

SMEFT vs UV-completion

BSM-effects in the Tails of Distributions

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Outline of the Talk

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- Some Background on *Effective Field Theories* (EFTs)

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- Histograms of Distributions for the Example Model
- Work in Progress & Outlook

Introduction

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Figure 1: Shows an aerial view of CERN. Credit: Maximilien Brice (CERN), Wikimedia Commons

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Hence, we need stronger magnetic fields or larger radii for the colliders.
Reaching higher COM energies might take a while...

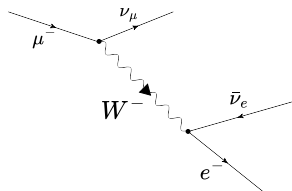
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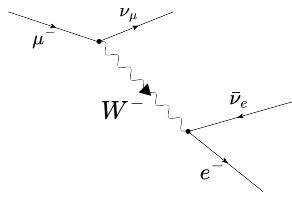
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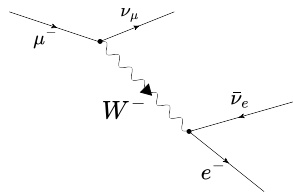


Low Energy Limit
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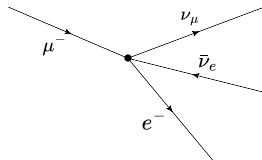
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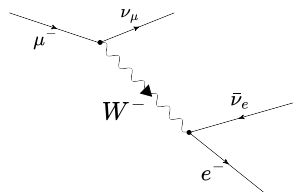


At tree-level four fermion operators with appropriate parameters can fit the results.

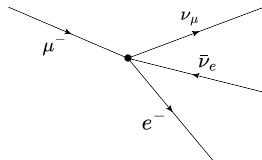
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Question: Can this be justified for arbitrary orders in perturbation theory?

Effective Field Theories

Answer: Yes! The framework to do this is called *Effective Field Theory*.

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Consider the propagator for scalar with the heavy mass m .

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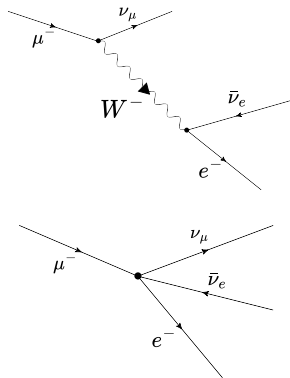
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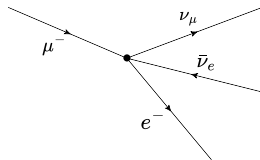
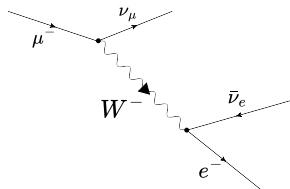
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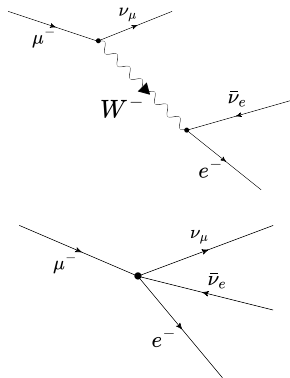


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Next Question: Can one establish an equality of correlation functions at the level the Lagrangians between a UV Lagrangian and a non-renormalizable EFT Lagrangian?



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Answer: Yes!. See chapters 1-4 of

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Power Counting

Practical calculations require a truncation in the infinite tower of operators. Figuring out which ones to truncate is called *power counting*.

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Example: The *Warsaw Basis* for the Standard Model's dimension ≤ 6 terms.

[B. Grzadkowski et. al. *Dimension-Six Terms in the Standard Model Lagrangian*, arXiv:1008.4884]

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Topic of my Work

The topic of my work is to study how well an EFT can reproduce the high energy tails of distributions of observables.

Getting the Wilson Coefficients

Examples of programmes for matching:

Mathematica Packages for Performing the Matching

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MatchMakerEFT matches diagrammatically while **Matchete** uses another technique called *covariant derivative expansion* (CDE).

I have been working mainly with **Matchete**.

