

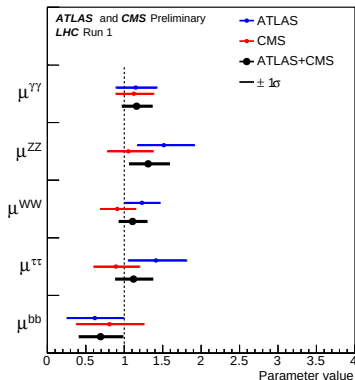
Usefulness of EFT for Boosted Higgs Production

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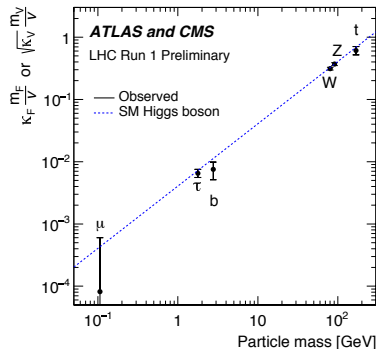
Dawson, IL, Zeng PRD90 (2014) 093007; PRD91 (2015) 074012

October 8, 2015
Brookhaven Forum
Brookhaven National Laboratory

Discovered a Higgs Boson-Remarkably Standard Model Like

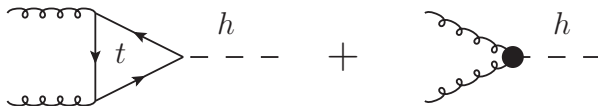


ATLAS-CONF-2015-044; CMS-PAS-HIG-15-002



However, degeneracy in types of new physics effecting single production of the Higgs.

Single Higgs Production



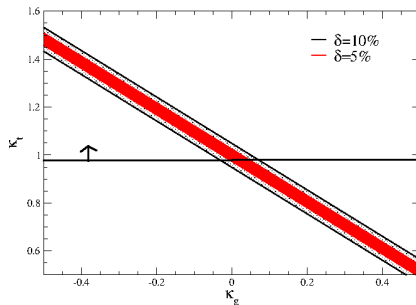
- Assume new physics heavy.
 - Parameterize new heavy particle via effective operator between gluons and Higgs.
- New physics can also shift top Yukawa coupling.

$$\mathcal{L} = -\kappa_t \left(\frac{m_t}{v} \right) \bar{t} t h + \kappa_g \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi v} \right) G^{A,\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^A h$$

- Degeneracy in Higgs production rate.
 - Can alter top Yukawa and add new particles at the same time.

Single Higgs Production

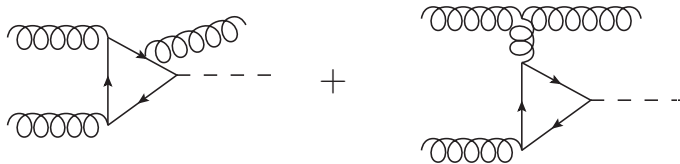
$gg \rightarrow h$ rate within δ of SM prediction



$$\mathcal{L} = -\kappa_t \left(\frac{m_t}{v} \right) \bar{t}t h + \kappa_g \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi v} \right) G^{A,\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^A h$$

- Degeneracy in Higgs production rate: $\kappa_t + \kappa_g = 1$ reproduces SM Higgs production rate.
- Need to break degeneracy:
 - Measure $t\bar{t}h$ and/or th .
 - Exploit different energy scalings between the SM and new physics contributions to the loop.

