

Probing Flavorful EFTs via $pp \rightarrow Vh$ and $pp \rightarrow WV$ at the LHC

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Based on [2509.08437]

In collaboration with O. J. P. Éboli, L. P. S. Leal, and O. Sumensari



Why EFTs?

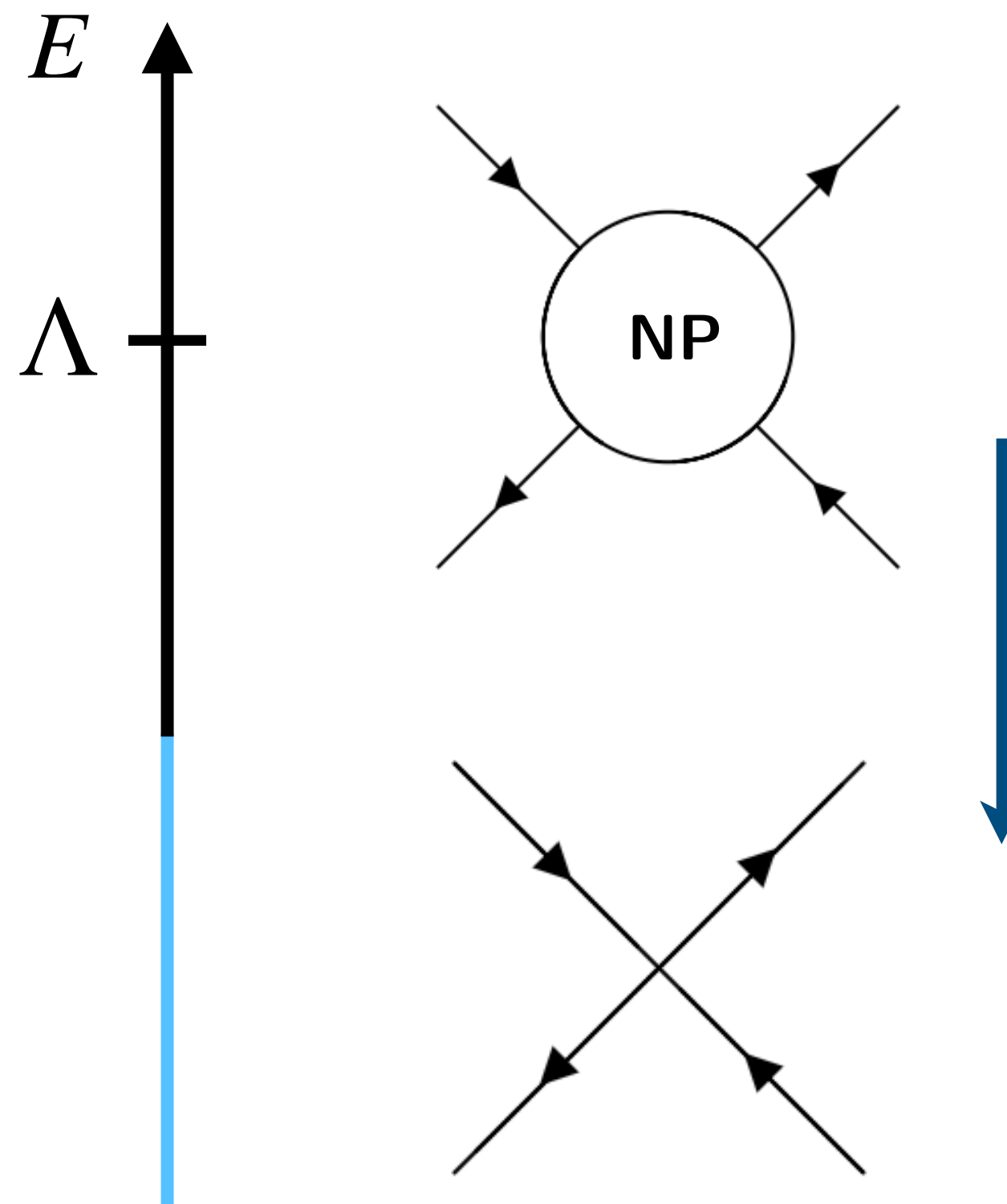
Absence of resonant signals at the LHC.



Mass gap between the electroweak scale and the scale of New Physics (NP).

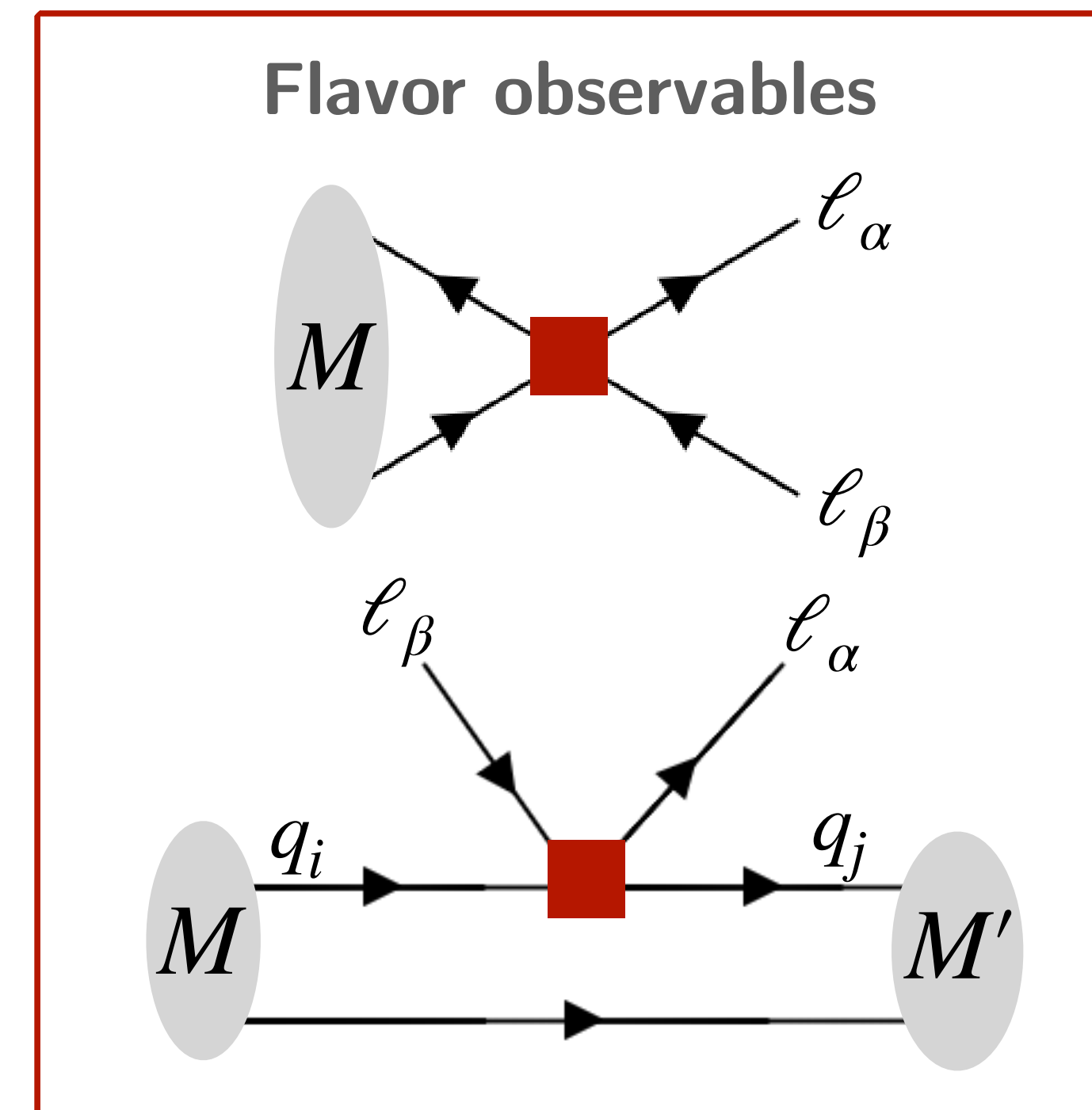
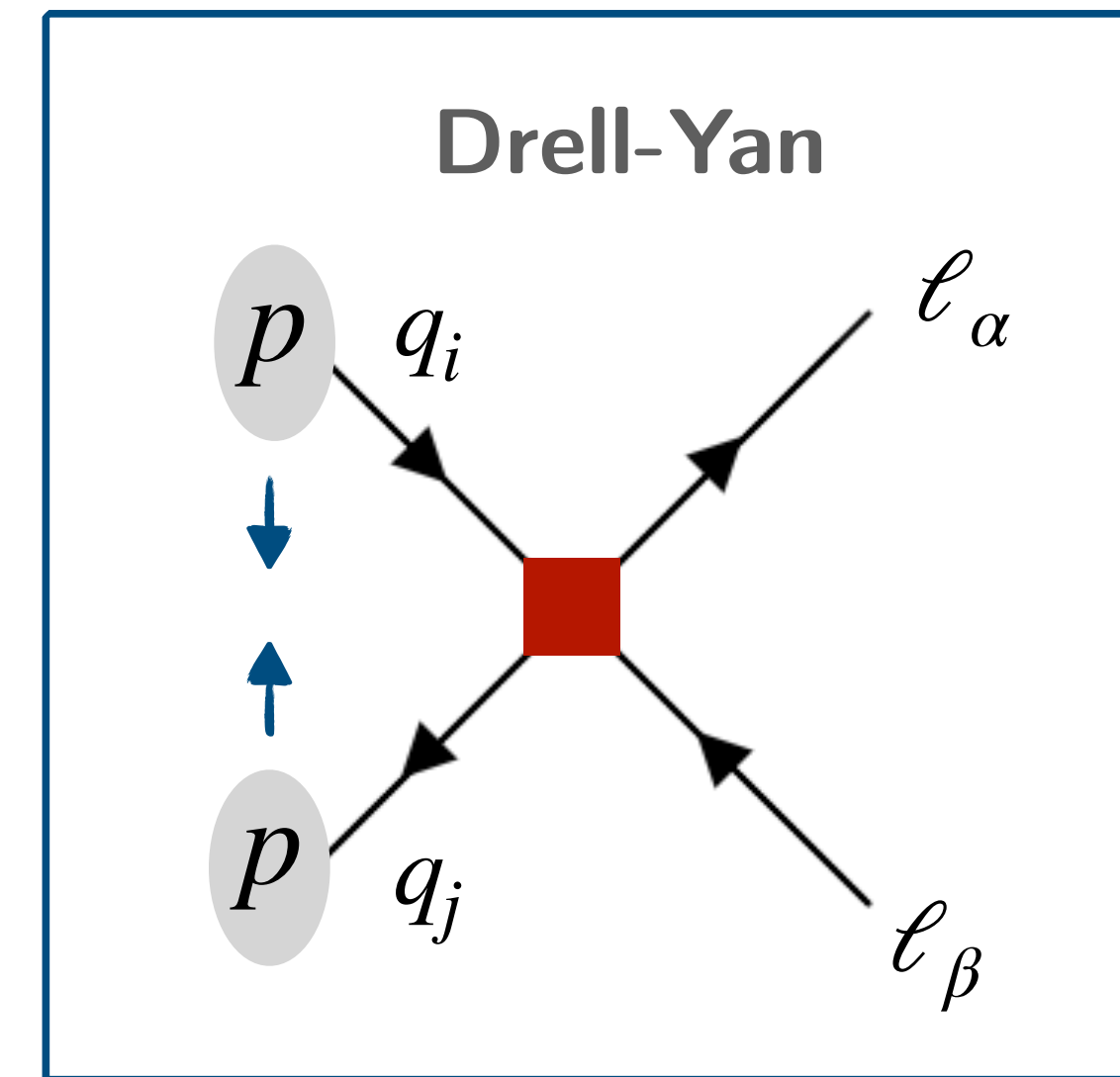
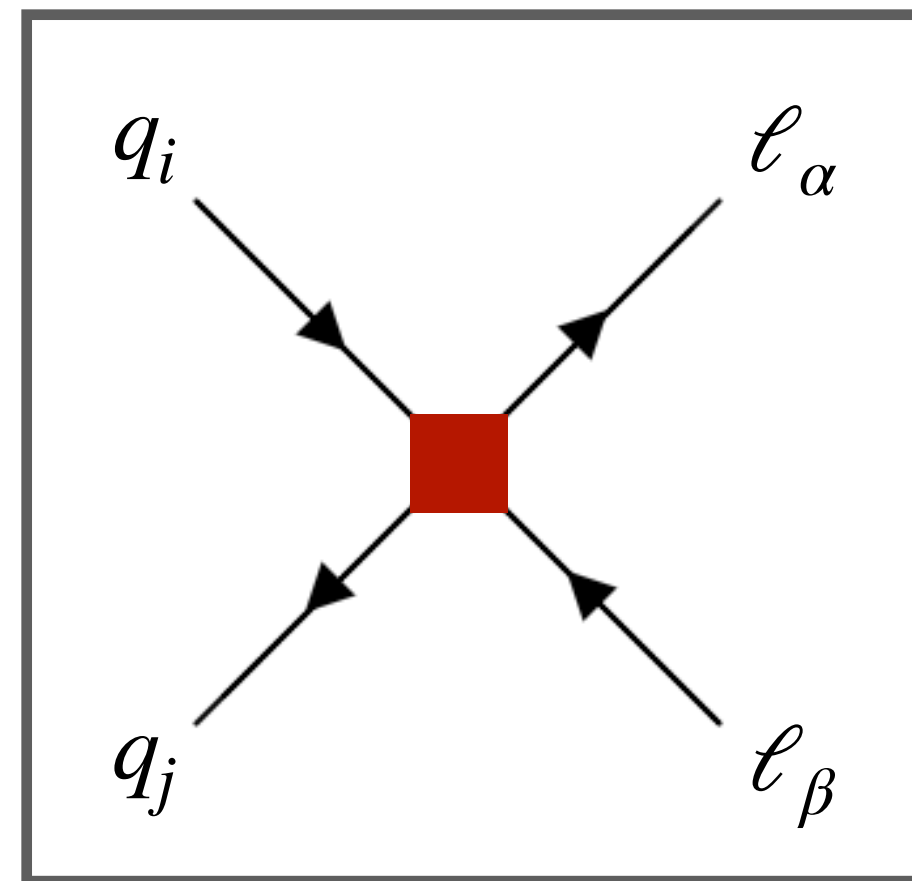
Effective Field Theories (EFTs) can be used to describe the LHC observables in a **model independent way**, provided $E/\Lambda \ll 1$.

Current accessible energies



Semileptonic four-fermion operators

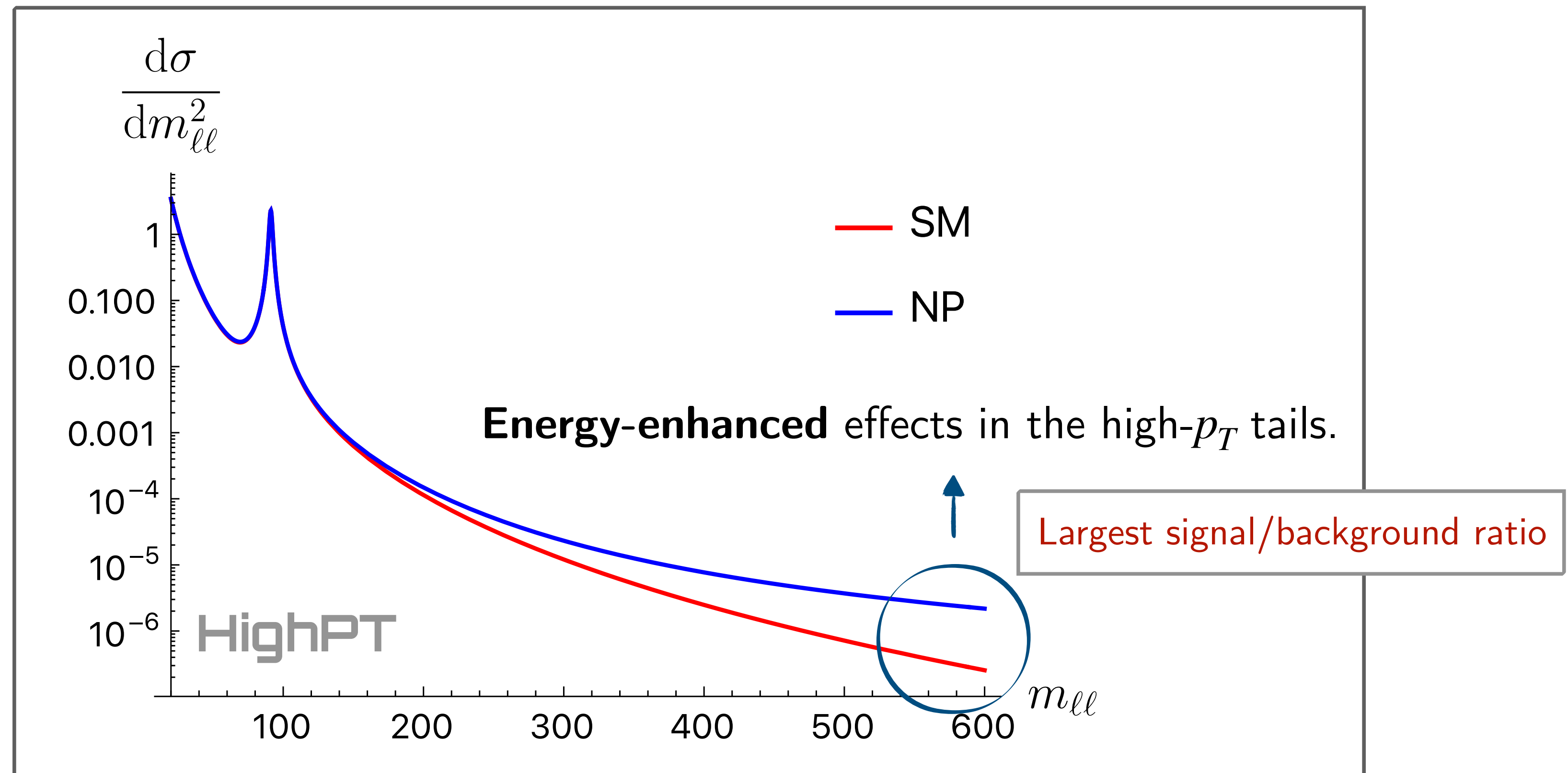
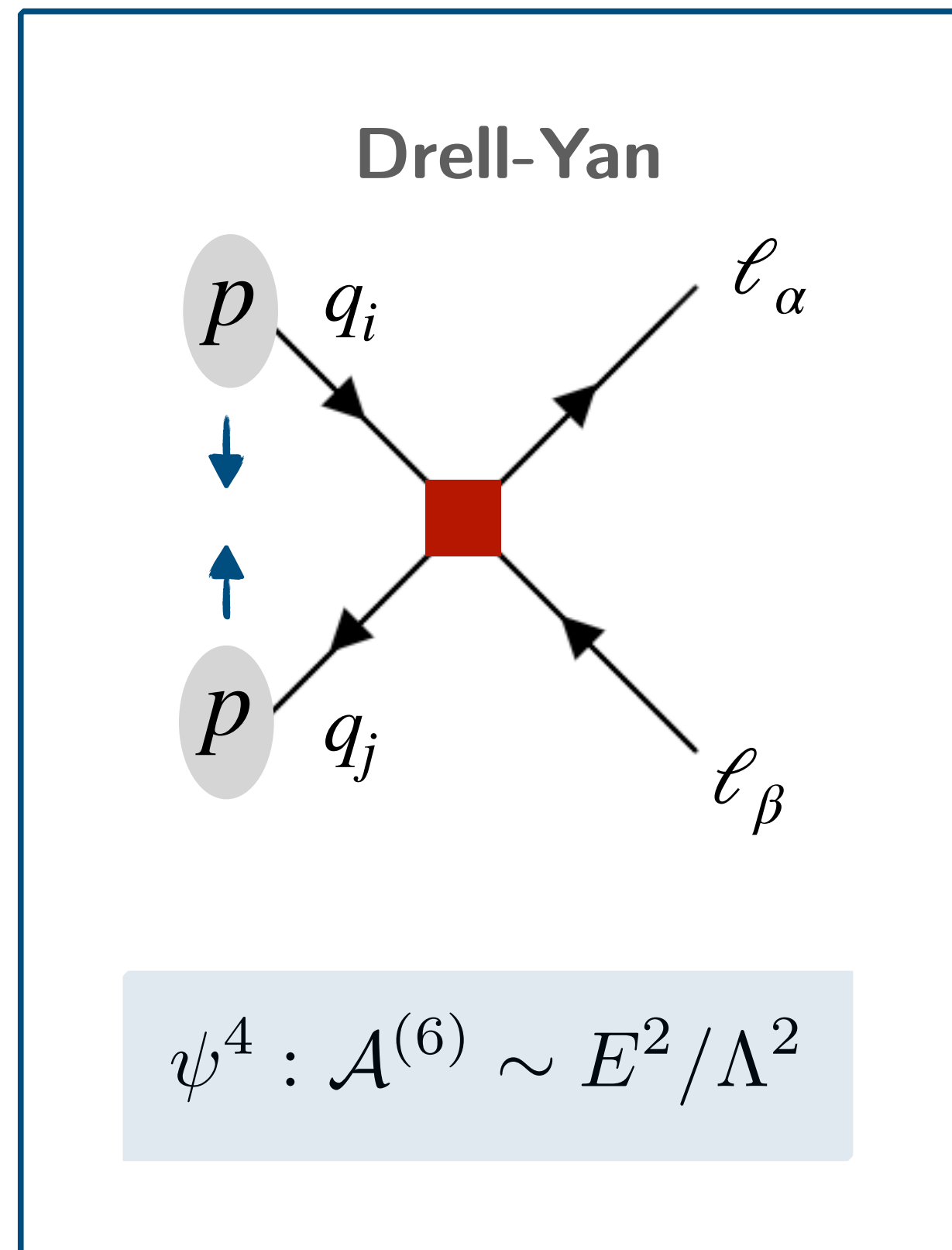
BSM models (Z' , leptoquarks, VLQs, ...) with **non-trivial flavor structure** affect **semileptonic transitions**.



D. Becirevic *et al.* [2012.09872], O. Sumensari *et al.* [2312.14070], V. Cirigliano *et al.* [2208.11707], A. Greljo *et al.* [2306.09401, 2212.10497], H. Gisbert *et al.* [2410.00115], and many more...

High- p_T Drell-Yan tails

DY data can provide constraints that are **competitive** with low-energy flavor observables, despite **PDF suppression**.



J. Blas *et al.* [1307.5068], S. Dawson *et al.* [1811.12260], M. Farina *et al.* [1609.08157], L. Allwicher *et al.* [2207.10714, 2412.14162], T. Corbett *et al.* [2503.19962], G. Hiller *et al.* [2502.12250], S. Descotes-Genon *et al.* [2303.07521], A. Angelescu *et al.* [2002.05684], and many more....

