

Uli Haisch, MPP Project Review 2020, 15.12.20



What's beyond the Standard Model (BSM)?

Phenomenological explorations at low & high energies

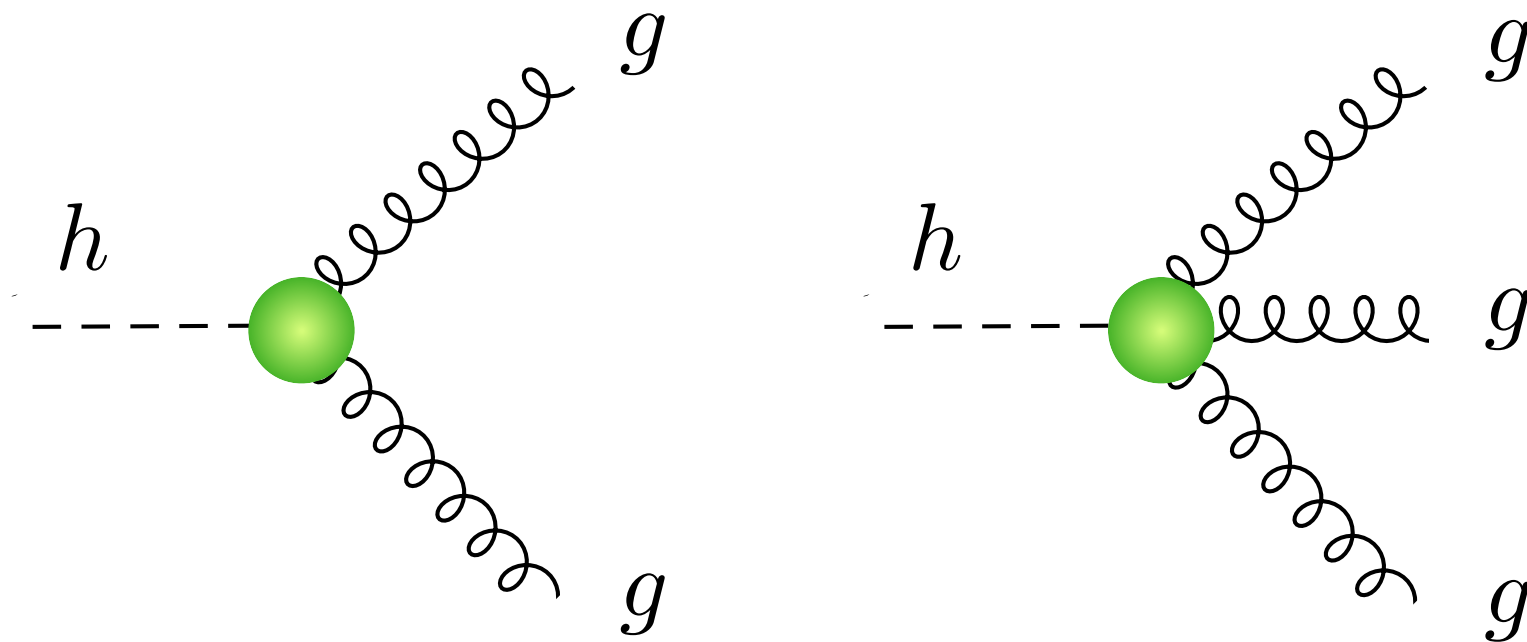
Research area: BSM phenomenology

Theory group “BSM phenomenology” consists of three PhD students, i.e. Amando Hala, Gabriel Koole & Stefan Schulte & myself

This talk gives a brief summary of the finished & ongoing group activities

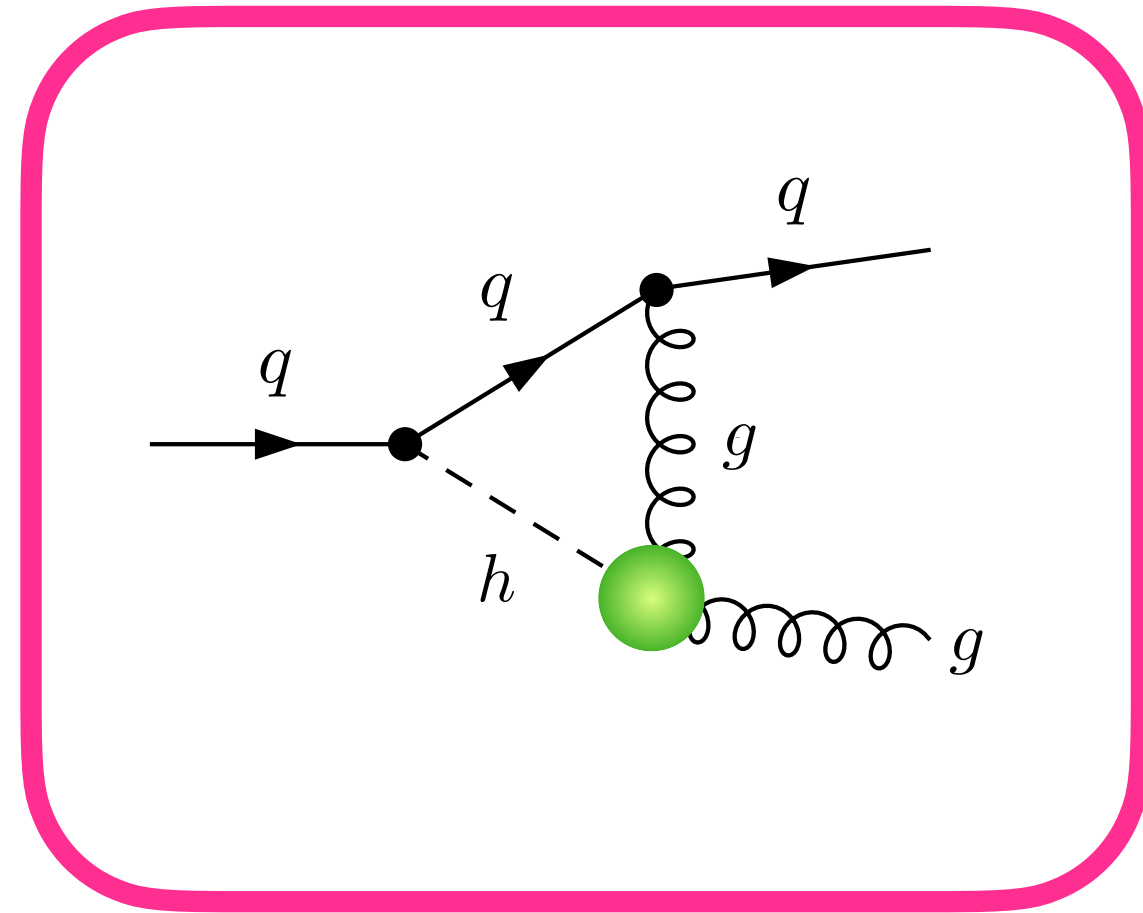
CP-violating Higgs couplings

$$\mathcal{L} = -g_s^2 |H|^2 \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu} C_{H\tilde{G}}$$

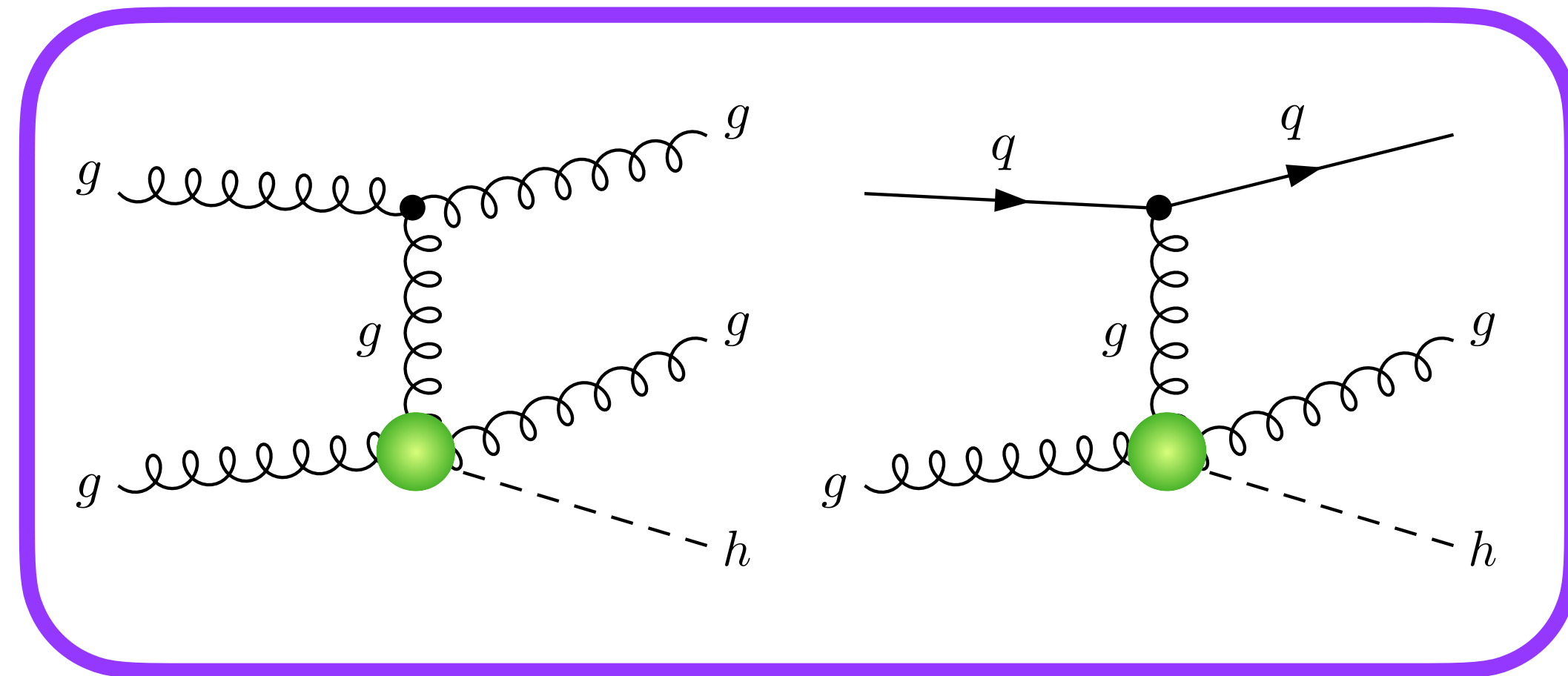


Standard Model effective field theory (SMEFT) contains one dimension-six CP-violating operators that couples a Higgs to gluons

CP-violating Higgs couplings

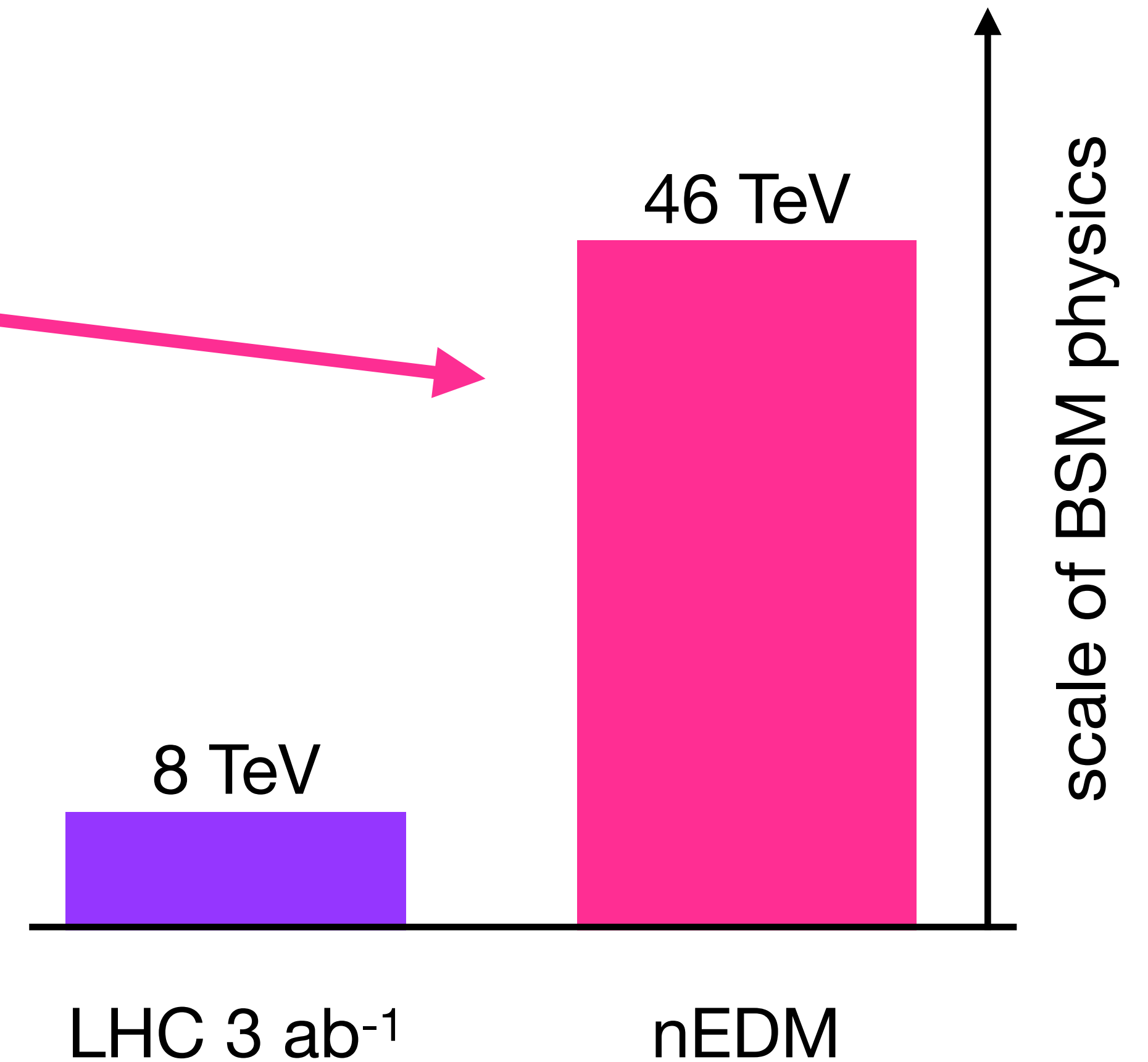
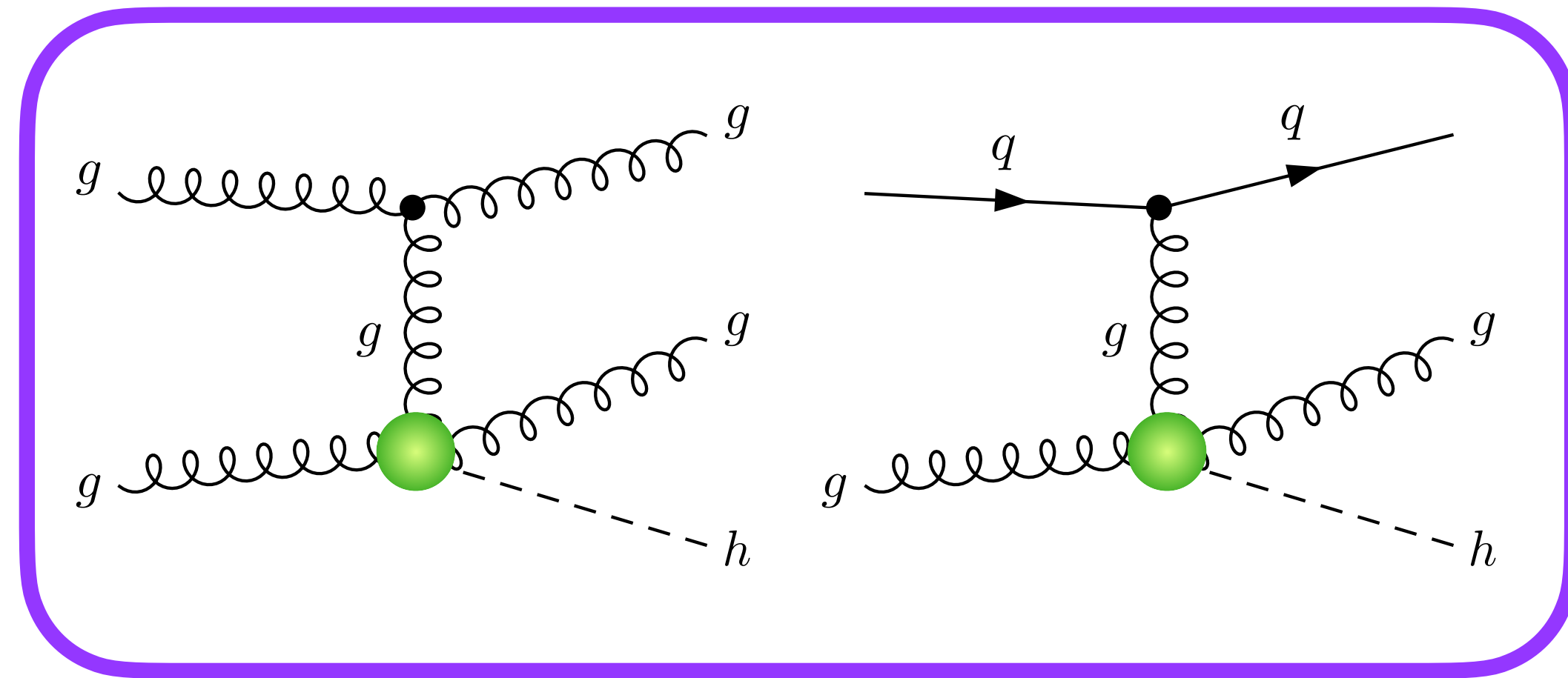
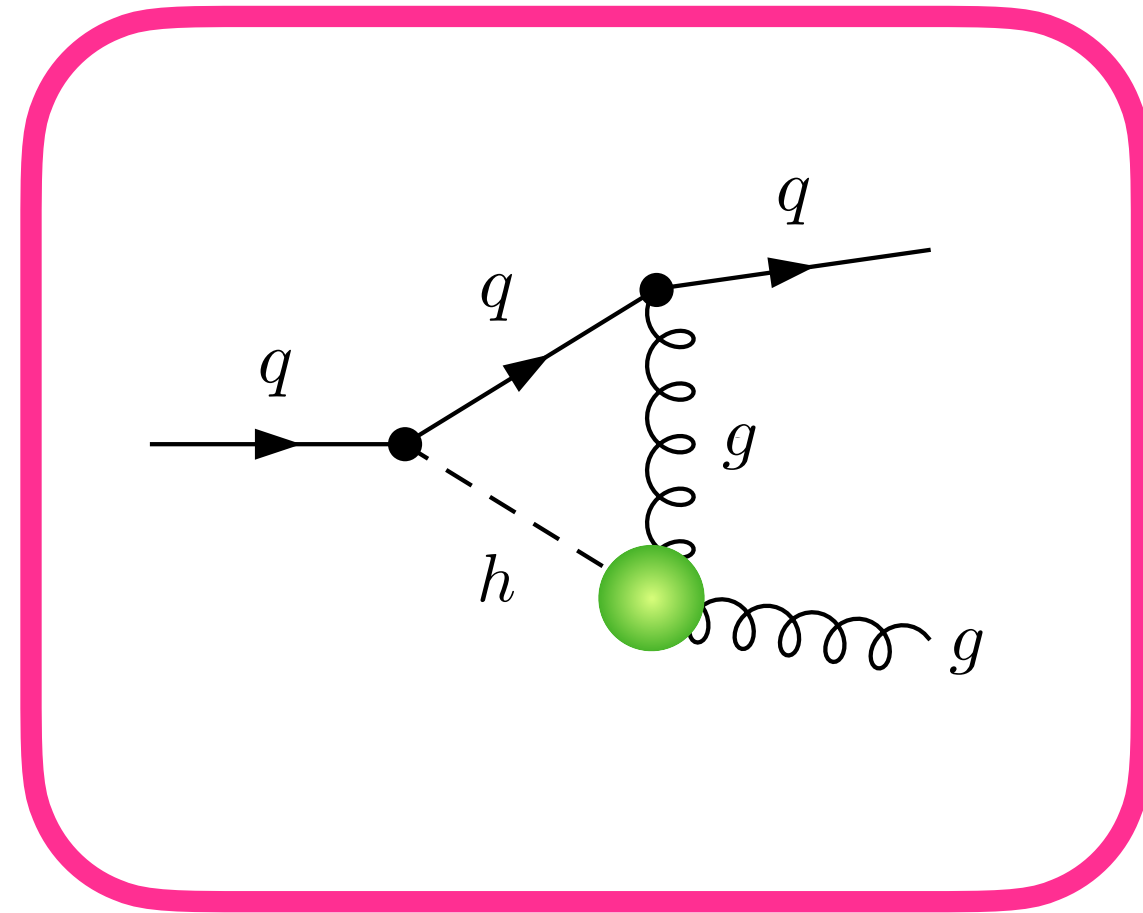


gives a contribution to the electric dipole moment of the neutron (nEDM)

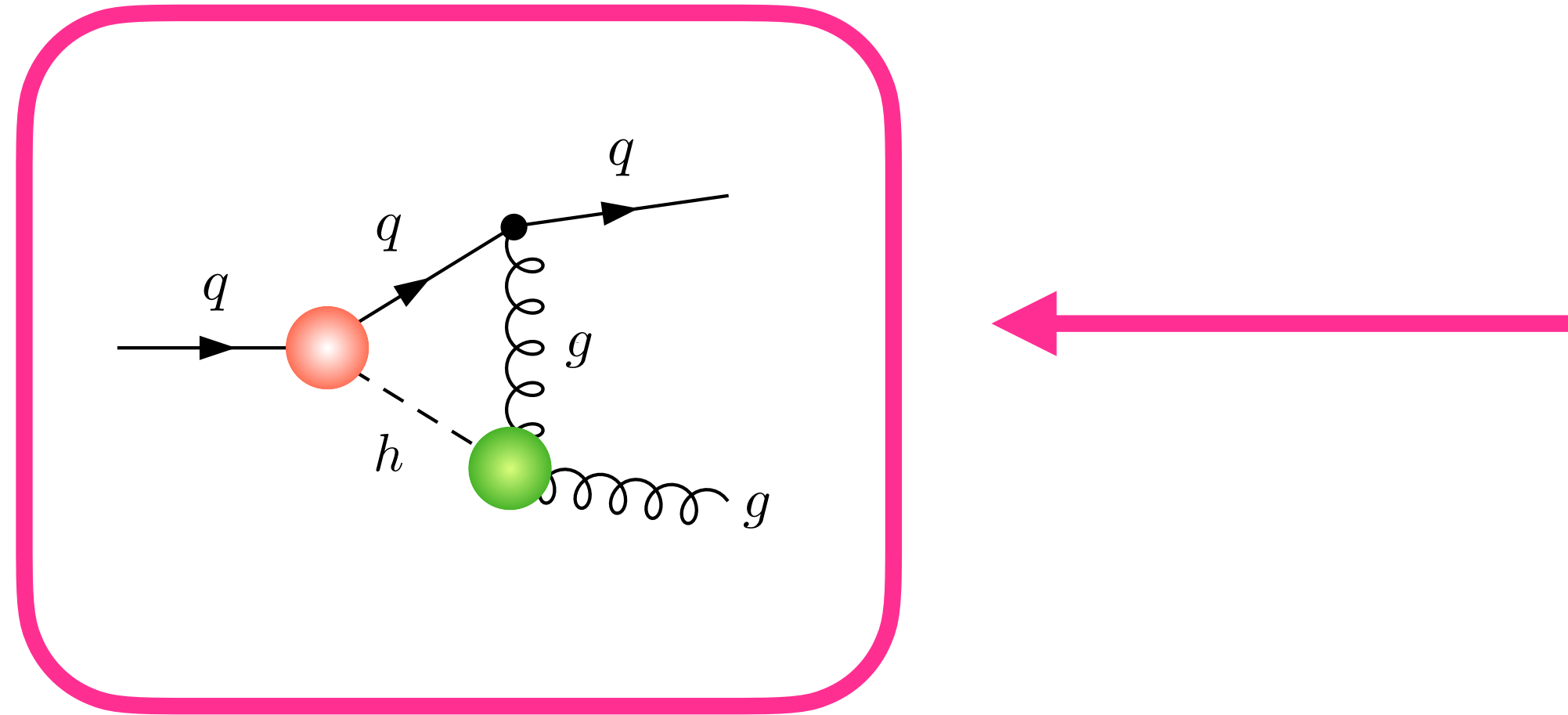


leads to $pp \rightarrow h + 2$ jets production @ the LHC

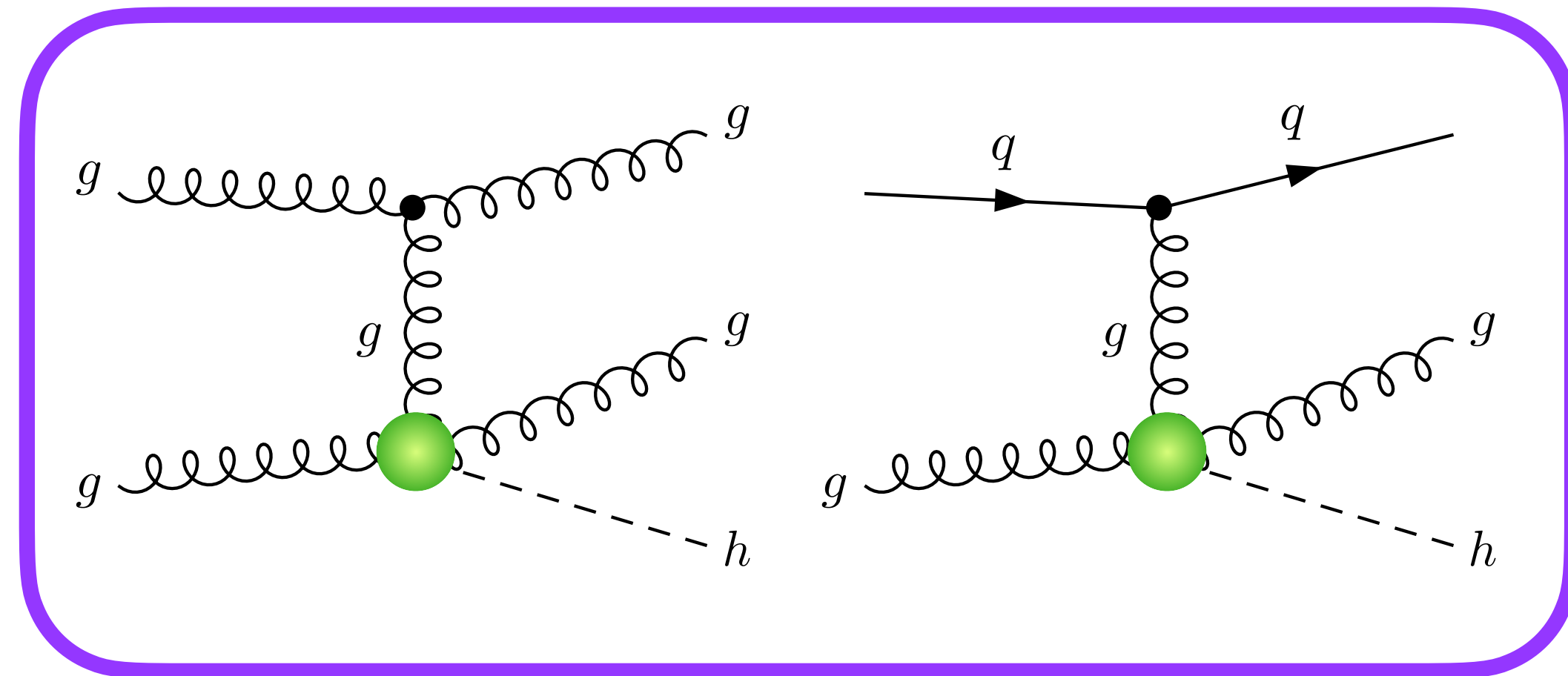
CP-violating Higgs couplings



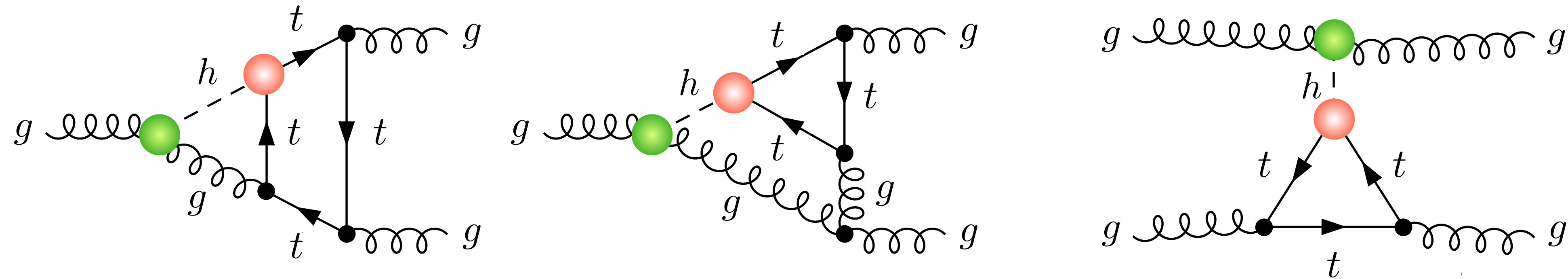
CP-violating Higgs couplings



But nEDM bound assumes that Higgs couples with Standard Model (SM) strength to up & down quarks. How do the indirect limits change if this is not the case?

