
High-Precision Predictions for the MSSM Higgs Sector at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_b \alpha_s)$

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Outline

- 1. Higgs-bosons in the MSSM**
- 2. the lightest Higgs-boson mass M_{h^0}**
- 3. two-loop bottom-sbottom-corrections to M_{h^0}**
- 4. conclusions**

Higgs-bosons in the MSSM

physical mass eigenstates: H^0, h^0, A^0, H^\pm

- Higgs-boson **masses** are **not** independent:
common: A^0 -boson mass M_A as free parameter

Existence of one light Higgs boson h^0 in the MSSM:

- Upper theoretical Born mass limit: $M_{h^0} \leq M_Z$
- quantum corrections of **higher orders** $\Rightarrow M_{h^0} \lesssim 140 \text{ GeV}$

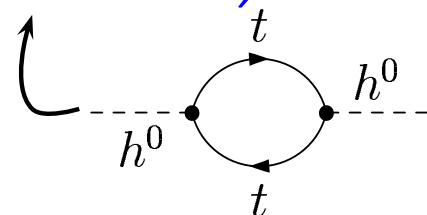

Discovery of the Higgs-boson:

- accurate measurement & precise prediction of the mass:
 \Rightarrow strong bounds on the MSSM-parameters
at the LC: $\Delta M_{h^0}^{\text{exp}} = 0.05 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow$ small theoretical uncertainty needed

Before the discovery: Constraints on the parameter space

Determination of the Higgs mass

Two-point vertex function:

$$\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} k^2 - M_{H^0_{\text{tree}}}^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{HH}(k^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{Hh}(k^2) \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{hH}(k^2) & k^2 - M_{h^0_{\text{tree}}}^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{hh}(k^2) \end{pmatrix}$$


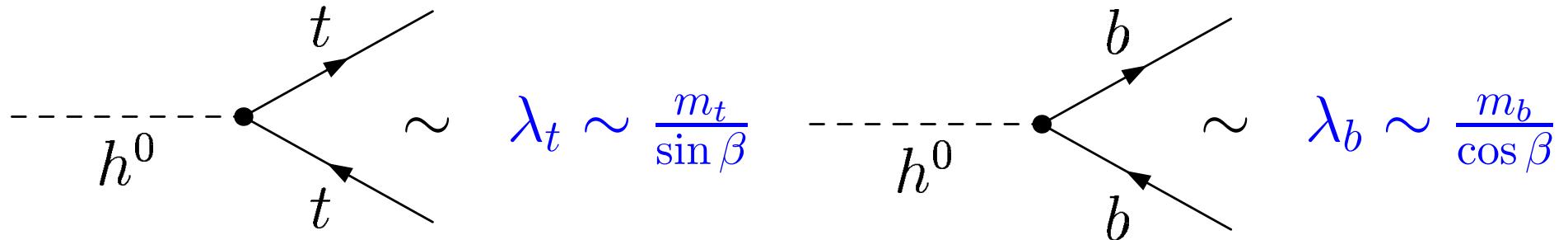
determining the zero of $\det(\Gamma) \Rightarrow M_{h^0}, M_{H^0}, \alpha_{\text{eff}}$

↑
eff. mixing angle of H^0, h^0

Approximation of the self energy Σ :

- 2-loop-level:
 - vanishing external momentum $\hat{\Sigma}^{(2)}(0)$
 - we consider only terms of order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha_t)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha_b)$

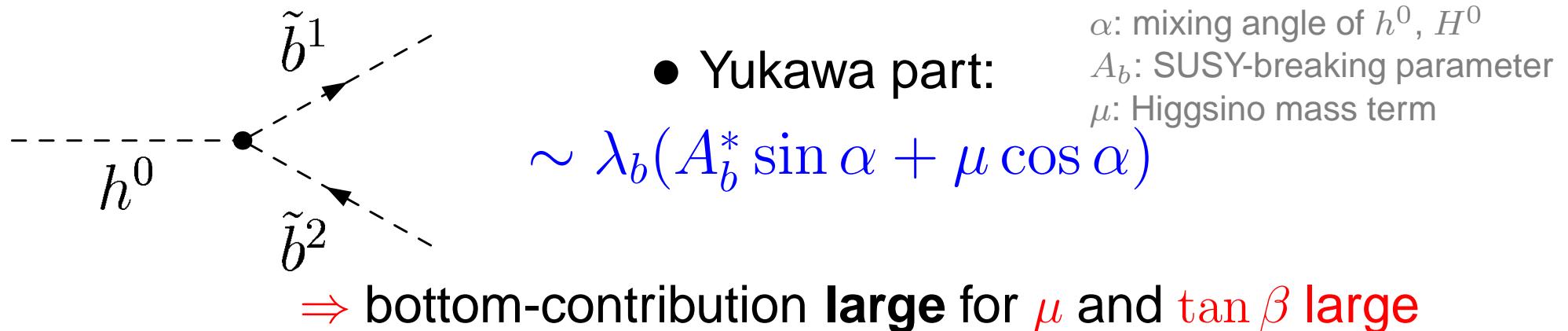
Why calculate these 2-loop corrections?



