

HEPfitting the electroweak chiral Lagrangian

[arXiv:1803.00939](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.00939)

in collaboration with Jorge de Blas and Claudius Krause

HEFT 2018

Otto Eberhardt

Instituto de Física Corpuscular



UNIVERSITAT
DE VALÈNCIA



Outline

Introduction

The electroweak chiral Lagrangian

HEPfit

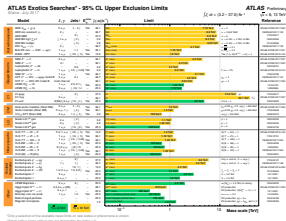
Higgs fits – Current status

Higgs fits – Future projections

Summary

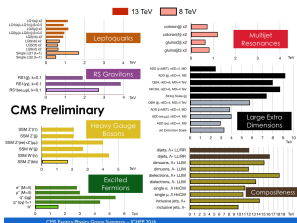


Introduction



VS.

- Vacuum stability
- Naturalness
- Origin of masses
- Baryogenesis
- $(g - 2)_\mu$
- Dark matter
- Neutrino masses



General approaches to BSM physics

SMEFT

h in a doublet

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{d>4} \frac{1}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i$$

Expansion in dimensions

Electroweak chiral Lagrangian (ew χ \mathcal{L})

h and φ_a are independent

$$\mathcal{L} \neq \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \text{ @ LO}$$

Expansion in chiral dimensions
and $\xi = v^2/f^2$



The electroweak chiral Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{LO}} = & -\frac{1}{2}\langle G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}\rangle - \frac{1}{2}\langle W_{\mu\nu}W^{\mu\nu}\rangle - \frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu} \\
 & + i\bar{q}_L\not{D}q_L + i\bar{\ell}_L\not{D}\ell_L + i\bar{u}_R\not{D}u_R + i\bar{d}_R\not{D}d_R + i\bar{e}_R\not{D}e_R \\
 & + \frac{v^2}{4}\langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U\rangle(1 + F_U(h)) + \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu h\partial^\mu h - V(h) \\
 & - \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}[\bar{q}_L Y_u(h)UP_{+q_R} + \bar{q}_L Y_d(h)UP_{-q_R} + \bar{\ell}_L Y_e(h)UP_{-\ell_R} + \text{h.c.}] \\
 U = & \exp(2i\varphi_a T^a/v) \\
 P_\pm = & \frac{1}{2} \pm T^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Polynomials $V(h)$, $F_U(h)$, $Y_\psi(h)$ can be of any order in h , but focus on one h here.



The Higgs electroweak chiral Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{fit}} = & 2c_V (m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu) \frac{h}{v} \\
 & - c_t m_t \bar{t}t \frac{h}{v} - c_b m_b \bar{b}b \frac{h}{v} - c_\tau m_\tau \bar{\tau}\tau \frac{h}{v} - c_c m_c \bar{c}c \frac{h}{v} - c_\mu m_\mu \bar{\mu}\mu \frac{h}{v} \\
 & + \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} c_\gamma F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \frac{h}{v} + \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} c_{Z\gamma} Z_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \frac{h}{v} + \frac{g_s^2}{16\pi^2} c_g \langle G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} \rangle \frac{h}{v},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c_i = c_i^{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{O}(\xi),$$

$$c_i^{\text{SM}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } i = V, t, b, \tau, c, \mu \\ 0 & \text{for } i = g, \gamma, Z\gamma. \end{cases}$$

HEPfit

What?

Why?

Where?

Who?

When?



HEPfit

What?

High energy physics observables

Why?

in the SM and beyond

Where?

featuring Flavour observables,

Who?

Electroweak precision observables and

Higgs observables

When?



HEPfit

What?

Stand-alone library or global fits for

Why?

SM

EFT

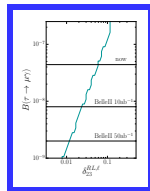
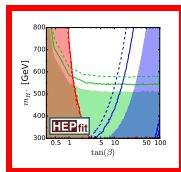
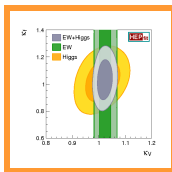
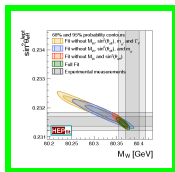
2HDM

MSSM ...

Where?

Who?

When?



