

# Model-Independent Precision Constraints Using Dimension-6 Operators

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Based on

-The Universal One-Loop Effective Action, Aleksandra Drozd, John Ellis, Jeremie Quevillon and TY, [arXiv:1512.03003]

-Sensitivities of Prospective Future e+e- Colliders to Decoupled New Physics, John Ellis and TY [arXiv:1510.04561]

-Comparing EFT and Exact One-Loop Analyses of Non-Degenerate Stops, Aleksandra Drozd, John Ellis, Jeremie Quevillon and TY JHEP 06 (2015) 028 [arXiv:1504.02409]

-The Effective Standard Model after LHC Run I, John Ellis, Veronica Sanz and TY JHEP 29 (2015) 007 [arXiv:1410.7703]

#### Outline

- ► Why SM EFT?
- Dimension-6 operators
- Present constraints
- Future constraints



1930s-1970s: Beta decay, muon decay etc. -> Fermi theory

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{FERMI}} = -\frac{G_{\text{F}}}{\sqrt{2}} (\overline{\Psi} \mathcal{O}; \Psi) (\overline{\Psi} \mathcal{O}; \Psi)$$

 $Q_{scalar} = 1$   $Q_{vector} = 8r$   $Q_{A-v} = 858r$   $Q_{tensor} = 6rv$  $Q_{scudoxdev} = 85$ 

Experimental data -> V-A structure

$$\mathcal{L}_{V-A} = -\frac{G_F}{52} \overline{\Psi} \partial_{\mu} (1 - \delta_s) \Psi \overline{\Psi} \partial^{\mu} (1 - \delta_s) \Psi$$

 Pions -> Chiral perturbation theory (non-linear effective Lagrangian)

- 1980s-2012: Discovery of weak bosons -> Non-linear effective Lagrangian for spontaneously-broken global symmetry (breaking mechanism unknown!)
- Global symmetry-breaking pattern gives low-energy effective theory regardless of UV mechanism responsible for it

$$SU(2) \times SU(2) \rightarrow SU(2)_V \qquad (\rho \equiv M_W/M_Z \cos \theta_w \sim 1)$$

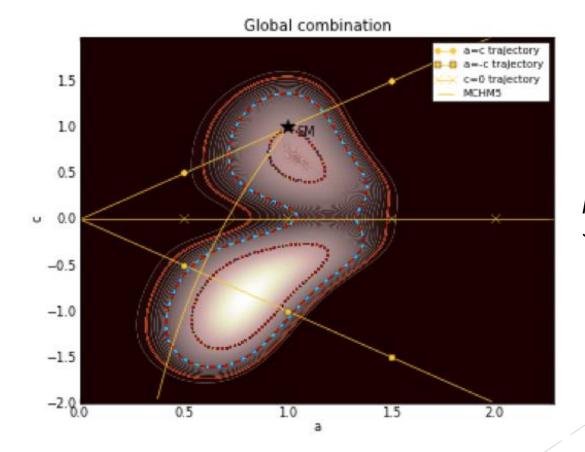
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{v^2}{4} \mathrm{Tr} D_{\mu} \Sigma^{\dagger} D^{\mu} \Sigma - m_i \bar{\psi}_L^i \Sigma \psi_R^i + \mathrm{h.c.}$$

$$\Sigma = \exp\left(i\frac{\sigma^a\pi^a}{v}\right)$$

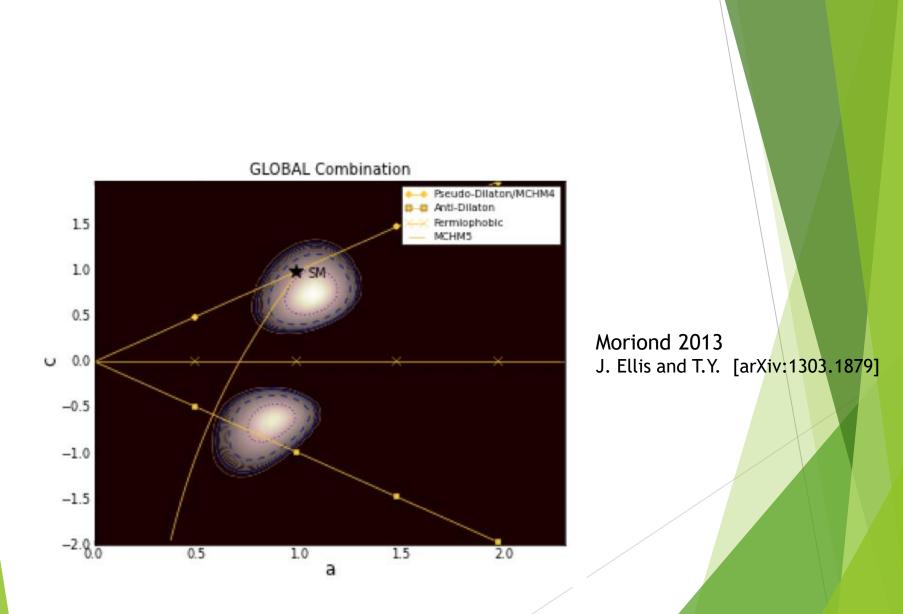
2012: Discovery of a scalar -> Non-linear electroweak Lagrangian with general couplings to singlet scalar

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L} &= \frac{v^2}{4} \text{Tr} D_{\mu} \Sigma^{\dagger} D^{\mu} \Sigma \left( 1 + 2 \frac{a}{v} \frac{h}{v} + \frac{b}{v^2} \frac{h^2}{v^2} + \ldots \right) - m_i \bar{\psi}_L^i \Sigma \left( 1 + \frac{c}{v} \frac{h}{v} + \ldots \right) \psi_R^i + \text{h.c.} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\mu} h)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_h^2 h^2 + \frac{d_3}{6} \left( \frac{3m_h^2}{v} \right) h^3 + \frac{d_4}{24} \left( \frac{3m_h^2}{v^2} \right) h^4 + \ldots \quad , \end{split}$$

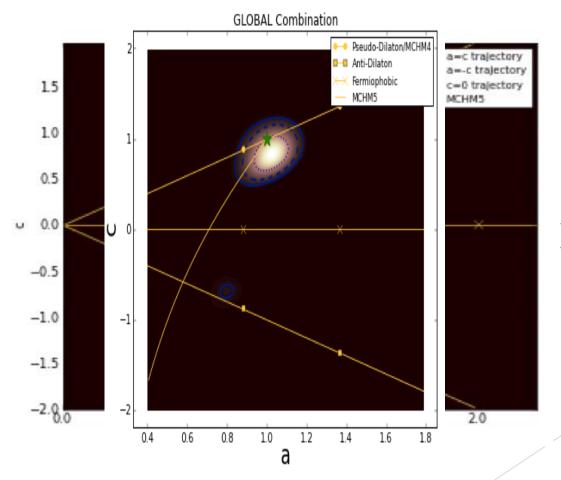
$$\Sigma = \exp\left(i\frac{\sigma^a\pi^a}{v}\right)$$



March 2012 pre-discovery J. Ellis and T.Y. [arXiv:1204.0464]

