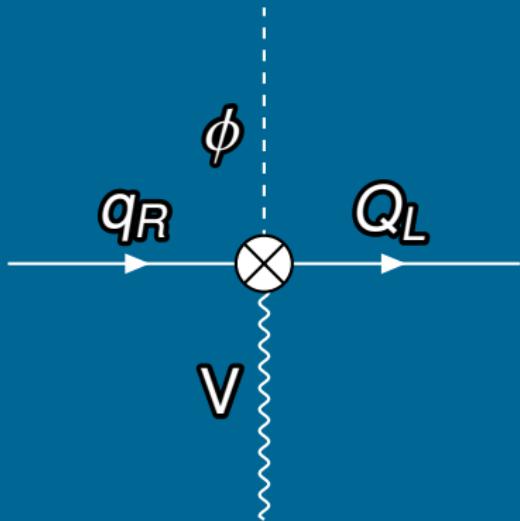


Scale Evolution of the SMEFT dipole operators in the presence of an ALP



RADCOR-LoopFest

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in collaboration with

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Outline



RG Evolution, ALP
Lagrangian



ALP-SMEFT Interference



Effects on the UV Scale
Evolution of the Dipole
Coefficients



Summary and Outlook



Effective Field Theories

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:

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



Effective Lagrangian for the Axion-Like Particle

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]

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

⇒ effective Higgs-Fermion-Fermion-ALP vertex!

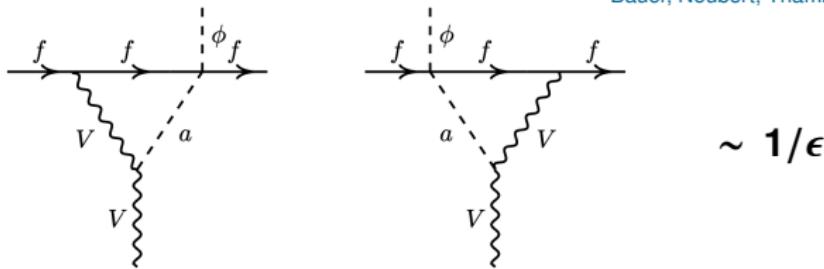
$$\hat{Y}_d = i(\mathbf{Y}_d \mathbf{c}_d - \mathbf{c}_Q \mathbf{Y}_d), \quad C_{GG} = \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \left[C_{GG} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{c}_d + \mathbf{c}_u - 2\mathbf{c}_Q) \right] \text{etc.}$$



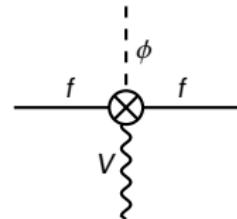
ALP-SMEFT Interference

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)]



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





ALP-SMEFT Interference

consistent treatment: embedding of the ALP model in SMEFT via
[Buchmüller, Wyler (1986)]

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

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

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

[AG, Neubert, Renner: 2105.01078]

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



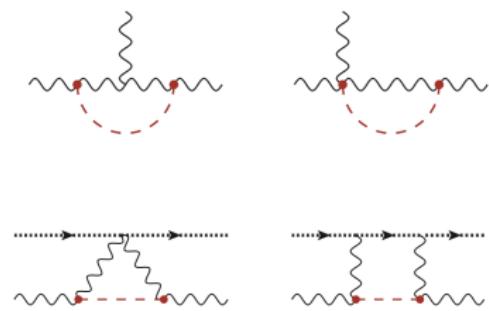
ALP-SMEFT Interference

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

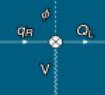
[AG, Neubert, Renner: 2105.01078]

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	—
$XH^2 D^2$	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:

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

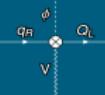


$$\mathcal{A}(ggg) = -\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \frac{C_{GG}^2}{\epsilon} \left[4 g_s \langle Q_G \rangle + \frac{4}{3} \langle \hat{Q}_{G,2} \rangle - 2 m_a^2 \langle G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{\mu\nu,a} \rangle \right] + \text{finite}$$



Weinberg operator
(present in the Warsaw basis)

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



ALP-SMEFT Interference

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,

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



ALP-SMEFT Interference: From Diagrams to Source Terms

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

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: $\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} C_G(\mu) \ni \frac{8g_s}{(4\pi f)^2} C_{GG}^2$

