tan(beta) Enhanced Yukawa Couplings for Supersymmetric Higgs Singlets at One-Loop

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Outline

1. SUSY Higgs Singlets
2. One Loop Singlet Couplings
3. Phenomenology
   - mnSSM Results
   - NMSSM Results
4. Conclusions

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The Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model

- Before SUSY breaking, models are defined by their gauge symmetries and Superpotential
- The MSSM superpotential contains only the Yukawa couplings and a Higgs mass term μ

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathrm{MSSM}} = h_l \hat{H}_1^T i\tau_2 \hat{L}\hat{E} + h_d \hat{H}_1^T i\tau_2 \hat{Q}\hat{D} + h_u \hat{Q}^T i\tau_2 \hat{H}_2 \hat{U} - \mu \hat{H}_1^T i\tau_2 \hat{H}_2$$

- μ should naturally be of the order of the Planck scale, but successful electroweak symmetry breaking requires it to be much smaller, of the order M_{SUSY}

Effective μ Parameter

- Introduce a new Higgs field $\hat{S}$ and replace the μ term in the superpotential with

$$\mathcal{W} = \ldots + \lambda \hat{S} \hat{H}_1^T i\tau \hat{H}_2$$

- An effective μ term is then generated when $\hat{S}$ develops a VEV v_S

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda v_S}{\sqrt{2}}$$

- The Singlet Higgs $\hat{S}$ does not have tree level couplings to any SM fermions or gauge bosons

Breaking the Peccei-Quinn Symmetry

This new superpotential contains a Peccei-Quinn symmetry which must be broken.[1]

- NMSSM: add term $+\frac{1}{3}\kappa\hat{S}^3$ to $\mathcal{W}$
- mnSSM: use non-renormalisable supergravity terms + discrete Z^5 or Z^7 R symmetry (a.k.a. nMSSM, MNSSM)
- UMSSM: additional $U(1)'$ gauge symmetry
- ...

[1] See E. Accomando *et al.*, arXiv: hep-ph/0608079 and references within

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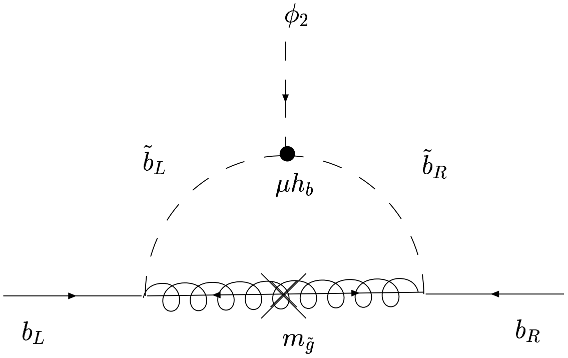
Dominant 1-loop Graphs

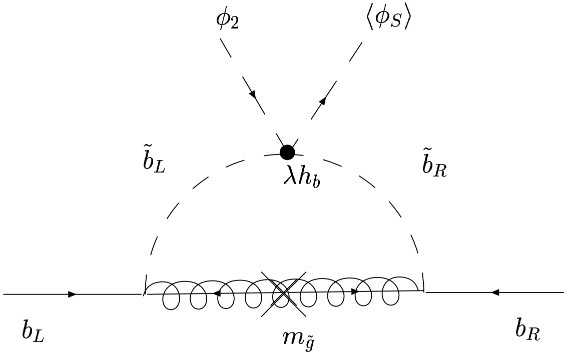
tan β Enhanced MSSM coupling [2]



[2] T. Banks, Nucl. Phys. B **303** (1988) 172;
L.J. Hall, R. Rattazzi and U. Sarid, arXiv: hep-ph/9306309

