

Theory errors in EFT studies

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relevant [LHC EFT WG](#) activities:

2021-01-19: [Second area 1 meeting](#) (proposals presented)

2021-05-02: [Second general meeting](#) ([summary note](#) & [community comments](#))

2021-06-28: [Third area 1 meeting](#) (further discussion)



Theory errors in EFT studies

on SM predictions → as usual

on EFT dependences

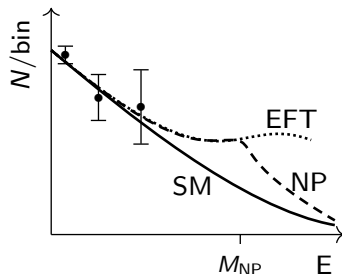
- missing higher SM orders
 - PDF
 - inclusion in fits
- } \rightsquigarrow as usual (e.g. needs RG in MC)
?? errors depend on c_6/Λ^2 values

from EFT truncation ???

“EFT validity”

Validity of the dim-6 EFT truncation

- c_6/Λ^2 extracted from data
- c_8/Λ^4 actually negligible?
- EFT convergent for $E \ll M_{\text{NP}}$

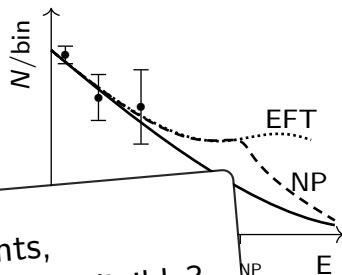


but how is M_{NP} related to c_k/Λ^{k-4} ?
how to relate c_6 and c_8 magnitudes?

→ additional assumptions are needed
= 'power countings' distinguishing classes of NP

Validity of the dim-6 EFT truncation

- c_6/Λ^2 extracted from data
- c_8/Λ^4 actually negligible?
- EFT



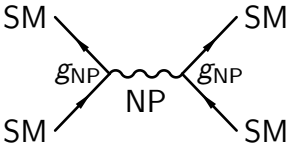
Given c_6 constraints,
in which NP scenarios are c_8 negligible?

→ c_6 and c_8 magnitudes?

- additional assumptions are needed
= 'power countings' distinguishing classes of NP

Simplest power counting example

One coupling (g_{NP}) and one scale (M_{NP}), in 2-to-2 scattering:

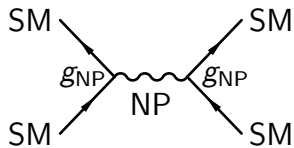


The diagram shows a 2-to-2 scattering process. Two incoming particles from the left are labeled 'SM'. They meet at a vertex with a coupling g_{NP} . A wavy line representing a new particle (NP) is exchanged between two vertices. The second vertex also has a coupling g_{NP} . Two outgoing particles to the right are also labeled 'SM'. The label 'NP' is placed below the wavy line.

$$\sim \frac{-g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^2}{E^2 - M_{\text{NP}}^2} \longrightarrow \frac{g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^2}{M_{\text{NP}}^2} + \frac{g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^4}{M_{\text{NP}}^4} + \dots$$

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so $c_6/\Lambda^2 \sim g_{\text{NP}}^2/M_{\text{NP}}^2$

$c_8/\Lambda^4 \sim g_{\text{NP}}^2/M_{\text{NP}}^4$

(couplings)^{#fields-2}

SM*dim-6 $\sim g_{\text{SM}}^2 g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^2 / M_{\text{NP}}^2$

and (dim-6)² $\sim g_{\text{NP}}^4 E^4 / M_{\text{NP}}^4$

SM*dim-8 $\sim g_{\text{SM}}^2 g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^4 / M_{\text{NP}}^4$

Simplest power counting example

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SM*dim-8 $\sim g_{\text{SM}}^2 g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^4 / M_{\text{NP}}^4$

$$\text{SM*dim-6} / (\text{dim-6})^2 / \text{SM*dim-8} \sim 1 / \frac{g_{\text{NP}}^2}{g_{\text{SM}}^2} \frac{E^2}{M_{\text{NP}}^2} / \frac{E^2}{M_{\text{NP}}^2}$$

$\rightarrow (\text{dim-6})^2 > \text{SM*dim-6}$ only if $g_{\text{NP}}^2 > g_{\text{SM}}^2$

$\rightarrow (\text{dim-6})^2 / \text{SM*dim-6}$ suppressed at small E

Simplest power counting example

One coupling (g_{NP}) and one scale (M_{NP}), in 2-to-2 scattering:

$$\text{SM} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{SM} \\ \text{NP} \\ \text{SM} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \text{SM} \sim \frac{-g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^2}{E^2 - M_{\text{NP}}^2} \rightarrow \frac{g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^2}{M_{\text{NP}}^2} + \frac{g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^4}{M_{\text{NP}}^4} + \dots$$

Reduced validity when $(\text{dim}-6)^2 > \text{SM} \cdot \text{dim}-6$.
 Enhanced validity when reducing E .

$$\text{SM} \cdot \text{dim}-6 / (\text{dim}-6)^2 / \text{SM} \cdot \text{dim}-8 \sim 1 / \frac{g_{\text{NP}}^2 E^2}{g_{\text{SM}}^2 M_{\text{NP}}^2} / \frac{E^2}{M_{\text{NP}}^2}$$

→ $(\text{dim}-6)^2 > \text{SM} \cdot \text{dim}-6$ only if $g_{\text{NP}}^2 > g_{\text{SM}}^2$

→ $(\text{dim}-6)^2 / \text{SM} \cdot \text{dim}-6$ suppressed at small E

What $(\text{dim}-6)^2$?

