

Classifying standard model extensions effectively with precision observables

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Effective theories are well established theoretical frameworks to describe the effect of energetically widely separated UV models on observables at lower energy scales. Due to the complexity of the effective theory when taking all the Standard Model symmetries and degrees of freedom into account, tensioning the entire system in a completely agnostic way against experimental measurements results in constraints on the Wilson coefficients of the effective operators that either bears little information or challenge intrinsic assumptions imposed on the effective field theory framework. In general, a specific high-scale extension of the Standard Model only induces a subset of all possible operators. Thus, by investigating which operators are induced by different classes of the Standard Model extensions and comparing to which precision observables they contribute, we show that it is possible to obtain an improved understanding of which UV model is realised in nature. We present the tree + 1-loop matching results for dimension-6 operators of 15 different BSM scenarios onto SMEFT, and also including, the specific model-based contributions to the observables. We argue that more observables and matching with higher theoretical precision will pave the way to distinguish the single scalar extensions of the SM signatures uniquely. We promote this approach to study new sets of observables in the context of current and near future experiments.

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I. INTRODUCTION

To explain the shortcomings of the Standard Model of particle physics, a plethora of extensions have been proposed that introduce new particles and interactions at high energies. Many of the anticipated new particles are outside of the kinematic reach of current and near-term high-energy experiments. To quantify their imprint on observables measurable at collider experiments, which have currently an energy reach up to $\mathcal{O}(1)$ TeV, effective field theories provide an established theoretical framework to tension data with hypothesized deformations of the Standard Model.

In case all degrees of freedom of the UV model is too heavy to be excited on-shell, the most suitable framework, built exclusively on Standard Model particle content and symmetries, is the so-called Standard Model Effective Field Theory (SMEFT) [1–15]. After integrating out the degrees

of freedom that are introduced through the SM UV extension, the effective action can be expanded in terms of local operators of dimension- n , each suppressed by factors $\mathcal{O}(1/\Lambda^{n-4})$. At dimension-6, the SMEFT basis already consists of 2499 operators [5,9], most of them 4-fermion operators. Even if we assume that none of the operators act as a source for flavor violation, we are left with 59 operators. An entirely agnostic approach, i.e., a bottom-up approach that does not make any assumption about the UV theory, requires us to put all SMEFT operators on the same footing and tension them all simultaneously. Due to the complexity of this framework, over-constraining the entire system simultaneously by tensioning it against measurements is a highly challenging task [16–19]. To date, observables have not been measured precise enough for all operators to be given an agnostic interpretation in terms of a weakly coupled UV theory [19,20]. Thus, to perform a global fit within the EFT framework, further assumptions have to be imposed on the system, e.g., that the Wilson coefficients are small enough not to violate perturbative unitarity within the energy ranges of the measurements [21,22].

Thus, for practical reasons, it seems prudent to augment EFT analyses by taking into account what we know about the hypothesised UV models. In general, a given UV model induces only a subset of the set of all SMEFT operators. Further, some operators might only be induced at loop level

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and should therefore be suppressed compared to tree-level induced operators. Some UV models might induce B and L violating processes, while others do not. Breaking degeneracies in how a UV model leaves an imprint on precision observables improves the constraints obtained from a global EFT fit tremendously [23].

In this paper, focusing on dimension-6 SMEFT operators throughout, we will attempt a first step toward providing a classification of UV scenarios using electroweak precision observables, Higgs phenomenology, perturbativity constraints and baryon (B) and lepton (L) number violating processes [5]. Two important aspects for the categorisation are (i) the choice of suitable observables, and (ii) at what order one truncates the perturbative series in the calculation of the effective operators.

To showcase how a comprehensive consideration of phenomenological and theoretical constraints can result in an improved characterization of possible UV theories from EFT operators alone, we apply this approach to 15 different single-particle extensions of the SM, covering a wider range of models from colored to uncolored scalars.¹ After integrating out these heavy non-SM particles from each BSM Lagrangian, we compute the dimension-6 effective operators up to 1-loop level, including the mixing between light and heavy degrees of freedom [24,31,45–49]. Some of these operators contribute to electroweak precision observables (EWPO) at leading (LO) or next-to-leading (NLO) order or to the Higgs signal strengths (HSS). A small number of operators do not contribute to either of these observables, which are then marked as so-called additional operators (AdOps) in our analysis. In turn, a few colored scalar extension BSM scenarios lead to B , L violating (BLV) dimension-6 operators. Thus, we classify all of these effective operators into the following categories: (i) EWPO-LO, (ii) EWPO-NLO-I, (iii) EWPO-NLO-II, (iv) HSS, (v) AdOps, and (vi) BLV based on whether the UV theory induces the respective operators or not. As a result, this categorization allows us to classify the 15 BSM models according to the operators they induce and how one can probe such a model phenomenologically. Such categorization can guide and inform future experimental measurements. This approach shows the importance of computing the operators of a given mass dimension as precisely as possible and highlights the need to enlarge the set of experimental measurements. The interplay between theory and experiment is of great benefit not only to identify new physics models but to

¹While this appears to be a fairly constrained selection of BSM models, we note that extensions of the scalar sector are present in many BSM models [24–44]. Further, we stress that if the envisioned BSM model extends the SM by multiple approximately degenerate degrees of freedom, at dimension-6, calculated up to 1-loop, the operators induced by integrating out each particle contribute linearly to the combined set of operators.

provide guidelines for the prioritization of experimental measurements.

In the following, we aim to highlight the methodology and intricacies of BSM classifications using the SMEFT framework. First, in Sec. II, we discuss how the heavy BSM fields are integrated out and we tabulate the emerged dimension-6 effective operators for each of the 15 UV models. Then, in Sec. III, we show which operator contributes to which of the chosen precision observables. In Sec. IV, we briefly outline the methodology of our classification. We detail how operator degeneracies between models can be broken by incorporating an increasing number of observables successively. We note the cumulative effect of all the observables in the BSM classification and we present its final pattern in Sec. V. We further argue the need of including effective operators beyond the 1-loop level, for which we need to improve the precision of theoretical computation. In Sec. VI we offer a summary and conclusions.

II. INTEGRATING OUT HEAVY FIELDS: BSM TO SMEFT

We have considered 15 example BSM scenarios which are single-particle extensions of the SM. All the adopted models contain different representations of scalar fields: (i) color-singlet $SU(2)_L$ singlet (real and complex) and nonsinglet [24–37], and (ii) colored-nonsinglets $SU(2)$ singlet and nonsinglet complex scalars [38–44], which are assumed to be sufficiently heavy to be integrated out leaving the SM as the low energy theory. The SM gauge quantum numbers of these fields are depicted in Table I.

We have integrated out these heavy non-SM fields from each of the BSM scenarios and computed exhaustive sets of dimension-6 effective operators up to 1-loop level using CoDEx [50]. These heavy scalars are integrated out at tree- and loop-level including pure heavy- and mixed heavy-loop processes. The matching procedure is based on the covariant derivative expansion which is a functional method to integrate out the heavy degrees of freedom and encapsulates the heavy field interactions in terms of the Wilson coefficients and their respective effective operators [24,30,51,52], see Appendix for detailed discussion. We have tagged the operators with T, HH, and HL based on whether they arise from heavy tree-propagator, all heavy loop-propagators [30,51,53], or heavy-light mixed loop-propagator [24,31,47–49] respectively, while \times signifies the absence of that particular operator for a given BSM scenario. We consider all the BSM couplings on the equal footing ($\mathcal{O}(1)$).

