Higgs physics

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Lecture II

Understanding a new force

- A new force has been discovered, the first elementary of Yukawa type ever seen.
- Its mediator looks a lot like the SM scalar: H-universality of the couplings
- No sign of……New Physics (from the LHC)!

- We have no bullet-proof theoretical argument to argue for the existence of New Physics accessible at 13 TeV and even less so to prefer a NP model with respect to another.

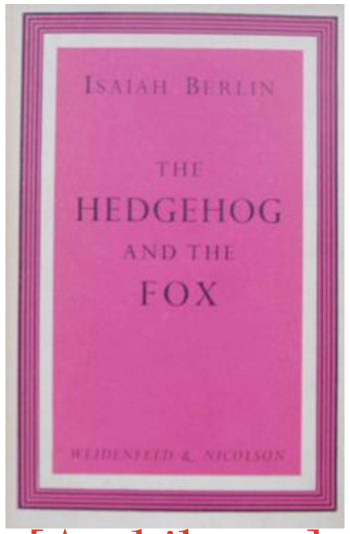
Searching for new physics

Model-dependent	Model-independent
SUSY, 2HDM, ED,…	simplified models, EFT, …
Search for new states	Search for new interactions
specific models, simplified models	anomalous couplings, EFT…
Exotic signatures	Standard signatures
precision measurements	rare processes

What about new physics?

the foxes draw on a variety of experiences and for them the world cannot be boiled down to a single idea

the hedgehogs view the world through the lens of a single defining idea



[Archilocus]

[Erasmo]

[Berlin]

SM Portals

$(\Phi^\dagger \Phi)$

dim=2

Scalars and vectors

$(\bar{L}\Phi_c)$

dim=5/2

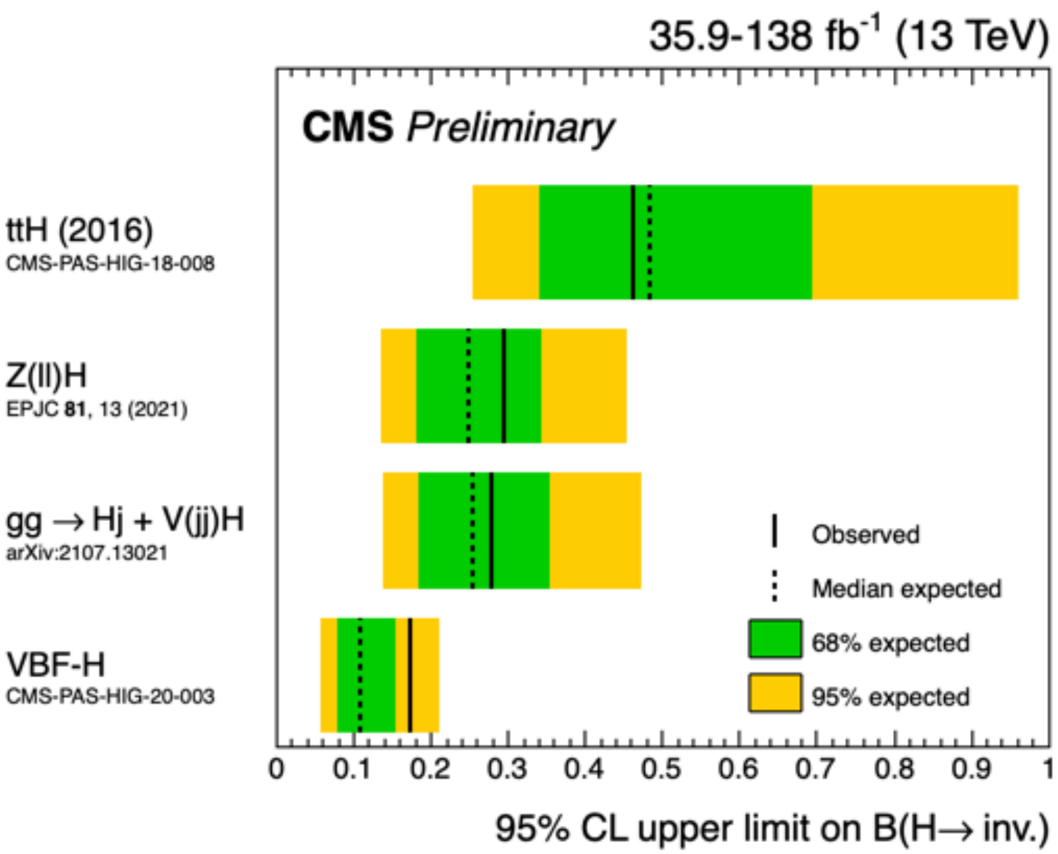
Sterile fermions

$B^{\mu\nu}$

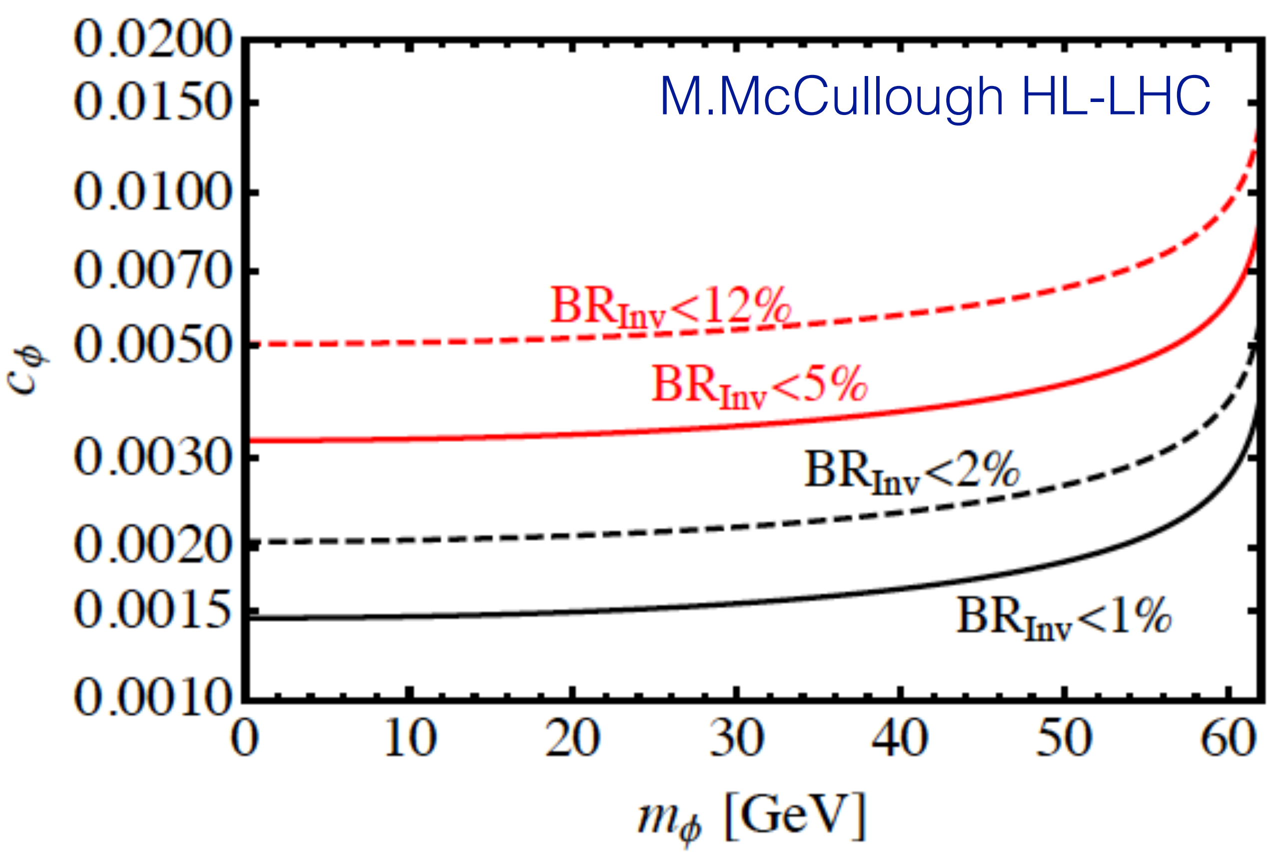
dim=2

Dark photons

Searching for H to invisible



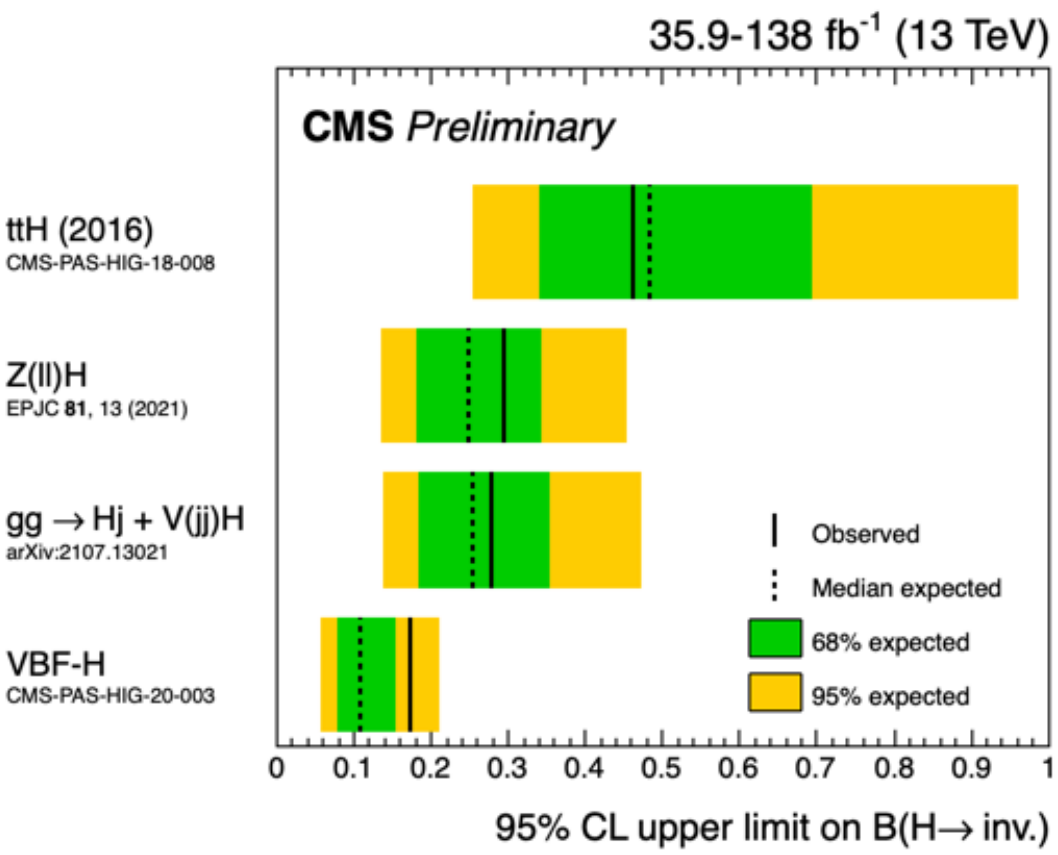
Immediate implications for any model with particles of mass $m<m_H/2$



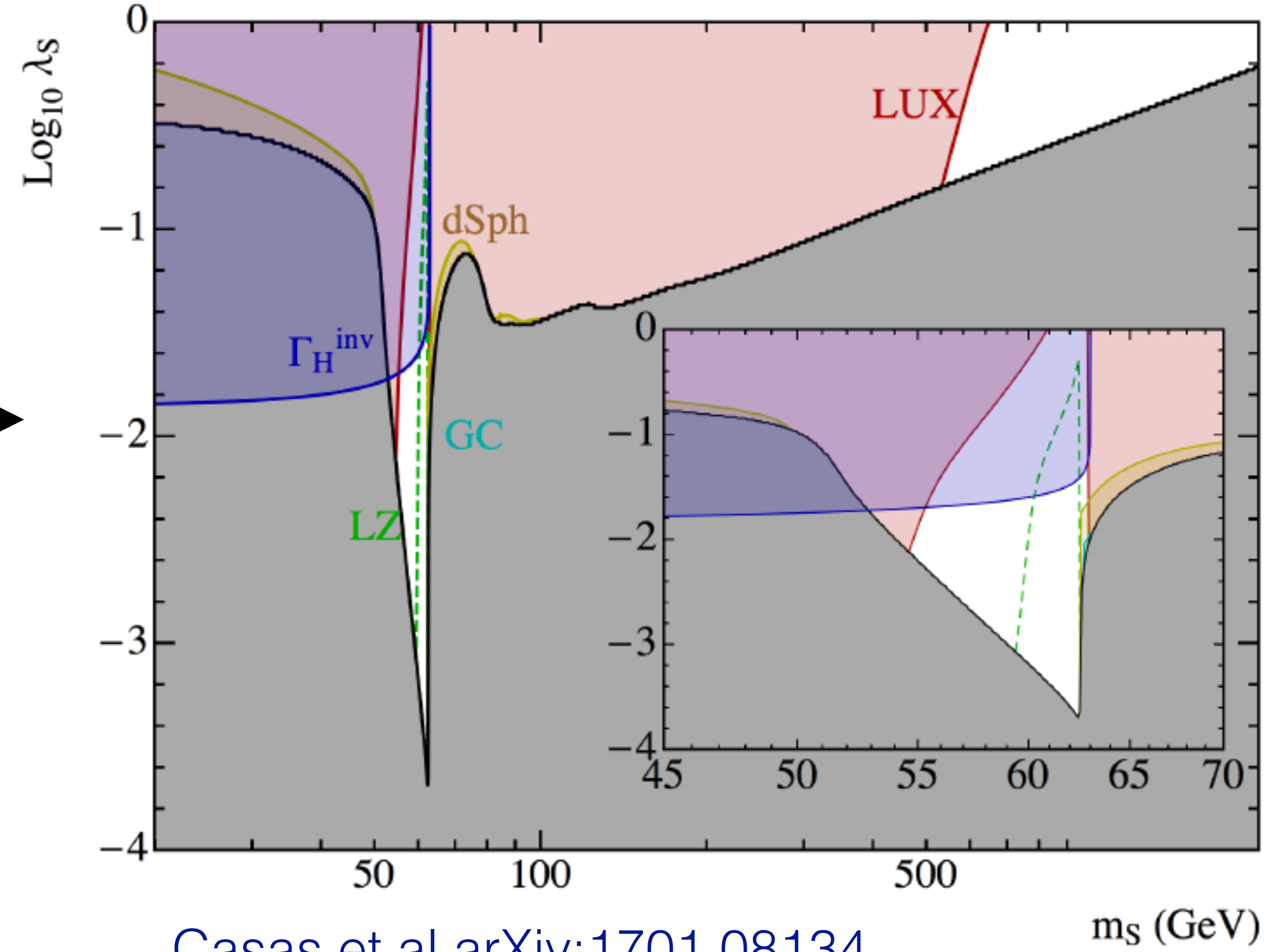
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu\phi\partial^\mu\phi - \frac{1}{2}M^2\phi^2 - c_\phi|H|^2\phi^2$$

Simplest extension of the SM: The Higgs portal

Searching for H to invisible



Important Dark Matter implications



Casas et al arXiv:1701.08134

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu\phi\partial^\mu\phi - \frac{1}{2}M^2\phi^2 - c_\phi|H|^2\phi^2$$

Search for new interactions

- Such a programme is based on large set of measurements, both in the exploration and in the precision phases:

  - **PHASE I (EXPLORATION):**
    Bound Higgs couplings

  - **PHASE II (DETERMINATION):**
    Stress test the SM: Look for deviations wrt dim=4 SM (rescaling factors)

  - **PHASE III (PRECISION):**
    Interpret measurements in terms the dim=6 SM parameters (SMEFT)

- Rare SM processes (induced by small interactions, such as those involving the Higgs with first and second fermion generations or flavour changing neutral interactions) are still in the exploration phase.

- For interactions with vector boson and third generation fermions we are ready to move to phase II.

Phase I (exploration) : examples

COUPLINGS to SM particles

- H self-interactions
- Second generation Yukawas: ccH, μμH
- Flavor off-diagonal int.s : tqH, ll'H, …
- HZγ
- Top self-interactions : 4top interactions
- Top neutral gauge interactions
- Top FCNC's
- Top CP violation

