# EWPO with dim-6 operators

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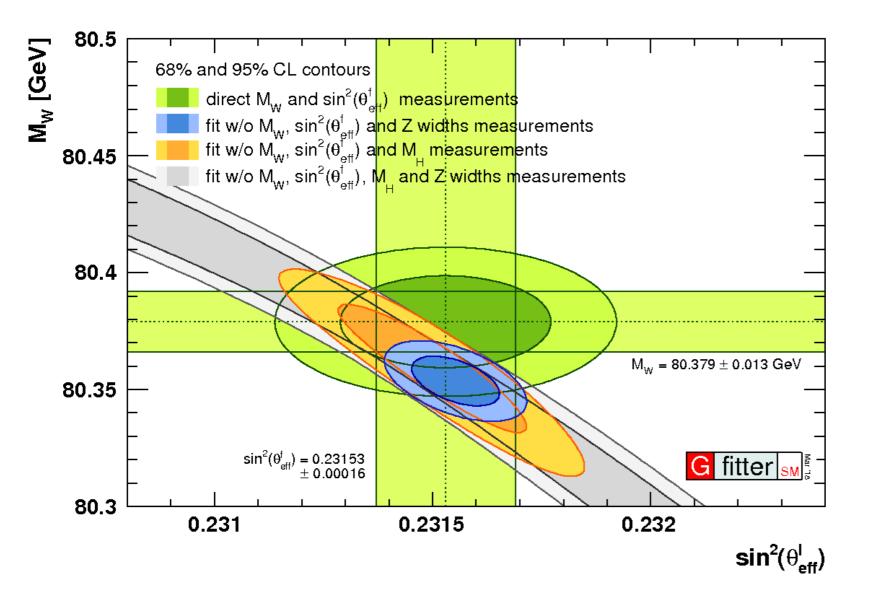
## Sendai, LCWS2019

### 29/10/2019



S. Dawson, PPG, arXiv: 1909.02000

#### Precision physics can give information on new physics



- At LEP it predicted the Higgs mass.
- Now it shows a small inconsistency for the W mass.

How can we systematically look for new physics?

Assume the SM is low energy limit of an EFT

$$\mathscr{L}_{SMEFT} = \mathscr{L}_{SM} + \sum_{k=5} \sum_{i} \frac{\mathscr{C}_{i}^{k}}{\Lambda^{k-4}} \mathcal{O}_{i}^{k}$$
  
Scale of new physics Operators respect SM gauge symmetries

Assumptions: no "light" particles; Higgs is part of a SU(2) doublet

#### The theory is renormalizable order by order in $\Lambda$

We are interested only for dimension-6 operators

#### Induced effective couplings

$$\begin{split} L &\equiv 2M_Z \sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_{\mu}} Z_{\mu} \left[ g_L^{Zq} + \delta g_L^{Zq} \right] \overline{q} \gamma_{\mu} q + 2M_Z \sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_{\mu}} Z_{\mu} \left[ g_R^{Zu} + \delta g_R^{Zu} \right] \overline{u}_R \gamma_{\mu} u_R \\ &+ 2M_Z \sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_{\mu}} Z_{\mu} \left[ g_R^{Zd} + \delta g_R^{Zd} \right] \overline{d}_R \gamma_{\mu} d_R + 2M_Z \sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_{\mu}} Z_{\mu} \left[ g_L^{Zl} + \delta g_L^{Zl} \right] \overline{l} \gamma_{\mu} l \\ &+ 2M_Z \sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_{\mu}} Z_{\mu} \left[ g_R^{Ze} + \delta g_R^{Ze} \right] \overline{e}_R \gamma_{\mu} e_R + 2M_Z \sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_{\mu}} \left( \delta g_R^{Z\nu} \right) \overline{\nu}_R \gamma_{\mu} \nu_R \\ &+ \frac{\overline{g}_2}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ W_{\mu} \left[ (1 + \delta g_L^{Wq}) \overline{u}_L \gamma_{\mu} d_L + \left( \delta g_R^{Wq} \right) \overline{u}_R \gamma_{\mu} d_R \right] \\ &+ W_{\mu} \left[ (1 + \delta g_L^{Wl}) \overline{\nu}_L \gamma_{\mu} e_L + \left( \delta g_R^{W\nu} \right) \overline{\nu}_R \gamma_{\mu} e_R \right] + h.c. \right\}. \end{split}$$

