

What i do(t): Last year and half, (re)focused on h, H

Michael Trott,



Fit pheno:

Espinosa, Muhlleitner, Grojean, Trott arXiv:1202.3697

Espinosa, Muhlleitner, Grojean, Trott arXiv: 1205.6790

Espinosa, Muhlleitner, Grojean, Trott arXiv:1207.1717

Espinosa, Grojean, Sanz, Trott arXiv:1207.7355

RGE/Minimal Coupling $bro-ha-ha$:

Grojean , Jenkins, Manohar,Trott, arXiv:1301.1717

Jenkins, Manohar,Trott, arXiv:1305.0017

Jenkins, Manohar,Trott arXiv:1308.2627, 1309.0819, 1310.4838

Distributions for the EFTs, rare decays:

Isidori, Manohar,Trott arXiv:1305.0017

Isidori, Trott arXiv:1307.4051

Content (for ref):

Basic EFT fits & limits

Invisible width, PDF developments

“Tension”, ICHEP data (updates)

NSUSY

Higgs RGE, initial study

EFT's are not Minimal coupled!

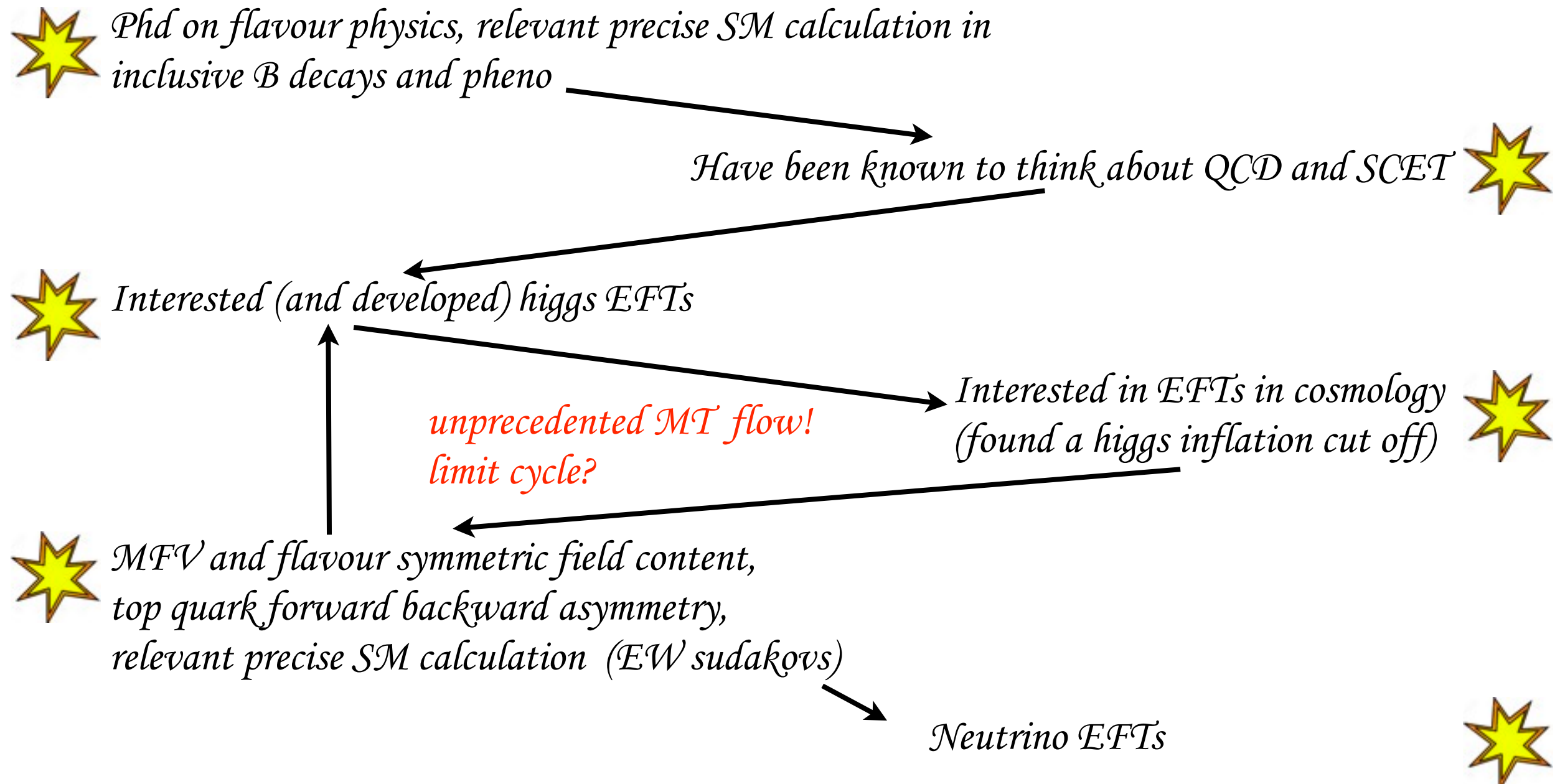
RGE systematically being sorted out

