



Institute of Theoretical Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences



通向新物理的有效途径

Effective Pathway to New Physics

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Outline

- EFT: top-down vs bottom-up approach
- Amplitude Basis construction for EFT operators

ITP-CAS
group

Hao-Lin Li, Zhe Ren, Jing Shu, Ming-Lei Xiao, **JHY**, Yu-Hui Zheng, 2005.00008, PRD
Hao-Lin Li, Zhe Ren, Ming-Lei Xiao, **JHY**, Yu-Hui Zheng, 2007.07899, PRD
Hao-Lin Li, Zhe Ren, Ming-Lei Xiao, **JHY**, Yu-Hui Zheng, 2012.09188, JHEP
Hao-Lin Li, Zhe Ren, Ming-Lei Xiao, **JHY**, Yu-Hui Zheng, 2105.09329, JHEP
Hao-Lin Li, Zhe Ren, Ming-Lei Xiao, **JHY**, Yu-Hui Zheng, 2201.04639, JHEP

- Complete UV resonances from bottom-up approach

Hao-Lin Li, Yu-Han Ni, Ming-Lei Xiao, **JHY**, 2204.03660
Hao-Lin Li, Yu-Han Ni, Ming-Lei Xiao, **JHY**, 2205.xxxxx
Hao-Lin Li, Yu-Han Ni, Ming-Lei Xiao, **JHY**, 2206.xxxxx

- Summary and outlook

New Physics (NP) Models

theoretical motivation

experimental challenges

$$m_{\text{Higgs}}^2 = \dots + y_t \text{ (loop diagram) } \dots$$

Higgs mass

Flavor Hierarchy

Gauge Unification

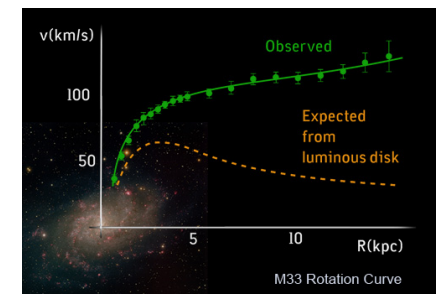
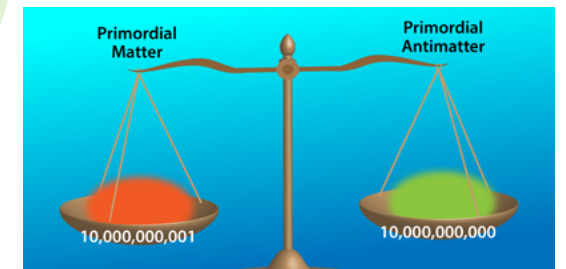
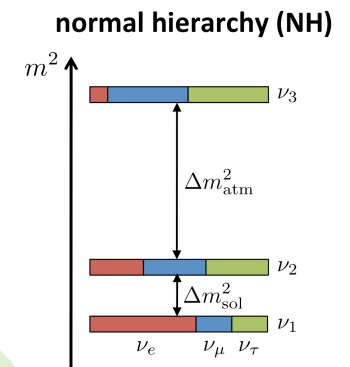
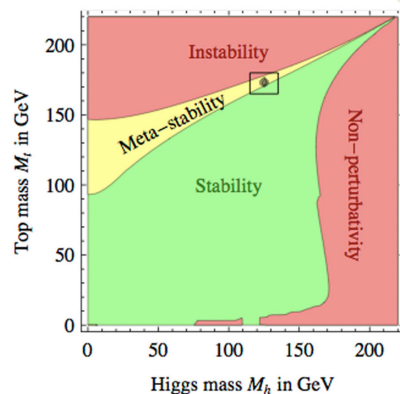
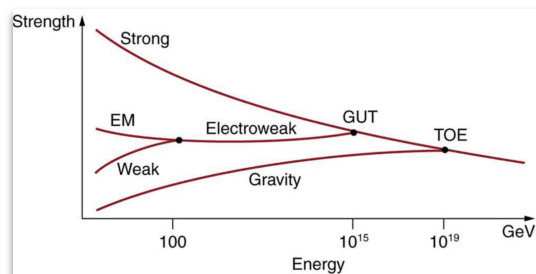
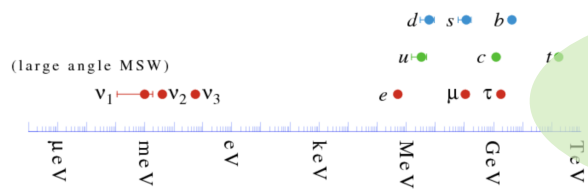
Vacuum Stability

Inflation

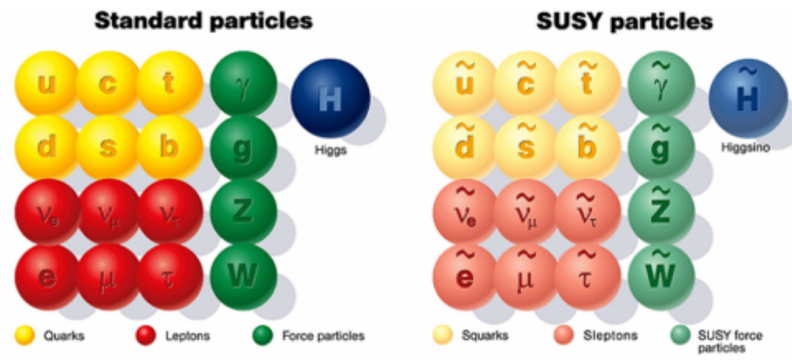
Neutrino

Baryon Asymmetry

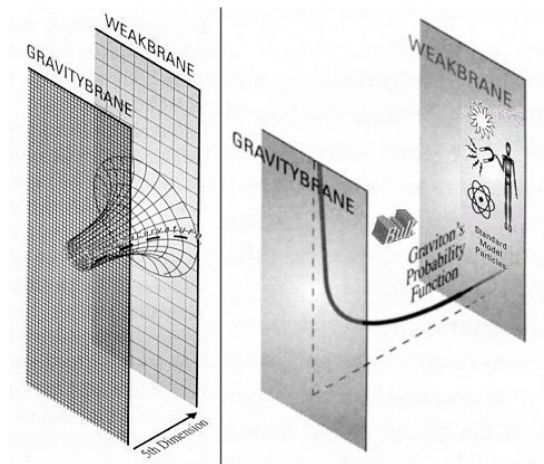
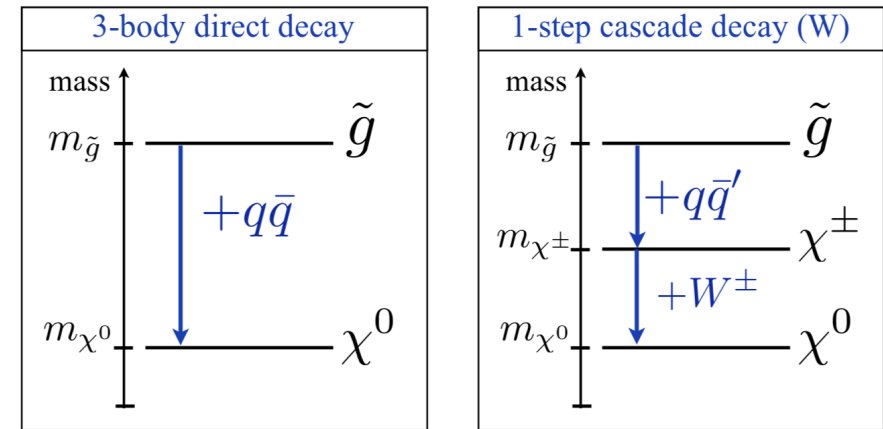
Dark matter



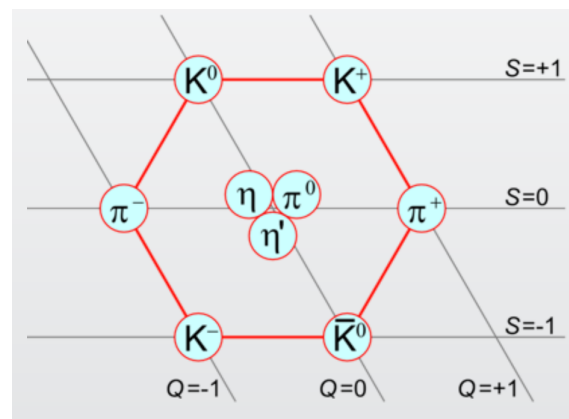
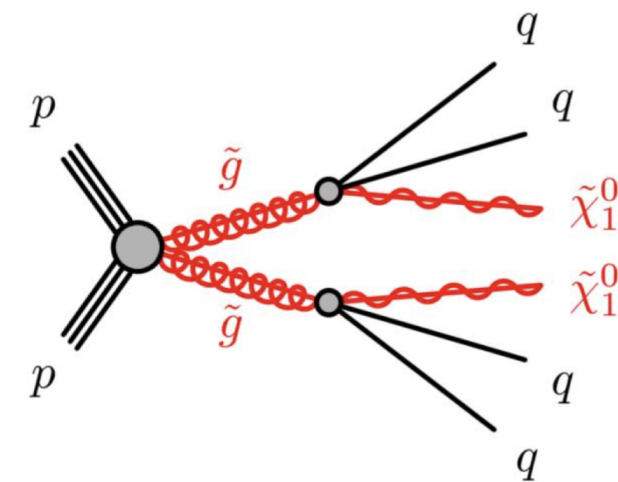
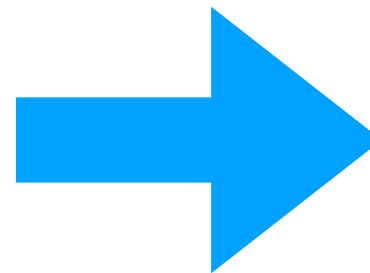
NP Motivated Simplified Model



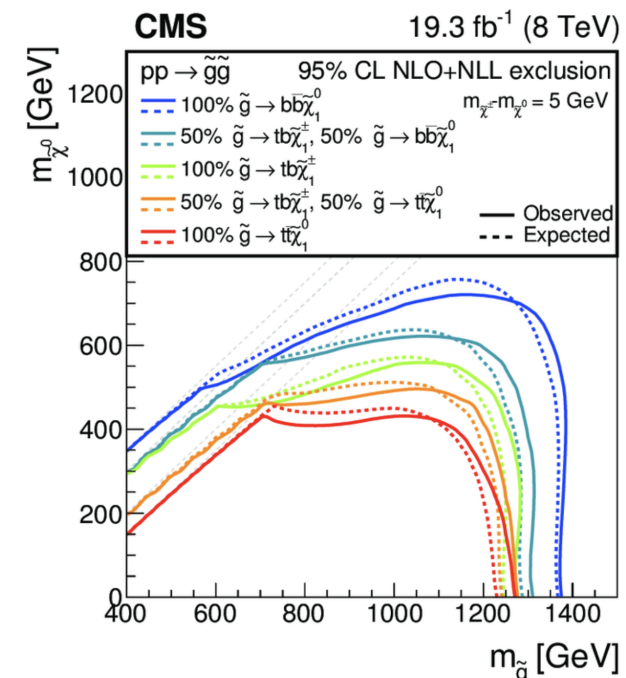
SUSY



Extra Dimension



Composite Dynamics



New Physics @ LHC

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits
March 2021

ATLAS Preliminary
 $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

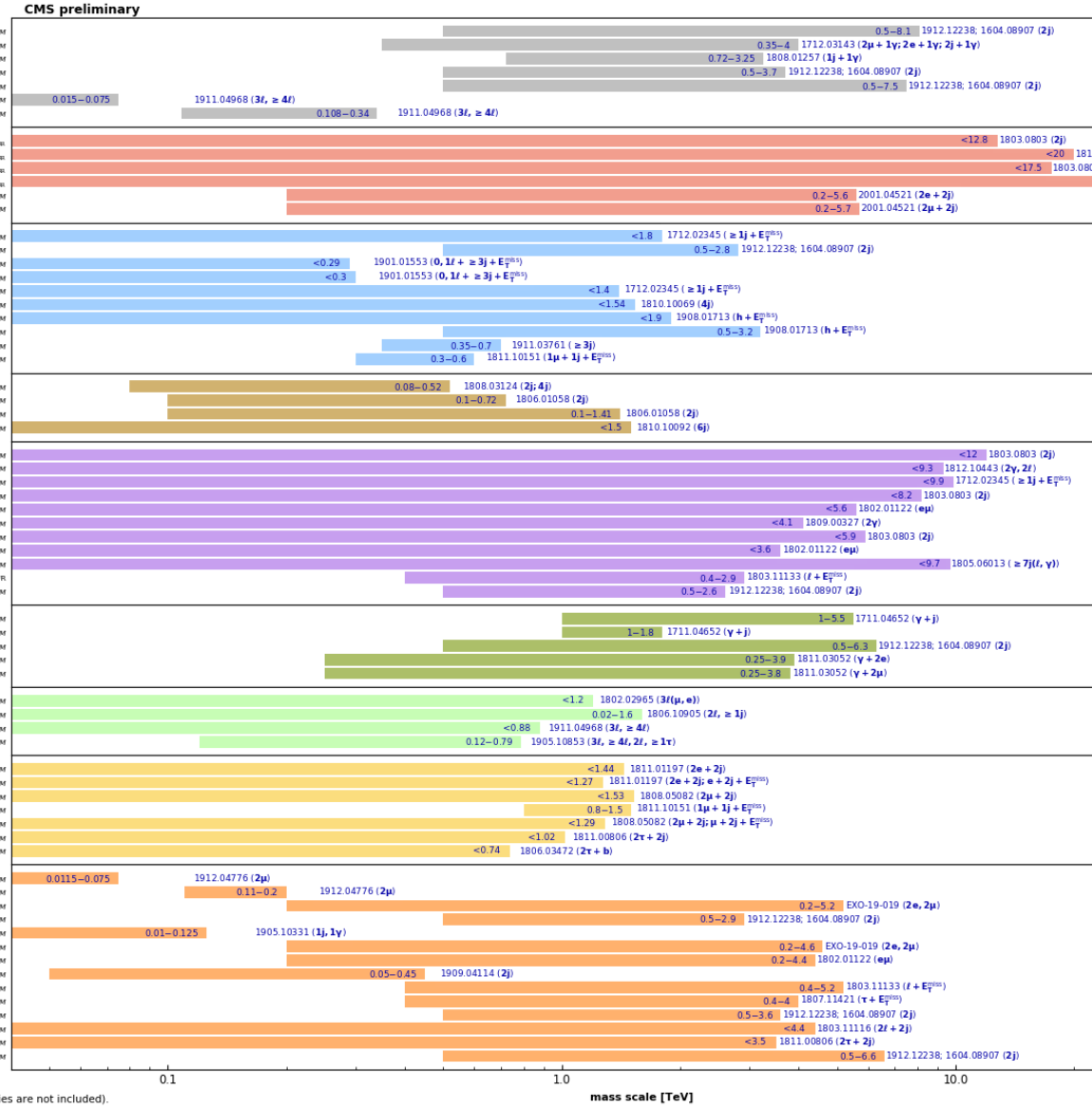
Model	Signature	$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ [fb $^{-1}$]	Mass limit	Reference							
Inclusive Searches	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q}, \tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ mono-jet	2-6 jets 1-3 jets	E_{miss}^T E_{miss}^T	139 36.1	\tilde{q} [1x, 8x Degen.] \tilde{q} [8x Degen.]	1.0 0.9	1.85	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 400$ GeV $m(\tilde{q}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 5$ GeV	210.14293 2102.10874	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ	2-6 jets	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{g}	Forbidden	2.3	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) = 1000$ GeV	210.14293 210.14293	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}W\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 e, μ	2-6 jets	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{g}	Forbidden	2.2	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 600$ GeV	2101.01629	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}(\ell\ell)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$ee, \mu\mu$	2 jets	E_{miss}^T	36.1	\tilde{g}	Forbidden	1.2	$m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 50$ GeV	1805.11381	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}WZ\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ	7-11 jets	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{g}	Forbidden	1.97	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 600$ GeV	2008.06032	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}WZ\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	SS e, μ	6 jets	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{g}	Forbidden	1.15	$m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 200$ GeV	1909.08457	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\tilde{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 e, μ SS e, μ	3 b 6 jets	E_{miss}^T E_{miss}^T	79.8 139	\tilde{g} \tilde{g}	Forbidden	2.25	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200$ GeV $m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 300$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2018-041 1909.08457	
	3 rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1$	0 e, μ	2 b	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1	0.68	1.255	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 400$ GeV 10 GeV $< \Delta m(\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 20$ GeV	2101.12527 2101.12527
$\tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow bh\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0 e, μ 2 τ	6 b 2 b	E_{miss}^T E_{miss}^T	139 139	\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1	Forbidden	0.23-1.35	$\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 130$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 100$ GeV $\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 130$ GeV, $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV	1908.03122 ATLAS-CONF-2020-031	
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0-1 e, μ	≥ 1 jet	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.65	1.25	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 1$ GeV	2004.14060, 2012.03799
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow Wb\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		1 e, μ	3 jets/1 b	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.65	1.4	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 500$ GeV	2012.03799
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1 b\nu, \tilde{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \tau\tilde{G}$		1-2 τ	2 jets/1 b	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.65	1.4	$m(\tilde{\tau}_1) = 800$ GeV	ATLAS-CONF-2021-008
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0 / \tilde{c}\tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0 e, μ	2 c	E_{miss}^T	36.1	\tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.85	0.85	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV	1805.01649
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0 / \tilde{c}\tilde{c}, \tilde{c} \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		0 e, μ	mono-jet	E_{miss}^T	139	\tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.55	0.85	$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0$ GeV $m(\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{c}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 5$ GeV	2102.10874
$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow Z/h\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{t}_2\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$		1-2 e, μ 3 e, μ	1-4 b 1 b	E_{miss}^T E_{miss}^T	139 139	\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_2	Forbidden	0.067-1.18	0.86	-	-
EW direct	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via WZ	3 e, μ $ee, \mu\mu$	≥ 1 jet	E_{miss}^T E_{miss}^T	139 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$	0.205	0.64	-	-	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via WW	2 e, μ	≥ 1 jet	E_{miss}^T	139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$	Forbidden	0.42	-	-	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via Wh	0-1 e, μ	2 $b/2 \gamma$	E_{miss}^T	139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$	Forbidden	0.74	-	-	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ via $\tilde{L}_L/\tilde{\nu}$	2 e, μ	≥ 1 jet	E_{miss}^T	139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0$	Forbidden	1.0	-	-	
	$\tilde{\tau}_1\tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_1 \rightarrow e\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 τ	0 jets	E_{miss}^T	139	$\tilde{\tau}_1$	Forbidden	0.16-0.3	0.12-0.39	-	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 e, μ $ee, \mu\mu$	0 jets ≥ 1 jet	E_{miss}^T E_{miss}^T	139 139	\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.256	0.7	-	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e, μ 4 e, μ	$\geq 3 b$ 0 jets	E_{miss}^T E_{miss}^T	36.1 139	\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.13-0.23	0.29-0.88	-	
	$\tilde{H}\tilde{H}, \tilde{H} \rightarrow h\tilde{G}/Z\tilde{G}$	0 e, μ 4 e, μ	$\geq 3 b$ 0 jets	E_{miss}^T E_{miss}^T	36.1 139	\tilde{H} \tilde{H}	Forbidden	0.13-0.23	0.29-0.88	-	
Long-lived particles	Direct $\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-$ prod., long-lived $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	Disapp. trk	1 jet	E_{miss}^T	139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$	0.21	0.66	-	-	
	Stable \tilde{g} R-hadron	Multiple	Multiple	E_{miss}^T	36.1	\tilde{g}	Forbidden	2	-	-	
	Metastable \tilde{g} R-hadron, $\tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	Displ. lep	Multiple	E_{miss}^T	36.1	\tilde{g}	Forbidden	2	-	-	
RPV	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-/\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow WW/Z\ell\ell\nu\nu$	3 e, μ 4 e, μ	0 jets	E_{miss}^T	139 139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-/\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-/\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$	0.625	1.05	0.95	1.55	
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\tilde{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow qq$	4-5 large-R jets	Multiple	E_{miss}^T	36.1	\tilde{g}	Forbidden	1.3	1.3	1.4	
	$\tilde{u}, \tilde{t} \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow tbs$	$\geq 4b$	Multiple	E_{miss}^T	36.1	\tilde{u} \tilde{t}	Forbidden	0.55	1.05	0.95	
	$\tilde{u}, \tilde{t} \rightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow bbs$	2 jets + 2 b	Multiple	E_{miss}^T	36.7	\tilde{u} \tilde{t}	Forbidden	0.42	0.61	0.95	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow bs$	2 jets + 2 b	Multiple	E_{miss}^T	36.7	\tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.42	0.61	0.95	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow q\ell$	2 e, μ 1 μ	2 b DV	E_{miss}^T	36.1 136	\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.42	0.61	0.95	
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow q\ell$	2 e, μ 1 μ	2 b DV	E_{miss}^T	36.1 136	\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1	Forbidden	0.42	0.61	0.95	
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_2^0/\tilde{\chi}_1^0/\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow tbs, \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \rightarrow bbs$	1-2 e, μ	≥ 6 jets	E_{miss}^T	139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+$ $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	Forbidden	0.2-0.32	1.0	1.6	

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on simplified models, c.f. refs. for the assumptions made.

10⁻¹ 1

- Other: String resonance, Zy resonance, Higgs y resonance, Color Octet Scalar, $k_2^2 = 1/2$, Scalar Diquark, $\tilde{t} + \phi$, pseudoscalar (scalar), $g_{\tilde{t}\tilde{t}\phi} \times BR(\phi \rightarrow Z) > 0.03(0.004)$, $\tilde{t} + \phi$, pseudoscalar (scalar), $g_{\tilde{t}\tilde{t}\phi} \times BR(\phi \rightarrow Z) > 0.03(0.04)$
- Contact Interactions: quark compositeness (qq), $\eta_{LU\bar{R}} = 1$, quark compositeness (ll), $\eta_{LU\bar{R}} = 1$, quark compositeness (qq), $\eta_{LU\bar{R}} = -1$, quark compositeness (ll), $\eta_{LU\bar{R}} = -1$, Excited Lepton Contact Interaction, Excited Lepton Contact Interaction
- Dark Matter: (axial)-vector mediator (qq), $g_4 = 0.25, g_{DM} = 1, m_\gamma = 1$ GeV, (axial)-vector mediator (qq), $g_4 = 0.25, g_{DM} = 1, m_\gamma = 1$ GeV, scalar mediator ($+t\tilde{t}$), $g_4 = 1, m_\gamma = 1$ GeV, pseudoscalar mediator ($+t\tilde{t}$), $g_4 = 1, m_\gamma = 1$ GeV, scalar mediator (fermion portal), $A_0 = 1, m_\gamma = 1$ GeV, complex s.c. med. (dark QCD), $m_{\tilde{g}} = 5$ GeV, $\text{ct}_{\tilde{g}} = 25$ mm, Baryonic Z', $g_2 = 0.25, g_{DM} = 1, m_\gamma = 1$ GeV, Z' - 2HDM, $g_2 = 0.8, g_{DM} = 1, \tan\beta = 1, m_\gamma = 100$ GeV, Vector resonance, $g_2 = 0.25, g_{DM} = 1, m_\gamma = 1$ GeV, Leptoquark mediator, $\beta = 1, B = 0.1, A_{\nu} = 0.1, 800 < M_{LQ} < 1500$ GeV
- RPV: RPV stop to 4 quarks, RPV squark to 4 quarks, RPV gluino to 4 quarks, RPV gluinos to 3 quarks
- Extra Dimensions: ADD (3) HLZ, $n_{ED} = 3$, ADD (3) HLZ, $n_{ED} = 3$, ADD G_{XX} emission, $n = 2$, ADD QBH ($e\mu$), $n_{ED} = 6$, RS QBH ($e\mu$), $k/\tilde{M}_* = 0.1$, RS QBH ($e\mu$), $n_{ED} = 1$, RS QBH ($e\mu$), $n_{ED} = 1$, RS QBH ($e\mu$), $n_{ED} = 4$ TeV, $n_{ED} = 6$, non-rotating SH, $M_0 = 4$ TeV, $n_{ED} = 6$, sgRH-UED, $\mu \geq 4$ TeV, RS $G_{XX}(qq, gg)$, $k/\tilde{M}_* = 0.1$
- Excited Fermions: excited light quark (qq), $f_5 = f = F = 1, \Lambda = m_*^+$, excited b quark, $f_5 = f = F = 1, \Lambda = m_*^+$, excited light quark (qq), $\Lambda = m_*^+$, excited electron, $f_5 = f = F = 1, \Lambda = m_*^+$, excited muon, $f_5 = f = F = 1, \Lambda = m_*^+$
- Heavy Fermions: mSM, $|V_{cb}|^2 = 1.8, |V_{ub}|^2 = 1.8$, mSM, $|V_{cb}|^2 |V_{ub}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 1.0$, Type-III seesaw heavy fermions, Flavor-democratic, Vector like taus, Doublet
- Leptoquarks: scalar LQ (pair prod.), coupling to 1st gen. fermions, $\beta = 1$, scalar LQ (pair prod.), coupling to 1st gen. fermions, $\beta = 0.5$, scalar LQ (pair prod.), coupling to 2nd gen. fermions, $\beta = 1$, scalar LQ (pair prod.), coupling to 2nd gen. fermions, $\beta = 1$, scalar LQ (pair prod.), coupling to 2nd gen. fermions, $\beta = 0.5$, scalar LQ (pair prod.), coupling to 3rd gen. fermions, $\beta = 1$, scalar LQ (single prod.), coup. to 3rd gen. ferm., $\beta = 1, \Lambda = 1$
- Heavy Gauge Bosons: Z₀, narrow resonance, Z₀, narrow resonance, SSM Z', SSM Z' (qq), Z' (qq), Superstring Z₀, LFV Z', BR($e\mu$) = 10%, Leptophobic Z', SSM W (tb), SSM W (tb), SSM W (tb), SSM W (qq), LRSM Ws (tW_s), $M_{W_s} = 0.5M_{W_s}$, LRSM Ws (tW_s), $M_{W_s} = 0.5M_{W_s}$, Axigluon, Coloron, $\cot\theta = 1$

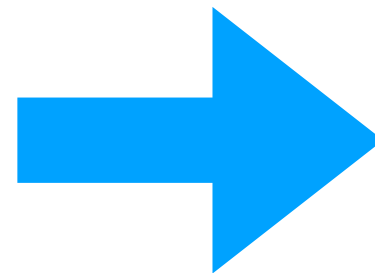
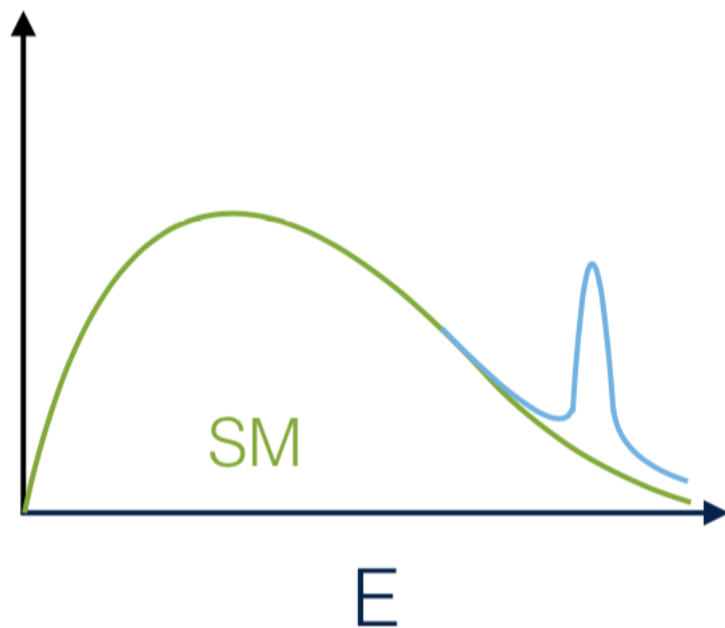
Overview of CMS EXO results



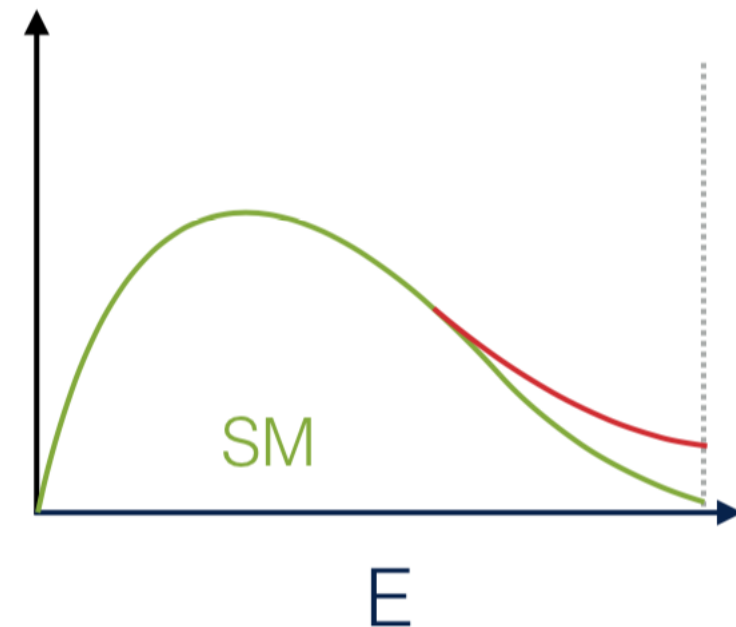
Paradigm Shift

New physics beyond the LHC threshold: paradigm shift for BSM searches

Direct signature



Indirect searches

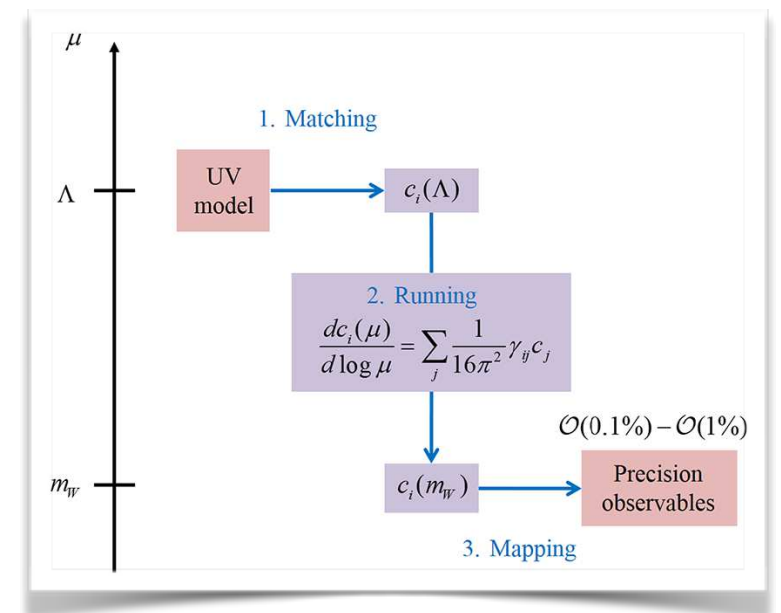
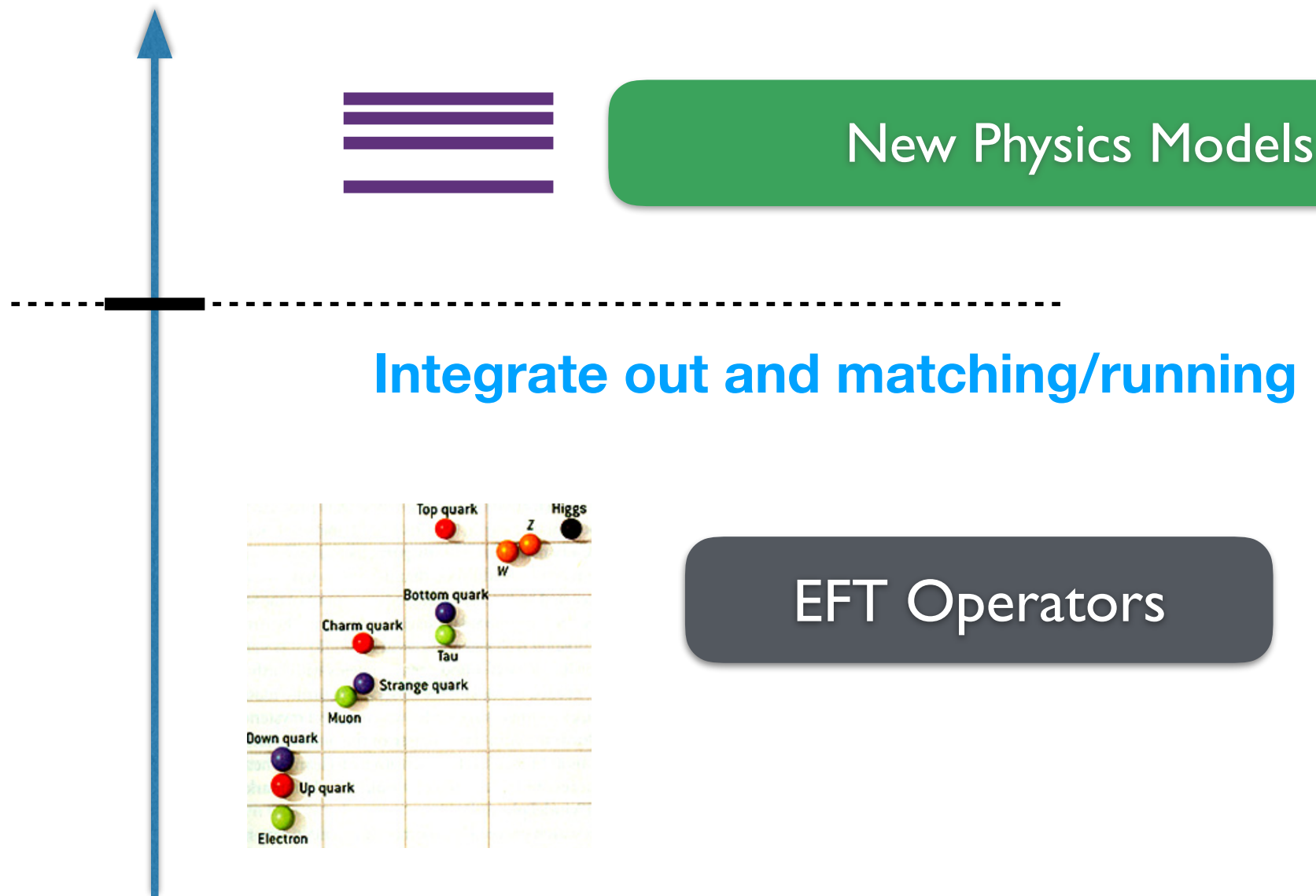


resonance bump hunting at the LHC

distribution tail deviation at the LHC

Top-Down EFT

Given new physics models, integrate out heavy particles and match to SMEFT

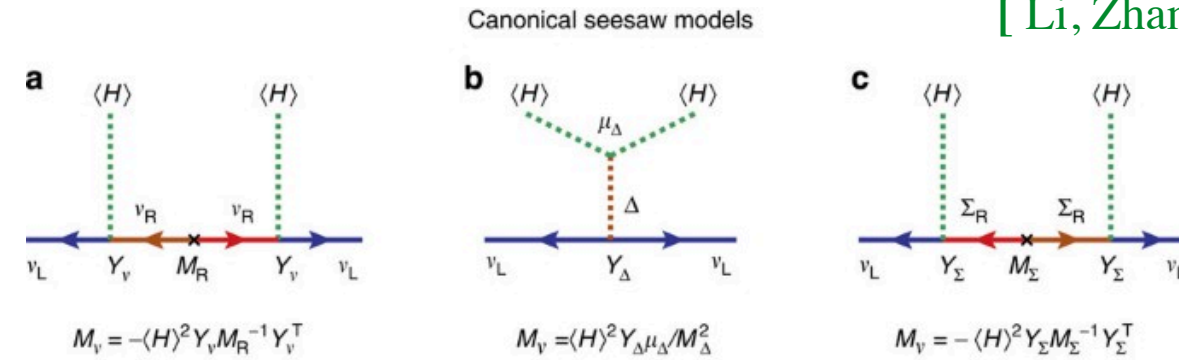
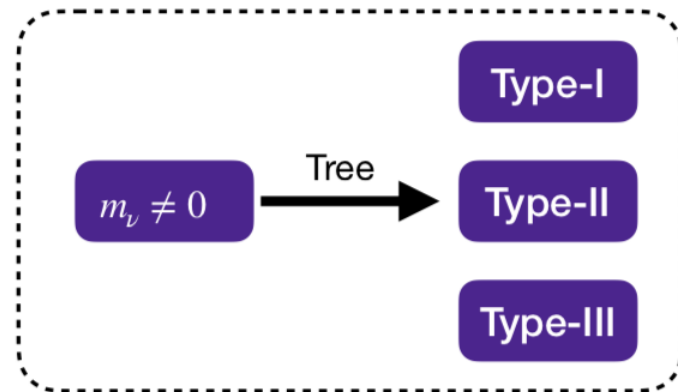