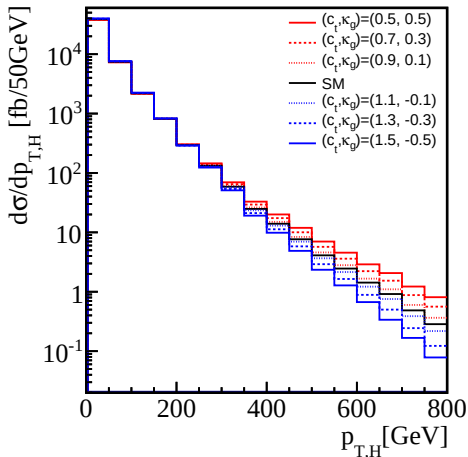
Higgs Plus Jet



- High energy jet $p_T \gtrsim m_{NP}$ can resolve physics inside of loop.
- Much work trying to study this possibility. Try to resolve if new physics is from shift in Yukawa coupling or new particles in loop. [Grojean et al JHEP \(2014\) 1405:022](#); [Azatov, Paul JHEP \(2014\) 1401:014](#); [Buschmann et al PRD90 \(2014\) 013010](#); [Buschmann et al JHEP 1502 \(2015\) 038](#); [Schlaffer et al EPJ C74 2014 3120](#); [Banfi, Martin, Sanz JHEP \(2014\) 1408:053](#)
- Bounds on new heavy particles quite high, try to simplify life and use previous EFT.

$$\mathcal{L} = -\kappa_t \left(\frac{m_t}{v} \right) \bar{t} t h + \kappa_g \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi v} \right) G^{A,\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^A h$$

Higgs Plus Jet EFT

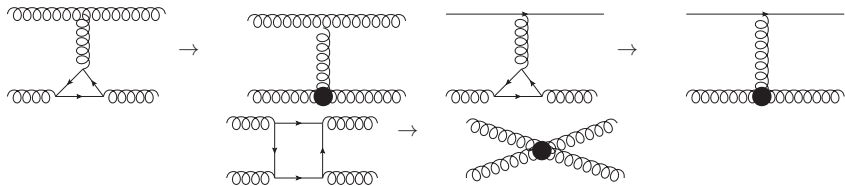


- Impose $\kappa_t + \kappa_g = 1$.
- Can see some deviation in tail.
- Some questions:
 - How well is SM distribution predicted?
 - How well does the EFT work?

Schlaffer, Spannowsky, Takeuchi, Weiler, Wymant, Eur.Phys.J C74

(2014) 10, 3120

Effectiveness of EFT



- Previous results calculated using a Dimension-5 operator.

$$hG_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A,\mu\nu}$$

- Coefficient calculated by taking exact loop and expanding in $1/m^2$ and keeping LO in the expansion.
- How well does this EFT work?
 - Can calculate higher order, dimension-7 operators using next order in expansion for parton-Higgs interactions.
- Rest of talk:
 - Give overview of the dimension-7 operator basis.
 - First present results in the SM, including NLO QCD effects.
 - Quantify how well it works for new physics.

Dimension 7 Operators

- Have Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + (\kappa_t - 1) \left(-\frac{m_t}{v} \right) \bar{t} t h + \mathcal{L}_5 + \mathcal{L}_7$$

- Dimension 5 operator:

$$\mathcal{L}_5 \equiv \hat{C}_1 O_1 = \hat{C}_1 G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{\mu\nu, A} h$$

- Four independent Dimension-7 operators relevant for Higgs production:

$$\mathcal{L}_7 = \sum_{i=2,3,4,5} \hat{C}_i O_i$$

$$O_2 = D_\sigma G_{\mu\nu}^A D^\sigma G^{\mu\nu, A} h$$

$$O_3 = f_{ABC} G_\nu^{A,\mu} G_\sigma^{B,\nu} G_\mu^{C,\sigma} h$$

$$O_4 = g_s^2 h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} \bar{\Psi}_i \gamma_\mu T^A \Psi_i \bar{\Psi}_j \gamma^\mu T^A \Psi_j$$

$$O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^\mu \bar{\Psi}_i \gamma^\nu T^A \Psi_i$$

- Not all relevant for Higgs+jet.
- On-shell Higgs boson can be used to simplify basis.

