

The On-Shell Method of Effective Field Theory

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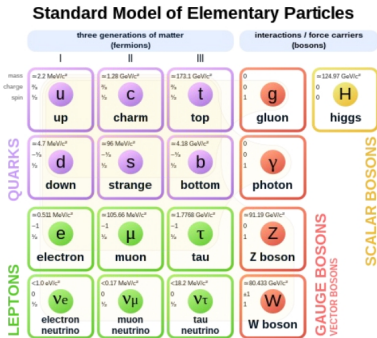
The 10th China LHC Physics Conference, November 2024

- 1 New Physics from Effective Field Theory
- 2 On-Shell View of Effective Operators
- 3 Construction of Operator Basis
- 4 Partial Waves and UV Resonances
- 5 Conclusion

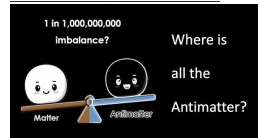
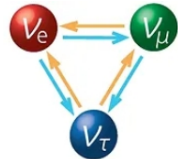
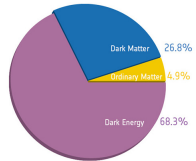
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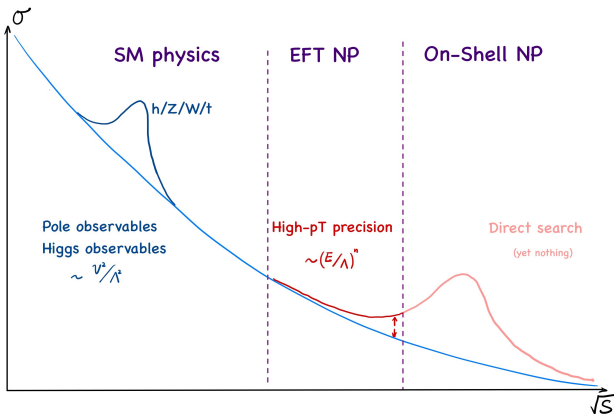
New Physics Beyond the Standard Model



BUT...

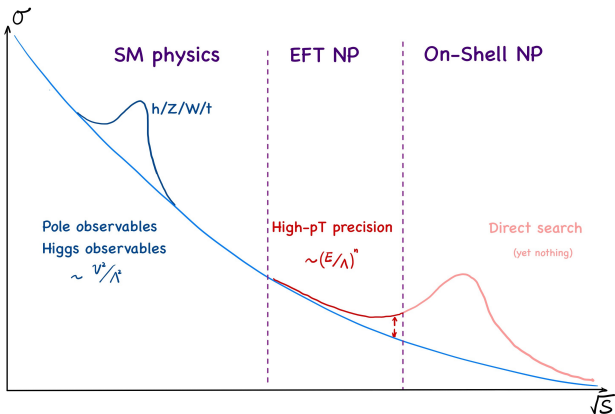


The Approach of Effective Field Theory



	Experimentalist	Theorist
Paradigm shift		
On-Shell New Physics	bump hunting	model building
EFT New Physics	precision measurement	effective operators

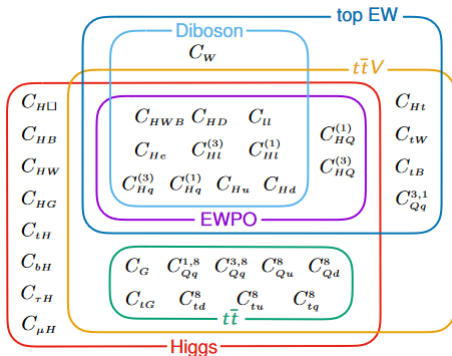
The Approach of Effective Field Theory



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}}(\Lambda) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{d>4} \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^{(d)}$$

SMEFT Phenomenology

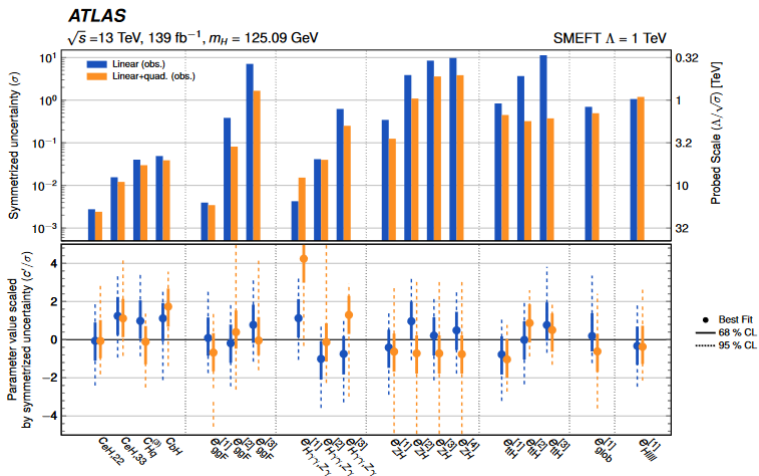
The Dim-6 operators in SMEFT are well studied in phenomenology for a long time.