EFT analysis $h \rightarrow V F$

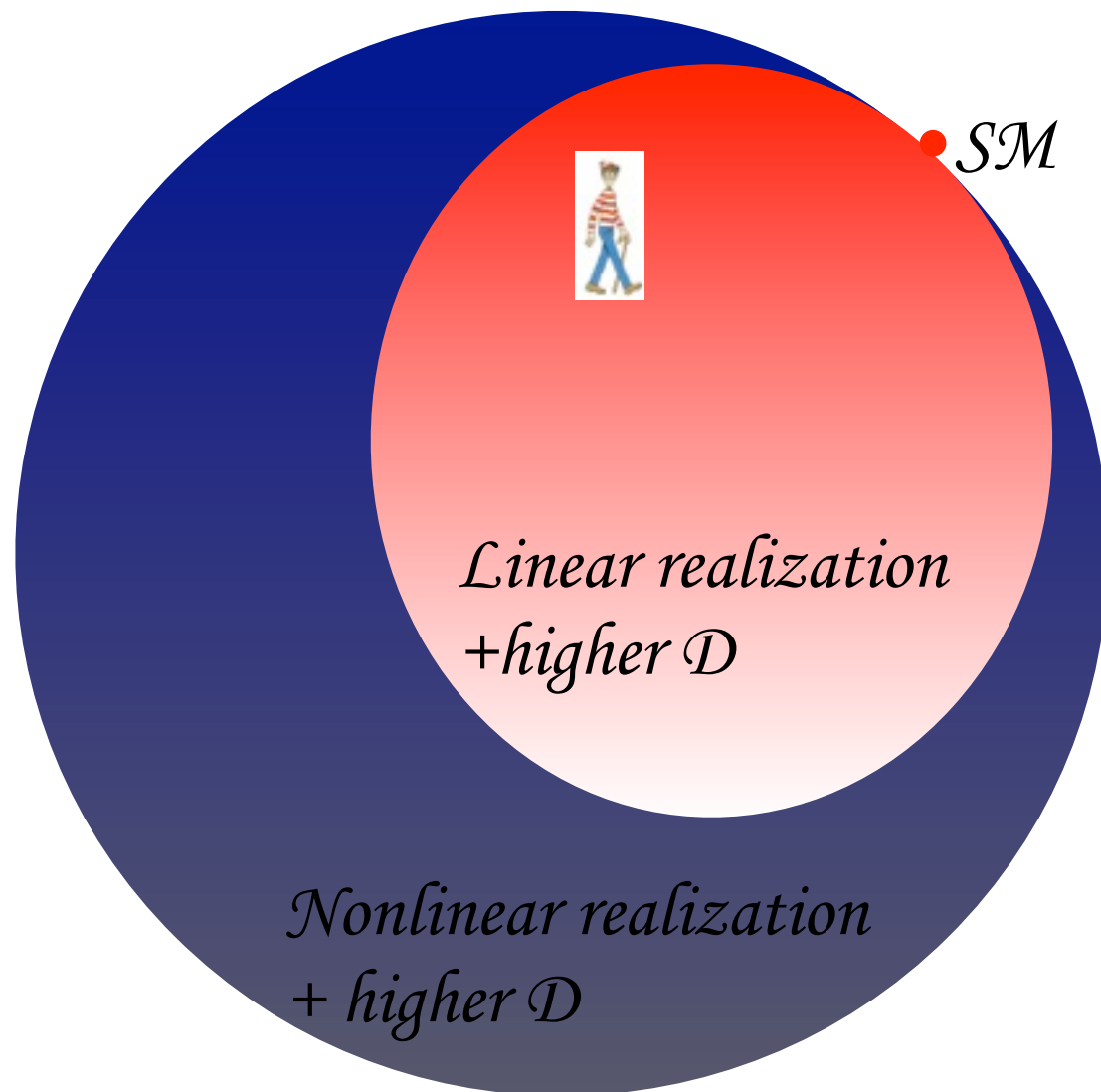
EFT analysis $F \rightarrow h V$

Although currently interested in $h, H...$

Broad interests:



Current interests, 1: is it h or H ?



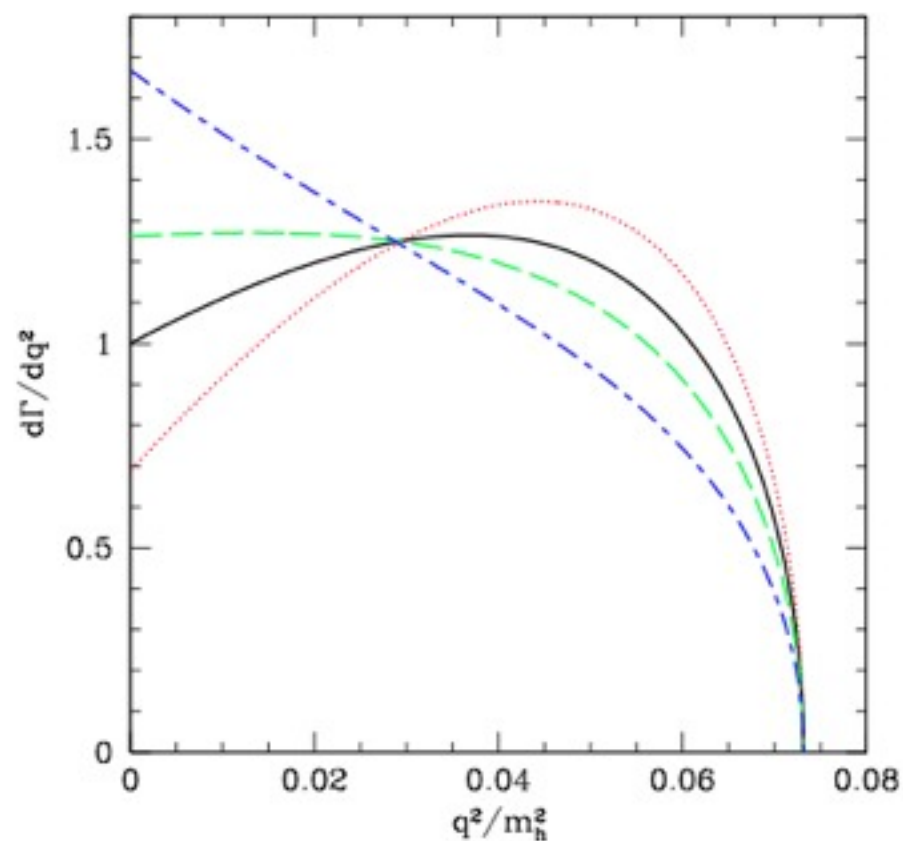
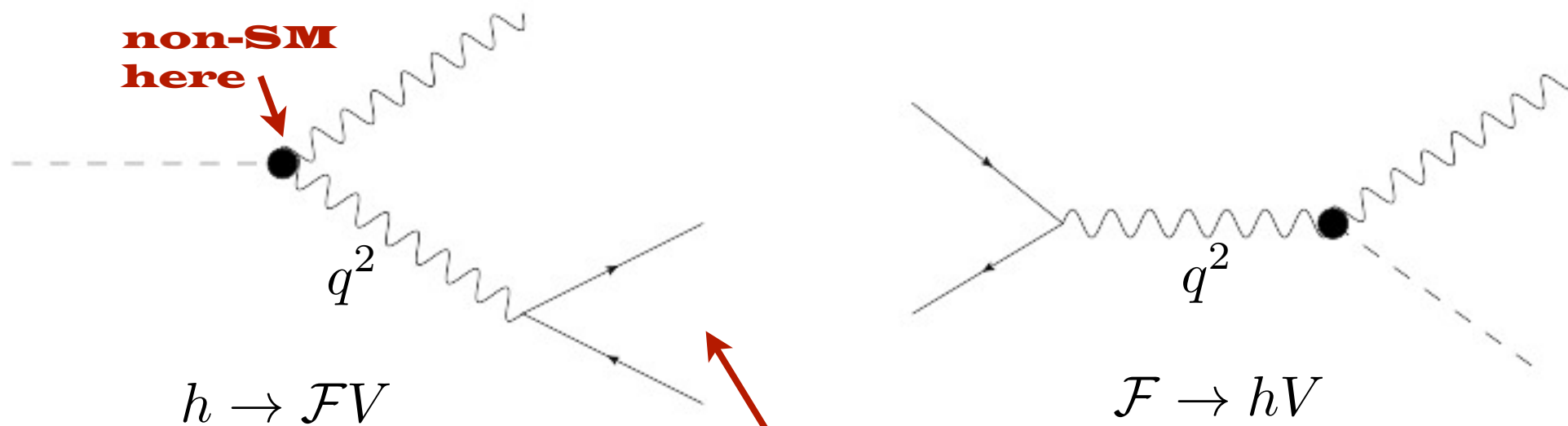
We want to know IF the scalar, the Higgs-Like Boson, the BEEH, whatever ... is embedded in a non-SM derivative expansion, and if so, which one.

