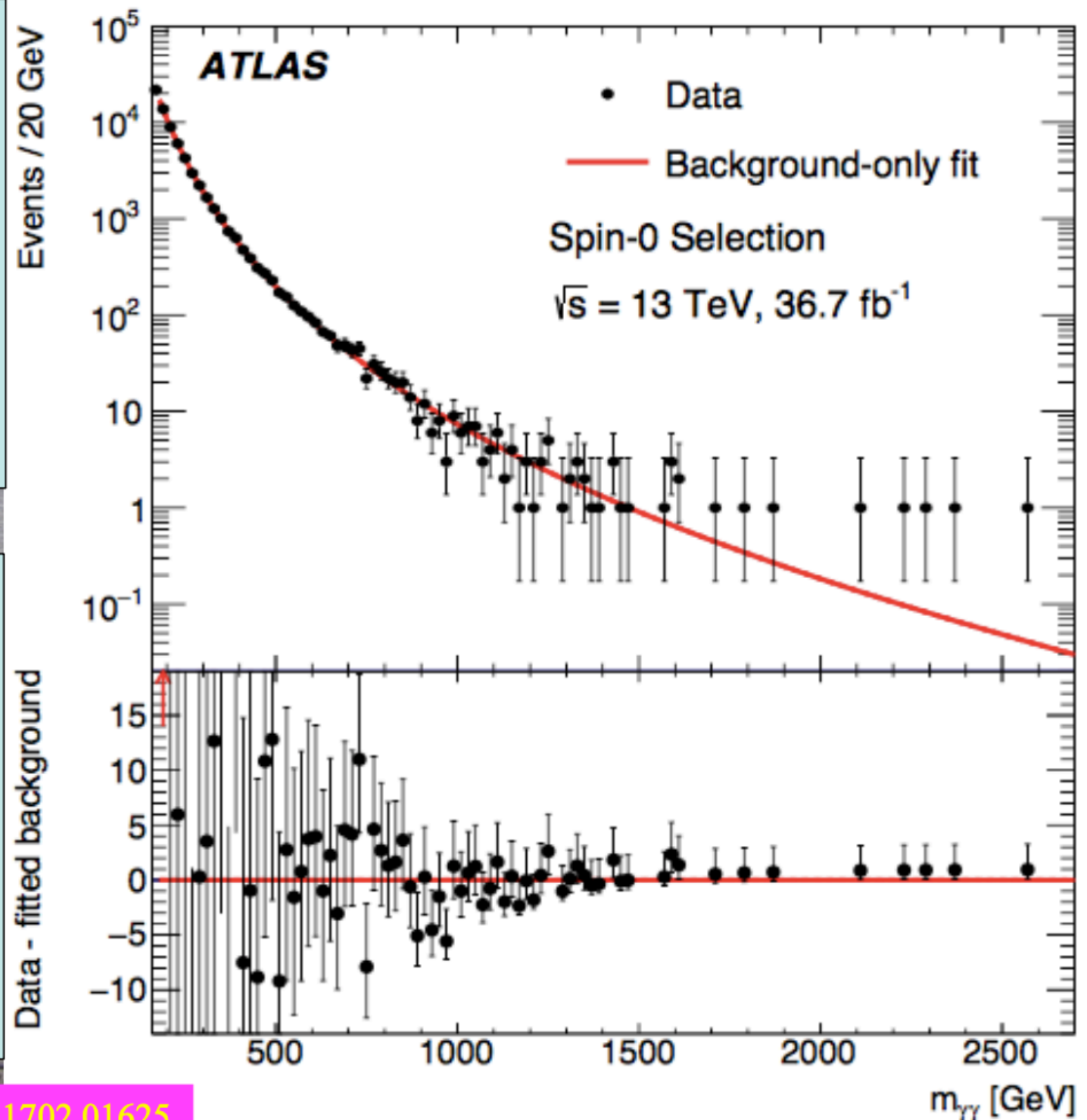
- ATLAS constraint on $\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ constrains $M = \sqrt{\beta}$



- All events with $m_{\gamma\gamma} \leq M$: limit $M \approx 100, 210$ GeV
- Assume $\sigma = 1/m_{\gamma\gamma}^2$ at higher masses: $M \approx 190, 330$ GeV
- **Entering range of low-scale brane models**