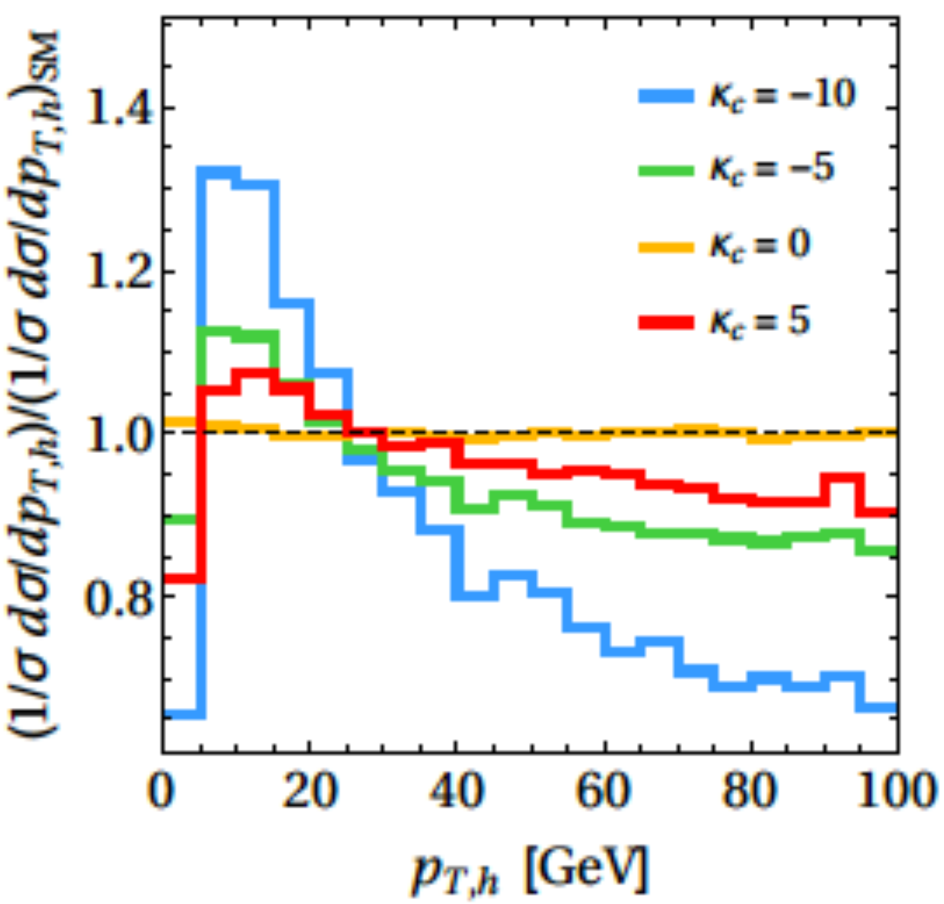
COUPLINGS to non-SM particles

- H portals

Second generation

Using kinematic distributions i.e. the Higgs pT

Bishara et al.1606.09253



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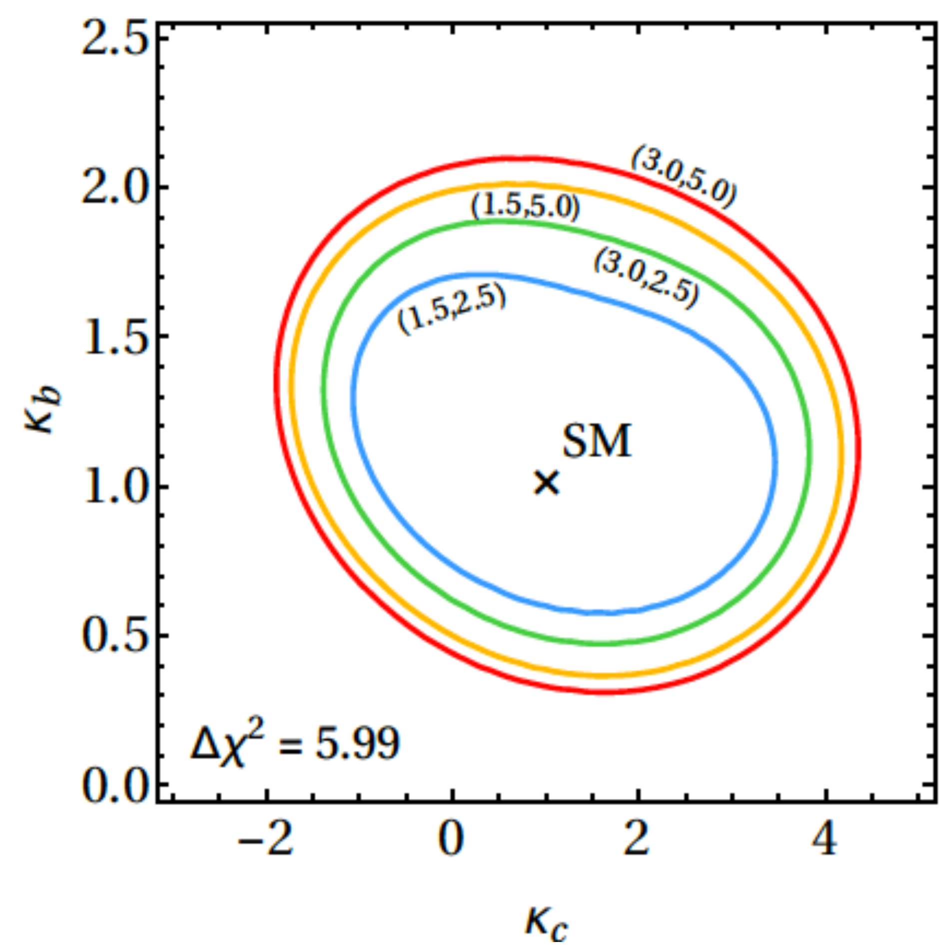
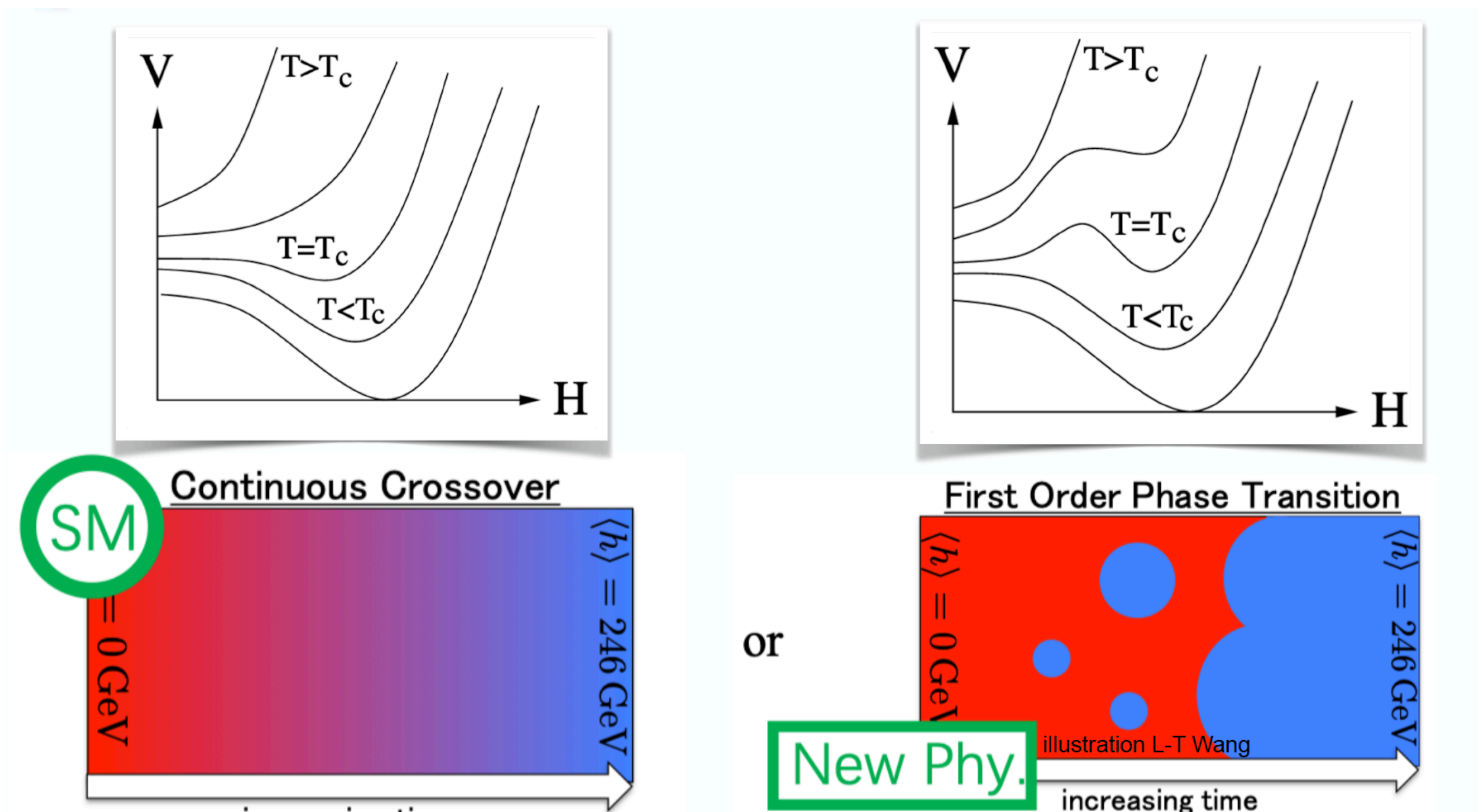


Inclusive Higgs decays i.e VH + flavour tagging (limited by c-tagging) gives a limit of 5.5 x SM expectation. (VZ has been observed!)

$$ZH(H \to c\bar{c})$$

Baryogenesis

Remember that to generate a matter-antimatter asymmetry in the Universe the three Sakharov conditions have to be satisfied (B violation, first-order phase transition (out-of-equilibrium), C and CP violation). The SM potential leads to 2nd order phase transitions.



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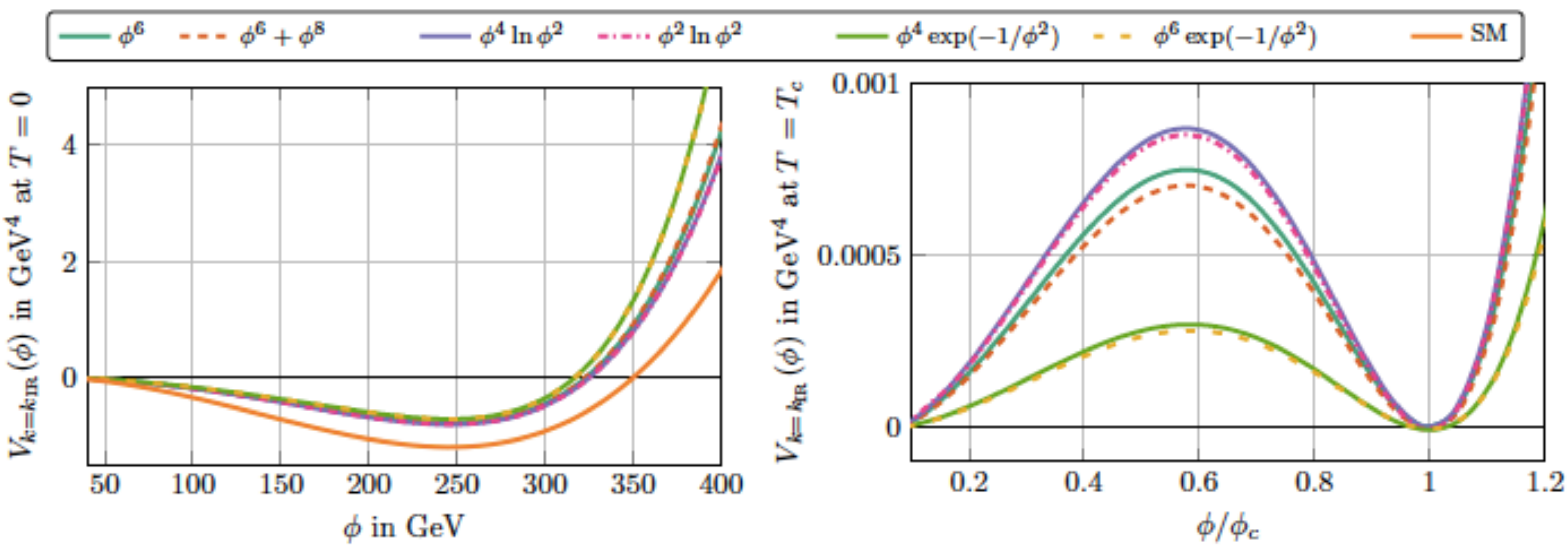

Reichert et al. 1711.00019

A trilinear coupling above 1.5*SM value allows a 1st order transition.

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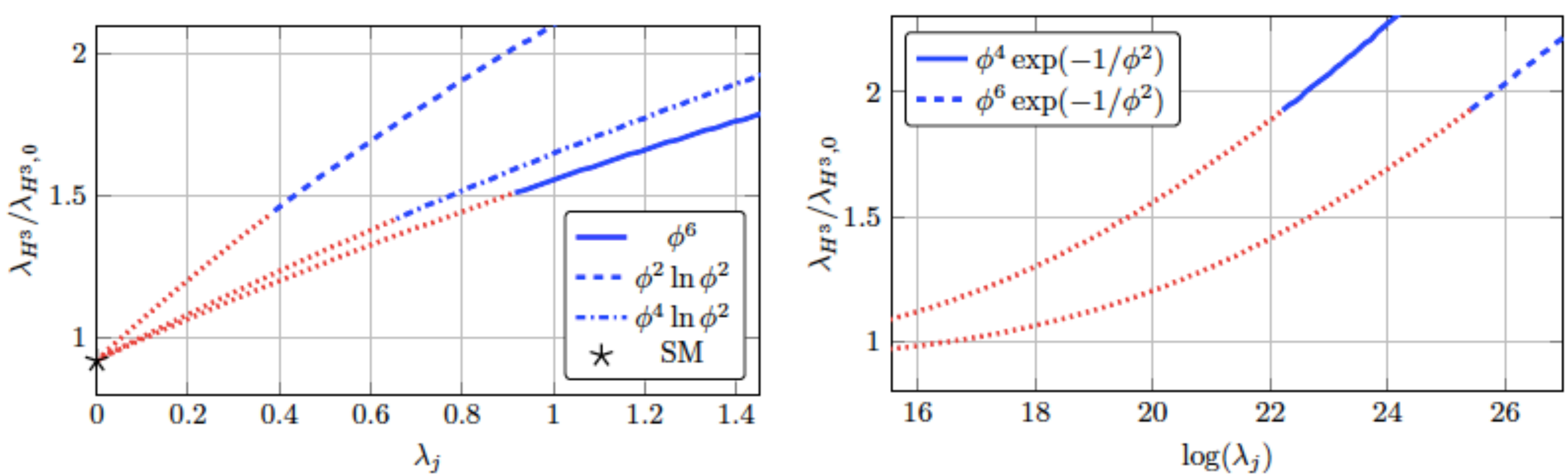

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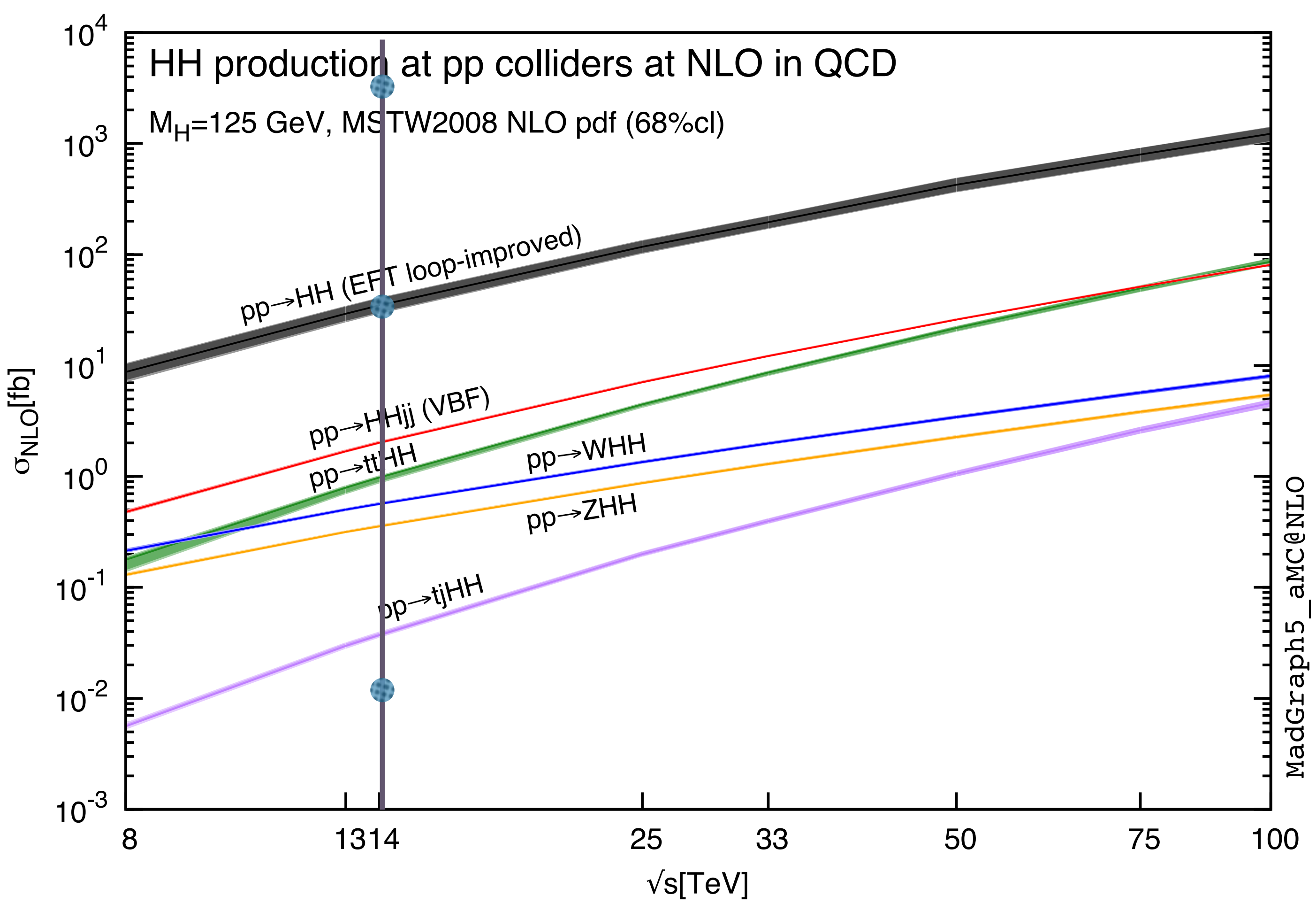
A trilinear coupling above 1.5*SM value allows a 1st order transition.

Phase I : Higgs self-coupling

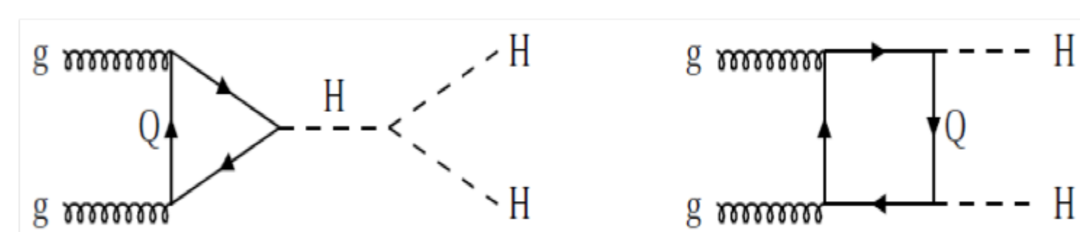


At 14 TeV from gg fusion:

$$\sigma_H = 55 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{HH} = 44 \text{ fb}$$

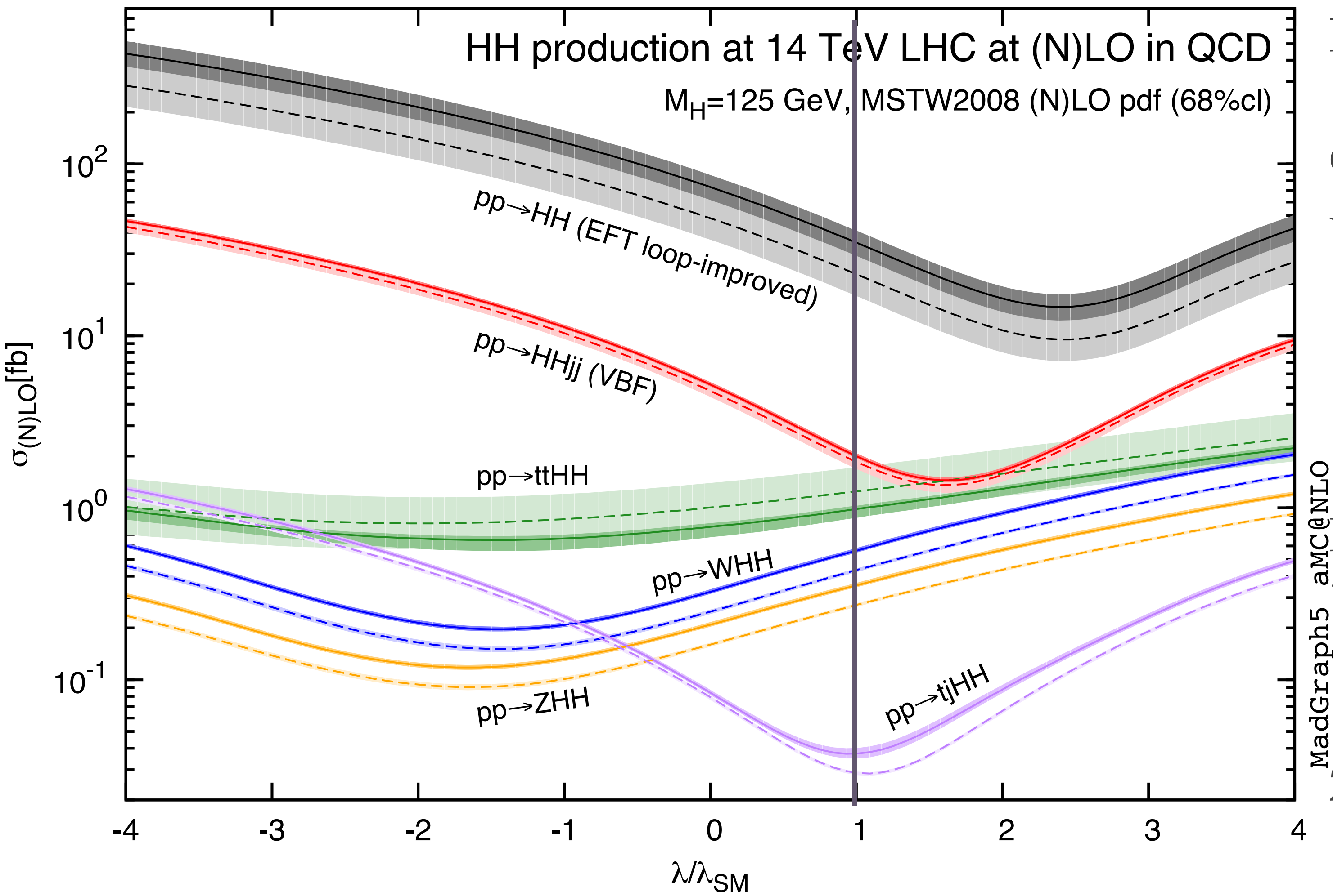
$$\sigma_{HHH} = 110 \text{ ab}$$



As in single Higgs many channels contribute in principle.
Cross sections for HH(H) increase by a factor of 20(60) at a FCC.

Phase I : Higgs self-coupling

[Frederix et al. '14]



Many channels, but small cross sections.

