

Precision predictions for the Higgs masses and mixings in the CP-violating MSSM

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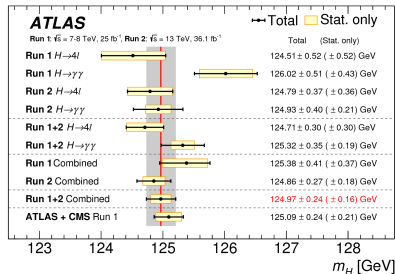
ParticleFace Workshop 2021, 14 July 2021

One of the best measured properties

... of the discovered Higgs boson = its mass m_H

ATLAS/CMS (Run 1): $m_H = 125.09 \pm 0.21$ (stat) ± 0.11 (syst) GeV

- Free parameter in the Standard Model
→ important for predictions of for example
Higgs decays in the Standard Model
- In extension of the Standard Model
→ Higgs boson mass can be predicted
for example in the MSSM



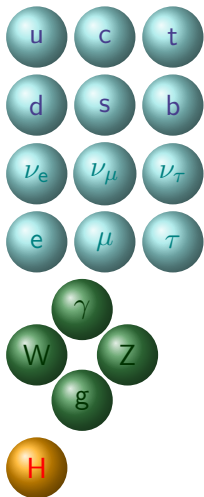
Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

Supersymmetry (SUSY):



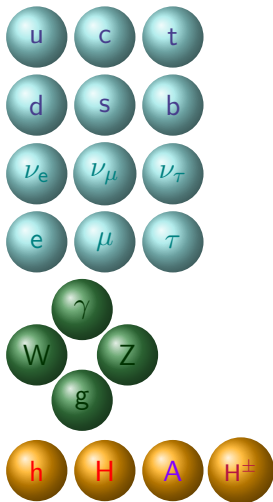
Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

Recipe: Standard Model particles



Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

Recipe: Standard Model particles (2HDM)
+ 2nd Higgs doublet



In SUSY models **needed** for, e.g.:
Generation of
up- and down-type fermion masses

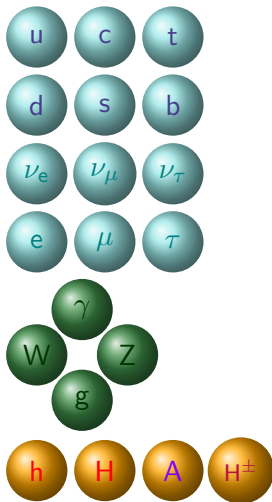
At tree-level:

- one Higgs doublet couples to down-type quarks and leptons, the other one to up-type quarks

\Rightarrow Type II 2HDM

Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

Recipe: Standard Model particles (2HDM)
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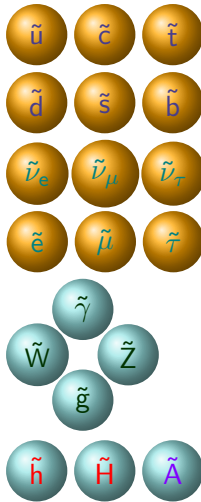
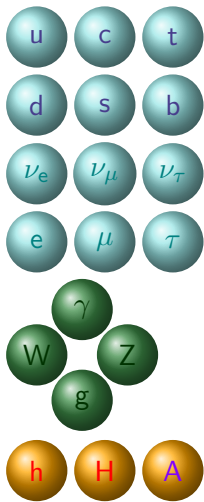
With quantum corrections:

- both Higgs doublets couple to all types of fermions

⇒ Type III 2HDM

Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

Recipe: Standard Model particles (2HDM) + Superpartners
+ 2nd Higgs doublet

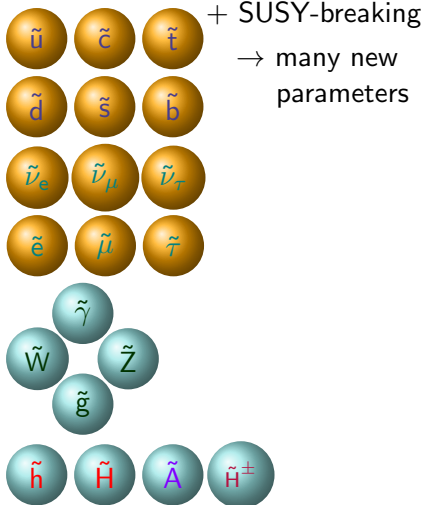
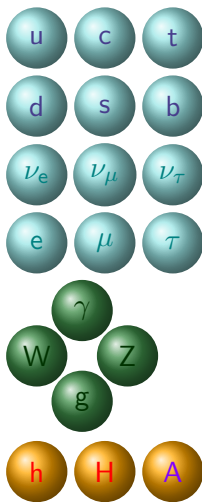