HEPfit

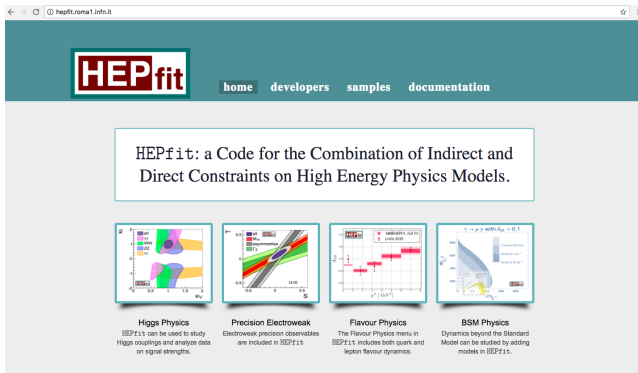
What?

Why?

Where?

Who?

When?



HEPfit: a Code for the Combination of Indirect and Direct Constraints on High Energy Physics Models.

Higgs Physics
HEPfit can be used to study Higgs couplings and analyze data on signal strengths.

Precision Electroweak
Electroweak precision observables are included in HEPfit.

Flavour Physics
The Flavour Physics menu in HEPfit includes both quark and lepton flavour dynamics.

BSM Physics
Dynamics beyond the Standard Model can be studied by adding models in HEPfit.

<http://hepfit.roma1.infn.it>

HEPfit

What?

HEPfit was already used for:

Why?

[JHEP 1611 \(2016\) 026](#)

Where?

[JHEP 1612 \(2016\) 135](#)

Who?

[Eur.Phys.J. C77 \(2017\) no.10, 688](#)

When?

[JHEP 1801 \(2018\) 108](#)

[arXiv:1711.02095](#)

[arXiv:1803.00939](#)

+ many proceedings



HEPfit

What?	Shehu AbdusSalam (U Tehran)	Otto Eberhardt (IFIC València)	Ana Peñuelas (IFIC València)
Why?	Jorge de Blas (INFN Padova)	Marco Fedele (U Paris-Sud)	Maurizio Pierini (CERN)
Where?	Debtosh Chowdhury (EP Paris)	Enrico Franco (INFN Rome)	Laura Reina (Florida State)
Who?	Marco Ciuchini (INFN Rome)	Giovanni Grilli (U São Paulo)	Luca Silvestrini (INFN Rome)
When?	Giovanna Cottin (NTU Taipei)	Satoshi Mishima (KEK)	Mauro Valli (INFN Rome)
	António Coutinho (INFN Rome)	Ayan Paul (HU Berlin)	Norimi Yokozaki (Tohoku U)

HEPfit

What?

Why?

Already now: development version

Where?

<https://github.com/silvest/HEPfit>

Who?

Autumn 2018: first fully documented release

When?

<http://hepfit.roma1.infn.it>



HEPfit

What?

Why?

It's free and it's open-source!

Where?

Who?

When?

How much?



Current inputs

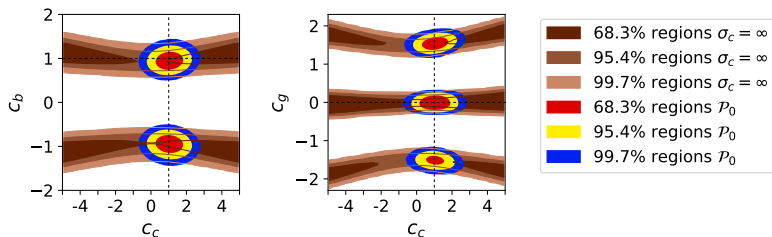
		$b\bar{b}$	WW	$\tau\tau$	ZZ	$\gamma\gamma$	$Z\gamma$	$\mu\mu$
SM Br		57.5%	21.6%	6.3%	2.7%	2.3‰	1.6‰	0.2‰
ggF8	87.2%	–	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC
ggF13	87.1%	–	AC	C	AC	AC	AC	AC
VBF8	7.2%	–	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC
VBF13	7.4%	C	AC	C	AC	AC	AC	AC
Vh8	5.1%	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC
Vh13	4.4%	AC	AC	C	AC	AC	AC	AC
tth8	0.6%	AC	–	–	AC	AC	AC	AC
tth13	1.0%	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC	AC
Vh2		Tev						
tth2		Tev						

Uncertainty of the signal strengths $\mu \pm \sigma$:

$0 < \sigma < 0.5$	$0.5 \leq \sigma < 1.0$	$\sigma > 1.0$
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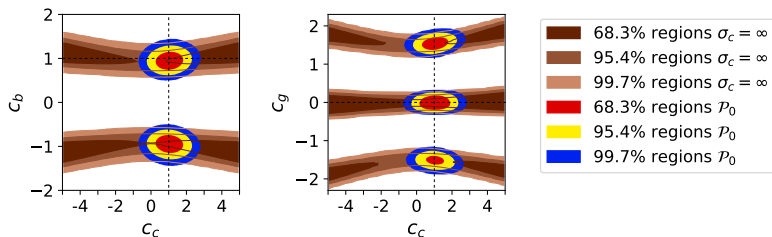
Flat vs. Gaussian priors

All priors flat vs. natural solutions:



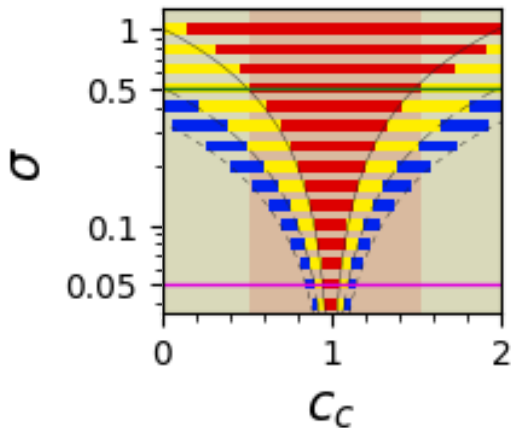
Flat vs. Gaussian priors

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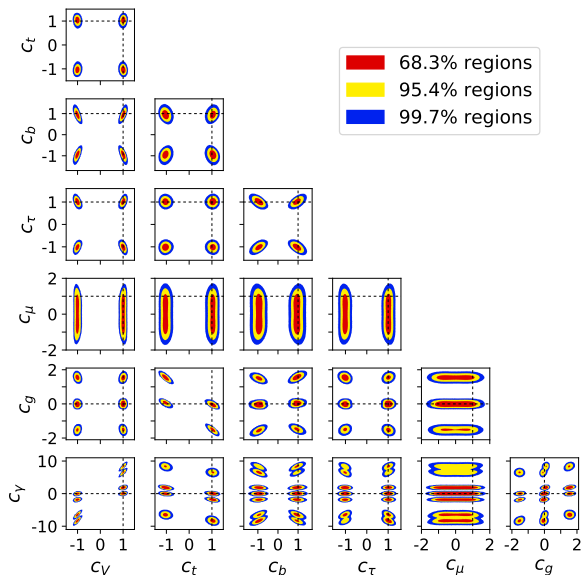
Which Gaussians to avoid overfitting?

Flat vs. Gaussian priors



\Rightarrow Choose a Gaussian
 with $\sigma = 0.5$
 for c_c and $c_{Z\gamma}$

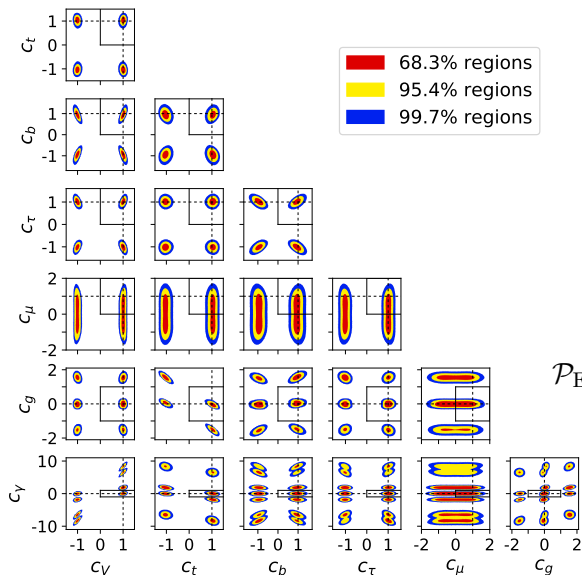
All solutions



Gaussian for $c_c, c_{Z\gamma}$
with $\sigma_{c, Z\gamma} = 0.5$

$$\mathcal{P}_0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Flat in } c_{\psi, V} \in [-2, 2] \\ c_g \in [-3, 3] \\ c_\gamma \in [-12, 12] \end{array} \right.$$

