### Constraining the SMEFT in the top sector at the LHC

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for the current authors:

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with input and feedback from:

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and EFT enthusiasts from ATLAS and CMS



#### Timeline

Spring: TH brainstorming

June: first ideas on paper, presentation, first feedback, new contributions

Summer: re-thinking and implementation,

UFO as mediator between TH and EXP teams

Mid-October: v0 put together

November  $-\epsilon$ : 10<sup>+</sup> pages of feedback received, overall agreement on principles,

interesting suggestions, questions raised, clarifications requested

Today: open discussion

November  $+\epsilon$ : implementation in v1 and release

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#### Content

#### For v1

- guiding principles
- an example of EFT analysis strategy
- flavour assumptions
- corresponding degrees of freedom
- indicative direct constraints
- UFO implementation and benchmarks

[many from TopFitter]

#### Foreseen

- FCNCs
- NLO QCD
- indirect constraints, from EDMs, flavour, etc.

..

- theory uncertainties
- unstable tops

...

[Los Alamos/Nikhef contrib.]

[sugg. by M.Schulze]

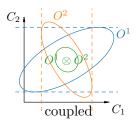
Still Warsaw as reference basis, still only operators involving tops, but:

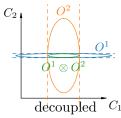
#### Previous approach

- attempt to determine the d.o.f. relevant for given processes
- hierarchize their contributions (QCD vs. EW,  $m_b/m_t$  or PDF suppressions...)
- !! model dependent
- !! observable/phase-space dependent
- !! not fitting the global EFT scheme

#### Now more general and phenomenological

- all tree-level contributions on the same footing
- 2. hierarchies derive from existing constraints for each observable  $O^k$
- 3. compute higher orders in SM couplings where necessary





#### **Implications**

- ► Give up, for now, on the stating which d.o.f. is relevant in which process.
- Recommend to determine the EFT dependence observable-by-observable.
  - · Naive hierarchies are upset in too many instances.
  - Use MC for instance. Some benchmarks given, notably for total rates.
  - · The picture will become clearer/more specific with time.
- The d.o.f. relevance in a measurement may change as constraints are collected!

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  - · Naive hierarchies are upset in too many instances.
  - Use MC for instance. Some benchmarks given, notably for total rates.
  - · The picture will become clearer/more specific with time.
- The d.o.f. relevance in a measurement may change as constraints are collected!
  - ⇒ Measurement should be re-interpretable!
    - in an evolving global EFT picture
    - with more sophisticated predictions
    - with less restrictive assumptions
       (e.g. about flavour, non-top operators, etc.)

# An example of EFT analysis strategy

#### An example of EFT analysis strategy

Warning: dangerous territory for a theorist!

- · to show how EFT challenges could be addressed
- · to fix ideas on what are useful outputs from a TH perspective

Choose a (particle-level) fiducial volume close enough to the detector level for unfolding to be very model independent.

Check it!

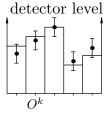
- → allows re-interpretation without full simulation
- $\longrightarrow$  greatly facilitates multi-dimensional EFT analyses

#### An example of EFT analysis strategy

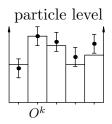
#### For $O^k$ observables

total rate, binned  $p_T$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $m_{xy}$ , etc. distributions, binned MVA output, ratios, asymmetries, *optimal* observables,...

#### Unfold



unfold the data ⇒ under SM hypothesis



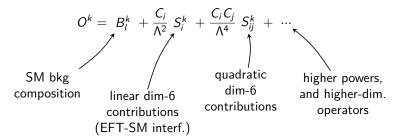
#### Provide

- observable definitions (code if non-standard)
- stat. uncertainties
- systematics breakdown

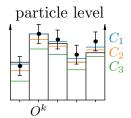
 $(\rightarrow$  re-interpretable in any model)