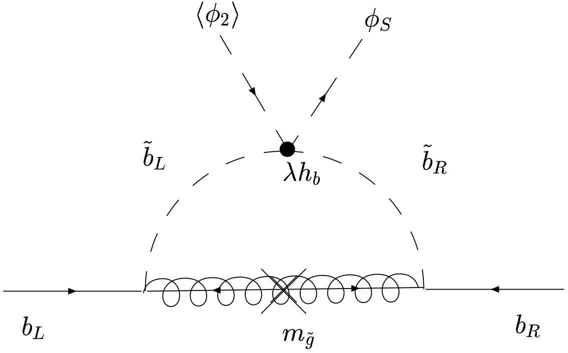
Dominant 1-loop Graphs

tan β enhanced MSSM+S coupling



Dominant 1-loop Graphs

$\tan\beta$ enhanced MSSM+S coupling



$Sb\bar{b}$ Coupling

- This SQCD graph gives the dominant contribution

$$\Delta_b^{\phi_S} \approx \left(\frac{2\alpha_S}{3\pi}\right) \frac{M_3\mu}{|\mathrm{Max}(M_3, M_{\tilde{Q}})|^2} \frac{v_2}{v_S}$$

- Shows expected v/v_S scaling behaviour, though this is broken by subdominant terms
- A similar mechanism gives a coupling to $\tau^+\tau^-$
- This is dominated by a chargino exchange graph, giving a dominant contribution

$$\Delta_\tau^{\phi_S} \approx \left(\frac{\alpha_W}{4\pi}\right) \frac{\mu}{M_2} \frac{v_2}{v_S}$$

Effective Lagrangian

General interaction Lagrangian for down-type quarks and leptons

$$-\mathcal{L}_{\phi\bar{b}b} = \bar{f}_R h_f \left\{ \Phi_1^{0*} + \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{2}} \Delta_f \left[\Phi_1, \Phi_2, S \right] \right\} f_L + \text{h.c.}$$

- $\Delta_f [\Phi_1, \Phi_2, S]$ encodes all quantum corrections
- Taking the VEV gives m_f, in terms of which we express the yukawa couplings

$$h_f = \frac{g_w m_f}{\sqrt{2} M_w (1 + \langle \Delta_f \rangle)} \frac{1}{c_\beta}$$

- A Higgs Low-Energy Theorem allows us to calculate the couplings at zero momentum by taking derivatives of Δ_f

Calculating the Couplings- Higgs Low Energy Theorems

- HLET relates correlation functions which differ by the insertion of a zero momentum Higgs boson[3]

$$\lim_{p_H \to 0} \Gamma^{HAB}(p_H, p_A, p_B) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \Gamma^{AB}(p_A, -p_A)$$

- Can calculate one-loop couplings to fermions as the first derivative (w.r.t. the Higgs field) of the fermion self energy

$$\Delta_f^{\phi_i} = \frac{v c_\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \left\langle \frac{\partial \Delta_f}{\partial \phi_i} \right\rangle$$

[3] eg. B.A. Kniehl and M. Spira, arXiv: hep-ph/9505225

Interaction Lagrangian

In terms of the Higgs mass eigenstates,

$$-\mathcal{L}^{\text{eff}}_{\phi\bar{f}f} = \left(\frac{g_w m_f}{\sqrt{2}M_w}\right)\sum_{i=1}^{3} g^S_{H_iff} H_i \bar{f} f + \left(\frac{g_w m_f}{\sqrt{2}M_w}\right)\sum_{j=1}^{2} g^P_{A_jff} A_j \left(\bar{f} i \gamma^5 f\right)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} g^S_{H_iff} &= \frac{1}{(1+\langle\Delta_f\rangle)}\left[\frac{O^H_{1i}}{c_\beta} + \Delta_f^{\phi_2}\frac{O^H_{2i}}{c_\beta} + \Delta_f^{\phi_S}\frac{O^H_{3i}}{c_\beta}\right] \\ g^P_{A_jff} &= \frac{1}{(1+\langle\Delta_f\rangle)}\left[-\left(t_\beta + \Delta_f^{a_2}\right) O^A_{1j} + \Delta_f^{a_S}\frac{O^A_{2j}}{c_\beta}\right] \end{aligned}$$

