

The Automation of **SMEFT-Assisted** constraints on **UV-complete models**

HEFT 2024

Bologna, Italy

14 June 2024

Alejo N. Rossia

On behalf of the  **SMEFiT** Collaboration

Department of Physics and Astronomy

The University of Manchester

Based on:

[2309.04523] JHEP 01 (2024) 179 (w/ J. ter Hoeve, G. Magni, J. Rojo, and E. Vryonidou)

[2404.12809] (w/ E. Celada, T. Giani, J. ter Hoeve, L. Mantani, J. Rojo, M. Thomas and E. Vryonidou)

Effective Field Theory (EFT)



$$\mathcal{L}_{UV} = ?$$

Effective Field Theory (EFT)



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$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QED} + \text{QCD}}$$

Effective Field Theory (EFT)



$$\mathcal{L}_{UV} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QED} + \text{QCD}}$$

Effective ~~Field~~ Theory (~~FFT~~)

Filled Pasta

(EFPT)



$$\mathcal{L}_{UV} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QED} + \text{QCD}}$$

Automation across scales

UV

EFT

Data

Apologies for not including all tools/codes due to space-time restrictions.

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Automation across scales



UV

EFT



[2212. 04510]



[2112.10787]



[1808. 04403]

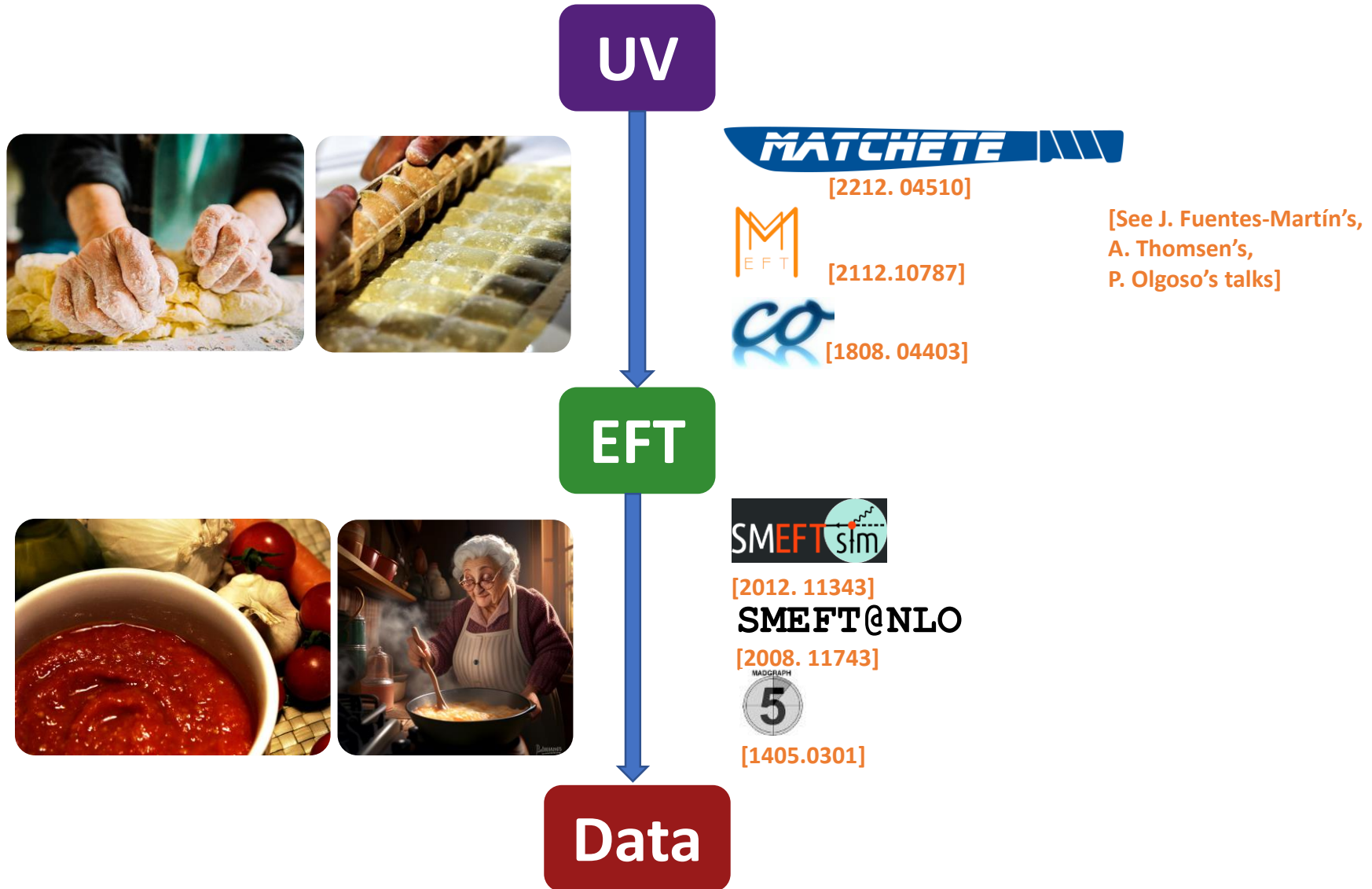
[See J. Fuentes-Martín's,
A. Thomsen's,
P. Olgo's talks]

Data

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Automation across scales



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Automation across scales

UV

EFT

Data

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Automation across scales

UV

EFT



Data

 MEFIT

[2302.06660]

 Sitter

[2208.08454]

Fitmaker

[2012.02779]

 HEPfit

[1910.14012]

[See V. Miralles's talk]

Apologies for not including all tools/codes due to space-time restrictions.

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Automation across scales



Generated with AI



Generated with AI

UV

EFT

Data



 MEFIT

[2302.06660]



[2208.08454]

Fitmaker

[2012.02779]



[1910.14012]

[See V. Miralles's talk]

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Bridging the gap



Automating the reuse of SMEFT predictions
and global fits to bound UV models

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Thanks to V. Miralles for telling me about this finestrella sul canale.

