

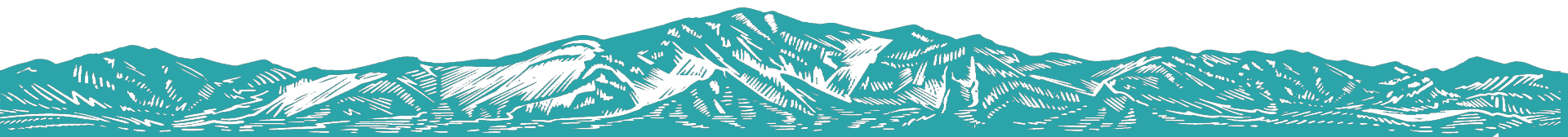
Diboson production in the SMEFT from gluon fusion

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University of Manchester

Les Rencontres de Physique de la Vallée d'Aoste
7/03/24

Based on JHEP11(2023)132

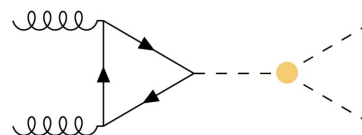
In collaboration with A. Rossia and E. Vryonidou



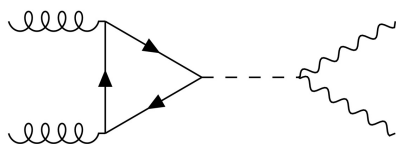
Why study diboson production from gluon fusion?

$$gg \rightarrow HH, ZH, ZZ, WW$$

$gg \rightarrow HH$: probes Higgs trilinear coupling



$gg \rightarrow ZZ, WW$:



$$\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow VV}^{\text{onshell}} \sim \frac{c_{ggH}^2 c_{VVH}^2}{m_H \Gamma_H}$$

$$\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow VV}^{\text{offshell}} \sim \frac{c_{ggH}^2 c_{VVH}^2}{m_{ZZ}^2}$$

$$\frac{\sigma^{\text{offshell}}}{\sigma^{\text{onshell}}} \sim \Gamma_H$$



$$\Gamma_H = 4.5^{+3.3}_{-2.5} \text{ MeV}$$

[arXiv: 2304.01532]

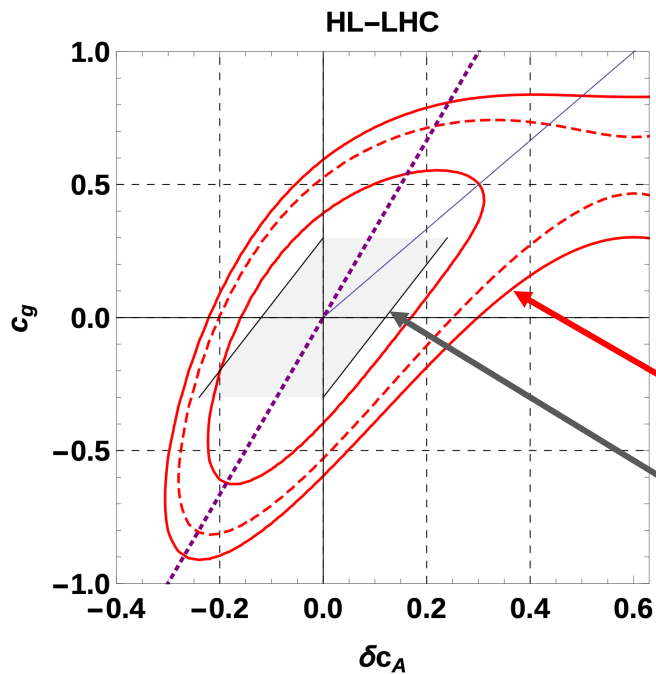


$$\Gamma_H = 2.9^{+2.3}_{-1.7} \text{ MeV}$$

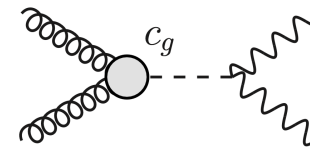
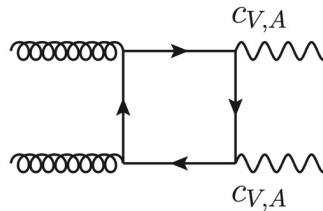
[cds.cern.ch/record/2871702]

