[arXiv:2012.14889]

Radiative corrections to charged Higgs bosons decays in NMSSM

Kodai Sakurai (KIT —> Tohoku U. (April))

Collaborators:

Thi Nhung Dao [A], Margarete Mühlleitner [B], Shruti Patel [B]

([A]: ICISE, Vietnam; [B]: KIT, Germany)

HPNP2021, online, 25th March

Introduction

- There are several unsolved problems in the SM.

Unsolved phenomena:

- Tiny neutrino masses
- Dark matter
- Baryon asymmetry of the Universe
- etc.

Theoretical problems:

- Hierarchy problem ⟷ This relates paradigm of BSM.
- Strong CP problem
- etc.

- Symmetry solve the Hierarchy problem? → Supersymmetry (SUSY)

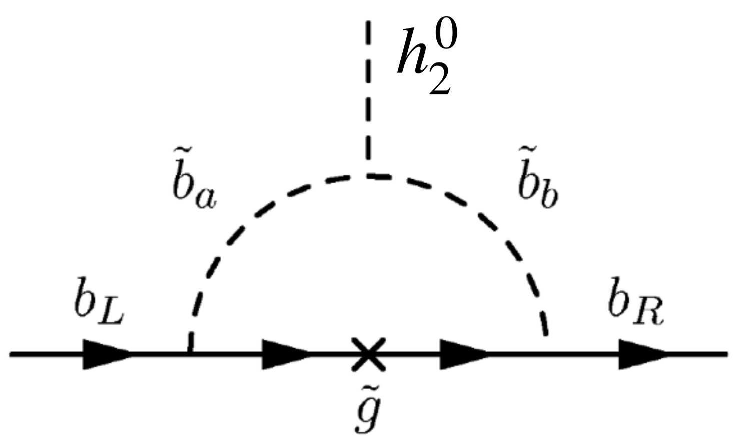
Indirect search of NP via precise calculations

- No direct evidence of new particles
- In future collider experiments (HL-LHC, ILC, FCC-ee, the CEPC, etc.), the discovered Higgs boson will be precisely measured.

→ It would be more important to focus on indirect searches of NP via precise measurement of Higgs bosons.

→ Precise calculations for various new physics models are necessary in oder to compare with precise measurement.

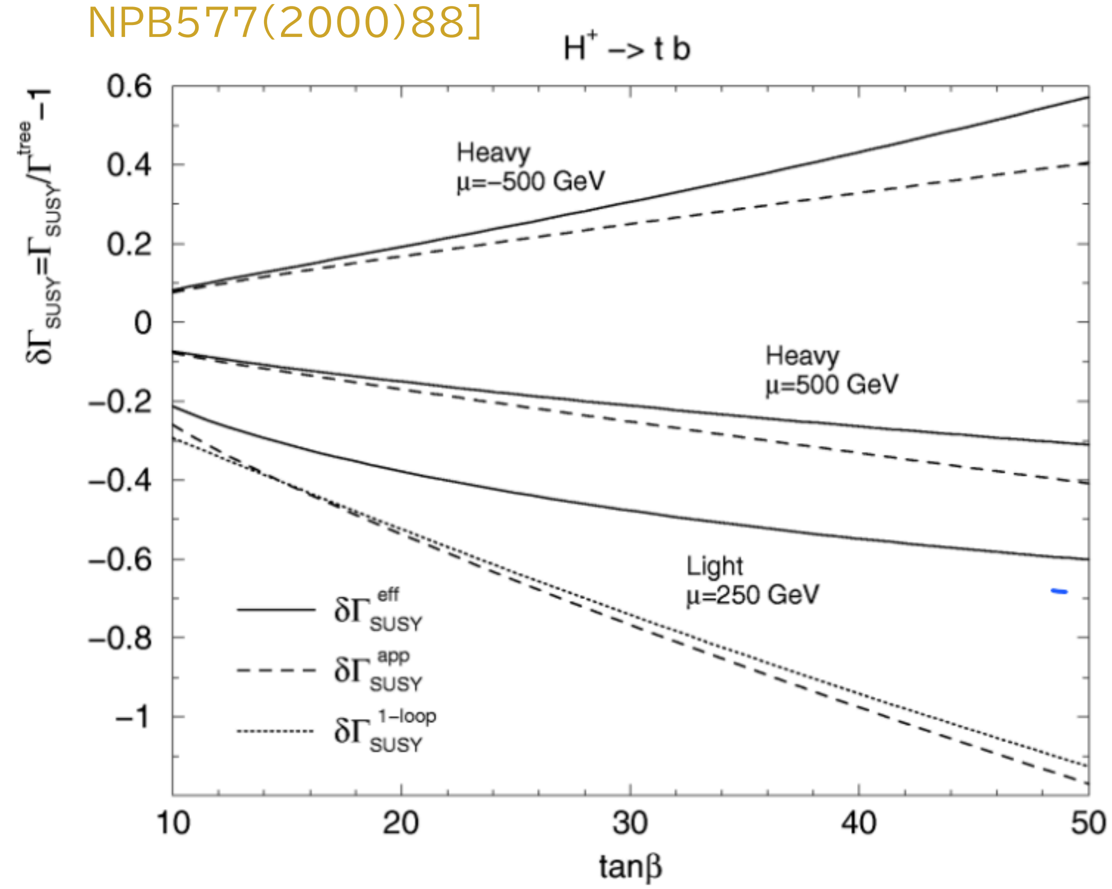
Ex.) Δ_b corrections to $H^+ \rightarrow tb$ in MSSM



