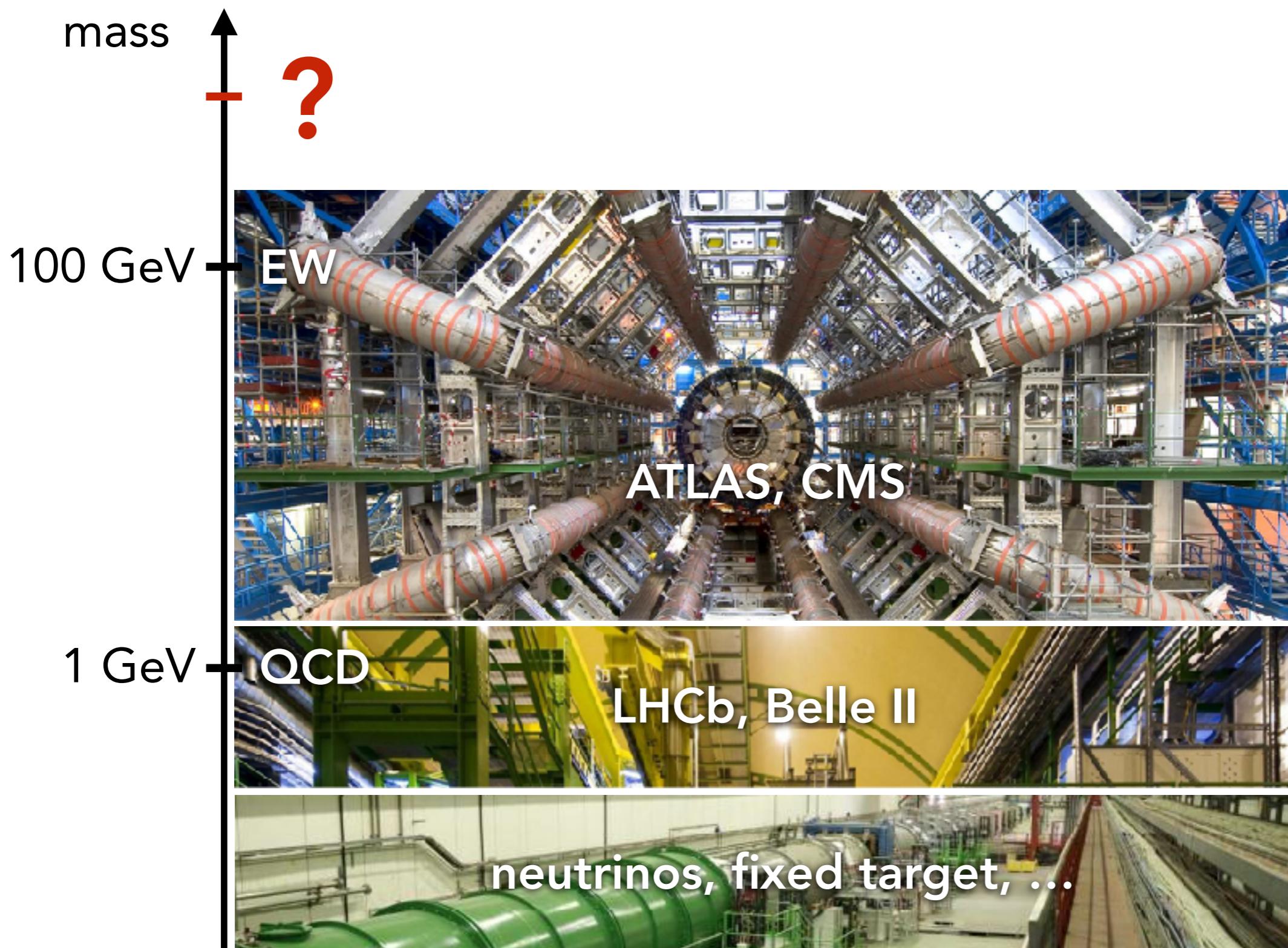


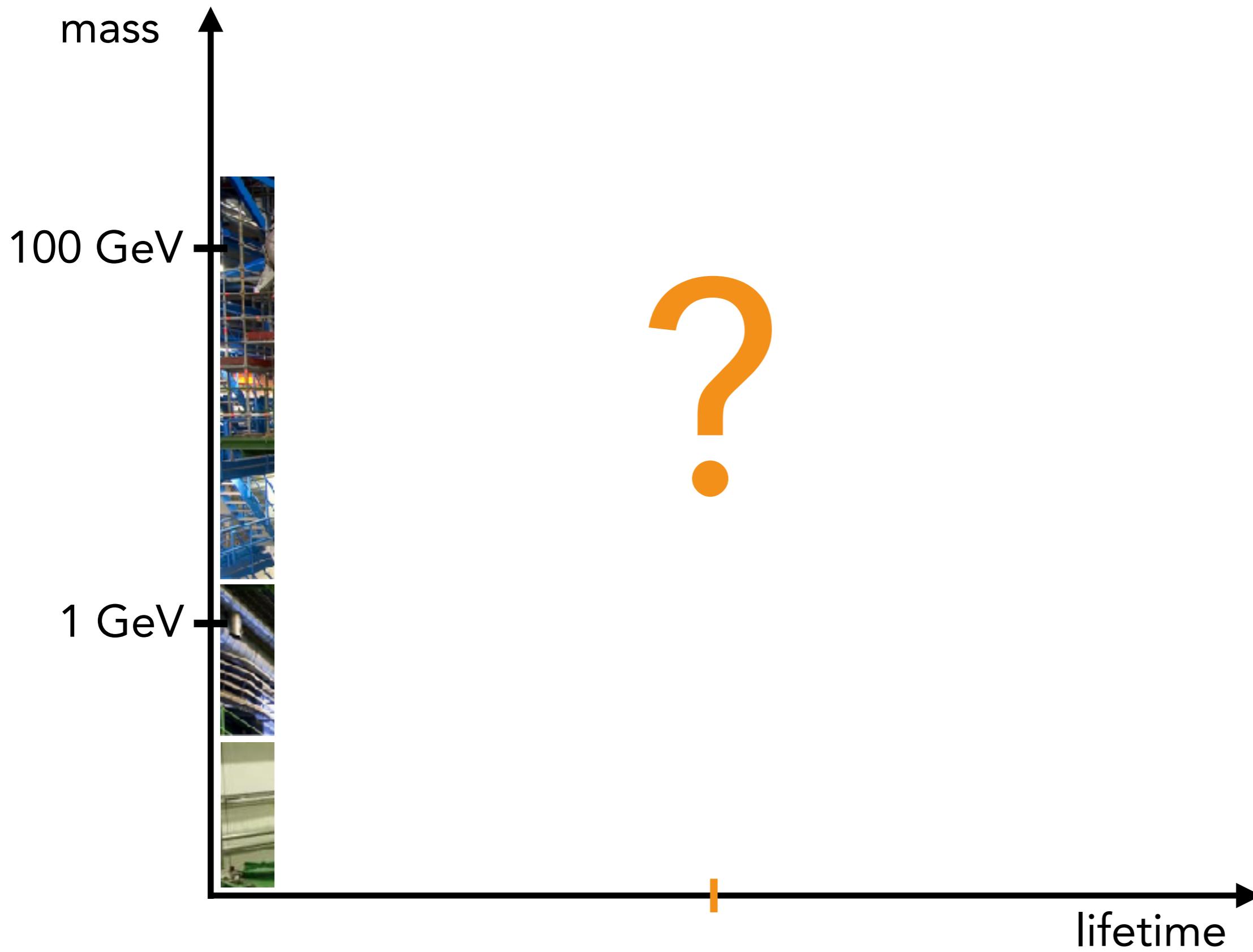
NEW PHYSICS FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Susanne Westhoff
Heidelberg University

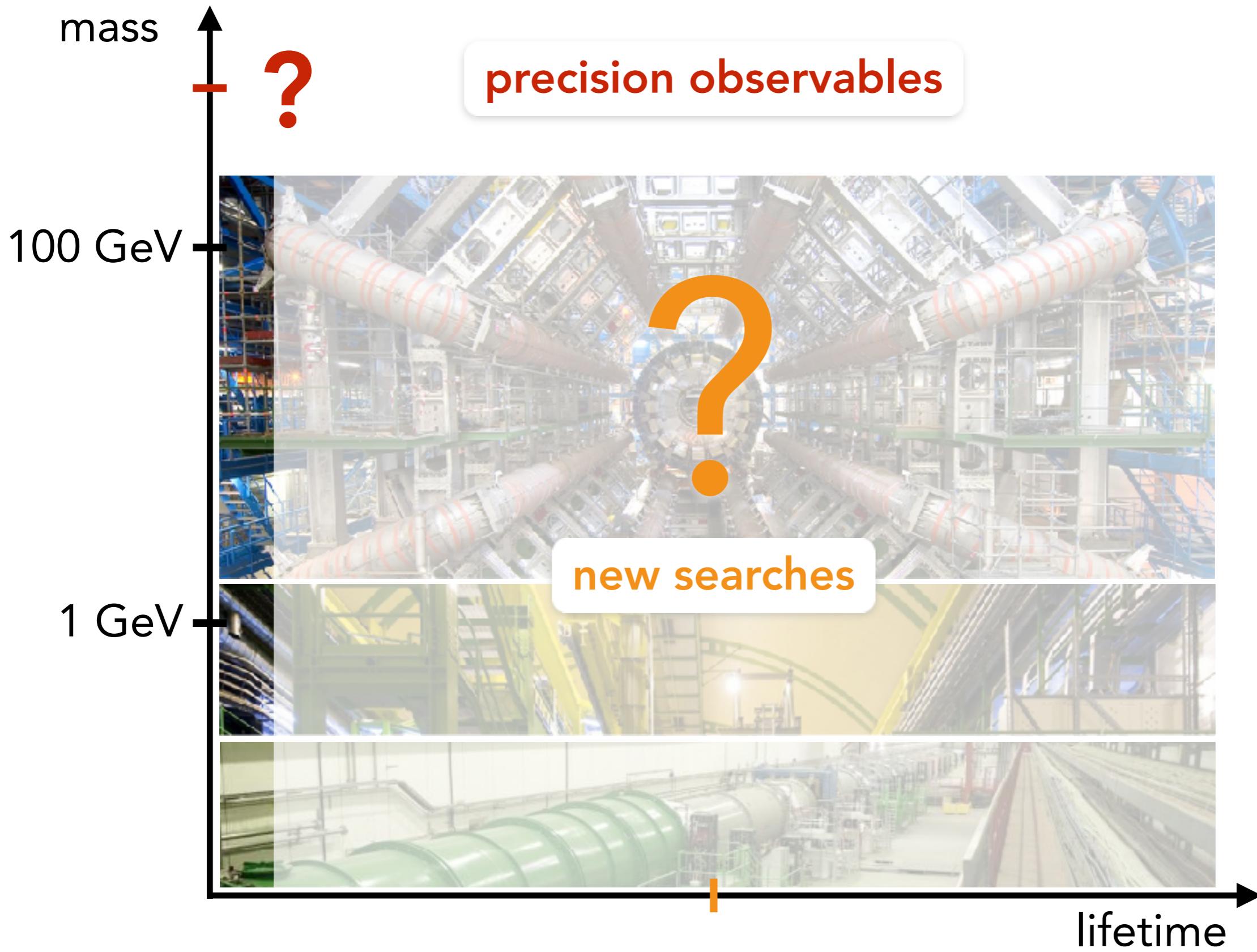
The next scale in particle physics



... could be a time scale.

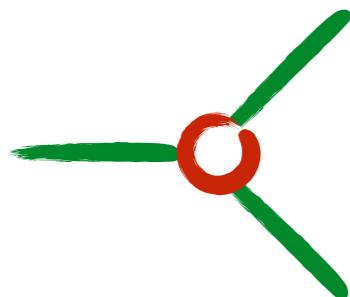


Explore both directions.



Heavy and hidden

heavy new particles: mass suppression

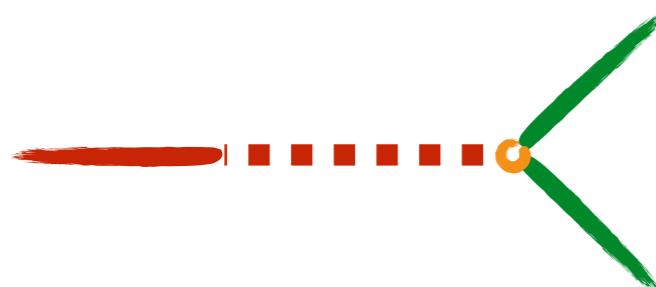


$$M \gg E$$

virtual effects

$$g_{\text{eff}} \sim \frac{E^2}{M^2}$$

hidden new particles: coupling suppression



$$\epsilon \ll 1$$

long lifetime

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$$

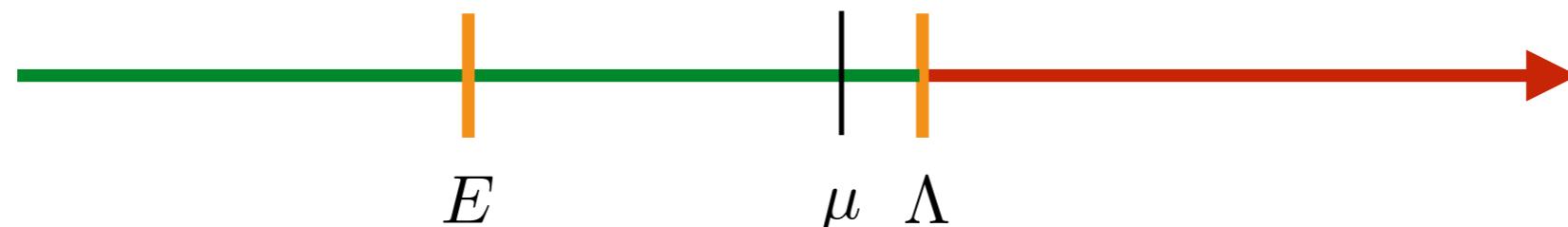


Heavy new physics

Effective Field Theory

approximation of full theory at experimentally relevant scales

- valid up to **cutoff scale** $\mu < \Lambda$



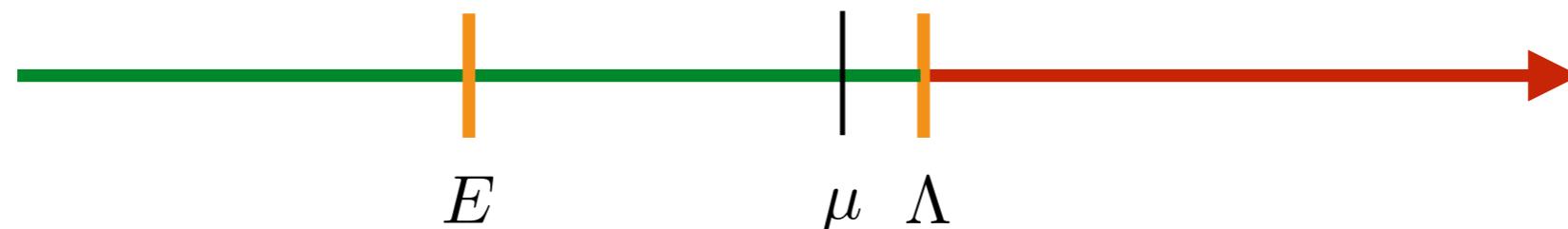
- action in full theory:

$$S(\phi) = S(\phi_{E<\mu}, \phi_{E>\mu})$$

Effective Field Theory

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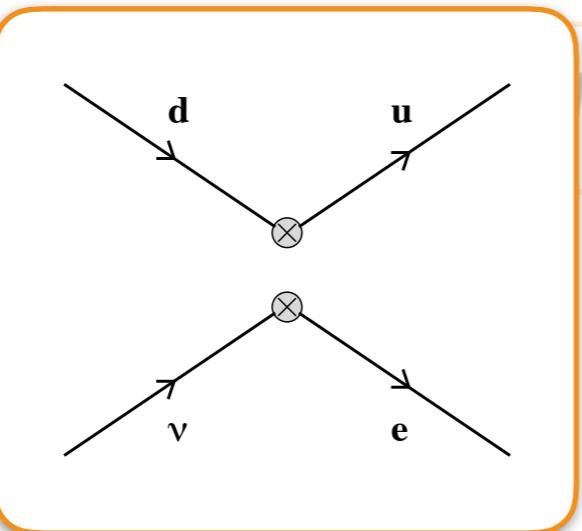
remove high frequencies': $S_\mu(\phi_{E<\mu}) = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(x)$