The Higgs can teach us about the top

Diboson sensitivity to top couplings



Plot from Azatov, Grojean, Paul, Salvioni
arXiv: 1608.00977



Constraints from $gg \rightarrow ZZ$

Constraint from $gg \rightarrow ZH$
Englert et al, arXiv:1603.05304

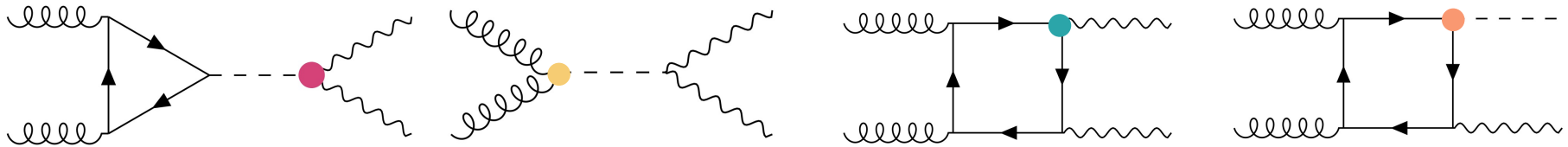
See also: Englert, Soreq, Spannowsky,
arXiv:1410.5440

Cao, Yan, Yuan and Zhang,
arXiv:2004.02031

Top loops: probe poorly constrained Higgs and top operators

Which operators can we probe?

Warsaw basis of dim-6 SMEFT operators
 Flavour symmetry: $U(2)_q \times U(3)_d \times U(2)_u$



Higgs Operators

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi B} \quad c_{\varphi B} \quad \left(\varphi^\dagger \varphi - \frac{v^2}{2}\right) B^{\mu\nu} B_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi W} \quad c_{\varphi W} \quad \left(\varphi^\dagger \varphi - \frac{v^2}{2}\right) W_I^{\mu\nu} W_{\mu\nu}^I$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi G} \quad c_{\varphi G} \quad \left(\varphi^\dagger \varphi - \frac{v^2}{2}\right) G_A^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^A$$

Top Operators

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t} \quad c_{\varphi t} \quad i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{t} \gamma^\mu t)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(1)} \quad c_{\varphi Q}^{(1)} \quad i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu Q)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(3)} \quad c_{\varphi Q}^{(3)} \quad i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \tau_I \varphi) (\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^I Q)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(-)} \quad c_{\varphi Q}^{(-)} \quad c_{\varphi Q}^{(1)} - c_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$$

Yukawa operator

$$\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi} \quad c_{t\varphi} \quad \left(\varphi^\dagger \varphi - \frac{v^2}{2}\right) \bar{Q} t \tilde{\varphi} + \text{h.c.}$$

Growing helicity amplitudes in $gg \rightarrow ZZ$

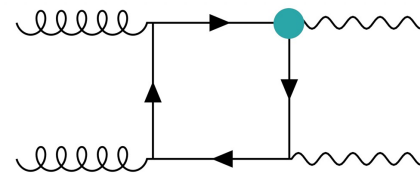
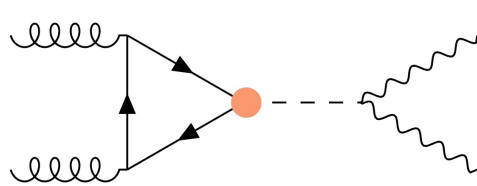
- Calculated analytical helicity amplitudes with 1 insertion of dim-6 SMEFT operators.
- Studied high-energy behaviour of amplitudes \rightarrow Which operators grow with energy?



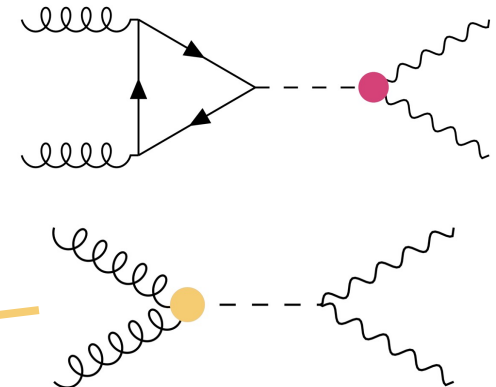
Growing helicity amplitudes in $gg \rightarrow ZZ$

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$\lambda_{g_1}, \lambda_{g_2}, \lambda_{Z_1}, \lambda_{Z_2}$	$\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(-)}$
$+, +, 0, 0$	$\frac{m_t v^3}{m_Z^2} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$\frac{m_t^2 v^2}{m_Z^2} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$\frac{m_t^2 v^2}{m_Z^2} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$