We need to test, and distinguish the EFT's to sub-leading order.

These two extensions of the SM are NOT the same EFT ---at any finite precision.

Testing the derivative expansion

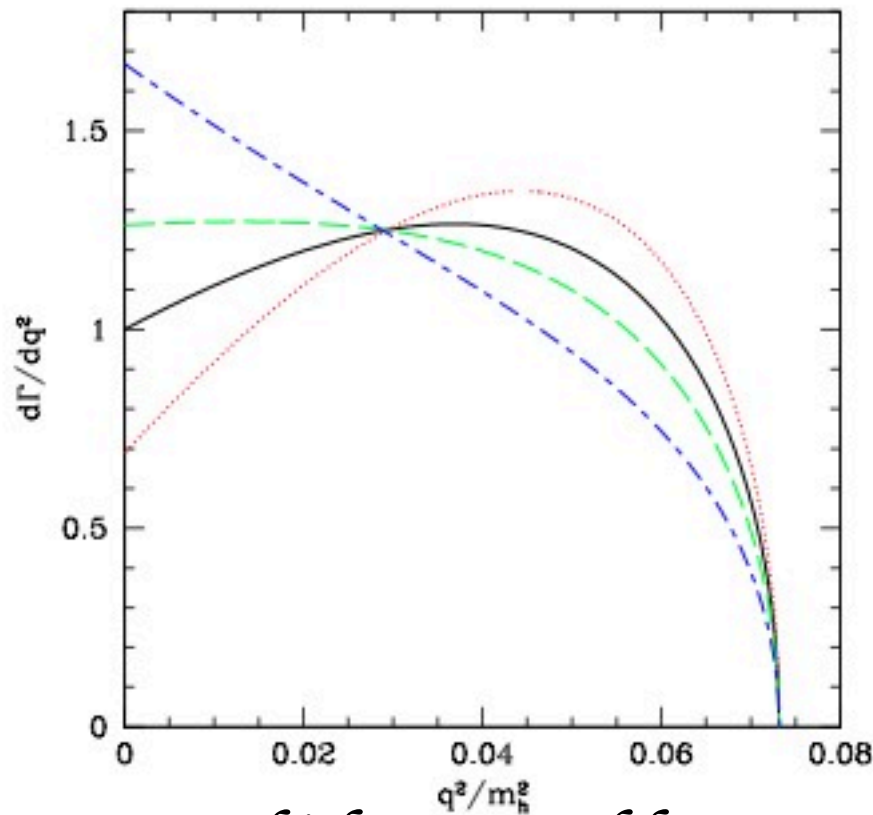
Consider the following processes with non-SM interactions involving the “ h ”:



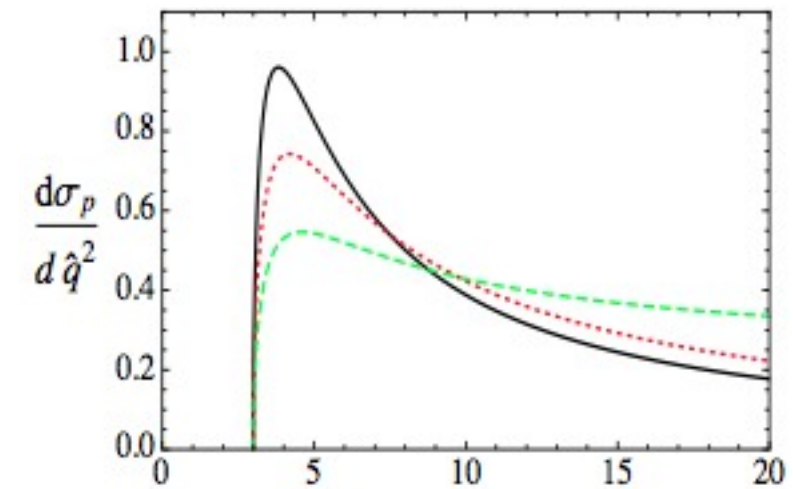
**shifted to
minimal
bi-lepton
distribution
(Y reconstructed)**

