

SMEFT fits:  
Open questions and ideas for Snowmass-2021

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# SMEFT and Snowmass

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- “**Snowmass**” is the planning exercise  $\Rightarrow$  focus on future **facilities**
  - identify key **reference measurements** to compare **facilities**  
 $pp, e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma, \mu^+\mu^-, ep (\sqrt{s}) \dots$  have their unique features
  - highlight **strong** and **weak** aspects / **complementarity** in **Physics reach**
  - chance to develop **analysis tools** / **approaches**, but secondary
- **SMEFT** is the framework for Higgs, Top, EW, + ... measurements
  - sensitivity to **higher scale** beyond direct reach (change in kinematics and yields)
  - take advantage of **correlated effects** for tighter constraints on deviations from SM  
 $\Rightarrow$  **global Fits**
  - some effects may not be correlated or different impact (by physics or construction)  
 $\Rightarrow$  **dedicated Fits**
- Extensive experience from **LHC (H,t,EW,EFT) WG**, other...
  - most complete projections from the [European Strategy Group](#)

# Example: CP-violating Operators

- At **Snowmass-2013** considered dedicated CP fits (also see backup) [arXiv:1310.8361](https://arxiv.org/abs/1310.8361) (CP-odd admixture  $H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-, 4\ell, t\bar{t}H, ggH, \text{VBF}, VH, \dots$ )
  - potential **baryogenesis** connection to CP in the Higgs sector
  - connection to the **EDM measurements**
  - **well-defined** stand-alone **reference measurement**
  - input to the **global SMEFT fits**, currently missing in most global fits

HL-LHC report: [arXiv:1902.00134](https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.00134)

- Be careful **not** to interpret yield as CP:

Physics message may be lost  
behind certain fits...

CP-even CP-odd

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_{ZH}^{14\text{TeV}} &= 1.00 + 0.54 \tilde{c}_{Z\gamma}^2 + 2.80 \tilde{c}_{ZZ}^2 + 0.95 \tilde{c}_{Z\gamma} \tilde{c}_{ZZ} \\
 \mu_{WH}^{14\text{TeV}} &= 1.00 + 0.84 \tilde{c}_{Z\gamma}^2 + 3.87 \tilde{c}_{ZZ}^2 + 3.63 \tilde{c}_{Z\gamma} \tilde{c}_{ZZ} \\
 \mu_{\text{VBF}}^{14\text{TeV}} &= 1.00 + 0.25 \tilde{c}_{Z\gamma}^2 + 0.45 \tilde{c}_{ZZ}^2 + 0.45 \tilde{c}_{Z\gamma} \tilde{c}_{ZZ}
 \end{aligned}$$

- CP-sensitive kinematic observables are the key in doing CP measurements

$pp, e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma, \mu^+\mu^-, ep (\sqrt{s}) \dots$  have their unique features with **beam polarization**

See review at the [June EF01 meeting](#)

**production mechanisms,...**

# SMEFT at Snowmass: Open Questions

- Tradeoff between **complexity/reach** and **simplicity/scope**
  - what is better to illustrate certain point: **implications for colliders?**
  - how much do correlations in a global fit help?
  - how best to present dozens (or hundreds) of parameters not losing critical info?

