

From the **MSSM**  
to the **SMEFT**

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Strasbourg, May 20th 2025

*In collaboration with Sabine Kraml, Suraj Prakash and Felix Wilsch*

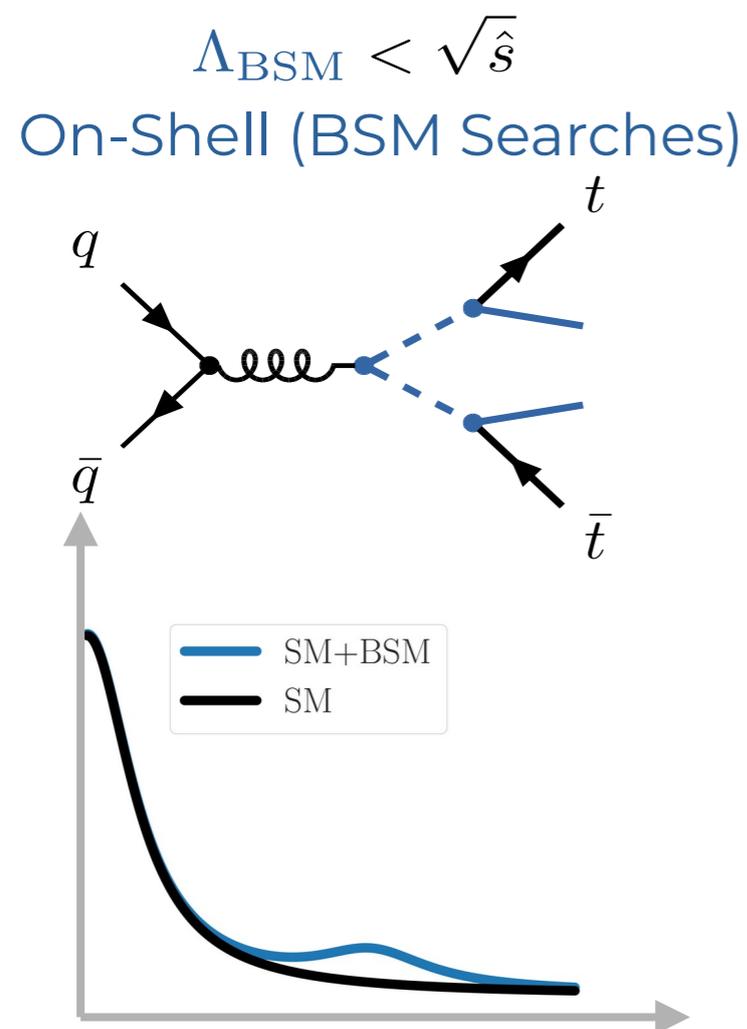
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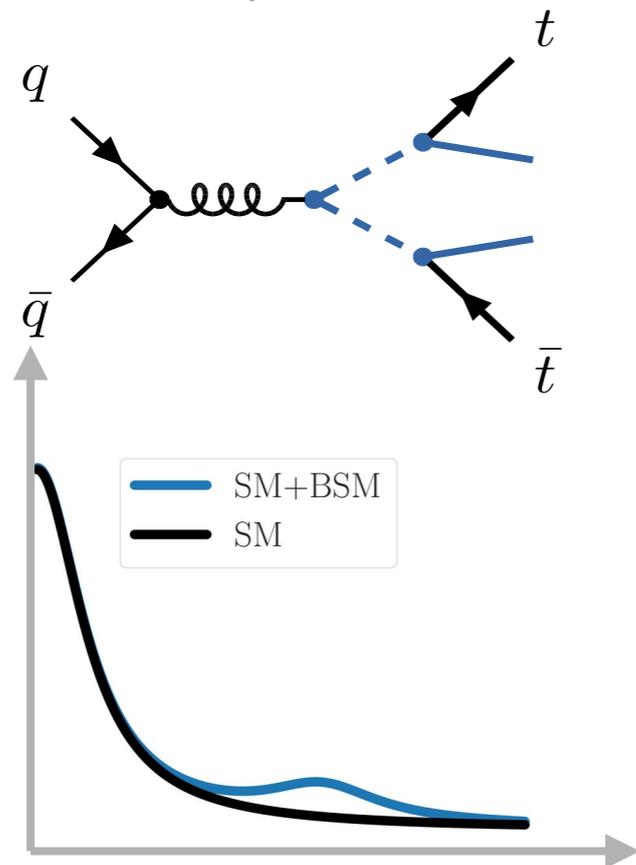
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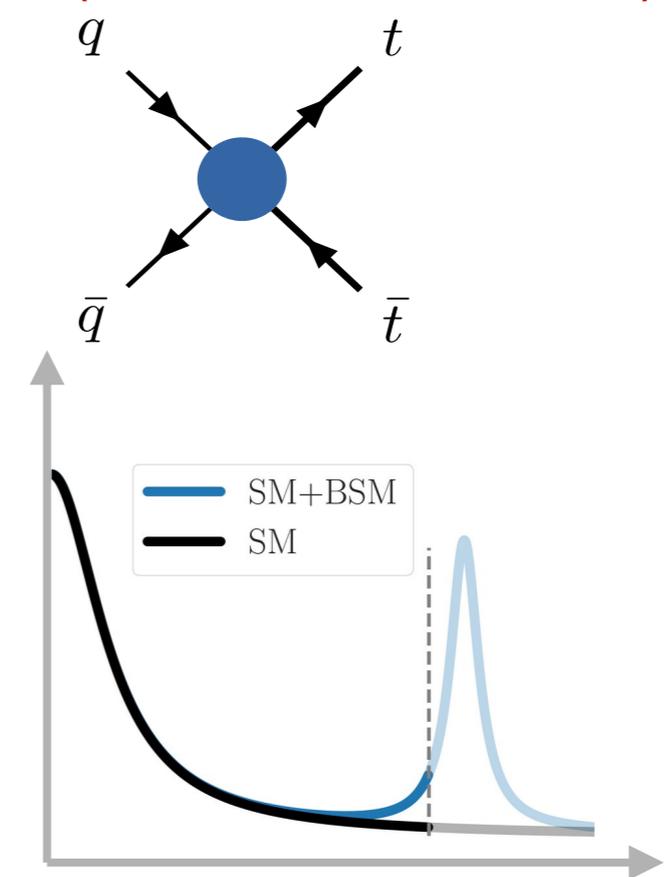
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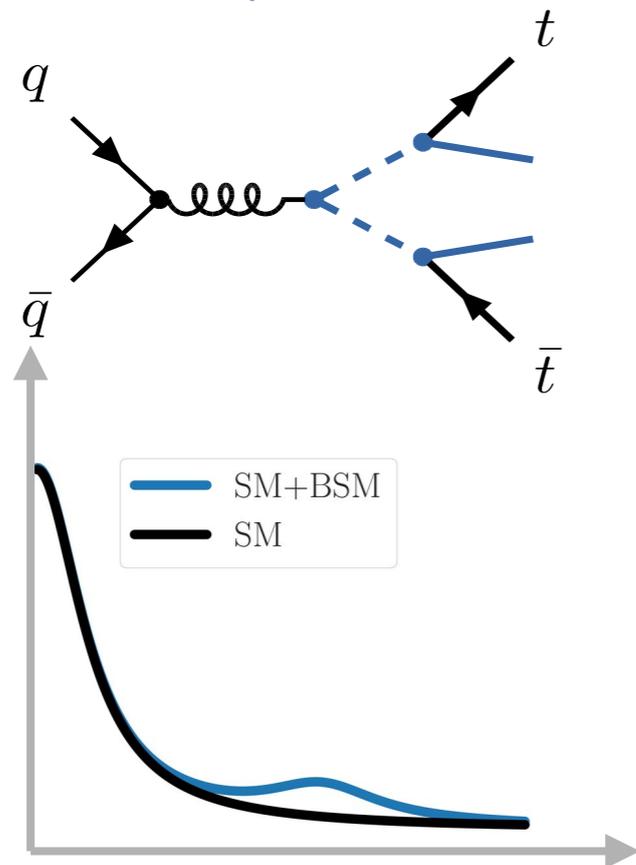
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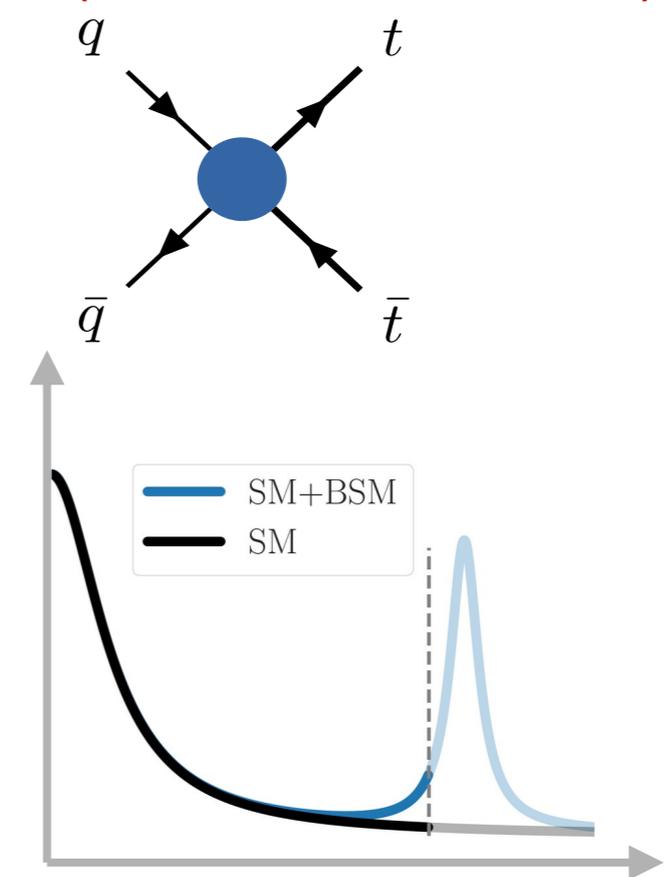
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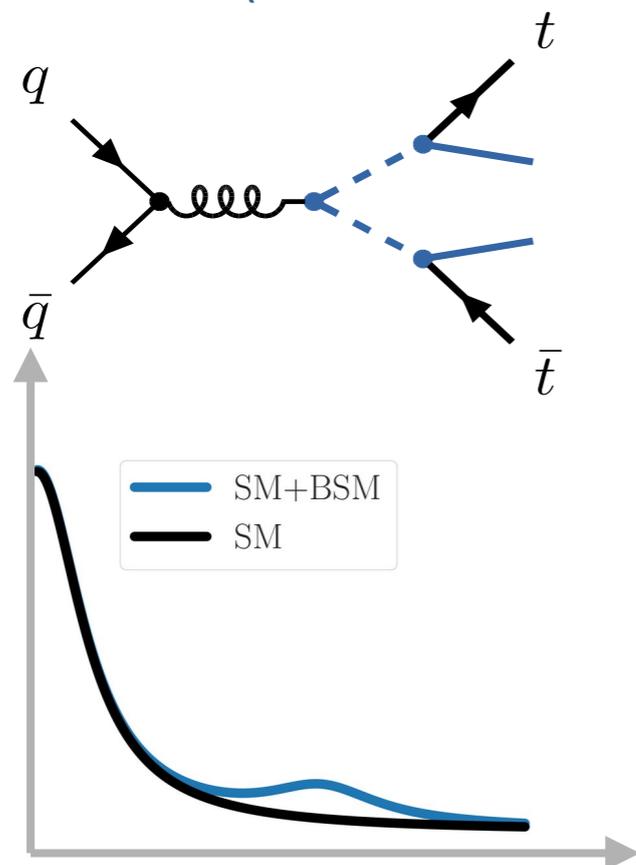


