

LHC EFT Working Group

Meeting on Flavour Assumptions

25 / 01 / '22



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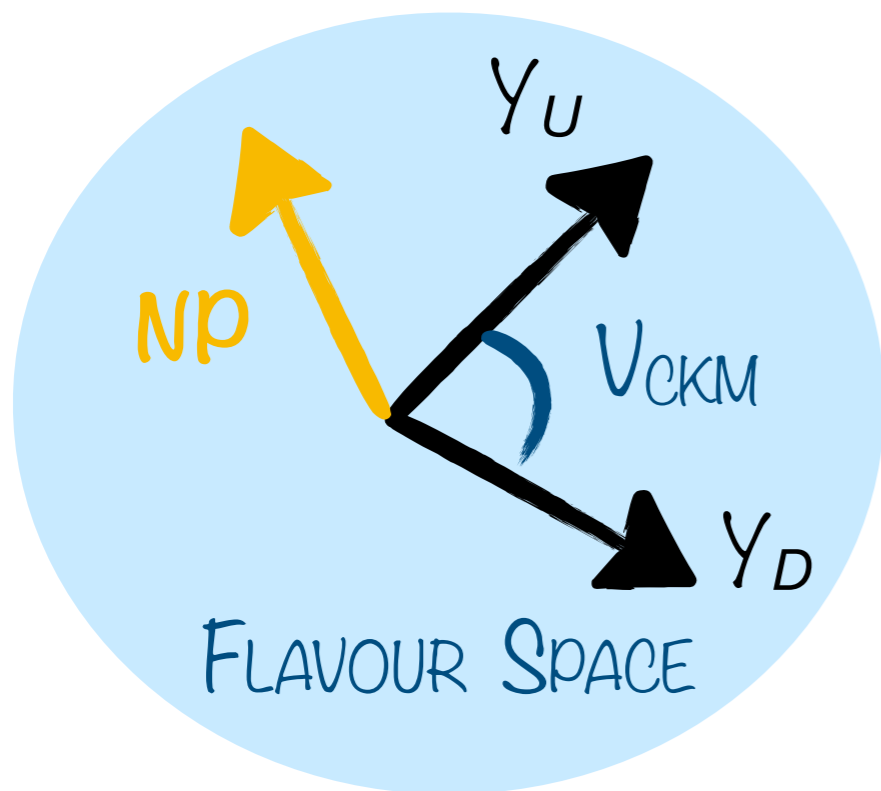
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Based on: Phys.Lett.B 799 (2019) 135062

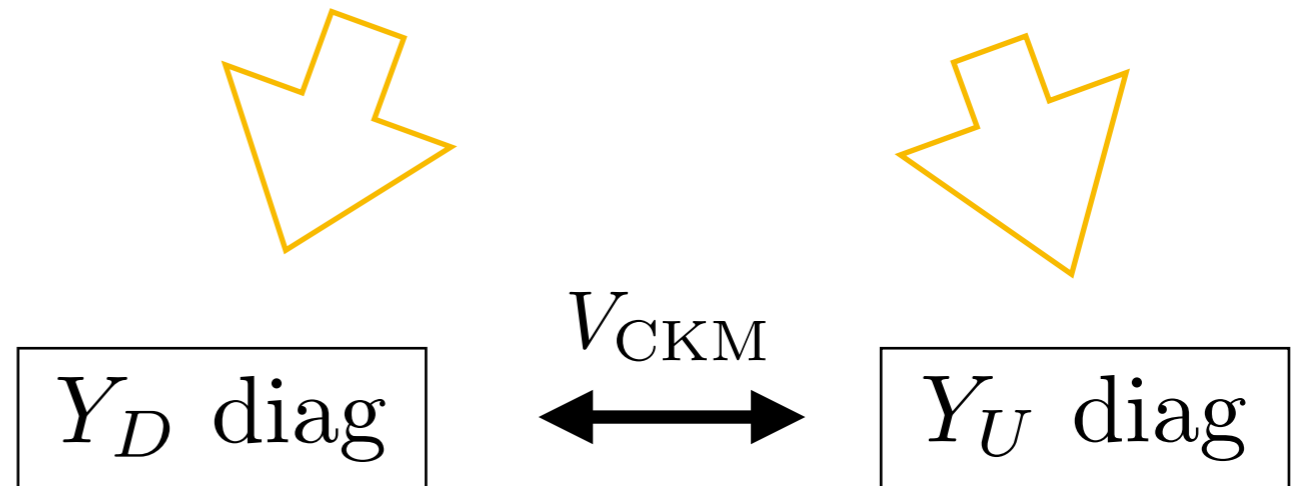
FLAVOUR BOUNDS — A modern view

$$U(3)_Q \times U(3)_u \times U(3)_d$$



Q: In which **basis** we are defining NP?

