

# **SMEFT Hands-on**

**Ilaria Brivio**

# What you need to have installed

follow instructions on the **TWiki**

- ▶ Mathematica
- ▶ FeynRules
- ▶ VirtualBox with `Delphes2020.vdi`
- ▶ material in the TWiki:
  - ▶ download on your laptop: **SMEFT\_HandsOn\_pt1.tar**
  - ▶ for the second part, on the VM: `SMEFT_HandsOn_pt2.tar`

## Part I – theory

# The SMEFT

- theory valid if:
- ▶ new physics nearly decoupled:  $\Lambda \gg (\nu, E)$
  - ▶ at the accessible scale: **SM** fields + symmetries

☞ a Taylor expansion in canonical dimensions ( $\delta = \nu/\Lambda$  or  $E/\Lambda$ ):

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}_5 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}_6 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^3} \mathcal{L}_7 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \mathcal{L}_8 + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L}_n = \sum_i C_i \mathcal{O}_i^{d=n}$$

$C_i$  free parameters ( Wilson coefficients )

$\mathcal{O}_i$  invariant operators that form  
a complete, non redundant basis

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$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}_6$$

$$\mathcal{L}_n = \sum_i C_i \mathcal{O}_i^{d=n}$$

$C_i$  free parameters ( Wilson coefficients )

$\mathcal{O}_i$  invariant operators that form  
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# The Warsaw basis

Grzadkowski, Iskrzynski, Misiak, Rosiek 1008.4884

1	$X^3$	2	$\varphi^6$ and $\varphi^4 D^2$	3	$\psi^2 \varphi^3$	5
$Q_G$	$f^{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	$Q_\varphi$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)^3$	$Q_{e\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{l}_p e_r \varphi)$	
$Q_{\tilde{G}}$	$f^{ABC} \tilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	$Q_{\varphi\square}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \square (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)$	$Q_{u\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{q}_p u_r \tilde{\varphi})$	
$Q_W$	$\varepsilon^{IJK} W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$	$Q_{\varphi D}$	$(\varphi^\dagger D^\mu \varphi)^*$ $(\varphi^\dagger D_\mu \varphi)$	$Q_{d\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{q}_p d_r \varphi)$	
$Q_{\widetilde{W}}$	$\varepsilon^{IJK} \tilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$					
4	$X^2 \varphi^2$	6	$\psi^2 X \varphi$	$\psi^2 \varphi^2 D$		
$Q_{\varphi G}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	$Q_{eW}$	$(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi l}^{(1)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu l_r)$	
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{G}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	$Q_{eB}$	$(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \varphi B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi l}^{(3)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar{l}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu l_r)$	
$Q_{\varphi W}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	$Q_{uG}$	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_r) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$Q_{\varphi e}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{e}_p \gamma^\mu e_r)$	
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{W}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	$Q_{uW}$	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tau^I \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi q}^{(1)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{q}_p \gamma^\mu q_r)$	
$Q_{\varphi B}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{uB}$	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tilde{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi q}^{(3)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar{q}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu q_r)$	
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{B}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{dG}$	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A d_r) \varphi G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$Q_{\varphi u}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu u_r)$	
$Q_{\varphi WB}$	$\varphi^\dagger \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{dW}$	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi d}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{d}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$	
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{W}B}$	$\varphi^\dagger \tau^I \varphi \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{dB}$	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) \varphi B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi ud}$	$i(\tilde{\varphi}^\dagger D_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$	

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8a	$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{L}L)$	8b	$(\bar{R}R)(\bar{R}R)$	$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{R}R)$		8c
$Q_{ll}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{l}_s \gamma^\mu l_t)$	$Q_{ee}$	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$	$Q_{le}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$	
$Q_{qq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu q_t)$	$Q_{uu}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	$Q_{lu}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	
$Q_{qq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu \tau^I q_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	$Q_{dd}$	$(\bar{d}_p \gamma_\mu d_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{ld}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	
$Q_{lq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu q_t)$	$Q_{eu}$	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	$Q_{qe}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$	
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		$Q_{ud}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{qu}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu T^A u_t)$	
		$Q_{ud}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu T^A u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$	$Q_{qd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	
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## 8d $(\bar{L}R)(\bar{R}L)$ and $(\bar{L}R)(\bar{L}R)$

*B*-violating

$Q_{ledq}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r)(\bar{d}_s q_t^j)$	$Q_{duq}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(q_s^\gamma)^T C l_t^k]$
$Q_{quqd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k d_t)$	$Q_{qqu}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$
$Q_{quqd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j T^A u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k T^A d_t)$	$Q_{qqq}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} \varepsilon_{mn} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(q_s^{\gamma m})^T C l_t^n]$
$Q_{lequ}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k u_t)$	$Q_{duu}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$
$Q_{lequ}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j \sigma_{\mu\nu} e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_t)$		

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$Q_{lequ}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j \sigma_{\mu\nu} e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_t)$		omitted

# A code for LO SMEFT: SMEFTsim

today we will be using **SMEFTsim**

Brivio, Jiang, Trott 1709.06492

- ▶ website: <http://feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/SMEFT>
- ▶ a FeynRules model with the complete Warsaw basis
- ▶ it comes also in pre-exported UFO models
- ▶ implements **3** flavor assumptions  $\times$  **2** input parameter schemes

general

MFV

U35

$\{\alpha_{\text{em}}, m_Z, G_F\}$

$\{m_W, m_Z, G_F\}$

- ▶ works in Mathematica and MC generators (MadGraph)

