



Neutrinoless double beta decay from the RG-improved dim-7 SMEFT interactions

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SOUTH CHINA
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Yi Liao, Xiao-Dong Ma, Hao-Lin Wang, Xiang Zhao,
2505.06499, JHEP08(2025)138

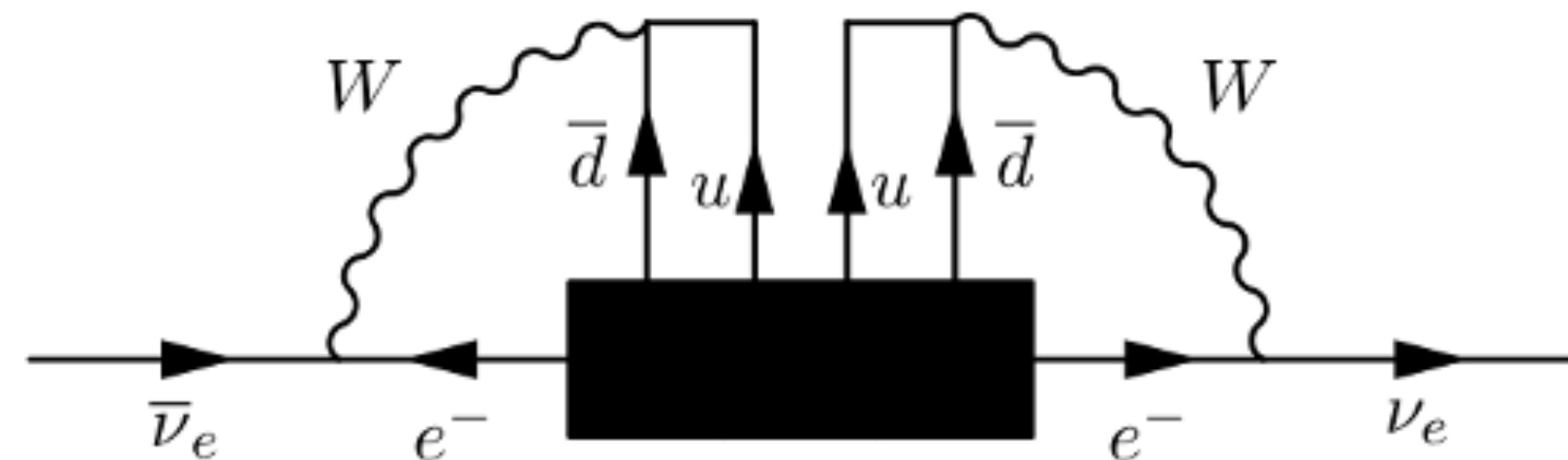


Lepton number violation

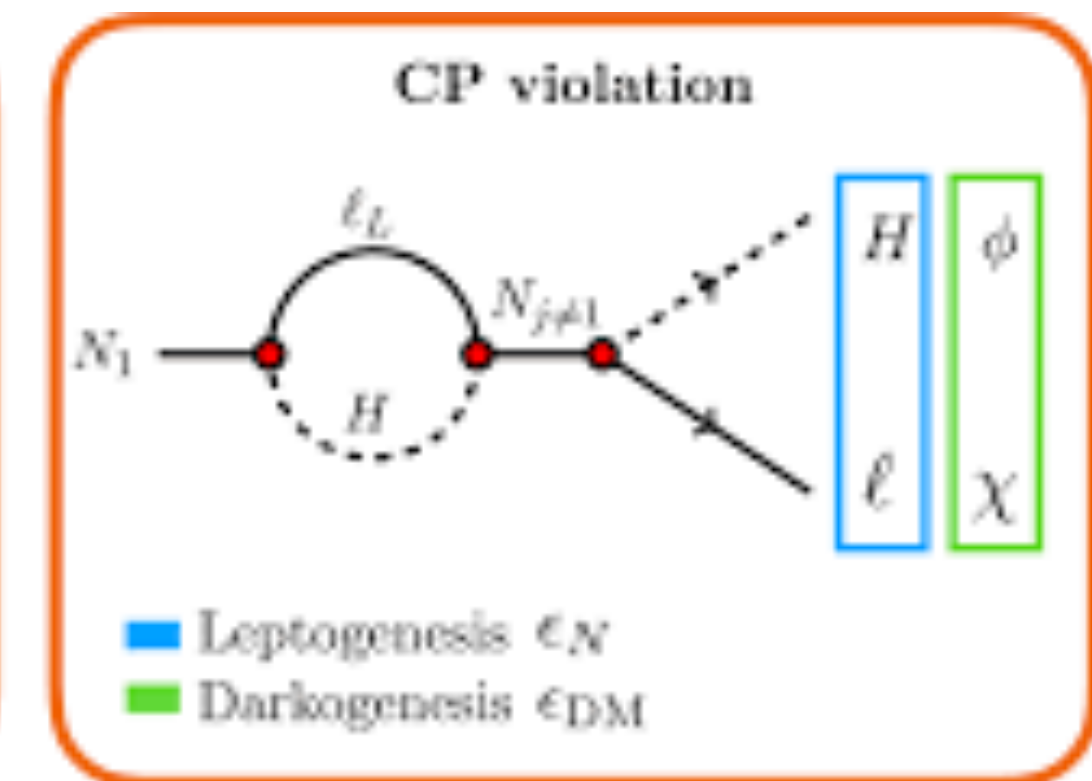
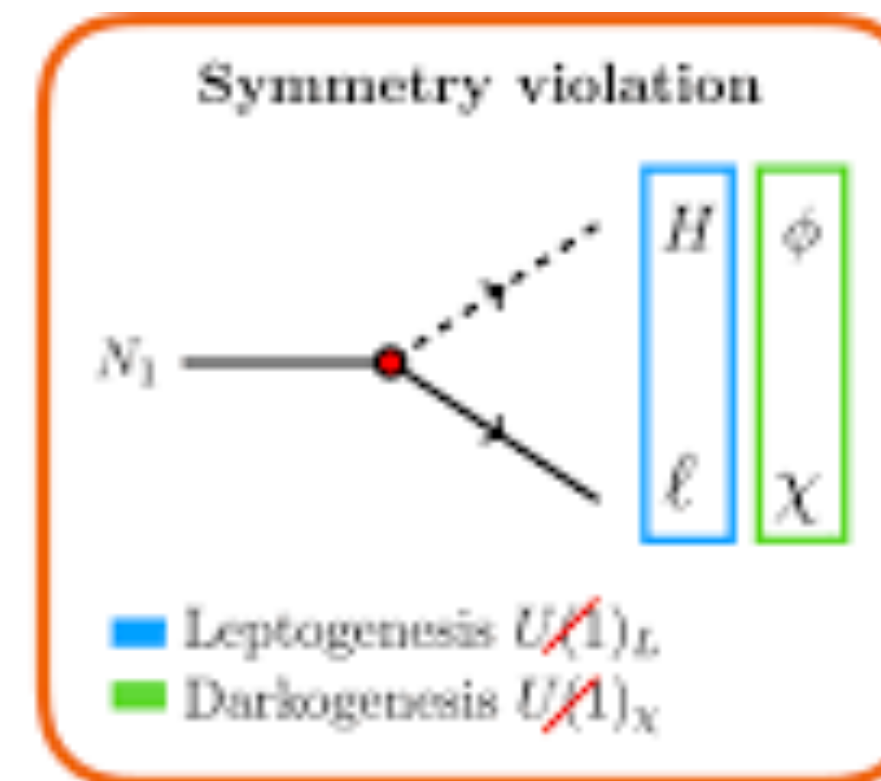
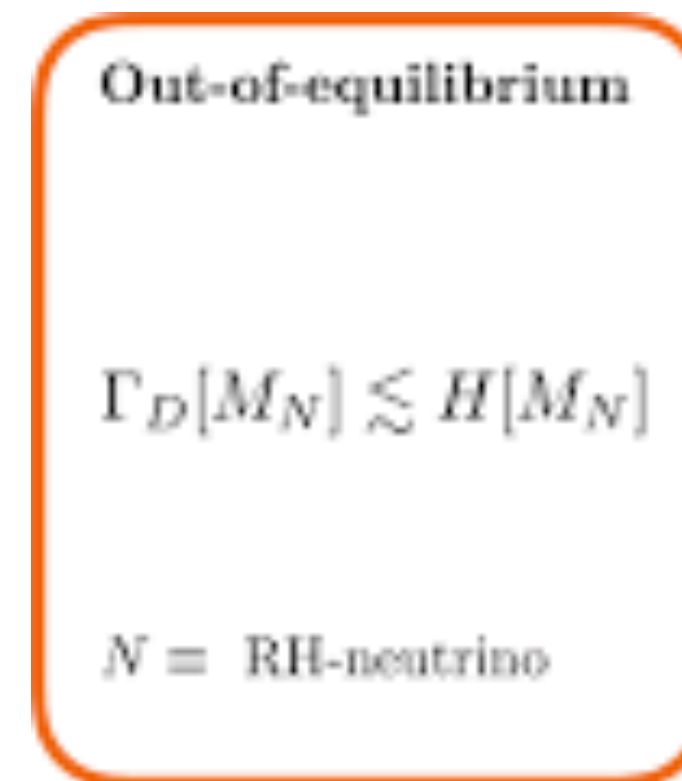
- Neutrino oscillation $\Rightarrow$ neutrino mass
- **Majorana nature** of neutrinos is a well-motivated picture for massive neutrinos
- Baryogenesis via **leptogenesis**
- Dark matter



<https://neutrino.syr.edu/research/neutrino-oscillations/>



Black box theorem



<https://x.com/higgsinocat/status/1375404211974893570>

LVN signals as a test of Majorana nature of ν

Nuclear and collider test of LNV

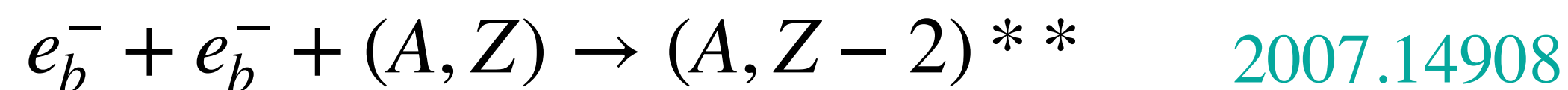
- Neutrinoless double beta decay($0\nu\beta\beta$)



- Muon-positron conversion in nuclei



- Neutrinoless Double-Electron Capture ($0\nu2EC$)



- Trimuon production from neutrino-neutron collision



- $e - p$ collider:

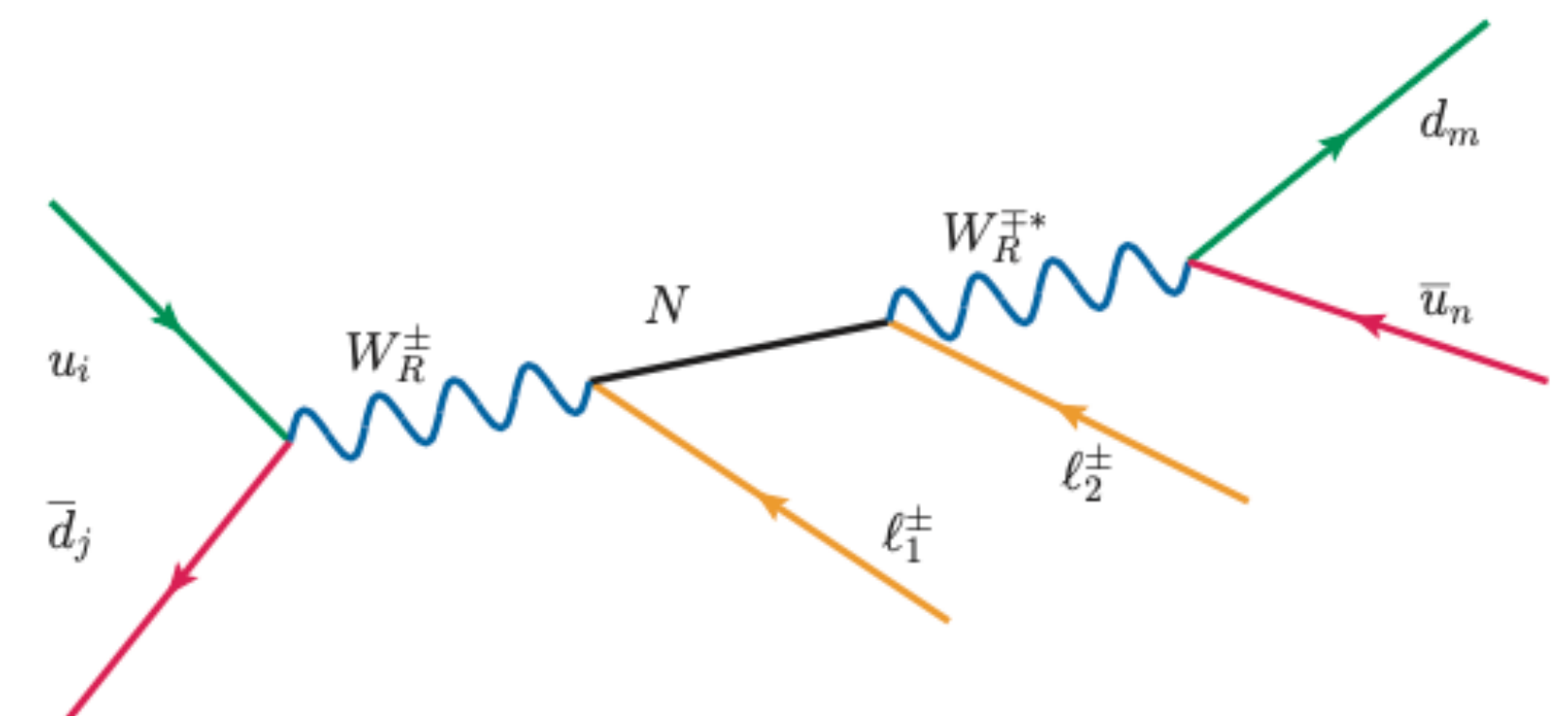
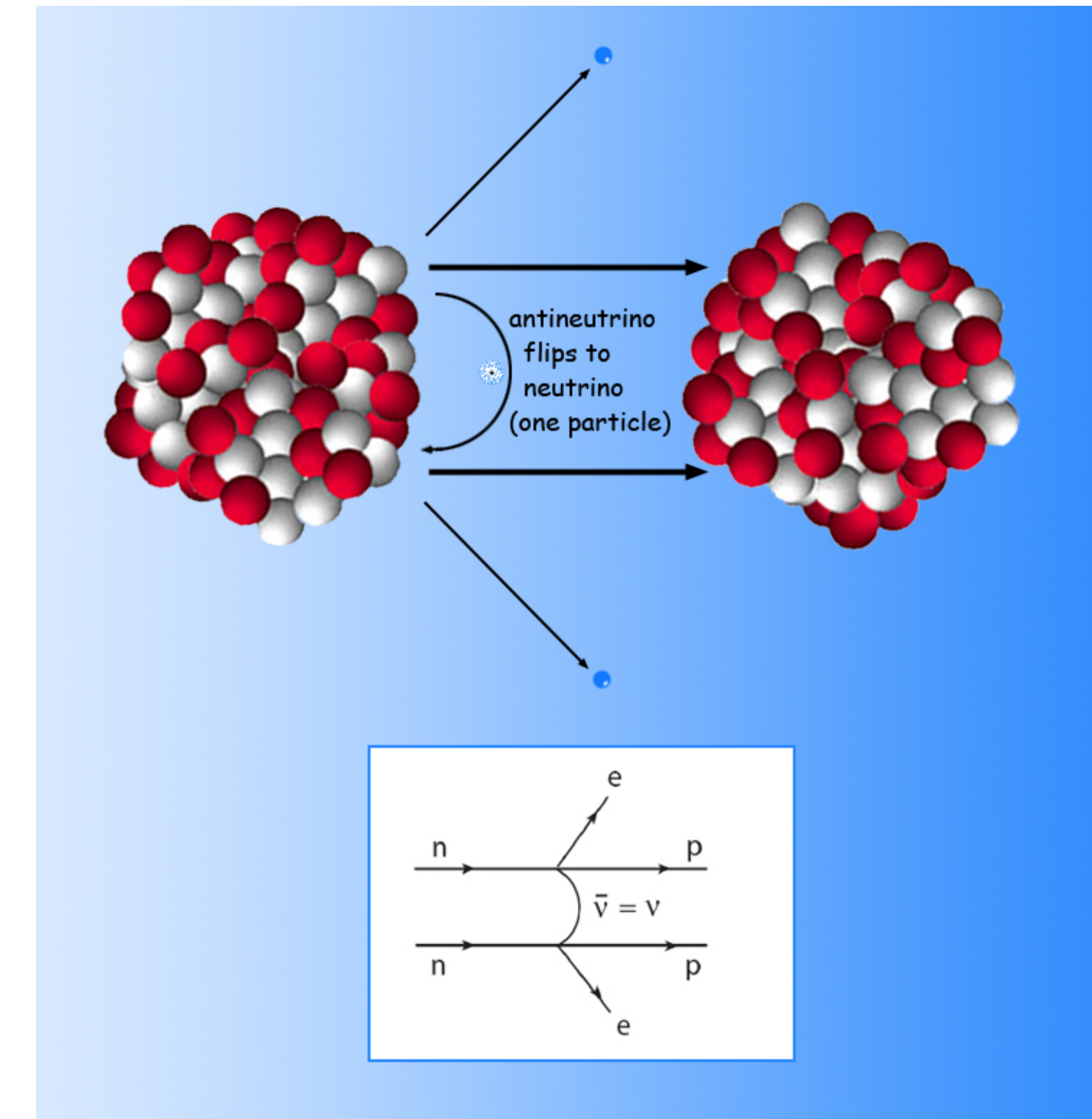


- LHC search:

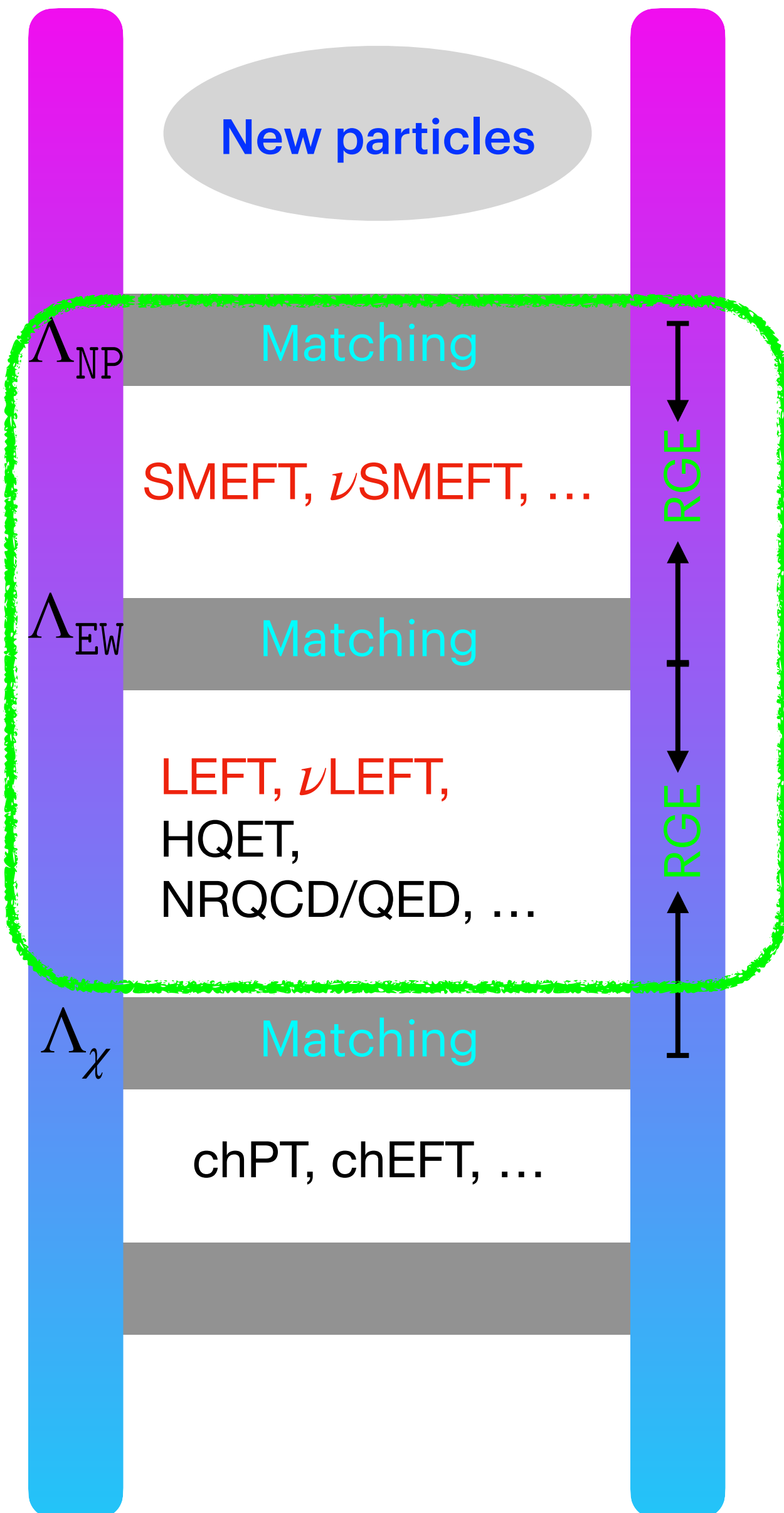


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More will be covered by Michael's talk tomorrow



EFT as a powerful tool for low-energy LNV processes



Assumption: scales are well separated with $\Lambda_{NP} \gg \Lambda_{EW}$



Parametrize the derivation of low energy observables w.r.t. the SM prediction by non-SM interactions based on SM particles and symmetries



SMEFT-like framework

Study NP effect in low energy observables indirectly

SMEFT framework

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{dim5}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{dim6}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{dim7}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{dim8}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{dim9}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{dim10-12}} \dots$$

^{Weinberg, 1979} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim5}} = \frac{\hat{C}_{LH}}{\Lambda} \epsilon_{im} \epsilon_{jn} (\bar{L}_i^c L_j) \tilde{H}_n \tilde{H}_m + \text{h.c.},$
^{Buchmuller & Wyler, 1986} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim6}}$ (Warsaw basis, 2010)
 ^{Lehman, 2014} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim7}}$
^{Murphy, 2020} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim8}}$
^{Li et al, 2020} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim9}}$
^{Harlander et al, 2023} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim10-12}}$

^{Liao & Ma, 2016} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim7}}$
^{Li et al, 2020} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim8}}$
^{Li et al, 2020} $\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim9}}$

Hilbert series method: *Henning, Lu, Melia, Murayama 2015, 2017*

- Matter fields: $Q, L; u, d, e; H$
- Gauge symmetry: $SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$
- $D \in \text{even (odd)}$ if $|B - L|/2$ is even (odd)
- $D = 6 : |B - L| = 0$ vs $D = 5, 7 : |B - L| = 2$
- $D \in \text{odd}$: B/L is violated Kobach, 1604.05726

$\Delta L = 2$ processes such as $0\nu\beta\beta$ are described by odd-D operators

Operator basis @ dim 7

	$\psi^2 H^4 + \text{h.c.}$		$\psi^2 H^3 D + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{LH}$	$\epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{mn}(L^i C L^m) H^j H^n (H^\dagger H)$	$\mathcal{O}_{LeHD}$	$\epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{mn}(L^i C \gamma_\mu e) H^j H^m i D^\mu H^n$
	$\psi^2 H^2 D^2 + \text{h.c.}$		$\psi^2 H^2 X + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{LHD1}$	$\epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{mn}(L^i C D^\mu L^j) H^m (D_\mu H^n)$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHB}$	$\epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{mn}(L^i C \sigma_{\mu\nu} L^m) H^j H^n B^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{O}_{LHD2}$	$\epsilon_{im}\epsilon_{jn}(L^i C D^\mu L^j) H^m (D_\mu H^n)$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHW}$	$\epsilon_{ij}(\epsilon \tau^I)_{mn}(L^i C \sigma_{\mu\nu} L^m) H^j H^n W^{I\mu\nu}$
	$\psi^4 D + \text{h.c.}$		$\psi^4 H + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLLD}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}QddD}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}dddD}$	$\epsilon_{ij}(\bar{d}\gamma_\mu u)(L^i C i D^\mu L^j)$ $(\bar{L}\gamma_\mu Q)(d C i D^\mu d)$ $(\bar{e}\gamma_\mu d)(d C i D^\mu d)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLLH}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dud\tilde{H}}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dddH}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}Qdd\tilde{H}}$ $\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dQQ\tilde{H}}$	$\epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{mn}(\bar{e}L^i)(L^j C L^m) H^n$ $\epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{mn}(\bar{d}L^i)(Q^j C L^m) H^n$ $\epsilon_{im}\epsilon_{jn}(\bar{d}L^i)(Q^j C L^m) H^n$ $\epsilon_{ij}(\bar{d}L^i)(u C e) H^j$ $\epsilon_{ij}(\bar{Q}u)(L C L^i) H^j$ $(\bar{L}d)(u C d)\tilde{H}$ $(\bar{L}d)(d C d)H$ $\epsilon_{ij}(\bar{e}Q^i)(d C d)\tilde{H}^j$ $\epsilon_{ij}(\bar{L}d)(Q C Q^i)\tilde{H}^j$
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLLD}^{(2)}$	$\epsilon_{ij}(\bar{d}\gamma_\mu u)(L^i C \sigma^{\mu\nu} D_\nu L^j)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dQdD}$	$(\bar{L}i D^\mu d)(Q C \gamma_\mu d)$

Counting operators depend on flavors

Provide leading-order $\Delta L = 2$ interactions beyond the Weinberg operator

13(B) + 7($\bar{B}$) given by [L. Lehman:1410.4193]. Yi Liao & XDM 1607.07309

Dim-7 Majorana neutrino mass operator;

Baryon number violating operators with $\Delta B = -\Delta L = 1$;

Redundant operators.

