

The SHIFT project: status and prospects



Elin Bergeås Kuutmann on behalf of the SHIFT project

SHIFT (Solving the Higgs Fine-tuning problem with Top partners) Funded by the Knut & Alice Wallenberg foundation 2018 – June 2023





UPPSALA UNIVERSITET



People

Faculty:

Elin Bergeås Kuutmann, Uppsala University (experiment) Rikard Enberg, Uppsala University (theory) Gabriele Ferretti, Chalmers University (theory) David Milstead, Stockholm University (experiment) Jörgen Sjölin, Stockholm University (experiment) Sara Strandberg, Stockholm University (experiment, **PI**)

Researchers/postdocs:

Avik Banerjee (Chalmers), Laura Barranco Navarro (SU), Diogo Buarque Franzosi (Chalmers, SU), Venugopal Ellajosyula (UU), Karl Gellerstedt (SU), Xuanhong Lou (SU), Luca Panizzi (UU), Stefan Richter (SU), Antonia Strübig (SU)

PhD students:

Yosse Andrean (SU), Filip Backman (SU), Dongwon Kim (SU), Thomas Mathisen (UU), Patrawan Pasuwan (SU), Laura Pereira Sanchez (SU), Ellen Riefel (SU)



International collaborators:

Juan Antonio Aguilar-Saavedra (U Granada, IFT Madrid), Andy Buckley (U Glasgow), Christoph Englert (U Glasgow), James Ferrando (DESY), Roberto Franceschini ("Roma Tre"), Fabio Maltoni (Louvain, CP3), David Shih (Rutgers U), Michael Spannowsky (Durham U), Riccardo Torre (INFN, Genova)

Other affiliated people:

Faculty / PIs

Rachid Benbrik (Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakech), Christophe Clément (SU), Stefano Moretti (Southampton University/UU), Christian Ohm (KTH), **Researchers / postdocs** Eliel Camargo-Molina (UU), Alexander Leopold (KTH), Harri Waltari (UU) **PhD students**

Tom Ingebretsen Carlson (SU), Johan Löfgren (UU) **Master students** Simon Johansson Nyberg (UU)



Scientific motivation

The **Higgs mechanism** generates the masses of the elementary particles.

Manifest in the Higgs boson

==> See Sara Strandberg's talk about the discovery, tomorrow afternoon

Higgs potential: $V = -\mu^2 \phi^{\dagger} \phi + \lambda (\phi^{\dagger} \phi)$

 $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ is the only SM parameter with dimension mass.

$$\begin{split} & \mu^2 \ll M_{Planck}^2 \qquad hierarchy \\ & \mu \text{ (and the Higgs boson mass) is sensitive to quantum loop corrections O(10^{19} \text{ GeV}) \\ & \mu^2 = \frac{m_H^2}{2}, \quad \Delta m_H^2 = \frac{-\lambda_f}{8\pi} \big[\Lambda_{UV}^2 + ... \big] \quad \text{especially from the top quark} \end{split}$$

This needs fine-tuning

It is very very unlikely that $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ has the value observed.

Is this a problem?

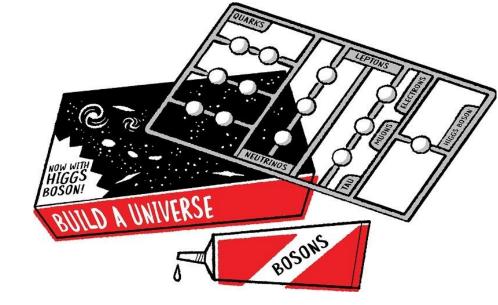
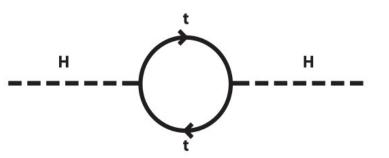


Image from iop.org





Scientific motivation (2)

Why is this a problem?

