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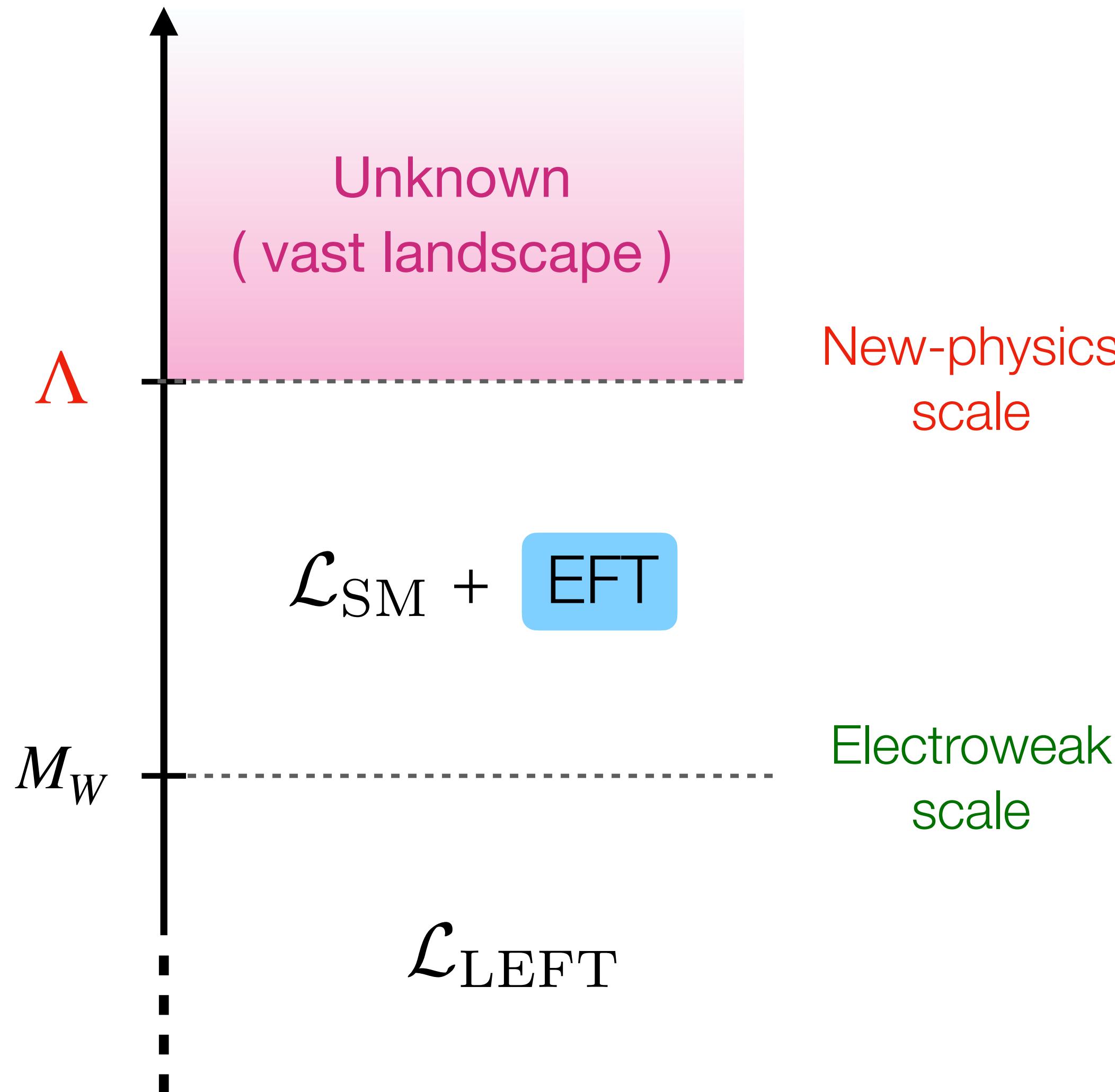
# SMEFT at 2 loops

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**Javier Fuentes-Martín**  
University of Granada

# The (SM)EFT approach

$E \equiv \text{Energy}$



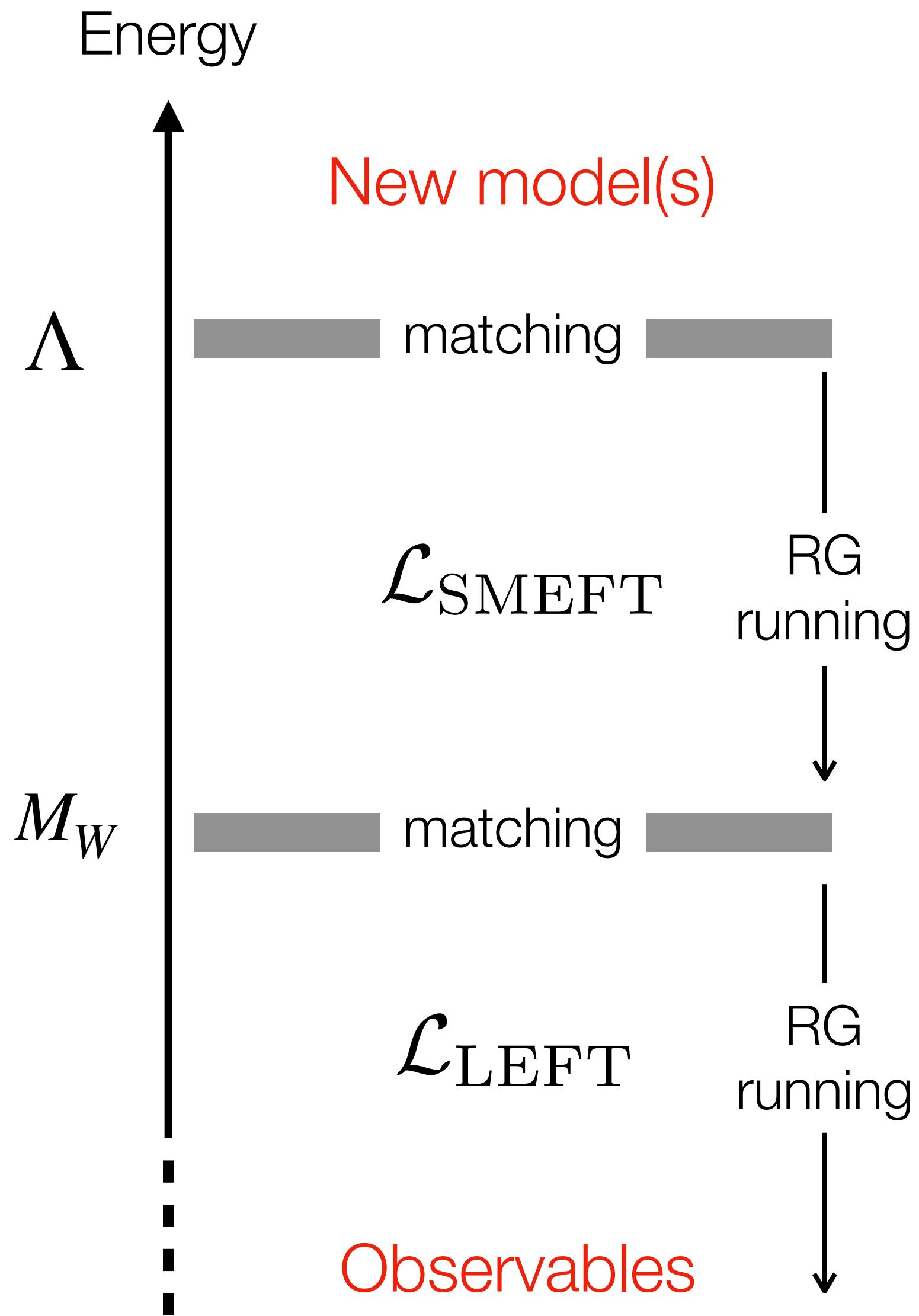
EFTs are great for parametrizing the **unknown**:

- Can be formulated **without knowing the full theory**
- **Systematically improvable** by adding extra terms in a double expansion in quantum corrections and  $E/\Lambda$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}}(\eta_L) &= \mathcal{L}_{d=4}(\eta_L) \\ &+ \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \sum_k \frac{C_{n,k}^{(\ell)}}{(16\pi^2)^\ell \Lambda^{n-4}} O_{n,k}(\eta_L) \end{aligned}$$

UV physics

# The rise of automation

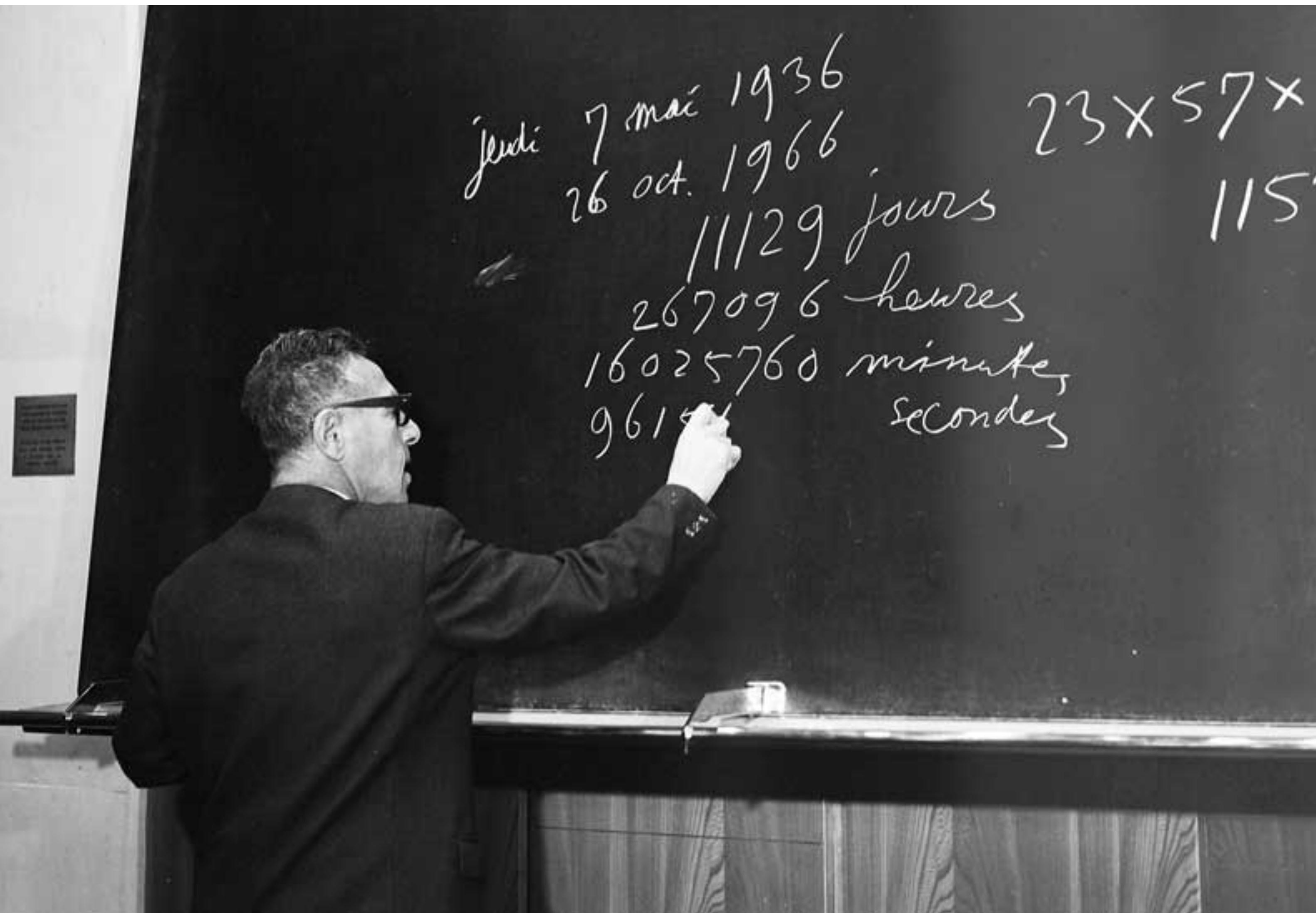


## Main motivation

The vast landscape of BSM models and the repetitive nature of EFT computations call for automated solutions

# The rise of automation

Wim Klein, CERN “human computer”