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{i,d>4} \frac{C_i \mathcal{O}_i^{(d)}}{\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^{d-4}}$$



*Basis where down-quark
Yukawa matrix is diagonal*

*Basis where up-quark
Yukawa matrix is diagonal*

Orientation in Flavour space imprints phenomenology: *2 extremes at hand.*

Important point, since in the SMEFT up and down sectors are correlated!

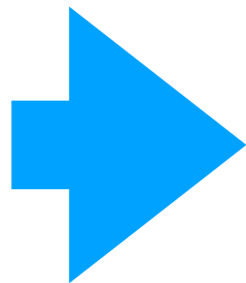
Example: $O_{ijkl}^{QQQ} = (\bar{Q}_i \gamma_\mu Q_j)(\bar{Q}_k \gamma^\mu Q_l)$

$ijkl = 1111 : \Delta F = 0$, still subject to Flavor constraints

1) If aligned with Y_U : $d_{L,1} \rightarrow V_{1j} d_{L,j} \Rightarrow K - \bar{K}$

2) If aligned with Y_D : $u_{L,1} \rightarrow V_{1j}^\dagger u_{L,j} \Rightarrow D - \bar{D}$

going to mass basis



$$\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^{QQQ_{1111}} \gtrsim$$

1) 415 TeV

2) 267 TeV

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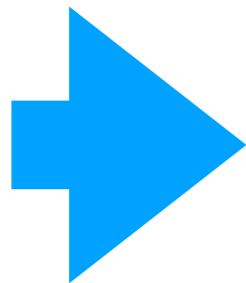
1) If aligned with Y_U :

$$d_{L,1} \rightarrow V_{1j} d_{L,j} \Rightarrow K - \bar{K}$$

2) If aligned with Y_D :

$$u_{L,1} \rightarrow V_{1j}^\dagger u_{L,j} \Rightarrow D - \bar{D}$$

going to mass basis



$$\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^{QQQ_{1111}} \gtrsim 2$$

1) 415 TeV

2) 267 TeV

For 3rd gen.:

$$\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^{QQQ_{3333}} \gtrsim 2$$

1) 9 TeV

2) 1.5 TeV



Top-philic!

Example: $O_{ijkl}^{QQ} = (\bar{Q}_i \gamma_\mu Q_j)(\bar{Q}_k \gamma^\mu Q_l)$

—> $\Delta F = 0$, still subject to Flavour constraints

1) If aligned with Y_U : $d_{L,1} \rightarrow V_{1j} d_{L,j} \Rightarrow K - \bar{K}$

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going to mass basis

CAVEATS TO THIS ARGUMENT?

