Hide and seek: how PDFs can conceal new physics

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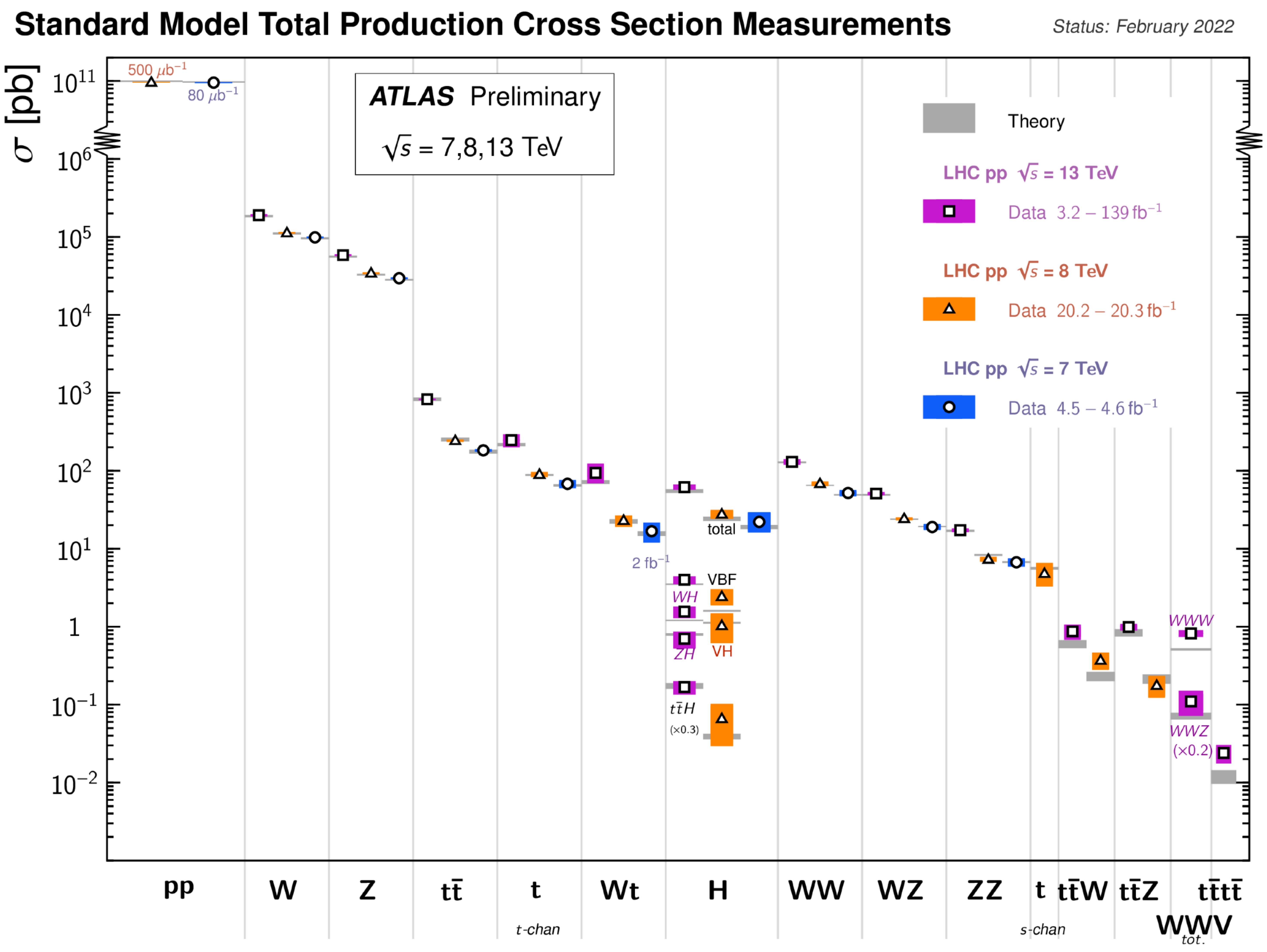
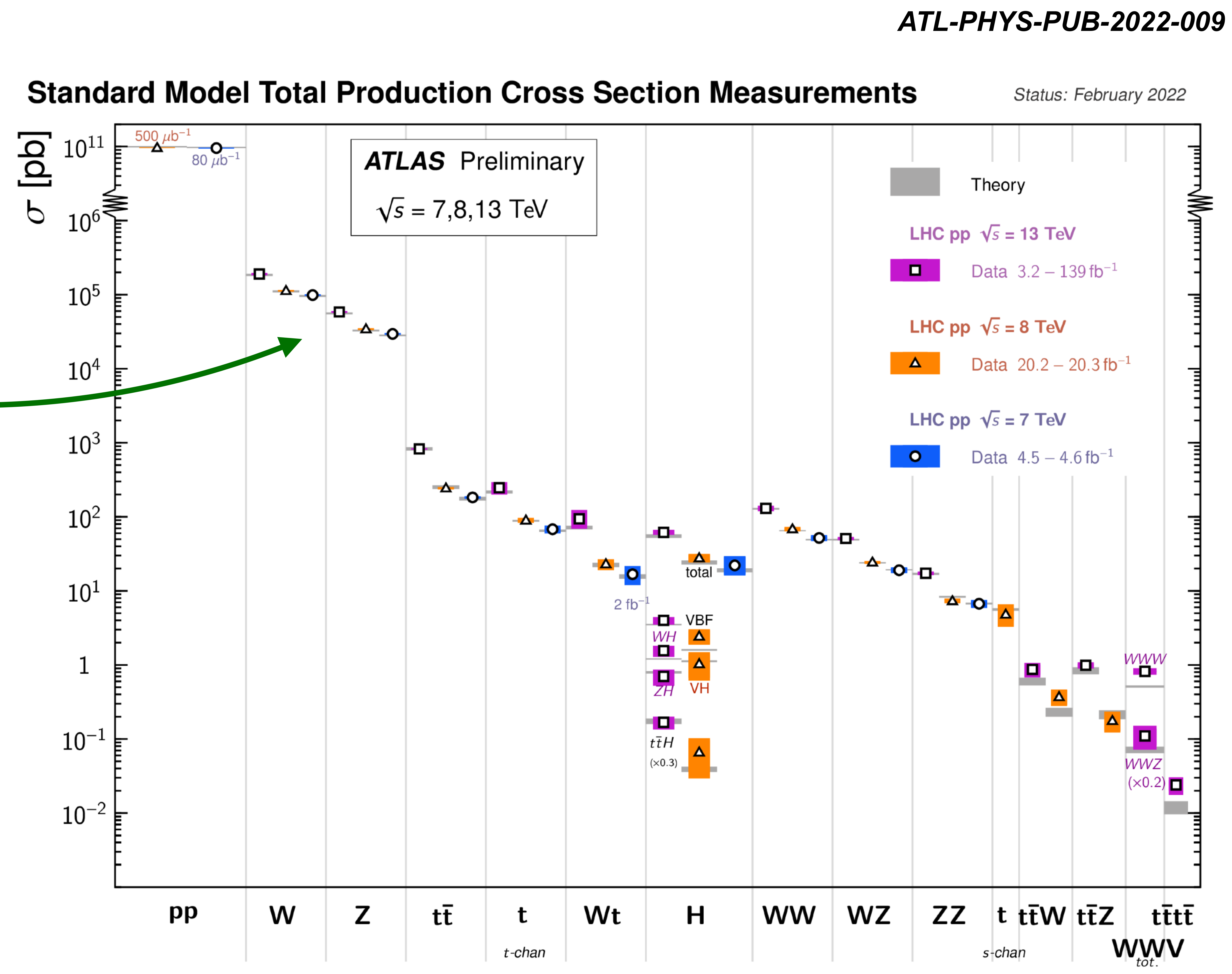
Data driven era of particle physics

vast quantity of data → precision measurements


Standard Model Total Production Cross Section Measurements
Status: February 2022
ATLAS Preliminary
√s = 7,8,13 TeV
Theory
LHC pp √s = 13 TeV
Data 3.2 – 139 fb⁻¹
LHC pp √s = 8 TeV
Data 20.2 – 20.3 fb⁻¹
LHC pp √s = 7 TeV
Data 4.5 – 4.6 fb⁻¹
σ [pb]
500 μb⁻¹
80 μb⁻¹
2 fb⁻¹
total
VBF
WH
VH
ZH
ttH
(×0.3)
WWW
WWZ
(×0.2)
pp
W
Z
tt̄
t
t-chan
Wt
H
WW
WZ
ZZ
t
s-chan
tt̄W
tt̄Z
tt̄tt̄
WWV
tot.

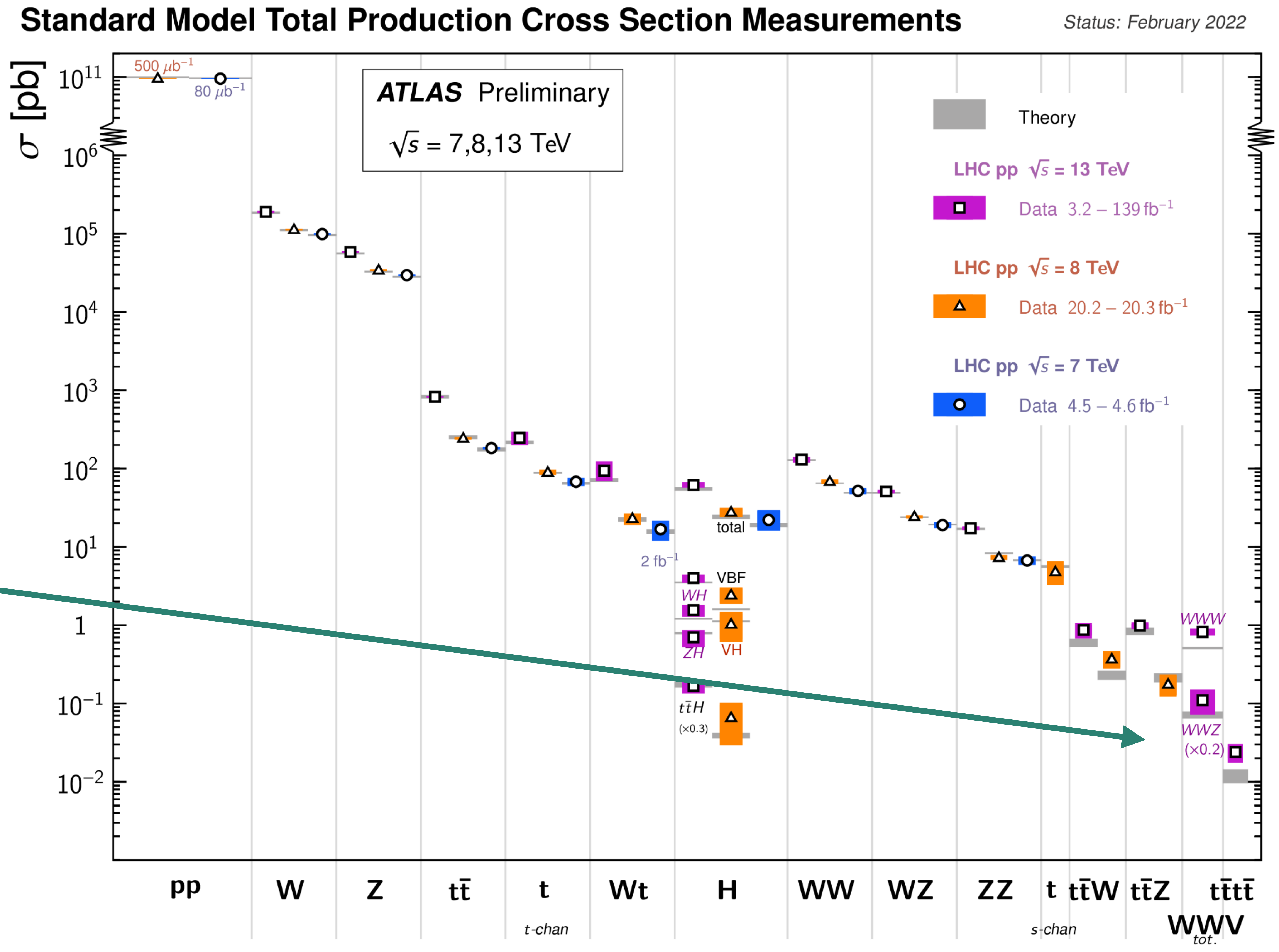
Beautiful agreement between data and the Standard Model



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-009

Beautiful agreement between data and the Standard Model

New channels probed in Run II



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Beautiful agreement between data and the Standard Model

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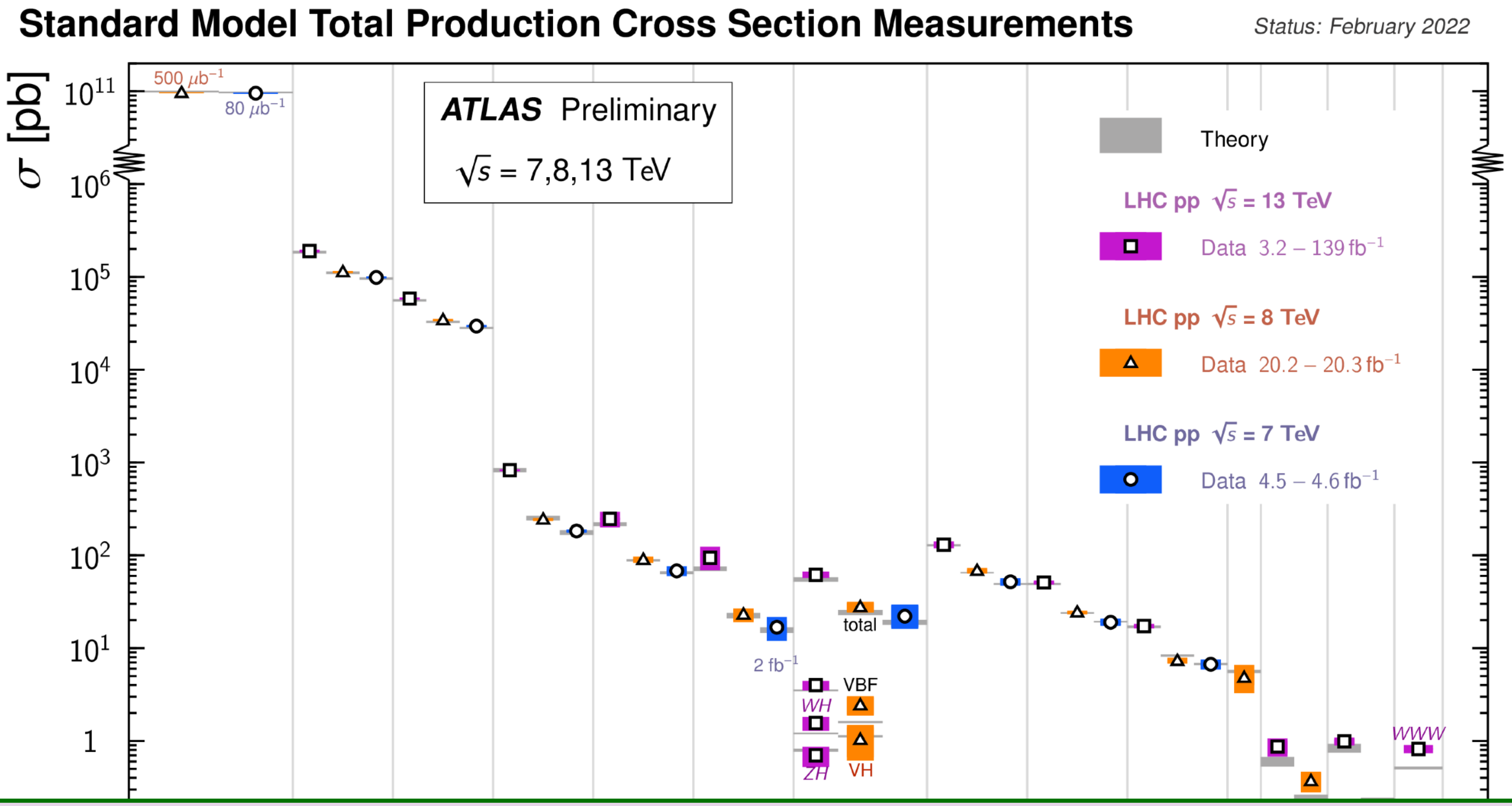
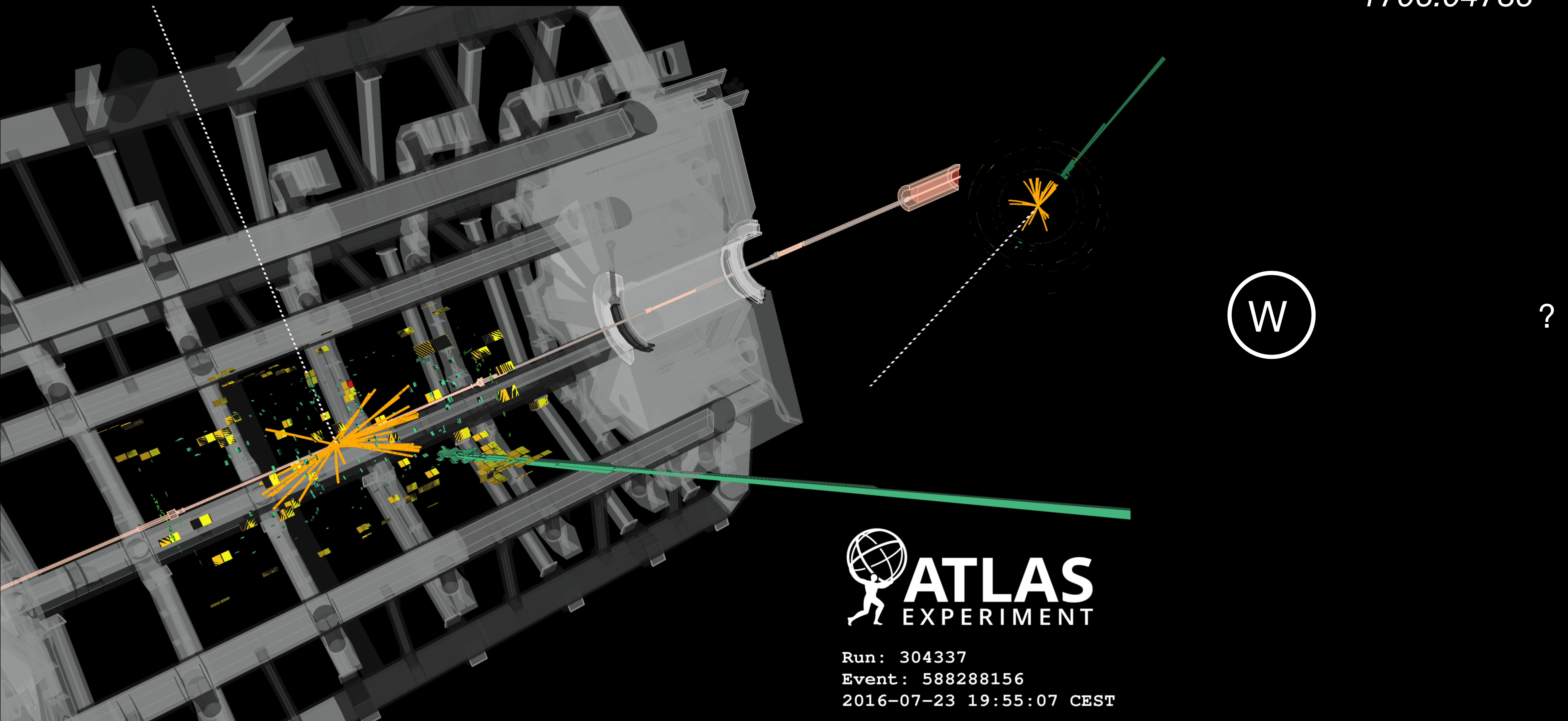


Where is the new physics beyond the Standard Model?

Evidence comes from neutrino oscillations, dark matter, ….

ATLAS Search for a new heavy gauge boson decaying into a lepton + missing transverse momentum

1706.04786



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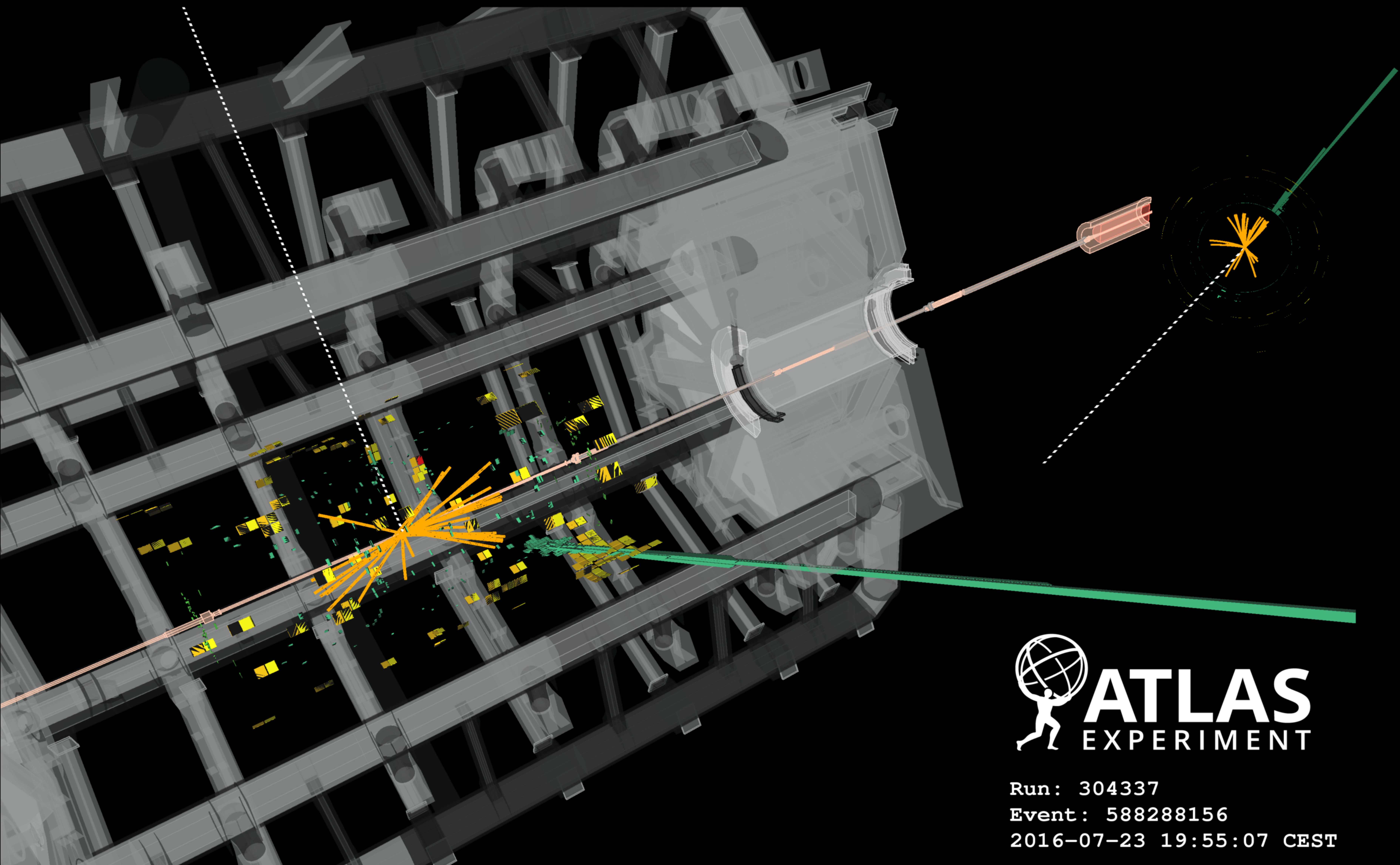
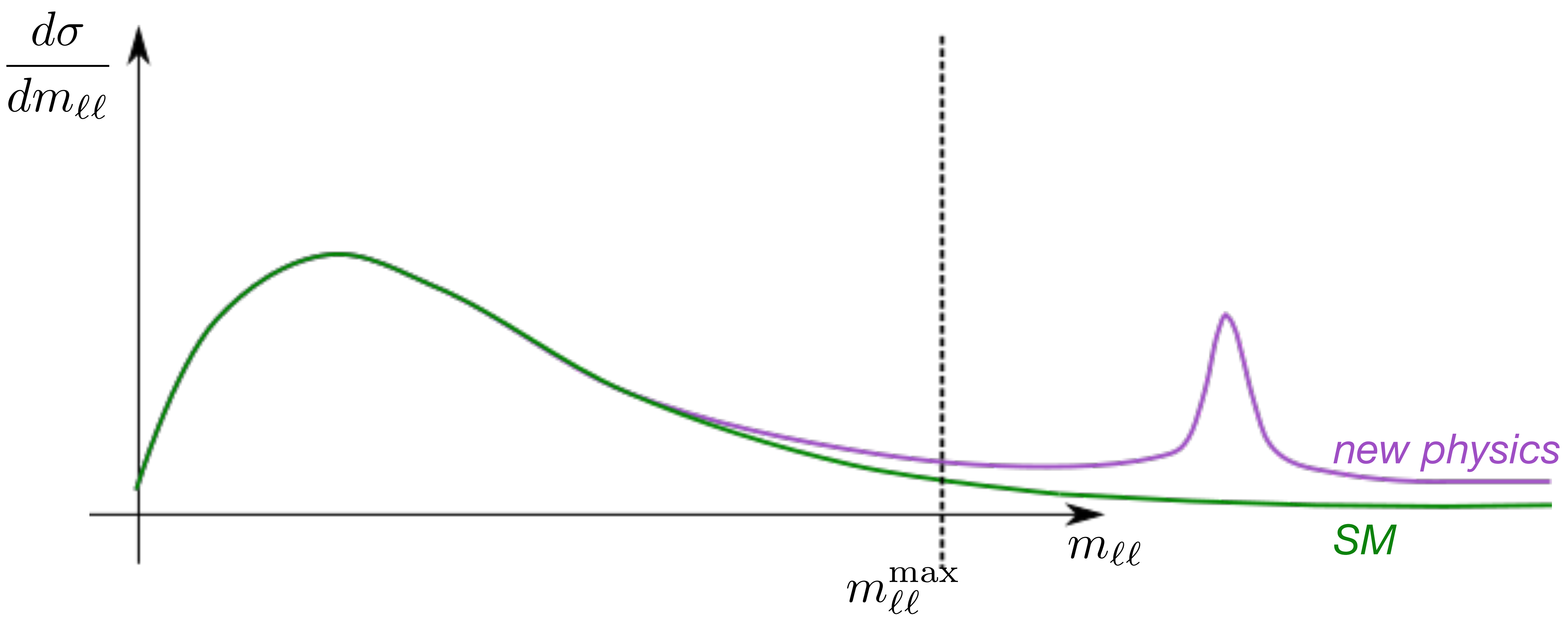


W or W' ?

Indirect searches for new physics

Could BSM particles be heavy and out of reach? $\Lambda_{\mathrm{NP}} \gg E$



e.g. high-mass Drell-Yan tails

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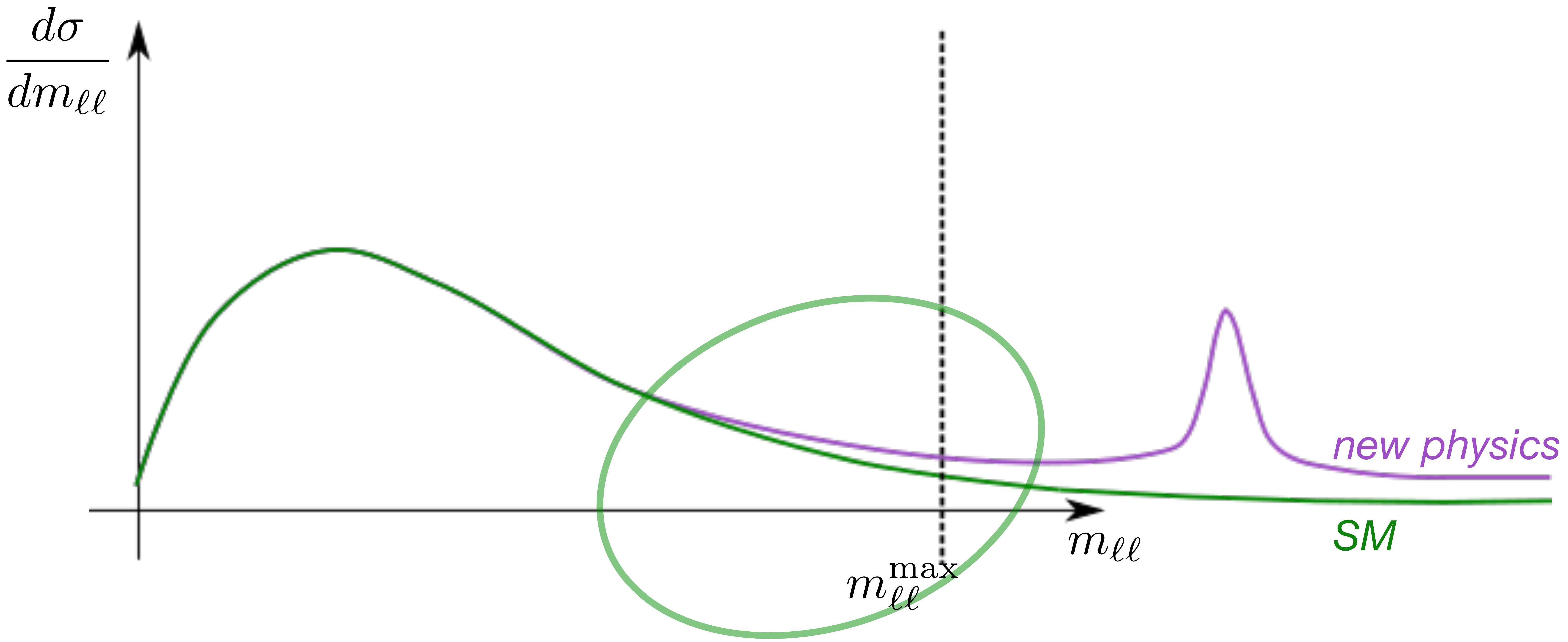


Indirect searches benefit from **precision** measurements.

e.g. high-mass Drell-Yan tails

The Standard Model Effective Field Theory

Assume new physics is **heavy**: $\Lambda \gg E$

Integrate out the new physics particle to obtain interactions of the SM fields.

Assume **SM symmetries** continue to hold and write down all possible interactions of **SM fields:**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{SM}} + \frac{C^{(5)}}{\Lambda}\mathcal{O}^{(5)} + \sum_i \frac{C_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda^2}\mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \ldots$$

Compute observables as a systematically improvable expansion in E/Λ

SMEFT

At dimension 6: 2499 operators

X^3		H^6 and H^4D^2		ψ^2H^3	
$\mathcal{O}_G$	$f^{ABC}G_\mu^{A\nu}G_\nu^{B\rho}G_\rho^{C\mu}$	$\mathcal{O}_H$	$(H^\dagger H)^3$	$\mathcal{O}_{eH}$	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{l}_p e_r H)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{G}}$	$f^{ABC}\widetilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu}G_\nu^{B\rho}G_\rho^{C\mu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{H\Box}$	$(H^\dagger H)\Box(H^\dagger H)$	$\mathcal{O}_{uH}$	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{q}_p u_r \widetilde{H})$
$\mathcal{O}_W$	$\varepsilon^{IJK}W_\mu^{I\nu}W_\nu^{J\rho}W_\rho^{K\mu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{HD}$	$(H^\dagger D^\mu H)^\star (H^\dagger D_\mu H)$	$\mathcal{O}_{dH}$	$(H^\dagger H)(\bar{q}_p d_r H)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{W}}$	$\varepsilon^{IJK}\widetilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu}W_\nu^{J\rho}W_\rho^{K\mu}$				

X^2H^2		ψ^2XH		ψ^2H^2D	
$\mathcal{O}_{HG}$	$H^\dagger H\, G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{eW}$	$(\bar{l}_p\sigma^{\mu\nu}e_r)\tau^I H W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hl}^{(1)}$	$(H^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{l}_p\gamma^\mu l_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\widetilde{G}}$	$H^\dagger H\, \widetilde{G}_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{eB}$	$(\bar{l}_p\sigma^{\mu\nu}e_r)H B_{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hl}^{(3)}$	$(H^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H)(\bar{l}_p\tau^I\gamma^\mu l_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{HW}$	$H^\dagger H\, W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{uG}$	$(\bar{q}_p\sigma^{\mu\nu}T^A u_r)\widetilde{H}\, G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$\mathcal{O}_{He}$	$(H^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{e}_p\gamma^\mu e_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\widetilde{W}}$	$H^\dagger H\, \widetilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I W^{I\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{uW}$	$(\bar{q}_p\sigma^{\mu\nu}u_r)\tau^I\widetilde{H}\, W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(1)}$	$(H^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{q}_p\gamma^\mu q_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{HB}$	$H^\dagger H\, B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{uB}$	$(\bar{q}_p\sigma^{\mu\nu}u_r)\widetilde{H}\, B_{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(3)}$	$(H^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H)(\bar{q}_p\tau^I\gamma^\mu q_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\widetilde{B}}$	$H^\dagger H\, \widetilde{B}_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{dG}$	$(\bar{q}_p\sigma^{\mu\nu}T^A d_r)H\, G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hu}$	$(H^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{u}_p\gamma^\mu u_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{HWB}$	$H^\dagger\tau^I H\, W_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{dW}$	$(\bar{q}_p\sigma^{\mu\nu}d_r)\tau^I H\, W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hd}$	$(H^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)(\bar{d}_p\gamma^\mu d_r)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H\widetilde{W}B}$	$H^\dagger\tau^I H\, \widetilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^I B^{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{dB}$	$(\bar{q}_p\sigma^{\mu\nu}d_r)H\, B_{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{Hud}$	$i(\widetilde{H}^\dagger D_\mu H)(\bar{u}_p\gamma^\mu d_r)$

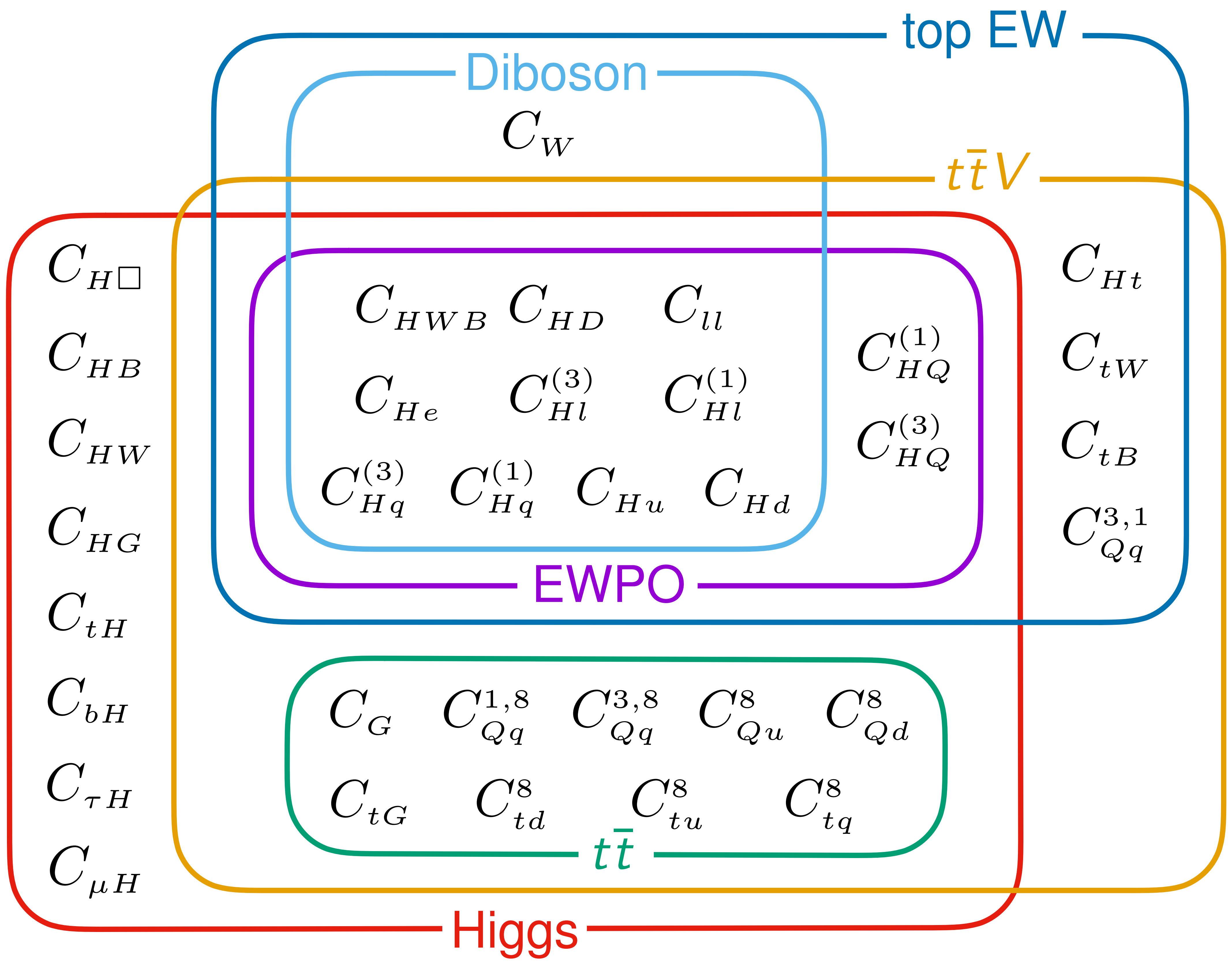
$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{L}L)$		$(\bar{R}R)(\bar{R}R)$		$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{R}R)$	
$\mathcal{O}_{ll}$	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{l}_s\gamma^\mu l_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{ee}$	$(\bar{e}_p\gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{e}_s\gamma^\mu e_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{le}$	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{e}_s\gamma^\mu e_t)$
$\mathcal{O}_{qq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{q}_s\gamma^\mu q_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{uu}$	$(\bar{u}_p\gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu u_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{lu}$	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu u_t)$
$\mathcal{O}_{qq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu\tau^I q_r)(\bar{q}_s\gamma^\mu\tau^I q_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{dd}$	$(\bar{d}_p\gamma_\mu d_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{ld}$	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$
$\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu l_r)(\bar{q}_s\gamma^\mu q_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{eu}$	$(\bar{e}_p\gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu u_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qe}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{e}_s\gamma^\mu e_t)$
$\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p\gamma_\mu\tau^I l_r)(\bar{q}_s\gamma^\mu\tau^I q_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{ed}$	$(\bar{e}_p\gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qu}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu u_t)$
		$\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{u}_p\gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qu}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{u}_s\gamma^\mu T^A u_t)$
		$\mathcal{O}_{ud}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{u}_p\gamma_\mu T^A u_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu d_t)$
				$\mathcal{O}_{qd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p\gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{d}_s\gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$

$(\bar{L}R)(\bar{R}L)$ and $(\bar{L}R)(\bar{L}R)$		B-violating	
$\mathcal{O}_{ledq}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r)(\bar{d}_s q_t^j)$	$\mathcal{O}_{duq}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk}\left[(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta\right]\left[(q_s^{\gamma j})^T C l_t^k\right]$
$\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j u_r)\varepsilon_{jk}(\bar{q}_s^k d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qqu}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk}\left[(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}\right]\left[(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t\right]$
$\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^{(8)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j T^A u_r)\varepsilon_{jk}(\bar{q}_s^k T^A d_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{qqq}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jn}\varepsilon_{km}\left[(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}\right]\left[(q_s^{\gamma m})^T C l_t^n\right]$
$\mathcal{O}_{lequ}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r)\varepsilon_{jk}(\bar{q}_s^k u_t)$	$\mathcal{O}_{duu}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\left[(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta\right]\left[(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t\right]$
$\mathcal{O}_{lequ}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j\sigma_{\mu\nu}e_r)\varepsilon_{jk}(\bar{q}_s^k\sigma^{\mu\nu}u_t)$		

The global approach

The SMEFT framework connects different sectors of observables measured at the LHC.

We need to take a **global approach,** including as many relevant datasets as possible.