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

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



ALP-SMEFT Interference

Operator Q	Source Term D
Q_{GQ}	$g_1 F^{\mu b} G^{a,c}_\mu G^{b,d}_\nu G^{d,c}_\nu$
$Q_{G\bar{Q}}$	$g_2 F^{\mu b} \bar{G}_{\mu}{}^a G^b_\nu \bar{G}^d_\nu G^{d,c}_\nu$
Q_{WW}	$g_2 F^{\mu b} W_\mu{}^a W_\nu{}^b W_\rho{}^\lambda W_\sigma{}^\kappa$
$Q_{W\bar{W}}$	$g_2 F^{\mu b} W_\mu{}^a W_\nu{}^b W_\rho{}^\lambda W_\sigma{}^\kappa$
$Q_{\phi\phi}$	$g_3^2 \phi \nabla_\mu G^{a,b}_\nu G^{b,c}_\nu$
$Q_{\phi\bar{\phi}}$	$g_3^2 \phi \nabla_\mu G^{a,b}_\nu G^{b,c}_\nu$
$Q_{\phi\phi W}$	$g_2^2 \phi \partial_\mu W_\nu{}^\lambda W_\nu{}^\kappa$
$Q_{\phi\bar{\phi} W}$	$-2 (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
$Q_{\phi\phi B}$	$g_2^2 \phi \partial_\mu B_\nu{}^\lambda B_\nu{}^\kappa$
$Q_{\phi\bar{\phi} B}$	$-2 (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
$Q_{\phi W B}$	$\phi^2 \phi \Box_\mu B_\nu{}^\lambda B^\nu$
$Q_{\phi\bar{W} B}$	$-4 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi}) (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})$
$Q_{\phi\bar{W} B}$	$g_1 g_2 \phi^2 \phi \bar{W}_\mu{}^\lambda B^\nu$
$Q_{\phi\phi B^2}$	0
$Q_{\phi\phi \Box}$	$g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} \Box_\mu^2 (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 + 2 g_2^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
$Q_{\phi D}$	$(\phi^D \partial_\mu \phi) (\phi^D \partial^\mu \phi)$
$Q_{\phi\bar{D}}$	$\tfrac{1}{2} \phi^2 (\partial_\mu \phi) (\partial^\mu \phi)$
$Q_{\phi\phi \Box^2}$	$g_2^2 \tfrac{3}{8} \lambda (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$

Operator Q	Source Term D
Q_{WW}	$g_2 (L_L^\mu \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_R^\lambda) \tau^f W_{\mu\nu}^I$
$Q_{B\bar{B}}_{ij}$	$g_1 (L_L^\mu \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_R^\lambda) \phi B_{\mu\nu}$
$Q_{G\bar{G}}_{ij}$	$g_1 (Q_L^\mu \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_R^\lambda) G_{\mu\nu}^I$
Q_{WW}^{ij}	$-4 i (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})$
$Q_{B\bar{B}}^{ij}$	$g_2 (Q_L^\mu \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_R^\lambda) \tau^f W_{\mu\nu}^I$
$Q_{G\bar{B}}_{ij}$	$-2 i (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})$
$Q_{G\bar{G}}_{ij}$	$g_1 (Q_L^\mu \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_R^\lambda) G_{\mu\nu}^I$
Q_{WW}^{ii}	$-4 i (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})$
$Q_{B\bar{B}}^{ii}$	$-2 i (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})$
$Q_{G\bar{G}}^{ii}$	$-2 i (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})$
Q_{WW}^{jj}	$-2 i (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})$
$Q_{B\bar{B}}^{jj}$	$g_1 (Q_L^\mu \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_R^\lambda) \phi B_{\mu\nu}$
$Q_{G\bar{G}}^{jj}$	$-2 i (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})$
$(\phi^D \phi) (L_L^\mu \gamma^\nu L_L^\lambda)$	$\tfrac{1}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \tfrac{1}{2} \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij}$
$(\phi^D \bar{D}_\mu \phi) (L_L^\mu \sigma^{\mu\nu} L_L^\lambda)$	$\tfrac{1}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \tfrac{1}{2} \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij}$
$(\phi^D \bar{D}_\mu \phi) (\bar{e}_R^\nu \gamma^\mu e_R^\lambda)$	$-\tfrac{1}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \tfrac{1}{2} \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij}$
$(\phi^D \bar{D}_\mu \phi) (Q_L^\nu \gamma^\mu Q_L^\lambda)$	$\tfrac{1}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \tfrac{1}{2} \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij}$
$(\phi^D \bar{D}_\mu \phi) (Q_L^\nu \sigma^{\mu\nu} Q_L^\lambda)$	$\tfrac{1}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \tfrac{1}{2} \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij}$
$(\phi^D \bar{D}_\mu \phi) (\bar{u}_R^\nu \gamma^\mu u_R^\lambda)$	$\tfrac{1}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \tfrac{1}{2} \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij}$
$(\phi^D \bar{D}_\mu \phi) (\bar{d}_R^\nu \gamma^\mu d_R^\lambda)$	$-\tfrac{1}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_L \Box_\nu + \tfrac{1}{2} \mathcal{Y}_\nu \Box_L) \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij}$
$Q_{\phi\phi} + h.c.$	$i (\bar{D}_\mu \phi) (\bar{u}_R^\nu \gamma^\mu u_R^\lambda) - [\bar{Y}_L^\mu \bar{Y}_L^\nu]$