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Drell-Yan



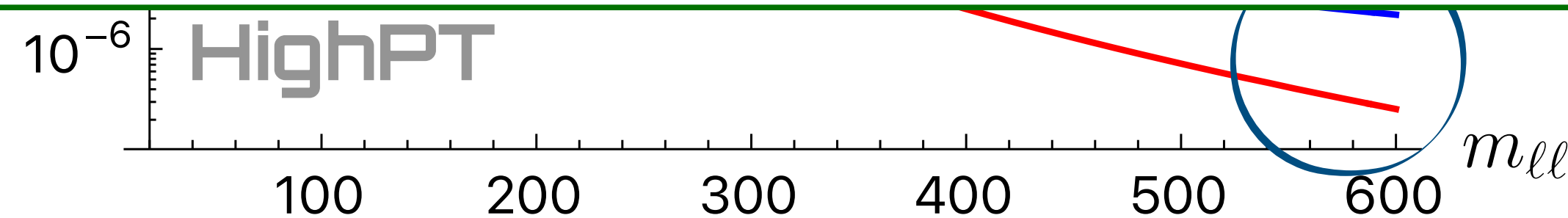
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dm_{\ell\ell}^2}$$

SM

Are there other LHC processes that could provide **complementary** constraints to those from DY and flavor observables?

tH , VBF, Vh , WV , ... $\longrightarrow$ **This talk!**

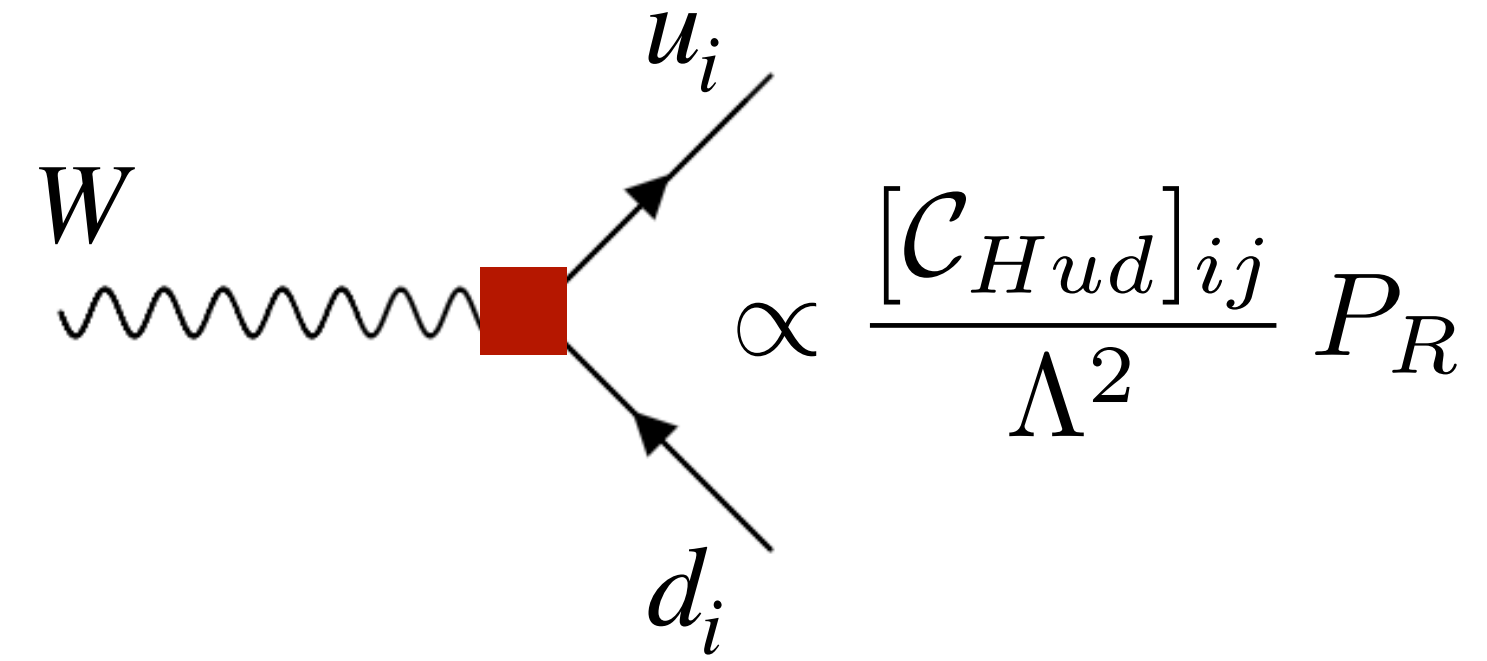
$$\psi^4 : \mathcal{A}^{(6)} \sim E^2 / \Lambda^2$$



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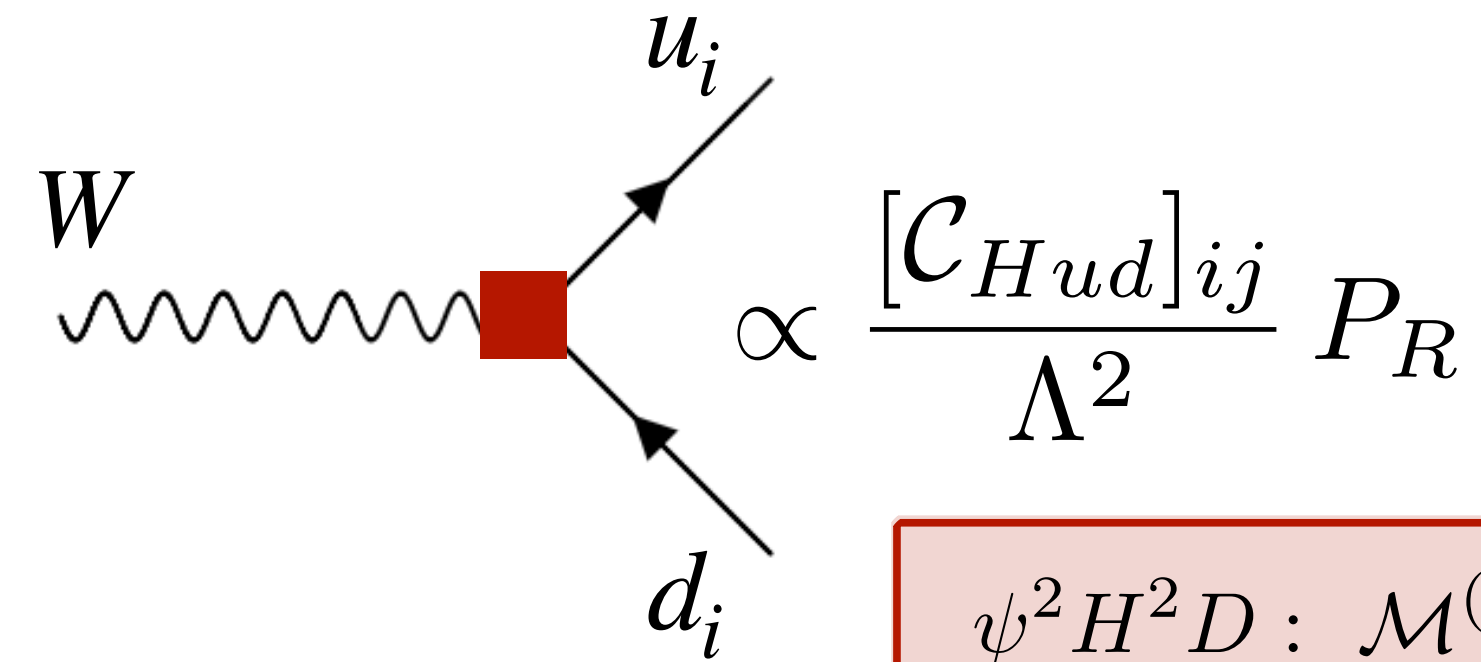
Example: Right-Handed Charged Currents at the LHC

$$\mathcal{O}_{Hud} = (\tilde{H}^\dagger i D_\mu H)(\bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu d_R) + \text{h.c.}$$



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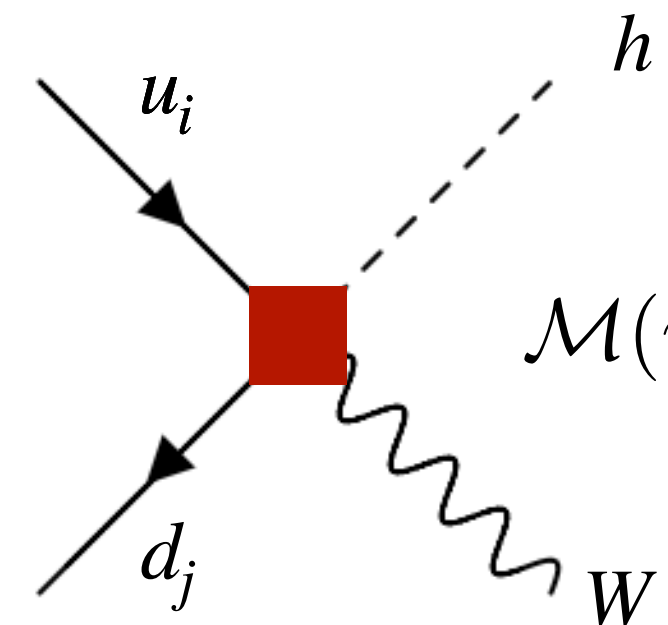


Poorly constrained by DY.

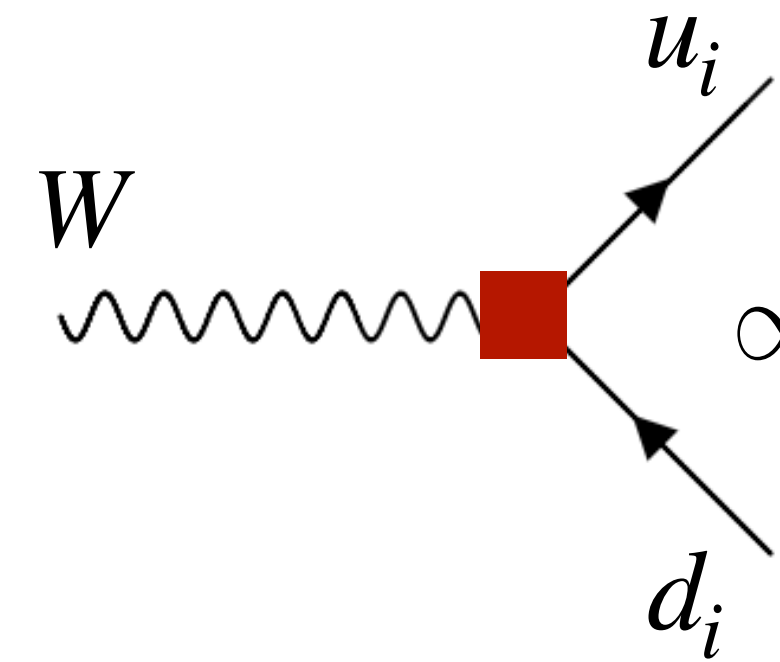
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Energy-enhancement effects



$$\mathcal{M}(u_R^i \bar{d}_R^j \rightarrow W_0 h) = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{E^2 \sin \theta}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{C}_{Hud}^*{}_{ij}$$



$$\propto \frac{[\mathcal{C}_{Hud}]_{ij}}{\Lambda^2} P_R$$

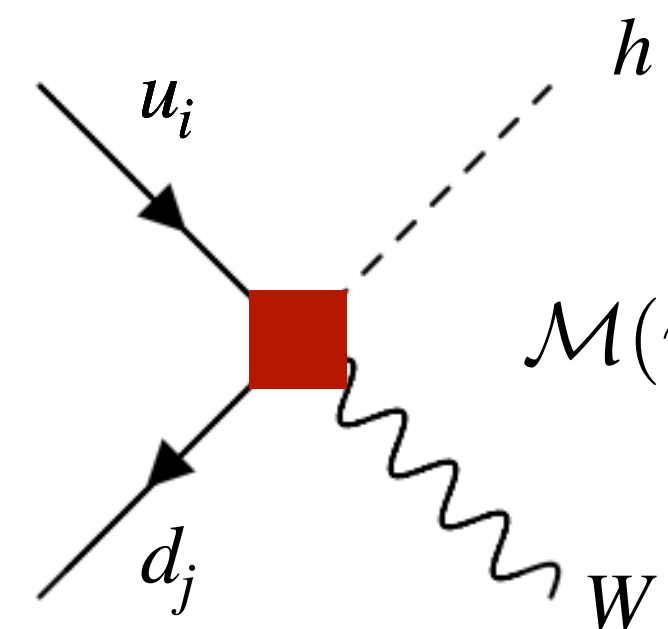
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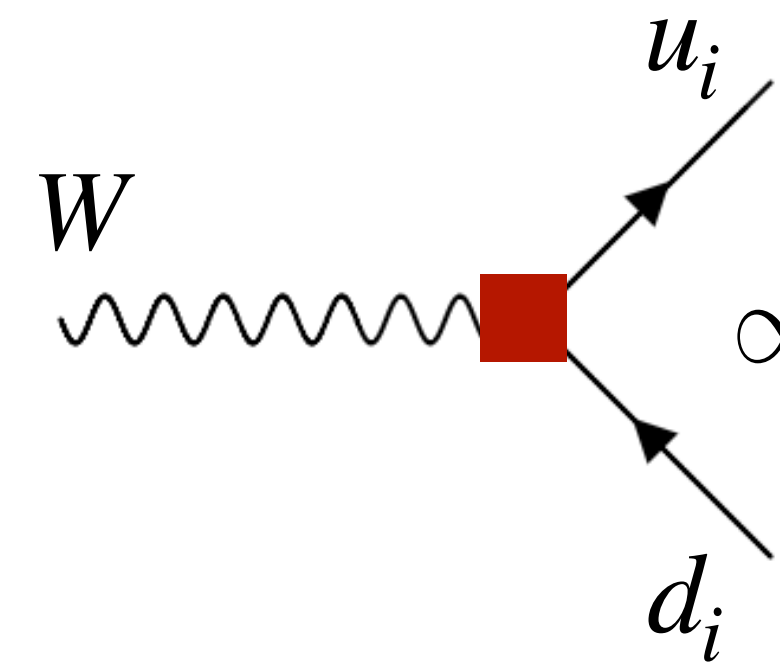
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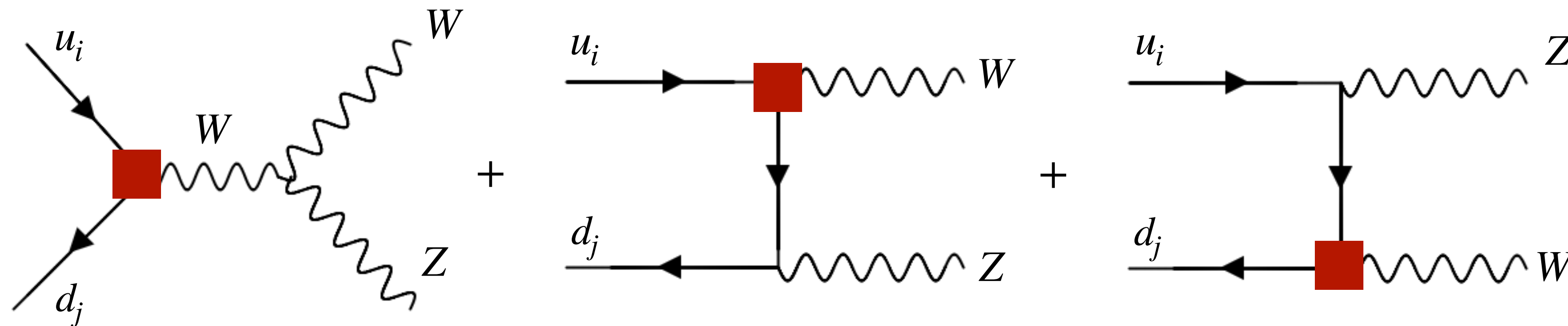


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Modifications to the charged current **spoil** the SM cancellations.

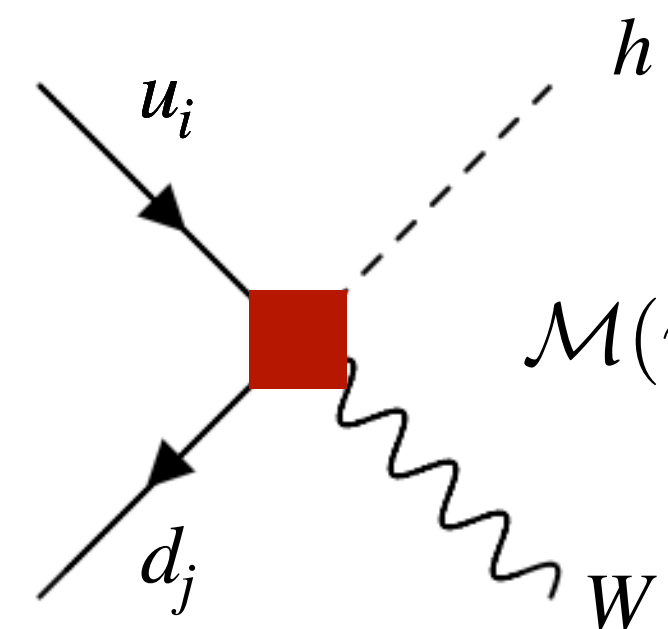


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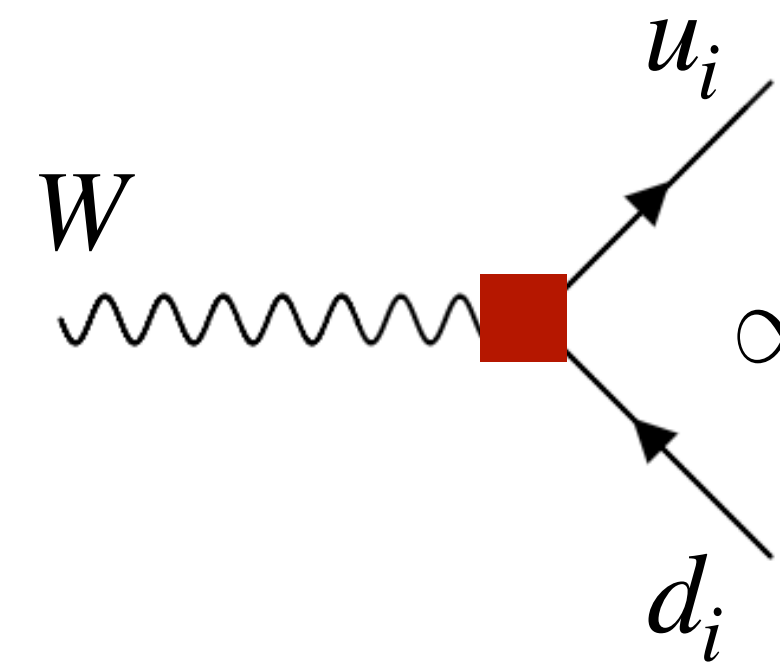
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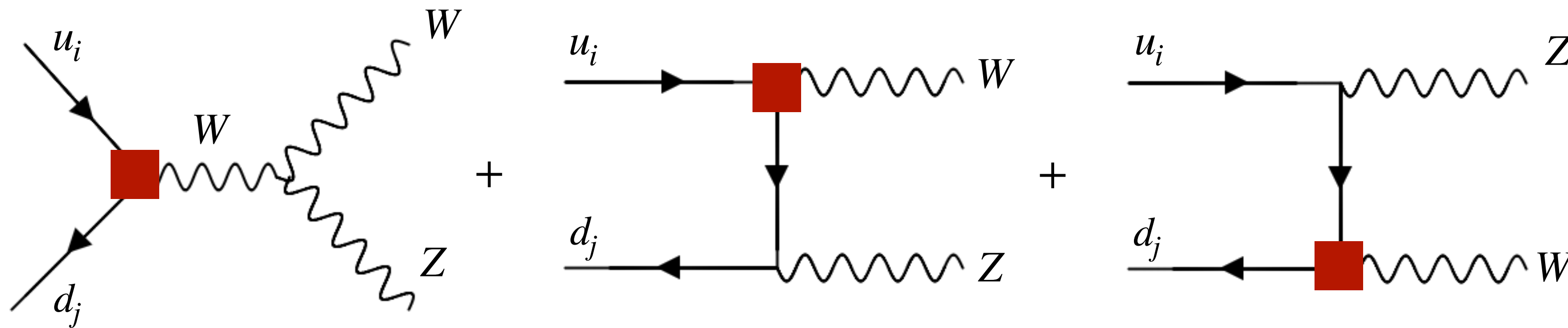


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These amplitudes are related by the
Goldstone Boson Equivalence Theorem.

Goldstone Boson Equivalence Theorem

See Tao Han's presentation.

In the limit $\hat{S} \gg m_W^2, m_Z^2$ $\mathcal{M}(q_i \bar{q}_j \rightarrow V_0 V'_0) \propto \mathcal{M}(q_i \bar{q}_j \rightarrow \phi \phi')$

B. W. Lee *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* 16, 1519, G. J. Gounaris *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* 34, 3257, **GBs**
M. Chanowitz, *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* 36, 1490, *Nucl.Phys.B* 261 (1985) 379-431, A.
Wulzer [1309.6055]

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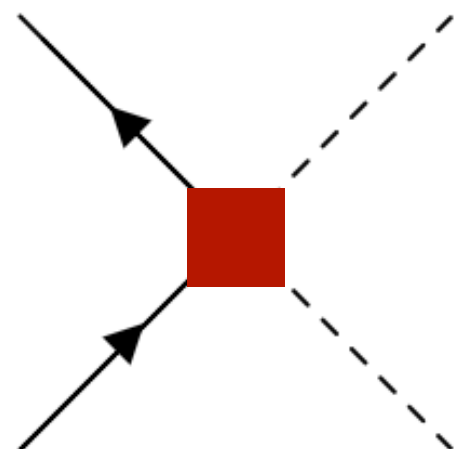
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$$\propto E^2 / \Lambda^2$$

→ At energies $E^2 \gg m_W^2$, these amplitudes are related by $SU(2)_L$ **gauge invariance**.

Goldstone Boson Equivalence Theorem

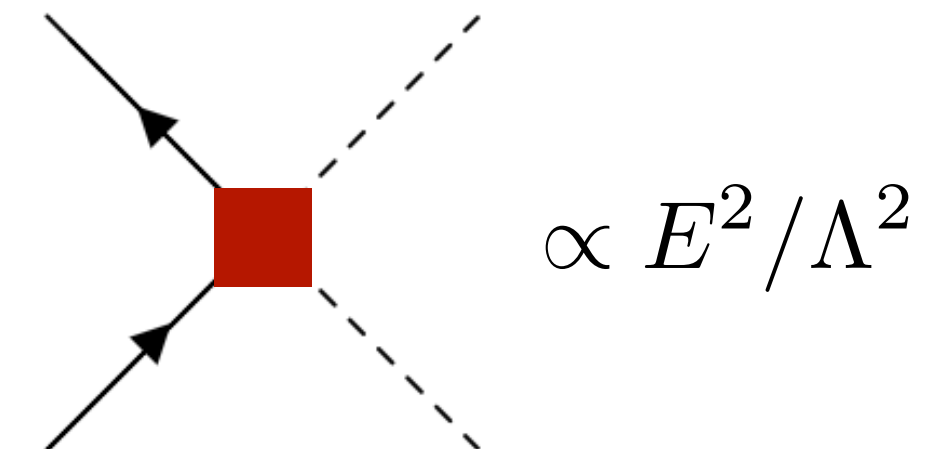
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- At energies $E^2 \gg m_W^2$, these amplitudes are related by $SU(2)_L$ **gauge invariance**.
- Characteristic of all dim-6 operators modifying **neutral** & **charged** currents.

Dimension-six Higgs current operators

Only Zh & WW

Only Wh & WZ

Vh and WV

$\mathcal{O}_{\psi^2 H^2 D}$	Operator
$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(1)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_j)$
$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(3)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H) (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_j)$
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Channel	Distribution	Collaboration	N_{obs}	$\mathcal{L}$
$pp \rightarrow WW$	$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^{\ell^{\text{lead}}}}$	ATLAS	14	36.1 fb ⁻¹ [42]
	$\frac{dN_{\text{ev}}}{dm_{e\mu}}$	CMS	11	35.9 fb ⁻¹ [43]
$pp \rightarrow WZ$	$\frac{d\sigma}{dm_T^{WZ}}$	ATLAS	12	140 fb ⁻¹ [44]
	$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dm_{WZ}}$	CMS	5	137 fb ⁻¹ [45]
$pp \rightarrow Zh$	$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^Z}$	ATLAS	5	140 fb ⁻¹ [30]
		CMS	3	138 fb ⁻¹ [31]
$pp \rightarrow Wh$	$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^W}$	ATLAS	5	140 fb ⁻¹ [30]
		CMS	3	138 fb ⁻¹ [31]



Kinematic variables related to the center-of-mass energy.

