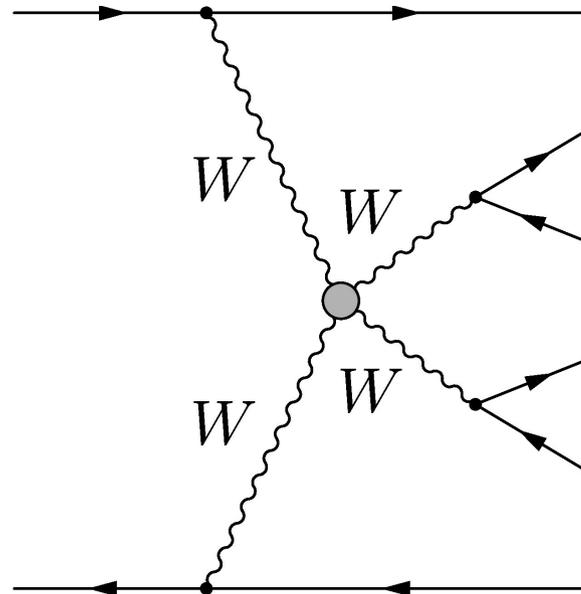


# WG2: Extrapolation of limits and the Unitarity bound

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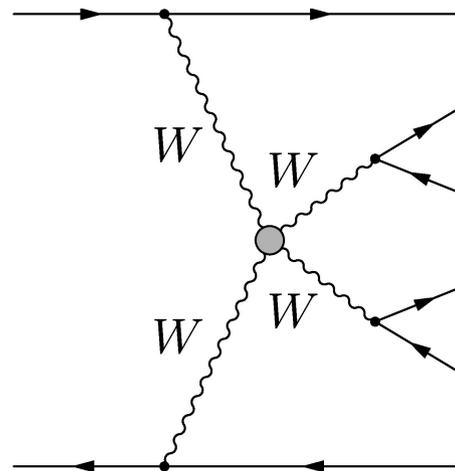
COST meeting  
30<sup>th</sup> August 2017

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# Regularization Schemes

- Issue: EFTs are *effective* theories, not UV complete  
=> cross sections violate unitarity at high shat
- Not a conceptual problem: presumably cured by unknown UV completion
- Problem is low sensitivity of experiments:  
Total cross section low even if VV-cross section beyond unitarity bound  
=> need unphysical VV amplitude to get observable effect



- What to do?

# Dealing with low Sensitivity

- Checking previous paper (8TeV, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1410.6315>)

| Operator coefficient | Exp. lower | Exp. upper | Obs. lower | Obs. upper | Unitarity limit |   |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| $F_{S,0}/\Lambda^4$  | -42        | 43         | -38        | 40         | 0.016           |   |
| $F_{S,1}/\Lambda^4$  | -129       | 131        | -118       | 120        | 0.050           |  |
| $F_{M,0}/\Lambda^4$  | -35        | 35         | -33        | 32         | 80              |  |

- “Vertrauen ist gut, Kontrolle ist besser!”
  - Quoted unitarity limits for WW channel only
  - FM0 violates unitarity much earlier for neutral channels
- Have another look
  - Will we ever be able to get enough sensitivity?

# Extrapolation

- Looking at two scenarios
- Low Background:
  - Limit on observed number of events is constant
  - Limit on cross section scales linearly with lumi
  - Limit on coupling scales as  $\sqrt{\text{lumi}}$  ( $\sigma \sim aQGC^2$ )
- High Background
  - Limit on observed number of events scales with background uncertainty ( $\sqrt{\text{lumi}}$ )
  - Limit on cross section scales linearly with  $\sqrt{\text{lumi}}$
  - Limit on coupling scales as  $\sqrt{\sqrt{\text{lumi}}}$  ( $\sigma \sim aQGC^2$ )
- Assume ultimately  $\sim 3000\text{fb}^{-1}$  data
  - $\sim 100$  times 2016 lumi

# Comparison

- 13TeV limits from: [SMP-17-004](#)
- Unitarity limits done with: [VBFNLO form factor tool](#)  
 (tried to keep compute time reasonable => good to within 50%)

| Operator | Unitarity limit | 13TeV data limit | Extrapolation (optimist) | Extrapolation (pessimist) |
|----------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| FS0      | 0.002           | 7.7              | 0.77                     | 2.4                       |
| FS1      | 0.001           | 20               | 2                        | 6.3                       |
| FM0      | 0.001           | 6                | 0.6                      | 1.9                       |
| FM1      | 0.004           | 8                | 0.8                      | 2.5                       |
| FM6      | 0.002           | 11               | 1.1                      | 3.4                       |
| FM7      | 0.009           | 12               | 1.2                      | 3.9                       |
| FT0      | 0.0002          | 0.6              | 0.06                     | 0.19                      |
| FT1      | 0.0006          | 0.25             | 0.025                    | 0.08                      |
| FT2      | 0.0006          | 0.8              | 0.08                     | 0.25                      |

# Summary

- Best case scenario: FT1, background free  
=> still off the unitarity limit by a factor of  $\sim 40$
- Can potentially expect some improvement in data-analysis, but a factor of 40 is very ambitious
- Sensitivity to aQGCs in full non-unitarized EFTs not any time soon
- Solutions:
  - Conceive theory predictions which do not violate unitarity  
=> ad hoc unitarization?  
=> beyond EFT?
  - Study channels, where  $\hat{s}$  is measurable  
=> allows for a well defined range in  $\hat{s}$  for the analysis  
=> unitarity bounds much less stringent if maximum  $\hat{s}$  is lower  
=> usually not the most sensitive channels