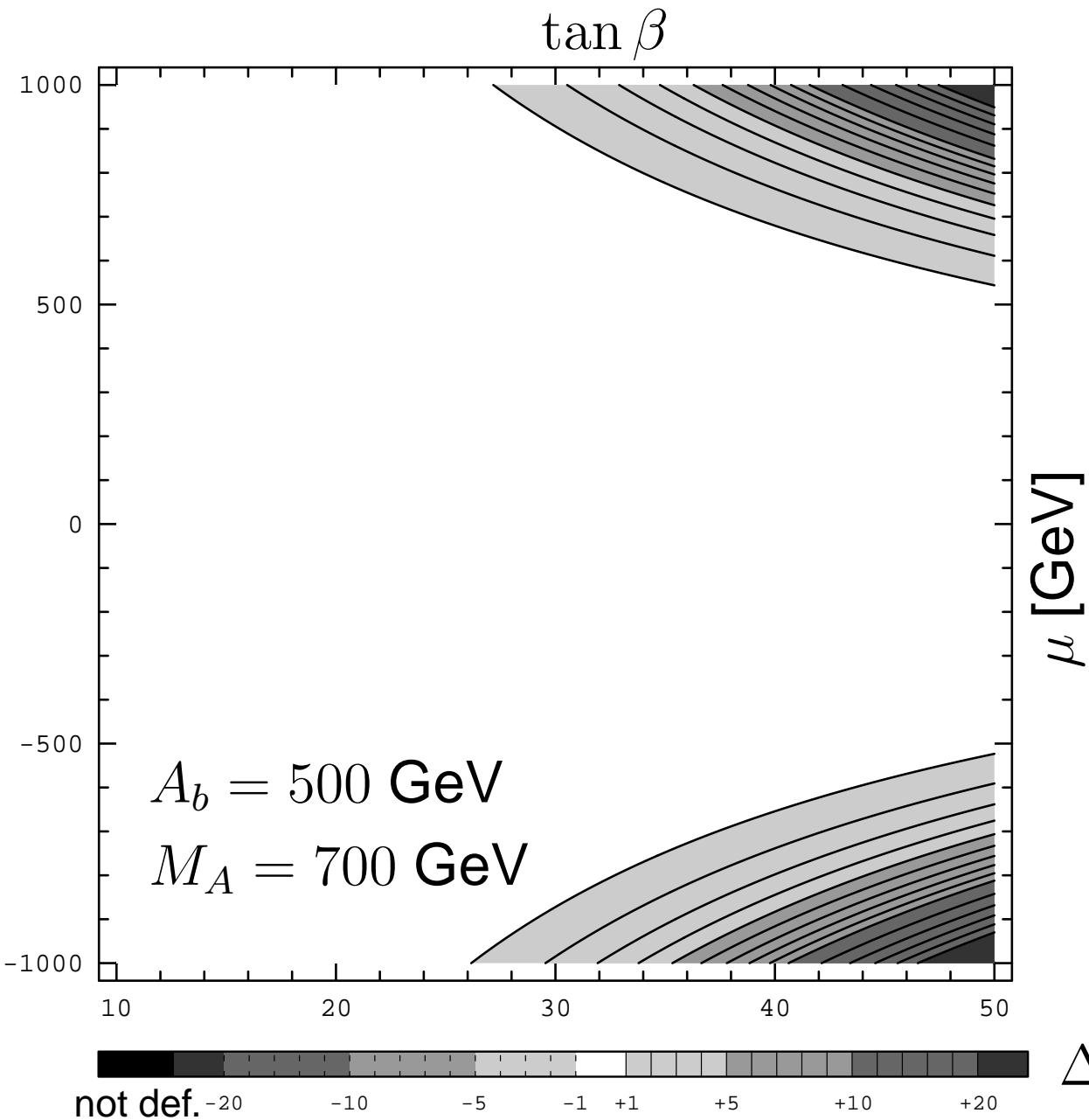
with: $\frac{\lambda_b}{\lambda_t} = \frac{m_b}{m_t} \tan \beta$ (λ: Yukawa coupling, $\alpha_t \sim \lambda_t^2$, $\alpha_b \sim \lambda_b^2$)
($\tan \beta = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$; v_1, v_2 : Higgs vac. exp. values)

Large contribution: – from the top sector

– from the bottom sector for large $\tan \beta$



One-loop corrections in the b/\tilde{b} sector



**Shift of M_{h^0} arising
from the b/\tilde{b} sector:**
large for $|\mu|$ and $\tan \beta$ large

Scheme dependence

Within the 2-loop calculation:

- parameters of the top/bottom sector are defined at one-loop:
different choices of schemes are possible
- investigation of scheme dependence
 - ⇒ information about size of missing higher order contributions
 - ⇒ theoretical error estimate

Here: top sector: only one scheme (masses/mixing angle on-shell)

bottom sector: 4 different schemes

Different schemes

Bottom sector: in all schemes: \tilde{b} -masses: $m_{\tilde{b}_1}$ dep., $m_{\tilde{b}_2}$ on-shell
 SU(2)-invariance ↗

scheme	b-mass m_b	A_b	mixing angle $\theta_{\tilde{b}}$
m_b DR	running (DR)	running (DR)	dep.
$A_b, \theta_{\tilde{b}}$ OS	dep.	on-shell	on-shell
$A_b, \theta_{\tilde{b}}$ DR	dep.	running (DR)	running (DR)
analog. top sector	m_b OS	on-shell	on-shell

$$\delta\theta_{\tilde{b}} = \frac{\text{Re}\Sigma_{\tilde{b}_{12}}(m_{\tilde{b}_1}^2) + \text{Re}\Sigma_{\tilde{b}_{12}}(m_{\tilde{b}_2}^2)}{2(m_{\tilde{b}_1}^2 + m_{\tilde{b}_2}^2)}$$



Bottom quark mass m_b

As $\alpha_b \sim \lambda_b^2 \sim m_b^2$:

a **precise** value of m_b is **necessary** for a **good** prediction of M_{h^0}

value for $\overline{\text{DR}}$ -bottom quark mass as input:

$$m_b^{\overline{\text{DR}}} = \frac{m_b^{\text{pole}} + \Sigma_b^{t_\beta \text{non.-enh.}}|_{\text{fin.}}}{1 + \Delta m_b}$$

