Measurements of anomalous TGC at LHC

Aleksandr Azatov

SISSA and INFN Trieste

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Brda

1707.08060 with J.Elias-Miro, Y.Reyimuaji, E.Venturini

Searching for new physics indirectly

Generically we can search for new physics either **directly** through the new resonance production or **indirectly** by measuring precisely the SM interactions.

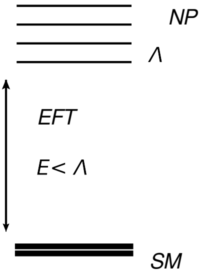
Generically indirect searches can test new physics interactions even if it is hard to observe directly at collider (new states are too heavy or have complicated decay final state) ☺

Of course indirect searches depend on our knowledge of the precision SM prediction ☹

How to parametrize new physics effects?

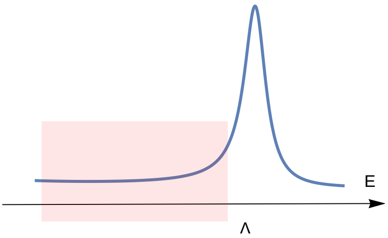
EFT provides a consistent framework for the parametrization of the new physics effects.

- If new physics states are heavier than the SM states and the typical mass scale of the process $\Lambda > E$.
- We can integrate these states out and parametrize their effects in terms of the higher dimensional operators.
- The effects of new physics will appear as corrections in the $\left(\frac{E}{\Lambda}\right)$ series.



Bounding EFT @ LHC

- EFT expansion is valid only below the mass of the new heavy resonance
- We are testing the deviations from the SM in the tails of the Breight -Wigner resonances.
- EFT analysis becomes important if the new resonances are too heavy to be directly produced at the collider.



- At LHC the collision energy is not fixed
- Deviations from SM are bigger at large energies, at the same time we are closer to the boundary of the EFT validity.
- The searches which are performed on the mass peak of the SM particle (Higgs coupling) are safe, but we loose information from the tails

Out of 2499 operators present at the dimension six level we will focus only on the ones that change the interactions between three gauge bosons, anomalous Triple Gauge Couplings (aTGC)

Anomalous TGC

- In SM interactions of the vector bosons are fixed by the gauge symmetry

$$ig\, W^{+\,\mu\nu} W_\mu^- W_\nu^3 + ig\, W^{3\,\mu\nu} W_\mu^+ W_\nu^-$$

- Two possible deformations are allowed at the level of six derivatives

$$\boxed{igc_\theta \delta g_{1,Z}\, Z_\nu W^{+\,\mu\nu} W_\mu^- + h.c. + ig(c_\theta\, \delta\kappa_Z\, Z^{\mu\nu} + s_\theta \delta\kappa_\gamma A^{\mu\nu}) W_\mu^+ W_\nu^-}$$

and

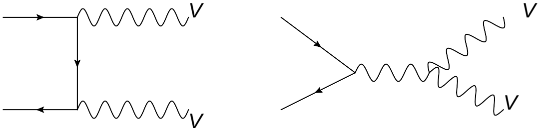
$$\boxed{\lambda_Z \frac{ig}{m_W^2} W_{\mu_1}^{+\,\mu_2} W_{\mu_2}^{-\,\mu_3} W_{\mu_3}^{3\,\mu_1}}$$

These interactions are bounded at LEP-2 at % level

$$\boxed{\lambda_Z \in [-0.059, 0.017],\ \delta g_{1,Z} \in [-0.054, 0.021],\ \delta\kappa_Z \in [-0.074, 0.051]}$$

Testing anomalous TGC @LHC

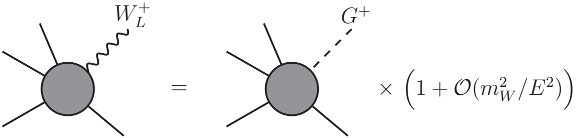
- At LHC these couplings are constrained mainly from the $qq \to VV$ process.



- We want to exploit large collision energy of LHC to put stricter bounds.