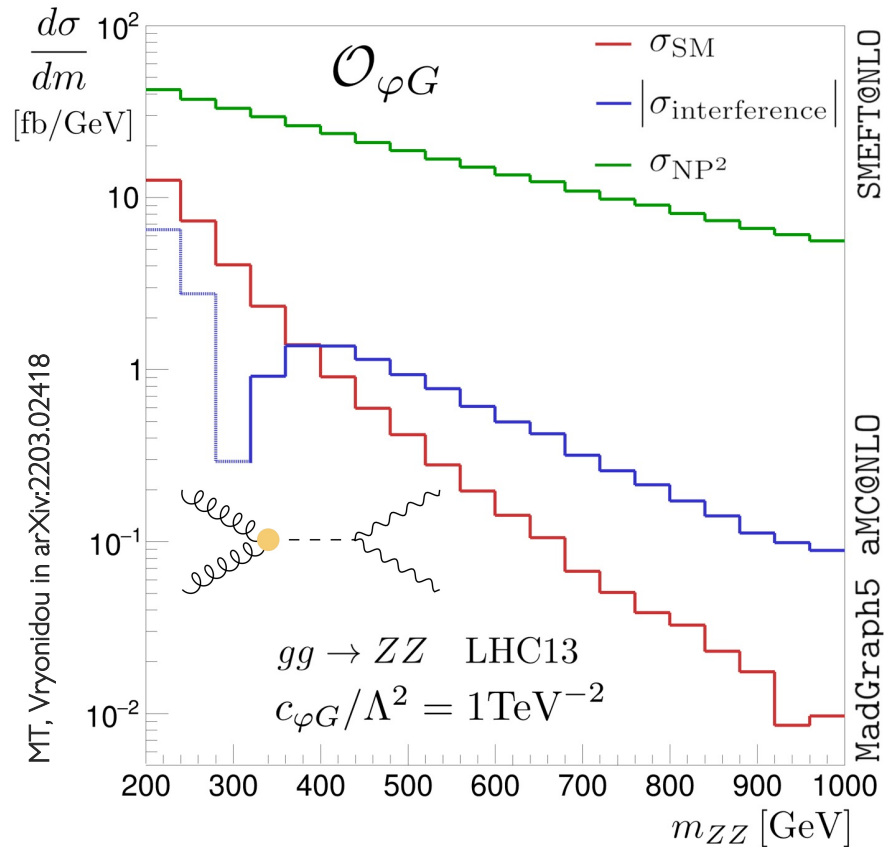


$\lambda_{g_1}, \lambda_{g_2}, \lambda_{Z_1}, \lambda_{Z_2}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi B}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi W}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi G}$
$+, +, +, +$	$m_t^2 \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$m_t^2 \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	-
$+, +, -, -$	$m_t^2 \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$m_t^2 \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	-
$+, +, 0, 0$	-	-	$s \frac{v^2}{m_Z^2}$



Tail effects

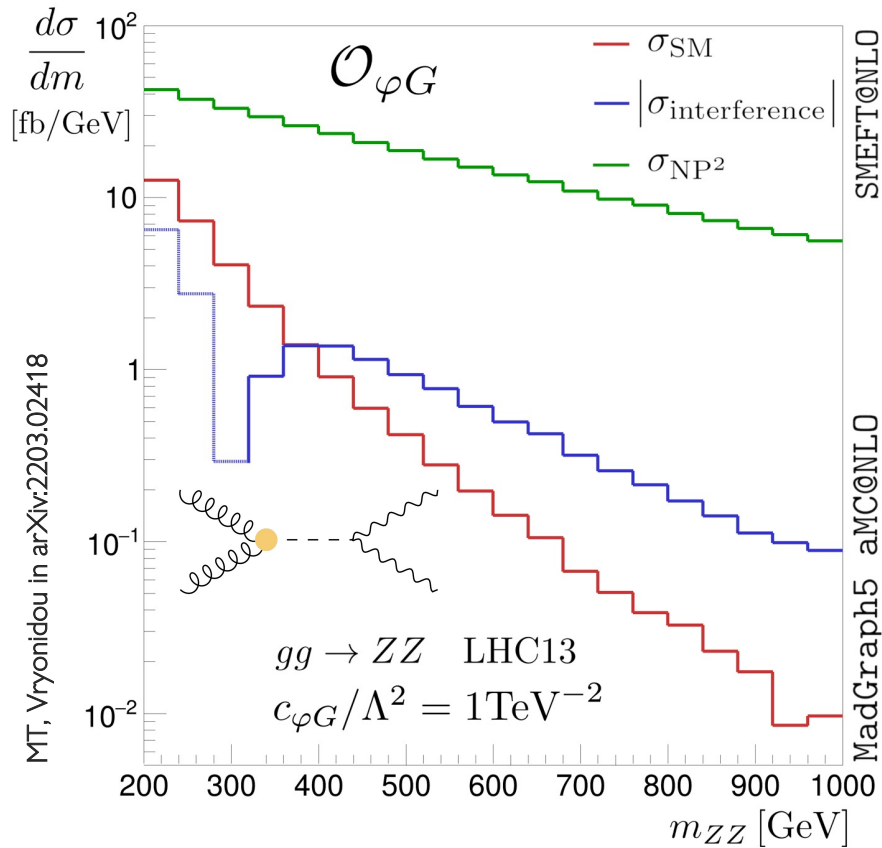
$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi G} : A_{(++00)} \propto s$$