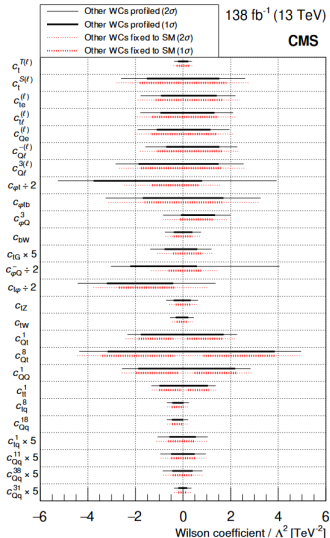
⇒ need wide combination of measurement

[Ellis, Madigan, Mimasu, Sanz, You, 2021]

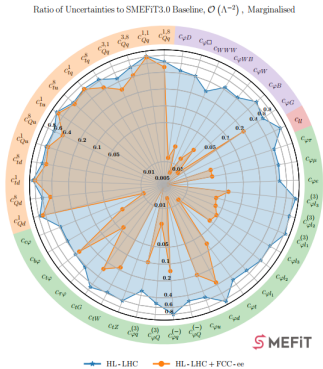
LHC Global Fit



LHC Global Fit



- No significant deviation from SM yet!
- Future colliders will improve the precision



Dim > 6 effective operators in SMEFT

$$\sigma \sim |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{SM} \\ \text{O}(6) \\ \text{O}(8) \\ \dots \end{array} \right|^2 = \underbrace{\left| \text{SM} \right|^2}_{\sigma_{\text{SM}}} + 2 \text{Re} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{SM}^* \text{O}(6) \\ \text{O}(6) \end{array} \right] + \underbrace{\left| \text{O}(6) \right|^2}_{O(1/\Lambda^4)} + 2 \text{Re} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{SM}^* \text{O}(8) \\ \text{O}(8) \end{array} \right] + \dots$$

Interference at $O(1/\Lambda^2)$ $O(1/\Lambda^4)$ Interference at $O(1/\Lambda^4)$

Linear v.s. Linear+Quadratic model

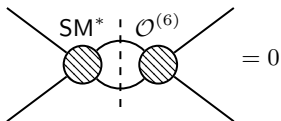
Why not include $O(8)$?

Wilson coefficient	Includes $ M_{\text{obs}} ^2$	95% confidence interval [TeV ⁻²]		<i>p</i> -value (SM)
		Expected	Observed	
c_W/Λ^2	no	[-0.30, 0.30]	[-0.19, 0.41]	45.9%
	yes	[-0.31, 0.29]	[-0.19, 0.41]	43.2%
\tilde{c}_W/Λ^2	no	[-0.12, 0.12]	[-0.11, 0.14]	82.0%
	yes	[-0.12, 0.12]	[-0.11, 0.14]	81.8%
c_{HWB}/Λ^2	no	[-2.45, 2.45]	[-3.78, 1.13]	29.0%
	yes	[-3.11, 2.10]	[-6.31, 1.01]	25.0%
$\tilde{c}_{HWB}/\Lambda^2$	no	[-1.06, 1.06]	[0.23, 2.34]	1.7%
	yes	[-1.06, 1.06]	[0.23, 2.35]	1.6%

[ATLAS, 2006.15458]

Dim > 6 effective operators in SMEFT

- Non-interference processes:

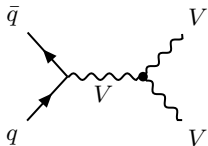


When the phase space integration vanishes/suppressed:

- 1 helicity selection
- 2 angular momentum selection
- 3 other symmetry (gauge group, CP, etc.)

Dim > 6 effective operators in SMEFT

- Non-interference processes:
- Processes that dim-6 does not contribute: e.g. nTGC



Diboson searches:

$$g\mathcal{O}_{G+} = \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} W^{a\mu\rho} (D_\rho D_\lambda W^{a\nu\lambda} + D^\nu D^\lambda W_{\lambda\rho}^a),$$

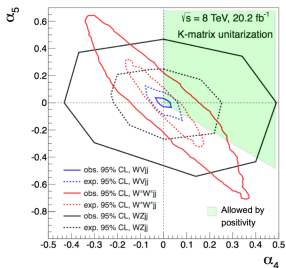
$$g\mathcal{O}_{G-} = \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} W^{a\mu\rho} (D_\rho D_\lambda W^{a\nu\lambda} - D^\nu D^\lambda W_{\lambda\rho}^a),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{B}W} = i H^\dagger \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\rho} \{D_\rho, D^\nu\} H + \text{h.c.},$$

[Ellis, He, Xiao, 2020]

Dim > 6 effective operators in SMEFT

- Non-interference processes:
- Processes that dim-6 does not contribute: *e.g.* nTGC
- Positivity Bound: theoretical constraints on Wilson coefficients from **unitarity and locality** of S-matrix, **starting from dim-8**



[Zhang,Zhou,1808.00010]

- For theorists: unitarity bound from RG running
- For experimentalists: Bayesian priors in fits

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Inspiration from Scattering Amplitude

