

# Electroweak studies within Snowmass 2021

A. Freitas  
University of Pittsburgh

*SnowMass2021*

[snowmass21.org/energy/ewk](https://snowmass21.org/energy/ewk)

0. Snowmass 2021 structure
1. Electroweak precision tests
2. High-energy multi-boson production and VBS
3. Global SMEFT fits

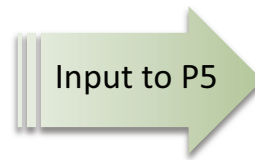
Slide material from Aram Apyan, Pietro Govoni, Young-Kee Kim, Zhijun Liang, Alessandro Tricoli, Daniel Wiegand

## U.S. Strategic Planning Process for Particle Physics

~year-long process  
Community-Wide **Science** Study  
(a.k.a. “Snowmass”)

Define the most important questions for the field  
Identify promising opportunities to address them

Organized by DPF w/ APS DAP, DGRAV, DNP, DPB



~year-long process  
Particle Physics

**Project Prioritization** Panel (“P5”)

Formulate a 10-year execution plan  
(20 year vision) within funding constraints  
Subpanel of High Energy Physics Advisory  
Panel for DOE/NSF funding agencies



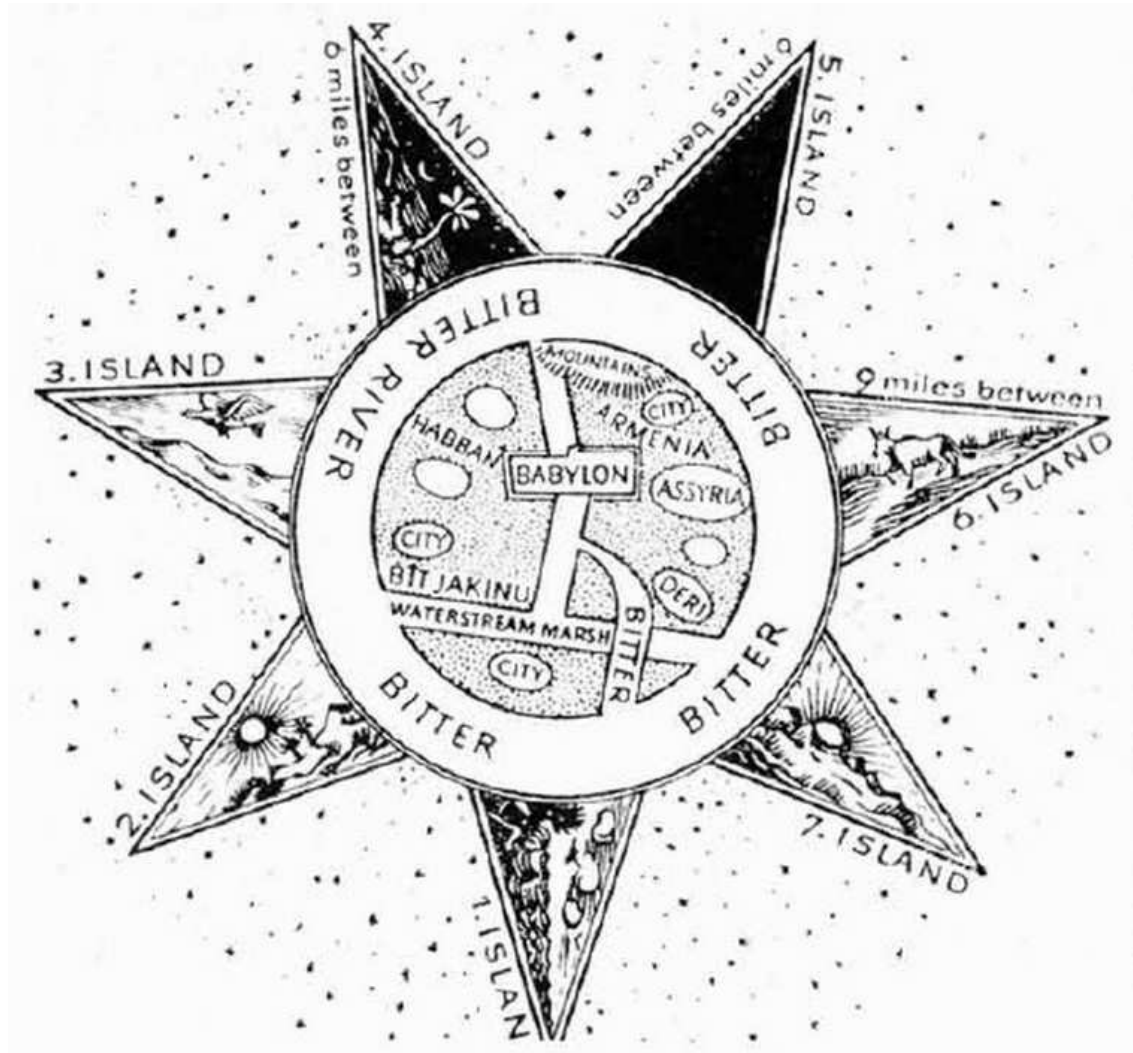
Particle Physics is global:

Snowmass process involves the international community and strategies/plans from other regions

Particle Physics is not isolated:

Snowmass process involves communities and their strategies/plans from related fields  
(Accelerator, Nuclear, Astro, Gravitational, AMO, ...)

Frontiers:



Frontiers:

cosmic

theory

energy

computing

community

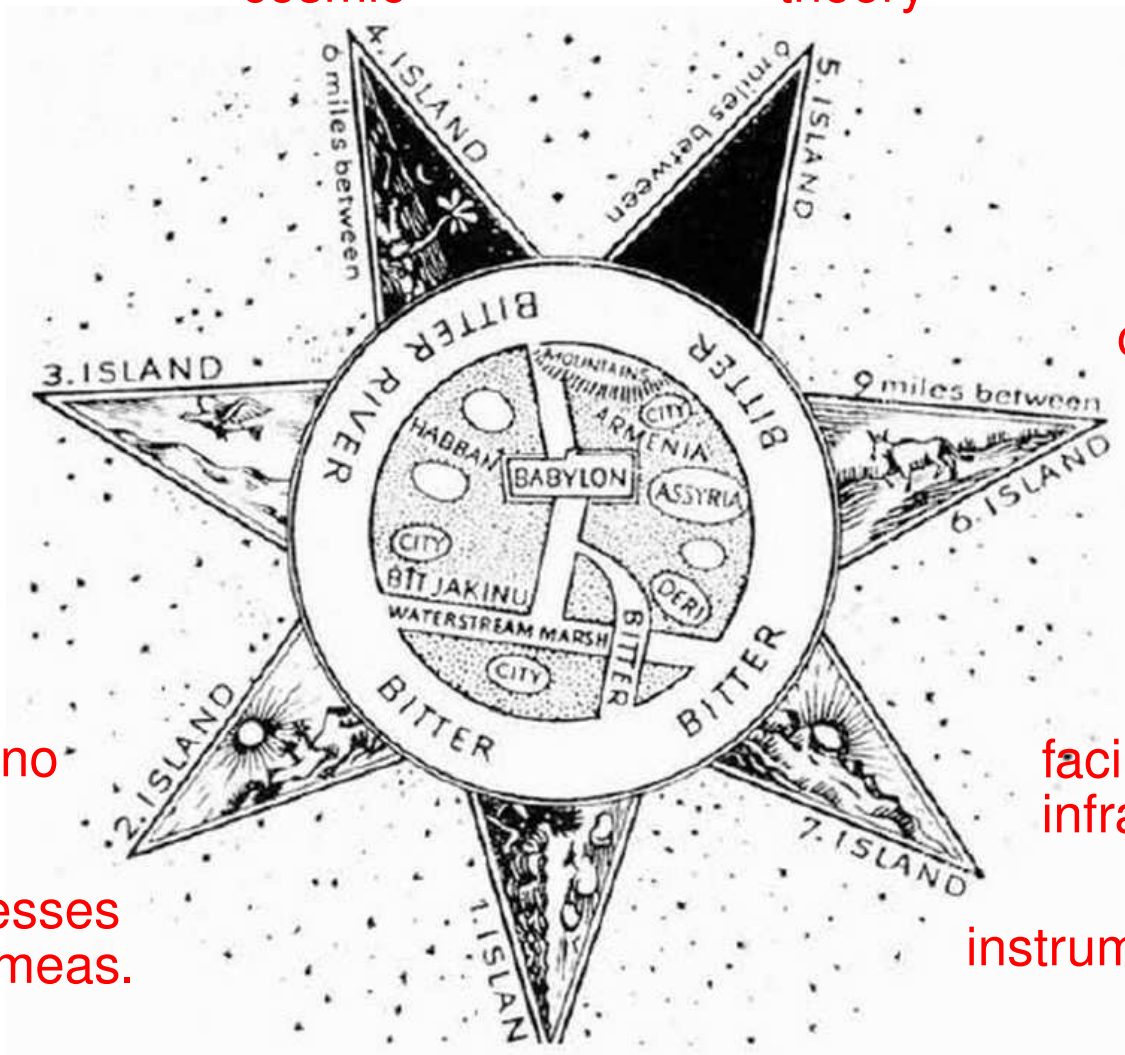
neutrino

facilities & infrastructure

rare processes and prec. meas.

