

# Precision for New Physics

Heidi Rzehak

CP3 Origins, University of Southern Denmark, Odense

April 6, 2016

# Necessities

---

- Precise understanding of the Standard Model processes
  - ★ Precise predictions
  - ★ Good understanding of detector and of the modeling
  - ★ ...

→ many talks and discussions here
- New Physics processes: Need for precise predictions?

# Need for precise BSM predictions?

---

- For finding a deviation: no?
- For interpretation, including testing and limit setting: yes?

# LHC: Discovery of a Higgs boson

---

- roughly SM like
- could be embedded in an enlarged Higgs sector  
(2HDM, Singlet extension, . . .)

# Precision for a Higgs boson

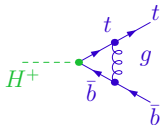
- QCD corrections (no new coloured particles):
  - ★ can be partly taken over from the Standard Model

$$h \rightarrow b \bar{b} \text{ (via } g \text{ loop)} = \frac{C_{hbb}}{C_{hbb}^{\text{SM}}} \cdot H_{\text{SM}} \rightarrow b \bar{b} \text{ (via } g \text{ loop)}$$

easily implementable, see e.g. sHDECAY

[Costa, Mühlleitner, Sampaio, Santos, arXiv:1512.05355]

- ★ additional corrections for new types of particles



# Precision for a Higgs boson

---

- Electroweak corrections: cannot be extracted from SM ones

⇒ calculate:

- ★ perform renormalization:

- choice of set of independent input parameters
- choice of renormalization conditions

help: NLOCT based on FeynArts and FeynRules

[Degrande]

[Hahn; Küblbeck,  
Böhm, Denner]

[Alloul, Christensen,  
Degrande, Duhr, Fuks]

- ★ calculate diagrams

help: FeynArts/FormCalc, GoSam, MadGraph5\_aMC@NLO, ...

[Hahn;  
Hahn, Perez-Victoria]

[Cullen, van Deurzen, Greiner,  
Heinrich, Luisoni, Mastrolia,  
Mirabella, Ossola, Peraro,  
Reiter, Schlenk, von Soden-  
Fraunhofen, Tramontano]

[Alwall, Frederix,  
Frixione, Hirschi,  
Maltoni, Mattelaer,  
Shao, Stelzer,  
Torrielli, Zaro]

# Example: Higgs decay to 4 leptons in the 2HDM

---

Higgs potential:

$$\begin{aligned} V = & m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 + m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}) \\ & + \lambda_1 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \lambda_2 (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) \\ & + \lambda_5 \left[ (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

- CP conserving
- invariant under  $\Phi_1 \rightarrow -\Phi_1$





# Example: Higgs decay to 4 leptons in the 2HDM

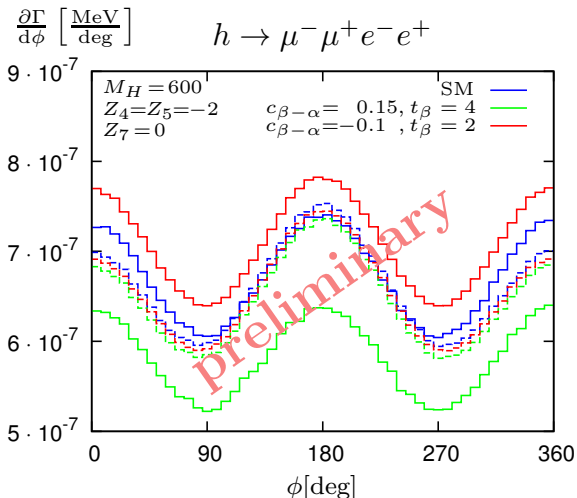
---

- FeynRules for the creation of the model file
- Matrix element generation with FeynArts/FormCalc
- Implementation into PropHecy4f [Bredenstein, Denner, Dittmaier, Mück, Weber]

# Example: Higgs decay to 4 leptons in the 2HDM

Azimuthal angle distribution:

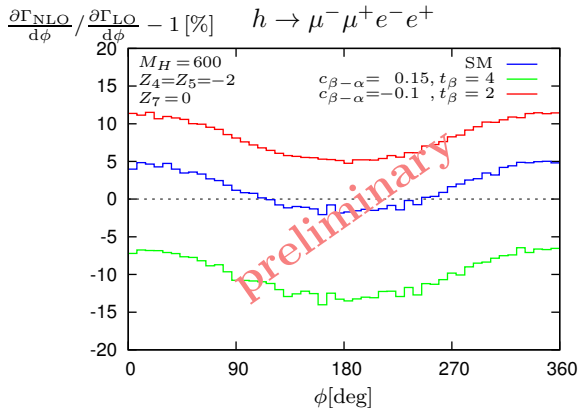
[Altenkamp, Dittmaier, HR]



- Differences at LO (dashed) rather small
- NLO corrections sizeable
- For scenarios, see [Haber, Stål, arXiv:1507.04281]

# Example: Higgs decay to 4 leptons in the 2HDM

Azimuthal angle distribution (relative correction): [Altenkamp, Dittmaier, HR]



- Shape differences between LO/NLO similar to SM

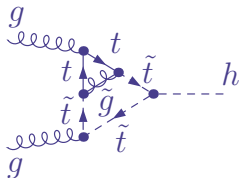
# New coloured particles

QCD corrections have to be reevaluated:

- For Higgs boson production and decay within the MSSM:  
a lot of work has been done

see e.g. HDECAY [Djouadi, Kalinowski, Mühlleitner, Spira]

SusHi [Harlander, Liebler, Mantler]



Small remark:

For Higgs boson production via VBF in the MSSM:

SUSY electroweak effects are larger than SUSY QCD effects,

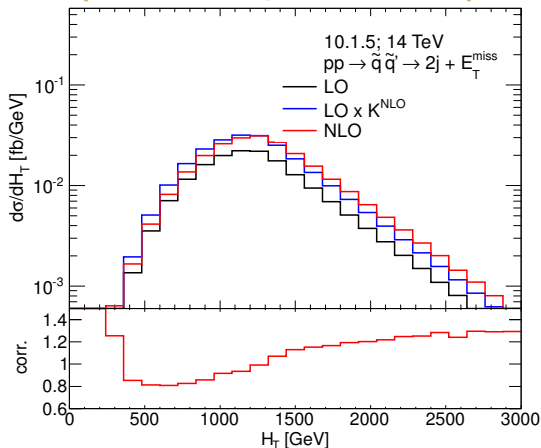
[Hollik, Plehn, Rauch, HR, arXiv:0804.2676; Figy, Palmer, Weiglein, arXiv:1012.4789]

# New coloured particles

QCD corrections for processes with new coloured particles:

Example: Squark production and decay:

[Hollik, Lindert, Pagani, arXiv:1207.1071]



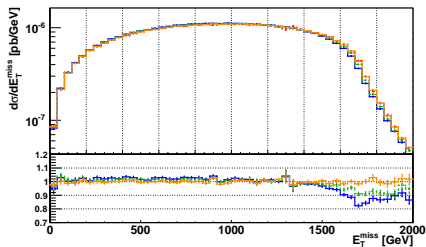
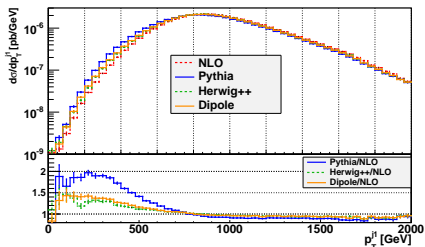
$m_0 = 175$  GeV,  
 $m_{1/2} = 700$  GeV,  
 $A_0 = 0$  GeV,  
 $\tan \beta = 10$ ,  
 $\text{sign}(\mu) = +$

see also [Gonçalves-Netto,  
López-Val, Mawatari, Plehn,  
Wigmore, arXiv:1211.0286]

# New coloured particles

QCD corrections for processes with new coloured particles:

Example: Squark production and decay with parton shower:



[Gavin, Hangst, Krämer, Mühlleitner, Pellen, Popenda, Spira, arXiv:1305.4061]

$$m_{1/2} = 550 \text{ GeV}, m_0 = 825 \text{ GeV}, A_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \tan(\beta) = 10, \\ \text{sgn}(\mu) = +1$$

# Precision input and precision observable

---

Example: Higgs physics:

In the **Standard Model**:

The Higgs boson mass is a **free parameter**.