We like to understand why things are as they are. **Solving the Higgs fine-tuning problem:**

- Declare it not to be a problem (not us...)
- Say that there must be more physics which can explain this

SHIFT: Solving the Higgs Fine-turning problem with Top partners

Our tracks:

- SUSY
- Compositeness
- Indirect searches





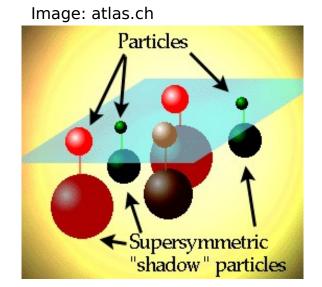
(T. Hudson Creative Commons BY-SA 3.0)

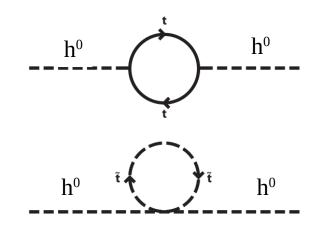


Solution 1: Supersymetry (SUSY)

Extend the SM with supersymmetry (SUSY)

- For each SM boson: a bosino
- For each SM fermion: a sfermion ==> for each top quark *t*: a stop \tilde{t}
- Top loop corrections and stop loop corrections cancel (almost).
- The stop particle must have a mass of ≤ 1.4 TeV ==> detectable at the LHC!







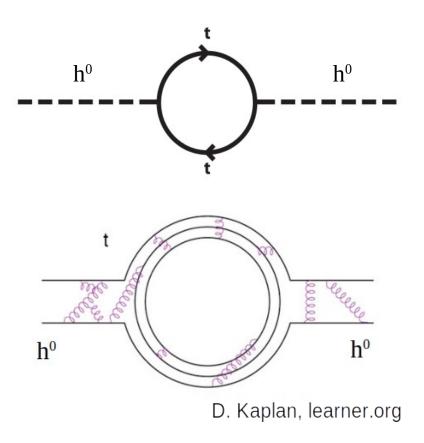
Solution 2: A composite Higgs boson?

- Maybe h^o is not elementary but a pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone boson (pNGB).
- Higgs mass protected!

Can we detect this experimentally?

- Many scenarios with a composite Higgs also include vector-like quarks (VLQ), especially vector-like tops, top partners.
- What are VLQs?
 - ° carry colour charge
 - ° spin 1/2
- their right and left components have the same quantum numbers ("vector-like", i.e. not chiral).
 Typical mass: ~ 1 TeV (LHC!)

These models typically also come with new scalars, S.



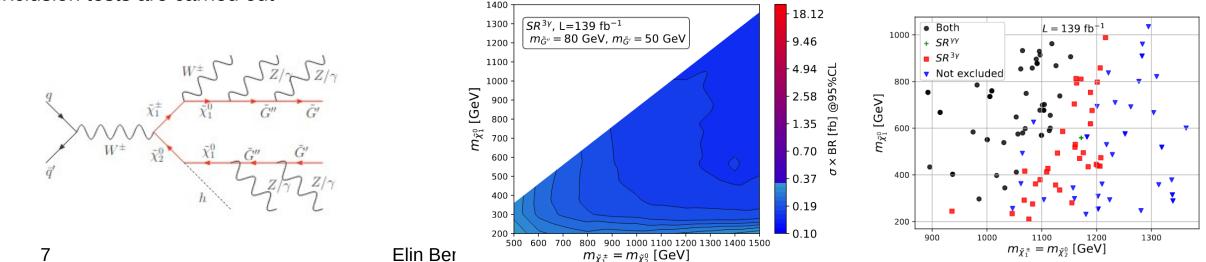


SUSY: Phenomenological studies

arXiv: 2111.04775



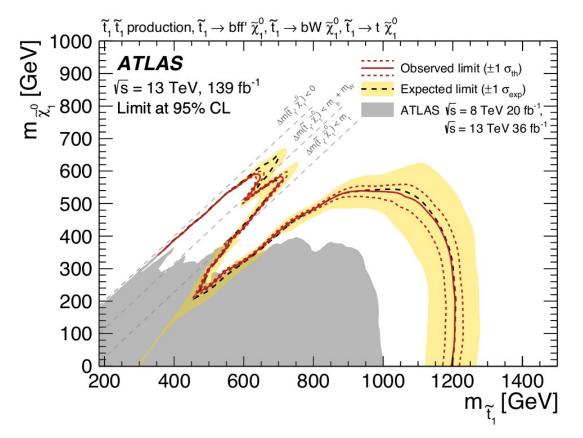
EW production of charginos and neutralinos cascading into SM particles and lighter SUSY particles These models give unexplored experimental signatures with multiple gauge bosons Search for events with **three photons** is proposed and found to perform better than existing two-photon searches. Expected limits on σ_{prod} xBR are derived and exclusion tests are carried out

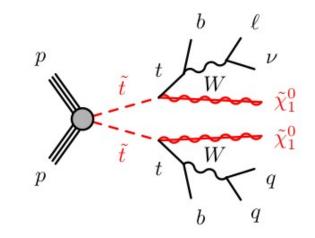


SUSY: Experimental searches 1: direct stop pair production

<u>Y. Andrean, L. Barranco Navarro, C. Clément, P. Pasuwan, L. Pereira, S. Strandberg, A. Strübig</u>

JHEP 04 (2021) 174





Next step: take the signal regions developed in the simplified model search into a grand pMSSM scan.