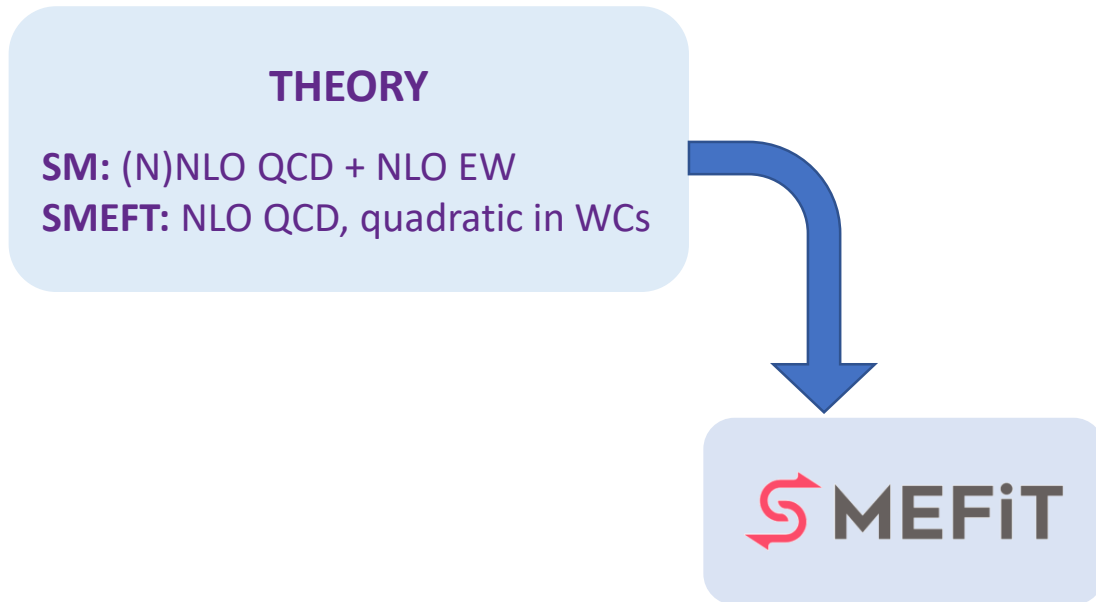


A Python software for global interpretations of particle physics data in SMEFT



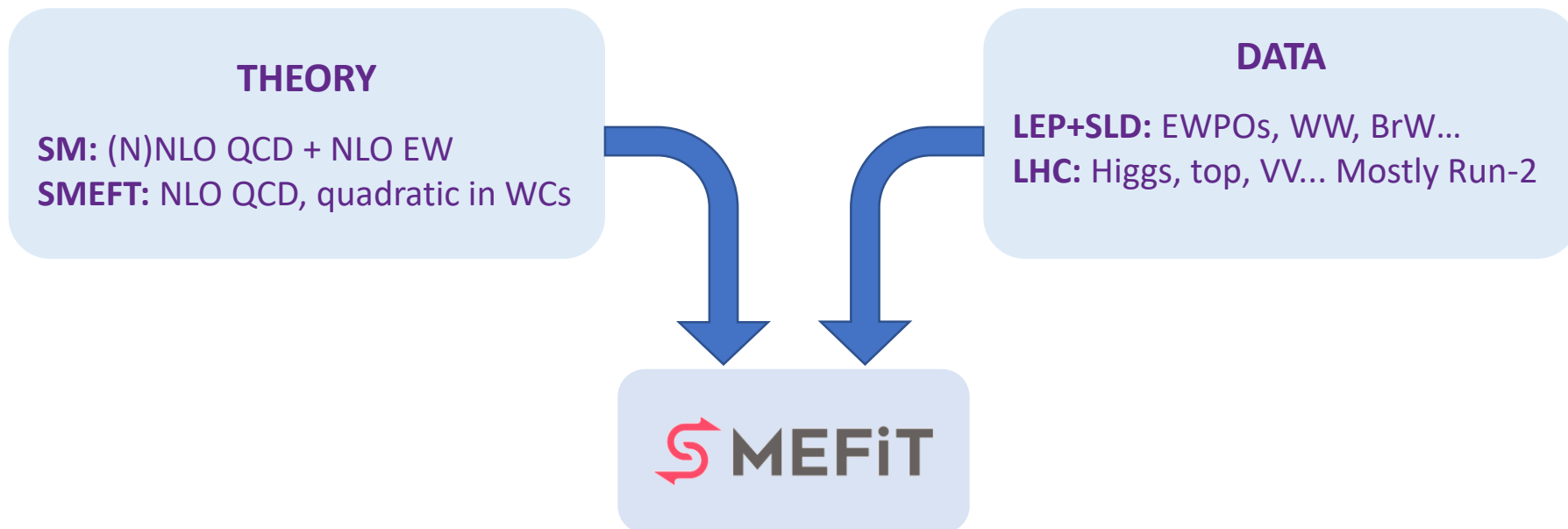


A Python software for global interpretations of particle physics data in SMEFT



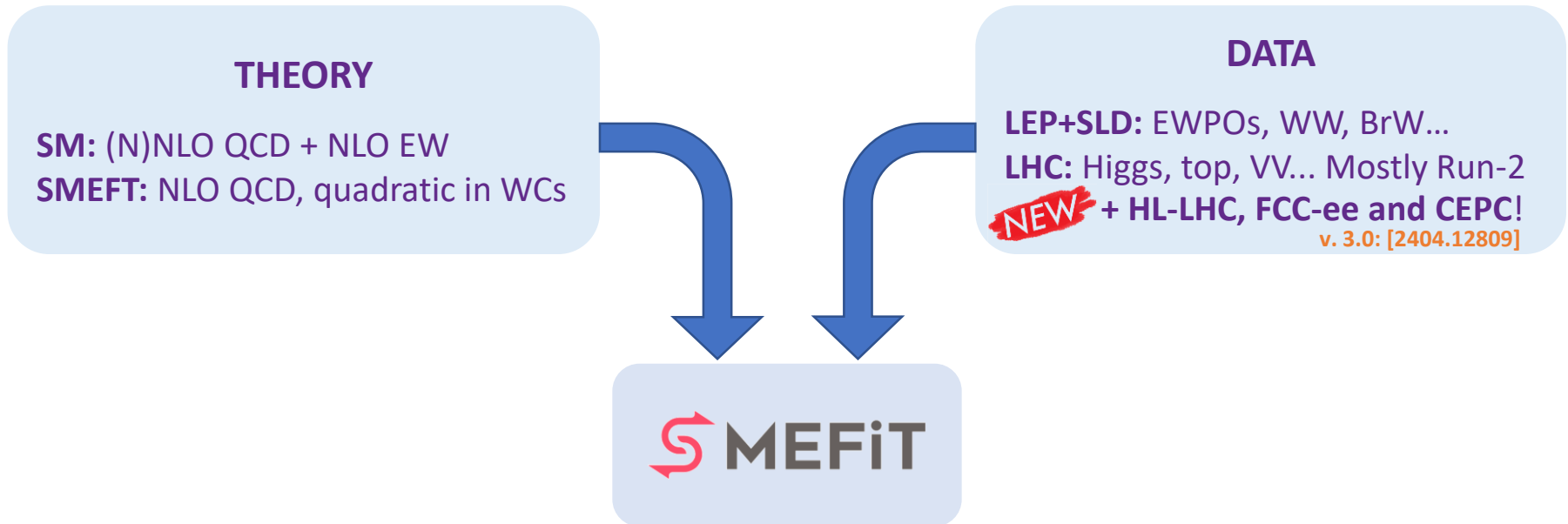


A Python software for global interpretations of particle physics data in SMEFT



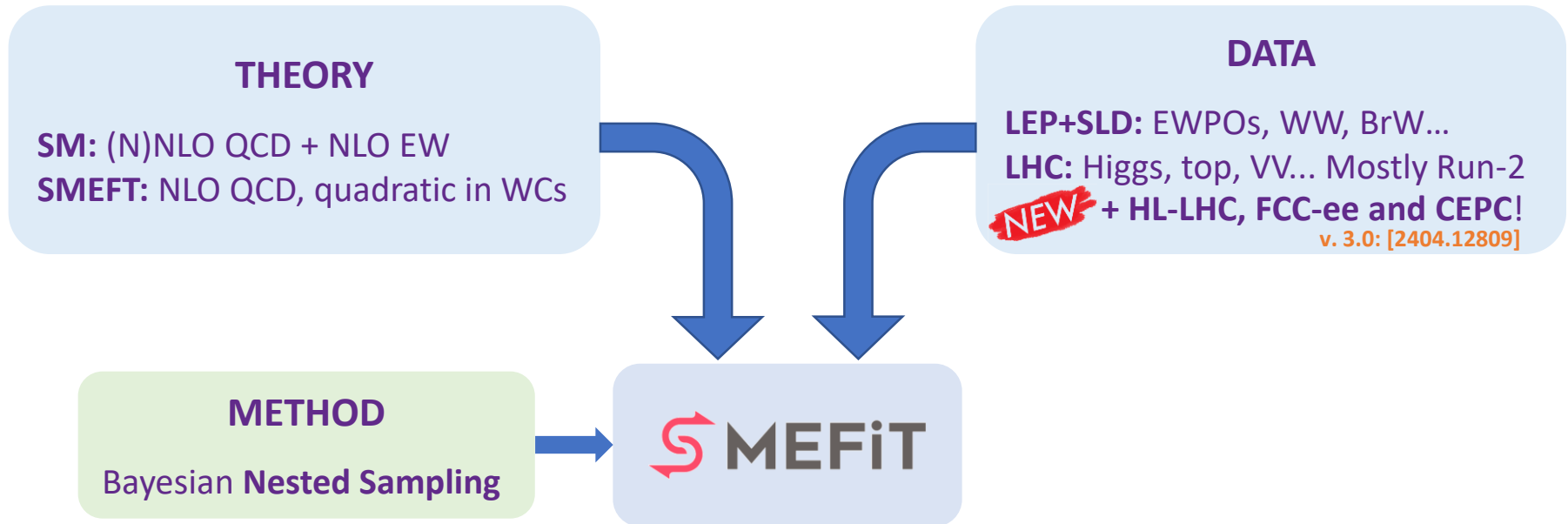


A Python software for global interpretations of particle physics data in SMEFT



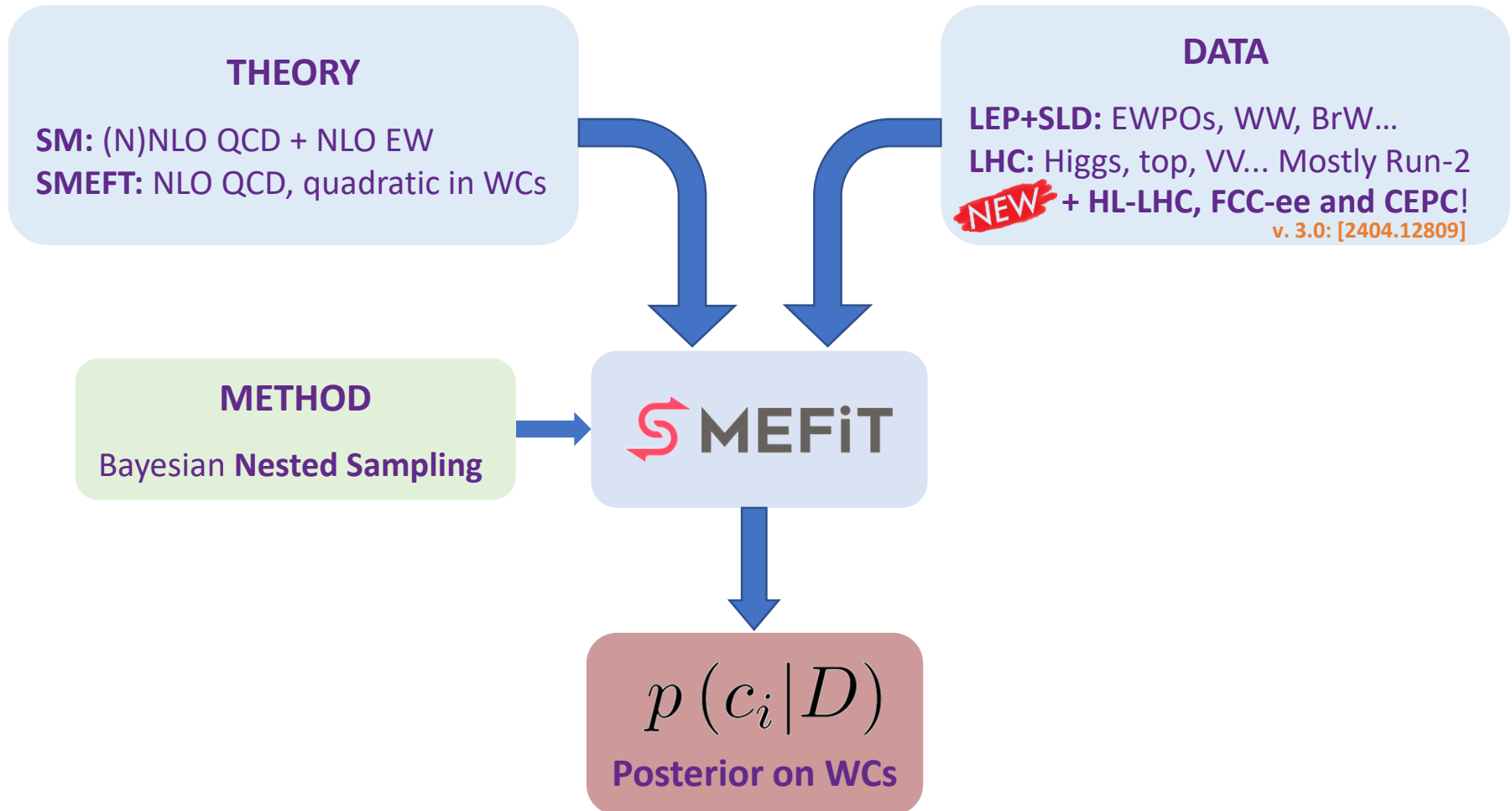


A Python software for global interpretations of particle physics data in SMEFT



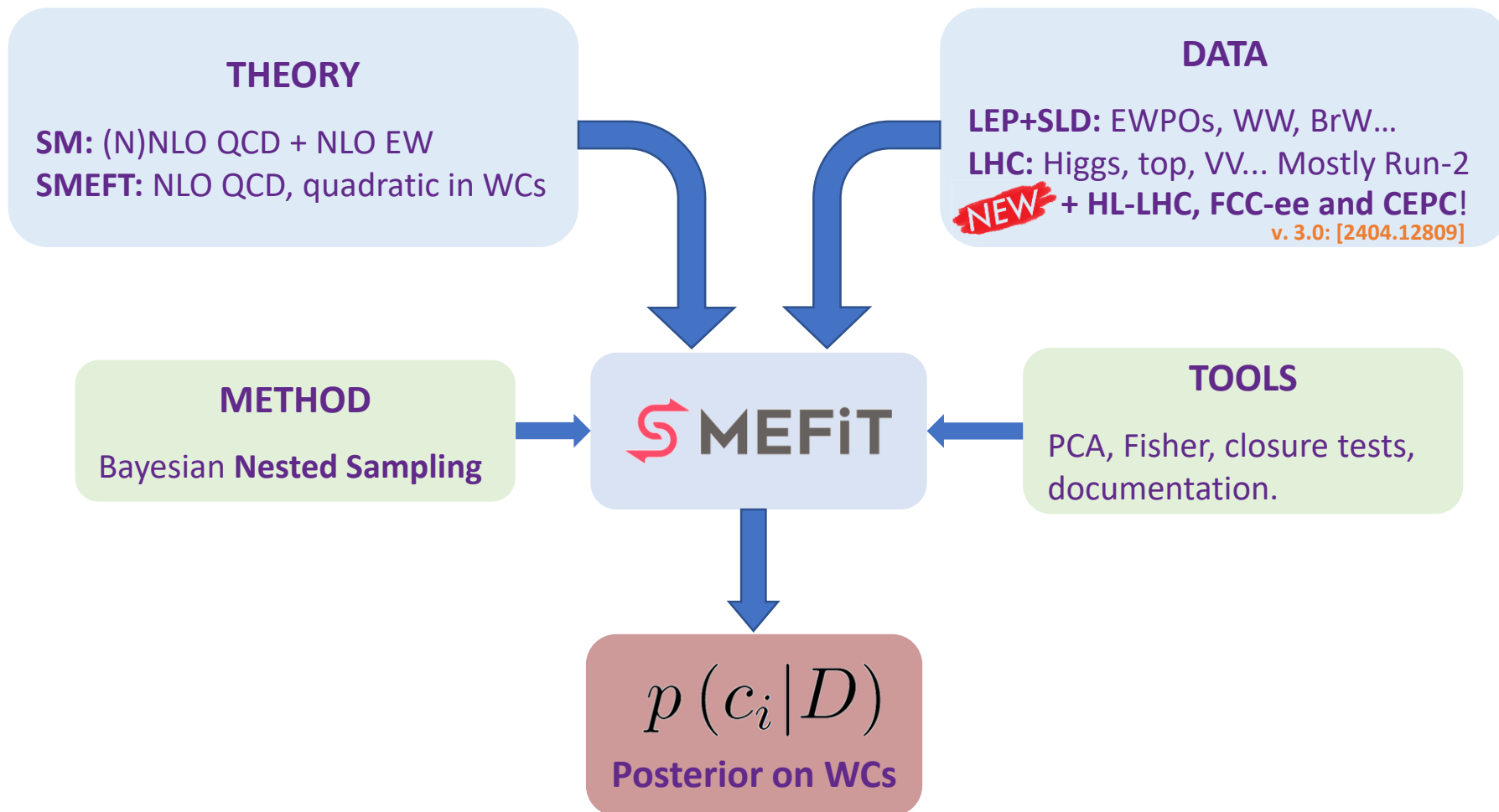


A Python software for global interpretations of particle physics data in SMEFT





A Python software for global interpretations of particle physics data in SMEFT



Non-linear UV constrains on WCs from matching

Tree-level matching

$$\frac{\left(c_{qd}^{(1)}\right)_{3333}}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{\left(y_{\phi}^d\right)_{33}^2}{6 m_{\phi}^2}, \quad \frac{\left(c_{qd}^{(8)}\right)_{3333}}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{\left(y_{\phi}^d\right)_{33}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}, \quad \frac{\left(c_{d\varphi}\right)_{33}}{\Lambda^2} = \frac{\lambda_{\phi} \left(y_{\phi}^d\right)_{33}}{m_{\phi}^2}, \quad \frac{c_{\varphi}}{\Lambda^2} = \frac{\lambda_{\phi}^2}{m_{\phi}^2}$$

