

# Effect of Dimension-6 Operators on VBS

Michael Rauch | VBSCAN WG1 Vidyo meeting, 21 Sep 2017

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- searches for new physics heavily ongoing in both ATLAS and CMS
- useful tool for heavy new physics: **effective field theory (EFT)**
  - integrate out heavy, non-SM degrees of freedom
  - higher-dimensional operators appearing in Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{d>4} \sum_i \frac{f_i^{(d)}}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^{(d)}$$

→ lowest relevant order:  $d = 6$  (D6)

- effects from D6 operators also appear in processes with larger cross sections
  - higher statistics
  - smaller errors
- ⇒ **investigate impact of these constraints**

- linear realization of the EFT
  - D6: 59 operators when assuming
    - baryon-lepton-number conservation
    - flavour universality
  - further restrictions:
    - $P$  and  $C$ -even operators
    - no operators contributing to EW precision observables at tree level
    - no operators where data is lacking (e.g.  $HHH$  coupling)
- [Corbett et al.]

## List of Operators

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{O}_{GG} = \phi^\dagger \phi G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} & \mathcal{O}_{WW} = \phi^\dagger \hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} \phi & \mathcal{O}_{BB} = \phi^\dagger \hat{B}_{\mu\nu} \hat{B}^{\mu\nu} \phi \\ \mathcal{O}_W = (D_\mu \phi)^\dagger \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \phi) & \mathcal{O}_B = (D_\mu \phi)^\dagger \hat{B}^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \phi) & \mathcal{O}_{\phi,2} = \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \\ \mathcal{O}_{e\phi,33} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) (\bar{L}_3 \phi e_R, 3) & \mathcal{O}_{u\phi,33} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) (\bar{Q}_3 \tilde{\phi} u_R, 3) & \mathcal{O}_{d\phi,33} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) (\bar{Q}_3 \phi d_R, 3) \\ \mathcal{O}_{WWW} = \text{Tr} \left( \hat{W}^\mu{}_\nu \hat{W}^\nu{}_\rho \hat{W}^\rho{}_\mu \right) & & \end{array}$$

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Modification of corresponding TGV vertices:

	$\mathcal{O}_{WWW}$	$\mathcal{O}_W$	$\mathcal{O}_B$	$\mathcal{O}_{WW}$	$\mathcal{O}_{BB}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\phi,2}$
$WWZ$	X	X	X			
$WW\gamma$	X	X	X			
$HWW$		X		X		X
$HZZ$		X	X	X	X	X
$HZ\gamma$		X	X	X	X	(X)
$H\gamma\gamma$				X	X	(X)
$WWWW$	X	X				
$WWZZ$	X	X				
$WWZ\gamma$	X	X				
$WW\gamma\gamma$	X					

# Measurements

[Butter, Corbett, Eboli, Gonzalez-Fraile, Gonzalez-Garcia, Plehn, MR]

Global fit of these operators to available ATLAS, CMS & LEP data  
(LHC: run-I measurements)

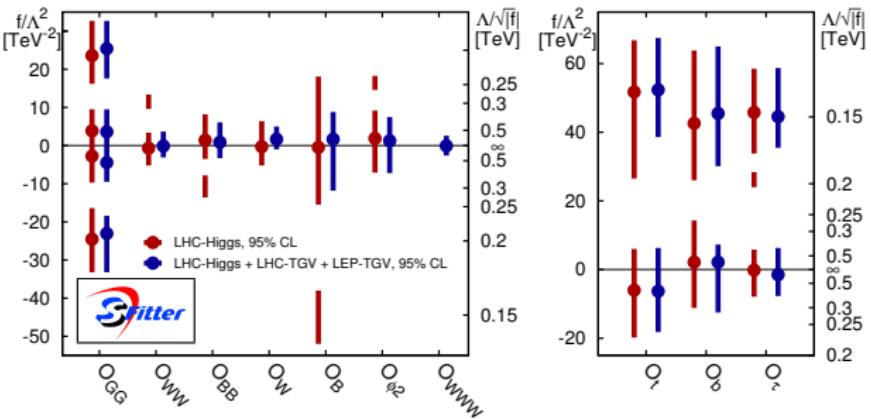
production/decay mode	Higgs data	
	ATLAS	CMS
$H \rightarrow WW$	1412.2641	1312.1129
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	1408.5191	1312.5353
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	1408.7084	1407.0558
$H \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$	1501.04943	1401.5041
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	1409.6212	1310.3687
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	ATLAS-CONF-2013-009	1307.5515
$t\bar{t}H$ production	1408.7084, 1409.3122	1407.0558, 1408.1682, 1502.02485
kinematic distributions	1409.6212, 1407.4222	