III. INTERPLAY BETWEEN OBSERVABLES AND OPERATORS

Once the heavy scalar fields are integrated out, each of the considered BSM scenarios can be expressed in terms of

TABLE I. Effective operators for 15 BSM scenarios in Warsaw basis: integrating out heavy-tree (T), heavy-loop (HH), and heavy-light-loop (HL) propagators.

Heavy BSM fields	$\mathcal{G}_{3,2,1}$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Q_{HD}	Q_{Hl}	Q_{Hu}	Q_{Hd}	Q_{He}	$Q_{Hq}^{(1)}$	$Q_{Hl}^{(1)}$	$Q_{Hl}^{(3)}$	$Q_{Hq}^{(3)}$	Q_{HWB}	$Q_{H\Box}$	Q_{HB}	Q_{HW}	Q_H	Q_G	Q_{HG}	Q_{eH}	Q_{uH}	Q_{dH}
\mathcal{S}	(1, 1, 0)	HL	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	HL	T	HL	HL	T	\times	\times	HL	HL	HL
\mathcal{S}_2	(1, 1, 2)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times	HH	HH	\times	HH	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times
Δ	(1, 3, 0)	T	HH	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	HH	HH	HL	T	HL	HH	T	\times	\times	T	T	T
\mathcal{H}_2	(1, 2, $-\frac{1}{2}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	T	\times	\times	T	T	T
Δ_1	(1, 3, 1)	T	T	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	T	HH	HH	T	\times	\times	T	T	T
Σ	(1, 4, $\frac{1}{2}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	HH	HH	HH
φ_1	(3, 1, $-\frac{1}{3}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times	HH	HH	\times	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times
φ_2	(3, 1, $-\frac{4}{3}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times	HH	HH	\times	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times
Θ_1	(3, 2, $\frac{1}{6}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
Θ_2	(3, 2, $\frac{7}{6}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
Ω	(3, 3, $-\frac{1}{3}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
χ_1	(6, 3, $\frac{1}{3}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
χ_2	(6, 1, $\frac{4}{3}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times	HH	HH	\times	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times
χ_3	(6, 1, $-\frac{2}{3}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times	HH	HH	\times	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times
χ_4	(6, 1, $\frac{1}{3}$)	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times	HH	HH	\times	HH	HH	HH	\times	\times	\times

SMEFT. Now all these emergent effective theories are described by the SM DOFs and symmetries, and thus are ready to be adjudged in the light of the same set of

experimental observables. We have pooled the relevant effective operators based on their contributions to the following observables² and characteristics as [18,54–58]:

$$\text{EWPO-LO: } \{Q_{HD}, Q_{HWB}, Q_{Hq}^{(1)}, Q_{Hq}^{(3)}, Q_{Hl}^{(1)}, Q_{Hl}^{(3)}, Q_{He}, Q_{Hu}, Q_{Hd}, Q_{Hl}\}; \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{EWPO-NLO-I: } \{Q_{HB}, Q_{HW}, Q_{H\Box}\}; \quad (3.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Higgs Signal Strength (HSS): EWPO-LO + EWPO-NLO-I} \\ + \{Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}, Q_G, Q_{HG}\}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EWPO-NLO-II: } \{Q_{ed}, Q_{ee}, Q_{eu}, Q_{lu}, Q_{ld}, Q_{le}, Q_{lq}^{(1)}, Q_{lq}^{(3)}, Q_{qe}, \\ Q_{uB}, Q_{uW}, Q_W, Q_{qd}^{(1)}, Q_{qq}^{(1)}, Q_{qq}^{(3)}, Q_{qu}^{(1)}, Q_{ud}^{(1)}, Q_{uu}, Q_{dd}\}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\text{Additional Operators (AdOps): } \{Q_{ud}^{(8)}, Q_{qd}^{(8)}, Q_{qu}^{(8)}, Q_{quqd}^{(1)}, Q_{lequ}^{(1)}, Q_{quqd}^{(8)}, Q_{ledq}\}; \quad (3.5)$$

$$\text{B, L violating Operators (BLV): } \{Q_{qqq}, Q_{duu}, Q_{quq}, Q_{duq}\}. \quad (3.6)$$

The SMEFT operators contributing at the leading (next to leading) order to the EWPO (EWPO-NLO) observables

are shown in Eq. (3.1) [Eqs. (3.2), (3.4)] [54]. As some of the EWPO-NLO operators affect the HSS observables, we divide the EWPO-NLO operators into two sets (EWPO-NLO-I and II). We consider the SMEFT operators' effects on the Higgs observables at the leading order [18,55,56]. We have tagged the operators with the same color codes in Table I. It is important to note that there are a few operators, $[Q_{ud}^{(8)} - Q_{ledq}]$ in Table II, that do not offer additional

²Though some of the operators do not contribute to our chosen set of experimental observables they may affect other processes, including rare ones, which are not included here. Thus we will call all of them ‘‘observables’’ to keep them on the same footing for the rest of our analysis.

TABLE II. Table I continued.

Heavy BSM fields	$Q_{qq}^{(1)}$	$Q_{qq}^{(3)}$	$Q_{uu}^{(1)}$	$Q_{dd}^{(1)}$	$Q_{ud}^{(1)}$	$Q_{lq}^{(1)}$	$Q_{ee}^{(1)}$	$Q_{eu}^{(1)}$	$Q_{ed}^{(1)}$	$Q_{le}^{(1)}$	$Q_{lu}^{(1)}$	$Q_{ld}^{(1)}$	$Q_{qe}^{(1)}$	$Q_{qu}^{(1)}$	$Q_{qd}^{(1)}$	$Q_{lq}^{(3)}$	Q_W	$Q_{ud}^{(8)}$	$Q_{qd}^{(8)}$	$Q_{qu}^{(8)}$	$Q_{lequ}^{(1)}$	$Q_{qqqd}^{(8)}$	Q_{tebq}	Q_{qqq}	Q_{duu}	Q_{quu}	Q_{duq}
S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
S_2	HH	X	HH	HH	HH	HH	T	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Δ	X	HH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\mathcal{H}_2	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
Δ_1	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
Σ	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
φ_1	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	T	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	X	X	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
φ_2	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	T	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	X	X	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
Θ_1	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
Θ_2	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
Ω	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
χ_1	T	T	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
χ_2	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	X	X	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
χ_3	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	X	X	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
χ_4	T	T	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	X	X	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH

contributions to the observables of Eqs. (3.1)–(3.4), while being generated from different BSM scenarios. Thus we have kept them under the label of “additional operators” (AdOps) and they are an integral part of our further analysis. On top of that, we find that B , L violating operators emerge, see the last four columns in Table I, which will play an important role in the model characterisation.