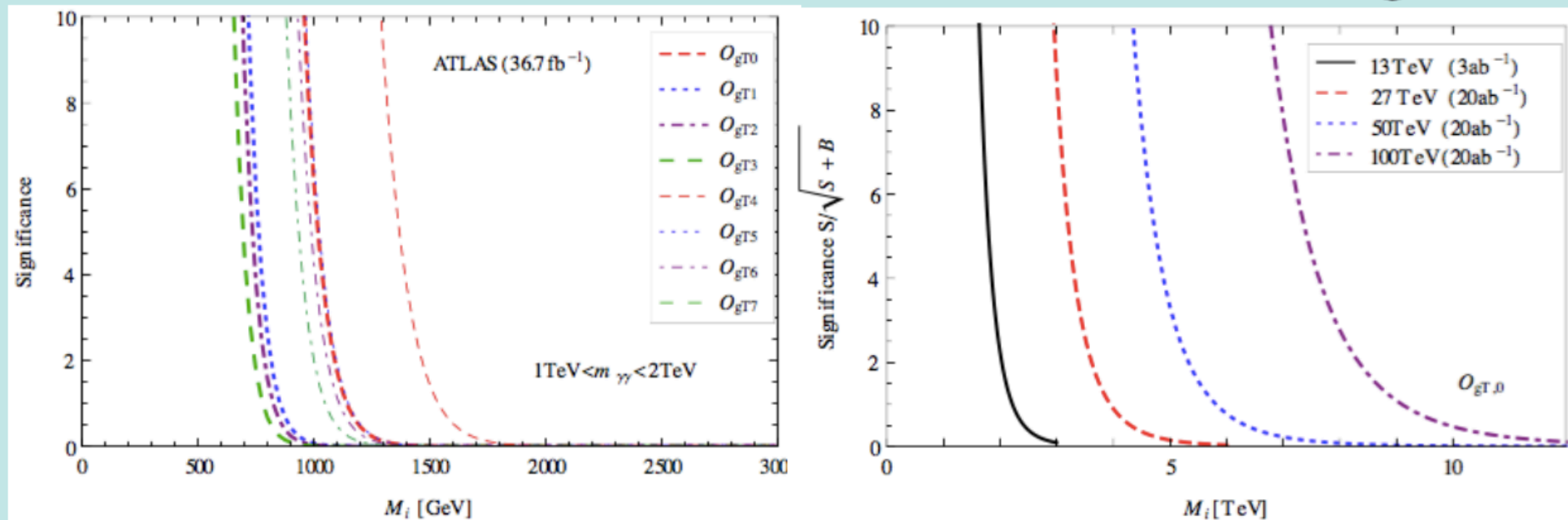
Production of Isolated $\gamma\gamma$ at LHC

- Data agree with SM
- Can be used to constrain dimension-8 $gg\gamma\gamma$ operators



Constraints from Collider Data

- ATLAS: 95% CL lower limits in TeV range



- Prospective sensitivities of future colliders in multi-TeV range
- **Unique window on dimension-8 physics**

Summary

- **Remember Sun Tzu:** search for new physics indirectly as well as directly
- SMEFT is an effective, model-independent tool for probing indirectly possible physics beyond the SM
- It can be used to analyze jointly precision electroweak, diboson and top quark data from LHC and elsewhere
- Our current analysis indicates that the scale of new physics is probably $> \text{TeV}$
- Useful for assessing sensitivities of proposed future accelerators

Precision Electroweak Measurements with FCC-ee

arXiv:1809.01830v1 [hep-ph] 6 Sep 2018

Standard Model Theory for the FCC-ee: The Tera-Z

Report on the 1st Mini workshop: Precision EW and QCD calculations for the
FCC studies: methods and tools, 12-13 January 2018, CERN, Geneva

