

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

The Particle Higgsaw Puzzle

The background of the slide is a blue grid with wavy, organic lines. In the center, there is a 3D rendering of a blue puzzle. One piece is missing, revealing a white surface underneath. The puzzle pieces are slightly raised, giving a sense of depth.

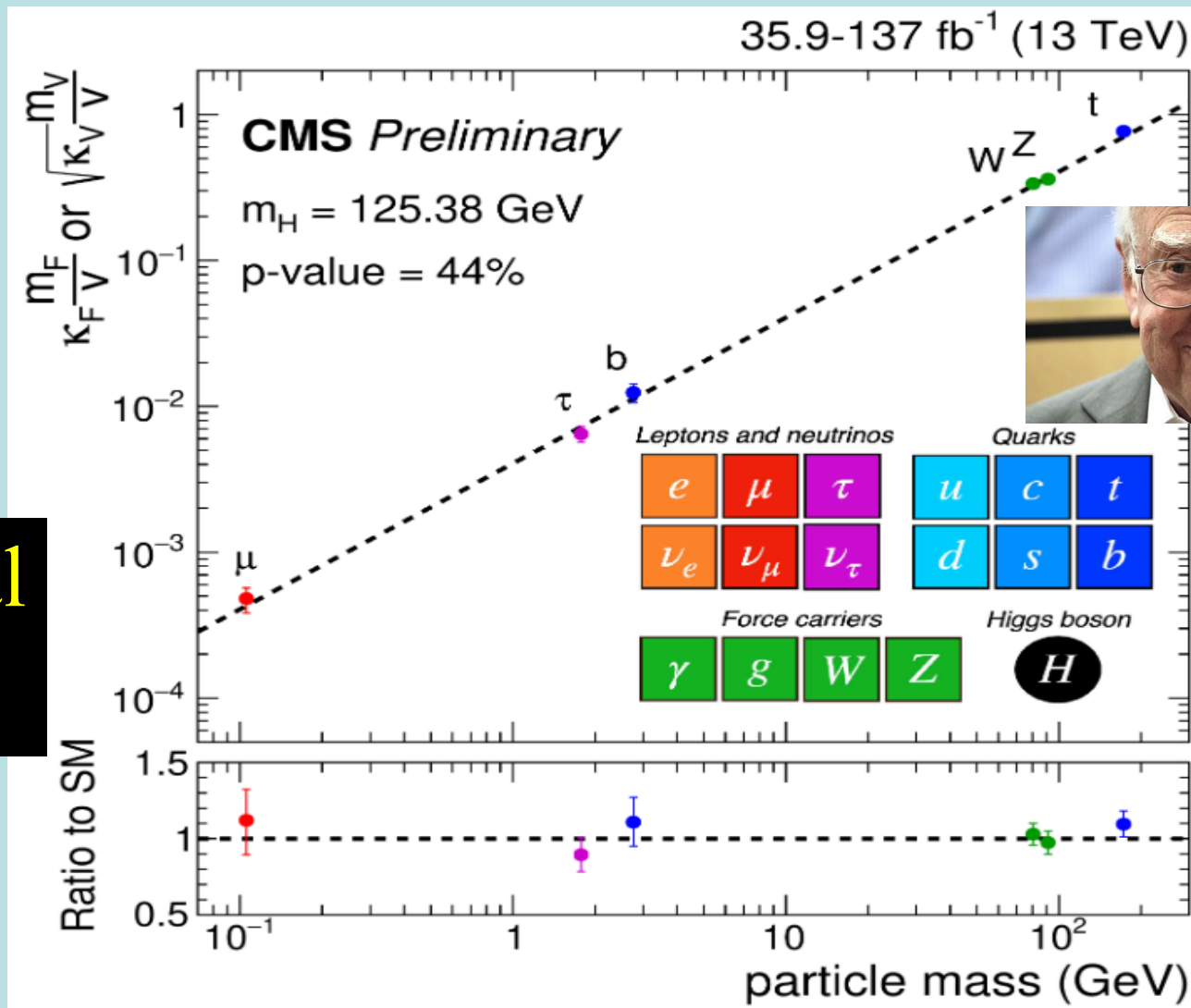
Has LHC found the missing piece?

Is it the right shape?

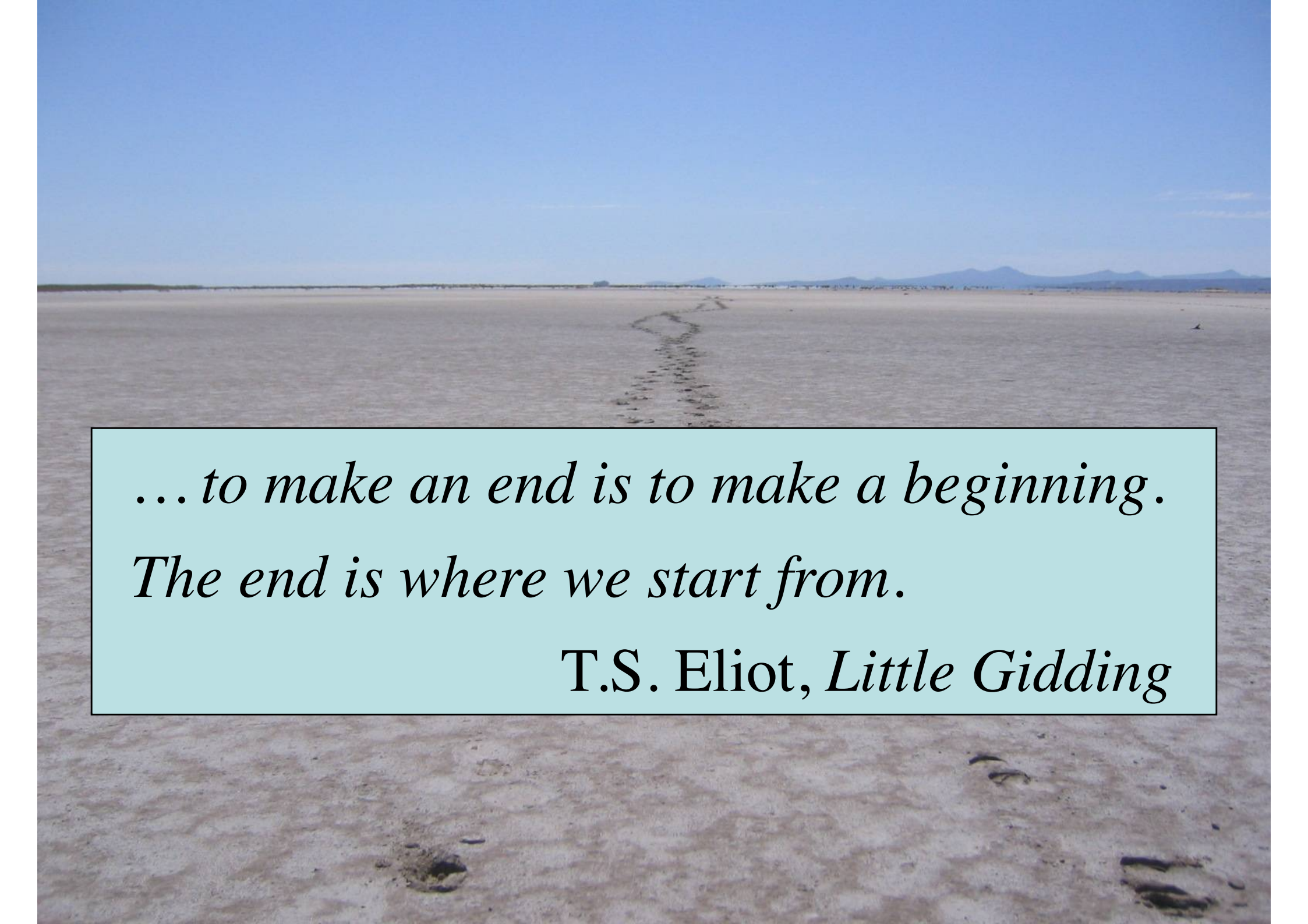
Is it the right size?

It Walks and Quacks like a Higgs

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



Global
fit



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

T.S. Eliot, *Little Gidding*

Everything about Higgs is Puzzling

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

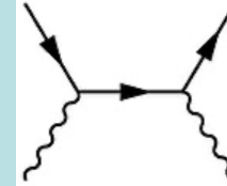
- Pattern of Yukawa couplings y :
 - **Flavour problem**
- Magnitude of mass term μ :
 - **Naturalness/hierarchy problem**
- Magnitude of quartic coupling λ :
 - **Stability of electroweak vacuum**
- Cosmological constant term V_0 :
 - **Dark energy**

Higher-dimensional interactions?

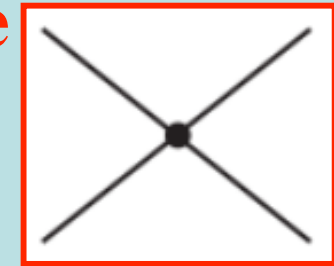
Effective Field Theories (EFTs)

a long and glorious History

- 1930's: "Standard Model" of QED had $d=4$

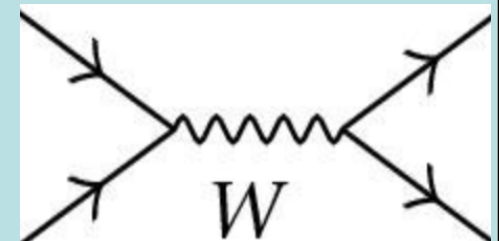


- **Fermi's four-fermion theory of the weak force**

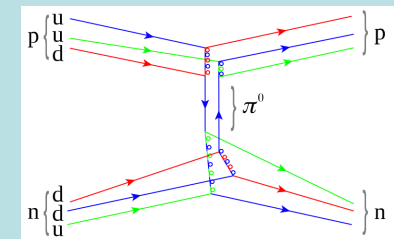


- Dimension-6 operators: form = S, P, V, A, T?
– Due to exchanges of massive particles?

- 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 due to exchanges of heavier 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 experiments
- **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 flavour $\text{SU}(3)^5$ or $\text{SU}(2)^2 \times \text{SU}(3)^3$ symmetry for fermions
- Work to linear order in operator coefficients, i.e. $\mathcal{O}(1/\Lambda^2)$
- Use G_F , M_Z , α as input parameters

Dimension-6 Operators in Detail

- Including 2- and 4-fermion operators
- Different 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} | $(H^\dagger H)(\bar{l}_p e_r H)$ |
| $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{G}}$ | $f^{ABC} \tilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu} \tilde{G}_\nu^{B\rho} \tilde{G}_\rho^{C\mu}$ | $\mathcal{O}_{H\Box}$ | $(H^\dagger H)\Box(H^\dagger H)$ | \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} | $(H^\dagger H)(\bar{q}_p d_r H)$ |
| $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{W}}$ | $\varepsilon^{IJK} \tilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} \tilde{W}_\nu^{J\rho} \tilde{W}_\rho^{K\mu}$ | | | | |
| $X^2 H^2$ | | $\psi^2 XH$ | | $\psi^2 H^2 D$ | |
| \mathcal{O}_{HG} | $H^\dagger H G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$ | \mathcal{O}_{eW} | $(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \tau^I H W_{\mu\nu}^I$ | $\mathcal{O}_{Hi}^{(1)}$ | $(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu l_r)$ |
| $\mathcal{O}_{H\tilde{G}}$ | $H^\dagger H \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$ | \mathcal{O}_{eB} | $(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) H B_{\mu\nu}$ | $\mathcal{O}_{Hi}^{(3)}$ | $(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H)(\bar{l}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu l_r)$ |
| \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} | $(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{d}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$ |
| $\mathcal{O}_{H\tilde{W}B}$ | $H^\dagger \tau^I H \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$ | \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 | | Baryon decay | |
| \mathcal{O}_{ledq} | $(\bar{l}_p^j e_r)(\bar{d}_s^k q_t^l)$ | \mathcal{O}_{duq} | $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{ijk} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(q_s^j)^T C l_t^k]$ | | |
| $\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^{(1)}$ | $(\bar{q}_p^j u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (q_s^k d_t)$ | \mathcal{O}_{qqq} | $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{ijk} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$ | | |
| $\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^{(8)}$ | $(\bar{q}_p^j T^A u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (q_s^k T^A d_t)$ | \mathcal{O}_{qqq} | $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jnk} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(q_s^m)^T C l_t^k]$ | | |
| $\mathcal{O}_{lequ}^{(1)}$ | $(\bar{l}_p^j e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k u_t)$ | \mathcal{O}_{duu} | $\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$ | | |
| $\mathcal{O}_{lequ}^{(3)}$ | $(\bar{l}_p^j \sigma_{\mu\nu} e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_t)$ | | | | |

Flavour anomalies

Baryon decay

Operators included in Global Fit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