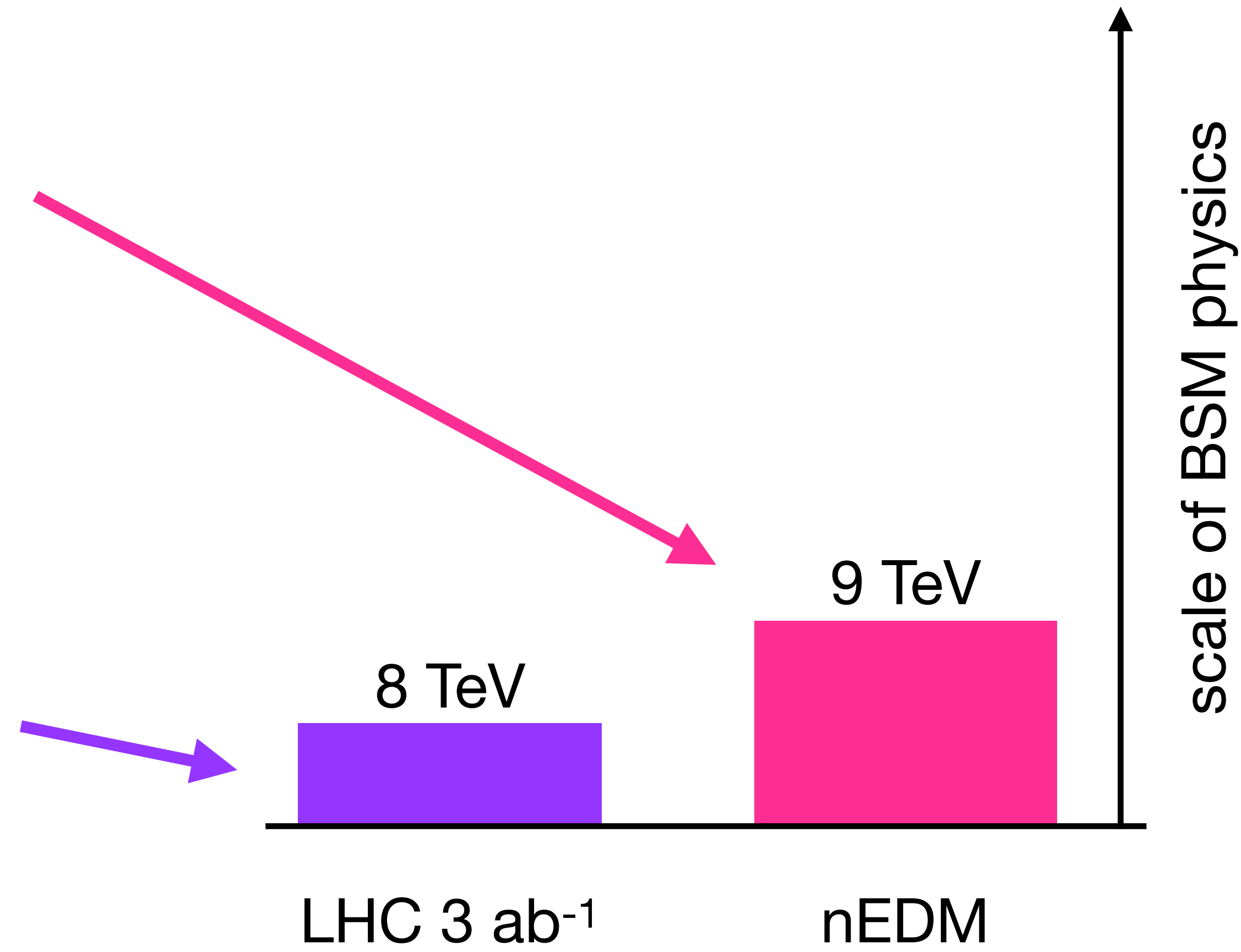
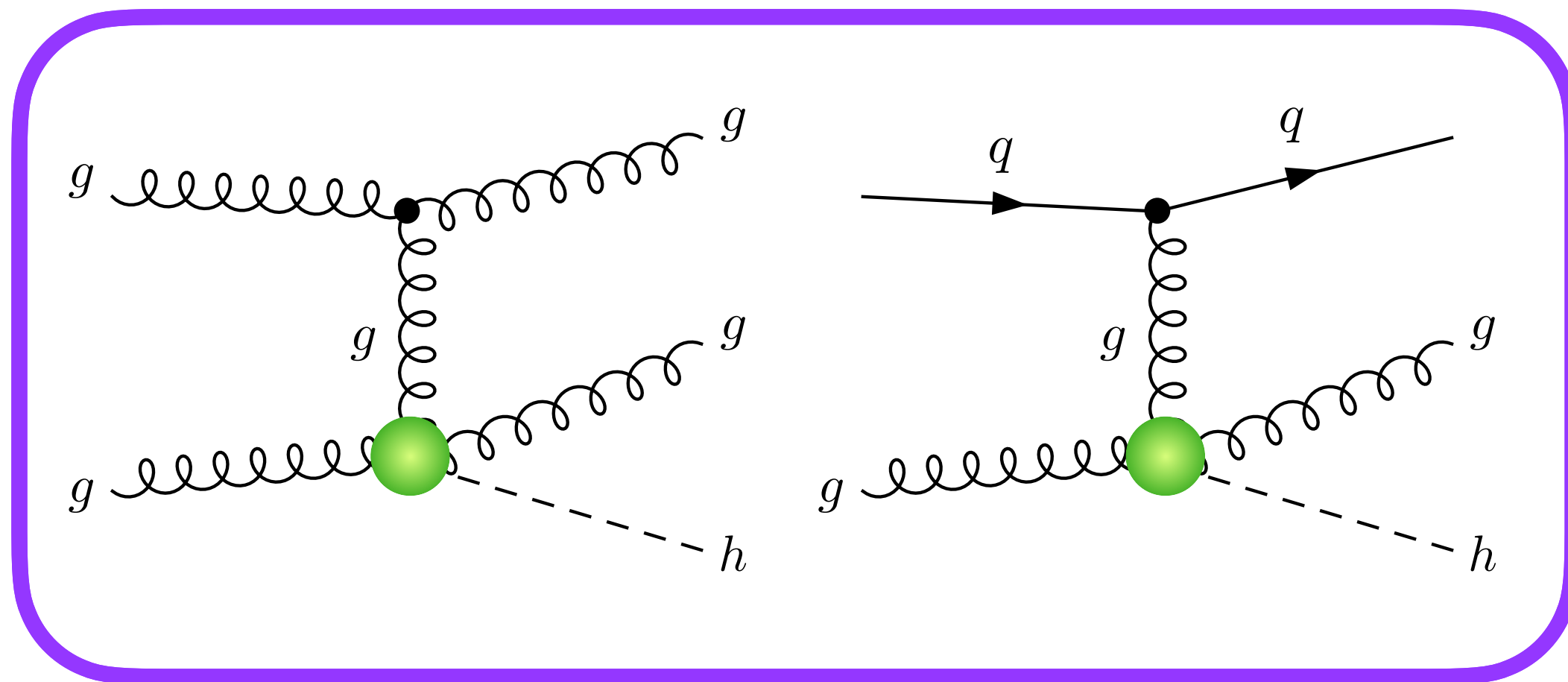
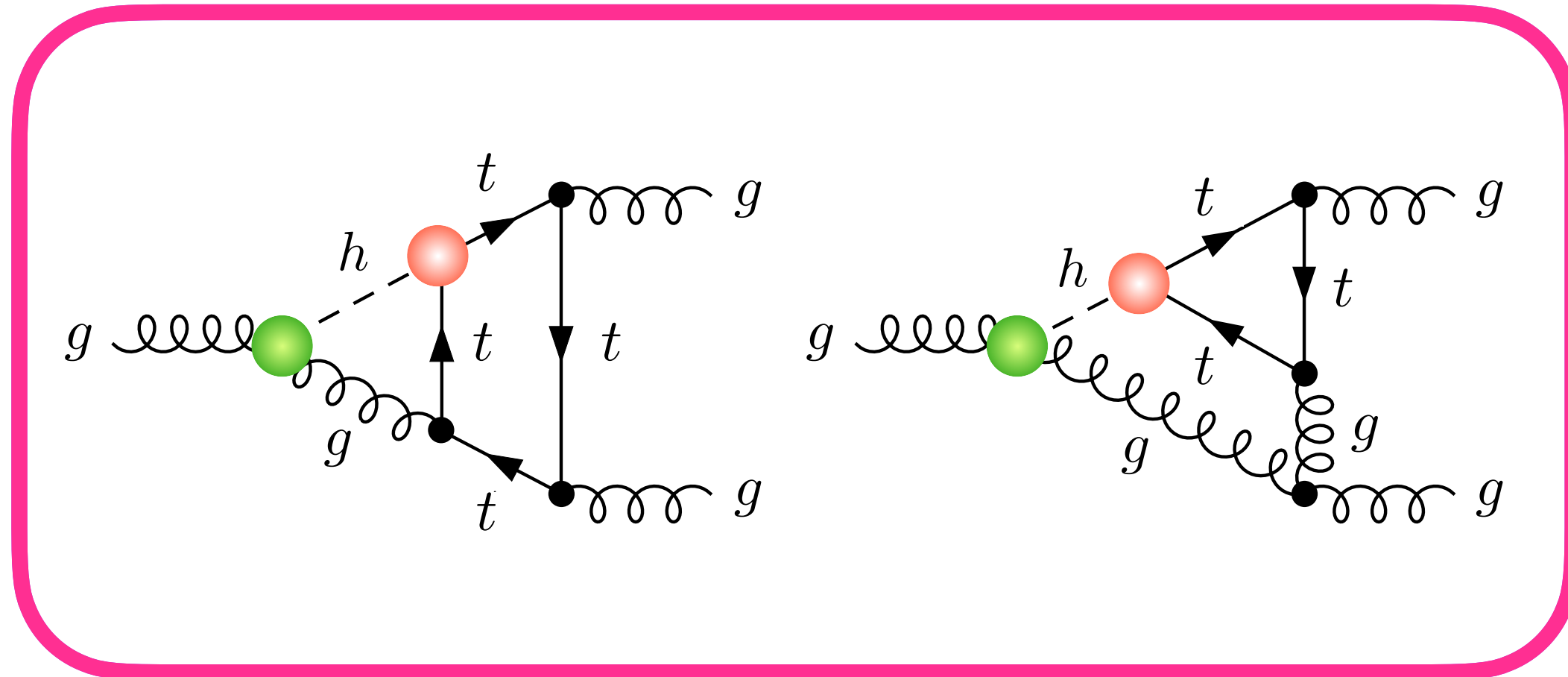


CP-violating Higgs couplings

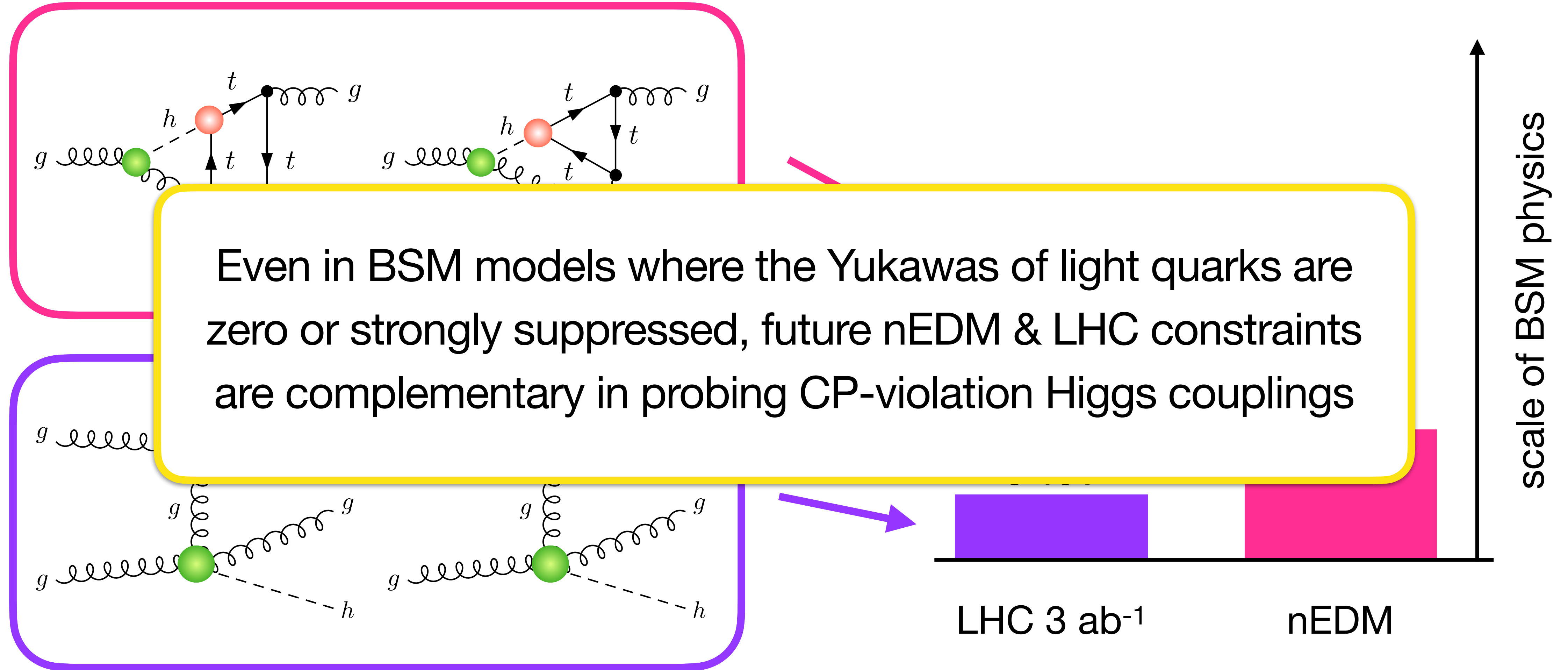


LHC Higgs measurements tell us that 3rd generation quark Yukawa are SM-like. If 1st generation quark Yukawas are zero or strongly suppressed, dominant contribution to $n\text{EDM}$ arises from loop diagrams involving tops

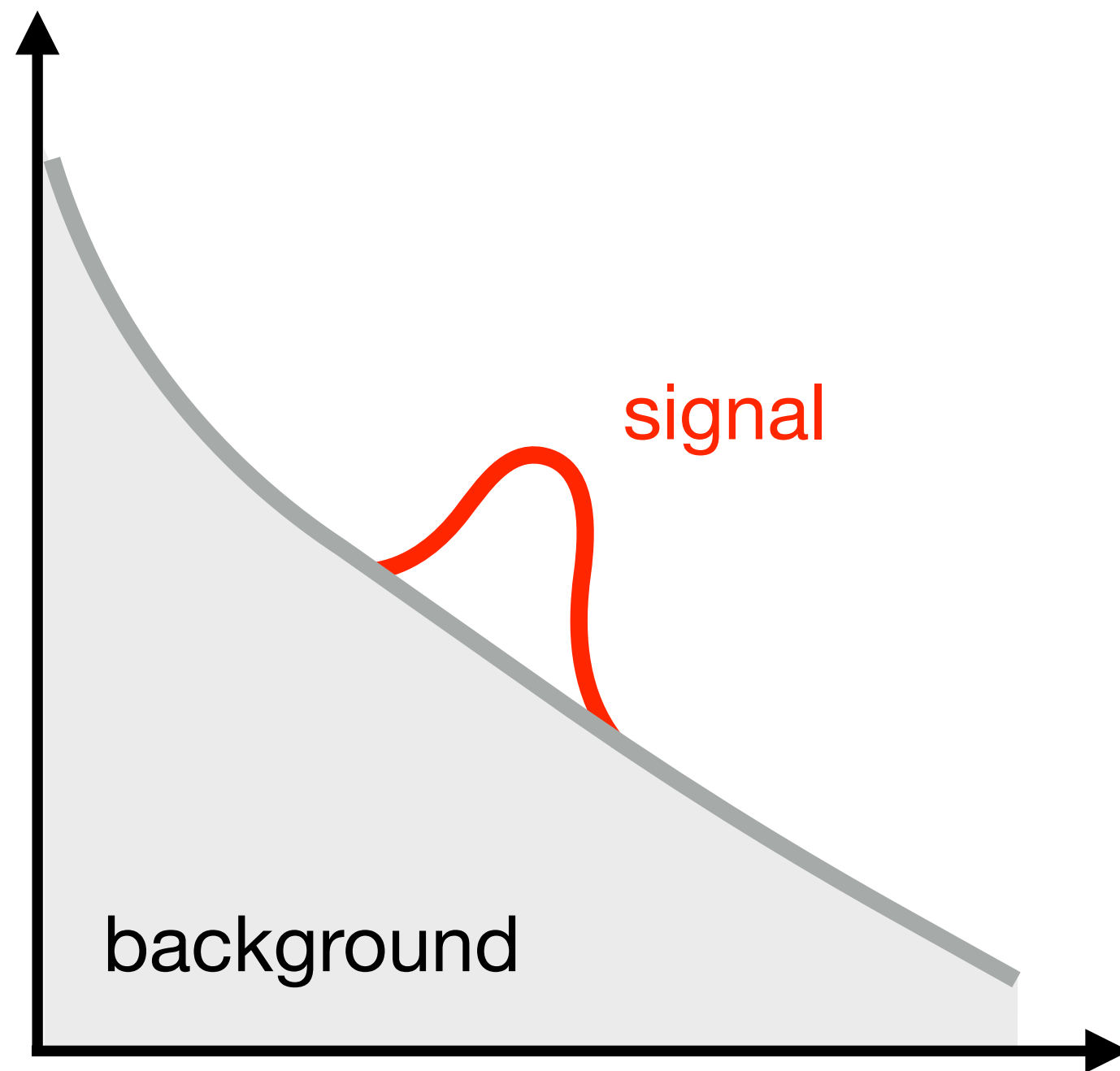
CP-violating Higgs couplings



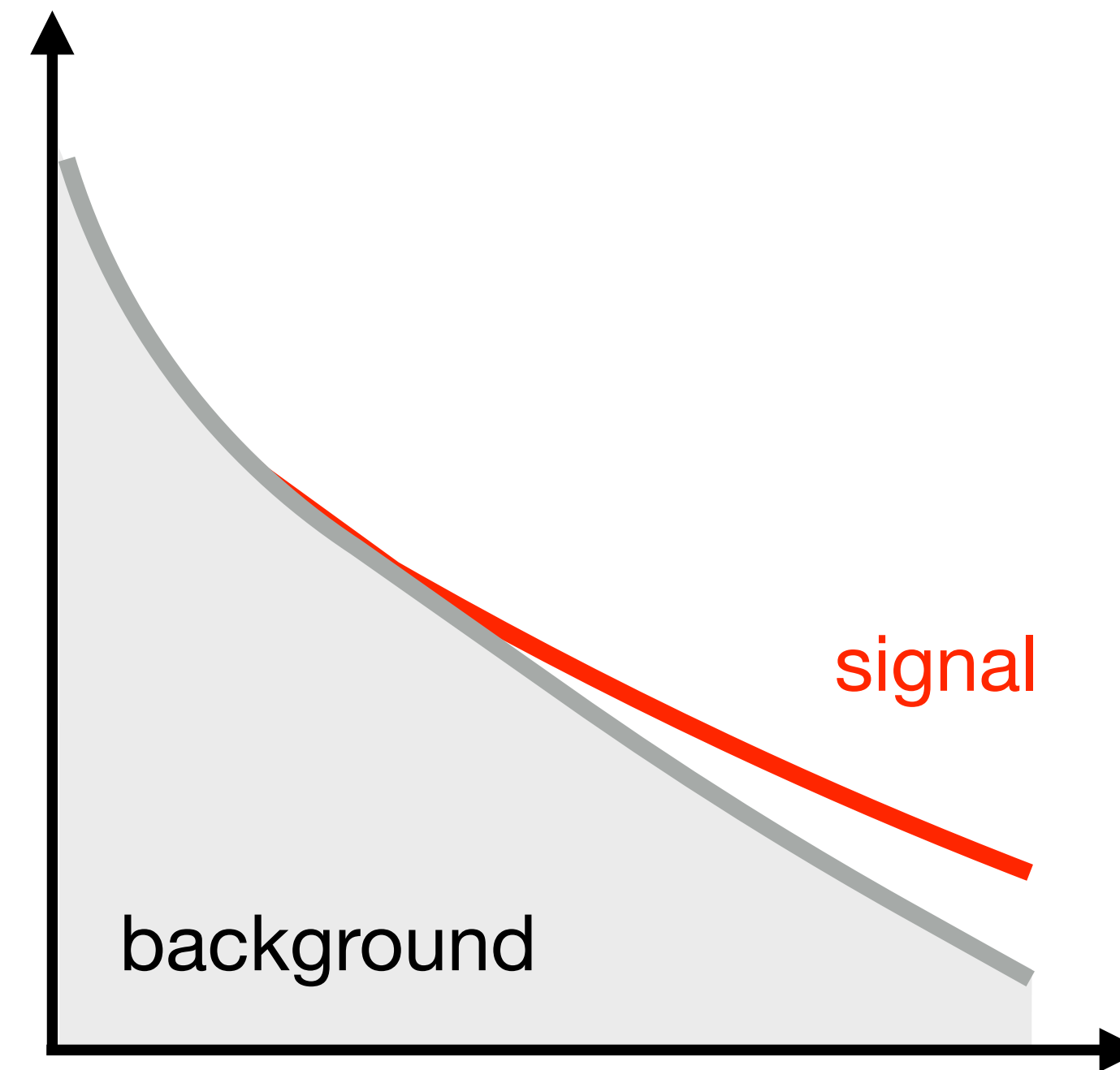
CP-violating Higgs couplings



Search strategies @ LHC

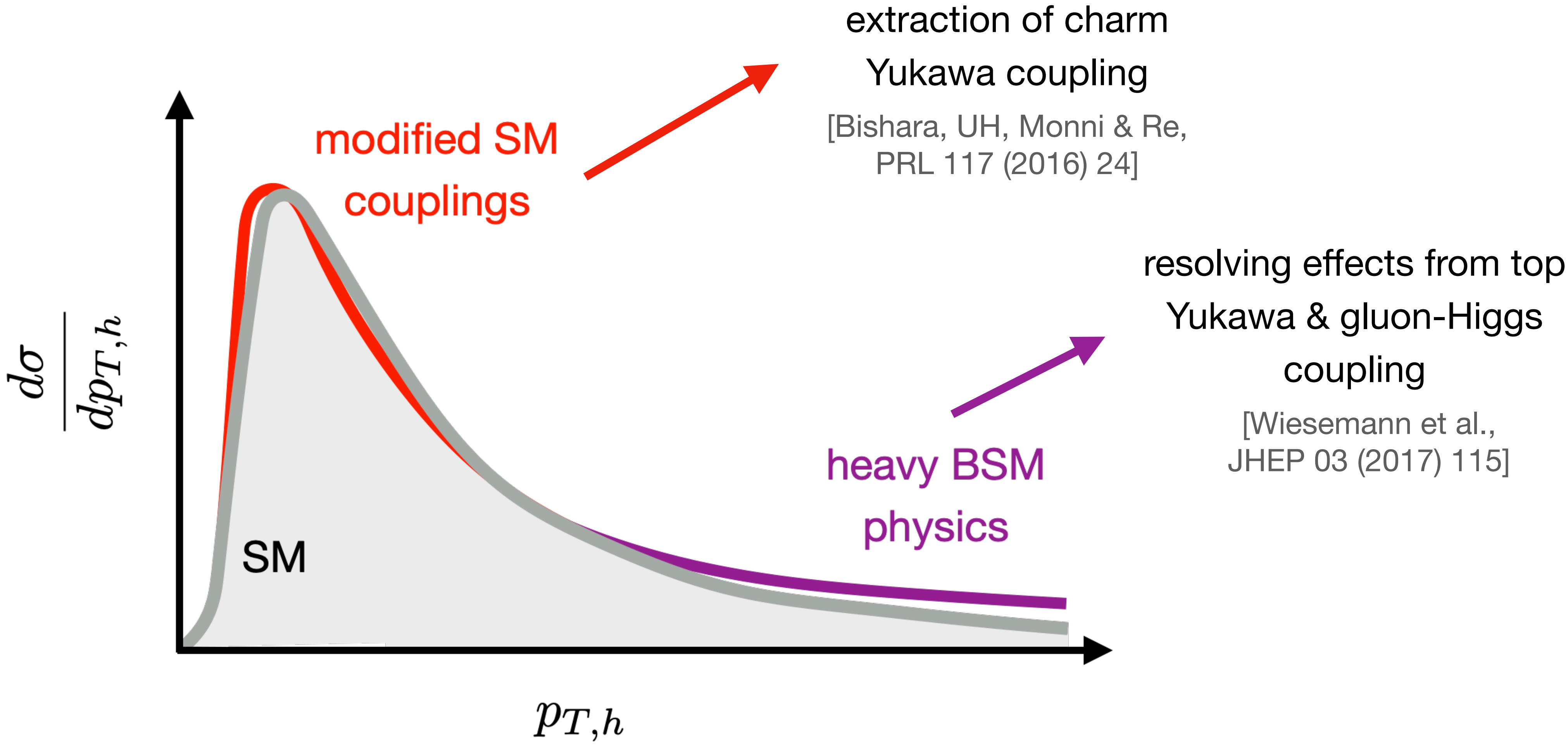


- Higgs ✓
- F(750), $\Sigma(96)$ ✗
- Z' , G' ✗
- ...

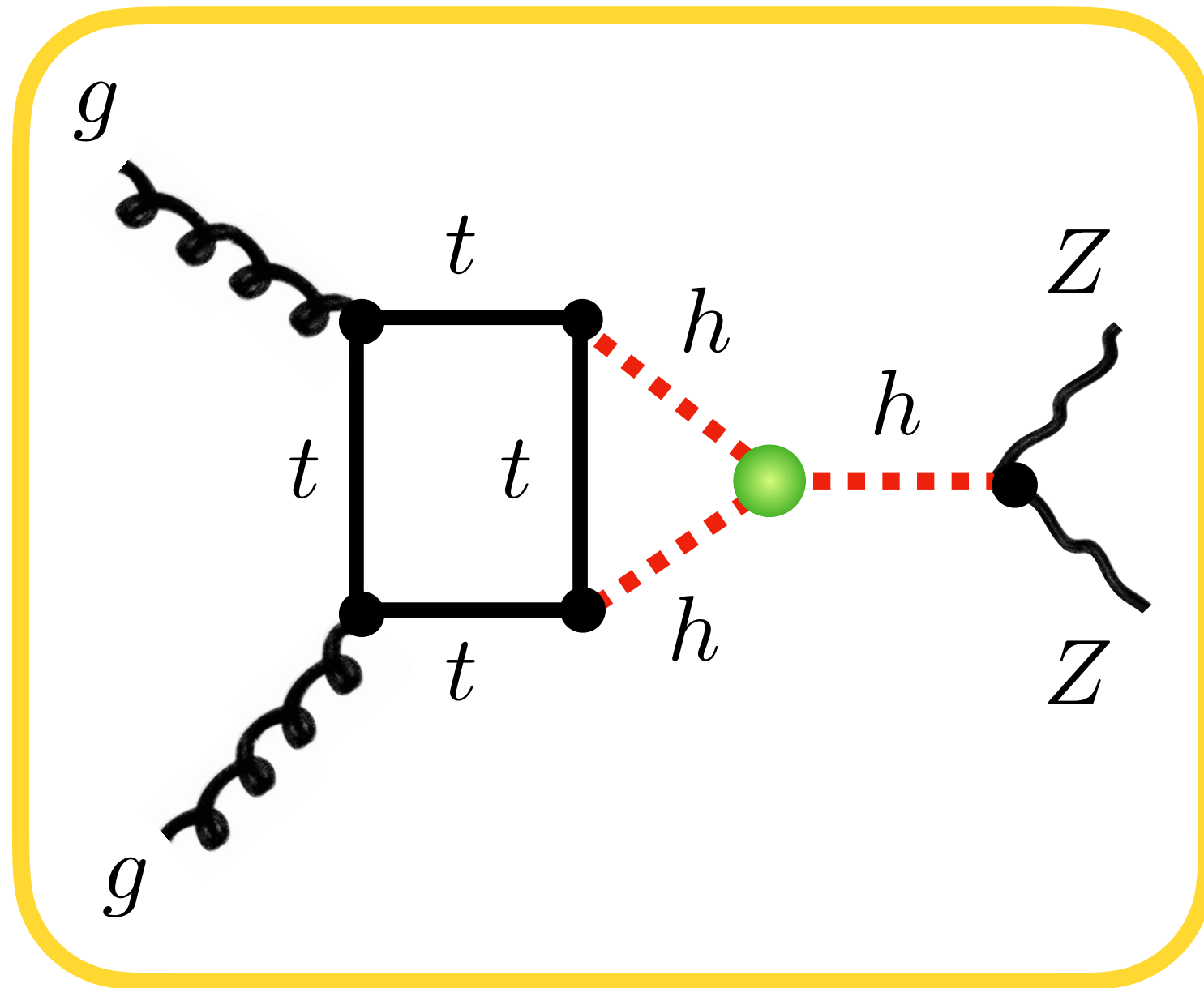


- supersymmetry ✗
- leptoquarks (LQs) ✗
- dark matter (DM) ✗
- ...

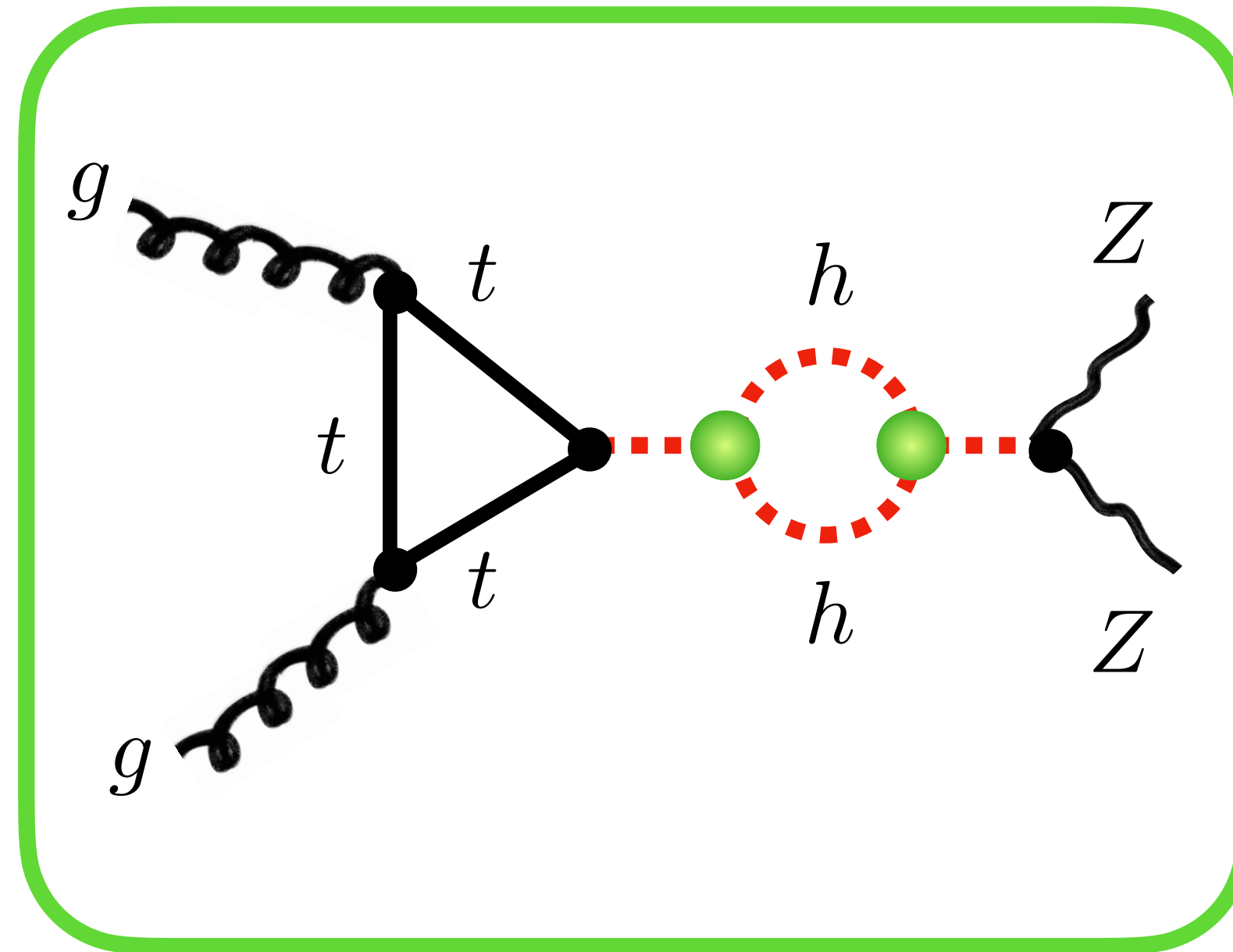
Higgs transverse momentum distribution



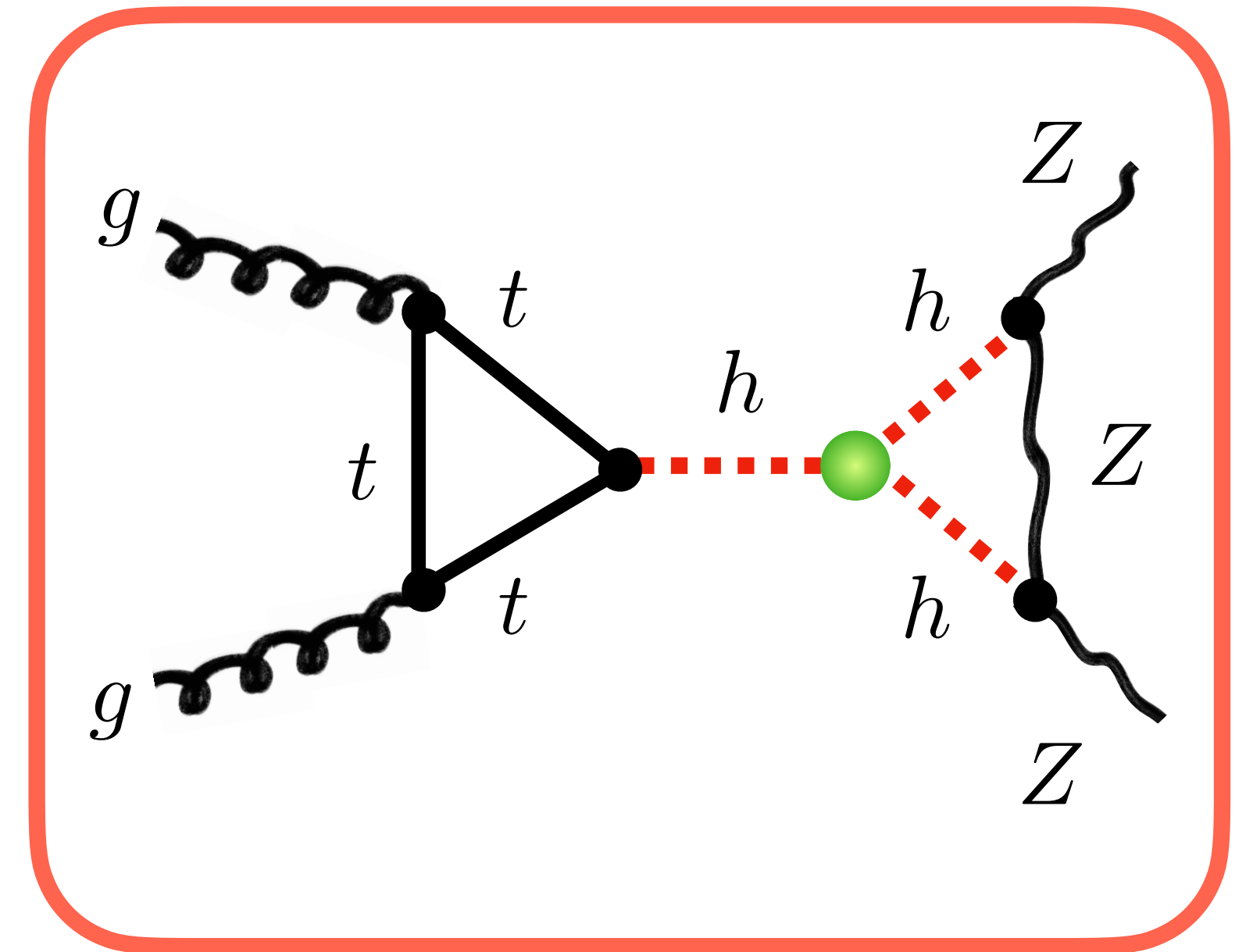
h^3 effects in off-shell Higgs production