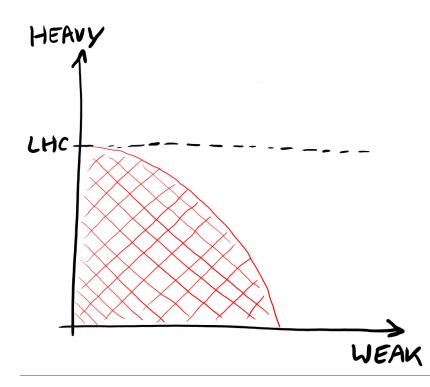


To a first approximation Higgs is SM-like



July 2012 post-discovery J. Ellis and T.Y. [arXiv:1207.1693]

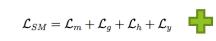
Assume separation of electroweak scale and BSM physics



- SM EFT a systematic approach to decoupled new physics
- Job is now to classify phenomenology, from bottom-up and top-down
- Complements any information we might potentially get from direct discoveries of BSM resonances

### **Dimension-6 Operators**

	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$Q_L$	3	2	$\frac{1}{6}$
$Q_L \ q^u_R$	3	1	$\frac{2}{3}$
$q_R^d$	3	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$
$L_L$	1	2	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$l_R$	1	1	-1
$\phi$	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$



$$\mathcal{L}_{ ext{SM}}^{ ext{dim-6}} = \sum_i rac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i$$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_m &= \bar{Q}_L i \gamma^\mu D^L_\mu Q_L + \bar{q}_R i \gamma^\mu D^R_\mu q_R + \bar{L}_L i \gamma^\mu D^L_\mu L_L + \bar{l}_R i \gamma^\mu D^R_\mu l_R \\ \mathcal{L}_G &= -\frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} W^a_{\mu\nu} W^{a\mu\nu} \\ \mathcal{L}_H &= (D^L_\mu \phi)^\dagger (D^{L\mu} \phi) - V(\phi) \\ \mathcal{L}_Y &= y_d \bar{Q}_L \phi q^d_R + y_u \bar{Q}_L \phi^c q^u_R + y_L \bar{L}_L \phi l_R + \text{h.c.} \quad , \end{split}$$

- First classified systematically by Buchmuller and Wyler (Nucl. Phys. B 268 (1986) 621)
- 59 dim-6 CP-even operators in a non-redundant basis, assuming MFV (Gradkowski et al [arXiv:1008.4884 [hep-ph]])

$\mathcal{O}_H = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu  H ^2)^2$	$\mathcal{O}_{BB} = g^{\prime 2}  H ^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{O}_T = \frac{1}{2} \left( H^{\dagger} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_{\mu} H \right)^2$	$\mathcal{O}_{GG} = g_s^2  H ^2 G^A_{\mu\nu} G^{A\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{O}_6 = \lambda  H ^6$	$\mathcal{O}_{HW}=ig(D^{\mu}H)^{\dagger}\sigma^{a}(D^{\nu}H)W^{a}_{\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{O}_W = \frac{ig}{2} \left( H^{\dagger} \sigma^a \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D^{\mu}} H \right) D^{\nu} W^a_{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{HB} = ig'(D^{\mu}H)^{\dagger}(D^{\nu}H)B_{\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{O}_B = \frac{ig'}{2} \left( H^{\dagger} D^{\overleftarrow{\mu}} H \right) \partial^{\nu} B_{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{3W} = \frac{1}{3!} g \epsilon_{abc} W^{a\nu}_{\mu} W^{b}_{\nu\rho} W^{c\rho\mu}$

Basis adopted from Pomarol and Riva 1308.1426

(SILH basis Giudice et al. hepph/0703164)

$\mathcal{O}_{y_u} = y_u  H ^2 \bar{Q}_L \widetilde{H} u_R + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{y_d} = y_d  H ^2 \bar{Q}_L H d_R + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{y_e} = y_e  H ^2 \bar{L}_L H e_R + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{R}^{u} = (iH^{\dagger} \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{D_{\mu}} H)(\bar{u}_{R} \gamma^{\mu} u_{R})$	$\mathcal{O}_R^d = (iH^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\mu} H)(\bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu d_R)$	$\mathcal{O}_{R}^{e} = (iH^{\dagger} \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{D_{\mu}} H)(\bar{e}_{R} \gamma^{\mu} e_{R})$
 $\mathcal{O}_L^q = (iH^{\dagger} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_{\mu}} H)(\bar{Q}_L \gamma^{\mu} Q_L)$		
$\mathcal{O}_L^{(3)q} = (i H^\dagger \sigma^a \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D_\mu} H) (\bar{Q}_L \sigma^a \gamma^\mu Q_L)$		
$\mathcal{O}_{LL}^{(3)ql} = \left(\bar{Q}_L \sigma^a \gamma_\mu Q_L\right) \left(\bar{L}_L \sigma^a \gamma^\mu L_L\right)$		$\mathcal{O}_{LL}^{(3)l} = \left(\bar{L}_L \sigma^a \gamma^\mu L_L\right) \left(\bar{L}_L \sigma^a \gamma_\mu L_L\right)$

#### Modifications of EWPO from dim-6 Operator

(Pseudo-)Observables

 $g^{f} = T_{L}^{3} - Q_{F} s_{\omega}^{2}$ 

$$T_{\frac{1}{2}}^{r} = T_{had} + 3T_{\frac{1}{2}}^{r} + 3T_{\frac{1}{2}}^{r} \quad R_{\ell} = \frac{T_{had}}{T_{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \mathcal{O}_{had} = 12\pi \frac{T_{\frac{1}{2}}}{T_{\frac{1}{2}}^{r}} \quad \mathcal{A}_{fB}^{f} = \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{A}_{e} \mathcal{A}_{f} \quad M_{w} = c_{w} M_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$R_{q} = \frac{T_{q}}{T_{had}}$$

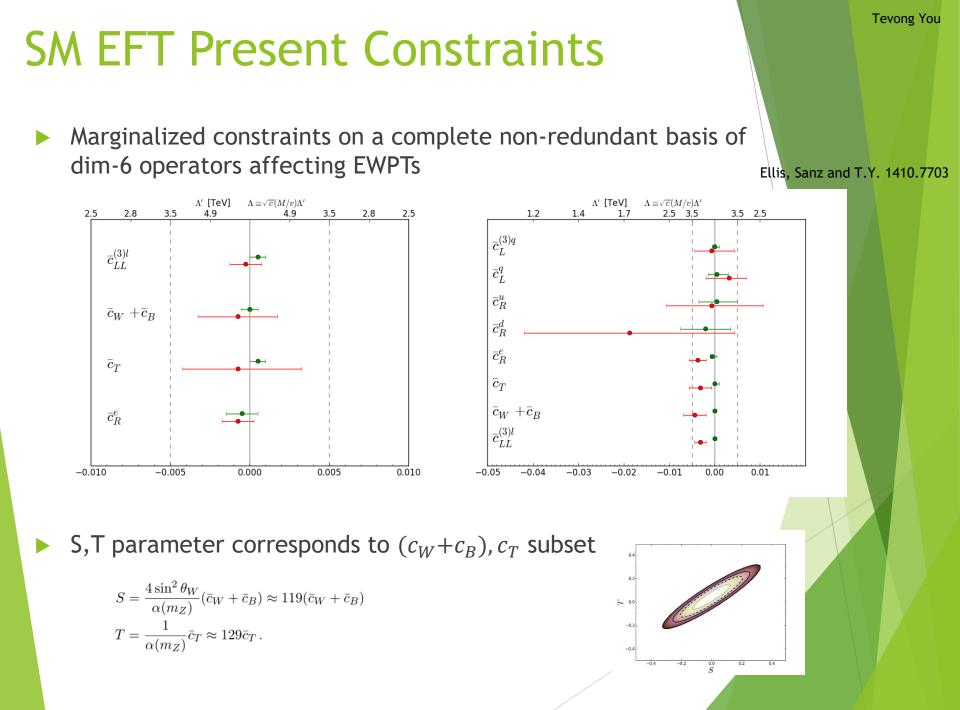
$$Depends on$$

$$\Gamma_{f}^{v} = \frac{52G_{F}}{G_{T}} \frac{M_{e}^{2} \hat{M}_{e}}{G_{T}} \left[ (g_{L}^{f})^{2} + (g_{R}^{f})^{2} \right] \qquad \mathcal{A}_{f}^{r} = \frac{(g_{L}^{f})^{2} - (g_{R}^{f})^{2}}{(g_{L}^{f})^{2} + (g_{R}^{f})^{2}}$$