*Total signal strength the same,
shape variations possible in q^2 spec.*

Testing the derivative expansion

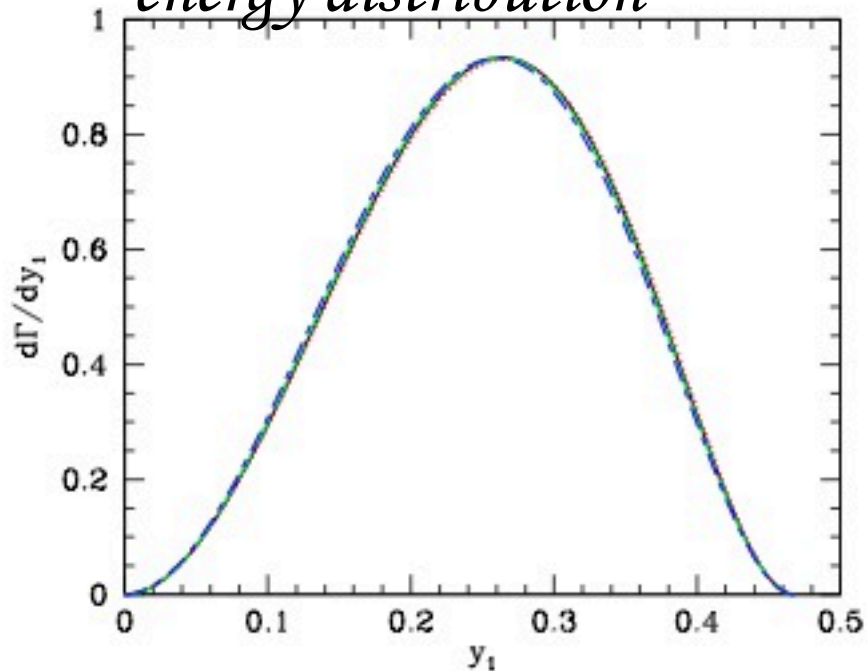


If this deviates more than expected in linear realization, nonlinear smoking gun

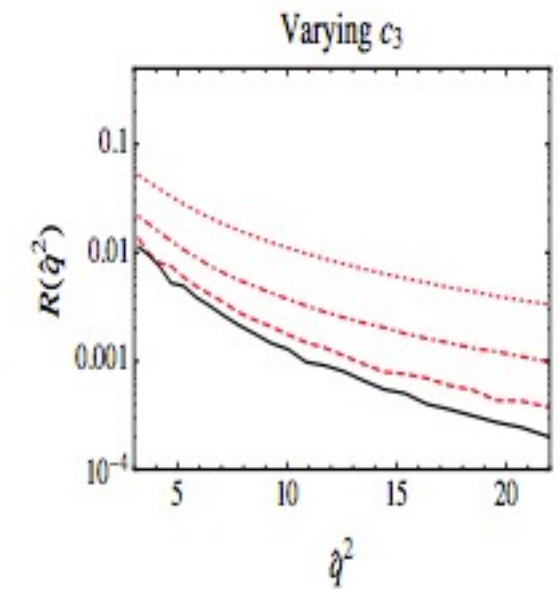
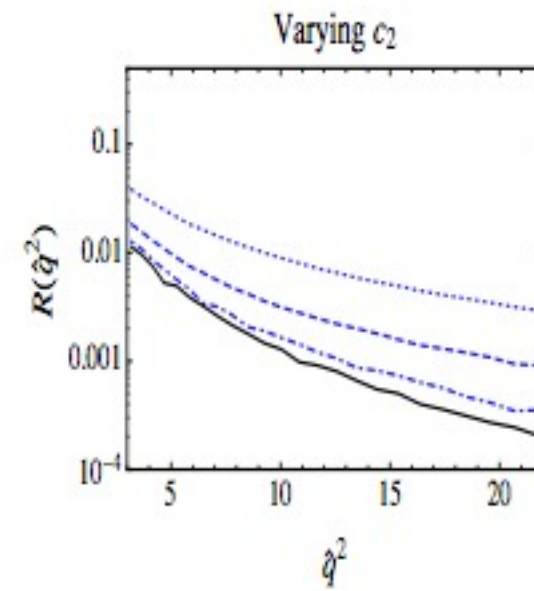
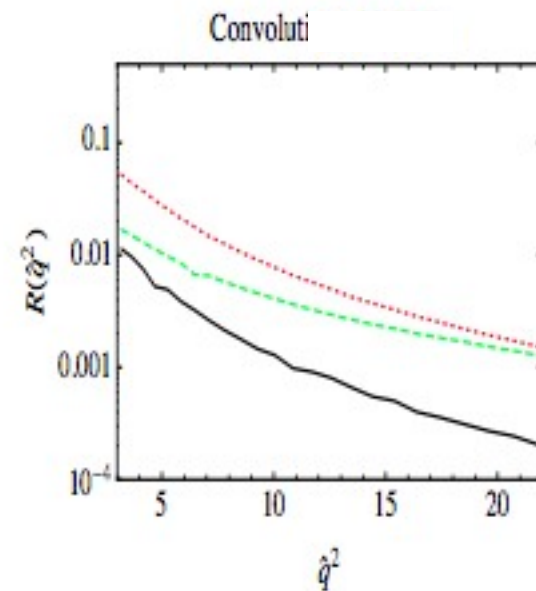


associated production

q^2 bi-lepton and lepton energy distribution



PDF's suck (sorry juan) in associated production



2: Moving towards a precision understanding of the (linear) SM EFT

- 1) Using EFT allow(s,ed) you to make pretty plots.
- 2) Violently changes the UV divergence structure of the theory!
 - this may seem like a trivial modification of Higgs phenomenology, some new interactions, some re-scalings of SM expectations.

Effective Theory:

$$\mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i + \sum_i c.t.$$

Renormalize it!

MUST reproduce the IR of the full theory!

Run the ops.