Higgs production



Higgs propagator



Higgs decay

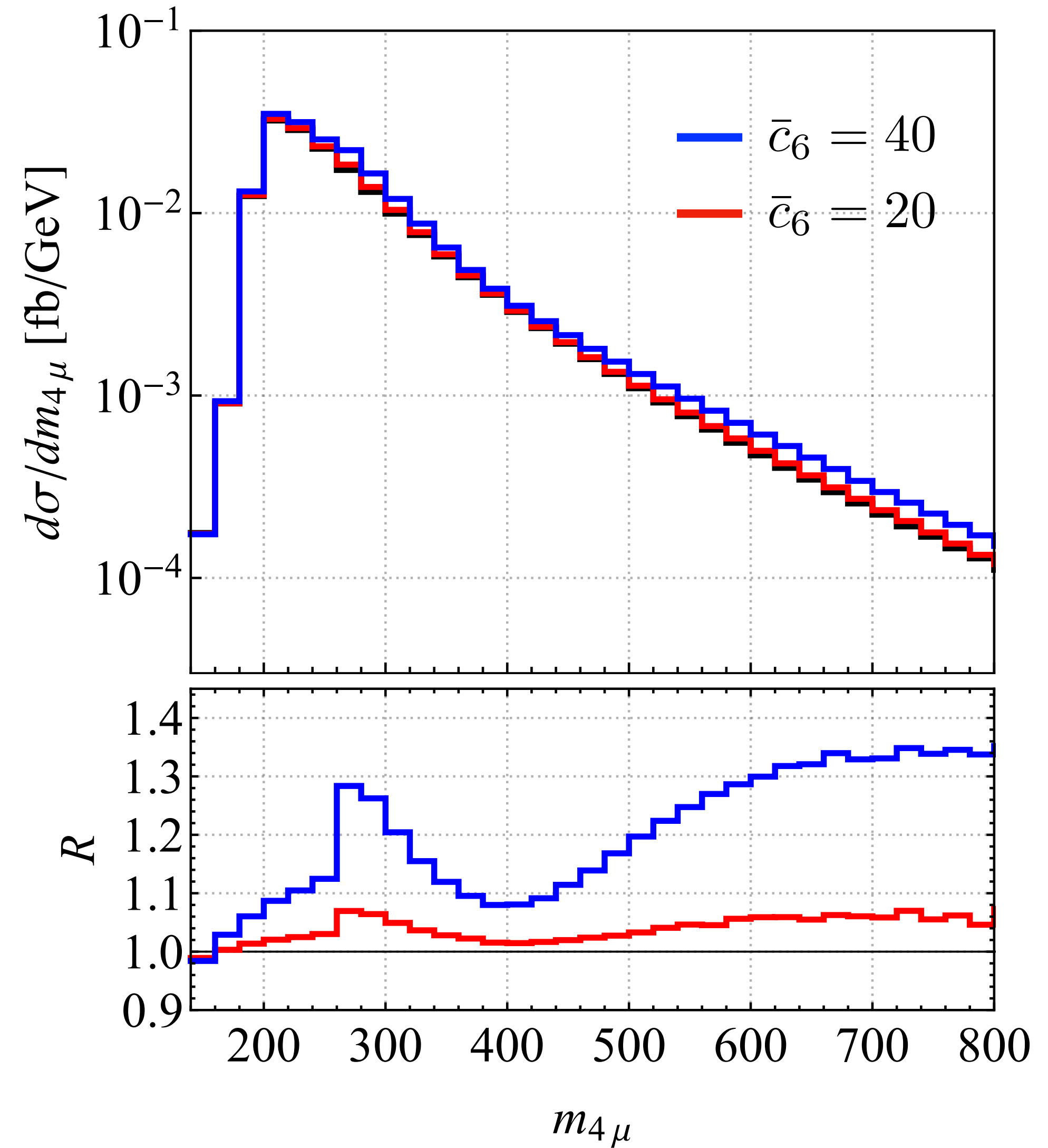
Four-lepton invariant mass distribution

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} \supset -\frac{\lambda \bar{c}_6}{v^2} |\Phi|^6$$



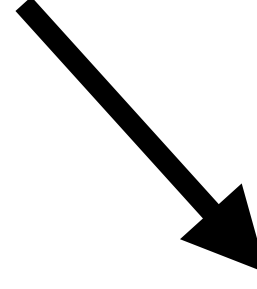
after electroweak
symmetry breaking

$$V_{\text{SM}} \supset \lambda (1 + \bar{c}_6) v h^3$$

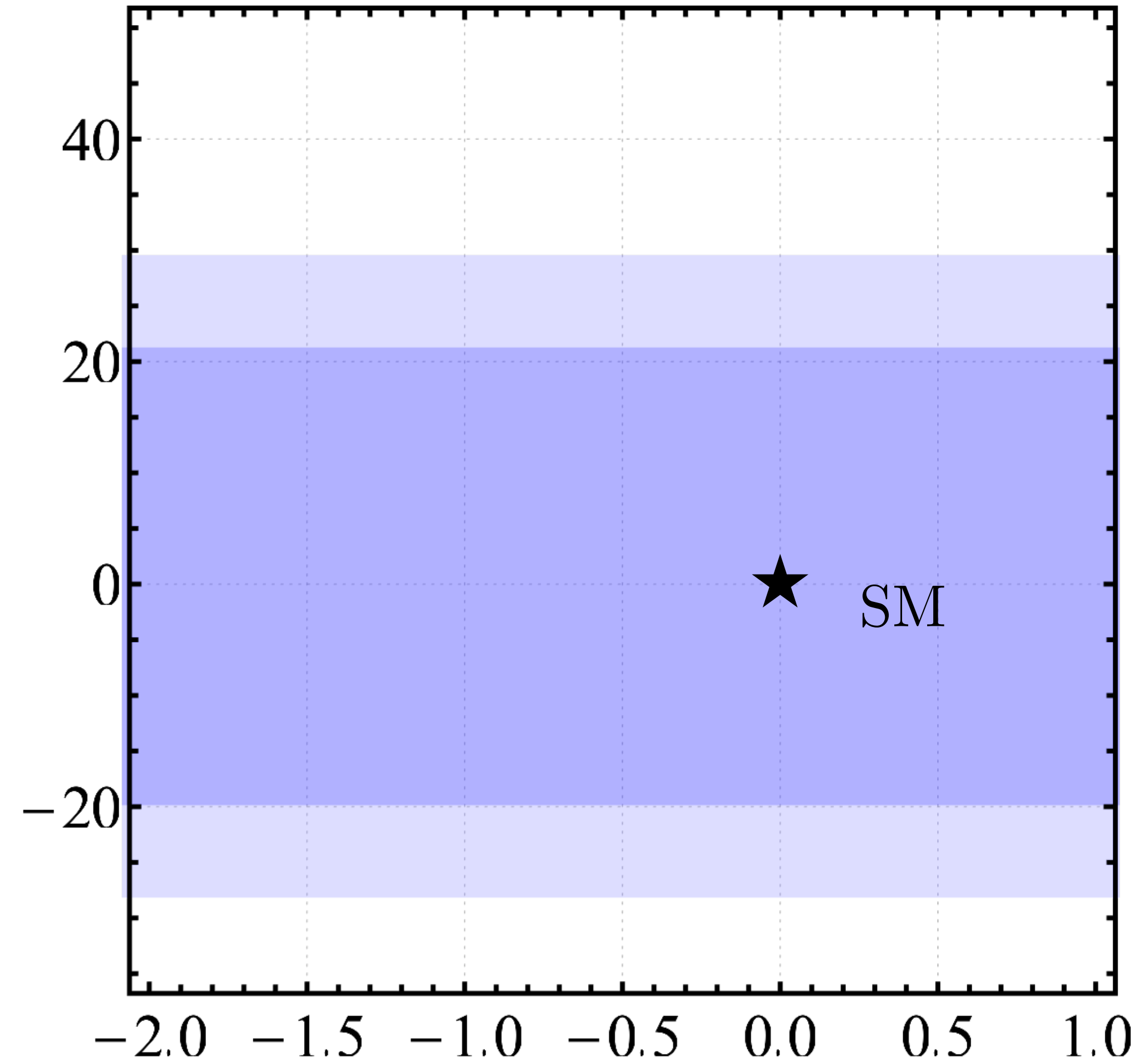


Constraints on SMEFT operators

$$-\frac{\lambda \bar{c}_6}{v^2} |\Phi|^6$$

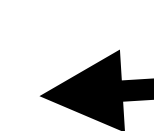


\bar{c}_6



$gg \rightarrow 4\mu$

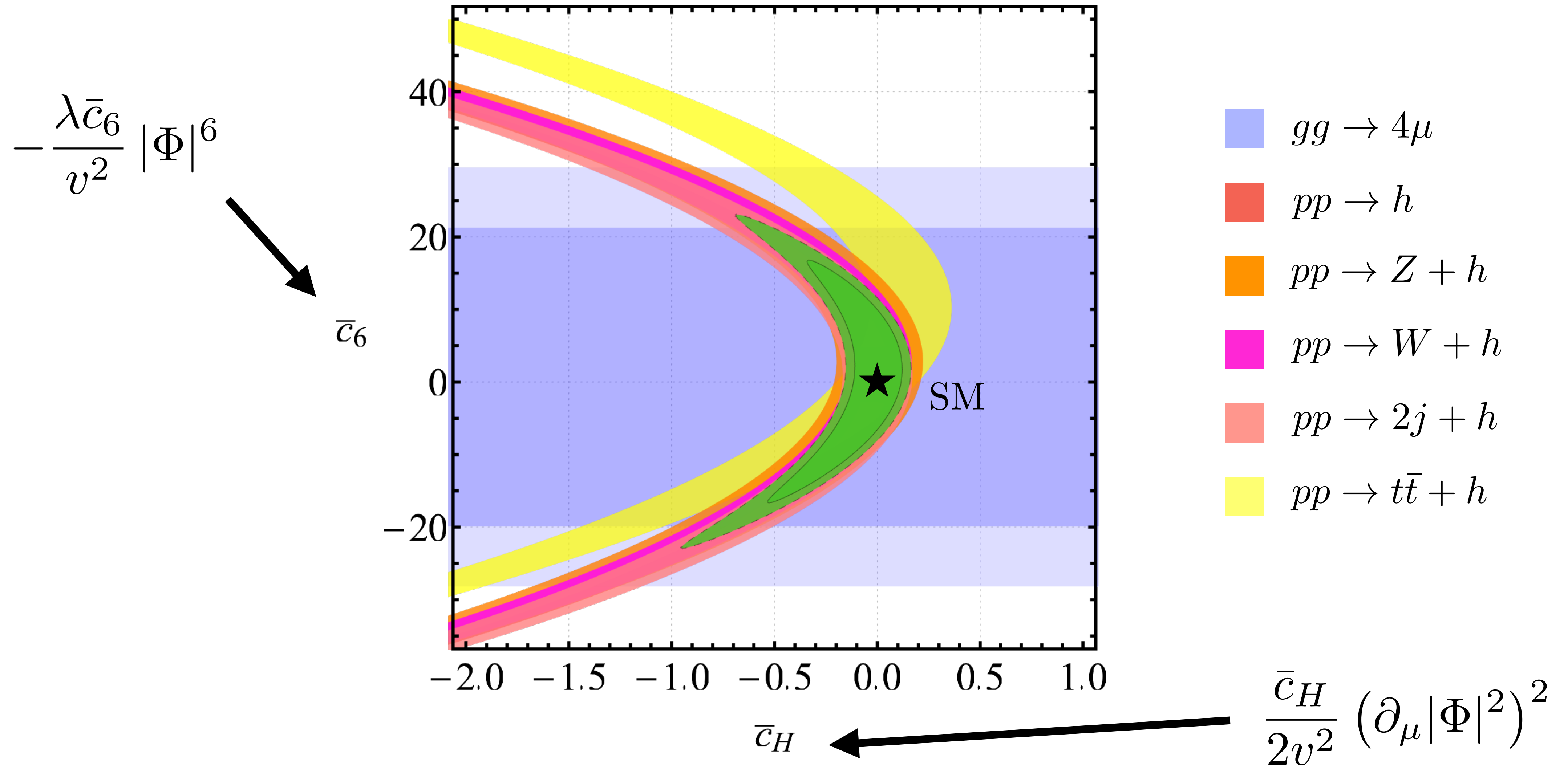
\bar{c}_H



$$\frac{\bar{c}_H}{2v^2} (\partial_\mu |\Phi|^2)^2$$

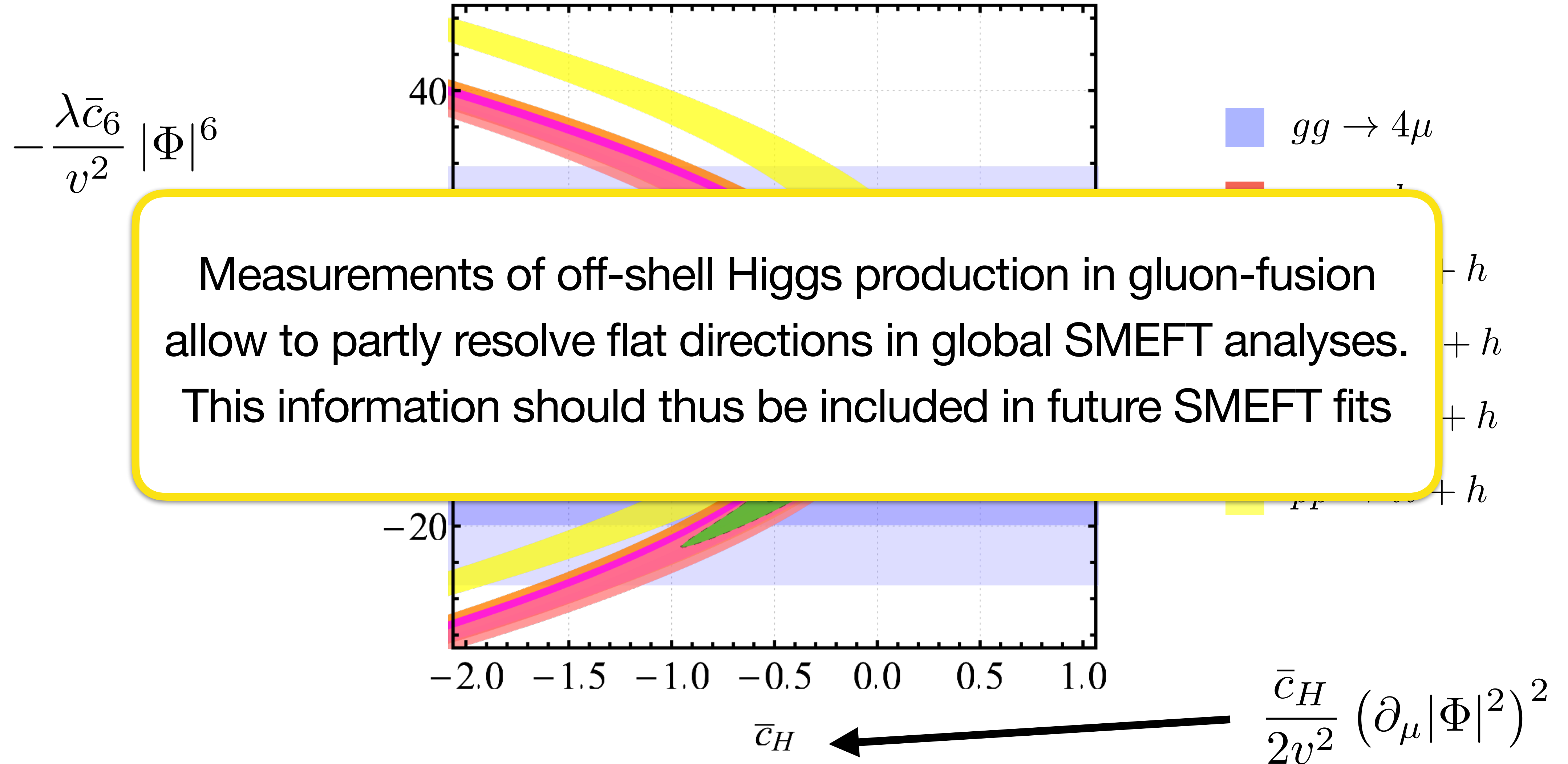
[ongoing work with Koole]

Constraints on SMEFT operators



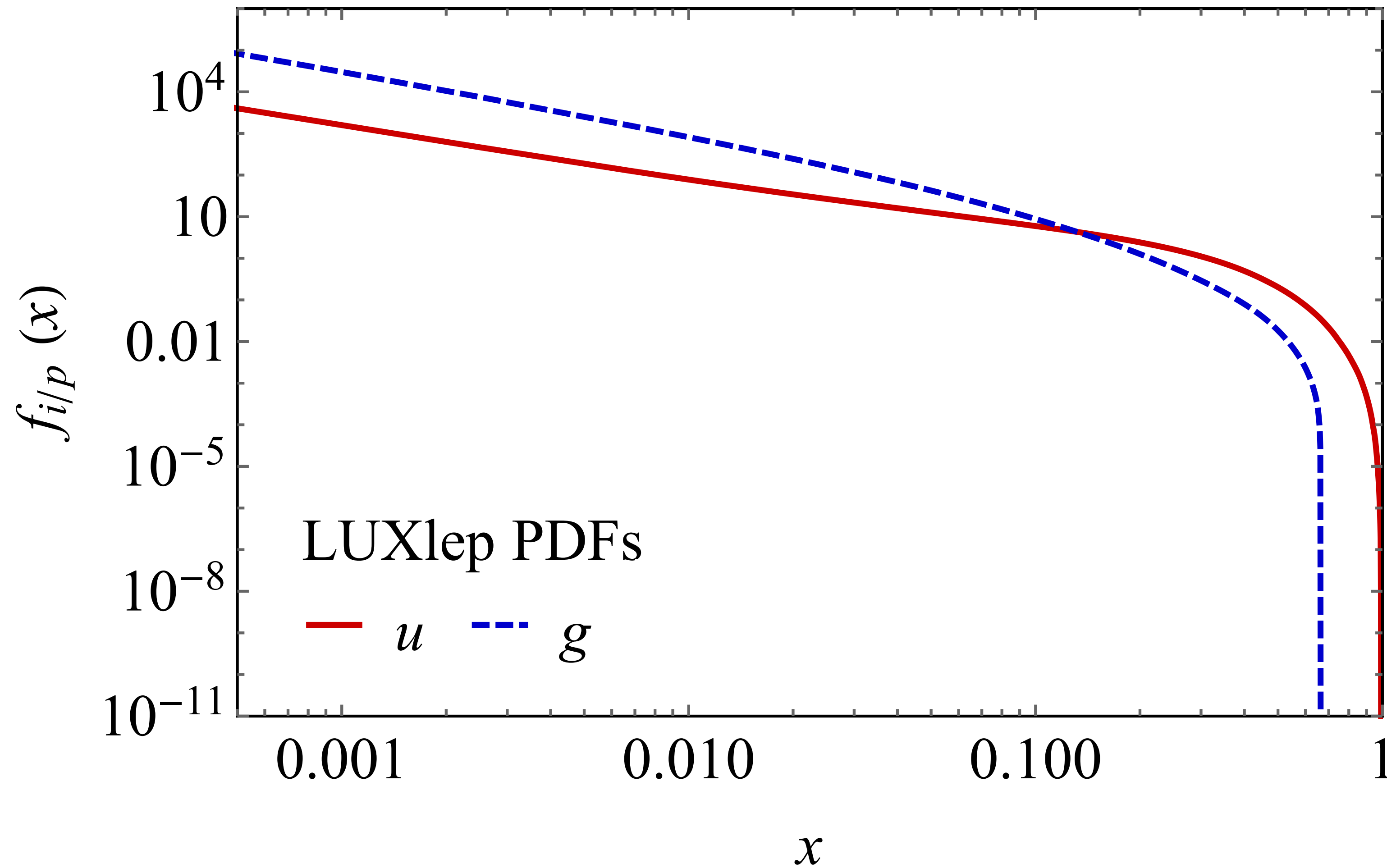
[ongoing work with Koole]

Constraints on SMEFT operators

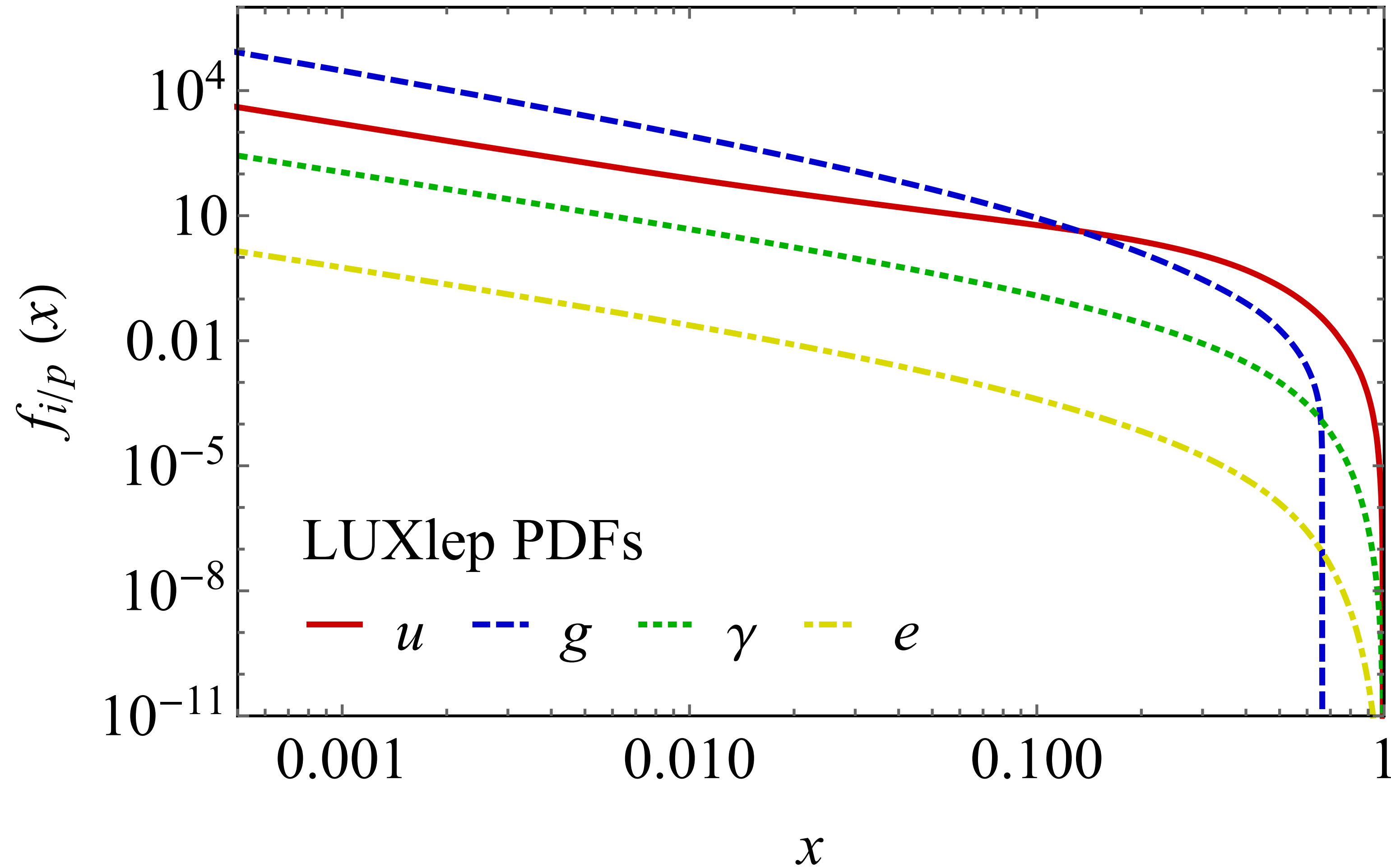


[ongoing work with Koole]

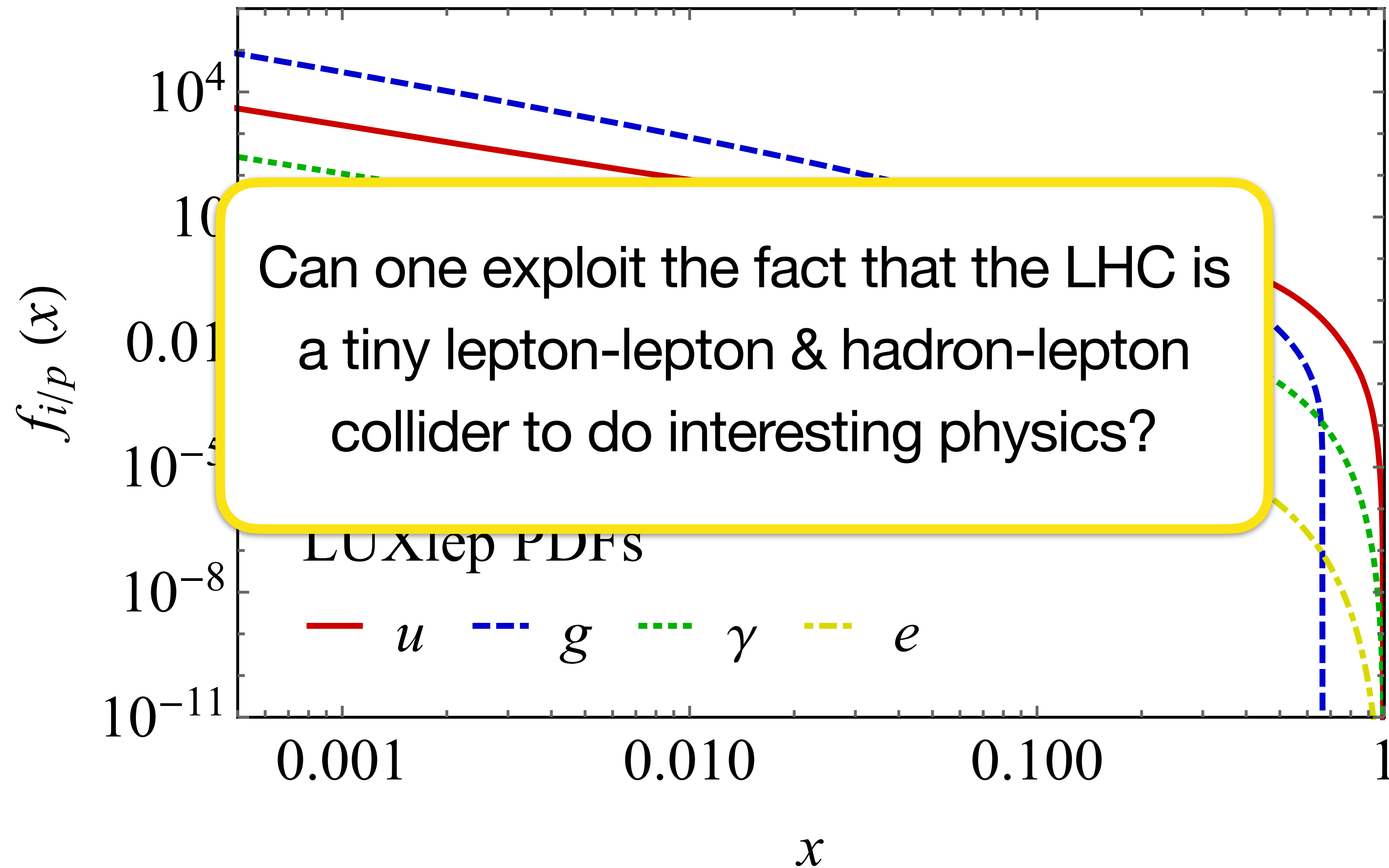
A proton consists of quarks, gluons, ...