 $S_{W}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{4\pi \alpha}{52G_{r}m_{r}^{2}} \right]$ 

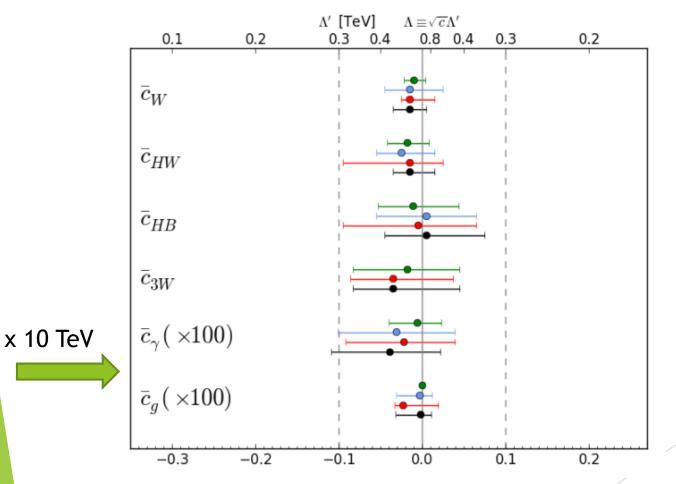
 Dim-6 operators can modify observables directly through Zff couplings contributions or indirectly through redefinitions of input observables

 $m_{\tilde{t}}^{2} = (m_{\tilde{z}}^{2})^{\circ} (1 + \pi_{\tilde{z}\tilde{t}}) \qquad G_{f} = G_{f}^{\circ} (1 - \pi_{uw}^{\circ}) \qquad \propto (m_{\tilde{t}}) = \alpha^{\circ}(m_{\tilde{z}}) (1 + \pi_{yy}^{\circ})$ 



#### SM EFT Present Constraints

Constraints from LHC triple-gauge coupling measurements and Higgs physics



Ellis, Sanz and T.Y. 1410.7703

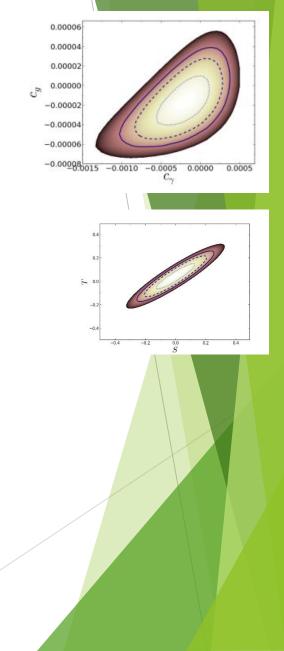
Calculate Wilson coefficients of dimension-6 operators using general expression

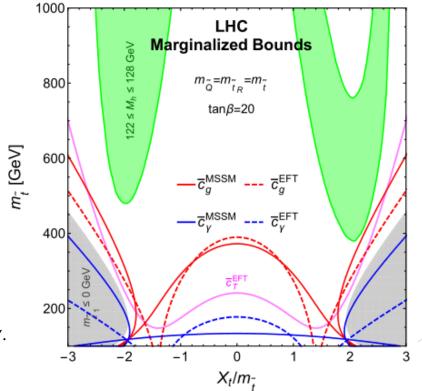
$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm UV} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} + (\Phi^{\dagger} F(x) + \text{h.c.}) + \Phi^{\dagger} (P^2 - M^2 - U(x))\Phi + \mathcal{O}(\Phi^3),$$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{1-\text{loop}}^{\text{eff}}[\phi] \supset -ic_s \Biggl\{ f_1^i + f_2^i U_{ii} + f_3^i G_{\mu\nu,ij}^{\prime 2} + f_4^{ij} U_{ij}^2 \\ & + f_5^{ij} (P_{\mu}G_{\mu\nu,ij}')^2 + f_6^{ij} (G_{\mu\nu,ij}') (G_{\nu\sigma,jk}') (G_{\sigma\mu,ki}') + f_7^{ij} [P_{\mu}, U_{ij}]^2 + f_8^{ijk} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{ki}) \\ & + f_9^{ij} (U_{ij} G_{\mu\nu,jk}' G_{\mu\nu,ki}') \\ & + f_{10}^{ijkl} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{li}) + f_{11}^{ijk} U_{ij} [P_{\mu}, U_{jk}] [P_{\mu}, U_{ki}] \\ & + f_{12,a}^{ij} [P_{\mu}, [P_{\nu}, U_{ij}]] [P_{\mu}, [P_{\nu}, U_{ji}]] + f_{12,b}^{ij} [P_{\mu}, [P_{\nu}, U_{ij}]] [P_{\nu}, [P_{\mu}, U_{ji}]] \\ & + f_{12,c}^{ijk} [P_{\mu}, [P_{\mu}, U_{ij}]] [P_{\nu}, [P_{\nu}, U_{ji}]] \\ & + f_{13}^{ijk} U_{ij} U_{jk} G_{\mu\nu,kl}' G_{\mu\nu,li}' + f_{14}^{ijk} [P_{\mu}, U_{ij}] [P_{\nu}, U_{jk}] G_{\nu\mu,ki}' \\ & + \left( f_{15a}^{ijklm} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mi}) + f_{17}^{ijkl} U_{ij} U_{jk} [P_{\mu}, U_{kl}] [P_{\mu}, U_{li}] + f_{18}^{ijkl} U_{ij} [P_{\mu}, U_{jk}] U_{kl} [P_{\mu}, U_{li}] \\ & + f_{19}^{ijklmn} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mn} U_{ni}) \Biggr\} . \end{split}$$

#### Translating EFT Constraints to MSSM Stops

Coeff.	Experimental constraints		95~% CL limit	$\begin{array}{c} \text{deg.} \ m_{\tilde{t}_1}, \\ X_t = 0 \end{array}$	
$\bar{c}_g$	LHC	marginalized individual	$ [-4.5, 2.2] \times 10^{-5}  [-3.0, 2.5] \times 10^{-5} $	$\begin{array}{l} \sim 410  {\rm GeV} \\ \sim 390  {\rm GeV} \end{array}$	
$\bar{c}_{\gamma}$	LHC marginalized individual		$ \begin{array}{c} [-6.5, 2.7] \times 10^{-4} \\ [-4.0, 2.3] \times 10^{-4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{l} \sim 215  {\rm GeV} \\ \sim 230  {\rm GeV} \end{array}$	
$\bar{c}_T$	LEP	marginalized individual	$ \begin{array}{c} [-10,10] \times 10^{-4} \\ [-5,5] \times 10^{-4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{l} \sim 290  {\rm GeV} \\ \sim 380  {\rm GeV} \end{array}$	
$\bar{c}_W + \bar{c}_B$	LEP	marginalized individual	$ \begin{array}{c} [-7,7]\times 10^{-4} \\ [-5,5]\times 10^{-4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{l} \sim 185  {\rm GeV} \\ \sim 195  {\rm GeV} \end{array}$	

