



The Geometry of SMEFT

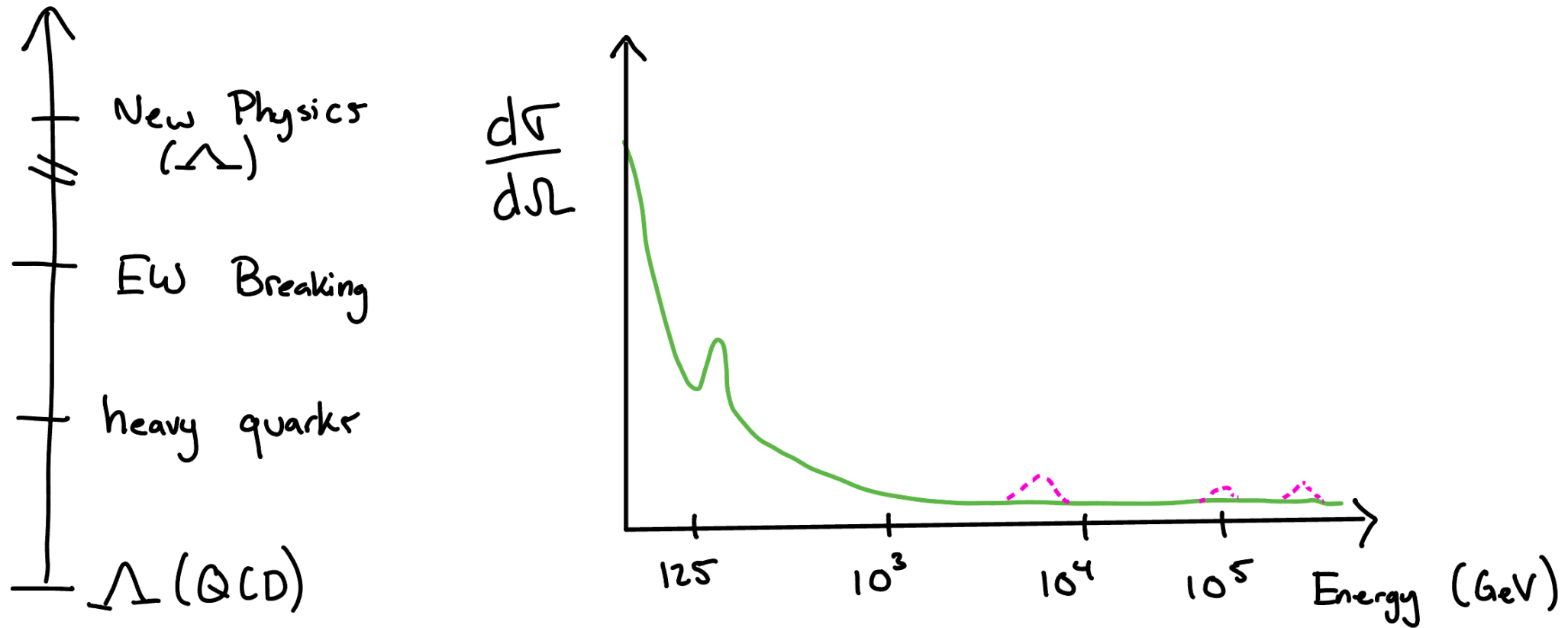
From Field-Space Geometry to Collider Signatures

Cristofer Caballeros

In collaboration with Rachel Houtz & Mia West

Motivation/Background

Probing the Unknown

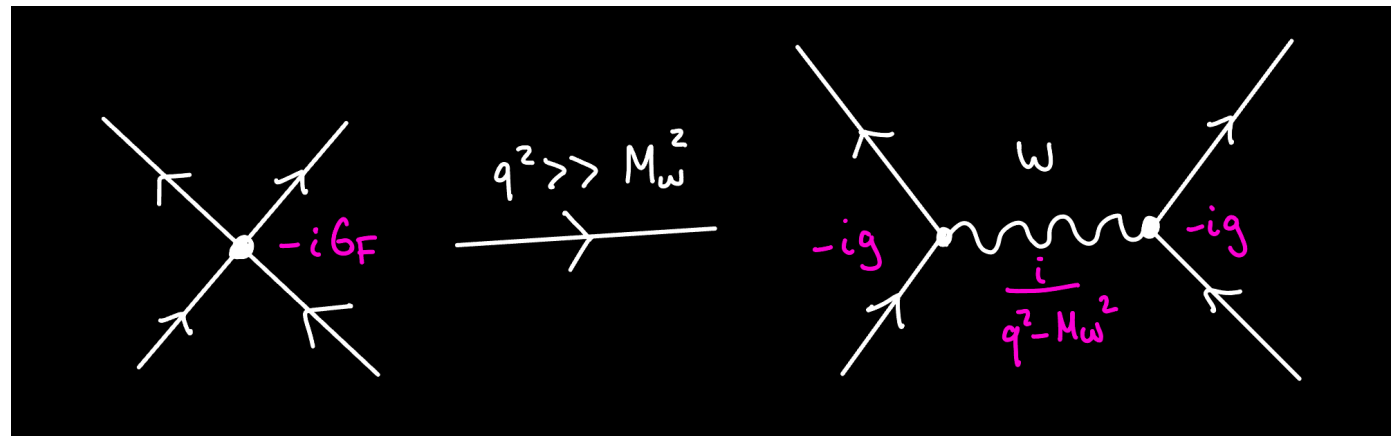


Motivation/Background

What is an EFT?

A systematic, order-by-order expansion that parametrizes the effects of unknown higher-scale physics in a model-independent way.

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{c_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \sum_i \frac{c_i^{(8)}}{\Lambda^4} \mathcal{O}_i^{(8)} + \dots$$