SM expectations

- We can use the Goldstone theorem to easily predict the leading energy growth of the amplitudes.



$$\mathrm{tr} W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu} \supset \partial V_T V_T V_T, \quad (D_\mu H)^\dagger D^\mu H \supset \partial V_L V_T V_L + v V_T V_T V_L$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to V_T W_T^+\right) \sim E^0, \quad \mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to V_L W_L^+\right) \sim E^0$$
$$\mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to V_T W_L^+ / V_L W_T^+\right) \sim \frac{v}{E}$$

Anomalous TGC energy scaling

- It is useful to think about TGC in terms of the EFT operators before EWSB.

$$O_{HB} = ig'(D^\mu H)^\dagger D^\nu H B_{\mu\nu}, \; O_{HW} = ig(D^\mu H)^\dagger \sigma^a D^\nu H W^a_{\mu\nu}$$
$$O_{3W} = \tfrac{g}{3!}\epsilon_{abc} W^{a\,\nu}_{\mu} W^{b\,\rho}_{\nu} W^{c,\mu}_{\rho}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_Z = \frac{m_W^2}{\Lambda^2} c_{3W}, \; \delta g_{1,Z} = \frac{m_Z^2}{\Lambda^2} c_{HW}, \; \delta\kappa_Z = \frac{m_W^2}{\Lambda^2}\left(c_{HW} - \tan^2\theta c_{HB}\right)}$$

(not a unique map)

- We can use the Goldstone boson equivalence theorem to estimate the leading energy scaling of the new contributions.

Energy growth of the BSM amplitudes

We start with dimension six operators

$$O_{HB} = ig'(D^\mu H)^\dagger D^\nu H B_{\mu\nu},\, O_{HW} = ig(D^\mu H)^\dagger \sigma^a D^\nu H W^a_{\mu\nu}$$
$$O_{3W} = \frac{g}{3!}\epsilon_{abc} W^{a\,\nu}_{\mu} W^{b\,\rho}_{\nu} W^{c,\mu}_{\rho}$$

Goldstone equivalence theorem relates $\boxed{H \Rightarrow W_L, Z_L}$

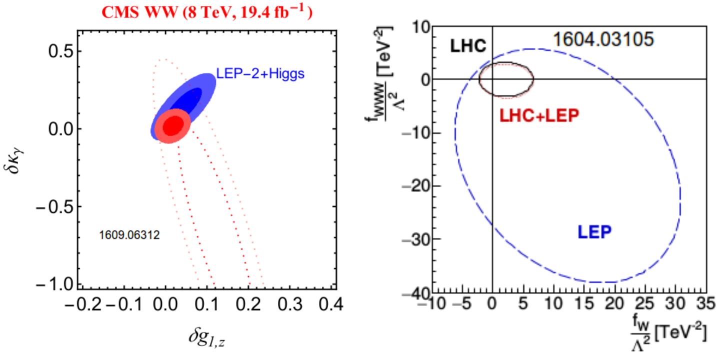
$$\begin{array}{ccl} O_{HB} & \supset & \partial W_L \partial Z_T \partial W_L + v W_T \partial Z_T \partial W_L + v^2 W_T \partial Z_T W_T + \ldots \\ O_{HW} & \supset & \partial V_L \partial V_T \partial V_L + v V_T \partial V_T \partial V_L + v^2 V_T \partial V_T V_T + \ldots \\ O_{3W} & \supset & \partial V_T \partial V_T \partial V_T + \ldots \end{array}$$

Leading energy scaling can be estimated by noting that the light quarks couple mostly to transverse gauge bosons:

$$\mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to W^-_L W^+_L\right) \sim E^2/\Lambda^2 \; c_{HB} + E^2/\Lambda^2 \; c_{HW} \sim E^2/m_W^2 \; \delta g_{1,Z} + E^2/m_W^2 \; \delta\kappa_Z$$
$$\mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to Z_L W^+_L\right) \sim E^2/\Lambda^2 \; c_{HW} = E^2/m_Z^2 \; \delta g_{1,Z} \;,$$
$$\mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to V_T W^+_T\right) \sim E^2/\Lambda^2 \; c_{3W} = E^2/m_W^2 \; \lambda_Z$$