2012.02779, J. Ellis, MM, K. Mimasu, V. Sanz, T. You

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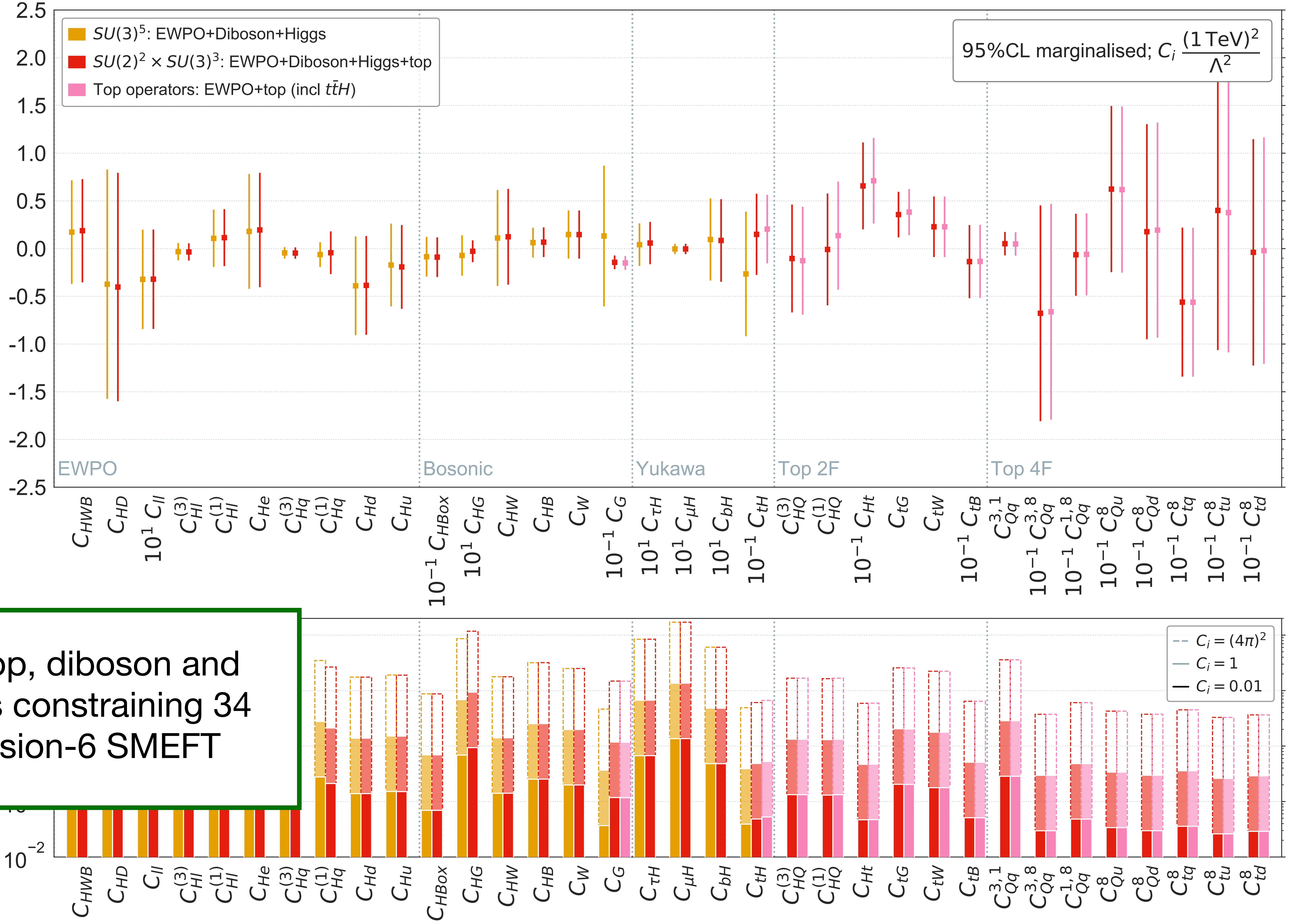
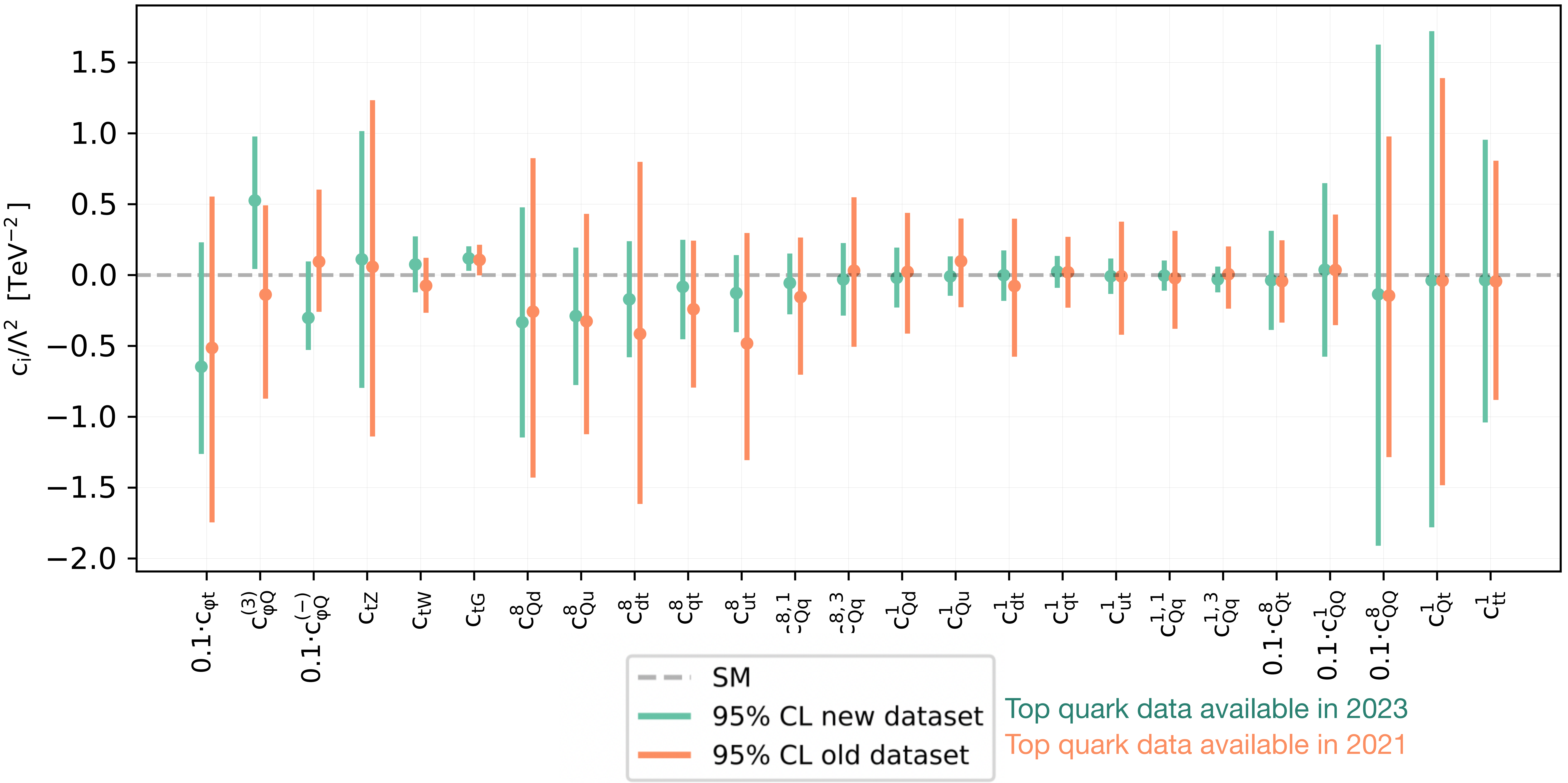


Combination of Higgs, top, diboson and electroweak observables constraining 34 coefficients of the dimension-6 SMEFT

The top sector after Run II

Z. Kassabov et. al , 2303.06159

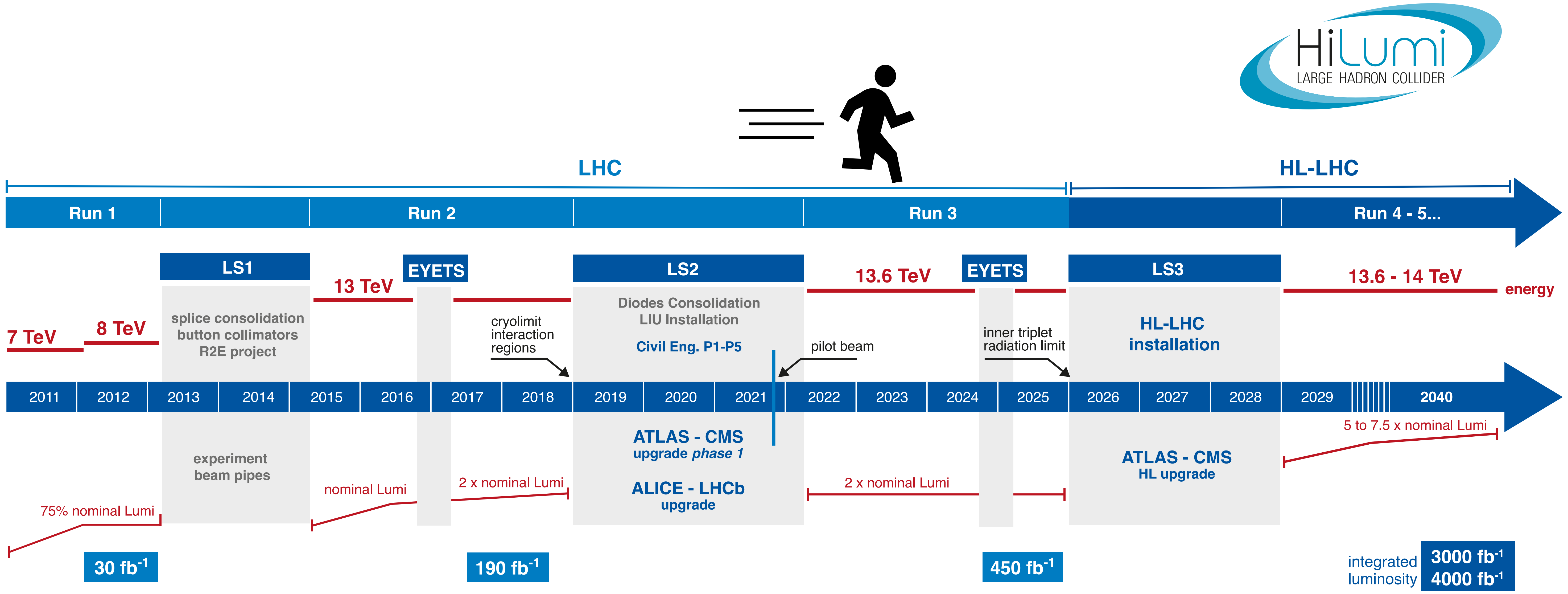


Top quark data available in 2023
Top quark data available in 2021

Looking forward

Run II data already provides precise constraints on the top quark sector of the SMEFT

As constraints improve, subleading effects may no longer be negligible



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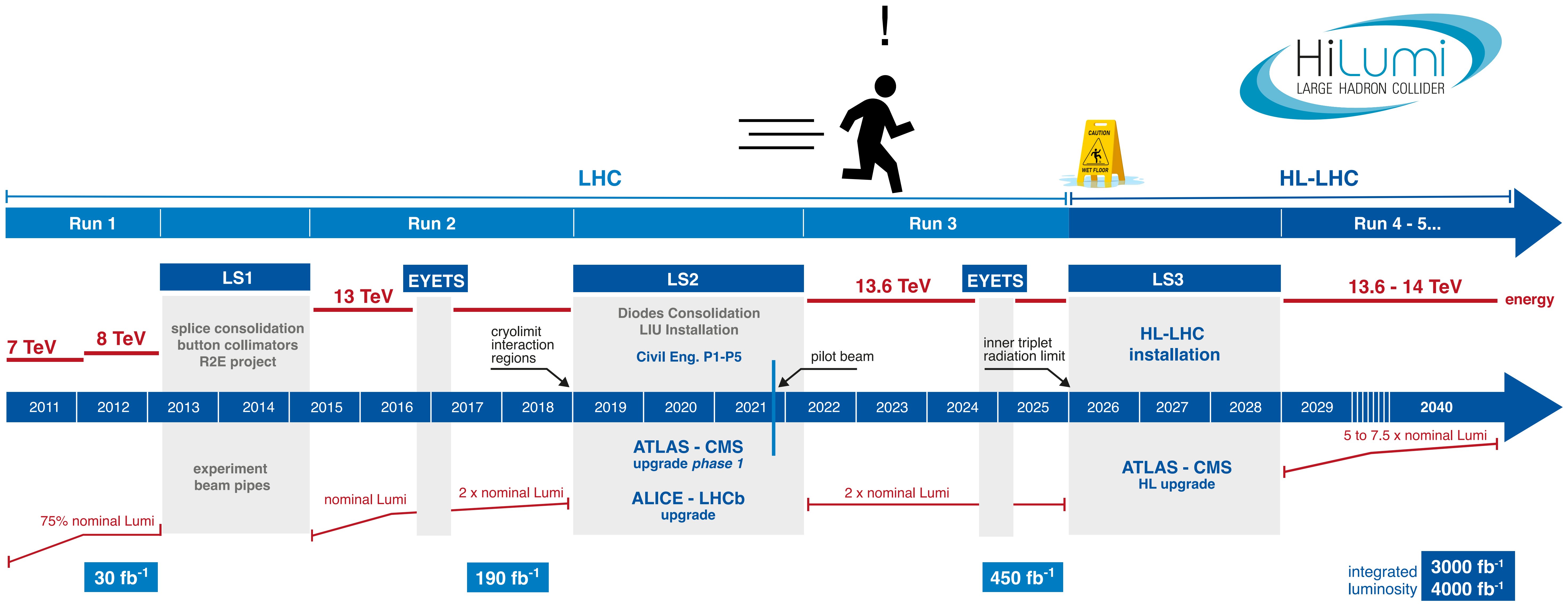
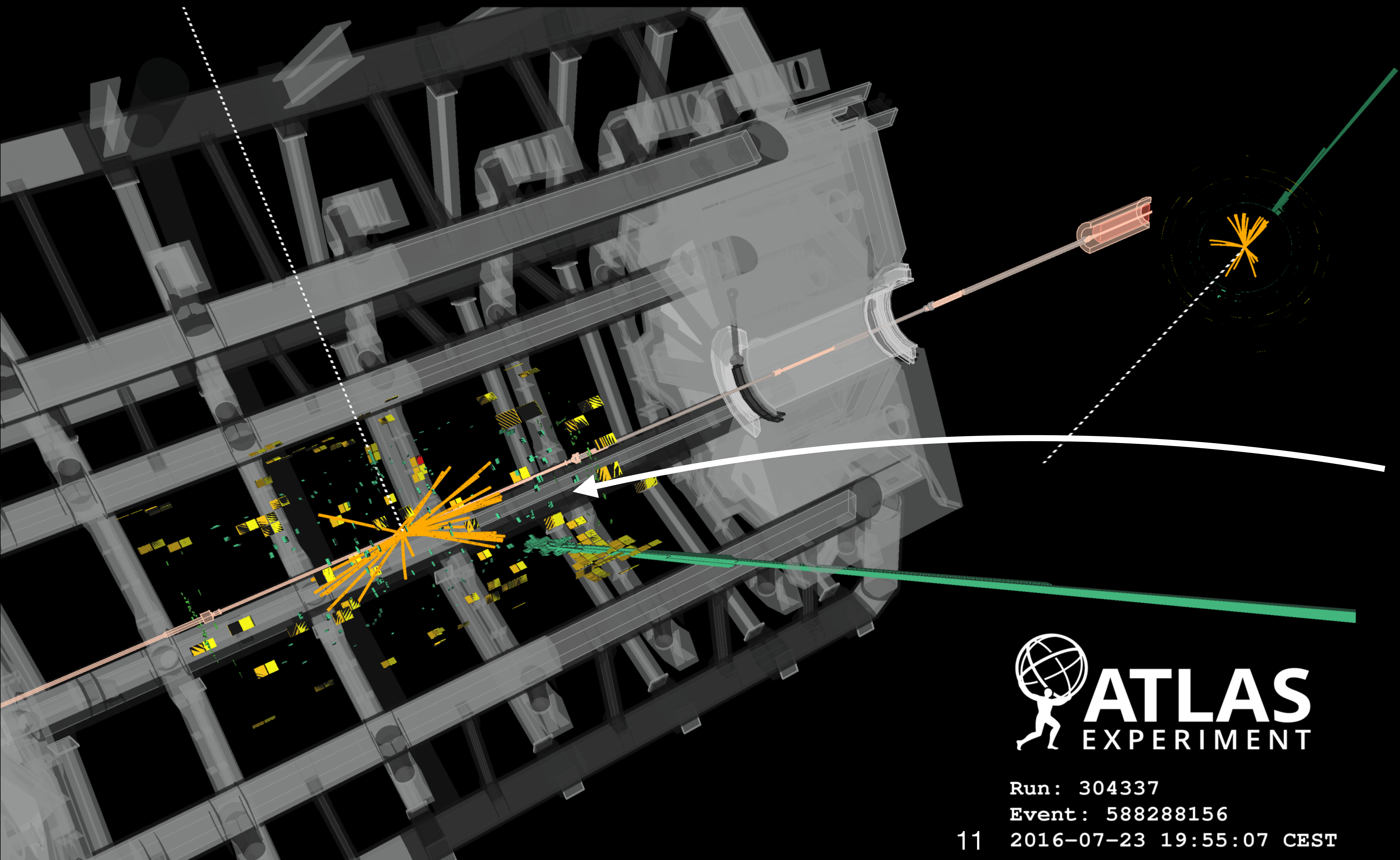


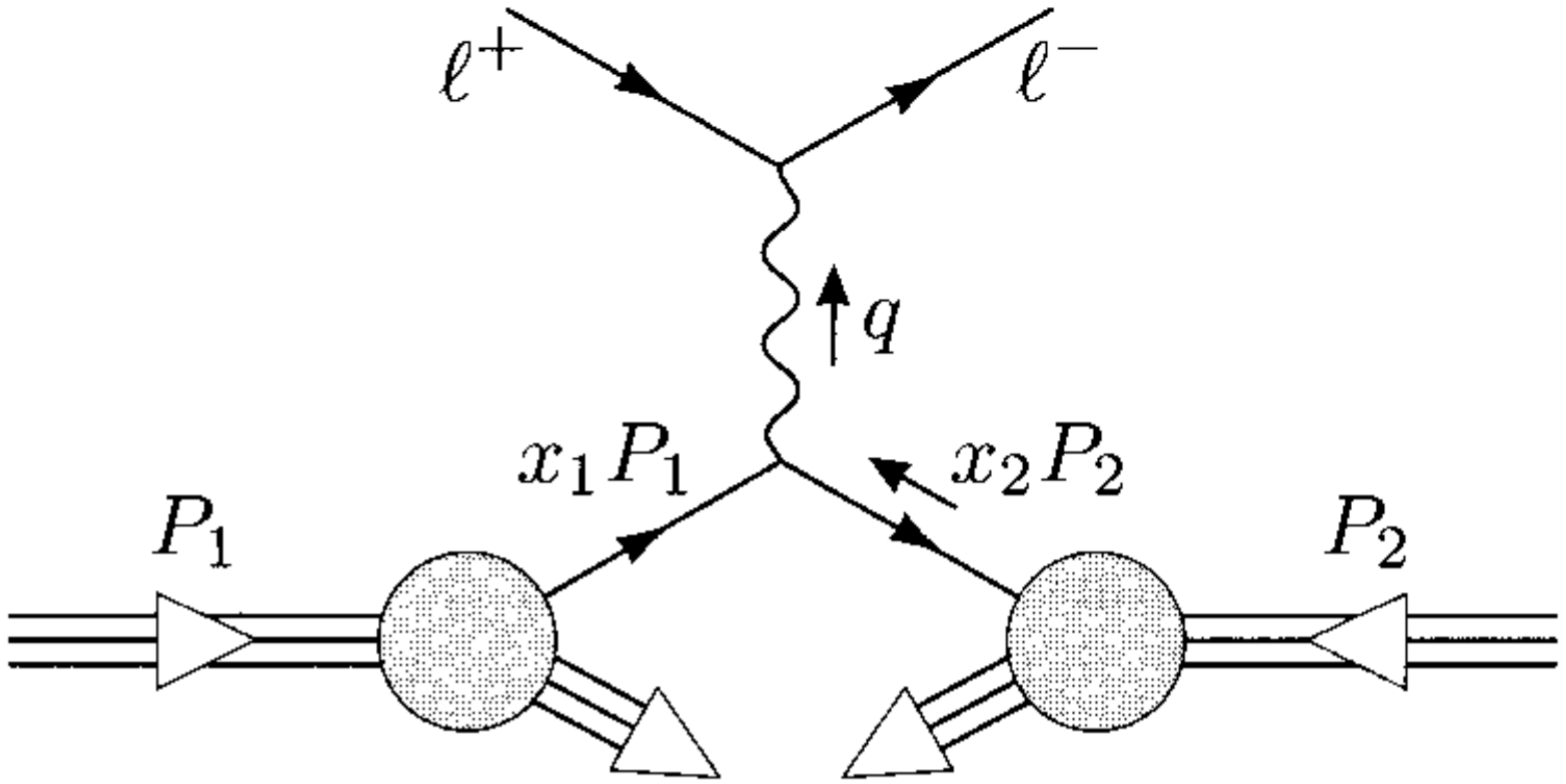
Parton distribution functions



A proton-proton collision

Parton distribution functions

PDFs parameterise the quark and gluon constituents of the proton



Peskin and Schroeder, pg 565

Parton distribution functions

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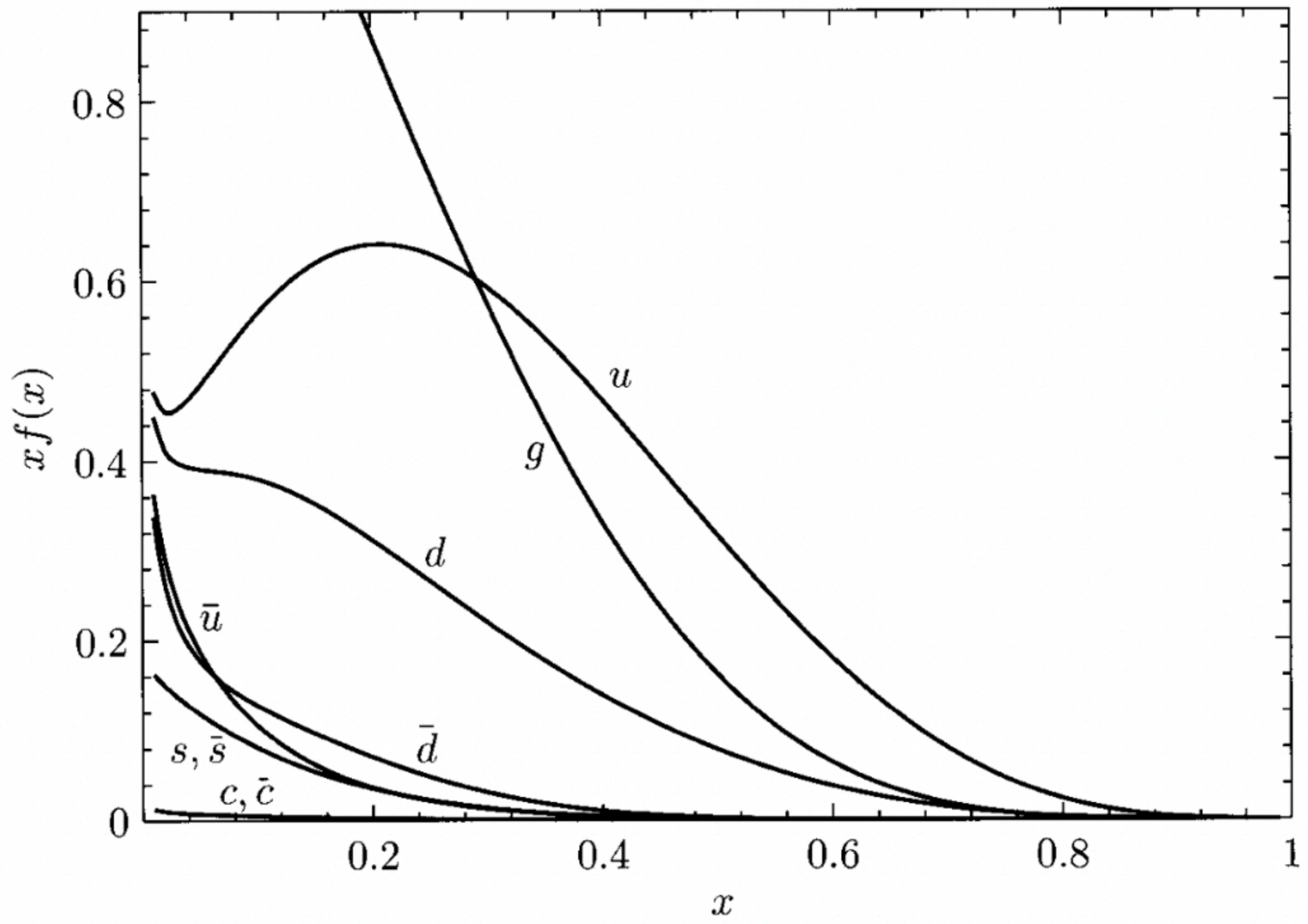

J. Botts et. al, Phys. Lett. B304 159 (1993)

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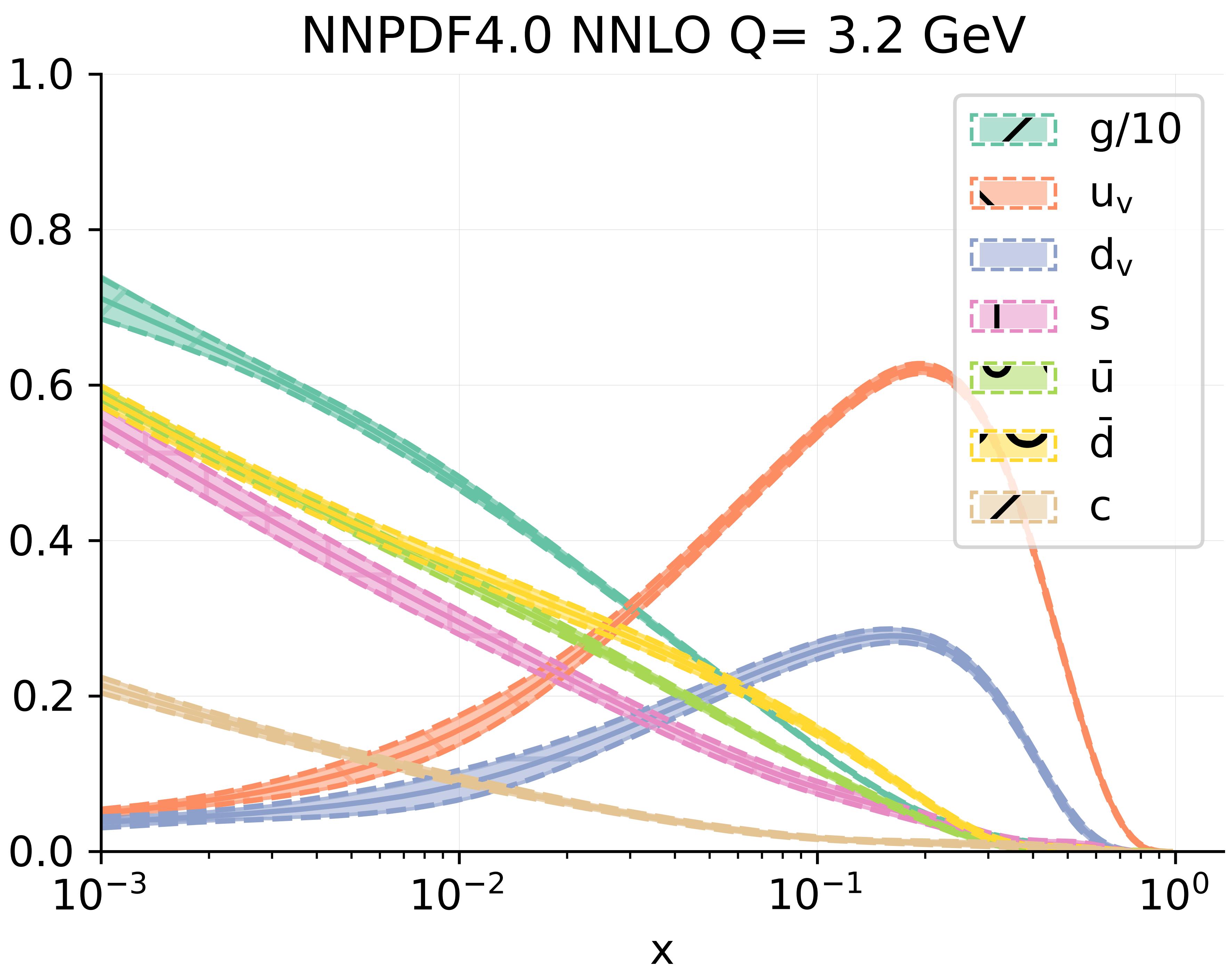
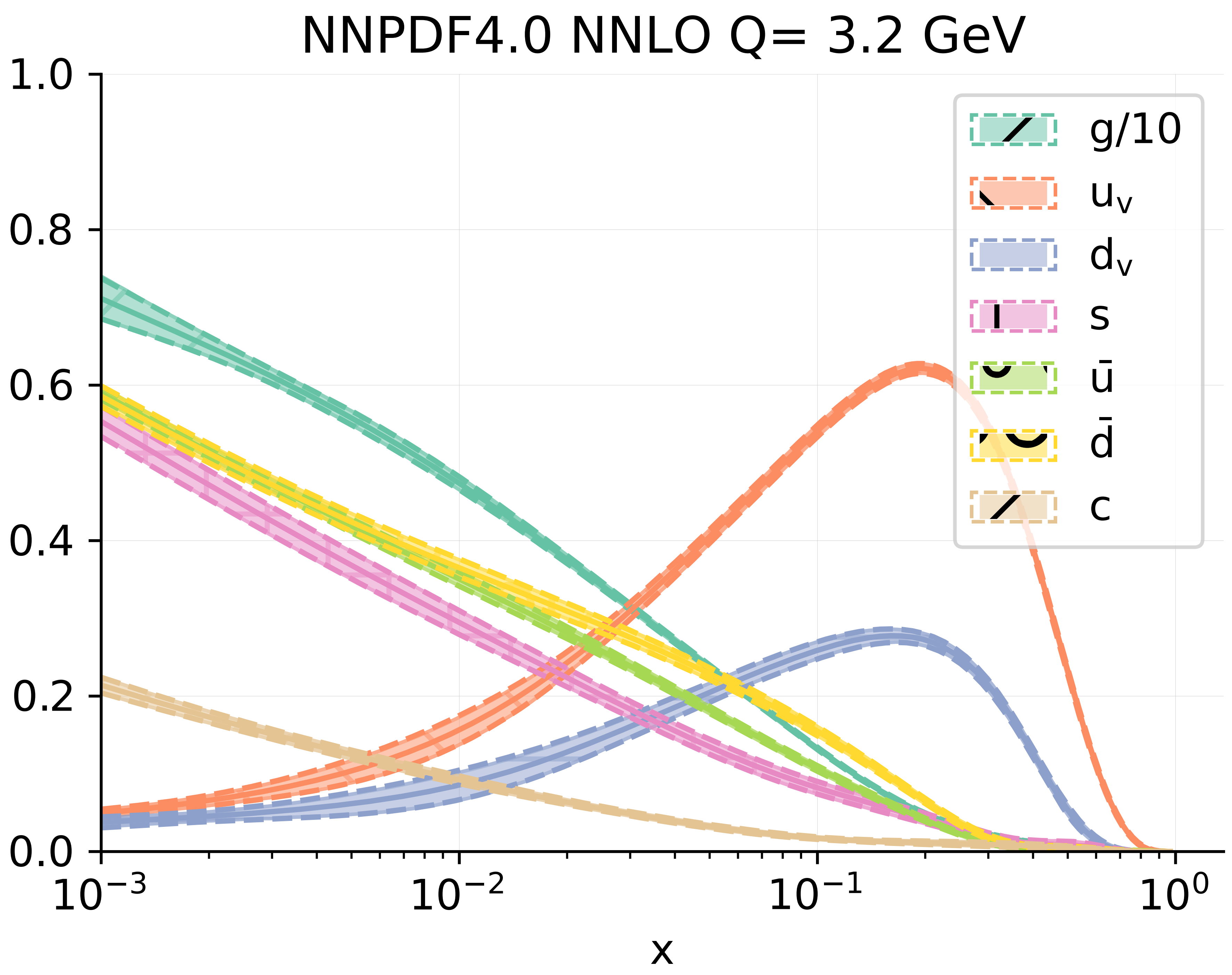


NNPDF4.0, [2109.02653]

Parton distribution functions

$$\sigma = \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \sum_{q_1,q_2} \boxed{f_{q_1}(x_1,Q^2)} f_{q_2}(x_2,Q^2)\hat{\sigma}(x_1,x_2)$$



Parton distribution functions

$$\sigma = \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \sum_{q_1,q_2} f_{q_1}(x_1, Q^2) f_{q_2}(x_2, Q^2) \hat{\sigma}(x_1, x_2)$$

The SMEFT enters here: $\hat{\sigma} = \hat{\sigma}_{\mathrm{SM}} + \frac{C}{\Lambda^2}\hat{\sigma}_{\mathrm{SMEFT}} + \ldots$

Parton distribution functions

$$\boxed{\sigma} = \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \sum_{q_1,q_2} \boxed{f_{q_1}(x_1, Q^2)} f_{q_2}(x_2, Q^2) \boxed{\hat{\sigma}(x_1, x_2)}$$

Both PDFs and SMEFT are determined by fitting from data

PDF-EFT Interplay

Wilson coefficients: c
PDF parameters: θ

PDF fits

SMEFT parameters are kept fixed:

$$\sigma(\bar{c}, \theta) = f_1(\theta) \otimes f_2(\theta) \otimes \hat{\sigma}(\bar{c})$$

SMEFT Fits

PDF parameters are fixed:

$$\sigma(c, \bar{\theta}) = f_1(\bar{\theta}) \otimes f_2(\bar{\theta}) \otimes \hat{\sigma}(c)$$

PDF-EFT Interplay

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Typically PDF fits assume the SM:

$$\bar{c} = 0$$

SMEFT Fits

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PDF-EFT Interplay

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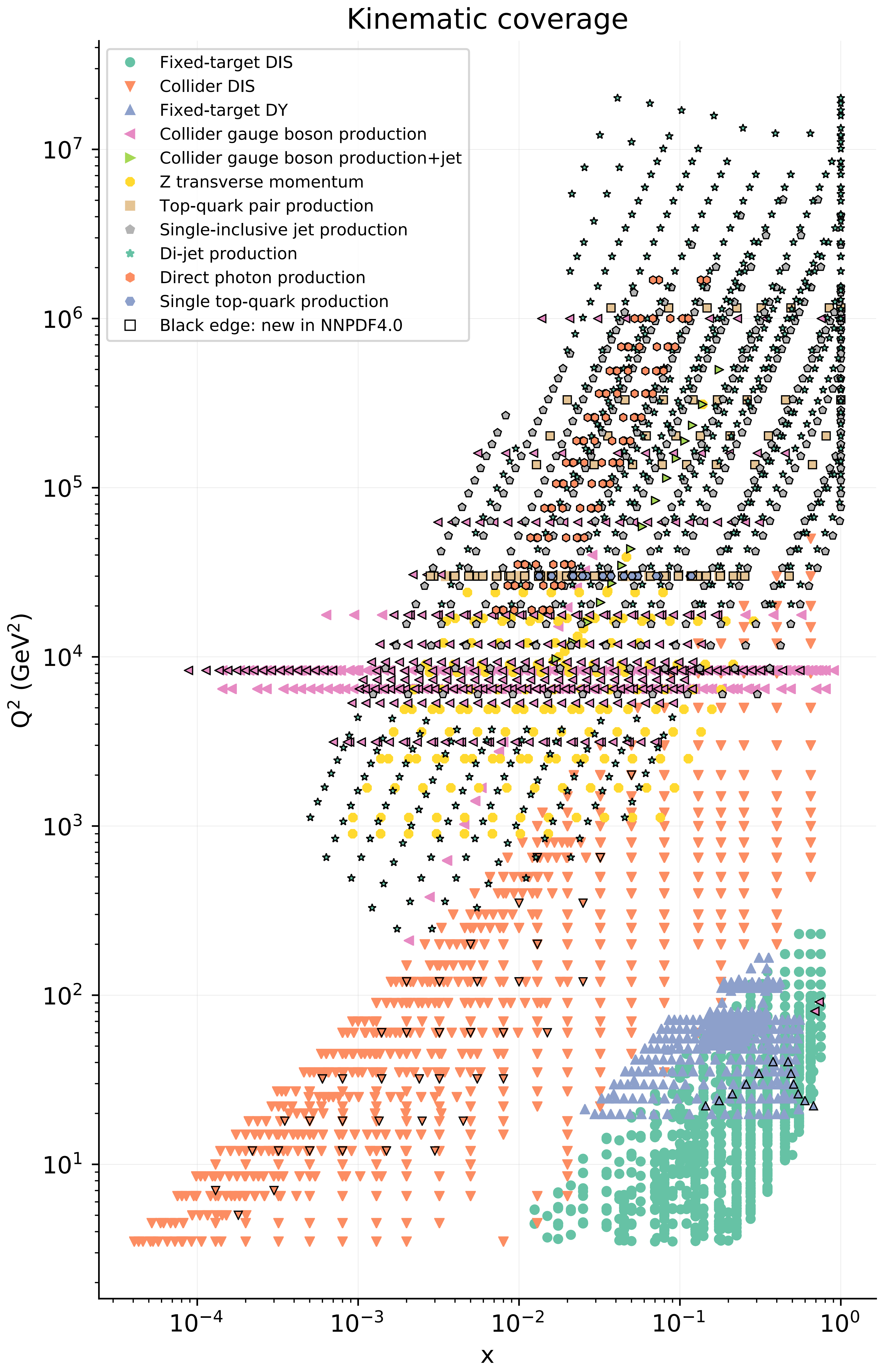
PDF fits	**SMEFT Fits**
SMEFT parameters are kept fixed:	PDF parameters are fixed:
$\sigma(\bar{c}, \theta) = f_1(\theta) \otimes f_2(\theta) \otimes \hat{\sigma}(\bar{c})$	$\sigma(c, \bar{\theta}) = f_1(\bar{\theta}) \otimes f_2(\bar{\theta}) \otimes \hat{\sigma}(c)$
Typically PDF fits assume the SM: $\bar{c} = 0$	PDFs used in SMEFT fits rely on SM assumptions

Data overlap

Often the data used in PDF fits are also used in EFT fits.

This overlap will grow as we take the global approach to constraining the SMEFT.



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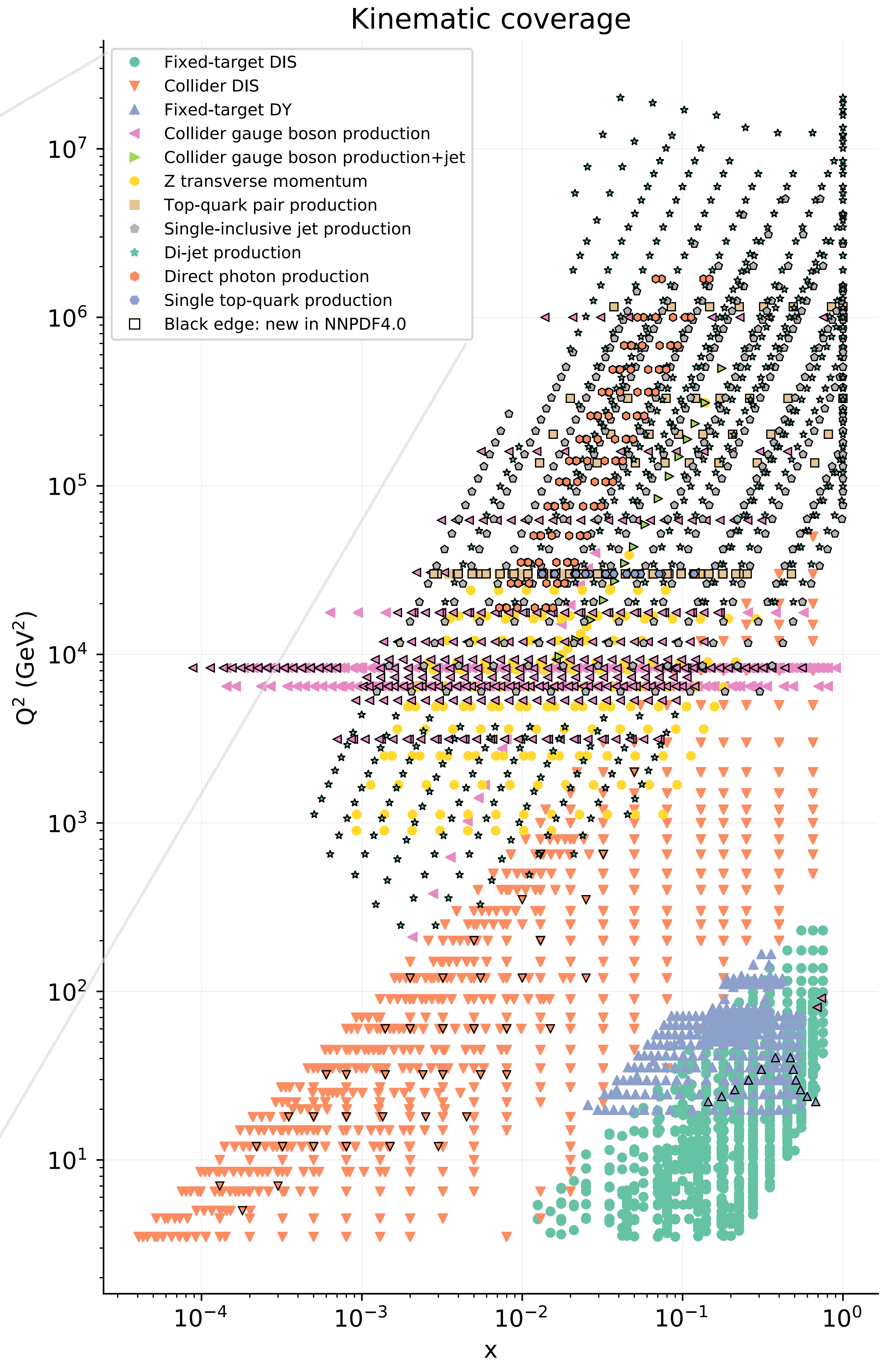
Data included in NNPDF4.0, [2109.02653]:

- Fixed-target DIS
- Collider DIS
- Fixed-target DY
- Collider gauge boson production
- Collider gauge boson production+jet
- Z transverse momentum
- Top-quark pair production
- Single-inclusive jet production
- Di-jet production
- Direct photon production
- Single top-quark production
- Black edge: new in NNPDF4.0



