

The on-shell SM EFTs

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JHEP 01 (2020) 119, [1909.10551]
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Phys. Rev. D101 (2020) 095021, [1912.08827]
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JHEP 12 (2020) 175, [2008.09652]
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Lagrangians are powerful... but not always

Fields are unphysical and redundant

- redefinitions do not alter the physics
- four-vector/tensor to embed two dofs

Lagrangians are powerful... but not always

Fields are u

graviton Feynman rules

[De Witt '67]

$$\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \varphi_{\mu\nu} \delta \varphi_{\rho\sigma} + \delta \varphi_{\rho\sigma} \delta \varphi_{\mu\nu}} \rightarrow \text{Sym} \left[-\frac{1}{2} P_2(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda}) - \frac{1}{2} P_6(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma}) + \frac{1}{2} P_3(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda}) + \frac{1}{2} P_4(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda}) + P_5(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma}) - \frac{1}{2} P_1(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma}) + \frac{1}{2} P_8(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma}) + \frac{1}{2} P_9(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma}) + P_6(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma}) + P_5(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma}) - P_4(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda}) \right],$$

- redefinition

$$\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \varphi_{\mu\nu} \delta \varphi_{\rho\sigma} + \delta \varphi_{\rho\sigma} \delta \varphi_{\mu\nu}} \rightarrow \text{Sym} \left[-\frac{1}{2} P_6(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} \eta^{\sigma\tau}) - \frac{1}{2} P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - \frac{1}{2} P_6(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) + \frac{1}{2} P_4(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} \eta^{\sigma\tau}) + \frac{1}{2} P_6(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} \eta^{\sigma\tau}) + \frac{1}{2} P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) + \frac{1}{2} P_6(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - \frac{1}{2} P_6(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} \eta^{\sigma\tau}) + \frac{1}{2} P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) + \frac{1}{2} P_{12}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) + \frac{1}{2} P_{13}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - \frac{1}{2} P_{12}(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} \eta^{\sigma\tau}) - \frac{1}{2} P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - \frac{1}{2} P_{12}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_{12}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_{13}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) + P_4(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} \eta^{\sigma\tau}) - P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - \frac{1}{2} P_{11}(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} \eta^{\sigma\tau}) - P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_6(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) - P_{11}(\beta^\rho \beta' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} \eta^{\tau\eta}) + 2P_6(\beta \cdot \beta' \eta^{\mu\rho} \eta^{\nu\lambda} \eta^{\sigma\tau}) \right].$$

- four-vect

171 & 2850 terms

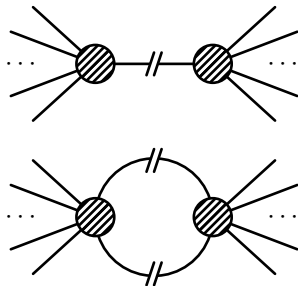
vs.

$$[12]^6/[23]^2[31]^2 \text{ \& \ } [12]^4\langle 34 \rangle^4/stu$$

On-shell bootstrapping

- Trees cut into trees
+ contact terms
- Loops cut into trees
no loops hereafter

factorization/unitarity



Recently

- applications to EFTs
- covariant massive spinor formalism

[Arkani-Hamed, Huang, Huang '17]

Contact terms

massless → operator enumeration (unbroken EW symmetry)

massive → bootstrap building blocks

operator enumeration

[Shadmi, Weiss '18], [Ma, Shu, Xiao '19], [Falkowski '19], [GD, Machado '19],
[Li, Ren, et al. '20, '20, '20]

SM(EFT) from massive amplitudes

SM: [Christensen, Field '18], [Bachu, Yellespur '19],
SMEFT: [Aoude, Machado '19], [GD, Kitahara, Shadmi, Weiss '19], [GD et al. '20], [Dong, Ma, Shu '21]

EFTs from soft properties

[Cheung et al. '14, '15, '16], [Low et al. '19, '19, '20]

SMEFT non-renormalizations, non-interferences, RGEs

[Cheung, Shen '15], [Azatov et al. '16], [Bern et al. '19, '20],
[Jiang et al. '20], [Elias Miró et al. '20], [Baratella et al. '20, '20],
[Baratella et al. '21], [Accettulli Huber, De Angelis '21]

...

Outline

Bootstrapping EFTs

- a. Massless contact terms
- b. Massive contact terms

Massive electroweak EFTs

a. Massless contact terms

Helicity spinors

[Mangano, Parke '91]

[Helvang, Huang '13]

[Dixon '13]

[Schwartz '14]

[Cheung '17]

As brackets

$$u_{i+} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_{i-} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for particle } i$$

Rewriting momenta (and polarizations vectors)

$$p_i^\mu \sigma_\mu = i \rangle [i] \quad \left(\varepsilon_{i+}^\mu \sigma_\mu = \frac{\zeta \rangle [i]}{\sqrt{2} \langle \zeta i \rangle}, \quad \varepsilon_{i-}^\mu \sigma_\mu = \frac{i \rangle [\zeta]}{\sqrt{2} \langle i \zeta \rangle} \right)$$

Trivializing $p_i^2 = \langle ii \rangle [ii] / 2 = 0$

$$\langle ii \rangle = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} i^\alpha i^\beta = 0, \quad [ii] = \epsilon^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} i_{\dot{\alpha}} i_{\dot{\beta}} = 0$$

Little group covariance

Little group transformations leave p_i invariant

Little group is $SO(2) \sim U(1)$ for massless p_i

Spinors $|i], i\rangle$ pick up phases proportional $\pm 1/2$

The amplitude picks up a phase proportional to h_i

Massless three-points

fully determined by little-group covariance

$$\mathcal{M}(1^{h_1}, 2^{h_2}, 3^{h_3}) = g \begin{cases} [12]^{h_1+h_2-h_3} [23]^{h_2+h_3-h_1} [31]^{h_3+h_1-h_2} & \text{for } h_1 + h_2 + h_3 > 0 \\ \langle 12 \rangle^{-h_1-h_2+h_3} \langle 23 \rangle^{-h_2-h_3+h_1} \langle 31 \rangle^{-h_3-h_1+h_2} & \text{for } h_1 + h_2 + h_3 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^+ f^+ s [12]$$

$$v^+ v^+ s [12]^2$$

$$f^+ f^- v^+ [13]^2 / [12]$$

$$v^+ v^+ v^- [12]^3 / [23][31]$$

$$t^+ t^+ t^- \left([12]^3 / [23][31] \right)^2$$

Massless higher-points

Multiple independent structures for given helicities

- satisfying · little group constraints
 - momentum conservation
 - Schouten identities

e.g. $[12][34] - [13][24] + [14][23] = 0$

Non-trivial Lorentz invariants

$$2\tilde{s}_{ij} = p_i \cdot p_j, \quad \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} p_i^\mu p_j^\nu p_k^\rho p_l^\sigma$$