instrumentation

accelerator



# The Energy Frontier Group

- **EF Convenors:** *Laura Reina (FSU), Meenakshi Narain (Brown U.), Alessandro Tricoli (BNL)*
- **Ten Topical Groups** study and compare the physics reach of future colliders.

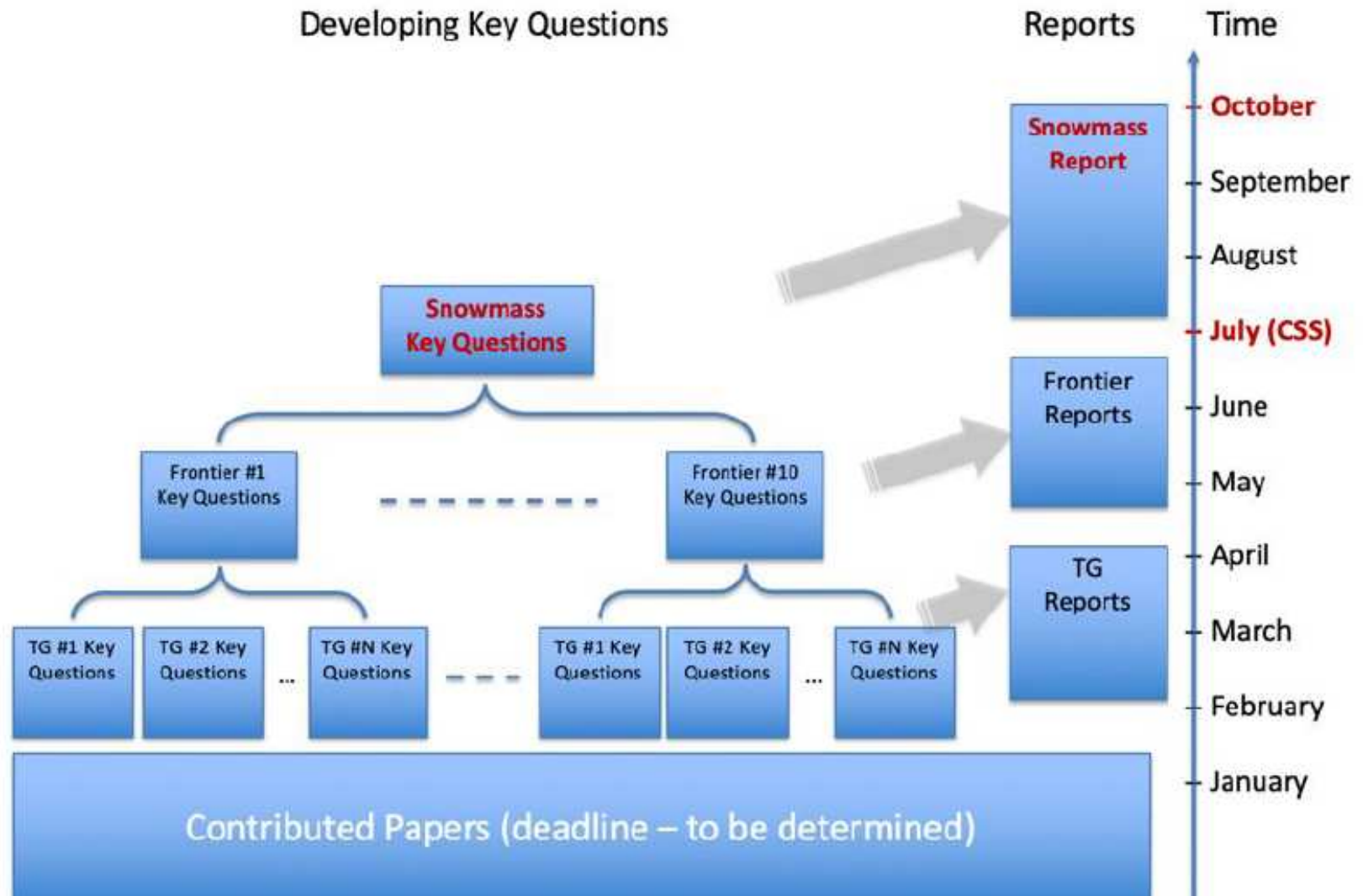
Topical Group	Co-Conveners		
<b>EF01: EW Physics: Higgs Boson properties and couplings</b>	Sally Dawson (BNL)	Andrey Korytov (U Florida)	Caterina Vernieri (SLAC)
<b>EF02: EW Physics: Higgs Boson as a portal to new physics</b>	Patrick Meade (Stony Brook)	Isobel Ojalvo (Princeton)	
<b>EF03: EW Physics: Heavy flavor and top quark physics</b>	Reinhard Schwienhorst (MSU)	Doreen Wackerroth (Buffalo)	
<b>EF04: EW Physics: EW Precision Physics and constraining new physics</b>	Alberto Belloni (Maryland)	Ayres Freitas (Pittsburgh)	Junping Tian (Tokyo)
<b>EF05: QCD and strong interactions: Precision QCD</b>	Michael Begel (BNL)	Stefan Hoeche (FNAL)	Michael Schmitt (Northwestern)
<b>EF06: QCD and strong interactions: Hadronic structure and forward QCD</b>	Huey-Wen Lin (MSU)	Pavel Nadolsky (SMU)	Christophe Royon (Kansas)
<b>EF07: QCD and strong interactions: Heavy Ions</b>	Yen-Jie Lee (MIT)	Swagato Mukherjee (BNL)	
<b>EF08: BSM: Model specific explorations</b>	Jim Hirschauer (FNAL)	Elliot Lipeles (UPenn)	Nausheen Shah (Wayne State)
<b>EF09: BSM: More general explorations</b>	Tulika Bose (U Wisconsin-Madison)	Zhen Liu (Maryland)	Simone Griso (LBL)
<b>EF10: BSM: Dark Matter at colliders</b>	Caterina Doglioni (Lund)	LianTao Wang (Chicago)	

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# Snowmass Timeline in 2022 (Preliminary)



