Matching scalar couplings between general renormalisable theories

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based on arXiv:1810.09388 in collaboration with Mark Goodsell and Pietro Slavich

Higgs Couplings 2018, Ryōgoku, Tōkyō November 29, 2018



Introduction

The need for Effective Field Theories (EFTs)

- \blacktriangleright Scale of New Physics $M_{\rm NP}$ is driven higher by experimental searches
 - \longrightarrow fixed-order calculations become plagued by large logarithmic terms $\propto \log M_{
 m MP}/m_{
 m EW}$
 - \longrightarrow accuracy of the calculation, or even perturbativity, can be spoilt when the logarithms grow!
- lacktriangle The perturbative expansion must be reorganised ightarrow EFT calculation

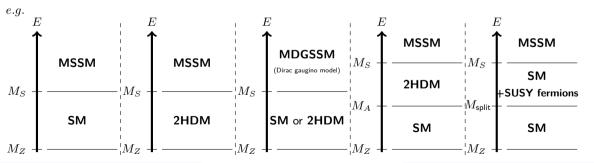
Effective Field Theory calculations

- lacktriangle Integrate out heavy fields at some scale $\Lambda\sim M_{
 m NP}$ and work in a low-energy EFT below Λ
- ightharpoonup Couplings in the EFT computed by **matching** effective actions between UV theory and EFT at scale $\Lambda \longrightarrow$ threshold corrections
- ▶ Use **RGEs** to run the couplings from the high input scale, to the low scale ($< M_{\rm NP}$) at which the calculation is performed
- \Rightarrow Matching + RGE running \rightarrow large logs are resummed!

Scalar couplings and Effective Field Theories

- In the context of Higgs mass calculations in SUSY models, heavy SUSY scenarios have been extensively investigated
 - \rightarrow Important matching conditions: scalar quartic couplings needed to compute m_h in the EFT!
 - → UV theory has usually been the MSSM, and EFT is the SM see e. q [Bernal, Djouadi, Slavich '07], [Draper, Lee, Wagner '13], [Bagnaschi, Giudice, Slavich, Strumia '14], [Pardo Vega, Villadoro '15], [Bagnaschi, Pardo Vega, Slavich '17], [Athron et al. '17], [Harlander, Klappert, Ochoa Franco, Voigt '18] but more and more scenarios are now being investigated! see e. a [Benakli, Darmé, Goodsell, Slavich '13], [Bagnaschi, Giudice, Slavich, Strumia '14], [Lee, Wagner '15], [Benakli, Goodsell,

Williamson '18], [Bahl, Hollik '18], etc.



Matching of scalar couplings between generic theories

Many possible scenarios → huge amount of work to compute all RGEs and matching conditions for each scenario!

⇒ Automation

i.e. compute RGEs and threshold corrections for general models, then apply the results to the scenario at hand.

- ➤ Two-loop RGEs are known for general QFTs, but for the thresholds, generic results have been obtained only at one-loop and mostly for the case of matching onto the SM or are difficult to implement in automated codes
- **Our objective**: provide all necessary results to compute **threshold corrections** to scalar quartic (and Yukawa) couplings, when matching any high-energy model A onto any low-energy model B, and with the idea of going beyond one loop
- → however there are challenges to address already from **one-loop order**!

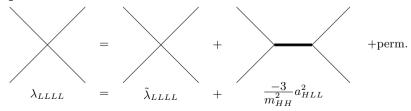
[JB, Goodsell, Slavich 1810.09388]

Matching of scalar couplings in a toy model at tree-level

▶ Consider a simple toy model: 2 scalars, a light L and a heavy H, with a \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry under which $L \to -L \Rightarrow$ no mixing between L and H

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{High-energy model} & \mathcal{L}_{\text{HE}} \supset -\frac{1}{2} m_L^2 L^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 - \frac{1}{2} a_{LLH} L^2 H - \frac{1}{6} a_{HHH} H^3 \\ & -\frac{1}{24} \tilde{\lambda}_{LLLL} L^4 - \frac{1}{4} \tilde{\lambda}_{LLHH} L^2 H^2 - \frac{1}{24} \tilde{\lambda}_{HHHH} H^4 \end{array}$$
 Low-energy model
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{LE}} \supset -\frac{1}{2} m_L^2 L^2 - \frac{1}{24} \lambda_{LLLL} L^4$$

▶ Integrating out H, one finds at tree-level



thin line: light state; thick line: heavy state

Matching of scalar couplings in a toy model at one loop

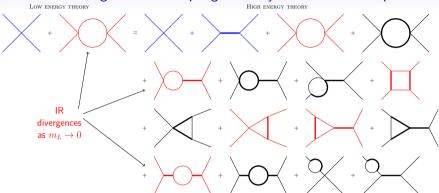
► Considering now the **one-loop** matching → many diagrams contribute!