All solutions

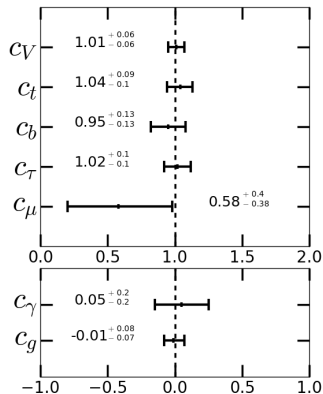
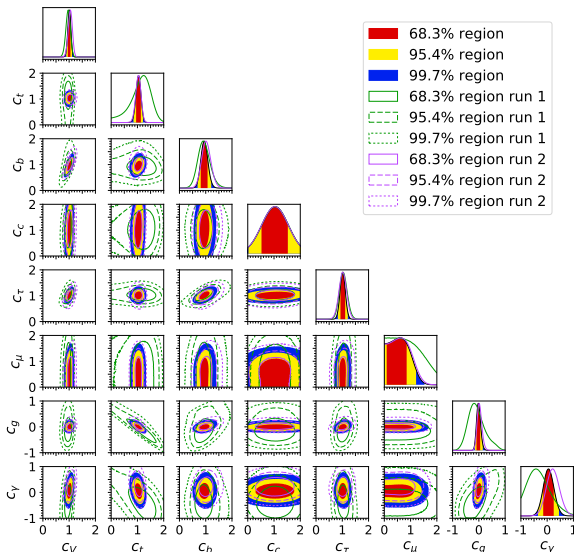


Gaussian for $c_c, c_{Z\gamma}$
with $\sigma_{c,Z\gamma} = 0.5$

$$\mathcal{P}_0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Flat in } c_{\psi, \nu} \in [-2, 2] \\ c_g \in [-3, 3] \\ c_\gamma \in [-12, 12] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{EFT}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Flat in } c_{\psi, \nu} \in [0, 2] \\ c_g \in [-1, 1] \\ c_\gamma \in [-1, 1] \\ c_t + c_g > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Current status of the Higgs fits – posteriors



Current status of the minimal composite Higgs models

$$\xi = v^2/f^2$$

In the coset $SO(5)/SO(4)$:

$$c_V = \sqrt{1 - \xi}$$

$$c_\psi^{(4)} = \sqrt{1 - \xi} \quad \text{or} \quad c_\psi^{(5)} = \frac{1 - 2\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi}}$$

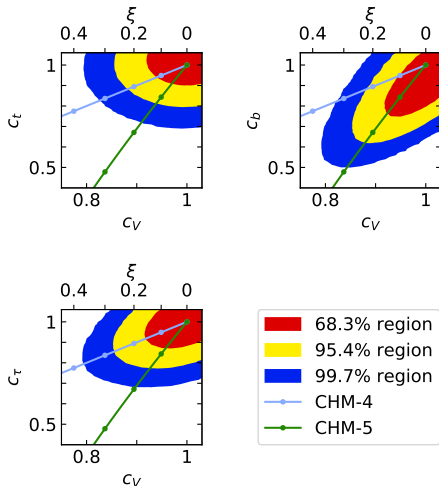
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Current status of the minimal composite Higgs models

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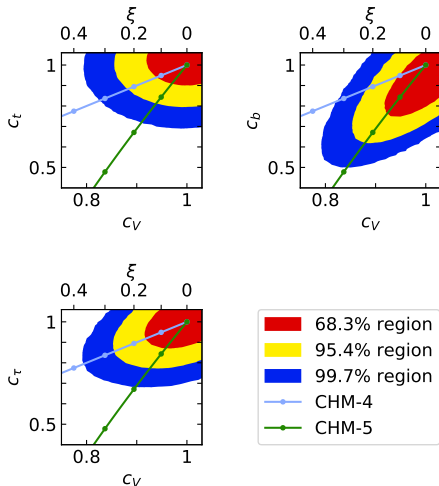
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4: $\xi < 0.22, \quad f > 530 \text{ GeV}$