- ▶ allows MC generation at **LO**

→ for NLO use **SMEFT@NLO**

- ▶ SM  $hgg, h\gamma\gamma, hZ\gamma$  vertices implemented in the  $m_t \rightarrow \infty$  limit

# A closer look at some operators

In the `SMEFT_HandsOn.nb` notebook in Mathematica:

- ▶ load `FeynRules`
- ▶ define the variables

```
Flavor = U35
Scheme = MwScheme
```

- ▶ load the model `SMEFTsim_A_main.fr`
- ▶ output the Feynman rules for some operators, e.g.:

```
OH13
OdH
OHd
OHB
...
```

# Flavor assumptions

The SMEFT Lagrangian is defined with free flavor indices

→ this means **2499 real parameters**

e.g.  $\mathcal{L} \supset (C_{He})_{pr} (iH^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{e}_{R,p} \gamma^\mu e_{R,r})$

→ hermitian:  $(C_{He})_{pr} = (C_{He})_{rp}^*$  → 3 ℝ + 3 ℂ ≡ **9** real. par.

e.g.  $\mathcal{L} \supset (C_{le})_{prst} (\bar{l}_{L,p} \gamma_\mu l_{L,r})(\bar{e}_{R,s} \gamma^\mu e_{R,t})$

→ hermitian:  $(C_{le})_{prst} = (C_{le})_{rpst}^* = (C_{le})_{prts}^* = (C_{le})_{rpts}$

→ 9 ℝ + 36 ℂ ≡ **45** real par.

e.g.  $\mathcal{L} \supset (C_{ledq})_{prst} (\bar{l}_{L,p}^j \gamma_\mu e_{R,r})(\bar{d}_{R,s} \gamma^\mu q_{R,t}^j)$

→ **not** hermitian: → 81 ℂ ≡ **162** real par.

# Flavor assumptions

one can assume a flavor symmetry → **only invariant contractions allowed**

$U(3)^5$

maximal: for each SM field  $\psi = \{q_L, u_R, d_R, l_L, e_R\}$ :

$\psi_p \mapsto \Omega_{\psi,pr} \psi_r$  with  $\Omega_\psi$  a  $3 \times 3$  unitary matrix

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e.g.  $\bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu u_R \rightarrow \bar{u}_{Rp} \gamma^\mu (\Omega_u^\dagger)_{ps} (\Omega_u)_{sr} u_{Rr} = \bar{u}_{Rp} \gamma^\mu \delta_{pr} u_{Rr}$  diagonal

$\bar{q}_L u_R ? \rightarrow \bar{q}_{Lp} (\Omega_q^\dagger)_{ps} (\Omega_u)_{sr} u_{Rr}$  not invariant!

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**Yukawas** inserted as spurions : constants transforming under the sym.:

$Y_u \mapsto \Omega_u Y_u \Omega_q^\dagger, \quad Y_d \mapsto \Omega_d Y_d \Omega_q^\dagger, \quad Y_e \mapsto \Omega_e Y_e \Omega_l^\dagger$

in this way  $(\bar{u}_R Y_u q_L), \quad (\bar{d}_R Y_d q_L), \quad (\bar{e}_R Y_e l_L)$  are allowed

→ all **chirality-changing** currents require inserting a Yukawa!

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→ **81 real parameters**

## Predictions in the SMEFT

# From $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}}$ to observables

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Are we ready to calculate?*

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Some Lagrangian manipulations are needed first:

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- ▶ define a **input** parameter scheme ( “tree-level renormalization scheme” )

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corrections stemming from these operations are induced by  $\mathcal{L}_6$ :  $\propto C_i$

→ when applied to  $\mathcal{L}_6$  itself:  $\mathcal{O}(C_i^2)$  effects → neglected

→ only need to be evaluated on  $\mathcal{L}_{SM}$

# Kinetic term normalization and field redefinitions

Some  $d = 6$  operators give corrections to **kinetic terms**

e.g.  $C_{HB} (H^\dagger H) B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{unitary g.}}$   $C_{HB} \frac{v^2}{2} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} + C_{HB} \frac{2vh + h^2}{2} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$

$$C_{HD} (H^\dagger D_\mu H)(D^\mu H^\dagger H) \xrightarrow{\text{unitary g.}} C_{HD} \frac{v^2}{4} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{H\square} (H^\dagger H) D_\mu D^\mu (H^\dagger H) &\xrightarrow{\text{unitary g.}} C_{H\square} \left[ \frac{v^2}{2} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h + \frac{3}{2} v^2 h \partial_\mu \partial^\mu h \right] + \dots \\ &= -C_{H\square} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Calculating with non-canonically normalized kinetic terms is complicated  
→ requires modifying LSZ formula

# Kinetic term normalization and field redefinition: $B_\mu$

an easier solution: redefine the fields

eg.  $B_\mu$   $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} \supset -\frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}\left[1 - 2v^2C_{HB}\right]$

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replace everywhere  $\begin{cases} B_\mu \rightarrow B_\mu [1 + v^2 C_{HB}] \\ g' \rightarrow g' [1 - v^2 C_{HB}] \end{cases}$  and expand linearly in  $C_{HB}$