On-shell amplitudes can be constructed from lower-point building blocks:

$$\text{Res}_{p^2=m^2} \left[\text{Diagram of } M_L \text{ and } M_R \text{ connected by a line with momentum } p \right] = \text{Diagram of } M_L \text{ and } M_R \text{ connected by a line with a multiplication sign } \times$$

The tree-level amplitudes of Yang-Mills theory can be constructed from



Lesson Learned: independent parameters \longleftrightarrow amplitude building blocks:

- local amplitudes without poles
- all legs are on-shell
- analytic functions of kinematic variables (up to crossing symmetry)
- satisfy all the symmetry (can exist independently)

Amplitude/Operator Correspondence

- The independent parameters of EFT are the Wilson coefficients of an **independent basis of effective operators**.
- They correspond to the leading on-shell amplitudes

$$\mathcal{O} = (\bar{\psi}_1 \gamma^\mu \psi_2)(\bar{\psi}_3 \gamma_\mu \psi_4) \simeq \mathcal{B} = (\bar{u}(p_1) \gamma^\mu u(p_2))(\bar{u}(p_3) \gamma_\mu u(p_4))$$

$$p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 = 0 ,$$

$$p_i^2 = m_i^2 , \quad \not{p}_i u(p_i) = m_i u(p_i) .$$

- What's the difference with Feynman vertices?
 - 1 Some vertices are **not gauge invariant**, which thus do not exist independently.
 - 2 Some vertices have legs that **vanish on shell**, and hence do not count.

Field Redefinition

What if an operator only has vertices that **vanish on-shell**?

$$\mathcal{O}' = X^a(\square + m^2)\phi^a \simeq \mathcal{B}'(X, \phi) \sim -p^2 + m^2 = 0 .$$

The description of effective operators is redundant due to field redefinition:

$$\phi^a \rightarrow \phi^a + X^a \simeq \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^a} X^a + O(X^2)$$

$$\text{where } \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^a} = -(\square + m^2)\phi^a + J^a$$

The operator \mathcal{O}' can be replaced (usually referred to as EOM at $O(X^1)$)

$$\mathcal{L}' = (\mathcal{L} \supset \cancel{\mathcal{O}'}) + X^a J^a + O(X^2)$$

The on-shell interpretation: \mathcal{O}' is irrelevant to the field/particle ϕ^a .

On-Shell Types of Effective Operators

Effective operators should be categorized by what on-shell amplitudes they contribute to

$$\mathcal{O}' \notin \text{type}\{X, \phi\} \quad \text{but} \quad \in \text{type}\{X, J\}$$

$$X \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \mathcal{O}' \\ \diagdown \end{array} \right\} \phi \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{array} \right\} J \quad \sim \quad X \overbrace{(-p^2 + m^2)}^{\text{cancel}} \frac{i}{\overbrace{p^2 - m^2}^{\text{cancel}}} J \quad \text{NO } \phi \text{ pole!}$$

Example:

$$O_W = \frac{ig}{2} (H^\dagger \tau^a \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu H) D^\nu W_{\mu\nu}^a$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{g^2}{2} (H^\dagger \tau^a \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu H) \underbrace{\left[H^\dagger \tau^a \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu H + \bar{Q} \tau^a \gamma^\mu Q + \bar{L} \tau^a \gamma^\mu L \right]}_{J^{a\mu}}$$

$$\in \text{type}\{H^4 D^2\} \oplus \text{type}\{H^2 Q^2 D\} \oplus \text{type}\{H^2 L^2 D\}$$

When complete sets of operators are considered in those types, O_W should NOT be considered again!

Independent Operator Basis of an On-Shell Type

An independent basis of effective operators is crucial in the global analysis of EFT.

- Global fit with experiment
- Matching with UV theory
- Renormalization Group equations

⇒ **To find the independent basis of the corresponding amplitudes \mathcal{B} type by type!**

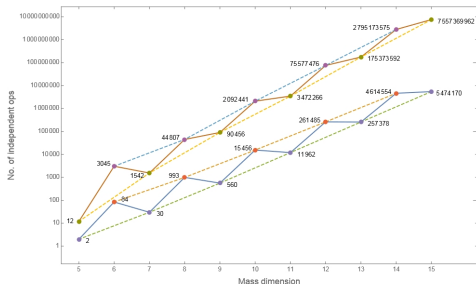
- 1 no redundancy from field redefinition
- 2 directly connected with on-shell physical observables

Recent developments on operator basis ([Warsaw](#), [Hilbert Series](#), [Young tensor etc.](#)) are all (whether explicitly or not) based on this philosophy!