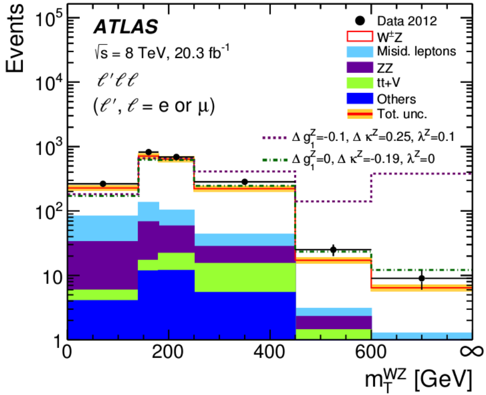
We have an additional E^2 compared to the SM amplitudes, as expected from dimensional analysis

EFT bounds @ LHC



Precision of the LHC searches naively has already surpassed the precision of LEP

EFT bounds @ LHC



sensitivity comes from the tails of the distributions where the EFT description can fail!

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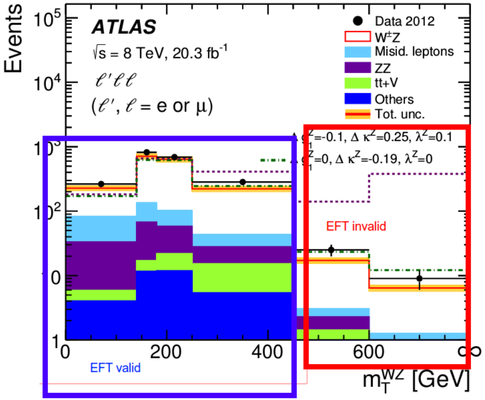

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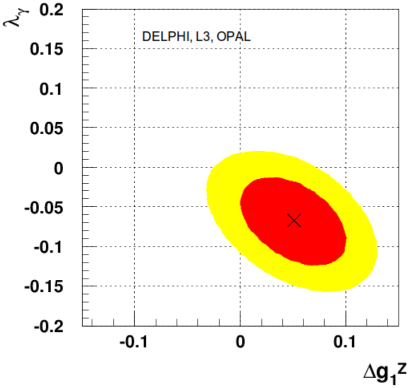
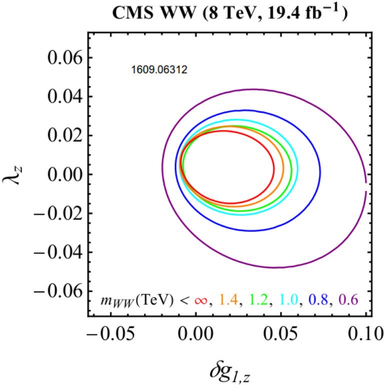




looking only at low energy categories bounds at LEP are still a bit stronger!

SM and BSM amplitudes with more details

All vector bosons have three polarization states, it is important to trace the polarization of the transverse components

In SM all the amplitudes for $2 \to 2$ processes follow the helicity selction rule:

$$A(V^+V^+V^+V^+) = A(V^+V^+V^+V^-) = A(V^+V^+\psi^+\psi^-)$$
$$= A(V^+V^+\phi\phi) = A(V^+\psi^+\psi^+\phi) = 0.$$

The total helicity is always zero, except for the four fermion amplitudes mediated by the Higgs exchange.

In BSM for the processes we never get total helicity zero if there is at least one transverse vector boson. arXiv:1607.05236 AA R.Contino, C.Machado, F.Riva

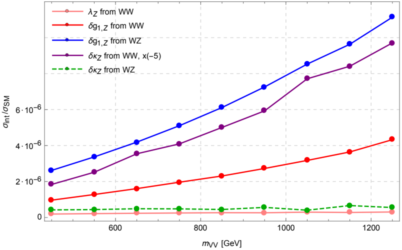
No interference between SM and BSM in the presence of the transverse vector bosons!

