# ALP one-loop corrections and non-resonant searches

Jesús Bonilla García

Instituto de Física Teórica – Uni. Autónoma de Madrid

Based on:

JB, I. Brivio, M.B. Gavela, V. Sanz [2107.11392]

JB, I. Brivio, J. Machado-Rodríguez, J. F. de Trocóniz [2202.03450]





## What is an ALP?

#### ALPs = Axion-Like Particles

- ALPs are pseudo-Goldstone bosons from breaking of BSM global symmetry
- Derivative and anomalous couplings to SM particles:

$$\mathscr{L} = \mathscr{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2} (\partial a)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a^2 + \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \mathrm{SM}^\mu + \frac{a}{f_a} X_{\mu\nu} \tilde{X}^{\mu\nu} \frac{\tilde{X}^{\mu\nu}}{\mathrm{Anomalous}}$$

- Approximate shift symmetry: a 
  ightarrow a + heta
- Predicted by many BSM theories: axion (PQ symmetry), majoron (dynamical neutrino masses, Lepton number), flavon (flavor symmetry), extra dimensions, string theory, etc...
- Under certain conditions, good DM candidate

#### ALP effective field theory

dimension-5 linear effective Lagrangian: ٠

$$\mathscr{L}_{ALP} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial a)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a^2 - c_{\tilde{B}} \frac{a}{f_a} B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} - c_{\tilde{W}} \frac{a}{f_a} W^i_{\mu\nu} \tilde{W}^{i\,\mu\nu} - c_{\tilde{G}} \frac{a}{f_a} G^a_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{a\,\mu\nu} + \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{f} = Q_L, \ L_L \\ u_R, \ d_R, \ e_R}} \bar{\mathbf{f}} \gamma^\mu \boldsymbol{c}_{\mathbf{f}} \mathbf{f}$$

EOMs

- $c_{\rm f} \rightarrow n_g \times n_g$  hermitian matrices in flavor space
- Additional operator:  $i \frac{c_{a\Phi}}{f_a} \partial^{\mu} a \left( \Phi^{\dagger} \overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu} \Phi \right)$ •
- No tree level coupling to Higgs boson at dim-5
- Not all DOFs are independent:
  - $n_q$  DOFs can be removed via  $L_i$
  - 1 DOF can be

$$\frac{\partial_{\mu}a}{f_{a}}J_{L_{i}}^{\mu} = \frac{\partial_{\mu}a}{f_{a}}\left(\bar{L}_{L}^{i}\gamma^{\mu}L_{L}^{i} + \bar{e}_{R}^{i}\gamma^{\mu}e_{R}^{i}\right) = \frac{1}{32\pi^{2}}\frac{a}{f_{a}}\left(g'^{2}B_{\mu\nu}\tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} - g^{2}W_{\mu\nu}^{i}\tilde{W}^{i\,\mu\nu}\right)$$

Redundant

e removed via 
$$B$$
  
$$\frac{\partial_{\mu}a}{f_a}J_B^{\mu} = \frac{\partial_{\mu}a}{f_a}\sum_i \frac{\bar{Q}_L^i \gamma^{\mu} Q_L^i + \bar{u}_R^i \gamma^{\mu} u_R^i + \bar{d}_R^i \gamma^{\mu} d_R^i}{3} = \frac{n_g}{32\pi^2} \frac{a}{f_a} \left(g'^2 B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} - g^2 W_{\mu\nu}^i \tilde{W}^{i\,\mu\nu}\right)$$

#### ALP effective field theory

• dimension-5 linear effective Lagrangian:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathscr{L}_{ALP} &= \frac{1}{2} (\partial a)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a^2 - c_{\tilde{B}} \frac{a}{f_a} B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} - c_{\tilde{W}} \frac{a}{f_a} W_{\mu\nu}^i \tilde{W}^{i\,\mu\nu} - c_{\tilde{G}} \frac{a}{f_a} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\,\mu\nu} + \frac{\partial_{\mu}a}{f_a} \sum_{\substack{f=Q_L, L_L\\ u_R, d_R, e_R}} \bar{f} \gamma^{\mu} c_{f} f \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{EWSB} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \text{ Couplings to physical gauge bosons:} \\ &- \frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma Z} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu\nu} \\ &- \frac{1}{4} g_{aZZ} a Z_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{aWW} a W_{\mu\nu}^+ \tilde{W}^{-\mu\nu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overset{\mathsf{G. Alonso-Álvarez, M.B. Gavela and P. Quilez [1811.05466]}{g_{aWW} = g_{a\gamma\gamma} + \frac{C_w}{2s_w} g_{a\gamma Z}} \\ g_{aZZ} &= \frac{4}{f_a} (c_{\theta}^2 c_{\widetilde{W}} + s_{\theta}^2 c_{\widetilde{B}}) \qquad g_{aWW} = \frac{4}{f_a} c_{\widetilde{W}} \end{aligned}$$