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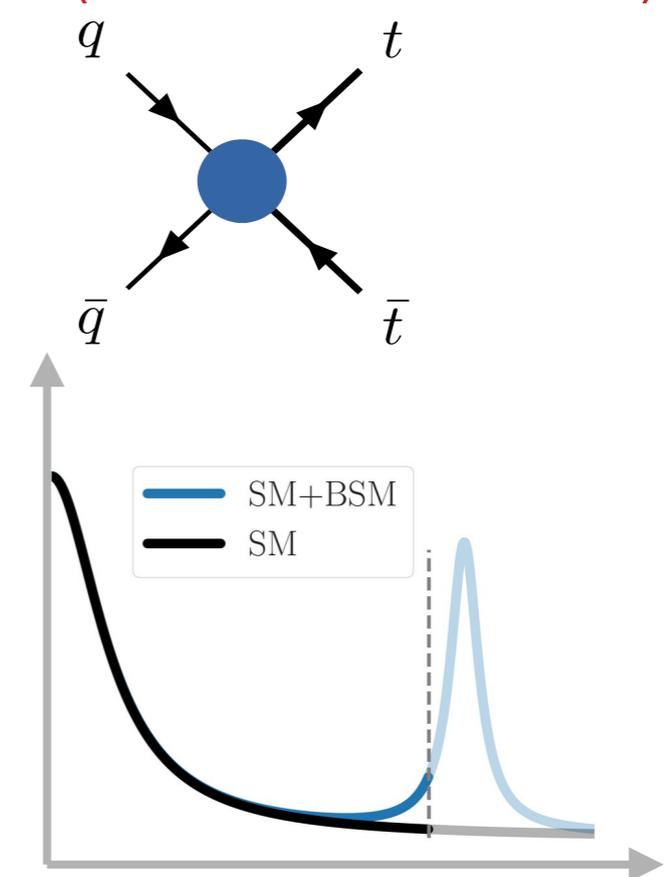
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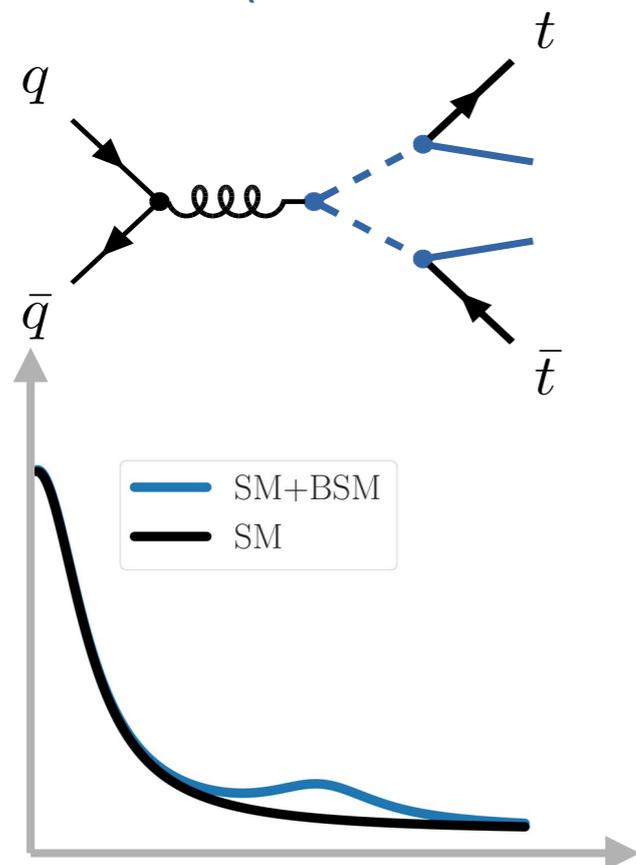
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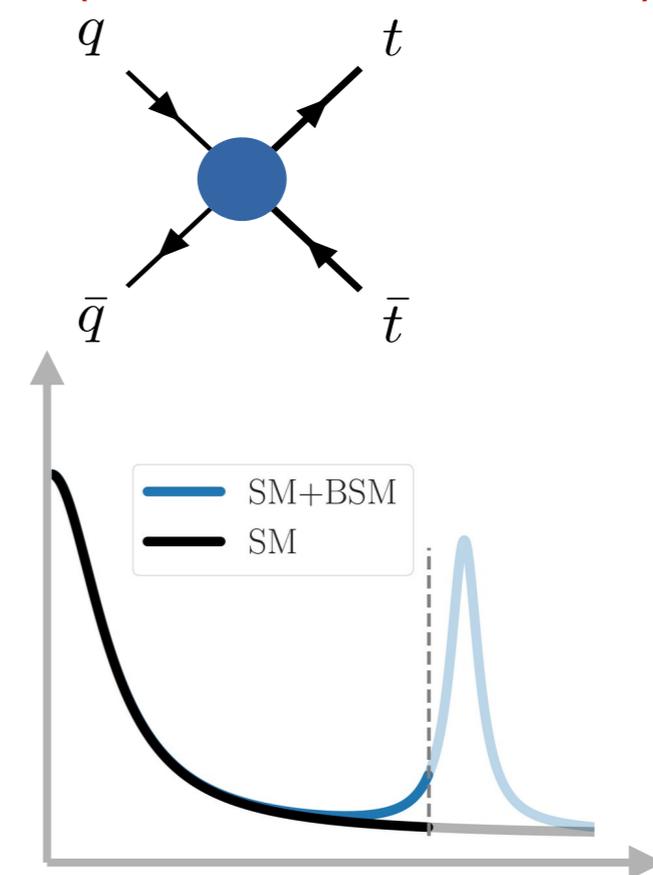
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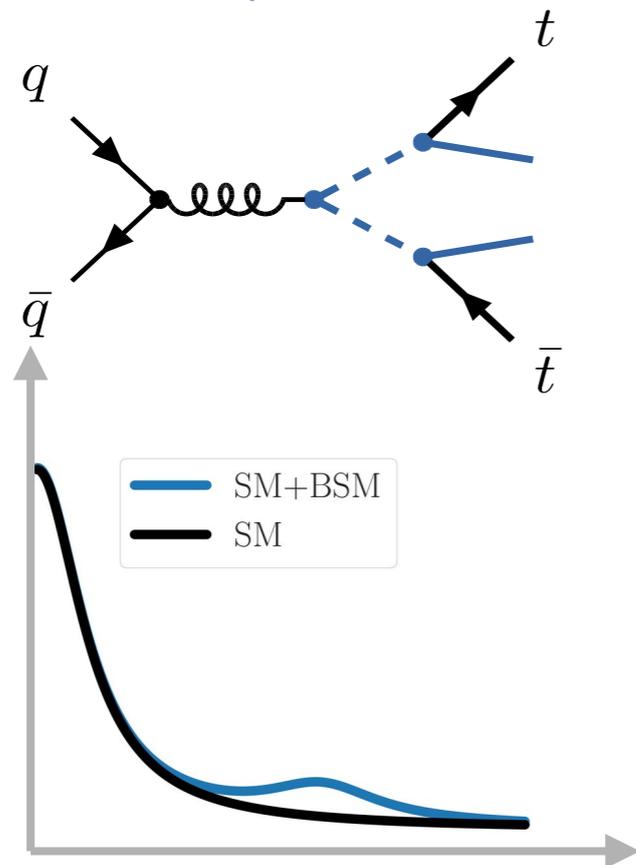
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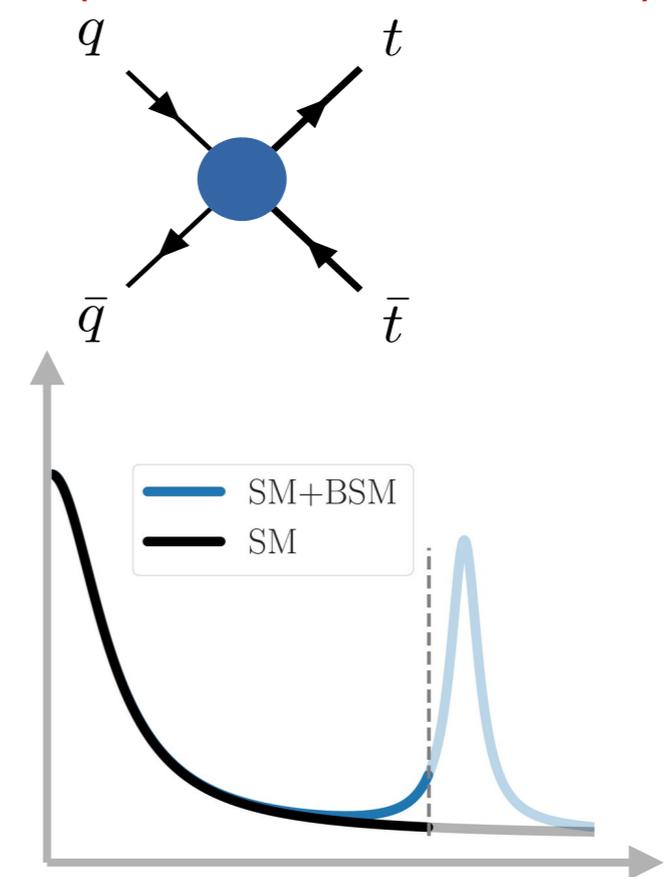
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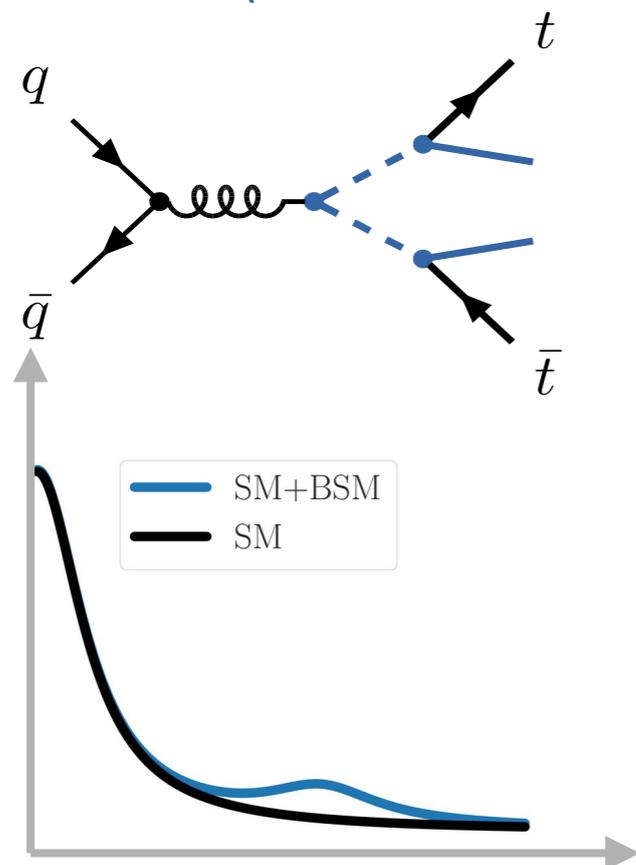
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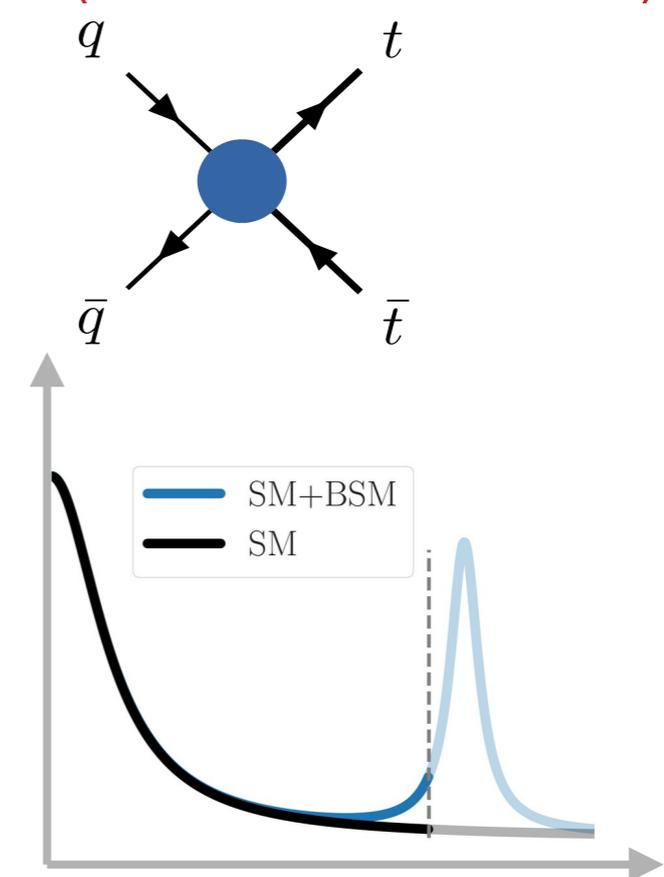
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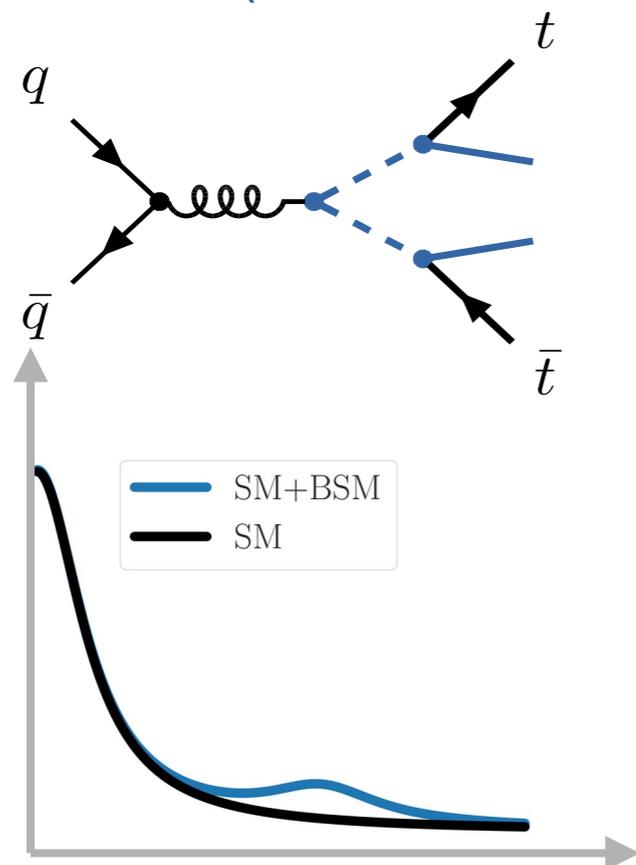
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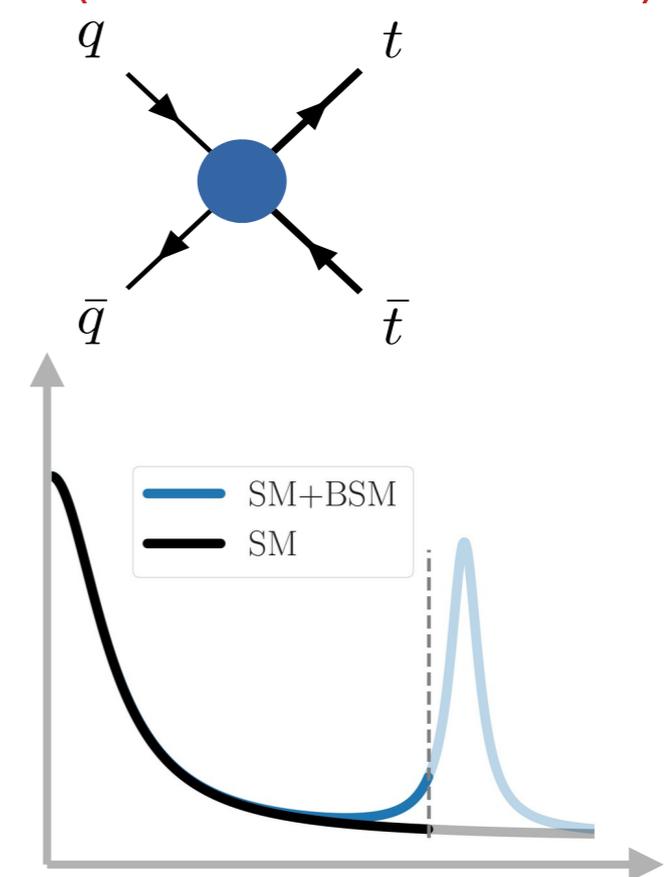
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- How these two approaches compare?
  - Can we combine both strategies?
  - EFT validity
  - ....
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- To answer these questions we need a concrete UV model → **MSSM**

