

EFT strategies and synergies in global fits

TH-EXP-synergies:

How to efficiently scan SMEFT-couplings in high-dimensional spaces

In collaboration with Cornelius Grunwald, Gudrun Hiller and Kevin Kröninger

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SMEFT approach to new physics

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{d=5}^{\infty} \sum_i \frac{C_i^{(d)}}{\Lambda^{d-4}} O_i^{(d)}$$

$O_i^{(d)}$: Local operators, IR-sensitive

$C_i^{(d)}$: Wilson coefficients, UV-sensitive

See also e.g. Greljo et al. [JHEP 11 (2020) 080], [JHEP 05 (2023) 087] for global SMEFT fits

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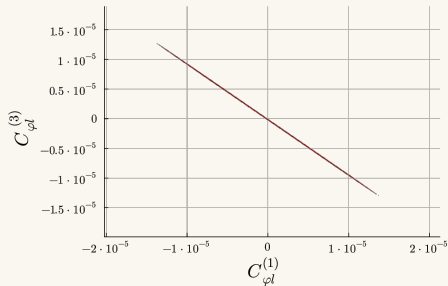
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- Dimension 6 operators: Warsaw Basis: 59 operators \rightarrow **2499** free parameters
- Typically, only a subset of operators is used (e.g. 14 coefficients in [JHEP 11 (2023) 110])
- Oftentimes: only one operator is fitted at a time
 \rightarrow New physics might hide in other operators or linear combinations, e.g. $C_{\varphi l}^{(\pm)} = C_{\varphi l}^{(1)} \pm C_{\varphi l}^{(3)}$
- **Global fits** are crucial
- Our approach: EFT *fitter* [arXiv:1605.05585], based on Bayesian Analysis Toolkit - *BAT.jl* [arXiv:2008.03132]



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Flavor patterns

- Flavor patterns reduce d.o.f. and impose **correlations** among different sectors
- Observation that FCNCs and CP violation are strongly suppressed in the data
→ **Minimal Flavor Violation** (MFV)

See also e.g. Bruggisser et al. [arXiv:2212.02532] or Hurth et al. [arXiv:2311.04963] for MFV in SMEFT

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$$\bar{q}_L q_L \sim a_1 \mathbb{1} + a_2 Y_u Y_u^\dagger + a_3 Y_d Y_d^\dagger + \dots \quad \bar{u}_R u_R \sim b_1 \mathbb{1} + b_2 Y_u^\dagger Y_u + \dots \quad \bar{d}_R d_R \sim e_1 \mathbb{1} + e_2 Y_d^\dagger Y_d + \dots$$

$$C \bar{q}_L q_L \supset \left[\bar{u}_L \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_1 + a_2 y_t^2 \end{pmatrix} u_L + \bar{d}_L \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 |V_{td}|^2 y_t^2 & a_2 V_{td}^* V_{ts} y_t^2 & a_2 V_{td}^* V_{tb} y_t^2 \\ a_2 V_{ts}^* V_{td} y_t^2 & a_1 + a_2 |V_{ts}|^2 y_t^2 & a_2 V_{ts}^* V_{tb} y_t^2 \\ a_2 V_{tb}^* V_{td} y_t^2 & a_2 V_{tb}^* V_{ts} y_t^2 & a_1 + a_2 |V_{tb}|^2 y_t^2 \end{pmatrix} d_L \right]$$

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Drell-Yan
 $b \rightarrow s$

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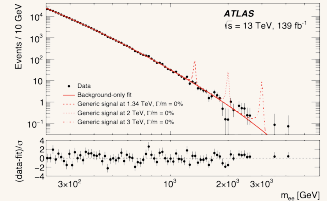
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- Alternatives: top-philic approach, motivated by the large top-Yukawa (e.g. [\[arXiv:2012.10456\]](#))
- Froggatt Nielsen models, theoretical approach to flavor hierarchies

