

International Meeting on EFFECTIVE PATHWAYS TO NEW PHYSICS (IMEPNP)

Monday, February 7, 2022 - Saturday, February 12, 2022

Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar

Book of Abstracts

Contents

Review Talk on EFT and Neutrino Physics, Baryon and Lepton Number violation	1
Review Talk on EFT with Sterile Neutrino	1
Review Talk on Global SMEFT Fit	1
Review Talk on Higgs and EFT	1
Concluding talk	1
Concluding talk	1
Pedagogical lecture on EFT	1
Review Talk on Flavour Physics and EFT	2
Review Talk on Top Physics and EFT	2
Pedagogical lecture on EFT	2
Pedagogical lecture on EFT (POSTPONED)	2
Review Talk on B anomalies and EFT	2
Pedagogical lecture on EFT	2
Review Talk on Dark Matter and EFT	2
Pedagogical lecture on Formalism of SMEFT	3
Review Talk on SMEFT Operators and UV Correspondences at any mass dimension . . .	3
Review Talk Shining light on the Higgs: the Higgs boson anomalous couplings	3
Pedagogical lecture on Formalism of SMEFT	3
Pedagogical lecture on EFT	3
Review Talk on Flavour Physics and EFT	3
Review Talk on Top Physics and EFT	3
Consequences of $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$ anomalies on $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \nu \bar{\nu}$, $B_s \rightarrow (\eta, \eta') \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $B_s \rightarrow \phi \nu \bar{\nu}$ decay observables	4
An EFT Compendium for Exploring BSM	4

Right Handed Neutrinos, TeV Scale BSM Neutral Higgs and FIMP Dark Matter in EFT Framework	4
Higgs Self-coupling in EFT framework	5
Constraining the SMEFT top sector via searches in tZj and $t\bar{t}Z$ channels with Machine Learning	5
Light from the Neutrinos and Pathways to New Physics	5
Dark Matter freeze-in and freeze-out via Effective Operators: A couple of illustrations	5
Consequences of $\mu \rightarrow \mu\mu + \mu^-$ anomalies on $\mu \rightarrow \mu(*)\mu\mu^-$, $\mu\mu \rightarrow (\mu,\mu')\mu\mu^-$ and $\mu\mu \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu^-$ decay observables	6
Right Handed Neutrinos, TeV Scale BSM Neutral Higgs and FIMP Dark Matter in EFT Framework	6
Constraining the SMEFT top sector via searches in $\mu\mu\mu$ and $\mu\mu'\mu$ channels with Machine Learning	6
Searching for New Physics with the Standard Model Effective Field Theory	6
Inauguration by Director, IOP	6
Cancellation in Dark Matter-Nucleon Interactions: the Role of Non-Standard-Model-like Yukawa Couplings	6
Phenomenological analysis of the effective extensions of BSM scenarios	7
Automatisation of Integrating out heavy fields at one-loop	7
EFT Diagrammatica: UV roots of the CP-conserving SMEFT	8
Directly Probing the Higgs-top Coupling at High Scales	8
Cancellation in Dark Matter-Nucleon Interactions: the Role of Non-Standard-Model-like Yukawa Couplings	8
Phenomenological analysis of the effective extensions of BSM scenarios	9
Automatisation of Integrating out heavy fields at one-loop	9
EFT Diagrammatica: UV roots of the CP-conserving SMEFT	9
Directly Probing the Higgs-top Coupling at High Scales	9
Measurement of Higgs self coupling from non-resonant Higgs pair production in CMS experiment	9
Measurement of Higgs self coupling from non-resonant Higgs pair production in CMS experiment	10
Pedagogical lecture on EFT	10

Morning Session / 5

Review Talk on EFT and Neutrino Physics, Baryon and Lepton Number violation

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Review Talk on EFT with Sterile Neutrino

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9

Concluding talk

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Concluding talk

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Friday Afternoon Session / 20

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Friday Afternoon Session / 21

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Consequences of $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$ anomalies on $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \nu \bar{\nu}$, $B_s \rightarrow (\eta, \eta') \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $B_s \rightarrow \phi \nu \bar{\nu}$ decay observables