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$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}\left[1 - 2v^2C_{HB}\right]\left[1 + 2v^2C_{HB}\right] = -\frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{O}(C_{HB}^2)$$

$\rightarrow D_\mu \sim g'B_\mu$  unchanged up to  $\mathcal{O}(C_{HB}^2)$

$\rightarrow \mathcal{L}_6$  unchanged up to  $\mathcal{O}(C_{HB}^2)$

$\rightarrow C_{HB}$  only remains in  $C_{HB}\frac{2vh + h^2}{2}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}$

# Kinetic term normalization and field redefinitions: $h$

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eg.  $h$   $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} \supset \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h \left[ 1 + \frac{v^2}{2} C_{HD} - 2v^2 C_{H\square} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h [1 + \Delta_h]$

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replace everywhere  $h \rightarrow h \left[ 1 - \frac{v^2}{4} C_{HD} + v^2 C_{H\square} \right]$ , expand linearly in  $C_{HD}$ ,  $C_{H\square}$

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replace everywhere  $h \rightarrow h \left[ 1 - \frac{v^2}{4} C_{HD} + v^2 C_{H\square} \right]$ , expand linearly in  $C_{HD}$ ,  $C_{H\square}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h [1 + \Delta_h] [1 - \Delta_h] = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h + \mathcal{O}(\Delta_h^2)$$

$\rightarrow \mathcal{L}_6$  unchanged up to  $\mathcal{O}(\Delta_h^2)$

$\rightarrow$  **SM Higgs couplings:**  $h^3, h^4, hVV, hhVV, h\bar{\psi}\psi$

with  $n$   $h$ -legs are rescaled by [1 -  $n \Delta_h$ ]

# A special kinetic term correction: $\mathcal{O}_{HWB}$

$$C_{HWB} (H^\dagger W_{\mu\nu} H) B^{\mu\nu} \xrightarrow{\text{unitary g.}} -C_{HWB} \frac{v^2}{2} W_{\mu\nu}^3 B^{\mu\nu} + \dots$$

introduces a **kinetic mixing** between  $W^3, B$  — needs to be diagonalized!

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3 subsequent operations:

- (1) normalize kin. term for  $B$   $C_{HB}$  and  $W^i$   $C_{HW}$
- (2) rotate to diagonalize kin. term in  $(W^3, B)$   $C_{HWB}$
- (3) rotate to diagonalize mass term  $\rightarrow (Z, A)$

doing (2), (3) it at once:

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_\mu^3 \\ B_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -v^2 C_{HWB}/2 \\ -v^2 C_{HWB}/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_\mu \\ A_\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

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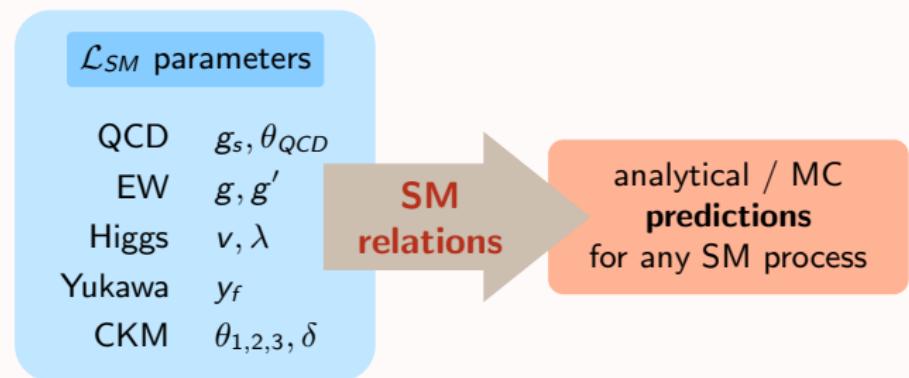
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→ correction to the **Weinberg angle** → enters **SM  $\gamma, Z$  couplings**

# Input parameters

In order to make numerical predictions we need to assign numerical values to the Lagrangian parameters

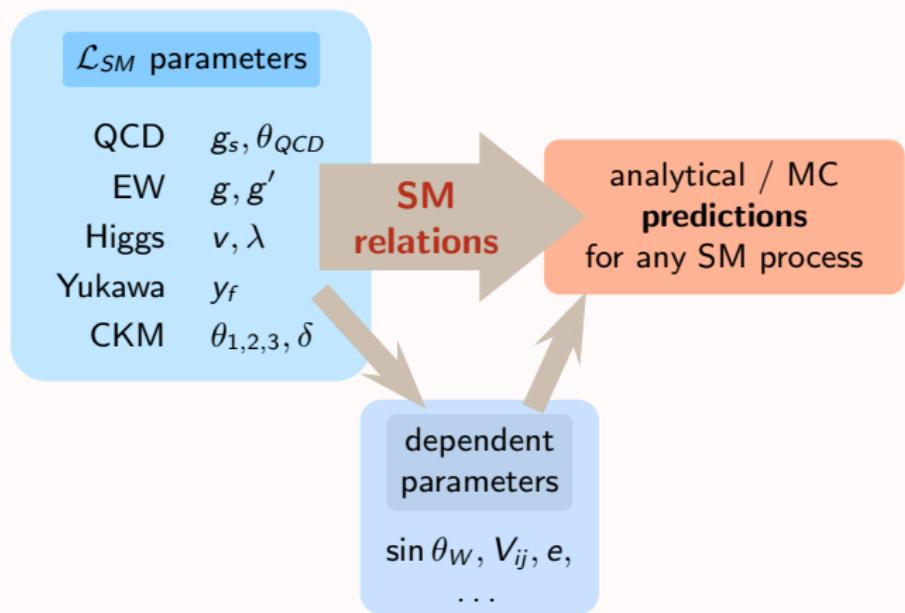
SM



# Input parameters

In order to make numerical predictions we need to assign numerical values to the Lagrangian parameters

