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Precision Electroweak Constraints and New Physics

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Searching for Physics Beyond the Standard Model Using Charged Leptons

COFI, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico
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INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA · UNAM
80 AÑOS
1938-2018

PDG particle data group

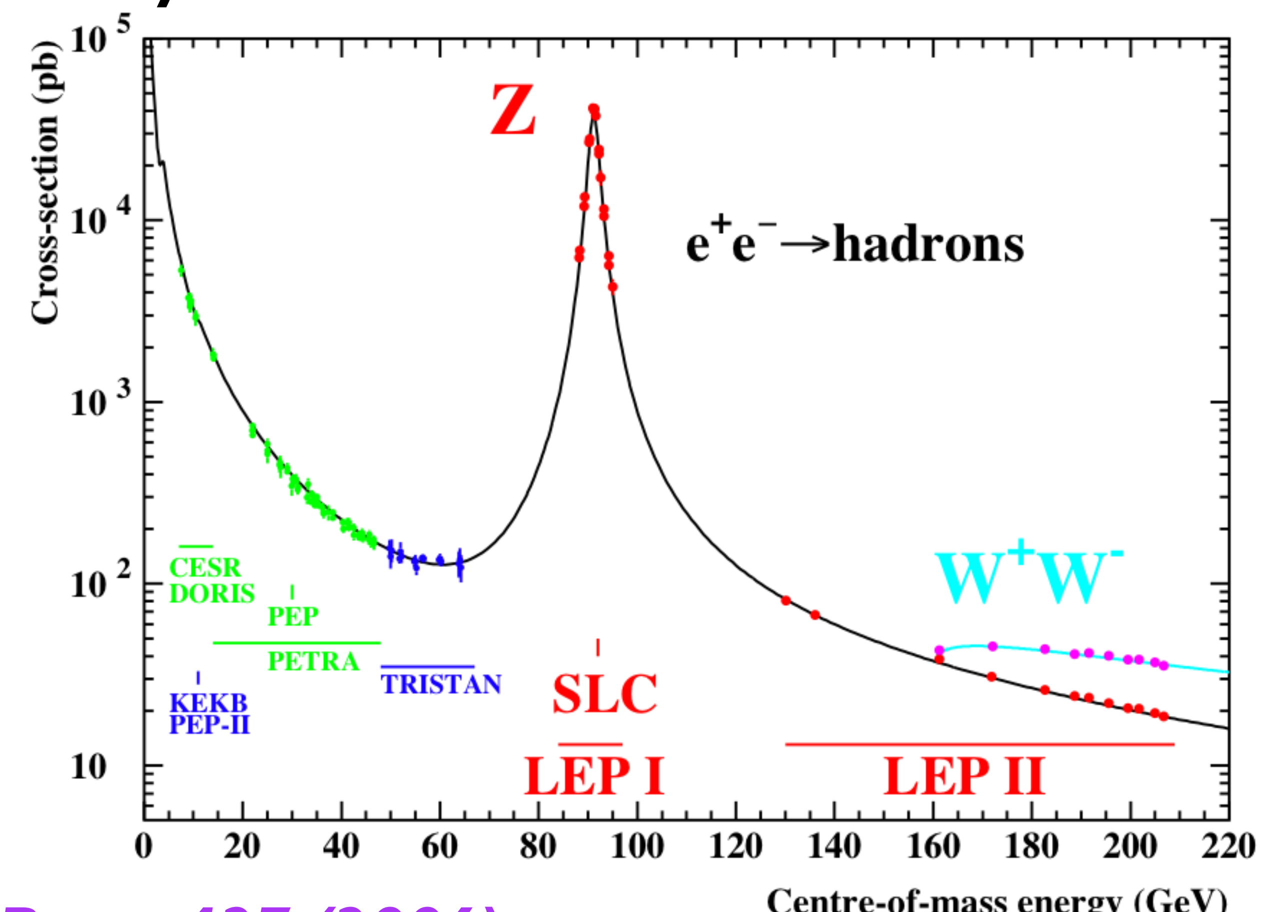
Outline

- Key Observables and Inputs
- Gauge Couplings at Lower Energies
- Electroweak Fits
- Conclusions

Key observables and inputs

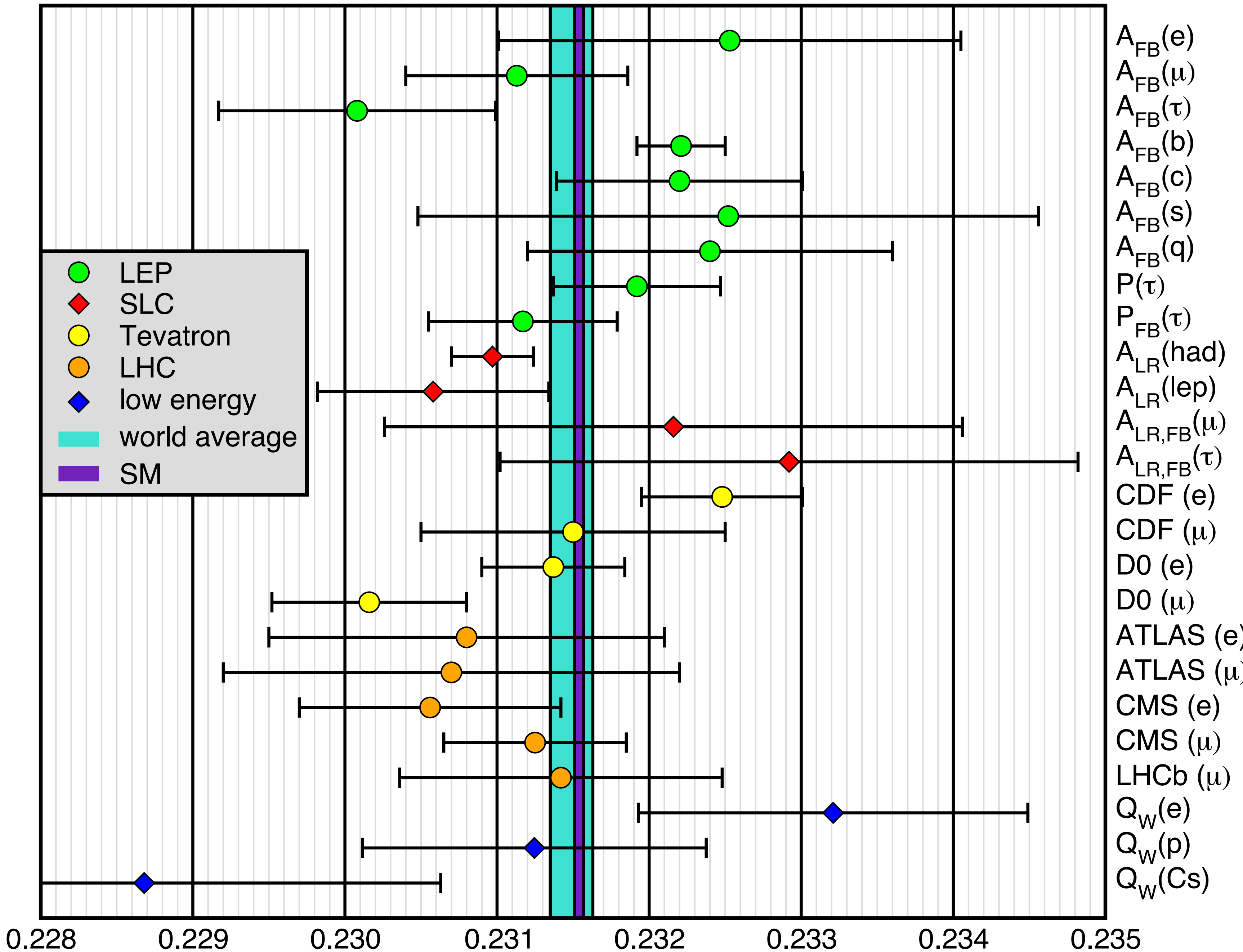
Z pole

- M_Z = 91.1876 ± 0.0021 GeV (error no longer negligible)
- Γ_Z, σ_{had} and hadronic-to-leptonic BRs provide only α_s constraints not limited by theory
- forward-backward and left-right asymmetries $\propto$ $A_e \sim 1 - 4 \sin^2\theta_W(M_Z)$ have strong sensitivity to $\sin^2\theta_W = g'^2/(g^2 + g'^2)$



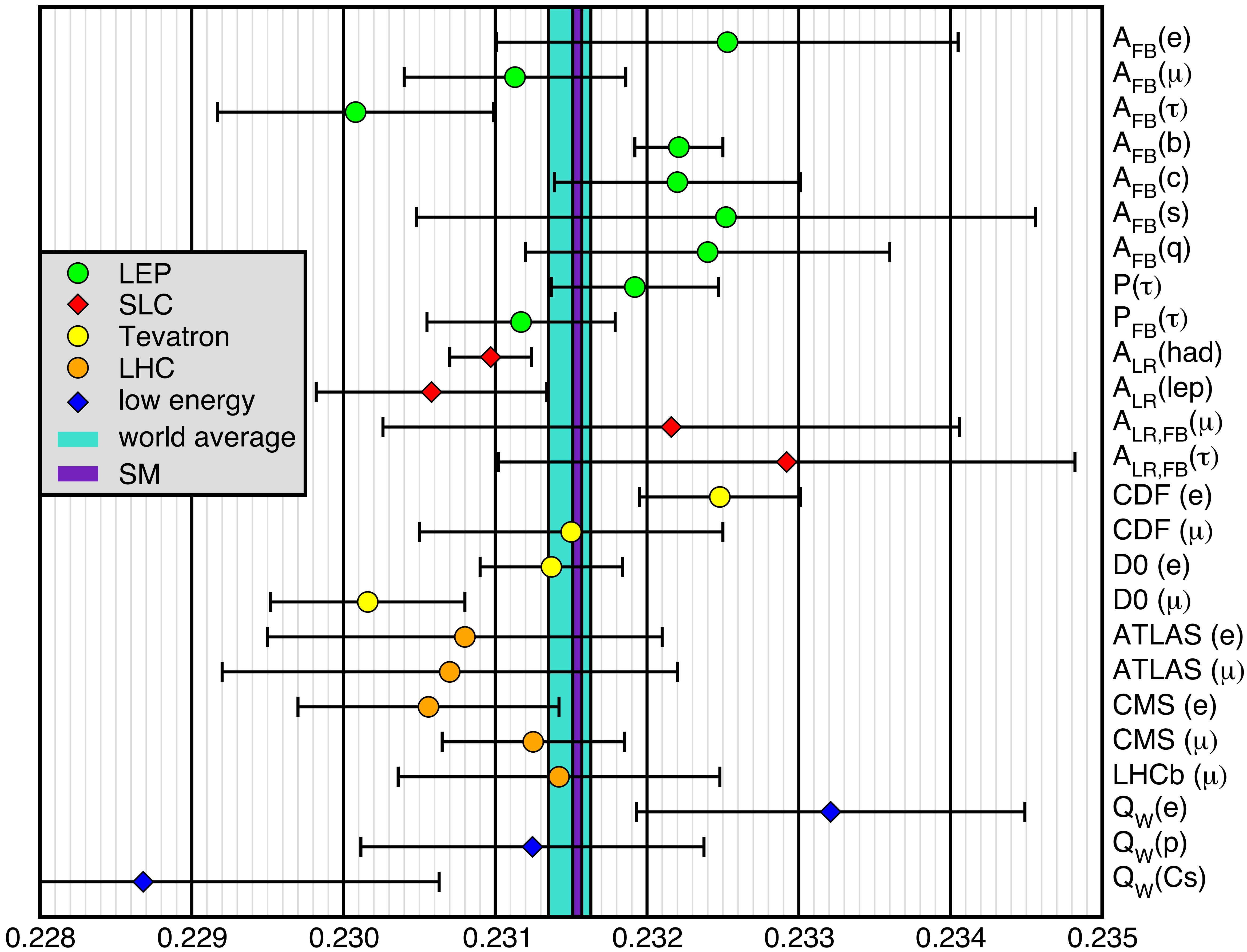
ALEPH, DELPHI, L3 & OPAL, Phys. Rept. 427 (2006)