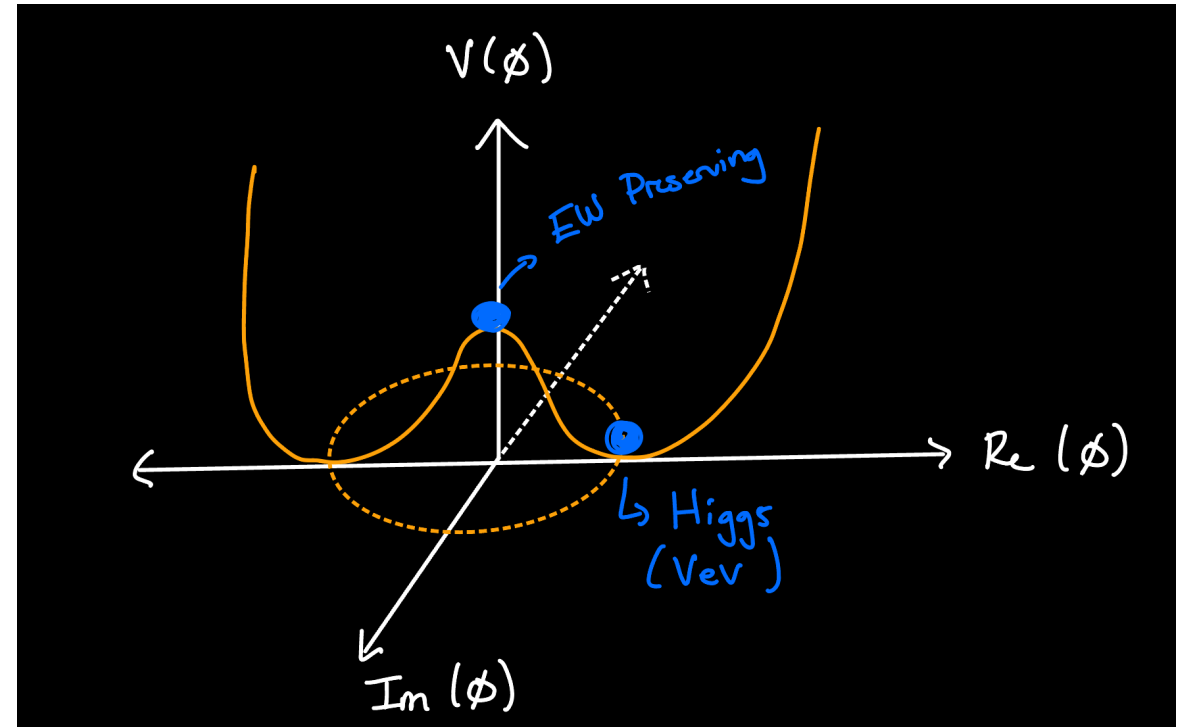


Challenges of Generic EFTs

(1) Basis Redundancy:

- Same physics different field choices.

(2) Different choices of field redefinition can make different “things” manifest



Motivation/Background

How to Fix

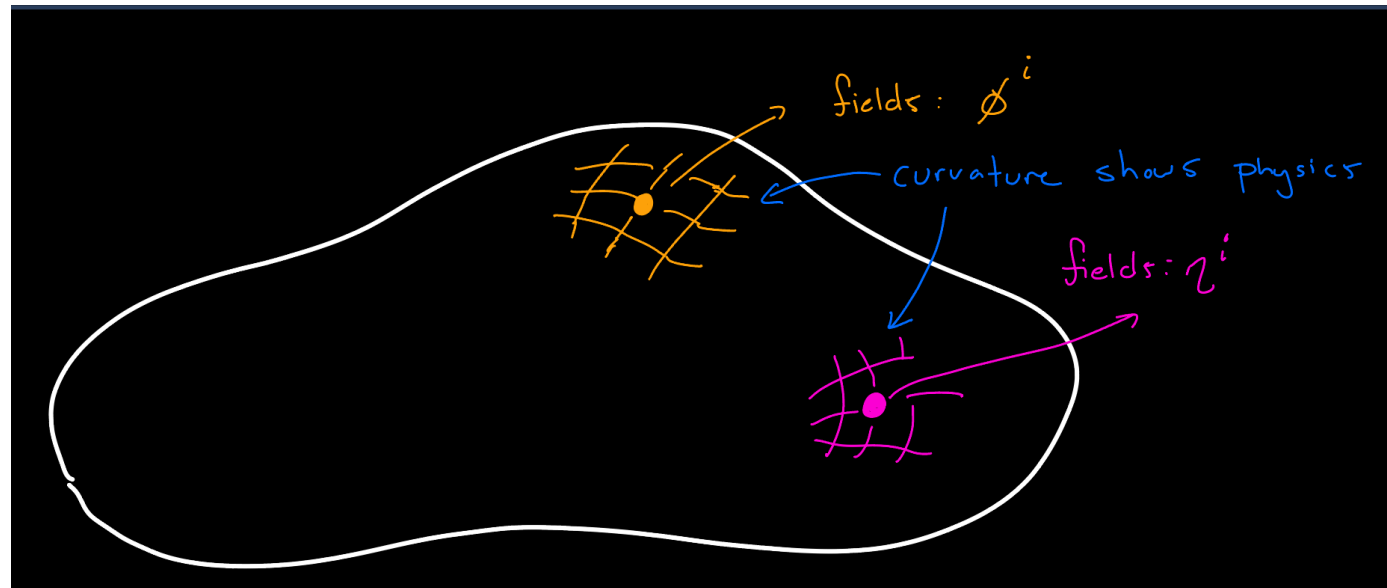
Field Space redefinitions keep on-shell S-matrix elements invariant. (By LSZ Formulation)

Motivation/Background

How to Fix

Field Space redefinitions keep on-shell S-matrix elements invariant. (By LSZ Formulation)

- (1) Fields \rightarrow Coordinates on curved field space manifold.
- (2) The physics is encoded in the geometry.



Scalar Lagrangian in Cartesian (“Warsaw”)

Custodial Symmetry limit: $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \sim O(4)$

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 + i\phi_2 \\ \phi_4 + i\phi_3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \vec{\phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Promote to Global Symmetry (Recover gauge interactions covariantly)

See e.g [R. Alonso, E. Jenkins & A. Manohar: 1605.03602]

Scalar Lagrangian in Cartesian (“Warsaw”)

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_{\mu}\phi^a G_{ab} \partial^{\mu}\phi^b + V(\phi)$$

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$$\text{where } G_{ab} = A \left(\frac{\phi \cdot \phi}{\Lambda^2} \right) \delta_{ab} + B \left(\frac{\phi \cdot \phi}{\Lambda^2} \right) \frac{\phi_a \cdot \phi_b}{\Lambda^2}$$

Scalar Lagrangian in Cartesian (“Warsaw”)

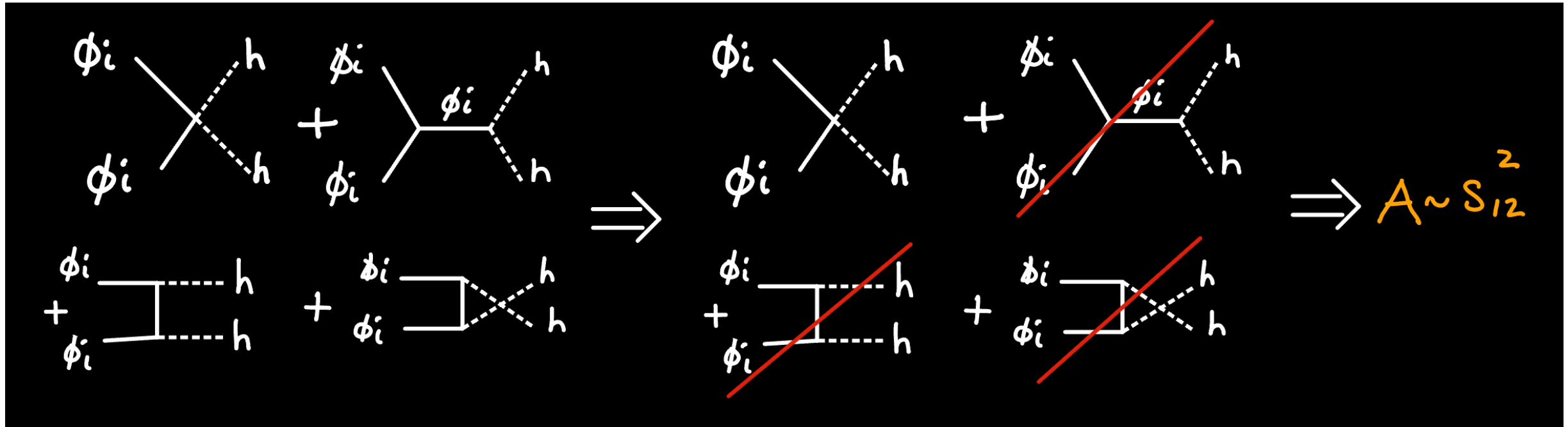
$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \phi^a G_{ab} \partial^\mu \phi^b + V(\phi)$$