SM



# Input parameters

In order to make numerical predictions we need to assign numerical values to the Lagrangian parameters

SM

input  
measurements

$\alpha_s$ ,  $d_N$   
 $m_Z$ ,  $\alpha_{\text{em}}$   
 $\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu$ ,  $m_h$   
 $m_f$   
meson decay/osc

$\mathcal{L}_{SM}$  parameters

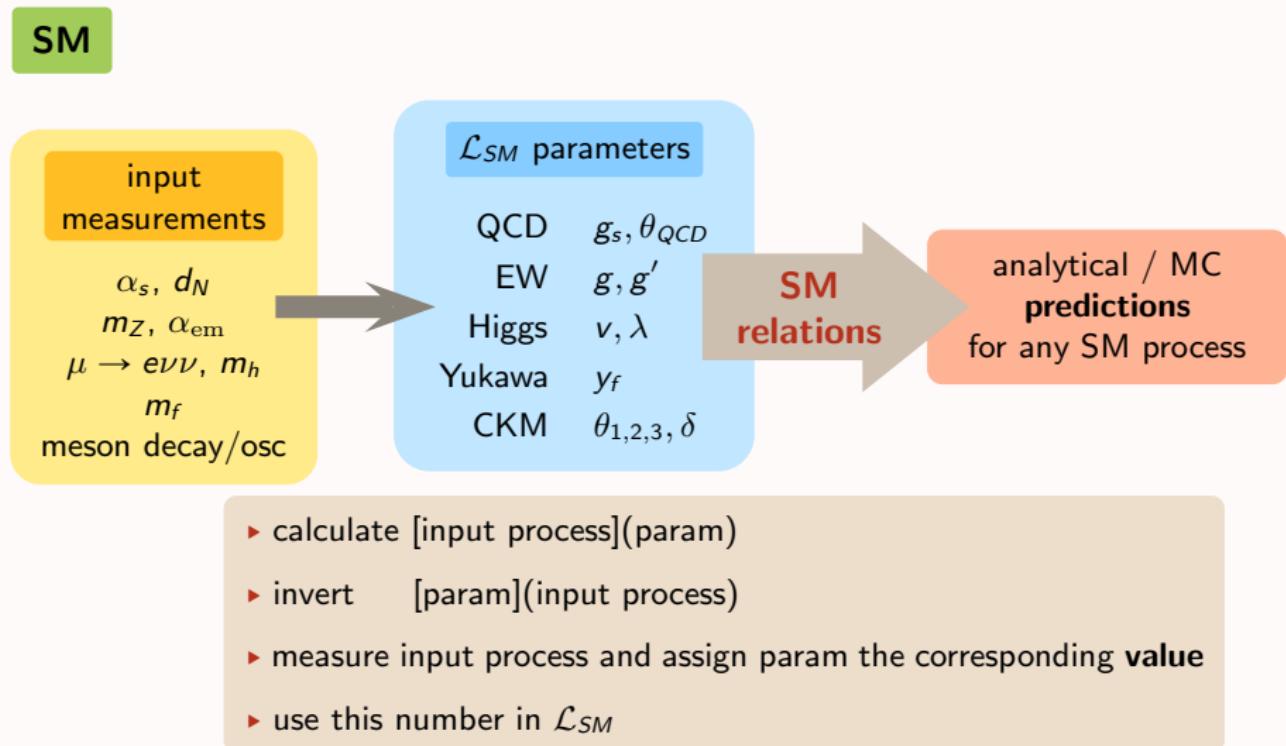
QCD	$g_s, \theta_{QCD}$
EW	$g, g'$
Higgs	$v, \lambda$
Yukawa	$y_f$
CKM	$\theta_{1,2,3}, \delta$