Current limits are on σ_{SM} (gg→HH) channel in various H decay channels:

CMS : $\sigma/\sigma_{SM} < 3.4\ (2.5)$
ATLAS : $\sigma/\sigma_{SM} < 2.4\ (2.9)$

Remarks:

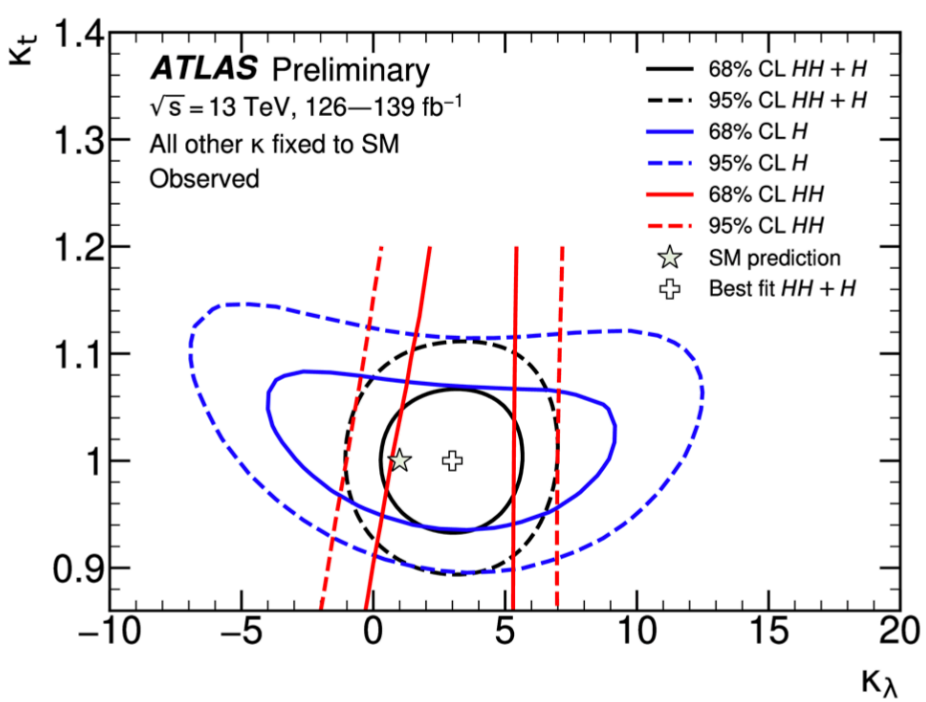
1. Interpretations of these bounds in terms of BSM always need additional assumptions on how the SM has been deformed.
2. The current most common assumption is just a change of λ_3 which leads to a change in σ as well as of distributions:

Note: due to shape changes, it is not straightforward to infer a bound on λ_3 from σ(HH), even when $\sigma_{BSM}=\sigma(\lambda_3)$ only is assumed.

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\rm SM}[1 + (\kappa_\lambda - 1)A_1 + (\kappa_\lambda^2 - 1)A_2]$$

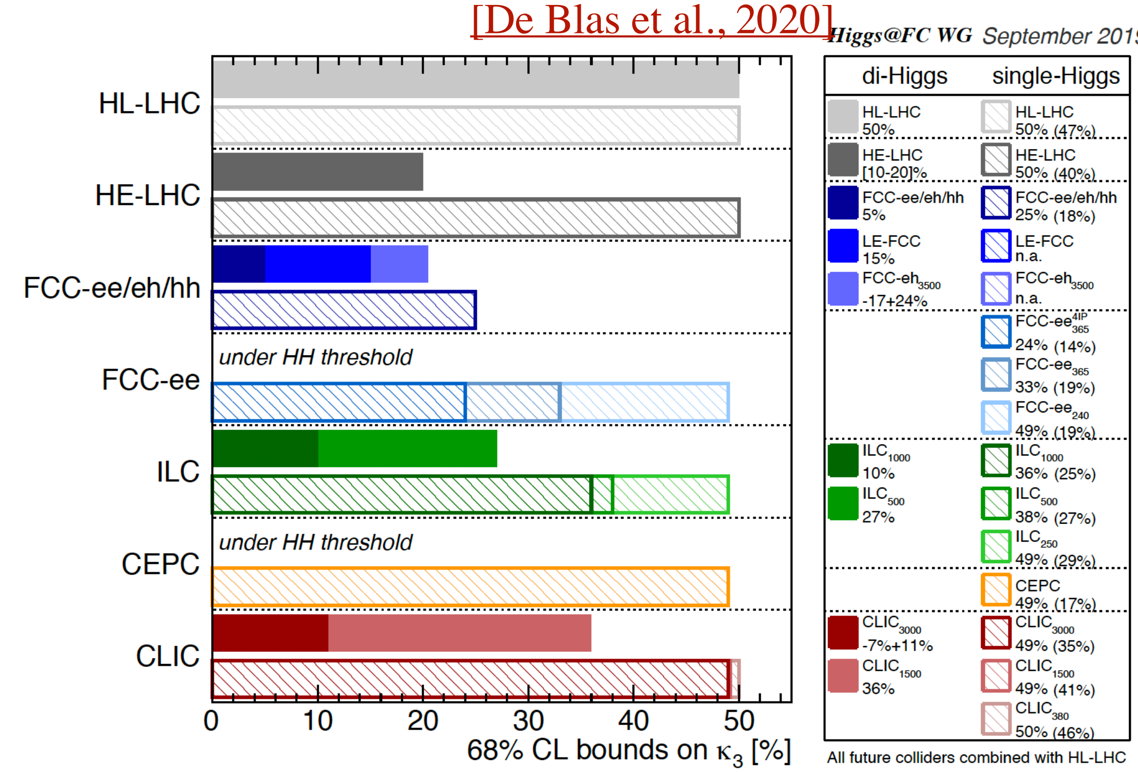
Phase I : Higgs self-coupling

Now



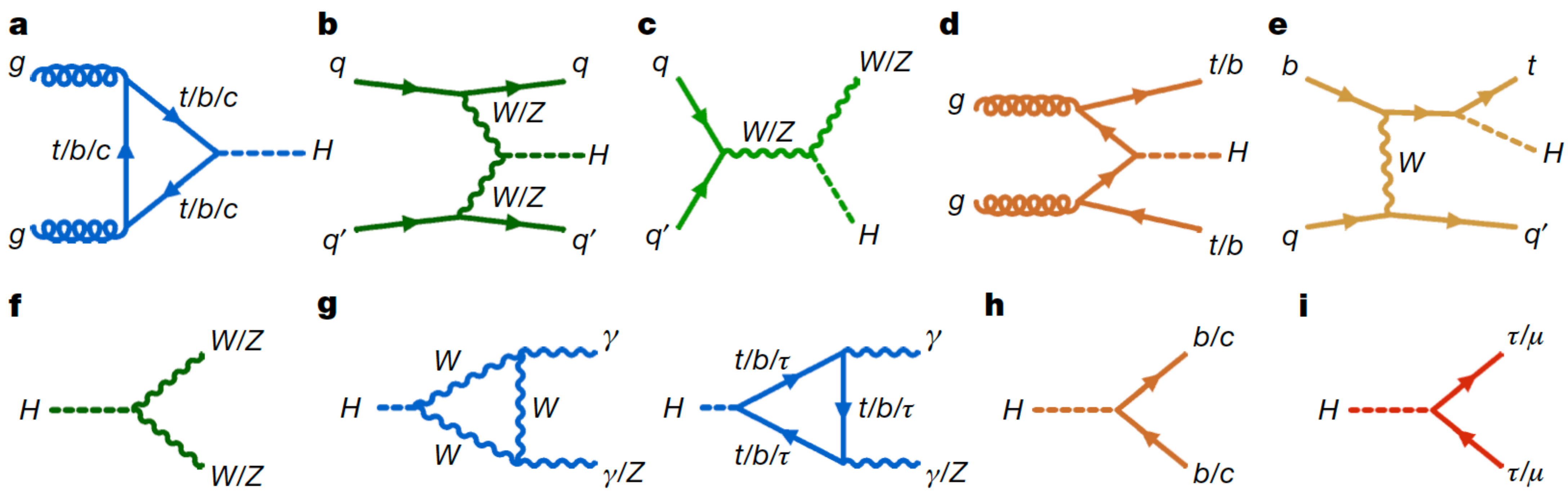
Future

[De Blas et al., 2020]



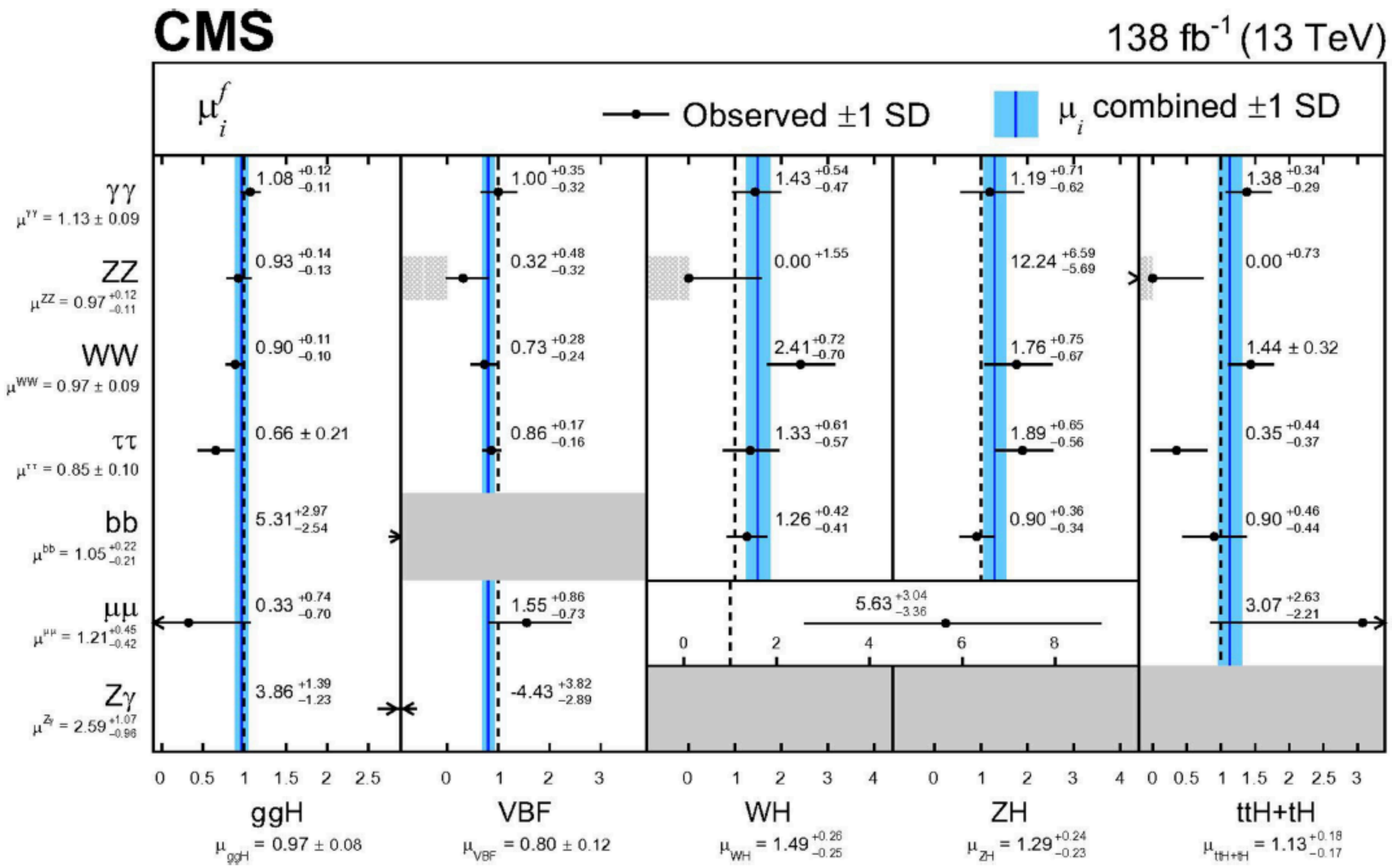
Currently limits on k_λ from H and HH are comparable and will stay so at the HL-LHC. Borderline sensitivity to say something about EW baryogenesis…

Phase II : couplings



$$\mu_i^f = \frac{\sigma_i \cdot \mathrm{B}^f}{(\sigma_i)_{\mathrm{SM}} \cdot (\mathrm{B}^f)_{\mathrm{SM}}} = \mu_i \cdot \mu^f$$

Phase II : Legacy Run II results



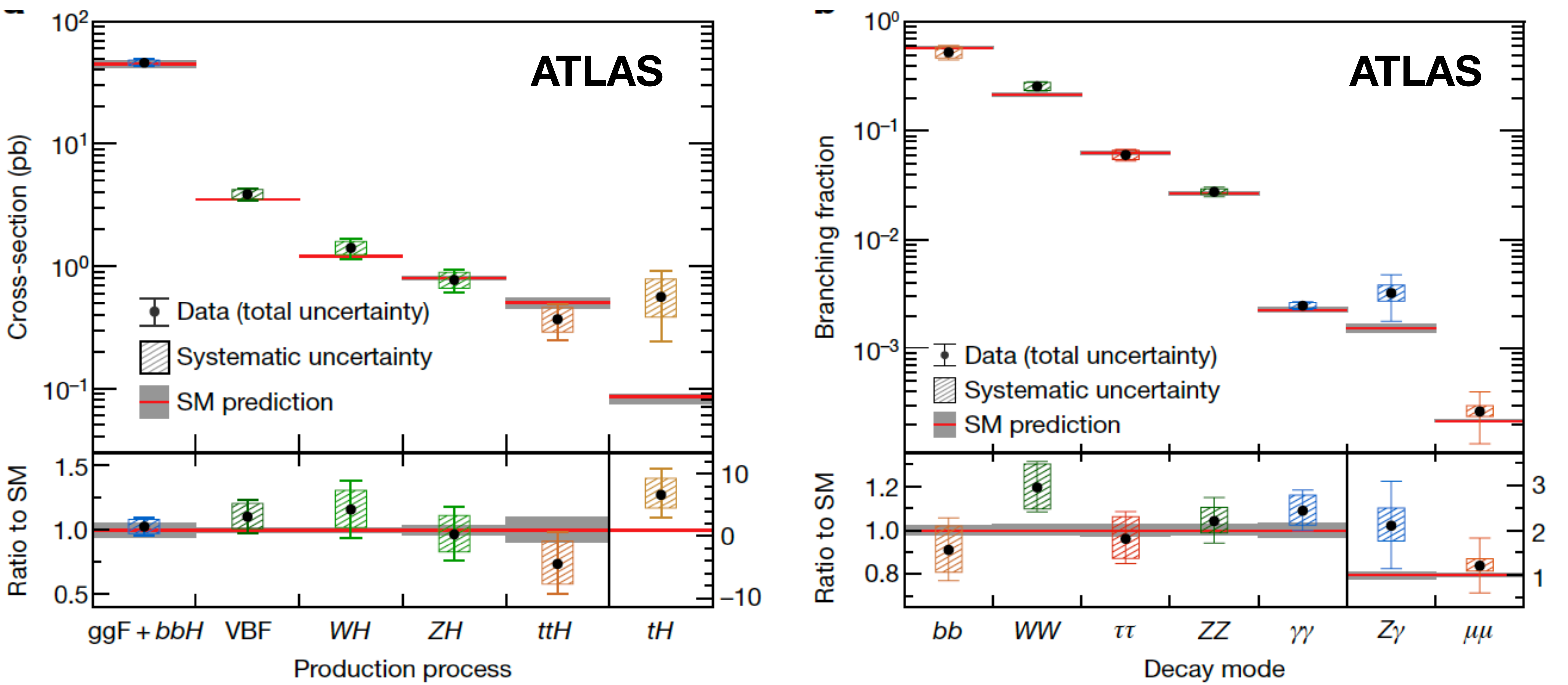
$$\mu_i^f = \frac{\sigma_i \cdot \mathrm{B}^f}{(\sigma_i)_{\mathrm{SM}} \cdot (\mathrm{B}^f)_{\mathrm{SM}}} = \mu_i \cdot \mu^f$$

$$\mu_i = 1 + \delta\sigma_{\lambda_3}(i)$$

$$\mu^f = 1 + \delta \mathrm{BR}_{\lambda_3}(f)$$

This information can be used by anybody to test BSM scenarios that lead to different patterns of Higgs coupling changes.

Phase II : Legacy Run II results

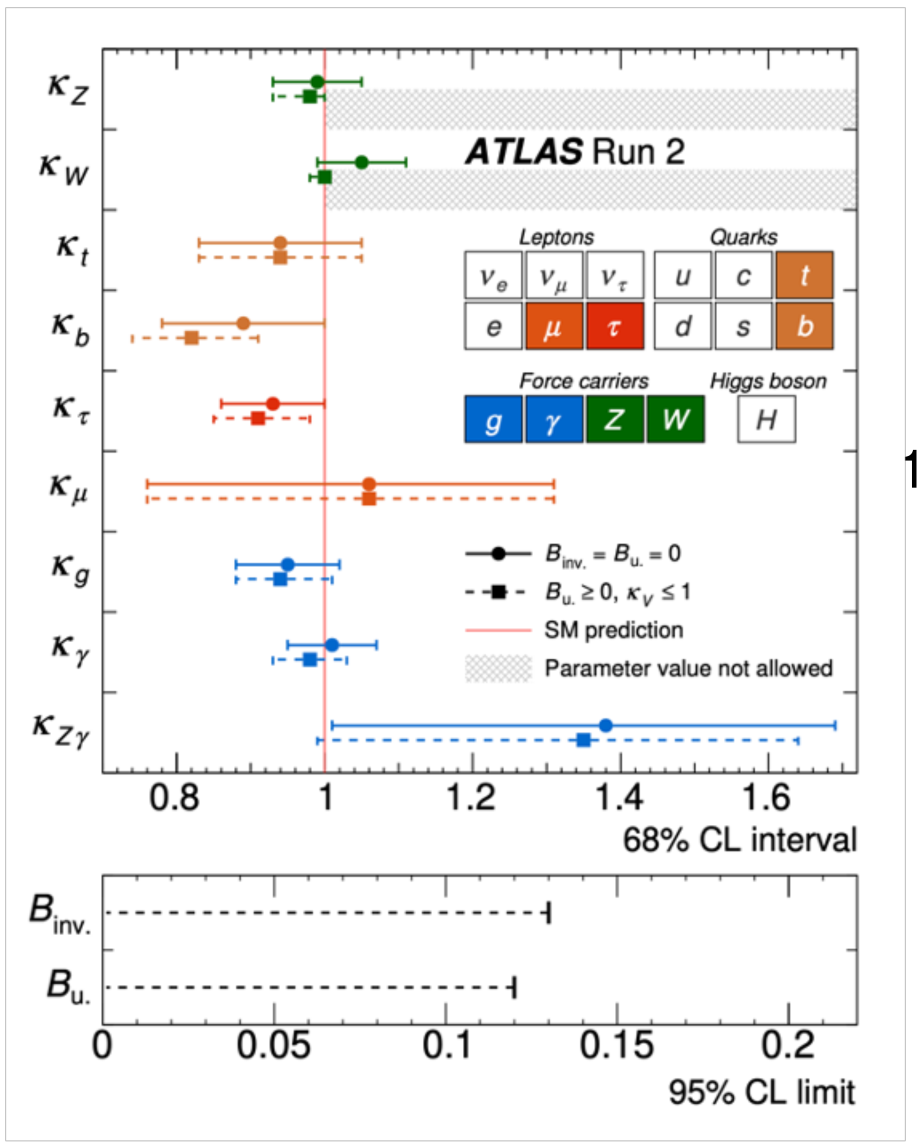


Assuming only one μ

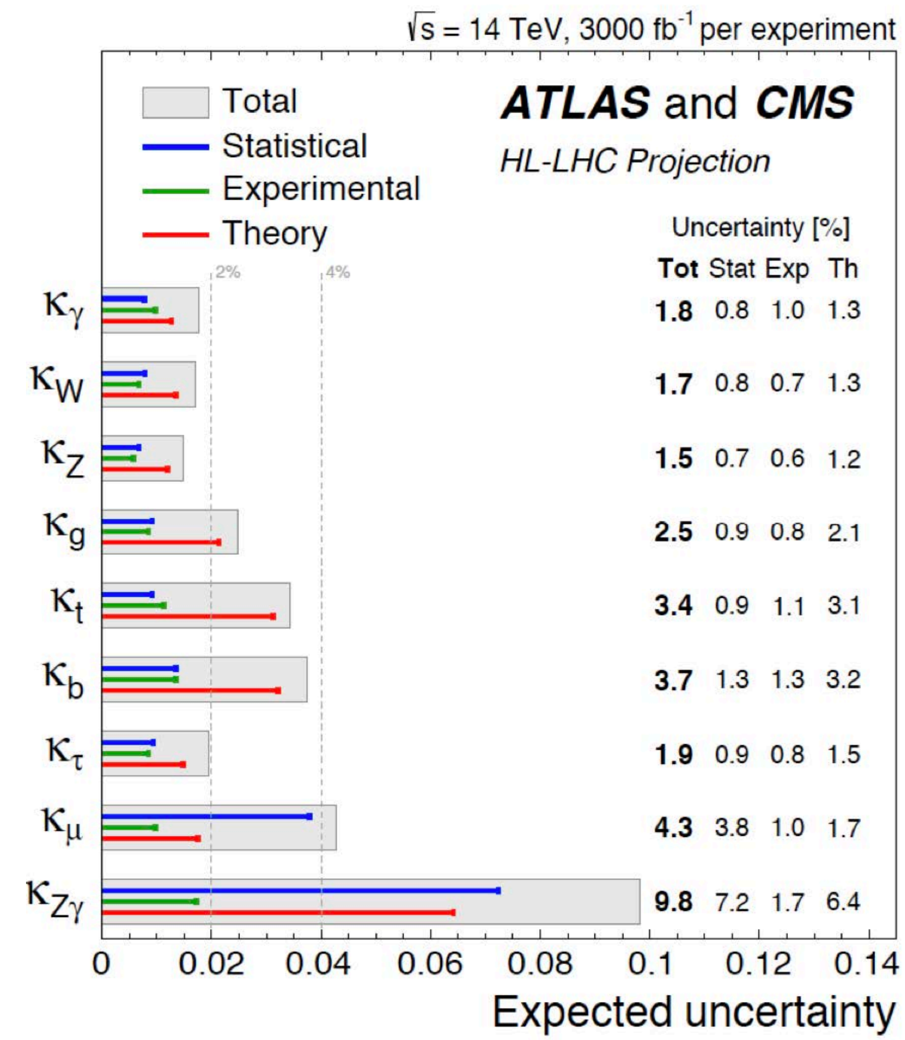
$$\mu = 1.05 \pm 0.06$$

$$= 1.05 \pm 0.03(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.03(\text{exp.}) \pm 0.04(\text{sig. th.}) \pm 0.02(\text{bkg. th.}).$$