$$\text{where } G_{ab} = A\left(\frac{\phi \cdot \phi}{\Lambda^2}\right) \delta_{ab} + B\left(\frac{\phi \cdot \phi}{\Lambda^2}\right) \frac{\phi_a \cdot \phi_b}{\Lambda^2}$$

where A and B are functions that encode the NP effects:

$$A\left(\frac{\phi \cdot \phi}{\Lambda^2}\right) = 1 + a_1 \frac{\phi \cdot \phi}{\Lambda^2} + \dots \quad ; \quad B\left(\frac{\phi \cdot \phi}{\Lambda^2}\right) = b_1 + b_2 \frac{\phi \cdot \phi}{\Lambda^2} + \dots$$

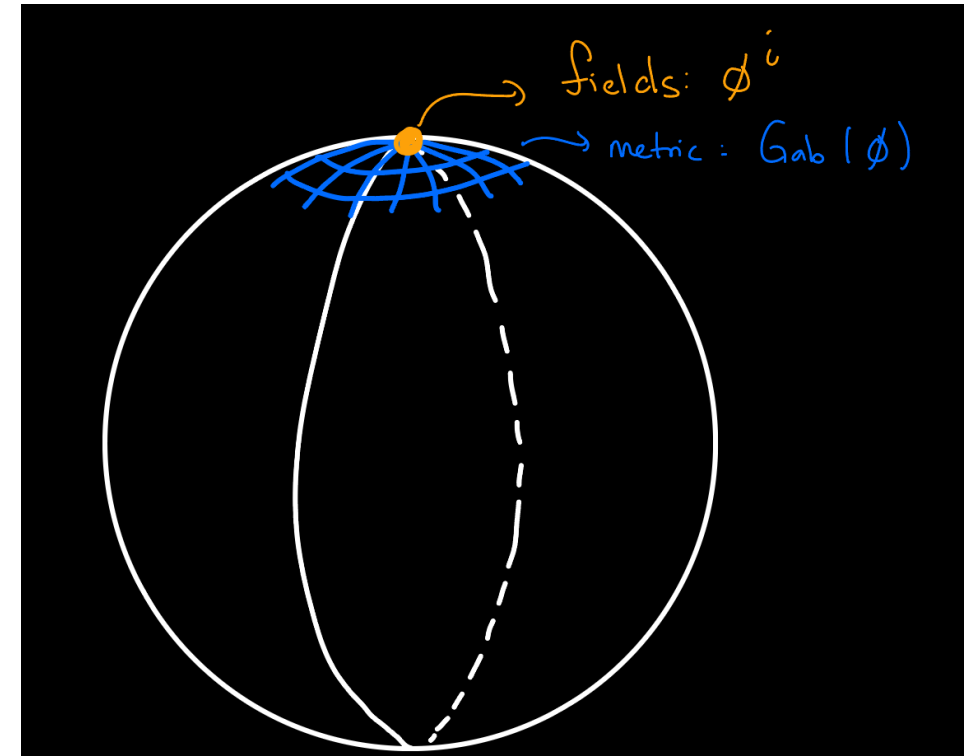
Warsaw Example: $A(W^+W^- \rightarrow hh)$



$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \phi^a G_{ab} \partial^\mu \phi^b + V(\phi)$$

Field Redefinition

$$\phi^i \rightarrow F^{ij}(\phi)\phi^j \quad \text{where } F^{ij}(0) = \delta^{ij}$$



[A. Manohar:hep-ph/1804.05863]
 [Alvarez-Gaume, Freedman, Mukhi (1981)]
 [Vilkovisky (1984), DeWitt (1985)]

Field Redefinition

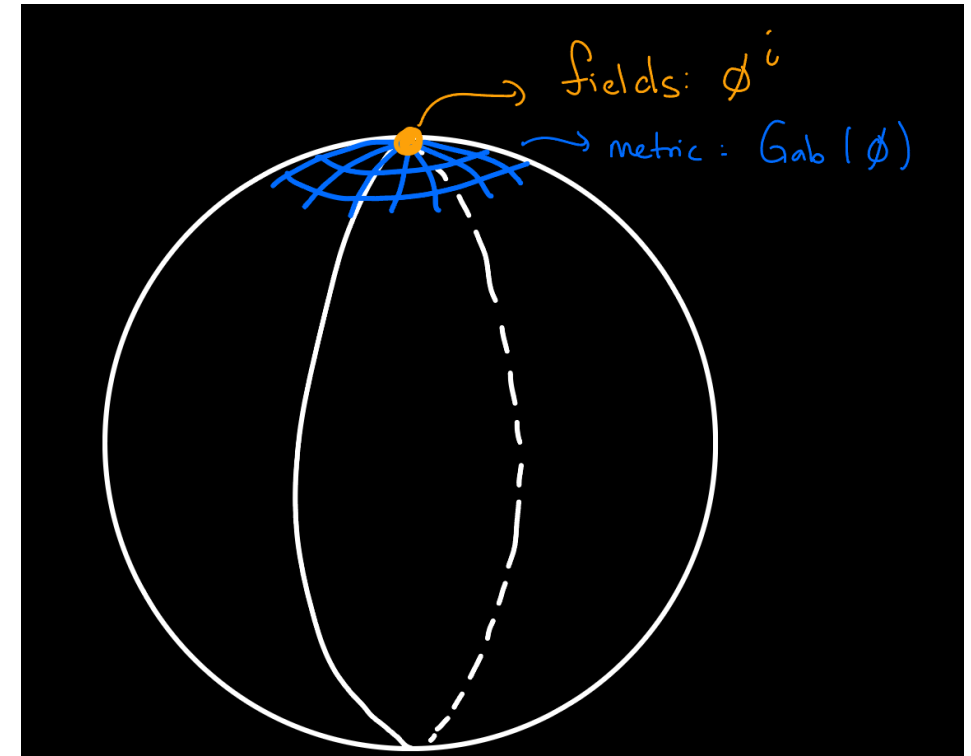
$$\phi^i \rightarrow F^{ij}(\varphi)\varphi^j \quad \text{where } F^{ij}(0) = \delta^{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \ni \partial_\mu \phi^a G_{ab}(\phi) \partial^\mu \phi^b$$

$$\ni \partial_\mu \varphi^c \left(\frac{\partial \phi^a}{\partial \varphi^c} \right) G_{ab}(\phi(\varphi)) \left(\frac{\partial \phi^b}{\partial \varphi^d} \right) \partial^\mu \varphi^d$$

