

Anomalous Higgs couplings in angular asymmetries of $H \rightarrow Z\ell^+\ell^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow HZ$

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In collaboration with Martin Beneke (TU Munich) and Yu-Ming Wang (U. of Vienna)

-- M Beneke, DB, Y.-M. Wang, JHEP 1411 (2014) [[arXiv:1406.1361](https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.1361)]



- ~ 80 faculty
- ~ 100 post-docs
- ~ 210 grad. students
- Research: a little bit of everything, but a lot of optics and applied physics.

- Attilio Cucchieri
- Betti Hartmann
- Tereza Mendes
- Luiz Vitor de Souza
- Manuela Vecchi
- DB

Gauge theories on the lattice (**AC** and **TM**), AdS/CFT (**BH**), Astroparticles-AMS (**MV**), Pierre Auger (**LVS**), QCD, Hadrons,Higgs (**DB**)

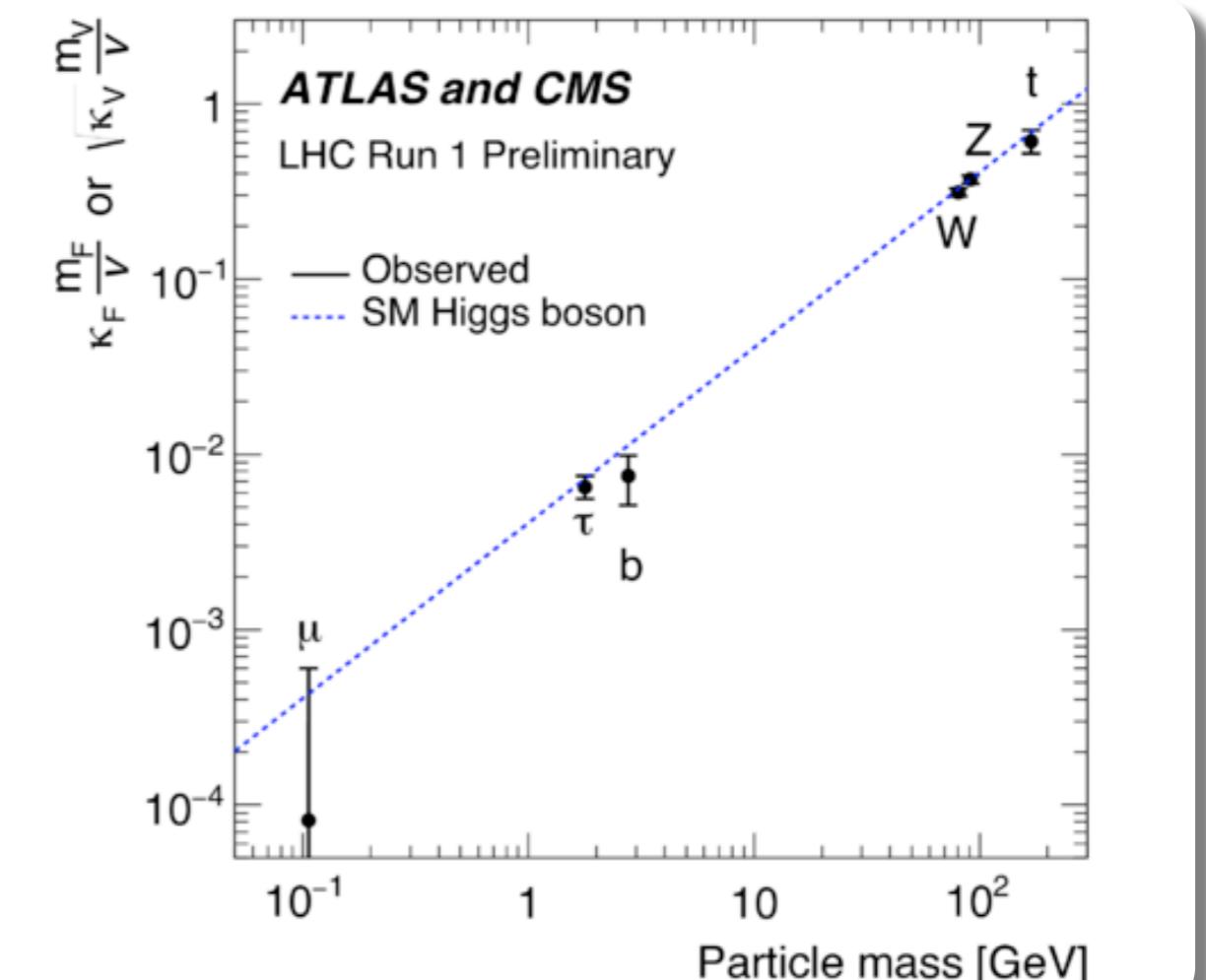
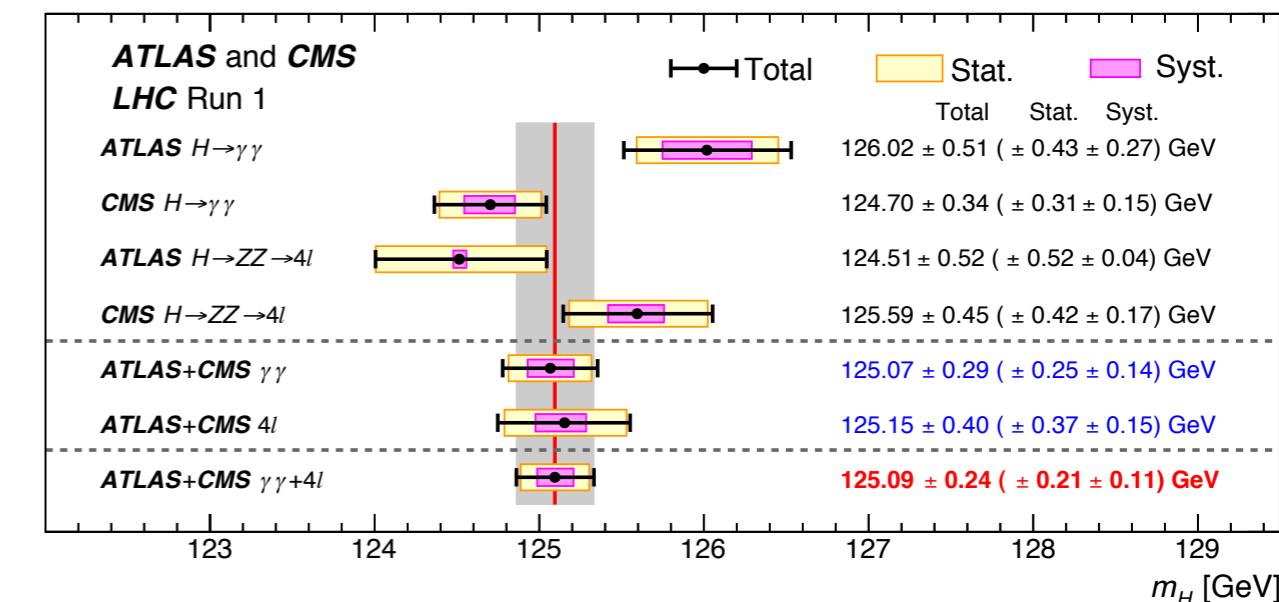
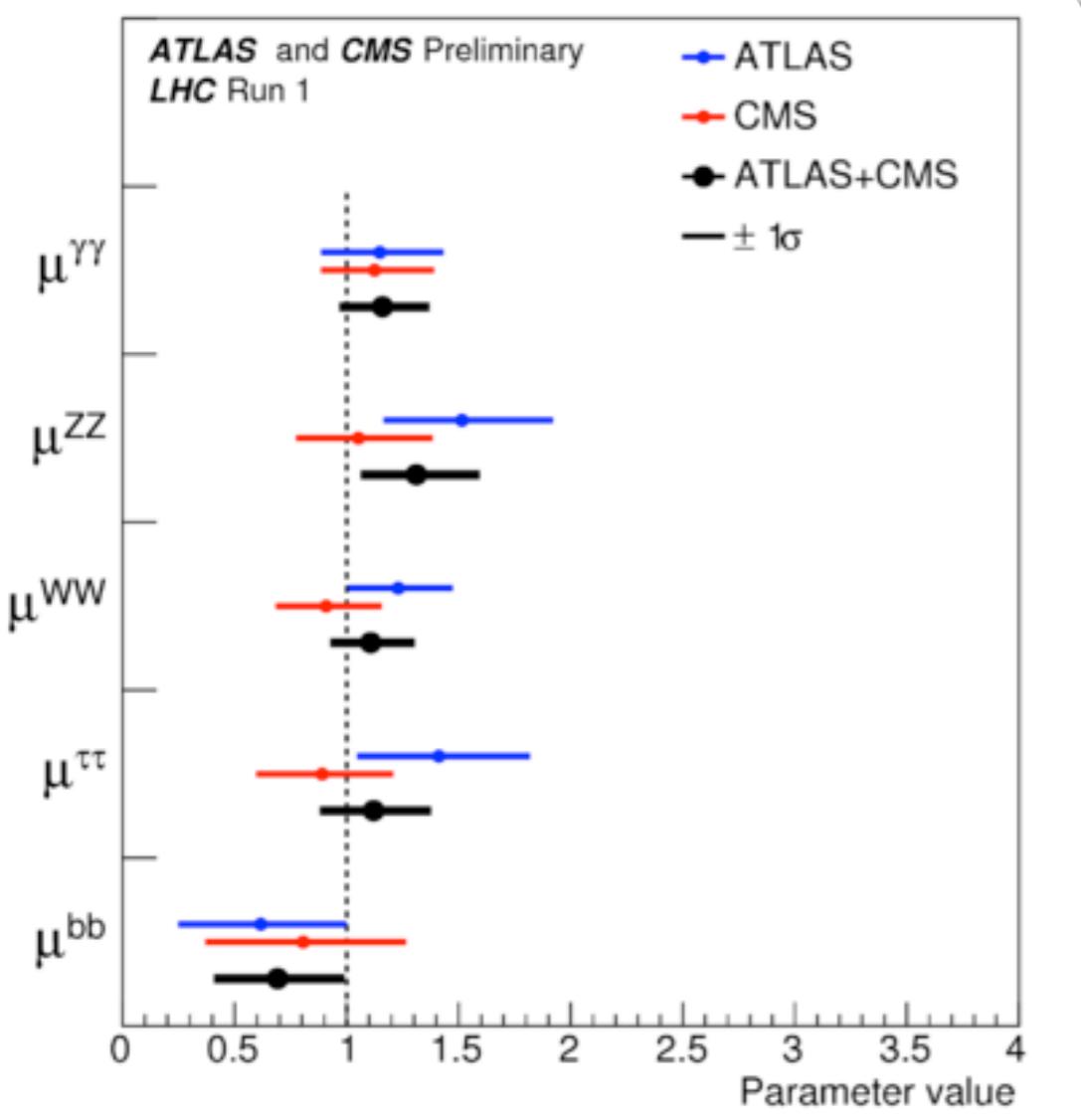
- **Introduction**
- **Lagrangian and bases**
- **Operators and couplings**
- **Form factors and angular structures**
- **Main results**

The Higgs looks like the SM Higgs

- Higgs properties consistent with SM

$$m_H = 125.09 \pm 0.21_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.11_{\text{syst}} \text{ GeV}$$

ATLAS+CMS, PRL 114 (2015)



ATLAS+CMS (2015)

Standard problems

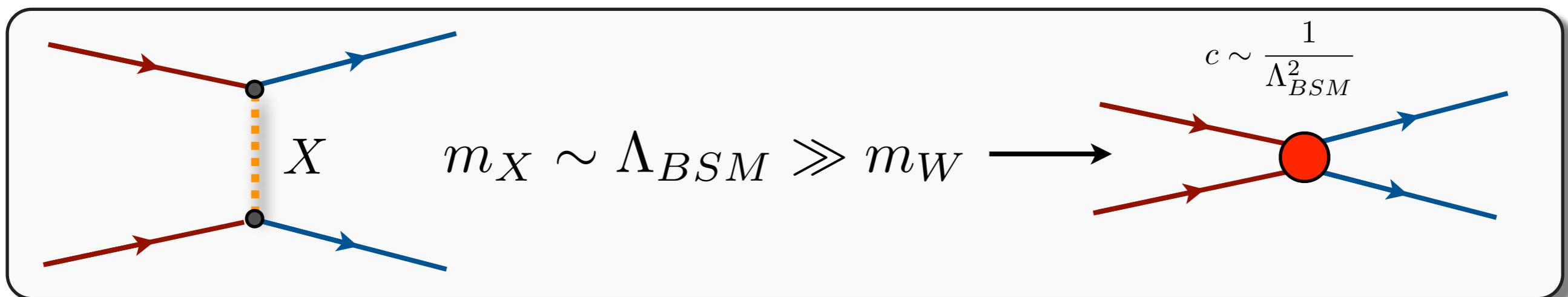
- The Higgs is probably not the end of particle physics. The SM is not perfect.
 - Neutrino masses
 - Predominance of matter in the universe (not enough CP violation)
 - What is dark matter made of?
 - Fine tuning problems (e.g. hierarchy problem)
 - Hierarchy of masses
 - Unification of forces?
 - etc

Effective operators

- The LHC didn't find any BSM particle. New states probably live at a much higher scale

$$m_X \sim \Lambda_{BSM} \gg m_W$$

- Interactions mediated by the particle(s) X generate contact interactions at the EW scale

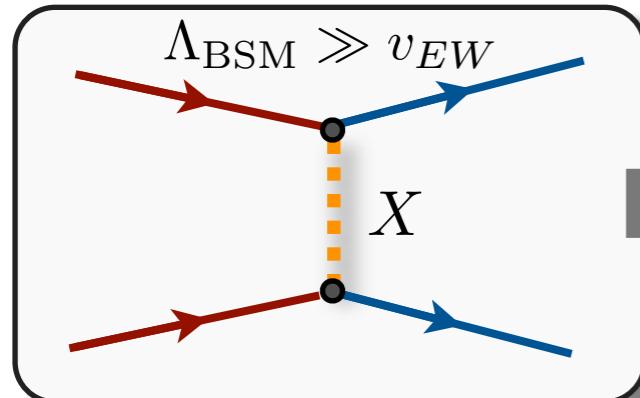


Since we don't see X it may be better to work with the effective operators

Strategies

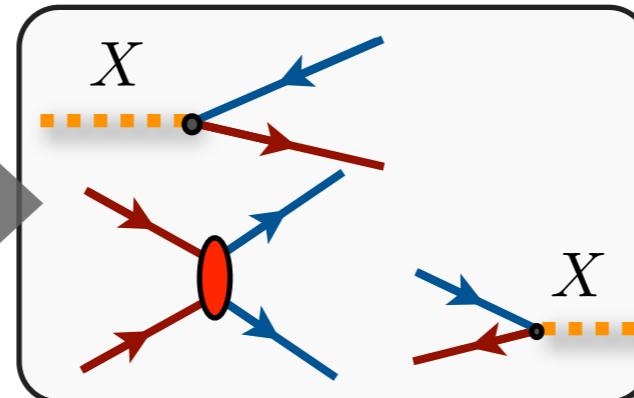
Two different strategies to look for BSM physics

write a theory

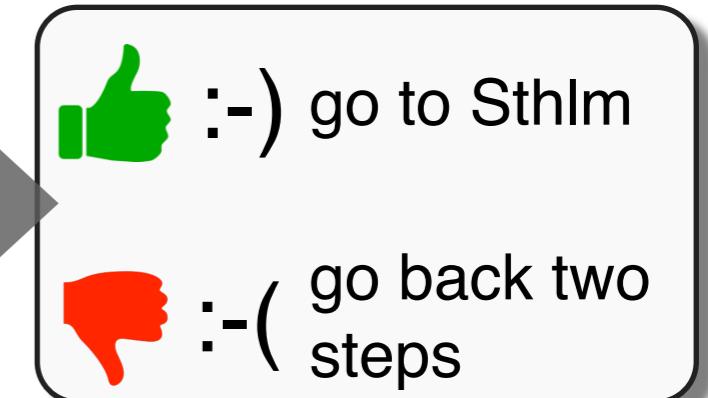


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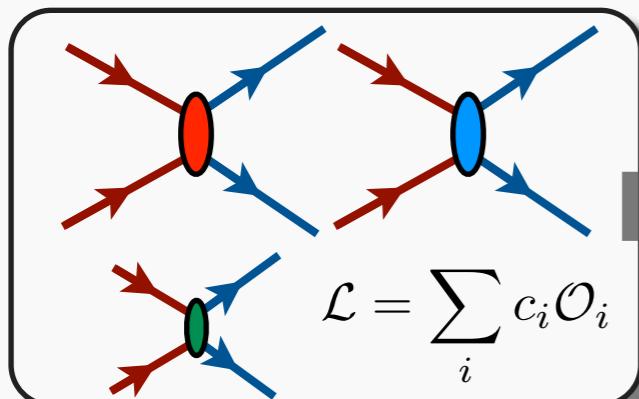
make predictions



confirm/reject



write the EFT

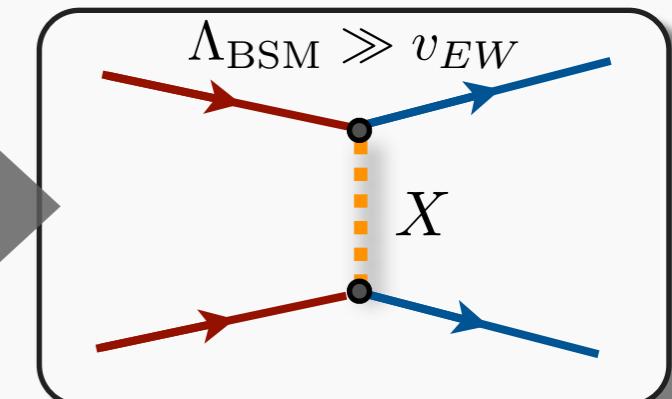


2.