$\sin^2\theta_W$ measurements

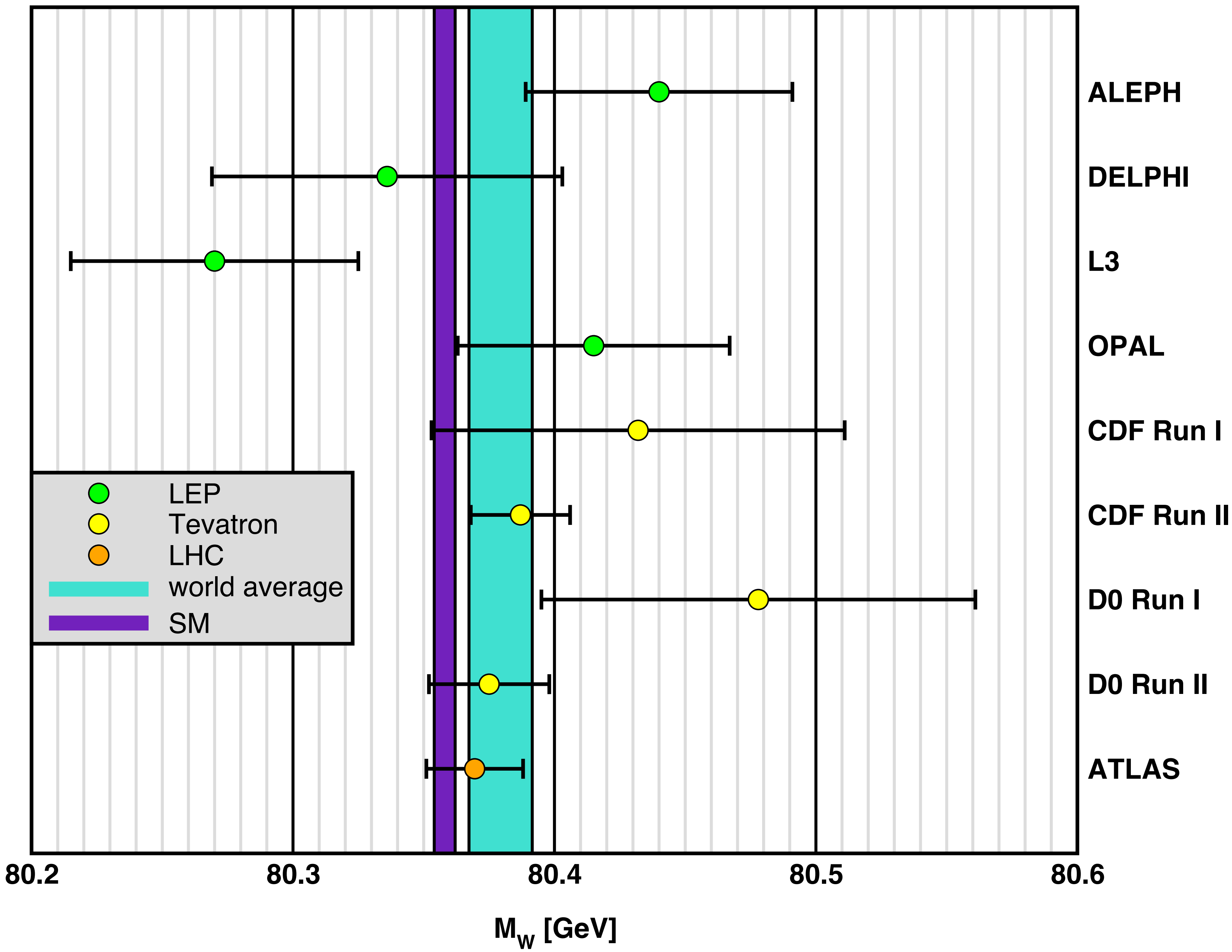


0.23154 ± 0.00003

0.23149 ± 0.00014


A_FB(e)
A_FB(μ)
A_FB(τ)
A_FB(b)
A_FB(c)
A_FB(s)
A_FB(q)
P(τ)
P_FB(τ)
A_LR(had)
A_LR(lep)
A_LR,FB(μ)
A_LR,FB(τ)
CDF (e)
CDF (μ)
D0 (e)
D0 (μ)
ATLAS (e)
ATLAS (μ)
CMS (e)
CMS (μ)
LHCb (μ)
Q_W(e)
Q_W(p)
Q_W(Cs)
LEP
SLC
Tevatron
LHC
low energy
world average
SM
0.228
0.229
0.230
0.231
0.232
0.233
0.234
0.235

M_W measurements



80.358 ± 0.004

80.379 ± 0.012

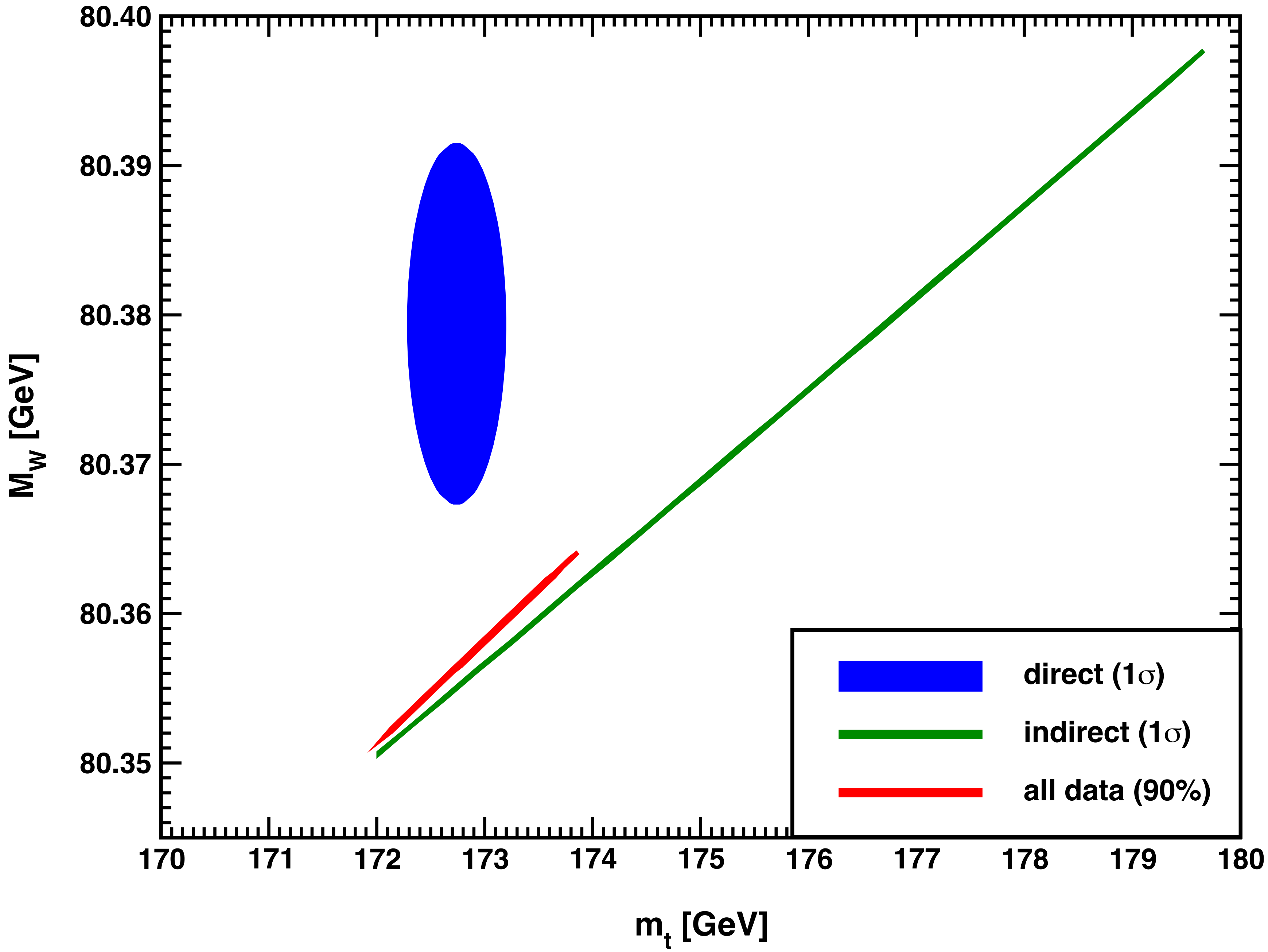
m_t measurements

	central	statistical	systematic	total
Tevatron	174.30	0.35	0.54	0.64
ATLAS	172.51	0.27	0.42	0.50
CMS	172.43	0.13	0.46	0.48
CMS Run 2	172.25	0.08	0.62	0.63
grand	172.74	0.11	0.31	0.33

JE, EPJC 75 (2015)

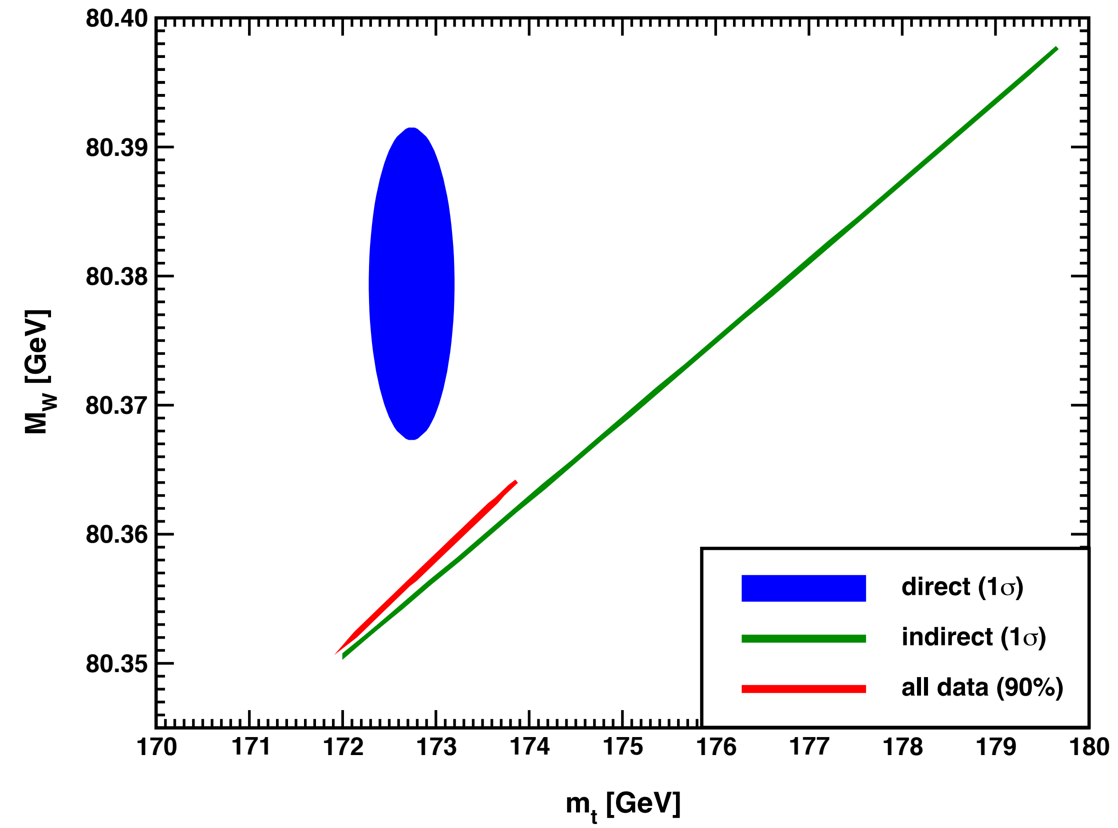
- $m_t = 172.74 \pm 0.25_{\text{uncorr.}} \pm 0.21_{\text{corr.}} \pm 0.32_{\text{QCD}}$ GeV = 172.74 ± 0.46 GeV
- somewhat larger shifts and smaller errors conceivable in the future
  Butenschoen et al., PRL 117 (2016); Andreassen & Schwartz, JHEP 10 (2017)
- 2.8 σ discrepancy between lepton + jet channels from DØ and CMS Run 2
- indirectly from EW fit: $m_t = 176.4 \pm 1.8$ GeV *Freitas & JE (PDG 2018)*

