

Generating the Top Quark's Anomalous Magnetic Moment

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Introduction

- Physics to be done during first run of LHC:
 - Ambitious: SUSY, Higgs
 - Guaranteed: Study the top quark
- May be possible to measure anomalous magnetic moment of top
 - Large anomalous magnetic moment = top compositeness
 - Hints of extra dimensions?

Introduction

- To study anomalous magnetic moment, consider most general QED fermion-photon vertex

- Leads to introduction of:

$$\mathcal{L}_a = \frac{a}{2m} \bar{\psi} \Sigma_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \psi$$

- New perturbation theory in a !
 - No. of Feynman Diagrams $\sim 2^n n!$
 - Will use BCFW recursion

BCFW Recursion

- BCFW is an on-shell recursive method
Britto, et al., 2005
- Idea: choose two particles and shift their momenta:

$$p_i \rightarrow p_i - zq$$

$$p_j \rightarrow p_j + zq$$

- To stay on-shell: $q^2 = p_i \cdot q = p_j \cdot q = 0$

BCFW Recursion

- Consider the object:

$$\oint \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{A}(z)$$

- $\mathcal{A}(0) =$ undeformed amplitude
- If $\mathcal{A}(z) \rightarrow 0$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\oint \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{A}(z) = 0$$

- Can use Cauchy's Theorem at tree level!

BCFW Recursion

BCFW Recursion Relation:

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_{\substack{L,R \\ \lambda_l}} \hat{i} \text{ --- } \bigcirc \mathcal{A}_L \text{ --- } \frac{\lambda_l}{\hat{l}} \frac{1}{p_L^2 - m^2} \frac{-\lambda_l}{-\hat{l}} \bigcirc \mathcal{A}_R \text{ --- } \hat{j}$$

BCFW Recursion

- Lore: BCFW recursion works for theories with very good behavior
- “Need” renormalizability or even finiteness [Cachazo, Benincasa, 2007](#)
- e.g., $N = 4$ supersymmetric theories
- This theory is explicitly non-renormalizable so we naively don't expect BCFW to work

Computing Amplitudes with BCFW

- If an amplitude has at least one - and one + helicity gluon, use BCFW in fermion theory:

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(i\not{D} - m)\psi + \frac{a}{2m}\bar{\psi}\Sigma_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}\psi$$

- If amplitude has only + or - helicity gluons use BCFW in scalar theory:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{m}\bar{\psi}\left[-D^2 - m^2 + \frac{g}{2}\Sigma_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}\right]\psi$$