No public result at the moment. Similar study from Run 1: arXiv:<u>1508.06608</u>



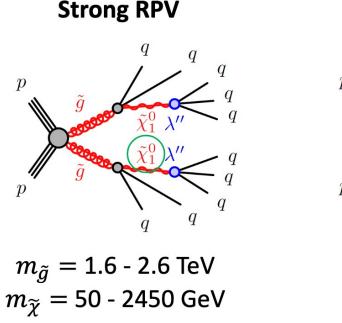
Experimental SUSY 2 R-parity violating SUSY: Displaced vertices in multijet events

<u>F. Backman, S. Richter, D. Milstead (SU)</u> as part of KTH/SU effort with <u>C. Ohm, A.</u> <u>Leopold, G. Ripellino (KTH)</u>

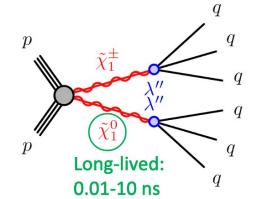
- DV+ Jets
- Benchmark models: Strong RPV & EWK
- There are no SM interactions that can mimic the signature
- ATLAS paper in preparation

More details in

- F. Backman's presentation earlier today,
- C. Ohm's presentation earlier today,
- G. Ripellino's PhD thesis.



EWK RPV



 $m_{\widetilde{\chi}} =$ 100 - 1700 GeV



Composite Higgs: Experimental searches

SHIFT participants: <u>E. Bergeås Kuutmann, V. Ellajosyula, T.</u> <u>Mathisen, L. Panizzi (STA)</u>

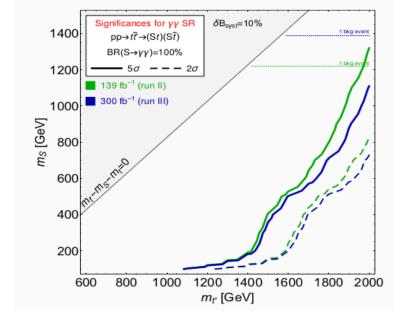
ATLAS and CMS have searched for VLQs, but *only decaying into SM particles.*

- In compositeness (and other BSM theories), we get pNGBs as scalars *S*, which **can occur in the decay chain**
- If so, the stated limits could be *wrong*!
- Phenomenological study for prospects in Run 2 and Run 3 evaluated in JHEP05(2020)028 (1907.05929), a SHIFT phenomenology paper

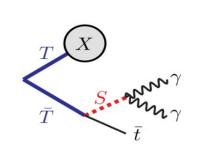
Search for pairs of top-like VLQ (T)

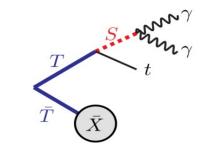
 $T\,\overline{T} \rightarrow St + X\,, \quad S \rightarrow \gamma\,\gamma$

Decay signature: 2 photons, one *b*-jet + lots of energy. **The only VLQ -> BSM analysis in ATLAS!**







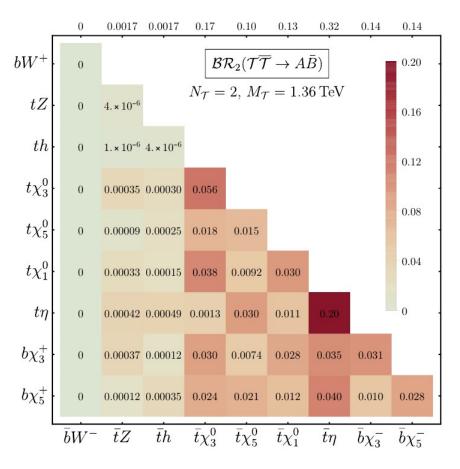




Vector-like quarks in composite Higgs models arXiv: 2202.00037 A Banerjee, D B Franzosi, G Ferretti

VLQs in SU(5)/SO(5) model can have significant BRs to the new scalars and 3rd gen quark, compared to the SM channels. Amongst the most promising signatures at the LHC are final states containing a diphoton resonance along with a top quark.