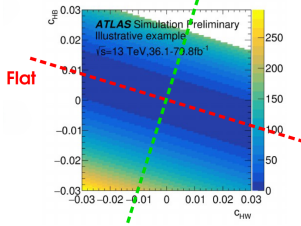
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Progress of Operator Basis Enumeration



Measured



- Field Redefinition (on-shell condition)
- IBP (momentum conservation)
- $D = 4$ (Fierz, Schouten, Gram Det...)
- other Group Identities
- Repeated Fields (flavor relations)
- Preferred Basis for NP Search
- Reduction of Operators
- Conversion between Operator Bases

Young Tensor Basis

On-shell amplitudes and the corresponding effective operators (in $SU(2)_l \times SU(2)_r$ form):

$$\mathcal{B}_N(\{h_i\}) \sim \epsilon^{\otimes n} \tilde{\epsilon}^{\otimes \tilde{n}} \prod_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^{r_i - h_i} \tilde{\lambda}_i^{r_i + h_i} \simeq \epsilon^{\otimes n} \tilde{\epsilon}^{\otimes \tilde{n}} \prod_{i=1}^N (D^{[r_i]} \Psi_i) \sim \mathcal{O}_N(\{\Psi_{h_i}\})$$

Young Tensor Method

The independent set of operators forms primary irrep. of $SU(N)$:

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

[Henning, Melia, 1902.06754; Li, Ren, Shu, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2005.00008]

$n \setminus \tilde{n}$	0	1	2	3	4
0	ϕ^6	$\psi^2 \phi^4$	$\psi^4 \phi^2, F_L \psi^2 \phi^2, F_R^2 \phi^4$	$F_L \psi^4, F_R^2 \psi^2 \phi, F_R^2 \phi^2$	F_R^4
1	$\psi^1 \phi^5$	$\psi^1 \psi^2 \phi^2, \psi^1 \psi \phi^3 D, \phi^6 D^2$	$F_L \psi^1 \psi^2 \psi^2, F_R^2 \psi^1 \phi, \psi^1 \psi^2 \phi D, F_L \psi^1 \psi \phi^2 D, \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2, F_L \phi^4 D^2$	$F_R^2 \psi^1 \phi D, \psi^4 D^2, F_L \psi^2 \phi D^2, F_R^2 \phi^2 D^2$	
2	$\psi^1 \psi^4 \phi^2, F_R \psi^1 \psi^2 \phi^2, F_R^2 \phi^4$	$F_R \psi^1 \psi^3 \phi^2, F_R^2 \psi^1 \phi, \psi^1 \psi \phi \phi D, F_R \psi^1 \psi \phi^2 D, \psi^1 \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2, F_R \phi^4 D^2$	$F_R^2 F_R^2, F_R F_L \psi^1 \phi D, \psi^1 \psi^2 D^2, F_R \psi^2 \phi^2 D^2, F_L \psi^1 \phi D^2, F_R F_L \phi^2 D^2, \phi^4 D^4, \psi^1 \psi \phi^2 D^3$		
3	$F_R \psi^1 \psi^4, F_R^2 \psi^1 \psi^2 \phi, F_R^2 \phi^2$	$F_R^2 \psi^1 \psi D, \psi^1 \psi^3 D^2, F_R \psi^1 \psi^2 D^2$			
4	F_R^4				

\Leftrightarrow

$n \setminus \tilde{k}$	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					

[Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2201.04639]

Reduction of Effective Operators

It is common to get operators different from the constructed basis in matching or RGE.

Step 1 Label the constituting fields in order and put the operator in the standard form with spinor indices (fermions and gauge bosons in chiral basis);

Step 2 Move derivatives backward with IBP *as much as possible*;

Step 3 Apply Schouten Identities to the Lorentz contractions

$$\epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_l} \epsilon^{\alpha_k \alpha_j} \rightarrow \epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_j} \epsilon^{\alpha_k \alpha_l} + \epsilon^{\alpha_i \alpha_k} \epsilon^{\alpha_l \alpha_j}, \quad i < j < k < l.$$

Step 4 When **repeated fields** are present, check the independence of various irreducible tensors (flavor relation) under the permutation group.

Step 5 Retain the “off-shell” pieces in each of the above steps (**Green's Basis**), and perform **field redefinition** to convert them to the other on-shell types in the end.

[Li, Ren, **Xiao**, Yu, Zheng, 2201.04639; work in progress]

Non-Linear Symmetry and Adler Zero Condition

How about Goldstone bosons with non-linear constraints?

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{shift symmetry} \\
 \pi \rightarrow \pi + \xi
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow
 \overbrace{\lim_{p_i \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{B}(\cdots \pi_i \cdots)}^{\text{Adler's zero condition}} = 0$$

$$\text{e.g. } \psi^2 F_R \pi^2 D^2 \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 4 & & \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array} \right\}$$

not satisfying Adler's zero

Electroweak Chiral Effective Theory

It is also easy to add external sources and construct **Chiral Effective Theory (ChEFT)**

Classes	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{type}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{term}}$	$\mathcal{N}_{\text{operator}}$
UhD^4	3 + 6 + 0 + 0	15	15
X^2Uh	6 + 4 + 0 + 0	10	10
$XUhD^2$	2 + 6 + 0 + 0	8	8
X^3	4 + 2 + 0 + 0	6	6
ψ^2UhD	4 + 8 + 0 + 0	13(16)	$13n_f^2$ ($16n_f^2$)
ψ^2UhD^2	6 + 10 + 0 + 0	60(80)	$60n_f^2$ ($80n_f^2$)
ψ^2UhX	7 + 7 + 0 + 0	22(28)	$22n_f^2$ ($28n_f^2$)
ψ^4	12 + 24 + 4 + 8	117(160)	$\frac{1}{4}n_f^2(31 - 6n_f + 335n_f^2)$ ($n_f^2(9 - 2n_f + 125n_f^2)$)
Total	123	261(313)	$\frac{335n_f^4}{4} - \frac{3n_f^3}{2} + \frac{411n_f^2}{4} + 39$ ($39 + 133n_f^2 - 2n_f^2 - 2n_f^3 + 125n_f^4$) $\mathcal{N}_{\text{operators}}(n_f = 1) = 224(295)$, $\mathcal{N}_{\text{operators}}(n_f = 3) = 7704(11307)$