Do not interfere with SM

$$\begin{split} \delta g_L^{Wq} &= \delta g_L^{Zu} - \delta g_L^{Zd} \\ \delta g_L^{Wl} &= \delta g_L^{Z\nu} - \delta g_L^{Ze} \,. \end{split}$$

Not independent at LO due to SU(2)

7 new parameters (3+2\*2)

#### At LO effective couplings depend on (Warsaw basis)

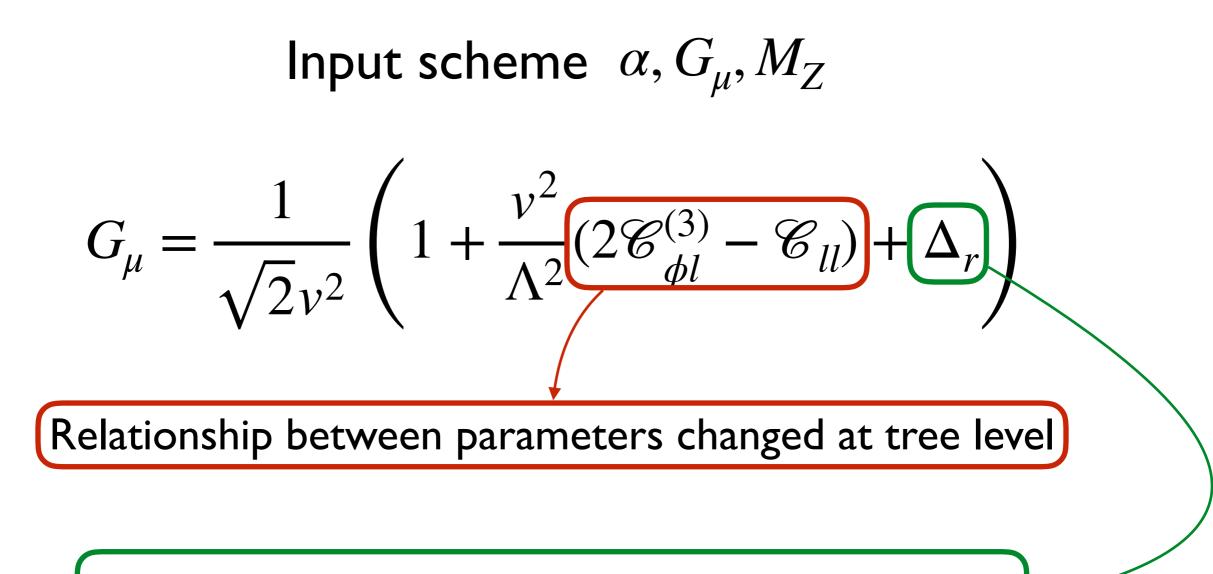
$\mathcal{O}_{ll}$	$(\bar{l}\gamma_{\mu}l)(\bar{l}\gamma^{\mu}l)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\phi WB}$	$(\phi^{\dagger}\tau^{a}\phi)W^{a}_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\phi D}$	$\left(\phi^{\dagger}D^{\mu}\phi ight)^{*}\left(\phi^{\dagger}D_{\mu}\phi ight)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\phi e}$	$(\phi^{\dagger}i\overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu}\phi)(\overline{e}_{R}\gamma^{\mu}e_{R})$	$\mathcal{O}_{\phi u}$	$(\phi^{\dagger}i\overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu}\phi)(\overline{u}_{R}\gamma^{\mu}u_{R})$	$\mathcal{O}_{\phi d}$	$(\phi^{\dagger}i\overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu}\phi)(\overline{d}_{R}\gamma^{\mu}d_{R})$
$\mathcal{O}_{\phi q}^{(3)}$	$\left[(\phi^{\dagger}i\overleftrightarrow{D}^{a}_{\mu}\phi)(\bar{q}\tau^{a}\gamma^{\mu}q)\right]$	$\mathcal{O}_{\phi q}^{(1)}$	$(\phi^{\dagger}i\overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu}\phi)(\bar{q}\tau^{a}\gamma^{\mu}q)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\phi l}^{(3)}$	$(\phi^{\dagger}i \overleftrightarrow{D}^{a}_{\mu} \phi)(\bar{l}\tau^{a}\gamma^{\mu}l)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\phi l}^{(1)}$	$(\phi^{\dagger}i\overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu}\phi)(\bar{l}\tau^{a}\gamma^{\mu}l)$				