From the **MSSM**  
to the **SMEFT**

# MSSM

- The Minimal Supersymmetric SM (MSSM) has many interesting properties:
  - Stabilizes the EW scale
  - Dark Matter candidate
  - Predicts the Higgs mass
  - Almost all the interactions are fixed by the SM gauge and Yukawa couplings, ...

spin 0	spin 1/2
$\tilde{q} = (\tilde{u}_L, \tilde{d}_L)$ $\tilde{u}^\dagger$ $\tilde{d}^\dagger$	$q = (u_L, d_L)$ $u^c$ $d^c$
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- **R-odd** and **R-even** fields
- **Higgs Sector**: Type-II 2HDM

# MSSM to SMEFT

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- If the **BSM fields** are sufficiently heavy, their impact at low energies can be parametrized by the SM Effective Field Theory (**SMEFT**):

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MSSM}}(m_{\tilde{q}}, \dots) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{C_i^{(6)}(m_{\tilde{q}}, \dots)}{\Lambda^2} O_i^{(6)} + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$$

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- Mapping Assumptions:

- I. all BSM fields are heavy (but not degenerate) → **31 fields!**
- II. we consider up to dim-6 operators
- III. we do **not include running** between intermediate BSM scales

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since the Higgs sector of the MSSM corresponds to a type-II 2HDM:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MSSM}}(m_{\tilde{q}}, \dots) = y_u \bar{u}_R Q_L H_u + y_d \bar{d}_R Q_L H_d + \dots \neq Y_u \bar{u}_R Q_L H + Y_d \bar{d}_R Q_L H^c$$

where both doublets acquire VEVs:

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- How to integrate out the heavy degrees of freedom in this case?

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- The decoupling limit ( $m_\Phi \gg m_H$ ) leads to alignment, thus making the SM-like Higgs doublet a linear combination of  $H_u$  and  $H_d$ :

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- In this basis it is possible to integrate out the BSM fields:

**MSSM**  
(4-component  
spinors, diagonal  
Higgs basis)



Functional methods (CDE)

**SMEFT**  
(Warsaw basis)

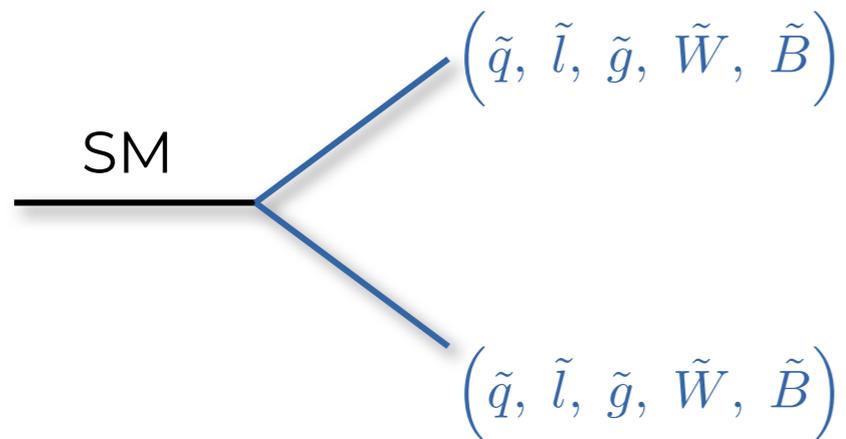
\* a modified version of Matchete was used, which will become public

From the **MSSM**  
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# Matching Results

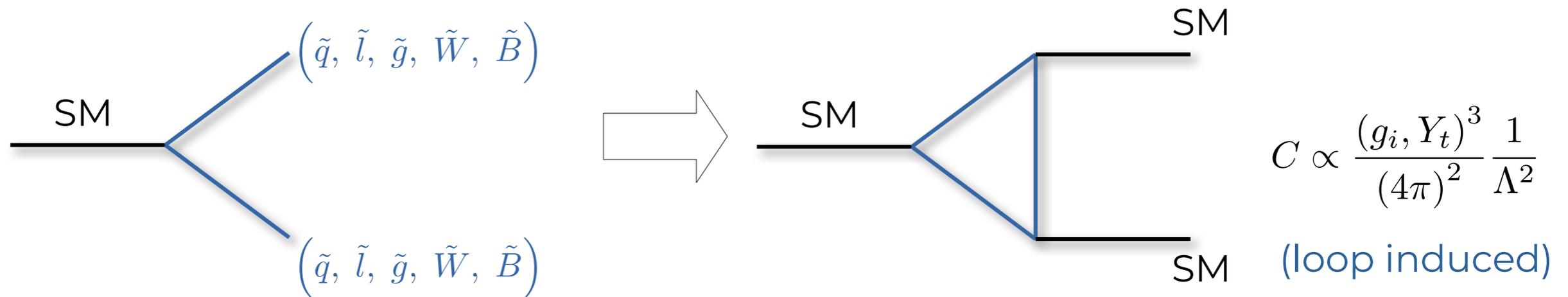
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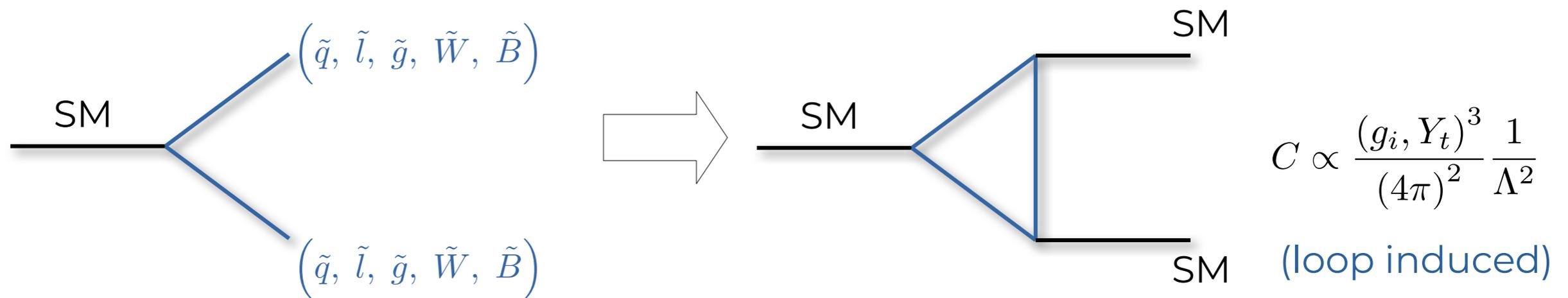
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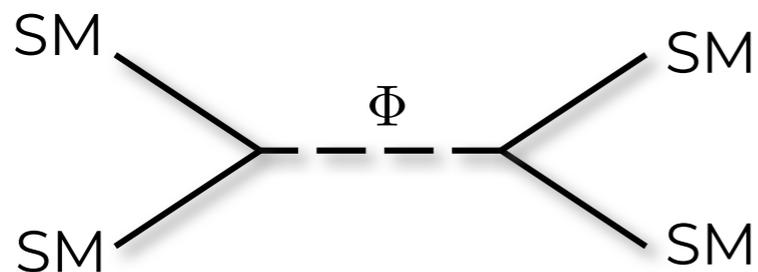
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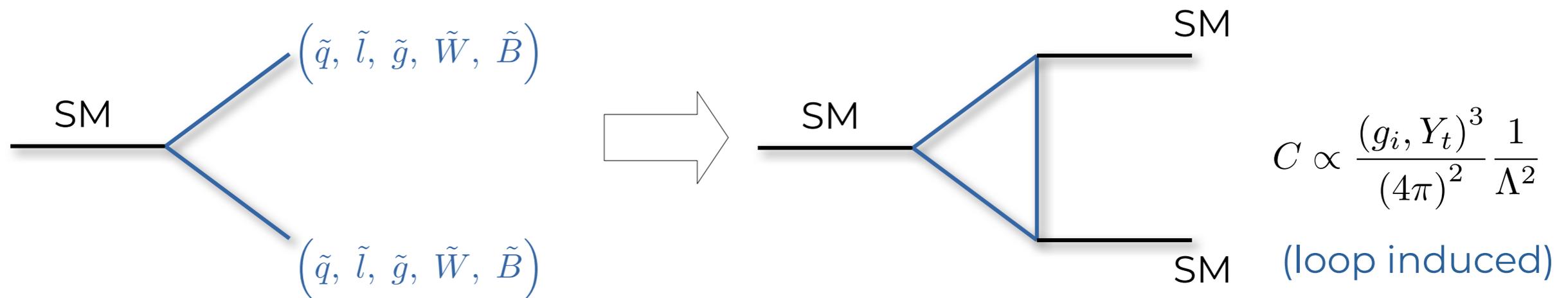
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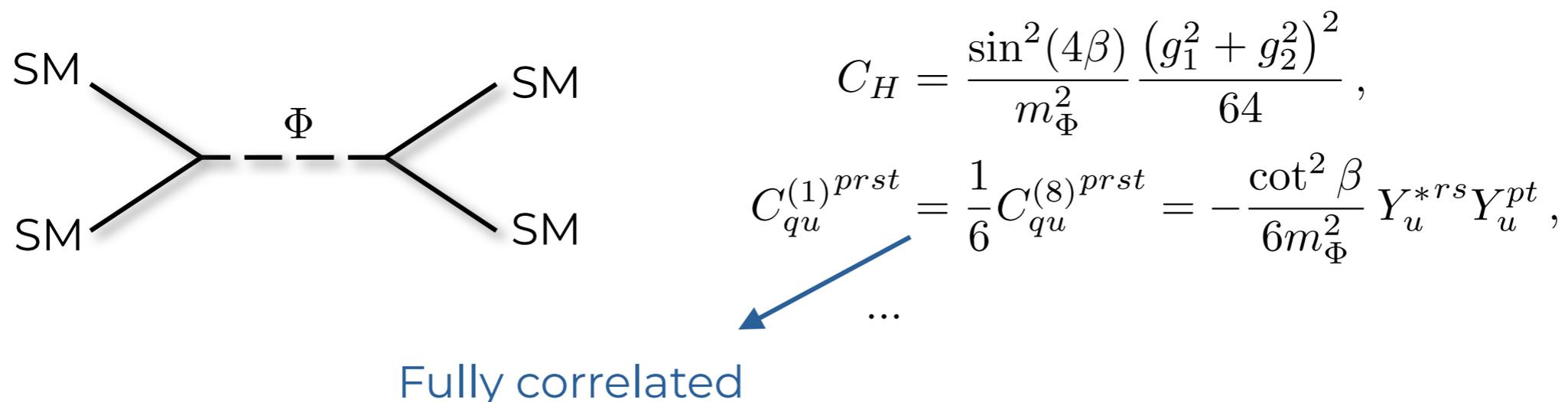
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$$C_{HB} \rightarrow \hbar \left( \frac{1}{36} \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^4 \text{LF}_{3,0} [m_d^p] - \frac{1}{36} \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^4 \text{LF}_{4,-1} [m_d^p] - \frac{1}{6} g_1^2 c_\beta^2 \bar{y}_d^{\text{pr}} y_d^{\text{pr}} \text{LF}_{3,0} [m_{\tilde{d}}^r] + \frac{1}{6} g_1^2 c_\beta^2 \bar{y}_d^{\text{pr}} y_d^{\text{pr}} \text{LF}_{4,-1} [m_{\tilde{d}}^r] + \frac{1}{4} \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^4 \text{LF}_{3,0} [m_e^p] - \frac{1}{4} \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^4 \text{LF}_{4,-1} [m_e^p] - \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 c_\beta^2 \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}} y_e^{\text{pr}} \text{LF}_{3,0} [m_e^r] + \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 c_\beta^2 \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}} y_e^{\text{pr}} \text{LF}_{4,-1} [m_e^r] - \frac{1}{16} g_1^2 (2 c_\beta^2 \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}} y_e^{\text{pr}} + \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^2) \text{LF}_{3,0} [m_{\tilde{l}}^p] + \frac{1}{16} (2 g_1^2 c_\beta^2 \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}} y_e^{\text{pr}} + \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^4) \text{LF}_{4,-1} [m_{\tilde{l}}^p] + \frac{1}{144} g_1^2 (-6 c_\beta^2 \bar{y}_d^{\text{pr}} y_d^{\text{pr}} - 6 s_\beta^2 \bar{y}_u^{\text{pr}} y_u^{\text{pr}} + \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^2) \text{LF}_{3,0} [m_{\tilde{q}}^p] + \frac{1}{144} g_1^2 (6 c_\beta^2 \bar{y}_d^{\text{pr}} y_d^{\text{pr}} + 6 s_\beta^2 \bar{y}_u^{\text{pr}} y_u^{\text{pr}} - \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^2) \text{LF}_{4,-1} [m_{\tilde{q}}^p] + \frac{2}{9} \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^4 \text{LF}_{3,0} [m_u^p] + \frac{2}{9} \sum_p c_{2\beta} g_1^4 \text{LF}_{4,-1} [m_u^p] + \frac{2}{3} g_1^2 s_\beta^2 \bar{y}_u^{\text{pr}} y_u^{\text{pr}} \text{LF}_{4,-1} [m_u^r] + \frac{1}{64} (g_1^4 (1 - \frac{1}{64} g_1^2 (g_1^2 (1 + 3 c_{4\beta}) + 3 g_2^2 (-1 + c_{4\beta})) \text{LF}_{3,0} [m_{\tilde{q}}^p] + \frac{1}{6} g_1^2 (c_\beta \bar{a}_d^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} \bar{y}_d^{\text{pr}}) (c_\beta a_d^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} y_d^{\text{pr}}) \text{LF}_{4,1,-1} [m_{\tilde{d}}^r, m_{\tilde{q}}^p] - \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 (c_\beta \bar{a}_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}}) (c_\beta a_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} y_e^{\text{pr}}) \text{LF}_{2,2,0} [m_e^r, m_{\tilde{l}}^p] - \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 (c_\beta \bar{a}_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}}) (c_\beta a_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} y_e^{\text{pr}}) \text{LF}_{3,1,0} [m_e^r, m_{\tilde{l}}^p] + \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 (c_\beta \bar{a}_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}}) (c_\beta a_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} y_e^{\text{pr}}) \text{LF}_{3,2,-1} [m_e^r, m_{\tilde{l}}^p] + \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 (c_\beta \bar{a}_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}}) (c_\beta a_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} y_e^{\text{pr}}) \text{LF}_{4,1,-1} [m_e^r, m_{\tilde{l}}^p] + \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 (c_\beta \bar{a}_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}}) (c_\beta a_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} y_e^{\text{pr}}) \text{LF}_{3,2,-1} [m_{\tilde{l}}^p, m_e^r] - \frac{1}{4} g_1^2 (c_\beta \bar{a}_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}}) (c_\beta a_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} y_e^{\text{pr}}) \text{LF}_{4,1,-1} [m_{\tilde{l}}^p, m_e^r] + \frac{1}{4} g_1^2 (c_\beta \bar{a}_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} \bar{y}_e^{\text{pr}}) (c_\beta a_e^{\text{pr}} - s_\beta \tilde{\mu} y_e^{\text{pr}}) \text{LF}_{5,1,-2} [m_{\tilde{l}}^p, m_e^r] - \frac{1}{8} g_1^4 (c_\beta^2 + s_\beta^2) \text{LF}_{3,1,-1} [\tilde{\mu}, m_1] - \frac{1}{4} m_1 s_\beta \tilde{\mu} c_\beta g_1^4 \text{LF}_{3,1,0} [\tilde{\mu}, m_1] + \frac{3}{8} g_1^4 (c_\beta^2 + s_\beta^2) \text{LF}_{4,1,-2} [\tilde{\mu}, m_1] + \frac{1}{2} m_1 s_\beta \tilde{\mu} c_\beta g_1^4 \text{LF}_{4,1,-1} [\tilde{\mu}, m_1] - \frac{1}{4} g_1^4 (c_\beta^2 + s_\beta^2) \text{LF}_{5,1,-3} [\tilde{\mu}, m_1] - \frac{1}{2} m_1 s_\beta \tilde{\mu} c_\beta g_1^4 \text{LF}_{5,1,-2} [\tilde{\mu}, m_1] - \frac{3}{8} g_1^2 g_2^2 (c_\beta^2 + s_\beta^2) \text{LF}_{3,1,-1} [\tilde{\mu}, m_2] - \frac{3}{4} m_2 s_\beta \tilde{\mu} c_\beta g_1^2 g_2^2 \text{LF}_{3,1,0} [\tilde{\mu}, m_2] + \frac{9}{8} g_1^2 g_2^2 (c_\beta^2 + s_\beta^2) \text{LF}_{4,1,-2} [\tilde{\mu}, m_2] + \frac{3}{2} m_2 s_\beta \tilde{\mu} c_\beta g_1^2 g_2^2 \text{LF}_{4,1,-1} [\tilde{\mu}, m_2] - \frac{3}{4} g_1^2 g_2^2 (c_\beta^2 + s_\beta^2) \text{LF}_{5,1,-3} [\tilde{\mu}, m_2] - \frac{3}{2} m_2 s_\beta \tilde{\mu} c_\beta g_1^2 g_2^2 \text{LF}_{5,1,-2} [\tilde{\mu}, m_2] \right)$$