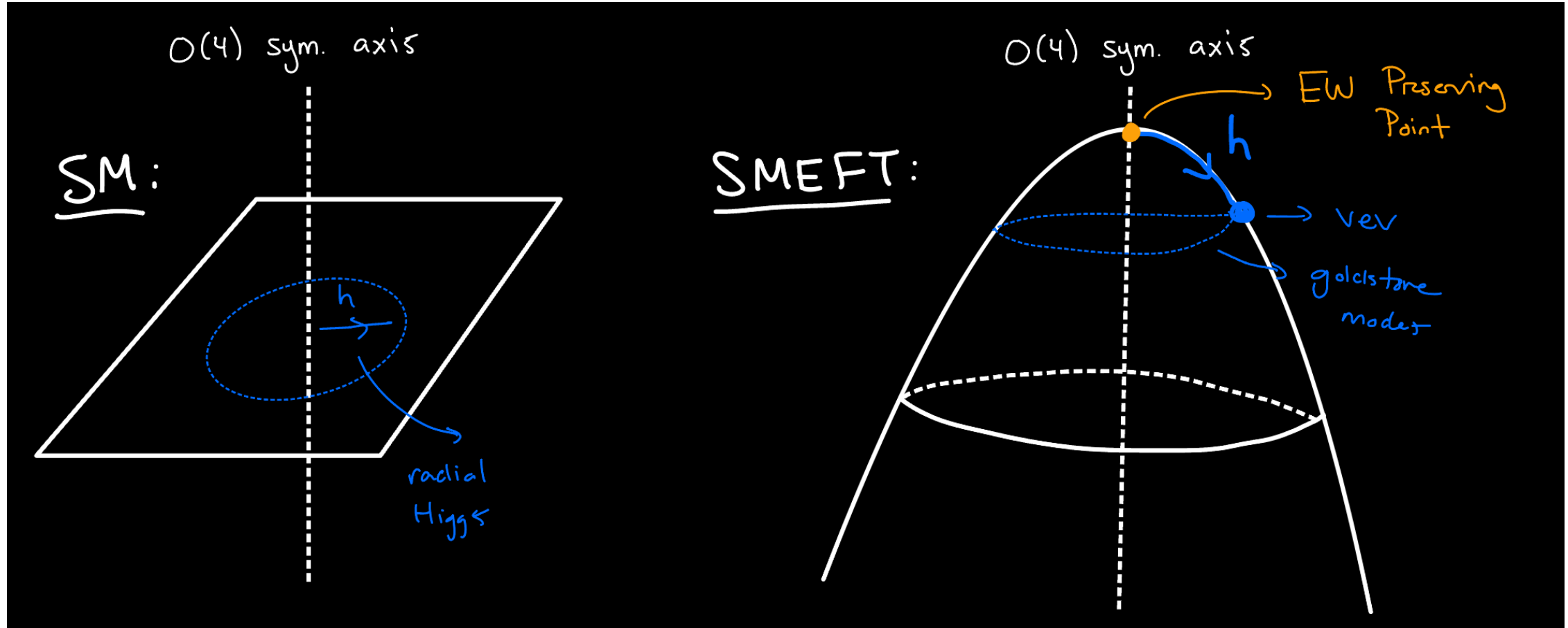
$$\ni \partial_\mu \varphi^c \tilde{G}_{cd} \partial^\mu \varphi^d$$

Forms a metric!



[A. Manohar:hep-ph/1804.05863]
[Alvarez-Gaume, Freedman, Mukhi (1981)]
[Vilkovisky (1984), DeWitt (1985)]

Geometry of EFTs



[T. Cohen, N. Craig, X. Lu, D. Sutherland:2108.03240]

[R. Alonso, E. Jenkins, A. Manohar:1602.00706]

Riemann Normal Coordinates (RNC)

$$\tilde{G}_{ab}(\phi) = \delta_{ab} + \frac{1}{3}\bar{R}_{aijb}\phi^i\phi^j + \frac{1}{6}\nabla_i\bar{R}_{ajkb}\phi^i\phi^j\phi^k + \frac{1}{4!}\frac{6}{5}\left(\nabla_i\nabla_j\bar{R}_{aklb} + \frac{8}{9}\bar{R}_{aijc}\bar{R}_{klb}^c\right)\phi^i\phi^j\phi^k\phi^l + \dots$$

[A.Hatzinikitas:hep-ph/00010778]

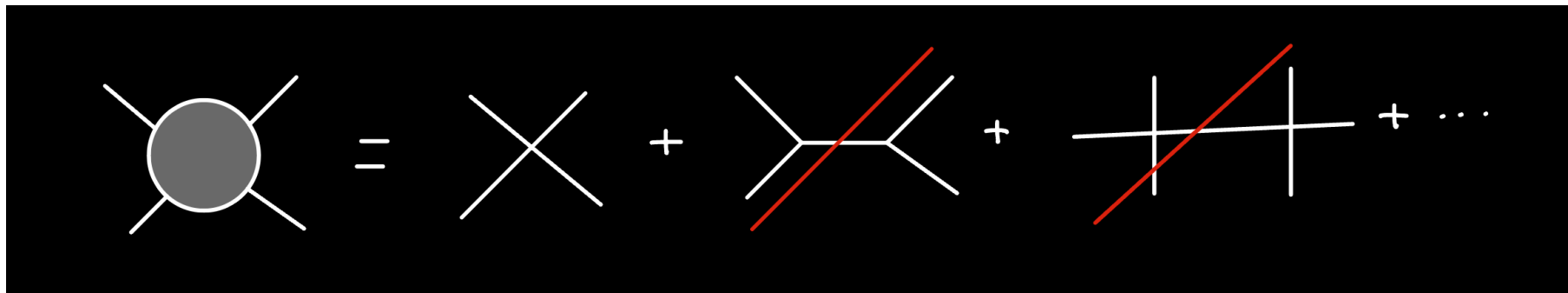
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[A.Hatzinikitas:hep-ph/00010778]

This structure pulls out distinct Kinematic Poles:

$$A_4 \sim R \quad A_5 \sim \nabla R \quad A_6 \sim \nabla^2 R \quad A_n \sim \nabla^n R$$



[C. Cheung, A. Helset & J. Parra-Martinez:2111.03045]

The Symmetric Point

Use Isotropy and Riemann Tensor Properties to build Rules to simplify the RNC Metric:

$$\tilde{G}_{ab} = \delta_{ab} + \frac{c_1}{\Lambda^2} \tilde{R}_{a(ij)b} \phi^i \phi^j + \frac{c_2}{\Lambda^4} \delta_{(ij} \tilde{R}_{|a|kl)b} \phi^i \phi^j \phi^k \phi^l + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\phi^6}{\Lambda^6}\right)$$

