



**NNU · 南京师范大学**  
NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY

## FlexibleSUSY Developments

Peter Athron (Nanjing Normal University)

On behalf of the  
FlexibleSUSY collaboration

FlexibleSUSY



# What is FlexibleSUSY?

In a nutshell:

You **choose** and specify the SM extension

FlexibleSUSY **automatically** gives you the **calculations** and **code** to predict observables!

~ Almost *any* extension including non-SUSY extensions,  
**not** only SUSY extensions

# What is FlexibleSUSY?

For **user specified** models FlexibleSUSY automates calculations of:

- BSM masses,
- Higgs and W masses,
- Scalar decay widths and BRs
- muon  $g-2$ ,
- electric dipole moments,
- Flavour changing observables

and.... if you have an observable we don't currently support:

- FlexibleNPF – NPointFunctions:

**Incorporate:**

- New amplitudes and
- New observables

**in FlexibleSUSY**

# FlexibleSUSY

## A spectrum generator generator

<https://flexiblesusy.hepforge.org/>

[CPC 190 (2015) 139-172, JHEP 1701 (2017) 079, CPC 230 (2018) 145-217,]

### Collaboration

Peter Athron

Markus Bach

Dylan Harries

Douglas Jacob

Uladzimir Khasianevich

Wojciech Kotlarski

Thomas Kwasnitza

Jae-hyeon Park

Tom Steudtner

Dominik Stöckinger

Kien Dang Tran

Alexander Voigt

Jobst Ziebell

Model specific details  
from:

**SARAH**

[F.Staub arXiv:0806.0538,  
CPC 181 (2010) 1077-1086,  
CPC 182 (2011) 808-833]



# FlexibleSUSY

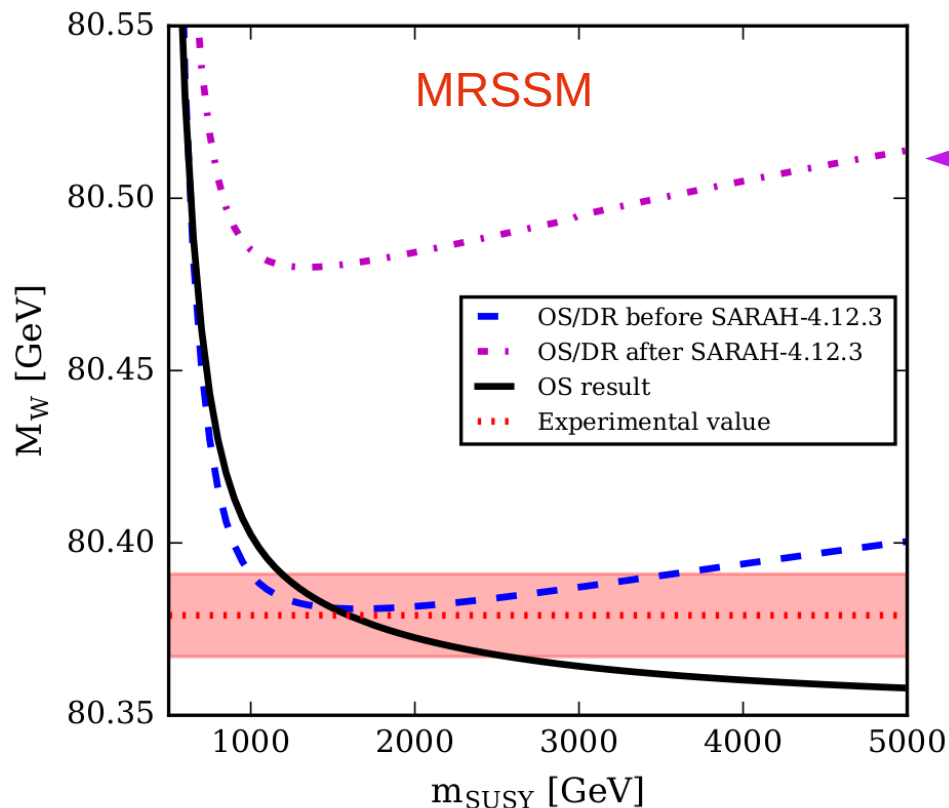
FlexibleSUSY delivers C++ calculations of the mass spectra and precision observables that is:

- **Precise**      Same precision or higher as model dedicated codes
- **Fast**          Care taken for fast evaluation, e.g. fast LA package Eigen
- **Adaptable** → Change particle content, algorithms, boundary conditions constraints on parameters at with model files,  
→ adjust many settings at runtime, precisions, calculation options etc, what observables to include  
→ Now you can even add your own observables...

# New MW calculation

Previous MW calculations implemented based on generalisations of  $\overline{\text{MS}}$ / $\overline{\text{DR}}$  calculations in Bagger, Pierce, Matchev, Zhang Nucl.Phys.B 491 (1997) 3-67

Problem with non-decoupling logs when new physics scale is large pointed out in context of MRSSM



This is the SARAH-4.12.3 calculation, which was essentially the same as our old  $\overline{\text{MS}}$ / $\overline{\text{DR}}$  calculation

How did we get it so wrong?

[Diessner, Weiglein, JHEP 07 (2019) 011]

# The non-decoupling problem

Basic relation between muon decay and MW

$$G_F = \frac{\pi \alpha_{\text{em}}(M_Z)}{\sqrt{2} M_W^2 \left(1 - \frac{M_W^2}{\hat{\rho} M_Z^2}\right)} (1 + \Delta \hat{r}_W)$$

This includes e.g.

$$\alpha_{\text{em}}(M_Z) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em},SM}^{(5),\overline{MS}}(M_Z)}{1 - \Delta\alpha_{\text{em}}^{SM} - \Delta\alpha_{\text{em}}^{BSM}},$$



Well known that this resums important  
higher order corrections

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Also resums BSM corrections

Well known that this  
resums important  
higher order corrections

$$G_F = \left[ \frac{\pi \alpha_{\text{em}}(M_Z)}{\sqrt{2} M_W^2 \left(1 - \frac{M_W^2}{\hat{\rho} M_Z^2}\right)} (1 + \Delta \hat{r}_W) \right]_{\Delta\alpha_{\text{em}}^{BSM}=0} \times [1 + \Delta\alpha_{\text{em}}^{BSM} + (\Delta\alpha_{\text{em}}^{BSM})^2 + \dots],$$

Contains  
large non-decoupling logs  
that should cancel order by order

Issue only showed up when looking at high scales

## New MW calculation

So to avoid the **large non-decoupling logs** which really **ruined** the precision in that example:

We implemented a new calculation which decouples properly.