Flavor-specific basis

Dim-7 SMEFT operators: $(\Delta B, \Delta L) = (0, 2)$				
Classes	Original operator basis in [17, 18]	Basis in [19, 20]	Relations of the two different notations	WC name in D7RGESolver
$\psi^2 H^4$	$\mathcal{O}_{LH}^{pr} = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{mn} (\overline{L}_p^{i\bar{c}} L_r^m) H^j H^n (H^\dagger H)$	$\mathcal{O}_{LH}^{pr}$	same	LH_pr
$\psi^2 H^3 D$	$\mathcal{O}_{LeHD}^{pr} = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{mn} (\overline{L}_p^{i\bar{c}} \gamma_\mu e_r) H^j H^m i D^\mu H^n$	$\mathcal{O}_{LeDH}^{pr}$	$= \mathcal{O}_{LeHD}^{pr}$	LeDH_pr
$\psi^2 H^2 D^2$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHD1}^{pr} = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{mn} (\overline{L}_p^{i\bar{c}} D^\mu L_r^j) H^m D_\mu H^n$	$\mathcal{O}_{DLDH1}^{pr}$	$= \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{O}_{LHD1}^{pr} + \mathcal{O}_{LHD1}^{rp})$	DLDH1_pr
	$\mathcal{O}_{LHD2}^{pr} = \epsilon_{im} \epsilon_{jn} (\overline{L}_p^{i\bar{c}} D^\mu L_r^j) H^m D_\mu H^n$	$\mathcal{O}_{DLDH2}^{pr}$	$= \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{O}_{LHD2}^{pr} + \mathcal{O}_{LHD2}^{rp})$	DLDH2_pr
$\psi^2 H^2 X$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHB}^{pr} = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{mn} (\overline{L}_p^{i\bar{c}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} L_r^m) H^j H^n B^{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHB}^{pr}$	same	LHB_pr
	$\mathcal{O}_{LHW}^{pr} = \epsilon_{ij} (\epsilon \tau^I)_{mn} (\overline{L}_p^{i\bar{c}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} L_r^m) H^j H^n W^{I\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHW}^{pr}$	same	LHW_pr
$\psi^4 H$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{prst} = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{mn} (\overline{e}_p L_r^i) (\overline{L}_s^{j\bar{c}} L_t^m) H^n$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{(S),prst}$	$= \frac{1}{6} (\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{prst} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{pstr} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{ptrs}) + s \leftrightarrow t$	eLLHS_prst
		$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{(A),prst}$	$= \frac{1}{6} (\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{prst} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{pstr} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{ptrs}) - s \leftrightarrow t$	eLLHA_prst
		$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{(M),prst}$	$= \frac{1}{3} (\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{prst} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}^{psrt}) - t \leftrightarrow r$	eLLHM_prst
	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{prst} = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{mn} (\overline{d}_p L_r^i) (\overline{Q}_s^{j\bar{c}} L_t^m) H^n$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{prst}$	same	dLQLH1_prst
	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{prst} = \epsilon_{im} \epsilon_{jn} (\overline{d}_p L_r^i) (\overline{Q}_s^{j\bar{c}} L_t^m) H^n$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{prst}$	same	dLQLH2_prst
	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{prst} = \epsilon_{ij} (\overline{d}_p L_r^i) (\overline{u}_s^c e_t) H^j$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{prst}$	same	dLueH_prst
$\psi^4 D$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{prst} = \epsilon_{ij} (\overline{Q}_p u_r) (\overline{L}_s^c L_t^i) H^j$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{prst}$	same	QuLLH_prst
	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLLD}^{prst} = \epsilon_{ij} (\overline{d}_p \gamma_\mu u_r) (\overline{L}_s^{i\bar{c}} i D^\mu L_t^j)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{prst}$	$= \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLLD}^{prst} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLLD}^{ptrs})$	duLDL_prst
Dim-7 SMEFT operators: $(\Delta B, \Delta L) = (1, -1)$				
$\psi^4 H$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dud\tilde{H}}^{prst} = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\overline{L}_p d_r^\alpha) (\overline{u}_s^{\beta\bar{c}} d_t^\gamma) \tilde{H}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dud\tilde{H}}^{prst}$	same	LdudH_prst
	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dddH}^{prst} = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\overline{L}_p d_r^\alpha) (\overline{d}_s^{\beta\bar{c}} d_t^\gamma) H$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dddH}^{(M),prst}$	$= \frac{1}{3} (\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dddH}^{prst} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dddH}^{psrt}) - s \leftrightarrow t$	LdddHM_prst
	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}Qdd\tilde{H}}^{prst} = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\overline{e}_p Q_r^{i\alpha}) (\overline{d}_s^{\beta\bar{c}} d_t^\gamma) \tilde{H}^j$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}Qdd\tilde{H}}^{prst}$	same	eQddH_prst
	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dQQ\tilde{H}}^{prst} = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\overline{L}_p d_r^\alpha) (\overline{Q}_s^{\beta\bar{c}} Q_t^{i\gamma}) \tilde{H}^j$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}dQQ\tilde{H}}^{prst}$	same	LdQQH_prst
$\psi^4 D$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}dddD}^{prst} = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\overline{e}_p \gamma_\mu d_r^\alpha) (\overline{d}_s^{\beta\bar{c}} i D^\mu d_t^\gamma)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}ddDd}^{prst}$	$= \frac{1}{6} (\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}dddD}^{prst} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}dddD}^{ptrs} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}dddD}^{pstr}) + s \leftrightarrow t$	eddDd_prst
	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}QddD}^{prst} = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (\overline{L}_p \gamma_\mu Q_r^\alpha) (\overline{d}_s^{\beta\bar{c}} i D^\mu d_t^\gamma)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}QdDd}^{prst}$	$= \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}QddD}^{prst} + \mathcal{O}_{\bar{L}QddD}^{ptrs})$	LQdDd_prst

- Organized in terms of operators with manifest flavor symmetries
- Easy to write down the RGEs in a non-redundant way
- Adopted notation in our code

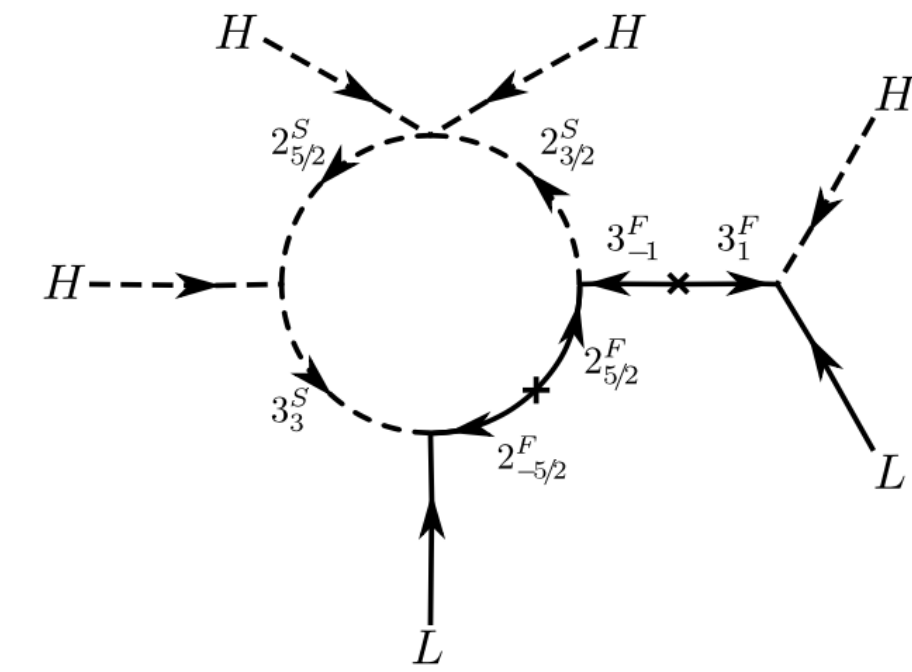
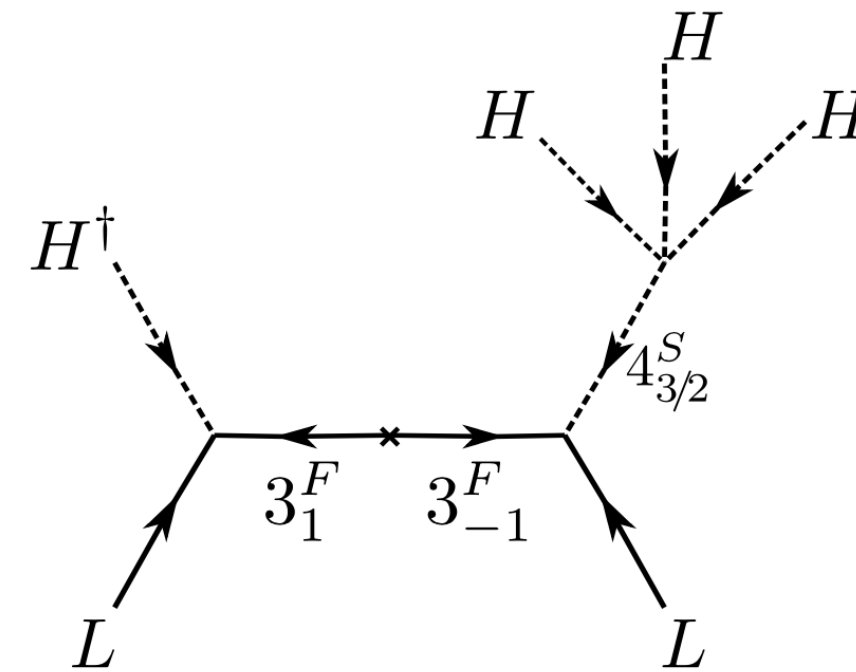
Yi Liao, XDM: 1901.10302
D. Zhang: 2310.11055

UV completion of dim-7 operators

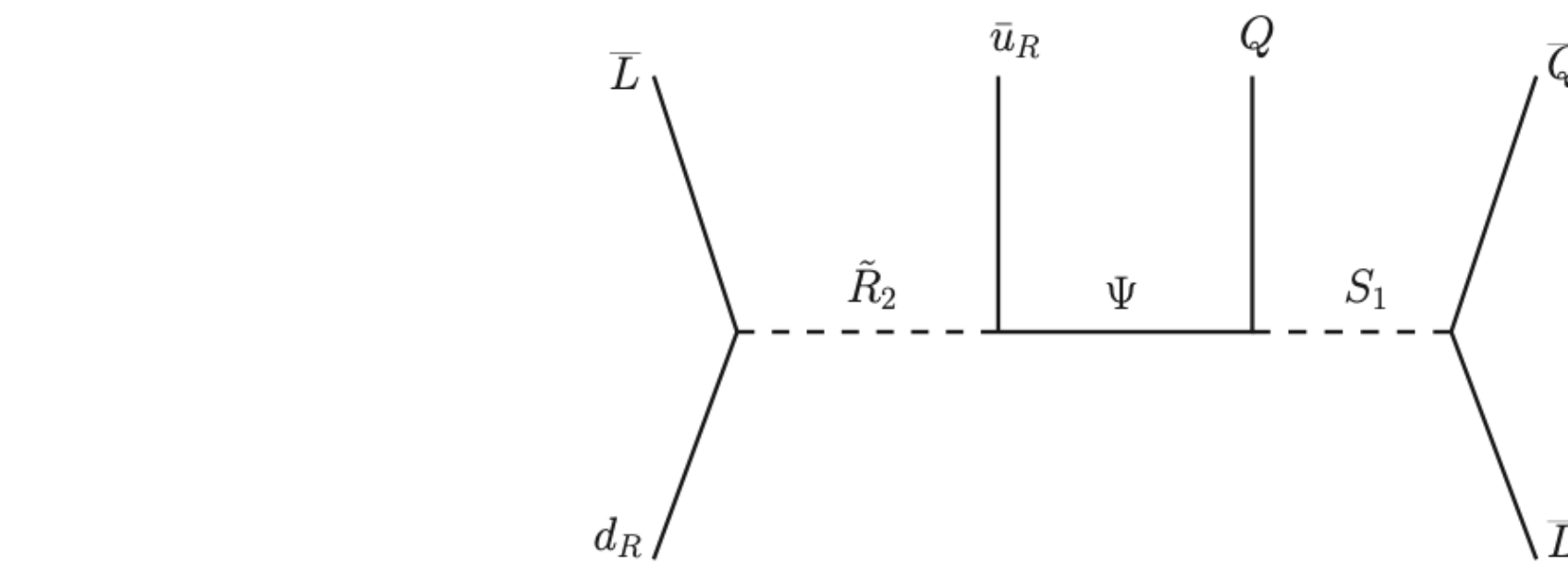
EFT operators $\Leftrightarrow$ UV models

