

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MSSM HIGGS PRODUCTION & DECAY

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- I Introduction
- II Higgs Decays into Quarks
- III $gg \rightarrow A$
- IV Conclusions

I INTRODUCTION

MSSM

- 2 Higgs doublets $\xrightarrow{\text{ESB}}$ 5 Higgs bosons: h, H, A, H^\pm

- LO: 2 input parameters: $M_A, \text{tg}\beta = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$

- radiative corrections $\propto m_t^4 \log \frac{m_{\tilde{t}_1} m_{\tilde{t}_2}}{m_t^2} \rightarrow \boxed{M_h \lesssim 135 \text{ GeV}}$

Haber
Carena, ...
Heinemeyer, ...
Zhang
Slavich, ...
...

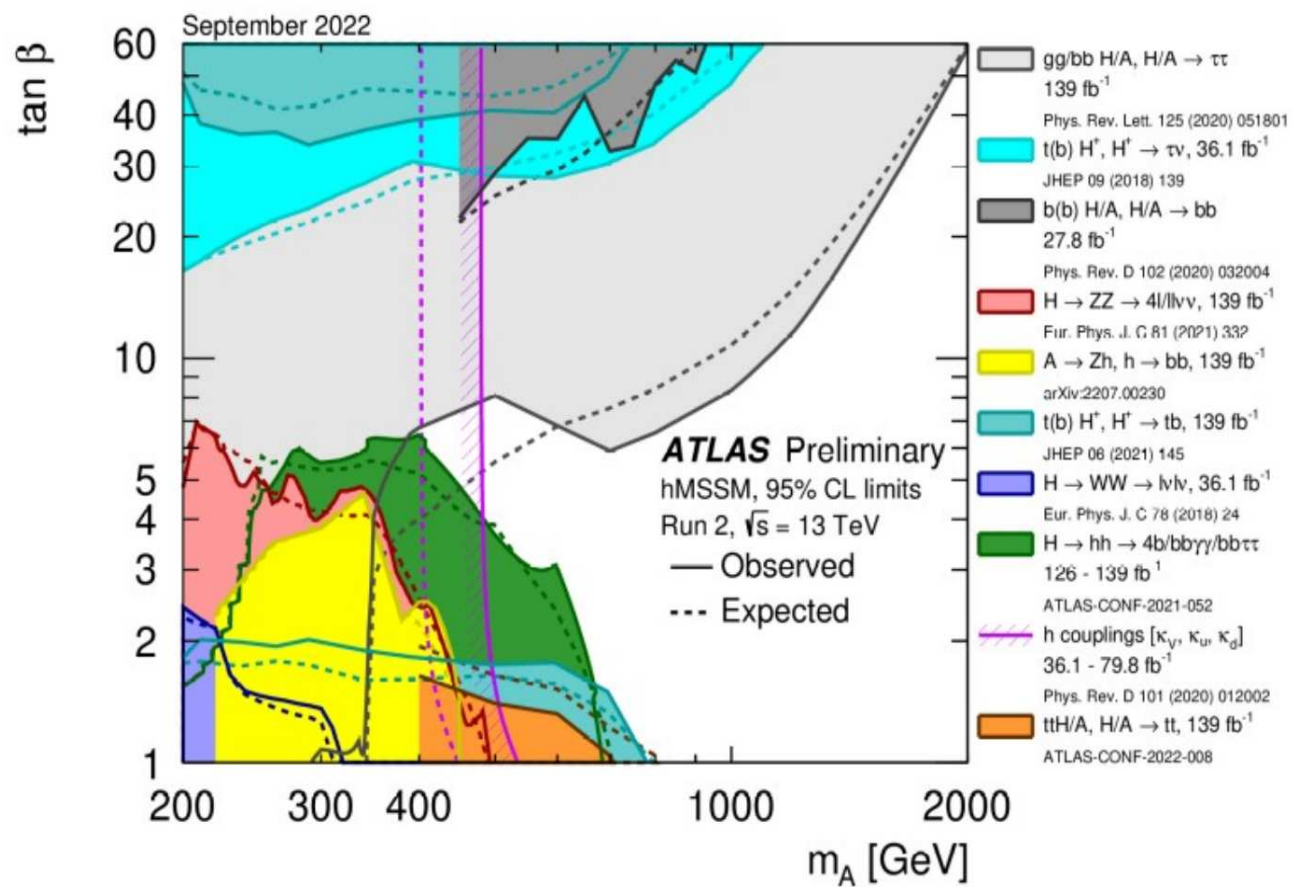
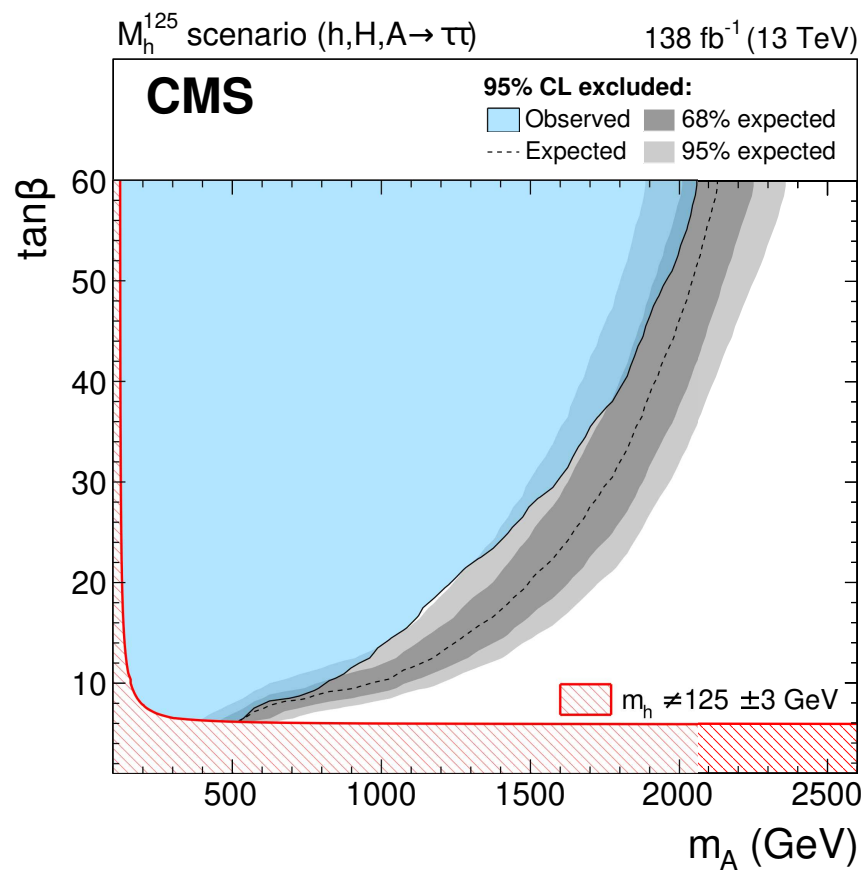
- Yukawa couplings: $\text{tg}\beta \uparrow \Rightarrow g_u^\phi \downarrow \quad g_d^\phi \uparrow \quad g_V^\phi \downarrow$

- LHC: $gg \rightarrow \phi$ dominant for $\text{tg}\beta \lesssim 10$
 $gg \rightarrow \phi b\bar{b}$ dominant for $\text{tg}\beta \gtrsim 10$

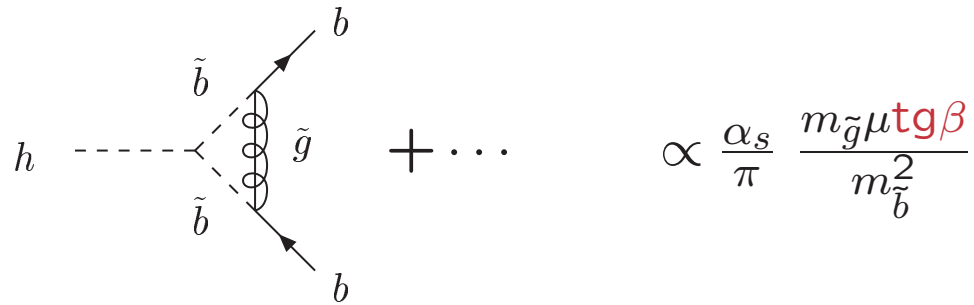
$$gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}\phi^0, \quad gg \rightarrow \phi^0$$