**OperatorToC++**  
allows for the numerical  
evaluation of coefficients given  
the input parameters

# Stop-Bino case

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- “Light” Stop-Bino case:  $v \ll m_{\tilde{t}_R}, m_1 \ll m_{\text{SUSY}}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{BSM} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \bar{\tilde{B}} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m_1) \tilde{B} + |D_\mu \tilde{t}|^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 |\tilde{t}|^2 - \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} g_1 \tilde{t}^\dagger \bar{\tilde{B}} t_R + h.c. \right)$$

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- **SMEFT** Lagrangian: only 8 (out of 22) WCs are LI!

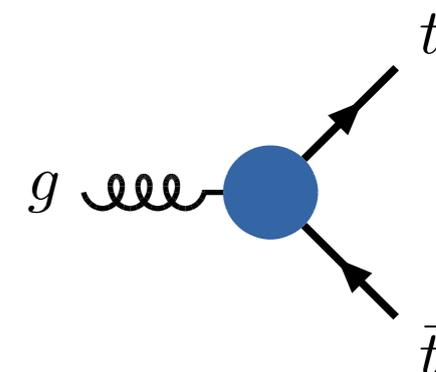
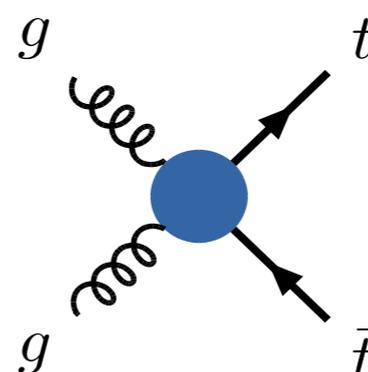
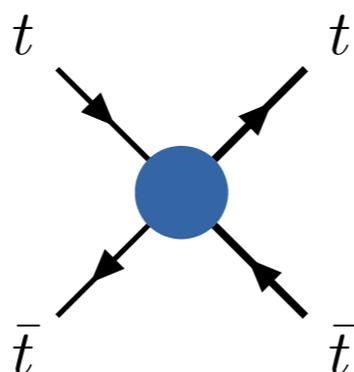
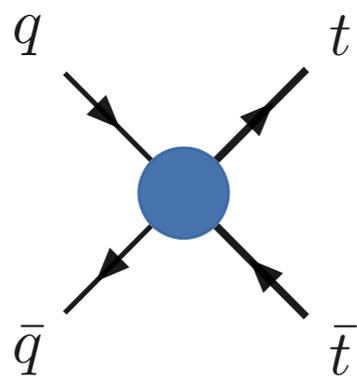
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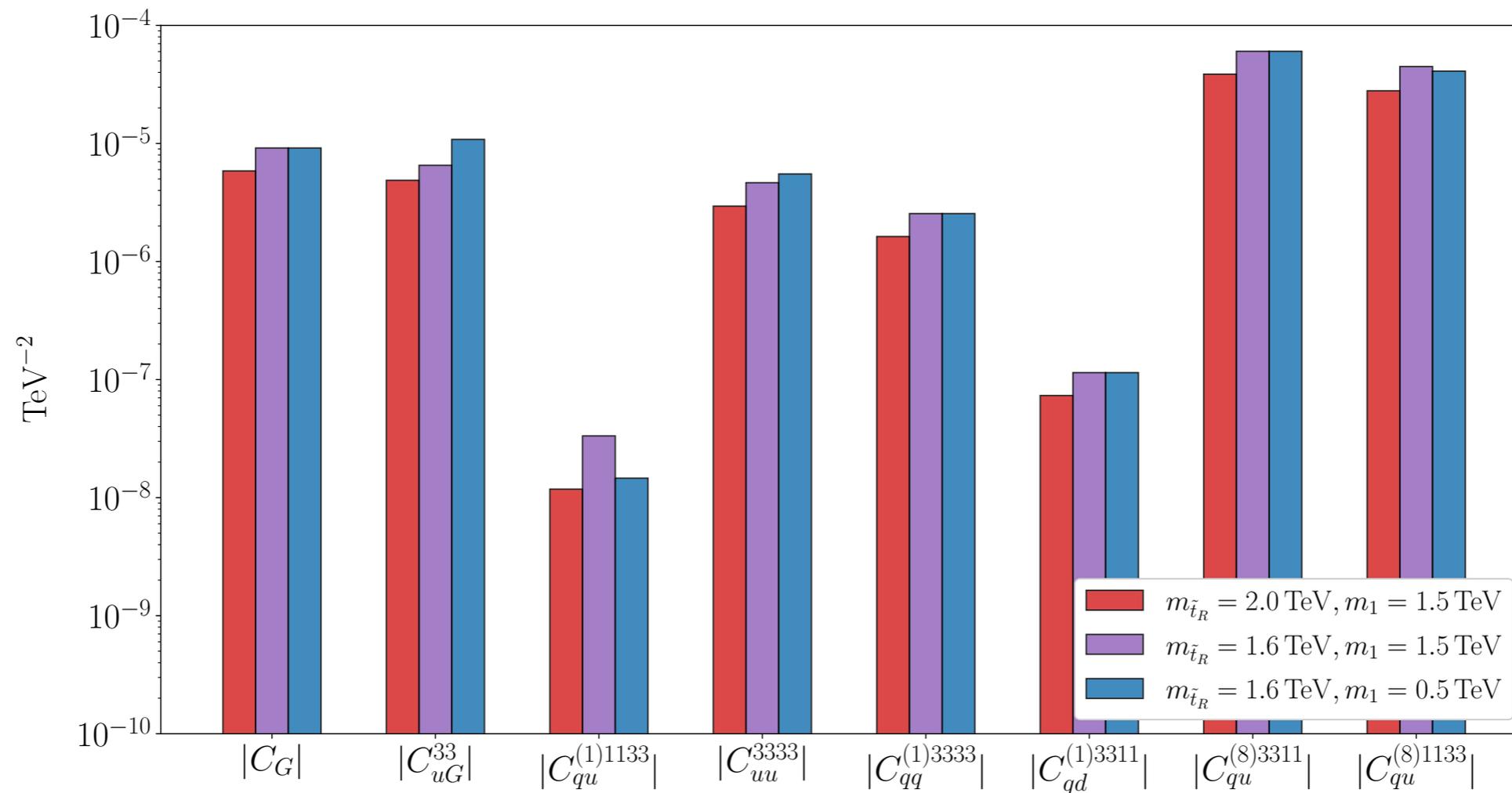
- **SMEFT** Lagrangian: only 8 (out of 22) WCs are LI!