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Data and theory predictions

- Huge amount of data from LHC and flavor experiments
 \implies **Global fits** to exploit synergies and correlations
- Combine hundreds of observables in a single fit
- Quadratic parameterization:



$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}^{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i C_i \mathcal{M}_i^{\text{BSM}} \xrightarrow{\sigma \propto |\mathcal{M}|^2} \sigma = \sigma^{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i C_i \overset{\text{theory computation}}{\sigma_i^{\text{int}}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \sum_{i \leq j} C_i C_j \overset{\text{theory computation}}{\sigma_{ij}^{\text{BSM}}}$$

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ | $\sigma_{t\bar{t}Z}$ | $\sigma_{t\bar{t}\gamma}$ | $\sigma_{t\bar{t}W}$ | e^+e^- | $e\nu$ | $B_{\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma}$ | $B_{B^0 \rightarrow K^* \gamma}$ | $B_{B^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \gamma}$ | $B_{\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-}$ | $B_{\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-}$ |
| $\sigma_{t\bar{t}H}$ | Γ_t | f_0 | f_L | $\mu^+\mu^-$ | $\mu\nu$ | $B_{B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-}$ | $F_L B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu^+\mu^-$ | $P_i^{(\prime)} B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu^+\mu^-$ | $B_{B^0 \rightarrow K \mu^+\mu^-}$ | $B_{B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+\mu^-}$ |
| R_b | A_{FB}^b | R_c | A_{FB}^c | $\tau^+\tau^-$ | $\tau\nu$ | $B_{B^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \mu^+\mu^-}$ | $F_L B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu^+\mu^-$ | $S_i B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu^+\mu^-$ | $B_{\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda \mu^+\mu^-}$ | $\Delta M_s B_s / \bar{B}_s$ |

- $\sigma_i^{\text{int}}, \sigma_{ij}^{\text{BSM}} \rightarrow$ perturbative as well as non-perturbative computations necessary
- Crucial for flavor observables: hadronic matrix elements and form factors

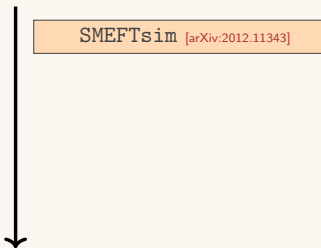
Collider Observables

- For collider observables: MC simulations (e.g. MadGraph, Sherpa, Pythia)
- Currently: mostly at tree level
- A lot of data is not unfolded \rightarrow need accurate parton shower and detector simulation

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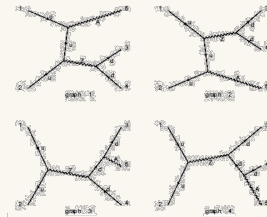
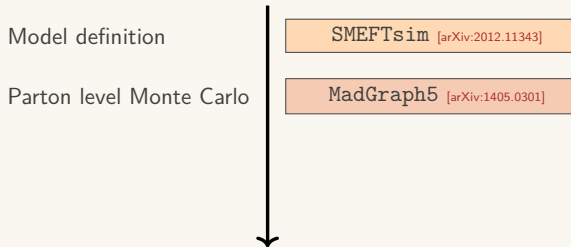
Model definition