Only 8 combinations can be proved at a time

$$M_W, g_L^{zu}, g_L^{zd}, g_L^{ze}, g_L^{z\nu}, g_R^{zu}, g_R^{zd}, g_R^{ze}$$

At NLO 10 combinations but 32 operators





SM and SMEFT at NLO 
$$\Delta_r = \Delta_{r,SM} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \Delta_{r,EFT}$$

S. Dawson, PPG, PRD 97 (2018) no.9, 093003

SMEFT @ NLO

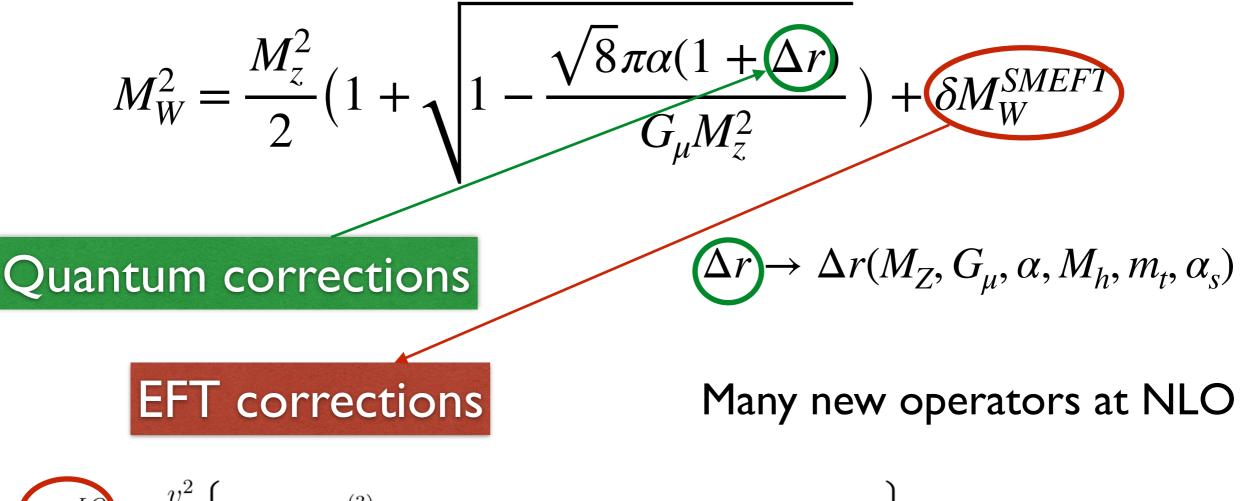


#### SM is renormalized in OS Operators are treated as MS

$$\mathscr{C}_{i}(\mu) = \mathscr{C}_{0,i} - \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \frac{1}{16\pi^{2}} \sqrt[\gamma_{i,j}\mathscr{C}_{j}]$$