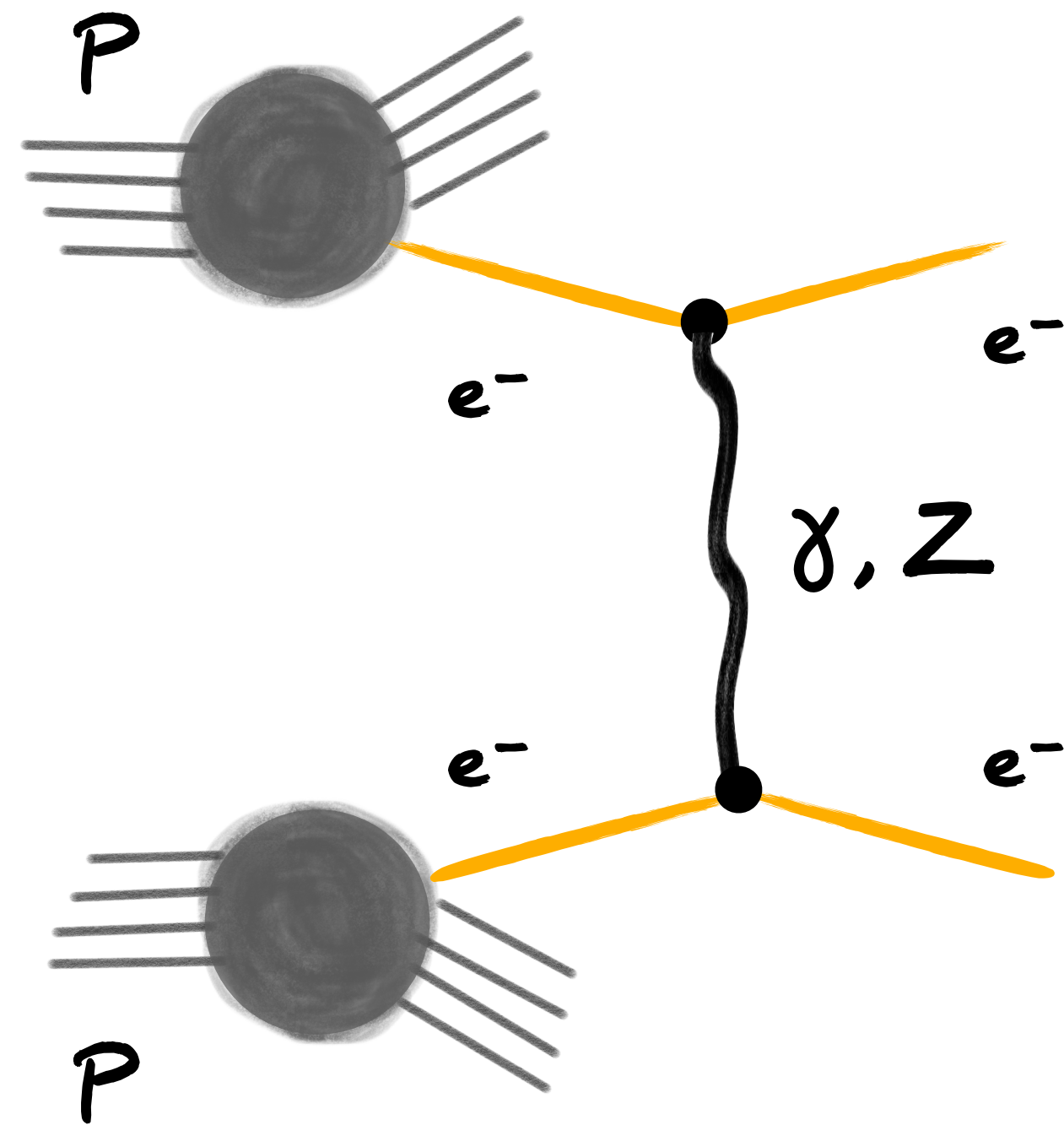
... but also a little bit of photons & leptons



... but also a little bit of photons & leptons



Same sign lepton-pair production @ LHC



Signal events after cuts:

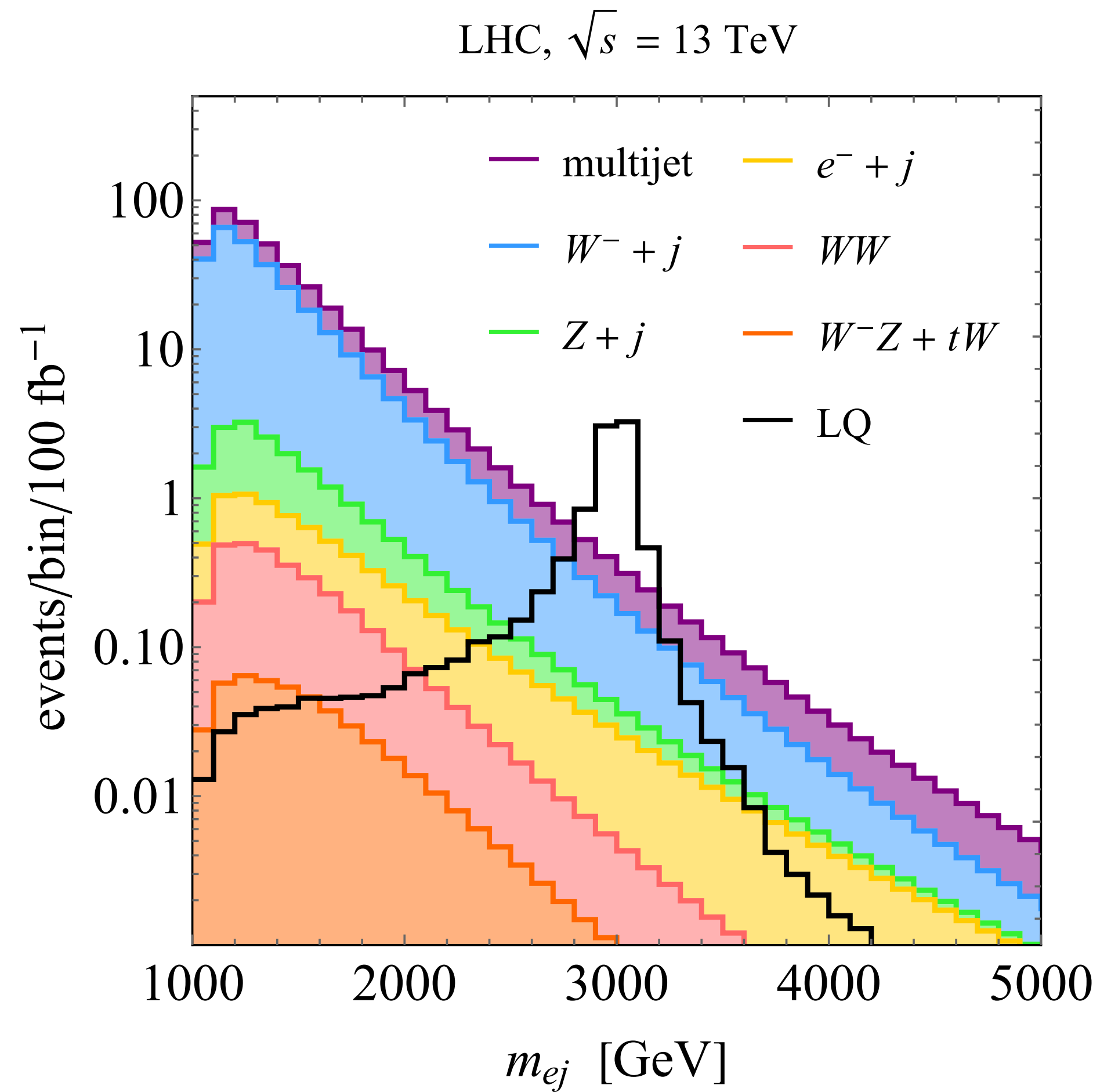
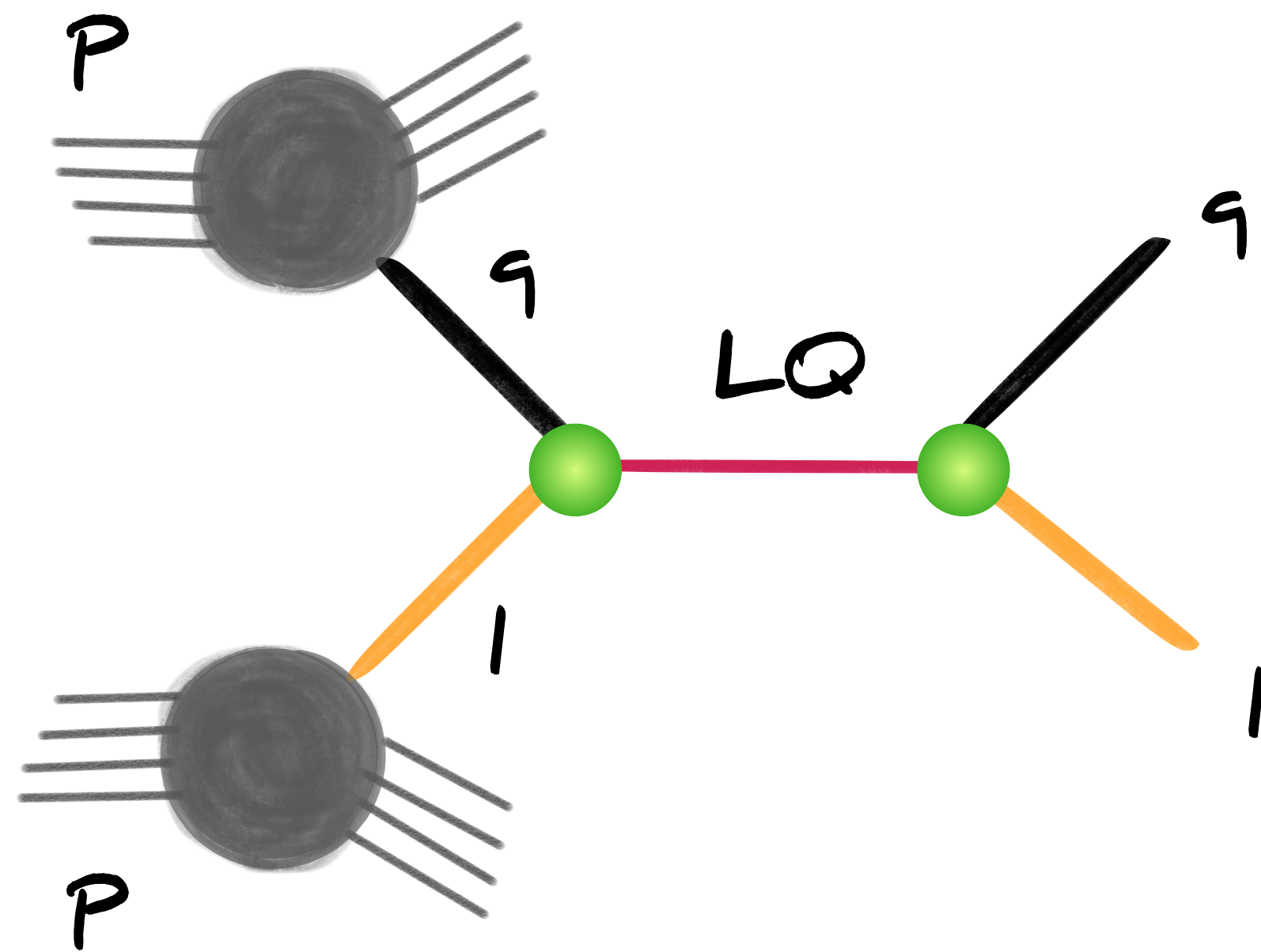
$$N_{\text{HL-LHC}}(e^-e^-) \simeq 700,$$

$$N_{\text{HL-LHC}}(\mu^-\mu^-) \simeq 550,$$

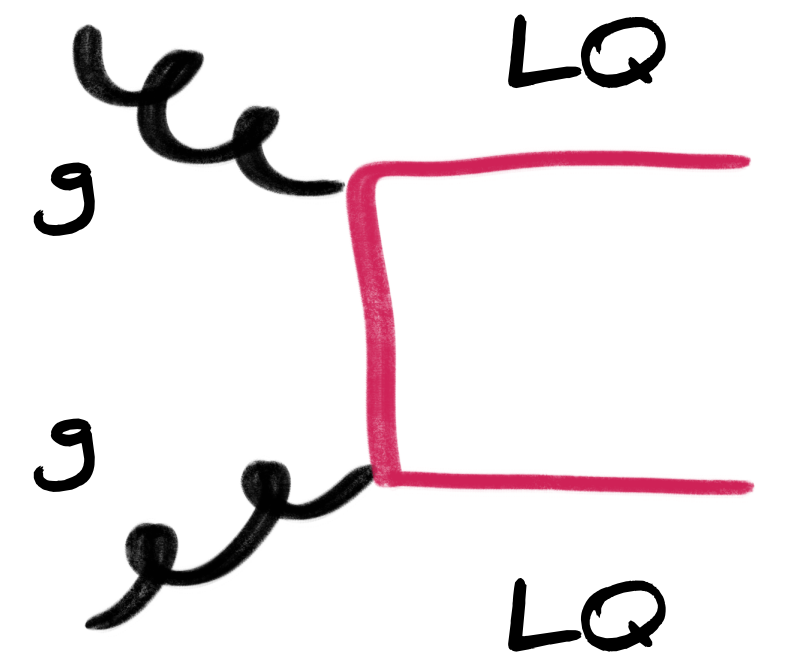
$$N_{\text{HL-LHC}}(\tau^-\tau^-) \simeq 250$$

Dominant SM background from W-W-production after same cuts close to 0

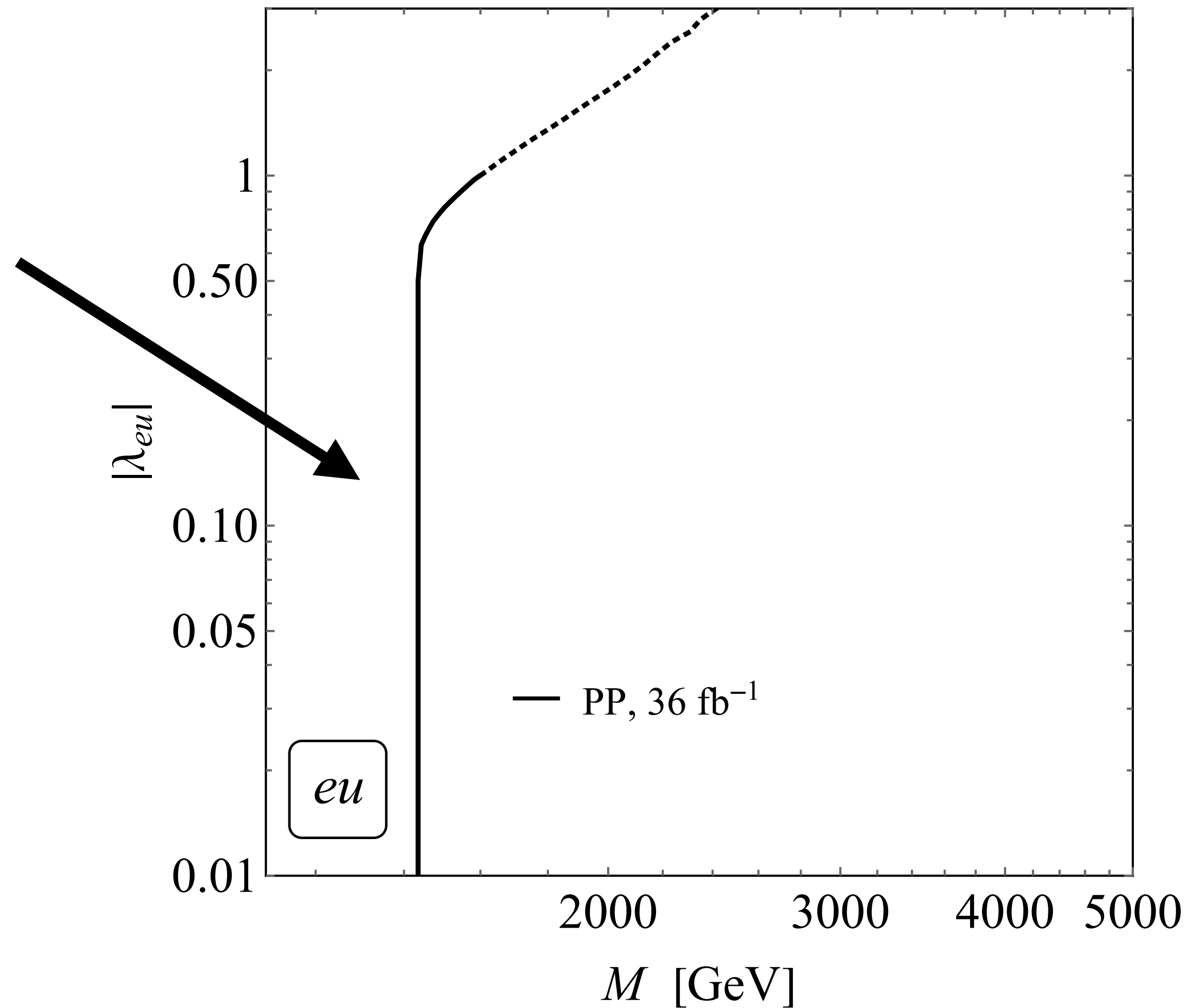
Resonant LQs @ the LHC



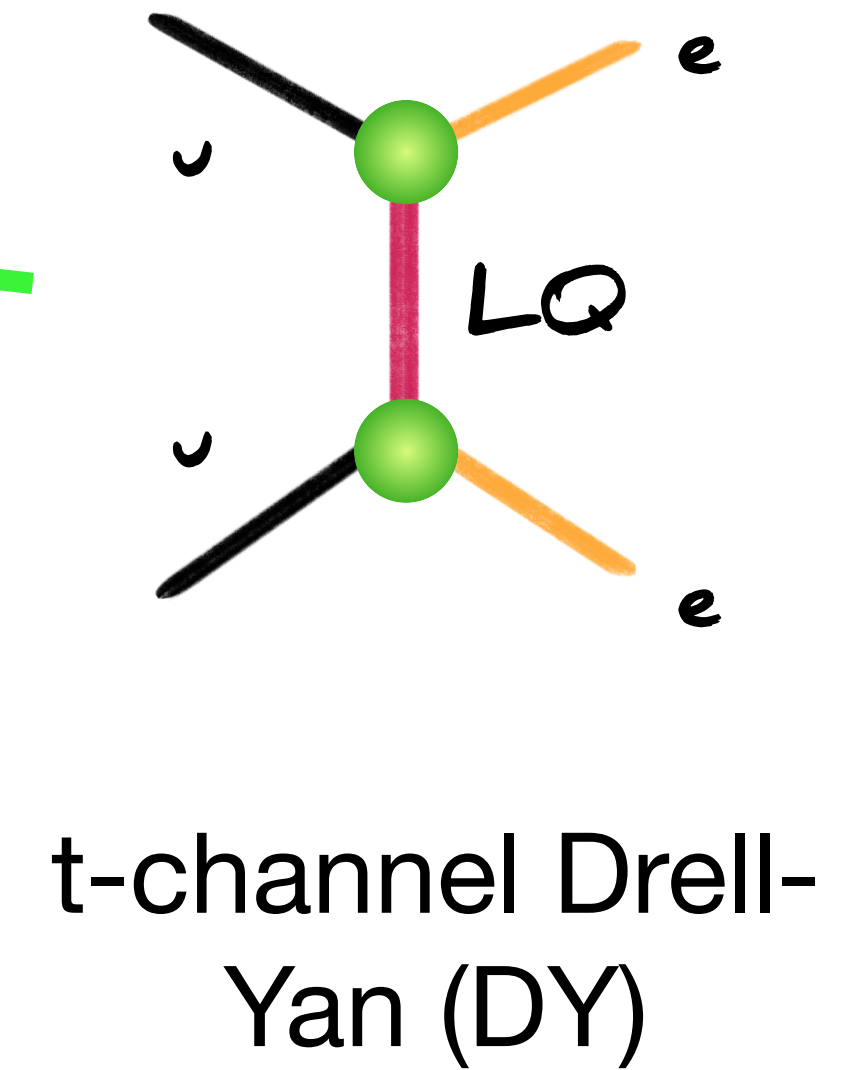
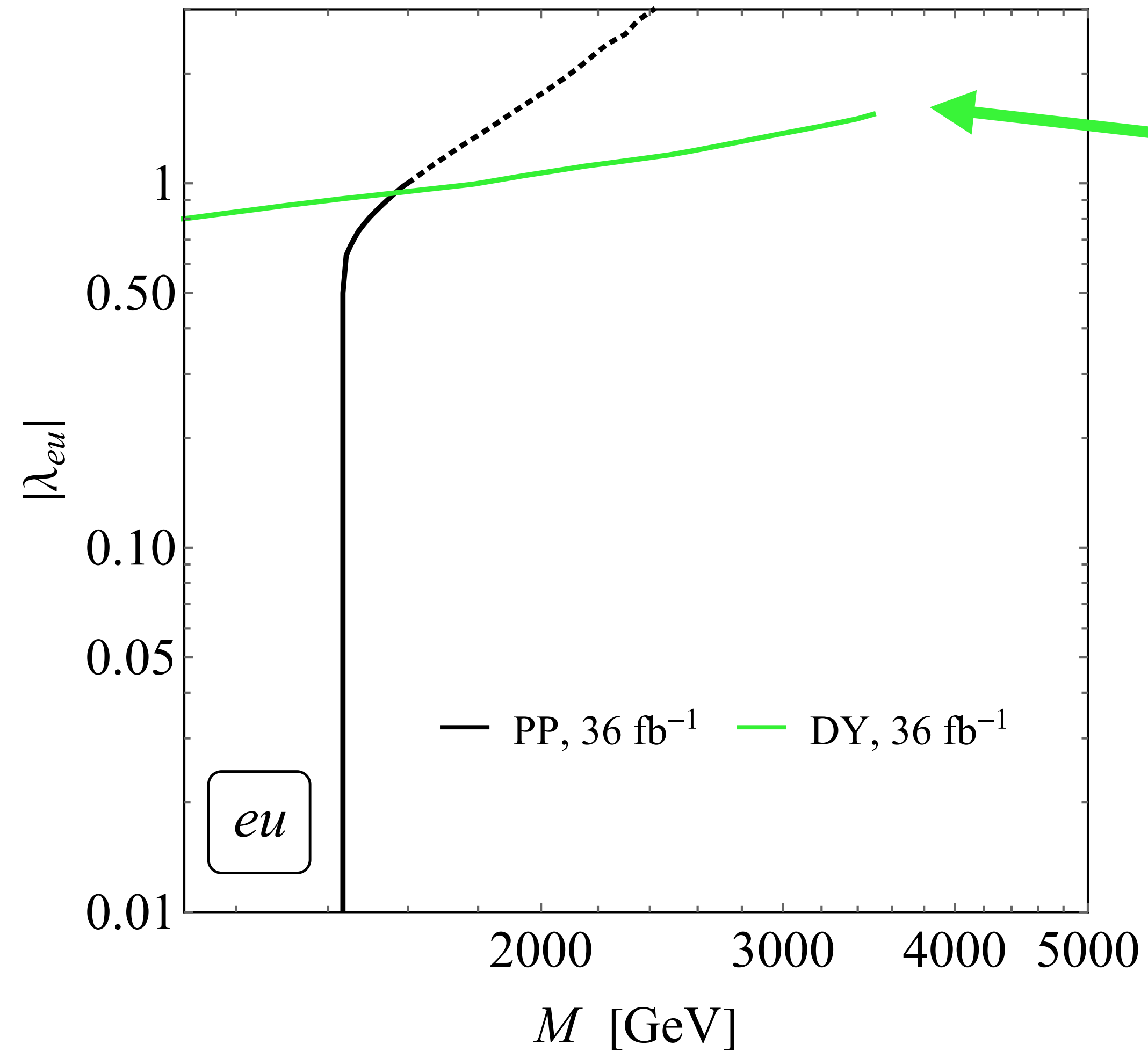
LHC limits on 1st & 2nd generation LQs



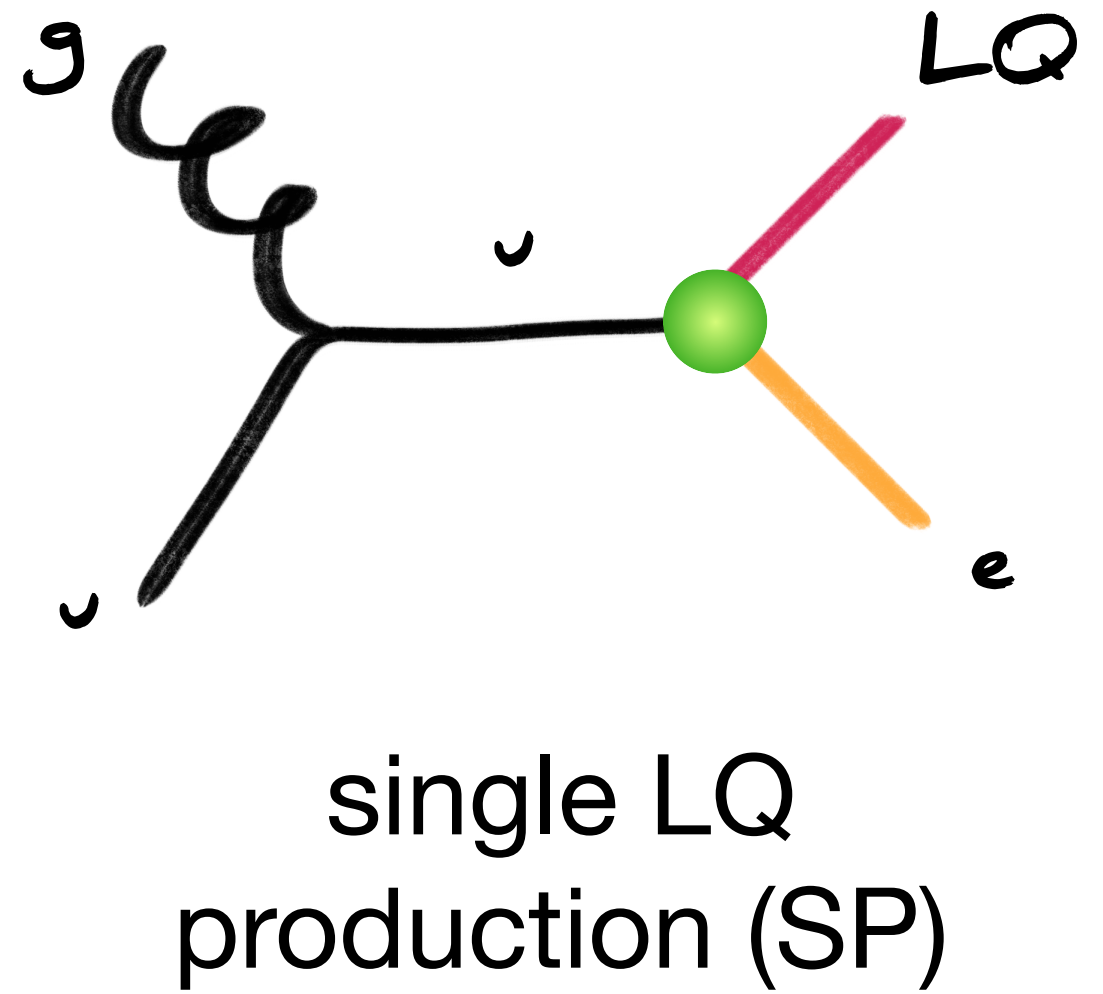
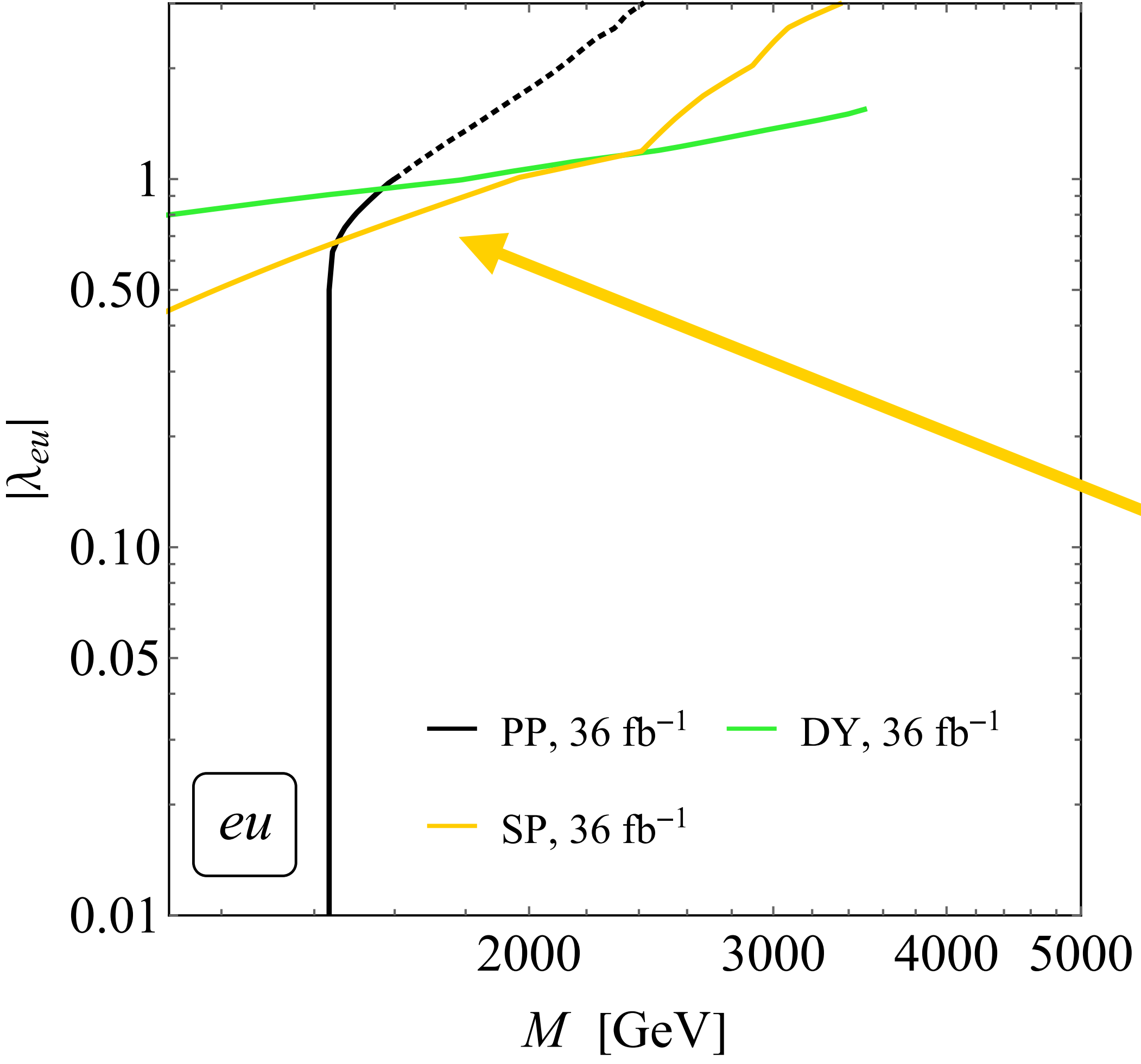
LQ pair
production (PP)