- **effective Lagrangian**

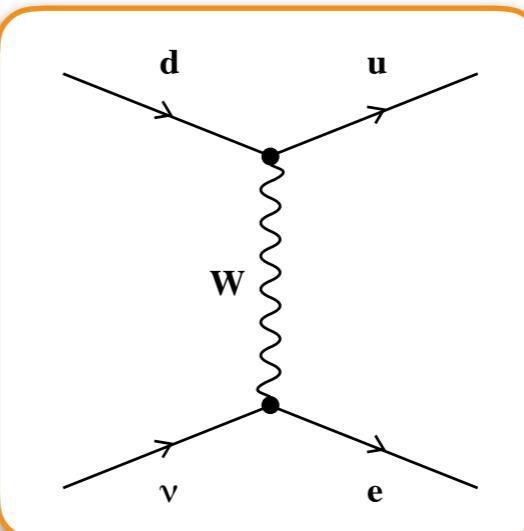
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(x) = \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^{\gamma_i}} O_i(\phi_{E<\mu}(x))$$

Fermi's theory of weak interactions

approximation

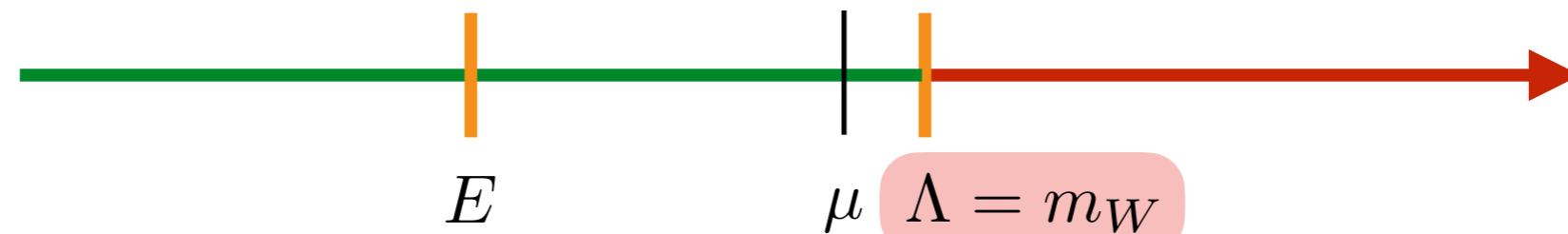


valid at exp



relevant scales

- valid up to cut



- action in full theory:

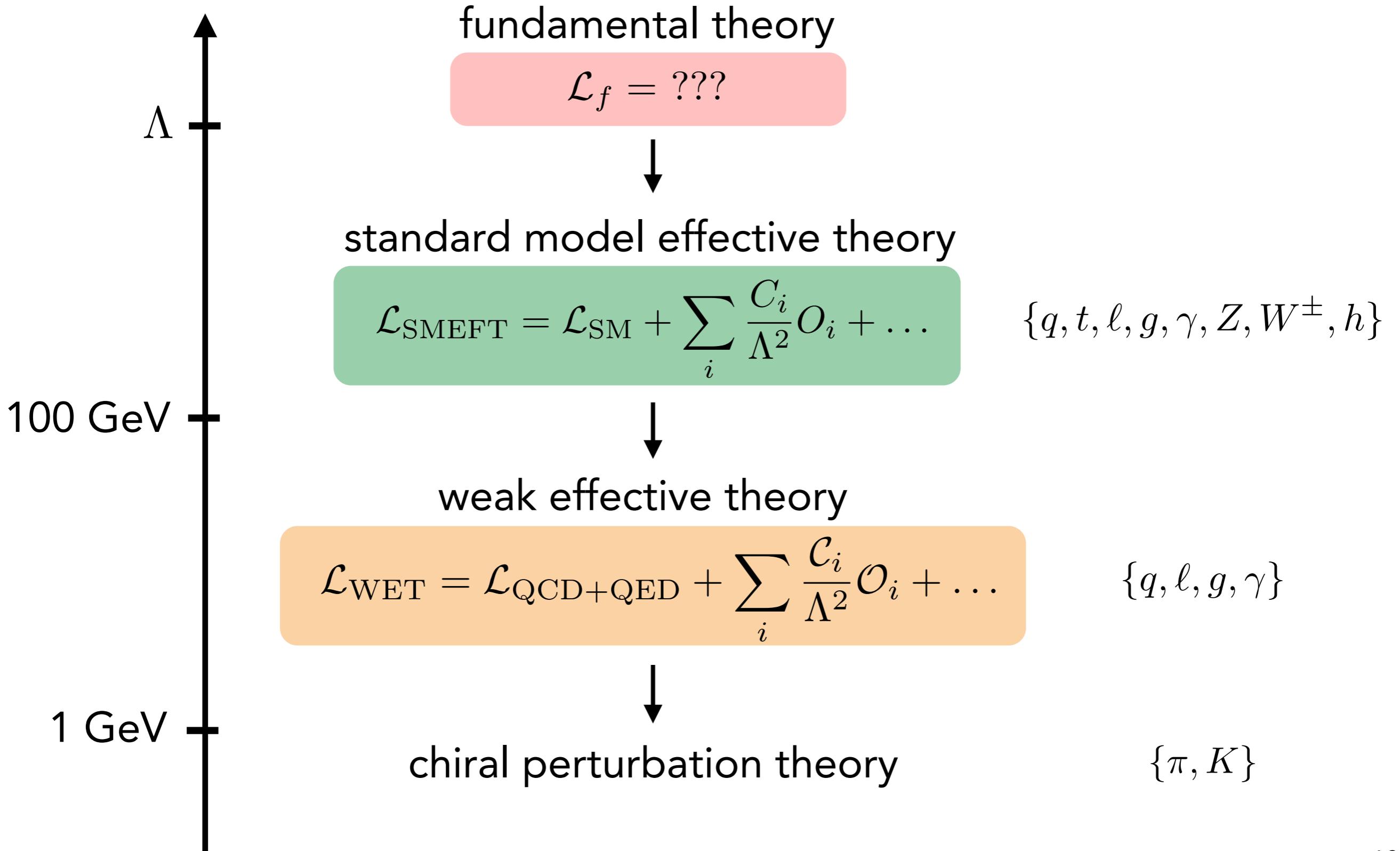
- remove high ,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{g^2}{2m_W^2} V_{ud} (\bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu d_L) (\bar{\mu}_L \gamma_\mu \nu_L)$$

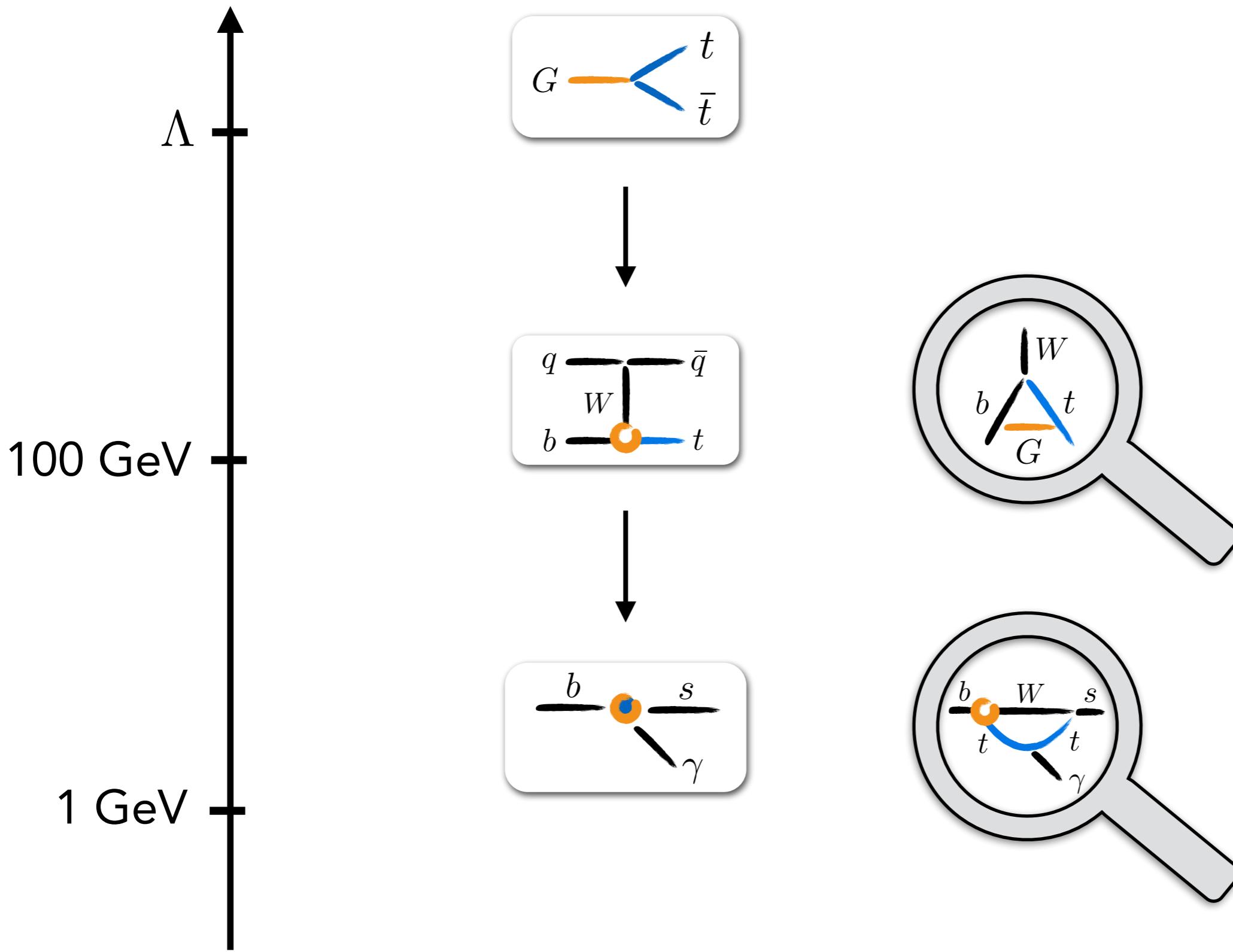
- effective Lagrangian**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(x) = \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^{\gamma_i}} O_i(\phi_{E<\mu}(x))$$

Tower of effective theories



Top quark: messenger between scales

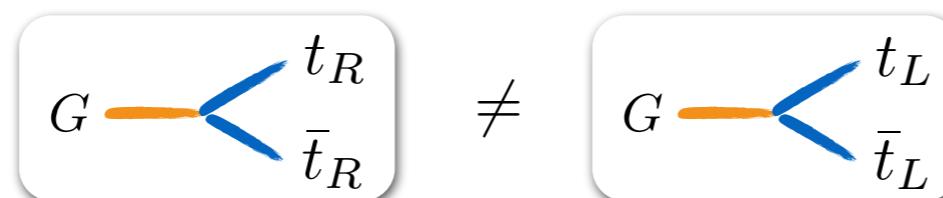


Virtual effects in top observables

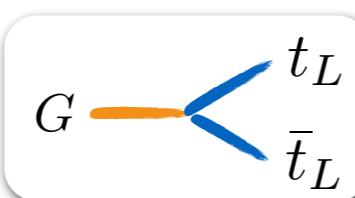
$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i C_i \left(\frac{E}{\Lambda} \right)^{\gamma_i} \sigma_i + \sum_{i,j} C_i C_j \left(\frac{E}{\Lambda} \right)^{\gamma_i + \gamma_j} \sigma_{ij}$$

Example: strongly coupling vector boson

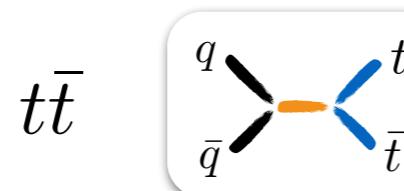
- $\Lambda \sim M_G :$



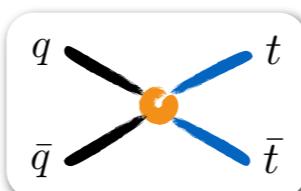
\neq



- $E \lesssim 1 \text{ TeV} :$

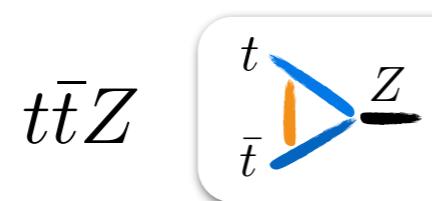


\rightarrow

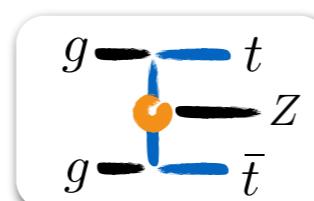


$$O_{tq}^8 = (\bar{t}_R \gamma_\mu T^A t_R)(\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu T^A q_L)$$

$$O_{Qq}^{1,8} = (\bar{Q}_L \gamma_\mu T^A Q_L)(\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu T^A q_L)$$