Non-linear UV constrains on WCs from matching

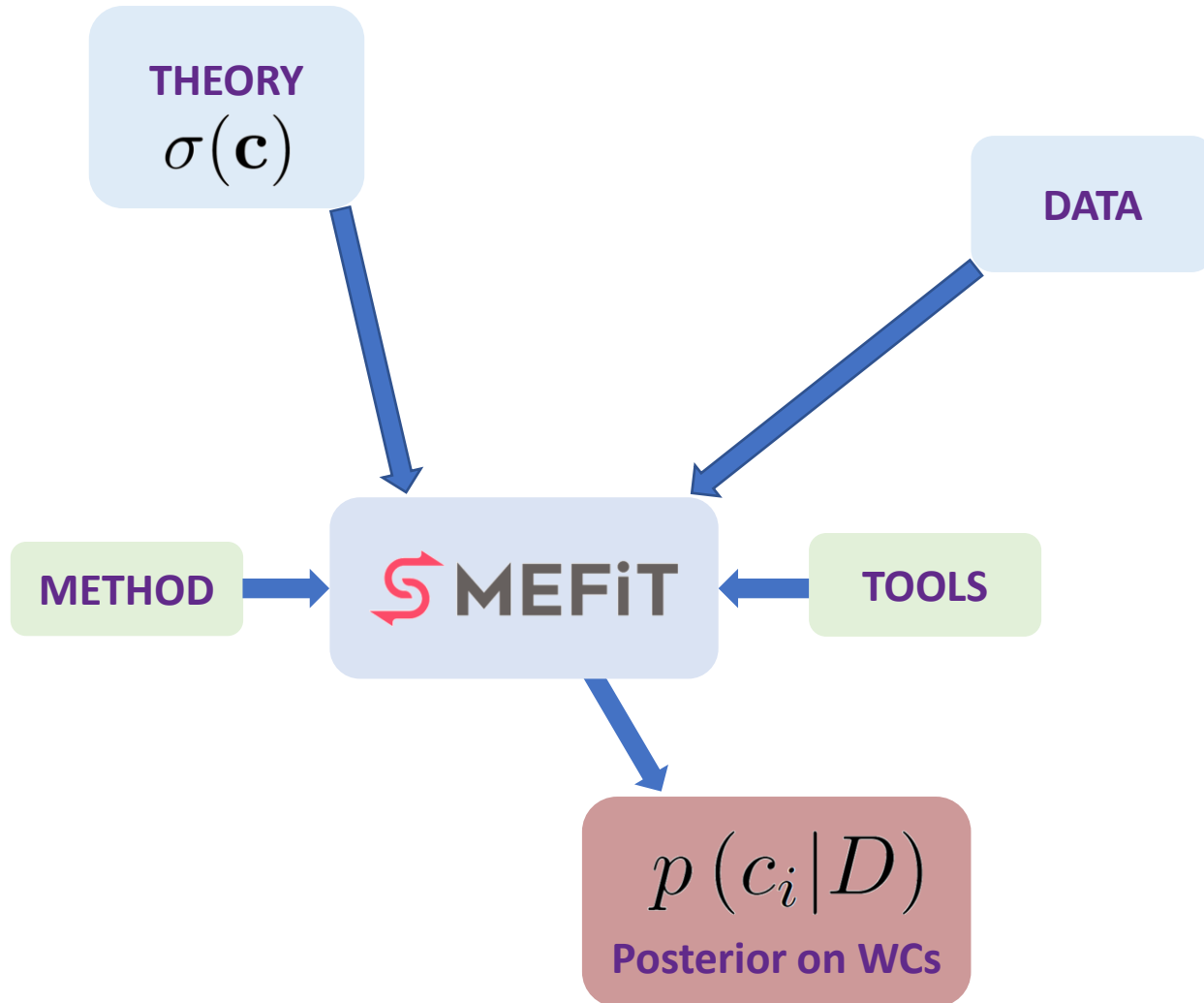
Tree-level matching

$$\frac{\left(c_{qd}^{(1)}\right)_{3333}}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{\left(y_\phi^d\right)_{33}^2}{6 m_\phi^2}, \quad \frac{\left(c_{qd}^{(8)}\right)_{3333}}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{\left(y_\phi^d\right)_{33}^2}{m_\phi^2}, \quad \frac{\left(c_{d\varphi}\right)_{33}}{\Lambda^2} = \frac{\lambda_\phi \left(y_\phi^d\right)_{33}}{m_\phi^2}, \quad \frac{c_\varphi}{\Lambda^2} = \frac{\lambda_\phi^2}{m_\phi^2}$$

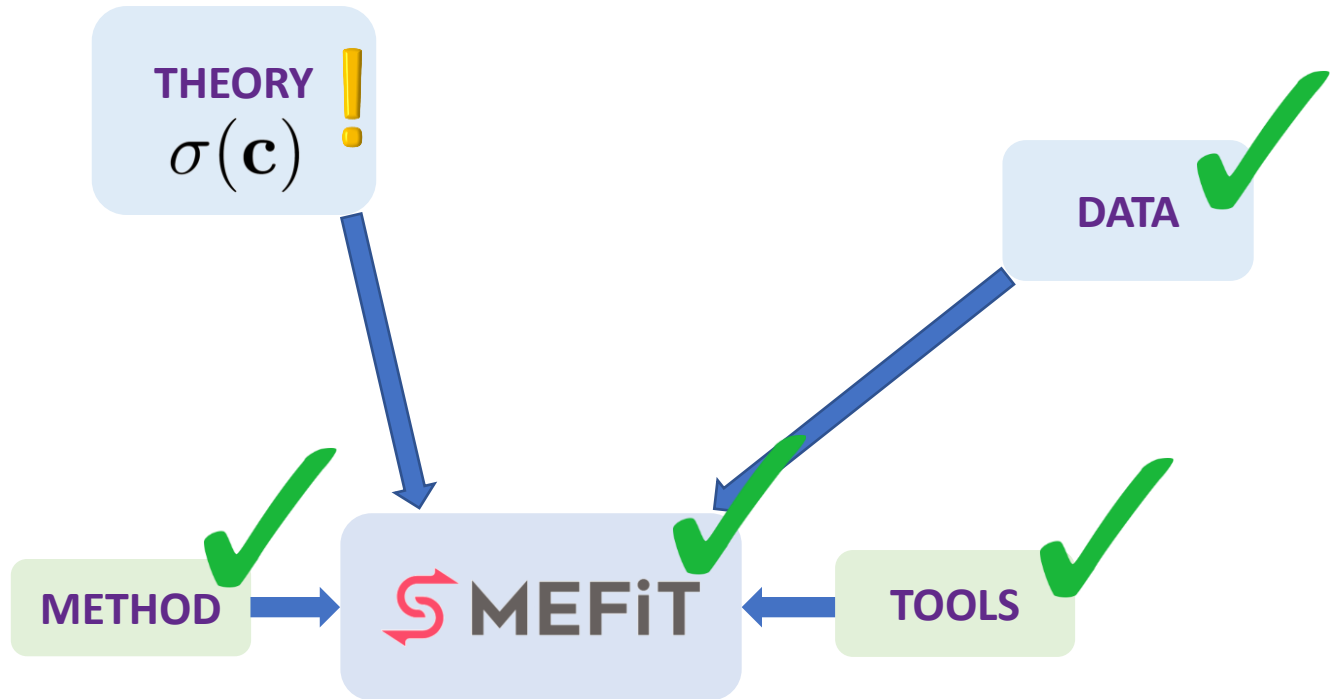
One-loop level matching

$$\frac{c_{\varphi\Box}}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{g_1^4}{7680\pi^2} \frac{1}{m_\phi^2} - \frac{g_2^4}{2560\pi^2} \frac{1}{m_\phi^2} - \frac{3}{32\pi^2} \frac{\lambda_\phi^2}{m_\phi^2},$$
$$\frac{c_{t\varphi}}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{\lambda_\phi \left(y_\phi^u\right)_{33}}{m_\phi^2} - \frac{g_2^4 y_t^{\text{SM}}}{3840\pi^2} \frac{1}{m_\phi^2} + \frac{y_t^{\text{SM}}}{16\pi^2} \frac{\lambda_\phi^2}{m_\phi^2} + \frac{\left(4 \left(y_b^{\text{SM}}\right)^2 - 13 \left(y_t^{\text{SM}}\right)^2\right) \lambda_\phi \left(y_\phi^u\right)_{33}}{64\pi^2 m_\phi^2}$$
$$- \left(12\lambda_\phi^{\text{SM}} + \left(y_b^{\text{SM}}\right)^2 - 11 \left(y_t^{\text{SM}}\right)^2\right) \frac{y_t^{\text{SM}} \left(y_\phi^u\right)_{33}^2}{64\pi^2 m_\phi^2} + \frac{3}{128\pi^2} \frac{\lambda_\phi \left(y_\phi^u\right)_{33}^3}{m_\phi^2},$$

