

# RGEs in generic EFTs

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In collaboration with J. Aebischer, P. Mieszkański and N. Selimović

1. Motivation and assumptions
2. Results for dimension-four operators
3. Classification of dimension-six operators
4. One-loop calculations and sample results
5. Identities stemming from gauge invariance
6. Automatic computations
7. Passing to the on-shell basis
8. Verification of the preliminary results
9. Current status of the one-loop RGE computation
10. Outlook: methods for proceeding to two loops and beyond

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## Assumptions:

Gauge group: arbitrary finite product of finite-dimensional Lie groups.

Matter fields: real scalars  $\phi_a$  and left-handed spin- $\frac{1}{2}$  fermions  $\psi_k$ .

Discrete symmetry:  $\phi \rightarrow -\phi$ ,  $\psi \rightarrow i\psi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^A F^{A\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}(D_\mu\phi)_a(D^\mu\phi)_a - \frac{1}{2}m_{ab}^2\phi_a\phi_b + i\bar{\psi}_j(D\not{\psi})_j - \frac{1}{4!}\lambda_{abcd}\phi_a\phi_b\phi_c\phi_d \\ & - \frac{1}{2}\left(Y_{jk}^a\phi_a\psi_j^T C\psi_k + \text{h.c.}\right) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{g.f.}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{FP}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\sum Q_N + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Let's absorb the gauge couplings into the structure constants and generators. Then  $F_{\mu\nu}^A = \partial_\mu V_\nu^A - \partial_\nu V_\mu^A - f^{ABC}V_\mu^B V_\nu^C$ ,  
 $(D_\mu\phi)_a = (\delta_{ab}\partial_\mu + i\theta_{ab}^A V_\mu^A)\phi_b$ ,  $(D_\mu\psi)_j = (\delta_{jk}\partial_\mu + it_{jk}^A V_\mu^A)\psi_k$ ,  $(D_\rho F_{\mu\nu})^A = \partial_\rho F_{\mu\nu}^A - f^{ABC}V_\rho^B F_{\mu\nu}^C$ .

The quantities  $Q_N$  stand for linear combinations of dimension-six operators multiplied by their Wilson coefficients.

## Renormalization of the dimension-four part:

- [1] M. E. Machacek and M. T. Vaughn, “Two Loop Renormalization Group Equations in a General Quantum Field Theory”  
“1. Wave Function Renormalization,” Nucl. Phys. B 222 (1983) 83,  
“2. Yukawa Couplings,” Nucl. Phys. B 236 (1984) 221,  
“3. Scalar Quartic Couplings,” Nucl. Phys. B 249 (1985) 70.
- [2] M. X. Luo, H. W. Wang and Y. Xiao, “Two loop renormalization group equations in general gauge field theories,”  
Phys. Rev. D 67 (2003) 065019 [hep-ph/0211440].
- [3] I. Schienbein, F. Staub, T. Steudtner and K. Svirina, “Revisiting RGEs for general gauge theories,”  
Nucl. Phys. B 939 (2019) 1, Nucl. Phys. B 966 (2021) 115339 (E), [arXiv:1809.06797].
- (...)
- [4] A. Bednyakov and A. Pikelner,  
“Four-Loop Gauge and Three-Loop Yukawa Beta Functions in a General Renormalizable Theory,”  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 127 (2021) 041801 [arXiv:2105.09918].



## Classification of dimension-six operators (off shell):

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$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{6!} W_{abcdef}^{(1)} \phi_a \phi_b \phi_c \phi_d \phi_e \phi_f,$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{1}{4} W_{abcd}^{(2)} (D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\mu \phi)_b \phi_c \phi_d,$$

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$$Q_2 = \frac{1}{4} W_{abcd}^{(2)} (D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\mu \phi)_b \phi_c \phi_d,$$

$$Q_4 = \frac{1}{2} W_{ab}^{(4)A} (D^\mu \phi)_a (D^\nu \phi)_b F_{\mu\nu}^A,$$

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$$Q_7 = \frac{1}{2} W^{(7)AB} (D^\mu F_{\mu\nu})^A (D_\rho F^{\rho\nu})^B,$$

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$$Q_2 = \frac{1}{4} W_{abcd}^{(2)} (D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\mu \phi)_b \phi_c \phi_d,$$

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$$Q_2 = \frac{1}{4} W_{abcd}^{(2)} (D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\mu \phi)_b \phi_c \phi_d,$$

$$Q_4 = \frac{1}{2} W_{ab}^{(4)A} (D^\mu \phi)_a (D^\nu \phi)_b F_{\mu\nu}^A,$$

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$$Q_{12} = i W_{jk}^{(12)} \bar{\psi}_j (\not{D} \not{D} \not{D} \psi)_k,$$

