

Higgs pair production in SMEFT at full NLO QCD: an investigation of truncation effects

PhD fellow talk, Monday 12:00

Jannis Lang mainly based on [\[2204.13045 \[hep-ph\]\]](#) with Gudrun Heinrich and Ludovic Scyboz | March 27, 2023

INSTITUTE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS



The Higgs potential

- Higgs boson plays prominent role in SM

- $V_{SM}(\phi) = \lambda \left(\phi^\dagger \phi - \frac{v^2}{2} \right)^2$

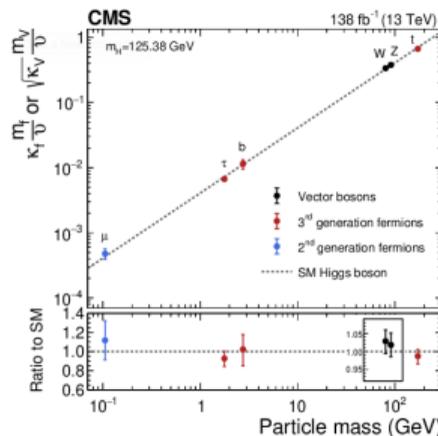
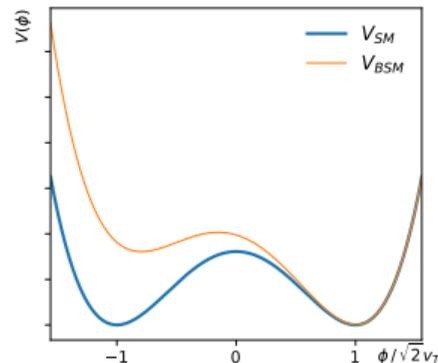
→ EW symmetry breaking $\left(\phi \sim \frac{h+v}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

$$V_{SM} \sim \frac{m_h^2}{2} h^2 + \lambda v h^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 \quad \text{with } \lambda = \frac{m_h^2}{2v^2} \text{ (tree-level)}$$

→ v leads to mass terms of SM particles with direct relation to Higgs couplings

- Impressive experimental results on Higgs couplings

- Higgs self interaction?

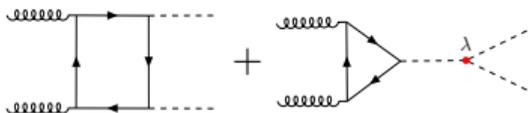


[2211.01216]

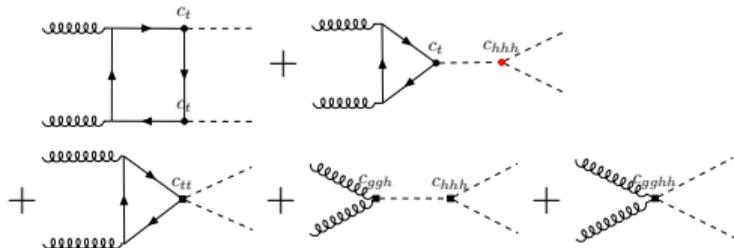
Why study EFT phenomenology in hh production?

- Is Higgs potential SM-like? $V_{SM} \sim \frac{m_h^2}{2} h^2 + \lambda v h^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4$

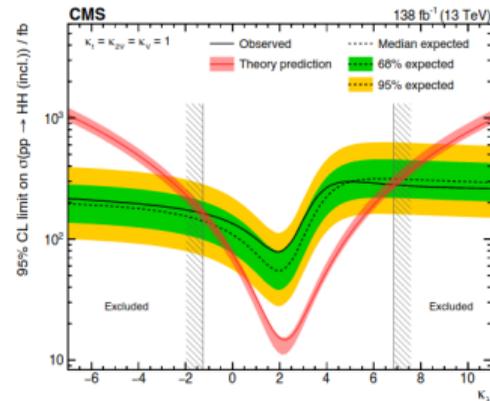
⇒ Trilinear Higgs coupling accessible in hh production



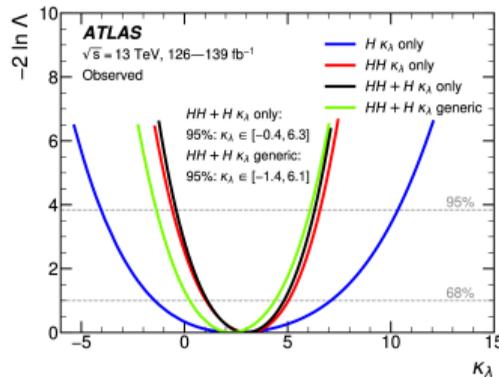
- However, to maintain some generality, BSM deviations should enter in systematic way!



⇒ Bottom-up EFT! (for non-resonant production)



[2207.00043]



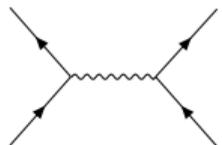
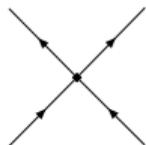
[2211.01216]

- 1 Motivation ✓
- 2 SMEFT and HEFT
- 3 Status of EFT calculations in $gg \rightarrow hh$
- 4 Benchmark study
- 5 Power counting and \mathcal{O}_{tG}
- 6 Summary

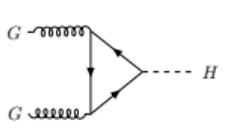
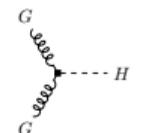
Effective field theory basics

Top-down perspective

- Effective low-energy description from integrating out heavy d.o.f. (i.e. heavy particles)
- Example: 4-fermion from heavy boson (cf. Fermi theory of EW interaction) and heavy top limit


 \rightarrow

 $\left(+\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{E^4}{M^4}\right) \right)$
 \rightarrow

$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{C}{M^2} \bar{\psi}_i \gamma^\mu \psi_j \bar{\psi}_k \gamma_\mu \psi_l$$


 \rightarrow

 $\left(+\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{E^4}{m_t^4}\right) \right)$
 \rightarrow

$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{\tilde{C}}{m_t^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}$$

\Rightarrow Classically non-renormalisable operators!

- However, well applicable for low energies due to $\frac{1}{M^2}$ suppression

Two bottom-up EFT systematics: SMEFT vs. HEFT

Bottom-up EFT: systematic parameterisation for unknown new physics above energy scale Λ

- SMEFT:**
- SM fields + symmetries as building blocks of higher order operators
 - Light Higgs contained in EW doublet field $\phi(x)$
 - BSM: decoupling New Physics
 - Canonical counting (\Rightarrow expansion in $\frac{1}{\Lambda}$):

$$\mathcal{L}_{SMEFT} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_{n=1} \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^{2n}} \mathcal{O}_i^{(4+2n)}$$

- Truncate series at $\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$ collecting all non-redundant operators (EFT basis)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{SMEFT}^{(Warsaw)} \supset & \frac{C_{H\Box}}{\Lambda^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi) \Box (\phi^\dagger \phi) + \frac{C_{HD}}{\Lambda^2} (\phi^\dagger D_\mu \phi) (\phi^\dagger D^\mu \phi) + \frac{C_H}{\Lambda^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3 \\ & + \frac{C_{uH}}{\Lambda^2} \left((\phi^\dagger \phi) \bar{q}_L \tilde{\phi} t_R + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{C_{HG}}{\Lambda^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} \\ & \underbrace{+ \frac{C_{uG}}{\Lambda^2} \left(\bar{q}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^a G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{\phi} t_R + \text{h.c.} \right)}_{\text{subdominant (UV assumption)} \rightarrow \text{last part}} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Classically non-renormalisable, but consistent if truncations are considered at each step!

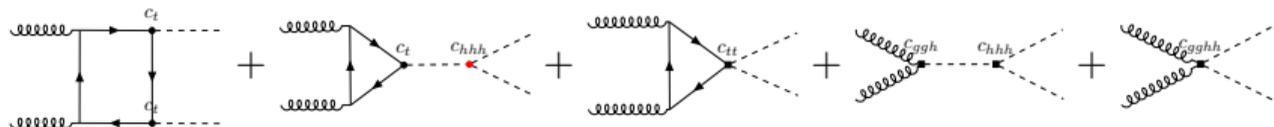
Two bottom-up EFT systematics: SMEFT vs. HEFT

- HEFT:**
- Non-linear theory (EW χ L), motivation as analogue to chiral pert. theory
 - Light Higgs is EW gauge singlet
 - BSM: can be strongly coupling New Physics
 - Chiral dimension of operators $d_\chi(\partial, \bar{\psi}\psi, g, y) = 1$
 - Expansion in $\frac{f^2}{\Lambda^2} \sim \frac{1}{16\pi^2}$ (\Rightarrow loop counting) (f energy scale of non-decoupling theory)

$$\mathcal{L}_{HEFT} \sim \mathcal{L}_{HEFT}^{LO} + \sum_{L=1} \sum_i \left(\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \right)^L c_i \mathcal{O}_i^{d_\chi=2+2L}$$