Unbroken
supersymmetry:

$\text{mass}_{\text{superpartner}} = \text{mass}_{\text{2HDM-particle}}$
↑
exp. excluded

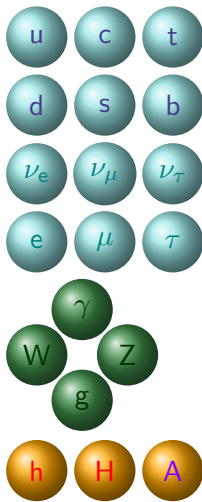
Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

Recipe: Standard Model particles (2HDM) + Superpartners
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Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM)

Recipe: Standard Model particles (2HDM) + Superpartners
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+ SUSY-breaking



No direct hint for
the existence these particles

Why a precise Higgs mass prediction?

- experimentally measured value



- constraint on viable MSSM parameter space

A precise theoretical prediction is needed to fully exploit this constraint:

$$\Delta M_H^{\text{exp.}} \approx 200 \text{ MeV}$$

vs

$$\Delta M_H^{\text{theory}} \approx \mathcal{O}(\text{GeV})$$

expected:

$$\text{LHC: } \Delta M_H^{\text{exp.}} = 200 \text{ MeV,}$$

$$\text{ILC: } \Delta M_H^{\text{exp.}} = 50 \text{ MeV}$$

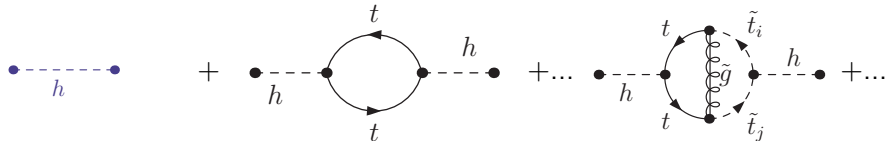
see discussion in:

[Slavich et al, 2012.15629]

- Needed as consistent input for the calculation of cross sections and decay widths in the MSSM

Contributions to the Higgs boson masses

Born propagator: **Quantum corrections:**



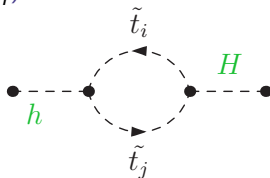
$$\frac{i}{p^2 - M_h^2}$$

One-loop level:

Two-loop level

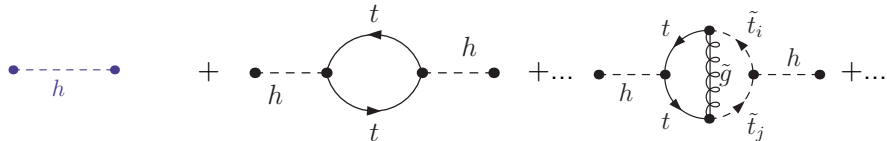
$$\frac{i}{p^2 - (M_h^2 + \Delta M_h^2)}$$

Additionally, mixing at loop level:



Contributions to the Higgs boson masses

Born propagator: **Quantum corrections:**



$$\frac{i}{p^2 - M_h^2}$$

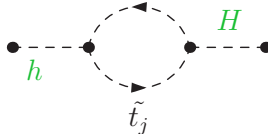
One-loop level:

Two-loop level

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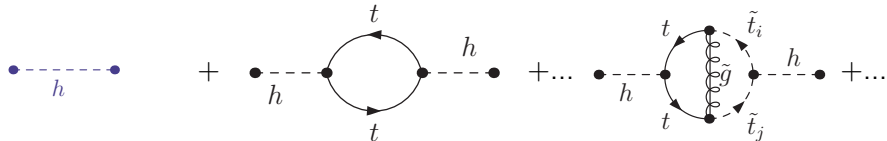
$$\log\left(\frac{m_{\tilde{t}_j}}{m_t}\right)$$