Construction

- *harmonics* (distinguishable particles) [Henning, Melia '19]
- *twistors* trivializing momentum conservation [Falkowski '19]
- systematic algorithm and explicit construction [GD, Machado '19]
[see also Accettulli Huber, De Angelis '21]

Massless higher-points

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Non-trivial Lorentz invariants

$$2\tilde{s}_{ij} \equiv p_i \cdot p_j \quad \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} p_i^\mu p_j^\nu p_k^\rho p_l^\sigma$$

e.g. minimal dimension of operators contributing to any helicity amplitude:

$$\dim\{\text{operator}\} \geq n - \sum_i \max(0, \text{ceil}\{|h_i| - 1\})$$

· harmonics (distinguishable particles)

· twistors trivializing

· systematic algorithm and explicit cons

$$+ \sum_i |h_i| + 2 \max \begin{bmatrix} \left\{ \sum_{h_i > 0} 2h_i \right\} \bmod 2 \\ 2 \max_{h_i > 0} \{|h_i|\} - \sum_{h_i > 0} |h_i| \\ 2 \max_{h_i < 0} \{|h_i|\} - \sum_{h_i < 0} |h_i| \end{bmatrix}$$

[GD, Machado '19]

elia '19]

vski '19]

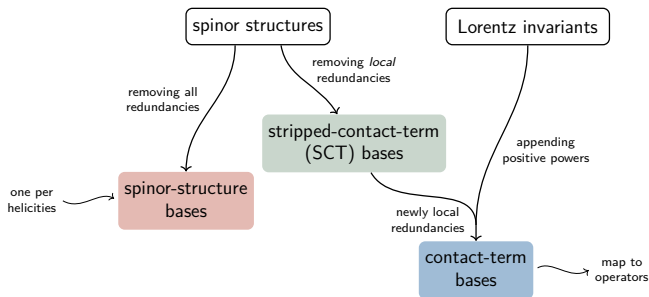
ado '19]

elis '21]

Stripped contact terms (SCTs)

Strip out Lorentz invariants from spinors

e.g. $[12][34] \times (\tilde{s}_{12} - \tilde{s}_{13})$



Exclude non-local relation in SCT basis reduction

$\times [12][34] = -[13][24] \tilde{s}_{12}/\tilde{s}_{13}$

$\checkmark [12][34] \tilde{s}_{13} = -[13][24] \tilde{s}_{12}$

Stripped contact terms (SCTs)

Strip out

e.g. GR-SMEFT

[GD, Machado '19]

mult.	min. dim.	helicity conf.	spinor structures	SM gauge spin stat.	Hilbert series	
3-pt	dim-5	$t^+ t^+ s$	$[12]^4$	\times		
	dim-6	$t^+ t^+ t^+$	$[12]^2 [13]^2 [23]^2$		C_R^3	
		$t^+ t^+ v^+$	$[12]^3 [23] [13]$			
		$t^+ v^+ v^+$	$[12]^2 [13]^2$		$(B_R^2, W_R^2, G_R^2) C_R$	
4-pt	dim-6	$t^+ t^+ ss$	$[12]^4; [12]^4 s_{12}$		$HC_R^2 H^1, HD^2 H^1 C_R^2$	
	dim-7	$t^+ t^+ t^+ s$	$[12]^2 [13]^2 [23]^2$	\times		
		$t^+ t^+ v^+ s$	$[12]^3 [13] [23]$	\times		
		$t^+ t^+ f^+ f^+$	$[12]^4 [34]$	\times		
		$t^+ t^+ f^+ f^-$	$[12]^4 (34)$	\times		
		$t^+ v^+ v^+ s$	$[12]^2 [13]^2$	\times		
		$t^+ v^+ f^+ f^+$	$[12]^2 [13] [14]$	\times		
		dim-8	$t^+ t^+ t^+ t^+$	$[12]^4 [34]^4 + [13]^4 [24]^4 + [14]^4 [23]^4$		\times
	$t^+ t^+ t^+ v^+$		$[12]^3 [13] [23] [34]^2, [12] [13]^2 [23] [24]^2, [12] [13] [23]^3 [14]^2$			
	$t^+ t^+ t^+ t^-$		$[12]^4 (34)^4$			$C_R^2 C_L^2$
	$t^+ t^+ v^+ v^+$		$[12]^4 [34]^2, [12]^2 [13] [14] [24] [23]$			$2(B_R^2, W_R^2, G_R^2) C_R^2$
	$t^+ t^+ v^+ v^-$		$[12]^4 (34)^2$			$(B_L^2, W_L^2, G_L^2) C_R^2$
	$t^+ t^+ f^+ f^-$		$[12]^4 (324)$		\times	
	$t^+ v^+ v^+ t^+$		$[12] [13] [14] [13] [24] + [14] [23]$			$(W_R^2, G_R^2) B_R C_R$
$t^+ v^+ f^+ f^-$	$[12]^2 [13] [124]$			$(QQ^1, w^1, d^1, LL^1, ee^1) DB_R C_R,$ $(QQ^1, LL^1) DW_R C_R,$ $(QQ^1, w^1, d^1) DG_R C_R$		
$t^+ v^+ t^+ s$	$[12]^2 [1231]$			$(B_R, W_R) H^1 D^2 C_R$		
$t^+ f^+ f^+ s$	$[12] [13] [1231]$			$(Q^1 w^1 H^1, Q^1 d^1 H, L^1 e^1 H) D^2 C_R$		
...						
5-pt	dim-7	$t^+ t^+ sss$	$[12]^4$	\times		
	dim-8	$t^+ t^+ t^+ ss$	$[12]^2 [13]^2 [23]^2$		\times	$HH^1 C_R^3$
		$t^+ t^+ v^+ ss$	$[12]^3 [13] [23]$			
		$t^+ t^+ f^+ f^+ s$	$[12]^4 [34]$			$(Q^1 w^1 H^1, Q^1 d^1 H, L^1 e^1 H) C_R^2$
		$t^+ t^+ f^+ f^- s$	$[12]^4 (34)$			$(QuH, QdH^1, LeH^1) C_R^2$
		$t^+ v^+ v^+ ss$	$[12]^2 [13]^2$			$(B_R^2, B_R W_R, W_R^2, G_R^2) HH^1 C_R$
$t^+ v^+ f^+ f^+ s$	$[12]^2 [13] [14]$			$(Q^1 w^1 H^1, Q^1 d^1 H, L^1 e^1 H) (B_R, W_R) C_R$		
$t^+ f^+ f^+ f^+ s$	$[12] [13] [14] [15]$			$(Q^1 w^1 H^1, Q^1 d^1 H) G_R C_R$		
...						
6-pt	dim-8	$t^+ t^+ ssss$	$[12]^4$		$H^2 H^1 C_R^2$	