Reusing EFT global fits for the UV

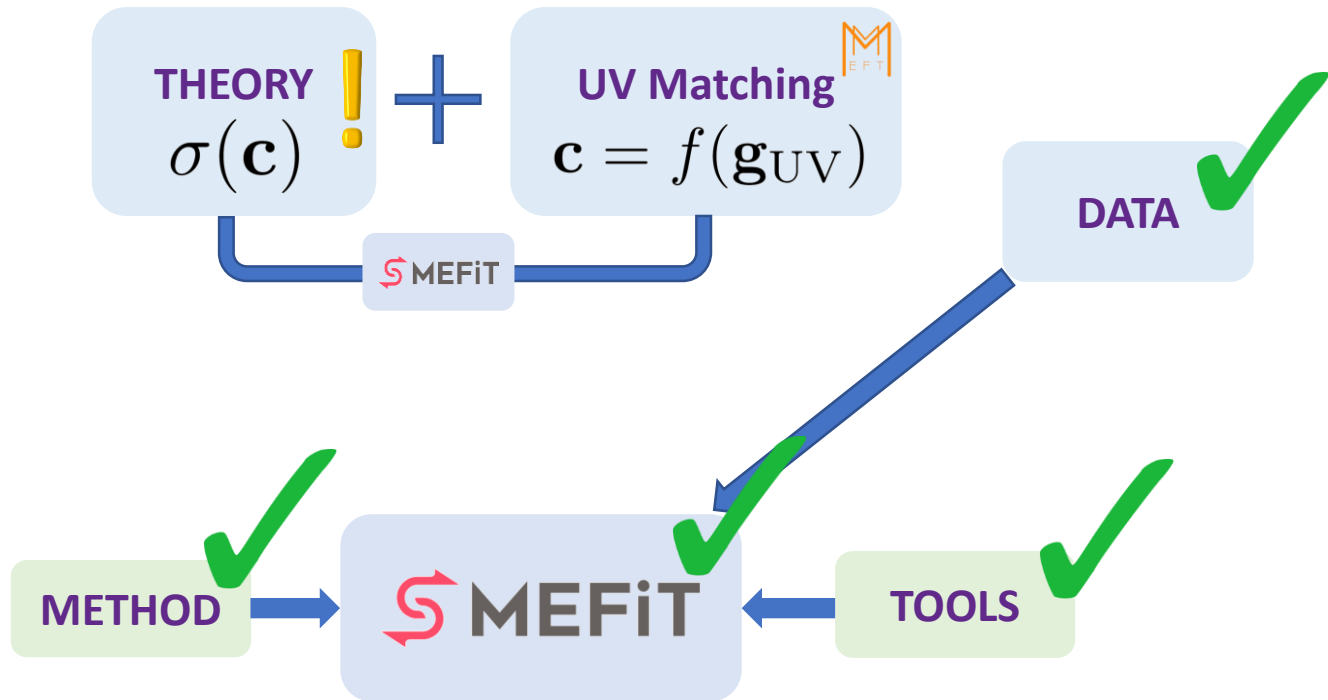


Reusing EFT global fits for the UV



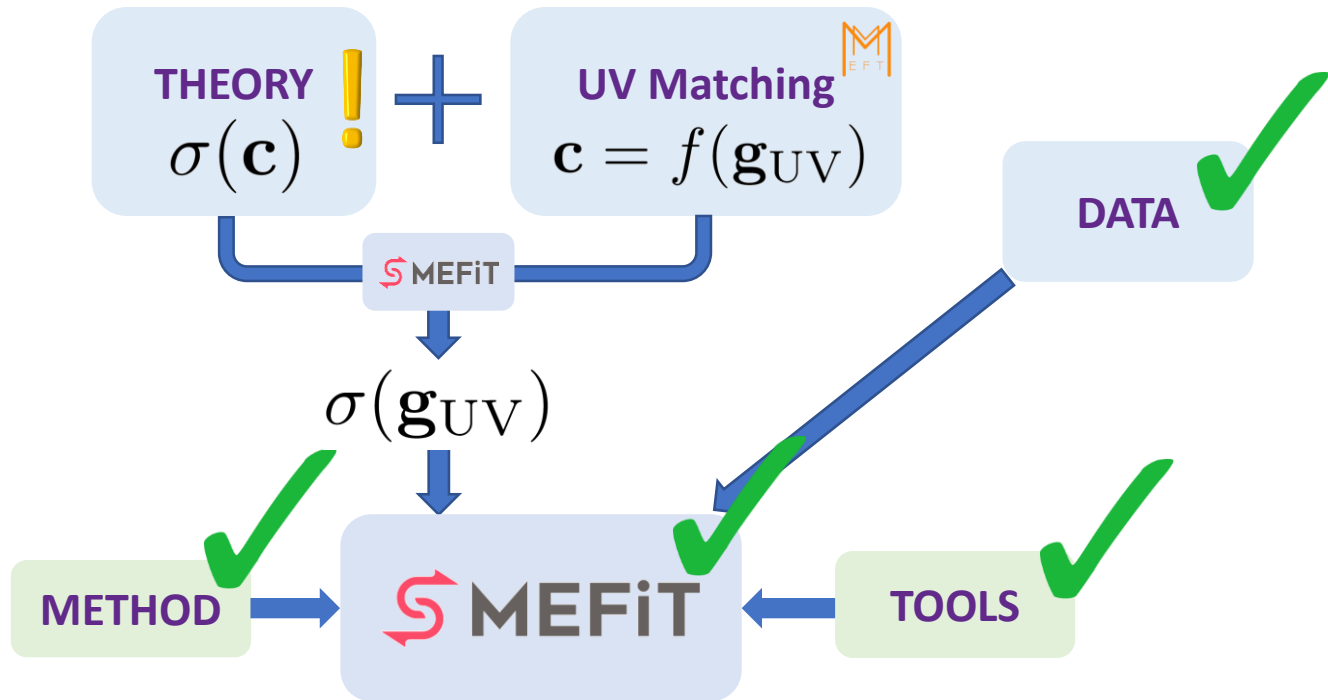
$p(c_i | D)$ ✗
Posterior on WCs

Reusing EFT global fits for the UV



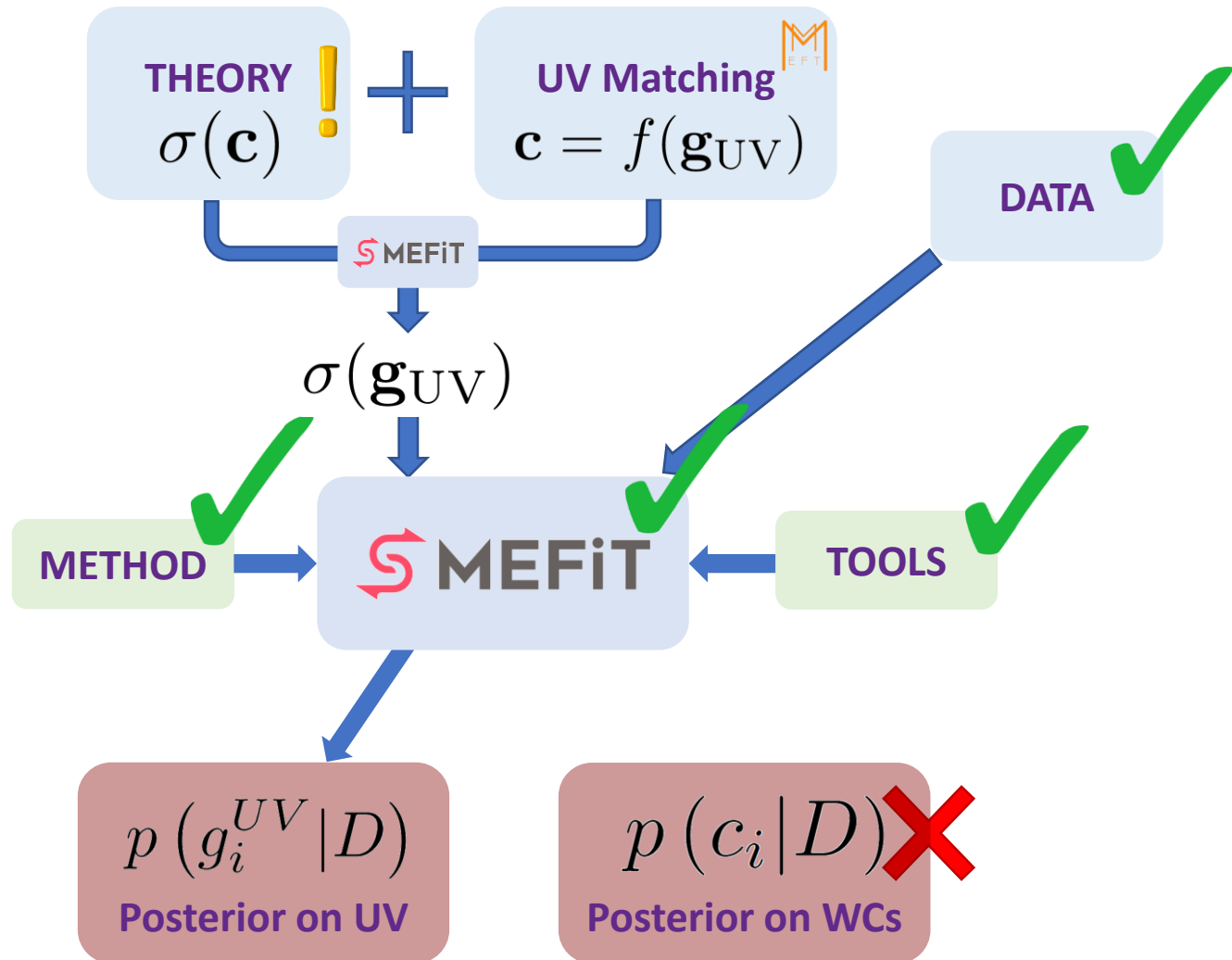
$p(c_i | D)$ ~~X~~
Posterior on WCs

Reusing EFT global fits for the UV



$p(c_i | D)$ ~~X~~
Posterior on WCs

Reusing EFT global fits for the UV





match2fit

- A Wolfram Mathematica™ package, fully documented.
- Reads results from `Matchmakereft` and produces run cards that can be fed into `smeft` to perform a fit.
- Uses the same WC basis than SMEFiT.

$$U(2)_q \times U(3)_d \times U(2)_u \times (U(1)_\ell \times U(1)_e)^3 + c_{b\varphi}, c_{\tau\varphi}, c_{c\varphi}$$

- It can impose UV flavor assumptions and evaluates the masses.
- It can run `Matchmakereft` to perform the matching and translation at once.

It supports 1-loop matching results.

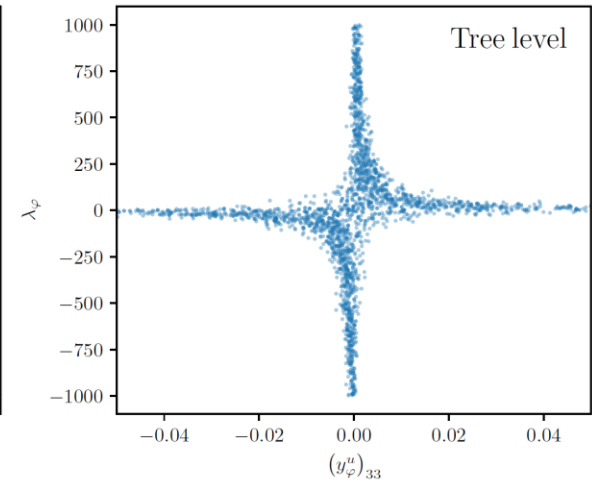
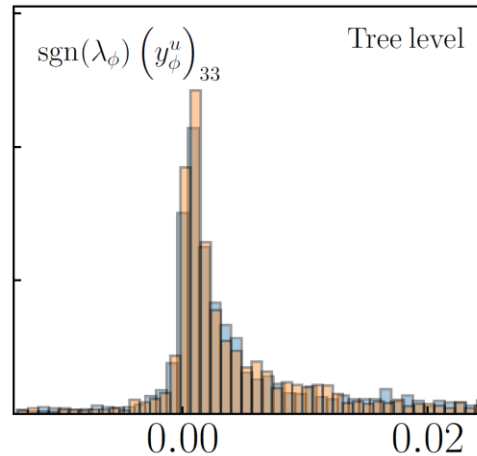
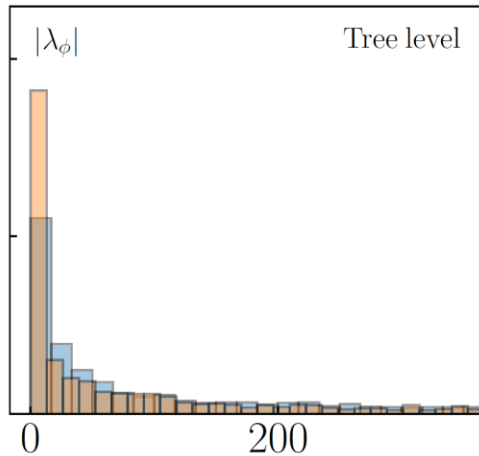
One-loop matching makes a difference

$$\phi \sim (1, 2)_{1/2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}} \supset - (y_\phi^u)_{33} \phi^\dagger i \sigma_2 \bar{q}_L^{T,3} u_R^3 - \lambda_\phi \phi^\dagger H |H|^2 + \text{h.c.}$$

$$m_\phi = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

■ NLO $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-2})$ ■ NLO $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$



Dataset: SMEFIT 2.0 + EWPOs

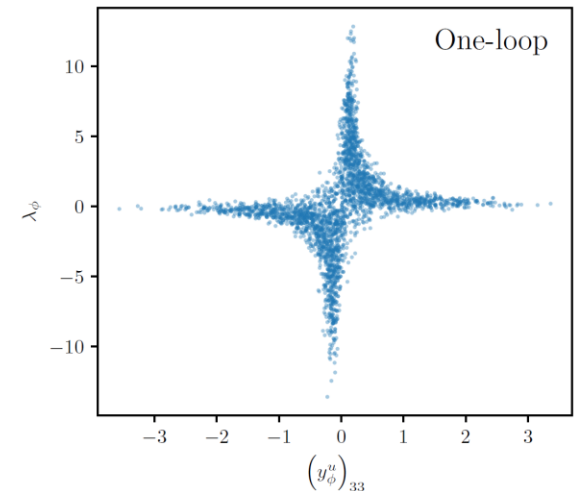
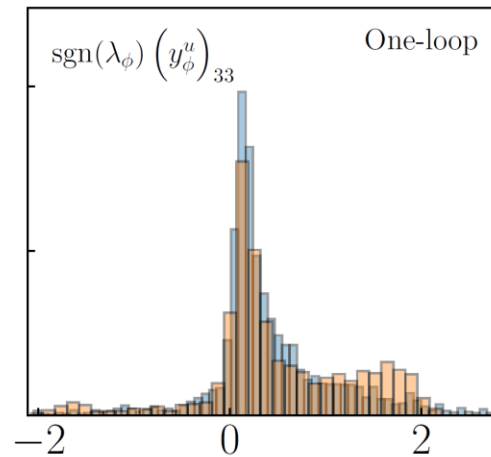
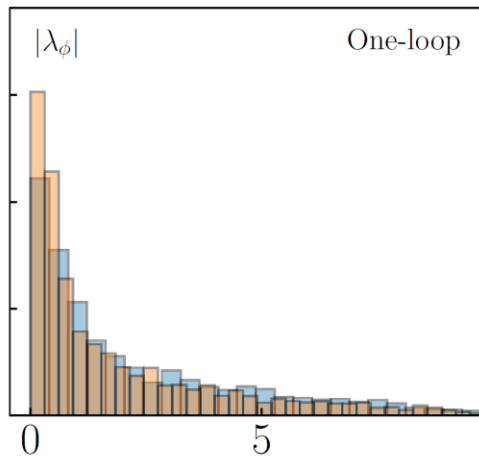
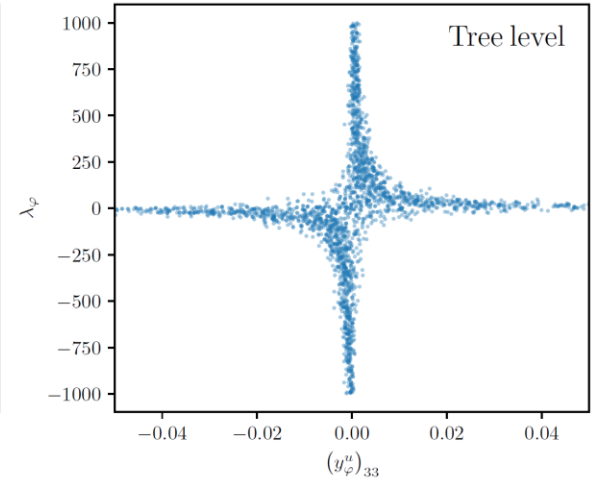
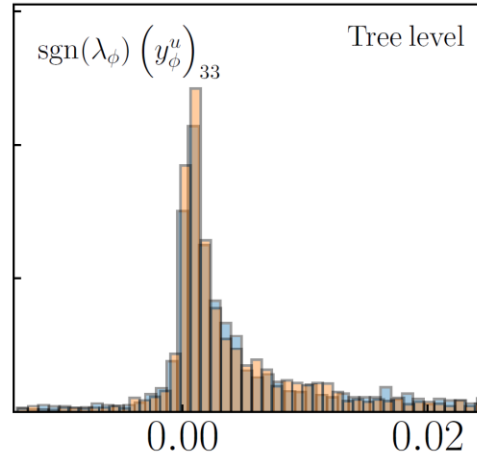
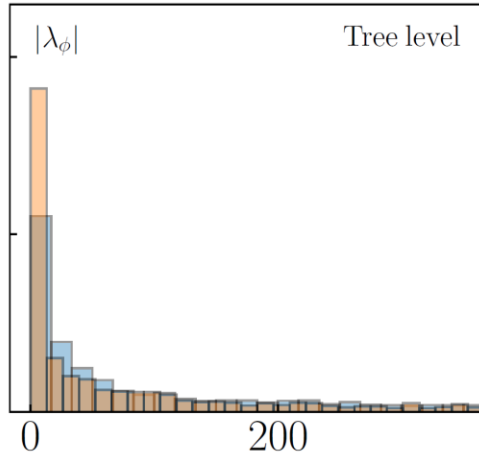
One-loop matching makes a difference