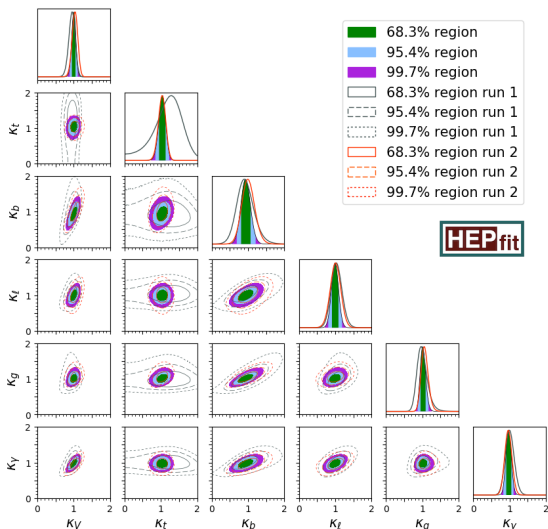
5: $\xi < 0.12, \quad f > 710 \text{ GeV}$



Relation to the κ formalism

$$\kappa_X^2 = \frac{\sigma(X \rightarrow h)}{\sigma(X \rightarrow h)_{\text{SM}}}, \quad \kappa_Y^2 = \frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow Y)}{\Gamma(h \rightarrow Y)_{\text{SM}}}, \quad \kappa_i = |f_i(c_j)| \equiv \frac{|\mathcal{A}_i(c_j)|}{|\mathcal{A}_i(c_j^{\text{SM}})|}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_V \\ c_t \\ c_b \\ c_\tau \\ c_g \\ c_\gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.76 & 0.04 & 0 & 0.72 & 0 \\ 4.15 & -0.88 & 0.012 & 0.012 & 0 & -3.29 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_V \\ \kappa_t \\ \kappa_b \\ \kappa_\ell \\ \kappa_g \\ \kappa_\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

Relation to the κ formalism

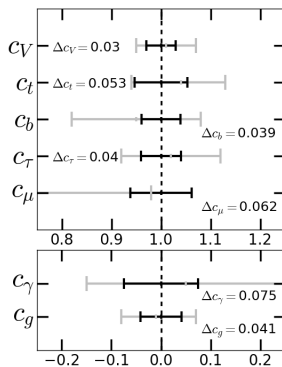
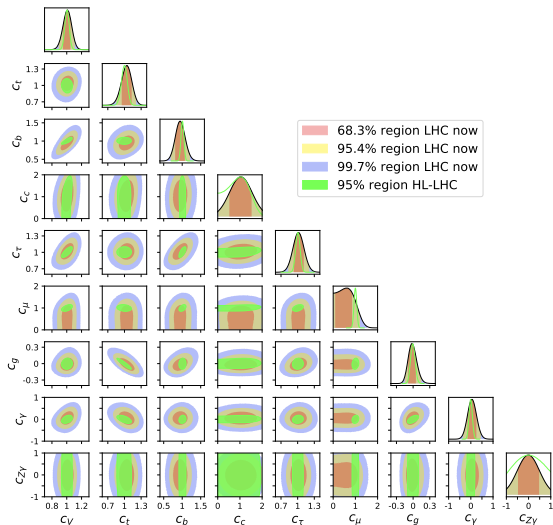
Relation to the κ formalism

Parameter	Fit result	Parameter	Fit result	Result from κ -fit
κ_V	1.00 ± 0.06	c_V	1.00 ± 0.06	1.00 ± 0.06
κ_t	$1.04^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$	c_t	1.03 ± 0.09	1.04 ± 0.10
κ_b	0.94 ± 0.13	c_b	0.94 ± 0.13	0.94 ± 0.13
κ_ℓ	1.00 ± 0.10	c_τ	1.01 ± 0.10	1.00 ± 0.10
κ_g	$1.02^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	c_g	$-0.01^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	-0.02 ± 0.10
κ_γ	0.97 ± 0.07	c_γ	0.05 ± 0.20	0.06 ± 0.35