Idea: Split SM and BSM contributions,  $M_W^2 = (M_W^{\text{SM}})^2 (1 + \Delta_W)$

Include **state-of-the-art SM contributions**, via fit formulae

Strict one-loop expansion of BSM contributions,

$$\Delta_W = \frac{s_W^2}{c_W^2 - s_W^2} \left[ \frac{c_W^2}{s_W^2} (\Delta\hat{\rho}_{\text{tree}} + \Delta\hat{\rho}_{\text{BSM}}) - \Delta\hat{r}_W, - \Delta\alpha \right]$$

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Note: we treat **tree-level rho** corrections like one-loop corrections since they should be very small based on experimental constraints.

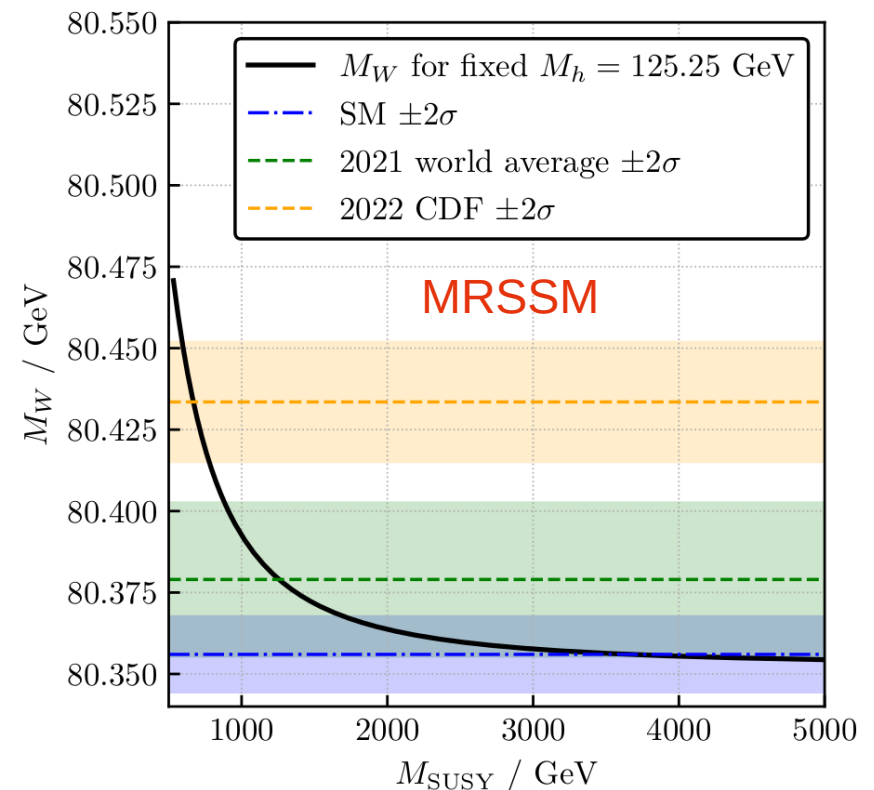
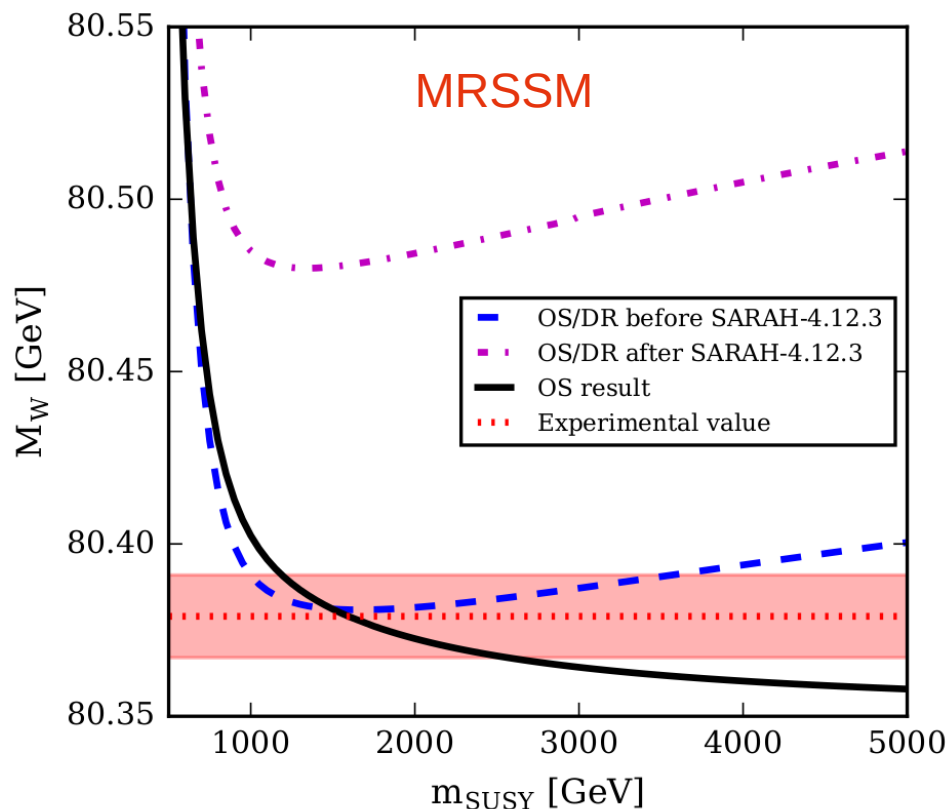
With this strict one-loop expansion of the BSM corrections, we successfully avoid the non-decoupling logs

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[Diessner, Weiglein, JHEP 07 (2019) 011]

[PA, M. Bach, D.H.J. Jacob, W.Kotlarski, D. Stoeckinger and A.Voigt, Phys.Rev.D 106 (2022) 9, 095023]

# Higgs mass calculations

FlexibleSUSY really specialises in (MSSM) Higgs mass calculations

1) Fixed order calculations  $M_H^2 + \Sigma(p^2 = m_{h_i}^2)$   $\xrightarrow[\text{for eigenvalues}]{\text{diagonalise}}$   $m_{h_i}^2$

$$\Sigma(p^2) = \Sigma^{1\text{-loop}}(p^2) + \Sigma^{2\text{-loop}}(0) + \Sigma^{3\text{-loop}}(0)$$

$$\Sigma^{1\text{-loop}} : \text{complete} \quad \text{All models}$$

$$\Sigma^{2\text{-loop}} : \mathcal{O}(y_t^2 g_s^2, y_b^2 g_s^2) \quad \text{MSSM, NMSSM}$$

$$: \mathcal{O}(y_t^4, y_t^2 y_b^2, y_b^4, y_\tau^4) \quad \text{MSSM}$$

$$\Sigma^{3\text{-loop}} : \mathcal{O}(y_t^2 g_s^4, y_b^2 g_s^4) \quad \text{MSSM}$$