# The rise of automation

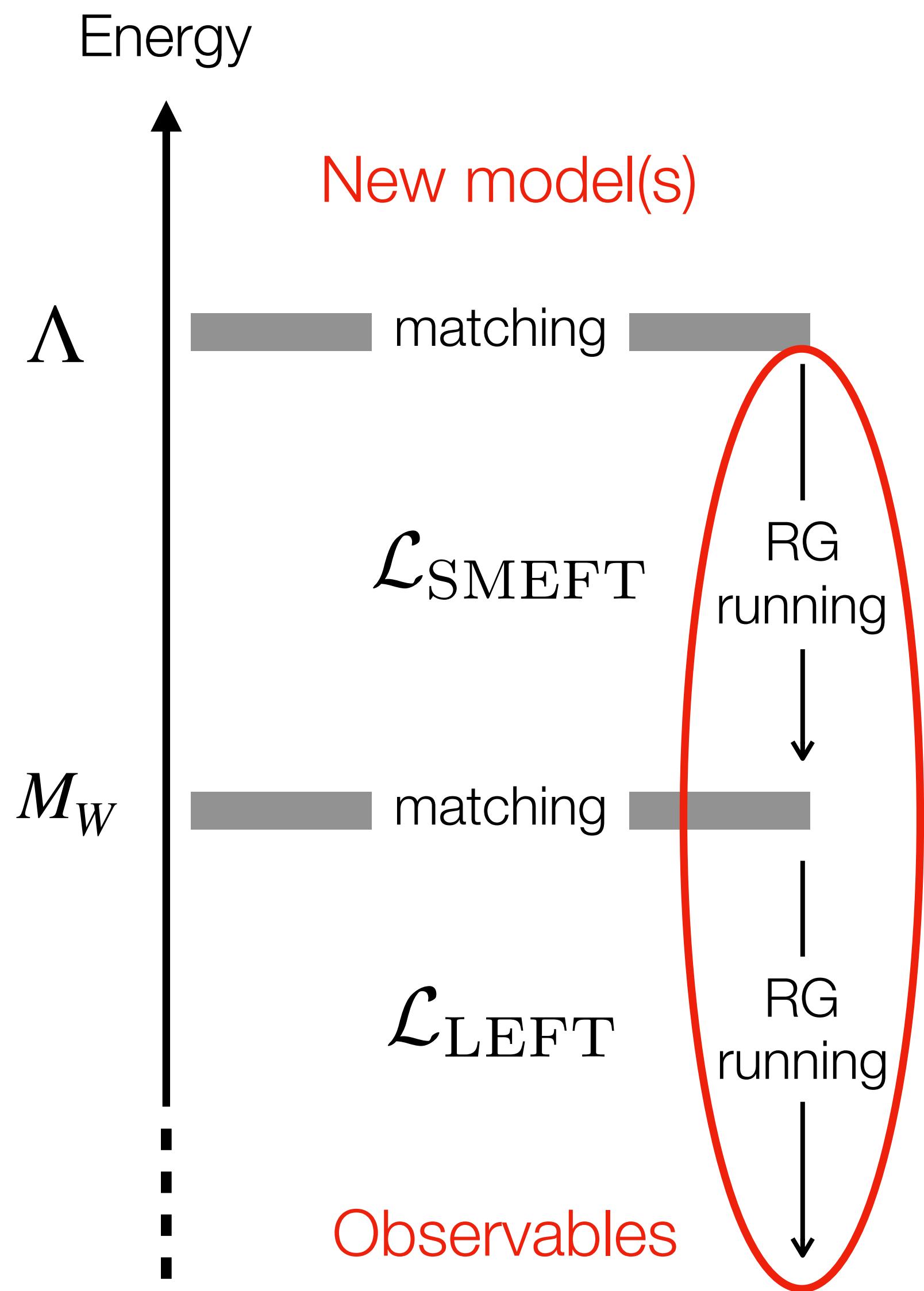
CERN first electronic computer



## The (SM)EFT software project:

Upgrading from “human computers” to computers

# The rise of automation



JFM et al. '17 & '21



Aebischer et al. '18

Building from “human computed” one-loop results:

SMEFT running: Jenkins et al. '13, '14;  
Alonso et al. '14

LEFT basis: Jenkins et al. '18

SMEFT-LEFT matching: Dekens, Stoffer '19

LEFT running: Jenkins et al. '18

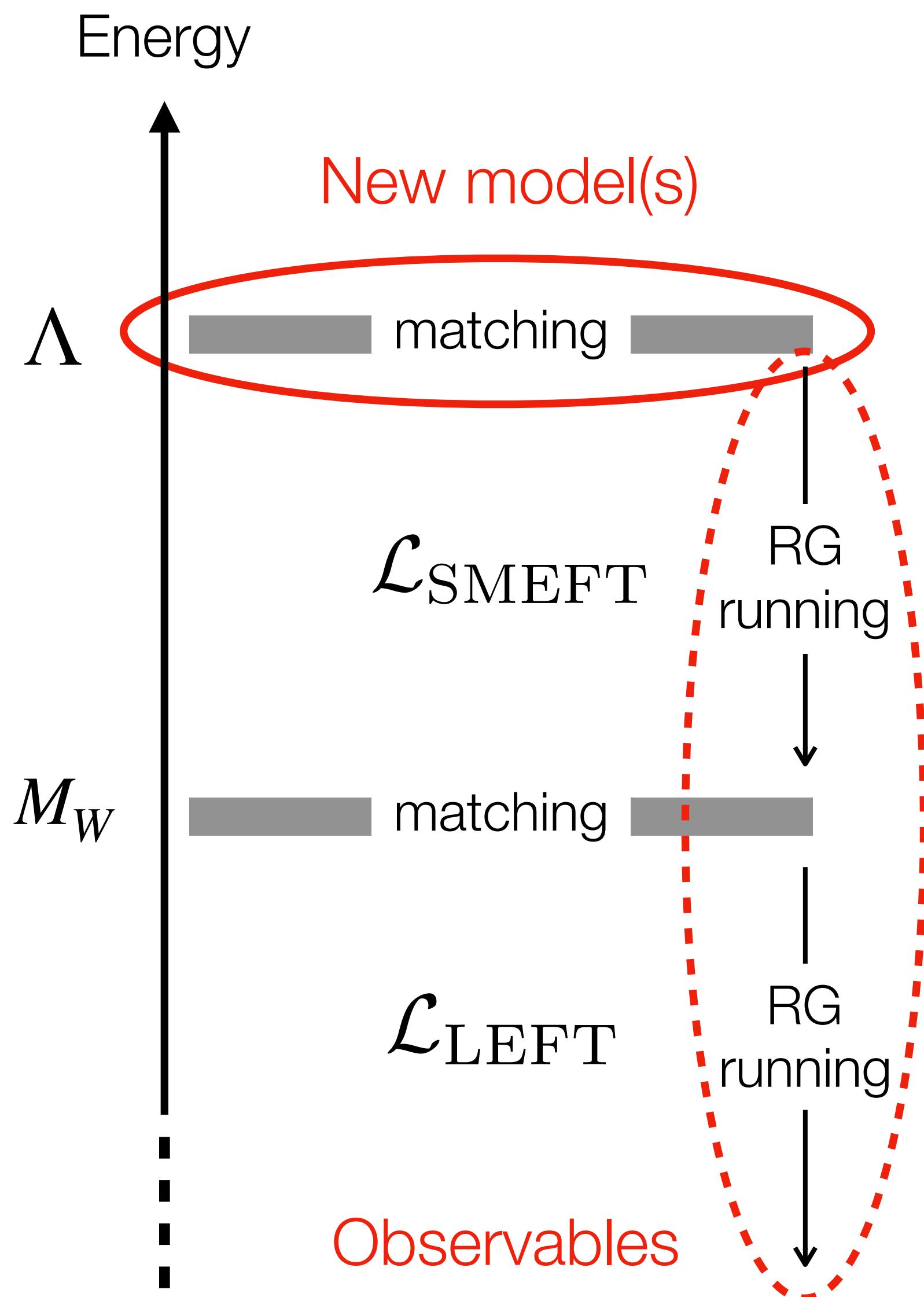
Very recent developments in the LEFT:

LEFT 2-loop RGEs:

Aebischer, Morell, Pesut, Virto, [2501.08384](#)

Naterop, Stoffer, [2412.13251](#)