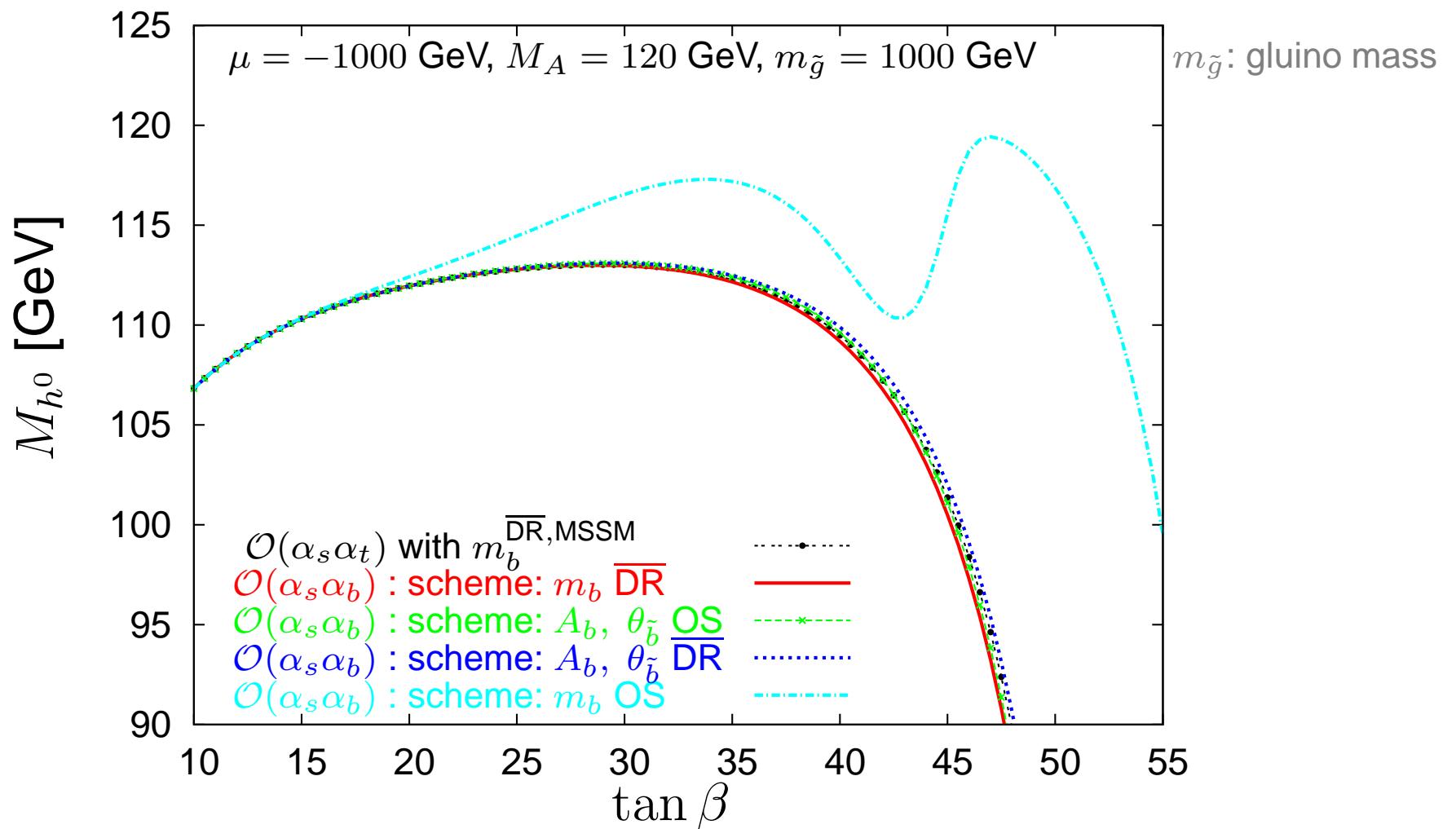
with

$$\Delta m_b \sim \alpha_s \mu m_{\tilde{g}} \tan \beta$$

$\Sigma_b^{t_\beta \text{non.-enh.}}|_{\text{fin.}}$: $\tan \beta$ -non-enhanced terms

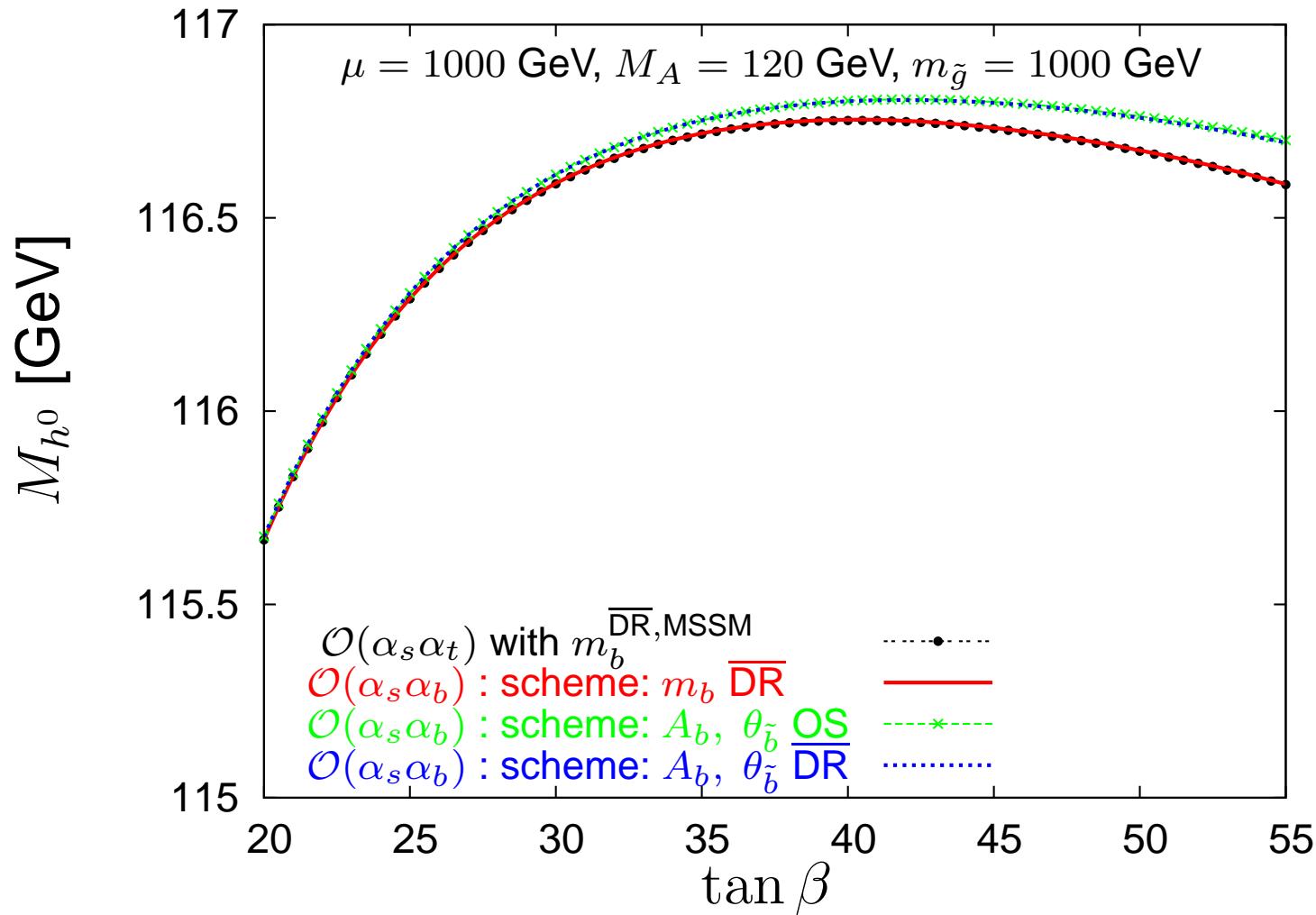
⇒ **large higher order** corrections are **included** via one-loop
($\tan \beta$ -enhanced)

Results: $\tan \beta$ -dependence (μ negative)