Dimension 7 Basis

- Using Jacobi identities can show for on-shell Higgs boson:

$$m_h^2 O_1 = -2O_2 + 4g_s O_3 + 4O_5$$

- Finally, choose basis O_1, O_3, O_4, O_5 , and the effective Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = C_1 O_1 + (C_3 O_3 + C_4 O_4 + C_5 O_5)$$

$$O_1 = G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{\mu\nu, A} h$$

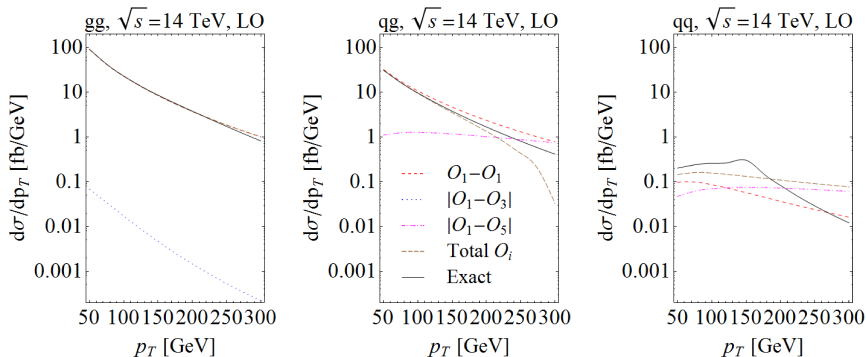
$$O_3 = f_{ABC} G_{\nu}^{A,\mu} G_{\sigma}^{B,\nu} G_{\mu}^{C,\sigma} h$$

$$O_4 = g_s^2 h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} \bar{\psi}_i \gamma_{\mu} T^A \psi_i \bar{\psi}_j \gamma^{\mu} T^A \psi_j$$

$$O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^{\mu} \bar{\psi}_i \gamma^{\nu} T^A \psi_i$$

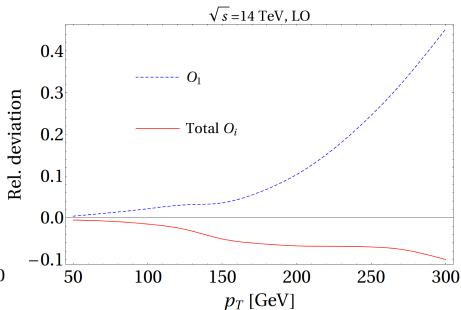
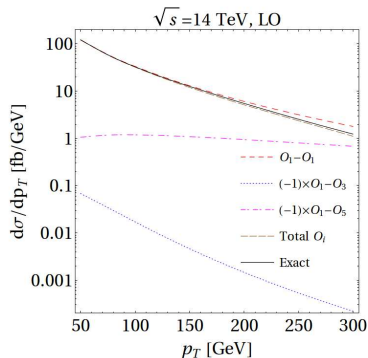
- Since O_4 involves 4 light fermions, contributes to Higgs+jet starting at NLO.
- What are contributions of different operators?
 - Use Wilson coefficients from matching to SM.

LO Relative Contributions



- Solid black lines: exact one-loop result in SM.
- O_5 only contributes to $qq \rightarrow qh$: $O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^\mu \bar{\Psi}_i \gamma^\nu T^A \Psi_i$
- O_3 only contributes to $gg \rightarrow gh$: $O_3 = f_{ABC} G_\nu^{A,\mu} G_\sigma^{B,\nu} G_\mu^{C,\sigma} h$
- qq production important in tail $\Rightarrow O_5$ more important to total distribution.
- EFT does not work for qq , but subleading effect.

LO Relative Contributions

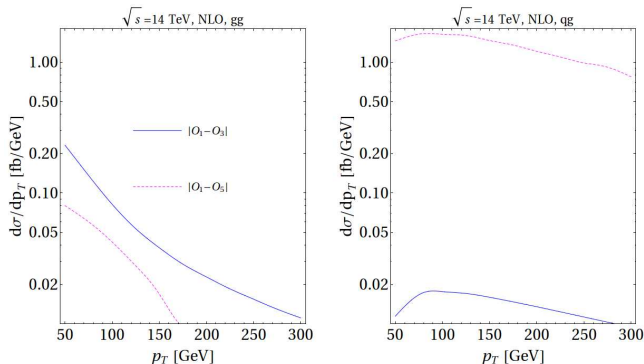


- O_3 makes little difference: $O_3 = f_{ABC} G_{\nu}^{A,\mu} G_{\sigma}^{B,\nu} G_{\mu}^{C,\sigma} h$
- O_5 helps convergence in tail: $O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^{\mu} \bar{\Psi}_i \gamma^{\nu} T^A \Psi_i$
- LHS: Relative deviation from exact result.