Systematic construction of the general low energy Lagrangian to study the phenomenology of VLQs and pNGBs. Emphasis on the **specific pattern in the VLQ spectrum** arising in this class of models, especially focusing on the **presence of nearly degenerate states.**

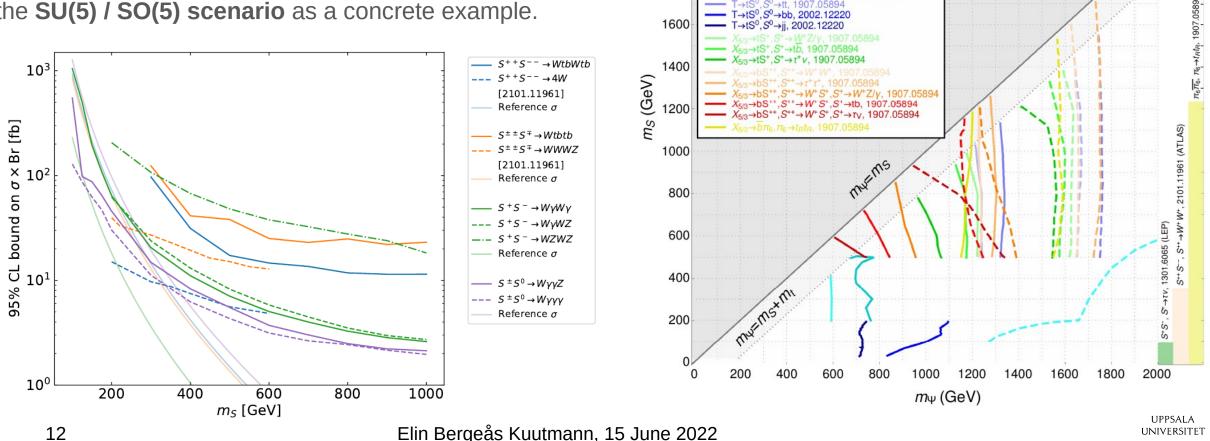




Compositeness phenomenology 2: **Snowmass contribution**

Summary plots of exclusion limits for pNGBs and **VLQs** using currently available information.

Also describes a general parametrisation implemented in a software for Monte Carlo simulations and study the SU(5) / SO(5) scenario as a concrete example.



arXiv: 2203.07270 SHIFT contribution: A Banerjee, D B Franzosi, G Ferretti, L Panizzi

800

600

VLQ pair production with exotic decay

ZZ+Zv+W⁺W⁻, 1907.05894

→tS⁰.S⁰→Zy, 1907.05929

「→tS⁰, S⁰→bb, 2002.12220

B→bH, 1808.02343 (ATLAS) B→bZ, 1808.02343 (ATLAS)

B→tW⁻, 1808.02343 (ATLAS)

→tH. 1808.02343 (ATLAS)

T→tZ. 1808.02343 (ATLAS) T→bW⁺, 1808.02343 (ATLAS) . 1810.03188 (CMS

1800

1000

1200

1400

1600

3 ab⁻¹, 1905.03772

3 ab⁻¹, 1710.02325

3 ab⁻¹, 1907.05894

1800 2000

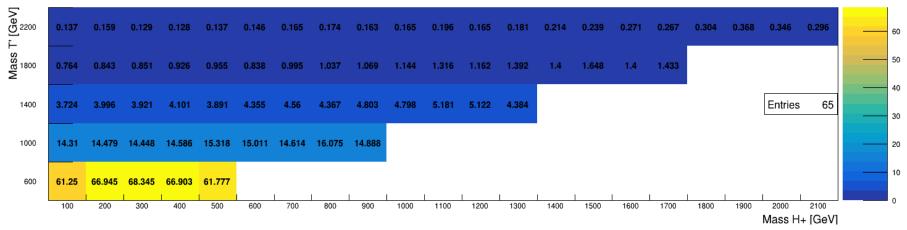
Compositeness phenomenology 3: Vector-like tops decaying to S⁺b R. Benbrik, EBK, V. Ellajosyula, S. Moretti, L. Panizzi, S. Johansson Nyberg