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 Q_3 &= \frac{1}{2} W_{ab}^{(3)} (D^\mu D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\nu D_\nu \phi)_b, & Q_4 &= \frac{1}{2} W_{ab}^{(4)A} (D^\mu \phi)_a (D^\nu \phi)_b F_{\mu\nu}^A, \\
 Q_5 &= \frac{1}{4} W_{ab}^{(5)AB} \phi_a \phi_b F_{\mu\nu}^A F^{B\mu\nu}, & Q_6 &= \frac{1}{4} W_{ab}^{(6)AB} \phi_a \phi_b F_{\mu\nu}^A \tilde{F}^{B\mu\nu}, \\
 Q_7 &= \frac{1}{2} W^{(7)AB} (D^\mu F_{\mu\nu})^A (D_\rho F^{\rho\nu})^B, & Q_8 &= \frac{1}{3!} W^{(8)ABC} F^{A\mu\nu} F^{B\nu\rho} F^C{}_{\rho\mu}, \\
 Q_9 &= \frac{1}{3!} W^{(9)ABC} F^{A\mu\nu} F^{B\nu\rho} \tilde{F}^C{}_{\rho\mu}, & Q_{10} &= \frac{1}{8} W_{jklm}^{(10)} (\psi_j^T C \psi_k) (\psi_l^T C \psi_m) + \text{h.c.}, \\
 Q_{11} &= \frac{1}{4} W_{jklm}^{(11)} (\bar{\psi}_j \gamma_\mu \psi_k) (\bar{\psi}_l \gamma^\mu \psi_m), & Q_{12} &= i W_{jk}^{(12)} \bar{\psi}_j (\not{D} \not{D} \not{D} \psi)_k, \\
 Q_{13} &= \frac{1}{2} W_{a,jk}^{(13)} \phi_a (D_\mu \psi)_j^T C (D^\mu \psi)_k + \text{h.c.}, & Q_{14} &= W_{a,jk}^{(14)} \phi_a \psi_j^T C (D_\mu D^\mu \psi)_k + \text{h.c.}, \\
 Q_{15} &= \frac{1}{2} W_{a,jk}^{(15)} \phi_a (D_\mu \psi)_j^T C \sigma^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \psi)_k + \text{h.c.}, & Q_{16} &= \frac{i}{2} W_{ab,jk}^{(16)} \phi_a \phi_b \left[ (\bar{\psi} \overleftarrow{D})_j \psi_k - \bar{\psi}_j (\not{D} \psi)_k \right], \\
 Q_{17} &= W_{ab,jk}^{(17)} \phi_a (D_\mu \phi)_b \bar{\psi}_j \gamma^\mu \psi_k, & Q_{18} &= \frac{1}{12} W_{abc,jk}^{(18)} \phi_a \phi_b \phi_c \psi_j^T C \psi_k + \text{h.c.},
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 Q_1 &= \frac{1}{6!} W_{abcdef}^{(1)} \phi_a \phi_b \phi_c \phi_d \phi_e \phi_f, & Q_2 &= \frac{1}{4} W_{abcd}^{(2)} (D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\mu \phi)_b \phi_c \phi_d, \\
 Q_3 &= \frac{1}{2} W_{ab}^{(3)} (D^\mu D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\nu D_\nu \phi)_b, & Q_4 &= \frac{1}{2} W_{ab}^{(4)A} (D^\mu \phi)_a (D^\nu \phi)_b F_{\mu\nu}^A, \\
 Q_5 &= \frac{1}{4} W_{ab}^{(5)AB} \phi_a \phi_b F_{\mu\nu}^A F^{B\mu\nu}, & Q_6 &= \frac{1}{4} W_{ab}^{(6)AB} \phi_a \phi_b F_{\mu\nu}^A \tilde{F}^{B\mu\nu}, \\
 Q_7 &= \frac{1}{2} W^{(7)AB} (D^\mu F_{\mu\nu})^A (D_\rho F^{\rho\nu})^B, & Q_8 &= \frac{1}{3!} W^{(8)ABC} F^A{}_\mu{}_\nu F^{B\nu}{}_\rho F^{C\rho}{}_\mu, \\
 Q_9 &= \frac{1}{3!} W^{(9)ABC} F^A{}_\mu{}_\nu F^{B\nu}{}_\rho \tilde{F}^{C\rho}{}_\mu, & Q_{10} &= \frac{1}{8} W_{jklm}^{(10)} (\psi_j^T C \psi_k) (\psi_l^T C \psi_m) + \text{h.c.}, \\
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 Q_{13} &= \frac{1}{2} W_{a,jk}^{(13)} \phi_a (D_\mu \psi)_j^T C (D^\mu \psi)_k + \text{h.c.}, & Q_{14} &= W_{a,jk}^{(14)} \phi_a \psi_j^T C (D_\mu D^\mu \psi)_k + \text{h.c.}, \\
 Q_{15} &= \frac{1}{2} W_{a,jk}^{(15)} \phi_a (D_\mu \psi)_j^T C \sigma^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \psi)_k + \text{h.c.}, & Q_{16} &= \frac{i}{2} W_{ab,jk}^{(16)} \phi_a \phi_b \left[ (\bar{\psi} \overleftarrow{D})_j \psi_k - \bar{\psi}_j (\not{D} \psi)_k \right], \\
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 Q_{19} &= \frac{1}{2} W_{a,jk}^{(19)A} \phi_a F_{\mu\nu}^A \psi_j^T C \sigma^{\mu\nu} \psi_k + \text{h.c.}, & Q_{20} &= i W_{jk}^{(20)A} F_{\mu\nu}^A \left[ (\bar{\psi} \overleftarrow{D}^\nu)_j \gamma^\mu \psi_k - \bar{\psi}_j \gamma^\mu (D^\nu \psi)_k \right], \\
 Q_{21} &= i W_{jk}^{(21)A} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}^A \bar{\psi}_j \gamma^\mu (D^\nu \psi)_k, & Q_{22} &= W_{jk}^{(22)A} (D^\mu F_{\mu\nu})^A \bar{\psi}_j \gamma^\nu \psi_k.
 \end{aligned}$$



## Classification of dimension-six operators (off shell):

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 Q_1 &= \frac{1}{6!} W_{abcdef}^{(1)} \phi_a \phi_b \phi_c \phi_d \phi_e \phi_f, & Q_2 &= \frac{1}{4} W_{abcd}^{(2)} (D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\mu \phi)_b \phi_c \phi_d, \\
 Q_3 &= \frac{1}{2} W_{ab}^{(3)} (D^\mu D_\mu \phi)_a (D^\nu D_\nu \phi)_b, & Q_4 &= \frac{1}{2} W_{ab}^{(4)A} (D^\mu \phi)_a (D^\nu \phi)_b F_{\mu\nu}^A, \\
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 Q_7 &= \frac{1}{2} W^{(7)AB} (D^\mu F_{\mu\nu})^A (D_\rho F^{\rho\nu})^B, & Q_8 &= \frac{1}{3!} W^{(8)ABC} F^A{}^\mu{}_\nu F^{B\nu}{}_\rho F^{C\rho}{}_\mu, \\
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 Q_{19} &= \frac{1}{2} W_{a,jk}^{(19)A} \phi_a F_{\mu\nu}^A \psi_j^T C \sigma^{\mu\nu} \psi_k + \text{h.c.}, & Q_{20} &= i W_{jk}^{(20)A} F_{\mu\nu}^A \left[ (\bar{\psi} \overleftarrow{D}^\nu)_j \gamma^\mu \psi_k - \bar{\psi}_j \gamma^\mu (D^\nu \psi)_k \right], \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

Here,  $W^{(N)}$  contain both the Wilson coefficients and the necessary Clebsch-Gordan coefficients that select singlets from various tensor products of the gauge group representations.

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 \end{aligned}$$

Here,  $W^{(N)}$  contain both the Wilson coefficients and the necessary Clebsch-Gordan coefficients that select singlets from various tensor products of the gauge group representations.

In general, each  $W^{(N)}$  may contain many independent Wilson coefficients.