Decoupling theorem

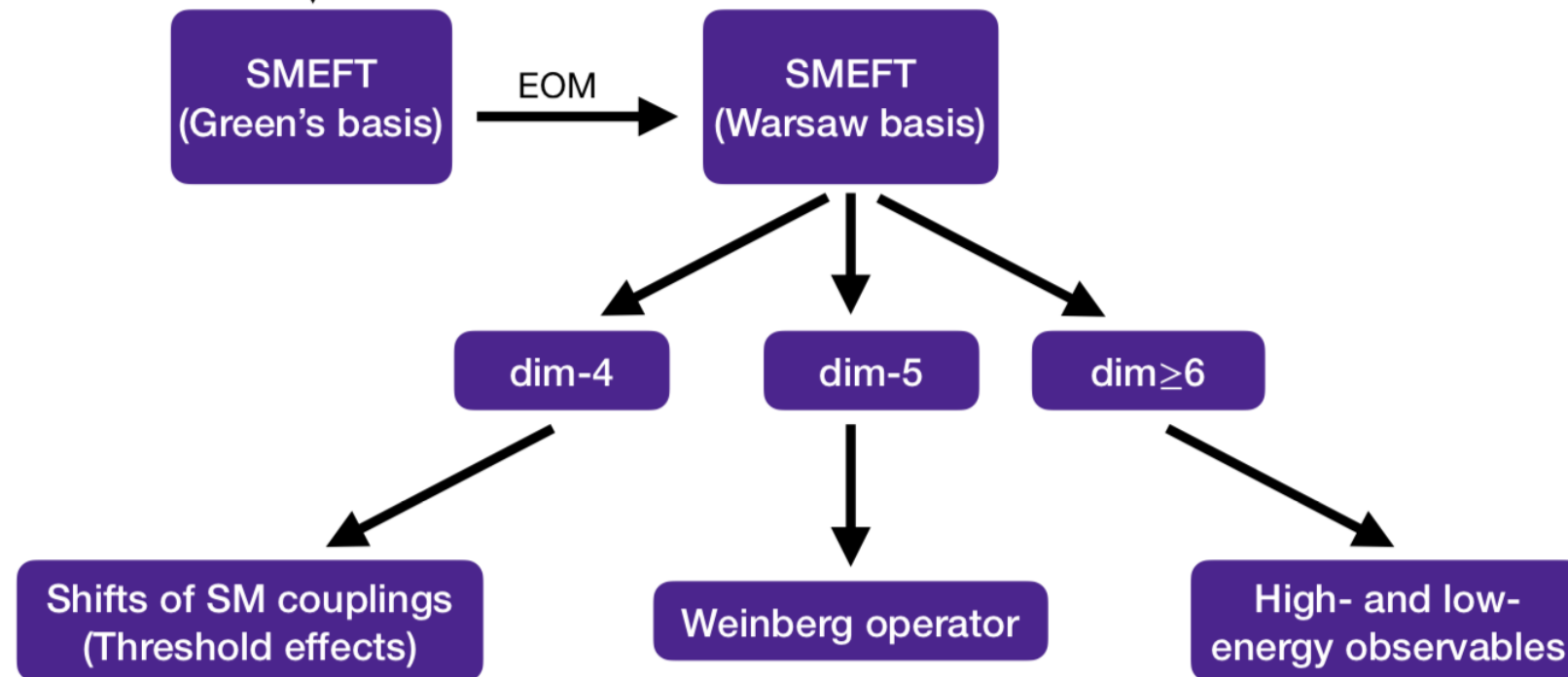
Canonical Seesaw Models

[Du, Li, JHYu, 2201.04646]

[Li, Zhang, Zhou, 2021,2022]

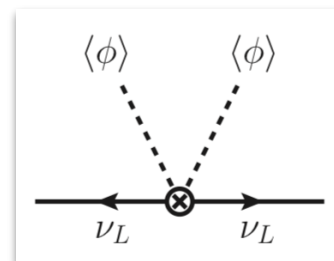


Functional Method
tree & 1-loop CDE



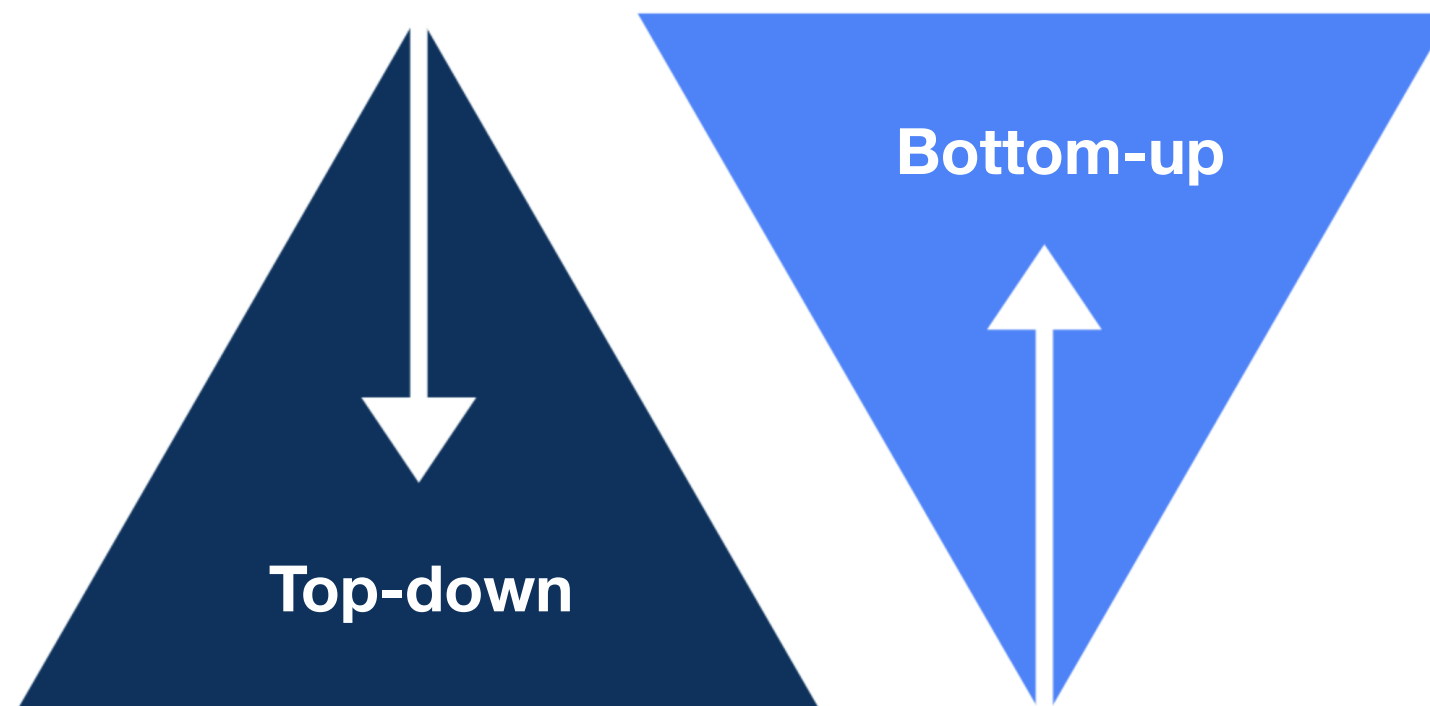
$\mathcal{O}_{lequ}^{(1)}, \mathcal{O}_{eB}, \mathcal{O}_{ll}, \mathcal{O}_{HWB}, \mathcal{O}_W$

Radiative symmetry breaking



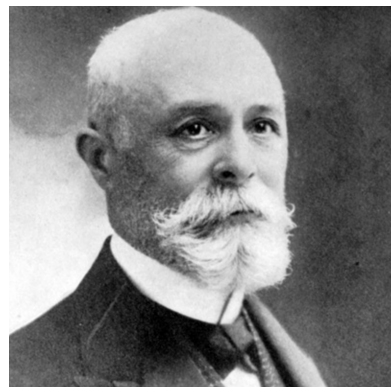
dim-6 operators

Is the top-down **EFT** the natural way to do **EFT**?



History of Weak Theory

Looking back to the past, we did not know the UV theory ahead



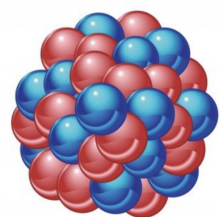
Becquerel
1852

Pauli
1933

Fermi
1934

Gamov-Teller 1936
Fierz 1937

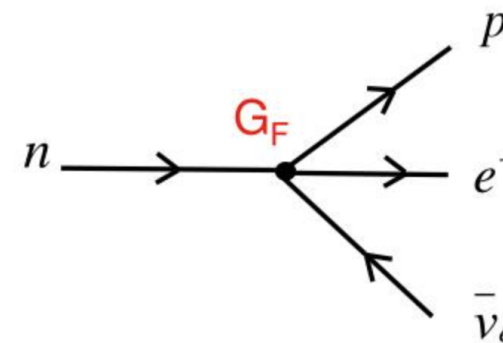
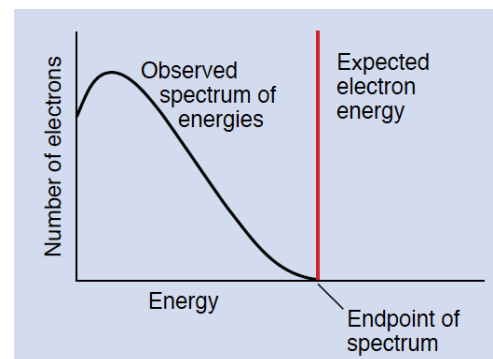
Beta Decay



Nucleus



Beta Particle
(fast electron)
 β



$$\mathcal{L}_i = \sum_{i=1}^5 g_i \{ \bar{\psi}_1 \mathcal{O}_i \psi_2 \} \{ \bar{\psi}_3 \mathcal{O}_i \psi_4 \}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_i = (\mathbf{1}, \gamma_\mu, \sigma_{\mu\nu}, i\gamma_5\gamma_\mu, \text{or } \gamma_5)$$

vector current to
Fermi(V/S),
GT(A/T), P

$$M_{fi} = G_F [\bar{\psi}_n \gamma^\mu \psi_p] [\bar{\psi}_e \gamma^\mu \psi_\nu]$$

Four-fermi EFT

Four-Fermi EFT

With parity violation, Lee and Yang wrote the most general 4-fermi operators



Lee-Yang 1956
Wu 1956

$$\vec{\sigma}_{Co} \cdot \vec{p}_e$$

Question of Parity Conservation in Weak Interactions*

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AND

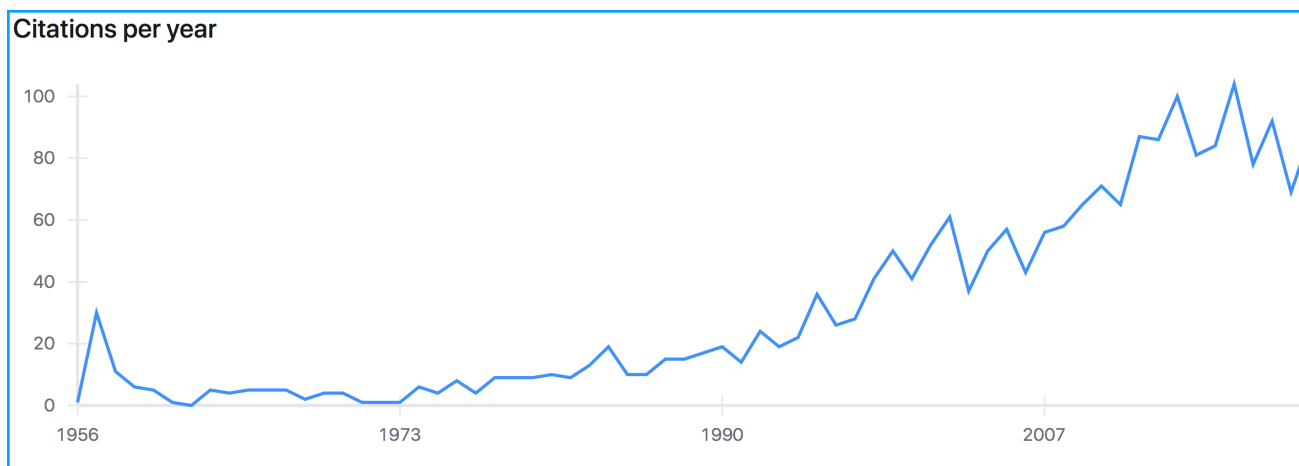
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(Received June 22, 1956)

If parity is not conserved in β decay, the most general form of Hamiltonian can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{int}} = & (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \psi_n) (C_S \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \psi_\nu + C_S' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) \\ & + (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_n) (C_V \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu + C_V' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_n) (C_T \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_\nu \\ & + C_T' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) + (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_n) \\ & \times (-C_A \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu - C_A' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu) \\ & + (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_n) (C_P \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_\nu + C_P' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \psi_\nu), \quad (\text{A.1}) \end{aligned}$$

Complete charge current LEFT operators



Comprehensive analysis of beta decays within and beyond the Standard Model

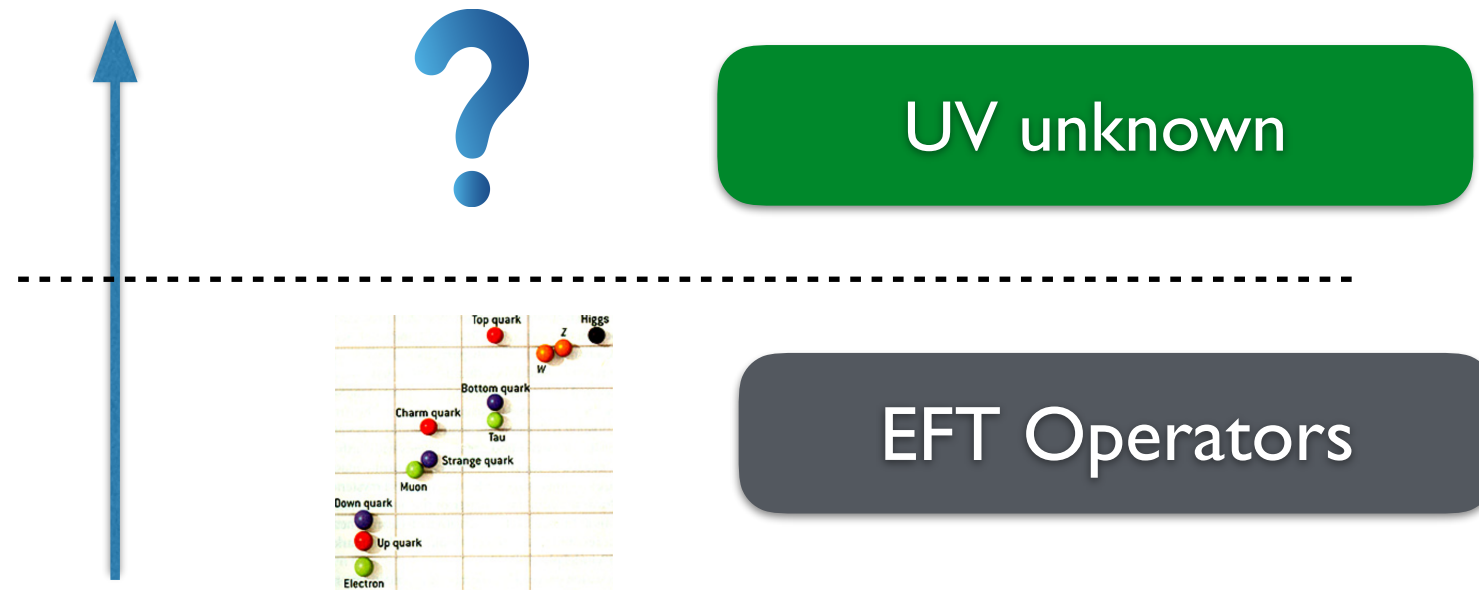
[Falkowski, et.al 2021]

energies. The general EFT Lagrangian describing these interactions at the leading order was written more than 60 years ago by Lee and Yang [6]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{Lee-Yang}} = & -\bar{p}\gamma^\mu n (C_V \bar{e}\gamma_\mu \nu - C_V' \bar{e}\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \nu) + \bar{p}\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 n (C_A \bar{e}\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \nu - C_A' \bar{e}\gamma_\mu \nu) \\ & - \bar{p}n (C_S \bar{e}\nu - C_S' \bar{e}\gamma_5 \nu) - \frac{1}{2} \bar{p}\sigma^{\mu\nu} n (C_T \bar{e}\sigma_{\mu\nu} \nu - C_T' \bar{e}\sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 \nu) \\ & - \bar{p}\gamma_5 n (C_P \bar{e}\gamma_5 \nu - C_P' \bar{e}\nu) + \text{h.c.} \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

Bottom-up Approach

PV Lesson: start from the complete bottom-up operators



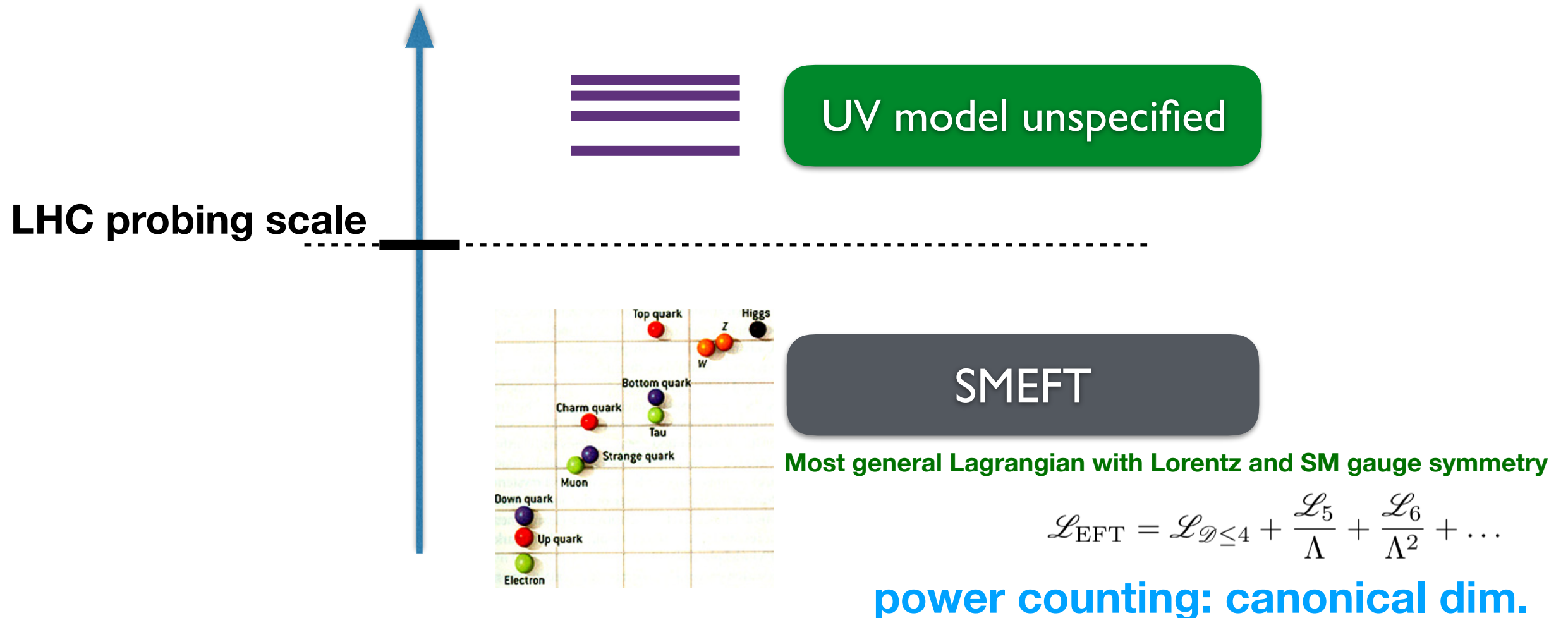
[Weinberg 1933 - 2021]

a folk theorem: “if one writes down the most general possible Lagrangian, including *all* terms consistent with assumed symmetry principles, and then calculates matrix elements with this Lagrangian to any given order of perturbation theory, the result will simply be the most general possible *S*-matrix consistent with perturbative unitarity, analyticity, cluster decomposition, and the assumed symmetry properties.”

Weinberg’s Folk theorem, 1979

SMEFT

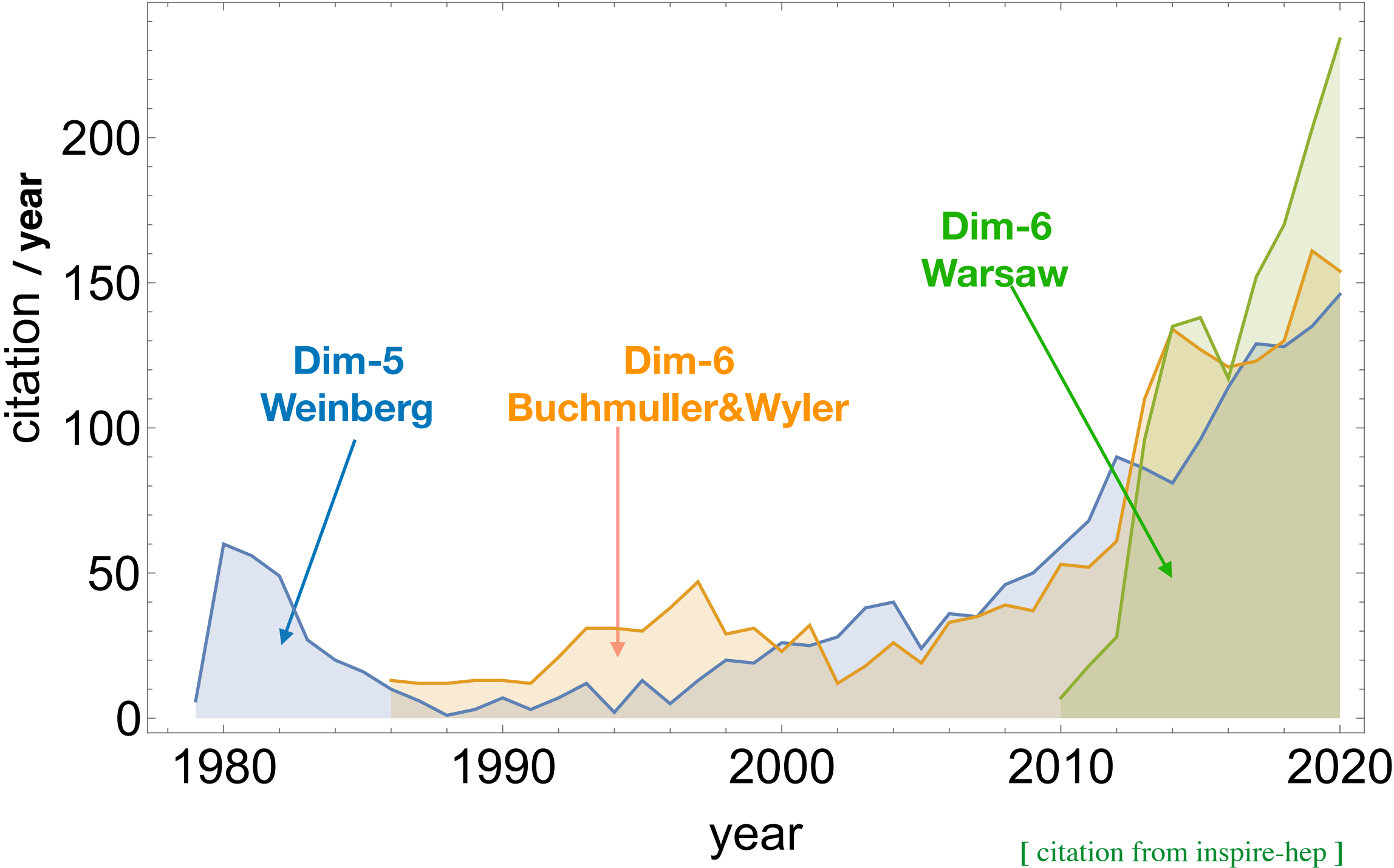
Standard model effective field theory (SMEFT)



SMEFT provides systematic parametrization of

... all possible Lorentz inv. new physics!

SMEFT Operators



SMEFT Dim-6 Operators

Why completing dim-6 took more than 25 years?

tedious and prone-to-error

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_\varphi &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)^2, & O_G &= f_{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\lambda} G_\lambda^{C\mu}, \\
 O_{\partial\varphi} &= \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \partial^\mu(\varphi^\dagger \varphi), & O_{\tilde{G}} &= f_{ABC} \tilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\lambda} G_\lambda^{C\mu}, \\
 O_{e\varphi} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{\ell}e\varphi), & O_W &= \varepsilon_{IJK} W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\lambda} W_\lambda^{K\mu}, \\
 O_{u\varphi} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{q}u\tilde{\varphi}), & O_{\tilde{W}} &= \varepsilon_{IJK} \tilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\lambda} W_\lambda^{K\mu}. \\
 O_{d\varphi} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(\bar{q}d\varphi), \\
 O_{\varphi G} &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{A\mu}, & O_{\varphi\tilde{G}} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \tilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{A\mu}, \\
 O_{\varphi W} &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{I\mu}, & O_{\varphi\tilde{W}} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \tilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{I\mu}, \\
 O_{\varphi B} &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) B_\mu B^\mu, & O_{\varphi\tilde{B}} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \tilde{B}_\mu B^\mu, \\
 O_{\varphi WB} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) W_\mu^{I\nu} B_\nu^{I\mu}, & O_{\varphi\tilde{WB}} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \tilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} B_\nu^{I\mu}, \\
 O_\varphi^{(1)} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)(D_\mu \varphi^\dagger D^\mu \varphi), & O_\varphi^{(3)} &= (\varphi^\dagger D^\mu \varphi)(D_\mu \varphi^\dagger \varphi).
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation of motion (Field redefinition)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (D^\mu D_\mu \varphi)^j &= m^2 \varphi^j - \lambda (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \varphi^j - \bar{e} \Gamma_e^\dagger l^j + \varepsilon_{jkl} \bar{q}^k \Gamma_u u - \bar{d} \Gamma_d^\dagger q^j \\
 i\not{D}l &= \Gamma_e e \varphi, & i\not{D}e &= \Gamma_e^\dagger \varphi^\dagger l, & i\not{D}q &= \Gamma_u u \tilde{\varphi} + \Gamma_d d \varphi, & i\not{D}u &= \Gamma_u^\dagger \tilde{\varphi}^\dagger q, \\
 (D^\rho W_{\rho\mu})^I &= \frac{g}{2} (\varphi^\dagger i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi + \bar{l} \gamma_\mu \tau^I l + \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \tau^I q),
 \end{aligned}$$

Covariant derivative commutator

$$[D_\rho, D_\alpha] \sim X_{\rho\alpha}$$

Bianchi identity $D_{[\rho} X_{\mu\nu]} = 0$

Integration by part (total derivatives)

$$(D^n \varphi)^\dagger (D^m \varphi) = -(D^{n+1} \varphi)^\dagger (D^{m-1} \varphi) + \partial \left[(D^n \varphi)^\dagger (D^{m-1} \varphi) \right]$$

Fierz identity $T_{\alpha\beta}^A T_{\kappa\lambda}^A = \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\alpha\lambda} \delta_{\kappa\beta} - \frac{1}{6} \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\kappa\lambda}$

$$\tau_{jk}^I \tau_{mn}^I = 2\delta_{jn} \delta_{mk} - \delta_{jk} \delta_{mn}$$

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

$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{L}L)$		$(\bar{R}R)(\bar{R}R)$		$(\bar{L}L)(\bar{R}R)$	
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}	$(\bar{e}_p \gamma_\mu e_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{qu}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu u_t)$
		$Q_{ud}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$	$Q_{qu}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{u}_s \gamma^\mu T^A u_t)$
		$Q_{ud}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu T^A u_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$	$Q_{qd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu d_t)$
		$Q_{qd}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$	$Q_{qd}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p \gamma_\mu T^A q_r)(\bar{d}_s \gamma^\mu T^A d_t)$
$(\bar{L}R)(\bar{R}L)$ 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}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(q_s^\gamma)^T C l_t^k]$		
$Q_{quqd}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k d_t)$	Q_{quu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jk} [(q_p^\alpha)^T C q_r^\beta] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$		
$Q_{quqd}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_p^j T^A u_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k T^A d_t)$	Q_{quq}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{jkn} [(q_p^\alpha)^T C q_r^\beta] [(q_s^\gamma)^T C l_t^k]$		
$Q_{lequ}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k u_t)$	Q_{duu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$		
$Q_{lequ}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{l}_p^j \sigma_{\mu\nu} e_r) \varepsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_s^k \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_t)$				

[Grzadkowski, Iskrzynski, Misiak, Rosiek, 2010]

$$80 - 1 - 16 - 5 + 1 = 59$$

Main Difficulties

How about higher dimensional operators?

difficult to write down explicit form of operators

Derivatives

$BWHH^\dagger D^2$

2

Repeated fields

$QQQL$

57

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (D^2 H^\dagger) H B_{L\mu\nu} W_L^{\mu\nu}, (D^\mu D_\nu H^\dagger) H B_{L\mu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, (D_\nu D^\mu H^\dagger) H B_{L\mu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, (D_\mu H^\dagger) (D^\mu H) B_{L\nu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, \\
 & (D_\mu H^\dagger) (D^\nu H) B_{L\nu\rho} W_L^{\mu\rho}, (D^\nu H^\dagger) (D_\mu H) B_{L\nu\rho} W_L^{\mu\rho}, (D_\mu H^\dagger) H (D^\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\nu\rho}, (D_\mu H^\dagger) H (D^\nu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\mu\rho}, \\
 & (D^\nu H^\dagger) H (D_\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\mu\rho}, (D_\mu H^\dagger) H B_{L\nu\rho} (D^\mu W_L^{\nu\rho}), (D_\mu H^\dagger) H B_{L\nu\rho} (D^\nu W_L^{\mu\rho}), (D^\nu H^\dagger) H B_{L\nu\rho} (D_\mu W_L^{\mu\rho}), \\
 & H^\dagger (D^2 H) B_{L\mu\nu} W_L^{\mu\nu}, H^\dagger (D^\mu D_\nu H) B_{L\mu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, H^\dagger (D_\nu D^\mu H) B_{L\mu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, H^\dagger (D^\mu H) (D_\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\nu\rho}, \\
 & H^\dagger (D^\nu H) (D_\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\mu\rho}, H^\dagger (D_\mu H) (D^\nu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\mu\rho}, H^\dagger (D^\mu H) B_{L\nu\rho} (D_\mu W_L^{\nu\rho}), H^\dagger (D^\nu H) B_{L\nu\rho} (D_\mu W_L^{\mu\rho}), \\
 & H^\dagger (D_\mu H) B_{L\nu\rho} (D^\nu W_L^{\mu\rho}), H^\dagger H (D^2 B_{L\mu\nu}) W_L^{\mu\nu}, H^\dagger H (D^\mu D_\nu B_{L\mu\rho}) W_L^{\nu\rho}, H^\dagger H (D_\nu D^\mu B_{L\mu\rho}) W_L^{\nu\rho}, \\
 & H^\dagger H (D^\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) (D_\mu W_L^{\nu\rho}), H^\dagger H (D^\nu B_{L\nu\rho}) (D_\mu W_L^{\mu\rho}), H^\dagger H (D_\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) (D^\nu W_L^{\mu\rho}), H^\dagger H B_{L\mu\nu} (D^2 W_L^{\mu\nu}), \\
 & H^\dagger H B_{L\mu\rho} (D^\mu D_\nu W_L^{\nu\rho}), H^\dagger H B_{L\mu\rho} (D_\nu D^\mu W_L^{\nu\rho}).
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$Q_{prst}^{qqql} = C^{prst} \begin{aligned}
 & \epsilon^{abc} \epsilon^{ik} \epsilon^{jl} (L_{pi} Q_{raj}) (Q_{sbk} Q_{tcl}) \\
 & \epsilon^{abc} \epsilon^{ik} \epsilon^{jl} (L_{pi} Q_{sbk}) (Q_{raj} Q_{tcl}) \\
 & \epsilon^{abc} \epsilon^{ij} \epsilon^{kl} (L_{pi} Q_{sbk}) (Q_{raj} Q_{tcl}) \\
 & \epsilon^{abc} \epsilon^{ij} \epsilon^{kl} (L_{pi} Q_{raj}) (Q_{sbk} Q_{tcl})
 \end{aligned} \quad p, r, s, t = 1, 2, 3$$

Which 2 should be picked up?

What flavor relations should be imposed?