$$\bar{t}P_R b H^+ : \quad (y_b + \Delta y_b \tan\beta)$$

→ In case of *tanβ >> 1* , Δ_b correction can be large.

[M. Carena, D. Garcia, U. Nierste, C. Wagner, NPB577(2000)88]



Next-to Minimal supersymmetric model (NMSSM)

- NMSSM is a simplest extension of the MSSM with a singlet field:

$$\mathscr{L}_{\text{NMSSM}} = \mathscr{L}_{\text{MSSM}} + S$$

➡ Physical Higgs states: $H_1,\ H_2,\ H_3, A_1,\ A_2,\ H^\pm$

- There exist 5 neutralinos due to the new degree of freedom, singlino.

- μ problem can be solved in this model:

$$W_{\text{MSSM}} \ni \underline{\mu H_u H_d}$$

NMSSM: $\mu_{\text{eff}} \equiv \lambda < S > \ \leftarrow \lambda S H_u H_d$

- Constraint of mass of the Higgs boson may be easily satisfied than MSSM:

MSSM: $\left(m_{H_1}^{\text{tree}}\right)^2 = M_Z^2 \cos 2\beta$

NMSSM: $\left(m_{H_1}^{\text{tree}}\right)^2 = M_Z^2\left(\cos 2\beta + \underline{\frac{\lambda^2}{g_1^2 + g_2^2} \sin 2\beta}\right)$

Precise calculations of Higgs bosons

Many studies of precise calculations of Higgs bosons have been performed in the NMSSM.

- Higgs boson masses
  - (Full 1-loop) [G. Degrassi, P. Slavich, NPB 825 (2010)] [F. Staub, W. Porod, B. Herrmann,JHEP10(2010)], etc
  - ($O(\alpha_t \alpha_S)$ 2-loop) [M. Mühlleitner, D. T. Nhung, H. Rzehak, K. Walz, JHEP05(2015)] [M. D. Goodsell, K. Nickel,F. Staub, PRD91(2015)], etc
  - ($O(\alpha_t^2)$ 2-loop) [T.N. Dao, R. Gröber,M. Krause, M. Mühlleitner, H. Rzehak, JHEP08(2019)]
- Higgs boson decays
  - $H_i, A_i \to ff,\ VV$ (Full 1-loop) [F. Domingo, S. Heinemeyer, S. Paßehr, G. Weiglein, Eur.Phys.J.C78(2018)]
  - $H_i \to H_j H_k$ (Full 1-loop) [D. T. Nhung, M. Muhlleitner, J. Streicher, K. Walz, JHEP11 (2013)] [G. Belanger, V. Bizouard, F. Boudjema, G. Chalons, PRD96 (2017)]
    ($O(\alpha_t \alpha_S)$ 2-loop) [M. Mühlleitner, D. T. Nhung, H. Ziesche, JHEP 12 (2015)]
  - $A_i \to \bar{\tilde{t}}\tilde{t}$ (Full 1-loop) [J. Baglio, C. Krauss, M. Muhlleitner, K. Walz, JHEP 10 (2015)]
  - All 2-body neutral Higgs decays, BRs [J. Baglio, T. N. Dao, M. Mühlleitner, 1907.12060]
  - $H_i^\pm \to WH_i$ (Full 1-loop) [T. N. Dao, L. Fritz, M. Krause, M. Muehlleitner, S. Patel, Eur.Phys.J. C80 (2020)]