Phase II : Prospects



10-20% → 2-4%



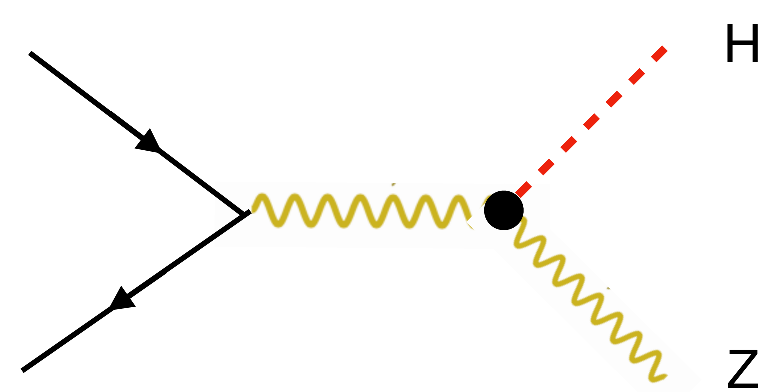
$$(\sigma \cdot \mathrm{BR})(i \to \mathrm{H} \to f) = \frac{\sigma_i^{SM}\kappa_i^2 \cdot \Gamma_f^{SM}\kappa_f^2}{\Gamma_H^{SM}\kappa_H^2} \quad \to \quad \mu_i^f \equiv \frac{\sigma \cdot \mathrm{BR}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{SM}} \cdot \mathrm{BR}_{\mathrm{SM}}} = \frac{\kappa_i^2 \cdot \kappa_f^2}{\kappa_H^2}$$

Phase II : Prospects

kappa-0	HL-LHC	LHeC	HE-LHC		ILC			CLIC			CEPC	FCC-ee		FCC-ee/eh/hh
			S2	S2′	250	500	1000	380	15000	3000		240	365	
κ_W [%]	1.7	0.75	1.4	0.98	1.8	0.29	0.24	0.86	0.16	0.11	1.3	1.3	0.43	0.14
κ_Z [%]	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.5	0.26	0.23	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.12
κ_g [%]	2.3	3.6	1.9	1.2	2.3	0.97	0.66	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.49
κ_γ [%]	1.9	7.6	1.6	1.2	6.7	3.4	1.9	98$\star$	5.0	2.2	3.7	4.7	3.9	0.29
$\kappa_{Z\gamma}$ [%]	10.	–	5.7	3.8	99$\star$	86$\star$	85$\star$	120$\star$	15	6.9	8.2	81$\star$	75$\star$	0.69
κ_c [%]	–	4.1	–	–	2.5	1.3	0.9	4.3	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.95
κ_t [%]	3.3	–	2.8	1.7	–	6.9	1.6	–	–	2.7	–	–	–	1.0
κ_b [%]	3.6	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.8	0.58	0.48	1.9	0.46	0.37	1.2	1.3	0.67	0.43
κ_μ [%]	4.6	–	2.5	1.7	15	9.4	6.2	320$\star$	13	5.8	8.9	10	8.9	0.41
κ_τ [%]	1.9	3.3	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.70	0.57	3.0	1.3	0.88	1.3	1.4	0.73	0.44

[De Blas et al., 2020]

At e+e- :



Phase III : SMEFT

Λ_{UV}

TeV — Simplicity 🙂 Naturalness ☹️

TeV Λ_{UV} — Naturalness 🙂 Simplicity ☹️

$$\mathscr{L} = \mathscr{L}^{(2)} + \mathscr{L}^{(4)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda}\mathscr{L}^{(5)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\mathscr{L}^{(6)} + \ldots$$

$\mathscr{L}^{(2)}$:

$m_h^2 \simeq \Lambda^2$

$\Rightarrow \Lambda \simeq 10^3$ GeV

Rattazzi® adapted

$\mathscr{L}^{(4)}$:

$m_\nu = 0$

$U(1)_L^3 \times U(1)_B$

GIM

$Y_u, Y_d, Y_l \Rightarrow$ ~~Flavor~~ & $\cancel{CP}$

$\frac{1}{\Lambda}\mathscr{L}^{(5)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\mathscr{L}^{(6)}$:

$\cancel{U(1)}_L \to m_\nu \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 10^{14}$ GeV

~~Flavor~~ $\Rightarrow \mu \to e\gamma, \Delta m_K, \ldots$ $\Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 10^{6}$ GeV

$\cancel{CP} \Rightarrow$ edm's

Dipoles $\Rightarrow (g-2)_\mu$ $\Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 10^{15}$ GeV

$U(1)_B \Rightarrow p \to \pi^0 e^+$ $\Rightarrow \Lambda \gtrsim 10^{3}$ GeV

Phase III : SMEFT

The matter content of SM has been experimentally verified and evidence for new light states has not yet emerged.

SM measurements can always be seen as searches for deviations from the dim=4 SM Lagrangian predictions. More in general one can interpret measurements in terms of an EFT:

$$\mathcal{L}_{SM}^{(6)} = \mathcal{L}_{SM}^{(4)} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i + \ldots$$

the BSM ambitions of the LHC Higgs/Top/SM physics programmes can be recast in as simple as powerful way in terms of one statement:

"BSM goal" of the SM LHC Run II programme:

determination of the couplings of the SM@DIM6

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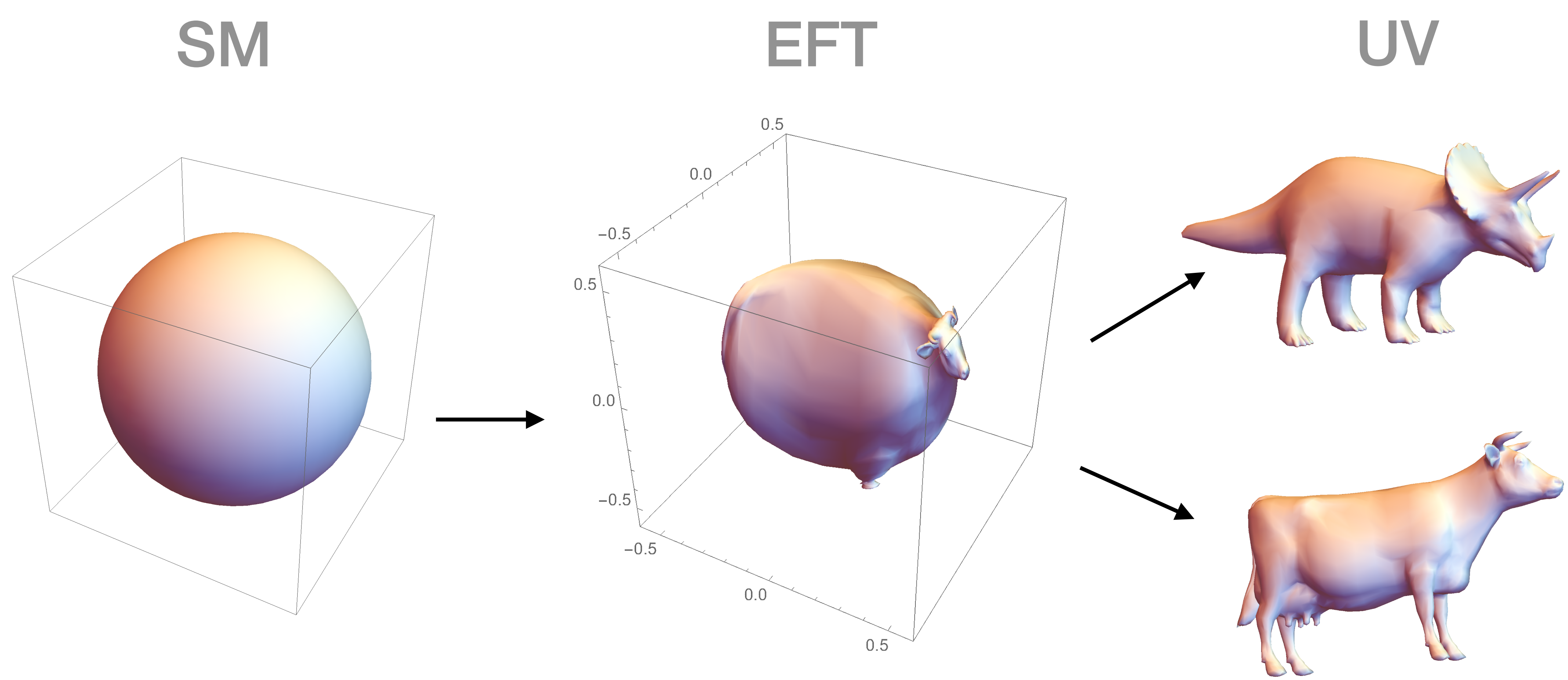
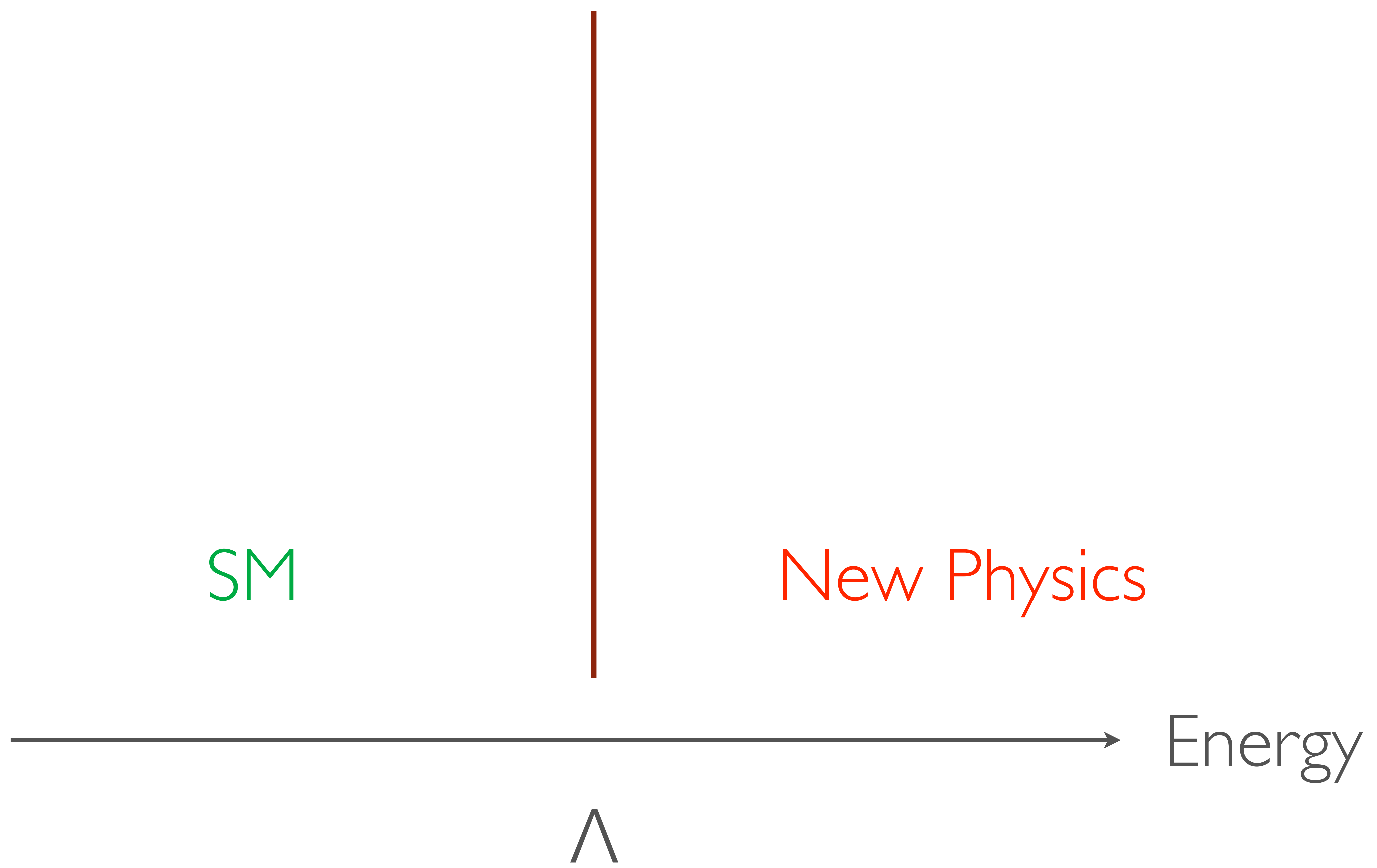


The idea of an EFT



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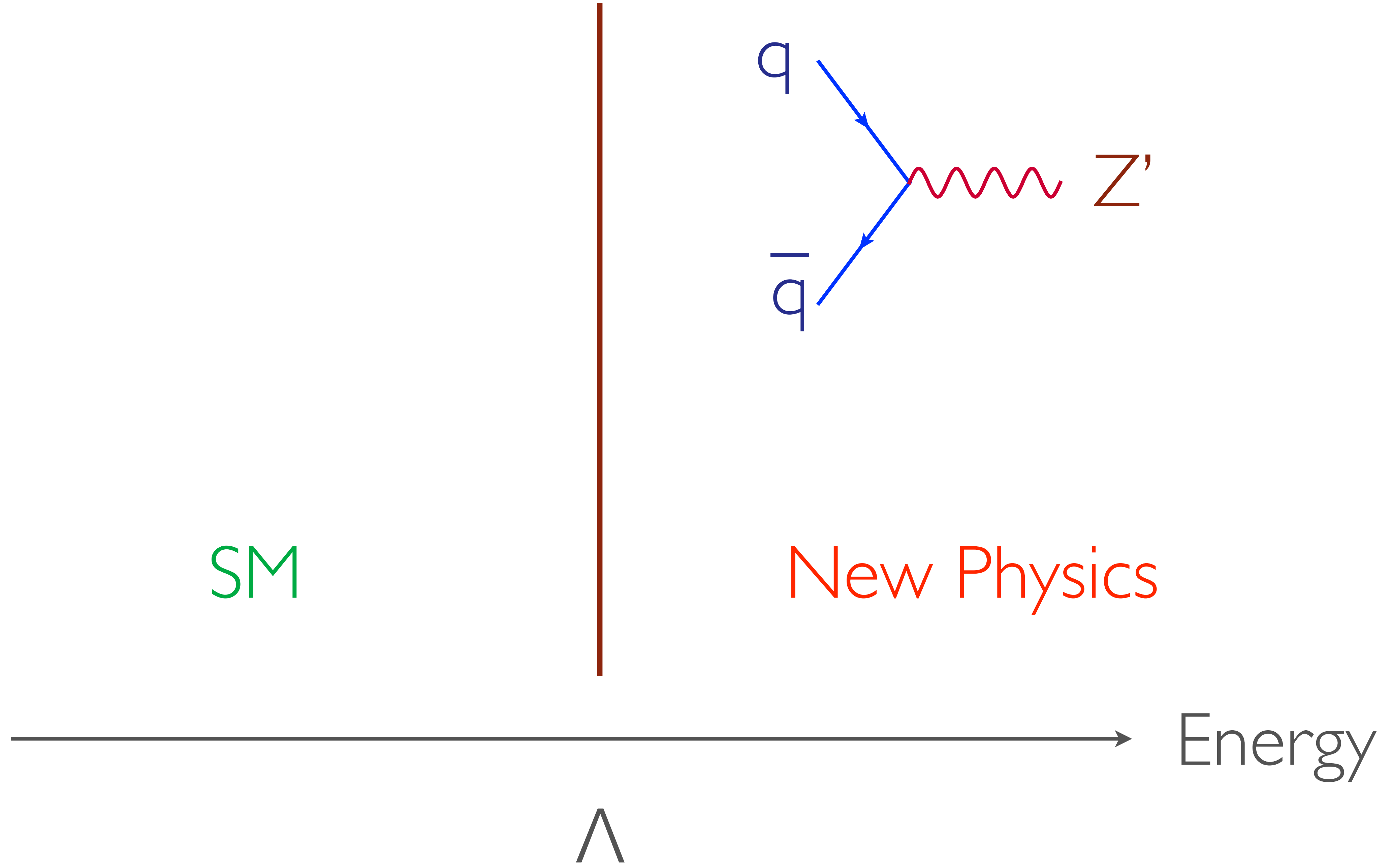

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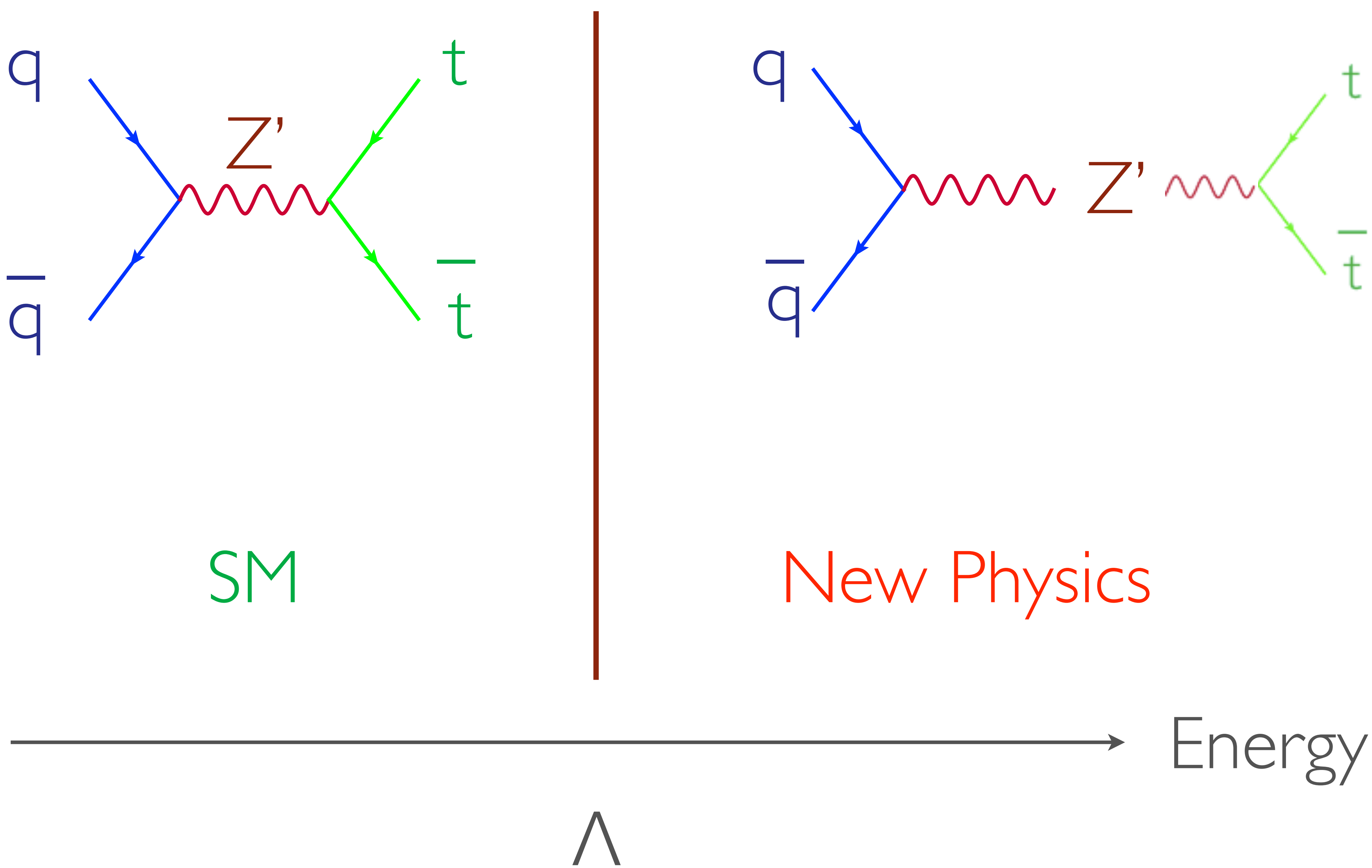