[via Himalaya: R.V.Harlander, J.Klappert and A.Voigt EPJC 77, no. 12, 814 (2017)]

Most precise fixed order DRbar MSSM calculation

**Common problem:** large logs may spoil the precision

# Higgs mass calculations

FlexibleSUSY really specialises in (MSSM) Higgs mass calculations

2) EFT approach      Its quite easy to build EFT calculations in FlexibleSUSY

We already have many of these for MSSM scenarios, including

Most precise EFT  
calculation in MSSM →  
(similar to SUSYHD but  
with extra contributions)

- FlexibleSUSY/HSSUSY [1407.4081, 1512.07761, 1703.08166] SM EFT: 2L matching, 3L RGEs, partial 3L and 4L SM self energy
- FlexibleSUSY/SplitMSSM [1407.4081, 1512.07761] SplitSUSY EFT: 2L matching, 2L RGEs and 2L+ 3L QCD EFT self energy

**Advantage:** resums large logs can include two-loop matching

**Disadvantage:** Misses  $p^2/M_{\text{BSM}}^2$  terms, suffers if  $M_{\text{BSM}} \approx M_Z$

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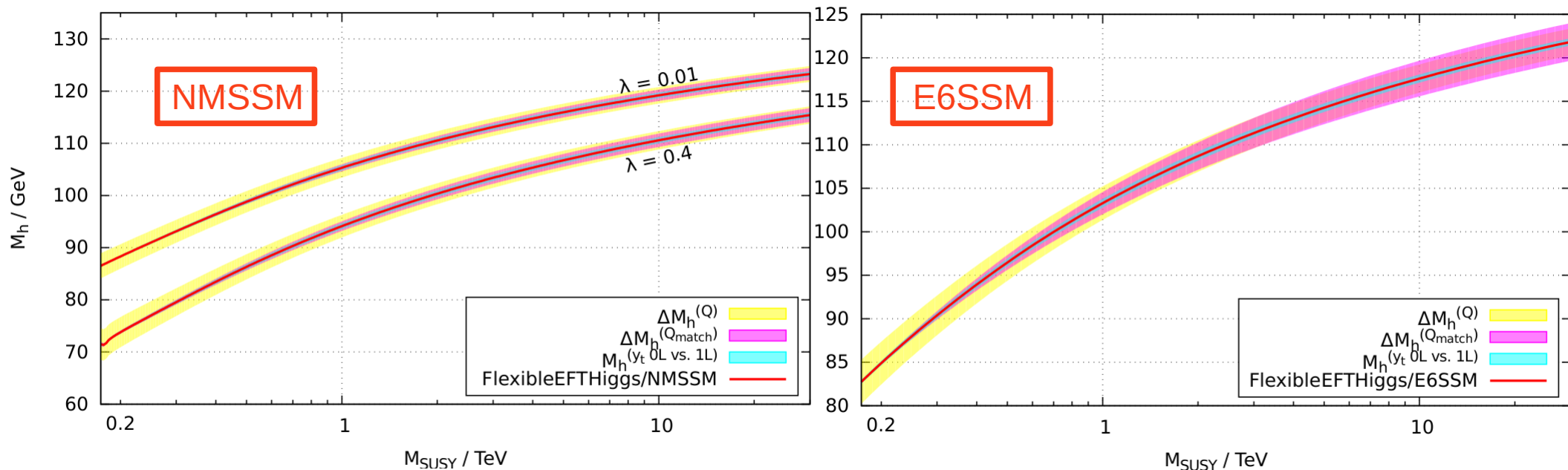
## 3) FlexibleEFTHiggs - Hybrid EFT/Fixed order

Resums large logs and matches fixed order at  $M_{\text{BSM}} \approx M_Z$

Best of both worlds

All models 2-loop RGEs, full 1-loop matching and 1-loop self energy

[PA, J-h. Park, T. Steudtner, D. Stoeckinger and A. Voigt, JHEP 01 (2017) 079,  
PA, M.Bach, D.Harries, T.Kwasnitza, J-h. Park, T.Steudtner, D.Stoeckinger, A.Voigt & J.Ziebell,  
Comput.Phys.Commun. 230 (2018) 145-217 ]



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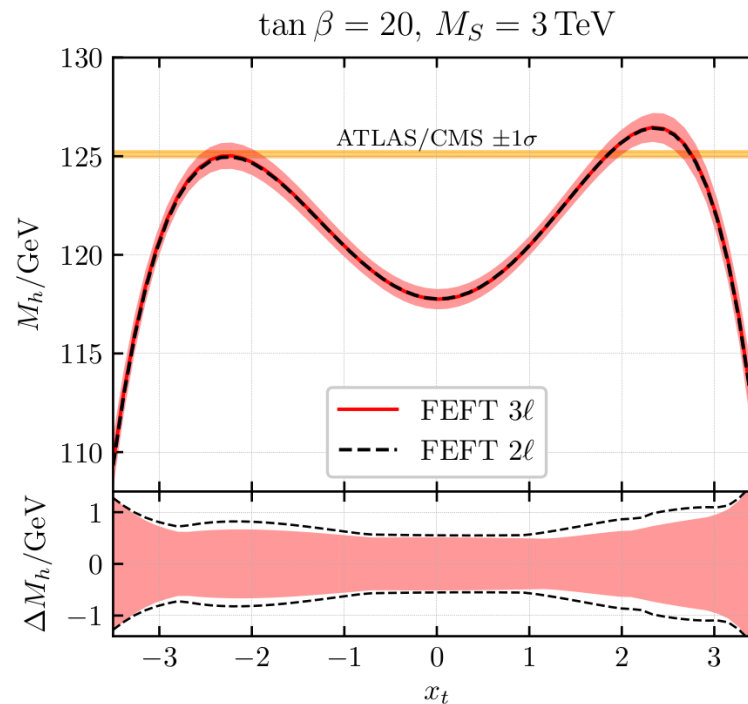
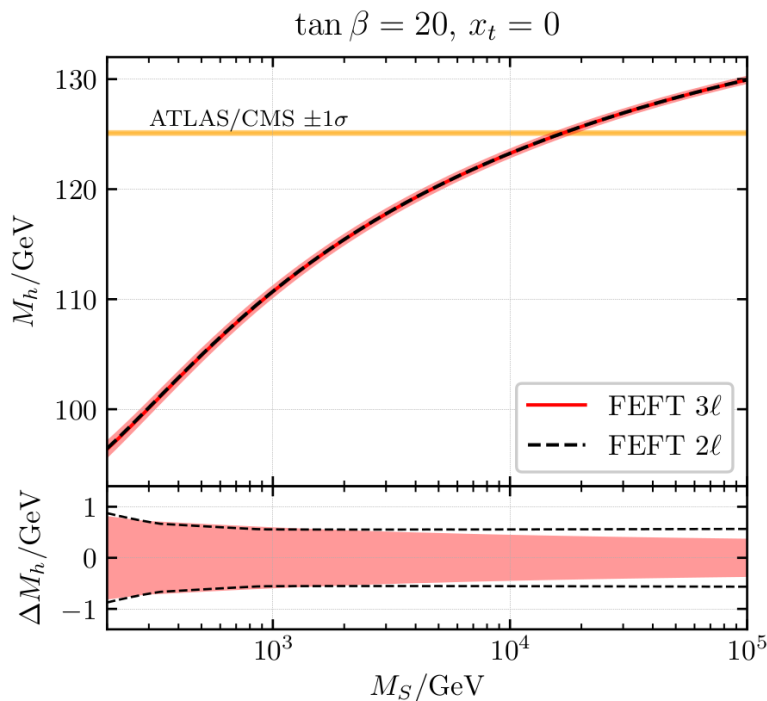
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**MSSM** 4-loop RGEs, 3-loop matching and 3-loop self energy  
 $M_h$  calculated at N<sup>3</sup>LL and N<sup>3</sup>LO