look for any effect

$$c_1 = 0, c_2 = 0, \\ c_3 \neq 0, \dots$$

try to infer the UV theory

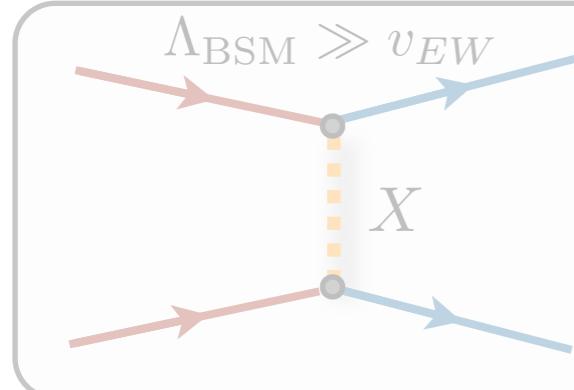


Certainly less ambitious. More straightforward way to use LHC data at present.

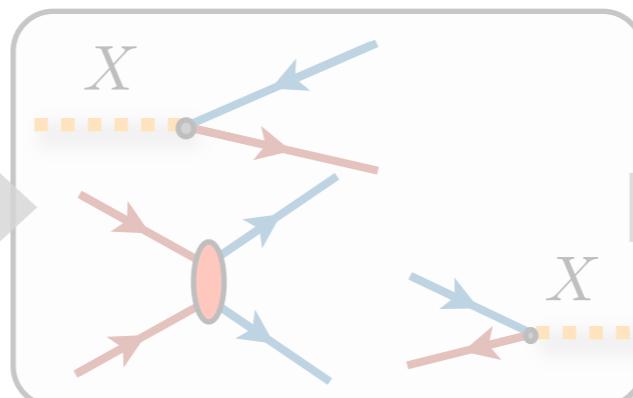
Strategies

Two different strategies to look for BSM physics

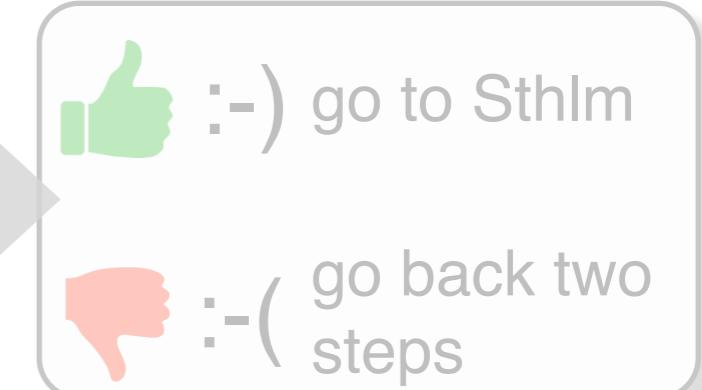
write a theory



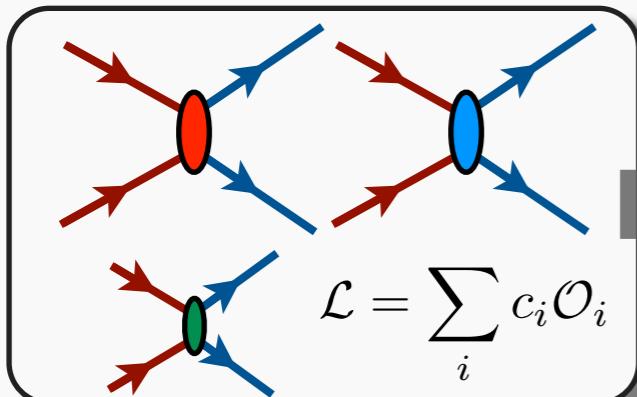
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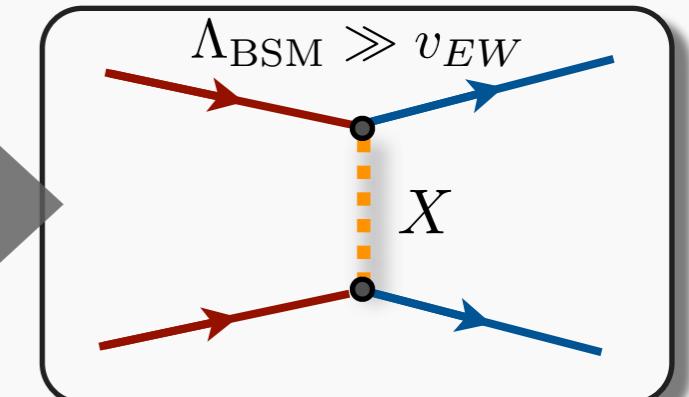
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Lagrangians and bases

Dimension 6 Lagrangian

- Parametrization of BSM physics assuming SM symmetry $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}}^{(4)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_{k=1}^{59} \alpha_k \mathcal{O}_k + \dots$$

Many assumptions
to get only 59 ops.
- B conserv.
- L conserv.
- MFV

Buchmüller & Wyler '86
Grzadkowski et al '10

We also employ $\hat{\alpha}_k = \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \alpha_k$

- Symmetry linearly realized

- Power counting: $\mathcal{L}^{(6)} \sim \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}, \quad \mathcal{L}^{(8)} \sim \frac{v^4}{\Lambda^4}, \dots$

- Leading effects from interference with SM

$$\mathcal{L}^{(6)} \times \mathcal{L}^{(4)} \sim \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

Warsaw basis

- Many different operator bases allowed and in use.
- Here we use the “Warsaw basis”

B. Grzadkowski, M. Iskrzynski, M. Misiak, J. Rosiek, JHEP ‘10

- Motivated mainly by (some idea of) simplicity (less derivatives)
- First complete basis of all 59 operators that was not redundant
- Corrects redundancies found in the pioneering work of Buchmüller&Wyler ‘86

$$\boxed{1} : X^3$$

$$\boxed{2} : \varphi^6$$

$$\boxed{3} : \varphi^4 D^2$$

$$\boxed{4} : \psi^2 \varphi^3$$

$$\boxed{5} : X^2 \varphi^2$$

$$\boxed{6} : \psi^2 X \varphi$$

$$\boxed{7} : \psi^2 \varphi^2 D$$

$$\boxed{8} : \psi^4$$

$$\psi = q, u, d, l, e,$$

$$X = G_{\mu\nu}^A, W_{\mu\nu}^I, B_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\varphi \equiv \Phi$$

Warsaw basis

1	X^3	2	φ^6 and $\varphi^4 D^2$	3	$\psi^2 \varphi^3$
Q_G	$f^{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	Q_φ	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)^3$	$Q_{e\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{l}_p e_r \varphi)$
$Q_{\tilde{G}}$	$f^{ABC} \tilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$	$Q_{\varphi\square}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \square (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)$	$Q_{u\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{q}_p u_r \tilde{\varphi})$
Q_W	$\varepsilon^{IJK} W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$	$Q_{\varphi D}$	$(\varphi^\dagger D^\mu \varphi)^\star (\varphi^\dagger D_\mu \varphi)$	$Q_{d\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{q}_p d_r \varphi)$
$Q_{\widetilde{W}}$	$\varepsilon^{IJK} \widetilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$				
4	$X^2 \varphi^2$	5	$\psi^2 X \varphi$	6	$\psi^2 \varphi^2 D$
$Q_{\varphi G}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	Q_{eW}	$(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi l}^{(1)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu l_r)$
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{G}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	Q_{eB}	$(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \varphi B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi l}^{(3)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar{l}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu l_r)$
$Q_{\varphi W}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	Q_{uG}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_r) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$Q_{\varphi e}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{e}_p \gamma^\mu e_r)$
$Q_{\varphi \widetilde{W}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \widetilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	Q_{uW}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tau^I \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi q}^{(1)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{q}_p \gamma^\mu q_r)$
$Q_{\varphi B}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{uB}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_r) \tilde{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi q}^{(3)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar{q}_p \tau^I \gamma^\mu q_r)$
$Q_{\varphi \tilde{B}}$	$\varphi^\dagger \varphi \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dG}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A d_r) \varphi G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$Q_{\varphi u}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu u_r)$
$Q_{\varphi WB}$	$\varphi^\dagger \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dW}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{\varphi d}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{d}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$
$Q_{\varphi \widetilde{W}B}$	$\varphi^\dagger \tau^I \varphi \widetilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	Q_{dB}	$(\bar{q}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_r) \varphi B_{\mu\nu}$	$Q_{\varphi ud}$	$i(\tilde{\varphi}^\dagger D_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_p \gamma^\mu d_r)$

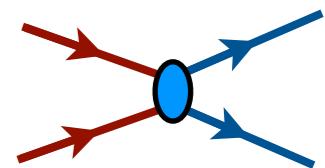
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Warsaw basis

8

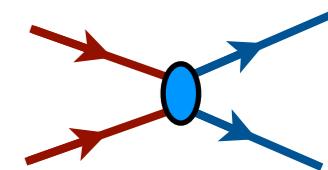
$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{L}L)$		$(\bar{R}R)(\bar{R}R)$		$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{R}R)$	
Q_{ll}	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{l}_s \gamma^\mu l_t)$	Q_{ee}	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$	Q_{le}	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$
$Q_{qq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu q_t)$	Q_{uu}	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	Q_{lu}	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$
$Q_{qq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu \tau^I q_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	Q_{dd}	$(\bar{d}_p \gamma_\mu d_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	Q_{ld}	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$
$Q_{lq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu q_t)$	Q_{eu}	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$	Q_{qe}	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{e}_s \gamma^\mu e_t)$
$Q_{lq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu \tau^I l_r)(\bar{q}_s \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_t)$	Q_{ed}	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{qu}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$
		$Q_{ud}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{qu}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu T^A u_t)$
		$Q_{ud}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu T^A u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$	$Q_{qd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$
				$Q_{qd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$
$(\bar{L}R)(\bar{R}L)$ and $(\bar{L}R)(\bar{L}R)$		B -violating			
Q_{ledq}	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r)(\bar{d}_s q_t^j)$	Q_{duq}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} \left[(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta \right] \left[(q_s^\gamma)^T C l_t^k \right]$		
$Q_{quqd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k d_t)$	Q_{qqu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} \left[(q_p^\alpha)^T C q_r^\beta \right] \left[(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t \right]$		
$Q_{quqd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j T^A u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k T^A d_t)$	$Q_{qqq}^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} \varepsilon_{mn} \left[(q_p^\alpha)^T C q_r^\beta \right] \left[(q_s^\gamma)^T C l_t^n \right]$		
$Q_{lequ}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k u_t)$	$Q_{qqq}^{(3)}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\tau^I \varepsilon)_{jk} (\tau^I \varepsilon)_{mn} \left[(q_p^\alpha)^T C q_r^\beta \right] \left[(q_s^\gamma)^T C l_t^n \right]$		
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Warsaw basis

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$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{L}L)$		$(\bar{R}R)(\bar{R}R)$		$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{R}R)$	
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		$Q_{ud}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{qu}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu T^A u_t)$
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$Q_{lequ}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k u_t)$	$Q_{qqq}^{(3)}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\tau^I \varepsilon)_{jk} (\tau^I \varepsilon)_{mn} \left[(q_p^\alpha)^T C q_r^\beta \right] \left[(q_s^\gamma)^T C l_t^n \right]$		
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Effects are correlated

Correlations: not everything is allowed (symmetries).

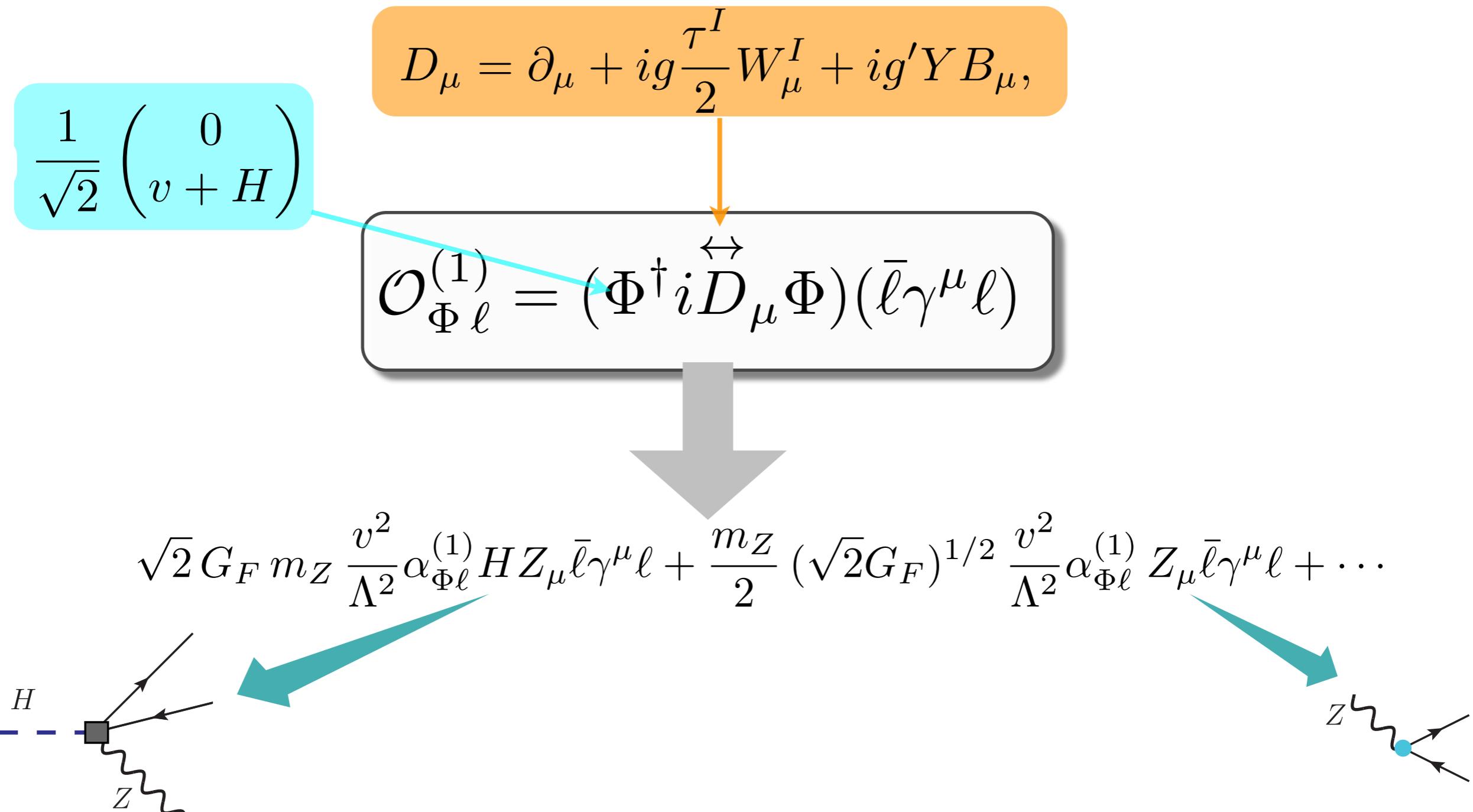
- Example: an operator from the class 6

$$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi \ell}^{(1)} = (\Phi^\dagger i \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu \Phi)(\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell)$$

Effects are correlated

Correlations: not everything is allowed (symmetries).