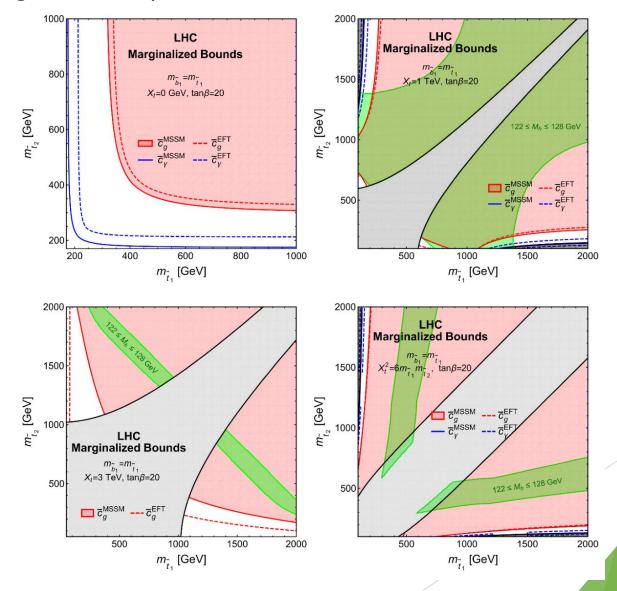




Drozd, Ellis, Quevillon and T.Y. 1504.02409

#### Translating EFT Constraints to MSSM Stops

Non-degenerate stops



#### best-of ee-FCC/TLEP #2: Precision EW measts

target precisions

#### Asset: -- high luminosity (10<sup>12</sup> Z decays + 10<sup>8</sup> Wpairs + 10<sup>6</sup> top pairs ) -- exquiste energy calibration up and above WW threshold

Quantity	Present	Measured	Statistical	Systematic
	precision	from	uncertainty	uncertainty
$m_{\rm Z}~({\rm keV})$	$91187500 \pm 2100$	Z Line shape scan	5 (6) keV	<100 keV
$\Gamma_{\rm Z}$ (keV)	$2495200 \pm 2300$	Z Line shape scan	8 (10) keV	$< 100 \mathrm{keV}$
$R_\ell$	$20.767 \pm 0.025$	Z Peak	0.00010(12)	< 0.001
$N_{\nu}$	$2.984 \pm 0.008$	Z Peak	0.00008(10)	< 0.004
$N_{\nu}$	$2.92\pm0.05$	$Z\gamma$ , 161 GeV	0.0010(12)	< 0.001
$R_{ m b}$	$0.21629 \pm 0.00066$	Z Peak	0.000003(4)	< 0.000060
$A_{\rm LR}$	$0.1514 \pm 0.0022$	Z peak, polarized	0.000015(18)	< 0.000015
$m_{\rm W}~({ m MeV})$	$80385 \pm 15$	WW threshold scan	0.3 (0.4) MeV	€ 0.5 MeV
$m_{\rm top}$ (MeV)	$173200\pm900$	${ m t}ar{{ m t}}$ threshold scan	$10(12) \mathrm{MeV}$	< 10  MeV

Also --  $\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W \approx 10^{-6}$  from Z peak AFBs

--  $\Delta \alpha_s = 0.0001$  from W and Z hadronic widths

-- orders of magnitude on FCNCs and rare decays etc. etc.

Design study to establish possibility of achieving corresponding precision theoretical calculations.

7/14/2015

Alain Blondel FCC Future Circular Colliders





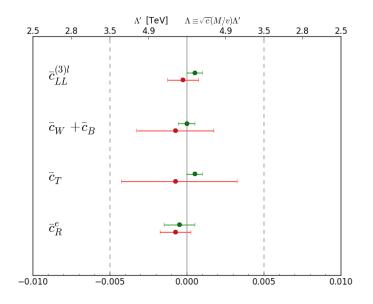
#### Parametric and theoretical uncertainties

Solution We assume that theoretical uncertainties will be reduced by calculating three-loop contributions of  $O(\alpha^2 \alpha_s)$  and  $O(\alpha^3)$ .

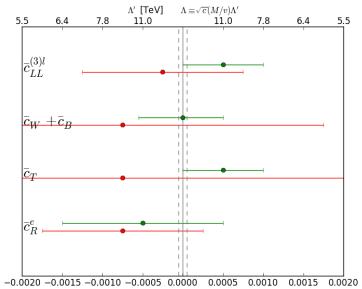
	TLEP		Parametric uncertainty						Theoretical uncertainty		
	direct	$lpha_s$	$\Delta lpha_{ m had}^{(5)}$	$M_Z$	current	future					
$\delta M_W ~[{ m MeV}]$	$\pm 0.64$	$\pm 0.36$	$\pm 0.91$	$\pm 0.13$	$\pm 0.10$	$\pm 0.14$	$\pm 1.00$	$\pm 4$	$\pm 1$		
$\delta  \Gamma_Z   [{ m MeV}]$	$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 0.0$	$\pm 0.0$	$\pm 0.0$	$\pm 0.0$	$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.1$		
$\delta {\cal A}_\ell \; [10^{-5}]$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 1.6$	$\pm 13.7$	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 0.4$	$\pm 0.9$	$\pm 13.9$	$\pm 37.0$	$\pm 11.8$		

 $\delta \sin^2 heta_{
m eff}^{
m lept} = 4.7 imes 10^{-5} \ 
ightarrow \ 1.5 imes 10^{-5}$ 

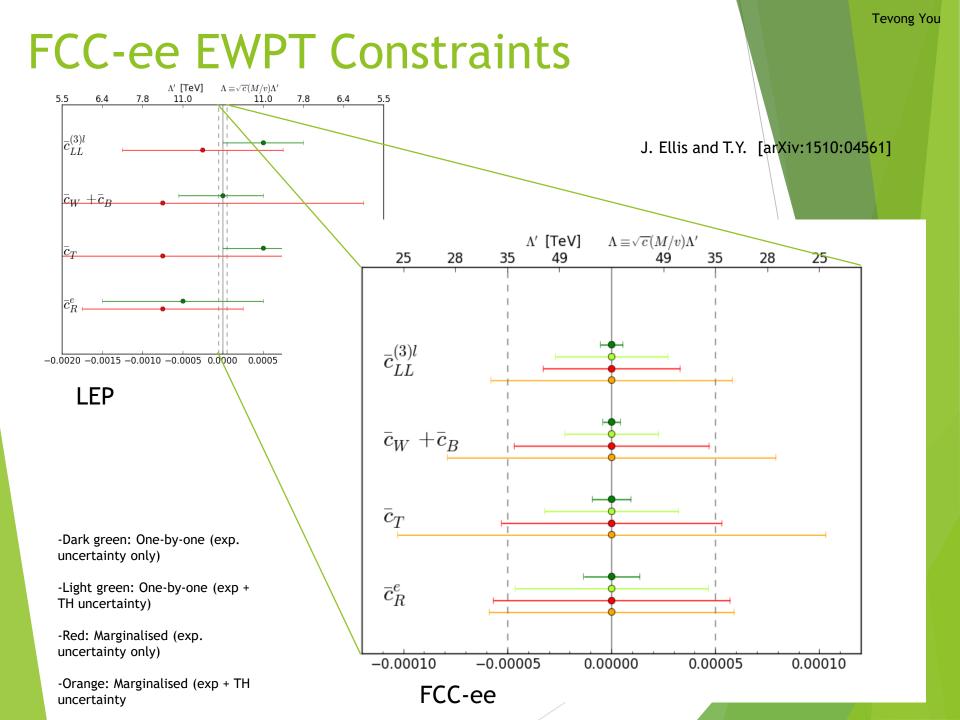
- **9** Parametric uncertainties are dominated by  $\Delta \alpha^{(5)}_{
  m had}(M^2_Z)$ .
- Theoretical calculations at three-loop level are necessary to reach the TLEP precision.



