
***SUSY QCD Corrections to Higgs Production
via Gluon Gluon Fusion***

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In collaboration with
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Outline

- ◇ Introduction
- ◇ QCD corrections to squark loops for $M_{\tilde{g}} \rightarrow \infty$
- ◇ Full SUSY-QCD corrections
- ◇ Decoupling of $M_{\tilde{g}}$ contributions for $M_{\tilde{g}} \rightarrow \infty$
- ◇ Conclusions

Higgs Physics

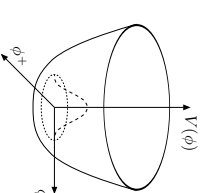
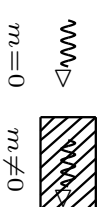
**Higgs physics at future colliders:
Establish experimentally the Higgs Mechanism**

The Higgs mechanism:

Creation of particle masses in a gauge-invariant way

Test of the Higgs mechanism

- Discovery – m
- Spin and CP properties – J^{PC}
- Interaction with the scalar Higgs $\rightsquigarrow g_{HXX} \sim m_X^{(2)}$
- EWSB requires Higgs potential $\leftrightarrow \lambda_{HHH}, \lambda_{HHHH}$



The MSSM Higgs Sector

MSSM Higgs sector – supersymmetry & anomaly free theory \Rightarrow 2 complex Higgs doublets

$E_{\vec{W}}^{WSB}$

neutral, CP-even h, H

neutral, CP-odd A

charged H^+, H^-

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Higgs masses

$$M_h \lesssim 140 \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_{A,H,H^\pm} \sim \mathcal{O}(v) \dots 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Ellis et al.; Okada et al.; Haber, Hempfling;
Hoang et al.; Carena et al.; Heinemeyer et al.;
Zhang et al.; Brignole et al.; ...

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 $\vec{\downarrow}$

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Decoupling limit:

$$M_A \sim M_H \sim M_{H^\pm} \gtrsim v$$

$M_h \rightarrow$ max. value, $\tan \beta$ fixed; h becomes SM-like

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Modified couplings with respect to the SM: (decoupling limit Gunion, Haber)

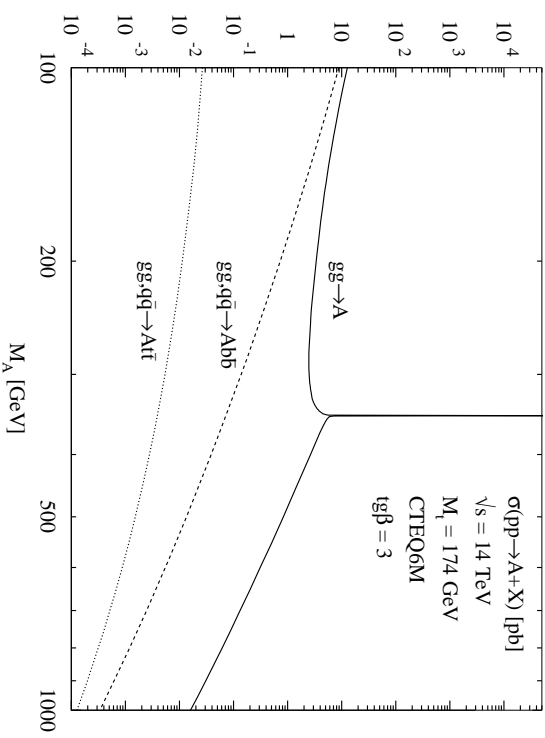
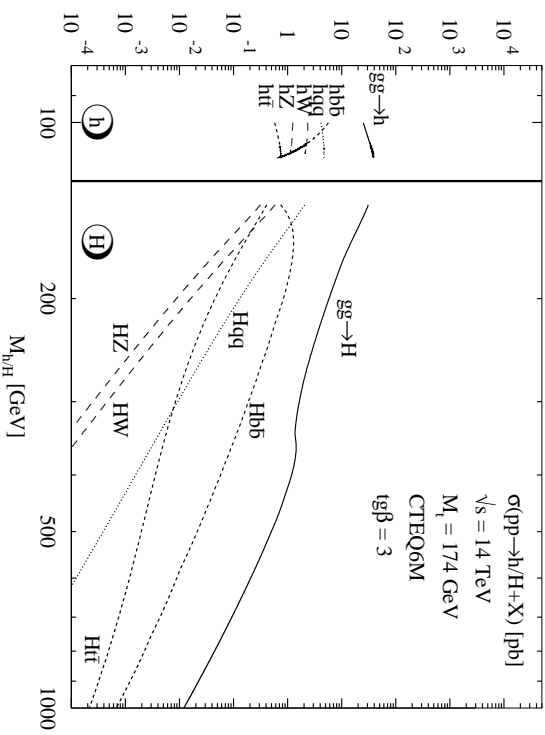
Φ	$g_{\Phi u\bar{u}}$	$g_{\Phi d\bar{d}}$	$g_{\Phi VV}$
h	$c_\alpha / s_\beta \rightarrow 1$	$-s_\alpha / c_\beta \rightarrow 1$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} \rightarrow 1$
H	$s_\alpha / s_\beta \rightarrow 1/\text{tg}\beta$	$c_\alpha / c_\beta \rightarrow \text{tg}\beta$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} \rightarrow 0$
A	$1/\text{tg}\beta$	$\text{tg}\beta$	0

$$\tan \beta \uparrow \Rightarrow g_{\Phi uu} \downarrow$$

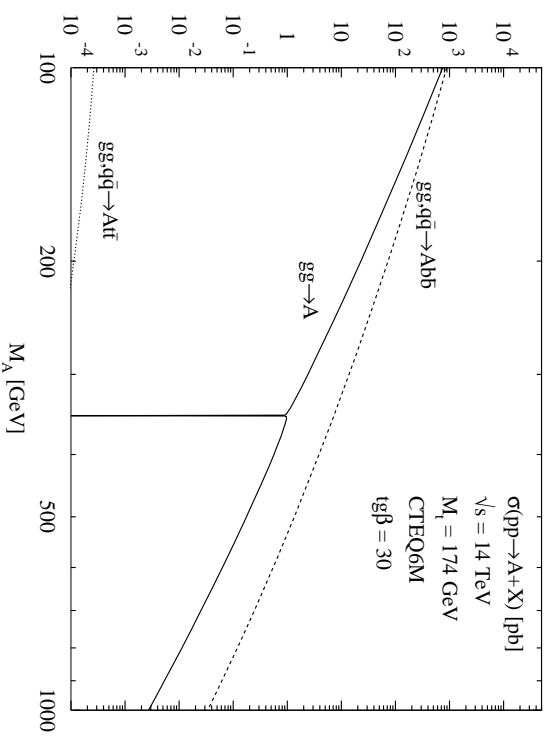
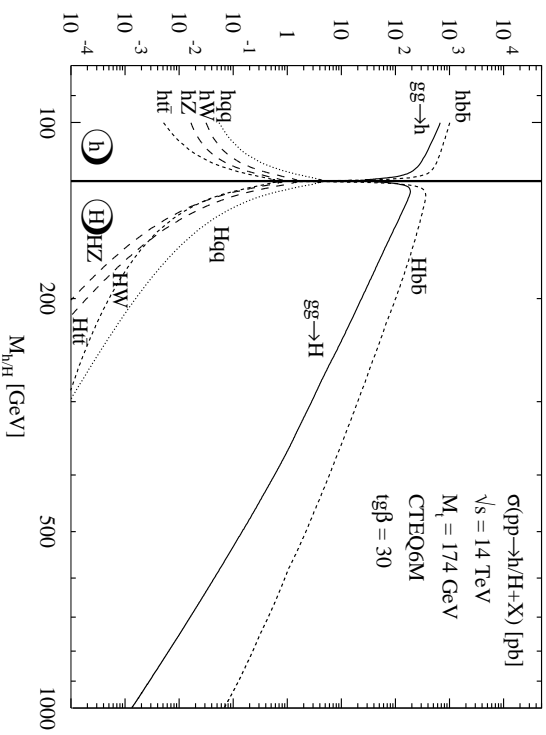
$$g_{\Phi dd} \uparrow$$

$$g_{\Phi VV}^{MSSM} \lesssim g_{\Phi VV}^{SM}$$

MSSM Higgs Boson Production at the LHC



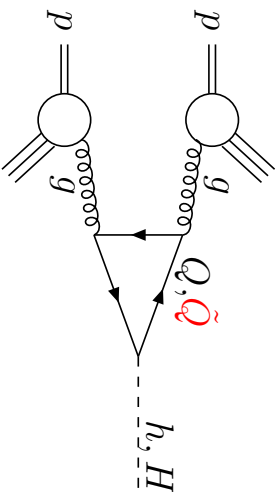
Spira



gg → H, h at leading order

Lowest order - 1 loop

Georgi,...; Gamberini,...