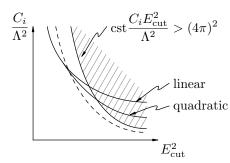
#### Global EFT interpretation

- Compute EFT predictions to the particle level



- Obtain and release likelihoods in the full  $\{C_i\}$  space
  - ≡ global constraints
    to combine with other measurements





- also quote individual constraints
  - information about sensitivity and the magnitude of approximate degeneracies
- quote both the linear and quadratic dim-6 approx.
  - $\rightarrow$  information about the importance of higher powers of dim-6 coeff.
- quote limits as functions of **E**<sub>cut</sub>
  - → valid interpretation for models with lower scales

[Contino et al '16]

 $\rightarrow$  perturbativity possibly ensured by minimal  $E_{\text{cut}}$ 

$$\sum_{n} \sum_{1} \cdots \sum_{2} \cdots \sum_{n} \left[ \operatorname{cst} \frac{C_{i} E_{\operatorname{cut}}^{2}}{(4\pi \Lambda)^{2}} \right]^{n}$$

## Degrees of freedom

#### Flavour assumptions

(not applicable for top FCNCs, treated separately)

#### Lepton sector (not critical)

- · rather loose  $U(1)_{l_1+e_1} \times U(1)_{l_2+e_2} \times U(1)_{l_3+e_3}$  aka flavour diagonality
- · could easily be restricted to  $U(3)_{l+e}$ , or even  $U(3)_l \times U(3)_e$

#### Quark sector (baseline and variants) to effectively reduce the huge number of four-quark operators

Baseline 
$$U(2)_q \times U(2)_u \times U(2)_d$$

 $\equiv$  SM flavour symmetry in the limit  $y_{u,d,s,c} \to 0$ ,  $V_{\text{CKM}} \to \mathbb{I}$  forces the first two generations to appear as  $\sum_{i=1,2} \bar{q}_i q_i$ ,  $\bar{u}_i u_i$ ,  $\bar{d}_i d_i$ 

#### Extended to $U(2)_{q+u+d}$

[sugg. by J.A.Aguilar Saavedra]

- · allows light right-handed charged currents  $\sum_{i=1,2} \bar{u}_i d_i$
- · allows light chirality flipping currents  $\sum_{i=1,2} \bar{q}_i u_i$ ,  $\bar{q}_i d_i$

#### Restricted to top-philic scenario

[sugg. by A.Wulzer]

- · assumes NP generates all operators with tops and bosons
- · then project that over-complete set on the Warsaw basis with EOM, etc.

#### d.o.f. and constraints

E. .... (0.1.f)

	Delicilliaik	exteriaea	restricted
four heavy quarks	9		5
two light and two heavy quarks	14	+10+10 CPV	) =
two heavy quarks and two leptons	$(8 + 3 \text{ CPV}) \times 3$		}3
two heavy quarks and bosons	9 + 6 CPV		9+6 CPV

henchmark

extended

restricted

[many from TopFitter]

 $[\Lambda = 1 \text{ TeV}]$ 

10

	-heavy (9 d.o.f.)	Indicative direct limits
$c_{QQ}^1$		
$c_{QQ}^8$	$\equiv 8C_{qq}^{3(3333)}$	
$!c_{QQ}^+$	$\equiv C_{qq}^{1(3333)} + C_{qq}^{3(3333)}$	$[-2.92, 2.80]$ ( $E_{cut} = 3$ TeV) [4]
$c_{Qt}^1$	$\equiv C_{qu}^{1(3333)}$	$[-4.97, 4.90]$ $(E_{cut} = 3 \text{ TeV})$ [4]
$c_{Qt}^8$	$\equiv C_{qu}^{8(3333)}$	$[-10.3, 9.33]$ ( $E_{cut} = 3 \text{ TeV}$ ) [4]
$c_{Qb}^1$	$\equiv C_{qd}^{1(3333)}$	
$c_{Qb}^8$	$\equiv C_{qd}^{8(3333)}$	
$c_{tt}^1$	$\equiv C_{uu}^{(3333)}$	$[-2.92, 2.80] (E_{cut} = 3 \text{TeV}) [4]$
$c_{tb}^1$	$\equiv C_{ud}^{1(3333)}$	
$c_{tb}^8$	$\equiv C_{ud}^{8(3333)}$	
Two-	light-two-heavy (14 d.o.f.)	
$c_{Qq}^{3,1}$ $c_{Qq}^{3,8}$ $c_{Qq}^{1,1}$	$\equiv C_{qq}^{3(ii33)} + \frac{1}{6}(C_{qq}^{1(i33i)} - C_{qq}^{3(i33i)})$	[-0.66, 1.24] [5], [-3.11, 3.10] [4]
$c_{Qq}^{3,8}$	$\equiv C_{qq}^{1(i33i)} - C_{qq}^{3(i33i)}$	[-6.06, 6.73] [4]
$c^{1,1}$	$= C^{1(ii33)} + 1C^{1(i33i)} + 1C^{3(i33i)}$	[-3 13 3 15] [4]