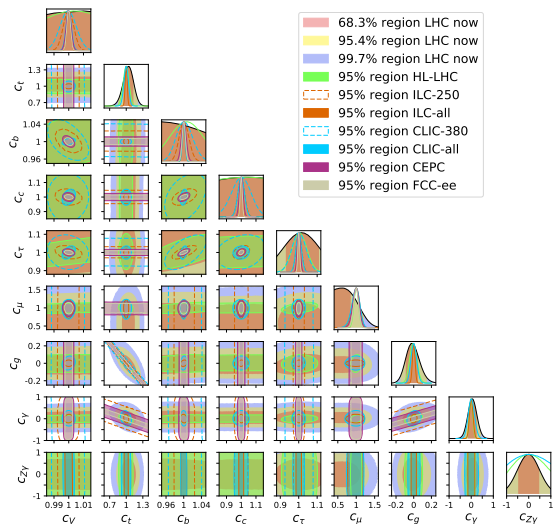
Future scenarios

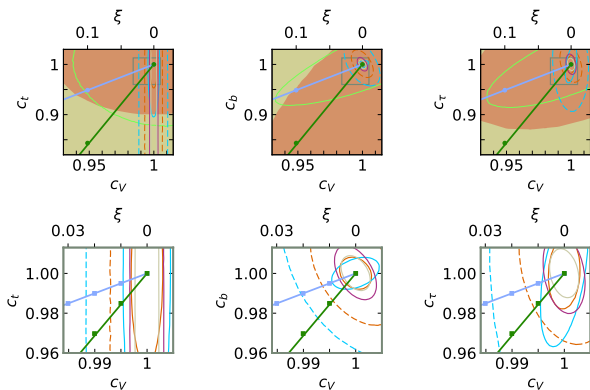
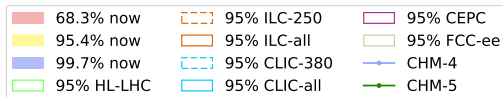
Collider	HL-LHC	ILC 250	ILC all	CLIC 380	CLIC all	CEPC	FCC-ee
L [ab^{-1}]	3	1.2	5.3	0.5	4	5	12.6
\sqrt{s} [TeV]	14	0.25	0.25 0.5 1.0	0.38	0.38 1.4 3.0	0.25	0.24 0.35

Future projections for the HL-LHC



Future projections for ILC, CLIC, CEPC, FCC-ee



Future sensitivity to ξ 

ξ down to 0.003
and f up to 4 TeV
can be probed.

Summary

Fit to the electroweak chiral Lagrangian:

No sign for New Physics in the signal strengths.

	LHC now	HL-LHC	Best future sensitivity (ILC and FCC-ee)
Δc_V	6%	3%	1‰
Δc_X ($X = g, t, b, \tau$)	$\approx 10\%$	$\approx 5\%$	1%
Δc_γ	20%	8%	4%
f [TeV]	> 0.5	> 0.8	> 4

Back-up

Correlations in the current $ew\chi\mathcal{L}$ fit:

	c_V	c_t	c_b	c_c	c_τ	c_μ	c_g	c_γ	$c_{Z\gamma}$
c_V	1	0.12	0.71	0.25	0.49	0.09	0.14	0.32	0
c_t	0.12	1	0.25	0.16	0.05	0.01	-0.68	-0.31	0
c_b	0.71	0.25	1	0.09	0.56	0.07	0.36	0.03	0
c_c	0.25	0.16	0.09	1	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.03	0
c_τ	0.49	0.05	0.56	0.14	1	0.06	0.25	0.01	0
c_μ	0.09	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.06	1	0	0	0
c_g	0.14	-0.68	0.36	0.04	0.25	0	1	0.33	0
c_γ	0.32	-0.31	0.03	0.03	0.01	0	0.33	1	0
$c_{Z\gamma}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Correlations in the current κ_i fit:

	κ_V	κ_t	κ_b	κ_ℓ	κ_g	κ_γ
κ_V	1	0.13	0.73	0.49	0.26	0.68
κ_t	0.13	1	0.27	0.06	0.33	0.05
κ_b	0.73	0.27	1	0.56	0.74	0.60
κ_ℓ	0.49	0.06	0.56	1	0.33	0.47
κ_g	0.26	0.33	0.74	0.33	1	0.11
κ_γ	0.68	0.05	0.60	0.47	0.11	1

Model	Collider	LHC now 0.06	HL-LHC 3	ILC 250 1.2	ILC all 5.3
CHM-4	$\xi [\times 10^{-3}]$	220	100	13	5.4
	f [GeV]	530	770	2200	3300
CHM-5	$\xi [\times 10^{-3}]$	120	42	8.9	3.6
	f [GeV]	710	1200	2600	4100
Model	Collider	CLIC 380 0.5	CLIC all 4	CEPC 5	FCC-ee 12.6
CHM-4	$\xi [\times 10^{-3}]$	21	9.2	6.2	4.8
	f [GeV]	1700	2500	3300	3500
CHM-5	$\xi [\times 10^{-3}]$	15	5.2	4.7	3.2
	f [GeV]	2000	3400	3600	4300