one per helicities

Exclude

$\times [12][34]$

$\checkmark [12][34]$

Massless operator bases

adding gauge structures, treating identical particles

- h/Z + gluons [Shadmi, Weiss '18]
- SMEFT at dim-6 [Ma, Shu, Xiao '19]
- SMEFT at dim-8 and 9 [Li, Ren, Shu, Xiao, Yu, Zheng '20]
[see also Murphy '20]
[Li, Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng '20]
- LEFT at dim-8 and 9 [Li Ren, Xiao, Yu, Zheng '20]
[see also Murphy '20]
- GR-SMEFT at dim-8 [GD, Machado '19]
[see also Ruhdorfer, Serra, Weiler '19]

b. Massive contact terms

Two massless for one massive

$$p_\mu^i \sigma_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}^\mu = k^i \rangle [k^i + q^i] \langle q^i = i^J \rangle [i_J] \quad \text{with } k_i^2 = 0 = q_i^2, \quad J = 1, 2$$

$$2k^i \cdot q^i = m_i^2$$

Little group is now $SO(3) \sim SU(2)$

Spin s from $2s$ symmetrized spin $1/2$

Bolded spinors with implicit $SU(2)$ index symmetrization

e.g. $\langle 1^J 3^J \rangle \langle 2^K 3^{J'} \rangle + (J \leftrightarrow J') \rightarrow \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle$

ff_S $[\mathbf{12}]$, $\langle \mathbf{12} \rangle$

vvs $\langle \mathbf{12} \rangle^2$, $\langle \mathbf{12} \rangle [\mathbf{12}]$, $[\mathbf{12}]^2$

ssv $[\mathbf{3}(1-2)\mathbf{3}] \equiv [\mathbf{3}(p_1 - p_2)\mathbf{3}]$

ffv $\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle$, $\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}]$, $[\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle$, $[\mathbf{13}] [\mathbf{23}]$

...

High-energy limit

- choice for the decomposition $p^\mu = (E, p \hat{n}) = k^\mu + q^\mu$:

$$k^\mu = \frac{E + p}{2}(1, +\hat{n}), \quad q^\mu = \frac{E - p}{2}(1, -\hat{n})$$

→ spin quantization axis $k^\mu - q^\mu \sim (1, \hat{n}) \rightsquigarrow$ helicity

High-energy limit

- choice for the decomposition $p^\mu = (E, p \hat{n}) = k^\mu + q^\mu$:

$$k^\mu = \frac{E+p}{2}(1, +\hat{n}), \quad q^\mu = \frac{E-p}{2}(1, -\hat{n})$$

→ spin quantization axis $k^\mu - q^\mu \sim (1, \hat{n}) \rightsquigarrow$ helicity

→ $k], k\rangle \sim \sqrt{E}$ and $q], q\rangle \sim m/\sqrt{E}$

- massless limit: *un-bolding* $+\mathcal{O}(m)$

e.g. $\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle \rightarrow \langle 13 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle + \mathcal{O}(m)$

$$\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] \rightarrow \langle 13 \rangle [23] + \mathcal{O}(m)$$

Massive three-points

Counting from angular momentum

number of irreps in the spin addition:

[Costa, Penedones, Poland, Rychkov '11]

$$(2s_1 + 1)(2s_2 + 1) - p(p + 1) \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{cases} p \equiv \max\{0, s_1 + s_2 - s_3\} \\ s_1 \leq s_2 \leq s_3 \end{cases}$$

Construction by correcting a massless-like ansatz

[GD, Kitahara, Machado, Shadmi, Weiss '20]

$$(12)^{s_1+s_2-\tilde{s}_3} (23)^{-s_1+s_2+\tilde{s}_3} (13)^{s_1-s_2+\tilde{s}_3} [3(1-2)3]^{s_3-\tilde{s}_3}$$

$$\text{with} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (ij)^k \equiv \text{any } \langle ij \rangle^{k-l} [ij]^l \quad \text{for } l = 0, \dots, k \\ s_1 \leq s_2 \leq s_3 \\ \tilde{s}_3 \equiv s_3 - \max\{0, s_3 - s_2 - s_1\} \end{array} \right.$$

removing occurrences of

$$\epsilon(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, p_1 + p_2 + p_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & m_1 \langle 12 \rangle \langle 13 \rangle [23] + m_2 \langle 12 \rangle [13] \langle 23 \rangle + m_3 [12] \langle 13 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \\ & = m_1 [12] [13] \langle 23 \rangle + m_2 [12] \langle 13 \rangle [23] + m_3 \langle 12 \rangle [13] [23] \end{aligned}$$