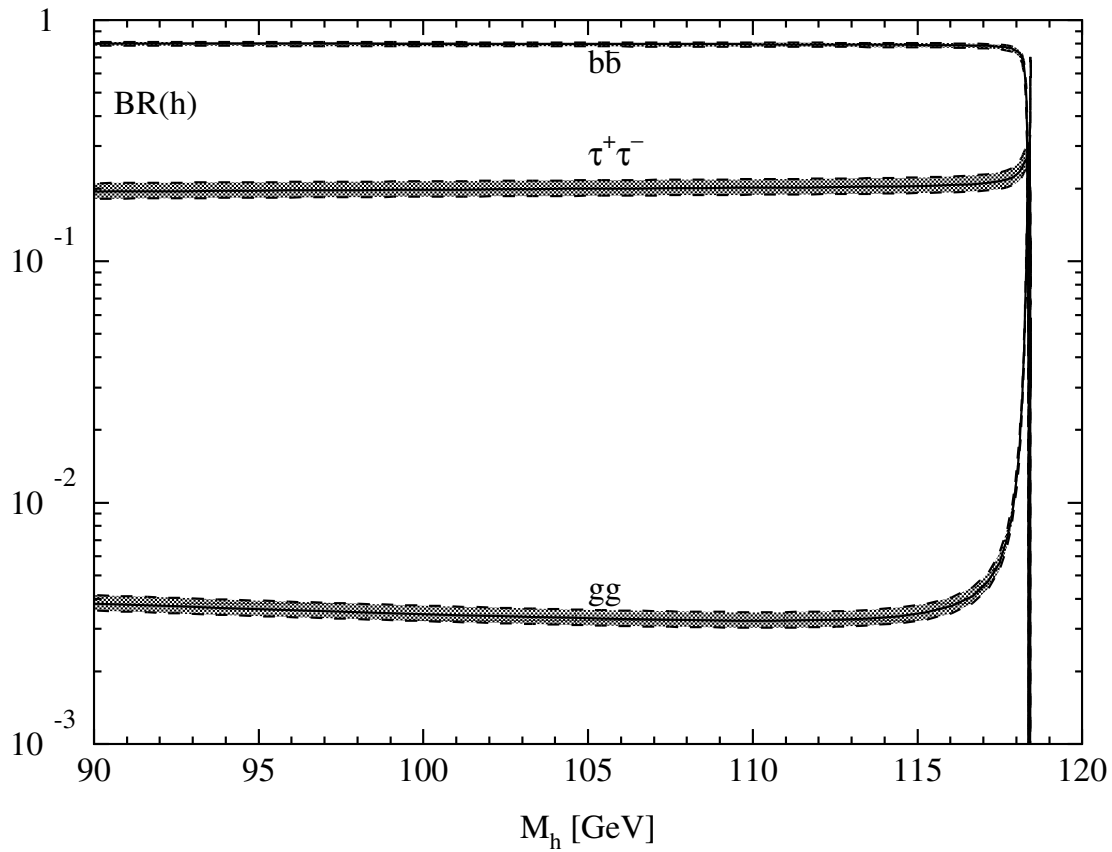
$$\phi^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$$



- large SUSY-QCD corrections to $\phi^0 \rightarrow b\bar{b}$



Hall, ...
 Carena, ...
 Nierste, ...
 Guasch, ...
 etc.



Guasch, Häfliger, S.

II Higgs Decays into Quarks

SUSY-QCD Corrections to $b\bar{b}\phi^0$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{eff} &= -\lambda_b \bar{b}_R \left[\phi_1^0 + \frac{\Delta_b}{\text{tg}\beta} \phi_2^{0*} \right] b_L + h.c. \quad \text{valid to all orders in } \Delta_b \\ &= -m_b \bar{b} \left[1 + i\gamma_5 \frac{G^0}{v} \right] b - \frac{m_b/v}{1 + \Delta_b} \bar{b} \left[g_b^h \left(1 - \frac{\Delta_b}{\text{tg}\alpha \text{tg}\beta} \right) h \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g_b^H \left(1 + \Delta_b \frac{\text{tg}\alpha}{\text{tg}\beta} \right) H - g_b^A \left(1 - \frac{\Delta_b}{\text{tg}^2\beta} \right) i\gamma_5 A \right] b \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_b = \Delta_b^{QCD(1)} + \Delta_b^{elw(1)} \quad \rightarrow \text{NNLO}$$

Noth, S. & Mihaila, Reisser

$$\Delta_b^{QCD(1)} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} M_{\tilde{g}} \mu \text{tg}\beta I(m_{\tilde{b}_1}^2, m_{\tilde{b}_2}^2, M_{\tilde{g}}^2)$$

$$\Delta_b^{elw(1)} = \frac{\lambda_t^2(\mu_R)}{(4\pi)^2} \mu A_t \text{tg}\beta I(m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2, m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2, \mu^2) + (\alpha_{1,2})$$

$$I(a, b, c) = \frac{ab \log \frac{a}{b} + bc \log \frac{b}{c} + ca \log \frac{c}{a}}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)}$$

\Rightarrow resummed Yukawa couplings \tilde{g}_b^Φ

Carena, Garcia, Nierste, Wagner
Guasch, Häfliger, S.

- extension to A_b terms:

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = -\lambda_b^0 \bar{b}_R \left[(1 + \Delta_{b,1}) \phi_1^0 + \frac{\Delta_{b,2}}{\text{tg}\beta} \phi_2^{0*} \right] b_L + h.c.$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = -\lambda_b \bar{b}_R \left[\phi_1^0 + \frac{\Delta_b}{\text{tg}\beta} \phi_2^{0*} \right] b_L + h.c.$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_b = \frac{\Delta_{b,2}}{1 + \Delta_{b,1}} \quad \text{Guasch, Häfliger, S. Ghezzi, Glaus, Müller, Schmidt, S.}$$

$$\Delta_{b,1} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} M_{\tilde{g}} A_b I(m_{\tilde{b}_1}^2, m_{\tilde{b}_2}^2, M_{\tilde{g}}^2) \rightarrow \text{NNLO}$$

- strange Yukawa couplings:

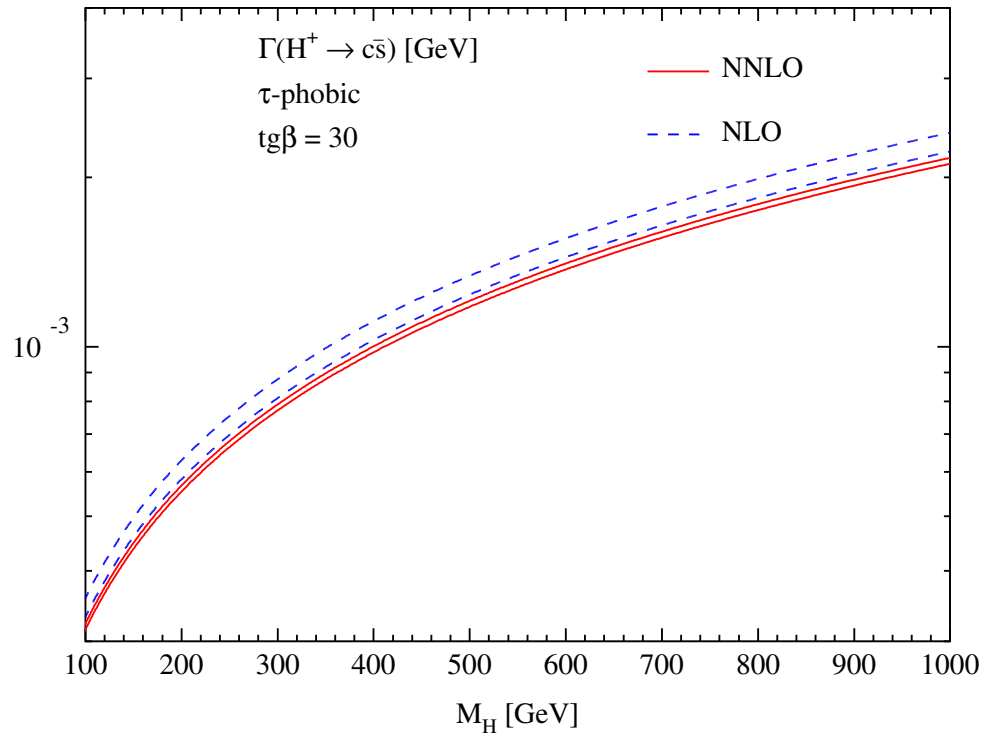
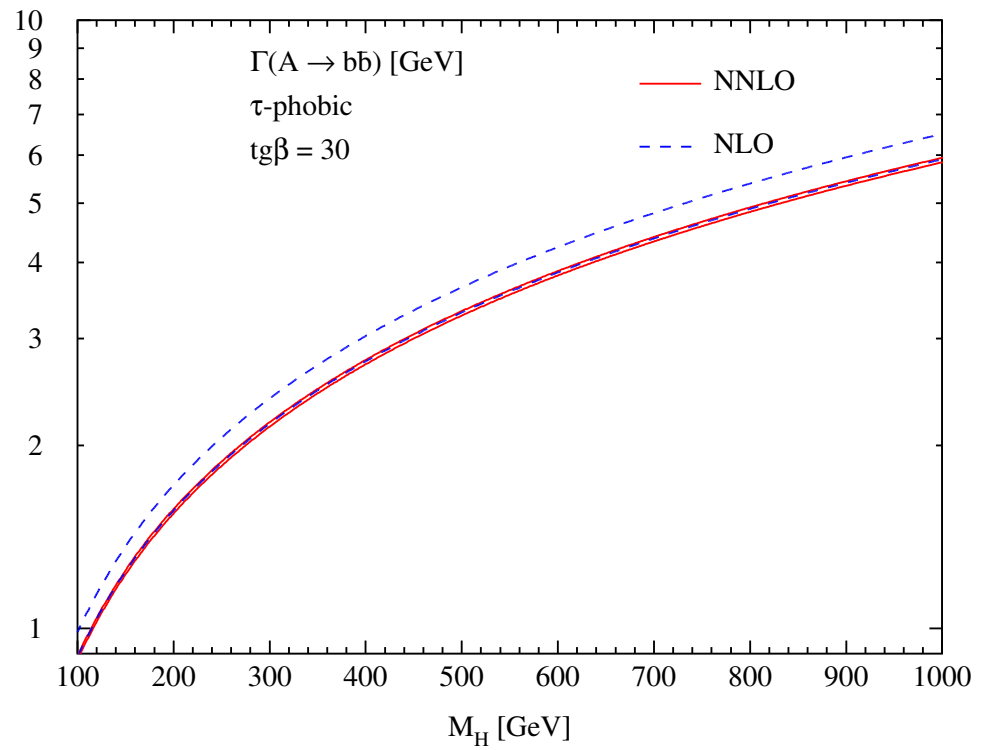
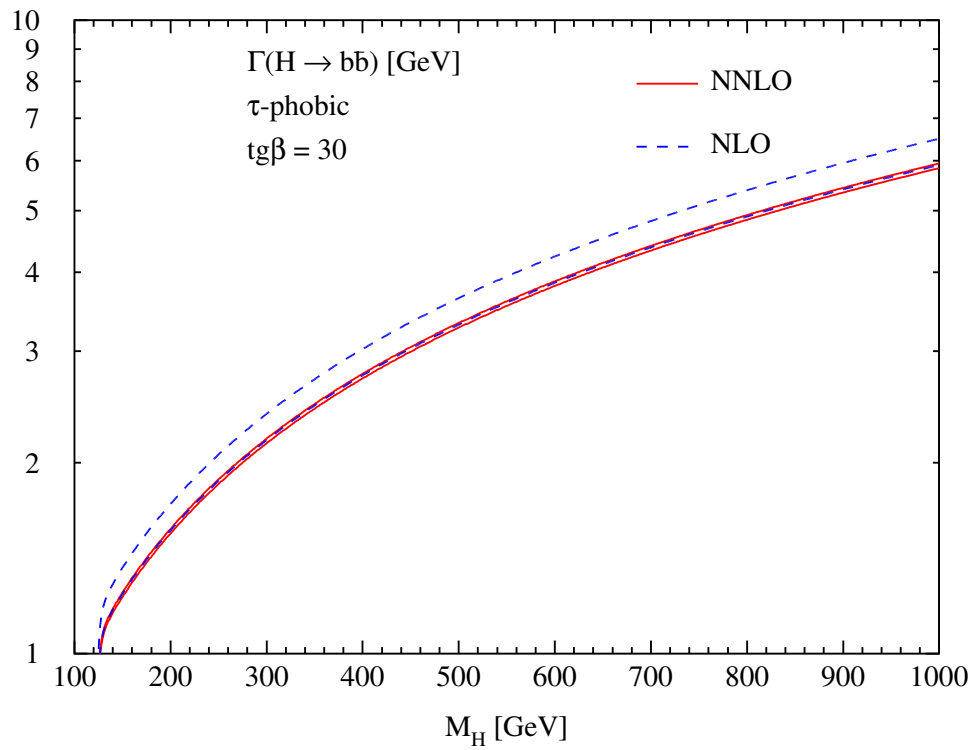
$$\Delta_{s,1} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} M_{\tilde{g}} A_s I(m_{\tilde{s}_1}^2, m_{\tilde{s}_2}^2, M_{\tilde{g}}^2)$$