Higher order corrections

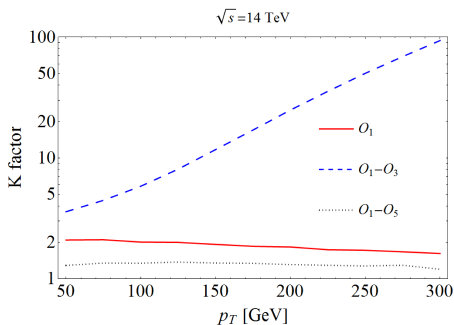
- Higher order corrections have been calculated with dimension-5 operator.
 - Used for SM Higgs production at NNLO [Harlander, Kilgore, PRL88 \(2002\) 201801](#); [Ravindran, Smith, van Neerven, NPB665 \(2003\) 325](#); [Anastasiou, Melnikov NPB646 \(2002\) 220](#)
 - Used for SM Higgs p_T distribution [Anastasiou, Melnikov, Petriello NPB724 \(2005\) 197](#); [Catani, Grazzini PRL98 \(2007\) 222002](#); [Ravindran, Smith, van Neerven, NPB634 \(2002\) 247](#)
 - SM Higgs production to N³LO [Anastasiou, Duhr, Dulat, Herzog, Mistlberger PRL114 \(2015\) 212001](#)
 - Higgs+jet at NNLO [Boughezal, Caola, Melnikov, Petriello, Schulze, arXiv:1504.07922](#)
- New operators could make a difference to in QCD corrections.
 - Different operators have different structures.
 - Could effect K-factors.
 - More important in Higgs production with jets than inclusive Higgs production.
- Will present the numerical results for NLO Higgs+jet production with Wilson Coefficient matched onto SM.
- Can find equations for virtual corrections with arbitrary coefficients in [Dawson, IL, Zeng, PRD90 \(2014\), 034016](#)

NLO by channel



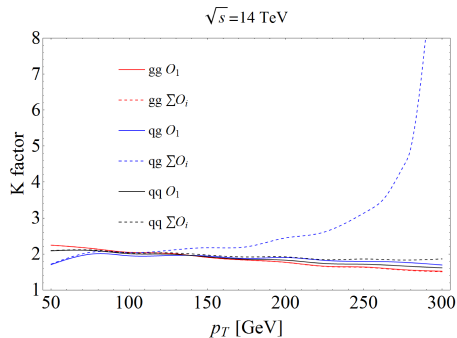
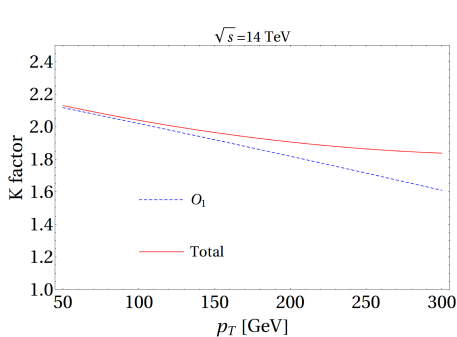
- Operators matched onto SM.
- O_5 now makes sub-dominant contribution to gg initial state.
 - $O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_f} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^\mu \bar{\Psi}_i \gamma^\nu T^A \Psi_i$
- O_3 now makes sub-dominant contribution to qq initial state.
 - $O_3 = f_{ABC} G_{\nu}^{A,\mu} G_{\sigma}^{B,\nu} G_{\mu}^{C,\sigma} h$
- Contributions not much changed from LO.