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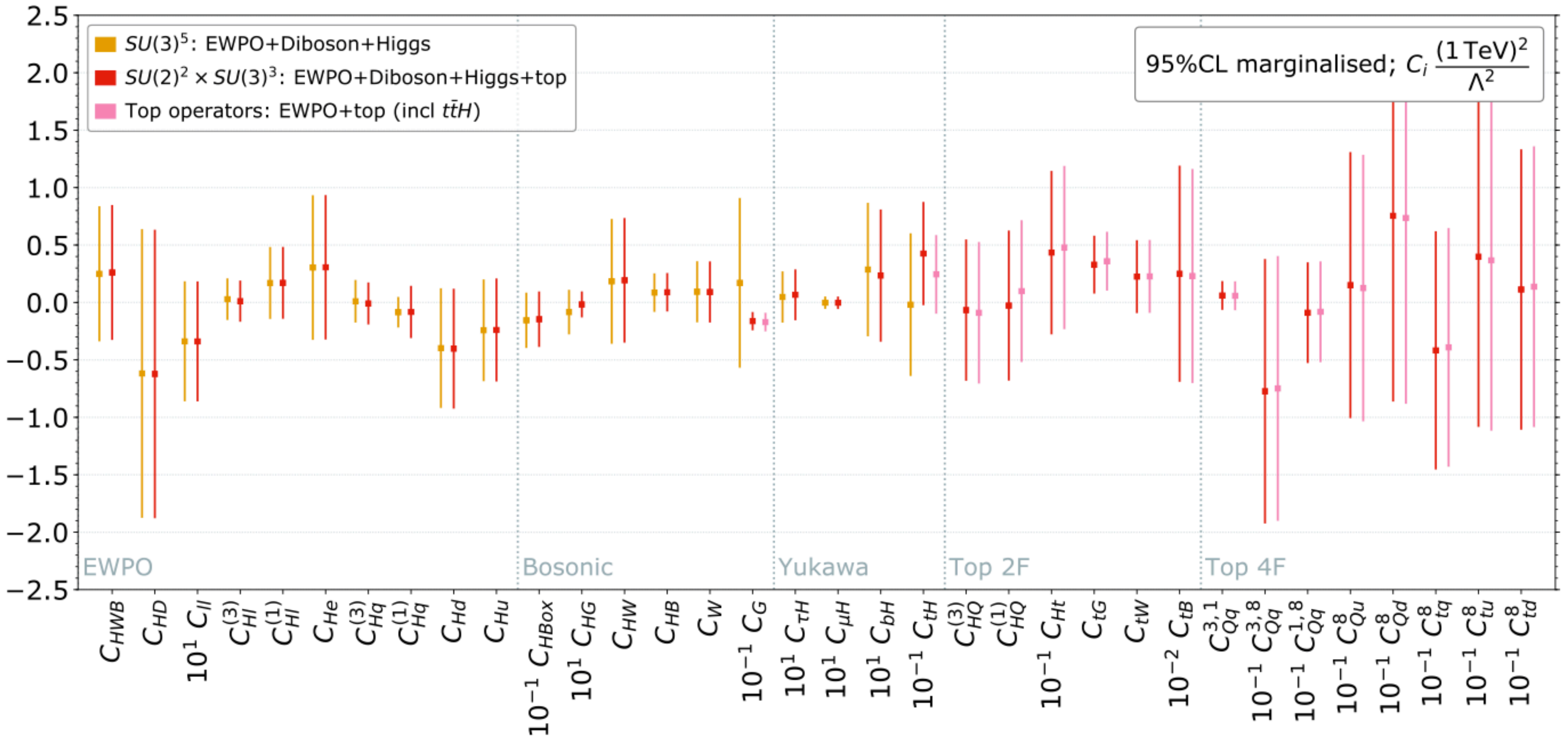
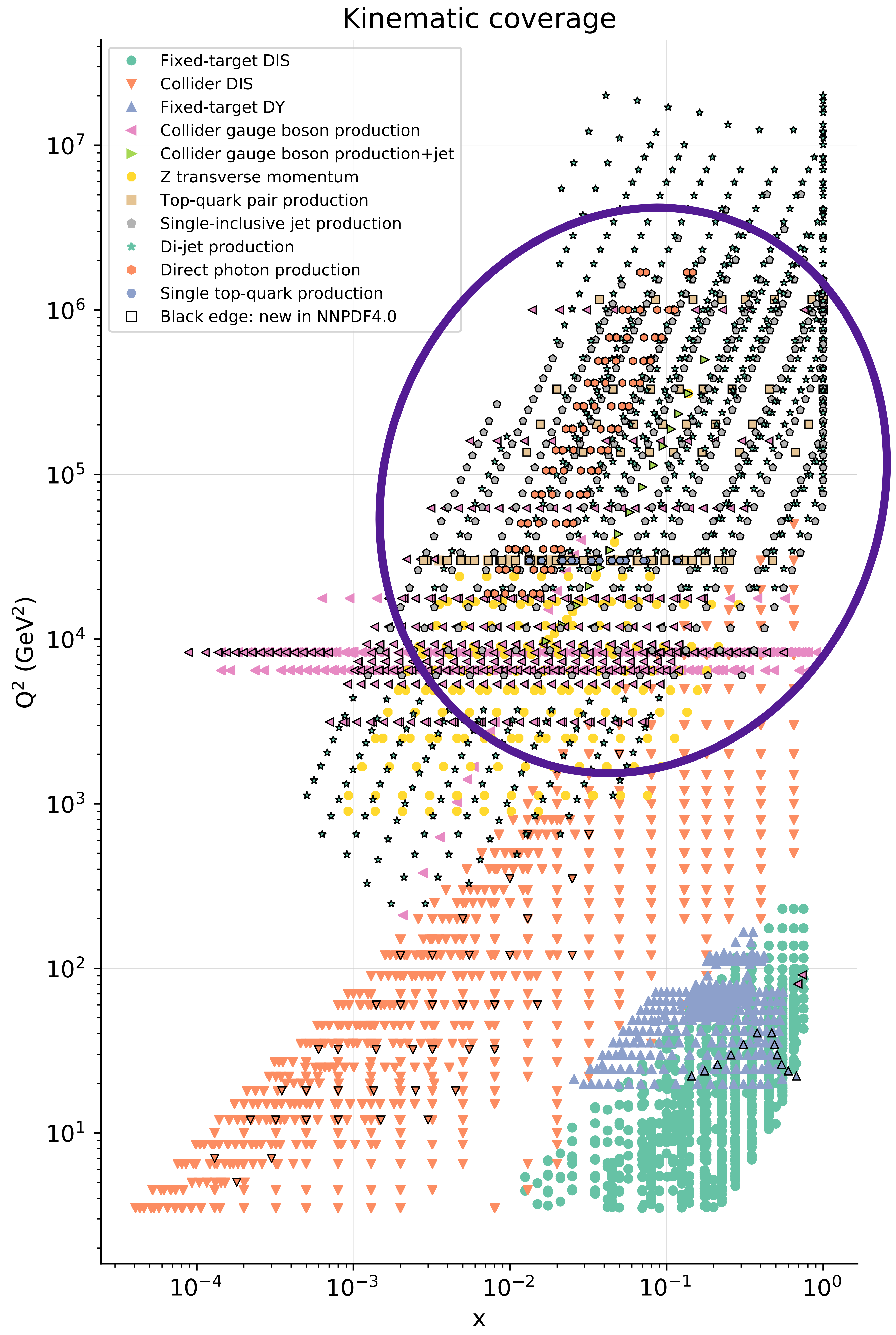
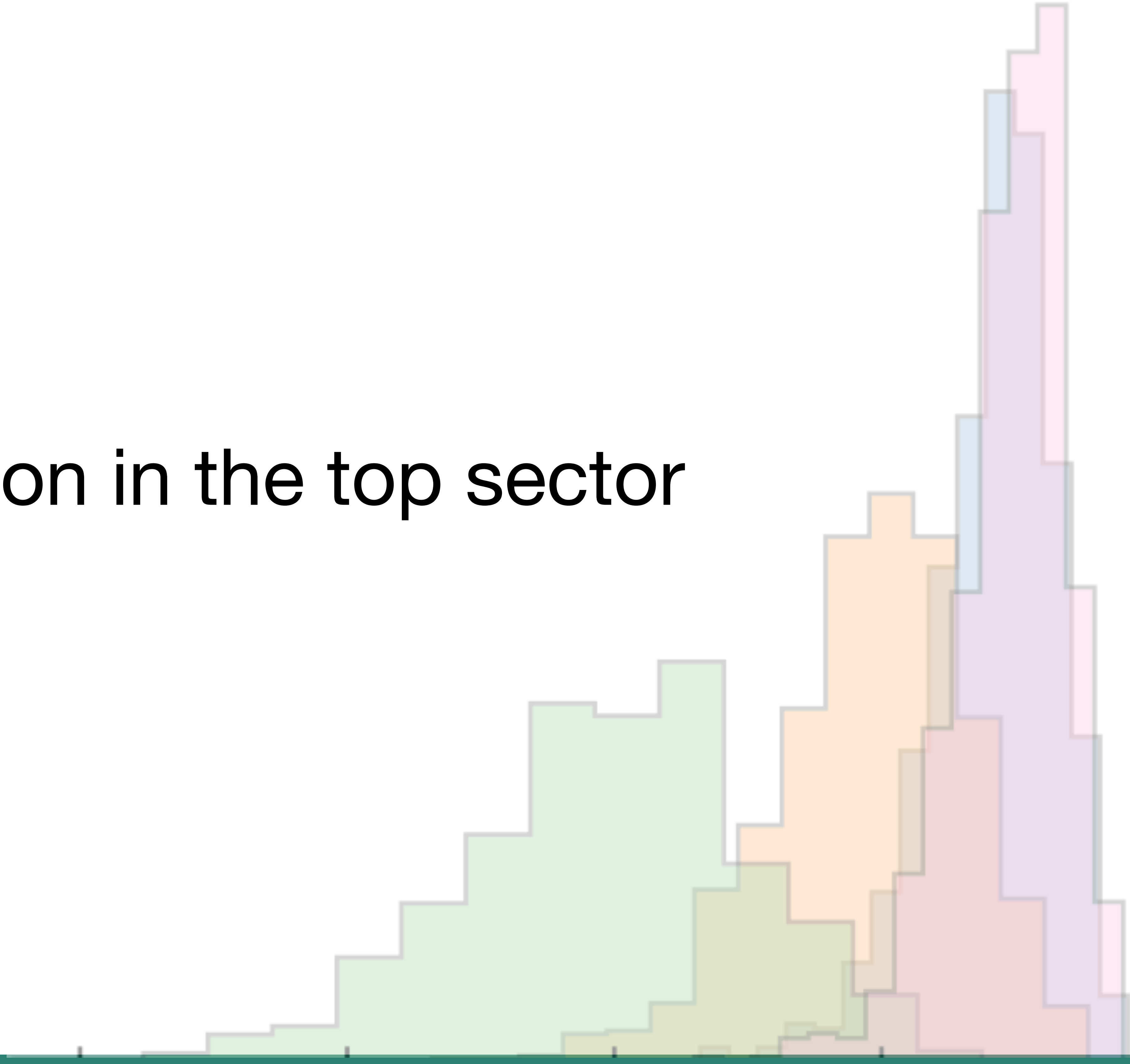
- e.g. Top quark data used to fit the SMEFT in the global fit of *2012.02779, J. Ellis, MM, K. Mimasu, V. Sanz, T. You*





Overview

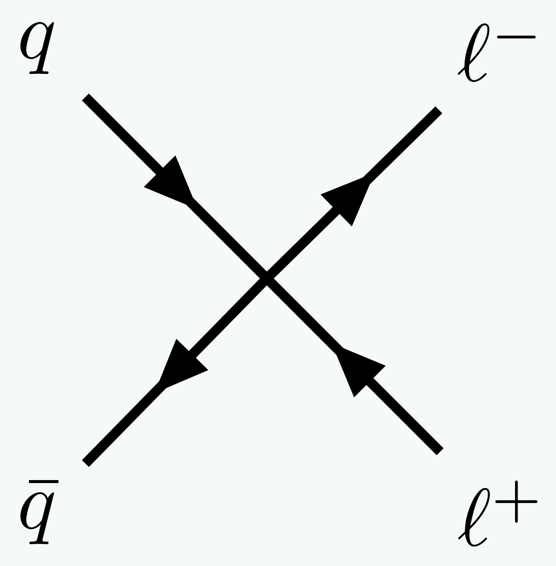
1. PDF-EFT interplay in high-mass Drell-Yan
2. Can PDFs absorb new physics?
3. Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT determination in the top sector



PDF-EFT interplay in high-mass Drell-Yan

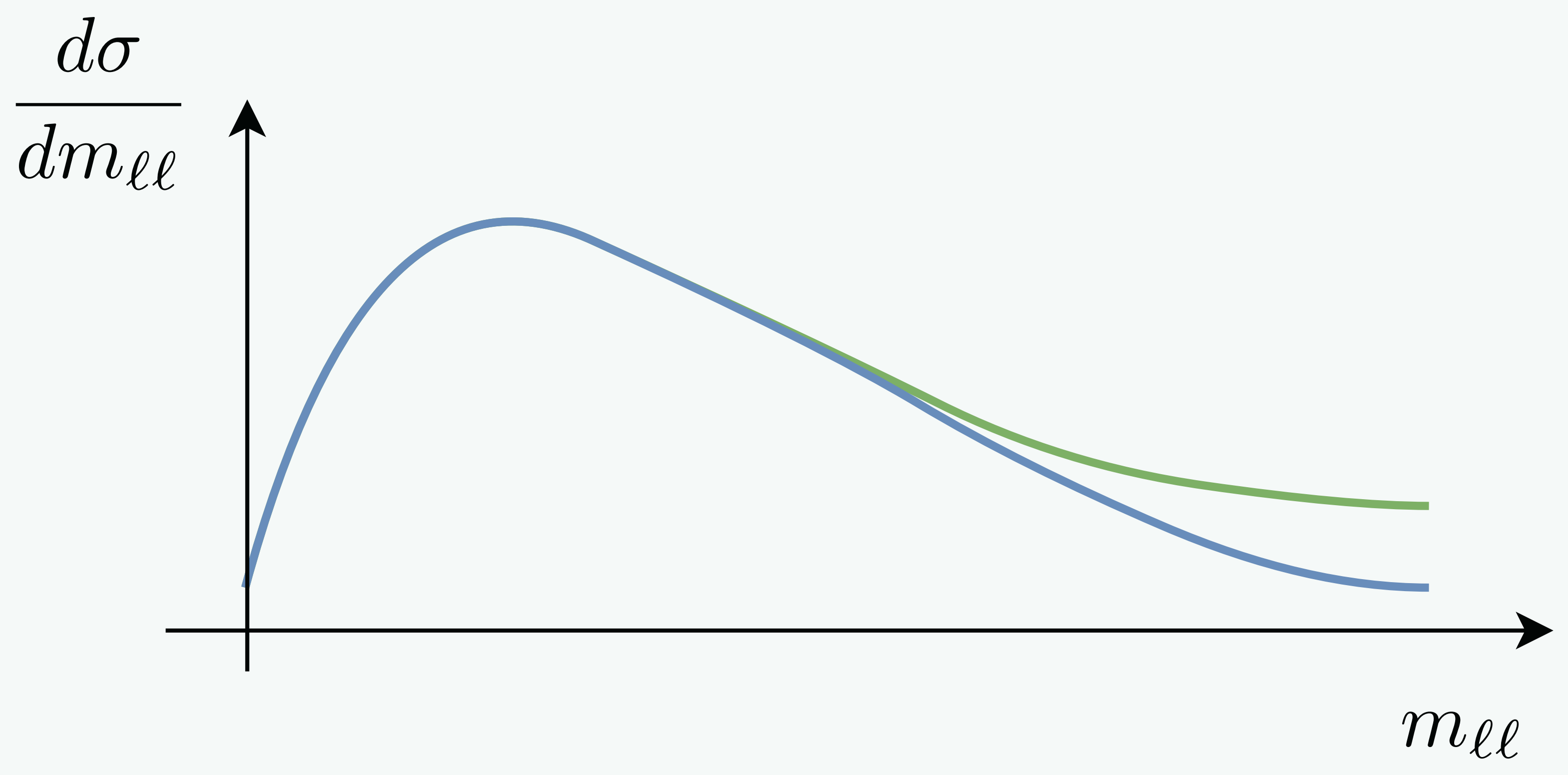
Greljo et. al 2104.02723

PDF-EFT interplay **in high-mass Drell-Yan**

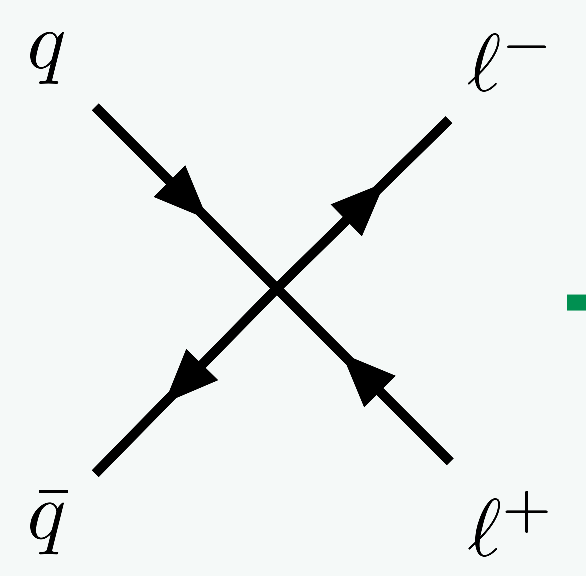


$$\mathcal{A} \sim \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{SM}} + C\,\frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

Energy-growing 4-fermion operators manifest as a smooth distortion of the high-mass tail:



PDF-EFT interplay **in high-mass Drell-Yan**



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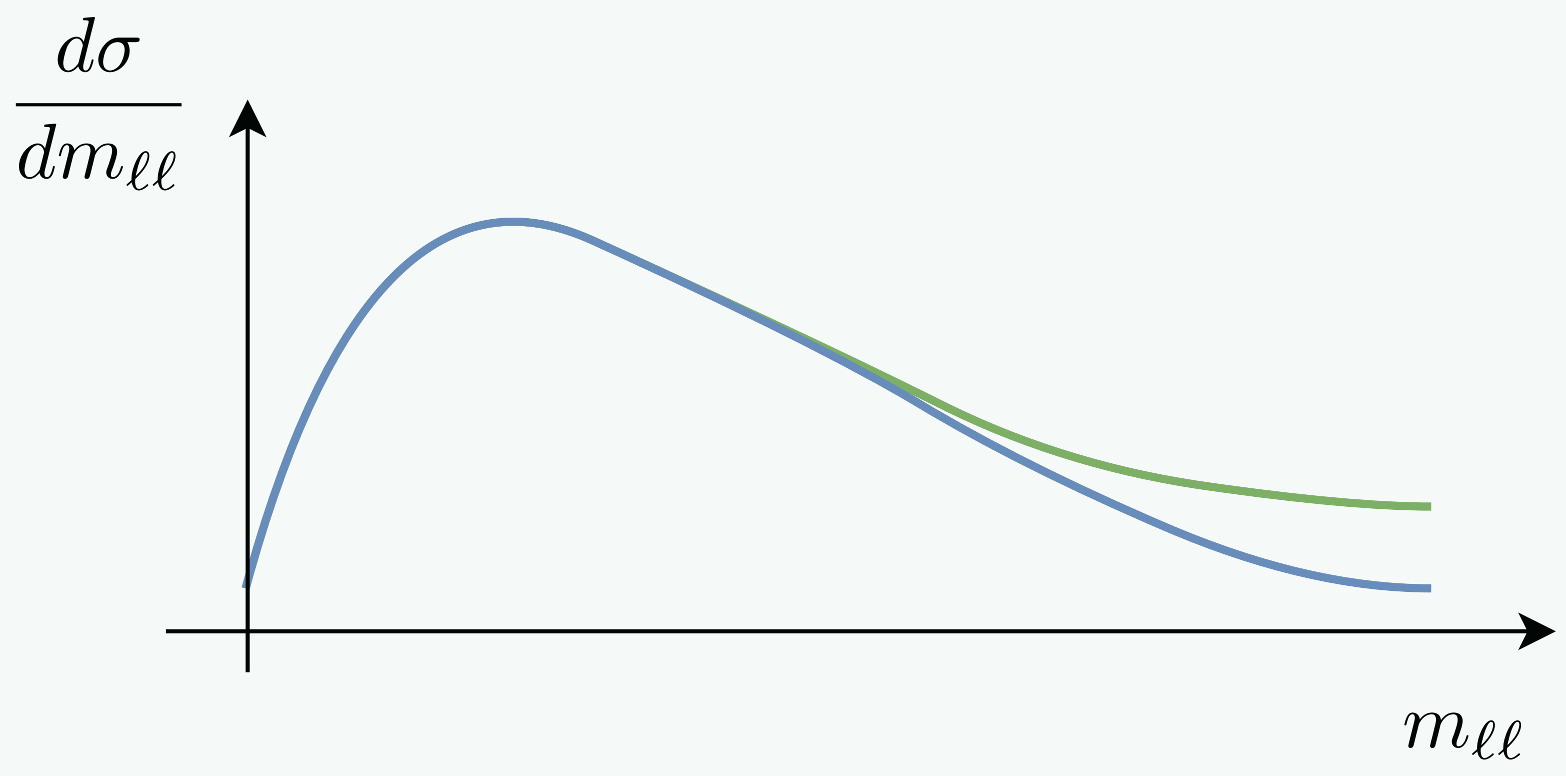
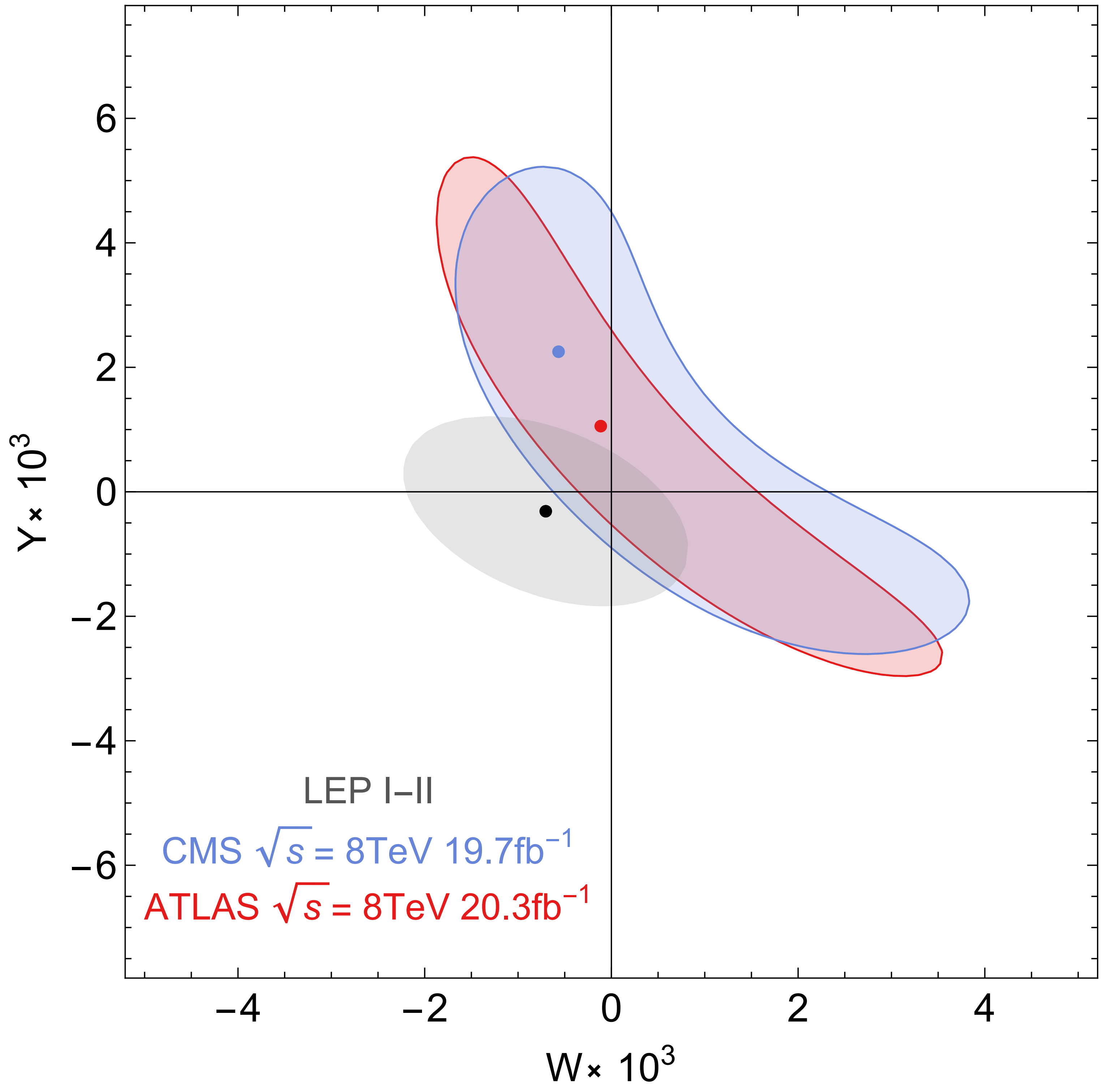


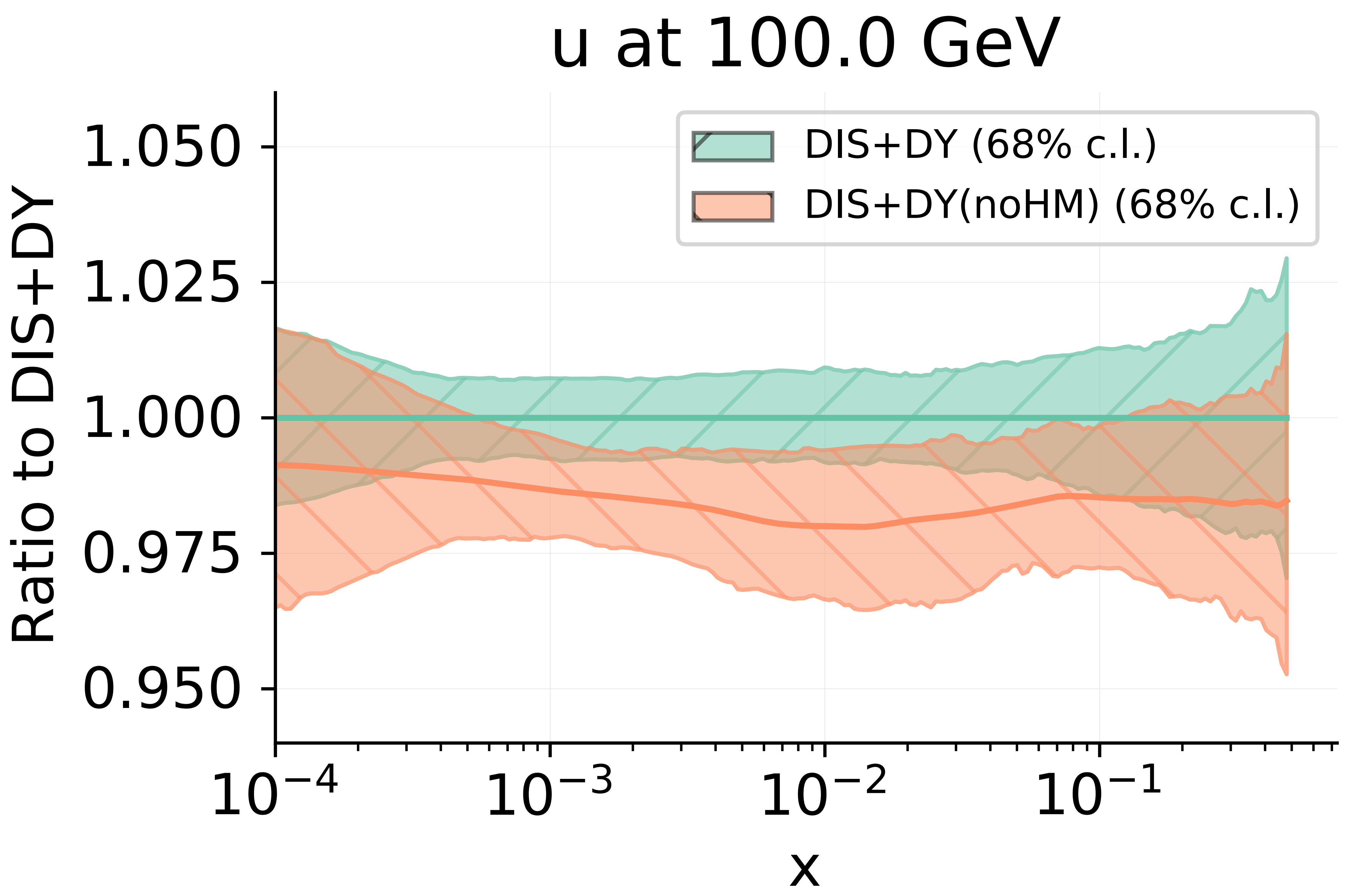
Constraints on 4-fermion operators of the SMEFT:



Farina et. al 1609.08157

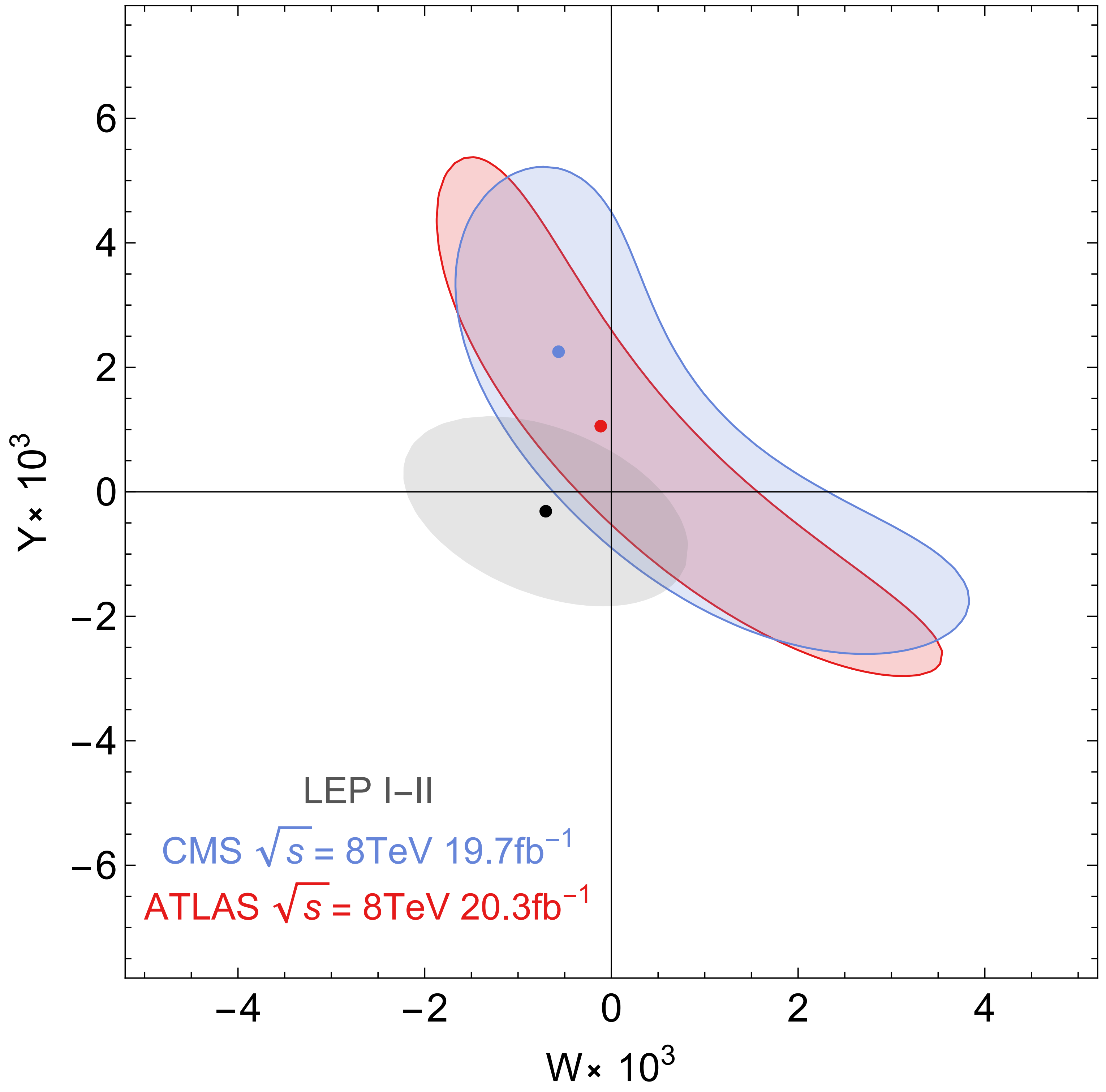
PDF-EFT interplay **in high-mass Drell-Yan**

Constraints on the large-*x* region of the u and d PDFs:



Greljo et. al 2104.02723

Constraints on 4-fermion operators of the SMEFT:



Farina et. al 1609.08157

Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT fit

Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT fit

Data

Deep inelastic scattering + Drell-Yan

- including high-mass DY:

Exp.	$\sqrt{s}$ (TeV)	Ref.	$\mathcal{L}$ (fb^{-1})	Channel	1D/2D	$n_{\rm dat}$	$m_{\ell\ell}^{\rm max}$ (TeV)
ATLAS	7	[120]	4.9	e^-e^+	1D	13	[1.0, 1.5]
ATLAS (*)	8	[86]	20.3	$\ell^-\ell^+$	2D	46	[0.5, 1.5]
CMS	7	[121]	9.3	$\mu^-\mu^+$	2D	127	[0.2, 1.5]
CMS (*)	8	[87]	19.7	$\ell^-\ell^+$	1D	41	[1.5, 2.0]
CMS (*)	13	[122]	5.1	e^-e^+, $\mu^-\mu^+$ $\ell^-\ell^+$	1D	43, 43 43	[1.5, 3.0]
Total						**270 (313)**	

+ High Luminosity projections

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Theory benchmarks

Electroweak oblique parameters $\hat{W}, \hat{Y}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm SMEFT} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} - \frac{g^2\hat{W}}{4m_W^2}\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(3)} - \frac{g_Y^2\hat{Y}}{m_W^2}\Big(Y_lY_d\,\mathcal{O}_{ld} + Y_lY_u\,\mathcal{O}_{lu} + Y_lY_q\,\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(1)} + Y_eY_d\,\mathcal{O}_{ed} + Y_eY_u\,\mathcal{O}_{eu} + Y_eY_q\,\mathcal{O}_{qe}\Big)$$

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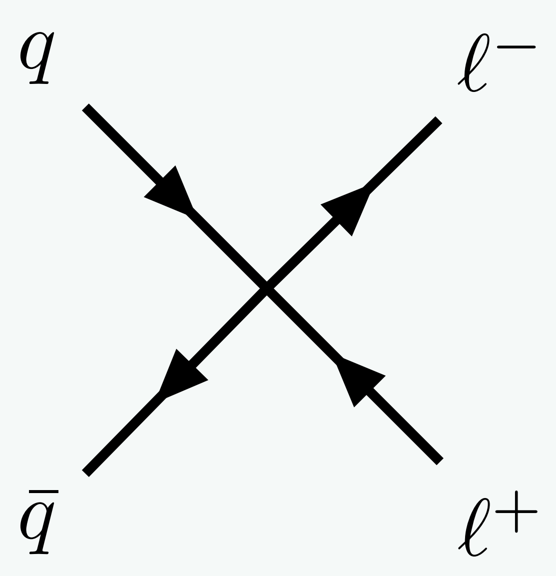
parametrises the impact of a flavour universal **W'**

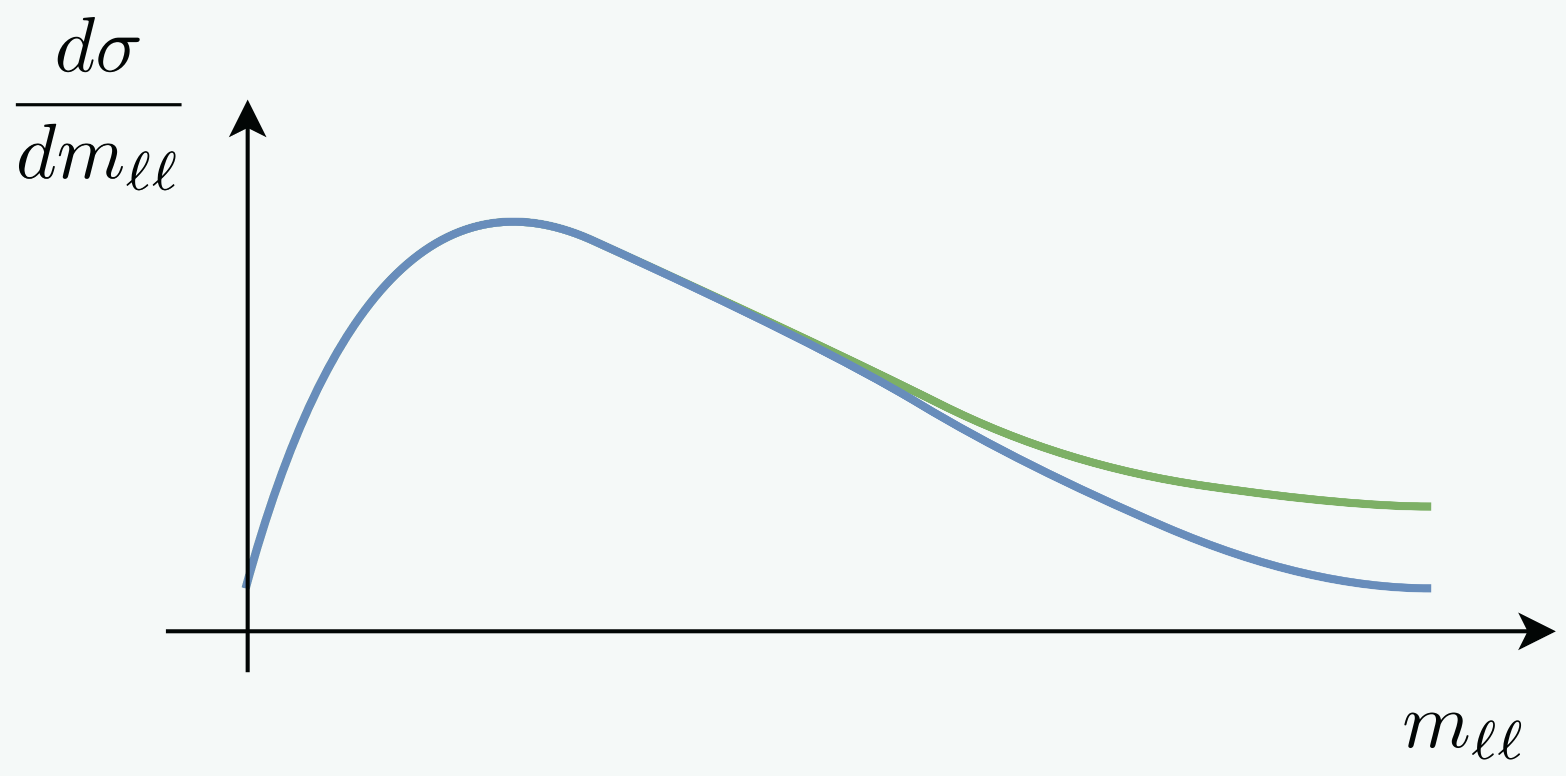
parametrises the impact of a flavour universal **Z'**

PDF-EFT interplay **in high-mass Drell-Yan**



$$\mathcal{A} \sim \mathcal{A}_{\rm SM} + C\,\frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

Energy-growing 4-fermion operators manifest as a smooth distortion of the high-mass tail:

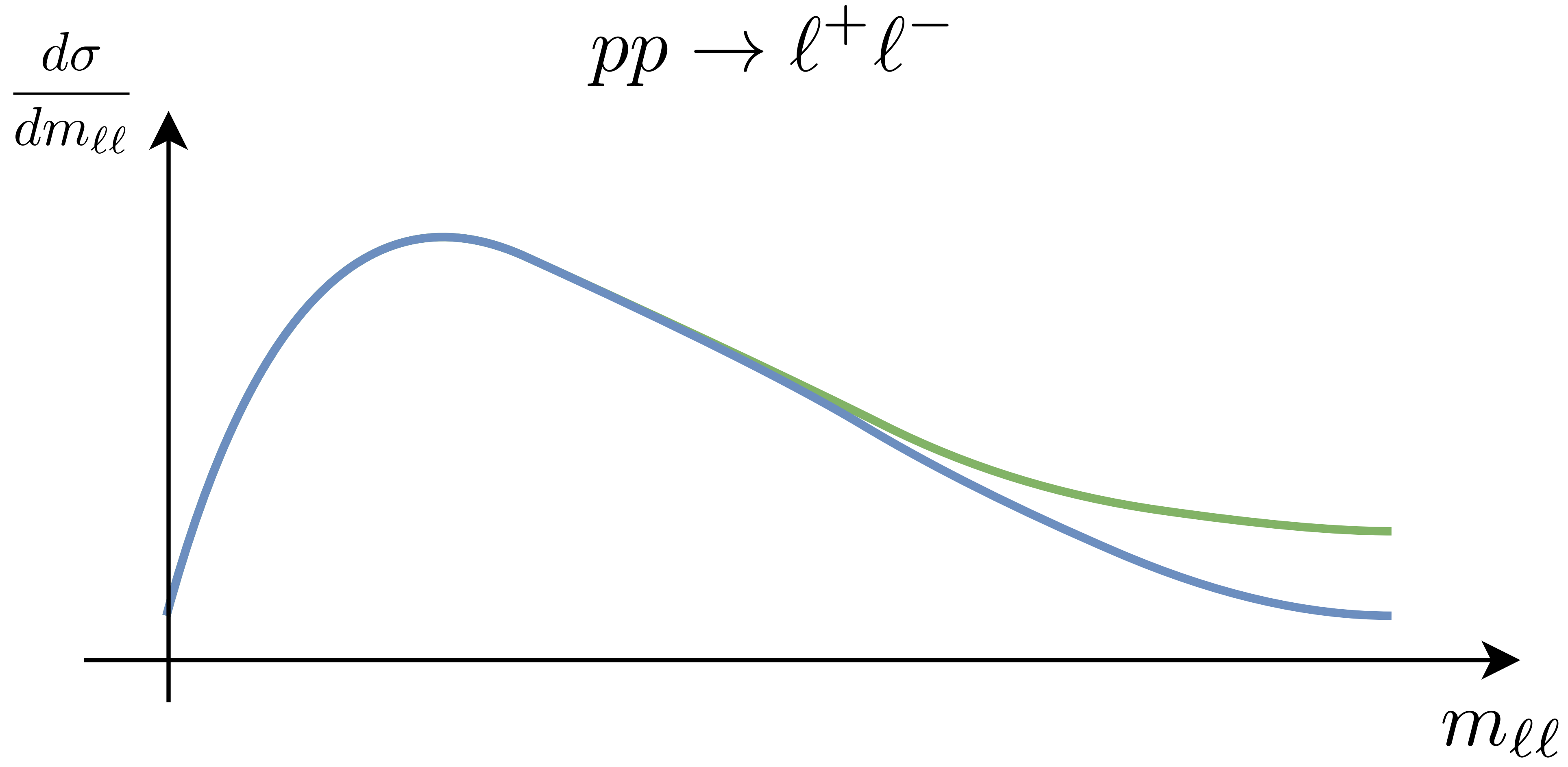


e.g. Z’

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm SMEFT}^{Z'} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} - \frac{g'^2\hat{Y}}{2m_W^2} J_Y^\mu J_{Y,\mu}$$

$$J_L^\mu = \sum_f Y_f \bar{f}\gamma^\mu f$$

Impacts **only** neutral-current DY:



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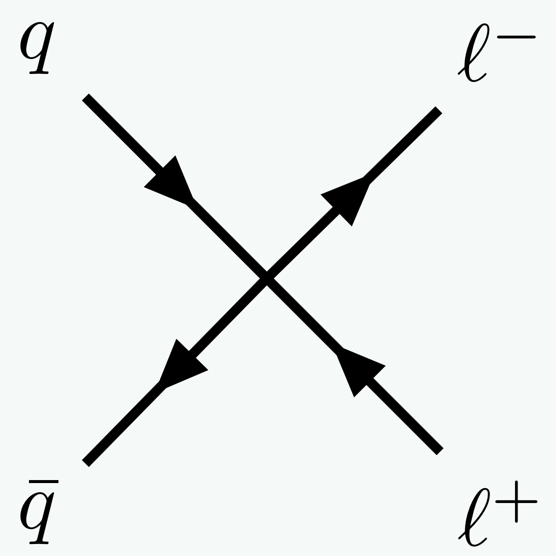