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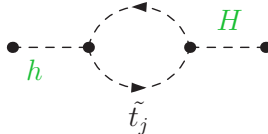
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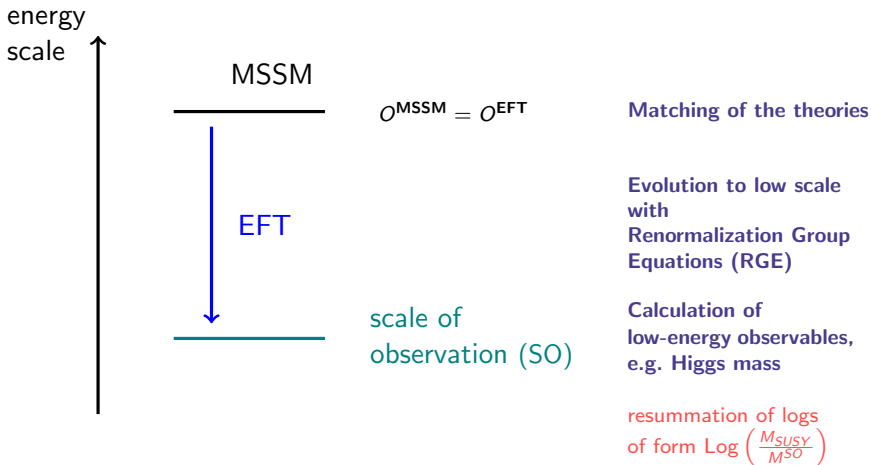
potentially large

Additionally, mixing at loop level:



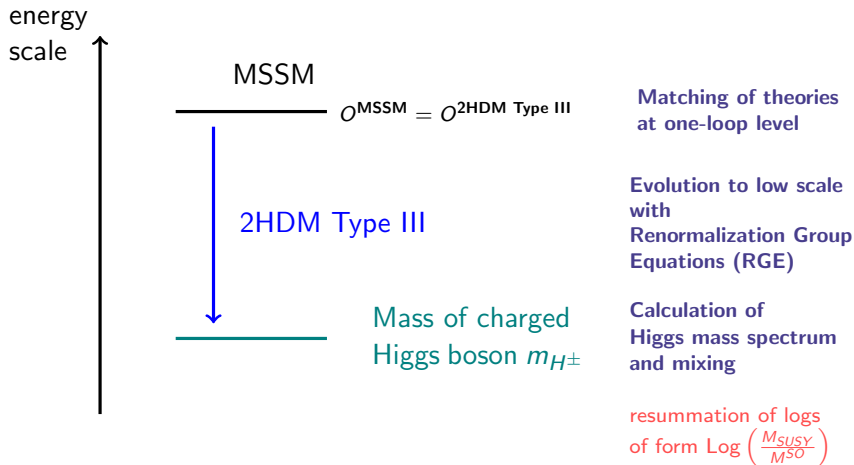
Different approach for heavy SUSY particles

Effective Field Theories (EFT) approach:



Light Higgs bosons and heavy SUSY particles

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Light Higgs bosons and heavy SUSY particles

Some further details:

[Murphy, HR 1909.00726]

- Non-vanishing phases allowed \rightarrow possible CP-violation

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- Non-vanishing phases allowed \rightarrow possible CP-violation
- One-loop threshold contributions to quartic couplings λ_1 to λ_7 of $\mathcal{O}(h_{\{t,b\}}^{\text{MSSM}^2} \{g^2, g_Y^2, h_{\{t,b\}}^{\text{MSSM}^2}\})$

[Carena, Ellis, Lee, Pilaftsis, Wagner 1512.00437;
Haber, Hempfling hep-ph/9307201; Bahl, Hollik 1805.00867]

$h_{\{t,b\}}^{\text{MSSM}}$ = MSSM {top, bottom} Yukawa coupling,
 $g, g_Y = SU(2), U(1)$ gauge couplings

Light Higgs bosons and heavy SUSY particles

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see also [Gorbahn, Jäger, Nierste, Trine 0901.2065]

$h_{\{t,b\}}$ = 2HDM {top, bottom} Yukawa coupling,

$h'_{\{t,b\}}$ = loop-induced 2HDM {top, bottom} Yukawa coupling to 'wrong' Higgs doublet,

g_s = strong gauge coupling

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- Vanishing 1st, 2nd generation Yukawa couplings