$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \Phi + X) = \sigma_0^\Phi \tau_\Phi \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{gg}}{d\tau_\Phi}$$

$$\sigma_0^{h/H} = \frac{G_F \alpha_S^2 (\mu_R)}{288 \sqrt{2} \pi} \left| \sum_Q g_Q^{h/H} F_Q^{h/H}(\tau_Q) + \sum_{\tilde{Q}} g_{\tilde{Q}}^{h/H} F_{\tilde{Q}}^{h/H}(\tau_{\tilde{Q}}) \right|^2$$

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

$$F_Q^{h/H}(\tau_Q) = \frac{3}{2} \tau_Q \left[1 + (1 - \tau_Q) f(\tau_Q) \right]$$

$$F_Q^A(\tau_Q) = \tau_Q f(\tau_Q)$$

$$F_{\tilde{Q}}^{h/H}(\tau_{\tilde{Q}}) = -\frac{3}{4} \tau_{\tilde{Q}} \left[1 - \tau_{\tilde{Q}} f(\tau_{\tilde{Q}}) \right]$$

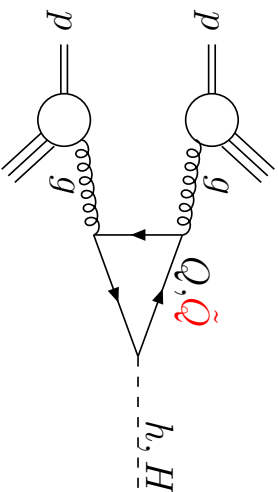
$$f(\tau) = \begin{cases} \arcsin^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}} & \tau \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \left[\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \tau}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \tau}} \right) - i\pi \right]^2 & \tau < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\tau_\Phi = \frac{M_\Phi^2}{s}, \quad \tau_{Q, \tilde{Q}} = \frac{4m_{Q, \tilde{Q}}^2}{M_\Phi^2}$$

$gg \rightarrow H, h$ at leading order

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$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \Phi + X) = \sigma_0^\Phi \tau_\Phi \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{gg}}{d\tau_\Phi}$$

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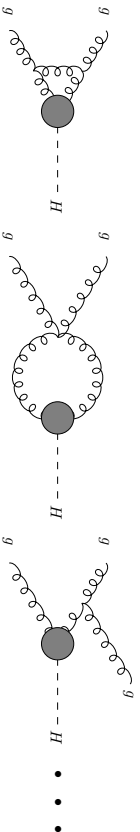
Remarks:

- $gg \rightarrow A$ no \tilde{Q} contribution at LO
- MSSM: $\tan \beta \uparrow \Rightarrow b|\tilde{b} \uparrow$, and $t|\tilde{t} \downarrow$
- 3rd generation dominant, \tilde{t}, \tilde{b} contributions important for $m_{\tilde{q}} \lesssim 400$ GeV.

Comments

QCD corrections to top & bottom loops (2-loop)

- ◇ NLO (SM, MSSM): increase σ by $\sim 10\dots 100\%$
- ◇ SM; $\tan\beta \lesssim 5$: $M_\Phi \ll m_t$ approximation for K-factor [$\Delta \lesssim 25\%$]



Spira, Djouadi, Graudenz, Zerwas
Dawson; Kauffmann, Schaffer
Krämer, Laenen, Spira

- ◇ NNLO @ $M_\Phi \ll m_t \Rightarrow$ further increase by 20-30%
- scale dependence: $\Delta \lesssim 10 - 15\%$

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

- ◇ Mass effects on NNLO corrections small in interm. mass region
- ◇ Estimate of NN²LO effects \rightsquigarrow improved convergence
- scale dependence $\Delta \lesssim 10 - 15\%$
- ◇ Soft gluon resummation: $\sim 10\%$

Marzani, Ball, DeLDuca, Forte,
Vicini, Harlander, Ozeren
Pag, Rogat, Steinhauser
Moch, Vogt
Ravindran
Catani, de Florian, Grazzini, Nason

Comments

EW/QCD corrections

- ◇ EW 2-loop effects $\sim -4 - 6\%$ enhancement
- ◇ mixed EW-QCD corrections

Aglietti et al;
Degrassi, Maltoni; Actis et al

Anastasiou, Boughezal, Petriello

NLO corrections to squark loops

- ◇ heavy squark limit
- ◇ full SUSY-QCD corrections in heavy mass limit

Dawson, Djouadi, Spira

Harlander, Steinhauser
Harlander, Hofmann

$m_{\tilde{Q}} \lesssim 400 \text{ GeV}$: squarks play a significant role \rightsquigarrow

- ◇ NLO squark mass effects
- ◇ full NLO SUSY QCD calculation

Anastasiou, Beerli, Bucherer,
Daleo, Kunszt; Aglietti, Bonciani,
Degrassi, Vicini; MMM, Spira

Anastasiou, Beerli, Daleo;
MMM, Rzehak, Spira

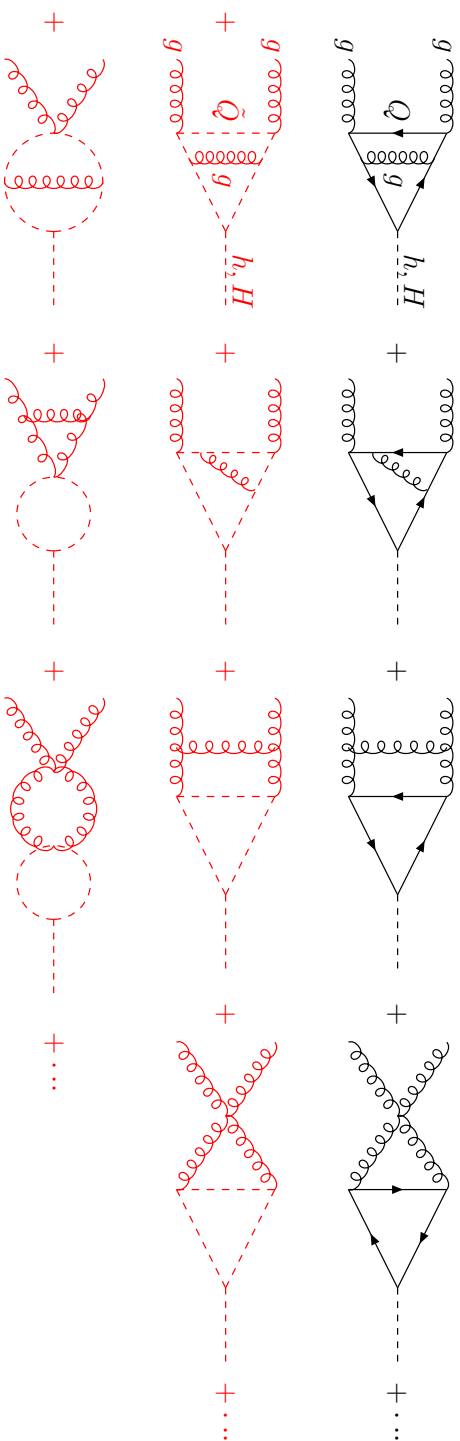
First Step: QCD corrections

$$\Delta\hat{\sigma}_{ij} = \sigma_0 \left\{ C_{ij} \delta(1 - \hat{\tau}) + D_{ij} \Theta(1 - \hat{\tau}) \right\} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}$$

$$\hat{\tau} = \frac{M_{\Phi}^2}{s}$$

\nearrow virtual+soft corrections
 \uparrow real corrections

Virtual corrections [2 loops, first step: no gluino contributions]



UV-, IR-, Coll-singularities in $n = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions.

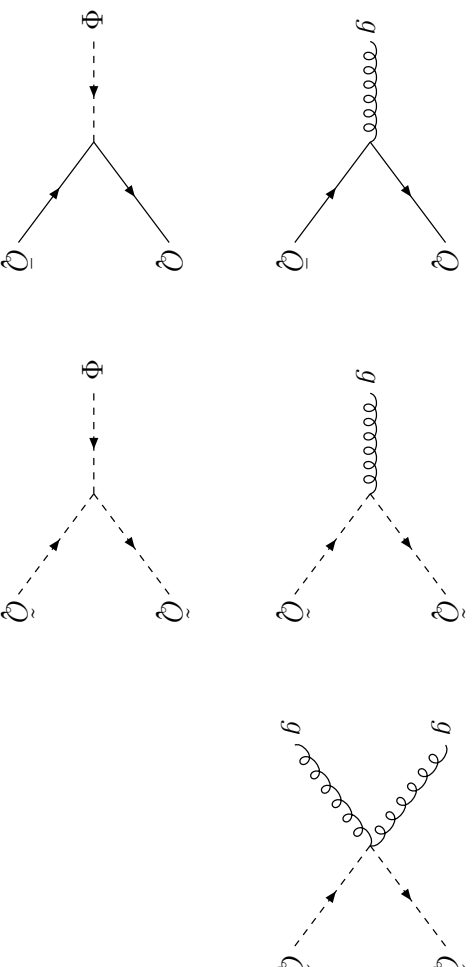
Renormalization

Lagrangian separates gluon and gluino exchange contributions in a renormalizable way

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}G^{\alpha\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha} - \frac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mu}\Phi)^2 - \frac{M_{\Phi}^2}{2}\Phi^2 + \sum_{\tilde{Q}} \left[\tilde{Q}(\not{D} - m_{\tilde{Q}})\tilde{Q} - g_{\tilde{Q}}^{\Phi} \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}}{v} \tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}\Phi \right] + \sum_{\tilde{Q}} \left[|D_{\mu}\tilde{Q}|^2 - m_{\tilde{Q}}^2|\tilde{Q}|^2 - g_{\tilde{Q}}^{\Phi} \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{v} |\tilde{Q}|^2\Phi \right]$$

$$iD_{\mu} = i\partial_{\mu} - g_S G_{\mu}^a T^a - eA_{\mu} Q$$

Gluon, $\Phi = H/h$ interaction vertices:



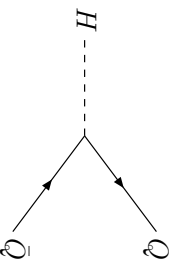
Renormalization - cont'd

◇ Quark/Squark mass $m_{Q,\tilde{Q}}$: on-shell

◇ $g_{\tilde{Q}}^H$ not renormalized [MSSM: $g_{\tilde{Q}}^{h/H} = \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_Q^2} g_Q^{h,H}$ + mixing terms + D -terms]

◇ α_S \overline{MS} (5 active flavours)

◇ $H\tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}$ vertex:

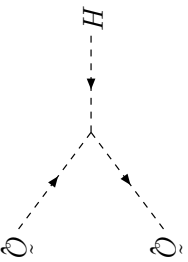


$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -g_Q^H \frac{m_{Q_0}}{v} \tilde{Q}_0 \bar{Q}_0 Q_0 H = -g_Q^H \frac{m_Q}{v} \tilde{Q} \bar{Q} Q H \left[\underbrace{Z_2 - \frac{\delta m_Q}{m_Q}}_{Z_{H\tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}}} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^2)$$

Braaten, Leveille

$$\Gamma_{H\tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}}(q^2 = 0) \neq Z_{H\tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}}$$

◇ $H\tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}$ vertex:



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -g_Q^H \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}_0}^2}{v} \tilde{Q}_0^* \tilde{Q}_0 H = -g_Q^H \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{v} \tilde{Q}^* \tilde{Q} H \left[\underbrace{Z_2^{\tilde{Q}} - \frac{\delta m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}}_{Z_{H\tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}}} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^2)$$

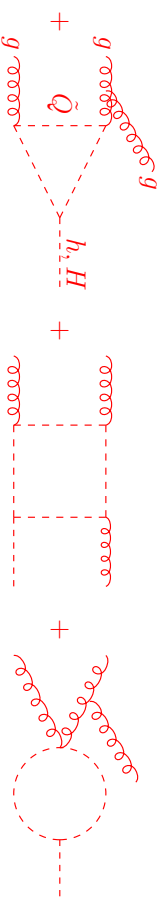
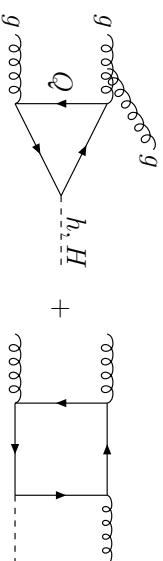
disregard renorm. of g_Q^H !

Real Corrections

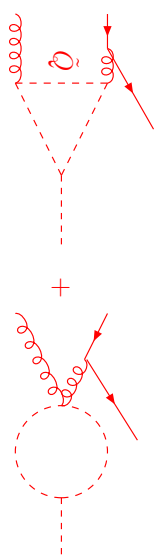
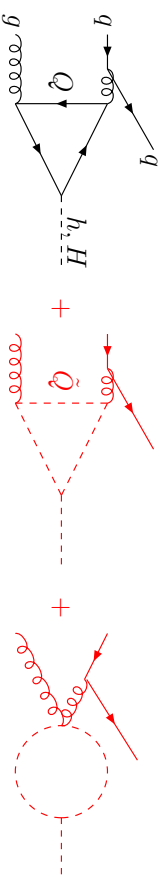
After renormalization: IR & coll. singularities \rightsquigarrow real corrections have to be added.

3 incoherent processes:

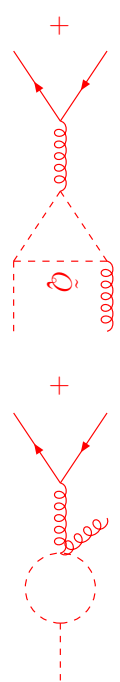
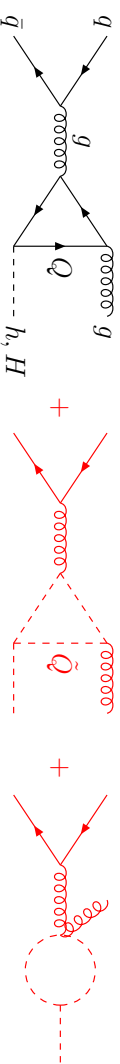
$$gg \rightarrow Hg:$$



$$gq \rightarrow Hq:$$



$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow Hg:$$



Phase space integration in $n = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions \rightsquigarrow IR, Coll. singularities: poles in ϵ

Result

- α_S : $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme, 5 active flavours - $\mu = \text{Ren. scale}$, $Q = \text{Fact. scale}$, $\mu^2 = Q^2 = M_\phi^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma(pp \rightarrow \phi + X) &= \sigma_0^\phi [1 + C^\phi \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi}] \tau_\phi \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{gq}}{d\tau_\phi} + \Delta\sigma_{gg}^\phi + \Delta\sigma_{gq}^\phi + \Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}}^\phi \\
 C^\phi(\tau_Q, \tau_{\tilde{Q}}) &= \pi^2 + C_1^\phi(\tau_Q, \tau_{\tilde{Q}}) + \frac{33-2N_F}{6} \log \frac{\mu^2}{M_\phi^2} \\
 \Delta\sigma_{gg}^\phi &= \int_{\tau_\phi}^1 d\tau \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{gq}}{d\tau} \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \sigma_0^\phi \left\{ -\hat{\tau} P_{gg}(\hat{\tau}) \log \frac{Q^2}{s} + d_{gg}^\phi(\hat{\tau}, \tau_Q, \tau_{\tilde{Q}}) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 12 \left[\left(\frac{\log(1-\hat{\tau})}{1-\hat{\tau}} \right)_+ - \hat{\tau} [2 - \hat{\tau}(1-\hat{\tau})] \log(1-\hat{\tau}) \right] \right\} \\
 \Delta\sigma_{gq}^\phi &= \int_{\tau_\phi}^1 d\tau \sum_{q, \bar{q}} \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{gq}}{d\tau} \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \sigma_0^\phi \left\{ -\frac{\hat{\tau}}{2} P_{gq}(\hat{\tau}) \left[\log \frac{Q^2}{s(1-\hat{\tau})^2} \right] d_{gq}^\phi(\hat{\tau}, \tau_Q, \tau_{\tilde{Q}}) \right\} \\
 \Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}}^\phi &= \int_{\tau_\phi}^1 d\tau \sum_q \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{q\bar{q}}}{d\tau} \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \sigma_0^\phi d_{q\bar{q}}^\phi(\hat{\tau}, \tau_Q, \tau_{\tilde{Q}})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\tau_{Q, \tilde{Q}} = \frac{4m_{Q, \tilde{Q}}^2}{M_\phi^2}, \quad \hat{\tau} = \frac{m_\phi^2}{s}$$

The Scenario

The gluophobic Higgs scenario [$m_t = 174.3$ GeV]

Carena, Heinemeyer, Wagner, Weiglein

$M_{SUSY} = 350$ GeV, $\mu = M_2 = 300$ GeV, $X_t = -770$ GeV, $A_b = A_t$, $m_{\tilde{g}} = 500$ GeV

$\tan \beta = 3$

$m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 156$ GeV $m_{\tilde{t}_2} = 517$ GeV

$m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 346$ GeV $m_{\tilde{b}_2} = 358$ GeV

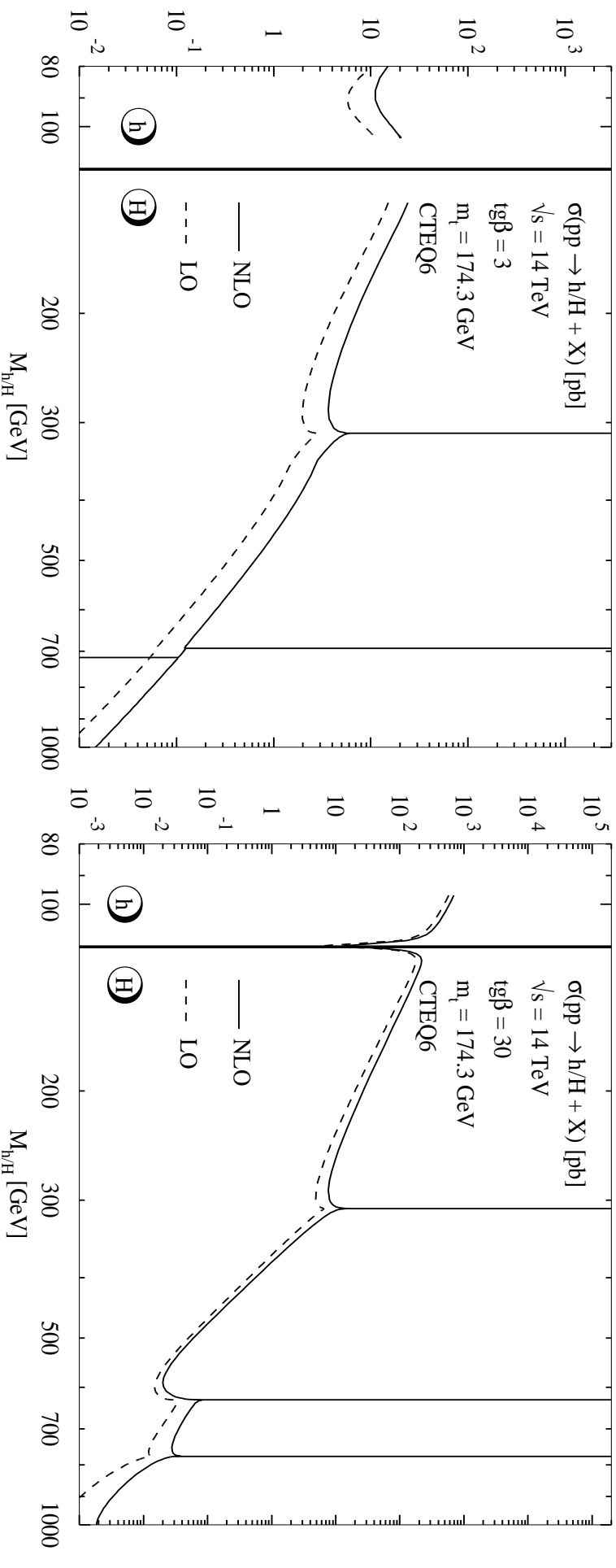
$\tan \beta = 30$

$m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 155$ GeV $m_{\tilde{t}_2} = 516$ GeV