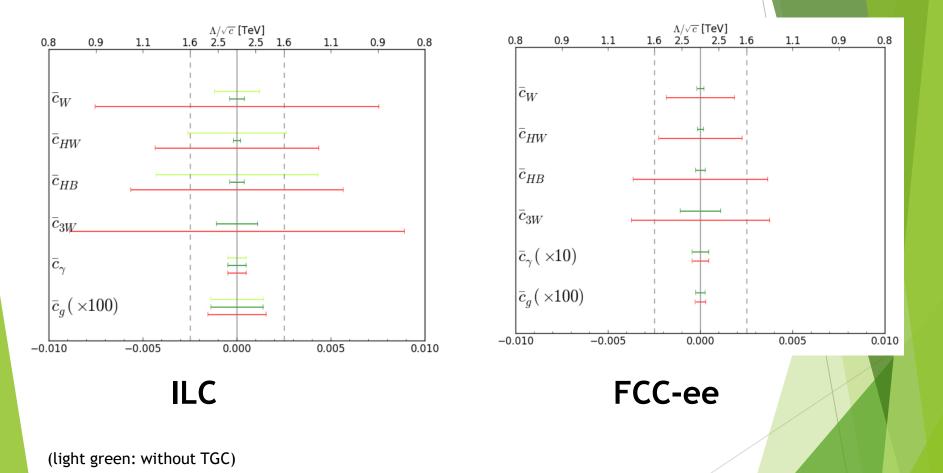
LEP





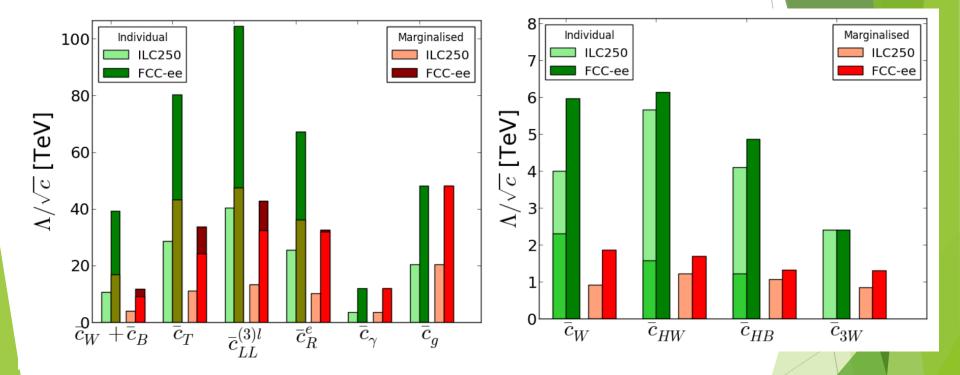


#### Future Higgs Constraints



J. Ellis and T.Y. [arXiv:1510:04561]

#### Future e+e- Constraints

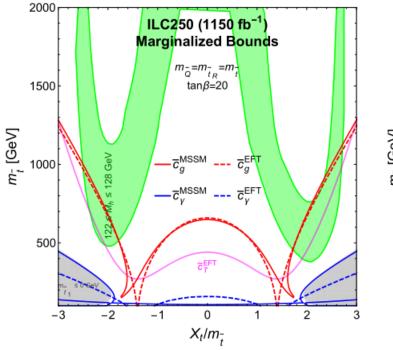


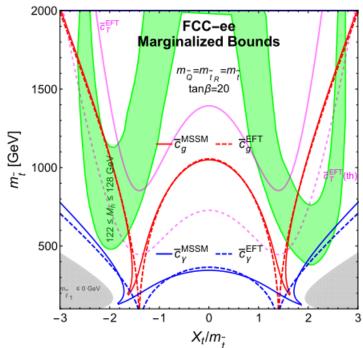
J. Ellis and T.Y. [arXiv:1510:04561]

#### Future Constraints to MSSM Stops

a "				deg. $m_{\tilde{t}_1}$		
Coeff.	Experiment	al constraints	$95~\%~{ m CL}~{ m limit}$	$X_t = 0$	$X_t = m_{\tilde{t}}/2$	
	$TT \cap 1150 fb^{-1}$	marginalized	$[-7.7, 7.7] \times 10^{-6}$	$\sim 675 { m ~GeV}$	$\sim 520 \text{ GeV}$	
ā	$ILC_{250GeV}^{1150fb^{-1}}$	individual	$[-7.5, 7.5] \times 10^{-6}$	$\sim 680~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 545 \text{ GeV}$	
$\bar{c}_g$	FCC-ee	marginalized	$[-3.0, 3.0] \times 10^{-6}$	$\sim 1065 { m ~GeV}$	$\sim 920 \text{ GeV}$	
	r CC-ee	individual	$[-3.0, 3.0] \times 10^{-6}$	$\sim 1065~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 915~{\rm GeV}$	
	$TT C^{1150 fb^{-1}}$	marginalized	$[-3.4, 3.4] \times 10^{-4}$	$\sim 200 \text{ GeV}$	$\sim 40 \text{ GeV}$	
ā	$ILC_{250GeV}^{1150fb^{-1}}$	individual	$[-3.3, 3.3] \times 10^{-4}$	$\sim 200~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 35~{\rm GeV}$	
$\bar{c}_{\gamma}$	FCC-ee	marginalized	$[-6.4, 6.4] \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 385 { m GeV}$	$\sim 250 \text{ GeV}$	
		individual	$[-6.3, 6.3] \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 390~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 260~{\rm GeV}$	
	$ILC_{250GeV}^{1150fb^{-1}}$	marginalized	$[-3,3] \times 10^{-4}$	$\sim 480~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 285 { m ~GeV}$	
ō		individual	$[-7,7] \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 930~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 780~{\rm GeV}$	
$\bar{c}_T$	FCC-ee	marginalized	$[-3,3] \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 1410 { m ~GeV}$	$\sim 1285 { m ~GeV}$	
		individual	$[-0.9, 0.9] \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 2555~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 2460~{\rm GeV}$	
	$II C 1150 fb^{-1}$	marginalized	$[-2,2] \times 10^{-4}$	$\sim 230 { m ~GeV}$	$\sim 170 { m ~GeV}$	
$\bar{c}$ $\rightarrow$ $\bar{c}$ $\rightarrow$	$ILC_{250GeV}^{1150fb^{-1}}$	individual	$[-6,6]\times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 340~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 470~{\rm GeV}$	
$\bar{c}_W + \bar{c}_B$	FCC-ee	marginalized	$[-2,2] \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 545 \text{ GeV}$	$\sim 960 { m GeV}$	
	гос-ее	individual	$[-0.8, 0.8] \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 830~{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 1590~{\rm GeV}$	