- SM-normalised effective couplings

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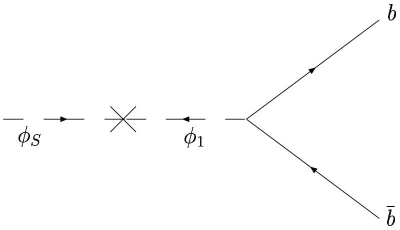
Higgs Scalar Mixing

- The one-loop couplings are $\tan\beta$ enhanced
- Can be comparable to SM yukawa couplings
- Tree-level couplings are also enhanced
- Mixing effects through $\phi_1(a_1)$ tend to dominate unless suppressed



General Strategy

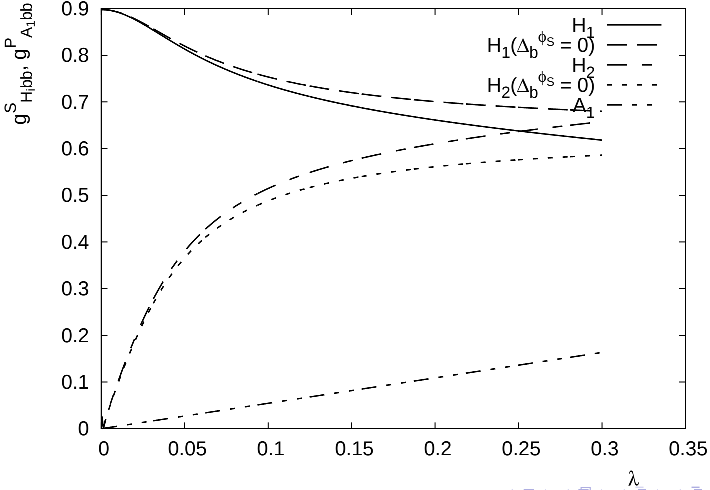
- Difficult to suppress $\phi_1 \leftrightarrow \phi_S$ and $\phi_2 \leftrightarrow \phi_S$ mixing simultaneously
(Mixing proportional to $\lambda \sim (v/v_S)$)
- Mixing effects between the pseudoscalars can be easily suppressed
- Concentrate on regions of parameter space where the $A_1 \sim a_S$
- Assume ϕ_1 heavy so that it approximately decouples

Benchmark Parameters

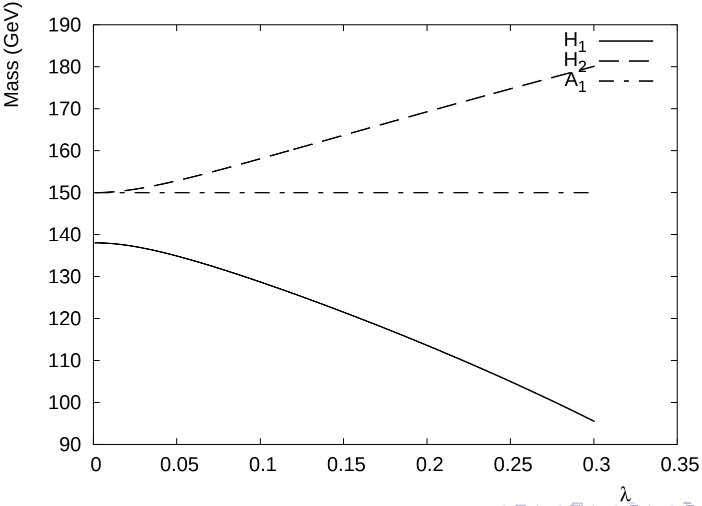
$$\begin{aligned}
\mu &= 110\,\mathrm{GeV}, & t_\beta &= 50, & & \\
M_{\widetilde{Q}} &= 300\,\mathrm{GeV}, & M_{\widetilde{L}} &= 90\,GeV, & & \\
M_{\tilde{t}} &= 600\,\mathrm{GeV}, & M_{\tilde{b}} &= 110\,\mathrm{GeV}, & M_{\tilde{\tau}} &= 200\,\mathrm{GeV}, \\
A_t &= 1\,\mathrm{TeV}, & A_b &= 1\,\mathrm{TeV}, & A_\tau &= 1\,\mathrm{TeV}, \\
M_1 &= 400\,\mathrm{GeV}, & M_2 &= 600\,\mathrm{GeV}, & M_3 &= 400\,\mathrm{GeV}\,.
\end{aligned}$$

