HU Berlin/DESY Zeuthen, 29.01.21

Theoretical interpretation of non-resonant phenomena

Veronica Sanz (UV and Sussex)

based on work with Miguel Folgado arXiV: 2005.06492



Why non-resonant?

The answer has to do with why do we look for new physics

Best theoretical paradigms

Standard Model LambdaCDM

are based on a great deal of symmetries and mostly minimal choices of matter content

How well do they work?

Let's focus on the SM and on its best testing ground the LHC



CMS Preliminary













All results at: http://cern.ch/go/pNj7

Celebrating the Standard Model

Those are impressive achievements

a single theory, developed long time ago based on rather simple building blocks

can predict Nature's behaviour at high energy with unparalleled precision in many kinematic situations involving numerous different particles

So why aren't we just happy?



 $V(\phi)$

b

V_r

Theories of

Dark Matter

MATTER/ANTIMATTER

Sphaleron

QCD Axions

 $d_{L} \rightarrow$

d

Inflation

0-

Reheating

×0-







OUANTUM GRAVITY



THERE ARE MANY MYSTERIES TO SOLVE MANY DISCOVERIES TO BE MADE



Discoveries = Resonances?



And resonances have been searched for, indeed!



Run3 and beyond

The LHC is a hadron machine, a **discovery** machine yet it had to re-invent itself to become a **precision** machine



Traditional resonant searches have been so far unfruitful

On the other hand, more statistics and better understanding of the experiment allows diving into extreme kinematic regions

Let's embrace this state-of-affairs to perform different searches for new phenomena, beyond resonances

Many scenarios

Many scenarios for new physics do not predict resonances@LHC but could be discovered in this machine using its non-resonant behaviour



The EFT: heavy new physics



Model interpretation: dictionary between models and EFT e.g. 1502.07352 same limit on coefficients, different interpretation

$$\bar{c}_{HW} \frac{2\,g}{m_W^2} \left(D^{\mu} \,H^{\dagger} \,(T_2)_k \,D^{\nu} \,H \right) \,W^k_{\mu\nu}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} h(p_1), W^{\mu}(p_2), W^{\nu}(p_3) \end{bmatrix} = i g m_W [\eta^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{c}_{HW}}{m_W^2} (2p_2 p_3 + (p_2^2 + p_3^2) - 2p_2^{\nu} p_3^{\mu} - (p_2^{\mu} p_2^{\nu} + p_3^{\mu} p_3^{\nu})]$

High-pT behaviour used in Global EFT fits e.g. 1404.3667, 1410.7703 State-of-the-art in EFTs

 $\bar{c}_{HW} \simeq \lambda_{hS}^2 \frac{v_s^2 v^2}{m_S^4} \qquad (SU(2)_L \text{ Singlet})$ $\simeq -\frac{2\lambda_{hH}}{192 \pi^2} \frac{m_W^2}{m_{H_2}^2} \quad (SU(2)_L \text{ Doublet})$ $\simeq -\frac{c_{CFT}}{4} \frac{m_h^2 v^2}{f^2 m_r^2} \quad (\text{Radion/Dilaton})$

The light case: pseudo-Goldstone

What if your new sector was very light? imagine, for example, you are looking for a particle which decays into photons with mass << GeV

Resonant searches would be impossible Triggers remove very soft stuff indistinguishable from QCD backgrounds

This particle can't be searched for a high-energy collider like the LHC

BUT

what if your new particle was a pseudo-Goldstone boson? its couplings to SM particle would grow with energy we may not see the particle as a resonance but feel its effect in high-energy tails

The light case: pseudo-Goldstone



The broad case

Non-resonant phenomena: close-by resonances overlap and form a quasi-continuum How weird is this? what is the theoretical interpretation?

Remember that in QCD at large-Nc *expect* a tower of resonances example: s=1 rho, rho'... and a whole tower until LambdaQCD width ~ 1/Nc^2

but Nc=3 not a large number, so rho and rho' are relatively narrow but after that we got a continuum of the "rho-tower" mesonic QCD in the intermediate region is non-resonant

In many scenarios for BSM physics there is a well-motivated region of non-resonant behaviour which has been largely unexplored (focus on low-hanging fruit)

The broad case

There are plenty of examples of BSM models which predict towers or resonances with the same quantum numbers

Example: Warped Extra-Dimensions

 $ds^{2} = e^{-2kr_{c}|y|}\eta_{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu} - r_{c}^{2}dy^{2}$

Fields propagating in the xdim behave as a tower of 4D fields with the same quantum numbers but increasing mass Kaluza-Klein tower

Unavoidable: KK-gravitons coupled to SM particles via the stress-tensor mass and 1/coupling ~ TeV

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{\Lambda} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_{\mu\nu}^n(x) T^{\mu\nu}(x),$$

This tower's resonances could be close-by and produce a continuum would **evade resonant searches** KK-gravitons could be much lighter than typical limits (>~ TeV) and only discovered by analysis of tails

The broad case

AND there are plenty of other scenarios with the same rough characteristics related to Extra-Dimensions via **dualities**

The broad case: matching

All these models are roughly characterised by the threshold and slope of the tail

	RS	CW/LD	Decon.
Fundamental	k_{RS}	k_{CW}	N
parameters	R_{RS}	R_{RS}	gv
Useful	m_1	k_{CW}	M_1
parameters	Λ_{RS}	M_{5CW}	gv

An interpretation in terms of Extra-Dimensions can be matched to other scenarios

Typically the first resonance may be *narrow* but soon reaches the continuum

Putting it all together

Although all these scenarios lead to non-resonant behaviour there are differences

Putting it all together

Including PDFs, in the dijet channel

Summary

Same non-resonant analysis can be interpreted in a number of ways *narrow* light or heavy resonances *broad* close-by resonances at intermediate energies

This covers a tremendous amount of scenarios Generic heavy BSM, generic pseudo-Goldstone bosons, new strong interactions in the confining phase, new extra-dimensions, cascades of global symmetries, TeV black holes...

Slope and **threshold** may allow us to disentangle some of these, but many related by field-theoretical dualities