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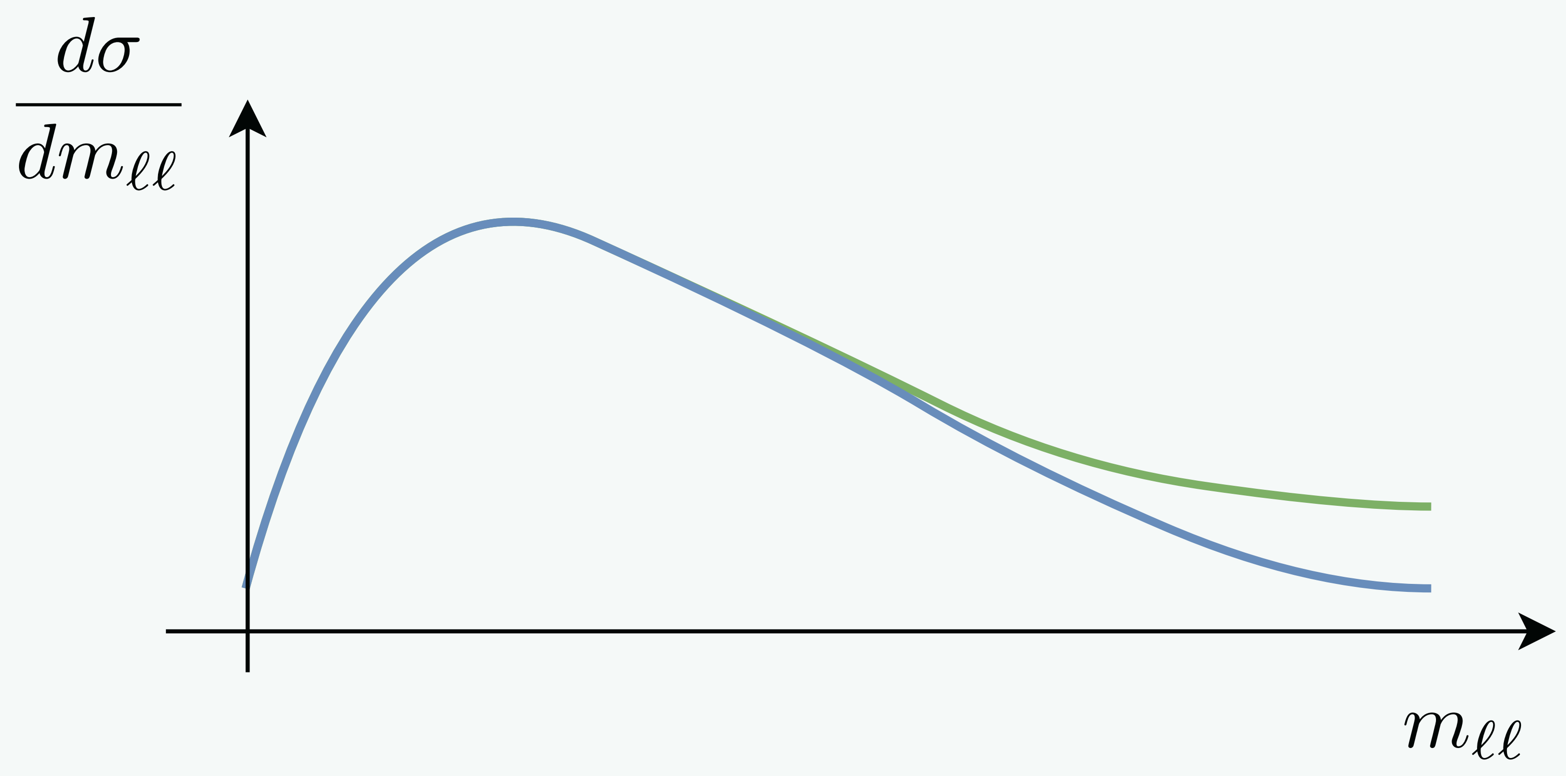
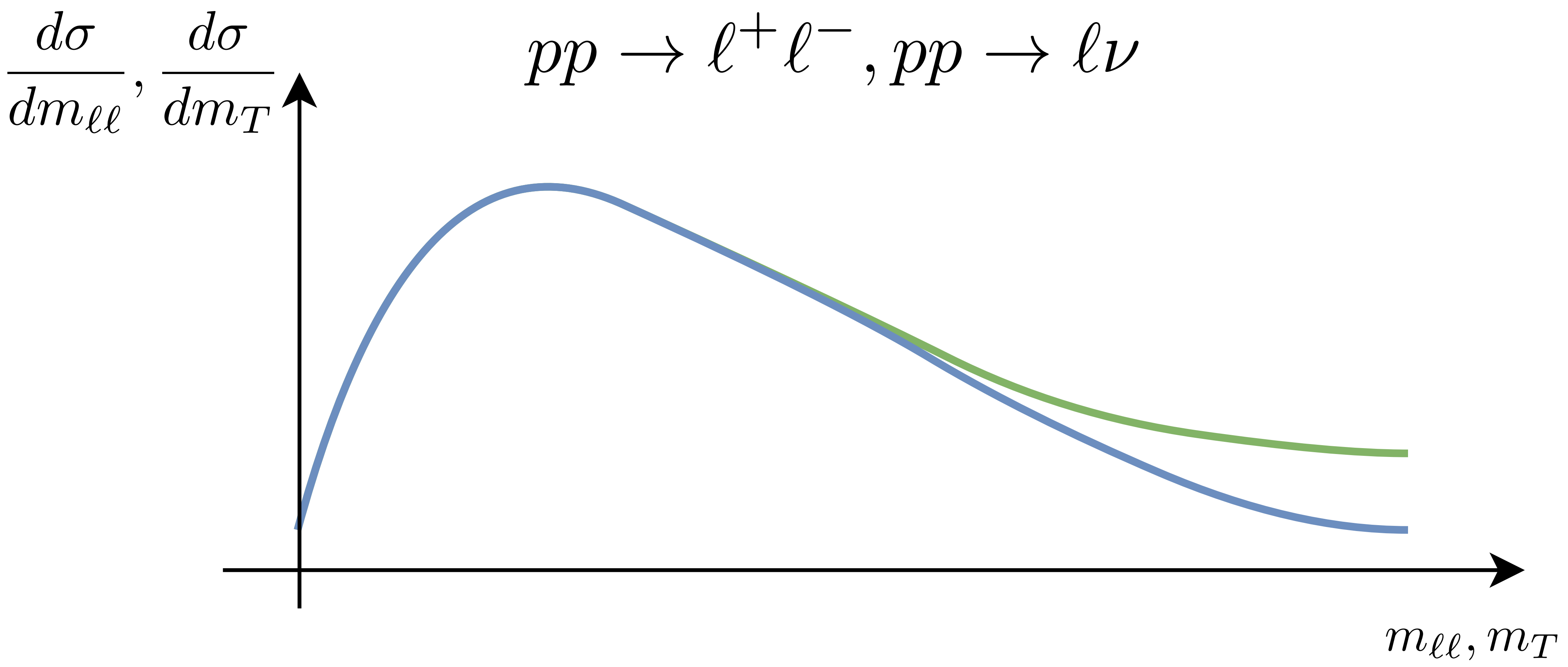


e.g. W’

$$\mathcal{L}^{W'}_{\rm SMEFT} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} - \frac{g^2\hat{W}}{2m_W^2} J^\mu_L J_{L,\mu}$$

$$J^\mu_L = \sum_{f_L} \bar{f}_L T^a \gamma^\mu f_L$$

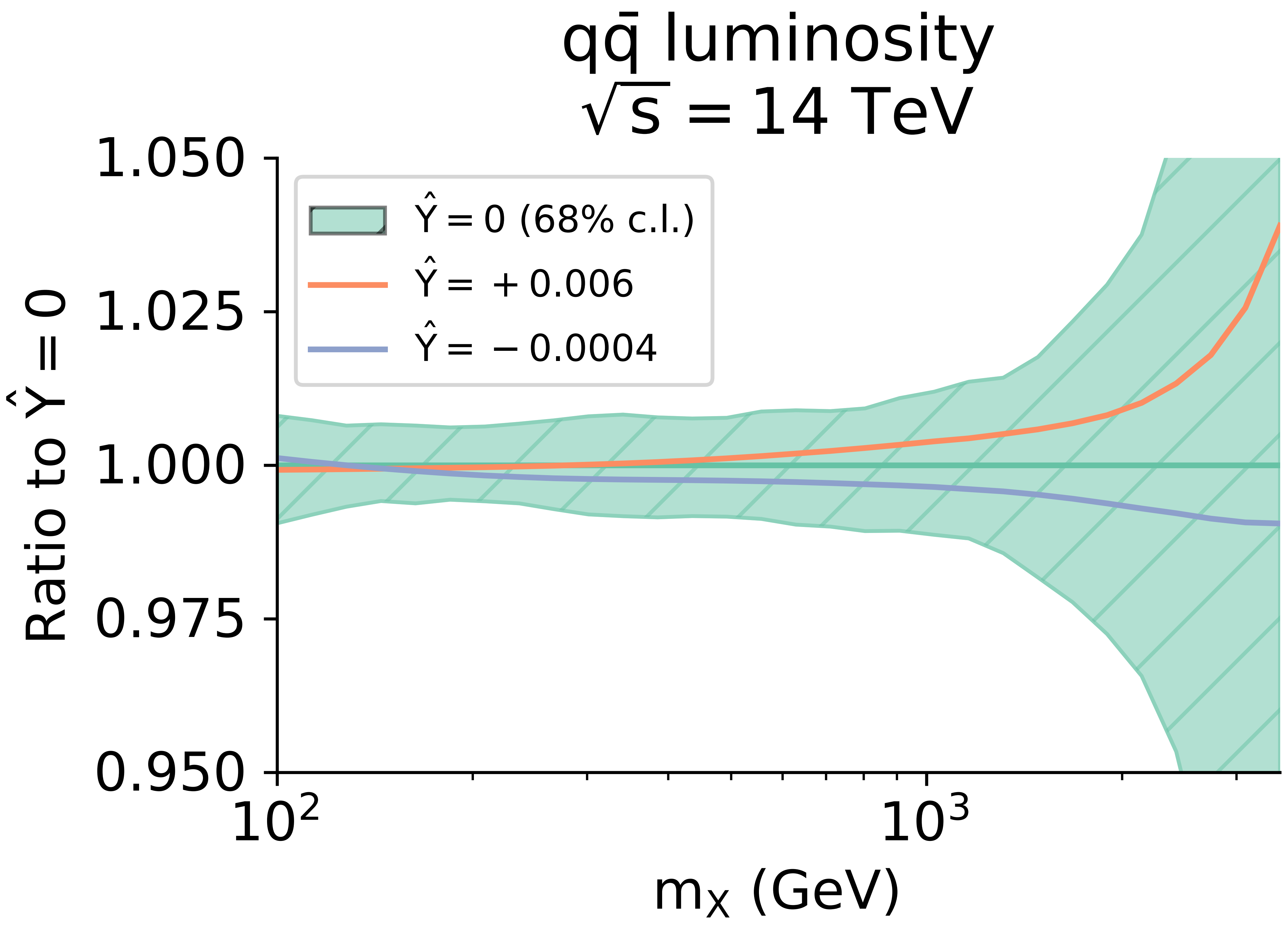
Impacts **both** neutral and charged-current DY:



Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT fit **results**

Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT fit **results**

Excluding HL-LHC projections for NC and CC Drell-Yan:



PDF fits under the assumption of nonzero SMEFT coefficients:

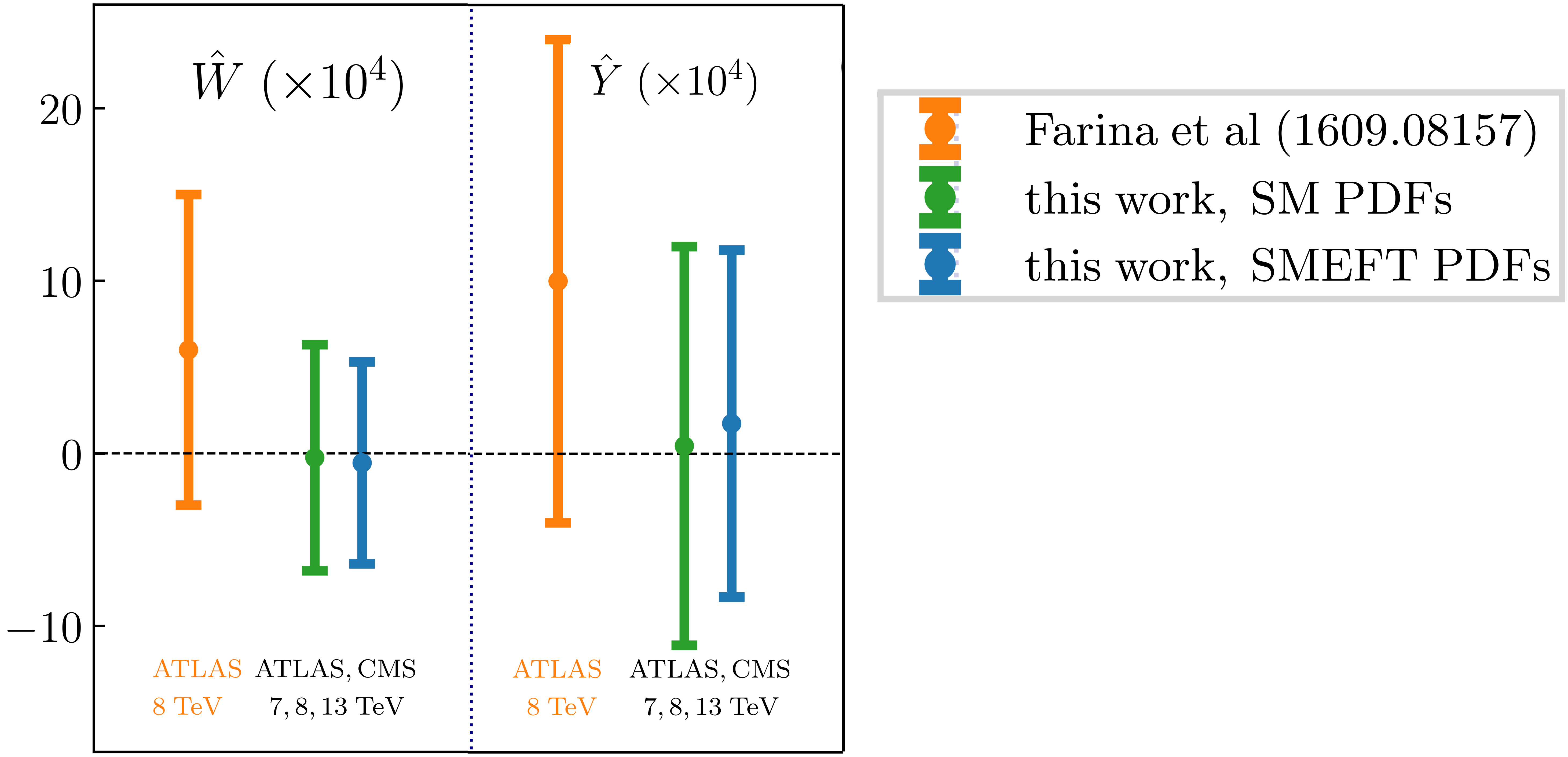
We see a **moderate shift** of the PDF central values, and **no change** to the PDF uncertainties.

Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT fit **results**

Excluding HL-LHC projections for NC and CC Drell-Yan:

SMEFT constraints are **stable:**

moderate shifts when using SMEFT vs SM PDFs



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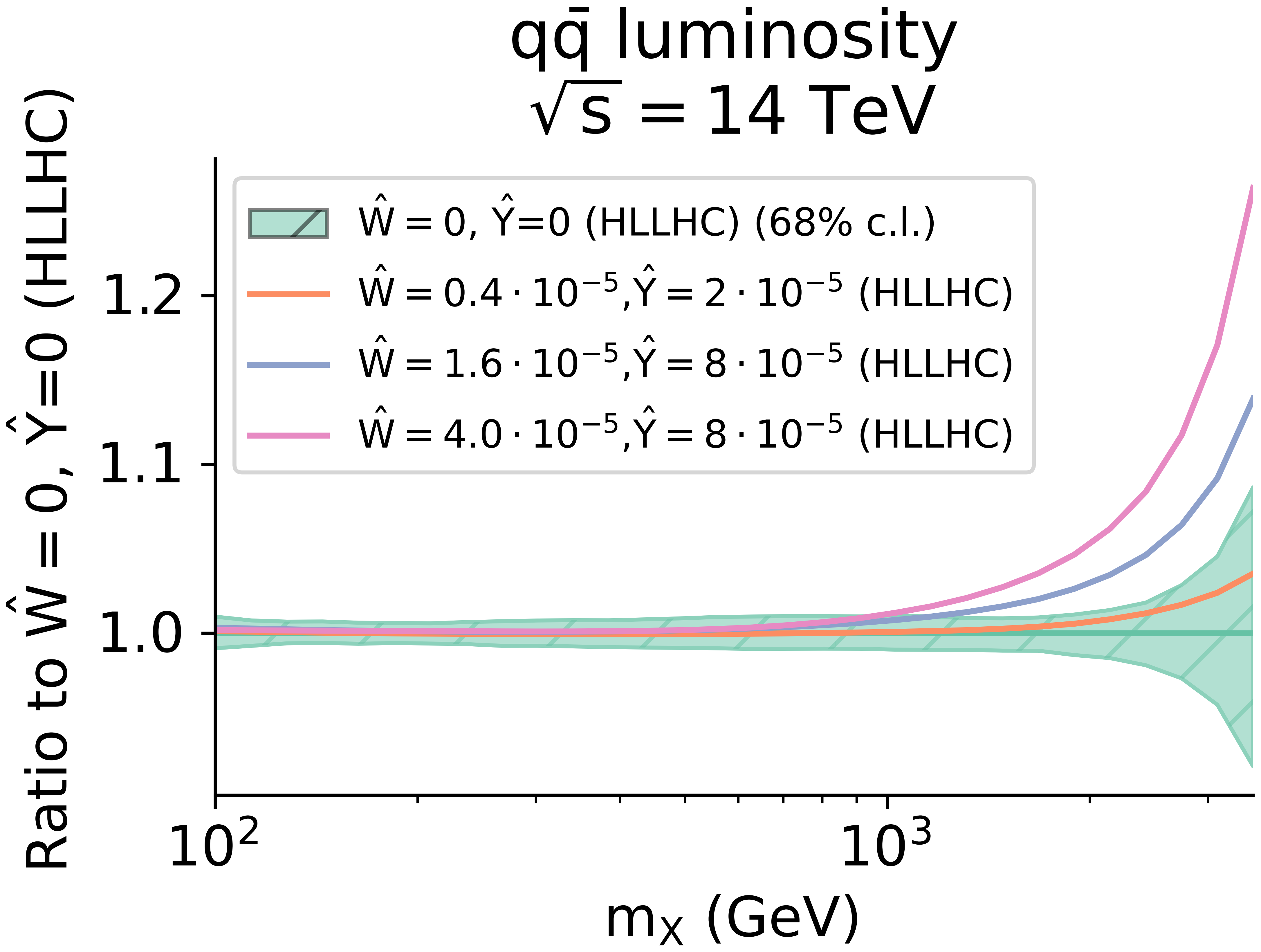


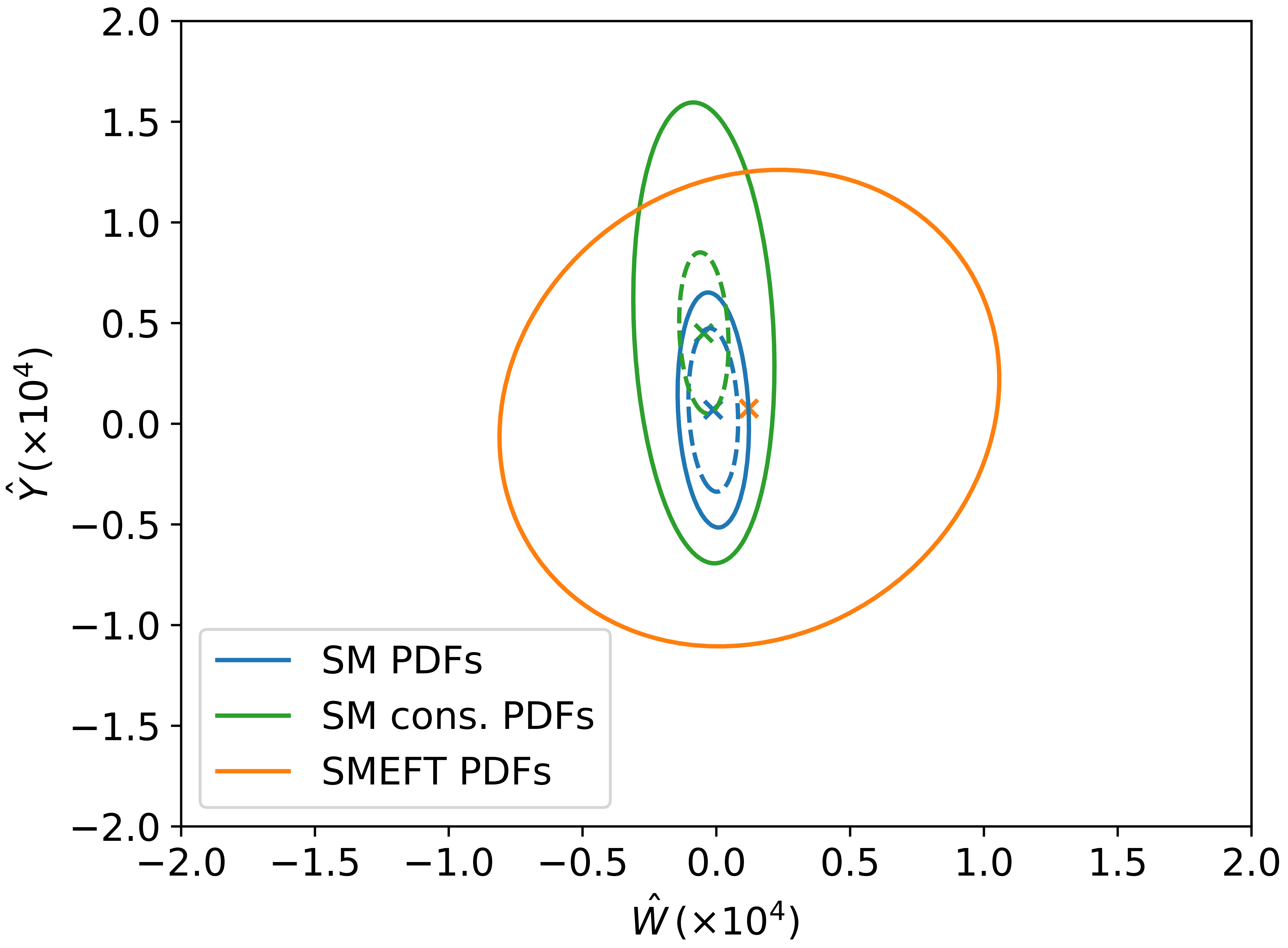
PDF fits under the assumption of nonzero SMEFT coefficients:

We see a **large shift** of the PDF central values, in some cases beyond PDF uncertainties

Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT fit **results**

Including HL-LHC projections for NC and CC Drell-Yan:

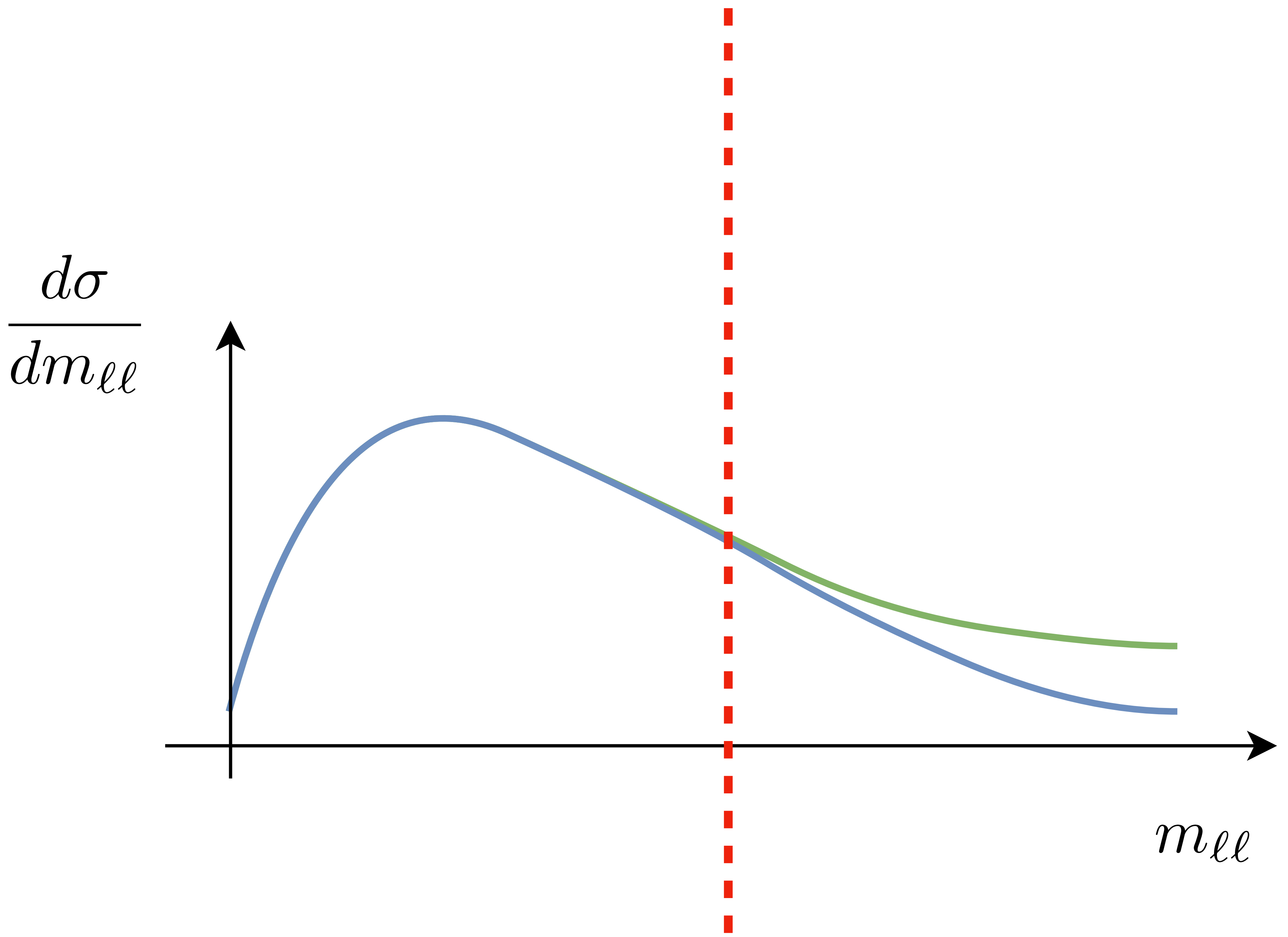
Neglecting PDF-EFT interplay leads to a significant overestimate of the EFT constraints.



Conservative PDFs

Could we improve the SM PDF fits by removing the high-mass data from PDF fits?

- not in the spirit of global fits
- still have a theoretical inconsistency due to SM assumptions
- **but** much easier than doing a simultaneous PDF-SMEFT fit



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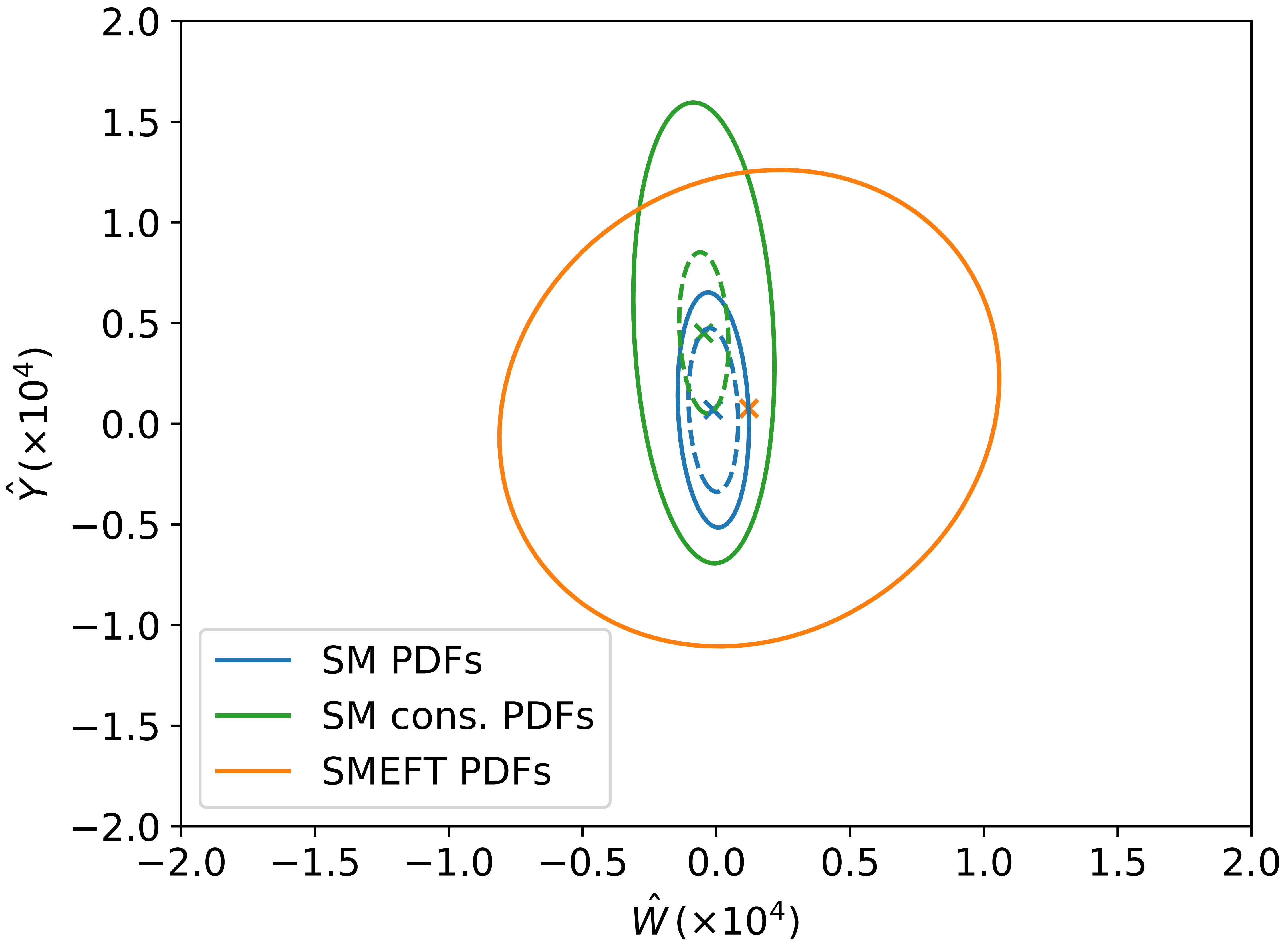

Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT fit **results**

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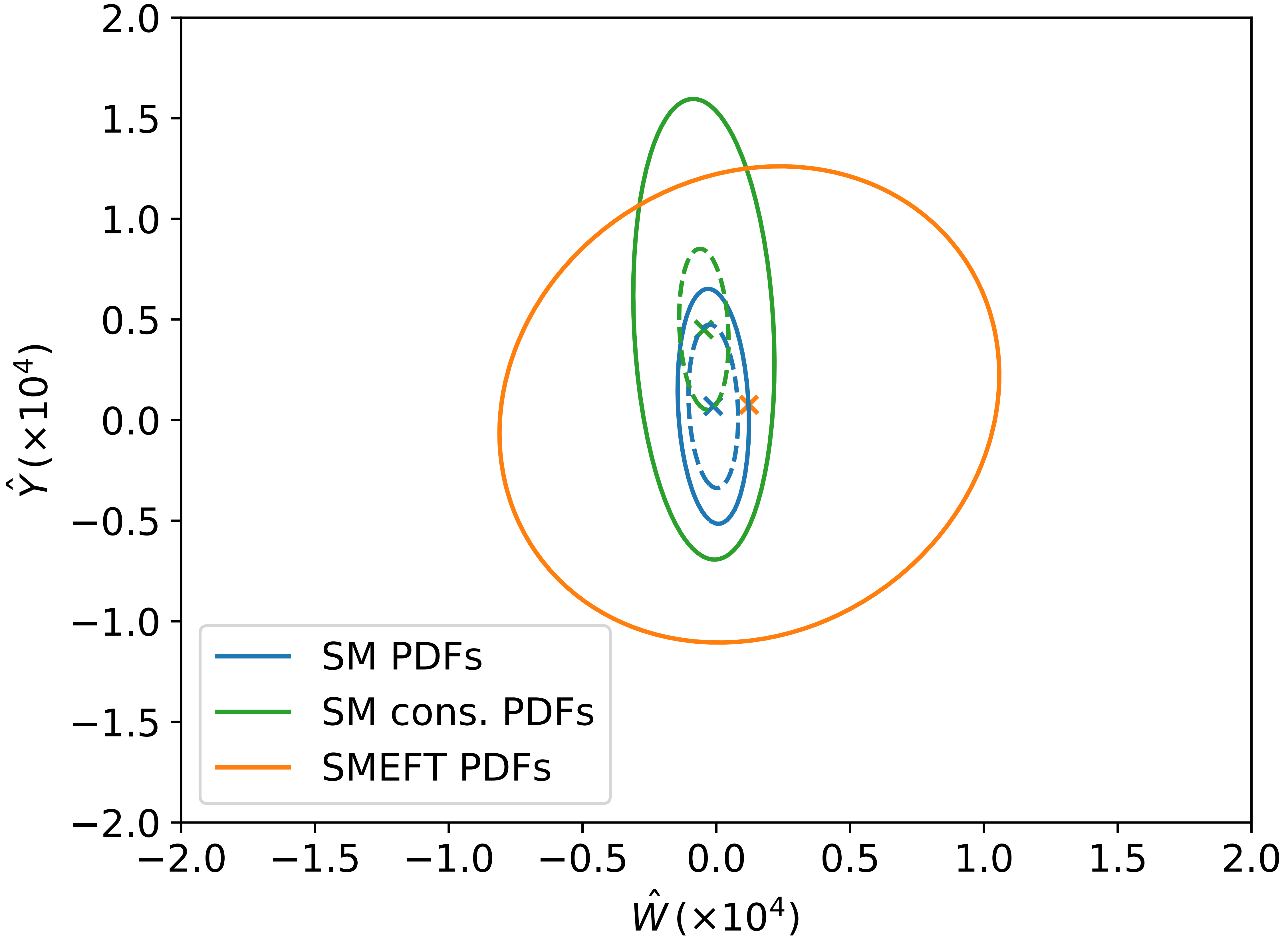
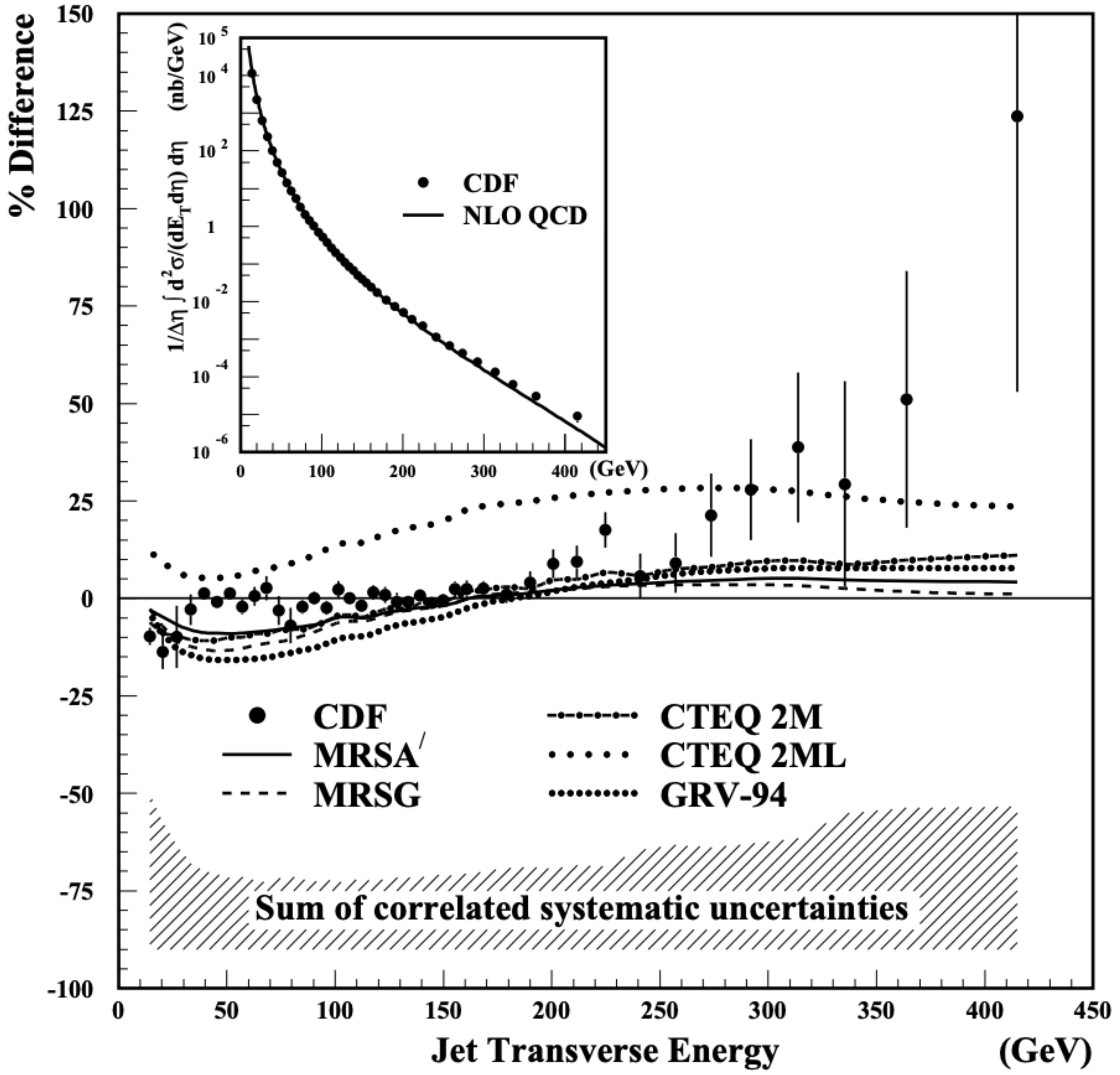
Neglecting PDF-EFT interplay leads to a significant overestimate of the EFT constraints.

what does this mean for searches for new physics?



Can PDFs Absorb New Physics?

E. Hammou, Z. Kassabov, MM, M. L. Mangano, L. Mantani, J. Moore, M. Morales Alvarado, M. Ubiali, 2307.10370



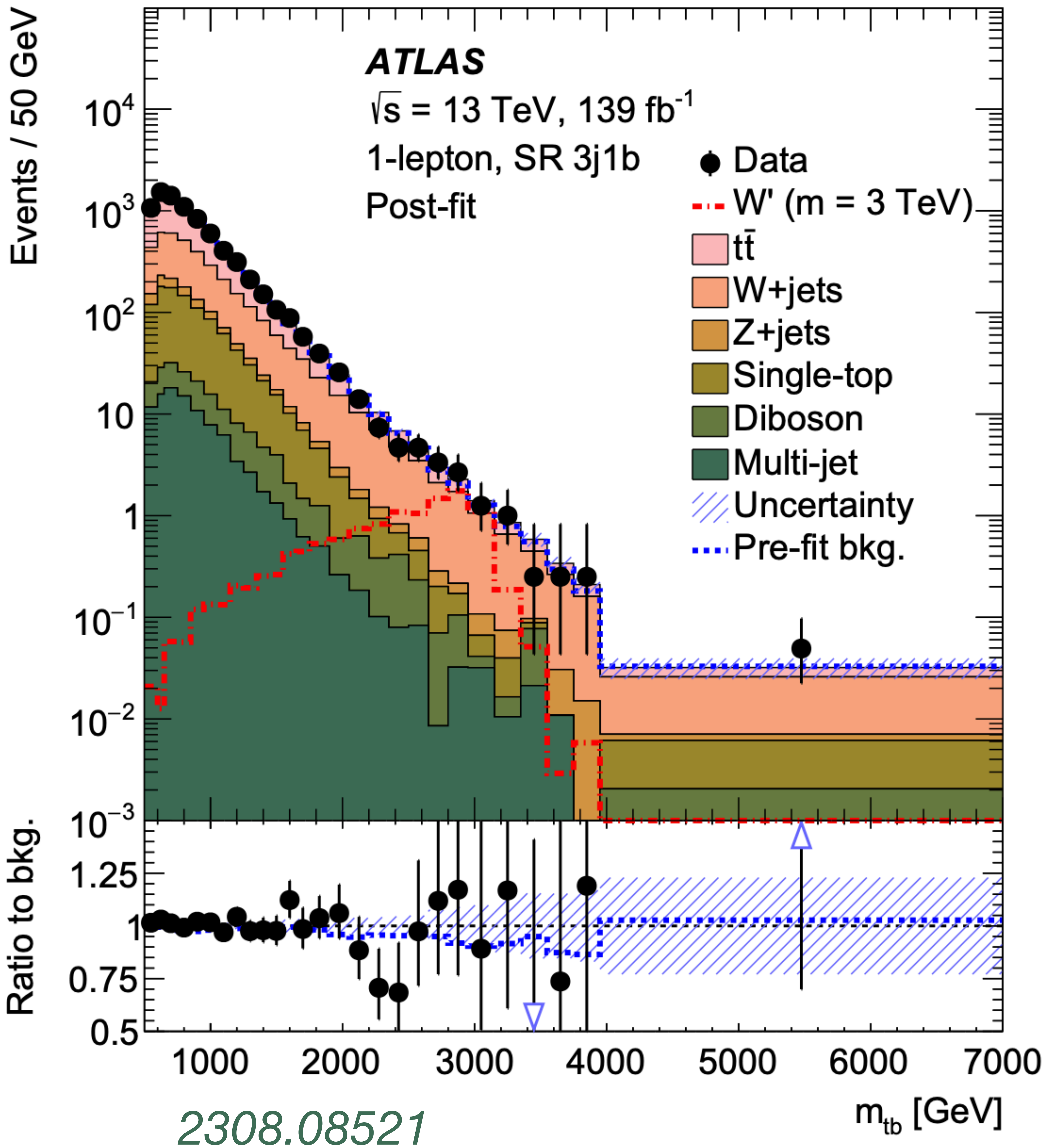
hep-ex/9601008

CDF collaboration measured a deviation at high transverse momentum

However, this was not new physics

- deviation went away with improvements to large-*x* gluon PDFs

What if no new physics is observed…



2308.08521

…because it has been **absorbed by the PDFs**?