In **extensions** of the Standard Model:

The Higgs boson mass can **depend** on  
**other parameters** of the theory,  
e.g. in the (**N**ext) **M**inimal **S**upersymmetric **S**tandard **M**odel.

# Precision input and precision observable

---

- Needed as **consistent input** for the **calculation** of **cross sections** and **decay widths** in the (N)MSSM
- The experimental measured value

$$\text{ATLAS/CMS: } m_H = 125.09 \pm 0.21 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.11 \text{ (syst) GeV}$$

**constrains** the viable **parameter space** of the MSSM:

A **precise theoretical prediction** is needed to fully **exploit** this **constraint**.



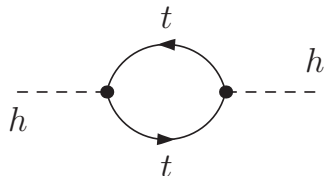
# Higgs boson masses at higher orders

Two-point-function:

$$-i\hat{\Gamma}(p^2) = p^2 - \mathbf{M}(p^2)$$

with the matrix:

$$\mathbf{M}(p^2) = \begin{pmatrix} M_{h_{\text{Born}}}^2 & -\hat{\Sigma}_{hh}(p^2) & -\hat{\Sigma}_{Hh}(p^2) \\ -\hat{\Sigma}_{Hh}(p^2) & M_{H_{\text{Born}}}^2 & -\hat{\Sigma}_{HH}(p^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

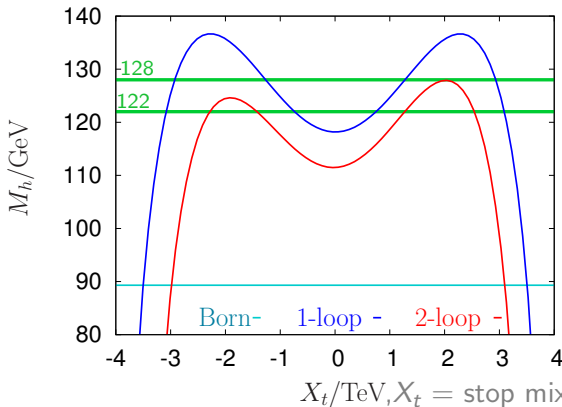


(CP-conserving case:  
mixing only  
betw. CP-even  
Higgs bosons  $h, H$ )

Calculate the zeros of the determinant of  $\hat{\Gamma}$

⇒ loop-corrected Higgs masses

# Implications of a 125 GeV Higgs boson (MSSM)



generated using FeynHiggs

[Hahn, Heinemeyer, Hollik, H.R.,  
Weiglein, Williams]

1-loop [Frank, Hahn, Heinemeyer,  
Hollik, H.R., Weiglein]

2-loop  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\{t,b\}}\alpha_s, \alpha_{\{t,b\}}^2, \alpha_t\alpha_b)$   
[Degrassi, Slavich, Zwirner;

Brignole, Degrassi, Slavich, Zwirner;  
Heinemeyer, Hollik, H.R., Weiglein;  
Dedes, Degrassi, Slavich]

- A  $125 \pm 3$  GeV mass constrains the parameter space but does not exclude the MSSM. (theory uncertainty  $\approx 3$  GeV)
- here: no known 3-loop contributions included

[Martin; Harlander, Kant,  
Mihaila, Steinhauser]

# Higgs-boson self energies in the MSSM

	real parameters				complex parameters	
	$\overline{\text{DR}}$ scheme		OS/mixed schemes		OS/mixed schemes	
	$p^2 = 0$	$p^2 \neq 0$	$p^2 = 0$	$p^2 \neq 0$	$p^2 = 0$	$p^2 \neq 0$
one-loop				✓		✓
two-loop						
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t^2)$			✓		✓	
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_b \alpha_s)$			✓			
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_b, \alpha_b^2, \alpha_\tau^2)$			✓			
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_\tau \alpha_b)$			✓			
full	✓					
1st 5 rows above		✓				
three-loop						
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s^2)$			✓			