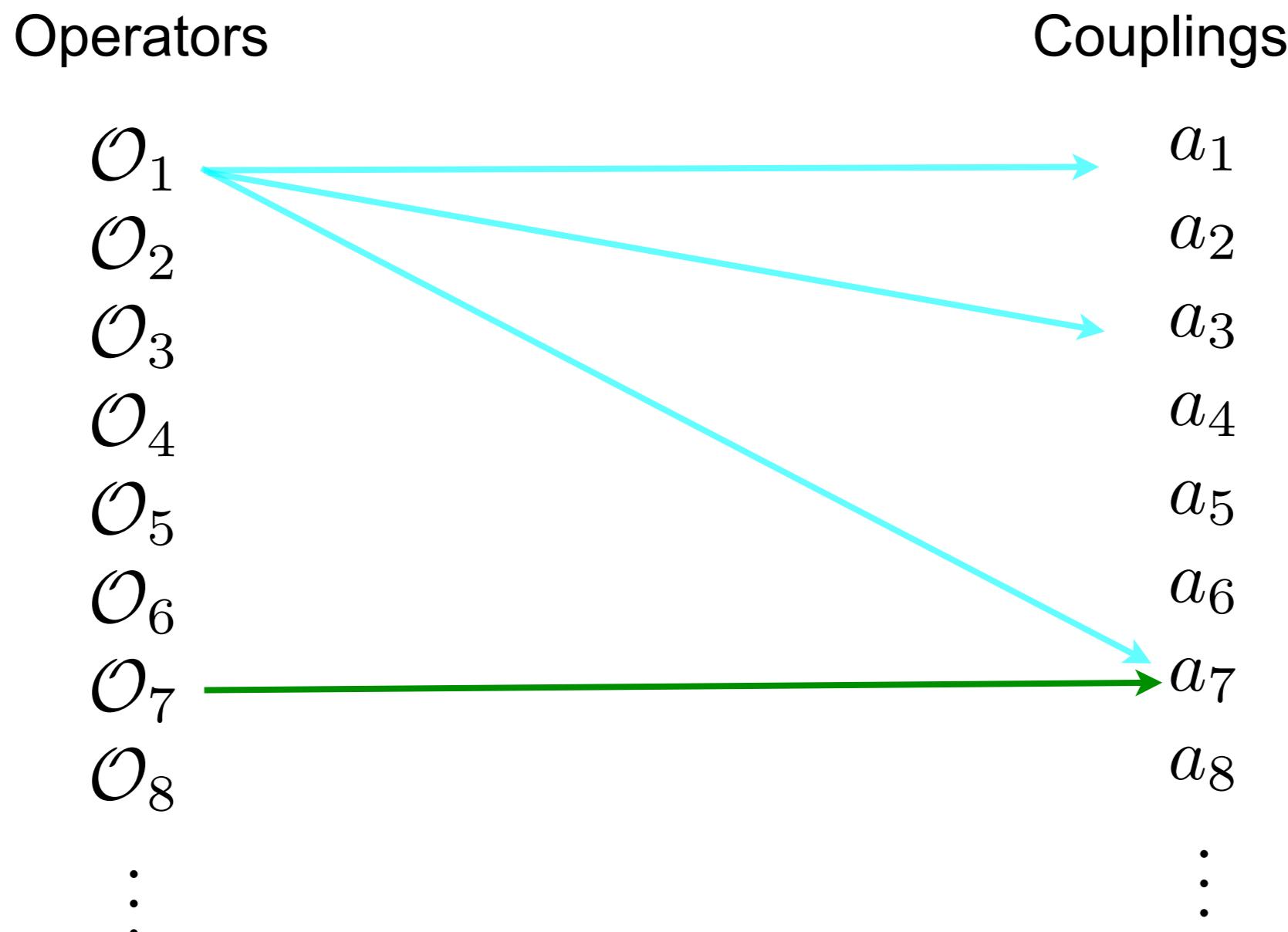
- Example: an operator from the class 6



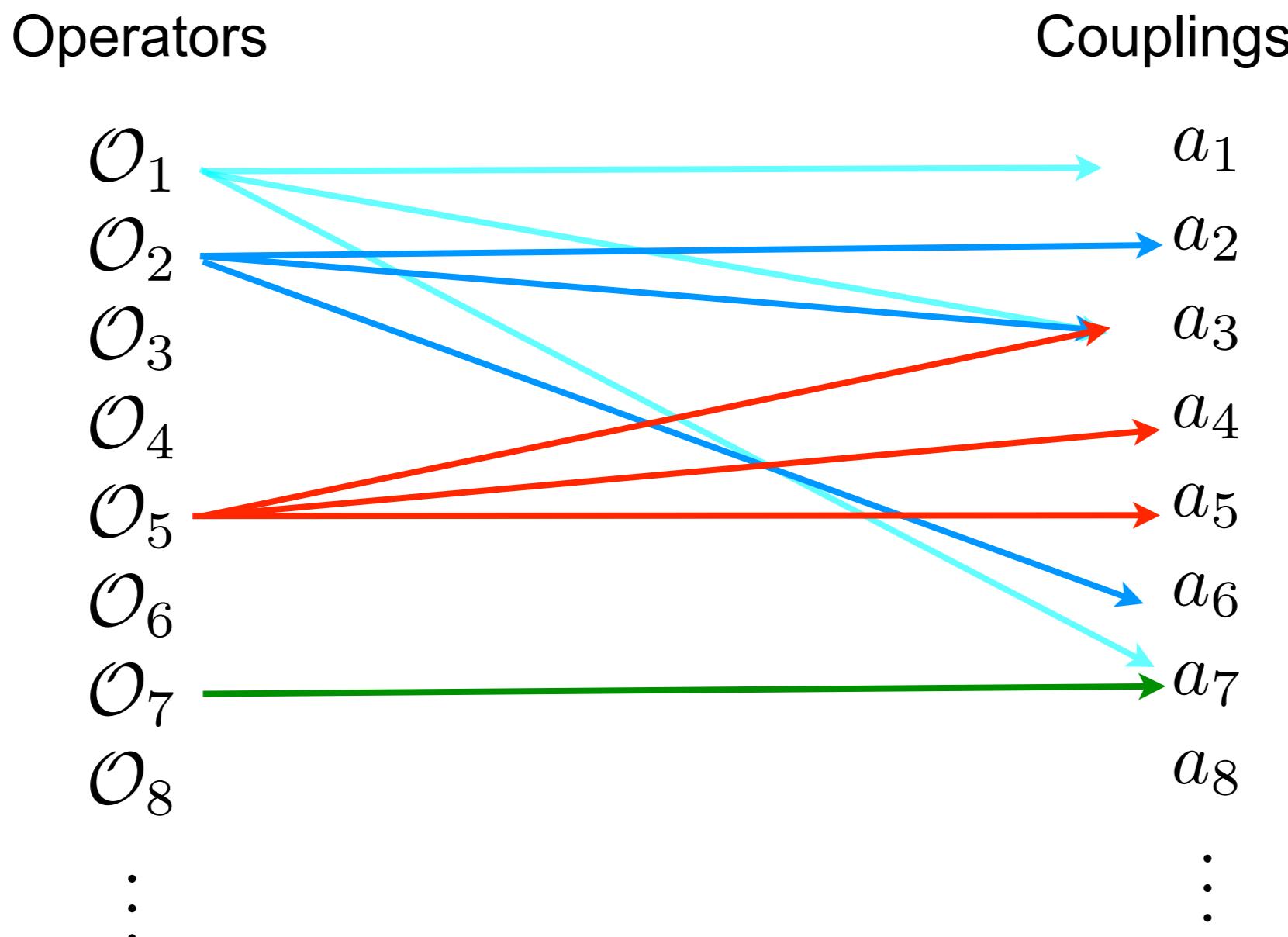
Effects are correlated

Operators	Couplings
\mathcal{O}_1	a_1
\mathcal{O}_2	a_2
\mathcal{O}_3	a_3
\mathcal{O}_4	a_4
\mathcal{O}_5	a_5
\mathcal{O}_6	a_6
\mathcal{O}_7	a_7
\mathcal{O}_8	a_8
\vdots	\vdots

Effects are correlated

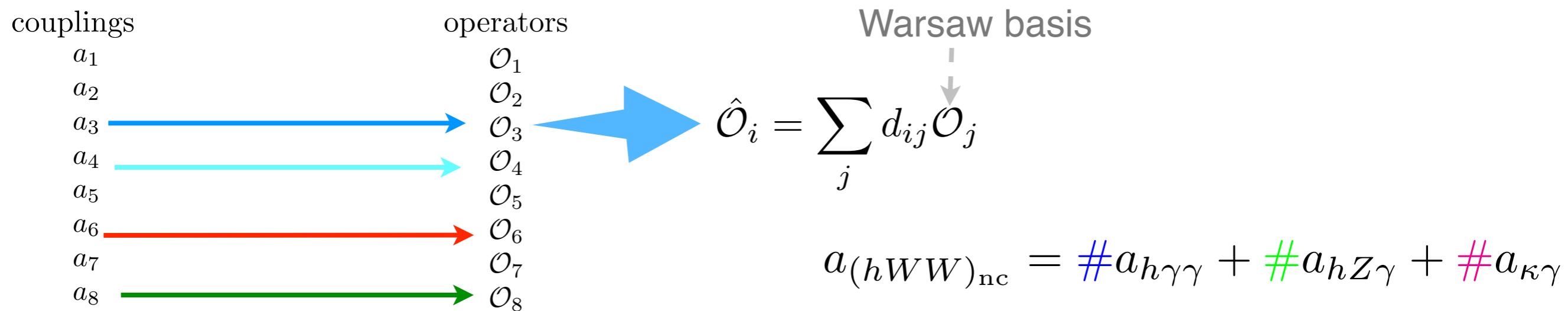
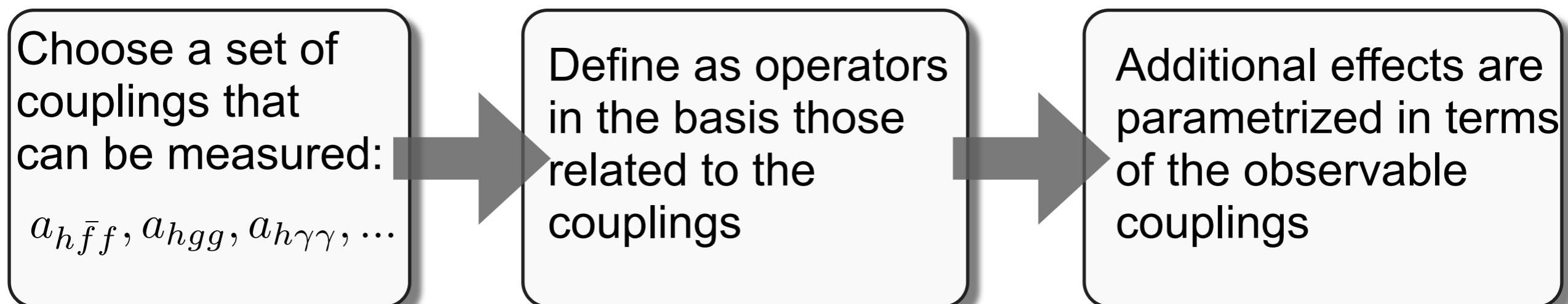


Effects are correlated



Recent developments

- Relations between bases, possible hierarchy of operators etc
[R. Alonso, E. Jenkins, A. Falkowski, A. Manohar, E. Massó, A. Pomarol, F. Riva, V. Sanz, M. Trott....](#)
- Automatic translation between bases:
[Falkowski, Fuks, Mawatari, Mimasu, Riva, Sanz \[1508.05895\]](#)
- Bases where the observables play a key role
“[Coupling basis](#)” E. Massó, [1406.6376](#), (see also [A. Falkowski, 1505.00046](#))



Operators and couplings

Operators and couplings

- We employ the Warsaw basis (with MFV). Relevant operators: [Grzadkowski et al '10](#)

$\Phi^4 D^2$	$X^2 \Phi^2$	$\psi^2 \Phi^2 D$
$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi\Box} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \Box (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi W} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi\ell}^{(1)} = (\Phi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \Phi) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell)$
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	$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi WB} = (\Phi^\dagger \tau^I \Phi) W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi e} = (\Phi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \Phi) (\bar{e} \gamma^\mu e)$
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	$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi \widetilde{WB}} = (\Phi^\dagger \tau^I \Phi) \widetilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	←

- Additionally, a four-fermion operator contributes to the redefinition of G_F

$$\mathcal{O}_{4L}^{prst} = (\bar{\ell}_p \gamma_\mu \ell_r) (\bar{\ell}_s \gamma^\mu \ell_t)$$

- Redefinitions

$$m_Z = m_{Z\circ} (1 + \delta_Z), \quad G_F = G_{F\circ} (1 + \delta_{G_F}), \quad \alpha_{\text{em}} = \alpha_{\text{emo}} (1 + \delta_A),$$

$$\delta_Z = \widehat{\alpha}_{ZZ} + \frac{1}{4} \widehat{\alpha}_{\Phi D}, \quad \delta_{G_F} = -\widehat{\alpha}_{4L} + 2\widehat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^{(3)}, \quad \delta_A = 2\widehat{\alpha}_{AA}$$

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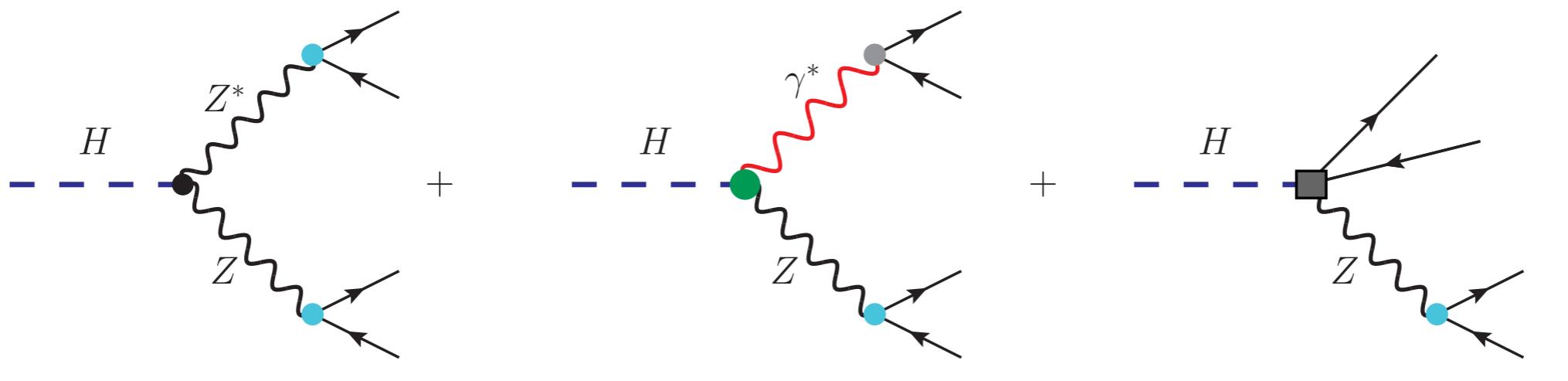
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Effective Lagrangian

