FLEXIBLEDECAY:

An automated computation of scalar decays

Computational Tools for High Energy Physics and Cosmology 2021

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based on arXiv:2106.05038

Motivation

- Many BSM models predict existence of new scalars. Their decay patterns are important for collider searches

- Realistic models must also contain a SM-like Higgs boson

- In lack of direct BSM signatures Higgs boson became our window to BSM physics

  - 125 GeV Higgs turned out to be very SM-like

  - strong constraints on BSM models

  - require accurate prediction of Higgs branching ratios in BSM models
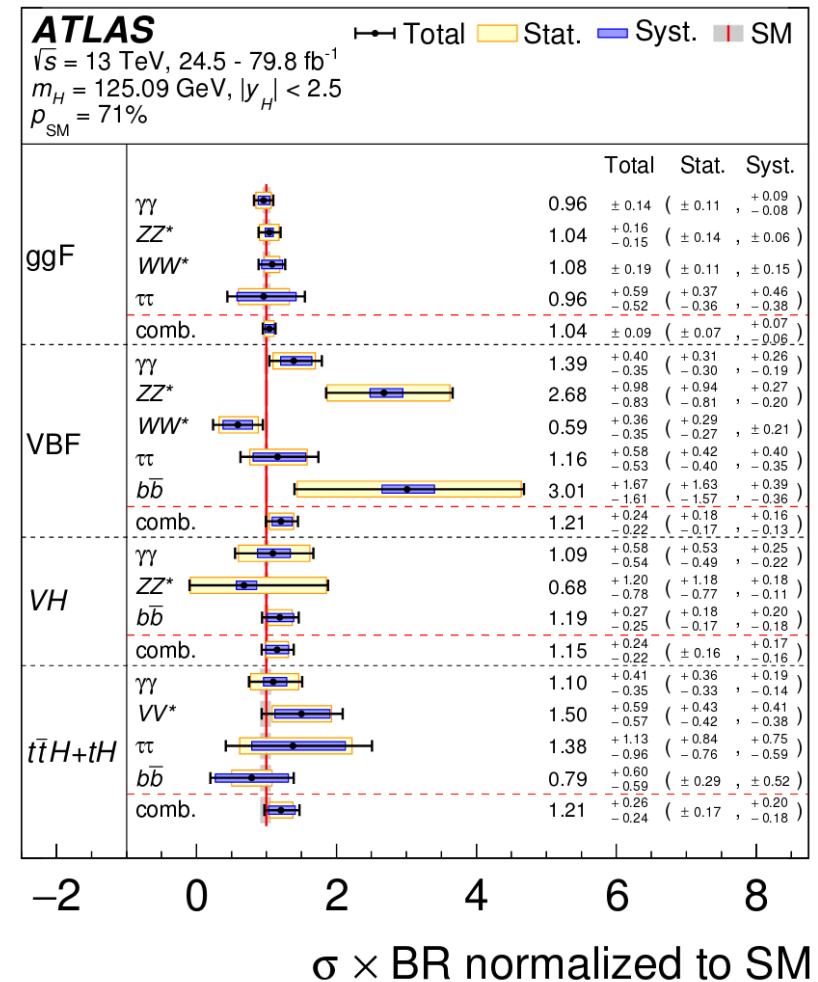
If there was to be one message to get from this talk...

Imagine you have your favourite BSM, the one you feel very strongly about...
What if you could get all the branching ratios for it's Higgs sector with precision sufficient to compare them with today and future experiments?*

* You can also get decays of other scalar though the precision there is lower.

FLEXIBLEDECAY overview

- Fully automated scalar decays evaluation in an almost arbitrary BSM model (see this page for a list of current limitations). Tested on SM, real singlet extended SM, type II THDM, MSSM/CMSSM, MRSSM and many more.

- Works as an add-on to FLEXIBLESUSY spectrum-generator generator (internally FLEXIBLESUSY utilises SARAH). Almost no extra configuration needed by a user.

  ```
  FSCalculateDecays = True;
  DecayParticles = {hh, Ah, Hpm, Su, Sd, Se, Sv};
  ```

 *turning on decays for the MSSM*

  You run FS as before.