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 Q_5 &= \frac{1}{4} W_{ab}^{(5)AB} \phi_a \phi_b F_{\mu\nu}^A F^{B\mu\nu}, & Q_6 &= \frac{1}{4} W_{ab}^{(6)AB} \phi_a \phi_b F_{\mu\nu}^A \tilde{F}^{B\mu\nu}, \\
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 Q_{13} &= \frac{1}{2} W_{a,jk}^{(13)} \phi_a (D_\mu \psi)_j^T C (D^\mu \psi)_k + \text{h.c.}, & Q_{14} &= W_{a,jk}^{(14)} \phi_a \psi_j^T C (D_\mu D^\mu \psi)_k + \text{h.c.}, \\
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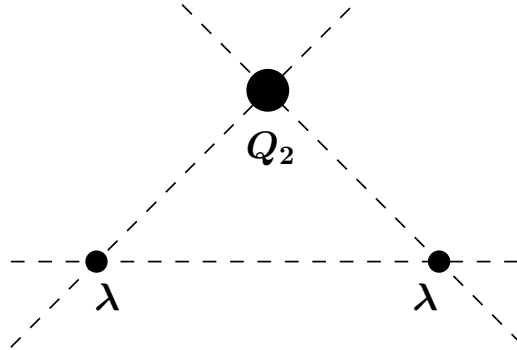
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# One-loop calculations and sample results



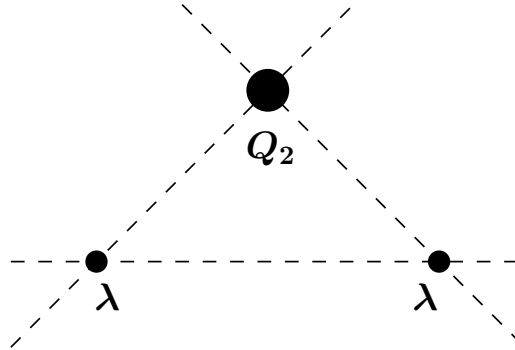
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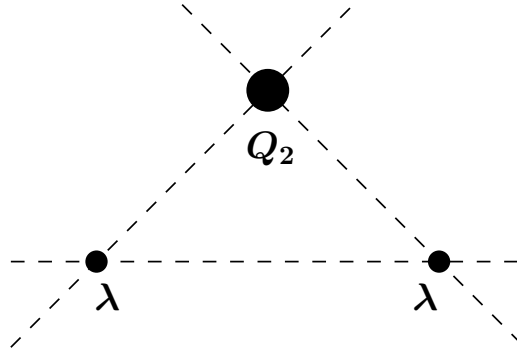
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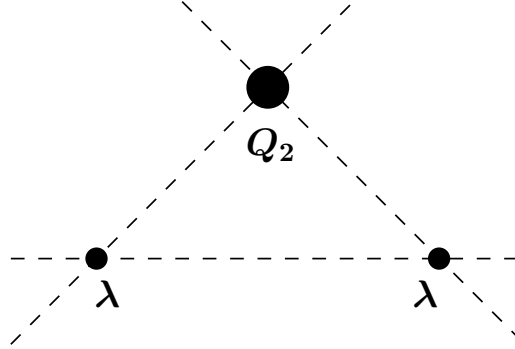


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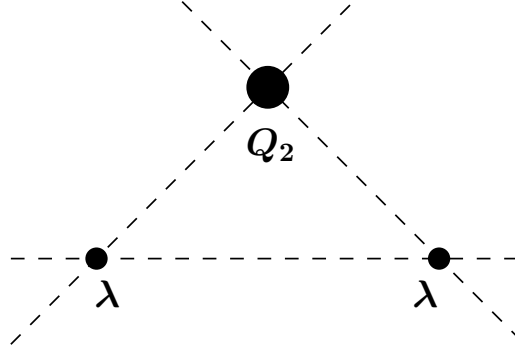
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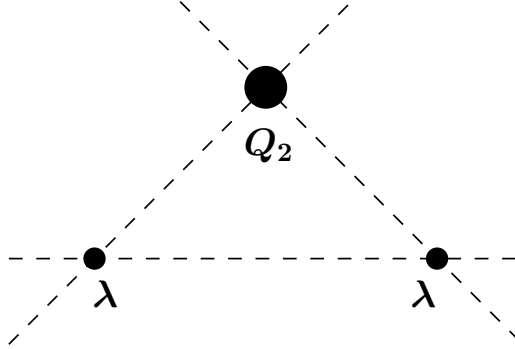
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Example – an identity for the Yukawa couplings

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Both types of terms arise on the r.h.s. for operators that involve both the fermionic and bosonic fields.

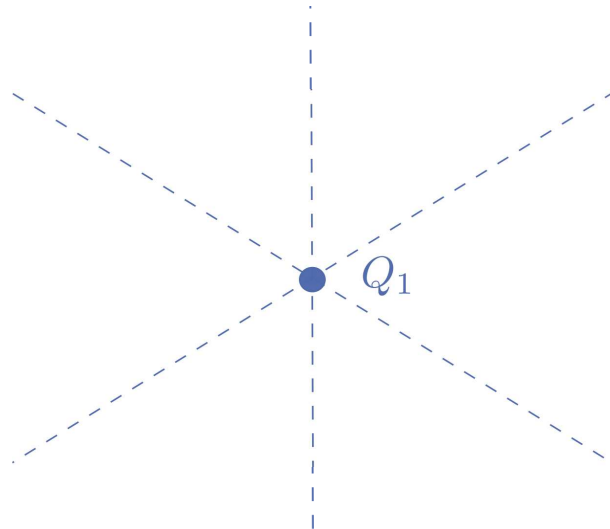
# Automatic computations

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FeynRules

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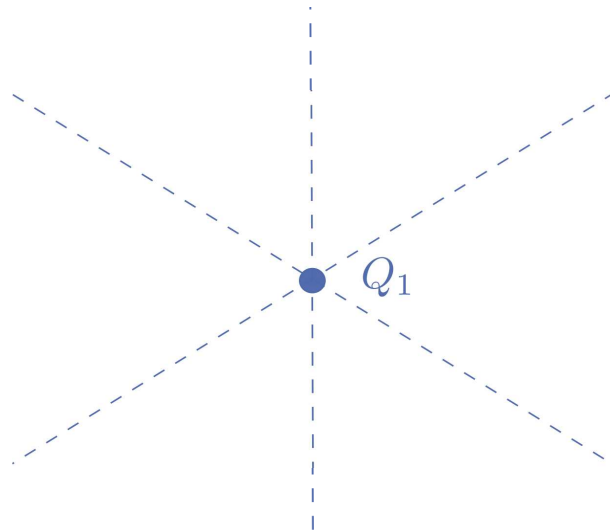
FeynRules