#### **UFO** implementation

- ▶ 90<sup>+</sup> d.o.f. of the extended flavour scenario
- ▶ LO for now

#### Benchmark dependences

e.g. linear contributions  $(S_i^k)$  to total rates:

[permil of the SM rate,  $\Lambda=1$  TeV

		$pp  o t\bar{t}$	$pp  o t \bar t  b \bar b$	$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$	$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} e^+ \nu$	$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} e^+e^-$	$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} \gamma$	$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} h$
M		$5.2 \times 10^{2} \text{ pb}$	2.3 pb	0.0099 pb	0.02 pb	0.016 pb	1.5 pb	0.4 pb
$\begin{array}{c} 1 & QQ\\ QQ\\ QQ\\ QQ\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 2\\ 4\\ 3\\ 3\\ 2\\ 4\\ 3\\ 3\\ 2\\ 4\\ 3\\ 3\\ 2\\ 4\\ 3\\ 3\\ 1\\ 4\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$	cQQ1	-0.25	-1.5	$-1 \times 10^{2}$		-1.6	-0.66	-0.71
800	сQQ8	-0.16	-2.5	-32		-0.91	-0.49	-0.28
Dt.	cQt1	-0.15	-4.3	$1 \times 10^{2}$		-0.77	-0.19	-0.56
Š Ot	cQt8	-0.053	-1.5	-39		-0.18	-0.094	-0.15
ľ Ob	cQb1	-0.0055	0.53	-0.051		-0.014	-0.0069	-0.029
)h	cQb8	0.14	3.2	0.12		0.35	0.16	0.57
t.	ctt1			$-1.6 \times 10^{2}$				
b	ctb1	-0.0096	0.36	-0.056		-0.02	-0.023	-0.04
b	ctb8	0.14	2.9	0.11		0.26	0.3	0.58
3,8 Эа	cQq83	2.6	2	5	-84	-19	<u> </u>	16
,8 )a	cQq81	12	20	24	$2.6 \times 10^{2}$	-19 73 73 11 14 17 12	<b>% ∗</b>	73
a	ctq8	12	21	27	$2.6 \times 10^{2}$	-811	54	73
u	cQu8	7.2	12	18		11,	42	44
<i>u</i>	ctu8	7.5	11	15	.0	14	23	44
)d	cQd8	5	8.3	11	N	17	6.8	28
d	ctd8	4.8	7.2	10	Α.	12	14	28
,1 )a	cQq13	3.3	5.3	5.1	$1.1 \times 10^{2}$	22	11	19
,1 )a	cQq11	0.82	0.19	-7.9	-6.1	-4.8	2.8	6.2
a	ctq1	0.67	2.7	-8.3	8.7	0.66	3.5	4.9
n Du	cQu1	0.58	1.9	-5.1		1.5	2.8	4.2
u	ctu1	1.1	0.86	-4		2.3	3.5	6.9
)d	cQd1	-0.2	0.17	-4		-0.67	-0.27	-1.4
d	ctd1	-0.38	-1.2	-4.9		-0.94	-1.2	-2.1
	ctn	$-2.1 \times 10^{-5}$	-23	-87	-0.034	-0.0093	$-2.9 \times 10^{-5}$	$-1.2 \times 10^{2}$

