

Effective Lagrangian approach to the EWSB sector

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Outline: accessing the EWSB mechanism

- Higgs boson discovery → **A particle directly related to the EWSB.**

Its study is an alternative to the direct seek for new resonances.

- Huge variety of data → Higgs analysis, TGV, EWPD...
- Decipher the nature of the EWSB mechanism → deviations, (de)correlations between interactions, special kinematics, new signals

Studying the Higgs interactions may be the fastest track to understand the origin of EWSB.

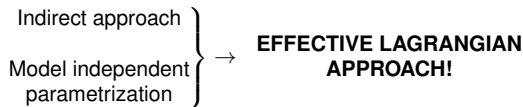
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Effective Lagrangian: the linear realization

Bottom-up model-independent effective Lagrangian approach:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_n \frac{f_n}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_n$$

- Particle content: There is no undiscovered low energy particle.
Observed state: scalar, SU(2) doublet, CP-even, narrow and no overlapping resonances.
- Symmetries: $SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$ SM local symmetry (linearly realized).
Global symmetries: lepton and baryon number conservation.

¹ Non-linear CP-odd → arxiv:1406.6367.

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59 dimension-6 operators are enough... (Buchmuller *et al*, Grzadkowski *et al*)

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- ◇ Reduced set considering only C and P even¹.
- ◇ EOM to eliminate/choose the basis.
- ◇ Huge variety of data to make the choice and reduce the LHC studied set: **DATA-DRIVEN**.

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The right of choice

Higgs interactions with gauge bosons²:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{O}_{GG} &= \Phi^\dagger \Phi G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} , & \mathcal{O}_{WW} &= \Phi^\dagger \hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} \Phi , & \mathcal{O}_{BB} &= \Phi^\dagger \hat{B}_{\mu\nu} \hat{B}^{\mu\nu} \Phi , \\
 \mathcal{O}_{BW} &= \Phi^\dagger \hat{B}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} \Phi , & \mathcal{O}_W &= (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \Phi) , & \mathcal{O}_B &= (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \hat{B}^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \Phi) , \\
 \mathcal{O}_{\Phi,1} &= (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger \Phi \Phi^\dagger (D^\mu \Phi) , & \mathcal{O}_{\Phi,2} &= \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \partial_\mu (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) , & \mathcal{O}_{\Phi,4} &= (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D^\mu \Phi) (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) ,
 \end{aligned}$$

Higgs interactions with fermions:

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 \mathcal{O}_{e\Phi,ij} &= (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) (\bar{L}_i \Phi e_{Rj}) & \mathcal{O}_{\Phi L,ij}^{(1)} &= \Phi^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{(iD_\mu \Phi)} (\bar{L}_i \gamma^\mu L_j) & \mathcal{O}_{\Phi L,ij}^{(3)} &= \Phi^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{(iD_\mu^a \Phi)} (\bar{L}_i \gamma^\mu \sigma_a L_j) \\
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In the absence of theoretical prejudice chose a basis where the operators are more directly related to the existing data

² $D_\mu \Phi = \left(\partial_\mu + i \frac{1}{2} g' B_\mu + i g \frac{\sigma_a}{2} W_\mu^a \right) \Phi$, $\hat{B}_{\mu\nu} = i \frac{g'}{2} B_{\mu\nu}$, $\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} = i \frac{g}{2} \sigma^a W_{\mu\nu}^a$

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TGV, Z properties, W decays, low energy ν scattering, atomic P , FCNC, Moller scattering P and $e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ at LEP2 and tree level contribution to the oblique parameters: must avoid blind directions.

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Effective Lagrangian for Higgs Interactions

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{\alpha_s v}{8\pi} \frac{f_g}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{GG} + \frac{f_{\Phi,2}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{\Phi,2} + \frac{f_{BB}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{BB} + \frac{f_{WW}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{WW} + \frac{f_B}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_B + \frac{f_W}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_W + \frac{f_\tau}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{e\Phi,33} + \frac{f_{\text{bot}}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{d\Phi,33}$$

Unitary gauge:

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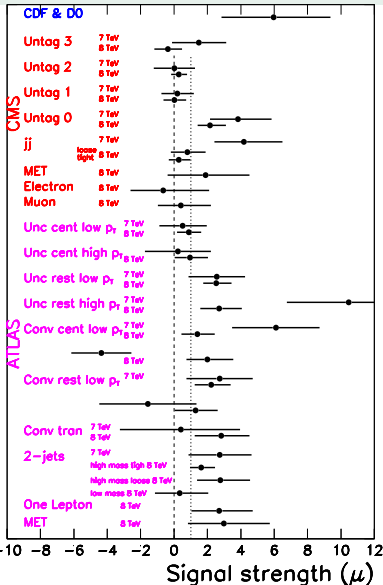
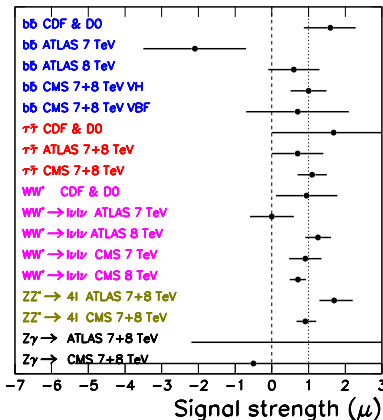
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Effective Lagrangian for Higgs Interactions

$$\chi^2 = \min_{\xi_{\text{pull}}} \sum_j \frac{(\mu_j - \mu_j^{\text{exp}})^2}{\sigma_j^2} + \sum_{\text{pull}} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{pull}}}{\sigma_{\text{pull}}} \right)^2$$