Tree-level $\Rightarrow$ 1-loop $\Rightarrow$ 2-loop

- Usually, assume the SM gauge symmetry intact
- Internal heavy fields: scalar, fermion, vector

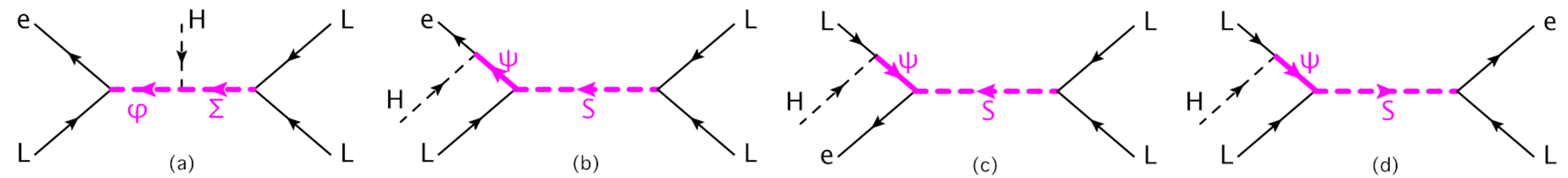


Anamiati et al: 1806.07264
Bonnet et al: 1204.5862
Cai et al: 1706.08524
Hirsch: 1411.7038, ...



Chen, Ding, Yao: 2110.15347, 2301.02503

Li, Zhao, Yu: 2311.10079



Yi Liao, XDM, Quan-Yu Whag: 2005.08013

RG running effects in phenomenological studies

- Improve perturbative calculation
- Operator renormalization $\Rightarrow$ **operator mixing effects**
- RGE effects are crucial for precise low energy analyses

- Dim-6 RGEs: 1308.2627, 1310.4838, 1312.2014
- Automatic RGE solver: **DsixTools** (1704.04504), **wilson** (1804.05033)
- Extensive phenomenological analyses incorporating RGEs

- Dim-5 RGEs: hep-ph/9309223, hep-ph/0108005
- Dim-7 RGEs: 1607.07309 , 1901.10302, 2306.03008, 2310.11055



Automatic RGE solver: D7RGESolver

Yi Liao, XDM, Hao-Lin Wang, Xiang Zhao, 2505.06499

Process relevant to dim-5/7 SMEFT

- Neutrino masses
- Neutrinoless double beta decay
- LNV signals at collider
- LNV meson and charged lepton decay
- Majorana neutrino magnetic moment

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The accurate solutions of dim-5&7 RGEs are necessary for physical analysis

RGEs of dim-5 Weinberg operator

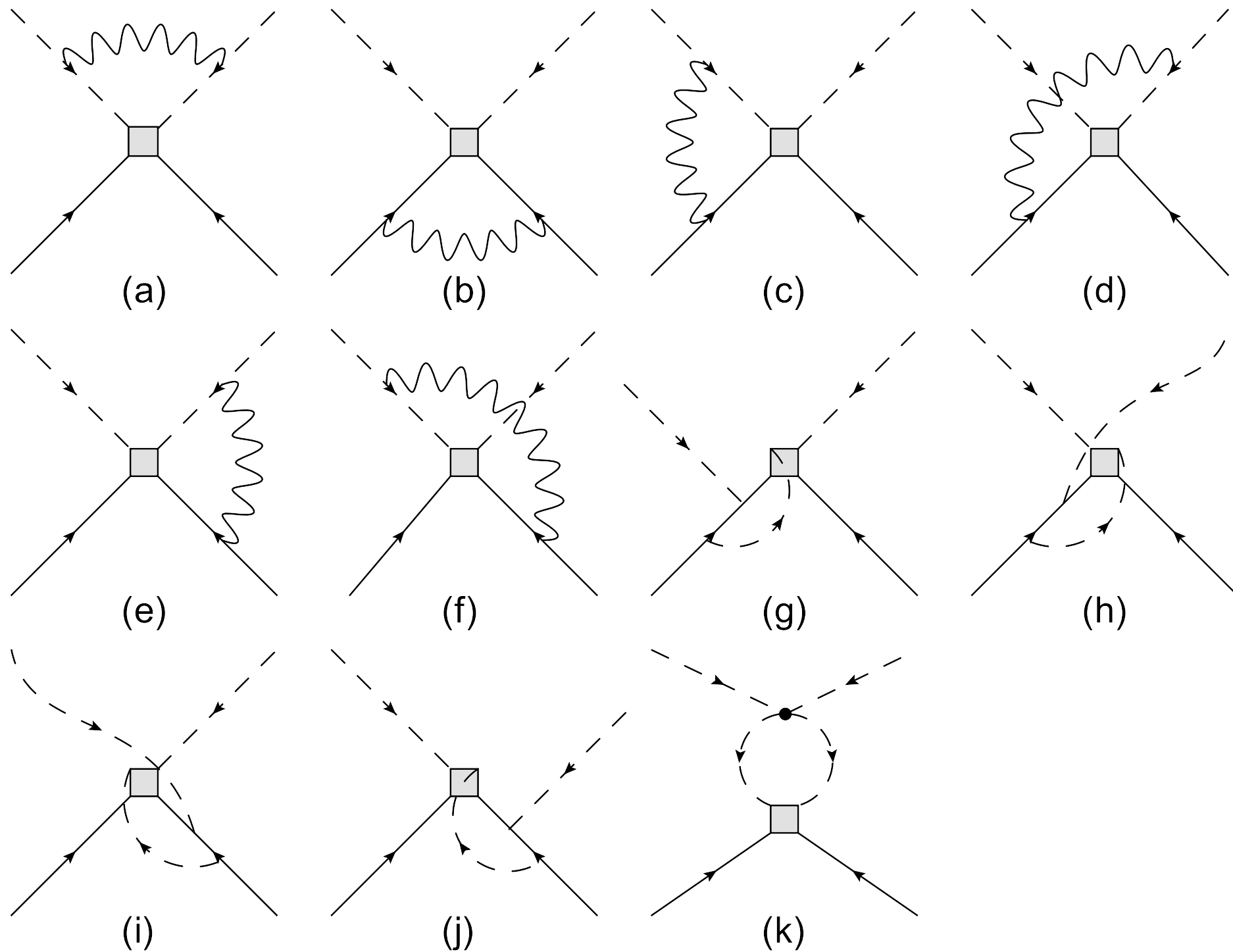
$$\mathcal{O}_5 = \epsilon_{ij}\epsilon_{mn}(L^i C L^m) H^j H^n$$

$$16\pi^2 \mu \frac{d}{d\mu} C_5^{pr} = (4\lambda + 2Y - 3g_2^2) C_5^{pr} - \frac{3}{2} \left[(Y_e Y_e^\dagger)_{vp} C_5^{vr} + p \rightarrow r \right]$$

$$Y \equiv \text{Tr} \left[3(Y_u^\dagger Y_u) + 3(Y_d^\dagger Y_d) + (Y_e^\dagger Y_e) \right]$$

K. S. Babu et al: hep-ph/9309223
S. Antusch et al: hep-ph/0108005

No g_1^2 terms—cancelled

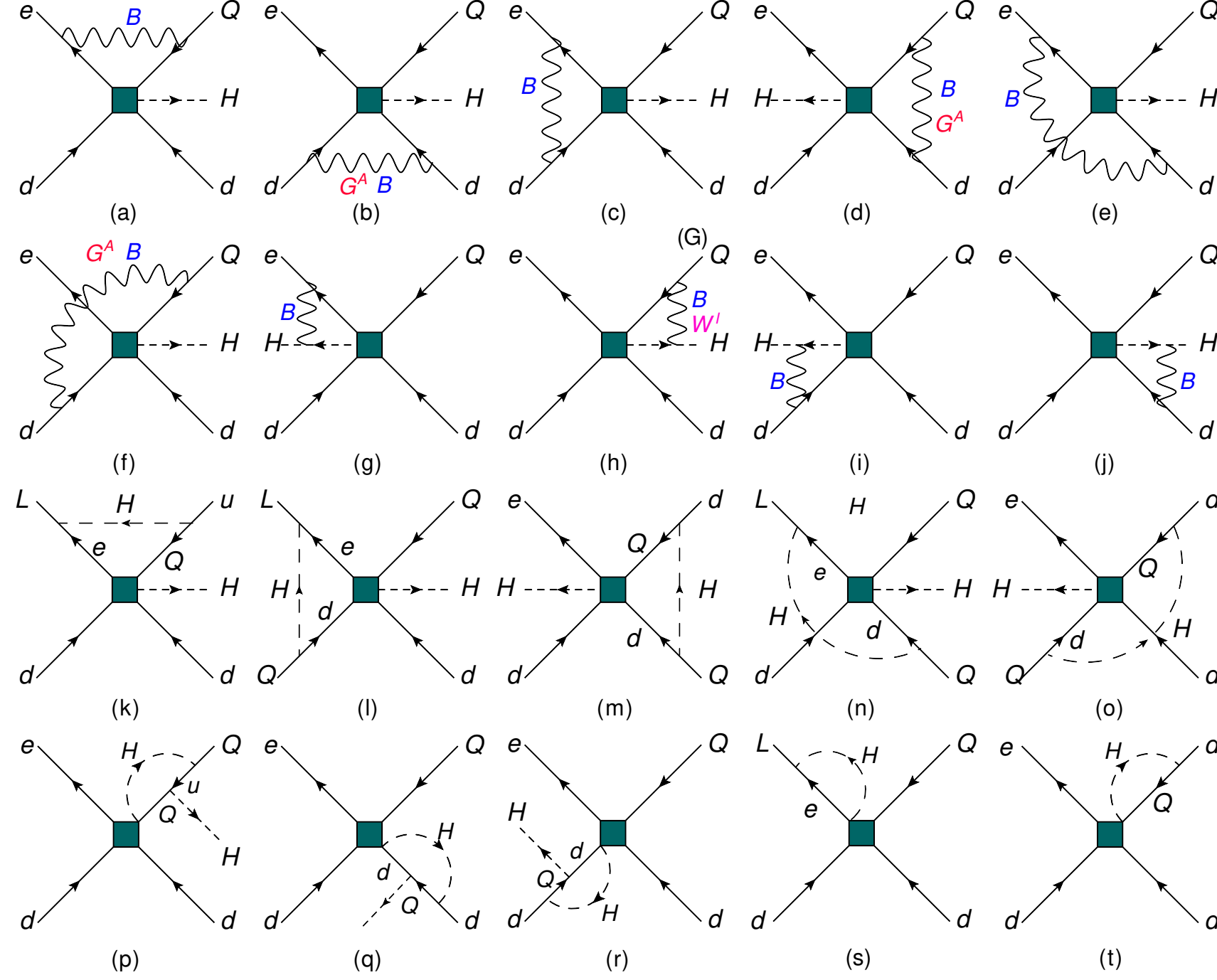


$$16\pi^2 \mu \frac{d}{d\mu} C_{LH}^{d\,pr} = \left[(3d^2 - 18d + 19)\lambda - \frac{3}{4}(d-5)g_1^2 - \frac{3}{4}(3d-11)g_2^2 + (d-3)W_H \right] C_{LH}^{d\,pr} - \frac{3}{2} \left[(Y_e Y_e^\dagger)_{vp} C_{LH}^{d\,vr} + (Y_e Y_e^\dagger)_{vr} C_{LH}^{d\,pv} \right],$$

Yi Liao, XDM: 1701.08019

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{n.m.}}^D = \left[(L^T \epsilon H) C (L^T \epsilon H)^T \right] (H^\dagger H)^{\frac{D-5}{2}} + \text{h.c.}$$