SM  
relations

analytical / MC  
predictions  
for any SM process

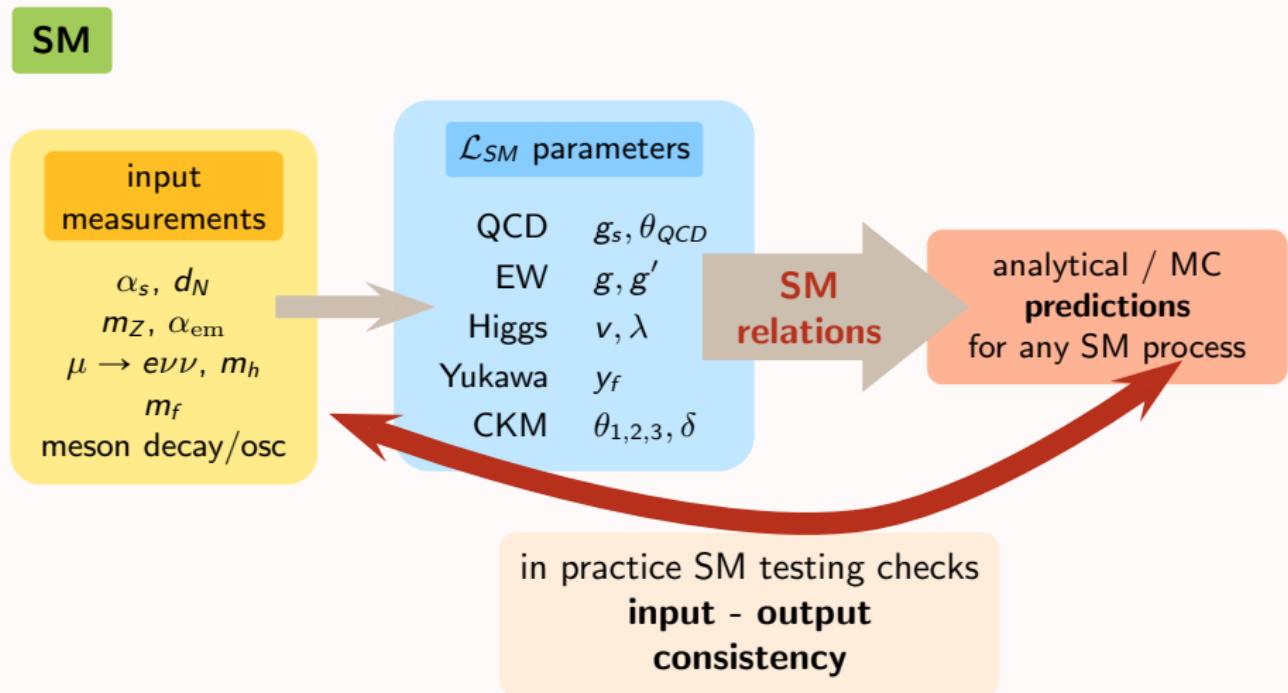
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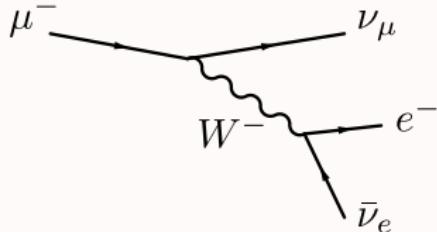
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In order to make numerical predictions we need to assign numerical values to the Lagrangian parameters



# Input parameters example: $G_F$

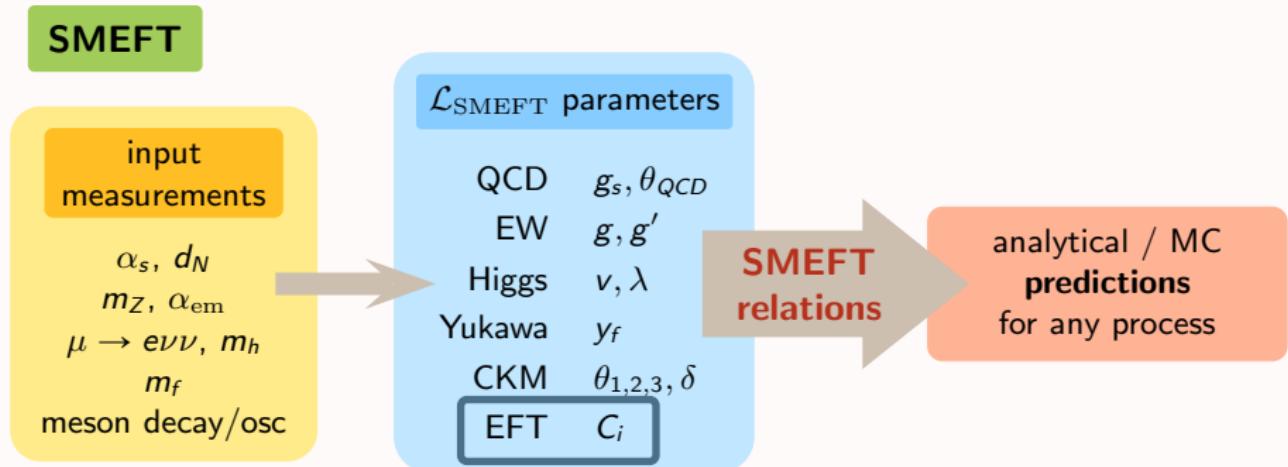
The Fermi constant is precisely measured from muon decay



$$\Gamma_{SM}(\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu) = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3}$$