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The long persistent discrepancies in $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ quark level transitions continue to be the ideal platform for an indirect search of new physics that lies beyond the standard model. The recent updated measurements of R_K , $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)$ and $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ from LHCb persistently deviate from the standard model expectations at the level of 3.1σ in R_K and 3.6σ in $\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-)$. Similarly, the measurements of R_{K^*} and P'_5 in $B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$ decays still continue to disagree with the standard model at $\sim 2.4\sigma$ and $\sim 3.3\sigma$ respectively. Similarly the new tests of lepton flavor universality performed using the isospin partners such as $B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \ell \ell$ and $B^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \ell \ell$ exhibit the same pattern of deviation with the previous results. The new ratios $R_{K_S^0}$ and $R_{K^{*+}}$ stand respectively at 1.4σ and 1.5σ away and the combination of both stand at 2σ away from the standard model expectations. Motivated by these anomalies we search for the patterns of new physics in the family of flavor changing neutral decays with neutral leptons in the final state undergoing $b \rightarrow s \nu \bar{\nu}$ quark level transitions. There are close relations in the analysis of $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ and $b \rightarrow s \nu \bar{\nu}$ transitions not only in standard model but also in various beyond the standard model scenarios. For beyond the standard model physics under the $SU_L(2)$ gauge symmetry one can relate the left handed charged leptons to the neutrinos. Moreover, there are several advantages of studying $b \rightarrow s \nu \bar{\nu}$ transitions over $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ as they are free from various hadronic uncertainties beyond the form factors such as the non-factorizable corrections and photonic penguin contributions. Hence, we explore the consequences of $b \rightarrow s \mu^+ \mu^-$ anomalies on $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \nu \bar{\nu}$, $B_s \rightarrow (\eta, \eta') \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $B_s \rightarrow \phi \nu \bar{\nu}$ decay observables in SMEFT platform within various 1D and 2D new physics scenarios.

Morning Session / 28

An EFT Compendium for Exploring BSM

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Right Handed Neutrinos, TeV Scale BSM Neutral Higgs and FIMP Dark Matter in EFT Framework

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We consider an effective field theory framework with three standard model (SM) gauge singlet right handed neutrinos, and an additional SM gauge singlet scalar field. The framework successfully generates eV masses of the light neutrinos via seesaw mechanism, and accommodates a feebly interacting massive particle (FIMP) as dark matter candidate. Two of the gauge singlet neutrinos participate in neutrino mass generation, while the third gauge singlet neutrino is a FIMP dark matter. We explore the correlation between the v_{ev} of the gauge singlet scalar field which translates as mass of the BSM Higgs, and the mass of dark matter, which arises due to relic density constraint. We furthermore explore the constraints from the light neutrino masses in this set-up. We chose the gauge singlet BSM Higgs in this framework in the TeV scale. We perform a detailed collider analysis to analyse the discovery prospect of the TeV scale BSM Higgs through its di-fatjet signature, at a future pp collider which can operate with $\sqrt{s} = 100$ TeV c.m.energy.

Friday Morning Session / 36

Higgs Self-coupling in EFT framework

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37

Constraining the SMEFT top sector via searches in tZj and $t\bar{t}Z$ channels with Machine Learning

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We explore the projected sensitivity for SMEFT coefficients C_{tZ} and C_{tW} via single top $pp \rightarrow tZj$ and top pair associated production $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}Z$ channels with machine learning techniques, at the high luminosity LHC. Implications from new physics modifications in relevant background processes are also included. We identify the subset of observables that are most relevant towards constraining C_{tZ} and C_{tW} .

Morning Session / 38

Light from the Neutrinos and Pathways to New Physics

Wednesday Morning Session / 39

Dark Matter freeze-in and freeze-out via Effective Operators: A couple of illustrations

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Student / PDF talks / 40

Consequences of $\mu \rightarrow \mu\mu + \mu^-$ anomalies on $\mu \rightarrow \mu(*)\mu\mu^-$, $\mu\mu \rightarrow (\mu, \mu')\mu\mu^-$ and $\mu\mu \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu^-$ decay observables

Student / PDF talks / 41

Right Handed Neutrinos, TeV Scale BSM Neutral Higgs and FIMP Dark Matter in EFT Framework

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Student / PDF talks / 42

Constraining the SMEFT top sector via searches in $\mu\mu\mu$ and $\mu\mu\mu^-$ channels with Machine Learning

Student / PDF talks / 43

Searching for New Physics with the Standard Model Effective Field Theory

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Monday Afternoon Session / 45

Inauguration by Director, IOP

46

Cancellation in Dark Matter-Nucleon Interactions: the Role of Non-Standard-Model-like Yukawa Couplings

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Extensive searches to probe the particle nature of dark matter (DM) have been going on for some decades now but, so far, no conclusive evidence has been found. Among various options, the Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMP) remains one of the prime possibilities as candidates for DM near the TeV scale. Taking a phenomenological view, such null results may be explained for a generic WIMP in a Higgs-portal scenario if we allow the light-quark Yukawa couplings to assume non-Standard Model (non-SM)-like values. This follows from a cancellation among different terms in the DM-nucleon scattering which can, in turn, lead to a vanishingly small direct-detection cross section. It might also lead to isospin violation in the DM-nucleon scattering. Such non-SM values of light-quark Yukawa couplings may be probed in the high luminosity run of the LHC.