$m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 314$ GeV $m_{\tilde{b}_2} = 388$ GeV

NLO cross section →

The LO and NLO cross section w/ Squarks



$\Delta \sim 20 - 100\%$

Kinks, bumps, spikes: $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{b}_1\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_2\tilde{b}_2$ thresholds in consecutive order with rising Higgs mass.

Coulomb singularities

$\tilde{Q}\tilde{Q}$ thresholds: Formation of 0^{++} states \rightsquigarrow Coulomb singularities

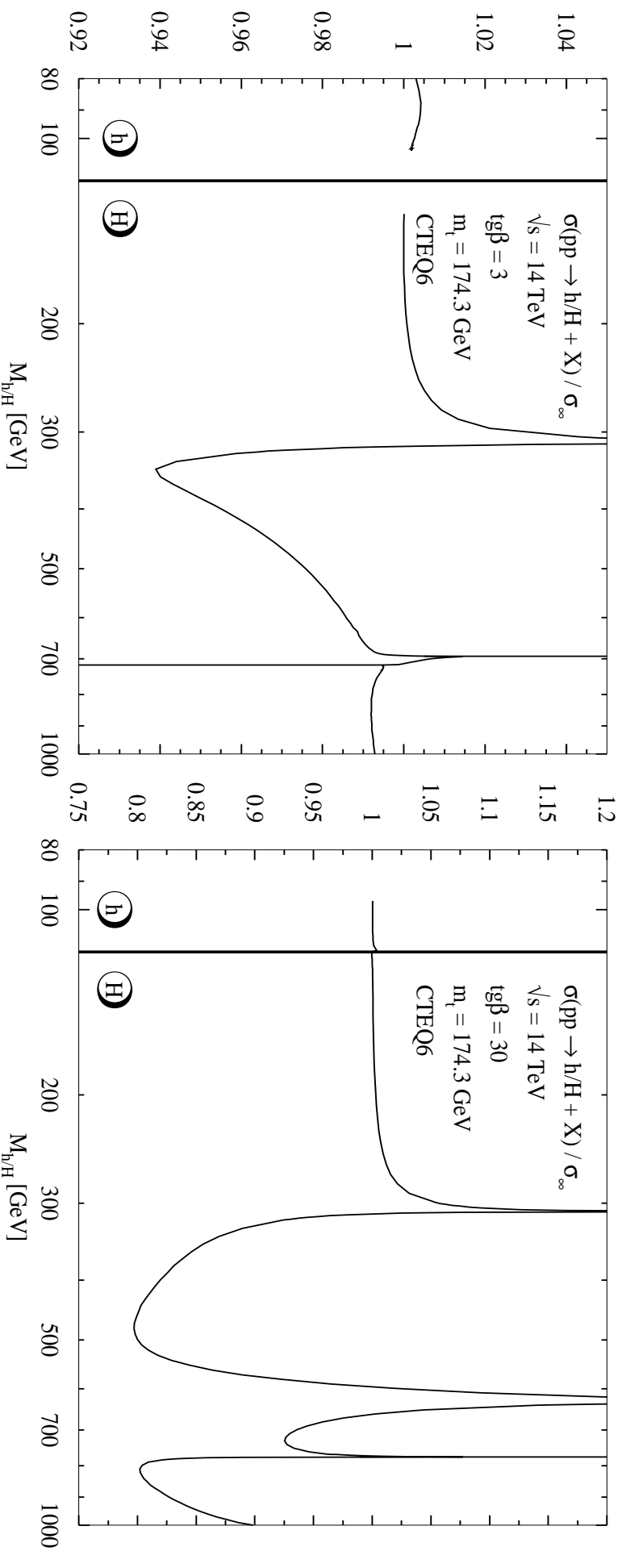
Singular behaviour can be derived from the Sommerfeld rescattering corrections \rightsquigarrow

At each specific $\tilde{Q}_0\tilde{Q}_0$ threshold:

$$C_1(\tau_Q, \tau_{\tilde{Q}}) \rightarrow \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{g_{\tilde{Q}_0}^\Phi \tilde{F}(\tilde{Q}_0) \frac{16\pi^2}{3(\pi^2-4)} \left[-\ln\left(\tau_{\tilde{Q}_0}^{-1}-1\right) + i\pi + \text{const} \right]}{\sum_Q g_Q^\Phi F(\tau_Q) + \sum_{\tilde{Q}} g_{\tilde{Q}}^\Phi \tilde{F}(\tau_{\tilde{Q}})} \right\}$$

Agrees quantitatively with numerical results.

σ_{NLO} w/ full squark mass dependence / σ_{NLO} in the heavy squark limit



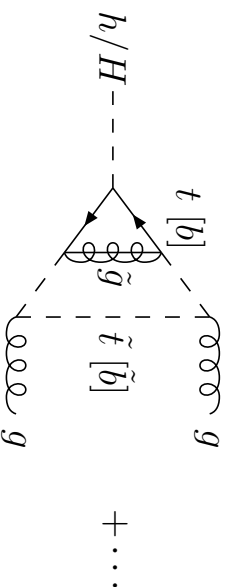
$\sigma(pp \rightarrow h/H + X) / \sigma_{\infty}$ up to 20%

Kinks, bumps, spikes: $\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_2 \tilde{b}_2$ thresholds in consecutive order with rising Higgs mass.

Genuine SUSY-QCD corrections

- **Limit heavy SUSY masses** $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(10\%)$

Harlander, Steinhauser, Hofmann



- **Numerical analysis:** $F_Q^{h/H}(\tau_Q) \rightarrow F_Q^{h/H}(\tau_Q)[1 + C_{SUSY}^Q \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi}]$
- $m_{Q/\tilde{Q}}^2 \rightarrow m_{Q/\tilde{Q}}^2(1 - i\epsilon)$

- **5-dimensional Feynman integral** \rightarrow **endpoint subtractions:**

$$\int_0^1 dx \frac{f(x)}{x(1-x)} \rightarrow \int_0^1 dx \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{x(1-x)} - \frac{f(0)}{x} - \frac{f(1)}{(1-x)} \right\}$$

\Rightarrow isolation of singularities

Genuine SUSY-QCD corrections

- **Thresholds for $M_H > 2m_Q$** → numerical instabilities → partial integration

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 dz \frac{f(z)}{(a+bz)^2} &= -\frac{f(z)}{b(a+bz)} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 dz \frac{f'(z)}{b(a+bz)} \\ \int_0^1 dz \frac{f(z)}{a+bz} &= \frac{f(z)}{b} \ln(a+bz) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dz \frac{f'(z)}{b} \ln(a+bz)\end{aligned}$$

⇒ thresholds in arguments of logs ⇒ stabilization

[more involved for quadratic polynomials]

- **Renormalization**

α_S : \overline{MS} scheme [5 Flavours]

$m_Q, m_{\tilde{Q}}, A_t$: on-shell

A_b : on-shell ↔ \overline{MS}

A_t, A_b : anomalous SUSY-restoring counter-terms

$$\begin{aligned}A_b &= \frac{\sin 2\theta_b}{2m_b} (m_{b_1}^2 - m_{b_2}^2) + \mu \tan \beta \\ \delta\theta_b &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \frac{\Sigma_{12}(m_{b_1}^2) + \Sigma_{12}(m_{b_2}^2)}{m_{b_2}^2 - m_{b_1}^2}\end{aligned}$$