- New interactions and modifications to SM vertices

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset & c_{ZZ}^{(1)} H Z_\mu Z^\mu + c_{ZZ}^{(2)} H Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} + c_{Z\tilde{Z}} H Z_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu\nu} + c_{AZ} H Z_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} + c_{A\tilde{Z}} H Z_{\mu\nu} \tilde{A}^{\mu\nu} \\ & + H Z_\mu \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu (c_V + c_A \gamma_5) \ell + Z_\mu \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) \ell - g_{\text{em}} Q_\ell A_\mu \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell,\end{aligned}$$



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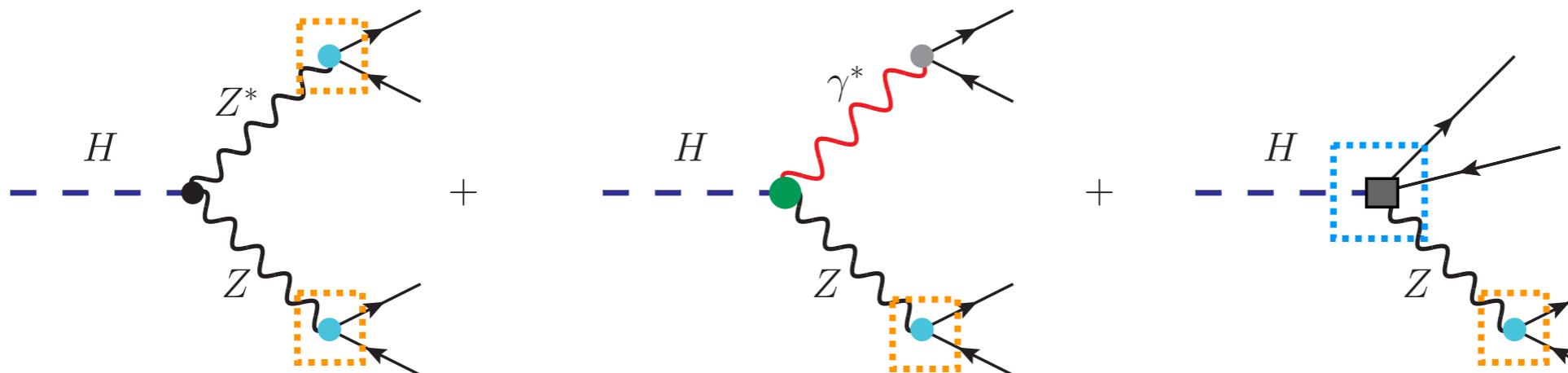
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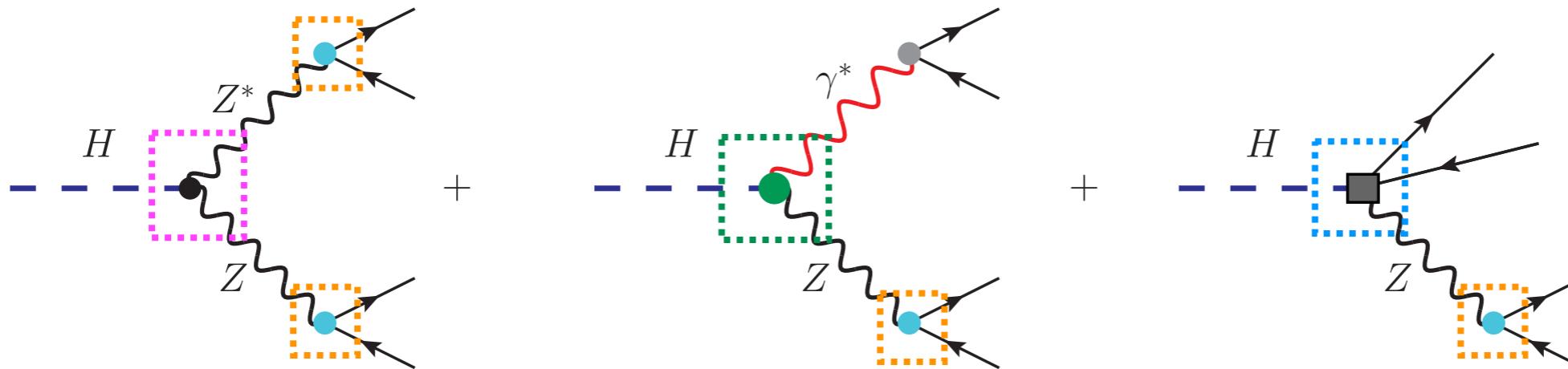
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Constraints on the most relevant couplings

$$\hat{\alpha}_{AZ} \in [-1.3, 2.6] \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^{V,A} \in [-5, 5] \times 10^{-3}$$

Pomarol and Riva '14

estimated indirectly using data for
 $\Delta S, \Delta T, m_W, g_{V,A}$

Beneke, DB, Wang '14

- Contact $HZ\bar{\ell}\ell$ in the “Warsaw” basis

Grzadkowski et al '10

$$HZ_\mu \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu (c_V + c_A \gamma_5) \ell \longrightarrow c_{V,A} = \sqrt{2} G_F m_Z \hat{\alpha}_{\Phi,\ell}^{V,A}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{\Phi,\ell}^{V,A} = \hat{\alpha}_{\Phi e} \pm \left(\hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^{(1)} + \hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^{(3)} \right)$$

- In other bases two 4-fermion ops. traded for two operators of the type $\Phi^2 D^2 X$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{\Phi\ell}^{(1)} &= (\Phi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \Phi) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell) \\ \mathcal{O}_{\Phi\ell}^{(3)} &= (\Phi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \Phi) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \tau^I \ell) \end{aligned} \longrightarrow c_V = c_A$$

Elias-Miró, Espinosa, Massó, Pomarol '13

only right-handed couplings are non-vanishing: $c_L = 0$

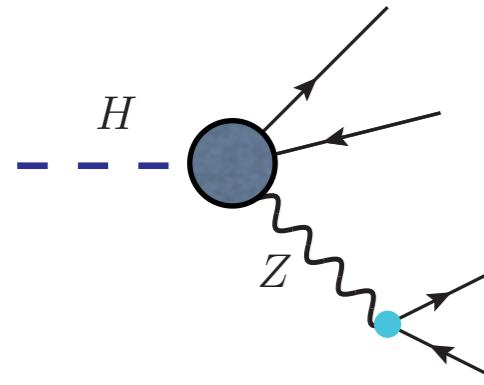
- Order of magnitude agreement with the constraints on c_R from Pomarol and Riva '14

see also Alonso, Jenkins, Manohar and Trott '13

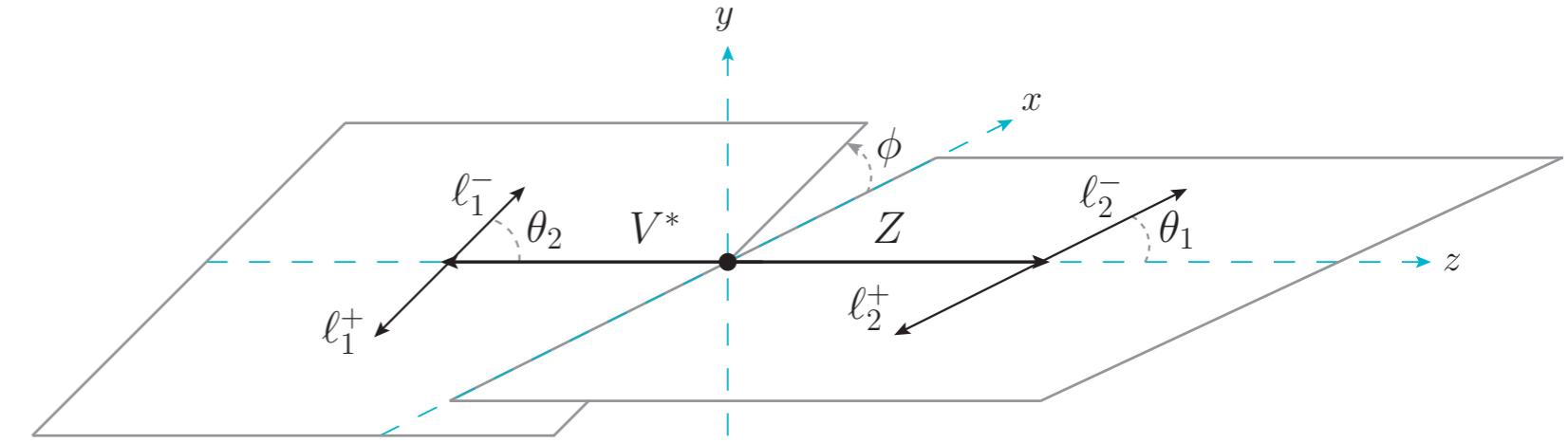
Form factors and angular structures

Processes

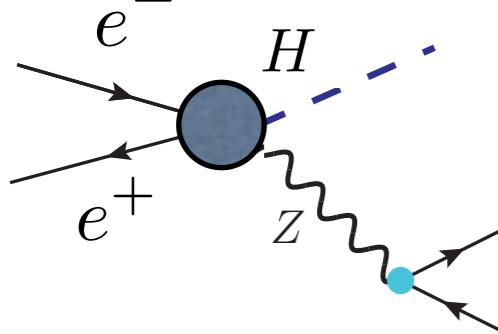
- Two crossing symmetric processes



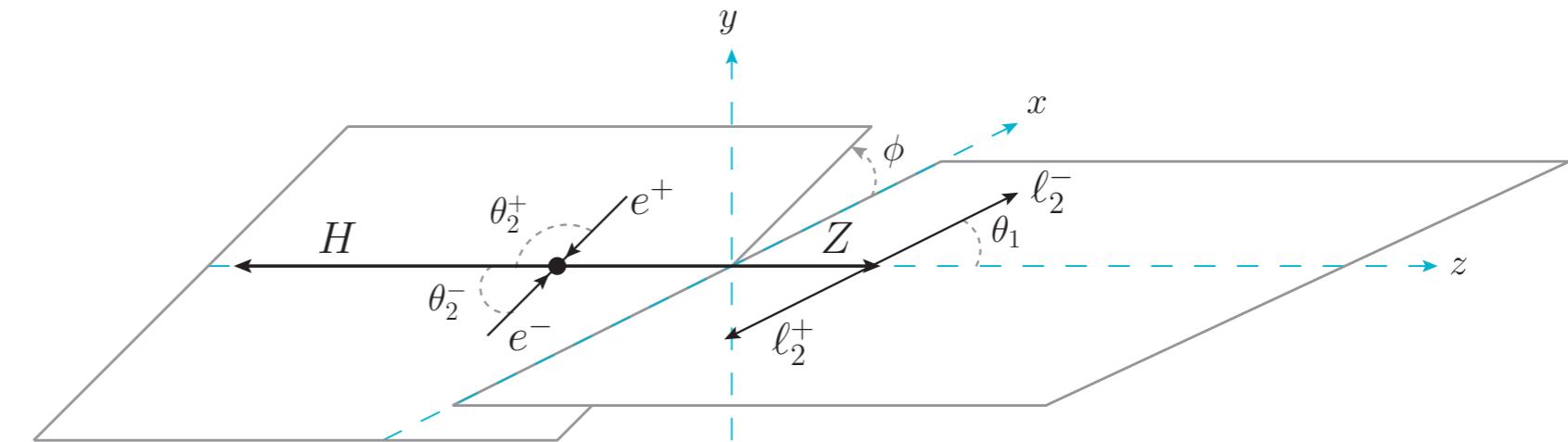
$$H \rightarrow Z\ell^+\ell^- \rightarrow 4\ell$$



$$\frac{d^4\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_1 d\cos\theta_2 d\phi} = \frac{1}{m_H} \mathcal{N}(q^2) \mathcal{J}(q^2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \phi).$$



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow HZ \rightarrow H\ell\ell$$



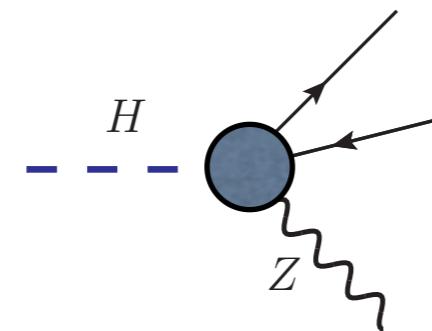
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta_1 d\cos\theta_2 d\phi} = \frac{1}{m_H^2} \mathcal{N}_\sigma(q^2) \mathcal{J}(q^2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \phi),$$

Approximations

- Higgs on shell.
- Narrow-width approximation for the Z propagator (on-shell Z).
- SM tree level + $d = 6$ terms at tree level.
- We only keep terms up to $\mathcal{O}(1/\Lambda^2)$ (with one exception to be discussed)
- $m_\ell = 0$

Angular structures

- Form factors



$$\mathcal{M}_{HZ\ell\ell}^\mu = \frac{1}{m_H} \bar{u} \left[\gamma^\mu (H_{1,V} + H_{1,A} \gamma_5) + \frac{q^\mu p}{m_H^2} (H_{2,V} + H_{2,A} \gamma_5) + \frac{\epsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} p_\nu q_\sigma}{m_H^2} \gamma_\rho (H_{3,V} + H_{3,A} \gamma_5) \right] v$$

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 SM + $d = 6$ $d = 6$ only $d = 6$ only, CP odd

- Angular structure at order $1/\Lambda^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{J}(q^2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \phi) = & J_1(1 + \cos^2 \theta_1 \cos^2 \theta_2 + \cos^2 \theta_1 + \cos^2 \theta_2) \\
 & + J_2 \sin^2 \theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2 + J_3 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \\
 & + (J_4 \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + J_5 \sin 2\theta_1 \sin 2\theta_2) \sin \phi \\
 & + (J_6 \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + J_7 \sin 2\theta_1 \sin 2\theta_2) \cos \phi \\
 & + J_8 \sin^2 \theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2 \sin 2\phi + J_9 \sin^2 \theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2 \cos 2\phi.
 \end{aligned}$$

- Decay width and cross-section only probe a specific combination

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} \propto 4J_1 + J_2 \quad \sigma(q^2) \propto 4J_1 + J_2$$

Angular asymmetries

- Angular asymmetries that probe other angular functions

$$\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(1)} = \frac{1}{d\Gamma/dq^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \operatorname{sgn}(\sin \phi) \frac{d^2\Gamma}{dq^2 d\phi} = \frac{9\pi}{32} \frac{J_4}{4J_1 + J_2},$$

$$\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(2)} = \frac{1}{d\Gamma/dq^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \operatorname{sgn}(\sin(2\phi)) \frac{d^2\Gamma}{dq^2 d\phi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{J_8}{4J_1 + J_2},$$

$$\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(3)} = \frac{1}{d\Gamma/dq^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \operatorname{sgn}(\cos \phi) \frac{d^2\Gamma}{dq^2 d\phi} = \frac{9\pi}{32} \frac{J_6}{4J_1 + J_2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{c\theta_1, c\theta_2} &= \frac{1}{d\Gamma/dq^2} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos \theta_1 \operatorname{sgn}(\cos \theta_1) \int_{-1}^1 d\cos \theta_2 \operatorname{sgn}(\cos \theta_2) \frac{d^3\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos \theta_1 d\cos \theta_2} \\ &= \frac{9}{16} \frac{J_3}{4J_1 + J_2}. \end{aligned}$$

see also Buchalla, Catà, D'Ambrosio '13

- Enhancement of anomalous couplings in asymmetries is possible due to:

- Di-lepton invariant mass
- Smallness of the vector coupling of Z to fermions in SM

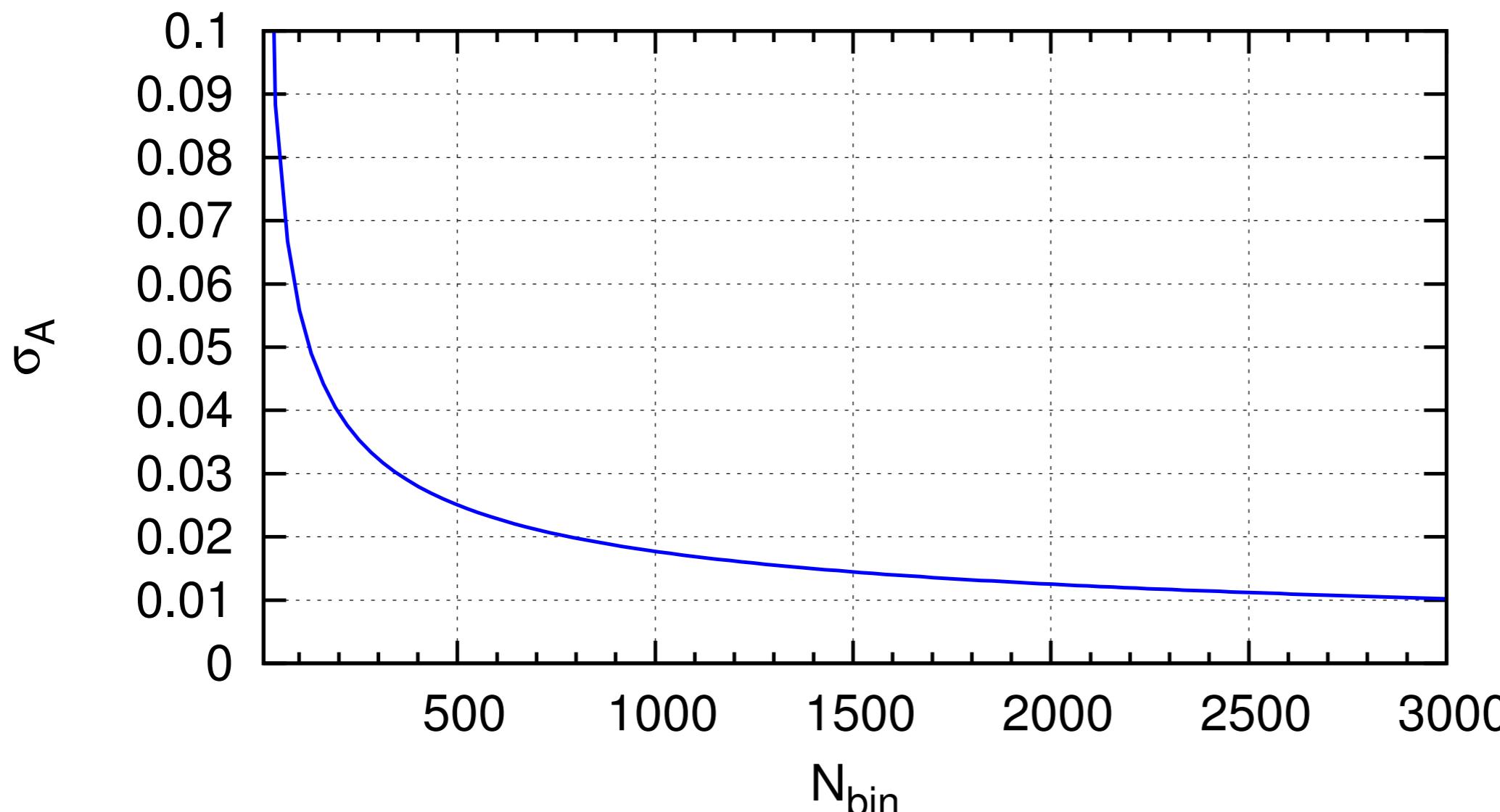
$$g_V \propto (1 - 4s_W^2)$$

How well can an asymmetry be measured at LHC?

$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_{\text{bin}}} = \frac{2N_+ - N_{\text{bin}}}{N_{\text{bin}}}$$

- N_+ and N_{bin} are strongly correlated. For a small asymmetry ($N_+ \sim N_{\text{bin}}/2$)

$$\sigma_A = \sqrt{\frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}\rho}{N_{\text{bin}}}} \approx 0.6\sqrt{\frac{1}{N_{\text{bin}}}}$$

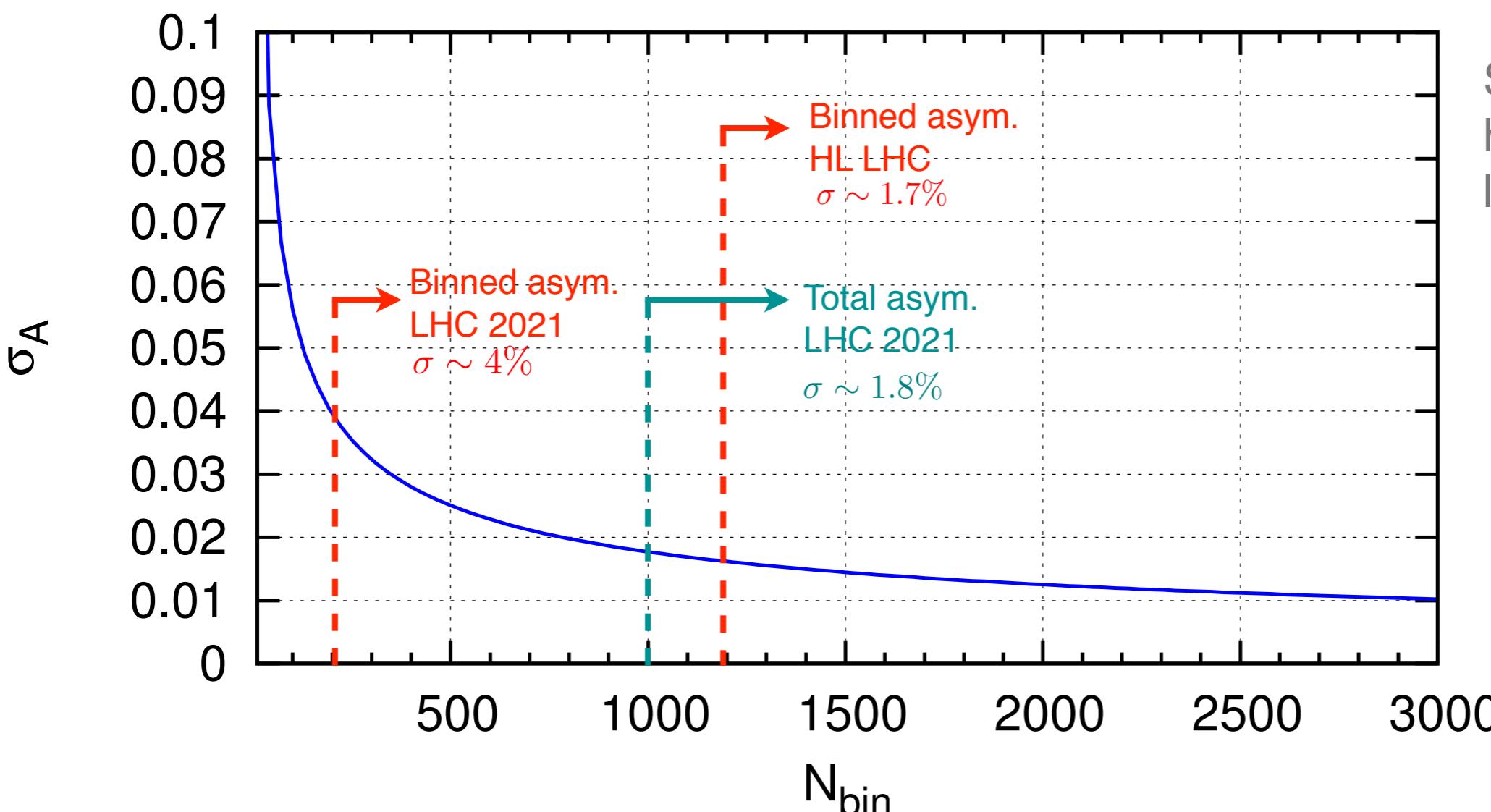


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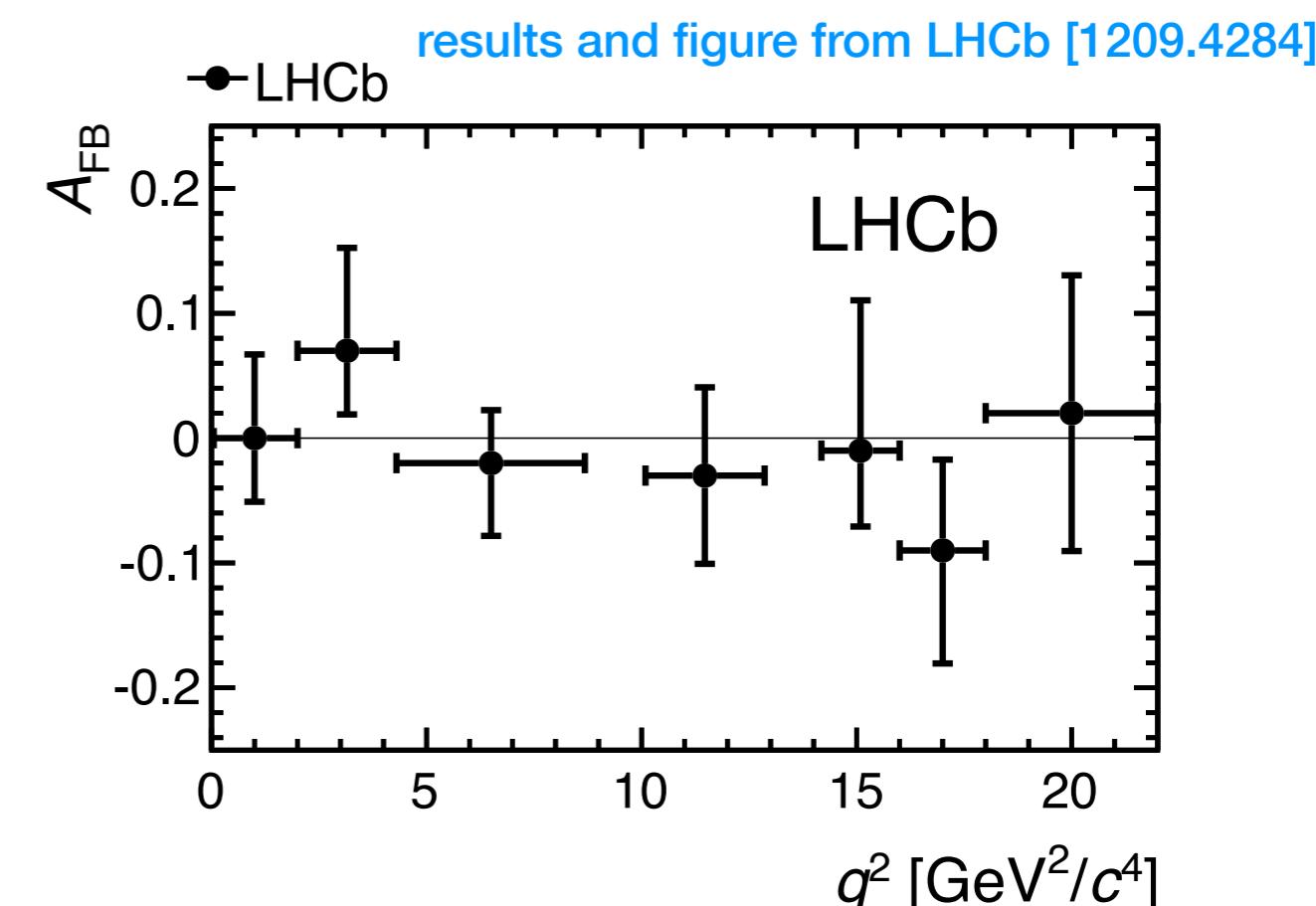


Small asymmetries have relatively large uncertainties

$B \rightarrow K^{(*)}\ell\ell$: example

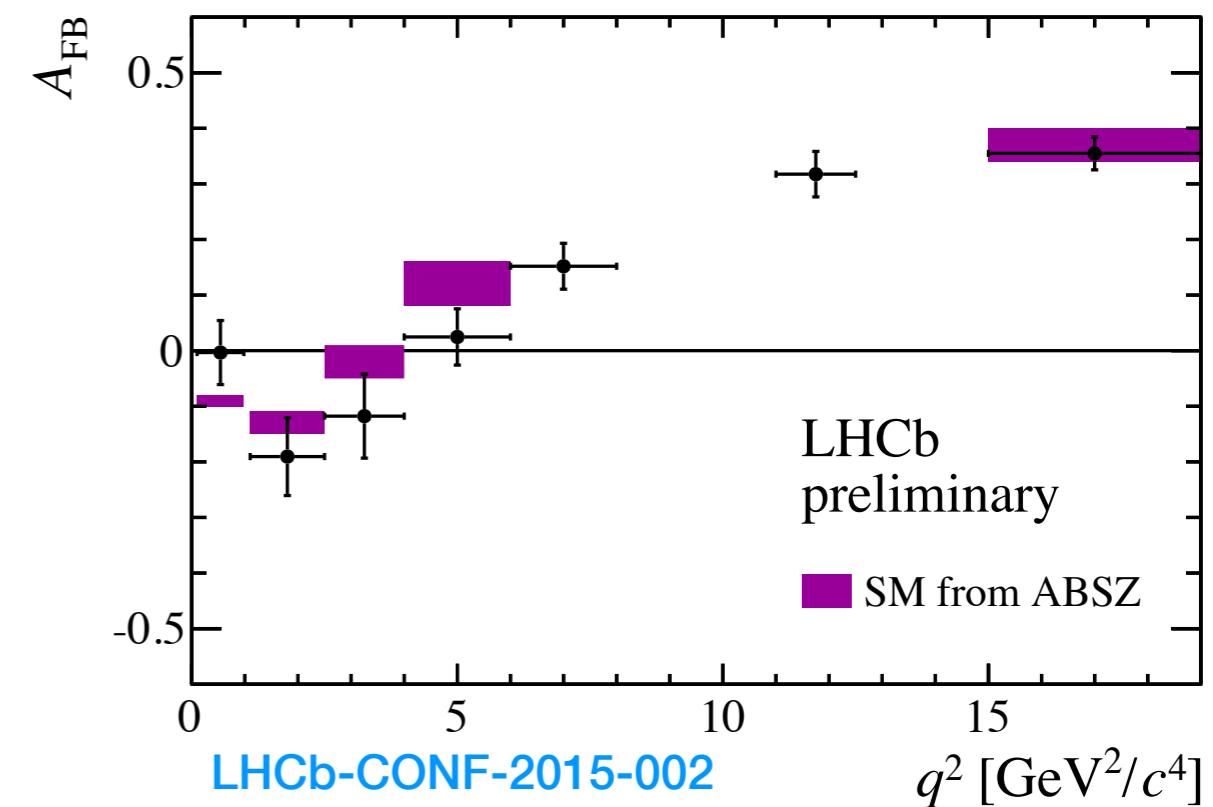
- $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$

q^2 (GeV $^2/c^4$)	N_{sig}	A_{FB}
0.05 – 2.00	159 ± 14	$0.00^{+0.06}_{-0.05} {}^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$
2.00 – 4.30	164 ± 14	$0.07^{+0.08}_{-0.05} {}^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$
4.30 – 8.68	327 ± 20	$-0.02^{+0.03}_{-0.05} {}^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$
10.09 – 12.86	211 ± 17	$-0.03^{+0.07}_{-0.07} {}^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$
14.18 – 16.00	148 ± 13	$-0.01^{+0.12}_{-0.06} {}^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$
16.00 – 18.00	141 ± 13	$-0.09^{+0.07}_{-0.09} {}^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$
18.00 – 22.00	114 ± 13	$0.02^{+0.11}_{-0.11} {}^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$
1.00 – 6.00	357 ± 21	$0.02^{+0.05}_{-0.03} {}^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$