- Generic decays are handled at the leading order (**both** tree-level and loop-induced processes are handled)

- Special treatment of scalar and pseudoscalar Higgs decays
  - higher order SM corrections from literature

  - precision comparable with state of the art codes like HDECAY

Tree-level decays

- Automatically generated 1→2 amplitudes
- All final state types (and their combinations) are handled: scalar, fermion, vector (both massive and massless)
- Most colour representation are handled
- $\overline{\text{MS}}/\overline{\text{DR}}$ vertices with pole masses on external lines
- Example application of generic routines:
  - sfermion decays in SUSY
  - Higgs decays to non-SM particles
- Special treatment of Higgs decays into SM particles, including hand-coded single and double off-shell partial width for h→VV

Loop-induced decays

- 10 1-loop topologies
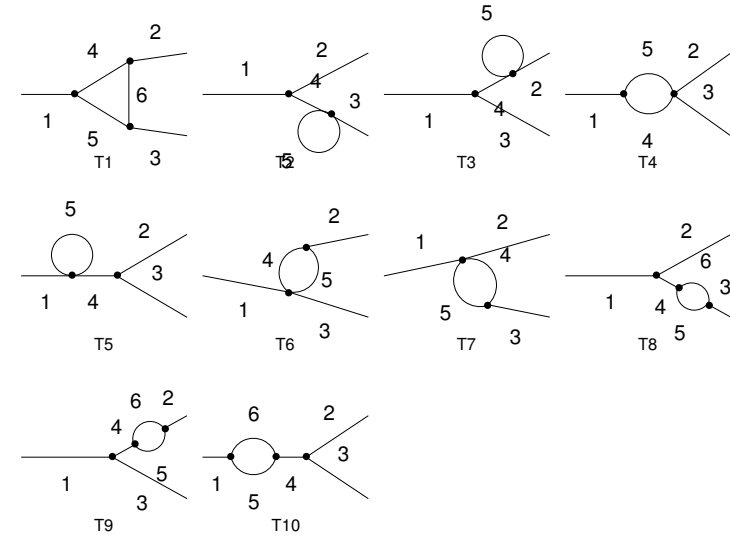
- Generic Analytical expression at the level of particle types like S, F, V, etc... created with FEYNARTS/FORMCALC (4000+ lines of generated code)

- Strategy:

  – generate appropriate insertions at classes level during MATHEMATICA stage

  – map them to amplitudes at the C++ level

  – introduce colour factors using modified version of COLORMATH package from Malin Sjödahl

Renormalization scheme

- Need for a dedicated renormalization scheme since BSM is (probably) heavy
  - On-shell scheme most natural but it's not how spectrum generators work
  - $\overline{MS}/\overline{DR}$ features non-decoupling effects
- Dedicated scheme with explicit decoupling properties
  - BSM equivalents of SM parameters are set to SM $\overline{MS}$ values by definition
  - actual BSM parameters are defined in the $\overline{MS}/\overline{DR}$ scheme
- Decay module is agnostic of the scheme. It can be selected at run time though higher order corrections are not applicable if one is not using the decoupling scheme.
- Side remark: using $\overline{MS}/\overline{DR}$ scheme for BSM parameters allows for an easy connection between Higgs branching ratios and observables like vacuum stability