\Rightarrow Relevant parts for $gg \rightarrow hh$:

$$\mathcal{L}_{HEFT} \supset \underbrace{-m_t \left(c_t \frac{h}{v} + c_{tt} \frac{h^2}{v^2} \right) \bar{t}t - c_{hhh} \frac{m_h^2}{2v} h^3}_{\subset \mathcal{L}_{HEFT}^{LO}} + \underbrace{\frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \left(c_{ggh} \frac{h}{v} + c_{gggh} \frac{h^2}{v^2} \right) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}}_{\subset \mathcal{L}_{HEFT}^{NLO}}$$



Two bottom-up EFT systematics: SMEFT vs. HEFT

SMEFT:

$$\mathcal{L}_{SMEFT}^{(Warsaw)} \supset \frac{C_{H\Box}}{\Lambda^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi) \Box (\phi^\dagger \phi) + \frac{C_{HD}}{\Lambda^2} (\phi^\dagger D_\mu \phi) (\phi^\dagger D^\mu \phi) + \frac{C_H}{\Lambda^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3$$

$$+ \frac{C_{uH}}{\Lambda^2} \left((\phi^\dagger \phi) \bar{q}_L \tilde{\phi} t_R + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{C_{HG}}{\Lambda^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}$$

HEFT:

$$\mathcal{L}_{HEFT} \supset -m_t \left(c_t \frac{h}{v} + c_{tt} \frac{h^2}{v^2} \right) \bar{t}t - c_{hhh} \frac{m_h^2}{2v} h^3 + \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \left(c_{ggh} \frac{h}{v} + c_{gggh} \frac{h^2}{v^2} \right) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}$$

Naive translation SMEFT \leftrightarrow HEFT after field redefinition up to $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\Lambda^2})$ in Lagrangian
 ($C_{H,kin} = C_{H\Box} - 4C_{HD}$)

However, formally:

$$c_i \sim \mathcal{O}(1) \text{ possible} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2} c_i \ll 1$$

\Rightarrow Not generally applicable in practical calculations
 (fits, bounds, ...)

HEFT	Warsaw
C_{hhh}	$1 - 2 \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{v^2}{m_h^2} C_H + 3 \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} C_{H,kin}$
c_t	$1 + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} C_{H,kin} - \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}m_t} C_{uH}$
c_{tt}	$-\frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{3v}{2\sqrt{2}m_t} C_{uH} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} C_{H,kin}$
C_{ggh}	$\frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{8\pi}{\alpha_s(\mu)} C_{HG}$
C_{gggh}	$\frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{4\pi}{\alpha_s(\mu)} C_{HG}$

SMEFT truncation

Dimension 6 operators in amplitude $\left(\frac{C'_i}{\Lambda^2} = c_i - c_{i,sm}\right)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{M} = & \text{[Diagram 1: Box diagram with } 1 + \frac{C'_1}{\Lambda^2} \text{]} + \text{[Diagram 2: Triangle diagram with } 1 + \frac{C'_2}{\Lambda^2} \text{]} + \text{[Diagram 3: Triangle diagram with } \frac{C'_3}{\Lambda^2} \text{]} + \text{[Diagram 4: Triangle diagram with } \frac{C'_4}{\Lambda^2} \text{]} + \text{[Diagram 5: Triangle diagram with } \frac{C'_5}{\Lambda^2} \text{]} + \dots \\
 = & \mathcal{M}_{SM} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{M}_{si}}_{\text{dim6}} \left(+ \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \mathcal{M}_{di}}_{\text{dim6}^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

⇒ Double operator insertion same order as (neglected) dimension 8 operators (and field redefinition)!

⇒ In HEFT the complete anomalous coupling enters at each vertex with no additional truncation

SMEFT truncation of cross section

$$\sigma \simeq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{\text{SM}} + \sigma_{\text{SM} \times \text{dim6}} \\ \sigma_{(\text{SM} + \text{dim6}) \times (\text{SM} + \text{dim6})} \\ \sigma_{(\text{SM} + \text{dim6}) \times (\text{SM} + \text{dim6})} + \sigma_{\text{SM} \times \text{dim6}^2} \\ \sigma_{(\text{SM} + \text{dim6} + \text{dim6}^2) \times (\text{SM} + \text{dim6} + \text{dim6}^2)} \end{array} \right.$$

(a) Truncation at leading order of expansion of powers in $1/\Lambda^2$ of cross section \Rightarrow applicable choice

(b) Truncation at leading order of expansion of powers in $1/\Lambda^2$ of amplitude \Rightarrow applicable choice

(c) Truncate cross section at $\mathcal{O}(1/\Lambda^4)$ from all dim6 operator insertions (ambiguous definition)

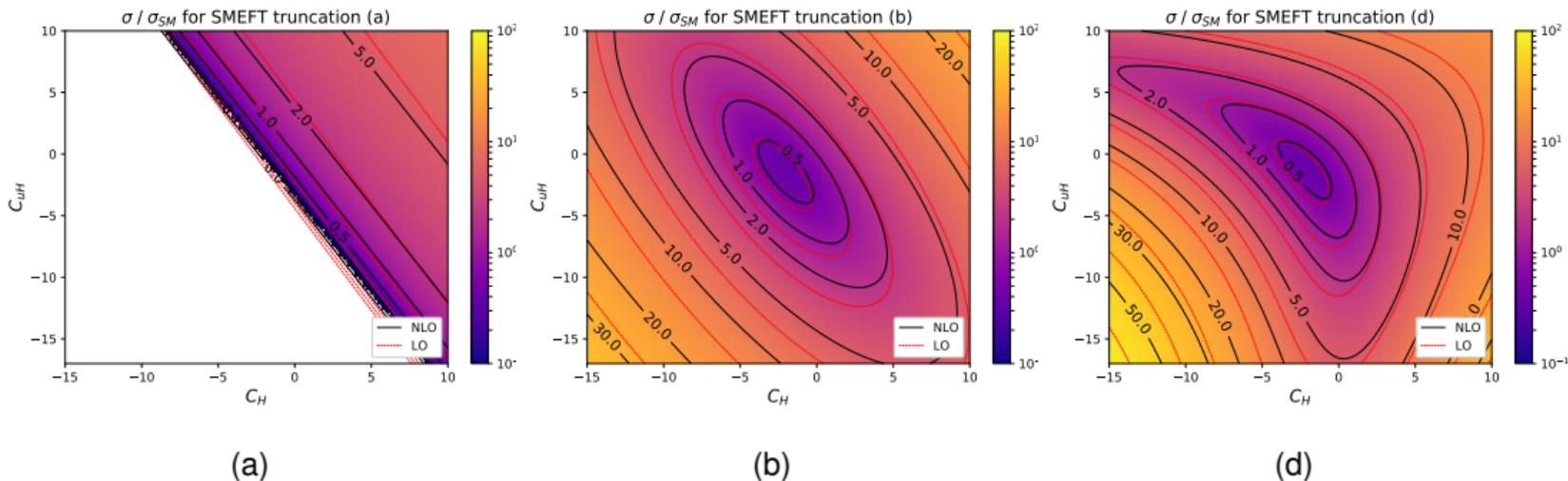
(d) Complete insertion, naive translation SMEFT \leftrightarrow HEFT

- Truncation (a) formally most consistent, however, negative (differential) cross section can appear for too large Wilson coefficients

\Rightarrow Perform analysis for truncation (a) and (b) separately!

NLO cross section heatmaps in SMEFT

Generated at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with $\Lambda = 1$ TeV



■ Large area of negative cross section for truncation (a)

■ Flat directions differ substantially

■ Non-trivial shape for HEFT-like option (d)

Public implementations

HEFT

HTL = Heavy top limit ($m_t \rightarrow \infty$)

- LO and NLO QCD HTL HPAIR [Gröber,Mühlleitner,Spira,Streicher '15]
 - [Borowka,Greiner,Heinrich,Jones,Kerner,Schlenk,Zirke '16]
 - [Heinrich,Jones,Kerner,Luisoni,Vryonidou '17]
- Full m_t NLO QCD POWHEG-BOX-V2/ggHH
 - [Buchalla,Capozi,Celis,Heinrich,Scyboz '18]
 - [Heinrich,Jones,Kerner,Luisoni,Scyboz '19]
 - [Heinrich,Jones,Kerner,Scyboz '20] ←
- **Non-public** state-of-the-art NNLO' (HTL NNLO, full m_t NLO) [de Florian,Fabre,Heinrich,Mazitelli,Scyboz '21]

SMEFT

- LO and NLO QCD HTL HPAIR [Gröber,Mühlleitner,Spira,Streicher '15]
- LO (1-loop) including chromo-magnetic operator
 SMEFT@NLO + MG5_aMC@NLO [Degrande,Durieux,Maltoni,Mimasu,Vryonidou,Zhang '20]
- LO including chromo-magnetic operator [Brivio,Jiang,Trott '17]
 SMEFTsim + MG5_aMC@NLO [Brivio '20]
- Full m_t NLO QCD POWHEG-BOX-V2/ggHH_SMEFT
 with truncation options [Heinrich,JL,Scyboz '22] ←