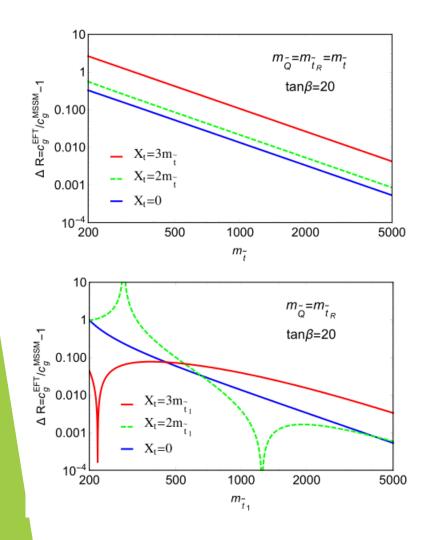
Drozd, Ellis, Quevillon and T.Y. 1504.02409f

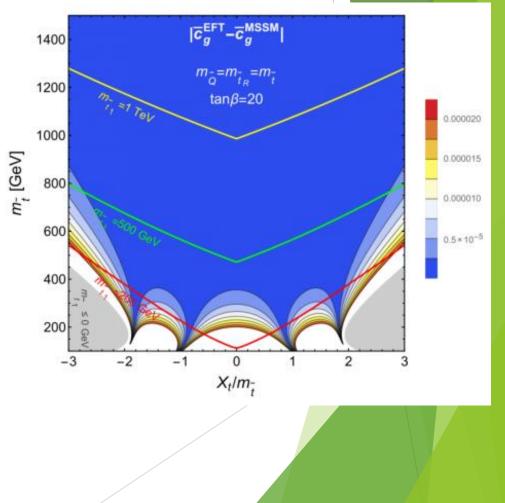




### EFT Validity for Stops

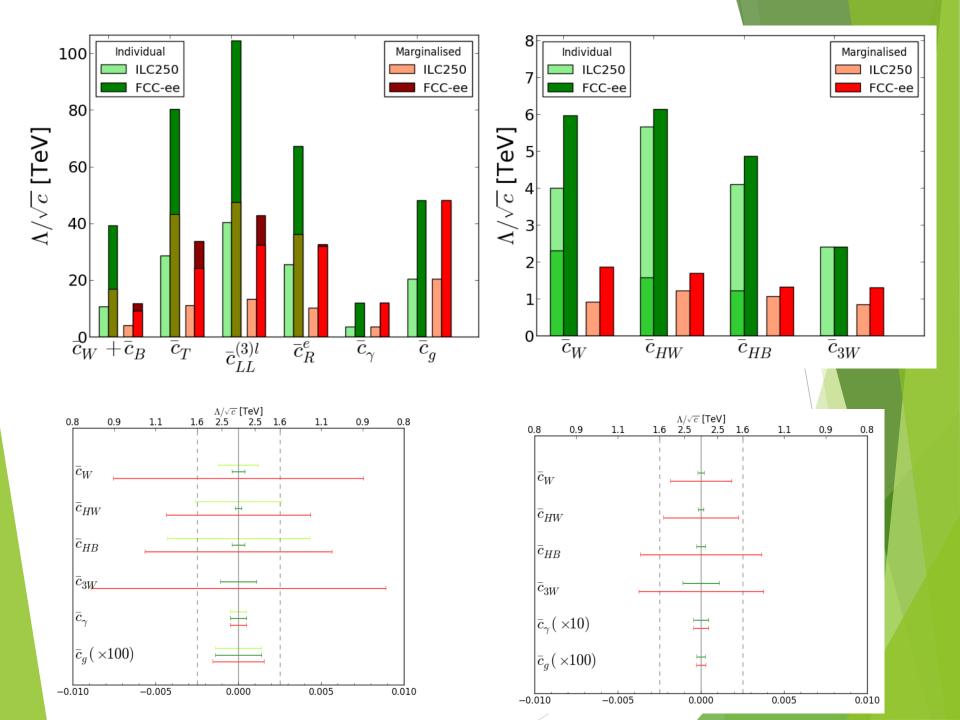
- Operators > dim-6 become important when EFT cut-off/stop mass is too low
- Compare EFT dim-6 vs full MSSM amplitude





#### Conclusion

- ► SM EFT is the Fermi theory of the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- Wilson coefficients are our windows to heavy new physics
- Future precision may probe even loop-induced operators at the TeV scale
- Universal one-loop effective action for dim-6 operators facilitates systematic comparison of experiment and theory
- Any discovery of direct resonance will rely on precision indirect measurements to complete the picture



 $\overline{\Delta_{\xi,i}} = 1/(q^2 - \xi m_i^2)$ 

#### $I[q^{2\alpha}]_{i \ j \ \cdots l}^{nm \cdots p} = \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \int d\xi \ q^{2\alpha} \left(\Delta_{\xi,i}\right)^n \left(\Delta_{\xi,j}\right)^m \cdots \left(\Delta_{\xi,l}\right)^p$

$$\begin{split} f_{3}^{ij} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( I_{1}^{ij} - I[q^{2}]_{1j}^{ij} \right) m_{i}^{2} + \left( -I[q^{2}]_{1j}^{ij} - I[q^{2}]_{1j}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{1j}^{2j} + I_{1j}^{1j} + I_{ij}^{2j} \right) m_{j}^{2} \right), \\ f_{10}^{ijkl} &= I_{1jkl}^{ijlm} m_{i}^{2}, \\ f_{11}^{ijk} &= \left( I_{1jk}^{21} - I[q^{2}]_{1jk}^{21j} \right) m_{i}^{2} + \left( I_{1jk}^{22} - I[q^{2}]_{1jk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2} + \left( -I[q^{2}]_{1jk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{1jk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{1jk}^{2j} + I_{1jk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{k}^{2}, \\ f_{12,a}^{ij} &= \frac{1}{3} \left( 2I[q^{4}]_{ij}^{25} - 3I[q^{2}]_{ij}^{24} + I[q^{2}]_{ij}^{25} + I[q^{2}]_{ij}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ij}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2}, \\ f_{12,c}^{ij} &= \frac{1}{3} \left( -3I[q^{2}]_{ij}^{24} + I_{ij}^{23} + 2I[q^{4}]_{ij}^{25} - 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2}, \\ f_{13,a}^{ij} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( I_{ijk}^{31} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2}, \\ f_{13,a}^{ijk} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( I_{ijk}^{31} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &+ \left( -I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{ijk} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2} \right) \\ f_{14}^{ijk} &= \left( I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{32} - 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{41} + I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \left( -I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{32} - 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{41} + I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \left( I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{3j} + I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + 2I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} - I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + I_{ijk}^{2j} \right) m_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} \left( I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{3j} + I[q^{2}]_{ijk}^{2j} + 2I[q^{2}]_$$

Universal coefficients

(2.5)