LHC limits on 1st & 2nd generation LQs

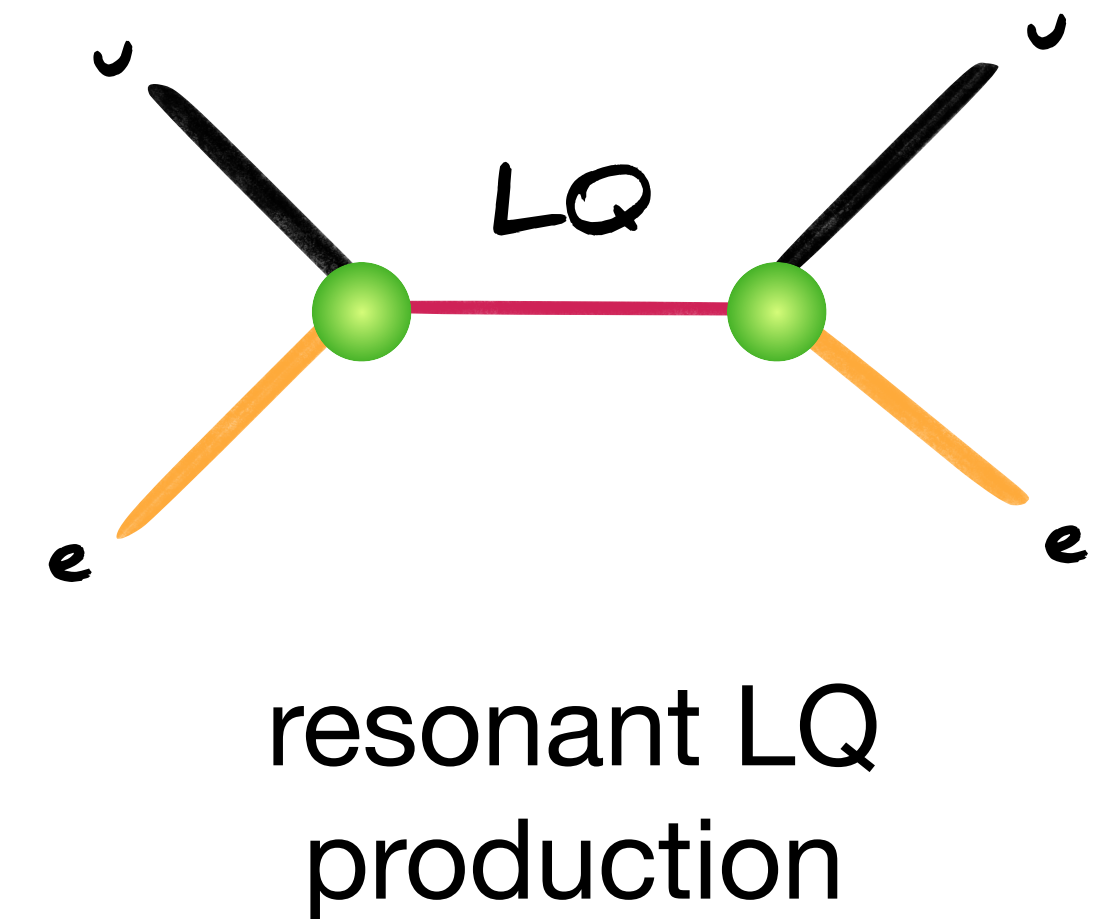
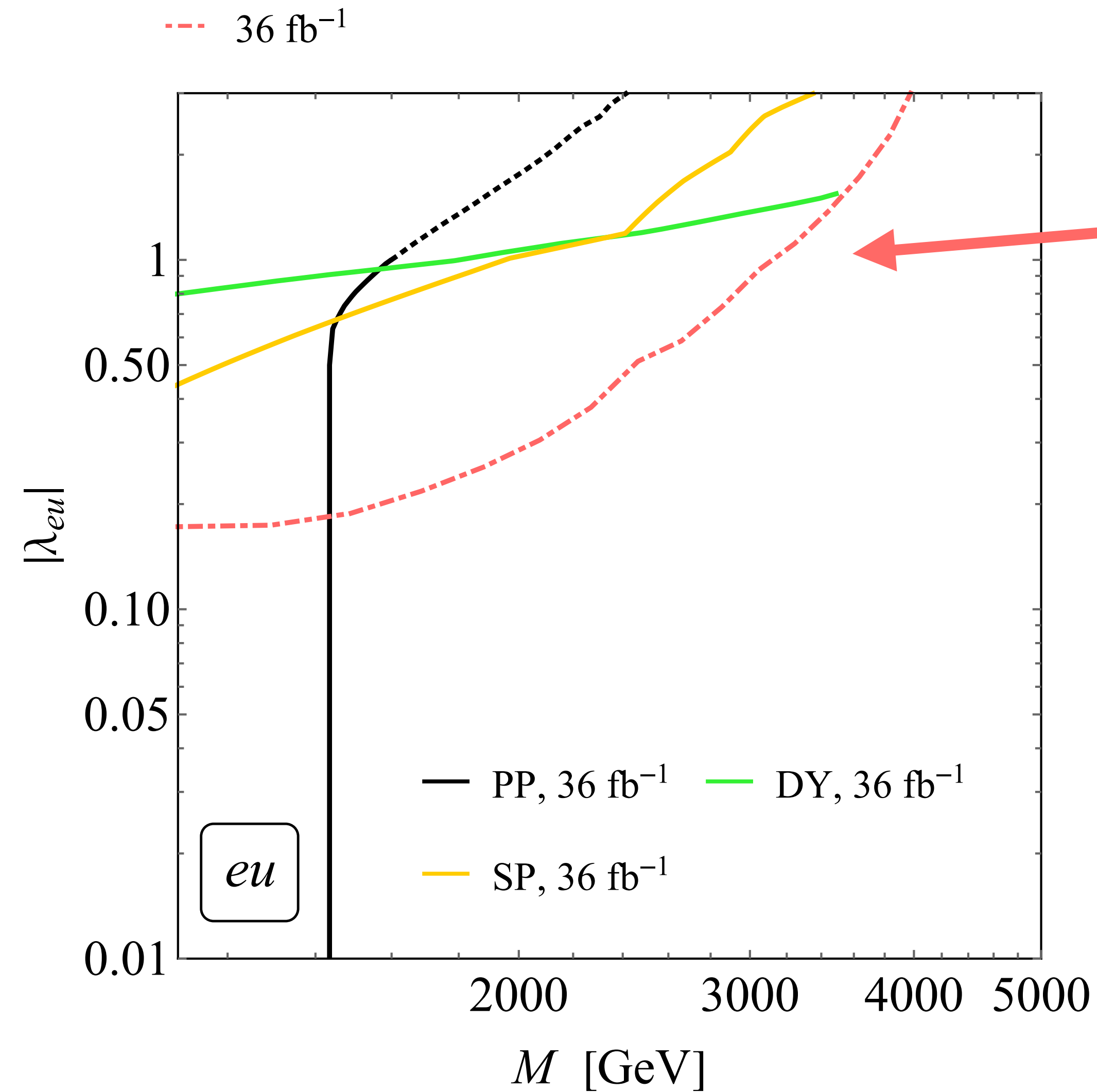


LHC limits on 1st & 2nd generation LQs

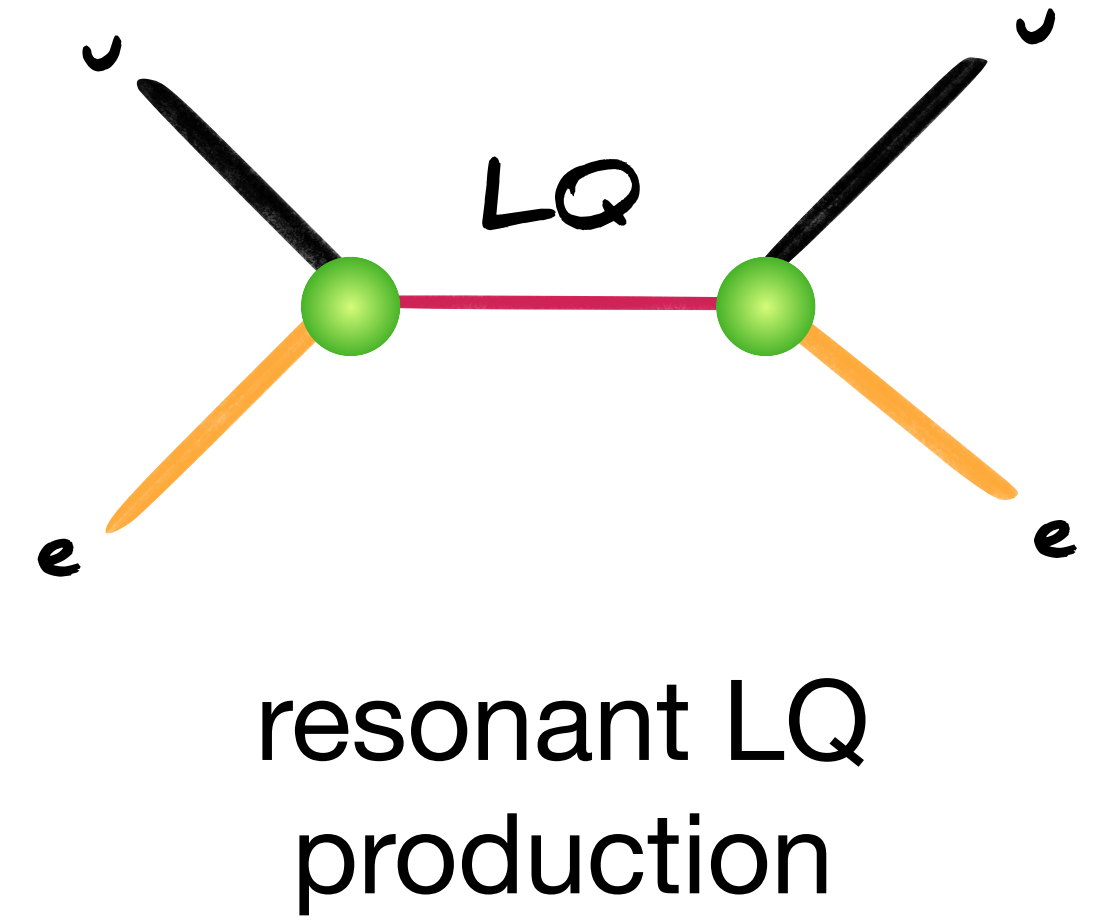
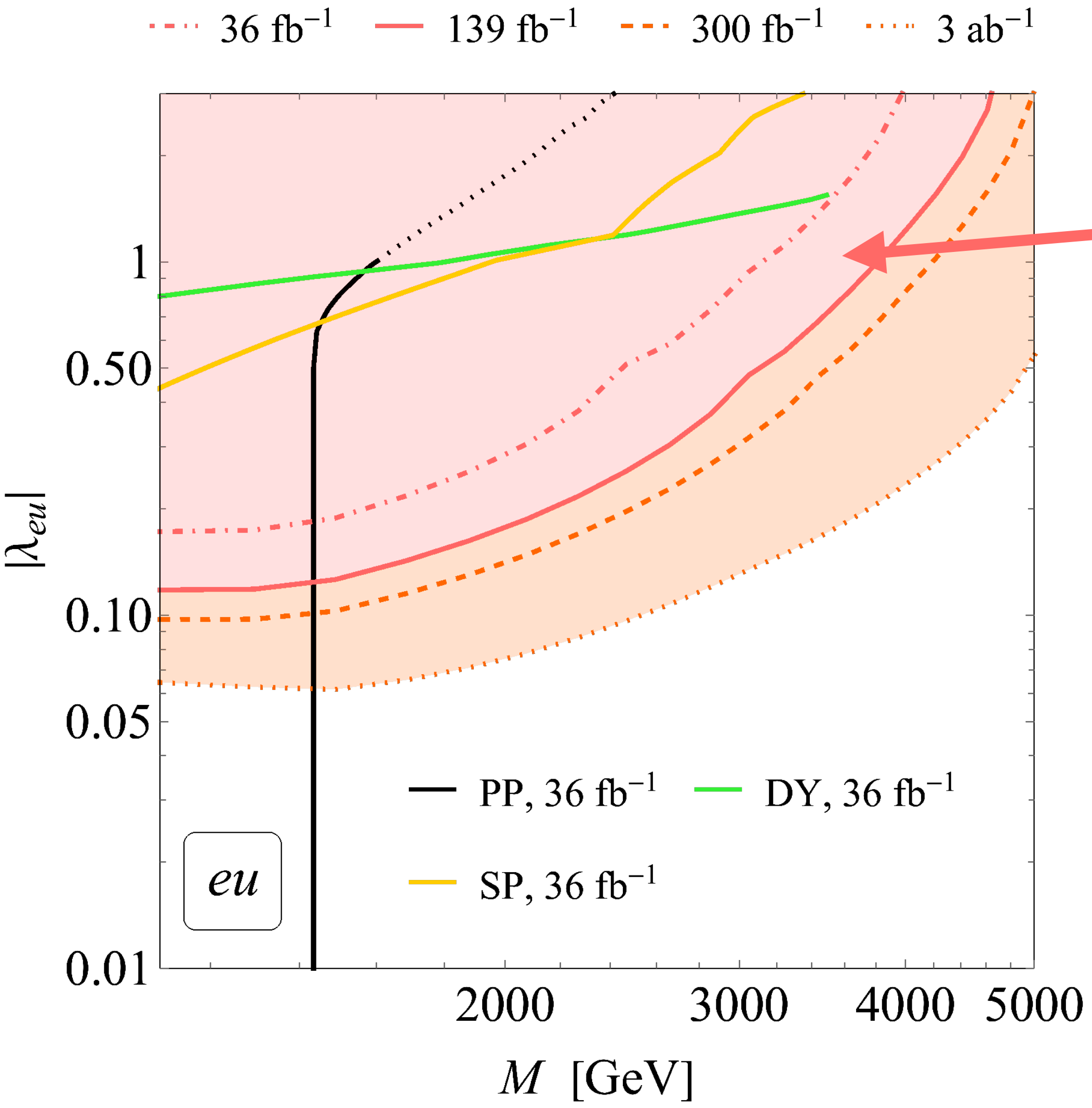


[Buonocore, UH, Nason, Tramontano & Zanderighi, PRL 125 (2020) 23]

LHC limits on 1st & 2nd generation LQs

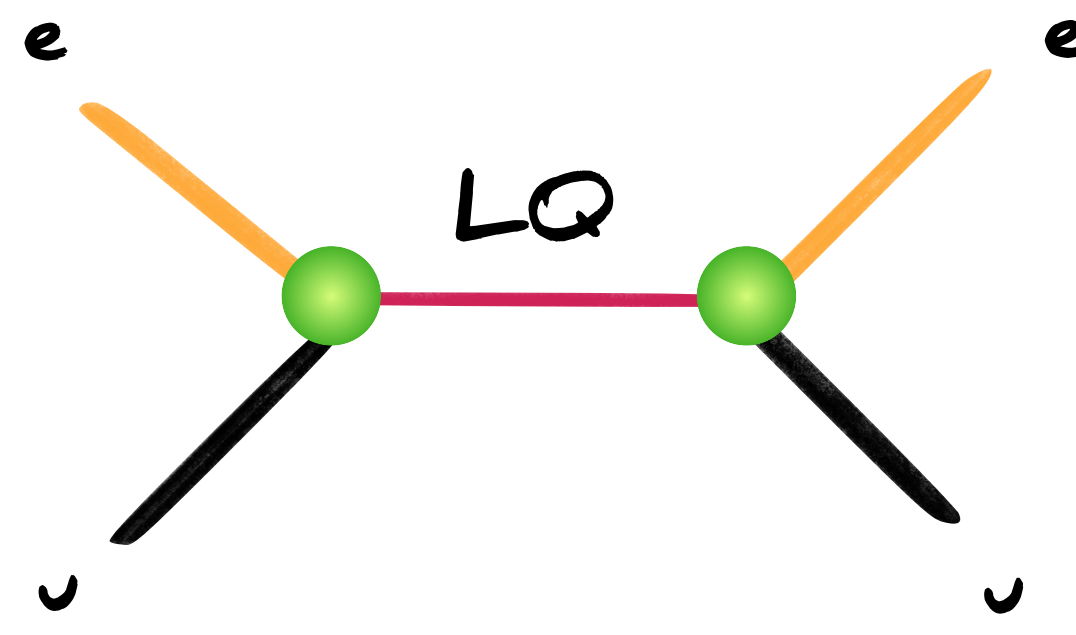


LHC limits on 1st & 2nd generation LQs

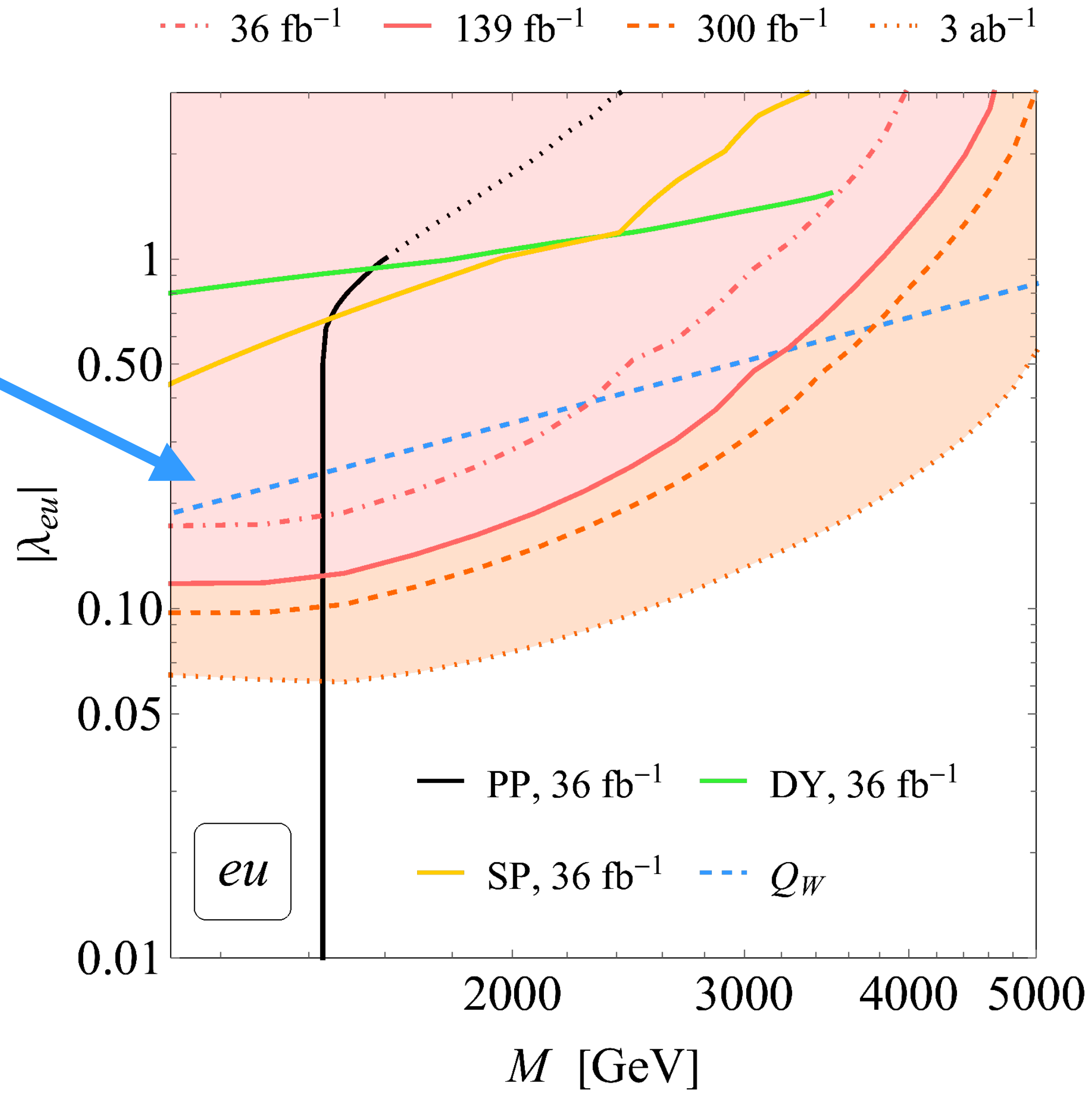


[Buonocore, UH, Nason, Tramontano & Zanderighi, PRL 125 (2020) 23]

LHC limits on 1st & 2nd generation LQs

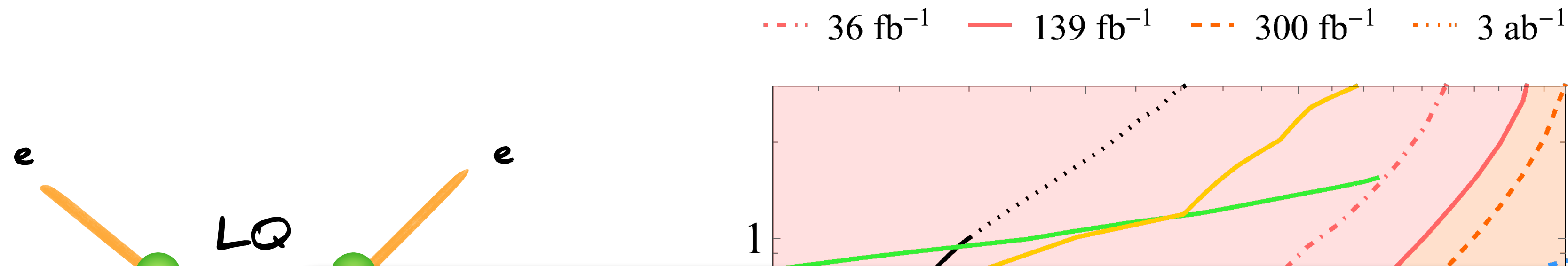


weak charge measurements (Q_W)



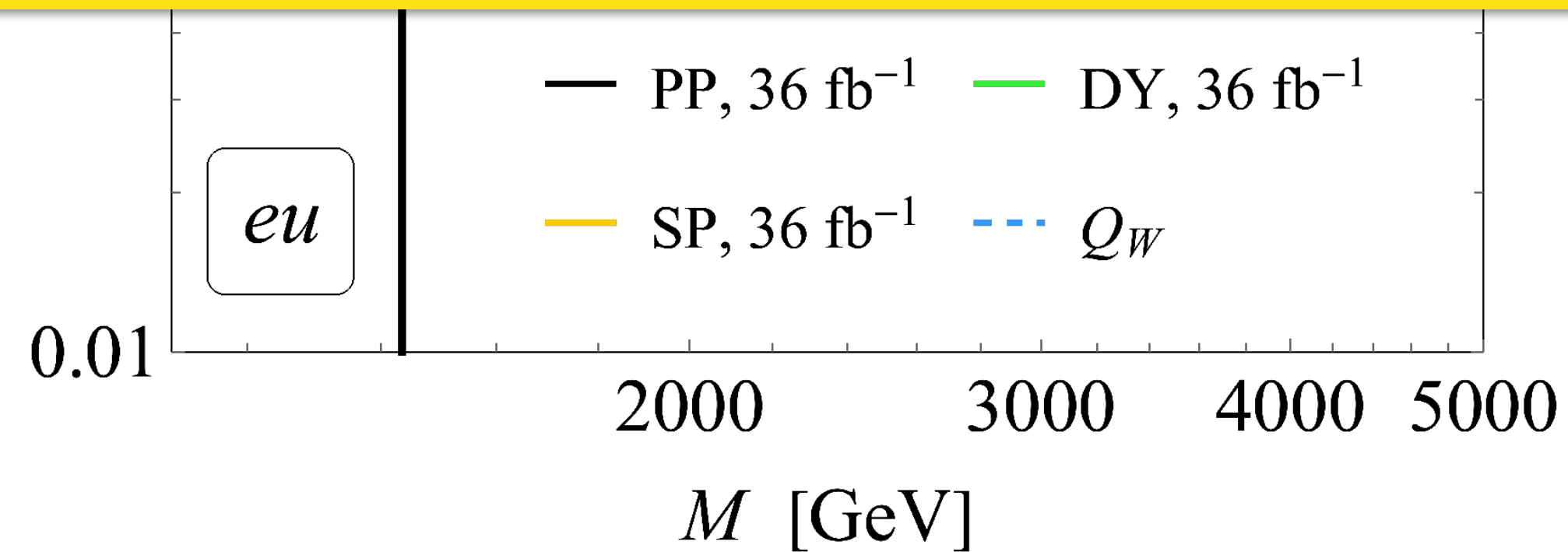
[Buonocore, UH, Nason, Tramontano & Zanderighi, PRL 125 (2020) 23]

LHC limits on 1st & 2nd generation LQs



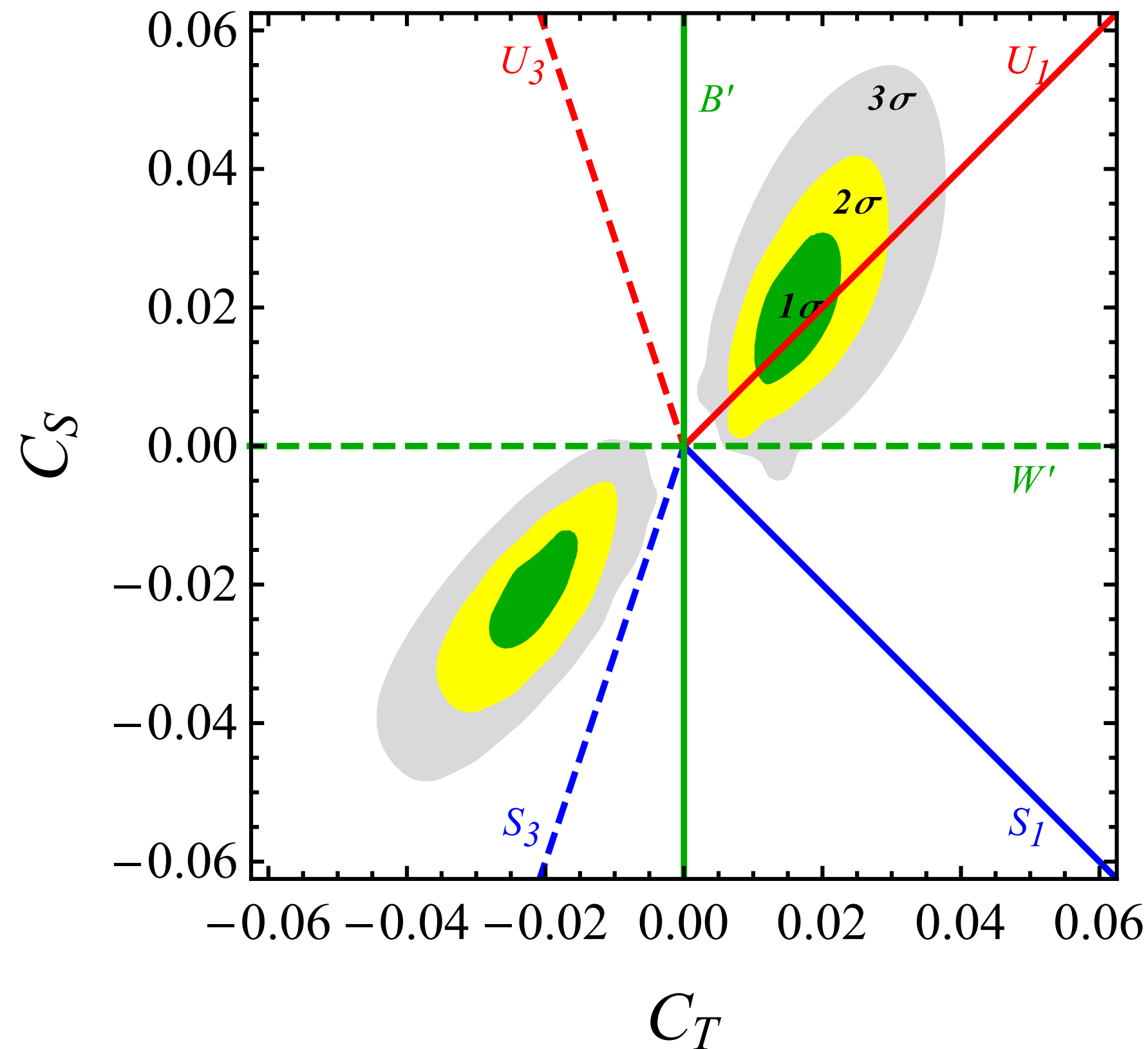
weak
measurement

Given discovery reach of resonant LQ signature, dedicated searches for final states with a light lepton & a light-flavour jet should be added to exotics search canon of ATLAS & CMS



Simplified models for B anomalies

$$\lambda_{ij}^q \lambda_{\alpha\beta}^l \left(C_T (\bar{Q}_L^i \gamma_\mu \sigma^a Q_L^j) (\bar{L}_L^\alpha \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L^\beta) + C_S (\bar{Q}_L^i \gamma_\mu Q_L^j) (\bar{L}_L^\alpha \gamma^\mu L_L^\beta) \right)$$

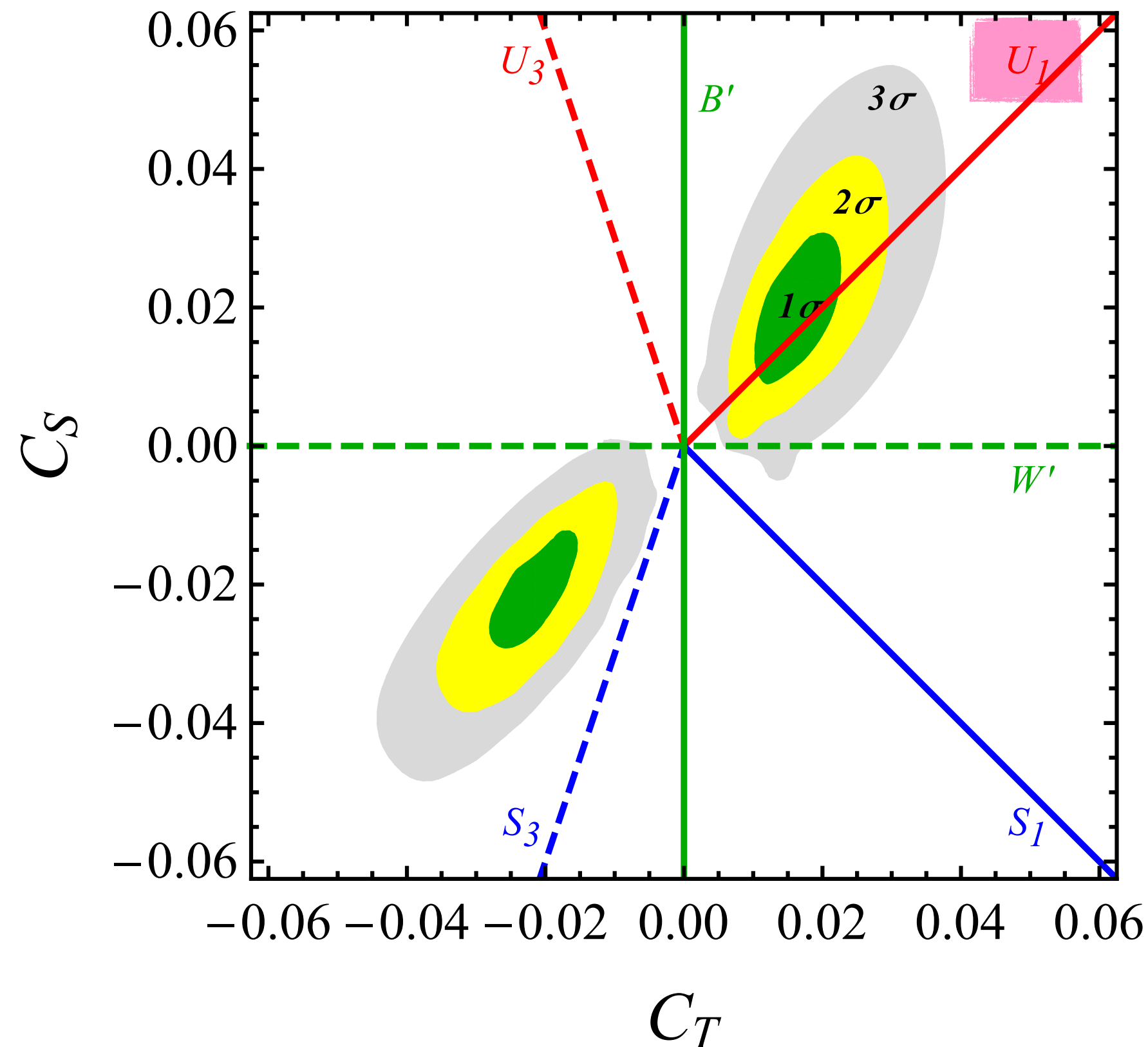


Model	Mediator	$b \rightarrow s$	$b \rightarrow c$
Colorless vectors	$B' = (1, 1, 0)$	✓	✗
	$W' = (1, 3, 0)$	✗	✓
Scalar leptoquarks	$S_1 = (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3)$	✗	✓
	$S_3 = (\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$	✓	✗
Vector leptoquarks	$U_1 = (3, 1, 2/3)$	✓	✓
	$U_3 = (3, 3, 2/3)$	✓	✗

$b \rightarrow s$ ($b \rightarrow c$) anomalies alone can be explained by several simple single-mediator models

Simplified models for B anomalies

$$\lambda_{ij}^q \lambda_{\alpha\beta}^l \left(C_T (\bar{Q}_L^i \gamma_\mu \sigma^a Q_L^j) (\bar{L}_L^\alpha \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L^\beta) + C_S (\bar{Q}_L^i \gamma_\mu Q_L^j) (\bar{L}_L^\alpha \gamma^\mu L_L^\beta) \right)$$



Model	Mediator	$b \rightarrow s$	$b \rightarrow c$
Colorless vectors	$B' = (1, 1, 0)$	✓	✗
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	$S_3 = (\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$	✓	✗
Vector leptoquarks	$U_1 = (3, 1, 2/3)$	✓	✓
	$U_3 = (3, 3, 2/3)$	✓	✗

U_1 vector LQ is the only single-mediator model that can explain both sets of anomalies

Vector LQ models for B anomalies

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{g_U}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\beta_L^{ij} \bar{Q}_L^{i,a} \gamma_\mu L_L^j + \beta_R^{ij} \bar{d}_R^{i,a} \gamma_\mu \ell_R^j \right] U^{\mu,a} + \text{h.c.}, \quad |\beta_L^{22}| \lesssim |\beta_L^{32}| \ll |\beta_L^{23}| \lesssim |\beta_L^{33}| = \mathcal{O}(1)$$