Operator Q	Source Term D
Q_{WW}^{LL}	$(L_L^\mu \gamma_\nu L_L^\lambda) (L_L^\eta \gamma^\mu L_L^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$(Q_L^\mu \gamma_\nu Q_L^\lambda) (Q_L^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_L^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$(Q_L^\mu \gamma_\nu Q_L^\lambda) (Q_L^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_R^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$(Q_L^\mu \gamma_\nu Q_R^\lambda) (Q_L^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_R^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$(L_L^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_L^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_R^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$(L_L^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_R^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_R^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$(L_L^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_R^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_L^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$\tfrac{1}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \tfrac{3}{2} g_2^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (2 \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} - \delta_{il} \delta_{jk})$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$\tfrac{1}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \tfrac{3}{2} g_2^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} - \tfrac{1}{2} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk})$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$\tfrac{1}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \tfrac{3}{2} g_2^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$(L_R^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_R^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_R^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$\tfrac{3}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 + \tfrac{1}{2} g_2^2 (\delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} - \tfrac{1}{2} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}) (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$(L_R^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_L^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_R^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$\tfrac{3}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 + \tfrac{1}{2} g_2^2 (\delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} - \tfrac{1}{2} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}) (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$(L_R^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_R^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_L^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$\tfrac{3}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 + \tfrac{1}{2} g_2^2 (\delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} - \tfrac{1}{2} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}) (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$(L_R^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_L^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_L^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$\tfrac{1}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$(L_R^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_R^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_R^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$\tfrac{1}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$(L_R^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_R^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_L^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$\tfrac{1}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$(L_R^\mu \gamma_\nu L_R^\lambda) (Q_L^\eta \gamma^\mu Q_L^\delta)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$\tfrac{1}{2} g_1^2 \tfrac{3}{8} (\alpha_1 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2 (\alpha_2 \tfrac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\pi})^2$

Operator Q	Source Term D
Q_{WW}^{LL}	$(L_L^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_L^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$(Q_L^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_R^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$(Q_L^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_R^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$(Q_L^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_L^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$(L_R^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_R^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$(L_R^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_R^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{LR}	$(L_R^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_L^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	0
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$(L_L^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_L^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{RR}	$2 \bar{Y}_L^\mu \bar{Y}_L^\nu \bar{Y}_L^k $
Q_{WW}^{RL}	$(L_L^\mu \bar{e}_R^\nu) \epsilon_{mn} (Q_R^k \bar{e}_R^\lambda)$
Q_{WW}^{RL}	0

Nearly the whole Warsaw basis is sourced by the ALP at one-loop order!



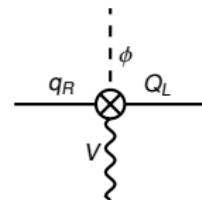
UV Running of the Dipole Coefficients



Dipole Operators above the Weak Scale

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

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

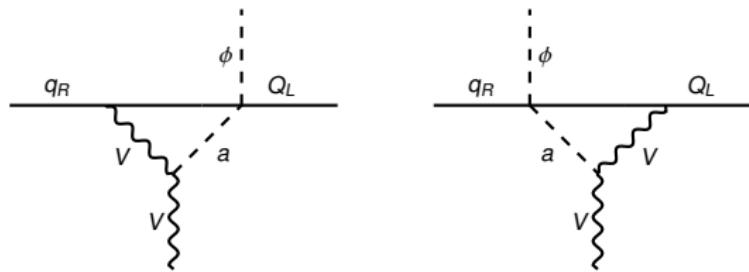


quark-sector dipole operator



UV Evolution in the presence of an ALP

quark-sector:

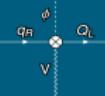


$$\mathbf{S}_{qB} = 2 g_1 C_{BB} (\mathbf{Y}_Q + \mathbf{Y}_q)(\mathbf{Y}_q \mathbf{c}_q - \mathbf{c}_Q \mathbf{Y}_q)$$

