

LHC Probes of the Quartic Couplings of Gluons to Photons and Z Bosons

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Motivations

- 1. In the SM the quartic couplings are fixed by gauge invariance.
- 2. New physics can be systematically described by SMEFT.
- 3. (O of D-6)² ~ (O of SM) × (O of D-8)
- 4. Systematic separation of quadratic D-6 effects and linear D-8 effects is quite challenging.
- 5. The simplest processes are that do not receive D-6 contributions (at tree level). For instance: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

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6. Here we studying $gg \to \gamma\gamma$, $gg \to z(\ell^+\ell^-, \nu\bar{\nu}, q\bar{q})\gamma$.

ATLAS & CMS Searches: Heavy Resonance



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SU(3) and SU(2) gauge fields

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{gT,0} &= \frac{F_{gT,0}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\mu\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\nu} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^{i}_{\alpha\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\beta} ,\\ \mathcal{L}_{gT,1} &= \frac{F_{gT,1}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\alpha\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^{i}_{\mu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\nu} ,\\ \mathcal{L}_{gT,2} &= \frac{F_{gT,2}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^{i}_{\nu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\nu} ,\\ \mathcal{L}_{gT,3} &= \frac{F_{gT,3}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^{a}_{\beta\nu} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^{i,\mu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\nu\alpha} , \end{split}$$

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SU(3) and SU(2) gauge fields SU(3) and U(1) gauge fields $\mathcal{L}_{gT,0} = \frac{F_{gT,0}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\mu\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\nu} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^{i}_{\alpha\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\beta} , \qquad \mathcal{L}_{gT,4} = \frac{F_{gT,4}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\mu\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\nu} \times B_{\alpha\beta} B^{\alpha\beta} ,$ $\mathcal{L}_{gT,1} = \frac{F_{gT,1}}{16} \sum \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^i_{\mu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\nu}, \qquad \mathcal{L}_{gT,5} = \frac{F_{gT,5}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times B_{\mu\beta} B^{\alpha\nu},$ $\mathcal{L}_{gT,2} = \frac{F_{gT,2}}{16} \sum \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^i_{\nu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\nu}, \qquad \mathcal{L}_{gT,6} = \frac{F_{gT,6}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times B_{\nu\beta} B^{\alpha\nu},$ $\mathcal{L}_{gT,3} = \frac{F_{gT,3}}{16} \sum_{\alpha} \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^a_{\beta\nu} \times \sum_{\nu} \hat{W}^{i,\mu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\nu\alpha}, \qquad \mathcal{L}_{gT,7} = \frac{F_{gT,7}}{16} \sum_{\alpha} \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^a_{\beta\nu} \times B^{\mu\beta} B^{\nu\alpha}.$

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SU(3) and SU(2) gauge fields SU(3) and U(1) gauge fields $\mathcal{L}_{gT,0} = \frac{F_{gT,0}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\mu\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\nu} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^{i}_{\alpha\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\beta}, \qquad \mathcal{L}_{gT,4} = \frac{F_{gT,4}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\mu\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\nu} \times B_{\alpha\beta} B^{\alpha\beta},$ $\mathcal{L}_{gT,1} = \frac{F_{gT,1}}{16} \sum \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^i_{\mu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\nu}, \qquad \mathcal{L}_{gT,5} = \frac{F_{gT,5}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\nu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times B_{\mu\beta} B^{\alpha\nu},$ $\mathcal{L}_{gT,2} = \frac{F_{gT,2}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times \sum_{i} \hat{W}^{i}_{\nu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\alpha\nu}, \qquad \mathcal{L}_{gT,6} = \frac{F_{gT,6}}{16} \sum_{a} \hat{G}^{a}_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^{a,\mu\beta} \times B_{\nu\beta} B^{\alpha\nu},$ $\mathcal{L}_{gT,3} = \frac{F_{gT,3}}{16} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^a_{\beta\nu} \times \sum_{\nu} \hat{W}^{i,\mu\beta} \hat{W}^{i,\nu\alpha}, \qquad \mathcal{L}_{gT,7} = \frac{F_{gT,7}}{16} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{G}^a_{\alpha\mu} \hat{G}^a_{\beta\nu} \times B^{\mu\beta} B^{\nu\alpha}.$

Unitarity Problem



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Unitarity Problem



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Kinematical Distribution

$$\frac{d\sigma_{gg \to Z\gamma}}{d\cos\vartheta} = \frac{x_Z(1-x_Z)^3 \,\hat{s}^4}{\beta_i^8 m_Z^2} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{14}\pi} & i = 0,4 \\ \frac{1}{2^{23}\pi} \Big[73 + 52\cos(2\vartheta) + 3\cos(4\vartheta) + 40x_Z\sin^2\vartheta & i = 1,5 \\ + 24x_Z\sin^2\vartheta\cos(2\vartheta) + 24x_Z^2\sin^4(\vartheta) \Big] & i = 1,5 \\ \frac{1}{2^{25}\pi} \Big[163 + 28\cos(2\vartheta) + \cos(4\vartheta) & i = 2,6 \\ + 8x_Z\sin^2\vartheta(3 + \cos(2\vartheta)) + 8x_Z^2\sin^4\vartheta \Big] & i = 2,6 \\ \frac{1}{2^{25}\pi} \Big[105 + 20\cos(2\vartheta) + 3\cos(4\vartheta) & i = 3,7, \\ + 8x_Z\sin^2\vartheta(5 + 3\cos(2\vartheta)) + 24x_Z^2\sin^4\vartheta \Big] & i = 3,7, \end{cases}$$

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where $x_Z \equiv m_Z^2/\hat{s}$ and ϑ is the polar scattering angle.

Kinematical Distribution



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Kinematical Distribution



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Experimental Constraints @Born-Infield Model

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Experimental Constraints @Future Colliders



Spin Correlations

Spin Correlation @Azimuthal Correlation



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Spin Correlation @Polar-Azimuthal Correlation



Spin Correlation @Polar-Azimuthal Correlation