Contaminated PDFs

closely follows the *closure test methodology* developed by NNPDF, 1410.8849

Assume that we know the true underlying law of nature: SM + UV model

$$T = T(\theta_{\mathrm{SM}}, \theta_{\mathrm{NP}})$$

Contaminated PDFs

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$$D \sim \mathcal{N}(T(\theta_{\mathrm{SM}}, \theta_{\mathrm{NP}}), \Sigma)$$

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2109.02653

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2109.02653

PDF has **absorbed new physics** if the fit quality is good $$n_\sigma = \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\sigma_{\chi^2}} < 2$$

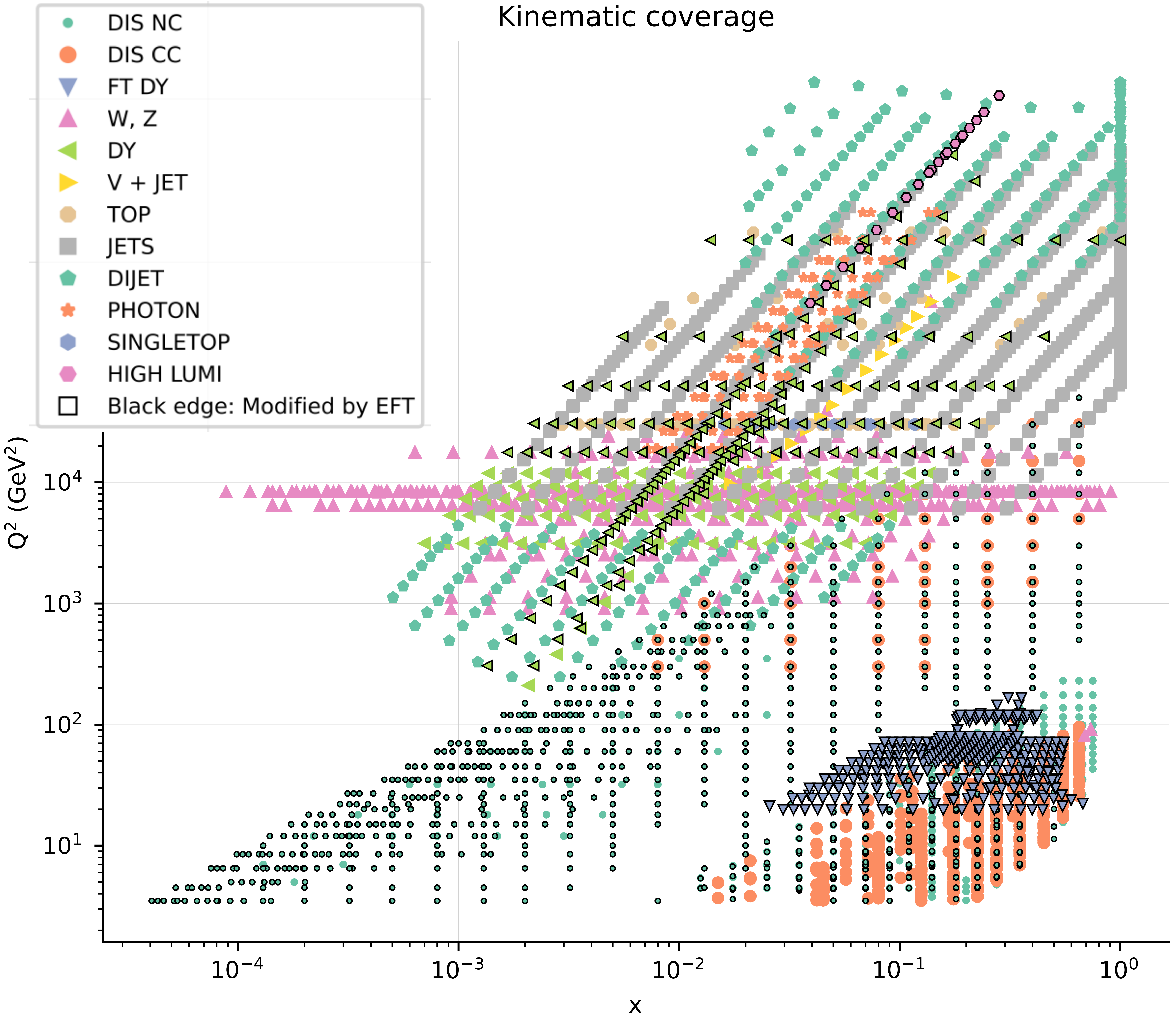
Data

- We generate MC pseudodata for all datasets included in NNPDF 4.0

2109.02653

- Additionally, we include **HL-LHC** projections for neutral current and charged current DY

as in Greljo et. al 2104.02723



BSM scenario: Z'

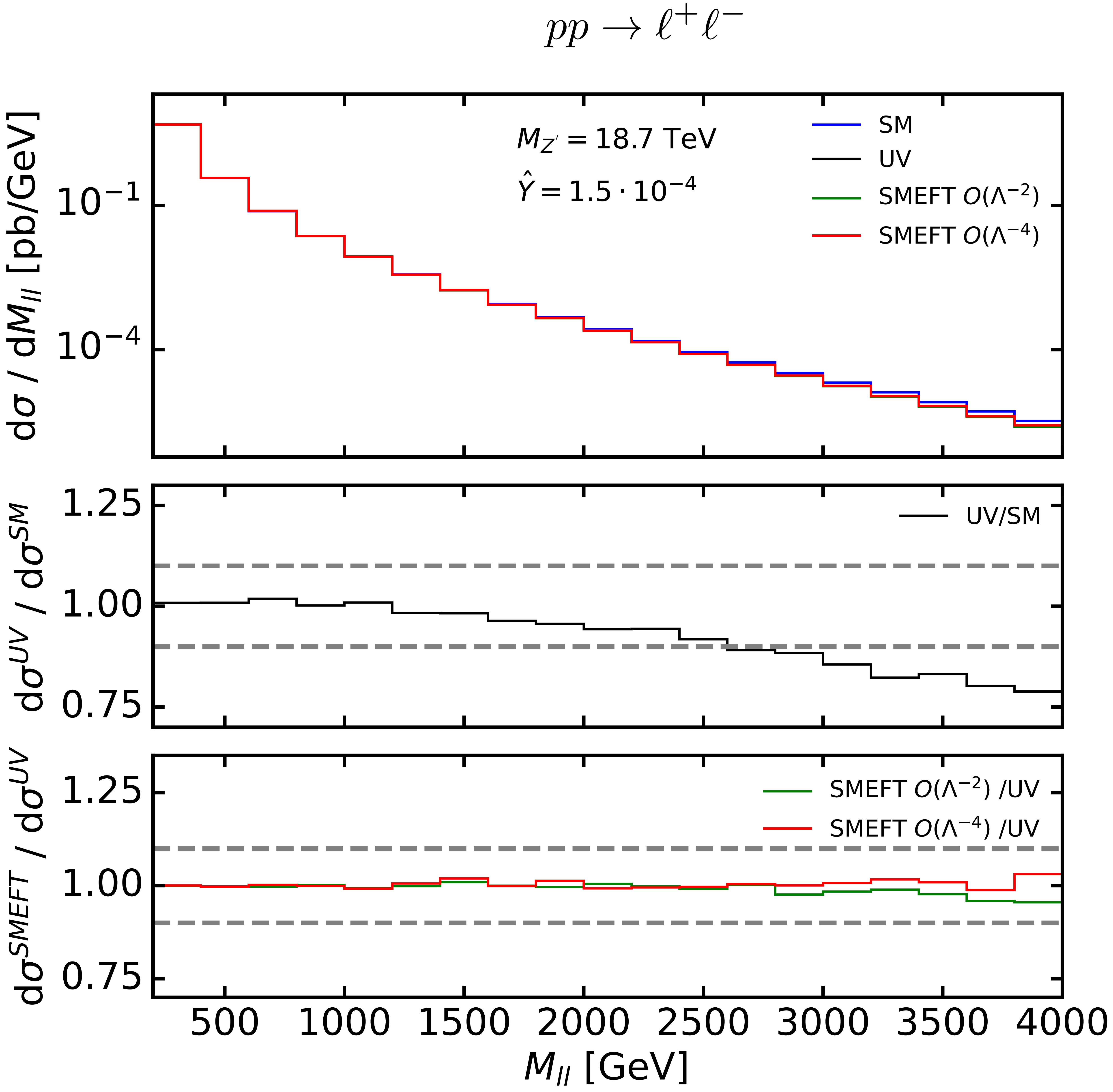
- Flavour universal Z'

EFT approximation

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm SMEFT}^{Z'} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} - \frac{g'^2 \hat{Y}}{2m_W^2} J_Y^\mu J_{Y,\mu}$$

$$J_L^\mu = \sum_f Y_f \bar{f} \gamma^\mu f$$

- Impacts NC DY



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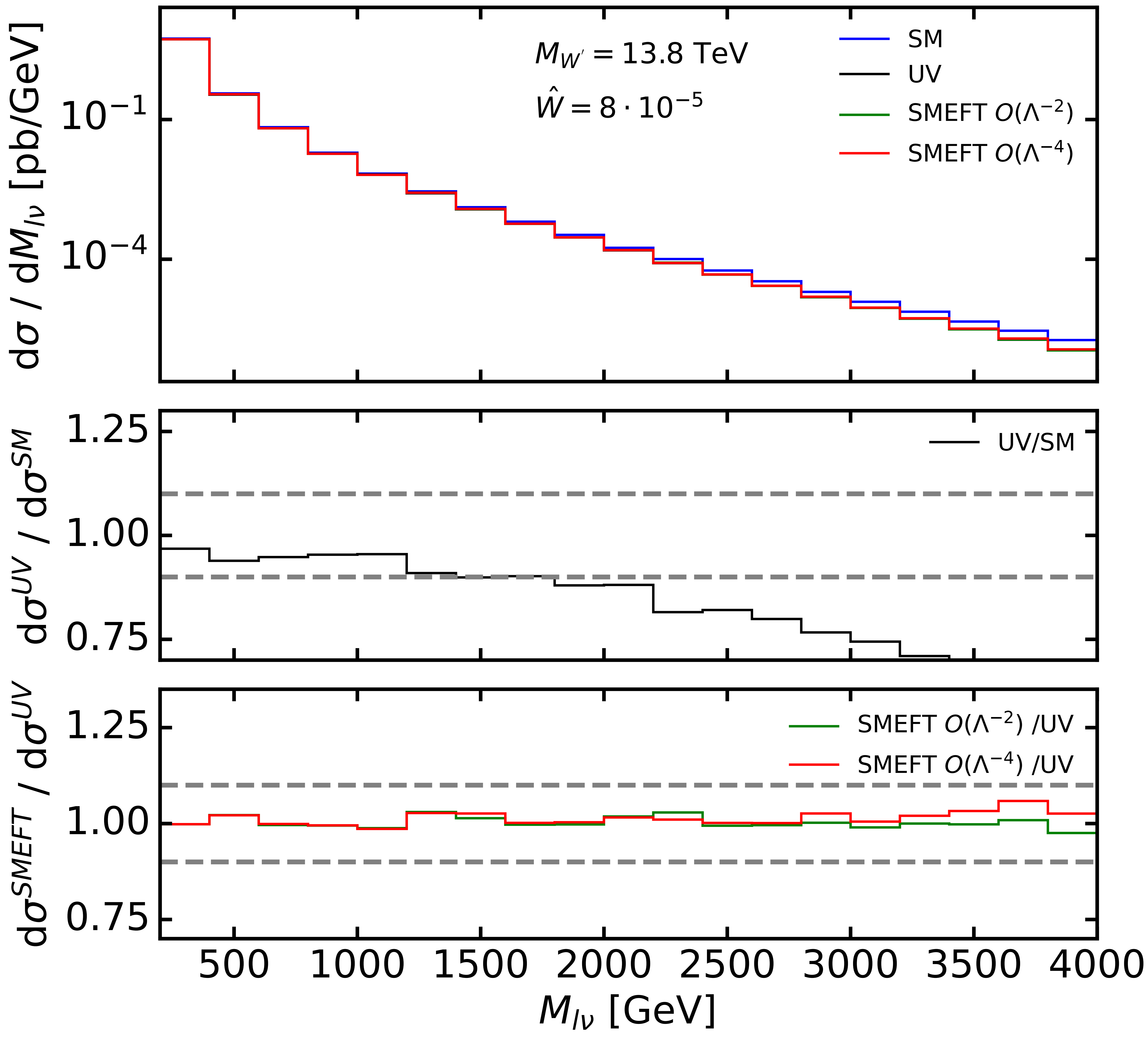
- Impacts NC and CC DY

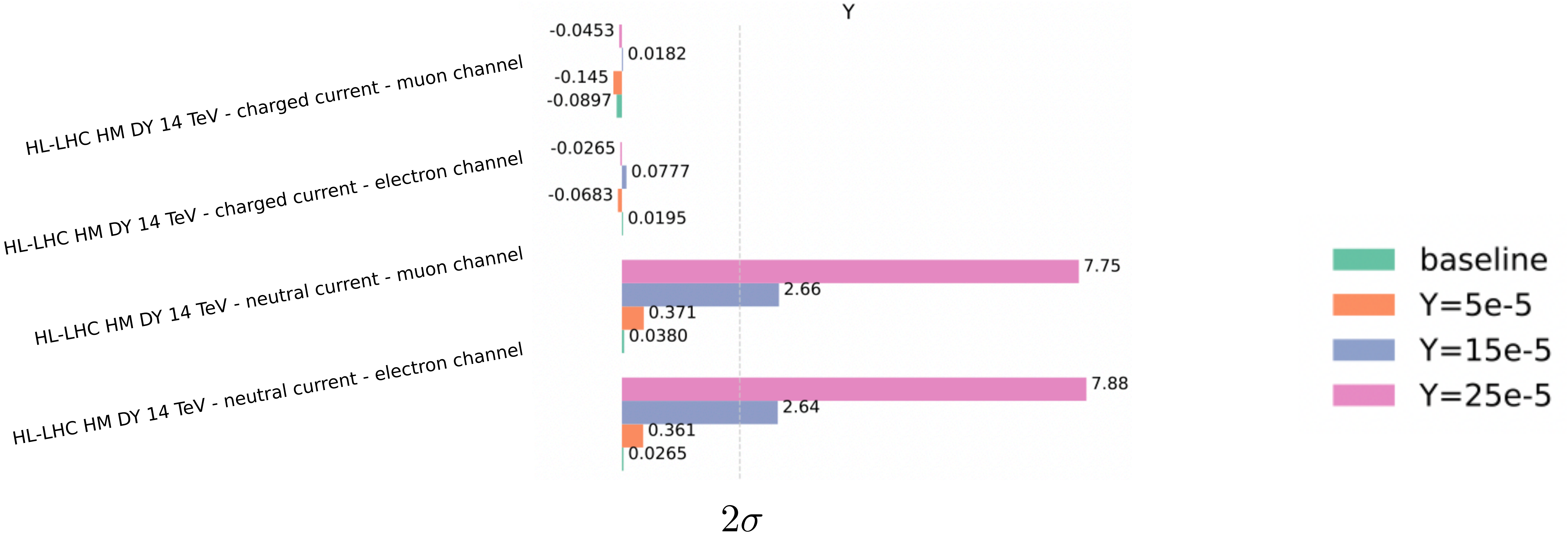
$pp \to l\nu$



Do our contaminated fits pass the selection criteria?

$$n_\sigma = \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\sigma_{\chi^2}}$$

➡ **Z' scenario**



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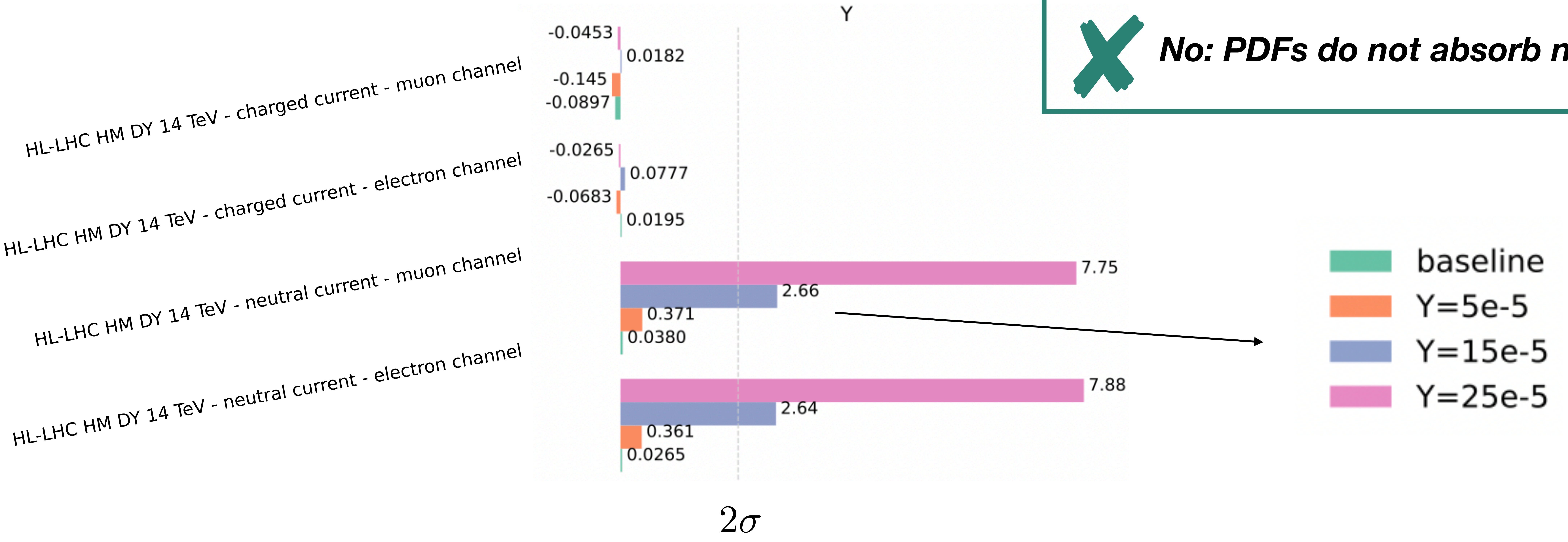


✗ ***No: PDFs do not absorb new physics***

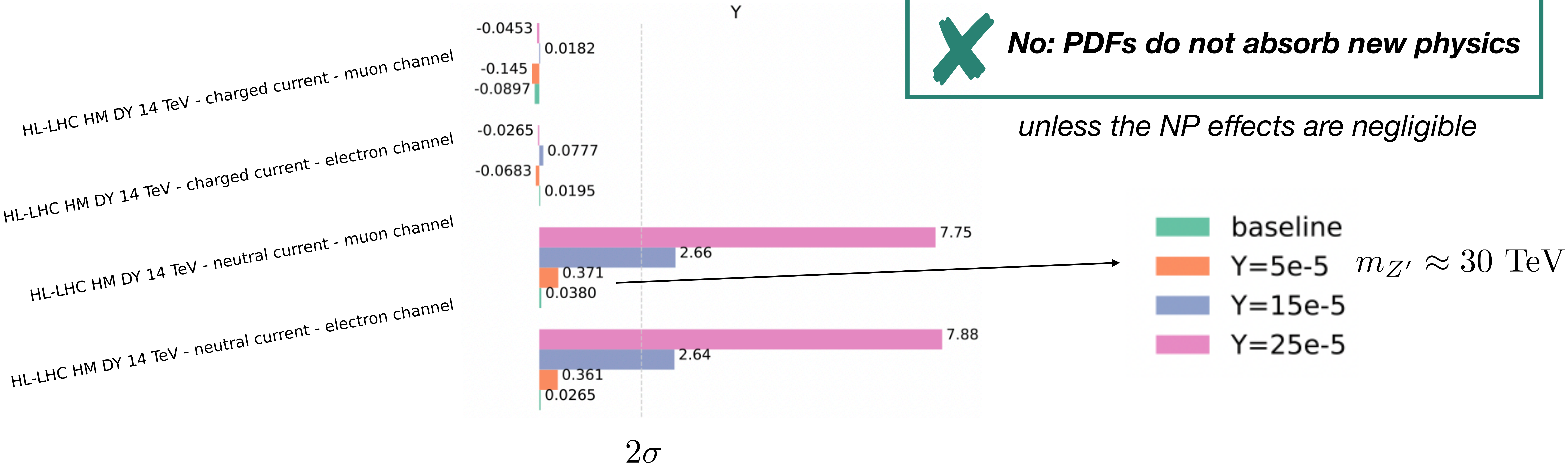
Do our contaminated fits pass the selection criteria?

$$n_\sigma = \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\sigma_{\chi^2}}$$

➡ **Z' scenario**

No: PDFs do not absorb new physics

unless the NP effects are negligible



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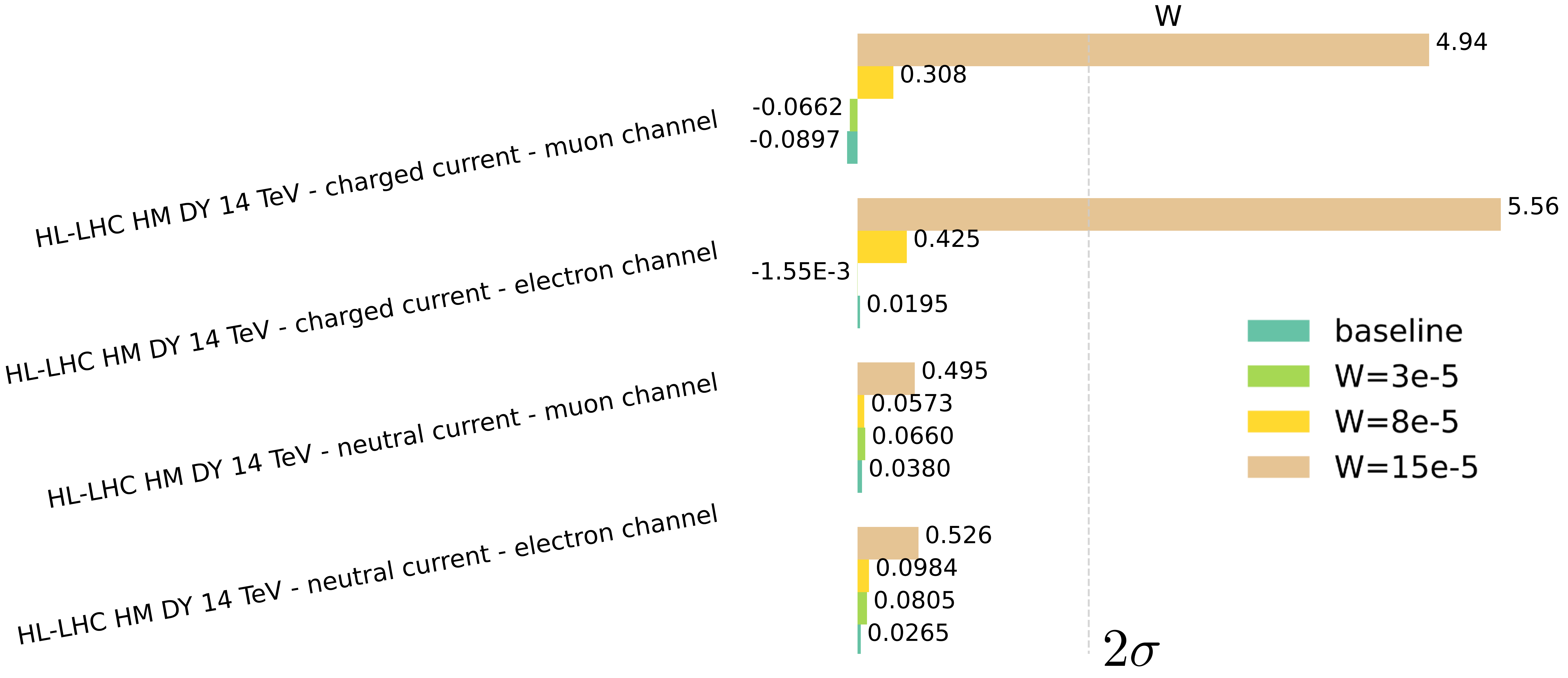
➡ W' scenario



Do our contaminated fits pass the selection criteria?

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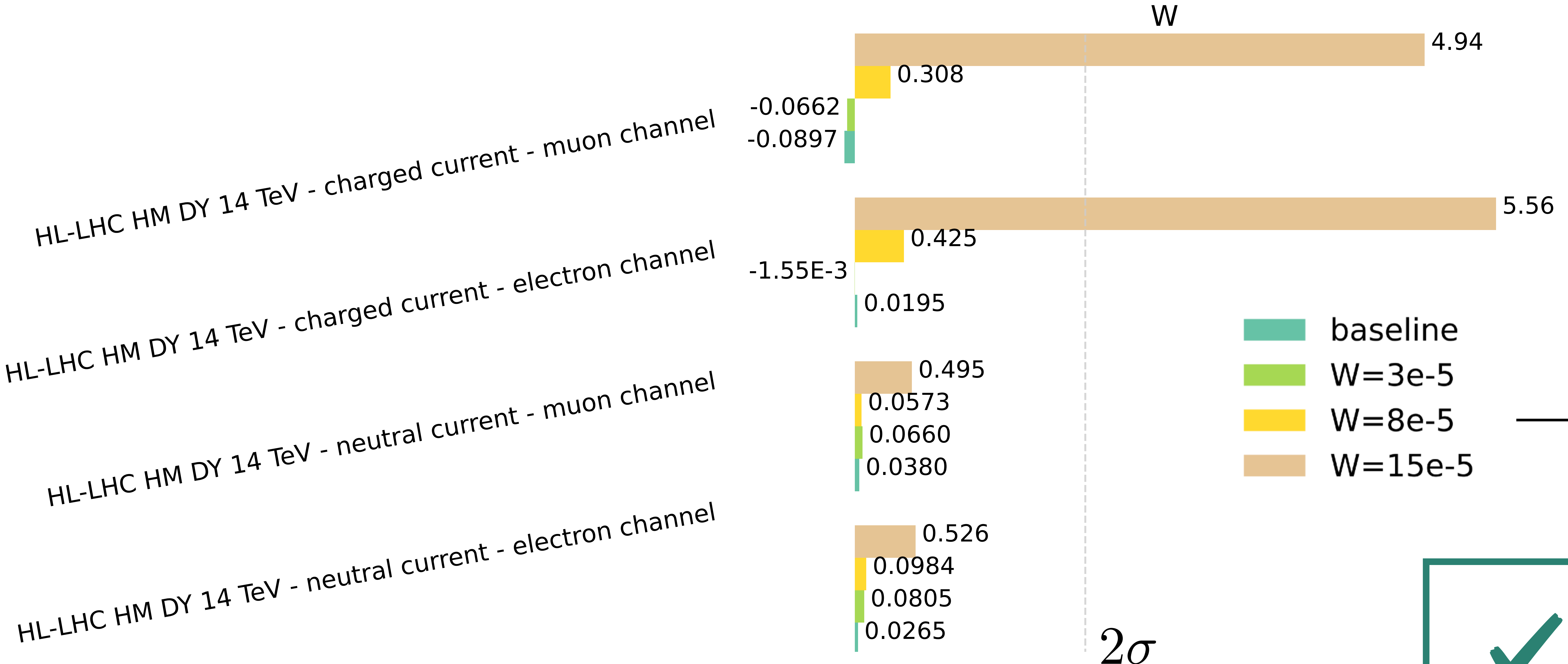
➡ **W' scenario**



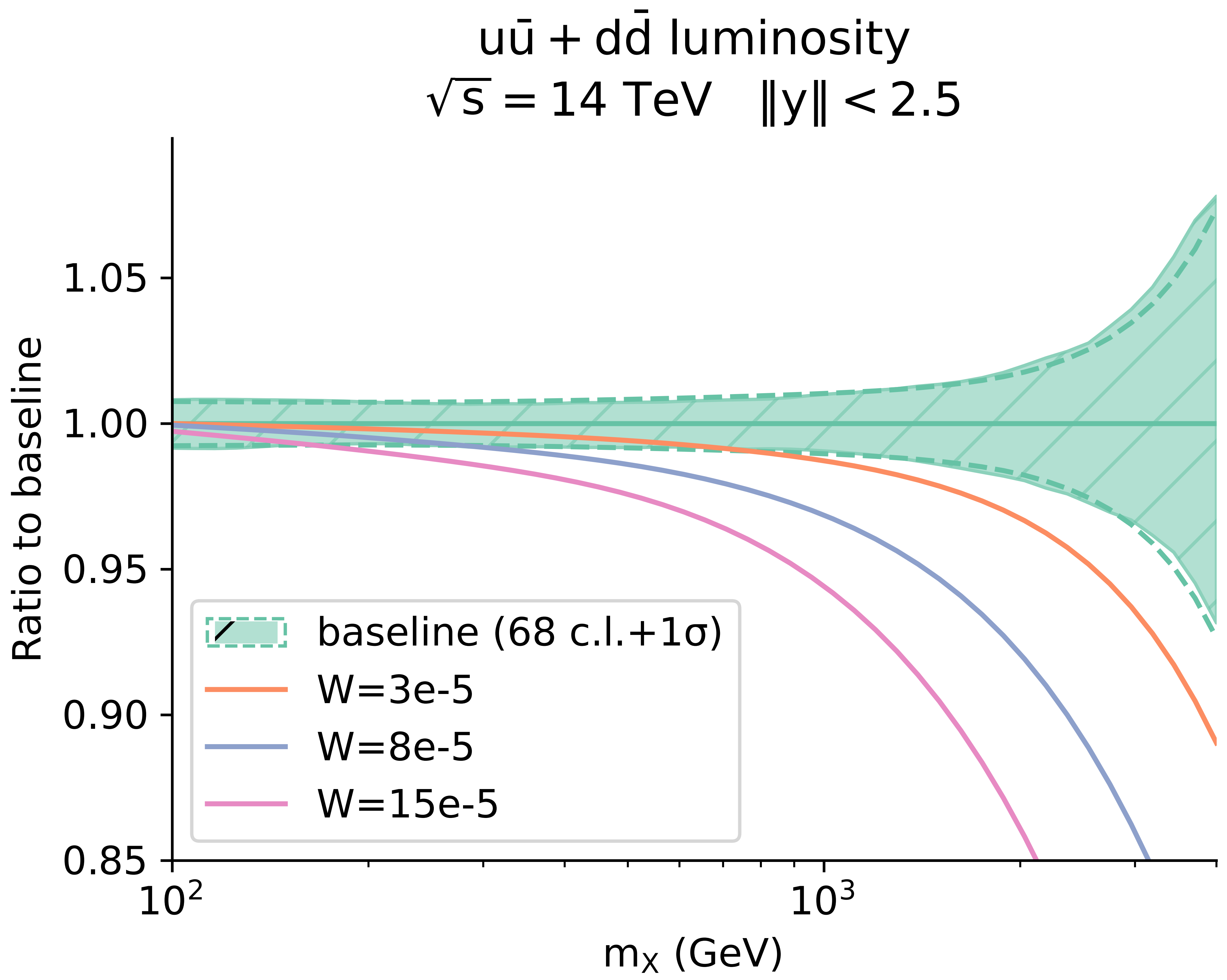
$$\hat{W} = 8 \cdot 10^{-5}, \quad M_{W'} \approx 14 \text{ TeV}$$

✓ ***Yes: PDFs absorb new physics***

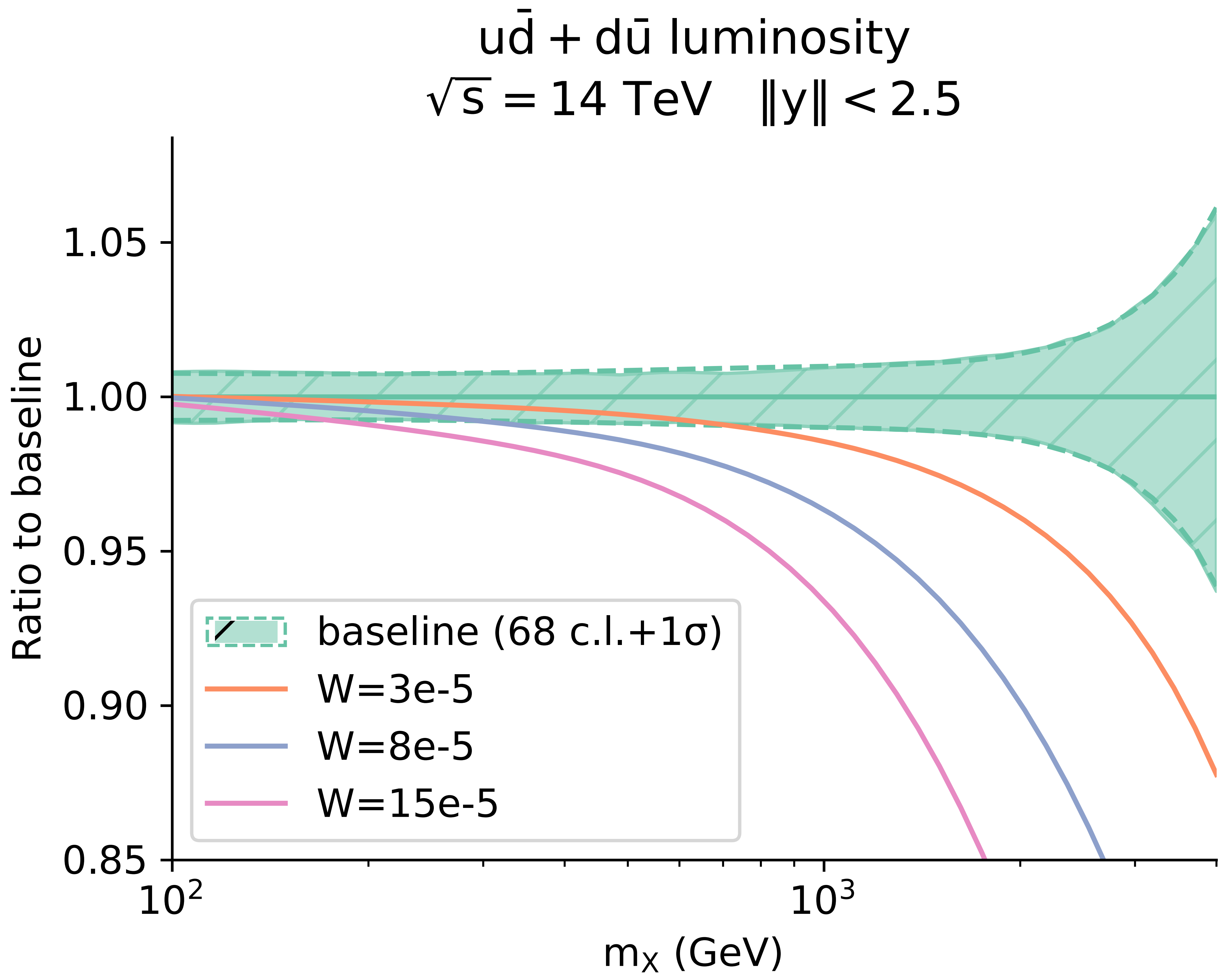
W'-contaminated PDFs

$$\mathcal{L}_{q\bar{q}} = \sum_{q,\bar{q}} \int_{\tau}^{1} \frac{dx}{x} f_q(x) f_{\bar{q}}(\tau/x)$$

NC DY



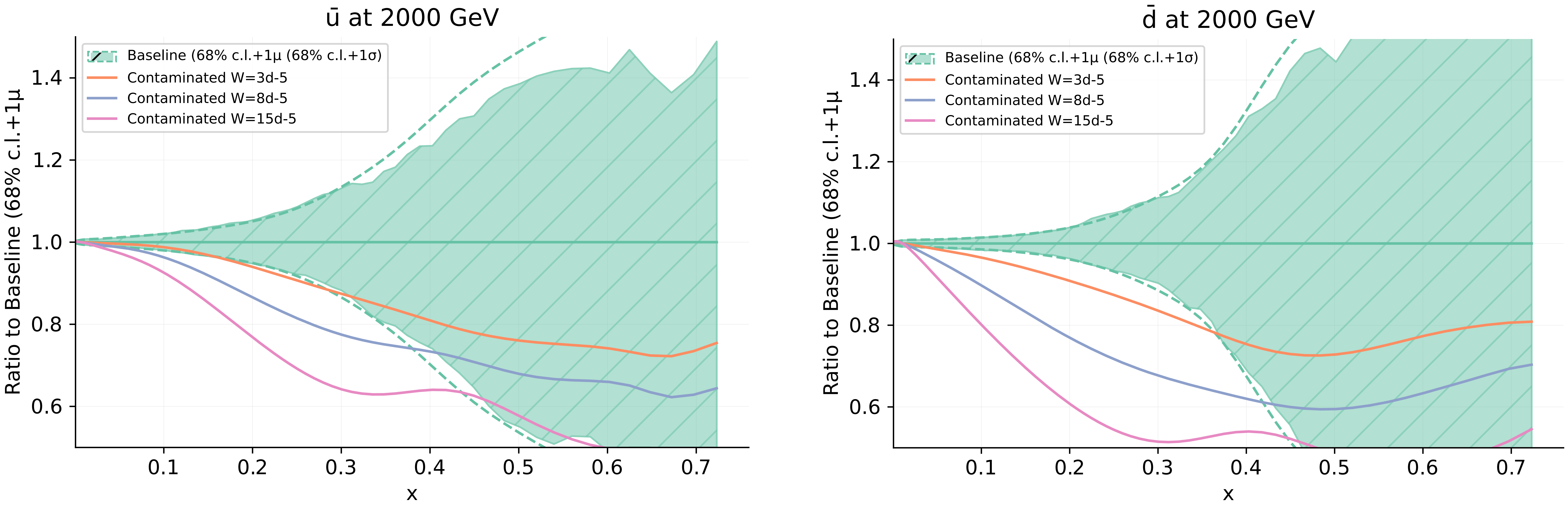
CC DY



Fewer constraints on the **large-x antiquark PDFs** allow freedom to shift away from the baseline

W'-contaminated PDFs

Data: 'true' PDF $\otimes$ SM + W'
Theory: contaminated PDF $\otimes$ SM



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Impact on Drell-Yan

Data: 'true' PDF $\otimes$ SM + W'
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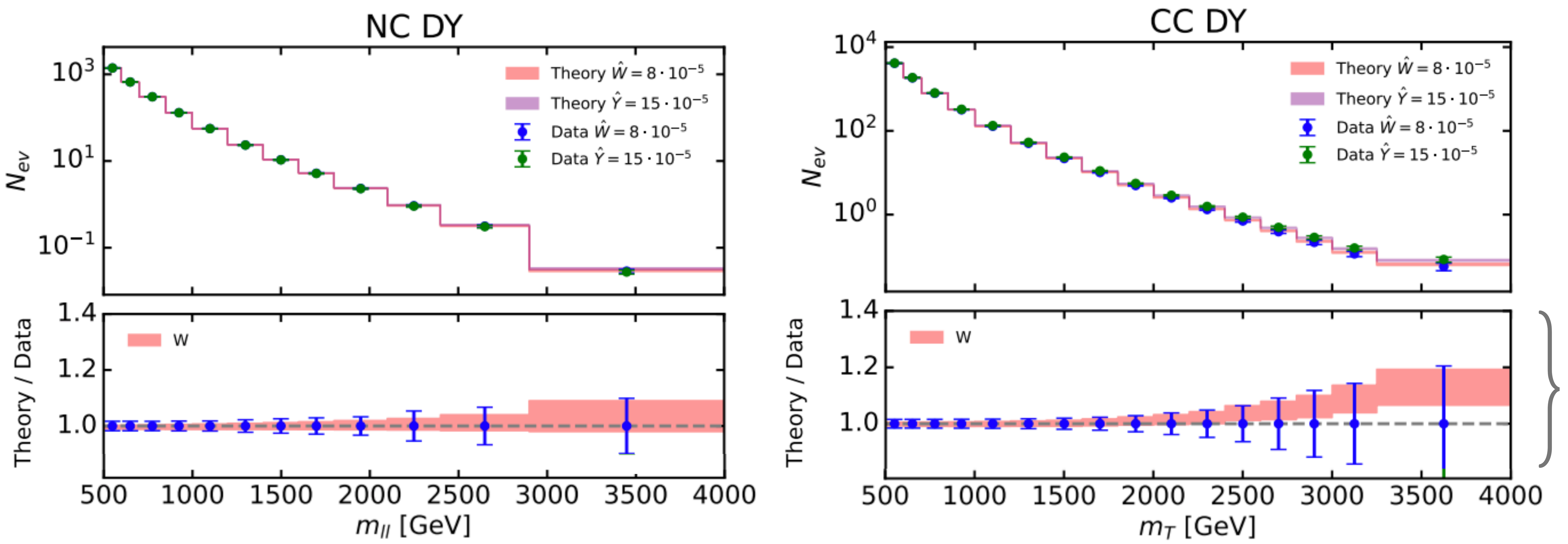
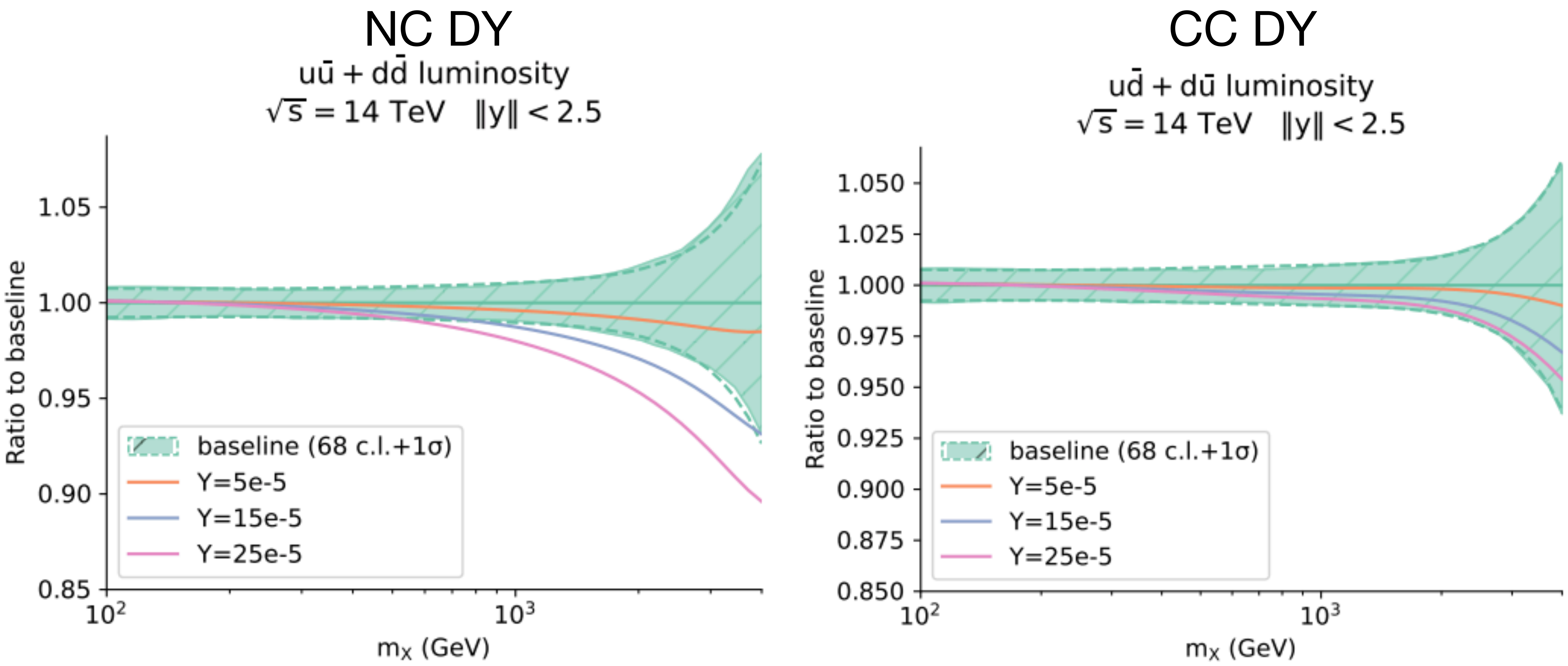


Excellent data-theory agreement

- The data appears to agree well with the SM
- **The shift in the PDFs compensates the NP effects**
- The effects of NP are completely missed

Z'-contaminated PDFs

Data: 'true' PDF $\otimes$ SM + Z'
Theory: contaminated PDF $\otimes$ SM



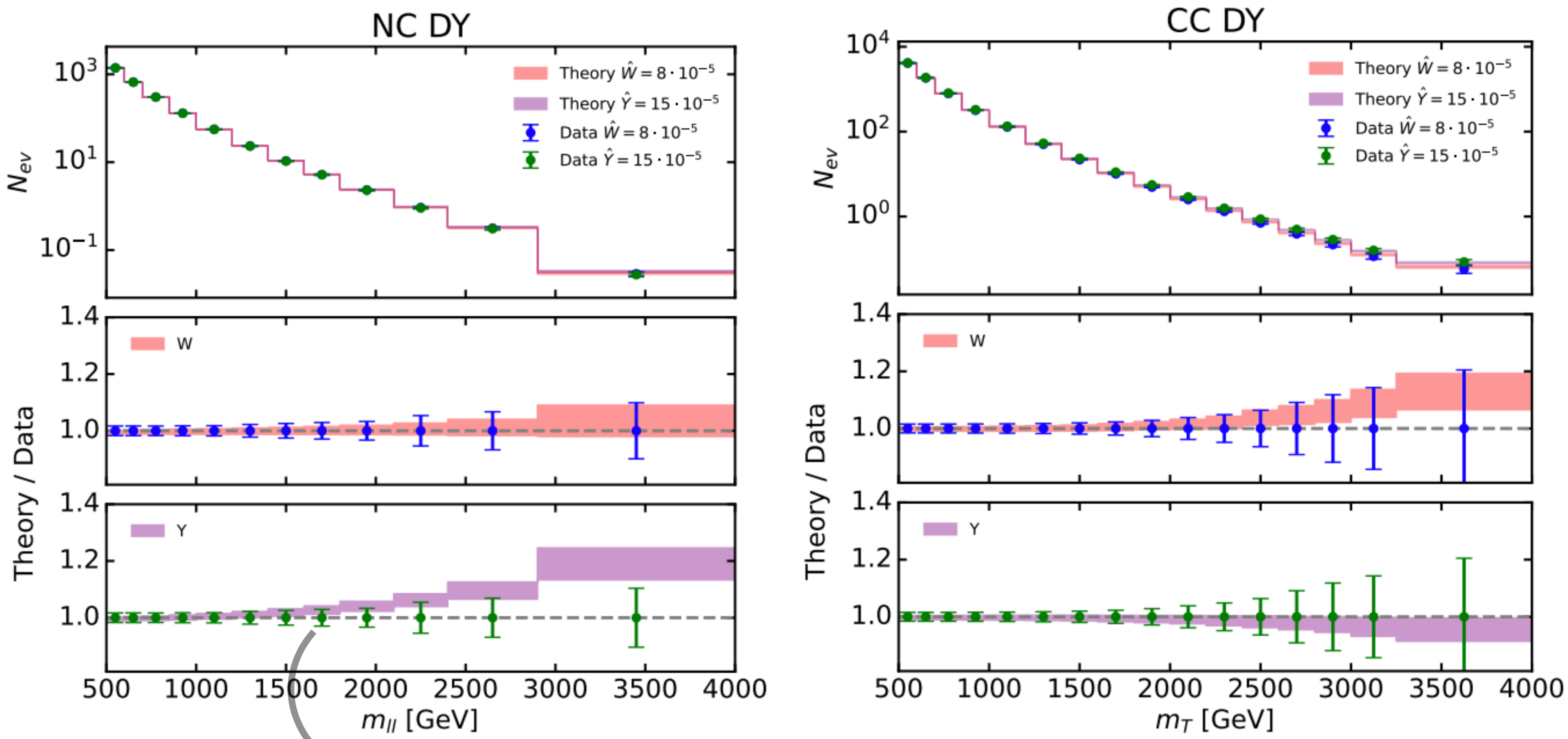
Charged current DY is not impacted by the Z' model