K-factor by Operator



- $O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_f} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^\mu \bar{\Psi}_i \gamma^\nu T^A \Psi_i$
- $O_3 = f_{ABC} G_\nu^{A,\mu} G_\sigma^{B,\nu} G_\mu^{C,\sigma} h$
- Flat K-factor for O_5 and O_1 .
- Increasing K-factor for O_3 , but makes relatively small contribution.

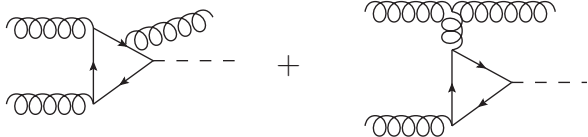
K-factor by Channel



- New operators effect K-factor for $p_T \gtrsim 150 \text{ GeV}$.
- K-factor for qq initial state separates from other initial states for $p_T \gtrsim 150 \text{ GeV}$.

New Physics

New Physics



- Consider two models:
 - Singlet top partner:

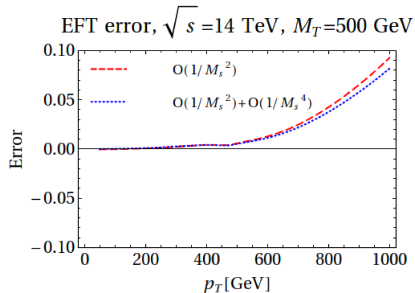
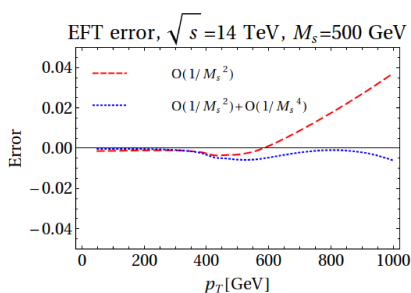
$$\mathcal{L} = - \left\{ \cos^2 \theta_L \frac{m_t}{v} \bar{t}_L t_R h + \sin^2 \theta_L \frac{M_T}{v} \bar{T}_L T_R h + \frac{M_T}{2v} \sin(2\theta_L) \bar{t}_L T_R h + \frac{m_t}{2v} \sin(2\theta_L) \bar{T}_L t_R H + H.c. \right\}$$

- Colored scalar:

$$V = V_{SM}(H) + m_i^2 \phi_i^\dagger \phi_i + \frac{C_h}{v} \phi_i^\dagger \phi_i H^\dagger H - \lambda_4 (\phi_i^\dagger \phi_i)^2$$

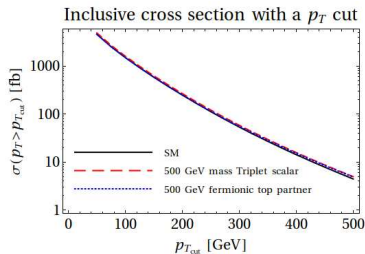
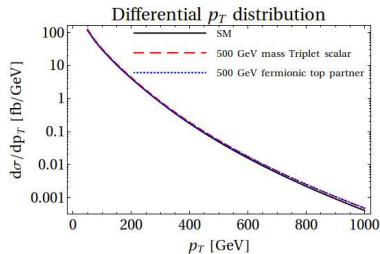
- Work at LO in QCD.
 - Keep SM top quark loops exactly.
 - Integrate out heavy new physics loops and match onto dimension-5 and -7 operators.

Triplet Scalar and Top Partner Results



- EFT error is relative deviation from exact LO QCD calculation.
- Dimension 5 works well for $p_T \lesssim$ new physics scale..
- Results with a few percent of exact result.
- Standard Model top quark contribution included exactly.
- Parameters:
 - Triple scalar coupling $C_h = 3m_Z$
 - Heavy top-partner mixing: $\sin \theta_L = 0.26$