As we don't see other NP effects at low scales

Matching

Full Theory:

$$\mathcal{L}_{SM} + \mathcal{L}_{please\ exist} + \sum_i c.t.$$

Renormalize it!

Some nice field theory here

The EOM have been used *EXTENSIVELY* in reducing the basis to 59 operators. Our intuition does not accommodate that, but it is a fact.

Here is one way this non-intuitive physics shows up.

An operator O_1 can mix with an operator O_2 when NO 1PI diagram exists that corresponds to the mixing.

You renormalize and obtain a divergence, for example

$$E_{H\Box} = [H^\dagger H][H^\dagger(D^2 H) + (D^2 H^\dagger)H]$$

This operator form is not retained in the basis, so remove it:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c}{\Lambda^2} E_{H\Box} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c}{\Lambda^2} \tilde{E}_{H\Box} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\right) \quad \text{via field redefinition} \quad H \rightarrow H + \frac{c}{\Lambda^2} (H^\dagger H)H$$

$$\tilde{E}_{H\Box} = 2\lambda v^2 (H^\dagger H)^2 - 4\lambda Q_H - \left([Y_u^\dagger]_{rs} Q_{uH} + [Y_d^\dagger]_{rs} Q_{dH} + [Y_e^\dagger]_{rs} Q_{eH} + \text{h.c.} \right)$$

RGE improved SM EFT

Structure:

		$g^3 X^3$	H^6	$H^4 D^2$	$g^2 X^2 H^2$	$y \psi^2 H^3$	$g y \psi^2 X H$	$\psi^2 H^2 D$	ψ^4
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$g^3 X^3$	1	g^2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
H^6	2	$g^6 \lambda$	λ, g^2, y^2	$g^4, g^2 \lambda, \lambda^2$	$g^6, g^4 \lambda$	$\lambda y^2, y^4$	0	$\lambda y^2, y^4$	0
$H^4 D^2$	3	g^6	0	g^2, λ, y^2	g^4	y^2	$g^2 y^2$	g^2, y^2	0
$g^2 X^2 H^2$	4	g^4	0	1	g^2, λ, y^2	0	y^2	1	0
$y \psi^2 H^3$	5	g^6	0	g^2, λ, y^2	g^4	g^2, λ, y^2	$g^2 \lambda, g^4, g^2 y^2$	g^2, λ, y^2	λ, y^2
$g y \psi^2 X H$	6	g^4	0	0	g^2	1	g^2, y^2	1	1
$\psi^2 H^2 D$	7	g^6	0	g^2, y^2	g^4	y^2	$g^2 y^2$	g^2, λ, y^2	y^2
ψ^4	8	g^6	0	0	0	0	$g^2 y^2$	g^2, y^2	g^2, y^2

Entries follow the rule: $\left(\frac{g^2}{16\pi^2}\right)^{n_g} \left(\frac{y^2}{16\pi^2}\right)^{n_y} \left(\frac{\lambda}{16\pi^2}\right)^{n_\lambda}$, $N = n_g + n_y + n_\lambda$:

Where: $N = L + w - \sum_k w_k \equiv L + \Delta$. nice general equation

The ω is the power of f^2 in the operator normalization.

RGE improved SM EFT

What has been calculated in the last few months: **Jenkins, Manohar, Trott arXiv:1308.2627**

$$\mu \frac{d}{d\mu} C_{d \leq 4} \propto m_h^2 \sum_{i=1..59} C_{d=6}^i \quad \text{Complete result for the higher } d \text{ ops.}$$

Computed the complete dependence of the 59x59 matrix on $\lambda, \lambda^2, \lambda y^2$

(about 50 diagrams or so (x 59 ops), not so bad) **Jenkins, Manohar, Trott arXiv:1308.2627**

Computed the complete dependence of the 59x59 matrix on y^2, y^4

(about 100 diagrams or so (x 59 ops), pretty darn bad) **Jenkins, Manohar, Trott arXiv: 1310.4838**

The complete gauge dependence of the 59x59 matrix...

(> 100 diagrams, (x 59 ops) very very bad)

Soon..