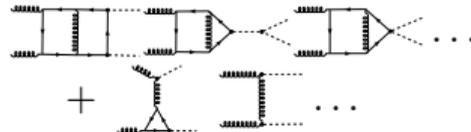
Amplitude evaluation in ggHH_SMEFT

$$\mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow hh} = \epsilon(p_1)_\mu \epsilon(p_2)_\nu (\mathcal{F}_1 \cdot T_1^{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{F}_2 \cdot T_2^{\mu\nu}) \quad [\text{Glover, van der Bij '87}]$$

Born: Analytic expressions for form factors \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 (tree and 1-loop contributions)

Real: $|\mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow hhg}|^2, |\mathcal{M}_{qg \rightarrow hhq}|^2, |\mathcal{M}_{q\bar{q} \rightarrow hhg}|^2$ and crossings evaluated using (private) modified version of **GoSam** 1-loop ME generator

Virtual: 2-loop diagrams in HEFT are similar to SM \Rightarrow reweighting



HEFT virtuals are available as function of 23 grids a_j

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow hh}^{NLO}|^2 = & a_1 \cdot c_t^4 + a_2 \cdot c_{tt}^2 + a_3 \cdot c_t^2 c_{hhh}^2 + a_4 \cdot c_{ggh}^2 c_{hhh}^2 + a_5 \cdot c_{ggh}^2 + a_6 \cdot c_{tt} c_t^2 + a_7 \cdot c_t^3 c_{hhh} \\ & + a_8 \cdot c_{tt} c_t c_{hhh} + a_9 \cdot c_{tt} c_{ggh} c_{hhh} + a_{10} \cdot c_{tt} c_{ggh} + a_{11} \cdot c_t^2 c_{ggh} c_{hhh} + a_{12} \cdot c_t^2 c_{ggh} \\ & + a_{13} \cdot c_t c_{hhh}^2 c_{ggh} + a_{14} \cdot c_t c_{hhh} c_{ggh} + a_{15} \cdot c_{ggh} c_{hhh} c_{ggh} + a_{16} \cdot c_t^3 c_{ggh} \\ & + a_{17} \cdot c_t c_{tt} c_{ggh} + a_{18} \cdot c_t c_{ggh}^2 c_{hhh} + a_{19} \cdot c_t c_{ggh} c_{ggh} + a_{20} \cdot c_t^2 c_{ggh} \\ & + a_{21} \cdot c_{tt} c_{ggh}^2 + a_{22} \cdot c_{ggh}^3 c_{hhh} + a_{23} \cdot c_{ggh}^2 c_{ggh} \end{aligned}$$

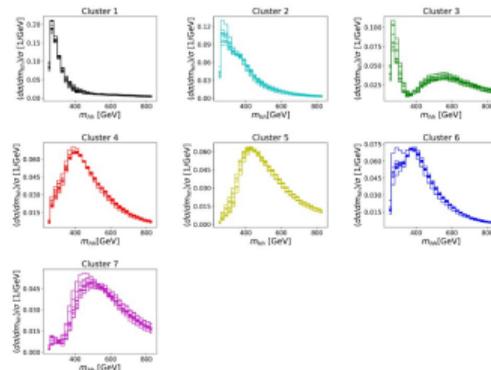
\Rightarrow Grids can be directly reused for SMEFT (considering translation and truncation) up to counter terms and special treatment for truncation (b), where additional 1-loop contributions are added

Naive benchmark translation

Consider HEFT benchmark points with following characteristic m_{hh} shapes

[Capozi, Heinrich '19]
[<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2843280>]

- Benchmark 1*: enhanced low m_{hh} region
- Benchmark 6*: close-by double peaks or shoulder left



benchmark (* = modified)	C_{hhh}	C_t	C_{tt}	C_{ggh}	C_{gggh}	$C_{H,kin}$	C_H	C_{uH}	C_{HG}	Λ
SM	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 TeV
1*	5.105	1.1	0	0	0	4.95	-6.81	3.28	0	1 TeV
6*	-0.684	0.9	$-\frac{1}{6}$	0.5	0.25	0.561	3.80	2.20	0.0387	1 TeV

⇒ SMEFT expansion based on $E^2 \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} \ll 1$ justified?

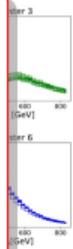
C_{HG} obtained using $\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.118$

Naive benchmark translation

Total cross section generated at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

Con
with

benchmark	$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}[\text{fb}]$ option (b)	K-factor option (b)	ratio to SM option (b)	$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}[\text{fb}]$ option (a)	$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}[\text{fb}]$ HEFT
SM	$27.94^{+13.7\%}_{-12.8\%}$	1.67	1	-	-
$\Lambda = 1$ TeV					
1*	$74.29^{+19.8\%}_{-15.6\%}$	2.13	2.66	-61.17	94.32
6*	$72.51^{+20.6\%}_{-16.4\%}$	1.90	2.60	52.89	91.40
$\Lambda = 2$ TeV					
1*	$14.03^{+12.0\%}_{-11.9\%}$	1.56	0.502	5.58	-
6*	$35.39^{+17.5\%}_{-15.2\%}$	1.76	1.27	34.18	-



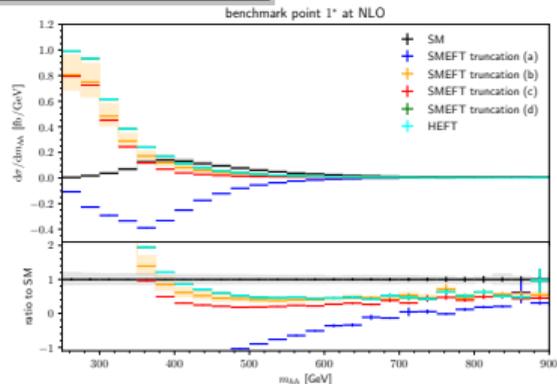
⇒ SMEFT expansion based on $E^2 \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} \ll 1$ justified?

Invariant mass distributions at NLO QCD ($\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$)

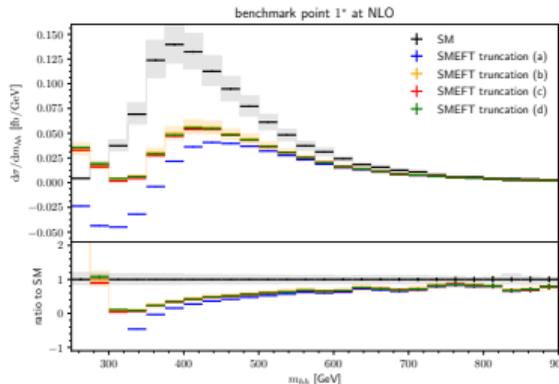
Benchmark 1*:

C_{hh}	C_t	C_{tt}	C_{ggh}	C_{gggh}	$C_{H,\text{kin}}$	C_H	C_{uH}	C_{HG}
5.105	1.1	0	0	0	4.95	-6.81	3.28	0

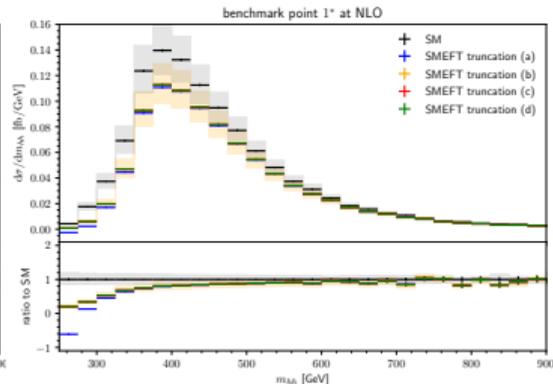
Generated with ggHH_SMEFT in POWHEG-BOX-V2



$\Lambda = 1 \text{ TeV}$



$\Lambda = 2 \text{ TeV}$



$\Lambda = 4 \text{ TeV}$

■ Truncation (a): negative cross sections

■ Shape approaches SM for increasing Λ

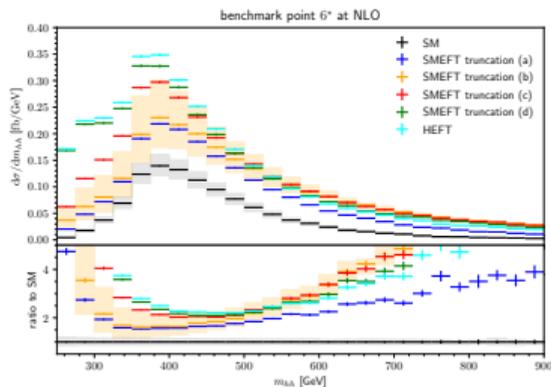
⇒ Valid HEFT point invalid in SMEFT after direct translation

Invariant mass distributions at NLO QCD ($\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$)