Distributions



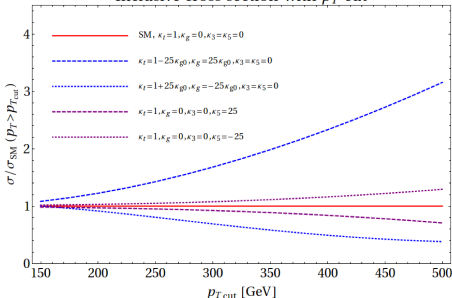
- New physics makes little contribution to the differential or inclusive distribution.
- Inclusive distribution defined as:

$$\sigma(p_T > p_{T, cut}) = \int_{p_{T, cut}}^{\infty} dp_T \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T}$$

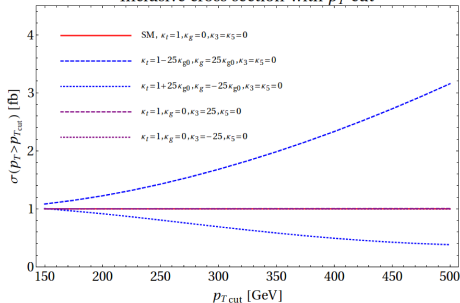
- How big of a new physics effect is needed to make appreciable difference?

Scaling Operators

Inclusive cross section with p_T cut



Inclusive cross section with p_T cut



- Red: SM
- Blue: Scaling of top Yukawa and O_1 .
- Violet: Scaling of O_5 .

- Red: SM
- Blue: Scaling of top Yukawa and O_1 .
- Violet: Scaling of O_3 .

- Kept single Higgs rate SM like.
- Scale operators by factor of 25 w.r.t. 500 GeV scalar triplet.
- Difficult to get large effects.

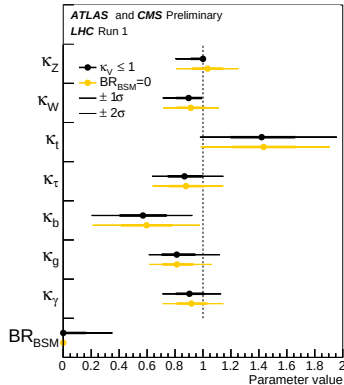
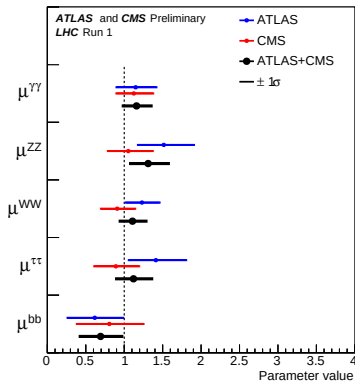
$$O_1 = G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A,\mu\nu} h, \quad O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^\mu \bar{\Psi}_i \gamma^\nu T^A \Psi_j, \quad O_3 = f_{ABC} G_V^{A,\mu} G_\sigma^{B,\nu} G_\mu^{C,\sigma} h$$

Conclusions

- Investigated how higher order operators effect Higgs+jet production.
- Standard Model:
 - Dimension-7 operators important and help convergence for $p_T \gtrsim 150$ GeV.
 - Main effect came from O_5 which effects qg initial state.
 - Reproduces exact LO p_T distribution within 10% for $p_T \lesssim 300$ GeV
 - At NLO, dimension-7 operators effect K-factor by a few to 10 percent for $p_T \gtrsim 150$ GeV.
- New physics:
 - Investigated singlet top partner and color triplet scalar extensions of SM, specifically how important dimension-7 operators are to the rate.
 - Dimension-7 operators made little difference to p_T distribution for p_T below heavy particle's mass.
 - To make considerable contribution to p_T distributions need very large rescaling of dimension-7 operators.

EXTRA SLIDES

Remarkably Standard Model Like

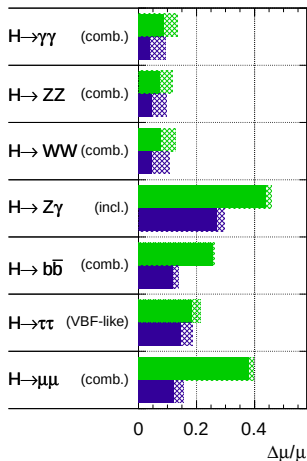


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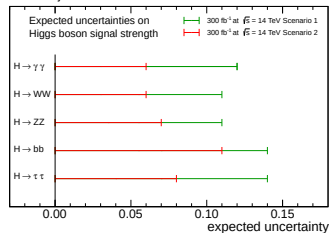
Future Measurements