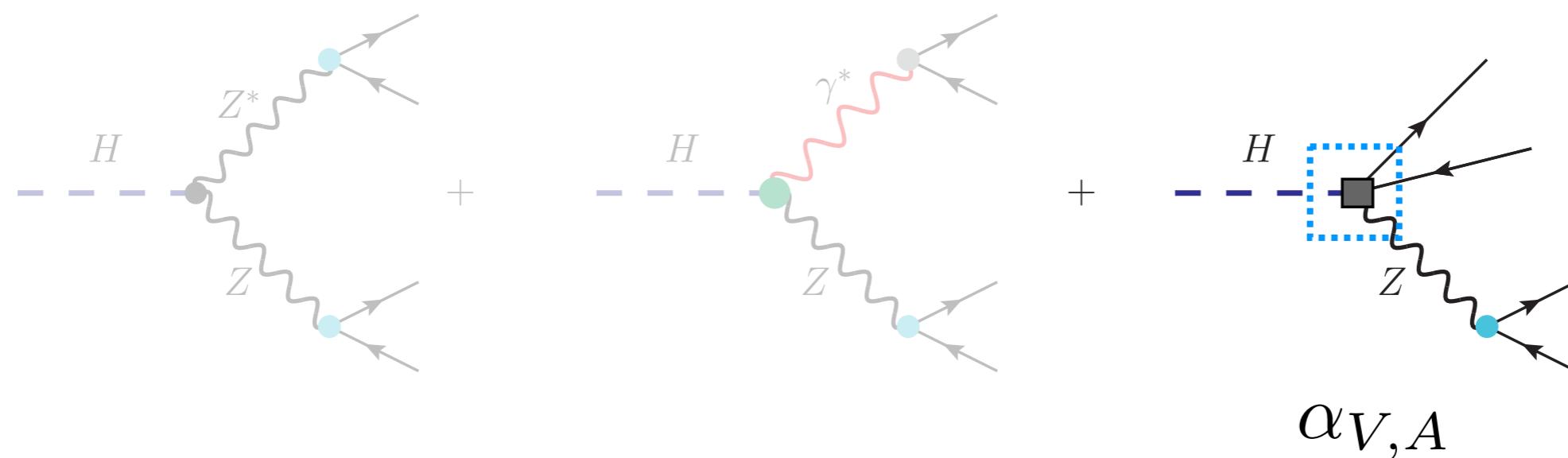
- $B \rightarrow K^*\ell\ell$

Good agreement with our estimate of the uncertainties



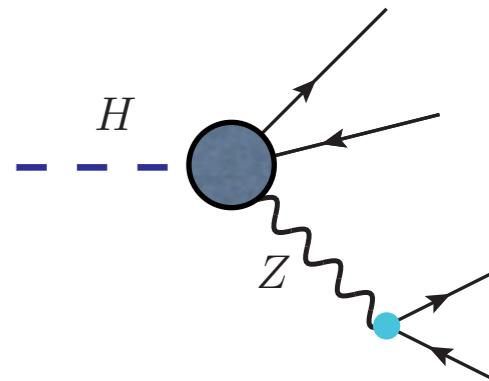
Main results

Contact $HZII$ couplings



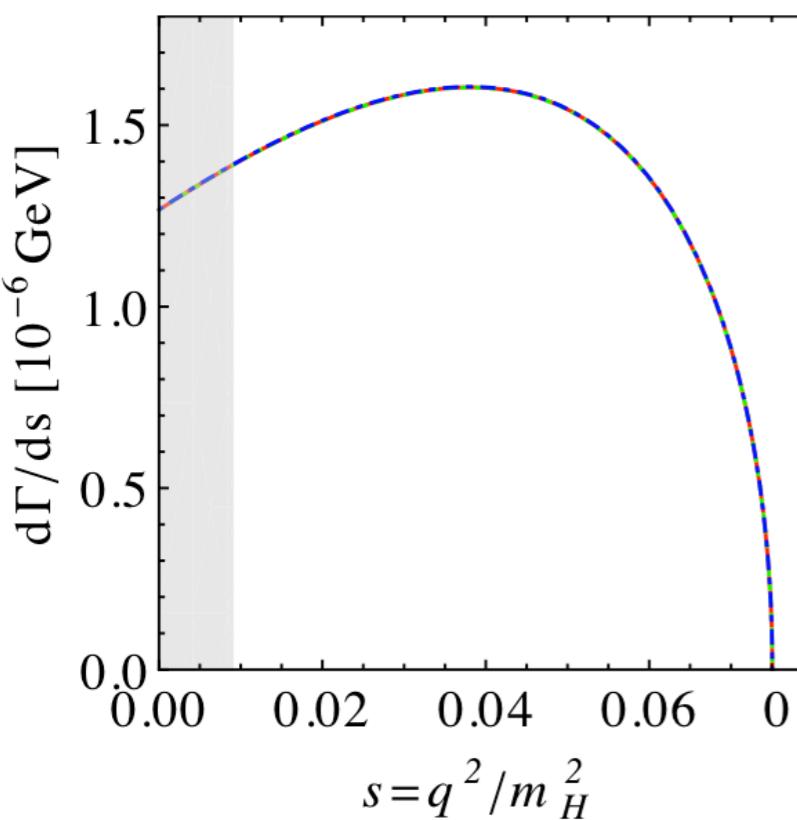
Main results: contact $HZ\ell\ell$ couplings

$H \rightarrow Z\ell^+\ell^- \rightarrow 4\ell$

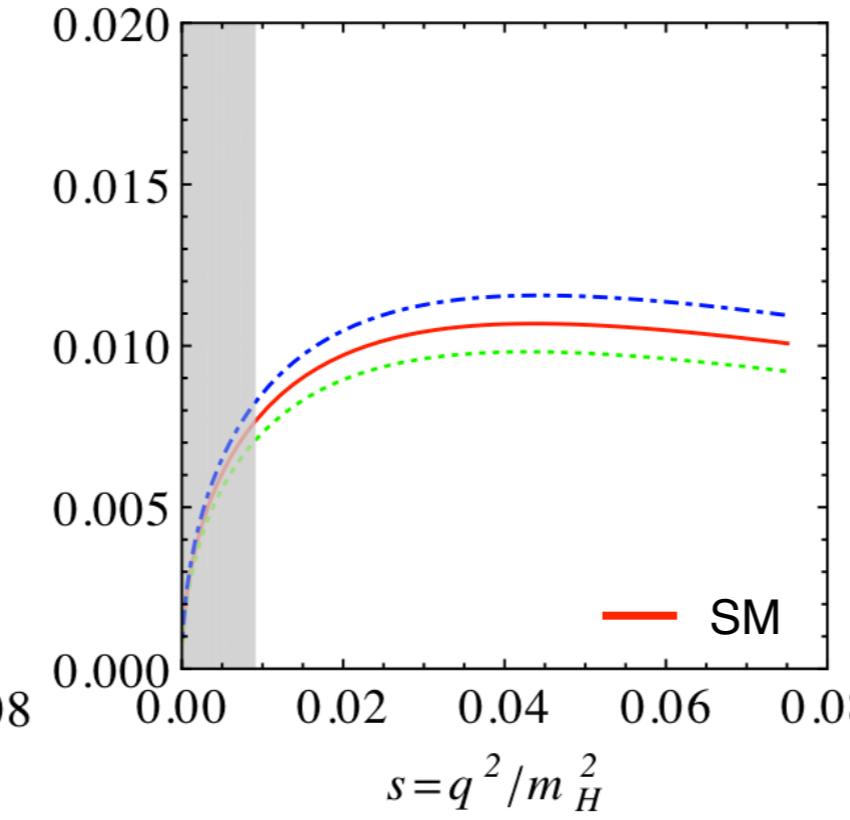


- Vector contact coupling $HZ\ell\ell$

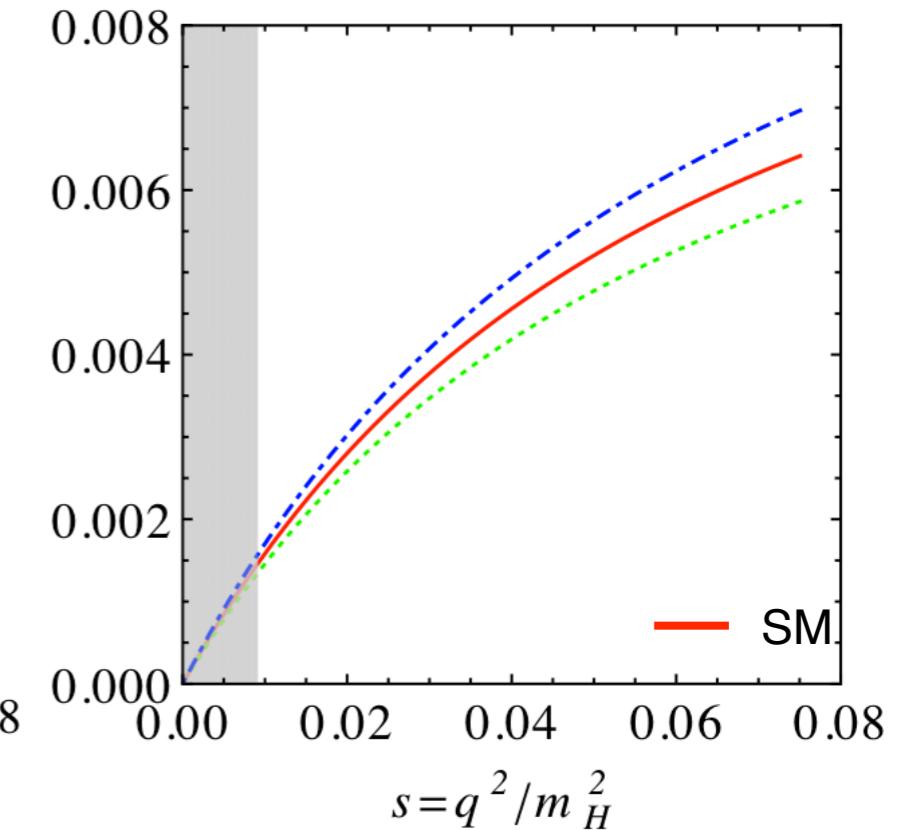
$d\Gamma/ds$



$-\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(3)}$



$-\mathcal{A}_{c\theta_1 c\theta_2}$

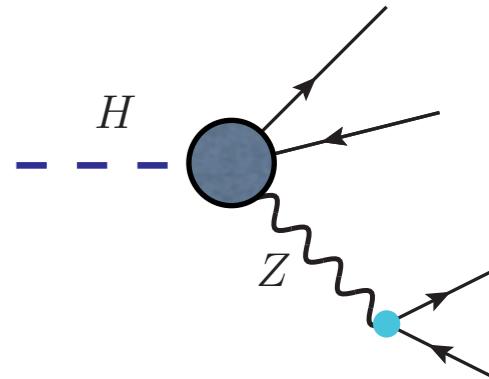


see also Buchalla, Catà, D'Ambrosio '13

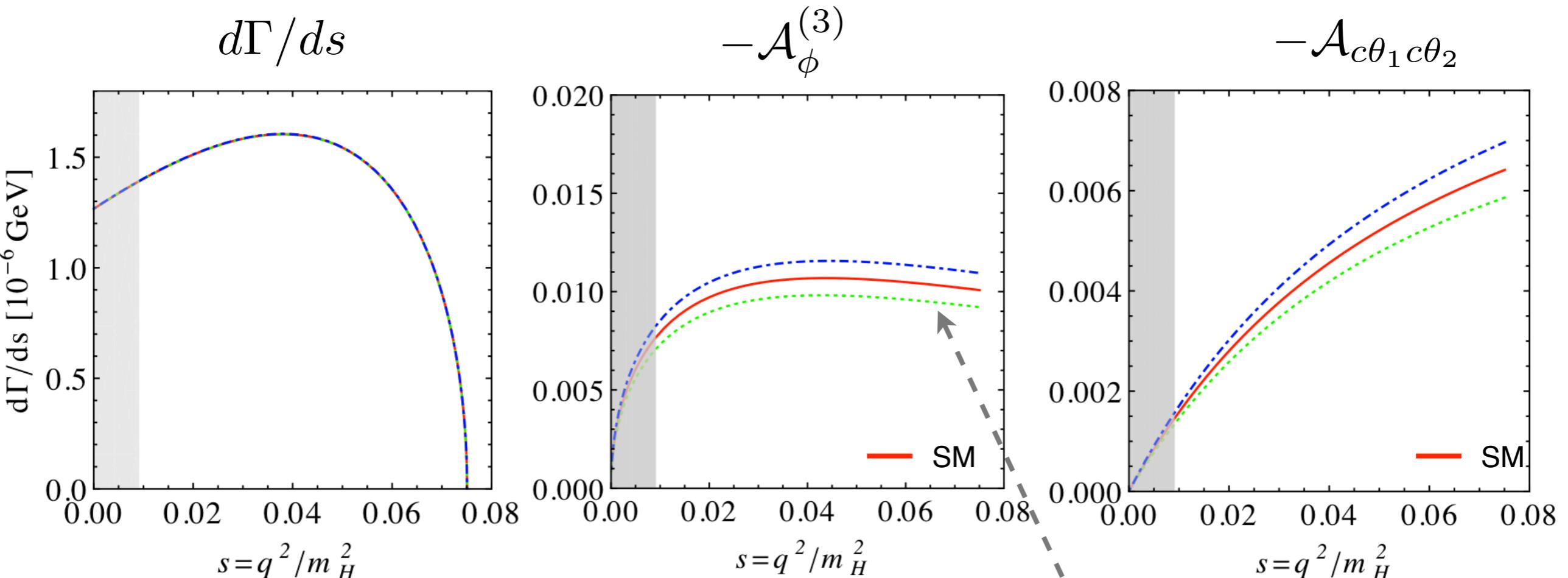
$$\hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^{V,A} \in [-5, 5] \times 10^{-3}$$

Main results: contact $HZ\ell\ell$ couplings

$H \rightarrow Z\ell^+\ell^- \rightarrow 4\ell$



- Vector contact coupling $HZ\ell\ell$



see also Buchalla, Catà, D'Ambrosio '13

$$-\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(3)} \simeq \frac{9\pi\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\bar{g}_V^2}{\bar{g}_A^2} \frac{\sqrt{s}}{1+16s} \left(1 + \hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^A + \frac{\bar{g}_A}{\bar{g}_V} \hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^V \right)$$