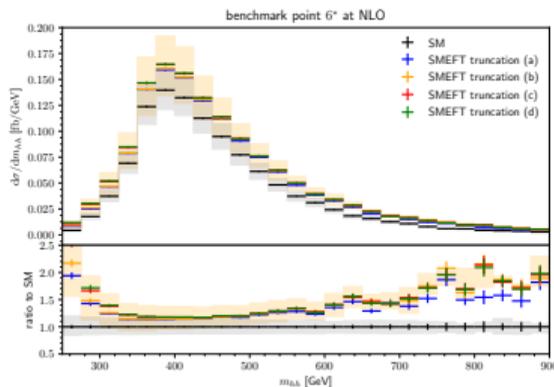
Benchmark 6*:

Generated with ggHH_SMEFT
in POWHEG-BOX-V2

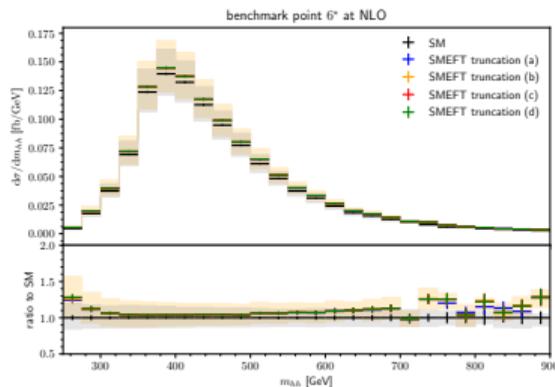
C_{hhh}	C_t	C_{tt}	C_{ggh}	C_{gggh}	$C_{H,kin}$	C_H	C_{uH}	C_{HG}
-0.684	0.9	$-\frac{1}{6}$	0.5	0.25	0.561	3.80	2.20	0.0387



$\Lambda = 1 \text{ TeV}$



$\Lambda = 2 \text{ TeV}$



$\Lambda = 4 \text{ TeV}$

■ No negative cross section

■ No shoulder left (except for (d))

■ Shape indistinguishable from SM for $\Lambda = 4 \text{ TeV}$ within scale uncertainties

■ Difference between HEFT and (d) only due to α_s scale dependence

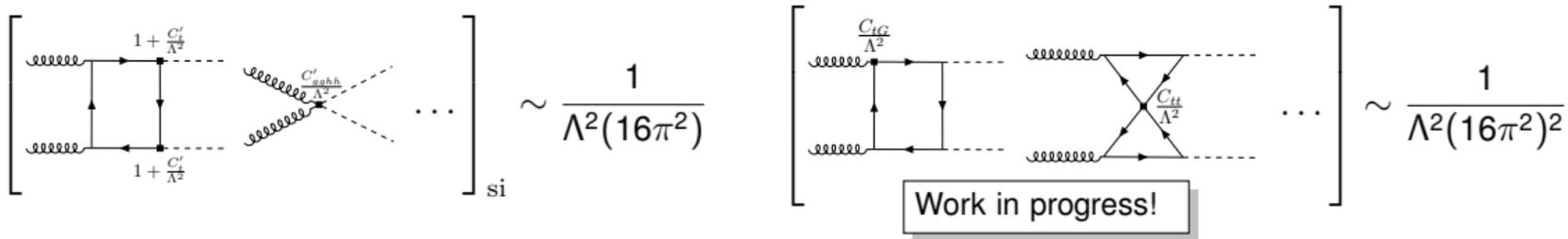
Loop counting in SMEFT (“weak” UV assumption)

Considering couplings of general renormalisable UV physics [Arzt, Einhorn, Wudka '94] or using chiral dimensions [Buchalla, Heinrich, Müller-Salditt, Pandler '22] leads to:

$$(\kappa \text{ generic weak coupling, } d_\chi(\partial, \bar{\psi}\psi, \kappa) = 1, \quad C(6, d_\chi) \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \left(\frac{1}{16\pi^2}\right)^{(d_\chi-4)/2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_H \sim [\kappa^4] (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3 &\Rightarrow \frac{C_H}{\Lambda^2} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} & \mathcal{O}_{HG} \sim [\kappa^4] (\phi^\dagger \phi) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} &\Rightarrow \frac{C_{HG}}{\Lambda^2} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2 (16\pi^2)} \\ \mathcal{O}_{tt} \sim [\kappa^2] \bar{t}_R \gamma_\mu t_R \bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R &\Rightarrow \frac{C_{tt}}{\Lambda^2} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}, & \mathcal{O}_{tG} \sim [\kappa^4] (\bar{q}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^a t_R) \tilde{\phi} G_{\mu\nu}^a &\Rightarrow \frac{C_{tG}}{\Lambda^2} \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2 (16\pi^2)} \end{aligned}$$

⇒ Chromomagnetic operator enters with overall loop factor suppression $\frac{1}{16\pi^2}$ compared to born:

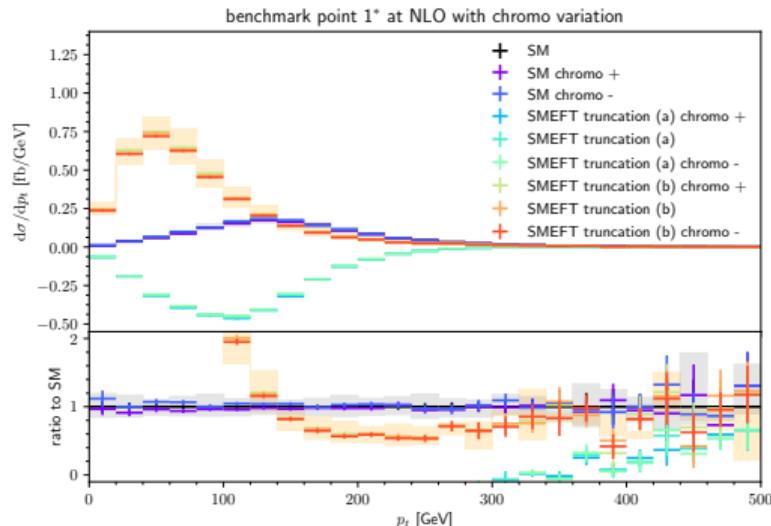
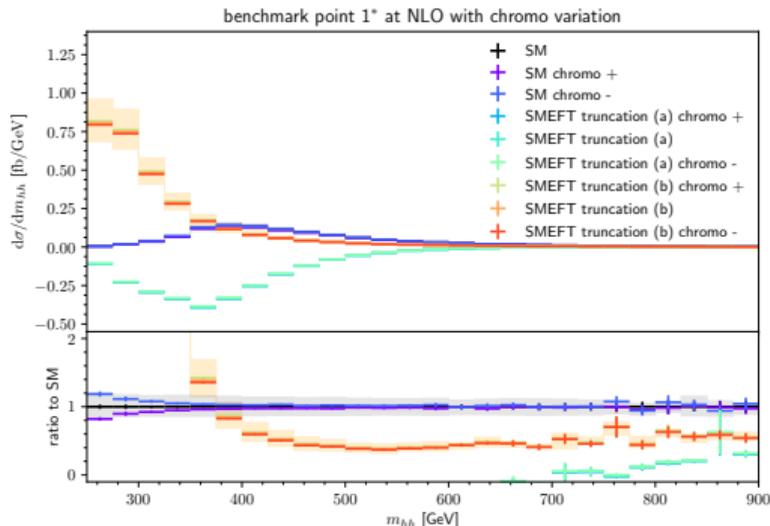


Effects of chromomagnetic operator (PRELIMINARY)

(variation using same value as C_{HG} of benchmark 6*)

■ Benchmark 1* with \mathcal{O}_{tG} :

$C_{H,kin}$	C_H	C_{uH}	C_{HG}	C_{tG}
4.95	-6.81	3.28	0	$\{0, \pm 0.0387\}$



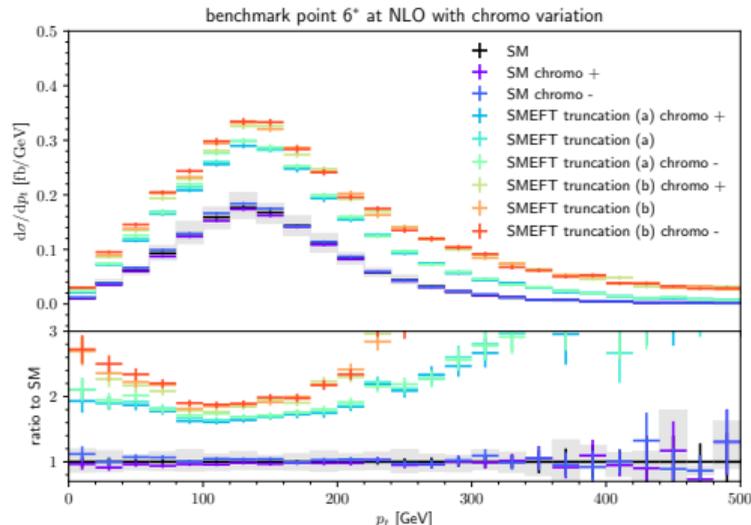
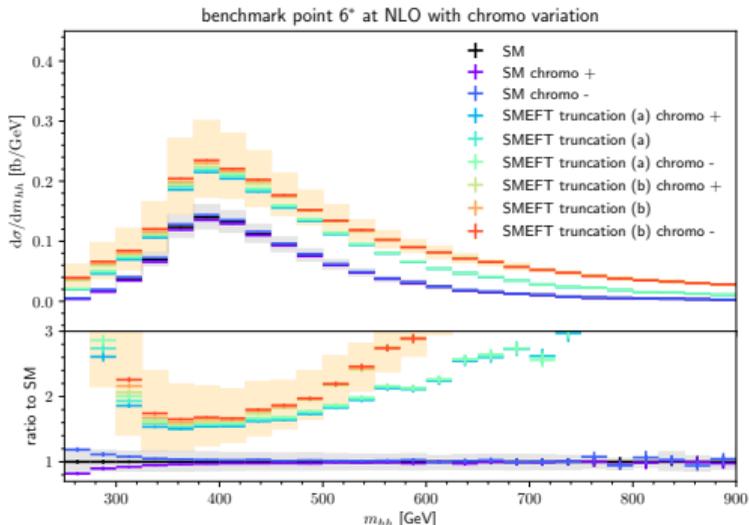
■ Effect of C_{tG} variation with explicit loop suppression within scale uncertainty