Missing operators in previous literature \Rightarrow

- gray operators with right-handed neutrinos
- Goldstone matrix \mathbf{U} and spurion \mathbf{T}
- Young symmetrizer \mathcal{Y} for repeated fields
- Coefficient function of higgs $\mathcal{F}(h)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{O}_{33}^{Uh\psi^4} &= (\bar{q}_{Ls}\gamma_\mu\tau^I\mathbf{T}q_{Lp})(\bar{q}_{Rr}\gamma^\mu\mathbf{U}^\dagger\tau^I\mathbf{U}q_{Rt})\mathcal{F}_{33}^{Uh\psi^4}(h), \\
 \mathcal{O}_{34}^{Uh\psi^4} &= (\bar{q}_{Ls}\gamma_\mu\lambda^A\tau^I\mathbf{T}q_{Lp})(\bar{q}_{Rr}\gamma^\mu\lambda^A\mathbf{U}^\dagger\tau^I\mathbf{U}q_{Rt})\mathcal{F}_{34}^{Uh\psi^4}(h), \\
 \mathcal{O}_{89}^{Uh\psi^4} &= (\bar{l}_{Ls}\gamma_\mu\tau^I l_{Lp})(\bar{l}_{Rr}\sigma^\mu\tau^I\mathbf{U}^\dagger\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}l_{Rt})\mathcal{F}_{89}^{Uh\psi^4}(h), \\
 \mathcal{O}_{107}^{Uh\psi^4} &= (\bar{l}_{Ls}\gamma_\mu\tau^I\mathbf{T}l_{Lp})(\bar{q}_{Lr}\gamma^\mu\tau^I q_{Lr})\mathcal{F}_{107}^{Uh\psi^4}(h), \\
 \mathcal{O}_{113}^{Uh\psi^4} &= (\bar{l}_{Rr}\gamma_\mu\lambda^I\mathbf{T}l_{Rp})(\bar{q}_{Lr}\gamma^\mu\tau^I q_{Rr})\mathcal{F}_{113}^{Uh\psi^4}(h), \\
 \mathcal{O}_{119}^{Uh\psi^4} &= (\bar{l}_{Rr}\gamma_\mu\mathbf{U}^\dagger\tau^I\mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}l_{Rp})(\bar{q}_{Lr}\gamma^\mu\tau^I q_{Lr})\mathcal{F}_{119}^{Uh\psi^4}(h), \\
 \mathcal{O}_{125}^{Uh\psi^4} &= (\bar{l}_{Ls}\gamma_\mu\tau^I\mathbf{T}l_{Lp})(\bar{q}_{Rr}\gamma^\mu\mathbf{U}^\dagger\tau^I\mathbf{U}q_{Rr})\mathcal{F}_{125}^{Uh\psi^4}(h), \\
 \mathcal{O}_{140}^{Uh\psi^4} &= \mathcal{Y}_{[\square\square]}e^{abc}\epsilon^{lm}\epsilon^{km}((\mathbf{T}l^T)_{pm})C(\mathbf{T}q_L)_{ran})(q_{Lrak}Cq_{Ltel})\mathcal{F}_{140}^{Uh\psi^4}(h), \\
 \mathcal{O}_{160}^{Uh\psi^4} &= \mathcal{Y}_{[\square\square]}e^{abc}\epsilon^{lm}\epsilon^{km}((\mathbf{T}l^T)_{pm})C(\mathbf{T}q_R)_{ran})(q_{Rsbk}Cq_{Rtel})\mathcal{F}_{160}^{Uh\psi^4}(h).
 \end{aligned}$$

[Sun, Xiao, Yu, 2206.07722, 2210.14939]

SMEFT vs HEFT

The E(lectro)W(eak)ChEFT is also known as the Higgs EFT (HEFT)