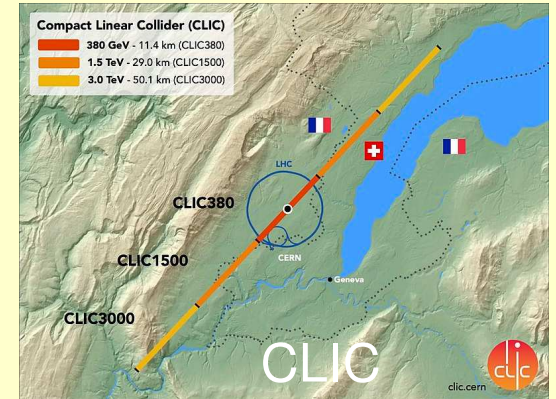
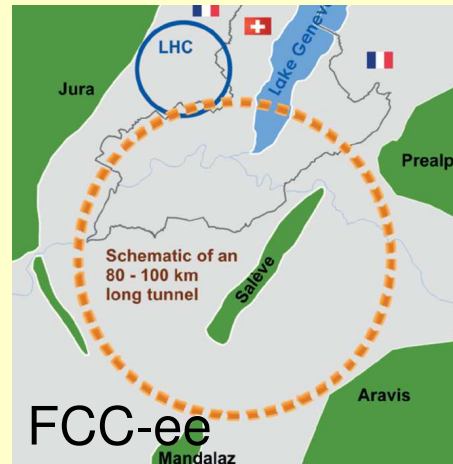
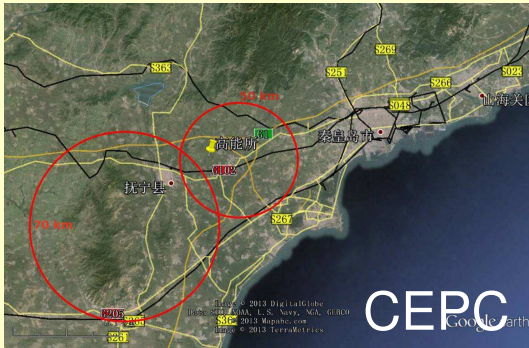
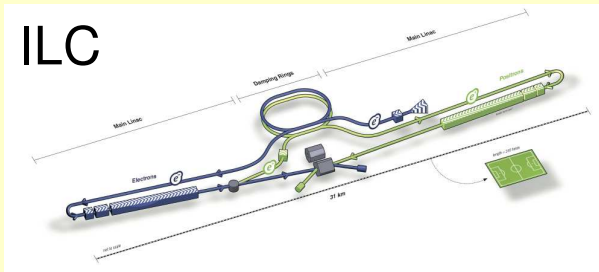
Open questions of the Standard Model:

- Is the Higgs boson part of a more complex sector?
- Is there an extended/unified symmetry group?
- What is dark matter?
- Why is there more matter than anti-matter in the universe?
- ...

→ **Physics beyond the Standard Model**

- Direct searches at high-energy colliders (LHC)
- Astro-physics searches (e.g. DM direct / indirect detection)
- Indirect evidence from precision measurements





- circular colliders: high-lumi run at  $\sqrt{s} \sim M_Z$
- linear colliders: radiative return  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Z$

$\sqrt{s}$	$M_Z$	$2M_W$	240–250 GeV	350–380 GeV
ILC	$100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$2 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$200 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (10 pts.)
CLIC	–	–	–	$1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$
FCC-ee	$230 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$10 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ (2 pts.)	irrel. for EW phys.	$200 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (8 pts.)
CEPC	$45 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$2.6 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ (3 pts.)	irrel. for EW phys.	–

Anticipated precision for EWPOs:

Quantity	current	ILC*	CLIC*	FCC-ee <sup>†</sup>	CEPC <sup>†</sup>
$M_Z$ [MeV]	2.1	–	–	0.1	0.5
$\Gamma_Z$ [MeV]	2.3	–	–	0.1	0.5
$M_W$ [MeV]	12	2.5	?	0.7	1.0
$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\ell}$ [ $10^{-5}$ ]	14	2	7.8	0.5	2.3
$R_b = \Gamma_Z^b / \Gamma_Z^{\text{had}}$ [ $10^{-5}$ ]	66	23	38	6	4.3

- Can be optimized with different run scenarios

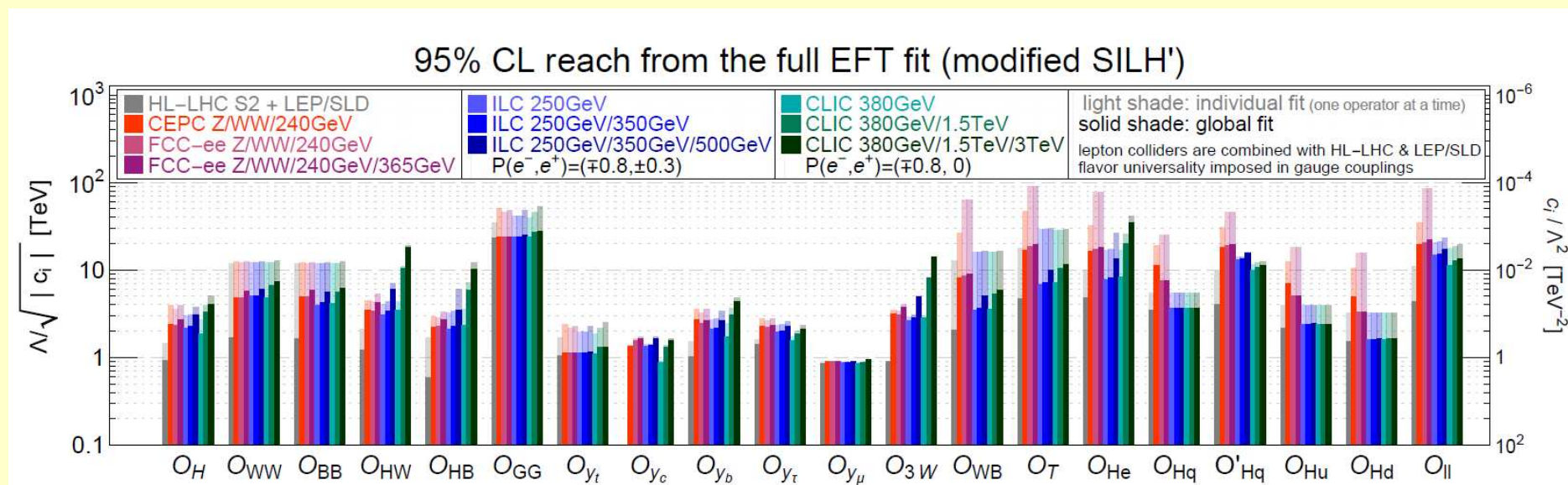
† Measurements at  $\sqrt{s} \sim M_Z$  and  $\sqrt{s} \sim 2M_W$

\* Measurements at  $\sqrt{s} \sim 250/380$  GeV, using  $ee \rightarrow \gamma Z$

- Polarized beams at ILC ( $P_{e^-} = 0.8$ ,  $P_{e^+} = 0.8$ ) and CLIC ( $P_{e^-} = 0.8$ )

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de Blas, Durieux, Grojean, Gu, Paul '19

- Evaluate systematic uncertainties with full simulation (b-tagging hemisphere correlations, particle ID, lepton charge,  $\tau$  lifetime)
- Some measurements appear systematic limited, but historically systematic effects are often overestimated during design stage
- How much can be gained for EWPOs by running ILC at  $\sqrt{s} \sim M_Z$  compared to  $\sqrt{s} \geq 250$  GeV (using rad. return)?
- For lin. coll.: Can one use  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  to calibrate energy?  
( $\delta M_{J/\psi}/M_{J/\psi} \sim 2 \times 10^{-6}$  compared to  $\delta M_Z/M_Z \sim 2 \times 10^{-5}$ )
- Need improved theory calculations (at least 2-loop for  $2 \rightarrow 2$  and 3/4-loop for  $Z$  production and decay)
- Is SMEFT always an appropriate language to parametrize deviations from SM? What do we learn about specific BSM models?
- Can we disentangle degeneracies in the SMEFT parameter space with  $\nu p$ ,  $ep$  and  $eN$  scattering experiments?

Freitas, Heinemeyer, et al. '19

Quantity	FCC-ee	CEPC	current theory*	projected theory†
$\Gamma_Z$ [MeV]	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.15
$M_W$ [MeV]	0.7	1.0	4	1
$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^l$ [ $10^{-5}$ ]	0.5	2.3	4.5	1.5
$R_b = \Gamma_Z^b / \Gamma_Z^{\text{had}}$ [ $10^{-5}$ ]	6	4.3	11	5

\* **Current state-of-art:** full two-loop + leading 3-loop

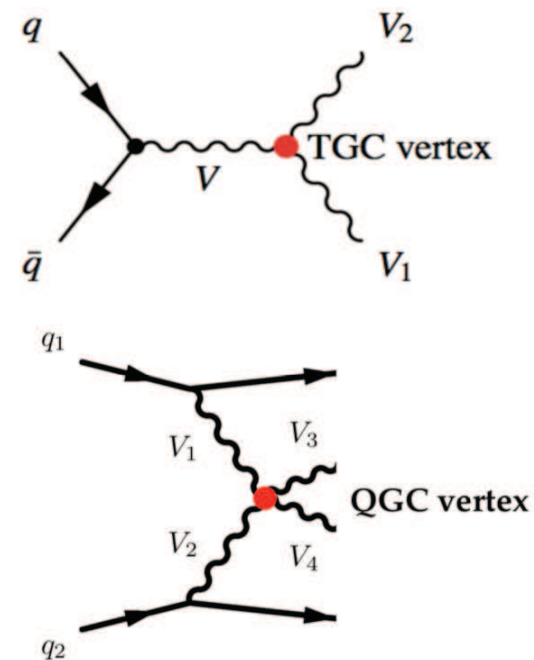
† **Future scenario:**  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s^2)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N_f\alpha^2\alpha_s)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(N_f^2\alpha^2\alpha_s)$  + leading 4-loop