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = & C_{uG}^{33} (\bar{t} \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A t) (\epsilon \varphi^* G_{\mu\nu}^A) + C_G f^{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu} \\ & + C_{qu}^{(8)3311} (\bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu T^A t_L) (\bar{Q} \gamma_\mu T^A Q) + C_{qu}^{(8)1133} (\bar{t}_R \gamma_\mu T^A t_R) (\bar{Q} \gamma_\mu T^A Q + \bar{t}_L \gamma_\mu T^A t_L) \\ & + 4C_{qq}^{(1)3333} (\bar{t}_L \gamma_\mu t_L) (\bar{t}_L \gamma_\mu t_L) + C_{uu}^{3333} (\bar{t}_R \gamma_\mu t_R) (\bar{t}_R \gamma_\mu t_R) \\ & + \frac{1}{4} C_{qd}^{(1)3311} (\bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu t_L) (4\bar{d}_R \gamma_\mu d_R - 2\bar{Q}_L \gamma_\mu Q_L + 3\bar{t}_L \gamma_\mu t_L) \\ & + C_{qu}^{(1)1133} (\bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R) (4\bar{u}_R \gamma_\mu u_R - 2\bar{d}_R \gamma_\mu d_R + \bar{Q}_L \gamma_\mu Q_L) + \dots \end{aligned}$$



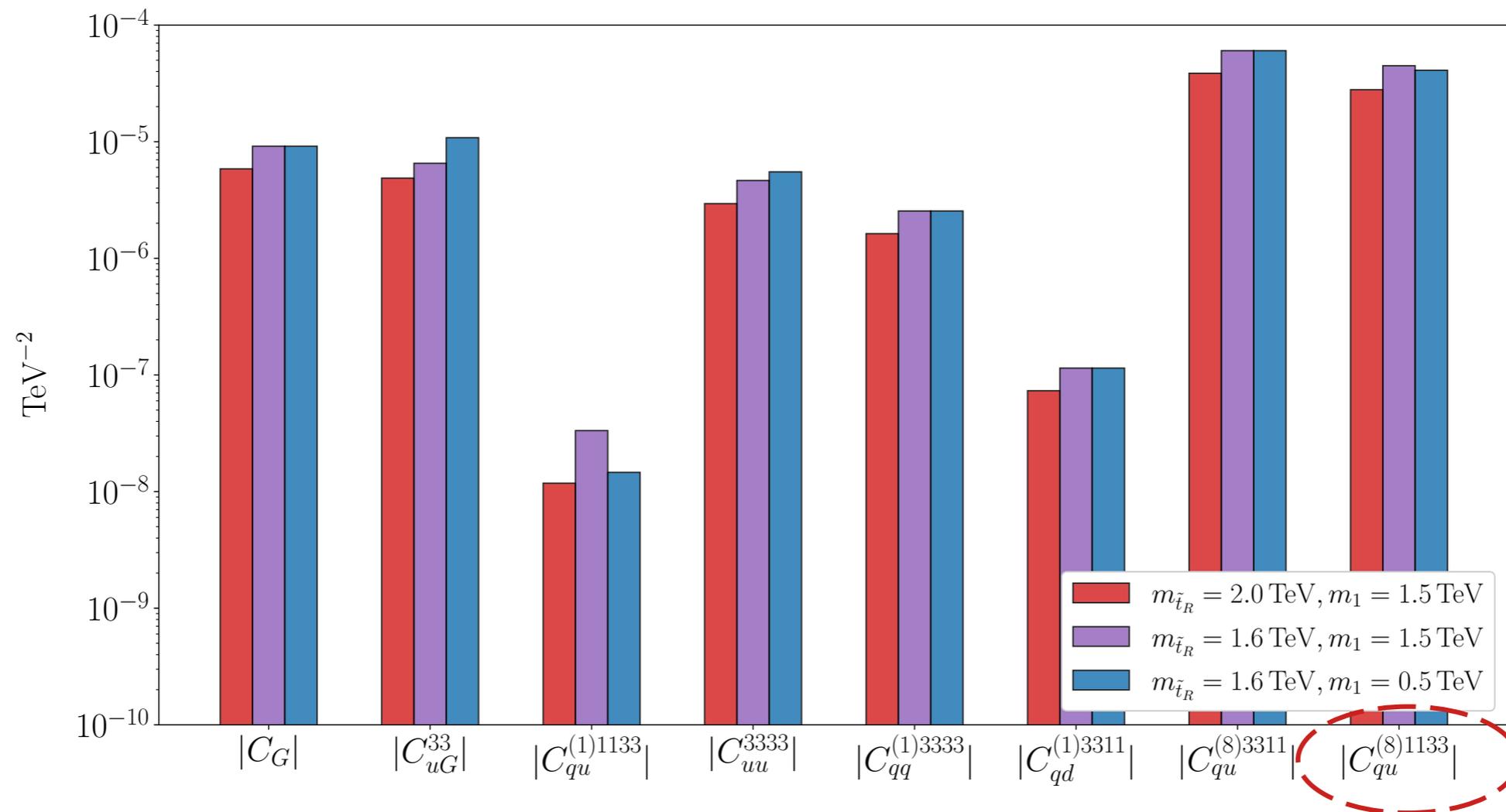
# Stop-Bino case

- Preliminary results:



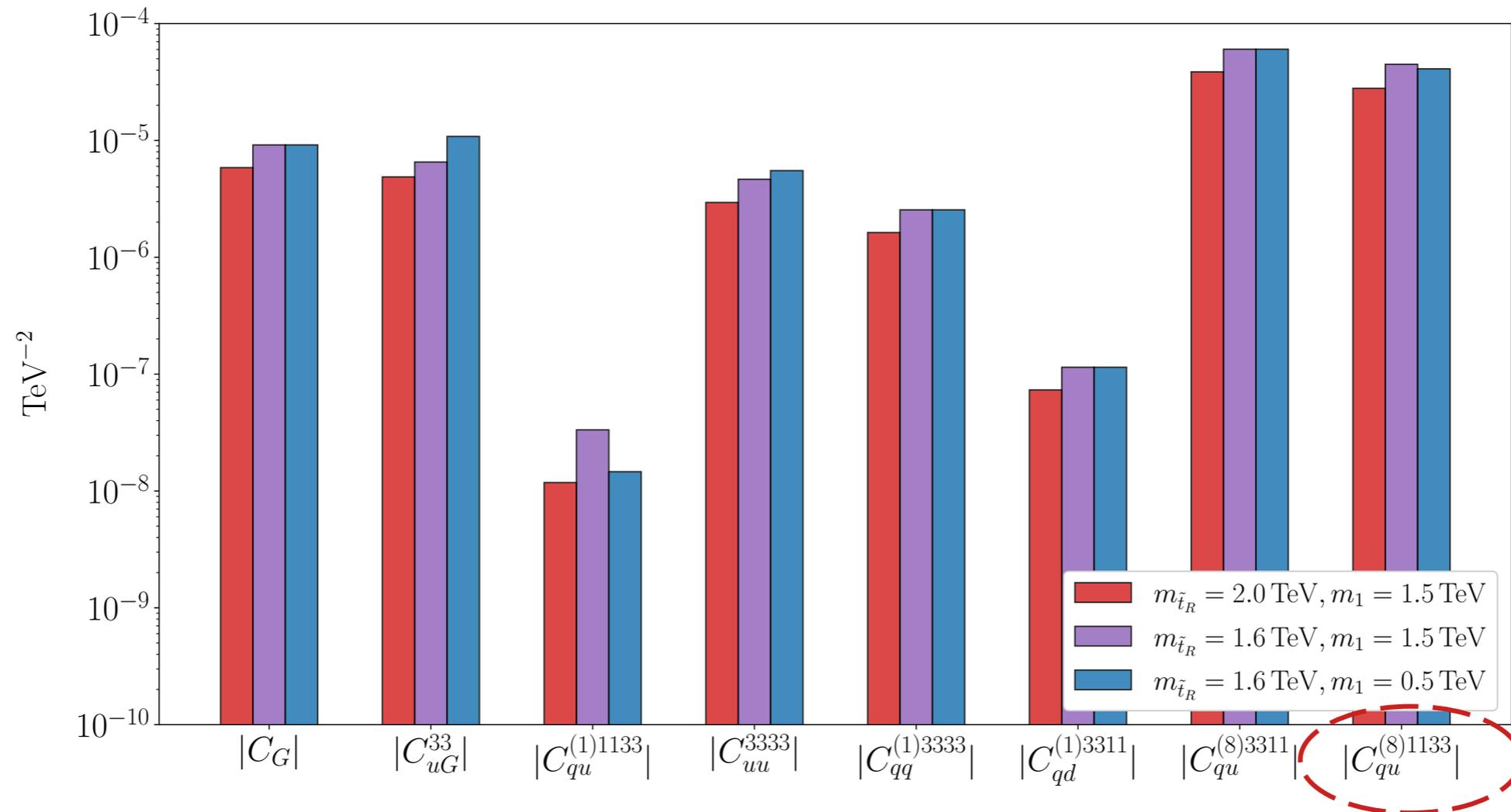
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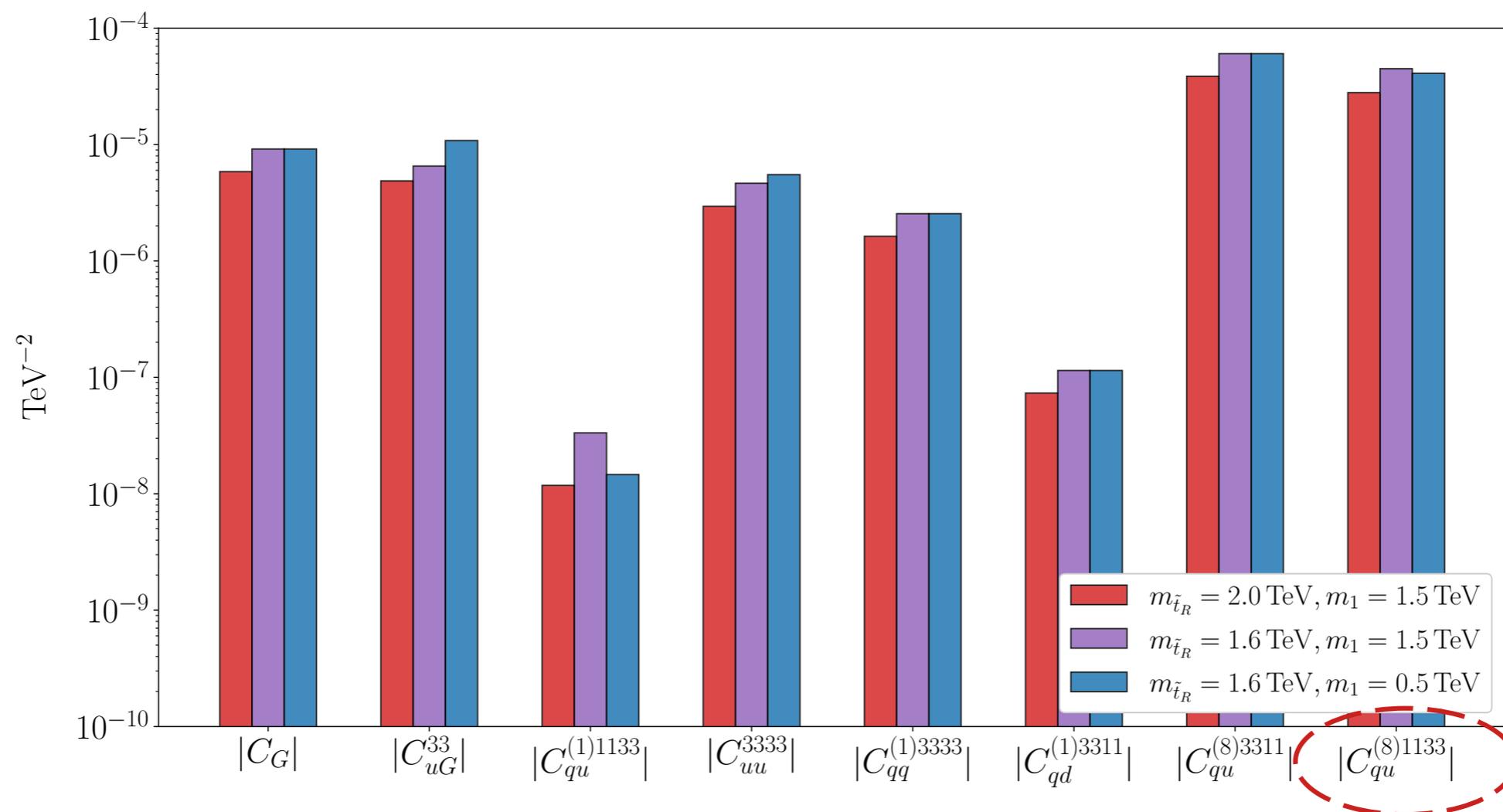


$$C_{qu}^{(8)1133} = -\frac{g_s^4}{960\pi^2} \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} + \frac{g_s^2}{576\pi^2} \frac{8g_1^2}{9} \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} \frac{1}{(1-x)^4} [2 - 9x + 18x^2 - 11x^3 + 6x^3 \log(x)]$$

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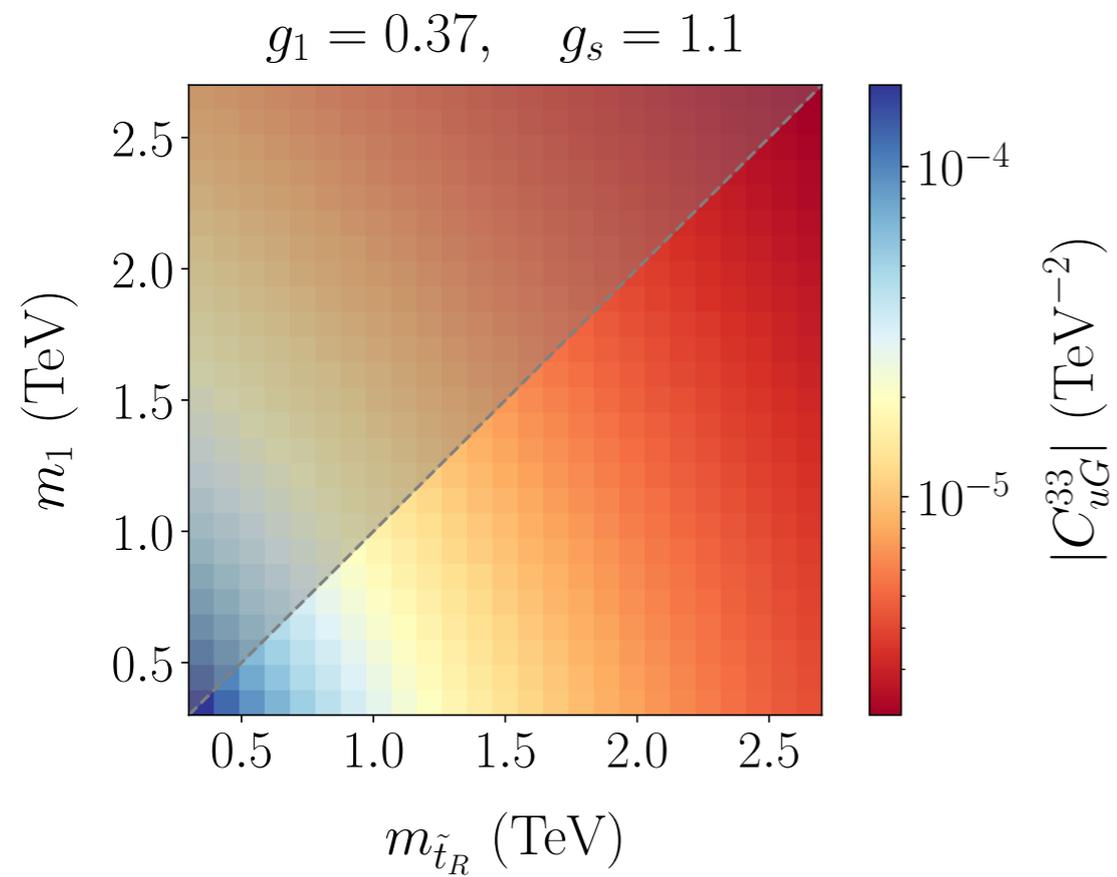
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Well below experimental limits