SMEFT		HEFT
$\mathcal{F}(h) = 1 + 2\frac{h}{v} + \frac{h^2}{v^2}$		$\mathcal{F}(h) = 1 + a\frac{h}{v} + b\frac{h^2}{v^2} + \dots$
<div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> $\begin{aligned} &\tilde{E}_{\mu\nu}\langle D^\mu D_\alpha W^{\alpha\beta} W_\beta^{\nu\gamma} \rangle \\ &\tilde{E}_{\mu\nu}\langle D_\beta D_\alpha W^{\alpha\mu} W^{\beta\nu} \rangle \\ &\tilde{E}_{\mu\nu}\langle D_\alpha W^{\alpha\mu} D_\beta W^{\beta\nu} \rangle \\ &\tilde{E}_{\mu\nu}\langle D_\alpha W^{\alpha\beta} D_\beta W^{\mu\nu} \rangle \\ &\tilde{E}_{\mu\nu}\langle D_\alpha W^{\alpha\beta} D^\mu W_\beta^{\nu\gamma} \rangle \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right; color: blue; font-weight: bold;">Dim-6</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px;"> $\begin{aligned} &\text{Tr}[\widehat{W}_{\mu\nu}\widehat{W}^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta\Phi)^\dagger D^\beta\Phi] \\ &[B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}] \times [(D_\beta\Phi)^\dagger D^\beta\Phi] \\ &[(D_\mu\Phi)^\dagger \widehat{W}_{\beta\nu} D^\mu\Phi] \times B^{\beta\nu} \\ &[(D_\mu\Phi)^\dagger \widehat{W}_{\beta\nu}\widehat{W}^{\beta\nu} D^\mu\Phi] \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right; color: blue; font-weight: bold;">Dim-8</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px;"> $\begin{aligned} &\text{Tr}[\widehat{W}_{\mu\nu}\widehat{W}^{\nu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta\Phi)^\dagger D^\mu\Phi] \\ &[B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\beta}] \times [(D_\beta\Phi)^\dagger D^\mu\Phi] \\ &[(D_\mu\Phi)^\dagger \widehat{W}_{\beta\nu} D^\mu\Phi] \times B^{\beta\nu} + \text{h.c.} \end{aligned}$ </div>	↔	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> $\begin{aligned} &\text{Tr}[V^\mu V_\mu]\text{Tr}[V^\nu V_\nu]\mathcal{F}_6(h) \\ &\text{Tr}[V^\mu V^\nu]\text{Tr}[V_\mu V_\nu]\mathcal{F}_{11}(h) \\ &\text{Tr}[V^\mu V_\mu](\text{Tr}[TV_\nu])^2\mathcal{F}_{23}(h) \\ &\text{Tr}[V^\mu V^\nu]\text{Tr}[TV_\mu]\text{Tr}[TV_\nu]\mathcal{F}_{24}(h) \\ &(\text{Tr}[TV_\mu]\text{Tr}[TV_\nu])^2\mathcal{F}_{26}(h) \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right; color: blue; font-weight: bold;">P4</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px;"> $\begin{aligned} &\text{Tr}[TD_{\mu\nu}]\text{Tr}[TD^{\mu\nu}]\text{Tr}[TV^\alpha]\text{Tr}[TV_\alpha] \\ &\text{Tr}[TD_\mu^\mu]\text{Tr}[TD_\nu^\nu]\text{Tr}[TV^\alpha]\text{Tr}[TV_\alpha] \\ &-g^2\text{Tr}[T\widehat{W}_{\mu\nu}]\text{Tr}[T\widehat{W}^{\mu\nu}]\text{Tr}[TV^\alpha]\text{Tr}[TV_\alpha] \\ &ig\text{Tr}[T\widehat{W}_{\mu\nu}]\text{Tr}[TD^{\mu\alpha}]\text{Tr}[TV^\nu]\text{Tr}[TV_\alpha] \\ &-g'^2B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\alpha}\text{Tr}[TV^\nu]\text{Tr}[TV_\alpha] \\ &-gg'B_{\mu\nu}\text{Tr}[T\widehat{W}^{\mu\nu}]\text{Tr}[TV^\alpha]\text{Tr}[TV_\alpha] \end{aligned}$ <p style="text-align: right; color: blue; font-weight: bold;">P6</p> </div>

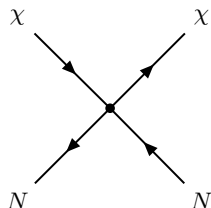
- HEFT has more general couplings for Higgs physics
- HEFT has different power counting than SMEFT

Dark Matter Effective Field Theory

Direct search of dark matter:

- Non-relativistic DM with arbitrary spin
- Small momentum exchange $t \ll m_\chi$
- Local interaction (effective operator)

⇒ Heavy Particle Effective Theory (HPET)



Lorentz invariance is “spontaneously broken” by the DM momentum $p_\chi^\mu \sim m_\chi v^\mu$:

Reparameterization Invariance (RPI): $\delta\mathcal{B}_v = 0 \simeq \mathcal{L}_{\text{HPET}}$

	ChPT	HPET
Non-linear symmetry	$SU(N)$	Lorentz
Constraints on \mathcal{B}	Adler's Zero	RPI

[Li, Low, Xiao, work in progress]

Outline

- 1 New Physics from Effective Field Theory
- 2 On-Shell View of Effective Operators
- 3 Construction of Operator Basis
- 4 Partial Waves and UV Resonances**
- 5 Conclusion