$$\Delta_{s,2} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} M_{\tilde{g}} \mu \text{tg}\beta I(m_{\tilde{s}_1}^2, m_{\tilde{s}_2}^2, M_{\tilde{g}}^2)$$

$$\Delta_s = \frac{\Delta_{s,2}}{1 + \Delta_{s,1}} \rightarrow \text{NNLO}$$

Ghezzi, Glaus, Müller, Schmidt, S.

- identify charged Higgs-Yukawas with pseudoscalar: $g_{t,b}^{H^\pm} = g_{t,b}^A$



Ghezzi, Glaus, Müller, Schmidt, S.

- extension to Δ_t : $(g_t^A = 1/\text{tg}\beta)$

Chang, Kirk, Mühlleitner, S.

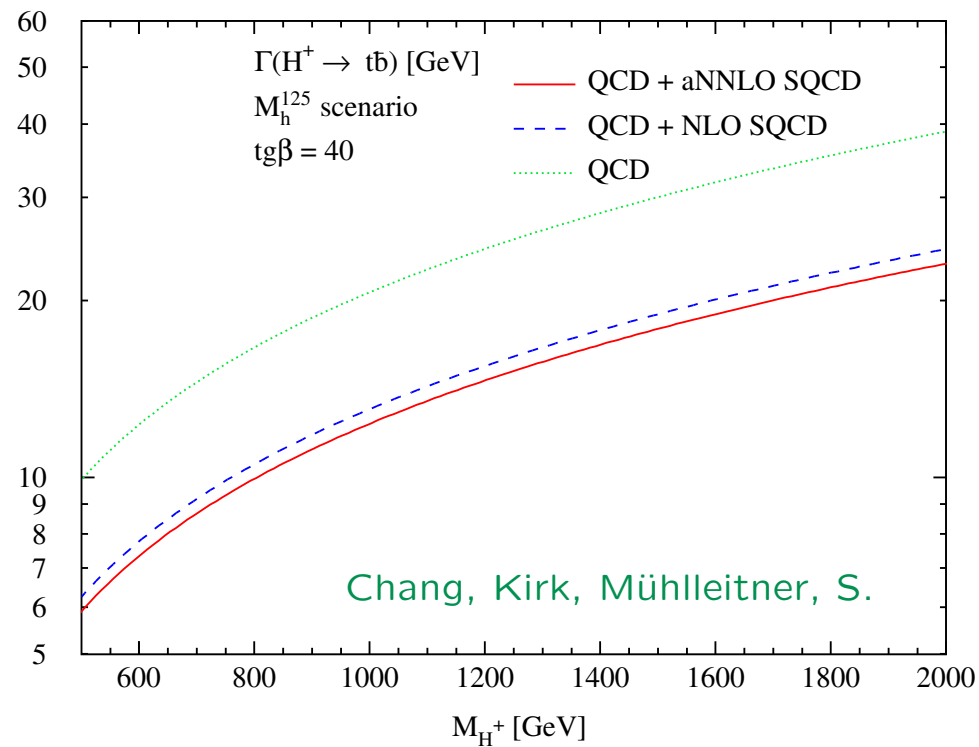
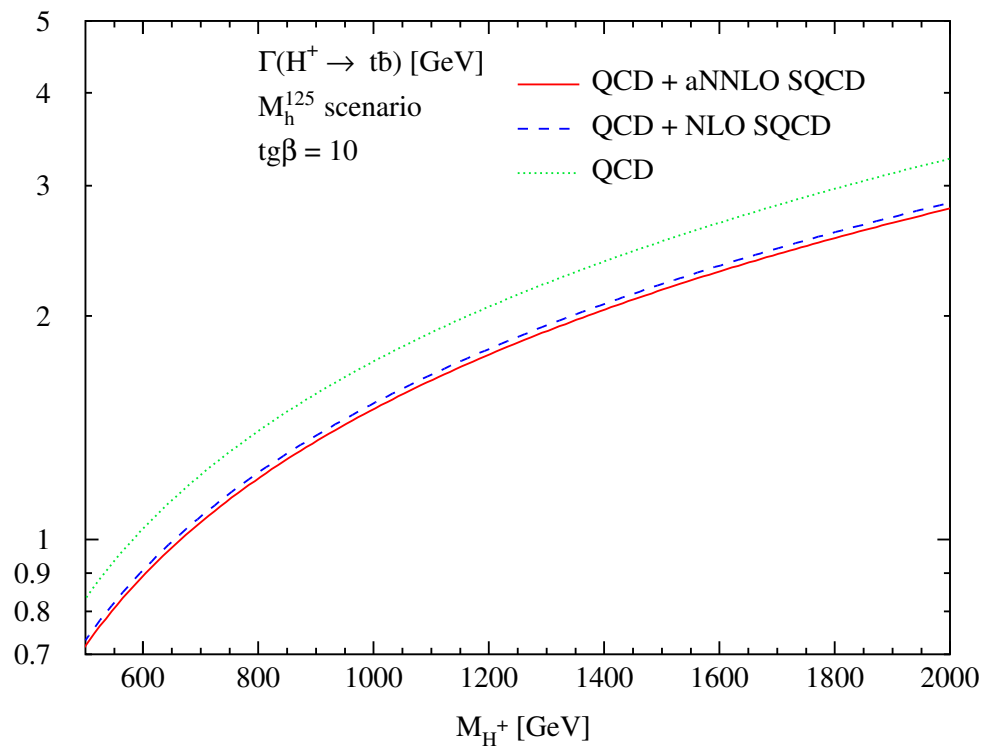
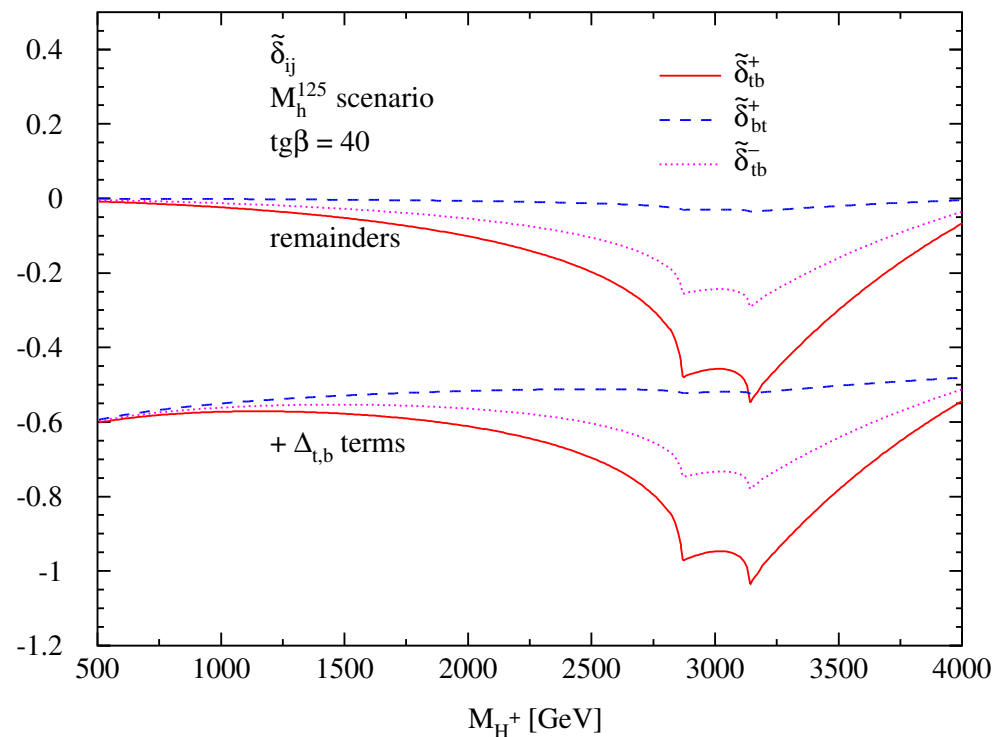
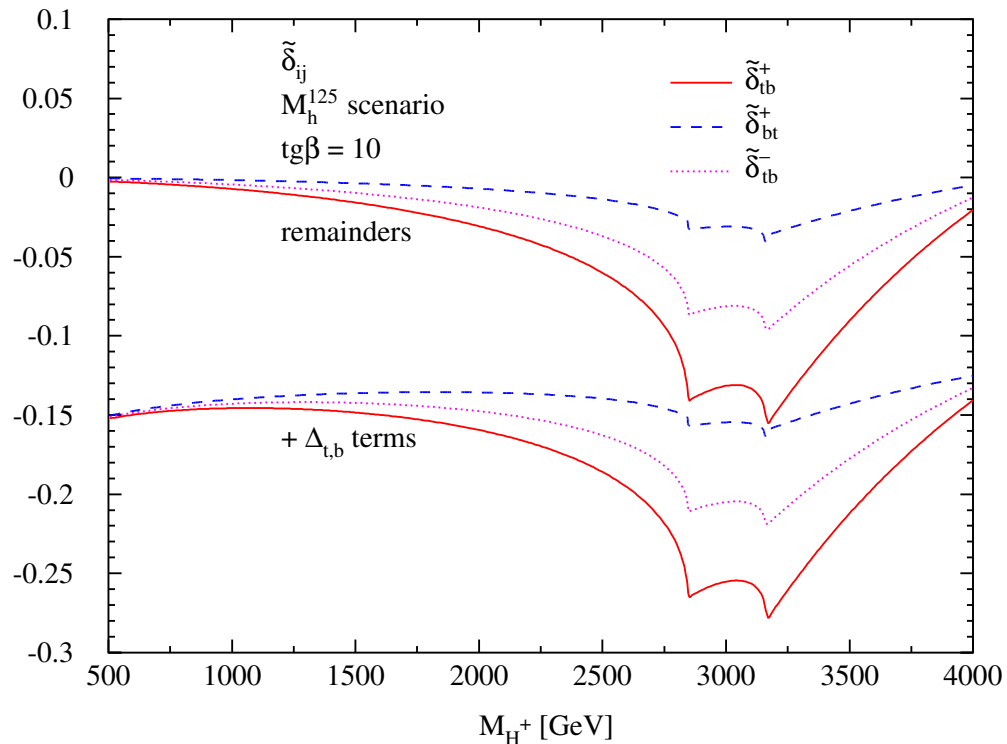
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{eff} &= -\lambda_t \bar{t}_R \left[\phi_1^0 + \frac{\Delta_t}{\text{tg}\beta} \phi_2^{0*} \right] t_L + h.c. \\ &= -m_t \bar{t} \left[1 - i\gamma_5 \frac{G^0}{v} \right] t - \frac{m_t/v}{1 + \Delta_t} \bar{t} \left[g_t^h (1 - \Delta_t \text{tg}\alpha \text{tg}\beta) h \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g_t^H \left(1 + \Delta_t \frac{\text{tg}\beta}{\text{tg}\alpha} \right) H - g_t^A (1 - \Delta_t \text{tg}^2\beta) i\gamma_5 A \right] t\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_t^{QCD(1)} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} M_{\tilde{g}} \frac{\mu}{\text{tg}\beta} I(m_{\tilde{t}_1}^2, m_{\tilde{t}_2}^2, M_{\tilde{g}}^2) \rightarrow \text{NNLO}$$