Massive

Counting

number

Constraints

(12)

wit

rem

s_1	s_2	s_3	n^{3-PC}	n_{rel}	spinor structures
0	0	0	1	1	constant
0	0	1	1	1	$[3(1-2)3]$
0	0	2	1	1	$[3(1-2)3]^2$
0	0	3	1	1	$[3(1-2)3]^3$
0	1/2	1/2	2	2	$([23], [23])$
0	1/2	3/2	2	2	$[3(1-2)3] \otimes ([23], [23])$
0	1/2	5/2	2	2	$[3(1-2)3]^2 \otimes ([23], [23])$
0	1	1	3	3	$([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2)$
0	1	2	3	3	$[3(1-2)3] \otimes ([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2)$
0	1	3	3	3	$[3(1-2)3]^2 \otimes ([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2)$
0	3/2	3/2	4	4	$([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3)$
0	3/2	5/2	4	4	$[3(1-2)3] \otimes ([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3)$
0	2	2	5	5	$([23]^4, [23][23]^3, [23]^2[23]^2, [23]^3[23], [23]^4)$
0	2	3	5	5	$[3(1-2)3] \otimes ([23]^4, [23][23]^3, [23]^2[23]^2, [23]^3[23], [23]^4)$
0	5/2	5/2	6	6	$([23]^5, [23][23]^4, [23]^2[23]^3, [23]^3[23]^2, [23]^4[23], [23]^5)$
0	3	3	7	7	$([23]^6, [23][23]^5, [23]^2[23]^4, [23]^3[23]^3, [23]^4[23]^2, [23]^5[23], [23]^6)$
1/2	1/2	1	4	4	$([23], [23]) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1/2	1/2	2	4	4	$[3(1-2)3] \otimes ([23], [23]) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1/2	1/2	3	4	4	$[3(1-2)3]^2 \otimes ([23], [23]) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1/2	1	3/2	6	6	$([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1/2	1	5/2	6	6	$[3(1-2)3] \otimes ([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1/2	3/2	2	8	8	$([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1/2	3/2	3	8	8	$[3(1-2)3] \otimes ([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1/2	2	5/2	10	10	$([23]^4, [23][23]^3, [23]^2[23]^2, [23]^3[23], [23]^4) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1/2	5/2	3	12	12	$([23]^5, [23][23]^4, [23]^2[23]^3, [23]^3[23]^2, [23]^4[23], [23]^5) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1	1	1	7	1	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23], [23]) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1	1	2	9	9	$([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
1	1	3	9	9	$[3(1-2)3] \otimes ([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
1	3/2	3/2	10	2	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1	3/2	5/2	12	12	$([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
1	2	2	13	3	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1	2	3	15	15	$([23]^4, [23][23]^3, [23]^2[23]^2, [23]^3[23], [23]^4) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
1	5/2	5/2	16	4	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23]^4, [23][23]^3, [23]^2[23]^2, [23]^3[23], [23]^4) \otimes ([13], [13])$
1	3	3	19	5	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23]^5, [23][23]^4, [23]^2[23]^3, [23]^3[23]^2, [23]^4[23], [23]^5) \otimes ([13], [13])$
3/2	3/2	2	14	4	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
3/2	3/2	3	16	16	$([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13]^3, [13][13]^2, [13]^2[13], [13]^3)$
3/2	2	5/2	18	6	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
3/2	5/2	3	22	8	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23]^4, [23][23]^3, [23]^2[23]^2, [23]^3[23], [23]^4) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
2	2	2	19	8	$([12]^2, [12][12], [12]^2) \otimes ([23]^2, [23][23], [23]^2) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
2	2	3	23	9	$([12], [12]) \otimes ([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13]^3, [13][13]^2, [13]^2[13], [13]^3)$
2	5/2	5/2	24	12	$([12]^2, [12][12], [12]^2) \otimes ([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
2	3	3	29	16	$([12]^2, [12][12], [12]^2) \otimes ([23]^4, [23][23]^3, [23]^2[23]^2, [23]^3[23], [23]^4) \otimes ([13]^2, [13][13], [13]^2)$
5/2	5/2	3	30	18	$([12]^2, [12][12], [12]^2) \otimes ([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13]^3, [13][13]^2, [13]^2[13], [13]^3)$
3	3	3	37	27	$([13]^3, [13][13]^2, [13]^2[13], [13]^3) \otimes ([23]^3, [23][23]^2, [23]^2[23], [23]^3) \otimes ([13]^3, [13][13]^2, [13]^2[13], [13]^3)$

land, Rychkov '11]

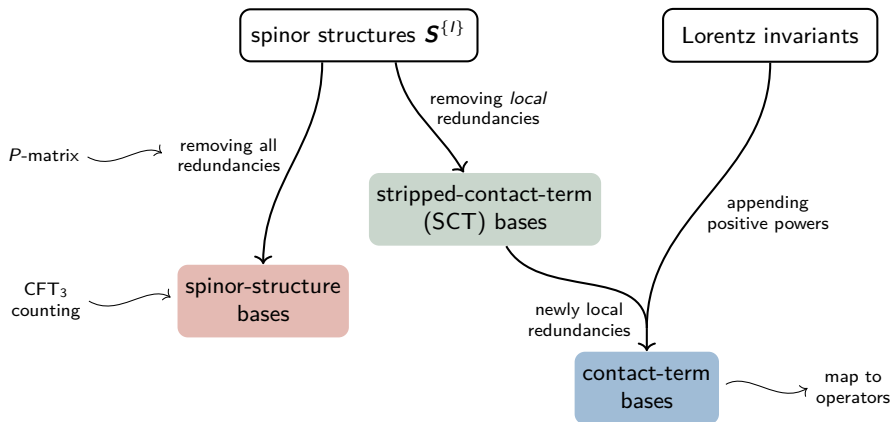
s_3

[Citahara, Machado, Shadmi, Weiss '20]

$p_2 + p_3$)

Massive higher-points

e.g. $W^+W^+W^-W^-$:
$$\frac{[13][24]\langle 13 \rangle \langle 24 \rangle - [14][23]\langle 14 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle}{m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4} \quad (\tilde{s}_{13} - \tilde{s}_{14} - \tilde{s}_{23} + \tilde{s}_{24})$$



[GD, Kitahara, Machado, Shadmi, Weiss '20]

An aside: massive spinor structures

Counting from 3D conformal correlators

[Henning, Lu, Melia, Murayama '17]

[Shomerus, Sobko, Isachenkov '16]

[Kravchuk, Dimmons-Duffin '16]

$$\prod_i (2s_i + 1)$$

Independence test with P -matrix determinant

[Bonifacio, Hinterbichler '18]

inner product between spinor structures of identical spin content

$$P_{m,n} \equiv \sum_{\{I\}, \{J\}} \mathbf{s}_m^{\{I\}*} \mathbf{s}_n^{\{J\}} \delta_{\{I\}, \{J\}}$$

Construction by bolding massless amps

[GD, Kitahara, Machado, Shadmi Weiss '20]

- Pick spinor structures whose leading high-energy limits contribute to different helicity amplitudes.
- Their P -matrix is diagonal in the massless limit as they do not interfere. So they are independent.
- There are $\prod_i (2s_i + 1)$ of them. So they form a basis.