$$-i W_{abcdef}^{(1)}$$

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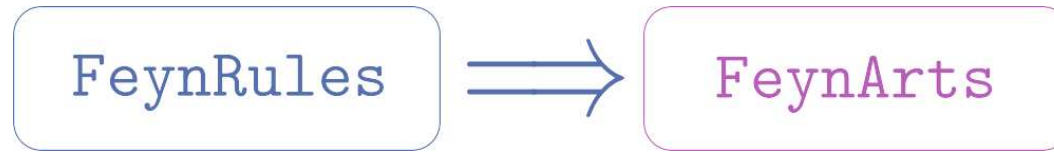
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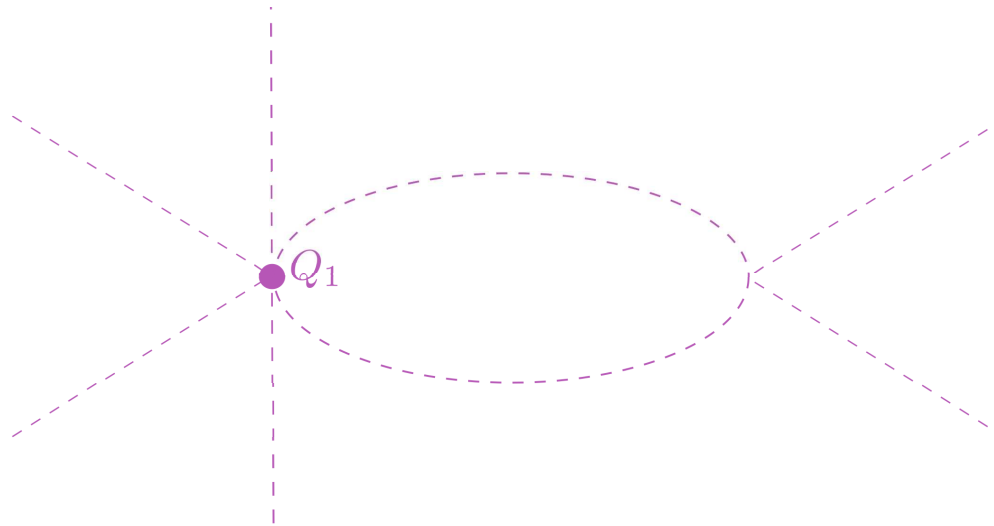
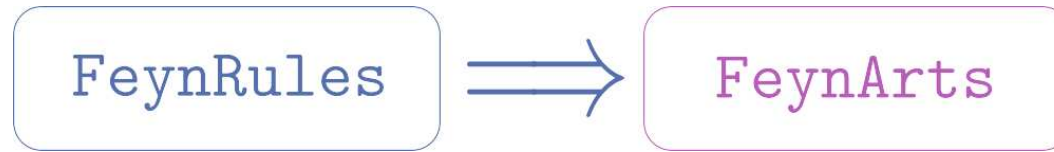
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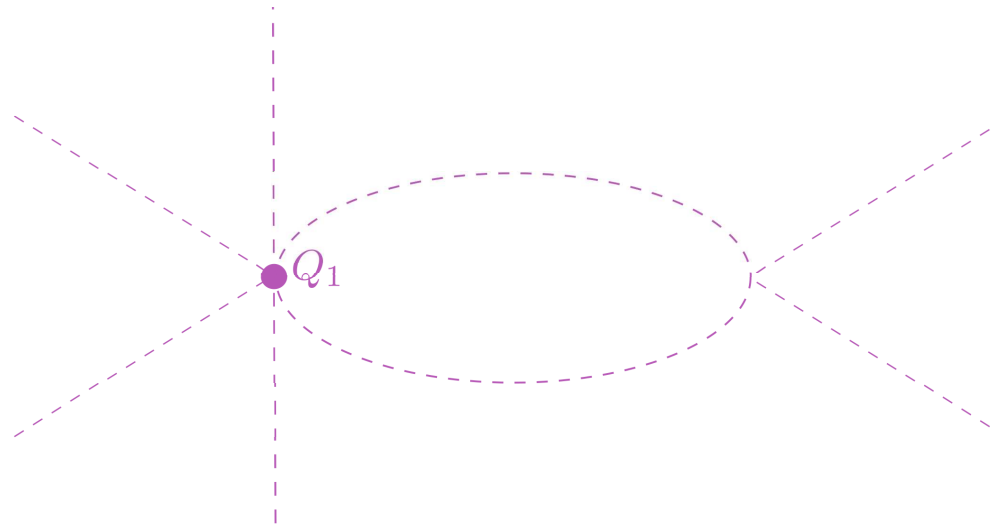
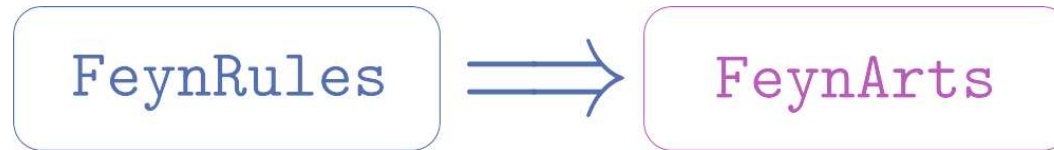


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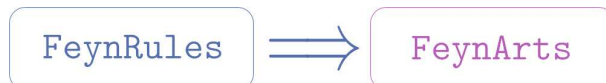


$$-W_{abcdgh}^{(1)} \lambda_{gh ef} \mu^{2\epsilon} \int \frac{d^D q}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{(q^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon)^2}$$