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

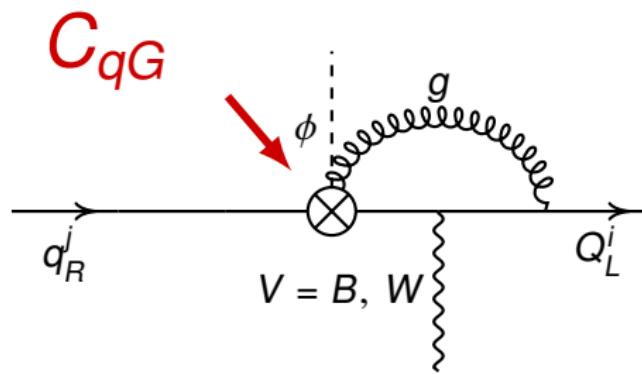
$$\mathbf{S}_{qG} = 4 g_s C_{GG} (\mathbf{Y}_q \mathbf{c}_q - \mathbf{c}_Q \mathbf{Y}_q)$$

$$q = u, d$$

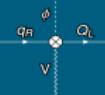


Mixing of C_{qB} , C_{qW} and C_{qG}

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}

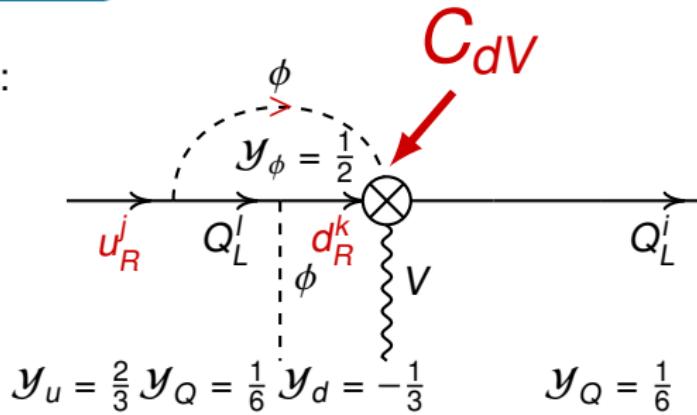


Mixing of C_{uV} and C_{dV}

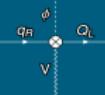
mixing between the dipole Wilson coefficients:
[E. Jenkins et al: arXiv: 1310.4838, 1312.2014]

$$\alpha_t \sim \alpha_s$$

for instance:



↪ the Higgs mixes C_{uV} and C_{dV}

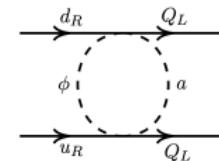
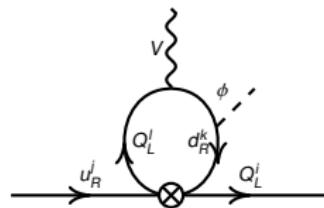


Mixing with other SMEFT coefficients

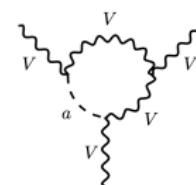
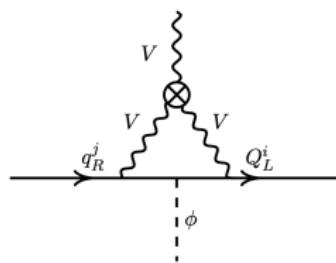
[E. Jenkins et al: arXiv: 1310.4838, 1312.2014]

generated **for instance** via:

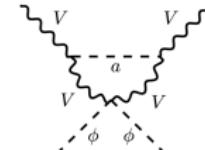
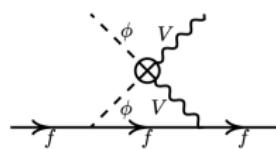
four-fermion operator:



Weinberg operator:



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

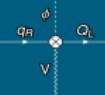
$$\hat{\mu}_t = -\frac{y_t v^2}{\Lambda^2} \Re e C_{uG}^{33}, \quad \hat{d}_t = -\frac{y_t v^2}{\Lambda^2} \Im m C_{uG}^{33}$$

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

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} C_G = \frac{15\alpha_s}{4\pi} C_G + \frac{S_G}{(4\pi f)^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} C_{HG} = \left(\frac{3\alpha_t}{2\pi} - \frac{7\alpha_s}{2\pi} \right) C_{HG} + \frac{g_s y_t}{4\pi^2} \Re e C_{uG}^{33}$$

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



Application: Top Chromo-Magnetic Moment

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

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

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 $m_a > 1 \text{ GeV}$!



Summary and Outlook

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



Take Home Message



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



Thank You!