SM and BSM amplitudes with more details

$$\mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to W_L^- W_L^+\right) \sim E^2/\Lambda^2 \; c_{HB} + E^2/\Lambda^2 \; c_{HW} \sim E^2/m_W^2 \; \delta g_{1,Z} + E^2/m_W^2 \; \delta\kappa_Z$$

$$\mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to Z_L W_L^+\right) \sim E^2/\Lambda^2 \; c_{HW} = E^2/m_Z^2 \; \delta g_{1,Z} \; ,$$

$$\mathcal{M}\left(\mathbf{q\bar{q}} \to \mathbf{V_T W_T^+}\right) \sim \mathbf{E^2/\Lambda^2 \; c_{3W}} = \mathbf{E^2/m_W^2} \; \lambda_Z \quad \text{does not interfere with SM!}$$



SM and BSM amplitudes with more details

$$\mathcal{M}\left(q\bar{q} \to W_L^- W_L^+\right) \sim E^2/\Lambda^2\ c_{HB} + E^2/\Lambda^2\ c_{HW} \sim E^2/m_W^2\ \delta g_{1,Z} + E^2/m_W^2\ \delta\kappa_Z$$

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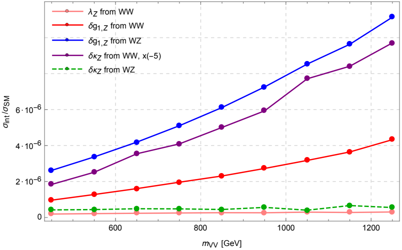

Helicity selction rule for O_{3W}

Lorentz symmetry and the dimensional analysis fixes three point amplitudes to satisfy:

$$\boxed{\sum h = 1 - [g] = 3}$$

for dimension 6 operators (*Cachazo,Benincasa*) $\Rightarrow$ fields coming from $W_{\mu\nu} W_{\nu\lambda} W_{\lambda_\mu}$ have always the same helicity.

Why the interference term is important?

- Generically in the presence of new physics

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{\mathrm{SM}} + \mathcal{L}^6 + \mathcal{L}^8 + \cdots , \quad \mathcal{L}^D = \sum_i c_i^{(D)} \mathcal{O}_i^{(D)}, \quad c_i^{(D)} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^{D-4}}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma \sim \mathrm{SM}^2 + \frac{SM \times BSM_6}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{BSM_6^2}{\Lambda^4} + \frac{SM \times BSM_8}{\Lambda^4} + \ldots}$$

- leading term in $\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$ comes from the interference between SM and BSM
- Both $|BSM_8|$ and $|BSM_6|^2$ are suppressed by the Λ^4 scale. Is it consistent to truncate the expansion at the dimension six level?
- **The analysis is consistent if only**

$$\boxed{\textbf{Max}\left[\frac{SM \times BSM_6}{\Lambda^2}, \frac{BSM_6^2}{\Lambda^4}\right] \gg \frac{SM \times BSM_8}{\Lambda^4}}$$

Importance of interference ($qq \to V_T V_T$)

$$\sigma_6 \sim \frac{g_{SM}^4}{E^2}[1 + \overbrace{c_{3W}\frac{m_V^2}{\Lambda^2}}^{\text{BSM}_6\times\text{SM}} + \overbrace{c_{3W}^2\frac{E^4}{\Lambda^4}}^{\text{BSM}_6{}^2}] \qquad \sigma_8 \sim \frac{g_{SM}^4}{E^2}[\overbrace{c_8\frac{E^4}{\Lambda^4}}^{\text{BSM}_8\times\text{SM}} + \overbrace{c_8^2\frac{E^8}{\Lambda^8}}^{\text{BSM}_8{}^2}]$$

Then the dimension six truncation is valid if only

$$\boxed{\max\left(c_{3W}\frac{m_V^2}{\Lambda^2}, c_{3W}^2\frac{E^4}{\Lambda^4}\right) > \max\left(c_8\frac{E^4}{\Lambda^4}, c_8^2\frac{E^8}{\Lambda^8}\right)}$$

If we will be able to overcome the interference suppression the condition relaxes to

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is this important?

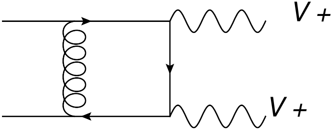
Depends on power-counting i.e. types of UV completions we are studying.

We are getting sensitivity to the sign of the Wilson coefficient, otherwise hidden from the measurements!