# The rise of automation



matchmakereft  
Carmona et al. '22



JFM et al. '23

Automated one-loop RG  
and matching calculations  
for *many* models



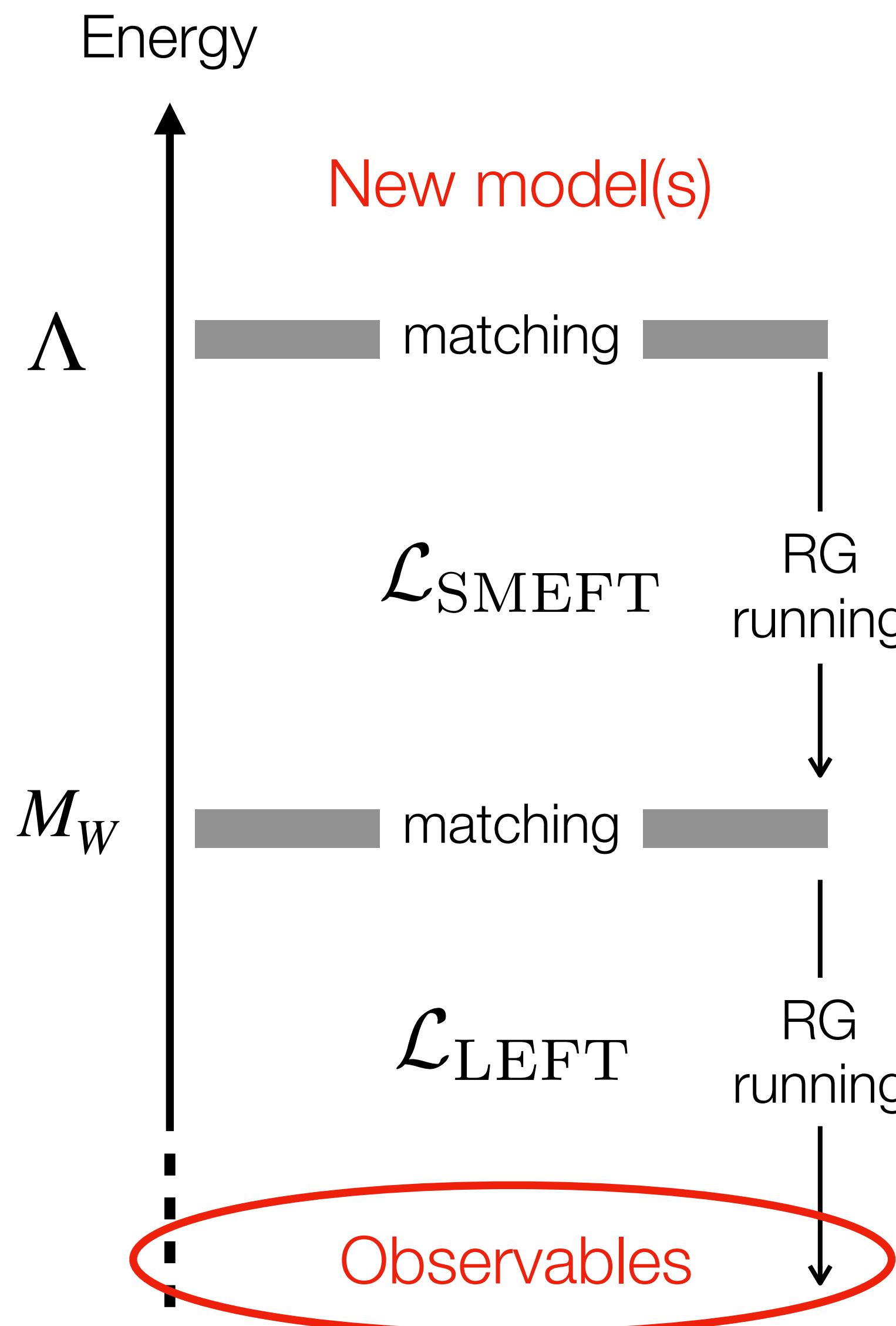
UV-SMEFT  
dictionaries

Guedes et al. '23  
Guedes et al. '24

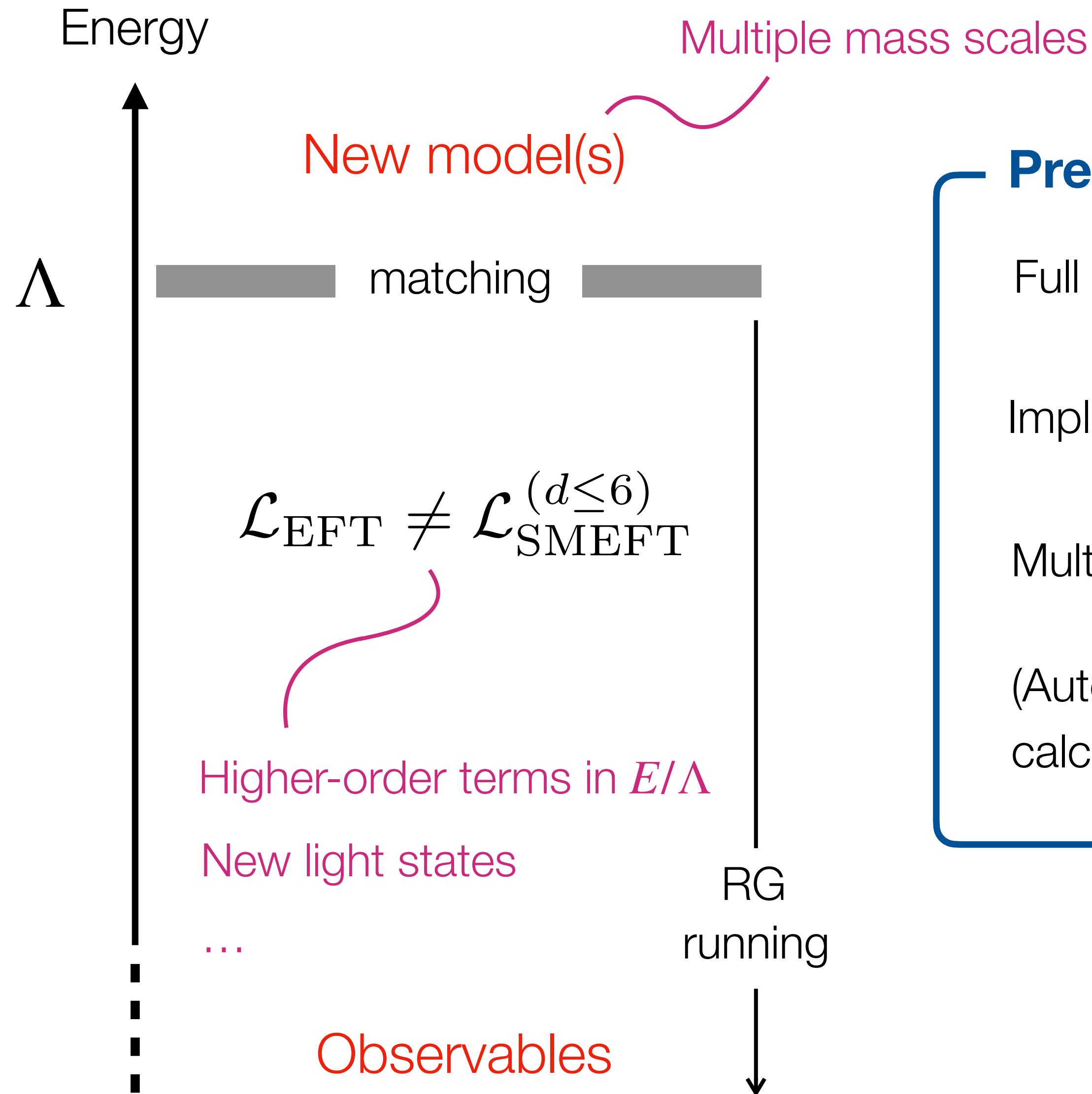
“Breaking SMEFT operators”  
UV-to-SMEFT mapping