- Light sparticles in the loops
- S enters through squark mixing, take soft trilinear couplings large
- μ small to avoid v/v_S suppression

Light Higgs Couplings in the mnSSM



Light Higgs Masses in the mnSSM



mnSSM Summary

- Mixing between the scalar bosons rules out this scenario for $\lambda \gtrsim 0.3$
- Singlet contribution suppresses the light H_1 decay rate
- Can provide the dominant decay mechanism for a light singlet psuedoscalar

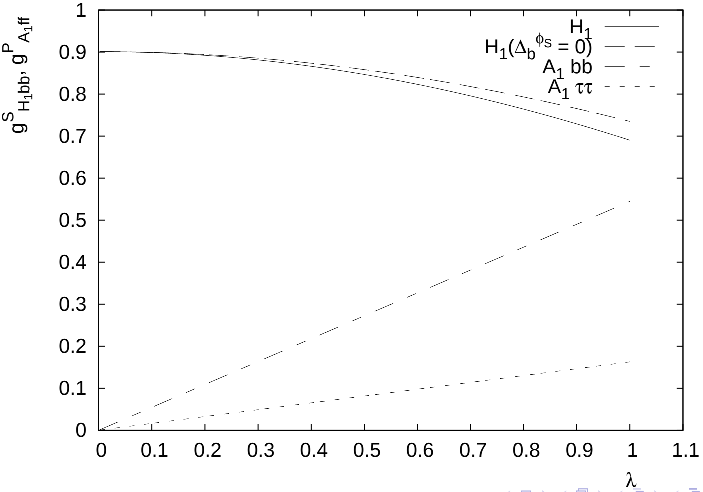
NMSSM mass spectrum

- The NMSSM allows a light pseudoscalar in the spectrum
- This scenario has attracted interest as a low fine-tuning model [4]
- A light H_1 decays to $A_1 A_1$ pairs
- A_1 is singlet dominated (>98%) for minimum fine tuning

Requires $A_\lambda \sim O(100\mathrm{GeV})$, $A_\kappa \sim O(5\mathrm{GeV})$, which can be naturally arranged in gauge/gaugino mediated SUSY breaking.

[4] R. Dermisek and J.F. Gunion, arXiv:hep-ph/0510322

Light Higgs Couplings in the NMSSM



NMSSM summary

- In the minimally fine tuned scenario decays to $b\bar{b}$ are kinematically disallowed
- Loop corrections can provide a significant contribution to the $\tau^+\tau^-$ coupling
- Heavier pseudoscalars $m_{A_1} \sim$ 10GeV are not excluded if $m_{H_1} >$ 110GeV
- Corrections to the $A_1 \to b\bar{b}$ coupling can then be comparable to the tree level (mixing) contribution previously considered

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Summary and Outlook

- The one loop singlet couplings to down-type quarks and leptons are $\tan\beta$ enhanced, which compensates for their loop suppression
- Mixing can be small between the pseudoscalars and one loop couplings can dominate a_S decay in some regions of parameter space
- In particular, this effect should be included in studies of the NMSSM with light psuedoscalars
- Analogous singlet contributions to FCNCs may also be significant as there is no tree-level competition