➡ CC DY data constrains the large-x quark and antiquark PDFs to be SM-like

➡ PDFs cannot shift enough to absorb NP effects in neutral current DY

Impact on Drell-Yan

Data: 'true' PDF $\otimes$ SM + Z'
Theory: contaminated PDF $\otimes$ SM

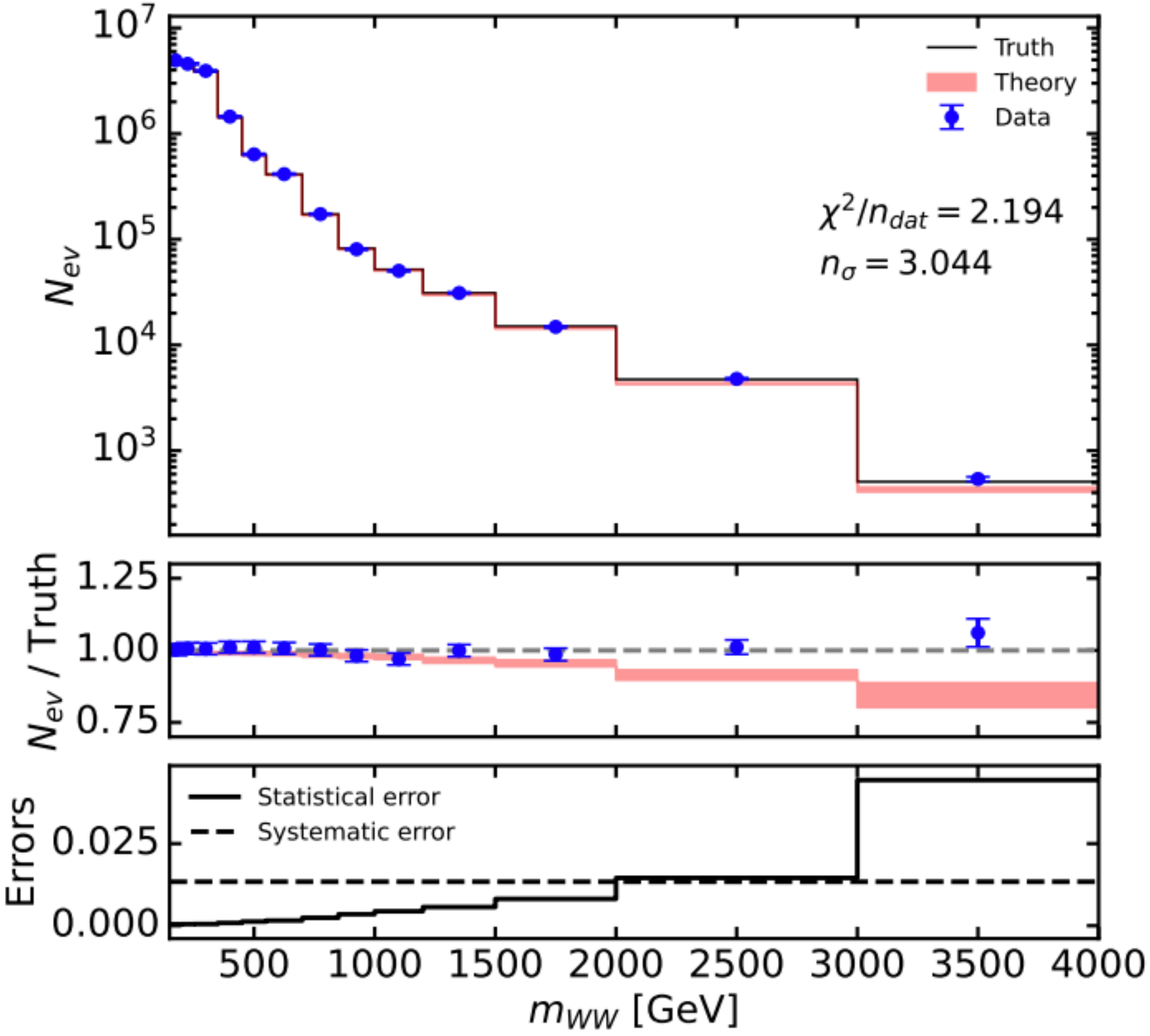


PDFs remain SM-like: discrepancy with Z' in NC DY data

Impact on EW processes

Data: 'true' PDF $\otimes$ SM
Theory: contaminated PDF $\otimes$ SM

HL-LHC projections



The PDF then causes **spurious NP effects** in other observables e.g.

$$q\bar{q} \to W^+W^-$$

- Data appears to disagree with SM at 3σ
- However, W^+W^- is unaffected by W' model:

the deviation is in the PDF

Impact on EW processes

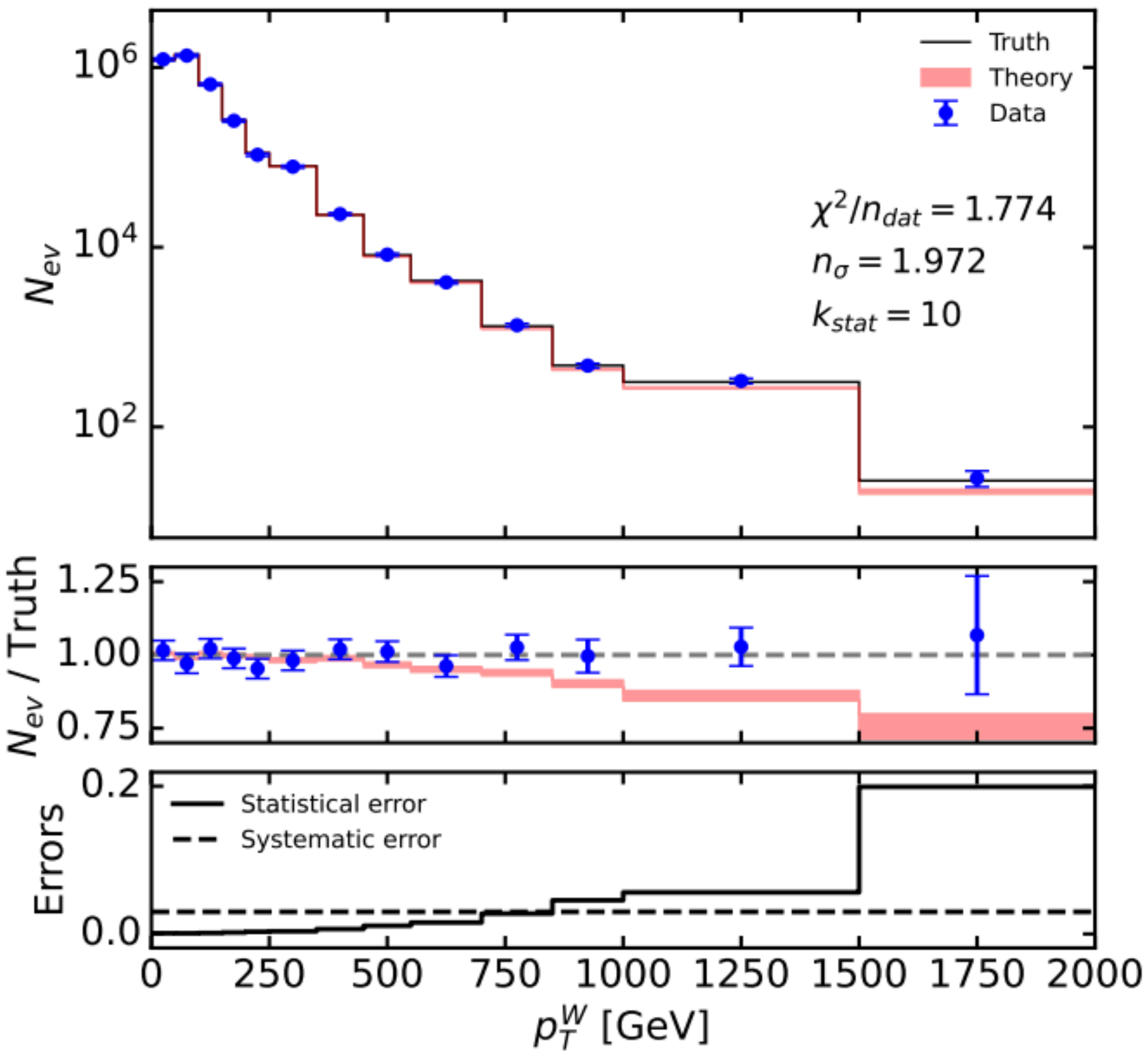
Data: 'true' PDF $\otimes$ SM
Theory: contaminated PDF $\otimes$ SM

The PDF then causes **spurious NP effects** in other observables e.g.

$$q\bar{q} \to WH$$

- Data appears to disagree with SM at 2σ
- However, WH is unaffected by W' model:
  the deviation is in the PDF

HL-LHC projections

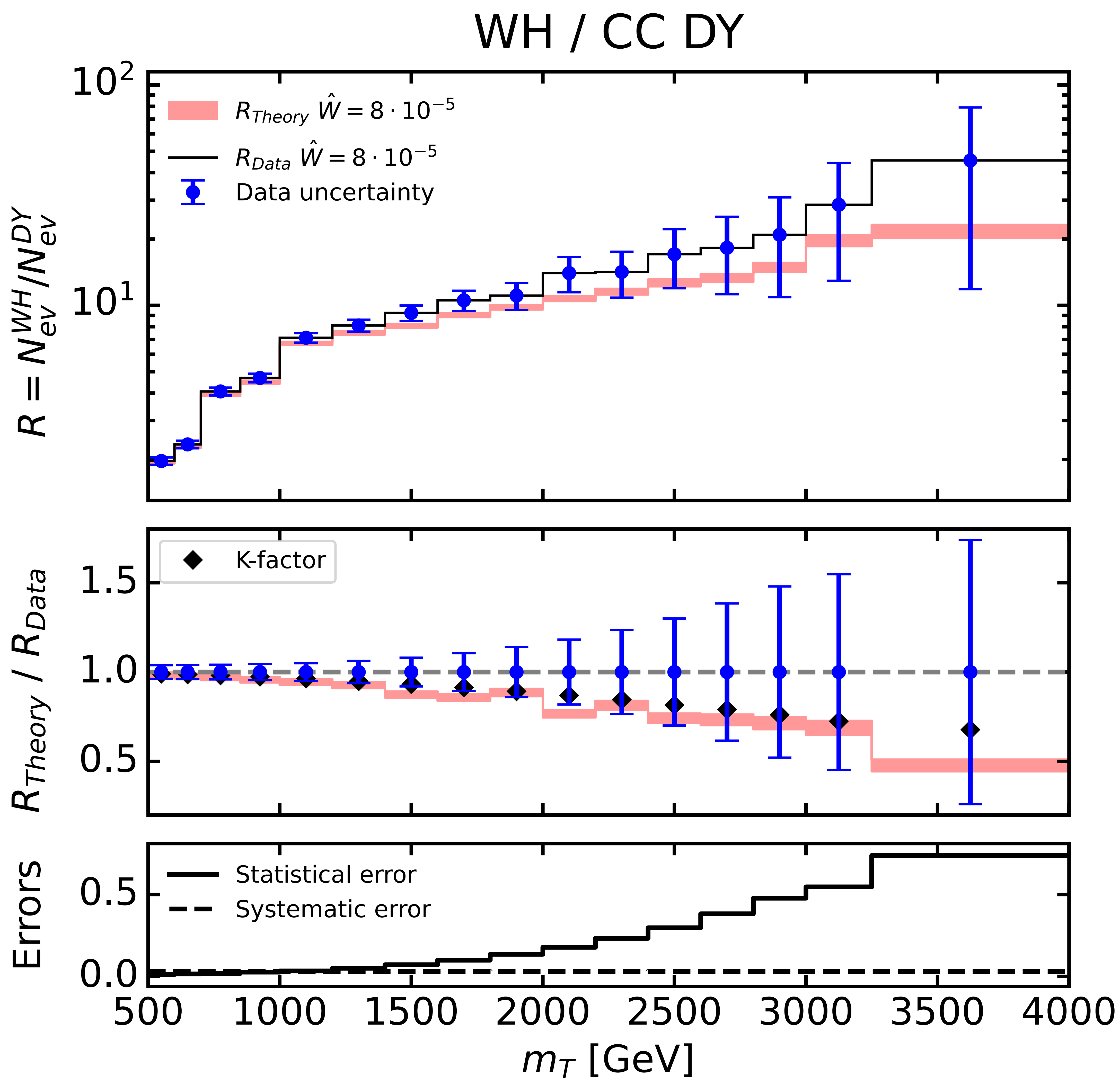


statistics improved by a factor of 10

Opportunities to disentangle PDF and SMEFT effects

Opportunities to disentangle PDF and SMEFT effects

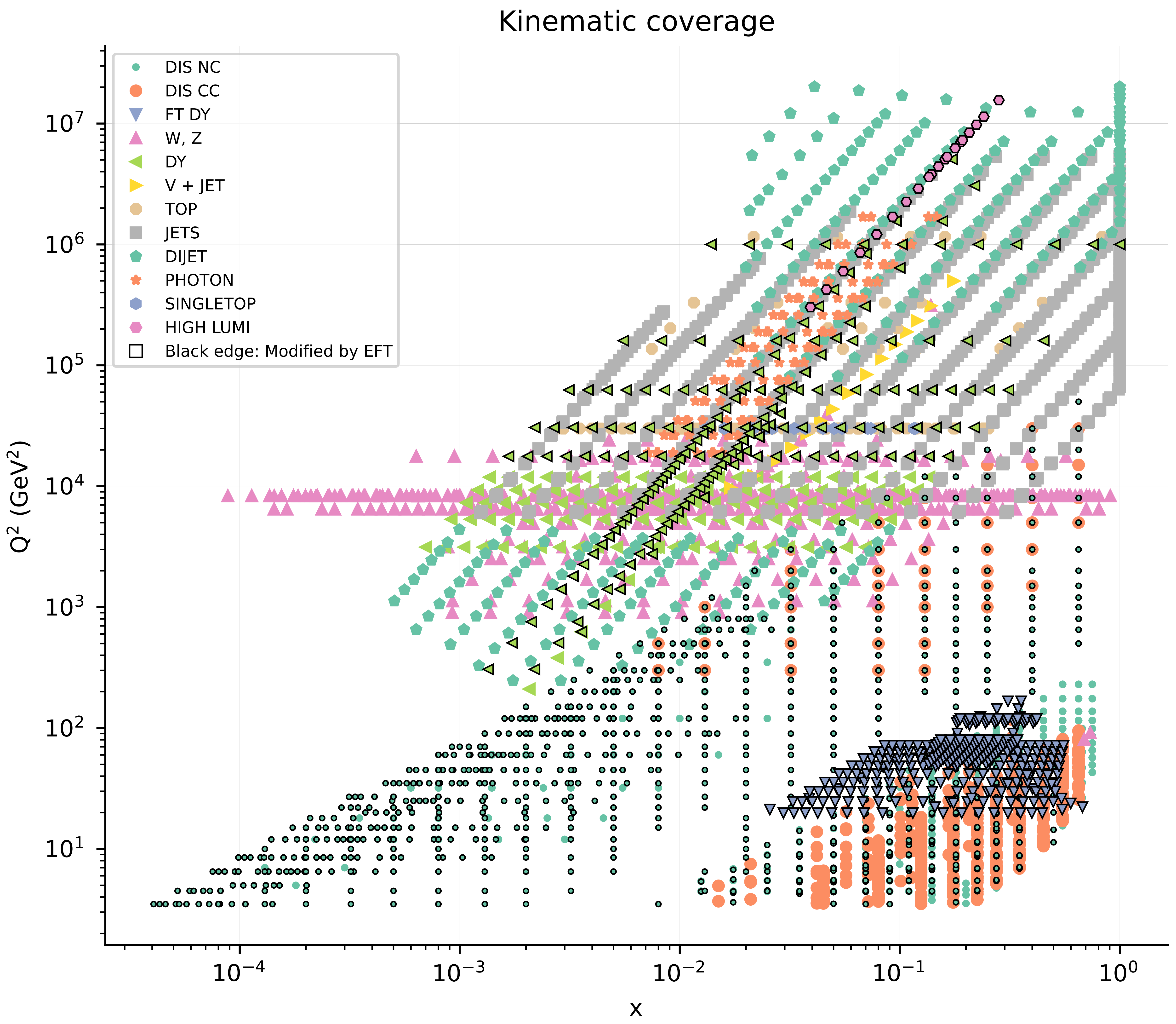
Ratio observables:



Opportunities to disentangle PDF and SMEFT effects

Ratio observables:

Low-energy precision measurements sensitive to high-x PDFs

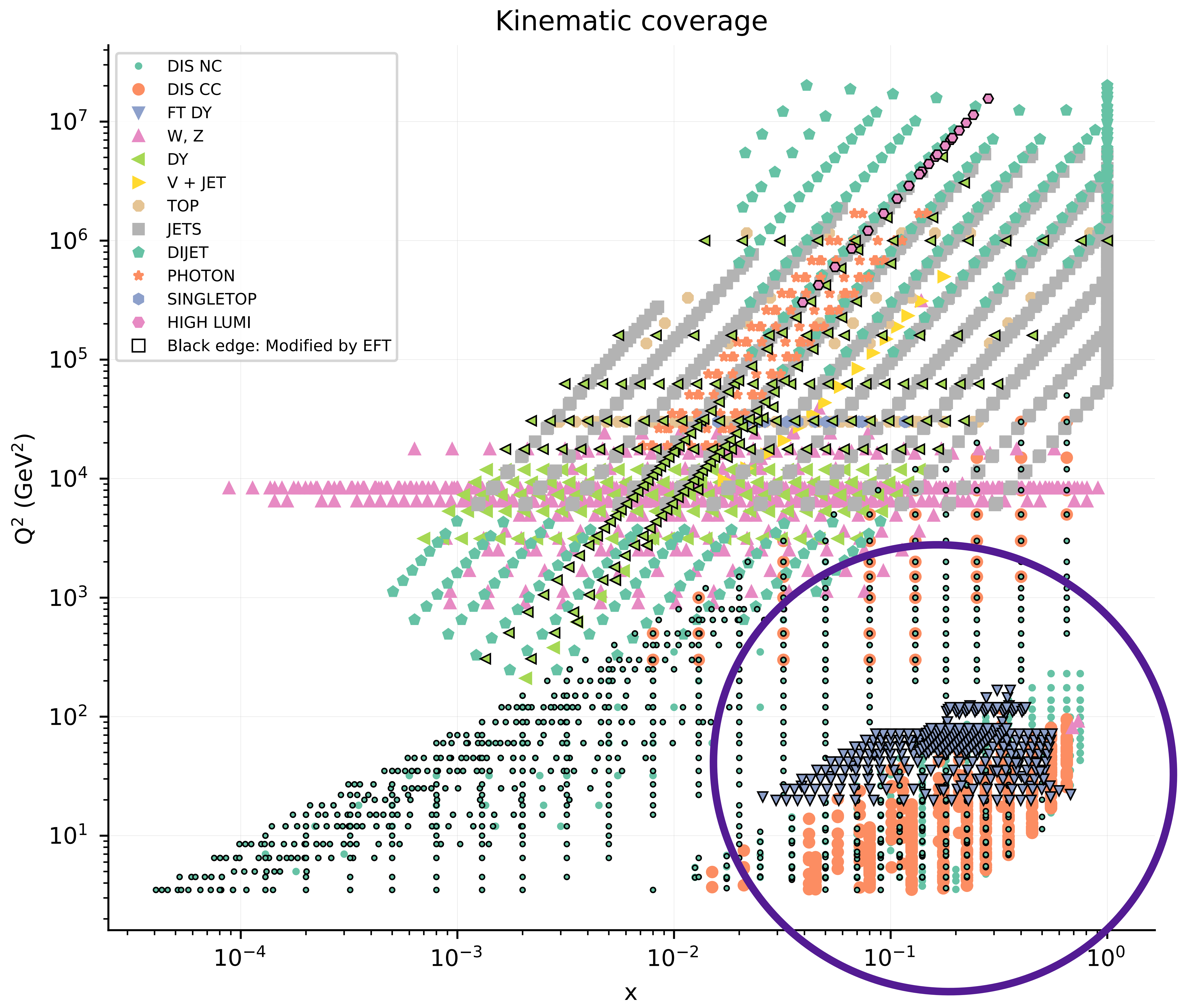


Opportunities to disentangle PDF and SMEFT effects

Ratio observables:

Low-energy precision measurements sensitive to high-x PDFs

➡ add precision here:



Opportunities to disentangle PDF and SMEFT effects

Ratio observables:

Low-energy precision measurements
sensitive to high-x PDFs

→ **what about simultaneous PDF and SMEFT determinations?**

The SIMUnet Methodology

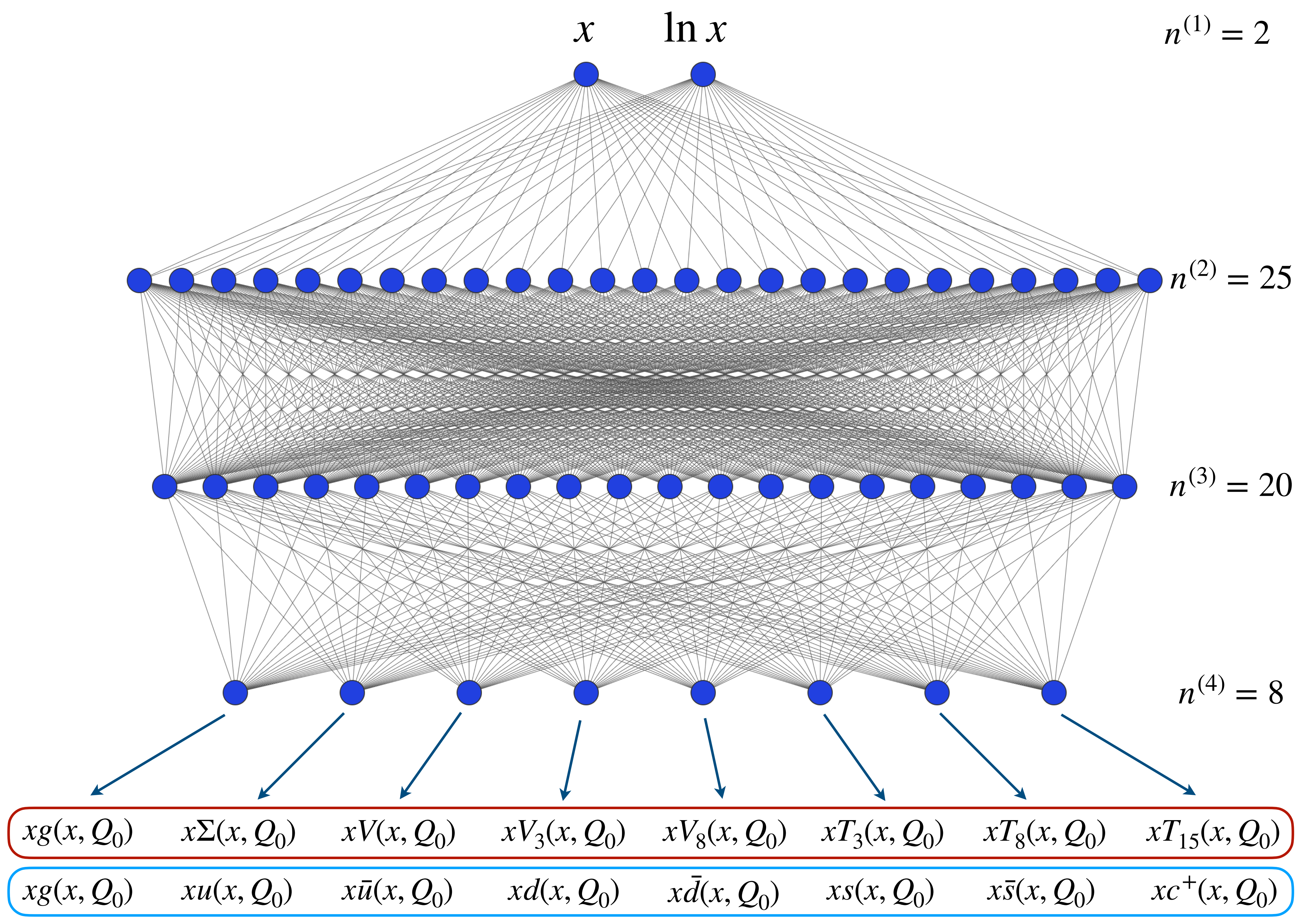
S. Iranipour, M. Ubiali, 2201.07240

Public release coming soon: *M. N. Constantini, E. Hammou, MM, L. Mantani, J. Moore, M. Morales Alvarado, M. Ubiali*

The SIMUnet methodology

An extension of the NNPDF framework

- PDFs parameterised by a neural network



Ball et. al, NNPDF4.0, 2109.02653

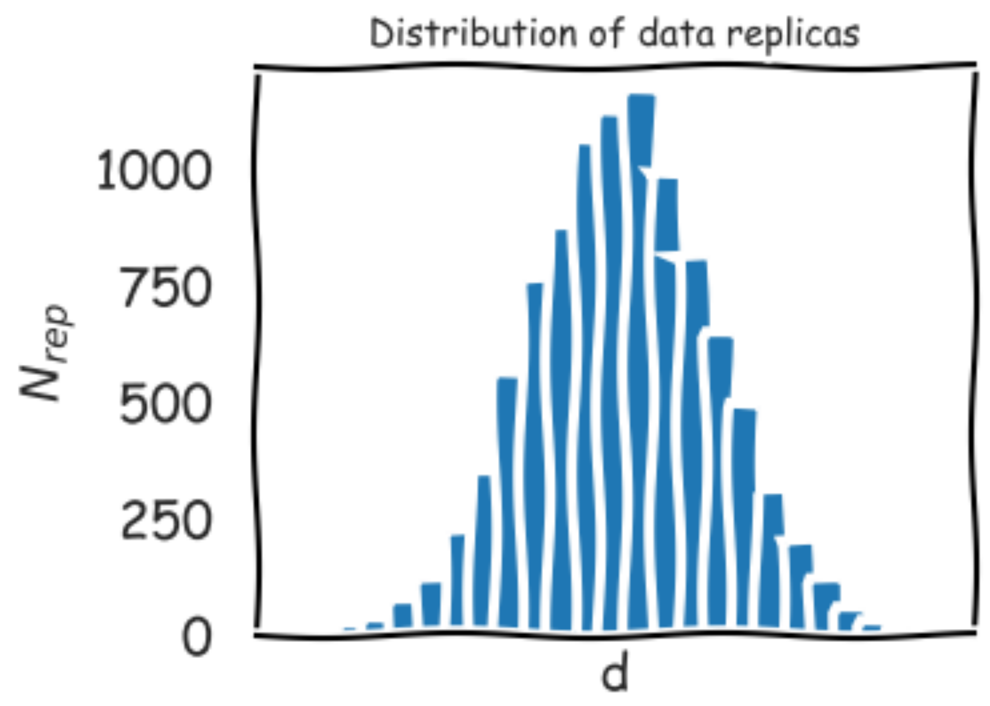
The SIMUnet methodology

An extension of the NNPDF framework

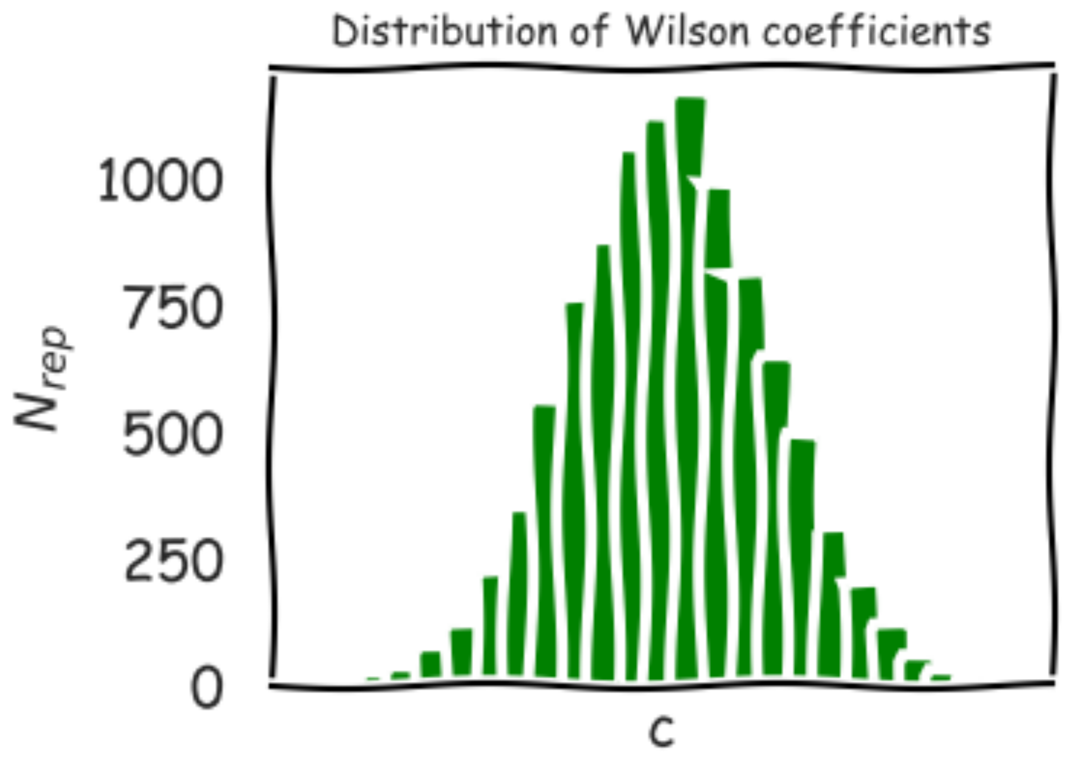
- PDFs parameterised by a neural network

- Propagates uncertainties from data to NN parameters using the Monte Carlo replica method

$$d_k \sim \mathcal{N}(d, \sigma)$$



$$c_k = \arg\min_{c} \chi^2(c, d_k)$$



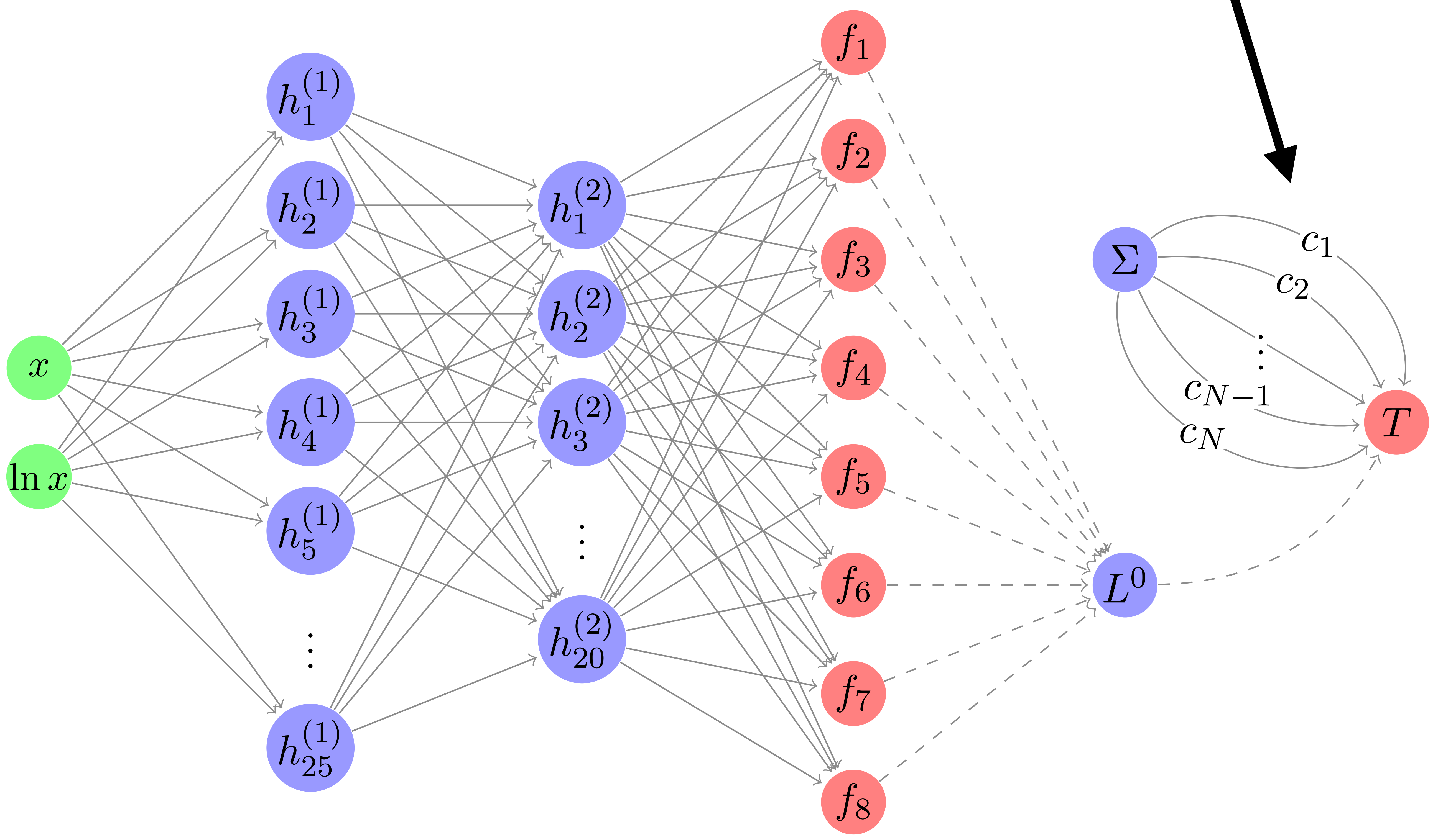
The SIMUnet methodology

Additional layer incorporates SMEFT Wilson coefficients

An extension of the NNPDF framework

- PDFs parameterised by a neural network

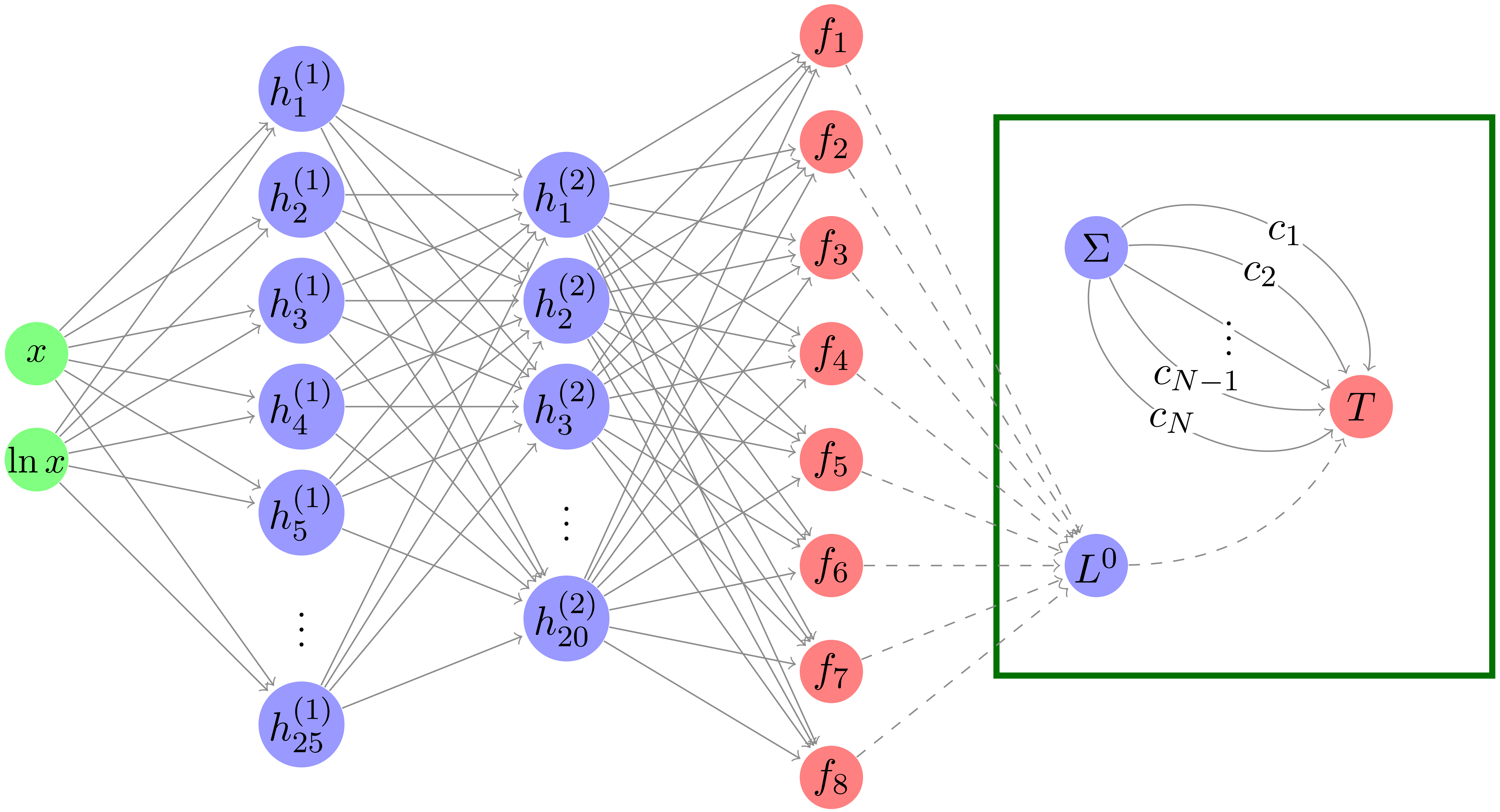
- Propagates uncertainties from data to NN parameters using the Monte Carlo replica method



The SIMUnet methodology

S. Iranipour, M. Ubiali, 2201.07240

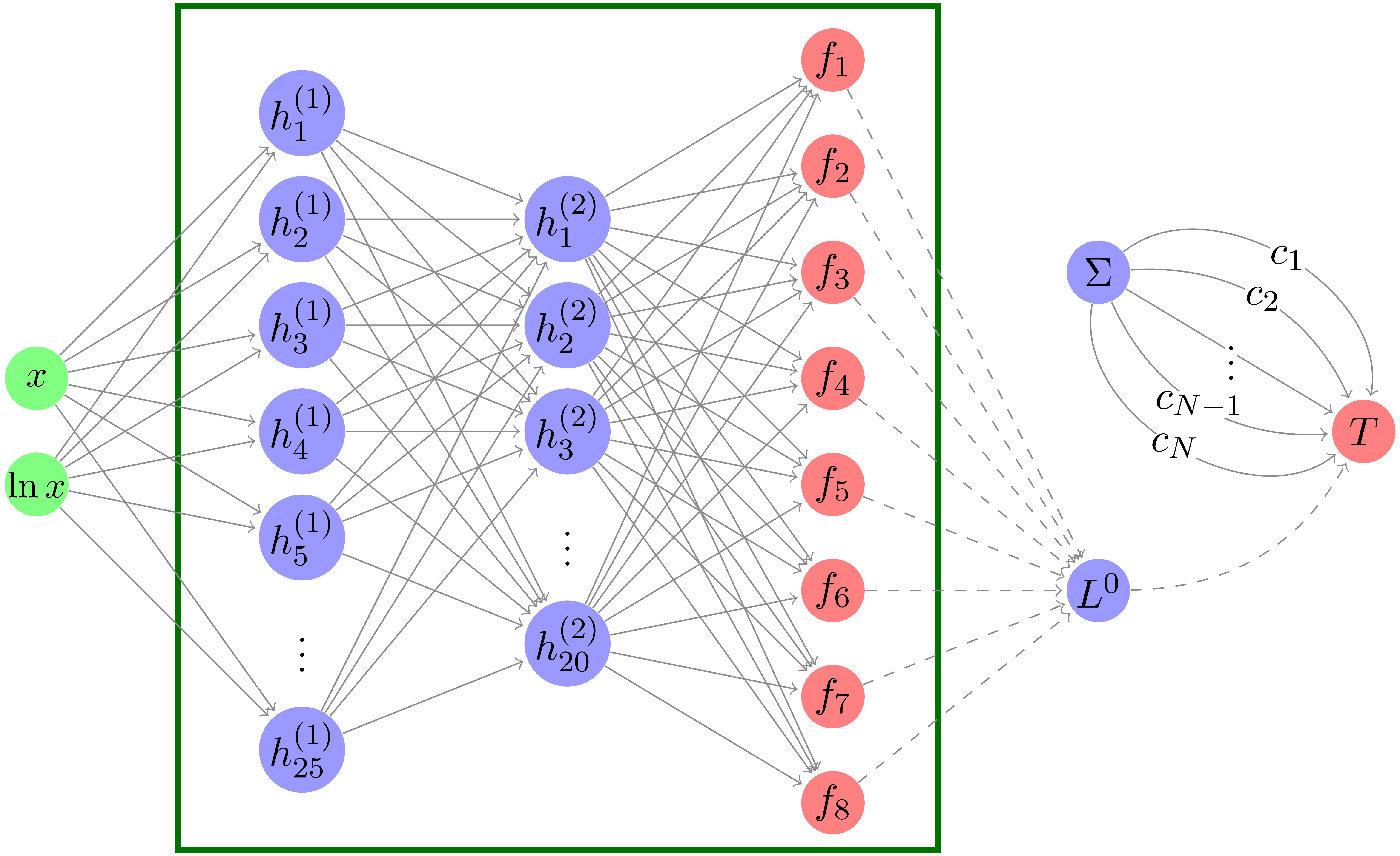
Train only the final layer: reproduce SMEFT fits



The SIMUnet methodology

S. Iranipour, M. Ubiali, 2201.07240

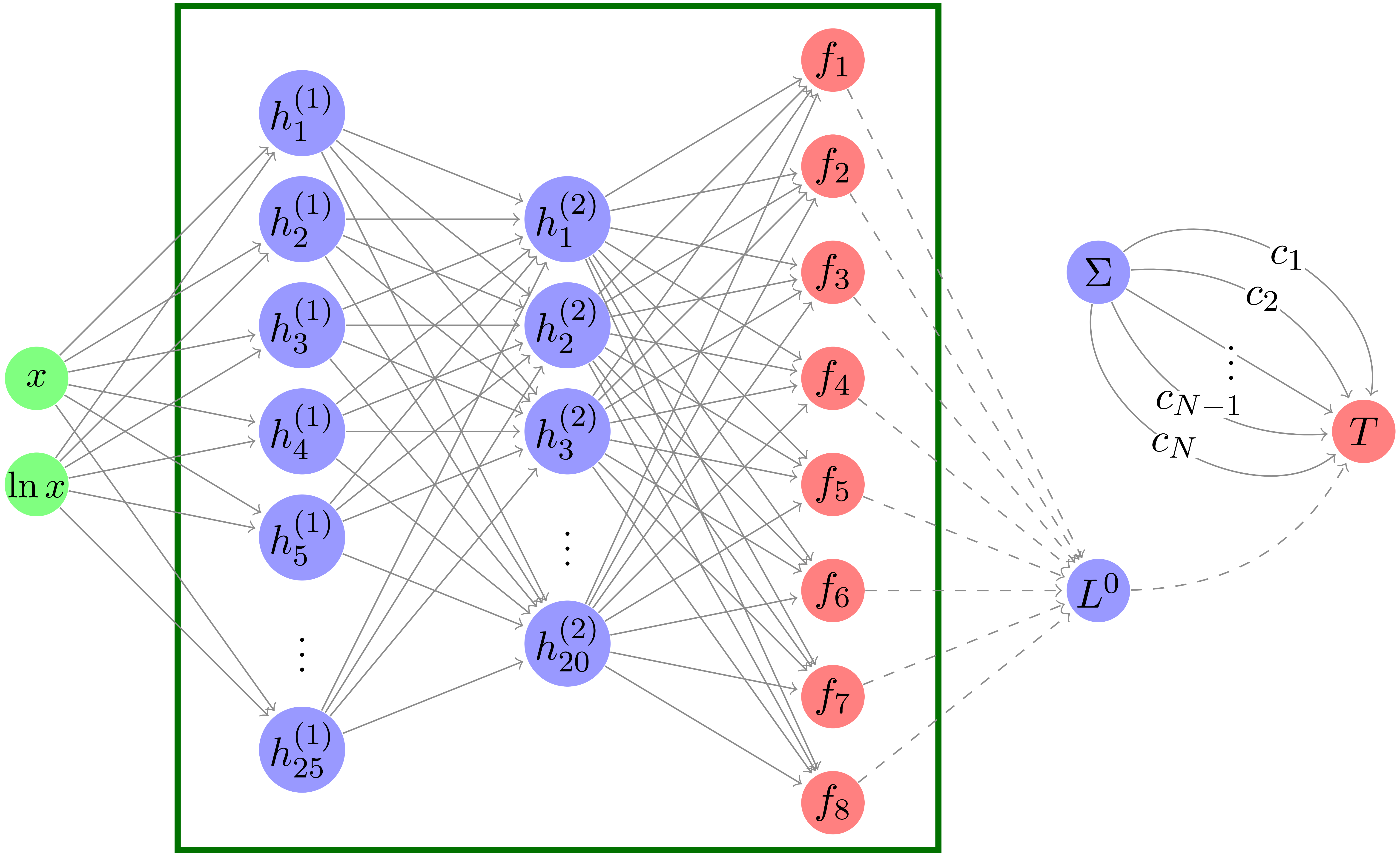
Train only the PDF NN weights on all data: reproduce NNPDF