$$\phi \sim (1, 2)_{1/2}$$

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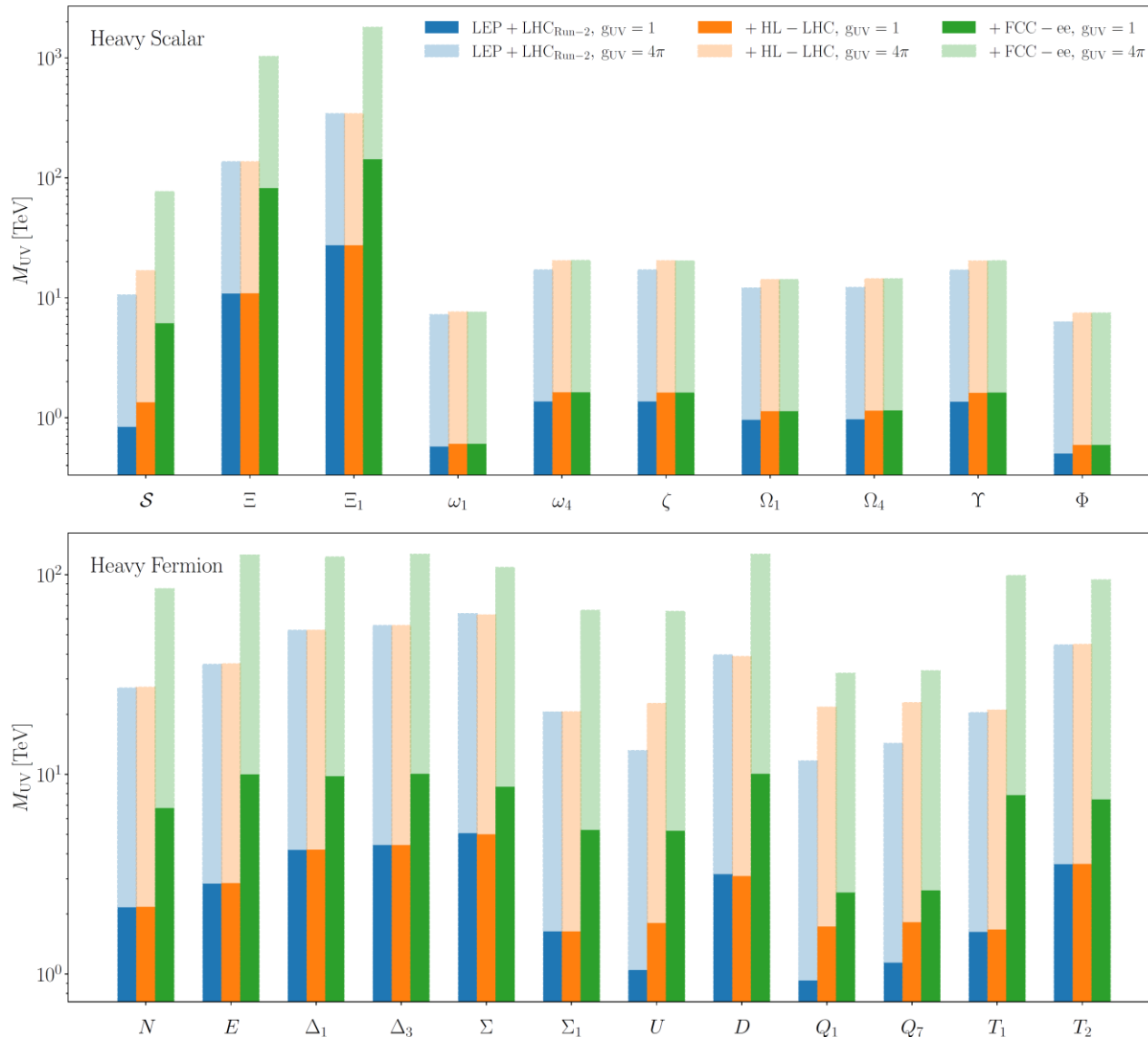
$$m_\phi = 1 \text{ TeV}$$

■ NLO $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-2})$ ■ NLO $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$