New massive redundancies in SCT basis reduction

e.g. in *ffvs*:
$$[12]\langle 3123 \rangle = ([12][313]\tilde{s}_{23} - [12][323]\tilde{s}_{13})/m_3 \\ - \tilde{s}_{12}[13][23] - m_1[321]\langle 23 \rangle - m_2[312]\langle 13 \rangle$$

Clear massless origins **but** non-trivial *mass-completions*

New massive redundancies in SCT basis reduction

e.g. in $ffvs$:
$$[12]\langle 3123 \rangle = ([12][313]\tilde{s}_{23} - [12][323]\tilde{s}_{13})/m_3 - \tilde{s}_{12}[13][23] - m_1[321][23] - m_2[312][13]$$

Clear massless origins **but** non-trivial *mass-completions*

e.g. in $vvff$:
$$[13]\langle 24 \rangle \langle 231 \rangle + [23]\langle 14 \rangle \langle 132 \rangle = - ([13]\langle 24 \rangle \langle 132 \rangle (m_1^2 + \tilde{s}_{14}) + [23]\langle 14 \rangle \langle 231 \rangle (m_1^2 + \tilde{s}_{13})) / m_1 m_2 + [12]([13]\langle 24 \rangle \tilde{s}_{23} / m_2 - [23]\langle 14 \rangle \tilde{s}_{13} / m_1) + [12]\langle 13 \rangle \langle 24 \rangle (m_1^2 + \tilde{s}_{14}) m_3 / m_1 m_2 - [12]\langle 24 \rangle \langle 321 \rangle m_3 / m_2 + [34]\langle 12 \rangle \langle 132 \rangle m_4 / m_2 - \langle 12 \rangle ([23]\langle 14 \rangle m_3 + [24]\langle 13 \rangle m_4) m_3 / m_2 - [14][23]\langle 12 \rangle \tilde{s}_{13} m_4 / m_1 m_2 .$$

Explicit construction for 4-points and spins ≤ 1

Massive high

New massive

e.g. in $ffvs$:

Clear massive

e.g. in $vvff$:

Explicit com

spins	n_{SCT}	n_a	hel. cat.	spinor structures	n_{perm}	$\min\{d_{op}\}$
$ssss$	1	1	(0000)	constant	1	4
vs	$4 \rightarrow 3$	3	(0000) (+000)	$[121], [131]$ $[1231] \rightarrow [1231] - [1231]$	1 $2 \rightarrow 1$	5 7
$ffss$	4	4	(++00) (+−00)	$[12]$ $[132]$	2 2	5 6
$vsss$	$10 \rightarrow 9$	9	(0000) (+000) (++00) (+−00)	$12, [131](232)$ $[12][132]$ $[12]^2$ $[132]^2 \rightarrow [132]^2 - [132]^2$	1 4 2 $2 \rightarrow 1$	4,6 6 6 8
$ffvs$	$14 \rightarrow 12$	12	(++00) (+−00) (+++0) (++−0) (+−+0)	$[12]\{[313], [323]\}$ $[13](23)$ $[13][23]$ $[12](3123) \rightarrow \emptyset$ $[13][312]$	2 2 2 $2 \rightarrow 0$ 4	6 5 6 8 7
$ffff$	18	16	(++++) (++−−) (++−+)	$[12][34], [13][24]$ $[12](34)$ $[12][324]$	2 6 8	6 6 7
$vvvs$	$35 \rightarrow 29$	27	(0000) (+000) (++00) (+−00) (+++0) (+−+0)	$[12][343](12), [13][242](13), [23][141](23)$ $[12][13](23)$ $[12]^2\{[313], [323]\}$ $[13][132](23)$ $[12][13][23]$ $[12]^2(3123) \rightarrow \emptyset$	1 6 6 6 2 $\beta \rightarrow 0$	5 5 7 7 7 9
$vvff$	$46 \rightarrow 38$	36	(00++) (00−−) (0−+−) (0+++) (0+−−) (++++) (−+++) (+−+−) (+−+−)	$(12) \times \{[12][34], [13][24]\}$ $(14)(231)23, (24)[132]13$ $(12)[34](241) \rightarrow (12)[34]((241)/m_1 - (142)/m_2)$ $(132) \times \{[12][34], [13][24]\}$ $(14)[12]23$ $[12]^2[314]$ $[12] \times \{[12][34], [13][24]\}$ $(1231)[23]24 \rightarrow \emptyset$ $[12]^2(34)$ $[14][132](23) \rightarrow [14][132](23) - [24][231](13)$	2 2 $\beta \rightarrow 2$ 4 8 4 2 $\beta \rightarrow 0$ 2 $\beta \rightarrow 2$	5 6 7 7 6 8 7 9 7 8
$vvvv$	$116 \rightarrow 85$	81	(0000) (+000) (+000) (+−00) (+++0) (+−+0) (++++) (+−+−) (+−+−)	$\{[12][34], [13][24]\} \times \{(12)(34), (13)(24)\}$ $\{[12][34], [13][24]\} \times [142](34) \rightarrow \dots$ $\{[12][34], [13][24]\} \times [12](34)$ $[13][14](23)(24)$ $\{[12][34], [13][24]\} \times [23][134]$ $[12]^2(34)(324) \rightarrow [12]^2(34)((324)/m_4 - (423)/m_3) \rightarrow \dots$ $[12][34]^2, [12][13][24][34], [13]^2[24]^2$ $[12][13]23(4124) \rightarrow \emptyset$ $[12]^2(34)^2$	1 $\beta \rightarrow 6$ 12 12 8 $\beta \rightarrow 2$ 2 $\beta \rightarrow 0$ 6	4 6 6 6 8 8 10 8

ado, Shadmi, Weiss '20

ons

$\tilde{\xi}_{13})/m_1 m_2$

Massive electroweak EFTs

Assumptions

Poincaré, locality, unitarity

electroweak spectrum: $\psi, \psi', \gamma, Z, W^\pm, h$
(all massive but γ)

global electric charge & fermion number
 $|Q_\psi - Q_{\psi'}| = |Q_W|$

Recovering electroweak symmetry

Given a particle content,
from perturbative unitarity up to $\bar{\Lambda} \gg m!$