⇒ Subdominant contribution (in this UV scenario)!

Effects of chromomagnetic operator (PRELIMINARY)

■ Benchmark 6* with \mathcal{O}_{IG} :

$C_{H,\text{kin}}$	C_H	C_{uH}	C_{HG}	C_{IG}
0.561	3.80	2.20	0.0387	$\{0, \pm 0.0387\}$



■ Effect of C_{IG} variation with explicit loop suppression within scale uncertainty

⇒ Subdominant contribution (in this UV scenario)!

- SMEFT and HEFT both valid EFT approaches based on different assumptions
 - Status of EFT calculations in $gg \rightarrow hh$
 - BM study: Naive translation from HEFT \rightarrow SMEFT can lead out of validity of $\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$ expansion
- \Rightarrow We advocate to study both EFT representations separately
- More information about this project: [\[Heinrich,JL,Scyboz '22\]](#)
 - More information about EFT in Higgs pair production: [\[https://cds.cern.ch/record/2843280\]](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2843280)
- \Rightarrow In progress: Inclusion of chromo-magnetic and 4-fermion operator contributions, RGE evolution of Wilson coefficients
- \Rightarrow Further outlook: y_t and EW corrections when SM results are available, ...

$$\Delta\sigma \sim \begin{matrix} +\Delta_{\text{scale}+} \\ -\Delta_{\text{scale}-} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} +\Delta_{m_t \text{ scheme}+} \\ -\Delta_{m_t \text{ scheme}-} \end{matrix} \pm \Delta_{\text{num. grid}} \quad (\pm \Delta_{\text{EFT trunc.}}) \quad \pm \Delta_{\text{PDF}+\alpha_s} \quad \pm \Delta_{\text{EW}}$$

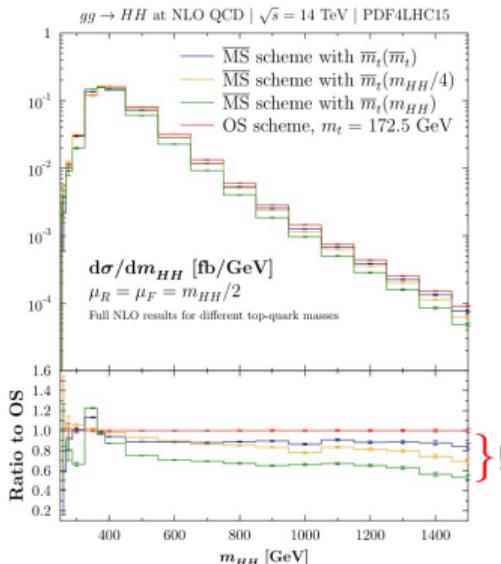
- Δ_{EW} : Full NLO EW unknown, only partial results of top Yukawa [Davies,Mishima,Schönwald,Steinhauser,Zhang '22] [Mühlleitner,Schlenk,Spira '22]
- $\Delta_{\text{PDF}+\alpha_s} \approx 3\%$ ($\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$): B.I. NNLO HTL and employing PDF4LHCNNLO [twiki *hh* cross group] stable for c_{hhh} variation, but might rise if tail enhanced
- $\Delta_{\text{EFT trunc.}}$: No quantitative prescription, qualitative observation of truncation options
- $\Delta_{\text{scale} \pm}$: Determined by 7-point variation of $\mu_R, \mu_F = \{0.5, 1, 2\} \cdot \mu_0$
 $\mathcal{O}(15\%)$ for NLO QCD SM, 15 - 20% for NLO QCD SMEFT truncation (b) benchmark 1* & 6*
- $\Delta_{m_t \text{ scheme} \pm}$: In principle needs determination for each point in EFT parameter space! (not yet available)
- $\Delta_{\text{num. grid}}$: Numerical uncertainty of grids for virtual contribution, not covered by Monte Carlo statistical uncertainty of POWHEG!

m_t renormalisation scheme uncertainty

[Baglio,Campanario,Glaus,Mühlleitner,Spira,Streicher '18]
 [Baglio,Campanario,Glaus,Mühlleitner,Ronca,Spira,Streicher '20]
 [Baglio,Campanario,Glaus,Mühlleitner,Ronca,Spira '20]

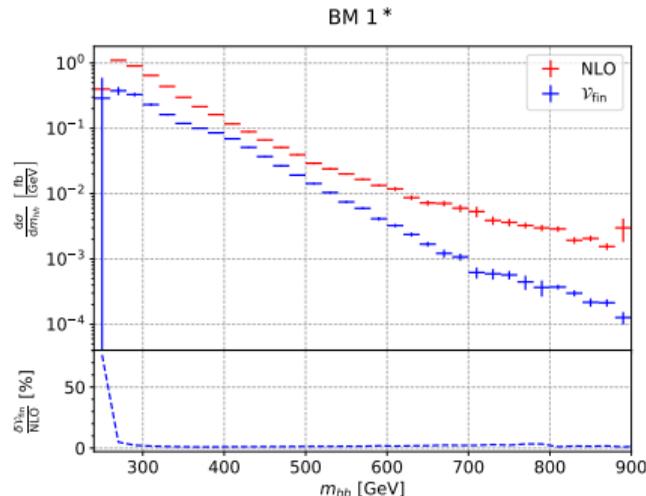
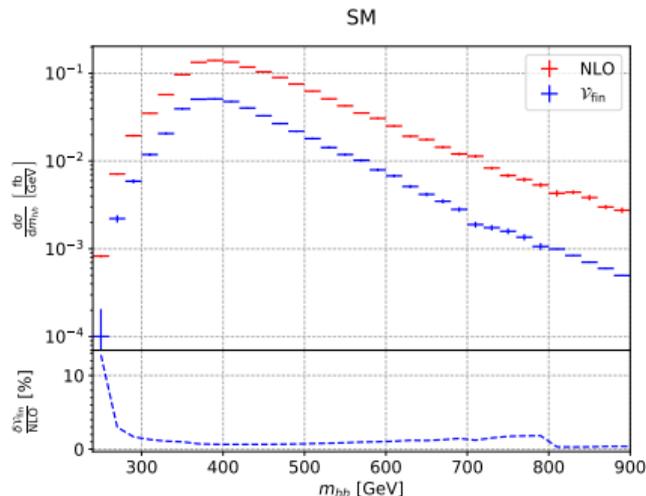
$$\bar{m}_t(m_t) = \frac{m_t}{1 + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(m_t)}{\pi} + K_2 \left(\frac{\alpha_s(m_t)}{\pi} \right)^2 + K_3 \left(\frac{\alpha_s(m_t)}{\pi} \right)^3}$$

- Prediction depends on m_t scheme (on-shell vs. \overline{MS} with varying scale)
- Uncertainty sensitive to choice of $C_{hhh} = \kappa_\lambda$
- Sensitivity to variations of C_{tt} expected



$\kappa_\lambda = -10$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 1438(1)_{-6\%}^{+10\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = -5$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 512.8(3)_{-7\%}^{+10\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = -1$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 113.66(7)_{-9\%}^{+8\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = 0$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 61.22(6)_{-12\%}^{+6\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = 1$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 27.73(7)_{-18\%}^{+4\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = 2$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 13.2(1)_{-23\%}^{+1\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = 2.4$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 12.7(1)_{-22\%}^{+4\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = 3$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 17.6(1)_{-15\%}^{+9\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = 5$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 83.2(3)_{-4\%}^{+13\%}$ fb,
$\kappa_\lambda = 10$:	$\sigma_{tot} = 579(1)_{-4\%}^{+12\%}$ fb