Cepedello et al. '23

# The rise of automation



# Going beyond the state-of-the-art



## Present limitations & ongoing efforts

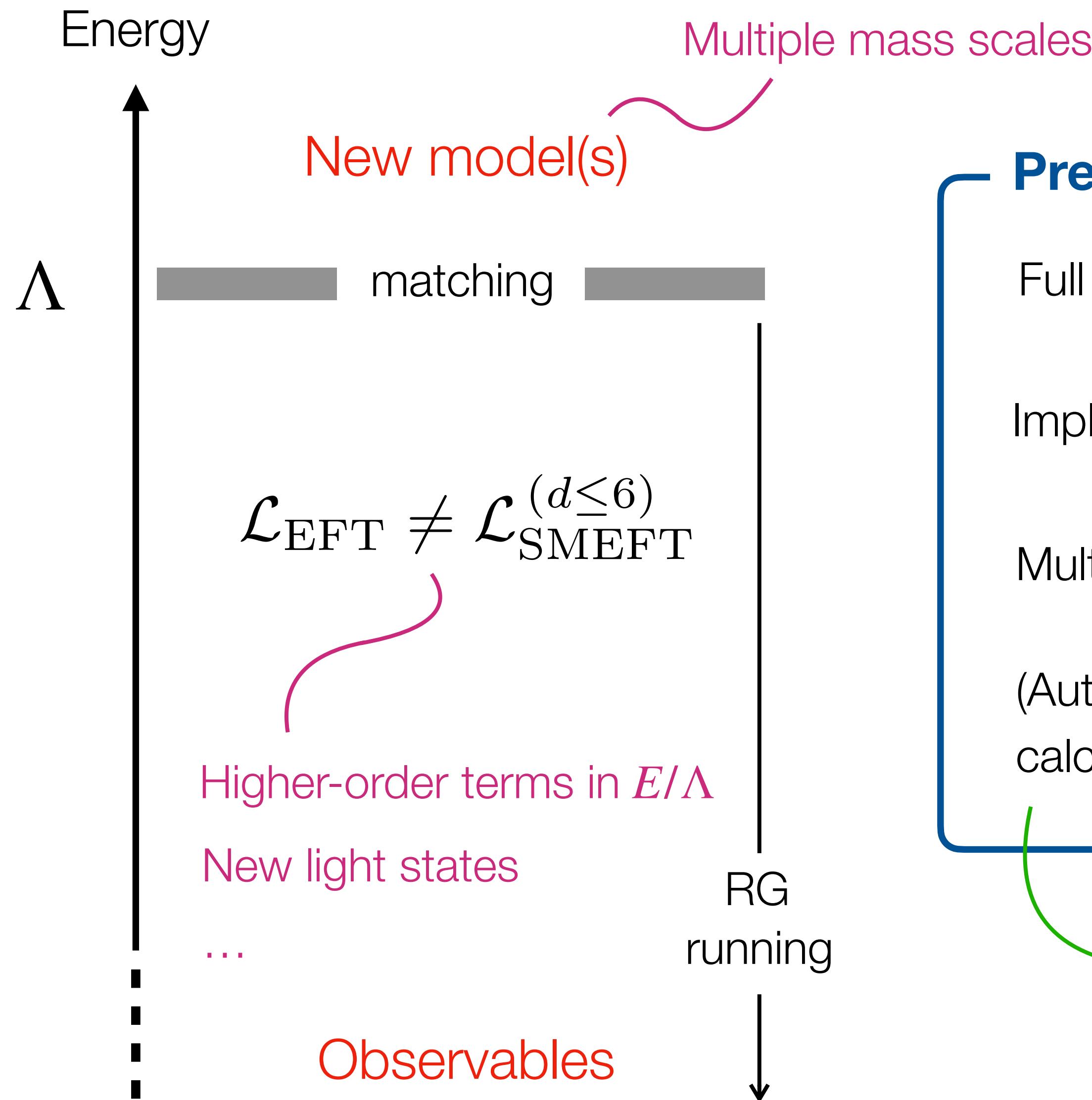
Full automation only for simpler scenarios ( no heavy vectors yet! )

Implementation of many observables at one loop is still needed

Multiple efforts to extend this program beyond dimension 6

(Automated) inclusion of higher-loop orders in RG and matching calculations has recently started

# Going beyond the state-of-the-art



## Present limitations & ongoing efforts

Full automation only for simpler scenarios ( no heavy vectors yet! )

Implementation of many observables at one loop is still needed

Multiple efforts to extend this program beyond dimension 6

(Automated) inclusion of higher-loop orders in RG and matching calculations has recently started

Needed to cancel the scheme-dependence of one-loop matching contributions

See [ Di Noi et al, [2310.18221](#) ] for a recent example in  $gg \rightarrow h$

# SMEFT at higher orders: dim-8 vs 2-loop effects

As  $\Lambda$  increases, 2-loop effects start becoming more relevant:

Naively, at FCC:  
( assuming  $\Lambda \sim 10$  TeV )

$$\frac{y_t^2}{16\pi^2} \sim \frac{1}{150}$$

Loop suppression

vs.

$$\frac{m_Z^2}{\Lambda^2} \sim \frac{2}{150^2}$$

Mass suppression

If an effect is absent at tree-level ( e.g. protected by symmetries ), two-loop effects easily dominate over dim-8

New states:  $\Theta_1 \sim \mathbf{4}_{1/2}$ ,  $\Theta_3 \sim \mathbf{4}_{3/2}$   $\longrightarrow$   $\Theta \sim (\mathbf{4}, \mathbf{4})$  of  $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$

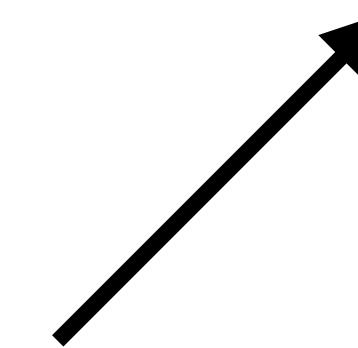
$$\mathcal{L}_{CQ} \supset -M_4^2 \left( |\Theta_1|^2 + |\Theta_3|^2 \right) - \lambda_4 \left( H^* H^* (\varepsilon H) \Theta_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} H^* H^* H^* \Theta_3 \right) + \text{h.c.}$$

Custodially-protected models

See Ben Stefanek's talk

# RG mixing in the SMEFT up to two loops

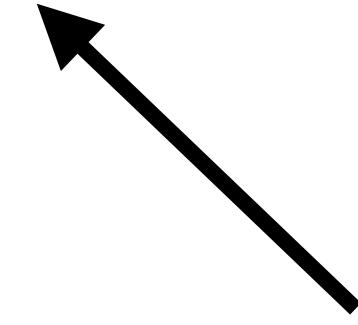
$$\frac{C_j(\mu)}{C_i(\mu_0)} \approx \frac{\gamma_{ji}^{(1)}}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \frac{\gamma_{jm}^{(1)} \gamma_{mi}^{(1)}}{2(16\pi^2)^2} \ln^2 \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \frac{\gamma_{ji}^{(2)}}{(16\pi^2)^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$$



1-loop LL effect



2-loop LL effect



2-loop NLL effect

## RG mixing in the SMEFT up to two loops

$$\frac{C_j(\mu)}{C_i(\mu_0)} \approx \frac{\gamma_{ji}^{(1)}}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \frac{\gamma_{jm}^{(1)} \gamma_{mi}^{(1)}}{2(16\pi^2)^2} \ln^2 \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \frac{\gamma_{ji}^{(2)}}{(16\pi^2)^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$$