[Llewellyn Smith '73]
[Joglekar '73]
[Cornwall et al. '73, '74]

HIGH ENERGY BEHAVIOUR AND GAUGE SYMMETRY

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Received 13 May 1973

The imposition of unitarity bounds is shown to lead to a Yang-Mills structure in a wide class of theories involving vector mesons. Scalar fields are needed and, at least in simple cases, the unique unitary theory is of the Higgs type

S-Matrix Derivation of the Weinberg Model¹

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Received June 18, 1973

Uniqueness of Spontaneously Broken Gauge Theories*

John M. Cornwall, † David N. Levin, and George Tiktopoulos
Department of Physics, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024
(Received 25 April 1973)

We have made a systematic search for theories of interacting heavy vector mesons which have unitarily bound trees. In simple cases (four vector mesons and one scalar particle) the only unitarily bound models are spontaneously broken gauge theories. Evidently, a unitarity bound, which controls high-energy behavior, imposes internal symmetry on heavy-vector-boson interactions.

a. Massive EW three-points

Perturbative unitarity at three-point?

Rule of thumb:

Three-points growing as E^2/m or faster (for complex momenta) lead to unacceptable E^2/m^2 four-point growths.

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \blacktriangle \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \blacktriangle \text{---} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} E^2/m \\ 1/E^2 \\ E^2/m \end{array} \quad \sim E^2/m^2$$

not considered here

(the dependence of the spinor structure coefficient on the propagator virtuality could cancel the E growth)

→ E^2 three-points only arise · at the loop level

Perturbative unitarity at three-point?

Rule of thumb:

Three-points growing as E^2/m or faster (for complex momenta) lead to unacceptable E^2/m^2 four-point growths.

$$\sim E^2 / \bar{\Lambda}^2$$

not considered here

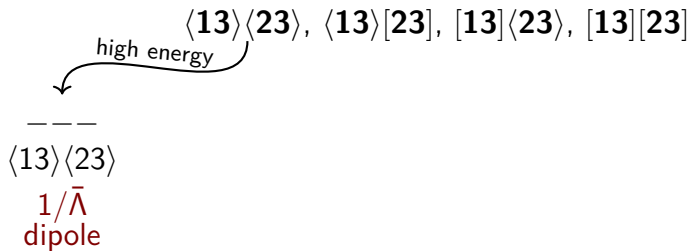
(the dependence of the spinor structure coefficient on the propagator virtuality could cancel the E growth)

- E^2 three-points only arise
- at the loop level
 - at the $1/\bar{\Lambda}$ level

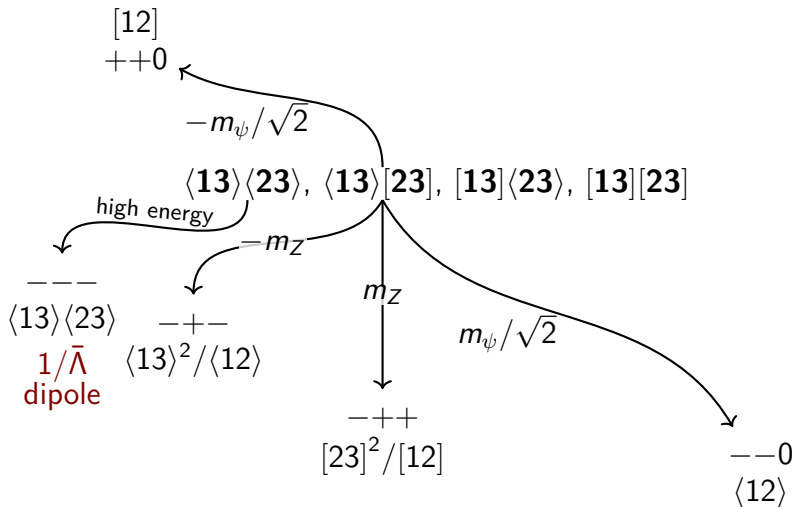
$\psi^c \psi Z$ $\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}], [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle, [\mathbf{13}] [\mathbf{23}]$

four terms expected from ang. mom.: $2 \otimes 2 \otimes 3 = 1 \oplus 3 \oplus 3 \oplus 5$

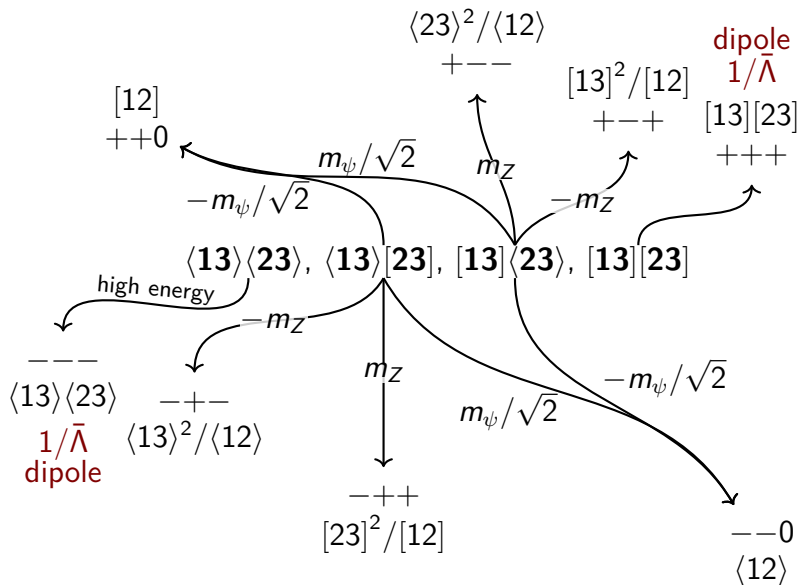
$\psi^c\psi Z$



$$\psi^c \psi Z$$



$$\psi^c \psi Z$$



$\psi^c \psi Z$

$$\left. \frac{\text{longitudinal}}{\text{transverse}} \right|_{\text{high } E} \sim \frac{g^L - g^R}{g^{L,R}} \frac{m_\psi}{\sqrt{2}m_Z}$$