Light Higgs bosons and heavy SUSY particles

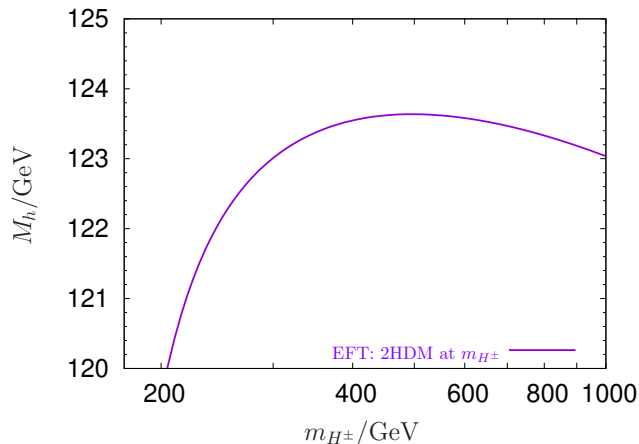
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Sperling, Stöckinger, Voigt; Oredsen; Thomsen]
- Vanishing 1st, 2nd generation Yukawa couplings
- Calculation of masses in 2HDM: only one-loop Yukawa contributions

Mass of the lightest Higgs boson M_h

[Murphy, HR]



Here: $M_h < 124$ GeV

m_{H^\pm} a good scale?

What about $m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$?

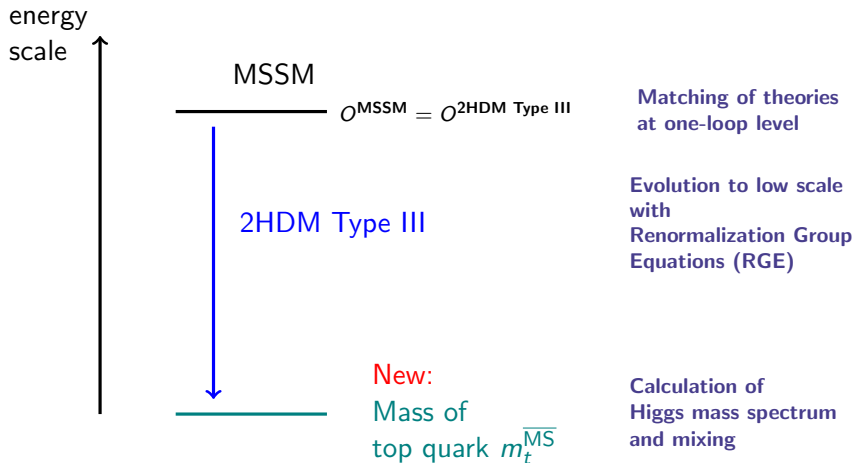
$m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$ = top quark mass
in $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme

Parameters:

$M_S = 3$ TeV, $|A_t| = |A_b| = |\mu| = 3M_S$, $\tan \beta = 5$,
vanishing phases

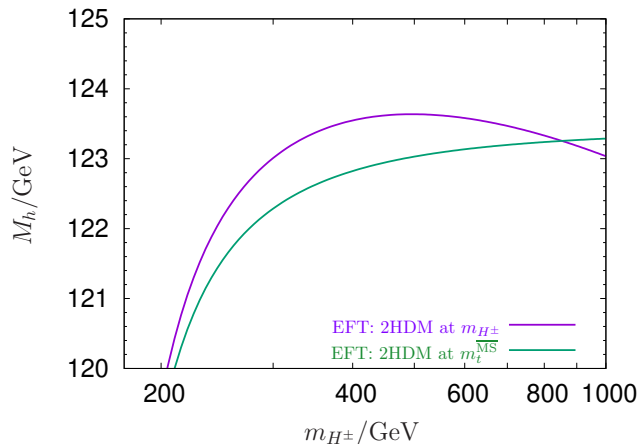
Light Higgs bosons and heavy SUSY particles

Effective Field Theories (EFT) approach:



Mass of the lightest Higgs boson M_h

[Murphy, HR]