This classification aims to show the explicit connection between observables and effective theories at the level of dimension-6 operators. It also highlights the large degree of overlapping contributions to the different observables, e.g., note the connection between HSS, EWPO-LO, and EWPO-NLO-I. At this point, we need to consider the level of accuracy to which the effective operators are calculated. Is it sufficient to calculate the dimension-6 operators at the tree level or do we need to calculate operators at least up to 1-loop level? Also, can we break the degeneracy among the BSM theories using dimension-6 operators only, or do we have to look beyond? For example, if we restrict ourselves to integrating out heavy tree-level (T) propagators only, we will miss out on most of the effective operators, as a large number of SMEFT operators can be generated only at the loop level [29,56,59]. Thus, the operator computation up to tree-level may be misleading in drawing any conclusive remark about the BSM scenario, in particular in data-driven searches for new physics. It is also evident from Table I that the higher-order corrections to the observables are sensitive to the loop induced effective operators. In this context, we further note that the additional operators that affect only the Higgs signal strengths appear only at loop level for colored scalars. Thus, unless we improve our level of precision in the computation of effective operators we will ignore the relevant constraints from precision measurements, which will lead to a reduced sensitivity in global parameter fits [18,54,60].

IV. OBSERVABLES AND BSM CLASSIFICATION

As discussed in the previous section, we want to adjudge the status of the BSM scenarios based on their response toward the different disjoint sets of effective dimension-6 operators. These operator sets are broadly defined by whether they (i) contribute to a specific set of observables, (ii) additional operators which do currently not affect our set of observables but potentially other observables, or whether they (iii) violate baryon or lepton number and lead to rare processes. To keep them on the same footing in the latter part of the discussion, we will denote all of them as “observables”, as outlined in Eqs. (3.1)–(3.6).

The UV model classification proceeds according to the following steps:

- (i) First, we consider one “observable” at a time and thereby the corresponding set of contributing operators, as outlined in Eqs. (3.1)–(3.6).

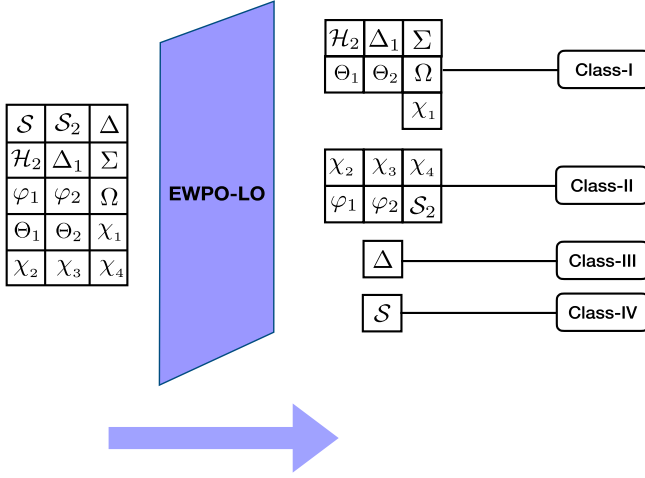


FIG. 1. The BSM classification in the light of effective operators affecting EWPO-LO.

- (ii) Then, we tag each of the BSM theories depending on whether they induce the respective operator following the results of Table I.
- (iii) We further inspect each model (M_i) by computing in how far their operator set overlaps with that of other models, i.e., $(M_i - M_j) \forall i \neq j$. Then we pool multiple BSMs together iff $(M_i - M_j) = \emptyset \forall i \neq j$ and declare them to be degenerate for the sake of our model selection criteria. This then also clarifies which models have a nonoverlapping operator(s), which may lead to smoking-gun features for those BSM scenarios.
- (iv) For each of the “observables” we continue to perform these analysis steps to identify their individual impact on the latter part of the analysis.
- (v) At the end we will discuss the cumulative effect of all “observables” on the BSM model classification. We will also highlight the degeneracies in the model space if any are left, and we will use this result to motivate beyond the set of dimension-6 operators.

A. EWPO-LO and BSM classification

The dimension-6 effective operators $\{Q_{HD}, Q_{HWB}, Q_{Hq}^{(1)}, Q_{Hq}^{(3)}, Q_{Hl}^{(1)}, Q_{Hl}^{(3)}, Q_{He}, Q_{Hu}, Q_{Hd}, Q_{ll}\}$ provide additional contributions to the electro-weak precision observables

at leading order (EWPO-LO), see Eq. (3.1). However, not all the operators are generated simultaneously once the heavy scalar field that belongs to one of the 15 BSM scenarios is integrated out, see Table I. Thus from the perspective of these operators not all the BSM models are not on the same footing and can thus be classified as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Class-I: } \Phi_i^I &\in \{\mathcal{H}_2, \Delta_1, \Sigma, \Theta_1, \Theta_2, \Omega, \chi_1\} \Rightarrow 10 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-II: } \Phi_i^{\text{II}} &\in \{\mathcal{S}_2, \phi_1, \phi_2, \chi_2, \chi_3, \chi_4\} \Rightarrow 7 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-III: } &\{\Delta\} \Rightarrow 5 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-IV: } &\{\mathcal{S}\} \Rightarrow 2 \text{ operators.}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

The status of these effective theories derived from different BSMs are captured in Fig. 1. We find that the 15 BSM theories can be pooled into four classes I-IV and among them the models belonging to classes I and II are degenerate, i.e.,

$$\Phi_i^I - \Phi_j^I = \Phi_i^{\text{II}} - \Phi_j^{\text{II}} = \emptyset, \quad \forall i, j. \tag{4.2}$$

Here, the maximum and minimum number of operators are contained in models within Class-I and Class-IV respectively

$$\text{I - IV} = \{Q_{Hq}^{(1)}, Q_{Hq}^{(3)}, Q_{Hl}^{(1)}, Q_{Hl}^{(3)}, Q_{He}, Q_{Hu}, Q_{Hd}, Q_{ll}\}, \tag{4.3}$$

and the operators of all other classes always form a subset of

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{I - III} &= \{Q_{Hq}^{(1)}, Q_{Hl}^{(1)}, Q_{He}, Q_{Hu}, Q_{Hd}\}; \\
 \text{I - II} &= \{Q_{HWB}, Q_{Hq}^{(3)}, Q_{Hl}^{(3)}\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

The pivotal role of Class-I and the various subsets of operators have been depicted in the operator-pyramids of Fig. 2(a). It also shows that all the observables affected by models of classes II-IV are however also affected by models belonging to Class-I. Thus, models belonging to classes II-IV are lacking any smoking gun features to separate them from Class-I models.

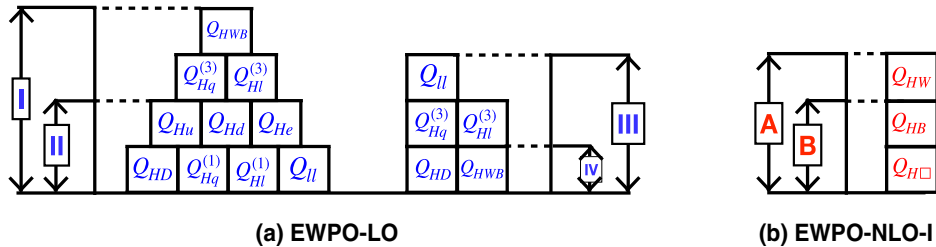


FIG. 2. Distribution of effective operators affecting (a) EWPO-LO, (b) EWPO-NLO-I among different BSM classes.

