- The κ-parameters in the current kappa-framework have mostly an "easy" to understand meaning in terms of how they change cross-sections and partial decay width
- Current proposals for the extended kappa-framework mostly in terms of anomalous couplings or coefficients in an EFT
  - Close to the parameters of a theory calculation
  - But for some its hard to understand both qualitatively and quantitatively what some parameter value does to observables

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A} =& i\frac{2m_Z^2}{v_F}\sum_{e=e_L,e_R}\sum_{\mu=\mu_L,\mu_R}(\bar{e}\gamma_\mu e)(\bar{\mu}\gamma_\nu\mu)\times\Bigg[\\
& \left(\kappa_{ZZ}\frac{g_Z^e g_Z^\mu}{P_Z(q_1^2)P_Z(q_2^2)}+\frac{\epsilon_{Ze}}{m_Z^2}\frac{g_Z^\mu}{P_Z(q_2^2)}+\frac{\epsilon_{Z\mu}}{m_Z^2}\frac{g_Z^e}{P_Z(q_1^2)}\right)g^{\mu\nu}+ \\
&+\left(\epsilon_{ZZ}\frac{g_Z^e g_Z^\mu}{P_Z(q_1^2)P_Z(q_2^2)}+\kappa_{Z\gamma}\epsilon_{Z\gamma}^{\text{SM-1L}}\left(\frac{eQ_\mu g_Z^e}{q_2^2 P_Z(q_1^2)}+\frac{eQ_e g_Z^\mu}{q_1^2 P_Z(q_2^2)}\right)+\kappa_{\gamma\gamma}\epsilon_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{SM-1L}}\frac{e^2Q_eQ_\mu}{q_1^2q_2^2}\right)\frac{q_1\cdot q_2\; g^{\mu\nu}-q_2{}^\mu q_1{}^\nu}{m_Z^2}+ \\
&+\left(\epsilon_{ZZ}^{\text{CP}}\frac{g_Z^e g_Z^\mu}{P_Z(q_1^2)P_Z(q_2^2)}+\epsilon_{Z\gamma}^{\text{CP}}\left(\frac{eQ_\mu g_Z^e}{q_2^2 P_Z(q_1^2)}+\frac{eQ_e g_Z^\mu}{q_1^2 P_Z(q_2^2)}\right)+\epsilon_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{CP}}\frac{e^2Q_eQ_\mu}{q_1^2q_2^2}\right)\frac{\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}q_{2\rho}q_{1\sigma}}{m_Z^2}\Bigg]
\end{aligned}
$$

- QUESTION: can we recast them into ~ inclusive (pseudo-)observables that have a better to understand meaning?
  - Should have sufficient simple mapping to theory parameters
  - Potential examples (not necessary well chosen!): $\Gamma(H\rightarrow 4l)$, $[\,\Gamma(\alpha<0) - \Gamma(\alpha>0)\,] / \Gamma$, $d\Gamma/dq^2|_{q2=0}$, …, $\sigma(gg\rightarrow H)$? : so partial widths, cross sections, asymmetries, partial derivatives, ...