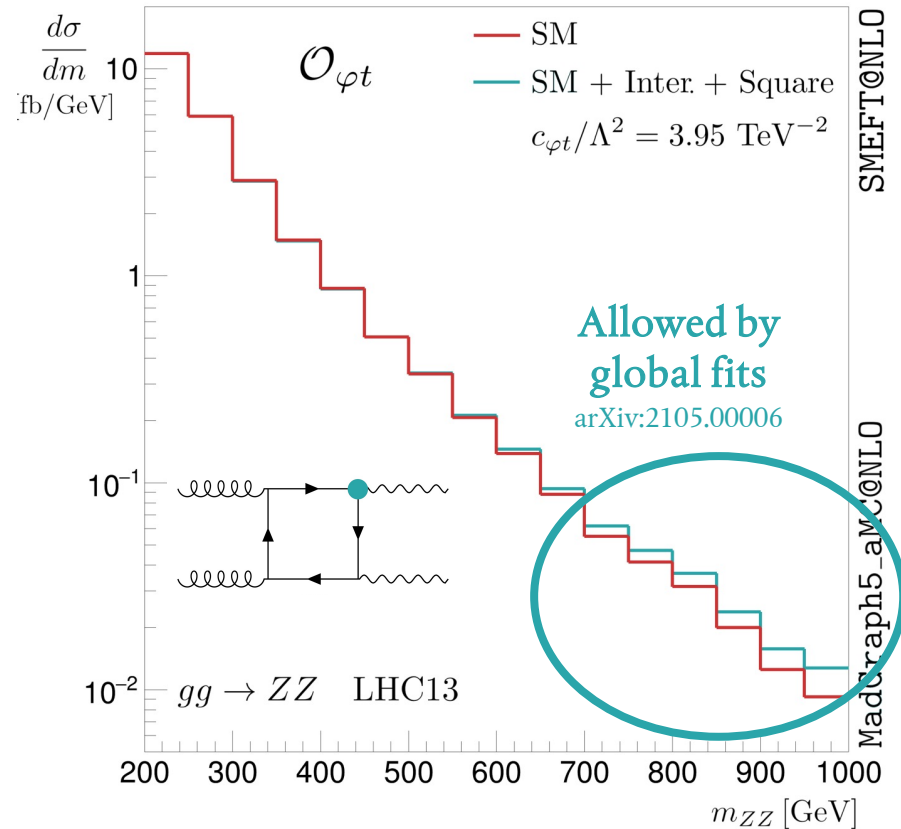
MT, Vryonidou in arXiv:2203.02418

Tail effects

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi G} : A_{(++00)} \propto s$$



$$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t} : A_{(++00)} \propto \log^2\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right)$$

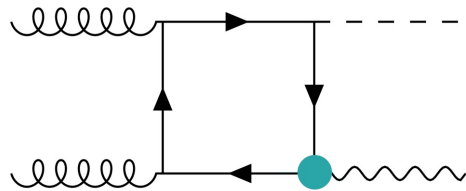
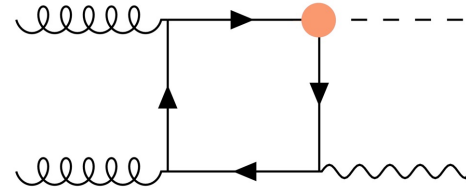
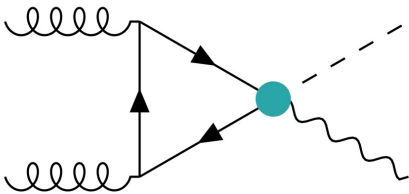
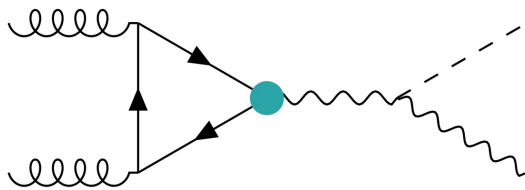


→ Motivates more detailed studies of $gg \rightarrow ZZ$

Helicity amplitudes in $gg \rightarrow ZH$

- Focus on poorly constrained operators
- Logarithmic growth in the helicity amplitudes