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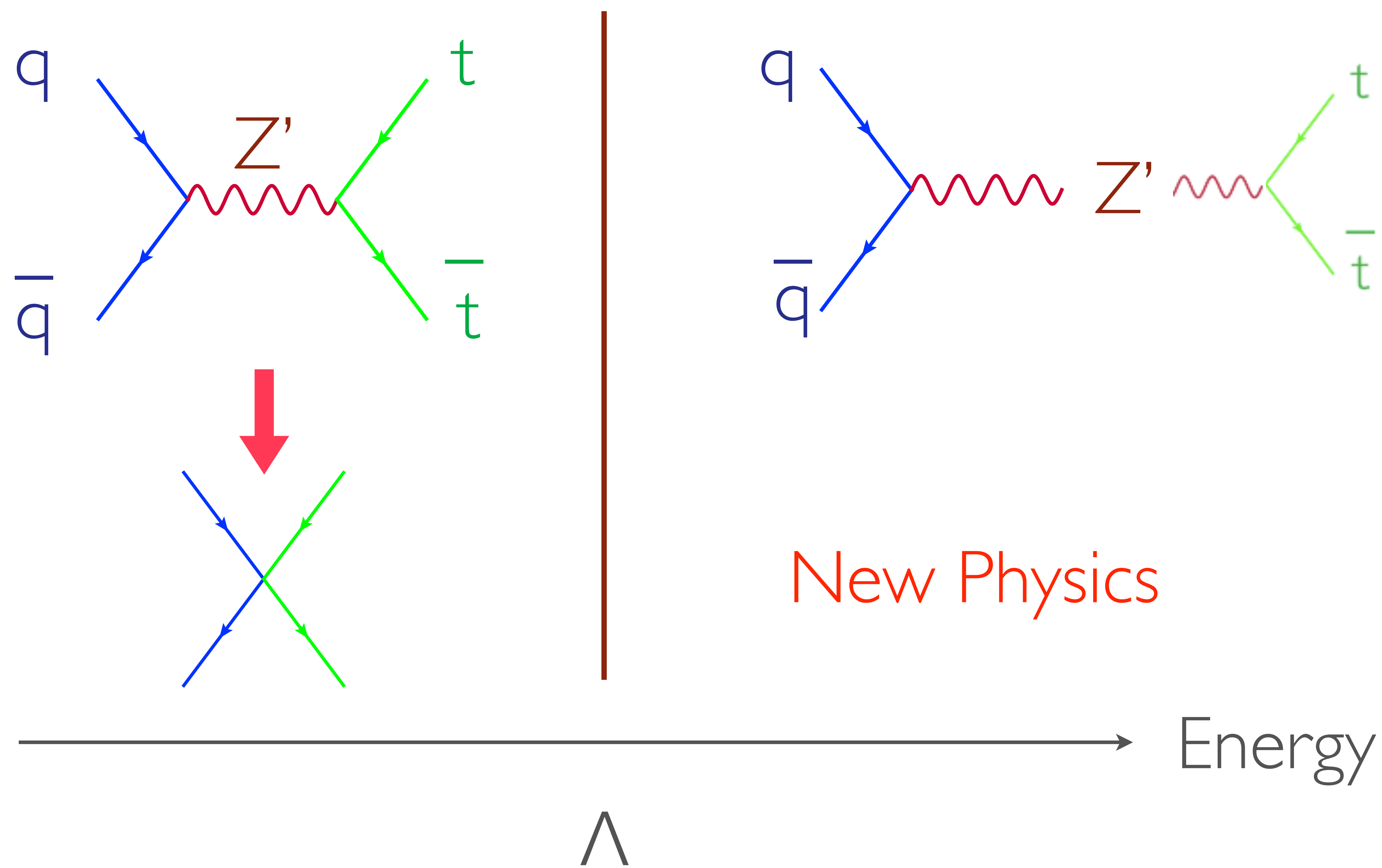

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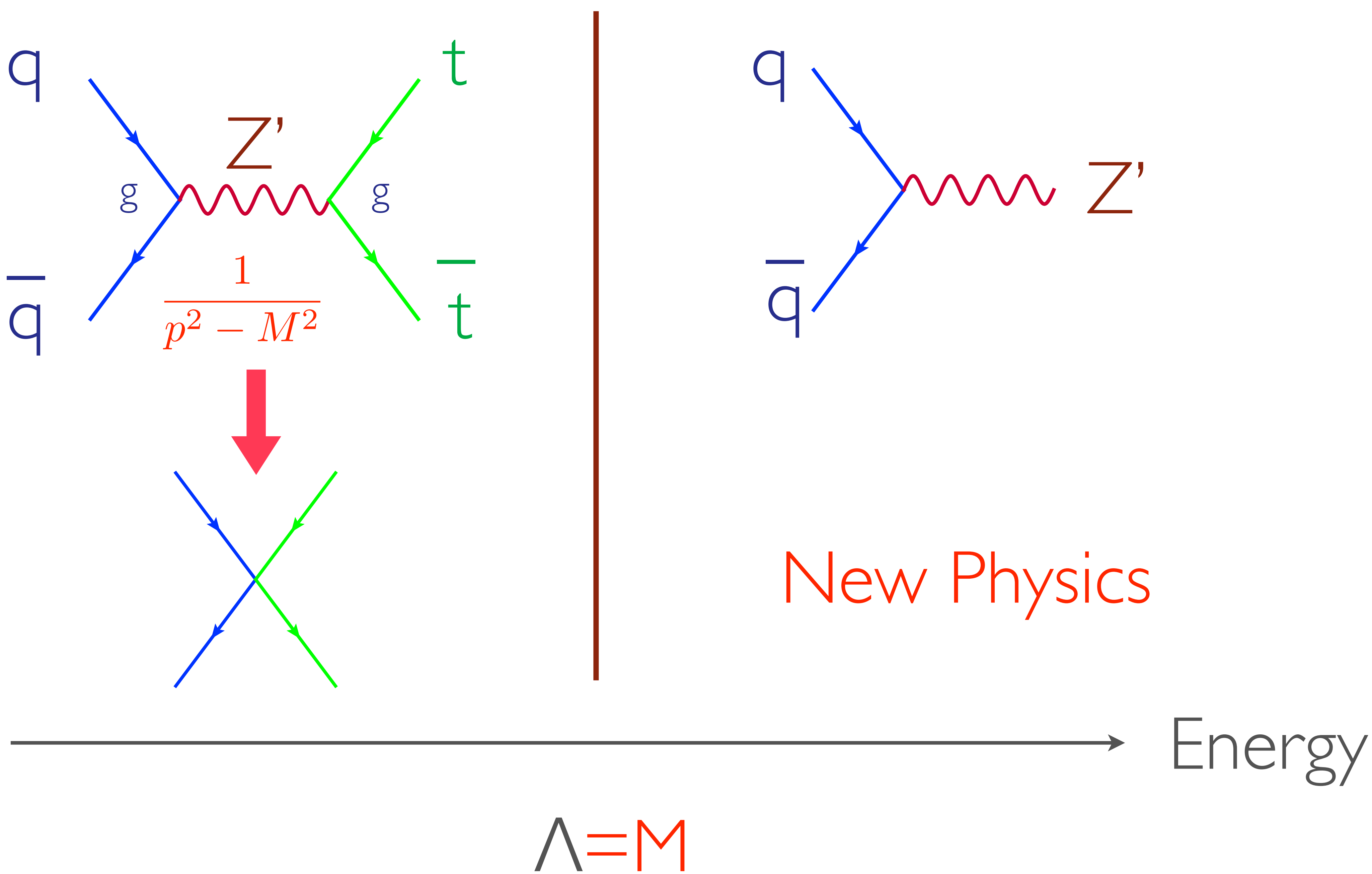

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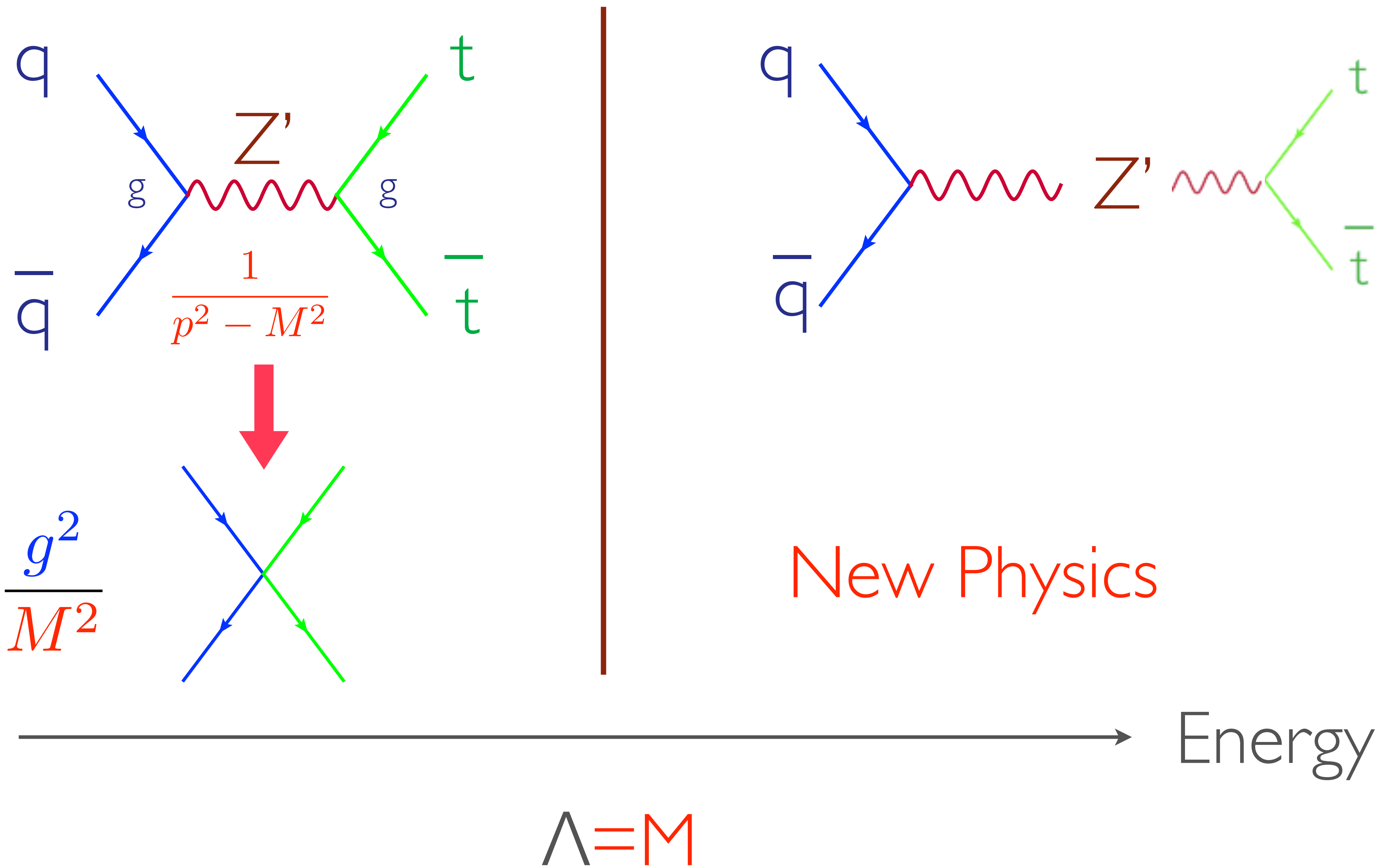
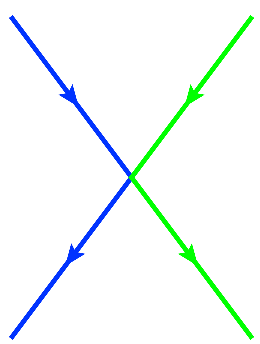


The idea of an EFT

$$\frac{g^2}{M^2}$$



$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{g^2}{M^2}\bar{\psi}\psi\bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$M^2 = g^2 v^2 \Rightarrow \Lambda = v$$

Λ is an upper bound on the scale of new physics

The idea of an EFT

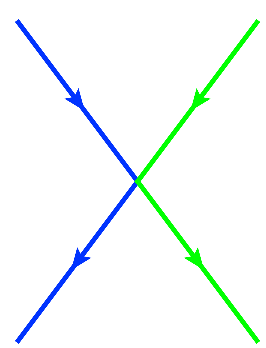
$$\hbar = c = 1$$

$$\dim A^\mu = 1$$

$$\dim \phi = 1$$

$$\dim \psi = 3/2$$

$$\frac{g^2}{M^2}$$



$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{\mathrm{dim}=6}$$

Bad News: 59 operators *[Buchmuller, Wyler, 1986]*
Good News : an handful are unconstrained and can significantly contribute to top phenomenology!

SMEFT Lagrangian: Dim=6

[Buchmuller and Wyler, 86] [Grzadkowski et al, 10]

X^3		φ^6 and $\varphi^4 D^2$		$\psi^2\varphi^3$	
Q_G	$f^{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	Q_φ	$(\varphi^\dagger\varphi)^3$	$Q_{e\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger\varphi)(\bar l_p e_r \varphi)$
$Q_{\widetilde G}$	$f^{ABC} \widetilde G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	$Q_{\varphi\Box}$	$(\varphi^\dagger\varphi)\Box(\varphi^\dagger\varphi)$	$Q_{u\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger\varphi)(\bar q_p u_r \widetilde\varphi)$
Q_W	$\varepsilon^{IJK} W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$	$Q_{\varphi D}$	$\left(\varphi^\dagger D^\mu\varphi\right)^\star \left(\varphi^\dagger D_\mu\varphi\right)$	$Q_{d\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger\varphi)(\bar q_p d_r \varphi)$
$Q_{\widetilde W}$	$\varepsilon^{IJK} \widetilde W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$				
$X^2\varphi^2$		$\psi^2 X\varphi$		$\psi^2\varphi^2 D$	
$Q_{\varphi G}$	$\varphi^\dagger\varphi\, G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	Q_{eW}	$(\bar l_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r)\tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi l}^{(1)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar l_p \gamma^\mu l_r)$
$Q_{\varphi\widetilde G}$	$\varphi^\dagger\varphi\, \widetilde G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	Q_{eB}	$(\bar l_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r)\varphi B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi l}^{(3)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar l_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu l_r)$
$Q_{\varphi W}$	$\varphi^\dagger\varphi\, W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	Q_{uG}	$(\bar q_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_r)\widetilde\varphi\, G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$Q_{\varphi e}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar e_p \gamma^\mu e_r)$
$Q_{\varphi\widetilde W}$	$\varphi^\dagger\varphi\, \widetilde W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	Q_{uW}	$(\bar q_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r)\tau^I \widetilde\varphi\, W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi q}^{(1)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar q_p \gamma^\mu q_r)$
$Q_{\varphi B}$	$\varphi^\dagger\varphi\, B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{uB}	$(\bar q_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r)\widetilde\varphi\, B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi q}^{(3)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar q_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu q_r)$
$Q_{\varphi\widetilde B}$	$\varphi^\dagger\varphi\, \widetilde B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dG}	$(\bar q_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A d_r)\varphi\, G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$Q_{\varphi u}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar u_p \gamma^\mu u_r)$
$Q_{\varphi WB}$	$\varphi^\dagger\tau^I\varphi\, W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dW}	$(\bar q_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r)\tau^I \varphi\, W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi d}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar d_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$
$Q_{\varphi\widetilde WB}$	$\varphi^\dagger\tau^I\varphi\, \widetilde W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dB}	$(\bar q_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r)\varphi\, B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi ud}$	$i(\widetilde\varphi^\dagger D_\mu\varphi)(\bar u_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$

SMEFT Lagrangian: Dim=6

[Buchmuller and Wyler, 86] [Grzadkowski et al, 10]

$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{L}L)$		$(\bar{R}R)(\bar{R}R)$		$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{R}R)$	
Q_{ll}	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{l}_s\gamma^\mu l_t)$	Q_{ee}	$(\bar{e}_p\gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{e}_s\gamma^\mu e_t)$	Q_{le}	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{e}_s\gamma^\mu e_t)$
$Q_{qq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{q}_s\gamma^\mu q_t)$	Q_{uu}	$(\bar{u}_p\gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu u_t)$	Q_{lu}	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu u_t)$
$Q_{qq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu \tau^I q_r)(\bar{q}_s\gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	Q_{dd}	$(\bar{d}_p\gamma_\mu d_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$	Q_{ld}	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$
$Q_{lq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{q}_s\gamma^\mu q_t)$	Q_{eu}	$(\bar{e}_p\gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu u_t)$	Q_{qe}	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{e}_s\gamma^\mu e_t)$
$Q_{lq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu \tau^I l_r)(\bar{q}_s\gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	Q_{ed}	$(\bar{e}_p\gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{qu}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu u_t)$
		$Q_{ud}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{u}_p\gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{qu}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu T^A u_t)$
		$Q_{ud}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{u}_p\gamma_\mu T^A u_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$	$Q_{qd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$
				$Q_{qd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$

$(\bar{L}R)(\bar{R}L)$ and $(\bar{L}R)(\bar{L}R)$		B-violating	
Q_{ledq}	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r)(\bar{d}_s q_t^j)$	Q_{duq}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk}\left[(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta\right]\left[(q_s^{\gamma j})^T C l_t^k\right]$
$Q_{quqd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j u_r)\varepsilon_{jk}(\bar{q}_s^k d_t)$	Q_{qqu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk}\left[(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}\right]\left[(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t\right]$
$Q_{quqd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j T^A u_r)\varepsilon_{jk}(\bar{q}_s^k T^A d_t)$	$Q_{qqq}^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk}\varepsilon_{mn}\left[(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}\right]\left[(q_s^{\gamma m})^T C l_t^n\right]$
$Q_{lequ}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r)\varepsilon_{jk}(\bar{q}_s^k u_t)$	$Q_{qqq}^{(3)}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}(\tau^I\varepsilon)_{jk}(\tau^I\varepsilon)_{mn}\left[(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}\right]\left[(q_s^{\gamma m})^T C l_t^n\right]$
$Q_{lequ}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j \sigma_{\mu\nu} e_r)\varepsilon_{jk}(\bar{q}_s^k \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_t)$	Q_{duu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\left[(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta\right]\left[(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t\right]$

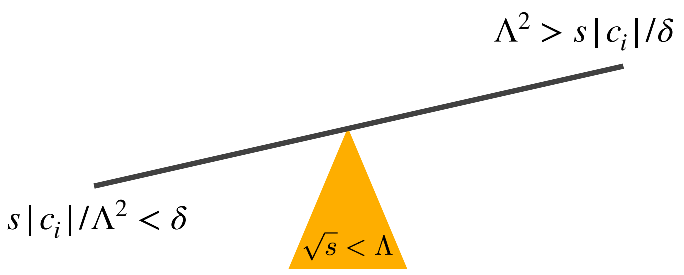
The way of SMEFT

One can satisfy all the previous requirements, by building an EFT on top of the SM that respects the gauge symmetries:

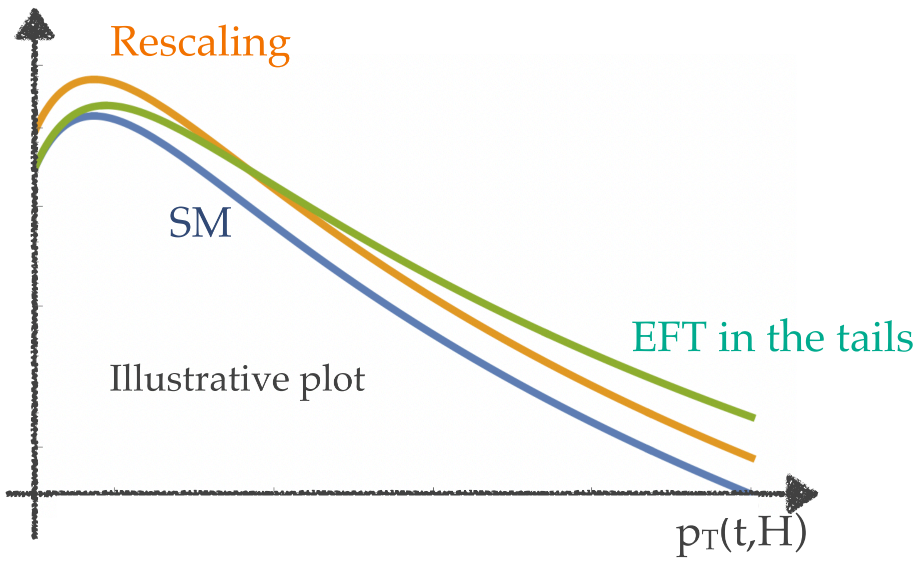
$$\mathscr{L}_{\rm SMEFT} = \mathscr{L}_{\rm SM}^{(4)} \quad + \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\sum_i^{N_6} c_i \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} \quad + \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\sum_j^{N_8} c_j \mathcal{O}_j^{(8)} \quad + \quad \dots$$

With the "only" assumption that all new states are heavier than energy probed by the experiment $\sqrt{s} < \Lambda$.