Decoupling scheme in action
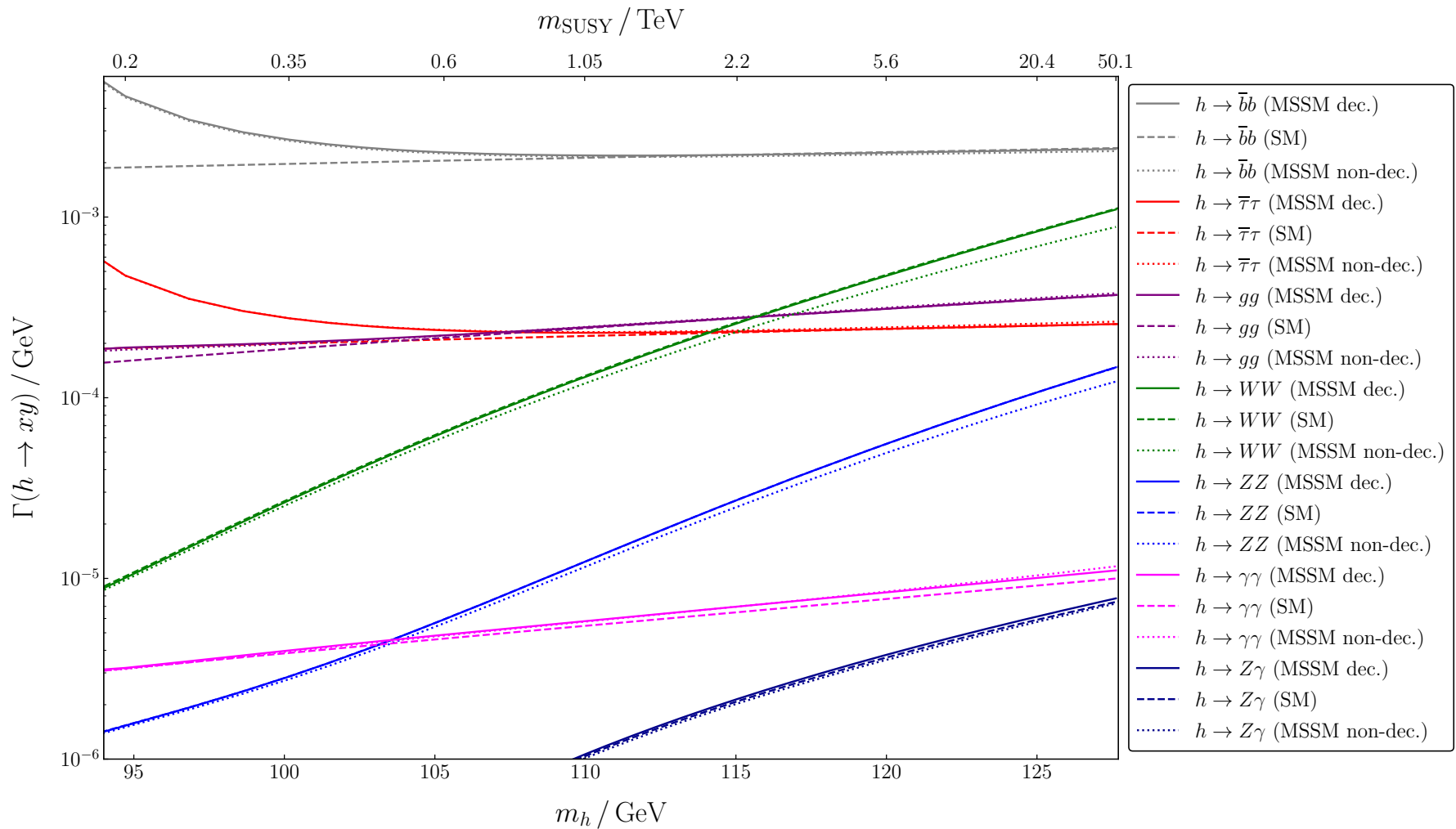
SM higher order corrections