The amplitude, before squaring,

$$A = A_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c_6 \cdot A_6}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{c_8 \cdot A_8}{\Lambda^4} + \frac{c_6 \cdot A_{8'} \cdot c_6}{\Lambda^4} + \dots$$

single ins. ↖ ↘ double ins.,
1/Λ⁴ field redef.,...

- From the *equivalence* theorem, $1/\Lambda^2$ terms can be translated exactly and linearly from one dim-6 basis to the other:

$$\tilde{c}_6 \cdot \tilde{A}_6 = c_6 \cdot A_6 \quad \text{with } \tilde{c}_6 = L \cdot c_6$$

- From renormalizability order by order, $1/\Lambda^2$ terms only require $\text{dim} \leq 6$ counterterms. They are gauge invariant too.

→ $|c_6 \cdot A_6|^2 / \Lambda^4$ also well defined and unambiguous among all $1/\Lambda^4$ terms of $|A|^2$

Theory proposals' summary

here

Common ground

1. dim-6 truncation in the near future
EFT validity = dim-6 matches full model
2. well-defined squares of single dim-6 insertions
translatable exactly between dim-6 bases
3. required UV assumptions to compare dim-6 and -8 magnitudes
UV-dependent EFT validity (e.g. using a *power counting*)

Theory proposals A & B

based on [HXS WG '16], [LHC TOP WG '18]
A: [proposal](#), [video](#), [slides](#), Contino, Falkowski, Goertz, Grojean, Maltoni, Panico, Riva, Wulzer
B: [proposal](#), [video](#), Degrande, Maltoni, Mimasu, Vryonidou, Zhang

1. multi-dimensional information in EFT space

→ proper re-interpretability required for validity

2. quadratic [default] vs. linear comparison

→ qualitative validity: *broad* or *restricted*

→ more quantitative?

3. control over probed scales

(e.g. sliding upper cut= $E_{\text{cut}}=M_{\text{cut}}=\text{clipping}$, double differential, etc.)

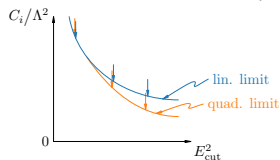
→ re-design analyses, also for sensitivity

→ cut values and variables across processes?

4. validity assessed *a posteriori*

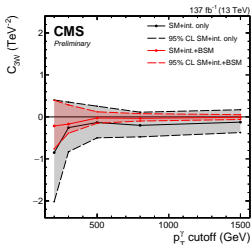
→ retain UV independence till then

→ applicable to different classes of models

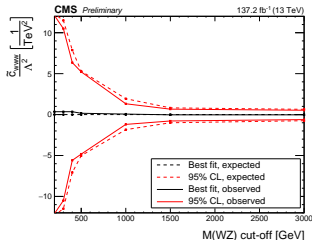


Clipping examples

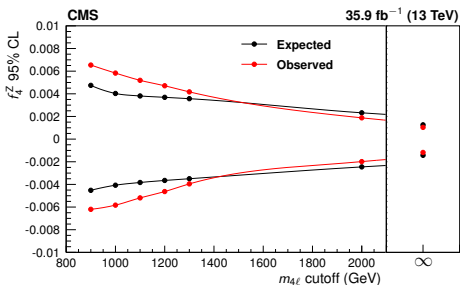
$W\gamma$ [CMS-SMP-20-005]



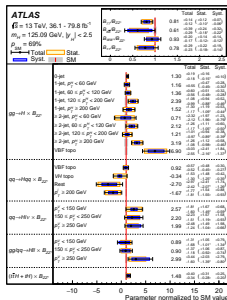
WZ [CMS-SMP-20-014]



ZZ [CMS-SMP-16-017]



STXS [ATLAS]



Theory proposal C

1. $(\text{dim-6})^2$ as proxies for dim-8 interferences
2. many models encompassed in one power counting rule
 → models to be covered?
3. signal: linear dim-6
 unc.: known $(\text{dim-6})^2 + \text{dim-8}$ estimates
4. unc. fed into EXP analyses
 → folding-in UV assumption for dim-8 estimate
5. unc. = $\pm(\text{dim-6})^2 \times \left(1 + \sqrt{N_8} \frac{g_{\text{SM}}^2}{c_6^2 \Lambda^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{c_6^2 \Lambda^4}}\right)$

Further discussions

last meeting [here](#)

community comments [here](#)

Experimental considerations

work load/person power

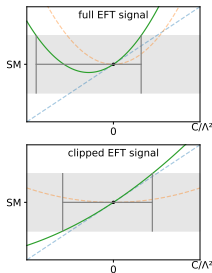
- run II analyses not possibly redone for EFT combinations
 - combine first analyses with existing control over E ?
 - new strategies possible for run III?
- expensive to re-run analyses for different clipping values

clipping the EFT signal instead of the data?

- equivalent when the clipped variable is actually measured
- otherwise comparing prediction and data in different phase spaces
- conservative when data matches the SM?
- on any variable, so easier combination of processes?
- introducing a spurious feature in the signal
- sensitivities from different observables after clipping

linear fits often fail?

cumbersome c/Λ^2 -dependent uncertainties?



Theory errors in EFT studies

How to treat EFT truncation errors in EXP analysis?

Community input: [here](#)

LHC EFT WG agenda: [here](#)