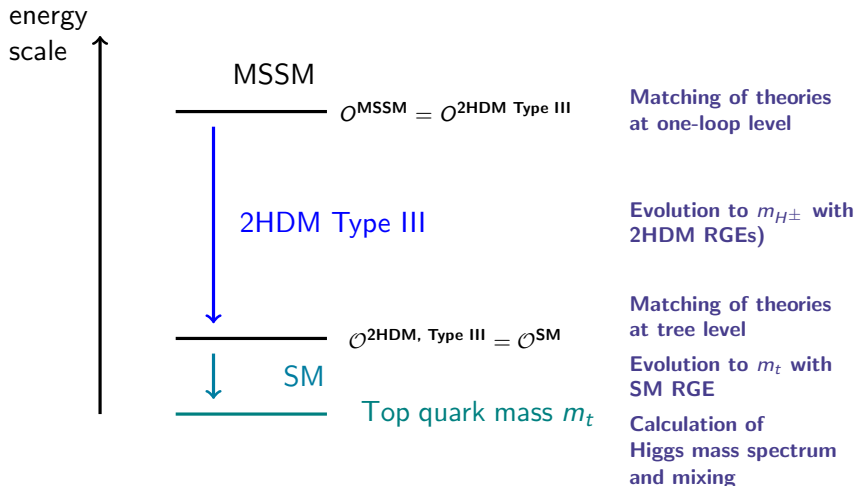
$\log(m_t/m_{H^\pm})$ important?

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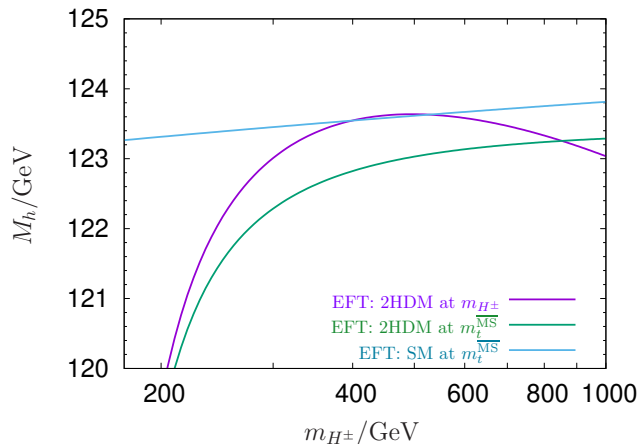
Medium-heavy Higgs bosons & heavy SUSY particles

Effective Field Theories (EFT) approach:



Mass of the lightest Higgs boson M_h

[Murphy, HR]



SM EFT:

good for large m_{H^\pm}

bad for small m_{H^\pm}

2HDM EFT:

bad for large m_{H^\pm}

good for small m_{H^\pm}

→ combining?

Combination of SM & 2HDM as low-energy EFT

[Lee, Wagner 1508.00576; Bahl, Hollik 1805.00867]

- At scale m_{H^\pm} : Go to Higgs-Basis:

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= \cos \beta \Phi_1 + \sin \beta \Phi_2 \\ H_2 &= \cos \beta \Phi_2 - \sin \beta \Phi_1 \end{aligned}$$

$\Phi_1, \Phi_2 = \text{Higgs doublets}$

→ Only H_1 has a non-vanishing vacuum expectation value v

- Identify the “SM-like” entry of $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs basis}}$ with $(m_h^{\text{SM}})^2 = \lambda^{\text{SM}} v^2$
→ tree-level matching to SM

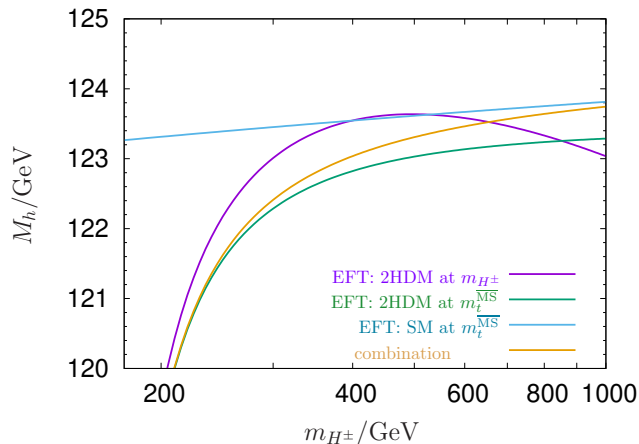
- Evolving $\lambda^{\text{SM}}, y_t, g_s$, and v down to m_t