#### RGE mixing: new operators enter here

E. Jenkins, A. Manohar, M. Trott JHEP 1310 (2013) 087, JHEP 1401 (2014) 035; R. Alonso, E. Jenkins, A. Manohar, M. Trott JHEP 1404 (2014) 159



$$\begin{split} \delta M_{W}^{LO} &= \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \bigg\{ -29.827 \mathcal{C}_{\phi l}^{(3)} + 14.914 \mathcal{C}_{ll} - 27.691 \mathcal{C}_{\phi D} - 57.479 \mathcal{C}_{\phi WB} \bigg\} \\ \delta M_{W}^{NLO} &= \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \bigg\{ -35.666 \mathcal{C}_{\phi l}^{(3)} + 17.243 \mathcal{C}_{ll} - 30.272 \mathcal{C}_{\phi D} - 64.019 \mathcal{C}_{\phi WB} \\ -0.137 \mathcal{C}_{\phi d} - 0.137 \mathcal{C}_{\phi e} - 0.166 \mathcal{C}_{\phi l}^{(1)} - 2.032 \mathcal{C}_{\phi q}^{(1)} + 1.409 \mathcal{C}_{\phi q}^{(3)} + 2.684 \mathcal{C}_{\phi u} \\ +0.438 \mathcal{C}_{lq}^{(3)} - 0.027 \mathcal{C}_{\phi B} - 0.033 \mathcal{C}_{\phi \Box} - 0.035 \mathcal{C}_{\phi W} - 0.902 \mathcal{C}_{uB} - 0.239 \mathcal{C}_{uW} - 0.15 \mathcal{C}_{W} \bigg\} \end{split}$$

$$\chi^2$$
 at LO vs. NLO

$$M_W, \Gamma_W, \Gamma_Z, \sigma_h, R_l, R_b, R_c, A_{l,FB}, A_{b,FB}, A_{c,FB}, A_l, A_b, A_c$$

# Using LEP results

$$\delta\chi_{LO}^2 = \left(\frac{1\,\mathrm{TeV}}{\Lambda}\right) \left\{ 32\mathscr{C}_{\phi d} + 105\mathscr{C}_{\phi e} - 445\mathscr{C}_{\phi l}^{(1)} + 639\mathscr{C}_{\phi l}^{(3)} - 49\mathscr{C}_{\phi q}^{(1)} - 60\mathscr{C}_{\phi q}^{(3)} - 11\mathscr{C}_{\phi u} - 424\mathscr{C}_{ll} + 491\mathscr{C}_{\phi D} + 1114\mathscr{C}_{\phi WB} \right\} + \text{quad. terms}$$

$$\delta\chi^2_{NLO} = \left(\frac{1\,\text{TeV}}{\Lambda}\right) \left\{ 27\mathscr{C}_{\phi d} + 176\mathscr{C}_{\phi e} - 402\mathscr{C}^{(1)}_{\phi l} + 667\mathscr{C}^{(3)}_{\phi l} - 19\mathscr{C}^{(1)}_{\phi q} - 93\mathscr{C}^{(3)}_{\phi q} - 53\mathscr{C}_{\phi u} - 403\mathscr{C}_{ll} + 503\mathscr{C}_{\phi D} + 1070\mathscr{C}_{\phi WB} + 22 \text{ other terms} \right\} + \text{quad. terms}$$

