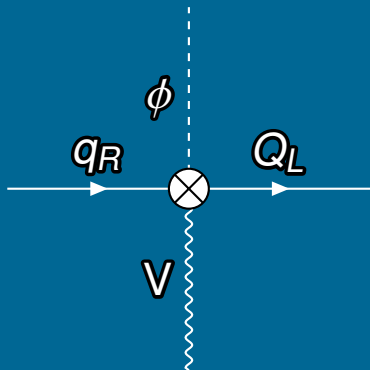


Scale Evolution of the SMEFT dipole operators in the presence of an ALP



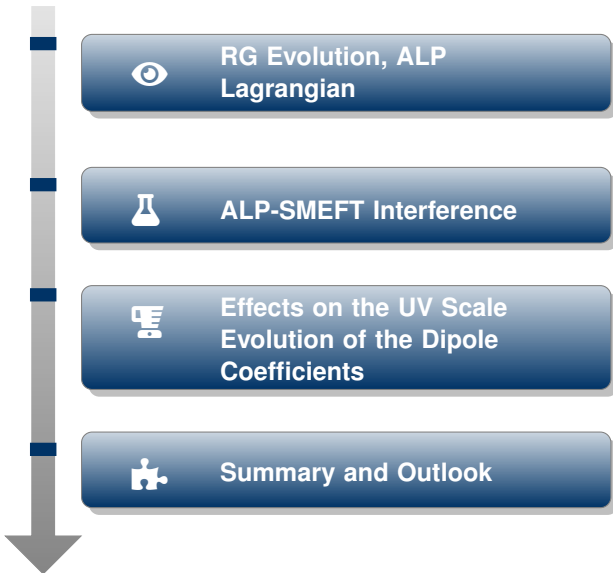
RADCOR-LoopFest
Anne Galda

Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz
May 17, 2021

in collaboration with
Matthias Neubert, Sophie Renner



Outline





basic idea: separate the different scales and
determine the relevant degrees of freedom!

↪ Operator-Product Expansion:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \sum_d \frac{1}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_d} C_i^{(d)}(\mu) Q_i^{(d)}(\mu)$$



RG Evolution Equation:

$$\frac{d C_i^{(d)}(\mu)}{d \log \mu} = \gamma_{ji}^{(d)}(\mu) C_j^{(d)}(\mu)$$

Assume an ALP a that is

- classically shift symmetric ($a \rightarrow a + c$)
- a gauge singlet
- a pseudoscalar
- massive with mass m_a

most general Lagrangian:



[H. Georgi, D. B. Kaplan, L. Randall:
Phys.Lett.B 169 (1986) 73-78]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{ALP}}^{D \leq 5} = & \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu a)(\partial^\mu a) - \frac{m_{a,0}^2}{2} a^2 + \frac{\partial^\mu a}{f} \sum_F \bar{\Psi}_F \mathbf{c}_F \gamma_\mu \Psi_F \\ & + c_{GG} \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \frac{a}{f} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu,a} + c_{WW} \frac{\alpha_2}{4\pi} \frac{a}{f} W_{\mu\nu}^A \tilde{W}^{\mu\nu,A} + c_{BB} \frac{\alpha_1}{4\pi} \frac{a}{f} B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu}\end{aligned}$$

Alternative Form of the Effective Lagrangian

Assume an ALP a that is

- classically shift symmetric ($a \rightarrow a + c$)
- a gauge singlet
- a pseudoscalar
- massive with mass m_a

alternative form of the Lagrangian:

[M. Bauer, et al.: arXiv:2012.12272]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{ALP}}^{D \leq 5} &= \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu a)(\partial^\mu a) - \frac{m_{a,0}^2}{2} a^2 \\ &- \frac{a}{f} \left(\bar{Q}_L \phi \hat{Y}_d d_R + \bar{Q}_L \tilde{\phi} \hat{Y}_u u_R + \bar{L} \phi \hat{Y}_e e_R + \text{h.c.} \right) \\ &+ C_{GG} \frac{a}{f} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu,a} + C_{BB} \frac{a}{f} B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} + C_{WW} \frac{a}{f} W_{\mu\nu}^A \tilde{W}^{\mu\nu,A}\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow effective Higgs-Fermion-Fermion-ALP vertex!