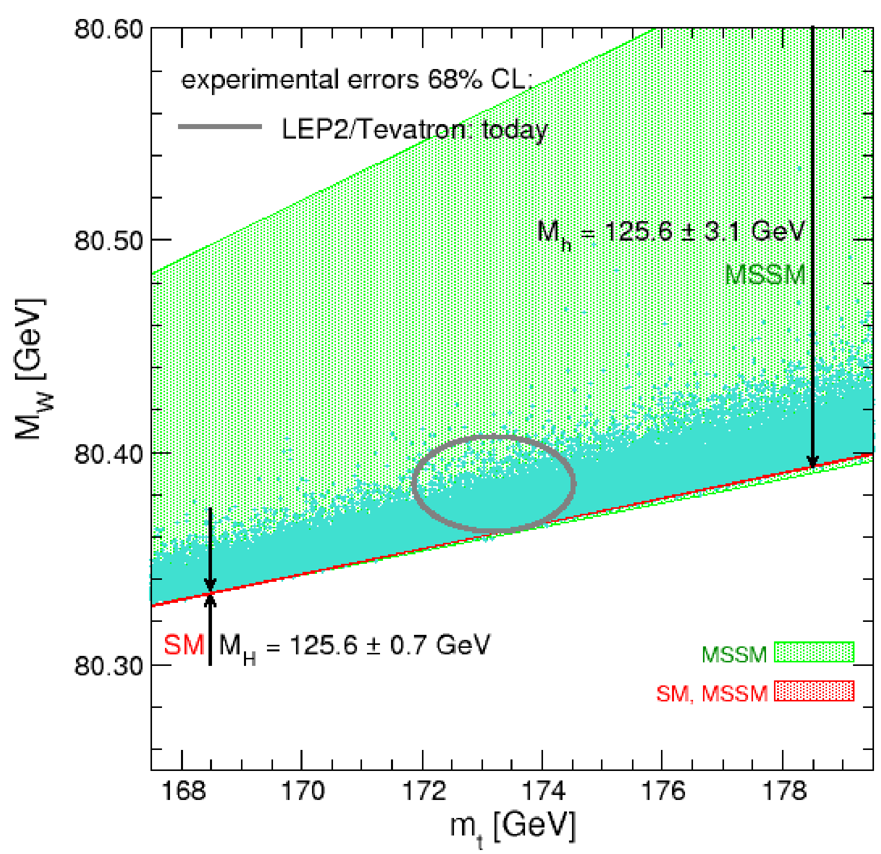
$M_W - m_t$

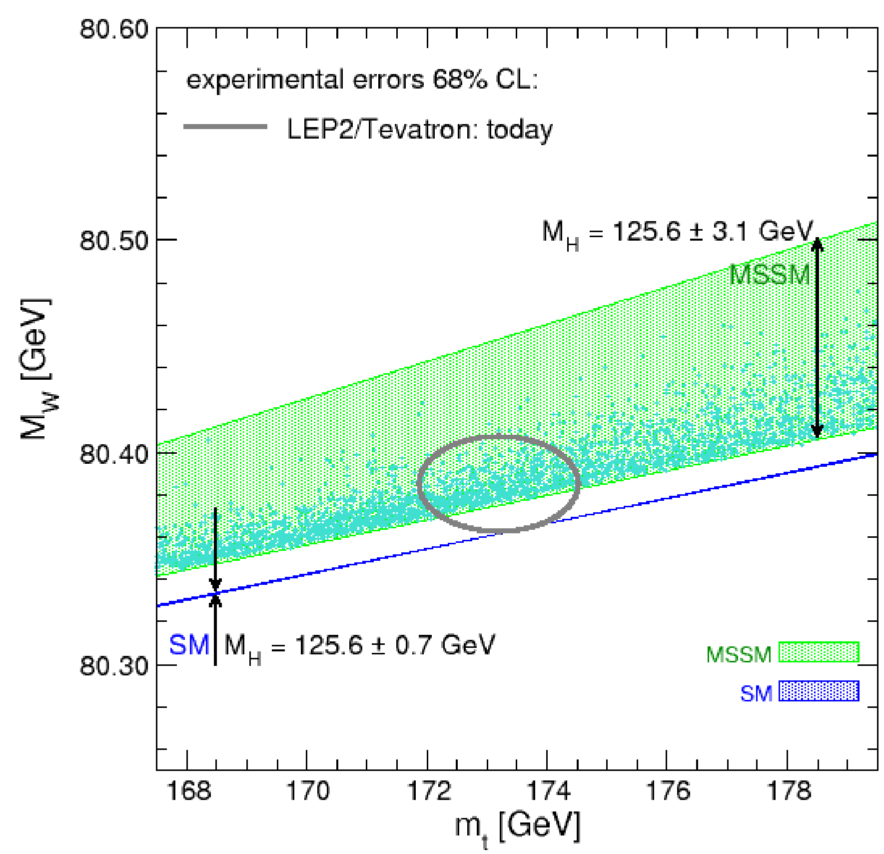


Freitas & JE (PDG 2018)

M_W in the MSSM

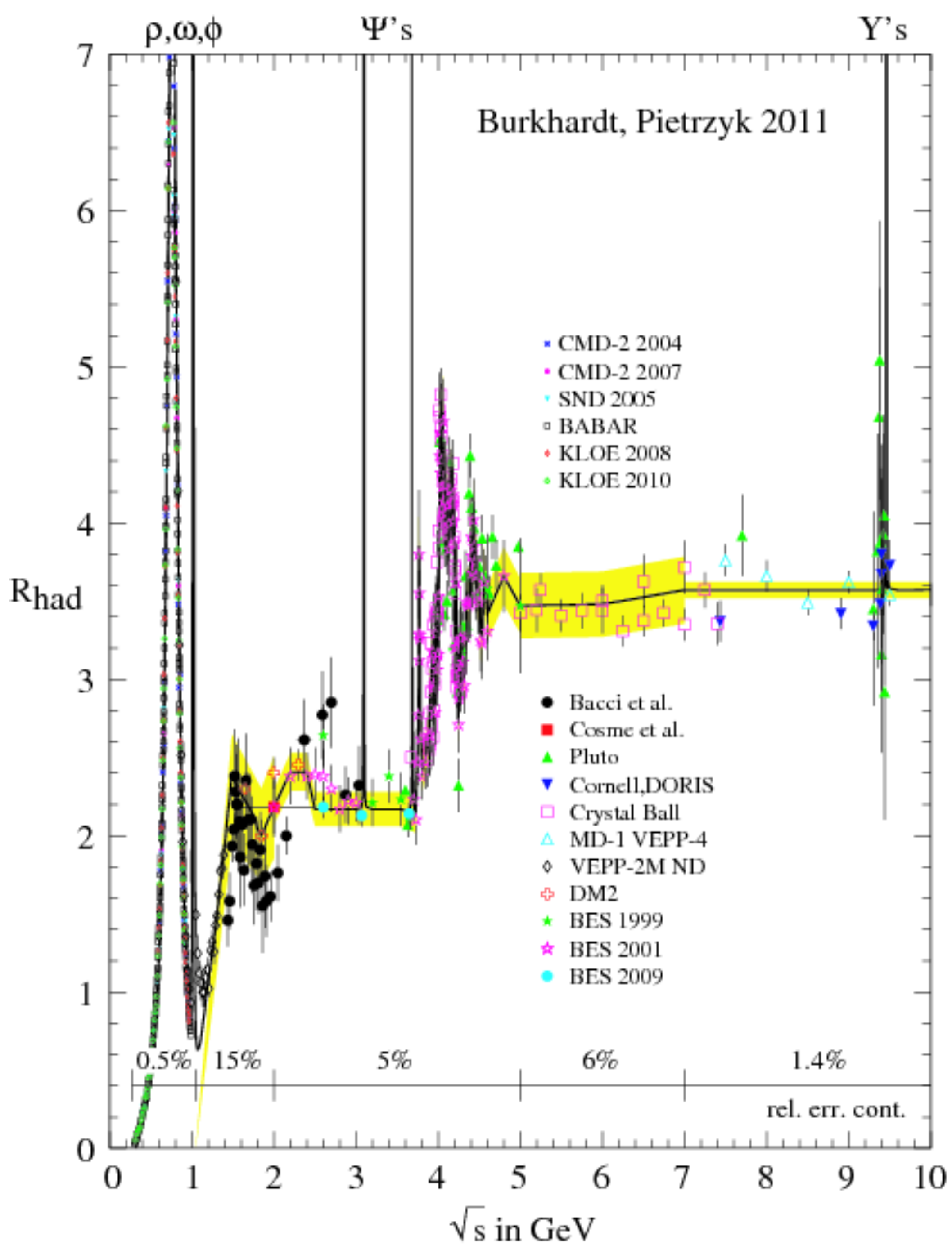






Heinemeyer, Hollik, Weiglein, Zeune 2013

m_c



- α(M_Z) and $\sin^2\theta_W(0)$: can use PQCD for heavy quark contribution if masses are known.

- g–2: c quark contribution to muon g–2 similar to γ×γ; ± 70 MeV uncertainty in m_c induces an error of ± 1.6 × 10^{-10} comparable to the projected errors for the FNAL and J-PARC experiments.

- Yukawa coupling – mass relation (in single Higgs doublet SM): Δm_b = ± 9 MeV and Δm_c = ± 8 MeV to match precision from HiggsBRs @ FCC-ee

- QCD sum rule: m_c = 1272 ± 8 MeV
  Masjuan, Spiesberger & JE, EPJC 77 (2017)
  (expect about twice the error for m_b)

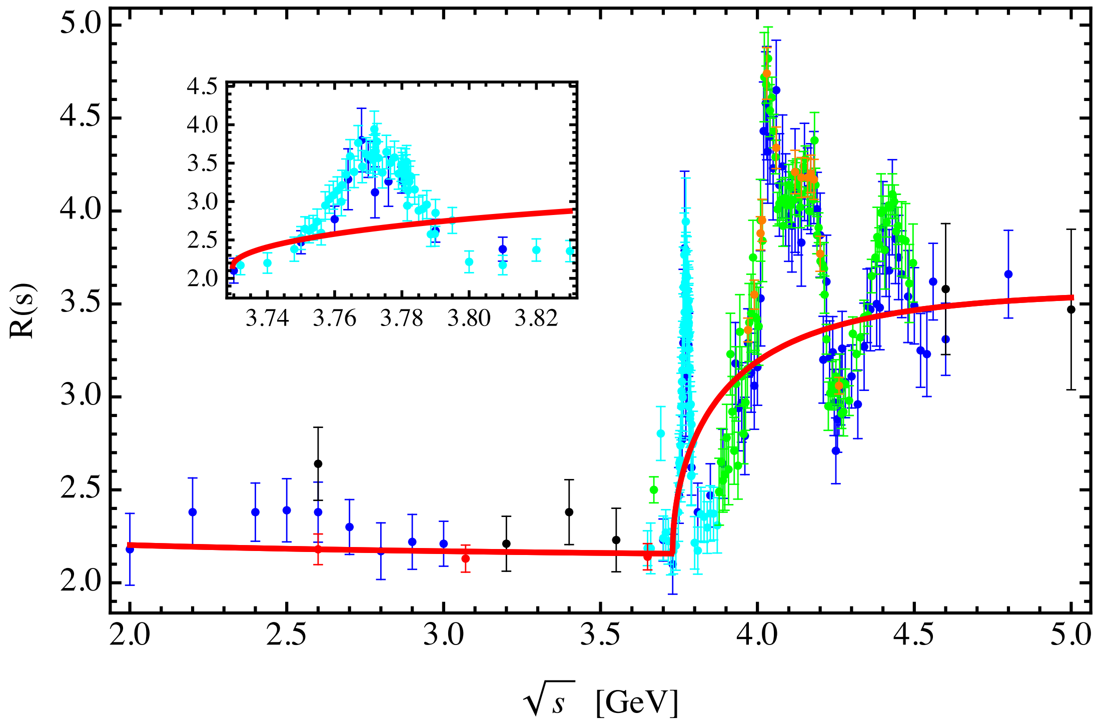
Features of our approach

- only experimental input: electronic widths of J/ψ and ψ(2S)