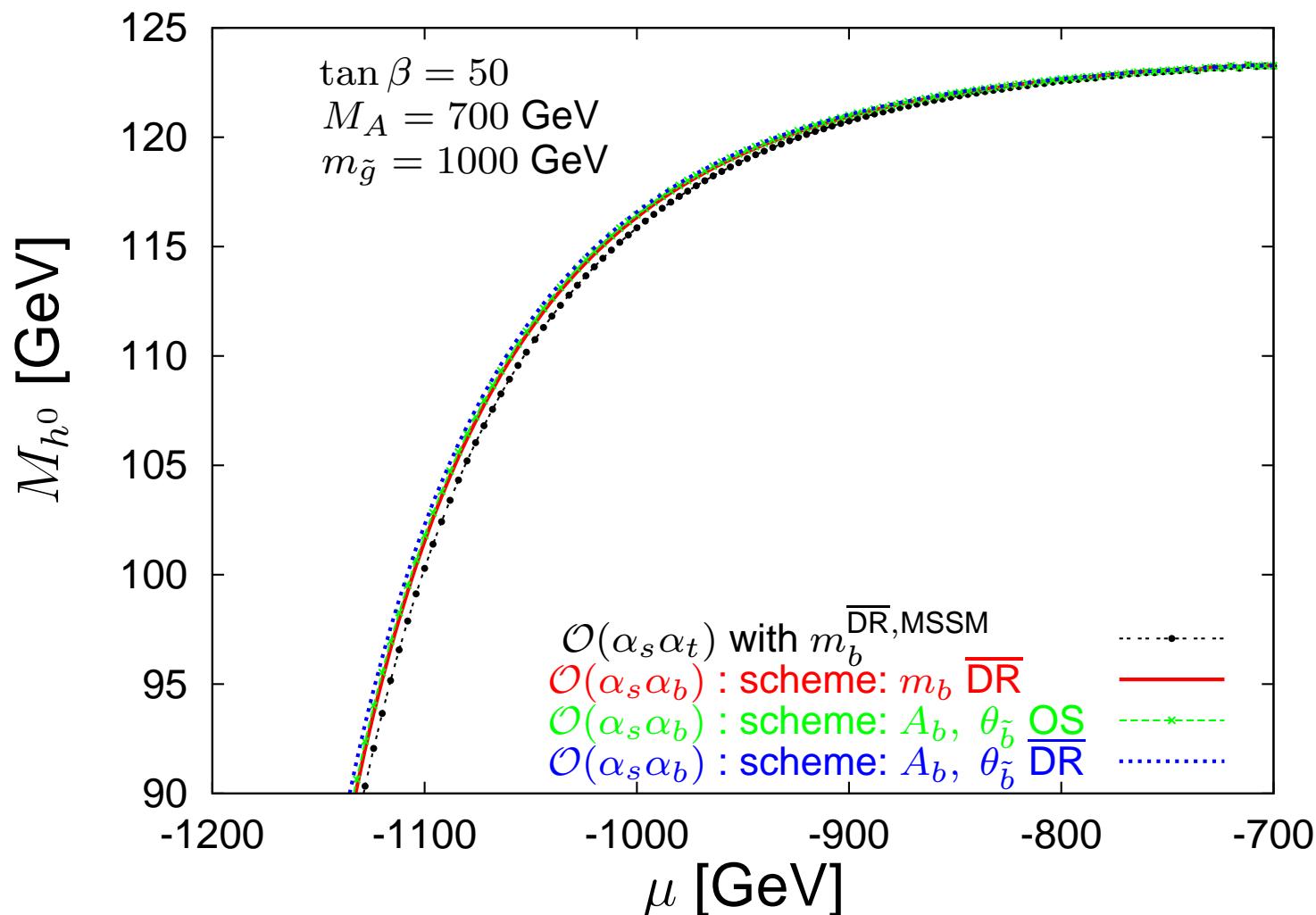
- scheme m_b OS: very large corrections, unpractical scheme
- other schemes: sizeable differences, up to $\mathcal{O}(1 \text{ GeV})$, for large $\tan \beta$

Results: $\tan \beta$ -dependence (μ positive)



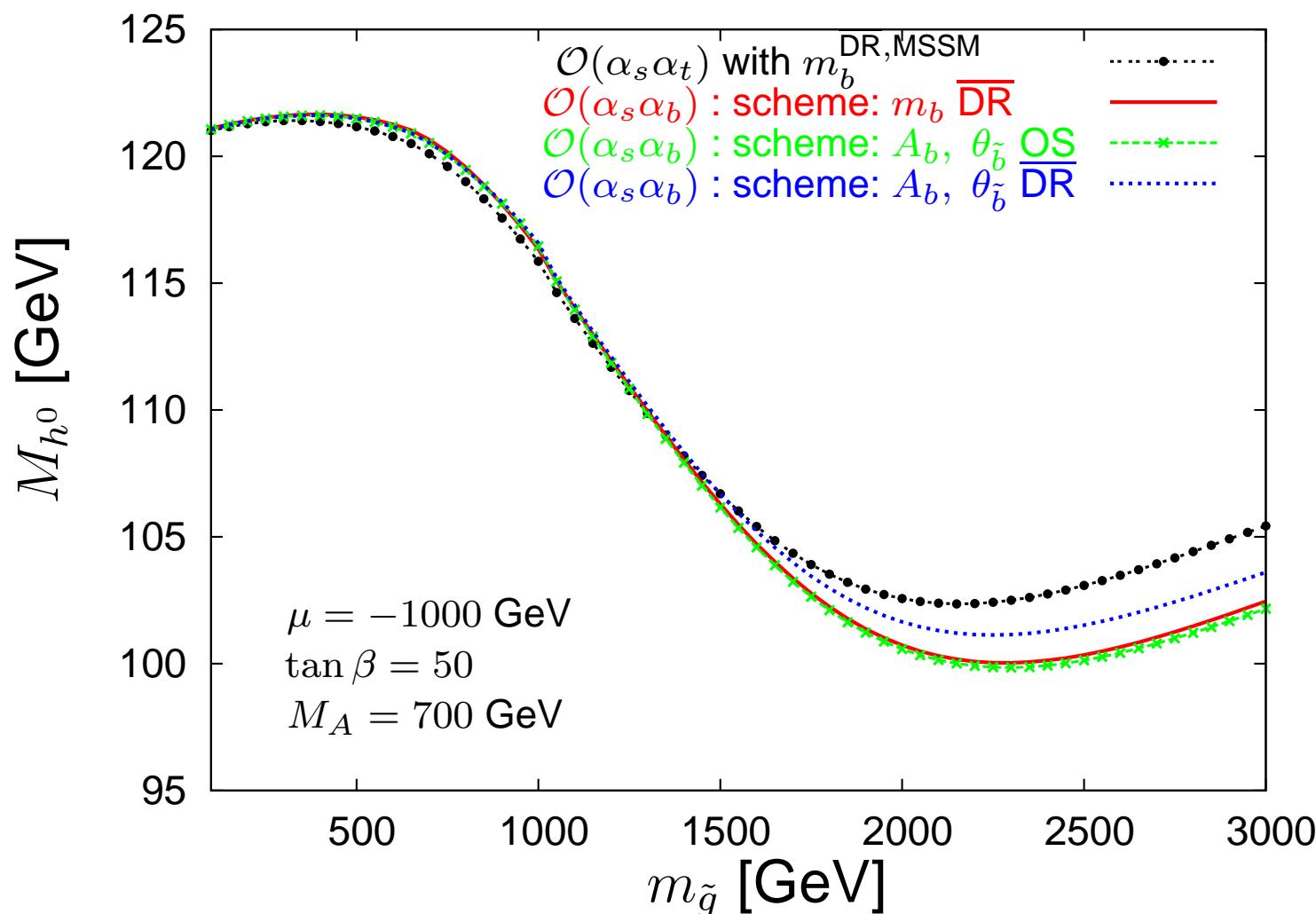
- tiny differences between schemes, max. $\mathcal{O}(0.1 \text{ GeV})$