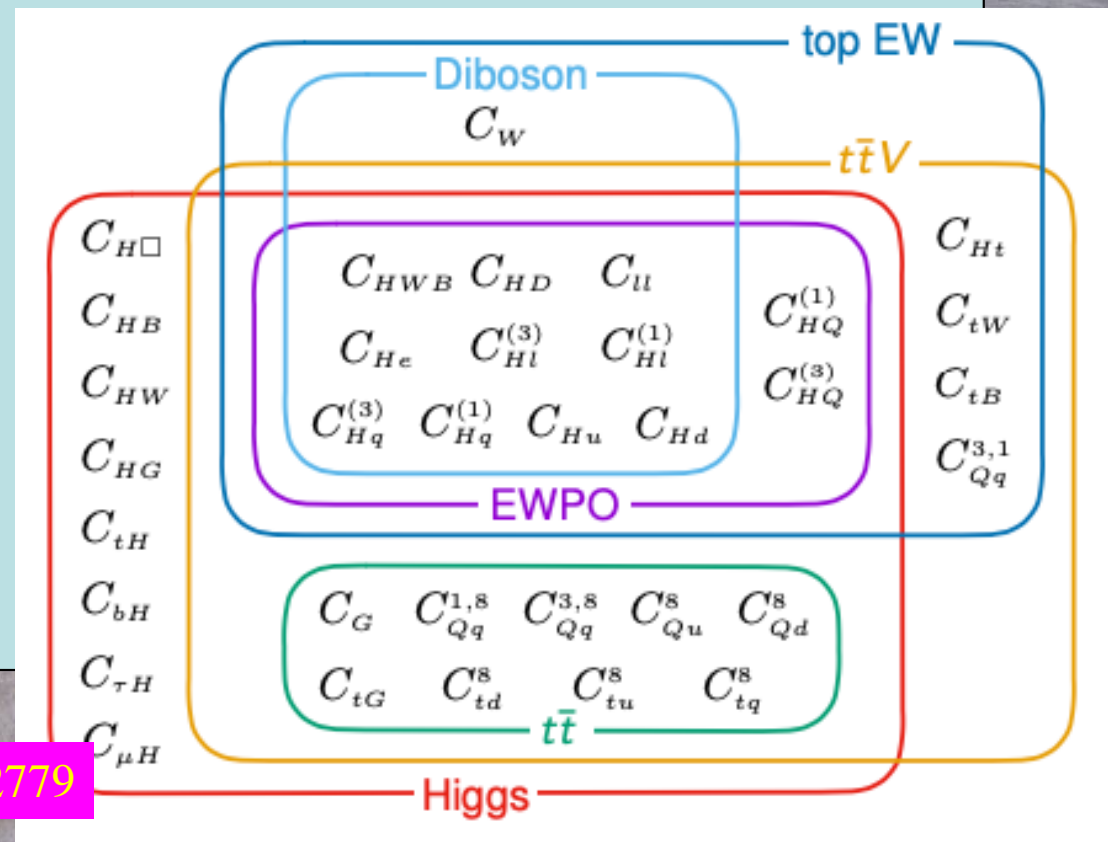
Top 2F: $\mathcal{O}_{HQ}^{(3)}, \mathcal{O}_{HQ}^{(1)}, \mathcal{O}_{Ht}, \mathcal{O}_{tG}, \mathcal{O}_{tW}, \mathcal{O}_{tB},$

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

Global SMEFT Fit

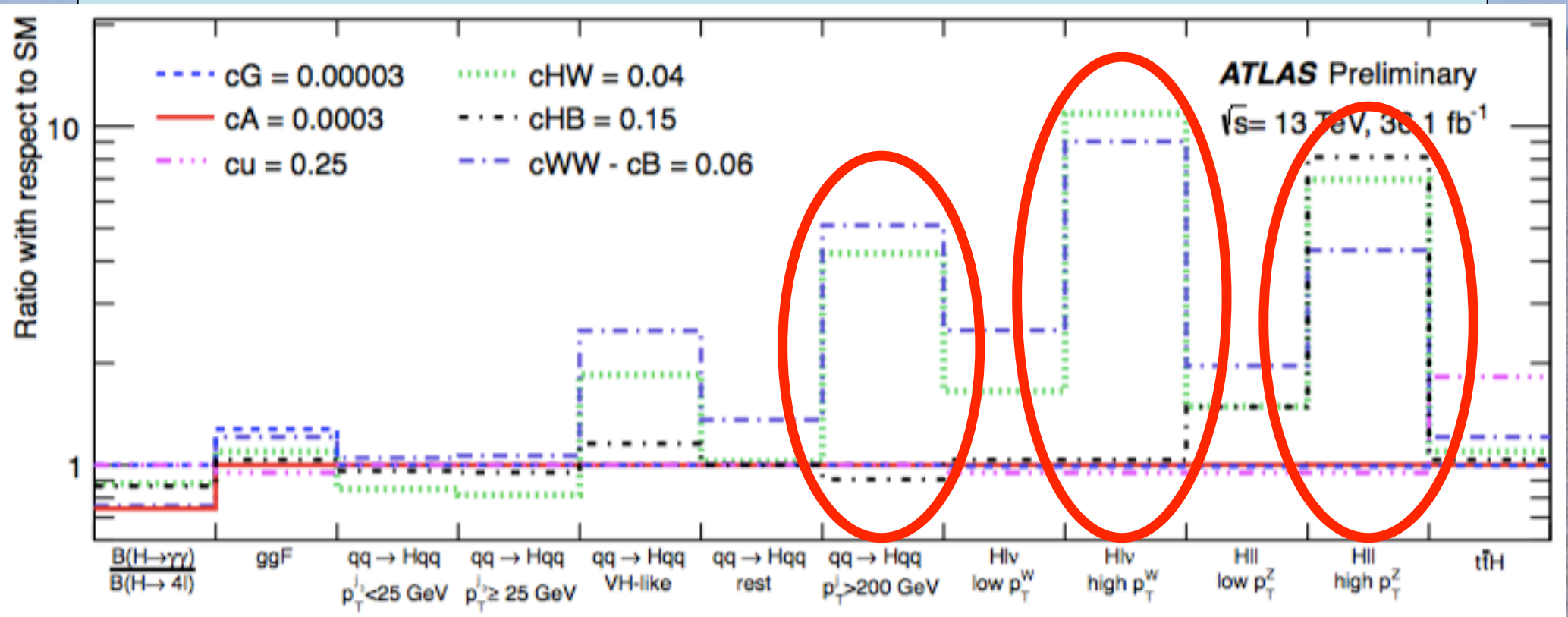
to Top, Higgs, Diboson, Electroweak Data

- 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
- Search for BSM
- Constraints on BSM
 - At tree level
 - At loop level



Sensitivities to Operators

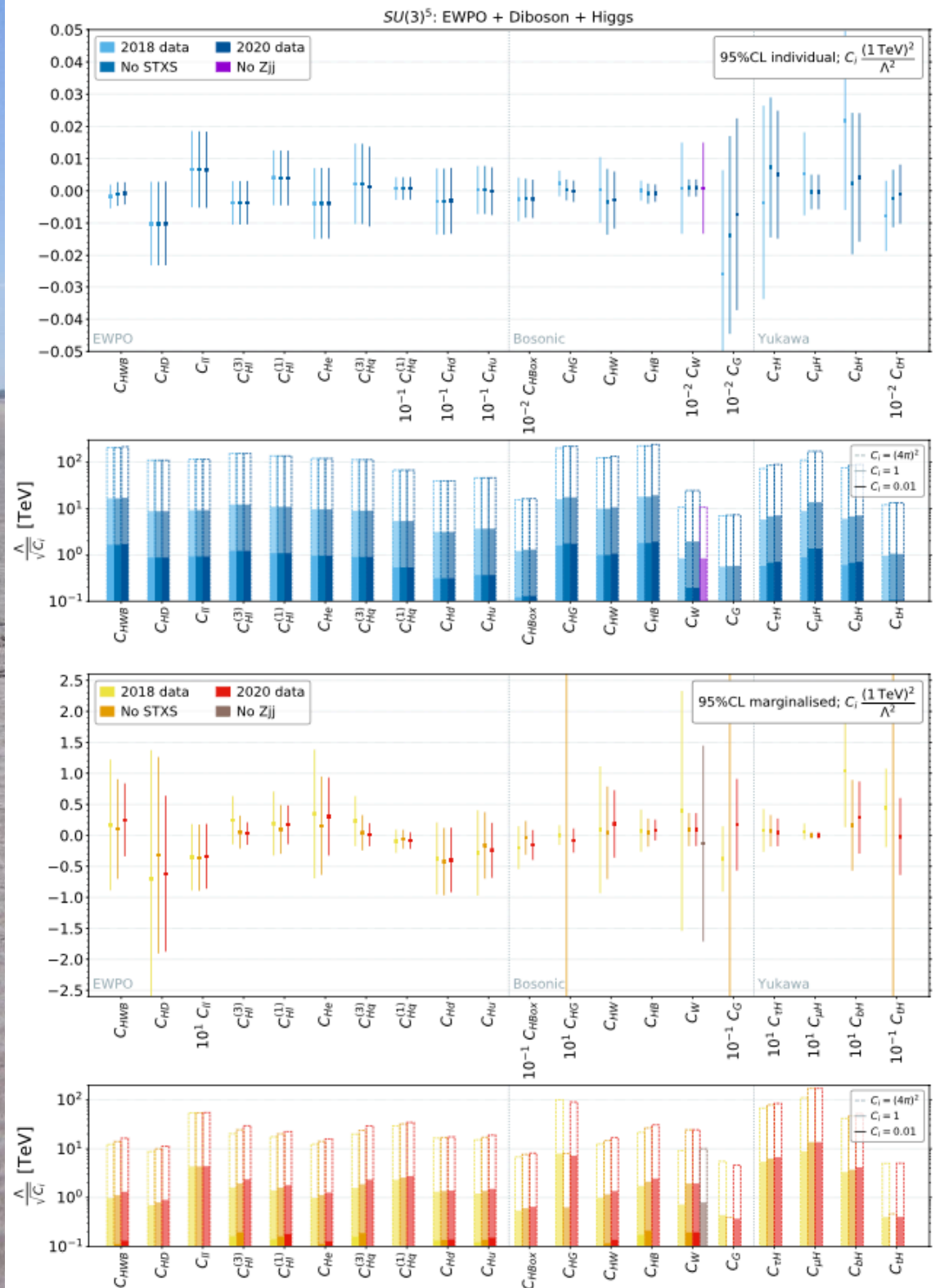
- Rate relative to SM with different operators



- Higher sensitivity at higher p_T
- But lower statistics

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

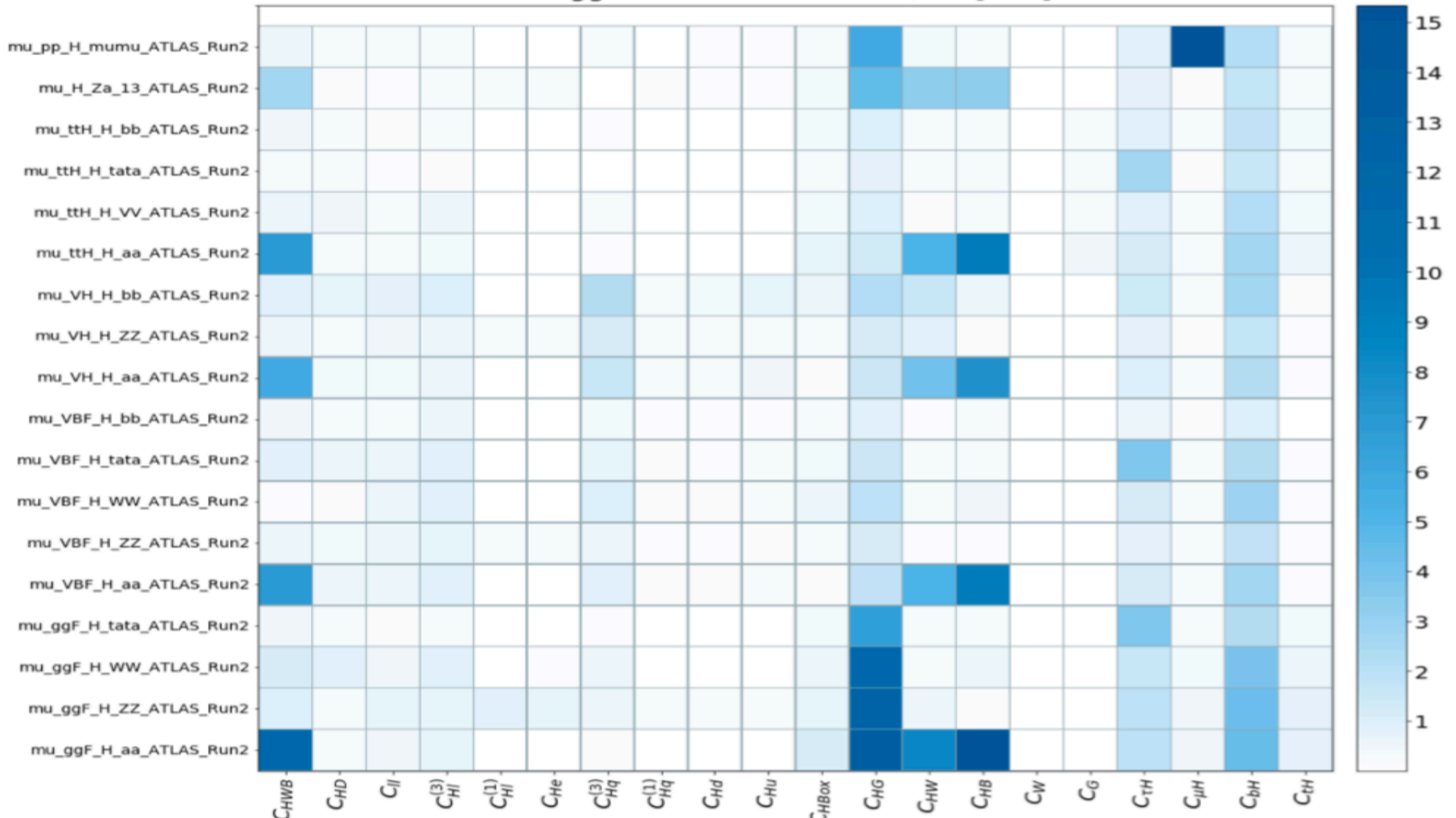
- Individual operator coefficients
- Marginalised over all other operator coefficients