( $N_f^n$  = at least  $n$  closed fermion loops)

## Multi-boson production at hadron colliders

### anomalous couplings

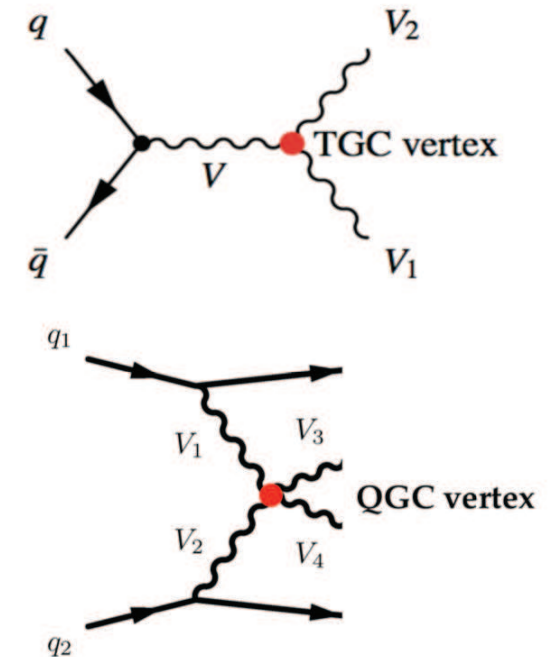
- many results have been expressed in terms of **anomalous couplings**
- assume that any new physics is summarised as a **multiplicative modification of one coupling** in a single vertex in Feynman diagrams
- typically divided into two categories: anomalous Triple Gauge Couplings (**aTGC**) or anomalous Quartic Gauge Couplings (**aQGC**)
- **historically**, aTGCs have been associated to di-boson final states, aQGCs to tri-boson final states and vector boson scattering (VBS)



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## Parameterize aGC in terms of SMEFT operators

- Which SMEFT basis to use? [to combine different channels and experiments]
- EFT contributions in PDF fits? [otherwise may absorb new phys. in proton structure]
- Putting constraints on multi-dim. space of Wilson coefficients is expensive in terms of MC generation [is it ok to simply use event weights?]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}_5 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}_6}_{\text{state of art for global fits}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^3} \mathcal{L}_7 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \mathcal{L}_8}_{\text{needed for some aQGC}}$$

(When) should we mix dim-6 and dim-8 operators in the fits? How?

talk by Peter Geller at LHCP20



## how should we cure the unitarity problem?

- In SMEFT, scattering amplitudes generally grow with energy leading to a **breakdown of unitarity at some critical energy**
- **EFT validity stops at the energy  $\Lambda$** , which represents the scale of new physics
  - if this effect is neglected in data analyses, resulting limits on Wilson coefficients are typically too stringent
- **what technique** should be applied to provide results that are not too optimistic, if unitarity questions are neglected?
- how is the unitarity issue treated **when combining several analyses?**
- how do we balance the accounting of unitarity bounds with the **need for an easily-usable result?**

M. Szleper

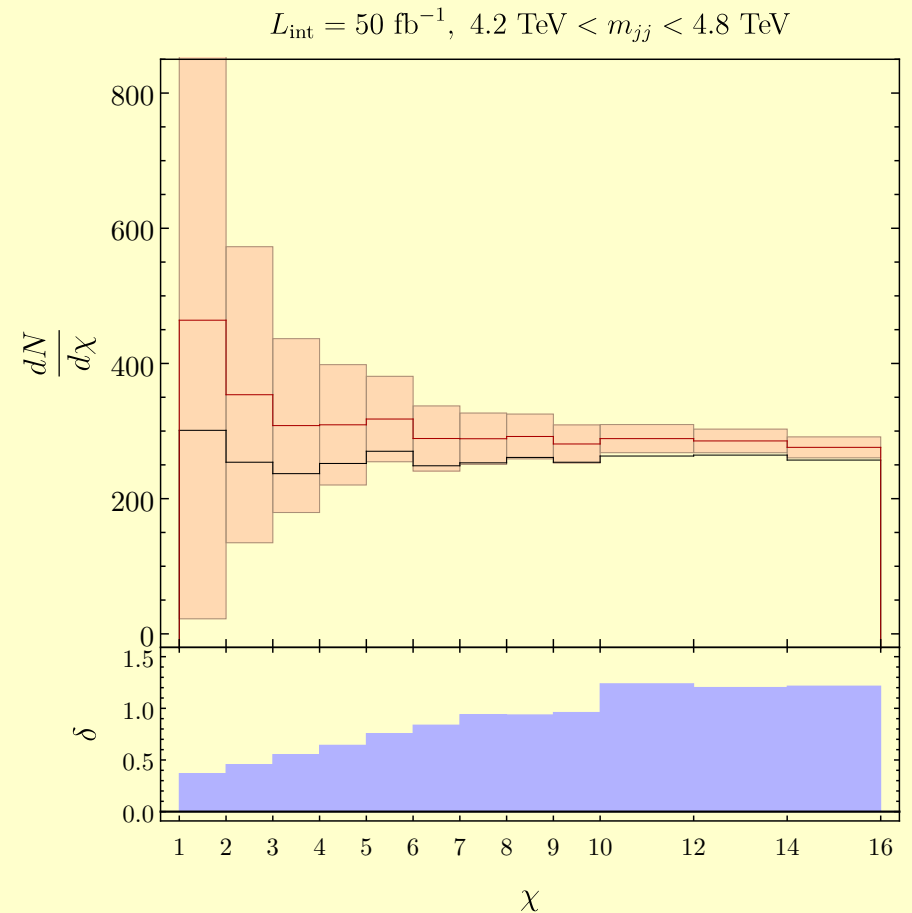
EFT validity issues in Vector Boson Scattering data analysis

Proposal: Use  $\text{dim}6^2$  as proxy for theory error and (unknown)  $\text{dim}8$

Alte, König, Shepherd '17,18

Sample pheno study for di-jet prod.:

$$\chi = \exp(|y_1 - y_2|)$$



**CLIC:**  $e^+e^-$  with up to 3 TeV

**$\mu$ Col:**  $\mu^+\mu^-$  with up to 30 TeV

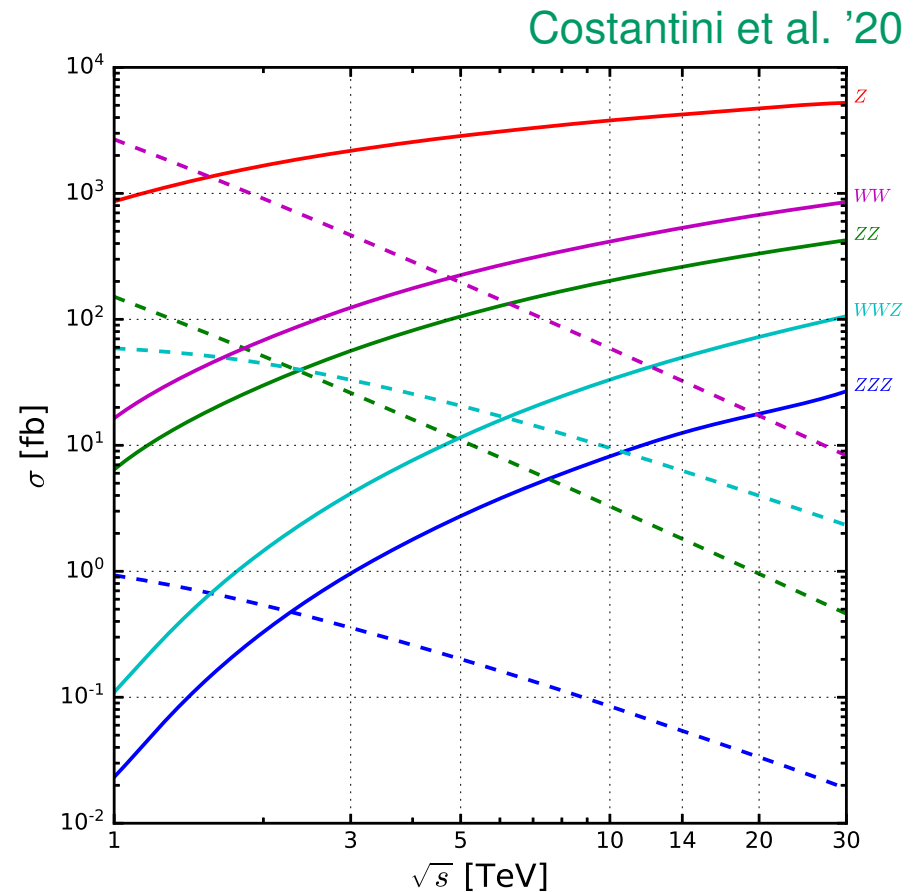
VBF/VBS dominates at  $\sqrt{s} \gtrsim$  few TeV