**Tevong You** 

#### **One-Loop Effective Action**

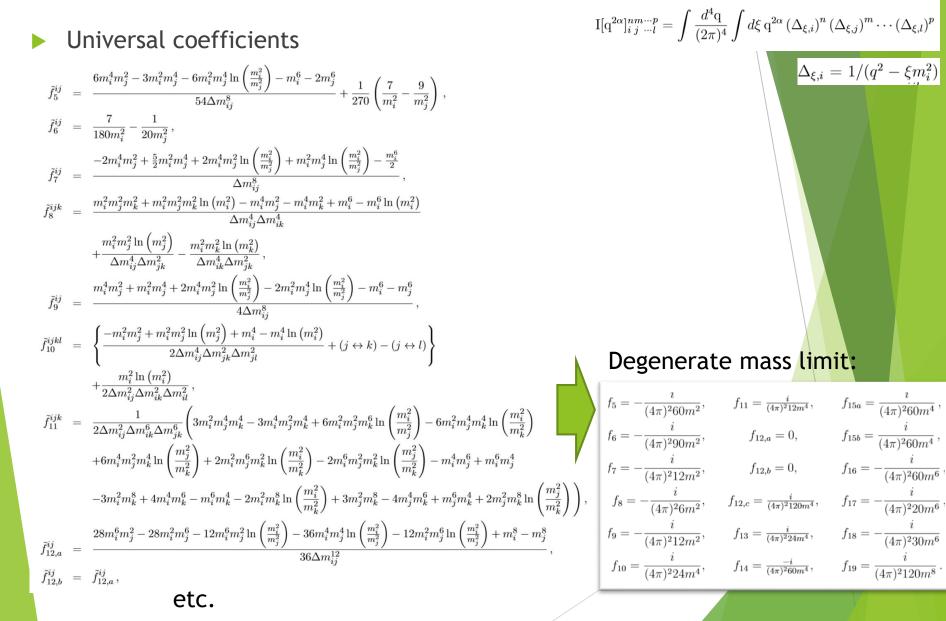
► Universal coefficients  

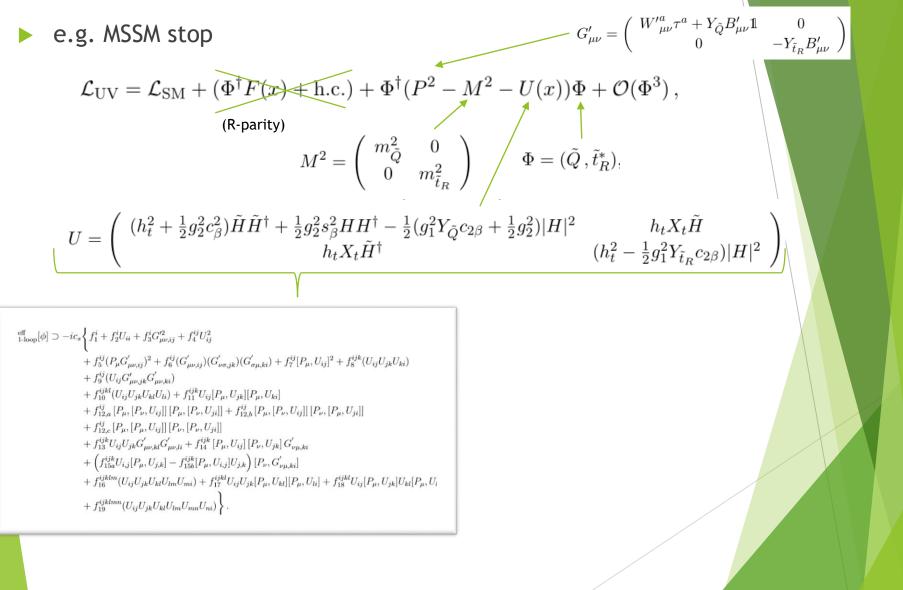
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{f}_{5}^{ij} &= \frac{6m_{1}^{4}m_{j}^{2} - 3m_{i}^{2}m_{j}^{4} - 6m_{i}^{2}m_{j}^{4}\ln\left(\frac{m_{j}^{2}}{m_{j}^{2}}\right) - m_{i}^{6} - 2m_{j}^{6}}{54\Delta m_{j}^{8}} + \frac{1}{2\pi0}\left(\frac{7}{m_{i}^{2}} - \frac{9}{m_{j}^{2}}\right), \\ \vec{f}_{6}^{ij} &= \frac{7}{180m_{i}^{2}} - \frac{1}{20m_{j}^{2}}, \\ \vec{f}_{7}^{ij} &= \frac{-2m_{i}^{4}m_{j}^{2} + \frac{5}{2}m_{i}^{2}m_{j}^{4} + 2m_{i}^{4}m_{j}^{2}\ln\left(\frac{m_{i}^{2}}{m_{j}^{2}}\right) + m_{i}^{2}m_{j}^{4}\ln\left(\frac{m_{i}^{2}}{m_{j}^{2}}\right) - \frac{m_{i}^{4}}{2}}{\Delta m_{j}^{8}}, \\ \vec{f}_{8}^{ijk} &= \frac{m_{i}^{2}m_{j}^{2}m_{k}^{2} + m_{i}^{2}m_{j}^{2}m_{k}^{4}\ln\left(m_{i}^{2}\right) - m_{i}^{4}m_{j}^{2} - m_{i}^{4}m_{k}^{4} + m_{i}^{6} - m_{i}^{6}\ln\left(m_{i}^{2}\right)}{\Delta m_{ij}^{4}\Delta m_{ik}^{4}}, \\ \vec{f}_{9}^{ijj} &= \frac{m_{i}^{4}m_{j}^{2} + m_{i}^{2}m_{j}^{2}m_{k}^{2}\ln\left(\frac{m_{i}^{2}}{m_{k}^{2}}\right) - 2m_{i}^{2}m_{i}^{4}\ln\left(\frac{m_{i}^{2}}{m_{j}^{2}}\right) - m_{i}^{6} - m_{j}^{6}}{4\Delta m_{ij}^{8}}, \\ \vec{f}_{10}^{ijkl} &= \left\{\frac{-m_{i}^{2}m_{j}^{2}+2m_{i}^{4}m_{j}^{2}\ln\left(\frac{m_{j}^{2}}{m_{k}^{2}}\right) - 2m_{i}^{2}m_{i}^{4}\ln\left(\frac{m_{i}^{2}}{m_{j}^{2}}\right) - m_{i}^{6} - m_{j}^{6}}{4\Delta m_{ij}^{8}}, \\ \vec{f}_{11}^{ijkl} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta m_{ij}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}}, \\ \vec{f}_{11}^{ijkl} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta m_{ij}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}\Delta m_{jk}^{2}}, \\ \vec{f}_{11}^{ijk} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta m_{ij}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}}, \\ \vec{f}_{11}^{ijk} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta m_{ij}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}}, \\ \vec{f}_{11}^{ijk} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta m_{ij}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}\Delta m_{ik}^{2}}, \\ \vec{f}_{11}^{ijk} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta m_{ij}^{2}A m_{ik}^{2}}, \\ \vec{f}_{11}^{ijk} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta m_{ij}^{2}A m_{ik}^{4}}, \\ \vec{f}_$$

$$\int \frac{d^4 \mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^4} \int d\xi \, \mathbf{q}^{2\alpha} \left(\Delta_{\xi,i}\right)^n \left(\Delta_{\xi,j}\right)^m \cdots \left(\Delta_{\xi,l}\right)^p$$