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Computer Programmes for Transferring EFT Information

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- It is embedded inside the Python-package *Wilson*, which is capable of translating between different bases. [J. Aebischer et. al, arXiv:1804.05033]

SMEFTsim3

SMEFTsim3 contains Universal Feynman Output-files (UFO-files) for the Standard Model as an Effective Field Theory (SMEFT) (at dimension 6) which may be used with Madgraph. [I. Brivio et. al, [arXiv:1709.06492](#)]

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The Workflow:

Going from a UV-model to Madgraph

Matchete $\rightarrow$ Python Scripts $\rightarrow$ WCxf/Wilson $\rightarrow$
A SMEFTsim3 Parameter Card $\rightarrow$ Madgraph

A Coloured Scalar Sextet

We introduce a colored scalar sextet π_6 .

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} &+ [(\partial_\mu - igG_\mu^a T_{ij}^a)\pi_{6j}][(\partial^\mu - igG^{a\mu} T_{jk}^a)\pi_{6k}]^\dagger \\ &+ \left(y \cdot 2\sqrt{2}(\bar{K}_6)_a^{ij} \pi_6^a \bar{t}_i P_L t_j^c + \text{h.c} \right)\end{aligned}\tag{6}$$

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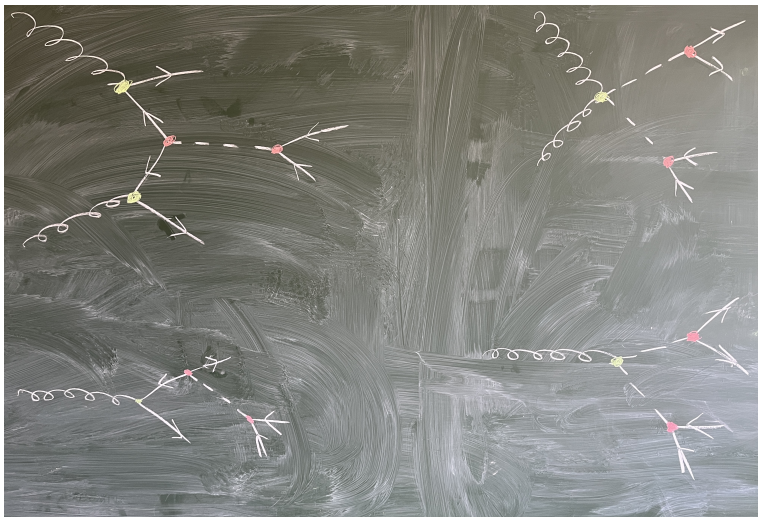
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The Studied Process: Four-Top Production

I am studying $p p \rightarrow t \bar{t} t \bar{t}$.

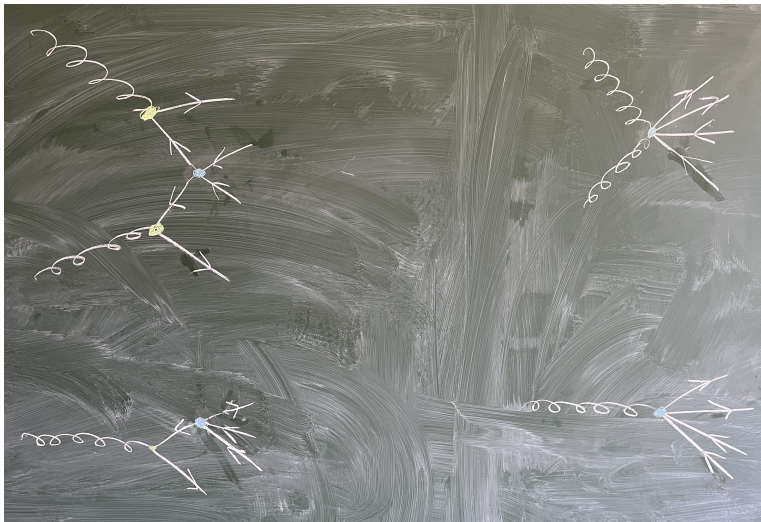
Colored Scalar Sextet - Feynman Diagrams

New Feynman diagrams which are not present in the Standard Model.



Colored Scalar Sextet - Feynman Diagrams

The Corresponding Diagrams in the SMEFT.