- continuum contribution from
  self-consistency between sum rules

- include $\mathcal{M}_0$ →
  stronger (milder) sensitivity
  to continuum (m_c)

- quark-hadron duality needed
  only in finite region (not locally)



- $\overline{m}_c(\overline{m}_c) = 1272 \pm 8 + 2616\,[\overline{\alpha}_s(M_Z) - 0.1182]$ MeV
  Masjuan, Spiesberger & JE, EPJC 77 (2017)

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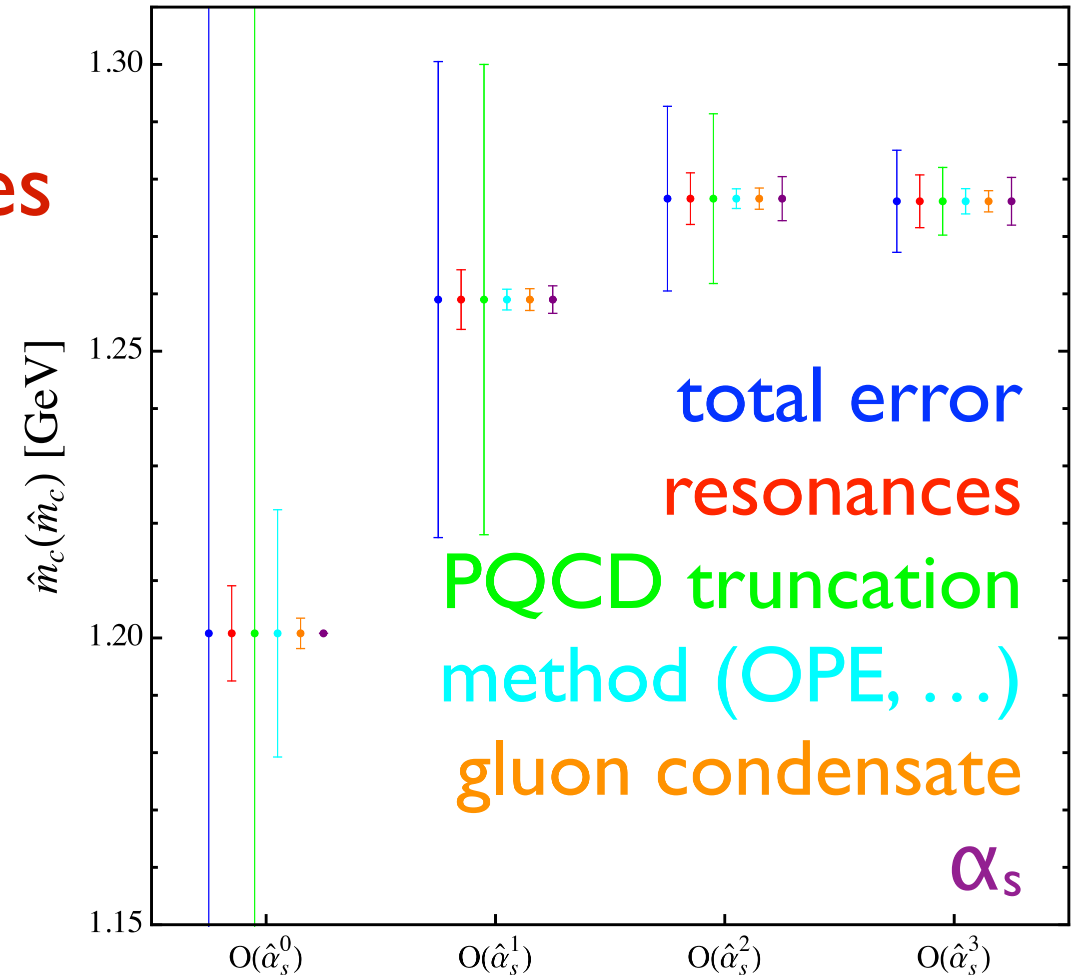

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Masjuan, Spiesberger & JE, EPJC 77 (2017)

Gauge Couplings at Lower Energies

α_s from τ decays

$$\tau_\tau = \hbar \frac{1 - \mathcal{B}_\tau^s}{\Gamma_\tau^e + \Gamma_\tau^\mu + \Gamma_\tau^{ud}} = 290.75 \pm 0.36 \text{ fs},$$

$$\Gamma_\tau^{ud} = \frac{G_F^2 m_\tau^5 |V_{ud}|^2}{64\pi^3} S\left(m_\tau, M_Z\right) \left(1 + \frac{3}{5} \frac{m_\tau^2 - m_\mu^2}{M_W^2}\right) \times$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{\alpha_s\left(m_\tau\right)}{\pi} + 5.202 \frac{\alpha_s^2}{\pi^2} + 26.37 \frac{\alpha_s^3}{\pi^3} + 127.1 \frac{\alpha_s^4}{\pi^4} + \frac{\widehat{\alpha}}{\pi} \left(\frac{85}{24} - \frac{\pi^2}{2}\right) + \delta_{\rm NP}\right]$$

- τ_τ result includes leptonic branching ratios
- $\mathcal{B}_\tau{}^s = 0.0292 \pm 0.0004$ ($\Delta S = -1$) ***PDG 2018***
- $S(m_\tau, M_Z) = 1.01907 \pm 0.0003$ ***JE, Rev. Mex. Fis. 50 (2004)***
- $\delta_{NP} = 0.003 \pm 0.009$ (within OPE & OPE breaking) based on (controversial)
  Boito et al., PRD 85 (2012) & PRD 91 (2015); Davier et al., EPJC 74 (2014);
  Pich & Rodríguez-Sánchez, PRD 94 (2016)

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- dominant uncertainty from PQCD truncation (FOPT vs. CIPT vs. geometric continuation)
- $\alpha_S^{(4)}(m_\tau) = 0.323^{+0.018}_{-0.014}$
- $\alpha_S^{(5)}(M_Z) = 0.1184^{+0.0020}_{-0.0018}$
- updated from ***Luo & JE, PLB 558 (2003)*** in ***Freitas & JE (PDG 2018)***

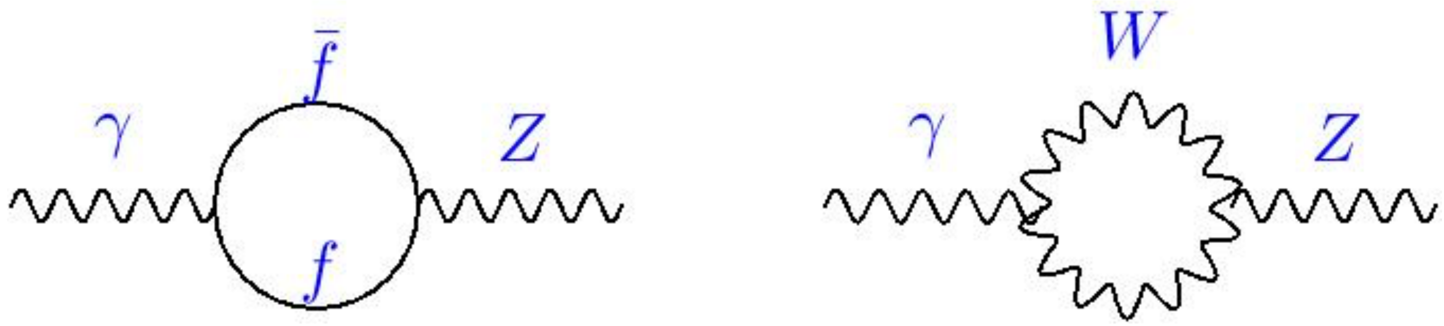
$\alpha(M_Z)$

- Dispersive approach:
  - $\alpha^{-1}(M_Z) = 128.947 \pm 0.012$ ***Davier et al., EPJC 77 (2017)***
  - $\alpha^{-1}(M_Z) = 128.958 \pm 0.016$ ***Jegerlehner, arXiv:1711.06089***
  - $\alpha^{-1}(M_Z) = 128.946 \pm 0.015$ ***Keshavarzi et al., arXiv:1802.02995***
- $\alpha^{-1}(M_Z) = 128.949 \pm 0.010$ ***Ferro-Hernández & JE, JHEP 03 (2018)***
  - This value is converted from the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme and uses both e^+e^- annihilation and τ decay spectral functions ***Davier et al., EPJC 77 (2017)***
  - τ data corrected for γ-ρ mixing ***Jegerlehner & Szafron, EPJC 71 (2011)***
  - PQCD for $\sqrt{s} > 2$ GeV (using $\overline{m}_c$ & $\overline{m}_b$) ***Ferro-Hernández & JE, in preparation***

$g_\mu - 2$ hadronic effects

- $a_\mu^{had,LO} = (69.31 \pm 0.34)\times 10^{-9}$ *Davier et al., EPJC 77 (2017)*
- $a_\mu^{had,LO} = (68.81 \pm 0.41)\times 10^{-9}$ *Jegerlehner, EPJ Web Conf. 166 (2018)*
- $a_\mu^{had,LO} = (68.88 \pm 0.34)\times 10^{-9}$ (incl. τ data) *Jegerlehner, EPJ Web Conf. 166 (2018)*
- $a_\mu^{had,LO} = (69.33 \pm 0.25)\times 10^{-9}$ *Keshavarzi et al., arXiv:1802.02995*
- $a_\mu^{had,NLO} = (-1.01 \pm 0.01)\times 10^{-9}$ (anti-correlated with $a_\mu^{had,LO}$) *Krause, PLB 390 (1997)*
- $a_\mu^{had,NNLO} = (0.124 \pm 0.001)\times 10^{-9}$ *Kurz et al., EPJ Web Conf. 118 (2016)*
- $a_\mu^{had,LBLS}(\alpha^3) = (1.05 \pm 0.33)\times 10^{-9}$ ($\overline{m}_c$ treatment!) *Toledo-Sánchez & JE, PRL 97 (2006)*
- $a_\mu^{had,LBLS}(\alpha^4) = (0.03 \pm 0.02)\times 10^{-9}$ *Colangelo et al., PLB 735 (2014)*
- a_μ (exp.) – a_μ (SM) = $(2.55 \pm 0.77)\times 10^{-9}$ ($3.3\ \sigma$) *Freitas & JE, PDG 2018*

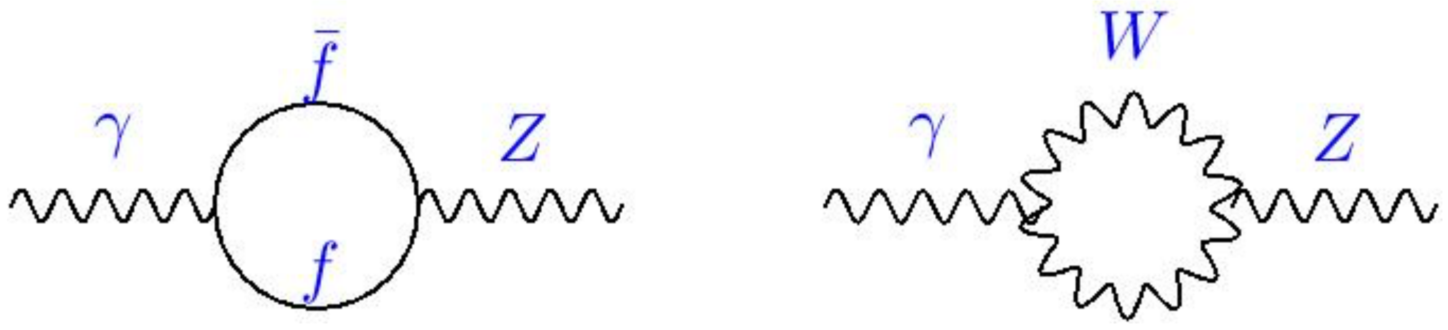
$\sin^2\theta_W(0)$: RGE



$$\mu^2 \frac{d\hat{v}_f}{d\mu^2} = \frac{\hat{\alpha} Q_f}{24\pi}\left[\sum_i K_i \gamma_i \hat{v}_i Q_i + 12\sigma \left(\sum_q Q_q\right)\left(\sum_q \hat{v}_q\right)\right]$$