→ $\sim y_\psi$

→ pseudo-scalar

$\psi^c \psi Z$

$$\left. \frac{\text{longitudinal}}{\text{transverse}} \right|_{\text{high } E} \sim \frac{g^L - g^R}{g^{L,R}} \frac{m_\psi}{\sqrt{2}m_Z}$$

→ $\sim y_\psi$

→ pseudo-scalar

reproduces expectations
from the Higgs mechanism
and the Goldstone equivalence theorem

more in the four-point discussion

$W^+ W^- Z$

- 8 combinations of $\langle \mathbf{12} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle \langle \mathbf{31} \rangle$
 $[\mathbf{12}] [\mathbf{23}] [\mathbf{31}]$

- one non-trivial relation between them:

$$m_1 \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + m_2 \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle + m_3 [\mathbf{12}] \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle \\ = m_1 [\mathbf{12}] [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle + m_2 [\mathbf{12}] \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + m_3 \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle [\mathbf{13}] [\mathbf{23}]$$

7 combinations expected from angular momentum
 $3 \otimes 3 \otimes 3 = 1 \oplus 3 \oplus 3 \oplus 3 \oplus 5 \oplus 5 \oplus 7$

- combinations growing like E^3 and E^2
can only arise at the non-renormalizable (tree) level

$W^+ W^- Z$

C is $\mathbf{1} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{2}$

P is $\cdot] \leftrightarrow \cdot)$

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{1}_W, \mathbf{2}_W, \mathbf{3}_Z) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle c_{WWZ}^{LLL} / \bar{\Lambda}^2 \\ &+ \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle (\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] - [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle) c_{WWZ}^{[L0]0} / m_Z \bar{\Lambda} \\ &+ \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle (\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle) c_{WWZ}^{\{L0\}0} / m_Z \bar{\Lambda} \\ &+ \{ [\mathbf{12}] \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle m_Z / m_W + \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] \\ &+ \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle [\mathbf{13}] [\mathbf{23}] m_Z / m_W + [\mathbf{12}] \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + [\mathbf{12}] [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle \} c_{WWZ} / m_Z m_W \\ &+ [\mathbf{12}] (\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] - [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle) c_{WWZ}^{[R0]0} / m_Z \bar{\Lambda} \\ &+ [\mathbf{12}] (\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle) c_{WWZ}^{\{R0\}0} / m_Z \bar{\Lambda} \\ &+ [\mathbf{12}] [\mathbf{13}] [\mathbf{23}] c_{WWZ}^{RRR} / \bar{\Lambda}^2, \end{aligned}$$

- one single (rather non-trivial) renormalizable structure!

$W^+ W^- Z$

C is $\mathbf{1} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{2}$

P is $\cdot] \leftrightarrow \cdot)$

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{1}_W, \mathbf{2}_W, \mathbf{3}_Z) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle c_{WWZ}^{LLL} / \bar{\Lambda}^2 \\ &+ \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle (\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] - [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle) c_{WWZ}^{[L0]0} / m_Z \bar{\Lambda} \\ &+ \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle (\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle) c_{WWZ}^{\{L0\}0} / m_Z \bar{\Lambda} \\ &+ \{ [\mathbf{12}] \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle m_Z / m_W + \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] \\ &+ \langle \mathbf{12} \rangle [\mathbf{13}] [\mathbf{23}] m_Z / m_W + [\mathbf{12}] \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + [\mathbf{12}] [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle \} c_{WWZ} / m_Z m_W \\ &+ [\mathbf{12}] (\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] - [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle) c_{WWZ}^{[R0]0} / m_Z \bar{\Lambda} \\ &+ [\mathbf{12}] (\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + [\mathbf{13}] \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle) c_{WWZ}^{\{R0\}0} / m_Z \bar{\Lambda} \\ &+ [\mathbf{12}] [\mathbf{13}] [\mathbf{23}] c_{WWZ}^{RRR} / \bar{\Lambda}^2, \end{aligned}$$

- one single (rather non-trivial) renormalizable structure!
- for identical vectors ($m_Z/m_W \rightarrow 1$)
 - no fully symmetric combination $\rightarrow ZZZ$ vanishes
 - only fully antisymmetric combinations $\rightarrow W^a W^b W^c$ requires ϵ_{abc}

All three-points

$$\psi^c \psi Z$$

$$\psi^c \psi \gamma$$

$$\psi^c \psi' W$$

$$\psi^c \psi h$$

$$ZZh, WW h$$

$$\gamma\gamma h, \gamma Zh$$

$$hhZ, hh\gamma$$

$$hhh$$

$$WWZ$$

$$WW\gamma$$

$$ZZZ, ZZ\gamma, Z\gamma\gamma, \gamma\gamma\gamma$$

All three-points

$$\psi^c \psi Z$$

$$\psi^c \psi \gamma$$

$$\psi^c \psi' W$$

$$\psi^c \psi h$$

$$ZZZ, WWZ$$

some vanish identically
some only arise at the non-renormalizable (tree) level
some can be obtained from the massless limit of others

$$hhh$$

$$WWZ$$

$$WW\gamma$$

$$ZZZ, ZZ\gamma, Z\gamma\gamma, \gamma\gamma\gamma$$

[see also renormalizable discussion in Christensen et al. '18]

Matching to SMEFT

Extending results from [Aoude, Machado '19]
 Warsaw basis conventions from [Dedes et al. '17]

Three-point amplitude coefficients capture all orders in v/Λ .