Operator as Spinor Tensor

Operator has more symmetries than what we expect

SO(3,1)		SL(2,C)	$SU(2)_l \times SU(2)_r$	Spinor-helicity
ϕ		$\phi \in (0,0)$		
ψ		$\psi_\alpha \in (1/2,0)$		λ_α
		$\psi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger \in (0,1/2)$		
$F_{\mu\nu}$	→	$F_{L\alpha\beta} = \frac{i}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu} \in (1,0)$		$\lambda_\alpha \lambda_\beta$
		$F_{R\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = -\frac{i}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \bar{\sigma}_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}^{\mu\nu} \in (0,1)$		
$R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$		$C_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu} \sigma_{\gamma\delta}^{\rho\sigma} \in (2,0)$		$\lambda_\alpha \lambda_\beta \lambda_\gamma \lambda_\delta$
D_μ		$D_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} = D_\mu \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^\mu \in (1/2,1/2)$		$\lambda_\alpha \tilde{\lambda}_{\dot{\alpha}}$

Operator with explicit spinor indices

$$W_{\mu\lambda} (e_{cp} \sigma^{\nu\lambda} D^\mu L_r) D_\nu H^\dagger \longrightarrow F_1^{\alpha\beta} \psi_2^\gamma (D\psi_3)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}} (D\phi_4)_{\gamma\dot{\alpha}}$$

$$\epsilon_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_2\alpha_4} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}_3\dot{\alpha}_4} F_1^{\alpha_1^2} \psi_2^{\alpha_2} (D\psi_3)_{\dot{\alpha}_3^2} (D\phi_4)_{\dot{\alpha}_4^2}$$

Easier to find more symmetries of the operator with spinor indices

Operator as Spinor Tensor

Modern view: operator as Young tensor and on-shell amplitude, with spin-statistics

Operator

$$W_{\mu\lambda} (e_{cp} \sigma^{\nu\lambda} D^\mu L_r) D_\nu H^\dagger.$$

Spinor Tensor

$$\epsilon_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_2\alpha_4} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}_3\dot{\alpha}_4} F_1^{\alpha_1^2} \psi_2^{\alpha_2} (D\psi_3)^{\dot{\alpha}_3^2} (D\phi_4)^{\dot{\alpha}_4}$$

Symmetrize indices

$$(D\psi)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}} = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}(\not{D}\psi)_{\dot{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{2}(D\psi)_{(\alpha\beta)\dot{\alpha}}.$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \oplus \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$(D^2\phi)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}\epsilon_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}D^\mu D_\mu\phi - \frac{i}{4}\epsilon_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}[D_\mu, D_\nu]\phi - \frac{i}{4}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}\bar{\sigma}_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}^{\mu\nu}[D_\mu, D_\nu]\phi + \frac{1}{4}(D^2\phi)_{(\alpha\beta)(\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta})}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(0,0)

(1,0)

(0,1)

(1,1)

Operator as Spinor Tensor

Modern view: operator as Young tensor and on-shell amplitude, with spin-statistics

Operator

$$W_{\mu\lambda} (e_{cp} \sigma^{\nu\lambda} D^\mu L_r) D_\nu H^\dagger$$

Spinor Tensor

$$\epsilon_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_2\alpha_4} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}_3\dot{\alpha}_4} F_1^{\alpha_1^2} \psi_2^{\alpha_2} (D\psi_3)^{\dot{\alpha}_3^2} (D\phi_4)^{\dot{\alpha}_4}$$

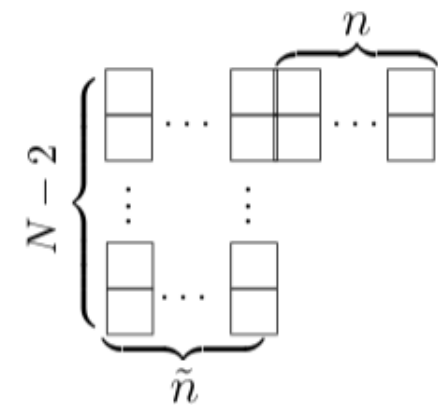
Symmetrize indices

$$(D\psi)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}} = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}(\not{D}\psi)_{\dot{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{2}(D\psi)_{(\alpha\beta)\dot{\alpha}}$$

SL(2,C) x SU(N)

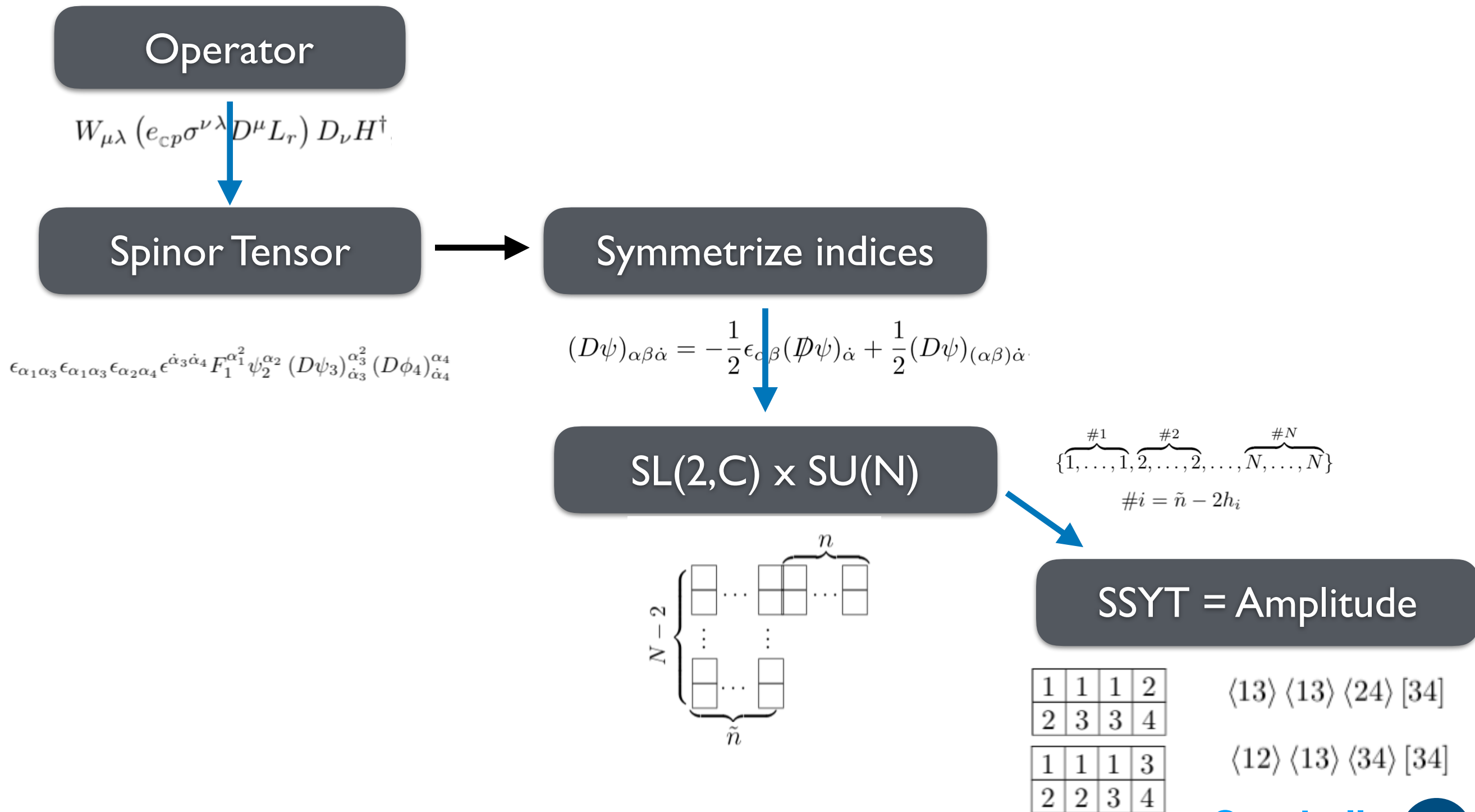
$$\epsilon^{\alpha_i\alpha_j} \rightarrow \sum_{k,l} U_k^i U_l^j \epsilon^{\alpha_k\alpha_l}, \quad \tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_i\dot{\alpha}_j} \rightarrow \sum_{k,l} U_i^{\dagger k} U_j^{\dagger l} \tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_k\dot{\alpha}_l}$$

$$\mathcal{O} = (\epsilon^{\alpha_i\alpha_j})^n (\tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_i\dot{\alpha}_j})^{\tilde{n}} \prod_{i=1}^N (D^{r_i-|h_i|} \Phi_i)_{\alpha_i}^{\dot{\alpha}_i} \begin{matrix} r_i+h_i \\ r_i-h_i \end{matrix}$$



Operator as Spinor Tensor

Modern view: operator as Young tensor and on-shell amplitude, with spin-statistics



Operator as Spinor Tensor

Dim-8 operators: 993 (44807) operators for 1 (3) generations

$\bar{\omega} \backslash \omega$	0	2	4	6	8
0					
2					
4					
6					
8					

Unified construction of Lorentz & gauge structures by Young Tableau

$$\left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline i & j \\ \hline k & l \\ \hline \end{array} = \boxed{(\tau^I)^i_j W_{\mu\nu}^I (e_{cp} D^\mu L_{ri}) D^\nu H^{\dagger j}} + \boxed{(\tau^I)^i_j W_{\mu\lambda}^I (e_{cp} \sigma^{\nu\lambda} L_{ri}) D^\mu D_\nu H^{\dagger j}}$$

Operator as Spinor Tensor

Young tensor method (No need EOM&IBP)

$$\boxed{BWHH^\dagger D^2} \quad \#1 = 3, \#2 = 3, \#3 = 1, \#4 = 1$$

1	1	1	3
2	2	2	4

1	1	1	2
2	2	3	4

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_3 \dot{\alpha}_4} \epsilon^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \epsilon^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \epsilon^{\alpha_3 \alpha_4}$$

2

$$B_L^{\alpha\beta} W_{L\alpha\beta} (DH^\dagger)^\gamma{}_{\dot{\alpha}} (DH)_\gamma{}^{\dot{\alpha}}$$

$\langle 13 \rangle \langle 13 \rangle \langle 24 \rangle [34]$

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_3 \dot{\alpha}_4} \epsilon^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \epsilon^{\alpha_1 \alpha_3} \epsilon^{\alpha_2 \alpha_4}$$

$$B_L^{\alpha\beta} W_{L\alpha}{}^\gamma (DH^\dagger)_{\beta\dot{\alpha}} (DH)_\gamma{}^{\dot{\alpha}}$$

$\langle 12 \rangle \langle 13 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle [34]$

All Things EFT...seminar series

EFT Operator Bases for Standard Model and Beyond

报告时间: 2021-06-09

报告人: 于江浩

<https://www.koushare.com/video/videodetail/12645>

Traditional method

$$\boxed{BWHH^\dagger D^2}$$

[Hays, Martin, Sanz, Setford, 2018]

$$\begin{aligned} & (D^2 H^\dagger) H B_{L\mu\nu} W_L^{\mu\nu}, (D^\mu D_\nu H^\dagger) H B_{L\mu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, (D_\nu D^\mu H^\dagger) H B_{L\mu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, (D_\mu H^\dagger) (D^\mu H) B_{L\nu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, \\ & (D_\mu H^\dagger) (D^\nu H) B_{L\nu\rho} W_L^{\mu\rho}, (D^\nu H^\dagger) (D_\mu H) B_{L\nu\rho} W_L^{\mu\rho}, (D_\mu H^\dagger) H (D^\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\nu\rho}, (D_\mu H^\dagger) H (D^\nu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\mu\rho}, \\ & (D^\nu H^\dagger) H (D_\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\mu\rho}, (D_\mu H^\dagger) H B_{L\nu\rho} (D^\mu W_L^{\nu\rho}), (D_\mu H^\dagger) H B_{L\nu\rho} (D^\nu W_L^{\mu\rho}), (D^\nu H^\dagger) H B_{L\nu\rho} (D_\mu W_L^{\mu\rho}), \\ & H^\dagger (D^2 H) B_{L\mu\nu} W_L^{\mu\nu}, H^\dagger (D^\mu D_\nu H) B_{L\mu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, H^\dagger (D_\nu D^\mu H) B_{L\mu\rho} W_L^{\nu\rho}, H^\dagger (D^\mu H) (D_\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\nu\rho}, \\ & H^\dagger (D^\nu H) (D_\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\mu\rho}, H^\dagger (D_\mu H) (D^\nu B_{L\nu\rho}) W_L^{\mu\rho}, H^\dagger (D^\nu H) B_{L\nu\rho} (D_\mu W_L^{\mu\rho}), H^\dagger (D^\nu H) B_{L\nu\rho} (D_\mu W_L^{\nu\rho}), \\ & H^\dagger (D_\mu H) B_{L\nu\rho} (D^\nu W_L^{\mu\rho}), H^\dagger H (D^2 B_{L\mu\nu}) W_L^{\mu\nu}, H^\dagger H (D^\mu D_\nu B_{L\mu\rho}) W_L^{\nu\rho}, H^\dagger H (D_\nu D^\mu B_{L\mu\rho}) W_L^{\nu\rho}, \\ & H^\dagger H (D^\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) (D_\mu W_L^{\nu\rho}), H^\dagger H (D^\nu B_{L\nu\rho}) (D_\mu W_L^{\mu\rho}), H^\dagger H (D_\mu B_{L\nu\rho}) (D^\nu W_L^{\mu\rho}), H^\dagger H B_{L\mu\nu} (D^2 W_L^{\mu\nu}), \\ & H^\dagger H B_{L\mu\rho} (D^\mu D_\nu W_L^{\nu\rho}), H^\dagger H B_{L\mu\rho} (D_\nu D^\mu W_L^{\nu\rho}). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

EOM

$$\begin{aligned} & (DH^\dagger)_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} (DH)_{\beta\dot{\beta}} B_{L\{\gamma\delta\}} W_{L\{\xi\eta\}} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\gamma\xi} \epsilon^{\delta\eta} \\ & (DH^\dagger)_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} (DH)_{\beta\dot{\beta}} B_{L\{\gamma\delta\}} W_{L\{\xi\eta\}} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\delta\xi} (\epsilon^{\alpha\gamma} \epsilon^{\beta\eta} + \epsilon^{\beta\gamma} \epsilon^{\alpha\eta}) \\ & (DH^\dagger)_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} H (DBL)_{\{\beta\gamma\delta\},\dot{\beta}} W_{L\{\xi\eta\}} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\gamma\xi} \epsilon^{\delta\eta} \\ & (DH^\dagger)_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} H B_{L\{\xi\eta\}} (DWL)_{\{\beta\gamma\delta\},\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\gamma\xi} \epsilon^{\delta\eta} \\ & H^\dagger (DH)_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} (DBL)_{\{\beta\gamma\delta\},\dot{\beta}} W_{L\{\xi\eta\}} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\gamma\xi} \epsilon^{\delta\eta} \\ & H^\dagger (DH)_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} B_{L\{\xi\eta\}} (DWL)_{\{\beta\gamma\delta\},\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\gamma\xi} \epsilon^{\delta\eta} \\ & H^\dagger H (DBL)_{\{\alpha\beta\gamma\},\dot{\alpha}} (DWL)_{\{\xi\eta\delta\},\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \epsilon^{\alpha\xi} \epsilon^{\beta\eta} \epsilon^{\gamma\delta} \end{aligned}$$

IBP

$$\begin{aligned} & B_L^{\alpha\beta} W_{L\alpha\beta} (DH^\dagger)^\gamma{}_{\dot{\alpha}} (DH)_\gamma{}^{\dot{\alpha}} \\ & B_L^{\alpha\beta} W_{L\alpha}{}^\gamma (DH^\dagger)_{\beta\dot{\alpha}} (DH)_\gamma{}^{\dot{\alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

Repeated Fields with Flavor

Another difficulty to write down the independent EFT operators

<i>B</i> -violating	
Q_{duq}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(q_s^{\gamma j})^T C l_t^k]$
Q_{qqu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$
$Q_{qqq}^{(1)}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk}\varepsilon_{mn} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(q_s^{\gamma m})^T C l_t^n]$
$Q_{qqq}^{(3)}$	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}(\tau^I \varepsilon)_{jk}(\tau^I \varepsilon)_{mn} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(q_s^{\gamma m})^T C l_t^n]$
Q_{duu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$

[Grzadkowski, Iskrzynski, Misiak, Rosiek, 2010]

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$$Q_{prst}^{qqql(1)} = -(Q_{prst}^{qqql} + Q_{rpst}^{qqql})$$

$$Q_{prst}^{qqql(3)} = -(Q_{prst}^{qqql} - Q_{rpst}^{qqql})$$

[Grzadkowski, et.al. v3 2017]

<i>B</i> -violating	
Q_{duq}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(q_s^{\gamma j})^T C l_t^k]$
Q_{qqu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jk} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$
Q_{qqq}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{jn}\varepsilon_{km} [(q_p^{\alpha j})^T C q_r^{\beta k}] [(q_s^{\gamma m})^T C l_t^n]$
Q_{duu}	$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} [(d_p^\alpha)^T C u_r^\beta] [(u_s^\gamma)^T C e_t]$

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[Alonso, Chang, Jenkins, Manohar, Shotwell 2014]

$$Q_{prst}^{qqql} + Q_{rpst}^{qqql} = Q_{sprt}^{qqql} + Q_{srpt}^{qqql}$$

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Flavor relations not easy task!

Flavor Symmetry

According to Schur-Weyl theorem, flavor tensor decomposed via $S(n_f)$ symmetry

$$O_{qqql}^{p,rst} \epsilon^{abc} \epsilon_{ji} \epsilon_{km} [(q_r^{aj})^T C q_s^{bk}] [(q_t^{cm})^T C l_p^i]$$

$$S_3 : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$

	Q^3	L
$SU(3)_C$	$\begin{array}{ c } \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$	\backslash
$SU(2)_W$	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$	\square
$SU(2)_I$	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$	\square
$SU(2)_R$	\backslash	\backslash
Grassmann	$\begin{array}{ c } \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$	\backslash
Flavor	$\begin{array}{ c } \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{ c c } \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{ c c } \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{ c } \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{ c c c } \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{ c c } \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{ c } \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\square \times \square = \square$

$$SU(n_f) : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Each span's an irreducible $SU(n_f)$ subspace

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline r \\ \hline s \\ \hline t \\ \hline \end{array} : \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline r & s \\ \hline t \\ \hline \end{array} : \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & \end{array}, \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline r & s & t \\ \hline \end{array} : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, \end{array}$$

$$19 \times 3 = 57$$

Operator: y-basis, f-basis

For QQQ, the Young tableau for Lorentz and gauge structure give the y-basis

$$\left(\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \times \begin{array}{|c|} \hline a \\ \hline b \\ \hline c \\ \hline \end{array} \times \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline i & j \\ \hline k & l \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline i & k \\ \hline j & l \\ \hline \end{array} \right) =$$

$$\mathcal{M} = (L_{pi}Q_{raj})(Q_{sbk}Q_{tcl}),$$

$$(L_{pi}Q_{sbk})(Q_{raj}Q_{tcl})$$

$$T_G = \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl}, \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ij}\epsilon^{kl}$$

$$O_1 = \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl}(L_{pi}Q_{raj})(Q_{sbk}Q_{tcl})$$

$$O_2 = \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl}(L_{pi}Q_{sbk})(Q_{raj}Q_{tcl})$$

$$O_3 = \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ij}\epsilon^{kl}(L_{pi}Q_{sbk})(Q_{raj}Q_{tcl})$$

$$O_4 = \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ij}\epsilon^{kl}(L_{pi}Q_{raj})(Q_{sbk}Q_{tcl})$$

Y-Basis = Young tensor basis

EFT operator should be viewed as flavor tensor in the SU(nf) group

Sn symmetry for repeated field

p-basis	\mathcal{K}_{ji}^{py}	y-basis
$\begin{pmatrix} O_{\square\square\square,1} \\ O_{\square\square,1} \\ O_{\square\square,2} \\ O_{\square,1} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \\ O_4 \end{pmatrix}$

not SU(nf) symmetry for nf flavor

$O_{\square\square,1}, O_{\square\square,2}$ span the same $SU(n_f)$ space.

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O}_{LQ^3,1}^{(p')} \\ \mathcal{O}_{LQ^3,2}^{(p')} \\ \mathcal{O}_{LQ^3,3}^{(p')} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{Y}_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline r & s & t \\ \hline \end{array}} \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl} (L_{pi}Q_{raj})(Q_{sbk}Q_{tcl}) \\ \mathcal{Y}_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline r & s \\ \hline t & \end{array}} \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl} (L_{pi}Q_{raj})(Q_{sbk}Q_{tcl}) \\ \mathcal{Y}_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline r \\ \hline s \\ \hline t \end{array}} \epsilon^{abc}\epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl} (L_{pi}Q_{raj})(Q_{sbk}Q_{tcl}) \end{array} \right.$$

Final expression: f-basis!!!

SMEFT Operators

Dimension-5

$$\epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{mn}(L^i C L^m) H^j H^n$$

[Weinberg, 1979]

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Dimension-6

Φ^6 and $\Phi^4 D^2$	$\psi^2 \Phi^3$	X^3
$O_\Phi = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^3$	$O_{\Phi\Phi} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)(\bar{L}_i L_j \Phi)$	$O_G = -f^{ABC} G_\mu^{AB} G_\nu^{BC} G_\rho^{CA}$
$O_{\Phi\Box} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)\Box(\Phi^\dagger \Phi)$	$O_{\Phi\Phi} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)(\bar{Q}_i u_j \Phi^c)$	$O_{\bar{G}} = -f^{ABC} \bar{G}_\mu^{AB} G_\nu^{BC} G_\rho^{CA}$
$O_{\Phi D} = (\Phi^\dagger D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger (\Phi^\dagger D_\mu \Phi)$	$O_{\Phi\Phi} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)(\bar{Q}_i d_j \Phi)$	$O_W = -\epsilon^{abc} W_\mu^{ab} W_\nu^{bc} W_\rho^{ca}$
		$O_{\bar{W}} = -\epsilon^{abc} \bar{W}_\mu^{ab} W_\nu^{bc} W_\rho^{ca}$
$X^2 \Phi^2$	$\psi^2 X$	
$O_{\Phi G} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	$O_{\Phi G}$	$(LL)(LL)$
$O_{\Phi\bar{G}} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \bar{G}_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$	$O_{\Phi G}$	$(RR)(RR)$
$O_{\Phi W} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{a\mu\nu}$	$O_{\Phi W}$	$(LL)(RR)$
$O_{\Phi\bar{W}} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \bar{W}_{\mu\nu}^a W^{a\mu\nu}$	$O_{\Phi W}$	
$O_{\Phi B} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	$O_{\Phi B}$	
$O_{\Phi\bar{B}} = (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \bar{B}_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	$O_{\Phi B}$	
$O_{\Phi WB} = -(\Phi^\dagger \tau^a \Phi) W_{\mu\nu}^a B^{\mu\nu}$	$O_{\Phi B}$	
$O_{\Phi\bar{W}B} = -(\Phi^\dagger \tau^a \Phi) \bar{W}_{\mu\nu}^a B^{\mu\nu}$	$O_{\Phi B}$	
		B-violating
	$O_{\Phi W} = (\bar{L}_i^c \tau^a L_j)(\bar{Q}_k \tau^a Q_l)$	$O_{\Phi W} = e^{ab} \epsilon_{rst} [(d_r^\dagger)^T C d_s^\dagger] [(Q_t^c)^T C L_i^c]$
	$O_{\Phi W}^{(1)} = (\bar{Q}_i \tau^a Q_j)(\bar{Q}_k \tau^a Q_l)$	$O_{\Phi W}^{(1)} = e^{ab} \epsilon_{rst} [(Q_r^c)^T C Q_s^c] [(u_l^\dagger)^T C L_i^c]$
	$O_{\Phi W}^{(2)} = (\bar{L}_i \tau^a L_j)(\bar{Q}_k \tau^a Q_l)$	$O_{\Phi W}^{(2)} = e^{ab} \epsilon_{rst} [(Q_r^c)^T C Q_s^c] [(Q_t^c)^T C L_i^c]$
	$O_{\Phi W}^{(3)} = (\bar{L}_i \tau^a L_j)(\bar{Q}_k \tau^a Q_l)$	$O_{\Phi W}^{(3)} = e^{ab} \epsilon_{rst} [(d_r^\dagger)^T C d_s^\dagger] [(u_l^\dagger)^T C L_i^c]$

[Buchmuller, Wyler, 1986]

[Grzadkowski, Iskrzynski, Misiak, Rosiek, 2010]

[Lehman, 2014]

[Henning, Lu, Melia, Murayama, 2015]

[Liao, Ma, 2016]

Dimension-8

[Li, Ren, Shu, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2020]

N	(n, \bar{n})	Subclasses	N_{type}	N_{term}	N_{operator}	Equations		
4	(4, 0)	$F_L^4 + h.c.$	14	26	26	(4.19)		
(3, 1)		$F_L^2 \psi^2 D + h.c.$	22	22	$22n_f^2$	(4.51)		
		$\psi^4 D^2 + h.c.$	4+4	18+14	$12n_f^4 + n_f^3(5n_f - 1)$	(4.75, 4.78, 4.80)		
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	16	32	$32n_f^2$	(4.44)		
		$F_L^2 \phi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	8	12	12	(4.14)		
(2, 2)		$F_L^2 F_R^2$	14	17	17	(4.19)		
		$F_L F_R \psi^2 D$	27	35	$35n_f^2$	(4.50, 4.51)		
		$\psi^2 \psi^2 D^2$	17+4	54+8	$\frac{1}{2}n_f^2(75n_f^2 + 11) + 6n_f^4$	(4.74, 4.79-4.81)		
		$F_R \psi^2 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	16	16	$16n_f^2$	(4.44)		
		$F_L F_R \phi^2 D^2$	5	6	6	(4.14)		
		$\psi \psi^1 \phi^2 D^3$	7	16	$16n_f^2$	(4.31, 4.32)		
		$\phi^4 D^4$	1	3	3	(4.8)		
5	(3, 0)	$F_L \psi^4 + h.c.$	12+10	66+54	$42n_f^4 + 2n_f^3(9n_f + 1)$	(4.86, 4.88, 4.89, 4.91)		
		$F_L^2 \psi^2 \phi + h.c.$	32	60	$60n_f^2$	(4.47, 4.48)		
		$F_L^2 \phi^2 + h.c.$	6	6	6	(4.16)		
		(2, 1)		$F_L \psi^2 \psi^2 + h.c.$	84+24	172+32	$2n_f^2(59n_f^2 - 2) + 24n_f^4$	(4.84-4.85), (4.88-4.92)
				$F_R^2 \psi^2 \phi + h.c.$	32	36	$36n_f^2$	(4.47, 4.48)
(1, 1)		$\psi^3 \psi^1 \phi D + h.c.$	32+14	180+56	$n_f^3(135n_f - 1) + n_f^3(29n_f + 3)$	(4.66, 4.69-4.72)		
		$F_L \psi \psi^1 \phi^2 D + h.c.$	38	92	$92n_f^2$	(4.39, 4.40)		
		$\psi^2 \phi^3 D^2 + h.c.$	6	36	$36n_f^2$	(4.28)		
		$F_L \phi^4 D^2 + h.c.$	4	6	6	(4.10)		
		(2, 0)		$\psi^4 \phi^2 + h.c.$	12+4	48+18	$5(5n_f^4 + n_f^2) + \frac{3}{2}(8n_f^4 + n_f^2)$	(4.55, 4.59, 4.62, 4.64)
$F_L \psi^2 \phi^2 + h.c.$	16	22		$22n_f^2$	(4.36)			
$F_L^2 \phi^4 + h.c.$	8	10		10	(4.12)			
(1, 1)		$\psi^2 \psi^2 \phi^2$	23+10	57+14	$n_f^2(42n_f^2 + n_f + 2) + 3n_f^3(3n_f - 1)$	(4.54, 4.55, 4.59-4.63)		
		$\psi \psi^1 \phi^4 D$	7	13	$13n_f^2$	(4.24, 4.25)		
		$\phi^6 D^2$	1	2	2	(4.8)		
		$\psi^2 \phi^5 + h.c.$	6	6	$6n_f^2$	(4.21)		
8	(0, 0)	ϕ^8	1	1	1	(4.8)		
Total		48	471+70	1070+196	993($n_f = 1$), 44807($n_f = 3$)			

[Murphy, 2020]

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Hao Yu (ITP-CAS)

Dimension-7

	1 : $\psi^2 X H^2 + h.c.$	2 : $\psi^2 H^4 + h.c.$
$Q_{l^2 W H^2}$	$\epsilon_{mn}(\tau^I \epsilon)_{jk} (l_p^m C i \sigma^{\mu\nu} l_p^j) H^n H^k W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$Q_{l^2 H^4}$ $\epsilon_{mn} \epsilon_{ijk} (l_p^m C l_p^j) H^n H^k (H^\dagger H)$
$Q_{l^2 B H^2}$	$\epsilon_{mn} \epsilon_{ijk} (l_p^m C i \sigma^{\mu\nu} l_p^j) H^n H^k B_{\mu\nu}$	
3(B) : $\psi^4 H + h.c.$		3(B) : $\psi^4 H + h.c.$
$Q_{l^3 e H}$	$\epsilon_{jk} \epsilon_{mn} (\bar{e}_p l_p^j) (l_p^k C l_p^m) H^n$	$Q_{l u d^2 H}$ $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\bar{l}_p d_p^\alpha) (u_p^2 C d_l^\beta) \bar{H}$
$Q_{l e u d H}$	$\epsilon_{jk} (\bar{d}_p l_p^j) (u_p C e_l) H^k$	$Q_{l q^2 d H}$ $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \epsilon_{ijk} (\bar{l}_p d_p^\alpha) (q_{sm}^i C q_l^j) \bar{H}^k$
$Q_{l^2 q d H}^{(1)}$	$\epsilon_{jk} \epsilon_{mn} (\bar{d}_p l_p^j) (q_s^k C l_p^m) H^n$	$Q_{l d^3 H}$ $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\bar{l}_p d_p^\alpha) (d_{sm}^i C d_l^j) H$
$Q_{l^2 q d H}^{(2)}$	$\epsilon_{jm} \epsilon_{kn} (\bar{d}_p l_p^j) (q_s^k C l_p^m) H^n$	$Q_{e q d^2 H}$ $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \epsilon_{ijk} (\bar{e}_p q_p^\alpha) (d_s^i C d_l^j) \bar{H}^k$
$Q_{l^2 q u H}$	$\epsilon_{jk} (\bar{q}_p^m u_r) (l_{sm} C l_p^j) H^k$	
4 : $\psi^2 H^3 D + h.c.$		5(B) : $\psi^4 D + h.c.$
$Q_{l e^3 D}$	$\epsilon_{mn} \epsilon_{ijk} (l_p^m C \gamma^\mu e_r) H^n H^j i D_\mu H^k$	$Q_{l^2 u d D}$ $\epsilon_{jk} (\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu u_r) (l_s^i C i D_\mu l_l^j)$
6 : $\psi^2 H^2 D^2 + h.c.$		5(B) : $\psi^4 D + h.c.$
$Q_{l^2 H^2 D^2}^{(1)}$	$\epsilon_{jk} \epsilon_{mn} (l_p^m C D^\mu l_p^k) H^n (D_\mu H^j)$	$Q_{l q d^2 D}$ $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\bar{l}_p \gamma^\mu q_p^\alpha) (d_s^i C i D_\mu d_l^j)$
$Q_{l^2 H^2 D^2}^{(2)}$	$\epsilon_{jm} \epsilon_{kn} (l_p^m C D^\mu l_p^k) H^n (D_\mu H^j)$	$Q_{e d^3 D}$ $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\bar{e}_p \gamma^\mu d_p^\alpha) (d_s^i C i D_\mu d_l^j)$

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Dimension-9

[Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2020]

N	(n, \bar{n})	Classes	N_{type}	N_{term}	N_{operator}	Equations		
4	(3, 2)	$\psi^3 \psi^1 D^3 + h.c.$	0 + 4 + 2 + 0	10	$\frac{2}{3}n_f^2(7n_f^2 - 1)$	(5.50)(5.51)		
		$\psi^2 \phi^2 D^4 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	6	$3n_f(n_f + 1)$	(5.21)		
5	(3, 1)	$F_L \psi^3 \psi^1 D + h.c.$	0 + 10 + 6 + 0	72	$32n_f^4$	(5.59)(5.60)		
		$\psi^4 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 4 + 4 + 0	100	$40n_f^4$	(5.45-5.48)		
(2, 2)		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	34	$17n_f^2 - n_f$	(5.28)(5.29)		
		$F_R \psi^3 \psi^1 D + h.c.$	0 + 10 + 6 + 0	54	$4n_f^3(6n_f + 1)$	(5.59)(5.60)		
6	(3, 0)	$\psi^2 \psi^2 \phi D^2$	0 + 4 + 4 + 0	84	$n_f^3(49n_f + 1)$	(5.45-5.48)		
		$F_R \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	20	$2n_f(5n_f - 1)$	(5.28)(5.29)		
		$\psi \psi^1 \phi^3 D^3$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	6	$6n_f^2$	(5.19)		
		(2, 1)		$\psi^6 + h.c.$	2 + 4 + 6 + 0	116	$\frac{1}{24}n_f^2(415n_f^4 + 53n_f^3 + 59n_f^2 + 139n_f + 6)$	(5.63-5.70)
				$F_L \psi^4 \phi + h.c.$	0 + 12 + 10 + 0	102	$2n_f^3(21n_f + 1)$	(5.54-5.56)
7	(2, 0)	$F_L^2 \psi^2 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 8 + 0	20	$2n_f(5n_f + 2)$	(5.32)		
		$\psi^4 \psi^1 D^2 + h.c.$	4 + 26 + 20 + 4	244	$\frac{1}{6}n_f^3(382n_f^2 - 9n_f^2 + 2n_f + 21)$	(5.63-5.69)		
		$F_L \psi^2 \psi^1 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 24 + 24 + 0	92	$52n_f^4$	(5.54-5.56)		
		$F_L^2 \psi^1 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 8 + 0	12	$2n_f(3n_f + 2)$	(5.32)		
		$\psi^3 \psi^1 \phi^2 D + h.c.$	0 + 12 + 18 + 0	186	$\frac{2}{3}n_f^2(146n_f^2 + 1)$	(5.39-5.42)		
		$F_L \psi \psi^1 \phi^3 D + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 8 + 0	12	$12n_f^2$	(5.25)		
		$\psi^2 \phi^4 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	24	$2n_f(6n_f + 1)$	(5.17)		
8	(1, 1)	$\psi^4 \phi^3 + h.c.$	0 + 6 + 6 + 0	32	$\frac{4}{3}n_f^2(10n_f^2 - 1)$	(5.35-5.37)		
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^4 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	8	$2n_f(2n_f - 1)$	(5.23)		
8	(1, 0)	$\psi^2 \psi^2 \phi^3$	0 + 6 + 10 + 0	24	$14n_f^4$	(5.35-5.37)		
		$\psi \psi^1 \phi^5 D$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	2	$2n_f^2$	(5.12)		
		$\psi^2 \phi^6 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	2	$n_f^2 + n_f$	(5.9)		
Total		42	6+122+164+4	1262	8 + 204 + 348 + 0 ($n_f = 1$) 2862 + 42234 + 44874 + 486 ($n_f = 3$)			

[Liao, Ma, 2020]

LEFT Operators

Dimension-5

Dim-5 operators			
N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$
3	(2, 0)	$F_L \psi_L^2 + h.c.$	10 + 0 + 2 + 0

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[Jenkins, Manohar, Stoffer, 2017]

Dimension-6

Dim-6 operators

N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$
3	(3, 0)	$F_L^3 + h.c.$	2 + 0 + 0 + 0	2
4	(2, 0)	$\psi_L^4 + h.c.$	14 + 12 + 8 + 2	78
	(1, 1)	$\psi_L^2 \psi_R^2$	40 + 20 + 12 + 0	84
Total		5	56 + 32 + 20 + 2	164

Dimension-7

Dim-7 operators

N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$
4	(3, 0)	$F_L^2 \psi_L^2 + h.c.$	16 + 0 + 4 + 0	32
	(2, 1)	$F_L^2 \psi_R^2 + h.c.$	16 + 0 + 4 + 0	24
		$\psi_L^3 \psi_R D + h.c.$	50 + 32 + 22 +	
Total		6	82 + 32 + 30 +	166

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[Liao, Ma, Wang, 2020]

Dimension-8

[Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2020]