- v_f : Z vector coupling to fermion f
- K_i : QCD factor known to $O(\alpha_S^4)$ ***Baikov et al., JHEP 07 (2012)***
- σ: singlet piece at $O(\alpha_S^3)$ and $O(\alpha_S^4)$ ***Baikov et al., JHEP 07 (2012)***
- γ_i : field type dependent constants ***Ramsey-Musolf & JE, PRD 72 (2005)***

$\sin^2\theta_W(0)$ and $\Delta\alpha(M_Z)$



$$\mu^2 \frac{d\hat{v}_f}{d\mu^2} = \frac{\hat{\alpha} Q_f}{24\pi}\left[\sum_i K_i \gamma_i \hat{v}_i Q_i + 12\sigma \left(\sum_q Q_q\right)\left(\sum_q \hat{v}_q\right)\right]$$

compare with

$$\mu^2 \frac{d\hat{\alpha}}{d\mu^2} = \frac{\hat{\alpha}^2}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{24}\sum_i K_i \gamma_i Q_i^2 + \sigma \left(\sum_q Q_q\right)^2\right]$$

➡ coupled system of differential equations

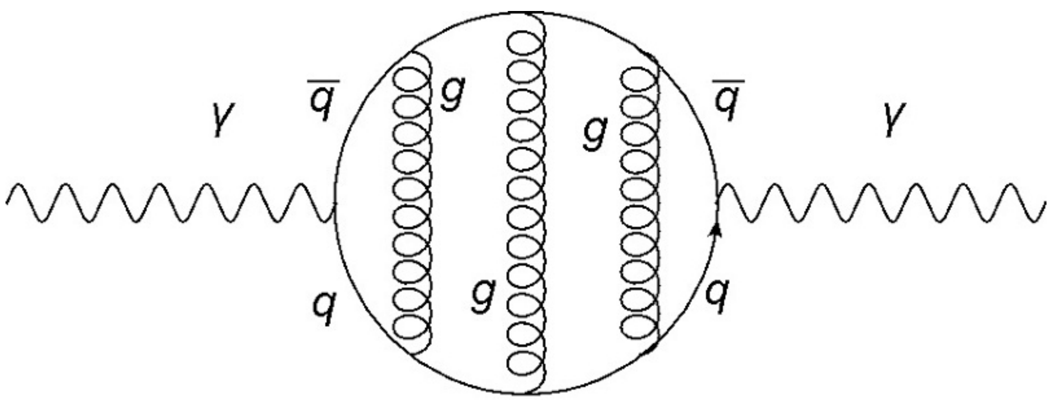
Ramsey-Musolf & JE, PRD 72 (2005)

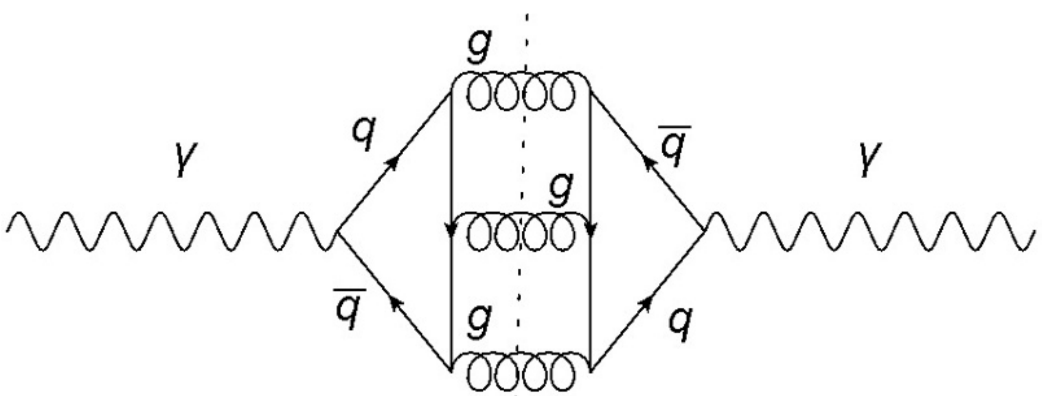
$\sin^2\theta_W(0)$: RGE solution

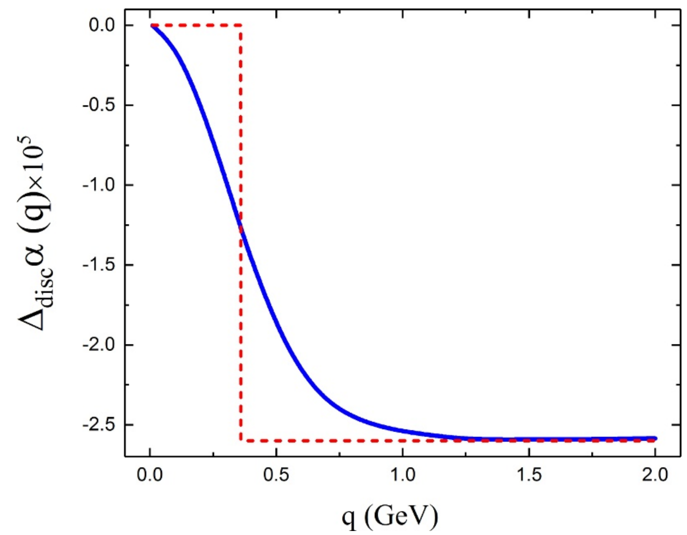
$$\hat{s}^2(\mu) = \hat{s}^2(\mu_0)\frac{\hat{\alpha}(\mu)}{\hat{\alpha}(\mu_0)} + \lambda_1\left[1 - \frac{\hat{\alpha}(\mu)}{\hat{\alpha}(\mu_0)}\right] + \\ + \frac{\hat{\alpha}(\mu)}{\pi}\left[\frac{\lambda_2}{3}\ln\frac{\mu^2}{\mu_0^2} + \frac{3\lambda_3}{4}\ln\frac{\hat{\alpha}(\mu)}{\hat{\alpha}(\mu_0)} + \tilde{\sigma}(\mu_0) - \tilde{\sigma}(\mu)\right]$$

- λ_i : rational numbers depending on active particle content of the EFT
- theory uncertainty from RGE running ~ 1.6×10^{-6} (negligible)
- theory error from b and c matching ~ 3×10^{-6} (again using $\overline{m}_c$ & $\overline{m}_b$)
- we recycle the on-shell result for α(2 GeV) ***Davier et al., EPJC 77 (2017)***
  → scheme conversion introducing 4.8×10^{-6} uncertainty
- total uncertainty from PQCD ~ 6×10^{-6} in $\sin^2\theta_W(0) \equiv \overline{s}^2$

$\sin^2\theta_W(0)$: singlet separation







Ferro-Hernández & JE, JHEP 03 (2018)
adapted from lattice g_μ–2 calculation
RBC/UKQCD, PRL 116 (2016)

- use of result for $\alpha(2\text{ GeV})$ needs singlet piece isolation $\Delta_{disc}\,\alpha(2\text{ GeV})$
- then $\Delta_{disc}\,\bar{s}^2 = (\bar{s}^2 \pm 1/20)\,\Delta_{disc}\,\alpha(2\text{ GeV}) = (-\,6 \pm 3)\times 10^{-6}$
- step function $\Rightarrow$ singlet threshold mass $\bar{m}_s^{disc} \approx 350$ MeV

$\sin^2\theta_W(0)$: flavor separation

strange quark external current	**ambiguous external current**
Φ	$K\bar{K}$ (non – Φ)
$K\bar{K}\pi$ [almost saturated by $\Phi(1680)$]	$K\bar{K}2\pi$, $K\bar{K}3\pi$
$\eta\Phi$	$K\bar{K}\eta$, $K\bar{K}\omega$

- use of result for α(2 GeV) also needs isolation of strange contribution $\Delta_s\alpha$
- left column assignment assumes OZI rule
- expect right column to originate mostly from strange current ($m_s > m_{u,d}$)
- quantify expectation using averaged $\Delta_s(g_\mu–2)$ from lattices as Bayesian prior
  RBC/UKQCD, JHEP 04 (2016); HPQCD, PRD 89 (2014)
- $\Delta_s\alpha(1.8\ \text{GeV}) = (7.09 \pm 0.32)\times 10^{-4}$ (threshold mass $\bar{m}_s = 342$ MeV $\approx \bar{m}_s^{disc}$)

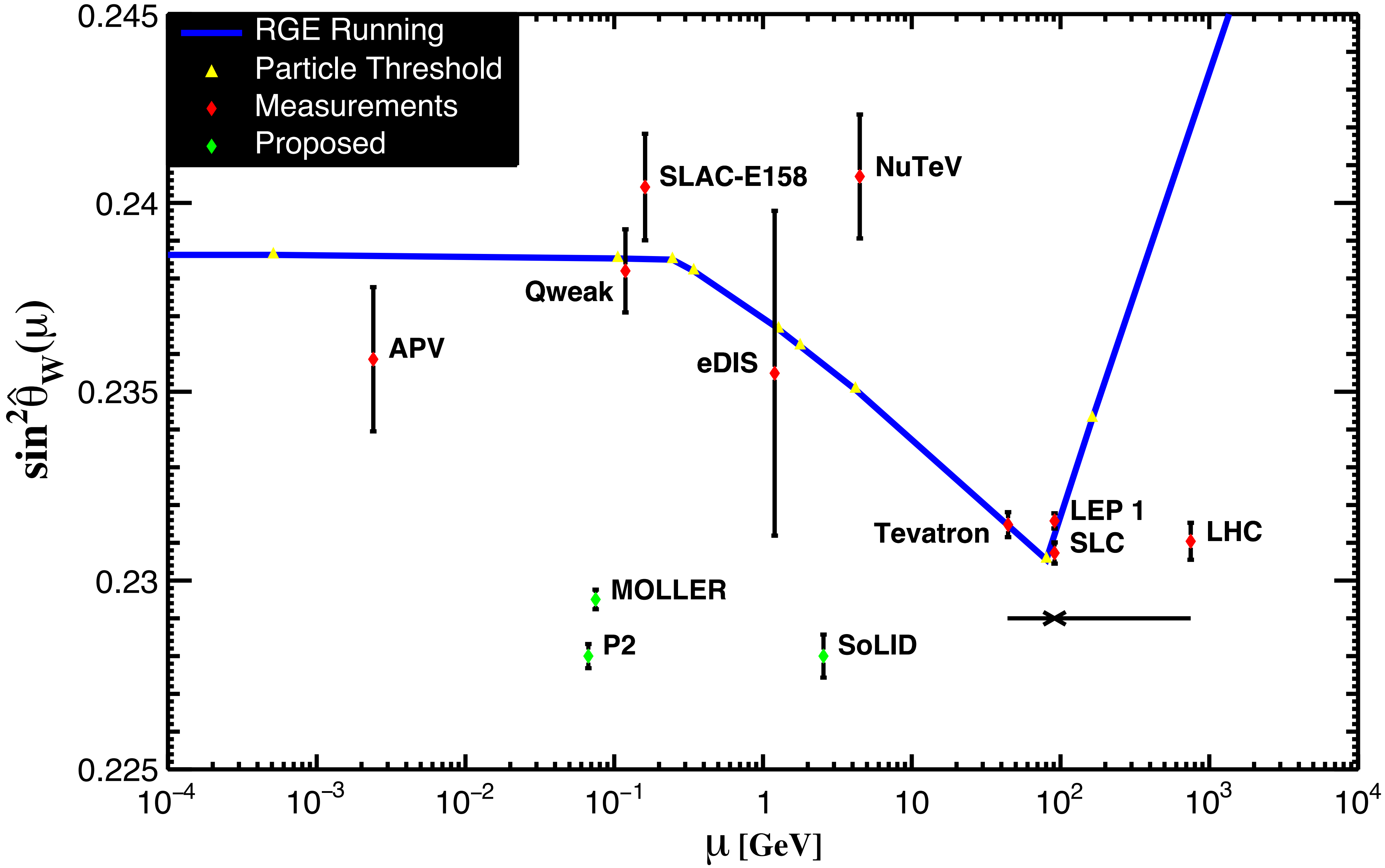
$\sin^2\theta_W(0)$: result

source	uncertainty in $\sin^2\theta_W(0)$
$\Delta\alpha^{(3)}(2\ \mathrm{GeV})$	1.2×10^{-5}
flavor separation	1.0×10^{-5}
isospin breaking	0.7×10^{-5}
singlet contribution	0.3×10^{-5}
PQCD	0.6×10^{-5}
Total	1.8×10^{-5}