[T. Kwasnitza, D. Stoeckinger and A. Voigt, JHEP 06 (2023) 201, JHEP 07 (2020) 07, 197]



State-of-the-art  
MSSM  
Precision

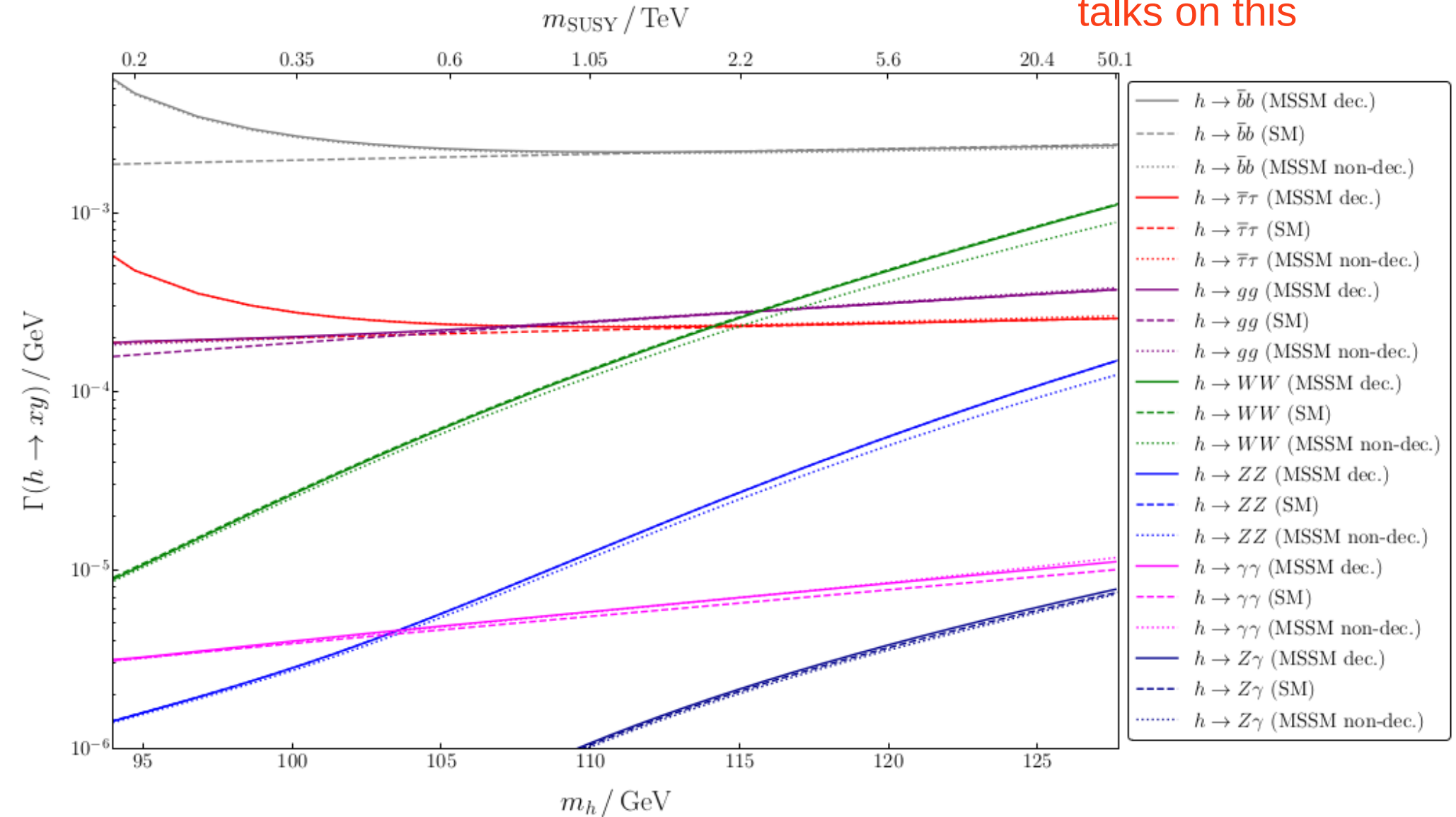


# FlexibleDecay

## Precise scalar decays, special treatment for SM-like Higgs decays

[P.Athron, A.Buechner, D.Harries, W. Kotlarski, D. Stoeckinger and A.Voigt,  
Comput.Phys.Commun. 283 (2023) 108584]

Wojtek has given many  
talks on this



# NPointFunctions

Uladzimir Khasianevich, Wojciech Kotlarski and Dominik Stöckinger, + earlier contributions from Jobst Ziebell and Kien Dang Tran

FlexibleSUSY is now so Flexible the user can specify the observable as well as the model!

## Simple changes (user)

### Possible questions

- Change model  $M^*$  conventions?
- Setup spectrum generator  $M$ ?
- Choose beloved observable  $\in$  quantities?

SARAH

Modify model

Where?

Default Mathematica path

sarah/ $M^*$ /

What?