RGEs of dim-7 $\Delta L = 2$ operators



$(\omega, \bar{\omega}) \chi$	χ_{ij}	$\mathcal{O}_{LHD1}$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHD2}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLLD}$	$\mathcal{O}_{LeHD}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHB}$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHW}$	$\mathcal{O}_{LH}$
$(5,3) 3$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHD1}$	g^2	g^2	g^2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$(5,3) 3$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHD2}$	g^2	g^2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$(5,3) 3$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLLD}$	g^2	g^2	g^2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$(5,5) 2$	$\mathcal{O}_{LeHD}$	g^3	g^3	0	g^2	g^2	0	0	0	0	$\Sigma \rightarrow 0$	$\Sigma \rightarrow 0$	0
$(5,5) 2$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}$	g^3	g^3	g^3	g^2	g^2	g^2	0	$Y_u Y_e$	$Y_u Y_e$	0	0	0
$(5,5) 2$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}$	g^3	g^3	g^3	0	g^2	g^2	$Y_u Y_e$	$Y_u Y_d$	$Y_u Y_d$	0	0	0
$(7,3) 2$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLH}$	g^3	g^3	0	0	0	$Y_u^\dagger Y_e^\dagger$	g^2	g^2	g^2	g^3	g^3	0
$(7,3) 2$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}$	g^3	g^3	g^3	0	$Y_u^\dagger Y_e^\dagger$	$Y_u^\dagger Y_d^\dagger$	g^2	g^2	g^2	g^3	g^3	0
$(7,3) 2$	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}$	g^3	g^3	g^3	0	$Y_u^\dagger Y_e^\dagger$	$Y_u^\dagger Y_d^\dagger$	g^2	g^2	g^2	g^3	g^3	0
$(7,3) 3$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHB}$	g^2	g^2	0	$\Sigma \rightarrow 0$	0	0	g^1	g^1	0	g^2	g^2	0
$(7,3) 3$	$\mathcal{O}_{LHW}$	g^2	g^2	0	$\Sigma \rightarrow 0$	0	0	g^1	g^1	g^1	g^2	g^2	0
$(7,5) 1$	$\mathcal{O}_{LH}$	g^4	g^4	0	g^3	0	g^3	g^3	g^3	0	0	g^4	g^2

Rich operator mixing effects

RG mixing between dim-5 and dim-7 operators

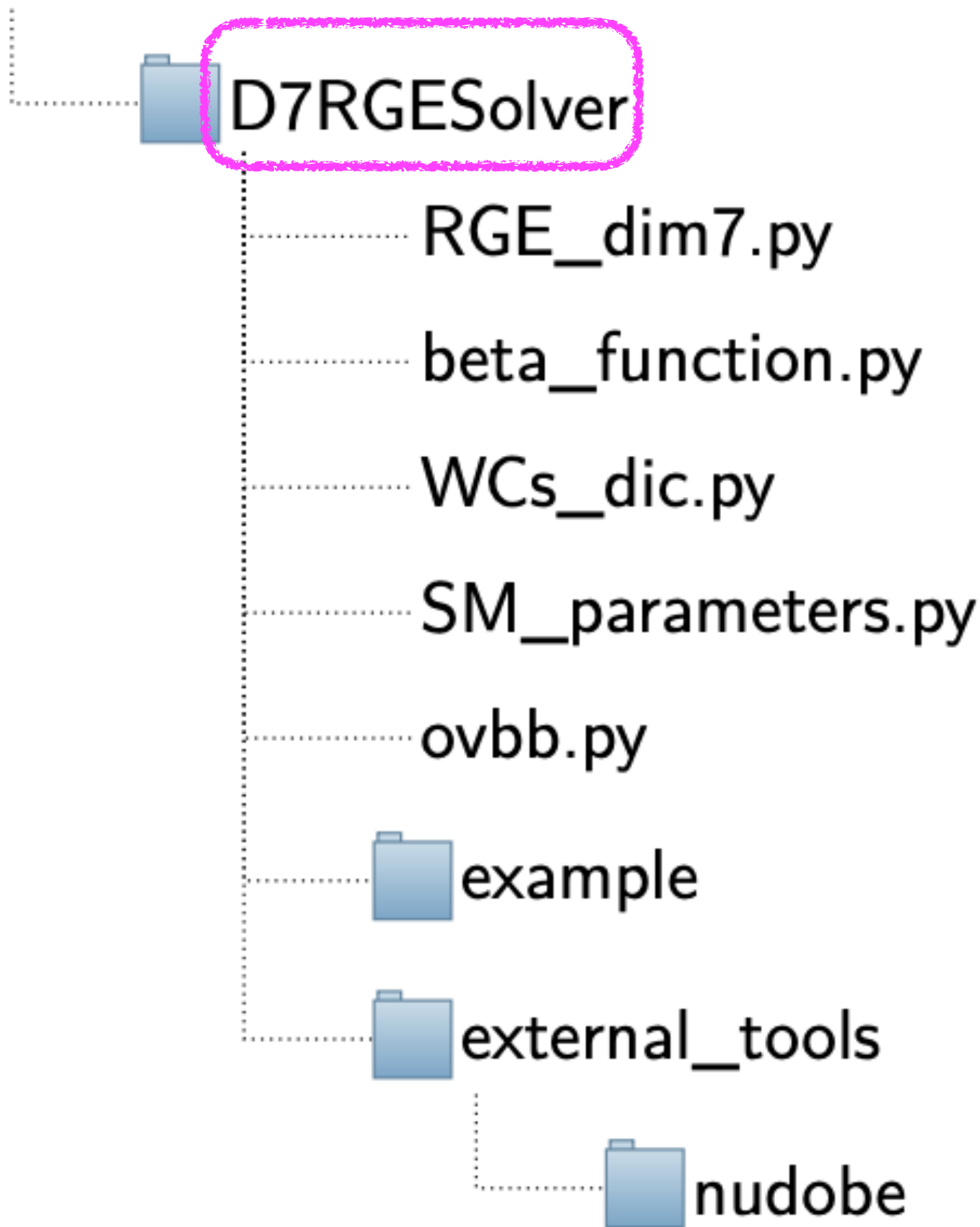
$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{C}_{LH5}^{pr} = & \frac{1}{2}(-3g^2 + 4\lambda + 2W_H)C_{LH5}^{pr} - \frac{3}{2}[C_{LH5}Y_l Y_l^\dagger]^{pr} + \mu_h^2 \{ 8C_{LH}^{pr} + 2[C_{LeDH}Y_l^\dagger]^{pr} \\
 & + \frac{3}{2}g^2(2C_{DL DH1}^{pr} + C_{DL DH2}^{pr}) + [C_{DL DH1}Y_l Y_l^\dagger]^{pr} - \frac{1}{2}[C_{DL DH2}Y_l Y_l^\dagger]^{pr} \\
 & - [Y_l]_{ts}(3C_{\bar{e}LLH}^{(S),stpr} + 2C_{\bar{e}LLH}^{(M),stpr}) - 3[Y_d]_{ts}C_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{sptr} + 6[Y_u^\dagger]_{st}C_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{tspr} \} + p \leftrightarrow r.
 \end{aligned}$$

D7RGESolver — a python package for solving dim5&7 RGEs

Solve the complete RGEs of dim-5&7 operators

<https://github.com/ZhaoXiang210/D7RGESolver>

Yi Liao, XDM, Hao-Lin Wang, Xiang Zhao, 2505.06499



Functions to solve RGEs

Store the RGEs

All independent WCs

The SM inputs

Study the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay

Example to use

An external tool to study the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay

```
for p, r in indices:
    Beta[f"LH5_{p}{r}"] = (
        ##### dim-5 contribution to LH5
        1/2*(-3*g**2 + 4*Lambda + 2*WH)*C_LH5[p-1,r-1]
        +1/2*(-3*g**2 + 4*Lambda + 2*WH)*C_LH5[r-1,p-1]
        -3/2*(C_LH5 @ Y1 @ Y1.conj().T)[p-1,r-1]
        -3/2*(C_LH5 @ Y1 @ Y1.conj().T)[r-1,p-1]
```

```
"LH5_11": 0,
"LH5_12": 0,
"LH5_13": 0,
"LH5_22": 0,
"LH5_23": 0,
"LH5_33": 0,
```

Oliver Scholer et al., 2304.05415

The structure of the D7RGESolver package.

D7RGESolver — a python package for solving dim5&7 RGEs

- SM inputs at **electroweak** scale
- The RGEs of the SM parameters:
one loop + two loop
- Dim-5&7 operators: only focus on independent flavors
- **Two choices of quark flavor basis:**

Up-quark flavor basis: $Y_u = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} M_u, \quad Y_d = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} V_{\text{CKM}} M_d.$

Down-quark flavor basis: $Y_u = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} V_{\text{CKM}}^\dagger M_u, \quad Y_d = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} M_d.$

$$Y_l = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} M_e$$

Input notation in the code

Class	2F	2FS	2FA	4F3S	4F3A	4F2S
#	9	6	3	30	3	54
WC in the code	LeDH_pr LHW_pr	LH5_pr LH_pr DLDH1_pr DLDH2_pr	LHB_pr	eLLLHS_prst edDd_prst	eLLLHA_prst	duLDL_prst LQdDd_prst
sym.	\	pr = rp	pr = -rp	prst = prts = ptsr	prst = -prts = -ptsr	prst = prts
Adopted flavors	{p, r}	{1, 1} {1, 2} {1, 3} {2, 2} {2, 3} {3, 3}	{1, 2} {1, 3} {2, 3}	{p, 1, 1, 1} {p, 1, 1, 2} {p, 1, 1, 3} {p, 1, 2, 2} {p, 1, 2, 3} {p, 1, 3, 3} {p, 2, 2, 2} {p, 2, 2, 3} {p, 2, 3, 3} {p, 3, 3, 3}	{p, 1, 2, 3}	{p, r, 1, 1} {p, r, 1, 2} {p, r, 1, 3} {p, r, 2, 2} {p, r, 2, 3} {p, r, 3, 3}

Diagonal at the electroweak scale $\Rightarrow$ become non-diagonal at other scales

D7RGESolver — Example for its basic usage

Run $\mathcal{O}_{LH5}^{11}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{DLDH1}^{11}$ from 10 TeV to 80 GeV

```
from RGE_dim7 import solve_rge, print_WCs
C_in = {"LH5_11": 1e-15+0j, "DLDH1_11": 1e-15+0j}      # Input the WCs
scale_in = 1e4                                         # Input energy scale in units of GeV
scale_out = 80                                         # Output energy scale in units of GeV
```

```
C_out = solve_rge(scale_in, scale_out, C_in, basis="down", method="integrate")
```

```
print_WCs(C_out)
```

```
## Wilson coefficients
```

```
**EFT:** 'SMEFT'
```

```
| WC name | Value |
```

```
|-----|-----|
```

```
| 'LH5_11' | (5.51729127984111e-13-1.1697182471147425e-28j) |
```

```
| 'LH_11' | (-2.7271477267102585e-18+1.9639321856872016e-33j) |
```

```
| 'DLDH1_11' | (8.183376576714679e-16+1.539722194653356e-39j) |
```

```
| 'DLDH2_11' | (8.253541710427263e-17-3.157387110573996e-39j) |
```

```
| 'QuLLH_3311' | (-2.976790814412032e-17+6.616906663619594e-33j) |
```

```
| 'LHW_11' | (-3.399190512252408e-18-1.1024467172929897e-33j) |
```

```
| ... | ... |
```

Enhanced due to mixing from $\mathcal{O}_{DLDH1}^{11}$

Main function

method="leadinglog" for fast calculation

- Dim-5 and -7 Weinberg operators on top
- Other dim-7 ones are in descending order of absolute values