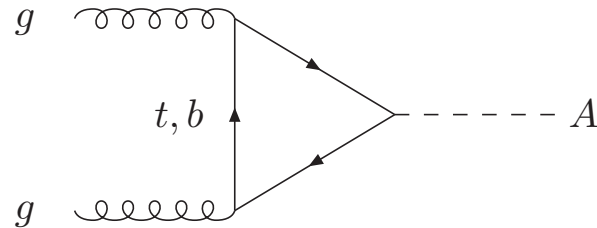
$M_{H^\pm} \gg m_{U,D}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(H^+ \rightarrow U\bar{D}) &= \frac{3G_F M_{H^\pm}}{4\sqrt{2}\pi} |V_{UD}|^2 \left[\bar{m}_U^2 \tilde{g}_U^A (\tilde{g}_U^A + g_U^A \tilde{\delta}_{UD,rem}^+) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \bar{m}_D^2 \tilde{g}_D^A (\tilde{g}_D^A + g_D^A \tilde{\delta}_{DU,rem}^+) \right] (1 + \delta_{QCD})\end{aligned}$$

- δ_{QCD} : N⁴LO $\delta_{ij}, \tilde{\delta}_{ij}$: NLO
- $\tilde{\delta}_{ij}$ small up to $M_{H^\pm} \approx 2 \text{ TeV} \Rightarrow$ aNNLO
- translated to $H^\pm \rightarrow cb, cs$



III $gg \rightarrow A$



Georgi,...

Gamberini,...

S., Djouadi, Graudenz, Zerwas
Dawson, Kauffman

- NLO QCD corrections: $\sim 10 \dots 100\%$

- NNLO calculated for $m_t \gg M_\phi \Rightarrow$ further increase by 20–30%

Harlander, Kilgore
Anastasiou, Melnikov
Ravindran, Smith, van Neerven

- impl. of $gg \rightarrow \phi$ in POWHEG including mass effects @ NLO QCD

Bagnaschi, Degrassi, Slavich, Vicini

- SUSY-elw. corrections unknown

- genuine SUSY–QCD corrections: 10–100%

Harlander, Steinhauser, Hofmann
Degrassi, Di Vita, Slavich

[$\leftarrow \Delta_{t,b}$]

\leftarrow numerical integration of full 2-loop diagrams

Bagnaschi, ...

$$\sigma_{LO}(pp \rightarrow A) = \sigma_0^A \tau_A \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau_A}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} = \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dx}{x} g(x, \mu_F^2) g(\tau/x, \mu_F^2)$$