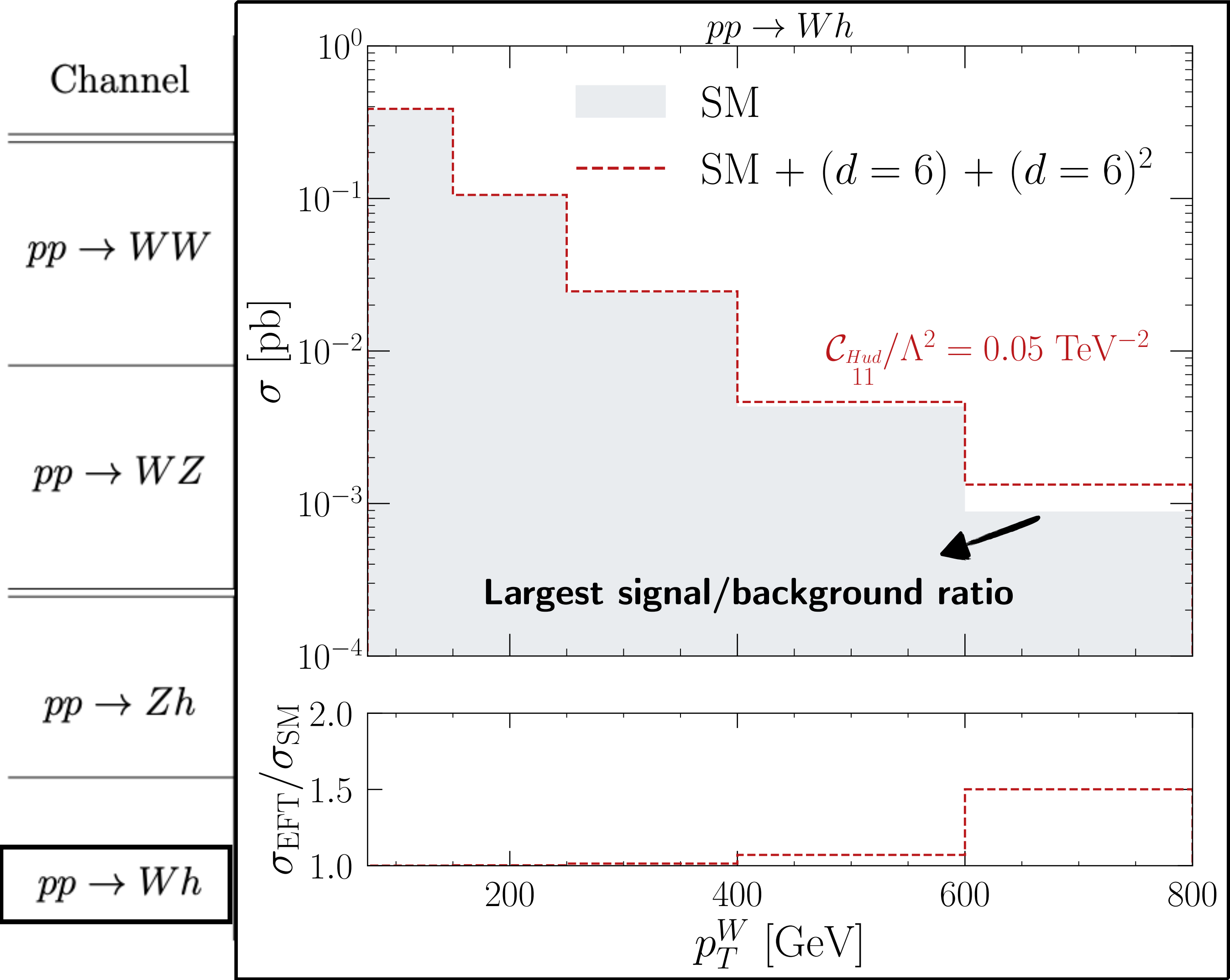
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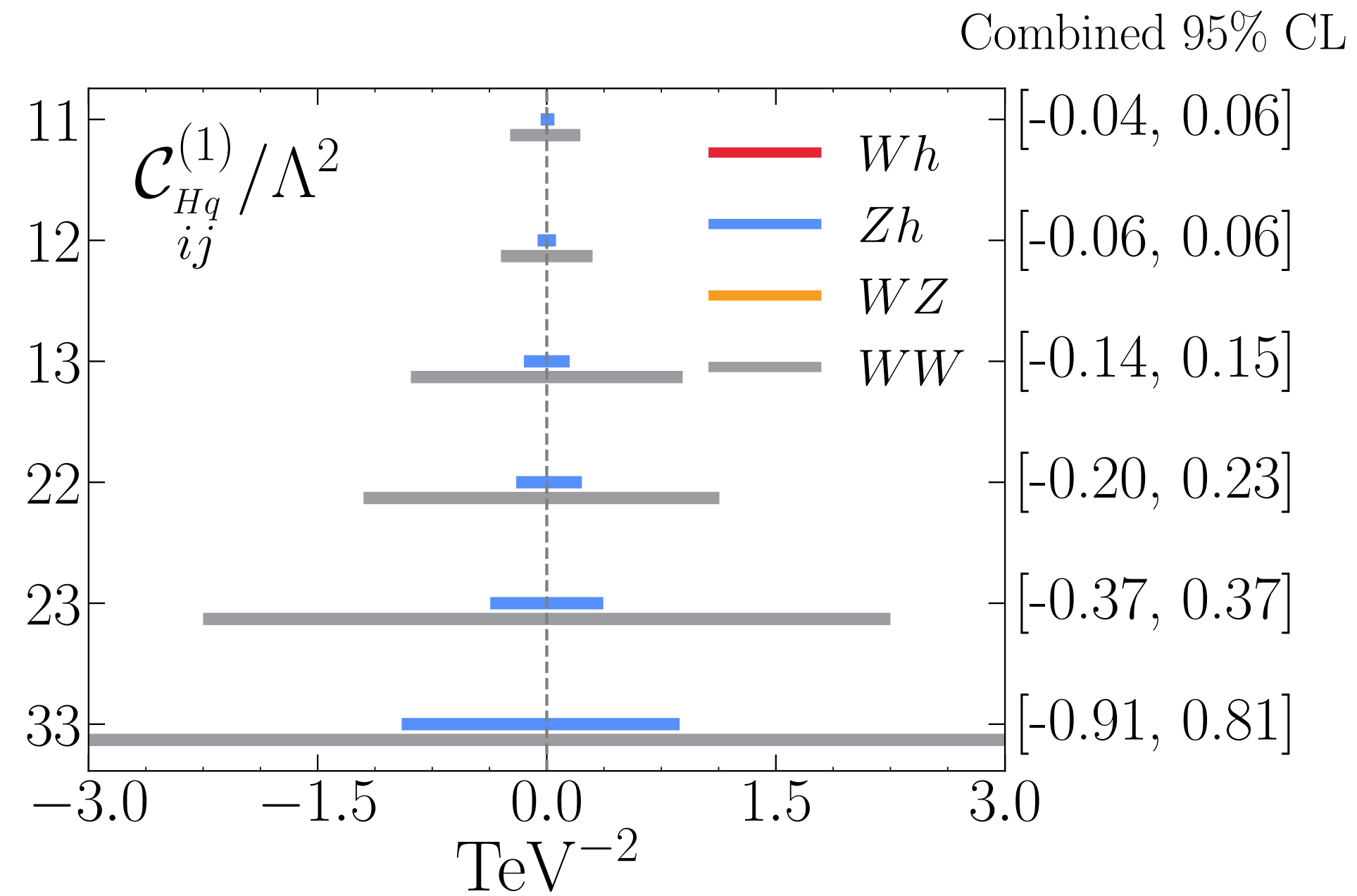
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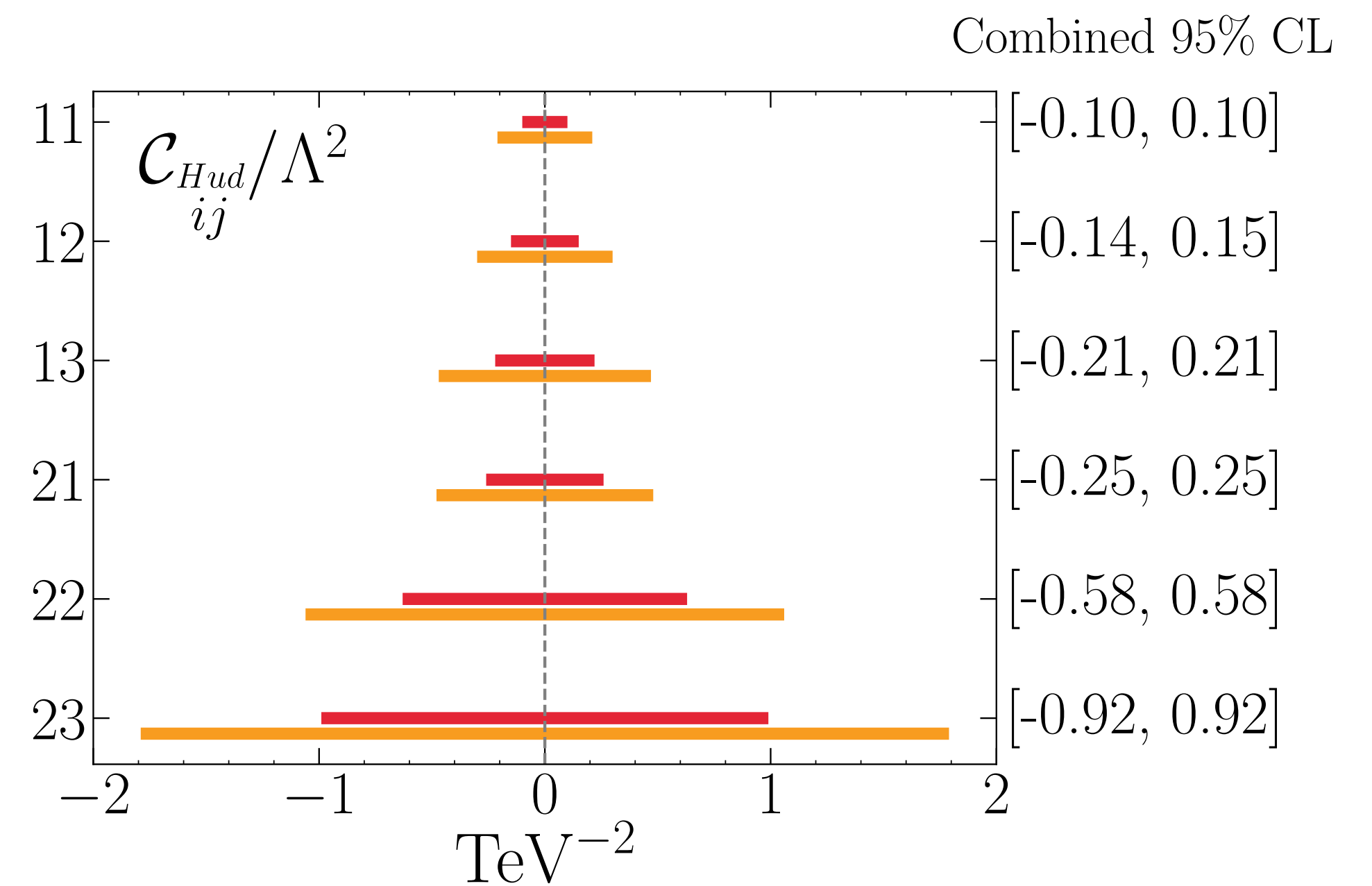
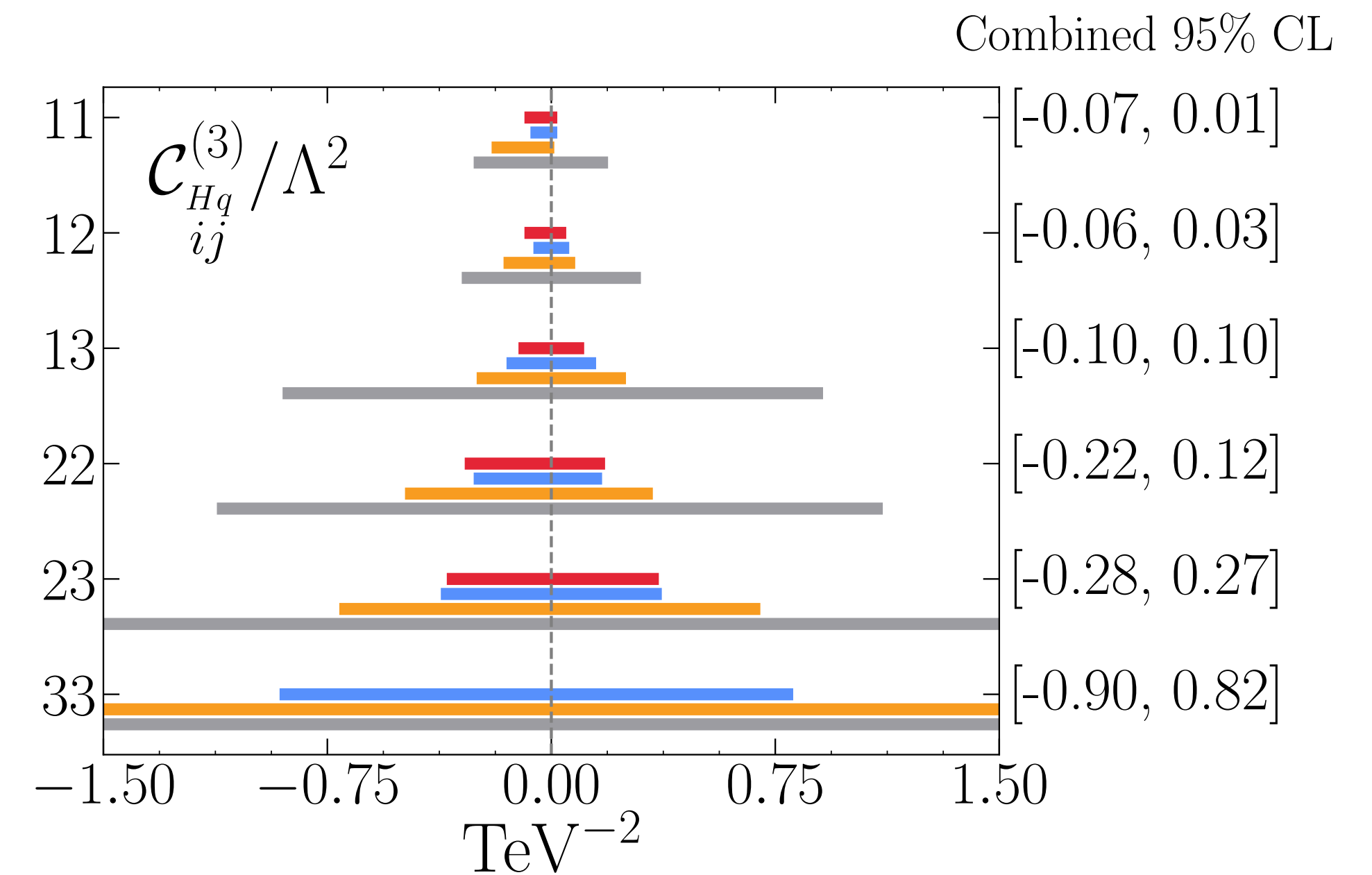


Higgs differential distributions in the format of **Simplified**

Single parameter limits

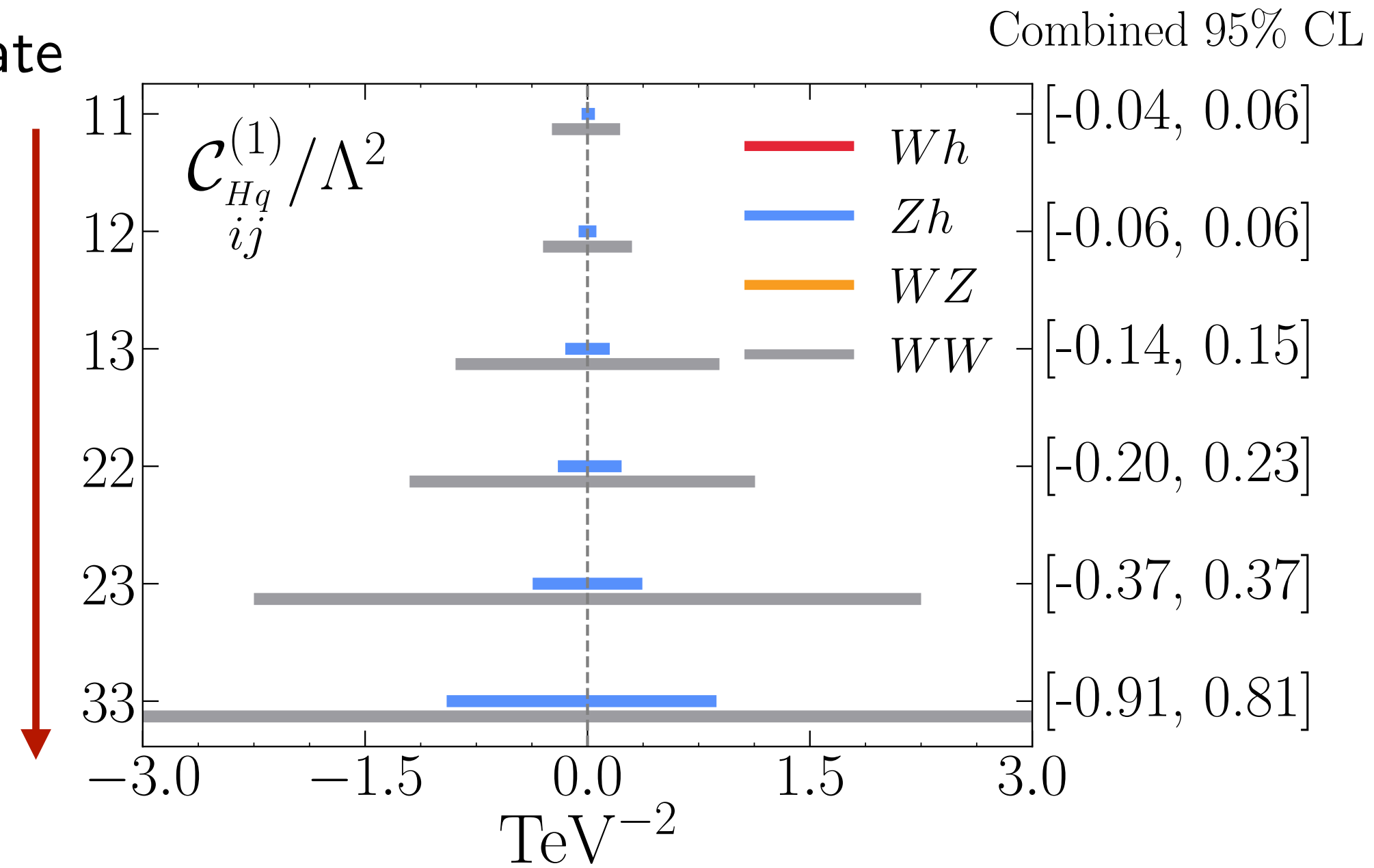


$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sigma_{\text{Int}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \sigma_{\text{NP}^2}$$



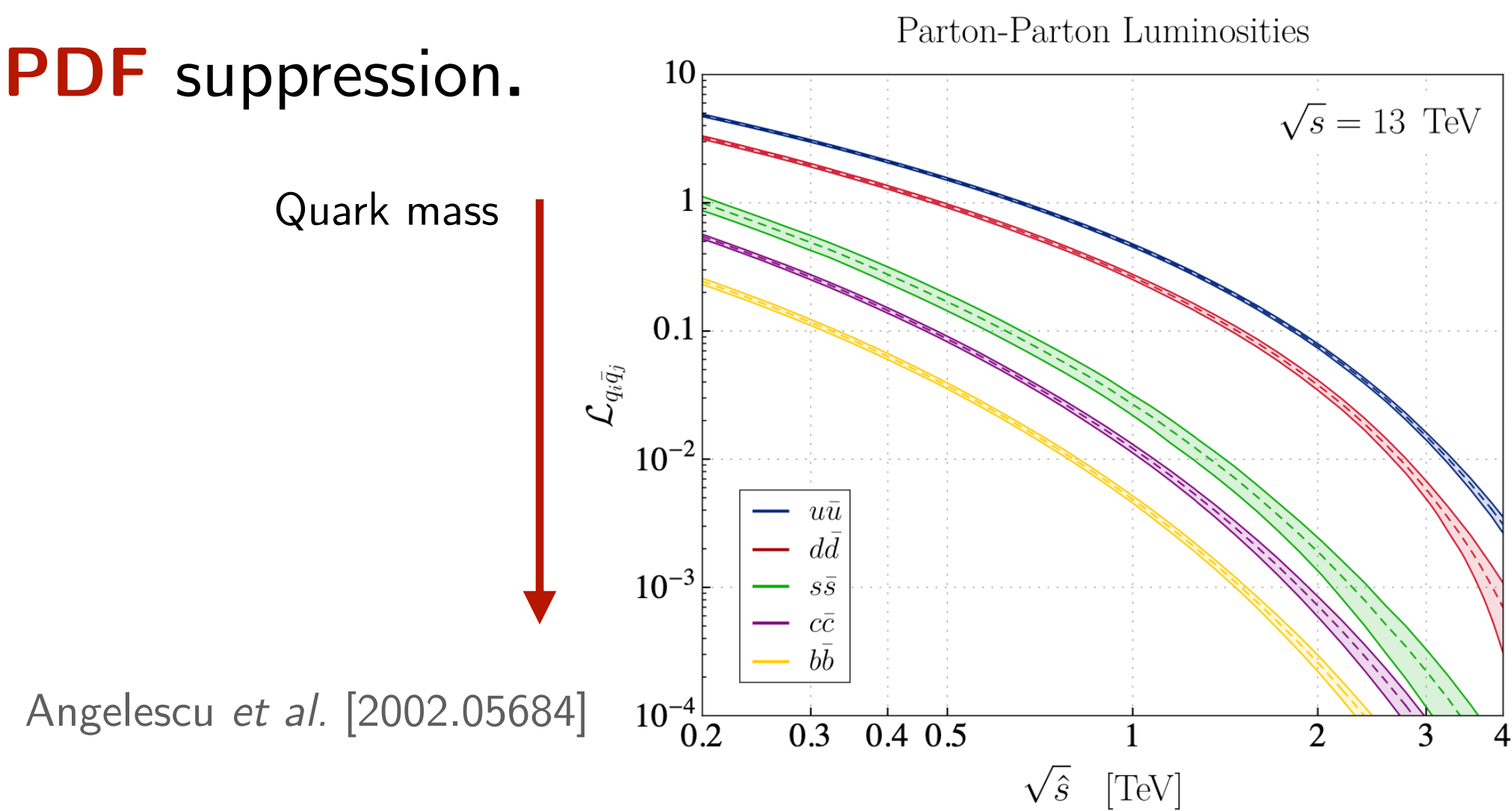
Single parameter limits

Initial state
masses

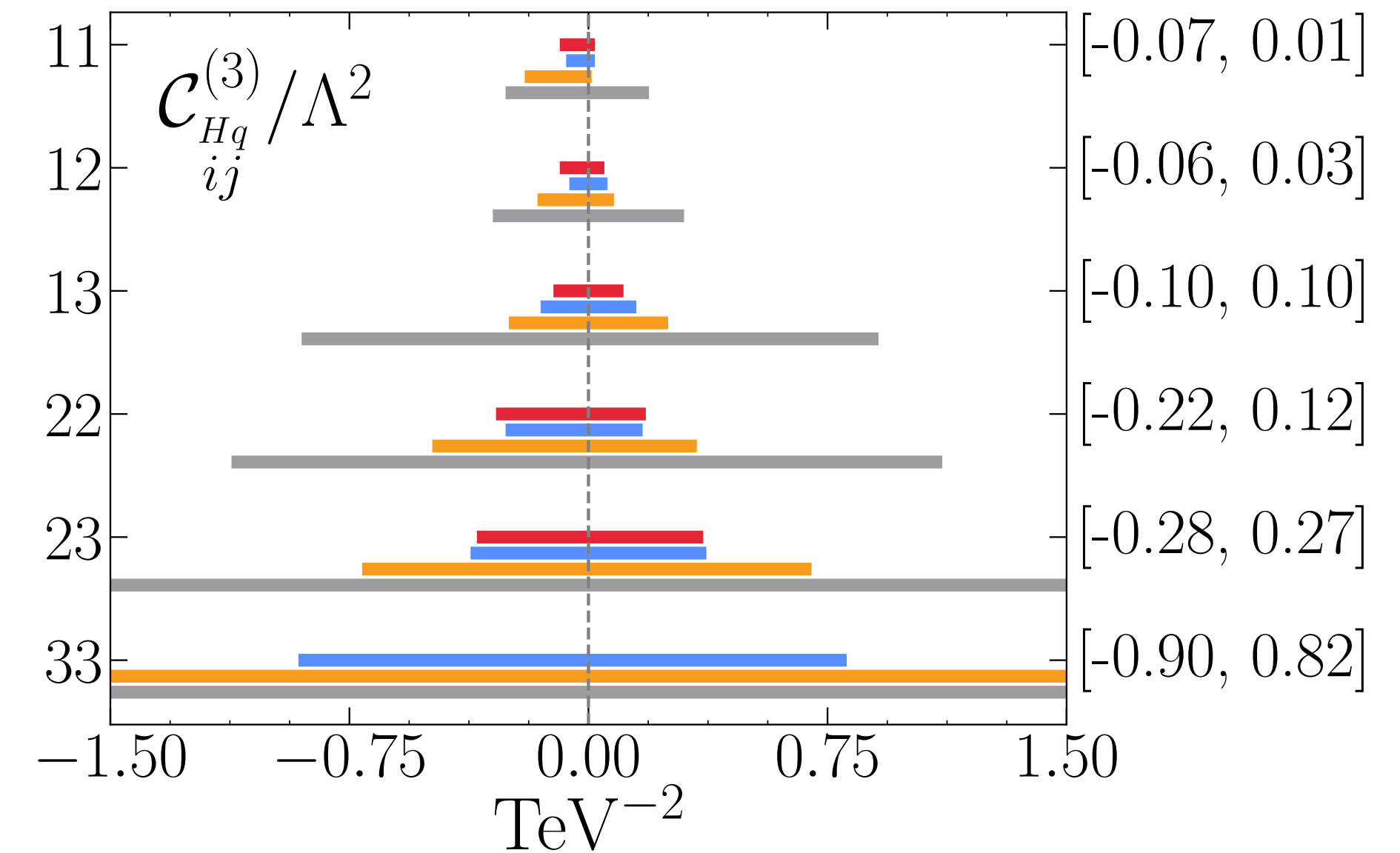


Heavier initial states lead to **weaker** constraints.

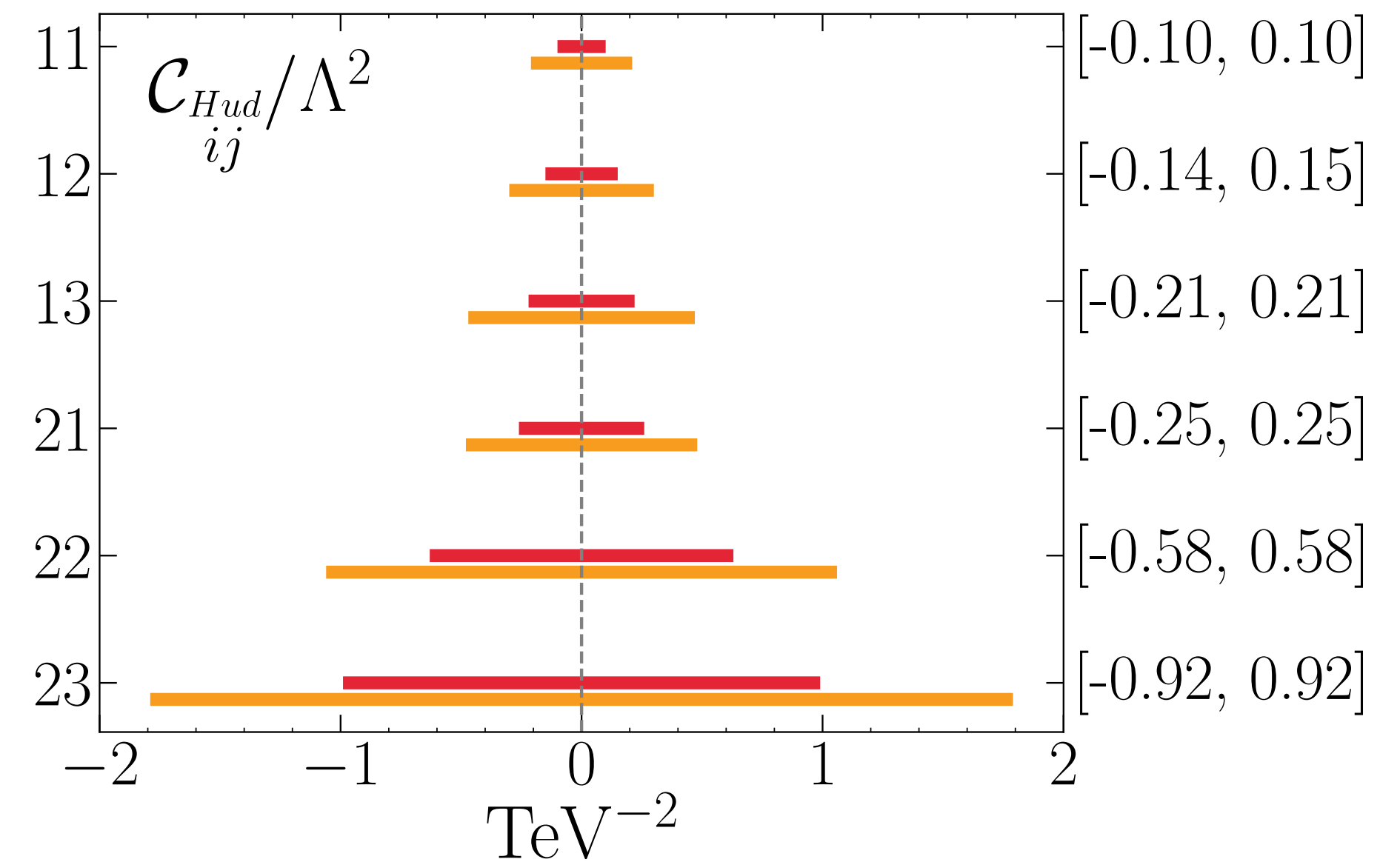
PDF suppression.