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

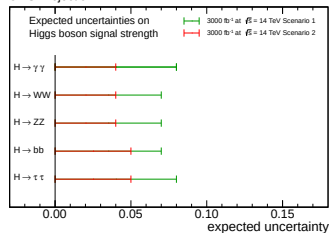
$\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV: $\int \text{Ldt} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$; $\int \text{Ldt} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



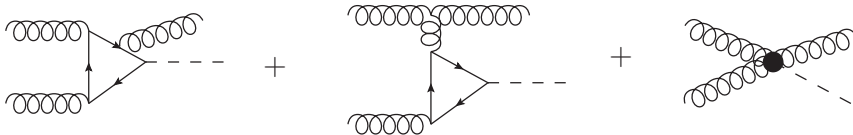
CMS Projection



CMS Projection



Higgs Plus Jet EFT



- EFT and SM contributions at different energies and so scale different with energy.
 - Effect of distributions is different.
- Simple to keep single Higgs rate SM-like: $\kappa_t + \kappa_g = 1$.

$$\mathcal{L} = -\kappa_t \left(\frac{m_t}{v} \right) \bar{t} t h + \kappa_g \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi v} \right) G^{A,\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^A h$$

Dimension 7 Operators

- Equations of motion can relate fermion operators to operators involving gluons only:

$$O_4 = g_s^2 h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} \bar{\psi}_i \gamma_\mu T^A \psi_i \bar{\psi}_j \gamma^\mu T^A \psi_j \rightarrow D^\sigma G_{\sigma\nu}^A D_\rho G^{A,\rho,\nu} h$$

$$O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^\mu \bar{\psi}_i \gamma^\nu T^A \psi_i \rightarrow G_{\sigma\nu}^A D^\nu D^\rho G_\rho^{A,\sigma} h$$

- Using Jacobi identities can show for on-shell Higgs boson:

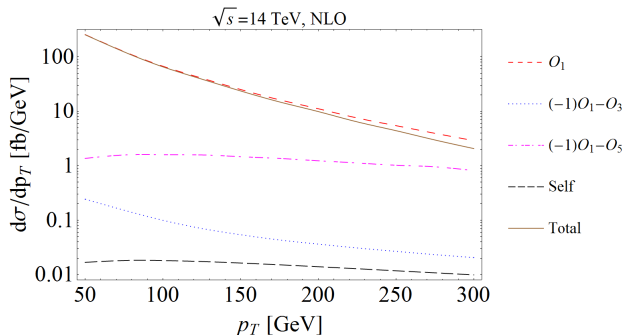
$$m_h^2 O_1 = -2O_2 + 4g_s O_3 + 4O_5$$

- Finally, choose basis $O_6 = m_h^2 O_1, O_3, O_4, O_5$, and the effective Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = C_1 O_1 + (C_3 O_3 + C_4 O_4 + C_5 O_5)$$

- Since O_4 involves 4 light fermions, contributes to Higgs+jet starting at NLO.

NLO by operator



- O_1 is still dominant contribution: $O_1 = G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{\mu\nu,A} h$
- O_5 more important in the tail: $O_5 = g_s h \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_f} G_{\mu\nu}^A D^\mu \bar{\Psi}_i \gamma^\nu T^A \Psi_i$
- O_3 smallest contribution: $O_3 = f_{ABC} G_V^{A,\mu} G_\sigma^{B,\nu} G_\mu^{C,\sigma} h$

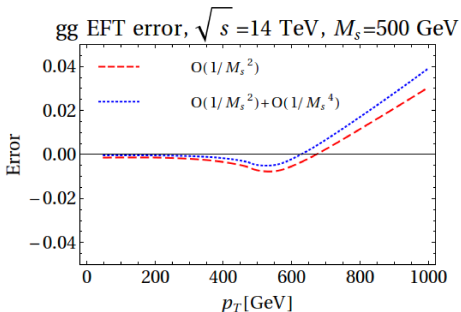
New Physics

- Besides Standard Model, can check validity of EFT in New physics.
 - Matched singlet top partner and colored scalar models onto Dim-7 EFT.

