

Global analysis of non-standard Higgs-boson couplings with HEPfit

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Thanks to the extended HEPfit collaboration.

Outline

- Motivations and general framework
 - LHC-Run I: found $M_H \simeq 125$ GeV, new physics → TeV range.
 - LHC-Run II: higher statistics, higher precision, new mass thresholds.
 - Explore indirect evidence of new physics from electroweak+Higgs fits while searching for direct evidence.
 - Model-independent Higgs-boson studies: EFT approach.
- The HEPfit package: a global fit of existing electroweak precision data and Higgs-boson observables
 - General structure of the package, main ingredients.
 - Statistical analysis handled using a Bayesian approach (BAT).
 - Structured to allow both a model-independent and a model-specific fit.
- Main results for Higgs-boson couplings and effective interactions
 - In terms κ_i rescaling factors.
 - In terms of C_i coefficients of EFT operators.
- Outlook and conclusions

References

Results have been presented at several meetings, in particular:

- Lepton-Photon 2015: see plenary talk by M. Ciuchini
- SUSY 2015: see parallel talks by J. de Blas and P. Ayan (on **HEPfit**)

and will soon appear in a paper together with the official release of **HEPfit**.

A first round of results were published in last year ICHEP 2014 proceedings:

- arXiv:1410.4204 and arXiv:1410.6940

Previous paper on EW fit based on **SUSYfit**:

- Ciuchini, Franco, Mishima, Silvestrini, arXiv:1306.4644

The **HEPfit** developer repository: <https://github.com/silvest/HEPfit>

General Framework

EFT extension of the SM Lagrangian by $d > 4$ operators,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{d>4} \frac{1}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{L}_d, \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{L}_d = \sum_i C_i \mathcal{O}_i, \quad [\mathcal{O}_i] = d,$$

We consider:

- $d = 6$ operators only, obeying SM gauge symmetry, L and B conservation
- one Higgs doublet of $SU(2)_L$, linearly realized SSB
- assuming flavor universality: **59 operators**
[basis by Grzadkowski et al., JHEP 1010 (2010) 085]
- CP even and with at least one Higgs: **27 operators**
- contributing to the observables considered: **17 operators**
- with a specific model in mind: running $C_i(\Lambda) \rightarrow C_i(M_{EW})$ more meaningful
- otherwise take $C_i = C_i(M_{EW})$, no running included

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{O}_{HG} &= (H^\dagger H) G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu} \\
\mathcal{O}_{HW} &= (H^\dagger H) W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu} \\
\mathcal{O}_{HB} &= (H^\dagger H) B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \\
\mathcal{O}_{HWB} &= (H^\dagger \tau^I H) W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu} \\
\mathcal{O}_{HD} &= (H^\dagger D^\mu H)^* (H^\dagger D_\mu H) \\
\mathcal{O}_{H\Box} &= (H^\dagger H)^* \Box (H^\dagger H)
\end{aligned}$$

bosonic operators

→ corrections to:

- oblique parameters
- hVV
- WWZ and $WW\gamma$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{O}_{HL}^{(1)} &= (H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{L} \gamma^\mu L) \\
\mathcal{O}_{HL}^{(3)} &= (H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H) (\bar{L} \tau^I \gamma^\mu L) \\
\mathcal{O}_{He} &= (H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{e}_R \gamma^\mu e_R) \\
\mathcal{O}_{HQ}^{(1)} &= (H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu Q) \\
\mathcal{O}_{HQ}^{(3)} &= (H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H) (\bar{Q} \tau^I \gamma^\mu Q) \\
\mathcal{O}_{Hu} &= (H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu u_R) \\
\mathcal{O}_{Hd} &= (H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu d_R) \\
\mathcal{O}_{Hud} &= i (\tilde{H}^\dagger D_\mu H) (\bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu d_R)
\end{aligned}$$

single-fermionic-vector-current operators

→ corrections to:

- hff
- $Vf\bar{f}$

single-fermionic-scalar-current operators

$$\mathcal{O}_{eH} = (H^\dagger H)(\bar{L} e_R H)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{uH} = (H^\dagger H)(\bar{Q} u_R \tilde{H})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{dH} = (H^\dagger H)(\bar{Q} d_R H)$$

→ corrections to:

- oblique parameters
- Yukawa couplings
- $hf\bar{f}$

four-fermion operator

$$\mathcal{O}_{LL} = (\bar{L}\gamma^\mu L)(\bar{L}\gamma^\mu L)$$

→ corrections to:

- G_F extraction from μ decay

Notice: $Vf\bar{f}$ and indirect effects (e.g. G_F) strongly constrained by EW precision observables.

Upon SSB, direct effect on Higgs-boson couplings

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} = \mathcal{L}_{hVV} + \mathcal{L}_{hff} + \mathcal{L}_{hVff} + \mathcal{L}_{hTff}$$

each term contains the interactions to either vector bosons or fermions.