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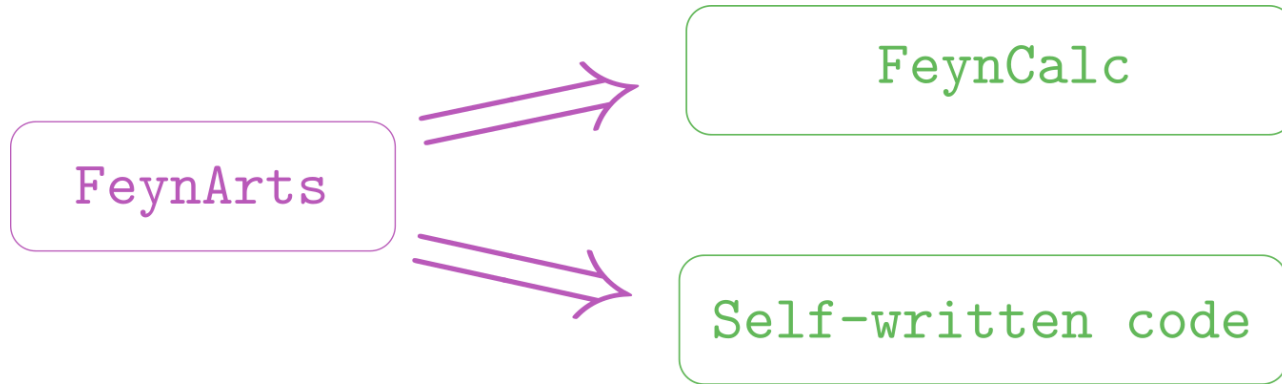


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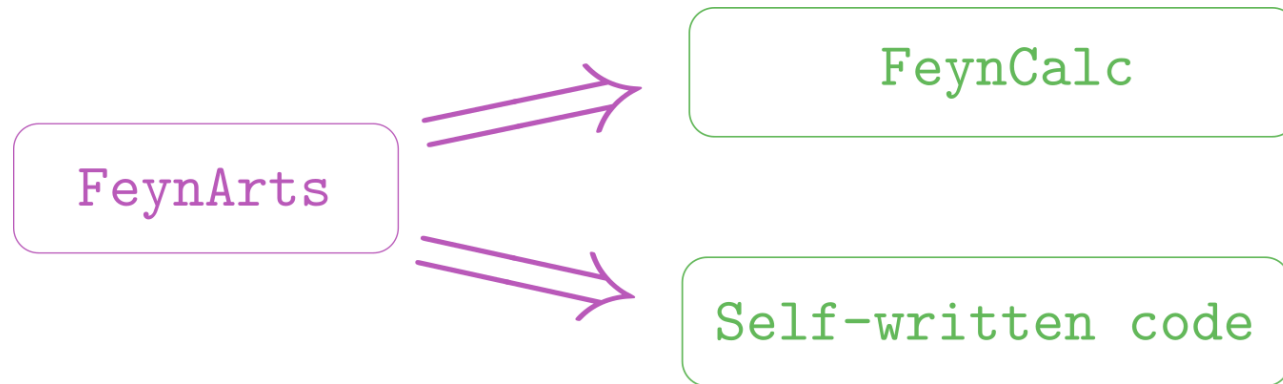




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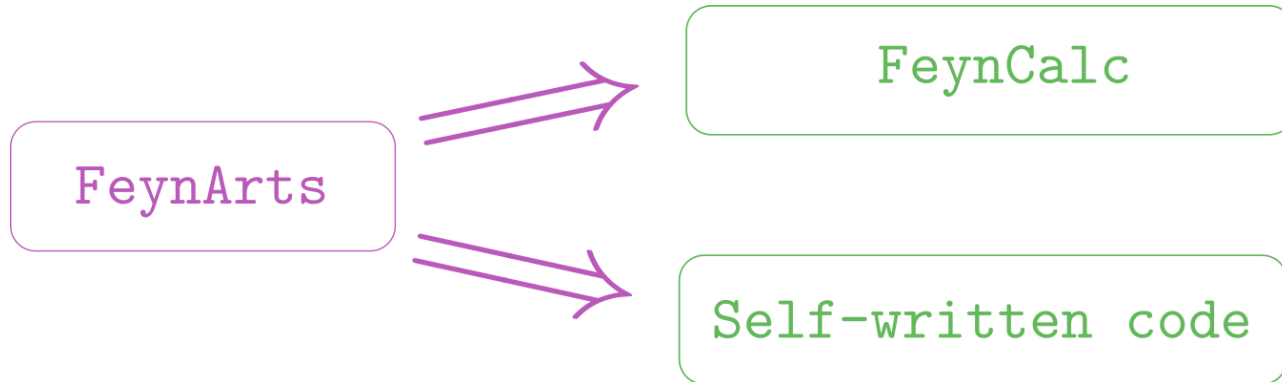


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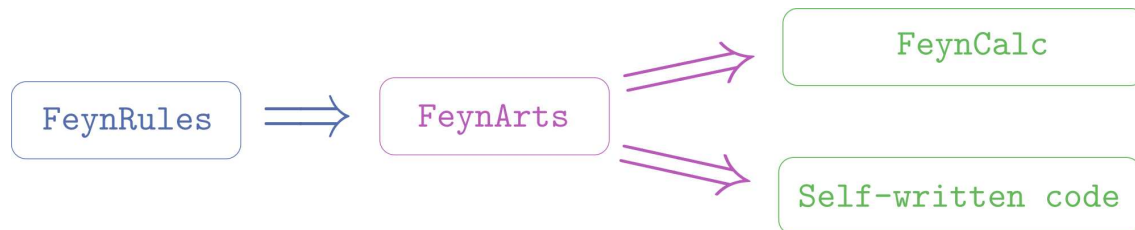