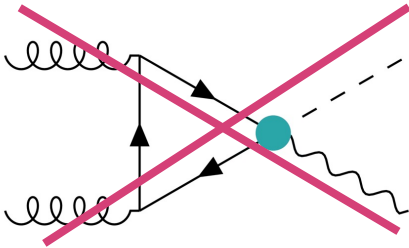
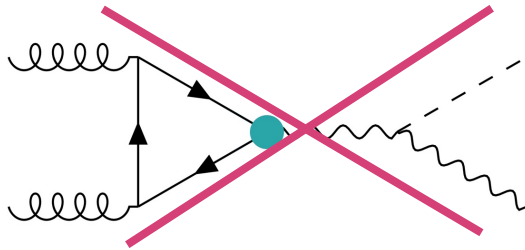
$\lambda_{g_1}, \lambda_{g_2}, \lambda_H, \lambda_Z$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(-)}$	$\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi}$
$+, +, 0, 0$	$\frac{m_t^2 v e g_s^2}{32\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$\frac{m_t^2 v e g_s^2}{32\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$\frac{m_t v^2 e g_s^2}{32\sqrt{2}\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$



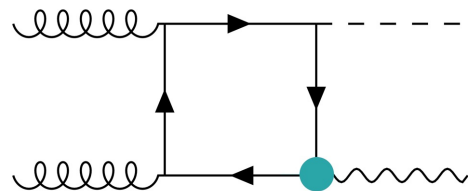
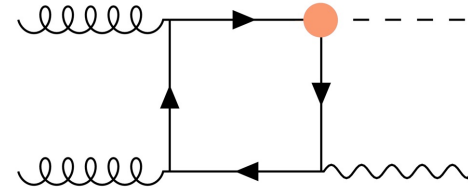
Helicity amplitudes in $gg \rightarrow ZH$

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The triangles cancel each other out

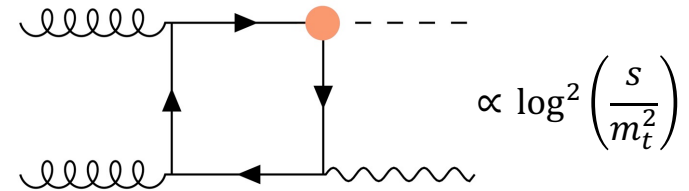
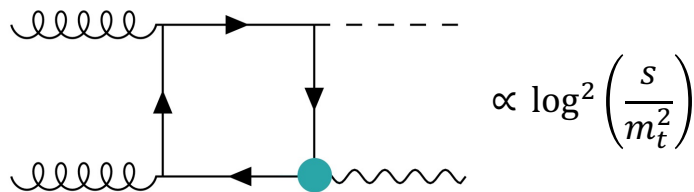


See also: Gauld, Haisch, and Schnell, JHEP01(2024)192

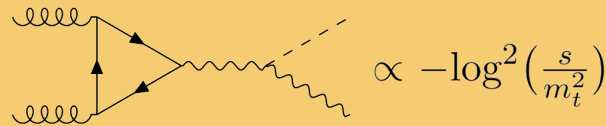
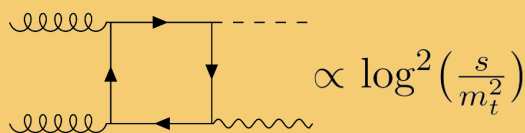


Why do the current operators grow?

$\lambda_{g_1}, \lambda_{g_2}, \lambda_H, \lambda_Z$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(-)}$	$\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi}$
$+, +, 0, 0$	$\frac{m_t^2 v e g_s^2}{32\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$\frac{m_t^2 v e g_s^2}{32\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$\frac{m_t v^2 e g_s^2}{32\sqrt{2}\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$

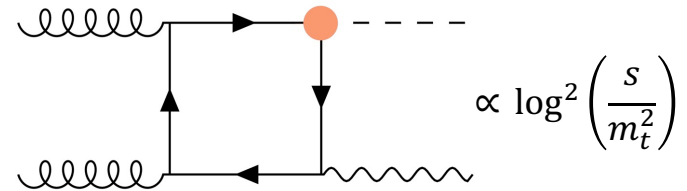
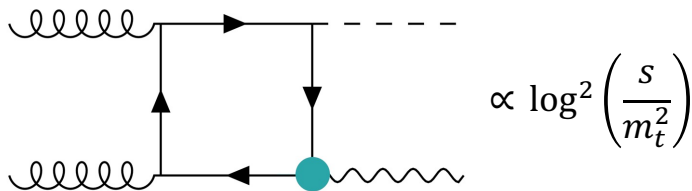