\rightarrow



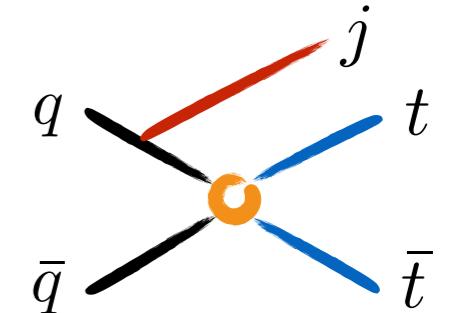
$$O_{\phi Q}^1 = i(\phi^\dagger \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu \phi)(\bar{Q}_L \gamma^\mu Q_L)$$

also: $t\bar{t}h$, Higgs, electroweak

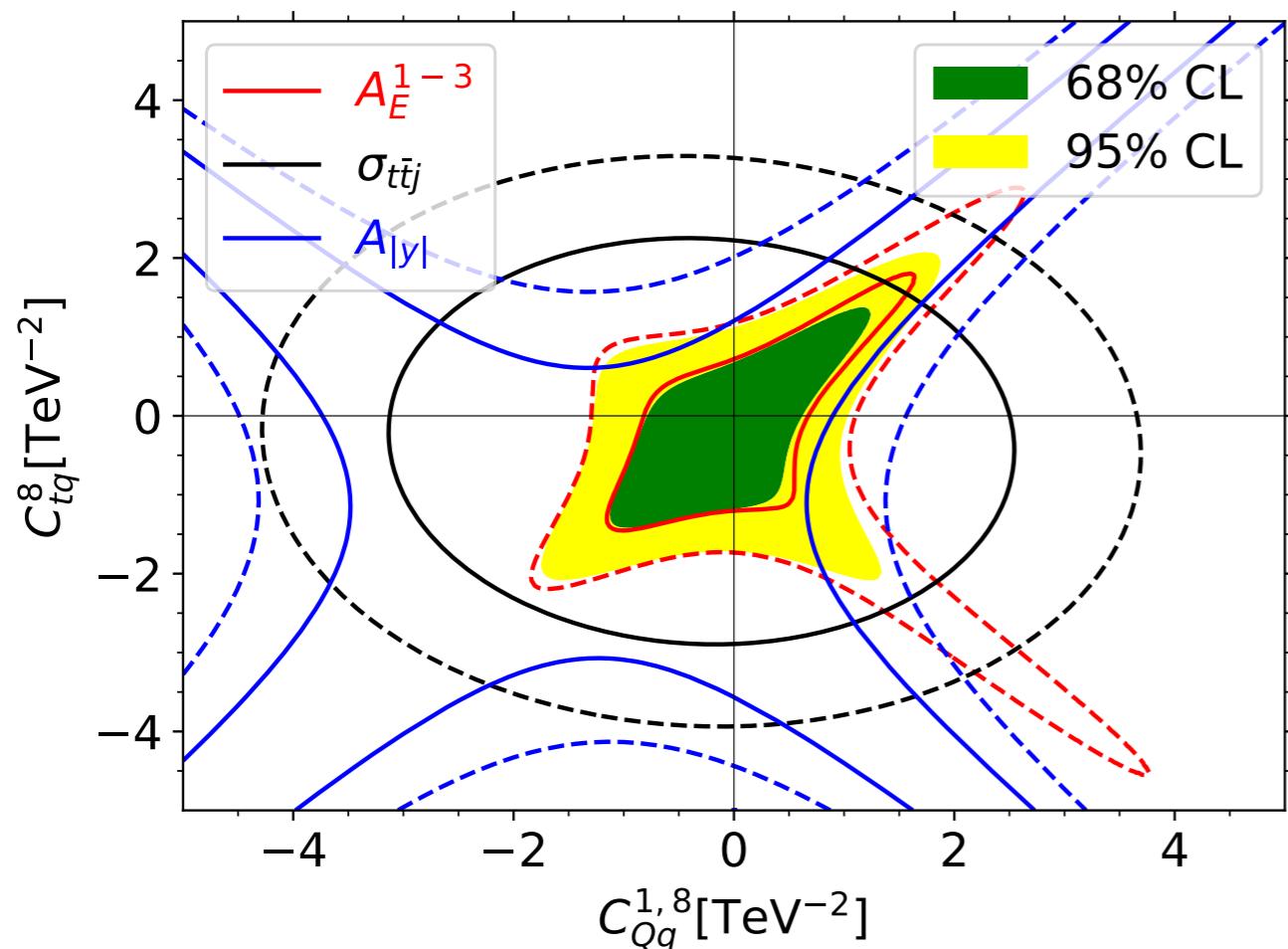
Resolving blind directions

$$O_{tq}^8 = (\bar{t}_R \gamma_\mu T^A t_R)(\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu T^A q_L) \sim RL$$

$$O_{Qq}^{1,8} = (\bar{Q}_L \gamma_\mu T^A Q_L)(\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu T^A q_L) \sim LL$$



- Top-antitop asymmetries probe top chirality:



rapidity asymmetry $A_{|y|}(t\bar{t})$

$$A_{|y|} = \frac{\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(|\Delta y| > 0) - \sigma_{t\bar{t}}(|\Delta y| < 0)}{\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(|\Delta y| > 0) + \sigma_{t\bar{t}}(|\Delta y| < 0)}$$

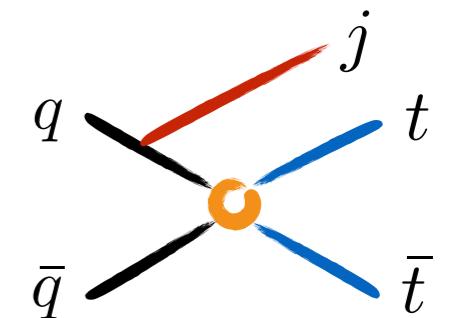
energy asymmetry $A_E(t\bar{t}j)$

$$A_E(\theta_j) = \frac{\sigma_{t\bar{t}j}(\Delta E > 0) - \sigma_{t\bar{t}j}(\Delta E < 0)}{\sigma_{t\bar{t}j}(\Delta E > 0) + \sigma_{t\bar{t}j}(\Delta E < 0)}$$

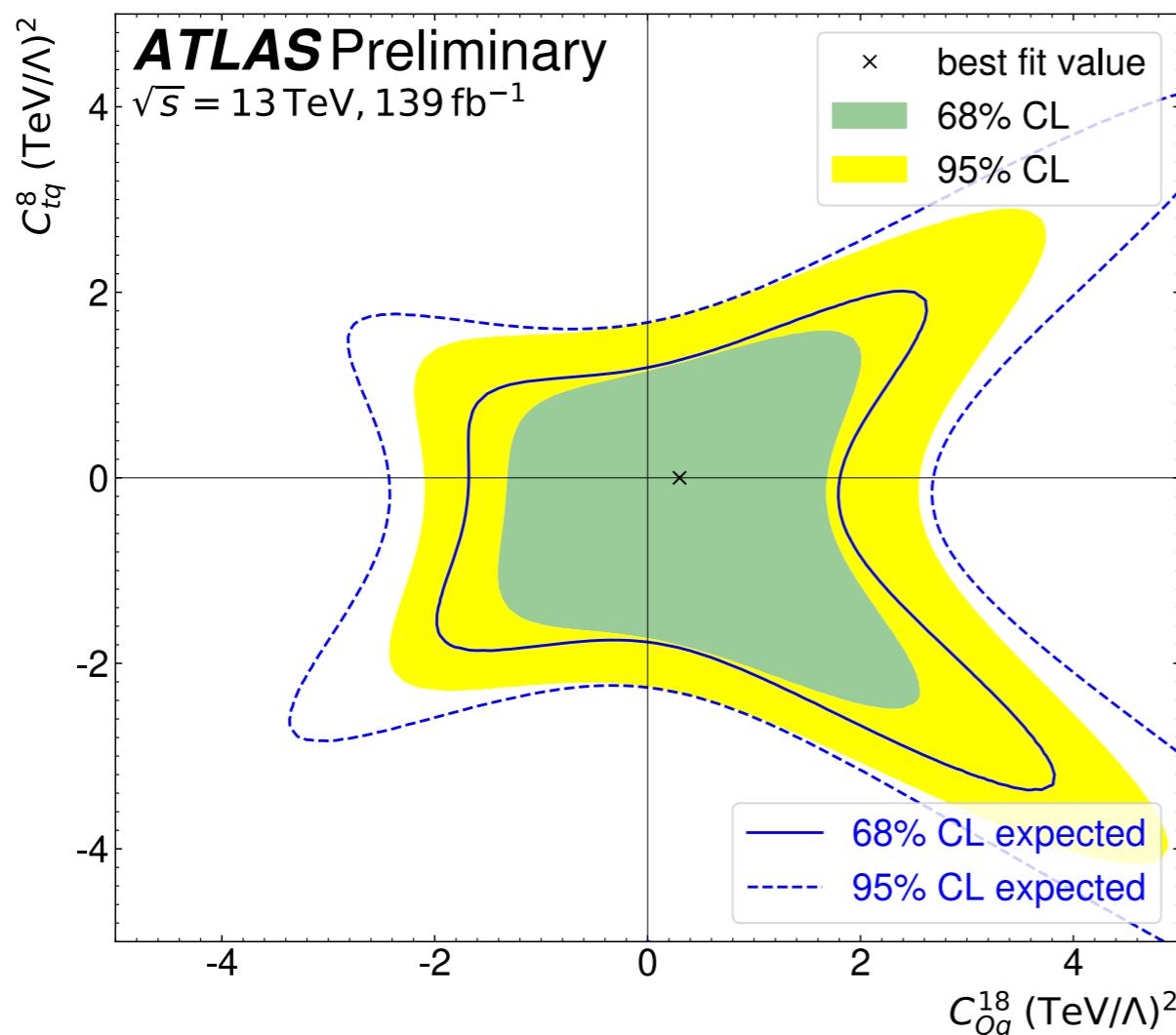
Resolving blind directions

$$O_{tq}^8 = (\bar{t}_R \gamma_\mu T^A t_R)(\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu T^A q_L) \sim RL$$

$$O_{Qq}^{1,8} = (\bar{Q}_L \gamma_\mu T^A Q_L)(\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu T^A q_L) \sim LL$$



- Jet probes new directions in EFT space:



now measured:

energy asymmetry $A_E(t\bar{t}j)$

CERN-EP-2021-181

Effective interactions near the cutoff

2-2 scattering amplitude (dim. 6): Hagiwara et al. 1987

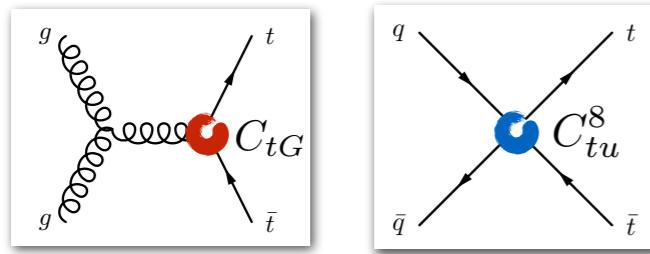
$$\mathcal{M} \sim \frac{v^m}{\Lambda^2} \frac{E^{2-m+n}}{m_V^n}$$

m vevs; n Goldstones

Maltoni, Mantani, Mimasu 1904.05637

- $O_{4f} = (\bar{f}\gamma_\mu f)(\bar{f}\gamma^\mu f)$ $\rightarrow \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2}$ quadratic growth
- $O_{Hf} = (H^\dagger iD_\mu H)(\bar{f}\gamma^\mu f)$ $\rightarrow \frac{vE}{\Lambda^2}$ linear growth (longitudinal mode)
- $O_{fV} = (\bar{F}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} f_R) H V_{\mu\nu}$ $\rightarrow \frac{m_f v}{\Lambda^2}$ helicity suppression (ffV)

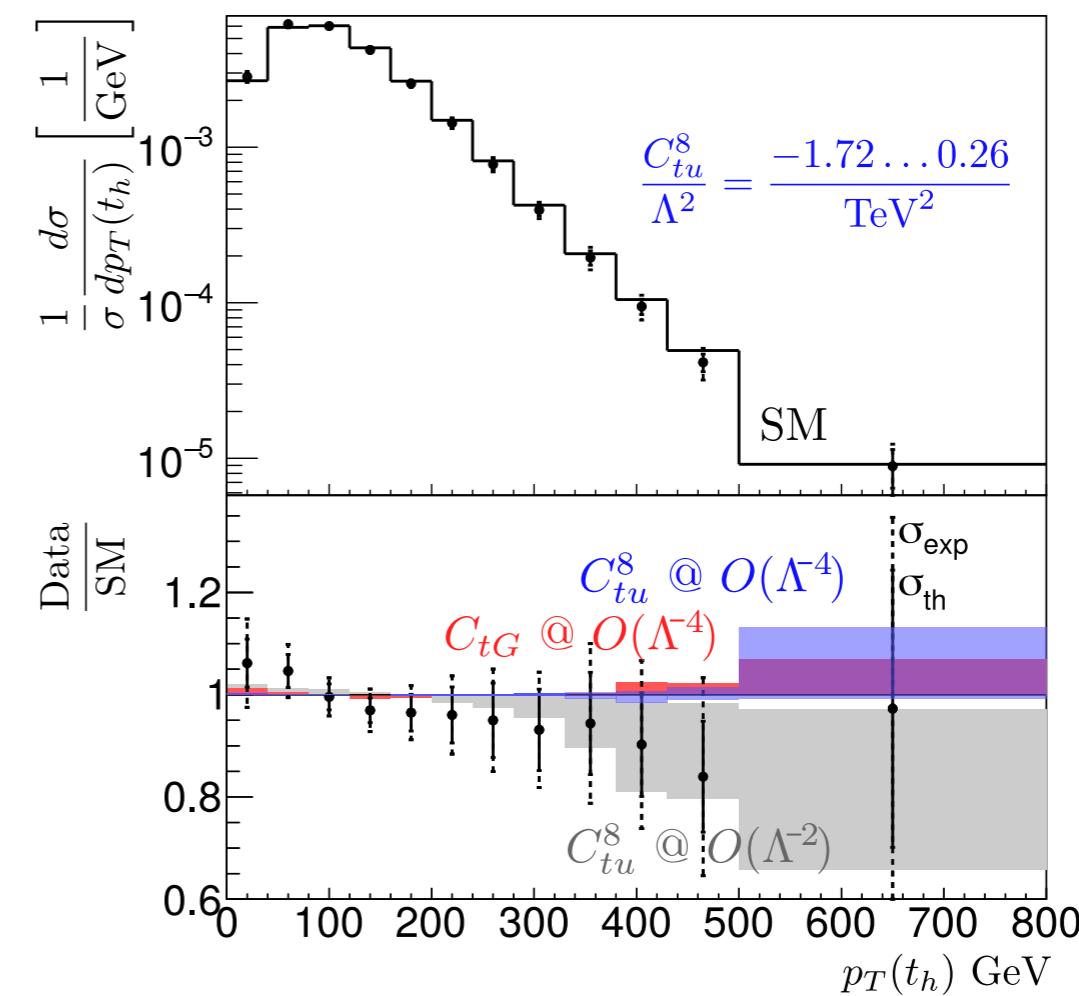
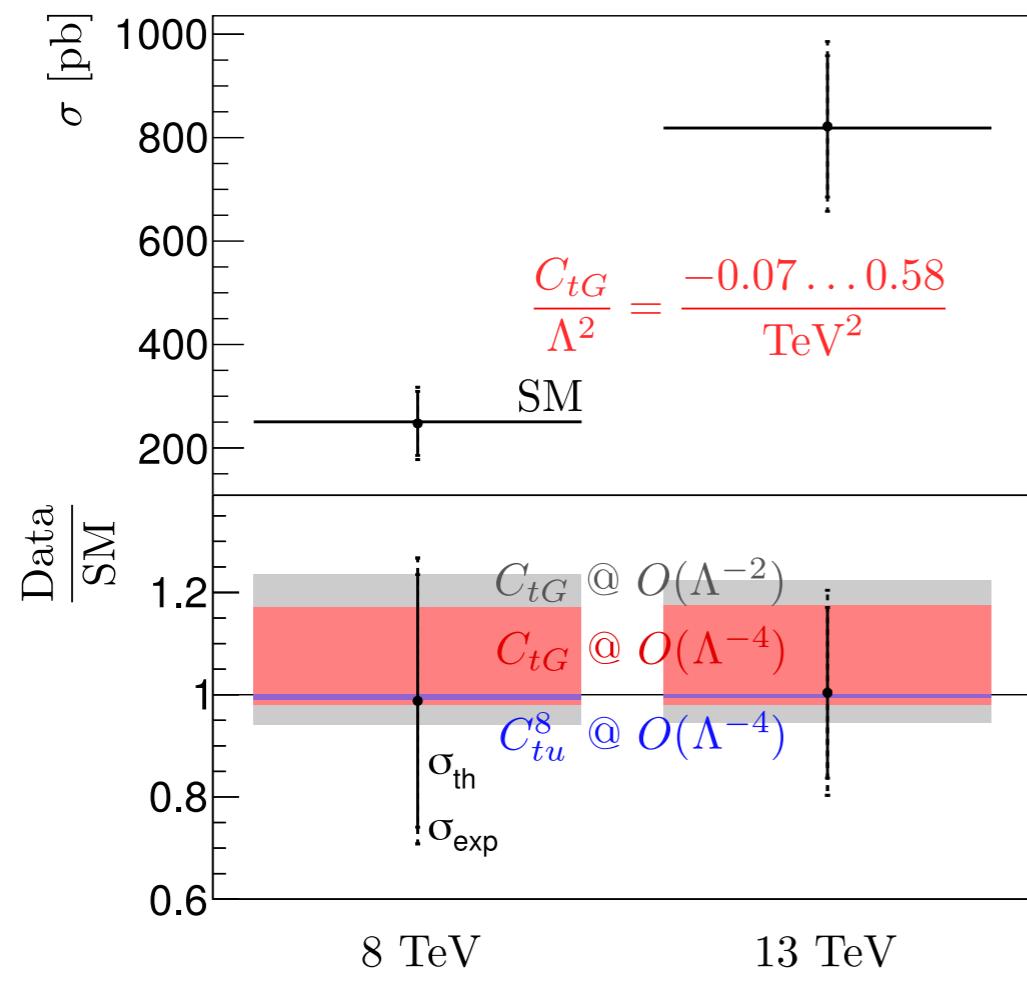
Top-antitop production at high energies