**EW PDFs** provide good approx.

(prob. for “finding”  $W/Z$  in  $e/\mu$ )

Can be computed perturbatively,  
but resums  $\log(s/M_V^2)$

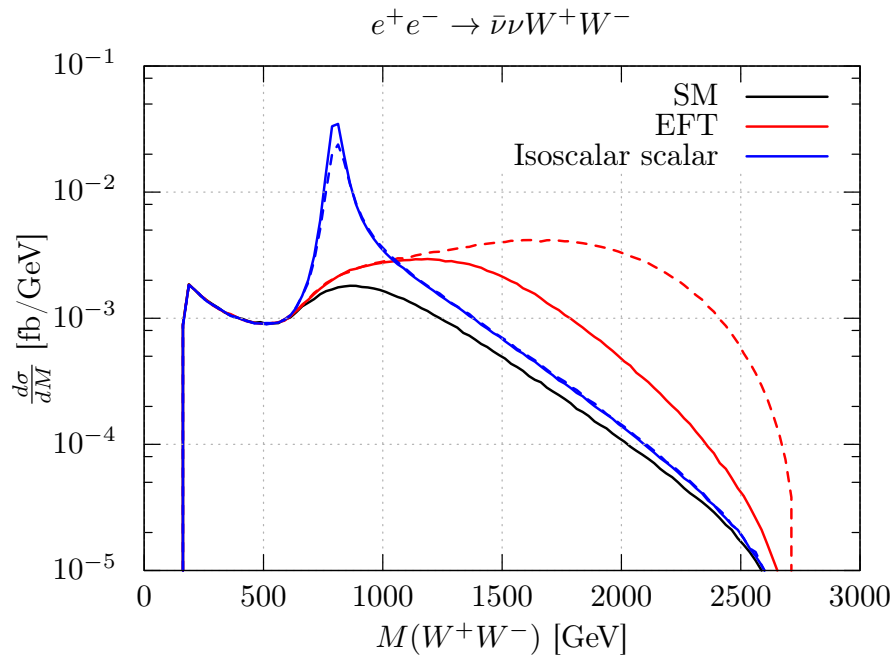
Also may need **EW parton shower**  
for final states



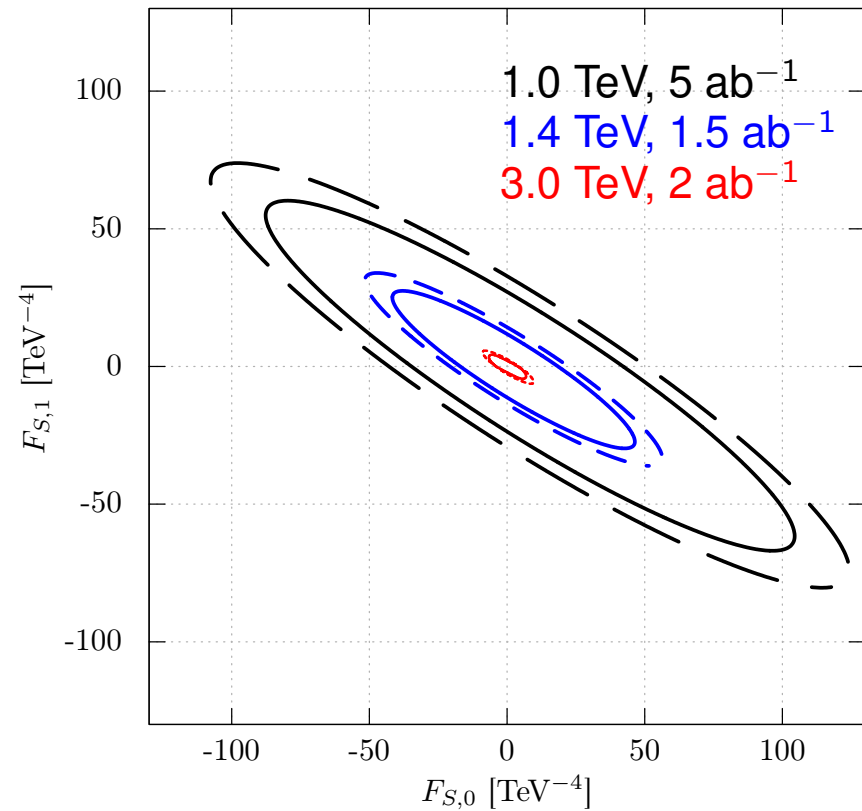
Sensitivity to new physics in VBS at CLIC:

EFT scale  $\Lambda \lesssim 1$  TeV

→ EFT breaks down (need full model)



Fleper, Kilian, Reuter, Sekulla '16



$$\mathcal{L}_{S,0} = F_{S,0} \text{tr} \left[ (\mathbf{D}_\mu \mathbf{H})^\dagger (\mathbf{D}_\nu \mathbf{H}) \right] \text{tr} \left[ (\mathbf{D}^\mu \mathbf{H})^\dagger (\mathbf{D}^\nu \mathbf{H}) \right]$$

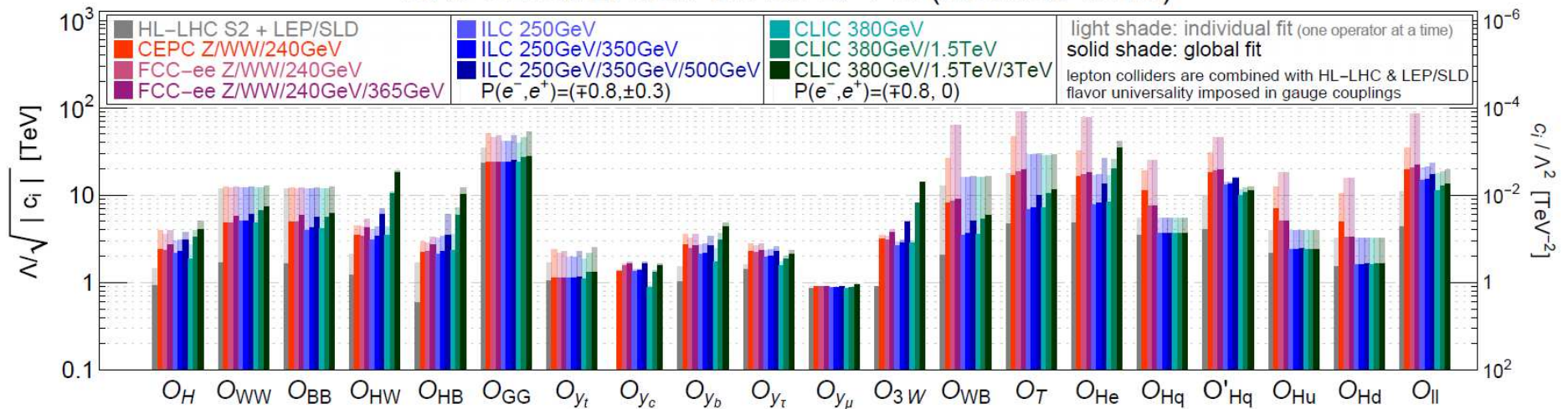
$$\mathcal{L}_{S,1} = F_{S,1} \text{tr} \left[ (\mathbf{D}_\mu \mathbf{H})^\dagger (\mathbf{D}^\mu \mathbf{H}) \right] \text{tr} \left[ (\mathbf{D}_\nu \mathbf{H})^\dagger (\mathbf{D}^\nu \mathbf{H}) \right]$$