→ Missing part for Higgs boson decays is charged Higgs boson decays.

This talk

- We calculated NLO corrections to various charged Higgs bosons in the NMSSM.
- We investigated the impact of the NLO corrections for each decay process.

Open questions:

- What is typical size of NLO corrections for each decay?
- How does CPV effects change the NLO corrections?

Decay rates for charged Higgs (Leading order)

$H^+ \to tb$:

$$\lambda(x, y) = (1 - x - y)^2 - 4xy$$

$$\Gamma(H^+ \to tb) = \frac{3M_{H^\pm}}{8\pi}|V_{tb}|^2 \lambda^{1/2}\left(\frac{M_t^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2}, \frac{M_b^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2}\right)\left[\left(1 - \frac{M_t^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2} - \frac{M_b^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2}\right)\left(\frac{M_t^2}{v^2}\frac{1}{\tan^2\beta} + \frac{M_b^2}{v^2}\tan^2\beta\right) - 4\frac{M_t^2 M_b^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2 v^2}\right]$$

→ Depending on value of *tanβ,* top Yukawa or bottom Yukawa can dominate.

$H^+ \to \chi_i^0 \chi_j^+$: (CP conserving case) *U,V,N* : mixing matrix for electroweakinos

$$\Gamma(H^+ \to \chi_i^0 \chi_j^+) = \frac{M_{H^\pm}}{16\pi}\lambda^{1/2}\left(\frac{M_{x_i^+}^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2}, \frac{M_{x_j^0}^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2}\right)\left[\left(1 - \frac{M_{x_i^+}^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2} - \frac{M_{x_j^0}^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2}\right)\left(g_L^2 + g_R^2\right) - 4\frac{M_{x_i^+}M_{x_j^0}^2}{M_{H^\pm}^2}g_L g_R\right]$$

$$g_R = -c_\beta\left[\frac{g_1}{\sqrt{2}}N_{i1}V_{j2} + \frac{g_2}{\sqrt{2}}\left(N_{i2}V_{j2} + \sqrt{2}N_{i4}V_{j1}\right) + \lambda N_{i5}V_{j2}\tan\beta\right]$$

$$g_L : g_R \; [U \to V,\ N_{i4} \to -N_{i3},\ \tan\beta -> -\cot\beta,\ c_\beta \to -s_\beta]$$

→ $g_{L/R} \sim \lambda \quad (x_i^0 \sim \tilde{S}), \quad g_{L/R} \sim g_1$ or $g_2 \quad (x_i^0 \sim \tilde{B},\ \tilde{W}^3,\ \tilde{H}_{u/d})$

Branching ratios for charged Higgs (Leading order)

Charged Higgs boson decays with the state of the art QCD corrections by using NMSSMCALCEW (w/o EW corrections)

- Definition of BRs

$$\mathrm{BR}(H^+ \to WH) = \sum_{i=1,\dots 3} \mathrm{BR}(H^+ \to WH_i) + \sum_{i=1,2} \mathrm{BR}(H^+ \to WA_i)$$

$$\mathrm{BR}(H^+ \to \chi^+_{1/2}\chi^0) = \sum_{i=1,\dots,5} \mathrm{BR}(H^+ \to \chi^+_{1/2}\chi^0)$$