## Gauge boson data

Channel	Distribution	Data set	Reference
$WW \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell'^- + \not{E}_T (0j)$	Leading lepton $p_T$	ATLAS 8 TeV, $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	1603.01702
$WW \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^{(\prime)-} + \not{E}_T (0j)$	$m_{\ell\ell^{(\prime)}}^{(1)}$	CMS 8 TeV, $19.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	1507.03268
$WZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^{(\prime)\pm}$	$m_T^{WZ}$	ATLAS 8 TeV, $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	1603.02151
$WZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^{(\prime)\pm} + \not{E}_T$	$Z$ candidate $p_T^{\ell\ell}$	CMS 8 TeV, $19.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	CMS-PAS-SMP-12-006
$WV \rightarrow \ell^\pm jj + \not{E}_T$	$V$ candidate $p_T^{jj}$	ATLAS 7 TeV, $4.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	1410.7238
$WV \rightarrow \ell^\pm jj + \not{E}_T$	$V$ candidate $p_T^{jj}$	CMS 7 TeV, $5.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	1210.7544
$WZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^{(\prime)\pm} + \not{E}_T$	$Z$ candidate $p_T^{\ell\ell}$	ATLAS 7 TeV, $4.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	1208.1390
$WZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^{(\prime)\pm} + \not{E}_T$	$Z$ candidate $p_T^{\ell\ell}$	CMS 7 TeV, $4.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	CMS-PAS-SMP-12-006

# Fit Results

[Butter, Eboli, Gonzalez-Fraile, Gonzalez-Garcia, Plehn, MR]



$f_x / \Lambda^2 [\text{TeV}^{-2}]$	LHC-Higgs + LHC-TGV + LEP-TGV Best fit	95% CL interval
$f_{GG}$	-4.5	(-9.5, 9.5)
$f_{WW}$	-0.1	(-3.1, 3.7)
$f_{BB}$	0.9	(-3.3, 6.1)
$f_{\phi,2}$	1.3	(-7.2, 7.5)
$f_W$	1.7	(-0.98, 5.0)
$f_B$	1.7	(-11.8, 8.8)
$f_{WWW}$	-0.06	(-2.6, 2.6)
$f_b$	2.2	(-12.5, 7.3)
$f_\tau$	-1.5	(36, 59)
$f_t$	-6.3	(39, 68)

# Towards VBS

Take results and apply to vector-boson scattering

⇒ No contribution from  $\mathcal{O}_{GG}$  and fermionic operators

[Butter, Eboli, Gonzalez-Fraile, Gonzalez-Garcia, Plehn, MR]

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For simplicity: use pos. and neg. 95% CL bound with other parameters set to zero  
→ slightly larger effect than true 95% CL bound

Additionally:

effect from dimension-8 operator  $\mathcal{O}_{S,1}$

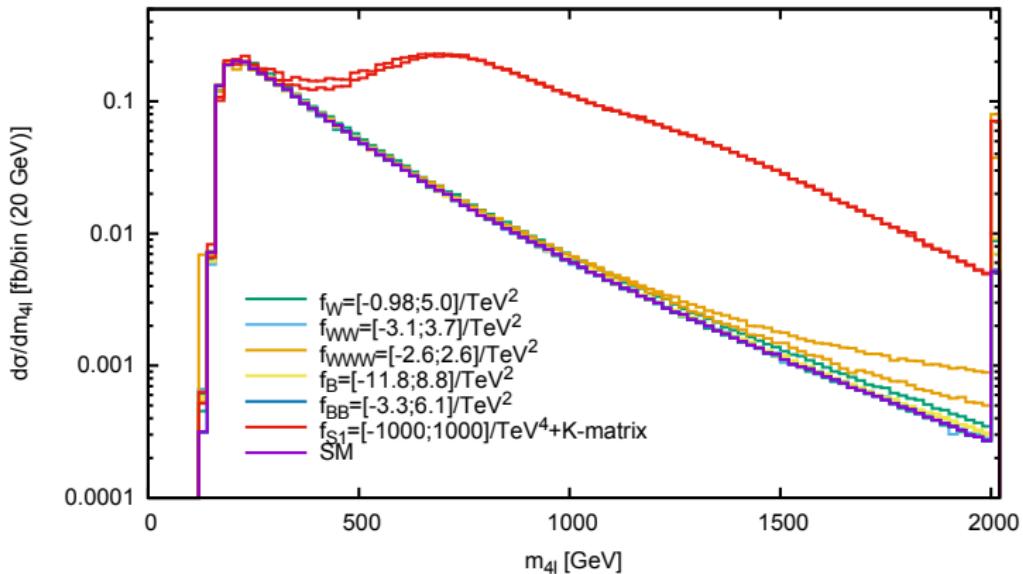
using ATLAS,  $W^\pm W^\pm jj$ ,  $\sqrt{S} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ , K-matrix unitarization