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/669224/>

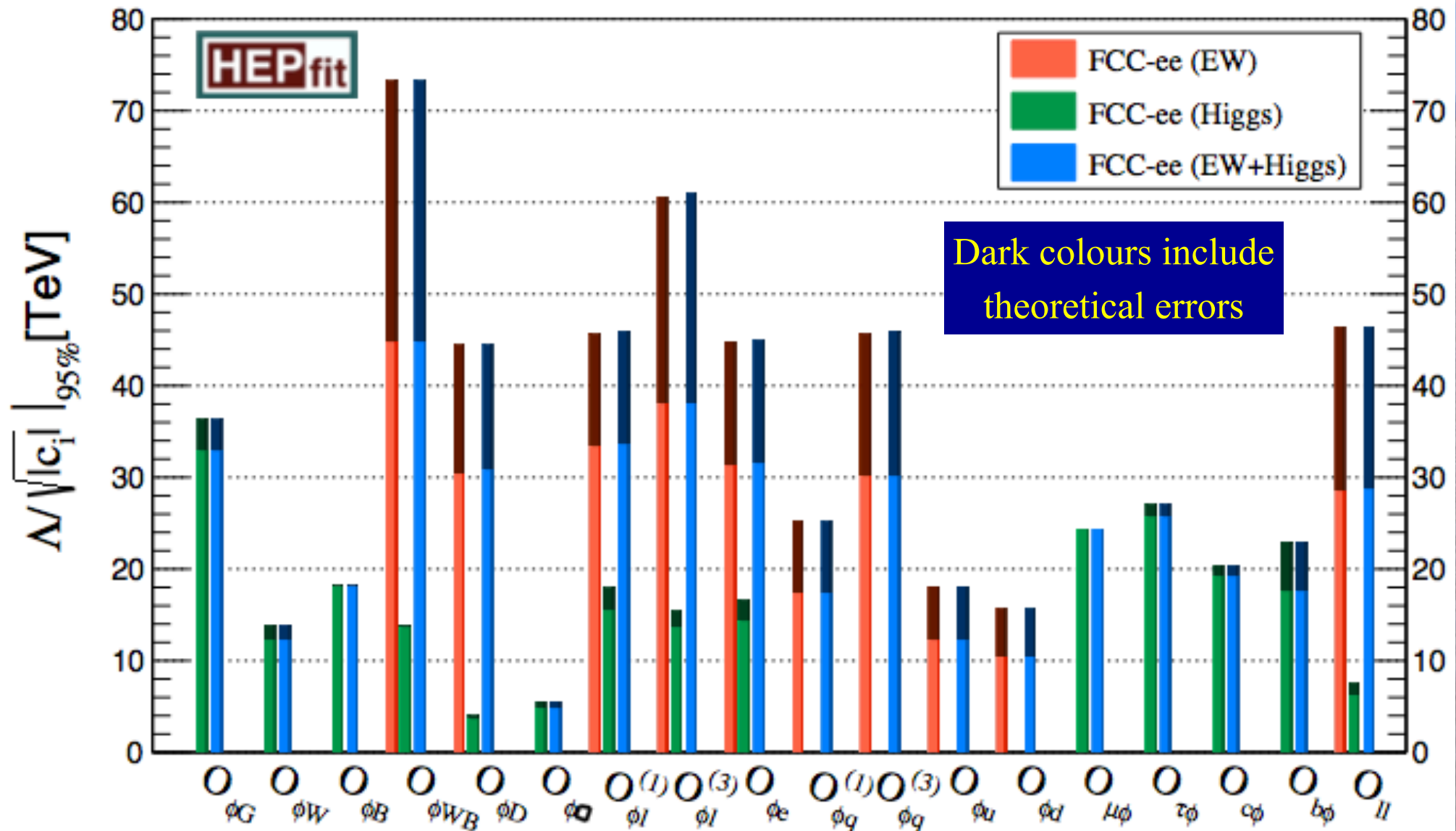
A. Blondel¹, J. Gluza^{*2}, S. Jadach³, P. Janot⁴, T. Riemann^{2,5} (editors),
A. Akhundov⁶, A. Arbuzov⁷, R. Boels⁸,
S. Bondarenko⁷, S. Borowka⁴, C.M. Carloni Calame⁹, I. Dubovyk^{8,5},
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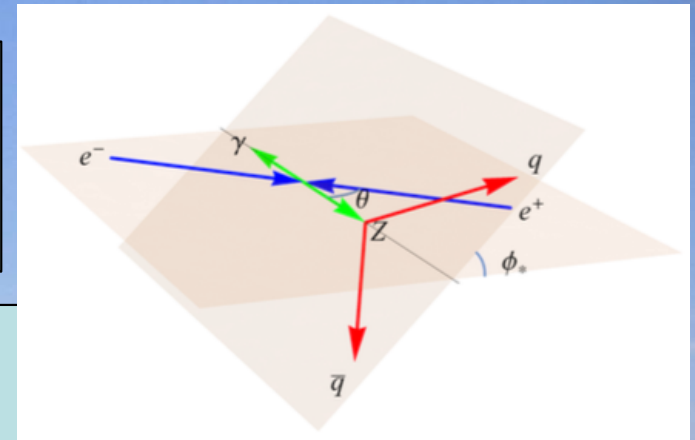
* Corresponding editor, E-mail: janusz.gluza@cern.ch.