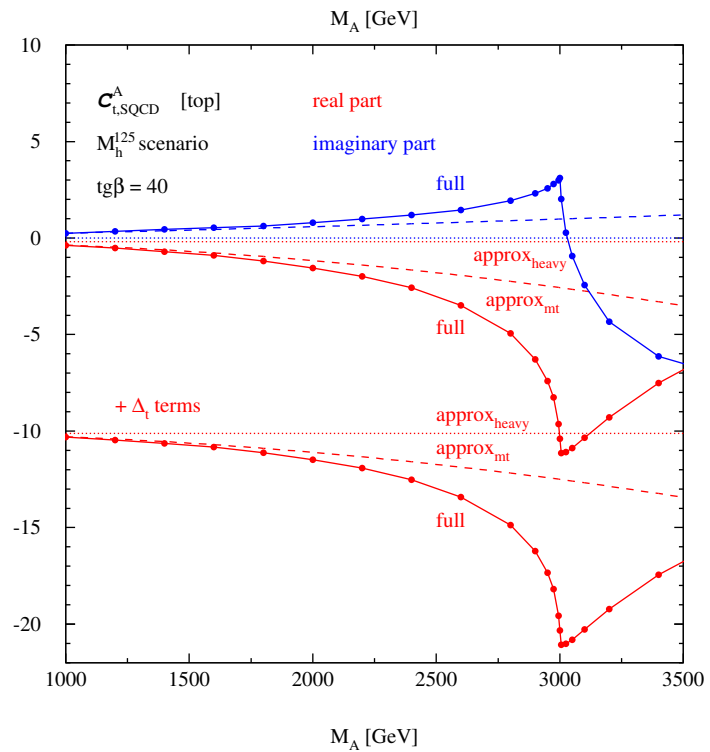
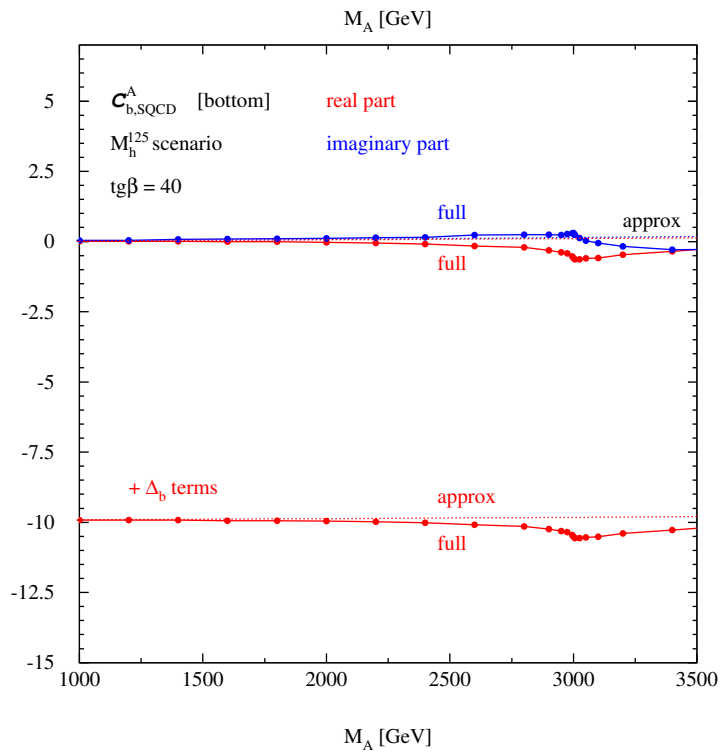
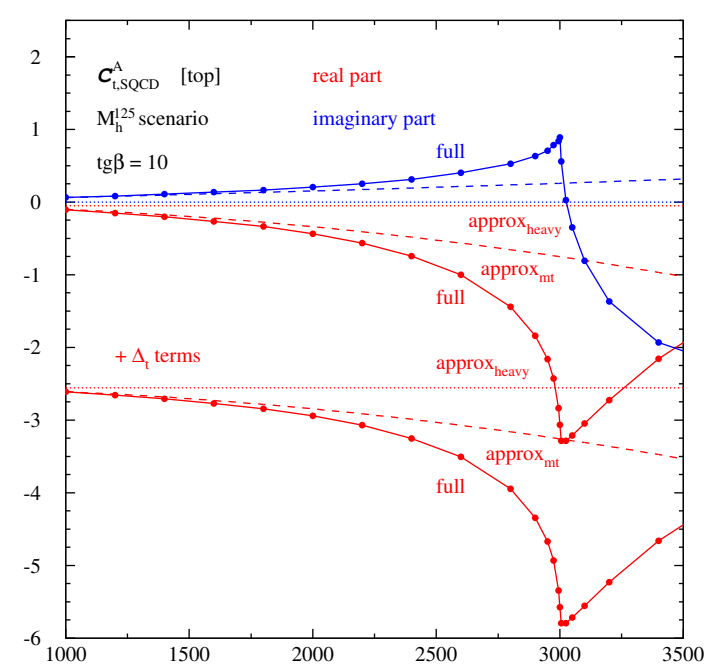
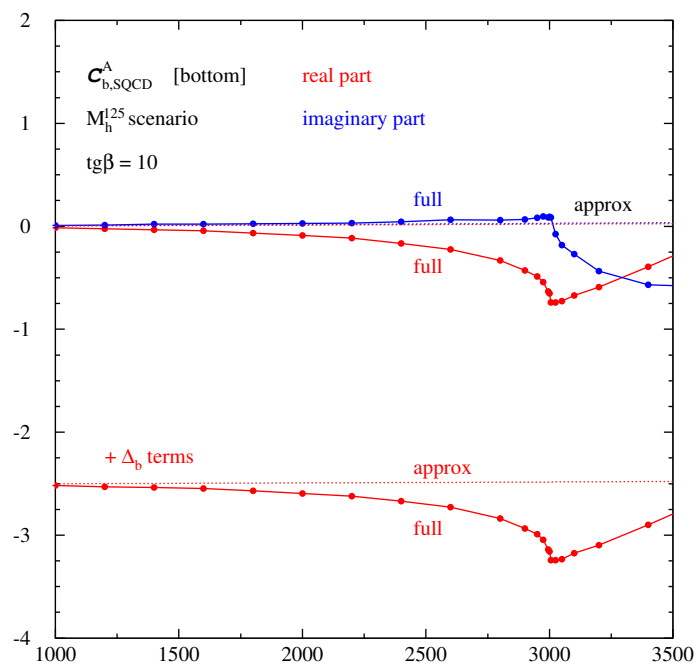
$$\hat{\sigma}_{LO}^A(gg \rightarrow A) = \sigma_0^A \delta(1-z)$$

$$\sigma_0^A = \frac{G_F \alpha_s^2(\mu_R)}{128\sqrt{2}\pi} \left| \sum_Q g_Q^A A_Q^A(\tau_Q) \right|^2$$

$$A_Q^A(\tau) = \tau f(\tau)$$

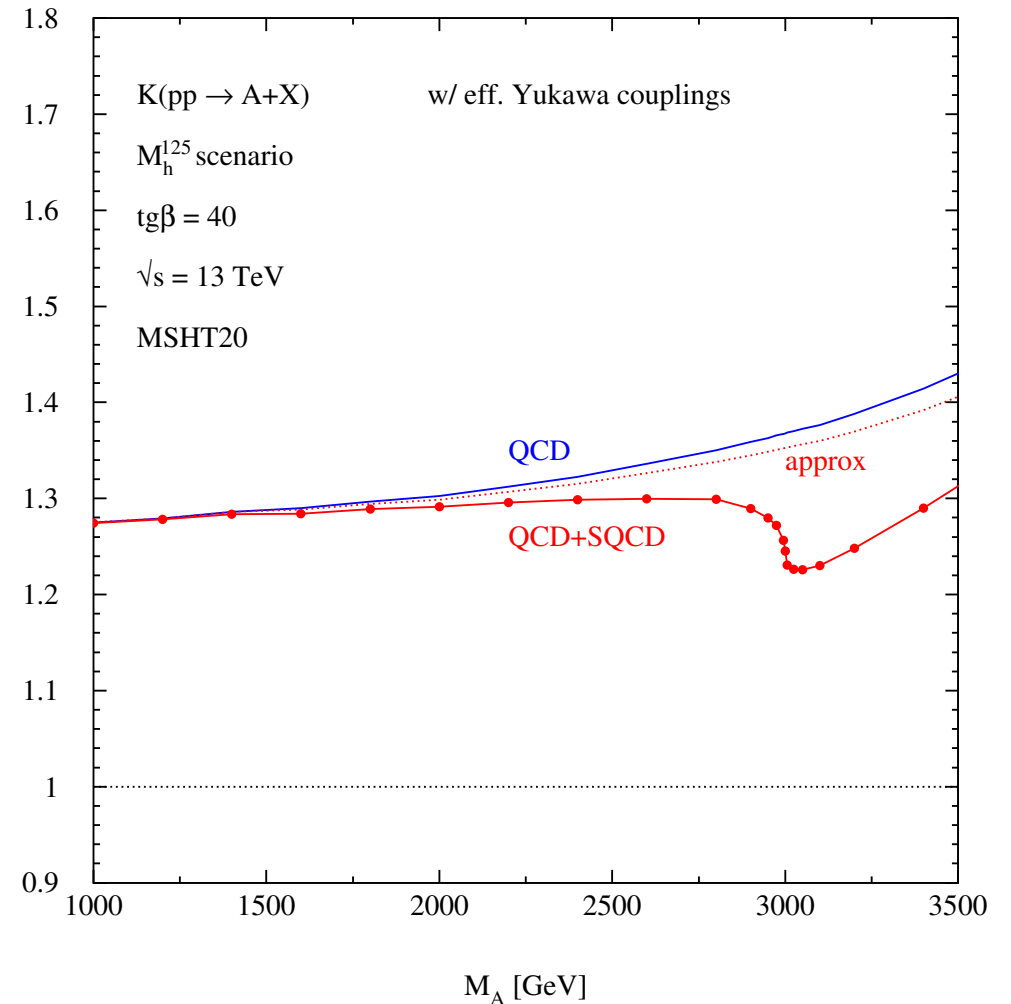
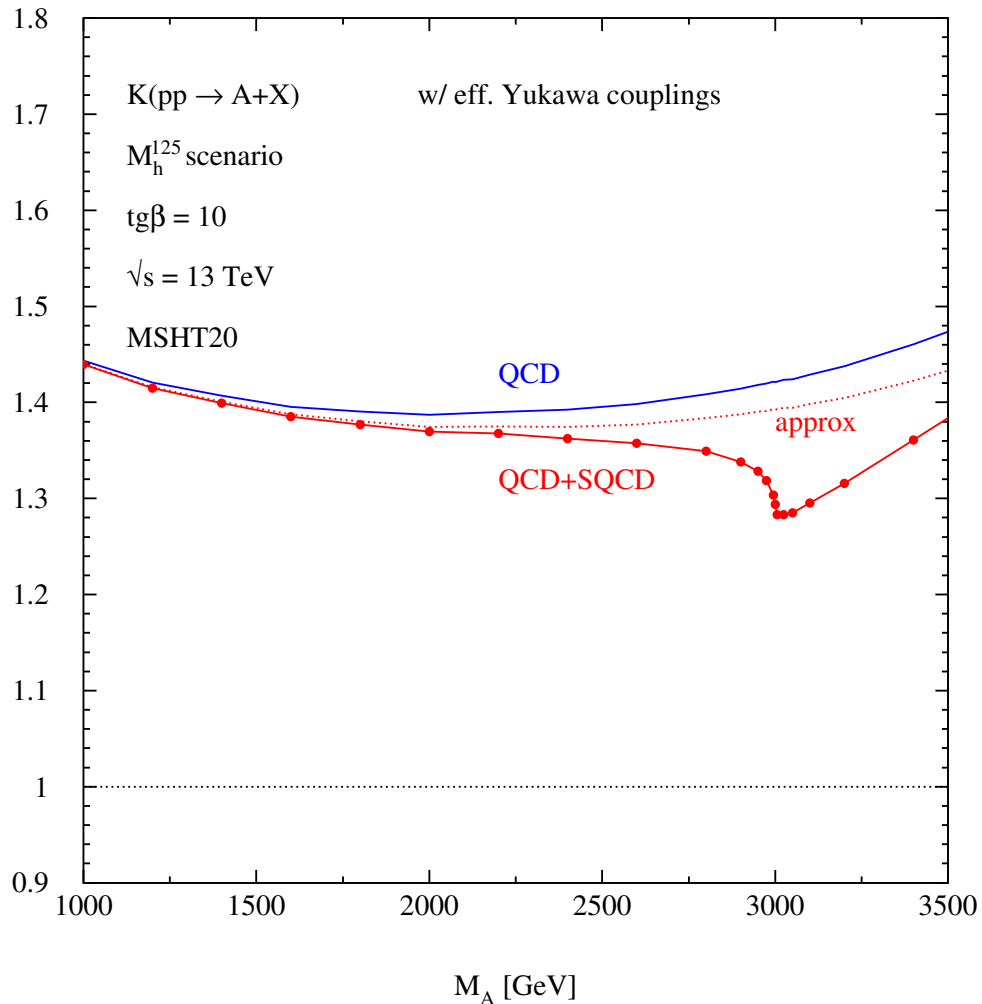
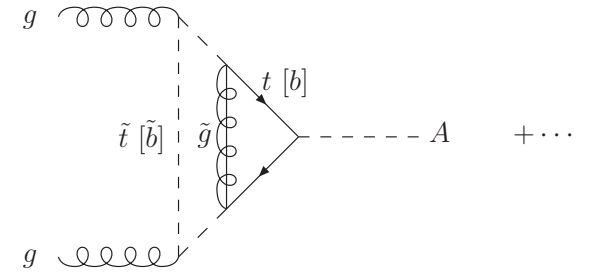
$$f(\tau) = \begin{cases} \arcsin^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}} & \tau \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \left[\log \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\tau}}{1 - \sqrt{1-\tau}} - i\pi \right]^2 & \tau < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A_Q(\tau_Q) \rightarrow A_Q(\tau_Q) \left[1 + C_{Q,SQCD}^A \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right]$$