$M^*$ .m

particles.m

parameters.m

FlexibleSUSY

Modify generator

model/ $M$ /FlexibleSUSY.m

NPointFunctions

Select observables

**Simple. When documented.**

Output

FlexibleSUSYLowEnergy

FLHA<sup>[1008.0762]</sup>

WCxf<sup>\*[1712.05298]</sup>

Issues

Energy above LowScale

No documentation

## More updates

Vector field contribution for muon g-2 and lepton EDMs,

Two-loop Barr-Zee contributions for muon g-2

Electron and tau g-2 now available (not just muon)

New flavour violating processes:

- $\ell \rightarrow \ell' \gamma$
- $b \rightarrow s \gamma$

HiggsSignals/HiggsBounds interface

Option to choose loop libraries:

- SOFUSUSY
- FFLITE
- LOOPTOOLS
- Collier

# Conclusions

- FlexibleSUSY is awesome
- If FlexibleSUSY is not in your life that is very sad :(
- But you can fix this :)

```
$ git clone https://github.com/FlexibleSUSY/FlexibleSUSY  
$ cd FlexibleSUSY
```

OR

```
$ wget https://www.hepforge.org/archive/flexiblesusy/FlexibleSUSY-2.7.1.tar.gz  
$ tar -xf FlexibleSUSY-2.7.1.tar.gz  
$ cd FlexibleSUSY-2.7.1
```

Then setup and run it, e.g.

```
$ ./install-sarah # if not already installed  
$ ./createmodel --name=NMSSM  
$ ./configure --with-models=NMSSM  
$ make
```

Go forth and make excellent physics with FlexibleSUSY!

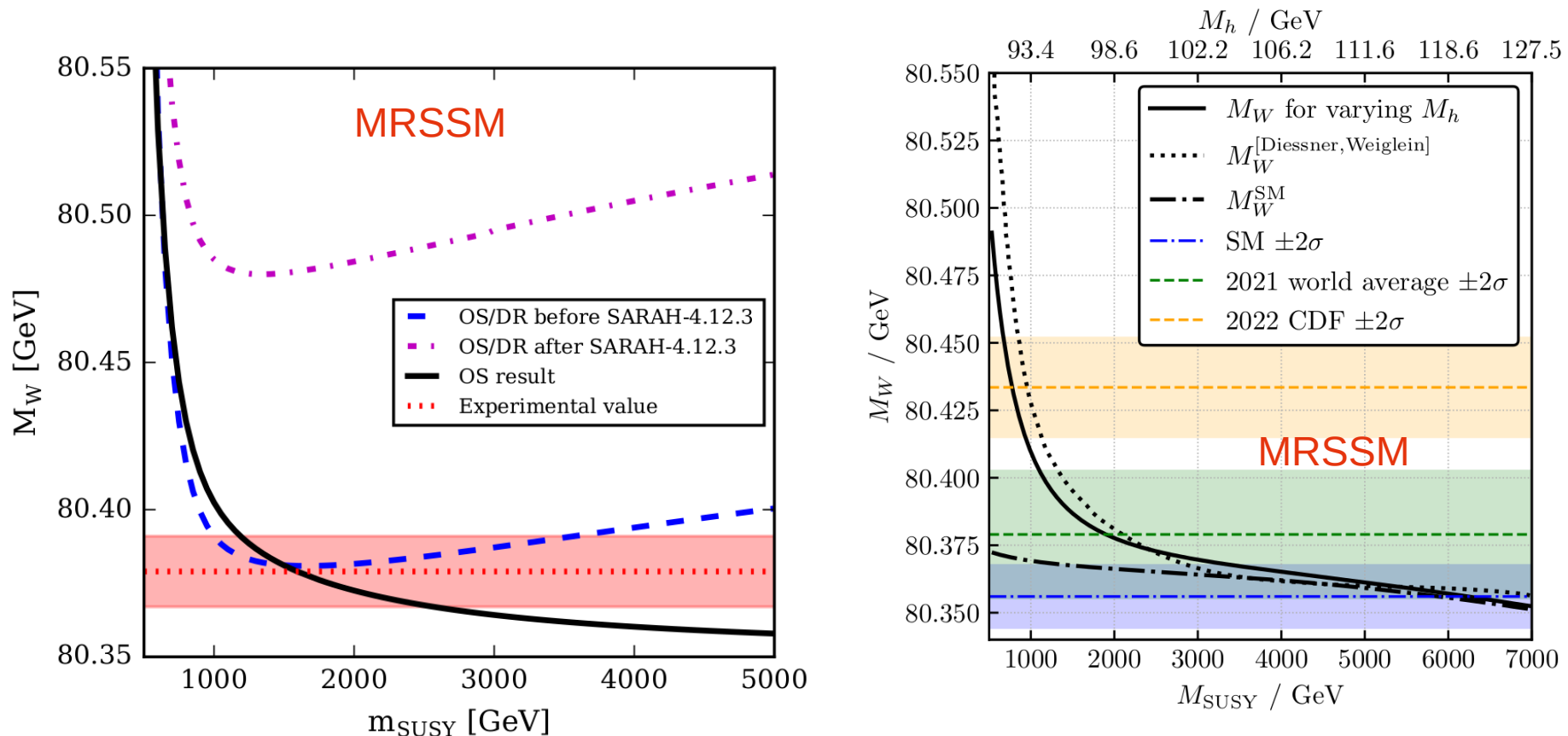
The End  
Thanks for listening!

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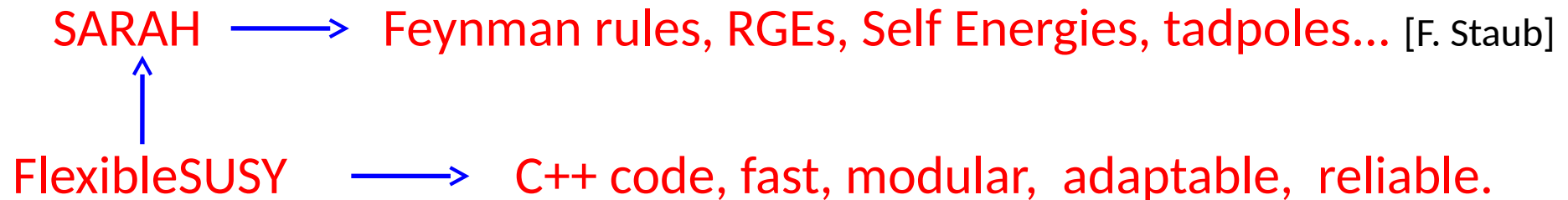


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# FlexibleSUSY

- Precision corrections for spectrum generators known in **general form**
- Exploit this abstraction to aid theory and phenomenology.



```
$ ./install-sarah # if not already installed
$ ./createmodel --name=NMSSM
$ ./configure --with-models=NMSSM
$ make
```