- Higher-dim. ops. constructed with SM fields

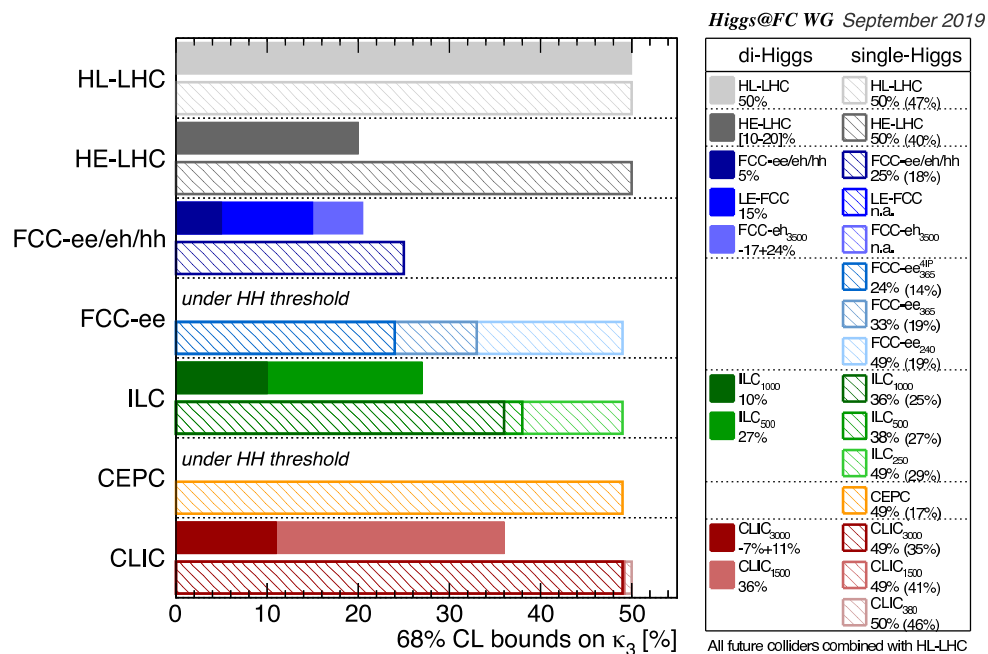
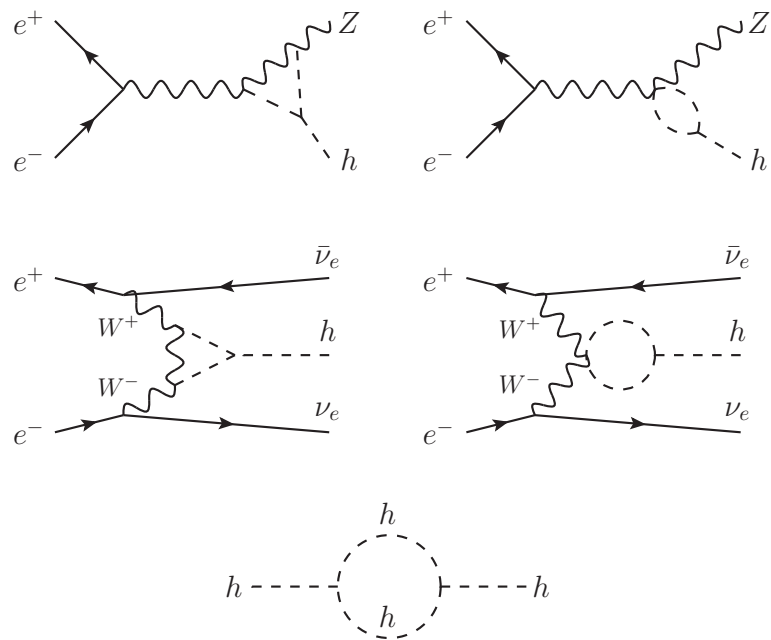
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c_{\nu m}}{\Lambda} \mathcal{O}_{\nu m} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \dots$$

- Present exp. data with minimal model assumption;  
Framework for comparing experiments
- More operators than observables  
→ Need to make assumptions, e.g. U(3) or U(2) flavor universality
- Correlations between sectors (e.g. Higgs and EW)

95% CL reach from the full EFT fit (modified SILH')

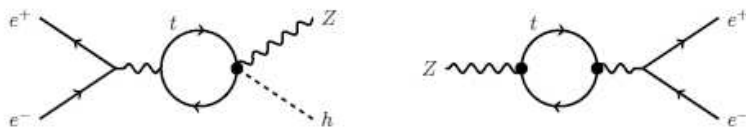


## HH production vs. loop effects



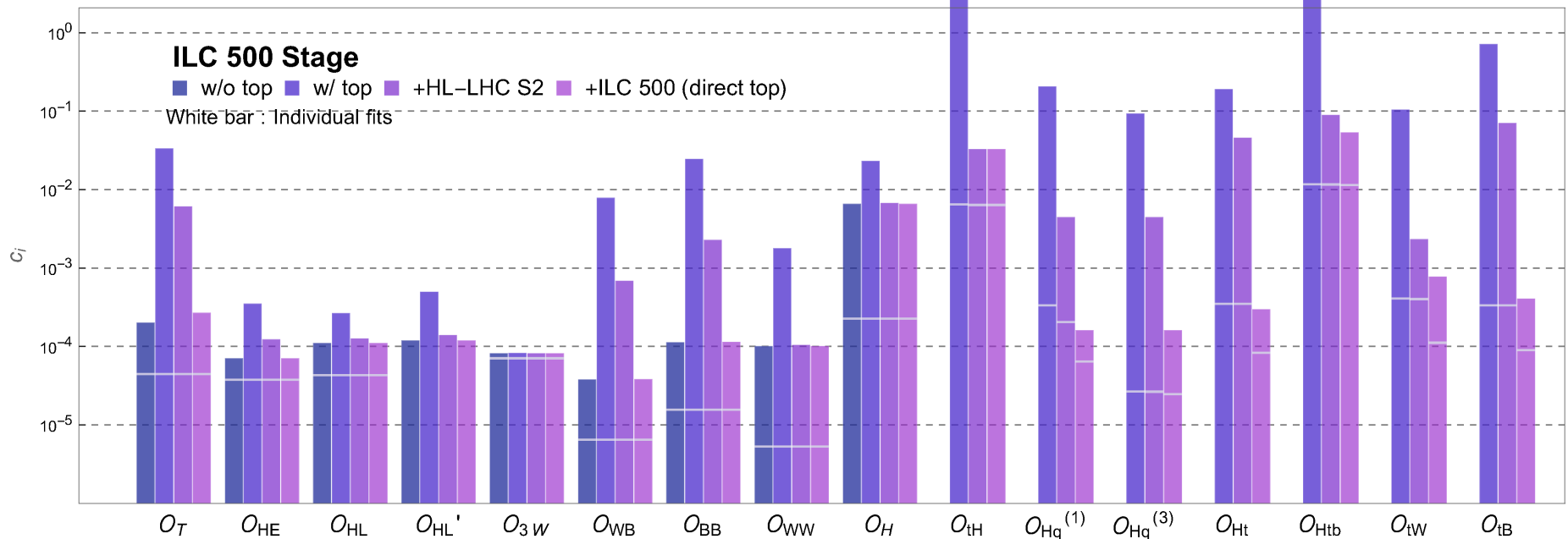
■ Spoiled by other loop effects?