Low energy theory HIGH ENERGY THEORY

permutations

thin line: light state; thick line: heavy state

Matching of scalar couplings in a toy model at one loop

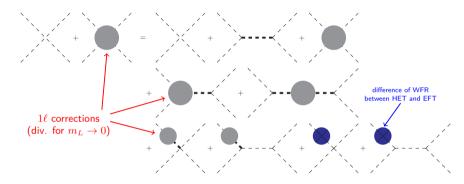


- Several diagrams are IR divergent in limit $m_L \to 0$, because of terms $\propto \log m_H/m_L$
- IR parts in low and high energy theory must exactly cancel out, but because of a_{HLL} , divergent scalar diagrams are not in 1 to 1 correspondence \rightarrow automation impossible as is!
- ⇒ We have derived complete expressions for the matching of scalar couplings, at **one-loop** order, between two **generic** models*, and eliminating the IR divergent logs

^{*:} however without heavy gauge bosons

Matching quartic couplings between generic theories

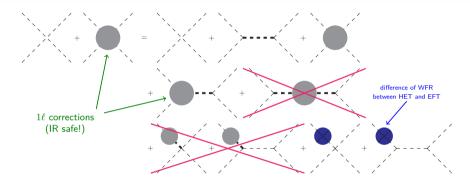
The matching condition in the general case is



▷ Expressions can be regularised by using modified (Passarino-Veltmann) loop functions

$$B_0(0,0) \to 0, \quad C_0(0,0,X) \to -\frac{1}{X} B_0(0,X) = \frac{1}{X^2} A(X), \quad D_0(0,0,X,Y) \to -\frac{1}{X-Y} \left(\frac{1}{X^2} A(X) - \frac{1}{Y^2} A(Y) \right)$$
 where $A(x) \equiv x (\log x/Q^2 - 1)$.

Matching quartic couplings between generic theories



- ▶ Expressions can be regularised by using modified (Passarino-Veltmann) loop functions
- Redefinition of (finite part of) mass counter-terms can allow eliminating δm_{KL}^2 and δm_{iK}^2 (generalises a scheme devised in [Bagnaschi, Giudice, Slavich, Strumia '14] for models with 2 doublets)
 - --> mixing between heavy and light states eliminated from the matching condition!

A simple approach to matching using two-point functions

Pole-mass matching (see e.g. [Athron et al. '16])

 \blacktriangleright Extracting the threshold corrections to λ_{SM} from

$$\frac{2\lambda_{\text{SM}}v_{\text{SM}}^2 + \Delta m_{\text{SM}}^2(p^2 = m_h^2)}{\text{Higgs pole mass in EFT (SM)}} = \underbrace{(m_{\text{HET}}^2)^{\text{tree}} + \Delta m_{\text{HET}}^2(p^2 = m_h^2)}_{\text{Higgs pole mass in UV theory}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{\rm SM} = \frac{2}{v_{\rm HET}^2} \Bigg[m_{\rm HET}^2 \bigg(1 + \left[\Pi_{hh}^{\rm HET}{}'(0) - \Pi_{hh}^{\rm SM}{}'(0) \right] \bigg) - \frac{m_{\rm HET}^2}{m_Z^2} \Big(\Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm HET}(0) - \Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm SM}(0) \Big) + \Big(\Delta m_{\rm HET}^2(0) - \Delta m_{\rm SM}^2(0) \Big) \Bigg] \\ = \frac{2}{v_{\rm HET}^2} \bigg(1 + \left[\Pi_{hh}^{\rm HET}{}'(0) - \Pi_{hh}^{\rm SM}{}'(0) \right] \bigg) - \frac{m_{\rm HET}^2}{m_Z^2} \Big(\Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm HET}(0) - \Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm SM}(0) \Big) + \Big(\Delta m_{\rm HET}^2(0) - \Delta m_{\rm SM}^2(0) \Big) \Bigg] \\ = \frac{2}{v_{\rm HET}^2} \bigg(1 + \left[\Pi_{hh}^{\rm HET}{}'(0) - \Pi_{hh}^{\rm SM}{}'(0) \right] \bigg) - \frac{m_{\rm HET}^2}{m_Z^2} \Big(\Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm HET}(0) - \Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm SM}(0) \Big) + \Big(\Delta m_{\rm HET}^2(0) - \Delta m_{\rm SM}^2(0) \Big) \Bigg] \\ = \frac{2}{v_{\rm HET}^2} \bigg(1 + \left[\Pi_{hh}^{\rm HET}{}'(0) - \Pi_{hh}^{\rm SM}{}'(0) \right] \bigg) - \frac{m_{\rm HET}^2}{m_Z^2} \Big(\Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm HET}(0) - \Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm SM}(0) \Big) + \Big(\Delta m_{\rm HET}^2(0) - \Delta m_{\rm SM}^2(0) \Big) \Bigg] \\ = \frac{2}{v_{\rm HET}^2} \bigg(1 + \left[\Pi_{hh}^{\rm HET}{}'(0) - \Pi_{hh}^{\rm SM}{}'(0) \right] \bigg) - \frac{m_{\rm HET}^2}{m_Z^2} \Big(\Pi_{ZZ}^{\rm MS}(0) - \Pi_{LZ}^{\rm MS}(0) \Big) + \Big(\Delta m_{\rm HET}^2(0) - \Delta m_{\rm SM}^2(0) \Big) \Bigg]$$