 $\mathbf{I}[\mathbf{q}^{2\alpha}]^{nm\cdots p}_{i\;j\;\cdots l} =$ 

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• e.g. MSSM stop  

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{UV} &= \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \left( \Phi^{\dagger} F(x) + \ln c. \right) + \Phi^{\dagger} (P^{2} - M^{2} - U(x)) \Phi + \mathcal{O}(\Phi^{3}), \\ & \left( R \cdot parity \right) \\ M^{2} &= \left( \frac{m_{Q}^{2}}{0} \frac{0}{0} \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{t}_{R}}^{2}} \right) \\ \Psi &= (\tilde{Q}, \tilde{t}_{R}^{*}), \\ U &= \left( \left( h_{t}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}g_{2}^{2}c_{\beta}^{2} \right) \tilde{H}\tilde{H}^{\dagger} + \frac{1}{2}g_{2}^{2}s_{\beta}^{2}HH^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2}(g_{1}^{2}Y_{Q}c_{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2}g_{2}^{2})|H|^{2} \frac{h_{t}X_{t}\tilde{H}}{(h_{t}^{2} - \frac{1}{2}g_{1}^{2}Y_{\tilde{t}_{R}}c_{2\beta})|H|^{2}} \right) \\ & \frac{f_{t}^{\prime}(t_{t}^{\prime}($$

#### **Tevong You**

			$X_t^0$	$X_t^2$	$X_t^4$	$X_t^6$
e.g. MSSM stop		<i>c</i> <sub>6</sub>	$f_8$	$f_{10}$	$f_{16}$	$f_{19}$
	-	$c_H$	$f_7$	$f_{11}$	$f_{17}, f_{18}$	-
$\mathcal{L}_{\rm UV} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} + (\Phi^{\dagger} F(x) + \text{h.c.})$	$) + \Phi^{\dagger}(P^2 - M)$	$l$ $c_T$	<i>f</i> <sub>7</sub>	$f_{11}$	$f_{17}, f_{18}$	-
(R-parity)		$c_R$	$f_7$	$f_{11}$	$f_{17}$	-
2	$\left( egin{array}{cc} m_{ ilde{Q}}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m_{ ilde{t}_R}^2 \end{array}  ight)$	$c_{GG}$	$f_9$	$f_{13}$	-	-
$M^2 =$	$\begin{bmatrix} Q \\ 0 & m_{\tau}^2 \end{bmatrix}$	$c_{WW}$	$f_9$	$f_{13}, f_{14}$	-	-
		c <sub>BB</sub>	$f_9$	$f_{13}, f_{14}$	-	-
$\left( (h_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} q_2^2 c_s^2) \tilde{H} \tilde{H}^{\dagger} \right) = s_s^2 \tilde{H}$	$HH^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2}(q)$	$c_{WB}$	$f_9$	$f_{13}, f_{14}$	-	-
$U = \begin{pmatrix} (h_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2c_\beta^2)\tilde{H}\tilde{H}^{\dagger} \\ h_t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2s_\beta^2 H \\ h_t \end{pmatrix}$	$X_t \tilde{H}^{\dagger}$	$c_W$	-	$f_{15a}, f_{15b}$	-	-
		$c_B$	-	$f_{15a}, f_{15b}$	-	-
	~ ~	$c_D$	-	$f_{12c}$	-	-
$ \inf_{1\text{-loop}}[\phi] \supset -ic_s \Big\{ f_1^i + f_2^i U_{ii} + f_3^i G_{\mu\nu,ij}^{\prime 2} + f_4^{ij} U_{ij}^2 \Big\} $						
	$w_B = -\frac{g_2^2 c_{2\beta} + 2h_t^2}{48m_{\tilde{Q}}^2} -$	$+ \bar{X}_t^2 \left( \frac{33m_{\bar{Q}}^4 m_{\bar{t}_R}^2}{24m} \right)^2$	$-\frac{3m_{\tilde{Q}}^2m_{\tilde{t}_R}^4 + 5m_{\tilde{Q}}}{n_{\tilde{Q}}^2 \left(m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2\right)}$	$\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^6 + m_{\tilde{t}_R}^6}{4} - \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}$	$\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 \left(2m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 + m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 + m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 $	$\left(\frac{2}{\tilde{t}_R}\right) \ln\left(\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2}\right)$ $\left(\frac{2}{\tilde{t}_R}\right)^5$ ,
$ + f_{12,c}^{ij} [P_{\mu}, [P_{\mu}, U_{ij}]] [P_{\nu}, [P_{\nu}, U_{ji}]] + f_{13}^{ijk} U_{ij} U_{jk} G'_{\mu\nu,kl} G'_{\mu\nu,li} + f_{14}^{ijk} [P_{\mu}, U_{ij}] [P_{\nu}, U_{jk}] G'_{\nu\mu,ki} + \left( f_{15a}^{ijk} U_{i,j} [P_{\mu}, U_{j,k}] - f_{15b}^{ijk} [P_{\mu}, U_{i,j}] U_{j,k} \right) [P_{\nu}, G'_{\nu\mu,ki}] + f_{16}^{ijklm} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mi}) + f_{17}^{ijkl} U_{ij} U_{jk} [P_{\mu}, U_{kl}] [P_{\mu}, U_{li}] - $	$c_W = \bar{X}_t^2 \left( \frac{-8m_{\bar{Q}}^2 m_{\bar{t}}^2}{12 \left( r \right)^2} \right)^2$	$\frac{1}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} + \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^4 - 17m_{\tilde{t}_R}^4}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} + \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} + \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} + \frac{1}{m_{t$	$+\frac{\left(3m_{\tilde{Q}}^2m_{\tilde{t}_R}^4+m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2+m_{\tilde{Q}}^2-m_{\tilde{Q}}^2+$	$\frac{h_{\tilde{t}_R}^6)\ln\left(\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2}\right)}{-m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2\right)^5}$	,	
$+ f_{19}^{ijklmn} (U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{lm}U_{mn}U_{ni}) \bigg\} .$	$c_B = \bar{X}_t^2 \left( \frac{-8m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 m_{\tilde{t}}^2}{12 \left( \frac{1}{2} m_{\tilde{t}}^2 m_{\tilde{t}}^2 \right)^2} \right)$	$\frac{1}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - 23m_{\tilde{Q}}^4 + 7m_{\tilde{t}_R}^4}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} \Big)^4$	$-\frac{\left(-12m_{\tilde{Q}}^4m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2\right)}{2}$	$+3m_{\tilde{Q}}^2m_{\tilde{t}_R}^4 - 4$ $6\left(m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{Q}}^2\right)$	$\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^6 + m_{\tilde{t}_R}^6}{\frac{2}{\tilde{t}_R} 5} \ln\left(\frac{2}{16}\right) \ln\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \ln\left(\frac{1}{16}$	$\left(\frac{\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2}}{\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2}}\right) ,$
	$c_D = \bar{X}_t^2 \left( \frac{10m_{\bar{Q}}^2 m_{\bar{t}_t}^2}{2\left(m_{\bar{Q}}^2\right)^2} \right)^2$	$\left(\frac{1}{2} + m_{\tilde{Q}}^4 + m_{\tilde{t}_R}^4}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 - m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2}\right)^4 - \frac{3m_{\tilde{t}_R}^4}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^4}$	$\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 \left(m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 + m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 + m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 - m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 + m$	$ \frac{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} \ln\left(\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2}\right)^{5} $	), e	tc.