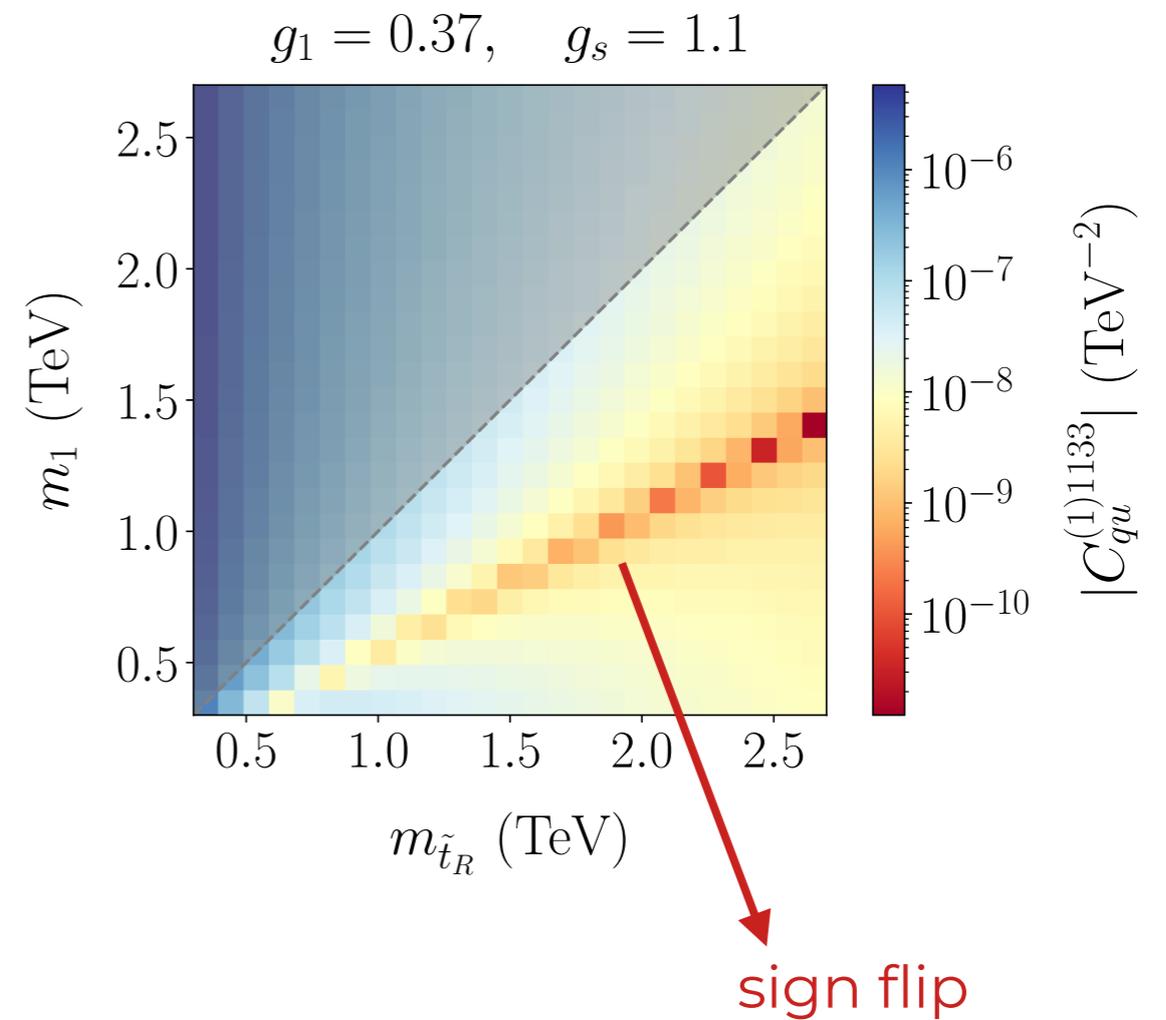
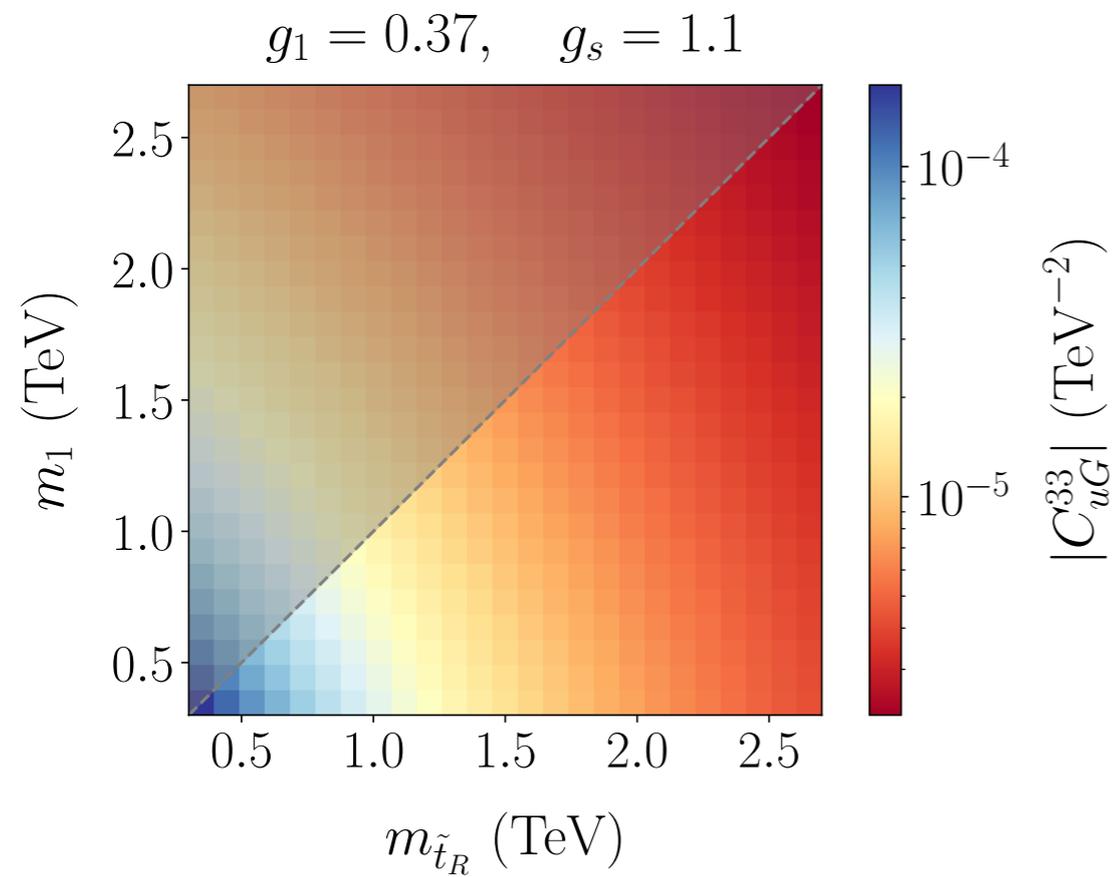
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# Conclusions

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**Thanks!**

# Backup

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Input variables:

$v, Y_u, Y_d, g_i^{\text{SMEFT}}$  (EW scale)  
+ MSSM parameters (UV scale)

Large logs if there is a large hierarchy in the BSM sector (requires RGE running)

# Matching Results

---

- Higgs mass:

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- This is the well-known result that at tree level the Higgs mass is smaller than  $m_Z$

# Matching Results

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- Higgs mass:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{h^0}^2 &= \lambda v^2 \left( 1 - \frac{3v^2}{\lambda} C_H \right) \\ &= \cos^2(2\gamma) m_Z^2 \left[ 1 - 3 \sin^2(2\gamma) \frac{m_Z^2}{m_\Phi^2} + \text{loop corrections} \right] \end{aligned}$$

- This is the well-known result that at tree level the Higgs mass is smaller than  $m_Z$
- Large loop corrections are needed to achieve  $m_h = 125 \text{ GeV}$

# Warsaw Basis

1–4: Bosonic Operators

1: $X^3$		2: $H^6$	4: $X^2 H^2$				
$Q_G$	$\frac{1}{93} f^{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	$Q_H$	$(H^\dagger H)^3$	$Q_{HG}$	$\frac{1}{93} (H^\dagger H) G_\mu^A G^{A\mu}$	$Q_{HB}$	$\frac{1}{91} (H^\dagger H) B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$
$Q_{\tilde{G}}$	$\frac{1}{93} f^{ABC} \tilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	3: $H^4 D^2$		$Q_{H\tilde{G}}$	$\frac{1}{93} (H^\dagger H) \tilde{G}_\mu^A G^{A\mu}$	$Q_{H\tilde{B}}$	$\frac{1}{91} (H^\dagger H) \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$
$Q_W$	$\frac{1}{92} \varepsilon^{IJK} W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$	$Q_{H\Box}$	$(H^\dagger H) \Box (H^\dagger H)$	$Q_{HW}$	$\frac{1}{92} (H^\dagger H) W_\mu^I W^{I\mu}$	$Q_{HWB}$	$\frac{1}{9291} (H^\dagger \tau^I H) W_\mu^I B^{\mu\nu}$
$Q_{\tilde{W}}$	$\frac{1}{92} \varepsilon^{IJK} \tilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$	$Q_{HD}$	$(H^\dagger D_\mu H)^* (H^\dagger D^\mu H)$	$Q_{H\tilde{W}}$	$\frac{1}{92} (H^\dagger H) \tilde{W}_\mu^I W^{I\mu}$	$Q_{H\tilde{W}B}$	$\frac{1}{9291} (H^\dagger \tau^I H) \tilde{W}_\mu^I B^{\mu\nu}$

 5–7: Fermion Bilinears ( $\psi^2$ )

non-Hermitian ( $\bar{L}R$ )			
5: $\psi^2 H^3 + \text{H.c.}$	6: $\psi^2 XH + \text{H.c.}$		
$Q_{eH}$	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{\ell}_p e_r H)$	$Q_{eW}$	$\frac{1}{92} (\bar{\ell}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \tau^I H W_{\mu\nu}^I$
$Q_{uH}$	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{q}_p u_r \tilde{H})$	$Q_{uG}$	$\frac{1}{93} (\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_r) \tilde{H} G_{\mu\nu}^A$
$Q_{dH}$	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{q}_p d_r H)$	$Q_{uW}$	$\frac{1}{92} (\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tau^I \tilde{H} W_{\mu\nu}^I$
		$Q_{dG}$	$\frac{1}{93} (\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A d_r) H G_{\mu\nu}^A$
		$Q_{dW}$	$\frac{1}{92} (\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) \tau^I H W_{\mu\nu}^I$
		$Q_{dB}$	$\frac{1}{91} (\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) H B_{\mu\nu}$

 7:  $\psi^2 H^2 D$  – Hermitian +  $Q_{Hud}$ 

7: $\psi^2 H^2 D$ – Hermitian + $Q_{Hud}$			
( $\bar{L}L$ )	( $\bar{R}R$ )	( $\bar{R}R'$ ) + H.c.	
$Q_{Hl}^{(1)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{\ell}_p \gamma^\mu \ell_r)$	$Q_{He}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{e}_p \gamma^\mu e_r)$
$Q_{Hu}^{(3)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H)(\bar{\ell}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu \ell_r)$	$Q_{Hu}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu u_r)$
$Q_{Hq}^{(1)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{q}_p \gamma^\mu q_r)$	$Q_{Hd}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{d}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$
$Q_{Hq}^{(3)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H)(\bar{q}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu q_r)$		

 8: Fermion Quadrilinears ( $\psi^4$ )

Hermitian			non-Hermitian	
( $\bar{L}L$ )( $\bar{L}L$ )	( $\bar{R}R$ )( $\bar{R}R$ )	( $\bar{L}L$ )( $\bar{R}R$ )	( $\bar{L}R$ )( $\bar{L}R$ ) + H.c.	
$Q_{ll}$	$(\bar{\ell}_p \gamma_\mu \ell_r)(\bar{\ell}_s \gamma^\mu \ell_t)$	$Q_{ee}$	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$	
$Q_{qq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu q_t)$	$Q_{uu}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	
$Q_{qq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu \tau^I q_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	$Q_{dd}$	$(\bar{d}_p \gamma_\mu d_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	
$Q_{lq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{\ell}_p \gamma_\mu \ell_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu q_t)$	$Q_{cu}$	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	
$Q_{lq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{\ell}_p \gamma_\mu \tau^I \ell_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	$Q_{ce}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$	
		$Q_{qu}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	
		$Q_{qu}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu T^A u_t)$	
		$Q_{qd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	
		$Q_{qd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$	
			( $\bar{L}R$ )( $\bar{R}L$ ) + H.c.	
			$Q_{ledq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{\ell}_p^i e_r)(\bar{d}_s q_{ti})$

# MSSM to SMEFT

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# MSSM to SMEFT

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- Why not simply consider the general (model-independent) SMEFT framework?