Where $\tilde{R}_{aijb} = \delta_{aj} \delta_{ib} - \delta_{ab} \delta_{ij}$

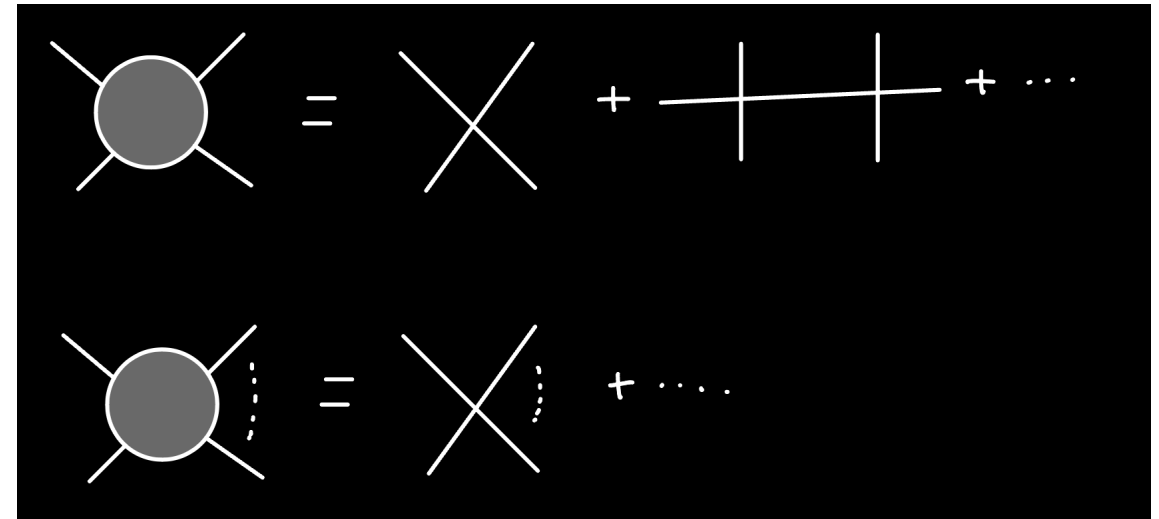
The Symmetric Point

R-Rules around the symmetric point:

$$(1) \tilde{R}^n \tilde{R} = (-1)^n \delta \tilde{R}$$

$$(2) \nabla^n R = \begin{cases} \delta^{n-1} \tilde{R} & \text{for even } n \\ 0 & \text{for odd } n \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \tilde{R}_{aijk} \phi^i \phi^j \phi^k = 0$$