➡ $\sin^2\theta_W(0) = 0.23861 \pm 0.00005_{Z\text{-pole}} \pm 0.00002_{\text{theory}} \pm 0.00001_{\alpha_s}$

Ferro-Hernández & JE, JHEP 03 (2018); Freitas & JE, PDG 2018

$\sin^2\theta_W(\mu)$



Ferro-Hernández & JE, JHEP 03 (2018)

Electroweak Fits

Inputs

- 5 inputs needed to fix the bosonic sector of the SM: SU(3) × SU(2) × U(1) gauge couplings and 2 Higgs parameters
- fine structure constant: α e.g. from the Rydberg constant (leaves g_e–2 as derived quantity and extra SM test)
- Fermi constant: G_F from PSI (muon lifetime)
- Z mass: M_Z from LEP
- Higgs mass: M_H from the LHC
- strong coupling constant: $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ is fit output ☛

Standard global fit

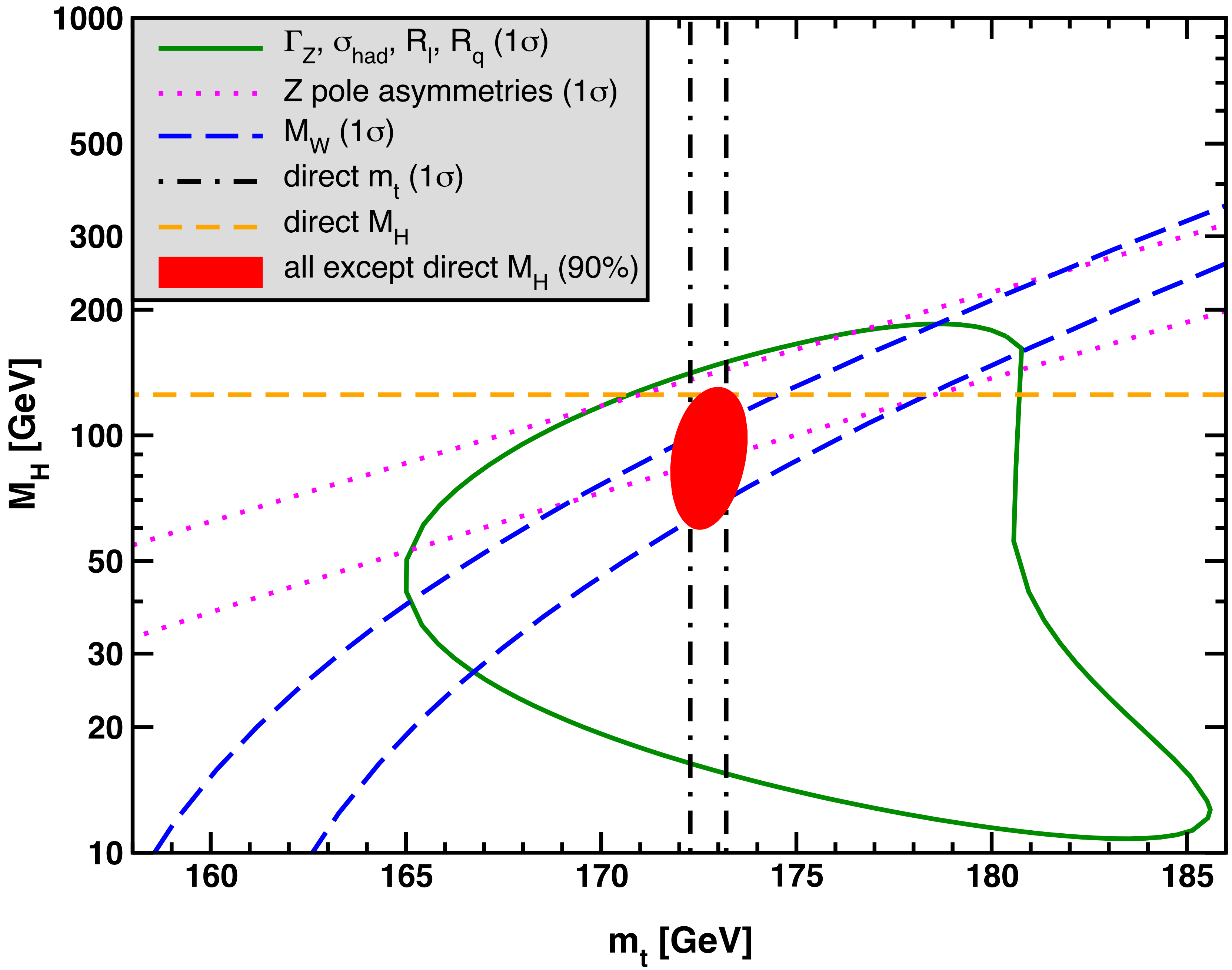
M_H	125.14 ± 0.15 GeV
M_Z	91.1884 ± 0.0020 GeV
$\overline{m}_b(\overline{m}_b)$	4.180 ± 0.021 GeV
$\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(3)}(2\ \mathrm{GeV})$	$(59.0 \pm 0.5)\times 10^{-4}$

$\overline{m}_t(\overline{m}_t)$	163.28 ± 0.44 GeV	1.00	–0.13	–0.28
$\overline{m}_c(\overline{m}_c)$	1.275 ± 0.009 GeV	–0.13	1.00	0.45
$\alpha_S(M_Z)$	0.1187 ± 0.0016	–0.28	0.45	1.00

other correlations small

Freitas & JE, PDG 2018

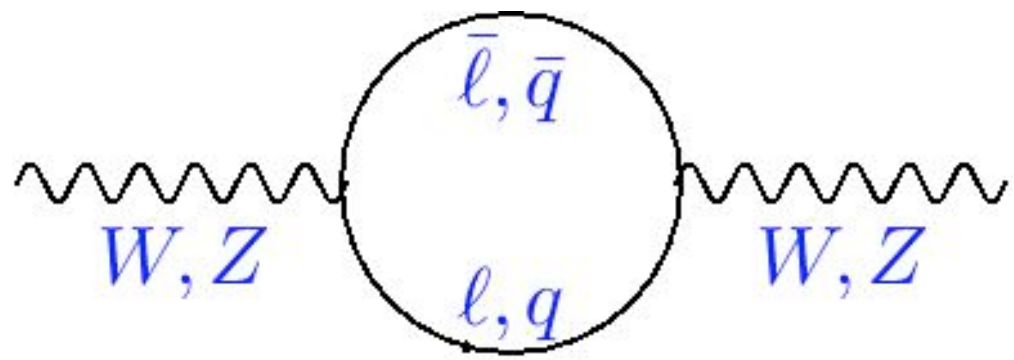
$M_H - m_t$



indirect M_H:
90^{+17}_{-16} GeV
(1.9 σ low)

indirect m_t:
176.4 ± 1.8 GeV
(2.0 σ high)

Oblique physics beyond the SM



- STU describe corrections to gauge-boson self-energies
- T breaks custodial SO(4)
- a multiplet of heavy degenerate chiral fermions contributes $\Delta S = N_C / 3\pi \sum_i [t_{3L}{}^i - t_{3R}{}^i]^2$
- extra degenerate fermion family yields $\Delta S = 2/3\pi \approx 0.21$
- S and T (U) correspond to dimension 6 (8) operators

ρ_0 fit

- $\Delta\rho_0 = G_F \sum_i C_i/(8\sqrt{2}\pi^2)\, \Delta m_i^2$
  - where $\Delta m_i^2 \geq (m_1 - m_2)^2$
  - despite appearance there is decoupling (see-saw type suppression of Δm_i^2)
- $\rho_0 = 1.00039 \pm 0.00019$ (2.0 σ)
  - $(16\text{ GeV})^2 \leq \sum_i C_i/3\, \Delta m_i^2 \leq (48\text{ GeV})^2$ @ 90% CL
  - Y = 0 Higgs triplet VEVs v_3 strongly disfavored ($\rho_0 < 1$)
  - consistent with |Y| = 1 Higgs triplets if $v_3 \sim 0.01\, v_2$

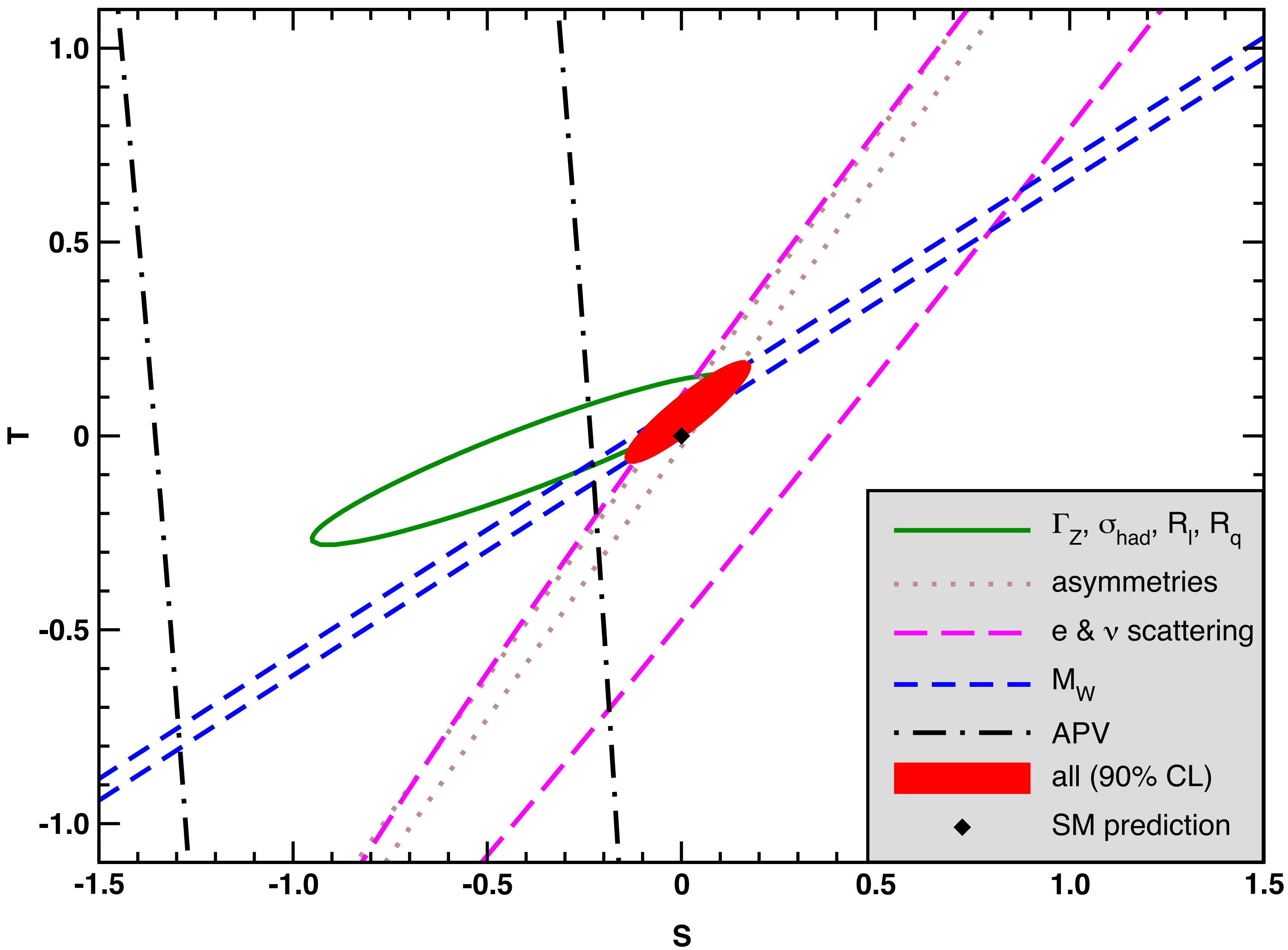
S fit

- S parameter rules out QCD-like technicolor models
- S also constrains extra degenerate fermion families:

➡ $N_F = 2.75 \pm 0.14$ (assuming $T = U = 0$)

- compare with $N_\nu = 2.991 \pm 0.007$ from Γ_Z

T – S



S	0.02 ± 0.07
T	0.06 ± 0.06
$\Delta\chi^2$	– 4.0

Freitas & JE, PDG 2018

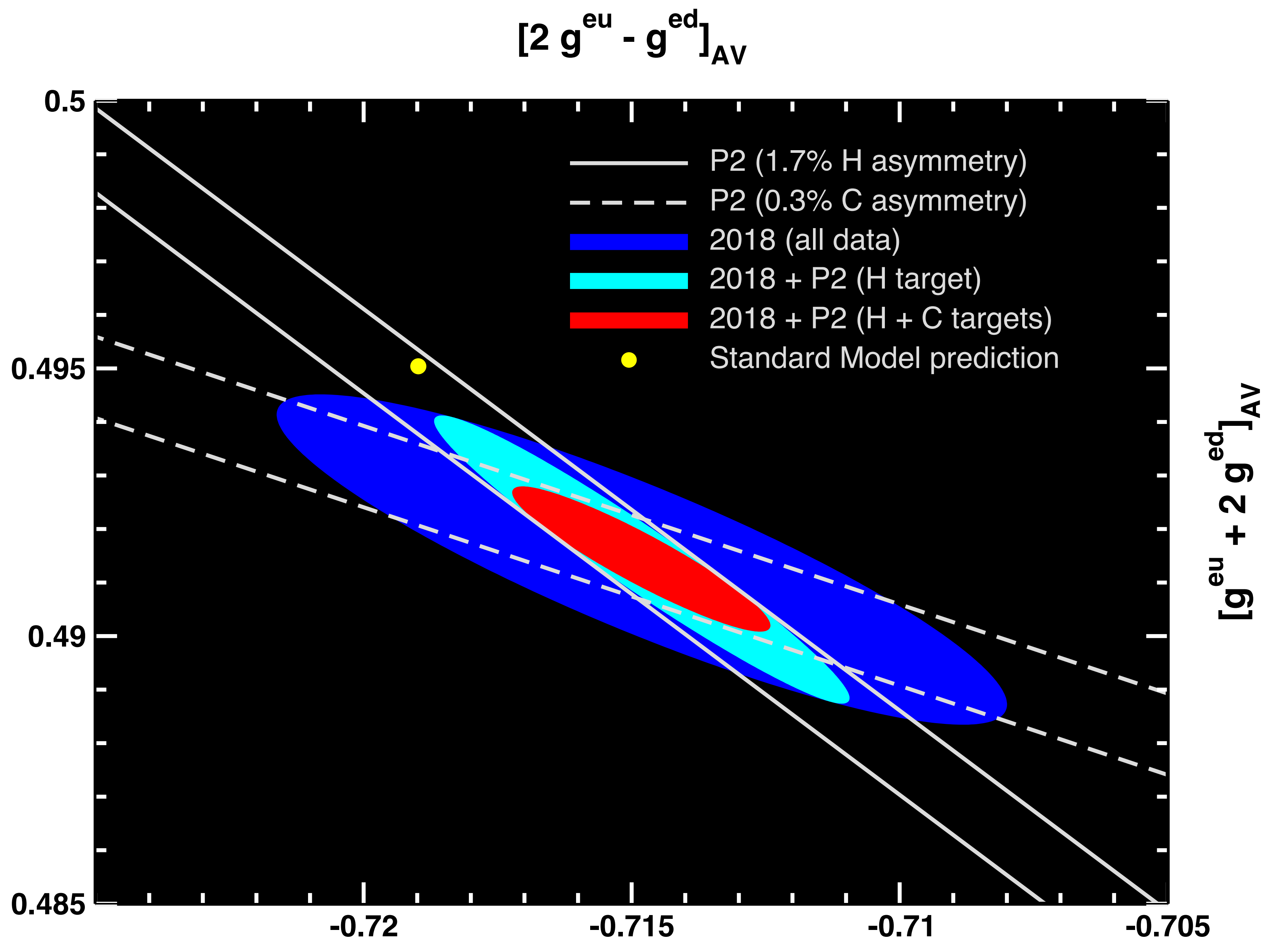
STU fit

$\sin^2\theta_W(M_Z)$	0.23113 ± 0.00014
$\alpha_S(M_Z)$	0.1189 ± 0.0016

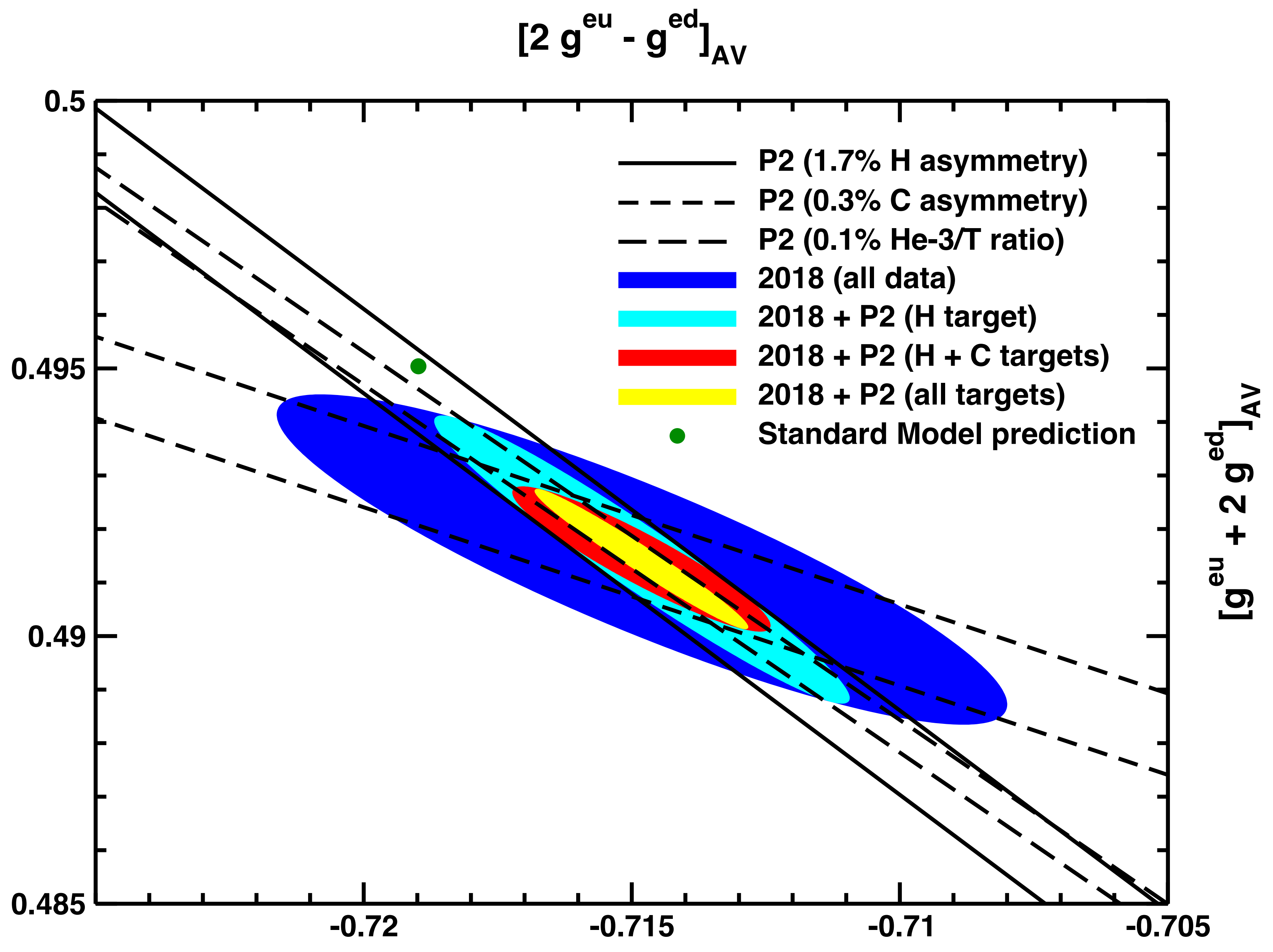
S	0.02 ± 0.10	1.00	0.92	–0.66
T	0.07 ± 0.12	0.92	1.00	–0.86
U	0.00 ± 0.09	–0.66	–0.86	1.00

- $M_{KK} \gtrsim 3.2$ TeV in warped extra dimension models
- $M_V \gtrsim 4$ TeV in minimal composite Higgs models ***Freitas & JE (PDG 2018)***