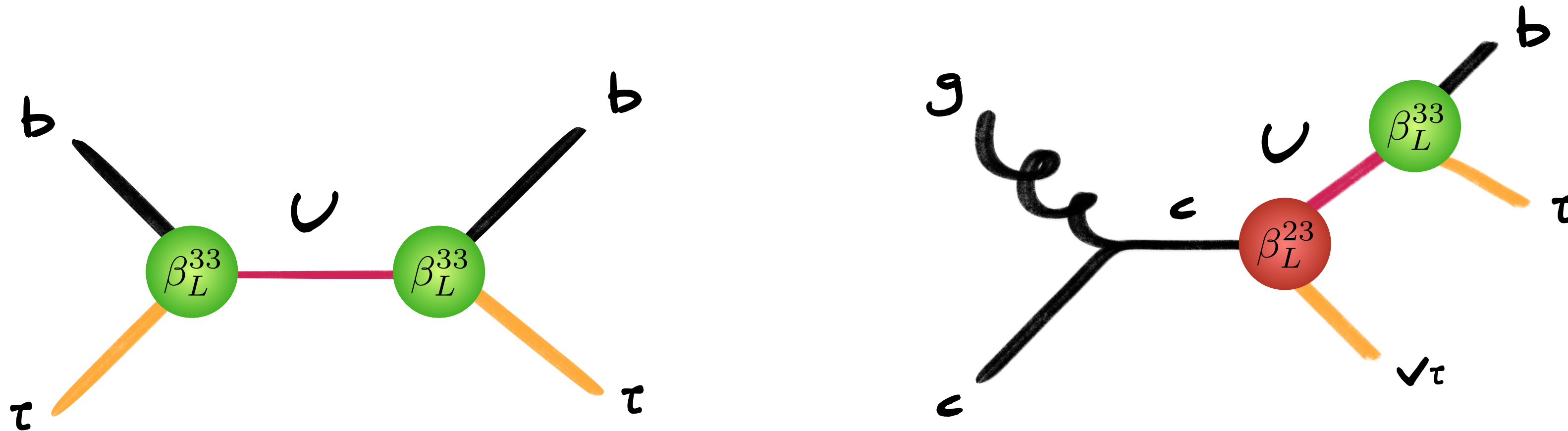
Parameters		Branching ratios			
β_L^{33}	β_L^{23}	BR ($U \rightarrow b\tau^+$)	BR ($U \rightarrow t\bar{\nu}_\tau$)	BR ($U \rightarrow s\tau^+$)	BR ($U \rightarrow c\bar{\nu}_\tau$)
1	0	51%	49%	0%	0%
1	1	25%	22%	25%	27%

b + τ
signature

mono-top
signature

mono-jet
signature

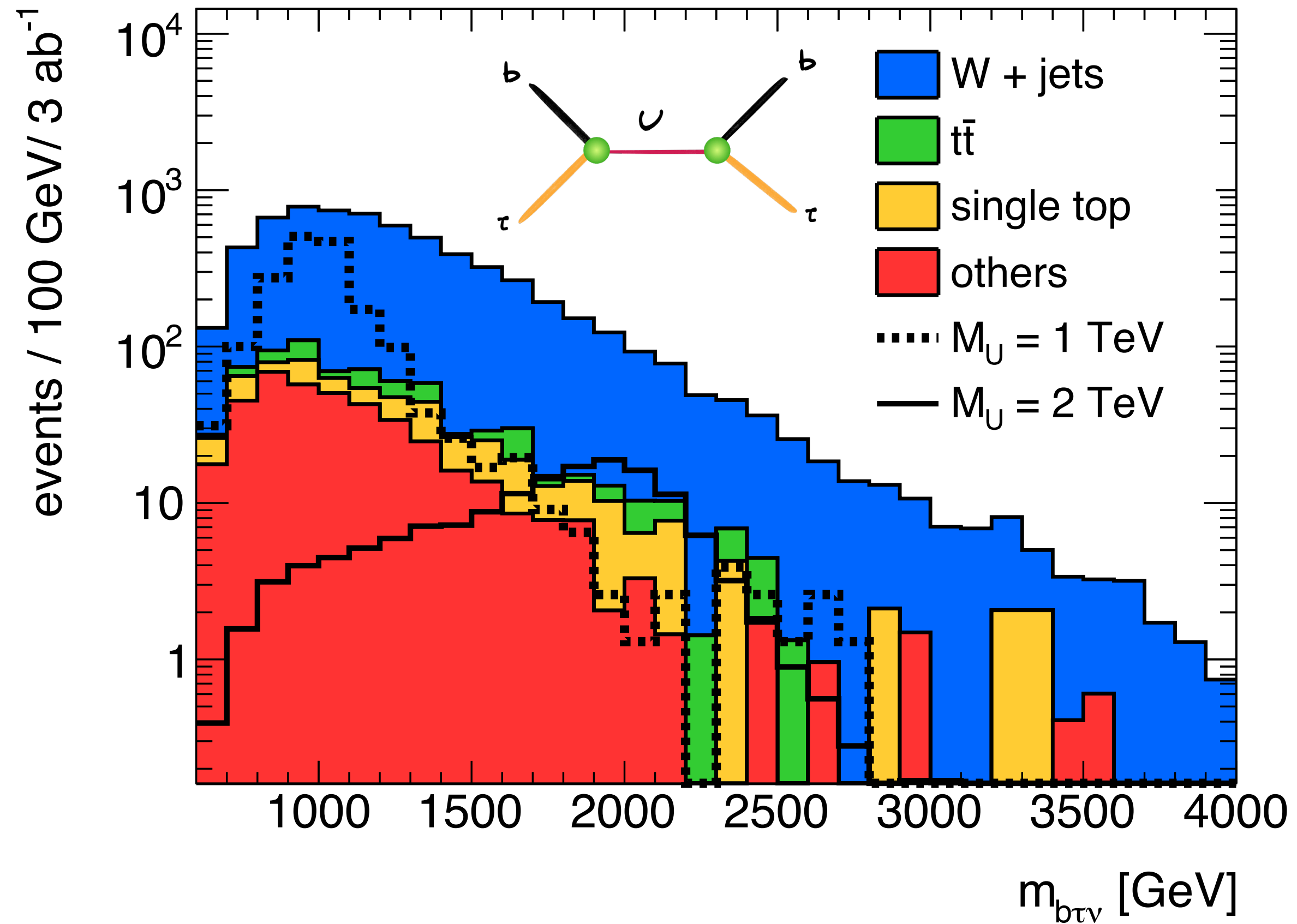
LQ contributions to $b + \tau$ signature



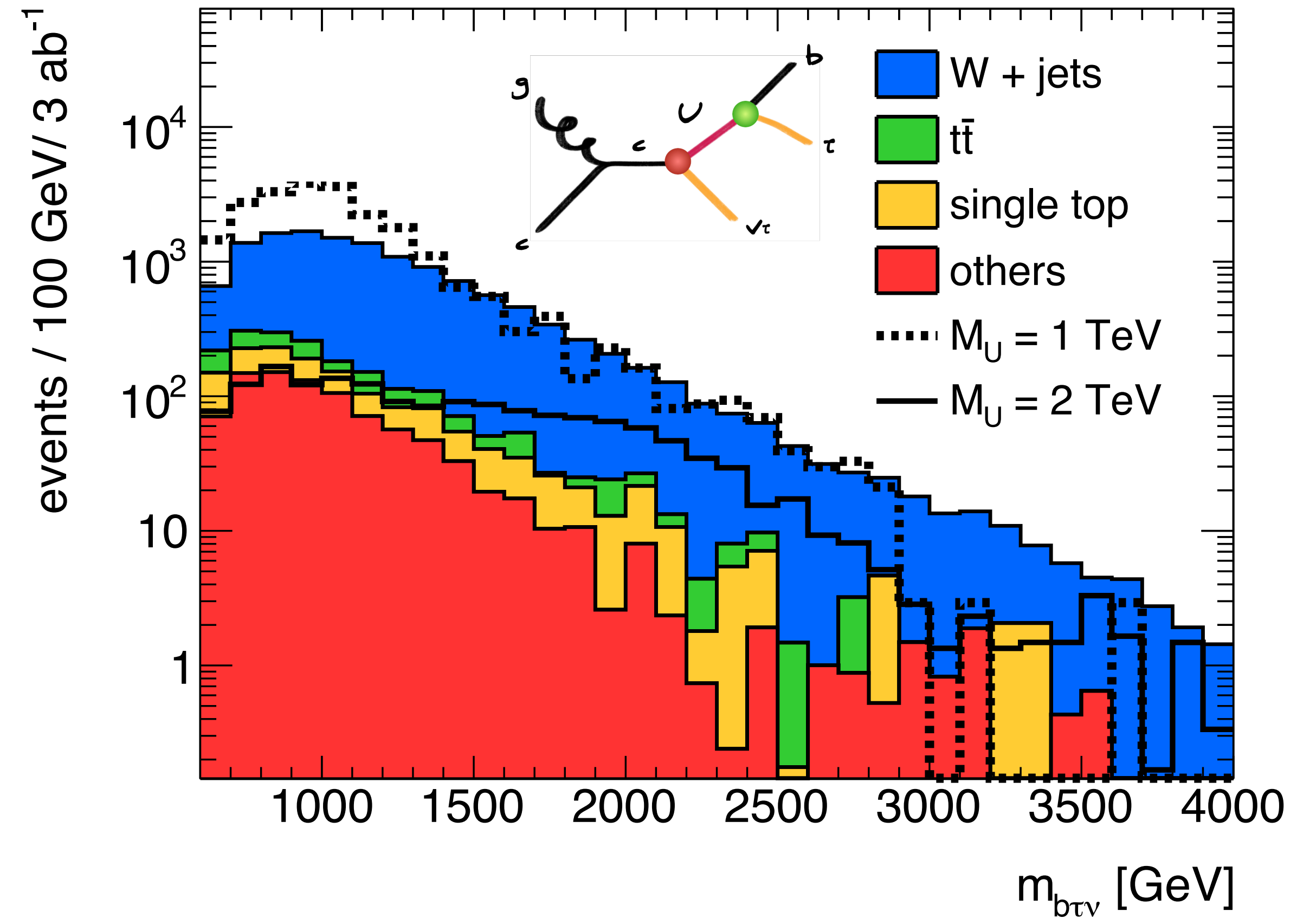
For $\beta_L^{23} = 0$, $b + \tau$ signal arises only from $2 \rightarrow 2$ process, while for $\beta_L^{23} \neq 0$ also $2 \rightarrow 3$ scattering is relevant. Since two topologies lead to final states with very different kinematic features, it is essential to develop two separate search strategies for them

Kinematic distributions of $b + \tau$ signal

LHC 14 TeV, $b + \tau$



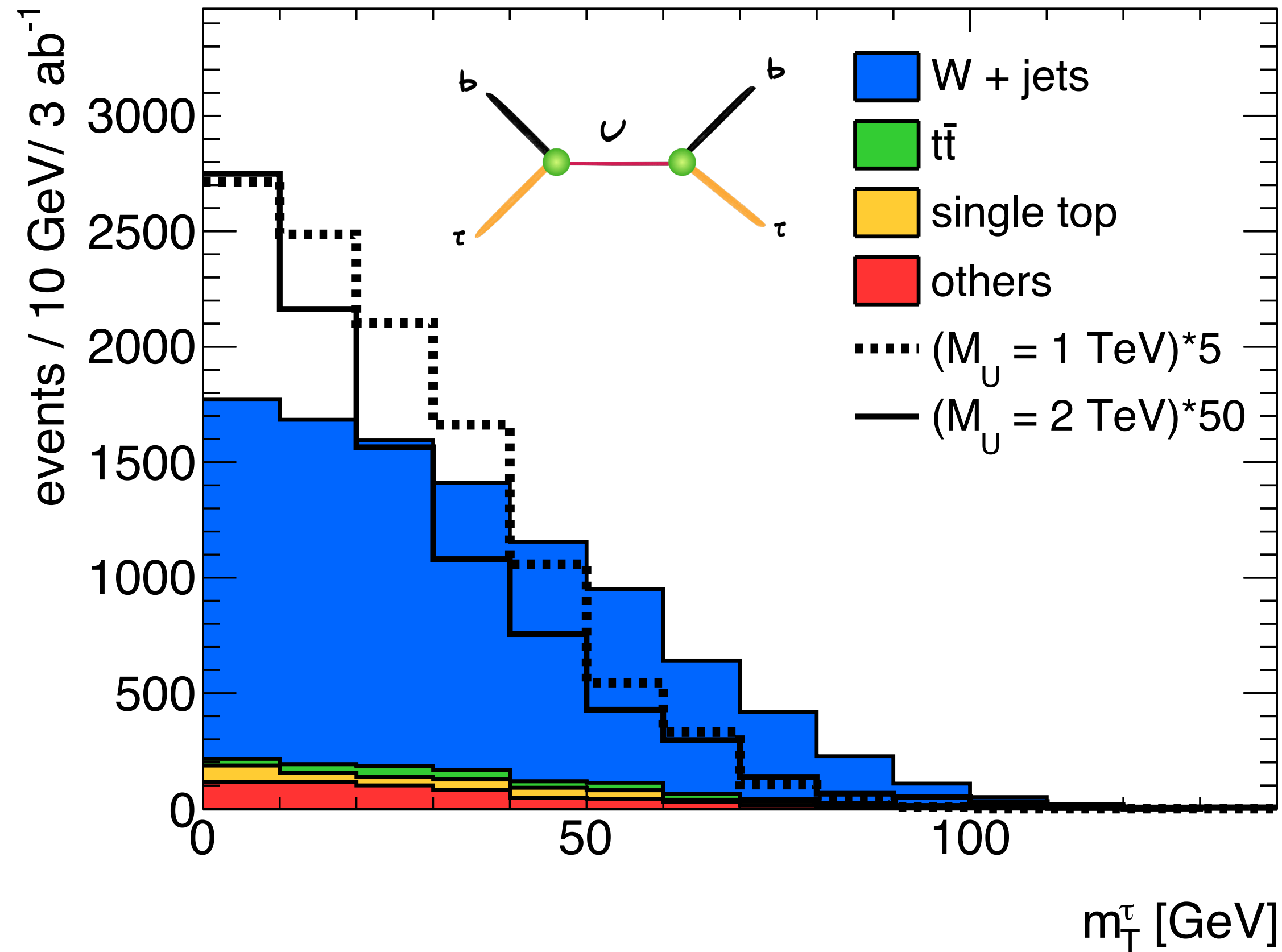
LHC 14 TeV, $b + \tau$



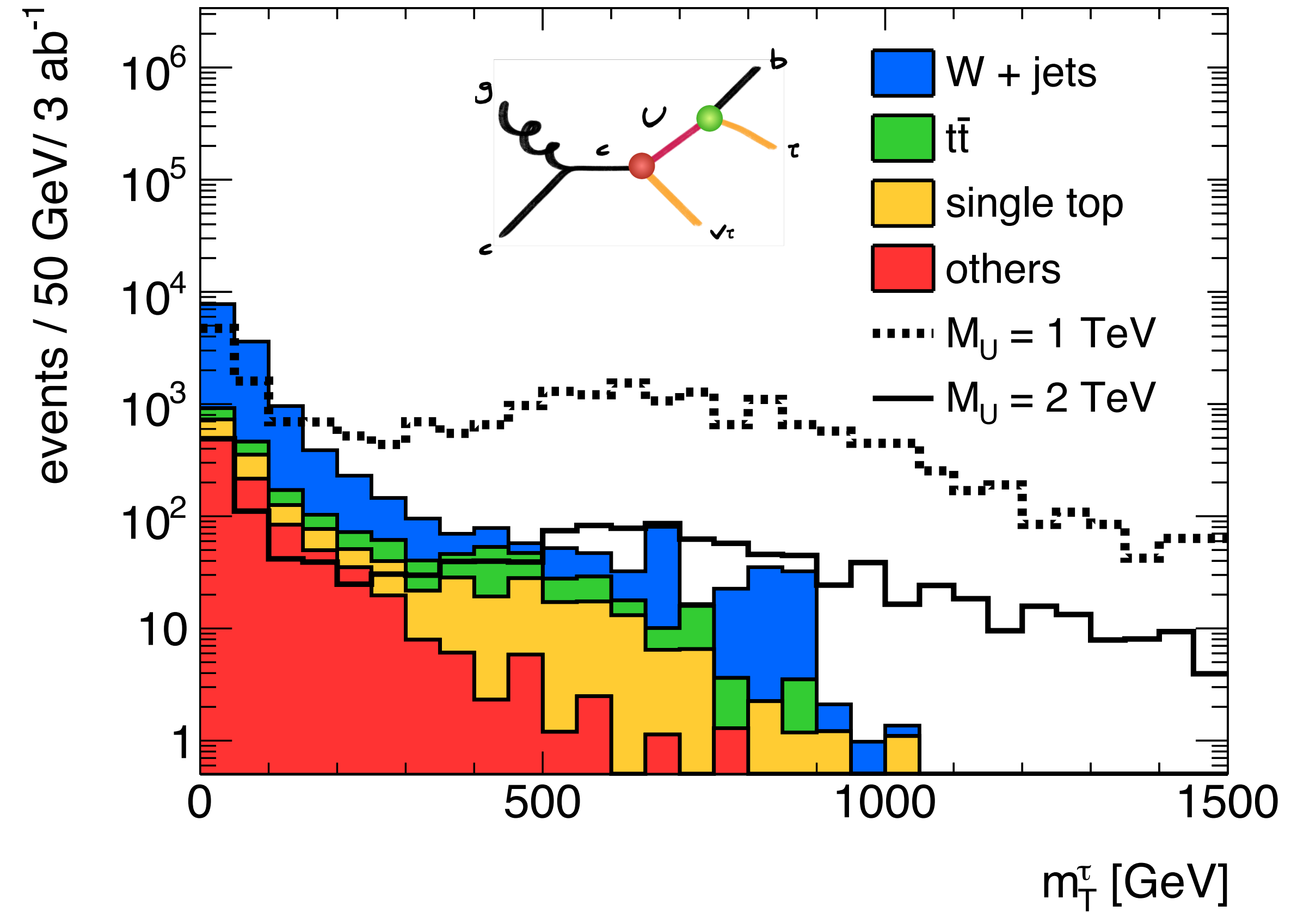
[ongoing work with Polesello]

Kinematic distributions of $b + \tau$ signal

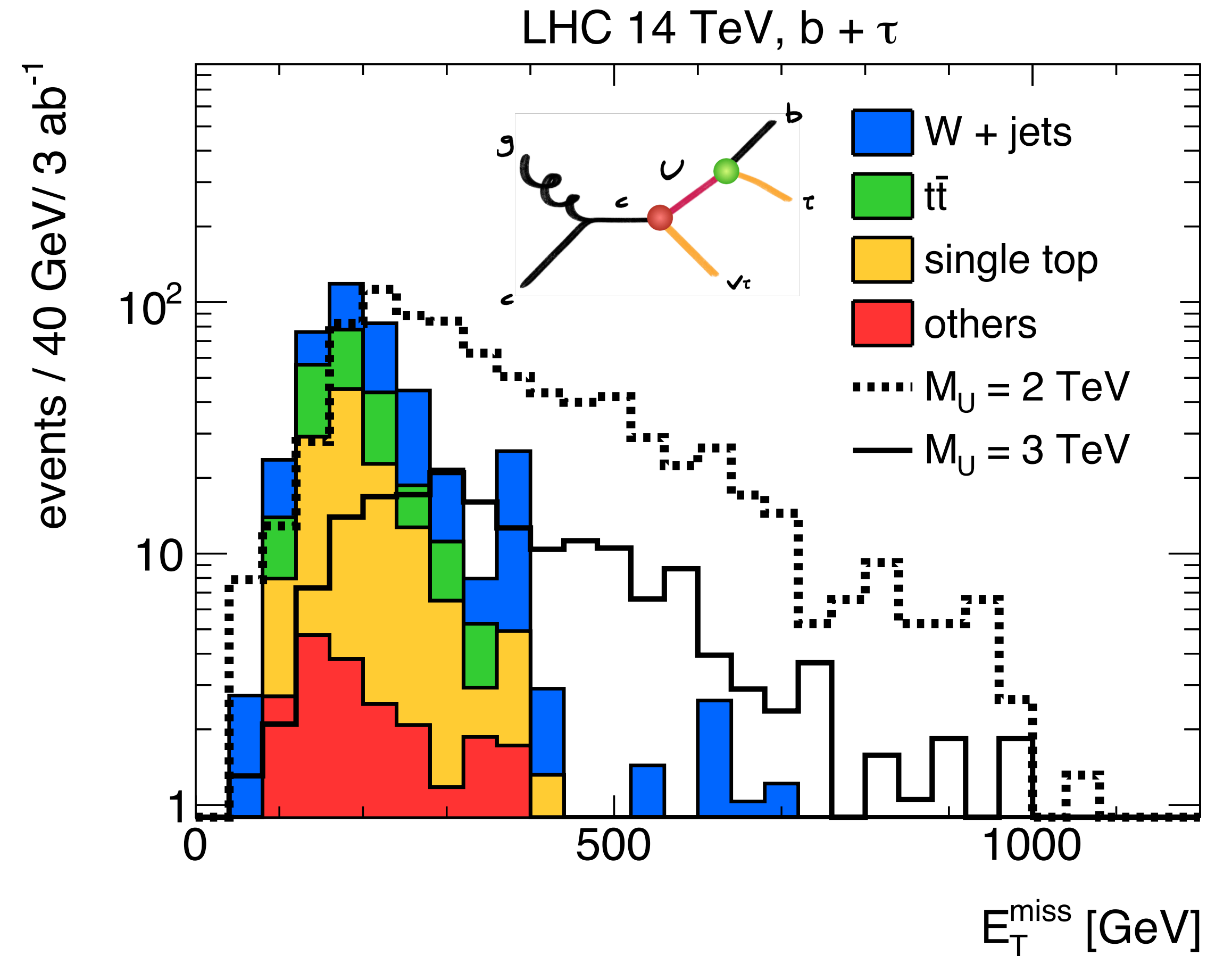
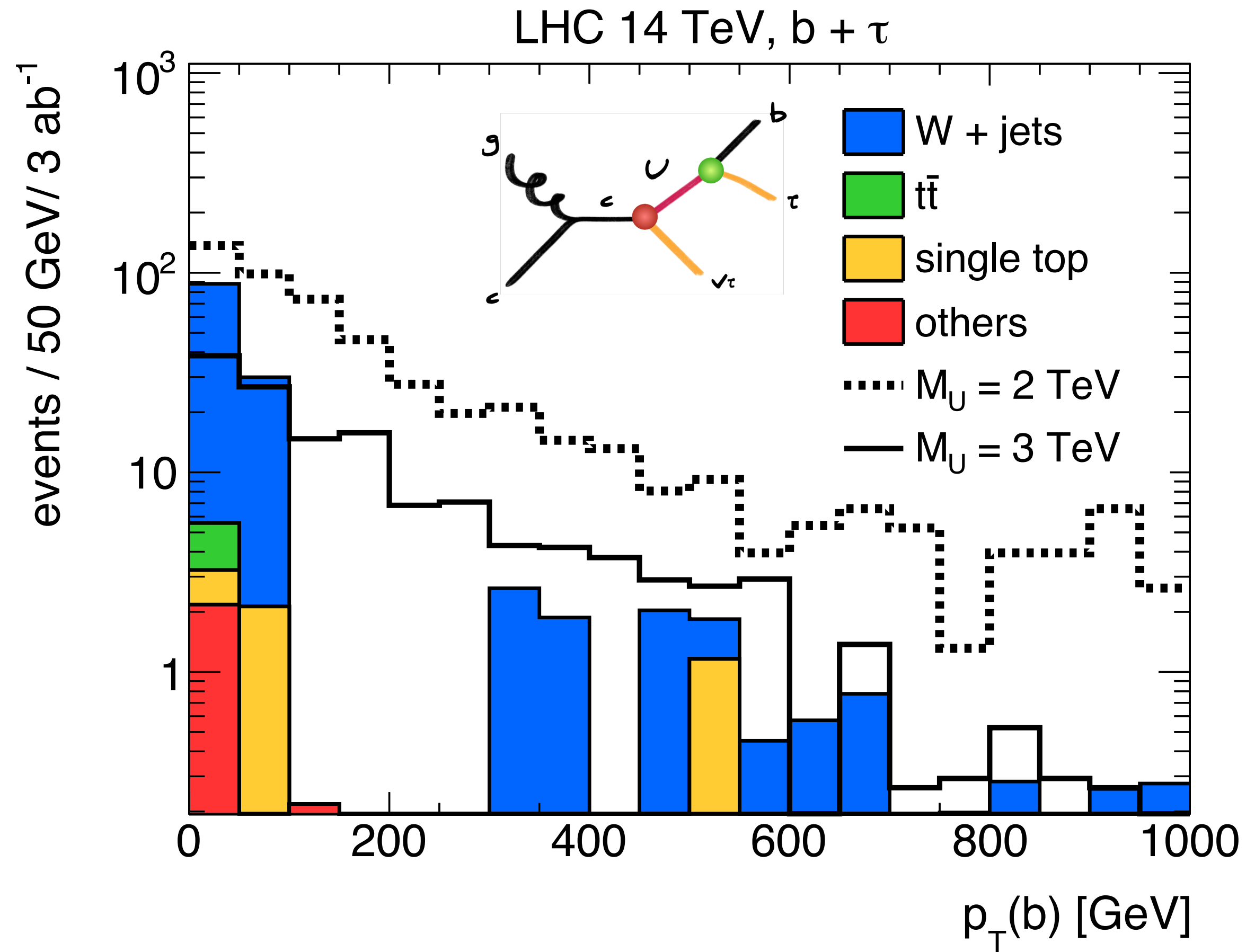
LHC 14 TeV, $b + \tau$



LHC 14 TeV, $b + \tau$

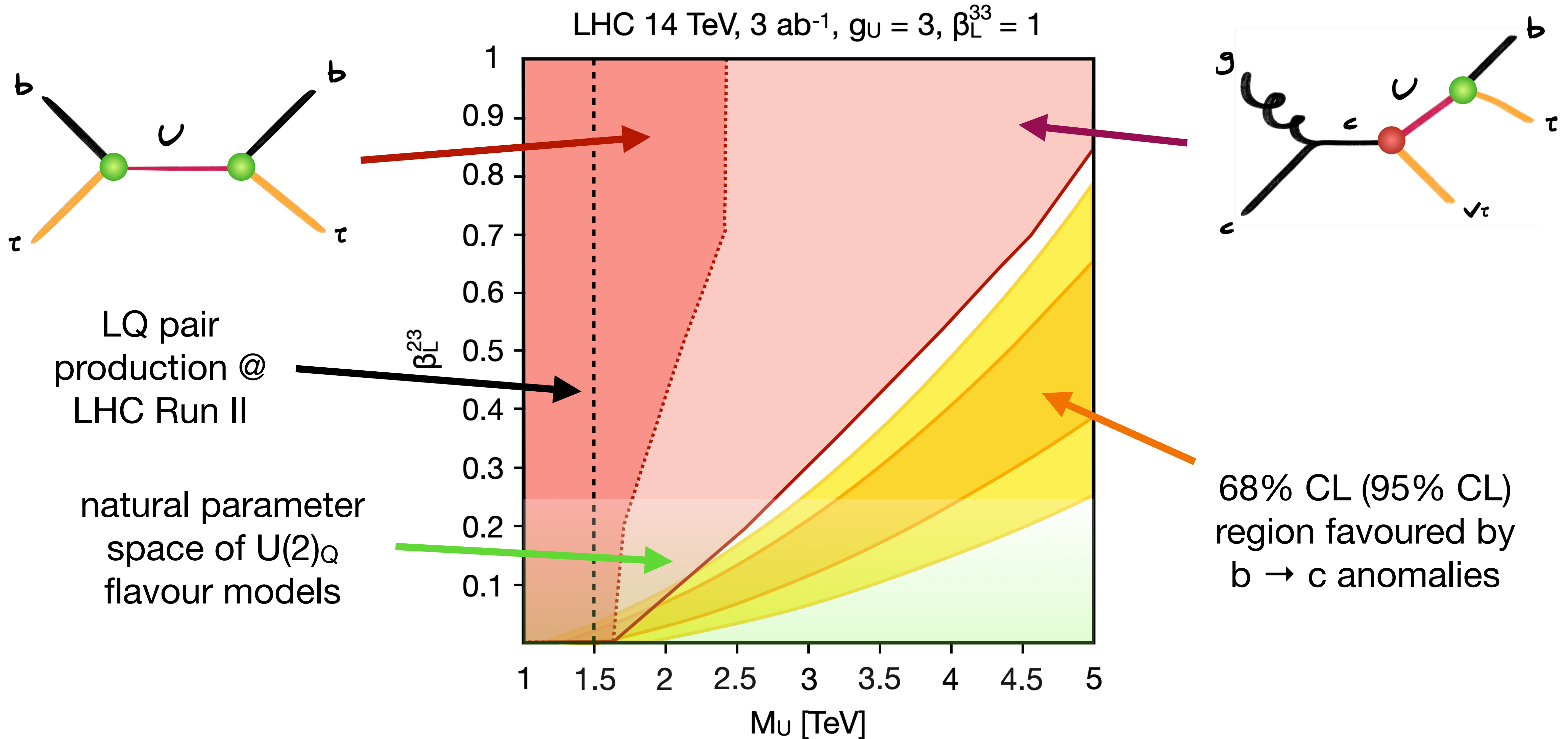


Kinematic distributions of $b + \tau$ signal



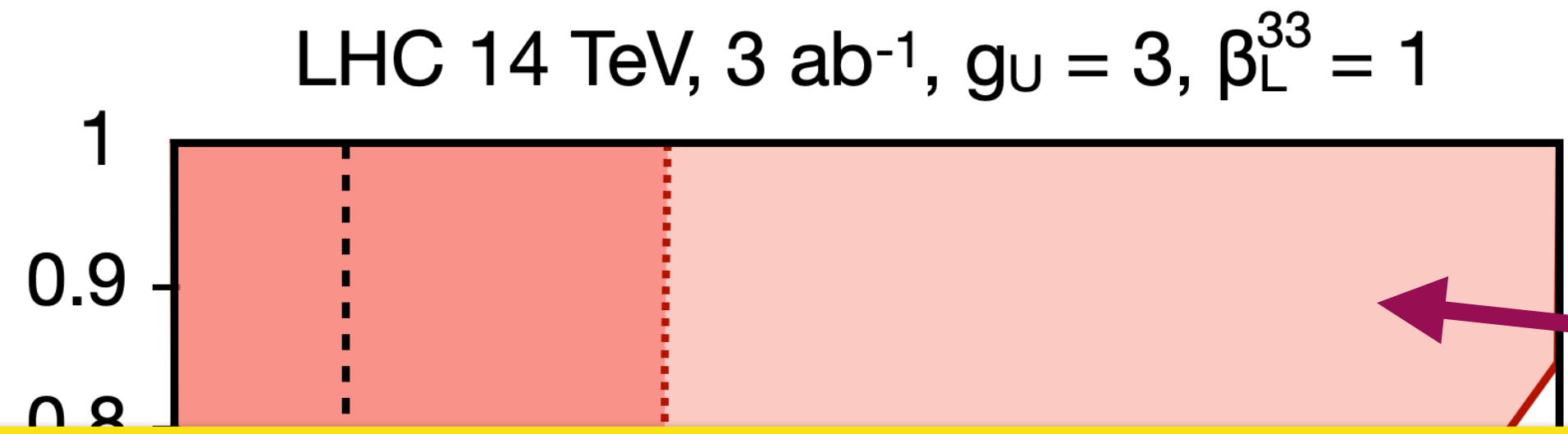
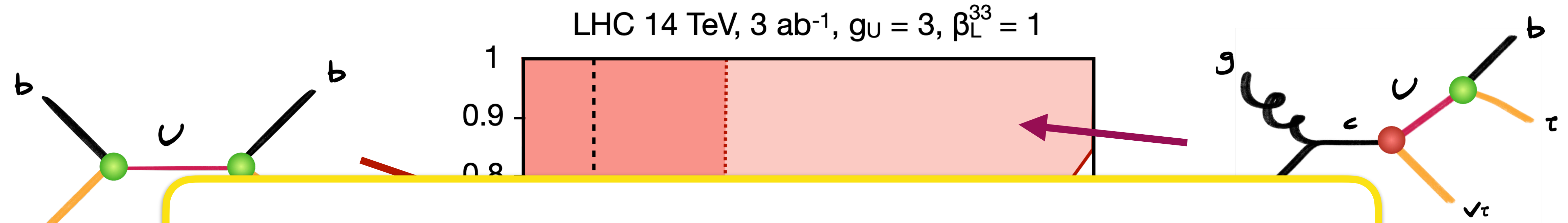
[ongoing work with Polesello]

Constraints from $b + \tau$ search



[ongoing work with Polesello]