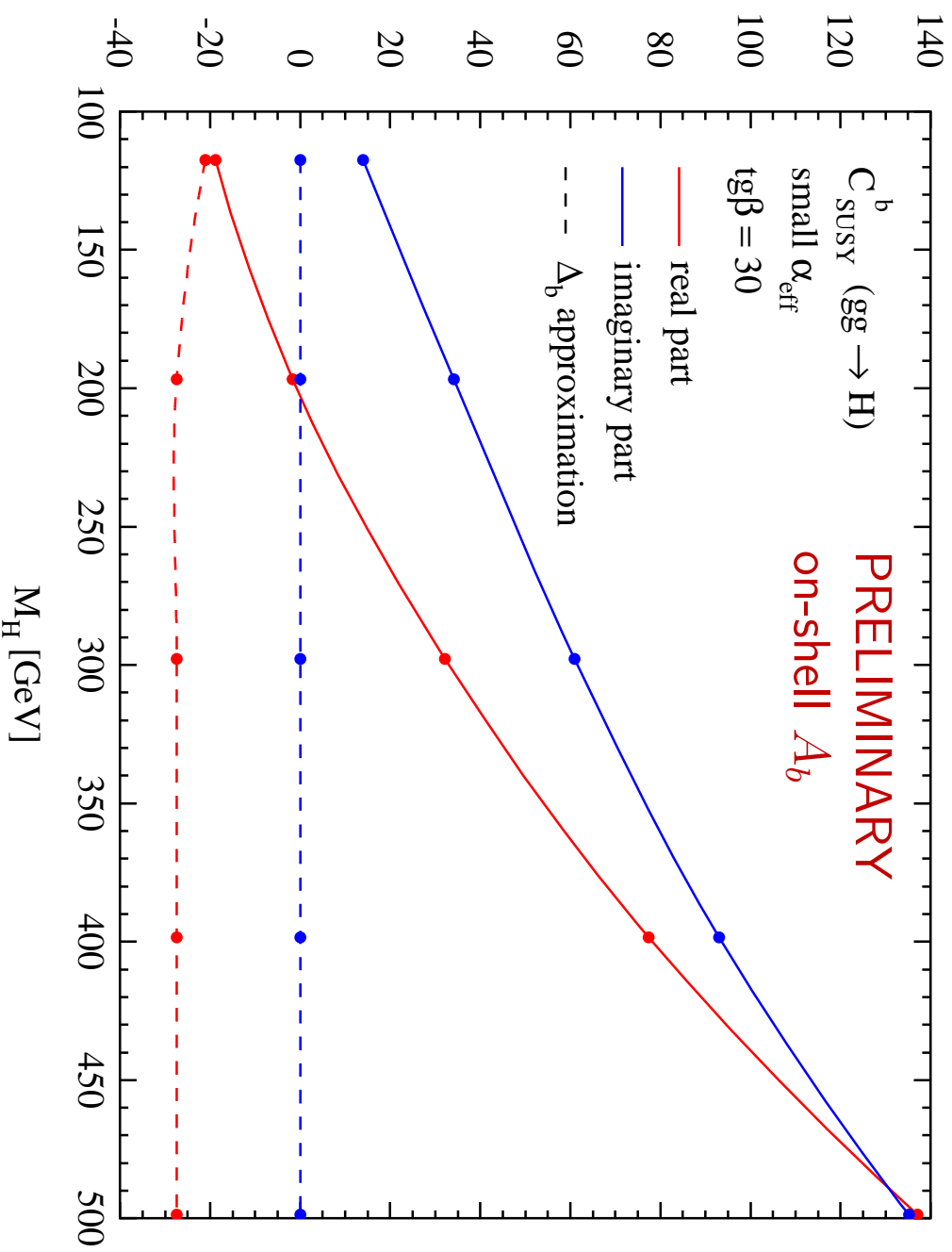
The Scenario

Small α_{eff} scenario [modified]

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \beta &= 30 \\ M_{\tilde{Q}} &= 800 \text{ GeV} \\ M_{\tilde{g}} &= 1000 \text{ GeV} \quad \leftarrow \\ M_2 &= 500 \text{ GeV} \\ A_b = A_t &= -1.133 \text{ TeV} \\ \mu &= 2 \text{ TeV}\end{aligned}$$

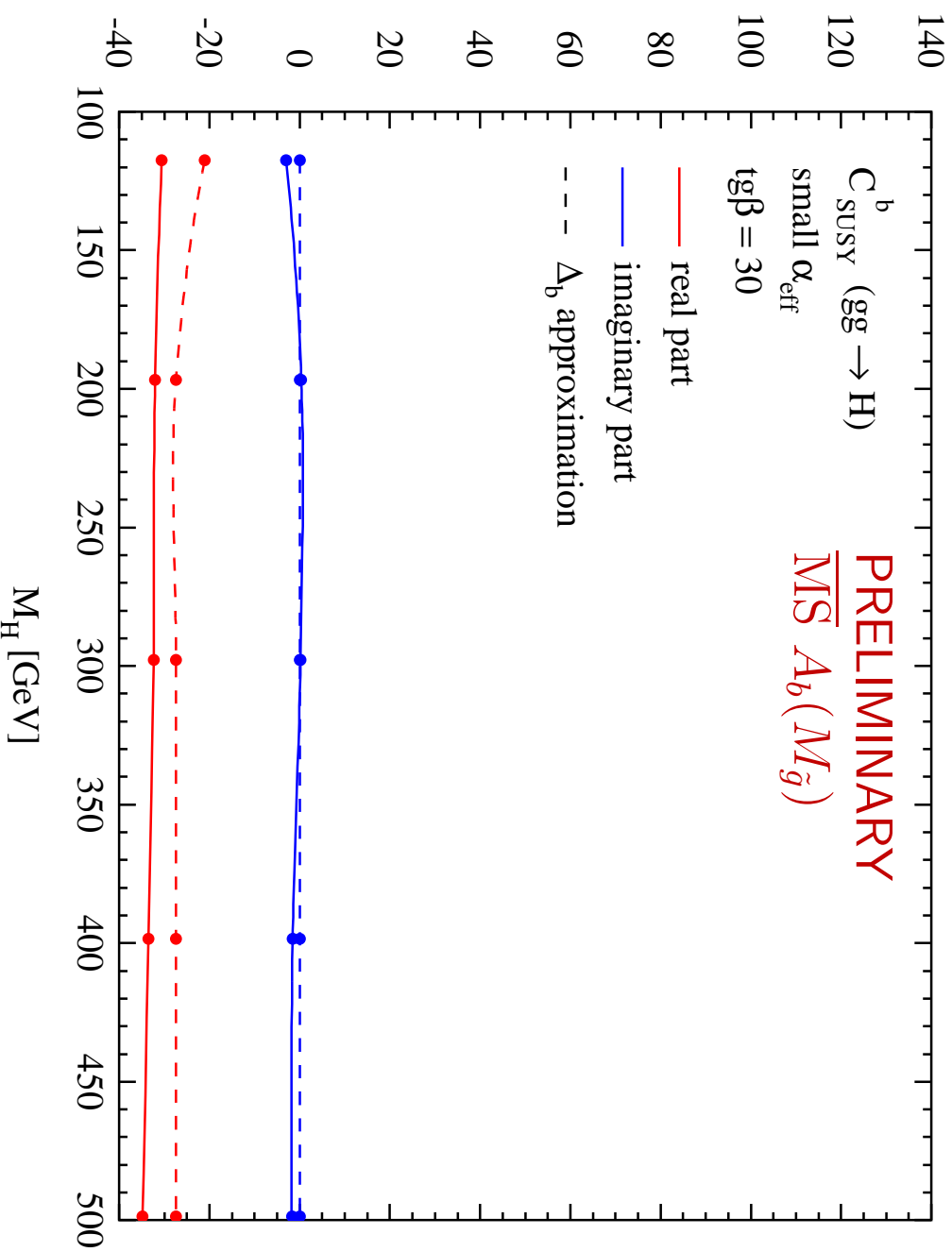
$$\begin{aligned}m_{\tilde{t}_1} &= 679 \text{ GeV} & m_{\tilde{t}_2} &= 935 \text{ GeV} \\ m_{\tilde{b}_1} &= 601 \text{ GeV} & m_{\tilde{b}_2} &= 961 \text{ GeV}\end{aligned}$$

Preliminary results



MMM, Rzehak, Spira

Preliminary results



MMM, Rzehak, Spira

Heavy loop particle mass limit

- Heavy quarks/squarks and very heavy gluinos [$m_g^2 \gg m_{Q,\tilde{Q}}^2 \gg M_\phi^2$]

$$c_Q^\phi \rightarrow \frac{11}{2}$$

$$d_{gg}^\phi \rightarrow -\frac{11}{2}(1-\hat{\tau})^3$$

$$d_{gq}^\phi \rightarrow -1 + 2\hat{\tau} - \frac{\hat{\tau}^2}{3}$$

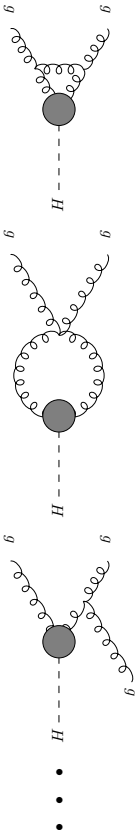
$$d_{q\bar{q}}^\phi \rightarrow \frac{32}{27}(1-\hat{\tau})^3$$

$$c_{\tilde{Q}}^\phi \rightarrow 9$$

$$c_{SUSY}^\phi \rightarrow \frac{10}{3}$$

- c_{SUSY}^ϕ : proper decoupling of gluinos \rightarrow non-supersymmetric \mathcal{L}_{eff}

MMM, Rzehak, Spira



- Harlander, Steinhauser: mass degenerate squarks, no mixing, supersymmetric renormalization