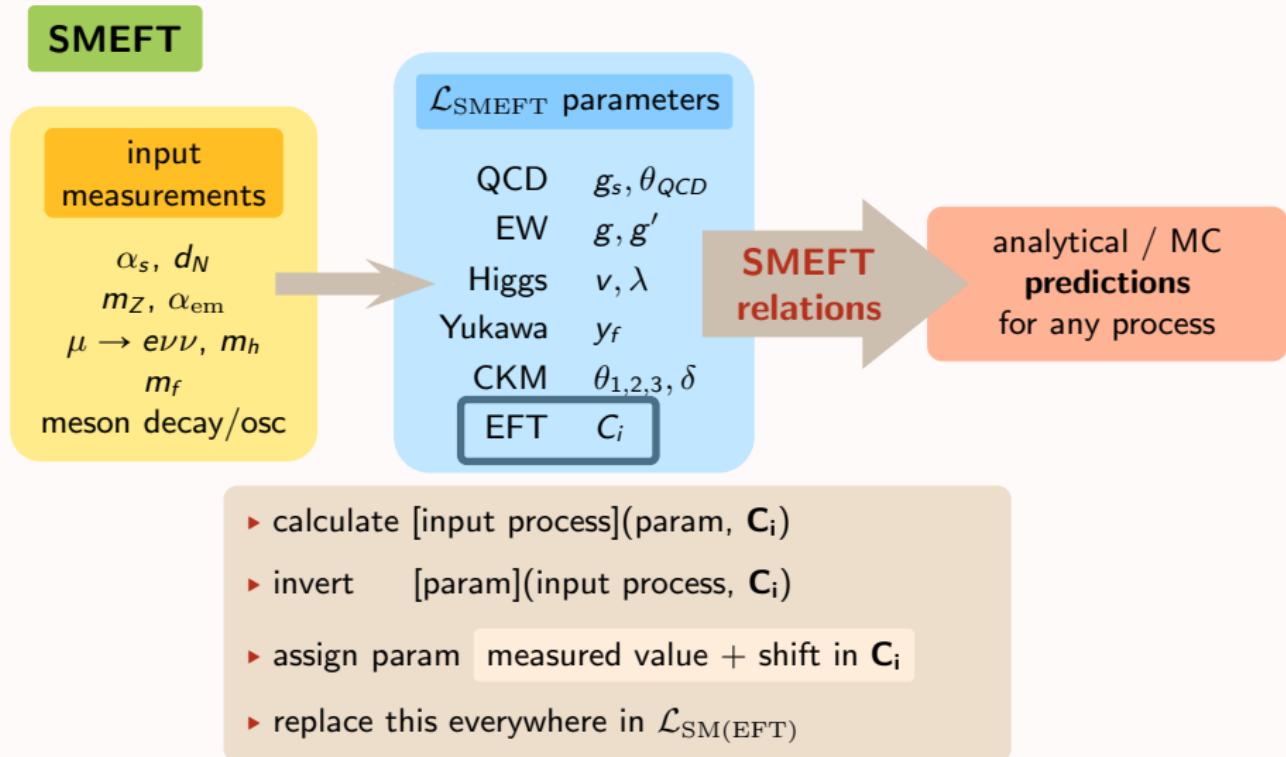
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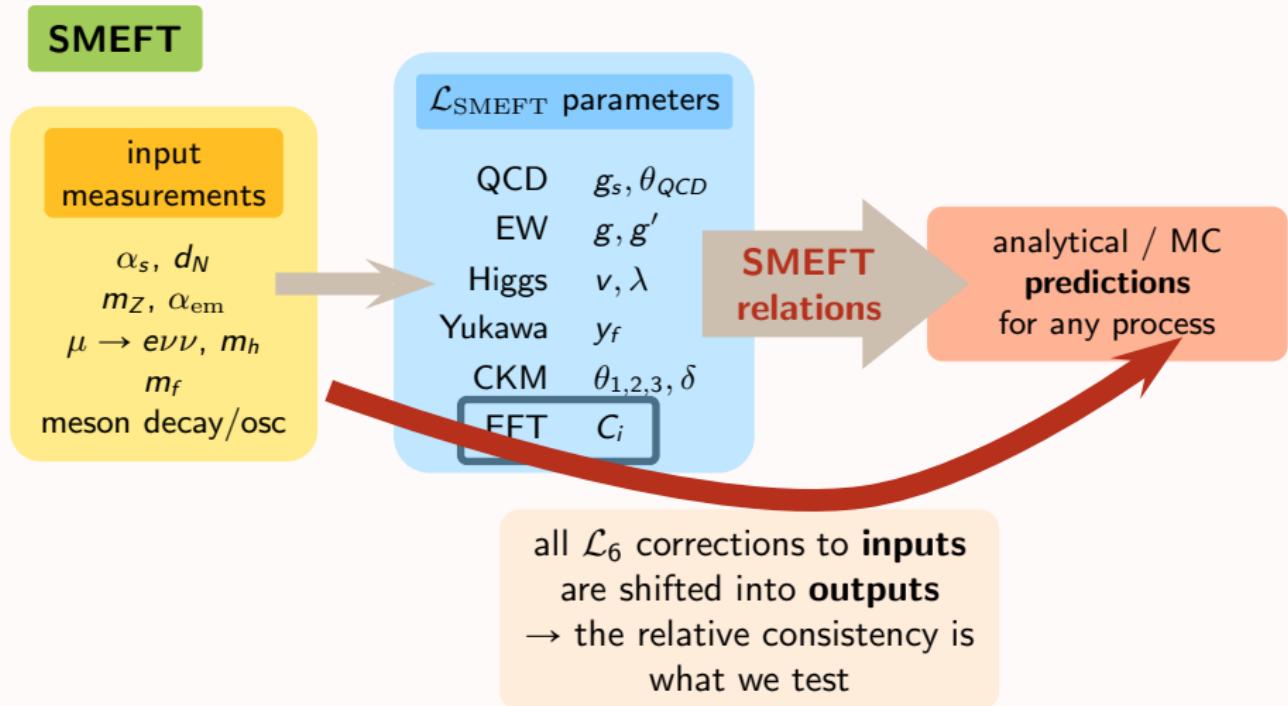
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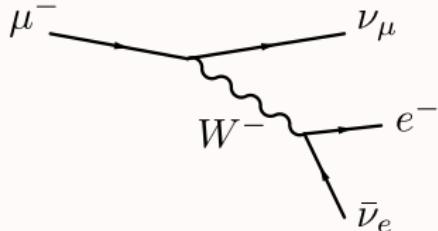
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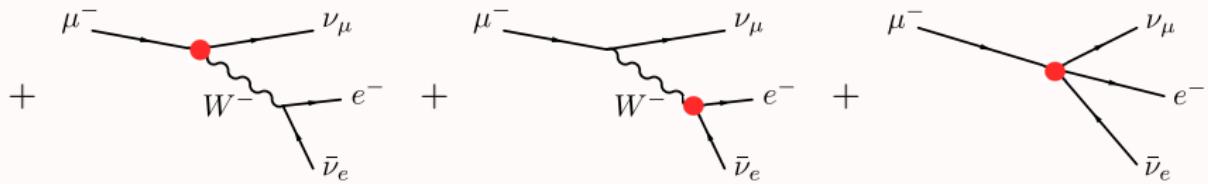