The theory is renormalizable order by order in $1/\Lambda$, perturbative computations can be consistently performed at any order, and the theory is predictive, i.e., well defined patterns of deviations are allowed, that can be further limited by adding assumptions from the UV. Operators can lead to larger effects at high energy (for different reasons).



Energy helps precision



The way of SMEFT

A simple approach

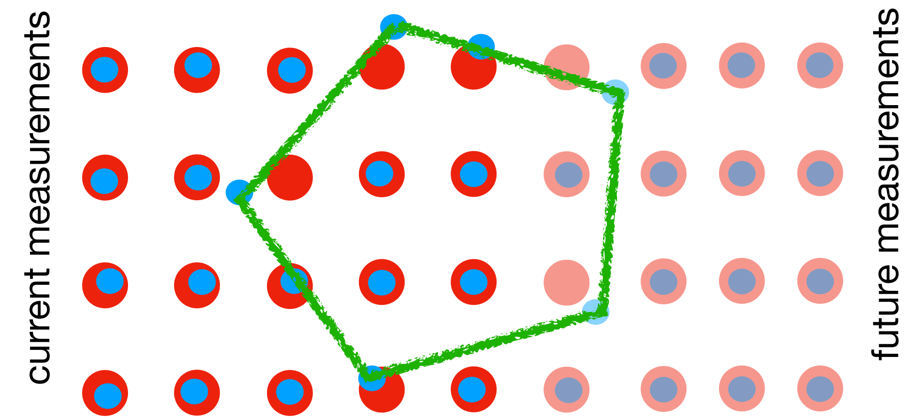
The master equation of an EFT approach has three key elements:

$$\Delta\mathrm{Obs}_n = \mathrm{Obs}_n^{\mathrm{EXP}} - \mathrm{Obs}_n^{\mathrm{SM}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\sum_i a^{(6)}_{n,i}(\mu)\, c^{(6)}_i(\mu) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\right)$$

Most precise EFT predictions

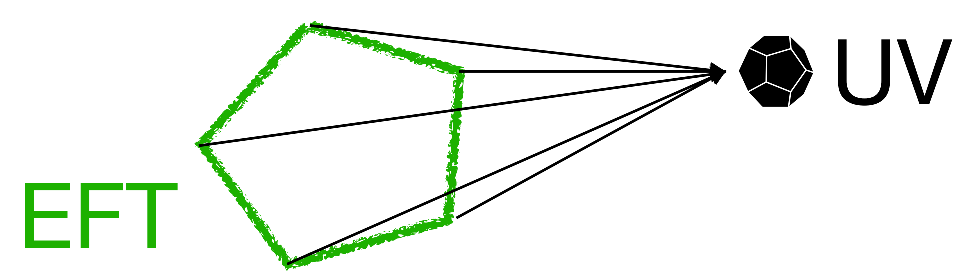
Most precise SM predictions for observables: NLO, NNLO, N3LO…

Most precise/accurate experimental measurements with uncertainties and correlations



⇒ increased NP Sensitivity

⇒ increased UV identification power



EFT picture: Matching

Energy

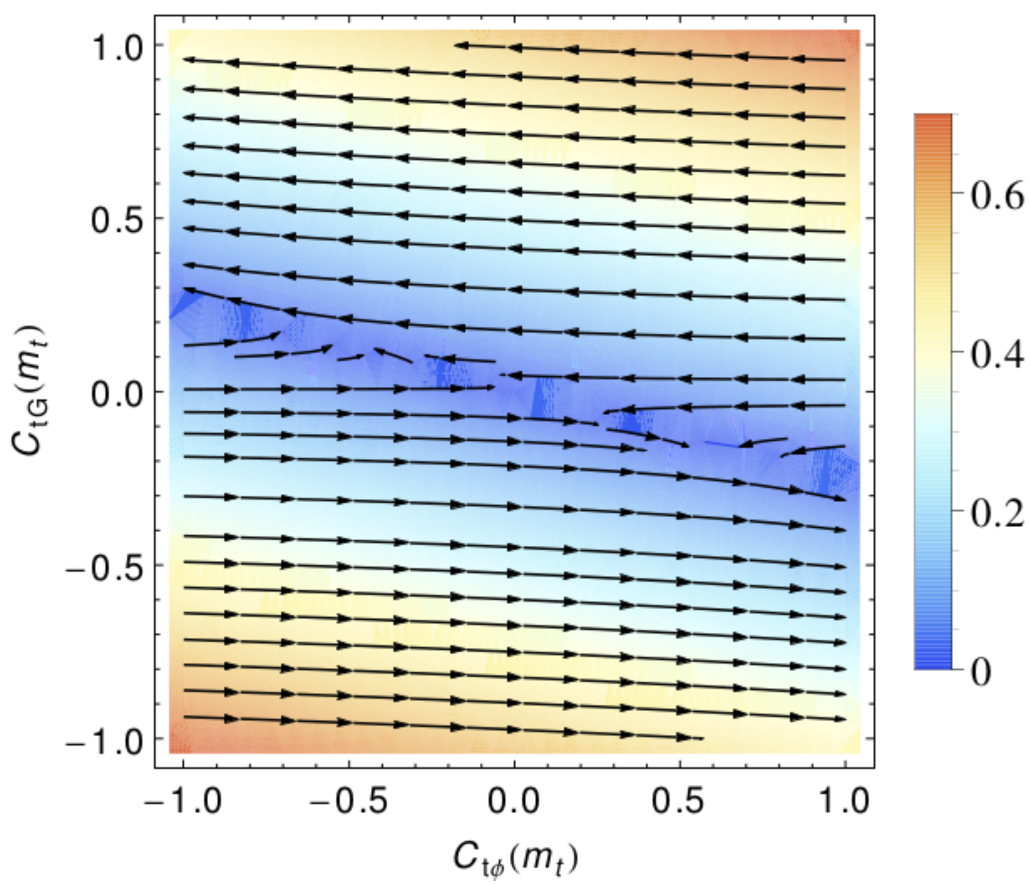
$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{EFT}}(\phi_{\mathrm{SM}}, \mu = \Lambda) \quad \overset{\mathrm{M}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{UV}}(\phi_{\mathrm{SM}}, \phi_{\mathrm{BSM}})$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ \mathrm{RGE}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{EFT}}(\phi_{\mathrm{SM}}, \mu = v)$$

Running

Operators run and mix under RGE



$$O_{t\phi} = y_t^3 \left(\phi^\dagger \phi\right) \left(\bar{Q} t\right) \tilde{\phi}\,,$$
$$O_{\phi G} = y_t^2 \left(\phi^\dagger \phi\right) G^A_{\mu\nu} G^{A\mu\nu}\,,$$
$$O_{tG} = y_t g_s (\bar{Q} \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A t) \tilde{\phi} G^A_{\mu\nu}\,.$$

$$\frac{dC_i(\mu)}{d\log\mu} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\gamma_{ij} C_j(\mu), \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 16 & 8 \\ 0 & -7/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

At $= 1$ TeV: $C_{tG} = 1$, $C_{t\phi} = 0$;

At $= 173$ GeV: $C_{tG} = 0.98$, $C_{t\phi} = 0.45$

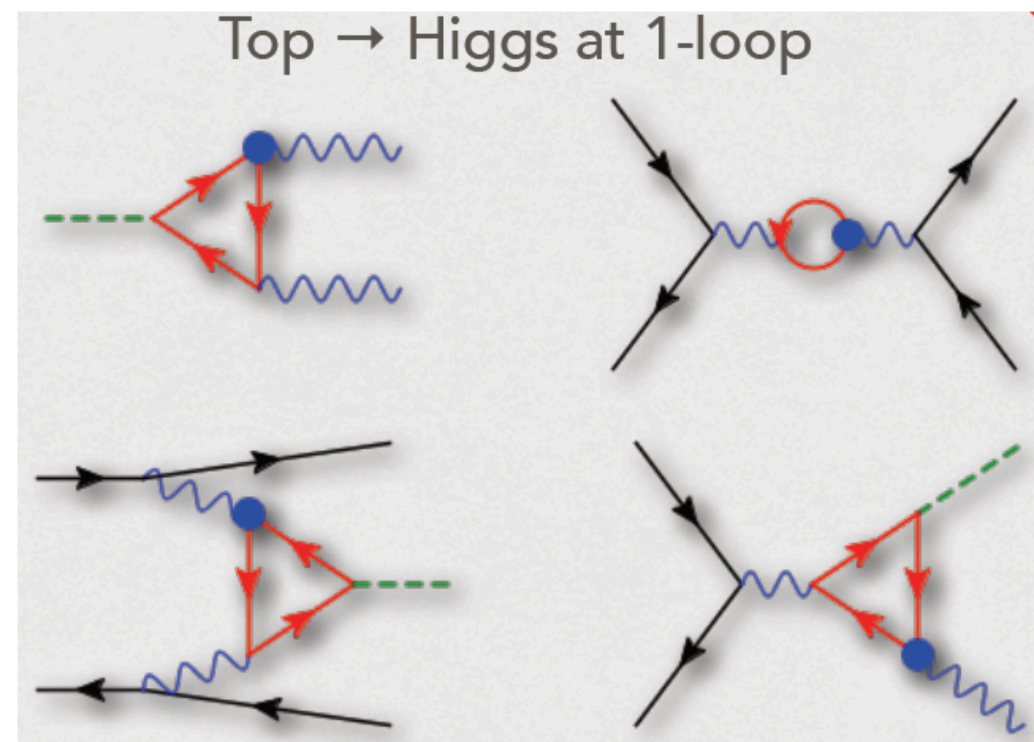
Scale corresponds to the change from mt to 2 TeV.

Loop effects

New operators arise at one loop

The SMEFT is as renormalizable as the SM when QCD and EW corrections are calculated.

- VBF, ZH, WH at LHC
- ZH, WWF, ZZF at e^+e^-
- H decay to γγ, γZ, Zll, Wlν, bb, ττ, μμ
- ggH is known



Possible deviations using current constraints on the relevant operators

Higgs potential modifications

To go Beyond the SM, one can parametrise a generic potential by expanding it in series:

$$V^{\text{BSM}}(\Phi) = -\mu^2(\Phi^\dagger\Phi) + \lambda(\Phi^\dagger\Phi)^2 + \sum_n \frac{c_{2n}}{\Lambda^{2n-4}}(\Phi^\dagger\Phi - \frac{v^2}{2})^n$$

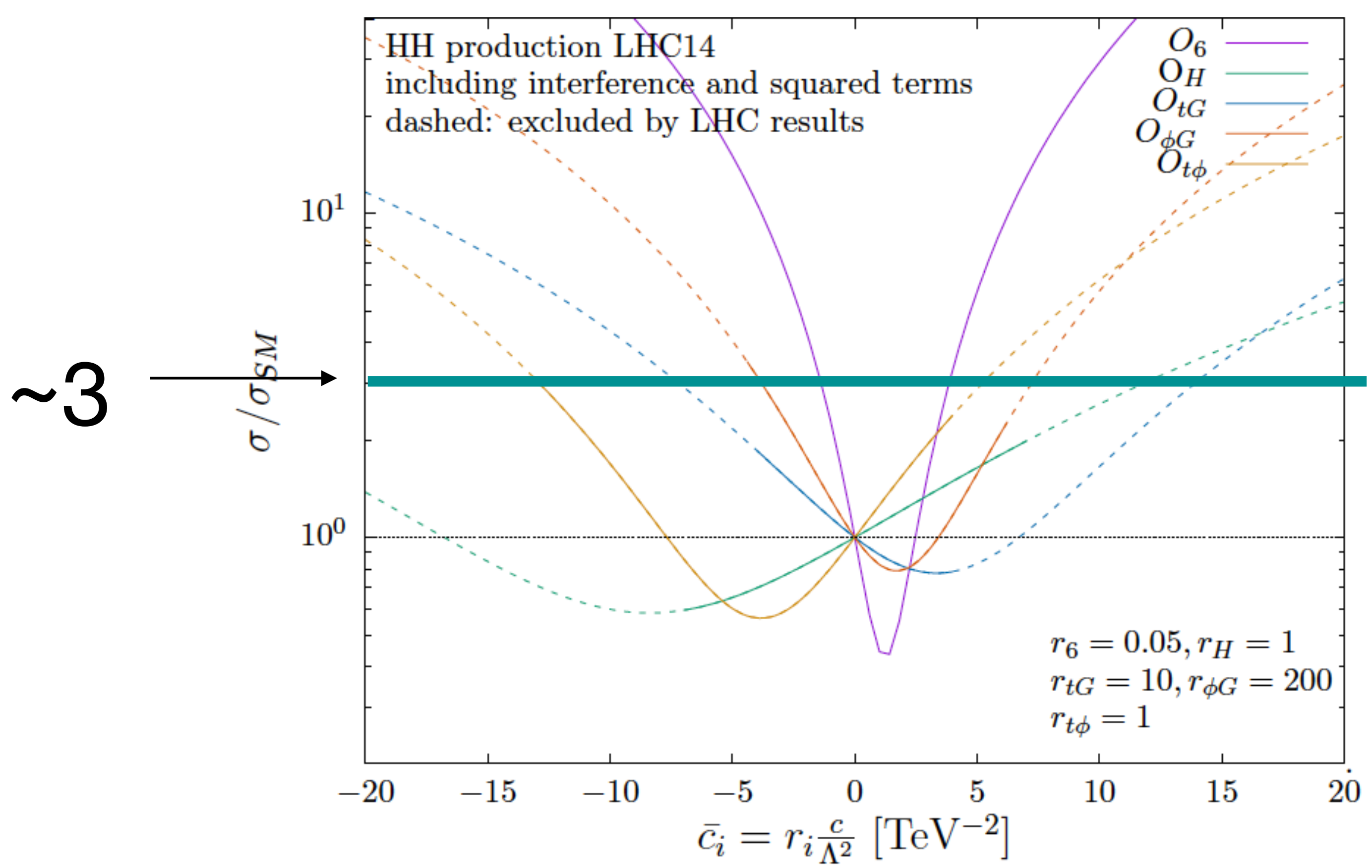
so that the basic relations remain the same as in the SM: $\begin{cases} v^2 = \mu^2/\lambda \\ m_H^2 = 2\lambda v^2 \end{cases}$ while the λ_3 and λ_4 change: $\begin{cases} \lambda_3 = \kappa_\lambda \lambda_3^{\text{SM}} \\ \lambda_4 = \kappa_{\lambda_4} \lambda_4^{\text{SM}} \end{cases}$

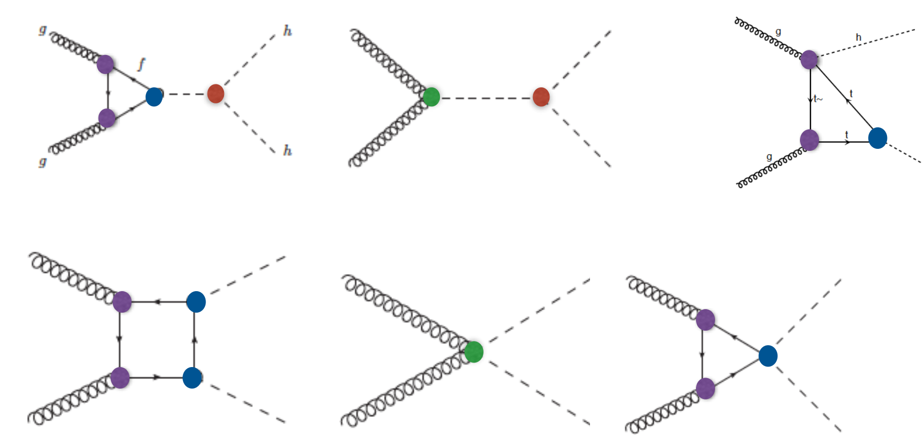
So for example: adding c_6 only $\begin{cases} \kappa_\lambda = 1 + \dfrac{c_6 v^2}{\lambda\Lambda^2} \\ \kappa_{\lambda_4} = 1 + \dfrac{6 c_6 v^2}{\lambda\Lambda^2} = 6\kappa_\lambda - 5 \end{cases}$ i.e., in this case λ_3 and λ_4 are related.

Adding c_8 makes λ_3 and λ_4 independent (full unlocking).

This is a general feature of dim=6 vs dim=8 in the SMEFT. In the HEFT three and four point (with Higgs couplings) are disentangled from the start=>more parameters. Equivalence can be established on a process by process basis between HEFT and dim=n EFT.