- Inputs

$$\tan\beta = 10,\ \lambda = 0.09$$

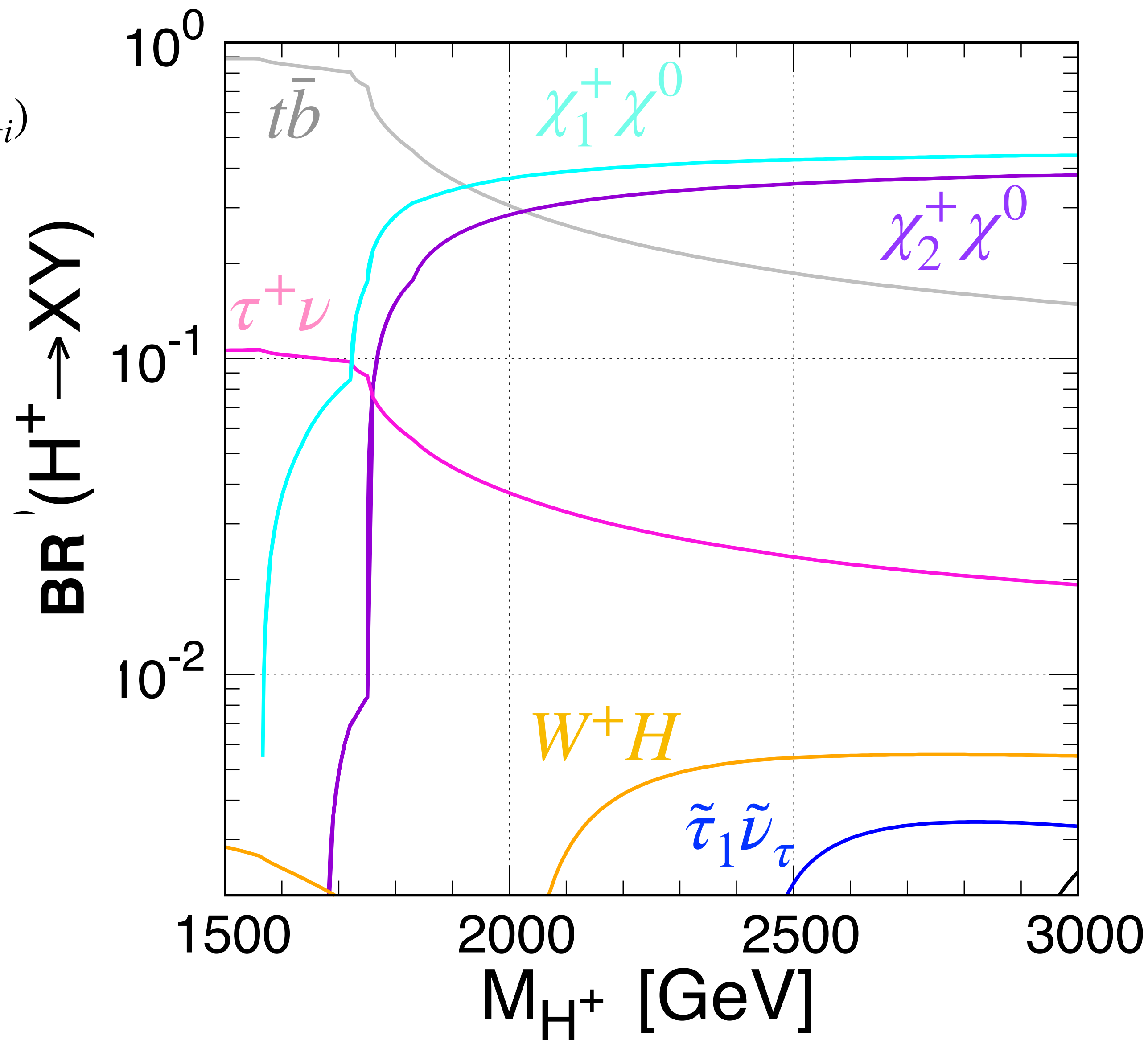
- Mass spectrum

$$m_{\chi^0_1} = 748\ \mathrm{GeV},\ m_{\chi^+_1} = 819\ \mathrm{GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{t}_1} = m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 1.4\ \mathrm{TeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau} = 1.2\ \mathrm{TeV},\ \ m_{\tilde{\tau}_1} = 1.1\ \mathrm{TeV}$$

$$m_{H_2} = 1.1\ \mathrm{TeV},\ m_{A_1} = 1.9\ \mathrm{TeV}$$



→ $H^+ \to t\bar{b}$ is the main decay mode in $m_{H^+} \lesssim 2$ TeV.

