

Revisiting effective field theories

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IPHC — U. of Strasbourg
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Short presentation

Physics beyond the standard model, theory and phenomenology.

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Quantum field theories.

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Effective field theories

Universal tool !

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Glorious examples :

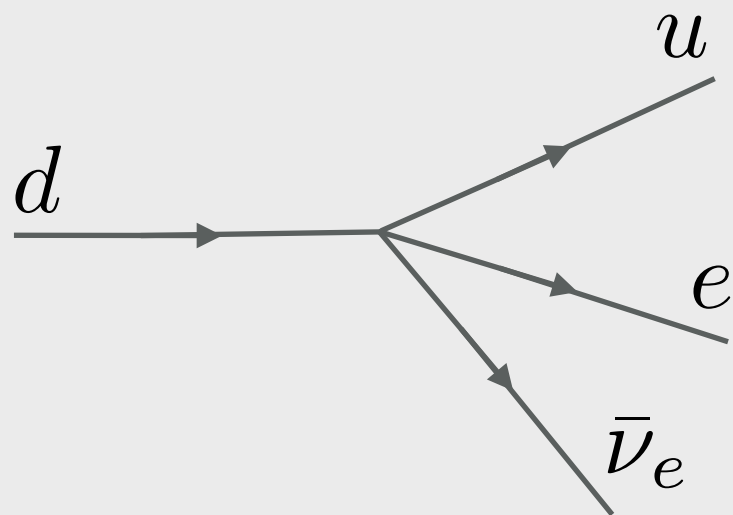
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Glorious examples :