N	(n, \tilde{n})	Subclasses	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{operator}}$	Equations
4	(4, 0)	$F_L^4 + h.c.$	14	26	26	(4.19)
	(3, 1)	$F_L^3 \psi^1 D + h.c.$	22	22	$22n_f^2$	(4.51)
		$\psi^4 D^2 + h.c.$	4+4	18+14	$12n_f^4 + n_f^3(5n_f - 1)$	(4.75, 4.78, 4.80)
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	16	32	$32n_f^2$	(4.44)
		$F_L^2 \phi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	8	12	12	(4.14)
	(2, 2)	$F_L^2 F_R^2$	14	17	17	(4.19)
		$F_L F_R \psi^1 D$	27	35	$35n_f^2$	(4.50, 4.51)
		$\psi^2 \psi^1 D^2$	17+4	54+8	$\frac{1}{2}n_f^2(75n_f^2 + 11) + 6n_f^4$	(4.74, 4.79-4.81)
		$F_R \psi^2 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	16	16	$16n_f^2$	(4.44)
		$F_L F_R \phi^2 D^2$	5	6	6	(4.14)
		$\psi^1 \psi^1 \phi^2 D^3$	7	16	$16n_f^2$	(4.31, 4.32)
		$\phi^4 D^4$	1	3	3	(4.8)
5	(3, 0)	$F_L \psi^4 + h.c.$	12+10	66+54	$42n_f^4 + 2n_f^3(9n_f + 1)$	(4.86, 4.88, 4.89, 4.91)
		$F_L^2 \psi^2 \phi + h.c.$	32	60	$60n_f^2$	(4.47, 4.48)
		$F_L^3 \phi^2 + h.c.$	6	6	6	(4.16)
	(2, 1)	$F_L \psi^2 \psi^1 D + h.c.$	84+24	172+32	$2n_f^2(59n_f^2 - 2) + 24n_f^4$	(4.84-4.85), (4.88-4.92)
		$F_R^2 \psi^2 \phi + h.c.$	32	36	$36n_f^2$	(4.47, 4.48)
		$\psi^3 \psi^1 \phi D + h.c.$	32+14	180+56	$n_f^3(135n_f - 1) + n_f^3(29n_f + 3)$	(4.66, 4.69-4.72)
		$F_L \psi^1 \phi^2 D + h.c.$	38	92	$92n_f^2$	(4.39, 4.40)
		$\psi^2 \phi^3 D^2 + h.c.$	6	36	$36n_f^2$	(4.28)
		$F_L \phi^4 D^2 + h.c.$	4	6	6	(4.10)
	(2, 0)	$\psi^1 \phi^2 + h.c.$	12+4	48+18	$5(5n_f^3 + n_f^2) + \frac{2}{3}(8n_f^4 + n_f^2)$	(4.55, 4.59, 4.62, 4.64)
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^3 + h.c.$	16	22	$22n_f^2$	(4.36)
		$F_L^2 \phi^4 + h.c.$	8	10	10	(4.12)
	(1, 1)	$\psi^2 \psi^1 \phi^2$	23+10	57+14	$n_f^2(42n_f^2 + n_f + 2) + 3n_f^3(3n_f - 1)$	(4.54, 4.55, 4.59-4.63)
		$\psi \psi^1 \phi^4 D$	7	13	$13n_f^2$	(4.24, 4.25)
		$\phi^6 D^2$	1	2	2	(4.8)
7	(1, 0)	$\psi^2 \phi^5 + h.c.$	6	6	$6n_f^2$	(4.21)
8	(0, 0)	ϕ^8	1	1	1	(4.8)
Total		48	471+70	1070+196	$993(n_f = 1), 44807(n_f = 3)$	

[Murphy, 2020]

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g-Hao Yu (ITP-CAS)

Dimension-9

[Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2020]

N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{operator}}$	Equations
4	(3, 2)	$\psi^3 \psi^1 D^3 + h.c.$	0 + 4 + 2 + 0	10	$\frac{2}{3}n_f^2(7n_f^2 - 1)$	(5.50)(5.51)
		$\psi^2 \phi^2 D^4 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	6	$3n_f(n_f + 1)$	(5.21)
5	(3, 1)	$F_L \psi^3 \psi^1 D + h.c.$	0 + 10 + 6 + 0	72	$32n_f^4$	(5.59)(5.60)
		$\psi^4 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 4 + 4 + 0	100	$40n_f^4$	(5.45-5.48)
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	34	$17n_f^2 - n_f$	(5.28)(5.29)
	(2, 2)	$F_R \psi^3 \psi^1 D + h.c.$	0 + 10 + 6 + 0	54	$4n_f^3(6n_f + 1)$	(5.59)(5.60)
		$\psi^2 \psi^1 \phi^2 D^2$	0 + 4 + 4 + 0	84	$n_f^3(49n_f + 1)$	(5.45-5.48)
		$F_R \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	20	$2n_f(5n_f - 1)$	(5.28)(5.29)
		$\psi \psi^1 \phi^3 D^3$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	6	$6n_f^2$	(5.19)
6	(3, 0)	$\psi^6 + h.c.$	2 + 4 + 6 + 0	116	$\frac{1}{24}n_f^2(415n_f^4 + 53n_f^3 + 59n_f^2 + 139n_f + 6)$	(5.63-5.70)
		$F_L \psi^4 \phi + h.c.$	0 + 12 + 10 + 0	102	$2n_f^3(21n_f + 1)$	(5.54-5.56)
		$F_L^2 \psi^2 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 8 + 0	20	$2n_f(5n_f + 2)$	(5.32)
	(2, 1)	$\psi^4 \psi^1 \phi^2 + h.c.$	4 + 26 + 20 + 4	244	$\frac{1}{6}n_f^3(382n_f^3 - 9n_f^2 + 2n_f + 21)$	(5.63-5.69)
		$F_L \psi^2 \psi^1 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 24 + 24 + 0	92	$52n_f^4$	(5.54-5.56)
		$F_L^2 \psi^1 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 8 + 0	12	$2n_f(3n_f + 2)$	(5.32)
		$\psi^3 \psi^1 \phi^2 D + h.c.$	0 + 12 + 18 + 0	186	$\frac{2}{3}n_f^2(146n_f^2 + 1)$	(5.39-5.42)
		$F_L \psi \psi^1 \phi^3 D + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 8 + 0	12	$12n_f^2$	(5.25)
		$\psi^2 \phi^4 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	24	$2n_f(6n_f + 1)$	(5.17)
7	(2, 0)	$\psi^4 \phi^3 + h.c.$	0 + 6 + 6 + 0	32	$\frac{4}{3}n_f^2(10n_f^2 - 1)$	(5.35-5.37)
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^4 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	8	$2n_f(2n_f - 1)$	(5.23)
	(1, 1)	$\psi^2 \psi^1 \phi^2 \phi^3$	0 + 6 + 10 + 0	24	$14n_f^4$	(5.35-5.37)
		$\psi \psi^1 \phi^5 D$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	2	$2n_f^2$	(5.12)
8	(1, 0)	$\psi^2 \phi^6 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	2	$n_f^2 + n_f$	(5.9)
Total		42	6+122+164+4	1262	$8 + 204 + 348 + 0 (n_f = 1)$ $2862 + 42234 + 44874 + 486 (n_f = 3)$	

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vSMEFT and vLEFT

Dimension-5

Dim-5 operators				
N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$
3	(2, 0)	$F_L \psi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	2
4	(1, 0)	$\psi^2 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	2
Total		4	0 + 0 + 4 + 0	4

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[Aguila, Bar-Shalom, Soni, Wudka, 2009]

Dimension-6

Dim-6 operators				
N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$
4	(2, 0)	$\psi^4 + h.c.$	4 + 2 + 0 + 2	14
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi + h.c.$	4 + 0 + 0 + 0	4
	(1, 1)	$\psi^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2$	10 + 2 + 0 + 0	12
		$\psi \psi^\dagger \phi^2 D$	3 + 0 + 0 + 0	3
5	(1, 0)	$\psi^2 \phi^3 + h.c.$	2 + 0 + 0 + 0	2
Total		8	23 + 4 + 0 + 2	35

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Dimension-7

Dim-7 operators				
N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$
4	(3, 0)	$F_L^2 \psi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 6 + 0	6
		$F_L^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 6 + 0	6
	(2, 1)	$\psi^3 \psi^\dagger D + h.c.$	0 + 4 + 20 + 0	24
		$F_L \psi \psi^\dagger \phi D + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 8 + 0	8
5	(2, 0)	$\psi^4 \phi + h.c.$	0 + 2 + 10 + 0	24
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 6 + 0	6
	(1, 1)	$\psi^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 \phi$	0 + 4 + 22 + 0	30
		$\psi \psi^\dagger \phi^3 D$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	4
6	(1, 0)	$\psi^2 \phi^4 + h.c.$	0 + 0 + 2 + 0	2
Total		18	0 + 10 + 86 + 0	116

[Bhattacharya, Wudka, 2016]

[Liao, Ma, 2017]

Dimension-8

[Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2021]

N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$
4	(3, 1)	$\psi^4 D^2 + h.c.$	4 + 0 + 2 + 2	22
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	4 + 0 + 0 + 0	8
	(2, 2)	$F_L F_R \psi \psi^\dagger D$	3 + 0 + 0 + 0	3
		$\psi^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 D^2$	10 + 2 + 0 + 0	24
5	(3, 0)	$F_R \psi^2 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	4 + 0 + 0 + 0	4
		$\psi \psi^\dagger \phi^2 D^3$	3 + 0 + 0 + 0	4
		$F_L \psi^4 + h.c.$	10 + 4 + 0 + 2	50
5	(2, 1)	$F_L^2 \psi^2 \phi + h.c.$	8 + 0 + 0 + 0	12
		$F_L \psi^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 + h.c.$	42 + 12 + 0 + 0	58
		$F_L^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 \phi + h.c.$	8 + 0 + 0 + 0	8
		$\psi^3 \psi^\dagger \phi D + h.c.$	24 + 6 + 0 + 2	108
		$F_L \psi \psi^\dagger \phi^2 D + h.c.$	12 + 0 + 0 + 0	16
		$\psi^2 \phi^3 D^2 + h.c.$	2 + 0 + 0 + 0	12
6	(2, 0)	$\psi^4 \phi^2 + h.c.$	8 + 2 + 0 + 2	30
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^3 + h.c.$	4 + 0 + 0 + 0	6
	(1, 1)	$\psi^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 \phi^2$	16 + 4 + 0 + 2	28
7	(1, 0)	$\psi \psi^\dagger \phi^4 D$	3 + 0 + 0 + 0	3
		$\psi^2 \phi^5 + h.c.$	2 + 0 + 0 + 0	2
Total		31	167 + 30 + 2 + 10	398

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Jiang-Hao Yu (ITP-CAS)

Dimension-9

[Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2021]

N	(n, \tilde{n})	Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$
4	(4, 1)	$F_L^2 \psi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 6 + 0 + 0	12
		$F_L F_R \psi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 6 + 0 + 0	6
	(3, 2)	$F_L^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 6 + 0 + 0	6
		$\psi^3 \psi^\dagger D^3 + h.c.$	4 + 20 + 0 + 0	46
		$F_L \psi \psi^\dagger \phi D^3 + h.c.$	0 + 8 + 0 + 0	16
		$\psi^2 \phi^2 D^4 + h.c.$	0 + 4 + 0 + 0	8
5	(4, 0)	$F_L^3 \psi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 10 + 0 + 0	16
		$F_L^3 \psi^\dagger{}^2 + h.c.$	0 + 4 + 0 + 0	4
	(3, 1)	$F_L \psi^3 \psi^\dagger D + h.c.$	10 + 42 + 0 + 0	222
		$F_L^2 \psi \psi^\dagger \phi D + h.c.$	0 + 16 + 0 + 0	32
		$\psi^4 \phi D^2 + h.c.$	2 + 10 + 0 + 0	120
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 8 + 0 + 0	42
(2, 2)	$F_L F_R^2 \psi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 12 + 0 + 0	12	
	$F_R \psi^3 \psi^\dagger D + h.c.$	10 + 42 + 0 + 0	166	
	$F_L F_R \psi \psi^\dagger \phi D$	0 + 10 + 0 + 0	24	
	$\psi^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 \phi D^2$	4 + 22 + 0 + 0	210	
	$F_R \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 8 + 0 + 0	24	
	$\psi \psi^\dagger \phi^3 D^3$	0 + 2 + 0 + 0	20	
6	(3, 0)	$\psi^6 + h.c.$	6 + 10 + 6 + 2	130
		$F_L \psi^4 \phi + h.c.$	6 + 26 + 0 + 0	110
		$F_L^2 \psi^2 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 12 + 0 + 0	18
(2, 1)	$\psi^4 \psi^\dagger{}^2 + h.c.$	40 + 106 + 14 + 0	474	
	$F_L \psi^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 \phi + h.c.$	24 + 116 + 0 + 0	176	
	$F_L^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 \phi^2 + h.c.$	0 + 10 + 0 + 0	10	
	$\psi^3 \psi^\dagger \phi^2 D + h.c.$	10 + 44 + 0 + 0	268	
	$F_L \psi \psi^\dagger \phi^3 D + h.c.$	0 + 8 + 0 + 0	32	
	$\psi^2 \phi^4 D^2 + h.c.$	0 + 4 + 0 + 0	20	
7	(2, 0)	$\psi^4 \phi^3 + h.c.$	2 + 12 + 0 + 0	28
		$F_L \psi^2 \phi^4 + h.c.$	0 + 6 + 0 + 0	6
(1, 1)	(1, 1)	$\psi^2 \psi^\dagger{}^2 \phi^3$	4 + 22 + 0 + 0	34
		$\psi \psi^\dagger \phi^5 D$	0 + 2 + 0 + 0	4

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Package

This package has the following features:

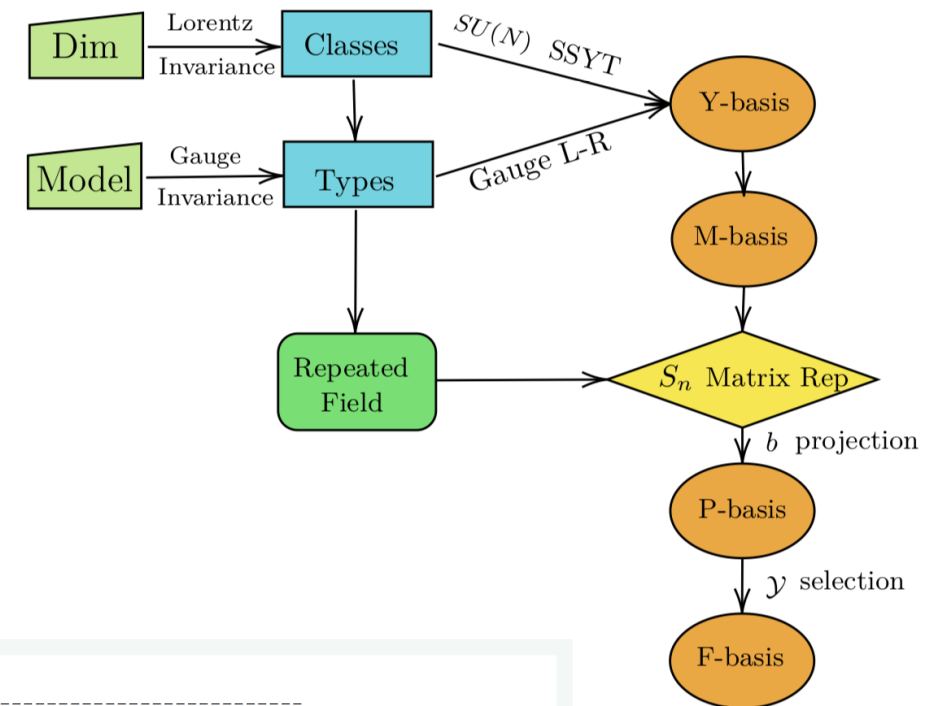
- It provides a general procedure to construct the independent and complete operator bases for generic Lorentz invariant effective field theory, given any kind of gauge symmetry and field content, up to any mass dimension.
- Various operator bases have been systematically constructed to emphasize different aspects: operator independence (y-basis), flavor relation (p-basis) and conserved quantum number (j-basis).
- It provides a systematic way to convert any operator into our on-shell amplitude basis and the basis conversion can be easily done.

Authors

The collaboration group at Institute of Theoretical Physics, CAS Beijing (ITP-CAS)

- Hao-Lin Li (previously postdoc at ITP-CAS, now postdoc at UC Louvain)
- Zhe Ren (4th-year graduate student at ITP-CAS)
- Ming-Lei Xiao (previously postdoc at ITP-CAS, now postdoc at Northwestern and Argonne)
- Jiang-Hao Yu (professor at ITP-CAS)
- Yu-Hui Zheng (5th-year graduate student at ITP-CAS)

<https://abc4eft.hepforge.org/>



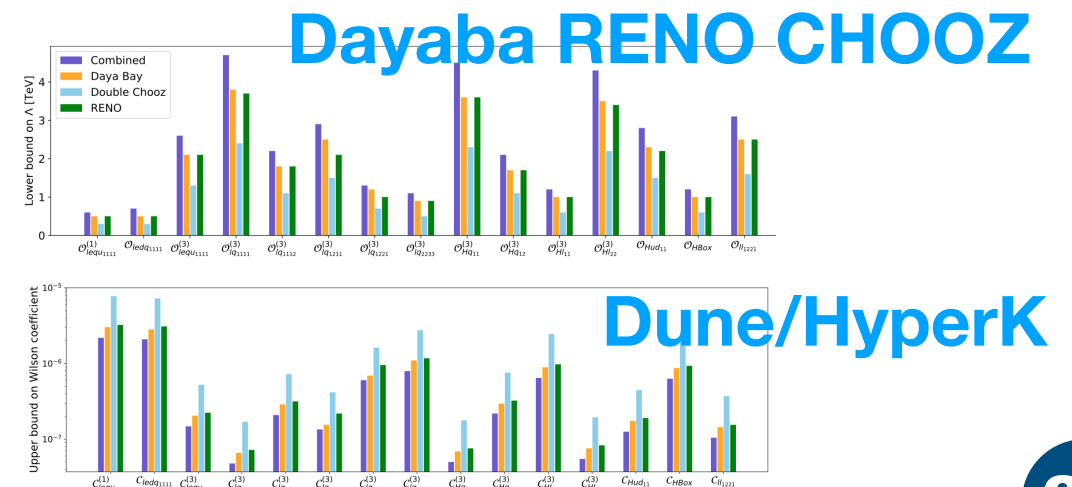
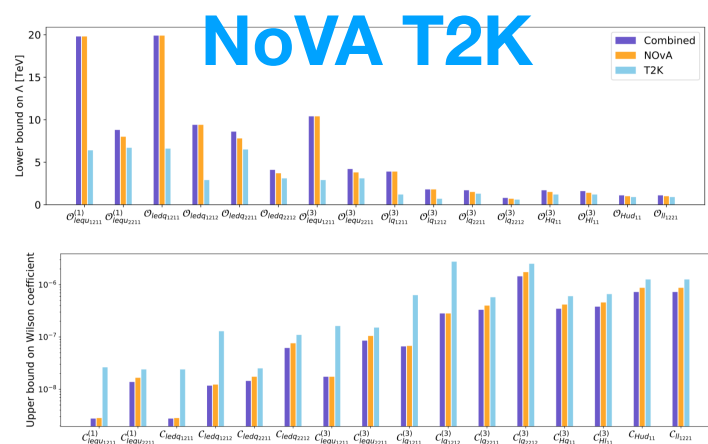
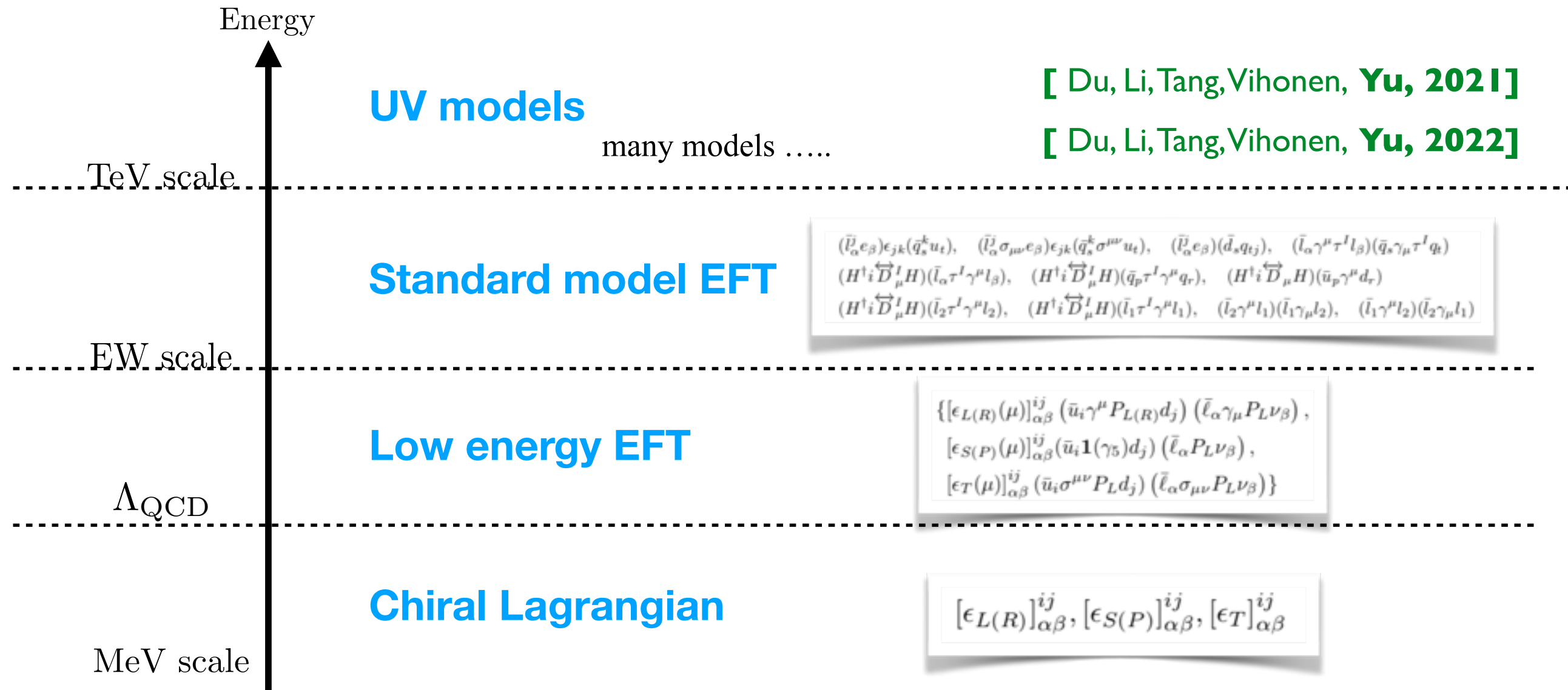
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<< ABC4EFT
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=====  
ABC4EFT 1.0.0  
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A Mathematica Package for  
Amplitude Basis Construction for Effective Field Theories
```

```
Authors: Hao-Lin Li, lihaolin1991@gmail.com  
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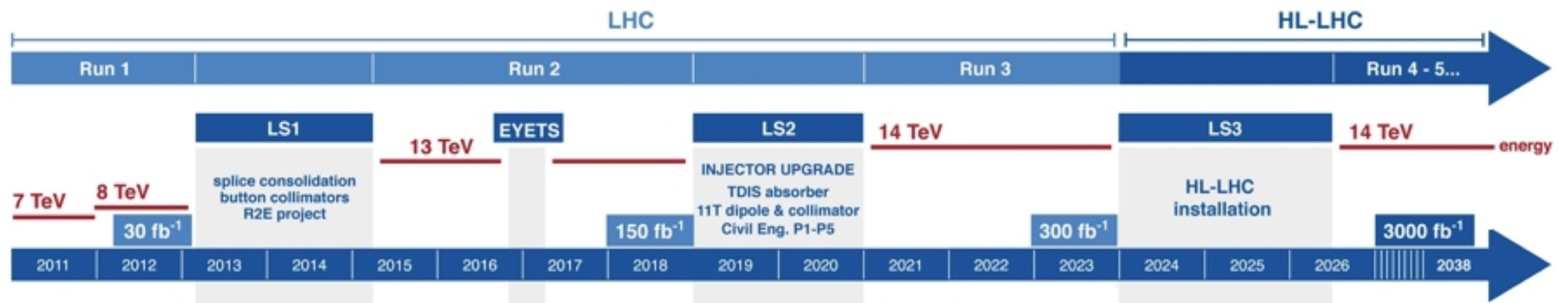
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The package is available at hepforge  
For the latest version, see the GitHub  
If you use this package in your research,  
Please cite: arXiv: 2201.04639, 2005.00008, 2007.07899
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4-Fermi EFT: From Beta to NSI

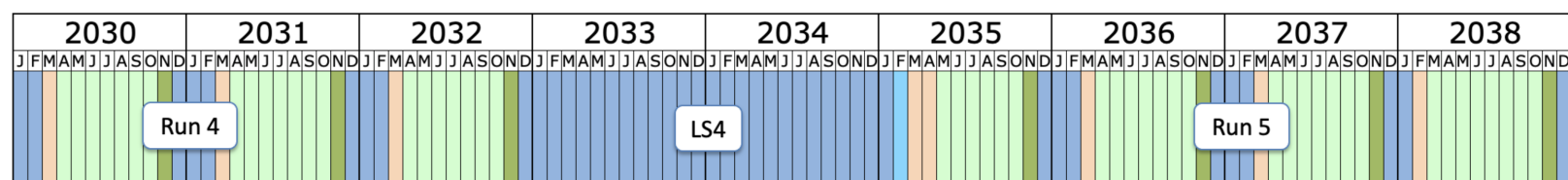
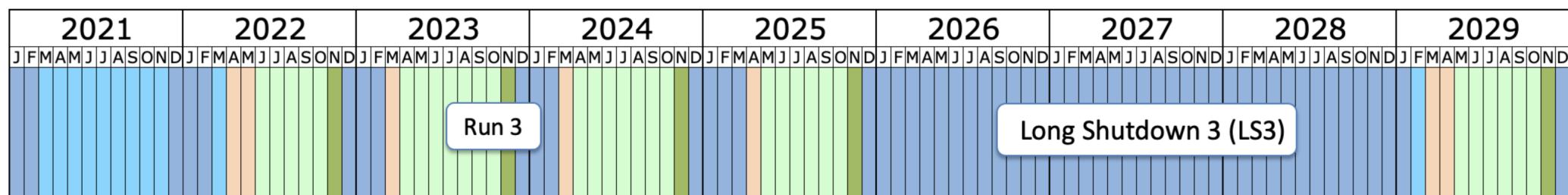


LHC Run III

ATLAS/CMS starts to explore the EFT operators systematically in near future



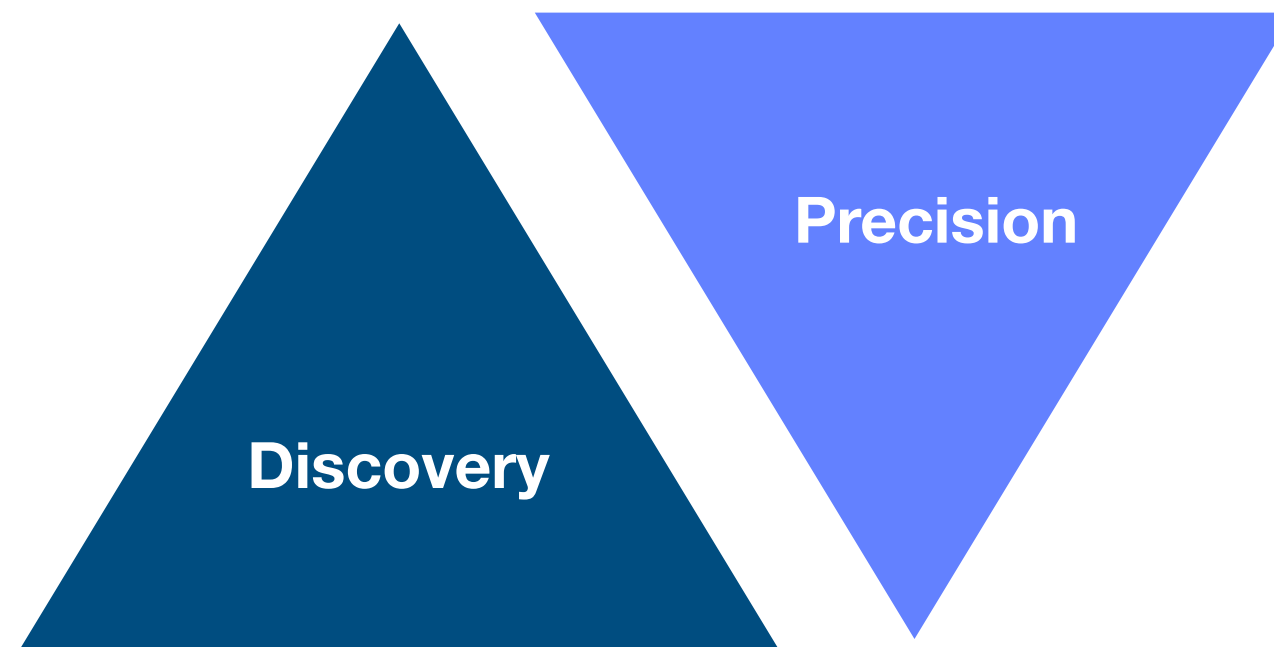
“Precise measurements of these quantities can be interpreted in the context of Effective Field Theories (EFT) and give us a hint as to where new physics could lie”. EFTs is a useful tool, allowing to parametrize the effect of new physics lying at higher energy scales in terms of deviations from the SM measurements. “There is a growing interest by the LHC experiments to collect these precise measurements and put them in a common framework that allows to extract the most information out of the collected data”.



- Shutdown/Technical stop
- Protons physics
- Ions
- Commissioning with beam
- Hardware commissioning/magnet training

Last updated: January 2022

Is the bottom-up EFT operators our final goal?



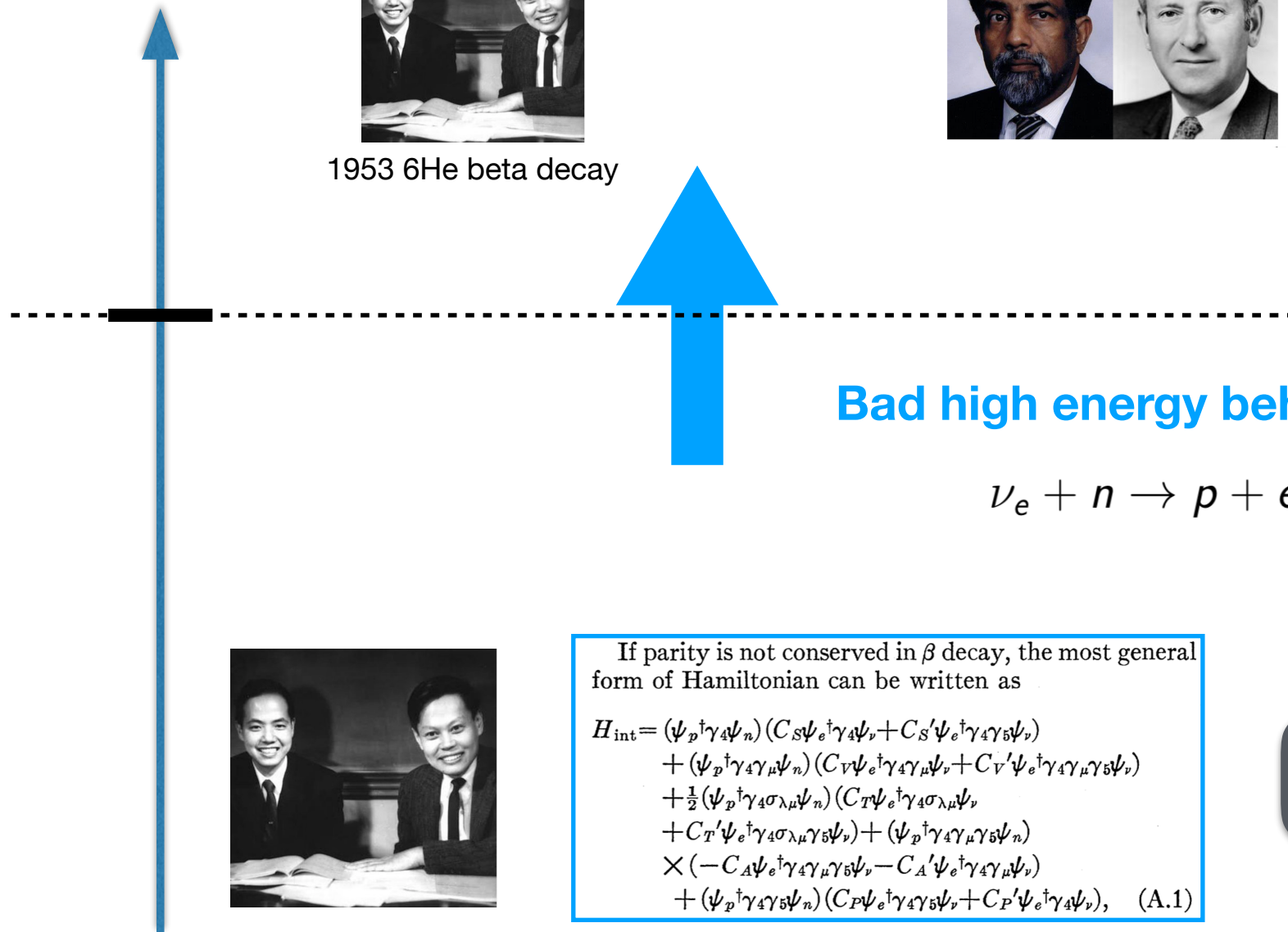
Weak Theory at 1957

S-T?

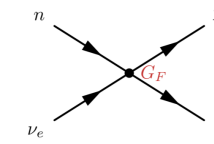
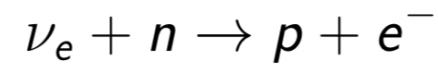


1953 6He beta decay

V-A?