$A_{(++00)}$ in the SM:



Flat direction in $gg \rightarrow ZH$

$\lambda_{g_1}, \lambda_{g_2}, \lambda_H, \lambda_Z$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(-)}$	$\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi}$
$+, +, 0, 0$	$\frac{m_t^2 v e g_s^2}{32\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$\frac{m_t^2 v e g_s^2}{32\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$	$\frac{m_t v^2 e g_s^2}{32\sqrt{2}\pi^2 m_Z c_w s_w} \left[\log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) - i\pi \right]^2$



We are only sensitive to $c_{\varphi Q}^{(-)} - c_{\varphi t} + \frac{c_{t\varphi}}{y_t} \rightarrow$ exact degeneracy

Can measuring $pp \rightarrow ZH$ improve the bounds on Higgs and top operators?

Third generation operators

Quark and gluon channels interplay

$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(1)}$	$c_{\varphi Q}^{(1)}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$	$c_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(-)}$	$c_{\varphi Q}^{(-)}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t}$	$c_{\varphi t}$
$\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi}$	$c_{t\varphi}$

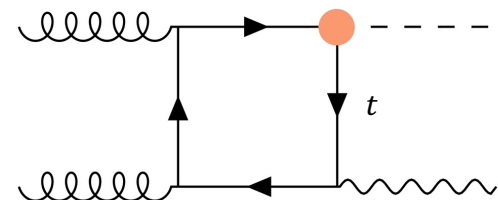
$$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu Q)$$

$$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \tau_I \varphi) (\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^I Q)$$

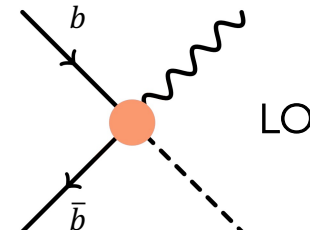
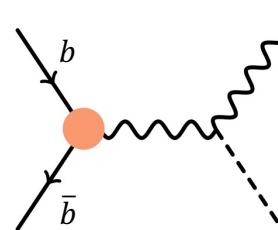
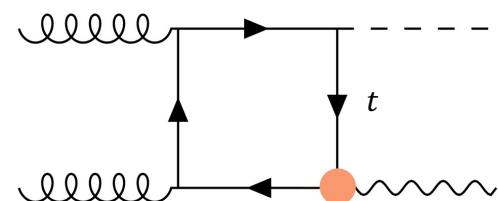
$$c_{\varphi Q}^{(1)} - c_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$$

$$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{t} \gamma^\mu t)$$

$$\left(\varphi^\dagger \varphi - \frac{v^2}{2}\right) \bar{Q} t \tilde{\varphi} + \text{h.c.}$$



NNLO



LO

Probed by $gg \rightarrow ZH$

Probed by $qq \rightarrow ZH$

About the analysis

Used $qq \rightarrow ZH$ analysis by Bishara, Englert, Grojean, Panico and Rossia, arXiv:2208.11134.
Predictions obtained with Madgraph in the presence of one operator at a time.

Categories		$p_{T,\min} \in$
0-lepton	boosted	$\{0, 300, 350, \infty\}$
	resolved	$\{0, 160, 200, 250, \infty\}$
2-lepton	boosted	$\{250, \infty\}$
	resolved	$\{175, 200, \infty\}$

$$p_{T,\min} = \min\{p_T^Z, p_T^H\}$$

Background processes

0-lepton: $\nu\bar{\nu}b\bar{b}, t\bar{t}, \nu l b\bar{b}$

2-lepton: $l^+l^-b\bar{b}$

NLO effects

$qq \rightarrow ZH$: simulated at NLO in QCD

$gg \rightarrow ZH$: rescaled by SM k-Factor

HL-LHC projected bounds from $pp \rightarrow ZH$

WC [TeV^{-2}]	95% C.L. Bound (5% syst.)
$c_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$	$[-0.72, 0.57]$
$c_{\varphi Q}^{(-)}$	$[-1.5, 1.1]$
$c_{\varphi t}$	$[-8.1, 19.6]$
$C_{t\varphi}$	$[-19.4, 8.0]$

Compare to global fits of LHC data:

$$|c_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}| \lesssim 0.6 \text{ TeV}^{-2} \quad c_{\varphi t} \in [-13.3, 4.0] \text{ TeV}^{-2}$$

$$|c_{\varphi Q}^{(-)}| \lesssim 2.9 \text{ TeV}^{-2} \quad c_{t\varphi} \in [-2.3, 2.8] \text{ TeV}^{-2}$$