# MSSM to SMEFT

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- Why not simply consider the general (model-independent) SMEFT framework?
  - Many free parameters! (~2,500 @ dim-6)
  - The coefficients induced by a full BSM model can be strongly correlated
  - The BSM effects can be enhanced or suppressed with respect to single parameter fits
  - It allows for a direct comparison with on-shell searches

# MSSM to SMEFT

- Two approaches:

1) Consider the full MSSM, compute the physical masses *after* EWSB and only then integrate the fields  $\rightarrow$  mapping to HEFT

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{h^0}^{\text{HEFT}} = & (h^0)^2 \cos^2(2\beta) \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{8} v^2 \left[ 1 - \sin^2(2\beta) \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{4} \frac{v^2}{m_\Phi^2} \right] \\
 & + (h^0)^3 \cos^2(2\beta) \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{8} v \left[ 1 - 3 \sin^2(2\beta) \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{4} \frac{v^2}{m_\Phi^2} \right] \\
 & + (h^0)^4 \cos^2(2\beta) \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{32} \left[ 1 - 13 \sin^2(2\beta) \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{4} \frac{v^2}{m_\Phi^2} \right] \\
 & - (h^0)^5 3 \sin^2(4\beta) \frac{(g_1^2 + g_2^2)^2}{256} \frac{v}{m_\Phi^2} \\
 & - (h^0)^6 \sin^2(4\beta) \frac{(g_1^2 + g_2^2)^2}{512} \frac{1}{m_\Phi^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Integrate out the heavy scalars *before* EWSB  $\rightarrow$  mapping to SMEFT

$$V_{\text{Higgs}}^{\text{SMEFT}} = M_H^2 |H|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} |H|^4 - C_H |H|^6$$

$$\lambda = \cos^2(2\gamma) \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{4}$$

$$C_H = \frac{\sin^2(4\gamma)}{m_\Phi^2} \frac{(g_1^2 + g_2^2)^2}{64}$$

- Both approaches give the same results up to leading order in the EFT expansion:

$$V_{\text{Higgs}}^{\text{SMEFT}} = V_{h^0}^{\text{HEFT}} + \mathcal{O}(v^4/\Lambda^4)$$

# Stop-Bino case

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- “Light” Stop-Bino case:  $v \ll m_{\tilde{t}_R}, m_1 \ll m_{\text{SUSY}}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{BSM} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \bar{\tilde{B}} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m_1) \tilde{B} + |D_\mu \tilde{t}|^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 |\tilde{t}|^2 - \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} g_1 \tilde{t}^\dagger \bar{\tilde{B}} t_R + h.c. \right)$$

$m_{\tilde{t}_R}, m_1 \rightarrow$  Free parameters

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- At the LHC:

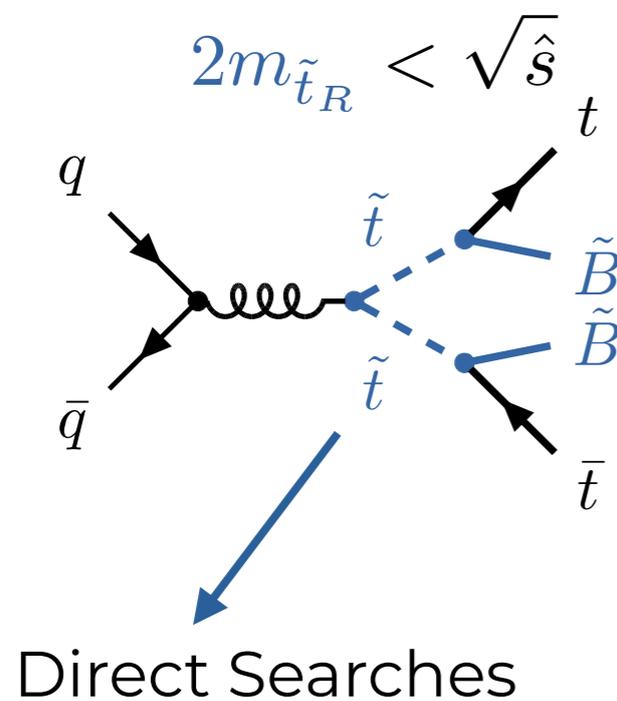
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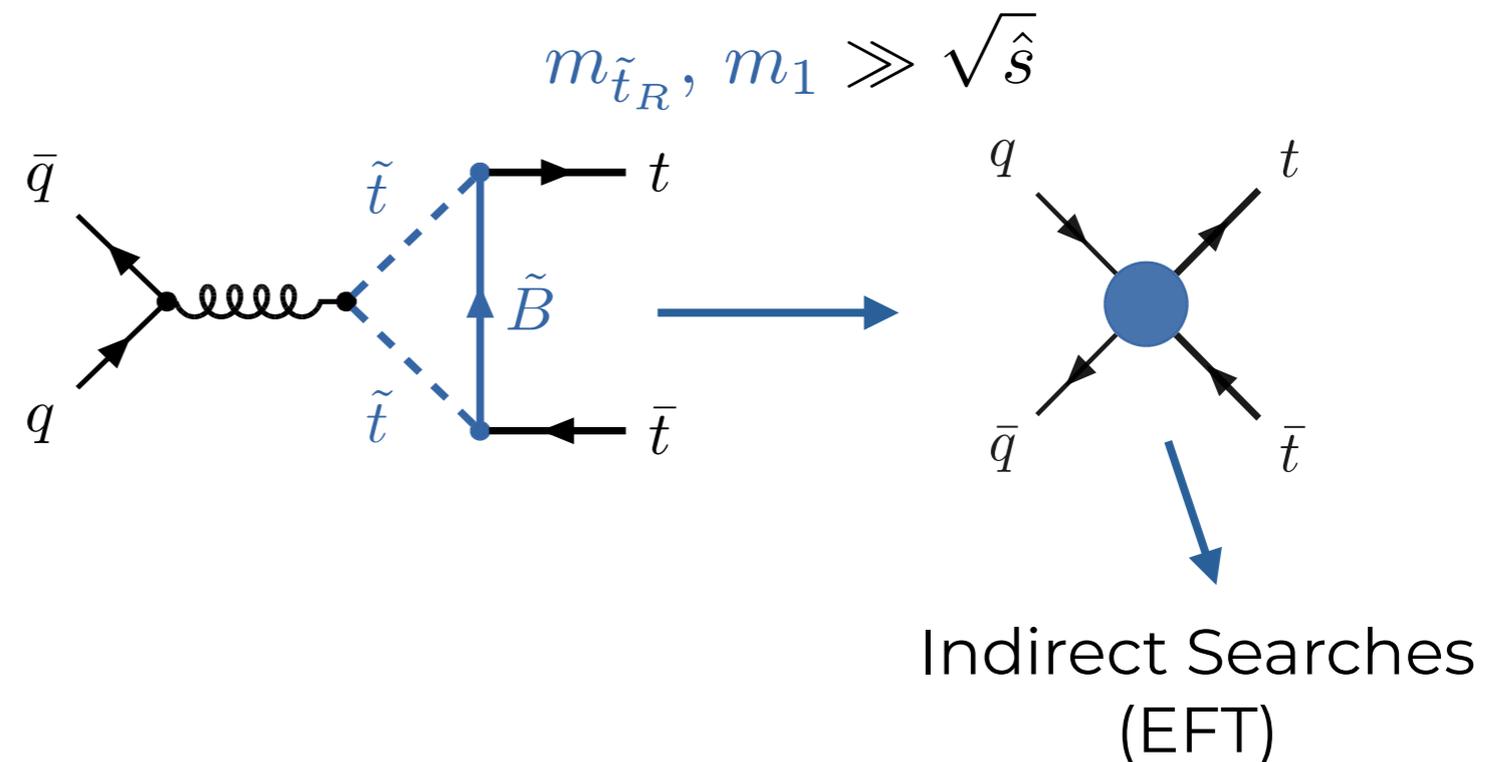
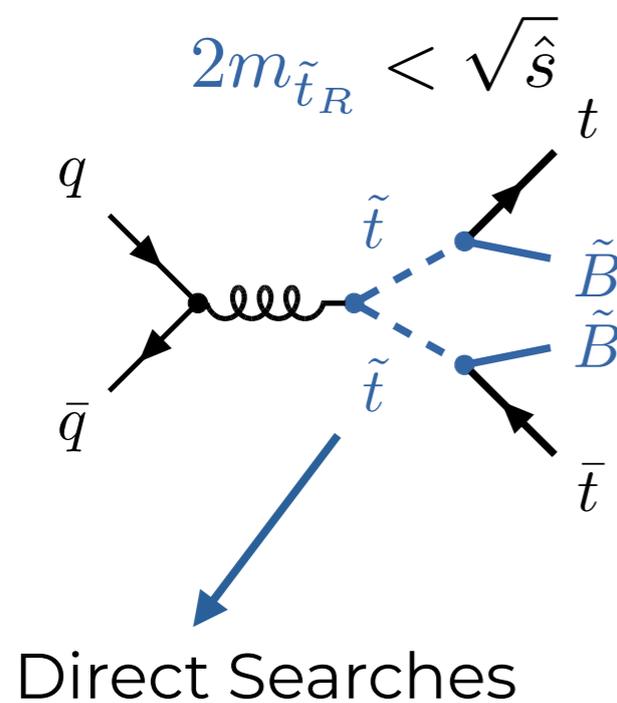
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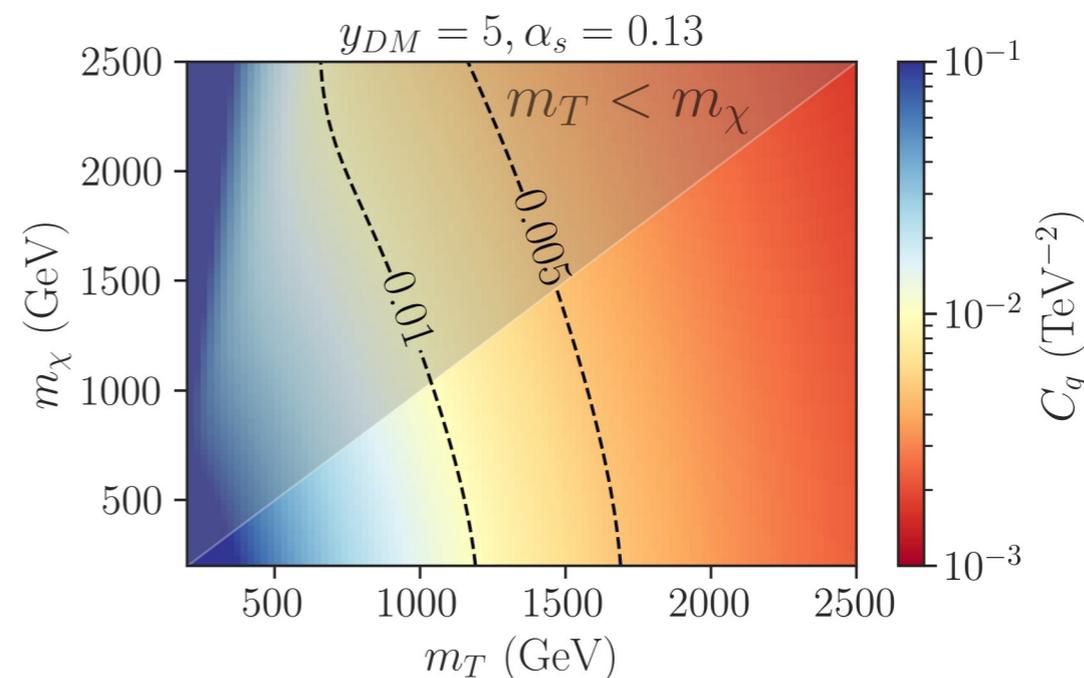
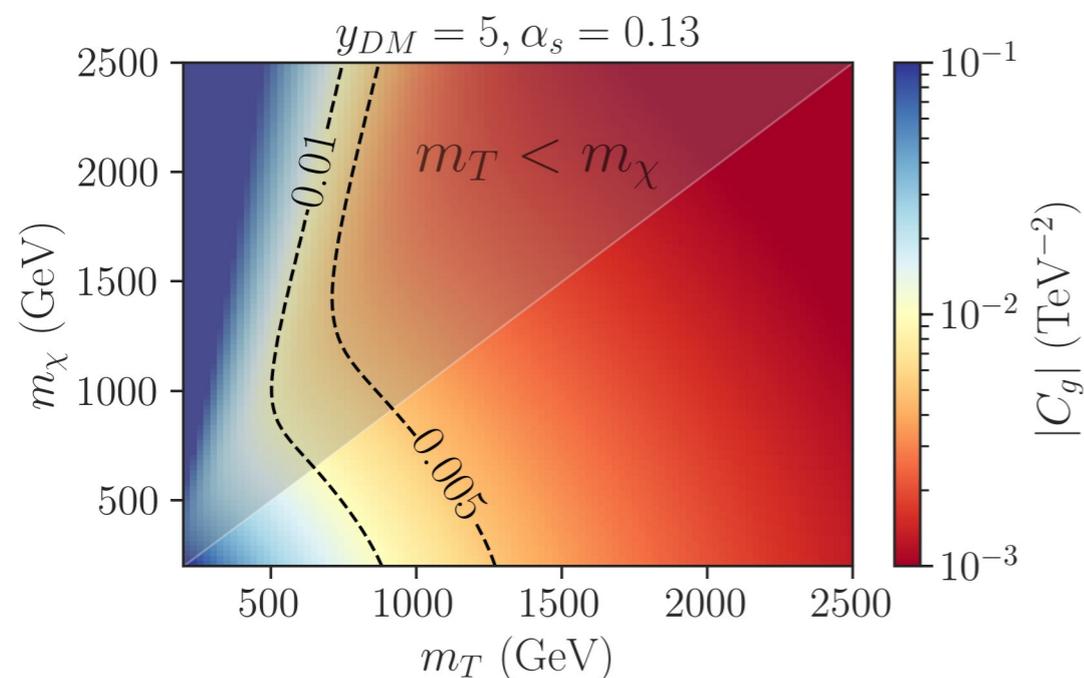
$m_{\tilde{t}_R}, m_1 \rightarrow$  Free parameters