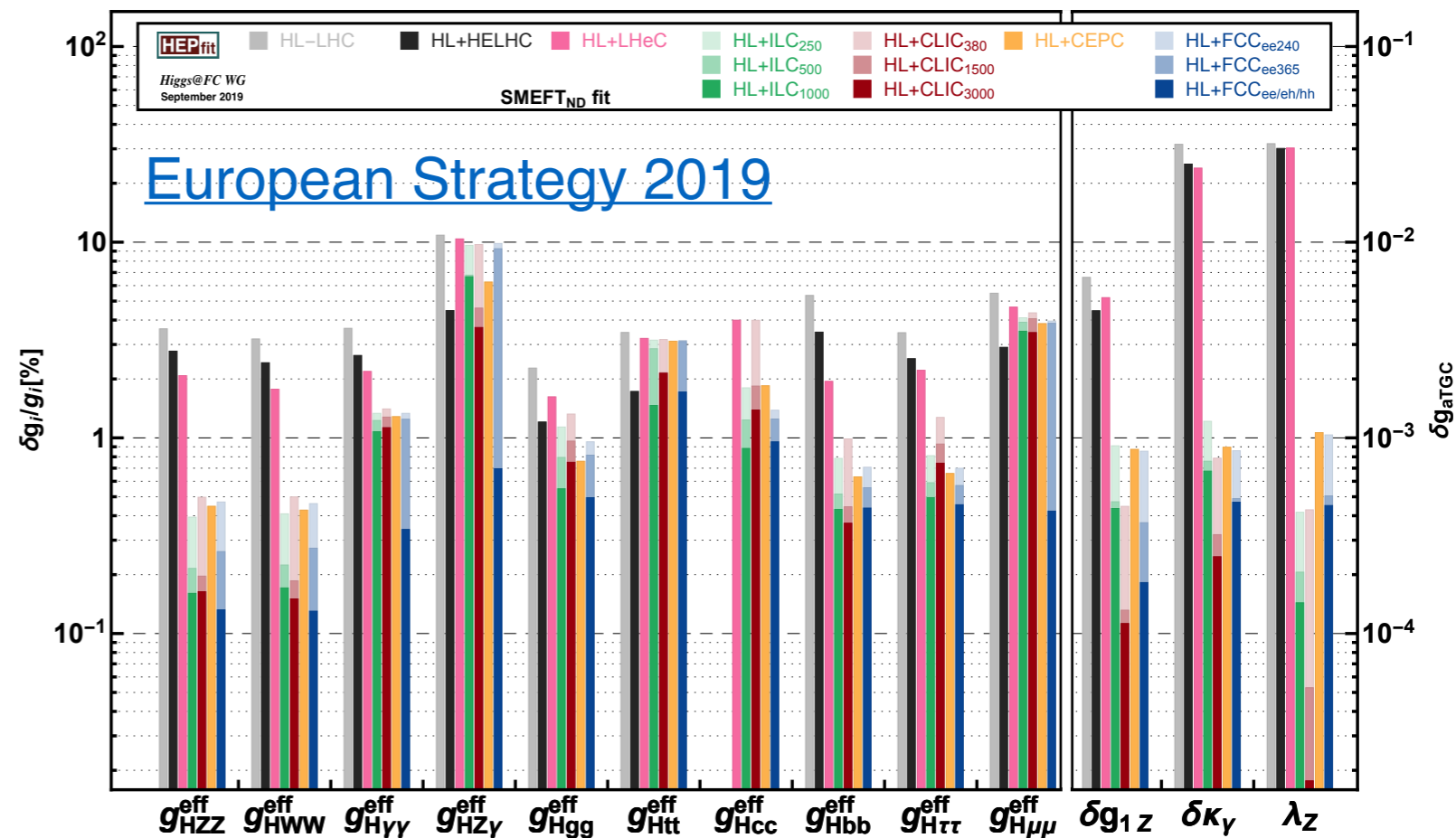
e.g. effective couplings:

$$g_{HX}^{\text{eff } 2} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_{H \rightarrow X}}{\Gamma_{H \rightarrow X}^{\text{SM}}} \quad \longrightarrow$$

– look for structure:

if we include e.g. CPV:

$$f_{\text{CP}}^{HX} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_{H \rightarrow X}^{\text{CP odd}}}{\Gamma_{H \rightarrow X}^{\text{CP odd}} + \Gamma_{H \rightarrow X}^{\text{CP even}}}$$



([Snowmass-2013](#))

$$\text{SMEFT}_{\text{ND}} \equiv \left\{ \delta m, c_{gg}, \delta c_z, c_{\gamma\gamma}, c_{z\gamma}, c_{zz}, c_{z\Box}, \delta y_t, \delta y_c, \delta y_b, \delta y_\tau, \delta y_\mu, \lambda_z \right\} \\ + \left\{ (\delta g_L^{Zu})_{q_i}, (\delta g_L^{Zd})_{q_i}, (\delta g_L^{Zv})_\ell, (\delta g_L^{Ze})_\ell, (\delta g_R^{Zu})_{q_i}, (\delta g_R^{Zd})_{q_i}, (\delta g_R^{Ze})_\ell \right\}_{q_1=q_2 \neq q_3, \ell=e,\mu,\tau}$$