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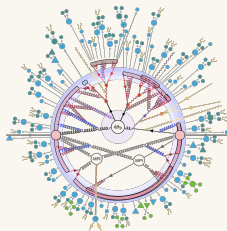
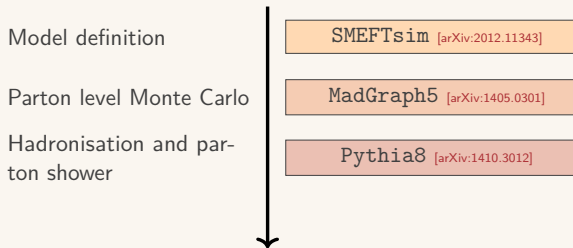
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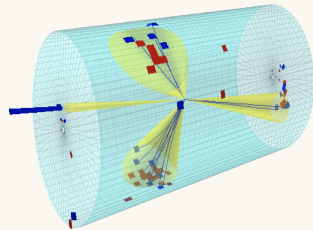
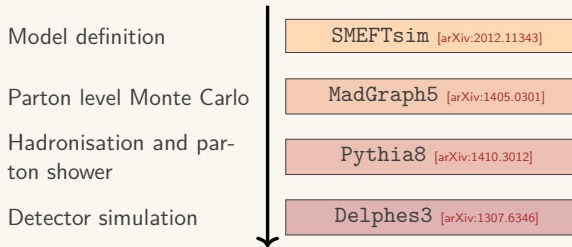
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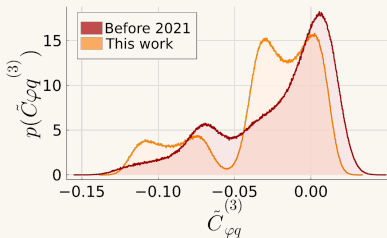
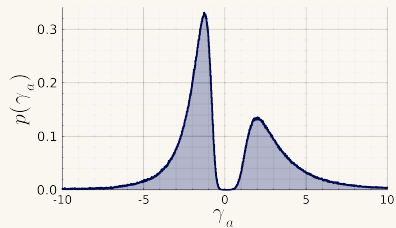
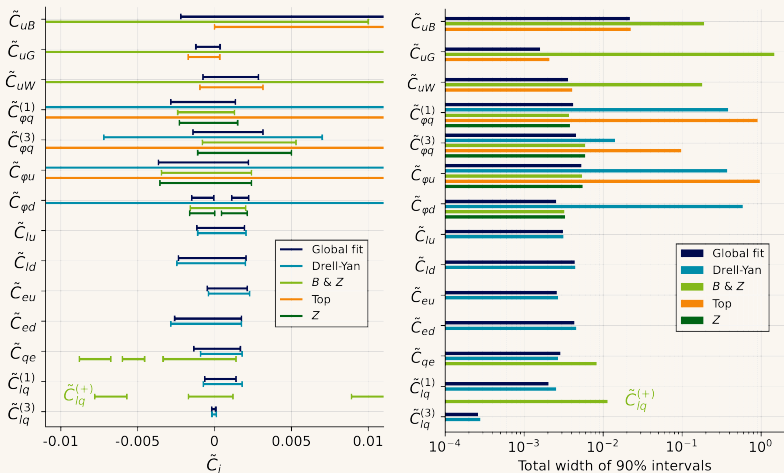


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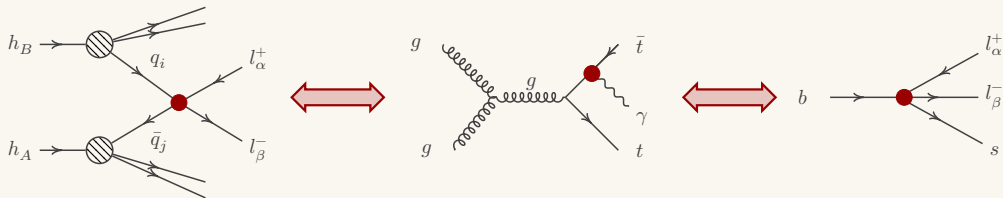
Synergies from Beauty, Top, Z and Drell-Yan



Results from [arXiv:2304.12837]

Challenges and future directions

- **High-dimensional parameter space**
→ efficient sampling algorithms, e.g. BAT, EFTFitter (see also talk by Cornelius Grunwald)
- **Correlations** in the data can have a significant impact ([\[arXiv:1912.06090\]](#))
- **PDFs** can mask NP effects → ideally a combined fit of PDFs and SMEFT
- **Dimension 8 operators** are also relevant
- With the growing precision of data, theory predictions need to be improved



See e.g. [\[arXiv:2104.02723\]](#) for PDFs in SMEFT, [\[arXiv:2207.01703\]](#) for dimension 8 SMEFT fits