EFT analysis of HH



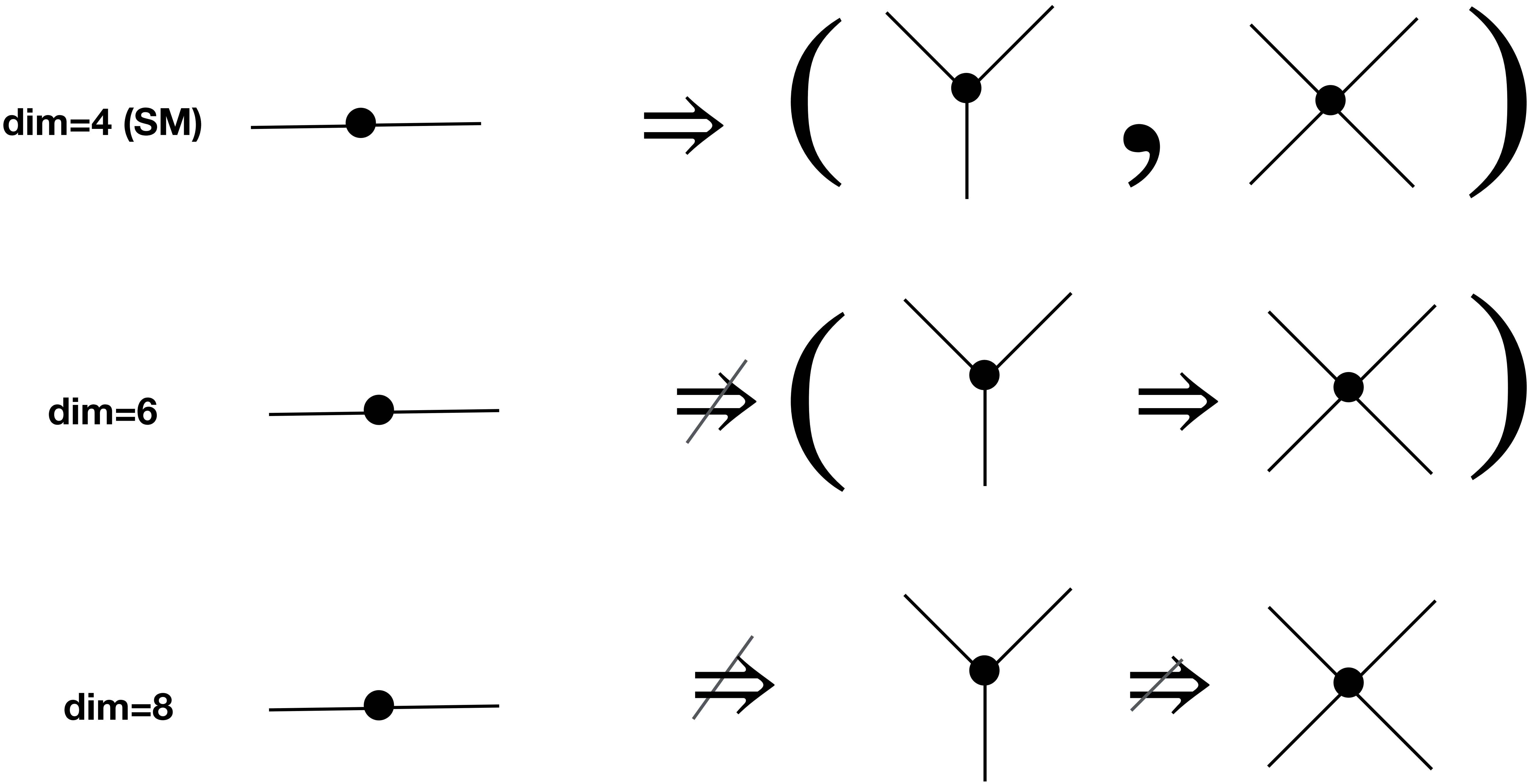


Other couplings enter in the same process: top Yukawa, ggh(h) coupling, top-gluon interaction, which can constrained by other processes. 1-1 correspondence between d.o.f and new constraint.

The present
Given the current constraints on σ(HH), σ(H) and the fresh ttH measurement, the Higgs self-coupling can be currently constrained “ignoring” other couplings

The future
Precise knowledge of other Wilson coefficients will be needed to bound λ as the bound gets closer to SM. Differential distributions will also

Unlocking with the EFT



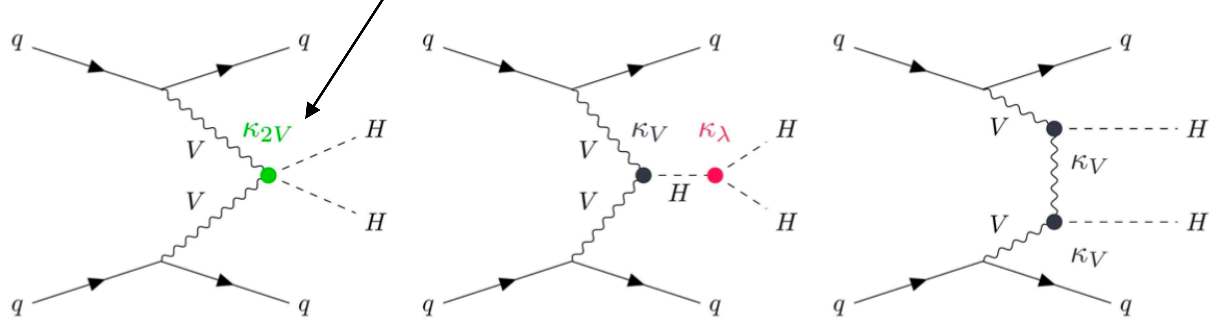
EFT analysis of HH

Unlocking the SM

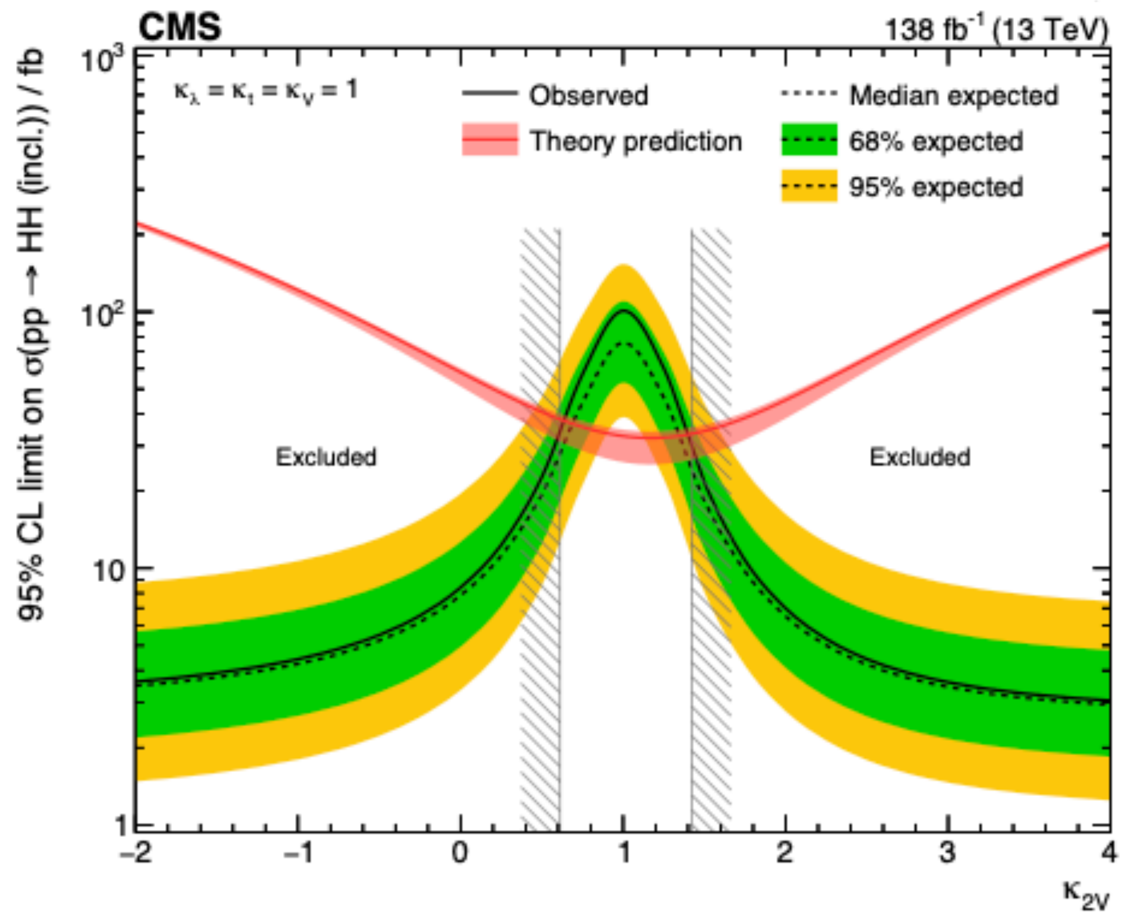
$$\mathscr{L}_{SM}^{(4)} = -\frac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}i\not{D}\psi + (y_{ij}\bar{\psi}_L^i\phi\psi_R^j + \mathrm{h.c.}) + |D_\mu\phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

$$\mathscr{A}(V_LV_L \to hh) \simeq \frac{\hat{s}}{v^2}(c_{2V} - c_V^2)$$

Seagull vertex of scalar SU(2) or $(\phi^\dagger.\phi)^2$



- $k_{2V} \leq 0$ excluded with **6.6σ** assuming otherwise SM couplings



This can be interpreted as a dim=8 operator change in the SMEFT

SMEFT global fits at dim=6

- Measurements:
  - Total as well as differential, unfolded and/or fiducial, including uncertainties and correlations.
  - Reference SMEFT interpretations done by the experimental collaboration for best sensitivity targets.
- Theoretical predictions:
  - SM at the best possible accuracy
  - SMEFT at least at NLO in QCD
- Fitting:
  - Robust and scalable fitting technology
  - Combination with low/energy, flavour and LEP measurements

A powerful approach

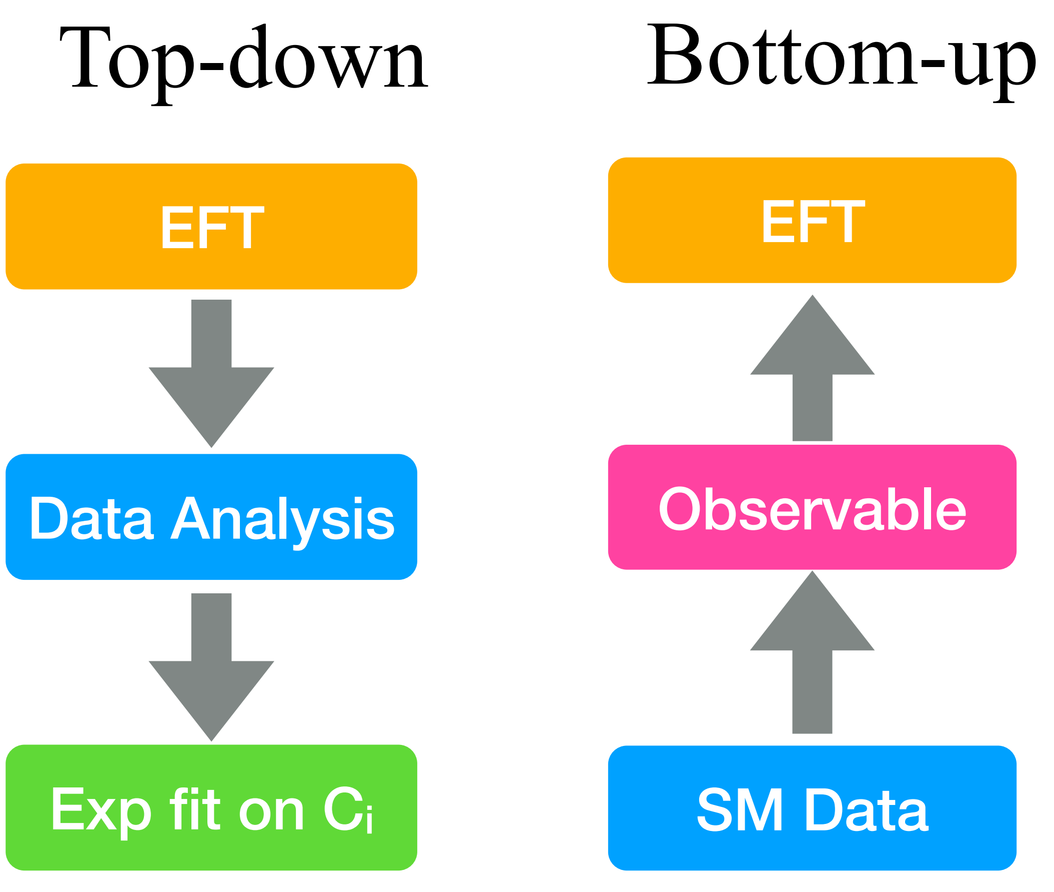
It's as exciting as challenging. Pattern of deformations enter many observables in a correlated way.

Needs to manage complexity, uncertainties and correlations.

Needs coordinated work among analysis groups in collaborations traditionally working separately (top, Higgs, EW,…)

Needs coordinated work between theorists and experimentalists (model dependence, validity, interpretations, matching to the UV).

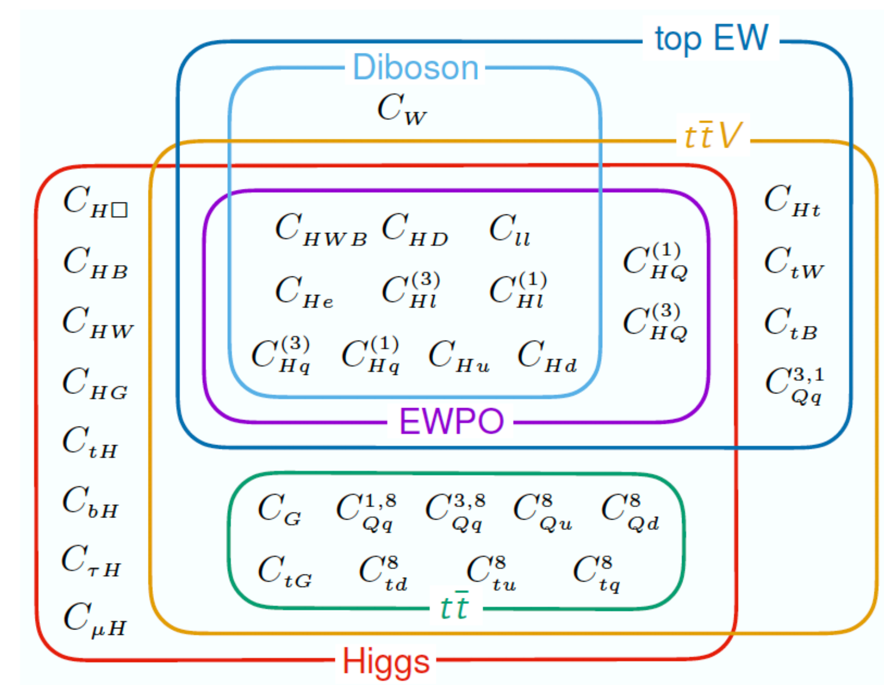
A LHC EFT WG is working hard to move things forward in a joint TH/EXP effort (thanks to all contributing!!)



Complementary!

First explorations: EWPO+H+EW+Top

- Already now and without a dedicated experimental effort there is considerable information that can be used to set limits:
  - Fitmaker [J. Ellis, M. Madigan, K. Mimasu, V. Sanz, T. You 2012.02779]
  - SMEFiT [J. Either, G. Magni, F. M., L. Mantani, E. Nocera, J. Rojo, E. Slade, E. Vryonidou, C. Zhang, 2105.00006]
  - SFitter [Biekötter, Corbett, Plehn, 2018] + [I. Brivio, S. Bruggisser, F. M., R. Moutafis, T. Plehn, E. Vryonidou, S. Westhoff, C. Zhang, 1910.03606] (separated)
  - HEPfit [de Blas, et al. 2019]
- 30+ operators at dim=6, linear and/or quadratic fits, Higgs/Top/EW at LHC, WW at LEP and EWPO.



[Ellis et al. 2012.02779]

First explorations: EWPO+H+EW+Top

Theory

(N)NLO QCD for SM
NLO QCD for SMEFT
State-of-the-art PDFs without top data

Data

317 data points: Top: ttbar, single-top, associated top production, distributions.
Higgs production and decay, differential distributions, STXS.
Diboson production, distributions

Global EW/Top/Higgs SMEFT fit

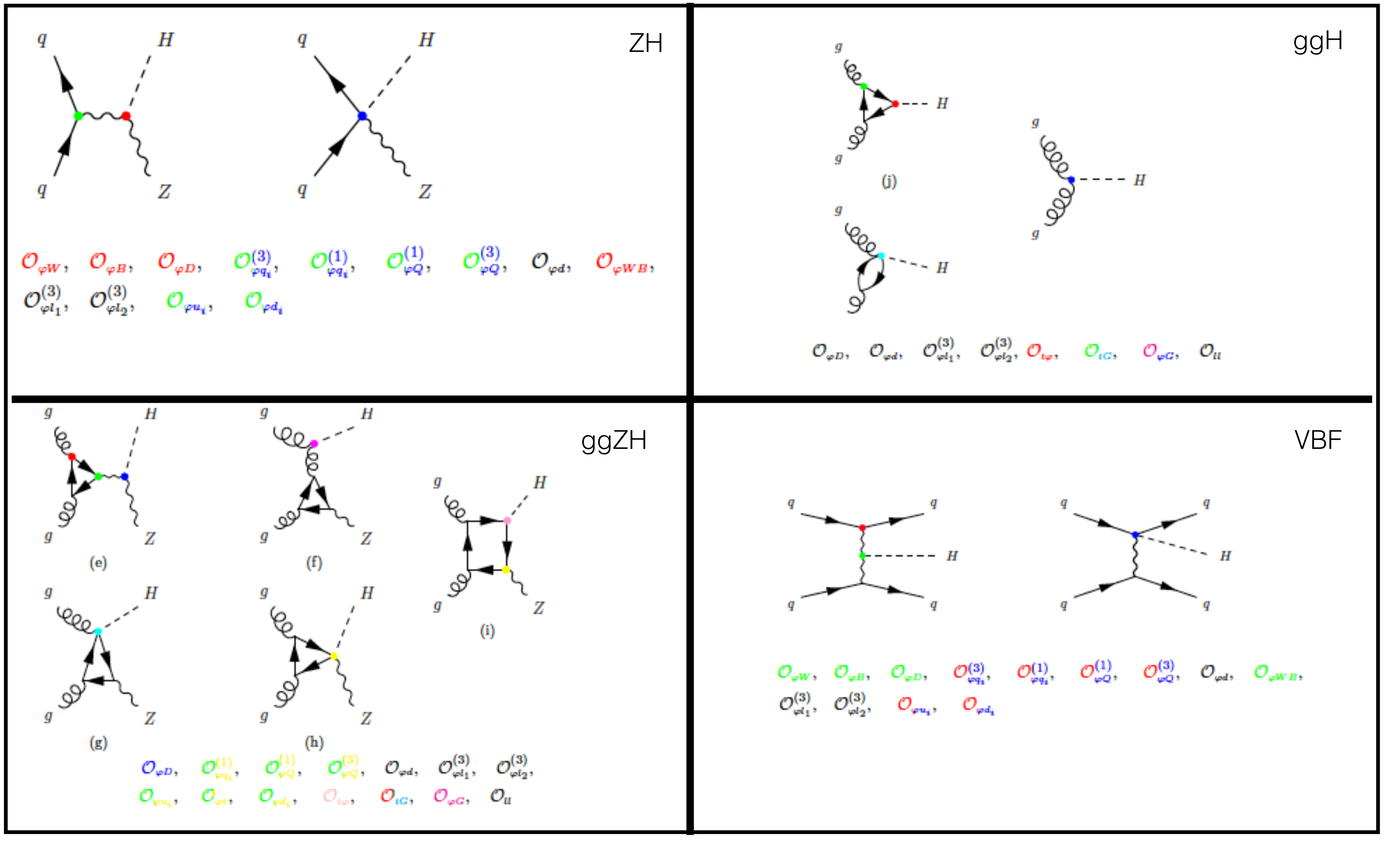
Faithful uncertainty estimate
Avoid under- and over-fitting
Validated on pseudo-data (closure test)

Methodology

Fit results can be used to bound specific UV complete models
New data can be straightforwardly added

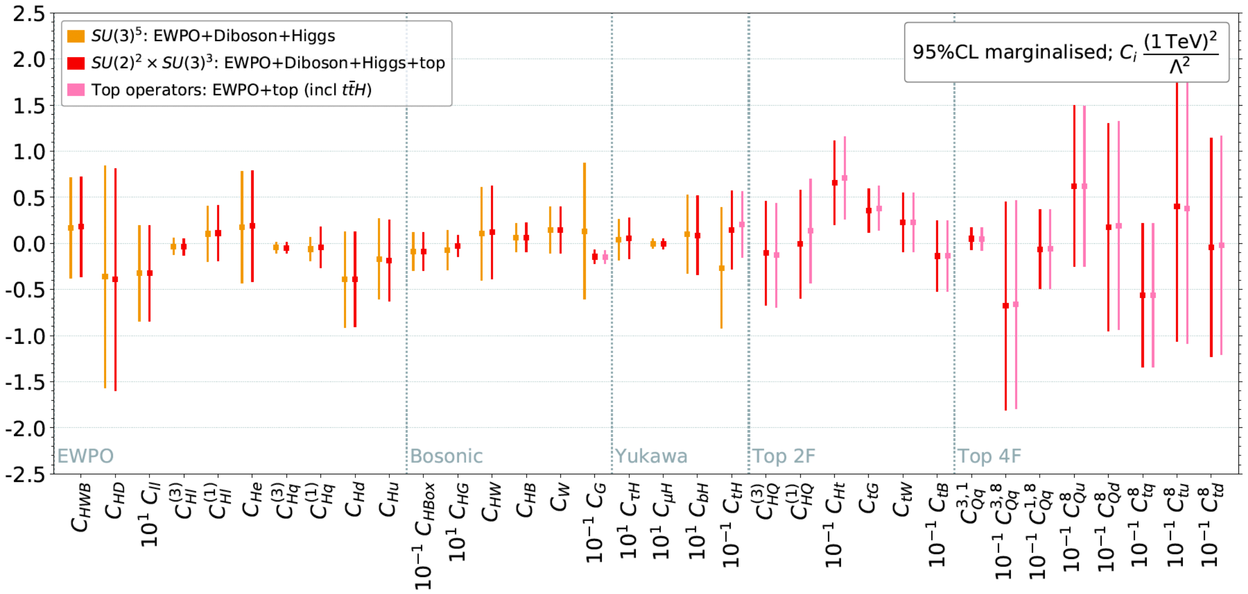
Output

How do all these operators enter?