Ex.1: \mathcal{L}_{hVV} contains all the non-fermionic interactions with the SM vector bosons,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{hVV} = & h \left(g_{hZZ}^{(1)} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} + g_{hZZ}^{(2)} Z_\nu \partial_\mu Z^{\mu\nu} + g_{hZZ}^{(3)} Z_\mu Z^\mu - \right. \\ & + g_{hAA} A_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} + g_{hZA}^{(1)} Z_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} + g_{hZA}^{(2)} Z_\nu \partial_\mu A^{\mu\nu} - \\ & + g_{hWW}^{(1)} W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu\nu} + \left(g_{hWW}^{(2)} W_\nu^+ D_\mu W^{-\mu\nu} + (g_{hWW}^{(2)})^* W_\nu^- D_\mu W^{+\mu\nu} \right) \\ & \left. + g_{hWW}^{(3)} W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + g_{hGG} \text{Tr} [G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}] \right) \end{aligned}$$

where (both directly and indirectly $\rightarrow G_F$, field renormalization, ...),

$$C_{HG} \longrightarrow g_{hGG}$$

$$C_{HW} \longrightarrow g_{hWW}^{(1)}$$

$$C_{HW}, C_{HB}, C_{HWB} \longrightarrow g_{hZZ}^{(1)}, g_{hZA}^{(1)}, g_{hAA}^{(1)}$$

$$C_{HD} \longrightarrow g_{hZZ}^{(3)}$$

while Ex. 2: \mathcal{L}_{hff} contains the interactions with the fermions only:

$$\mathcal{L}_{hff} = h \sum_f g_{hff} \overline{f_L} f_R + \text{h.c.}$$

where,

$$C_{eH} \longrightarrow g_{h\tau\tau}$$

$$C_{uH} \longrightarrow g_{hcc}, g_{htt}$$

$$C_{dH} \longrightarrow g_{hbb}$$

The corresponding rescaling factors $\kappa_V = \frac{g_{hVV}}{g_{hVV}^{SM}}$ and $\kappa_f = \frac{g_{hff}}{g_{hff}^{SM}}$, are

$$\kappa_Z = 1 + \delta_h + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} C_{HD} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{G_F}$$

$$\kappa_W = 1 + \delta_h - \frac{1}{2} (c_W^2 - s_W^2) \left(4s_W c_W \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} C_{HWB} + c_W^2 \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} C_{HD} + \delta_{G_F} \right)$$

$$\kappa_f = 1 + \delta_h - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{G_F} - \frac{v}{m_f} \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{fH}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

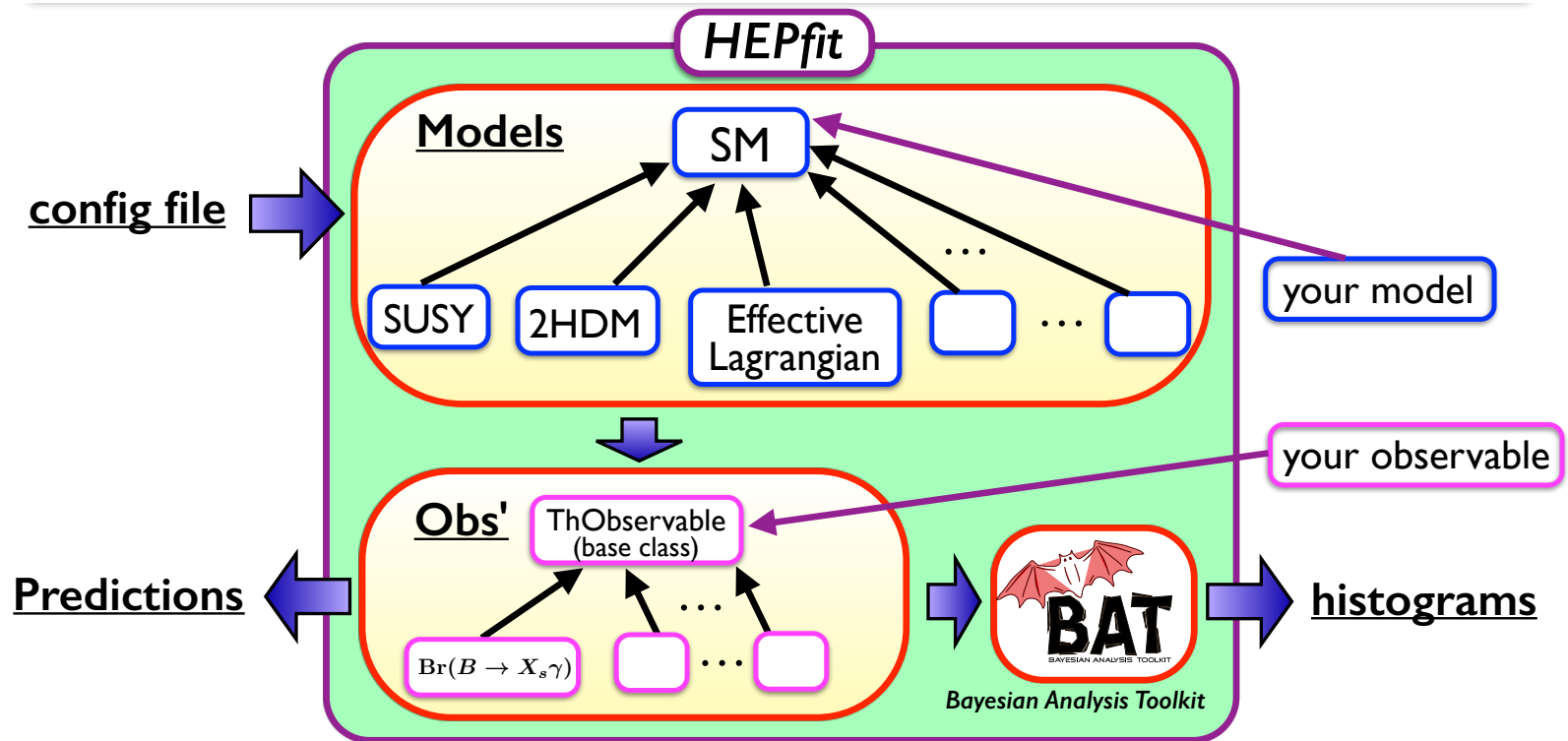
where

$\delta_h \rightarrow$ NP corrections to h wave-function renormalization

$\delta_G \rightarrow$ NP corrections to G_F

The fitting procedure \rightarrow HEPfit

- Both electroweak and Higgs observables are calculated as a SM core plus corrections:
 - \hookrightarrow the SM cores include all existing higher order corrections
 - \hookrightarrow the NP corrections are at the lowest order in all SM couplings.
- Experimental results are taken from the most recent published analyses
 - \hookrightarrow see Higgs analyses example on next slide
- The fit procedure uses BAT (Bayesian Analysis Toolkit) where experimental likelihoods are taken as priors, and posteriors are calculated using a Markov Chain Monte Carlo.
(Caldwell et al., arXiv:0808.2552)
- Original code `SUSYfit` morphed into a completely new object: **HEPfit**