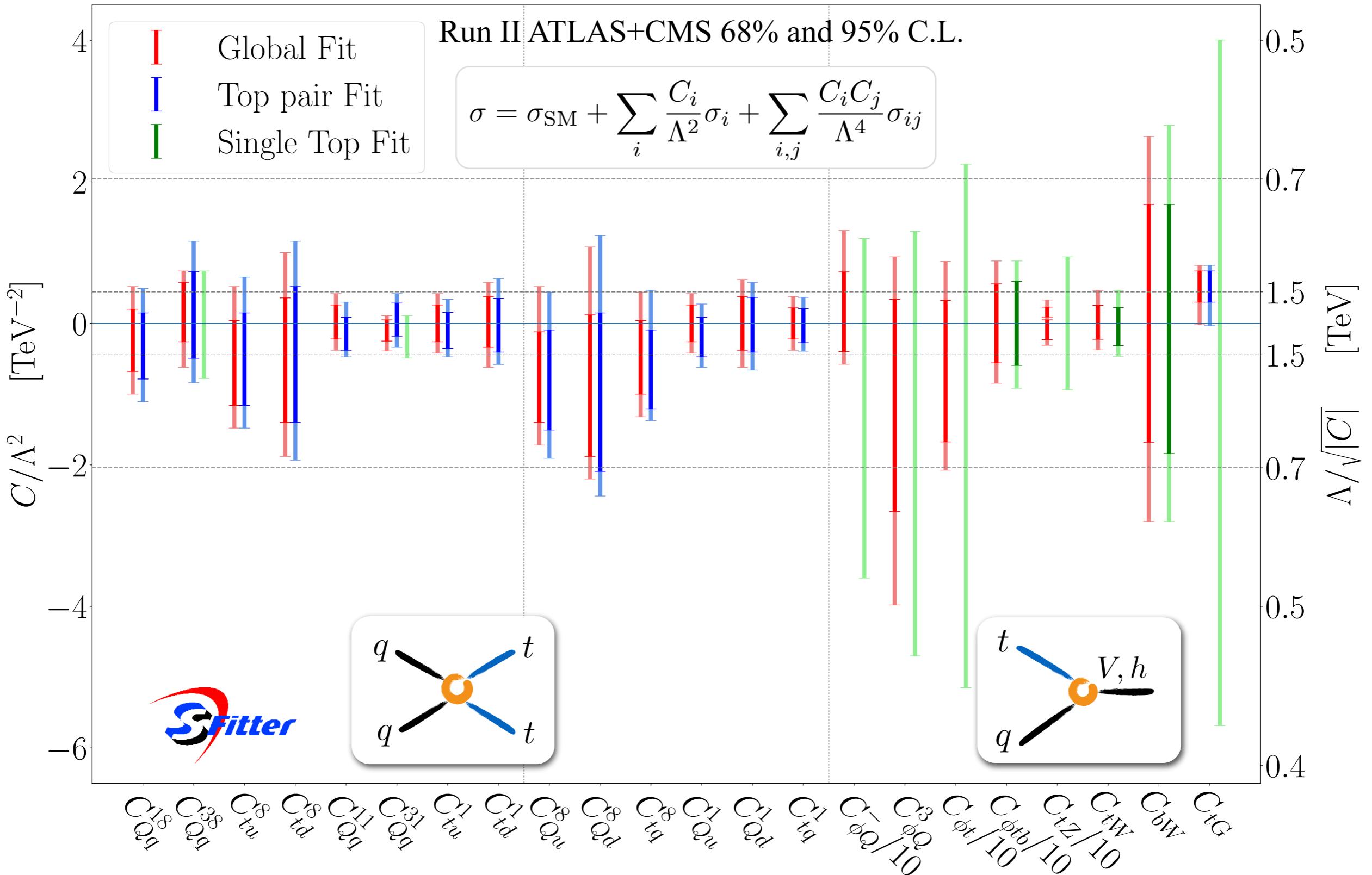
$$O_{tG} = (\bar{Q}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A t_R) \tilde{H} G_{\mu\nu}^A$$

$$O_{tu}^8 = (\bar{t} \gamma_\mu T^A t) (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu T^A u_i)$$

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(s) \sim \sigma_{\text{SM}} \left(1 + \frac{m_t v}{\Lambda^2} C_{tG} + \frac{s}{\Lambda^2} C_{tu}^8 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{s^2}{\Lambda^4}\right) C_i C_j \right)$$



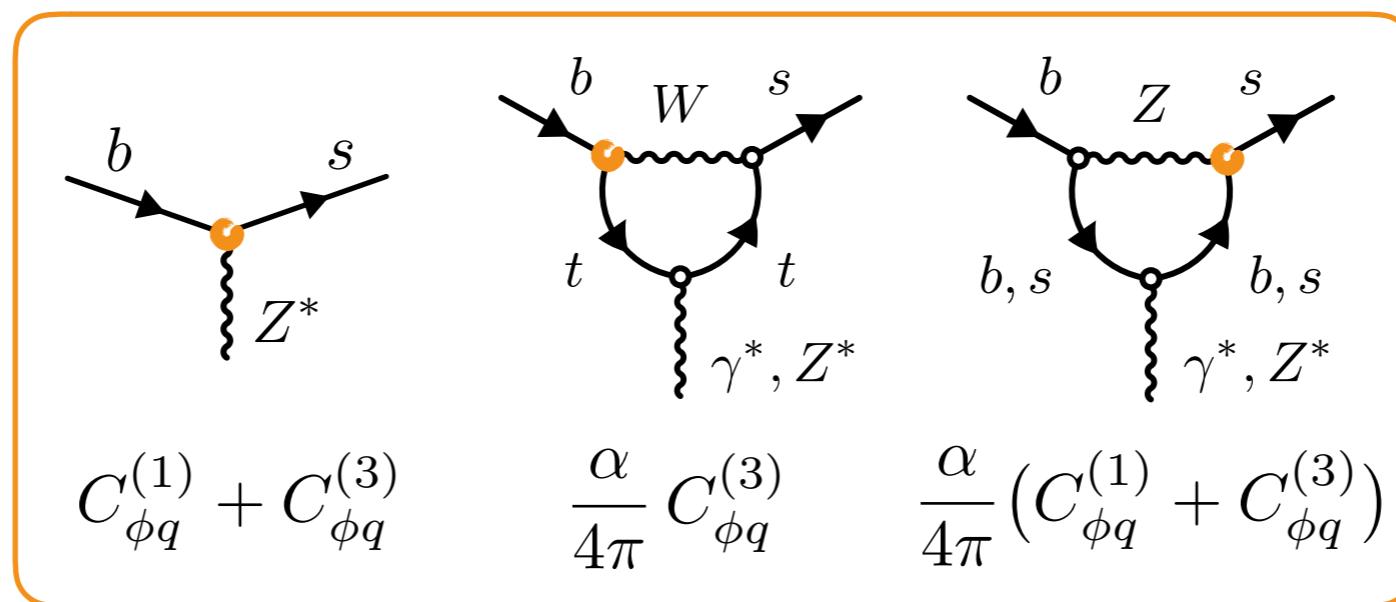
Global analysis of top LHC data



Virtual effects in bottom observables

W and Z couplings: $O_{\phi q}^{(1)} = (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{iD^\mu} H)(\bar{Q}\gamma_\mu Q)$

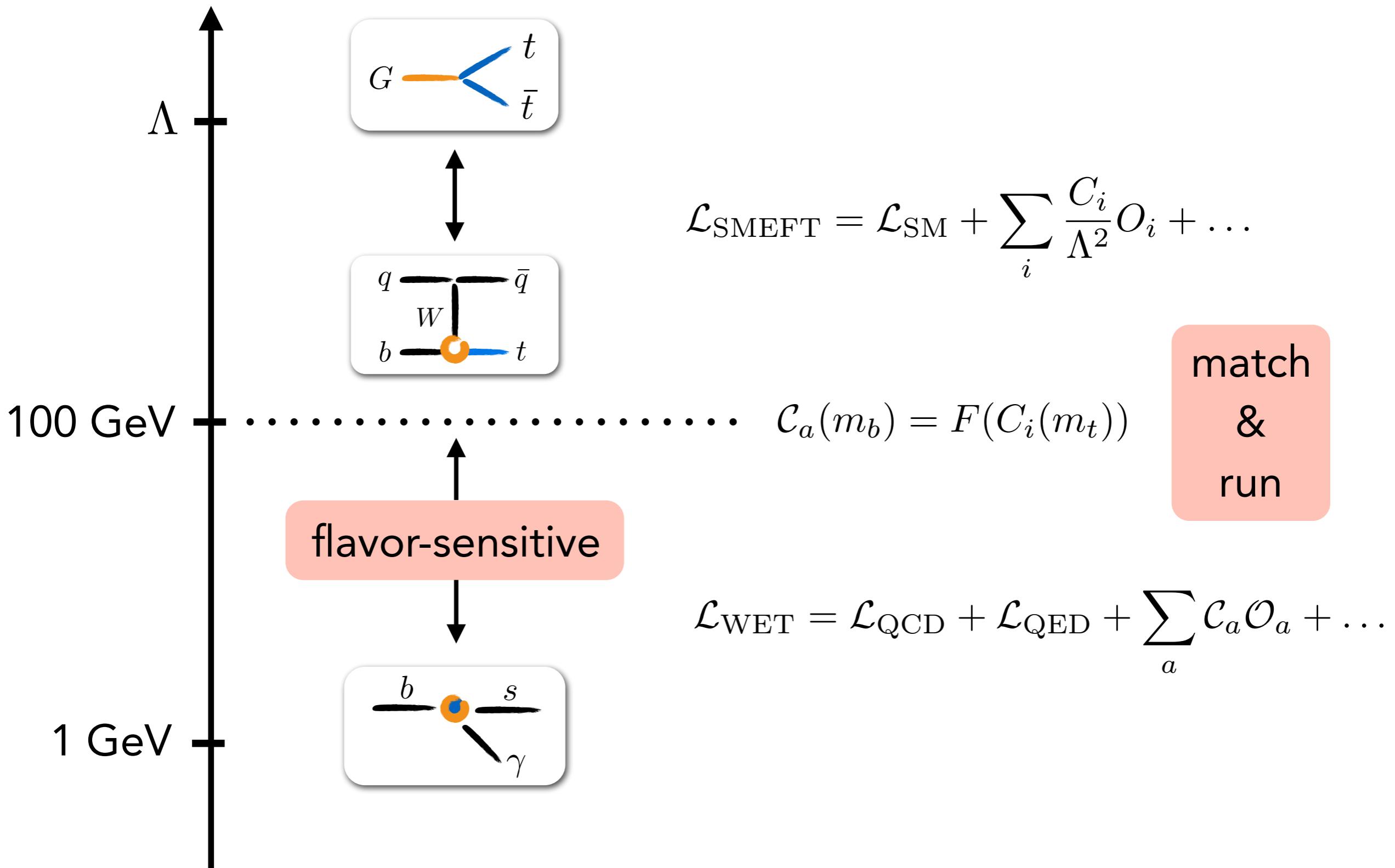
$$O_{\phi q}^{(3)} = (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{iD^\mu} \tau^a H)(\bar{Q}\gamma_\mu \tau^a Q)$$



Flavor-breaking: $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$, $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$, $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$
kaon decays, meson mixing

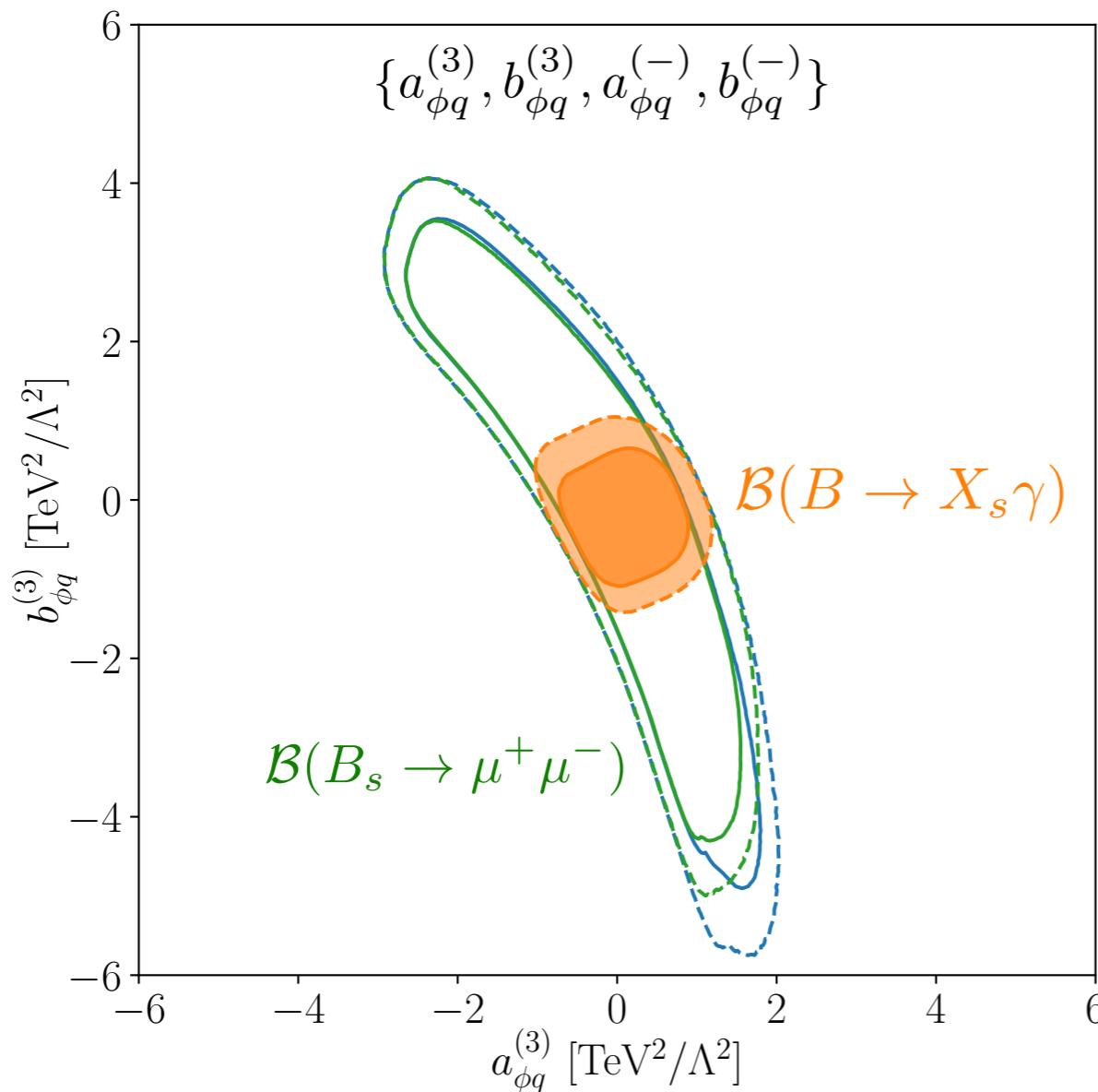
Flavor-diagonal: $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (LEP)
electroweak observables (LHC)