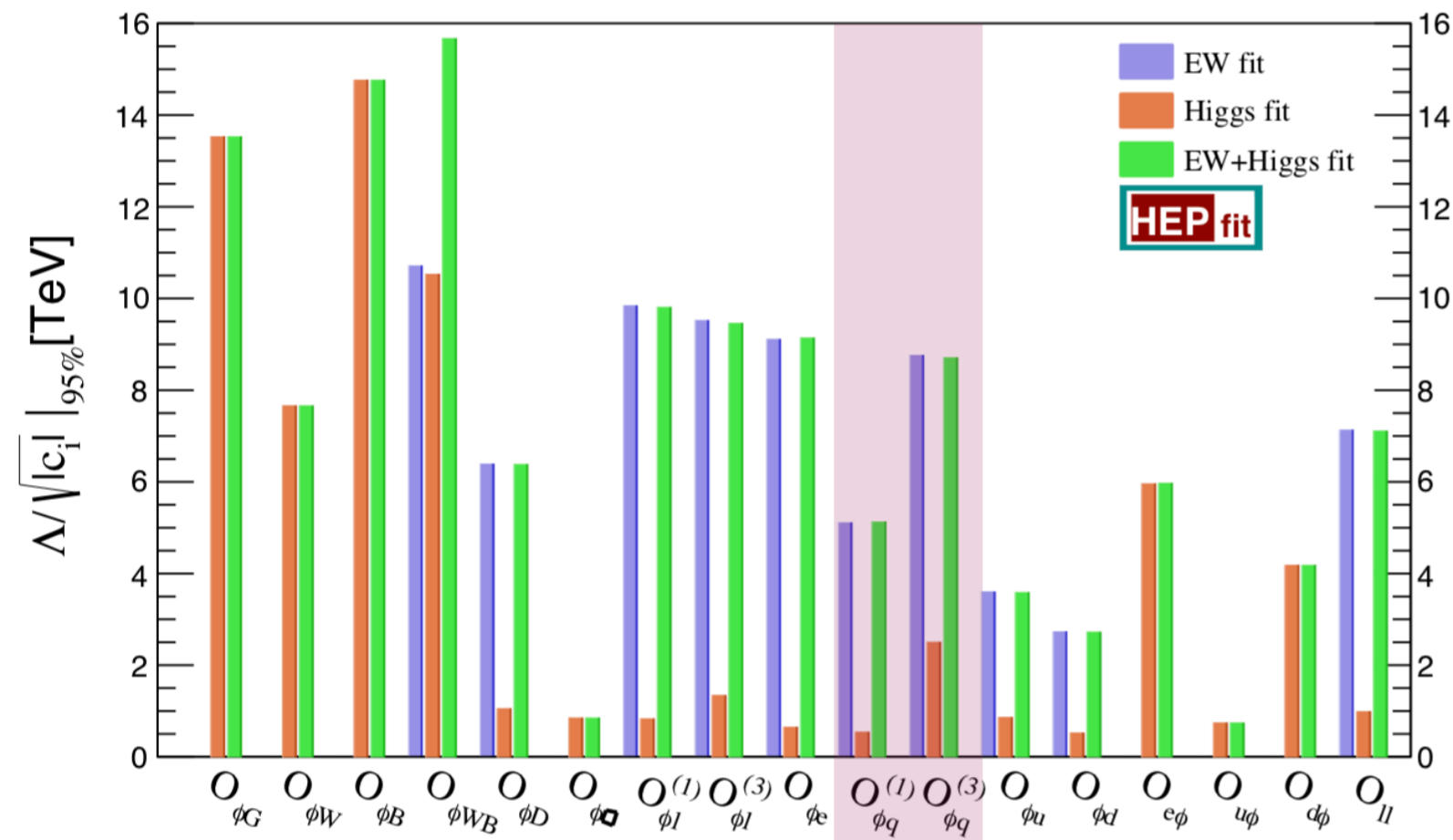
- Specific flavour structures, e.g.:
 - i) Flavour Universality
 - ii) Minimal Flavour Violation
- Fully right-handed operators

Flavour bounds can be relevant even for $\Delta F = 0$ operators via SM RG flow ...

$$O_{jk}^{HQ(1[3])} \leftrightarrow [A] (H^\dagger_i D_\mu H) (\bar{Q}_j \gamma^\mu [\tau^A] Q_k)$$

L.Reina @ LHCP '19

L.S. & M.V. '19



ij	$C_{ij}^{HQ(1,3)}$ [TeV ⁻²]	
	Y_D diag	Y_U diag
11	\emptyset	$4.1^\square 10^{-3}$
12	$(8.9^\square, 3.8^\square) 10^{-4}$	$(9.9^\square, 3.8^\square) 10^{-4}$
13	$(7.4^\triangle, 6.3^\triangle) 10^{-3}$	$(7.6^\triangle, 6.4^\triangle) 10^{-3}$
22	\emptyset	$4.1^\square 10^{-3}$
23	$(3.0^\nabla, 1.0^\nabla) 10^{-2}$	$(3.1^\nabla, 1.0^\nabla) 10^{-2}$
33	\emptyset	$7.3^\triangle 10^{-1}$

$\Lambda_{NP} \gtrsim 15 \text{ TeV}$

... assumption on flavour orientation once again relevant!

A fresh new
UT analysis is
on the way ...



www.utfit.org



<https://hepfit.roma1.infn.it>



Expanding / improving a public tool aimed @ combining high-pT
+ EW precision with constraints from Flavour in the SMEFT

A FLAVOURFUL SMEFT



- High- p_T bounds on the SMEFT often assume CKM to play no role: OK only in very specific ansatz
- Breaking of $U(3)^5$ by New Physics is a key question: SMEFT the right tool if used wisely
- Ideal investigation of the SMEFT should exploit all available data within the least set of assumptions