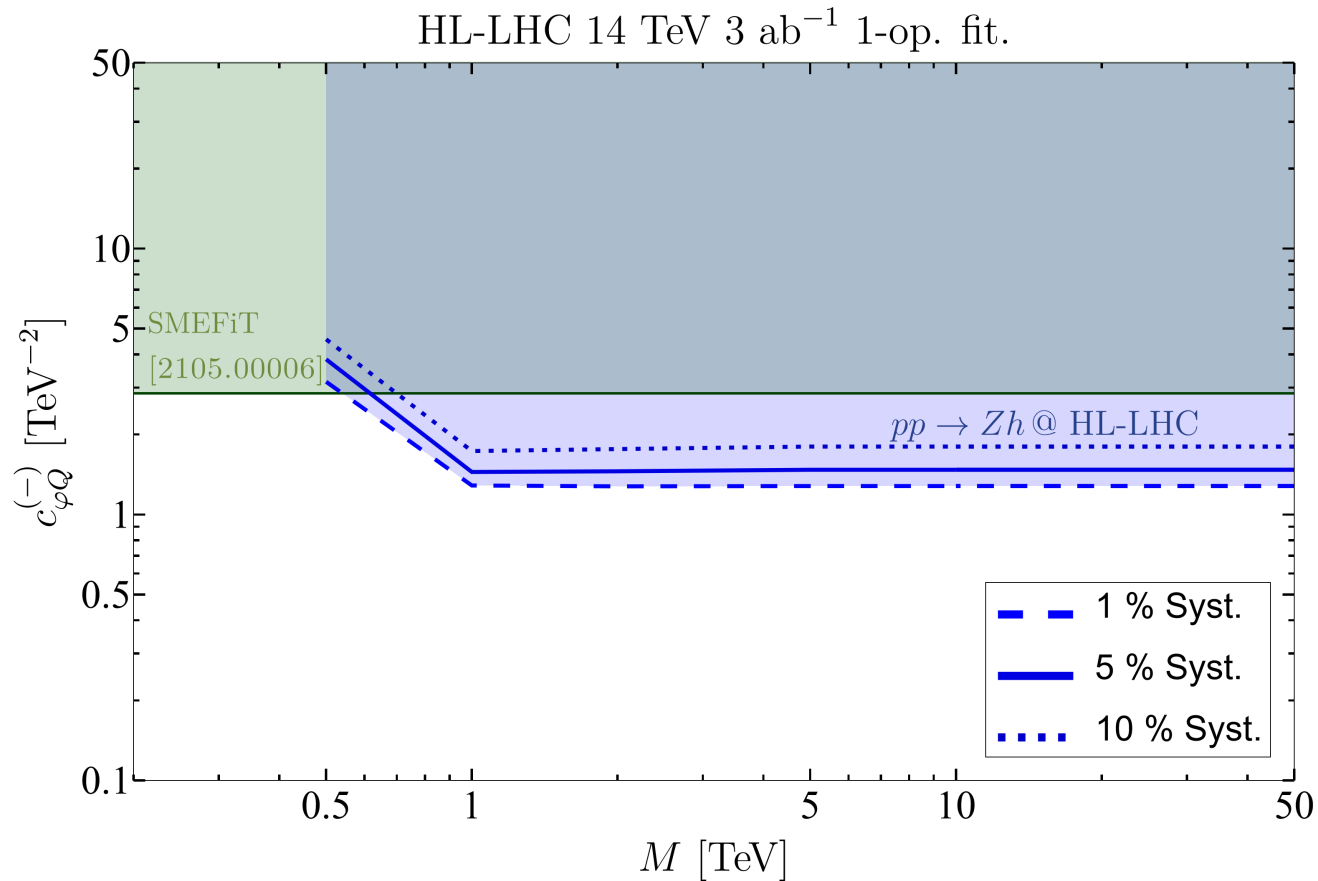
SMEFIT Collaboration, arXiv:2105.00006

Probed by $gg \rightarrow ZH$ (loop induced)
 Probed by $qq \rightarrow ZH$ (tree-level)