Results: μ -dependence



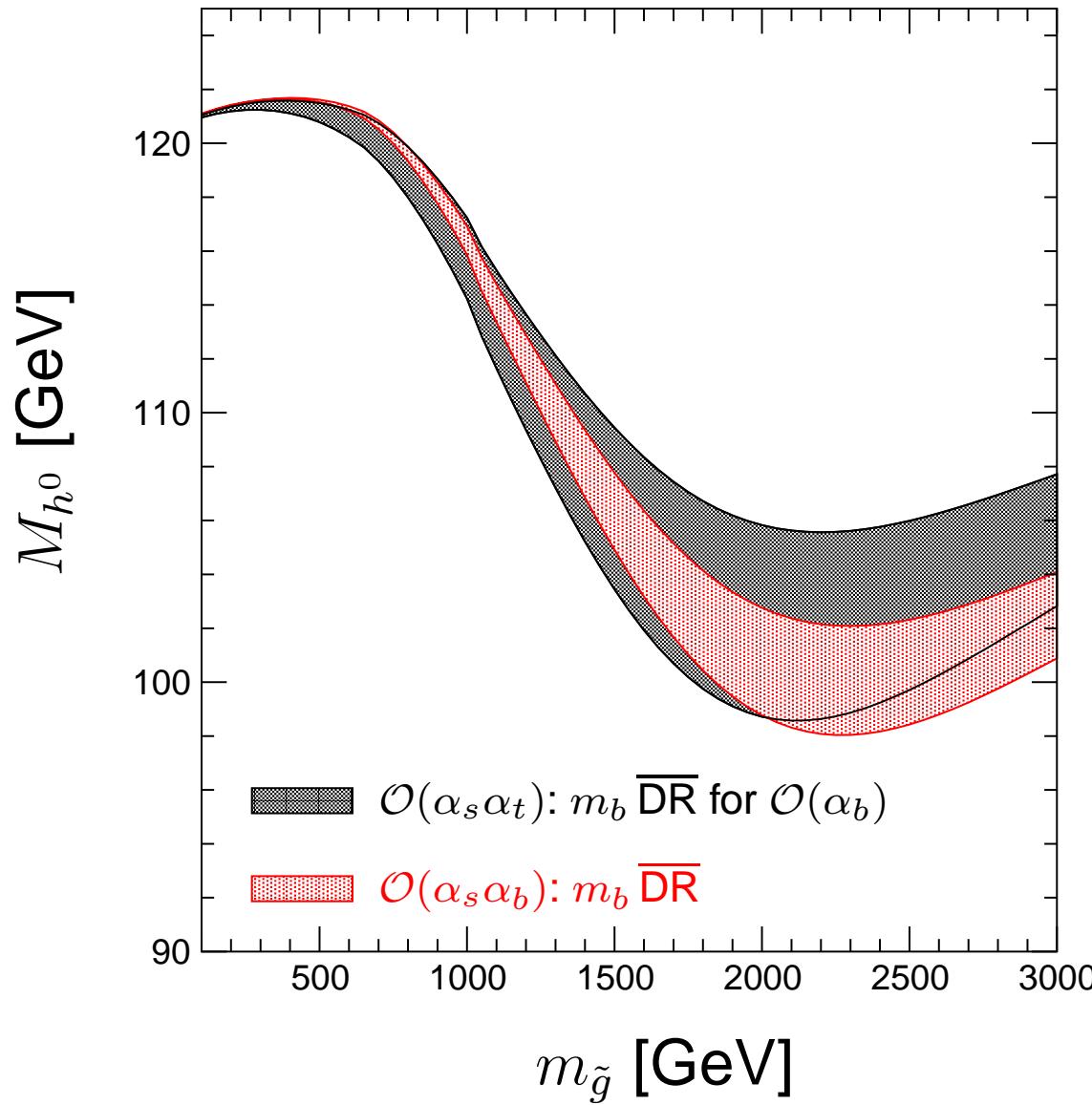
- subleading corrections of $\mathcal{O}(1 \text{ GeV})$ for $|\mu| > 1000 \text{ GeV}$
- differences between schemes of same order, though a bit smaller

Results: $m_{\tilde{g}}$ -dependence



- subleading corrections up to $\mathcal{O}(3$ GeV)
- scheme differences of the order of $\mathcal{O}(2$ GeV)