Higher orders: “only” logarithmic contributions known

# Higgs-boson self energies in the MSSM

---

- [Chankowski, Pokorski, Rosiek, 92; hep-ph/9303309; Dabelstein hep-ph/9409375]
- [Frank, Hahn, Heinemeyer, Hollik, HR, Weiglein, hep-ph/0611326]
- [Zhang, hep-ph/9808299; Degrassi, Slavich, Zwirner, hep-ph/0105096]
- [Degrassi, Di Vita, Slavich, arXiv:1410.3432]
- [Heinemeyer, Hollik, Weiglein, hep-ph/9812472; Degrassi, Slavich, Zwirner, hep-ph/0105096]
- [Borowka, Hahn, Heinemeyer, Heinrich, Hollik, arXiv:1404.7074, arXiv:1505.03133; Degrassi, Di Vita, Slavich, arXiv:1410.3432]
- [Heinemeyer, Hollik, HR, Weiglein, arXiv:0705.0746]
- [Brignole, Degrassi, Slavich, Zwirner, hep-ph/0112177]
- [Hollik, Paßher, arXiv:1401.8275; arXiv:1409.1687]
- [Brignole, Degrassi, Slavich, Zwirner, hep-ph/0206101; Heinemeyer, Hollik, HR, Weiglein, hep-ph/0411114]
- [Dedes, Degrassi, Slavich, hep-ph/0305127]
- [Allanach, Djouadi, Kneur, Porod, Slavich, hep-ph/0406166]
- [Martin, hep-ph/0211366]
- [Martin, hep-ph/0405022]
- [Harlander, Kant, Mihaila, Steinhauser, arXiv:0803.0672; arXiv:1005.5709]

# Remark about renormalization

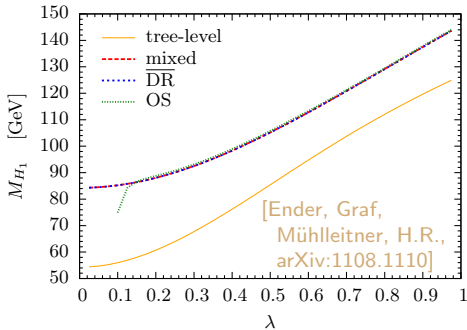
In the calculation: choice of independent input parameters  
and of the renormalization scheme

Criteria:

- observables  $\leftrightarrow$  parameters  
(e.g. choice of mass parameters  
which can be related to masses)
- respect symmetry relations
- avoid unphysically large corrections

For illustration:

Mass of lightest CP-even NMSSM Higgs boson



★ Different schemes can give an error estimate.

# Higgs boson mass for large stop masses

---

Prediction obtained via Feynman diagrammatic approach:

- + all **log** and **non-log** terms are taken into account  
at a **certain order** of perturbation theory
- possible appearance of **large logs**:

$$\Delta M_h \sim \log \frac{M_S}{m_t}$$

$M_S = \sqrt{m_{\tilde{t}_1} m_{\tilde{t}_2}}$ : SUSY particle mass scale  
 $m_{\tilde{t}_1}, m_{\tilde{t}_2}$ : scalar top quark masses  
 $m_t$ : top quark mass

- ⇒
- **good** prediction for **lower** SUSY mass scales
  - **no** reliable prediction for **large** SUSY mass scales

# Higgs boson mass for large stop masses

Other approach: Renormalization Group Equation (RGE) approach:

see e.g. [Draper, Lee, Wagner, 1312.5743; Vega, Villadoro, arXiv:1504.05200;

Lee, Wagner, arXiv:1508.00576]

★ assume: all SUSY particles are heavy of order  $\sim M_S$ :

above  $M_S$ : MSSM

match at scale  $M_S$ :

below  $M_S$ : Standard Model

(as effective theory)