- Many prebuilt spectrum generators: **MSSM, NMSSM, USSM, E6SSM...**  
(No SARAH / MATHEMATICA dependence) <https://flexiblesusy.hepforge.org/models.html>
- Web interface (go play): <https://flexiblesusy.hepforge.org/online/online.php>

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## 3) FlexibleEFTHiggs - Hybrid EFT/Fixed order

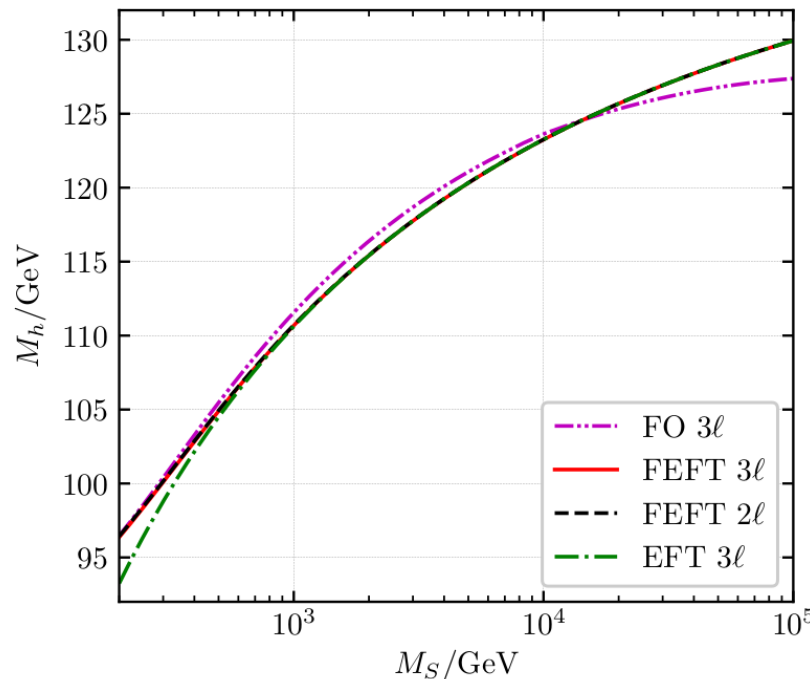
Resums large logs and matches fixed order at  $M_{\text{BSM}} \approx M_Z$

Best of both worlds

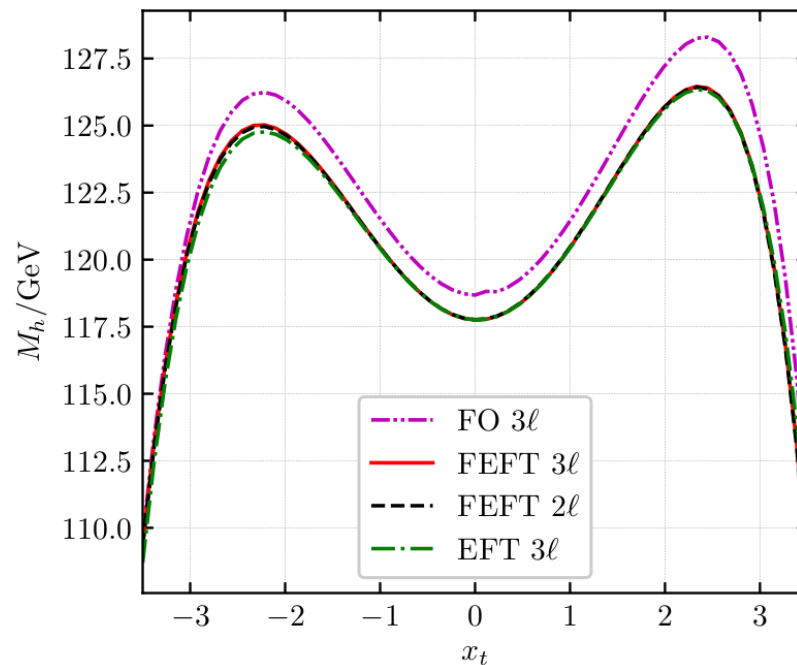
**MSSM** 4-loop RGEs, 3-loop matching and 3-loop self energy  
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[T. Kwasnitza, D. Stoeckinger and A. Voigt, JHEP 06 (2023) 201, JHEP 07 (2020) 07, 197]

$\tan \beta = 20, x_t = 0$



$\tan \beta = 20, M_S = 3 \text{ TeV}$



State-of-the-art  
MSSM  
Precision



# MRSSM explanation of CDF MW measurement

This effect is really essential if you want explain the recent CDF MW measurement

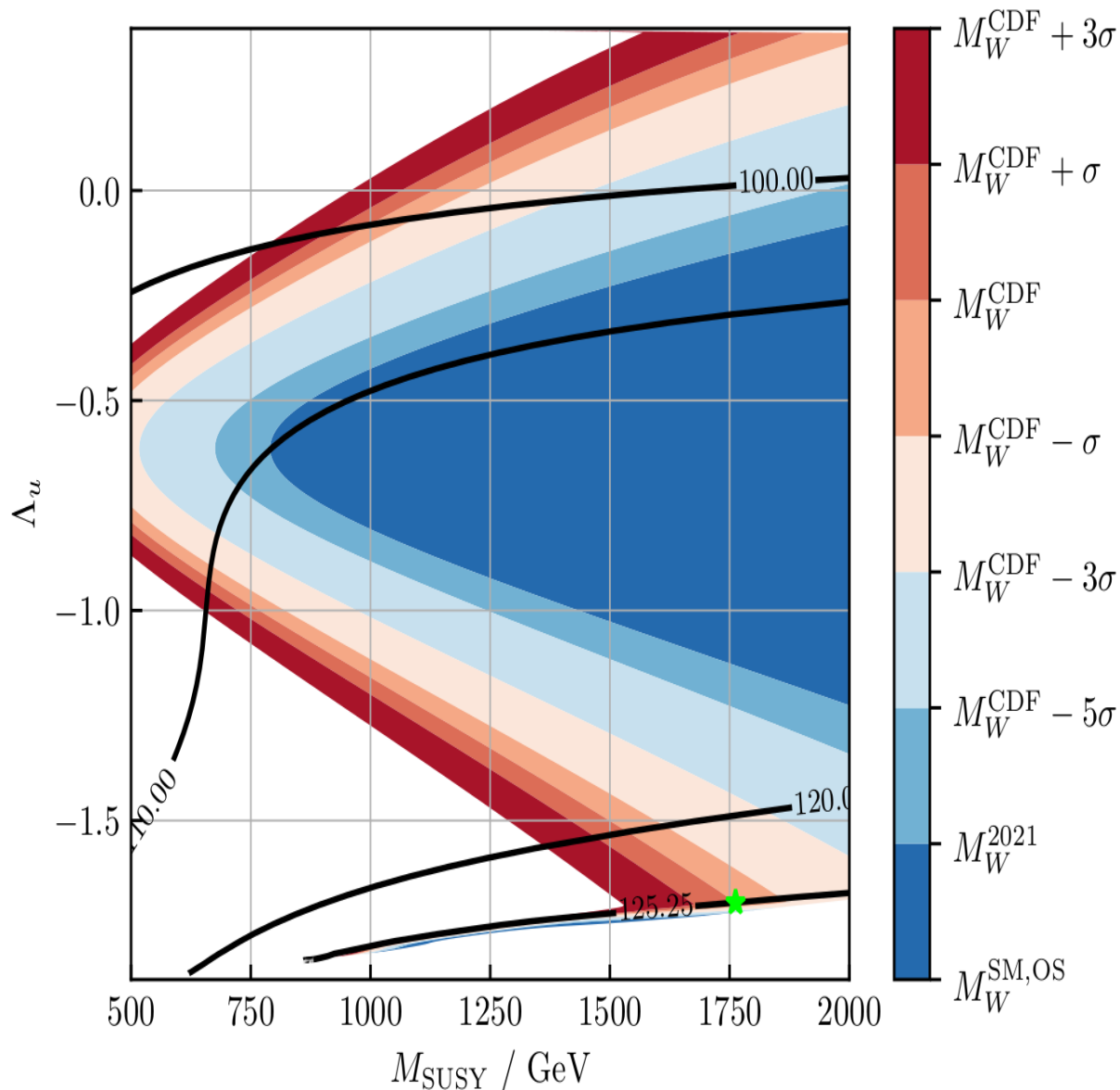
Tree level contribution:

$$\hat{\rho}_{\text{tree}} = 1 + \frac{4v_T^2}{v_d^2 + v_u^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_W^2 = m_Z^2 \cos^2 \theta_W + g_2^2 v_T^2$$

Explaining CDF W mass measurement is easy

Higgs mass is quite constraining though



# FlexibleSUSY is precise

**ALL BSM  
Models**

- Full three family 2-loop RGEs
- Full 1-loop self energies, threshold corrections and tadpoles
- Pure QCD 2-loop corrections for running top/bottom
- FlexibleEFTHiggs Hybrid EFT/fixed order precision Higgs mass calculation
- 1-loop Anomalous magnetic moment of the muon
- 1-loop Electric dipole moments
- Precise W mass prediction (all known SM contributions + one-loop BSM)
- Decays of scalars
- Tower of effective field theories (C++ level manual matching conditions, auto-generated matching is work in progress )

# FlexibleSUSY is precise

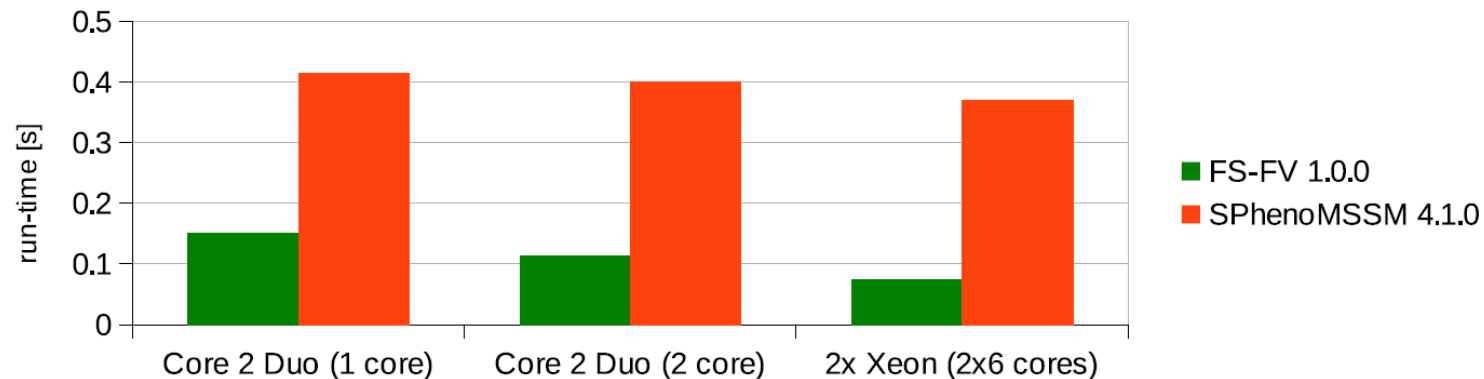
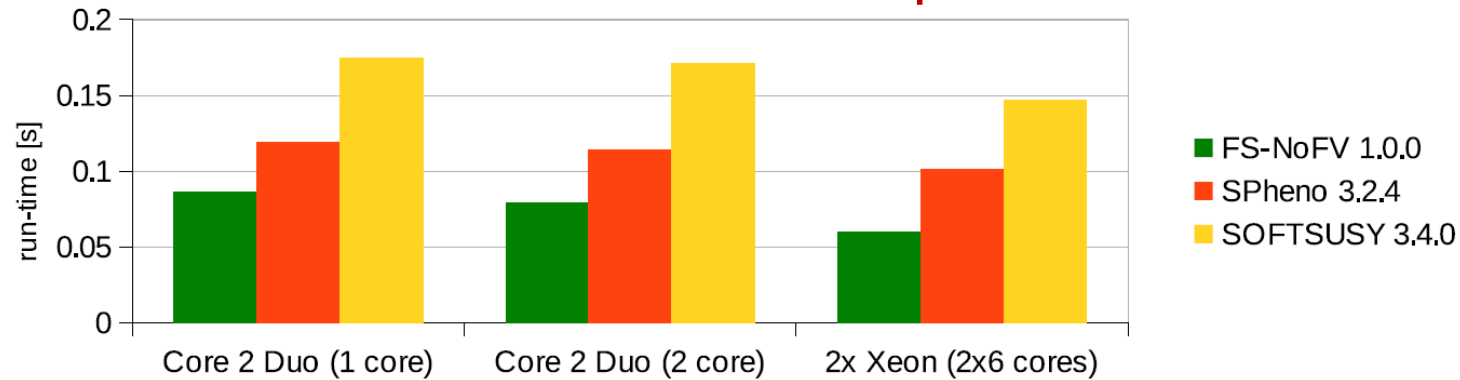
## STATE OF THE ART MODEL SPECIFIC CORRECTIONS