# Input parameters example: $G_F$

The Fermi constant is precisely measured from muon decay



$$\Gamma_{SM}(\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu) = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{\text{SMEFT}}(\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu) &= \Gamma_{SM} \left[ 1 + 2\nu^2 \left( (C_{HI}^{(3)})_{22} + (C_{HI}^{(3)})_{11} - (C_{II})_{1221} \right) \right] \\ &\stackrel{U(3)^5}{=} \Gamma_{SM} \left[ 1 + 4\nu^2 \left( C_{HI}^{(3)} - \frac{1}{2} C'_{II} \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

## Input parameters example: $G_F$

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{\text{SMEFT}}(\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu) &= \Gamma_{SM} \left[ 1 + 2v^2 \left( (C_{HI}^{(3)})_{22} + (C_{HI}^{(3)})_{11} - (C_{II})_{1221} \right) \right] \\ &\stackrel{U(3)^5}{=} \Gamma_{SM} \left[ 1 + 4v^2 \left( C_{HI}^{(3)} - \frac{1}{2} C_{II}' \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow 1.1663787(6) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2} &= G_F \left[ 1 + 2v^2 \left( C_{HI}^{(3)} - \frac{1}{2} C_{II}' \right) \right] \\ &= G_F \left[ 1 + \sqrt{2} \boxed{\Delta G_F} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{v} = \frac{1}{2^{1/4} \sqrt{G_F}} = \hat{v} \left[ 1 + \frac{\Delta G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$\hat{v} \equiv 246.22 \text{ GeV}$$

$\bar{v}$   $\equiv$  parameter in  $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \boxed{\Delta G_F}$  enters all **vertices with v** in  $\mathcal{L}_{SM}$

# Input parameters for the EW sector

a more correct analysis: the **EW sector** has 3 independent parameters

$$\{v, g, g'\}$$

that are fixed by **3** input measurements, usually chosen among

$$\{m_Z, m_W, G_F, \alpha_{\text{em}}\}$$

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a more correct analysis: the **EW sector** has 3 independent parameters

$$\{\nu, g, g'\}$$

that are fixed by 3 input measurements, usually chosen among

$$\{m_Z, m_W, G_F, \alpha_{\text{em}}\}$$

i.e. one chooses 3 equations among

$$\hat{m}_Z^2 = [91.1876 \text{ GeV}]^2 = \frac{\bar{v}^2}{4} (\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2) \left[ 1 + \frac{\nu^2 C_{HD}}{2} + \frac{2\nu^2 \bar{g} \bar{g}'}{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2} C_{HWB} \right]$$

$$\hat{m}_W^2 = [80.387 \text{ GeV}]^2 = \frac{\bar{v}^2 \bar{g}^2}{4}$$

$$\hat{G}_F^2 = 1.1663787 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\bar{v}^2} \left[ 1 + 2\nu^2 C_{HII}^{(3)} - \nu^2 C_{II}' \right]$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{\text{em}}(m_Z) = 1/127.95 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\bar{g}^2 \bar{g}'^2}{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{\nu^2 \bar{g} \bar{g}'}{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2} C_{HWB} \right]$$

solves in  $\{\bar{v}, \bar{g}, \bar{g}'\}$  and **replaces** the solution  $\bar{x} \rightarrow \hat{x}(1 + \delta x/x)$  in  $\mathcal{L}_{SM}$