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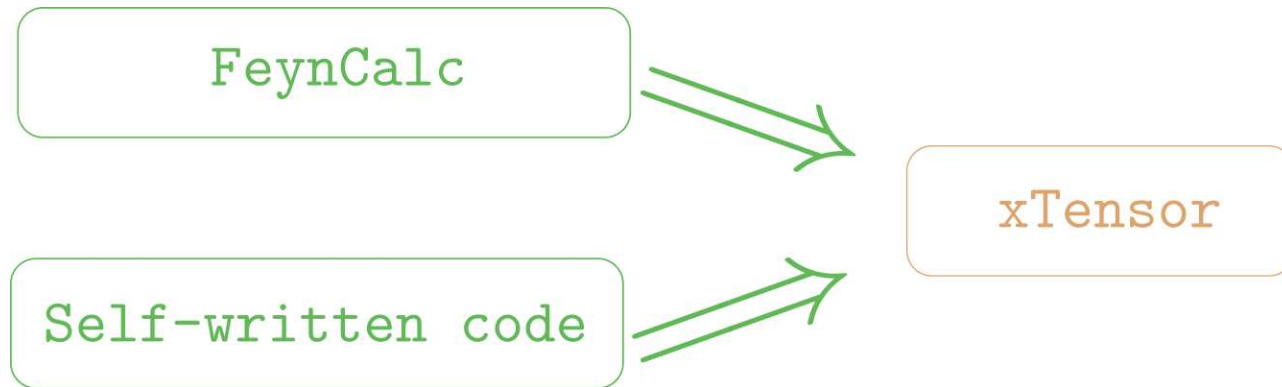
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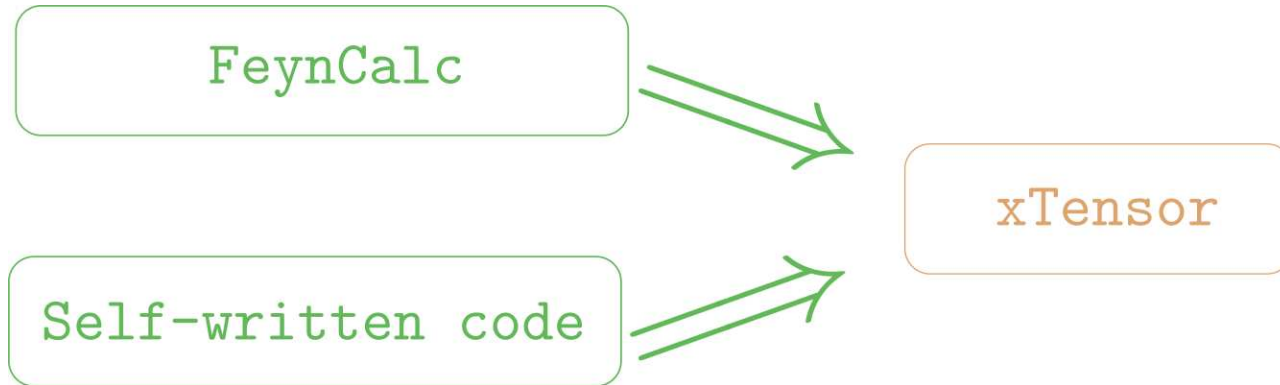
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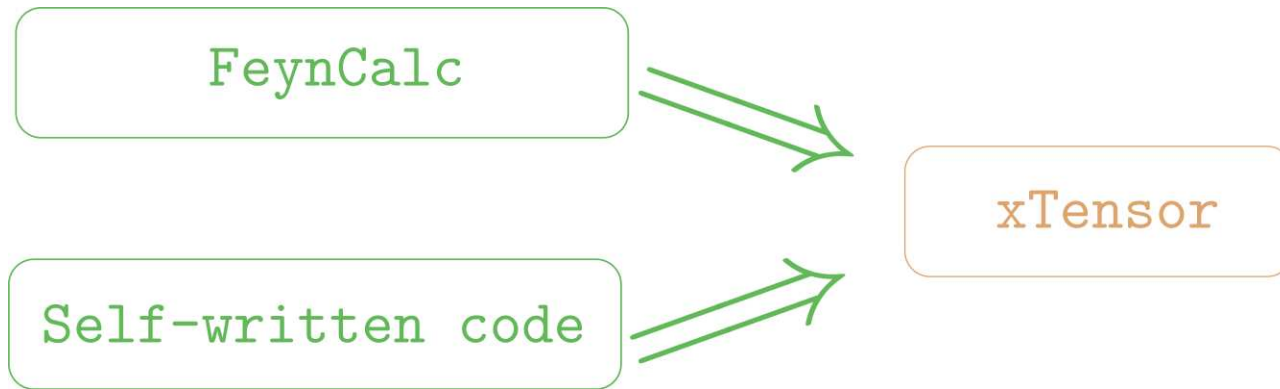
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$$\mu \frac{dW_{abcdef}^{(1)}}{d\mu} = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} [(\dots) - X^{(3)} + (\dots)]_{abcdef}$$

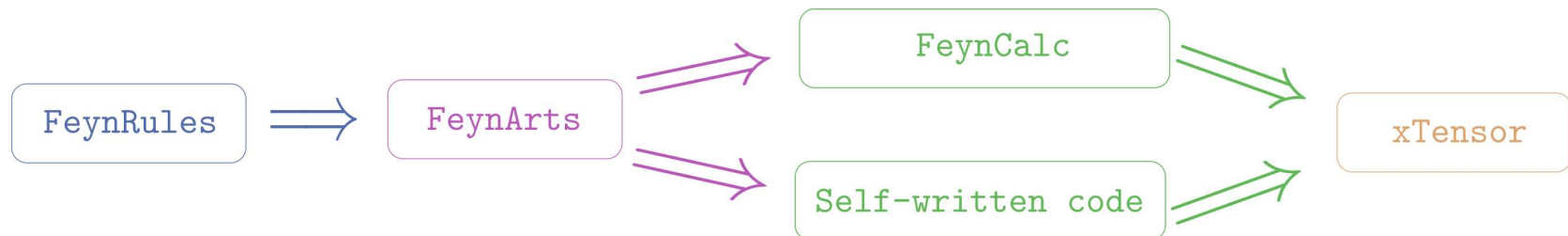
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To get an on-shell expression for the Wilson coefficient of  $Q_5$ , another redefinition is necessary:

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we obtain an operator  $\tilde{Q}_7$  that vanishes on-shell. Next,  $Q'_4$  and  $Q'_5$  are absorbed into  $Q_4$  and  $Q_5$ .

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Here,  $\gamma_B = \frac{1}{48\pi^2} [11C_2(G_B) - \frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(\theta_{\underline{B}}^A \theta_{\underline{B}}^A) - 2\text{tr}(t_{\underline{B}}^A t_{\underline{B}}^A)]$  and  $C_2(G_{\underline{B}}) \delta^{BC} = f^{BDE} f^{CDE}$ .

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[1] E. E. Jenkins, A. V. Manohar, and M. Trott. “Renormalization group evolution of the standard model dimension six operators. I: formalism and  $\lambda$  dependence.”, *Journal of High Energy Physics* 10 (2013) 087 [hep-ph/1308.2627].

[2] E. E. Jenkins, A. V. Manohar, and M. Trott. “Renormalization group evolution of the standard model dimension six operators. II: Yukawa dependence.” *Journal of High Energy Physics* 01 (2014) 035 [hep-ph/1310.4838].