Bad high energy behavior



$$\sigma = \frac{G_F^2 s}{\pi}$$

$m_w < \text{大约 } 300 \text{ GeV.}$

[Lee, 1961]



If parity is not conserved in β decay, the most general form of Hamiltonian can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{int}} = & (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \psi_n) (C_S \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \psi_\nu + C_S' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) \\
 & + (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_n) (C_V \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu + C_V' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_n) (C_T \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_\nu \\
 & + C_T' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) + (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_n) \\
 & \times (-C_A \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu - C_A' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu) \\
 & + (\psi_p^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_n) (C_P \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_\nu + C_P' \psi_e^\dagger \gamma_4 \psi_\nu), \quad (\text{A.1})
 \end{aligned}$$

LEFT

Weak Theory at 1957

Type	Form	Components	"Boson Spin"
♦ SCALAR	$\bar{\psi}\phi$	1	0
♦ PSEUDOSCALAR	$\bar{\psi}\gamma^5\phi$	1	0
♦ VECTOR	$\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\phi$	4	1
♦ AXIAL VECTOR	$\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\phi$	4	1
♦ TENSOR	$\bar{\psi}(\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu - \gamma^\nu\gamma^\mu)\phi$	6	2

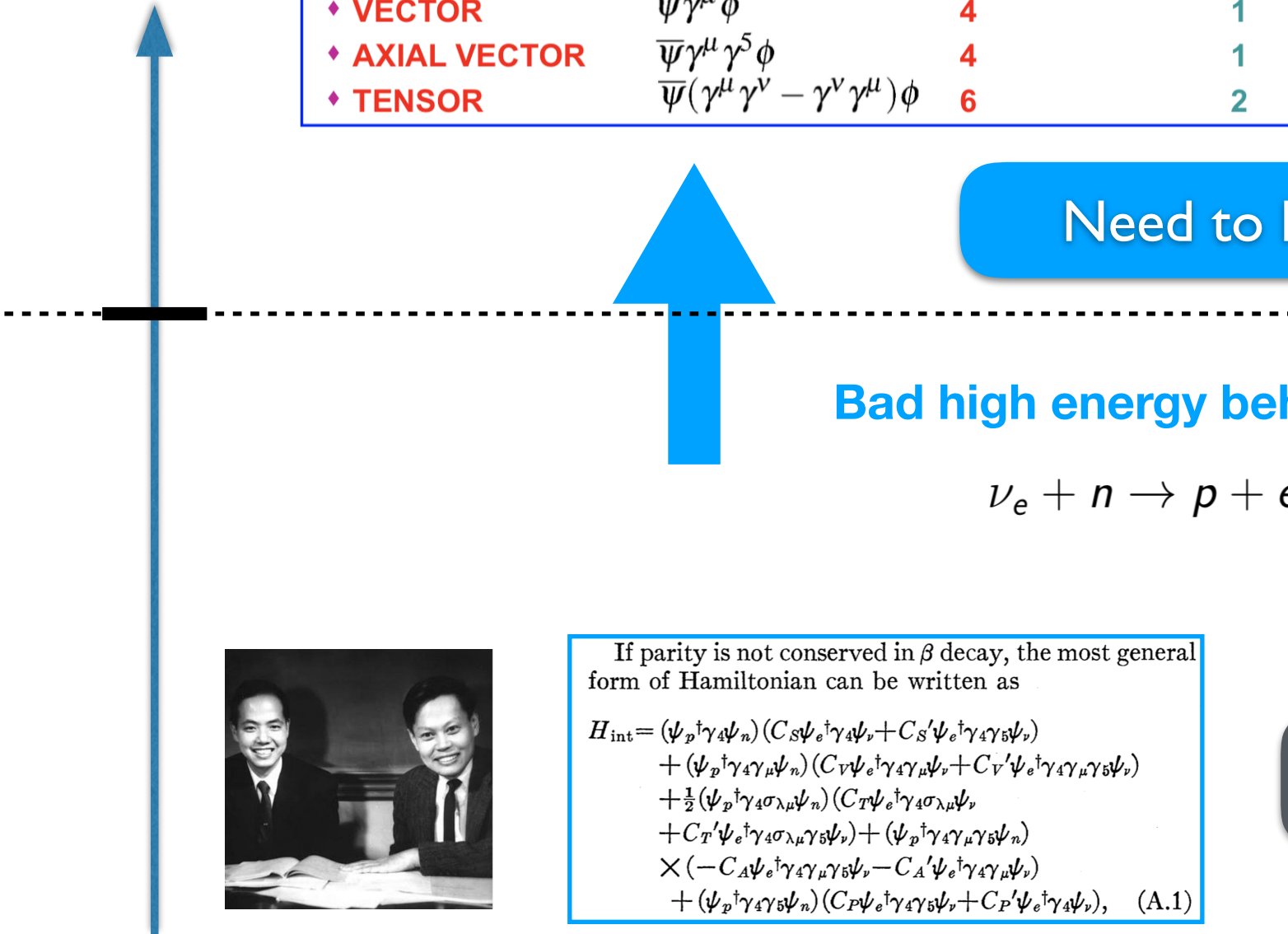
+

-

(+, -, -, -)

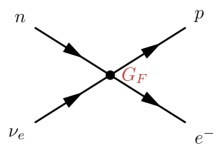
(+, +, +, +)

Need to know complete UV



Bad high energy behavior

$$\nu_e + n \rightarrow p + e^-$$



$$\sigma = \frac{G_F^2 s}{\pi}$$



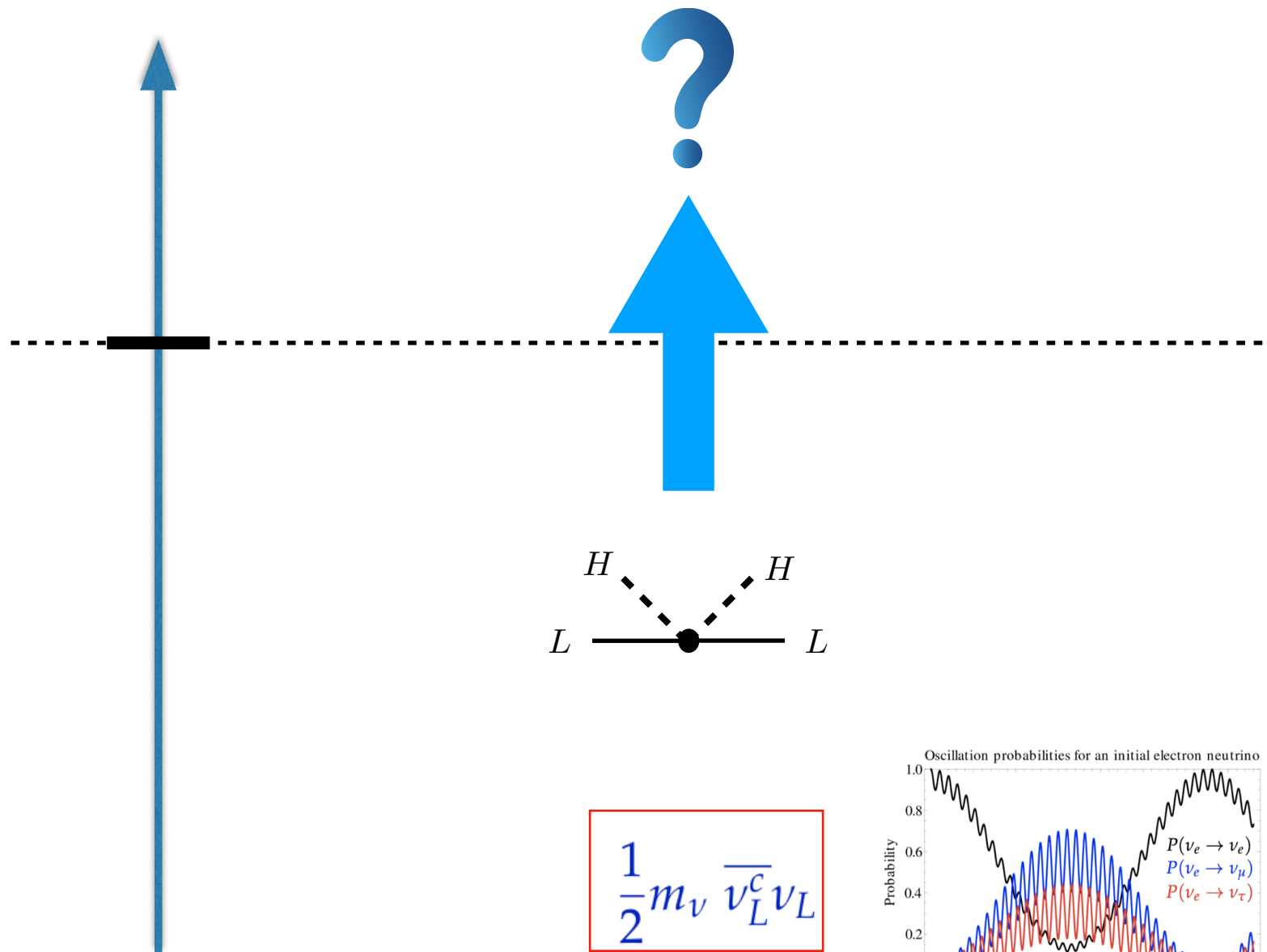
If parity is not conserved in β decay, the most general form of Hamiltonian can be written as

$$H_{\text{int}} = (\bar{\psi}_p \gamma_4 \psi_n) (C_S \psi_e \gamma_4 \psi_\nu + C_S' \psi_e \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) + (\bar{\psi}_p \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_n) (C_V \psi_e \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu + C_V' \psi_e \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) + \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\psi}_p \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_n) (C_T \psi_e \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_\nu + C_T' \psi_e \gamma_4 \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \gamma_5 \psi_\nu) + (\bar{\psi}_p \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_n) \times (-C_A \psi_e \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu - C_A' \psi_e \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu) + (\bar{\psi}_p \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_n) (C_P \psi_e \gamma_4 \gamma_5 \psi_\nu + C_P' \psi_e \gamma_4 \psi_\nu), \quad (\text{A.1})$$

LEFT

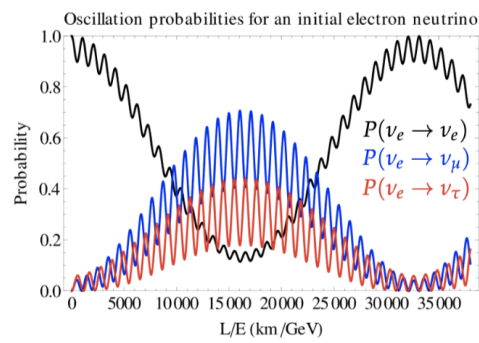
Similar Story: Neutrino Masses

Nowadays, the first evidence of new physics is the neutrino masses



SMEFT

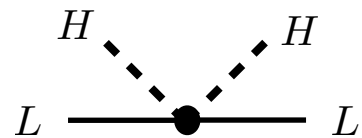
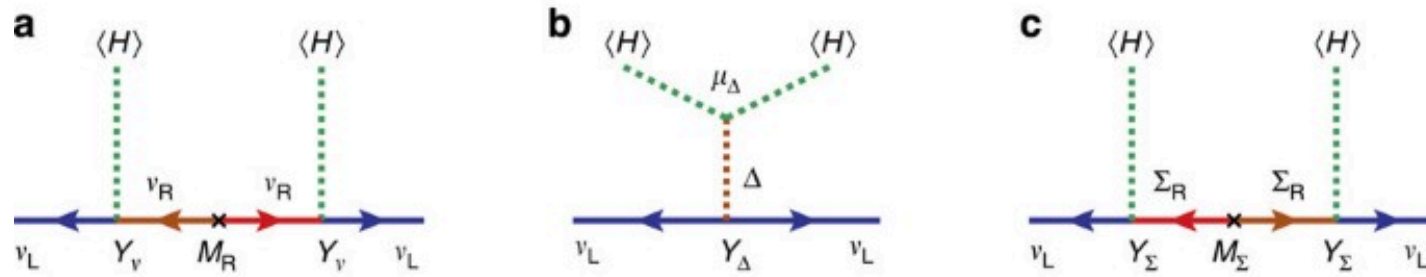
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$$\frac{1}{2} m_\nu \bar{\nu}_L^c \nu_L$$

Neutrino Masses

The top-down approach is well-known, how about the bottom-up way?



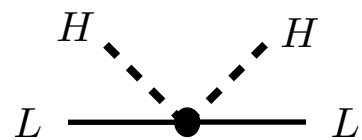
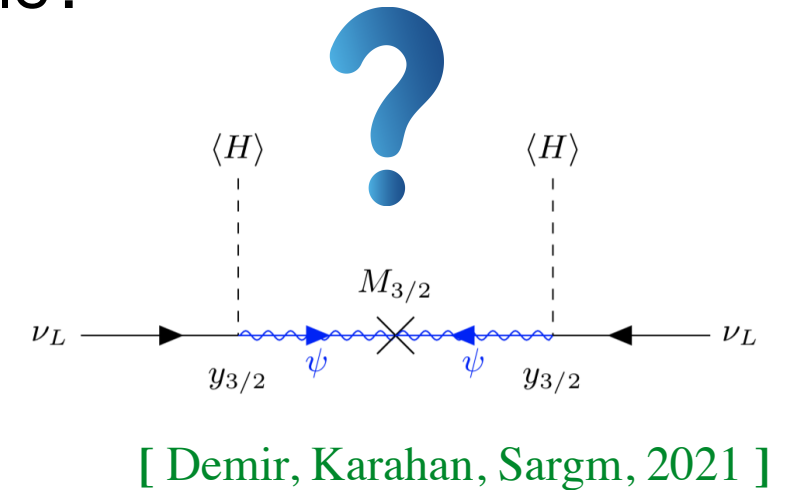
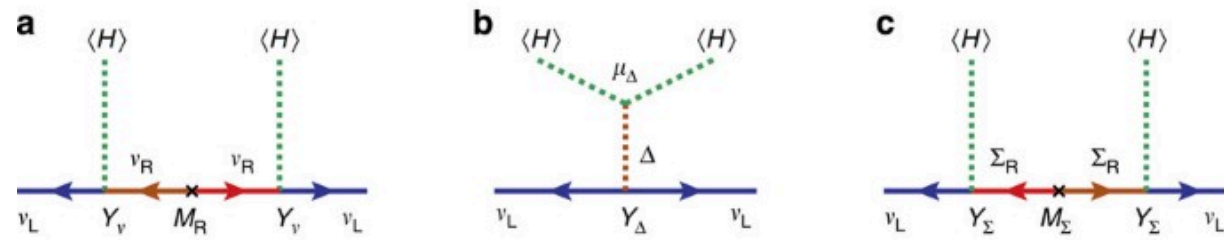
SMEFT

$$\frac{1}{2} m_\nu \bar{\nu}_L^c \nu_L$$

LEFT

Type-3/2 Seesaw?

Whether additional seesaw (type-3/2 seesaw) is possible?

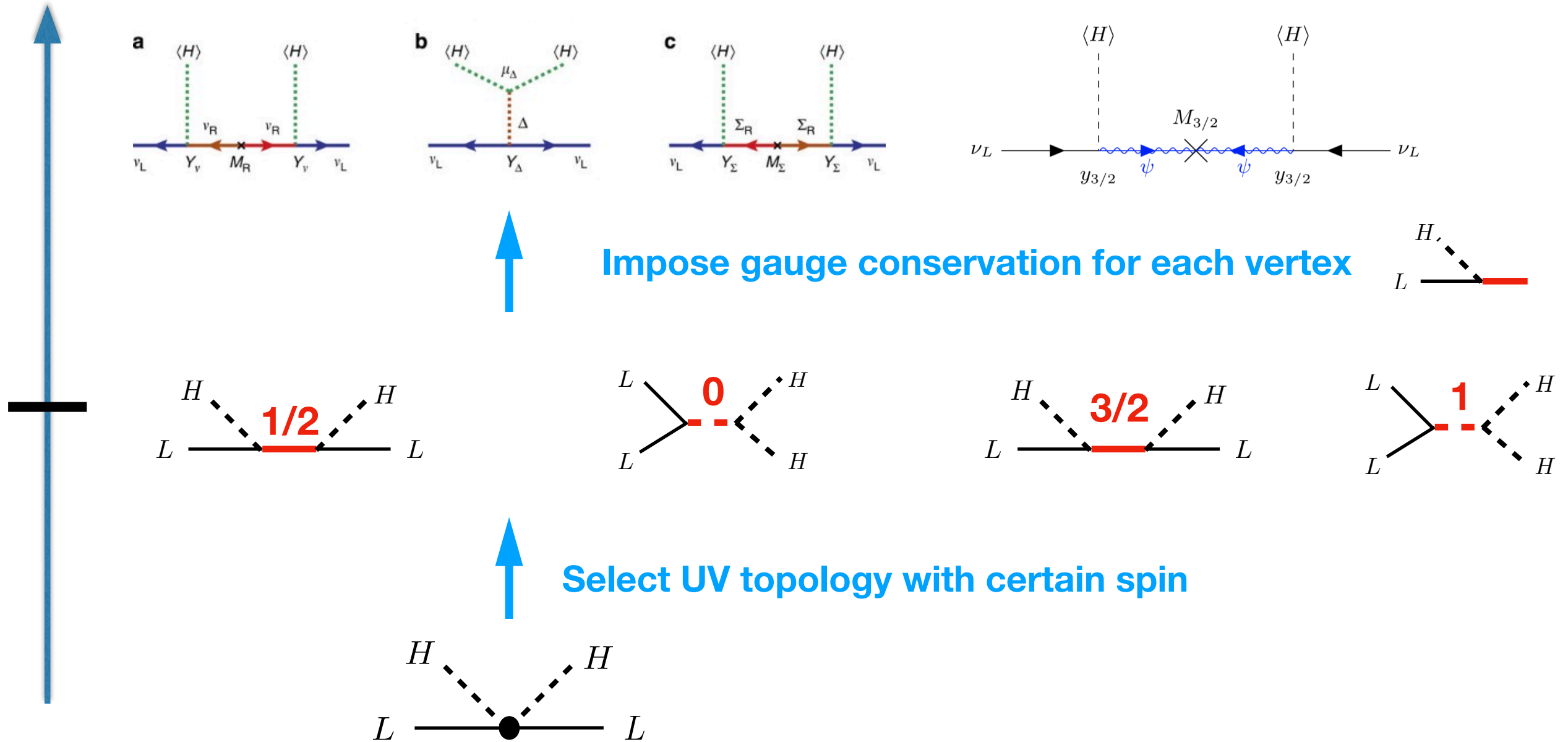


SMEFT

$$\frac{1}{2} m_\nu \bar{\nu}_L^c \nu_L$$

LEFT

Bottom-Up Approach?

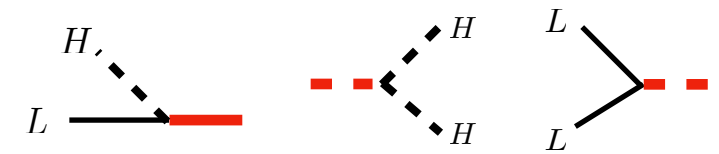


Angular momentum conservation not imposed!

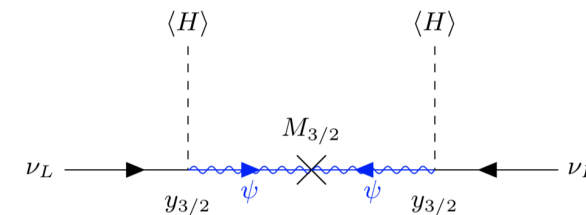
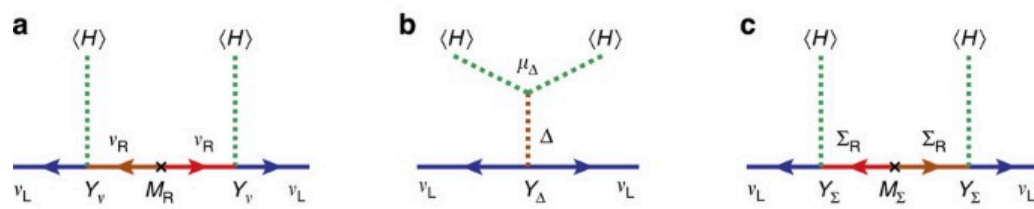
Cannot write 3/2-UV Lag for HHLL

Bottom-Up Approach?

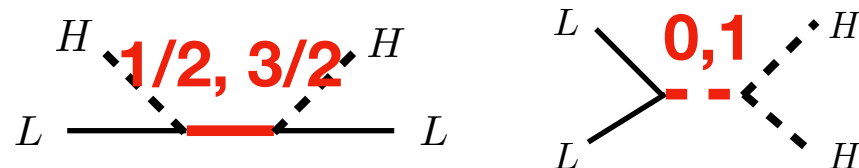
Essentially the top-down approach



Assume UV spin/gauge/interaction @ **vertex** level

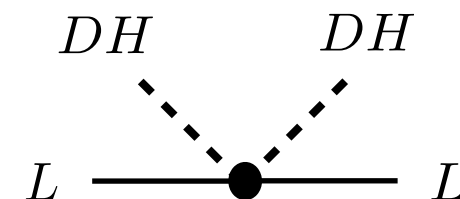
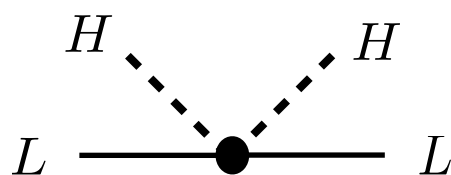


Impose gauge conservation at vertex level



Validation: matching

Select UV topology with fixed spin



Angular Momentum Conservation

Angular momentum conservation for **space-time symmetry** at **operator level**

SO(3) tensor rep

$$\mathbf{J}^2 |J, M\rangle = J(J+1) |J, M\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}^2 \langle \theta, \phi | l, m \rangle &= - \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right] Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) \\ &= l(l+1) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) \end{aligned}$$

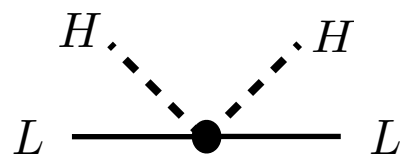
Poincare spinor rep

$$\mathbf{W}^2 |P, J, M\rangle = -P^2 J(J+1) |P, J, M\rangle$$

$$\mathbf{W}^2 = \frac{s}{8} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \left(\langle i, \partial_j \rangle \langle j, \partial_i \rangle + [i, \partial_j] [j, \partial_i] \right) - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i,j,k,l} [i, j] \langle j, \partial_k \rangle \langle k, l \rangle [l, \partial_i]$$

$$\mathbf{W}^2 \langle p_L, h_L; p_H, h_H | P, J, J_z \rangle = -P^2 J(J+1) \langle p_L, h_L; p_H, h_H | P, J, J_z \rangle$$

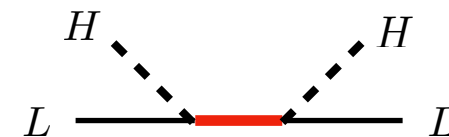
Acting \mathbf{W}^2 to amplitude/operator gives rise to the spin of UV particle



$$\mathcal{B}^y = \langle 12 \rangle$$

$$\langle p_L, h_L; p_H, h_H | p'_L, h'_L; p'_H, h'_H \rangle$$

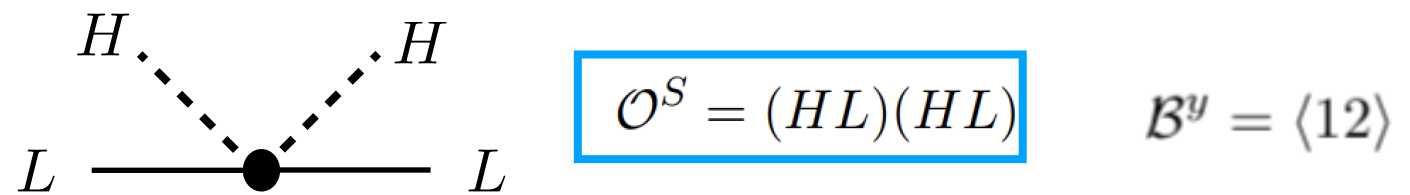
$$W_{\{1,3\}}^2 \mathcal{B}^y = -\frac{3}{4} s_{13} \langle 12 \rangle$$



$$= -s \sum_J J(J+1) \mathcal{O}^J$$

Acting on whole operator, no need UV vertex info

Poincare Casimir: Spin-1/2&0



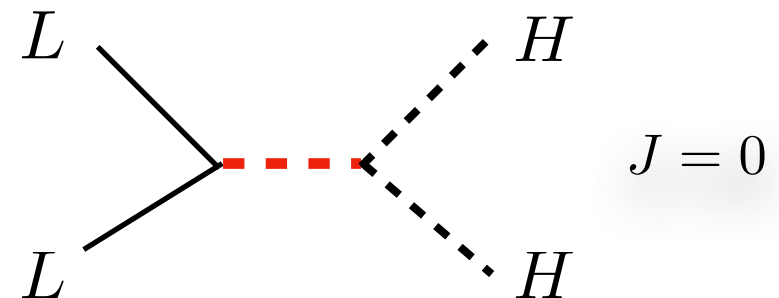
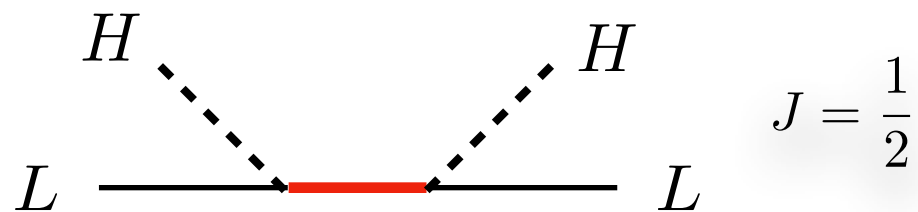
$$\mathbf{W}^2 \mathcal{B}^J = -sJ(J+1)\mathcal{B}^J$$

$LH \rightarrow LH$ channel

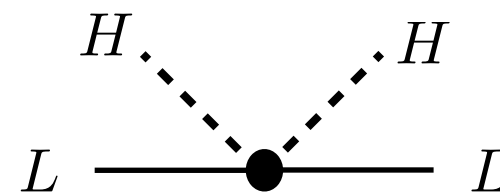
$$W_{\{1,3\}}^2 \mathcal{B}^y = -\frac{3}{4}s_{13}\langle 12 \rangle$$

$LL \rightarrow HH$ channel

$$W_{\{1,2\}}^2 \mathcal{B}^y = 0$$



Gauge Casimir: singlet&triplet



i	j
k	l

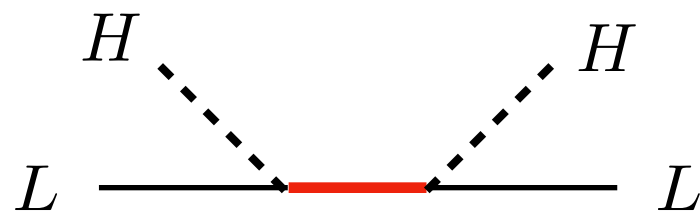
i	k
j	l

 $\mathcal{B}_1^R = \epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl}$
 $\mathcal{B}_2^R = \epsilon^{ij}\epsilon^{kl}$

$$C^2 \mathcal{B}^R = r(r+1) \mathcal{B}^R$$

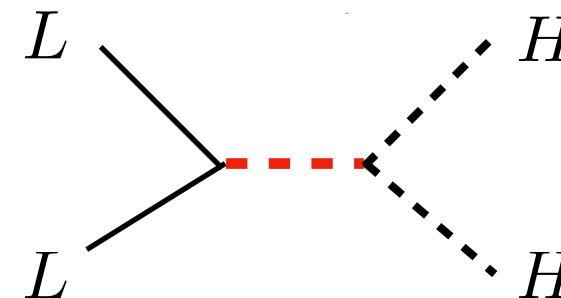
$LH \rightarrow LH$ channel

$$C_{21,3} \mathcal{B}^m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}^m$$



$LL \rightarrow HH$ channel

$$C_{21,3} \mathcal{B}^m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}^m$$



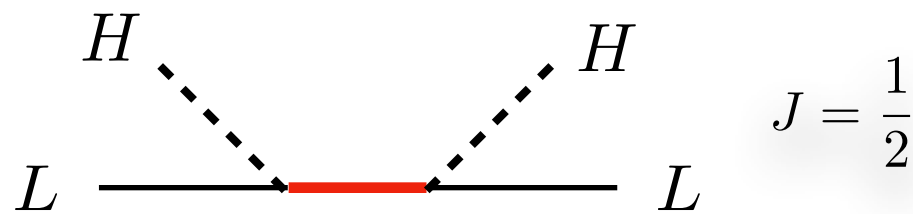
$$\mathcal{B}^R = \begin{cases} \epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl} & \mathbf{R} = 1 \\ \epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl} - 2\epsilon^{ij}\epsilon^{kl} & \mathbf{R} = 3 \end{cases}$$

Complete Tree Seesaw Proved!

$$\mathcal{O}^S = (HL)(HL)$$

$$W^2 \mathcal{B}^J = -sJ(J+1)\mathcal{B}^J$$

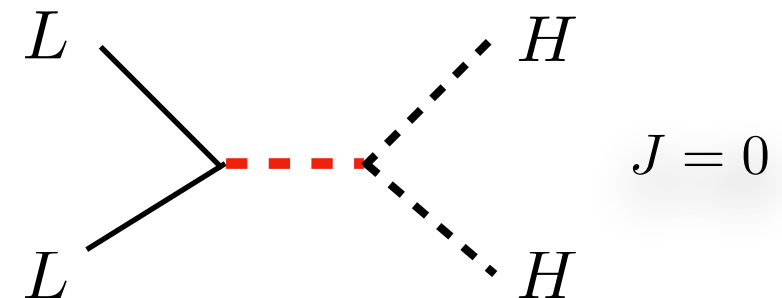
$LH \rightarrow LH$ channel
 $W_{\{1,3\}}^2 \mathcal{B}^y = -\frac{3}{4}s_{13}\langle 12 \rangle$



Type-I and III: **SU(2) single and triplet**

j-basis	Model
$\mathcal{O}_{HL \rightarrow HL}^{(1/2,1)} = \mathcal{O}^S + \mathcal{O}^A$	type I
$\mathcal{O}_{HL \rightarrow HL}^{(1/2,3)} = \mathcal{O}^S - 3\mathcal{O}^A$	type III

$LL \rightarrow HH$ channel
 $W_{\{1,2\}}^2 \mathcal{B}^y = 0$



Type-II: **SU(2) triplet**, or singlet (excluded by repeated field)

j-basis	Model
$\mathcal{O}_{HH \rightarrow LL}^{(0,1)} = \mathcal{O}^A$	N/A
$\mathcal{O}_{HH \rightarrow LL}^{(0,3)} = \mathcal{O}^S$	type II

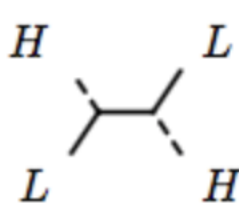
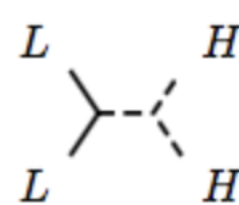
$$\mathcal{O}^S = (HL)(HL), \quad \mathcal{O}^A = (HH)(LL)$$

LLHDD UV Resonances

$$\mathbf{W}^2 \mathcal{B}^y = -s \mathcal{W} \cdot \mathcal{B}^y \xrightarrow[\mathcal{K} \cdot \mathcal{W} \cdot \mathcal{K}^{-1} = \text{diag}\{J(J+1)\}]{\mathcal{B}^j = \mathcal{K} \cdot \mathcal{B}^y} \mathbf{W}_{\text{initial/final}}^2 \mathcal{B}^J = -s J(J+1) \mathcal{B}^J$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\psi^2 \phi^2 D^2}^y = \begin{pmatrix} s_{34} \langle 12 \rangle \\ [34] \langle 13 \rangle \langle 24 \rangle \end{pmatrix} \quad W_{\{1,3\}}^2 \mathcal{B}^y = s_{24} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{4} & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}^y \quad \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}^j = \begin{cases} 3s_{34} \langle 12 \rangle + 2[34] \langle 13 \rangle \langle 24 \rangle & J = \frac{3}{2} \\ \langle 13 \rangle \langle 24 \rangle & J = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

7 UV resonances

Topology	j-basis	Quantum numbers $\{J, \mathbf{R}, Y\}$
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{13\},1} = 3\mathcal{B}_1^p + 6\mathcal{B}_2^p - 9\mathcal{B}_3^p - 2\mathcal{B}_4^p,$	$\{\frac{3}{2}, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{13\},2} = 3\mathcal{B}_2^p - \mathcal{B}_4^p,$	$\{\frac{1}{2}, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{13\},3} = -3\mathcal{B}_1^p + 2\mathcal{B}_2^p - 3\mathcal{B}_3^p + 2\mathcal{B}_4^p,$	$\{\frac{3}{2}, 1, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{13\},4} = \mathcal{B}_2^p + \mathcal{B}_4^p.$	$\{\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{12\},1} = 2\mathcal{B}_1^p - 4\mathcal{B}_4^p,$	$\{1, 3, -1\}$
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{12\}} = -2\mathcal{B}_1^p,$	$\{0, 3, -1\}$
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{12\}} = 4\mathcal{B}_2^p - 2\mathcal{B}_3^p,$	$\{1, 1, -1\}$
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{12\}} = 2\mathcal{B}_3^p.$	$\{0, 1, -1\}$ N/A