$$\text{e.g. } \mathcal{M}(1_{\psi^c}, 2_{\psi}, 3_Z) = \frac{C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{LLL}}{\bar{\Lambda}} \langle 13 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle + \frac{C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{LR0}}{m_Z} \langle 13 \rangle [23] + \frac{C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{RLO}}{m_Z} [13] \langle 23 \rangle + \frac{C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{RRR}}{\bar{\Lambda}} [13] [23]$$

at dim-6:

$$C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{LR0} = -\sqrt{2} Q_{\psi} \frac{\bar{g}'^2}{\sqrt{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2}} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \left[-\sqrt{2} \frac{\bar{g}^3 \bar{g}'}{(\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2)^{3/2}} Q_{\psi} C_{\varphi WB} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2} C_{\varphi\psi R} \right]$$

$$C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{RLO} = \sqrt{2} I_{\psi} \frac{\bar{g}^2}{\sqrt{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2}} - \sqrt{2} Y_{\psi} \frac{\bar{g}'^2}{\sqrt{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2}} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \left[\sqrt{2} \frac{\bar{g} \bar{g}'}{(\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2)^{3/2}} (-Y_{\psi} \bar{g}^2 + I_{\psi} \bar{g}'^2) C_{\varphi WB} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2} (C_{\varphi\psi L}^1 - 2I_{\psi} C_{\varphi\psi L}^3) \right]$$

$$\frac{C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{RRR}}{\bar{\Lambda}} = \frac{v}{\Lambda^2} \left(-4I_{\psi} \frac{\bar{g}}{\sqrt{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2}} C_{\psi W} + 2 \frac{\bar{g}'}{\sqrt{\bar{g}^2 + \bar{g}'^2}} C_{\psi B} \right)$$

$$C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{LLL} = (C_{\psi^c\psi Z}^{RRR})^*$$

$$I_{u,d,e,\nu} \equiv 1/2, -1/2, -1/2, -1/2, 1/2$$

$$Y_{u,d,e,\nu} \equiv 1/6, 1/6, -1/6, -1/6, -1/2$$

b. Full four-point example: $\psi^c \psi Zh$

contact + factorizable terms

Contact terms

captures all EFT orders
both in HEFT and SMEFT

- Twelve independent SCTs:

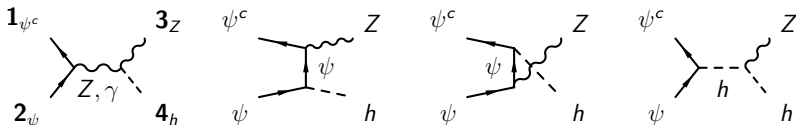
$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{M}^{\text{nf}}(\mathbf{1}_{\psi^c}, \mathbf{2}_{\psi}, \mathbf{3}_Z, \mathbf{4}_h) = & \frac{c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{RRR}}{\bar{\Lambda}^2} [\mathbf{13}][\mathbf{23}] + \frac{[\mathbf{12}]}{\bar{\Lambda}^3} \langle \mathbf{3} \{ c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{RR0_A} (\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{2}) + c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{RR0_S} (\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{2}) \} \mathbf{3} \rangle \\
 & + \frac{c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{RL0}}{\bar{\Lambda}^2} [\mathbf{13}]\langle \mathbf{23} \rangle + \frac{c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{RLR}}{\bar{\Lambda}^3} [\mathbf{312}]\langle \mathbf{13} \rangle + \frac{c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{RLL}}{\bar{\Lambda}^3} \langle \mathbf{321} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle \\
 & + \frac{c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{LR0}}{\bar{\Lambda}^2} \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle [\mathbf{23}] + \frac{c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{LRR}}{\bar{\Lambda}^3} [\mathbf{321}]\langle \mathbf{23} \rangle + \frac{c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{LRL}}{\bar{\Lambda}^3} \langle \mathbf{312} \rangle \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \\
 & + \frac{c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{LLL}}{\bar{\Lambda}^2} \langle \mathbf{13} \rangle \langle \mathbf{23} \rangle + \frac{\langle \mathbf{12} \rangle}{\bar{\Lambda}^3} \langle \mathbf{3} \{ c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{LL0_A} (\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{2}) + c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}^{LL0_S} (\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{2}) \} \mathbf{3} \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

where $c_{\psi^c\psi Zh}$'s are expansions in $\tilde{s}_{ij} \equiv 2p_i \cdot p_j$

(negative power of $p_i \cdot p_j$ would cover factorizable contributions,
non-rational functions would cover loop contributions)

- Perturbative unitarity up to $\bar{\Lambda} \gg m$ forbids e.g. $[\mathbf{13}]\langle \mathbf{23} \rangle / m_3 \bar{\Lambda}$.
- For $p_h \rightarrow 0$ (aka *soft Higgs limit*), one recovers $\psi^c\psi Z$ amplitudes.

Factorizable terms



Leading high-energy amplitudes $\sim E/m$:

$$(- - 0) : - \frac{\langle 12 \rangle}{\sqrt{2} m_Z} \left(c_{\psi^c \psi Z}^R - c_{\psi^c \psi Z}^L \right) \left(c_{ZZh} \frac{m_\psi}{2m_Z} - c_{\psi^c \psi h}^L \right)$$

$$(++ 0) : + \frac{\langle 12 \rangle}{\sqrt{2} m_Z} \left(c_{\psi^c \psi Z}^R - c_{\psi^c \psi Z}^L \right) \left(c_{ZZh} \frac{m_\psi}{2m_Z} - c_{\psi^c \psi h}^R \right)$$

either vector-like fermion: $c_{\psi^c \psi Z}^R = c_{\psi^c \psi Z}^L$

up to $\mathcal{O}(m/\bar{\Lambda})$

or Higgs mechanism: $c_{\psi^c \psi h}^L = c_{ZZh} \frac{m_\psi}{2m_Z} = c_{\psi^c \psi h}^R$

The on-shell SM EFTs

Going on-shell avoids gauge and field-redefinition redundancies.

Massless contact terms can be bootstrapped
and replace massless operator enumerations.

Massive contact terms can be constructed systematically,
although $n > 4$ and spins > 1 are presently cumbersome.

Gauge symmetries emerge from perturbative unitarity,
for a given particle spectrum.

The machinery is in place for massive SM EFTs applications!