Impacts of Measurements

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

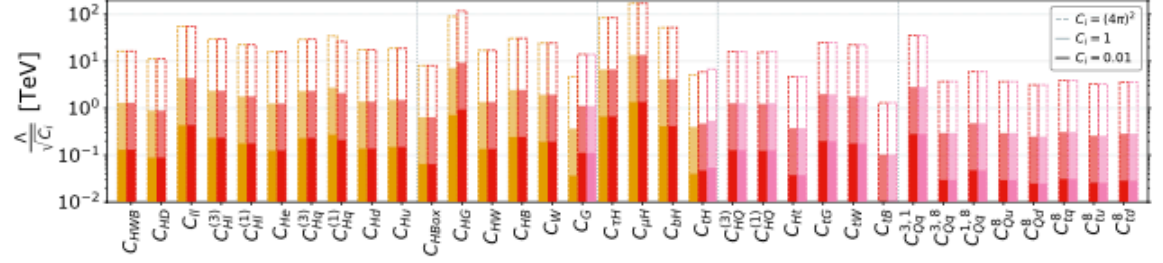
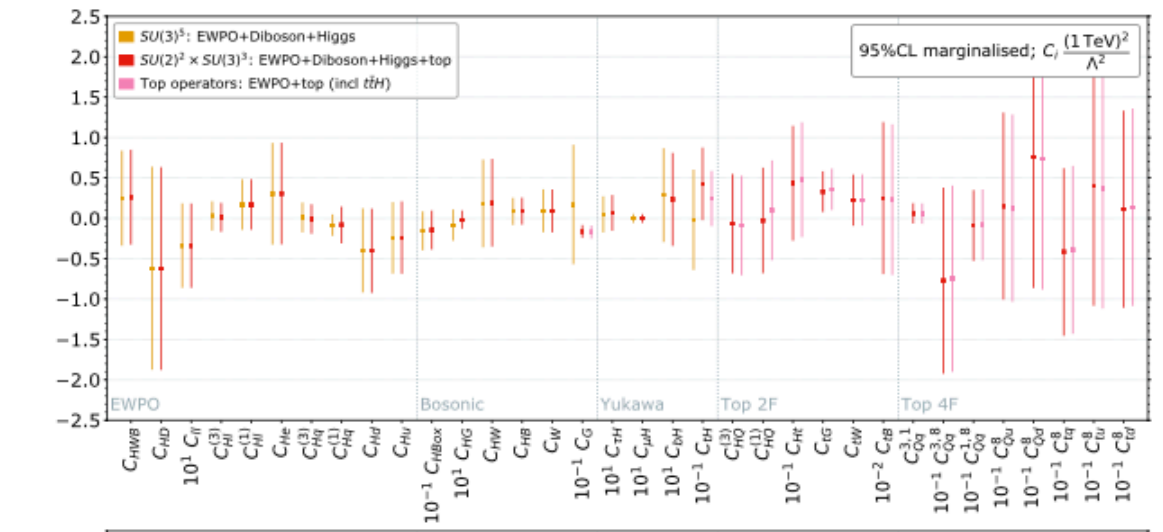
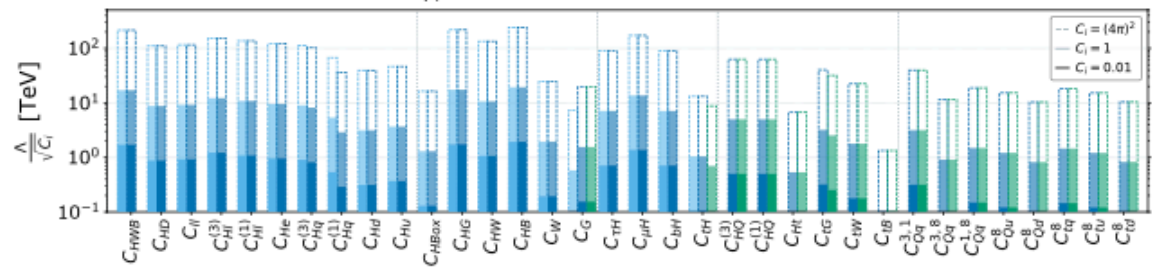
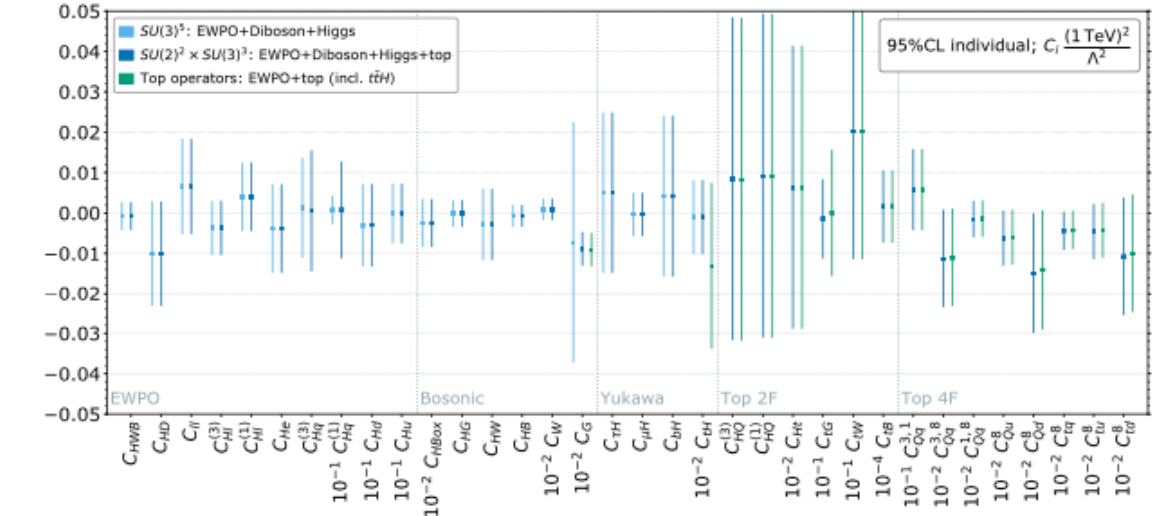
Higgs Individual Bounds $\Lambda\sqrt{C}$ [TeV]



Which measurements constrain which operator coefficients?

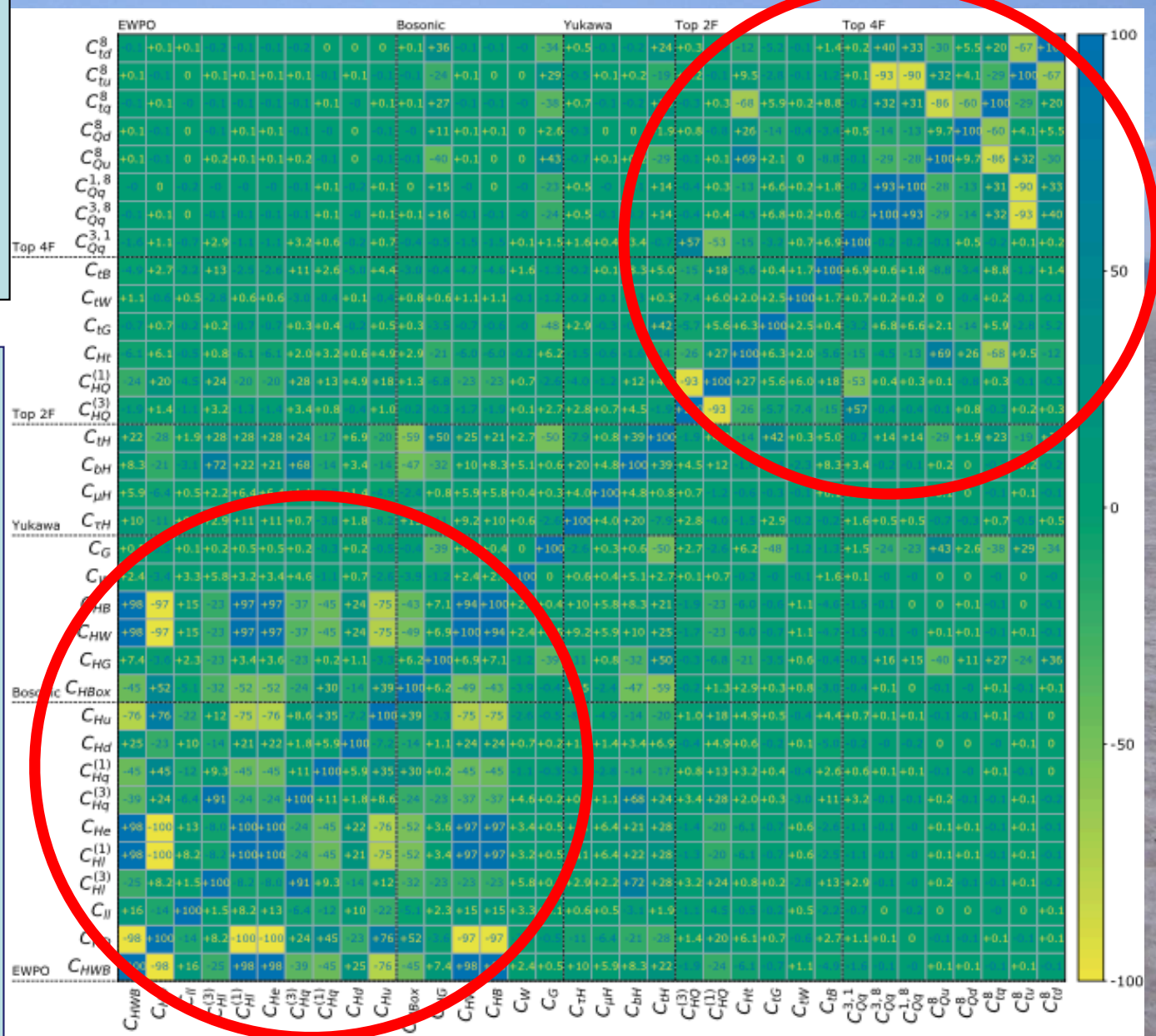
Dimension-6 Constraints with Top-Specific $SU(2)^2 \times SU(3)^3$

- Individual operator coefficients
- Marginalised over all other operator coefficients