Bagnaschi, Fritz, Liebler, Mühlleitner, Nguyen, S.

$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow A) = \sigma_{LO}(\tilde{g}_t^A, \tilde{g}_b^A) [1 + \delta_{QCD} + \delta_{SQCD}]$$



Bagnaschi, Fritz, Liebler, Mühlleitner, Nguyen, S.

IV CONCLUSIONS

- genuine SUSY–QCD corrections large at large $\tan\beta \leftarrow \Delta_{t,b}$
- extension to Δ_t new
- small remainders beyond $\Delta_{t,b}$ approximation in most cases
- analogous results for charm and strange Yukawa couplings $\rightarrow \Delta_{c,s}$
- approximate NNLO results for charged Higgs decays into quarks
- full SUSY–QCD corrections to $gg \rightarrow A$

BACKUP SLIDES

- 9 triangle diagrams, counterterms: α_s : $\overline{\text{MS}}$ 5FS, m_t : on-shell

- one form factor \leftarrow projector, no tensor reduction

- γ_5 : Larin scheme (checked against HVBM, Kreimer)

- UV-singularities: end-point subtractions

$$\int_0^1 dx \frac{f(x)}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} = \int_0^1 dx \frac{f(1)}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} + \int_0^1 dx \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} = \frac{f(1)}{\epsilon} + \int_0^1 dx \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{1-x} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$

- thresholds: $M_A^2 \geq 4m_Q^2, 4m_{\tilde{Q}}^2 \rightarrow \text{IBP} \rightarrow$ reduction of power of denominator $[m_{Q,\tilde{Q}}^2 \rightarrow m_{Q,\tilde{Q}}^2(1 - ih)]$

$$\int_0^1 dx \frac{f(x)}{(a+bx)^2} = \frac{f(0)}{ab} - \frac{f(1)}{b(a+b)} + \int_0^1 dx \frac{f'(x)}{b(a+bx)}$$

- extrapolation to NWA ($h \rightarrow 0$): Richardson extrapolation

1911

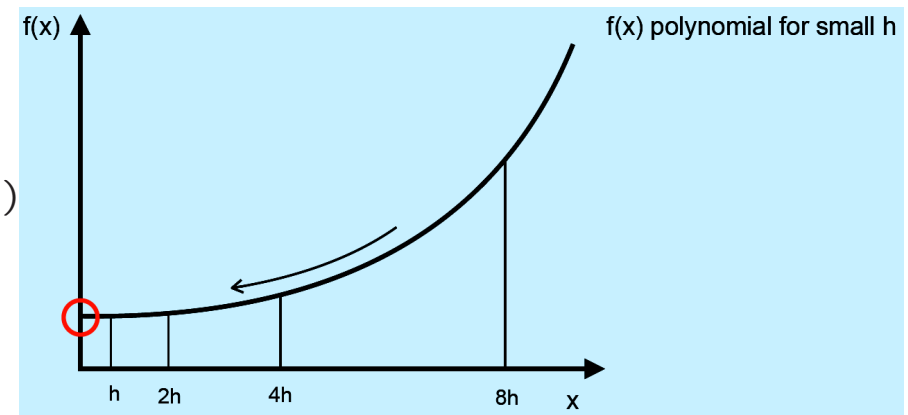
$$M_2 = 2f(h) - f(2h) = f(0) + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$