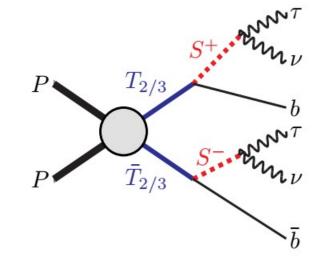
Previous pheno study to estimate sensitivity for $T \rightarrow S^0 t$ (JHEP05(2020)028 (1907.05929), the SHIFT phenomenology paper)

Newer possibilities include $T \to S^+ b$

T as a part of a doublet (T B) in models such as 2HDM+VLQ gives significant branching into S⁺b, and S⁺ can further decay into τv

Pheno analysis performed by MSc student, Simon Johansson Nyberg





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Significance for Signal region 2b2tau

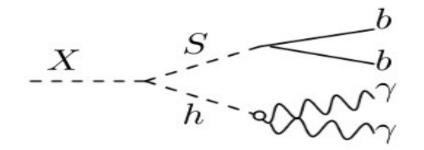
Search for signature of an extended Higgs sector

Y. Andrean, C. Clement, L. Pereira, S. Strandberg

The extension gives out multiple extra scalar particles. Here focus on asymmetric decay of X->SH where X (S) is a heavier (lighter) scalar.

First in ATLAS for search of this model.

See talk by Y. Andrean earlier today, link.



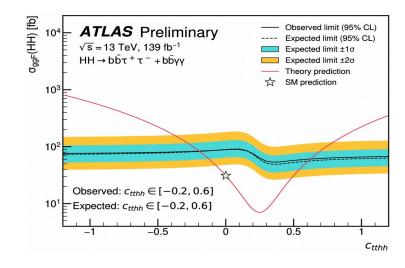


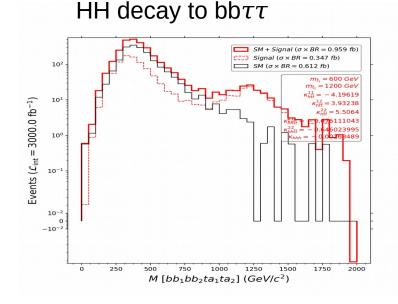
Di-Higgs EFT & top partner models

<u>T. Carlson, L. Pereira, J. Sjölin, S. Strandberg</u>: **Effective field theory interpretations** of HH events in the ATLAS detector using event reweighting. Includes combination of decay channels. For examples of public results see e.g. ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-019 (also <u>C. Dimitriadi, A. Ferrari, S. Ördek</u> (UU)) See C. Dimitriadi's presentation earlier today.

<u>S. Moretti, L. Panizzi, J. Sjölin, H. Waltari</u>: **Simplified top partner models in HH** events at LHC.

The simplified models are matched to UV model benchmark points. MSSM. Right-handed stop at 600 GeV, nearly degenerate with the LSP. Left-handed stop beyond the reach of current experiments - large stop mixing.





Indirect searches

Maybe the top partners exist but are beyond the reach of the LHC

Electroweak phase transition in the SMEFT

E. Camargo-Molina, R. Enberg, J. Löfgren

See separate talk by R. Enberg earlier today.

The aim is to connect electroweak symmetry breaking and the Higgs sector to early-universe cosmology and ultimately to Higgs pair production and gravitational waves.

J. High Energ. Phys. 2021, 127 (2021)

A new perspective on the electroweak phase transition in the Standard Model Effective Field Theory

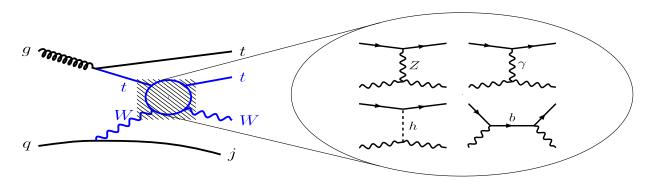
José Eliel Camargo-Molina 🖂, Rikard Enberg & Johan Löfgren

Journal of High Energy Physics 2021, Article number: 127 (2021) Cite this article



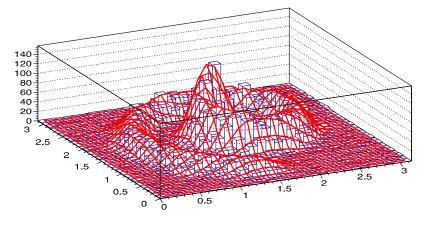
Indirect searches (cont.)