- $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs basis}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{Higgs basis}} + v^2(m_t^2) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\lambda}^{\text{SM}} & \frac{1}{\tan \beta} \tilde{\lambda}^{\text{SM}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\tan \beta} \tilde{\lambda}^{\text{SM}} & \frac{1}{\tan^2 \beta} \tilde{\lambda}^{\text{SM}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

with $\tilde{\lambda}^{\text{SM}} = \lambda^{\text{SM}}(m_t^2) - \lambda^{\text{SM}}(M_{H^\pm}^2)$

Mass of the lightest Higgs boson M_h

[Murphy, HR]



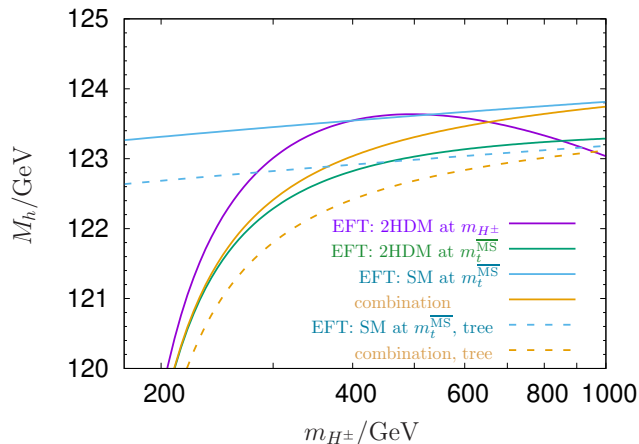
Combination:

For large m_{H^\pm} :
good agreement with
SM EFT

For small m_{H^\pm} :
good agreement with
2HDM EFT

Mass of the lightest Higgs boson M_h

[Murphy, HR]



Combination:

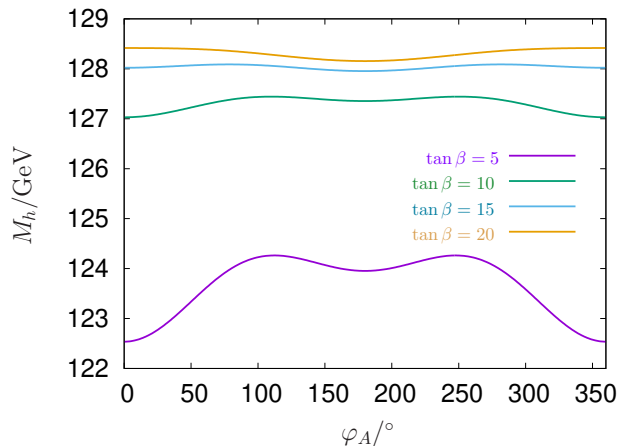
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For small m_{H^\pm} :
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2HDM EFT

Dashed:
Pole mass calculation
at low energy without
loop contributions

Mass of the lightest Higgs boson M_h

[Murphy, HR]



Obviously,
Higgs mass depends
on phases.

Parameters:

$$M_S = 5 \text{ TeV}, |A_t| = |A_b| = |\mu| = 2M_S, m_{H^\pm} = 500 \text{ GeV}, \varphi_\mu = \varphi_{M_3} = 0$$

Approaches and advantages

Advantages of EFT approach:

- Resummation of large logarithms to all orders
- Required for heavy SUSY particles

Advantages of Fixed-order approach:

- Complete result up to the considered order
- Takes mass differences automatically into account

⇒ Make use of both → Hybrid approach

Hybrid approach

[Bahl, Murphy, HR 2010.04711]

- 1) Redefine Higgs fields of fixed-order calculation to match normalization of the Higgs fields in the EFT

[Bahl, Hollik 1805.00867; Bahl 1812.06452]

- 2) Add individual results of EFT and fixed-order calculation
→ Need subtraction terms to avoid double counting

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{ij}^{\text{hybrid}}(p^2) = \hat{\Sigma}_{ij}^{\text{fixed order}}(p^2) + \Delta_{ij}^{\text{EFT}} - \Delta_{ij}^{\text{sub}}$$