Courtesy of S. Mishima

- **stand-alone mode**: to compute a Bayesian statistical analysis. or
- **library mode**: to compute observables in a given model
(`libHEPfit.a` and `HEPfit.h`)
- add **external modules** for your favorite model

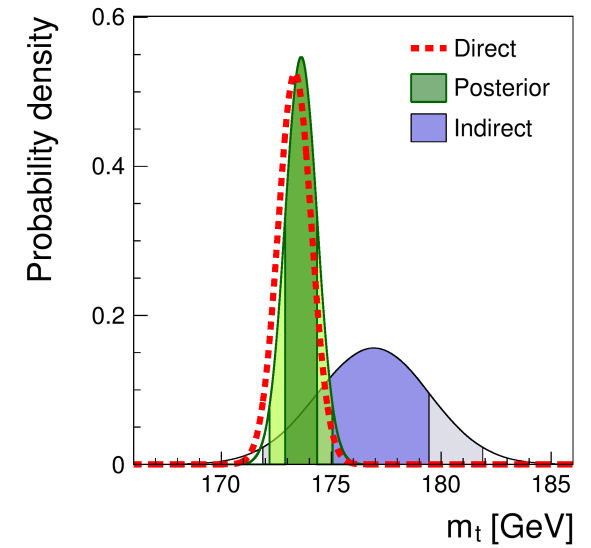
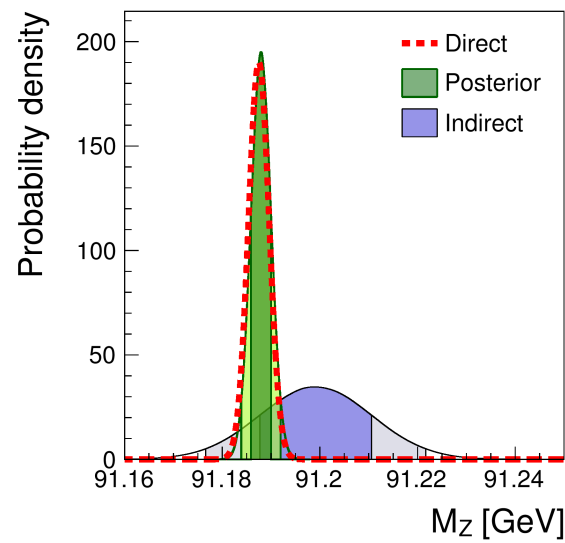
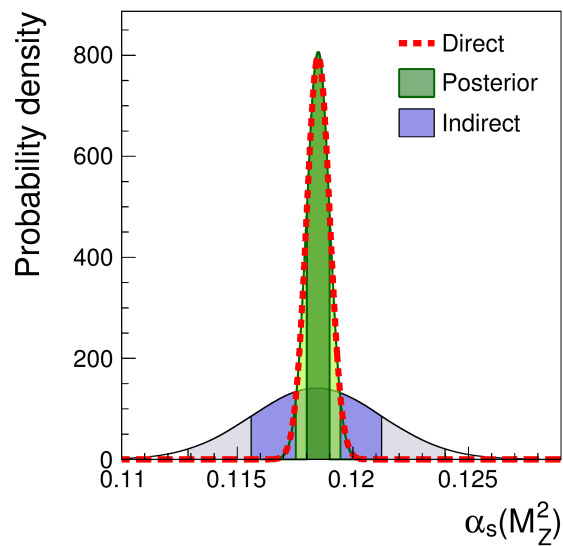
The SM fit to ElectroWeak Precision Observables

	Data	Fit	Indirect	Pull
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	0.1185 ± 0.0005	0.1185 ± 0.0005	0.1184 ± 0.0028	-0.0
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$	0.02750 ± 0.00033	0.02741 ± 0.00026	0.02725 ± 0.00042	-0.5
M_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1879 ± 0.0020	91.199 ± 0.011	+1.0
m_t [GeV]	173.34 ± 0.76	173.6 ± 0.7	176.9 ± 2.5	+1.3
m_H [GeV]	125.09 ± 0.24	125.09 ± 0.24	97.40 ± 25.59	-0.9
M_W [GeV]	80.385 ± 0.015	$80.365 \pm 0.006xs$	80.361 ± 0.007	-1.4
Γ_W [GeV]	2.085 ± 0.042	2.0890 ± 0.0005	2.0890 ± 0.0005	+0.1
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4945 ± 0.0004	2.4945 ± 0.0004	-0.3
σ_h^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.488 ± 0.003	41.488 ± 0.003	-1.4
$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}(Q_{\text{FB}}^{\text{had}})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.23144 ± 0.00009	0.23144 ± 0.00009	-0.8
P_{τ}^{pol}	0.1465 ± 0.0033	0.1477 ± 0.0007	0.1477 ± 0.0007	+0.4
\mathcal{A}_{ℓ} (SLD)	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1477 ± 0.0007	0.1472 ± 0.0008	-1.9
\mathcal{A}_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.6682 ± 0.0003	0.6682 ± 0.0003	-0.1
\mathcal{A}_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.93466 ± 0.00006	0.93466 ± 0.00006	+0.6
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\ell}$	0.0171 ± 0.0010	0.0164 ± 0.0002	0.0163 ± 0.0002	-0.8
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0740 ± 0.0004	0.0740 ± 0.0004	+0.9
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1035 ± 0.0005	0.1039 ± 0.0005	+2.8
R_{ℓ}^0	20.767 ± 0.025	20.752 ± 0.003	20.752 ± 0.003	-0.6
R_c^0	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.17224 ± 0.00001	0.17224 ± 0.00001	+0.0
R_b^0	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21578 ± 0.00003	0.21578 ± 0.00003	-0.8