Blondel et al, arXiv:1809.01830

Future EFT Constraints from Higgs and Electroweak Measurements



Beyond Dimension 6



- Neutral triple gauge couplings
have no dimension-4, -6 contributions

- Appear first at dimension-8:

$$g\mathcal{O}_{G+} = \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} W^{a\mu\rho} (D_\rho D_\lambda W^{a\nu\lambda} + D^\nu D^\lambda W_{\lambda\rho}^a)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{B}W} = i H^\dagger \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\rho} \{D_\rho, D^\nu\} H$$

$$g\mathcal{O}_{G-} = \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} W^{a\mu\rho} (D_\rho D_\lambda W^{a\nu\lambda} - D^\nu D^\lambda W_{\lambda\rho}^a)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{C+} = \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} W^{a\mu\rho} [D_\rho (\bar{\psi}_L T^a \gamma^\nu \psi_L) + D^\nu (\bar{\psi}_L T^a \gamma_\rho \psi_L)]$$

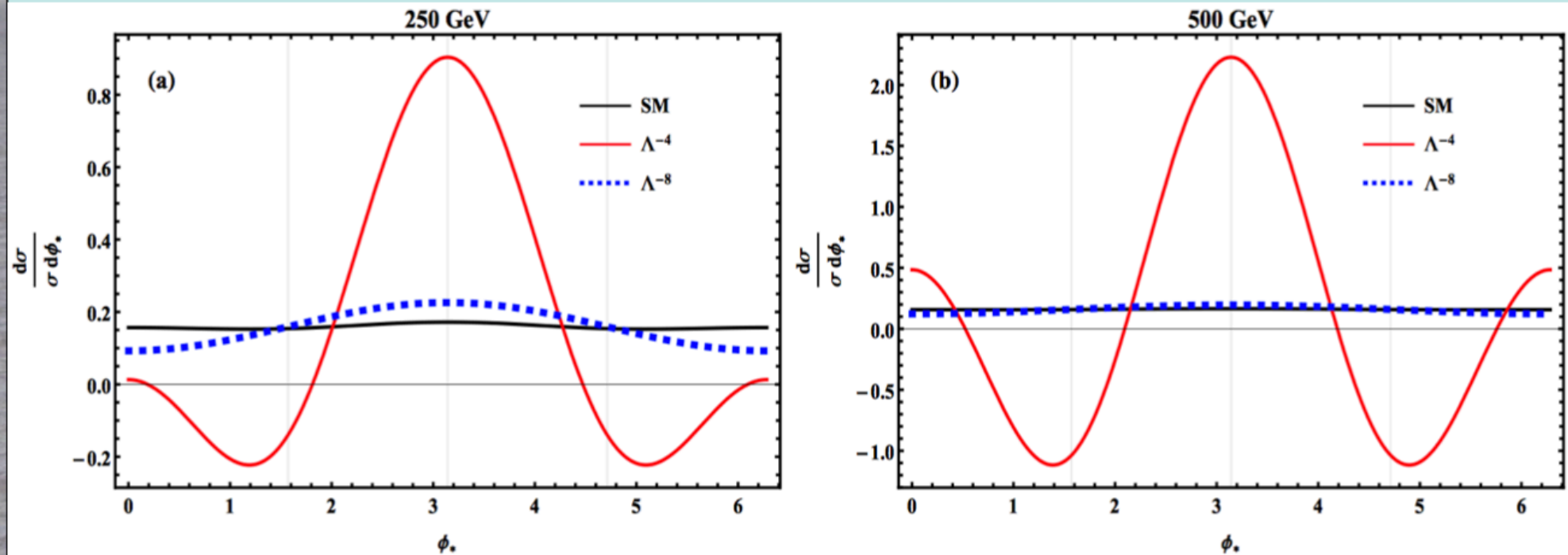
- Probe in $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma$, using hadronic Z decays:

\sqrt{s}	$\Lambda_{G+}^{2\sigma}$	$\Lambda_{G+}^{5\sigma}$	$\Lambda_{G-}^{2\sigma}$	$\Lambda_{G-}^{5\sigma}$	$\Lambda_{\tilde{B}W}^{2\sigma}$	$\Lambda_{\tilde{B}W}^{5\sigma}$	$\Lambda_{C+}^{2\sigma}$	$\Lambda_{C+}^{5\sigma}$
0.25	(1.3, 1.6)	(1.0, 1.2)	(0.9, 1.1)	(0.72, 0.89)	(1.2, 1.3)	(0.97, 1.0)	(1.2, 1.6)	(0.97, 1.2)
0.5	(2.3, 2.7)	(1.9, 2.2)	(1.3, 1.7)	(1.1, 1.3)	(1.8, 1.9)	(1.4, 1.4)	(1.8, 2.2)	(1.4, 1.7)
1	(3.9, 4.7)	(3.2, 3.7)	(1.9, 2.4)	(1.6, 1.9)	(2.6, 2.6)	(2.0, 2.1)	(2.6, 2.9)	(2.0, 2.4)
3	(9.2, 11.0)	(7.2, 8.6)	(3.3, 4.2)	(2.7, 3.3)	(4.3, 4.5)	(3.5, 3.6)	(4.4, 5.2)	(3.4, 4.1)
5	(13.4, 15.9)	(10.8, 12.7)	(4.4, 5.5)	(3.4, 4.4)	(5.7, 5.9)	(4.5, 4.7)	(5.7, 6.8)	(4.5, 5.5)