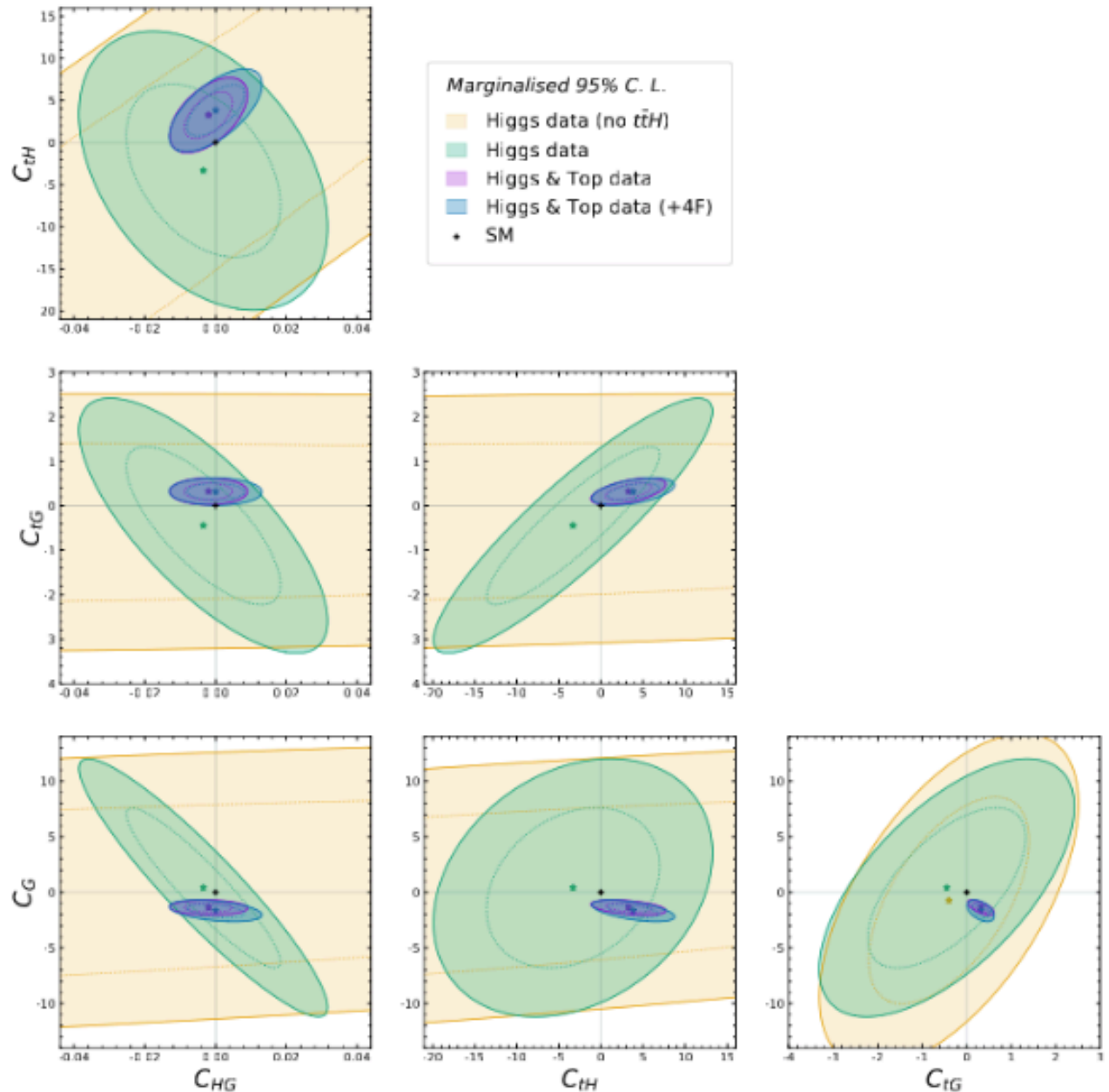
Correlation Analysis

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



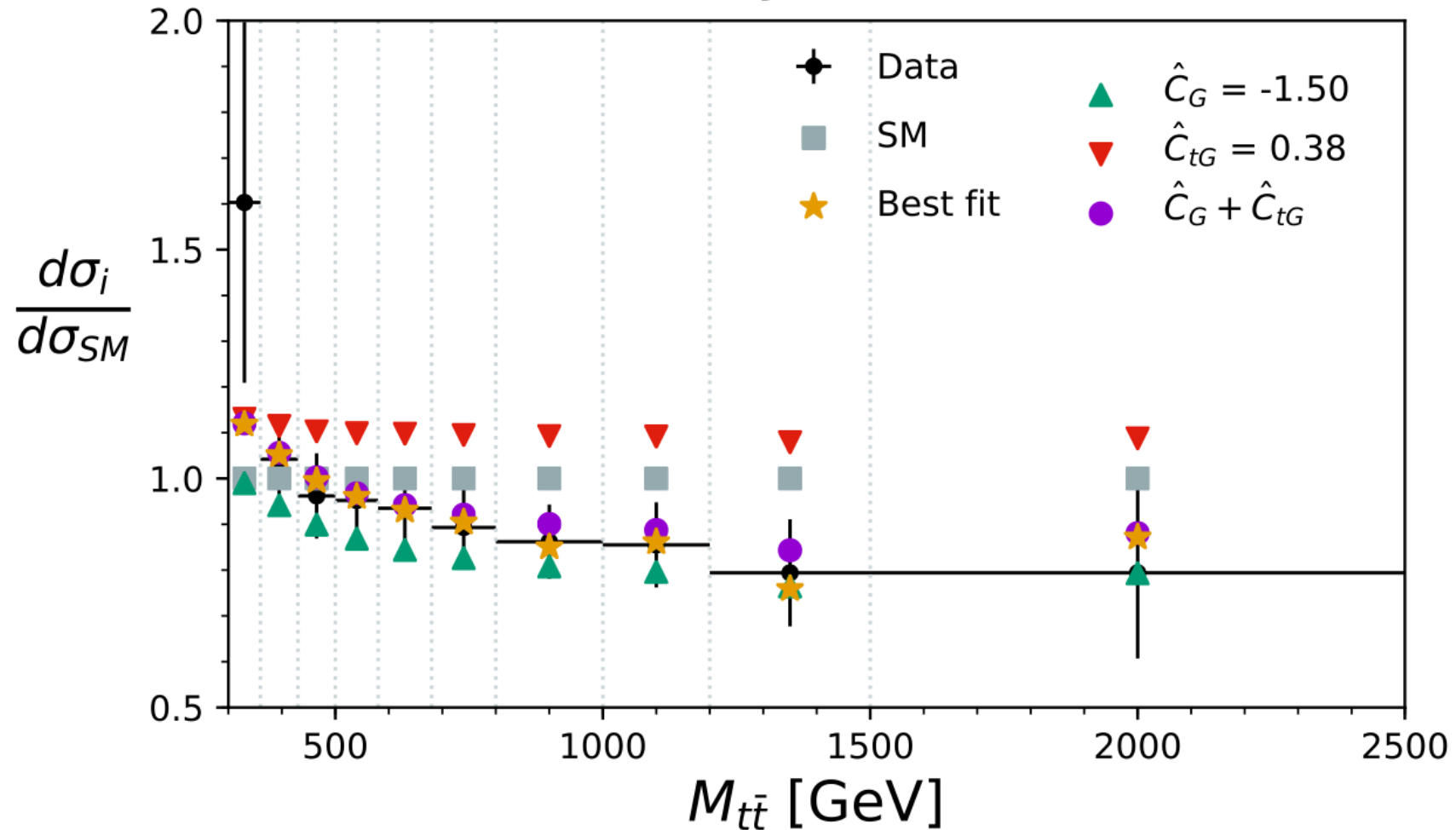
Example of Interplay between Data Sets

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



Biggest Discrepancy with Standard Model

CMS $t\bar{t}(l+jets)$, 13 TeV



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

- $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass distribution favours $\hat{C}_G \neq 0$
- But jet data favour small $\hat{C}_G \simeq 0$

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

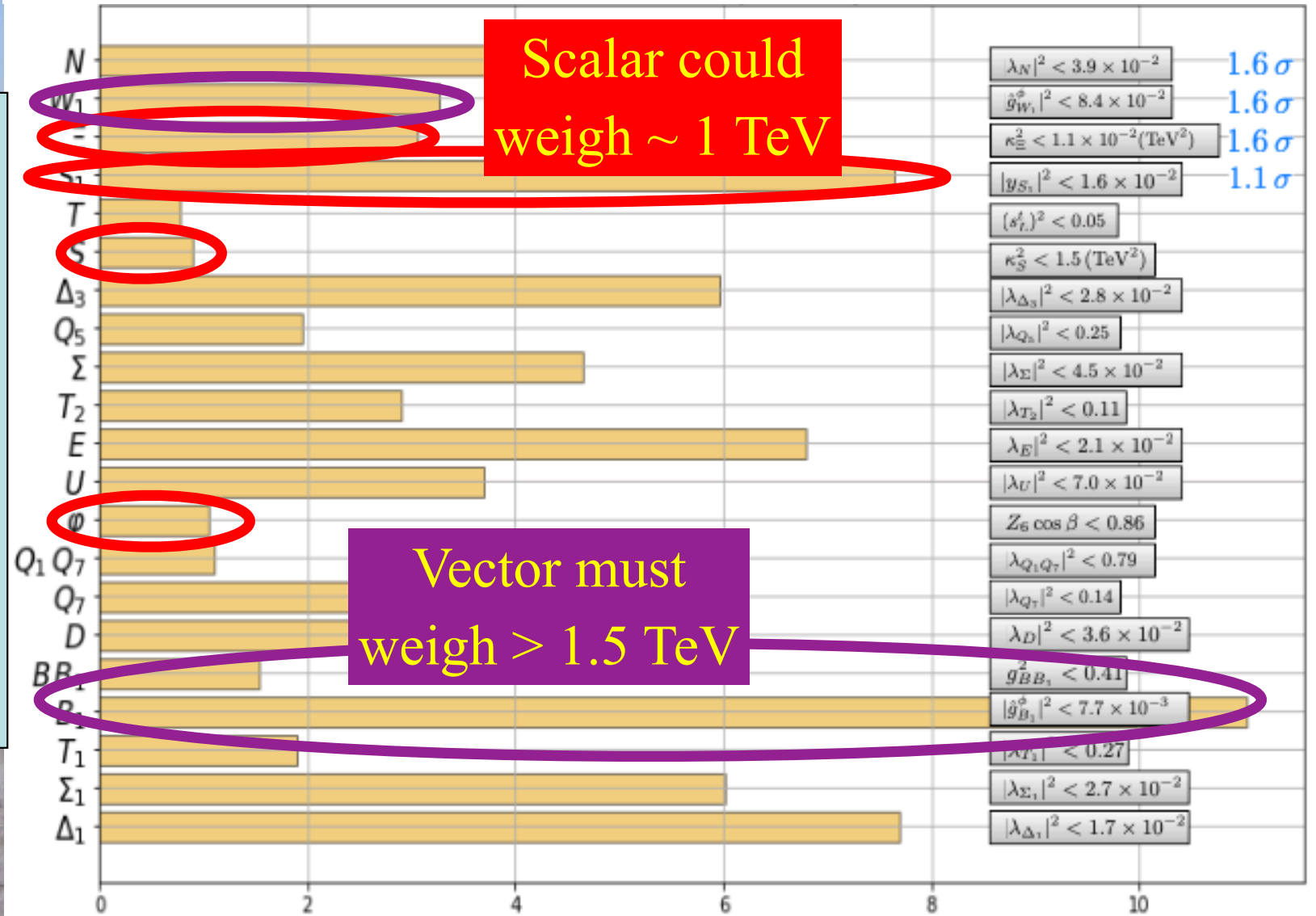
Vector

| 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

Mass limits (TeV) if coupling = 1

Coupling limit if mass = 1 TeV



- No significant pulls away from SM
- Any single-field extension of SM must have mass scale > 800 GeV if coupling = 1

SMEFT Constraints on Light Stops

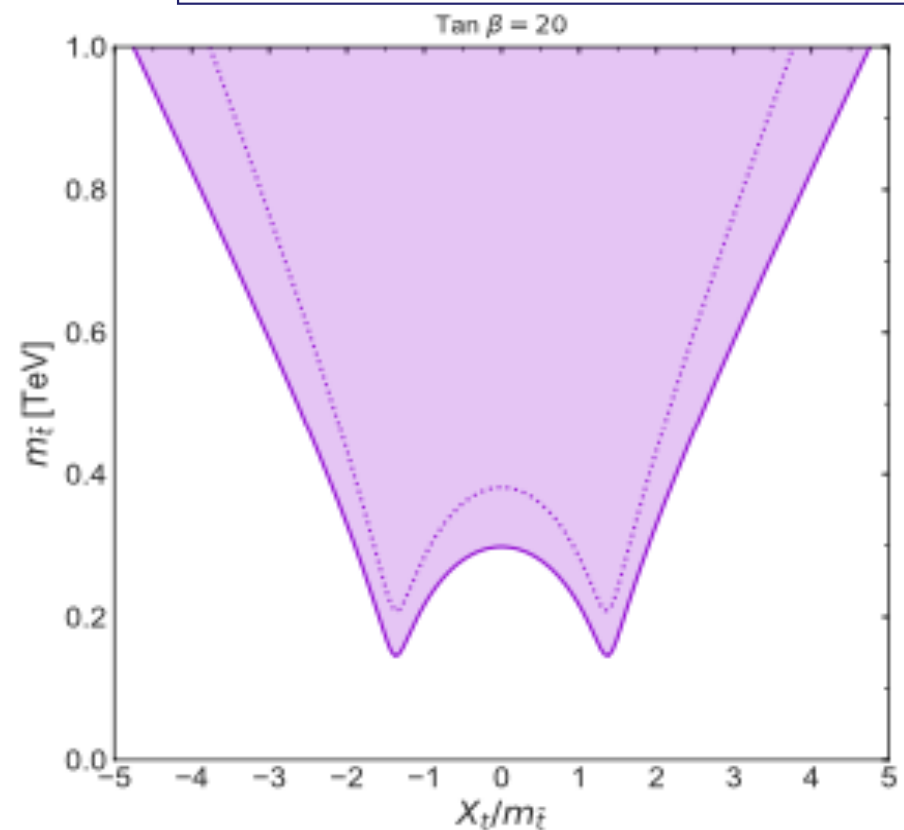
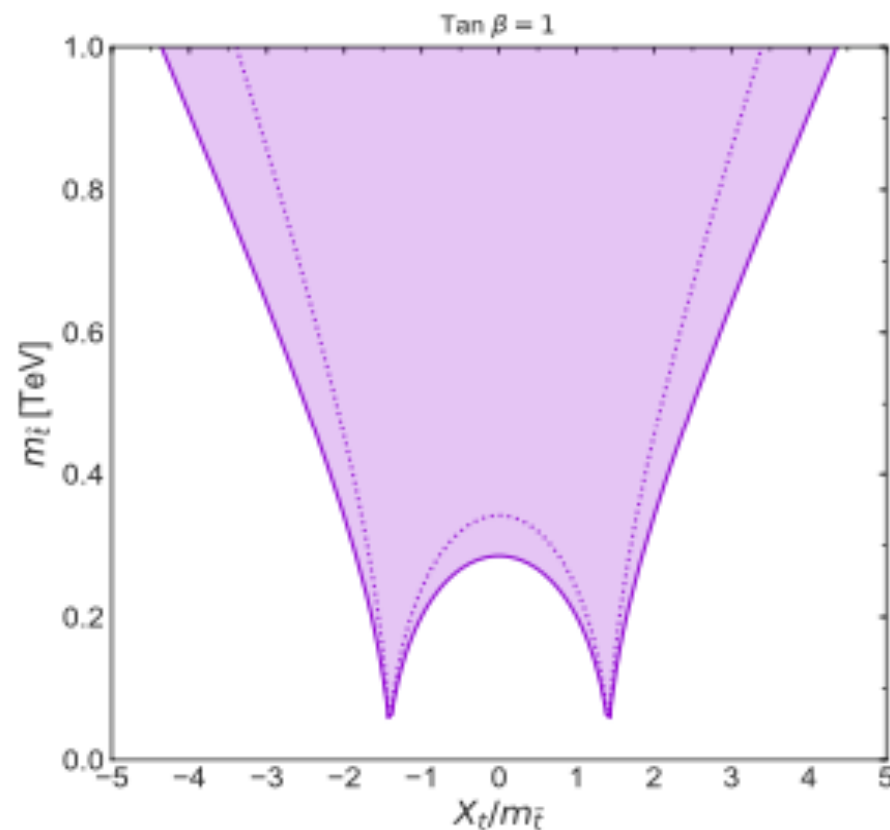
From quantum loop corrections:

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

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

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

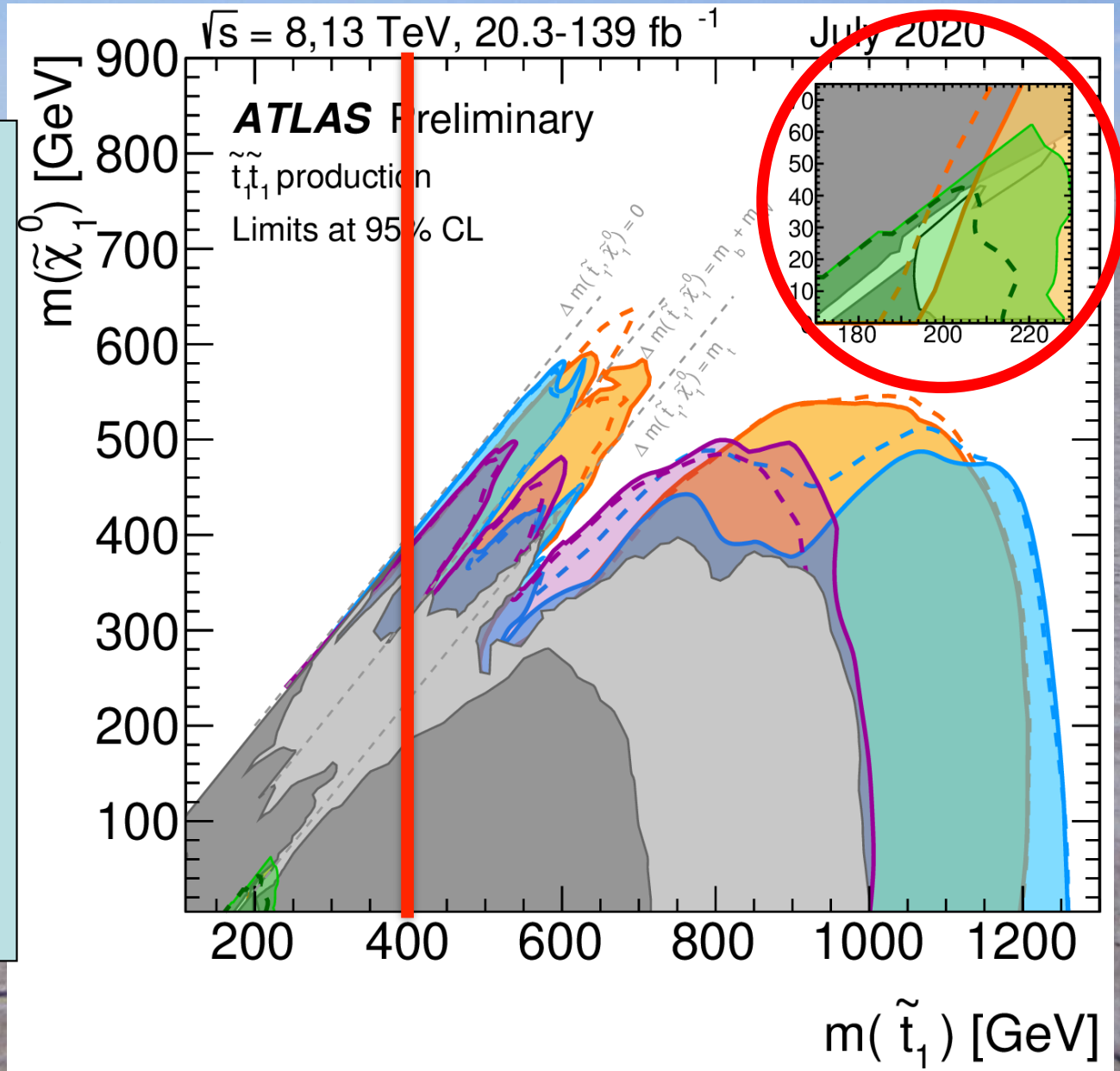
$$C_{HWB} = -\frac{g g'}{24 (4\pi)^2} \frac{h_t^2}{h_t^2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{c_{2\beta} g'^2}{h_t^2}\right) - \frac{4}{5} \frac{X_t^2}{m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \right],$$



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

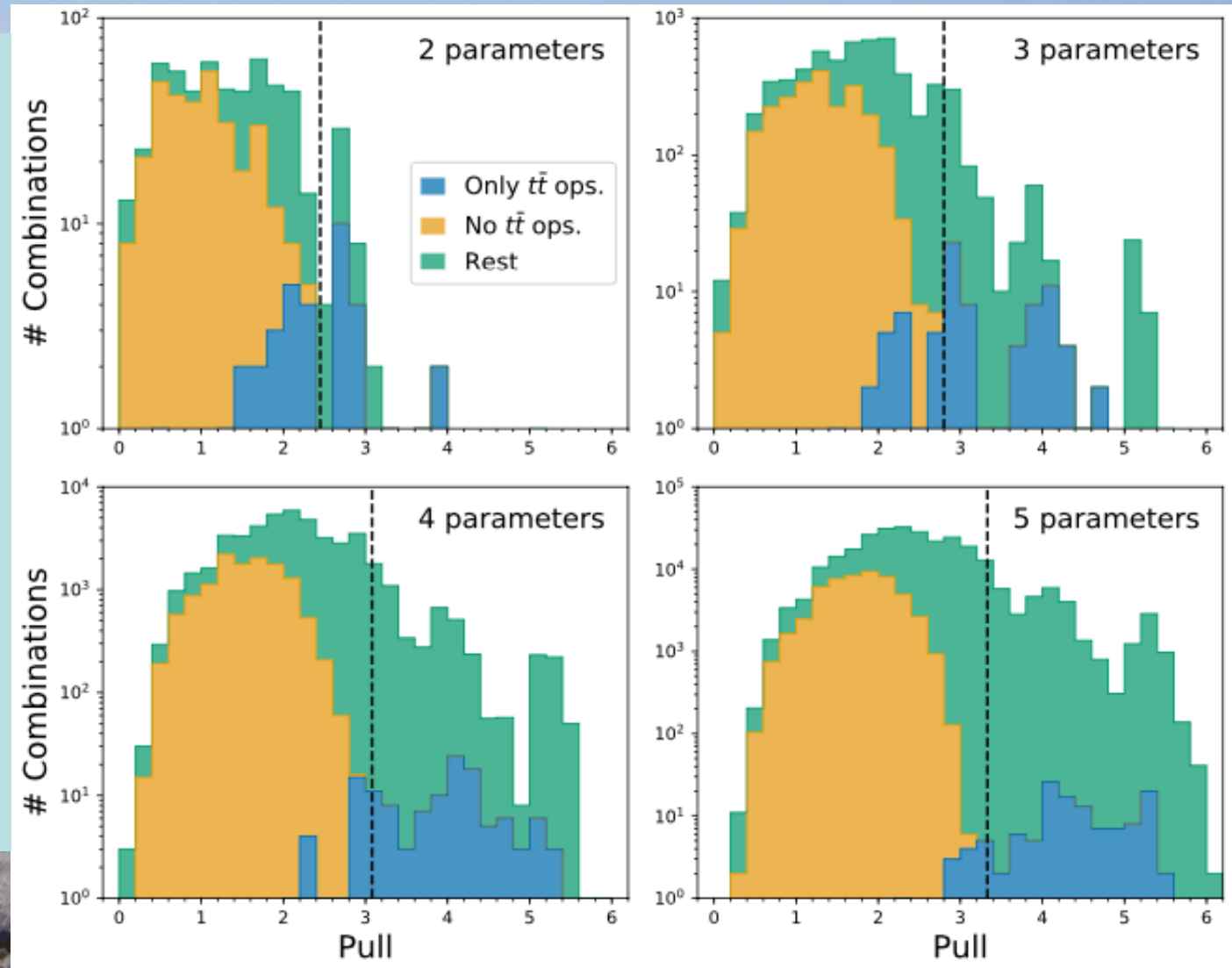
Direct Search Constraints on Light Stops

- 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**



How about Dimension 8?

Some windows of opportunity:

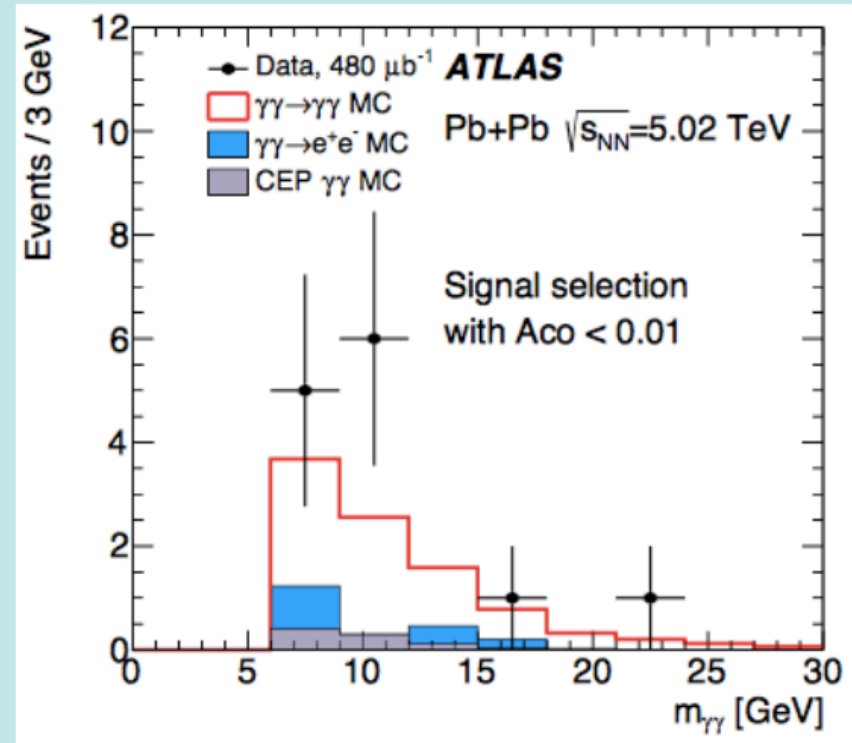
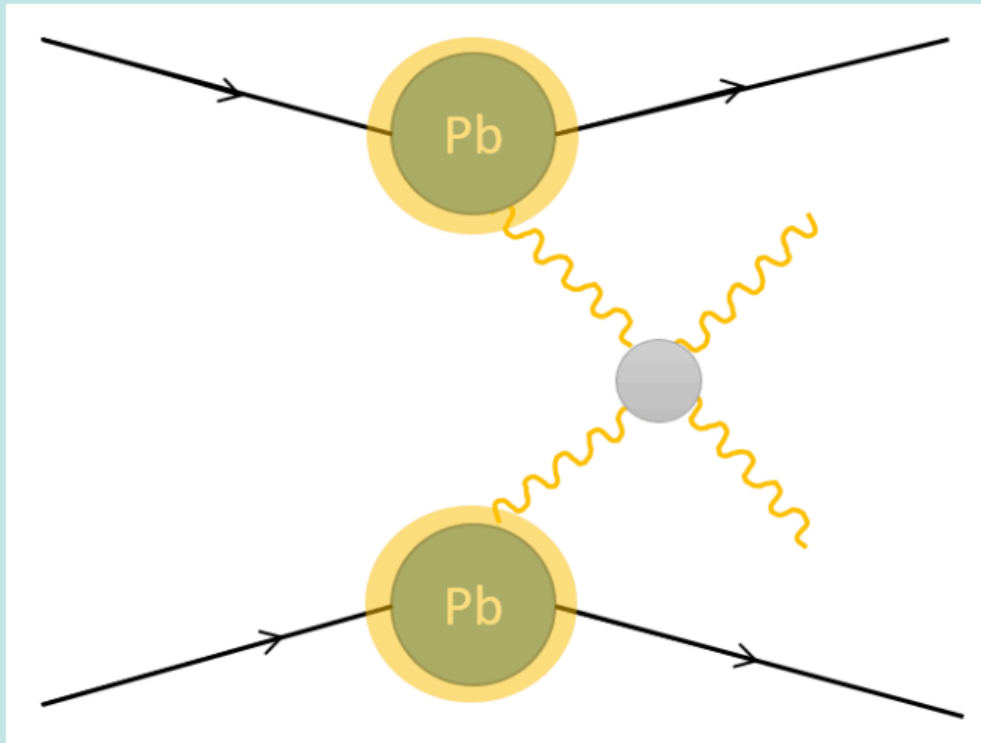
Light-by-light scattering

$$gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, Z\gamma$$

Neutral triple-gauge couplings

First Measurement of Light-by-Light Scattering

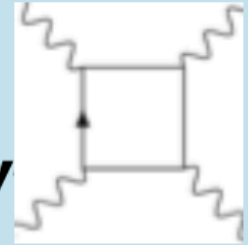
- Peripheral heavy-ion collisions at the LHC: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



- Expected in ordinary QED from fermion loops
- ATLAS measurement agrees with QED Heisenberg & Euler 1936
- Can be used to constrain nonlinearities in Born-Infeld

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.)