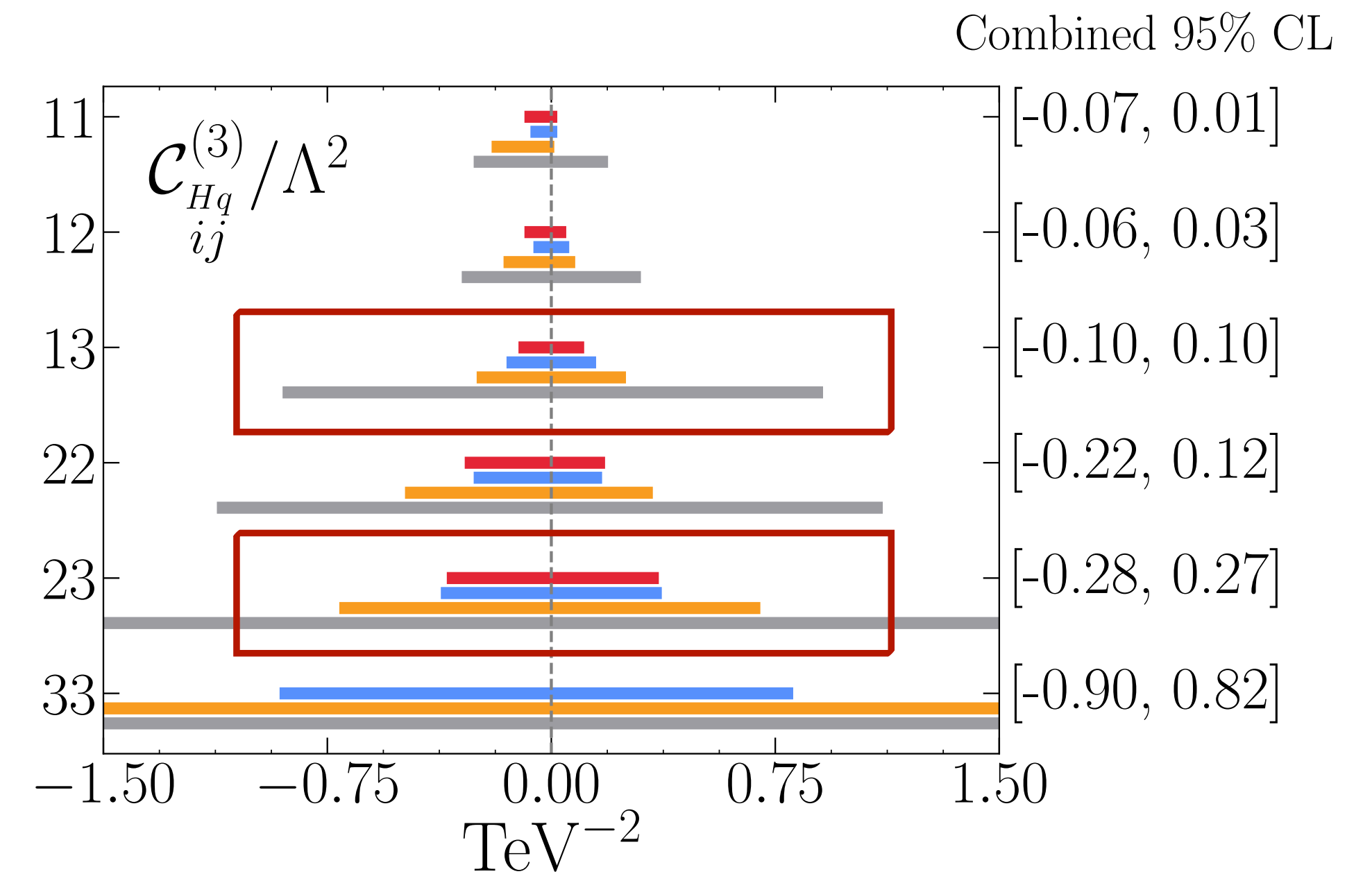
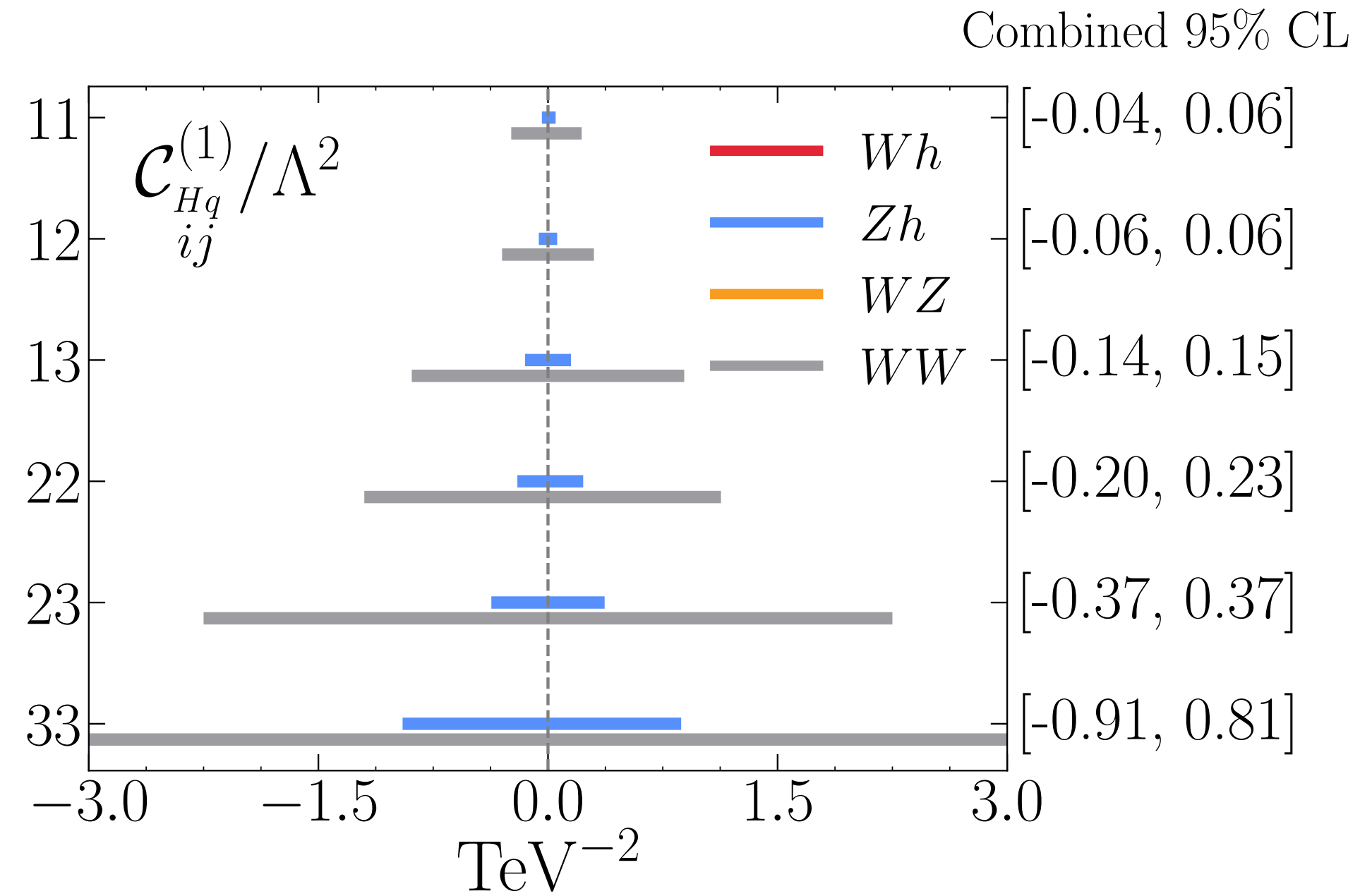
Combined 95% CL



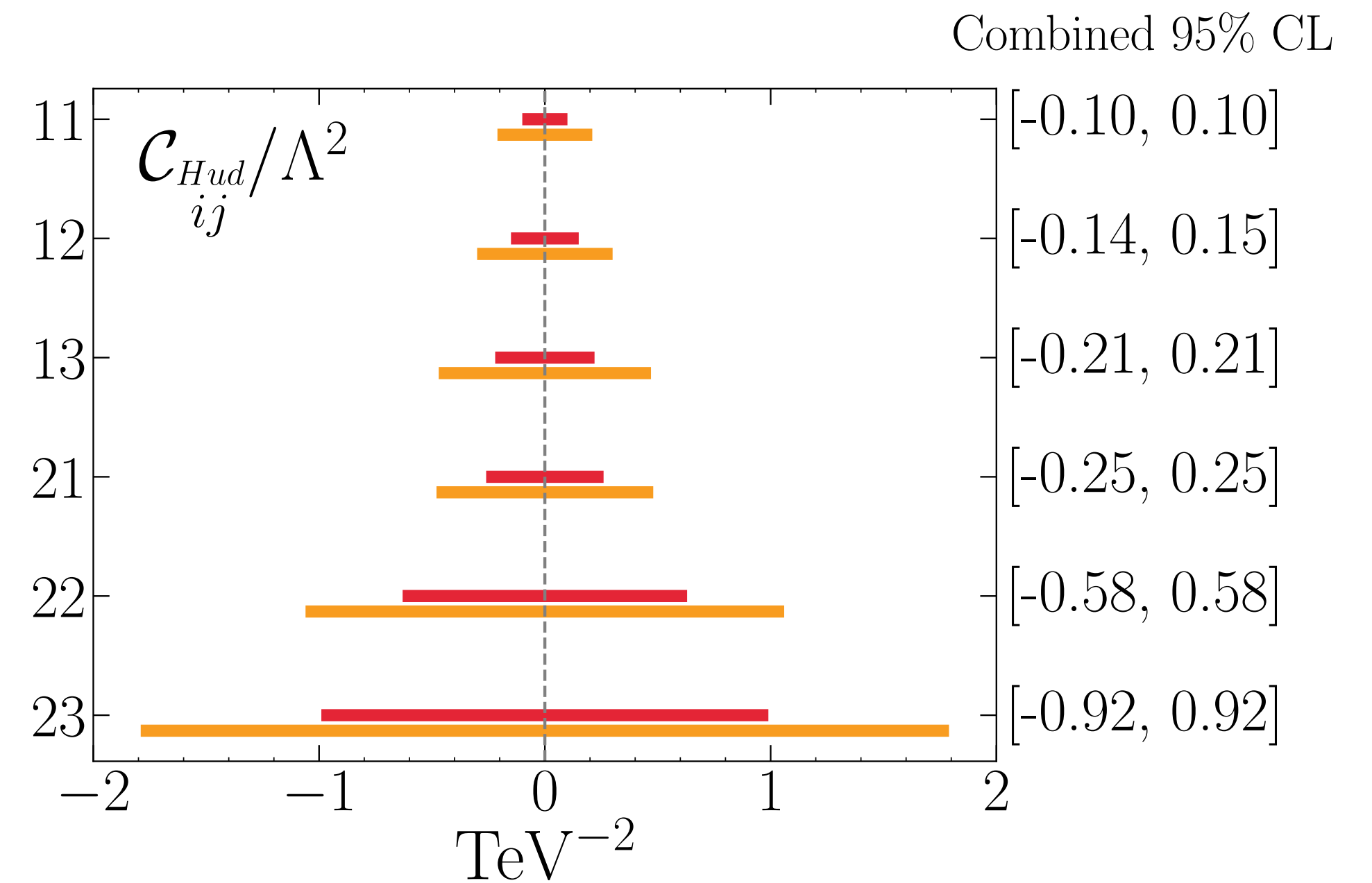
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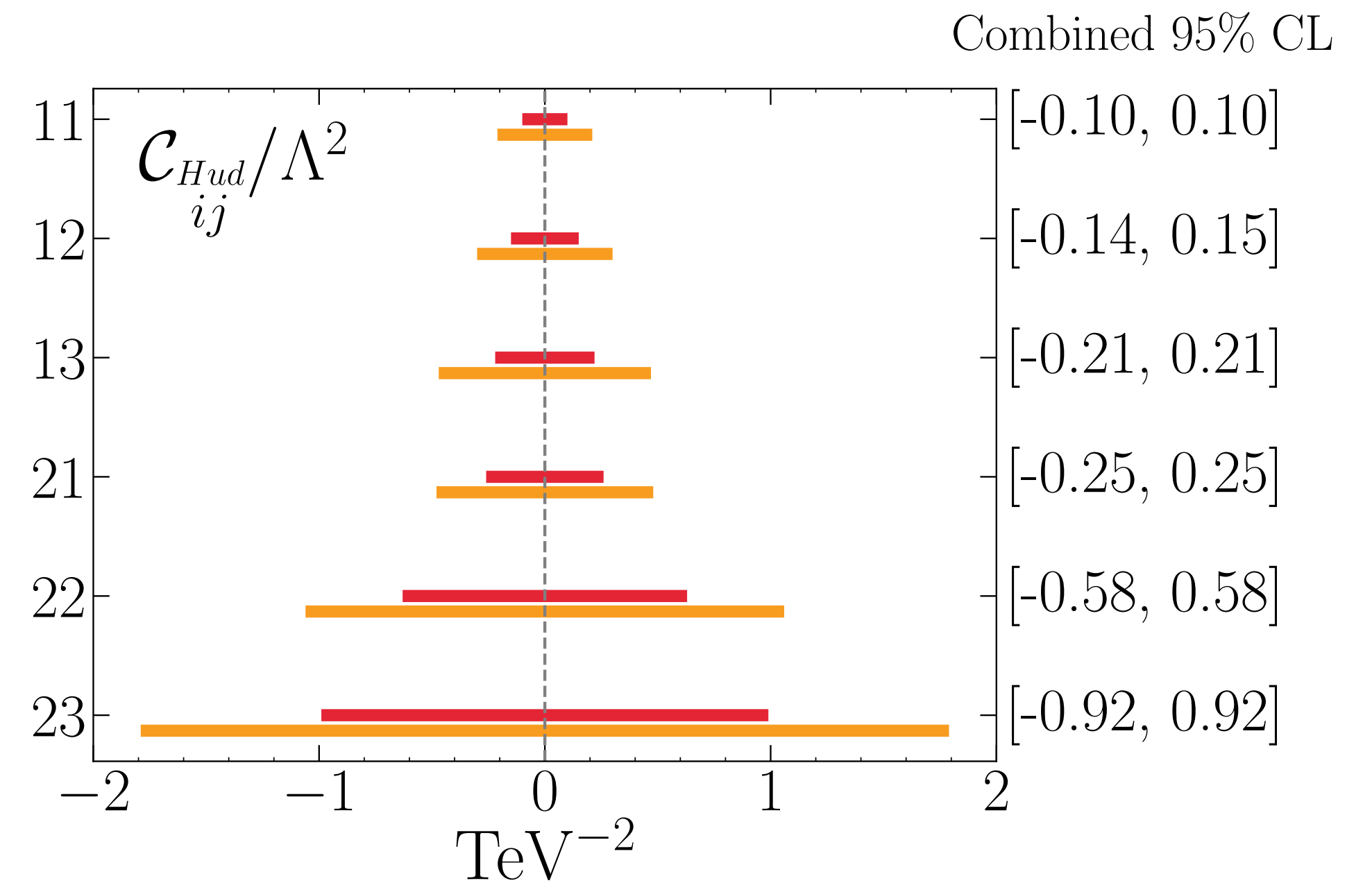
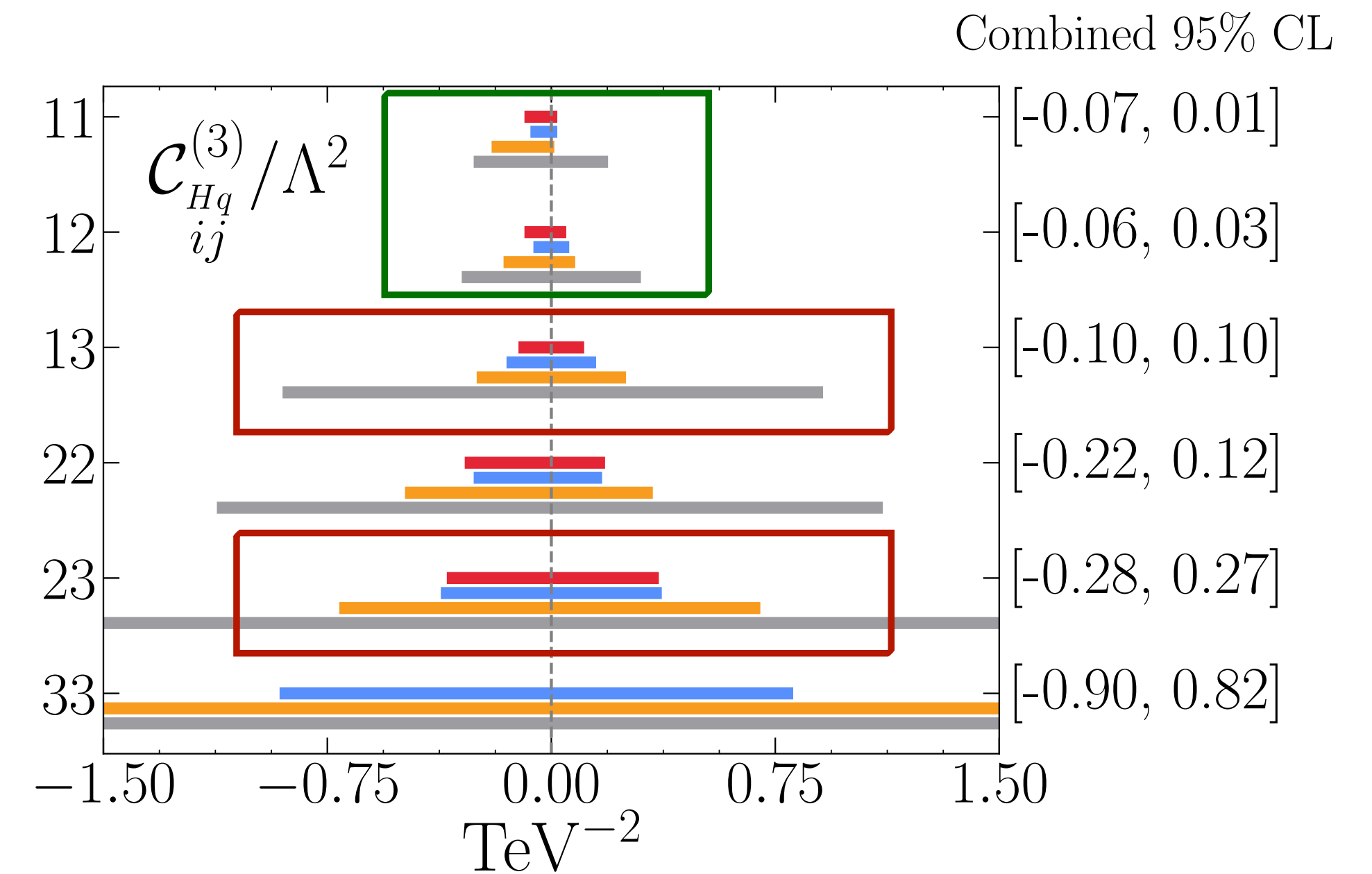
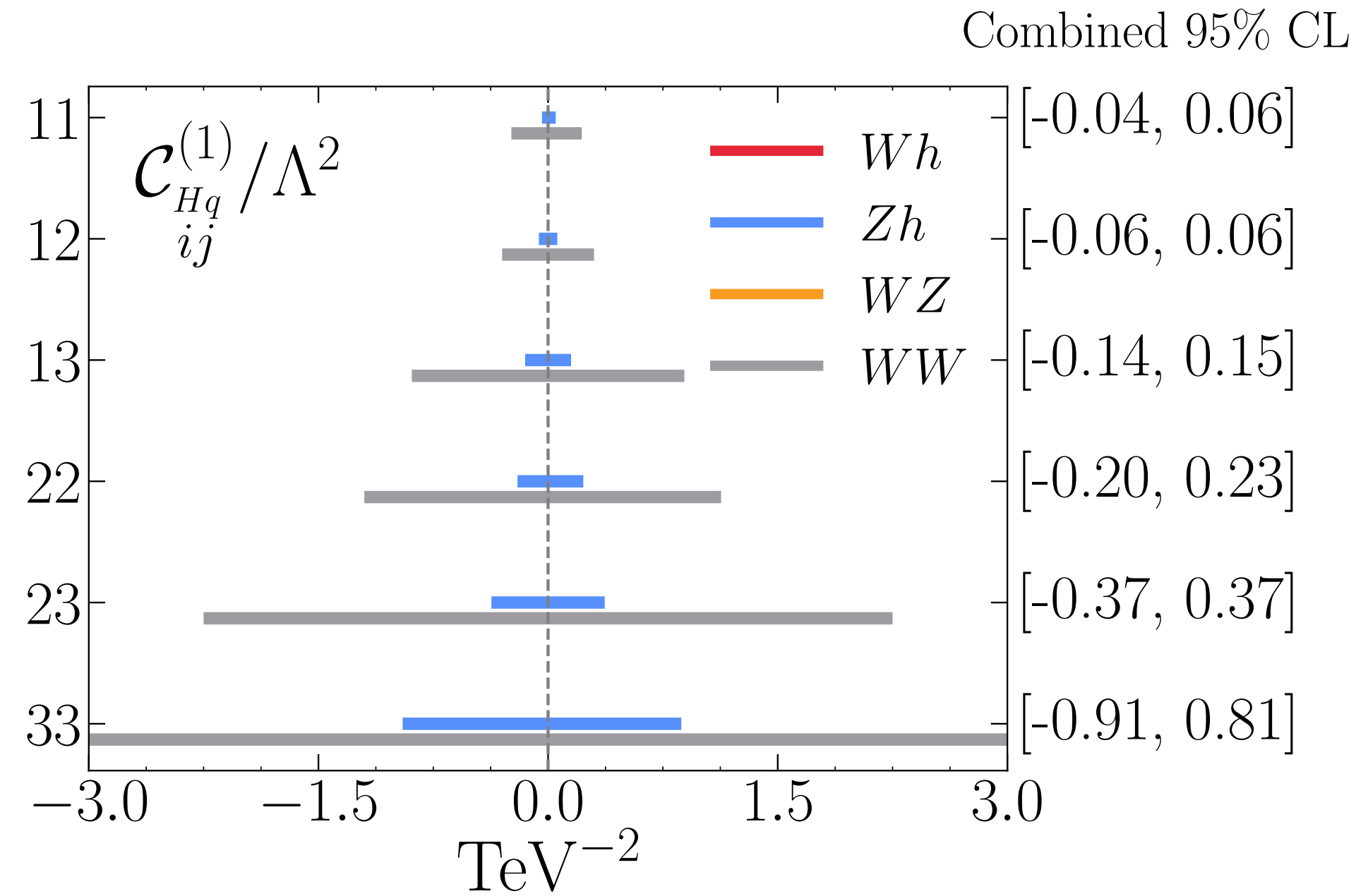
Single parameter limits



For initial states with **heavy and different-flavor** quarks,
the **quadratic** terms drive the limits.