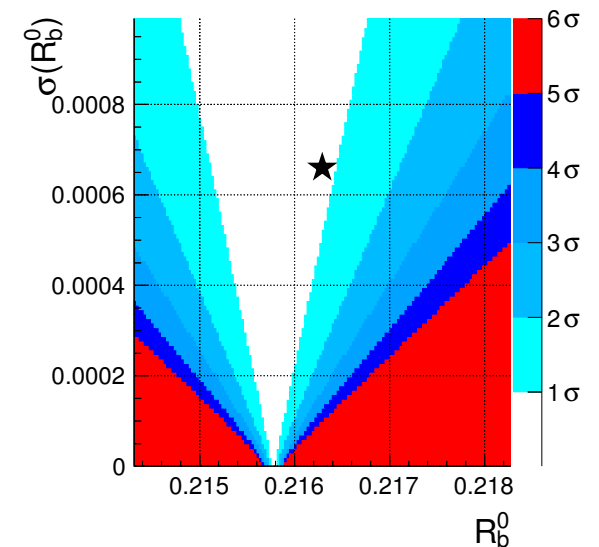
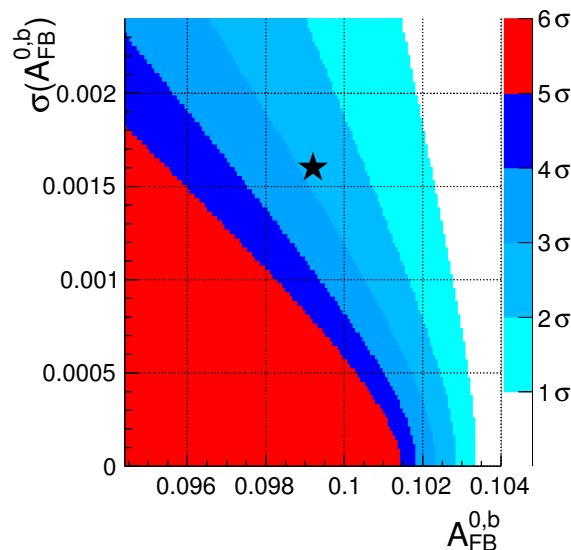
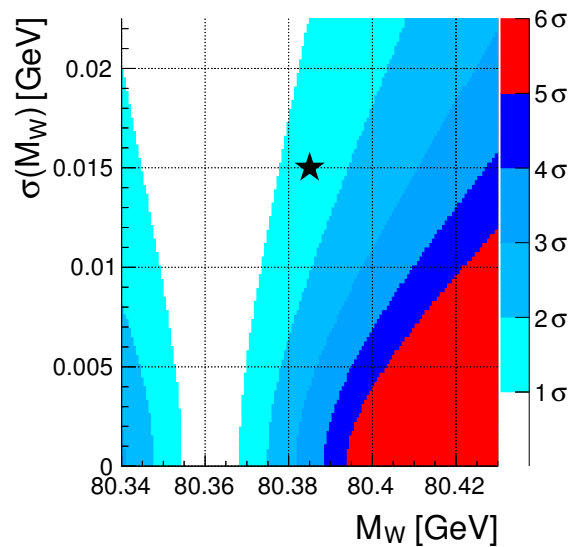
(indirect: determined without using the corresponding exp. information)

Validated against ZFITTER: thanks to the Authors.