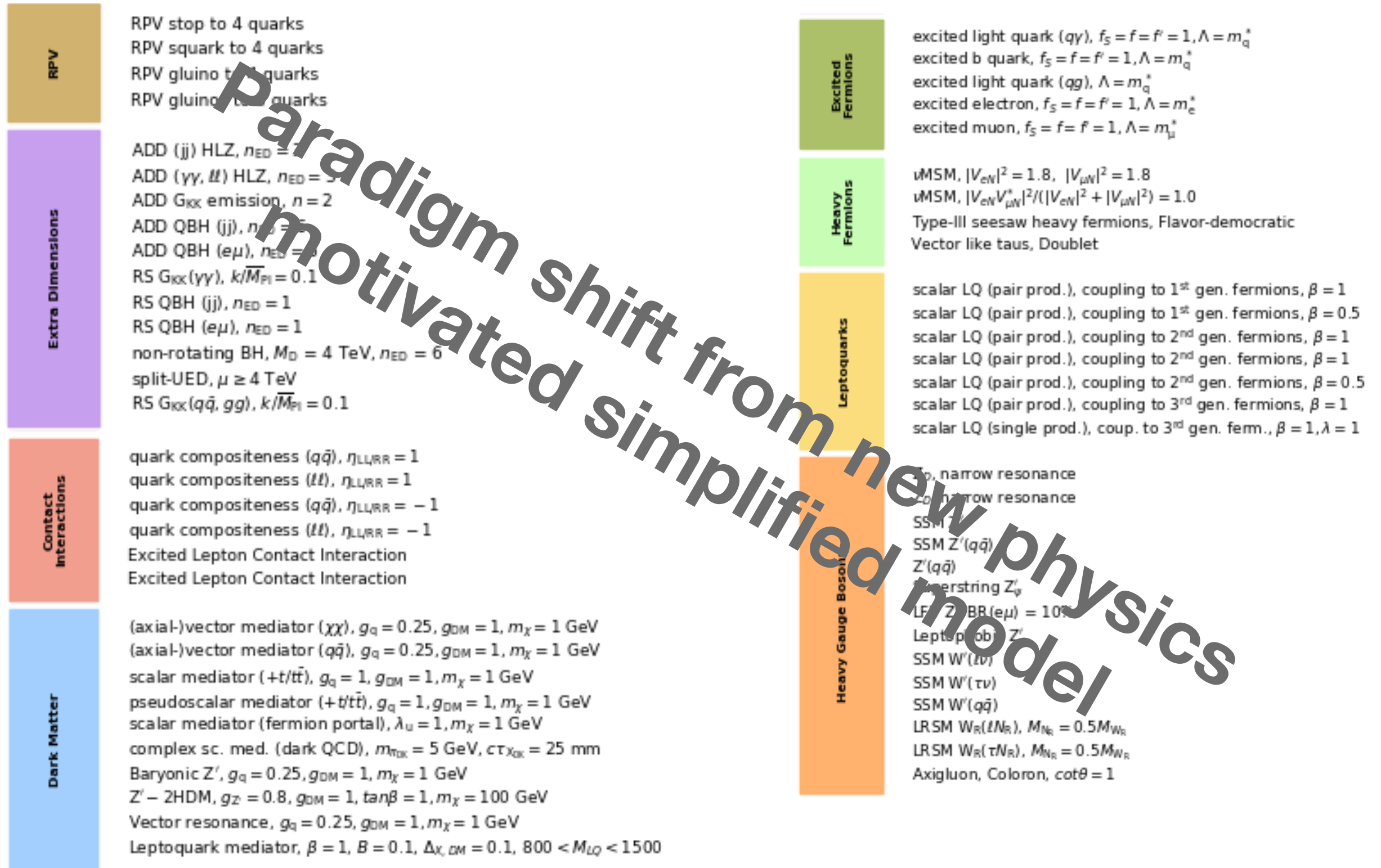
Complete Dim-6 UV Resonances

Scalar		Fermion		Vector	
$(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_2, U(1)_y)$		$(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_2, U(1)_y)$		$(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_2, U(1)_y)$	
$S1 (1, 1, 0)$	$B_L^2 HH^\dagger$ $D^2 H^2 H^{\dagger 2}$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(F11), (F8)]$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(F3), (F2)]$ $G_L^2 HH^\dagger$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C[(S4), (F11), (F9)]$ $HH^\dagger W_L^2$ $H^3 H^{\dagger 3}[(S6), (S2), (S5), (S4, S6), (S2, S4), (S4, S5), (S4)]$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$			$V1 (1, 1, 0)$	$d_C^2 d_C^{\dagger 2}$ $d_C d_C^\dagger e_C e_C^\dagger$ $e_C^2 e_C^{\dagger 2}$ $D d_C d_C^\dagger HH^\dagger$ $De_C e_C^\dagger HH^\dagger$ $D^2 H^2 H^{\dagger 2}$ $d_C d_C^\dagger LL^\dagger$ $e_C e_C^\dagger LL^\dagger$ $DHH^\dagger LL^\dagger$ $L^2 L^{\dagger 2}$ $d_C d_C^\dagger QQ^\dagger$ $e_C e_C^\dagger QQ^\dagger$ $DHH^\dagger QQ^\dagger$ $LL^\dagger QQ^\dagger$ $Q^2 Q^{\dagger 2}$ $d_C d_C^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $e_C e_C^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $DHH^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $LL^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $QQ^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$
$S2 (1, 1, 1)$	$d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(S4), (F10), (F9)]$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(S4), (F4), (F1)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C[(F8), (F12)]$ $L^2 L^{\dagger 2}$ $H^3 H^{\dagger 3}[(S4), (S5), (S5, S6), (S1), (S4, S5), (S1, S4), (S5, S6), (S4, S6)]$			$V2 (1, 1, 1)$	$D^2 H^2 H^{\dagger 2}$ $D d_C H^{\dagger 2} u_C^\dagger$ $d_C d_C^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q$
$S3 (1, 1, 2)$	$e_C^2 e_C^{\dagger 2}$			$V3 (1, 2, \frac{3}{2})$	$e_C e_C^\dagger LL^\dagger$
$S4 (1, 2, \frac{1}{2})$	$d_C^\dagger e_C L Q^\dagger$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(S6), (S2)]$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(S6), (S2)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C[(S5), (S1)]$ $Q Q^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $H^3 H^{\dagger 3}[(S6), (S2), (S5, S6), (S2, S5), (S1, S6), (S1, S2), (S2, S6), (S5), (S1, S5), (S1)]$			$V4 (1, 3, 0)$	$D^2 H^2 H^{\dagger 2}$ $DHH^\dagger LL^\dagger$ $L^2 L^{\dagger 2}$ $DHH^\dagger QQ^\dagger$ $LL^\dagger QQ^\dagger$ $Q^2 Q^{\dagger 2}$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L$
$S5 (1, 3, 0)$	$B_L HH^\dagger W_L$ $D^2 H^2 H^{\dagger 2}$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(F11), (F13)]$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(F3), (F6)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C[(S4), (F11), (F14)]$ $HH^\dagger W_L^2$ $H^3 H^{\dagger 3}[(S7), (S6), (S2, S6), (S1), (S5, S6), (S1, S5), (S1)]$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q$			$V5 (3, 1, \frac{2}{3})$	$d_C^\dagger e_C L Q^\dagger$
$S6 (1, 3, 1)$	$d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(S4), (F10), (F14)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C[(F11), (F14)]$ $H^3 H^{\dagger 3}[(S7), (S4), (S5), (S5, S7), (S4, S5), (S4, S5), (S4, S5), (S4, S5), (S4, S5)]$	$F1 (1, 1, 0)$	$DHH^\dagger LL^\dagger$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(F3), (F2)]$	$V6 (3, 1, \frac{5}{3})$	$e_C e_C^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$
$S7 (1, 4, \frac{1}{2})$	$H^3 H^{\dagger 3}[(S6), (S2), (S5, S6), (S2, S5), (S1, S6), (S1, S2), (S2, S6), (S5), (S1, S5), (S1)]$	$F2 (1, 1, 1)$	$B_L e_C H^\dagger L$ $DHH^\dagger LL^\dagger$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L$	$V7 (3, 2, -\frac{5}{6})$	$d_C d_C^\dagger LL^\dagger$ $d_C^\dagger e_C L Q^\dagger$ $e_C e_C^\dagger Q Q^\dagger$ $d_C L^\dagger Q^\dagger u_C$ $e_C Q^{\dagger 2} u_C$ $Q Q^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$
$S8 (1, 4, \frac{3}{2})$	H^3	$F3 (1, 2, \frac{1}{2})$	$B_L e_C H^\dagger L$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(F5), (F1), (F6), (F2), (F5), (F1), (F6), (F2)]$	$V8 (3, 2, \frac{1}{6})$	$d_C d_C^\dagger Q Q^\dagger$ $d_C L^\dagger Q^\dagger u_C$ $LL^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$
$S9 (3, 1, -\frac{4}{3})$	$Q^2 Q^{\dagger 2}$ $e_C L Q u_C$	$F4 (1, 2, \frac{3}{2})$	$De_C e_C^\dagger HH^\dagger$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(F6), (F2), (F5), (F1), (F6), (F2)]$	$V9 (3, 3, \frac{2}{3})$	$LL^\dagger Q Q^\dagger$
$S10 (3, 1, -\frac{1}{3})$		$F5 (1, 3, 0)$	$DHH^\dagger LL^\dagger$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(F3), (F2), (F5), (F1), (F6), (F2)]$	$V10 (6, 2, -\frac{1}{6})$	$d_C d_C^\dagger Q Q^\dagger$
$S11 (3, 1, \frac{2}{3})$		$F6 (1, 3, 1)$	$e_C H^\dagger L W_L$ $e_C HH^{\dagger 2} L[(F3), (F2), (F5), (F1), (F6), (F2)]$	$V11 (6, 2, \frac{5}{6})$	$Q Q^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$
$S12 (3, 2, \frac{1}{6})$		$F8 (3, 1, -\frac{1}{3})$	$B_L d_C H^\dagger Q$ $d_C G_L H^\dagger Q$ $DHH^\dagger Q Q^\dagger$ $d_C d_C^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$	$V12 (8, 1, 0)$	$d_C^2 d_C^{\dagger 2}$ $d_C d_C^\dagger Q Q^\dagger$ $Q^2 Q^{\dagger 2}$ $d_C d_C^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $Q Q^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $u_C^2 u_C^{\dagger 2}$
$S13 (3, 2, \frac{7}{6})$		$F9 (3, 1, \frac{2}{3})$	$DHH^\dagger Q Q^\dagger$ $B_L H Q u_C$ $G_L H Q u_C$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(F11), (S2)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$	$V13 (8, 1, 1)$	$d_C d_C^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$
$S14 (3, 3, -\frac{1}{3})$		$F10 (3, 2, -\frac{5}{6})$	$D d_C d_C^\dagger HH^\dagger$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(F13), (F8), (S6), (S2)]$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q$	$V14 (8, 3, 0)$	$Q^2 Q^{\dagger 2}$
$S15 (6, 1, -\frac{2}{3})$		$F11 (3, 2, \frac{1}{6})$	$B_L d_C H^\dagger Q$ $B_L H Q u_C$ $G_L H Q u_C$ $DHH^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(F14), (F9), (F13), (F8), (S5), (S1)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C[(F14), (F9), (F13), (F8), (S5), (S1)]$		
$S16 (6, 1, \frac{1}{3})$	$d_C Q^2 u$	$F12 (3, 2, \frac{7}{6})$	$DHH^\dagger u_C u_C^\dagger$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C[(F14), (F9), (S6), (S2)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$		
$S17 (6, 1, \frac{4}{3})$		$F13 (3, 3, -\frac{1}{3})$	$d_C H^\dagger Q W_L$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(F10), (F11), (S5)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C[(F14), (F9), (S6), (S2)]$		
$S18 (6, 3, \frac{1}{3})$		$F14 (3, 3, \frac{2}{3})$	$H Q u_C W_L$ $d_C HH^{\dagger 2} Q[(F11), (S6)]$ $H^2 H^\dagger Q u_C$		

[de Blas, Criado, Perez-Victoria, Santiago, 2017]

New LHC searches!

EFT Motivated Simplified Model



Complete Dim-7 UV Resonances

Scalar		Vector	
$(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_2, U(1)_y)$		$(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_2, U(1)_y)$	
S1 (1, 1, 0)	$H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(S6), (S2), (F5), (F1), (S4, S6), (S2, S4), (S4, F5), (S4, F1), (F3, F5), (F1, F3), (S6, F3), (S2, F3)]$	V2 (1, 1, 1)	$Dd_c L^2 u_c^\dagger \quad D^2 H^2 L^2 \quad De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger[(F1), (V3), (F3)]$ $H^2 L^2 W_L \quad B_L H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger \quad d_c HL^2 Q \quad De_c^\dagger H^3 L$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger \quad d_c HL^2 Q$
S2 (1, 1, 1)	$D^2 H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3[(S4), (F4), (F1)] \quad d_c HL^2 Q[(S4), (F10), (F9)]$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(S4), (F8), (F12)]$ $De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger[(F1), (F3), (V3)]$ $H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(F1, F3), (S5, S6), (S1), (F5, F6), (F1, F2), (S4, S6), (S4), (S5, S6), (S5), (S4, S5), (S1, S4), (S4, F5), (S4, F1), (F3, F5), (S5, F6), (S5, F2), (F3, F6), (F2, F3), (S5, F3), (S1, F3)]$ $H^2 L^2 W_L \quad B_L H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger \quad d_c HL^2 Q \quad De_c^\dagger H^3 L$	V3 (1, 2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	$De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger \quad d_c e_c^\dagger H L u_c^\dagger[(F10), (F12)] \quad De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger[(V2), (V5), (S6), (S2)]$
S4 (1, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	$H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(S6), (S2, S6), (S2), (S5, S6), (S2, S5), (S1, S6), (S1, S2), (S6, F5), (S6, F1), (S2, F5), (S2, F1), (S5, F5), (S5, F1), (S1, F5), (S1, F1)]$	V5 (1, 3, 1)	$D^2 H^2 L^2 \quad De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger[(F3), (V3), (F5)]$ $H^2 L^2 W_L \quad B_L H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger \quad d_c HL^2 Q \quad De_c^\dagger H^3 L$
S5 (1, 3, 0)	$H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(S6), (S2, S6), (F5), (S2, S4), (S7, F5), (S4, F5), (F1, F3), (S6, F7), (S1, S2), (S1, S4), (S1, S6), (S1, S2), (S6, F5), (S6, F1), (S2, F5), (S2, F1), (S5, F5), (S5, F1), (S1, F5), (S1, F1)]$	V5 (3, 1, $\frac{2}{3}$)	$Dd_c^3 e_c^\dagger \quad HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(F1), (V8), (F12)]$ $d_c e_c^\dagger H L u_c^\dagger[(F1), (V8), (F12)] \quad d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2}[(V8), (F10), (F8)]$
S6 (1, 3, 1)	$D^2 H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3[(S4), (F4), (F5), (F1), (F3), (S6, F7), (S1, S2), (S1, S4), (S1, S6), (S1, S2), (S6, F5), (S6, F1), (S2, F5), (S2, F1), (S5, F5), (S5, F1), (S1, F5), (S1, F1)]$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(S4), (F8), (F12)]$ $De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger[(F5), (F3), (V3)]$ $H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(F3, F5), (S5), (S1), (S2, S4), (S7), (S4), (S2, S4), (S8), (S5), (S2, S5), (S2, S4), (S4, F1), (F5, F7), (F1, F3), (S8, F6), (F2, F3), (S5, F7), (F2, F3), (S5, F3), (S1, F3)]$ $H^2 L^2 W_L \quad B_L H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger \quad d_c HL^2 Q \quad De_c^\dagger H^3 L$	V8 (3, 2, $\frac{1}{6}$)	$Dd_c L^2 u_c^\dagger \quad Dd_c^2 L Q^\dagger \quad HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(F5), (F1), (V9), (V5), (F13), (F8)]$ $d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2}[(F5), (F1), (V9), (V5), (F13), (F8)]$ $d_c e_c^\dagger H L u_c^\dagger[(V5), (F10), (F3)] \quad d_c^2 e_c^\dagger H Q^\dagger[(V5), (F10), (F3)]$ $d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2} \quad d_c^2 e_c^\dagger H Q^\dagger \quad d_c^2 H L u_c$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger \quad d_c HL^2 Q$
S7 (1, 4, $\frac{1}{2}$)	$H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(S6), (S5, S6), (S1, S2), (S1, S4), (S1, S6), (S1, S2), (S6, F5), (S6, F1), (S2, F5), (S2, F1), (S5, F5), (S5, F1), (S1, F5), (S1, F1)]$	V9 (3, 3, $\frac{2}{3}$)	$HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(F5), (V8), (F12)] \quad d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2}[(V8), (F10), (F13)]$
S8 (1, 4, $\frac{3}{2}$)	$H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(S6), (S5, S6), (S1, S2), (S1, S4), (S1, S6), (S1, S2), (S6, F5), (S6, F1), (S2, F5), (S2, F1), (S5, F5), (S5, F1), (S1, F5), (S1, F1)]$	F1 (1, 1, 0)	$D^2 H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3[(S4), (S2)] \quad d_c HL^2 Q[(S4), (S10), (S12)]$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(S4), (V5), (V8)] \quad De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger[(S2), (F3), (V2)]$ $d_c^2 H L u_c[(S11), (S10)] \quad d_c e_c^\dagger H L u_c^\dagger[(S10), (V5)] \quad d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2}[(S10), (V8)]$ $H^2 L^2 W_L[(F5)]$ $H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(S2, F3), (S5, F5), (S1), (S6, F6), (S2, F2), (F3, F5), (F3), (S4, S6), (S2, S4), (S6, F3), (S4, S5), (S1, S4), (F3, F6), (F2, F3), (S5, F3), (S1, F3)]$ $H^2 L^2 W_L \quad B_L H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger \quad d_c HL^2 Q \quad De_c^\dagger H^3 L$
S10 (3, 1, $-\frac{1}{3}$)	$d_c^2 H L u_c[(S12), (F10), (F1)]$ $d_c e_c^\dagger H L u_c^\dagger[(S12), (F10), (F1)]$	F2 (1, 1, 1)	$d_c^3 H^\dagger L[(S11)] \quad H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(S6, F5), (S2, F1), (F3, F5), (F1, F3), (S5, S6), (S2, S5), (S6, F3), (S2, F3)]$
S11 (3, 1, $\frac{2}{3}$)	$d_c^3 H^\dagger L[(S12), (F11), (F2)] \quad d_c^2 H L u_c[(F11), (S11), (F11)] \quad d_c^2 H L u_c[(F11), (S11), (F11)]$	F3 (1, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	$De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger[(F5), (F1), (S6), (S2), (V2), (V5)] \quad d_c e_c^\dagger H L u_c^\dagger[(S12), (V8)]$ $d_c^2 e_c^\dagger H Q^\dagger[(V8), (S11)]$
S12 (3, 2, $\frac{1}{6}$)	$d_c^3 H^\dagger L[(S11), (F11)] \quad d_c^2 H L u_c[(S10), (S14), (F5), (F1), (F14)]$	F4 (1, 2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	$e_c HL^3[(S6), (S2)]$
S13 (3, 2, $\frac{7}{6}$)	$d_c^2 H L u_c[(S11), (F10)]$	F5 (1, 3, 0)	$e_c HL^3[(S4), (S6)] \quad d_c HL^2 Q[(S4), (S12), (S14)] \quad HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(S4), (V9), (V8)]$ $D^2 H^2 L^2 \quad De_c H^{\dagger 3} L^\dagger[(S6), (F3), (V5)] \quad d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2}[(S14), (V8)]$ $H^2 L^2 W_L[(F7), (F1)]$ $H^2 L^2 W_L \quad B_L H^2 L^2 \quad e_c HL^3$ $HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger \quad d_c HL^2 Q \quad De_c^\dagger H^3 L$
S14 (3, 3, $-\frac{1}{3}$)	$d_c HL^2 Q[(S12), (F10), (F5)]$	F6 (1, 3, 1)	$H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(S6, F5), (S6, F1), (S2, F5), (F5, F7), (F3, F5), (F1, F3), (S6, S8), (S5, S6), (S2, S5), (S6, F7), (S6, F3), (S2, F3)]$
		F7 (1, 4, $\frac{1}{2}$)	$H^2 L^2 W_L[(F5), (S6)] \quad H^3 H^\dagger L^2[(F5), (S6, F5), (F5, F6), (S6, F6), (S5, F5), (S5, S6)]$
		F8 (3, 1, $-\frac{1}{3}$)	$HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(S2), (V8)] \quad d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2}[(V8), (S12), (V5)] \quad d_c^2 e_c^\dagger H Q^\dagger[(V5), (S11)]$
		F9 (3, 1, $\frac{2}{3}$)	$d_c HL^2 Q[(S12), (S2)]$
		F10 (3, 2, $-\frac{5}{6}$)	$d_c^2 H L u_c[(S12), (S10), (S13)] \quad d_c HL^2 Q[(S10), (S6), (S10)]$ $d_c e_c^\dagger H L u_c^\dagger[(S10), (V3), (V8)] \quad d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2}[(S10), (S14), (S10), (S14)]$
		F11 (3, 2, $\frac{1}{6}$)	$d_c^3 H^\dagger L[(S11), (S12)] \quad d_c^2 H L u_c[(S11), (S12)]$
		F12 (3, 2, $\frac{7}{6}$)	$HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(S6), (S2), (V9), (V5)] \quad d_c e_c^\dagger H L u_c^\dagger[(V5), (S12), (V3)]$
		F13 (3, 3, $-\frac{1}{3}$)	$HL^2 Q^\dagger u_c^\dagger[(S6), (V8)] \quad d_c HL Q^{\dagger 2}[(V8), (S12), (V9)]$
		F14 (3, 3, $\frac{2}{3}$)	$d_c HL^2 Q[(S12), (S6)]$

More LHC searches!

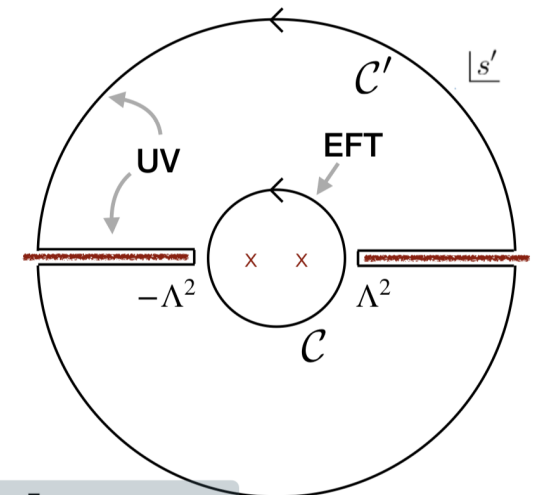
Complete Dim-8 UV Resonances

Type: $D^4 H^2 H^{\dagger 2}$	group: (Spin, $SU(3)_c, SU(2)_w, U(1)_y$)	
$\mathcal{O}_1^f = \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{Y}[\square]_H \mathcal{Y}[\square]_{H^\dagger} H_i H_j (D_\mu D_\nu H^{\dagger i}) (D^\mu D^\nu H^{\dagger j})$	$\{H_1, H_2\}, \{H^\dagger_3, H^\dagger_4\}$	
$\mathcal{O}_2^f = \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{Y}[\square]_H \mathcal{Y}[\square]_{H^\dagger} H^\dagger_i H_i (D_\mu D_\nu H_j) (D^\mu D^\nu H^{\dagger j})$		
$\mathcal{O}_3^f = \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{Y}[\square]_H \mathcal{Y}[\square]_{H^\dagger} H_i (D_\mu H_j) (D_\nu H^{\dagger i}) (D^\mu D^\nu H^{\dagger j})$		
*	(2, 1, 3, 1)	$-8\mathcal{O}_1^f - 48\mathcal{O}_2^f - 48\mathcal{O}_3^f$
	(0, 1, 3, 1)	$8\mathcal{O}_1^f$
	(1, 1, 1, 1)	$8\mathcal{O}_1^f + 16\mathcal{O}_3^f$
	$\{H_1, H^\dagger_3\}, \{H_2, H^\dagger_4\}$	
*	(2, 1, 3, 0)	$16\mathcal{O}_1^f - 4\mathcal{O}_2^f + 56\mathcal{O}_3^f$
	(1, 1, 3, 0)	$8\mathcal{O}_1^f - 4\mathcal{O}_2^f + 8\mathcal{O}_3^f$
	(0, 1, 3, 0)	$8\mathcal{O}_1^f + 4\mathcal{O}_2^f + 16\mathcal{O}_3^f$
*	(2, 1, 1, 0)	$-24\mathcal{O}_1^f - 4\mathcal{O}_2^f - 24\mathcal{O}_3^f$
	(1, 1, 1, 0)	$-4\mathcal{O}_2^f - 8\mathcal{O}_3^f$
	(0, 1, 1, 0)	$4\mathcal{O}_2^f$

Analyticity in complex s plane (fixed t)

$$A(s, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C ds' \frac{A(s', t)}{s' - s}$$

Cauchy's integral formula



Fixed t dispersion relation

$$A(s, t) \sim \int_{\Lambda^2}^{\infty} \frac{d\mu}{\pi\mu^2} \left[\frac{s^2}{\mu - s} + \frac{u^2}{\mu - u} \right] \text{Im} A(\mu, t) \quad \mu > \Lambda^2$$

EFT amplitude

IR ~ UV connection

UV full amplitude

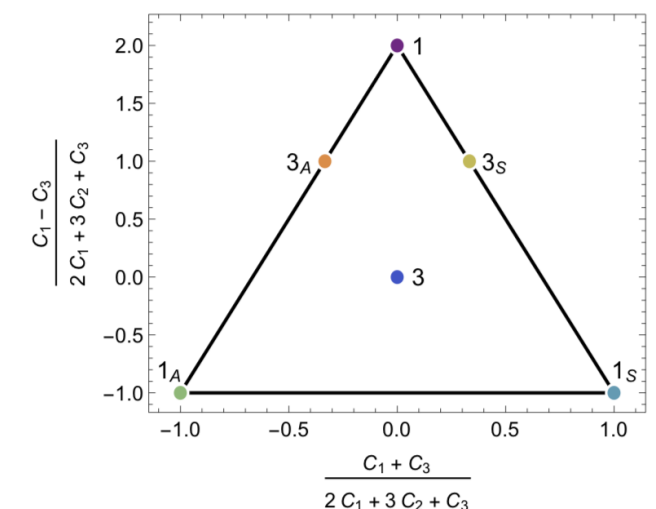
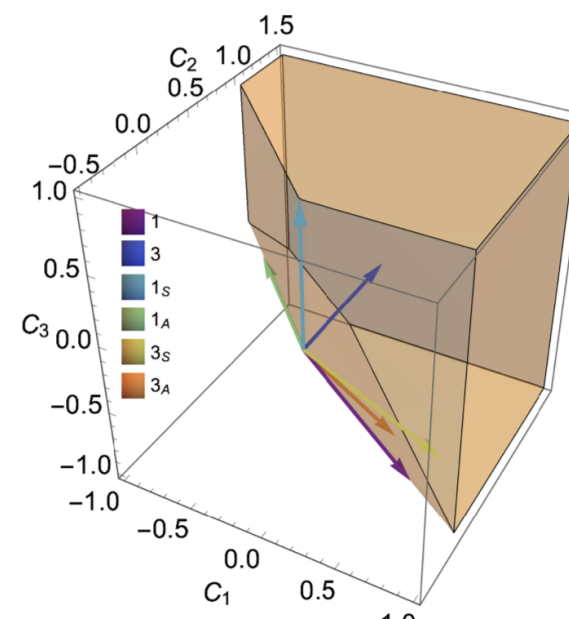
$$\text{Disc} A_{ij \rightarrow kl}(s) = A_{ij \rightarrow kl}(s) - A_{kl \rightarrow ij}(s)^* = i \sum_X M_{ij \rightarrow X}(s) M_{kl \rightarrow X}(s)^*$$

S.Y. Zhou

In the forward limit, a twice-subtracted dispersion relation

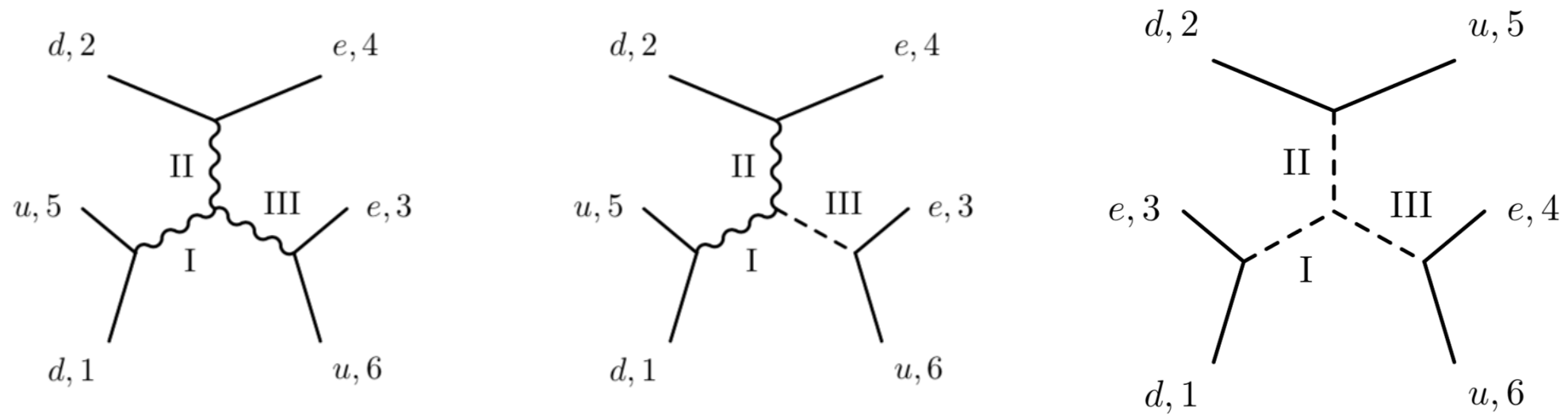
$$\mathcal{M}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{(\epsilon\Lambda)^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds}{s^3} \sum_X [\mathbf{M}_{ij \rightarrow X} \mathbf{M}_{kl \rightarrow X}^* + (j \leftrightarrow l)]$$

Particle	Spin	Charge/irrep	Interaction	ER	\vec{c}	$\vec{c}^{(6)}$
\mathcal{B}_1	1	1_1	$g\mathcal{B}_1^{\mu\dagger} (H^T \epsilon \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) + h.c.$	✓	$8(1, 0, -1)$	$2(-1, 2)$
Ξ_1	0	3_1	$gM\Xi_1^{I\dagger} (H^T \epsilon \tau^I H) + h.c.$	✗	$8(0, 1, 0)$	$2(1, 2)$
\mathcal{S}	0	$1_0(S)$	$gMS (H^\dagger H)$	✓	$2(0, 0, 1)$	$-\frac{1}{2}(1, 0)$
\mathcal{B}	1	$1_0(A)$	$g\mathcal{B}^\mu (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)$	✓	$2(-1, 1, 0)$	$-\frac{1}{2}(1, 4)$
Ξ_0	0	$3_0(S)$	$gM\Xi_0^I (H^\dagger \tau^I H)$	✗	$2(2, 0, -1)$	$\frac{1}{2}(1, -4)$
\mathcal{W}	1	$3_0(A)$	$g\mathcal{W}^{\mu I} (H^\dagger \tau^I \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)$	✗	$2(1, 1, -2)$	$-\frac{3}{2}(1, 0)$



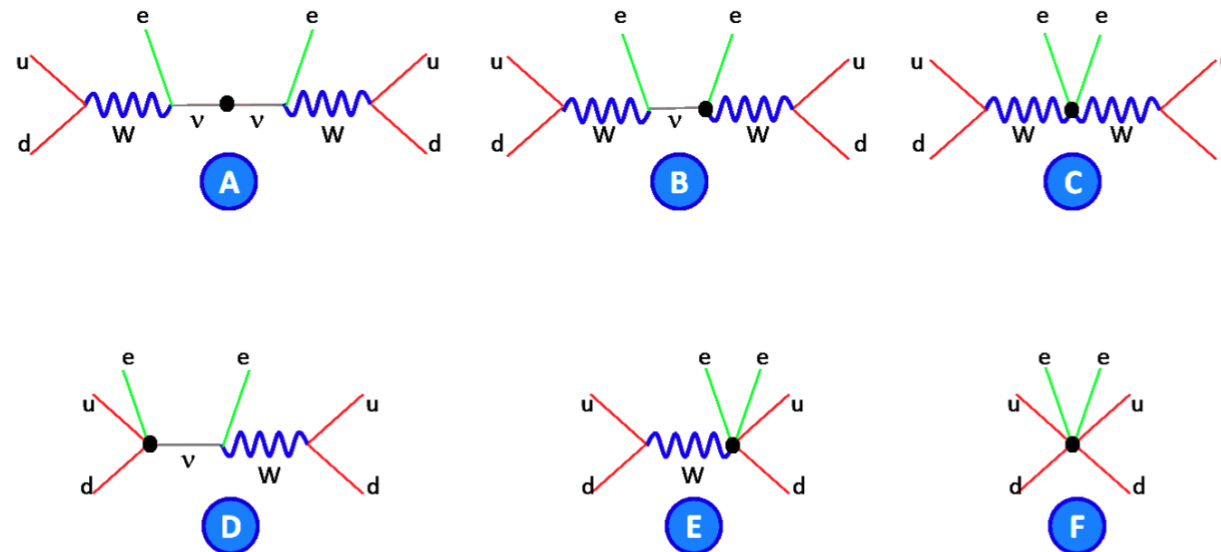
[Cen Zhang, 2021]

Dim-9: 0vbb

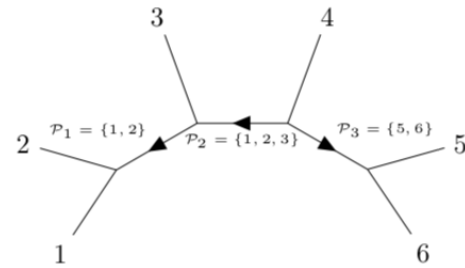
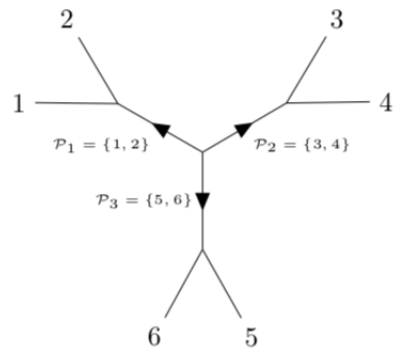


[Bonnet, Hirsch, Ota, Winter, 2012]

$$\mathbf{W}^2 \mathcal{B}^J = -sJ(J+1)\mathcal{B}^J$$



Dim-9: n-nbar oscillation



type	$\bigoplus_{[\lambda]} n_{[\lambda]} \{[\lambda_1], [\lambda_2], \dots\}$
$d_c^{\dagger 4} u_c^{\dagger 2}$	$2\{\square_u, \square_d\} \oplus \{\square_u, \square_d\} \oplus$ $2\{\square_u, \square_d\} \oplus 2\{\square_u, \square_d\} \oplus$ $\{\square_u, \square_d\} \oplus 2\{\square_u, \square_d\} \oplus \{\square_u, \square_d\}$
$Q^4 d_c^{\dagger 2}$	$\{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus 3\{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus$ $2\{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus 2\{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus \{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\}$
$Q^2 d_c^{\dagger 3} u_c^{\dagger}$	$\{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus 2\{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus$ $\{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus \{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus$ $\{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\} \oplus \{\square_Q, \square_{d^\dagger}\}$

(\mathbf{r}_i, J_i)	(1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1)	(1, 0, 1)	(1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0)
(6, 6, 6)	0	$3\mathcal{O}_1 + 8\mathcal{O}_2$	0	0	$\mathcal{O}_1 - 8\mathcal{O}_2$
(6, $\bar{3}, \bar{3}$)	0	\mathcal{O}_2	0	0	\mathcal{O}_2
($\bar{3}, 6, \bar{3}$)	$3\mathcal{O}_1 + 8\mathcal{O}_2$	0	$\mathcal{O}_1 - 8\mathcal{O}_2$	$3\mathcal{O}_1 + 8\mathcal{O}_2$	0
($\bar{3}, \bar{3}, 6$)	$3\mathcal{O}_1 + 8\mathcal{O}_2$	0	$3\mathcal{O}_1 + 8\mathcal{O}_2$	$\mathcal{O}_1 - 8\mathcal{O}_2$	0
($\bar{3}, \bar{3}, \bar{3}$)	$-3\mathcal{O}_1 + 8\mathcal{O}_2$	0	$3\mathcal{O}_1 + 8\mathcal{O}_2$	$3\mathcal{O}_1 + 8\mathcal{O}_2$	0

[Babu, Mohapatra, Nasri, 2006]

$$\mathcal{O}_1^p = \epsilon^{ace} \epsilon^{bdf} (d_{Ra} d_{Rb}) (d_{Rc} d_{Rd}) (u_{Re} u_{Rf}),$$

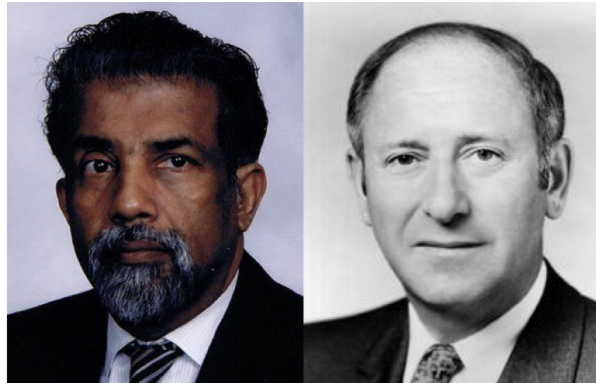
$$\mathcal{O}_2^p = \epsilon^{acd} \epsilon^{bef} (d_{Ra} d_{Rb}) (d_{Rc} u_{Re}) (d_{Rd} u_{Rf}).$$

Is EFT an effective pathway to new physics?