Dataset: SMEFIT 2.0 + EWPOs

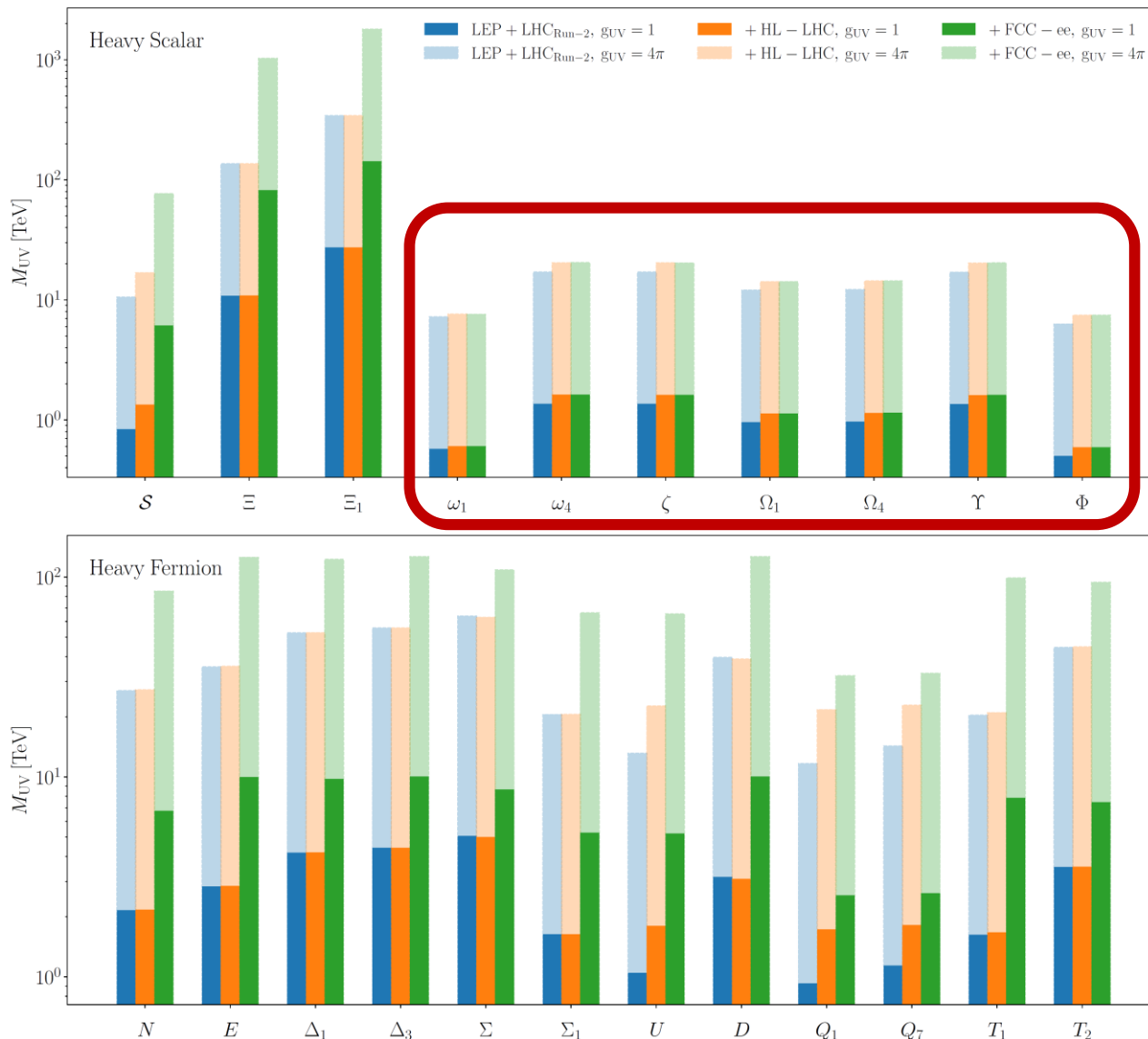
Projections for future colliders I



Tree-level
matching

Projections for future colliders I

Driven by heavy 4-quark operators

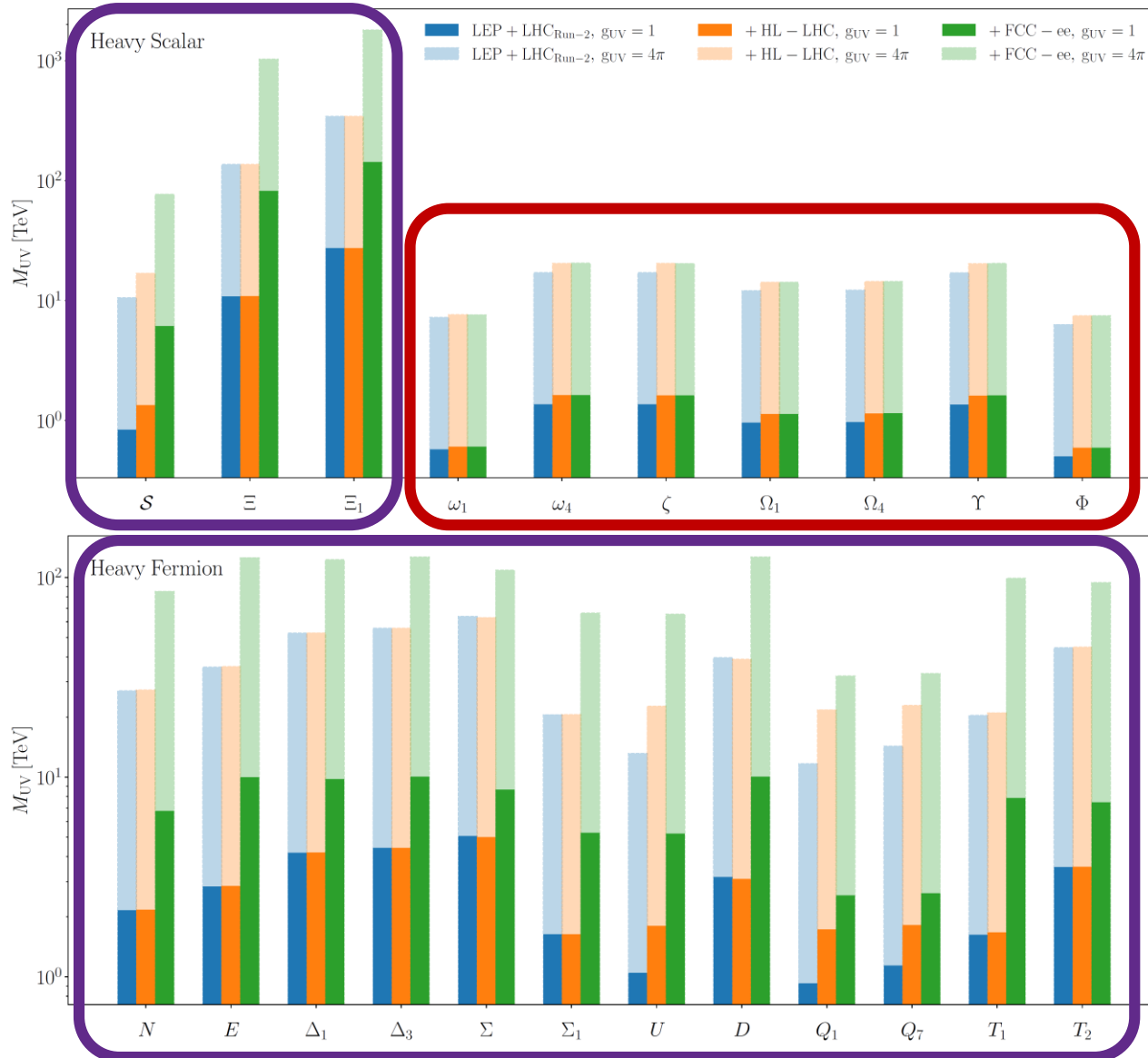


Tree-level matching

Projections for future colliders I

Driven by heavy 4-quark operators

Driven by EWPOs



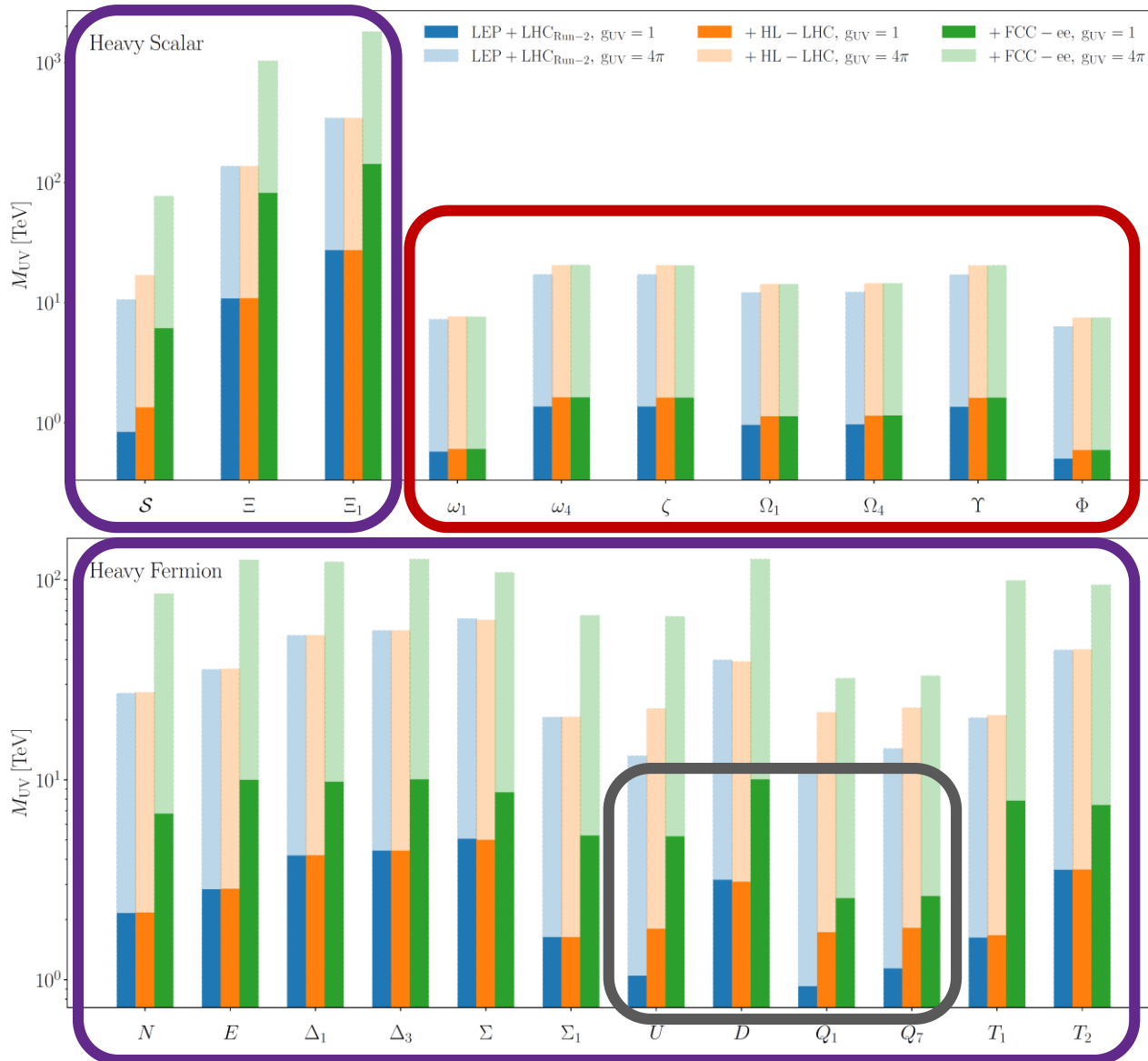
Tree-level matching

Projections for future colliders I

Driven by heavy 4-quark operators

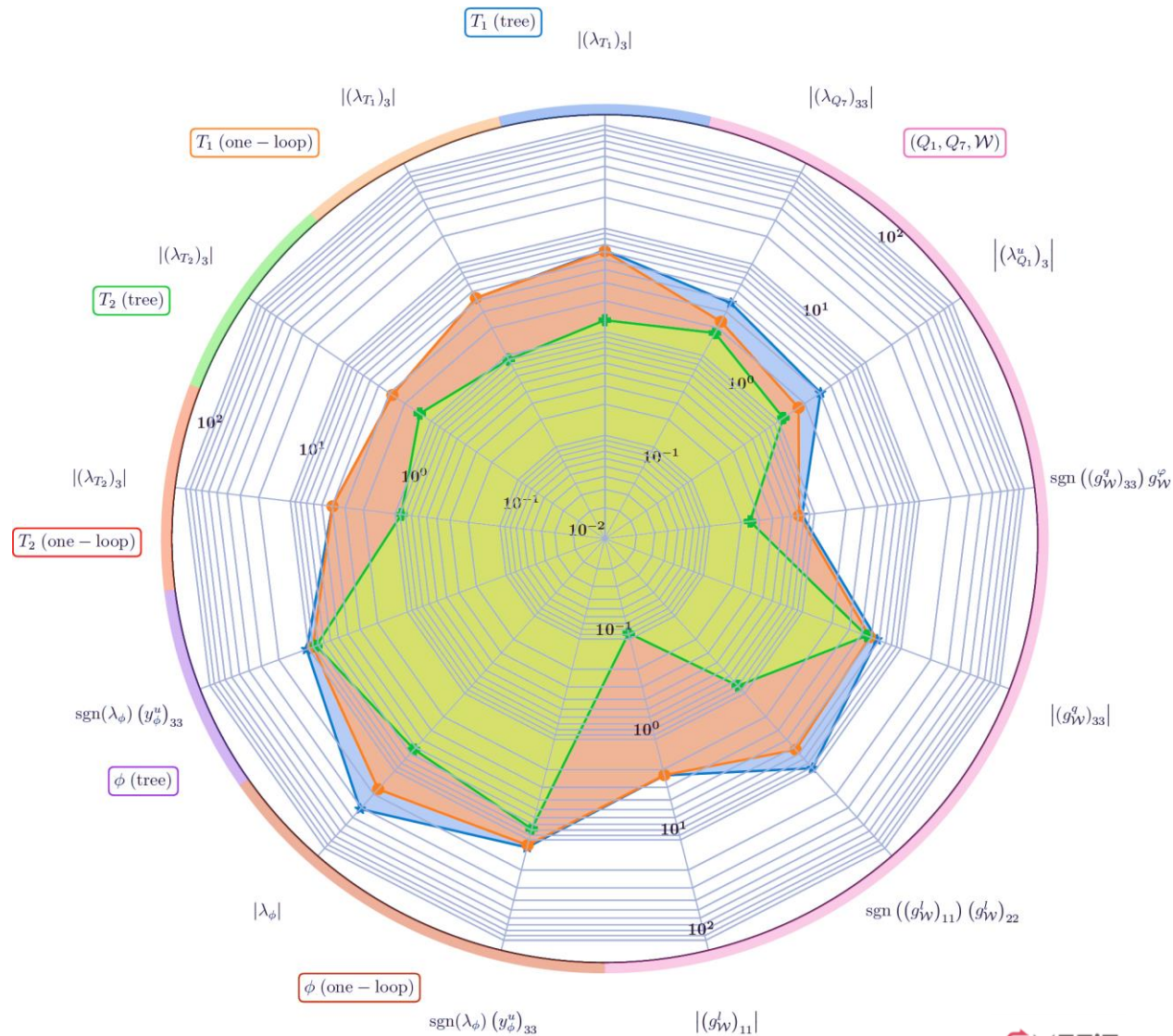
Driven by EWPOs

Top partners



Tree-level matching

Projections for future colliders II

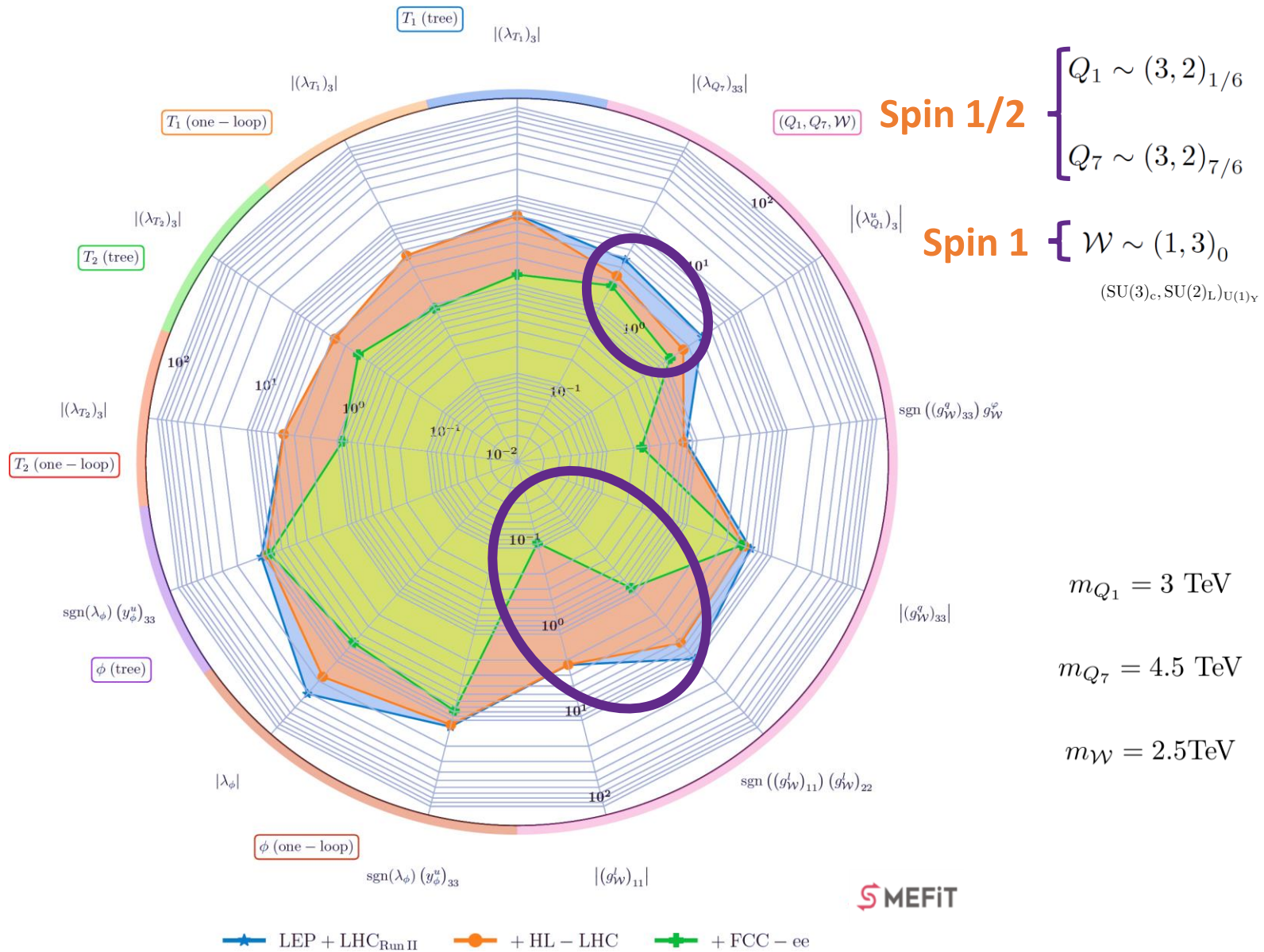


SMEFIT

★ LEP + LHC_{Run II} ● + HL - LHC ✚ + FCC - ee

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Projections for future colliders II