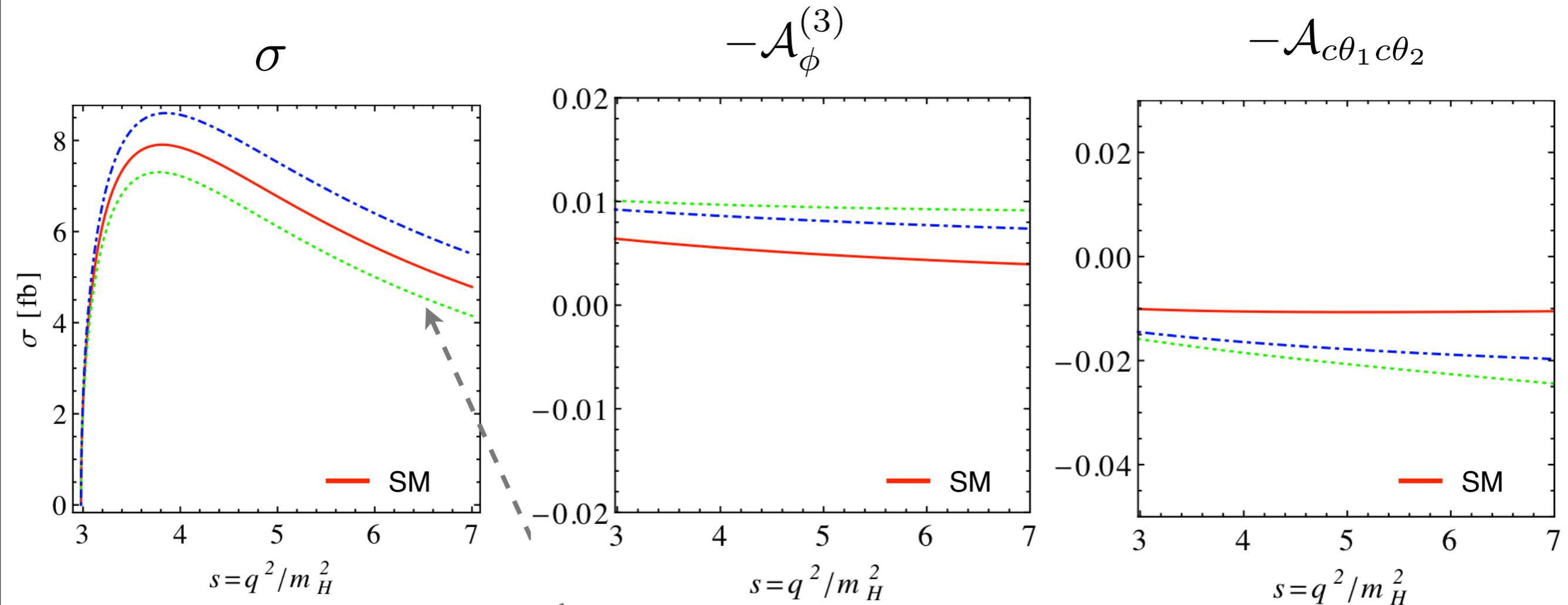
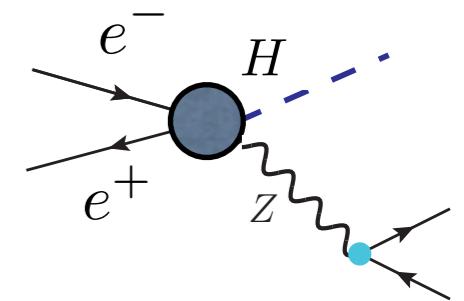
- No enhancement of the axial couplings

$$\hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^{V,A} \in [-5, 5] \times 10^{-3}$$

Main results: contact $HZ\ell\ell$ couplings

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow HZ \rightarrow H\ell\ell$$

- Contact couplings $HZ\ell\ell$

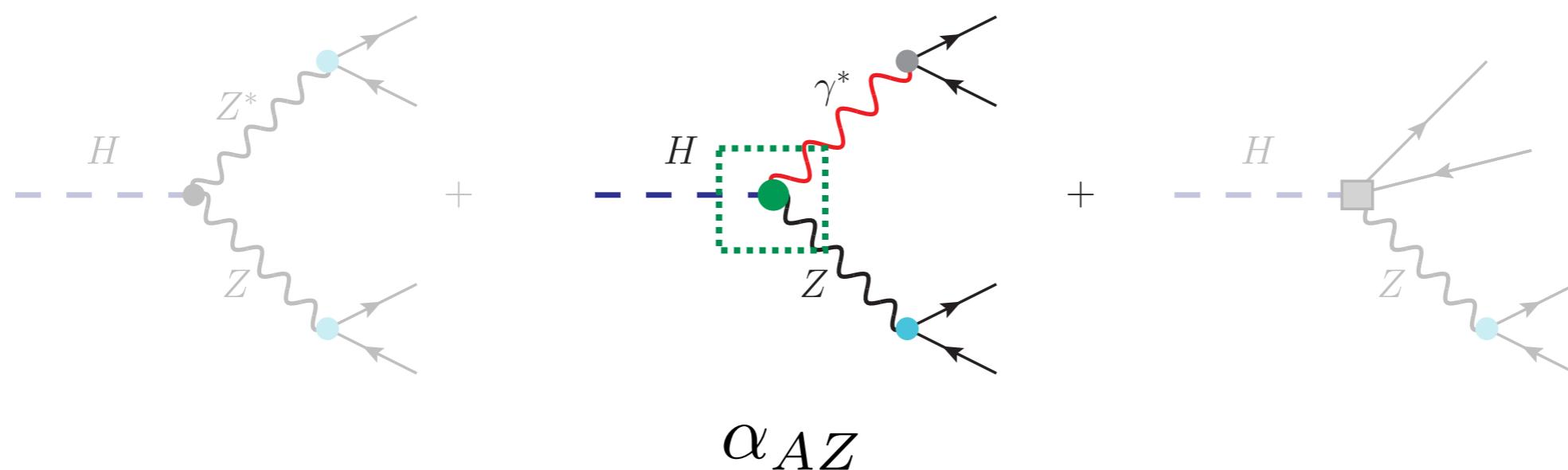


$$\sigma \simeq \sqrt{2} m_H^2 G_F \bar{g}_A^4 \frac{s+3}{s-1} \left[1 - 2(1+2s) \hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^A \right]$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{\Phi\ell}^{V,A} \in [-5, 5] \times 10^{-3}$$

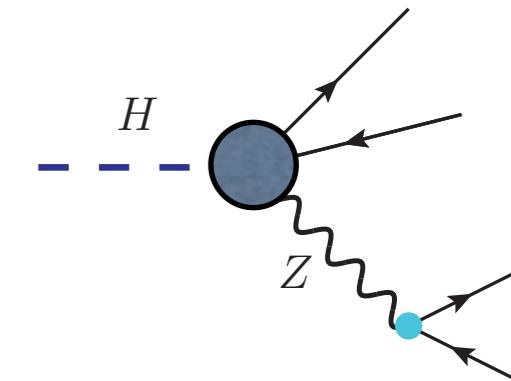
- Enhanced contribution of axial couplings to the cross-section

$H A Z$ coupling



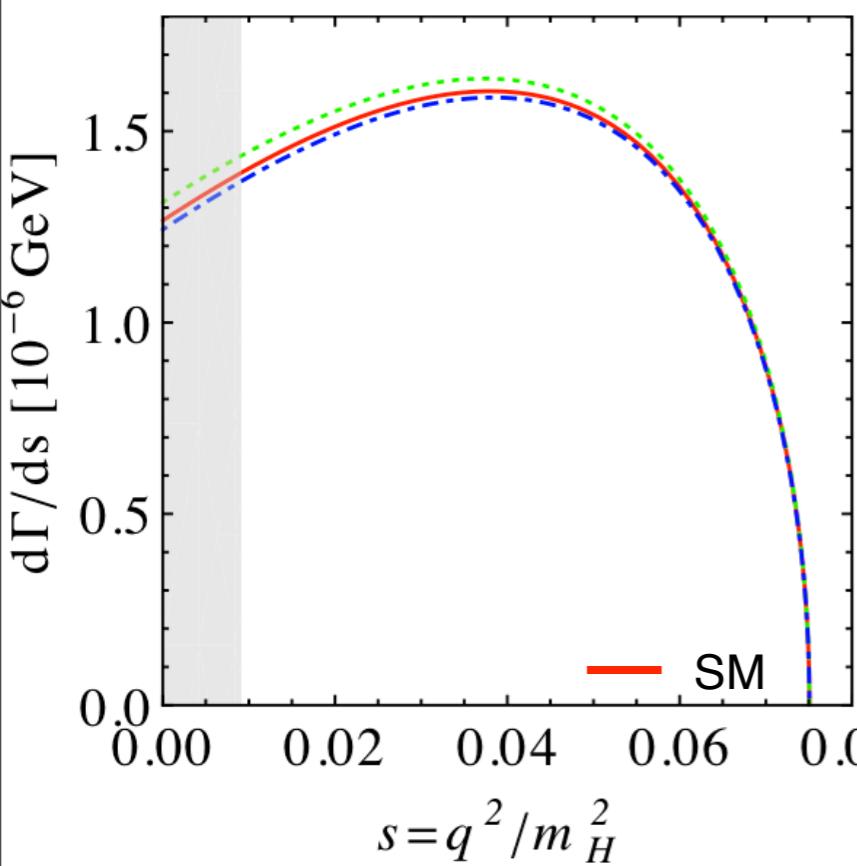
Main results: HAZ coupling

$H \rightarrow Z\ell^+\ell^- \rightarrow 4\ell$

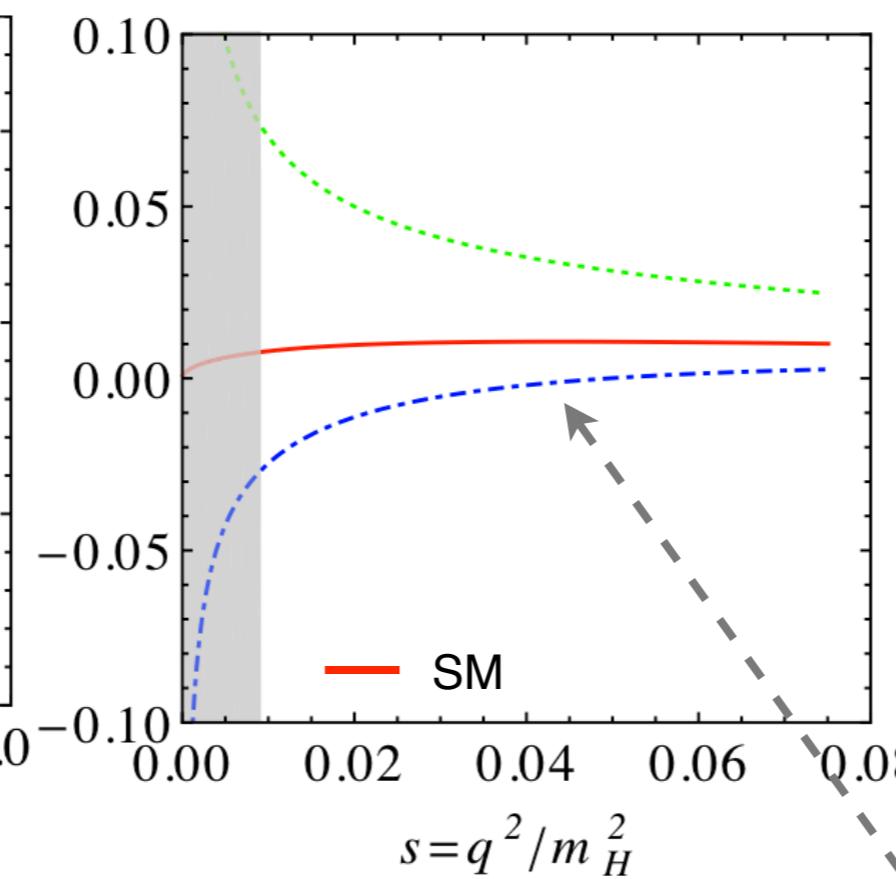


- Contact couplings HAZ

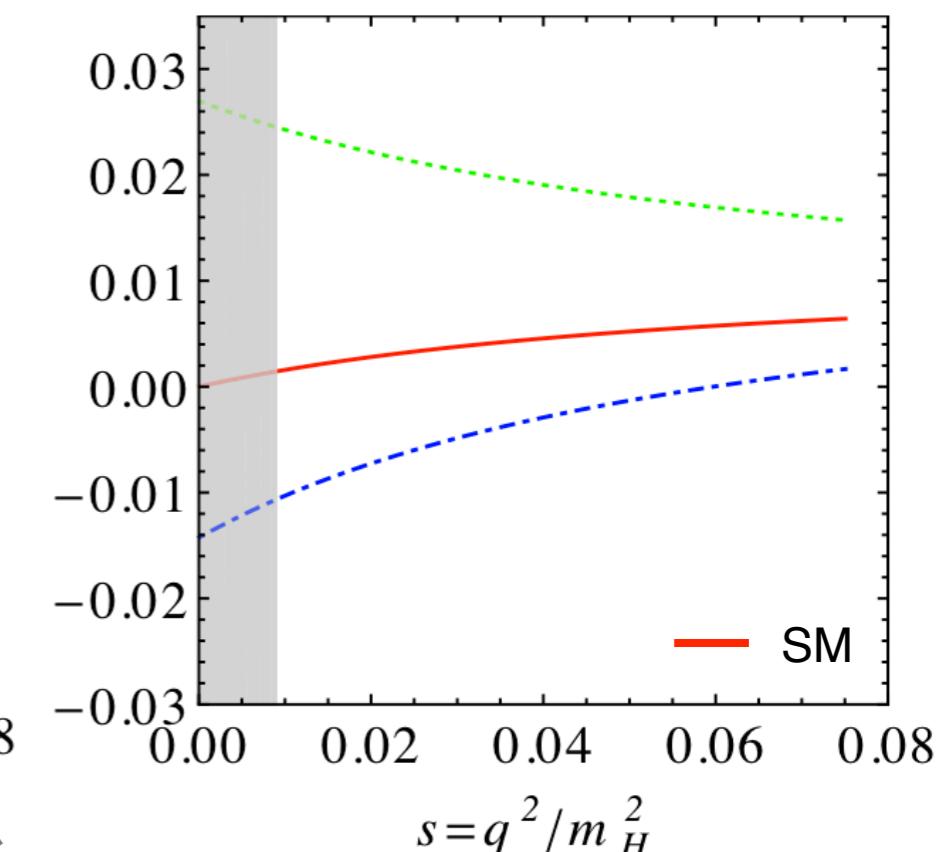
$d\Gamma/ds$



$-\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(3)}$



$-\mathcal{A}_{c\theta_1 c\theta_2}$

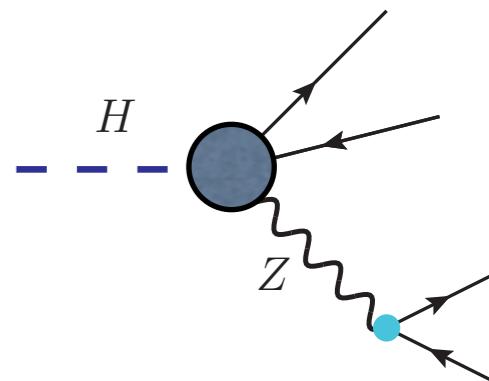


$\hat{\alpha}_{AZ} \in [-1.3, 2.6] \times 10^{-2}$

$$-\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(3)} \simeq \frac{9\pi\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\bar{g}_V^2}{\bar{g}_A^2} \frac{\sqrt{s}}{1+16s} \left(1 - \frac{g_{em} Q_\ell}{8 \bar{g}_V s} \hat{\alpha}_{AZ} \right)$$