$$\mathcal{Q} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{E}^2 - \mathcal{B}^2) + \frac{e^2}{hc} \int_0^\infty e^{-\eta} \frac{d\eta}{\eta^3} \left\{ i\eta^2 (\mathcal{E} \mathcal{B}) \cdot \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\eta}{|\mathcal{E}_k|} \sqrt{\mathcal{E}^2 - \mathcal{B}^2 + 2i(\mathcal{E} \mathcal{B})}\right) + \text{konj}}{\cos\left(\frac{\eta}{|\mathcal{E}_k|} \sqrt{\mathcal{E}^2 - \mathcal{B}^2 + 2i(\mathcal{E} \mathcal{B})}\right) - \text{konj}} + |\mathcal{E}_k|^2 + \frac{\eta^2}{3} (\mathcal{B}^2 - \mathcal{E}^2) \right\}$$

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

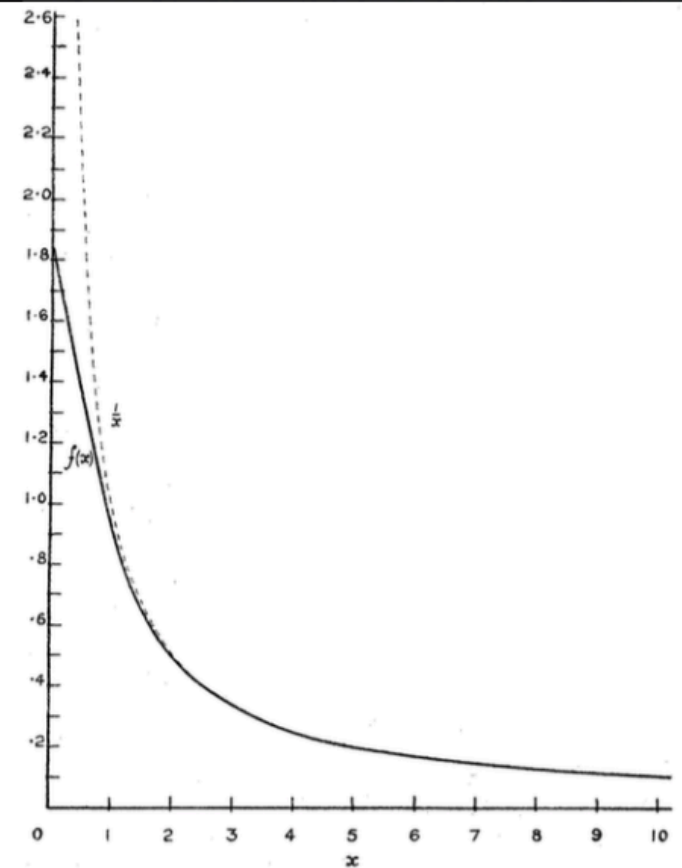


FIG. 1.

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

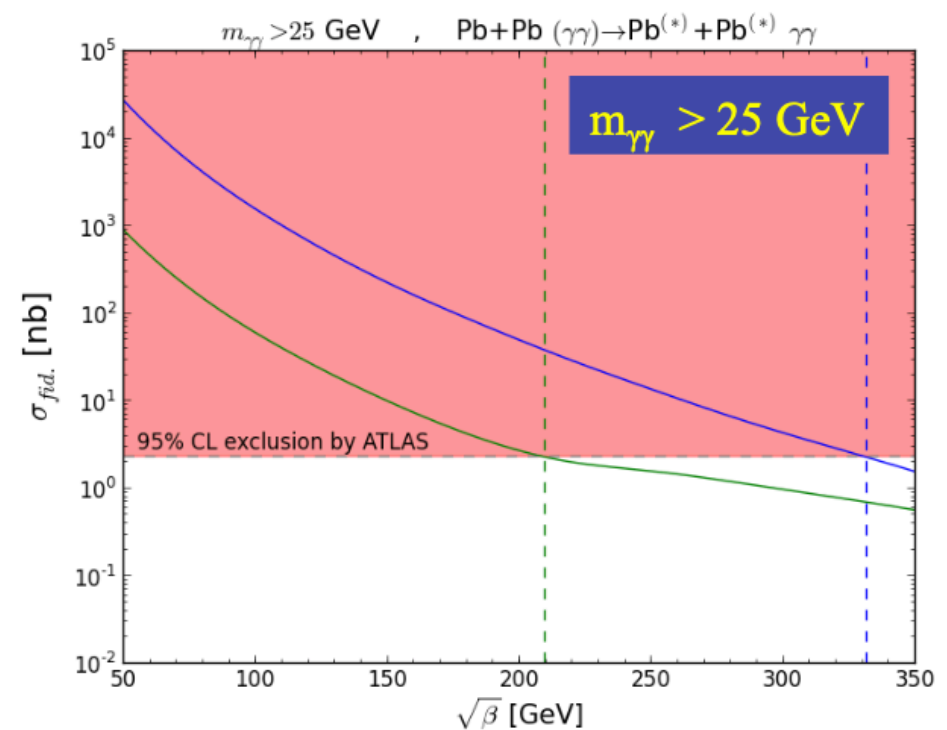
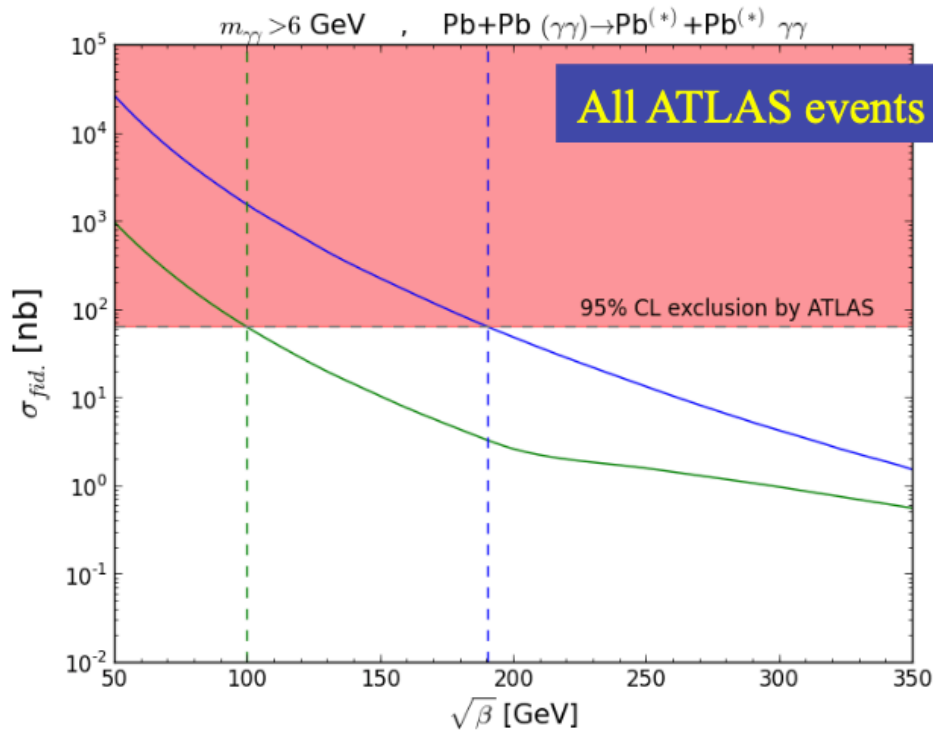
- Mass scale $M = \sqrt{\beta}$

\leftrightarrow 1/distance between branes, \geq TeV?

Constraint on Born-Infeld Scale

JE, Mavromatos & You, arXiv:1703.08450

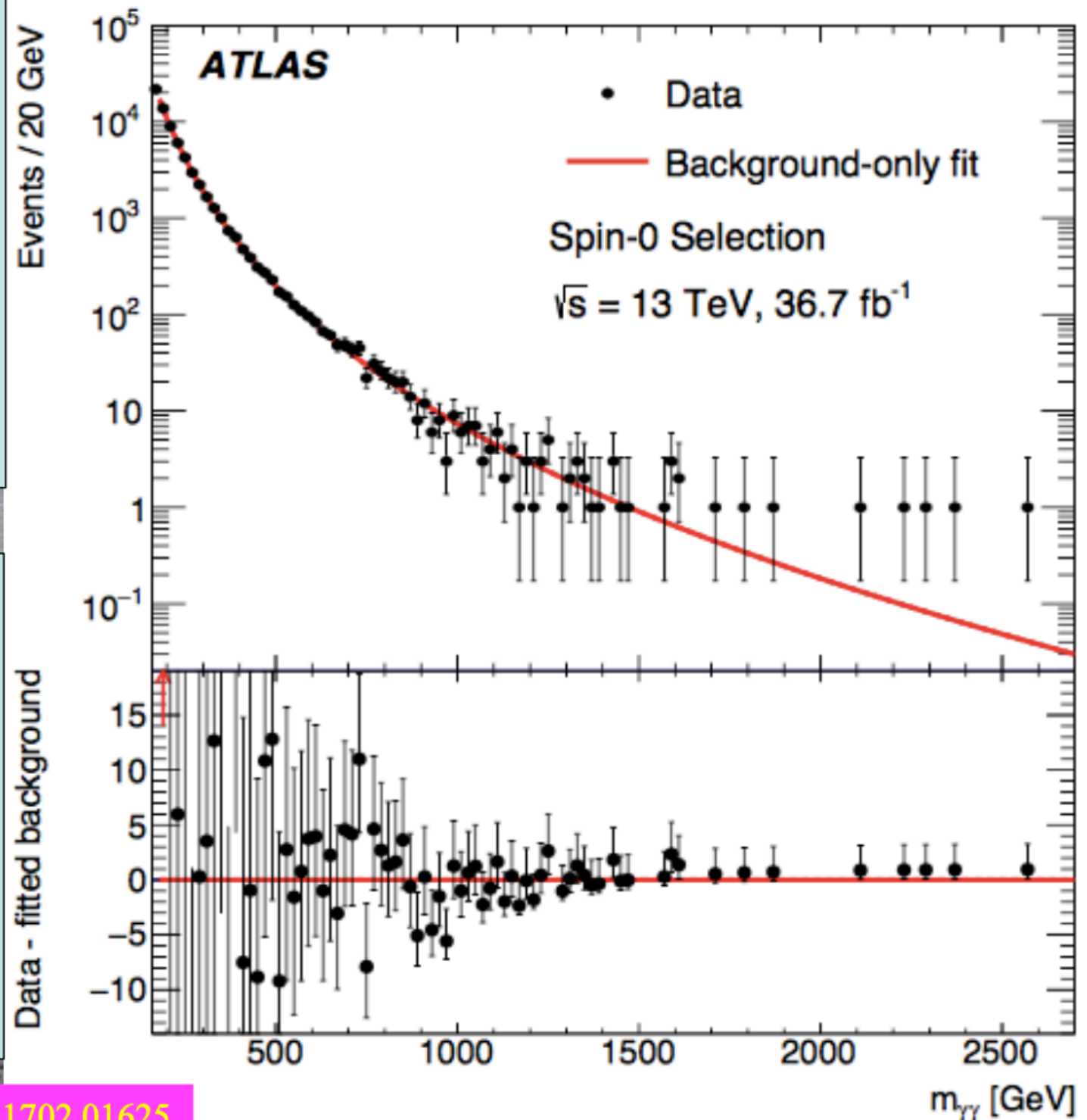
- ATLAS constraint on $\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ constrains $M = \sqrt{\beta}$



- 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



Effects of Dimension-8 gg $\gamma\gamma$ Operators

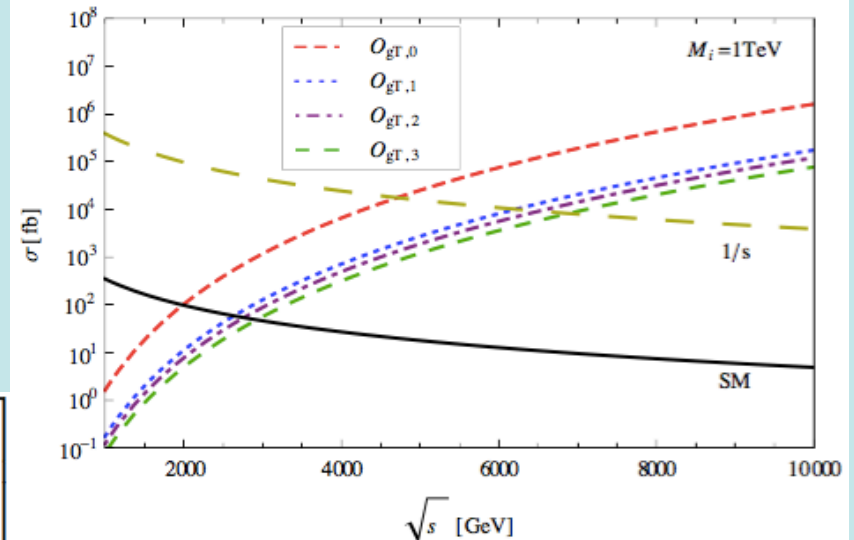
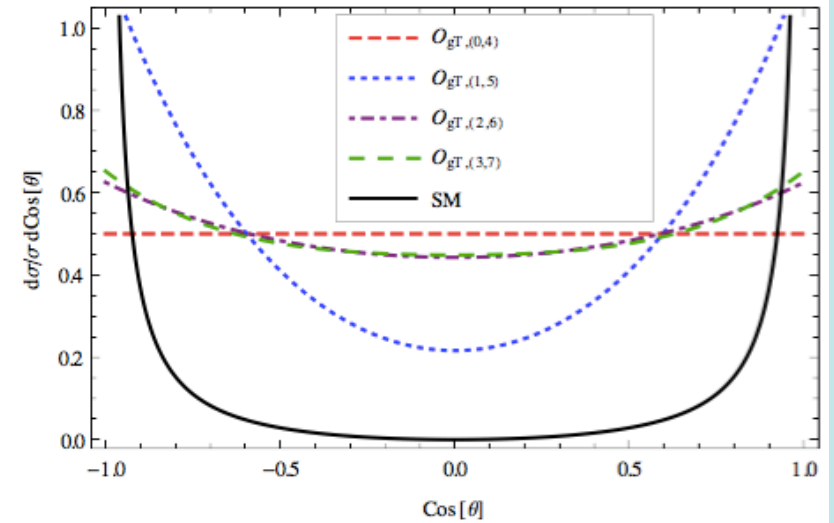
Dimension-8 operators