The SIMUnet methodology

S. Iranipour, M. Ubiali, 2201.07240

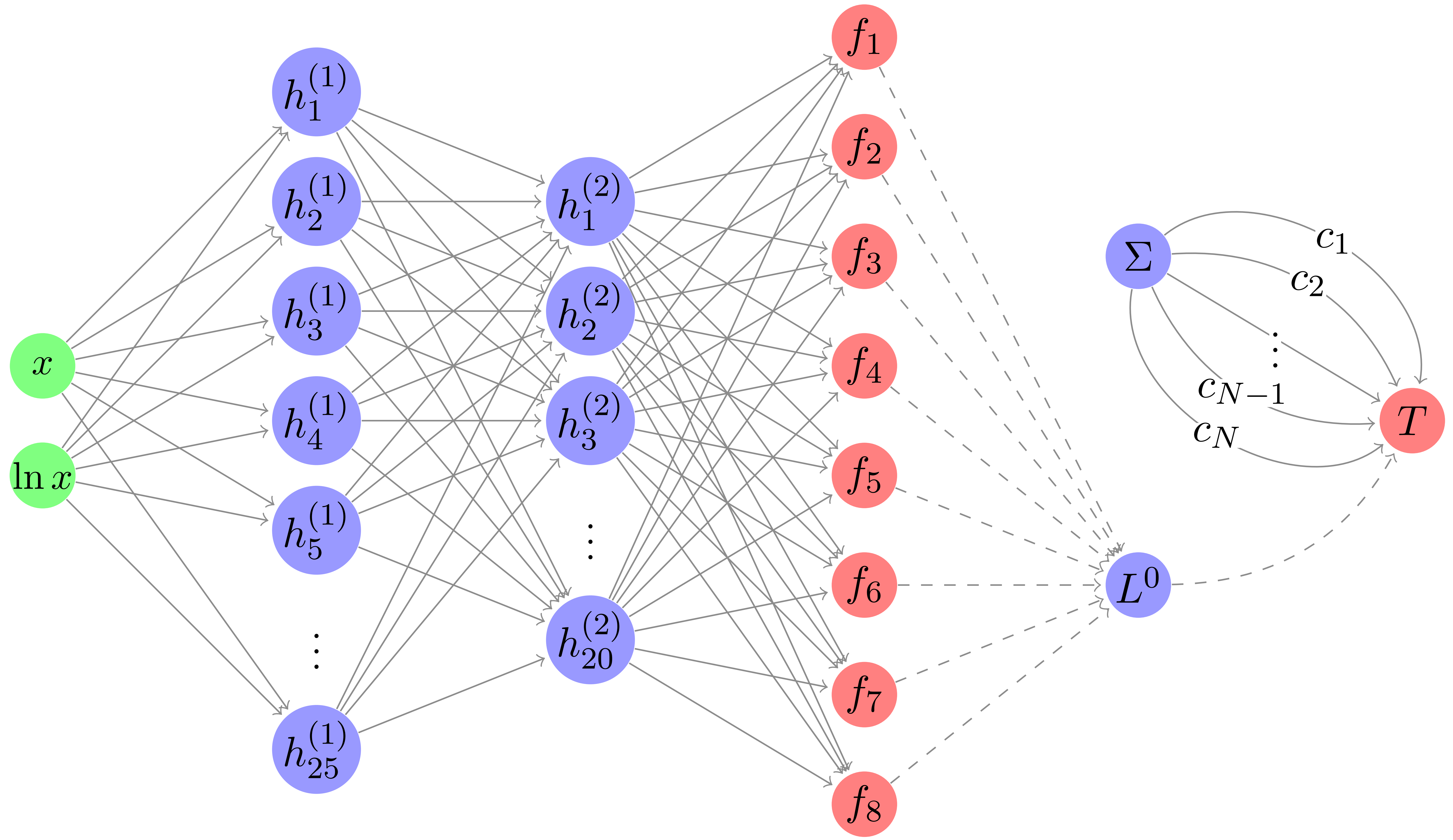
Train only the PDF NN weights on all data **except the SMEFT-affected sector:** conservative PDFs



The SIMUnet methodology

S. Iranipour, M. Ubiali, 2201.07240

Train everything: **simultaneous fit**



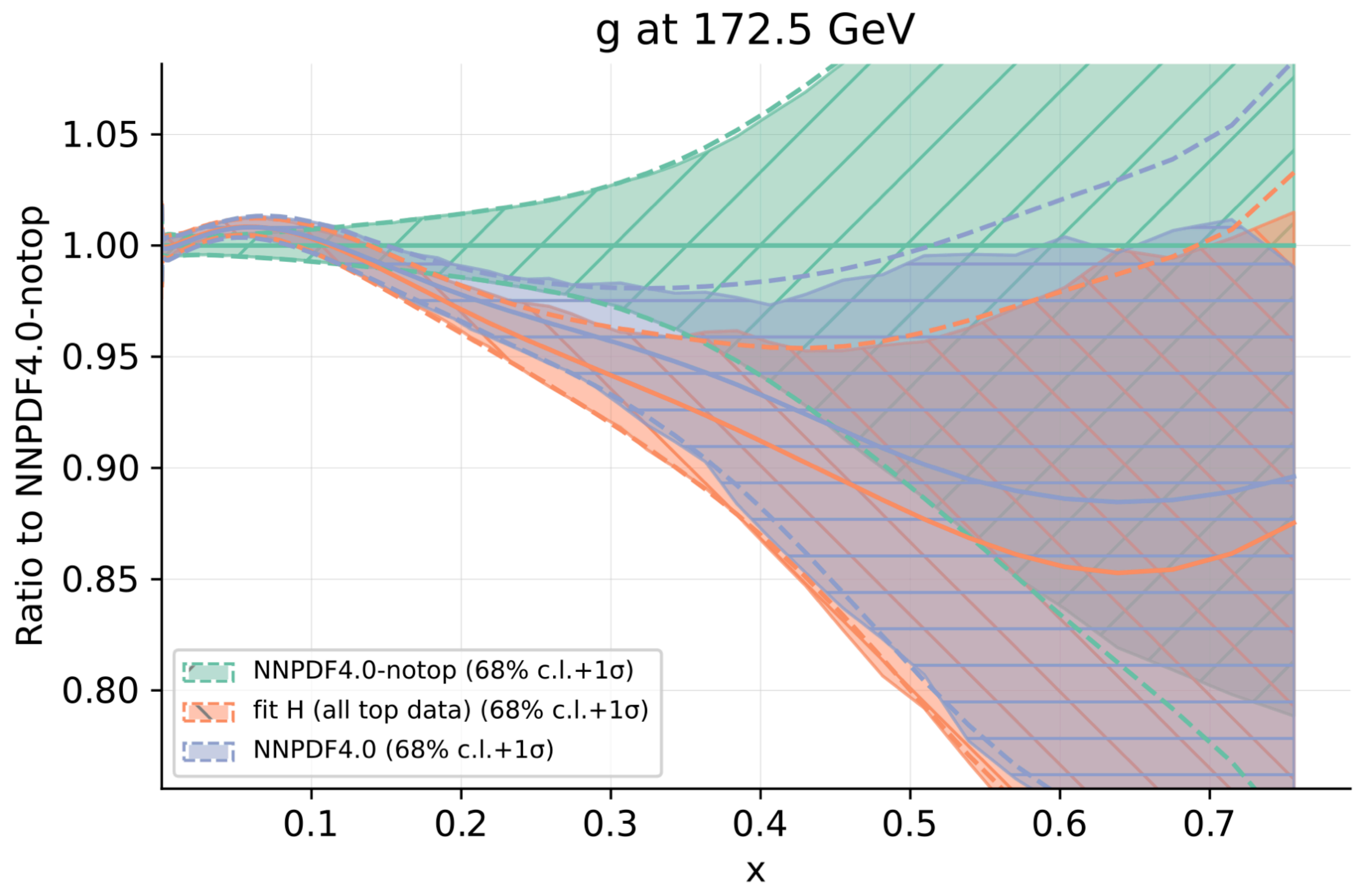
Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT determination in the top sector

Kassabov et. al: 2303.06159

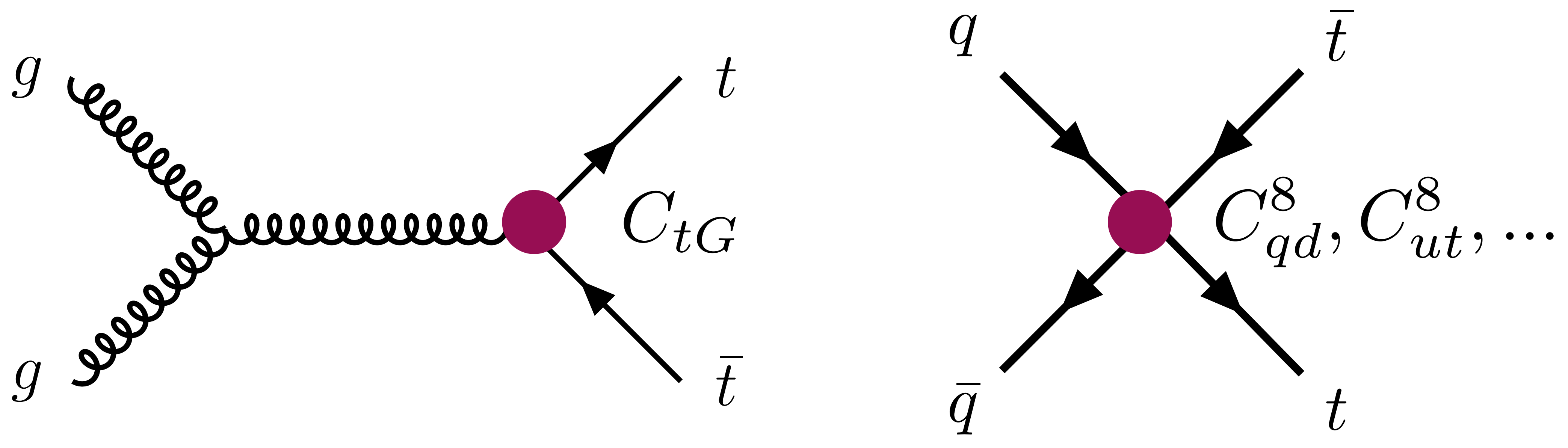
PDF-EFT interplay **in the top sector**

Top quark data provides important constraints on the large-*x* region of the gluon PDF.

This impact is largely driven by **top quark pair production** cross sections and differential distributions.
e.g. Czakon et. al, 1303.7215, 1611.08609, 1912.08801

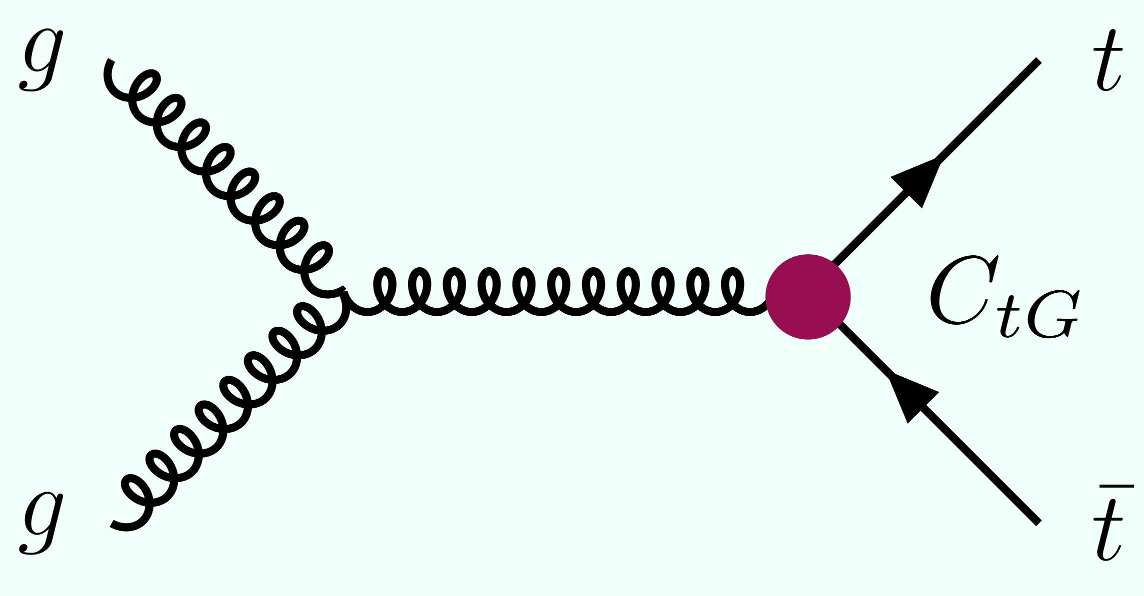


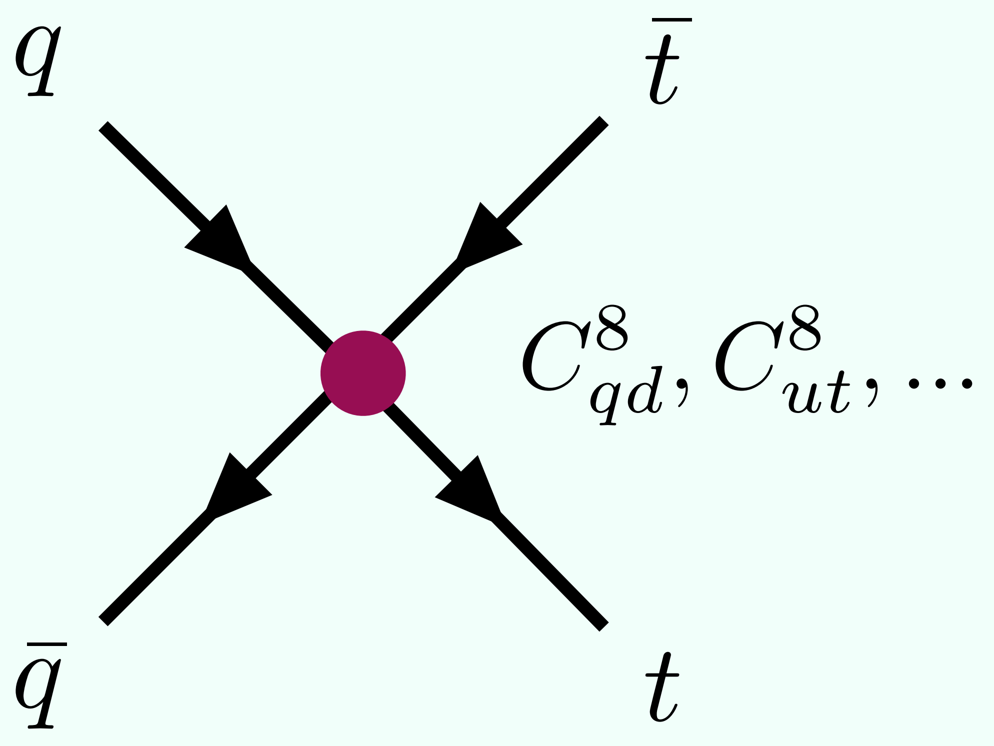
Potential for interplay between **gluon PDF** and coefficients modifying top quark pair production:

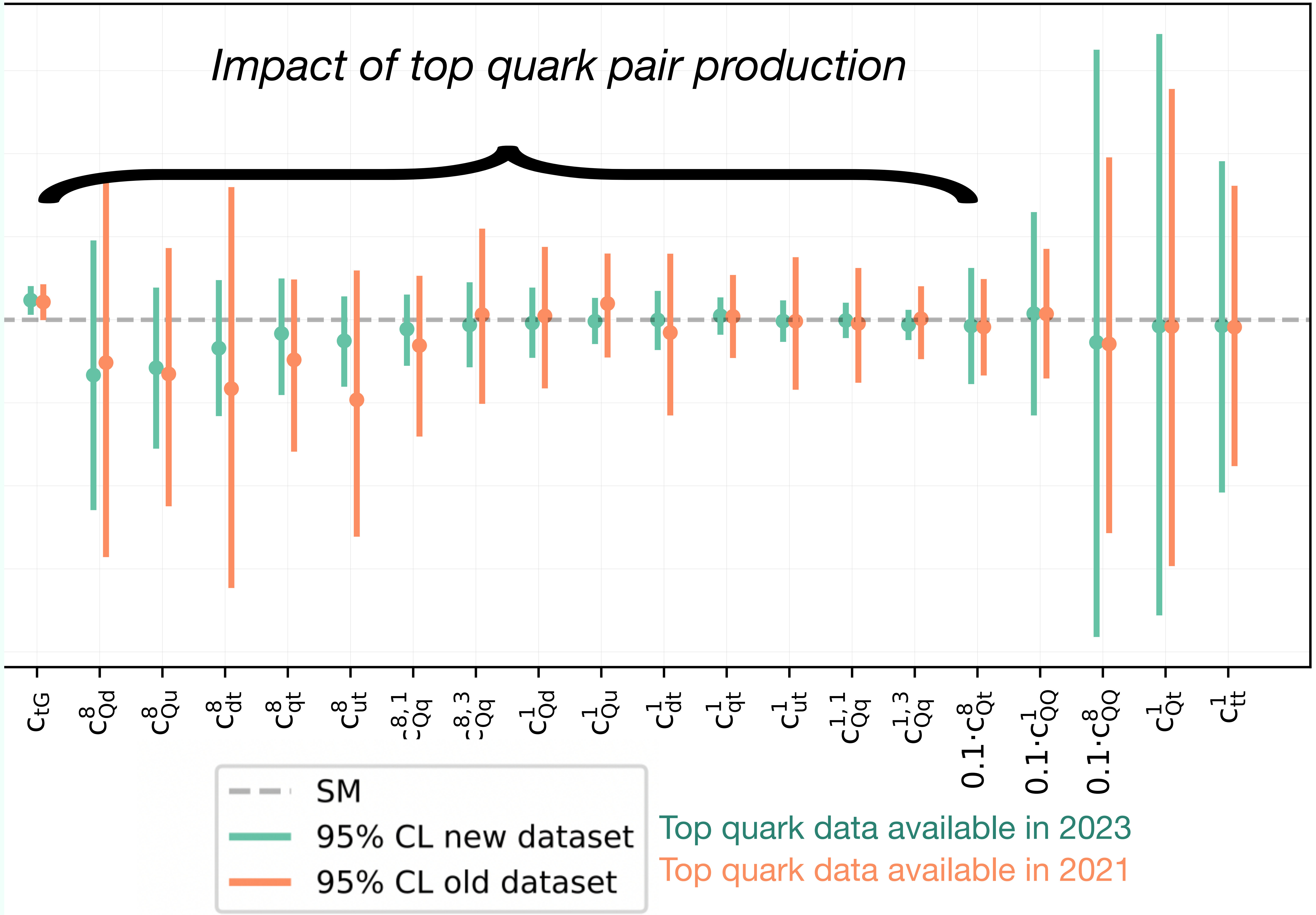


The top sector of the SMEFT

Z. Kassabov et. al , 2303.06159







Top quark data available in 2023

Top quark data available in 2021

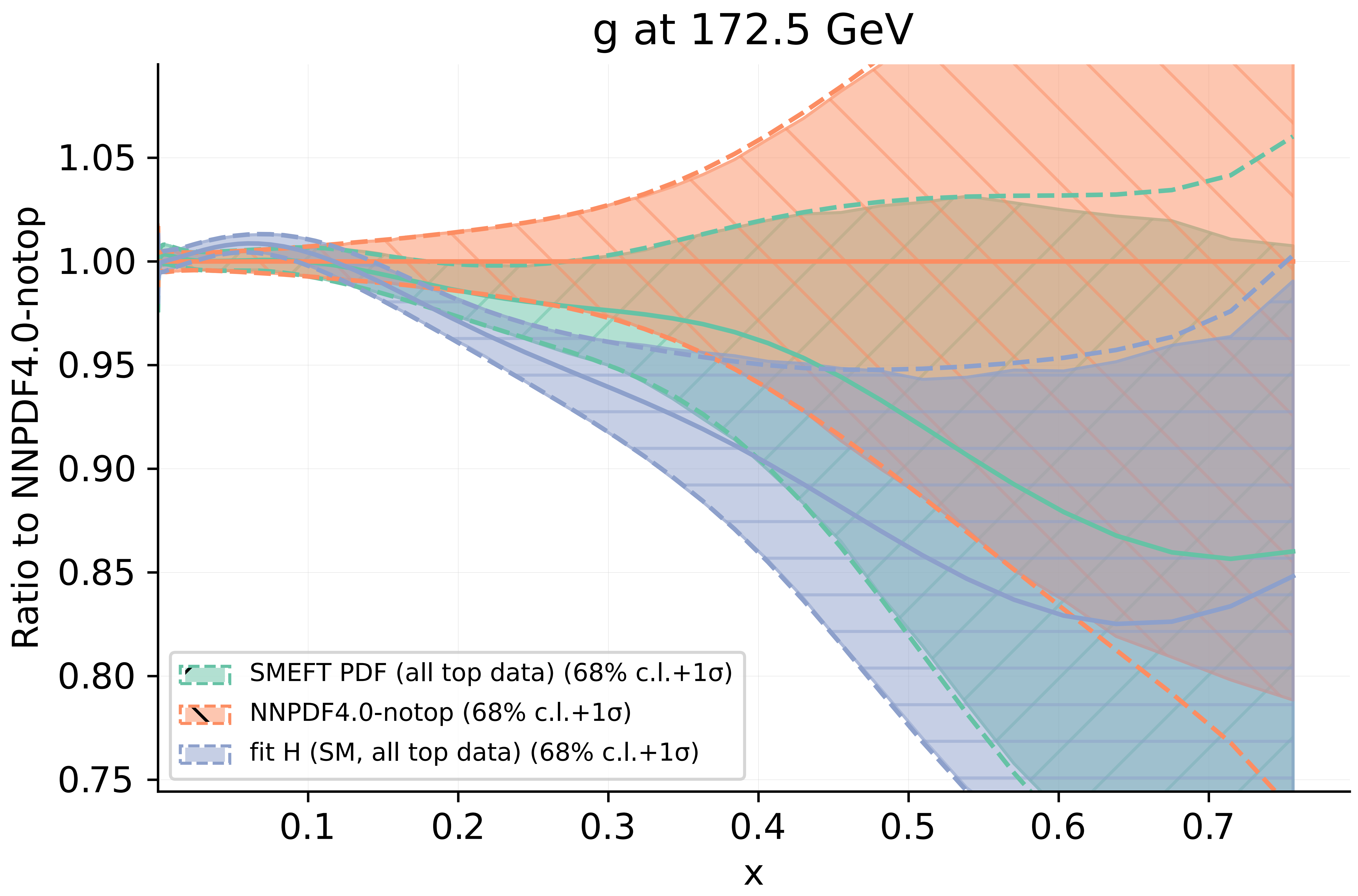
Simultaneous fit

A simultaneous fit shows better agreement with the no-top fit:

- the impact of top data is **diluted** by the inclusion of the SMEFT

Uncertainties increase relative to the *SM, all top data* PDF fit

- reflecting the increase in number of fitted parameters



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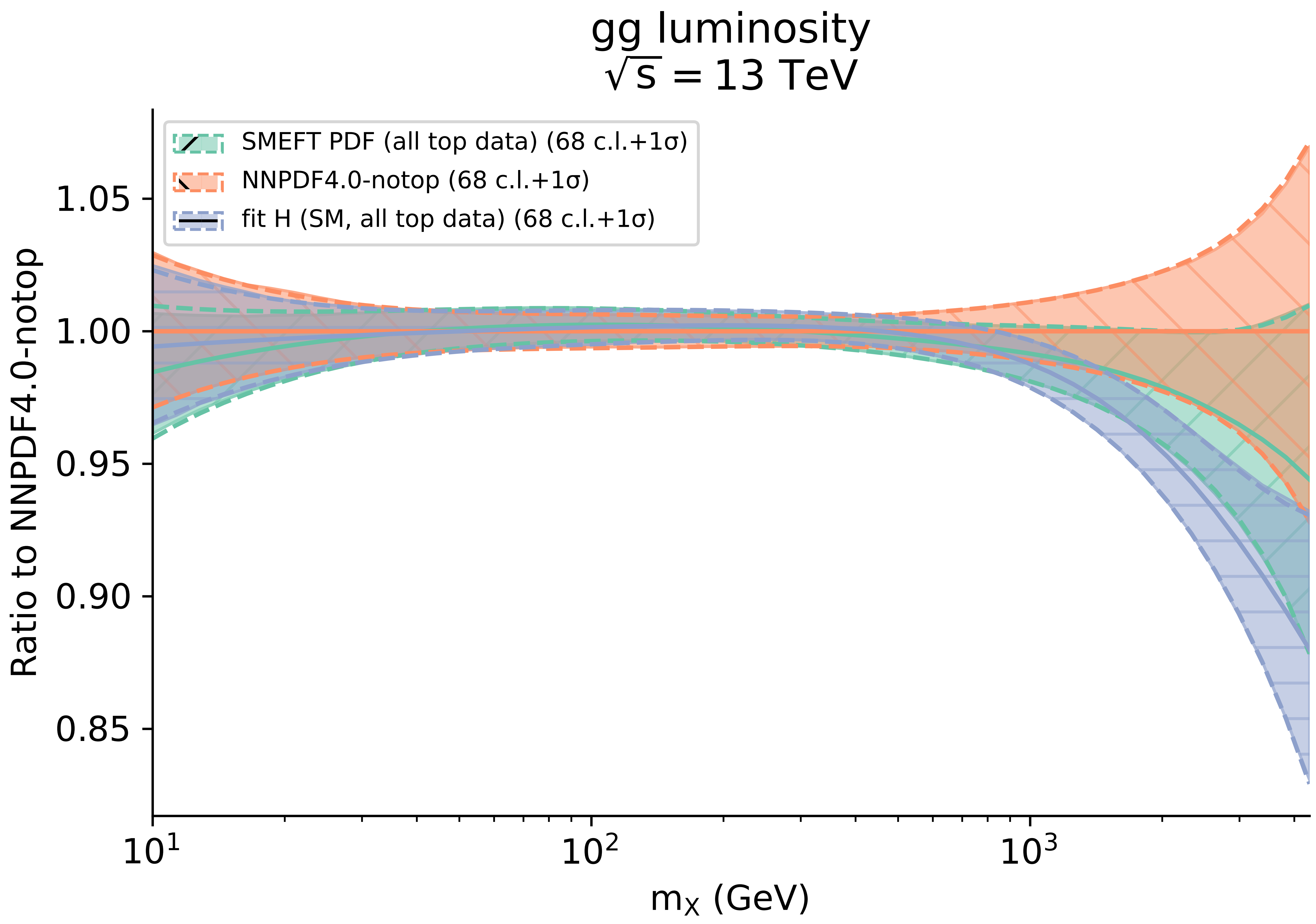
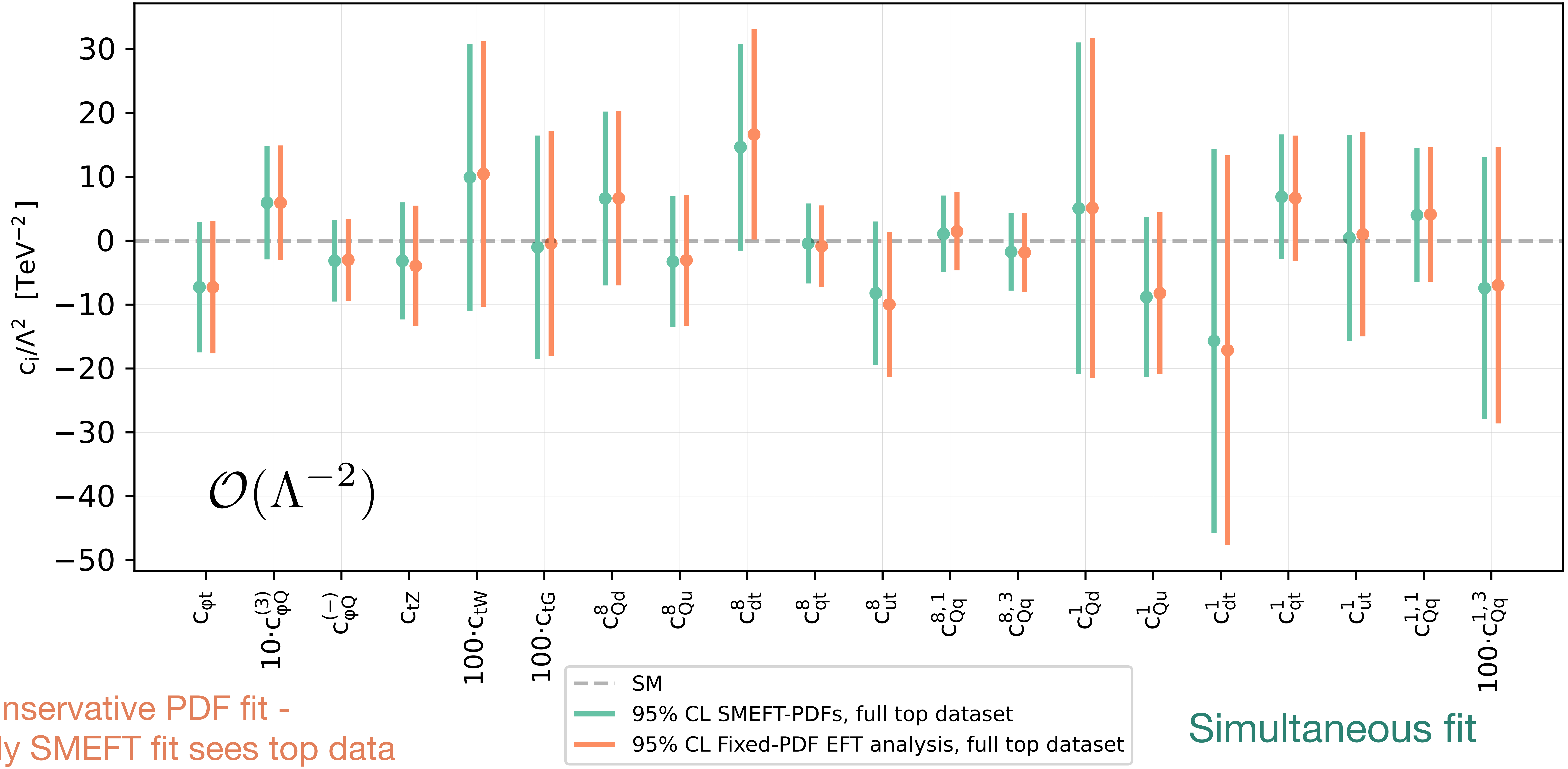


Simultaneous fit

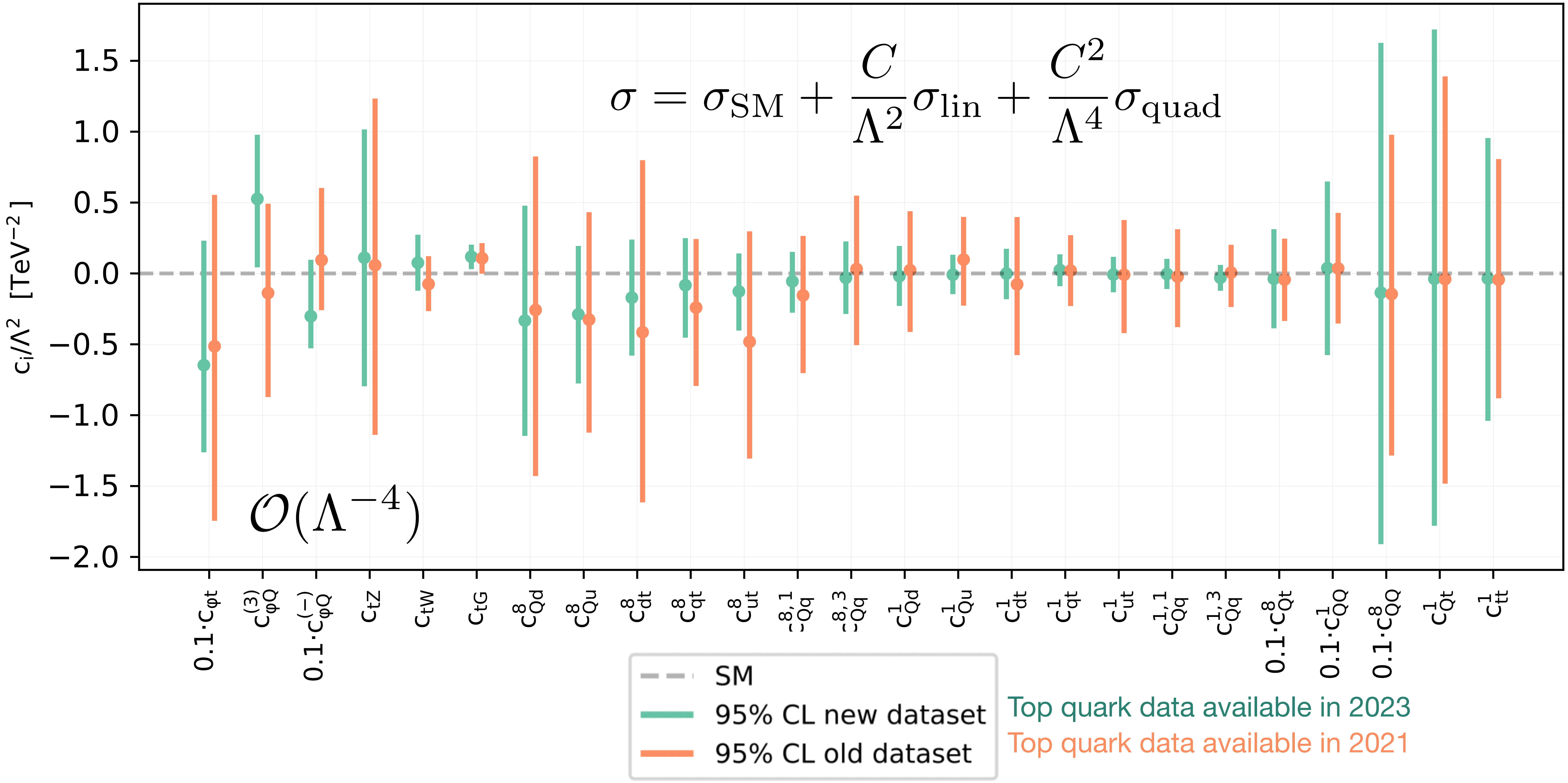
Constraints on the Wilson coefficients are **stable**, despite differences in PDFs



Conservative PDF fit -
only SMEFT fit sees top data

Simultaneous fit

Simultaneous fit: what about quadratic EFT effects?

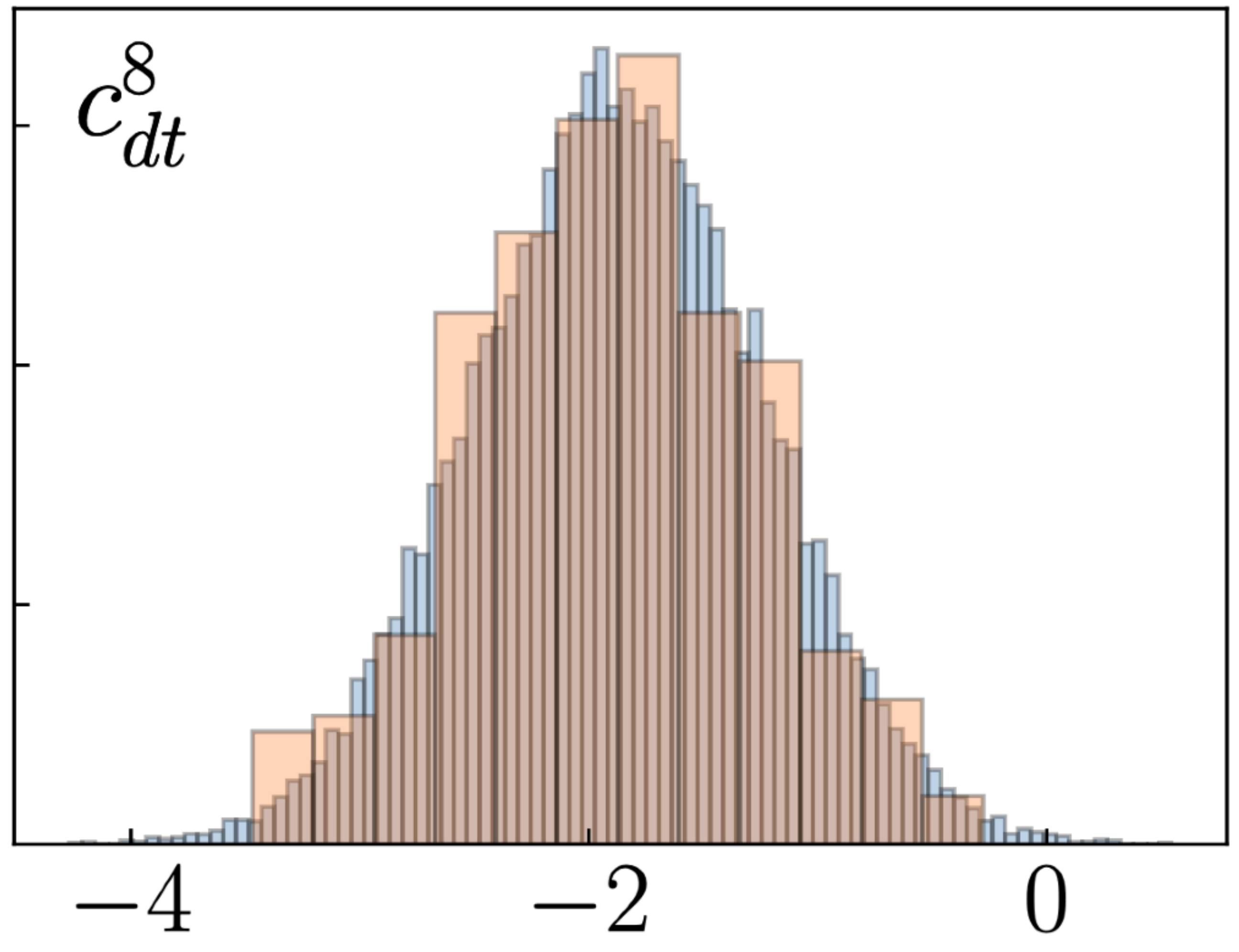


Top quark data available in 2023

Top quark data available in 2021

The Monte Carlo Replica Method

Consider fitting 1 Wilson coefficient *c* to 1 datapoint σ_{exp}: define $\chi^2 = \dfrac{(\sigma(c) - \sigma_{\text{exp}})^2}{\delta\sigma^2}$



1. Resample: $\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{exp}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\sigma_{\text{exp}}, \delta\sigma)$
2. Minimise: $\bar{c} = \arg\min_c \dfrac{(\sigma(c) - \tilde{\sigma}_{\text{exp}})^2}{\delta\sigma^2}$
3. Repeat, and treat the sample $\{\bar{c}\}$ as a sample from the Bayesian posterior $p(c|D)$

- Often used in the context of PDF fitting and SMEFT fitting, e.g. 2109.02653, 1901.05965

The Monte Carlo Replica Method

Problem: in the presence of a quadratic theory, often the minimum χ^2 will be given by the same $\bar{c}$.