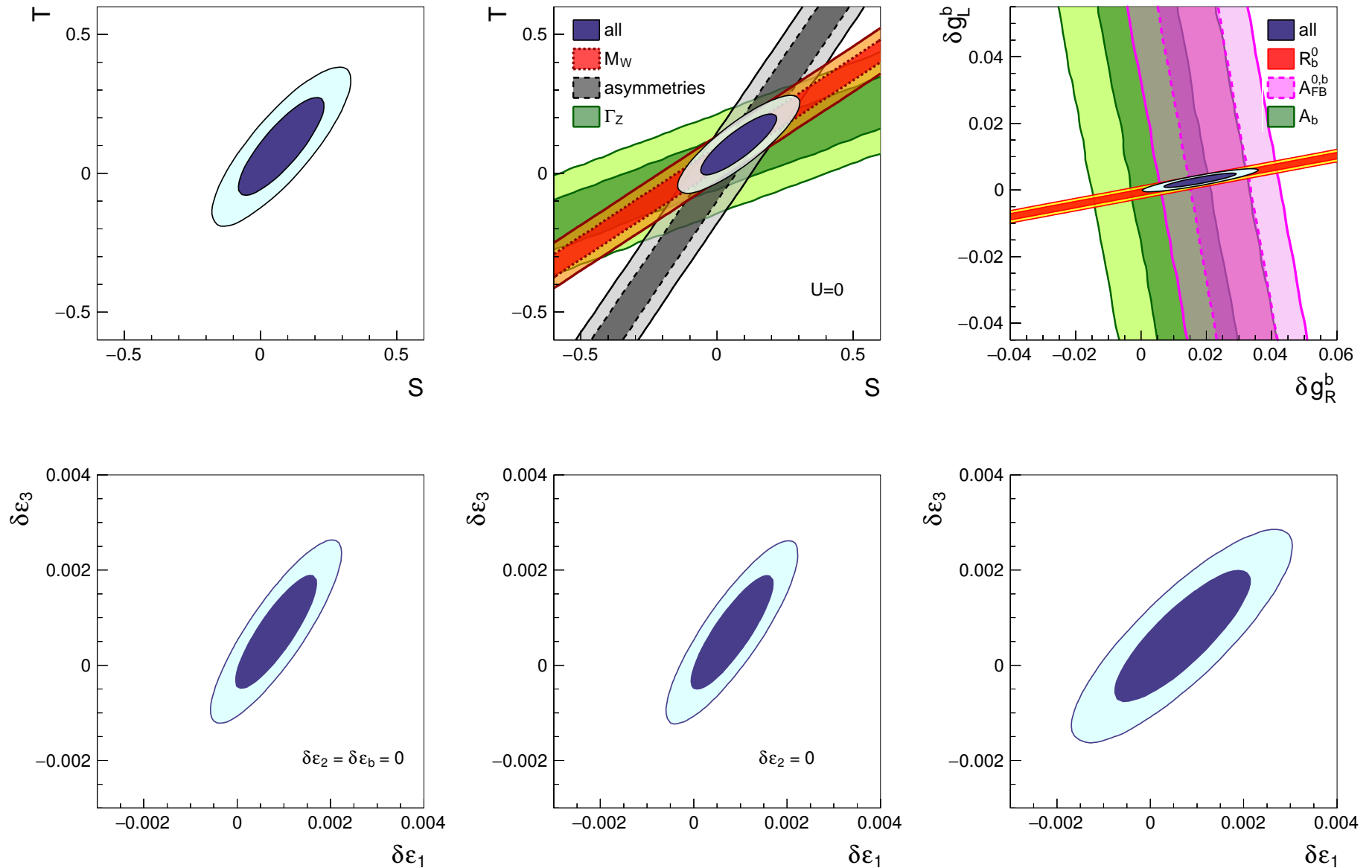
Good agreement between direct and indirect determination of the values of the input parameters



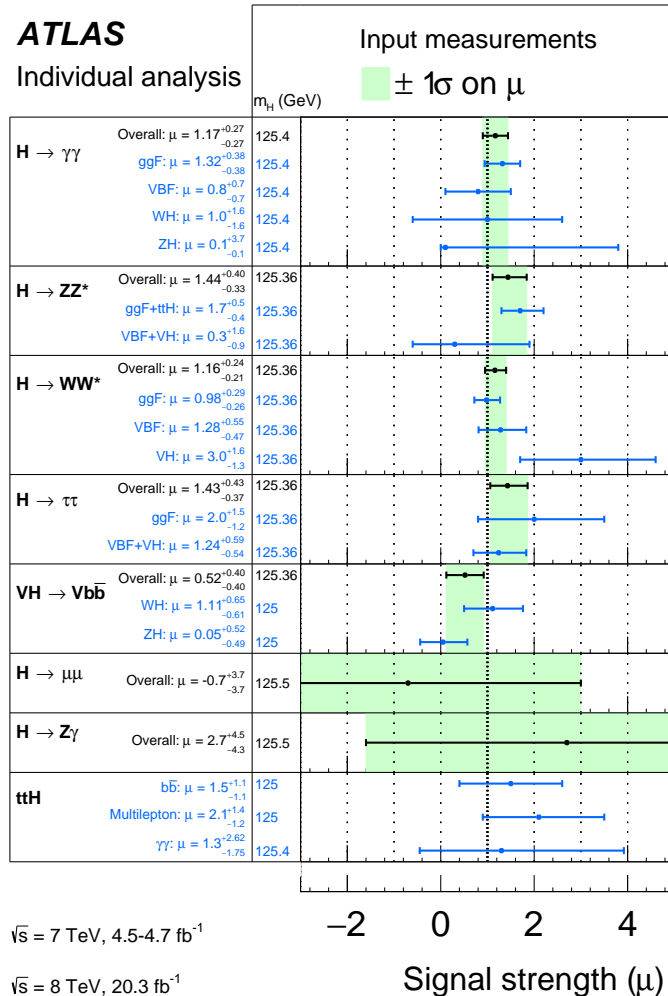
fit of EWPO



Limits on BSM physics from EWPO



Higgs couplings analysis



$$\mu = \sum_i w_i r_i \quad \text{where}$$

$$w_i = \frac{[\sigma \times \text{Br}]_i}{[\sigma_{\text{SM}} \times \text{Br}_{\text{SM}}]_i}$$

$$r_i = \frac{\epsilon_i [\sigma_{\text{SM}} \times \text{Br}_{\text{SM}}]_i}{\sum_j \epsilon_j^{\text{SM}} [\sigma_{\text{SM}} \times \text{Br}_{\text{SM}}]_j}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma_i^{\text{SM}} + \delta\sigma_i$$