$$\lambda^{\text{MSSM}}(M_S) = \lambda^{\text{Standard Model}}(M_S)$$

quartic Higgs coupling

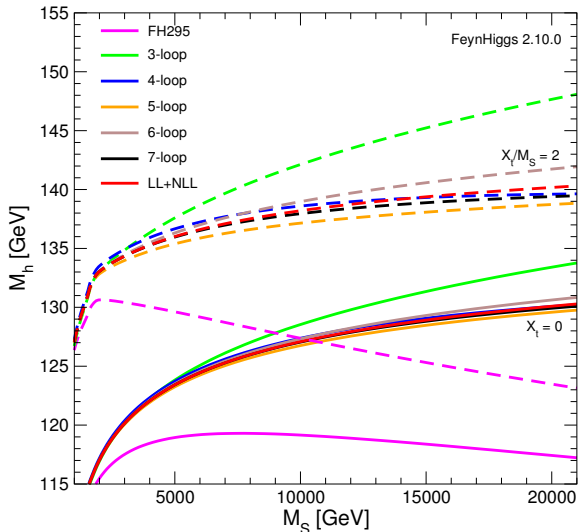
★ evolve  $\lambda$  to lower scale using Standard Model running (RGE)

★ the Higgs mass<sup>2</sup> is then  $M_h^2(m_t) = 2\lambda(m_t)v^2$   $v \approx 174$  GeV

⇒ logs resummed to all orders: good prediction for large SUSY masses

→ Combine both approaches

# Higgs boson mass for large stop masses



Comparison of:

★ old FeynHiggs

reliable up to  
 $M_s = \mathcal{O}(1\text{TeV})$

★ analyt. solution of RGE:

3-loop ... 7-loop level:

Logs of order

$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s^2, \alpha_t^2 \alpha_s, \alpha_t^3) \dots$

★ numerical solution:

LL+NLL:

logs resummed

to all orders

$M_A = M_2 = \mu = 1 \text{ TeV}$ ,  $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1.6 \text{ TeV}$ ,  $\tan \beta = 10$

[T. Hahn, S. Heinemeyer, W. Hollik, H.R., G. Weiglein, arXiv:1312.4937]



# Higgs mixings

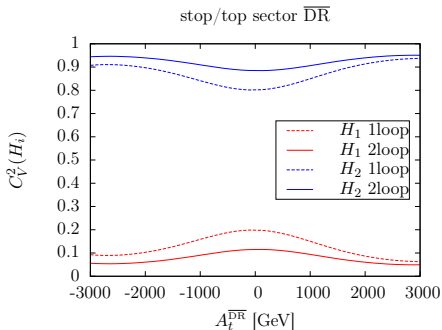
Quantum corrections can change the mixing of Higgs bosons

⇒ induce changes of couplings

Needed for predictions of Higgs decay widths

NMSSM example:

Coupling to vector bosons squared: (normalized wrt Standard Model)



[Mühlleitner, Nhung, H.R., Walz, arXiv:1412.0918]

# Tools

	fix. order	RL	scheme	CPV?	RPV?	BMSSM?
SUSPECT [1]	2L	—	$\overline{DR}$	—	—	(gen.)
SPheno [2]	2L	—	$\overline{DR}$	✓	✓	gen.
SoftSUSY [3]	2L	—	$\overline{DR}$	—	✓	NMSSM
CPsuperH [4]	2L	—	$\overline{MS}$	✓	—	—
FeynHiggs [5]	2L	2L	mixed	✓	—	(NMSSM)
SUSYHD [6]	—	3L	$\overline{DR}$	✓	—	—
H3m [7]	3L	—	$\overline{DR}$ /mixed	—	—	—
NMSSMTools [8]	2L	—	$\overline{DR}$	(✓)	—	NMSSM
NMSSMCalc [9]	2L	—	$\overline{DR}$ /mixed	✓	—	NMSSM
FlexibleSUSY [10]	2L	—	$\overline{DR}$	—	—	gen.

see [Draper, HR, arXiv:1601.01890]