Numerical grids uncertainty



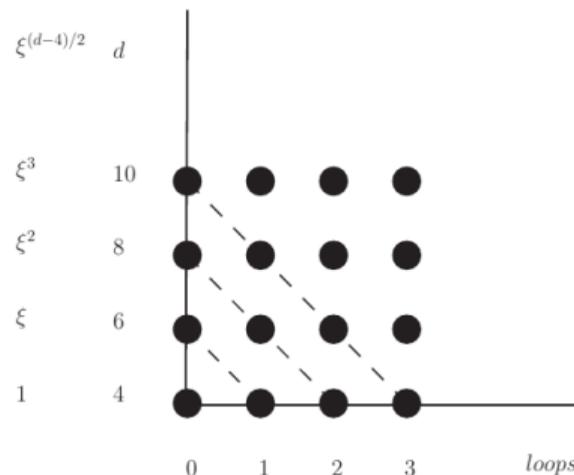
- Low (and high) m_{hh} region very sparsely populated in virtual grids, due to small contribution in SM
- ⇒ $\mathcal{O}(12\%)$ uncertainty for SM in first bin not represented by Monte Carlo statistical uncertainty in POWHEG
- ⇒ Uncertainty much worse for scenarios with enhanced low m_{hh} region

EFT systematics: canonical vs. loop counting

$$\xi = \frac{v^2}{f^2}$$

$$\frac{f^2}{\Lambda^2} \sim \frac{1}{16\pi^2}$$

- Canonical counting in rows, valid if $\xi \ll \frac{f^2}{\Lambda^2}$
- Loop counting in columns, valid if $\xi \sim 1$



[Buchalla,Catà,Krause 14']

Virtual grids for ggHH_SMEFT

Split matrix in kinematic part times coupling coefficient for HEFT and SMEFT

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}_{LO} &:= m_1 \cdot c_t^2 + m_2 \cdot c_t c_{hhh} + m_3 \cdot c_{tt} + m_4 \cdot c_g c_{hhh} + m_5 \cdot c_{gg} \\ &= m_1 + m_2 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \left(2m_1 \cdot c_t' + m_2 \cdot (c_t' + c_{hhh}') + m_3 \cdot c_{tt}' + m_4 \cdot c_g' + m_5 \cdot c_{gg}' \right) + \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \left(m_1 \cdot c_t'^2 + m_2 \cdot c_t' c_{hhh}' \right) \\ \mathcal{M}_{NLO} &:= M_1 \cdot c_t^2 + M_2 \cdot c_t c_{hhh} + M_3 \cdot c_{tt} + M_4 \cdot c_g c_{hhh} + M_5 \cdot c_{gg} + M_6 \cdot c_g^2 + M_7 \cdot c_g c_t \\ &= M_1 + M_2 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \left(2M_1 \cdot c_t' + M_2 \cdot (c_t' + c_{hhh}') + M_3 \cdot c_{tt}' + M_4 \cdot c_g' + M_5 \cdot c_{gg}' + M_7 \cdot c_g' \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \left(M_1 \cdot c_t'^2 + M_2 \cdot c_t' c_{hhh}' + M_6 \cdot c_g'^2 + M_7 \cdot c_g' c_t' \right)\end{aligned}$$

The virtual grids, given as kinematic coefficients a_i of the squared matrix element

$$\begin{aligned}|\mathcal{M}_{NLO}|^2 &= a_1 \cdot c_t^4 + a_2 \cdot c_{tt}^2 + a_3 \cdot c_t^2 c_{hhh}^2 + a_4 \cdot c_{ggh}^2 c_{hhh}^2 + a_5 \cdot c_{ggh}^2 + a_6 \cdot c_{tt} c_t^2 + a_7 \cdot c_t^3 c_{hhh} + a_8 \cdot c_{tt} c_t c_{hhh} + a_9 \cdot c_{tt} c_{ggh} c_{hhh} \\ &\quad + a_{10} \cdot c_{tt} c_{gghh} + a_{11} \cdot c_t^2 c_{ggh} c_{hhh} + a_{12} \cdot c_t^2 c_{gghh} + a_{13} \cdot c_t c_{hhh}^2 c_{ggh} + a_{14} \cdot c_t c_{hhh} c_{gghh} + a_{15} \cdot c_{ggh} c_{hhh} c_{gghh} + a_{16} \cdot c_t^3 c_{ggh} \\ &\quad + a_{17} \cdot c_t c_{tt} c_{ggh} + a_{18} \cdot c_t c_{ggh}^2 c_{hhh} + a_{19} \cdot c_t c_{ggh} c_{gghh} + a_{20} \cdot c_t^2 c_{ggh}^2 + a_{21} \cdot c_{tt} c_{ggh}^2 + a_{22} \cdot c_{ggh}^3 c_{hhh} + a_{23} \cdot c_{ggh}^2 c_{gghh},\end{aligned}$$

can be understood as combinations of $m_i \times M_j$ obtained from $\mathcal{M}_{LO} \times \mathcal{M}_{NLO}$. After rearrangement, the squared matrix elements entering the truncated cross sections in SMEFT (slide 7) are expressed in terms of the same a_i , except for truncation (b), where

$$\Delta\sigma_{(b)} = m_2 \times M_4 \cdot \frac{c_{ggh}'(c_{hhh}' - c_t')}{\Lambda^4} + m_4 \times M_7 \frac{c_{ggh}'^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

needs to be added.

Usage of code:

- Built on previous NLO SM calculation with full m_t dependence

[Borowka,Greiner,Heinrich,Jones,Kerner,et al. '16]

[Heinrich,Jones,Kerner,Luisoni,Vryonidou '17]

[Heinrich,Jones,Kerner,Luisoni,Scyboz '19]

- $mtdep$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0-2: \text{HTL approximations} \\ 3: \text{full } m_t \text{ dependence} \end{array} \right.$

- $m_h = 125$ GeV and $m_t = 173$ GeV fixed for grids encoding virtual (2-loop) corrections!

- Matching to parton shower (Pythia or Herwig) available

⇒ Available at <http://powhegbox.mib.infn.it>

```
! ggHH production parameters:
mtdep 3          ! 0: Higgs effective field theory (HEFT)
!              ! 1: Born improved HEFT
!              ! 2: approximated full theory (FTapprox)
!              ! 3: full theory

hmass 125       ! Higgs boson mass
topmass 173     ! top quark mass (THIS VALUE IS HARD CODED IN THE VIRTUAL
!              ! MATRIX ELEMENT AND FOR CONSISTENCY HAS NOT TO BE CHANGED WHEN
!              ! RUNNING FULL THEORY PREDICTIONS - i.e. mtdep=3)

hdecaymode -1  ! PDG code for Higgs boson decay products (it affects only the SMC)
!              ! allowed values are:
!              ! 0 all decay channels open
!              ! 1-6 d dbar, u ubar,..., t tbar (as in HERWIG)
!              ! 7-9 e+ e-, mu+ mu-, tau+ tau-
!              ! 10 W+W-
!              ! 11 ZZ
!              ! 12 gamma gamma
!              ! -1 all decay channels closed

! Values of the Higgs couplings w.r.t SM
chhh 1.0        ! Trilinear Higgs self-coupling
ct 1.0          ! Top-Higgs Yukawa coupling
ctt 0.0        ! Two-top-two-Higgs (tthh) coupling
cggh 0.0       ! Effective gluon-gluon-Higgs coupling
cgghh 0.0      ! Effective two-gluon-two-Higgses coupling
```

Usage of code:

- Built on previous NLO QCD SM calculation with full

m_t de

[Borowka,
[Heinrich,
[Heinrich,

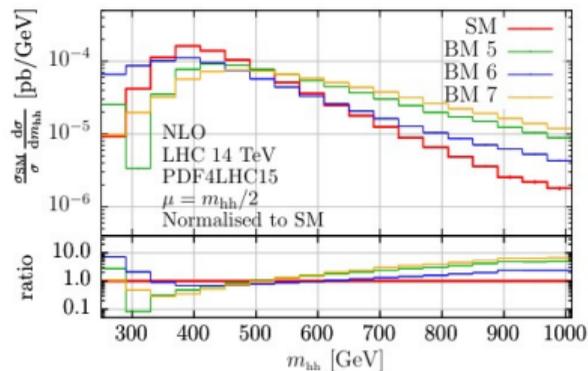
- mtdep

- $m_h =$

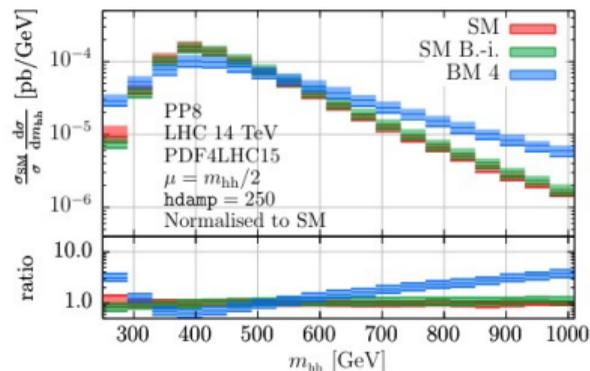
grids

- Match

available



Fixed order



Matched to PYTHIA-8

cgghh 0.0 Effective two-gluon-two-Higgses coupling

⇒ Available at <http://powhegbox.mib.infn.it>

Usage of code (only new part of input file shown):