$$\Gamma_j = \Gamma_j^{\text{SM}} + \delta\Gamma_j$$

$$\sigma_i^{\text{SM}}, \Gamma_j^{\text{SM}} \rightarrow \text{YR of HXSWG}$$

$$\delta\sigma_i \rightarrow \text{FR+Madgraph+Kfactors}$$

$$\delta\Gamma_j \rightarrow \text{eHdecay}$$

$$h\gamma\gamma: \text{ATLAS}(1408.7084), \text{CMS}(1407.0558)$$

$$h\tau\tau: \text{ATLAS}(1501.04943), \text{CMS}(1401.5041)$$

$$hZZ: \text{ATLAS}(1408.5191), \text{CMS}(1412.8662)$$

$$hWW: \text{ATLAS}(1412.2641, 1506.06641), \\ \text{CMS}(1312.1129)$$

$$hbb: \text{ATLAS}(1409.6212, 1503.05066),$$

$$\text{CMS}(1310.3687, 1408.1682),$$

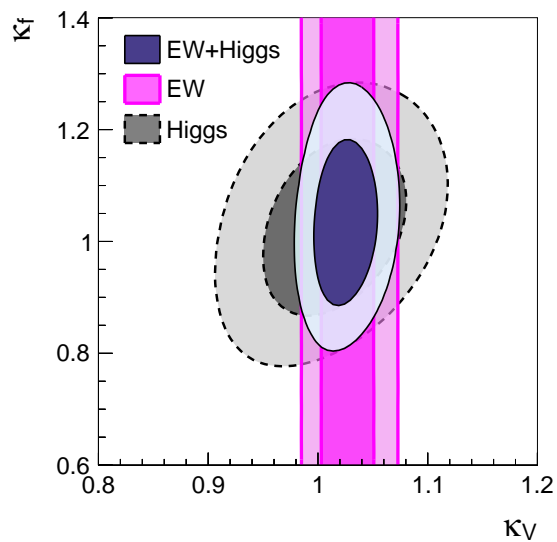
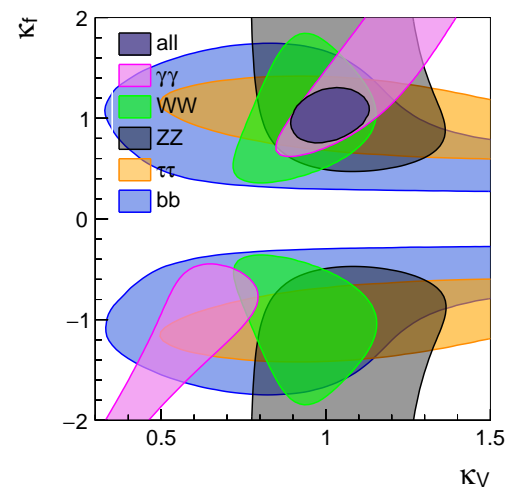
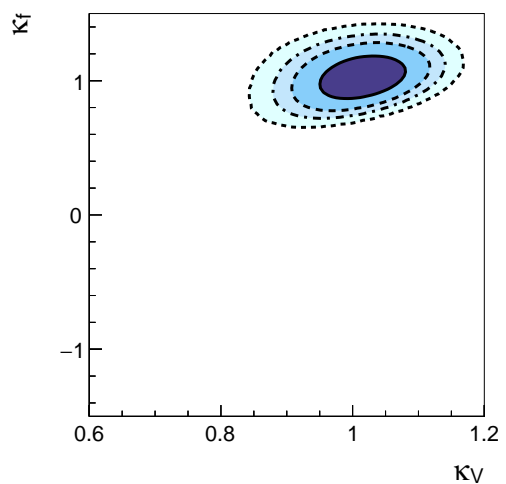
$$\text{CDF}(1301.6668), \text{D0}(1303.0823)$$

ATLAS: arXiv:1507.04548

Bounds on EFT in terms of κ_V and κ_f

Higgs only

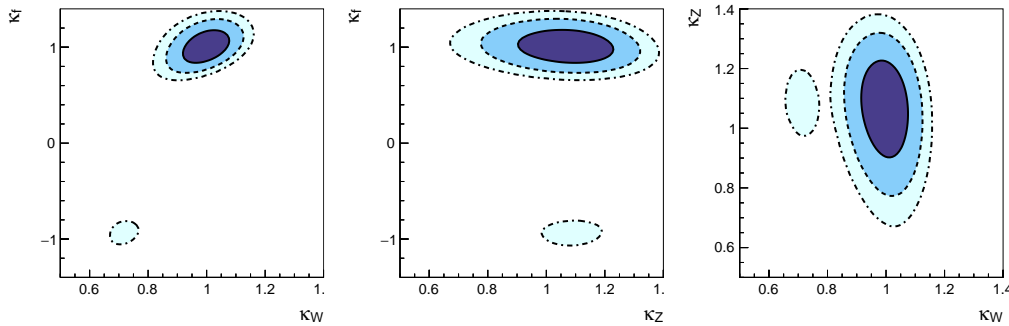
	68%	95%	correlation
κ_V	1.01 ± 0.04	[0.93, 1.10]	1.00
κ_f	1.03 ± 0.10	[0.83, 1.23]	0.31 1.00



Higgs+EWPO

	68%	95%	correlation
κ_V	1.02 ± 0.02	[0.99, 1.06]	1.00
κ_f	1.03 ± 0.10	[0.85, 1.23]	0.15 1.00

Zooming into κ_V and $\kappa_f \dots$



Custodial symmetry

$$(\kappa_V \rightarrow \kappa_W, \kappa_Z)$$

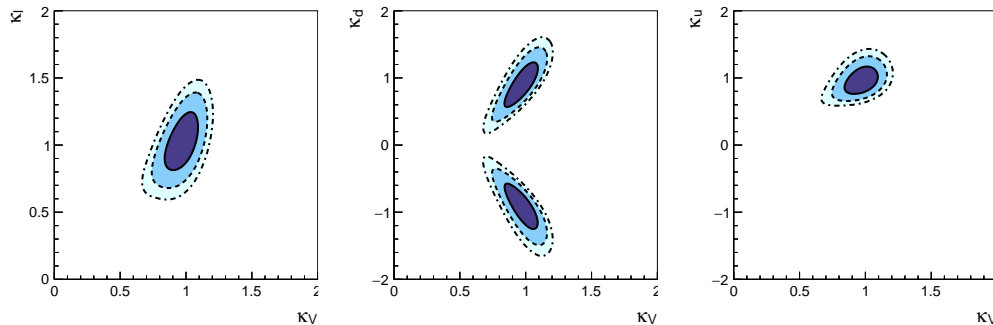
Higgs only

	68%	95%	correlation		
κ_W	1.00 ± 0.05	[0.89, 1.10]	1.00		
κ_Z	1.07 ± 0.11	[0.85, 1.27]	-0.17	1.00	
κ_f	1.01 ± 0.11	[0.80, 1.22]	0.41	-0.14	1.00