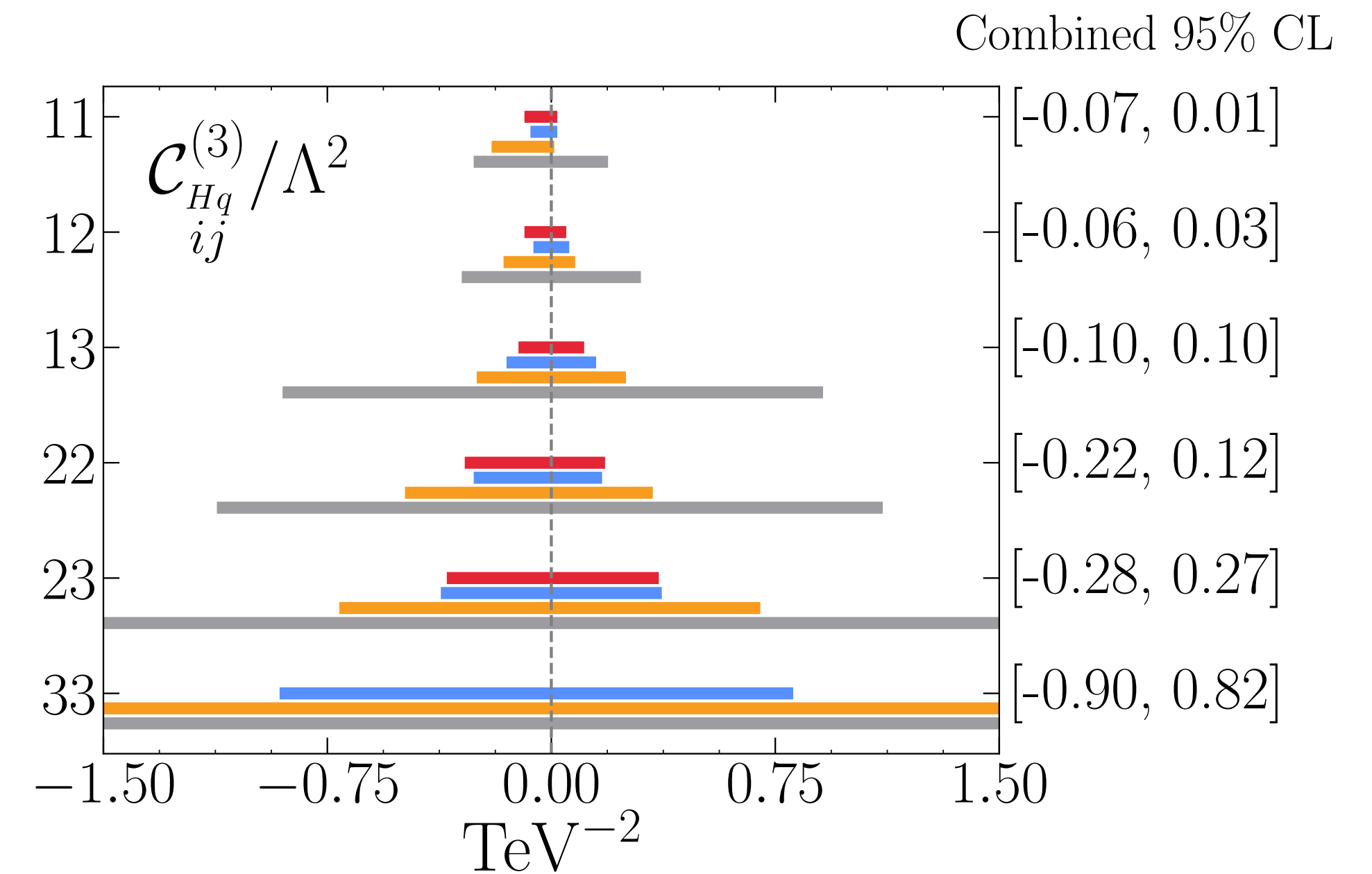
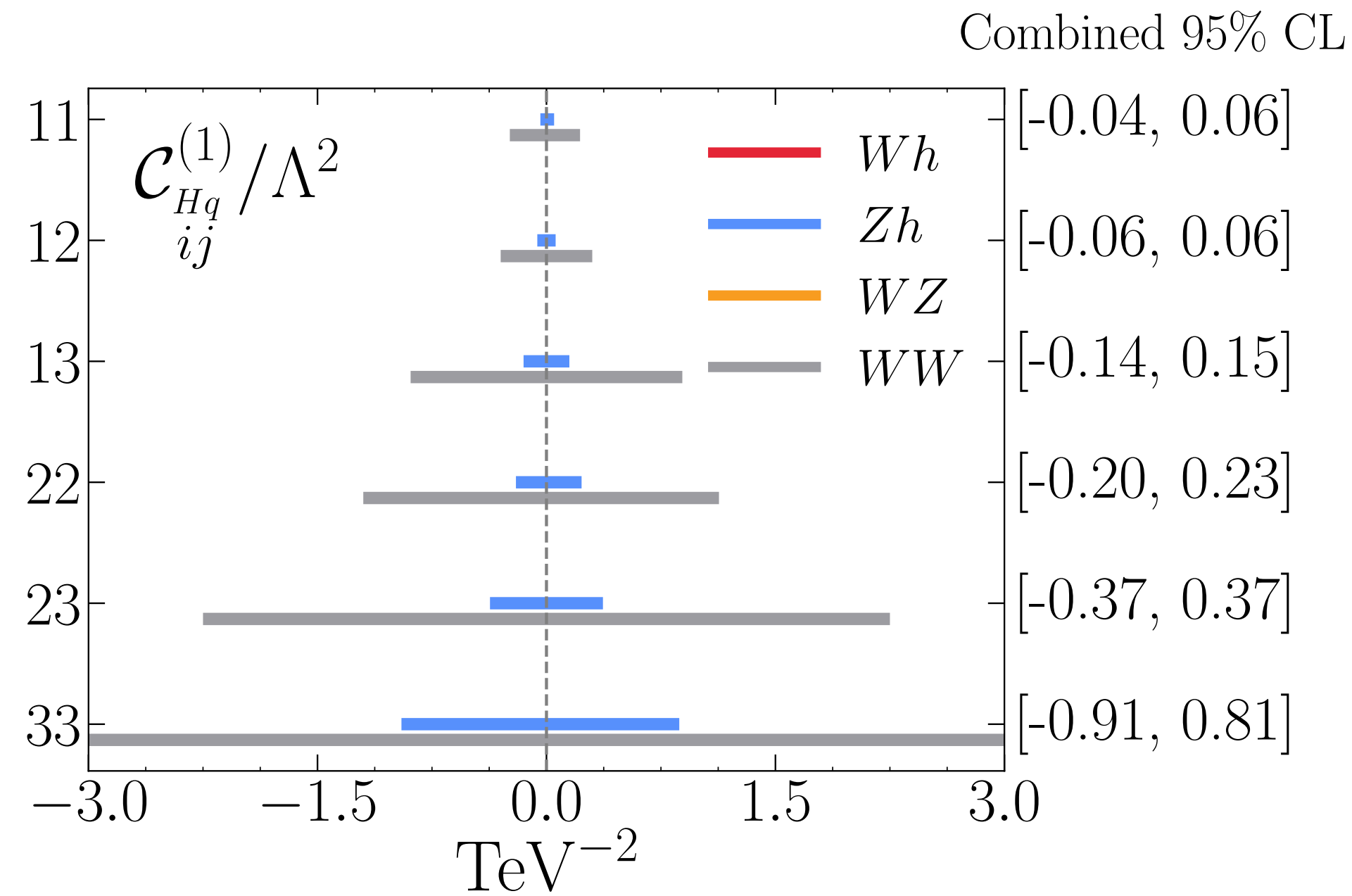
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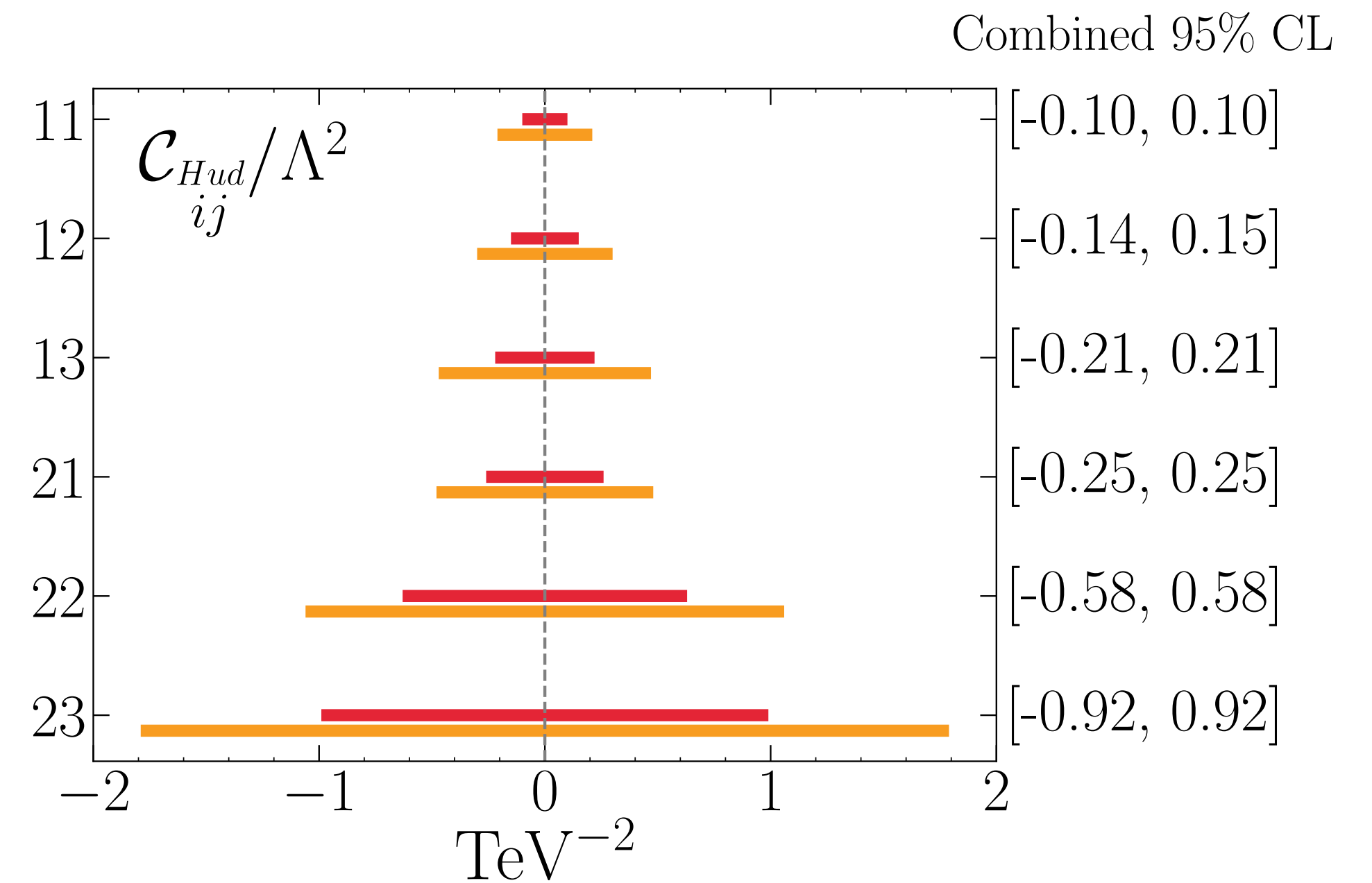
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For **same-flavor or light initial** states, the **interference** can lead to asymmetric confidence intervals.

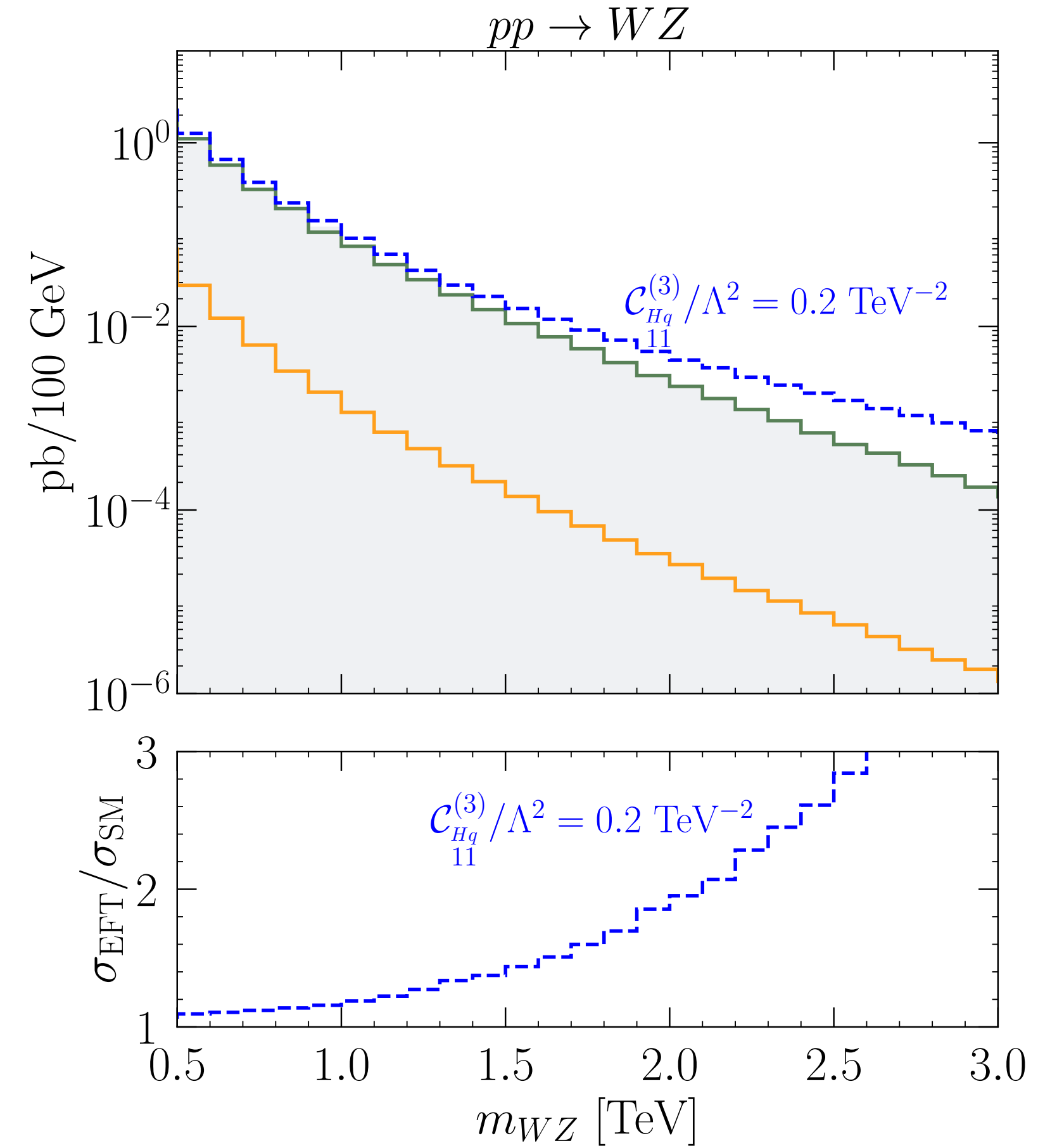
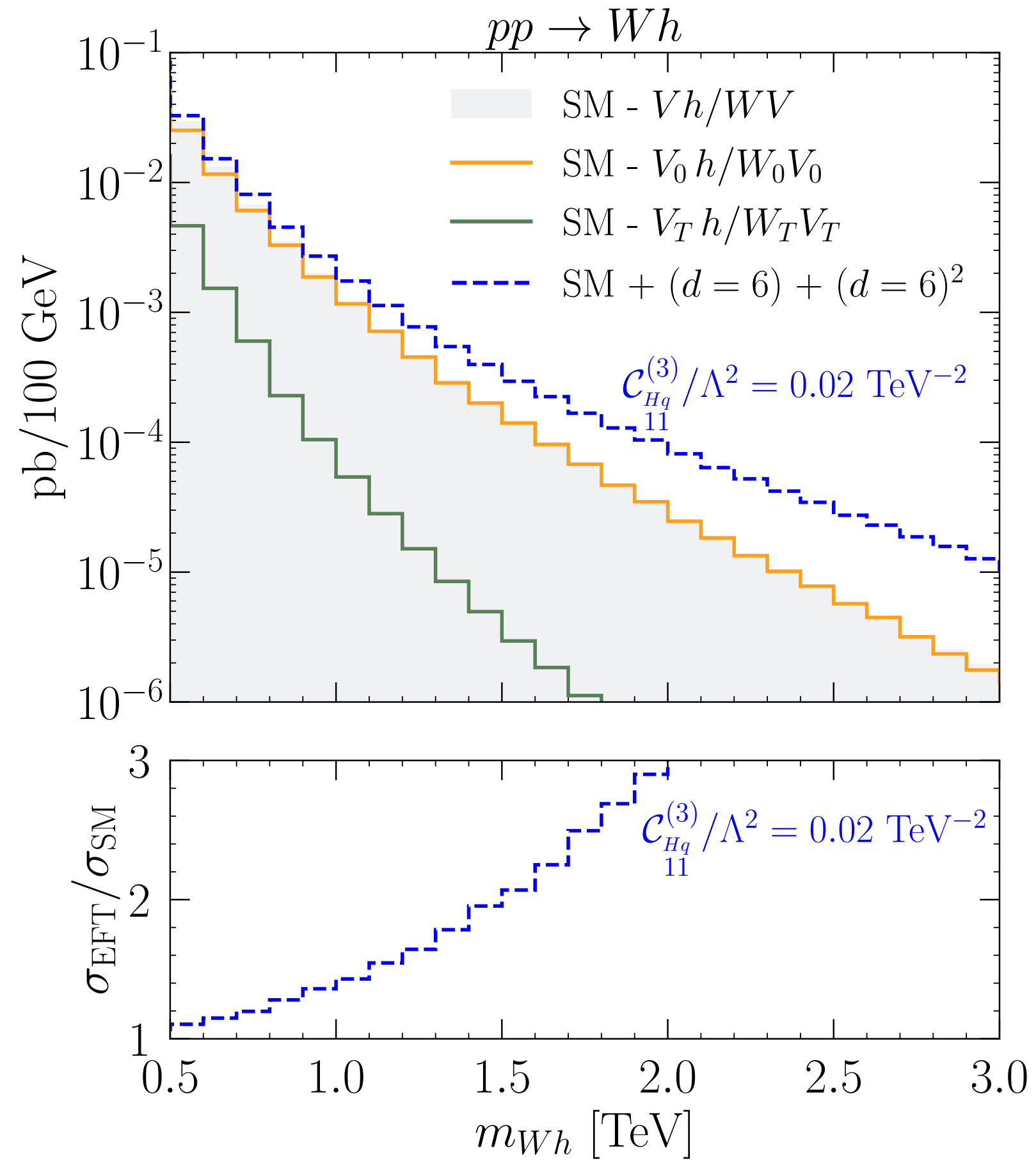
Single parameter limits



Limits from Vh are **stronger** than WV at the moment.



Differential distributions



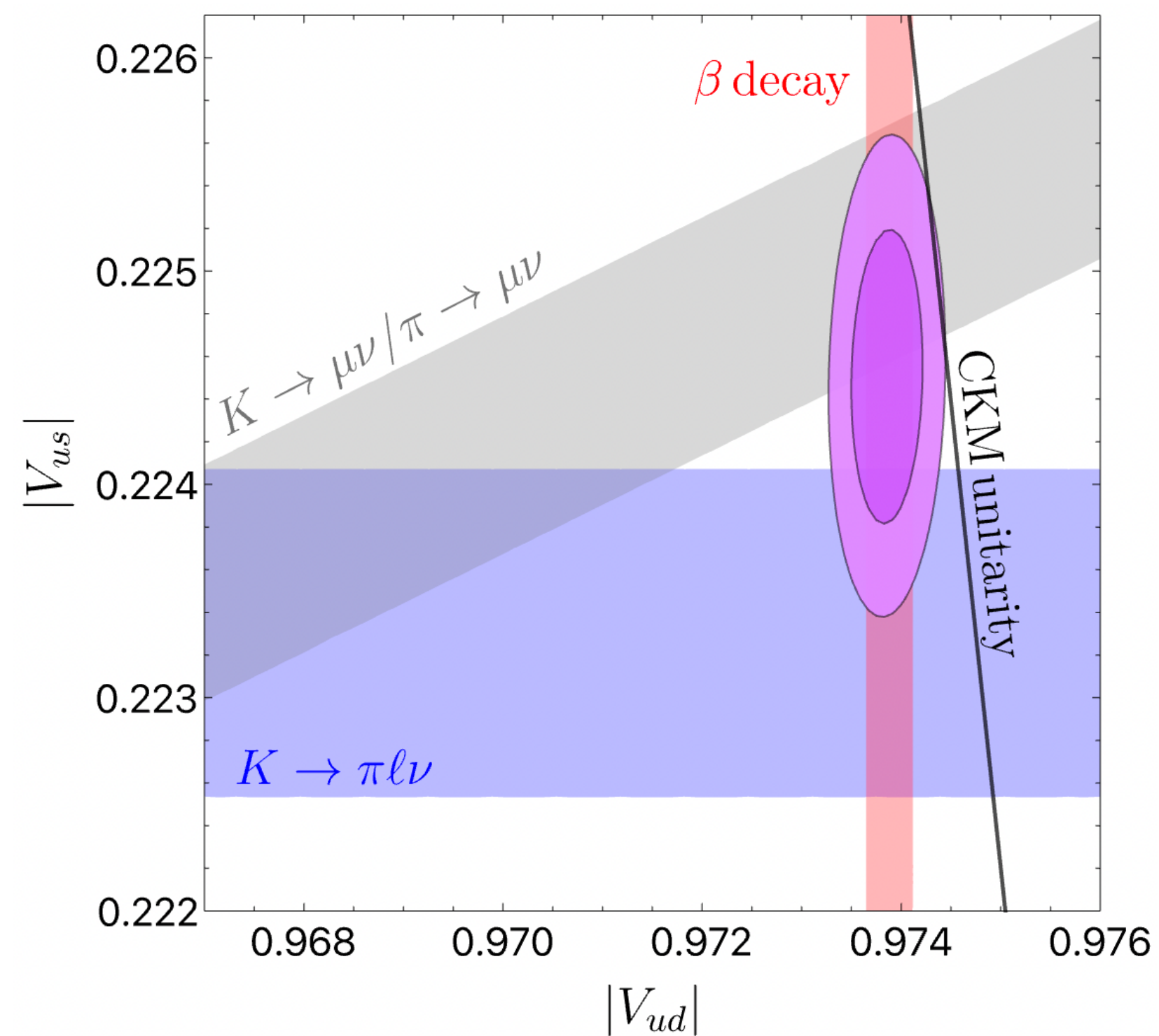
In diboson production channels, **transverse** polarizations **dominate** compared to **longitudinal** modes.

R. Franceschini *et al.* [1712.01310]

Illustration: First-row CKM unitarity

$$\Delta_{\text{CKM}}^{\text{global}} \equiv |V_{ud}|_{\text{global}}^2 + |V_{us}|_{\text{global}}^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 - 1 = -0.001\,51(53) \quad \sim 3\sigma \text{ tension with CKM unitarity.}$$

A. Crivellin *et al.* [2212.06862], [2008.01113], B. Belfatto *et al.* [1906.02714], Y. Grossman *et al.* [1911.07821], M. Kirk [2008.0113], A. K. Alok *et al.* [2108.05614], and many more...



(thanks Luigi!)