Mixing  $Q_i \rightarrow Q_j$

Mixing  $Q_i \rightarrow Q_m \rightarrow Q_j$

The diagram illustrates the RG evolution of a coupling constant  $C_j(\mu)$  relative to its value at a reference scale  $\mu_0$ . The evolution is described by the equation:

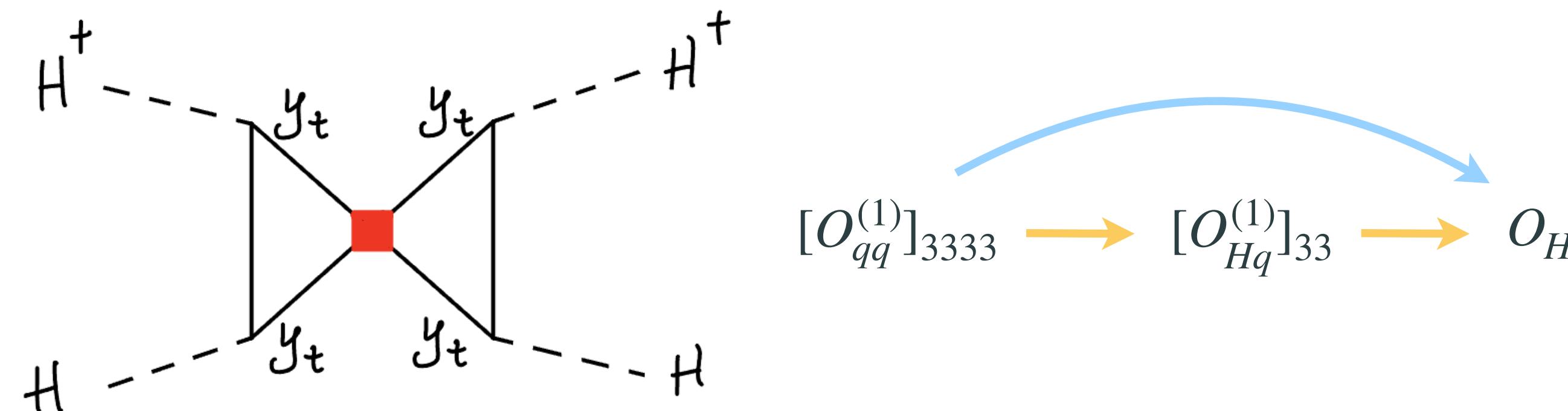
$$\frac{C_j(\mu)}{C_i(\mu_0)} \approx \frac{\gamma_{ji}^{(1)}}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \frac{\gamma_{jm}^{(1)} \gamma_{mi}^{(1)}}{2(16\pi^2)^2} \ln^2 \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \frac{\gamma_{ji}^{(2)}}{(16\pi^2)^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$$

The first term,  $\frac{\gamma_{ji}^{(1)}}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$ , represents the one-loop contribution due to mixing between  $Q_i$  and  $Q_j$ . The second term,  $\frac{\gamma_{jm}^{(1)} \gamma_{mi}^{(1)}}{2(16\pi^2)^2} \ln^2 \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$ , represents the two-loop contribution due to mixing between  $Q_i$ ,  $Q_m$ , and  $Q_j$ . The third term,  $\frac{\gamma_{ji}^{(2)}}{(16\pi^2)^2} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$ , represents the two-loop contribution due to mixing between  $Q_i$  and  $Q_j$ .

How relevant are 2-loop effects?

## Two recent examples

1. Four-top operator mixing into  $C_{HD}$  ( mostly 2-loop LL )



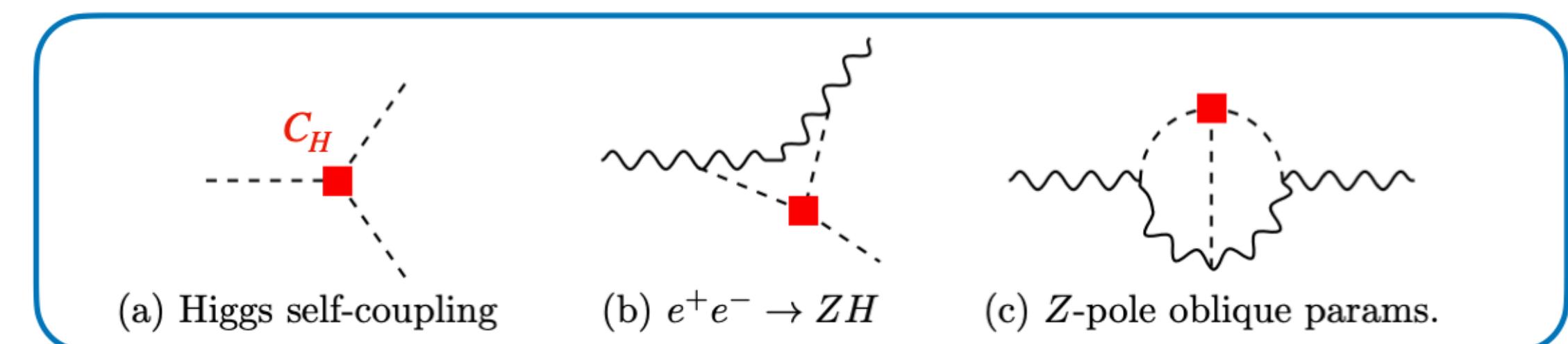
$$T \simeq -\frac{3y_t^4}{8\pi^4\alpha}\frac{\nu^2}{\Lambda^2} [C_{qq}^{(1)}]_{3333} \left[ \ln^2 \frac{\Lambda}{M_Z} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\Lambda}{M_Z} \right]$$

$$T \in [-0.23, 0.25] \rightarrow \frac{[C_{qq}^{(1)}]_{3333}}{\Lambda^2} \in \frac{[-2.04, 1.87]}{\text{TeV}^2}$$

[ Haisch, Schnell, [2410.13304](#); Stefanek, [2407.09593](#) ]

2.  $C_H$  at the Z-pole ( finite 2-loop )

Higgs self-coupling modifications starting at NLO (finite):  
[\[1312.3322\]](#), [\[1702.07678\]](#), [\[1702.01737\]](#)



See Ben Stefanek's talk

[Maura, BAS, You, [2412.14241](#)]

# 2-loop RG and matching calculations

The functional approach in a nutshell

# Functional matching

- **Lagrangian:**  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}$  with fields  $\eta = (\eta_H \ \eta_L)^T$  and hierarchy  $m_H \gg m_L$

- **Background field method:** shift *all* fields  $\eta \rightarrow \hat{\eta} + \eta$

$\hat{\eta}$  : background fields ( satisfy the quantum EOM )

[ Tree lines in Feynman graphs ]

$\hat{\eta}$  : quantum fluctuations

[ Loop lines in Feynman graphs ]

- **Quantum effective action:**

$$e^{i\Gamma_{\text{UV}}[\hat{\eta}]} = \int \mathcal{D}\eta \exp\left(i\int d^d x \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\eta + \hat{\eta})\right)$$

**Goal:** Evaluate the path integral  
( “integrate out” the quantum fluctuations )  
and isolate the EFT contribution

# Functional matching

- Expanding the Lagrangian in  $\eta$ :