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{gT,0} &= \sum_a G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu} \times \sum_i W_{\alpha\beta}^i W^{i,\alpha\beta}, \\ \mathcal{O}_{gT,1} &= \sum_a G_{\alpha\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\beta} \times \sum_i W_{\mu\beta}^i W^{i,\alpha\nu}, \\ \mathcal{O}_{gT,2} &= \sum_a G_{\alpha\mu}^a G^{a,\mu\beta} \times \sum_i W_{\nu\beta}^i W^{i,\alpha\nu}, \\ \mathcal{O}_{gT,3} &= \sum_a G_{\alpha\mu}^a G_{\beta\nu}^a \times \sum_i W^{i,\mu\beta} W^{i,\nu\alpha}, \\ \mathcal{O}_{gT,4} &= \sum_a G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu} \times B_{\alpha\beta} B^{\alpha\beta}, \\ \mathcal{O}_{gT,5} &= \sum_a G_{\alpha\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\beta} \times B_{\mu\beta} B^{\alpha\nu}, \\ \mathcal{O}_{gT,6} &= \sum_a G_{\alpha\mu}^a G^{a,\mu\beta} \times B_{\nu\beta} B^{\alpha\nu}, \\ \mathcal{O}_{gT,7} &= \sum_a G_{\alpha\mu}^a G_{\beta\nu}^a \times B^{\mu\beta} B^{\nu\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

Born-Infeld

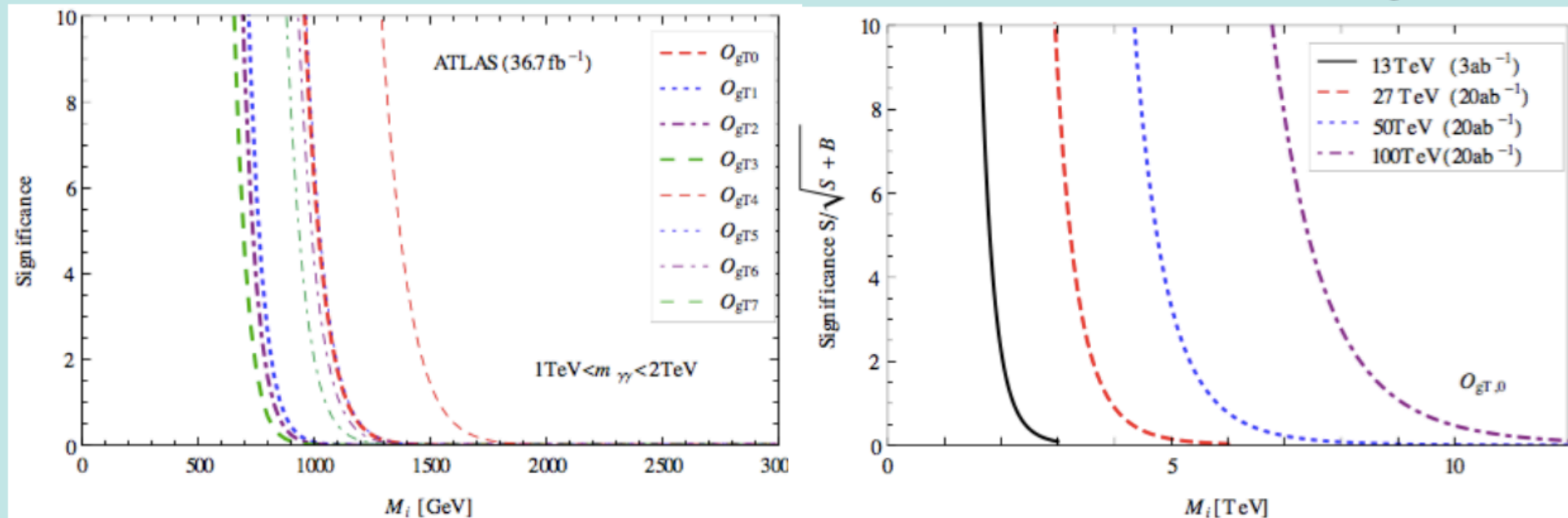
$$\beta^2 \left[1 - \sqrt{1 + \sum_{\lambda=1}^{12} \frac{F_{\mu\nu}^\lambda F^{\lambda,\mu\nu}}{2\beta^2} - \left(\sum_{\lambda=1}^{12} \frac{F_{\mu\nu}^\lambda \tilde{F}^{\lambda,\mu\nu}}{4\beta^2} \right)^2} \right]$$

Cross sections



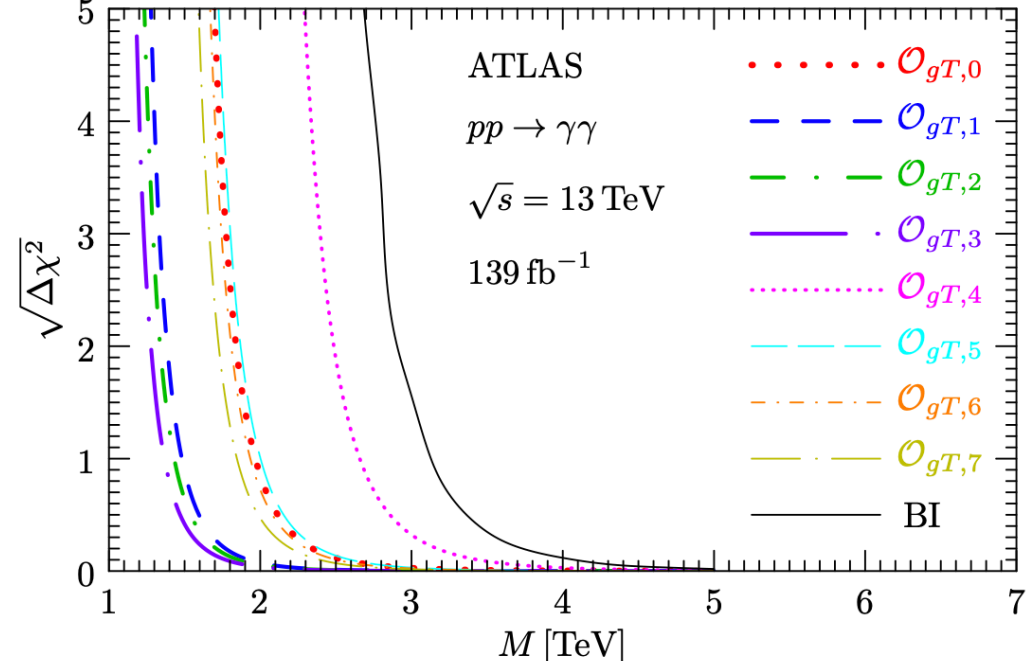
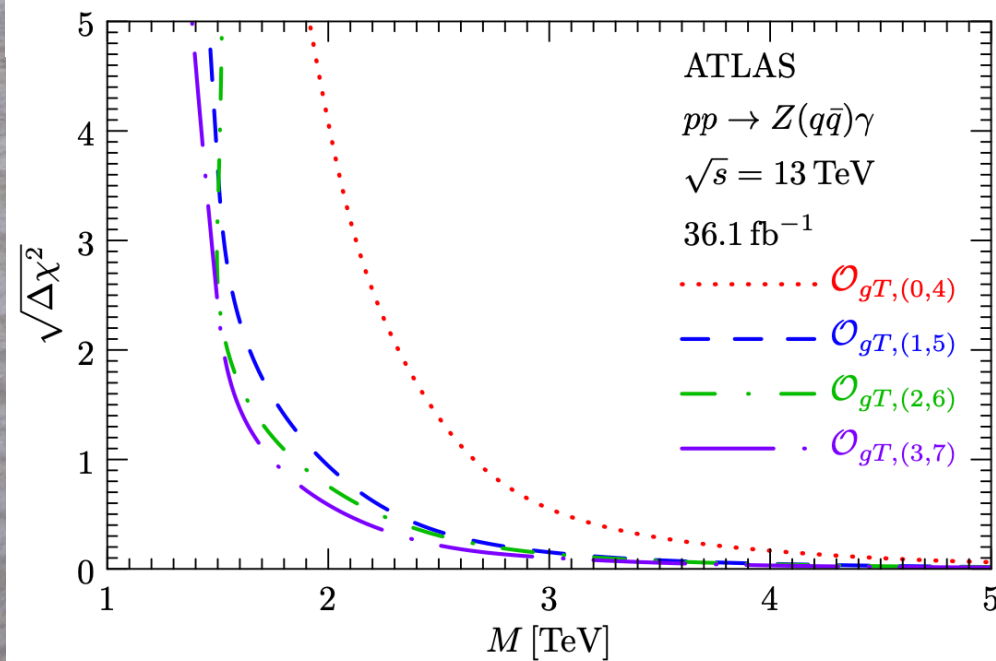
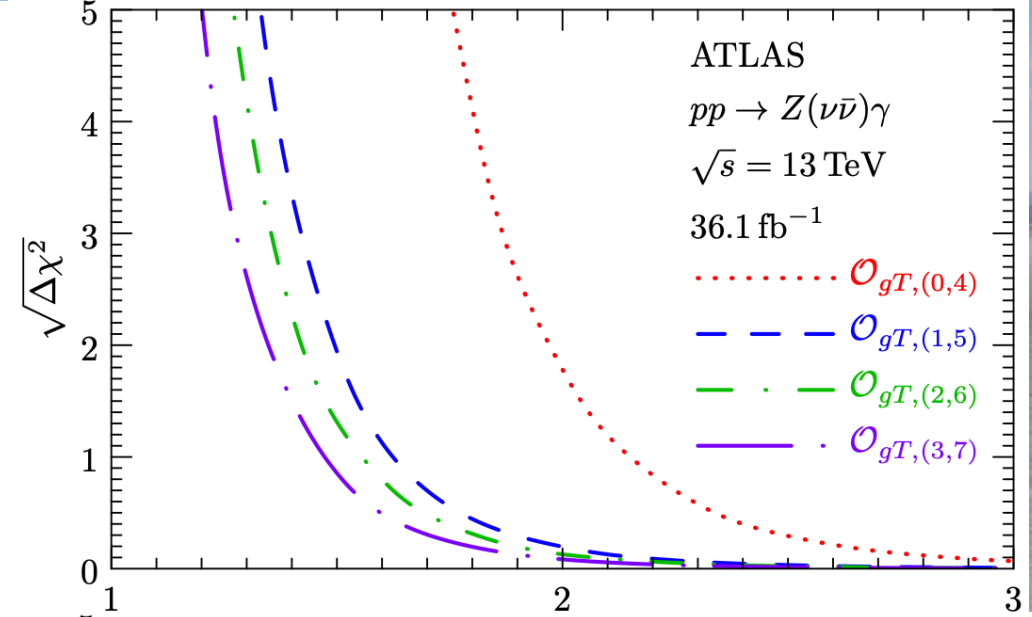
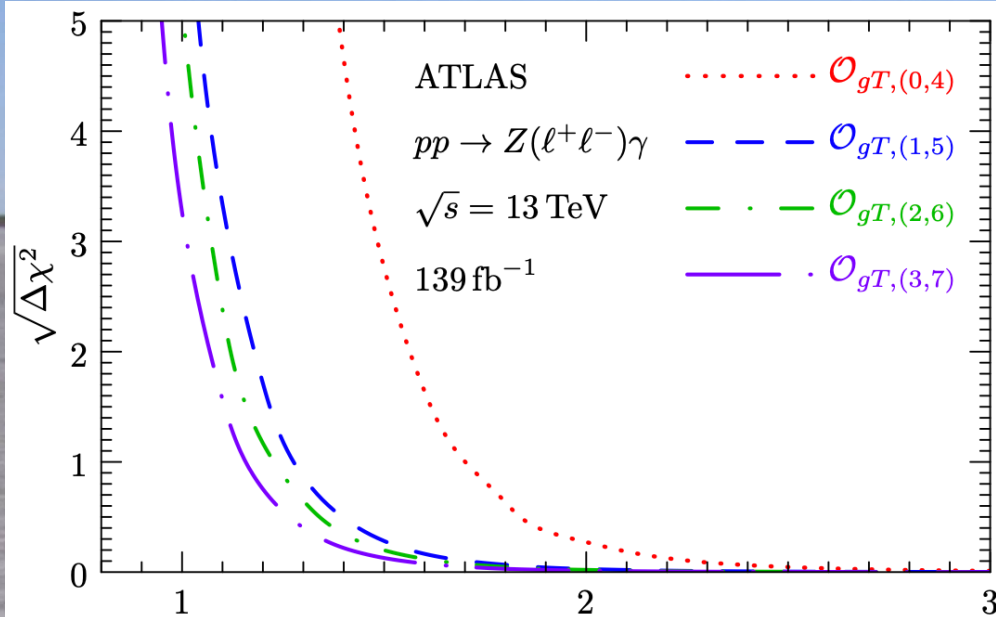
Constraints from Collider Data