B. EWPO-NLO-I and BSM classification

The operators of Eq. (3.2), $\{Q_{HB}, Q_{HW}, Q_{H\Box}\}$ contribute to electro-weak precision observables at 1-loop level, i.e., EWPO-NLO-I. All 15 BSM scenarios fall into two categories in relation to these operators

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Class-A: } \Phi_i^A &\in \{\mathcal{S}, \Delta, \mathcal{H}_2, \Delta_1, \Sigma, \Theta_1, \Theta_2, \Omega, \chi_1\} \\ &\Rightarrow 3 \text{ operators;} \\ \text{Class-B: } \Phi_i^B &\in \{\mathcal{S}_2, \phi_1, \phi_2, \chi_2, \chi_3, \chi_4\} \\ &\Rightarrow 2 \text{ operators.} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

In Fig. 3, we have captured the degeneracy in the model space with respect to these three effective operators $\{Q_{HB}, Q_{HW}, Q_{H\Box}\}$ only.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Class-}\alpha: \Phi_i^\alpha &\in \{\Theta_1, \Theta_2, \Omega, \chi_1\} \Rightarrow \{Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}, Q_G, Q_{HG}\}; \\ \text{Class-}\beta: \Phi_i^\beta &\in \{\mathcal{S}, \Delta, \mathcal{H}_2, \Delta_1, \Sigma\} \Rightarrow \{Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\}; \\ \text{Class-}\gamma: \Phi_i^\gamma &\in \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \chi_2, \chi_3, \chi_4\} \Rightarrow \{Q_H, Q_G, Q_{HG}\}; \\ \text{Class-}\delta: \{\mathcal{S}_2\} &\Rightarrow \{Q_H\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

We further observe that three classes α , β and γ contain multiple degenerate BSM scenarios, see Eq. (4.7),

$$\Phi_i^\alpha - \Phi_j^\alpha = \Phi_i^\beta - \Phi_j^\beta = \Phi_i^\gamma - \Phi_j^\gamma = \emptyset, \quad \forall i, j. \quad (4.8)$$

We note that the Class- α and Class- δ contain the maximum and minimum number of operators respectively,

$$\alpha - \gamma = \{Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}, Q_G, Q_{HG}\}, \quad (4.9)$$

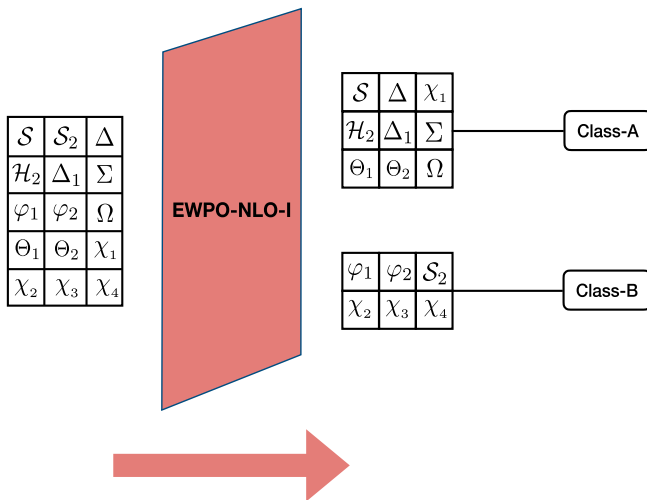


FIG. 3. The BSM classification in the light of effective operators affecting EWPO-NLO-I.

Similar to the discussion in Sec. IV A, the status of these classes and the distribution of operators are shown in Fig. 2(b). Here, Class-A BSMs contain all three operators and comprise all the “effective” features of Class-B scenarios

$$A - B = \{Q_{HW}\}. \quad (4.6)$$

C. Higgs signal strengths and BSM classification

The effective operators that affect the Higgs signal strengths also contribute to the EWPO-LO and EWPO-NLO-I sets. There are six additional operators $\{Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}, Q_G, Q_{HG}\}$ that are exclusive to the HSS. After adjudging the status of the BSMs using EWPO-LO and EWPO-NLO-I, here, we use these six operators to classify the BSMs as

and the operators of all other classes always form a subset of

$$\alpha - \beta = \{Q_G, Q_{HG}\}; \quad \alpha - \gamma = \{Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\}. \quad (4.10)$$

In Fig. 4, we show the origin of these six operators in the four classes. The observables which are affected by the models in classes β , γ and δ , will also have contribution from the models in Class- α . Hence, the signature of the models in the classes β , γ and δ cannot be distinguished exclusively.

At this point, it is now possible to classify the UV models based on the cumulative impact of EWPO-LO, EWPO-NLO-I, and the HSS as

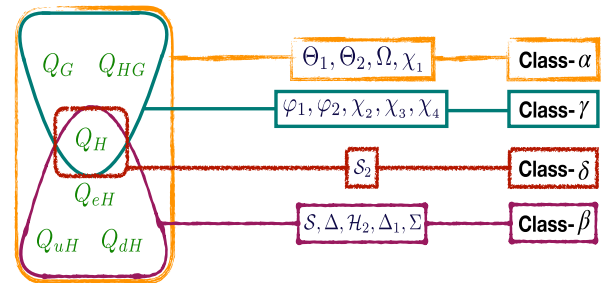


FIG. 4. Status of BSMs w.r.to. the following operator set: $\{Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}, Q_G, Q_{HG}\}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Class-H1: } \Phi_i^{\text{H1}} \in \{\mathcal{H}_2, \Delta_1, \Sigma\} &\Rightarrow \{Q_{HD}, Q_{HWB}, Q_{Hq}^{(1)}, Q_{Hq}^{(3)}, Q_{Hl}^{(1)}, Q_{Hl}^{(3)}, Q_{He}, Q_{Hu}, Q_{Hd}, Q_{ll}, \\
 &Q_{HB}, Q_{HW}, Q_{H\Box}, Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\} \\
 &\equiv \text{Class-I} + \text{Class-A} + \{Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\}; \\
 \text{Class-H2: } \Phi_i^{\text{H2}} \in \{\Theta_1, \Theta_2, \Omega, \chi_1\} &\Rightarrow \{Q_{HD}, Q_{HWB}, Q_{Hq}^{(1)}, Q_{Hq}^{(3)}, Q_{Hl}^{(1)}, Q_{Hl}^{(3)}, Q_{He}, Q_{Hu}, Q_{Hd}, Q_{ll}, \\
 &Q_{HB}, Q_{HW}, Q_{H\Box}, Q_H, Q_G, Q_{HG}, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\} \\
 &\equiv \text{Class-I} + \text{Class-A} + \{Q_H, Q_G, Q_{HG}, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\}; \\
 \text{Class-H3: } \Phi_i^{\text{H3}} \in \{\phi_1, \phi_2, \chi_2, \chi_3, \chi_4\} &\Rightarrow \{Q_{HD}, Q_{Hq}^{(1)}, Q_{Hl}^{(1)}, Q_{He}, Q_{Hu}, Q_{Hd}, Q_{ll}, \\
 &Q_{HB}, Q_{H\Box}, Q_H, Q_G, Q_{HG}\}; \\
 &\equiv \text{Class-II} + \text{Class-B} + \{Q_H, Q_G, Q_{HG}\}; \\
 \text{Class-H4: } \{\Delta\} &\Rightarrow \{Q_{HD}, Q_{HWB}, Q_{Hq}^{(3)}, Q_{Hl}^{(3)}, Q_{ll}, Q_{HB}, Q_{HW}, Q_{H\Box}, Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\} \\
 &\equiv \text{Class-III} + \text{Class-A} + \{Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\}; \\
 \text{Class-H5: } \{\mathcal{S}_2\} &\Rightarrow \{Q_{HD}, Q_{Hq}^{(1)}, Q_{Hl}^{(1)}, Q_{He}, Q_{Hu}, Q_{Hd}, Q_{ll}, Q_{HB}, Q_{H\Box}, Q_H\} \\
 &\equiv \text{Class-II} + \text{Class-B} + \{Q_H\}; \\
 \text{Class-H6: } \{\mathcal{S}\} &\Rightarrow \{Q_{HD}, Q_{HWB}, Q_{HB}, Q_{HW}, Q_{H\Box}, Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\} \\
 &\equiv \text{Class-IV} + \text{Class-A} + \{Q_H, Q_{uH}, Q_{dH}, Q_{eH}\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.11}$$