→ $H^+ \to \chi_1^+\chi^0$ dominates in $2\ \mathrm{TeV} \lesssim m_{H^+}$.

Decay rates of charged Higgs bosons at NLO

- We evaluated NLO EW (+SUSY EW) and NLO SUSY QCD corrections to the following processes:

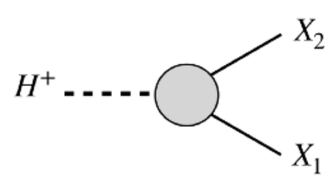
$$H^+ \to tb, \quad H^+ \to \tau\nu, \quad H^\pm \to \chi_i^+ \chi_j^0, \quad H^+ \to \tilde{t}\tilde{b}, \quad H^+ \to \tilde{\tau}\tilde{\nu}, \quad H^+ \to WH_i$$

(i=1,2; j=1,…,5)

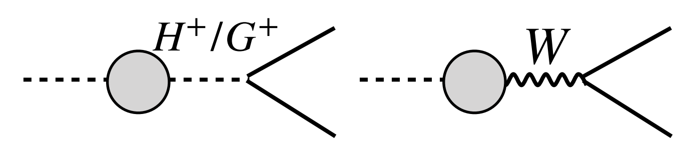
- Schematic formula for NLO decay rates

$$\Gamma(H^\pm \to X_1X_2) = (\text{Resummed factors}) \times \Gamma_{\rm LO}(H^\pm \to X_1X_2)$$

$$\times \left[1 + \Delta_{\rm QCD} + \Delta_{\rm SUSYQCD} + \Delta_{\rm (SUSY+)\ EW} + \Delta^{\rm ext.}_{\rm H^+H^-} + \Delta^{\rm ext.}_{\rm H^+G^-/W^-}\right]$$



+ (Real emissions)



(Resumed factors): Δ_b corrections ($H^+ \to tb$), Z factor ($H^+ \to W H_i$)