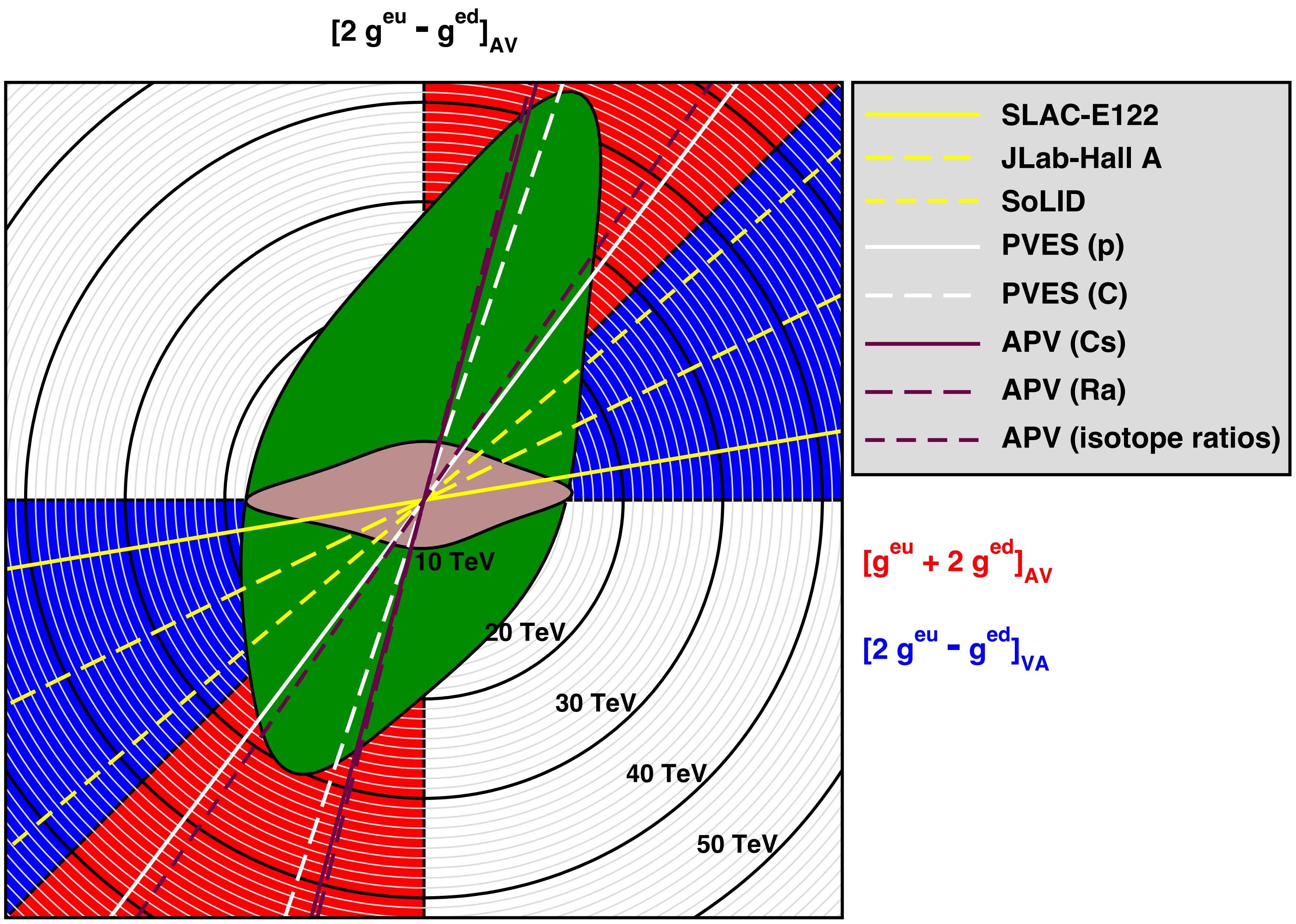
Effective couplings



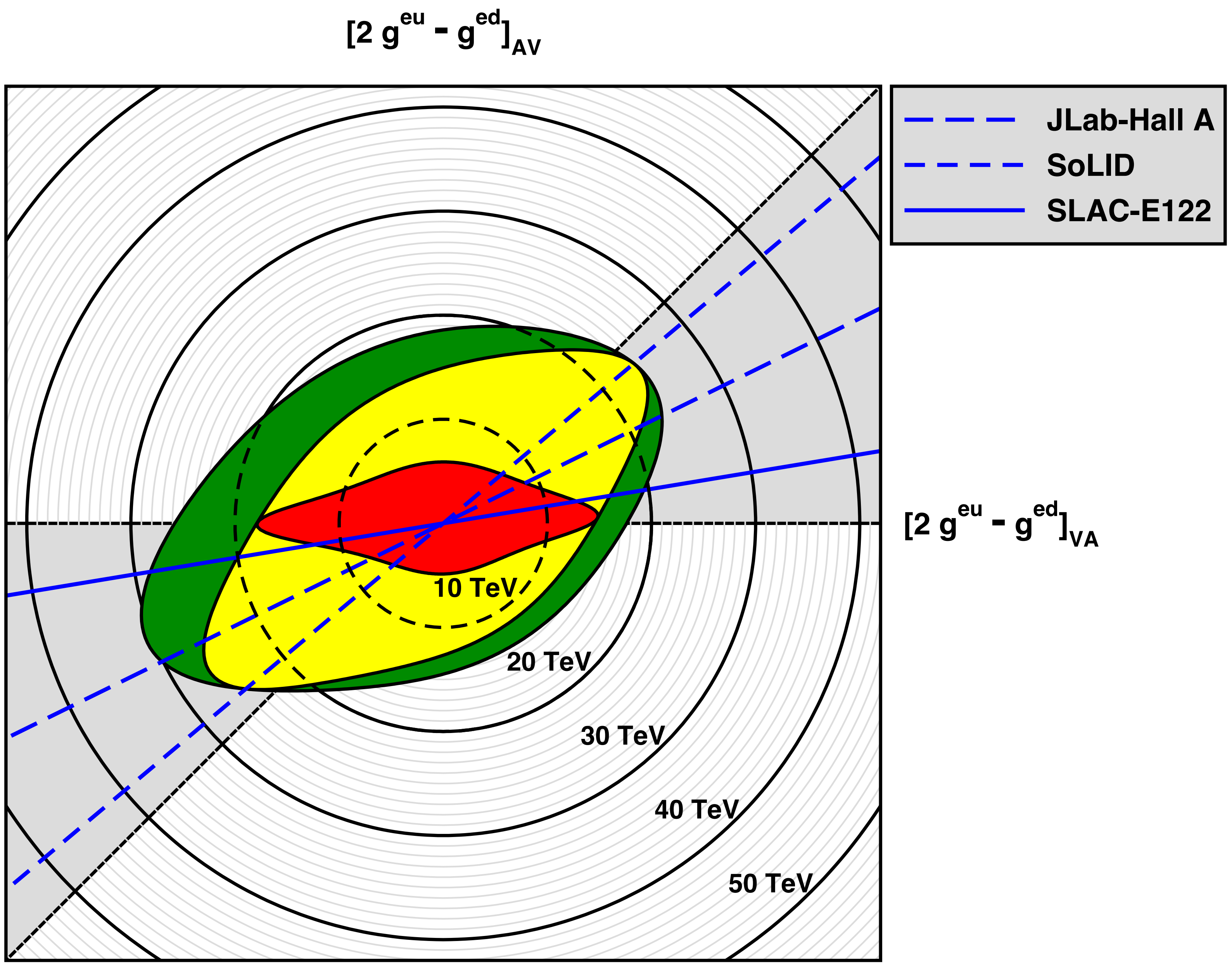
Effective couplings



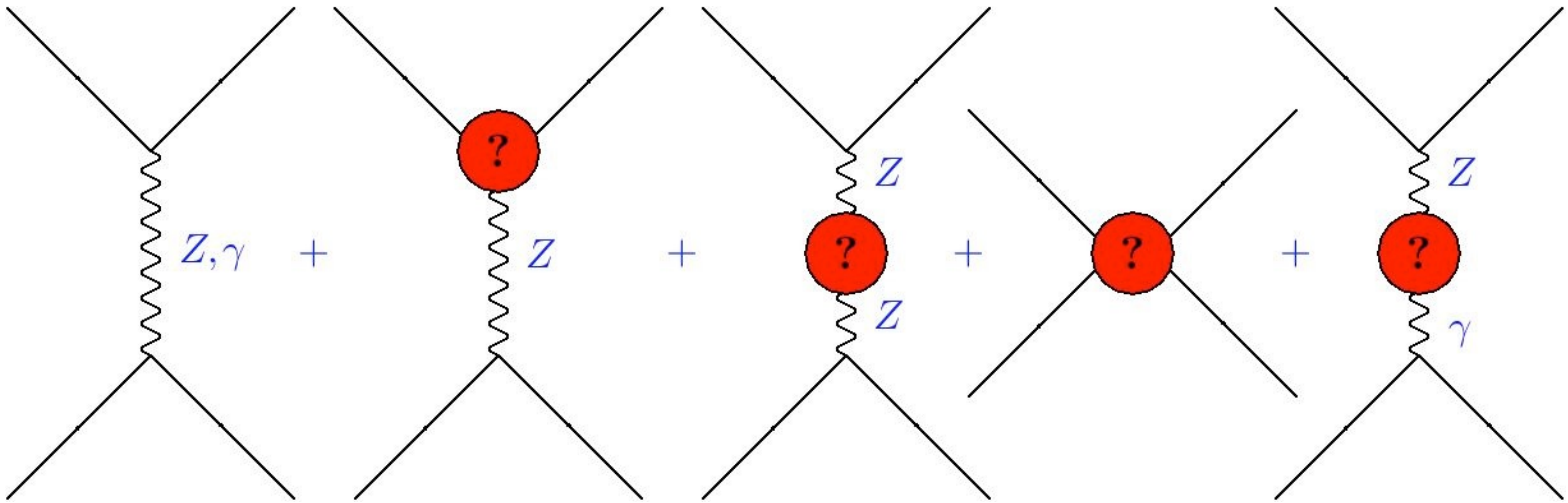
Scale exclusions post Qweak



Scale exclusions pre-SoLID / P2



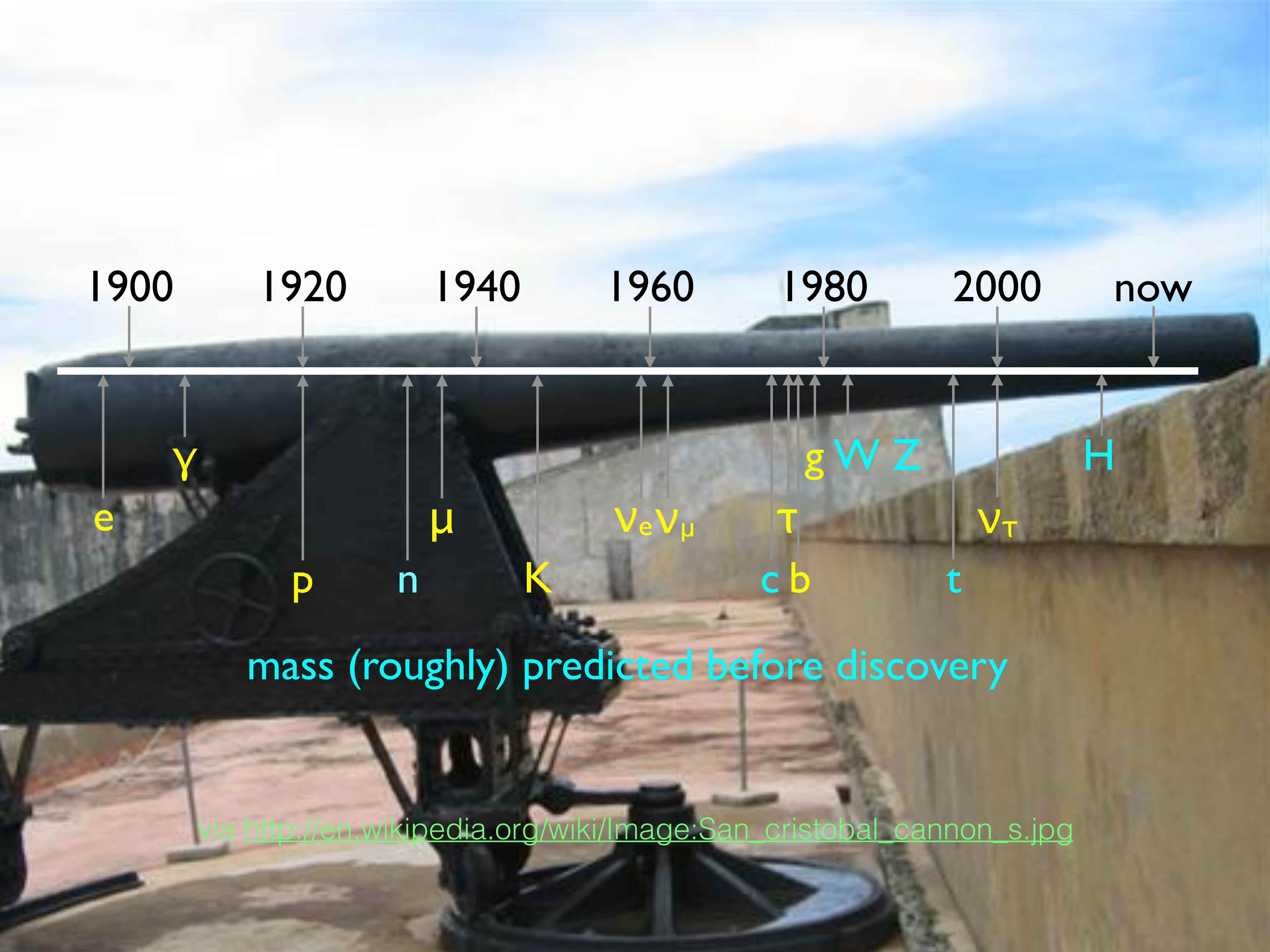
$\sin^2\theta_W$ beyond the SM



- Z-Z′ mixing: modification of Z vector coupling
- oblique parameters: STU (also need M_W and Γ_Z)
- new amplitudes: off- versus on-Z pole measurements (e.g. Z′)
- dark Z: renormalization group evolution (running)

Conclusions

- The SM is 50 years old and in great health — immortal?
- BSM desperados:
  - g_μ–2 (Tuesday)
  - M_W (surely only 2 σ … but in a very special observable)
    - simplest possibility: $\rho_0 > 1$
  - B-sector anomalies (mañana en la mañana 😴)
- Precision in $\sin^2\theta_W$ (A_{FB}) & M_W and future $Q_W(e)$ & $Q_W(p)$ measurements challenge theory → needs major global effort


1900
1920
1940
1960
1980
2000
now
e
γ
p
n
μ
K
ν_e ν_μ
τ
c b
g W Z
t
ν_τ
H
mass (roughly) predicted before discovery
via http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:San_cristobal_cannon_s.jpg