[arXiv:1405.6241]

$$f_{S,1}/\Lambda^4 \in (-1000, 1000) \text{TeV}^{-4} \quad (\text{for } f_{S,0}/\Lambda^4 = 0)$$

# Results

Process:  $pp \rightarrow W^+ W^+ jj \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \ell^+ \nu jj$ ,  $\sqrt{S} = 13$  TeV, VBF cuts, NLO QCD

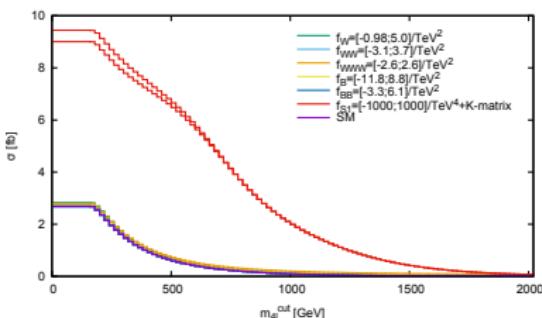
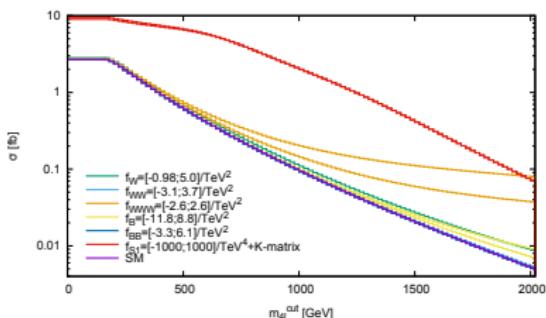


- last bin: overflow bin,  $m_{4\ell} > 2000$  GeV
- effect of D6 contributions in general small; largest one by  $\mathcal{O}_{WWW}$
- D8 operator clearly dominating

# Results

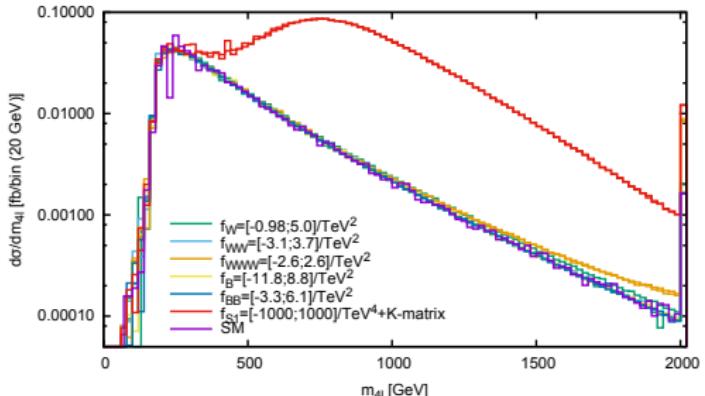
Process:  $pp \rightarrow W^+ W^+ jj \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \ell^+ \nu jj$ ,  $\sqrt{S} = 13$  TeV, VBF cuts, NLO QCD

cross section when requiring  $m_{4\ell} > m_{4\ell}^{\text{cut}}$



- $\mathcal{O}_{WWW}$  contribution large only for very high  $m_{4\ell} \leftrightarrow$  low event counts
  - excess of 10 events for  $m_{4\ell} > 1$  TeV,  $\mathcal{L} = 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , SM contrib. of 10 events
  - other D6 operators below 1 event
    - $\leftrightarrow$  unitarity violating contributions (?)
- $\mathcal{O}_{S1}$  yielding large excess even without cuts on  $m_{4\ell}$ 
  - excess of 200 events for  $m_{4\ell} > 1$  TeV,  $\mathcal{L} = 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