Here, we find that there are three degenerate classes H1, H2, and H3 which contain multiple BSM models, see Eq. (4.11), and satisfy

$$\Phi_i^{\text{H1}} - \Phi_j^{\text{H1}} = \Phi_i^{\text{H2}} - \Phi_j^{\text{H2}} = \Phi_i^{\text{H3}} - \Phi_j^{\text{H3}} = \emptyset, \quad \forall i, j. \tag{4.12}$$

We further identify that the maximum and the minimum number of operators are contained within Classes-H1

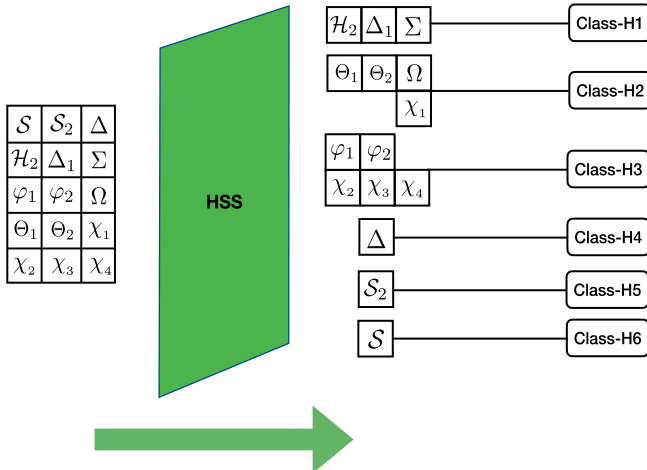


FIG. 5. The BSM classification in the light of effective operators affecting Higgs signal strength (HSS).

and -H6 respectively, and the distribution of the operators among them is convoluted, see the earlier discussions. The impact of Higgs data on the BSM classification can be easily understood from Eq. (4.11) which has been captured in Fig. 5.

So far, we have discussed the individual and cumulative impact of different “observables” on sets of operators induced by the various scalar BSM scenarios. This indicates the importance of a suitable choice of “observables” for a comprehensive interpretation in terms of new physics models and in turn allows to prioritize measurements in their relevant importance to uniquely identify UV models. From Fig. 5 it is evident that even after the inclusion of the above set of measurements, we are left with a few indistinguishable classes, e.g., H1, H2, H3, which contain multiple models that generate the same effective dimension-6 operators.

D. EWPO-NLO-II and BSM classification

19 dimension-6 operators $\{Q_{ed}, Q_{ee}, Q_{eu}, Q_{lu}, Q_{ld}, Q_{le}, Q_{lq}^{(1)}, Q_{lq}^{(3)}, Q_{qe}, Q_{uB}, Q_{uW}, Q_W, Q_{qd}^{(1)}, Q_{qq}^{(1)}, Q_{qq}^{(3)}, Q_{qu}^{(1)}, Q_{ud}^{(1)}, Q_{uu}, Q_{dd}\}$ contribute to the observables EWPO-NLO-II, see Eq. (3.4). However, two those operators Q_{uB}, Q_{uW} do not emerge from the BSM models when integrating out the heavy degree of freedom up to 1-loop level, see Table I. Thus we are left with seventeen effective operators that affect EWPO-NLO-II. Consequently, the BSM theories can be categorised as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Class-X: } \Phi_i^X &\in \{\mathcal{H}_2, \Delta_1, \Sigma, \Theta_1, \Theta_2, \Omega, \chi_1\} \\
 &\Rightarrow 17 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-Y: } \Phi_i^Y &\in \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2\} \Rightarrow 16 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-Z: } \Phi_i^Z &\in \{\chi_2, \chi_3, \chi_4\} \Rightarrow 15 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-S: } \{\mathcal{S}_2\} &\Rightarrow 13 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-T: } \{\Delta\} &\Rightarrow 2 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-U: } \{\mathcal{S}\} &\Rightarrow 0 \text{ operator.}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.13}$$

Here, we find three degenerate classes X, Y, and Z containing multiple BSM scenarios

$$\Phi_i^X - \Phi_j^X = \Phi_i^Y - \Phi_j^Y = \Phi_i^Z - \Phi_j^Z = \emptyset, \quad \forall i, j. \tag{4.14}$$

The maximum and the minimum number of operators are contained within Class-X and Class-U respectively, and the operator sets form a pyramidal structure similar to the EWPO-LO and EWPO-NLO-I cases, see Fig. 6. Thus all other operator sets belonging to Y, Z, T, and U are contained within Class-X

$$\begin{aligned}
 X - Y &= \{Q_W\}; \quad X - Z = \{Q_{lq}^{(3)}, Q_W\}; \quad X - S = \{Q_{qd}^{(1)}, Q_{qq}^{(3)}, Q_{lq}^{(3)}, Q_W\}; \quad X - U = X; \\
 X - T &= \{Q_{ed}, Q_{ee}, Q_{eu}, Q_{lu}, Q_{ld}, Q_{le}, Q_{lq}^{(1)}, Q_{qe}, Q_W, Q_{qd}^{(1)}, Q_{qq}^{(1)}, Q_{qu}^{(1)}, Q_{ud}^{(1)}, Q_{uu}, Q_{dd}\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.15}$$

This indicates that Class-X is superior to others and contains all the features from other classes in this classification. In Fig. 7, we show the BSM classification and

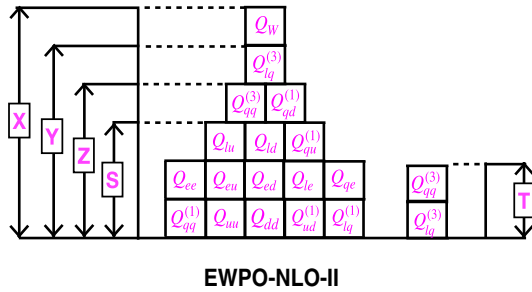


FIG. 6. Distribution of effective operators affecting EWPO-NLO-II among different BSM classes.