## One-loop corrections to ALPs couplings



Corrections to  $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$  + diagram ferm-A for light leptons

M. Bauer *et al.* [1708.00443]

Corrections to  $g_{a\gamma Z}$  from diagram C M. Bauer *et al.* [2012.12272] M. Chala *et al.* [2012.09017]

J.B., I. Brivio, M.B. Gavela and V. Sanz [2107.11392]:



### Results: tracking ALP-top coupling

• 1-loop top-quark-induced ALPs-electron interaction:

$$\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{e}}^{\text{eff}} = c_{e} + \frac{3\alpha_{em}m_{t}^{2}}{8\pi^{2}s_{w}^{2}M_{W}^{2}}\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}\left\{\log\left(\frac{\Lambda^{2}}{m_{t}^{2}}\right) + 2 - 2i\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{t}^{2}}{p^{2}}}f\left(\frac{4m_{t}^{2}}{p^{2}}\right)\right\}$$

Full results at: https://notebookarchive.org/oneloop-corrections-to-alps-effectivecouplings--2021-07-9otlr9o/

Strongly constrained

Weakly constrained

with 
$$f(\tau) = \begin{cases} \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}} & \text{for } \tau \ge 1\\ \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-\tau}}{1-\sqrt{1-\tau}} & \text{for } \tau < 1 \end{cases}$$



- Relevant for electron recoil experiments (i.e. XENON)
- Bounds for light ALPs



#### Results: tracking ALP-top coupling

• 1-loop top-quark-induced  $gg \rightarrow a \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ :

$$\underline{g_{agg}^{\text{eff}}} = g_{agg} - \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi f_a} \mathbf{c_t} \left\{ 1 - \frac{4m_t^2}{p^2} f^2 \left(\frac{4m_t^2}{p^2}\right) \right\}$$

Strongly constrained

Weakly constrained

with 
$$f(\tau) = \begin{cases} \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}} & \text{for } \tau \ge 1\\ \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-\tau}}{1-\sqrt{1-\tau}} & \text{for } \tau < 1 \end{cases}$$



- Relevant for collider and LHC searches
- Bounds for heavy ALPs



#### data from ATLAS search for $t\bar{t}$ resonances at LHC [2005.05138]

#### Gauge invariance relations @ 1 loop



$$g_{aWW} = g_{a\gamma\gamma} + \frac{c_w}{2s_w}g_{a\gamma Z} - \frac{c_w}{2s_w}\Delta_{BW} - \Delta_{WW}$$
$$g_{aZZ} = g_{a\gamma\gamma} + \frac{c_w^2 - s_w^2}{2c_w s_w}g_{a\gamma Z} - \frac{1}{2c_w s_w}\Delta_{BW}$$

where:  $\mathscr{L} \supset -\frac{1}{4} \Delta_{BW} a B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{W}^{3\,\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} \Delta_{WW} a W^{3\,\mu\nu}_{\mu\nu} \tilde{W}^{3\,\mu\nu}$  gauge-breaking operators? What is their origin?

- Proportional to gauge-breaking parameters in SM (higgs vev):
  - $\Delta_{BW}, \Delta_{WW} \propto m_t^2$  $\Delta_{BW}, \Delta_{WW} \to 0 \text{ for } v \to 0$

- **Gauge invariant formulation**: corrections to higher dimensional operators:

$$a(\Phi^{\dagger}\Phi)^{n}(\Phi^{\dagger}\sigma^{i}\Phi)B_{\mu\nu}W^{i\,\mu\nu} \to \Delta_{BW}$$
$$a(\Phi^{\dagger}\Phi)^{n}(\Phi^{\dagger}\sigma^{i}\Phi)(\Phi^{\dagger}\sigma^{j}\Phi)W^{i}_{\mu\nu}W^{j\,\mu\nu} \to \Delta_{WW}$$