# Input parameters for the EW sector

example:  $\{m_Z, G_F, \alpha_{\text{em}}\}$  scheme

$$\bar{v}^2 = \hat{v}^2 \left[ 1 + \sqrt{2} \Delta G_F \right],$$

$$\bar{g}^2 = \hat{g}^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{c_\theta^2}{c_{2\theta}} \left( \frac{\Delta m_Z^2}{m_Z^2} + \frac{\Delta G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \frac{s_\theta^2}{c_{2\theta}} \frac{\Delta \alpha_{\text{em}}}{\alpha_{\text{em}}} \right],$$

$$\bar{g}'^2 = \hat{g}'^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{s_\theta^2}{c_{2\theta}} \left( \frac{\Delta m_Z^2}{m_Z^2} + \frac{\Delta G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{c_\theta^2}{c_{2\theta}} \frac{\Delta \alpha_{\text{em}}}{\alpha_{\text{em}}} \right],$$

$$\hat{v}^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \hat{G}_F}$$

$$\hat{g}^2 = \frac{4\pi \hat{\alpha}_{\text{em}}}{s_\theta^2}$$

$$\hat{g}'^2 = \frac{4\pi \hat{\alpha}_{\text{em}}}{c_\theta^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta m_Z^2}{m_Z^2} = v^2 \left( \frac{C_{HD}}{2} + s_{2\theta} C_{HWB} \right)$$

with

$$\frac{\Delta \alpha_{\text{em}}}{\alpha_{\text{em}}^2} = -\frac{v^2 s_{2\theta}}{2} C_{HWB}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \Delta G_F = v^2 \left( 2 C_{HI}^{(3)} - C_{II}' \right)$$

$$\text{and } s_\theta^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi \hat{\alpha}_{\text{em}}}{\hat{G}_F \hat{m}_Z^2}} \right]$$

# Input parameters for the EW sector

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→ corrections to  $m_W^2$

$Z\bar{f}f$

$W\bar{f}f$

TGC

QGC

...

# Input parameters for the EW sector

example:  $\{m_Z, G_F, m_W\}$  scheme

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$$\bar{g}'^2 = \hat{g}'^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{\Delta G_F}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{s_\theta^2} \frac{\Delta m_Z^2}{m_Z^2} \right],$$

$$\hat{g}'^2 = 4\sqrt{2} G_F m_Z^2 s_\theta^2$$

with

$$\frac{\Delta m_Z^2}{m_Z^2} = v^2 \left( \frac{C_{HD}}{2} + s_{2\theta} C_{HWB} \right)$$

$$\text{and } s_\theta^2 = 1 - \frac{\hat{m}_W^2}{\hat{m}_Z^2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \Delta G_F = v^2 \left( 2C_{HI}^{(3)} - C_{II}' \right)$$

# Input parameters for the EW sector

example:  $\{m_Z, G_F, m_W\}$  scheme

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→ corrections to  $\gamma \bar{f} f$

$Z \bar{f} f$

$W \bar{f} f$

TGC

QGC

...

# Input parameter example: $m_b$

assuming  $U(3)^5 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{dH} = (H^\dagger H)(\bar{q}_L Y_D^\dagger H^\dagger d_R)$  → take the  $b$  terms:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} &\supset -\frac{\bar{y}_b \bar{v}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{v^2}{2} C_{dH} \right] \bar{b}_L b_R - \frac{\bar{y}_b}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{3v^2}{2} C_{dH} \right] h \bar{b}_L b_R + \text{h.c.} \\ &= -\frac{\bar{y}_b \hat{v}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{v^2}{2} C_{dH} + \frac{\Delta G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \bar{b}_L b_R - \frac{\bar{y}_b}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{3v^2}{2} C_{dH} \right] h \bar{b}_L b_R + \text{h.c.}\end{aligned}$$

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measured as  $\hat{m}_b$

$$\rightarrow \bar{y}_b = \hat{m}_b \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\hat{v}} \left[ 1 + \frac{v^2}{2} C_{dH} - \frac{\Delta G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

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replacing  $\bar{y}_b$  back in  $\mathcal{L}$ :

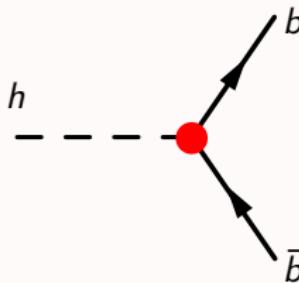
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} \supset -\hat{m}_b \bar{b}_L b_R - \frac{\hat{m}_b}{\hat{v}} \left[ 1 - v^2 C_{dH} - \frac{\Delta G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \right] h \bar{b}_L b_R + \text{h.c.}$$

correction to Yukawa coupling

$$h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

# LO SMEFT corrections to $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

for NLO check Cullen,Gauld,Pecjak,Scott 1512.02508, 1607.06354, 1904.06358



LO SMEFT contributions are all SM-like:

$$\Gamma_{\text{SMEFT}}(h \rightarrow b\bar{b}) = \Gamma_{SM}(h \rightarrow b\bar{b}) \left[ 1 + 2 \operatorname{Re} \delta g_{hbb} \right]$$

---

direct  $\mathcal{O}_{dH}$  contribution  $-\frac{3v^2}{2} C_{dH}$

input shifts  $+\frac{v^2}{2} C_{dH} - \frac{\Delta G_F}{\sqrt{2}}$

Higgs kinetic term redefinition  $-\frac{v^2}{4} C_{HD} + v^2 C_{H\square}$

---

$\frac{\delta g_{hbb}}{v^2} - \frac{C_{HD}}{4} + C_{H\square} - C_{dH} - C_{HI}^{(3)} + \frac{C'_{II}}{2}$