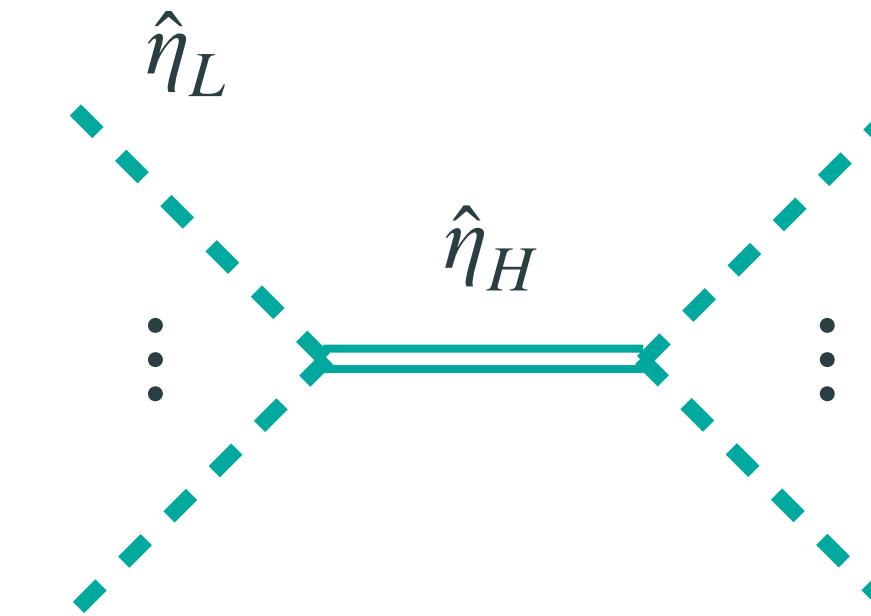
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\hat{\eta} + \eta) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\hat{\eta}) + \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_a} \Bigg|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}} \eta_a + \frac{1}{2} \eta_a(x) \frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_a(x) \delta \eta_b(x')} \Bigg|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}} \eta_b(x') + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)$$

- Tree-level:  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}}^{(0)} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\hat{\eta}_L, \hat{\eta}_H(\hat{\eta}_L))$

– Substitute  $\hat{\eta}_H$  by its EOM expanded in  $m_H^{-1}$

[ Simpler than computing Feynman graphs ]

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_H} \Bigg|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}} = 0$$



# Functional matching

- Expanding the Lagrangian in  $\eta$ :

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\hat{\eta} + \eta) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\hat{\eta}) + \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_a} \Big|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}} \eta_a + \frac{1}{2} \eta_a(x) \frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_a(x) \delta \eta_b(x')} \Big|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}} \eta_b(x') + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)$$

|||

$\int_{x'} \mathcal{Q}_{ab}(x, x')$

- Inverse quantum-field propagator:

$$\mathcal{Q}_{ab}(x, x') = Q_{ac}(\hat{\eta}(x), \hat{D}_x^{\mu_1} \dots \hat{D}_x^{\mu_n} \hat{\eta}(x), \hat{D}_x^\mu) U_{cb}(x, x') \delta(x - x')$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ x' \end{array} \right)^{-1}$$

Wilson line

[ parallel transport  $x \leftrightarrow x'$  ]

$$\hat{D}_x^{\mu_1} \dots \hat{D}_x^{\mu_n} U(x, x') \Big|_{x=x'} = p_n(G^{\mu\nu}, D^\mu G^{\nu\rho}, \dots)$$

[ Kuzenko, McArthur, '03 ]

[ JFM, Moreno-Sánchez, Palavrić, Thomsen, [2412.12270](#) ]

# Functional matching

- Expanding the Lagrangian in  $\eta$ :

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\hat{\eta} + \eta) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\hat{\eta}) + \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_a} \Big|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}} \quad 0$$

$$+ \eta_a + \frac{1}{2} \eta_a(x) \frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_a(x) \delta \eta_b(x')} \Big|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}} \quad \eta_b(x') + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)$$

III

Higher-loop orders

- Inverse quantum-field propagator:

$$\mathcal{C}_{IJK} \equiv \frac{\delta^3 \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_I \delta \eta_J \delta \eta_K} \Big|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}}$$

N.B.:  $\eta_I \equiv \eta_a(x)$

$$\mathcal{D}_{IJKL} \equiv \frac{\delta^4 \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}}{\delta \eta_I \delta \eta_J \delta \eta_K \delta \eta_L} \Big|_{\eta=\hat{\eta}}$$

# Going beyond one loop

[ JFM, Palavrić, Thomsen, [2311.13630](#) ]

[ JFM, Moreno-Sánchez, Palavrić, Thomsen, [2412.12270](#) ]

$$\Gamma_{\text{UV}}[\hat{\eta}] = S_{\text{UV}}[\hat{\eta}] - i \ln \int \mathcal{D}\eta \exp \left[ i \left( \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}_I \mathcal{Q}_{IJ} \eta_J + \frac{1}{3!} \eta_K \eta_J \eta_I \mathcal{C}_{KJI} + \frac{1}{4!} \eta_L \eta_K \eta_J \eta_I \mathcal{D}_{IJKL} + \dots \right) \right]$$

$$= S_{\text{UV}}[\hat{\eta}] + \frac{i\hbar}{2} \text{STr} \ln \mathcal{Q} + \frac{i\hbar^2}{2} \mathcal{Q}_{IJ}^{-1} \mathcal{Q}_{JI}^{(1)} + \frac{\hbar^2}{12} \mathcal{C}_{IJK} \mathcal{Q}_{IL}^{-1} \mathcal{Q}_{JM}^{-1} \mathcal{Q}_{KN}^{-1} \mathcal{C}_{LMN} - \frac{\hbar^2}{8} \mathcal{Q}_{IJ}^{-1} \mathcal{D}_{IJKL} \mathcal{Q}_{KL}^{-1} + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^3)$$

$$= S_{\text{UV}}[\hat{\eta}] + \frac{i}{2} \log \text{---} + \frac{i}{2} \text{---}^{(1)} + \frac{1}{12} \text{---} - \frac{1}{8} \text{---} + \mathcal{O}(\hbar^3)$$

**Tree level**

**One loop**

**Two loops**

*Every two-loop contribution is included here  
( at all orders in the EFT expansion! )*

# Towards SMEFT RGEs at 2 loops

No phenomenology this time, apologies

# Two-loop RGEs in the bosonic SMEFT (bSMEFT)

We have implemented functional methods at 2-loops into a custom version ( still private ) of



[ fermions not yet implemented, ongoing progress ]

[ Born, JFM, Kvedaraitė, Thomsen, [2410.07320](#) ]

First application: 2-loop RGEs in the bosonic SMEFT (bSMEFT) :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{bSMEFT} = & -\frac{1}{4}B^{\mu\nu}B_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}W^{I\mu\nu}W^I_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}G^{A\mu\nu}G^A_{\mu\nu} \\ & + D_\mu H^\dagger D^\mu H + \mu^2 H^\dagger H - \frac{\lambda}{2}(H^\dagger H)^2 \quad + \\ & + \mathcal{L}_{\text{gf.}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{gh.}} + \mathcal{L}_\theta \end{aligned}$$

