



Effective Field Theory interpretation of Higgs & weak boson measurements with ATLAS data & LEP precision observables

Heavy particles beyond direct reach subtly affect kinematics of current measurements
EFT provides a framework to probe for indirect signs of new phenomena by extending the SM

A common Lagrangian

SMEFT is a low-energy description of a fundamental theory at energy scale $\Lambda \gg \langle v \rangle, E$
Lagrangian consists of higher dimensional operators $\{O_i^d (d > 4)\}$ & captures all allowed local contact interactions with known symmetries

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{c_i^{(5)}}{\Lambda} O_i^{(5)} + \sum_i \frac{c_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda^2} O_i^{(6)} + \dots$$

$\propto \frac{1}{\Lambda^0}$ Weinberg operator violates Baryon & Lepton no. $\Lambda \sim$ Majorana ν mass scale
 2499 SMEFT operators at dimension 6 with $\Delta L, \Delta B = 0$
 Wilson Coefficients parameters of interest

Operators defined in Warsaw basis (2499 operators) $\xrightarrow{\text{flavour symmetry}}$ (182 operators)
dedicated operators affecting t,b quarks, same effects for leptons & other quark generations
[Allows to probe indirect signs of new physics in a model-agnostic manner](#)

Operator impact on measurements

SMEFT parameterisation of kinematic bins given as polynomial in Wilson coefficients:

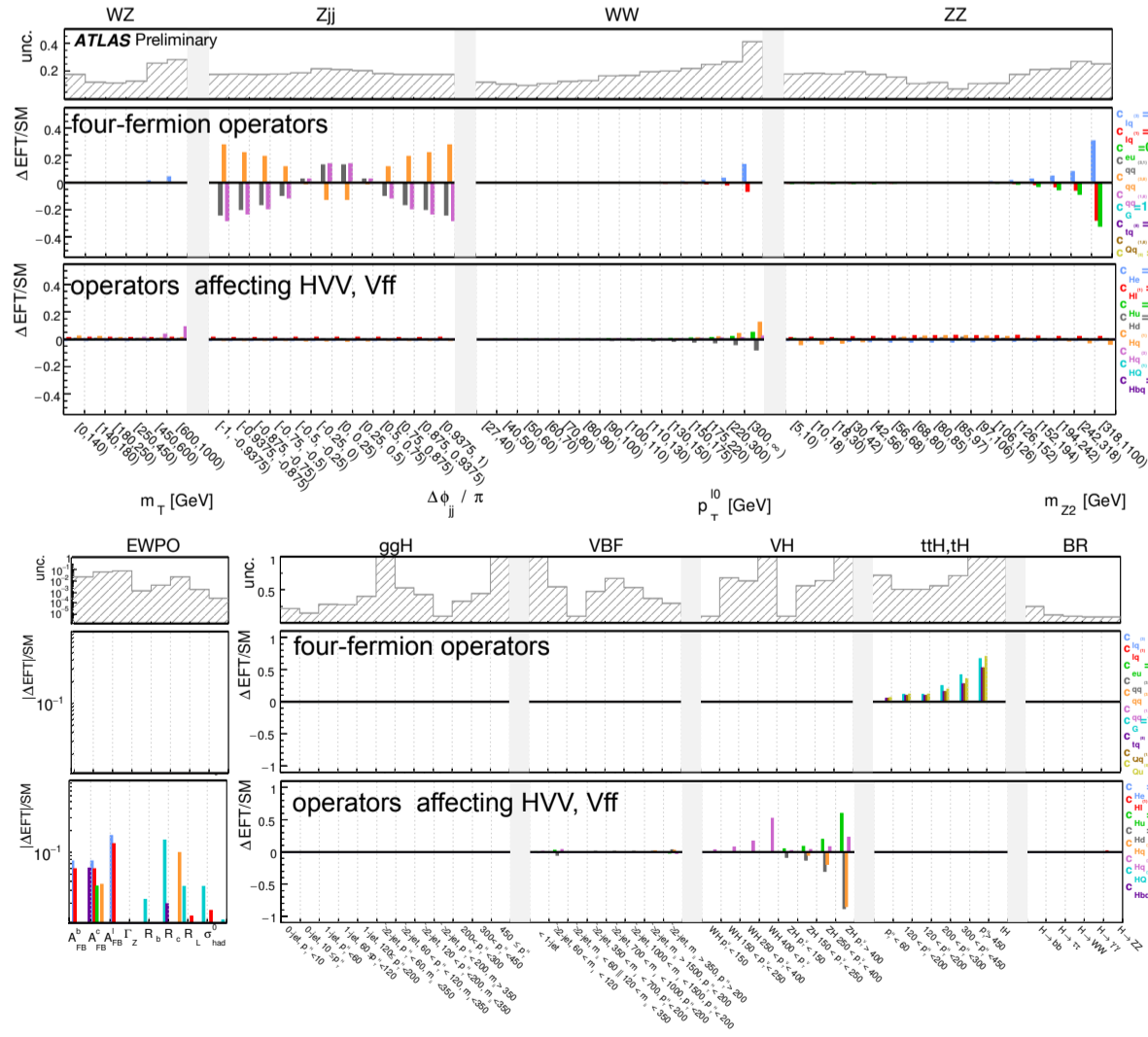
$$\sigma = |\mathcal{A}_{\text{SMEFT}}|^2$$