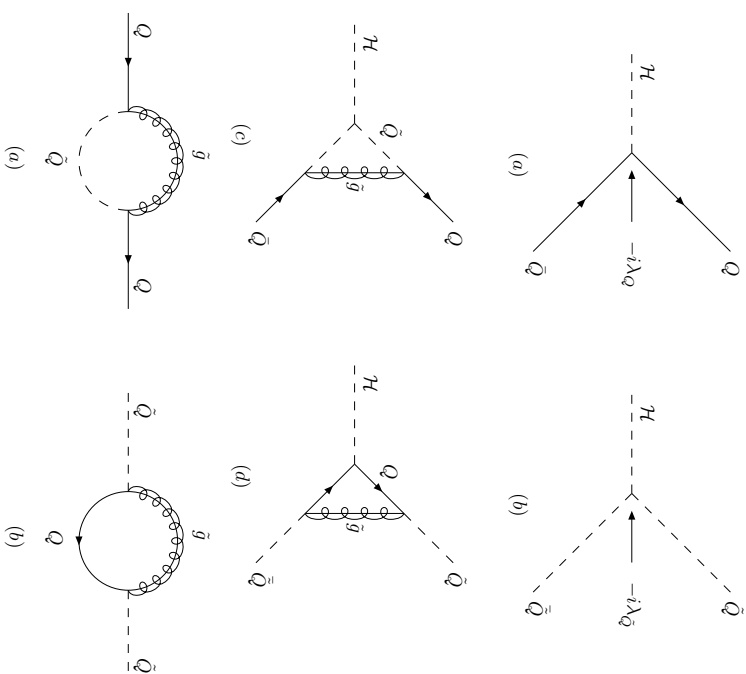
$$M_{\tilde{g}} \gg m_{\tilde{Q}}, m_Q :$$

$$C_{SQCD}^{HS} = \frac{11}{2} - \frac{4}{3} \ln \frac{M_{\tilde{g}}^2}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2} - 2 \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_Q^2}$$

$$[\text{SUSY: } g_Q^{\mathcal{H}} = 2g_Q^{\mathcal{H}} \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_Q^2}]$$

Heavy loop particle mass limit

- $M_{\tilde{g}} \gg m_{\tilde{Q}}, m_Q$: Supersymmetry lost due to decoupled gluino \rightarrow integrate gluinos out



- No mixing at LO:

$$\lambda_Q = g_Q^H \frac{m_Q}{v}$$

$$\lambda_{\tilde{Q}} = 2g_Q^H \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{v} = \kappa \lambda_Q^2$$

$$\kappa = 2 \frac{v}{g_Q^H}$$

Heavy loop particle mass limit

- **SUSY beyond LO:** $\overline{\text{MS}}$ couplings [$\mu_R > M_{\tilde{g}}$]

$$\bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q}}(\mu_R) = \kappa \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q}}^2(\mu_R)$$

- $\mu_R < M_{\tilde{g}}$: (i) threshold corrections

(ii) different RGEs [decoupled \tilde{g}]

- $\mu_R < M_{\tilde{g}}$: momentum-subtracted coupling \rightarrow threshold correction:

(i) threshold correction:

$$\bar{\lambda}_{Q,MO}(M_{\tilde{g}}) = \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q}}(M_{\tilde{g}}) \left\{ 1 - \frac{3}{8} C_F \frac{\alpha_S(M_{\tilde{g}})}{\pi} \right\}$$

(ii) different RGEs:

$$\mu_R^2 \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q}}(\mu_R)}{\partial \mu_R^2} = -\frac{C_F}{2} \frac{\alpha_S(\mu_R)}{\pi} \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q}}(\mu_R) \quad [\mu_R > M_{\tilde{g}}]$$

$$\mu_R^2 \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}_{Q,MO}(\mu_R)}{\partial \mu_R^2} = -\frac{3}{4} C_F \frac{\alpha_S(\mu_R)}{\pi} \bar{\lambda}_{Q,MO}(\mu_R) \quad [\mu_R < M_{\tilde{g}}]$$

Heavy loop particle mass limit

- analogously for $\lambda_{\tilde{Q}}$:

(i) threshold correction:

$$\bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q},MO}(M_{\tilde{g}}) = \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q}}(M_{\tilde{g}}) \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{4} C_F \frac{\alpha_S(M_{\tilde{g}})}{\pi} \right\}$$

(ii) different RGEs:

$$\mu_R^2 \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q}}(\mu_R)}{\partial \mu_R^2} = -C_F \frac{\alpha_S(\mu_R)}{\pi} \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q}}(\mu_R) \quad [\mu_R > M_{\tilde{g}}]$$

$$\mu_R^2 \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q},MO}(\mu_R)}{\partial \mu_R^2} = -\frac{C_F}{2} \frac{\alpha_S(\mu_R)}{\pi} \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q},MO}(\mu_R) \quad [\mu_R < M_{\tilde{g}}]$$

- Relation to quark pole mass:

Gray, Broadhurst, Grafe, Schilcher

$$g_Q^\phi \frac{m_Q}{v} = \bar{\lambda}_{Q,MO}(m_Q) \left\{ 1 + C_F \frac{\alpha_S(m_Q)}{\pi} \right\}$$

Heavy loop particle mass limit

$$2g_Q^{\mathcal{H}} \frac{m_Q^2}{v} = \bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q},MO}(m_{\tilde{Q}}) \left\{ 1 + C_F \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \left(\ln \frac{M_g^2}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2} + \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_Q^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \frac{\alpha_S}{12\pi} G^{\alpha\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^{\mathcal{H}} \frac{\mathcal{H}}{v} \left\{ \sum_Q g_Q^{\mathcal{H}} \left[1 + \frac{11}{4} \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \right] + \sum_{\tilde{Q}} \frac{g_{\tilde{Q}}^{\mathcal{H}}}{4} \left[1 + C_{SQCD} \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \right] \right\}$$

$$g_Q^{\mathcal{H}} = v \frac{\bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q},MO}(m_{\tilde{Q}})}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}$$

$$\Delta C_{SQCD} = \frac{4}{3} \ln \frac{M_g^2}{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2} + 2 \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}}^2}{m_Q^2} + \frac{2}{3} \implies$$

$$C_{SQCD} = \frac{37}{6}$$

- **Solution to RGEs** [$\beta_0 = (33 - 2N_F - N_{\tilde{F}})/12$]

$$\bar{\lambda}_{\tilde{Q},MO}(m_{\tilde{Q}}) = 2g_Q^{\mathcal{H}} \frac{m_Q^2}{v} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{2} C_F \frac{\alpha_S(M_g)}{\pi}}{1 + 2C_F \frac{\alpha_S(m_Q)}{\pi}} \left(\frac{\alpha_S(M_g)}{\alpha_S(m_{\tilde{Q}})} \right)^{\frac{C_F}{\beta_0}} \left(\frac{\alpha_S(m_{\tilde{Q}})}{\alpha_S(m_Q)} \right)^{\frac{3C_F}{2\beta_0}}$$

- **No \tilde{Q} loops to $gg \rightarrow A$ at LO** \implies no $\ln M_{\tilde{g}}$

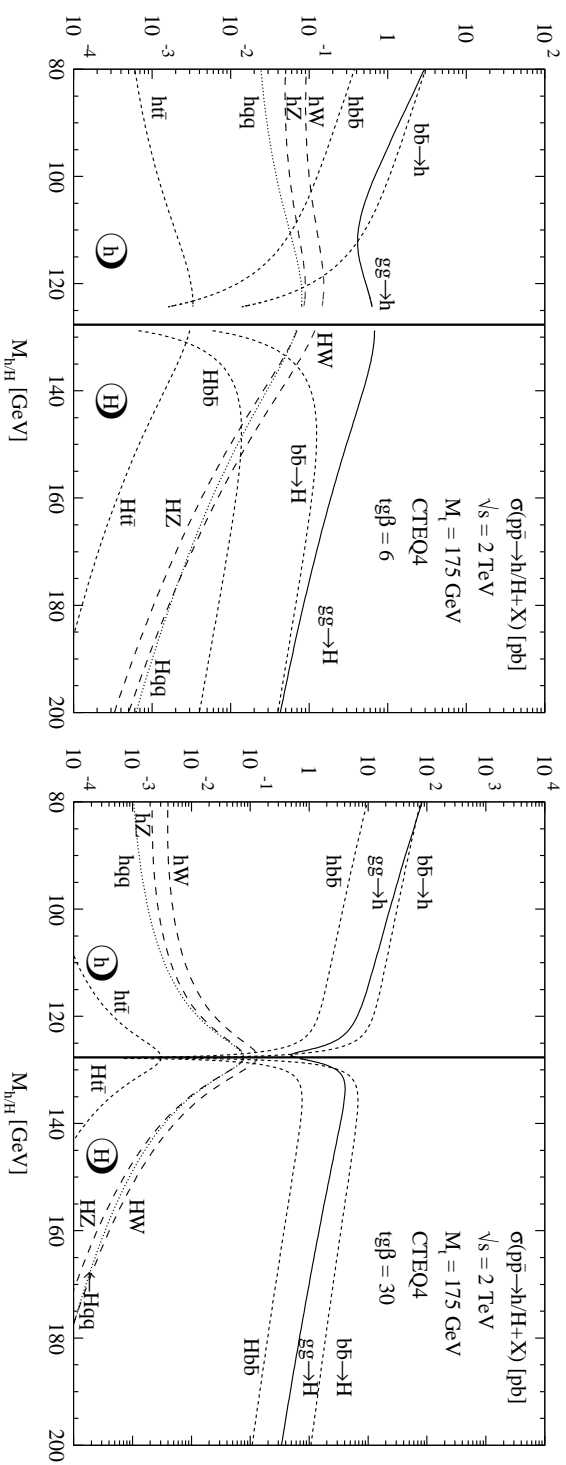
Harlander, Hofmann

Conclusions

- ◇ SUSY QCD corrections at NLO to $gg \rightarrow h/H$ including the full squark mass dependence.
- ◇ Inclusion of full squark mass dependence has significant effects on the K-factor compared to the heavy squark mass limit. The deviation can be as large as $\mathcal{O}(20\%)$ for $gg \rightarrow h/H$.
- ◇ Large QCD corrections + large genuine SUSY QCD corrections for large $\tan\beta$ in MSSM
 - ← Δ_b approximation for $\overline{MS} A_b$.
- ◇ $\mathcal{H}gg$ coupling: decoupling of gluinos for large $M_{\tilde{g}}$: consistent with Appelquist-Carazzone theorem if properly renormalized → effective Lagrangian.