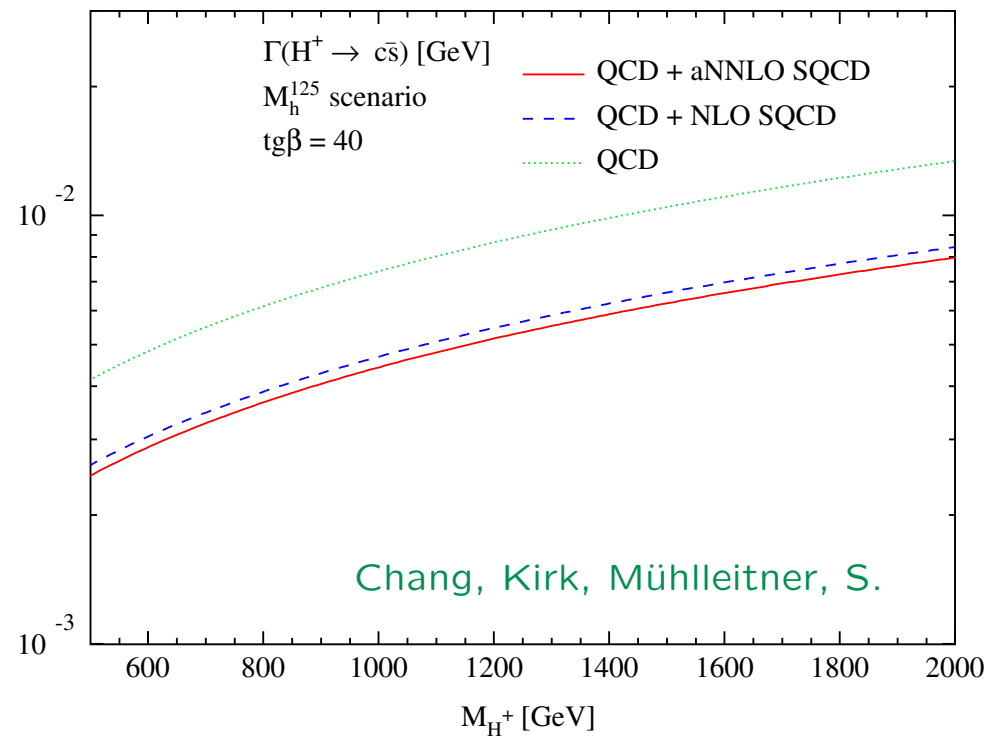
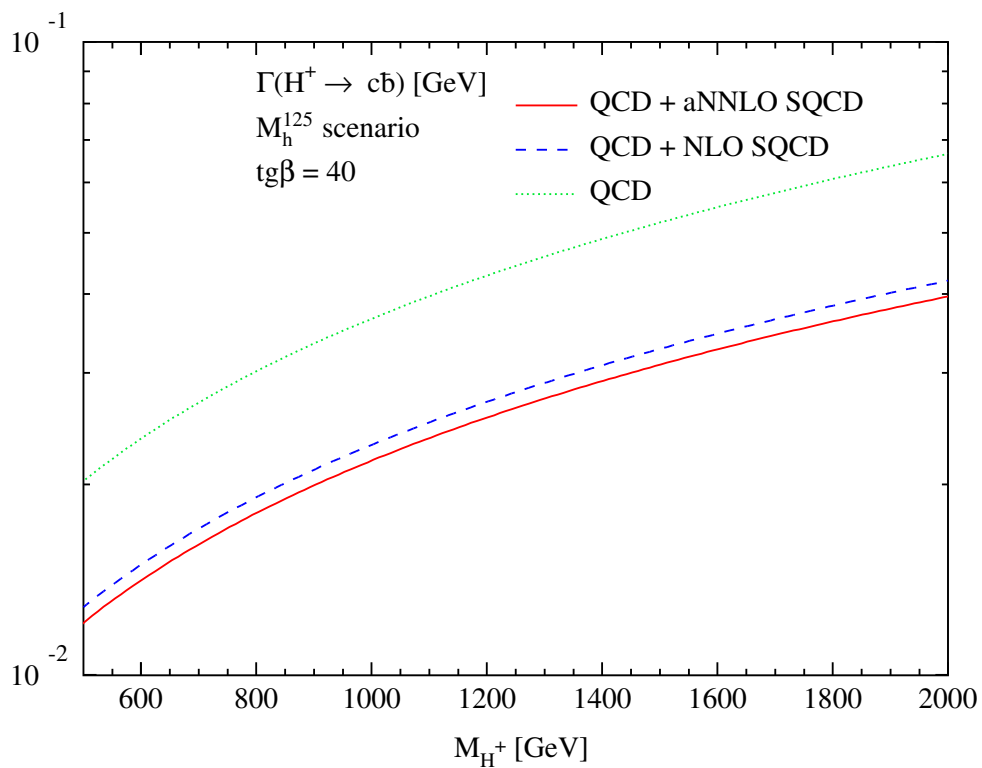
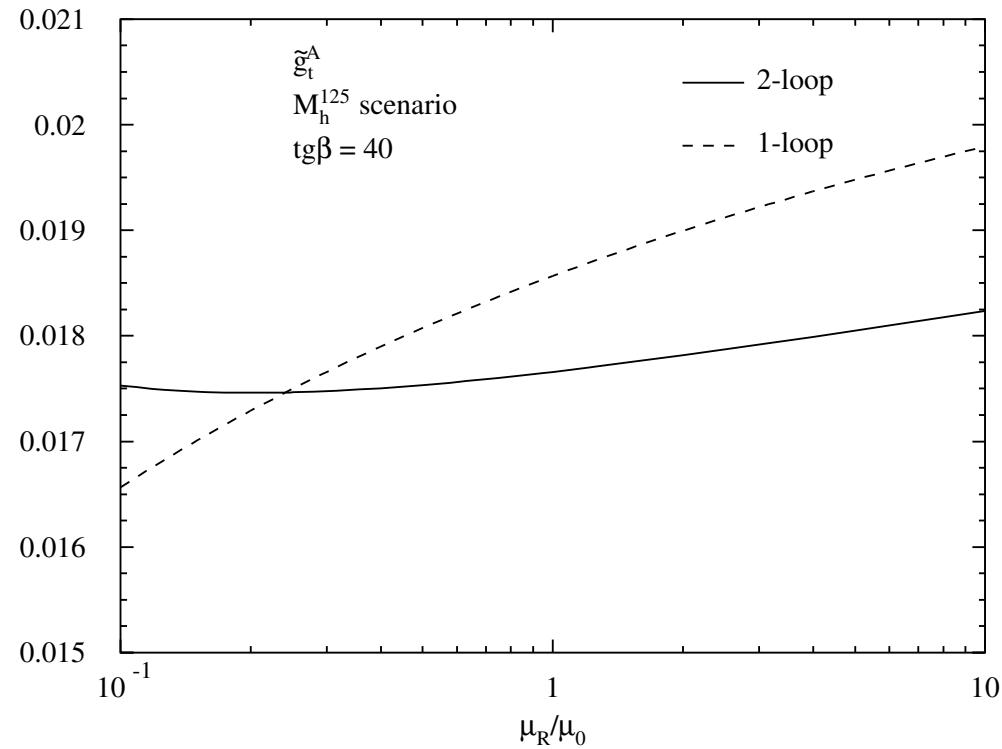
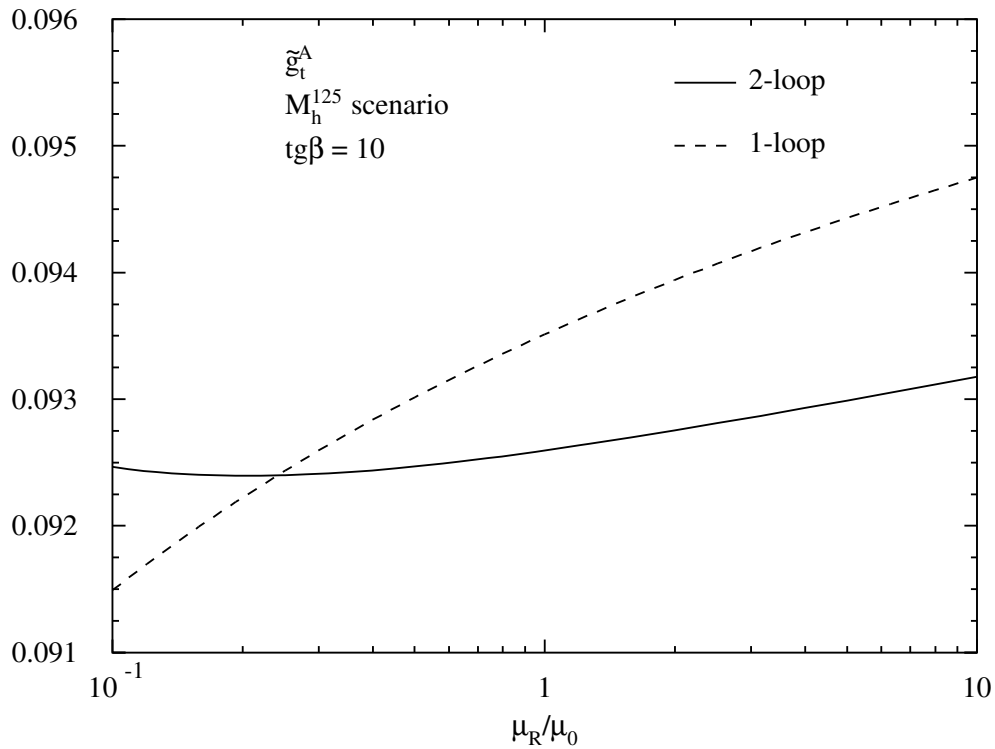
$$M_4 = \{8f(h) - 6f(2h) + f(4h)\}/3 = f(0) + \mathcal{O}(h^3)$$