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Projections for future colliders II

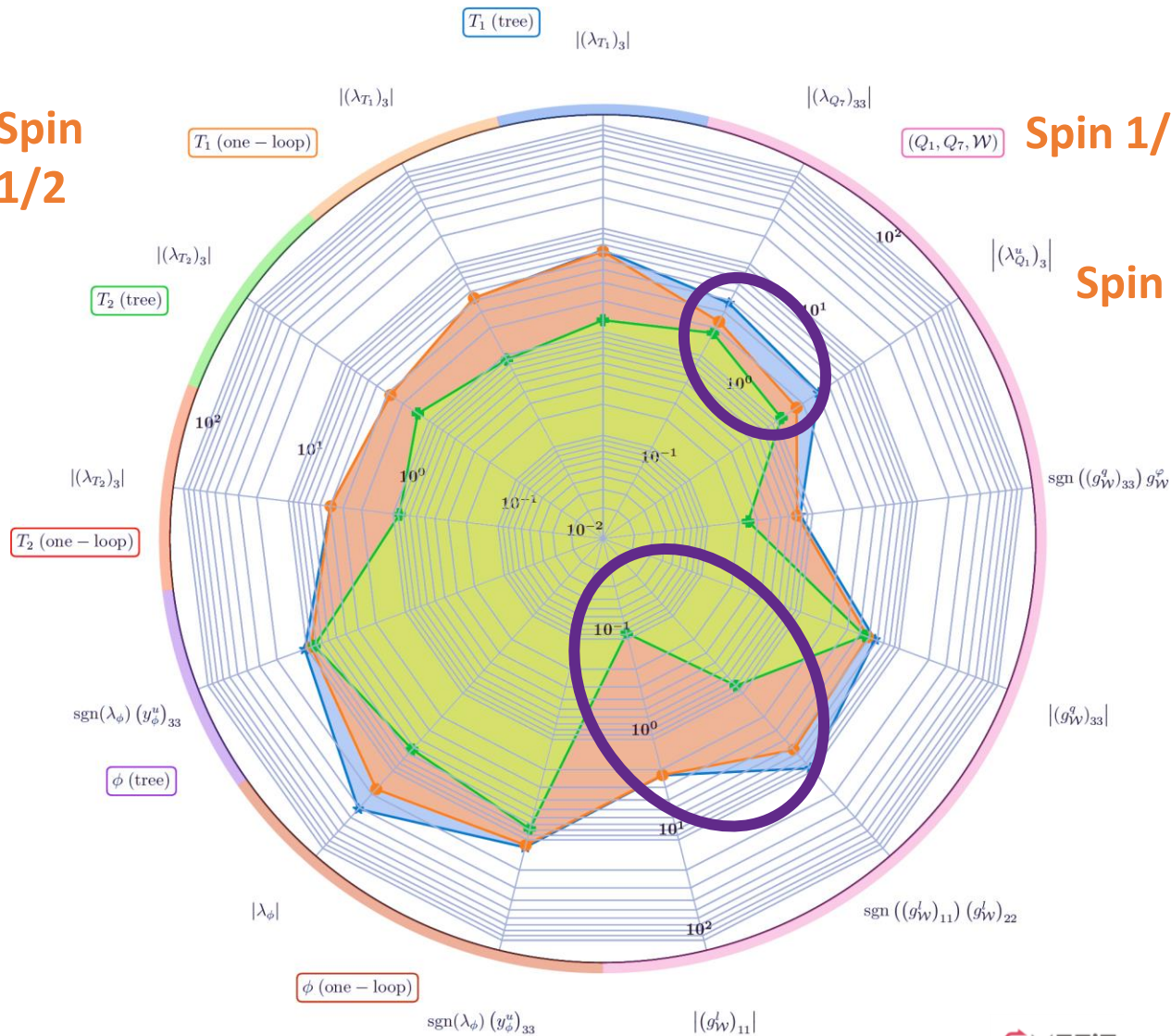
$T_1 \sim (3, 3)_{-1/2}$
 $T_2 \sim (3, 3)_{2/3}$
 $m_{T_1} = 10 \text{ TeV}$
 $m_{T_2} = 10 \text{ TeV}$

Spin 1/2

Spin 1/2

Spin 1

$Q_1 \sim (3, 2)_{1/6}$
 $Q_7 \sim (3, 2)_{7/6}$
 $W \sim (1, 3)_0$
(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_L)_{U(1)_Y}



$m_{Q_1} = 3 \text{ TeV}$
 $m_{Q_7} = 4.5 \text{ TeV}$
 $m_W = 2.5 \text{ TeV}$



★ LEP + LHC_{Run II}
 ● + HL - LHC
 + + FCC - ee

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Projections for future colliders II

$T_1 \sim (3, 3)_{-1/2}$
 $T_2 \sim (3, 3)_{2/3}$

Spin 1/2

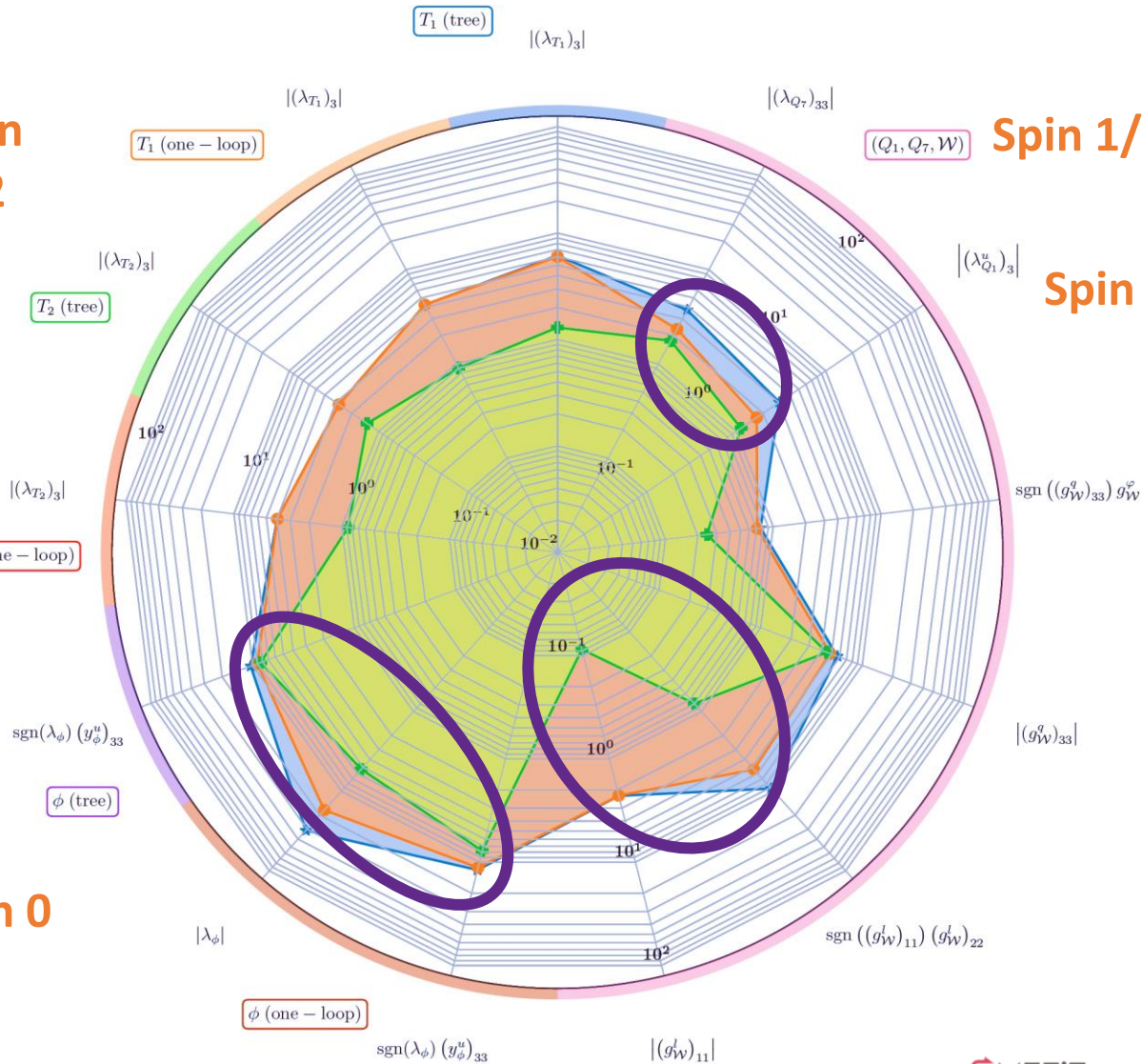
$m_{T_1} = 10 \text{ TeV}$

$m_{T_2} = 10 \text{ TeV}$

$\phi \sim (1, 2)_{1/2}$

Spin 0

$m_\phi = 5 \text{ TeV}$



$Q_1 \sim (3, 2)_{1/6}$
 $Q_7 \sim (3, 2)_{7/6}$

Spin 1/2

$W \sim (1, 3)_0$
 $(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_L)_{U(1)_Y}$

Spin 1

$m_{Q_1} = 3 \text{ TeV}$

$m_{Q_7} = 4.5 \text{ TeV}$

$m_W = 2.5 \text{ TeV}$



★ LEP + LHC_{Run II}
 ● + HL - LHC
 + + FCC - ee

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Conclusions

- We have the tools for the full cycle of the EFT program for BSM Physics.
- SMEFiT allows to interpret LHC data at the EFT and UV model levels from one set of predictions.
- Match2fit provides a simple and flexible SMEFiT-MMEFT interface.
- Useful for pheno studies at current and future colliders.
- Several improvement possibilities: interfacing more codes, flavor data, RGE effects, more general flavor symmetries...

Thanks for your attention!

Contact:

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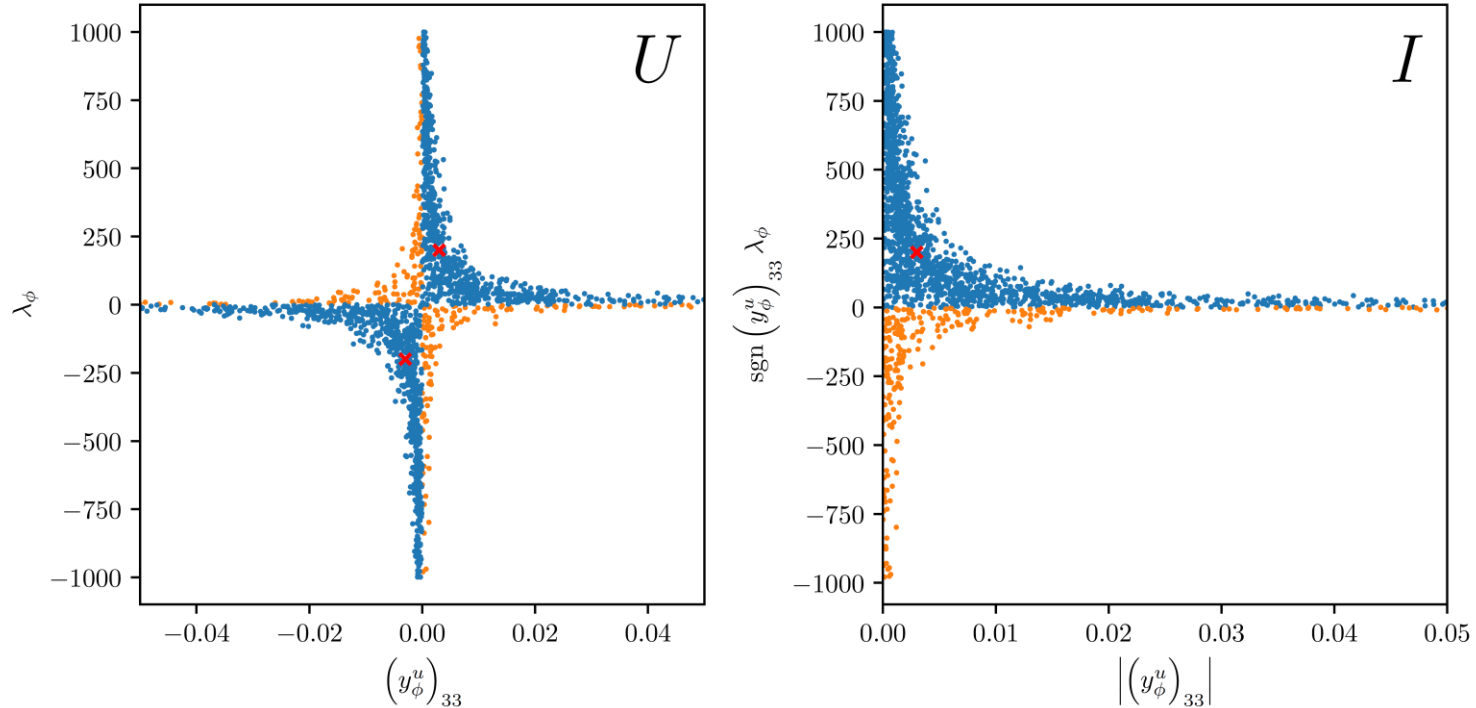
Appendix

UV invariants

We are sensitive only to combinations of UV couplings that enter the WCs.

$$h : U \rightarrow I \quad \text{“UV invariants”} \quad \mathbf{c} = f(\mathbf{g}_{\text{UV}})$$

$$f(h(g)) = f(h(g')) \iff h(g) = h(g') \quad \mathbf{c} = f(h(\mathbf{g}_{\text{UV}}))$$



Not necessary to do the fit, but useful to understand the results.