TGV and EWPD

TGV:

$$\mathcal{L}_{WWV} = -ig_{WWV} \left\{ g_1^V (W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu} V^\nu - W_\mu^+ V_\nu W^{-\mu\nu}) + \kappa_V W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- V^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\lambda_V}{m_W^2} W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\nu\rho} V_\rho^\mu \right\}$$

$$\Delta g_1^Z = g_1^Z - 1 = \frac{g^2 v^2}{8c^2 \Lambda^2} f_W \quad ,$$

$$\Delta \kappa_\gamma = \kappa_\gamma - 1 = \frac{g^2 v^2}{8\Lambda^2} (f_W + f_B) \quad , \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} g_1^Z = 0.984_{-0.049}^{+0.049} \\ \kappa_\gamma = 1.004_{-0.025}^{+0.024} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{LEP} \\ \rho = 0.11 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta \kappa_Z = \kappa_Z - 1 = \frac{g^2 v^2}{8c^2 \Lambda^2} (c^2 f_W - s^2 f_B) \quad .$$

EWPD:

$$\Delta S = 0.00 \pm 0.10$$

$$\Delta T = 0.02 \pm 0.11$$

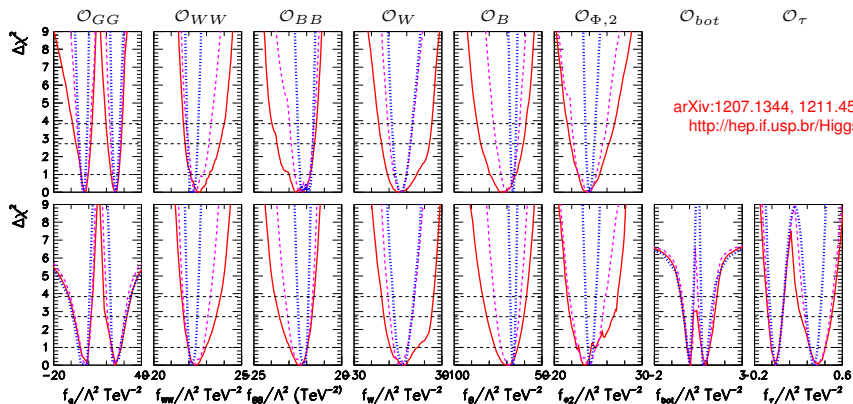
$$\Delta U = 0.03 \pm 0.09$$

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.89 & -0.55 \\ 0.89 & 1 & -0.8 \\ -0.55 & -0.8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\mathcal{O}_{BW} and $\mathcal{O}_{\Phi,1}$ can already be neglected for the LHC analysis:

$$\alpha \Delta S = e^2 \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} f_{BW} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha \Delta T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} f_{\Phi,1} \quad .$$

We add the rest of one-loop contributions in parts of the analysis. 

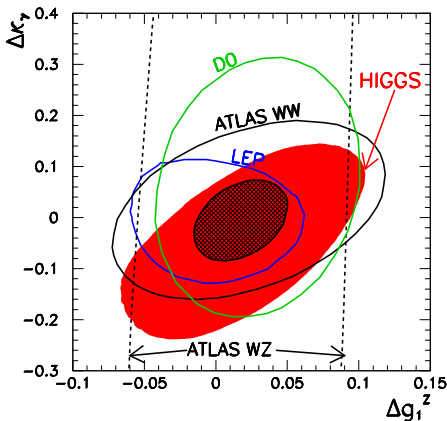
$\Delta\chi^2$ vrs f_X 

arXiv:1207.1344, 1211.4580
<http://hep.if.usp.br/Higgs>

Determining TGV from Higgs data

arxiv:1304.1151

- Gauge Invariance \rightarrow TGV³ and Higgs couplings related: \mathcal{O}_W and \mathcal{O}_B
- **Complementarity in experimental searches:** Higgs data bounds on $f_W \otimes f_B \equiv \Delta\kappa_\gamma \otimes \Delta g_1^Z$



