

Catching Heavy Vector Triplets with the SMEFT:

from one-loop matching to phenomenology

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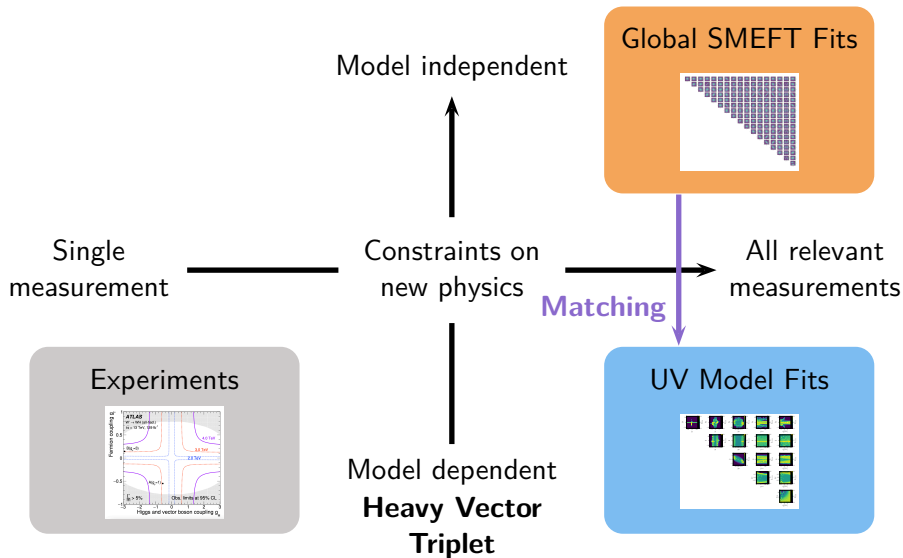
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arXiv:2108.01094

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We constrain new physics along two axes: measurements and models



Today's Agenda

1. Ingredients
2. Results
3. Conclusions and Outlook

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Ingredients needed for the fit

- Fitter: **SFitter** [arXiv:hep-ph/0404282]
- Model: **Heavy Vector Triplet** $\xrightarrow{\text{matching}}$ **SMEFT (17 operators)**
- Measurements: **Higgs, Gauge and Electroweak Precision**

Our model space corresponds to parameters of the Heavy Vector Triplet model...

... and an additional nuisance parameter from the matching at 1-loop!

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{HVT} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} &- \frac{1}{4} \tilde{V}^{\mu\nu A} \tilde{V}_{\mu\nu}^A + \frac{\tilde{m}_V^2}{2} \tilde{V}^{\mu A} \tilde{V}_\mu^A - \frac{\tilde{g}_M}{2} \tilde{V}^{\mu\nu A} \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^A \\ &+ \tilde{g}_H \tilde{V}^{\mu A} J_{H\mu}^A + \tilde{g}_l \tilde{V}^{\mu A} J_{l\mu}^A + \tilde{g}_q \tilde{V}^{\mu A} J_{q\mu}^A + \frac{\tilde{g}_{VH}}{2} |H|^2 \tilde{V}^{\mu A} \tilde{V}_\mu^A.\end{aligned}$$

5 UV model parameters + mass + matching scale Q

arXiv:0907.5413, arXiv:1005.3998, arXiv:1402.4431,
arXiv:1406.7320, arXiv:1510.03443

Low and high kinematic measurements in the Higgs, Gauge and EWP sectors are included

[arXiv:1604.03105](#), [arXiv:1812.07587](#)

- **Low kinematics constrain non-kinematically enhanced operators**
 - Higgs measurements at LHC (275)
 - Di-boson measurements at LHC (43)
 - Electroweak Precision Observables at LEP (14)
- **High kinematics constrain kinematically enhanced operators**
 - VH resonance searches by ATLAS: [arXiv:1712.06518](#) and [arXiv:2007.05293](#)
 - VV resonance search by ATLAS: [arXiv:2004.14636](#)

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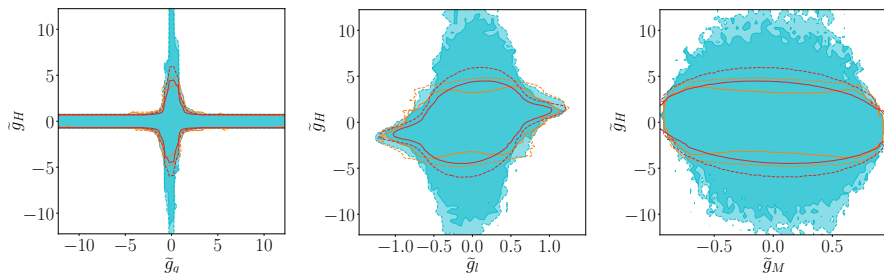
2. Results

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Varying the matching scale introduces (large) theoretical uncertainties

The matching scale Q should be treated as a nuisance parameter, i.e. an additional theory uncertainty.

Changes to this matching scale affect the bounds on \tilde{g}_H !



Tree level matching

1-loop level matching for $Q = 4 \text{ TeV}$

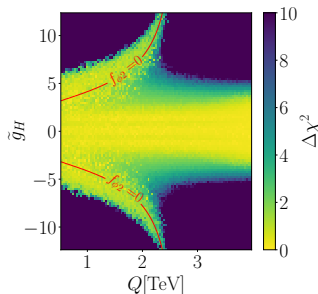
1-loop level matching for $Q \in [0.5, 4] \text{ TeV}$

Other paper considering Q :
[arXiv:2102.02823](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.02823)

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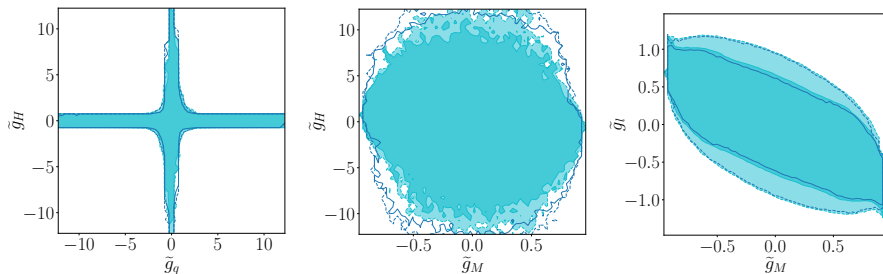


Flower due to
tree-loop
cancellation in
 $f_{\phi,2}, f_t, f_b, f_\tau$

$$\text{Physical mass: } m_V = \frac{\tilde{m}_V}{\sqrt{1-\tilde{g}_M^2}} = 4\text{TeV}$$

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For the HVT model, the greatest constraints come from EWPOs and not heavy resonance searches with high kinematic reach

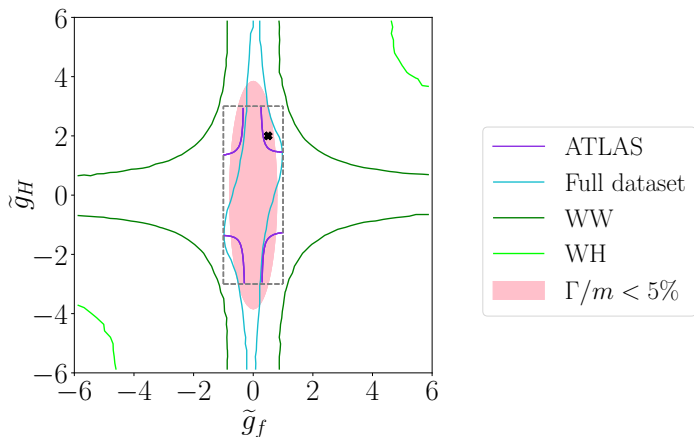


Heavy resonances searches included

Heavy resonances searches excluded

[arXiv:1712.06518](#), [arXiv:2007.05293](#), [arXiv:2004.14636](#)

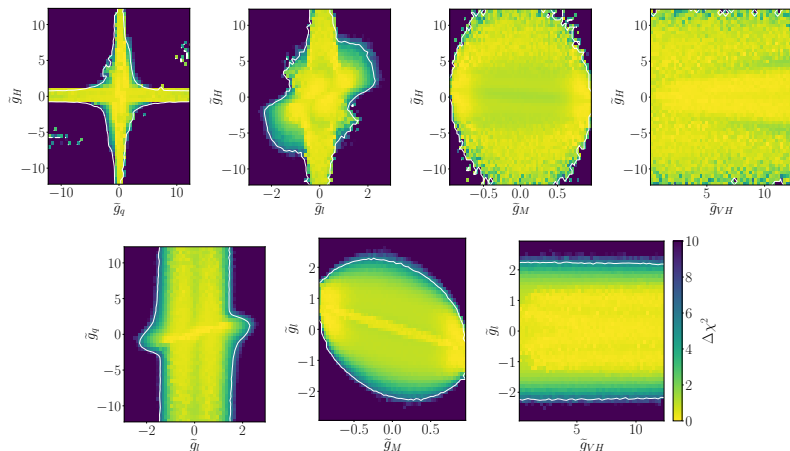
In the range where direct searches exist, they are more powerful than constraints set through a global SMEFT analysis



95CL limits, physical mass: $m_V = \frac{\tilde{m}_V}{\sqrt{1-\tilde{g}_M^2}} = 4\text{TeV}.$

[arXiv:2007.05293](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.05293)

But SMEFT limits reach beyond the range of direct searches and constrain more parameters at once



We get constraints for $m_V = \frac{\tilde{m}_V}{\sqrt{1-\tilde{g}_M^2}} = 8\text{TeV}$, where direct resonance searches don't exist. And we fit in the full 5 parameter model space.

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SMEFT analyses and direct searches are highly complementary

- Where **direct searches** for heavy resonances exist, they give the **best constraints**.
- While the **SMEFT** results, set **constraints** on all relevant UV model parameters in regions **beyond the reach of direct searches**, taking into account all relevant measurements.

How to use global SMEFT fits to constrain a UV Model

- Use elements of an **existing SMEFT fit** (SFitter framework, SMEFT operators, measurements).
- **Match the model onto the SMEFT** at 1-loop.
- **Treat the matching scale as a nuisance parameter**, which can have big effects.

What is your preferred model?