### ALP collider searches

- Stable ALP searches:
  - Mono-W, Z and γ
     K. Mimasu, V. Sanz [1409.4792], ATLAS [2011.05259],
     I. Brivio, M.B. Gavela, L. Merlo, K. Mimasu, J.M. No, R. del Rey, V. Sanz [1701.05379]
  - Mono-jet and di-jet
     K. Mimasu, V. Sanz [1409.4792], G. Haghighat, D.H. Raissi, M.M. Najafabadi [2006.05302], ATLAS [2102.10874], F.A. Ghebretinsae, K. Wang, Z.S. Wang [2203.01734]
  - $pp \rightarrow W\gamma a, pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}a$  I. Brivio, M.B. Gavela, L. Merlo, K. Mimasu, J.M. No, R. del Rey, V. Sanz [1701.05379], M. Bauer, (M. Heiles), M. Neubert, A. Thamm [1708.00443], [1808.10323]
- Resonant searches:
  - $pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  resonant production <sup>I</sup> J. Jäckel, M. Jankowiak, M. Spannowsky [1212.3620], (Cid Vidal), A.Mariotti, D. Redigolo, F. Sala, K. Tobioka [1710.01743], [1810.09452], M. Bauer, M. Heiles, M. Neubert, A. Thamm [1808.10323]
  - $\gamma \gamma \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$  in Pb-Pb collisions S. Knapen, T. Lin, H.K. Lou, T. Melia [1607.06083], [1709.07110], C. Baldenegro, S. Fichet, G. von Gersdorff, C. Royon [1803.10835], CMS [1810.04602], ATLAS [2008.05355]
  - $pp \rightarrow V_1 a \rightarrow V_1 V_2 V_3$  tri-boson production J. Jäckel, M. Spannowsky [1509.00476], N. Craig, A. Hook, S. Kasko [1805.06538], (J. Ren), D. Wang, L. Wu, J.M. Yang, M. Zhang [2102.01532], [2106.07018]

## New idea: nonresonant ALP-mediated diboson production

- Original idea: M. B. Gavela, J. M. No, V. Sanz, and J. F. de Troconiz, [1905.12953]
- Very off-Shell ALP mediates the process:  $m_a \ll \sqrt{s}$
- Cross sections **independent of the ALP mass**  $m_a$  and decay width  $\Gamma_a$ : allow to explore large areas in the parameter space
- Suppression from  $\sqrt{s}$  is compensated by the derivative nature of ALP couplings:

 $\hat{\sigma} \propto s/f_a^4$ 

• Constraints on the product  $g_{agg} \times g_{aVV}$ 





M. B. Gavela, J. M. No, V. Sanz, and J. F. de Troconiz, [1905.12953] see also: S. Carrá, *et al.* [2106.10085] and CMS-B2G-20-013

#### ALP-mediated EW VBS

- This work: Vector Boson Scattering
  - $\rightarrow$  production of a diboson pair + 2 face-to-face jets with high invariant mass
  - $\rightarrow$  explore ALP EW couplings with reduced dependence on the gluon coupling
- EW ALP-mediated processes  $q_1q_2 \rightarrow q'_1q'_2V_1V_2$



 In this work: reinterpretation of Run 2 CMS analysis:
 V<sub>1</sub>V<sub>2</sub> = ZZ, Zγ, W<sup>±</sup>γ, W<sup>±</sup>Z, W<sup>±</sup>W<sup>±</sup>

CMS-SMP-20-001, CMS-SMP-20-016, CMS-SMP-19-008, CMS-SMP-19-012

JB, I. Brivio, J. Machado-Rodríguez and J. F. de Trocóniz [2202.0345]

#### ALP-mediated EW VBS



JB, I. Brivio, J. Machado-Rodríguez and J. F. de Trocóniz [2202.0345]



**ALP-mediated EW VBS** 





- $Z\gamma$  and  $W^{\pm}W^{\pm}$  are the most constraining channels
- Only  $Z\gamma$  and ZZ can constraint the plane in the  $c_{\tilde{B}}/f_a$  direction.  $\rightarrow$  high-mass  $\gamma\gamma$  channel can improve it



Simple rescaling in luminosity and  $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \rightarrow 14 \text{ TeV}$ 



#### HL-LHC:

- Limits on the couplings decrease by a factor 1.5 - 1.7
- Limits on the cross sections decrease by a factor 5-8

#### Dependence on the ALP mass



- Up to masses of 100 GeV the variations in the cross sections are < 10%</li>
- Exception:  $Z\gamma$  channel, but the resonant peak is not visible in the histogram (first bin starts at ~ 160 GeV)

## Comparison with existing bounds



Red: this work

- Green: no assumptions
- Light blue: nonresonant ggF. Depend on the coupling to gluons and assume  $g_{agg} = 1 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$
- Dark blue: gluon dominance:  $g_{agg} \gg g_{aV_1V_2}$
- **Orange**: light-by-light:  $BR(a \rightarrow \gamma \gamma) = 1$
- Grey: more elaborate assumptions or assumptions on the EW sector itself

#### Comparison with existing bounds



#### Comparison with existing bounds



#### Conclusions

- ALPs are well-motivated from many BSM and good DM candidates
   → Rich phenomenology
  - → Simple EFT with a limited number of parameters
- Experimental precision requires to look for one-loop corrections
   → Relevant for ALP experimental searches
- New idea: collider searches for non-resonant ALP signals

   → cross sections independent of the mass and decay width of the ALP
   → large areas in the ALP parameter space are explored
- VBS channels allow measurements of EW ALP couplings with reduced dependence on the ALP-gluon  $c_{\tilde{G}}$