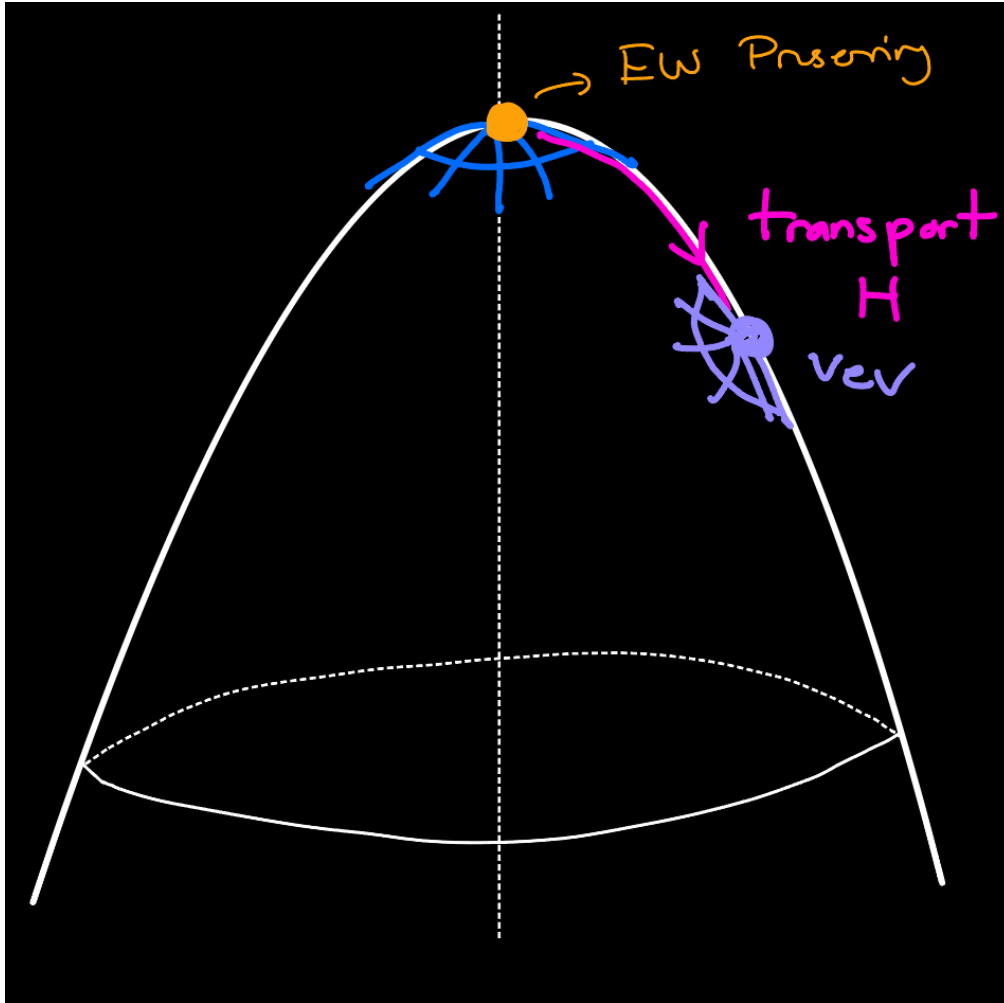


$$A_4 \sim \tilde{R}$$

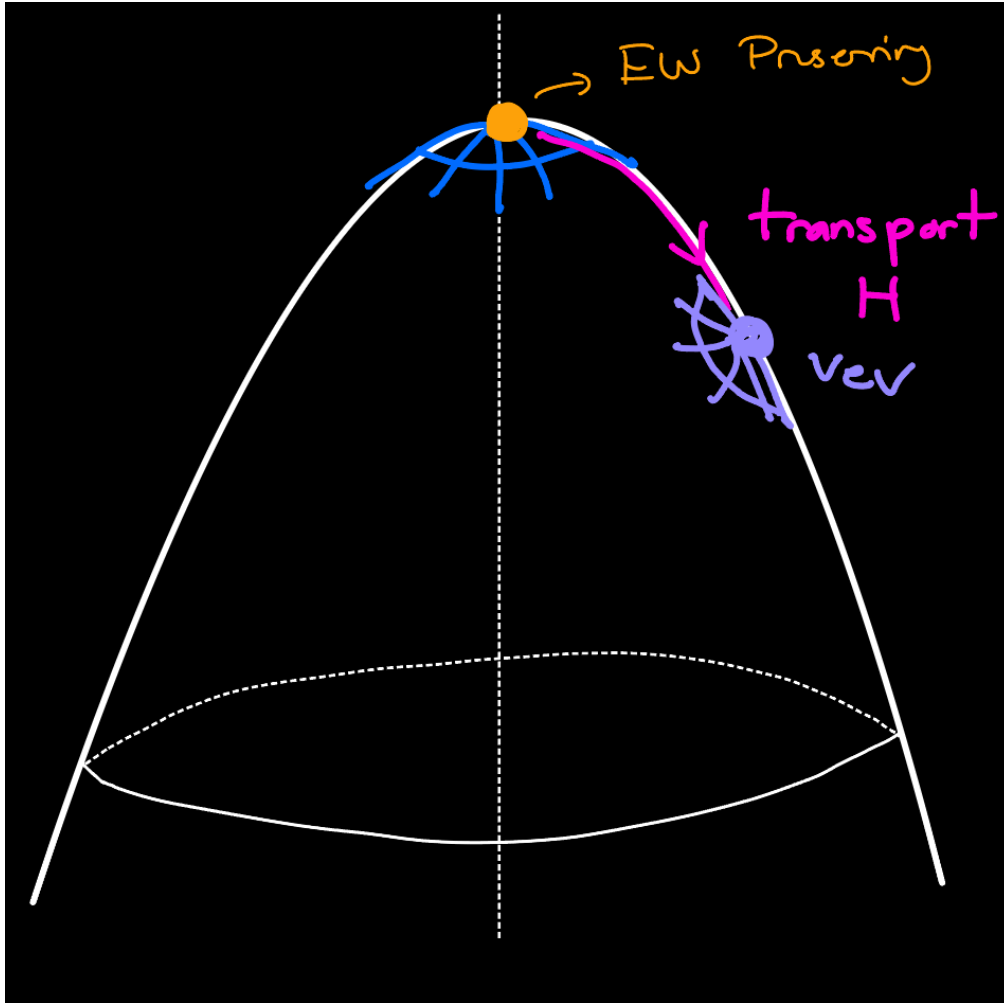
$$A_6 \sim \delta \tilde{R}$$

$$A_n \sim \delta^n \tilde{R}$$

Expanding around the vacuum



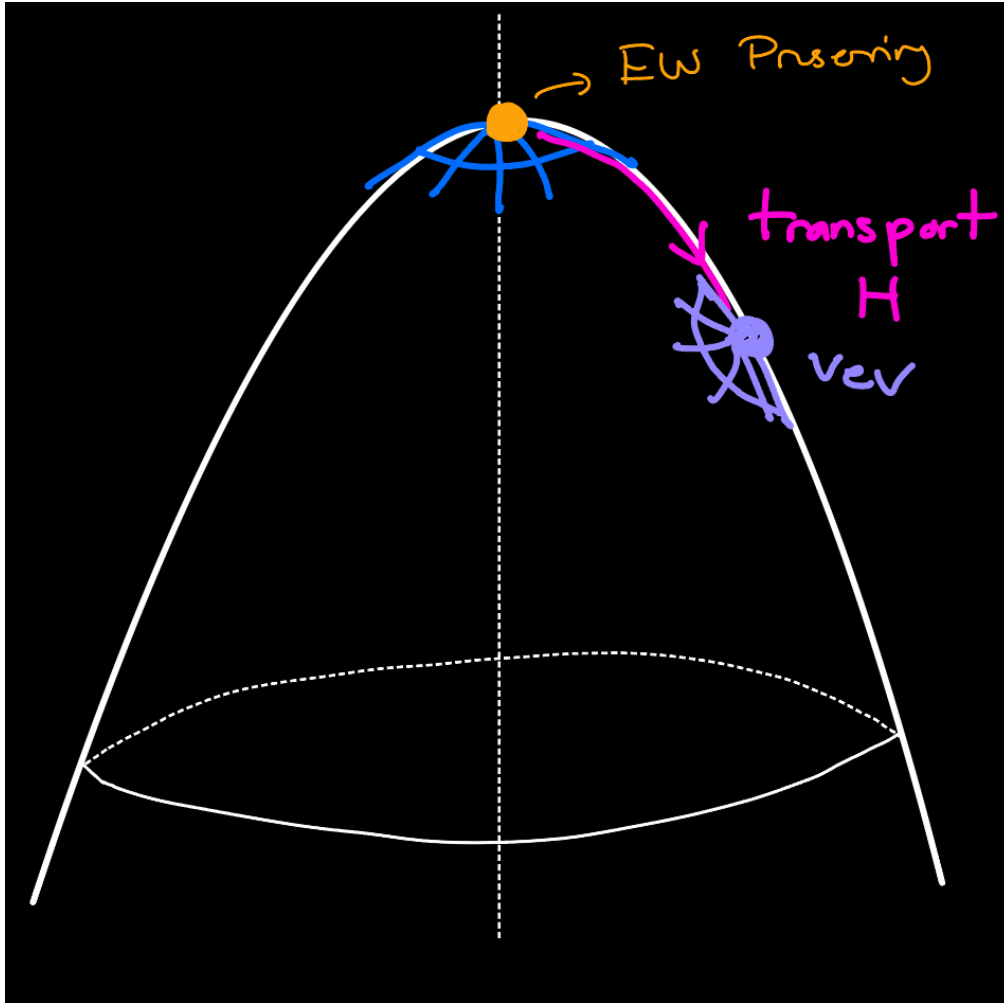
Expanding around the vacuum



Simple expression for the vertex:

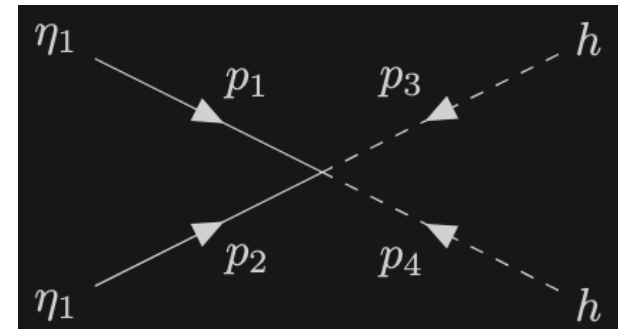
$$\mathcal{M}_4 = -\frac{c_1}{\Lambda^2} \left((h\partial\eta_i - \eta_i\partial h)^2 + \eta_i^2\partial\eta_i^2 - \eta_i\partial\eta_i\eta_j\partial\eta_j \right) : i \neq j$$

Expanding around the vacuum



Simple expression for the vertex:

$$\mathcal{M}_4 = -\frac{c_1}{\Lambda^2} \left((h\partial\eta_i - \eta_i\partial h)^2 + \eta_i^2\partial\eta_i^2 - \eta_i\partial\eta_i\eta_j\partial\eta_j \right) : i \neq j$$



$$= -i\frac{c_1}{\Lambda^2} \left(-p_1 \cdot p_2 - p_3 \cdot p_4 + 2(p_1 \cdot p_3 + p_1 \cdot p_4 + p_2 \cdot p_3 + p_2 \cdot p_4) \right)$$

$$A(W^+W^- \rightarrow hh) = \frac{36c_1^2}{\Lambda^4} s_{12}^2$$

Conclusion

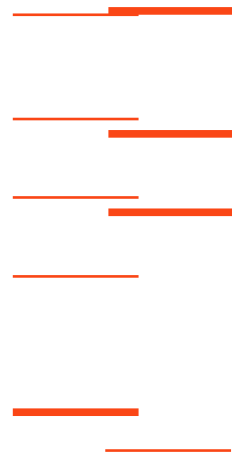
Takeaways

“SMEFT in RNC manifests observables to improve how we do physics.”

- Cleaner calculations. Removing spurious poles.
- Easier to map Observables from Lagrangian
- Future collider physics to probe the nature of EWSB.