[3] E. E. Jenkins, A. V. Manohar, and M. Trott. “Renormalization group evolution of the standard model dimension six operators. III: gauge coupling dependence and phenomenology” *Journal of High Energy Physics* 04 (2014) 159 [hep-ph/1312.2014].

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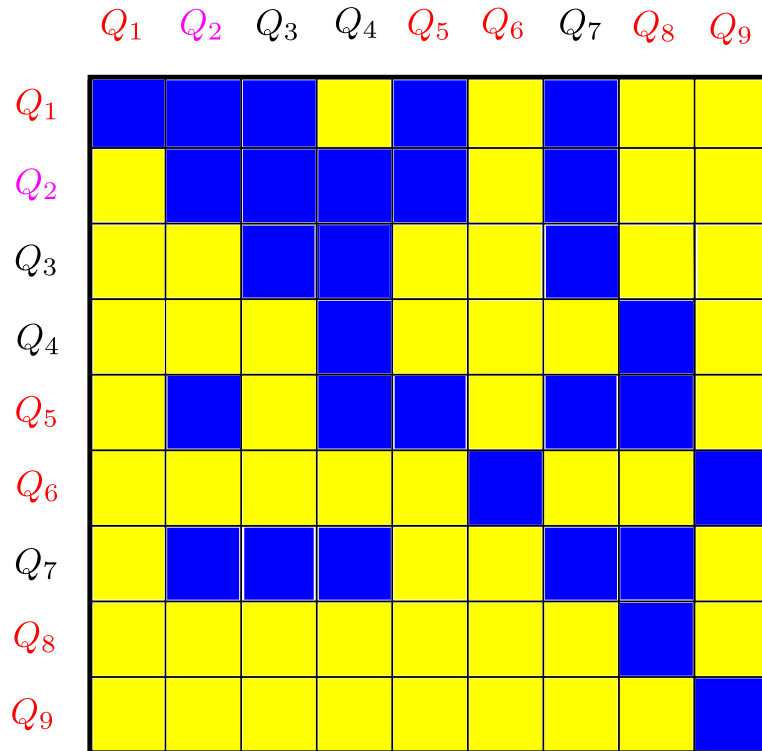
[1] E. Braaten, C. S. Li, and T. C. Yuan “The evolution of Weinberg’s gluonic CP-violation operator,”  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 64 (1990) 1709.

[2] E. Braaten, C. S. Li, and T. C. Yuan “The gluon color-electric dipole moment and its anomalous  
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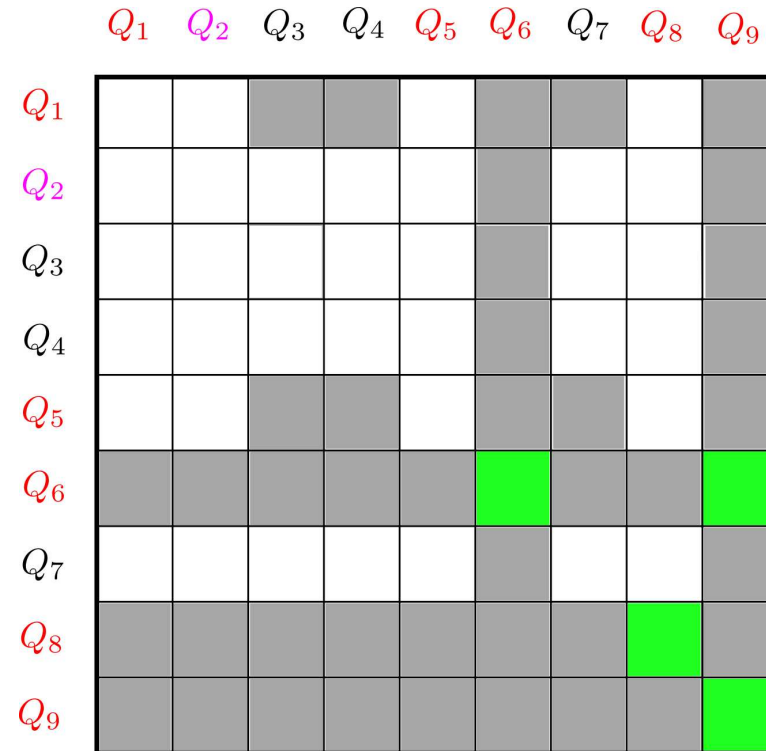
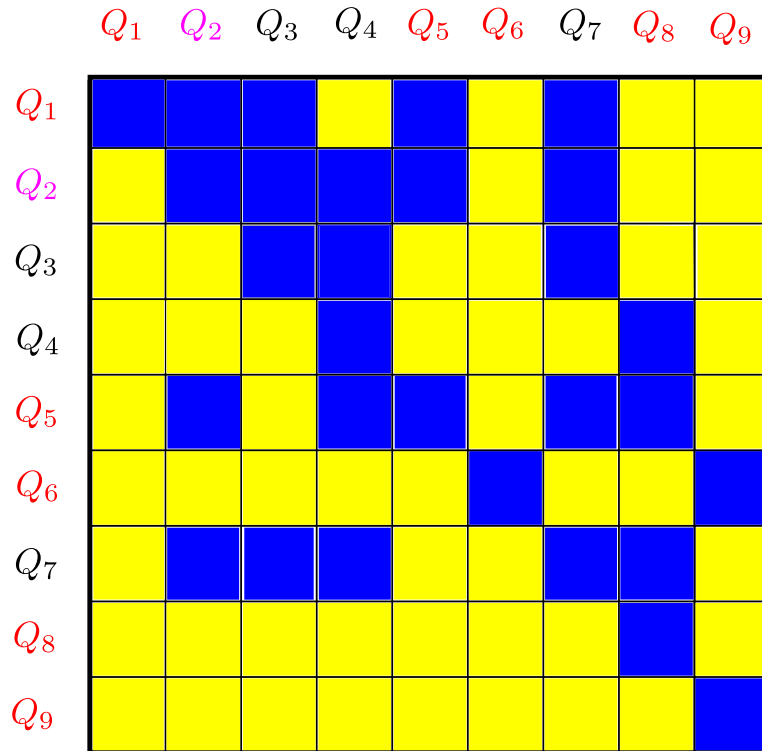
Left plot:

blue (yellow) – the operator contributes (does not contribute) to the off-shell RGE.