I. Fermi theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} [\bar{u}\gamma^\mu(1 - \gamma_5)d][\bar{e}\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)\nu_e]$$



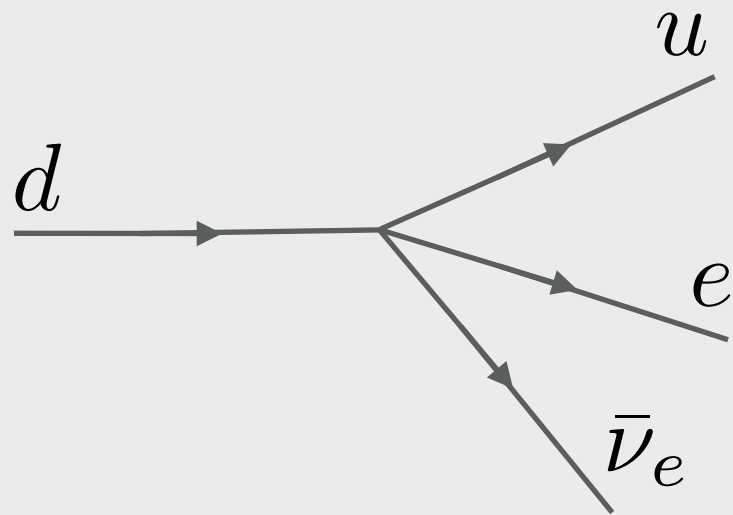
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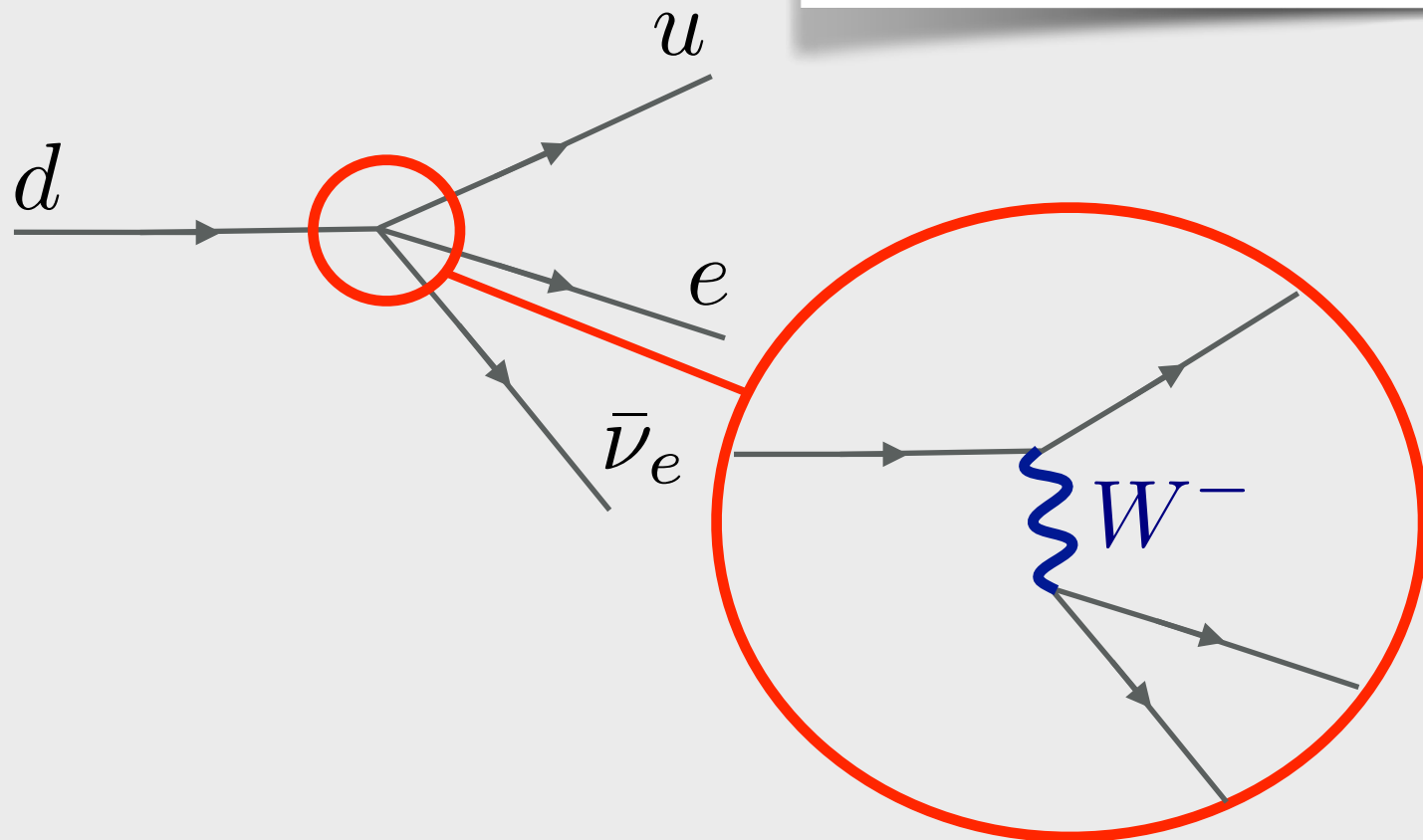
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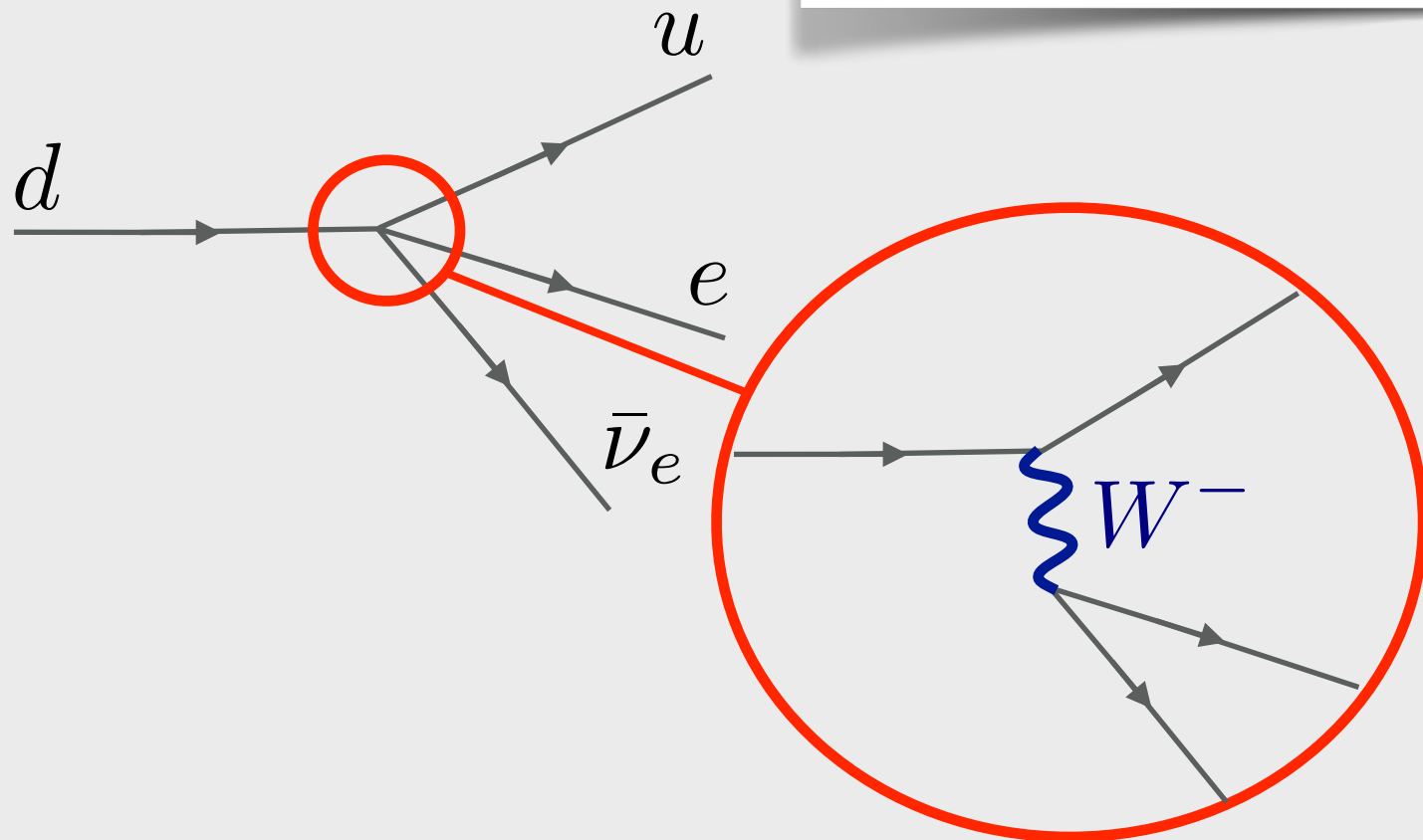
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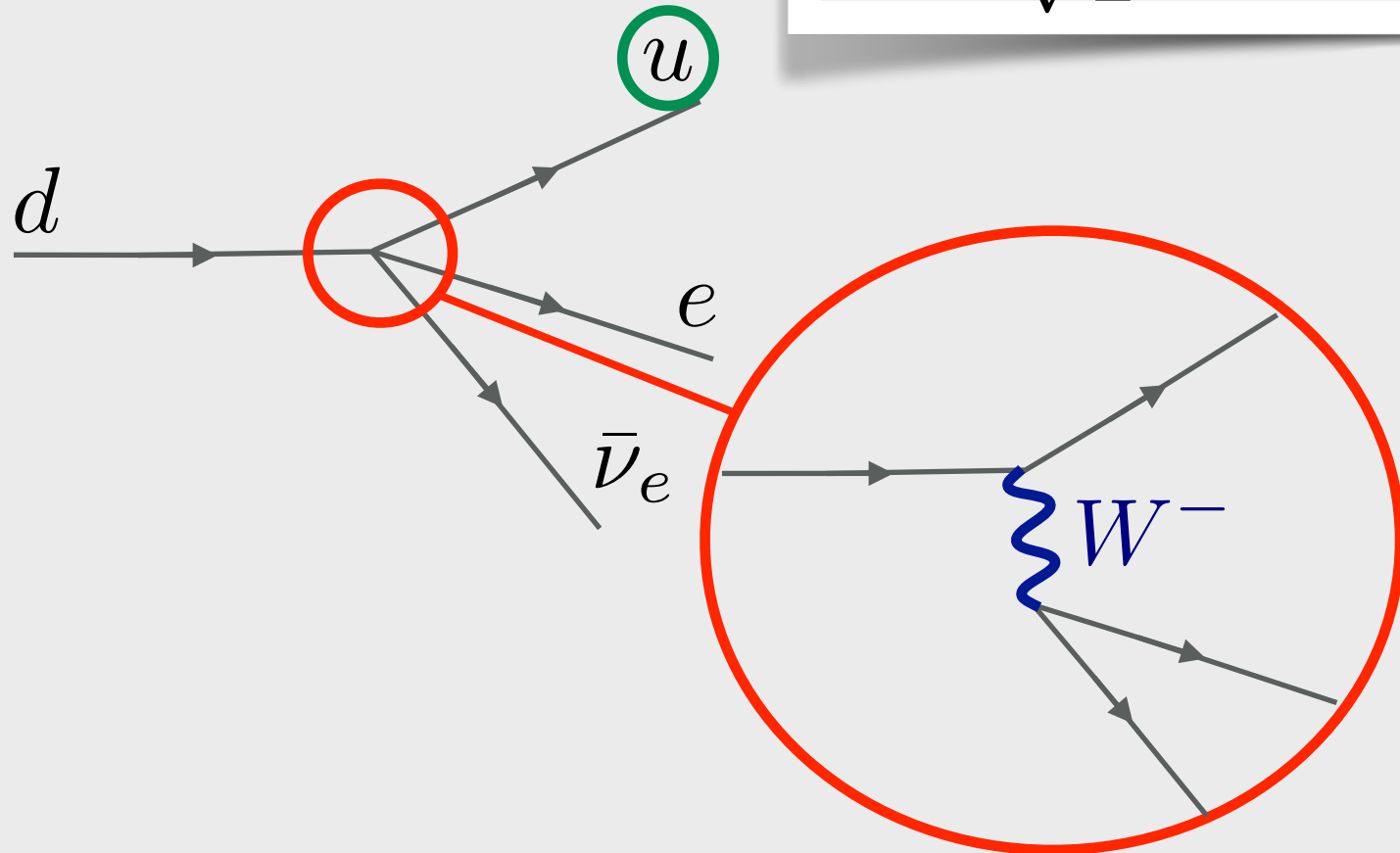
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Weakly coupled UV theory,
fundamental d.o.f.s

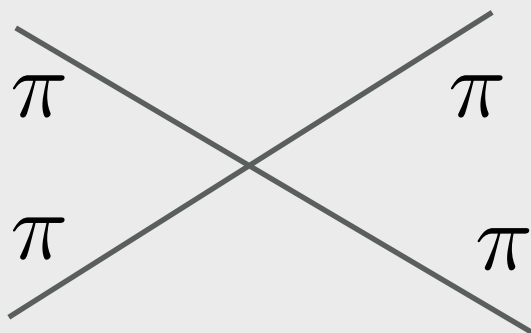
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Glorious examples :

II. Chiral perturbation theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{f_\pi^2}{4} \text{Tr} |\partial_\mu (e^{2i\pi^a T^a} / f_\pi)|^2$$



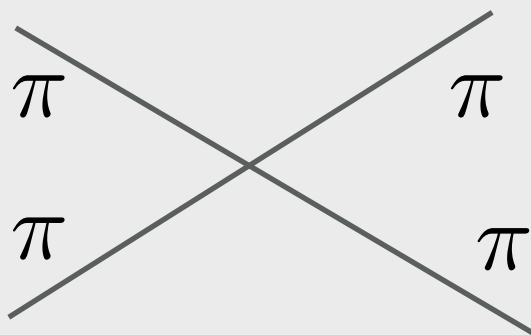
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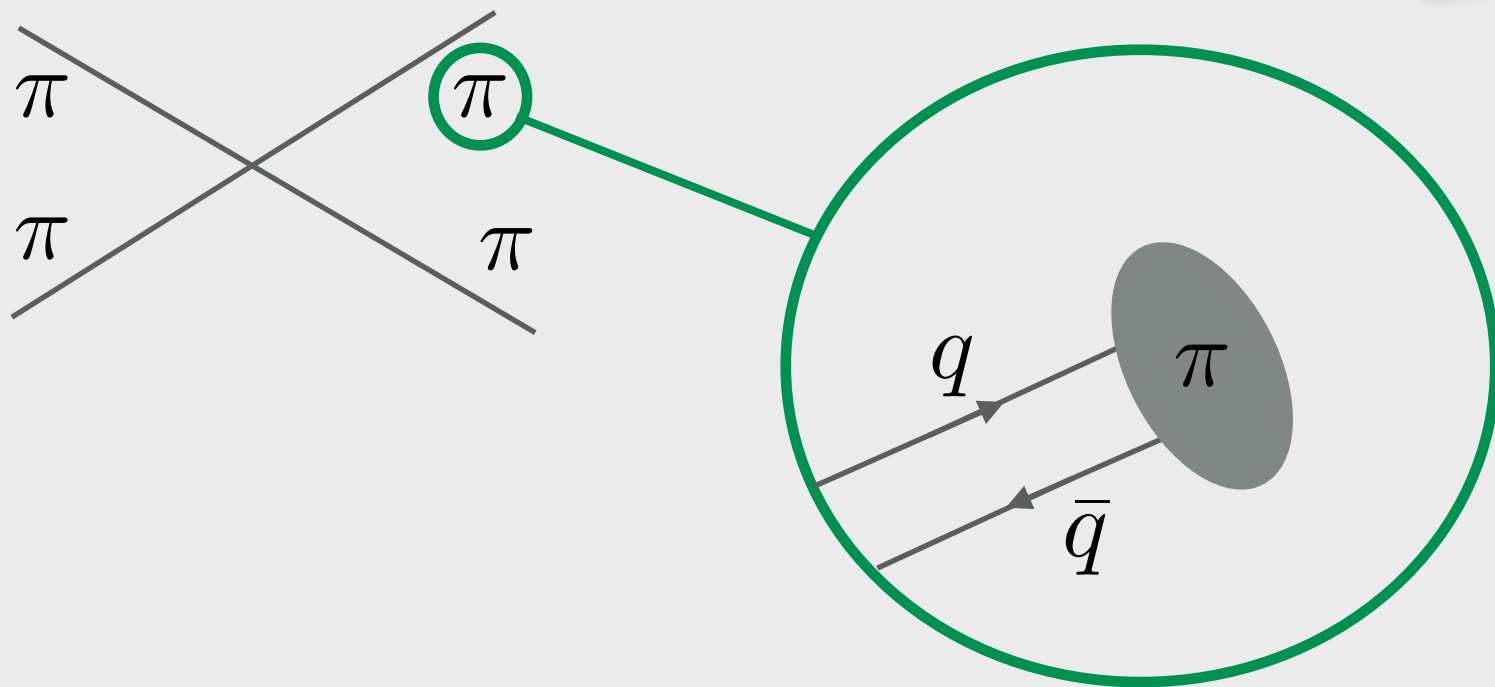
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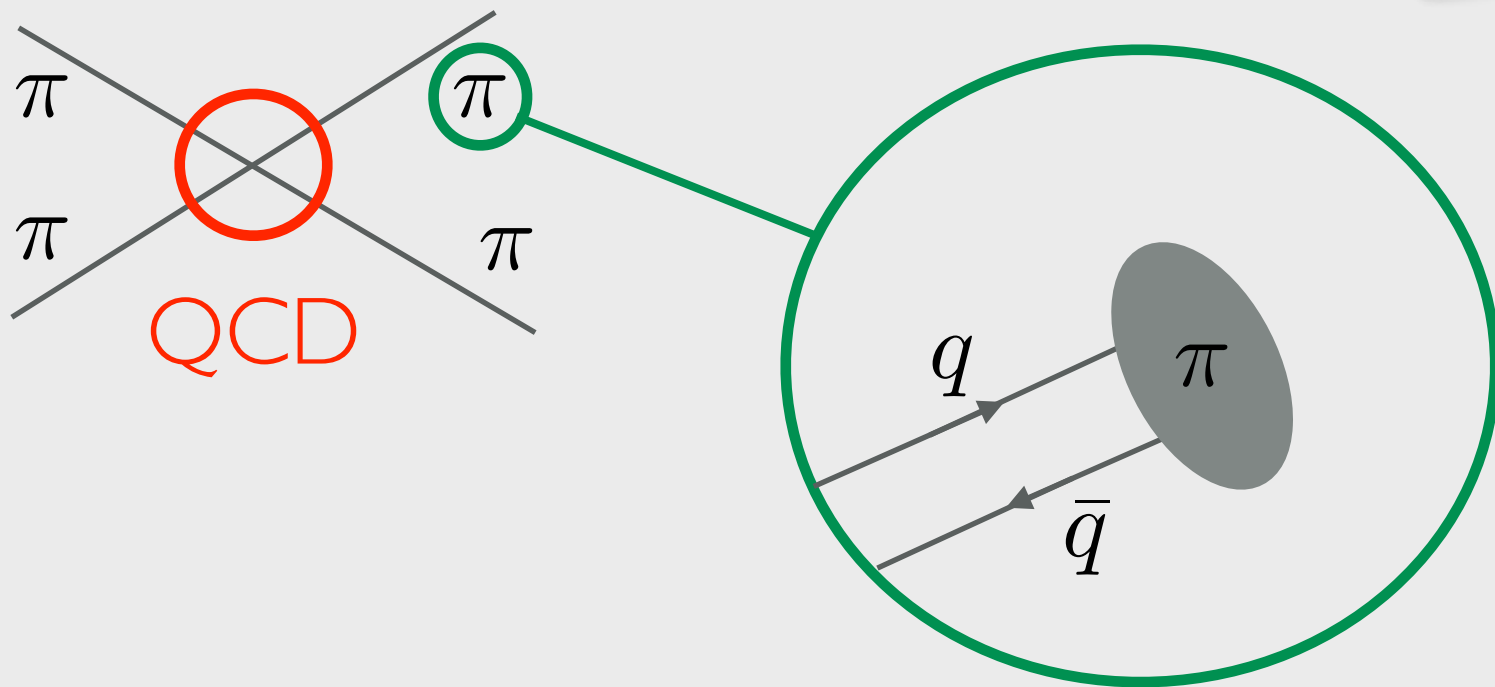
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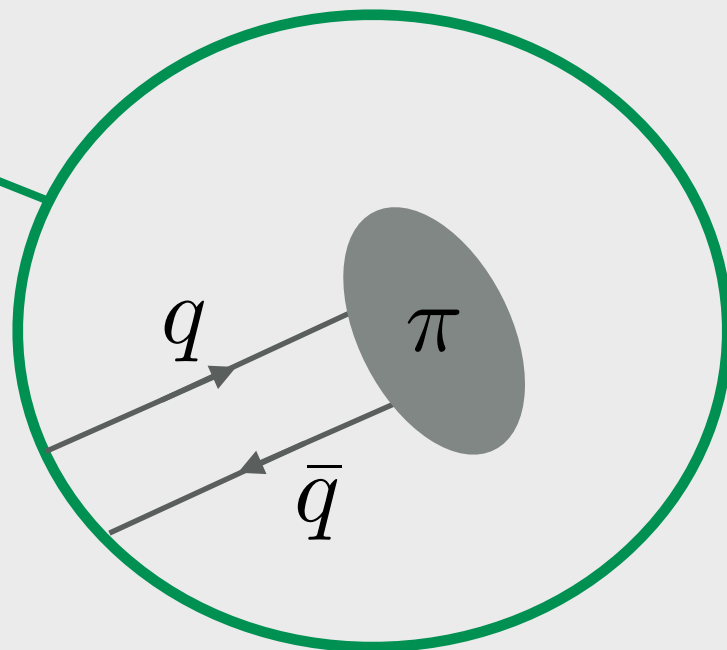
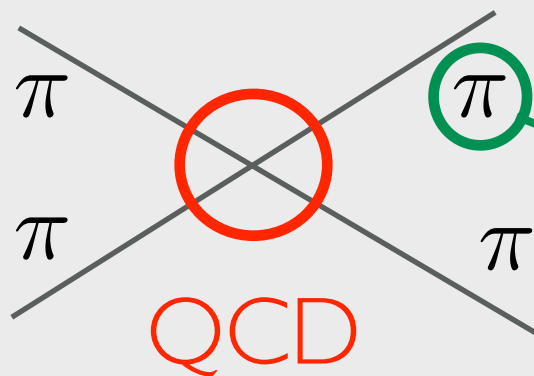
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Strongly coupled UV theory, effective d.o.f.s

Symmetry! Broken flavor symmetry, spurions, anomalies, ...

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Appropriate description at the appropriate scale !

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Next examples ?

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i.e. all **effective interactions of the SM d.o.f.s**

- $A_{\mu}^{a,i,Y} \quad \psi_{i,L/R} \quad H$

[Buchmüller/Wyler '85, Grzadkowski et al '10]

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- $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$
- $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^{d_i-4}} \mathcal{O}_i$

$$\mathcal{O}_i = C_{H\psi_L,ij}^{(1)} \bar{\psi}_L^i \gamma^{\mu} \psi_L^j \left(H^{\dagger} \overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu} H \right)$$

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Ex : (classical or quantum) symmetry breaking in EFTs

[QB/Di Luzio/Grojean/Paul/Rossia '20, '20, QB/Gendy/Grojean/Ruderman '21, '23, QB/Grojean/Kley '22]

Effective field theories

Today : two examples of recent developments in our understanding of EFTs.

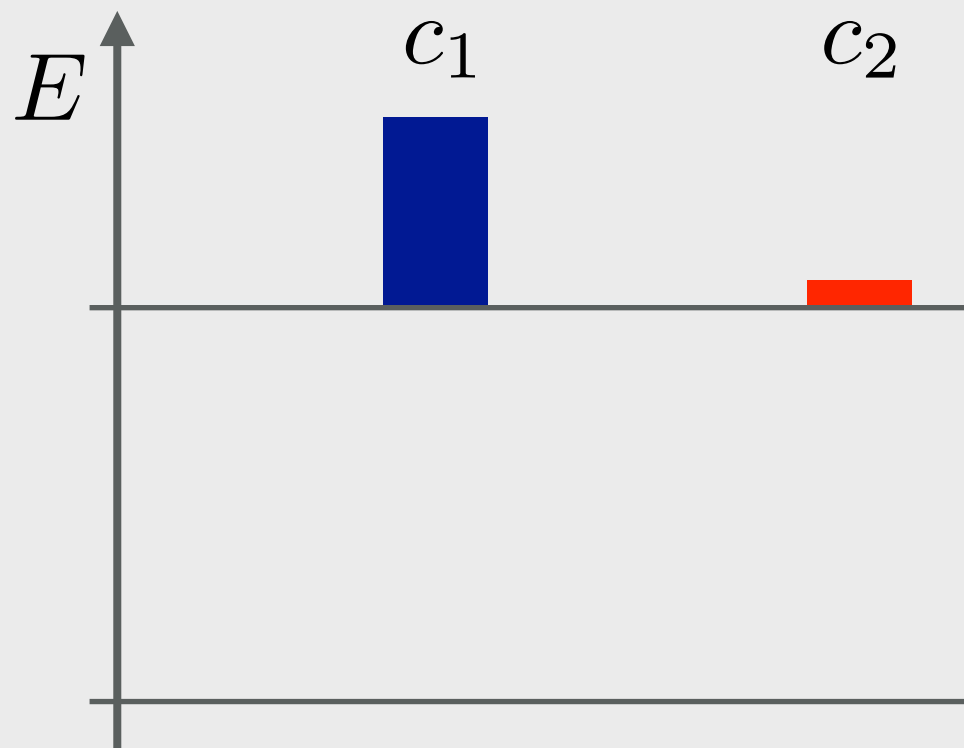
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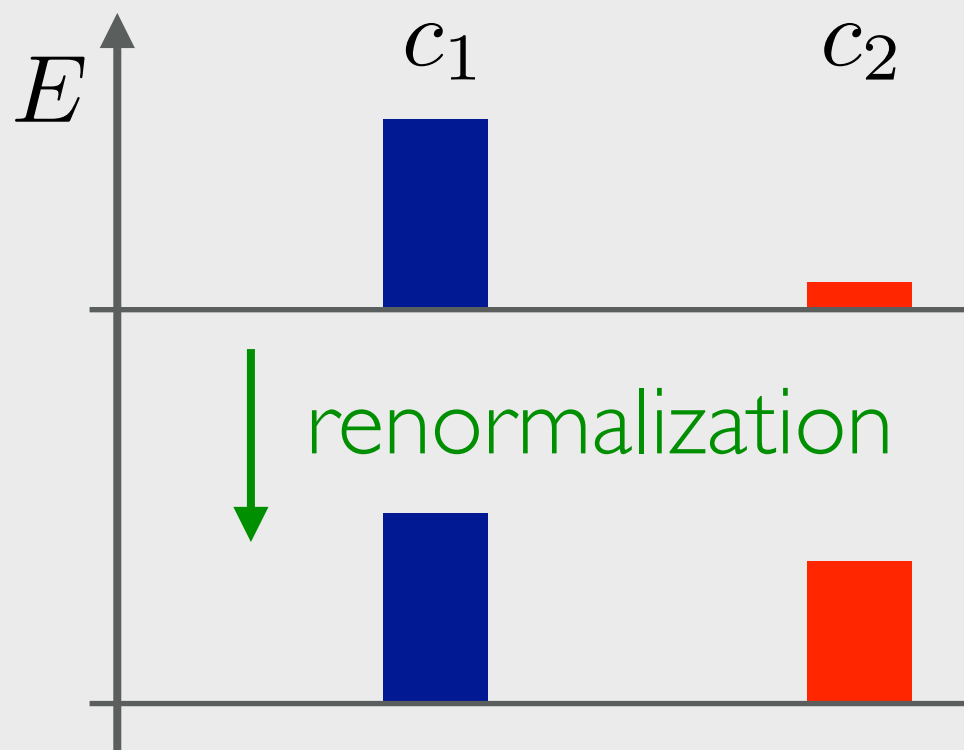


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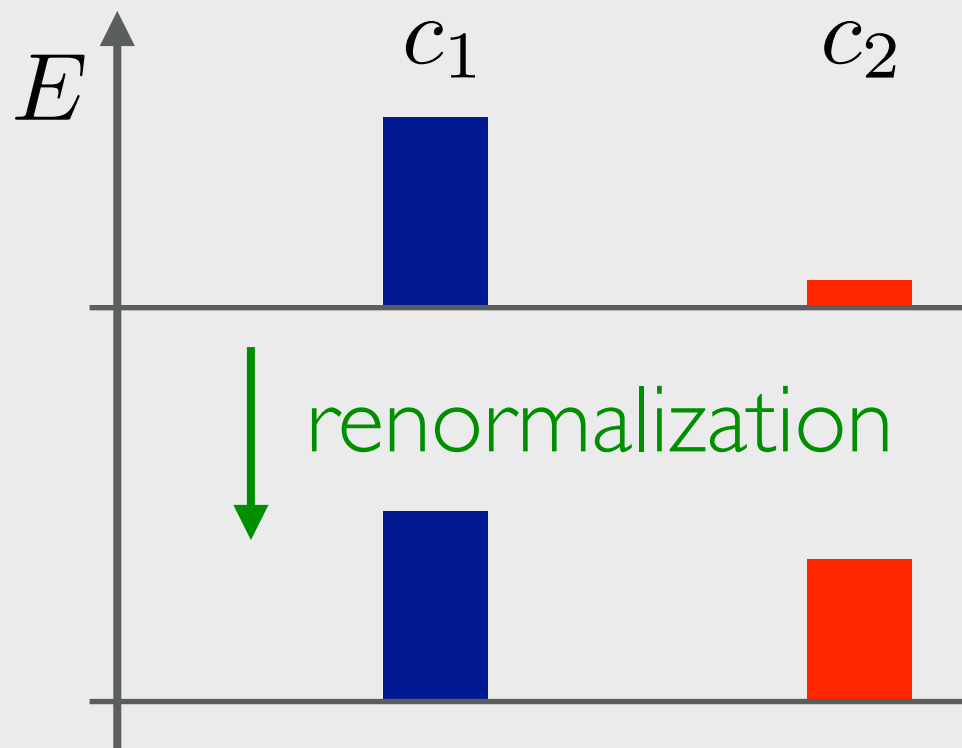


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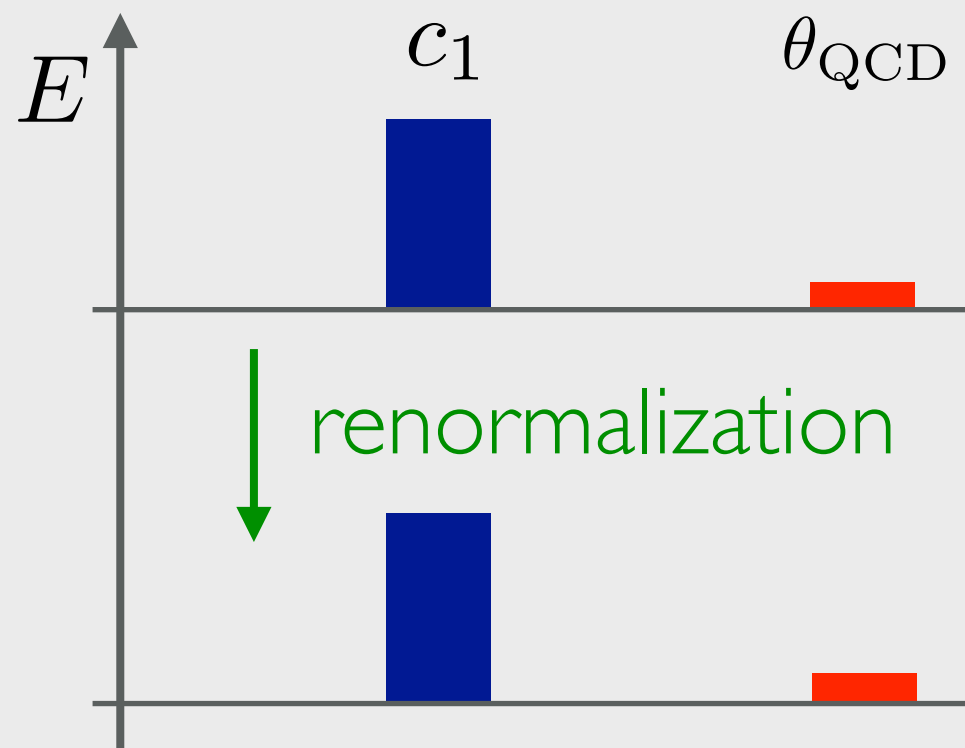
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Not always true !

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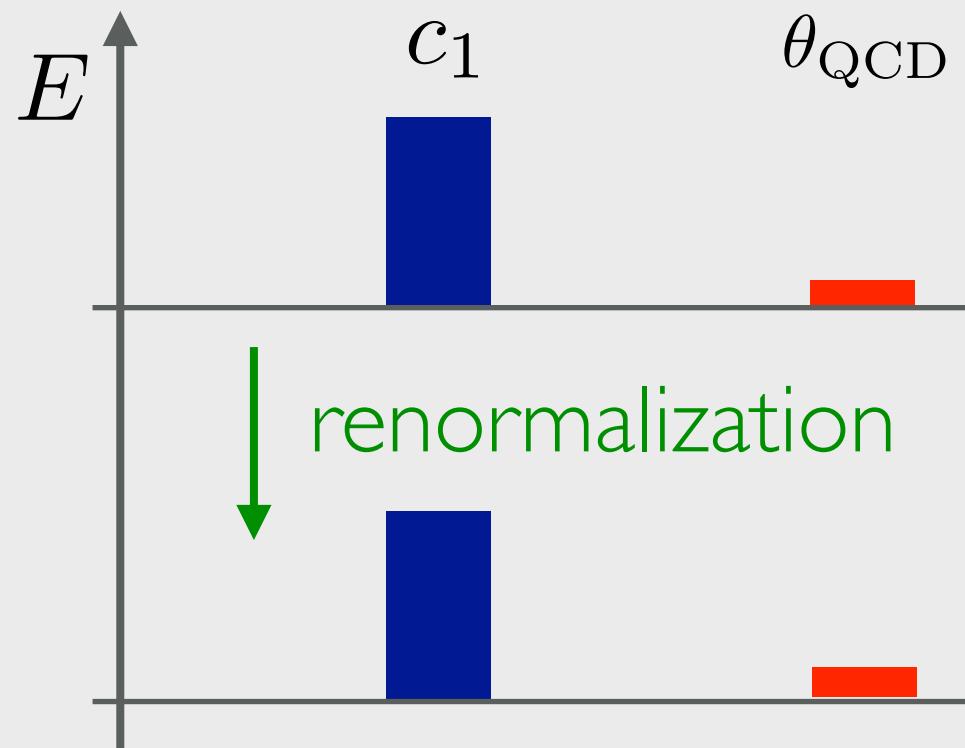
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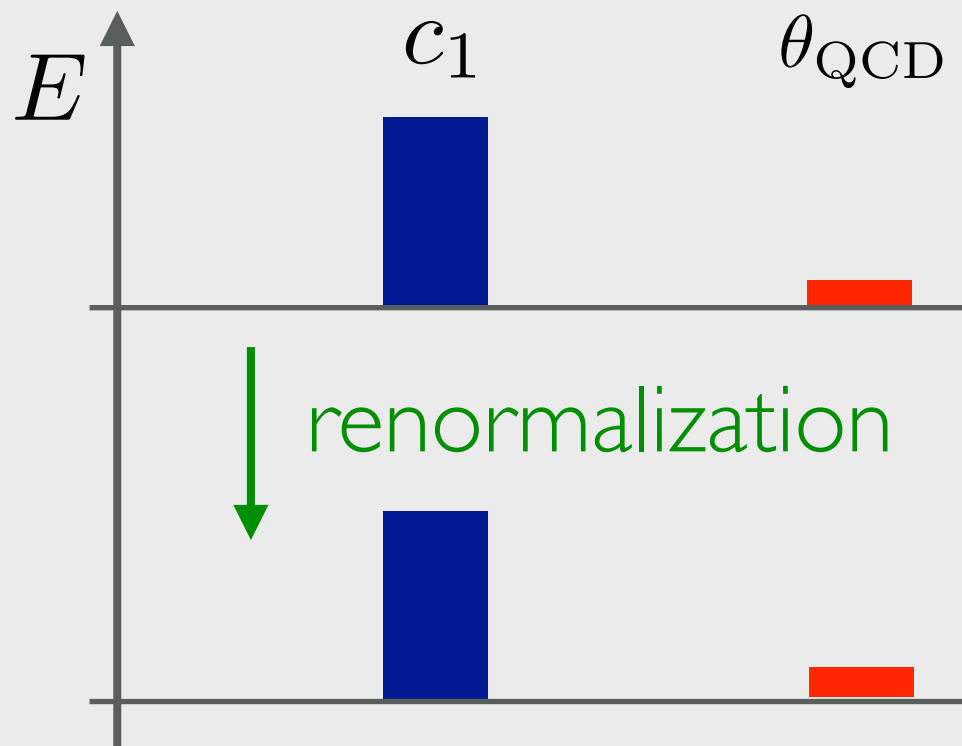
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Or **positivity bounds.**

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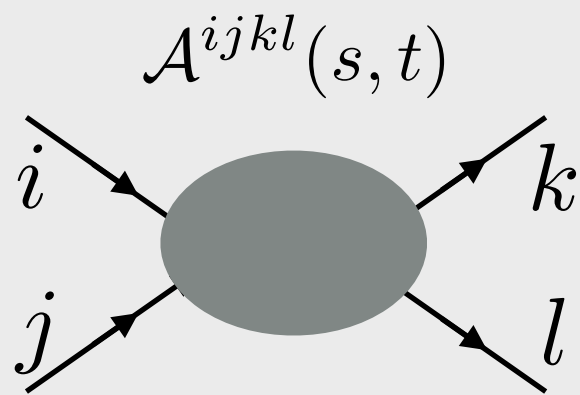
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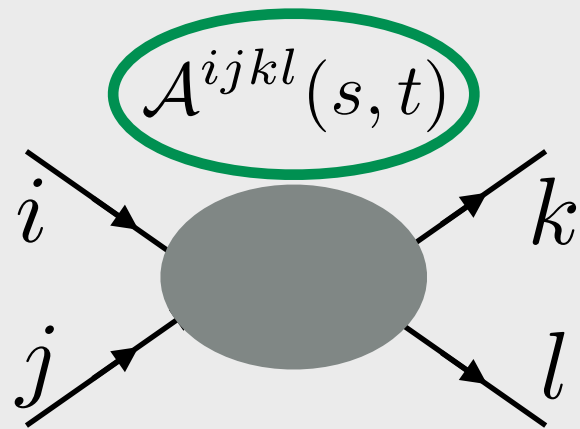
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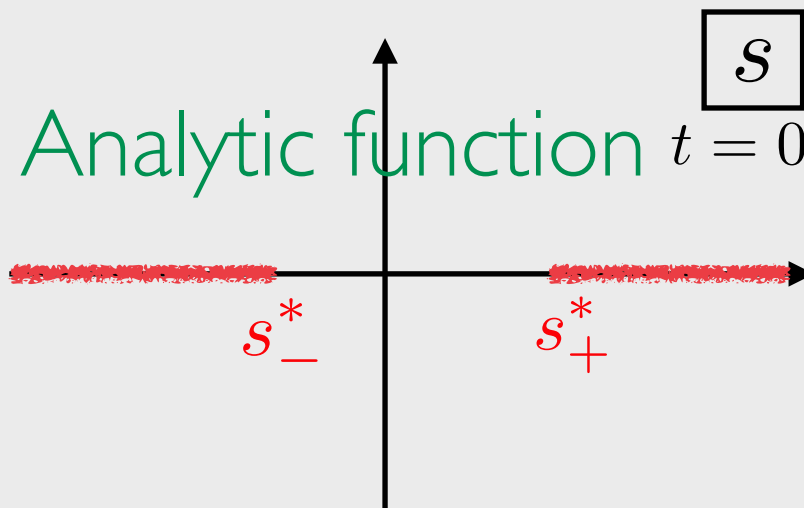
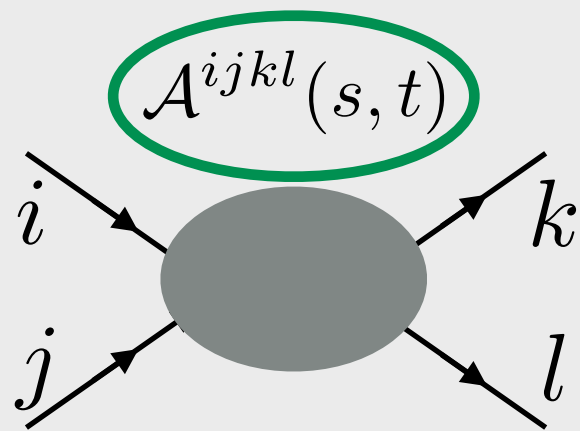


Analytic function

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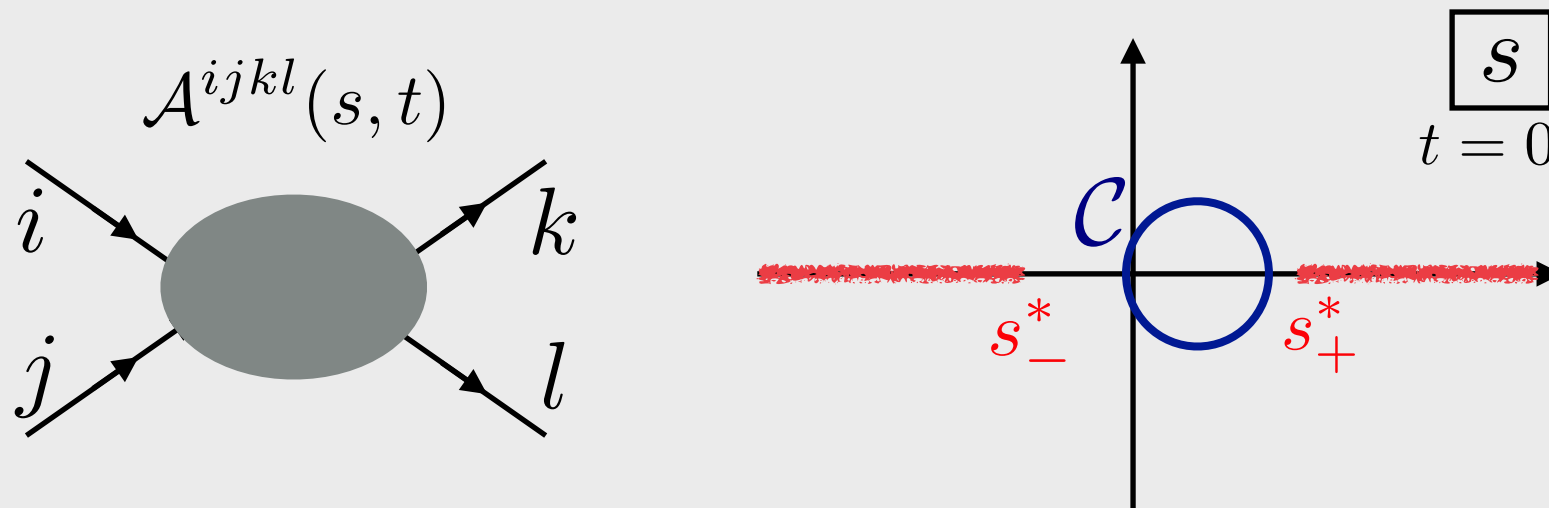
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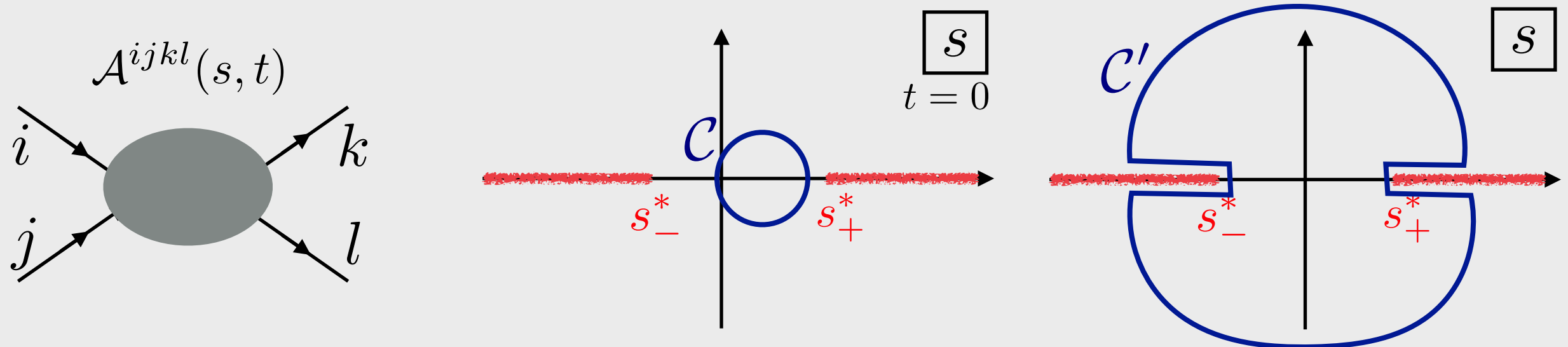
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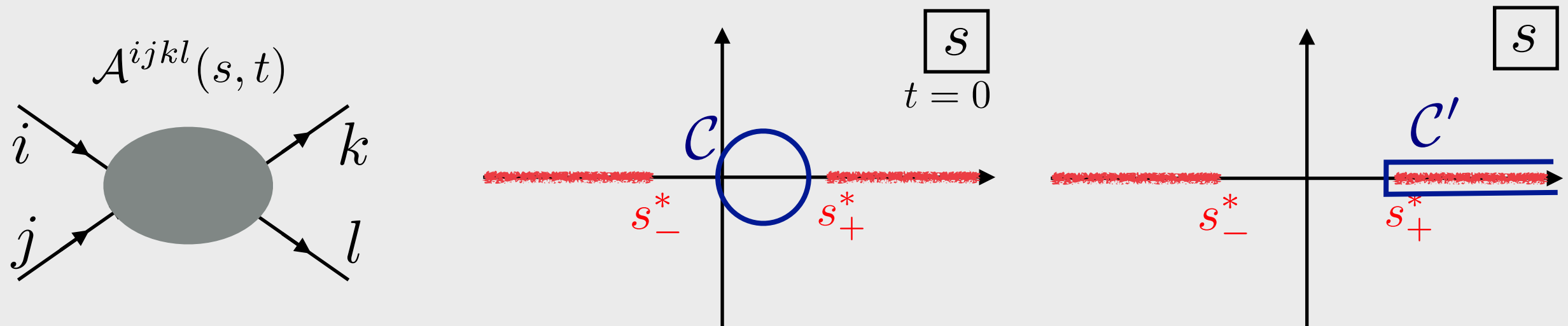
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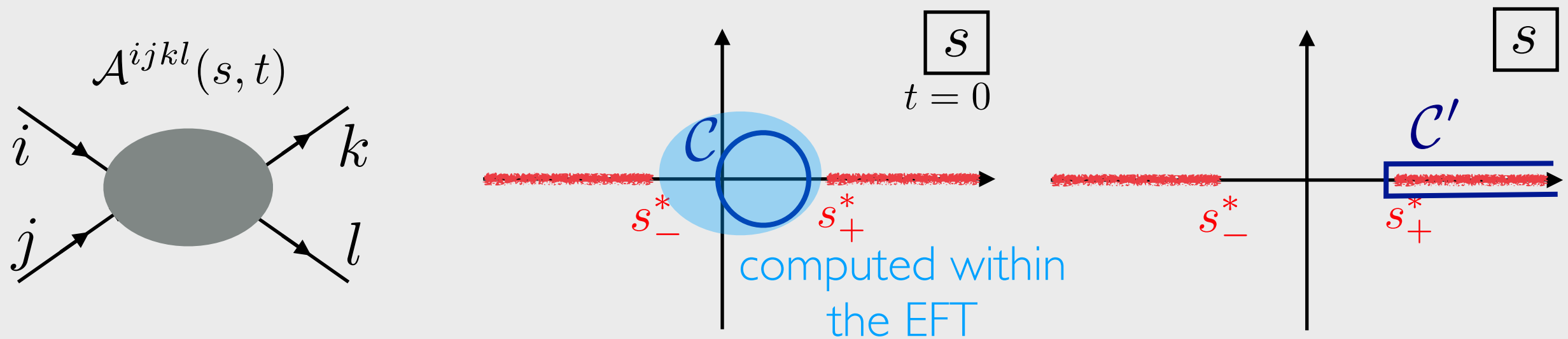
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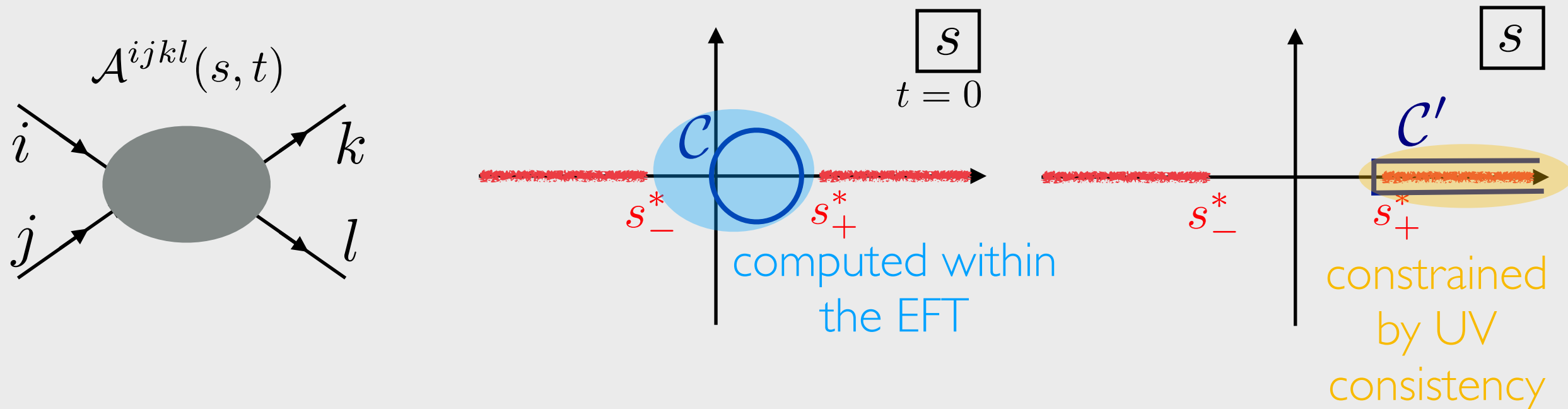
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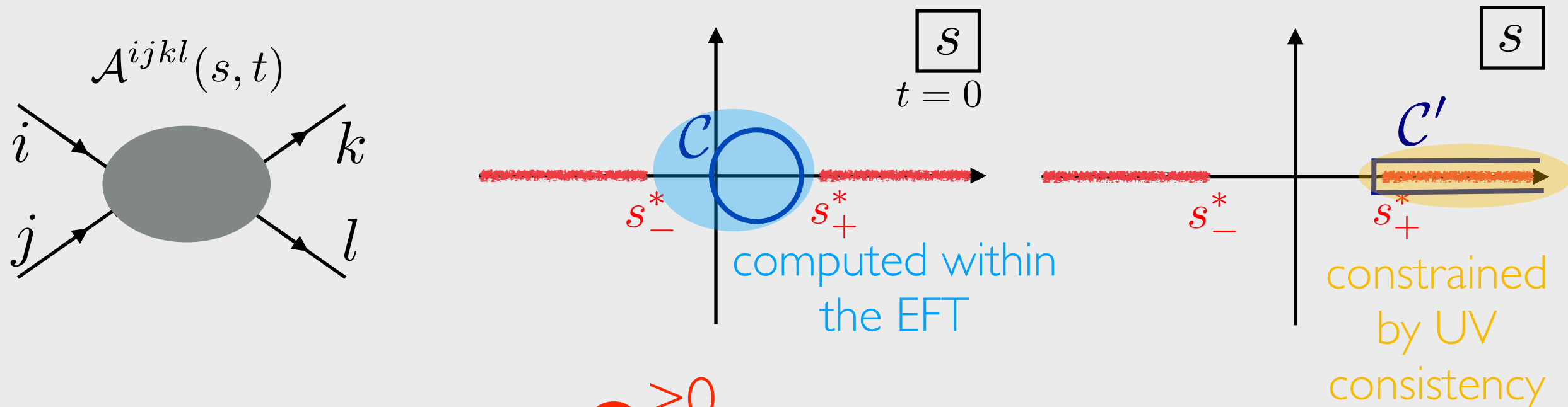
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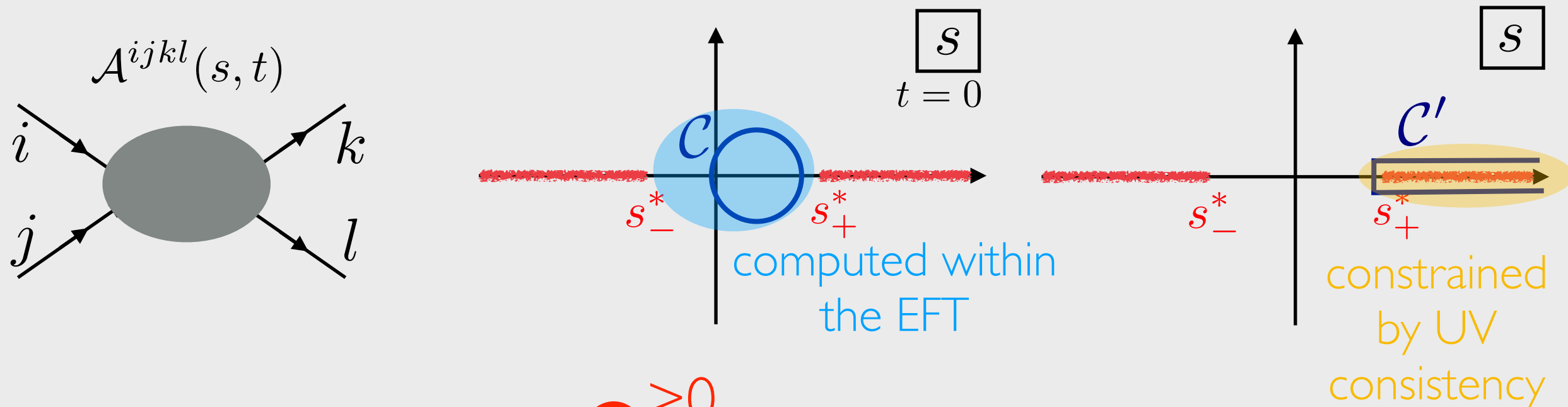
Canonical example : $\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\mathcal{C}^{>0}}{\Lambda^4} (\partial^\mu \varphi \partial_\mu \varphi)^2$

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Many more ! (at dimension 8)

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Or **non-linear supersymmetry** (SUSY).

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For the experts : problems with constraints which eliminate auxiliary fields.

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“Fine” : $X \bar{X} D_\alpha \Phi = 0$

“Problematic” : $\bar{X} D_\alpha \Phi = 0$

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Do EFTs participate in these relations ?

[Broedel, Dixon ‘12,
QB/Durieux/Grojean/Machado/
Roosmale Nepveu ‘20]

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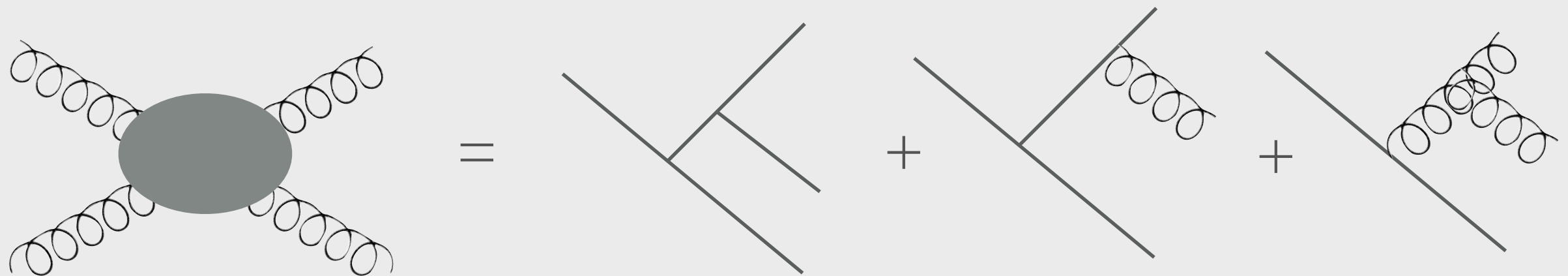
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[QB/Durieux/
Roosmale Nepveu, w.i.p.]

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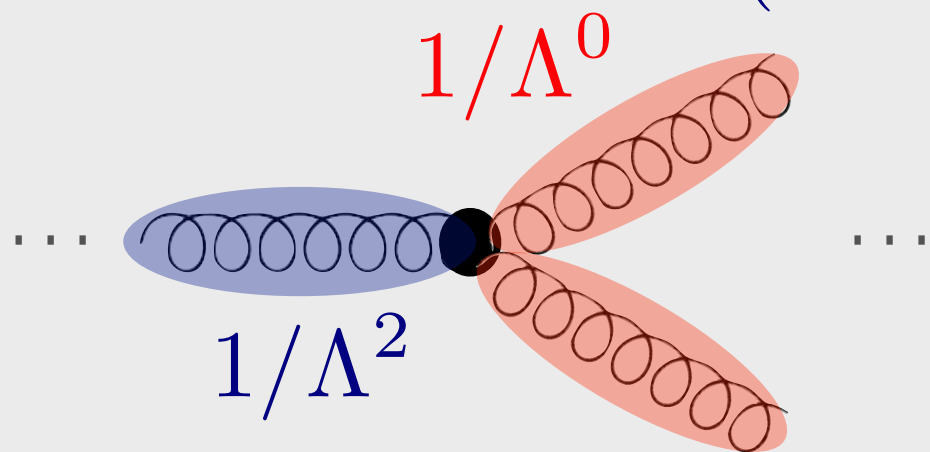
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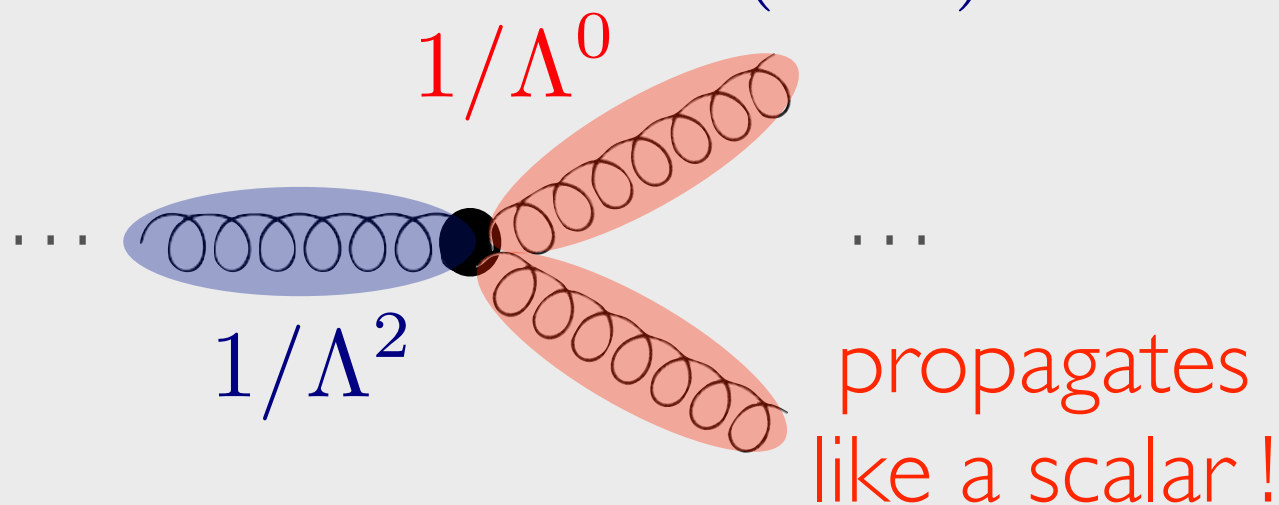
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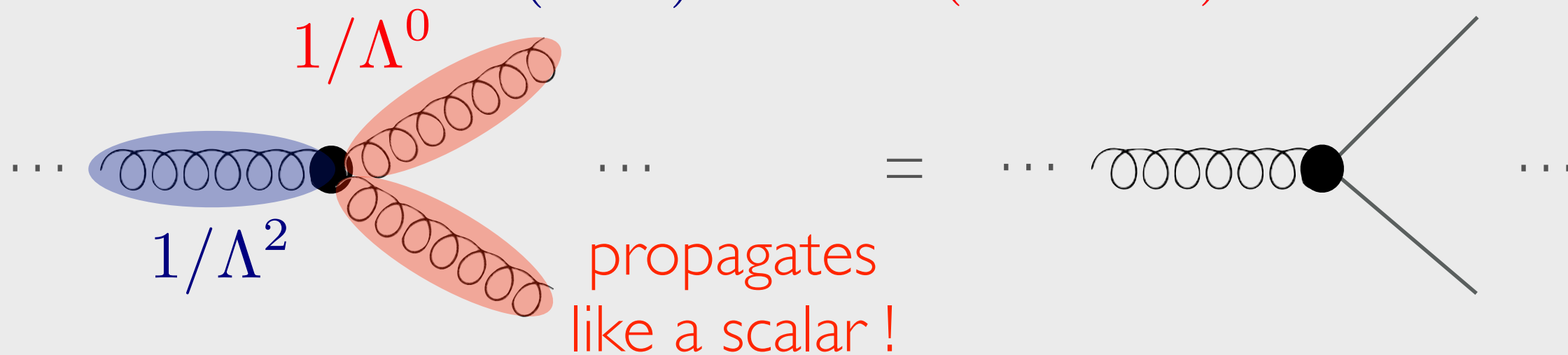
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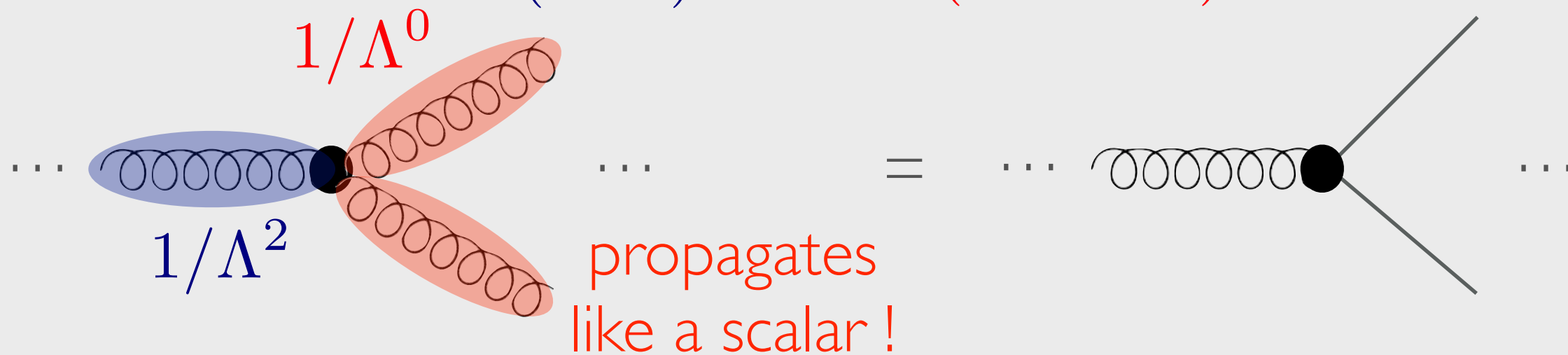
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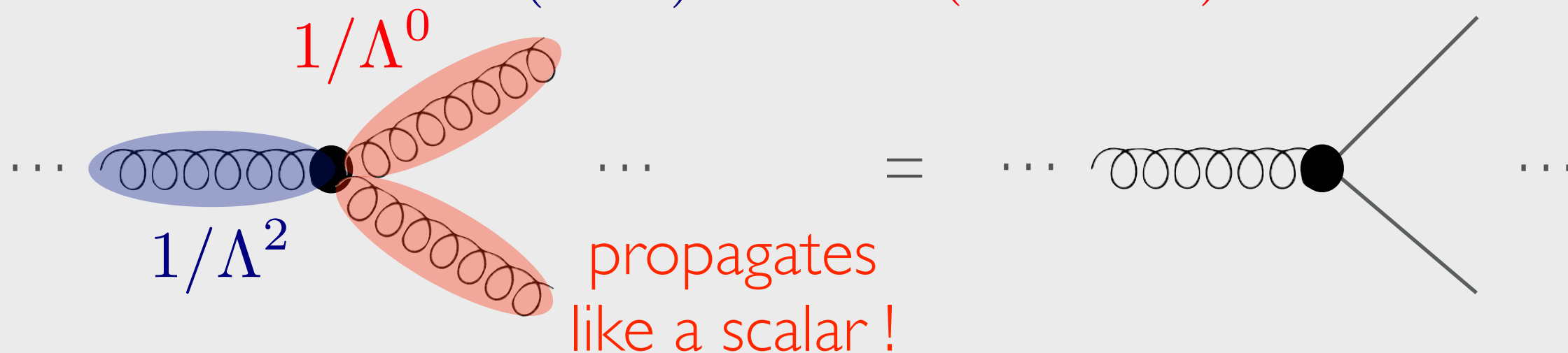
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