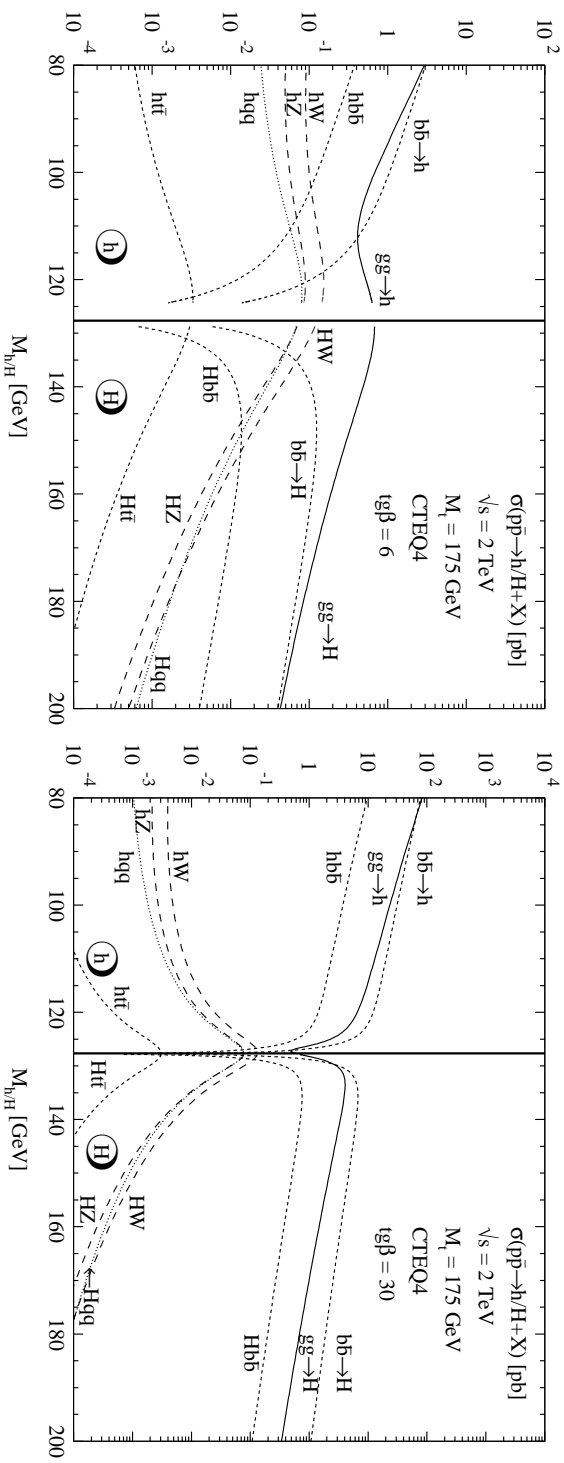
MSSM Higgs Boson Production at the Tevatron

Spira

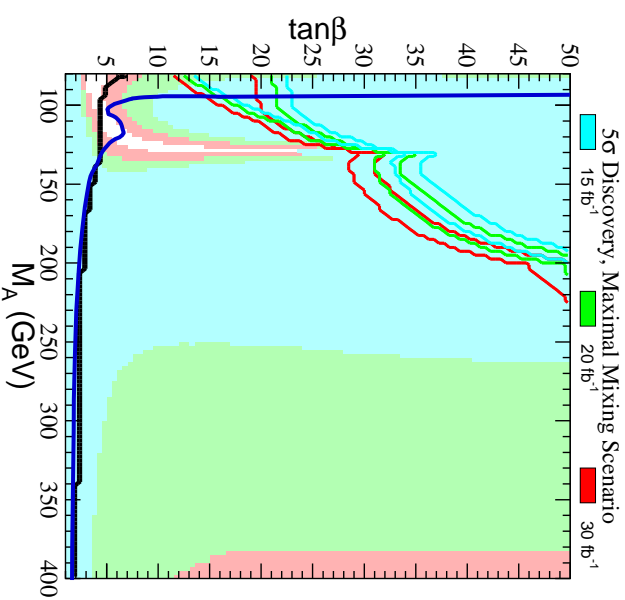
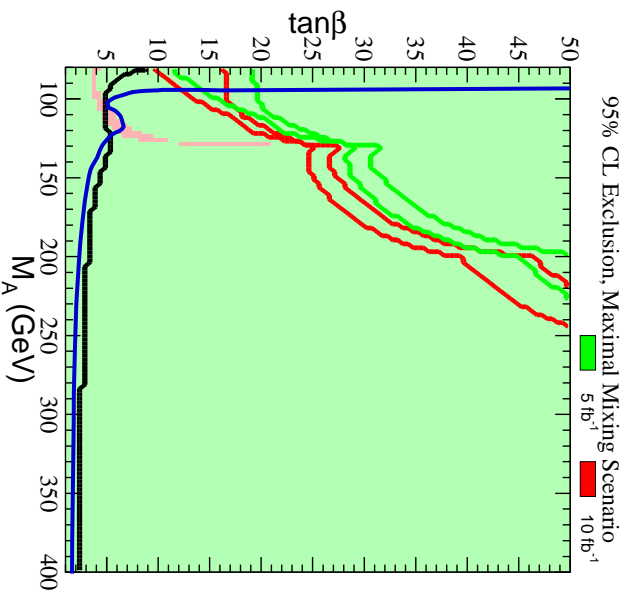


MSSM Higgs Boson Production at the Tevatron

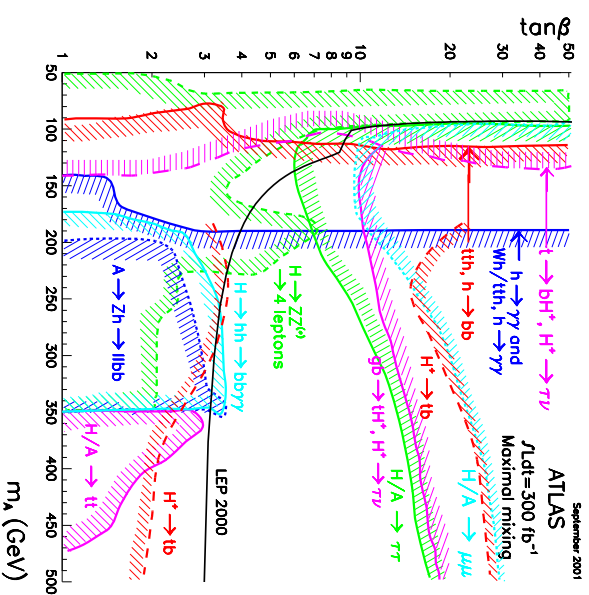
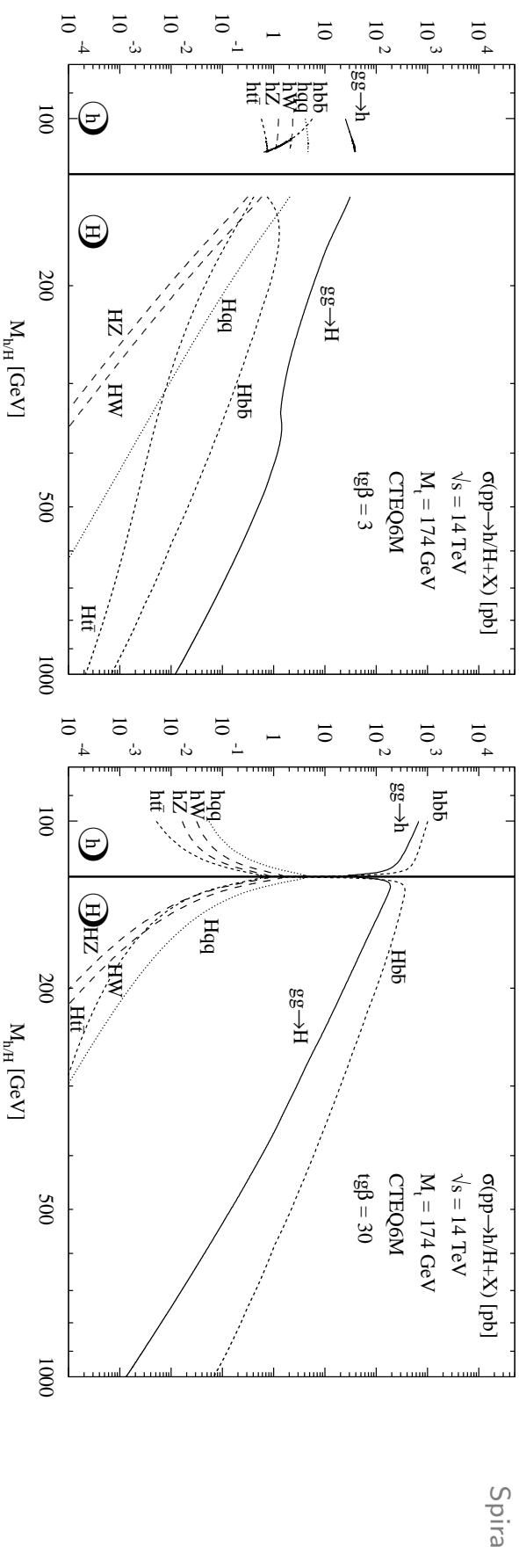
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Carena et al.