Operators that Produce Partial Wave Amplitudes

The on-shell correspondence is not just useful for basis construction

$$\text{4-fermion couplings} \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}^{(S)} = (\bar{\psi}\psi)(\bar{\chi}\chi) & \simeq \mathcal{B}^{(S)} \sim d_{0,0}^{J=0}(\theta) \\ \mathcal{O}^{(V)} = (\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi)(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi) & \simeq \mathcal{B}^{(V)} \sim d_{1,\pm 1}^{J=1}(\theta) \\ \mathcal{O}^{(T)} = (\bar{\psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi)(\bar{\chi}\sigma_{\mu\nu}\chi) & \simeq \mathcal{B}^{(T)} \sim d_{0,0}^{J=1}(\theta) \end{cases}$$

The operators are classified according to the angular momentum in **certain channel** the same way that the amplitudes are decomposed into partial waves!

$$\text{Generalized partial waves: } \mathbf{W}^2 \mathcal{B}^J = -J(J+1)P^2 \mathcal{B}^J \simeq \mathcal{O}^J$$

$$\text{Pauli-Lubanski } \mathbf{W}^\mu = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} \mathbf{P}_\nu \mathbf{J}_{\rho\lambda}$$

Can define partial waves for arbitrary number of particles with arbitrary spins!

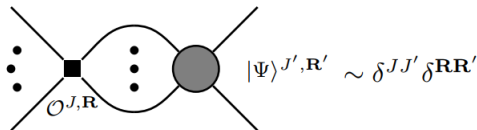
[Shu, Xiao, Zheng, 2111.08019]

Applications to Pheno Study

Define **J-basis** operators by fixing angular momentum J and gauge rep \mathbf{R} :

- Angular momentum conservation:

[Jiang, Shu, Xiao, Zheng, 2001.04481]



- Non-interference
- Vanishing loop diagrams (multi-loop)
- Vanishing ADM element

	Non-Abelian				Abelian			
	(4,0)				(4,2)			
	$V^{++}V^{--}V^{--}V^{--}$	$V^{++}V^{--}\psi^+\psi^-$	$V^{++}V^{--}\phi\phi$	$V^{++}\psi^+\psi^-\phi$	$V^{++}V^{--}V^{--}V^{--}$	$V^{++}V^{--}\psi^+\psi^-$	$V^{++}V^{--}\phi\phi$	$V^{++}\psi^+\psi^-\phi$
(4,0)	$\psi^2\bar{\psi}^2$	\times	\times	\times	0^a	\times	\times	\times
	$\phi^4 D^2$	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times
	$\phi^2\psi^2 D$	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times
(4,2)	$F\psi^2\phi$	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times
	$F^2\phi^2$	\times	\times	\times	0^a	0^a	0^a	0^a
	ψ^4	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times
(4,-2)	$F\psi^2\phi$	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times
	$F^2\phi^2$	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times
	ψ^4	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times

- Perturbative Unitarity Bound, Positivity Bound

[Yang, Ren, Yu, 2312.04663]

- Implication of UV physics: $\mathcal{O}^{J,\mathbf{R}} \sim$ resonance with (J, \mathbf{R})

Implication of UV Resonances

Analysing J-basis in all channels, get all tree-level UV origin:

Topology	j-basis	Quantum numbers $\{J, \mathbf{R}, Y\}$	Model
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{13\}}^{J=1/2, \mathbf{R}=1} = \mathcal{B}_1^p + \mathcal{B}_2^p.$	$\{\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0\}$	Type I
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{13\}}^{J=1/2, \mathbf{R}=3} = -\mathcal{B}_1^p + 3\mathcal{B}_2^p,$	$\{\frac{1}{2}, 3, 0\}$	Type III
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{12\}}^{J=0, \mathbf{R}=3} = -2\mathcal{B}_1^p,$	$\{0, 3, -1\}$	Type II
	$\mathcal{B}_{\{12\}}^{J=0, \mathbf{R}=1} = 2\mathcal{B}_2^p.$	$\{0, 1, -1\}$	N/A

\Rightarrow Only three types of seesaw models for $\mathcal{O}^{(5)} = (HL)^T \mathcal{C} (HL) \supset v^2 (\nu^T \mathcal{C} \nu)$

- Completely **bottom-up** search
- Does NOT apply to loop-level origins

Implication of UV Resonances

47 UV resonances responsible for Dim-6 SMEFT!

[Li, Ni, Xiao, Yu, 2204.03660]

19 scalars	Notation	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4	S_5	S_6	S_7	S_8	
	Name	S	S_1	S_2	φ	Ξ	Ξ_1	Θ_1	Θ_3	
	Irrep	$(1, 1)_0$	$(1, 1)_1$	$(1, 1)_2$	$(1, 2)_{\frac{1}{2}}$	$(1, 3)_0$	$(1, 3)_1$	$(1, 4)_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$(1, 4)_{\frac{3}{2}}$	
	Notation	S_9	S_{10}	S_{11}	S_{12}	S_{13}	S_{14}			
	Name	ω_4	ω_1	ω_2	Π_1	Π_7	ζ			
	Irrep	$(3, 1)_{-\frac{4}{3}}$	$(3, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$	$(3, 1)_{\frac{2}{3}}$	$(3, 2)_{\frac{1}{6}}$	$(3, 2)_{\frac{7}{6}}$	$(3, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$			
	Notation	S_{15}	S_{16}	S_{17}	S_{18}	S_{19}				
	Name	Ω_2	Ω_4	Ω_4	Υ_1	Φ				
	Irrep	$(6, 1)_{-\frac{4}{3}}$	$(6, 1)_{\frac{1}{3}}$	$(6, 1)_{\frac{2}{3}}$	$(6, 3)_{\frac{1}{3}}$	$(8, 2)_{\frac{1}{2}}$				