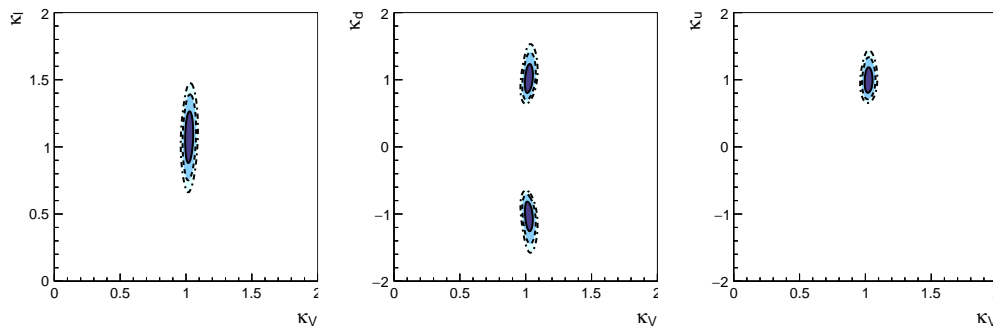
Flavor universality

$$(\kappa_f \rightarrow \kappa_u, \kappa_d, \kappa_l)$$

Higgs only



	68%	95%	correlation			
κ_V	0.97 ± 0.08	[0.80, 1.13]	1.00			
κ_l	1.01 ± 0.14	[0.73, 1.30]	0.54	1.00		
κ_u	0.97 ± 0.13	[0.73, 1.25]	0.43	0.41	1.00	
κ_d	0.91 ± 0.21	[0.48, 1.34]	0.81	0.61	0.77	1.00



Higgs+EWPO

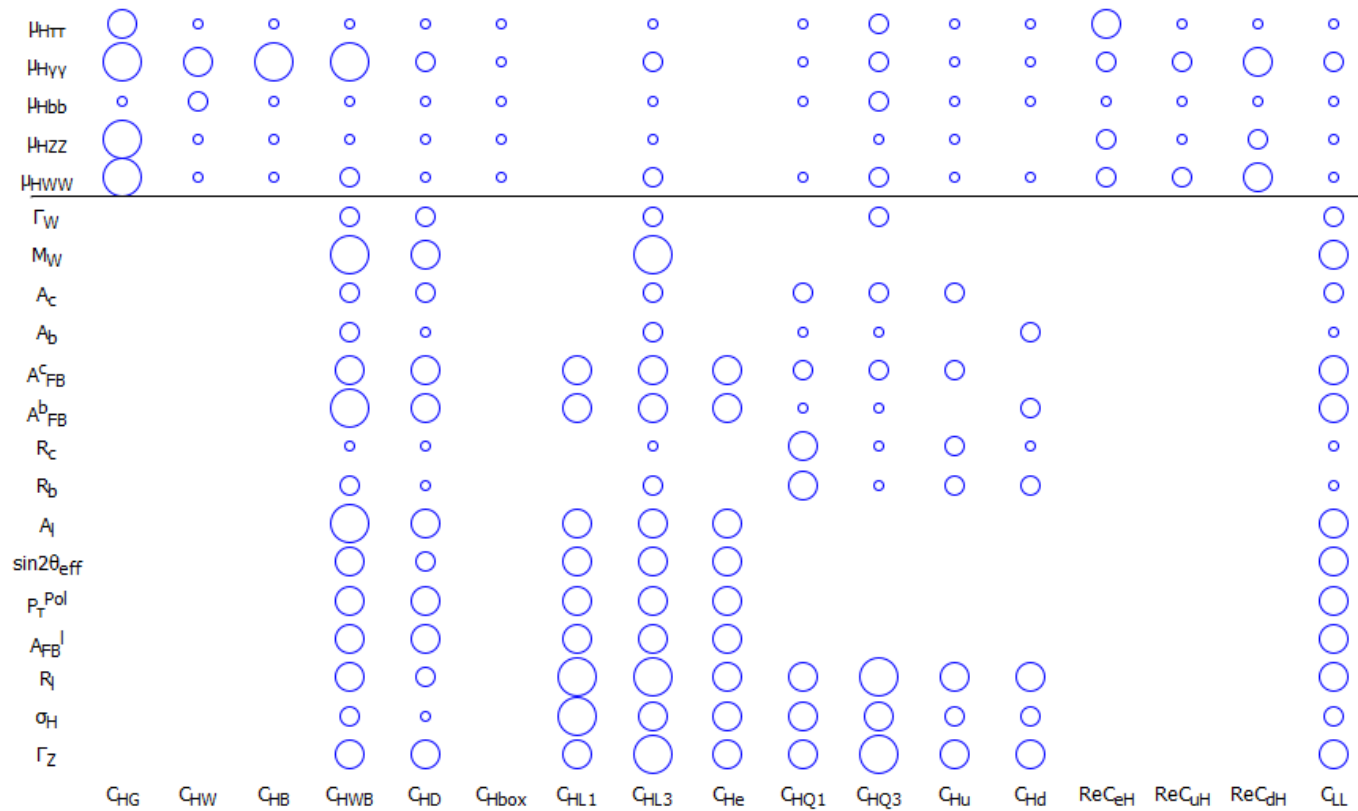
	68%	95%	correlation			
κ_V	1.02 ± 0.02	[0.99, 1.06]	1.00			
κ_l	1.07 ± 0.12	[0.82, 1.32]	0.15	1.00		
κ_u	1.01 ± 0.12	[0.80, 1.27]	0.10	0.24	1.00	
κ_d	1.01 ± 0.13	[0.77, 1.31]	0.31	0.38	0.78	1.00