	Dirac Fermion	$SU(3)$ Triplet Scalar	$SU(3)$ Octet Scalar
$C_1(\Lambda)$	$\frac{\alpha_s \kappa_F}{12\pi v} \left[1 + \frac{7m_h^2}{120m_F^2} \right]$	$-\frac{\alpha_s}{96\pi M_S^2} C_h \left[1 + \frac{2m_h^2}{15M_S^2} \right]$	$-\frac{\alpha_s}{16\pi M_S^2} C_h \left[1 + \frac{2m_h^2}{15M_S^2} \right]$
$C_3(\Lambda)$	$-\frac{g_s \alpha_s \kappa_F}{360\pi v m_F^2}$	$-\frac{g_s \alpha_s}{1440M_S^4} C_h$	$-\frac{g_s \alpha_s}{240M_S^4} C_h$
$C_5(\Lambda)$	$\frac{11\kappa_F \alpha_s}{360\pi v m_F^2}$	$-\frac{\alpha_s}{360\pi M_S^4} C_h$	$-\frac{\alpha_s}{60\pi M_S^4} C_h$

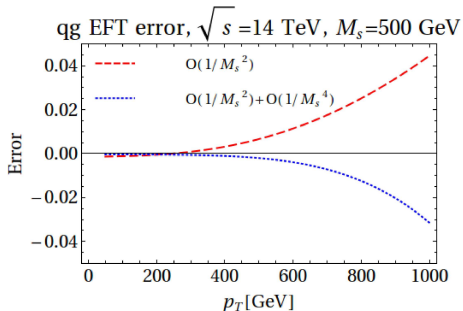
- $\kappa_F = \sin^2 \theta_L$, θ_L is left-handed mixing angle between top and top partner.
- $C_h = 3m_Z$ is the scalar-scalar-Higgs boson triple coupling.

Triplet Scalar By Channel



- gg channel

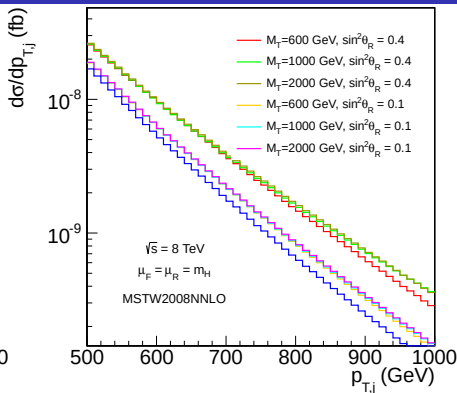
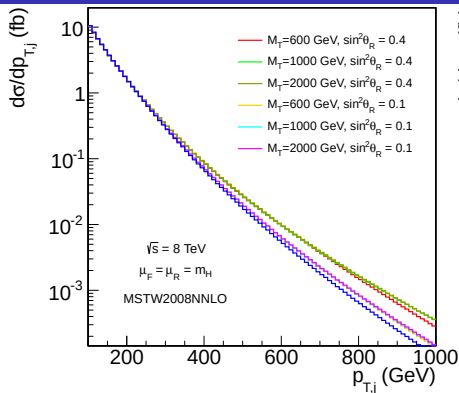
- Dimension 7 operators make mild difference.
- Help convergence for $p_T \lesssim M_S$.



- qq channel

- Dimension 7 operators, help convergence.

Higgs Plus Jet with Top Partner



Banfi, Martin, Sanz. JHEP 1408 (2014) 053

- Standard Model: Blue
- For $p_T < m_T$, see overall deviation insensitive to absolute scale of new physics.
- For $p_T \gtrsim m_T$, deviation changes.
- With current top partner limits $\sim 700 - 800 \text{ GeV}$, suggests using an EFT.