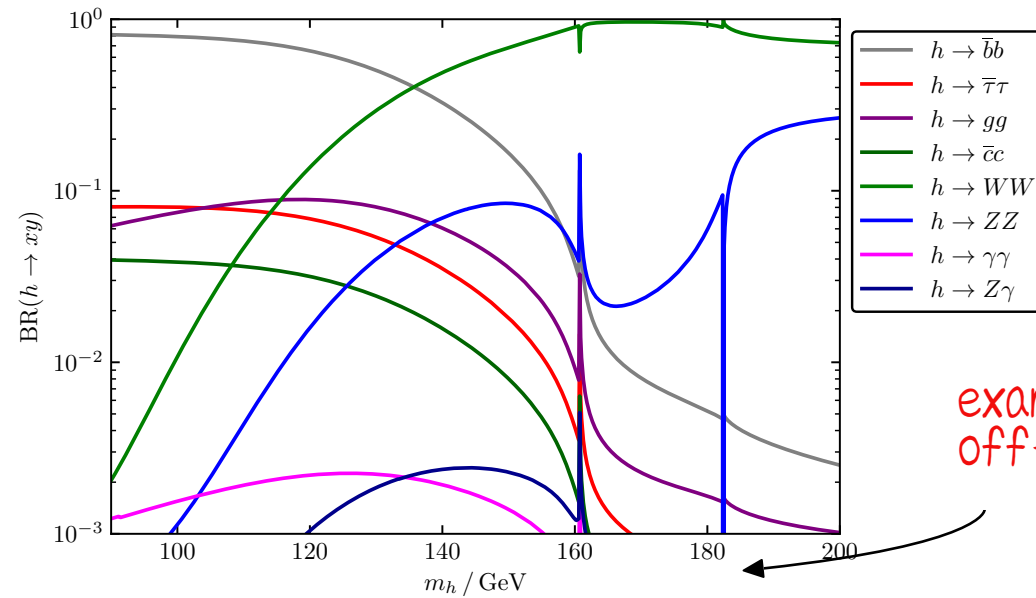■ Current and expected precision in measurement of Higgs (effective) couplings

so-called
κ-framework

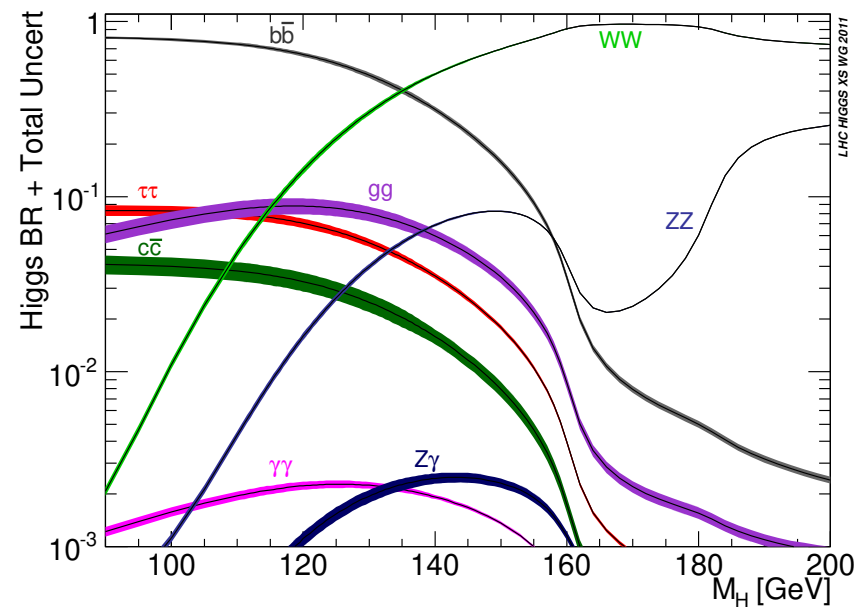|	LHC Run 1	ATLAS Run 2	CMS Run 2	HL-LHC (expected)
κ_γ	$0.87^{+0.14}_{-0.09}$	1.05 ± 0.09	$1.07^{+0.10\ +0.09}_{-0.14\ -0.05}$	1.8%
κ_W	$0.87^{+0.13}_{-0.09}$	1.05 ± 0.09	$-1.13^{+0.15\ +0.06}_{-0.10\ -0.08}$	1.7%
κ_Z	-0.98 ± 0.10	1.11 ± 0.08	$1.00^{+0.09\ +0.06}_{-0.09\ -0.07}$	1.5%
κ_g	$0.78^{+0.13}_{-0.10}$	$0.99^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$	$1.18^{+0.10\ +0.12}_{-0.09\ -0.10}$	2.5%
κ_t	$1.40^{+0.24}_{-0.21}$	$1.09^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$	$0.98^{+0.08\ +0.12}_{-0.08\ -0.11}$	3.4%
κ_b	$0.49^{+0.27}_{-0.15}$	$1.03^{+0.19}_{-0.18}$	$1.17^{+0.18\ +0.20}_{-0.29\ -0.10}$	3.7%
κ_τ	$0.84^{+0.15}_{-0.11}$	$1.05^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$	$0.80^{+0.56\ +0.17}_{-0.81\ -0.00}$	1.9%