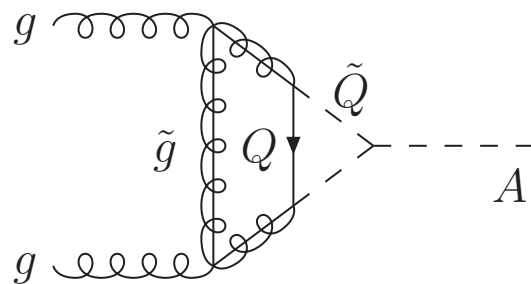
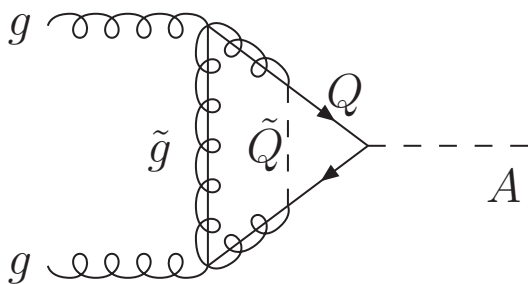
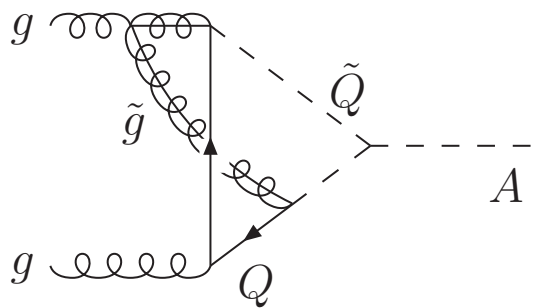
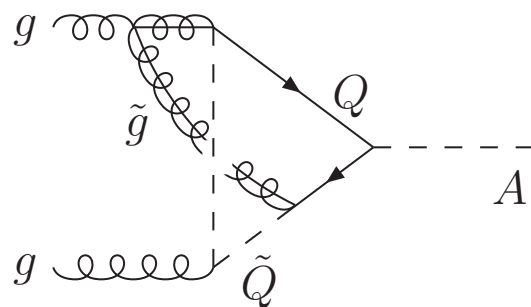
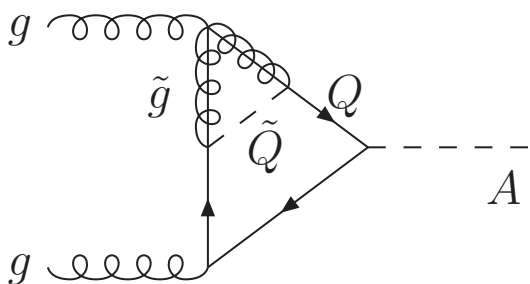
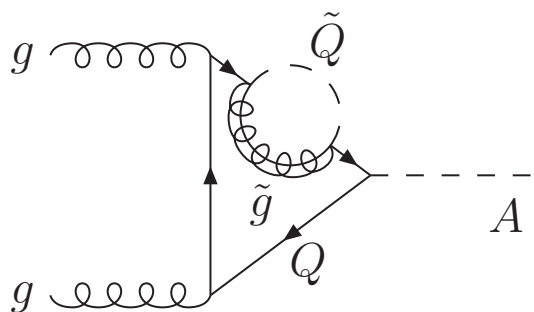
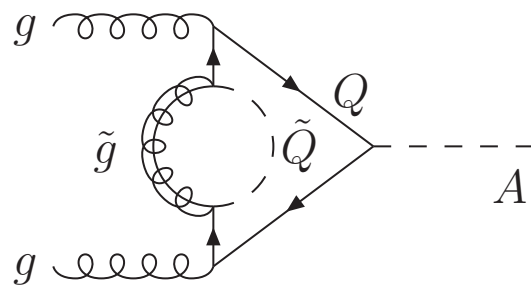
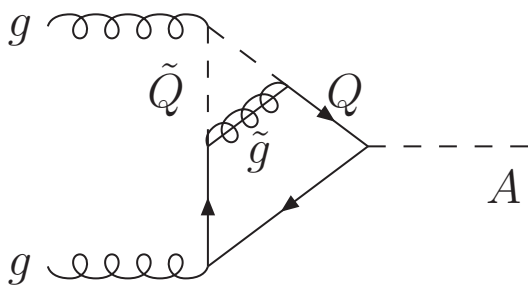
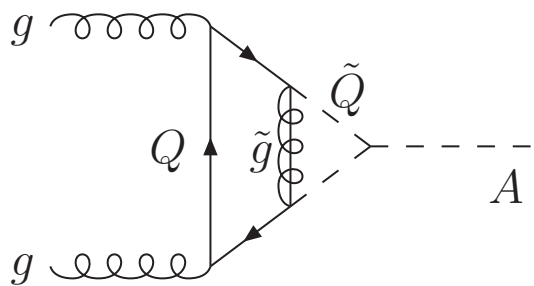
$$M_8 = \{64f(h) - 56f(2h) + 14f(4h) - f(8h)\}/21 = f(0) + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

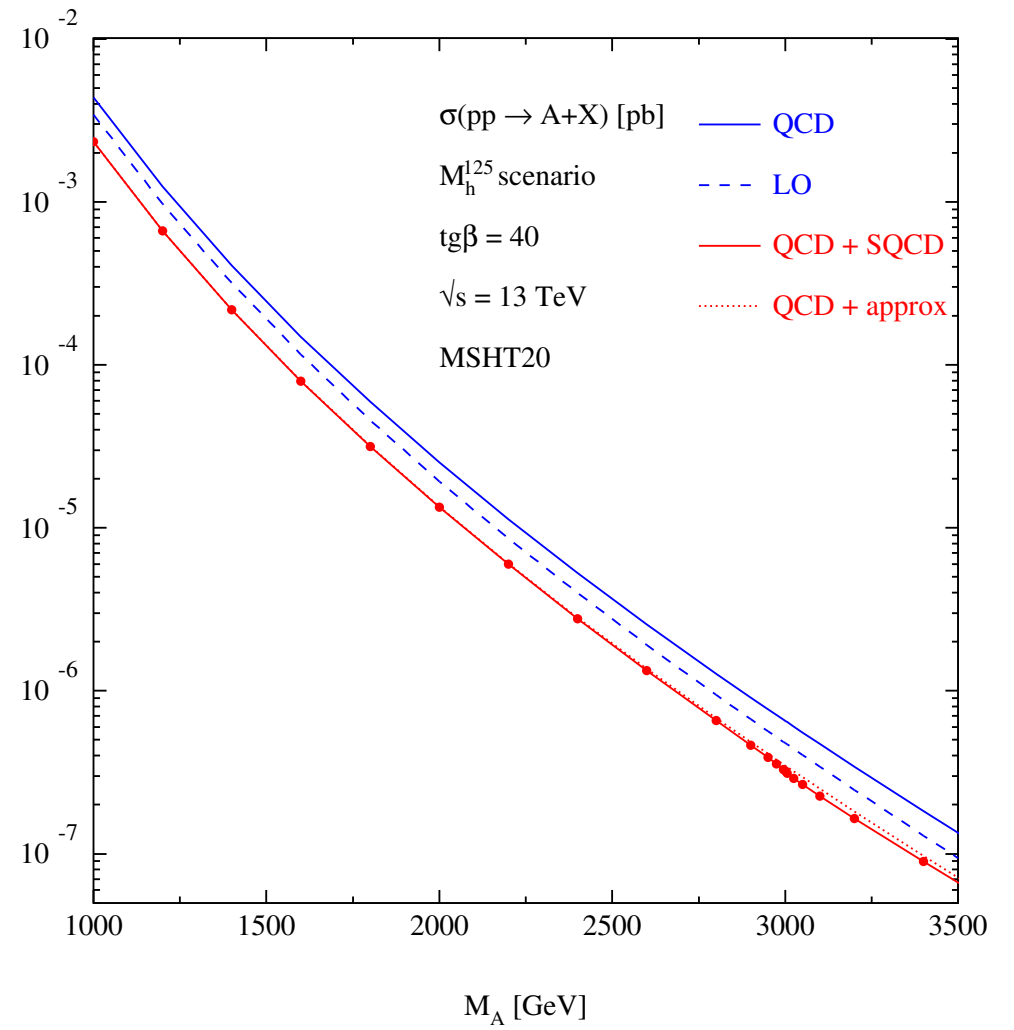
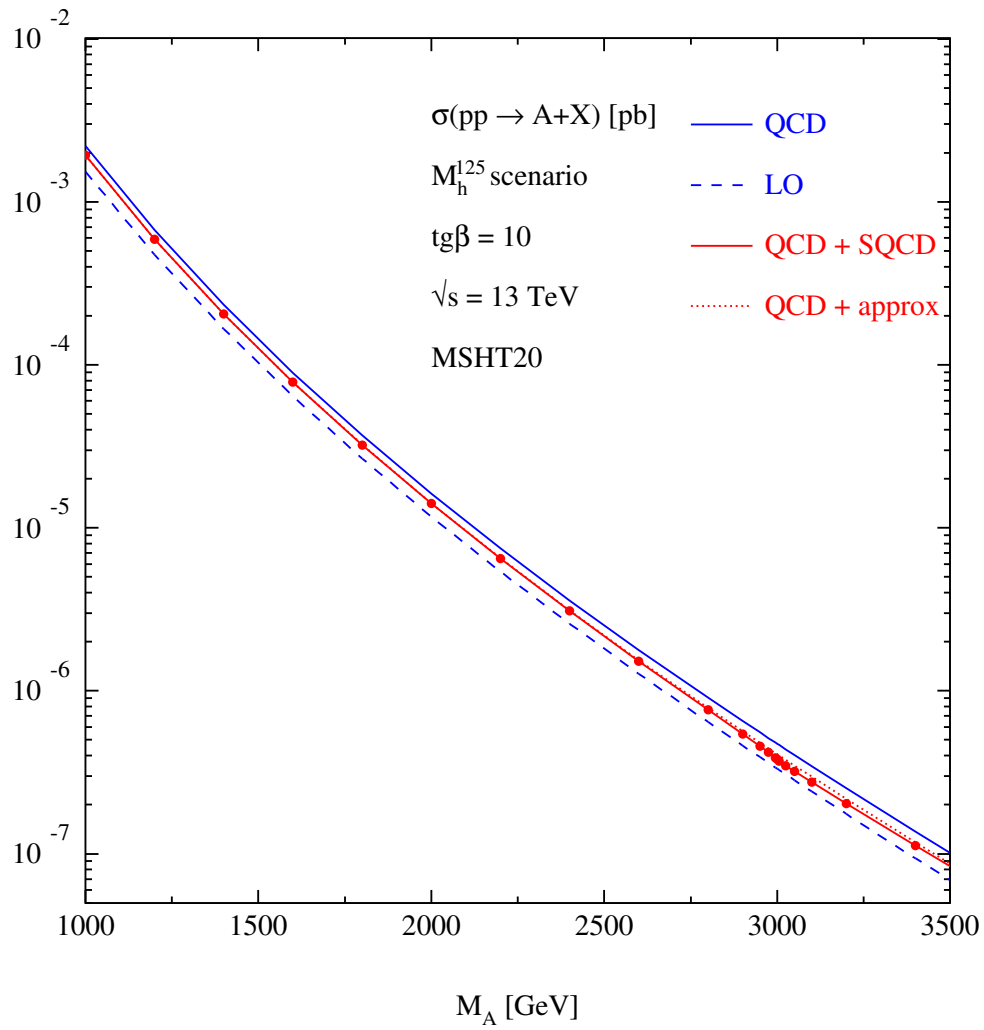
etc.

$$[h \geq 0.05]$$









Bagnaschi, Fritz, Liebler, Mühlleitner, Nguyen, S.