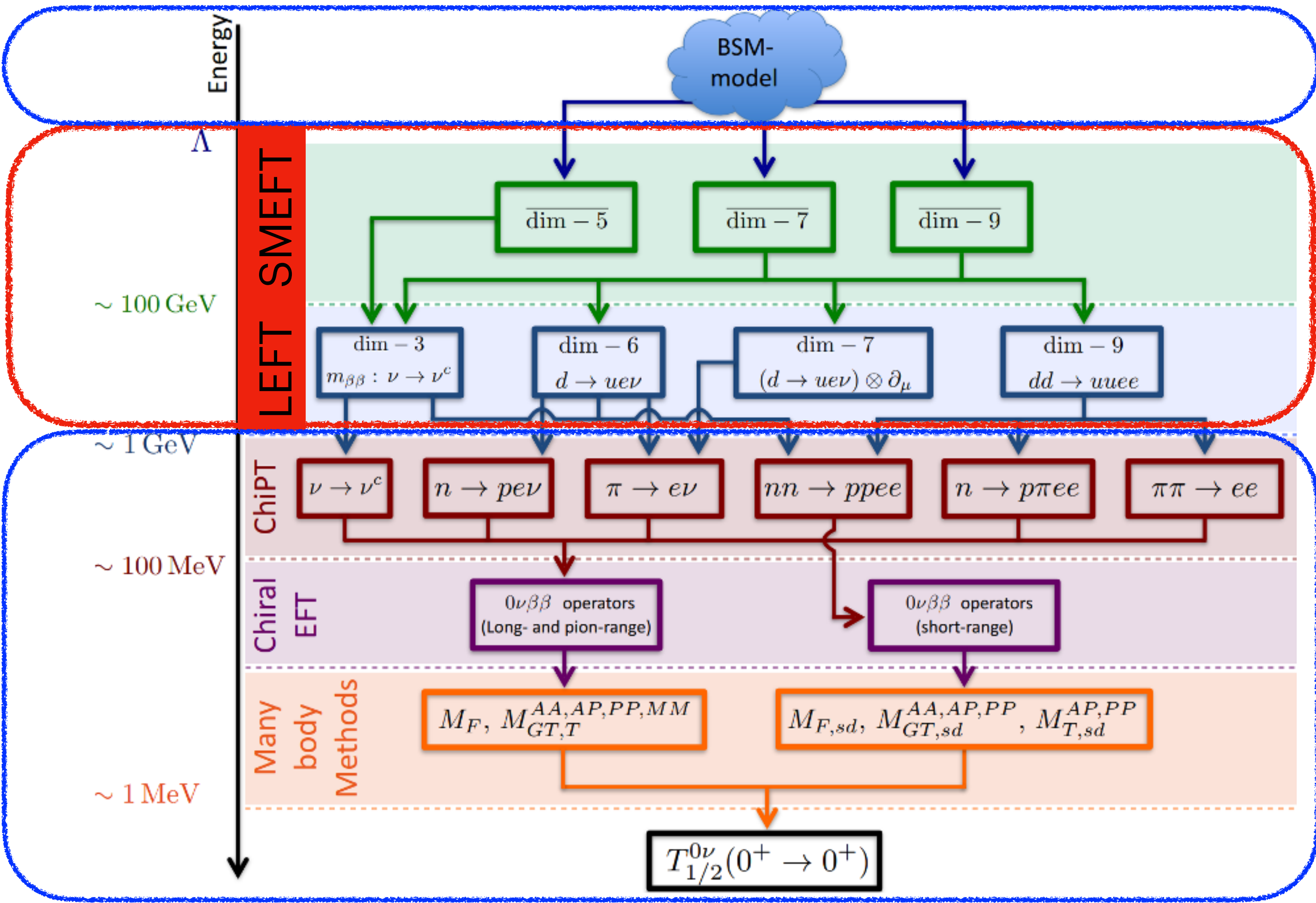
Application to $0\nu\beta\beta$

Skip these sectors

See tomorrow's talk by Frank and Jiangming

Focus on SM/L-EFT

Implemented into **vDoBe**



V. Cirigliano et al.,1806.02780

O. Scholer, J. de Vries and L. Gráf, vDoBe, 2306.08709

Low-energy EFT (LEFT) below electroweak scale

$$u, d, s, c, b; e, \mu, \tau; \nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$$

$$SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow SU(3)_c \times U(1)_{em}$$

Jenkins, Manohar, Stoffer, 2018

Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng, 2020

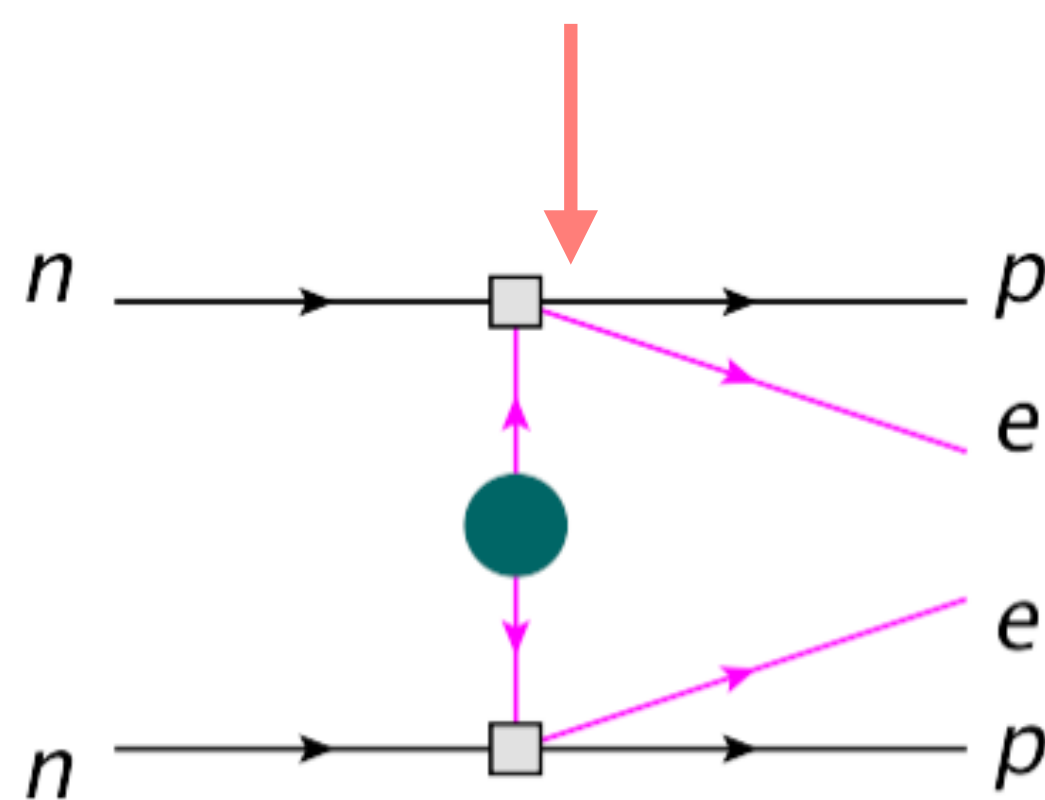
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{LEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{dim} \leq 4} + \sum_{\text{dim } 5, i} \frac{\hat{C}_{5,i}}{\Lambda} Q_{\text{dim}-5}^i + \sum_{\text{dim } 6, i} \frac{\hat{C}_{6,i}}{\Lambda^2} Q_{\text{dim}-6}^i + \sum_{\text{dim } 7, i} \frac{\hat{C}_{7,i}}{\Lambda^3} Q_{\text{dim}-7}^i + \sum_{\text{dim } 8, i} \frac{\hat{C}_{8,i}}{\Lambda^4} Q_{\text{dim}-8}^i + \sum_{\text{dim } 9, i} \frac{\hat{C}_{9,i}}{\Lambda^5} Q_{\text{dim}-9}^i + \dots$$

Liao, XDM, Wang, 2020

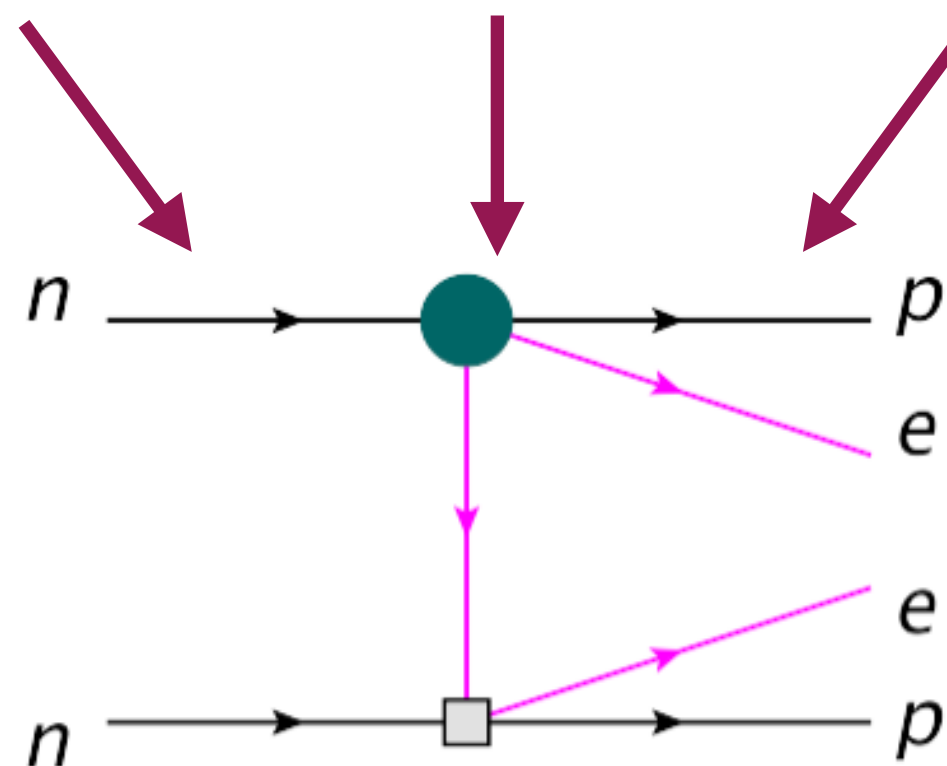
Murphy, 2020

Liao, XDM, Wang, 2019

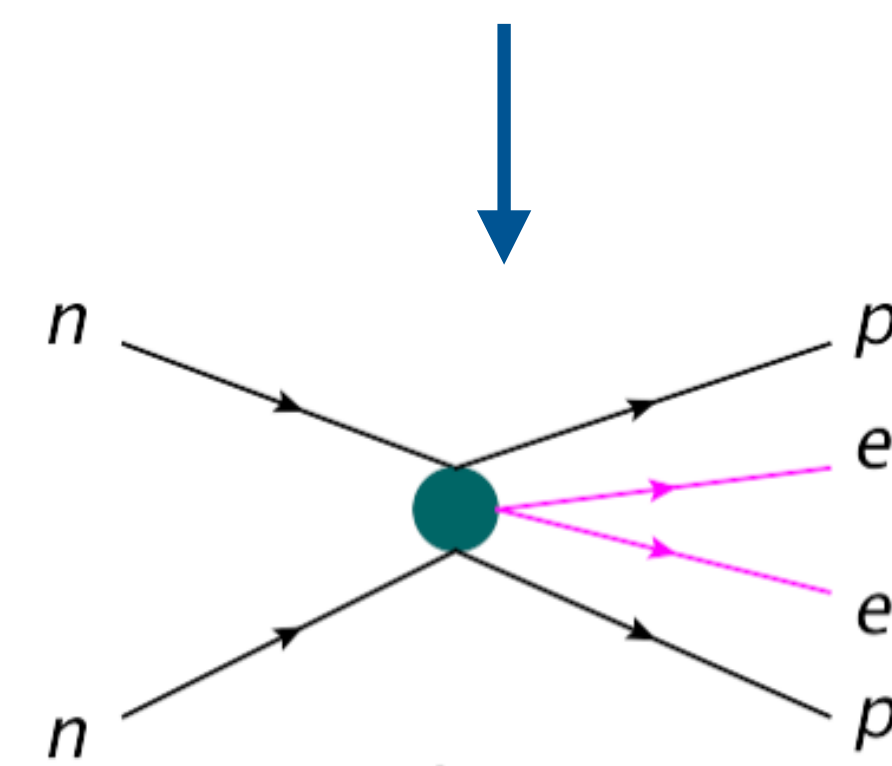
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{LEFT}}^{0\nu\beta\beta} = \mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(3)} + \mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(6)} + \mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(7)} + \mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(8)} + \mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(9)} + \dots,$$



Mass mechanism



Long-distance



Short-distance

LEFT description of $0\nu\beta\beta$ process due to dim-7 operators

V. Cirigliano et al., 1806.02780

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(3)} = -\frac{1}{2}m_{\beta\beta}\overline{\nu_{L,e}^c}\nu_{L,e} + \text{h.c.}, \quad 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F \left[C_{VL}^{(6)}(\overline{u}_L\gamma^\mu d_L)(\overline{e}_R\gamma_\mu\nu_{L,e}^c) + C_{VR}^{(6)}(\overline{u}_R\gamma^\mu d_R)(\overline{e}_R\gamma_\mu\nu_{L,e}^c) \right. \\ \left. + C_{SR}^{(6)}(\overline{u}_L d_R)(\overline{e}_L\nu_{L,e}^c) + C_{SL}^{(6)}(\overline{u}_R d_L)(\overline{e}_L\nu_{L,e}^c) + C_T^{(6)}(\overline{u}_L\sigma^{\mu\nu}d_R)(\overline{e}_L\sigma_{\mu\nu}\nu_{L,e}^c) \right] + \text{h.c.}, \quad 6$$