Competitive against current bounds



HL-LHC projected bounds from $pp \rightarrow ZH$



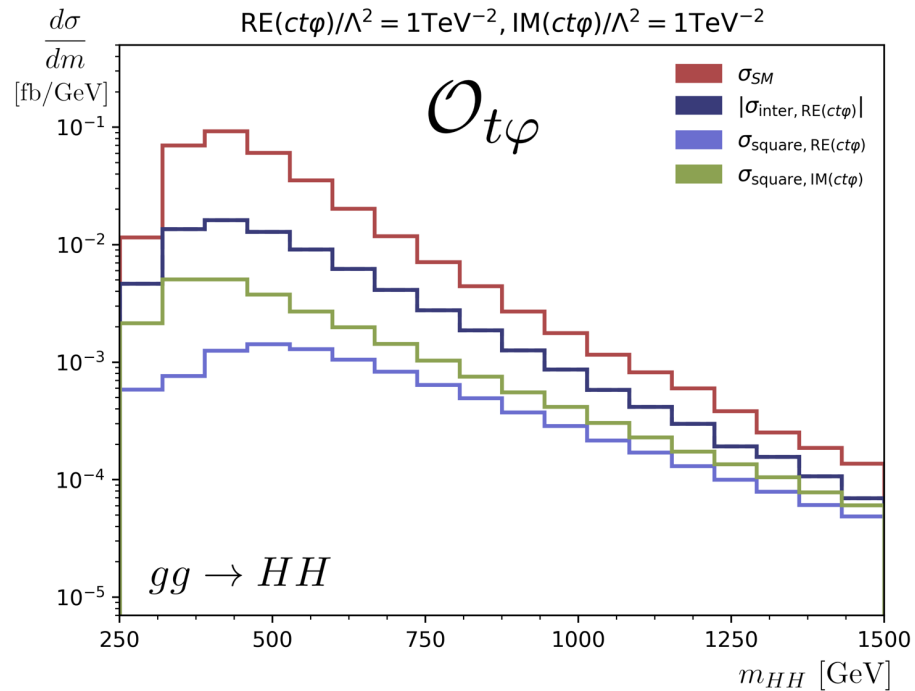
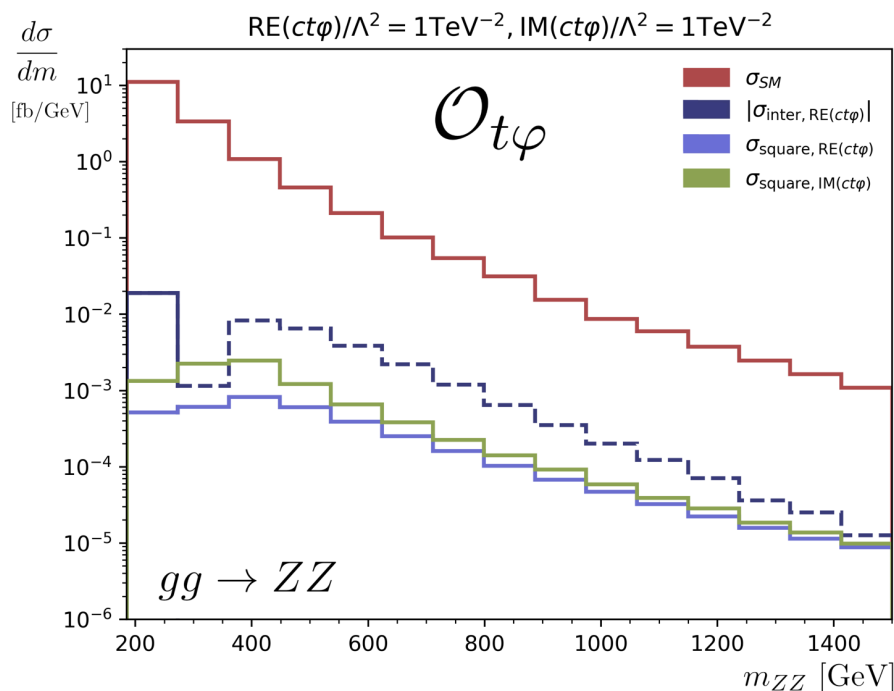
→ Motivates inclusion of $pp \rightarrow ZH$ in global fits

What about CP-odd operators?

Preliminary

So far only considered CP-even operators → Extension of the study to CP-odd

Example:  $\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi}$ ct_φ $\left(\varphi^\dagger\varphi - \frac{v^2}{2}\right) \bar{Q} t \tilde{\varphi} + \text{h.c.}$



Miralles, MT, Vryonidou, in preparation

Conclusion

$gg \rightarrow HH, ZH, ZZ, WW$ help us to study different Higgs and top properties.

In the SMEFT, these processes can probe poorly constrained Higgs and top operators.

$pp \rightarrow ZH$ gives competitive constraints on some third-generation operators → motivates precision measurements and inclusion in global fits.

→ Extension of this study to CP-odd SMEFT operators



Thank you!