V-A Theory and W-boson

With universal couplings (correlation), the correct UV resonances are picked up



Marshak, Sudarshan
1957

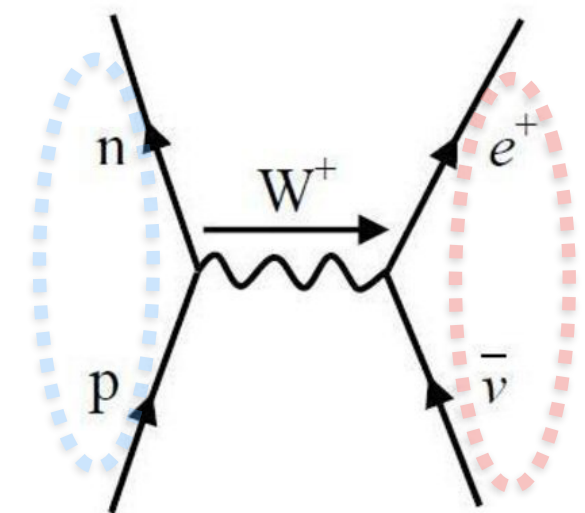
Gell-mann, Feynman
1957

Lee-Yang
1960

$$: \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} g_{\mu\nu} [\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma^5) \psi] [\bar{\psi} \gamma^\nu (1 - \gamma^5) \psi]$$

- (i) muon decay: $g_{e\mu}$
 $\mu^- \rightarrow \nu_\mu e^- \bar{\nu}_e$
- (ii) neutron decay: g_{ud}
 $n \rightarrow p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ ($d \rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e$)
- (ii) kaon decay: g_{us}
 $K^- \rightarrow \pi^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ ($s \rightarrow u e^- \bar{\nu}_e$)

Universal weak couplings

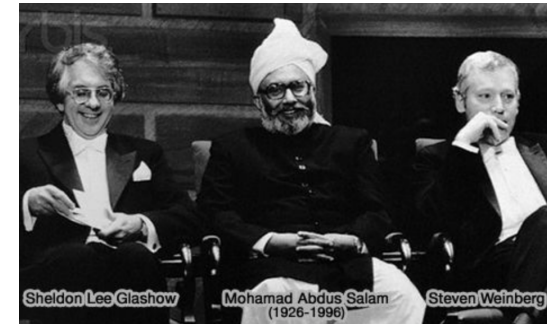
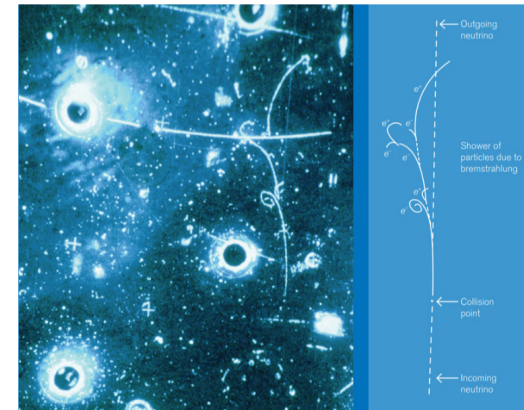
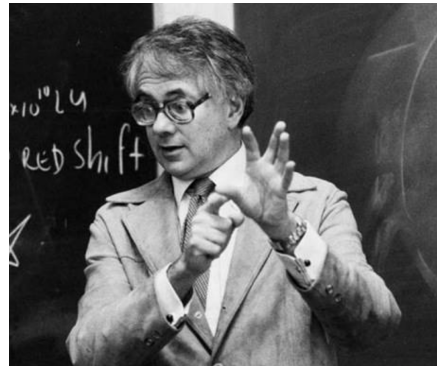


Strong
isospin
(gauge SU2)

Weak
isospin?

Electroweak Standard Model

Lagrangian universal couplings (operator correlation) are the key to the UV model!



Schwinger
1957

Glashow
1961

Weinberg-Salam
1967

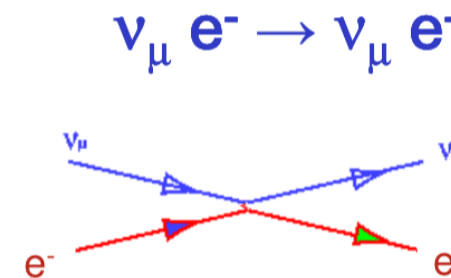
CERN Bubble Chamber
1973

Nobel prize
1979

Electroweak unification?

Both E&W display universality

Both E&W known to be vectorial

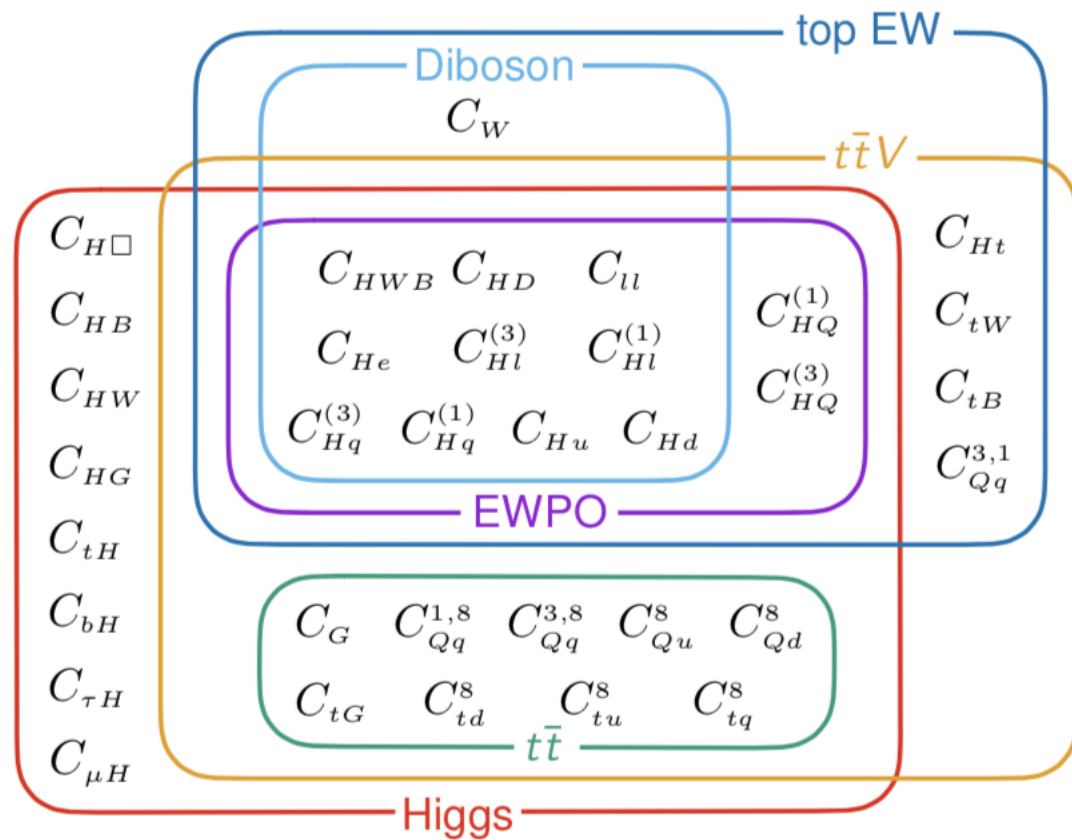


Neutral current EFT operator

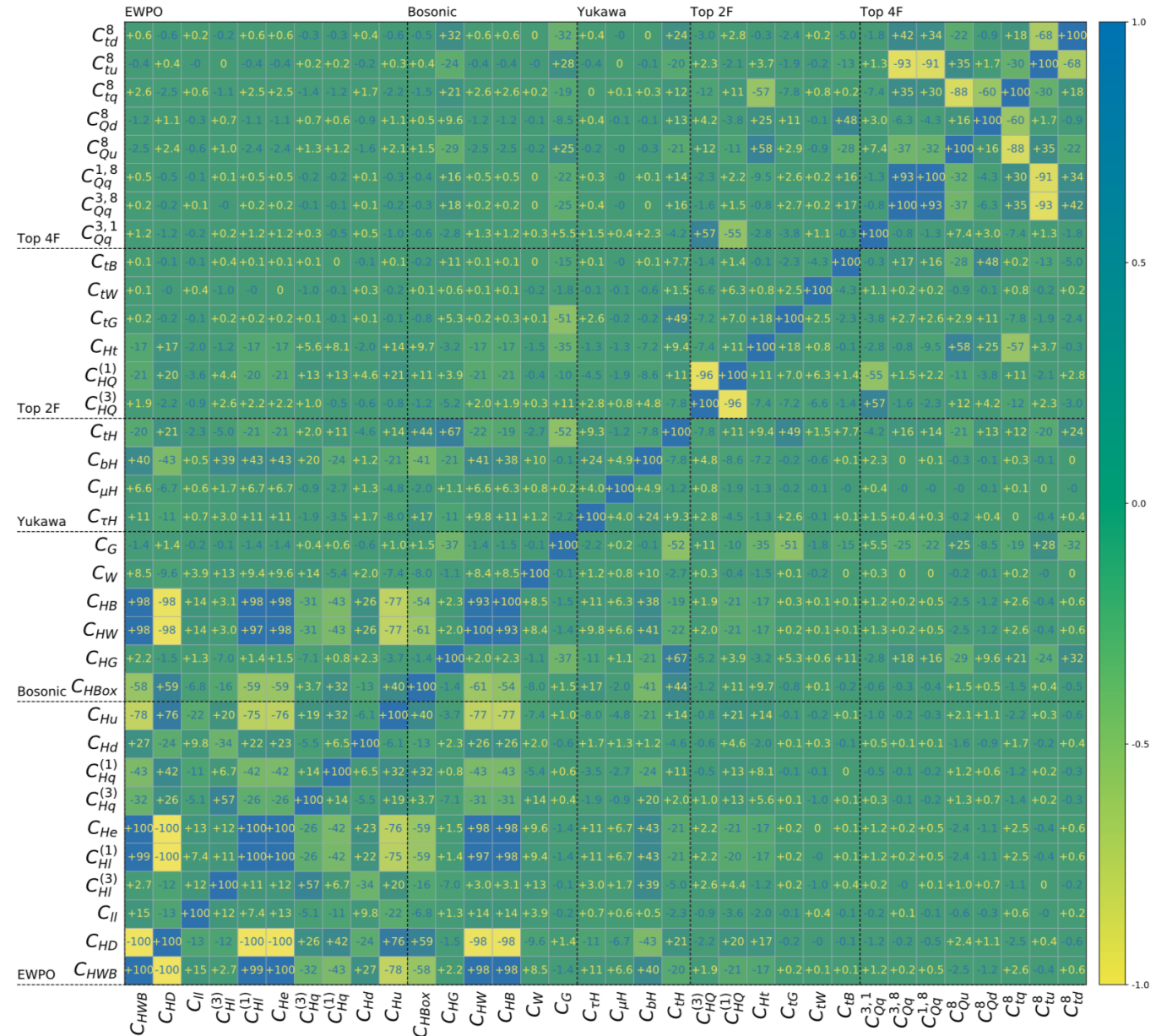
No resonance observed yet

SMEFT Operator Correlation

SMEFT operators parametrize all possible Lorentz-invariant new physics effects



[Ellis, et.al 2020]



Unfortunately there are only limits on the effective operators

SMEFT Operator Correlation

Effective Operator

$$\frac{1}{v^2} \lambda_{ij}^q \lambda_{\alpha\beta}^\ell \left[C_T (\bar{Q}_L^i \gamma_\mu \sigma^a Q_L^j) (\bar{L}_L^\alpha \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L^\beta) + C_S (\bar{Q}_L^i \gamma_\mu Q_L^j) (\bar{L}_L^\alpha \gamma^\mu L_L^\beta) \right]$$

Kinematics

Various possible UVs

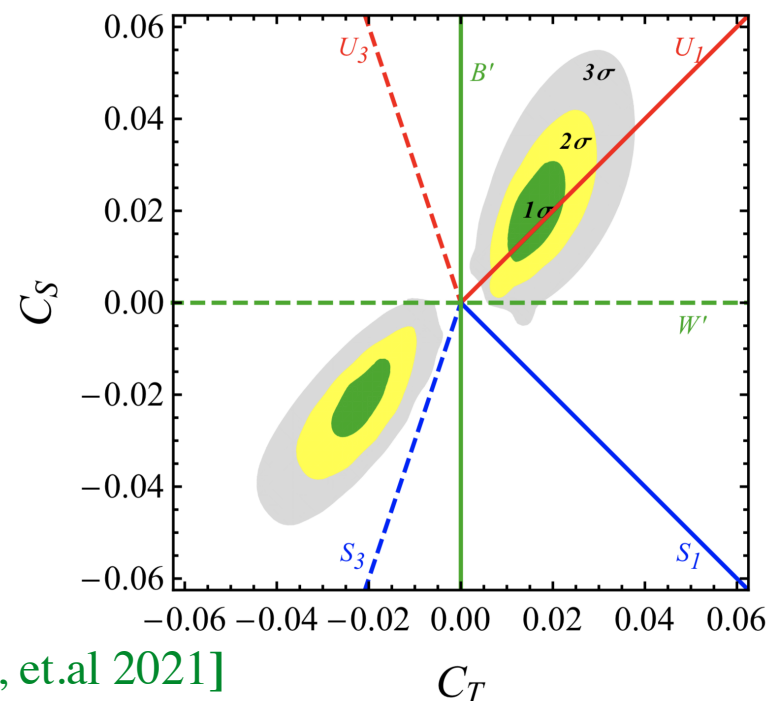
$(SU(3), SU(2), U(1))$	Spin	Symbol	Type	F
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}, 1/3)$	0	S_3	$LL (S_1^L)$	-2
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 7/6)$	0	R_2	$RL (S_{1/2}^L), LR (S_{1/2}^R)$	0
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2}, 1/6)$	0	\tilde{R}_2	$RL (\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L), \overline{LR} (\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L)$	0
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 4/3)$	0	\tilde{S}_1	$RR (\tilde{S}_0^R)$	-2
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, 1/3)$	0	S_1	$LL (S_0^L), RR (S_0^R), \overline{RR} (S_0^R)$	-2
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{1}, -2/3)$	0	\tilde{S}_1	$\overline{RR} (\tilde{S}_0^R)$	-2
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}, 2/3)$	1	U_3	$LL (V_1^L)$	0
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{2}, 5/6)$	1	V_2	$RL (V_{1/2}^L), LR (V_{1/2}^R)$	-2
$(\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{2}, -1/6)$	1	\tilde{V}_2	$RL (\tilde{V}_{1/2}^L), \overline{LR} (\tilde{V}_{1/2}^R)$	-2
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, 5/3)$	1	\tilde{U}_1	$RR (\tilde{V}_0^R)$	0
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, 2/3)$	1	U_1	$LL (V_0^L), RR (V_0^R), \overline{RR} (V_0^R)$	0
$(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, -1/3)$	1	\tilde{U}_1	$\overline{RR} (\tilde{V}_0^R)$	0

Symmetry

$$R_K = 0.846_{-0.054-0.014}^{+0.060+0.016}, \quad \text{for } 1.1 \text{ GeV}^2 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2,$$

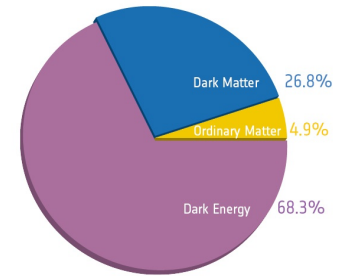
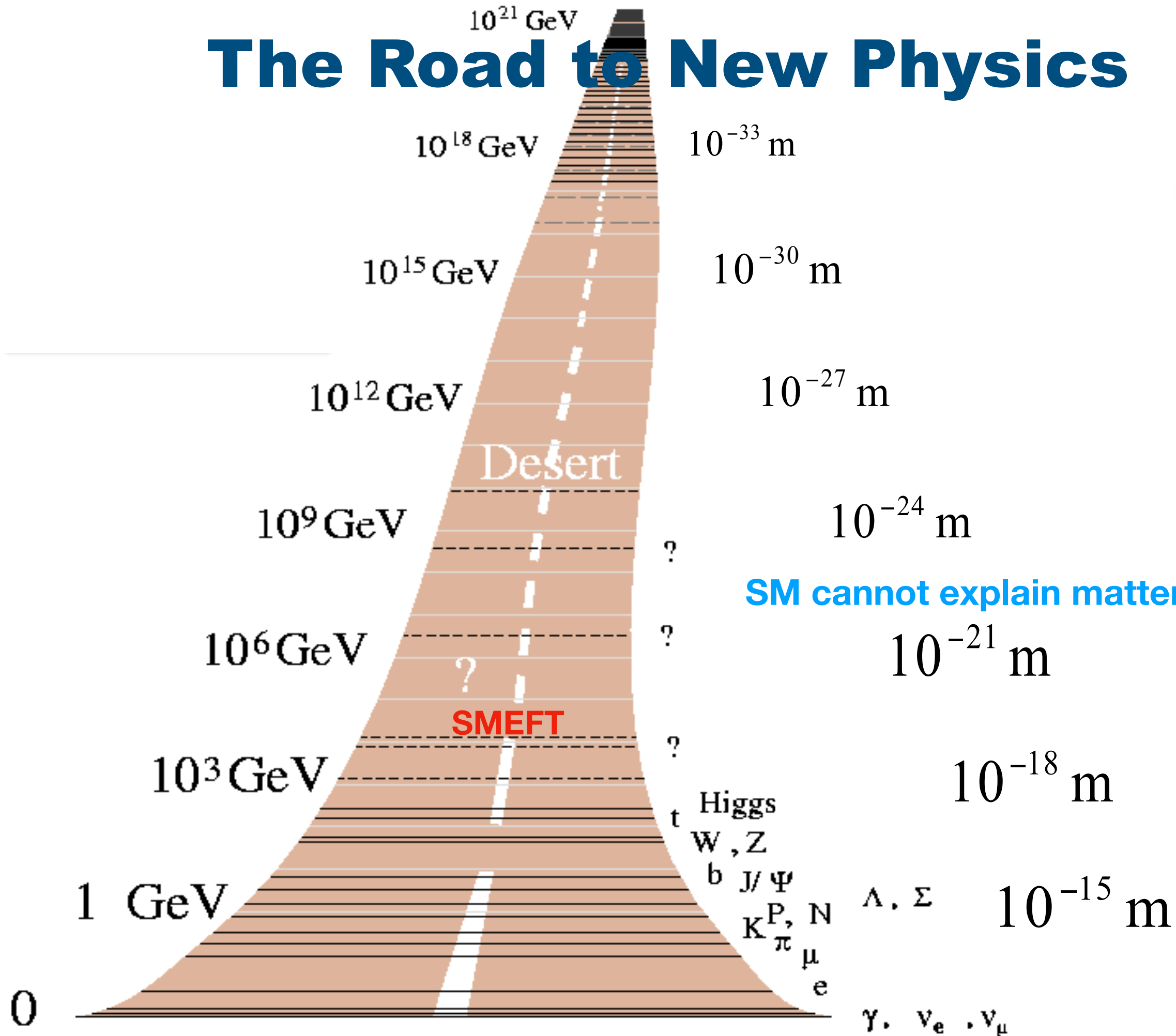
$$R_{K^*} = \begin{cases} 0.66_{-0.07}^{+0.11} \pm 0.03, & \text{for } 0.045 \text{ GeV}^2 < q^2 < 1.1 \text{ GeV}^2, \\ 0.69_{-0.07}^{+0.11} \pm 0.05, & \text{for } 1.1 \text{ GeV}^2 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2, \end{cases}$$

Wilson Coefficient Correlation

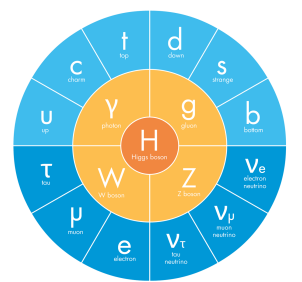


Dynamics

The Road to New Physics



SM cannot explain matter, DM, DE!



Remark: A Bigger Picture

Effective operator has more symmetries than what we expected

Conformal symmetry
Spinor representation

$$\begin{aligned} [D, P_\mu] &= -iP_\mu, \\ [D, K_\mu] &= iK_\mu, \\ [K_\mu, P_\nu] &= 2i(\eta_{\mu\nu}D + M_{\mu\nu}), \\ [M_{\mu\nu}, K_\rho] &= i(\eta_{\mu\rho}K_\nu - \eta_{\nu\rho}K_\mu), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P^{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} &= \sum_i \lambda_i^\alpha \tilde{\lambda}_i^{\dot{\alpha}} & -iD &= n + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (\lambda_i^\alpha \partial_{i\alpha} + \tilde{\lambda}_i^{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\partial}_{i\dot{\alpha}}), \\ K_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} &= -4 \sum_i \partial_{i\alpha} \bar{\partial}_{i\dot{\alpha}} & -iM_{\alpha\beta} &= \sum_i \lambda_{i\alpha} \partial_{i\beta} + \lambda_{i\beta} \partial_{i\alpha}, \\ W_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} &= \frac{i}{2} (P_{\alpha\beta} \bar{M}_{\dot{\alpha}}^{\dot{\beta}} - M_{\alpha}^{\beta} P_{\beta\dot{\alpha}}) & -i\bar{M}_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} &= \sum_i \tilde{\lambda}_{i\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\partial}_{i\dot{\beta}} + \tilde{\lambda}_{i\dot{\beta}} \bar{\partial}_{i\dot{\alpha}}. \end{aligned}$$

Special conformal K

Pauli-Lubanski W

Dilatation D

Amplitude-basis

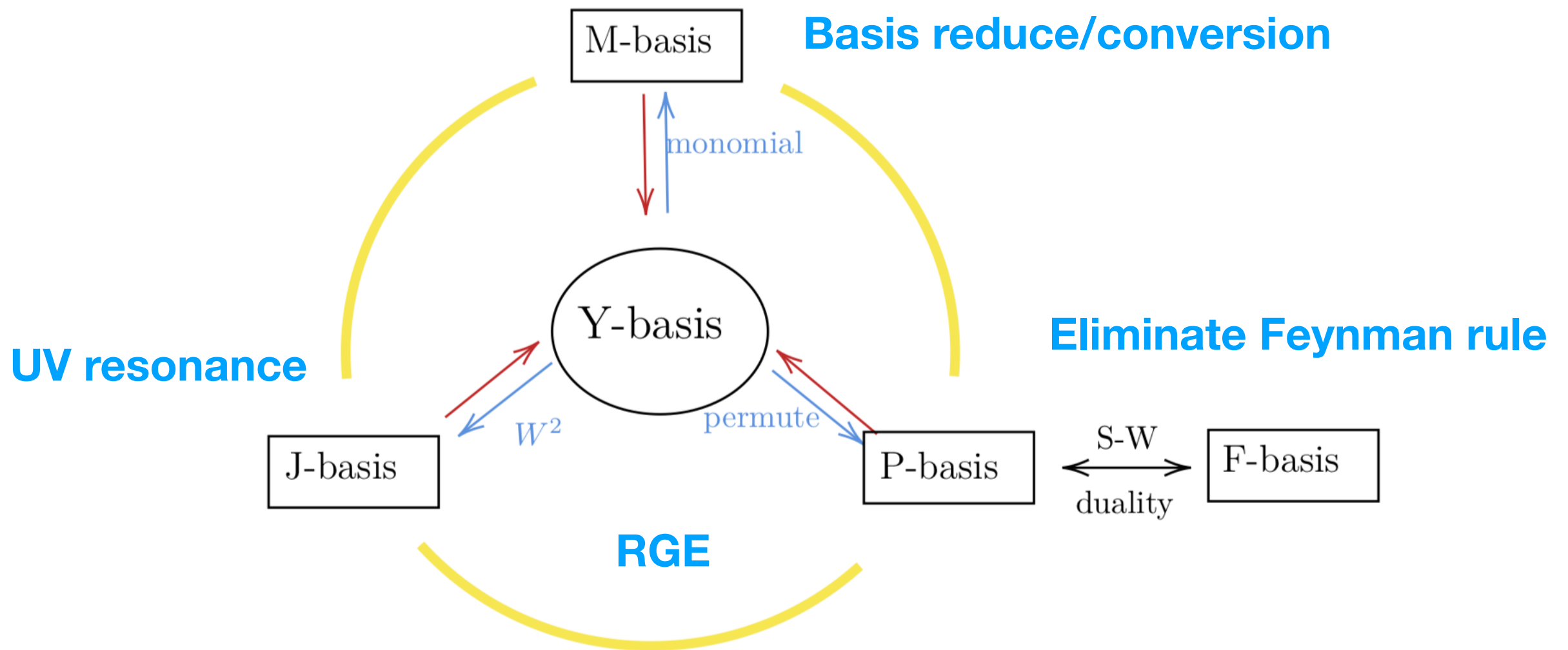
UV resonances

Anomalous dim

(Global) symmetry determines interaction (operator)!

Why Young Tensor Basis?

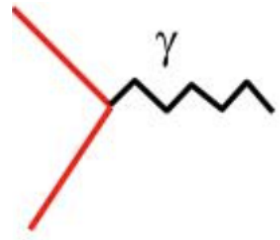
Young Tensor basis exhibits the space-time symmetry of underlying S-matrix



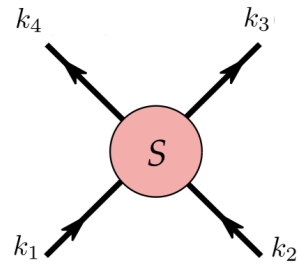
example of "(global) symmetry determines interaction"

Deja Vu: Open door for future?!?

From local symmetry to asymptotic global symmetry, and back



QED

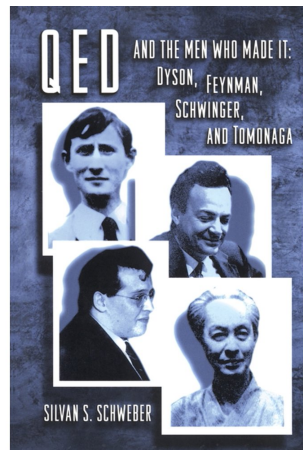


S-matrix, bootstrap

Weinberg:
Why it fails?



QCD



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_4 = & L_1 (D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U)^2 + L_2 (D_\mu U^\dagger D_\nu U) (D^\mu U^\dagger D^\nu U) \\ & + L_3 (D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U D_\nu U^\dagger D^\nu U) + L_4 (D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U) (U^\dagger \chi + \chi^\dagger U) \\ & + L_5 (D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U (U^\dagger \chi + \chi^\dagger U)) + L_6 (U^\dagger \chi + \chi^\dagger U)^2 \\ & + L_7 (U^\dagger \chi - \chi^\dagger U)^2 + L_8 (\chi^\dagger U \chi^\dagger U + U^\dagger \chi U^\dagger \chi) \\ & - i L_9 (F_R^{\mu\nu} D_\mu U D_\nu U^\dagger + F_L^{\mu\nu} D_\mu U^\dagger D_\nu U) + L_{10} (U^\dagger F_R^{\mu\nu} U F_{L\mu\nu}) \end{aligned}$$

Dynamics: xPT

i	$L_i^f(M_\rho) \times 10^3$	Source	Γ_i
1	1.0 ± 0.1	$K_{e4}, \pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$	3/32
2	1.6 ± 0.2	$K_{e4}, \pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$	3/16
3	-3.8 ± 0.3	$K_{e4}, \pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$	0
4	0.0 ± 0.3	Zweig rule	1/8
5	1.2 ± 0.1	F_K/F_π	3/8
6	0.0 ± 0.4	Zweig rule	11/144
7	-0.3 ± 0.2	GMO, $L_{5,8}$	0
8	0.5 ± 0.2	$M_{K^0} - M_{K^+}, L_5, (m_s - \hat{m})/(m_d - m_u)$	5/48
9	6.9 ± 0.7	$\langle r^2 \rangle_V^\pi$	1/4
10	-5.2 ± 0.17	$\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau + \text{hadrons}, \pi \rightarrow e\nu\gamma$	-1/4



Standard Model

effective operator
UV resonances

new physics



Dynamics:
correlation

Thanks for your attention!

Backup Slides

Literatures on SMEFT

The SMEFT approach

Precision era @LHC with all experimental data consistent with the use of:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{\mathcal{L}_5}{\Lambda} + \frac{\mathcal{L}_6}{\Lambda^2} + \dots$$

describing any UV physics at $\Lambda \gg v$

Bases

d=5: Weinberg PRL43(1979)1566

d=6: Buchmuller,Wyler Nucl.Phys.B268(1986)621

Grzadkowski et al 1008.4884

d=7: Lehman 1410.4193, Henning,Lu,Melia,Murayama 1512.0343

d=8: Li, Ren, Shu, Xiao, Yu, Zheng 2005.00008

Murphy 2005.00059

d=9: Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng 2007.07899, Liao, Ma 2007.08125

Anomalous dimensions (d=6)

Alonso, Jenkins, Manohar, Trott 1308.2627, 1310.4838, 1312.2014

Grojean, Jenkins, Manohar, Trott 1301.2588

Alonso, Chang, Jenkins, Manohar, Shotwell 1405.0486

Miro, Ingoldby, Riemann 2005.06983

Baratella, Fernandez, Pomarol 2005.07129, 2010.13809

SMEFT @ LHC: status

calculation → measurement → global analysis

- ✓ # parameters known for all orders
- ✓ complete bases up to $d = 9$

5: Weinberg PRL43(1979)1566
6: Buchmuller, Wyler Nucl.Phys.B268(1986)621, Grzadkowski et al 1008.4884
7: Lehman 1410.4193, Henning, Lu, Melia, Murayama 1512.0343
8: Li, Ren, Shu, Xiao, Yu, Zheng 2005.00008, Murphy 2005.00059
9: Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng 2007.07899, Liao, Ma 2007.08125

Ilaria Brivio (ITP Heidelberg) SMEFT studies of LHC data: status and perspective

Notations for this Talk

$$\psi_\alpha \in (1/2, 0), \quad \psi_\alpha^\dagger \in (0, 1/2), \quad H_i \in (0, 0), \quad H^{\dagger i} \in (0, 0),$$

$$F_{L\alpha\beta} = \frac{i}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu} \in (1, 0), \quad F_{R\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = -\frac{i}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \bar{\sigma}_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}^{\mu\nu} \in (0, 1). \quad X_{L,R}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (X^{\mu\nu} \mp i\tilde{X}^{\mu\nu})$$

$$h = j_r - j_l$$

Fields	$SU(2)_l \times SU(2)_r$	h	$SU(3)_C$	$SU(2)_W$	$U(1)_Y$	Flavor
$G_{L\alpha\beta}^A$	(1, 0)	-1	8	1	0	1
$W_{L\alpha\beta}^I$	(1, 0)	-1	1	3	0	1
$B_{L\alpha\beta}$	(1, 0)	-1	1	1	0	1
$L_{\alpha i}$	($\frac{1}{2}$, 0)	-1/2	1	2	-1/2	n_f
$e_{c\alpha}$	($\frac{1}{2}$, 0)	-1/2	1	1	1	n_f
$Q_{\alpha ai}$	($\frac{1}{2}$, 0)	-1/2	3	2	1/6	n_f
$u_{c\alpha}^a$	($\frac{1}{2}$, 0)	-1/2	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	1	-2/3	n_f
$d_{c\alpha}^a$	($\frac{1}{2}$, 0)	-1/2	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}$	1	1/3	n_f
H_i	(0, 0)	0	1	2	1/2	1

Hermitian conjugate

$$H^\dagger \text{ (and } L^\dagger, Q^\dagger) \text{ as a 2 of } SU(2) \quad \epsilon^{ij} H_i^\dagger H_j, \quad H_2^\dagger = \epsilon H_2^\dagger$$

$$\tilde{H} = \epsilon H^\dagger$$

$$(F_{L\alpha\beta})^\dagger = F_{R\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}$$

$$e_R = e_C^\dagger, u_R = u_C^\dagger, d_R = d_C^\dagger$$

Fierz and Schouten Identities

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_\alpha \\ \chi^{\dagger\dot{\alpha}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{\Psi} = \Psi^\dagger \gamma^0 = (\chi^\alpha, \xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger) \quad u_c \sigma^\mu u_c^\dagger = \bar{u} \gamma^\mu u, \quad e_c L = \bar{e} l, \quad u_c^\dagger d_c^\dagger = u^T C d.$$

Fierz identity

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} \\ (\gamma^\mu)_{ij} (\gamma_\mu)_{kl} \\ \frac{1}{2} (\sigma^{\mu\nu})_{ij} (\sigma_{\mu\nu})_{kl} \\ (\gamma^\mu \gamma_5)_{ij} (\gamma_\mu \gamma_5)_{kl} \\ (\gamma_5)_{ij} (\gamma_5)_{kl} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1 & -1/2 & 0 & -1/2 & -1 \\ 3/2 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 & 3/2 \\ -1 & -1/2 & 0 & -1/2 & 1 \\ 1/4 & -1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{il} \delta_{kj} \\ (\gamma^\mu)_{il} (\gamma_\mu)_{kj} \\ \frac{1}{2} (\sigma^{\mu\nu})_{il} (\sigma_{\mu\nu})_{kj} \\ (\gamma^\mu \gamma_5)_{il} (\gamma_\mu \gamma_5)_{kj} \\ (\gamma_5)_{il} (\gamma_5)_{kj} \end{pmatrix}$$

SO(3,1) trace part

Schouten identity

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\mu\nu} \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^\mu \sigma_{\beta\dot{\beta}}^\nu &= 2\epsilon_{\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}, \\ \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\kappa}^\gamma + \epsilon^{\beta\gamma} \delta_{\kappa}^\alpha + \epsilon^{\gamma\alpha} \delta_{\kappa}^\beta &= 0, \\ \tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \delta_{\dot{\gamma}}^{\dot{\kappa}} + \tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\beta}\dot{\gamma}} \delta_{\dot{\alpha}}^{\dot{\kappa}} + \tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\gamma}\dot{\alpha}} \delta_{\dot{\beta}}^{\dot{\kappa}} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|i\rangle\langle jk\rangle + |j\rangle\langle ki\rangle + |k\rangle\langle ij\rangle = 0.$$

$$\langle ri\rangle\langle jk\rangle + \langle rj\rangle\langle ki\rangle + \langle rk\rangle\langle ij\rangle = 0.$$