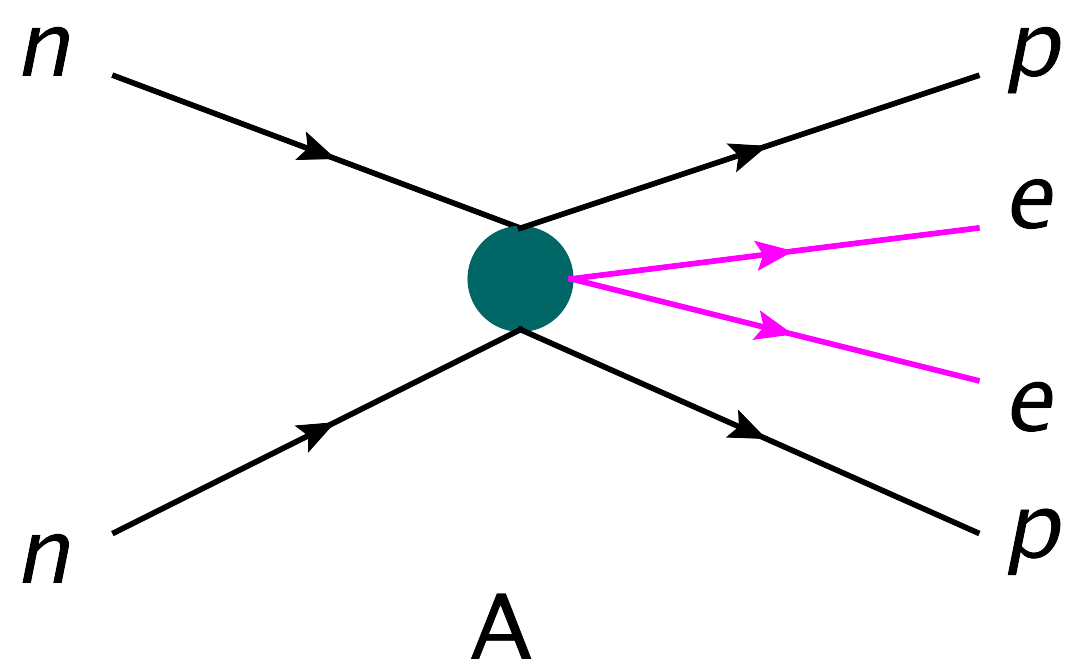
$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(7)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}G_F}{v} \left[C_{VL}^{(7)}(\overline{u}_L\gamma^\mu d_L)(\overline{e}_L i\overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu\nu_{L,e}^c) + C_{VR}^{(7)}(\overline{u}_R\gamma^\mu d_R)(\overline{e}_L i\overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu\nu_{L,e}^c) \right] + \text{h.c.}, \quad 2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\Delta L=2}^{(9)} = \frac{1}{v^5} \left[C_{1L}^{(9)}(\overline{u}_L\gamma_\mu d_L)(\overline{u}_L\gamma^\mu d_L)(\overline{e}_L e_L^c) + C_{4L}^{(9)}(\overline{u}_L\gamma_\mu d_L)(\overline{u}_R\gamma^\mu d_R)(\overline{e}_L e_L^c) \right] + \text{h.c.}, \quad 2$$

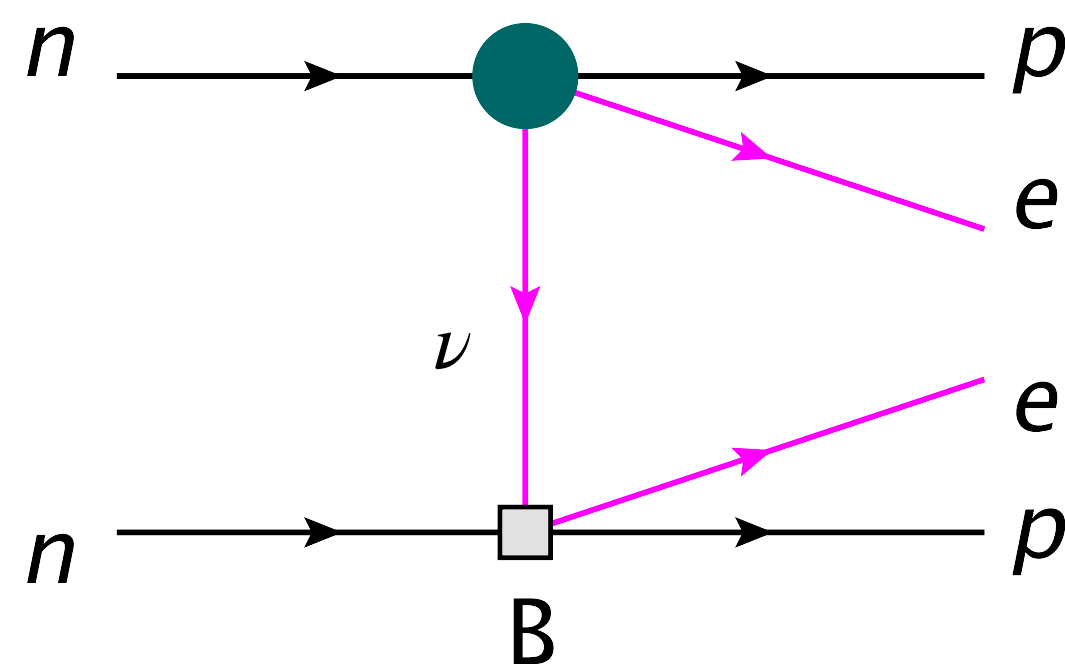
SMEFT @dim 7



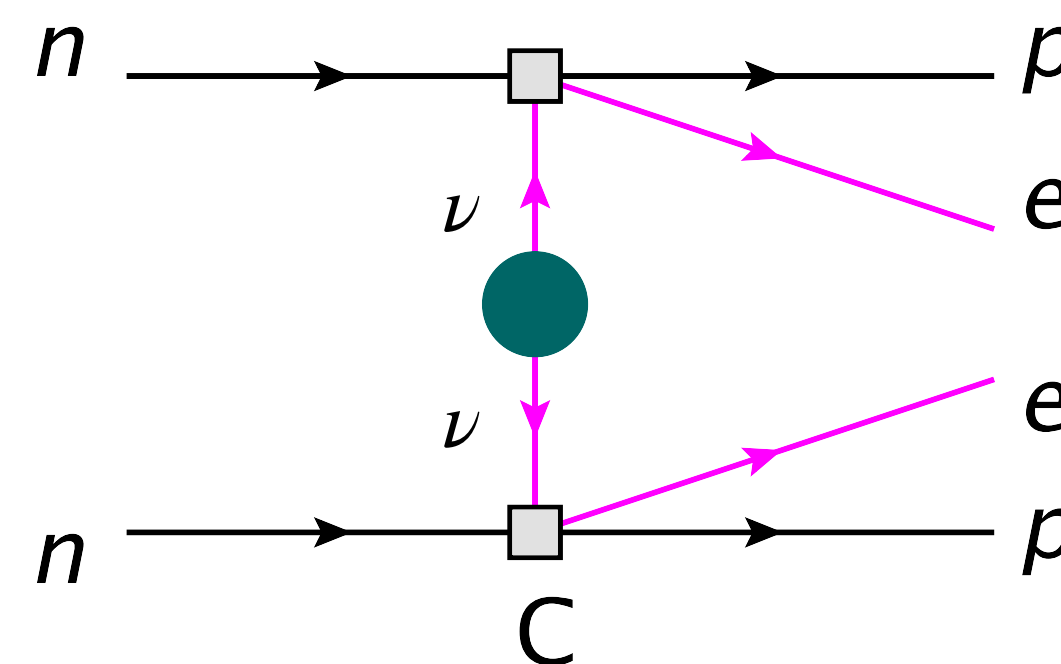
A limited number of LEFT operators are required.



Short-distance



Long-distance



Mass mechanism

Matching onto the LEFT

Tree-level matching: 1 dim-5 and 11 dim-7 operators $\Rightarrow 0\nu\beta\beta$

Basis	LEFT operators	Matching results at electroweak scale Λ_{EW}
Up flavor basis	$\mathcal{O}_{SL}^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F(\overline{u_R}d_L)(\overline{e_L}\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_{SL}^{(6)} = v^3\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}V_{w1}C_{\overline{Q}uLLH}^{w111*} + \frac{1}{2v}m_uV_{ud}C_{DLDH2}^{11*}\right)$
	$\mathcal{O}_{SR}^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F(\overline{u_L}d_R)(\overline{e_L}\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_{SR}^{(6)} = v^3\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}C_{\overline{d}LQLH1}^{1111*} - \frac{1}{2v}m_dV_{ud}C_{DLDH2}^{11*}\right)$
	$\mathcal{O}_T^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F(\overline{u_L}\sigma^{\mu\nu}d_R)(\overline{e_L}\sigma_{\mu\nu}\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_T^{(6)} = v^3\left(\frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}}C_{\overline{d}LQLH1}^{1111*} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}C_{\overline{d}LQLH2}^{1111*}\right)$
	$\mathcal{O}_{m\beta\beta} = -\frac{1}{2}m_{\beta\beta}\overline{\nu_{L,e}^c}\nu_{L,e}$	$m_{\beta\beta} = -v^2C_{LH5}^{11} - \frac{1}{2}v^4C_{LH}^{11}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{VL}^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F(\overline{u_L}\gamma^\mu d_L)(\overline{e_R}\gamma_\mu\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_{VL}^{(6)} = v^3V_{ud}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}C_{LeDH}^{11*} + 4\frac{m_e}{v}g^{-1}C_{LHW}^{11*}\right)$
	$\mathcal{O}_{VR}^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F(\overline{u_R}\gamma^\mu d_R)(\overline{e_R}\gamma_\mu\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_{VR}^{(6)} = \frac{v^3}{2\sqrt{2}}C_{\overline{d}LueH}^{1111*}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{VL}^{(7)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v}G_F(\overline{u_L}\gamma^\mu d_L)(\overline{e_L}\overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_{VL}^{(7)} = -v^3V_{ud}\left(C_{DLDH1}^{11*} + \frac{1}{2}C_{DLDH2}^{11*} + 4g^{-1}C_{LHW}^{11*}\right)$
	$\mathcal{O}_{VR}^{(7)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v}G_F(\overline{u_R}\gamma^\mu d_R)(\overline{e_L}\overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_{VR}^{(7)} = -v^3C_{\overline{d}uLDL}^{1111*}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{1L}^{(9)} = \frac{1}{v^5}(\overline{u_L}\gamma_\mu d_L)(\overline{u_L}\gamma^\mu d_L)(\overline{e_L}e_L^c)$	$C_{1L}^{(9)} = -v^3V_{ud}^2(2C_{DLDH1}^{11*} + 8g^{-1}C_{LHW}^{11*})$
	$\mathcal{O}_{4L}^{(9)} = \frac{1}{v^5}(\overline{u_L}\gamma_\mu d_L)(\overline{u_R}\gamma^\mu d_R)(\overline{e_L}e_L^c)$	$C_{4L}^{(9)} = -2v^3V_{ud}C_{\overline{d}uLDL}^{1111*}$
Down flavor basis	$\mathcal{O}_{SL}^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F(\overline{u_R}d_L)(\overline{e_L}\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_{SL}^{(6)} = v^3\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}C_{\overline{Q}uLLH}^{1111*} + \frac{1}{2v}m_uV_{ud}C_{DLDH2}^{11*}\right)$
	$\mathcal{O}_{SR}^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F(\overline{u_L}d_R)(\overline{e_L}\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_{SR}^{(6)} = v^3\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}V_{1w}C_{\overline{d}LQLH1}^{11w1*} - \frac{1}{2v}m_dV_{ud}C_{DLDH2}^{11*}\right)$
	$\mathcal{O}_T^{(6)} = \sqrt{2}G_F(\overline{u_L}\sigma^{\mu\nu}d_R)(\overline{e_L}\sigma_{\mu\nu}\nu_{L,e}^c)$	$C_T^{(6)} = v^3V_{1w}\left(\frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}}C_{\overline{d}LQLH1}^{11w1*} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}C_{\overline{d}LQLH2}^{11w1*}\right)$

Depending on the convention of the relationship between mass vs flavor eigenstates