few % accuracy
requires going
beyond LO at
least in the
SM part

■ SM decay modes require special treatment

  – single/double off-shell decays into gauge bosons

  – 2,3 and 4-loop SM QCD corrections to top triangle in h→gg

  – 2-loop corrections to fermion and scalar loops to h→γγ

  – 4-loop QCD, 1-loop QED corrections to h→q$\bar{\text{q}}$ (HDECAY approach)

SM Higgs BR

Legend (top plot):
- $h \to \bar{b}b$
- $h \to \bar{\tau}\tau$
- $h \to gg$
- $h \to \bar{c}c$
- $h \to WW$
- $h \to ZZ$
- $h \to \gamma\gamma$
- $h \to Z\gamma$

Axis labels: $\mathrm{BR}(h \to xy)$ vs $m_h\,/\,\mathrm{GeV}$

example of 2-body - off-shell threshold

Bottom plot labels: $b\bar{b}$, WW, $\tau\tau$, gg, $c\bar{c}$, ZZ, $\gamma\gamma$, $Z\gamma$
Axis labels: Higgs BR + Total Uncert vs M_H [GeV]
LHC HIGGS XS WG 2011

Example: Higgs decays in the CMSSM

large difference because of strict 1-loop on-shell calculation which has an explicit $\ln m_b^2/m_h^2$

overall good agreement between SUSY-HIT (SDECAY), SARAH+SPheno (DECAY) and FS

channel	SUSY-HIT	SOFTSUSY	SARAH/SPheno (DECAY)	SARAH/SPheno (DECAY1L)	FlexibleSUSY
$h \to b\bar{b}$	2.662	3.843	2.403	1.541	2.348
$h \to W^+W^-$	$8.342 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$6.751 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$5.887 \cdot 10^{-1}$	—	$8.141 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to \tau\bar{\tau}$	$2.595 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.726 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.778 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.355 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.499 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to c\bar{c}$	$1.183 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.235 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1.031 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1.073 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1.160 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to ZZ$	$1.060 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$7.606 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$5.882 \cdot 10^{-2}$	—	$1.032 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to gg$	$2.731 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.760 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.993 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$9.555 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3.434 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to \gamma\gamma$	$9.439 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.052 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$8.580 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.024 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$9.940 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$h \to Z\gamma$	$6.316 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$6.779 \cdot 10^{-3}$	—	$4.303 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$6.098 \cdot 10^{-3}$
total width	4.272	5.386	3.741	—	3.993

note difference in the treatment of h→VV between codes

h→Zγ in SARAH+SPheno seems buggy

Example: Higgs decays in the MRSSM

only 2 codes are capable of computing Higgs decays
in a "non-standard" model like the MRSSM

channel	SARAH/SPheno (DECAY)	SARAH/SPheno (DECAY1L)	FlexibleSUSY
$h \to b\bar{b}$	2.460	2.079	2.433
$h \to W^+W^-$	$7.234 \cdot 10^{-1}$	—	$7.856 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to \tau\bar{\tau}$	$2.851 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.601 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$2.587 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to c\bar{c}$	$1.046 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1.273 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1.158 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to ZZ$	$7.686 \cdot 10^{-2}$	—	$9.987 \cdot 10^{-2}$
$h \to gg$	$3.186 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$1.353 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3.462 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$h \to \gamma\gamma$	$8.402 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.007 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$9.140 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$h \to \gamma Z$	—	$1.671 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$5.588 \cdot 10^{-3}$
total width	3.979	—	4.056