#### **UFO** implementation

- ▶ 90<sup>+</sup> d.o.f. of the extended flavour scenario
- ▶ LO for now

#### Benchmark dependences

e.g. quadratic contributions  $(S_{ij}^k)$  to total rates:

	•						•	'n	,																	
$\epsilon_{00}^1$	c*00	£101	4	$c_{\mathrm{Ob}}^{1}$	r <sub>o</sub>	$c_{\rm in}^1 = -c_{\rm in}^1$	e <sub>a</sub>	않	61.X	4	6	d,	4,	de	r21.1	e <sup>1,1</sup> Qe	cl.	$\epsilon_{Q_0}^1$	$\epsilon_{2a}^1$	c <sup>2</sup> <sub>Od</sub>	c <sub>u</sub>	Chy.	0.00044	c3.0	0.00053	
0.107	-1.3 × 10.4	-2.8 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	1.4 × 10 *** 0.0035					1.															$-7.8 \times 10^{-21}$	-0.016	$-9.6 \times 10^{-21}$	
	0.0081	-2.8 × 10 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6.5 × 10 <sup>-18</sup>					1.															-7.8 × 10 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-0.019 -0.0097	-9.6 × 10	
		0.037	0.0081					1.														1	5 × 10 <sup>-21</sup>	-0.012	1.2 × 10 <sup>-20</sup>	
			0.0081	0.037	$6.2 \times 10^{-10}$	0.016	$1.4 \times 10^{-10}$	10														1	-0.00024	-0.012	-9.5 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	
					0.0081	- 1.4 × 10 °		10															$-2.3 \times 10^{-21}$		-8.6 × 10 <sup>-22</sup>	
								1 -																		
						- 0.037	$6.5 \times 10^{-10}$	1 -															$-9.8 \times 10^{-5}$		-0.00024	
							0.0081	1 -															$-8.5 \times 10^{-22}$		$-2.1 \times 10^{-21}$	
-								1.2							$9.8 \times 10^{-17}$	$5.9 \times 10^{-17}$	$3 \times 10^{-16}$						$-9 \times 10^{-10}$		$-2.9 \times 10^{-10}$	
								1 -	1.2						$5.9\times10^{-17}$	$9.4\times10^{-17}$	$1.4\times10^{-17}$						$-1.3 \times 10^{-10}$		$-2.9\times10^{-20}$	
								1 -		1.2					$2.7 \times 10^{-18}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-17}$	$9.3 \times 10^{-17}$						$-2.9 \times 10^{-20}$		$-7.4\times10^{-20}$	
								1 .			0.74	0.2						$6.1 \times 10^{-17}$	$7.9 \times 10^{-18}$				$2.2 \times 10^{-10}$		$7 \times 10^{-20}$	
								1 .				0.76						$8.2 \times 10^{-14}$	$5.7 \times 10^{-17}$	- 17			$7 \times 10^{-20}$		$2.1 \times 10^{-19}$	
								1 .					0.47	0.13						$3.7 \times 10^{-17}$ $5.4 \times 10^{-18}$	$5.1 \times 10^{-18}$ $3.7 \times 10^{-17}$		$-6.6 \times 10^{-20}$ $-2.4 \times 10^{-20}$		$-2.4 \times 10^{-20}$ $-7 \times 10^{-20}$	
								1.						0.47	5.5					5.4 × 10 · 10	3.4 × 10 ° 11					
								1.							0.5	6.8	0.33						-0.096		-0.032 -0.0035	
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								1.									5.4	3.3	0.91				-0.0034 0.024		-0.011 0.008	
								1.										3.3	3.4				0.006		0.024	
								10											3.4	2.1	0.6	1	-0.008		-0.0027	
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[pb,  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ ,  $\Lambda = 1 \text{ TeV}$ ]

That's it for the overview!

Thanks for all the contributions and feedback!

The floor is open for discussion!

Watch for v1!