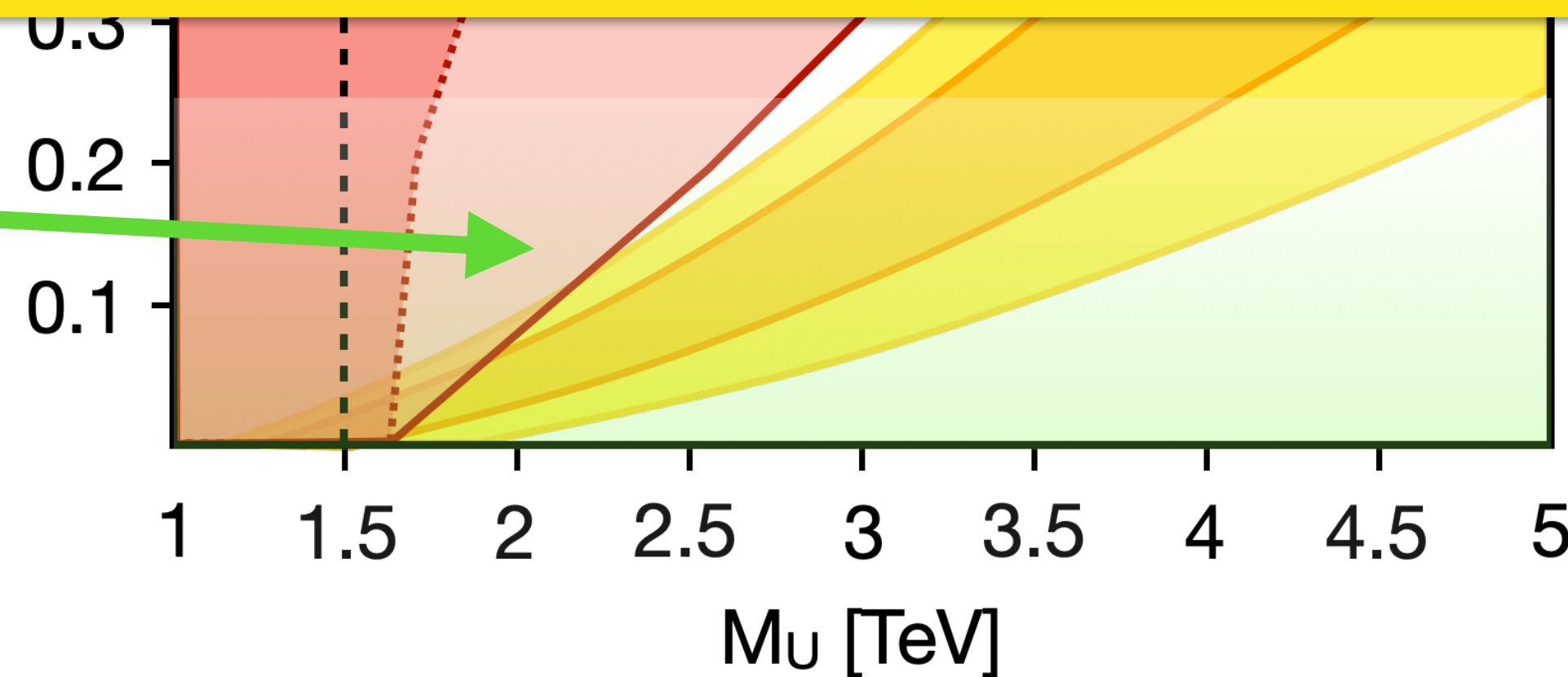
Constraints from $b + \tau$ search



$b + \tau$ search probes interesting parts of LQ parameter space addressing B anomalies. Having dedicated ATLAS & CMS $b + \tau$ analyses would add to discovery potential of LHC

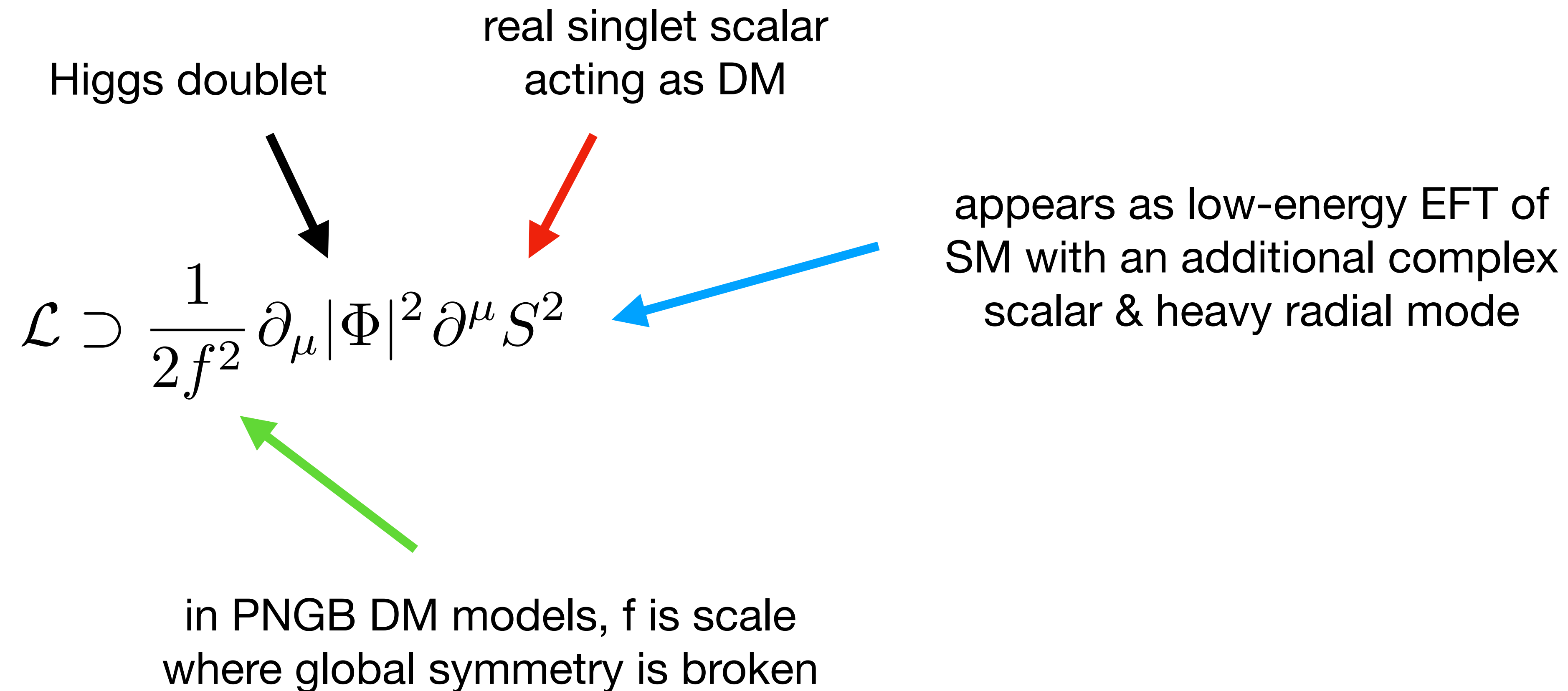
LQ production
LHC

natural parameter space of $U(2)_Q$ flavour models

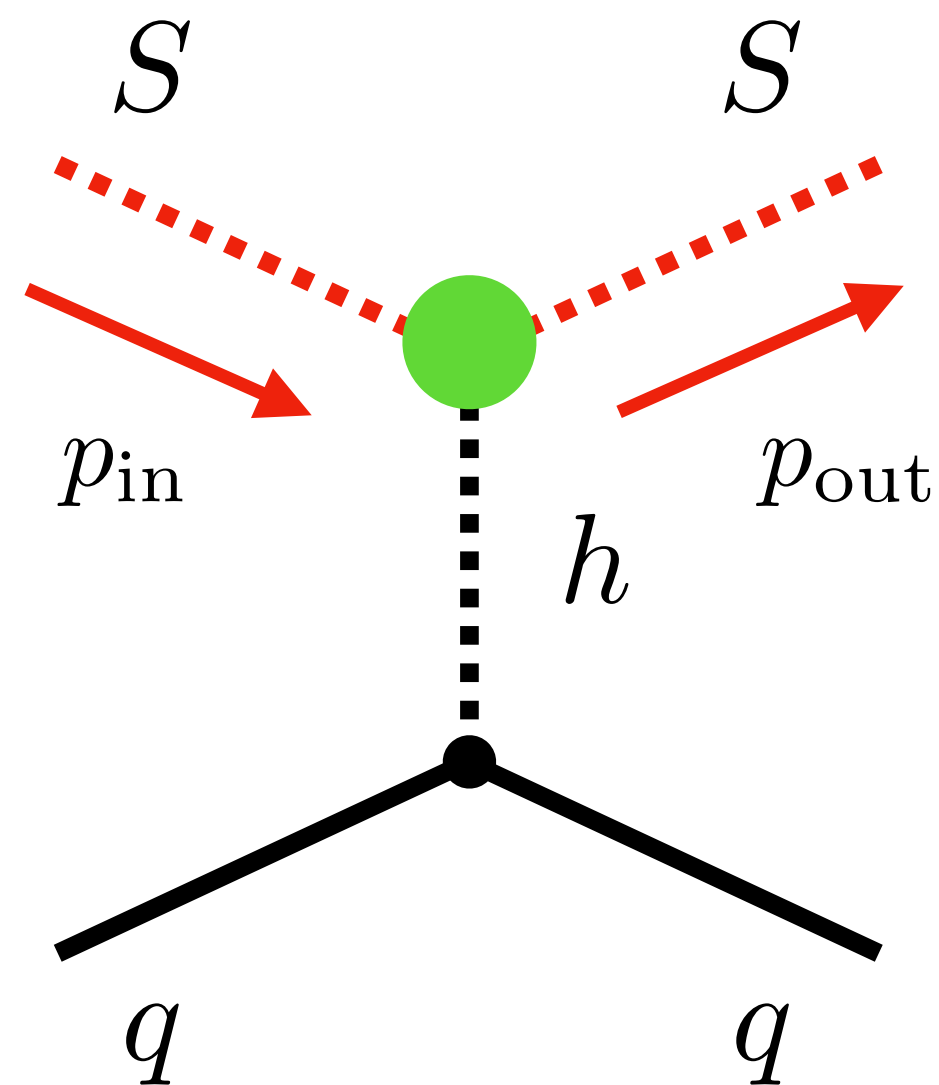


68% CL (95% CL) region favoured by $b \rightarrow c$ anomalies

Pseudo Nambu-Goldstone boson (PNGB) DM



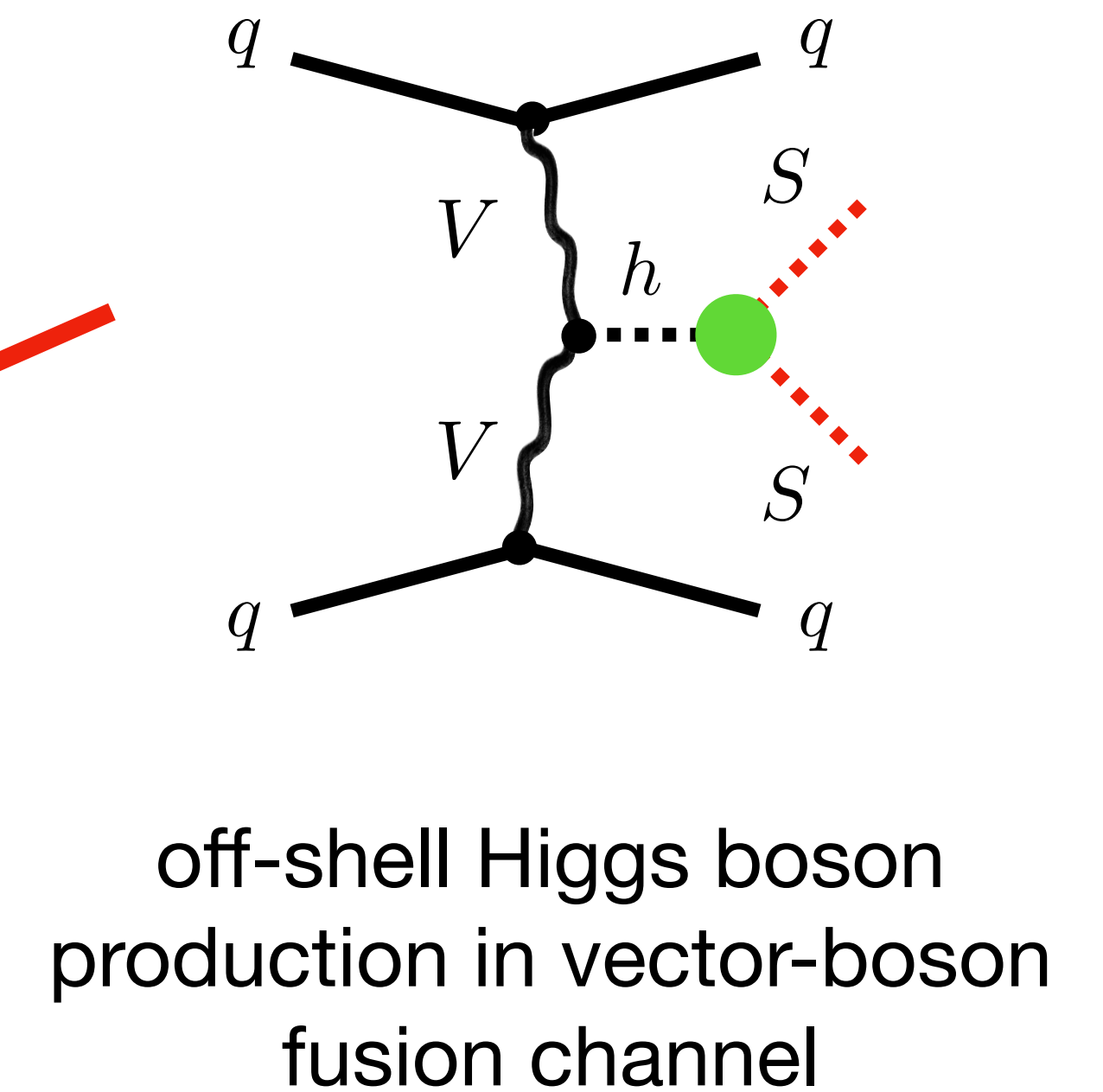
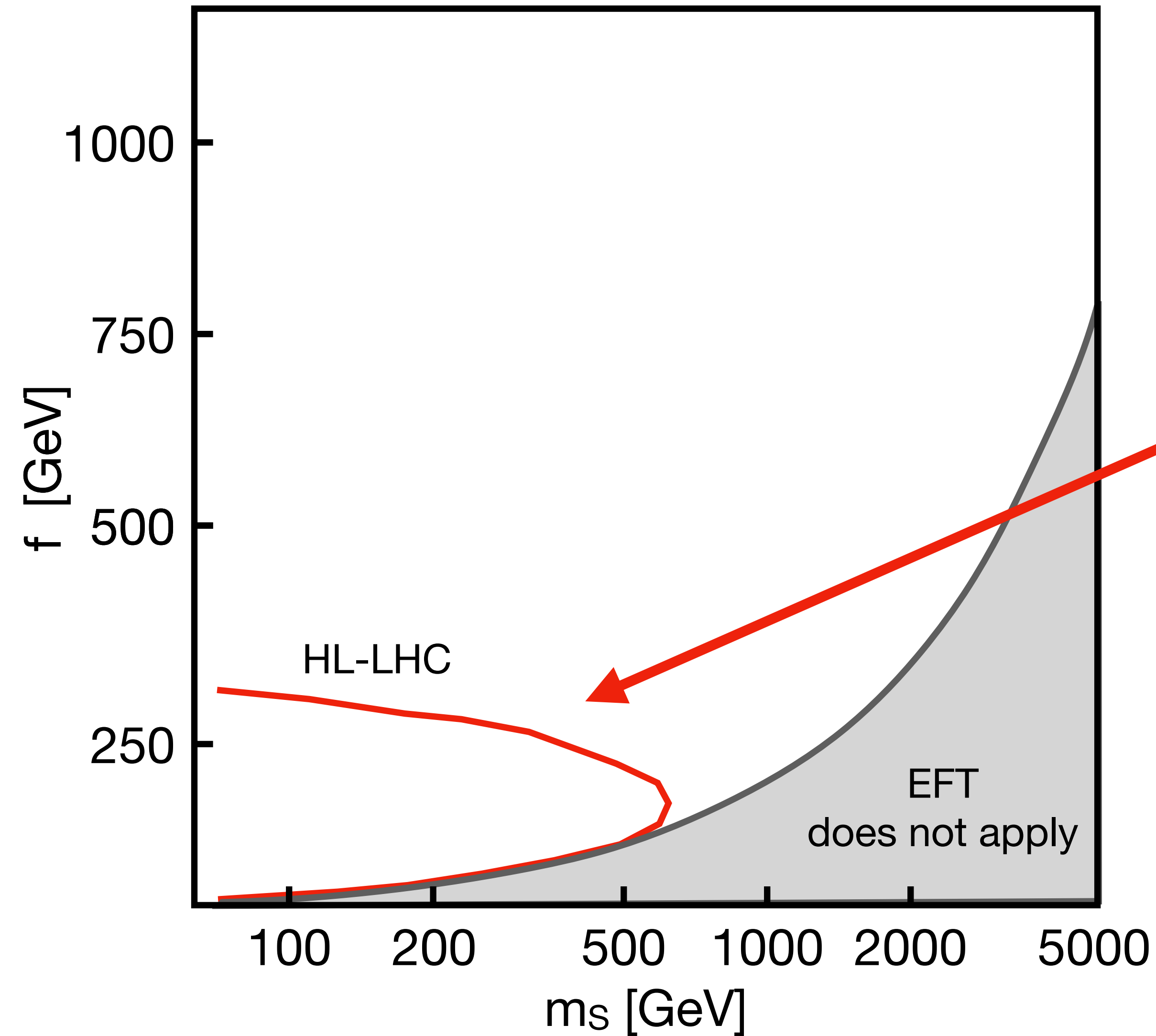
Direct detection in PNGB DM models



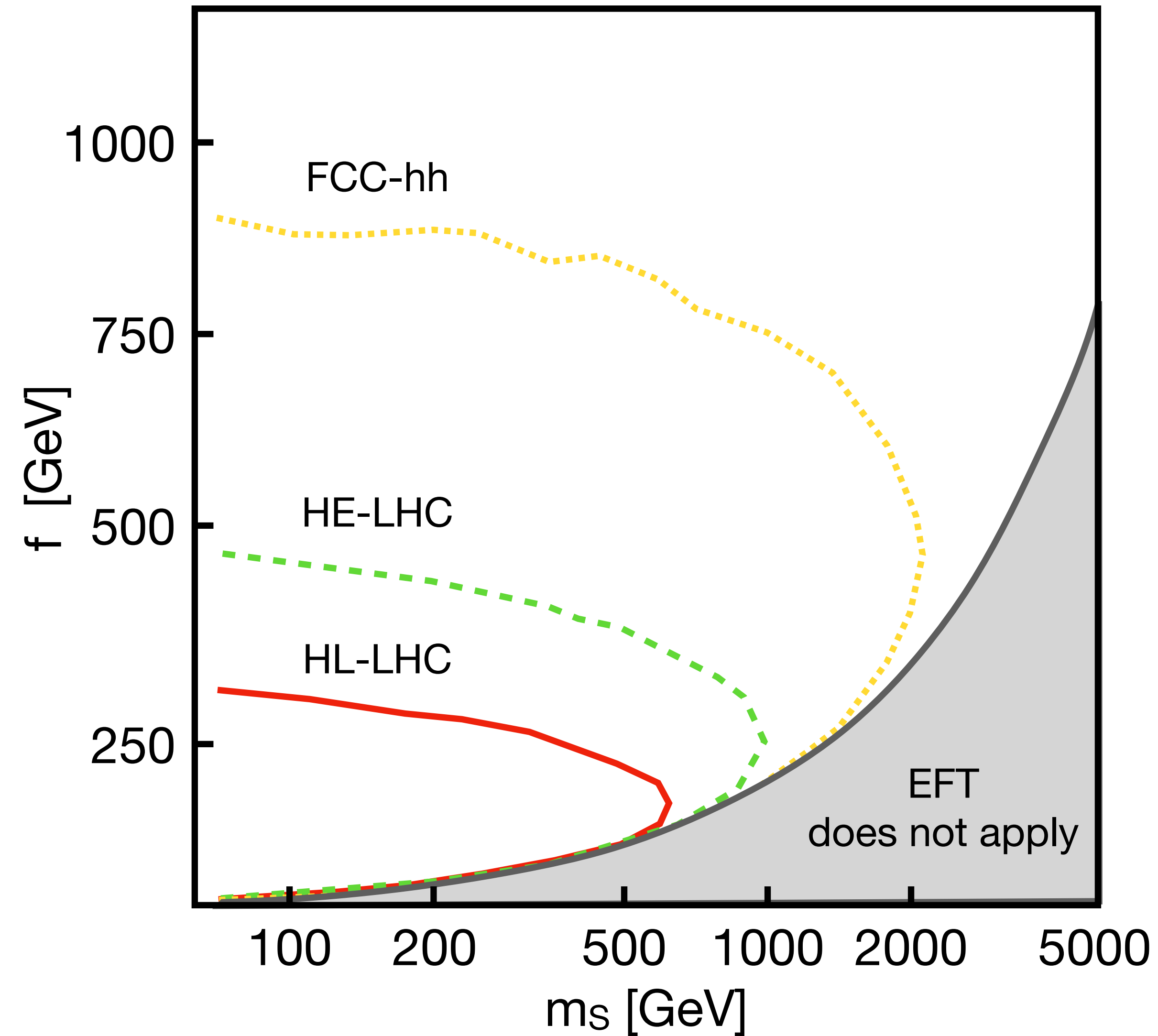
$$\propto \frac{(p_{\text{in}} - p_{\text{out}})^2}{f^2} \lesssim \frac{(100 \text{ MeV})^2}{(1 \text{ TeV})^2}$$

due to momentum suppression
direct detection limits easily avoided

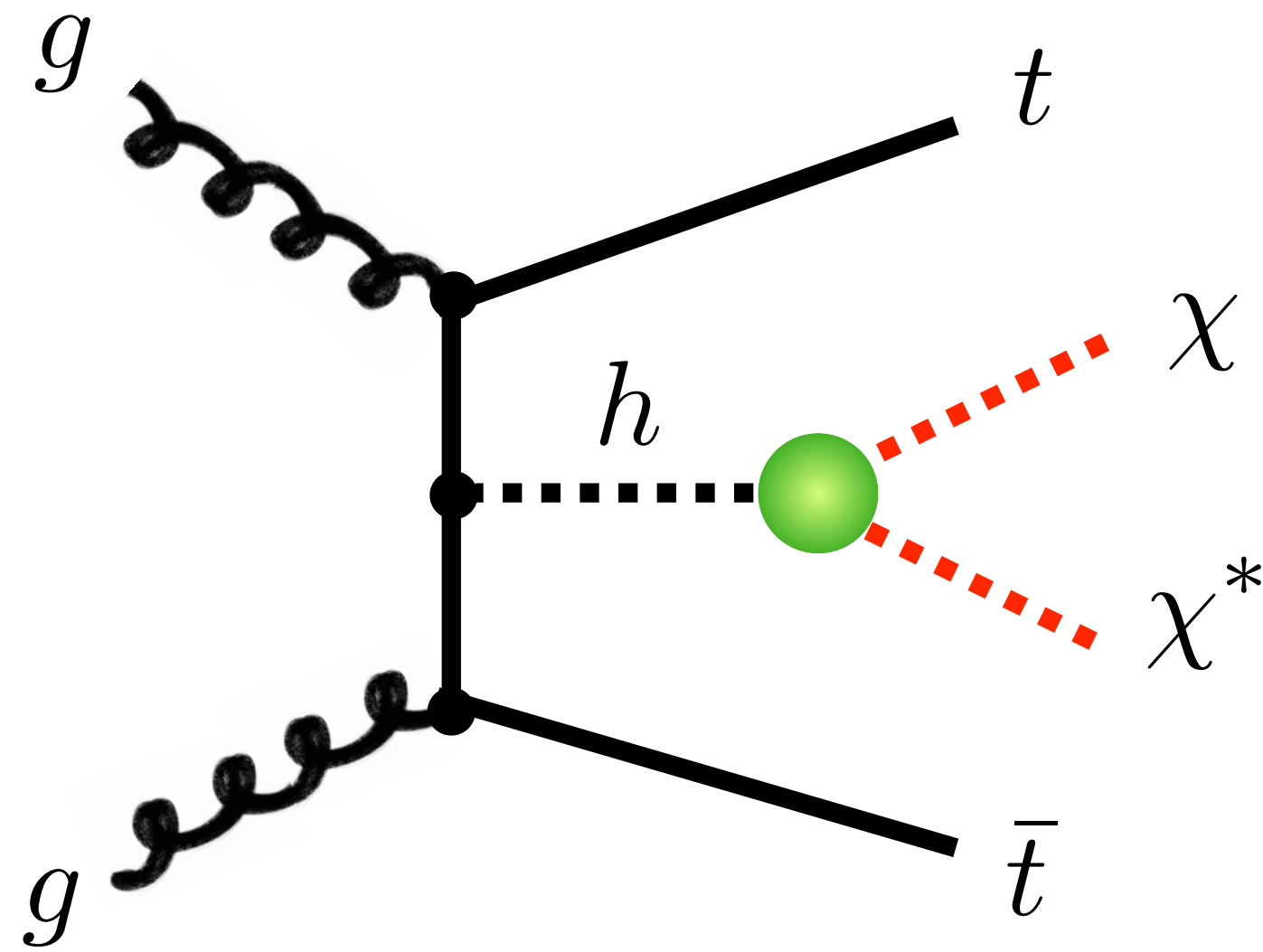
Collider constraints on PNGB DM models



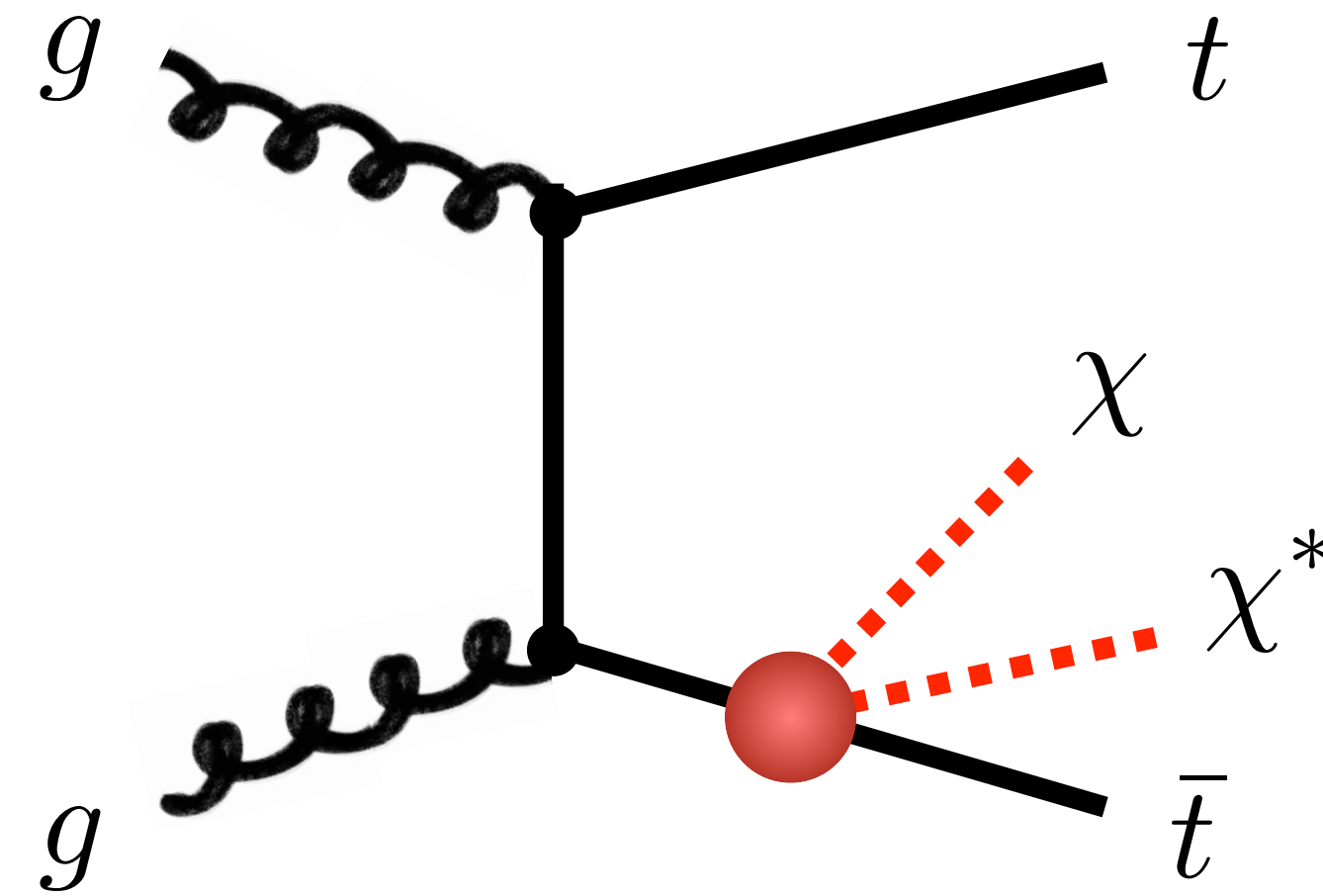
Collider constraints on PNGB DM models



Effects of PNGB DM in $t\bar{t} + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ final states