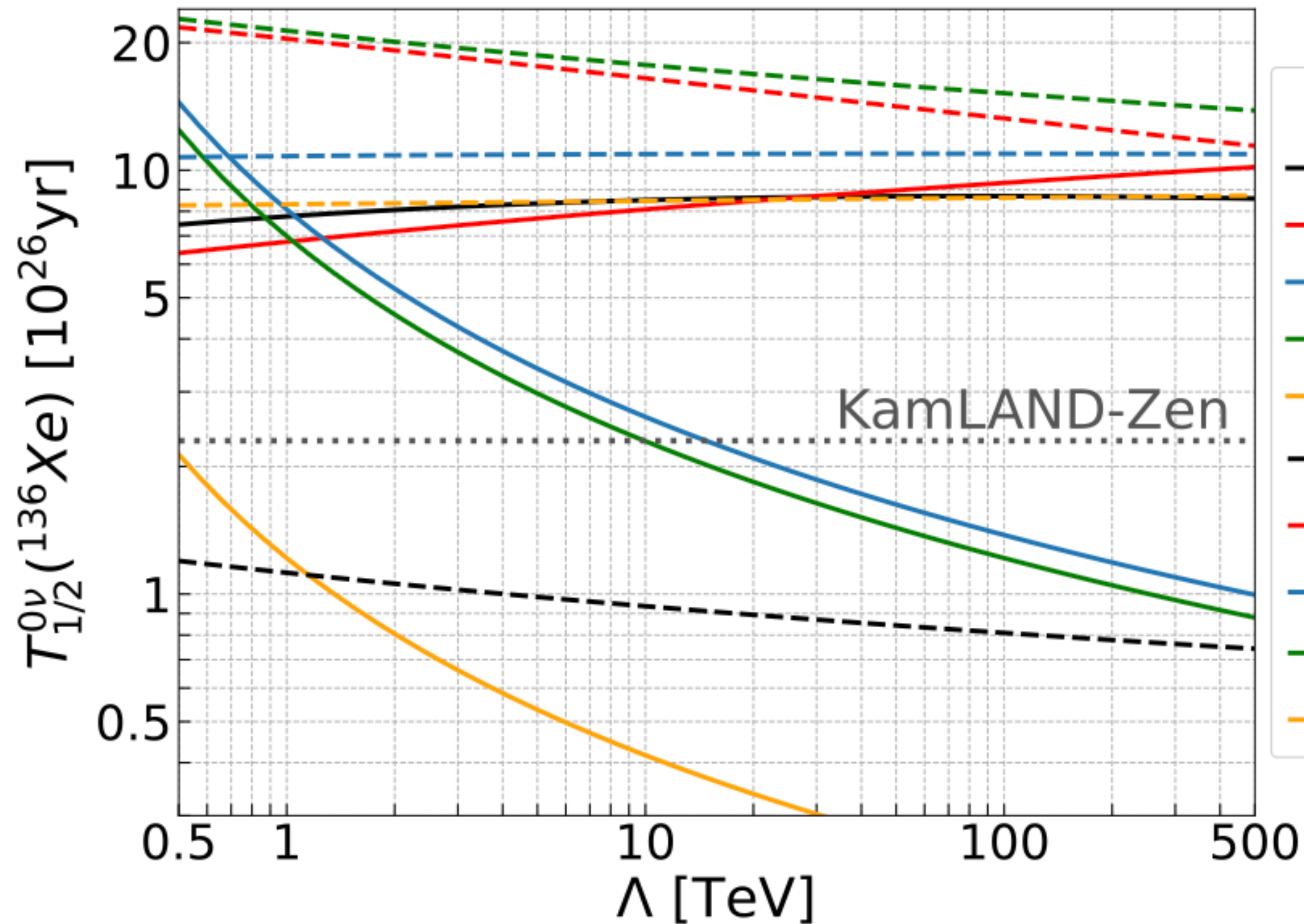
Up-quark flavor basis

$$Y_u = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v}M_u, \quad Y_d = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v}V_{CKM}M_d.$$

Up-quark flavor basis

$$Y_u = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v}V_{CKM}^\dagger M_u, \quad Y_d = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v}M_d.$$

RG effects on the half lifetime of ^{136}Xe $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay



- $C_7^i(\Lambda) [\text{GeV}^{-3}]$
- $C_{LH}^{11} = 10^{-20}$
 - $C_{LeDH}^{11} = 10^{-16}$
 - $C_{DL DH1}^{11} = 10^{-18}$
 - $C_{DL DH2}^{11} = 10^{-18}$
 - $C_{LHW}^{11} = 10^{-18}$
 - - $C_{dLQLH1}^{1111} = 10^{-16}$
 - - $C_{dLQLH2}^{1111} = 10^{-16}$
 - - $C_{dLueH}^{1111} = 10^{-14}$
 - - $C_{QuLLH}^{1111} = 10^{-17}$
 - - $C_{duLDL}^{1111} = 10^{-15}$

Yi Liao, XDM, Hao-Lin Wang, Xiang Zhao, 2505.06499

Large impact from

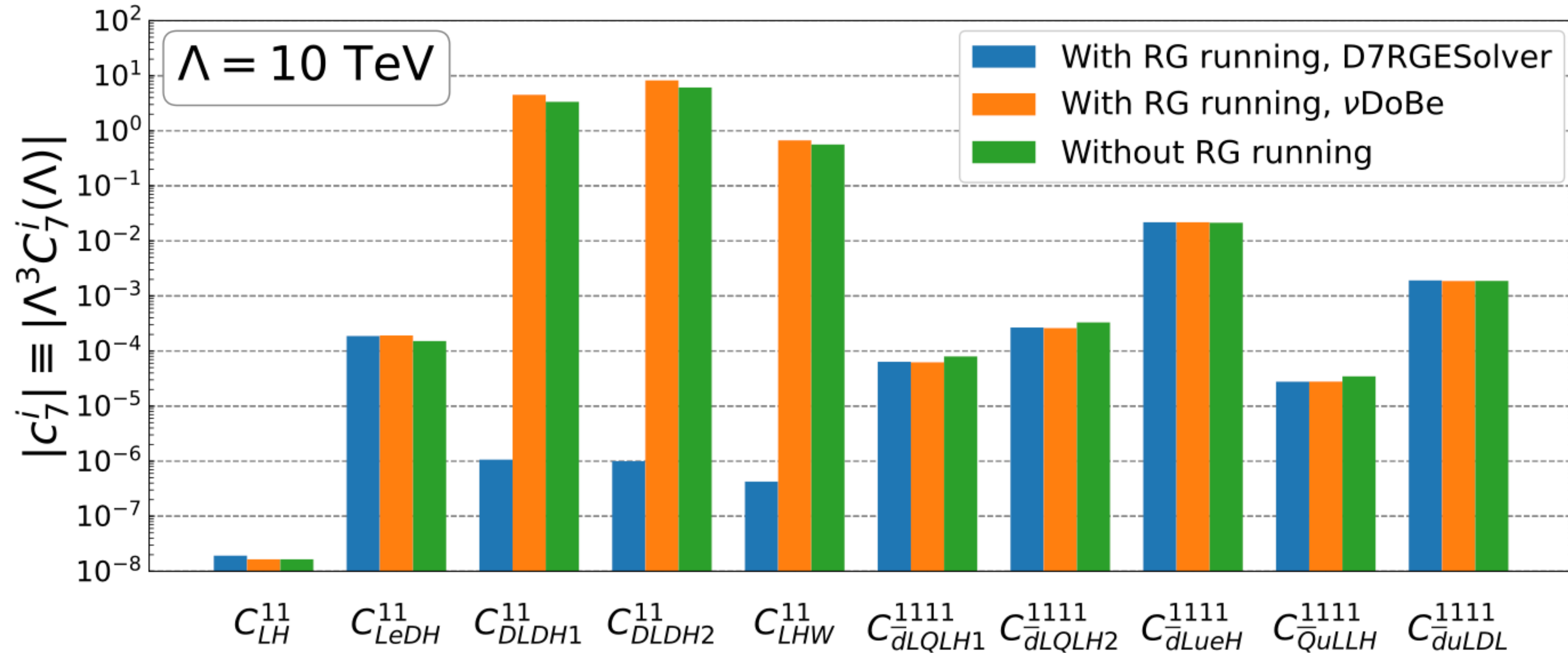
$$\mathcal{O}_{DL DH1,2}^{11}, \mathcal{O}_{LHW}^{11}$$



Mixing into $\mathcal{O}_{LH(5)}$ operator

RGE effect plays a significant role in predicting the $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay half lifetime

Constraints on 10 1st generation operators



- KamLAND-Zen experimental limit $[T_{1/2}^{0\nu}]_{\text{SMEFT}}(c_i) \gtrsim [T_{1/2}^{0\nu}]_{\text{KamLAND}}^{90\%} = 2.3 \times 10^{26} \text{ yr.}$
- The full and precise RGE evolution of these operators has a significant impact on their numerical constraints
- Mainly from their contributions to the $\mathcal{O}_{LH(5)}$ through RGE mixing

RGE-improved constraints on the dimensionless WCs c_7^i at $\Lambda = 10$ TeV				
Operator	$ c_7^i \equiv \Lambda^3 C_7^i(\Lambda) $	Operator	$ c_7^i \equiv \Lambda^3 C_7^i(\Lambda) $	
	Same in both bases		Up-quark flavor basis	Down-quark flavor basis
$\mathcal{O}_{LH}^{11}$	1.92×10^{-8}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{1111}$	2.85×10^{-5}	2.78×10^{-5}
$\mathcal{O}_{LeDH}^{11}$	1.88×10^{-4}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{1211}$	8.58×10^5	4.48×10^{-4}
$\mathcal{O}_{DLDH1}^{11}$	1.07×10^{-6}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{1311}$	3.51	6.50×10^{-6}
$\mathcal{O}_{DLDH2}^{11}$	9.99×10^{-7}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{2111}$	1.24×10^{-4}	2.65×10^{-1}
$\mathcal{O}_{LHW}^{11}$	4.26×10^{-7}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{2211}$	1.00×10^{-4}	1.03×10^{-4}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLLH}^{(M),2112}$	1.76×10^{-3}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{2311}$	3.01×10^{-1}	1.43×10^{-6}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLLH}^{(M),3113}$	1.05×10^{-4}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{3111}$	3.24×10^{-3}	5.38×10^{-2}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLLH}^{(S),1111}$	2.59×10^{-1}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{3211}$	5.65×10^1	2.38×10^{-3}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLLH}^{(S),2112}$	1.25×10^{-3}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{Q}uLLH}^{3311}$	5.90×10^{-8}	5.90×10^{-8}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{e}LLLH}^{(S),3113}$	7.44×10^{-5}			
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{1111}$	1.92×10^{-3}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{1111}$	6.22×10^{-5}	6.38×10^{-5}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{1211}$	3.58×10^2	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{1121}$	2.17×10^{-1}	2.77×10^{-4}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{1311}$	1.54×10^1	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{1131}$	4.69	1.72×10^{-2}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{2111}$	9.21×10^3	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{2111}$	1.06×10^{-2}	4.50×10^1
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{2211}$	4.04	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{2121}$	2.45×10^{-3}	2.39×10^{-3}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{2311}$	1.66×10^{-1}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{2131}$	5.05×10^{-2}	4.09×10^{-1}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{3111}$	1.34×10^2	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{3111}$	1.27×10^{-2}	3.61×10^{-2}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{3211}$	1.80	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{3121}$	1.09×10^{-3}	7.91×10^{-3}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}uLDL}^{3311}$	1.33×10^{-4}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH1}^{3131}$	4.04×10^{-5}	4.04×10^{-5}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{1111}$	2.18×10^{-2}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{1111}$	2.61×10^{-4}	2.68×10^{-4}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{1121}$	9.27×10^4	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{1121}$	3.57	1.16×10^{-3}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{1131}$	8.92×10^3	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{1131}$	8.56×10^1	7.20×10^{-2}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{2111}$	2.27×10^6	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{2111}$	1.75×10^{-1}	2.94×10^3
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{2121}$	1.05×10^3	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{2121}$	4.03×10^{-2}	3.93×10^{-2}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{2131}$	9.58×10^1	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{2131}$	9.16×10^{-1}	2.66×10^1
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{3111}$	2.72×10^6	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{3111}$	2.09×10^{-1}	2.35
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{3121}$	4.67×10^2	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{3121}$	1.80×10^{-2}	5.14×10^{-1}
$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LueH}^{3131}$	7.67×10^{-2}	$\mathcal{O}_{\bar{d}LQLH2}^{3131}$	7.33×10^{-4}	7.32×10^{-4}

Full RGE improved constraints

RG mixing effects are important to constrain operators that cannot directly contribute to $0\nu\beta\beta$, especially the operators involving 3rd or 2nd generation quarks

55 dim-7 SMEFT operators are constrained vs 10 operators through tree-level contributions

Summary

- We provide an automatic tool **D7RGESolver** to solve the full one-loop RGEs of dim-5&7 SMEFT operators;
- The running effects of dim-5&7 interactions can significantly affect the $0\nu\beta\beta$ rate;
- Current $0\nu\beta\beta$ half lifetime bound can constrain **55** dim-7 operators due to RGEs;
- The mixing through dim-5&7 Weinberg operators has the leading contribution to $0\nu\beta\beta$ process;
- The mixing via Yukawa couplings involving 3rd generation quarks is significant.

Thank you for your time!