47

Phenomenological analysis of the effective extensions of BSM scenarios

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The spectrum of the new physics beyond the Standard Model is very likely to be non-degenerate with few light non-SM particles residing close to the electroweak scale. The effect of the more complete theory then can be captured through an effective extension of the BSM scenario treating the new non-SM particles on the same footing along with the SM ones. To perform a detailed phenomenological analysis of such cases, one needs to be familiar with the proper structures of the higher dimensional operators constituted of the SM degrees of freedoms and the minimal extension. We consider two different scalar extensions of the SM and their effective field-theoretic generalisations. We demonstrate the method to construct the gauge-invariant forms of the effective operators and present the operator structures for these two cases. We also investigate their impacts on the low-energy observables, such as precision measurements of the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon, precision Higgs measurements, and direct collider sensitivity to charged Higgs searches.

48

Automatisation of Integrating out heavy fields at one-loop

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The success of the Standard Model (SM) and the lack of direct evidence of any beyond Standard Model (BSM) particles impels us to look for indirect shreds of evidence. The effective field theory framework is just the right tool for that. We can treat the SM as an effective theory by adding higher dimensional terms to its Lagrangian and trying to capture the footprint of the more complete UV theory, this is commonly known as the bottom-up approach. On the other hand, we can choose a complete UV theory, identify the heavy degrees of freedom, integrate them out and obtain operators of higher mass dimension, known as the top-down approach. Covariant Derivative Expansion (CDE) is one of the methodologies that integrate out heavy fields and generate the effective operator and their Wilson coefficient. The two most intriguing traits of CDE are, firstly, the method is manifestly

gauge-invariant so the effective operators generated at the end are also gauge-invariant. Secondly, its applicability is universal. Encapsulating these features there is a formula dubbed as the universal one-loop effective action (UOLEA) which has algorithmic essence to it. The Mathematica based package CoDEx based on the UOLEA is one of the tools that can integrate out heavy particles from the tree as well as one-loop diagrams and generate effective operators of mass dimension-6. It provides the operators in two different bases: “Warsaw” and “SILH” and can perform the renormalisation group evolutions (RGE) of operators to some low energy scales.

49

EFT Diagrammatica: UV roots of the CP-conserving SMEFT

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The Standard Model Effective Field Theory (SMEFT) is an established theoretical framework that parametrizes the impact of UV models on low-energy observables. Such parametrization is achieved by studying the interactions of SM fields encapsulated within higher mass dimensional (≥ 5) operators. Through judicious employment of the EFT toolkit, SMEFT has become a source of new predictions as well as a platform for conducting a coherent comparison of new physics (beyond Standard Model) scenarios. In this talk, I will elucidate a diagrammatic approach to establish selection criteria for the allowed heavy field representations corresponding to a subset of the dimension-6 SMEFT operator basis. The contact interactions representing each effective operator can be unfolded into tree- and (or) one-loop-level diagrams to reveal unique embeddings of heavy field propagators within them. The unfolding of operators can be accomplished based solely on symmetry arguments. The interrelation between SMEFT operators and observables has been well documented in recent years. Our diagrammatic procedure enables us to catalogue heavy field representations for each SMEFT operator, thereby building well-defined links between different sets of observables and families of UV models. This makes it convenient to test the viability of the models involving these heavy fields. This also prevents redundant analyses of similar models.

50

Directly Probing the Higgs-top Coupling at High Scales

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The top-quark Yukawa coupling, y_t is the strongest interaction of the Higgs boson in the Standard Model (SM) with $y_t \sim 1$. Due to its magnitude, it plays a central role in Higgs phenomenology in the SM and would be most sensitive to physics beyond the Standard Model. The top Yukawa can be directly measured at the LHC via top pair production in association with a Higgs boson, $t\bar{t}h$ channel. We study new physics effects for the Higgs-top coupling at high scales, using jet substructure techniques. We present the high-luminosity LHC sensitivity to new physics parametrized in the EFT framework and through a general Higgs-top form factor.

Student / PDF talks / 51

Cancellation in Dark Matter-Nucleon Interactions: the Role of Non-Standard-Model-like Yukawa Couplings

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Student / PDF talks / 52

Phenomenological analysis of the effective extensions of BSM scenarios

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Student / PDF talks / 53

Automatisation of Integrating out heavy fields at one-loop

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Student / PDF talks / 54

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Student / PDF talks / 55

Directly Probing the Higgs-top Coupling at High Scales

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56

Measurement of Higgs self coupling from non-resonant Higgs pair production in CMS experiment

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The trilinear self-coupling (λ) of Higgs can directly be accessed at the LHC by inclusive production of Higgs boson pair. A search for the non-resonant Higgs pair production via gluon-gluon fusion and as well as Vector Boson Fusion processes has been performed recently by CMS collaboration in various final state with the complete LHC Run-2 proton-proton collision data at center of mass energy of $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV. This presentation emphasizes on the results of the production cross section of inclusive diHiggs production as well as estimates of relevant coupling parameters predicted by standard model (SM) and constraints on some of the effective couplings of HH in the beyond standard model (BSM) scenario.

Student / PDF talks / 57

Measurement of Higgs self coupling from non-resonant Higgs pair production in CMS experiment

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Friday Morning Session / 58

Pedagogical lecture on EFT

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