- Built on NLO HEFT ggHH

- $\text{usesmeft} \begin{cases} 0: \text{HEFT operators} \\ 1: \text{SMEFT operators} \end{cases}$

- $\text{multiple-insertion } 0, \dots, 3$
↕
truncation option (a), ..., (d)

- No RGE effects of Wilson coefficients

⇒ Available at <http://powhegbox.mib.infn.it>

```
! Choose EFT parametrization
usesmeft 1 ! 0: use HEFT parametrization and ignore CHbox, CH, CuH, CHG (no truncat
! 1: use SMEFT (Warsaw) parametrization and ignore chhh, ct, ctt, cggh,
! 2: use HEFT parametrization and ignore CHbox, CH, CuH, CHG (with truncat

! Values of the Higgs couplings w.r.t SM: HEFT parametrization
chhh 1.0 ! Trilinear Higgs self-coupling
ct 1.0 ! Top-Higgs Yukawa coupling
ctt 0.0 ! Two-top-two-Higgs (tthh) coupling
cggh 0.0 ! Effective gluon-gluon-Higgs coupling
cgghh 0.0 ! Effective two-gluon-two-Higgses coupling

! Values of the Higgs couplings using SMEFT (Warsaw) parametrization (Wilson coefficients ent
Lambda 1.0 ! EFT counting mass Scale (in TeV)
CHbox 0.0 ! Kinetic term of SU(2)_L singlet (with d'Alembert operator)
CHD 0.0 ! second Kinetic term
CH 0.0 ! Additional term to Higgs potential
CuH 0.0 ! Modified Yukawa term
CHG 0.0 ! Higgs-Glue-Glue operator

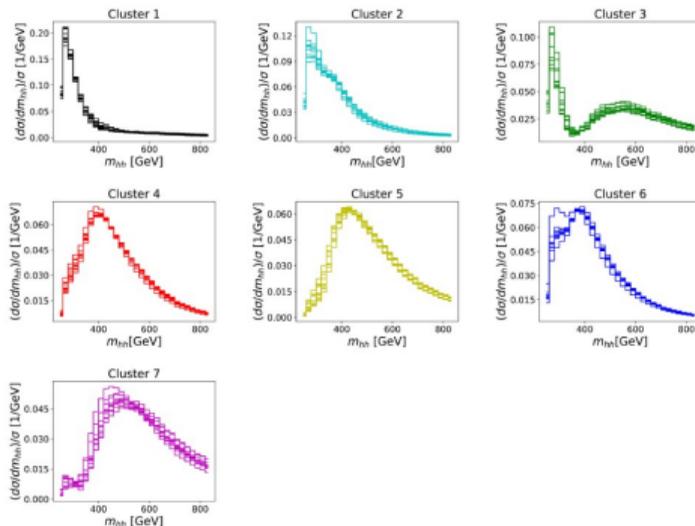
! Truncation options:
! 3: cross section based on |A_SM+A_dim6+A_dbldim6|^2
! 2: cross section based on |A_SM+A_dim6|^2+2*Re(A_SM x conj(A_dbldim6))
! 1: cross section based on |A_SM+A_dim6|^2
! 0: cross section based on |A_SM|^2+2*Re(A_SM*conj(A_dim6))
multiple-insertion 1
```

Updated HEFT benchmarks

[<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2843280>]

benchmark	C_{hhh}	C_t	C_{tt}	C_{ggh}	C_{gggh}
SM	1	1	0	0	0
1*	5.105	1.1	0	0	0
2*	6.842	1.033	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0
3	2.21	1.05	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0.5	0.5
4*	2.79	0.9	$-\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
5	3.95	1.17	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
6*	-0.684	0.9	$-\frac{1}{6}$	0.5	0.25
7	-0.10	0.94	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{6}$

- Shape clusters defined using unsupervised ML
- Benchmarks chosen with clear shape features and satisfying experimental constraints
- * denotes updated benchmark point, new constraints: $0.83 \leq c_t \leq 1.17$ (and $|c_{tt}| \leq 0.05$ for 1*)



[Capozi, Heinrich '19]

- NLO MC programs are nice, **but** computationally expensive
- ⇒ Reweighting using set of MC samples!

- Expansion of inclusive and differential cross section:

$$\sigma_{hh}^{\text{NLO}} = \text{Poly}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{c}^T \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{hh}}{dm_{hh}} = \text{Poly}(\mathbf{c}, d\mathbf{A}|m_{hh}) = \mathbf{c}^T \cdot d\mathbf{A}$$

- \mathbf{A} and $d\mathbf{A}$ with respective covariance matrix $\Sigma_{(d)\mathbf{A}}$ derived using least square fit of 63 MC samples
- $d\mathbf{A}$ available for $m_{hh} \in [250, 1050]$ GeV in 20 GeV bins and two broader bins $[1050, 1200]$ GeV and $[1200, 1400]$ GeV
- 3 sets for scale variation $\mu_R = \mu_F = \{\frac{1}{2}, 1, 2\} \cdot \mu_0$ with $\mu_0 = \frac{m_{hh}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{hh}^{\text{NLO}} = & A_1 c_t^4 + A_2 c_{tt}^2 + (A_3 c_t^2 + A_4 c_{ggh}^2) c_{hhh}^2 \\ & + A_5 c_{gghh}^2 + (A_6 c_{tt} + A_7 c_t c_{hhh}) c_t^2 \\ & + (A_8 c_t c_{hhh} + A_9 c_{ggh} c_{hhh}) c_{tt} + A_{10} c_{tt} c_{gghh} \\ & + (A_{11} c_{ggh} c_{hhh} + A_{12} c_{gghh}) c_t^2 \\ & + (A_{13} c_{hhh} c_{ggh} + A_{14} c_{gghh}) c_t c_{hhh} \\ & + A_{15} c_{ggh} c_{gghh} c_{hhh} + A_{16} c_t^3 c_{ggh} \\ & + A_{17} c_t c_{tt} c_{ggh} + A_{18} c_t c_{ggh} c_{hhh} \\ & + A_{19} c_t c_{ggh} c_{gghh} + A_{20} c_t^2 c_{ggh}^2 \\ & + A_{21} c_{tt} c_{ggh}^2 + A_{22} c_{ggh}^3 c_{hhh} \\ & + A_{23} c_{ggh}^2 c_{gghh} \end{aligned}$$

To be uploaded in HEPdata

Reweighting of NLO HEFT and statistical uncertainties

[<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2843280>]

- Weights obtained according to $w_{\text{HEFT}} = \frac{\text{Poly}(\mathbf{c}, d\mathbf{A}|m_{hh})}{\text{Poly}(\mathbf{c}_{\text{SM}}, d\mathbf{A}|m_{hh})}$
- Corresponding uncertainty calculated using $\delta_{w_{\text{HEFT}}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{J}_w \Sigma_{d\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{J}_w^T}$ with

$$\mathbf{J}_w = \frac{\mathbf{c}^T}{\text{Poly}(\mathbf{c}_{\text{SM}}, d\mathbf{A}|m_{hh})} - \frac{\text{Poly}(\mathbf{c}, d\mathbf{A}|m_{hh}) \cdot \mathbf{c}_{\text{SM}}^T}{\text{Poly}(\mathbf{c}_{\text{SM}}, d\mathbf{A}|m_{hh})^2}.$$

- Final statistical uncertainty in reweighted bin j

$$\delta^j = N^j \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta_{w_{\text{HEFT}}}^j}{w_{\text{HEFT}}^j}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta_{\text{SM}}^j}{N_{\text{SM}}^j}\right)^2}, \quad \text{with}$$