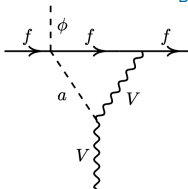
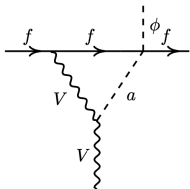
$$\hat{Y}_d = i(\mathbf{Y}_d \mathbf{c}_d - \mathbf{c}_Q \mathbf{Y}_d), \quad C_{GG} = \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \left[c_{GG} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{c}_d + \mathbf{c}_u - 2\mathbf{c}_Q) \right] \text{ etc.}$$



ALP-SMEFT Interference

virtual **ALP** exchange induces **UV-divergent** one-loop graphs, first studied in the case of $(g - 2)_\mu$

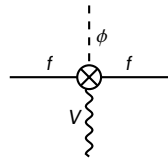
[Marciano, Masiero, Paradisi, Passera (2016); Bauer, Neubert, Thamm (2017)]



$\sim 1/\epsilon$



requires local dimension-6 operators as **counterterms!**





consistent treatment: embedding of the ALP model in SMEFT via

[Buchmüller, Wyler (1986)]

$$\underbrace{\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{ALP}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}}}$$

ALP contributes source terms to the $D = 6$ SMEFT Wilson coefficients

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} C_i^{\text{SMEFT}} - \gamma_{ji}^{\text{SMEFT}} C_j^{\text{SMEFT}} = \frac{S_j}{(4\pi f)^2} \quad \text{for } \mu < 4\pi f$$

[AG, Neubert, Renner: 2105.01078]

↪ SMEFT Wilson coefficients are generated at the scale $\Lambda = 4\pi f$
independent of the ALP mass!



ALP-SMEFT Interference

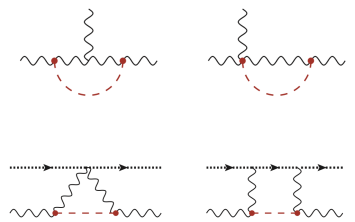
systematic study: consider a redundant basis of $D = 6$ operators made out of SM fields

↪ compute the one-loop divergent Green's functions with virtual ALP exchange

[AG, Neubert, Renner: 2105.01078]

for instance:

Operator class	Warsaw basis	Way of generation	
Purely bosonic			
X^3	yes	direct	—
$X^2 D^2$	no	direct	
$X^2 H^2$	yes	direct	—
$X H^2 D^2$	no	—	
H^6	yes	—	EOM
$H^4 D^2$	yes	—	EOM
$H^2 D^4$	no	—	

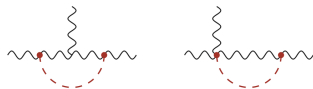


[Grzadkowski, Iskrzynski, Misiak, Rosiek (2010)]



ALP-SMEFT Interference

Example: Three gluon amplitudes



need the *redundant* operator:

$$\hat{Q}_{G,2} = (D^\rho G_{\rho\mu})^a (D_\omega G^{\omega\mu})^a$$



$$\mathcal{A}(ggg) = -\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{GG}^2}{\epsilon} \left[4 g_s \langle Q_G \rangle + \frac{4}{3} \langle \hat{Q}_{G,2} \rangle - 2 m_a^2 \langle G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{\mu\nu,a} \rangle \right] + \text{finite}$$



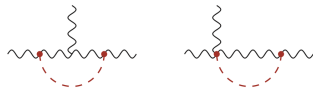
Weinberg operator
(present in the Warsaw basis)



not present in the Warsaw basis
↪ needs to be transformed!



Example: Three gluon amplitudes



transformation into the Warsaw basis:

$$\hat{Q}_{G,2} = (D^\rho G_{\rho\mu})^a (D_\omega G^{\omega\mu})^a$$

needs the SM equation of motion

$$D_\rho G^{\rho\mu,a} = -g_s (\bar{Q}_L \gamma^\mu t^a Q_L + \bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu t^a u_R + \bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu t^a d_R)$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Q}_{G,2} &= g_s^2 (\bar{Q}_L \gamma^\mu t^a Q_L + \bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu t^a u_R + \bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu t^a d_R)^2 \\ &= g_s^2 \left[\frac{1}{4} ([Q_{qq}^{(1)}]_{pprp} + [Q_{qq}^{(3)}]_{pprp}) - \frac{1}{2N_c} [Q_{qq}^{(1)}]_{pprr} + \frac{1}{2} [Q_{uu}]_{pprp} - \frac{1}{2N_c} [Q_{uu}]_{pprr} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} [Q_{dd}]_{pprp} - \frac{1}{2N_c} [Q_{dd}]_{pprr} + 2[Q_{qu}^{(8)}]_{pprr} + 2[Q_{qd}^{(8)}]_{pprr} + 2[Q_{ud}^{(8)}]_{pprr} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{A}(ggg) = -\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{GG}^2}{\epsilon} \left[4 g_s \langle Q_G \rangle + \frac{4}{3} \langle \hat{Q}_{G,2} \rangle - 2 m_a^2 \langle G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{\mu\nu,a} \rangle \right] + \text{finite}$$