95% bounds on coefficients of d=6 interactions

→ Switching on one operator at a time

Coefficient	Only EW	Only Higgs	EW + Higgs
	C_i/Λ^2 [TeV ⁻²] at 95%	C_i/Λ^2 [TeV ⁻²] at 95%	C_i/Λ^2 [TeV ⁻²] at 95%
C_{HG}	--	[-0.0051, 0.0092]	[-0.0051, 0.0092]
C_{HW}	--	[-0.034, 0.014]	[-0.034, 0.014]
C_{HB}	--	[-0.0087, 0.0040]	[-0.0087, 0.0040]
C_{HWB}	[-0.010, 0.004]	[-0.008, 0.017]	[-0.0073, 0.0053]
C_{HD}	[-0.032, 0.005]	[-1.1, 1.6]	[-0.032, 0.005]
$C_{H\Box}$	--	[-1.4, 1.3]	[-1.4, 1.3]
$C_{HL}^{(1)}$	[-0.005, 0.012]	--	[-0.005, 0.012]
$C_{HL}^{(3)}$	[-0.012, 0.006]	[-0.47, 0.66]	[-0.012, 0.006]
C_{He}	[-0.017, 0.005]	--	[-0.017, 0.005]
$C_{HQ}^{(1)}$	[-0.027, 0.041]	[-2, 11]	[-0.027, 0.041]
$C_{HQ}^{(3)}$	[-0.011, 0.013]	[-0.42, 0.05]	[-0.012, 0.013]
C_{Hu}	[-0.071, 0.077]	[-4.6, 0.8]	[-0.072, 0.076]
C_{Hd}	[-0.14, 0.06]	[-2, 14]	[-0.14, 0.06]
C_{Hud}	--	--	--
C_{eH}	--	[-0.027, 0.049]	[-0.027, 0.049]
C_{uH}	--	[-0.62, 0.33]	[-0.62, 0.33]
C_{dH}	--	[-0.062, 0.059]	[-0.062, 0.059]

Correlations among coefficients? Interesting to study patterns



bigger dots \rightarrow better constrained ($\Lambda = 1$ TeV)

95% bounds on scale of new physics Λ

Coefficient	Only EW		Only Higgs		EW + Higgs	
	Λ [TeV]		Λ [TeV]		Λ [TeV]	
	$C_i = -1$	$C_i = 1$	$C_i = -1$	$C_i = 1$	$C_i = -1$	$C_i = 1$
C_{HG}	---	---	14.1	10.4	14.1	10.4
C_{HW}	---	---	5.5	8.4	5.5	8.4
C_{HB}	---	---	10.7	15.7	10.7	15.7
C_{HWB}	9.8	15.1	11.3	7.7	11.7	13.7
C_{HD}	5.6	14.1	0.9	0.8	5.6	14.0
$C_{H\Box}$	---	---	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
$C_{HL}^{(1)}$	14.1	9.3	---	---	14.1	9.3
$C_{HL}^{(3)}$	9.3	12.8	1.5	1.2	9.3	12.7
C_{He}	7.7	13.6	---	---	7.7	13.6
$C_{HQ}^{(1)}$	6.0	5.0	0.7	0.3	6.0	5.0
$C_{HQ}^{(3)}$	9.4	8.7	1.5	4.4	9.2	8.9
C_{Hu}	3.8	3.6	0.5	1.1	3.7	3.6
C_{Hd}	2.7	4.0	0.6	0.3	2.7	4.0
C_{Hud}	---	---	---	---	---	---
C_{eH}	---	---	6.0	4.5	6.0	4.5
C_{uH}	---	---	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.7
C_{dH}	---	---	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1

→ For $|C_i| \simeq 1$ NP is beyond LHC reach, need perturbative C_i .

Outlook and Conclusions

- Indirect evidence for new physics might play a crucial role in Run II of the LHC, although we hope it won't be everything we'll have.
- The EFT formalism offers the possibility of a general and systematic approach to study indirect effects of new physics living at higher energy scales.
- We have presented a new global model-independent analysis of EWPO and Higgs observables (signal strengths) based on the EFT extension of SM up to $d = 6$ operators.
- Fit performed through **HEPfit** using the Bayesian Analysis Toolkit (BAT).
Bounds derived for Higgs-boson anomalous couplings
 - in terms κ_i rescaling factors.
 - in terms of C_i coefficients of EFT operators ($\leftrightarrow \Lambda$).

Nice interplay of EWPO+Higgs observables in constraining NP.

- $C_i \simeq 1$ seems to push Λ beyond LHC reach, perturbative coefficients still allow for not too large Λ .
- One important ingredient that is usually very powerful in discriminating against new physics is flavor: we will include it gradually.

- Assuming/not assuming a model is a double-edged sword: `HEPfit` allows you to do both. It will be interesting to study model-independent patterns that could push us beyond the investigation of individual coefficients.
- The formalism of EFT is very powerful: still we need to understand its applicability to the case at hand before we can really profit from the full RGE machinery that comes with it.