N^j : sum of weighted events

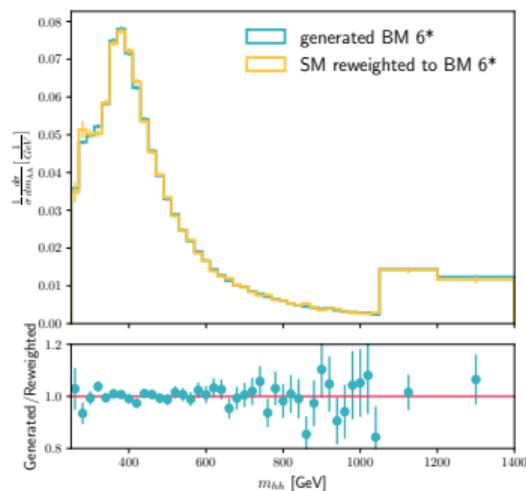
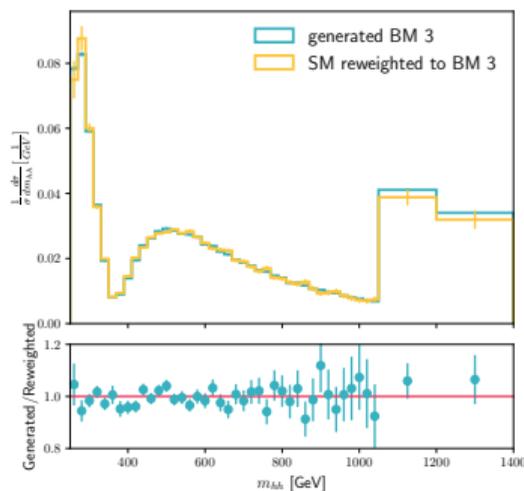
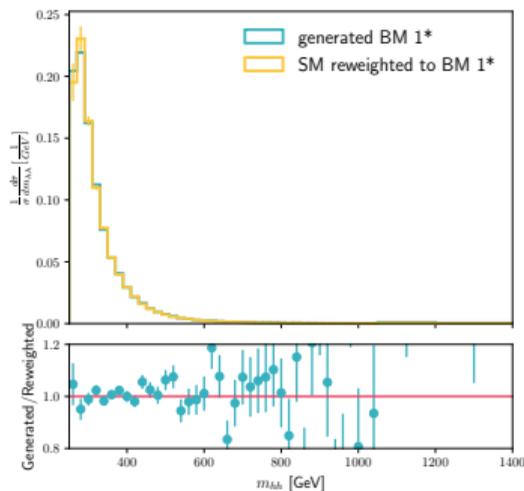
N_{SM}^j : sum of weighted SM events

w_{HEFT}^j : weight

δ_{SM}^j : weighted statistical uncertainty for SM events

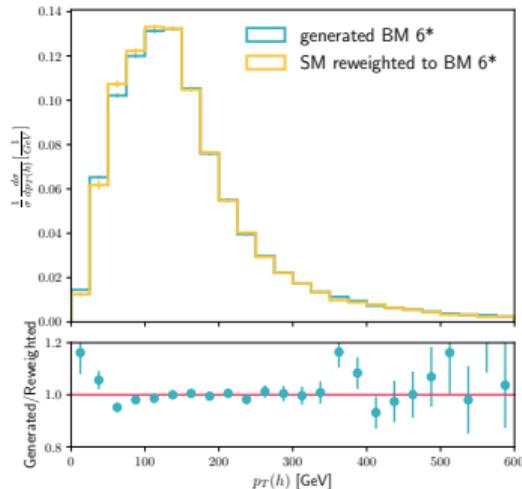
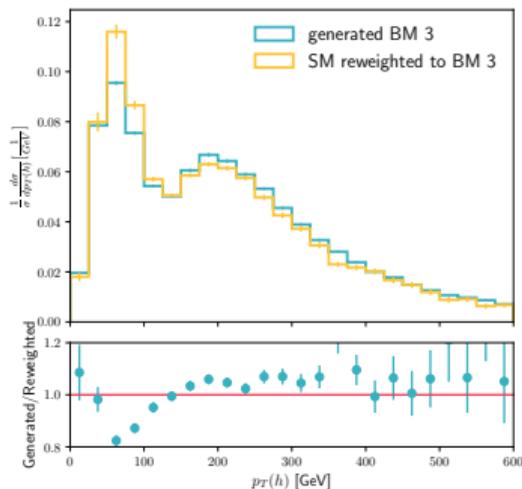
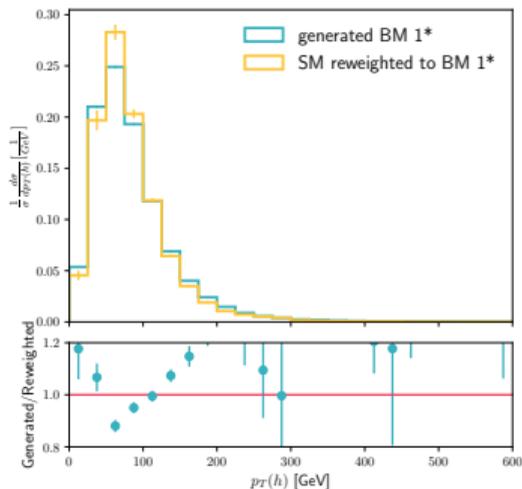
Validation of reweighting method

[<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2843280>]



⇒ Very good agreement for m_{hh} distribution!

Validation of reweighting method and caveats



- Shape features reconstructed, but clearly not optimized for $p_t(h)$ distributions!
- Reweighting of SM events according to m_{hh} does account which diagram type in HEFT benchmarks has dominant bin contribution \Rightarrow insensitive to additional jet radiation
- For benchmarks with enhanced low m_{hh} especially weaker prediction, since sparsely populated by SM events

Reweighting of MC samples within SMEFT (SKETCH)

Parametrisation of cross section works in principle the same. Expansion in similar kinematic structures to HEFT leads to:

$$\frac{\sigma_{BSM}^{\text{SMEFT (a)}}}{\sigma_{SM}} = A_1 \cdot \left(1 + 4 \frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2}\right) + A_3 \cdot \left(1 + 2 \frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2} + 2 \frac{C'_{hhh}}{\Lambda^2}\right) + (A_6 + A_8) \cdot \frac{C'_{tt}}{\Lambda^2} + A_7 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{C'_{hhh}}{\Lambda^2} + 3 \frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2}\right) + (A'_{11} + A'_{13} + A'_{16}) \cdot \frac{C'_{ggh}}{\Lambda^2} + \dots$$

$$= B_0^{SM} + B_1^{(a)} \cdot \frac{C_{H,kin}}{\Lambda^2} + B_2^{(a)} \cdot \frac{C_H}{\Lambda^2} + B_3^{(a)} \cdot \frac{C_{uH}}{\Lambda^2} + B_4^{(a)} \cdot \frac{C_{HG}}{\Lambda^2}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{BSM}^{\text{SMEFT (b)}}}{\sigma_{SM}} = A_1 \cdot \left(1 + 4 \frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2} + 4 \frac{C_t'^2}{\Lambda^4}\right) + A_2 \cdot \frac{C_{tt}'^2}{\Lambda^4} + A_3 \cdot \left(1 + 2 \left(\frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{C'_{hhh}}{\Lambda^2}\right) + \left(\frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{C'_{hhh}}{\Lambda^2}\right)^2\right) + A'_4 \cdot \frac{C_{ggh}'^2}{\Lambda^4} + A'_5 \cdot \frac{C_{gghh}'^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

$$+ A_6 \cdot \frac{C'_{tt}}{\Lambda^2} \left(1 + 2 \frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2}\right) + A_7 \cdot \left(1 + 3 \frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{C'_{hhh}}{\Lambda^2} + 2 \frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2} \left(\frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{C'_{hhh}}{\Lambda^2}\right)\right) + \dots + \Delta A'_1 \cdot \frac{C'_{ggh}}{\Lambda^2} \left(\frac{C'_{hhh}}{\Lambda^2} - \frac{C'_t}{\Lambda^2}\right) + \Delta A'_2 \cdot \frac{C_{ggh}'^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

$$= B_0^{SM} + B_1^{(a)} \cdot \frac{C_{H,kin}}{\Lambda^2} + B_2^{(a)} \cdot \frac{C_H}{\Lambda^2} + B_3^{(a)} \cdot \frac{C_{uH}}{\Lambda^2} + B_4^{(a)} \cdot \frac{C_{HG}}{\Lambda^2} + B_5^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_{H,kin}^2}{\Lambda^4} + B_6^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_H^2}{\Lambda^4} + B_7^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_{uH}^2}{\Lambda^4} + B_8^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_{HG}^2}{\Lambda^4}$$

$$+ B_9^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_{H,kin}}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_H}{\Lambda^2} + B_{10}^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_{H,kin}}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{uH}}{\Lambda^2} + B_{11}^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_{H,kin}}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{HG}}{\Lambda^2} + B_{12}^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_H}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{uH}}{\Lambda^2} + B_{13}^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_H}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{HG}}{\Lambda^2} + B_{14}^{(b)} \cdot \frac{C_{uH}}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{HG}}{\Lambda^2}$$

- **CAUTION:** At least A'_i need to be reevaluated for Warsaw basis, since different factors of scale dependent $\alpha_s(\mu)$ enter the calculation! $\Delta A'_i$ do not appear in HEFT (see backup on virtual grids)
- **RECOMMENDATION:** Evaluate new and separate MC samples for truncation option (a) and (b), respectively, in order to project on new expansion coefficients $B_i^{(a)}$ and $B_i^{(b)}$

C_{ggh}	$\frac{1}{\alpha_s(\mu)} \frac{C'_{ggh}}{\Lambda^2}$	$\frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{8\pi}{\alpha_s(\mu)} C_{HG}$
C_{gghh}	$\frac{1}{\alpha_s(\mu)} \frac{C'_{gghh}}{\Lambda^2}$	$\frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{4\pi}{\alpha_s(\mu)} C_{HG}$