- [1] [Djouadi, Kneur, Moutaka, hep-ph/0211331]
- [2] [Porod, hep-ph/0301101; Porod, Staub, arXiv:1104.1573]
- [3] [Allanach, hep-ph/0104145; Allanach, Athron, Tunstall, Lewis, Voigt, Williams, arXiv:1311.7659; Allanach, Bednyakov, Ruiz de Austri, arXiv:1407.6130]
- [4] [Lee, Pilaftsis, Carena, Choi, Drees, Ellis, Wagner, hep-ph/0307377; Lee, Carena, Ellis, Pilaftsis, Wagner, arXiv:0712.2360; arXiv:1208.2212]
- [5] [Heinemeyer, Hollik, Weiglein, hep-ph/9812472; hep-ph/9812320; Degrassi, Heinemeyer, Hollik, Slavich, Weiglein, hep-ph/0212020; Frank, Hahn, Heinemeyer, hep-ph/0611326; Hollik, HR, Weiglein, Hahn, Heinemeyer, Hollik, HR, Weiglein, arXiv:1312.4937]
- [6] [Vega, Villadoro, arXiv:1504.05200]
- [7] [Kant, Harlander, Mihaila, Steinhauser, arXiv:1005.5709]
- [8] [Ellwanger, Gunion, Hugonie, hep-ph/0406215; Ellwanger, Hugonie, hep-ph/0508022]
- [9] [Baglio, Gröber, Mühlleitner, Nhung, HR, Spira, Streicher, Walz, arXiv:1312.4788]
- [10] [Athron, Park, Stöckinger, Voigt, arXiv:1406.2319]

# Conclusion

---

For testing new physics:

Higher-order corrections can be important for the interpretation:

- NLO corrections for production and decay processes (QCD and electroweak)
- Higher-order corrections for masses and mixings

PhD Scholarship in Higgs Physics and  
Physics beyond the Standard Model

At CP3-Origins and the Department of Physics, Chemistry and  
Pharmacy at the University of Southern Denmark in Odense

Application deadline: May 31, 2016

[http://jobbank.sdu.dk/en/job/837488/syddansk-universitet/  
phd-scholarship-in-higgs-physi](http://jobbank.sdu.dk/en/job/837488/syddansk-universitet/phd-scholarship-in-higgs-physi)



## Definition of the $Z$ s

---

$$Z_4 = \frac{1}{4} \sin^2(2\beta) [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 2(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5)] + \lambda_4$$

$$Z_5 = \frac{1}{4} \sin^2(2\beta) [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 2(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5)] + \lambda_5$$

$$Z_7 = -\frac{1}{2} \sin(2\beta) [\lambda_1 \sin^2 \beta - \lambda_2 \cos^2 \beta + (\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5) \cos(2\beta)]$$

# MSSM example: Parameters

---

$$m_t = 173.2 \text{ GeV}, M_{\text{SUSY}} = 1000 \text{ GeV},$$

$$|\mu| = 1000 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 10, M_A = 500 \text{ GeV},$$

$$|M_2| = 200 \text{ GeV}, |M_3| = 1500 \text{ GeV}$$



# NMSSM parameters for one-loop example

---

$$\kappa = \lambda/5, \tan \beta = 2, A_\lambda = 500 \text{ GeV}, A_{\kappa} = -10 \text{ GeV},$$

$$v_S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{250}{\lambda} \text{ GeV}, M_S = 300 \text{ GeV}, A_t = A_b = A_\tau = -1.5M_S,$$

$$M_1 = M_S/3, M_2 = 2/3M_S, M_3 = 2M_S,$$

$$m_t = 173.3 \text{ GeV}, \mu_{\text{ren}} = M_S$$

# NMSSM parameters for 2-loop example

---

$$|\lambda| = 0.65, |\kappa| = 0.33, \tan \beta = 1.94, M_{H^\pm} = 420.9 \text{ GeV},$$

$$|A_\kappa| = 37.9 \text{ GeV}, \text{Re}(A_\kappa) < 0, |v_s| = \sqrt{2} \frac{193}{|\lambda|} \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_{Q_3} = 557 \text{ GeV}, M_{t_R} = 709 \text{ GeV}, M_{\tilde{f} \neq \{\tilde{b}, \tilde{t}\}} = 3 \text{ TeV},$$

$$|A_b| = 963 \text{ GeV}, \varphi_{A_b} = 0, |A_t| = 1441 \text{ GeV}, \varphi_{A_t} = \pi,$$

$$M_1 = 855 \text{ GeV}, M_2 = 269 \text{ GeV}, M_3 = 2794 \text{ GeV}, m_t = 173.5 \text{ GeV},$$

$$\mu_{\text{ren}} = \sqrt{M_{Q_3} M_{t_R}}$$