14 fermions	Notation	F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_5	F_6	F_7
	Name	N	E^c	Δ_1^c	Δ_5^c	Σ	Σ_1^c	
	Irrep	$(1, 1)_0$	$(1, 1)_1$	$(1, 2)_{\frac{1}{2}}$	$(1, 2)_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$(1, 3)_0$	$(1, 3)_1$	$(1, 4)_{\frac{1}{2}}$
	Notation	F_8	F_9	F_{10}	F_{11}	F_{12}	F_{13}	F_{14}
	Name	D	U	Q_5	Q_1	Q_7	T_1	T_2
	Irrep	$(3, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$	$(3, 1)_{\frac{2}{3}}$	$(3, 2)_{-\frac{5}{6}}$	$(3, 2)_{\frac{1}{6}}$	$(3, 2)_{\frac{7}{6}}$	$(3, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$	$(3, 3)_{\frac{2}{3}}$

14 vectors	Notation	V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4	V_5	V_6	V_7
	Name	B	B_1	\mathcal{L}_3^\dagger	\mathcal{W}	\mathcal{U}_2	\mathcal{U}_5	\mathcal{Q}_5
	Irrep	$(1, 1)_0$	$(1, 1)_1$	$(1, 2)_{\frac{3}{2}}$	$(1, 3)_0$	$(3, 1)_{\frac{2}{3}}$	$(3, 1)_{\frac{5}{3}}$	$(3, 2)_{-\frac{5}{6}}$
	Notation	V_8	V_9	V_{10}	V_{11}	V_{12}	V_{13}	V_{14}
	Name	\mathcal{Q}_1	\mathcal{X}	\mathcal{Y}_1^\dagger	\mathcal{Y}_5^\dagger	\mathcal{G}	\mathcal{G}_1	\mathcal{H}
	Irrep	$(3, 2)_{\frac{1}{3}}$	$(3, 3)_{\frac{2}{3}}$	$(6, 2)_{-\frac{1}{6}}$	$(6, 2)_{\frac{5}{6}}$	$(8, 1)_0$	$(8, 1)_1$	$(8, 3)_0$

Implication of UV Resonances

7+59 UV tree-level models for Dim-7 seesaw!

[Li, Ni, Xiao, Yu, 2204.03660]

- type $\{L^2 H^4\}$ →
 - type $\{L^2 H^2 D^2\}$
- ↓

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

Topology	j-basis	Quantum numbers $\{J, R, Y\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),1} = -3\mathcal{O}_1^p - 6\mathcal{O}_2^p$	$\{0, 3, -1\}, \{0, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),2} = -3\mathcal{O}_1^p + 6\mathcal{O}_2^p$	$\{0, 3, -1\}, \{0, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),3} = -3\mathcal{O}_2^p$	$\{0, 1, -1\}, \{0, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),4} = 3\mathcal{O}_1^p + 6\mathcal{O}_2^p$	$\{0, 3, -1\}, \{0, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),5} = -3\mathcal{O}_2^p + 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{0, 1, -1\}, \{0, 1, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),6} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{1, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),7} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + 3\mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{1, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),8} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{1, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),9} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{1, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),10} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{1, 3, 0\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),11} = -3\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),12} = -3\mathcal{O}_1^p - \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),13} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),14} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),15} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),16} = -3\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),17} = -3\mathcal{O}_1^p - \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),18} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),19} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),20} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, -1\}, \{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$

	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),21} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),22} = -3\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p - 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),23} = -3\mathcal{O}_1^p + \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p + 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),24} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - \mathcal{O}_2^p + 3\mathcal{O}_3^p - 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),25} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - \mathcal{O}_2^p - 3\mathcal{O}_3^p - 3\mathcal{O}_4^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),26} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),27} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),28} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),29} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),30} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),31} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),32} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),33} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),34} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),35} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),36} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),37} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),38} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),39} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{(13),40} = -\mathcal{O}_1^p - 3\mathcal{O}_2^p - 6\mathcal{O}_3^p$	$\{1, 3, 0\}, \{0, 4, -1\}, \{0, 3, 1\}$

Outline

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Summary and Outlook

- Effective field theory is an essential constituent for new physics searches.
- The era of precision measurements (HL-LHC, future colliders) calls for the systematic study of higher dimensional effective operators.
- On-shell method provides efficient algorithms to tackle with effective operators.
 - ① Independent operator bases, operator reduction, EFT in various scenarios. . .
 - ② New structures from generalized partial waves – J-basis operators.
- Applied to EFT calculations: matching, running. . .
 - ① Theoretically interesting, but challenging (on-shell constructibility)
 - ② Systematic and efficient, but large scale (44807 operators at dim-8)!

Thank you for your attention!