Fitting EFT coefficients from STXS bins

Chris Hays, Gabija Žemaitytė

University of Oxford

2017 05 08

UNIVERSITY OF

Overview

■ Aim:

- ▶ Constrain EFT coefficients with data: STXS measurements *↔* EFT equations.
- ▶ Produce library of EFT equations: can be used for any stat. analysis, publicly available.

■ Plan:

- ▶ Define order and truncation of EFT.
- ▶ Choose EFT basis.
- ▶ Use a generator for STXS cross sections.

STXS bins

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

- Cross sections are measured in each STXS truth bin, with correlations.
- STXS bins are divided into production modes and branching ratios of the decay:
	- ▶ production: ttH, WH, ZH, VBF, ggf;
	- \blacktriangleright decay: hZZ, h $\gamma\gamma$, + others.
- Decay processes are inclusive.
- Decay is expressed as a ratio, e.g. $\frac{\text{BF}(H\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\text{BF}(H\rightarrow ZZ)}$.
- Production processes are further divided into kinematic bins.

EFT expansion

UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

■ Lagrangian:

$$
L = SM + c_i^{(6)} O_i^{(6)} \Lambda^{-2} + c_i^{(8)} O_i^{(8)} \Lambda^{-4}
$$

■ We take only up to dimension 6 operators:

$$
\sigma = |ME_{SM}|^2 + ME_{SM}ME^{(6)} + |ME^{(6)}|^2
$$

- We keep $|ME^{(6)}|^2$ because while it has Λ^{-4} dependence it is the leading order term that is not dependent on the SM amplitude.
- Express σ in terms of EFT couplings (quadratic in coefficients):

$$
\sigma=\mathsf{S}\mathsf{M}+\mathsf{B}_i\mathsf{c}_i^{(6)}+\mathsf{D}_{ij}\mathsf{c}_i^{(6)}\mathsf{c}_j^{(6)}
$$

- \blacksquare The $|ME^{(6)}|^2$ term can be dropped by neglecting the D_{ij} coefficients
- Chris Hays, Gabija Žemaitytė (University of C Fitting EFT coefficients from STXS bins 2017 05 08 4 / 14

EFT implementation

First-pass EFT model:

- HEL model: LO implementation of SILH basis excluding 4-fermion operators
- has 39 operators
- generate with Madgraph
- shower with Pythia8 unless the process is inclusive

Extraction of the equation

UNIVERSITY OF

$$
\sigma = SM + B_1c_1 + D_{11}c_1^2 + B_2c_2 + D_{22}c_2^2 + D_{12}c_1c_2
$$

- Use $NP^2 ==$ syntax and $c_1 = c_2 = 1$:
	- \blacktriangleright SM, B_i and D_{ij} for $i = j$ get directly:

$$
\begin{cases}\nNP^2 = 0: \sigma_1 = SM \\
NP^2 = 1: \sigma_{B1} = B_1, \ \sigma_{B2} = B_2 \\
NP^2 = 2: \sigma_{D11} = D_{11}, \ \sigma_{D22} = D_{22}\n\end{cases}
$$

- ▶ Extracting D_{ij} for $i \neq j$:
	- \blacktriangleleft generate a sample with NP^{\sim}2==2 syntax;
	- **◄** then $\sigma = D_{11}c_1^2 + D_{22}c_2^2 + D_{12}c_1c_2$;
	- \blacktriangleleft subtract D_{11} and D_{22} calculated previously.

Bin expressed as a ratio of BFs

DESPENSIVERSITY OF

$$
\frac{\text{BF}(\text{H}\rightarrow\gamma\gamma)}{\text{BF}(\text{H}\rightarrow\text{ZZ})}
$$

■ From MadGraph we get numerator and denominator as a polynomial:

$$
\frac{A + B_i c_i + D_{ij} c_i c_j}{F + G_j c_j + H_{ij} c_i c_j}
$$

■ We may expand as follows:

$$
\frac{A+B_ic_i+D_{ij}c_ic_j}{F+G_jc_j+H_{ij}c_ic_j} \approx \frac{A}{F}\bigg(1+\frac{B_ic_i}{A}+\frac{D_{ij}c_ic_j}{A}-\frac{G_jc_j}{F}-\frac{H_{ij}c_ic_j}{F}-\frac{G_jB_ic_ic_j}{AF}\bigg)
$$

Data vs MC

UNIVERSITY OF

■ Detector cannot see intermediate particles while we can specify them in MC. ZH as in Yellow Report (left) vs same final particles (right):

- Effect of removing/ adding diagrams:
	- ▶ changes cross-section;
	- ▶ changes active BSM couplings (i.e. new diagrams bring new couplings).