$$= |\mathcal{A}_{\text{SM}}|^2 + \sum_i \frac{c_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda^2} 2\text{Re}(\mathcal{A}_i^{(6)} \mathcal{A}_{\text{SM}}^*) + \sum_i \frac{(c_i^{(6)})^2}{\Lambda^4} |\mathcal{A}_i^{(6)}|^2 + \sum_{i < j} \frac{c_i^{(6)} c_j^{(6)}}{\Lambda^4} 2\text{Re}(\mathcal{A}_i^{(6)} \mathcal{A}_j^{(6)*}) + \dots$$

Matrix element relation
 Linear Quadratic
 Terms suppressed further in $1/\Lambda^{d>4}$
 + missing interference of $d=8$ with SM

Parameterisation derived from both MC simulations and analytical predictions:
Predictions for tree-level EFT insertion with SMEFTsim 3.0
SMEFTatNLO to resolve important loop contribution ($gg \rightarrow ZH, gg \rightarrow H, H \rightarrow gg$)
Analytical predictions for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and EWPO observables

62 operators relevant for processes considered in this analysis
Kinematic impact of some of the SMEFT operators shown below,



Many operators affect measurements with similar impact, cannot distinguish individually

Inputs to the combination

Electroweak precision observables (EWPO) from Z-resonance data from LEP & SLC

Kinematic information of Higgs production from 5 decay channels, measured in the simplified cross-section framework

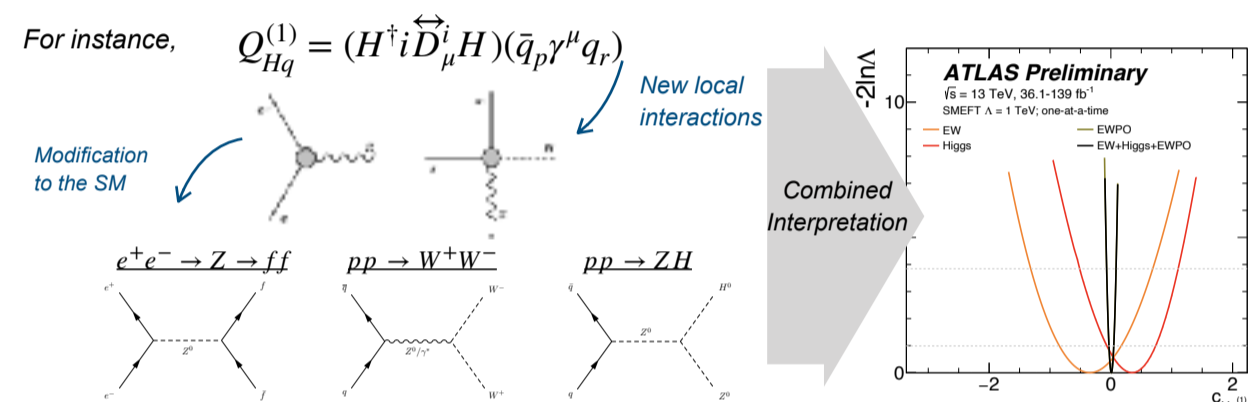
Unfolded differential measurements of di-boson (WW, WZ, ZZ) & Z-boson (Z+2jets)

Remove categories with overlapping event selections across different analyses
Common treatment for systematics sources of uncertainties