L. Barranco Navarro, D. Kim, J. Sjölin: **Constraining top-Z couplings in ttWj events**. The ttWj channel provides constraints to break degeneracies among top-Z related EFT operators derived from direct ttZ measurements. Blinded data analysis Nabila Ahlgren's PhD thesis (2020), unblinding of the data on-going. Analysis inspired by arXiv:1511.03674.



<u>K. Gellerstedt, J. Sjölin</u>: Use of **Fourier methods** for **estimating continiuous probability densities** to analyze **events in higher dimensions**.

See arXiv:2202.13801 for more information.





The NORDITA workshop nordita.org/events/naturalness2022

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Slides From Talks

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Tourist Tips

Contact

What is Nordita? Directions to Nordita

Directions to BizApartment Hotel

Nordita Contact Information

Stockholm Tourist Info Stockholm Public Transport

Orignially planned for April 2020 but Covid then April 2021 ... but Covid then October 2021 ... but Covid

then April 2022 ... and we could meet!

2 weeks, 2 talks per day, rest of the time was discussion time. Theorists and experimentalists met.

Is There Still Room for

Naturalness?

Yes



19-29 Apr 2022 — Albano Building 3

Scope

In the Standard Model and its extensions, the mass of the Higgs boson is destabilised by quantum corrections. The free parameters of the models need to be fine-tuned in order to arrive at the measured Higgs mass unless a mechanism, such as a symmetry, is present to ameliorate the situation.

This program, sponsored by NORDITA with the additional support of the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, aims at taking stock of the outcomes of the recent searches for physics beyond the Standard Model at LHC and elsewhere and quantifying the extent to which they constrain models attempting to restore naturalness. The expected sensitivity from future high precision running at the LHC and of planned non-collider experiments will also be addressed.

We will have at most two presentations a day to ensure time for discussions and project work in a relaxed atmosphere.

Zoom coordinates

Join Zoom Meeting: https://stockholmuniversity.zoom.us/j/69614680177

Meeting ID: 696 1468 0177

Topics

event@nordita.org

Compositeness: Status and possible new signatures

Effective Field Theories

Future Directions: Experiment and Theory

Supersymmetry: Status and possible new signatures



The NORDITA workshop

Scientific talks:

E. Camargo-Molina: The EWPT and musings about the scale of new physics

J. Wells: Unnatural theories and their untenable conspiracies of numbers

C. Hays: The CDF W mass measurement

A. Juste: Probing the composite nature of the Higgs boson at the LHC

B. Liu: Non-natural signatures in the pursuit of naturalness

S. Cooperstein: Rare Higgs Boson Decays and Searches for BSM Signatures within the Higgs Sector **S. Moretti**: A Composite 2HDM

N. Craig 22 Solutions to the Hierarchy Problem



C. Vázquez Sierra: Looking forward to Naturalness: results and prospects for low-mass searches in the forward region at the LHC

S. Bruggisser: An Answer from the SMEFT

W. Porod: LHC bounds on composite Higgs models, implications for naturalness

G. Dvali: Naturalness and new physics

R. Torre: The legacy of HL-LHC for the high energy precision program

K. Agashe: Collider Physics Opportunities ofExtended Warped Extra-dimensional ModelsA. Banerjee: Chasing the Higgs shape at LHC

A. Wulzer: Muon colliders



Summary and prospects

Project ends 30 June 2023 (prolonged 6 months b/c Covid) Many articles in the pipeline, lots of new results and insights Even after this project, we are not done with compositeness, SUSY and indirect searches

Di-Higgs studies another path

Department of Physics

About the department Research Education

Start

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SHIFT

Solving the HIggs Fine-Tuning Problem with Top Partners Research divisions In the Standard Model, the mass of the Higgs boson is greatly destabilised by quantum corrections, Our Researchers and free parameters of the model need to be extremely fine-tuned in order to arrive at the measured Dissertations & Publications Higgs mass. In the SHIFT project we aim to find the underlying mechanism protecting the mass of the Higgs boson from Research news large quantum corrections. The leading correction, which arises from the top quark, can be cancelled by Hosted Research Projects introducing top-quark partners to the theory. Therefore we study possible signatures of such top partners and search for them using data from the ATLAS experiment at CERN's Large Hadron Collider. Project P.I. Research Event: 7786087 2015-07-13 09:38-38 CH Members Publications Sara Strandberg strandberg@fysik.su.se



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Visit our page at SU: https://www.fysik.su.se/english/research/hosted-research-projects/shift

at the LHC