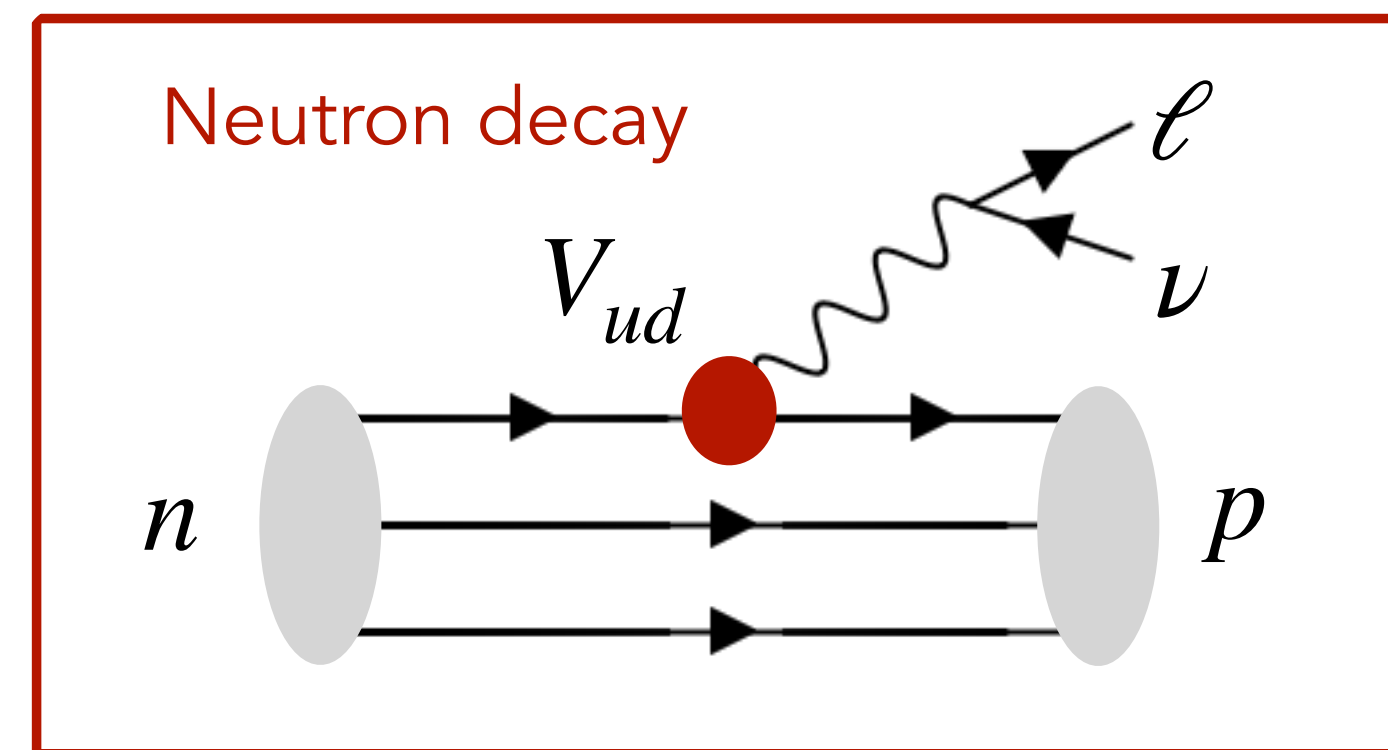
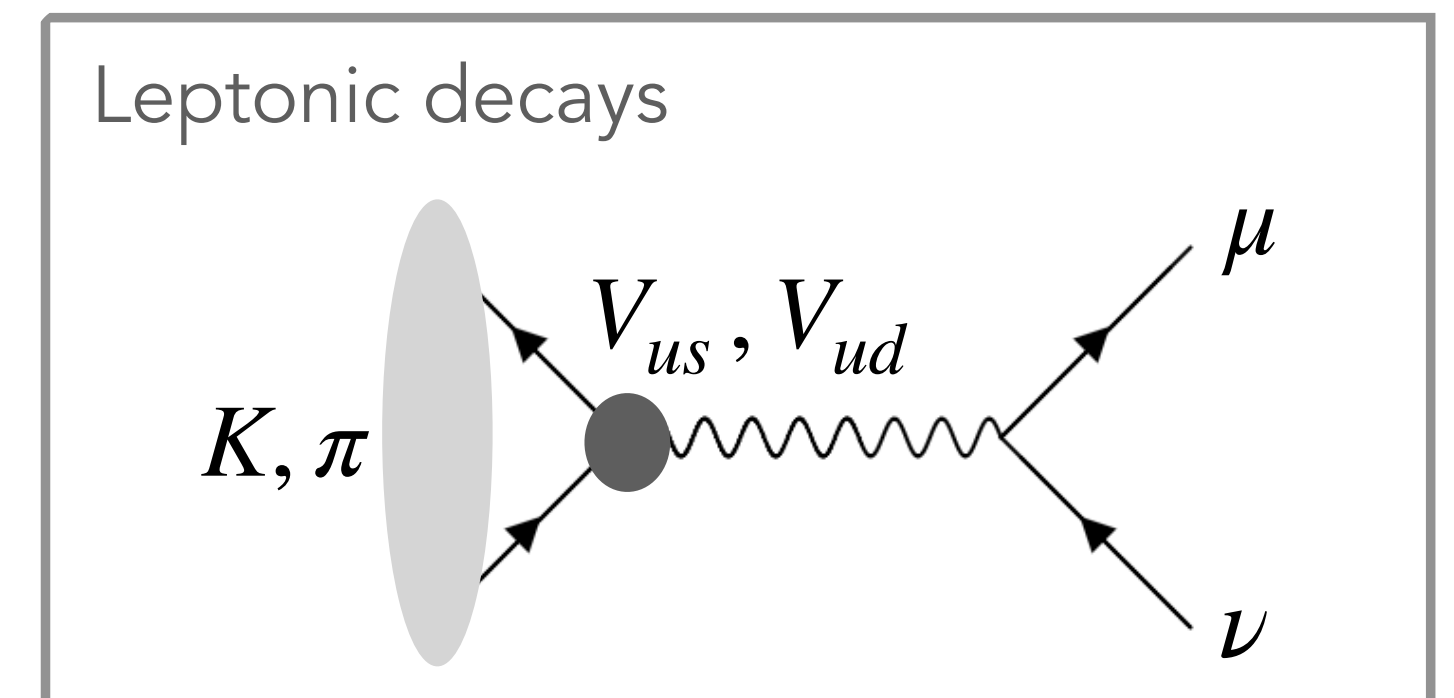
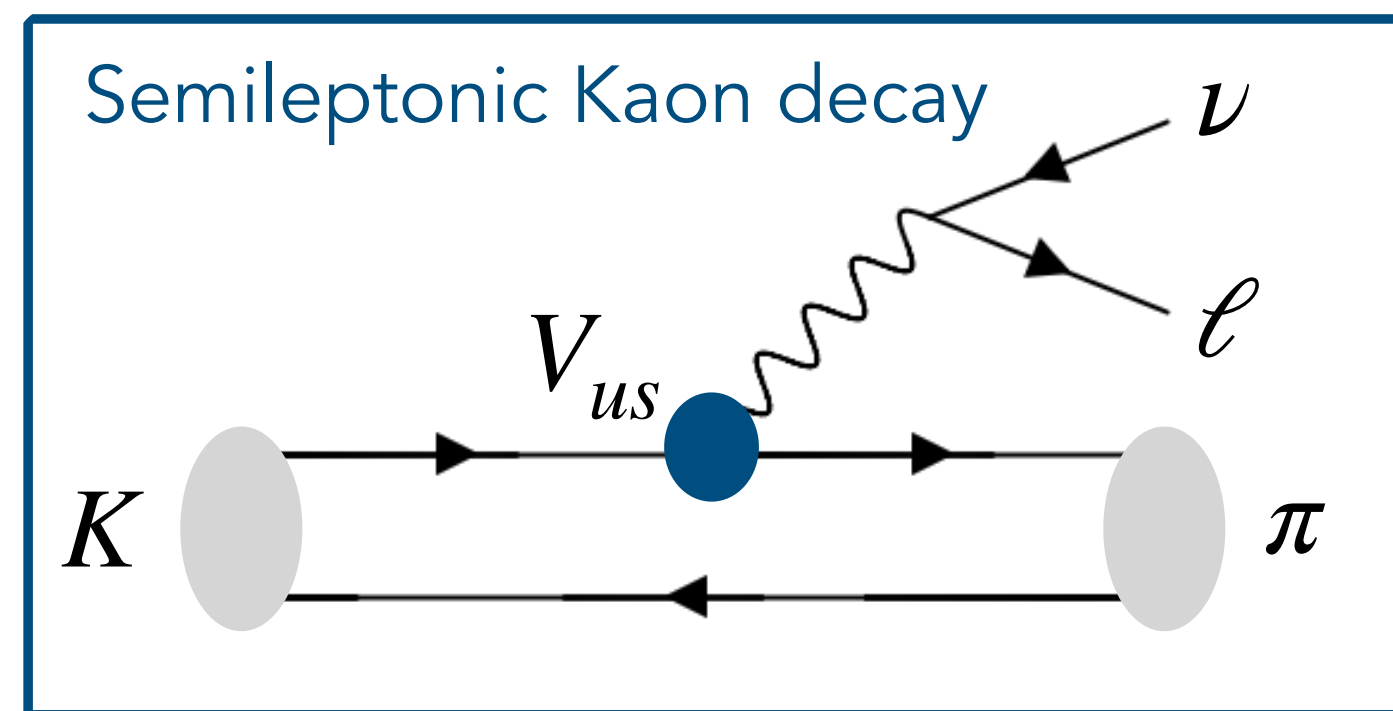
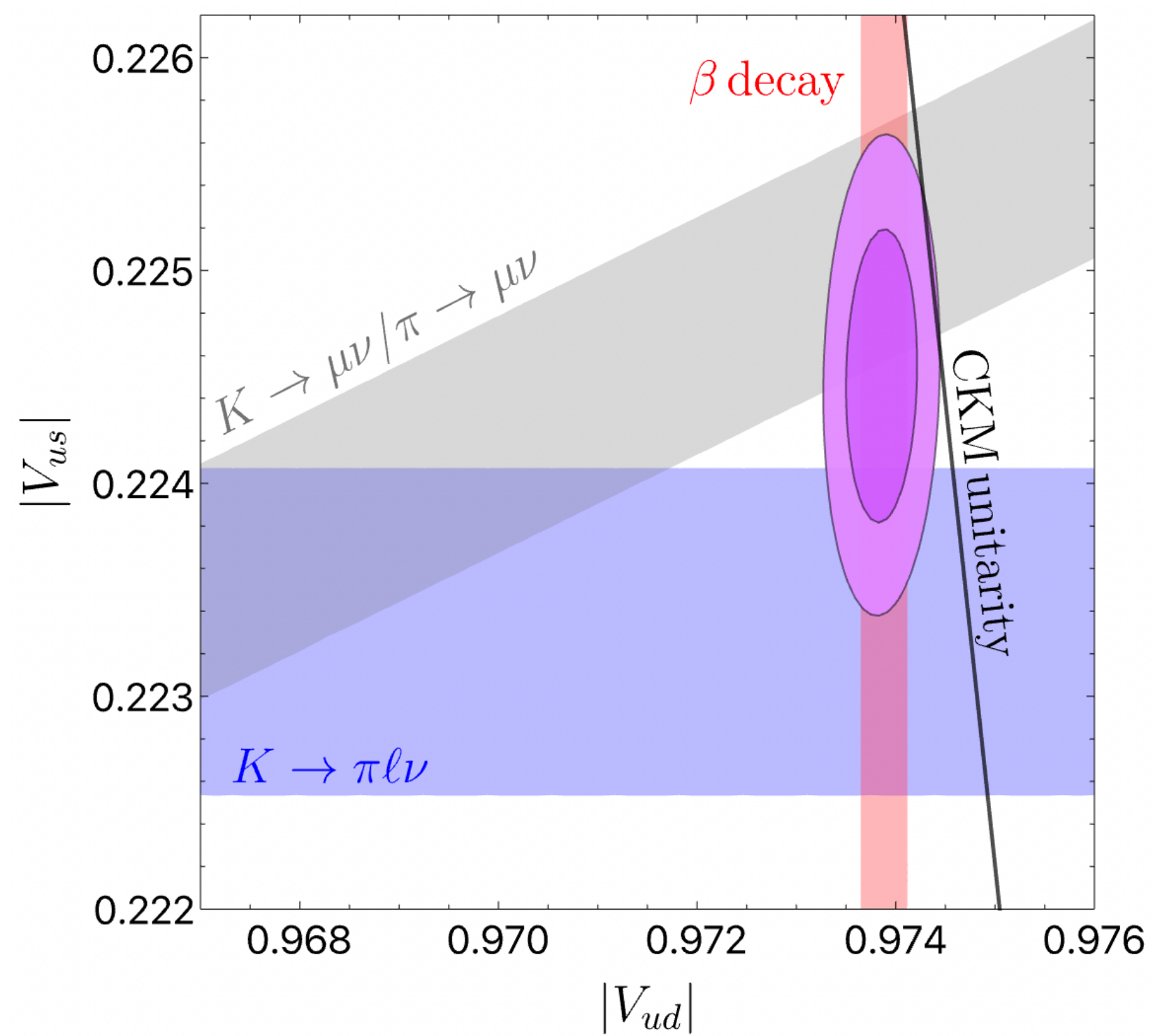


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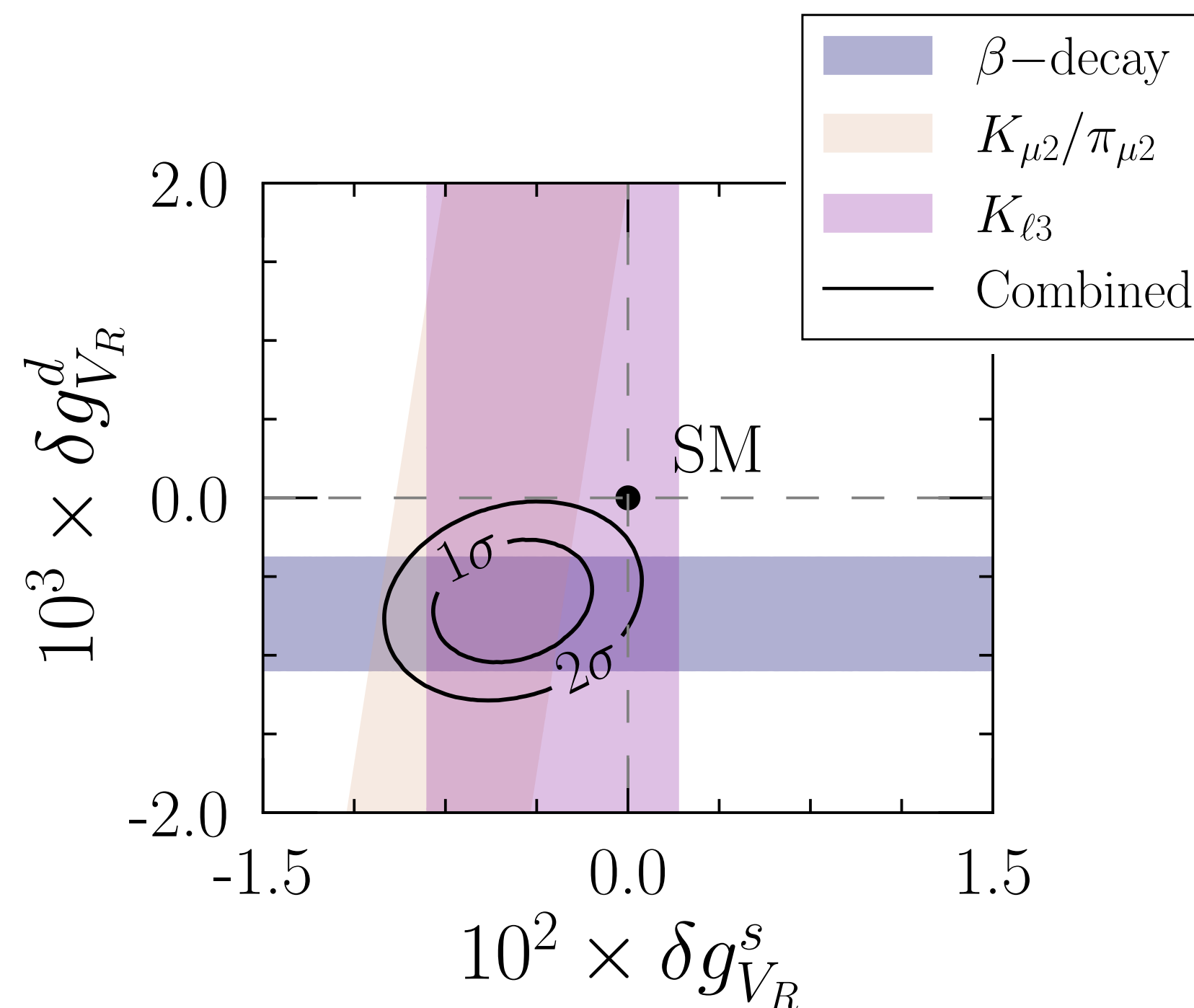
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Assuming the discrepancy arises from NP, **RH CC** could offer a viable explanation. V. Cirigliano *et al.* [2208.11707]



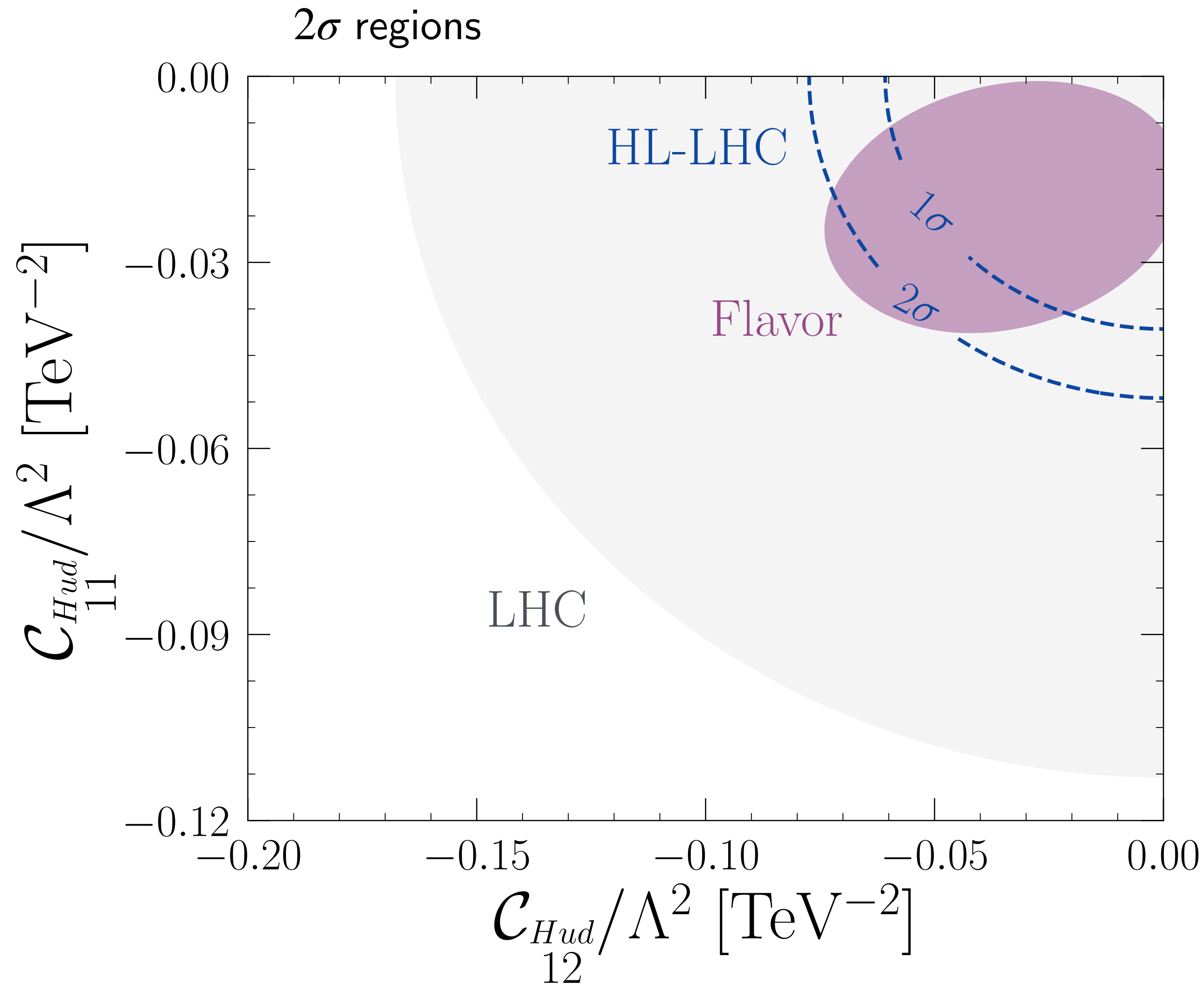
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Integrating out the W boson

$$(\bar{u}_R \gamma_\mu d_R)(\bar{\ell}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L)$$

$$\delta g_{V_R}^q = \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2} \frac{1}{V_{uq}} \mathcal{C}_{Hud}_{1q}$$

Illustration: First-row CKM unitarity



LHC and HL-LHC limits are dominated by Wh production.

HL-LHC has the potential to provide constraints that are **competitive** with those from **flavor observables**.

Conclusions

LHC data offer **complementary constraints** to low-energy processes, benefiting from **energy-enhanced** effects in the high- p_T tails.

Diboson (**VV**) and Higgs-associated (**VH**) production processes can **probe** Wilson coefficients that are **weakly constrained** by Drell–Yan data.

► Soon to be implemented in HighPT [github.com/HighPT/HighPT]



We extract limits on the Wilson coefficients of Higgs–current operators, without imposing flavor assumptions, using LHC Run 2 data on VV and VH production.

The **HL-LHC** could help clarify **flavor anomalies**, such as the Cabibbo angle anomaly, and provide meaningful constraints on several transitions.

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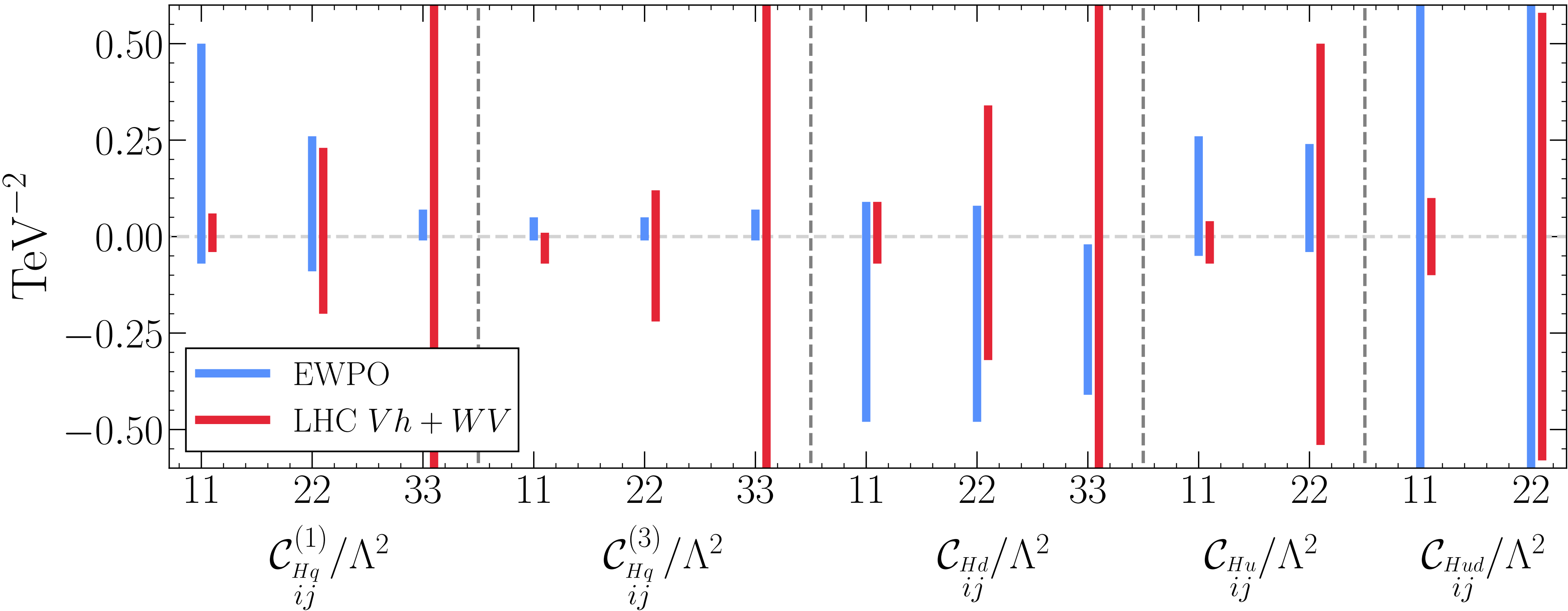
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Thank you!

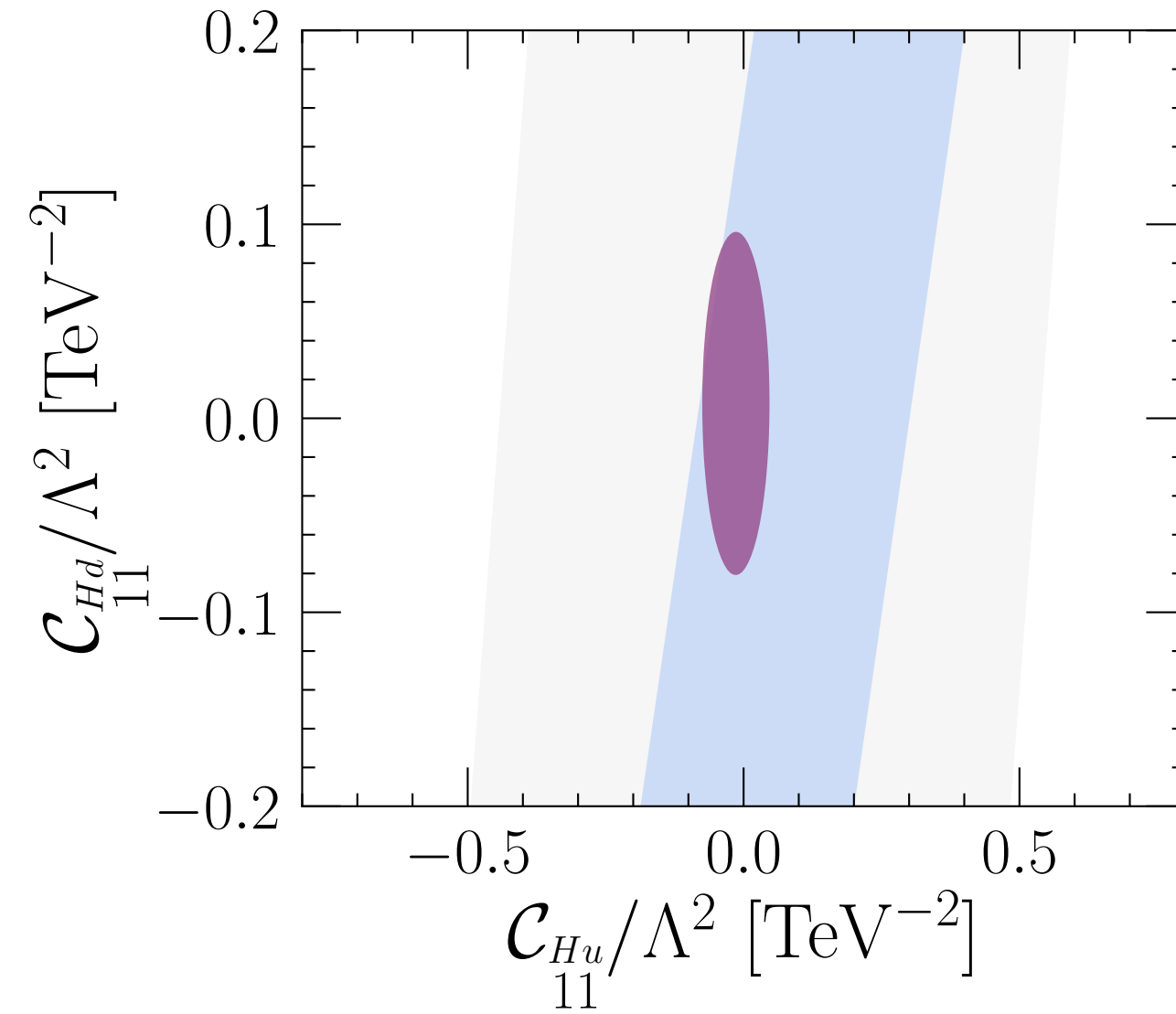
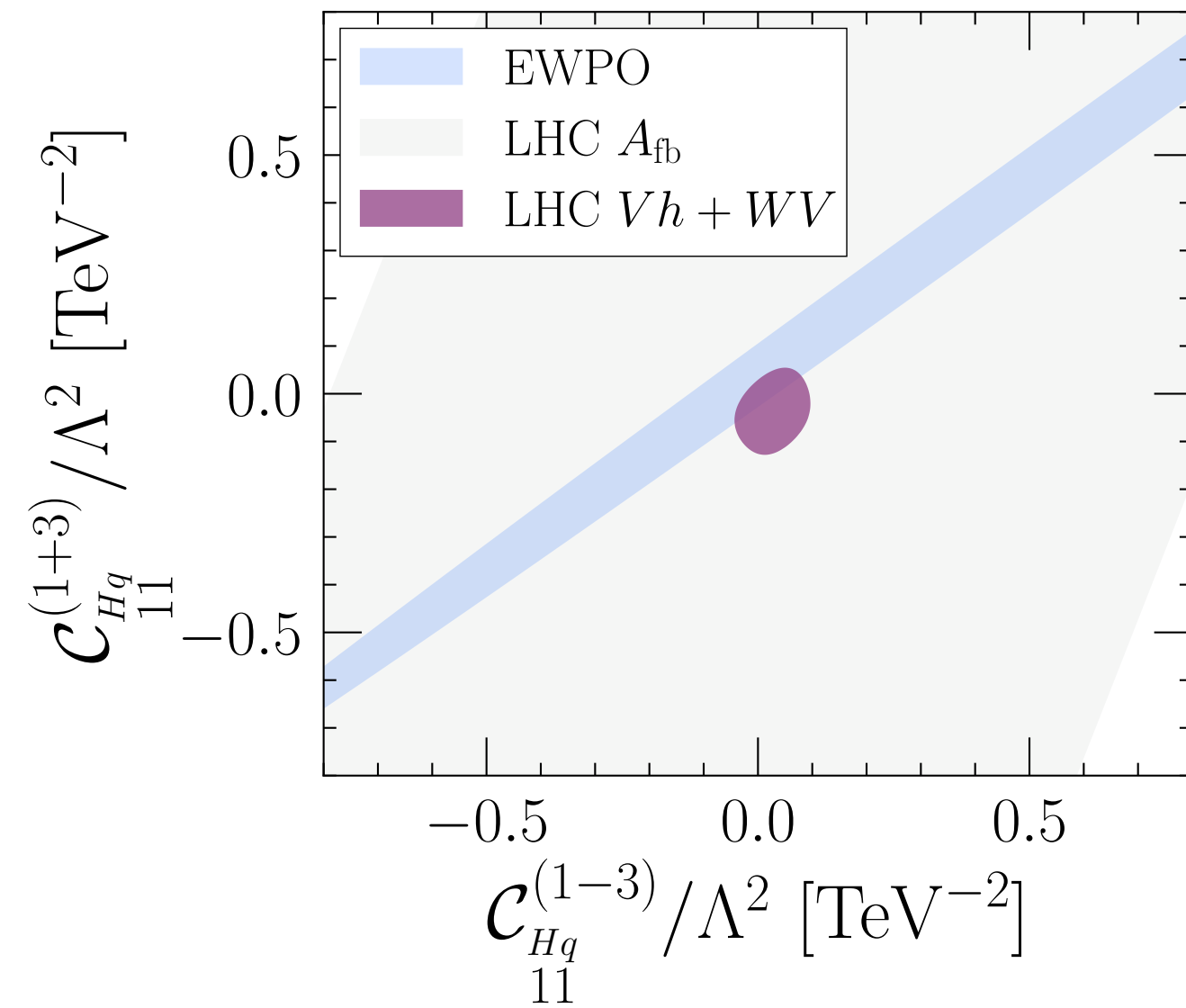
Backup