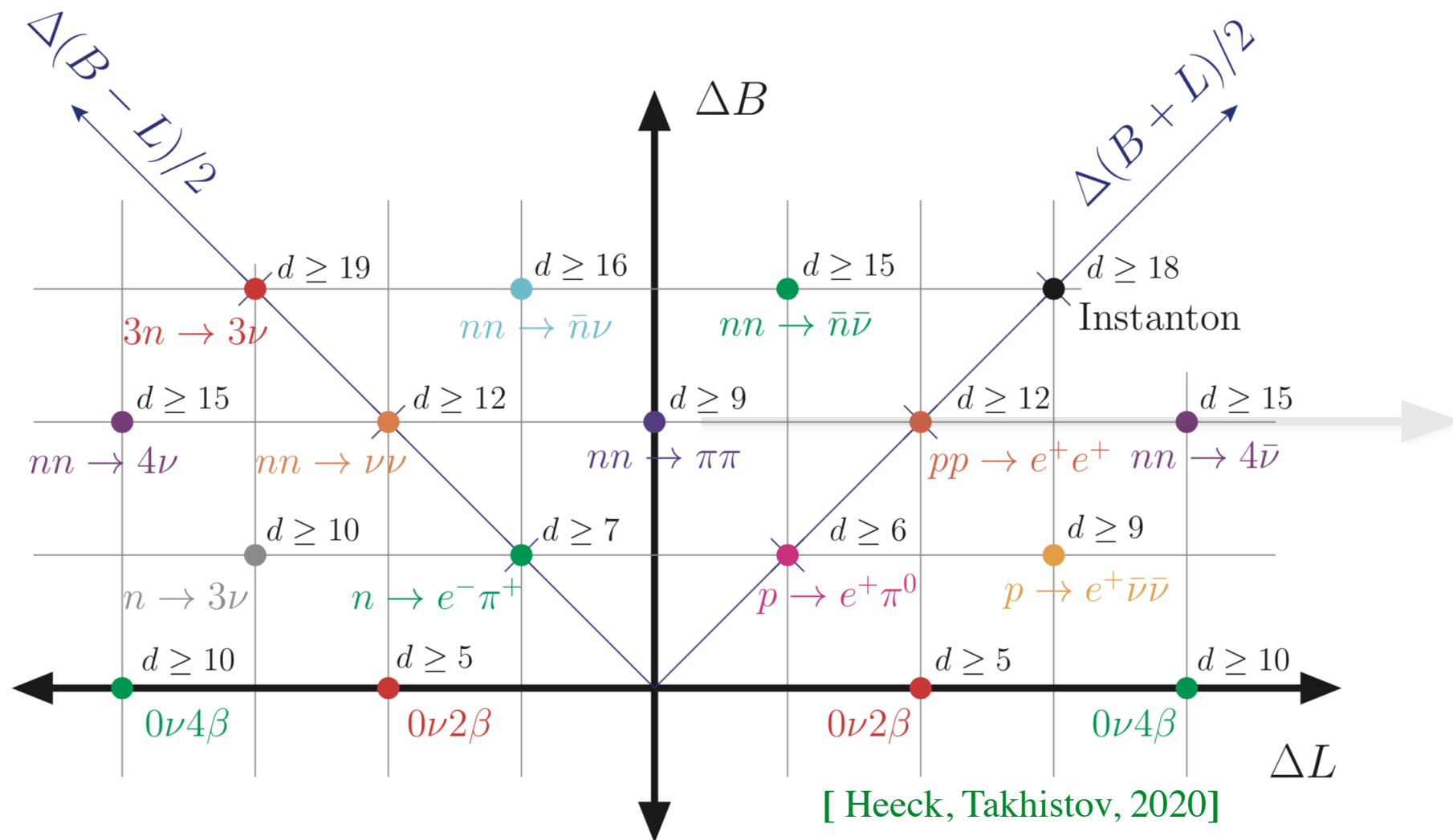
$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{d}l)(\bar{l}d) &= -\frac{1}{4}(\bar{d}d)(\bar{l}l) - \frac{1}{4}(\bar{d}\gamma^\mu d)(\bar{l}\gamma_\mu l) - \frac{1}{8}(\bar{d}\sigma^{\mu\nu} d)(\bar{l}\sigma_{\mu\nu} l) + \frac{1}{4}(\bar{d}\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 d)(\bar{l}\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 l) - \frac{1}{4}(\bar{d}\gamma_5 d)(\bar{l}\gamma_5 l) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}(\bar{d}\gamma^\mu d)(\bar{l}\gamma_\mu l), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{l}C\bar{q})(lCq) &= -\frac{1}{4}(\bar{l}l)(\bar{q}q) + \frac{1}{4}(\bar{l}\gamma^\mu l)(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q) + \frac{1}{8}(\bar{l}\sigma^{\mu\nu} l)(\bar{q}\sigma_{\mu\nu} q) + \frac{1}{4}(\bar{l}\gamma^\mu \gamma_5 l)(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 q) - \frac{1}{4}(\bar{l}\gamma_5 l)(\bar{q}\gamma_5 q) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\bar{l}\gamma^\mu l)(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

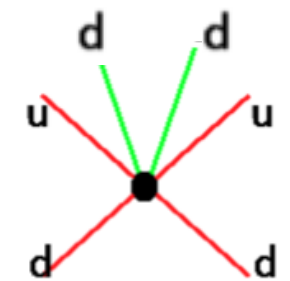
Higher Dim Operators

new physics without new particle: neutrino masses and baryon asymmetry

B and L violation



n-nbar oscillation



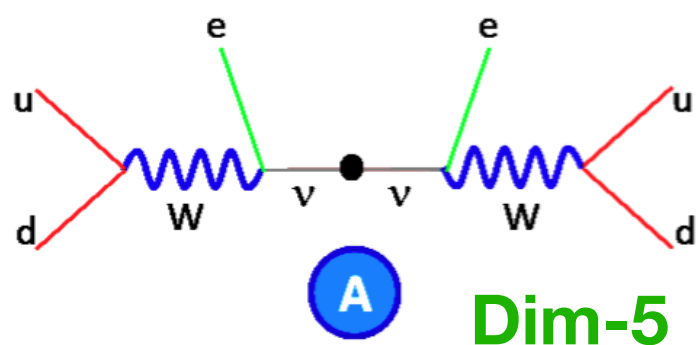
Dim-9

dim-8: neutral triple gauge couplings

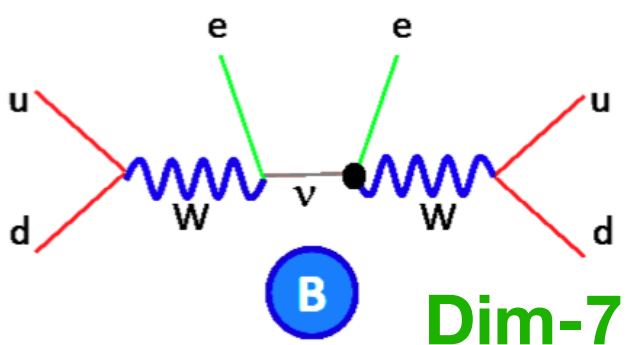
SMEFT Operators

Very different types of operators contribute to the same process

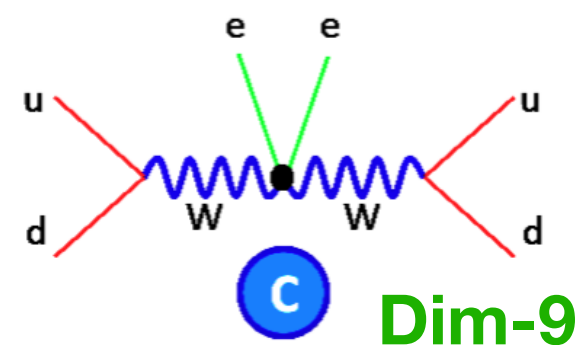
$$e_R = e_C^\dagger, u_R = u_C^\dagger, d_R = d_C^\dagger$$



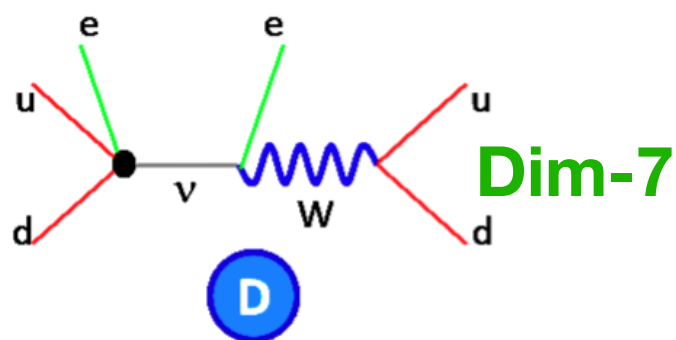
$$H^2 L^2 \quad H^3 H_\dagger L^2$$



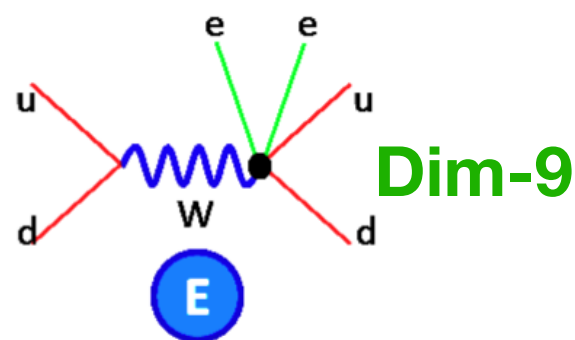
$$D e c H_\dagger^3 L_\dagger \quad H_\dagger^2 L_\dagger^2 W R$$



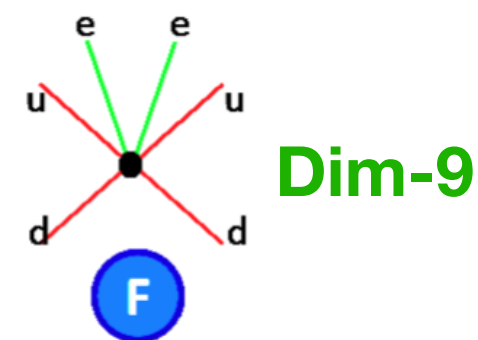
$$D^2 H_\dagger^2 L_\dagger^2 \quad D^2 H_\dagger^2 L_\dagger^2 W L$$



$$d c_\dagger H_\dagger L_\dagger^2 Q_\dagger \\ D d c_\dagger L_\dagger^2 u c$$



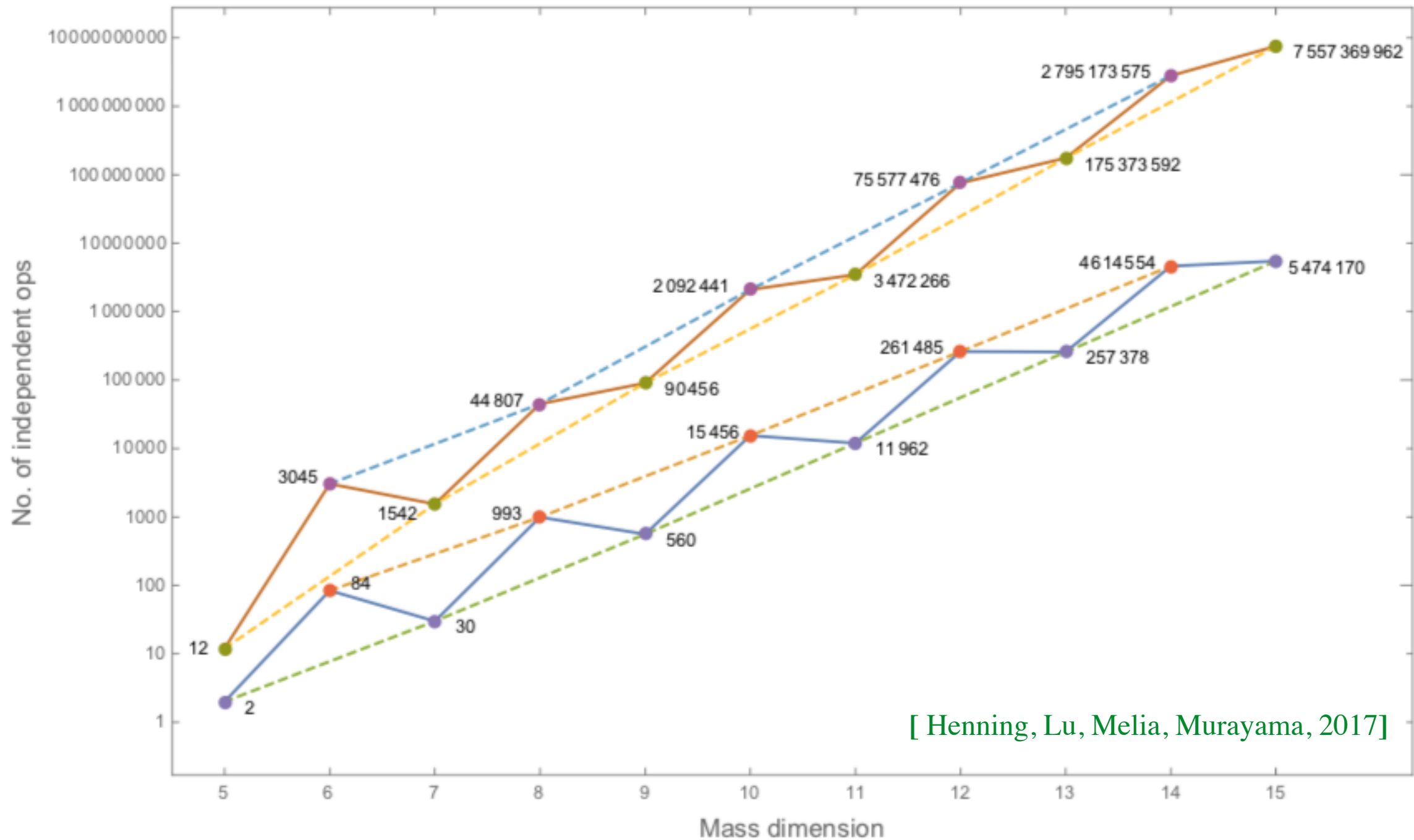
$$D d c_\dagger L_\dagger^2 u c \\ d c_\dagger e c H_\dagger L_\dagger u c W L$$



$$d c^2 L^2 Q^2, d c^2 d c_\dagger L^2 u c_\dagger, d c L^2 u c u c_\dagger^2, d c^2 e c_\dagger L Q u c_\dagger, \\ d c_\dagger^2 e c^2 u c^2, d c L^2 Q Q_\dagger u c_\dagger, d c_\dagger e c L_\dagger Q u c^2, L_\dagger^2 Q^2 u c^2$$

Need write down complete set of operators up to dim-9

SMEFT Operators



[Henning, Lu, Melia, Murayama, 2017]

Also [Lehman, Martin 2015]

Operator as Spinor Tensor

Each field belongs to Lorentz irrep:

SO(3,1)	SL(2,C)	$SU(2)_l \times SU(2)_r$	Spinor-helicity
ϕ	$\phi \in (0, 0)$		
ψ	$\psi_\alpha \in (1/2, 0)$ $\psi_{\dot{\alpha}} \in (0, 1/2)$		λ_α
$F_{\mu\nu}$	$F_{L\alpha\beta} = \frac{i}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu} \in (1, 0)$ $F_{R\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = -\frac{i}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \bar{\sigma}_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}^{\mu\nu} \in (0, 1)$		$\lambda_\alpha \lambda_\beta$
$R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$	$C_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu} \sigma_{\gamma\delta}^{\rho\sigma} \in (2, 0)$		$\lambda_\alpha \lambda_\beta \lambda_\gamma \lambda_\delta$
D_μ	$D_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} = D_\mu \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^\mu \in (1/2, 1/2)$		$\lambda_\alpha \tilde{\lambda}_{\dot{\alpha}}$

Operator with explicit spinor indices

$$W_{\mu\lambda} (e_{cp} \sigma^{\nu\lambda} D^\mu L_r) D_\nu H^\dagger \longrightarrow F_1^{\alpha\beta} \psi_2^\gamma (D\psi_3)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}} (D\phi_4)_{\gamma\dot{\alpha}} \epsilon_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_2\alpha_4} \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}_3\dot{\alpha}_4} F_1^{\alpha_1^2} \psi_2^{\alpha_2} (D\psi_3)_{\dot{\alpha}_3^2} (D\phi_4)_{\dot{\alpha}_4^2}$$

Easier to find more symmetries of the operator with spinor indices

Equation of Motion

For fields with derivatives, symmetric and antisymmetric indices:

$$(D\psi)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}} = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}(\not{D}\psi)_{\dot{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{2}(D\psi)_{(\alpha\beta)\dot{\alpha}} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \oplus \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$
(0,1/2)
(1,1/2)

$$(D^2\phi)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}\epsilon_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}D^\mu D_\mu\phi - \frac{i}{4}\epsilon_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}[D_\mu, D_\nu]\phi - \frac{i}{4}\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}\bar{\sigma}_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}^{\mu\nu}[D_\mu, D_\nu]\phi + \frac{1}{4}(D^2\phi)_{(\alpha\beta)(\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta})}$$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
(0,0)
(1,0)
(0,1)
(1,1)

Only take the **symmetric indices** part for field with derivatives

EOM, covariant derivative commutator, Bianchi identity all removed

$$D^w\Psi \in \left(j_l + \frac{w}{2}, j_r + \frac{w}{2}\right) \oplus \text{lower weights}$$

with totally symmetric spinor indices

[Similar treatment: EOM removed by taking highest weight rep.]

Also [Lehman, Martin 2016]

Spinor Tensor Transformation

Any operator can be written with totally symmetric spinor indices:

$$\mathcal{O} = (\epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_j})^n (\tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_i \dot{\alpha}_j})^{\tilde{n}} \prod_{i=1}^N (D^{r_i - |h_i|} \Phi_i)^{\alpha_i^{r_i + h_i}}_{\alpha_i^{r_i - h_i}}$$

$$\epsilon_{\alpha_1 \alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_1 \alpha_3} \epsilon_{\alpha_2 \alpha_4} \tilde{\epsilon}^{\dot{\alpha}_3 \dot{\alpha}_4} F_1^{\alpha_1^2} \psi_2^{\alpha_2} (D\psi_3)^{\alpha_3^2}_{\dot{\alpha}_3} (D\phi_4)^{\alpha_4}_{\dot{\alpha}_4}$$

$$F_1^{\alpha\beta} \psi_2^\gamma (D\psi_3)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}} (D\phi_4)_\gamma^{\dot{\alpha}}$$

Epsilon tensor transformations under $SL(2,C) \times SU(N)$

$$\epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_j} \rightarrow \sum_{k,l} U_k^i U_l^j \epsilon^{\alpha_k \alpha_l}, \quad \tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_i \dot{\alpha}_j} \rightarrow \sum_{k,l} U^{\dagger k}_i U^{\dagger l}_j \tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_k \dot{\alpha}_l}.$$

$i, j, k, l = 1$ to N

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} = [1^2]$$

$$\epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_j}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{\square} \\ \hline \bar{\square} \\ \hline \end{array} = [1^{N-2}]$$

$$\mathcal{E}^{ijk_1, \dots, k_{N-2}} \tilde{\epsilon}_{\dot{\alpha}_i \dot{\alpha}_j}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \dots \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}}_n \otimes \underbrace{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{\square} \\ \hline \bar{\square} \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \dots \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{\square} \\ \hline \bar{\square} \\ \hline \end{array}}_{\tilde{n}} = \text{Irrep} \oplus \dots \oplus \text{Irrep}$$

Integration-by-part

$$\underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \dots \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right]}_n \otimes \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \dots \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right]}_{\tilde{n}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\epsilon^{\otimes 2} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}}$$

$$\underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \dots \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right]}_{\tilde{n}} \otimes \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \dots \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right]}_n$$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline i & l \\ \hline j & \\ \hline k & \\ \hline \end{array} \sim \epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_j} \epsilon^{\alpha_k \alpha_l} + \epsilon^{\alpha_k \alpha_i} \epsilon^{\alpha_j \alpha_l} + \epsilon^{\alpha_j \alpha_k} \epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_l} = 0$
Schouten identity

$$= \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \dots \otimes \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \dots \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right]}_{\tilde{n}} + \underbrace{\dots \sum_i \epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_j} \tilde{\epsilon}^{\dot{\alpha}_i \dot{\alpha}_k}}_{\text{total derivatives (integration by part)}}$$

the sum over i means a total derivative

We obtain Young diagram using **epsilon tensor transformation**

[Such Young diagram also obtained from conformal K harmonics]

Also [Henning, Melia, 2019]

Young Diagrams

Dim-8 operators: 993 (44807) operators for 1 (3) generations

$\tilde{n} \backslash n$	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					

Young Diagrams

Dim-8 operators: 993 (44807) operators for 1 (3) generations

$\bar{n} \backslash n$	0	1	2	3	4
0	ϕ^8	$\psi^2 \phi^5$	$\psi^4 \phi^2, F_L \psi^2 \phi^3, F_L^2 \phi^4$	$F_L \psi^4, F_L^2 \psi^2 \phi, F_L^3 \phi^2$	F_L^4
1	$\psi^{\dagger 2} \phi^5$	$\psi^{\dagger 2} \psi^2 \phi^2, \psi^{\dagger} \psi \phi^4 D, \phi^6 D^2$	$F_L \psi^{\dagger 2} \psi^2, F_L^2 \psi^{\dagger 2} \phi, \psi^{\dagger} \psi^3 \phi D, F_L \psi^{\dagger} \psi \phi^2 D, \psi^2 \phi^3 D^2, F_L \phi^4 D^2$	$F_L^2 \psi^{\dagger} \psi D, \psi^4 D^2, F_L \psi^2 \phi D^2, F_L^2 \phi^2 D^2$	
2	$\psi^{\dagger 4} \phi^2, F_R \psi^{\dagger 2} \phi^3, F_R^2 \phi^4$	$F_R \psi^{\dagger 2} \psi^2, F_R^2 \psi^2 \phi, \psi^{\dagger 3} \psi \phi D, F_R \psi^{\dagger} \psi \phi^2 D, \psi^{\dagger 2} \phi^3 D^2, F_R \phi^4 D^2$	$F_R^2 F_L^2, F_R F_L \psi^{\dagger} \psi D, \psi^{\dagger 2} \psi^2 D^2, F_R \psi^2 \phi D^2, F_L \psi^{\dagger 2} \phi D^2, F_R F_L \phi^2 D^2, \phi^4 D^4, \psi^{\dagger} \psi \phi^2 D^3$		
3	$F_R \psi^{\dagger 4}, F_R^2 \psi^{\dagger 2} \phi, F_R^3 \phi^2$	$F_R^2 \psi^{\dagger} \psi D, \psi^{\dagger 4} D^2, F_R \psi^{\dagger 2} \phi D^2, F_R^2 \phi^2 D^2$			
4	F_R^4				

$N = 7$

$N = 6$

$N = 5$

$N = 4$

Lorentz Structure

We invent a Young diagram filling procedure to obtain independent Lorentz

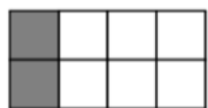
Semi-standard Young tableau (SSYT)

$$Y_{N,n,\tilde{n}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_n \\ \vdots \\ \underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_{\tilde{n}} \end{array} \right\}_{N-2} \quad \{ \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{\#1}, \underbrace{2, \dots, 2}_{\#2}, \dots, \underbrace{N, \dots, N}_{\#N} \}$$

$$\#i = \tilde{n} - 2h_i$$

Semi-standard Young tableau forms a **independent and complete basis** for a type

$$(\tilde{n} = 1, n = 3)$$



$$\#1 = 3, \#2 = \#3 = 2, \#4 = 1.$$

1	1	1	2
2	3	3	4

1	1	1	3
2	2	3	4

$$\#1 = 3, \#2 = 3, \#3 = 1 \text{ and } \#4 = 1$$

1	1	1	3
2	2	2	4

1	1	1	2
2	2	3	4

$$F^2 \bar{\psi} \psi D, \psi^4 D^2, \\ F \psi^2 \phi D^2, F^2 \phi^2 D^2$$

$$F_{L1}^{\alpha\beta} \psi_2^\gamma (D\psi_3)_{\alpha\beta\dot{\alpha}} (D\phi_4)_{\gamma}{}^{\dot{\alpha}} \\ F_{L1}^{\alpha\beta} \psi_{2\alpha} (D\psi_3)_{\beta}{}^{\gamma\dot{\alpha}} (D\phi_4)_{\gamma}{}^{\dot{\alpha}}$$

$$F_{L1}^{\alpha\beta} F_{L2\alpha\beta} (D\phi_3)^{\gamma}{}_{\dot{\alpha}} (D\phi_4)_{\gamma}{}^{\dot{\alpha}} \\ F_{L1}^{\alpha\beta} F_{L2\alpha}{}^{\gamma} (D\phi_3)_{\beta\dot{\alpha}} (D\phi_4)_{\gamma}{}^{\dot{\alpha}}$$

Different Operator Bases

Effective operators can be written in different bases, even redundant basis

Buchmuller&Wyler:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\partial H} = \frac{1}{2} D_\mu (H^\dagger H) D^\mu (H^\dagger H), \quad \mathcal{O}_H^{(1)} = (H^\dagger H) (D_\mu H^\dagger D^\mu H), \quad \mathcal{O}_H^{(2)} = (H^\dagger D^\mu H) (D_\mu H^\dagger H).$$

Warsaw: $\mathcal{O}_{H\Box} = (H^\dagger H) \Box (H^\dagger H), \quad \mathcal{O}_{HD} = (H^\dagger D_\mu H)^\dagger (H^\dagger D^\mu H).$

SILH: $\mathcal{O}_{SILH}^{(1)} = D^\mu (H^\dagger H) D_\mu (H^\dagger H), \quad \mathcal{O}_{SILH}^{(2)} = (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu H) (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H),$

Amplitude-basis (ITP-basis)

$\mathcal{O}_{H^2 H^\dagger^2 D^2,1}^{(p)}$	$H_i H_j (D_\mu D_\nu H^{\dagger i}) (D^\mu D^\nu H^{\dagger j})$
$\mathcal{O}_{H^2 H^\dagger^2 D^2,2}^{(p)}$	$H_i H^{\dagger i} (D_\mu D_\nu H_j) (D^\mu D^\nu H^{\dagger j})$
$\mathcal{O}_{H^2 H^\dagger^2 D^2,3}^{(p)}$	$H_i (D_\mu H_j) (D_\nu H^{\dagger i}) (D^\mu D^\nu H^{\dagger j})$

traditional-basis (Murphy)

$\mathcal{O}_{H^4}^{(1)}$	$(D_\mu H^{\dagger i} D_\nu H_i) (D^\nu H^{\dagger j} D^\mu H_j)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H^4}^{(2)}$	$(D_\mu H^{\dagger i} D_\nu H_i) (D^\mu H^{\dagger j} D^\nu H_j)$
$\mathcal{O}_{H^4}^{(3)}$	$(D^\mu H^{\dagger i} D_\mu H_i) (D^\nu H^{\dagger j} D_\nu H_j)$

How to perform the basis conversion? (useful for CDE, etc)

Basis conversion can be easily done in our amplitude basis

On-shell Amplitude Basis

Any operator (non-SSYT) can be converted to the SSYT basis systematically

Our on-shell amplitude basis = SSYT basis

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_{\partial H} \\ \mathcal{O}_H^{(1)} \\ \mathcal{O}_H^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_{H\Box} \\ \mathcal{O}_{HD} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Warsaw}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_{SILH}^{(1)} \\ \mathcal{O}_{SILH}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_{H\Box} \\ \mathcal{O}_{HD} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{SILH Warsaw}$$

Reduce any operators to our ITP-basis

$D^2LL^\dagger QQ^\dagger$		M-basis	
$\mathcal{O}^{(1)}$	$(D_\mu L_{pi} D^\mu Q_{raj})(L_s^{\dagger i} Q_t^{\dagger aj})$	$\mathcal{O}_1^{(m)}$	$(L_{pi} Q_{raj})(D_\mu L_s^{\dagger i} D^\mu Q_t^{\dagger aj})$
$\mathcal{O}^{(2)}$	$(D_\mu L_{pi} D^\mu Q_{raj})(L_s^{\dagger j} Q_t^{\dagger ai})$	$\mathcal{O}_2^{(m)}$	$(L_{pi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} Q_{raj})(D^\mu L_s^{\dagger i} D^\nu Q_t^{\dagger aj})$
$\mathcal{O}^{(3)}$	$(D_\mu L_{pi} Q_{raj})(D^\mu L_s^{\dagger i} Q_t^{\dagger aj})$	$\mathcal{O}_3^{(m)}$	$(L_{pi} Q_{raj})(D_\mu L_s^{\dagger j} D^\mu Q_t^{\dagger ai})$
$\mathcal{O}^{(4)}$	$(D_\mu L_{pi} Q_{raj})(D^\mu L_s^{\dagger j} Q_t^{\dagger ai})$	$\mathcal{O}_4^{(m)}$	$(L_{pi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} Q_{raj})(D^\mu L_s^{\dagger j} D^\nu Q_t^{\dagger ai})$
$\mathcal{O}^{(5)}$	$(D_\mu L_{pi} D_\nu Q_{raj})(L_s^{\dagger i} \bar{\sigma}^{\mu\nu} Q_t^{\dagger aj})$		
$\mathcal{O}^{(6)}$	$(D_\mu L_{pi} D_\nu Q_{raj})(L_s^{\dagger j} \bar{\sigma}^{\mu\nu} Q_t^{\dagger ai})$		
$\mathcal{O}^{(7)}$	$(D^\nu L_{pi} \sigma_\mu L_s^{\dagger i})(D^\mu Q_{raj} \sigma_\nu Q_t^{\dagger aj})$		
$\mathcal{O}^{(8)}$	$(D^\nu L_{pi} \sigma_\mu Q_t^{\dagger aj})(D^\mu Q_{raj} \sigma_\nu L_s^{\dagger i})$		
$\mathcal{O}^{(9)}$	$(D^\mu L_{pi} \sigma_\mu L_s^{\dagger i})(D^\nu Q_{raj} \sigma_\nu Q_t^{\dagger aj})$		

Gauge Structure

Gauge structure (internal sym) is easier than Lorentz structure (spacetime sym)

Dim-6 four fermion B-conserving operators: 25

[Grzadkowski, Iskrzynski, Misiak, Rosiek, 2010]

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

Buchmuller&Wyler wrote 29: 5 redundant operators (Fierz) + 1 missing

$$(\bar{l}_p \gamma_\mu \tau^I l_r)(\bar{l}_s \tau^I \gamma^\mu l_t) = 2Q_{ll}^{ptsr} - Q_{ll}^{prst}$$

Fierz identity for SU(N):

$$\sum_a (T_a)_{ij} (T_a)_{kl} = \delta_{il} \delta_{kj} - \frac{1}{N} \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl}$$

U(N) trace relation

Gauge Young Tensor

How to obtain independent and complete gauge structure systematically?

g-2 dim 8 operator

$$\boxed{(\bar{l}_p \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_r) \tau^I \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I} \xrightarrow{\text{Add } H^\dagger H} W e_{\mathbb{C}} L H H^{\dagger 2} \boxed{(\tau^I)^k_j W_{\mu\nu}^I (e_{\mathbb{C}p} \sigma^{\mu\nu} L_{rk}) H^{\dagger j} (H^\dagger H)}$$

?

We invent Littlewood-Richardson method at Young tableau level

$$\tau^I_{ij} W^I: \boxed{i \mid j}, L_k: \boxed{k}, H_l: \boxed{l}, H_m^\dagger H_n^\dagger: \boxed{m \mid n}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{i \mid j} \xrightarrow{\boxed{k}} \boxed{i \mid j \mid k} \xrightarrow{\boxed{l}} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline i & j & k \\ \hline & & l \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\boxed{m \mid n}} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline i & j & k \\ \hline l & m & n \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \epsilon^{il} \epsilon^{jm} \epsilon^{kn} \quad W^I L_k H^{\dagger k} (H^\dagger \tau H) \\
 \boxed{i \mid j} \xrightarrow{\boxed{k}} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline i & j \\ \hline k & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\boxed{l}} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline i & j & l \\ \hline k & & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\boxed{m \mid n}} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline i & j & l \\ \hline k & m & n \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \epsilon^{ik} \epsilon^{jm} \epsilon^{ln} \quad (\tau^I)^k_j W^I L_k H^{\dagger j} (H^\dagger H)
 \end{array}$$

Find another g-2 dim 8 operator:

$$\boxed{W_{\mu\nu}^I (e_{\mathbb{C}p} \sigma^{\mu\nu} L_{ri}) H^{\dagger i} (H^\dagger \tau^I H)}$$

Lorentz/Poincare/Conformal

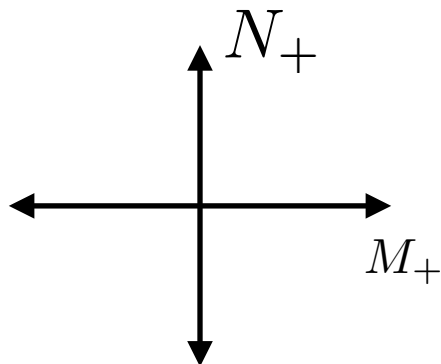
SO(3,1)

$$\frac{1}{2} M^{\mu\nu} M_{\mu\nu} = \mathbf{J}^2 - \mathbf{K}^2,$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\tau} M_{\mu\nu} M_{\sigma\tau} = -\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{K},$$

$$M_i = \frac{1}{2}(J_i + iK_i),$$

$$N_i = \frac{1}{2}(J_i - iK_i),$$



Fields

$$(0, 0), (1/2, 0), (0, 1/2),$$

$$(1/2, 1/2), (1, 0), (0, 1)$$

$$K_i = -i\frac{1}{2}\sigma_i, \quad J_i = iK_i = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_i.$$

Poincare

Semidirect product of a semisimple (Lorentz) and an Abelian group (translations)

$$P^2 = P_\mu P^\mu$$

$$W^2 = W_\mu W^\mu$$

$$W_\mu = \epsilon_{\mu\nu\sigma\tau} M^{\nu\sigma} P^\tau$$

$$W_0 = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{J},$$

$$\mathbf{W} = P_0 \mathbf{J} - \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{K}.$$

P invariant subgroup:

$$[w_0, w_\pm] = \pm m w_\pm$$

$$[w_+, w_-] = 2m w_0$$

States

$$|m, \mathbf{p}, j, \sigma\rangle$$

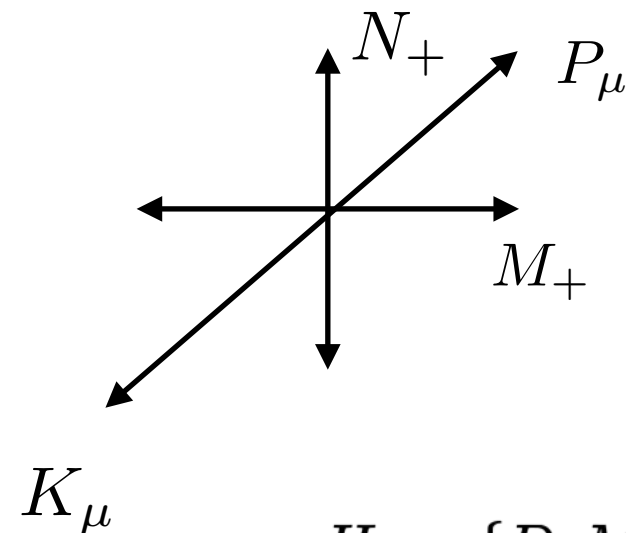
Jiang-Hao Yu (ITP-CAS)

SO(4,2)

3 casimirs

$$\frac{1}{2} M^{\mu\nu} M_{\mu\nu} + D(D-d) - P^\mu K_\mu$$

$$E_+ = \{P_\mu, M_+, N_+\} \quad E_- = \{K_\mu, M_-, N_-\}$$



$$H_0 = \{D, M_3, N_3\}.$$

$$(\Delta, \ell_1, \ell_2)$$

$$P_\mu : (\Delta, \ell) \rightarrow \left(\Delta + 1, \ell \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$\ell = (\ell_1, \ell_2)$$

J-Basis Operators

J-Basis is flavor blind basis, not independent if repeated fields

$$\mathcal{A}^{(6)}(H_{1,i}, H_3^{\dagger,k} \rightarrow H_{2,j}, H_4^{\dagger,l}) = \sum_{J,r} C^{J,r} \mathcal{B}^J T^r$$

$\phi^4 D^2$

$$\mathcal{B}^y = \begin{cases} s_{12} \\ s_{13} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{(1,3)}^2 \mathcal{B}^y = -s_{13} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{B}^y$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}^j = \begin{cases} s_{13} & J=0 \\ s_{12} - s_{14} & J=1 \end{cases}$$

Lorentz j-basis (partial waves)	Gauge j-basis
$\mathcal{B}^{J=0} = s_{13}/\Lambda^2$	$T^{r=1} = \delta_i^k \delta_j^l$
$\mathcal{B}^{J=1} = (s_{12} - s_{14})/\Lambda^2$	$T^{r=3} = (\tau^I)_i^k (\tau^I)_j^l$

$$\mathcal{B}^j = \mathcal{K} \cdot \mathcal{B}^y$$

$$C^{J,r} \rightarrow C^j = (\mathcal{K}^{pj})^\top \cdot C^p$$

$$\mathcal{K}^{pj} = \mathcal{K}^{py} \cdot (\mathcal{K}^{jy})^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} C^{0,1} \\ C^{0,3} \\ C^{1,1} \\ C^{1,3} \end{pmatrix}}_{C^j} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{(\mathcal{K}^{pj})^\top} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} C_{H\Box} \\ C_{HD} \end{pmatrix}}_{C^p \text{ in the Warsaw basis}} \begin{matrix} (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \square (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \\ (\varphi^\dagger D^\mu \varphi)^* (\varphi^\dagger D_\mu \varphi) \end{matrix}$$