- 3-loop RGEs in **SM** and **MSSM**
- 2-loop (SUSY) QCD correc. to top, bottom Yukawas in **SM**, **MSSM**
- 2-loop (SUSY) QCD correc. to strong gauge coupling in **SM**, **MSSM**
- 2-loop fixed order Higgs mass corrections **SM**, **MSSM**, **NMSSM**
- 3-loop fixed order Higgs mass corrections **SM**, **MSSM** (via Himalaya)
- 3-loop Higgs mass corrections in **Split-MSSM**

# FlexibleSUSY is fast

- Smart linear algebra package (Eigen3)
- Multi-threading

## CMSSM run-time comparison



g++ 4.8.0, ifort 13.1.3 20130607

# FlexibleSUSY is adaptable

## Examples of easy meta-code adaption:

- Specify your own high scale boundary conditions

```
EXTPAR = { {61, LambdaInput},  
           {63, ALambdaInput} };  
  
HighScaleInput = {  
    ...  
    {T[\[Lambda]], ALambdaInput LambdaInput},  
    ...  
};
```

- Define the high scale, with fixed number or analytic condition

```
Highscale = g1 == g2;           gauge coupling unification OR  
HighScale = Ye[3,3] == Yd[3,3]; Tau-bottom Yukawa unification OR  
Highscale = Qin;               Fixed scale entered as input parameter
```

- Choose EWSB output parameters

```
EWSBOutputParameters = { B[\[Mu]], \[Mu] }; Common MSSM choice
```

- Select EWSB solvers (FPI vs gsl Broyden, Newton etc)

```
FSEWSBSolvers = { FPITadpole };  
FSEWSBSolvers = { GSLBroyden };  
FSEWSBSolvers = { GSLNewton };  
  
Default setting is to try all,  
starting with FPI
```

- Build tower of effective field theories

C++ code level only so far

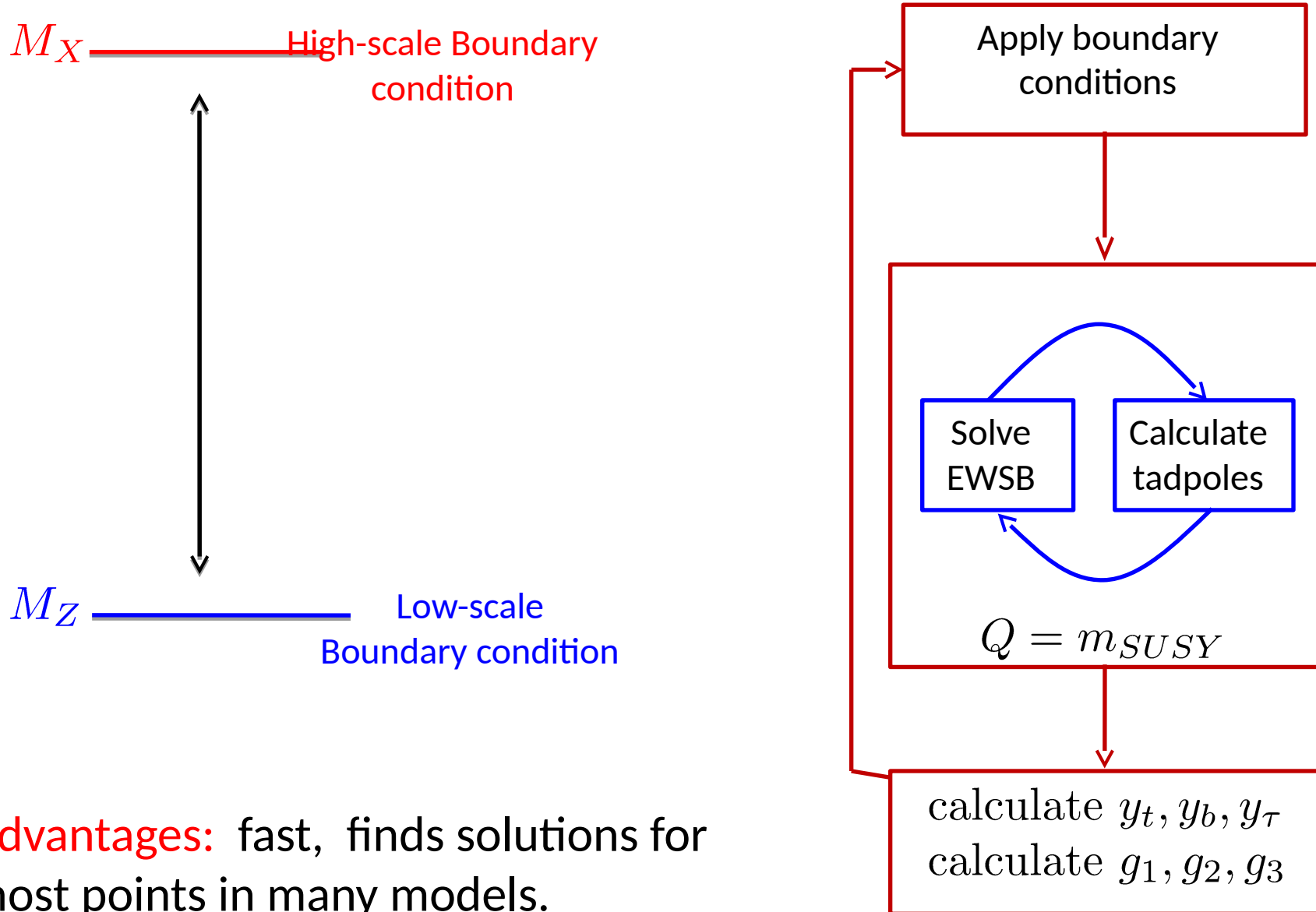
# FlexibleSUSY is adaptable

Can also change the boundary value solver itself!

boundary-value solver



Two-scale fixed point iteration



**Advantages:** fast, finds solutions for most points in many models.

# FlexibleSUSY is adaptable

- FlexibleSAS (Dylan Harries)

FlexibleSUSY has been designed to allow new boundary-value problem solvers

## Semi-Analytic Solver

Use semi-analytic solutions for running masses at EWSB scale

$$m_i^2 = a_i m^2 + b_i M^2 + c_i A M + d_i A^2$$

$$M_j = e_j A + f_j M$$

$$A_k = p_k A + q_k M$$

where  $m, M, A$  are input parameters in high scale constraints

$a_i = a_i(y_m, g_n)$  etc Coefficients depend only on dimensionless couplings

Rewrite EWSB in terms of universal ( $m, M, A$ ) parameters

Now the EWSB outputs may include universal parameters set at the high scale.

This makes it possible to find solutions in the CNMSSM, CE6SSM.



# Semi-analytic fixed point iteration