	$X^2 H^2$	$X^3$
$C_{HB}$	$H^\dagger H B^{\mu\nu} B_{\mu\nu}$	$C_W$ $f^{IJK} W_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$
$C_{HW}$	$H^\dagger H W^{I\mu\nu} W^I_{\mu\nu}$	$C_G$ $f^{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$
$C_{HG}$	$H^\dagger H G^{A\mu\nu} G^A_{\mu\nu}$	$C_{\widetilde{W}}$ $f^{IJK} \widetilde{W}_\mu^{I\nu} W_\nu^{J\rho} W_\rho^{K\mu}$
$C_{H\widetilde{B}}$	$H^\dagger H B^{\mu\nu} \widetilde{B}_{\mu\nu}$	$C_{\widetilde{G}}$ $f^{ABC} \widetilde{G}_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^{B\rho} G_\rho^{C\mu}$
$C_{H\widetilde{W}}$	$H^\dagger H W^{I\mu\nu} \widetilde{W}^I_{\mu\nu}$	$H^4 D^2$ and $H^6$
$C_{H\widetilde{G}}$	$H^\dagger H G^{A\mu\nu} \widetilde{G}^A_{\mu\nu}$	$C_H$ $(H^\dagger H)^3$
$C_{HWB}$	$(H^\dagger \sigma^I H) B^{\mu\nu} W^I_{\mu\nu}$	$C_{H\square}$ $(H^\dagger H) \square (H^\dagger H)$
$C_{H\widetilde{W}B}$	$(H^\dagger \sigma^I H) B^{\mu\nu} \widetilde{W}^I_{\mu\nu}$	$C_{HD}$ $(H^\dagger D_\mu H)^* (H^\dagger D^\mu H)$

# Some results in the bSMEFT at NLL

$$\frac{dC_i}{d \ln \mu} = \frac{\beta_i^{(1)}}{(16\pi^2)} + \frac{\beta_i^{(2)}}{(16\pi^2)^2} + \dots$$

$$\beta_{C_{HD}}^{(1)} = \left( \frac{9}{2}g_L^2 + 6\lambda - \frac{5}{6}g_Y^2 \right) C_{HD} + \frac{20}{3}g_Y^2 C_{H\square}$$

$$\beta_{C_{H\square}}^{(1)} = \left( 12\lambda - \frac{4}{3}g_Y^2 - 4g_L^2 \right) C_{H\square} + \frac{5}{3}g_Y^2 C_{HD}$$

**Enlarged mixing:** Most operators mix at NLL

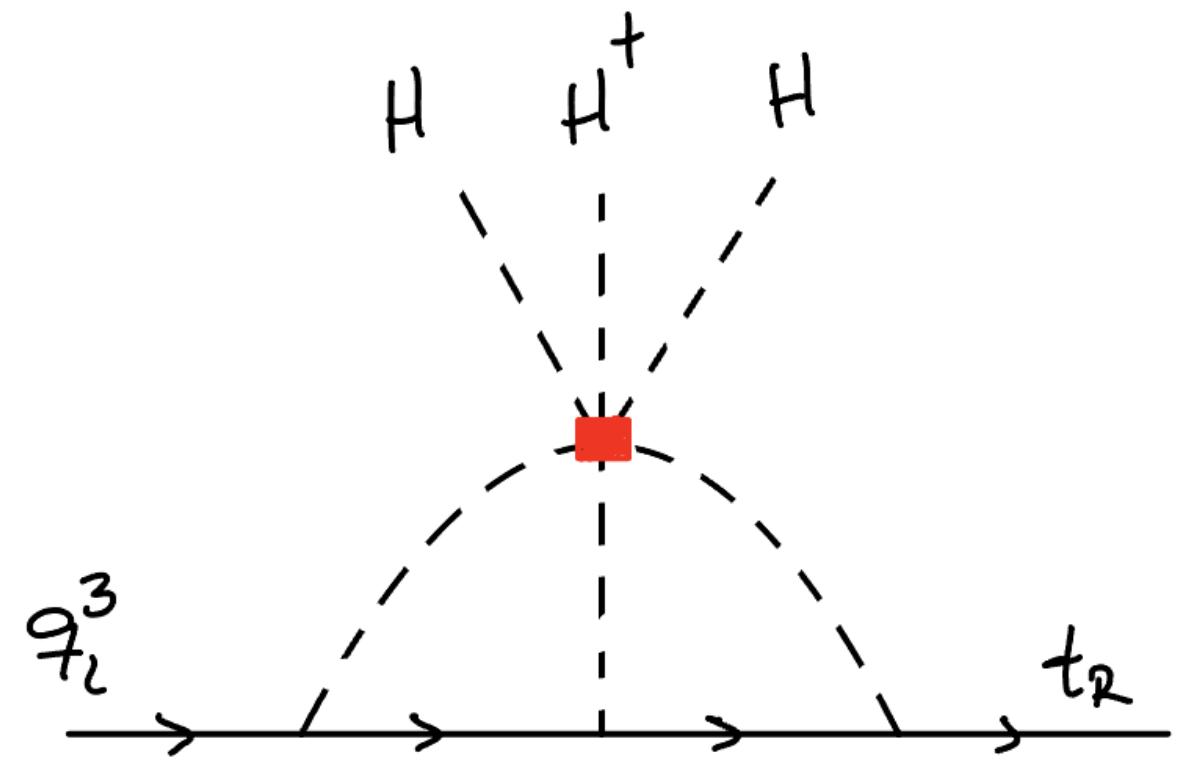
$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{C_{HD}}^{(2)} = & \left[ \lambda \left( \frac{5}{2}g_Y^2 - \frac{45}{2}g_L^2 \right) + \frac{299}{216}g_Y^4 + \frac{41}{2}g_Y^2 g_L^2 - \frac{1}{8}g_L^4 - 36\lambda^2 \right] C_{HD} \\ & + \left( \frac{70}{27}g_Y^4 - \frac{227}{9}g_Y^2 g_L^2 - \frac{136}{3}\lambda g_Y^2 \right) C_{H\square} \\ & + \left( 32g_Y^3 g_L - 68g_Y g_L^3 - 96\lambda g_Y g_L \right) C_{HWB} \\ & + \left( \frac{32}{3}g_Y^4 + 12g_Y^2 g_L^2 - 48\lambda g_Y^2 \right) C_{HB} \\ & + 28g_Y^2 g_L^2 C_{HW} + 26g_Y^2 g_L^3 C_W \end{aligned}$$

# Some results in the bSMEFT at NLL

$$\frac{dC_i}{d \ln \mu} = \frac{\beta_i^{(1)}}{(16\pi^2)} + \frac{\beta_i^{(2)}}{(16\pi^2)^2} + \dots$$

$C_H$  does not mix into any other bSMEFT operator, even at two loops

→ This is no longer the case in the complete SMEFT



This result was already anticipated using amplitude methods

[ Bern, Parra-Martinez, Sawyer, [2005.12917](#) ]

[ Top-Yukawa correction ]

# Summary and conclusions

- The EFT program has entered an **era of automation**, considerably simplifying BSM analyses
- **Functional methods** play a crucial role in RG and matching calculations, especially when combined with computer tools
  - Compact, systematic, and manifestly gauge invariant at all steps
- First results towards the **2-loop SMEFT RGE** already available
  - 2-loop LL ( from the one-loop anomalous dimension ) often capture dominant 2-loop effects, but NLL effects give a richer operator-mixing structure
  - FCC-ee will reach sufficient precision to probe some of these 2-loop effects. However, a systematic phenomenological exploration is still missing

Thank you