- Unpolarized beams: $\Lambda \gg E_{\text{CM}}$

Dimension-8 Operators in nTGCs

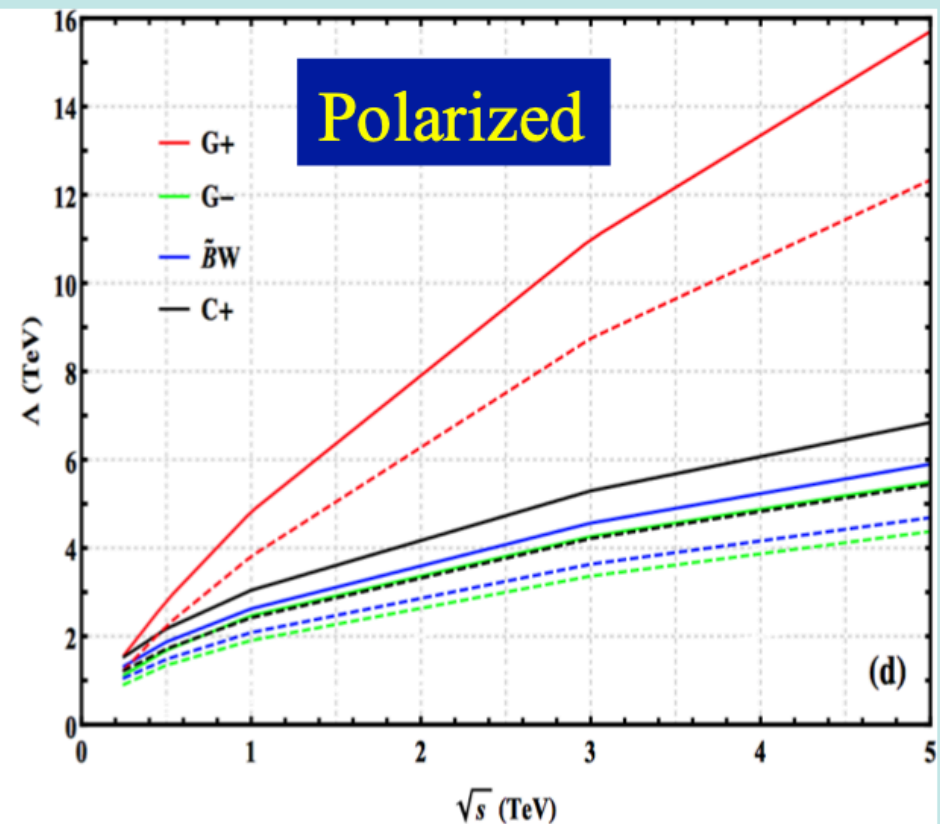
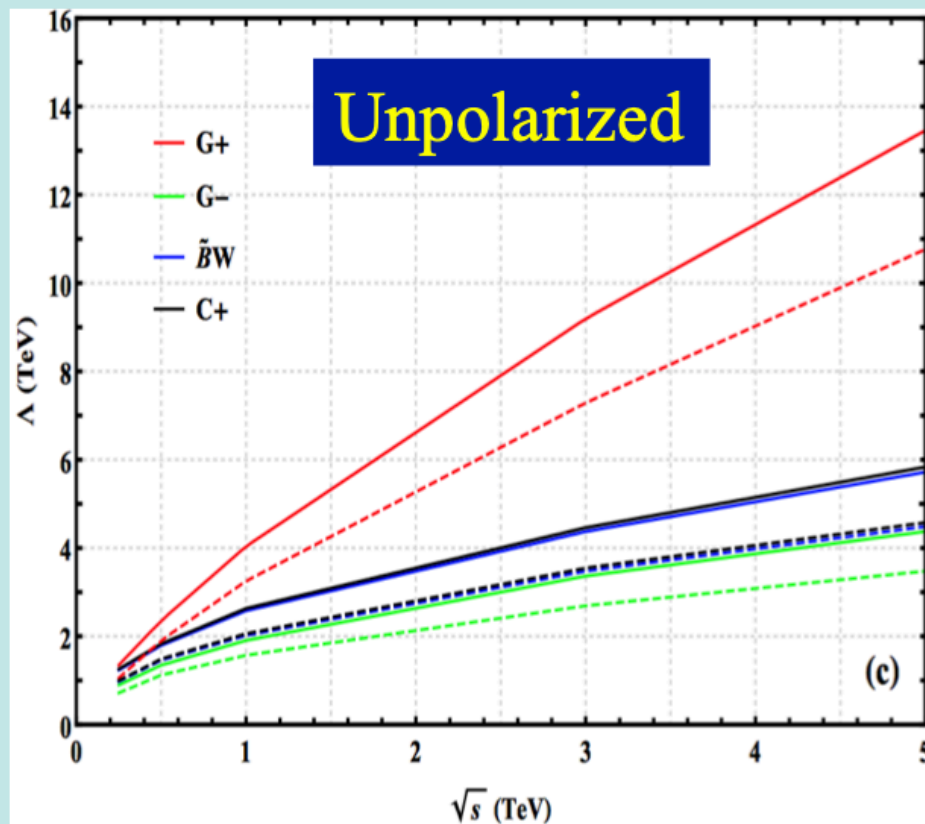
- Angular distributions in SM and with dim-8



- Easy to distinguish dimension-8

Sensitivity to Dimension-8

- New physics scale Λ vs centre-of-mass energy



- Solid: 2- σ exclusion, dashed: 5- σ discovery

The image features a large iceberg floating in a deep blue ocean under a blue sky with a few birds. The iceberg's tip is above the water, while its much larger, jagged base is submerged. A black rectangular box is placed over the submerged part of the iceberg, containing the text 'SMEFT dimensions > 4'. To the right of the iceberg, a large cruise ship with four funnels is visible, with another black box containing the text 'Standard Model' placed over its hull. The overall scene serves as a metaphor for the relationship between the visible 'Standard Model' and the hidden 'SMEFT' dimensions.

Dimension 4

Standard Model

SMEFT
dimensions > 4