Adding/removing diagrams: *σ* change (a OXFOR) **OXFORD**

SM samples *σ*/pb comparison: *σ*/pb of all intermediate particles vs σ /pb with intermediate particles written in the brackets:

- tth: 0.400 vs 0.413 (g).
- wh: 0.0719 vs 0.0729 (W).
- zh: 0*.*0507 vs 0*.*0516 (Z).
- ^h*γγ*: ¹*.*⁰⁴ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁵ no other diagrams.
- hzz: ⁴*.*⁷² *·* ¹⁰*−*⁸ vs ⁴*.*²³ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁸ (Z).

Fractional uncertainty: 0*.*004.

Adding/removing diagrams: hZZ

UNIVERSITY OF

- Full sample: ⁴*.*⁷² *·* ¹⁰*−*⁸ GeV
- Only Z in s-channel: ⁴*.*²³ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁸ GeV
- Only Z and *^γ* in s-channel: ⁴*.*⁵⁵ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁸ GeV

Fractional uncertainty: 0*.*004.

Adding/removing diagrams: BSM couplings change

Number of BSM couplings: removed intermediate particles vs all:

- Production:
	- \blacktriangleright tth: 9 vs 28.
	- \triangleright wh: 10 vs 13.
	- \blacktriangleright zh: 23 vs 29.
- Decay:
	- \blacktriangleright h_{γγ}: 2 in both.
	- \blacktriangleright hzz: 17 in both.

Example of the equation

UNIVERSITY OF **OXFORD**

■ Process: H*→ γγ*:

 $\Gamma/GeV = 1.042 \cdot 10^{-5} (\pm 4 \cdot 10^{-8}) - 0.00953 (\pm 4 \cdot 10^{-5}) \cdot cA$ + 2*.*178(*±*0*.*009) *· cA · cA* + 2*.*178(*±*0*.*009) *· tcA · tcA* ■ Process: H*→*ZZ:

 $\Gamma/\text{GeV} = 4.75 \cdot 10^{-7} (\pm 2 \cdot 10^{-9}) + 1.365 \cdot 10^{-6} (\pm 5 \cdot 10^{-9}) \cdot \text{cHW}$ + 4*.*⁰⁹ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁷ (*±*² *·* ¹⁰*−*⁹) *· cHB* + 9*.*⁷⁵ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁷ (*±*⁴ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁹) *· cHL* + 9*.*⁷⁵ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁷ (*±*⁴ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁹) *· cpHL* + 1*.*⁵⁵⁵ *·* ¹⁰*−*⁷ (*±*⁶ *·* ¹⁰*−*¹⁰) *· tcHW* $+ 4.58 \cdot 10^{12} (\pm 2 \cdot 10^{10}) \cdot cT \cdot cT + 2.58 \cdot 10^{12} (\pm 2 \cdot 10^{10}) \cdot cH \cdot cT$ $+ 5.82 \cdot 10^{12} (\pm 3 \cdot 10^{10}) \cdot cT \cdot cHe +$ smaller terms

Gabija Žemaitytė (University of C Fitting EFT coefficients from STXS bins 2017 05 08 12 / 14

Small contributions to *σ*

DINIVERSITY OF OXFORD

■ Remove small contributions that are smaller than expected NLO

- H->4l cT quadratic terms are too large.
	- ▶ H*→*ZZ, cT=1: small Γ
	- ▶ H*→*Zll, cT=1: small Γ
	- ▶ H*→*4l, cT=1, only H in s-channel: small Γ
	- ▶ H*→*4l, cT=1, all particles or only Z and H: large Γ

Summary

- Our aim is to produce a library with EFT mapping to STXS bins s.t.:
	- ▶ include leading operators that appear in the process;
	- \blacktriangleright provide information about effects due to added/ removed diagrams.
- We will produce a note documenting the results.