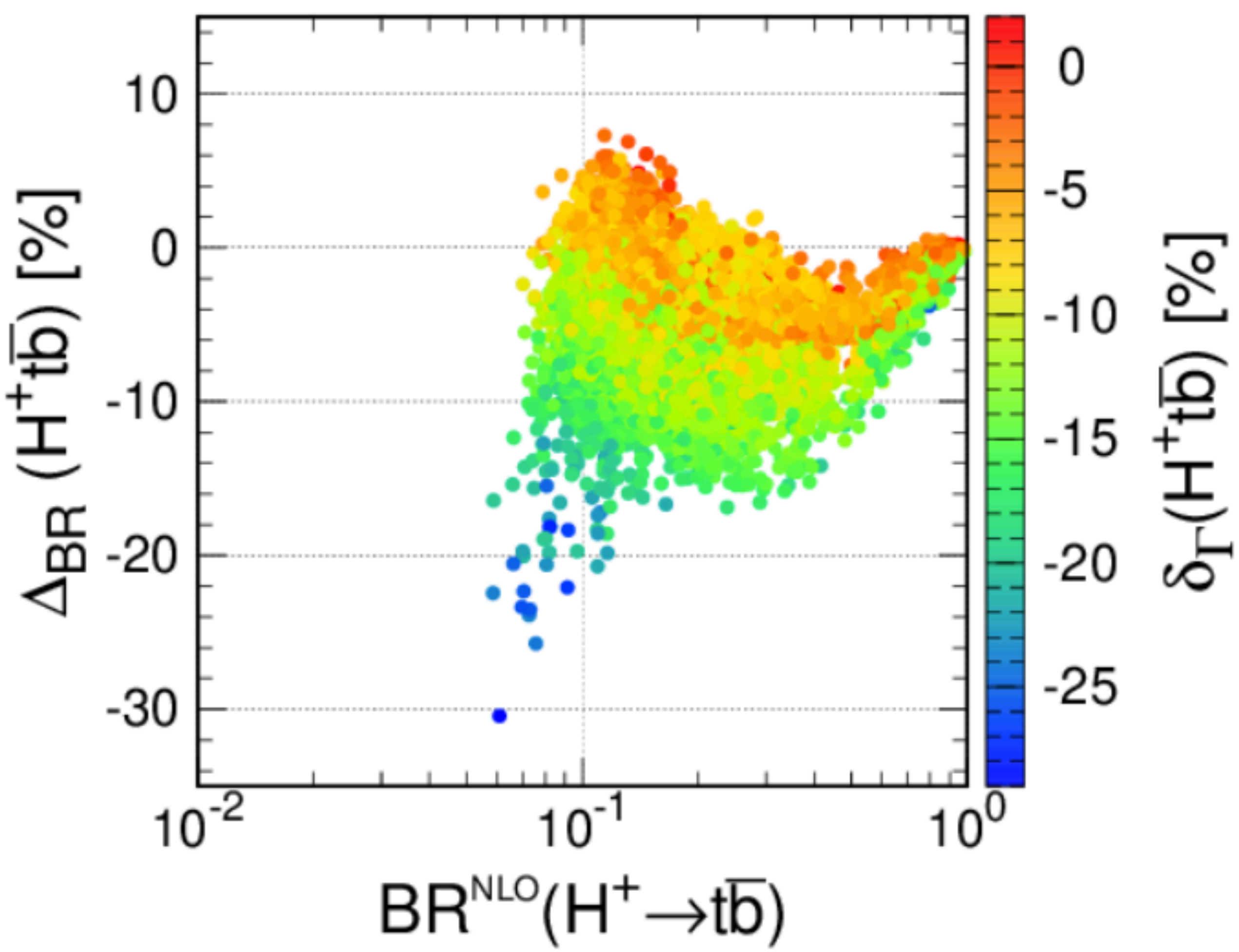
[M. Carena, D. Garcia, U. Nierste, C. E.M. Wagner, NPB 577(2000)], etc.