# SMEFT at Snowmass: Open Questions

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- **Common approach** and input in global or dedicated Fits?
  - different assumptions may lead to drastically different predictions / results
  - cannot compare colliders with different assumptions
- Relaxing symmetries: **CP, flavor universality** and **diagonality**?
  - can flavor or table-top experiments help?
  - does it make a case for certain colliders?
- Incorporate **Rare&Precision Frontier** measurements?
  - synergy between frontiers...
  - reduce assumptions?
- **Theoretical** and **experimental uncertainties** specific to EFT
  - in which cases are those important for Snowmass projections? (e.g. large  $q^2$ )
  - both are typically not fully explored (e.g. assume SM kinematics in acceptance)

# SMEFT at Snowmass: Ideas

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Deeper connection of EW and Higgs fits:

- Vector boson scattering and off-shell Higgs
  - interconnection of **VBS** and **Higgs** couplings, joint EW-Higgs fits
  - **total width  $\Gamma_H$**  is an important parameter to consider in Snowmass studies
  - **lepton colliders** have **unique ways** to approach this
  - most global fits do not deal with  $\Gamma_H$  and **couplings** from **off-shell Higgs**
  - most assume  $\Gamma_H$  from **known decays**, no **unknown** / **exotic** Higgs decays
  - may consider total width  $\Gamma_H$  in the presence of **unknown** Higgs decays  
(even if SMEFT assumes no new particles up to scale  $\Lambda \gg 100$  GeV)
- Inclusion of CP-odd operators
  - see previous slides for discussion...

# LHC EFT WG

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- Many of these aspects running across Higgs, EW, Top,...  
can also be discussed in the new forum:
- New LHC EFT Working Group <https://lpcc.web.cern.ch/lhc-eft-wg>  
[1st open meeting of the LHC EFT Working Group](#): 19-20 Oct. 2020
- Considering activities:
  - EFT Formalism
  - Predictions and tools
  - Experimental measurements and observables
  - Fits and related systematics
  - Benchmark scenarios from UV models
  - Dissemination and outreach

**BACKUP**



# CPV from Snowmass-2013

- Higgs Working Group Report of the **Snowmass-2013** Community Planning Study

Chapter 1.4 devoted to spin and CP: [arXiv:1310.8361](https://arxiv.org/abs/1310.8361)

–  $pp, e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma, \mu^+\mu^-$  ( $\sqrt{s}$ ) have their unique features in CP of H(125)

Collider	$pp$	$pp$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$\gamma\gamma$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	target (theory)
E (GeV)	14,000	14,000	250	350	500	1,000	126	126	
$\mathcal{L}$ (fb $^{-1}$ )	300	3,000	250	350	500	1,000	250		
spin- $2_m^+$	$\sim 10\sigma$	$\gg 10\sigma$	$> 10\sigma$	$> 10\sigma$	$> 10\sigma$	$> 10\sigma$			$> 5\sigma$
$VVH^\dagger$	0.07	0.02	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	$< 10^{-5}$
$VVH^\ddagger$	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$8 \cdot 10^{-6}$	–	–	$< 10^{-5}$
$VVH^\diamond$	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	$< 10^{-5}$
$ggH$	0.50	0.16	–	<b>comparison across facilities</b>				–	$< 10^{-2}$
$\gamma\gamma H$	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.06	–	$< 10^{-2}$
$Z\gamma H$	–	✓	–	–	–	–	–	–	$< 10^{-2}$
$\tau\tau H$	✓	✓	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	✓	✓	$< 10^{-2}$
$ttH$	✓	✓	–	–	0.29	0.08	–	–	$< 10^{-2}$
$\mu\mu H$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	✓	$< 10^{-2}$

targeted couplings

theoretical interest

parameters of interest

† estimated in  $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$  decay mode

‡ estimated in  $V^* \rightarrow HV$  production mode

◇ estimated in  $V^*V^* \rightarrow H$  (VBF) production mode