- ATLAS: 95% CL lower limits in TeV range

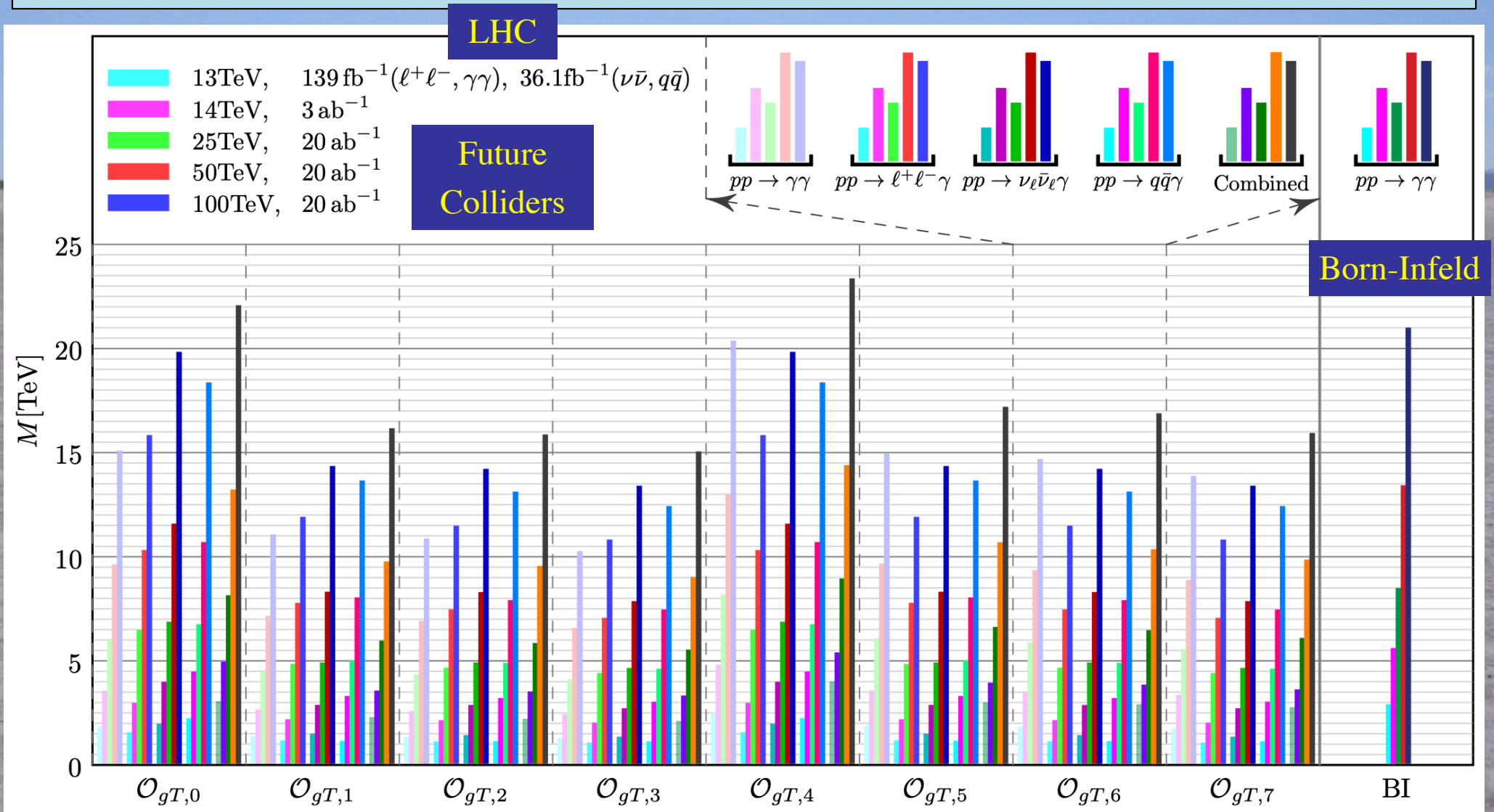


- Prospective sensitivities of future colliders in multi-TeV range
- **Unique window on dimension-8 physics**

Also $gg \rightarrow Z(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-, \nu\bar{\nu}, q\bar{q})\gamma$ at the LHC

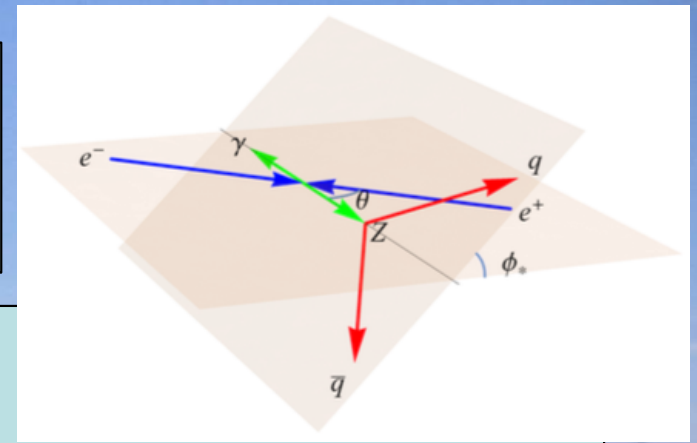


Compilation of $gg \rightarrow Z(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-, \nu\bar{\nu}, q\bar{q})\gamma, \gamma\gamma$ Constraints



Sensitivities to new physics scales at LHC and future colliders

Another Window on Dimension 8



- Neutral triple gauge couplings have no dimension-4, -6 contributions
- Appear first at dimension-8:

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

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

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

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

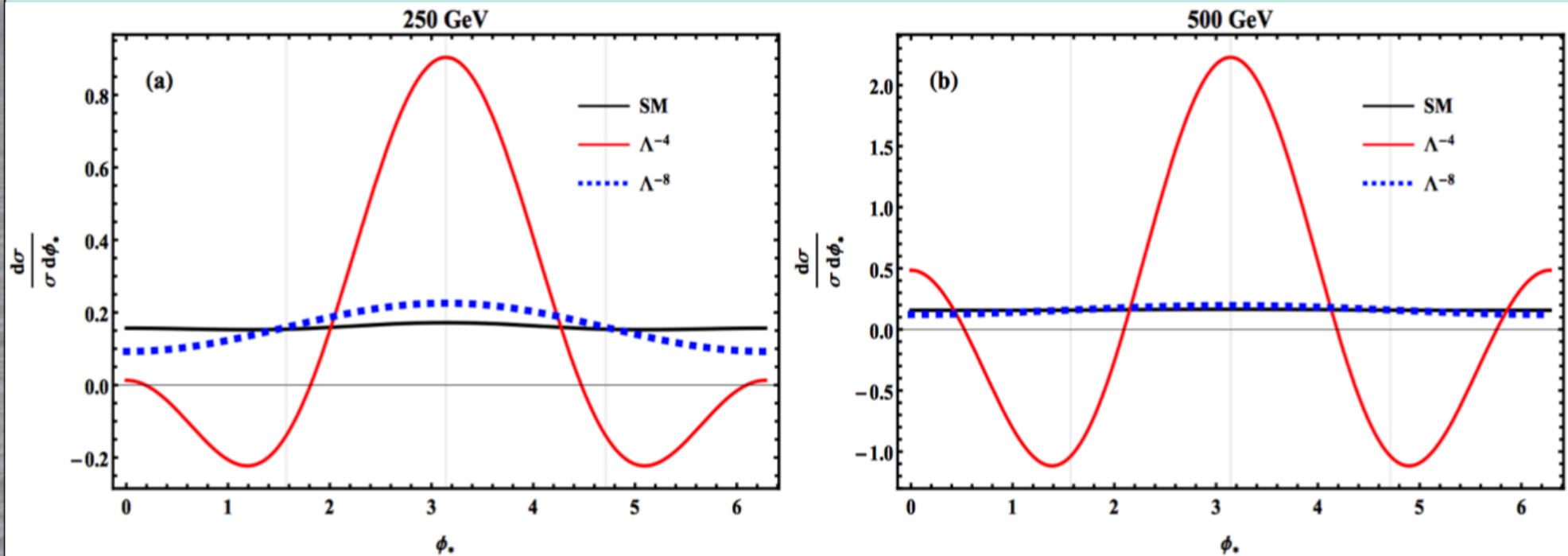
- Probe in $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z\gamma$, using hadronic Z decays:

| \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

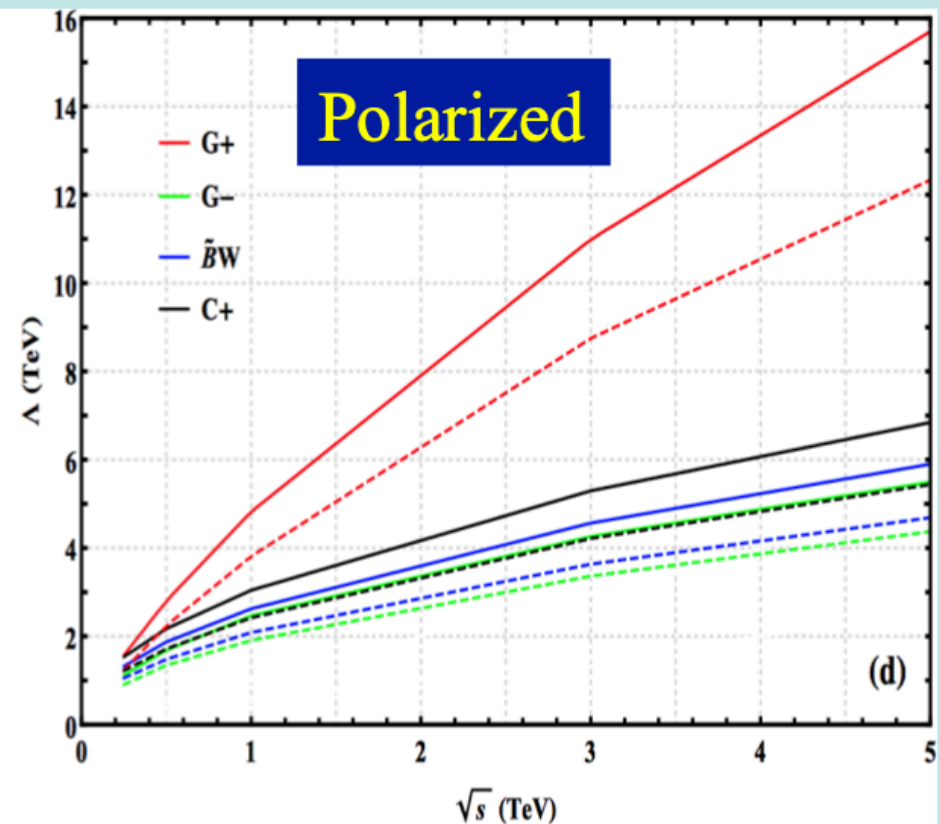
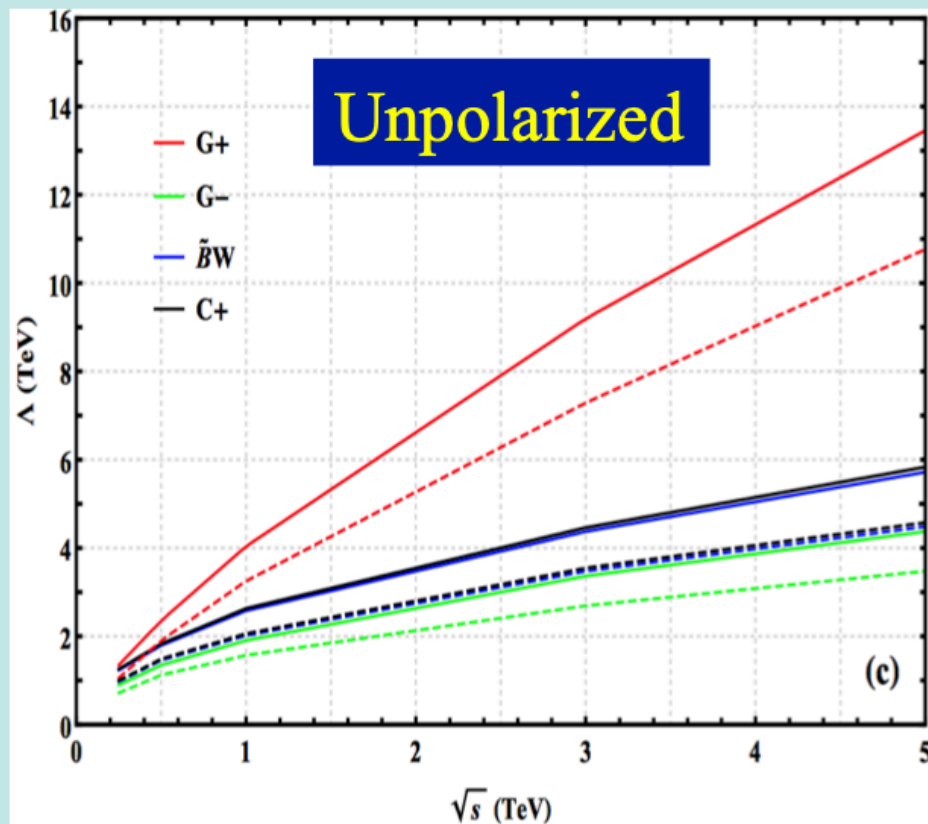
- Angular distributions in SM and with dim-8



- 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

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

An iceberg floating in a blue ocean under a blue sky. The visible tip is labeled 'Dimension 4'. The much larger submerged part is labeled 'SMEFT dimensions > 4'. To the right, a large steamship with four funnels is labeled 'Standard Model'.

Dimension 4

Standard Model

SMEFT
dimensions > 4