Results: scale dependence

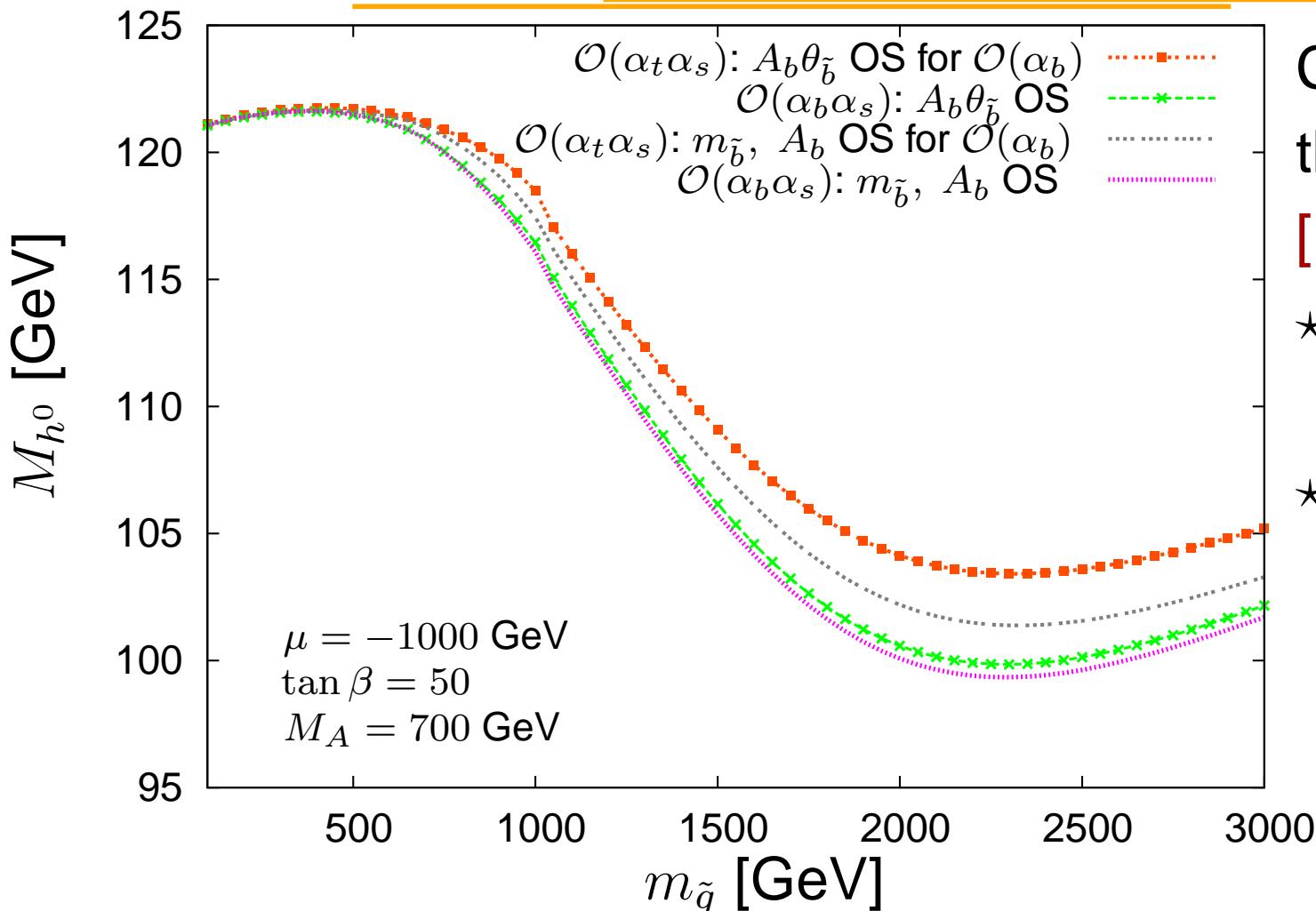


$M_A = 700 \text{ GeV}$
 $\mu = -1000 \text{ GeV}$
 $\tan \beta = 50 \text{ GeV}$
 $m_t/2 \leq \mu^{\overline{\text{DR}}} \leq 2m_t$

$\mu^{\overline{\text{DR}}}$: renormalization scale

- scale dependence up to $\mathcal{O}(\pm 2 \text{ GeV})$ for large $m_{\tilde{g}}$

Comparison with existing calculations



Comparison with the results of [Brignole et. al.]:

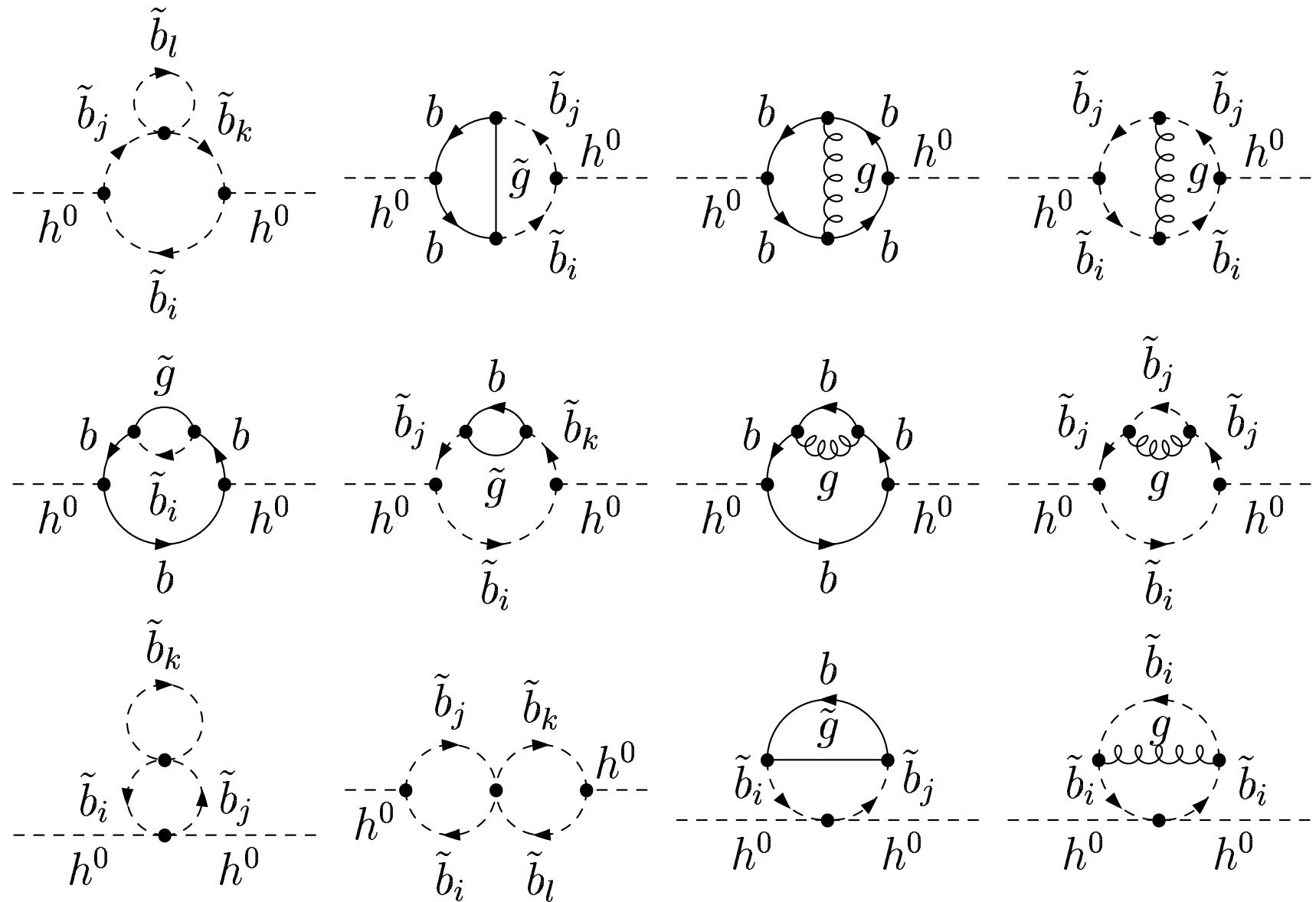
- ★ different treatment of $m_{\tilde{b}_1}$ (on-shell)
- ★ different treatment of $\tan \beta$ ($\tan \beta \rightarrow \infty$)