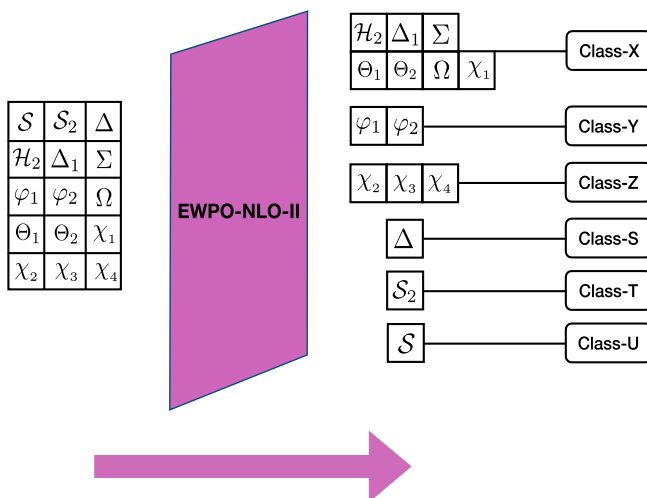


FIG. 7. The BSM classification in the light of effective operators affecting EWPO-NLO-II.

highlight the degeneracy in model space with respect to these seventeen effective operators:

E. Additional operators and BSM classification

Some of the operators do not contribute to the list of our experimental observables discussed so far, but do emerge in the process of integrating out the heavy fields belonging to the example BSM scenarios. The relation of the operators $\{Q_{ud}^{(8)}, Q_{qd}^{(8)}, Q_{qu}^{(8)}, Q_{quqd}^{(1)}, Q_{lequ}^{(1)}, Q_{quqd}^{(8)}, Q_{ledq}^{(8)}\}$ to the respective BSM models can be captured as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Class-J1: } \{\chi_4\} &\Rightarrow 5 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-J2: } \{\mathcal{H}_2\} &\Rightarrow 3 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-J3: } \Phi_i^{J3} &\in \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \Theta_1, \Theta_2, \Omega, \chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3\} \\
 &\Rightarrow 3 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-J4: } \Phi_i^{J4} &\in \{\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}_2, \Delta, \Delta_1, \Sigma\} \Rightarrow 0 \text{ operator.}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

We find two degenerate classes, J3 and J4, containing multiple BSM models

$$\Phi_i^{J3} - \Phi_j^{J3} = \Phi_i^{J4} - \Phi_j^{J4} = \emptyset, \quad \forall i, j. \tag{4.17}$$

Again, the relation between the effective operators and the BSM models is not of pyramidal structure. Although the majority of operators are contained in Class-J1, this class does not contain the features of many UV models. The BSM classification is displayed in Fig. 8.

F. B, L violation: Importance of rare process

All the operators that have been taken into consideration so far preserve B and L numbers. However, in three of the BSM models (ϕ_1, ϕ_2, χ_4) four B, L violating dimension-6 operators $\{Q_{qqq}, Q_{duu}, Q_{quq}, Q_{duq}\}$ are

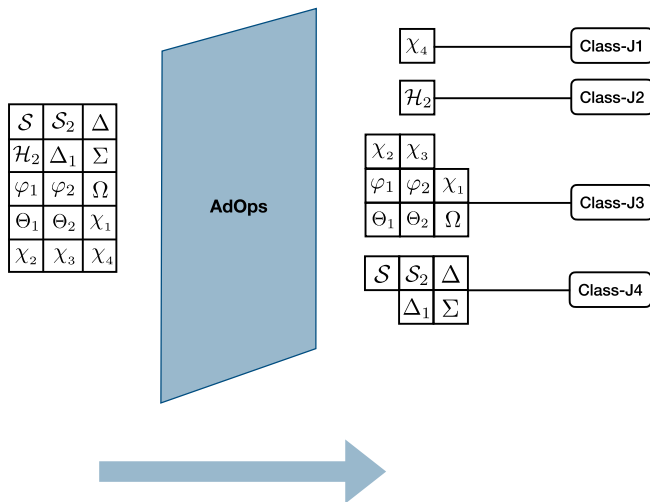


FIG. 8. The BSM classification in the light of effective operators affecting Additional Operators.

generated once the heavy fields are integrated out, see Table I. These B , L violating operators may give rise to rare processes which have essentially no SM background, and can thus be considered smoking-gun features of the new physics scenarios. As few BSM scenarios induce such operators, any observed measurement induced by them will signify the presence of interactions that involve any of the particles ϕ_1, ϕ_2 or χ_4 .

V. BSM CLASSIFICATION: PRESENT AND FUTURE

We have shown how the 15 new physics models introduced in Sec. IV can be distinguished from each other experimentally, based on the different operators they introduce and how they affect precision observables. Limiting our analysis to dimension-6 operators, we were able to prepare a map that shows how the different observables and theory-imposed operator hierarchies break the degeneracies between the various BSM scenarios. In the process, we have identified classes of models that reflect that the models within such a class induce the same operator and affect the observable at hand in the same way. By scrutinising the inner structures of different classes to understand the distribution of operators among them and that in turn helps us to identify the nonoverlapping operators. This labeling will help us to design the smoking gun features of the individual class of models.

Based on our discussion so far, we have observed that incorporating a single “observable” at a time leads to a specific pattern for the BSM models, see Figs. 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8 for EWPO-LO, EWPO-NLO-I, EWPO-NLO-II, HSS, and AdOps respectively. It is quite evident from these figures that the different models are pooled together

to form a degenerate class determined by a specific set of effective operators.

Now the question that comes to mind is what is the result of this classification once we switch on all the “observables” simultaneously? This is a legitimate query if we assume that all observables probe the same energy scale. In Fig. 9 we show the combined effect of taking all observables into account. It is worth mentioning that the intermediate BSM classifications depends on the ordering at which the observables are considered, but the final result remains unaffected by that.

The 15 BSM scenarios can be finally classified in relation to the observables, see Eqs. (3.1)–(3.6), as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Class-F1: } \Phi_i^{\text{F1}} \in \{\Delta_1, \Sigma\} &\Rightarrow 34 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-F2: } \Phi_i^{\text{F2}} \in \{\Theta_1, \Theta_2, \chi_1\} &\Rightarrow 39 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-F3: } \Phi_i^{\text{F3}} \in \{\chi_2, \chi_3\} &\Rightarrow 15 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-F4: } \{\mathcal{S}_2\} &\Rightarrow 13 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-F5: } \{\Delta\} &\Rightarrow 14 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-F6: } \{\mathcal{S}\} &\Rightarrow 9 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-F7: } \{\phi_1\} &\Rightarrow 35 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-F8: } \{\phi_2\} &\Rightarrow 32 \text{ operators;} \\
 \text{Class-F9: } \{\Omega\} &\Rightarrow 40 \text{ operator;} \\
 \text{Class-F10: } \{\chi_4\} &\Rightarrow 32 \text{ operator;} \\
 \text{Class-F11: } \{\mathcal{H}_2\} &\Rightarrow 37 \text{ operators.}
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

In summary, we have sketched the interplay of sets of dimension-6 operators with precision observables and how they emerged from each of the 15 BSM scenarios up to 1-loop. Based on this interplay, we have classified these new physics scenarios and pooled together into 11 independent classes (F1-F11), see Eq. (5.1). Within each of these classes, the models impact the observables in the same way. Each of these classes can be clearly discriminated from one another, i.e., they each possess a unique signature of operators. However, some of the classes consist of multiple models, e.g., F1, F2, and F3, for which clear discrimination based on how their operators affect observables cannot be devised. Thus, the computation of dimension-6 operators up to 1-loop and the observables considered here are not sufficient to break the degeneracy between these models. To do so, one needs to go beyond 1-loop, and one needs to incorporate operators beyond dimension-6. After breaking the degeneracy in the model space entirely, i.e., by distinguishing each of the BSMs through a unique signature of operators that can be probed experimentally, it will be possible to address the so-called *inverse problem* of collider phenomenology.