## Top higher-dim. operators in loop diagrams:



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{tH} &= (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)(\bar{Q}t\tilde{\Phi}), & \mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(1)} &= (\Phi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \Phi)(\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu Q), \\ \mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(3)} &= (\Phi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^a \Phi)(\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu \tau^a Q), & \mathcal{O}_{Ht} &= (\Phi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \Phi)(\bar{t}\gamma^\mu t), \\ \mathcal{O}_{Htb} &= (\tilde{\Phi}^\dagger i D_\mu \Phi)(\bar{t}\gamma^\mu b), & \mathcal{O}_{tB} &= (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu} t)\tilde{\Phi}B_{\mu\nu}, \\ \mathcal{O}_{tW} &= (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu} t)\tau^a \tilde{\Phi}W_{\mu\nu}^a, \end{aligned}$$

Jung, Lee, Perell, Tian, Vos '20

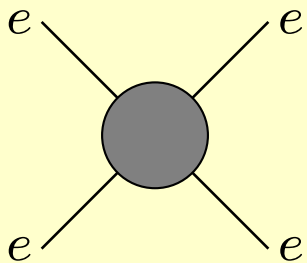


- Full and consistent treatment of all ops. in VV prod ?
- Include  $\Gamma_H$  as free parameter (from exotic BSM decay channels) ?
- How to include EFT validity constraints; theory errors ?
- Include 4-fermion operators (e.g. from EW  $2 \rightarrow 2$  processes) ?
- Include  $\mathcal{CP}$  operators (and  $\mathcal{CP}$  observables) ?
- SMEFT contributions in backgrounds and PDF fits?
- Impact of low-energy experiments and lepton-hadron colliders ?



4-lepton operator

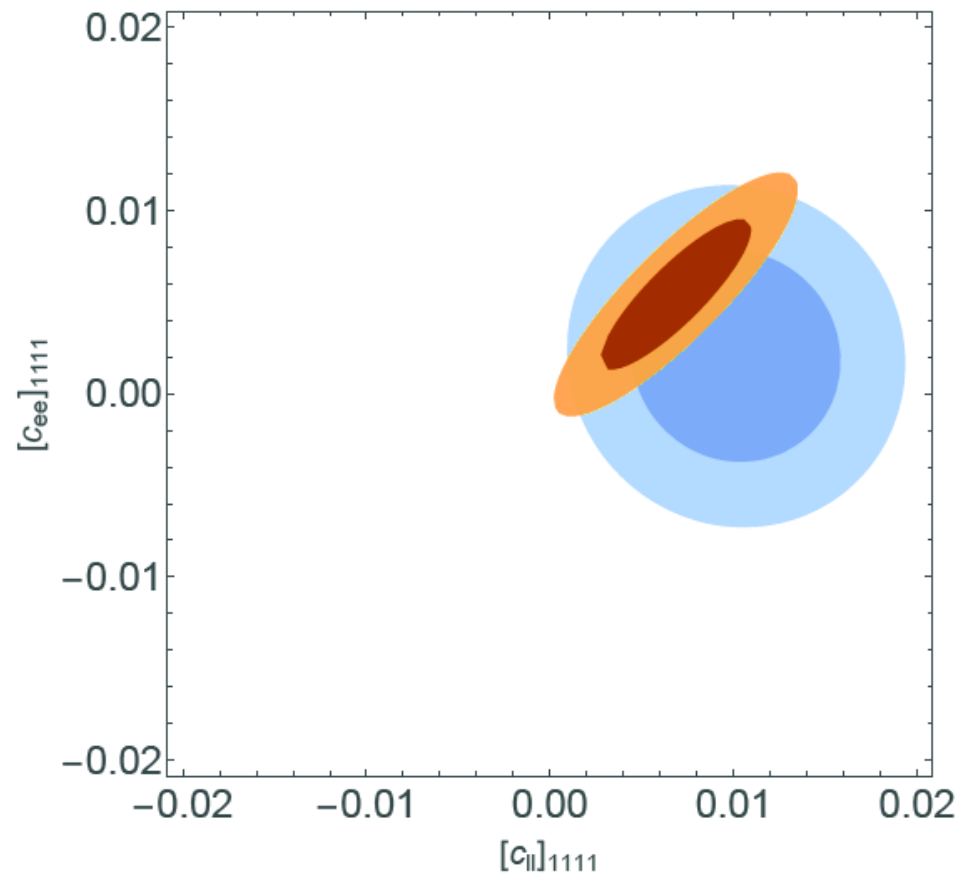
$$\frac{4\pi}{\Lambda^2} [\bar{e}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 e] [\bar{e}\gamma_\mu e]$$



E158:  $\Lambda \lesssim 17 \text{ TeV}$

MOLLER:  $\Lambda \lesssim 39 \text{ TeV}$

Erlar, Horowitz, Mantry, Souder '14



Falkowski, Gonzalez-Alonso, Mimouni '17

Falkowski et al. '18

$$\frac{c_{ee}}{v^2} [\bar{e}\gamma^\mu P_R e] [\bar{e}\gamma_\mu P_R e]$$

$$\frac{c_{ll}}{v^2} [\bar{e}\gamma^\mu P_L e] [\bar{e}\gamma_\mu P_L e]$$

## Fitting Methodology (68% CL):

### For EIC/DIS:

- Integrate over  $(x, Q^2)$  bins
- Assume uncorrelated errors
- $\Delta\sigma_{SMFT}$  measures deviation from SM

### For LHC/DY:

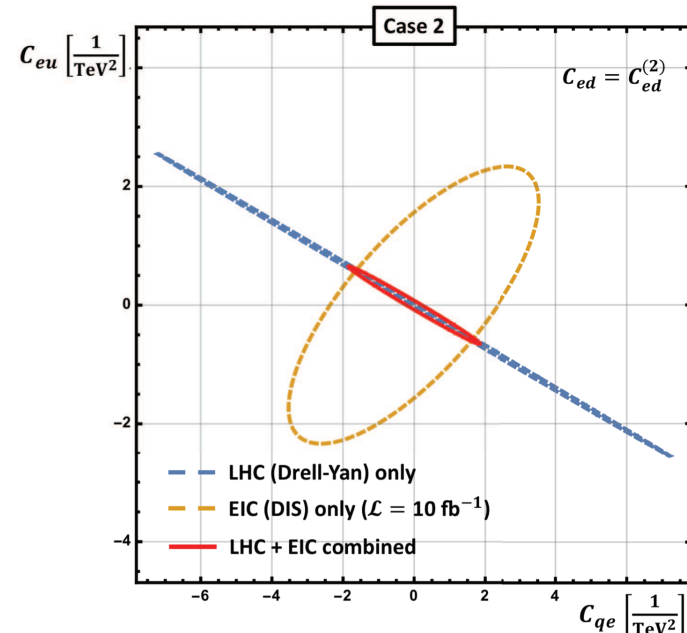
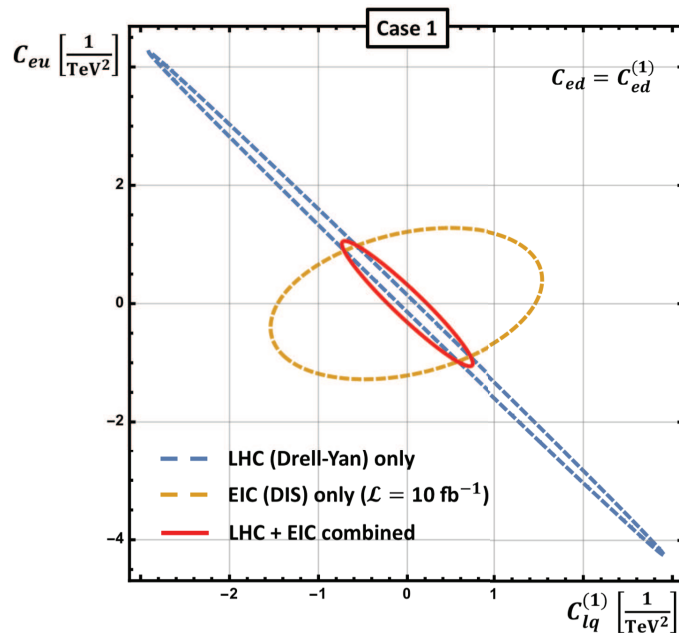
- Integrate over  $m_{ll}$  bins
- Error Correlation from ATLAS
- Data deviation from SM

Define  $\chi^2$  test statistic (DIS case):

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\text{Bins}} \sum_{\text{Pol}/\pm} \left( \frac{\Delta\sigma_{SMFT}}{\Delta\sigma_{Err}} \right)^2$$

ATLAS Collab. (1606.01736)

## DY+EIC: Best Bounds Yet



Daniel Wiegand

**Be involved!**

# SM input parameters

- $M_Z, \Gamma_Z$ : From  $\sigma(\sqrt{s})$  lineshape
- $m_t$ : Current status  $\delta m_t \sim 0.4$  GeV at LHC  
→ Additional theory uncertainties?