Confronting LHC with EWPO

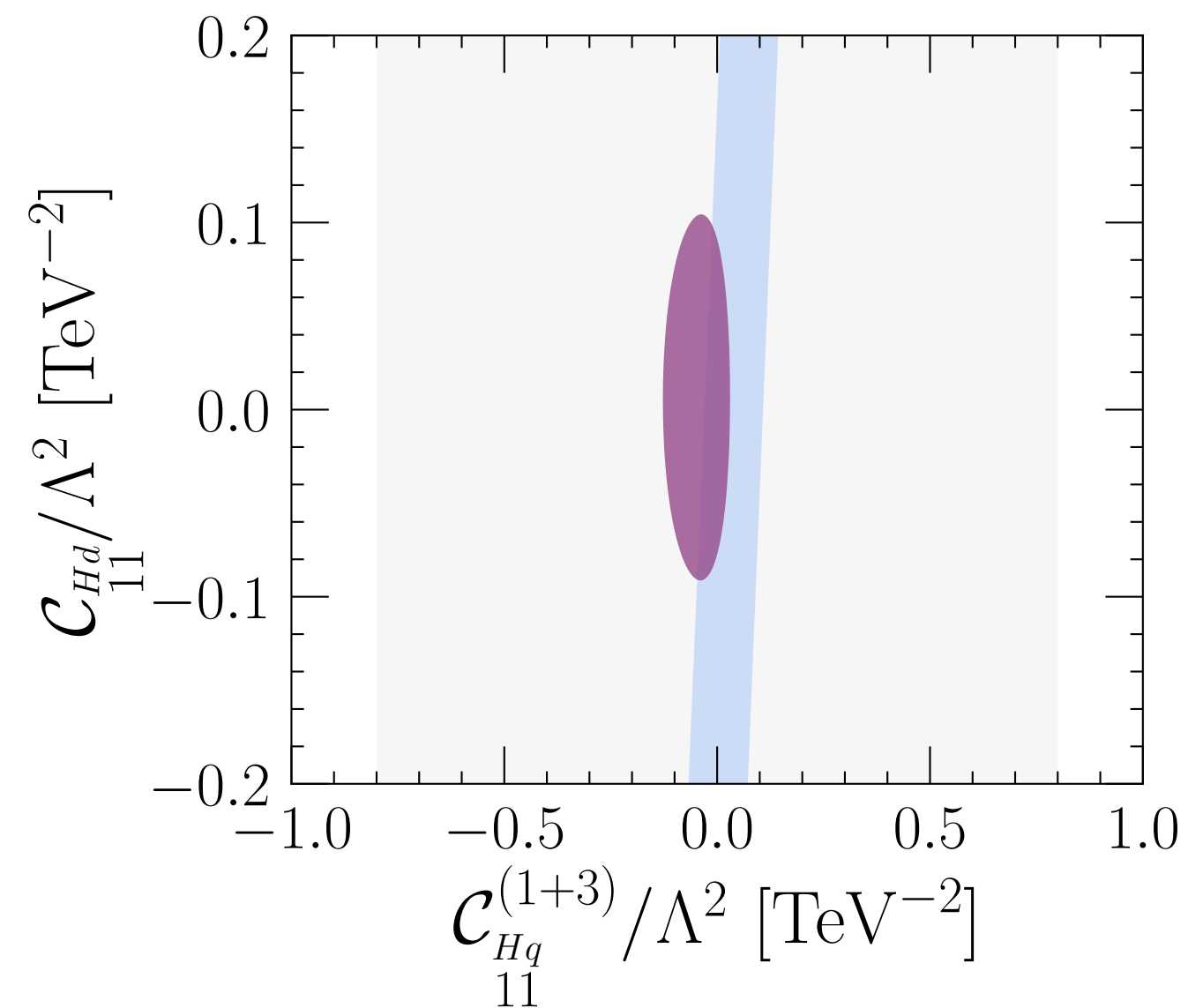
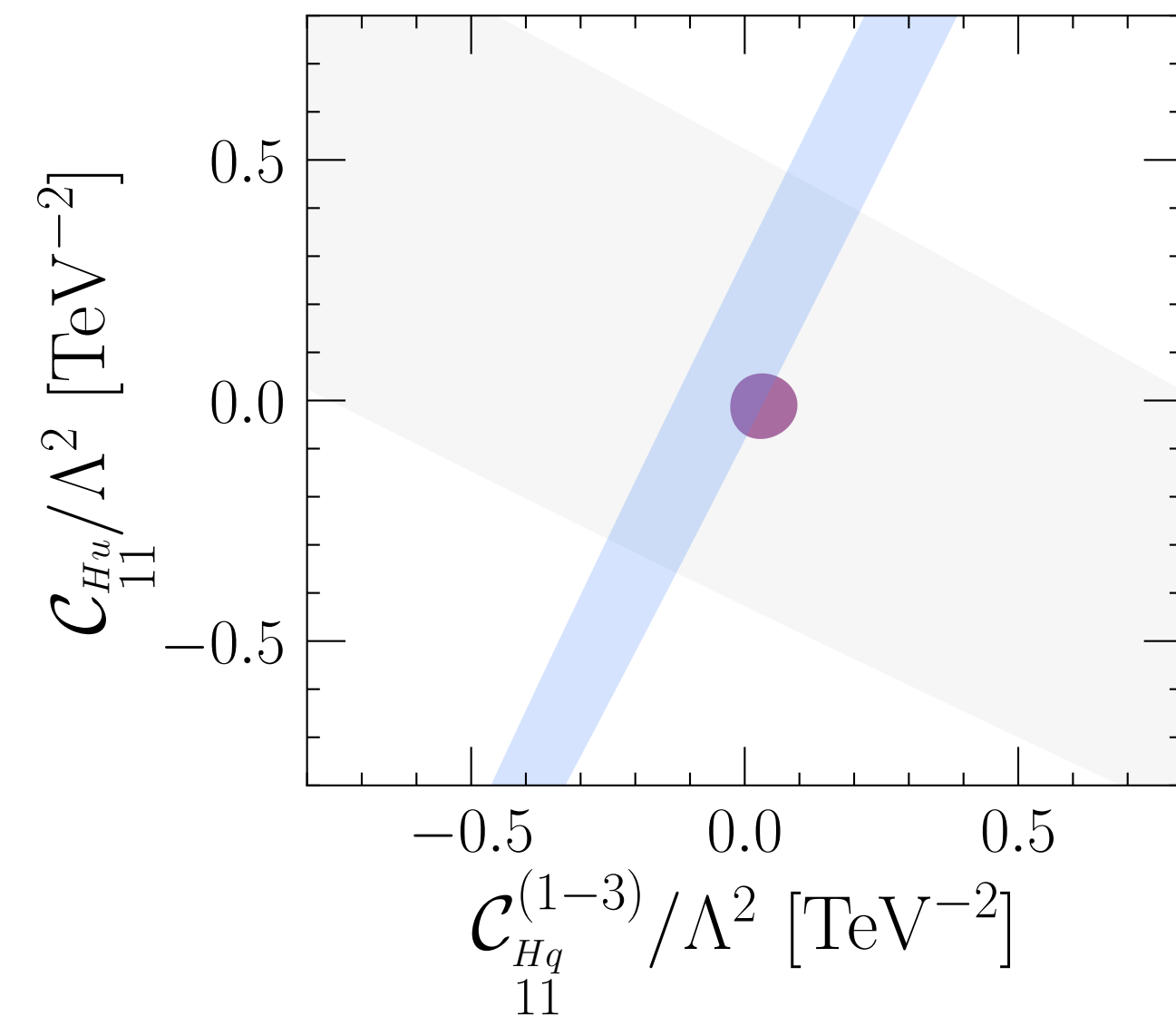


Considering a single non vanishing coefficient at a time.

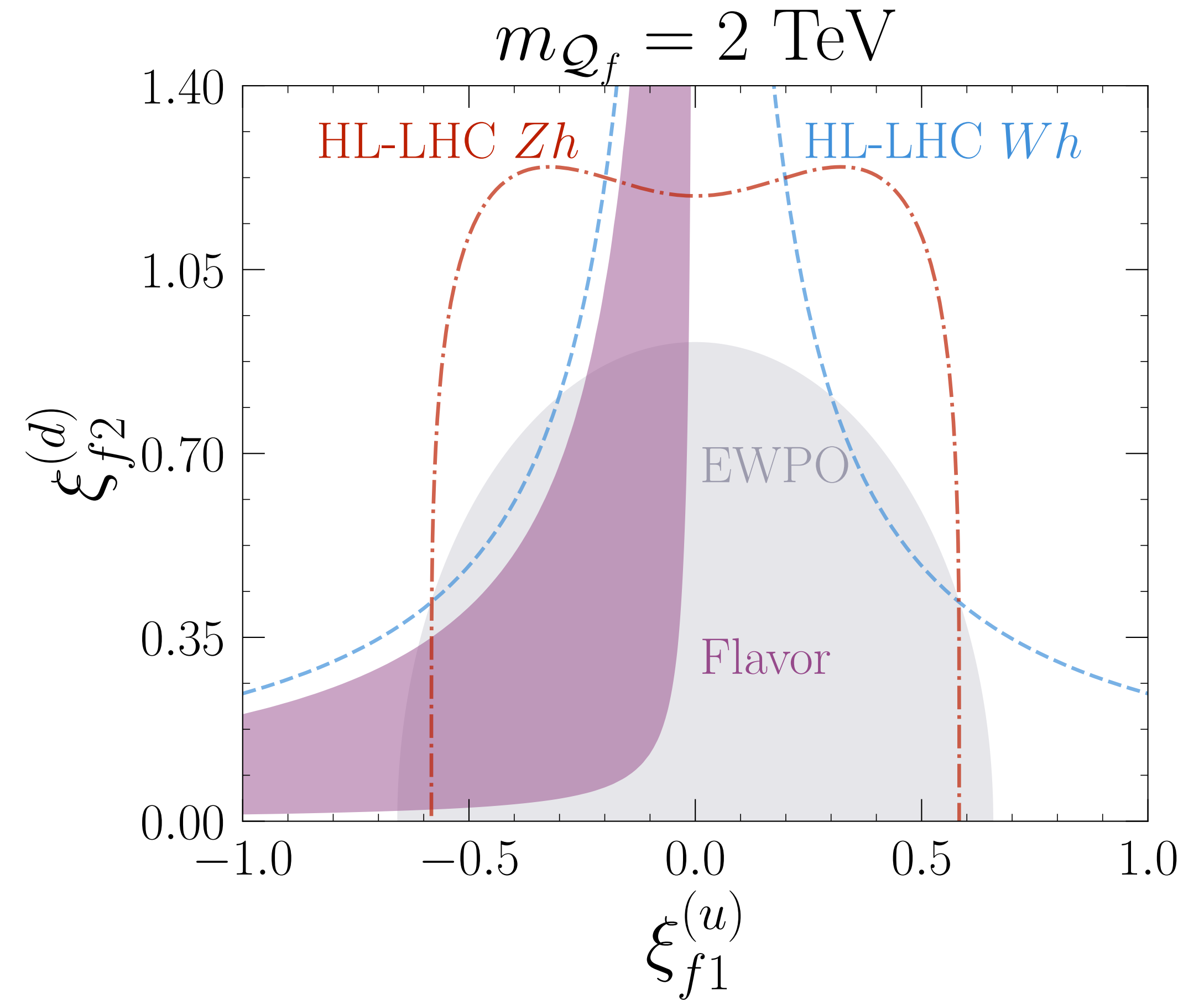
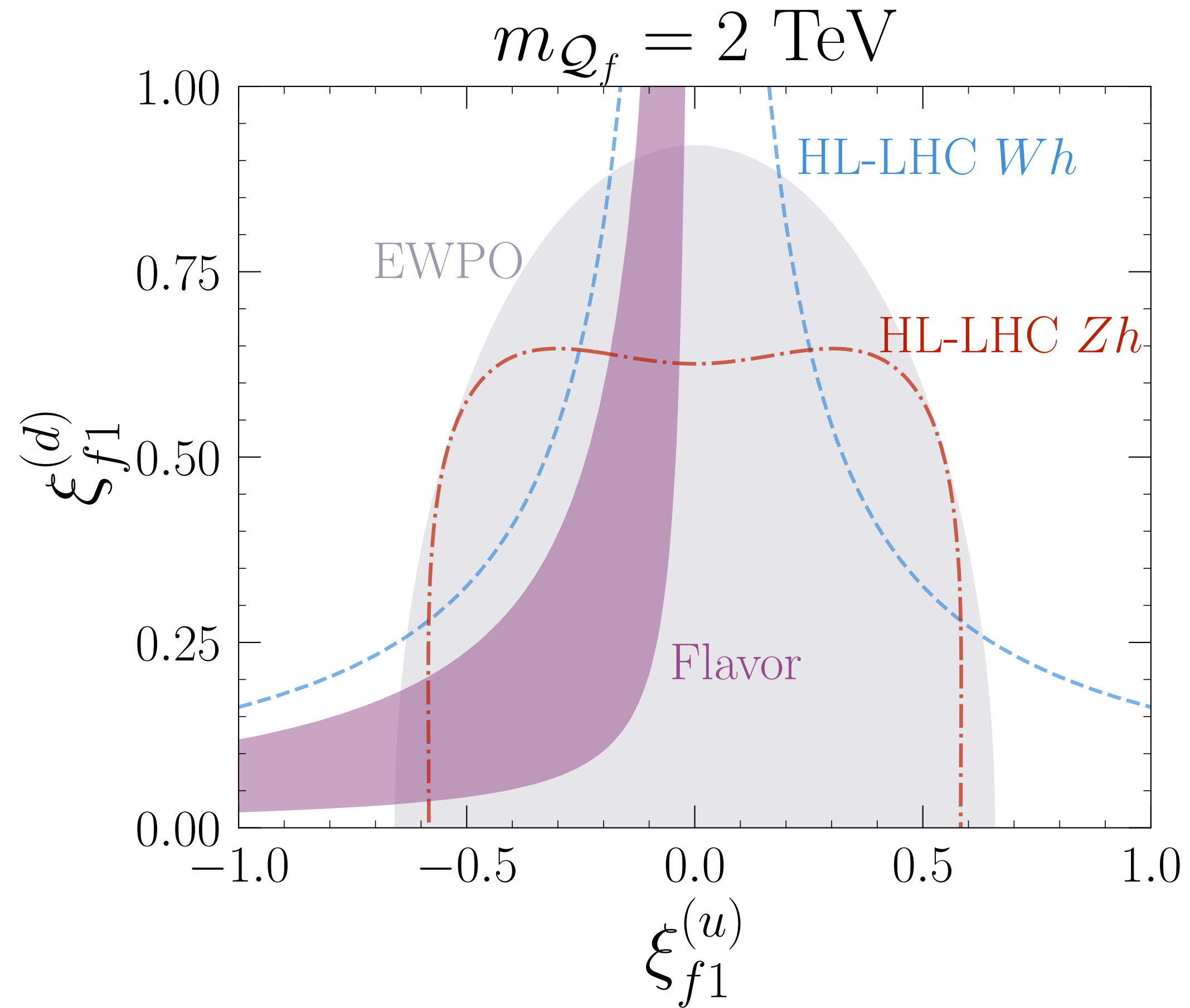
Confronting LHC with EWPO



► Limits from forward-backward asymmetry taken from V. Bresó-Pla et al.[2103.12074].

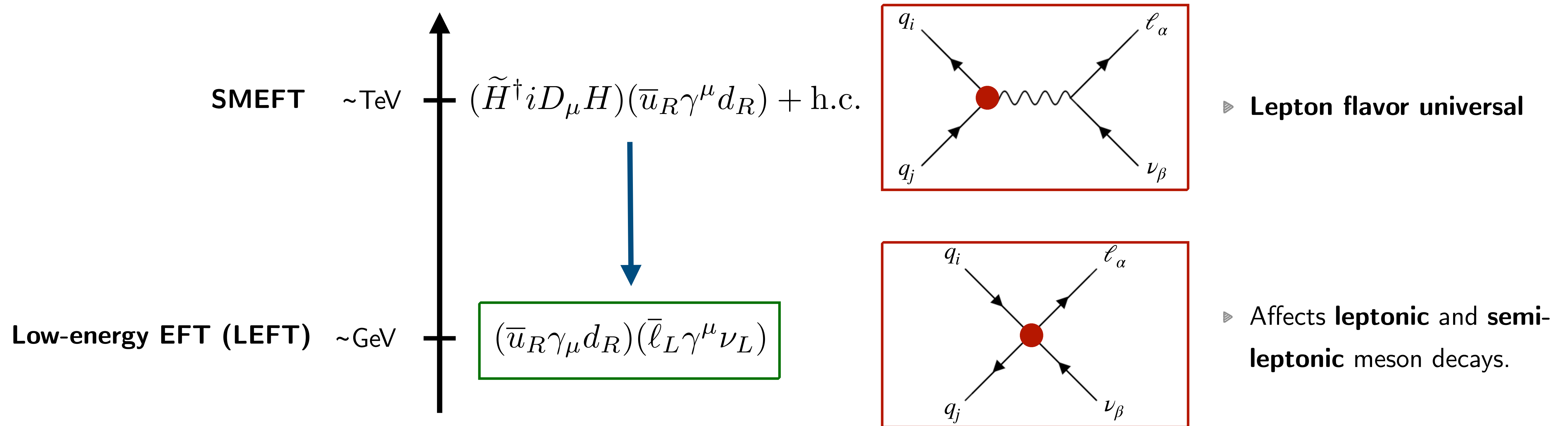


Limits on VLQs



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{VLQ}} \supset -\xi_{fi}^{(u)} \bar{Q}_f \tilde{H} u_i - \xi_{fi}^{(d)} \bar{Q}_f H d_i + \text{h.c.}$$

Example: Right-Handed Charged Currents at the LHC



SMEFT operator that give rise to **right-handed charged-currents** are **poorly** constrained by DY data.

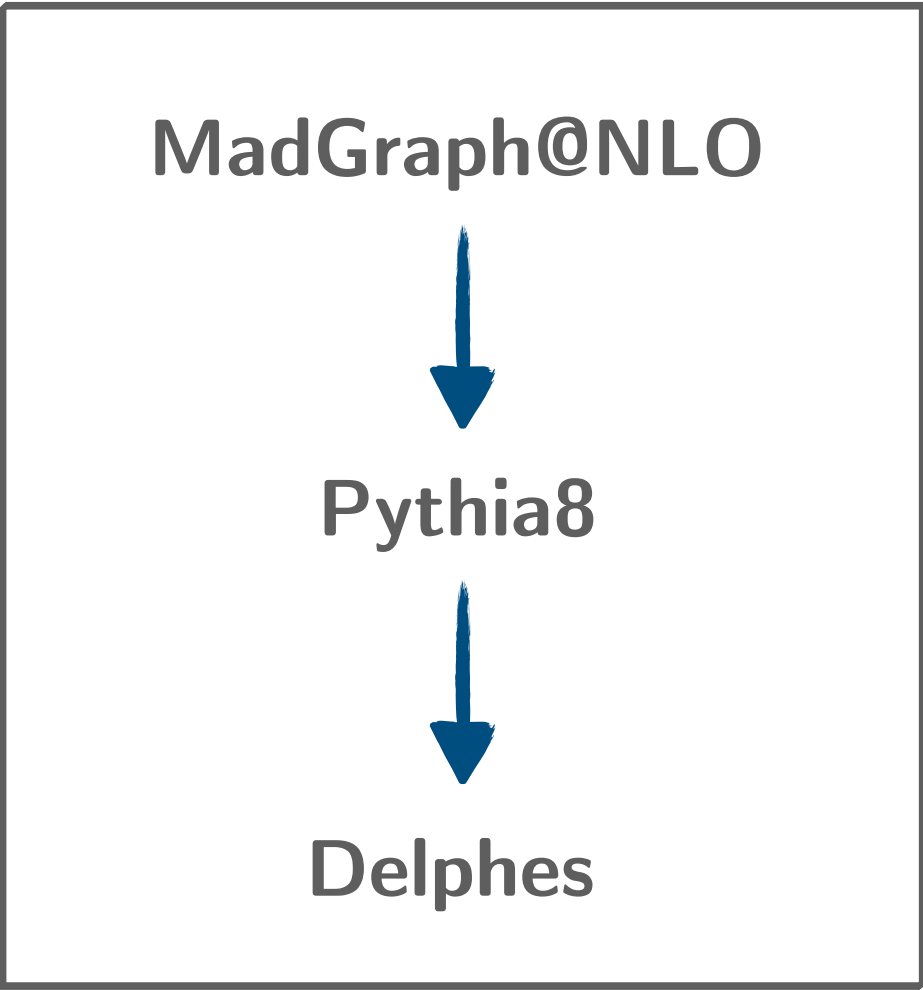
$$\psi^2 H^2 D : \mathcal{M}^{(6)}(u\bar{d} \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu) \sim v^2 / \Lambda^2$$

Alternative: **Vh production data.**

LHC distributions

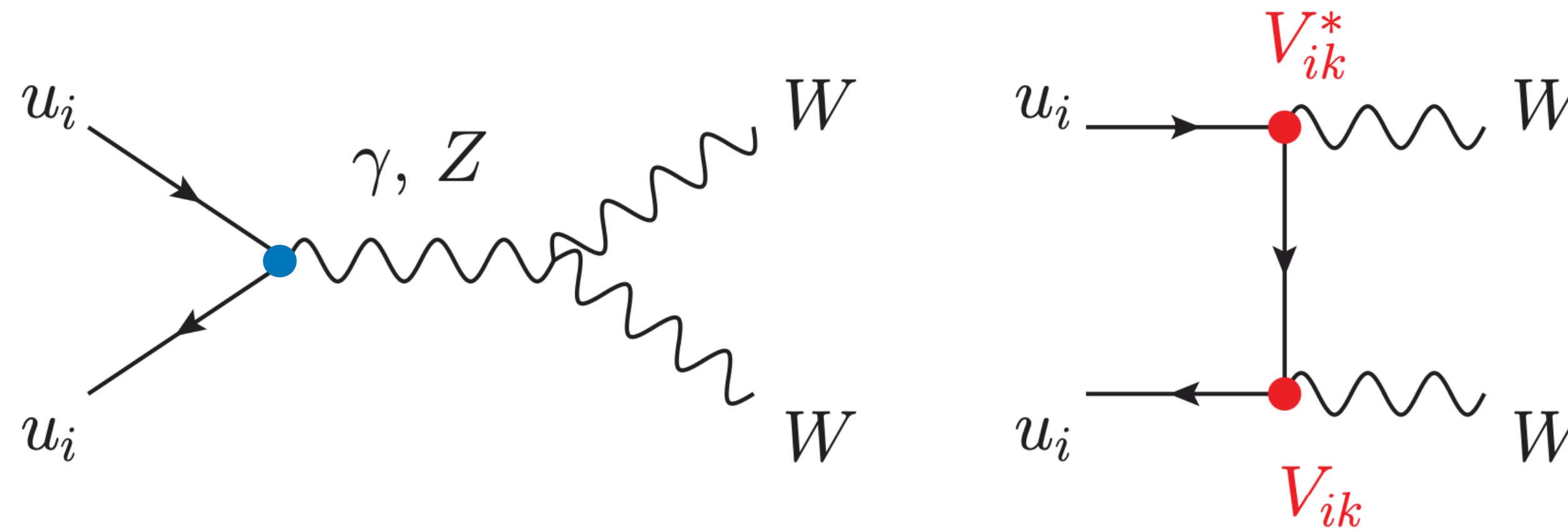
Channel	Distribution	Collaboration	N_{obs}	$\mathcal{L}$
$pp \rightarrow WW$	$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^{\ell^{\text{lead}}}}$	ATLAS	14	36.1 fb ⁻¹ [42]
	$\frac{dN_{\text{ev}}}{dm_{e\mu}}$	CMS	11	35.9 fb ⁻¹ [43]
$pp \rightarrow WZ$	$\frac{d\sigma}{dm_T^{WZ}}$	ATLAS	12	140 fb ⁻¹ [44]
	$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dm_{WZ}}$	CMS	5	137 fb ⁻¹ [45]
$pp \rightarrow Zh$	$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^Z}$	ATLAS	5	140 fb ⁻¹ [30]
		CMS	3	138 fb ⁻¹ [31]
$pp \rightarrow Wh$	$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^W}$	ATLAS	5	140 fb ⁻¹ [30]
		CMS	3	138 fb ⁻¹ [31]