The top-bottom connection



Flavor test in top and bottom observables

$$C_{\phi q}^{(i)} = a \mathbf{1} + b Y_U Y_U^\dagger + \dots = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & a & \\ & & a + b y_t^2 \end{pmatrix} + \dots$$



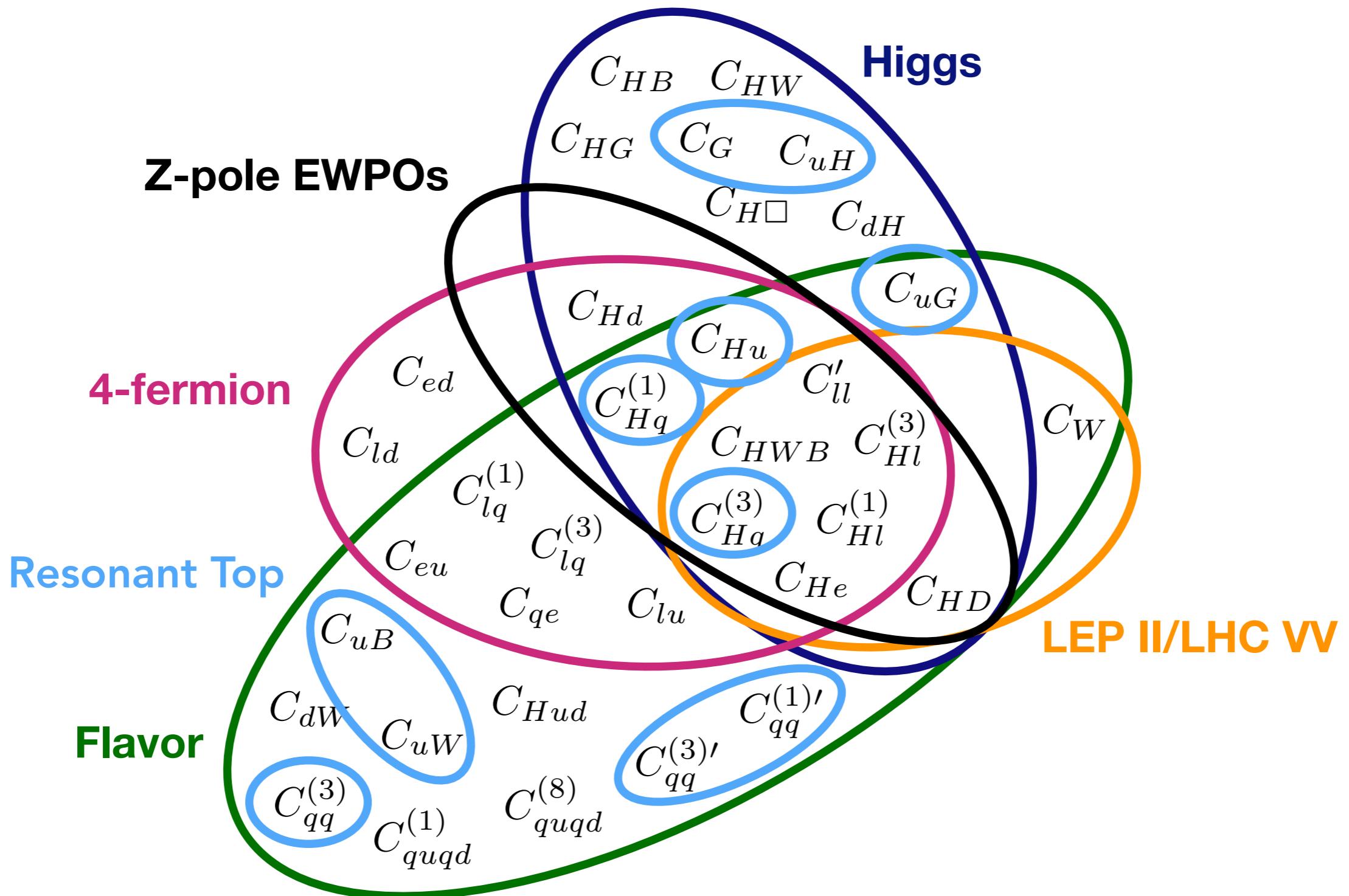
top

- $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
- $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}W$
- $pp \rightarrow tj, tZj$
- $pp \rightarrow tW$
- $t \rightarrow bW$

$$O_{\phi q}^{(1)} = (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{iD^\mu} H)(\bar{Q} \gamma_\mu Q)$$

$$O_{\phi q}^{(3)} = (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{iD^\mu} \tau^a H)(\bar{Q} \gamma_\mu \tau^a Q)$$

The SMEFT challenge



Top fits: Englert et al. 2016+, Hartland et al. 2019, Brivio et al. 2019, Ellis et al. 2020

Top & flavor fits: Bissmann et al. 2019+, Bruggisser et al. 2021

Tops in EWPOs: Dawson, Giardino 2019 21



Hidden new physics

Long-lived particles

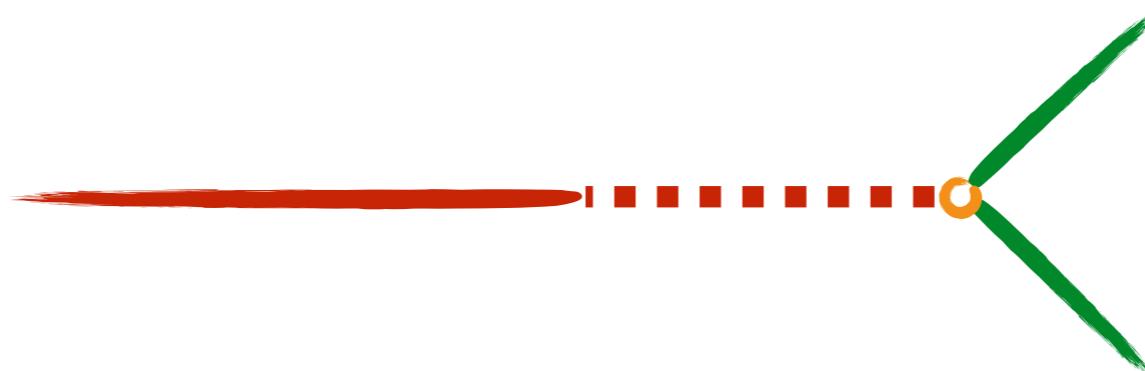
decay probability (lab): $P(t) = 1 - \exp\left(\frac{-t}{\gamma\tau}\right)$

decay length: $d = \beta\gamma c\tau$

Example: B meson $c\tau \sim 1 \text{ mm}$

Belle II: $\gamma = \frac{5 \text{ GeV}}{m_B} = 1, \beta \approx 0 \rightarrow d \approx 0 \text{ cm}$

LHC: $\gamma = \frac{500 \text{ GeV}}{m_B} = 100, \beta \approx 1 \rightarrow d \approx 10 \text{ cm}$



Long-lived particles

decay probability (lab): $P(t) = 1 - \exp\left(\frac{-t}{\gamma\tau}\right)$

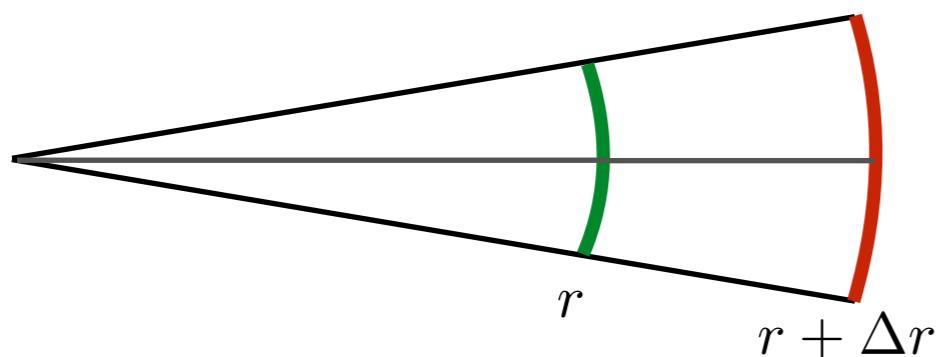
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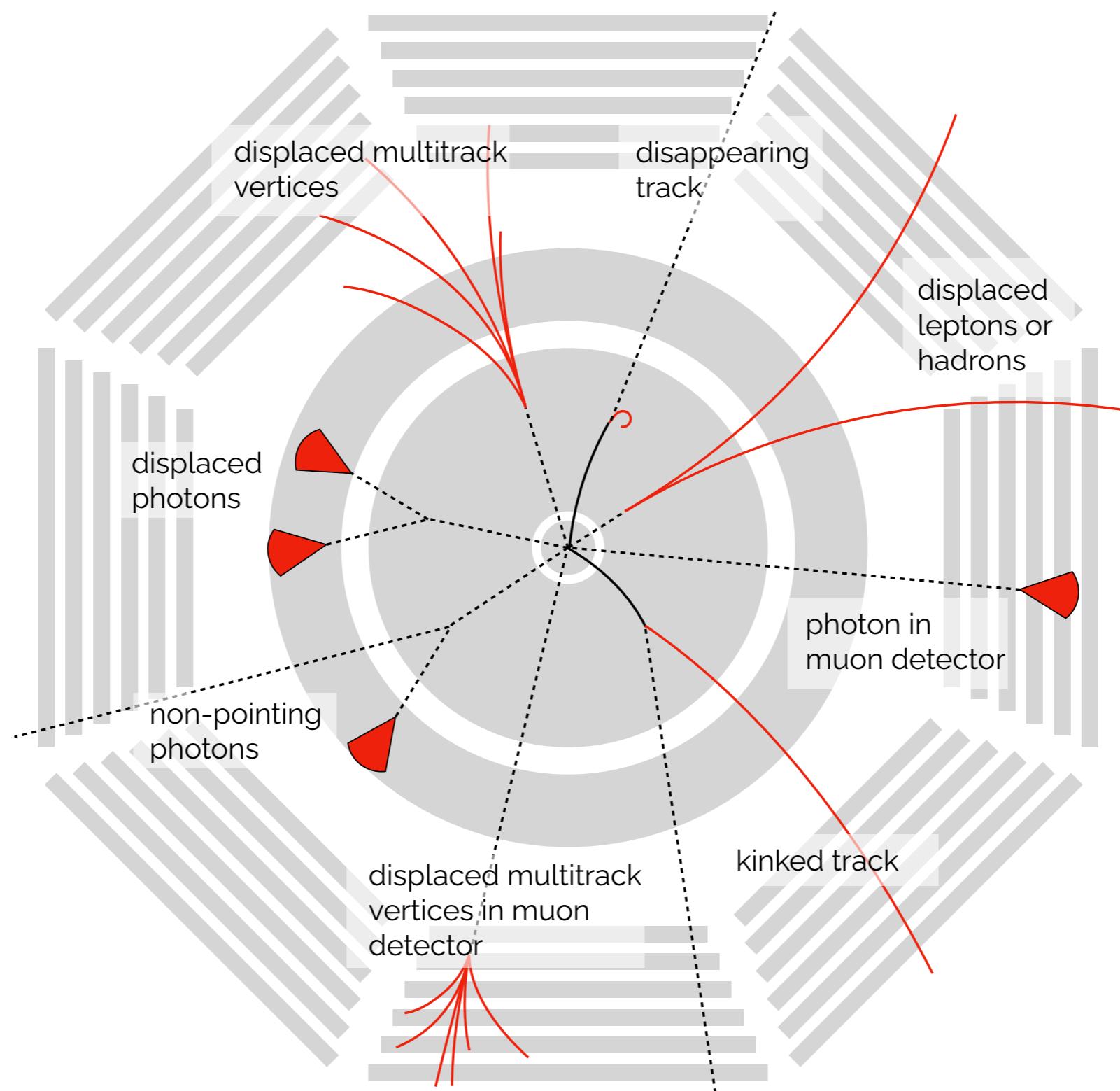
LHC: $\gamma = \frac{500 \text{ GeV}}{m_B} = 100, \beta \approx 1 \rightarrow d \approx 10 \text{ cm}$

decays within detector volume:



$$N(\Delta V) = N_0 \frac{\Delta\Omega}{4\pi} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{r}{d}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{r + \Delta r}{d}\right) \right]$$

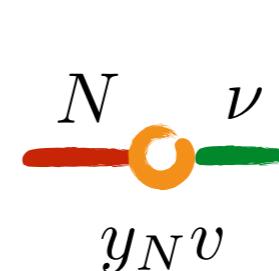
Signatures at colliders



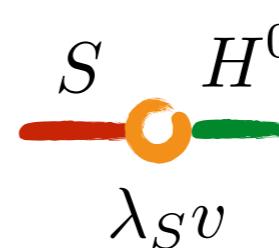
Portals

new interaction that leaves SM forces untouched

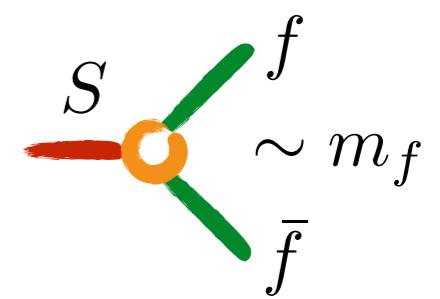
Neutrino portal: $\mathcal{L} = y_N (\bar{L} H) N + h.c.$



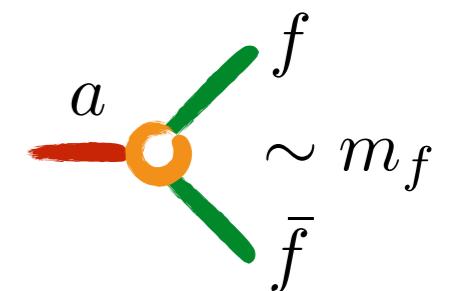
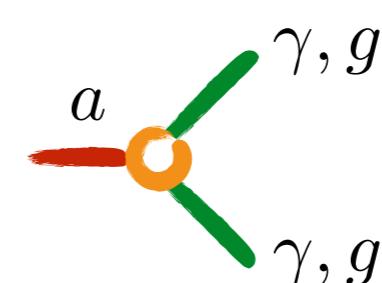
Higgs portal: $\mathcal{L} = \lambda_S (H^\dagger H) S$