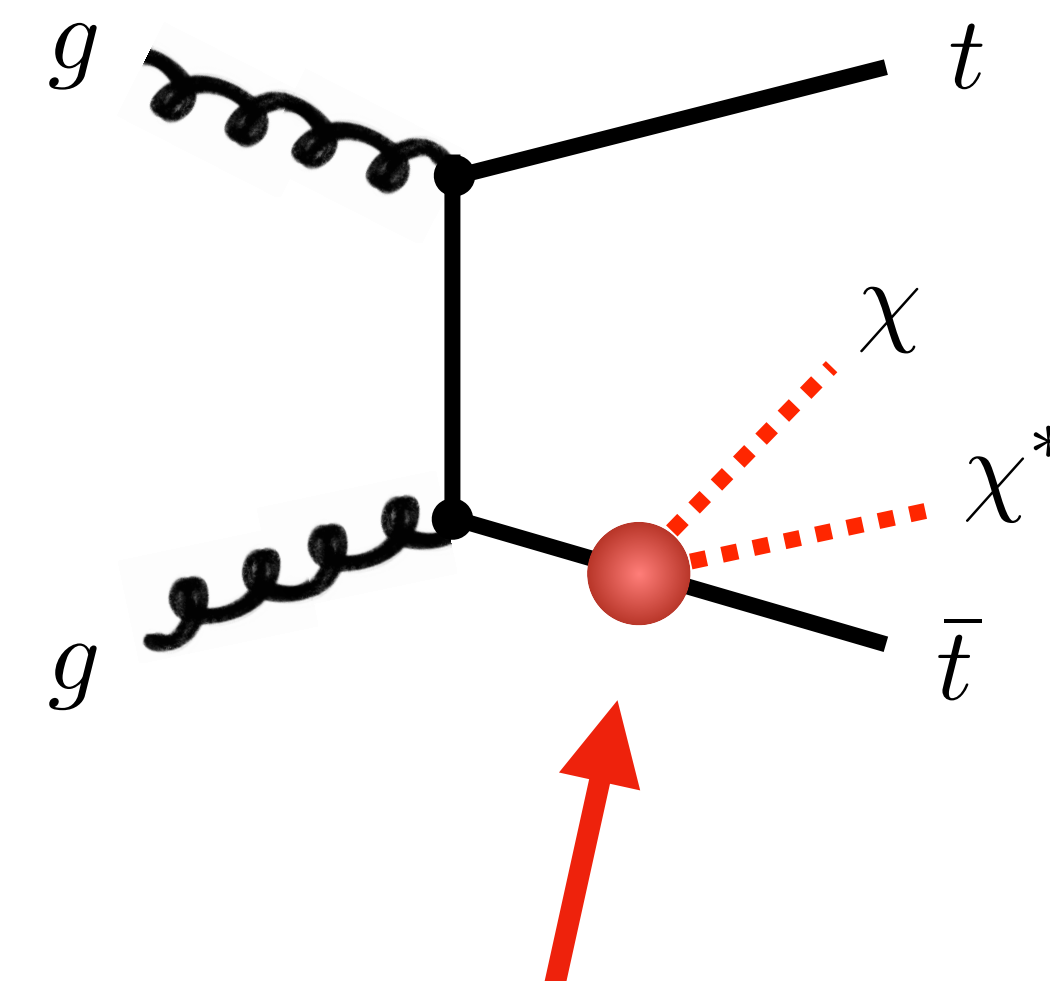
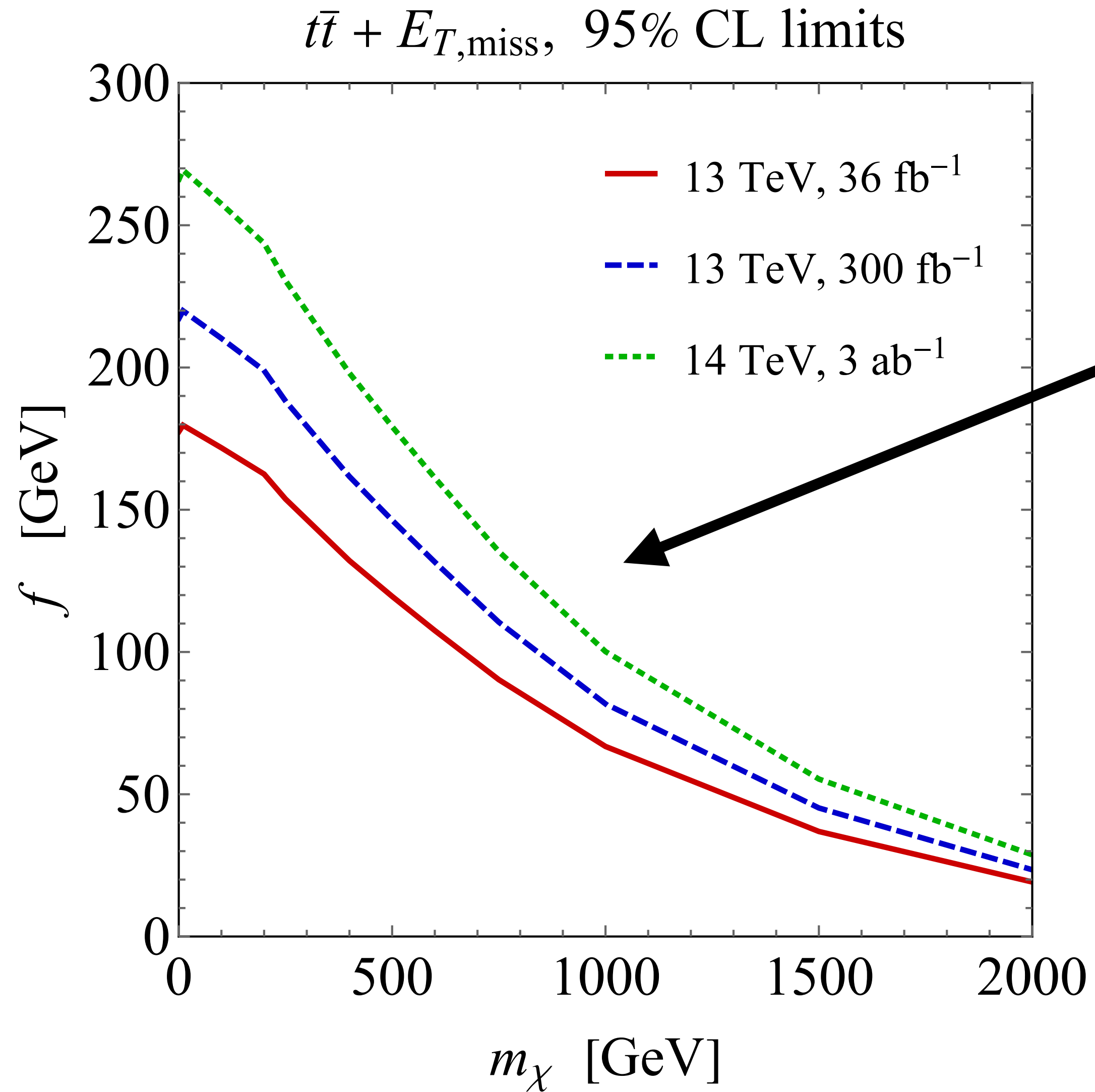


● $\partial_\mu |\chi|^2 \partial^\mu |\Phi|^2, \dots$



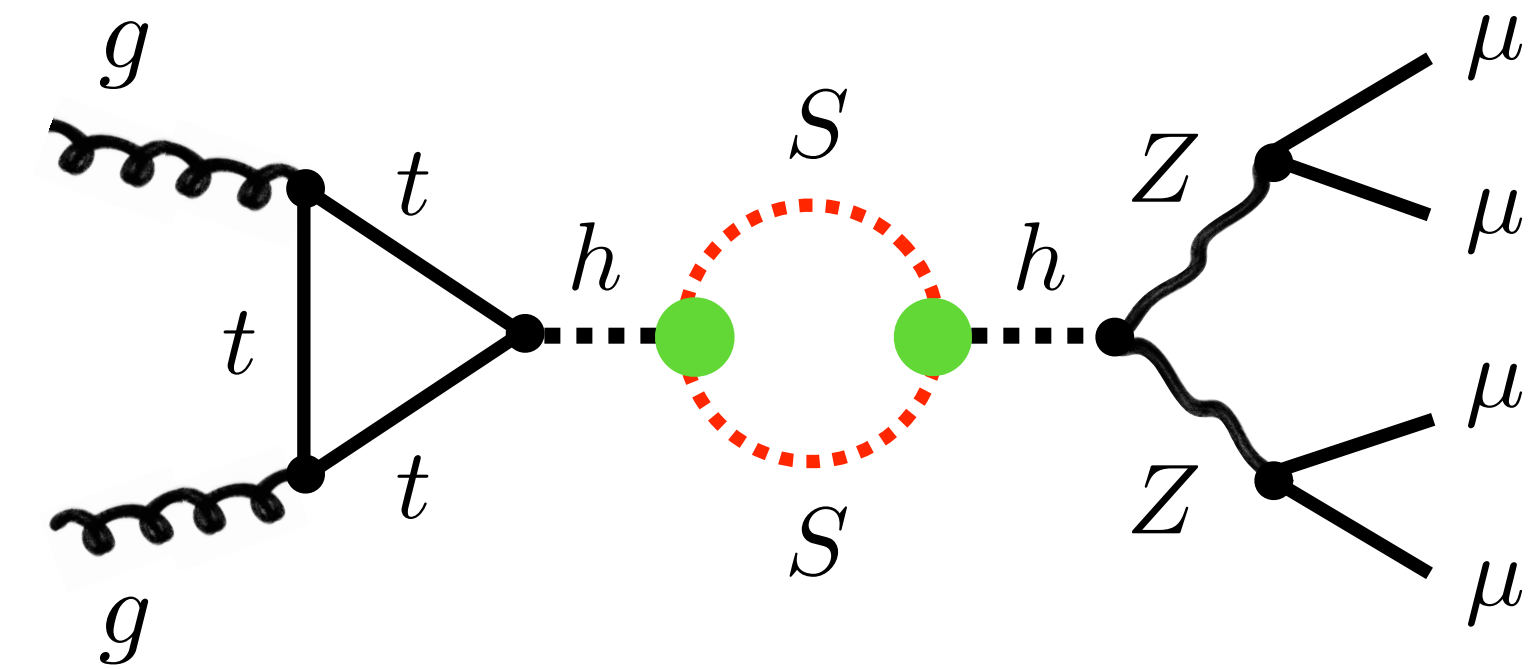
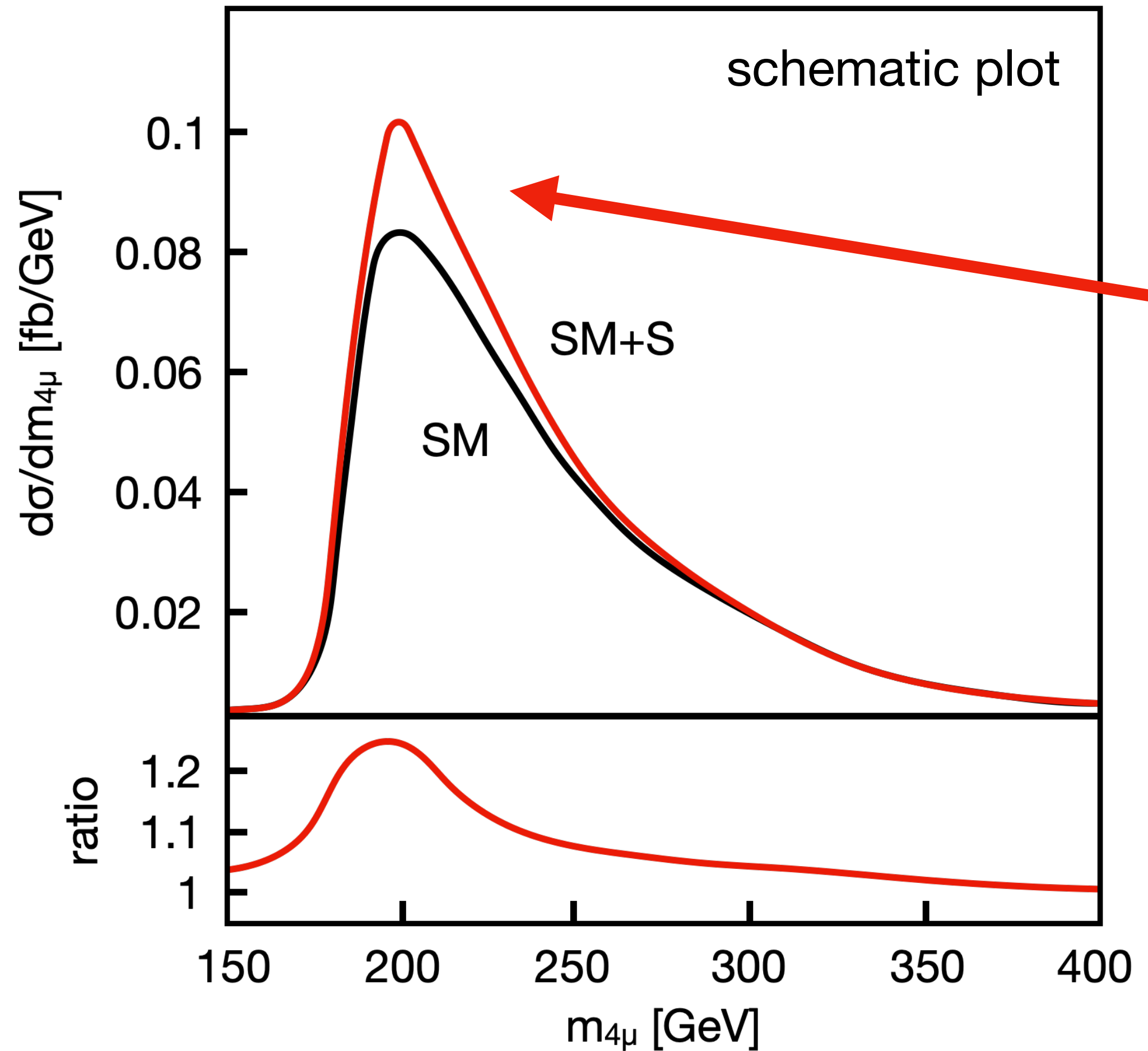
● $|\chi|^2 \left(y_t \bar{q}_L \tilde{\Phi} t_R + \text{h.c.} \right),$
 $i \chi^* \overset{\leftrightarrow}{\partial}_\mu \chi \bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R, \dots$

Effects of PNGB DM in $t\bar{t} + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ final states



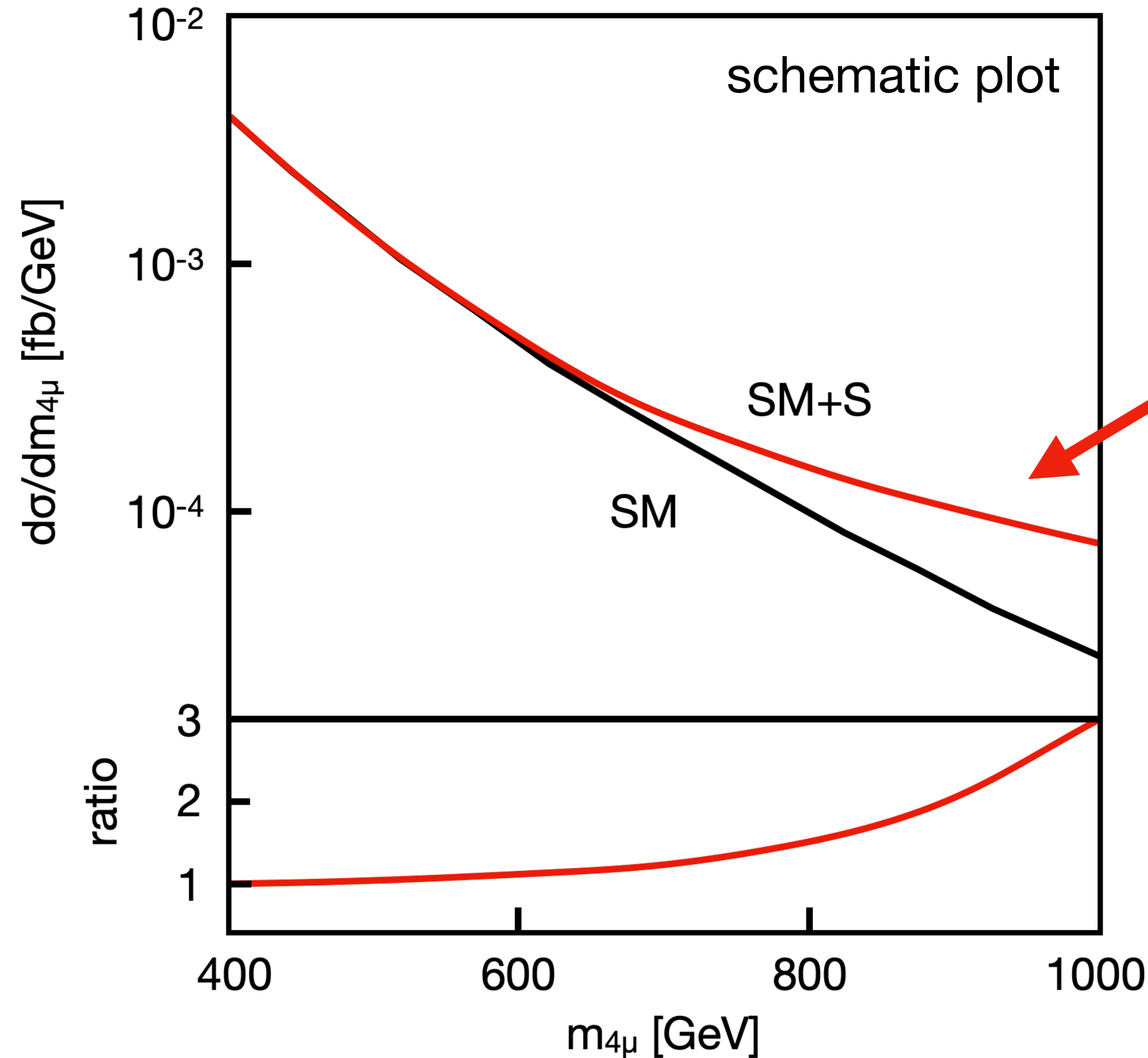
$$\frac{i}{f^2} \chi^* \overset{\leftrightarrow}{\partial}_\mu \chi \bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R$$

Probing PNGB DM in Higgs physics



bump-like kinematic feature in $m_{4\mu}$ distribution of $gg \rightarrow 4\mu$ due to “on-shell” S loops

Probing PNGB DM in Higgs physics

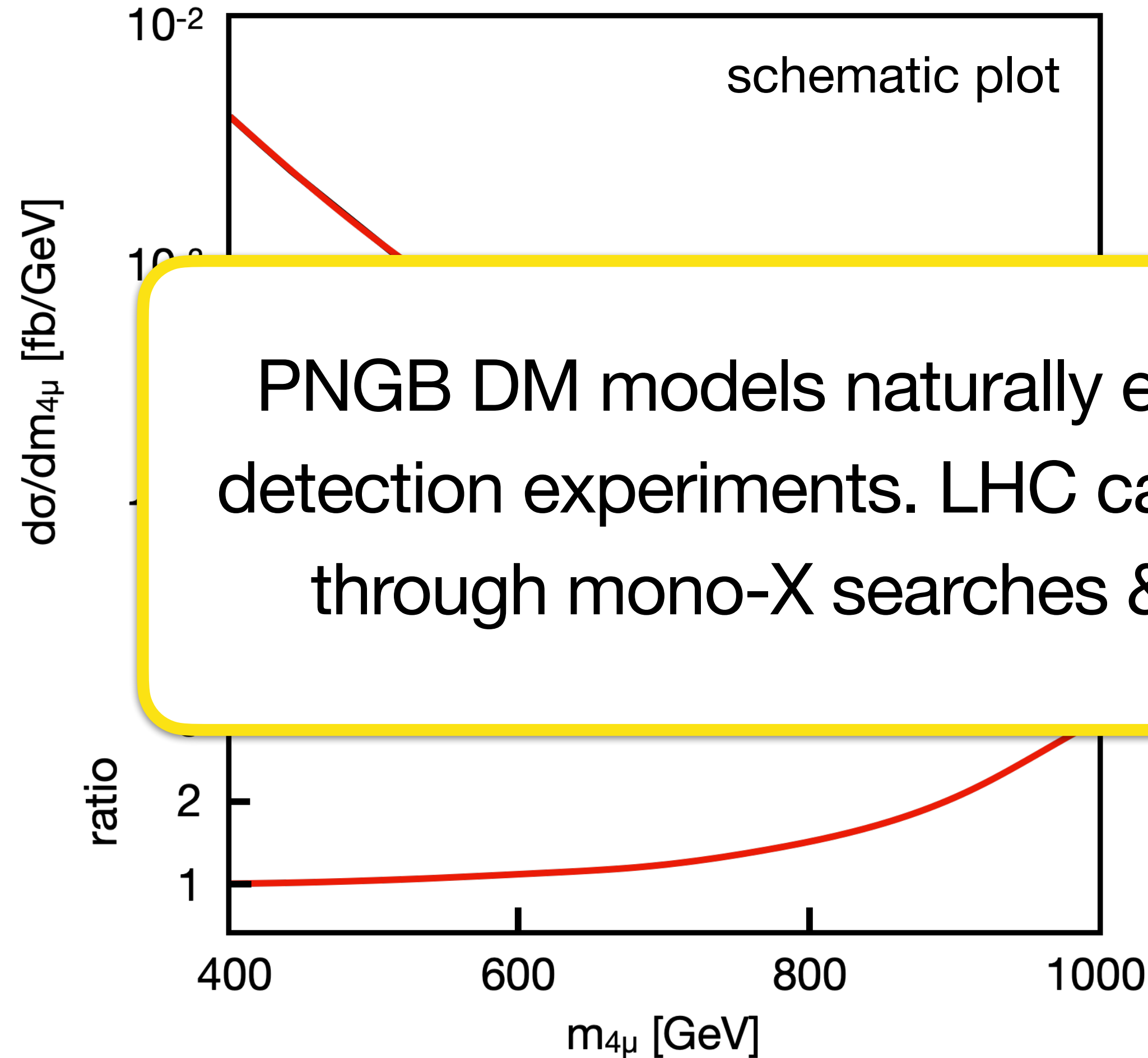


$$|\Phi|^2 \square |\Phi|^2, (\square |\Phi|^2)^2, \dots$$

SMEFT operators that arise together with portal interactions after integrating out heavy degrees of freedom modify tail of $m_{4\mu}$ spectrum in $gg \rightarrow 4\mu$

[ongoing work with Ruhdorfer, Salvioni, Venturini & Weiler]

Probing PNGB DM in Higgs physics



PNGB DM models naturally explain null results of (in)direct detection experiments. LHC can probe these models directly through mono-X searches & indirectly in Higgs physics

$$|\Phi|^2 \square |\Phi|^2 \quad (\square |\Phi|^2)^2 \quad \dots$$

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ng out
y tail of

[ongoing work with Ruhdorfer, Salvioni, Venturini & Weiler]

Summary

...

The time is gone, the song is over.

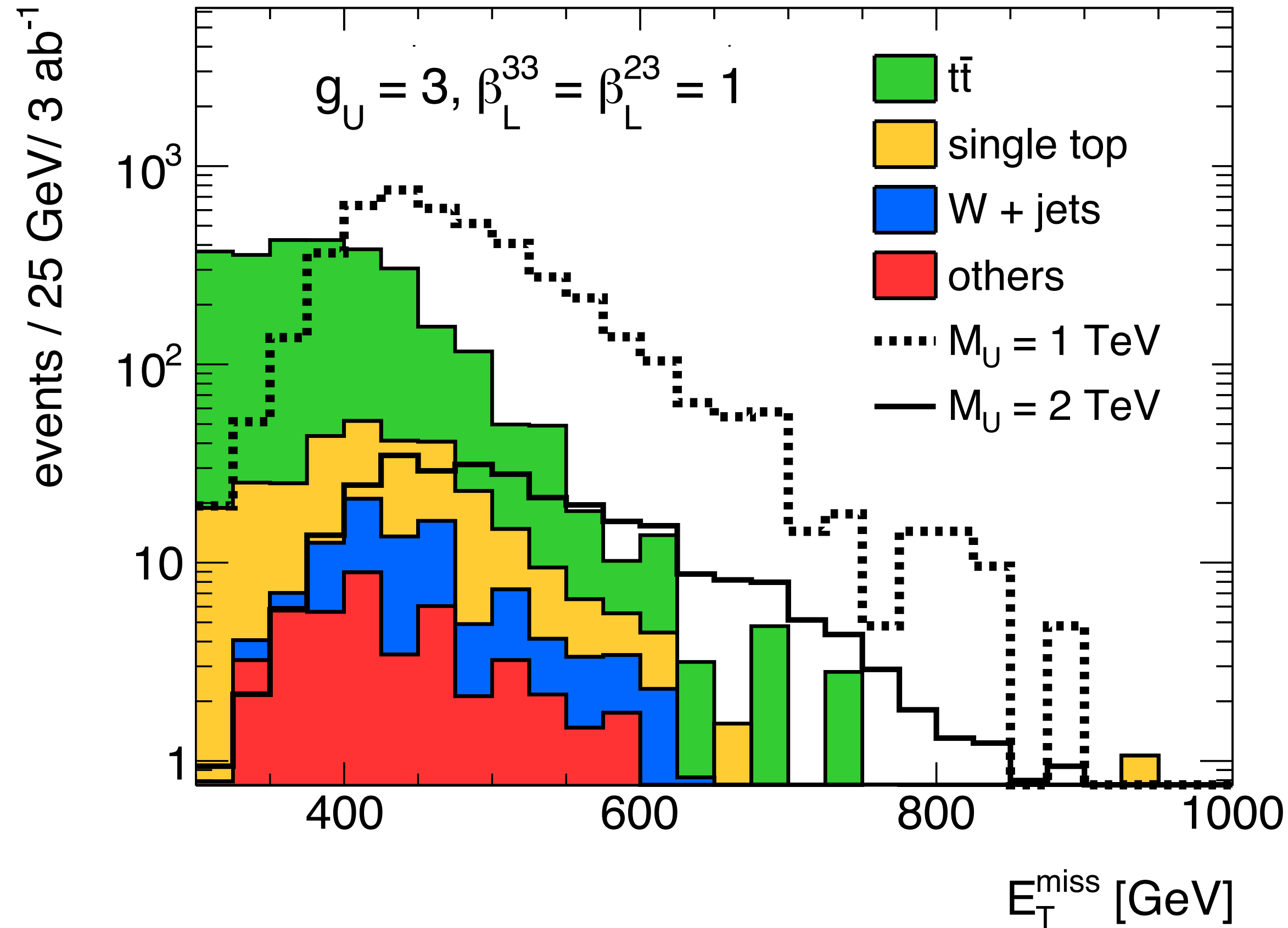
Thought I'd something more to say.

...

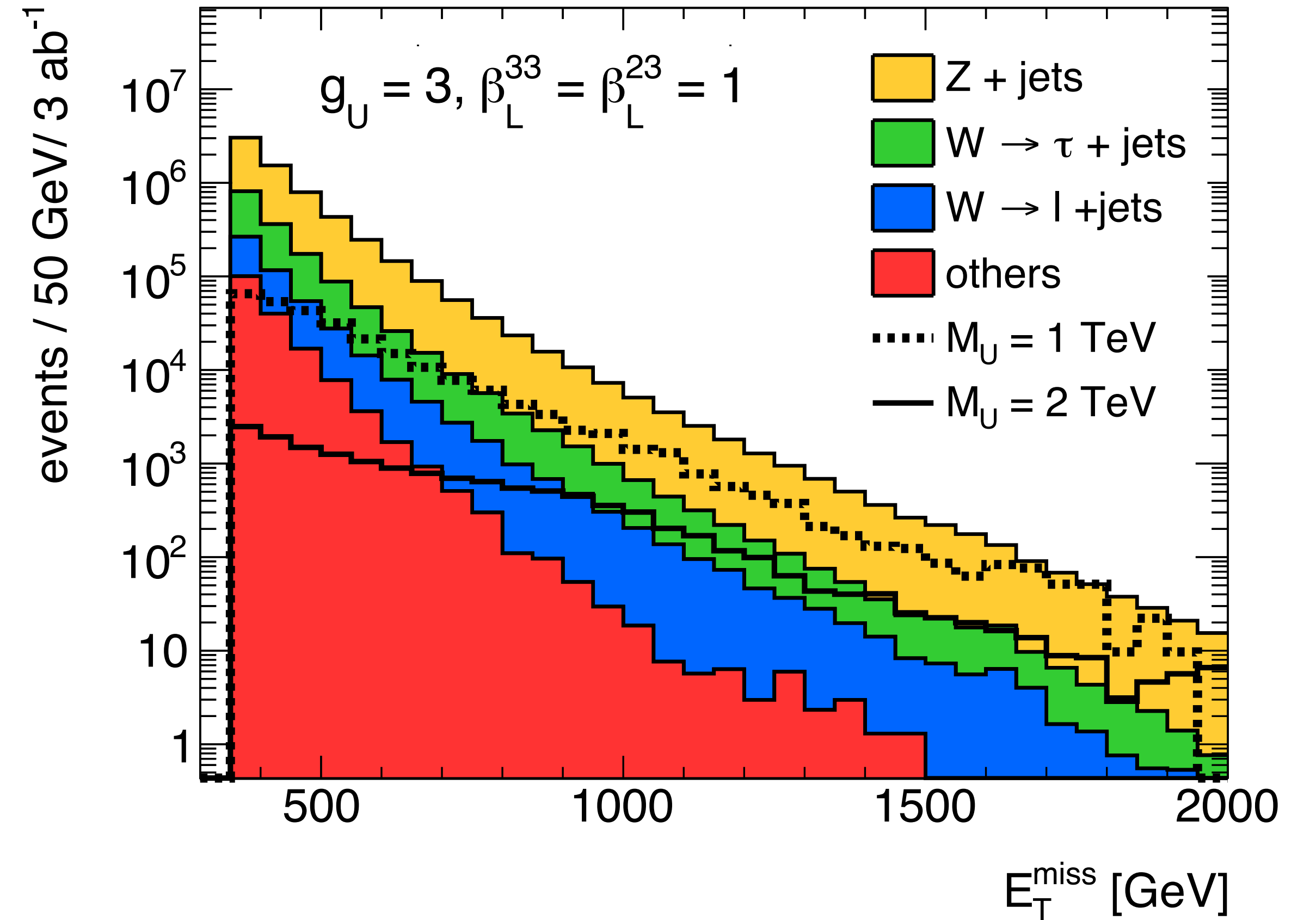
Time, Pink Floyd

Mono-top & mono-jet distributions

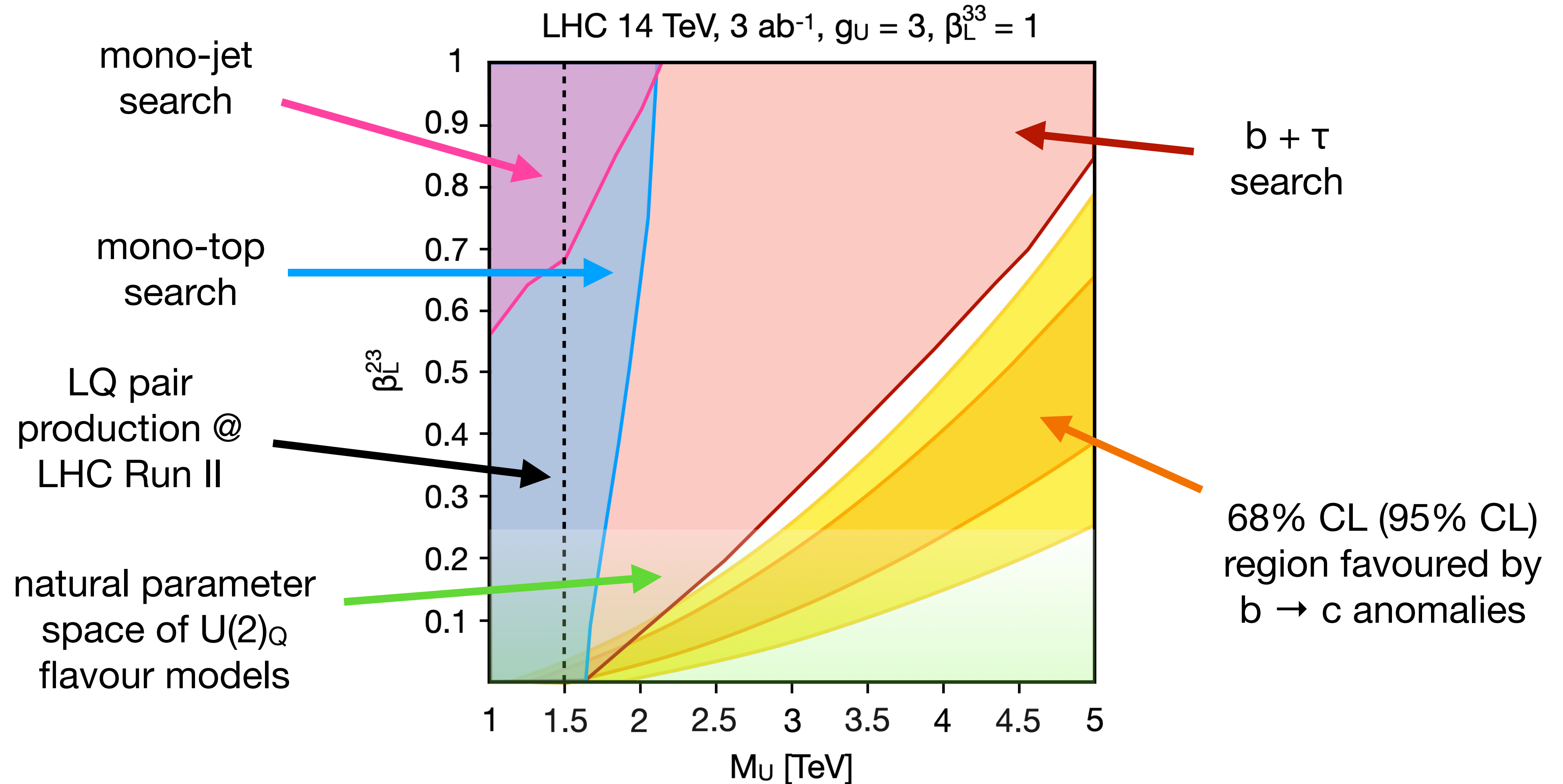
LHC 14 TeV, mono-top



LHC 14 TeV, mono-jet



Resonant third-generation LQ constraints



[ongoing work with Polesello]