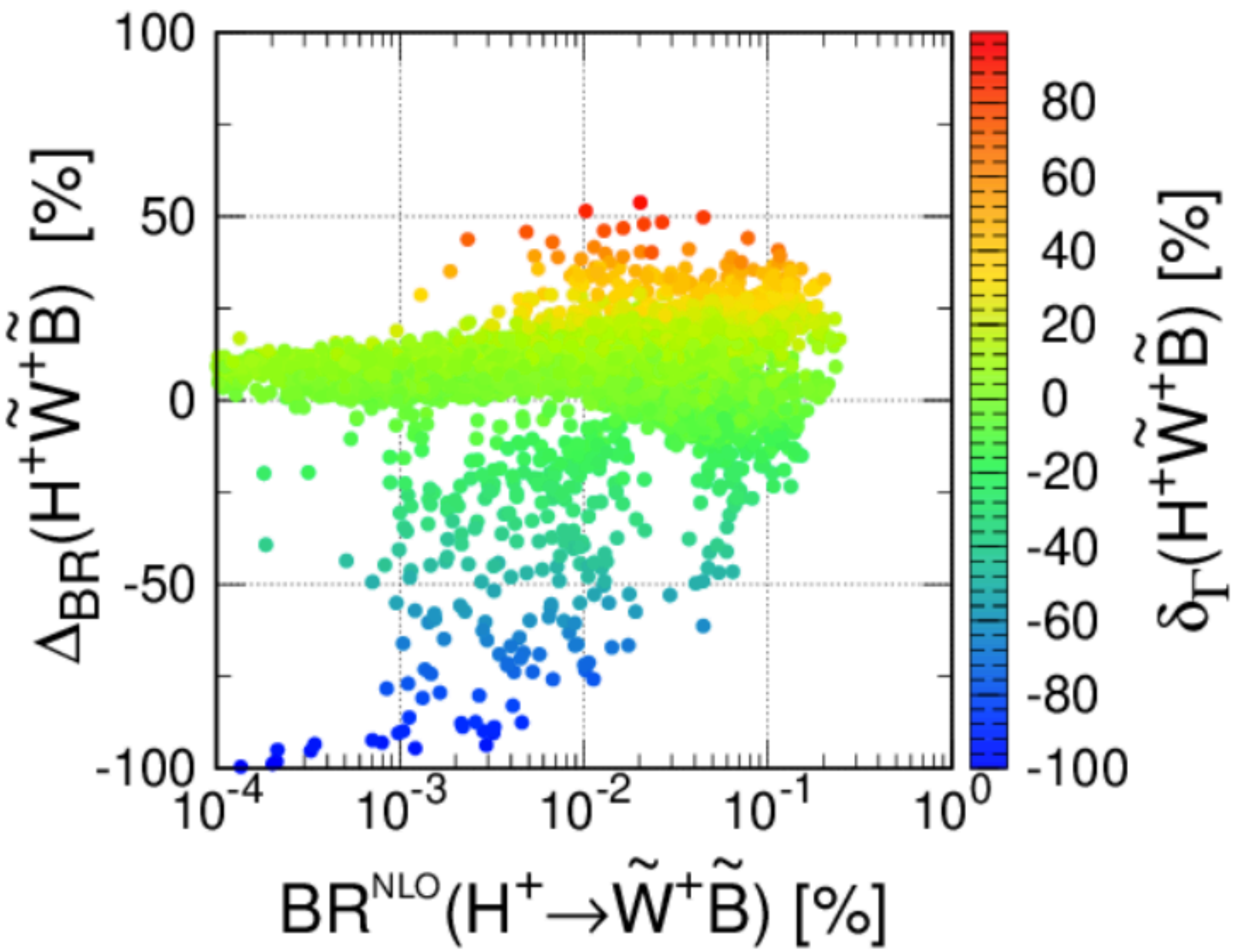
- Resumed factors, $\Delta_{\rm QCD}$ are calculated by NMSSMCALC(EW)
- New ingredients are $\Delta_{\rm SUSYQCD} + \Delta_{\rm (SUSY+)\ EW} + \Delta^{\rm ext.}_{\rm H^+H^-} + \Delta^{\rm ext.}_{\rm H^+G^-/W^-}$.

NLO corrections: $BR(H^+ \to tb)$, $BR(H^+ \to \tilde{W}^+\tilde{B})$

$$\Delta_{\rm BR} = \frac{\rm BR^{NLO} - BR^{LO}}{\max(\rm BR^{NLO}, BR^{LO})}, \quad \delta_\Gamma = \frac{\Gamma^{\rm NLO}}{\Gamma^{\rm LO}} - 1$$

[T. N. Dao, M. Mühlleitner, S. Patel, KS]