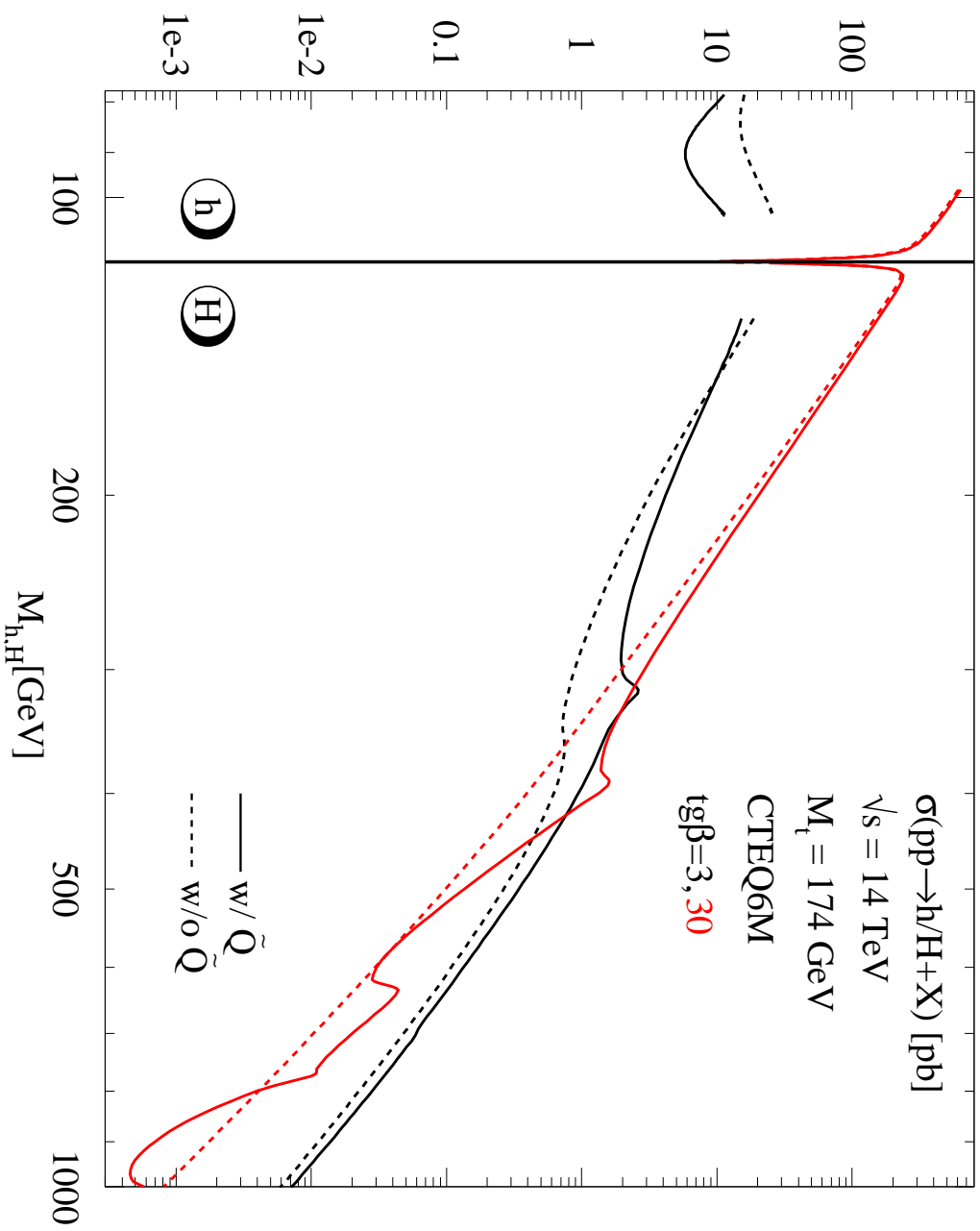


MSSM Higgs Boson Production at the LHC



ATLAS

The LO cross section w/ and w/o Squarks



Virtual corrections - heavy loop particle mass limit

Total virtual correction [heavy squark/quark limit]:

$$C_{\text{virt}} = \frac{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)} \left(\frac{4\pi\mu^2}{M_\Phi^2} \right)^\epsilon \left\{ -\frac{3}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{33-2N_F}{6\epsilon} \left(\frac{\mu^2}{M_\Phi^2} \right)^{-\epsilon} + \pi^2 + \frac{11}{2} + \frac{7}{2} \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{\sum_{\tilde{Q}} g_{\tilde{Q}}^\Phi \tilde{F}(\tau_{\tilde{Q}})}{\sum_Q g_Q^\Phi F(\tau_Q) + \sum_{\tilde{Q}} g_{\tilde{Q}}^\Phi \tilde{F}(\tau_{\tilde{Q}})} \right\} \right\}$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 IR Coll

[without squark loops only $\frac{11}{2}$]

To get a finite cross section the real corrections have to be added.

Real corrections - heavy loop particle mass limit

Total real corrections [heavy squark/quark limit]:

$$C_{\text{real}} = \frac{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)} \left(\frac{4\pi\mu^2}{m_\Phi^2} \right)^\epsilon \left\{ \frac{3}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{33-2N_F}{6\epsilon} \right\}$$

$$D_{gg} = -\frac{\hat{\tau}}{\epsilon} \frac{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)} \left(\frac{4\pi\mu^2}{\hat{s}} \right)^\epsilon P_{gg}(\hat{\tau}) - \frac{11}{2}(1-\hat{\tau})^3 + 12 \left\{ \left(\frac{\log(1-\hat{\tau})}{1-\hat{\tau}} \right)_+ - \hat{\tau}[2-\hat{\tau}(1-\hat{\tau})] \log(1-\hat{\tau}) \right\}$$

$$D_{gq} = -\left\{ \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \frac{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)} \left(\frac{4\pi\mu^2}{\hat{s}} \right)^\epsilon - \log(1-\hat{\tau}) \right\} \hat{\tau} P_{gq}(\hat{\tau}) - 1 + 2\hat{\tau} - \frac{\hat{\tau}^2}{3}$$

$$D_{q\bar{q}} = \frac{32}{27}(1-\hat{\tau})^3$$

- IR, Coll. poles in C_{real} subtract the corresponding ones of the virtual corrections.
- Coll. poles in the real corrections (Altarelli-Parisi kernels as coefficients)
 - ↪ absorbed in NLO structure functions.

Result - heavy loop particle mass limit

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma(pp \rightarrow \Phi + X) &= \sigma_0 \left[1 + C \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \right] \tau_\Phi \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{gg}}{d\tau_\Phi} + \Delta\sigma_{gg} + \Delta\sigma_{gq} + \Delta\sigma_{qq} \\
 C &= \pi^2 + \frac{11}{2} + \frac{7}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\sum_{\hat{Q}} g_{\hat{Q}}^\Phi \tilde{F}(\tau_{\hat{Q}})}{\sum_Q g_Q^\Phi F(\tau_Q) + \sum_{\hat{Q}} g_{\hat{Q}}^\Phi \tilde{F}(\tau_{\hat{Q}})} \right\} + \frac{33-2N_F}{6} \log \frac{\mu^2}{M_\Phi^2} \\
 \Delta\sigma_{gg} &= \int_{\tau_\Phi}^1 d\tau \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{gg}}{d\tau} \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \sigma_0 \left\{ -\hat{\tau} P_{gg}(\hat{\tau}) \log \frac{Q^2}{s} - \frac{11}{2} (1-\hat{\tau})^3 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 12 \left[\left(\frac{\log(1-\hat{\tau})}{1-\hat{\tau}} \right)_+ - \hat{\tau} [2 - \hat{\tau}(1-\hat{\tau})] \log(1-\hat{\tau}) \right] \right\} \\
 \Delta\sigma_{gq} &= \int_{\tau_\Phi}^1 d\tau \sum_{q,\bar{q}} \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{gq}}{d\tau} \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \sigma_0 \left\{ -\frac{\hat{\tau}}{2} P_{gq}(\hat{\tau}) \left[\log \frac{Q^2}{s} - 2 \log(1-\hat{\tau}) \right] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 1 + 2\hat{\tau} - \frac{\hat{\tau}^2}{3} \right\} \\
 \Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}} &= \int_{\tau_\Phi}^1 d\tau \sum_q \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{q\bar{q}}}{d\tau} \frac{\alpha_S}{\pi} \sigma_0 \frac{32}{27} (1-\hat{\tau})^3
 \end{aligned}$$

[μ =Ren. scale, Q =Fact. scale]

natural scales: $\mu^2 = Q^2 = M_\Phi^2$