Back up Slides



Backup

SMEFT and HEFT

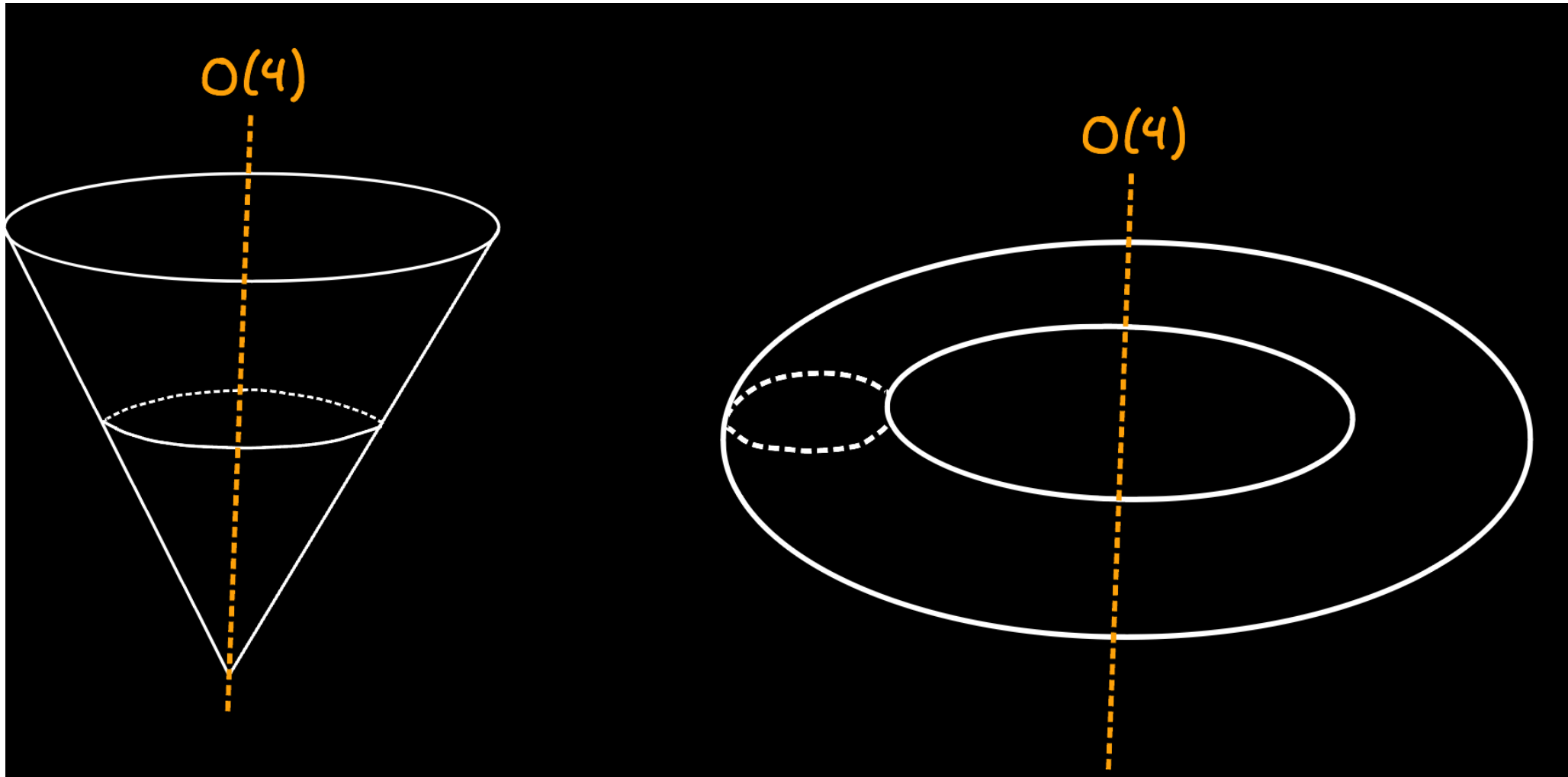
Two possibilities to use as the EFT:

(1) SMEFT: linear realization . Created around the EW preserving point.

(2) HEFT: nonlinear realization. Created around the vacuum.

Ordering: $SM \subset SMEFT \subset HEFT$

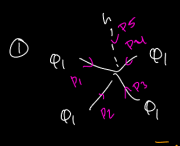
EHEFT-like Manifolds



Backup

Examples of amplitudes (RNC)

$A(W^+W^- \rightarrow W^+W^-h) = A(\phi_1\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_1\phi_1 h) + A(\phi_1\phi_1 \rightarrow \phi_2\phi_2 h)$

$\textcircled{1}$ 

$$= \frac{(16c_1^2 + 46c_2)v}{\Lambda^4} \phi_1^2 h \partial\phi_1^2 - \frac{(16c_1^2 + 46c_2)v}{\Lambda^4} \phi_1^3 \partial h \partial\phi_1$$

$$\equiv \alpha (\phi_1^2 h \partial\phi_1^2 - \phi_1^3 \partial h \partial\phi_1)$$

$$= \alpha \left[p_1 p_2 + p_1 \cdot (p_3 + p_4) + p_2 \cdot (p_3 + p_4) + p_3 \cdot p_4 - p_5 \cdot (p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4) \right]$$

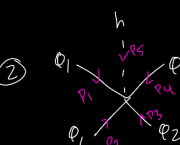
From COM: $p_1 + p_2 = -p_3 - p_4 - p_5$

$(p_1 + p_2) \cdot (p_3 + p_4)$
 $(p_1 + p_2) \cdot (-p_1 - p_2 - p_5)$
 $-p_1 \cdot p_2 - p_1 \cdot p_5 - p_2 \cdot p_1 - p_2 \cdot p_5$

I can simplify using \sim to the right, but I didn't for Warsaw:

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2} [s_{12} + s_{13} + s_{14} + s_{23} + s_{24} + s_{34}]$$

Incredibly similar to *ambit*! $\sim \frac{k_i^2}{2}$ term
 using α definition as above

$\textcircled{2}$ 

$$= \frac{(2c_1^2 + 12c_2)v}{\Lambda^4} (h \phi_1^2 \partial\phi_2^2 + h \phi_2^2 \partial\phi_1^2) - \alpha [\phi_1 \phi_2^2 \partial h \partial\phi_1 + \phi_1^2 \phi_2 \partial h \partial\phi_2]$$

$$+ \frac{(28c_1^2 + 68c_2)v}{\Lambda^4} h \phi_1 \phi_2 \partial\phi_1 \partial\phi_2$$

$$\equiv \gamma (\beta (p_3 p_4 + p_1 \cdot p_2) - \alpha (p_5 \cdot (p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4)) + \gamma (p_1 \cdot (p_2 + p_3 + p_4)))$$

$$= \frac{(\beta + \gamma)}{2} s_{12} + \frac{\beta}{2} s_{34} + \frac{\gamma}{2} (s_{13} + s_{14})$$

$\Rightarrow i A(W^+W^- \rightarrow W^+W^-h) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) s_{12} + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \gamma) (s_{13} + s_{14}) + \frac{\alpha}{2} (s_{23} + s_{24}) + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta) s_{34}$