To cancel the $1/\epsilon$ terms, the *bare* Wilson coefficients must contain

$$C_{G,0} \ni \frac{4g_s}{(4\pi f)^2} C_{GG}^2 \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{M^2} + \dots \right)$$

M : characteristic mass scale of the UV theory

$\ln \mu^2$: generic for one-loop diagrams in dimensional regularization

Thus, after removing the pole: $\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} C_G(\mu) \ni \frac{8g_s}{(4\pi f)^2} C_{GG}^2$

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} C_i^{\text{SMEFT}} - \gamma_{ji}^{\text{SMEFT}} C_j^{\text{SMEFT}} = \frac{S_i}{(4\pi f)^2} \quad \text{for } \mu < 4\pi f$$

$$\rightarrow S_G = 8g_s C_{GG}^2$$



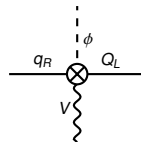
UV Running of the Dipole Coefficients



Dipole Operators above the Weak Scale

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} \supset & C_{uB}^{ij} \bar{Q}^i \tilde{\phi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} u_R^j + C_{dB}^{ij} \bar{Q}^i \phi \sigma_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} d_R^j + C_{eB}^{ij} \bar{L}^i \phi \sigma_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} e_R^j \\
 & + C_{uW}^{ij} \bar{Q}^i \tau_A \tilde{\phi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} W_A^{\mu\nu} u_R^j + C_{dW}^{ij} \bar{Q}^i \tau_A \phi \sigma_{\mu\nu} W_A^{\mu\nu} d_R^j \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad + C_{eW}^{ij} \bar{L}^i \tau_A \phi \sigma_{\mu\nu} W_A^{\mu\nu} e_R^j \\
 & + C_{uG}^{ij} \bar{Q}^i \tilde{\phi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} G_a^{\mu\nu} t_a u_R^j + C_{dG}^{ij} \bar{Q}^i \phi \sigma_{\mu\nu} G_a^{\mu\nu} t_a d_R^j
 \end{aligned}$$

Wilson coefficients C_{fV}^{ij} : 3×3 matrices in generation space



quark-sector dipole operator



UV Evolution in the presence of an ALP

quark-sector:



$$\mathbf{S}_{qB} = 2 g_1 C_{BB} (\mathbf{Y}_Q + \mathbf{Y}_q)(\mathbf{Y}_q \mathbf{c}_q - \mathbf{c}_Q \mathbf{Y}_q)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{qW} = g_2 C_{WW} (\mathbf{Y}_q \mathbf{c}_q - \mathbf{c}_Q \mathbf{Y}_q)$$

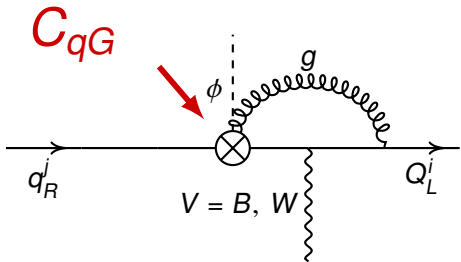
$$\mathbf{S}_{qG} = 4 g_s C_{GG} (\mathbf{Y}_q \mathbf{c}_q - \mathbf{c}_Q \mathbf{Y}_q)$$

$$q = u, d$$



Mixing of C_{qB} , C_{qW} and C_{qG}

mixing between the dipole Wilson coefficients:
[E. Jenkins et al: arXiv: 1310.4838, 1312.2014]



↪ QCD-effects mix C_{qG} , C_{qW} and C_{qB}

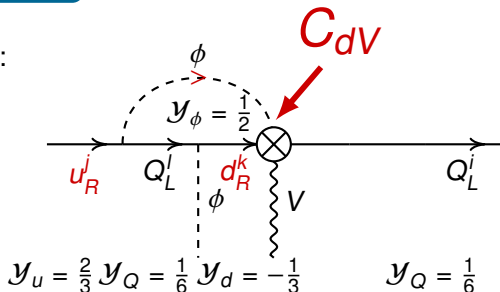


Mixing of C_{uV} and C_{dV}

mixing between the dipole Wilson coefficients:
 [E. Jenkins et al: arXiv: 1310.4838, 1312.2014]

$$\alpha_t \sim \alpha_s$$

for instance:



↔ the Higgs mixes C_{uV} and C_{dV}

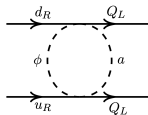
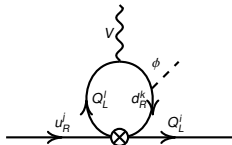


Mixing with other SMEFT coefficients

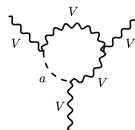
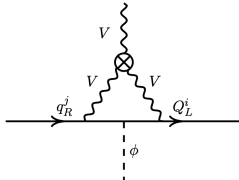
[E. Jenkins et al: arXiv: 1310.4838, 1312.2014]

generated **for instance** via:

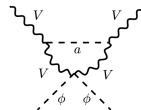
four-fermion operator:



Weinberg operator:



$Q_{HV(V')}$ -type operator:



Application: Top Chromo-Magnetic Moment

Chromo-magnetic and chromo-electric dipole moments:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \hat{\mu}_q \frac{g_3}{2m_q} \bar{q} \sigma_{\mu\nu} G_a^{\mu\nu} t_a q + i \hat{d}_q \frac{g_3}{2m_q} \bar{q} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 G_a^{\mu\nu} t_a q,$$

top quark:

$$\hat{\mu}_t = -\frac{y_t v^2}{\Lambda^2} \Re C_{uG}^{33}, \quad \hat{d}_t = -\frac{y_t v^2}{\Lambda^2} \Im C_{uG}^{33}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d \ln \mu} \Re C_{uG}^{33} &= \left(\frac{15\alpha_t}{8\pi} - \frac{17\alpha_s}{12\pi} \right) \Re C_{uG}^{33} + \frac{9\alpha_s}{4\pi} y_t C_G + \frac{g_s y_t}{4\pi^2} C_{HG} + \frac{S_{uG}^{33}}{(4\pi f)^2} \\ \frac{d}{d \ln \mu} C_G &= \frac{15\alpha_s}{4\pi} C_G + \frac{S_G}{(4\pi f)^2} \\ \frac{d}{d \ln \mu} C_{HG} &= \left(\frac{3\alpha_t}{2\pi} - \frac{7\alpha_s}{2\pi} \right) C_{HG} + \frac{g_s y_t}{4\pi^2} \Re C_{uG}^{33} \end{aligned}$$

$\Lambda = 4\pi f$: scale of global symmetry breaking



Application: Top Chromo-Magnetic Moment

To lowest logarithmic order: [AG, Neubert, Renner: 2105.01078]

$$\hat{\mu}_t \approx -\frac{8 m_t^2}{(4\pi f)^2} \left[c_{tt} C_{GG} \ln \frac{4\pi f}{m_t} - \frac{9\alpha_s}{4\pi} C_{GG}^2 \ln^2 \frac{4\pi f}{m_t} \right]$$
$$\approx -(5.87 c_{tt} C_{GG} - 1.98 C_{GG}^2) \times \left[\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{f} \right]^2$$

c_{tt} : ALP-top coupling below EWSB

for $m_t(m_t) = 163.4 \text{ GeV}$, $\alpha_s(m_t) = 0.1084$ and $f = 1 \text{ TeV}$

Combined with experimental bounds from CMS (2019) this gives:

$$-0.68 < (c_{tt} C_{GG} - 0.34 C_{GG}^2) \times \left[\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{f} \right]^2 < 2.38 \quad (95\% \text{ CL})$$

Comparable to the strongest bounds following from collider and flavor physics for $m_a > 1 \text{ GeV}$!



In this talk, we have . . .

- ✓ seen the ALP Lagrangian and an alternative form for the coupling to the SM
- ✓ analyzed the effects of an ALP on the $D = 6$ SMEFT operators
- ✓ solved the RG equation of C_{uG}^{33} to lowest logarithmic order
↪ model independent framework for studying virtual ALP contributions to precision measurements

Open Tasks:

- ! A more comprehensive analysis of virtual ALP effects based on a global fit to precision data is left for future work



The ALP generates SMEFT operators above the weak scale by means of inhomogeneous source terms.



Thank You!