#### Single parameter fits at 95% CL

with  $\Lambda = I \text{ TeV}$ 

Coefficient	LO	NLO
$\mathcal{C}_{ll}$	$\left[-0.0039, 0.021 ight]$	[-0.0044, 0.019]
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi WB}$	$\left[-0.0088, 0.0013 ight]$	$\left[-0.0079, 0.0016 ight]$
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi u}$	$\left[-0.072, 0.091 ight]$	[-0.035, 0.084]
${\cal C}^{(3)}_{\phi q}$	[-0.011, 0.014]	[-0.010, 0.014]
$\mathcal{C}^{(1)}_{\phi q}$	$\left[-0.027, 0.043 ight]$	$\left[-0.031, 0.036 ight]$
$\mathcal{C}^{(3)}_{\phi l}$	$\left[-0.012, 0.0029 ight]$	[-0.010, 0.0028]
${\cal C}^{(1)}_{\phi l}$	$\left[-0.0043, 0.012 ight]$	$\left[-0.0047, 0.012 ight]$
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi e}$	$\left[-0.013, 0.0094 ight]$	$\left[-0.013, 0.0080 ight]$
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi D}$	$\left[-0.025, 0.0019 ight]$	$\left[-0.023, 0.0023 ight]$
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi d}$	[-0.16, 0.060]	[-0.13, 0.063]

5-10% effects from NLO

Fits to other coefficients that do not appear at LO not particularly informative

Contribution from Top important

#### Marginalized fits at 95% CL

Coefficient	LO	NLO	
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi D}$	[-0.034, 0.041]	[-0.039, 0.051]	
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi WB}$	$\left[-0.080, 0.0021 ight]$	[-0.098, 0.012]	
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi d}$	[-0.81, -0.093]	[-1.07, -0.03]	
${\cal C}^{(3)}_{\phi l}$	$\left[-0.025, 0.12 ight]$	[-0.039, 0.16]	
$\mathcal{C}_{\phi u}$	[-0.12, 0.37]	[-0.21, 0.41]	
${\cal C}^{(1)}_{\phi l}$	$\left[-0.0086, 0.036 ight]$	$\left[-0.0072, 0.037 ight]$	
$\mathcal{C}_{ll}$	$\left[-0.085, 0.035 ight]$	$\left[-0.087, 0.033 ight]$	
$\mathcal{C}^{(1)}_{\phi q}$	[-0.060, 0.076]	[-0.095, 0.075]	