- one-loop results including resummation differ by up to 2 GeV
- two-loop results including subleading $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha_b)$ corrections differ only by 0.5 GeV for large $m_{\tilde{g}}$

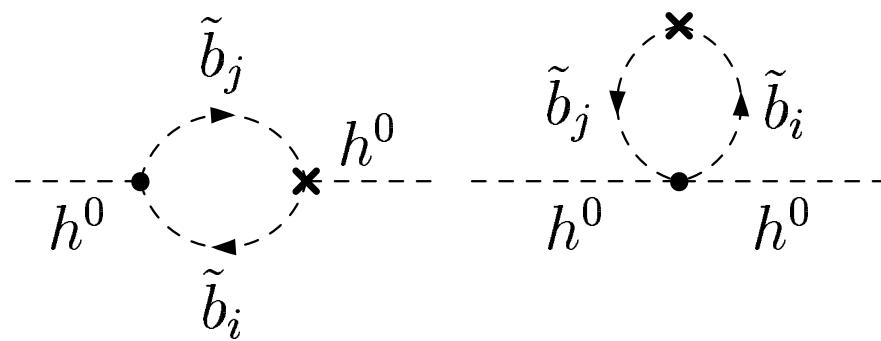
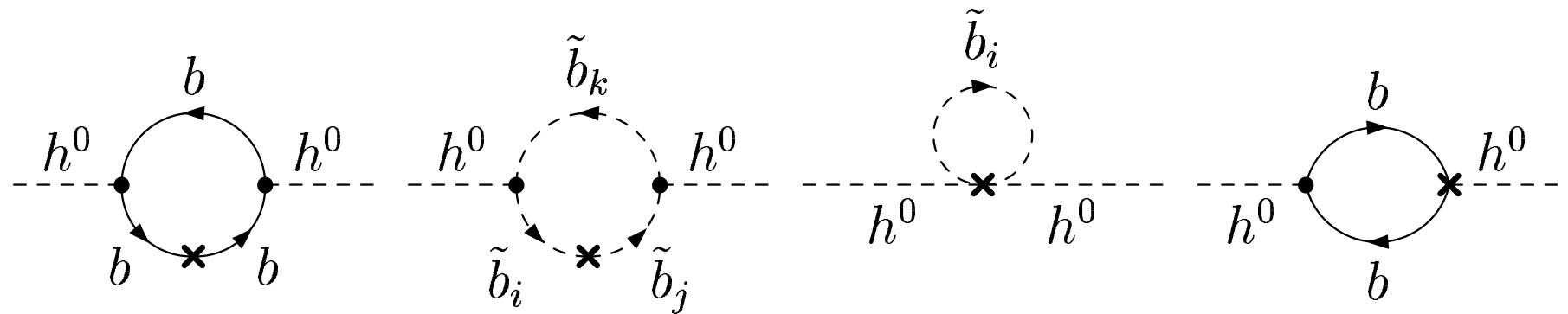
Summary

- The **knowledge** of quantum corrections is **necessary** for **precise** theoretical predictions of M_{h^0} .
- bottom-quark/squark-corrections:
 - ★ relevant for **large** μ and $\tan \beta$
 - ★ subleading two-loop contributions of $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha_b)$ can yield shifts up to 3 GeV.
- **first comparison** between different schemes for $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha_b)$:
 - ★ for positive μ : corrections are under control
 - ★ for negative μ : differences between schemes are of the order of $\mathcal{O}(\pm 2 \text{ GeV})$
 - ★ corrections will be included into FeynHiggs
(www.feynhiggs.de [Heinemeyer et. al.])

Feynman diagrams $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha_b)$:



with counterterm insertions $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha_b)$:



Default scheme

scheme	b-mass m_b	A_b	mixing angle $\theta_{\tilde{b}}$
$m_b \overline{\text{DR}}$	running ($\overline{\text{DR}}$)	running ($\overline{\text{DR}}$)	dep.