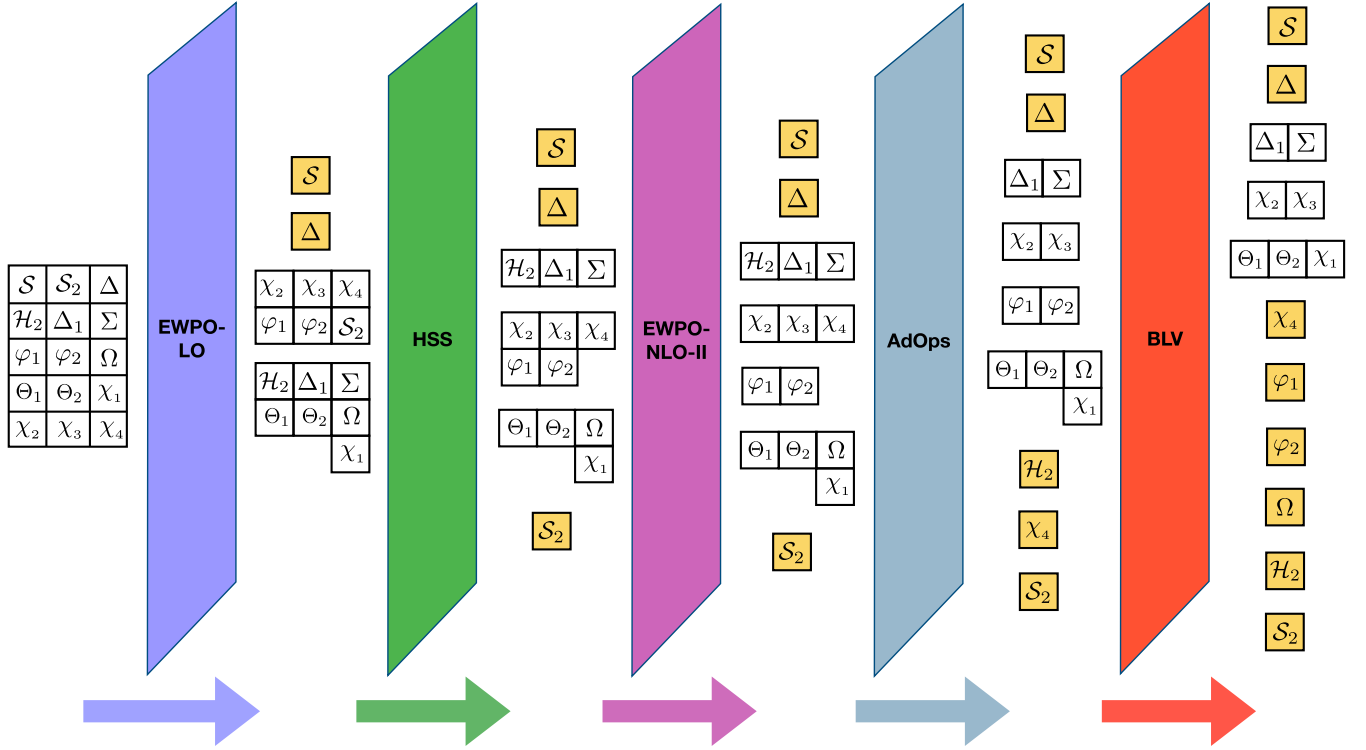


FIG. 9. Cumulative Evolutions of BSM classification in the light of effective operators affecting EWPO-LO, HSS, EWPO-NLO-II, and also in presence of relevant additional operators (AdOps), and B,L violating (BLV) ones.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In recent years, it has become increasingly popular to tension experimental measurements with theory predictions using the language of effective field theories (EFTs). This well-established theory framework aims to remain as model-independent as possible when giving measurements an interpretation in terms of new physics. However, the complexity of the operator space, already at dimension-6 within SMEFT, and the limited precision with which operators can be constrained experimentally jeopardize the applicability of this framework if no assumptions on the Standard Model extensions are imposed. Instead, we argue that a combined effort that links the bottom-up EFT approach with top-down UV model-building ideas will significantly improve our ability to learn from data gathered at collider experiments. In this paper, we have considered 15 different single scalar field extensions of the SM as example UV scenarios. These include real and complex colored and uncolored particles, and thus encapsulate most of the phenomenologically relevant scalar-extended new physics interactions. We have implemented all of these scenarios in CoDex [50] and integrated out the heavy BSM particles up to 1-loop level, thereby generating their full sets of dimension-6 effective operators. To obtain an unambiguous operator basis we have employed the equation of motions and have taken into account light-heavy loop-propagators, in addition to the usual heavy

loop-propagators, to compute the effective operators. We have tabulated the dominant contributions of all the effective operators for each such BSM model. To adjudicate the impact of these operators, we have investigated whether they impact precision observables, like EWPO and Higgs Signal into four categories: (i) EWPO-LO, (ii) EWPO-NLO-I, (iii) Higgs Signal Strength, (iv) EWPO-NLO-II. In addition to these observables, we consider B, L conserving (AdOps) and violating (BLV) operators that emerge in the process of integration out the heavy degrees of freedom. Considering all of them we define our set of observables. First, we have shown how these 15 models can be pooled into independent classes for each of the observables separately. We have further discussed the interrelation between different classes for each of the observables. Then, we have applied all the observables simultaneously to find the final classification of BSM scenarios. In the end, one is still left with a small number of classes that cannot be discriminated using the observables considered. Here, we have restricted ourselves to a complete 1-loop computation of the effective dimension-6 operators. One way forward to achieving a full separation of all models would require to consider higher-dimensional operators or include further observables. Thus, this approach of classifying UV models provides guidance on where to truncate the perturbative series while calculating the set of effective operators that are tensioned against experimental measurements. The outlined methodology can be straightforwardly extended

to scenarios without degenerate mass spectrum in the UV [61–63].