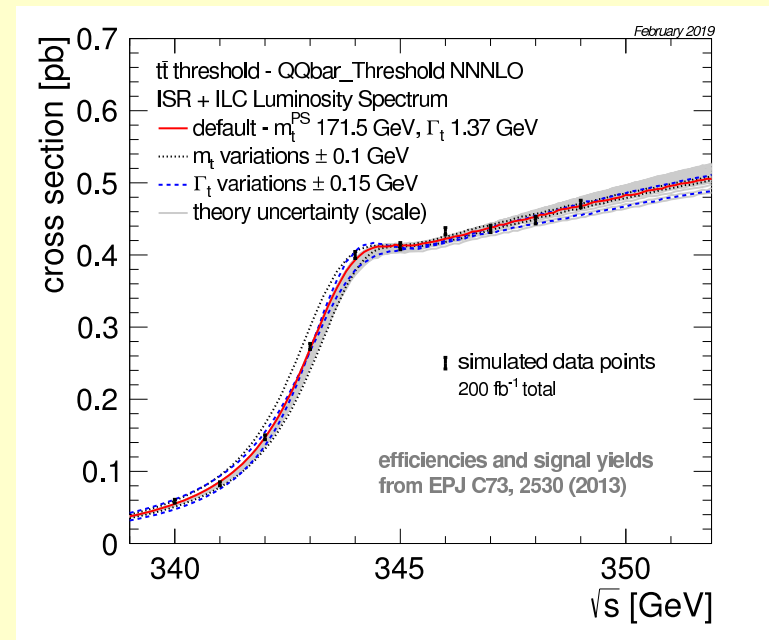
PDG '18

Butenschoen et al. '16

Ferrario Ravasio, Nason, Oleari '18

From  $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  at  $\sqrt{s} \sim 350$  GeV:

$$\delta m_t \lesssim 50 \text{ MeV}$$



Simon '19

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$$\delta m_t \lesssim 50 \text{ MeV}$$

- $m_b, m_c$ : From quarkonia spectra using Lattice QCD  
 $\delta m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \sim 30$  MeV,  $\delta m_c^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \sim 25$  MeV

LHC HXSWG '16

→ estimated improvements  $\delta m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \sim 13$  MeV,  $\delta m_c^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \sim 7$  MeV

Lepage, Mackenzie, Peskin '14

# SM input parameters

- $\alpha_s$ :

- Most precise determination using Lattice QCD:

$$\alpha_s = 0.1185 \pm 0.0008 \quad \text{ALPHA '17}$$

$$\alpha_s = 0.1172 \pm 0.0011 \quad \text{Zafeiropoulos et al. '19}$$

- $e^+e^-$  event shapes and DIS:  $\alpha_s \sim 0.114$

Alekhin, Blümlein, Moch '12; Abbate et al. '11; Gehrmann et al. '13

→ Subject to sizeable non-perturbative power corrections

→ Systematic uncertainties in power corrections?

- Electroweak precision ( $R_\ell = \Gamma_Z^{\text{had}} / \Gamma_Z^\ell$ ):

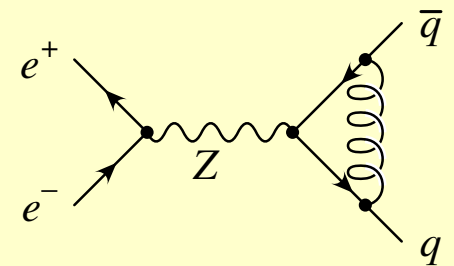
$$\alpha_s = 0.120 \pm 0.003 \quad \text{PDG '18}$$

→ No (negligible) non-perturbative QCD effects

$$\text{FCC: } \delta R_\ell \sim 0.001$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \alpha_s < 0.0002 \text{ (subj. to theory error)}$$

**Caviat:**  $R_\ell$  could be affected by new physics



# SM input parameters

- $\Delta\alpha \equiv 1 - \frac{\alpha(0)}{\alpha(M_Z)} \approx 0.059 = 0.0315_{\text{lept}} + 0.0276_{\text{had}}$

Hadronic effects from  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{had. data}$

Last 5 years: new data from BaBar, VEPP, BES

→ Robust precision  $\sim 10^{-4}$

Davier et al. '17,19; Jegerlehner '17  
Keshavarzi, Nomura, Teubner '18

With future data from BES, VEPP, Belle and improvements in QCD:

$\delta(\Delta\alpha) \sim 5 \times 10^{-5}$

Jegerlehner '19

- Direct determination from  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  off the Z peak  
(i.e.  $A_{\text{FB}}^{\mu\mu}$  at  $\sqrt{s} \sim 88$  GeV and  $\sqrt{s} \sim 95$  GeV)

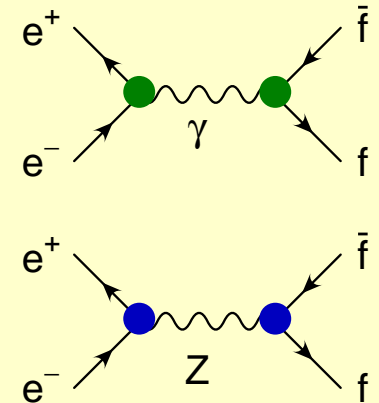
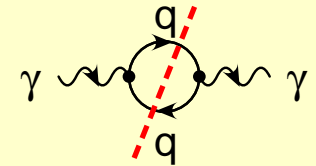
Janot '15

→  $\delta_{\text{th}}(\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}) \sim 3 \times 10^{-5}$

$\sigma \propto (|g_V^\ell|^2 + |g_A^\ell|^2)^2 + (s - M_Z^2) \alpha(M_Z) |g_V^\ell|^2 + \dots$

determine  
from Z pole

→ Requires multi-loop  
theory calculations



# Low-energy parity violation

- Polarized  $ee$ ,  $ep$ ,  $ed$  scattering  
( $Q_W(e)$ ,  $Q_W(p)$ , eDIS)

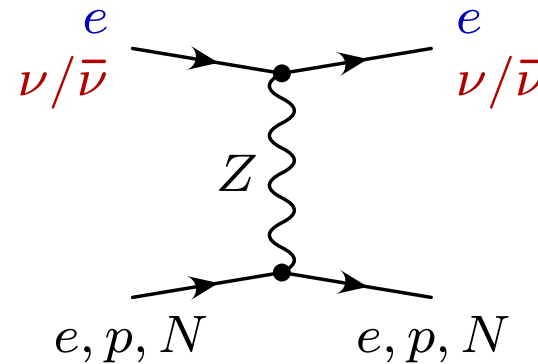
E158 '05; Qweak '17;  
JLab Hall A '13

- $\nu N/\bar{\nu}N$  scattering NuTeV '02

- Atomic parity violation

( $Q_W(^{133}\text{Cs})$ ) Wood et al. '97  
Guéna, Lintz, Bouchiat '05

→ Test of running  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  weak  
mixing angle  $\sin^2 \bar{\theta}(\mu)$



$$g_{AV}^{ef} [\bar{e}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 e] [f\gamma_\mu f]$$

$$g_{VA}^{ef} [\bar{e}\gamma^\mu e] [f\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 f]$$

$$g_{AV}^{ef} = \frac{1}{2} - 2|Q_f|\sin^2 \bar{\theta}(\mu)$$

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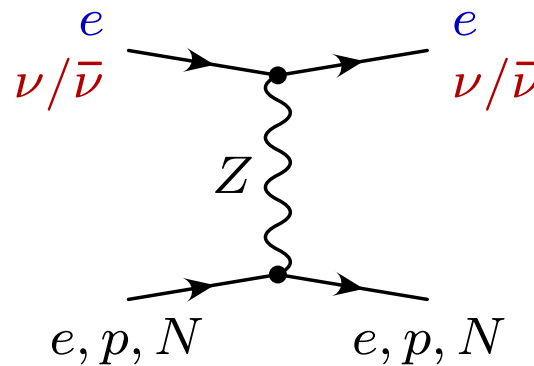
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- Future experiments:

MOLLER ( $ee$ ), P2, SoLID ( $ep$ )



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