good agreement between
SARAH+SPheno (DECAY)
and FS

h→Zγ in
SARAH+SPheno seems
buggy

Example: squark decays in the CMSSM

SDECAY contains some
higher order
corrections which we
manually disable

SoftSUSY, old SARAH+SPheno and FS work on
tree-level

| channel	SUSY-HIT	SOFTSUSY	SARAH/SPheno (DECAY)	FlexibleSUSY
$\tilde{b}_1 \to \tilde{\chi}_1^- t$	26.931	26.569	27.061	26.380
$\tilde{b}_1 \to \tilde{\chi}_2^- t$	26.690	33.160	25.931	26.371
$\tilde{b}_1 \to \tilde{t}_1 W^-$	23.434	23.906	23.903	23.635
$\tilde{b}_1 \to \tilde{\chi}_2^0 b$	13.389	13.318	13.419	13.239
$\tilde{b}_1 \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0 b$	$7.617 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$7.635 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$6.807 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$7.650 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$\tilde{b}_1 \to \tilde{\chi}_4^0 b$	$3.420 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$4.308 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3.927 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3.575 \cdot 10^{-1}$
$\tilde{b}_1 \to \tilde{\chi}_3^0 b$	$3.078 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$4.010 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3.404 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3.311 \cdot 10^{-1}$
total width	91.856	98.548	91.728	91.079

overall good agreement
between codes

Current limitations

- Decays of fermions and vector bosons currently not supported

- Decays of colour octets into pair of colour octets are broken. Other combinations, like for example $8 \rightarrow 3 \otimes 3$ or $3 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 3$ work correctly.

- Decays containing vertices which cannot be decomposed into a single product of Lorentz and colour structure, e.g. quartic-gluon vertex

- Only $1 \rightarrow 2$ decays are possible. The exception is decay of scalar Higgses to ZZ and W^+W^- pairs where we include single and double off-shell decays assuming SM decays of W and Z bosons.

FLEXIBLESUSY development and support

- The code is written exploiting relatively modern features of C++ (C++14) with use of template metaprograming to reduce runtime overhead

Languages

⚪ **Mathematica** 59.4%		⚫ **C++** 35.4%	
🟣 **Fortran** 2.7%		🟢 **Shell** 1.5%	
🟢 **Makefile** 0.6%		⚫ **C** 0.4%	
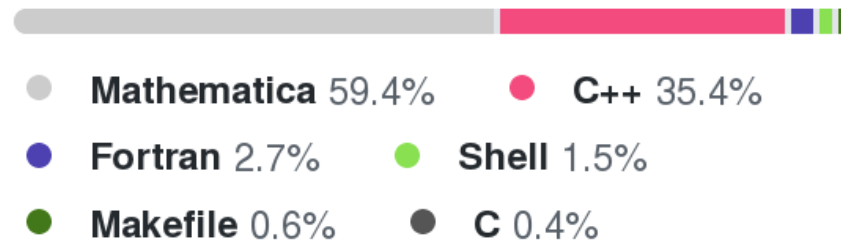
- Development is done in public on github

  ✓ 4a96beb 5 hours ago ⏱ **11,636** commits

- Large collection of unit tests, triggered by every commit to the main repository

  release v2.6.1   🐙 tests passing

- In case of any problems, please file an issue. We'll be happy to assist you.

Conclusions and outlook

- FlexibleDecay is a powerful tool capable of computing decays of scalars in user defined models

- Higgs decays are treated in special way, bringing in that case precision of FlexibleDecay close to state of the art codes like HDECAY.

- You can get it today, just visit FlexibleSUSY github page (current version is *2.6.1*). Send me a message if you have any problems.

- Future plans:
  - finish implementation of decays of fermions and vectors

  - 1-loop corrections to tree-level decays

Hope you'll use and like FlexibleDecay. Writing generic code is hard. We can only hope to squash all bugs if we have actual users with real world problem. And If you do, I'm here to help. Thanks!