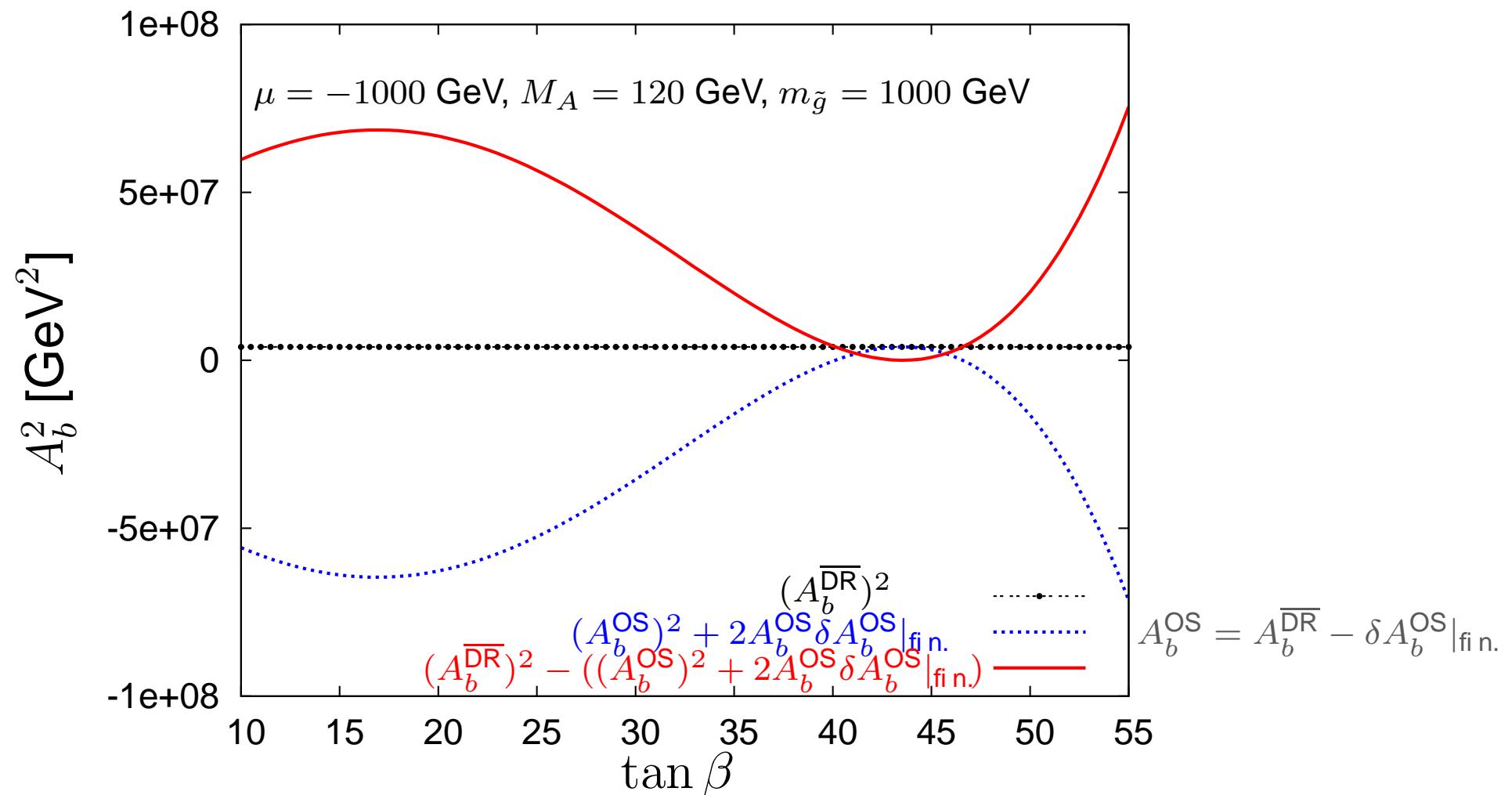
To receive comparable results:

Conversion:

$$m_b^{\text{diff. scheme}} = m_b^{\overline{\text{DR}}} - \delta m_b^{\text{diff. scheme}}|_{\text{fin.}}$$

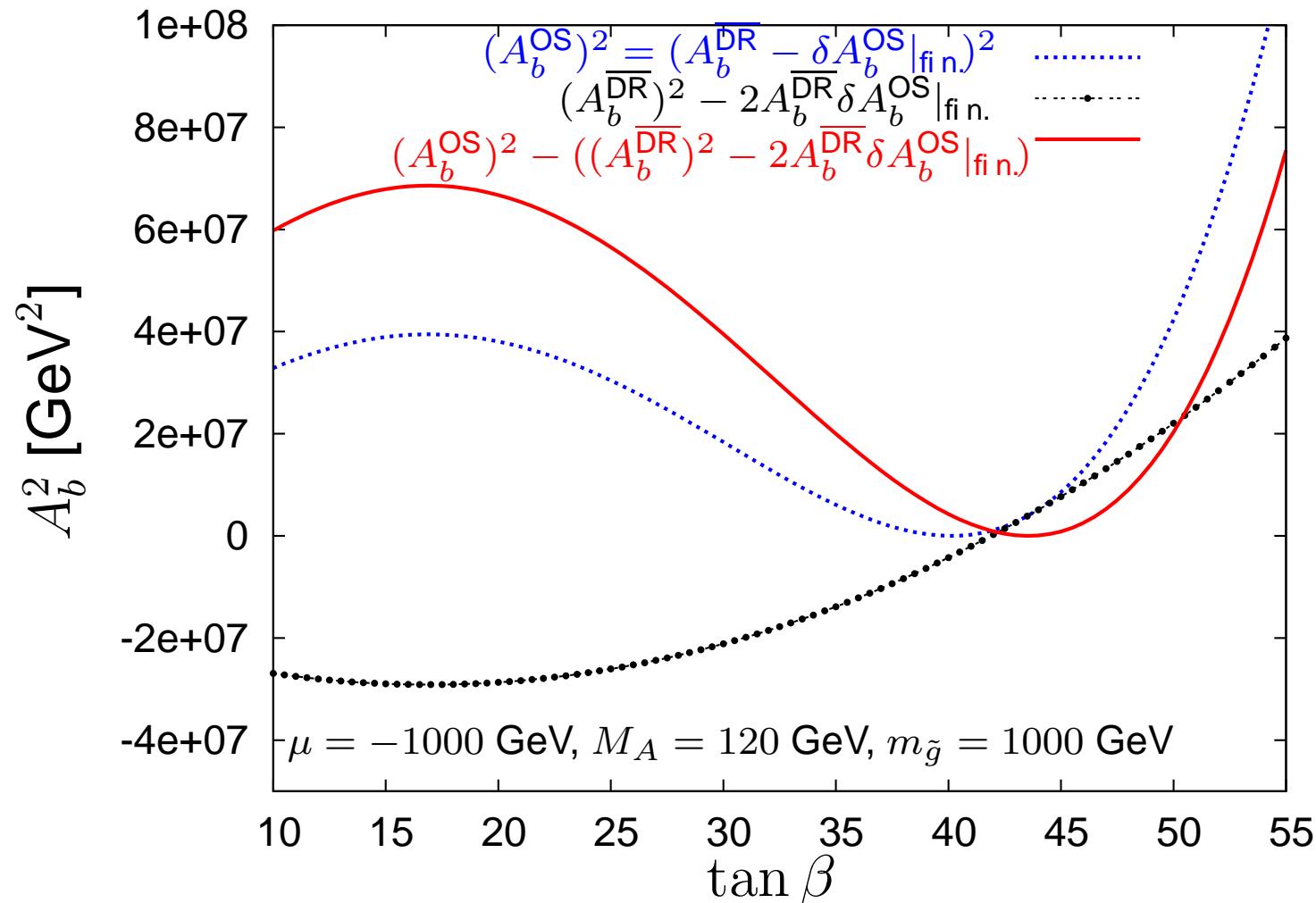
$$A_b^{\text{diff. scheme}} = A_b^{\overline{\text{DR}}} - \delta A_b^{\text{diff. scheme}}|_{\text{fin.}}$$

Comparison: A^2 in scheme m_b $\overline{\text{DR}}$ and m_b OS



- large contributions from $(\delta A_b)^2$
 \Rightarrow higher order contributions are **not negligible**

$(A\text{-parameter})^2$ in the scheme m_b OS



- large contributions from $(\delta A_b)^2$
- \Rightarrow higher order contributions are **not negligible**