# Results

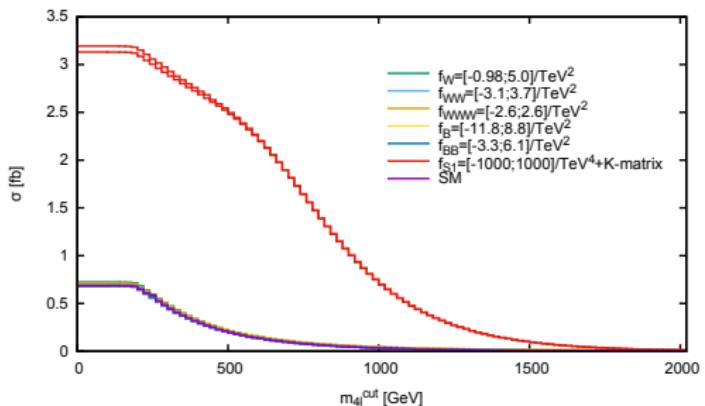


Process:  
 $pp \rightarrow W^+ Z jj$

$\rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \ell^+ \ell^- jj,$

$\sqrt{S} = 13 \text{ TeV}, \text{ VBF cuts,}$   
NLO QCD

exactly the same picture  
as in  $W^+ W^+ jj$  case



# Conclusions

- study impact of dimension-6 and dimension-8 operators on VBS
  - take 95%CL bounds from LHC run-I results
  - show impact on 13 TeV VBS cross section
- effect of dimension-6 operators in general small
  - 13 TeV diboson data will further reduce the allowed contributions
- effect of dimension-8 operators dominates
  - constraining power of experimental results

# Backup

# Dimension-6 operators

$$\mathcal{O}_{WWW} = \text{Tr} \left[ \widehat{W}^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \widehat{W}^{\nu}{}_{\rho} \widehat{W}^{\rho}{}_{\mu} \right] ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_W = (D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \widehat{W}^{\mu\nu} (D_{\nu} \Phi) ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_B = (D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \widehat{B}^{\mu\nu} (D_{\nu} \Phi) ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{WW} = \Phi^{\dagger} \widehat{W}_{\mu\nu} \widehat{W}^{\mu\nu} \Phi ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{BB} = \Phi^{\dagger} \widehat{B}_{\mu\nu} \widehat{B}^{\mu\nu} \Phi ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi,2} = \partial_{\mu} (\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi) \partial^{\mu} (\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi) ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{W}WW} = \text{Tr} \left[ \widetilde{W}^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \widehat{W}^{\nu}{}_{\rho} \widehat{W}^{\rho}{}_{\mu} \right] ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{W}} = (D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \widetilde{W}^{\mu\nu} (D_{\nu} \Phi) ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{B}} = (D_{\mu} \Phi)^{\dagger} \widetilde{B}^{\mu\nu} (D_{\nu} \Phi) ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{W}W} = \Phi^{\dagger} \widetilde{W}_{\mu\nu} \widehat{W}^{\mu\nu} \Phi ,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{B}B} = \Phi^{\dagger} \widetilde{B}_{\mu\nu} \widehat{B}^{\mu\nu} \Phi .$$

Setup for processes  $W^+ W^+ jj$  and  $W^+ Zjj$

Cuts:

$$\begin{array}{lll} p_{T,j} > 30 \text{ GeV}, & |y_j| < 4.5, & \Delta R_{j\ell} > 0.3 \\ p_{T,\ell} > 20 \text{ GeV}, & |y_\ell| < 2.5, & \Delta R_{\ell\ell} > 0.3 \\ m_{jj} > 500 \text{ GeV}, & |\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.5, & p_{T,\text{miss}} > 40 \text{ GeV} \end{array}$$

PDF: NNPDF 3.0 NLO with  $\alpha_s = 0.118$