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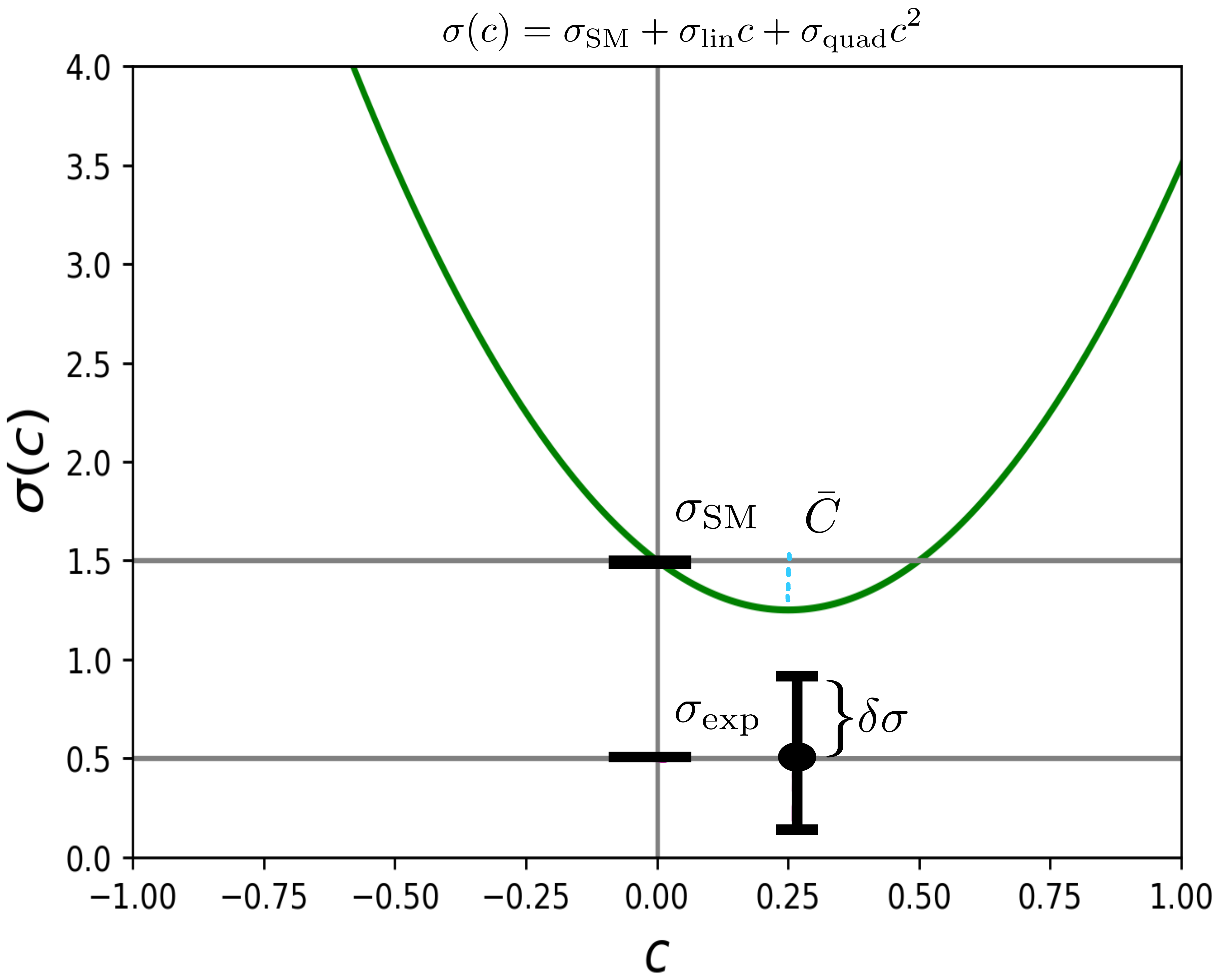

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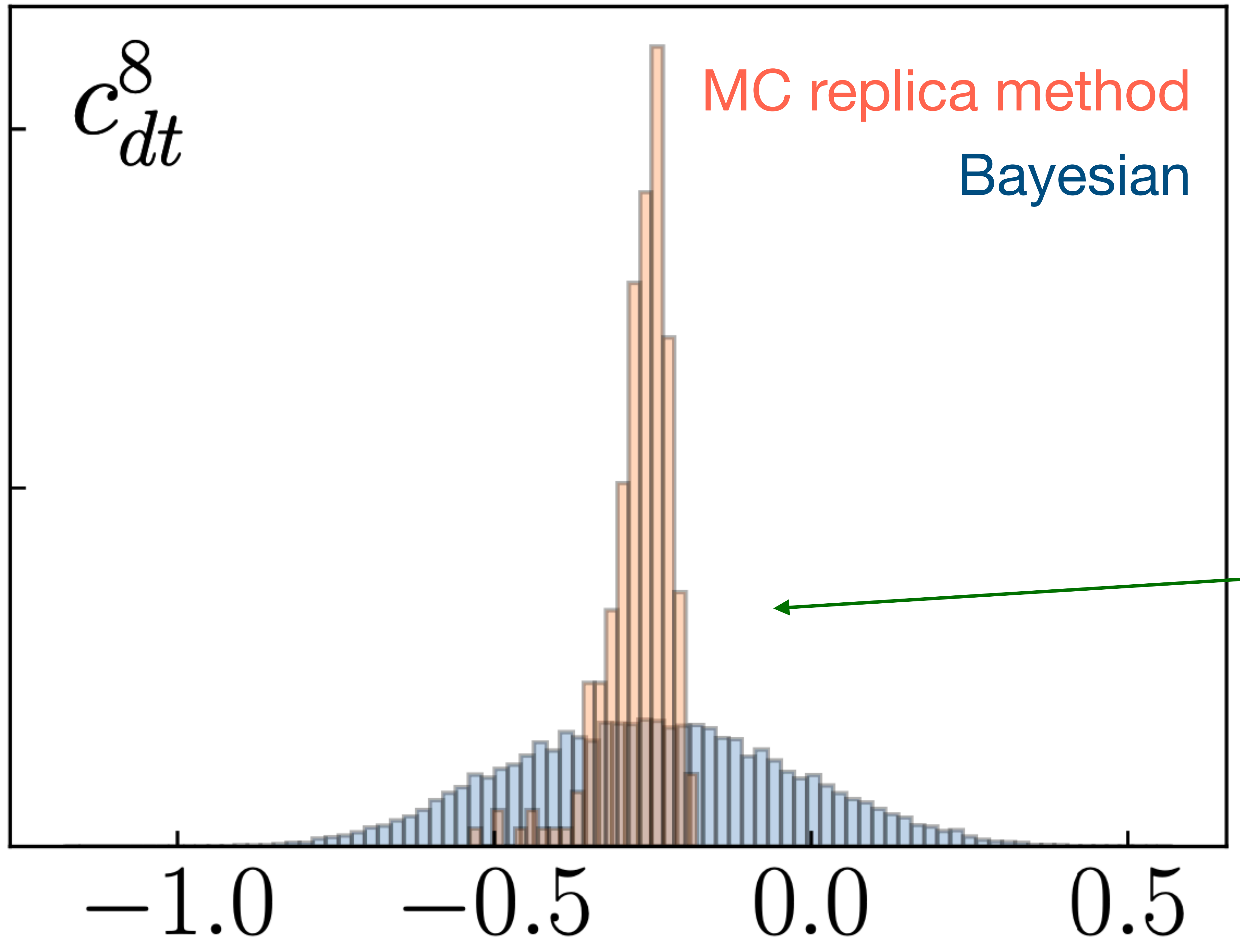

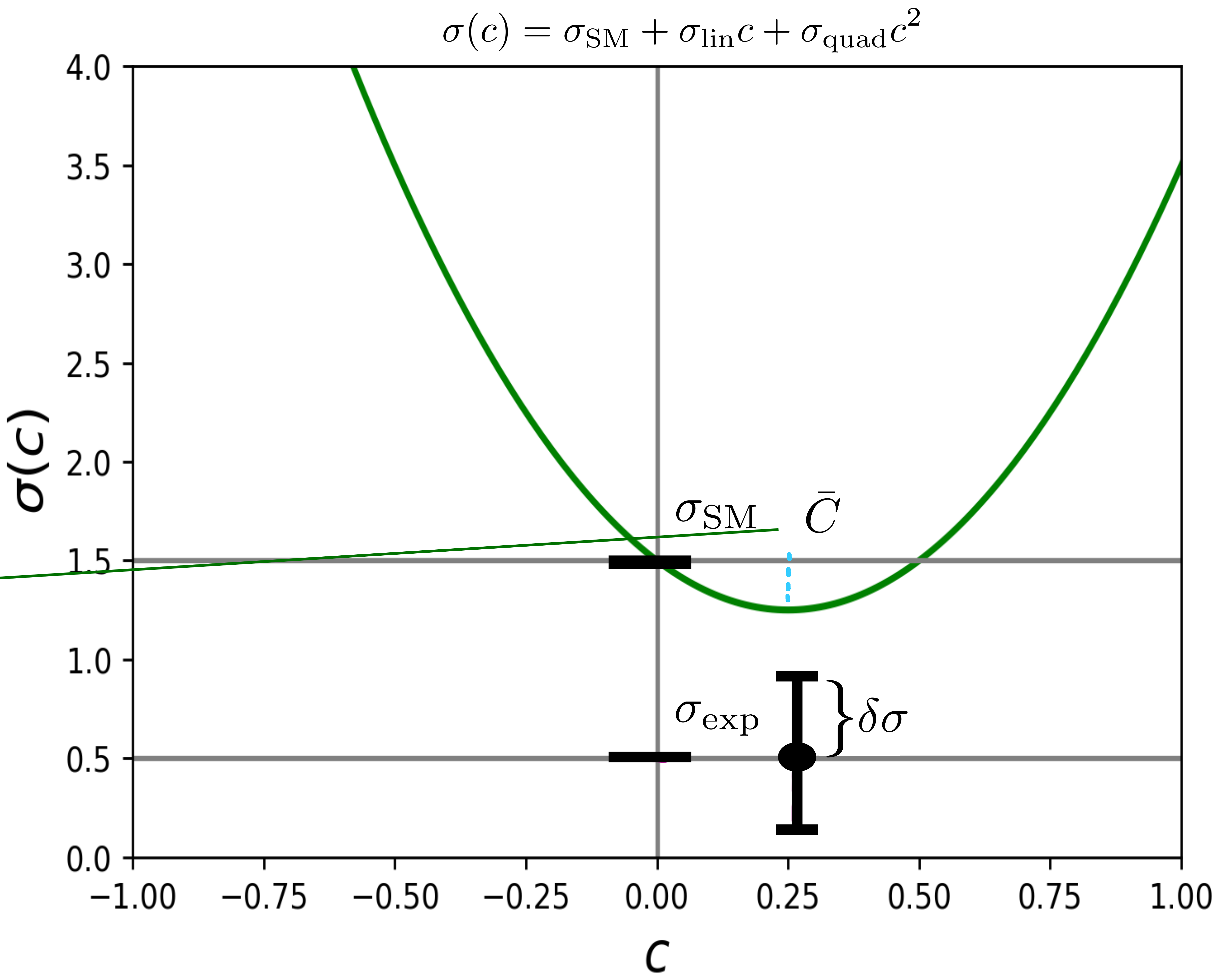

Conclusions

The discovery of new physics will rely on an unbiased and accurate understanding of the parton distribution functions

Parton distribution functions have the potential to **conceal new physics:**

- Contaminated PDFs may translate signs of new physics into Higgs+EW processes
- Disentangling these effects post-fit is not guaranteed

PDF-EFT interplay is moderate in current LHC top and DY data, but may become **significant at the HL-LHC**

Simultaneous PDF and SMEFT determinations are crucial for the assessment of the extent of PDF-EFT interplay in current LHC data.

Public SIMUnet release coming soon!

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Backup

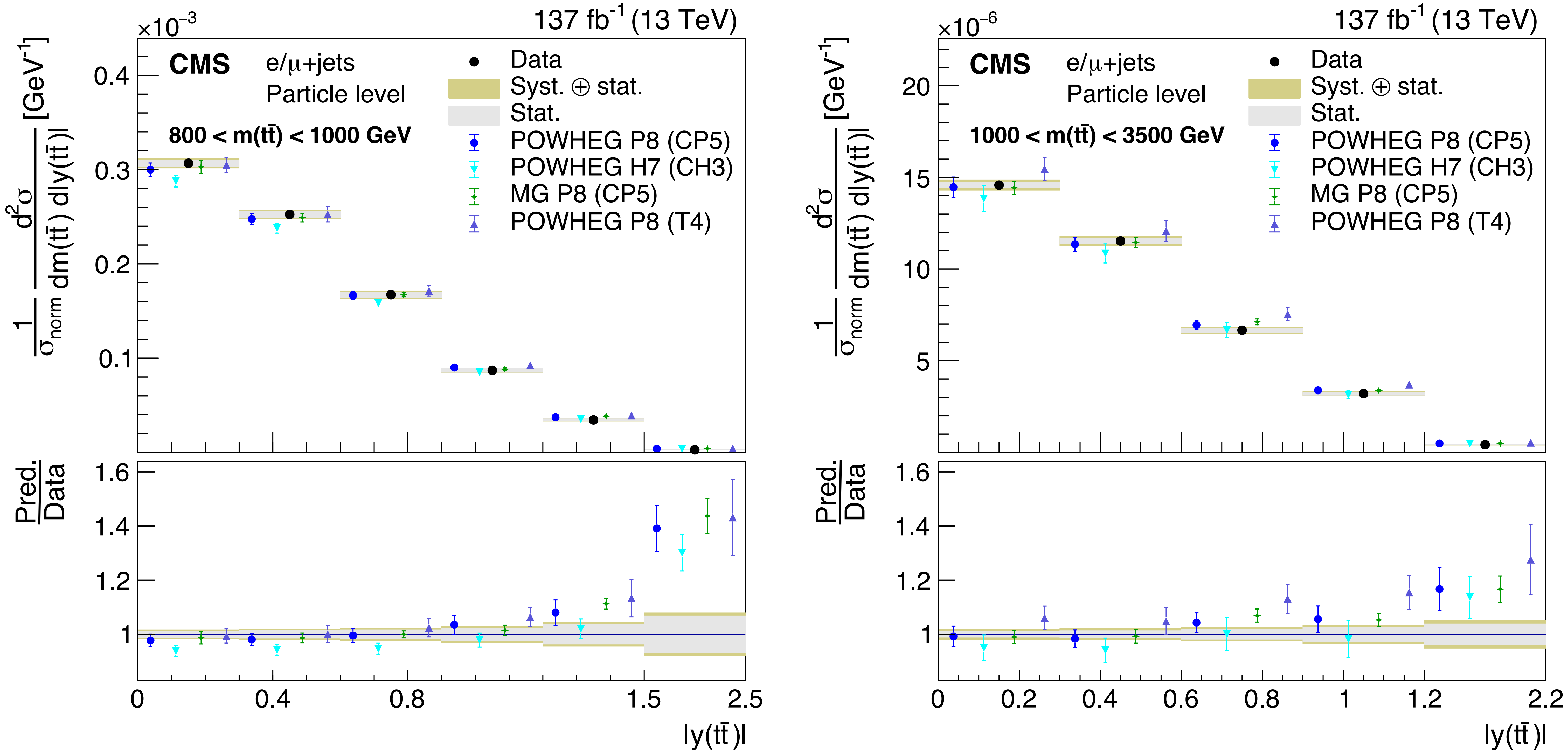
Data

[CMS, Phys. Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 092013]

175 datapoints:

a superset of measurements in

`fitmaker` `SMEFiT` `NNPDF`



$t\bar{t}$ — $t\bar{t}+V$ — charge asymmetry A_C — $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}, t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ — single top, tW

Theory

SM
NLO QCD using MG5_aMC@NLO

Where available, NNLO QCD using k-factors from HighTea: *Czakon et. al, 2304.05993*
https://www.precision.hep.phy.cam.ac.uk/hightea/

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SMEFT

25 Wilson coefficients at NLO QCD using `SMEFT@NLO` *Degrande et. al, 2008.11743*

Dipoles

C_{tW} C_{tZ} C_{tG}

Currents

$C_{\phi Q}^{(1)}$ $C_{\phi Q}^{(3)}$ $C_{\phi t}$

4-fermion octets

C_{ut}^{8} C_{Qu}^{8} C_{qt}^{8} $C_{Qq}^{8,3}$ $C_{Qq}^{8,1}$ C_{Qd}^{8} C_{dt}^{8}

4-fermion singlets

$C_{Qq}^{1,3}$ $C_{Qq}^{1,1}$ C_{Qd}^{1} C_{dt}^{1} C_{Qu}^{1} C_{qt}^{1} C_{ut}^{1}

4-heavy

C_{tt}^{1} C_{Qt}^{8} C_{Qt}^{1} C_{QQ}^{1} C_{QQ}^{8}

PDF-EFT interplay **in high-mass Drell-Yan**

Data

Deep inelastic scattering + Drell-Yan

- including high-mass DY:

Exp.	$\sqrt{s}$ (TeV)	Ref.	$\mathcal{L}$ (fb^{-1})	Channel	1D/2D	$n_{\rm dat}$	$m_{\ell\ell}^{\rm max}$ (TeV)
ATLAS	7	[120]	4.9	e^-e^+	1D	13	[1.0, 1.5]
ATLAS (*)	8	[86]	20.3	$\ell^-\ell^+$	2D	46	[0.5, 1.5]
CMS	7	[121]	9.3	$\mu^-\mu^+$	2D	127	[0.2, 1.5]
CMS (*)	8	[87]	19.7	$\ell^-\ell^+$	1D	41	[1.5, 2.0]
CMS (*)	13	[122]	5.1	e^-e^+, $\mu^-\mu^+$ $\ell^-\ell^+$	1D	43, 43 43	[1.5, 3.0]
Total						**270 (313)**	

+ High Luminosity projections

Theory benchmarks

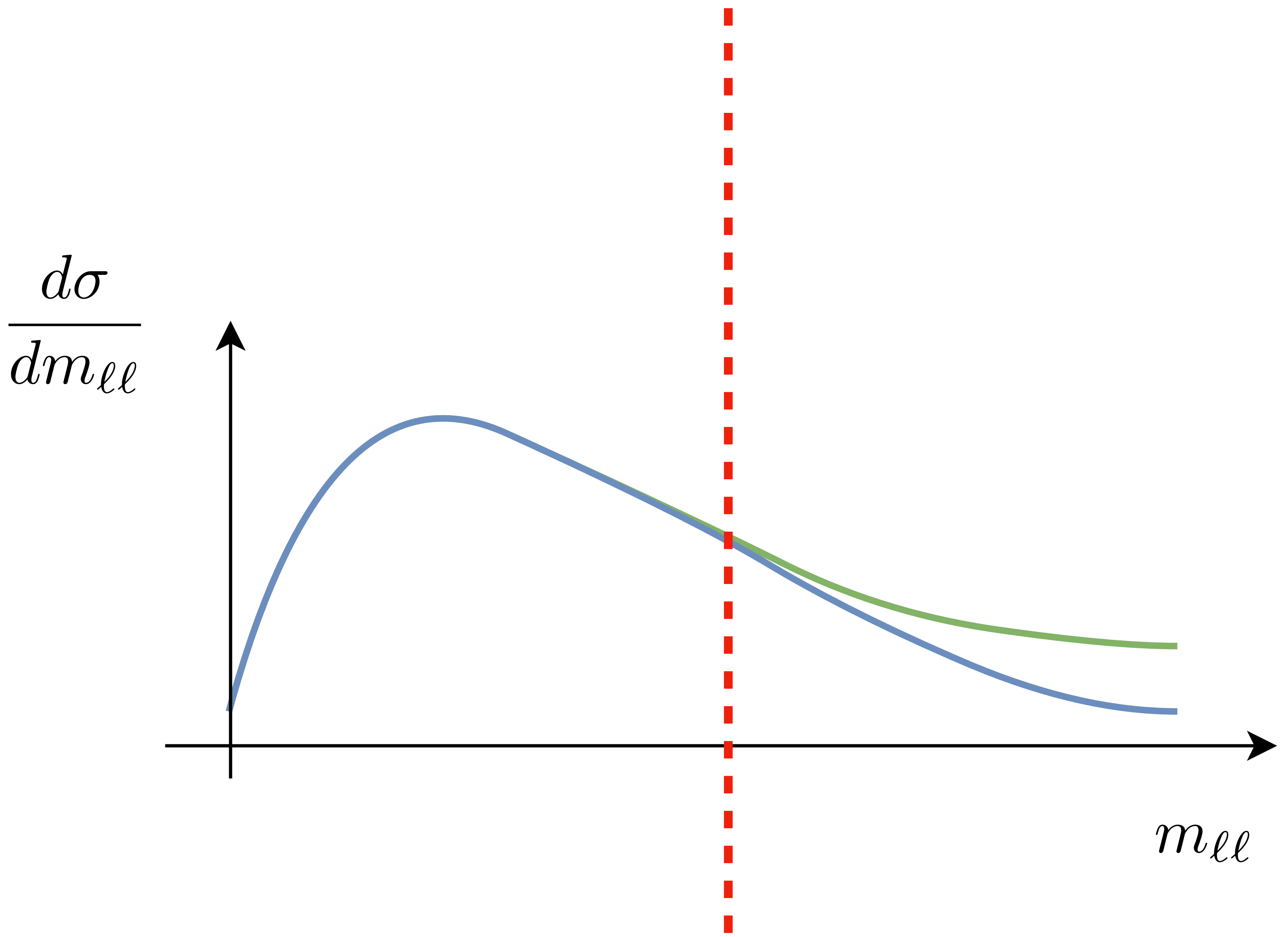
Electroweak oblique parameters $\hat{W}, \hat{Y}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm SMEFT} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} - \frac{g^2\hat{W}}{4m_W^2}\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(3)} - \frac{g_Y^2\hat{Y}}{m_W^2}\Big(Y_lY_d\,\mathcal{O}_{ld} + Y_lY_u\,\mathcal{O}_{lu} + Y_lY_q\,\mathcal{O}_{lq}^{(1)} + Y_eY_d\,\mathcal{O}_{ed} + Y_eY_u\,\mathcal{O}_{eu} + Y_eY_q\,\mathcal{O}_{qe}\Big)$$

Conservative PDFs

Could we improve the SM PDF fits by removing the high-mass data from PDF fits?

- not in the spirit of global fits
- still have a theoretical inconsistency due to SM assumptions
- **but** much easier than doing a simultaneous PDF-SMEFT fit



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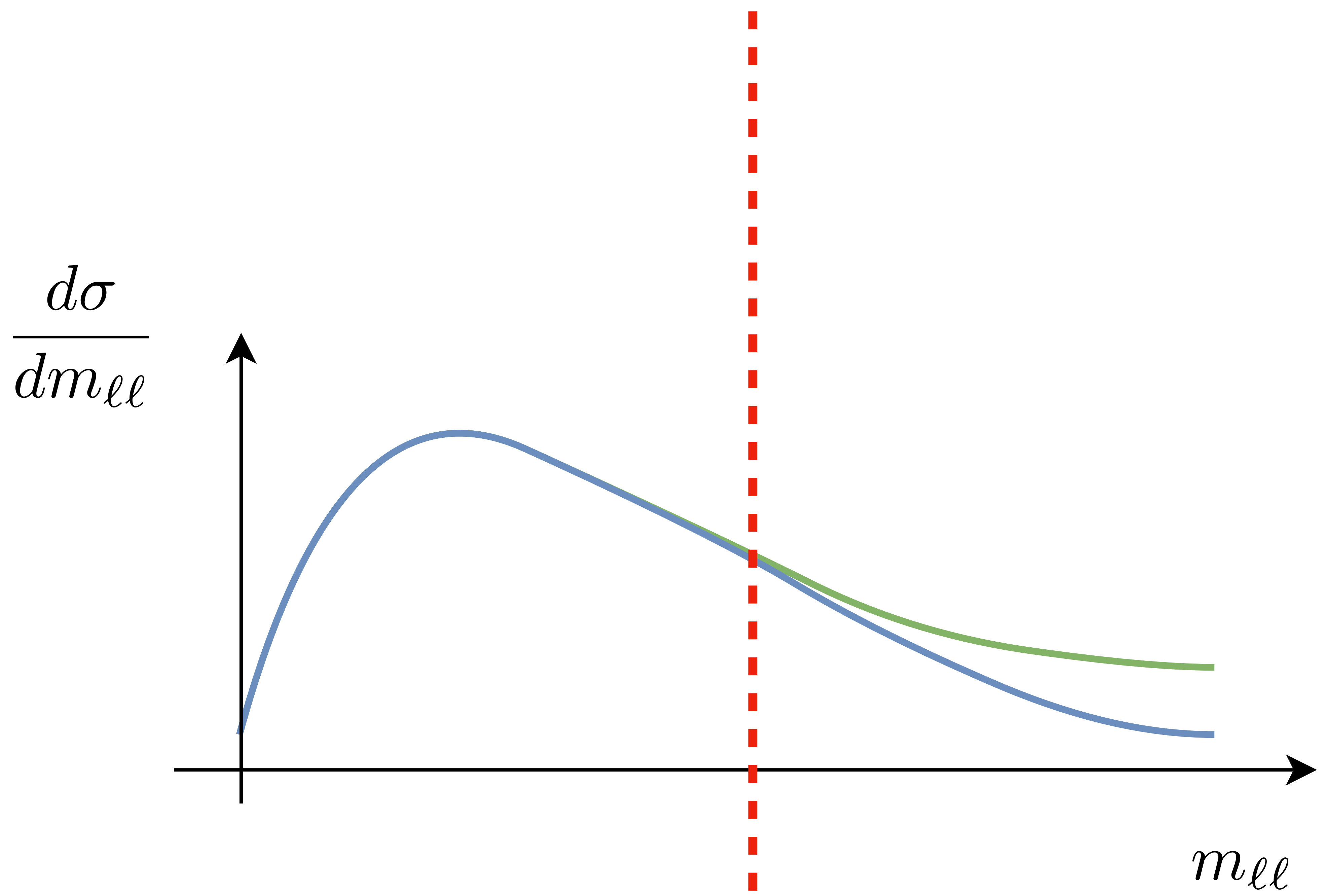
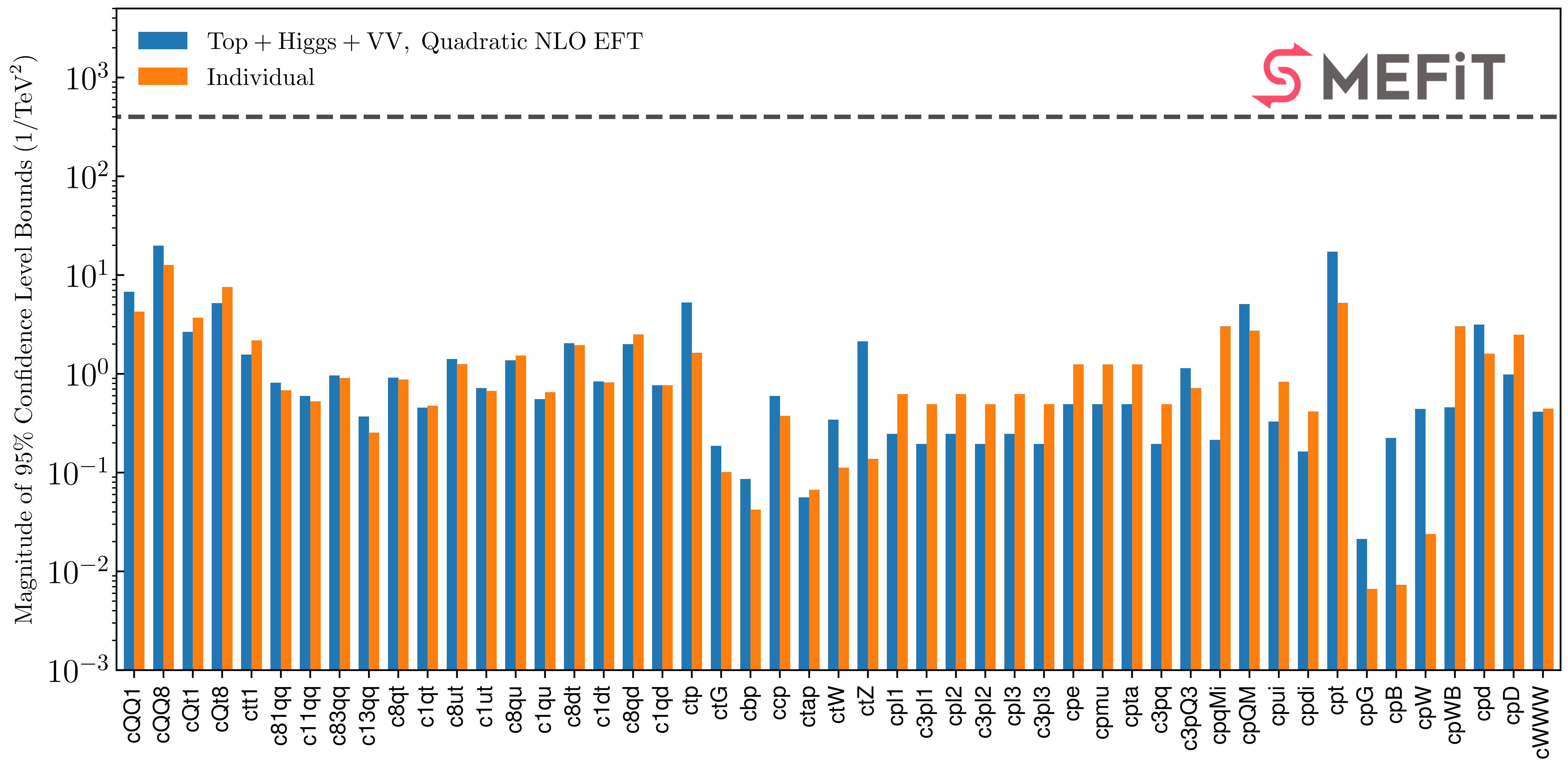
See *J. Ethier et. al, 2105.00006* for the use of conservative PDFs in a global SMEFT fit



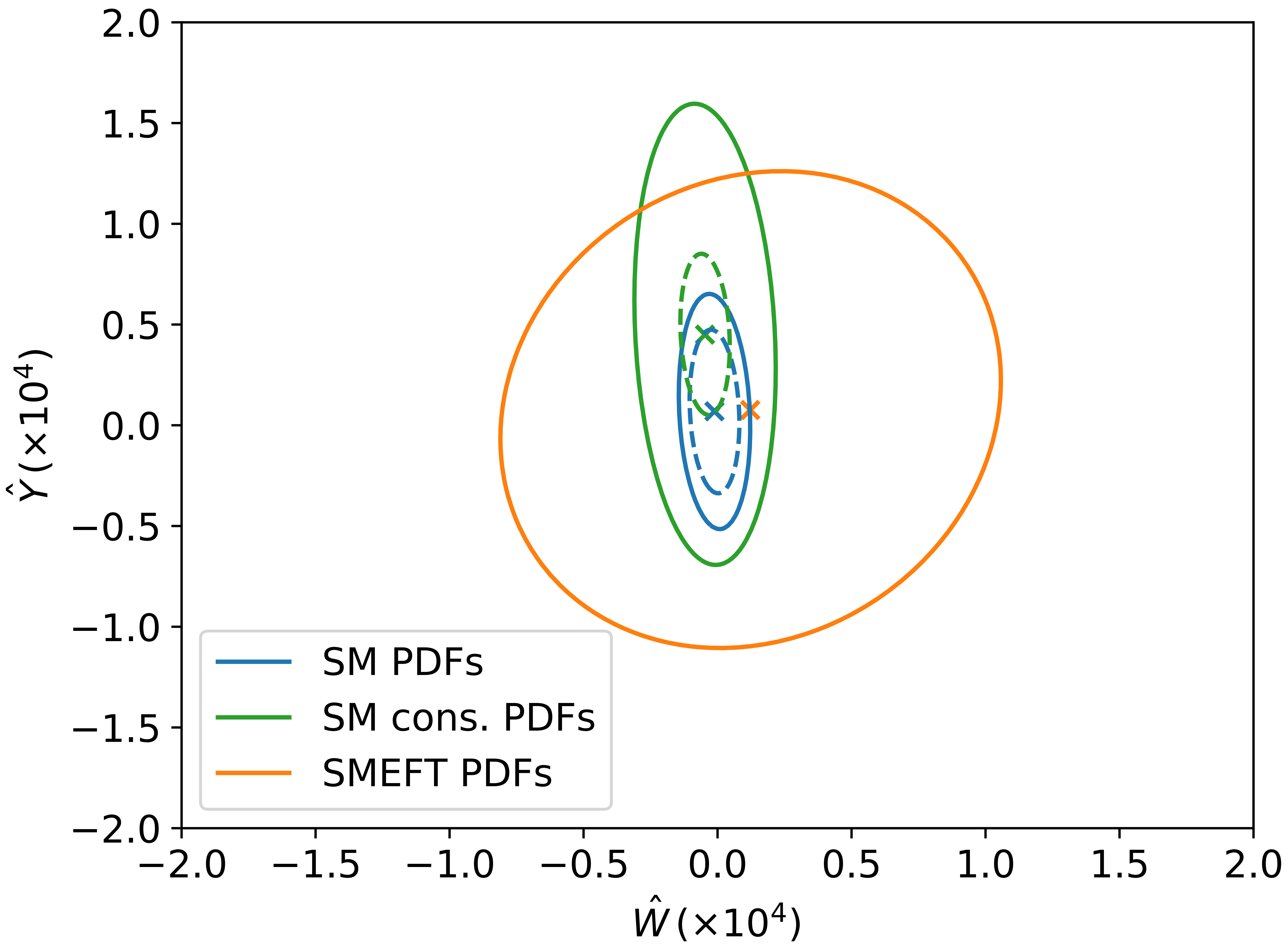


Conservative PDFs for high-mass Drell-Yan

Conservative PDFs:

- assume the SM
- are fit to data which does not receive large SMEFT corrections (i.e. no HL-LHC data, no high-mass DY data)

dashed: not including PDF uncertainties



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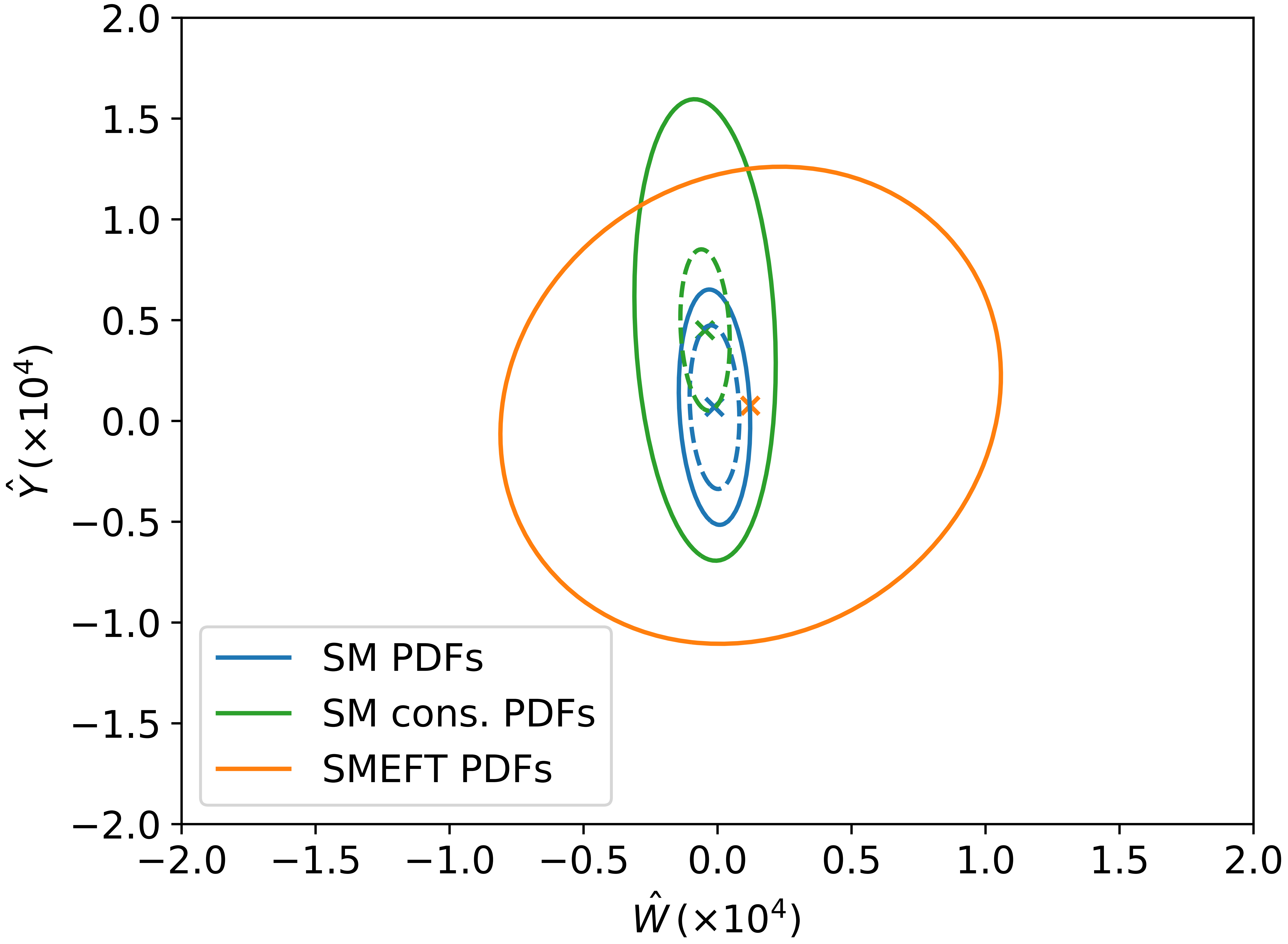
Comparing green to orange:

- the constraints using SM conservative PDFs are closer to those using SMEFT PDFs
- still overestimating the constraints, especially in the $\hat{W}$ direction

dashed: not including PDF uncertainties



SMEFT PDFs

Simultaneous PDF-EFT determination outputs a **SMEFT PDF**

Use this as an input to future SMEFT determinations as an approximation for a full PDF-SMEFT fit

✓ Captures the increase in PDF uncertainties due to the inclusion of SMEFT parameters in the fit

✗ Neglects PDF-SMEFT correlations captured by a full simultaneous determination

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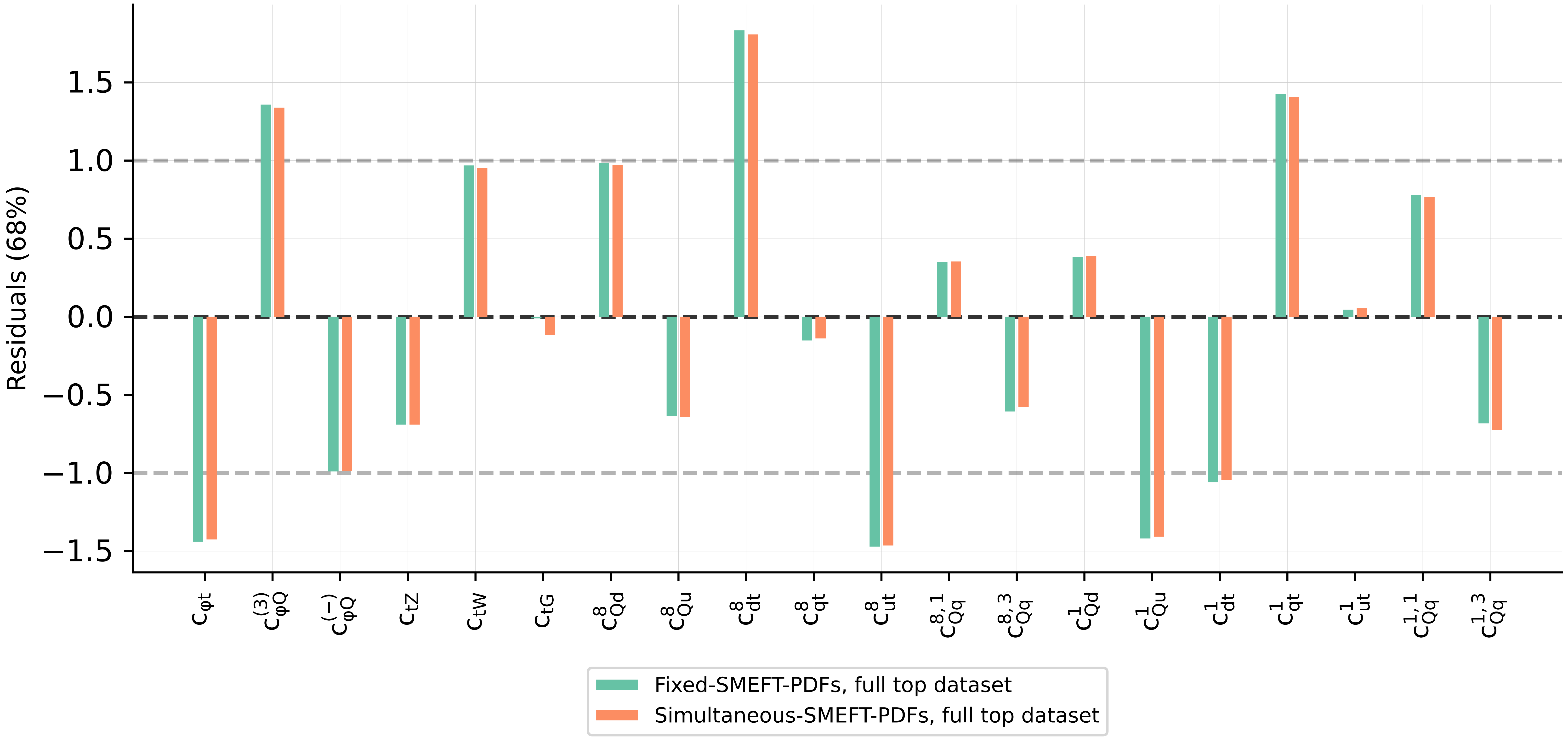
$$R_n = \frac{c_n^*}{\sigma_n}$$



SMEFT PDFs are a good approximation - small PDF-EFT correlation in the top sector

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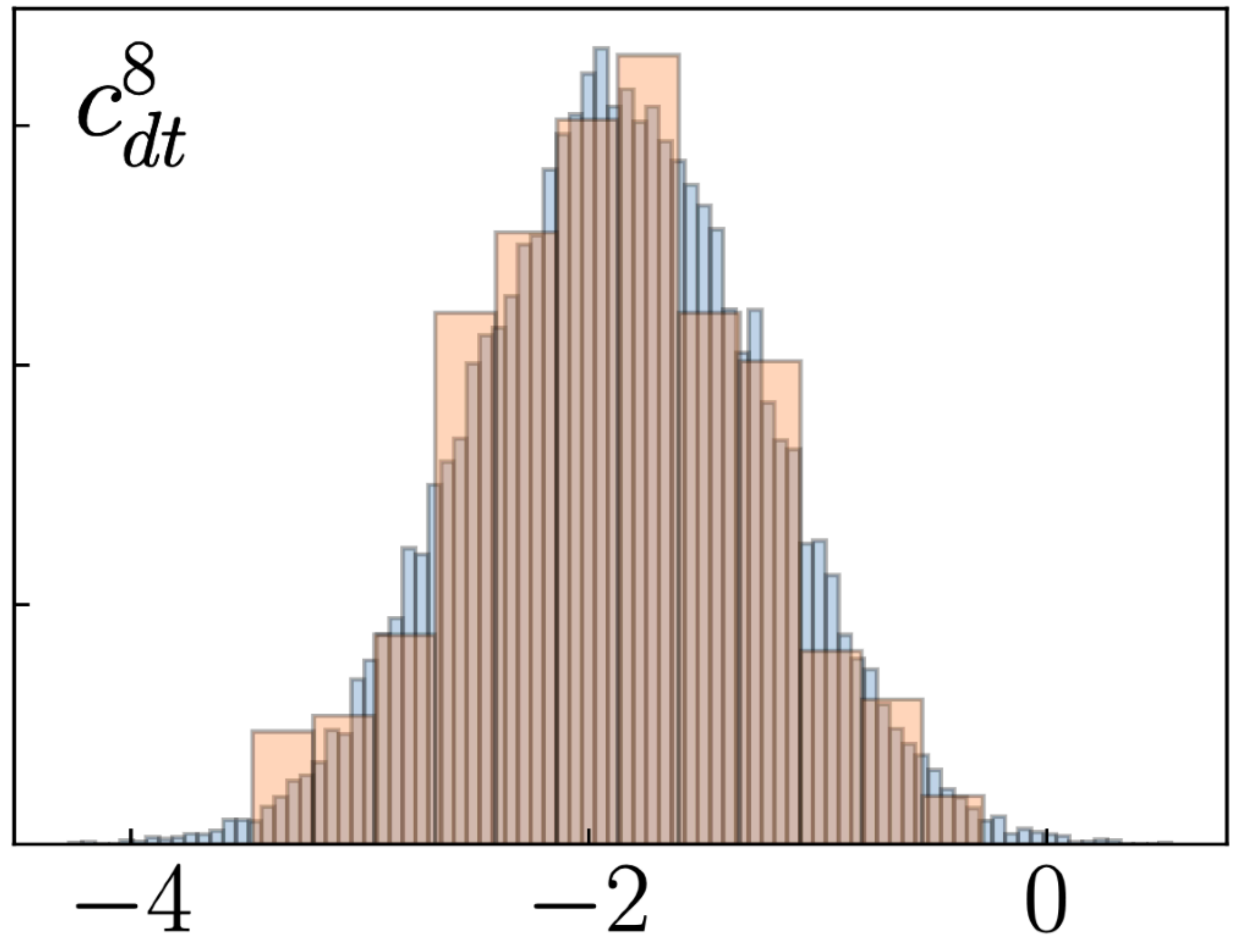

1. Resample: $\tilde{\sigma}_{\rm exp} \sim \mathcal{N}(\sigma_{\rm exp}, \Sigma)$

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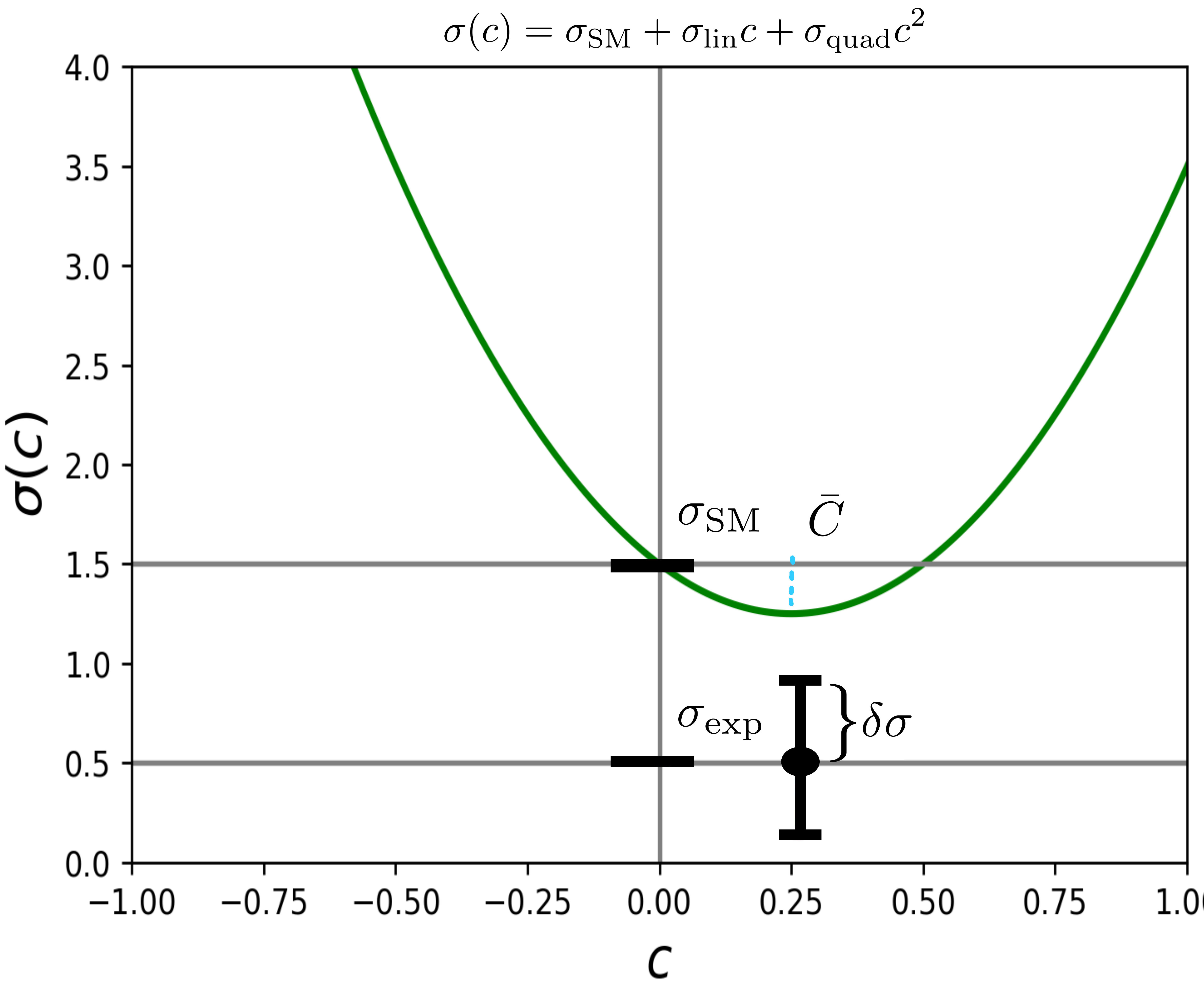

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