Backup

Examples of amplitudes (Warsaw)

$W^+W^- \rightarrow W^+W^-h$

$$W^+W^- = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_1 - i\varphi_2) (\varphi_1 + i\varphi_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_1\varphi_1 + \varphi_2\varphi_2)$$

$\mathcal{A}(W^+W^- \rightarrow W^+W^-h) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}(\varphi_1\varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_1\varphi_1h) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}(\varphi_1\varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_2\varphi_2h)$

$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}(\varphi_2\varphi_2 \rightarrow \varphi_1\varphi_1h) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}(\varphi_2\varphi_2 \rightarrow \varphi_2\varphi_2h)$, $i\mathcal{M}_2 =$

$$= \mathcal{A}(\varphi_1\varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_1\varphi_1h) + \mathcal{A}(\varphi_1\varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_2\varphi_2h)$$

Diagrammatically:

Many Diagrams to calculate:

$$i\mathcal{M}_1 = \sum_{\substack{M, \beta=1 \\ \alpha < \beta}}^4 P_\alpha \cdot P_\beta = ik_2 \left(P_1 \cdot P_2 + P_1 \cdot P_3 + P_1 \cdot P_4 \right. \\ \left. + P_2 \cdot P_3 + P_2 \cdot P_4 + P_3 \cdot P_4 \right)$$

$$= \frac{ik_2}{2} (S_{12} + S_{13} + S_{14} + S_{23} + S_{24} + S_{34})$$

where $q = p_5 + p_4 = -p_1 - p_2 - p_3$

$$= ik_2^2 k_2 \frac{(P_1 \cdot P_2 + P_1 \cdot P_3 + P_2 \cdot P_3) (P_4 \cdot P_5)}{q^2}$$

$$= ik_2^2 k_2 \frac{(S_{12} + S_{13} + S_{23})}{2 P_4 \cdot P_5}$$

where $P_4 + P_5 = r$, $P_3 + r = q$

$$i\mathcal{M}_3 = \dots$$

$$= ik_2^2 k_2 \frac{(P_1 \cdot P_2) (P_3 \cdot r) (P_4 \cdot r)}{q^2 r^2}$$

where $P_4 + P_5 = r$, $P_3 + r = q$

$$= -ik_2^3 \frac{(P_1 \cdot P_2) (P_3 \cdot r) (P_4 \cdot r)}{q^2 r^2}$$

$i\mathcal{M}_4 = \dots$

$$= ik_2 (P_1 + P_2) (P_3 + P_4)$$

$$= ik_2 (P_1 \cdot P_3 + P_1 \cdot P_4 + P_2 \cdot P_3 + P_2 \cdot P_4)$$

$$= \frac{ik_2}{2} (S_{13} + S_{14} + S_{23} + S_{24})$$

$i\mathcal{M}_5 = \dots$

$$= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot ik_1 (P_1 + P_3) \cdot (P_2 + q) \frac{ik_1}{q^2} ik_2 (P_4 \cdot q)$$

$$= i 4 k_1^2 k_2 \frac{(P_1 + P_3) \cdot (P_2 + q) (P_4 \cdot P_5)}{2 P_4 \cdot P_5}$$

$$= i 2 k_1^2 k_2 (P_1 + P_3) \cdot (P_2 - P_1 - P_2 - P_3)$$

$$= i 2 k_1^2 k_2 (-P_1 \cdot P_3 - P_3 \cdot P_4)$$

$$= -i 2 k_1^2 k_2 S_{13}$$

$i\mathcal{M}_6 = \dots$

$$= 2 ik_2 (P_1 \cdot P_2) \frac{1}{q^2} ik_2 (P_2 \cdot r) \frac{ik_1}{r^2} (-1) k_2 (P_4 \cdot r)$$

$$= -i 2 k_1 k_2^3 \frac{(P_1 \cdot P_2) (P_3 \cdot r) (P_4 \cdot r)}{q^2 r^2}$$

$$= i 2 k_1 k_2^3 \frac{(P_1 \cdot P_2) (P_3 \cdot r) (P_4 \cdot r)}{2 P_3 \cdot r \cdot 2 P_4 \cdot P_5}$$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}(W^+W^- \rightarrow W^+W^-h) = \frac{ik_2}{2} (S_{12} + S_{13} + S_{14} + S_{23} + S_{24} + S_{34})$

$$+ \frac{ik_2^2 k_2}{4} (S_{12} + S_{13} + S_{23}) - \frac{ik_1 k_2^3}{8} S_{12}$$

$$+ \frac{ik_2}{2} (S_{13} + S_{14} + S_{23} + S_{24}) - i 2 k_1^2 k_2 S_{13}$$

$$- \frac{ik_1 k_2^3}{4} S_{12}$$

$$= i \left(\frac{k_2}{2} - k_1 k_2^3 \right) S_{12} + i \left[\frac{k_2}{2} + \frac{k_1^2 k_2}{4} + k_2 - 2 k_1^2 k_2 \right] S_{13}$$

$$+ i \left[\frac{k_2}{2} + k_2 \right] S_{14} + i \left[\frac{k_2}{2} + \frac{k_1 k_2}{4} + k_2 \right] S_{23}$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2} k_2 S_{24} + \frac{3}{2} k_2 + \frac{k_1^2 k_2}{4} S_{24} + \frac{ik_2}{2} S_{34}$$

$$= i \frac{k_2}{2} [S_{12} + 3 S_{13} + 3 S_{14} + 3 S_{23} + 3 S_{24} + S_{34}]$$

$$- \frac{ik_1^2 k_2}{4} [S_{12} + 7 S_{13} - S_{23}]$$

Backup

Extra Geometric-EFTs

Supersymmetric Models:

[L. Alvarez-Gaume, D.Z. Freedman & S. Mukhi; Amals.Phys.148(1981)85]

[E. Brazen, T. Cutright, C. Zachos; Nucl.Phys.B 260(1985)630-688]

HEFT:

[R. Alonso, E. Jenkins & A. Manohar:1605.03602]

Geo-SMEFT:

[A. Helset, A. Martin, M. Trott: 2001.01453]

Backup

Extra Geometric-EFTs

Derivative Field Redefinitions:

Jet bundle Geometry:

[M. Alminawi, I. Brivio & J. Dauighi;2308.00017]

Geometry Kinematics Duality:

[C. Cheung, A. Helset, and J. Parra Martinez:2202.06972]

Functional Geometry:

[T. Cohen, X. Lu & Z. Zhang:2410.21378]

Non-local field redefinitions:

[T. Cohen, M. Forslund, A. Helset:2412.12247]

Backup

Extra Geometric-EFTs

Fermions:

Quantum effective action including fermions:

[V. Altus, A. Pilaftsis:2406.13594]

[V. Altus, A. Pilaftsis:2307.01126]

Fermi Normal Coordinates:

[N. Craig, I-K. Lee, Y.T. Lee: 2509.07101]

Two loop Renormalisation of two-fermi SMEFT operators:

[B. Assi, A. Helset, J. Pages, C.H. Shen:2504.18537]