Overcoming the non-interference obstruction: 1st method

Dixon, Shadmi 94

- The non-interference selection rule applies only for the $2 \to 2$ processes at tree level. There are violations at NLO!



- Effects are $(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi})$ suppressed, what about real emission?

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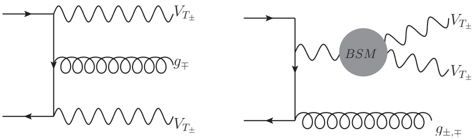


- $(W)^3$ vertex always emits same helicity W bosons, however the helicity of the gluon is not restricted!
- For SM amplitudes gluons are carrying away the needed opposite helicity.

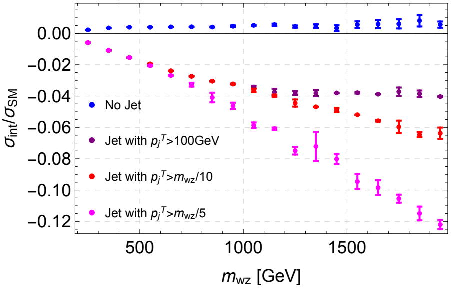
We can use a tag for jet to suppress the background as well, no need to pay $\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}$ for the signal to background ratio.

$qq \to VV + j$

- Indeed the interference growth once an additional hard jet is required.
- There are no soft and colinear singularities in the SM amplitude

$$A(q\bar{q} \to V_{T_\pm} V_{T_\pm} g_\mp).$$

since it cannot be generated from $2 \to 2$ by splitting quark(anti-quark) line into $q(\bar{q}) \to q(\bar{q})g$.



Jet needs to be hard otherwise the signal will be hidden inside the SM background which grows quickly in the soft and colinerar regimes.

Overcoming the interference obstruction: 2nd method

Duncan,Kane,Repko 85

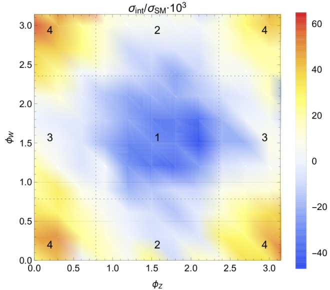
- Non-interference result is obtained for the $2 \to 2$ processes , in reality we are looking at $2 \to 4$ process since both W,Z decay.
- Let us consider for simplicity $2 \to 3$ process in the narrow width approximation, then the interference with of the amplitudes with opposite intermediate Z helicities will be:

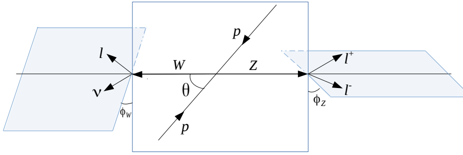
$$\frac{\pi}{2s}\frac{\delta(s-m_Z^2)}{\Gamma_Z m_Z}\mathcal{M}^{\text{SM}}_{q\bar{q}\to W_{T_+}Z_{T_-}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{\text{BSM}}_{q\bar{q}\to W_{T_+}Z_{T_+}}\right)^*\mathcal{M}_{Z_{T_-}\to l_-\bar{l}_+}\mathcal{M}^*_{Z_{T_+}\to l_-\bar{l}_+} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{int}}(q\bar{q}\to W_+ l_-\bar{l}_+)}{d\phi_Z} \propto \mathcal{M}_{Z_{T_-}\to l_-\bar{l}_+}\mathcal{M}^*_{Z_{T_+}\to l_-\bar{l}_+} \propto \cos(2\phi_Z)$$

- **The interference is non-zero but modulated with azimuthal angle of the Z decay products plane. As expected from the** $2 \to 2$ **results the integrated interference is zero again.**
  (similar ideas for $W\gamma$ final state 1708.07823)