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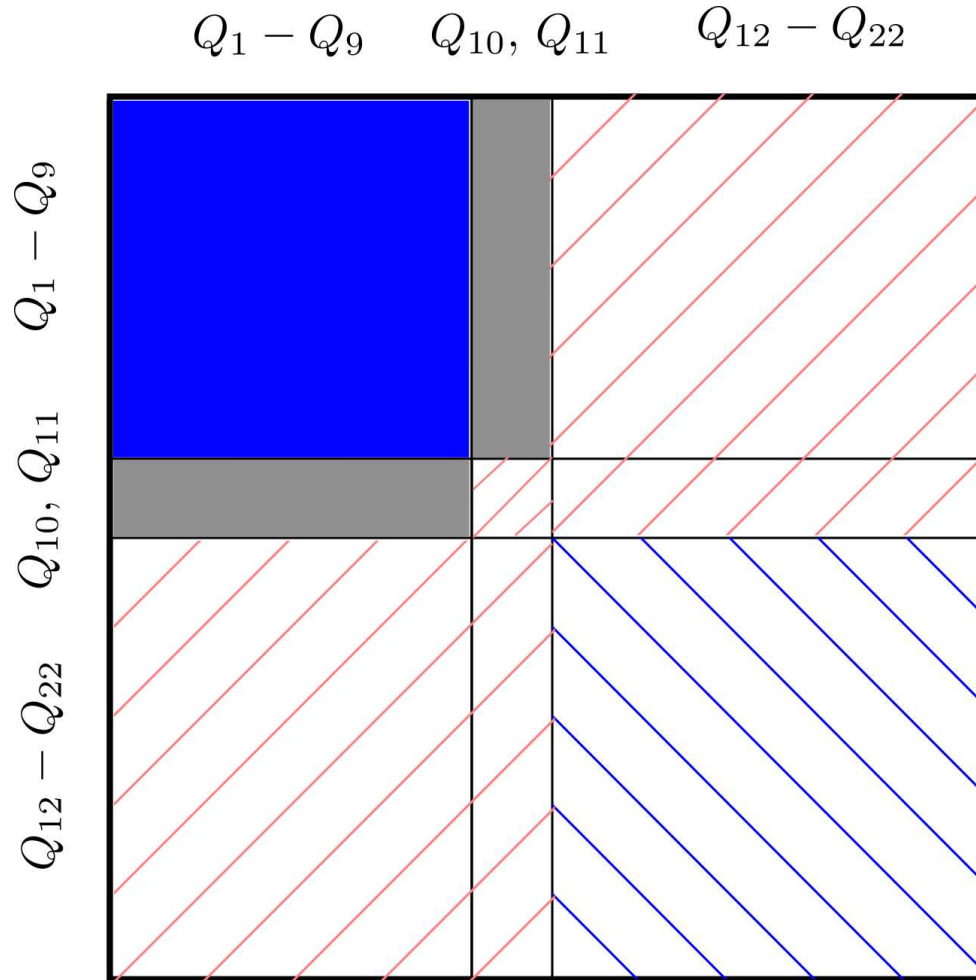
Right plot:

**green** (**gray**) – the operator **contributes** (**does not contribute**) to the on-shell RGE

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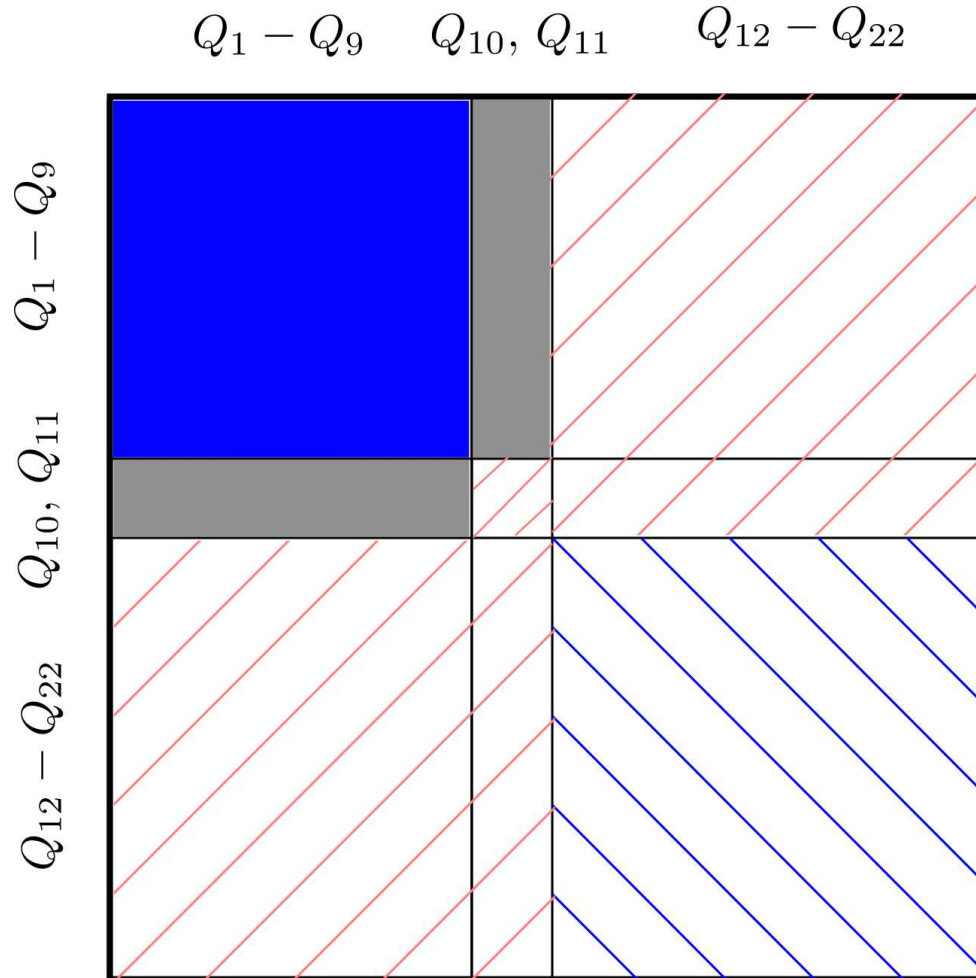
# Current status of the one-loop RGEs computation

## General view



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### Legend:

- blue** – The RGEs computed in the off-shell basis (hatching denotes preliminary results).
- hatched red** – The contribution to RGEs that were not computed yet.
- gray** – No contribution to the RGEs at one loop.

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