$W^+W^- + Zh$	$WZ + Wh$
$\mathcal{C}_{Hq}^{(1)}, \mathcal{C}_{Hd}, \mathcal{C}_{Hu}$	$\mathcal{C}_{Hq}^{(3)} \quad \mathcal{C}_{Hud}$



$$q_i = \begin{pmatrix} (V^\dagger u)_{Li} \\ d_{Li} \end{pmatrix}$$

Diboson production

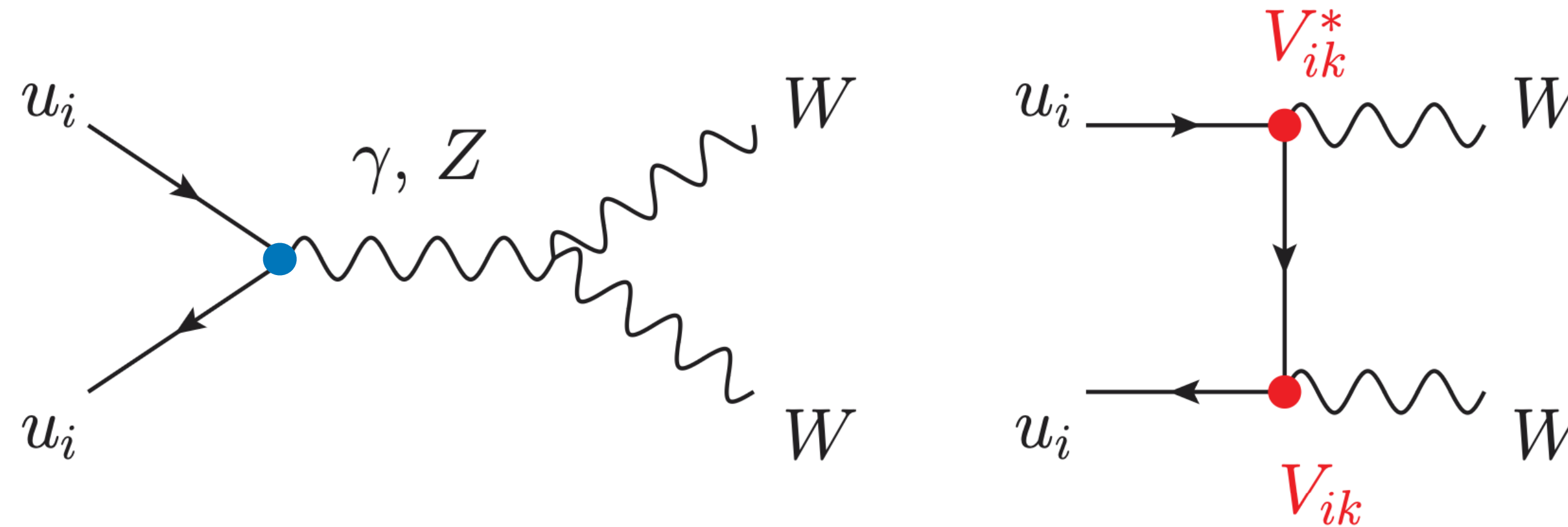


SM prediction for $W_0 W_0$ production

$$\mathcal{M}(u_i \bar{u}_j \rightarrow W_0 W_0) \stackrel{\text{SM}}{=} i\hat{S} \frac{e^2 \sin \theta}{2m_W^2} \left[\underbrace{Q_q \delta_{ij}}_{\text{s-channel } \gamma} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{s_W^2} (T_q^3 - s_W^2 Q_q) \delta_{ij}}_{\text{s-channel } Z} - \underbrace{\frac{T_q^3}{s_W^2} (V^\dagger \cdot V)_{ij}}_{\text{t-channel}} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\hat{s}^0),$$

Center of mass energy
CKM is unitary

Diboson production



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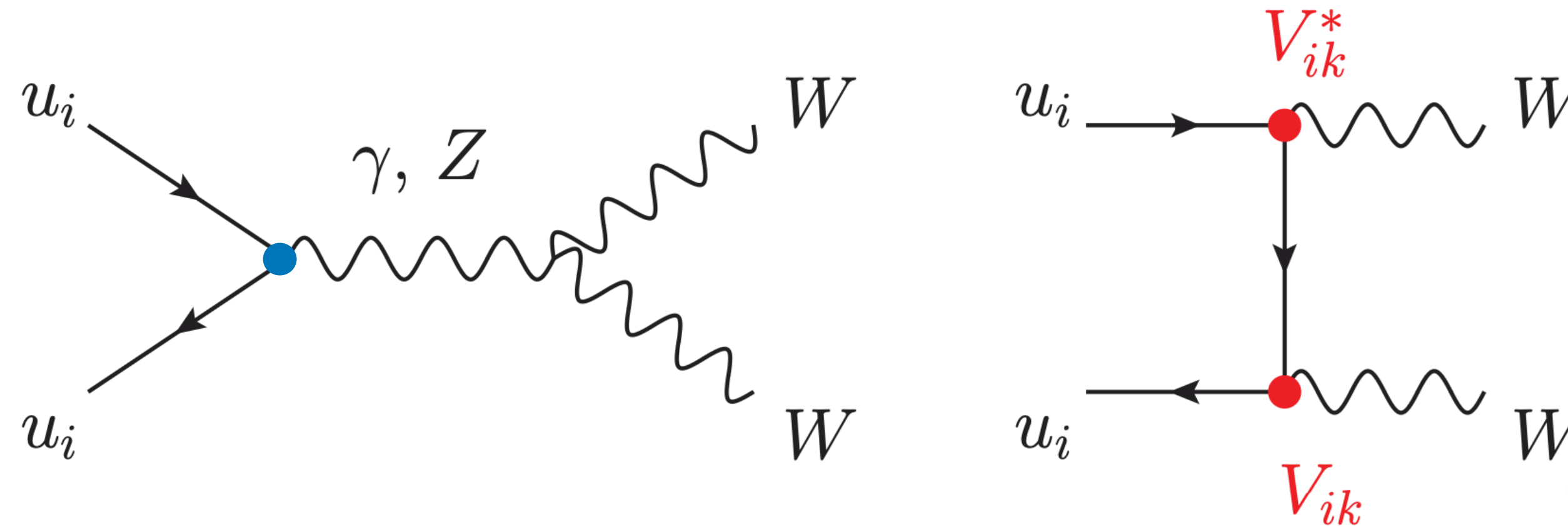
t-channel
s-channel Z
s-channel γ

Center of mass energy

CKM is unitary

Modifications to the Z and W couplings can **spoil** the SM cancellation.

Diboson production



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t -channel
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Center of mass energy

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Modifications to the Z and W couplings can **spoil** the SM cancellation.

At high-energies, $\mathcal{M}(qq' \rightarrow W_0 V_0) \sim \mathcal{M}(qq' \rightarrow h V_0') \longrightarrow$ **Goldstone Boson Equivalence Theorem**

B. W. Lee *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* 16, 1519, G. J. Gounaris *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* 34, 3257,
M. Chanowitz, *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* 36, 1490, *Nucl.Phys.B* 261 (1985) 379-431, A.
Wulzer [1309.6055]

High-energy amplitudes

At dimension $d = 6$, for neutral processes

$$\mathcal{M}(u_L^i \bar{u}_L^j \rightarrow W_0^- W_0^+) = -c_W \mathcal{M}(d_L^i \bar{d}_L^j \rightarrow Z_0 h) = -i \frac{\hat{S} \sin \theta}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{C}_{Hq}^{(1+3)}{}_{ij},$$

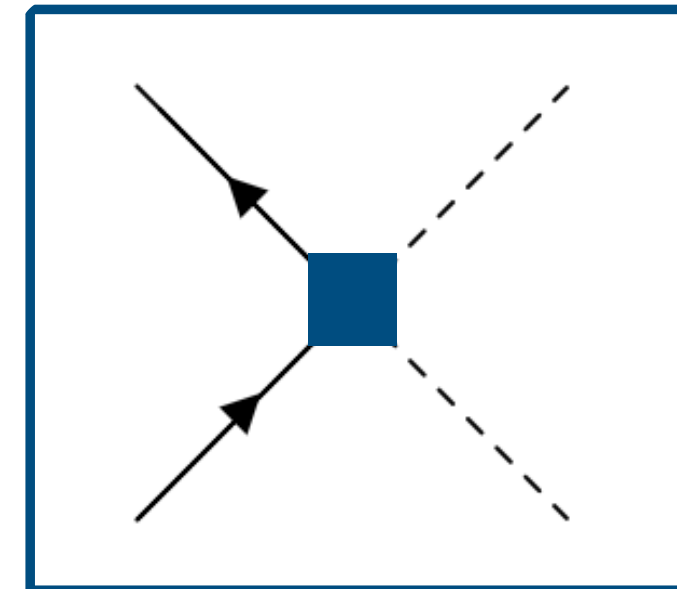
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WW and Zh probe the **same combination** of couplings.

Weak basis



$$\mathcal{C}_{Hq}^{(1\pm 3)} = \mathcal{C}_{Hq}^{(1)} \pm \mathcal{C}_{Hq}^{(3)}$$

$\mathcal{O}_{\psi^2 H^2 D}$	Operator
$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(1)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_j)$
$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(3)}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I H) (\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_j)$
$\mathcal{O}_{Hu}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu u_j)$
$\mathcal{O}_{Hd}$	$(H^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{d}_i \gamma^\mu d_j)$
$\mathcal{O}_{Hud}$	$(\tilde{H}^\dagger i D_\mu H) (\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu d_j) + \text{h.c.}$

High-energy amplitudes

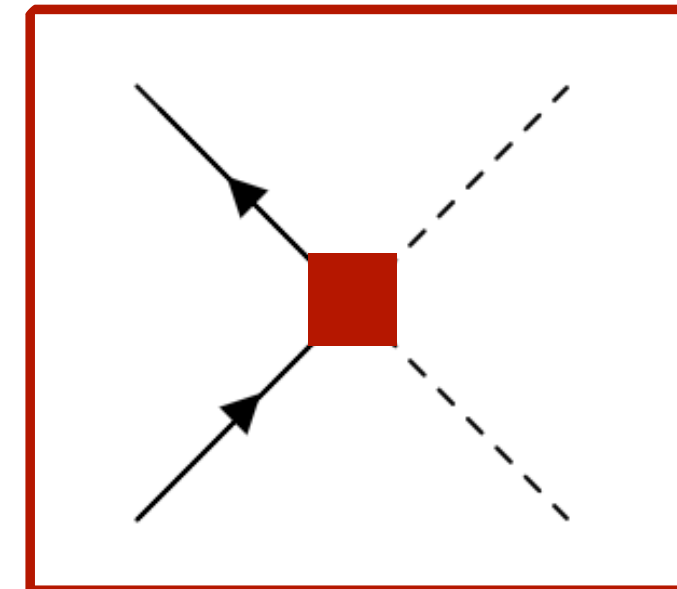
At dimension $d = 6$, for charged processes

$$-c_W \mathcal{M}(u_L^i \bar{d}_L^j \rightarrow W_0 Z_0) = \mathcal{M}(u_L^i \bar{d}_L^j \rightarrow W_0 h) = -i\sqrt{2} \frac{\hat{S} \sin \theta}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{C}_{Hq}^{(3)}{}_{ij},$$

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WZ and Wh probe the **same combination** of couplings.

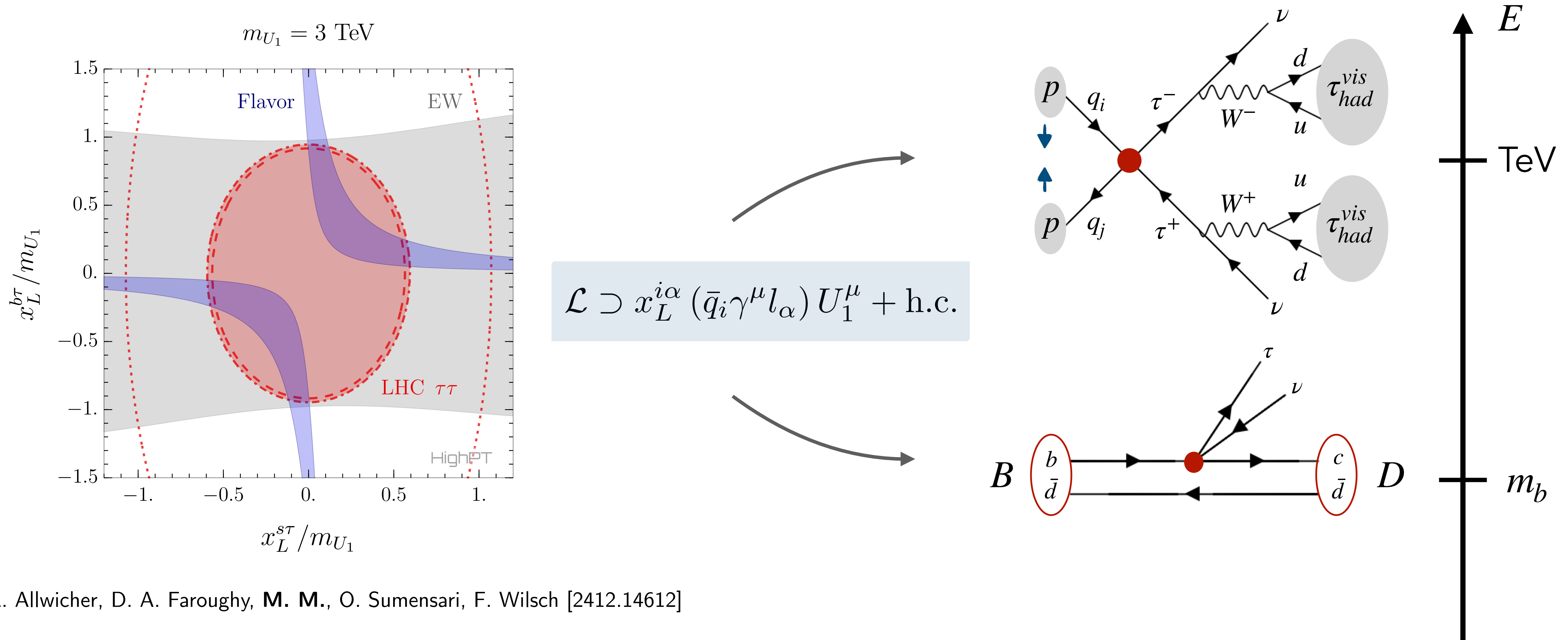
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Combining Flavor and High- p_T DY observables

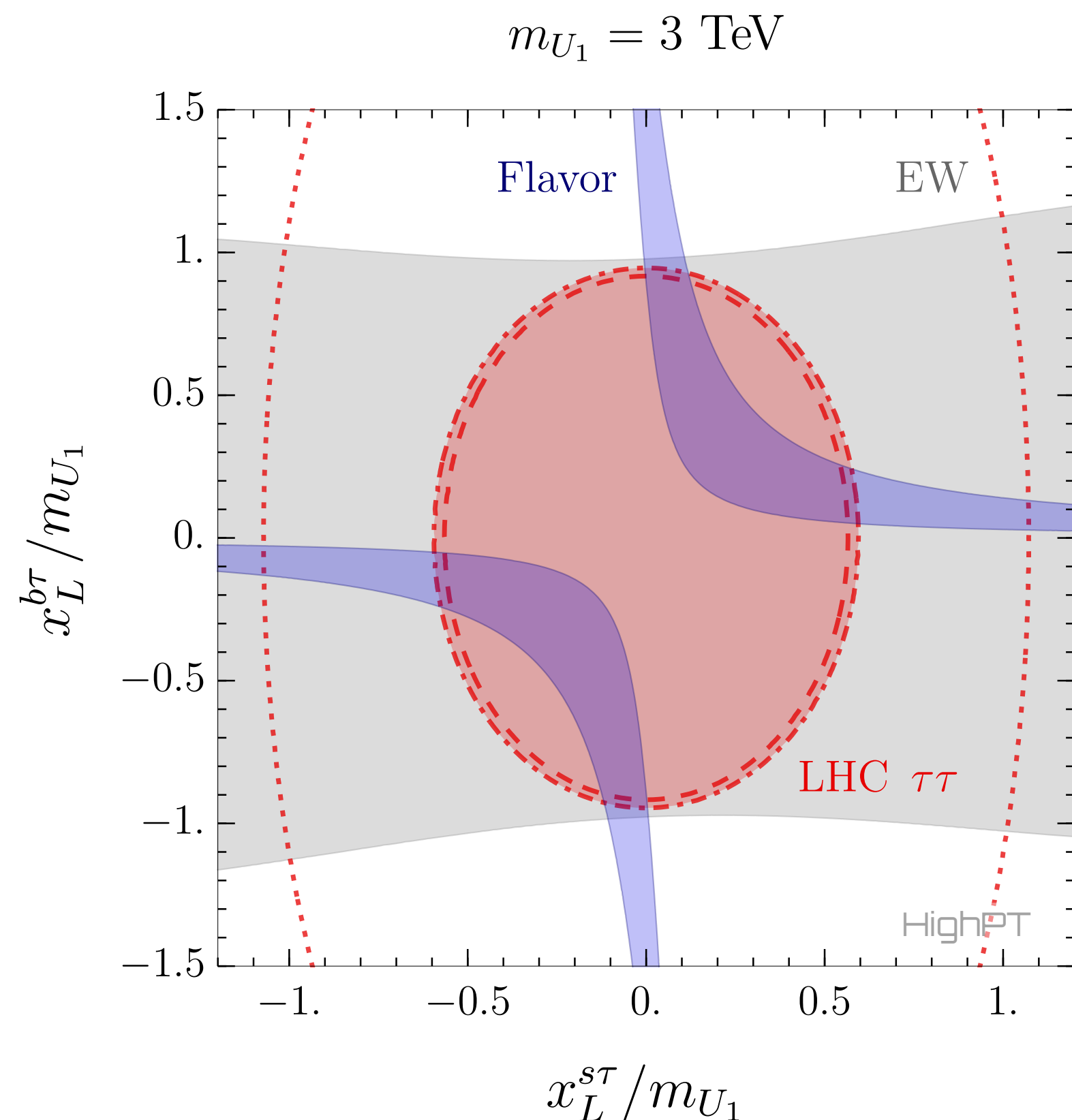
DY data can provide constraints that are **competitive** with low-energy flavor observables, despite **PDF suppression**.



L. Allwicher, D. A. Faroughy, **M. M.**, O. Sumensari, F. Wilsch [2412.14612]

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Are there other LHC processes that could provide **complementary constraints** to those from DY and flavor observables?

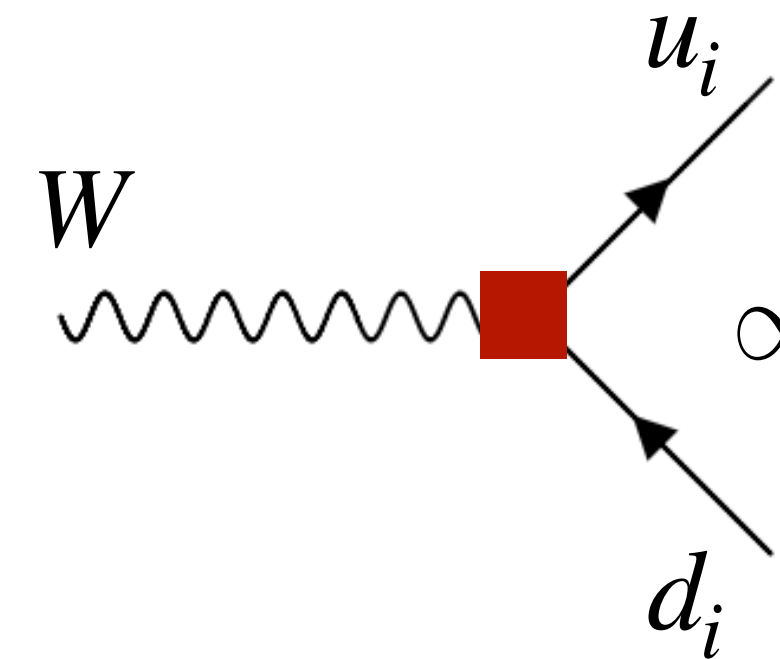
tH , VBF, Vh , WV , ... → **This talk!**

L. Allwicher, D. A. Faroughy, **M. M.**, O. Sumensari, F. Wilsch [2412.14612]

Example: Right-Handed Charged Currents at the LHC

$$\mathcal{O}_{Hud} = (\tilde{H}^\dagger i D_\mu H)(\bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu d_R) + \text{h.c.}$$

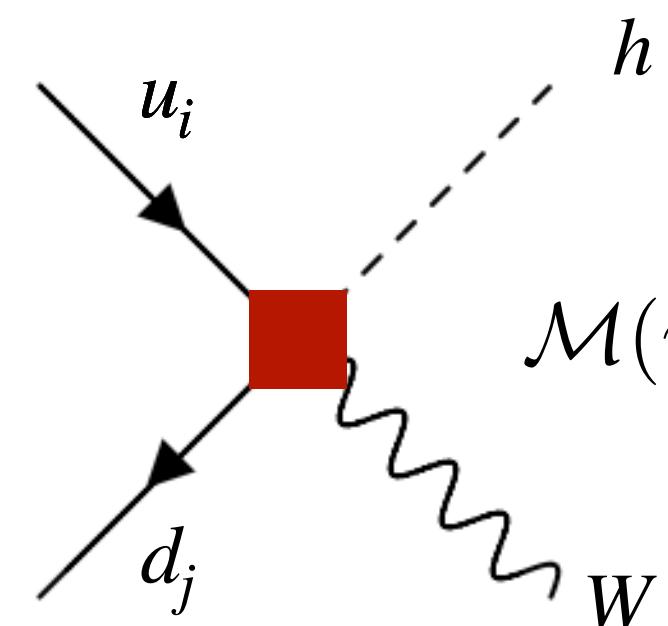
Energy-enhancement effects



$$\propto \frac{[\mathcal{C}_{Hud}]_{ij}}{\Lambda^2} P_R$$

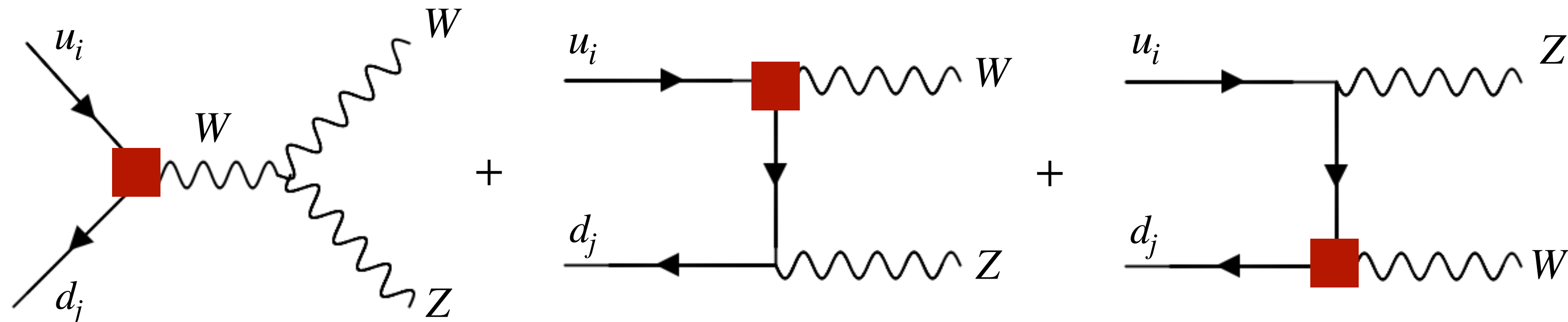
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Poorly constrained by DY.



$$\mathcal{M}(u_R^i \bar{d}_R^j \rightarrow W_0 h) = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{E^2 \sin \theta}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{C}_{Hud}^*{}_{ij}$$

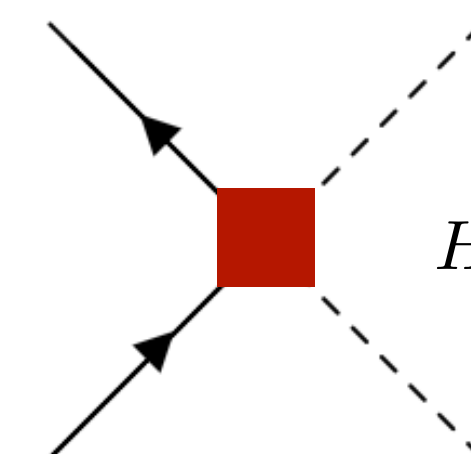
Modifications to the charged current **spoil** the SM cancellations.



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Goldstone Boson Equivalence Theorem

B. W. Lee *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* 16, 1519, G. J. Gounaris *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* 34, 3257, and many more...

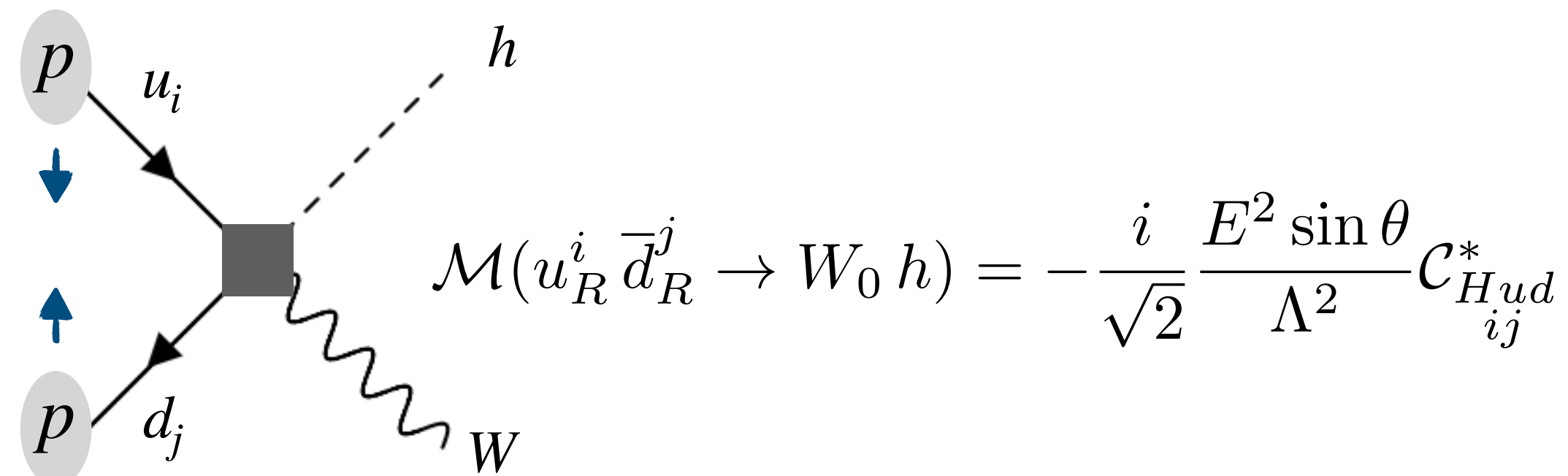


$$H = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -iw^+ \\ v + h + iz \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Example: Right-Handed Charged Currents at the LHC

$$\mathcal{O}_{Hud} = (\tilde{H}^\dagger i D_\mu H) (\bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu d_R) + \text{h.c.}$$

Energy-enhancement effects at the tails



→ Characteristic of all dim-6 operators modifying
neutral & **charged** currents.

Higgs differential distributions in the format of **Simplified Template Cross-Sections (STXS)** are available.