Azimuthal angle modulation

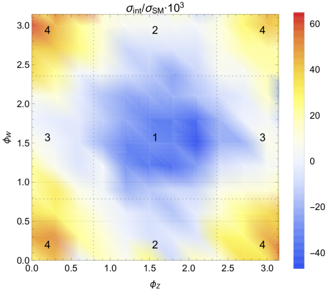


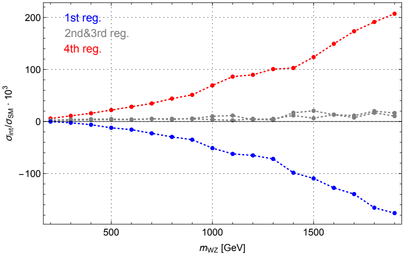


$$\boxed{\frac{d\sigma_{\text{int}}(q\bar{q} \to WZ \to 4\psi)}{d\phi_Z \, d\phi_W} \propto \cos(2\phi_Z) + \cos(2\phi_W)}$$

- The modulation in azimuthal angles will always happen if there are virtual states with the different polarizations
- for the λ_Z deformation, no need to bin in both angles, we can just look at the decays of one gauge boson.

Azimuthal angle modulation





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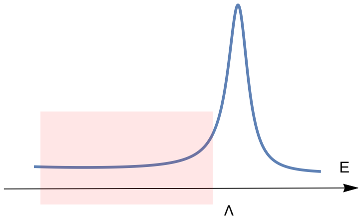
- The modulation in azimuthal angles will always happen if there are virtual states with the different polarizations
- for the λ_Z deformation, no need to bin in both angles, we can just look at the decays of one gauge boson.

Bounding EFT consistently

- Suppose EFT expansion breaks down at the scale Λ.
- Obviously EFT analysis is consistent if only the energy of events is below $E < \Lambda$
- What to do if the energy of event is not fully reconstructed? (often the case when we have neutrinos in the final state)



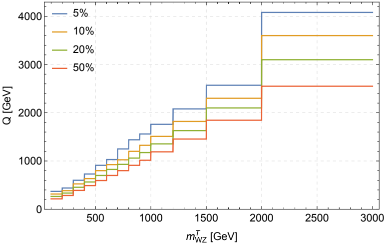
Leakage

- For $3l\nu$ final state the events are binned in

$$m^T_{WZ} = \sqrt{(E^W_T + E^Z_T)^2 - (p^W_x + p^Z_x)^2 - (p^W_y + p^Z_y)^2}$$

- we can find approximate map between the transverse and invariant masses

$$\text{Leakage} = \frac{N_i(m_{VW} > Q)}{N_i} \times 100\%$$



then once we know the precision of the measurements we can find corresponding value of the cut-off.

Becomes innacurate (in unlikely situation) if there is a narrow new physics peak, so that the majority of the events will have the invariant mass $\sim M_{peak}$

Bounding EFT consistently

- Experimental collaborations use form-factor procedure

$$\boxed{N_{th} \to \widetilde{N}_{\rm th} = n_{\rm SM} + \hat{n}_1 c_{3W} + \hat{n}_2 c_{3W}^2}$$

- where the $\hat{n}_i$ values are calculated assuming

$$\boxed{c_{3W} \to c_{3W} \times \frac{1}{(1 + \hat{s}/\Lambda^2)^2}}$$

- **if the sensitivity comes from the events with energy $> \Lambda$, EFT interpretation is not clear.**

Bounding EFT consistently

Another possibility would be to restrict the generated event phase space to be only within EFT validity (1609.06312)*(proposed for DM in 1502.04701)*

$$\boxed{N_{th} \to \widetilde{N}_{\rm th} = n_{\rm SM} + n_1\big|_{(m_{inv}<\Lambda_{\rm MC})} c_{3W} + n_2\big|_{(m_{inv}<\Lambda_{\rm MC})} c_{3W}^2}$$

The the bound is more conservative if only

$$\boxed{\text{sign}(\Delta\sigma_{\rm BSM})\big|_{m_{inv}>\Lambda_{MC}} = \text{sign}(\Delta\sigma_{\rm BSM})\big|_{m_{inv}<\Lambda_{MC}}}$$

can become problematic if interference term is big.

Possible to construct N'_{th} leading always to conserved bounds, at a price of loosing too much information...

similar to the previous method with step-function "form-factor"

$$\frac{1}{(1+\hat{s}/\Lambda^2)^2} \to \theta(\Lambda - \sqrt{\hat{s}})$$

all of the methods trivially coincide once $\Lambda \to \infty$. For the values of $\Lambda \sim O($few TeV$)$ the difference can be of $O(20\%)$

all of the methods trivially coincide once $\Lambda \to \infty$. For the values of $\Lambda \sim O($few TeV$)$ the difference can be of $O(20\%)$

For W, Z production the problem can be partially resolved once the neutrino momentum is reconstructed.

Analysis

- We look only at $pp \to W^{\pm}Z \to lll\nu$ final state
- All of the events are binned in m^T_{WZ} mass $[200, 300, 400, 600, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1500, 2000]$ GeV
- We perfomr the binning in p_T of the aditional jet $p^T_j = [0, 100], [100, 300], [300, 500], [500, \infty]$ GeV
- Z decay azimuthal angle is binned in two categories $\phi_Z \in [\pi/4, 3/4\pi] \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_Z \in [0, \pi/4] \cup [3\pi/4, \pi]\,.$

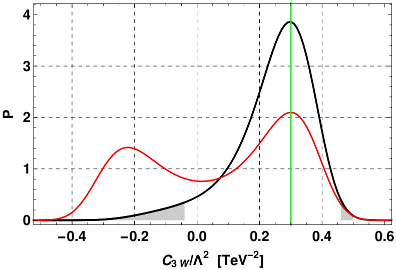
Results

	Lumi. 300 fb^{-1}		Lumi. 3000 fb^{-1}		Q [TeV]
	95% CL	68% CL	95% CL	68% CL	
Excl.	[-1.06,1.11]	[-0.59,0.61]	[-0.44,0.45]	[-0.23,0.23]	1
Excl., linear	[-1.50,1.49]	[-0.76,0.76]	[-0.48,0.48]	[-0.24,0.24]	
Incl.	[-1.29,1.27]	[-0.77,0.76]	[-0.69,0.67]	[-0.40,0.39]	
Incl., linear	[-4.27,4.27]	[-2.17,2.17]	[-1.37,1.37]	[-0.70,0.70]	
Excl.	[-0.69,0.78]	[-0.39,0.45]	[-0.31,0.35]	[-0.17,0.18]	1.5
Excl., linear	[-1.22,1.19]	[-0.61,0.61]	[-0.39,0.39]	[-0.20,0.20]	
Incl.	[-0.79,0.85]	[-0.46,0.52]	[-0.41,0.47]	[-0.24,0.29]	
Incl., linear	[-3.97,3.92]	[-2.01,2.00]	[-1.27,1.26]	[-0.64,0.64]	
Excl.	[-0.47,0.54]	[-0.27,0.31]	[-0.22,0.26]	[-0.12,0.14]	2
Excl., linear	[-1.03,0.99]	[-0.52,0.51]	[-0.33,0.32]	[-0.17,0.17]	
Incl.	[-0.52,0.57]	[-0.30,0.34]	[-0.27,0.31]	[-0.15,0.19]	
Incl., linear	[-3.55,3.41]	[-1.79,1.75]	[-1.12,1.11]	[-0.57,0.57]	

$$\boxed{\lambda_Z \in [-0.0014, 0.0016] \quad ([-0.0029, 0.0034])}$$

Sensitivity to linear terms is strongly improved!

Results



We are sensitive to the sign of the Wilson coefficient, can resolve possible degeneracies in the fit!

$$\boxed{R_{\phi_Z} = \frac{N_{\phi_Z \in [\pi/4, 3\pi/4]} - N_{\phi_Z \in [0,\pi/4] \cup [3\pi/4,\pi]}}{N_{\phi_Z \in [\pi/4, 3\pi/4]} + N_{\phi_Z \in [0,\pi/4] \cup [3\pi/4,\pi]}}}$$

R_{ϕ_Z} asymmetry is particularly sensitive to the interference!

Outlook

Differential distributions improve the sentivity to the New Physics. In particular for the O_{3W} operator the improvement is not only quantitative but qualitative. We are able to test the interference between SM and BSM $\Rightarrow$ better behaved EFT expansion, measure the sign of the new couplings.

Similar azimuthal modulation effect should happen always when there are different helicity intermediate states:

- applications to the other operators?different final states?
- improvements of the global fit with all the TGCs?

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