All NLO coefficients put to 0

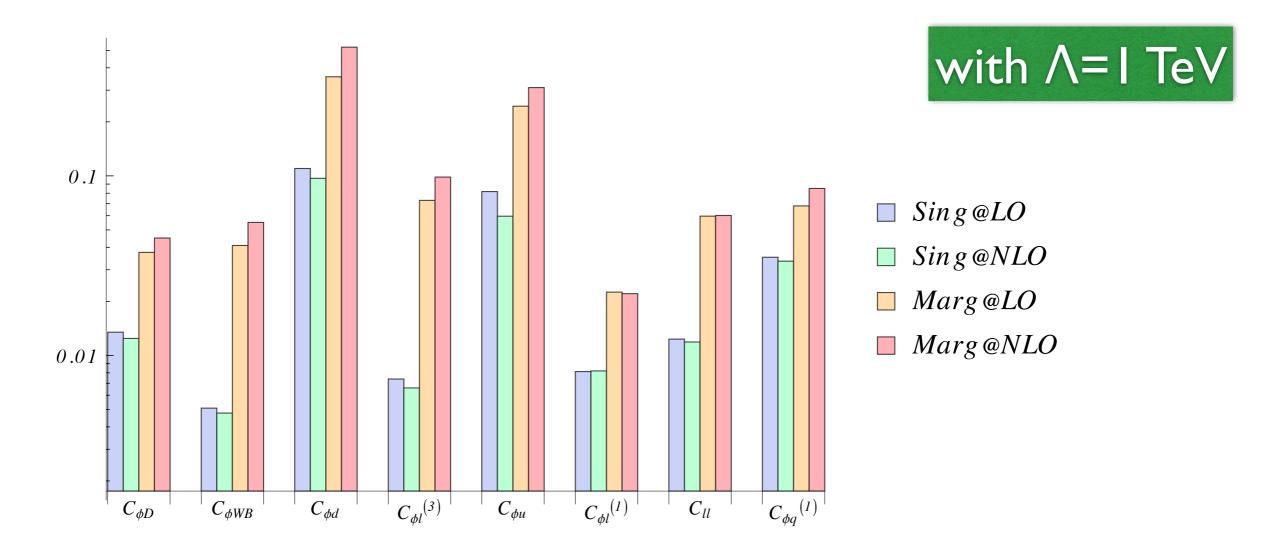
with  $\Lambda = I \text{ TeV}$ 

$$\mathscr{C}_{\phi e} = 0, \, \mathscr{C}_{\phi q}^{(3)} = 0$$

Fits done marginalizing over 7 parameters

#### Large 20-30% effects.



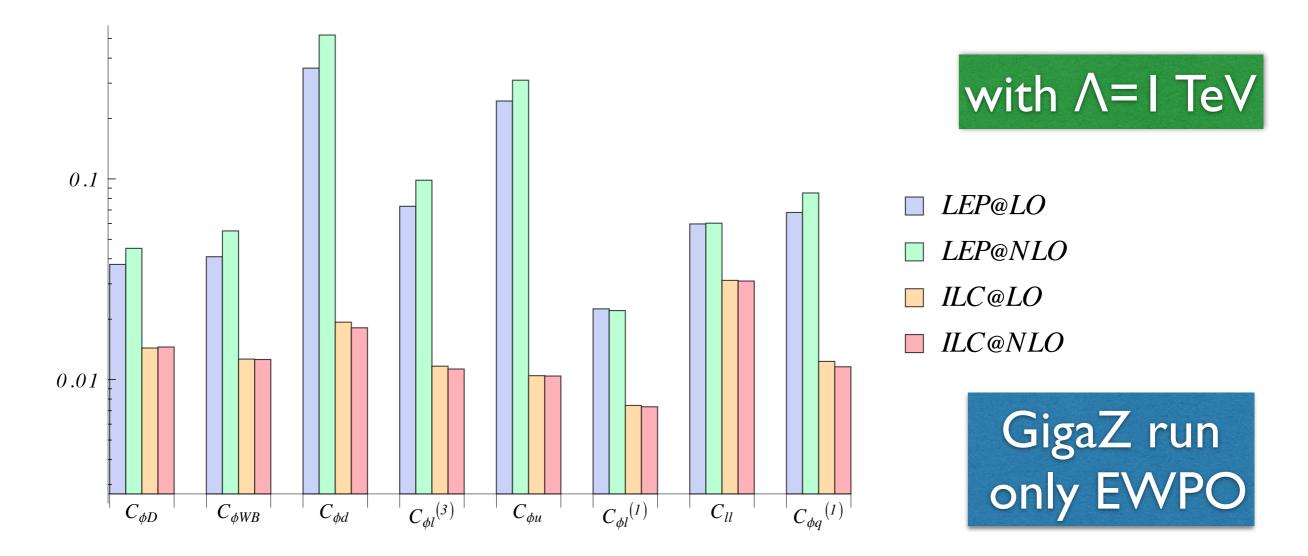


Small effects for single fit vs. large effects for marginalized fit

Large uncertainties not taken in account at LO

#### Marginalized LEP vs. ILC fit

Tests of the Standard Model at the International Linear Collider, LCC Physics Working Group: arXiv:1908.11299



Input scheme uncertainties under control



- I have presented a calculation of the complete NLO EW and QCD corrections to the EWPO in the SMEFT.
- These results were used in a fit using the LEP data.
- Large uncertainties in the input parameter scheme result in large NLO effects in the marginalized fit.
- Effects due to the NLO corrections are smaller for the ILC. Input parameter scheme uncertainties are under control.
- For the ILC I considered only EWPO from the GigaZ run.
- Higgs and Top results, and measurements at other regimes will improve the fit and allow for a more general fit.

Olena Shmahalo/Quanta Magazine

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