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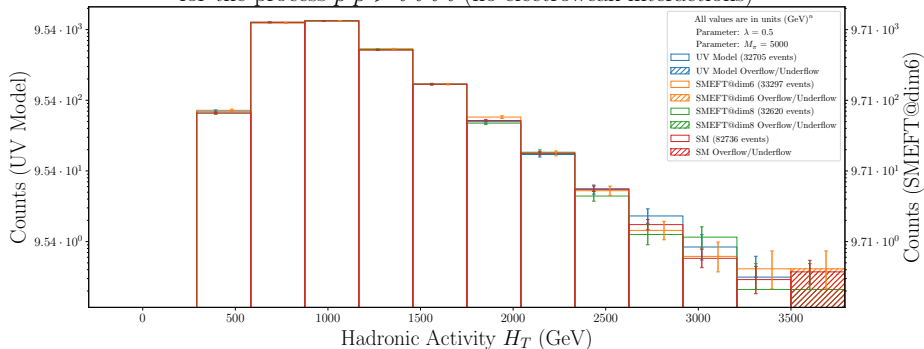
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- There are also restrictions on jet separations and lepton-jet isolation requirements.

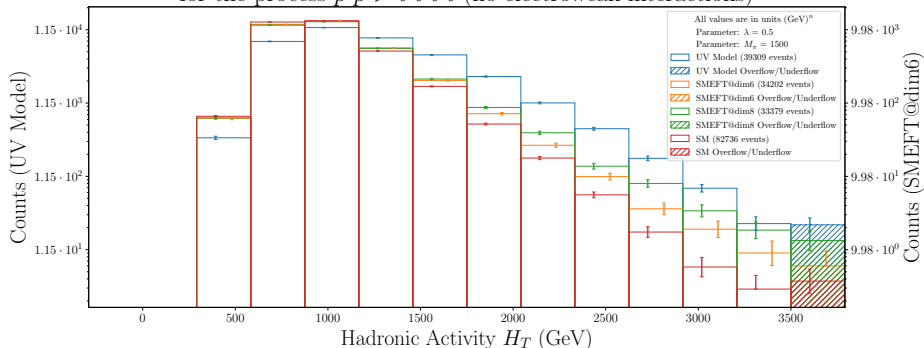
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Shows the Distribution of Total Hadronic Activity H_T for the various events for the process $p p > t \bar{t} t \bar{t}$ (no electroweak interactions)



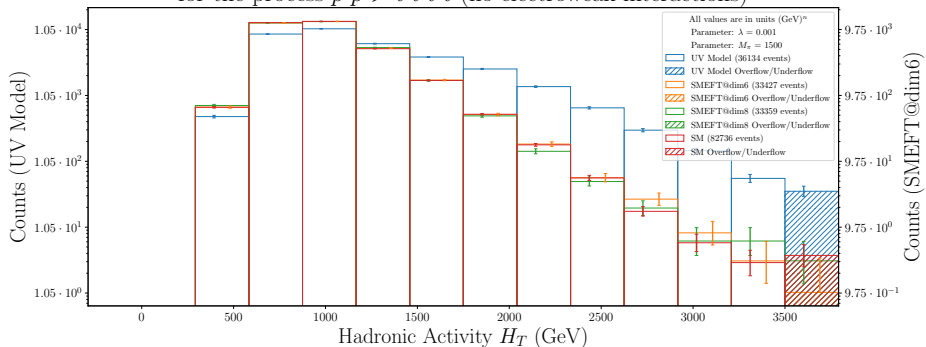
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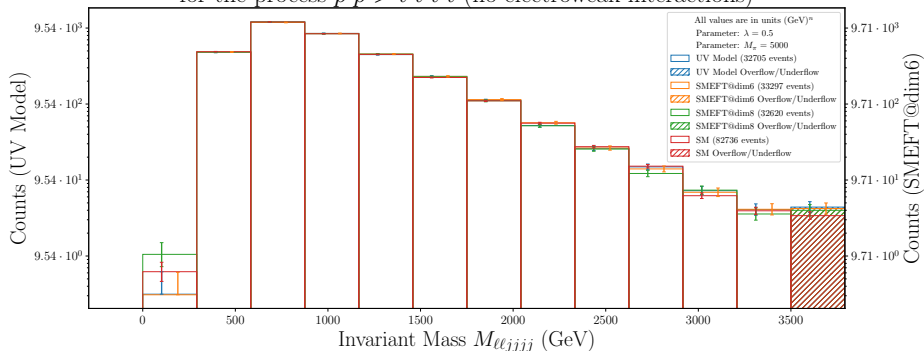
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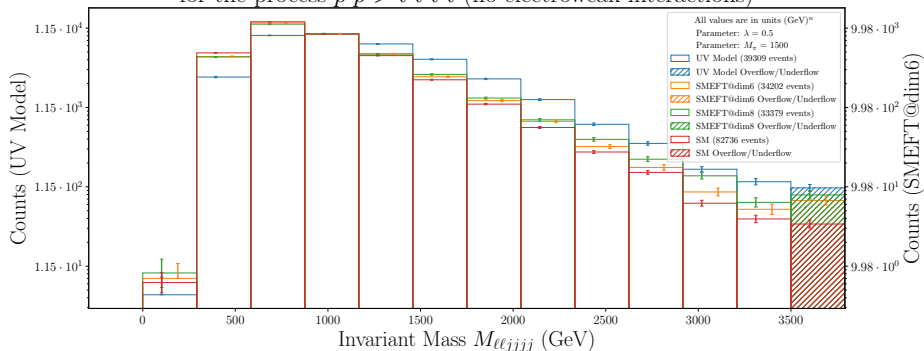
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Shows the Distribution of the Invariant Mass $M_{\ell\ell jjj}$ of all Signal Leptons and Signal Jets for the process $pp > t \bar{t} t \bar{t}$ (no electroweak interactions)