Global EW(PO)+H+Top

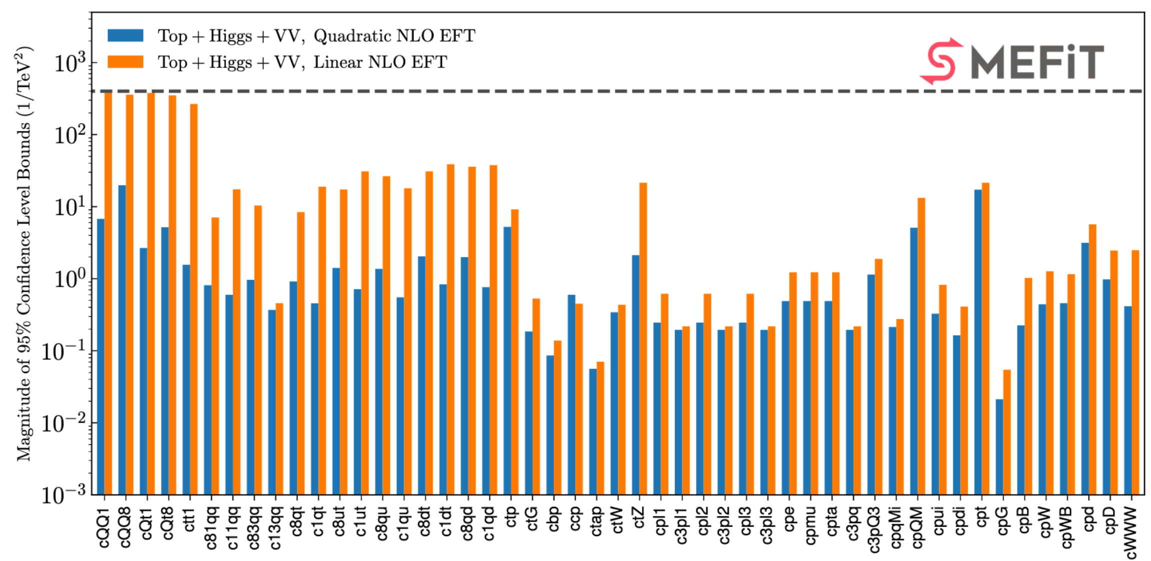
[Ellis et al. 2012.02779]



34 operators, $SU(2)^2 \times SU(3)^3$

EWPO fitted, 341 data points

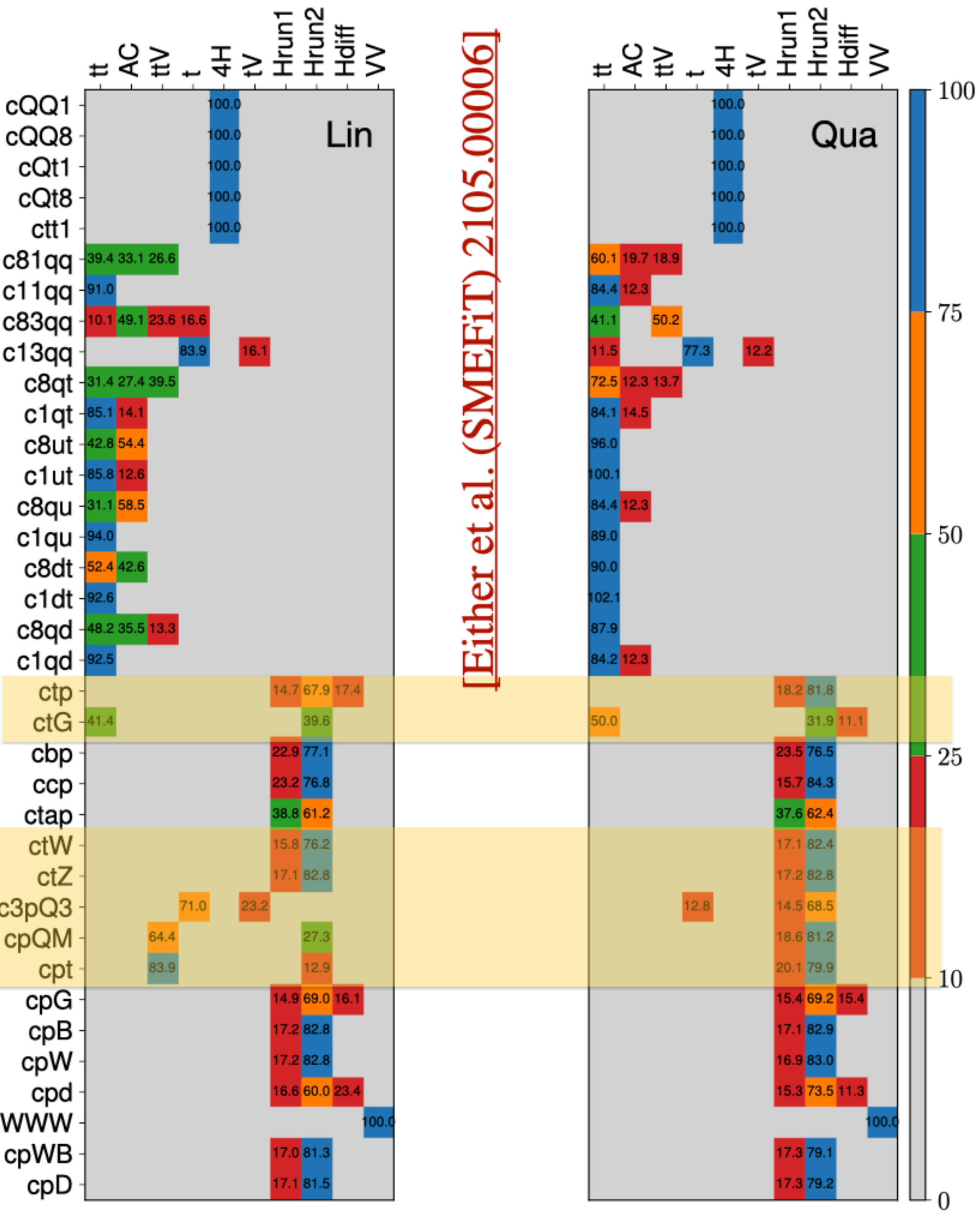
[Either et al. (SMEFiT) 2105.00006]



36 operators, $SU(2)^2 \times SU(3)^3$

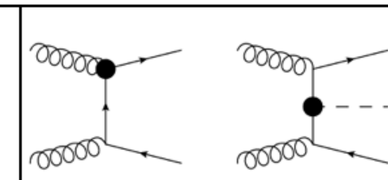
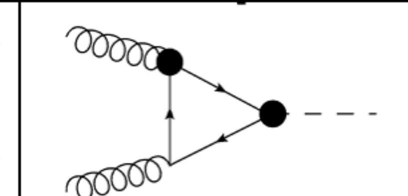
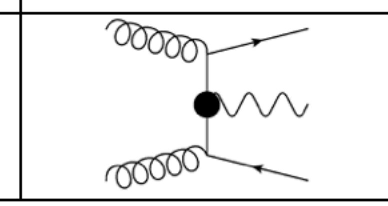
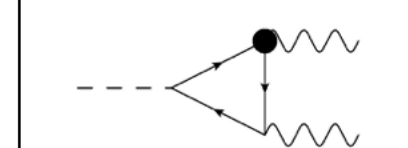
EWPO fixed, 317 data points

Where is most information from?



[Either et al. (SMEFiT) 2105.00006]

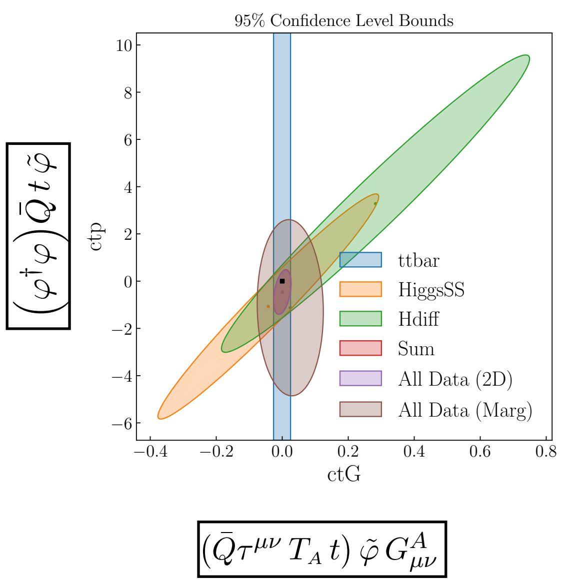
4F mostly top

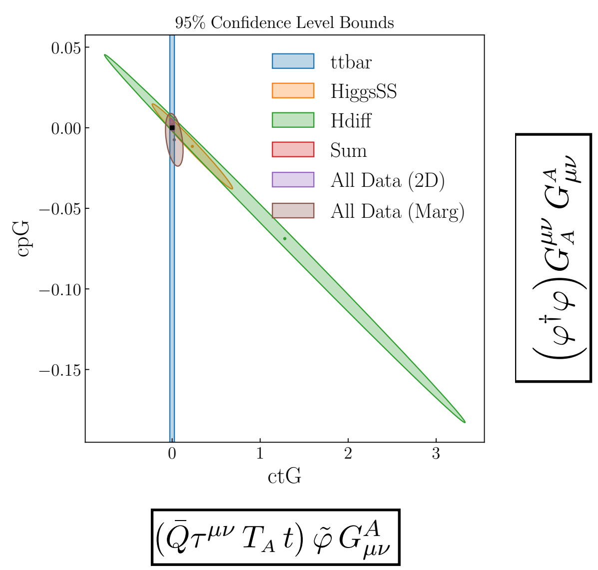
	Tree	Loop
Top Yukawa Top Chromomagnetic		
ttV couplings		

Tree-loop interface

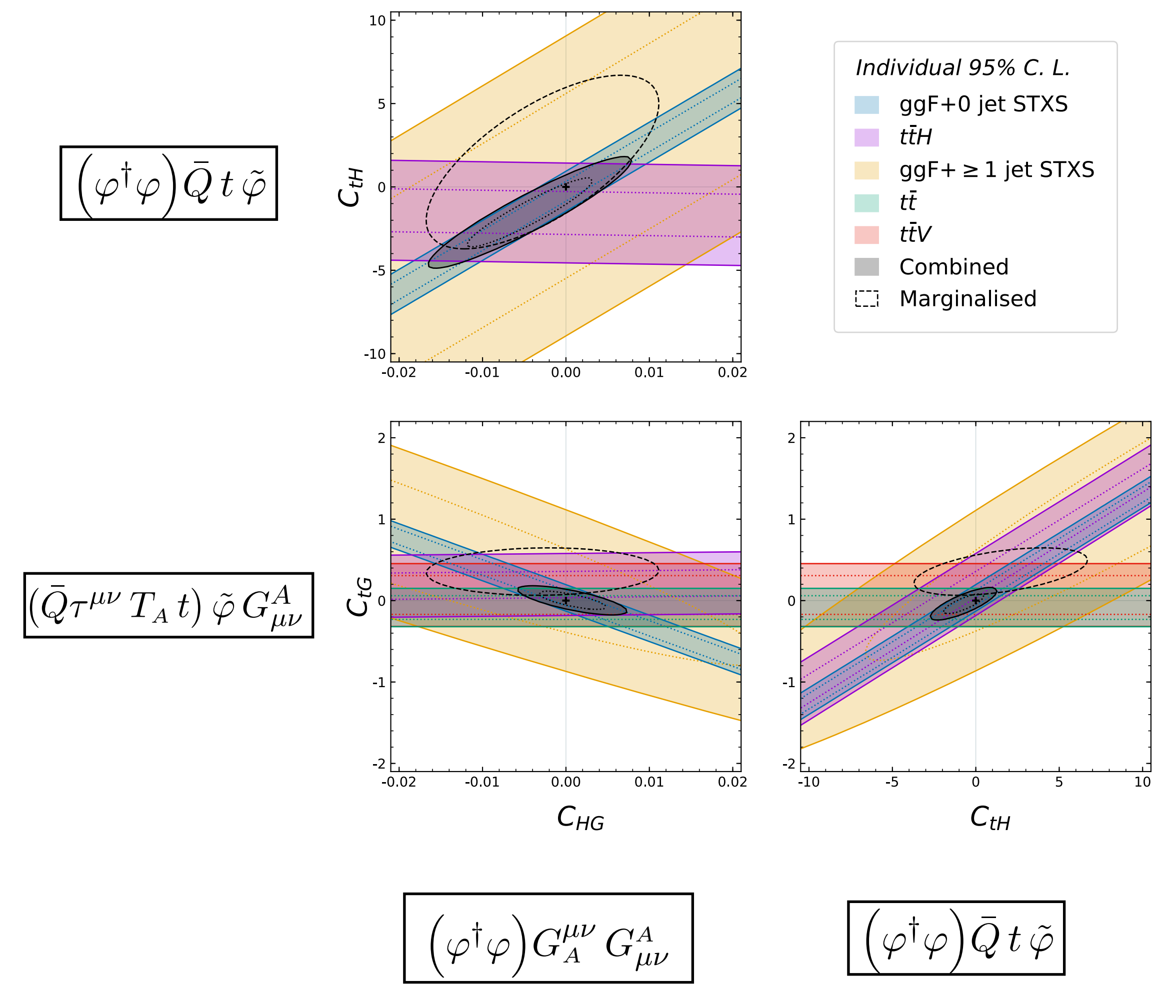
Higgs and top interplay

[Either et al. (SMEFiT) 2105.00006]





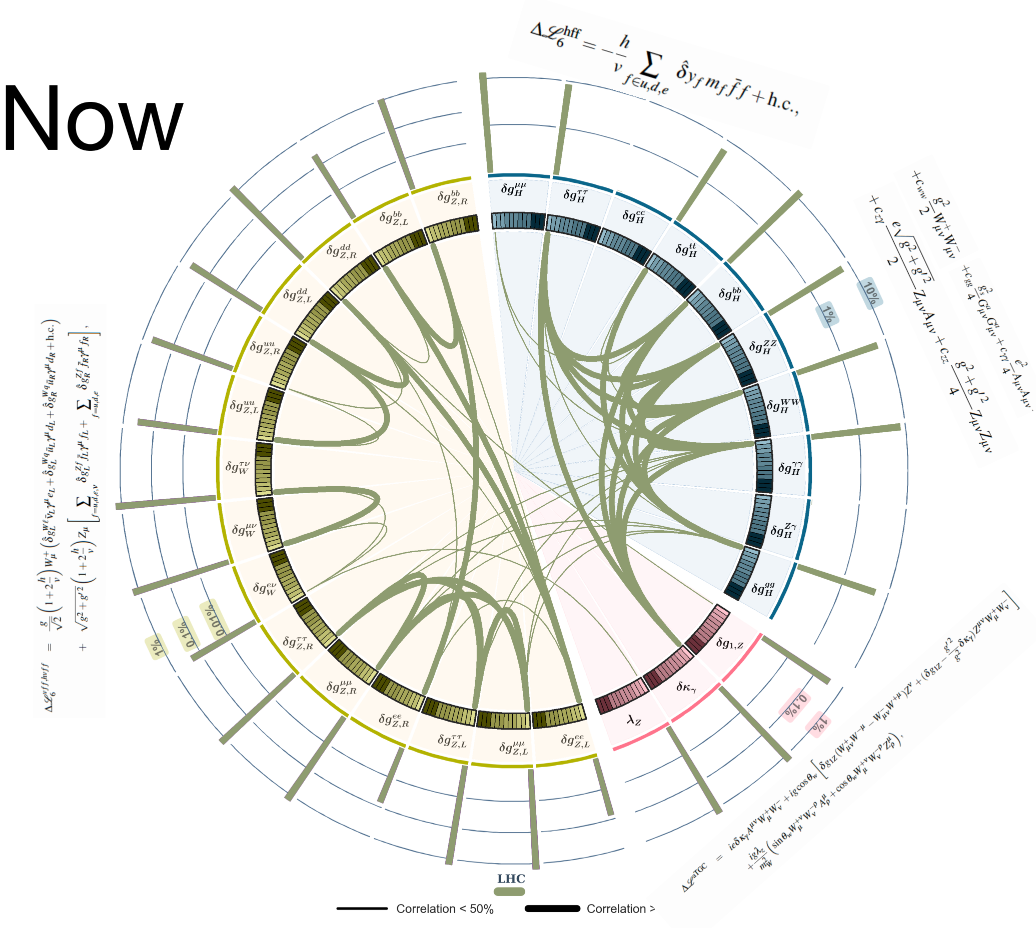
[Ellis et al. 2012.02779]



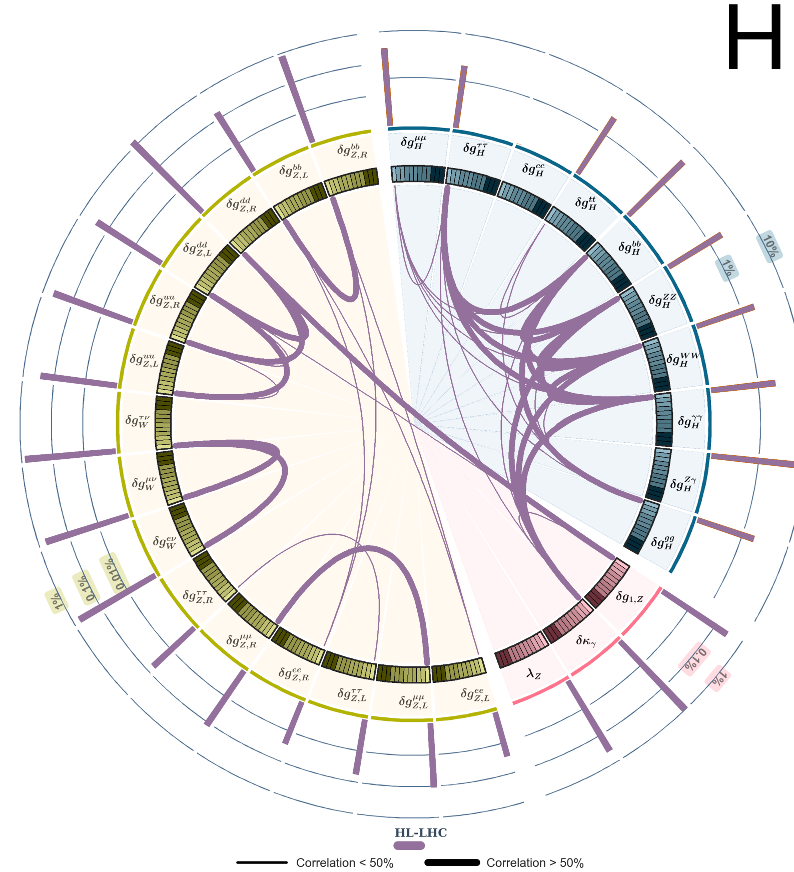
Top measurements break the degeneracy between Higgs operators

The future of global fits

Now



HL-LHC



EW known at 0.1%
TGC known at 1%
Higgs known at 10%

As constraints improve for the TGC and Higgs correlations increase.

[HEPfit, courtesy of De Blas et al.]

Learning points

1. Current fits are at an exploratory state, yet prove feasibility.

2. Dedicated EFT studies/observables needed to improve sensitivity.

3. Shift towards combinable measurements is needed.

4. Major change in the way experimental analyses are planned and published

Outlook

- The Higgs LHC precision physics programme has set clear and very challenging goals for the next years.
- A universal and very powerful approach to the interpretation of Higgs (and more) precision measurements is that of the SMEFT which provides many challenges pushing us out of our confort zone, beyond our current TH/EXP workflows and value system.
- First explorations of the constraining power of present data in a global EW(PO)+Higgs+Top fit have appeared.
- A wonderful realm of opportunities and large room for improvement ⇒ many ways to contribute and learn about SM(EFT) physics.