In this paper we have attempted a first step toward a comprehensive classification of UV models, which are single scalar field extensions of the SM, using the EFT framework, by relating UV-induced operators to experimentally measured observables. However, there can be more generic new physics models where multiple heavy fields are nearly degenerate. In that case, to compute the effective operators, all such heavy fields need to be integrated out simultaneously. Our choice is a special case of that generic framework. There can be more complex new physics scenarios where the SM is extended by multiple heavy fields whose mass case scales are widely separated. In that case, while integrating out multiple heavy fields sequentially, relying on their mass hierarchies, we will end up with a situation with the ‘SM + one heavy field scenario’ as a subset. Also, such generic framework will be crucial when observables with large momentum transfer are considered and deserves a comprehensive separate study. On top of that, the consistent method of integration out demands special attention on the allowed mass hierarchies of the heavy fields, mixed spin statistics, and open covariant derivatives, etc. We will address these problems in our future work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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APPENDIX: MATCHING PROCEDURE DETAILS

Here, we discuss the method of integration out and the matching procedure. We calculate the SMEFT dimension-6 effective operators in Warsaw basis and their corresponding Wilson coefficients by performing the integration out at tree-, pure heavy loop-, and mixed light-heavy loop-levels. First, we briefly review the construction of the tree- and loop-level effective actions, and show the extraction of the gauge-invariant effective structures, i.e., operators, and their corresponding Wilson coefficients using the covariant derivative expansion (CDE) functional method [3,4,30,51]. We also implement the SM equations of motions (EOMs), Fierz identities, and integration-by-parts (IBPs) on the gauge-invariant effective structures to express them in terms of Warsaw basis effective operators. A detailed work on functional matching is available in [24,30,31,47,49,51].

We define the effective action $S_{\text{eff}}[\phi]$ as

$$e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[\phi](\mu)} = \int \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{iS_{\text{UV}}[\phi, \Phi](\mu)}, \quad (\text{A1})$$

where, Φ is a heavy real scalar field which is being integrated-out, and ϕ represents a light field. The UV action is denoted by $S_{\text{UV}}[\phi, \Phi]$. Here, μ represents the scale of the theory. In the following discussion, we set μ to be the cutoff scale Λ , which is also the matching scale of the UV theory to the EFT.

We calculate the effective action by using the standard technique–saddle point approximation, where we expand Φ around Φ_c , determined by

$$\left. \frac{\delta S_{\text{UV}}[\phi, \Phi]}{\delta \Phi} \right|_{\Phi_c(\phi)} = 0. \quad (\text{A2})$$

Now, expanding the UV action around Φ_c employing Eqs. (A1) and (A2), and then ignoring $\mathcal{O}(\eta^3)$ terms and higher, we find

$$S_{\text{eff}}[\phi] \approx S_{\text{UV}}[\phi, \Phi_c(\phi)] + \frac{i}{2} \text{Tr} \log \left[- \left. \frac{\delta^2 S_{\text{UV}}[\phi, \Phi]}{\delta \Phi^2} \right|_{\Phi_c(\phi)} \right]. \quad (\text{A3})$$

In Eq. (A3), we express the effective action in terms of the contribution from the tree-level (first term on the rhs) and the pure heavy-loop (second term on the rhs) processes only. We need to expand the UV action around the solution of the light field [similar to the Eq. (A2)] to include the contribution from the mixed heavy-light loop processes. We will reflect of the mixed heavy-light Wilson coefficients calculation on the latter part of this discussion.

1. Tree-level contribution

The tree level matching of the UV theory is rather straightforward. We need to determine the solution of the heavy field by using the Euler-Lagrange equation on the UV Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{UV} .

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\phi, \Phi)}{\delta \Phi} = \mathcal{D}_\mu \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\phi, \Phi)}{\delta (\mathcal{D}_\mu \Phi)} \Rightarrow \Phi_c := \Phi_c(\phi), \quad (\text{A4})$$

and then substitute the heavy field solution back into the UV Lagrangian as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\phi, \Phi) &\rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\phi, \Phi_c(\phi)) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{tree}}(\phi) \\ &:= \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\phi, \Phi_c(\phi)). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

Then, by tracking the mass-dimensions, we collect the gauge-invariant higher dimension operators of the desired mass-dimension (dimension-6 in this work), and rewrite these as the Warsaw basis effective operators and their Wilson coefficients using SM EOMs, Fierz identities, and IBPs.

2. 1-loop-level pure heavy-loop contribution

Matching the UV theory at 1-loop level involves some functional algebra before calculating the Wilson coefficients, and the effective operators. The second term in the rhs of Eq. (A3) contains the pure heavy-loop contributions. We need to solve this term, and reduce it in a form defined by the terms of the UV Lagrangian. A detailed account on solving this term,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_H^{(6)}(\phi) = & \frac{c_s}{(4\pi)^2} \text{tr} \left\{ \Lambda^2 U_H + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \left[-\frac{1}{60} (P_\mu X_{\mu\nu})^2 - \frac{1}{90} X_{\mu\nu} X_{\nu\sigma} X_{\sigma\mu} - \frac{1}{12} (P_\mu U_H)^2 - \frac{1}{6} U_H^3 - \frac{1}{12} U_H X_{\mu\nu} X_{\mu\nu} \right] \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} \left[\frac{1}{24} U_H^4 + \frac{1}{12} U_H (P_\mu U_H)^2 + \frac{1}{120} (P^2 U_H)^2 + \frac{1}{24} (U_H^2 X_{\mu\nu} X_{\mu\nu}) - \frac{1}{120} [(P_\mu U_H), (P_\nu U_H)] X_{\mu\nu} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{1}{120} [U_H [U_H, X_{\mu\nu}]] X_{\mu\nu} \right] + \frac{1}{\Lambda^6} \left[-\frac{1}{60} U_H^5 - \frac{1}{20} U_H^2 (P_\mu U_H)^2 - \frac{1}{30} (U_H P_\mu U_H)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{\Lambda^8} \left[\frac{1}{120} U_H^6 \right] \right\}, \quad (\text{A6}) \end{aligned}$$

where $c_s = \frac{1}{2}, 1$ for real scalar and complex scalar respectively. “tr” in the above equation is the trace over the internal symmetry indices. The renormalization scale μ is set to the mass of the heavy field which is also the matching scale Λ . Here, $P_\mu = i\mathcal{D}_\mu$ and $X_{\mu\nu} = [\mathcal{D}_\mu, \mathcal{D}_\nu]$. \mathcal{D}_μ is defined by the gauge quantum numbers of the heavy field. U_H is as,

$$U_H = \frac{\delta^2 \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}(\phi, \Phi)}{\delta \Phi^2} \Big|_{\Phi_c}. \quad (\text{A7})$$

We implement this formula [Eq. (A6)] in CoDEx [50] and compute the pure heavy-loop generated Wilson coefficients for Warsaw basis effective operators.

and calculating Wilson coefficients for example-models are available in Refs. [30,53]. The formula for calculating dimension-6 effective operators and their Wilson coefficients (involving single heavy field or multiple mass degenerate heavy fields) is available in Ref. [30]. We calculate the Wilson coefficients for the Warsaw basis operators for the 15 BSMs using this formula, which we provide below:

3. 1-loop-level mixed heavy-light contribution

The mixed heavy-light contribution is included in the matching result by expanding the UV action around the light field solution obtained using the Euler-Lagrange equation, similar to the pure heavy-loop approach, see Eqs. (A3) and (A4). Then, one needs to solve the term contributing to mixed heavy-light processes, see Refs. [24,47,48] for details. Using the ‘covariant diagrams’ methodology presented in Ref. [24], we calculate the formula for the mixed heavy-light contributions, and cross-check it with that of Ref. [31] (see Tables 1–5 in there). Then, we implement this formula in CoDEx along with the 15 BSMs to generate the mixed heavy-light Wilson coefficients.

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