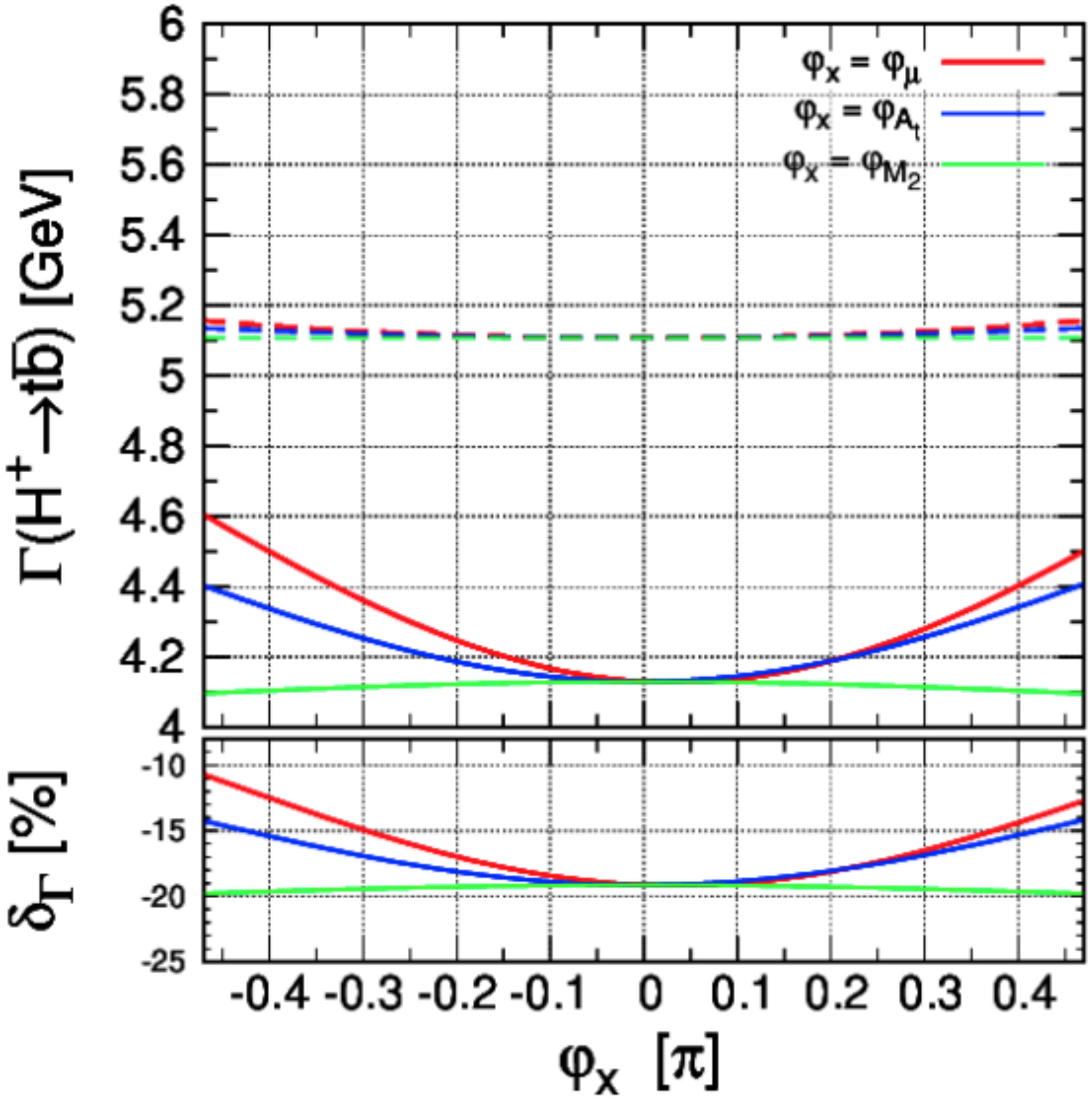


- For $H^+ \to tb$, maximum size of NLO corrections is ~ -30%.
- For $H^+ \to \tilde{W}^+\tilde{B}$, large corrections, $|\Delta_{BR}|$~100%, can appear.
  → The main contributions is wave function renormalizations for electroweakinos.

Effect of CP violation

Ex.) $H^+ \to tb$

[T. N. Dao, M. Mühlleitner, S. Patel, KS]



- Phase of $\mu_{\text{eff}}, A_t, M_2$ is varied.
- At LO, slight phase dependence appear for μ_{eff}, A_t .
- At NLO, decay rates charges match compared with those of LO.

Summary

- The Higgs boson will be precisely measured at the future collider experiments, such as the HL-LHC, the ILC, FCC-ee and the CEPC.

  → This means that the theoretical predictions should be accurately evaluated.

- We study NLO (SUSY +)EW and SUSY QCD corrections for various charged Higgs bosons decays in the complex NMSSM.

  - $H^+ \to tb$: NLO corrections with ~30% can obtained.
  - $H^+ \to \tilde{W}^+\tilde{B}$: large corrections due to mixing of electroweakinos can be found in BR<1%.
  - CPV effect : NLO corrections can deviate from those of CP conserving case within ~10%.