ATLAS Run-2 measurements

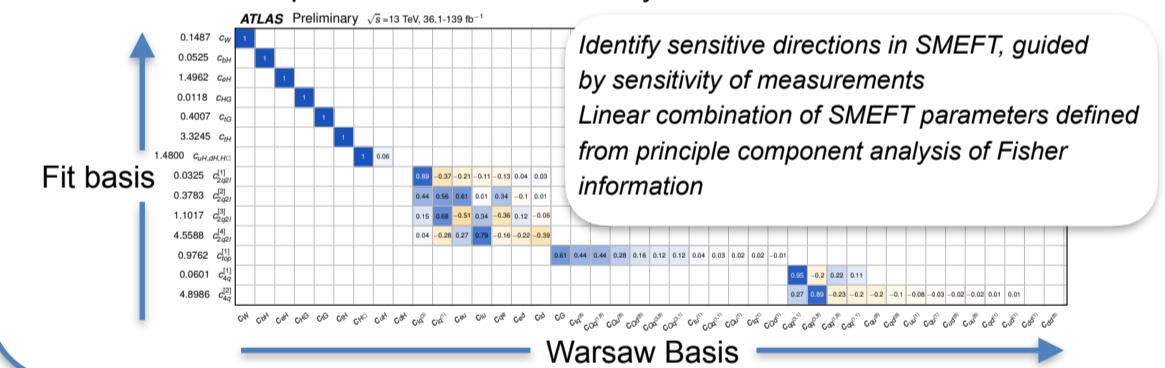
One model to interpret them all

SMEFT framework allows to probe deviations across different measurements



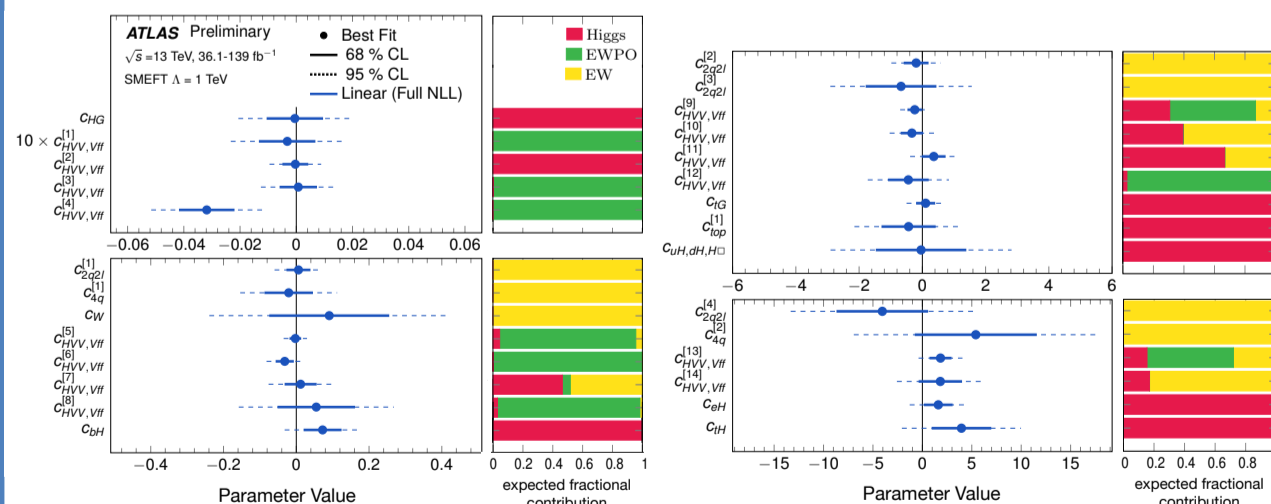
Measurement-inspired SMEFT

Wilson coefficients might not always be "physical" - parameters of a Lagrangian may not map one-to-one to observables
Dedicated BSM models usually map to a set of Wilson coefficients, important to measure SMEFT parameters simultaneously!



SMEFT constraints

Out of 62 operators, sensitive to 28 parameters in total!
6 correspond to Warsaw basis operators, rest are linear combination



$c \sim O(0.01 - 0.1)$ ← Limits on SMEFT parameters → $c \sim O(1 - 10)$
 $\Lambda \sim O(3 - 10 \text{ TeV})$ ← probe energy scales upto → $\Lambda \sim O(0.3 - 1 \text{ TeV})$

Simplified likelihood model based on multi-variate Gaussian is also available,
light-weight matter to reproduce SMEFT constraints

First ATLAS global SMEFT fit, including eight EWPO → Grow into more global combination inc. top, Drell-Yan & many more