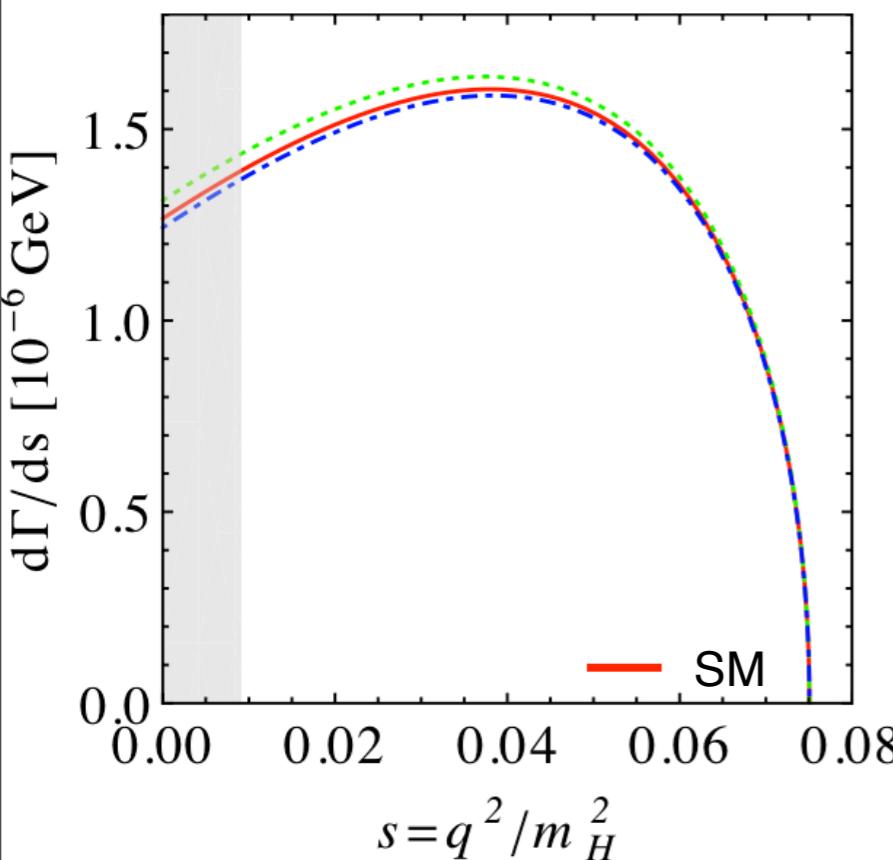
Higher order effects: v^4/Λ^4

$$H \rightarrow Z\ell^+\ell^- \rightarrow 4\ell$$

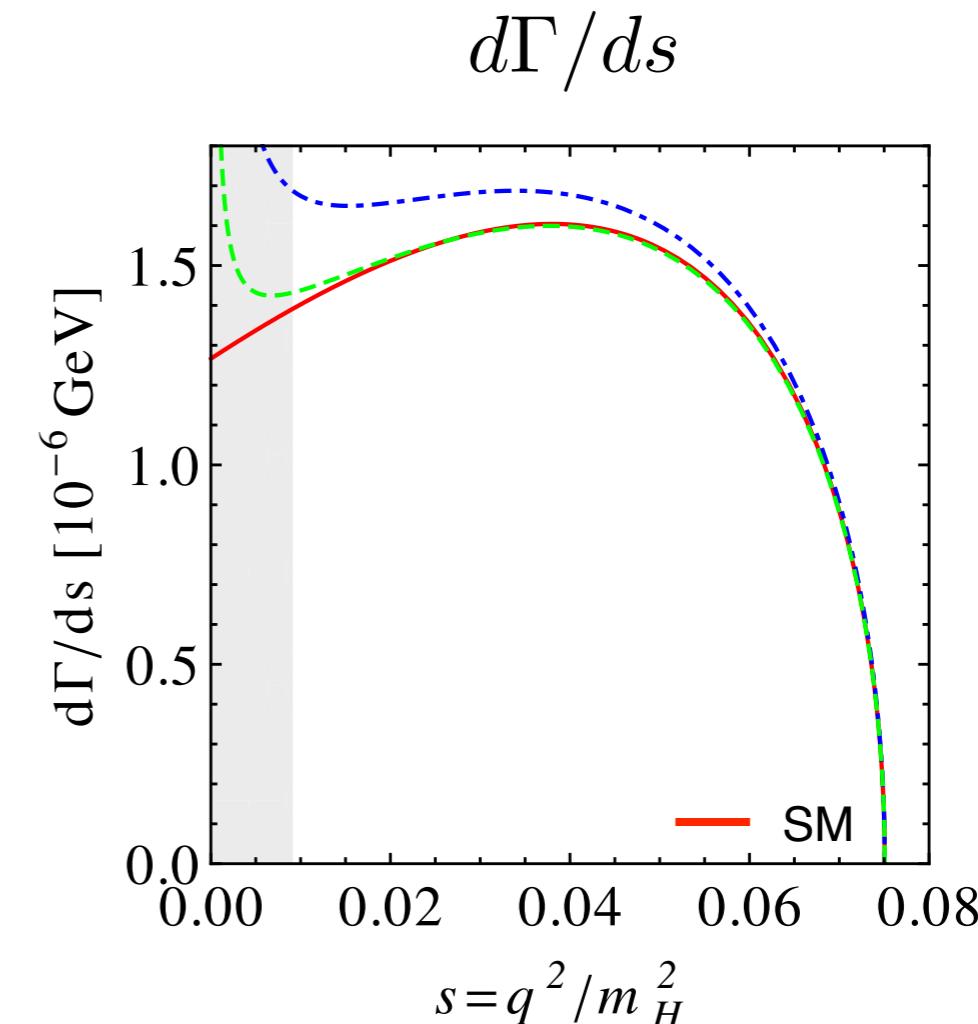


- Contact couplings HAZ

$$d\Gamma/ds$$



$$\mathcal{L}^{(6)} \times \mathcal{L}^{(4)}$$

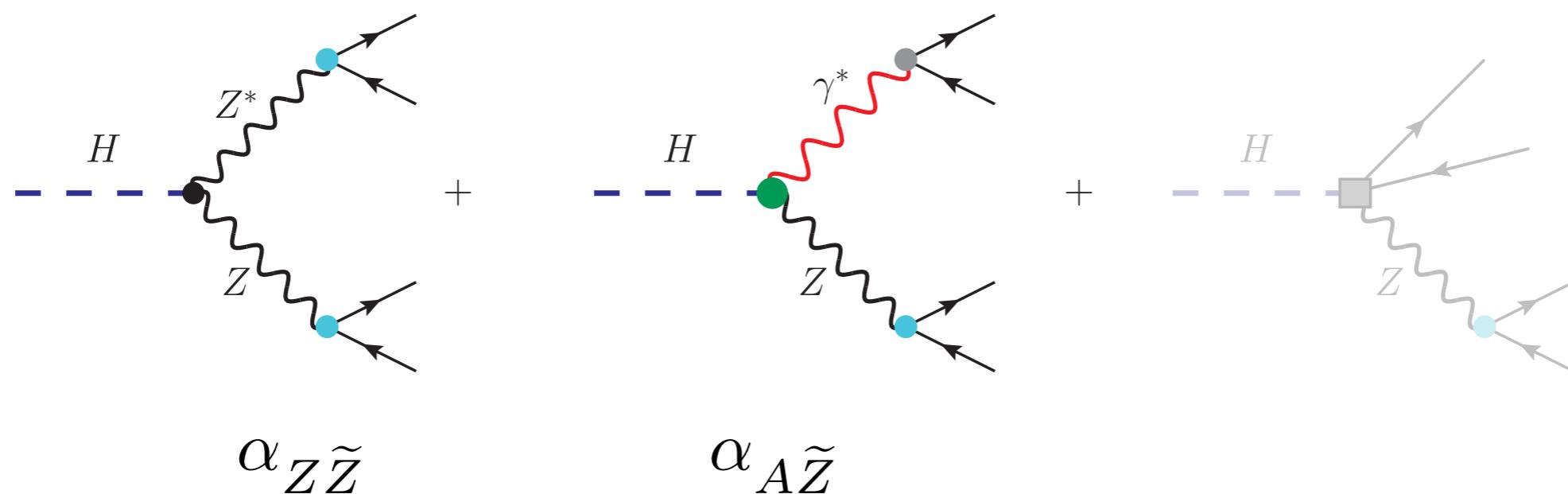


$$\mathcal{L}^{(6)} \times \mathcal{L}^{(4)} + \mathcal{L}^{(6)} \times \mathcal{L}^{(6)}$$

- Effects of the order of $d = 8$ operators

$$\hat{\alpha}_{AZ} \in [-1.3, 2.6] \times 10^{-2}$$

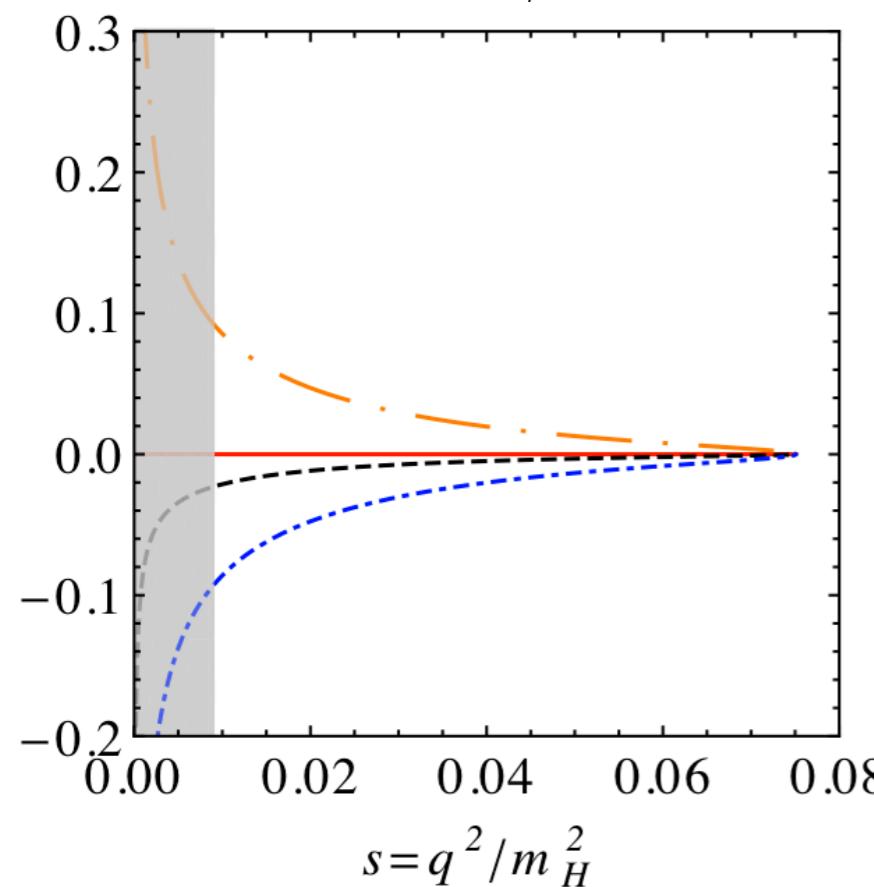
CP odd couplings



Main results: CP odd couplings

$$H \rightarrow Z\ell^+\ell^- \rightarrow 4\ell$$

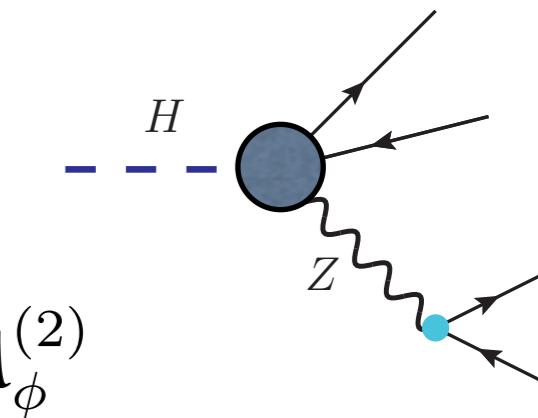
$$\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(1)}$$



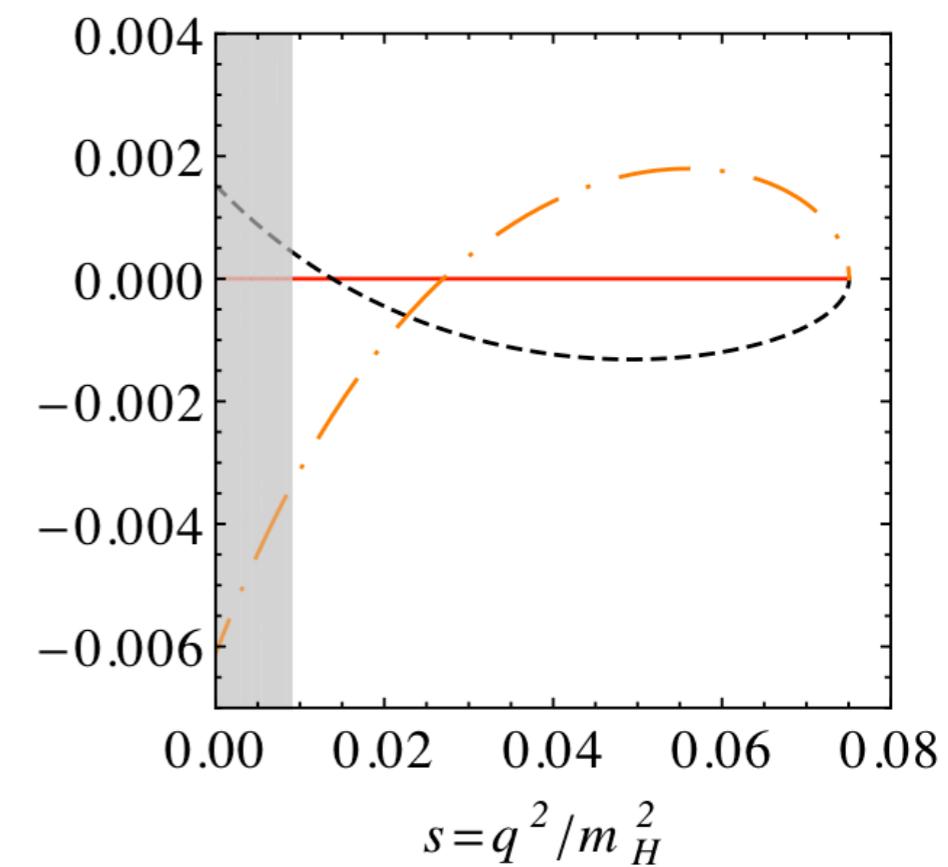
$$s = q^2/m_H^2$$

- Dominated by $\alpha_{A\tilde{Z}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\hat{\alpha}_{Z\tilde{Z}}, \hat{\alpha}_{A\tilde{Z}}) &= (4, -4) \times 10^{-2} & \text{dotted blue} \\
 (\hat{\alpha}_{Z\tilde{Z}}, \hat{\alpha}_{A\tilde{Z}}) &= (4, 4) \times 10^{-2} & \text{dashed orange} \\
 (\hat{\alpha}_{Z\tilde{Z}}, \hat{\alpha}_{A\tilde{Z}}) &= (-2, -1) \times 10^{-2} & \text{dash-dotted black}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(2)}$$



- Interplay between $\alpha_{A\tilde{Z}}$ and $\alpha_{Z\tilde{Z}}$

$$\mathcal{A}_\phi^{(2)} \simeq \frac{16\sqrt{1-12s}}{\pi(1+16s)} \left(s \alpha_{Z\tilde{Z}} + \frac{\bar{g}_V g_{em} Q_\ell}{4\bar{g}_A^2} \hat{\alpha}_{A\tilde{Z}} \right)$$

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Interesting asymmetries are small in absolute terms (<10%)
- Some angular asymmetries are much more sensitive to anomalous couplings than the decay width or the cross section.
- Relatively large effects from $H\text{AZ}$ are still allowed.
- Effects of $HZ//$ couplings are small (couplings are quite constrained by measurements of other processes).
- e^+e^- is in general better suited for the study of $HZ//$ anomalous couplings.