⇒ Two-point-vertex-function matrix Γ_{hHA} :

$$\hat{\Gamma}_{hHA}(p^2) = i \left[p^2 \mathbb{1} - \text{diag}(m_h^2, m_H^2, m_A^2) + \hat{\Sigma}^{\text{hybrid}}(p^2) \right]$$

⇒ Pole masses = poles of inverse two-point-vertex function Γ_{hHA}^{-1}

[Bahl, Hollik 1805.00867]

Differences in the EFT part

[Bahl, Murphy, HR 2010.04711]

- Additional threshold contributions for the 2HDM quartic couplings λ_1 to λ_7 :

- ★ Purely electroweak contributions at one-loop
- ★ $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)$ contributions

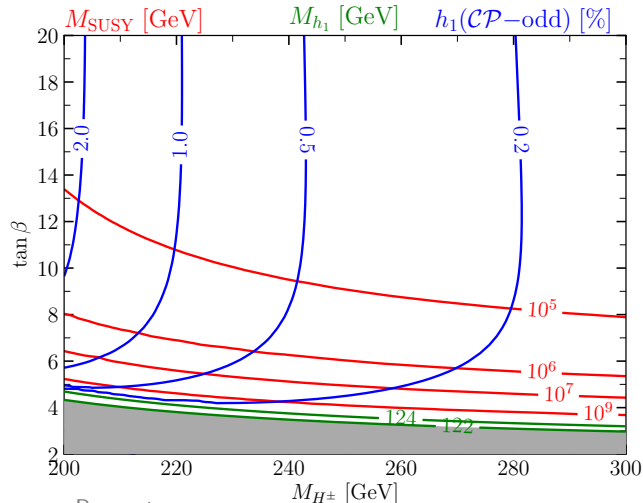
[Bahl, Sobolev, Weiglein 2009.07572; Lee, Wagner 1508.00576]

- Electroweak contributions to the thresholds of the 2HDM Yukawa couplings
- Full one-loop threshold between the SM and the 2HDM
- Extraction of mass of SM-like Higgs boson
incl. full one- and two-loop order
- Vanishing bottom Yukawa couplings

[Buttazzo et al 1307.3536]

CP-odd admixture

[Bahl, Murphy, HR 2010.04711]

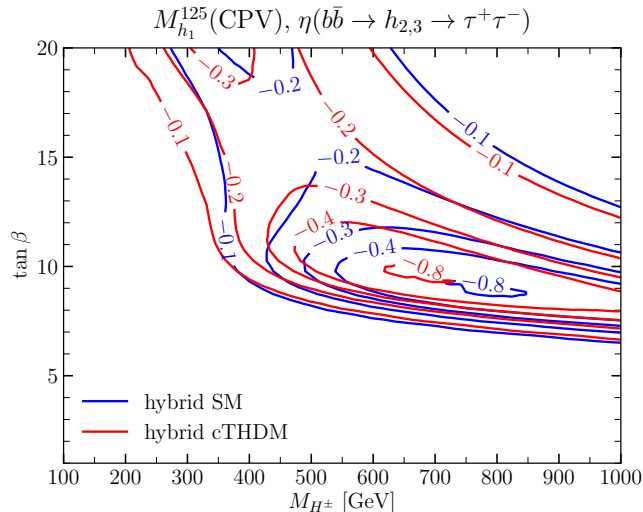


Higgs boson masses only:

→ strong constraint
on CP-odd admixture
of light Higgs boson

CP-mixed heavy Higgs bosons

[Bahl, Murphy, HR 2010.047111]



CP-mixed heavy
Higgs bosons possible:

Benchmark scenario

[Bagnaschi et al 1808.07542]

→ exclusion bounds
change with CP-violation

With new calculation:
overall picture remains
the same
but details change

Summary

- Higgs mass: Important constraint for the MSSM
 - EFT approach: Resummation of Logs:
 - here: complex 2HDM type III as low-energy EFT combined with SM EFT contributions
 - Hybrid approach:
 - combines advantages of EFT and fixed-order approach
 - here: generalization of previous results to complex parameters
 - implemented into FeynHiggs
- [Bahl, Hahn, Heinemeyer, Hollik, Paßehr, Rzehak, Weiglein]
- CP-odd admixture to SM-like Higgs boson in MSSM tiny
 - CP-mixing for heavy Higgs bosons possible