- At the LHC:



# EFT Coefficients

- Toy Model:



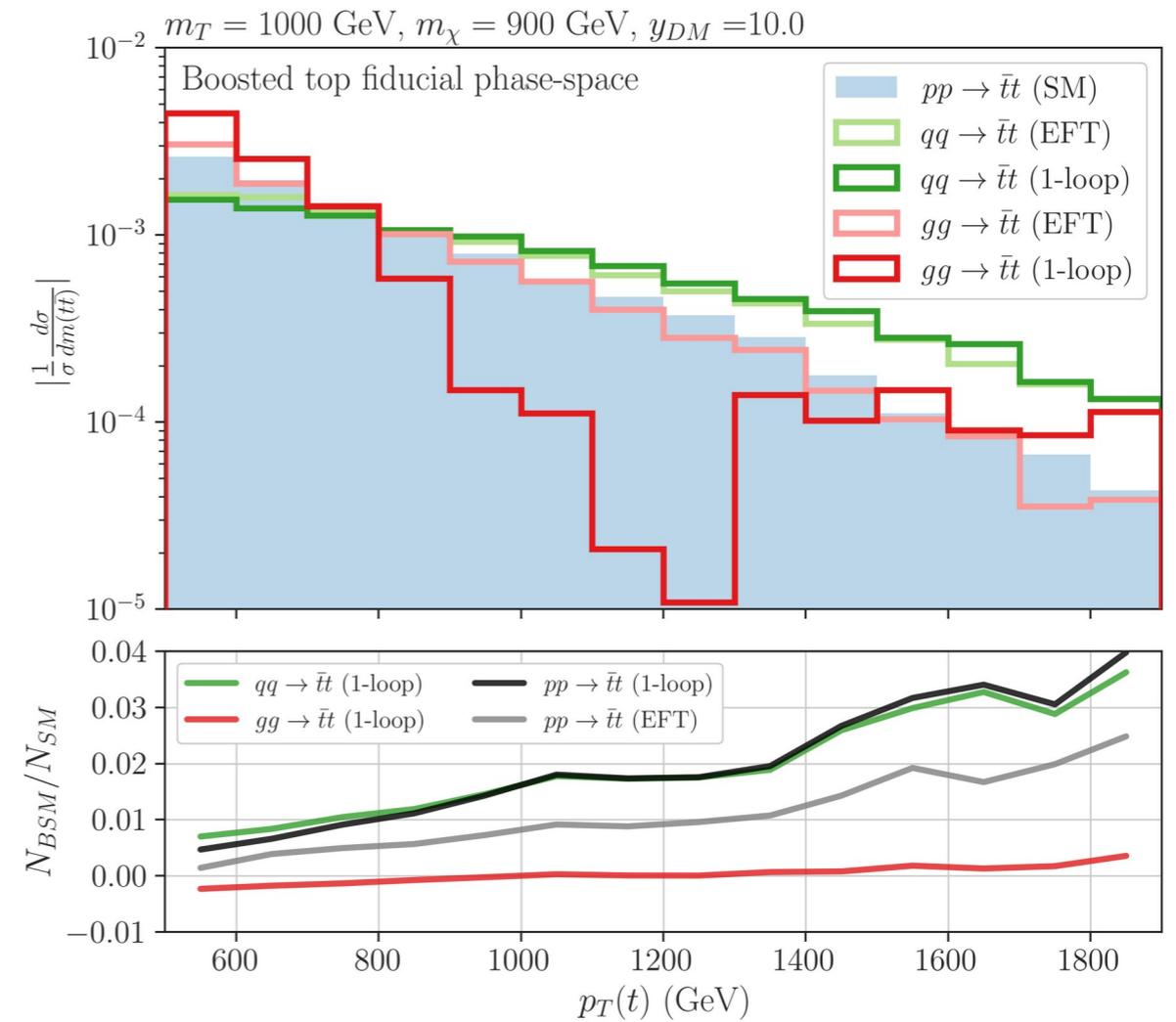
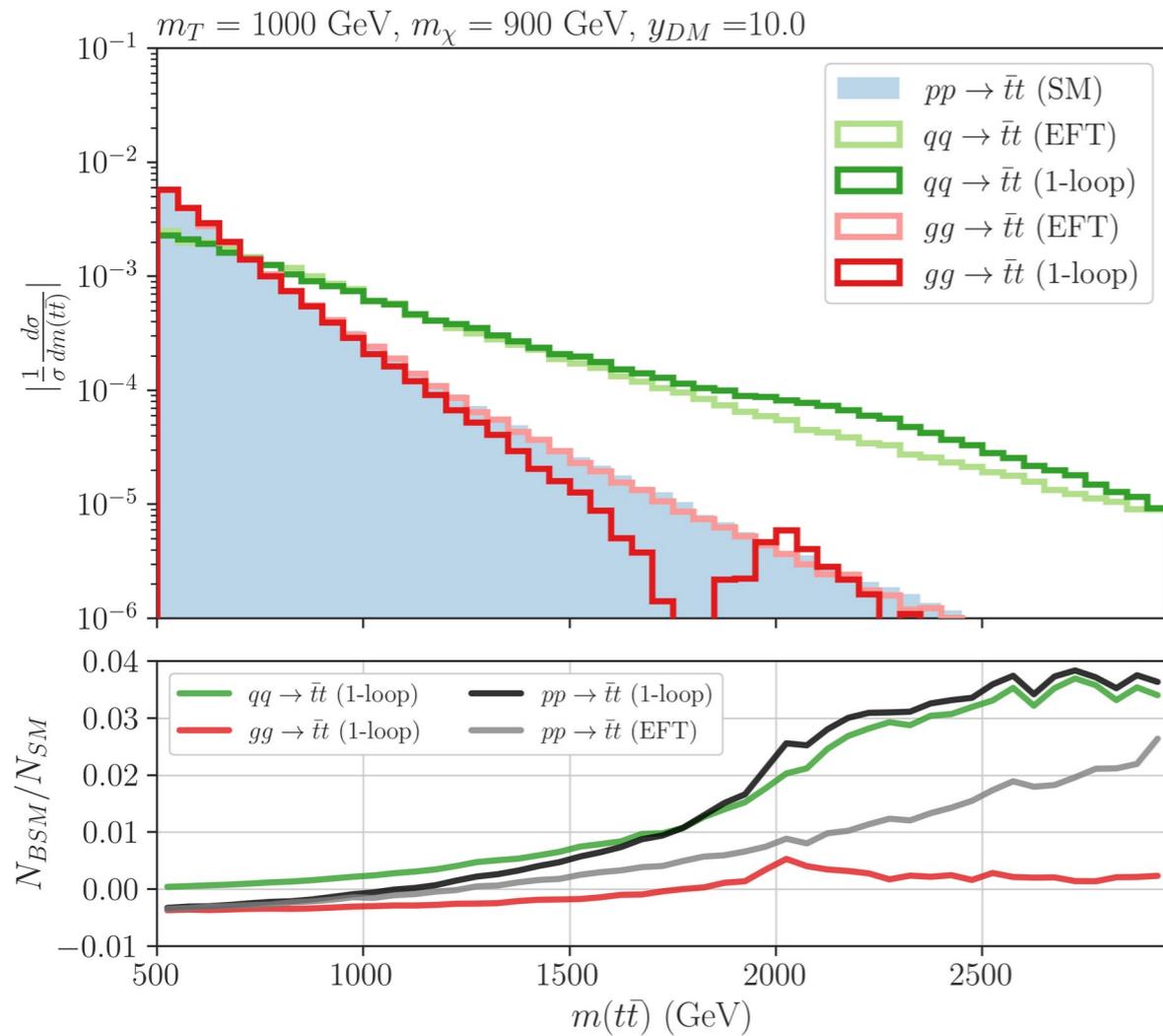
- Constraints:

Operator	Individual fit ( $\text{TeV}^{-2}$ )	Marginalised fit ( $\text{TeV}^{-2}$ )
$\mathcal{O}_{tG}$	$-0.01^{+0.086}_{-0.1}$	$0.36^{+0.12}_{-0.6}$
$\mathcal{O}_{tq}^{(8)}$	$-0.4^{+0.06}_{-0.85}$	$5.^{+2.2}_{-13}$
$\mathcal{O}_{tu}^{(8)}$	$-0.45^{+0.23}_{-1.1}$	$4.0^{+19}_{-11}$
$\mathcal{O}_{td}^{(8)}$	$-1.0^{+0.38}_{-2.5}$	$-0.42^{+11}_{-12}$

J. Ellis, M. Madigan, K. Mimasu, V. Sanz and T. You (2012.02779)

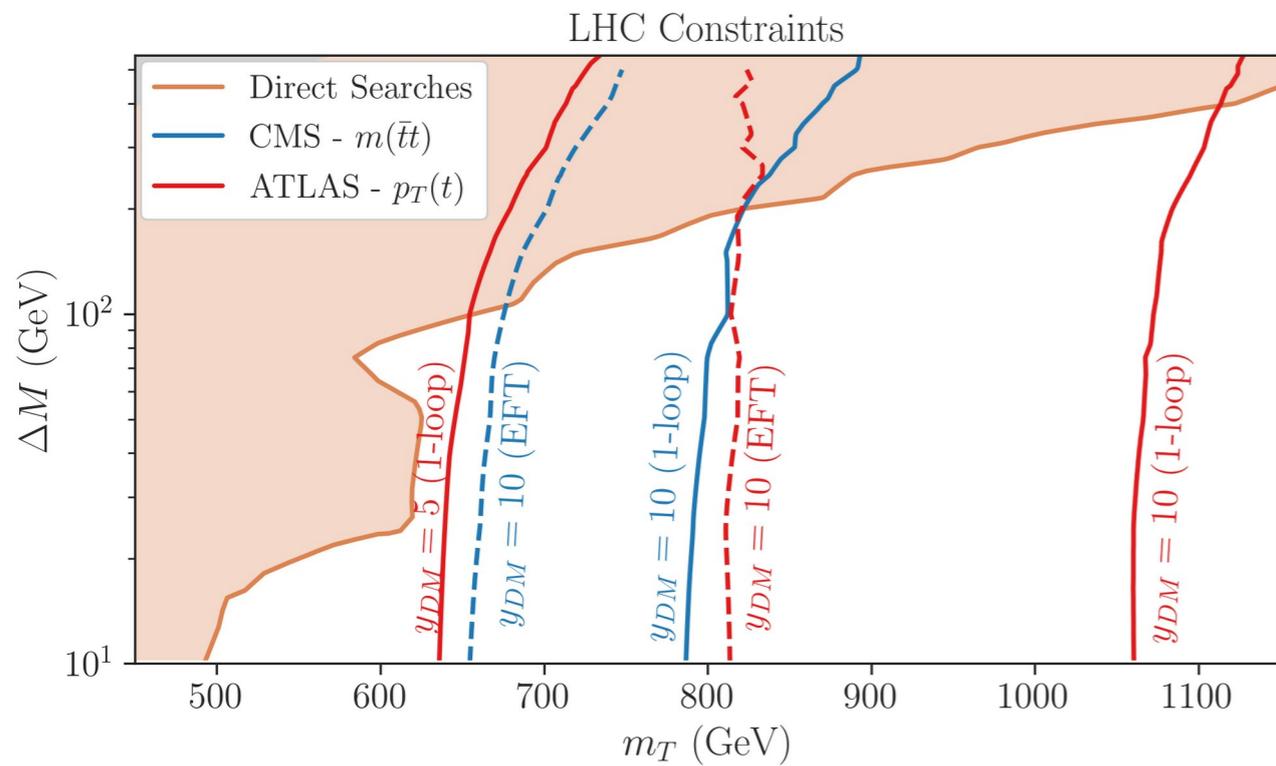
# More Results

- Distributions for heavy masses:



# More Results

Observed Limits:



Expected Limits:

