

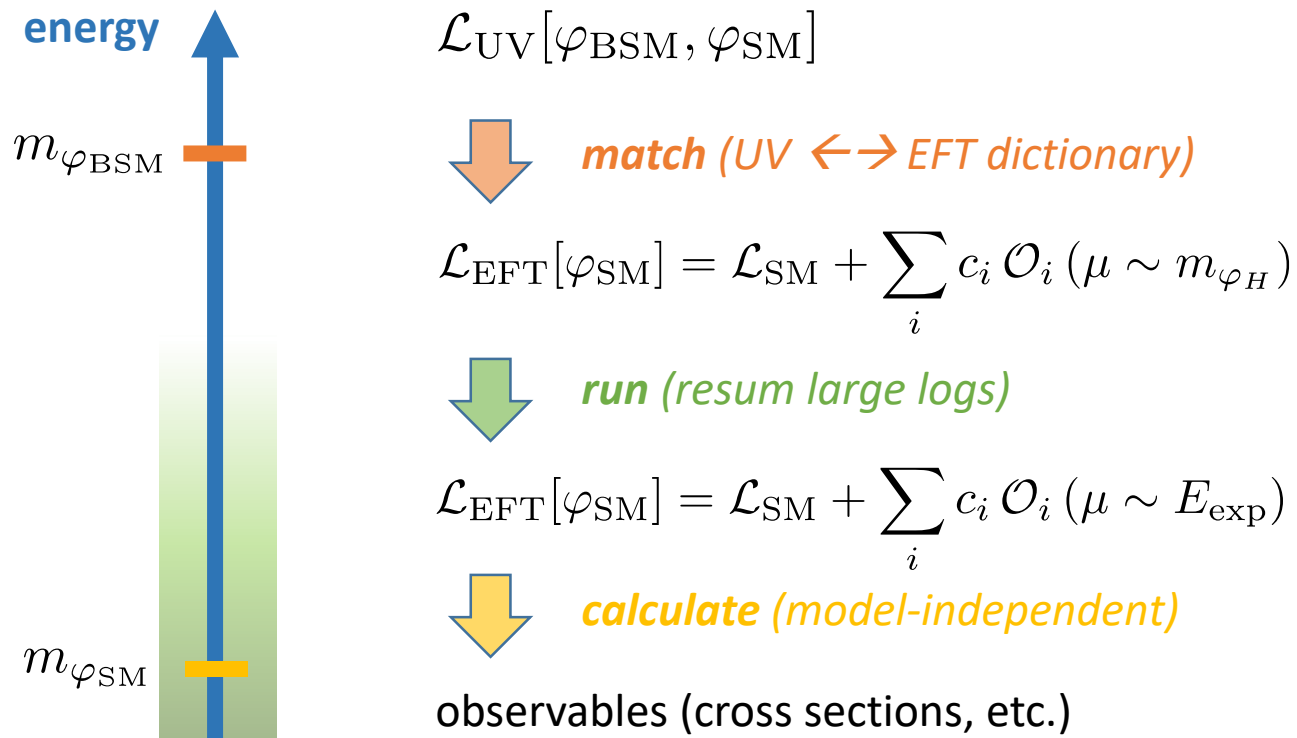
Matching with the Universal One-Loop Effective Action

Tevong You



Introduction

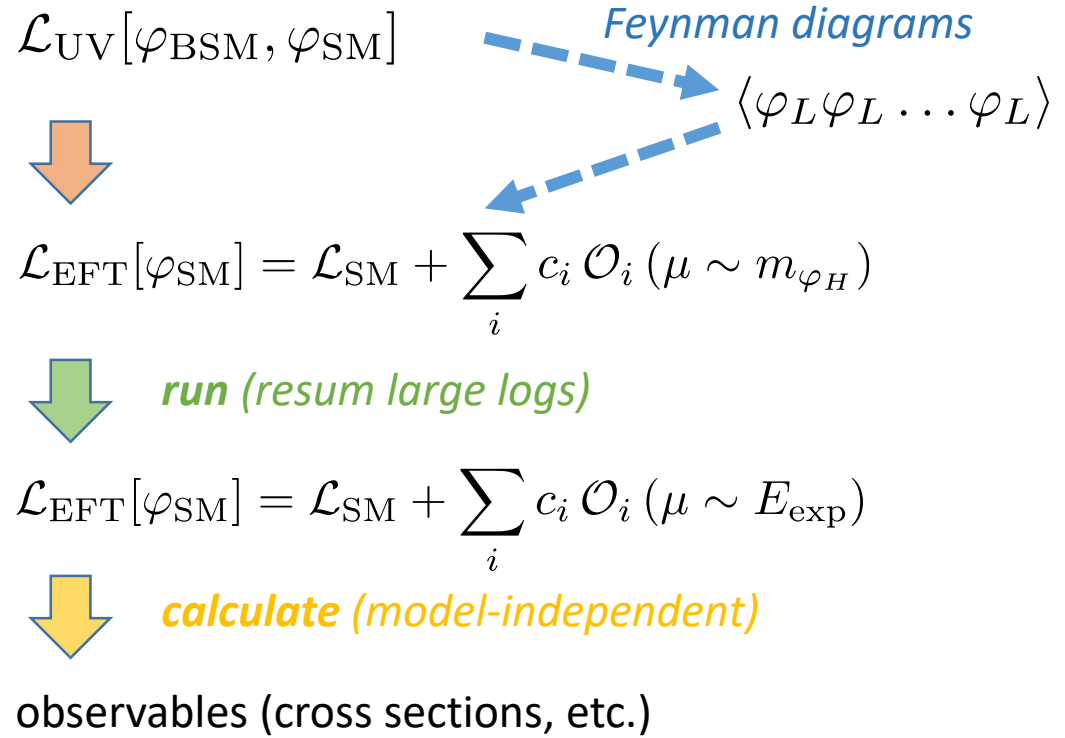
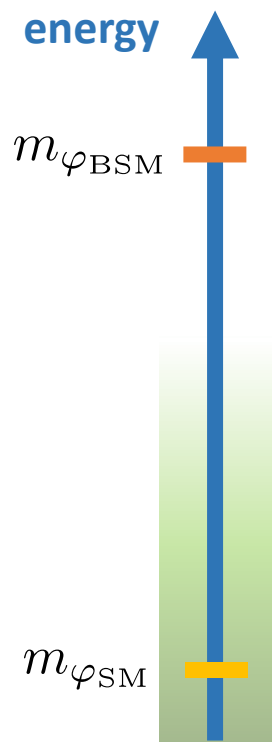
- See talk by Z. (Kevin) Zhang for introduction to matching:



Slide from Z. Zhang

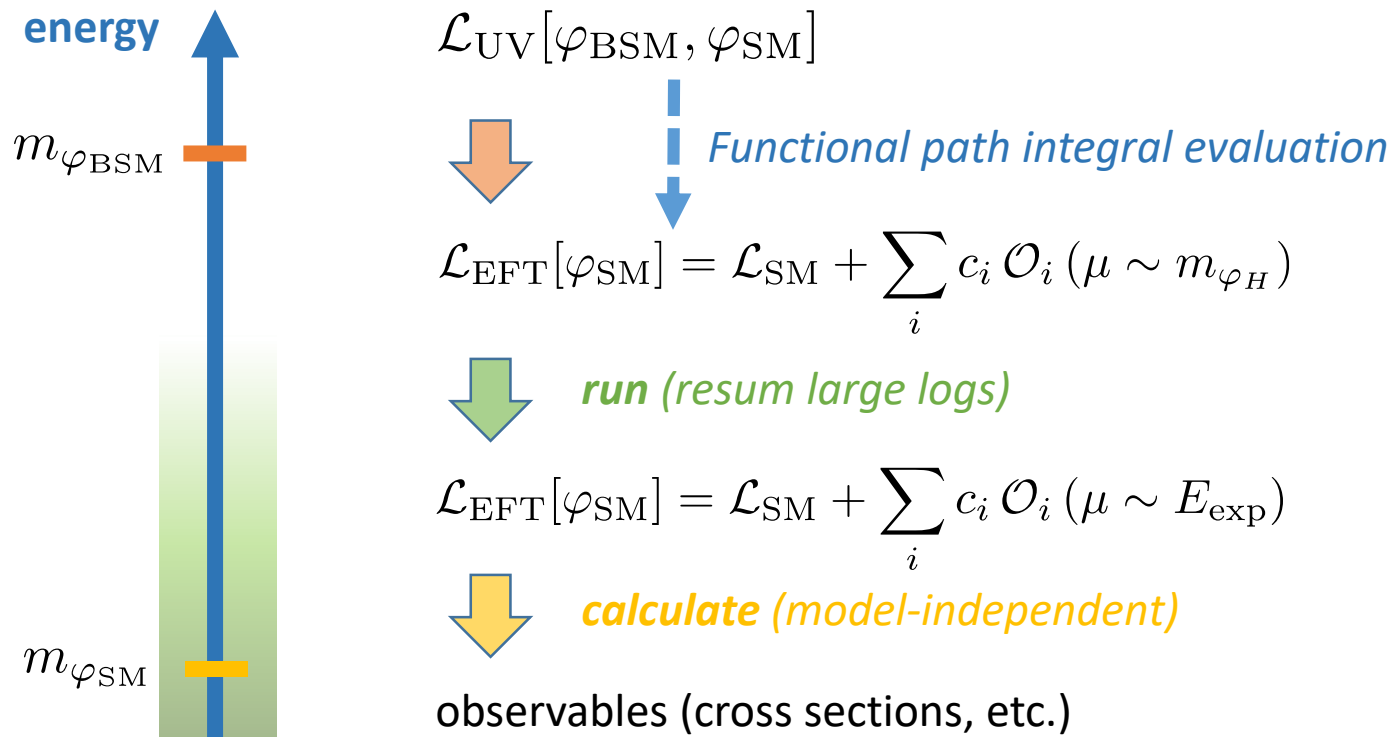
Introduction

- Standard approach is to use Feynman diagrams



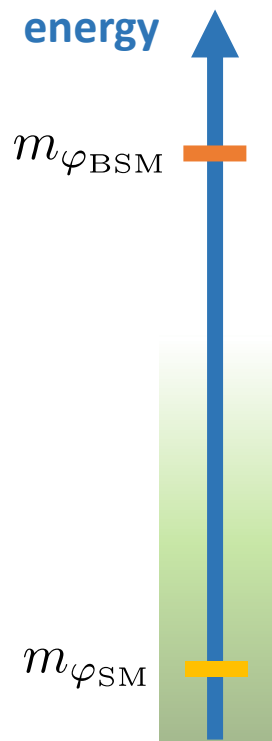
Introduction

- Functional method more **elegant** and **direct** way of matching
- But many ways of doing this:



Introduction

- Functional method more **elegant** and **direct** way of matching
- But *many* ways of doing this:



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}[\varphi_{\text{BSM}}]$$



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}}[\varphi_{\text{SM}}] = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i (\mu \sim m_{\varphi_H})$$



run (resum large logs)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}}[\varphi_{\text{SM}}] = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i (\mu \sim E_{\text{exp}})$$



calculate (model-independent)

observables (cross sections, etc.)

e.g. Schwinger proper time, Covariant Derivative Expansion methods, Various log expansions, heavy-light subtraction procedures, integration by regions, **covariant diagrams**, etc.

Outline

- Overview of recent developments in functional approach to matching
 - Original Gaillard-Cheyette CDE method (though now redundant)
 - Including heavy-light loops
- Universal One-Loop Effective Action (UOLEA)
- Examples of applying the UOLEA
 - MSSM Stops
 - Real Singlet Scalar
- Conclusion

Functional methods: Gaillard-Cheyette CDE

- **Gaillard-Cheyette** ('86, '88) method of doing CDE reviewed/revived in **HLM**
(Henning, Lu, Murayama, 1412.1837)

- Evaluate the path integral of the action in the usual way:

- Expand action around minimum
- Write Gaussian integral as determinant
- Write determinant as trace of log in exponent

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[\phi]} &= \int [D\Phi] e^{iS[\phi, \Phi]} \\
 &= \int [D\eta] e^{i\left(S[\phi, \Phi_c] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \eta^2 + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)\right)} \\
 &\approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_c]} \left[\det \left(-\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_c] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln \left(-\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \right)},
 \end{aligned}$$

- This is common to all functional methods
- Gaillard-Cheyette also do *momentum shift* before expanding logarithm (see later slide)

- Also, different methods used for expanding log

Functional methods: Gaillard-Cheyette CDE

- For a UV Lagrangian of the form

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

$$P_\mu \equiv iD_\mu$$

Model-
dependent
light fields
encapsulated
in F and U

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[\phi]} &= \int [D\Phi] e^{iS[\phi, \Phi]} \\ &= \int [D\eta] e^{i\left(S[\phi, \Phi_c] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \eta^2 + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)\right)} \\ &\approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_c]} \left[\det \left(-\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_c] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln \left(-\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \right)}, \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}} &= ic_s \text{Tr} \ln \left(-P^2 + M^2 + \boxed{U} \right) \\ &= ic_s \int d^4x \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \ln \left(-(P_\mu - q_\mu)^2 + M^2 + \boxed{U} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Functional methods: Gaillard-Cheyette CDE

- For a UV Lagrangian of the form

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

$$P_\mu \equiv iD_\mu$$

Heavy fields
can be boson
or fermion

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[\phi]} &= \int [D\Phi] e^{iS[\phi, \Phi]} \\ &= \int [D\eta] e^{i\left(S[\phi, \Phi_c] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \eta^2 + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)\right)} \\ &\approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_c]} \left[\det \left(-\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_c] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln \left(-\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \right)}, \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}} &= i\boxed{c_s} \text{Tr} \ln (-P^2 + M^2 + U) \\ &= i\boxed{c_s} \int d^4x \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \ln (-(P_\mu - q_\mu)^2 + M^2 + U) \end{aligned}$$

Functional methods: Gaillard-Cheyette CDE

- For a UV Lagrangian of the form

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

$$P_\mu \equiv iD_\mu$$

Heavy fields can be boson or fermion

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[\phi]} &= \int [D\Phi] e^{iS[\phi, \Phi]} \\
 &= \int [D\eta] e^{i\left(S[\phi, \Phi_c] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \eta^2 + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)\right)} \\
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 &\approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_c] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln \left(-\frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \right)},
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned}
 S_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}} &= i c_s \text{Tr} \ln \left(-P^2 + M^2 + U \right) \\
 &= i c_s \int d^4x \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \ln \left(-(P_\mu - q_\mu)^2 + M^2 + U \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaillard-Cheyette also do *momentum shift* by inserting $e^{\pm P_\mu \partial / \partial q_\mu}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}} &= i c_s \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \ln \left[\underline{e^{P_\mu \partial / \partial q_\mu}} \left(-(P_\mu - q_\mu)^2 + M^2 + U \right) \underline{e^{-P_\mu \partial / \partial q_\mu}} \right] \\
 &= i c_s \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \ln \left[-\boxed{\tilde{G}_{\nu\mu}} \partial / \partial q_\mu + q_\mu \right]^2 + M^2 + \boxed{\tilde{U}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- So covariant derivatives are explicitly in commutators from beginning

$$\tilde{G}_{\nu\mu} \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{(n+2)!} [P_{\alpha_1}, [\dots [P_{\alpha_n}, G'_{\nu\mu}]]] \frac{\partial^n}{\partial q_{\alpha_1} \dots q_{\alpha_n}}$$

$$\tilde{U} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [P_{\alpha_1}, [\dots [P_{\alpha_n}, U]]] \frac{\partial^n}{\partial q_{\alpha_1} \dots q_{\alpha_n}}$$

Functional methods: Gaillard-Cheyette CDE

- For a UV Lagrangian of the form

$$P_\mu \equiv iD_\mu$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[\phi]} &= \int [D\Phi] e^{iS[\phi, \Phi]} \\
 &= \int [D\eta] e^{i\left(S[\phi, \Phi_c] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi=\Phi_c} \eta^2 + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)\right)} \\
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 S_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}} &= ic_s \text{Tr} \ln (-P^2 + M^2 + U) \\
 &= ic_s \int d^4x \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \ln (-(P_\mu - q_\mu)^2 + M^2 + U)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaillard-Cheyette also do **momentum shift** by inserting $e^{\pm P_\mu \partial / \partial q_\mu}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}} = \int [Dq] e^{-P_\mu \partial / \partial q_\mu} \dots$$

But simpler to **avoid momentum shift!**
 Instead, gather result into commutators
after expansion evaluation.

See e.g.
 Fuentes-Martin, Portoles, Ruiz-Femenia, 1607.02142;
 Z. Zhang, 1610.00710.

- So covariant de \dots ors from beginning

$$\tilde{G}_{\nu\mu} \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{(n+2)!} [P_{\alpha_1}, [\dots [P_{\alpha_n}, G_{\nu\mu}]]] \frac{\partial^n}{\partial q_{\alpha_1} \dots q_{\alpha_n}} \quad \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [P_{\alpha_1}, [\dots [P_{\alpha_n}, U]]] \frac{\partial^n}{\partial q_{\alpha_1} \dots q_{\alpha_n}}$$

Functional methods: Heavy-Light loops?

- Linear coupling = tree-level; quadratic coupling = *heavy-only* one-loop

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

- What about loops involving both heavy and light fields?
- Naively not accounted for in functional method

See e.g. Bilenky & Santamaria, hep-ph/9310302; Del Aguila, Kunstz, Santiago, 1602.00126.

- Solution: apply background field method to both **heavy** and **light** fields

$$\underline{\phi \rightarrow \phi_c + \phi'} \quad , \quad \underline{\Phi \rightarrow \Phi_c + \Phi'}$$

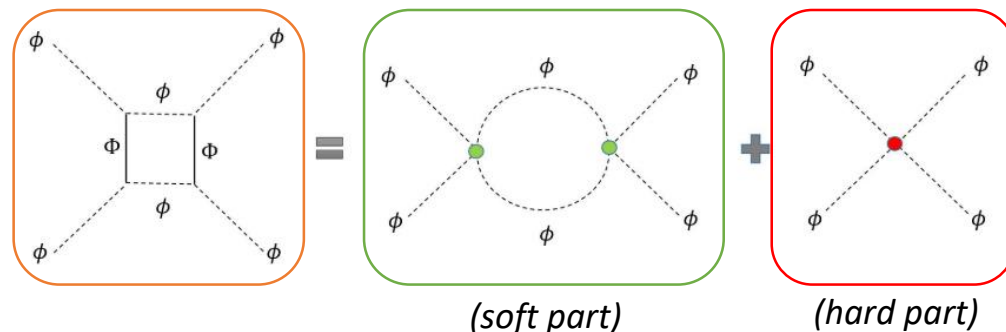
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{quad}} = \frac{1}{2} (\Phi', \phi') \begin{pmatrix} P^2 - M^2 - U_{\Phi\Phi} & -U_{\Phi\phi} \\ -U_{\phi\Phi} & P^2 - m^2 - U_{\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Phi' \\ \phi' \end{pmatrix}$$

Functional methods: Heavy-Light loops?

- *Just* apply background field method to both heavy and light fields?

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi_c + \phi' \quad , \quad \Phi \rightarrow \Phi_c + \Phi'$$

- Actually, this gives the one-loop 1PI effective action and **not** \mathcal{L}_{eff}
- Feynman diagram intuition: **Heavy-light loops** in UV theory match onto both **tree-level-generated** EFT operators *inserted at one-loop*, and **one-loop-generated** EFT operators *inserted at tree-level*



- The **former** is not part of \mathcal{L}_{eff} , must be subtracted to keep only the **latter**

Functional methods: Heavy-Light subtractions

- Various subtraction procedures proposed

See e.g.

Boggia, Gomez-Ambrosio, Passarino, 1603.03660;

Henning, Lu, Murayama, 1604.01019;

Ellis, Quevillon, TY, Zhang, 1604.02445;

Fuentes-Martin, Portoles, Ruiz-Femenia, 1607.02142.

Universality
property also applies
to heavy-light case

- Simplification of evaluating CDE from these developments lead to a **Covariant Diagram** formulation (*Z. Zhang, 1610.00710*)

Integration by regions method
avoids subtraction, separates
hard and **soft** part in integral,
greatly simplifies heavy-light
treatment

See e.g. *Beneke & Smirnov, hep-ph/9711391;*
Jantzen, 1111.2589;

- But **Universality** of CDE results means evaluation via all these different methods *gives same model-independent expression*

Henning, Lu, Murayama, 1412.1837;
Drozd, J. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, 1512.03003;
S.A.R. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, Z. Zhang; 1705.xxxxx

Universality of the One-Loop Effective Action

- *No need to reinvent the wheel*; every slide up to now can be ignored
- Universality of CDE expansion results first noticed in the **simplified** case of **degenerate mass** for heavy fields *(Henning, Lu, Murayama, 1412.1837)*
- The *general* **Universal One-Loop Effective Action (UOLEA)** subsequently derived without such assumption *(Drozd, J. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, 1512.03003)*
- Extra structures (**heavy-light terms**, “open” covariant derivatives, momentum-shifted-gamma matrices) **in** CDE expansion not included in initial UOLEA *(S.A.R. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, Z. Zhang, 1604.02445)*
- Universal **heavy-light** terms now done *(S.A.R. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, Z. Zhang, 1705.xxxxx)*
- A *complete* UOLEA, including all possible CDE structures, is in sight...

Universality of the One-Loop Effective Action

- Neglect these extra structures for now; derivation of universal results e.g. in Gaillard-Cheyette CDE starts from

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}} &= ic_s \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \ln [e^{P_\mu \partial / \partial q_\mu} (-(P_\mu - q_\mu)^2 + M^2 + U) e^{-P_\mu \partial / \partial q_\mu}] \\ &= ic_s \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \text{tr} \ln [-\boxed{\tilde{G}_{\nu\mu}} \partial / \partial q_\mu + q_\mu)^2 + M^2 + \boxed{\tilde{U}}]\end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{G}_{\nu\mu} \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{(n+2)!} [P_{\alpha_1}, [\dots [P_{\alpha_n}, G'_{\nu\mu}]]] \frac{\partial^n}{\partial q_{\alpha_1} \dots \partial q_{\alpha_n}}$$

$$\tilde{U} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [P_{\alpha_1}, [\dots [P_{\alpha_n}, U]]] \frac{\partial^n}{\partial q_{\alpha_1} \dots \partial q_{\alpha_n}}$$

- (much easier using Covariant Diagrams, see Z. Zhang talk)



Universality of the One-Loop Effective Action

- Whatever the method used to obtain it, the resulting UOLEA can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}}[\phi] \supset -i c_s \left\{ & f_1^i + f_2^i U_{ii} + f_3^i G_{\mu\nu,ij}^2 + f_4^{ij} U_{ij}^2 \right. \\
 & + f_5^{ij} (P_\mu G'_{\mu\nu,ij})^2 + f_6^{ij} (G'_{\mu\nu,ij})(G'_{\nu\sigma,jk})(G'_{\sigma\mu,ki}) + f_7^{ij} [P_\mu, U_{ij}]^2 + f_8^{ijk} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{ki}) \\
 & + f_9^{ij} (U_{ij} G'_{\mu\nu,jk} G'_{\mu\nu,ki}) \\
 & + f_{10}^{ijkl} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{li}) + f_{11}^{ijk} U_{ij} [P_\mu, U_{jk}] [P_\mu, U_{ki}] \\
 & + f_{12,a}^{ij} [P_\mu, [P_\nu, U_{ij}]] [P_\mu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]] + f_{12,b}^{ij} [P_\mu, [P_\nu, U_{ij}]] [P_\nu, [P_\mu, U_{ji}]] \\
 & + f_{12,c}^{ij} [P_\mu, [P_\mu, U_{ij}]] [P_\nu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]] \\
 & + f_{13}^{ijk} U_{ij} U_{jk} G'_{\mu\nu,kl} G'_{\mu\nu,li} + f_{14}^{ijk} [P_\mu, U_{ij}] [P_\nu, U_{jk}] G'_{\nu\mu,ki} \\
 & + \left(f_{15a}^{ijk} U_{i,j} [P_\mu, U_{j,k}] - f_{15b}^{ijk} [P_\mu, U_{i,j}] U_{j,k} \right) [P_\nu, G'_{\nu\mu,ki}] \\
 & + f_{16}^{ijklm} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mi}) + f_{17}^{ijkl} U_{ij} U_{jk} [P_\mu, U_{kl}] [P_\mu, U_{li}] + f_{18}^{ijkl} U_{ij} [P_\mu, U_{jk}] U_{kl} [P_\mu, U_{li}] \\
 & \left. + f_{19}^{ijklmn} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mn} U_{ni}) \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Drozd, J. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, 1512.03003

Universality of the One-Loop Effective Action

- Whatever the method used to obtain it, the resulting UOLEA can be written as

(f_3 universal term calculated by 't Hooft '73)

$$\mathcal{L}_{1\text{-loop}}^{\text{eff}}[\phi] \supset -ic_s \left\{ \begin{aligned} & f_1^i + f_2^i U_{ii} + f_3^i G_{\mu\nu,ij}^{\prime 2} + f_4^{ij} U_{ij}^2 \\ & + f_5^{ij} (P_\mu G'_{\mu\nu,ij})^2 + f_6^{ij} (G'_{\mu\nu,ij})(G'_{\nu\sigma,jk})(G'_{\sigma\mu,ki}) + f_7^{ij} [P_\mu, U_{ij}]^2 + f_8^{ijk} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{ki}) \\ & + f_9^{ij} (U_{ij} G'_{\mu\nu,jk} G'_{\mu\nu,ki}) \\ & + f_{10}^{ijkl} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{li}) + f_{11}^{ijk} U_{ij} [P_\mu, U_{jk}] [P_\mu, U_{ki}] \\ & + f_{12,a}^{ij} [P_\mu, [P_\nu, U_{ij}]] [P_\mu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]] + f_{12,b}^{ij} [P_\mu, [P_\nu, U_{ij}]] [P_\nu, [P_\mu, U_{ji}]] \\ & + f_{12,c}^{ij} [P_\mu, [P_\mu, U_{ij}]] [P_\nu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]] \\ & + f_{13}^{ijk} U_{ij} U_{jk} G'_{\mu\nu,kl} G'_{\mu\nu,li} + f_{14}^{ijk} [P_\mu, U_{ij}] [P_\nu, U_{jk}] G'_{\nu\mu,ki} \\ & + \left(f_{15a}^{ijk} U_{i,j} [P_\mu, U_{j,k}] - f_{15b}^{ijk} [P_\mu, U_{i,j}] U_{j,k} \right) [P_\nu, G'_{\nu\mu,ki}] \\ & + f_{16}^{ijklm} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mi}) + f_{17}^{ijkl} U_{ij} U_{jk} [P_\mu, U_{kl}] [P_\mu, U_{li}] + f_{18}^{ijkl} U_{ij} [P_\mu, U_{jk}] U_{kl} [P_\mu, U_{li}] \\ & + f_{19}^{ijklmn} (U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mn} U_{ni}) \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

Universal coefficients f encapsulate dependence on combinations of momentum master integrals

Drozd, J. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, 1512.03003

Universality of the One-Loop Effective Action

- **Universal coefficients** in terms of standard master integrals:

Universal coefficient	Operator
$f_2^i = \mathcal{I}_i^1$	U_{ii}
$f_3^i = 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^4$	$G_i^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_4^{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{I}_{ij}^{11}$	$U_{ij}U_{ji}$
$f_5^i = 16\mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$[P^\mu, G'_{\mu\nu,i}][P_\rho, G_i^{\prime\rho\nu}]$
$f_6^i = \frac{32}{3}\mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$G_{\nu,i}^{\prime\mu} G'_{\rho,i} G_{\mu,i}^{\prime\rho}$
$f_7^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P_\mu, U_{ji}]$
$f_8^{ijk} = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{ki}$
$f_9^i = 8\mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^5$	$U_{ii}G_i^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{10}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{I}_{ijkl}^{1111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{li}$
$f_{11}^{ijk} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{122} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{212})$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}][P_\mu, U_{ki}]$
$f_{12}^{ij} = 4\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, [P_\mu, U_{ij}]] [P^\nu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]]$
$f_{13}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{51})$	$U_{ij}U_{ji}G_i^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{14}^{ij} = -8\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P^\nu, U_{ji}]G'_{\nu\mu,i}$
$f_{15}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42})$	$(U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{ji}] - [P^\mu, U_{ij}]U_{ji})[P^\nu, G'_{\nu\mu,i}]$
$f_{16}^{ijklm} = \frac{1}{5}\mathcal{I}_{ijklm}^{11111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{lm}U_{mi}$
$f_{17}^{ijkl} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2112} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1212} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1122})$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}[P^\mu, U_{kl}][P_\mu, U_{li}]$
$f_{18}^{ijkl} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2121} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2112} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1221} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1212}$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}]U_{kl}[P_\mu, U_{li}]$
$f_{19}^{ijklmn} = \frac{1}{6}\mathcal{I}_{ijklmn}^{111111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{lm}U_{mn}U_{ni}$

$$\int \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{q^{\mu_1} \dots q^{\mu_{2n_c}}}{(q^2 - M_i^2)^{n_i} (q^2 - M_j^2)^{n_j} \dots (q^2)^{n_L}} \equiv g^{\mu_1 \dots \mu_{2n_c}} \mathcal{I}[q^{2n_c}]_{ij \dots 0}^{n_i n_j \dots n_L}$$

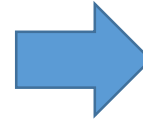
Drozd, J. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, 1512.03003;

Simplified form by covariant diagram computation shown here from Z. Zhang, 1610.00710.

Universality of the One-Loop Effective Action

- **Universal coefficients** in terms of standard master integrals:

Universal coefficient	Operator
$f_2^i = \mathcal{I}_i^1$	U_{ii}
$f_3^i = 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^4$	$G_i^{\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_4^{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{I}_{ij}^{11}$	$U_{ij}U_{ji}$
$f_5^i = 16\mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$[P^\mu, G'_{\mu\nu,i}][P_\rho, G_i^{\rho\nu}]$
$f_6^i = \frac{32}{3}\mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$G_{\nu,i}^{\mu} G'_{\rho,i} G_{\mu,i}^{\rho}$
$f_7^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P_\mu, U_{ji}]$
$f_8^{ijk} = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{ki}$
$f_9^i = 8\mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^5$	$U_{ii}G_i^{\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{10}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{I}_{ijkl}^{1111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{li}$
$f_{11}^{ijk} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{122} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{212})$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}][P_\mu, U_{ki}]$
$f_{12}^{ij} = 4\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, [P_\mu, U_{ij}]] [P^\nu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]]$
$f_{13}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{51})$	$U_{ij}U_{ji}G_i^{\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{14}^{ij} = -8\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P^\nu, U_{ji}]G'_{\nu\mu,i}$
$f_{15}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42}$	$(U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{ji}] - [P^\mu, U_{ij}]U_{ji})[P^\nu, G'_{\nu\mu,i}]$
$f_{16}^{ijklm} = \frac{1}{5}\mathcal{I}_{ijklm}^{11111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{lm}U_{mi}$
$f_{17}^{ijkl} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2112} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1212} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1122})$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}[P^\mu, U_{kl}][P_\mu, U_{li}]$
$f_{18}^{ijkl} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2121} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2112} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1221} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1212}$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}]U_{kl}[P_\mu, U_{li}]$
$f_{19}^{ijklmn} = \frac{1}{6}\mathcal{I}_{ijklmn}^{111111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{lm}U_{mn}U_{ni}$



Degenerate limit (*Henning, Lu, Murayama, 1412.1837*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_5 &= -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 60m^2}, & f_{11} &= \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 12m^4}, & f_{15a} &= \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 60m^4}, \\
 f_6 &= -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 90m^2}, & f_{12,a} &= 0, & f_{15b} &= \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 60m^4}, \\
 f_7 &= -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 12m^2}, & f_{12,b} &= 0, & f_{16} &= -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 60m^6}, \\
 f_8 &= -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 6m^2}, & f_{12,c} &= \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 120m^4}, & f_{17} &= -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 20m^6}, \\
 f_9 &= -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 12m^2}, & f_{13} &= \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 24m^4}, & f_{18} &= -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 30m^6}, \\
 f_{10} &= \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 24m^4}, & f_{14} &= \frac{-i}{(4\pi)^2 60m^4}, & f_{19} &= \frac{i}{(4\pi)^2 120m^8}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Drozd, J. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, 1512.03003;

Simplified form by covariant diagram computation shown here from Z. Zhang, 1610.00710.

Application of the UOLEA: MSSM Stops

- Write UV Lagrangian for heavy multiplet in appropriate form to extract U matrix, mass matrix, and covariant derivative:

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

(R-parity)

$$\Phi = (\tilde{Q}, \tilde{t}_R^*): \quad M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad G'_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} W'_{\mu\nu}{}^a \tau^a + Y_{\tilde{Q}} B'_{\mu\nu} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ 0 & -Y_{\tilde{t}_R} B'_{\mu\nu} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} (h_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2 c_\beta^2) \tilde{H} \tilde{H}^\dagger + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2 s_\beta^2 H H^\dagger - \frac{1}{2}(g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{Q}} c_{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2) |H|^2 & h_t X_t \tilde{H} \\ h_t X_t \tilde{H}^\dagger & (h_t^2 - \frac{1}{2}g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{t}_R} c_{2\beta}) |H|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Application of the UOLEA: MSSM Stops

- Write UV Lagrangian for heavy multiplet in appropriate form to extract U matrix, mass matrix, and covariant derivative:

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

$$\Phi = (\tilde{Q}, \tilde{t}_R^*)$$

$$M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G'_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} W'^a_{\mu\nu} \tau^a + Y_{\tilde{Q}} B'_{\mu\nu} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ 0 & -Y_{\tilde{t}_R} B'_{\mu\nu} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} (h_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2 c_\beta^2) \tilde{H} \tilde{H}^\dagger + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2 s_\beta^2 H H^\dagger - \frac{1}{2}(g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{Q}} c_{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2) |H|^2 & h_t X_t \tilde{H} \\ h_t X_t \tilde{H}^\dagger & (h_t^2 - \frac{1}{2}g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{t}_R} c_{2\beta}) |H|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Application of the UOLEA: MSSM Stops

- Pick the relevant operators by counting operator dimensions

Universal coefficient	Operator
$f_2^i = \mathcal{I}_i^1$	U_{ii}
$f_3^i = 2 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^4$	$G_i^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_4^{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}_i^{11}$	$U_{ij} U_{ji}$
$f_5^i = 16 \mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$[P^\mu, G'_{\mu\nu,i}][P_\rho, G_i^{\prime\rho\nu}]$
$f_6^i = \frac{32}{3} \mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$G_{\nu,i}^{\prime\mu} G_{\rho,i}^{\prime\nu} G_{\mu,i}^{\prime\rho}$
$f_7^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P_\mu, U_{ji}]$
$f_8^{ijk} = \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{111}$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{ki}$
$f_9^i = 8 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^5$	$U_{ii} G_i^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{10}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{I}_{ijkl}^{1111}$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{li}$
$f_{11}^{ijk} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{2122} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{212})$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}][P_\mu, U_{ki}]$
$f_{12}^{ij} = 4 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, [P_\mu, U_{ij}]] [P^\nu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]]$
$f_{13}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + 2 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42} + 2 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{51})$	$U_{ij} U_{ji} G_i^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{14}^{ij} = -8 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P^\nu, U_{ji}] G'_{\nu\mu,i}$
$f_{15}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42})$	$(U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{ji}] - [P^\mu, U_{ij}] U_{ji}) [P^\nu, G'_{\nu\mu,i}]$
$f_{16}^{ijklm} = \frac{1}{5} \mathcal{I}_{ijklm}^{11111}$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mi}$
$f_{17}^{ijkl} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2112} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1212} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1221})$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} [P^\mu, U_{kl}][P_\mu, U_{li}]$
$f_{18}^{ijkl} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2121} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2112} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1221} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1212}$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}] U_{kl} [P_\mu, U_{li}]$
$f_{19}^{ijklmn} = \frac{1}{6} \mathcal{I}_{ijklmn}^{111111}$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mn} U_{ni}$

$$U = \left((h_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} g_2^2 c_\beta^2) \boxed{\tilde{H}\tilde{H}} + \frac{1}{2} g_2^2 s_\beta^2 \boxed{HH^\dagger} - \frac{1}{2} (g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{Q}} c_{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2} g_2^2) \boxed{H|^2} + h_t X \boxed{\tilde{H}} (h_t^2 - \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{t}_R} c_{2\beta}) \boxed{H|^2} \right)$$

	X_t^0	X_t^2	X_t^4	X_t^6
c_6	f_8	f_{10}	f_{16}	f_{19}
c_H	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}, f_{18}	-
c_T	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}, f_{18}	-
c_R	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}	-
c_{GG}	f_9	f_{13}	-	-
c_{WW}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-
c_{BB}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-
c_{WB}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-
c_W	-	f_{15a}, f_{15b}	-	-
c_B	-	f_{15a}, f_{15b}	-	-
c_D	-	f_{12c}	-	-

Application of the UOLEA: MSSM Stops

• Example: $\mathcal{O}_{GG} = g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu}$

Universal coefficient	Operator
$f_2^i = \mathcal{I}_i^1$	U_{ii}
$f_3^i = 2 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^4$	$G_{\mu\nu,i}^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_4^{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{11}$	$U_{ij} U_{ji}$
$f_5^i = 16 \mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$[P^\mu, G'_{\mu\nu,i}][P_\rho, G_i^{\prime\rho\nu}]$
$f_6^i = \frac{32}{3} \mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$G_{\nu,i}^{\prime\mu} G_{\rho,i}^{\prime\nu} G_{\mu,i}^{\prime\rho}$
$f_7^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P_\mu, U_{ji}]$
$f_8^{ijk} = \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{111}$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{ki}$
$f_9^i = 8 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^5$	$U_{ii} G_i^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{10}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{I}_{ijkl}^{1111}$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{li}$
$f_{11}^{ijk} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{2122} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{212})$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}][P_\mu, U_{ki}]$
$f_{12}^{ij} = 4 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, [P_\mu, U_{ij}]] [P^\nu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]]$
$f_{13}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + 2 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42} + 2 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{51})$	$U_{ij} U_{ji} G_i^{\prime\mu\nu} G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{14}^{ij} = -8 \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P^\nu, U_{ji}] G'_{\nu\mu,i}$
$f_{15}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42})$	$(U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{ji}] - [P^\mu, U_{ij}] U_{ji}) [P^\nu, G'_{\nu\mu,i}]$
$f_{16}^{ijklm} = \frac{1}{5} \mathcal{I}_{ijklm}^{11111}$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mi}$
$f_{17}^{ijkl} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{2112} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1212} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijkl}^{1212})$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} [P^\mu, U_{kl}][P_\mu, U_{li}]$
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$f_{19}^{ijklmn} = \frac{1}{6} \mathcal{I}_{ijklmn}^{111111}$	$U_{ij} U_{jk} U_{kl} U_{lm} U_{mn} U_{ni}$

$$U = \left((h_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} g_s^2 c_\beta^2) \overline{\tilde{H}} \tilde{H} + \frac{1}{2} g_s^2 s_\beta^2 \overline{H} H^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} (g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{Q}} c_{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2} g_2^2) \overline{H} |^2 + h_t X \overline{\tilde{H}} (h_t^2 - \frac{1}{2} g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{t}_R} c_{2\beta}) \overline{H} |^2 \right)$$

	X_t^0	X_t^2	X_t^4	X_t^6
c_6	f_8	f_{10}	f_{16}	f_{19}
c_H	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}, f_{18}	-
c_T	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}, f_{18}	-
c_R	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}	-
c_{GG}	f_9	f_{13}	-	-
c_{WW}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-
c_{BB}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-
c_{WB}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-
c_W	-	f_{15a}, f_{15b}	-	-
c_B	-	f_{15a}, f_{15b}	-	-
c_D	-	f_{12c}	-	-

Application of the UOLEA: MSSM Stops

- Example: $\mathcal{O}_{GG} = g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu}$

Universal coefficient	Operator
$f_2^i = \mathcal{I}_i^1$	U_{ii}
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$f_4^{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{I}_{ij}^{11}$	$U_{ij}U_{ji}$
$f_5^i = 16\mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$[P^\mu, G'_{\mu\nu,i}][P_\rho, G_i^{\prime\rho\nu}]$
$f_6^i = \frac{32}{3}\mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$G_{\nu,i}^{\prime\mu} G_{\rho,i}^{\prime\nu} G_{\mu,i}^{\prime\rho}$
$f_7^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P_\mu, U_{ji}]$
$f_8^{ijk} = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{ki}$
$f_9^i = 8\mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^5$	$U_{ii}G_i^{\prime\mu\nu}G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{10}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{I}_{ijkl}^{1111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{li}$
$f_{11}^{ijk} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{2122} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{212})$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}][P_\mu, U_{ki}]$
$f_{12}^{ij} = 4\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, [P_\mu, U_{ij}]] [P^\nu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]]$
$f_{13}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{51})$	$U_{ij}U_{ji}G_i^{\prime\mu\nu}G'_{\mu\nu,i}$
$f_{14}^{ij} = -8\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}][P^\nu, U_{ji}]G'_{\nu\mu,i}$
$f_{15}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42})$	$([U_{ij}, [P^\mu, U_{ij}]] - [P^\mu, U_{ij}][U_{ij}])[P^\nu, G'_{\nu\mu,i}]$
f_{16}^{ijklm}	
f_{17}^{ijkl}	
f_{18}^{ijkl}	
f_{19}^{ijklmn}	

$$U = \left((h_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2 c_{2\beta}^2) \overline{\tilde{H}}\tilde{H}^\dagger + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2 s_{2\beta}^2 \overline{H}H^\dagger - \frac{1}{2}(g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{Q}} c_{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2) \overline{H}|^2 + h_t X \overline{\tilde{H}} (h_t^2 - \frac{1}{2}g_1^2 Y_{\tilde{t}_R} c_{2\beta}) \overline{H}|^2 \right)$$

	X_t^0	X_t^2	X_t^4	X_t^6
c_6	f_8	f_{10}	f_{16}	f_{19}
c_H	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}, f_{18}	-
c_T	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}, f_{18}	-
c_R	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}	-
c_{GG}	f_9	f_{13}	-	-
c_{WW}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-
c_{BB}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-

$$c_{GG} = \frac{1}{24} \left(\frac{h_t^2 - \frac{1}{6}g_1^2 c_{2\beta}}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2} + \frac{h_t^2 + \frac{1}{3}g_1^2 c_{2\beta}}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} - \frac{\bar{X}_t^2}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} \right)$$

Application of the UOLEA: MSSM Stops

• Example: $\mathcal{O}_{GG} = g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu}$

For full results see Drozd, J. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, 1512.03003.

(note: error in previous results by R. Huo, 1509.05942)

Universal coefficient	Operator
$f_2^i = \mathcal{I}_i^1$	U_{ii}
$f_3^i = 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^4$	$G_{\mu\nu,i}^{\prime\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu,i}^{\prime}$
$f_4^{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{I}_{ij}^{11}$	$U_{ij}U_{ji}$
$f_5^i = 16\mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$[P^\mu, G_{\mu\nu,i}^{\prime}] [P_\rho, G_i^{\prime\rho\nu}]$
$f_6^i = \frac{32}{3}\mathcal{I}[q^6]_i^6$	$G_{\nu,i}^{\prime\mu} G_{\rho,i}^{\prime\nu} G_{\mu,i}^{\prime\rho}$
$f_7^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}] [P_\mu, U_{ji}]$
$f_8^{ijk} = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{ki}$
$f_9^i = 8\mathcal{I}[q^4]_i^5$	$U_{ii}G_i^{\prime\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu,i}^{\prime}$
$f_{10}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{I}_{ijkl}^{1111}$	$U_{ij}U_{jk}U_{kl}U_{li}$
$f_{11}^{ijk} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{2122} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ijk}^{212})$	$U_{ij}[P^\mu, U_{jk}] [P_\mu, U_{ki}]$
$f_{12}^{ij} = 4\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, [P_\mu, U_{ij}]] [P^\nu, [P_\nu, U_{ji}]]$
$f_{13}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{51})$	$U_{ij}U_{ji}G_i^{\prime\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu,i}^{\prime}$
$f_{14}^{ij} = -8\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33}$	$[P^\mu, U_{ij}] [P^\nu, U_{ji}] G_{\nu\mu,i}^{\prime}$
$f_{15}^{ij} = 4(\mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{33} + \mathcal{I}[q^4]_{ij}^{42})$	$([U_{ij}, [P^\mu, U_{ij}]] - [P^\mu, U_{ij}][U_{ij}]) [P^\nu, G_{\nu\mu,i}^{\prime}]$
f_{16}^{ijklm}	
f_{17}^{ijkl}	
f_{18}^{ijkl}	
f_{19}^{ijklmn}	

$$U = \left((h_t^2 + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2c_{2\beta}^2) \overline{\tilde{H}}\tilde{H} + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2s_{2\beta}^2 \overline{H}H - \frac{1}{2}(g_1^2Y_{\tilde{Q}}c_{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2}g_2^2) |H|^2 + h_t X \tilde{H} (h_t^2 - \frac{1}{2}g_1^2Y_{\tilde{t}_R}c_{2\beta}) |H|^2 \right)$$

	X_t^0	X_t^2	X_t^4	X_t^6
c_6	f_8	f_{10}	f_{16}	f_{19}
c_H	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}, f_{18}	-
c_T	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}, f_{18}	-
c_R	f_7	f_{11}	f_{17}	-
c_{GG}	f_9	f_{13}	-	-
c_{WW}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-
c_{BB}	f_9	f_{13}, f_{14}	-	-

$$c_{GG} = \frac{1}{24} \left(\frac{h_t^2 - \frac{1}{6}g_1^2c_{2\beta}}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2} + \frac{h_t^2 + \frac{1}{3}g_1^2c_{2\beta}}{m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} - \frac{\bar{X}_t^2}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2} \right)$$

Application of the UOLEA: Real Singlet Scalar

$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \Phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \Phi^2 - \underline{A |H|^2 \Phi} - \frac{1}{2} k |H|^2 \Phi^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \mu \Phi^3 - \frac{1}{4!} \lambda_\Phi \Phi^4$$

- U matrix includes heavy-light contributions due to **linear** coupling

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} U_\phi & (U_{H\phi}^\dagger)_{1 \times 2} \\ (U_{H\phi})_{2 \times 1} & (U_H)_{2 \times 2} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Classify possible contributions by counting operator dimensions

$$U_\phi \equiv - \left. \frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}}{\delta \phi^2} \right|_{\phi_c} = \kappa |H|^2 + \mu \phi_c + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_\phi \phi_c^2 \quad \supset \mathcal{O}(H^2, \partial^2 H^2, H^4, \partial^2 H^4, H^6)$$

$$U_{H\phi} \equiv - \left. \frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}}{\delta H^\dagger \delta \phi} \right|_{\phi_c} = A H + \kappa H \phi_c \quad \supset \mathcal{O}(H, H^3, H^5, H \partial^2 H^2)$$

$$U_{\tilde{H}\phi} \equiv - \left. \frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}}{\delta \tilde{H}^\dagger \delta \phi} \right|_{\phi_c} = A \tilde{H} + \kappa \tilde{H} \phi_c \quad \supset \mathcal{O}(H, H^3, H^5, H \partial^2 H^2)$$

See S.A.R. Ellis, Quevillon, TY, Z. Zhang, 1705.xxxxx

etc...

Application of the UOLEA: Real Singlet Scalar

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = |H|^6$$

$$\mathcal{O}_H = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu |H|^2)^2 \quad \mathcal{O}_T = \frac{1}{2}(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)^2 \quad \mathcal{O}_R = |H|^2 |D_\mu H|^2$$

- Classify possible contributions by counting operator dimensions

$\mathcal{O}(U)$ term		$\mathcal{O}(U^3)$ terms	
✓ $f_2^i = \mathcal{I}_i^1$ ✓	U_{Hii}	$f_{8A}^{ijk} = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{111}$ ✓	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{Hki}$
$\mathcal{O}(U^2)$ terms		✓ $f_{8A}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{111}$ ✓	$U_{Hij}U_{HLj'j'}U_{LHj'i}$
✓ $f_4^i = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{I}_{ij}^{11}$ ✓	$U_{Hij}U_{Hji}$	✓ $f_{8B}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{12}$ ✓	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{LHj'i}$
✓ $f_{4A}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{11}$ ✓	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{LHj'i}$	$\mathcal{O}(U^6)$ terms	
$\mathcal{O}(U^4)$ terms		$f_{19}^{ijklmn} = \frac{1}{6}\mathcal{I}_{ijklmn}^{111111}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{Hkl}U_{Hlm}U_{Hmn}U_{Hni}$
$f_{10}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{I}_{ijkl}^{1111}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{Hkl}U_{Hii}$	$f_{19A}^{ijklm} = \mathcal{I}_{ijklm0}^{111111}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{Hkl}U_{Hlm}U_{HLm'i'}U_{LHj'i}$
$f_{10A}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1111}$ ✓	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{HLk'i'}U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19B}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{111112}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{Hkl}U_{HLl'i'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{LHj'i}$
$f_{10B}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{112}$ ✓	$U_{Hij}U_{HLj'i'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19C}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{111112}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{HLk'i'}U_{HLj'i'}U_{HLj'j'}U_{LHj'i}$
$f_{10C}^j = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{I}_{j0}^{112}$ ✓	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{LHj'i'}U_{HLj'j'}U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19D}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1113}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{HLk'i'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{LHk'i}$
$f_{10D}^i = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{13}$ ✓	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{LHk'i}$	$f_{19E}^{ijkl} = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{I}_{ijkl0}^{111112}$	$U_{Hij}U_{HLj'i'}U_{LHj'j'}U_{HLk'i'}U_{HLj'j'}U_{LHj'i}$
$\mathcal{O}(U^5)$ terms		$f_{19F}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1113}$	$U_{Hij}U_{HLj'i'}U_{LHj'j'}U_{HLk'i'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{LHk'i}$
$f_{16}^{ijklm} = \frac{1}{5}\mathcal{I}_{ijklm}^{111111}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{Hkl}U_{Hlm}U_{Hmi}$	$f_{19G}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1113}$	$U_{Hij}U_{HLj'i'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{LHj'j'}U_{HLk'i'}U_{LHk'i}$
$f_{16A}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{111111}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{Hkl}U_{HLl'i'}U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19H}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{114}$	$U_{Hij}U_{HLj'i'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{Lk'l'}U_{LHj'i}$
$f_{16B}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1112}$	$U_{Hij}U_{Hjk}U_{HLk'i'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19I}^{ijk} = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1113}$ ✓	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{LHj'j'}U_{HLj'j'}U_{LHj'k'}U_{HLk'k'}U_{LHk'i}$
$f_{16C}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1112}$ ✓	$U_{Hij}U_{HLj'i'}U_{LHj'j'}U_{HLk'i'}U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19J}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{114}$	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{LHj'j'}U_{HLj'j'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{Lk'l'}U_{LHj'i}$
$f_{16D}^i = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{113}$	$U_{Hij}U_{HLj'i'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{LHk'i}$	$f_{19K}^{ij} = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{114}$	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{HLj'j'}U_{HLj'k'}U_{Lk'l'}U_{LHj'i}$
$f_{16E}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{113}$ ✓	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{LHj'j'}U_{HLj'j'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{LHk'i}$	$f_{19L}^i = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{15}$	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{Lj'j'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{Lk'l'}U_{Ll'm'}U_{LHm'i}$
$f_{16F}^i = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{14}$	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{Lj'k'}U_{Lk'l'}U_{LHl'i}$		

$\mathcal{O}(U_{HL}^2 U_{LH}^2 P^2)$ terms	
✓ $f_{17I}^{ij} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{1114} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{213} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{123})$	$U_{HLi'j'}U_{LHj'i'}[P^\mu, U_{HLj'j'}][P_\mu, U_{LHj'i}]$
✓ $f_{17J}^i = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{222} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{123})$	$U_{LHj'i'}U_{HLj'j'}[P^\mu, U_{LHj'j'}][P_\mu, U_{HLj'i}]$
✓ $f_{18E}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{114} + 2\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{123} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{222}$	$U_{HLi'j'}[P^\mu, U_{LHj'i'}]U_{HLj'j'}[P_\mu, U_{LHj'i}] + U_{LHj'i'}[P^\mu, U_{HLj'i'}]U_{LHj'j'}[P_\mu, U_{HLj'i}]$

$\mathcal{O}(U_H^1 U_{HL}^1 U_{LH}^1 P^2)$ terms	
✓ $f_{11A}^{ij} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{122} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{212})$	$U_{Hij}[P^\mu, U_{HLj'j'}][P_\mu, U_{LHj'i}]$
✓ $f_{11B}^{ij} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{221} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{122})$	$U_{LHj'i'}[P^\mu, U_{Hij}][P_\mu, U_{HLj'j'}] + U_{HLi'j'}[P^\mu, U_{LHj'j'}][P_\mu, U_{Hji}]$

$\mathcal{O}(U_L^1 U_{HL}^1 U_{LH}^1 P^2)$ terms	
✓ $f_{11C}^{ij} = 4\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{i0}^{23}$	$U_{Lj'j'}[P^\mu, U_{LHj'i}][P_\mu, U_{HLi'j'}]$
✓ $f_{11D}^{ij} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{i0}^{14} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{i0}^{23})$	$U_{HLi'j'}[P^\mu, U_{Lj'j'}][P_\mu, U_{LHj'i}] + U_{LHj'i'}[P^\mu, U_{HLj'j'}][P_\mu, U_{Lj'j'}]$

$\mathcal{O}(U_H^2 P^2)$ terms	
✓ $f_{7A}^{ij} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{Hij}][P_\mu, U_{Hji}]$

$\mathcal{O}(U_{HL}^1 U_{LH}^1 P^2)$ terms	
✓ $f_{7A}^{ij} = 2\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{i0}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{HLi'j'}][P_\mu, U_{LHj'i}]$

Application of the UOLEA: Real Singlet Scalar

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = |H|^6$$

$$\mathcal{O}_H = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu |H|^2)^2 \quad \mathcal{O}_T = \frac{1}{2}(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H)^2 \quad \mathcal{O}_R = |H|^2 |D_\mu H|^2$$

- Evaluate sum over each term to get full result for e.g. \mathcal{O}_6 :

$\supset \left(2A^2 \kappa^2 - \frac{4A^3 \kappa \mu}{M^2} + \frac{2A^4 \mu^2}{M^4} \right) f_{10A}(1, 1, 1) - \frac{16A^4 \kappa f_{10C}(1, 1)}{M^2} + \left(4A^4 \kappa - \frac{4A^5 \mu}{M^2} \right) f_{16C}(1, 1, 1) + 8A^5 f_{19I}(1, 1, 1) + \frac{6A^2 \kappa^2 f_{4A}(1, 1)}{M^4} +$ $\left(\kappa^3 - \frac{3A \kappa^2 \mu}{M^2} + \frac{3A^2 \kappa \mu^2}{M^4} - \frac{A^3 \mu^3}{M^6} \right) f_8(1, 1, 1) + f_{16E}(1, 1) \left(-\frac{4A^6}{M^2} + 12A^4 \lambda_h \right) + f_8B(1) \left(\frac{7A^4 \kappa}{M^4} - \frac{12A^2 \kappa \lambda_h}{M^2} \right) + f_{10B}(1, 1) \left(-\frac{2A^4 \kappa}{M^2} + \frac{2A^5 \mu}{M^4} + 6A^2 \kappa \lambda_h - \frac{6A^3 \mu \lambda_h}{M^2} \right) +$ $f_{10D}(1) \left(\frac{2A^6}{M^4} - \frac{12A^4 \lambda_h}{M^2} + 18A^2 \lambda_h^2 \right) - \frac{A^2 \kappa f_2(1) \lambda_\phi}{M^6} + f_8A(1, 1) \left(-\frac{4A^2 \kappa^2}{M^2} + \frac{6A^3 \kappa \mu}{M^4} + \frac{A^4 \lambda_\phi}{M^4} \right) + f_4(1, 1) \left(\frac{2A \kappa^2 \mu}{M^4} - \frac{2A^2 \kappa \mu^2}{M^6} + \frac{A^2 \kappa \lambda_\phi}{M^4} - \frac{A^3 \mu \lambda_\phi}{M^6} \right)$			
$f_{10B}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{\checkmark}$	$U_{Hij} U_{HLj'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19C}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{\checkmark}$	$U_{Hij} U_{Hjk} U_{HLk'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{HLj'i} U_{LHj'i}$
$f_{10C}^{\checkmark} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{112}$	$U_{HLi'v} U_{LHj'v} U_{HLj'v} U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19D}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{113}$	$U_{Hij} U_{Hjk} U_{HLk'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{LHk'i}$
$f_{10D}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{13}$	$U_{HLi'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{LHk'i}$	$f_{19E}^{\checkmark} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1112}$	$U_{Hij} U_{HLj'v} U_{LHj'v} U_{HLk'v} U_{HLj'i} U_{LHj'i}$
$\mathcal{O}(U^5)$ terms		$f_{19F}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk}^{113}$	$U_{Hij} U_{HLj'v} U_{LHj'v} U_{HLk'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{LHk'i}$
$f_{16}^{ijklm} = \frac{1}{5} \mathcal{I}_{ijklm}^{11111}$	$U_{Hij} U_{Hjk} U_{Hkl} U_{Hlm} U_{Hmi}$	$f_{19G}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1113}$	$U_{Hij} U_{HLj'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{HLk'v} U_{LHk'i}$
$f_{16A}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1112}$	$U_{Hij} U_{Hjk} U_{Hkl} U_{HLl'v} U_{LHl'v}$	$f_{19H}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{114}$	$U_{Hij} U_{HLj'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{Lk'v} U_{LHl'v}$
$f_{16B}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1112}$	$U_{Hij} U_{Hjk} U_{HLk'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19I}^{\checkmark} = \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1113}$	$U_{HLi'v} U_{LHj'v} U_{HLj'v} U_{LHj'k} U_{HLk'v} U_{LHk'i}$
$f_{16C}^{ijk} = \mathcal{I}_{ijk0}^{1112}$	$U_{Hij} U_{HLj'v} U_{LHj'v} U_{HLk'v} U_{LHj'i}$	$f_{19J}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{114}$	$U_{HLi'v} U_{LHj'v} U_{HLj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{Lk'v} U_{LHl'v}$
$f_{16D}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{113}$	$U_{Hij} U_{HLj'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{LHk'i}$	$f_{19K}^{\checkmark} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{114}$	$U_{HLi'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{LHj'v} U_{HLj'k} U_{Lk'v} U_{LHl'v}$
$f_{16E}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{ij0}^{113}$	$U_{HLi'v} U_{LHj'v} U_{HLj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{LHk'i}$	$f_{19L}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{15}$	$U_{HLi'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{Lk'v} U_{Ll'v} U_{LHl'v}$
$f_{16F}^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}_{i0}^{14}$	$U_{HLi'v} U_{Lj'v} U_{Lj'k} U_{Lk'v} U_{LHl'v}$		
$\mathcal{O}(U_L^1 U_{HL}^1 U_{LH}^1 P^2)$ terms			
$\checkmark f_{11B}^{\checkmark} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{22} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij0}^{23})$	$U_{LHl'v} [P^\mu, U_{Hij}] [P_\mu, U_{HLj'v}] + U_{HLi'v} [P^\mu, U_{LHj'v}] [P_\mu, U_{Hji}]$		
$\checkmark f_{11C}^{\checkmark} = 4\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{i0}^{23}$	$U_{Lj'v} [P^\mu, U_{LHj'v}] [P_\mu, U_{HLi'v}]$		
$\checkmark f_{11D}^{\checkmark} = 2(\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{i0}^{2114} + \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{i0}^{23})$	$U_{HLi'v} [P^\mu, U_{Lj'v}] [P_\mu, U_{LHj'v}] + U_{LHl'v} [P^\mu, U_{HLj'v}] [P_\mu, U_{Lj'v}]$		
$\mathcal{O}(U_H^2 P^2)$ terms			
$\checkmark f_7^{\checkmark} = \mathcal{I}[q^2]_{ij}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{Hij}] [P_\mu, U_{Hji}]$		
$\mathcal{O}(U_{HL}^1 U_{LH}^1 P^2)$ terms			
$\checkmark f_{7A}^{\checkmark} = 2\mathcal{I}[q^2]_{i0}^{22}$	$[P^\mu, U_{HLi'v}] [P_\mu, U_{LHl'v}]$		

Application of the UOLEA: Real Singlet Scalar

- Can (partially) **automate** evaluation of each term, e.g.

f_{10A}

```
sumf10A = NCEExpand[Sum[f10A[1, 1, 1] * Uphi1x1 ** Uphi1x1 ** UphiH1x2[[1]][[ip]] ** UHphi2x1[[ip]][[1]], {ip, 1, 2}] /.
  subphiCforO6]
```

```
sumf10Adimcount = sumf10A /. subDimCounting
```

```
sumf10Adim6only = sumf10Adimcount /. autoremoveNondim6step1 /. autoremoveNondim6step2 /.
  autoremoveNondim6step3
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A^2 \kappa^2 f_{10A}[1, 1, 1] \text{HdagH} ** \text{HdagH} ** \text{Hdag} ** \text{H} - \frac{2 A^3 \kappa \mu f_{10A}[1, 1, 1] \text{HdagH} ** \text{HdagH} ** \text{Hdag} ** \text{H}}{M^2} + \\
 & \frac{A^4 \mu^2 f_{10A}[1, 1, 1] \text{HdagH} ** \text{HdagH} ** \text{Hdag} ** \text{H}}{M^4} + A^2 \kappa^2 f_{10A}[1, 1, 1] \text{HdagH} ** \text{HdagH} ** \text{Htdag} ** \text{Ht} - \\
 & \frac{2 A^3 \kappa \mu f_{10A}[1, 1, 1] \text{HdagH} ** \text{HdagH} ** \text{Htdag} ** \text{Ht}}{M^2} + \frac{A^4 \mu^2 f_{10A}[1, 1, 1] \text{HdagH} ** \text{HdagH} ** \text{Htdag} ** \text{Ht}}{M^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

```
sumf10Adim6op = sumf10Adim6only /. subO6op
```

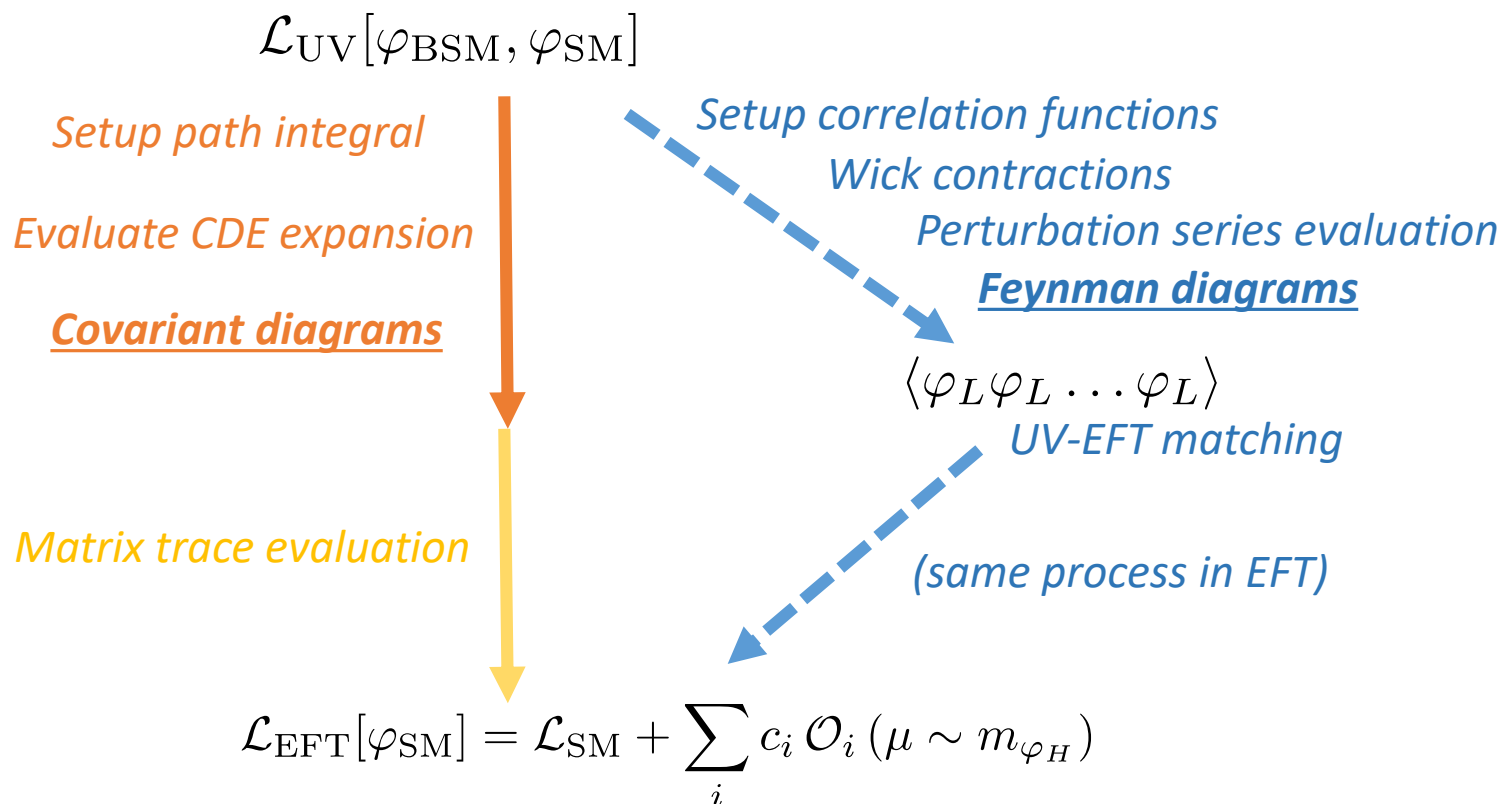
```
Collect[sumf10Adim6op, {f10A[1, 1, 1], O6}]
```

$$O6 \left(2 A^2 \kappa^2 - \frac{4 A^3 \kappa \mu}{M^2} + \frac{2 A^4 \mu^2}{M^4} \right) f_{10A}[1, 1, 1]$$

- Substitute operator structure relations for desired basis, worked out by hand
 - This example trivial but in general most of the work involved is in this step
 - Possible automation: dictionary of operator relations, or work out algorithm

Conclusion

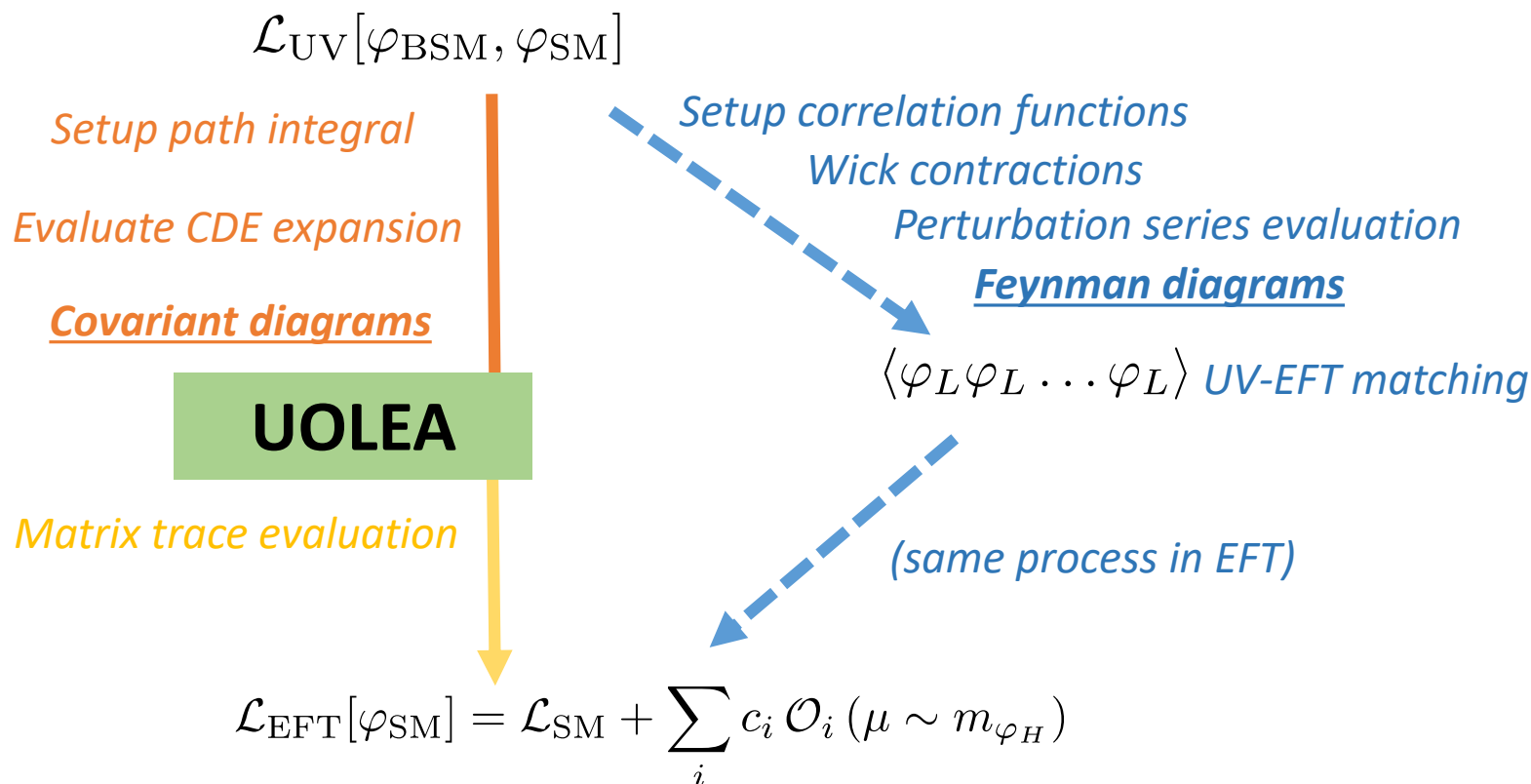
- When calculating Feynman diagrams we don't Wick contract and calculate symmetry factors by hand every time
- Similar redundancy in evaluating CDE from the beginning every time we use functional methods for one-loop matching



- Standardise functional one-loop matching procedure...

Conclusion

- When calculating Feynman diagrams we don't Wick contract and calculate symmetry factors by hand every time
- Similar redundancy in evaluating CDE from the beginning every time we use functional methods for one-loop matching



- **Start directly from UOLEA!**