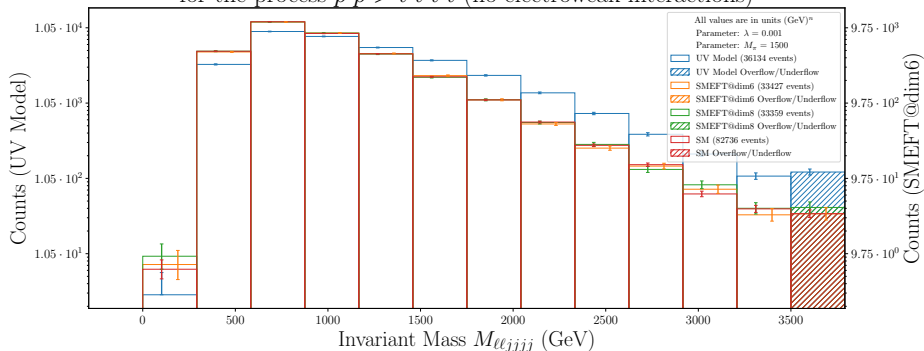
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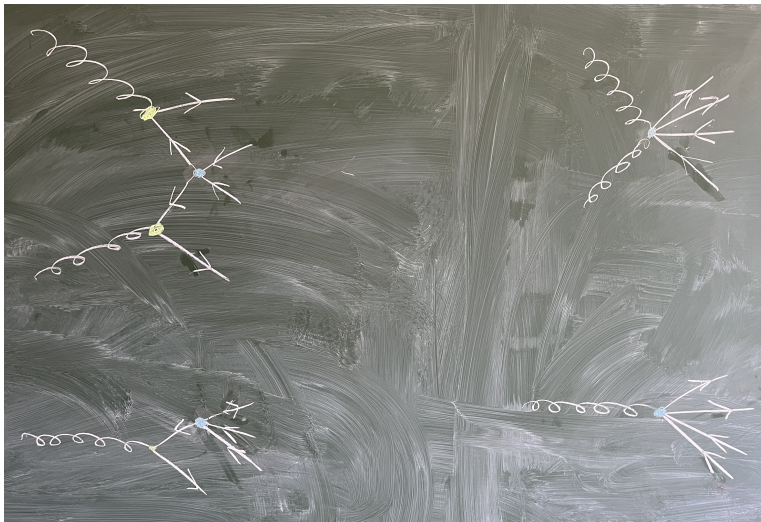
Colored Scalar Sextet - Feynman Diagrams

New Feynman diagrams which are not present in the Standard Model.



Colored Scalar Sextet - Feynman Diagrams

The Corresponding Diagrams in the SMEFT.



Outlook: Statistical Tests

Work-in-Progress:

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Work-in-Progress:

Test Statistics & Probing the Tails

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- The χ^2 -test.

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These may be studied both for/as

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- Goodness-of-Fit Quantities.
- P-values under the null hypothesis that the histograms come from the same distribution.

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