 $\Pi_{hh}(0)$, $\Pi_{ZZ}(0)$: Higgs and Z-boson self-energies at $p^2=0$, Δm^2 : corrections to the Higgs mass

- ▷ easier to extend beyond one-loop (as 2-point functions are easier to deal with)
- only really tractable when EFT model does not have mixing in Higgs sector
- ▷ as is, requires cancellation of large logs (as was our problem earlier)
- ▶ Formally equivalent to using the modified mass counterterms (c.f. previous slide)
- \blacktriangleright We obtain an efficient way to compute the threshold corrections to λ_{SM} as

$$\lambda_{\text{SM}} = \frac{2}{v_{\text{HET}}^2} \bigg[m_{\text{HET}}^2 \Big(1 + 2 \underbrace{ \big[\Pi_{hh}^{\text{HET}}{}'(0) - \Pi_{hh}^{\text{SM}}{}'(0) \big]}_{\text{w. light masses} \to 0} \Big) + \underbrace{\hat{\Delta} m_{HET}^2(0)}_{\text{logs of light masses} \to 0} \bigg]$$

Summary

- ▶ Use of **Effective Field Theories** becomes increasingly necessary as $M_{\rm NP}$ is driven higher by experimental searches
- When considering the calculation of a given observable in a wide range of scenarios or models
 - ---- Automation can provide fast and accurate predictions
- ▶ Modified loop functions and renormalisation scheme choices now allow simple matching of scalar quartic (and Yukawa) couplings between generic theories (similar results implemented in SARAH in [Gabelmann, Mühlleitner, Staub 1810.12326])
- ► Efficient approach for pole mass matching, that will be easier to extend beyond one-loop
- ► *Next*: going beyond one-loop use of modified scheme expected to become more important, consider pole-mass matching, ...

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

BACKUP

Previous results for the matching of scalar couplings between generic theories

- ➤ Two-loop RGEs known for general QFTs [Machacek, Vaughn '83,'84,'85], [Luo, Wang, Xiao '02], [Schienbein, Staub, Steudner, Svirina '18], [Sperling, Stöckinger, Voigt '13].
- General results (at one loop) exist for the matching of couplings in SMEFT studies with functional methods, but difficult to implement in automated codes

see e.g. [Henning, Lu, Murayama '14,'16], [Drozd, Ellis, Quevillon, You '15], [Ellis, Quevillon, You, Zhang '16,'17], [Fuentes-Martin, Portoles, Ruiz-Femenia '16], [Zhang '16], [Bumm, Voigt '18]

Efforts ongoing on the matching of a generic model onto the SM at one loop, by the FlexibleSUSY collaboration [Athron et al. '17] and in SARAH [Staub, Porod '17], via pole mass matching i.e. extracting the threshold corrections to λ_{SM} from

$$2\lambda_{\mathrm{SM}}v_{\mathrm{SM}}^2 + \Delta m_{\mathrm{SM}}^2(m_h^2) = (m_{\mathrm{HET}}^2)^{\mathrm{tree}} + \Delta m_{\mathrm{HET}}^2(m_h^2)$$