Restrictions from EFT flavor symmetry

- Your model produces an operator that should vanish and does not enter in any fitted process.
 - The bounds from the fit might be suboptimal with respect to bounds from other processes.
- Your model produces an operator that should vanish and enters some processes in the dataset.
 - The bounds from the fit might not be trustworthy and suboptimal.
- The symmetry assumes two WCs to be equal but your model produces them with different values.
 - Match2fit will take only one of those values and ignore the other. Unless the difference is small, the bounds from the fit are not trustworthy.

Additional technicalities

SMEFIT supports relations among fit parameters like:

$$\sum_i a_i (c_1)^{n_{1,i}} \dots (c_N)^{n_{N,i}} = 0$$

The exponents can be rational numbers of any sign.
This imposes restrictions on the supported matching relations.

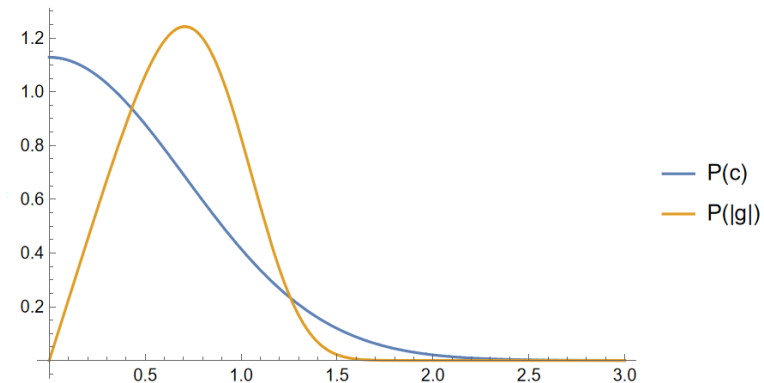
Probability in UV and WC spaces

The relation between PDFs in WC and UV space can be misleading.

$$P(c) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-c^2}, \quad \int_0^{\infty} dc P(c) = 1$$

$$c = g^2$$

$$P(|g|) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} |g| e^{-|g|^4}, \quad \int_0^{\infty} d|g| P(|g|) = 1$$



List of models

Scalars		Fermions		Vectors	
Particle	Irrep	Particle	Irrep	Particle	Irrep
\mathcal{S}	$(1, 1)_0$	N	$(1, 1)_0$	\mathcal{B}	$(1, 1)_0$
\mathcal{S}_1	$(1, 1)_1$	E	$(1, 1)_{-1}$	\mathcal{B}_1	$(1, 1)_1$
ϕ	$(1, 2)_{1/2}$	Δ_1	$(1, 2)_{-1/2}$	\mathcal{W}	$(1, 3)_0$
Ξ	$(1, 3)_0$	Δ_3	$(1, 2)_{-3/2}$	\mathcal{W}_1	$(1, 3)_1$
Ξ_1	$(1, 3)_1$	Σ	$(1, 3)_0$	\mathcal{G}	$(8, 1)_0$
ω_1	$(3, 1)_{-1/3}$	Σ_1	$(1, 3)_{-1}$	\mathcal{H}	$(8, 3)_0$
ω_4	$(3, 1)_{-4/3}$	U	$(3, 1)_{2/3}$	\mathcal{Q}_5	$(8, 3)_0$
ζ	$(3, 3)_{-1/3}$	D	$(3, 1)_{-1/3}$	\mathcal{Y}_5	$(\bar{6}, 2)_{-5/6}$
Ω_1	$(6, 1)_{1/3}$	Q_1	$(3, 2)_{1/6}$		
Ω_4	$(6, 1)_{4/3}$	Q_7	$(3, 2)_{7/6}$		
Υ	$(6, 3)_{1/3}$	T_1	$(3, 3)_{-1/3}$		
Φ	$(8, 2)_{1/2}$	T_2	$(3, 3)_{2/3}$		
		Q_5	$(3, 2)_{-5/6}$		

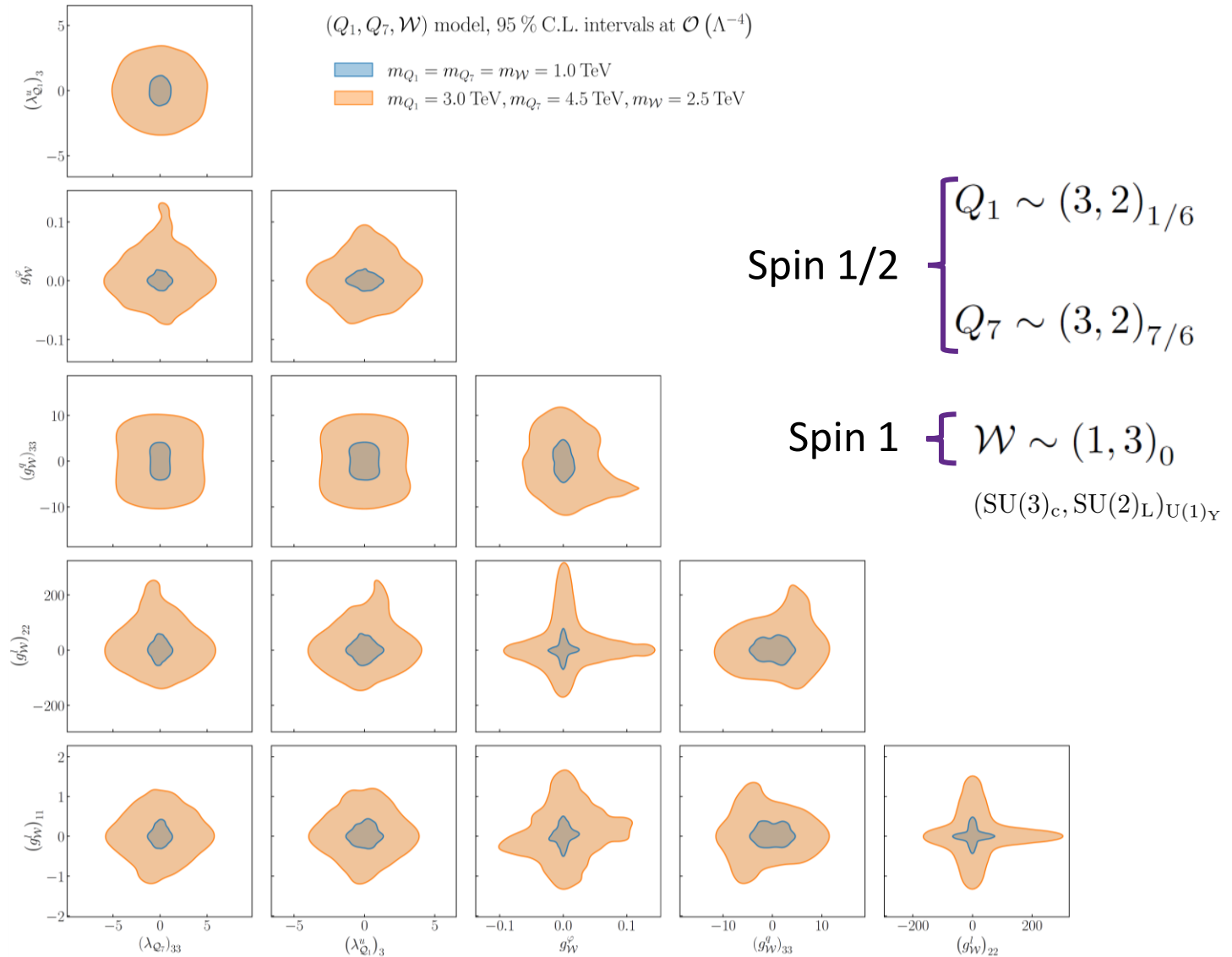
Couplings

Scalars		Fermions		Vectors	
Model	UV couplings	Model	UV couplings	Model	UV couplings
\mathcal{S}	$\kappa_{\mathcal{S}}$	N	$(\lambda_N^e)_3$	\mathcal{B}	$(g_B^u)_{33}, (g_B^q)_{33}, g_B^\varphi,$
ϕ	$\lambda_\phi, (y_\phi^u)_{33}$	E	$(\lambda_E)_3$		$(g_B^e)_{11}, (g_B^e)_{22}, (g_B^e)_{33},$
Ξ	κ_Ξ	Δ_1	$(\lambda_{\Delta_1})_3$		$(g_B^\ell)_{22}, (g_B^\ell)_{33}$
Ξ_1	κ_{Ξ_1}	Δ_3	$(\lambda_{\Delta_3})_3$	\mathcal{B}_1	$g_{\mathcal{B}_1}^\varphi$
ω_1	$(y_{\omega_1}^{qq})_{33}$	Σ	$(\lambda_\Sigma)_3$	\mathcal{W}	$(g_{\mathcal{W}}^l)_{11} = 2 (g_{\mathcal{W}}^l)_{22}, (g_{\mathcal{W}}^l)_{33}$
ω_4	$(y_{\omega_4}^{uu})_{33}$	Σ_1	$(\lambda_{\Sigma_1})_3$		$g_{\mathcal{W}}^\varphi, (g_{\mathcal{W}}^q)_{33}$
ζ	$(y_\zeta^{qq})_{33}$	U	$(\lambda_U)_3$	\mathcal{W}_1	$g_{\mathcal{W}_1}^\varphi$
Ω_1	$(y_{\Omega_1}^{qq})_{33}$	D	$(\lambda_D)_3$	\mathcal{G}	$(g_{\mathcal{G}}^q)_{33}, (g_{\mathcal{G}}^u)_{33}$
Ω_4	$(y_{\Omega_4})_{33}$	Q_1	$(\lambda_{Q_1}^u)_3$		
Υ	$(y_\Upsilon)_{33}$	Q_7	$(\lambda_{Q_7})_3$	\mathcal{H}	$(g_{\mathcal{H}})_{33}$
Φ	$(y_\Phi^{qu})_{33}$	T_1	$(\lambda_{T_1})_3$	\mathcal{Q}_5	$(g_{\mathcal{Q}_5}^{uq})_{33}$
		T_2	$(\lambda_{T_2})_3$	\mathcal{Y}_5	$(g_{\mathcal{Y}_5})_{33}$

Dataset

Category	Processes	n_{dat}	
		SMEFT2.0	SMEFT3.0
Top quark production	$t\bar{t} + X$	94	115
	$t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}W$	14	21
	$t\bar{t}\gamma$	-	2
	single top (inclusive)	27	28
	tZ, tW	9	13
	$t\bar{t}t\bar{t}, t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	6	12
	Total	150	191
Higgs production and decay	Run I signal strengths	22	22
	Run II signal strengths	40	36 (*)
	Run II, differential distributions & STXS	35	71
	Total	97	129
Diboson production	LEP-2	40	40
	LHC	30	41
	Total	70	81
EWPOs	LEP-2	-	44
Baseline dataset	Total	317	445

Multi-particle models at tree level



Dataset: SMEFIT 2.0 + EWPOs