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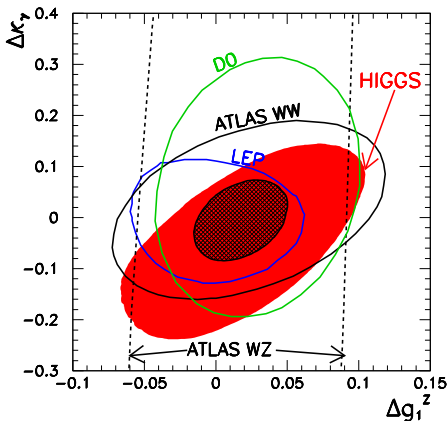
$$\Delta \kappa_Z = \kappa_Z - 1 = \frac{g^2 v^2}{8c^2 \Lambda^2} (c^2 f_W - s^2 f_B) .$$

³TGV = Triple Gauge boson Vertex ($WWZ, WW\gamma$)

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(Non-linear decorrelation \rightarrow Ilaria's talk)

³TGV = Triple Gauge boson Vertex (WWZ , $WW\gamma$)

Correlation between TGV and Higgs signals

$$\mathcal{L}_{WWV} = -ig_{WWV} \left\{ g_1^V (W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu} V^\nu - W_{\mu\nu}^+ V_\nu W^{-\mu\nu}) + \kappa_V W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- V^{\mu\nu} \right\}$$

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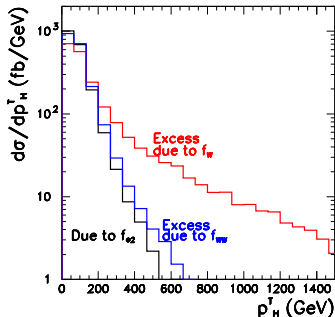
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{HWW}} = +g_{HWW}^{(1)} (W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu} \partial^\nu H + \text{h.c.})$$

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Assume: LHC see deviation to TGV within 95% CL bound verifying $\Delta \kappa_\gamma = \Delta \kappa_Z = \cos^2 \theta_W \Delta g_1^Z$

$$\text{e.g. } \frac{f_W}{\Lambda^2} = -6.5 \text{ TeV}^{-2}$$

Leading to the excess

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow WH) = 1.65 \sigma_{\text{SM}}(pp \rightarrow WH)$$

⇒ but with a distorted H p_T spectrum!

Relaxing assumptions: CP -odd

M.B. Gavela, J. G-F, M. C. Gonzalez-Garcia, L. Merlo, S. Rigolin and J. Yepes → [arxiv:1406.1823](https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.1823)

- List & applications of CP -odd non-linear operators:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{chiral}} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \Delta\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{CP}}$$

$$\Delta\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{CP}} = c_{\tilde{B}} \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{B}}(h) + c_{\tilde{W}} \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{W}}(h) + c_{\tilde{G}} \mathcal{S}_{\tilde{G}}(h) + c_{2D} \mathcal{S}_{2D}(h) + \sum_{i=1}^{16} c_i \mathcal{S}_i(h).$$

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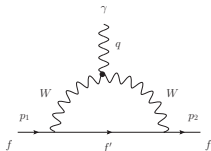
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Fermionic **EDMs** (sensitive to $\tilde{\kappa}_\gamma, \tilde{g}_{h\gamma\gamma}$)



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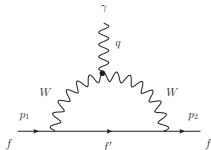
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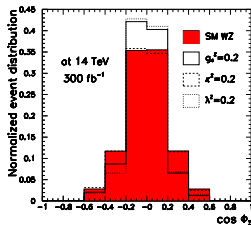
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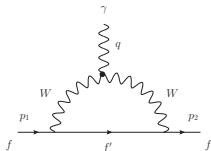
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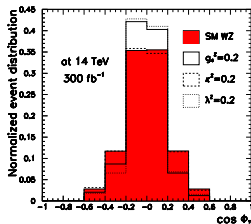
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CP -violation on **Higgs physics**: $h \rightarrow ZZ$, e. g. CMS analysis:

$$A(h \rightarrow ZZ) = v^{-1} \left(d_1 m_Z^2 \epsilon_1^* \epsilon_2^* + d_2 f_{\mu\nu}^{*(1)} f^{\mu\nu*(2)} + d_3 f_{\mu\nu}^{*(1)} \tilde{f}^{\mu\nu*(2)} \right),$$

Conclusions

- **Model independent** analysis where the effects of new physics in the Higgs couplings are parametrized in \mathcal{L}_{eff} . If $SU(2)_L$ doublet $\rightarrow SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ gauge symmetry linearly realized:

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \sum_n \frac{f_n}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_n \ ,$$

- **Power to the data** \rightarrow operators whose coefficients are more easily related to existing data.

So far \rightarrow Higgs boson SM-like.

- Exploit interesting **complementarity between experimental searches**: TGV and Higgs data.

[arXiv:1207.1344](https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.1344), [1211.4580](https://arxiv.org/abs/1211.4580), [1304.1151](https://arxiv.org/abs/1304.1151)

Outlook:

- ◇ Study non-linear CP-odd operators \rightarrow Recently finished: arxiv:1406.6367
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- ◇ Jump from signal strengths to exploit the **kinematic** structures

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THANK YOU!

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