Vector portal: $\mathcal{L} = \epsilon F^{\mu\nu} F'_{\mu\nu}$

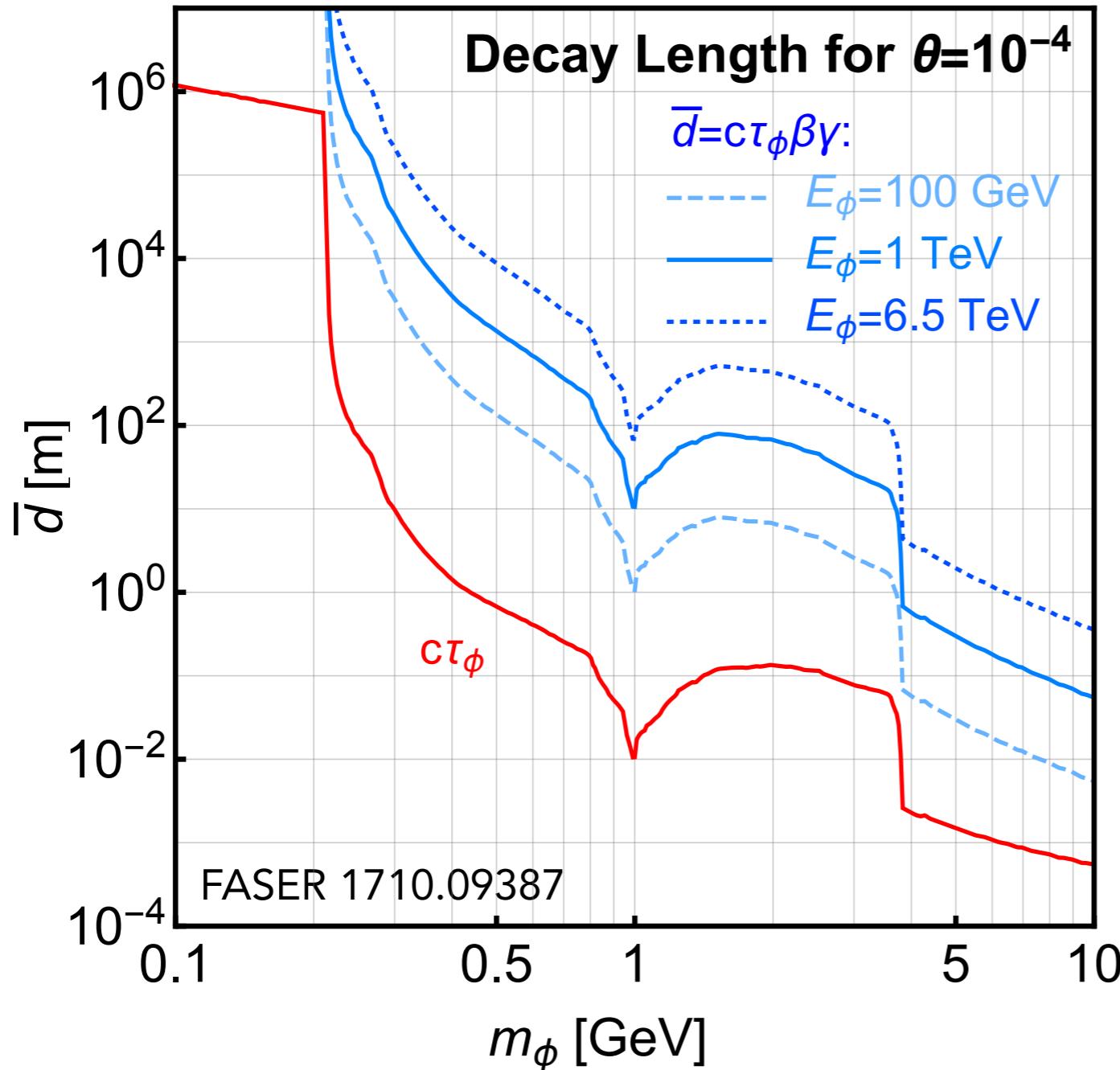


ALP: $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = c_V \frac{a}{\Lambda} V_{\mu\nu} \tilde{V}^{\mu\nu} + c_f \frac{\partial_\mu a}{\Lambda} (\bar{f} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 f)$



Long-lived scalars

* similar for ALPs



invisible

displaced

prompt

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda_S (H^\dagger H) S$$

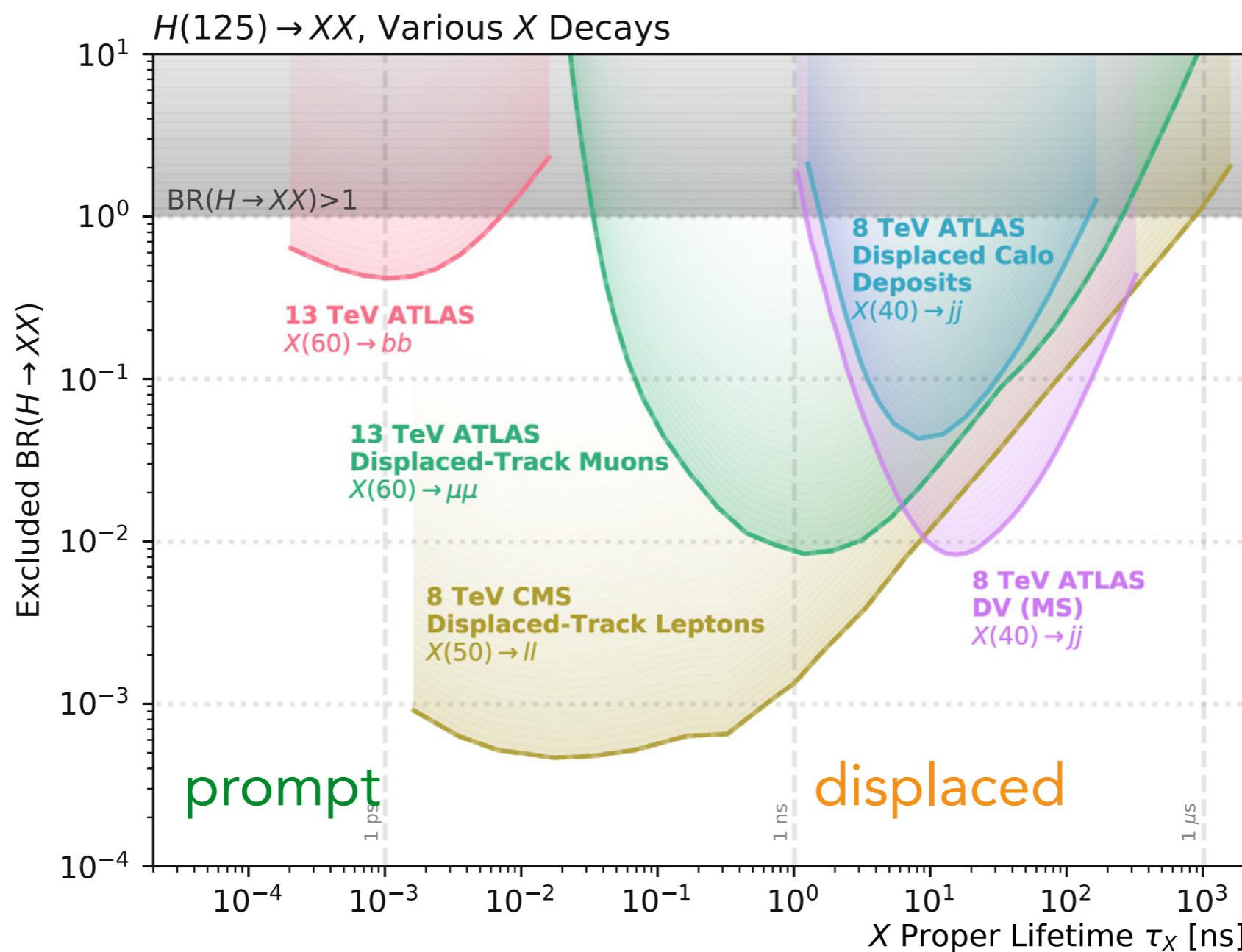
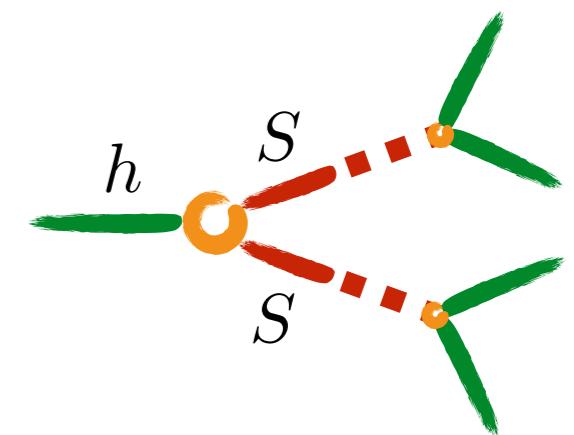
Higgs mixing: $\theta \sim \lambda_S$

$$c\tau_S = \frac{c}{\Gamma_S} \sim \frac{1}{\theta^2} \frac{v^2}{m_f^2} \frac{1}{m_S}$$

Probing the portals: LHC

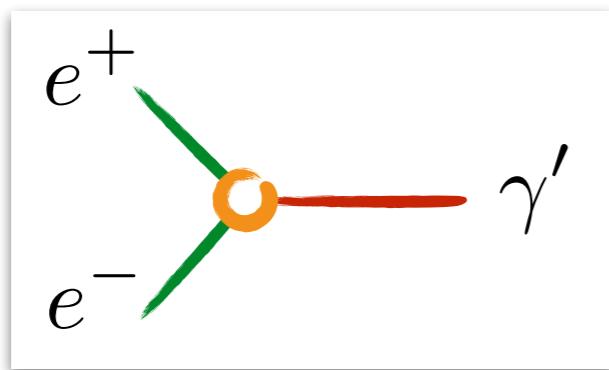
- Higgs portal:

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda_S (H^\dagger H) S + \lambda'_S (H^\dagger H) S S$$

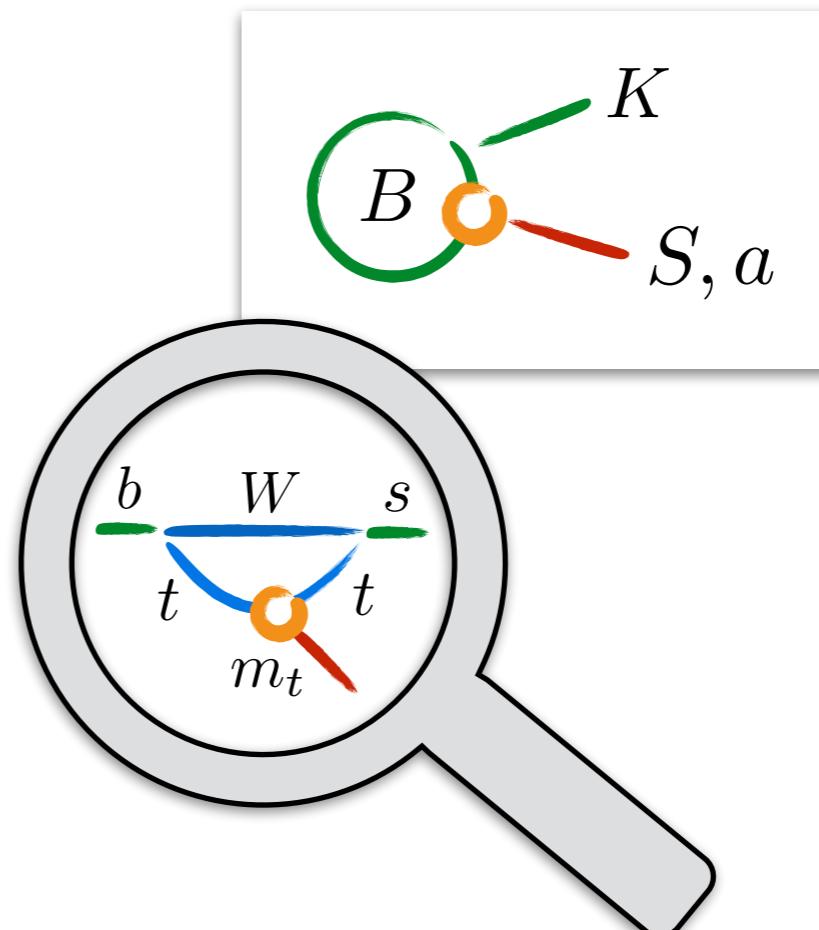


Probing the portals: Belle II

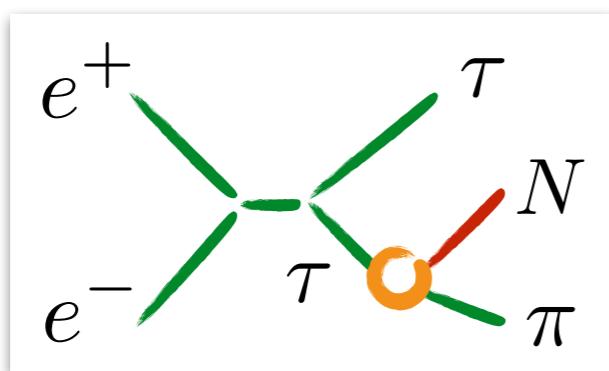
vector portal



Higgs portal, ALP



neutrino portal

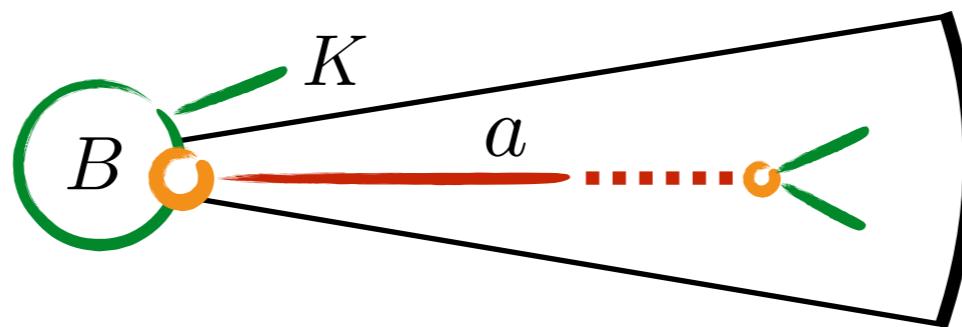


Displaced or invisible?

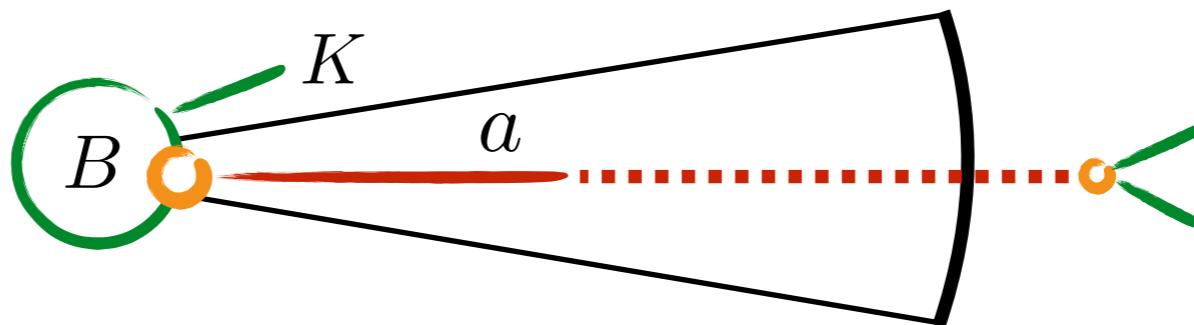
- ALPs from B decays:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{c_{ff}}{2} \frac{\partial_\mu a}{4\pi\Lambda} (\bar{f}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 f)$$

displaced:



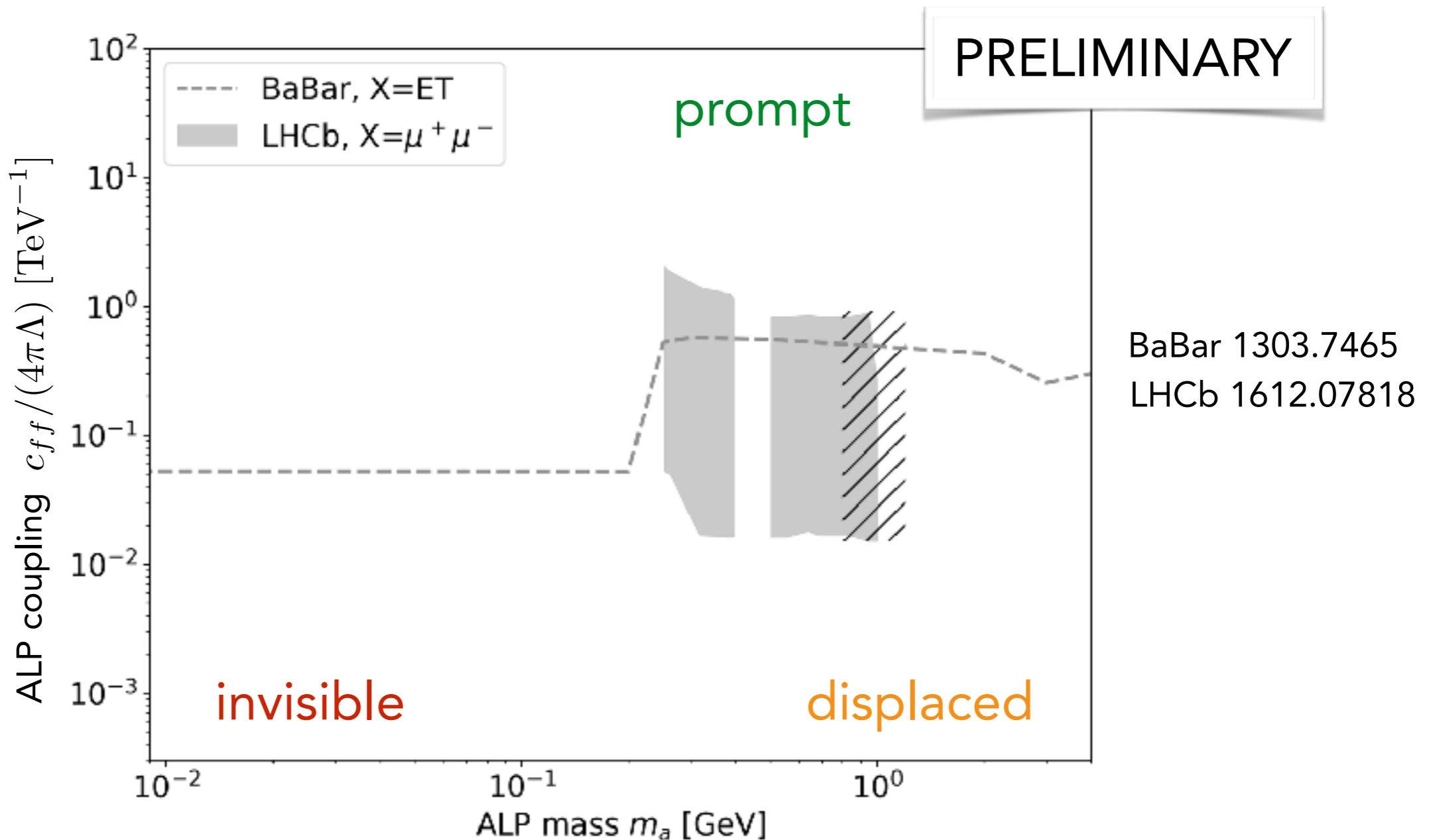
invisible:



Displaced or invisible: bounds

- ALPs from B decays:

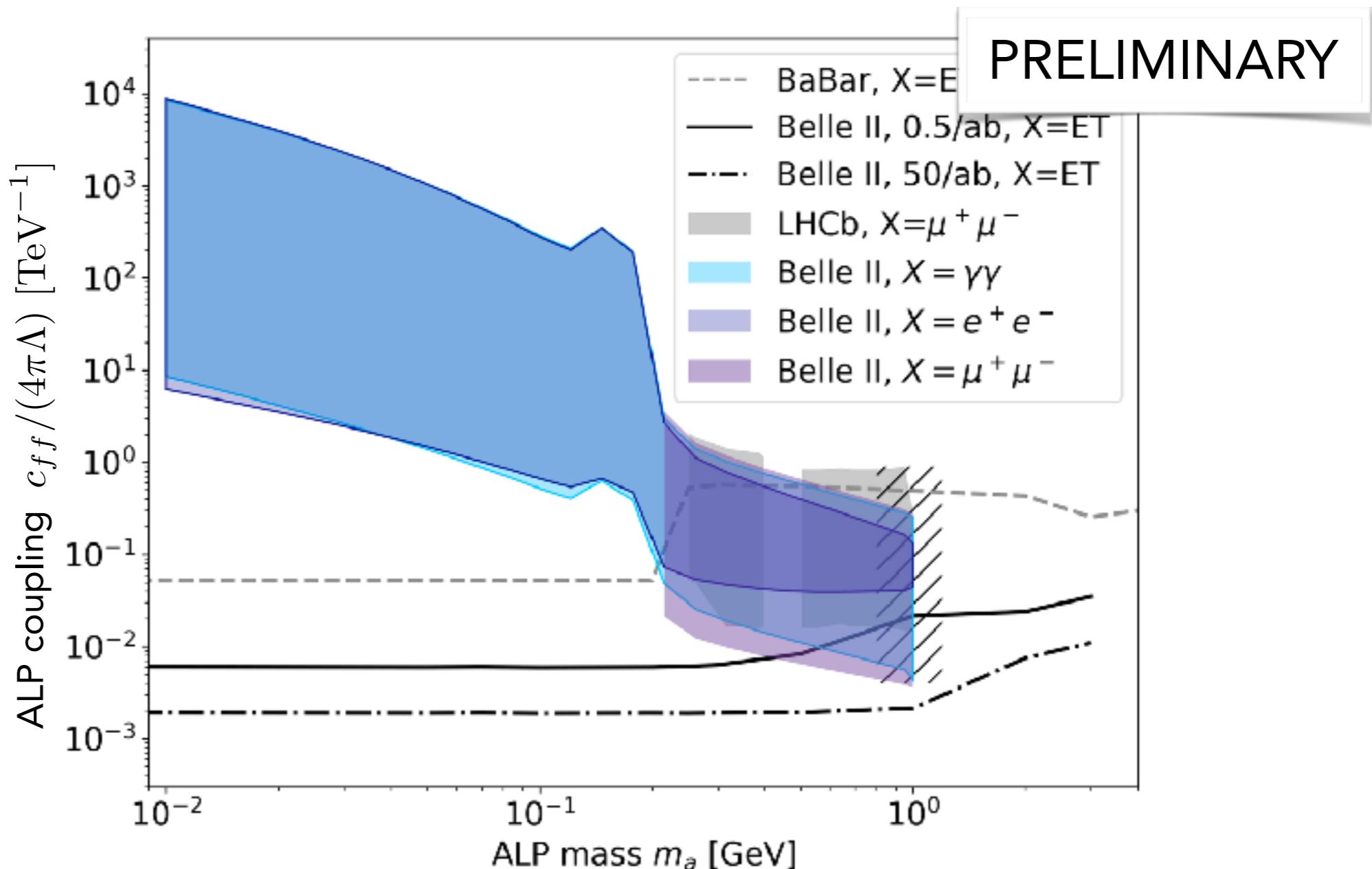
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{c_{ff}}{2} \frac{\partial_\mu a}{4\pi\Lambda} (\bar{f}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 f)$$



Displaced or invisible: prospects

- ALPs from B decays:

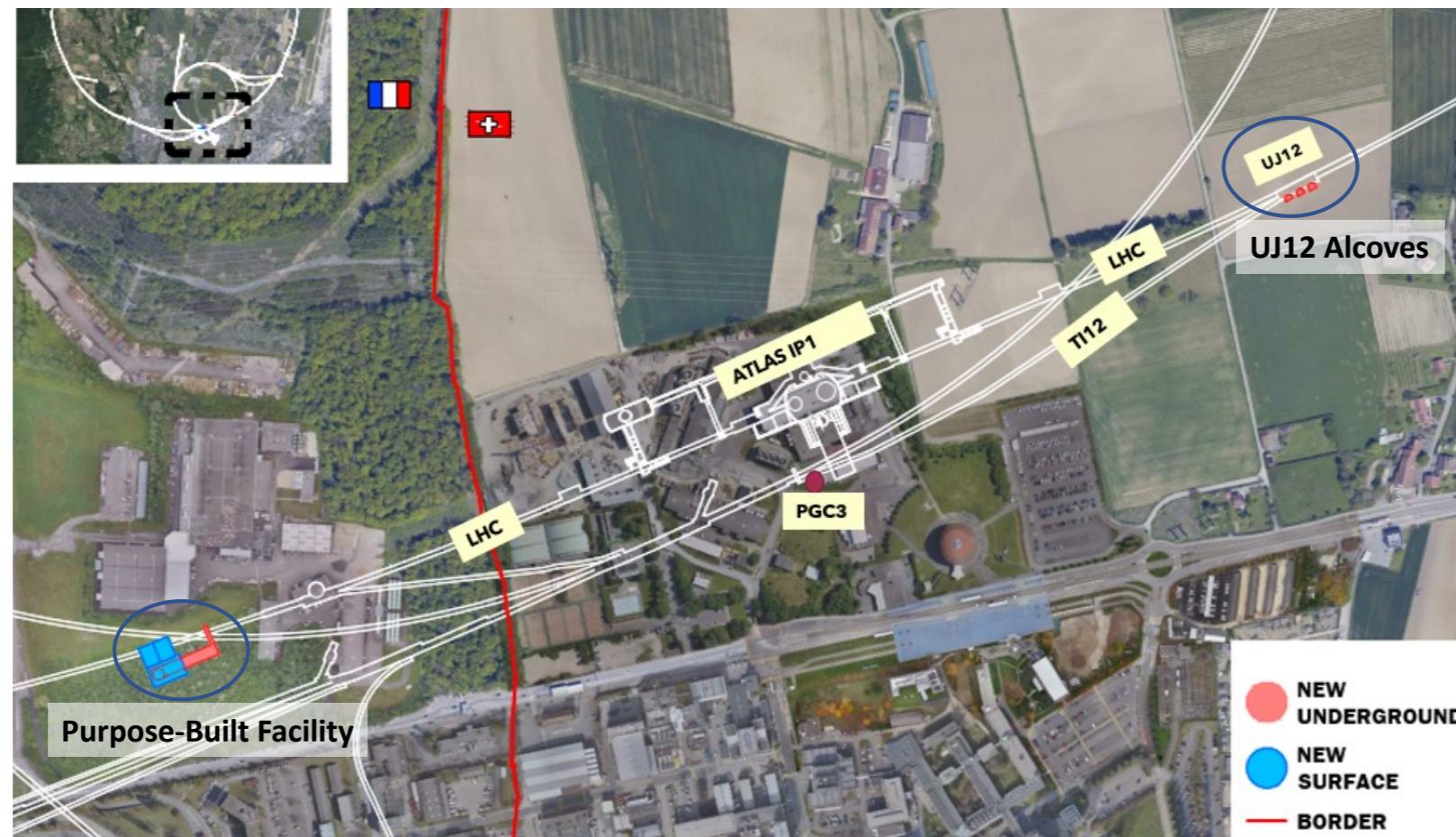
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{c_{ff}}{2} \frac{\partial_\mu a}{4\pi\Lambda} (\bar{f} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 f)$$



Probing long lifetimes: far detectors

- LHC: FASER (prototype in place)

Anchordoqui et al. 2109.10905
also: Codex-B, MATHUSLA, Anubis



- Belle II: GAZELLE (Proposal)

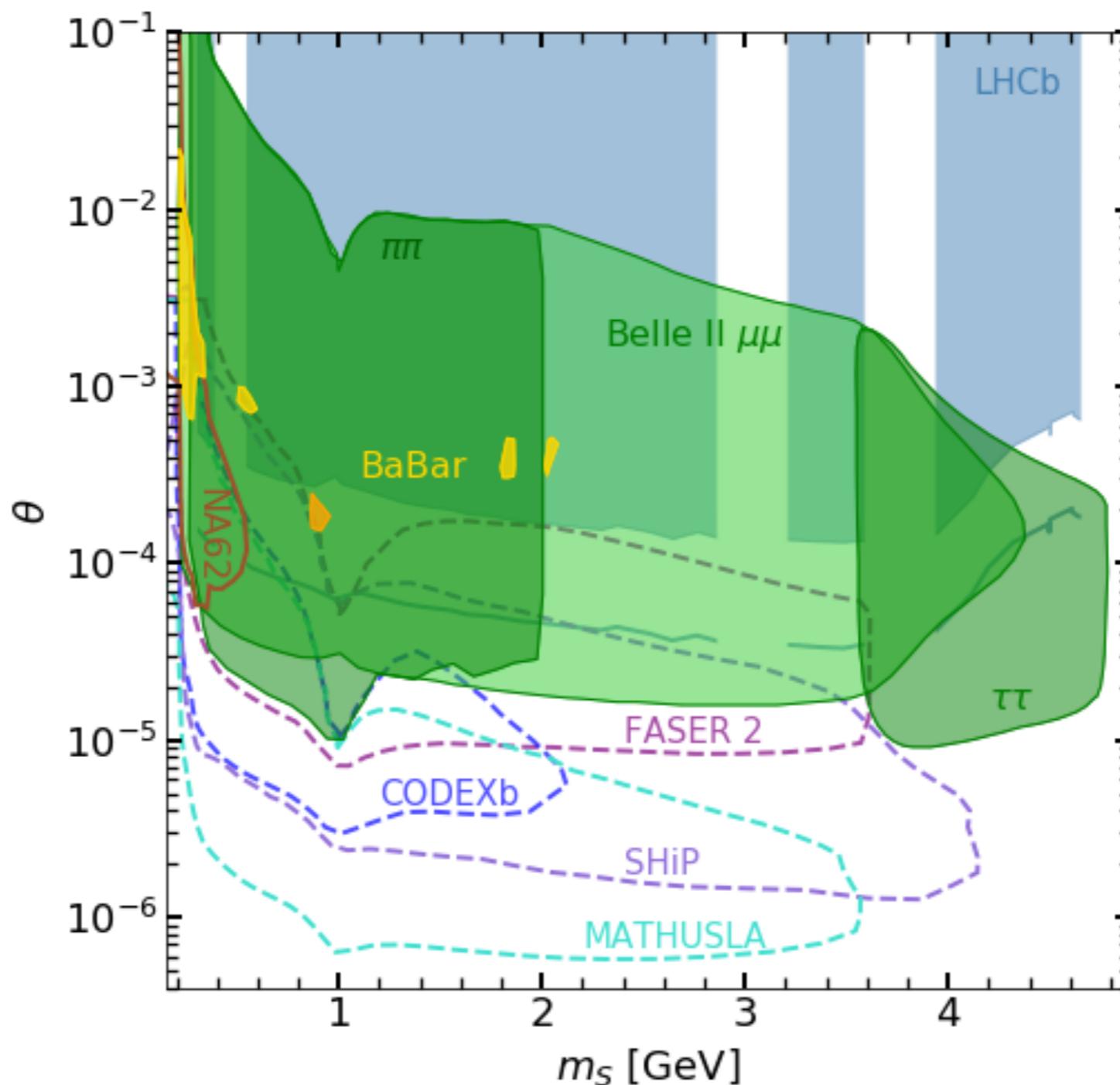
Dreyer et al. 2105.12962

- fixed target: NA62 $K \rightarrow \pi + \text{inv}$

NA62 coll. 2011.11329

Near and Far

- Higgs portal: displaced vertex searches



Summary

Heavy new physics

- search for: virtual effects in precision observables
- effective field theory: connect effects at high and low energies
- global analysis: resolve structure of possible UV theories

Hidden new physics

- search for: displaced objects from long-lived particle decays
- portals: probe even tiny couplings through lifetime
- near and far detectors: invisible versus displaced decays

Thank you!

BACKUP

Operator matching and running

Matching condition:

$$\langle f | \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}} | i \rangle \stackrel{!}{=} \sum_i \frac{C_i(\mu)}{\Lambda^{\gamma_i}} \langle f | O_i(\mu) | i \rangle$$

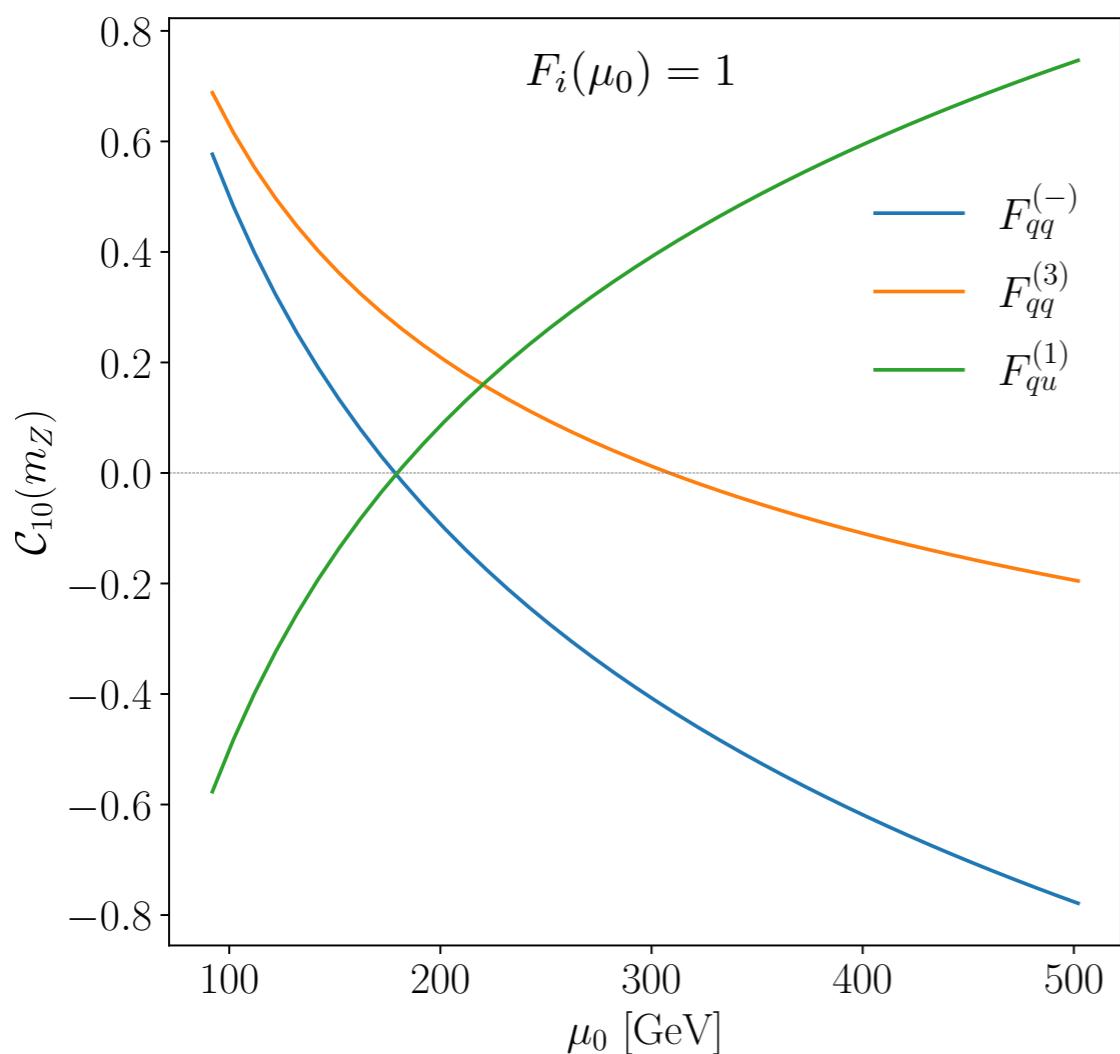
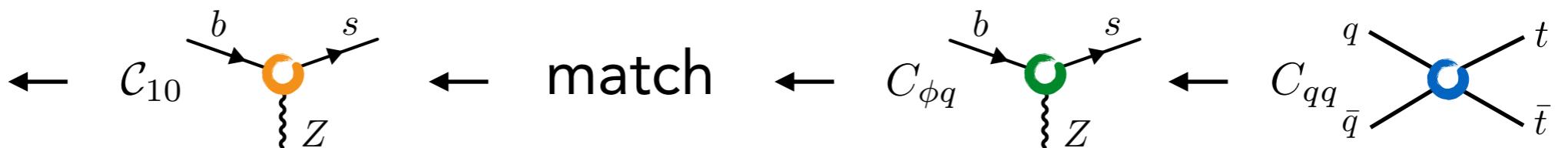
- cutoff dependence: $C(\mu) = C_0 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{4\pi} C_1 \left[\ln \left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu^2} \right) + \text{finite} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 \ln^2)$
- **factorization** of low- and high-energy parts:

$$1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{-p^2} \right) = \left[1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu^2} \right) \right] \left[1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{4\pi} \ln \left(\frac{\mu^2}{-p^2} \right) \right]$$

- **running:** RGE of $C(\mu) \rightarrow C(E < \mu)$ - resummation of $\alpha_s^n \ln^n$

Operator mixing in SMEFT

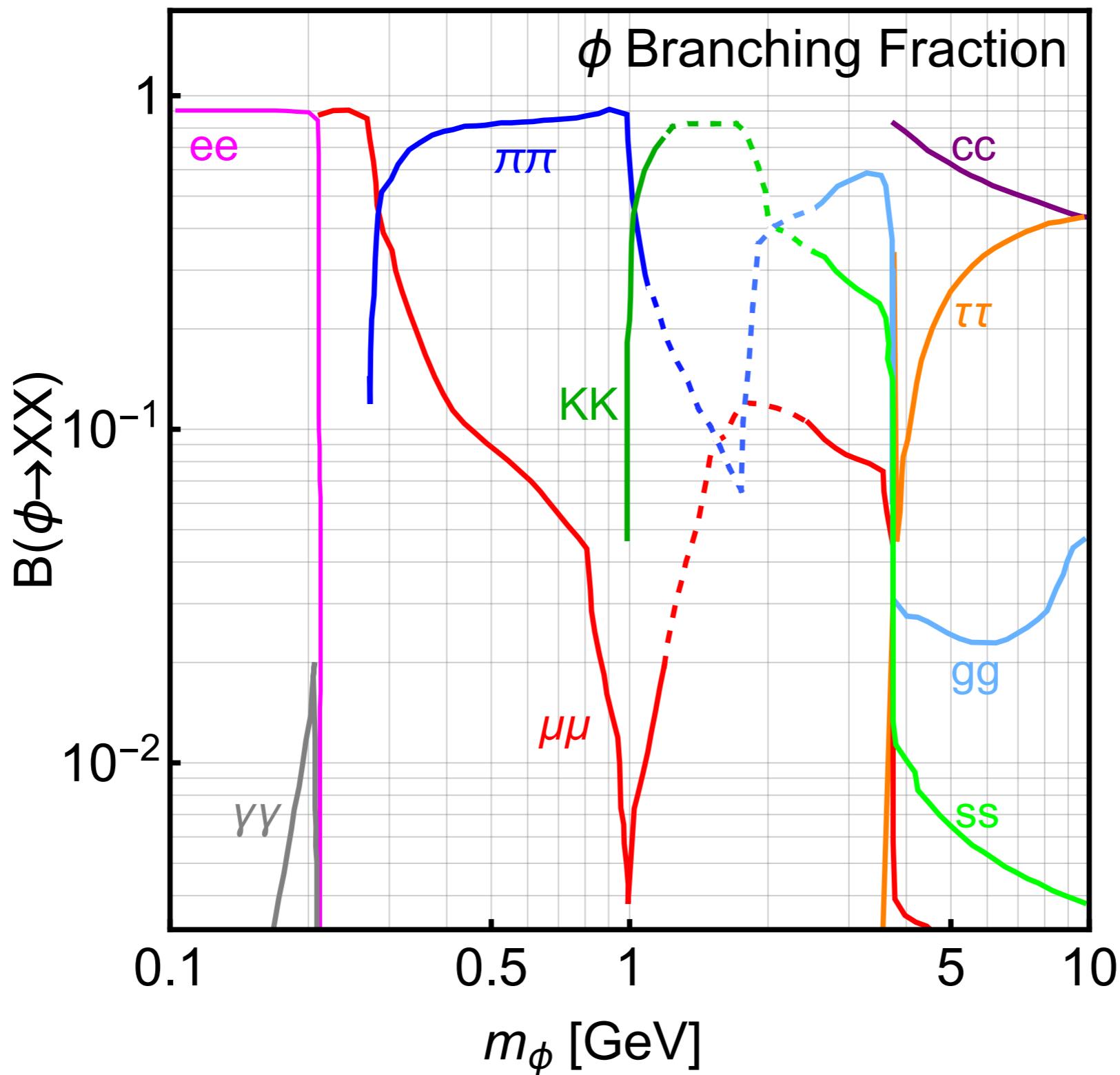
$$\mathcal{C}_a(m_b) = (\mathcal{R}^{\text{WET}}(m_b, m_Z))_{ab} (\mathcal{M}(m_Z))_{bc} (\mathcal{R}^{\text{SMEFT}}(m_Z, m_t))_{cd} C_d(m_t)$$



High sensitivity to operator mixing:

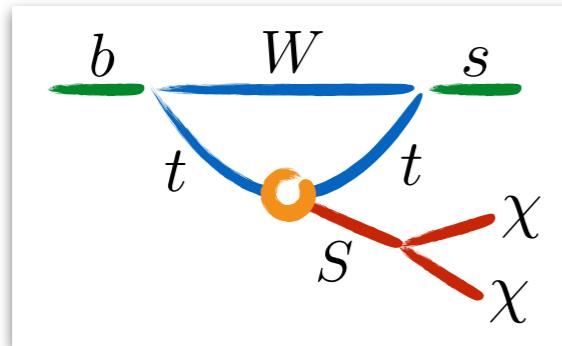
$$\mathcal{C}_{10} = F \left(\frac{4\pi}{\alpha} C_{\phi q}(m_t), C_{qq}(m_t) \right)$$

Long-lived scalars

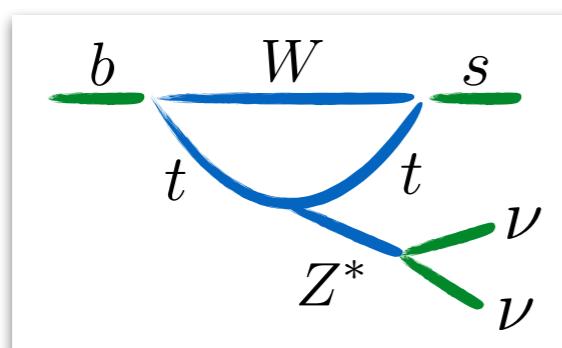


Invisible decays

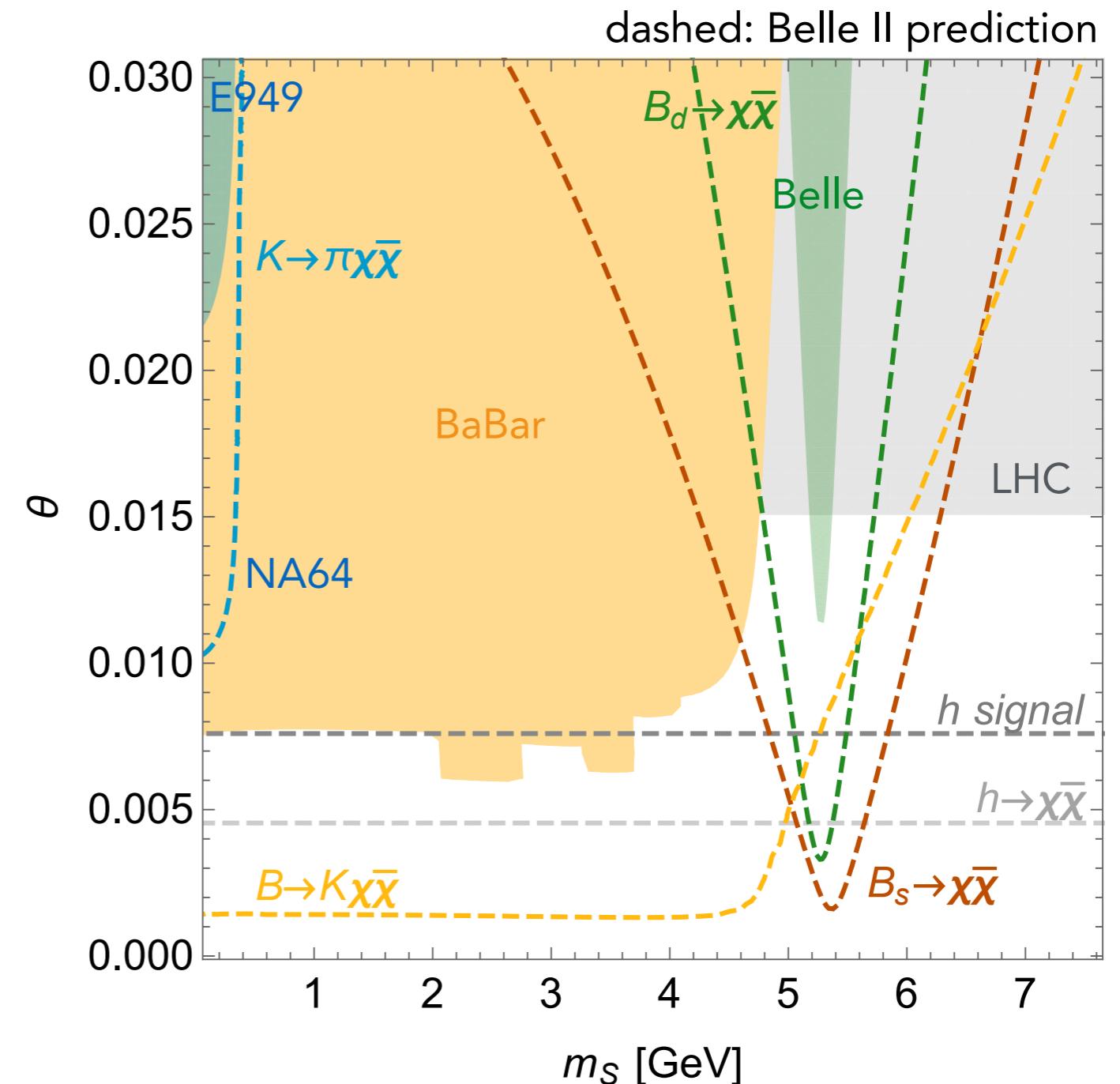
signal: meson + missing energy



2-body decay



3-body decay



NA62: bounds on dark scalars

