

Higher-order Higgs masses and mixing matrix

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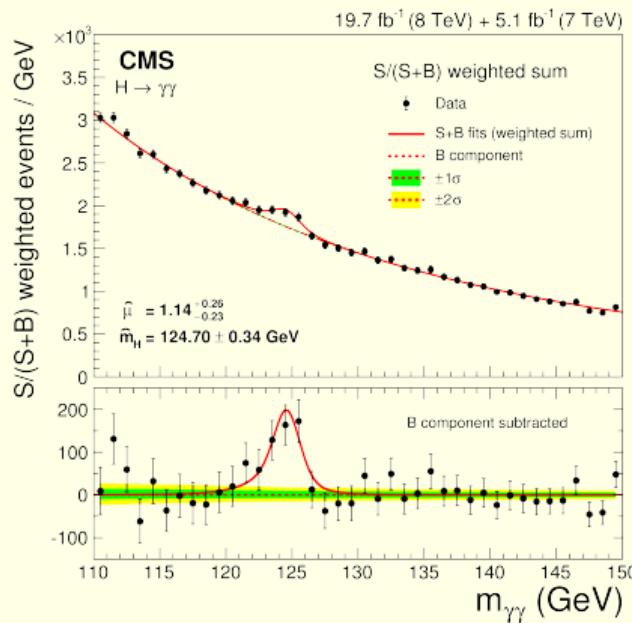
① Why higher-order Higgs masses?

② Higher-order Higgs masses

③ Higgs mixing

④ Summary

Higgs-like particle discovered: [ATLAS, arXiv:1207.7214 [hep-ex]],
 [CMS, arXiv:1207.7235 [hep-ex]],
 e. g. signal in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, [CMS, arXiv:1407.0558 [hep-ex]]

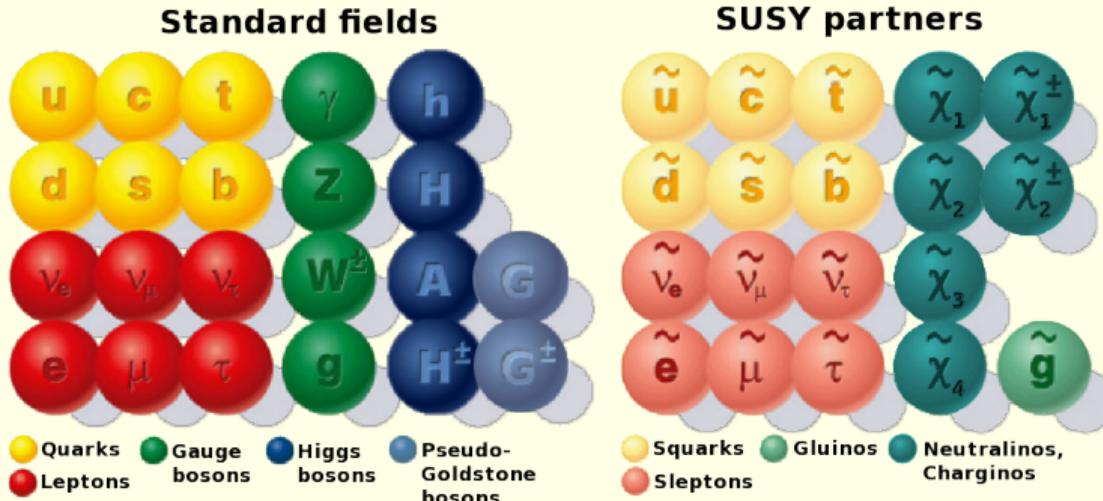


- very good agreement with SM Higgs boson
- but: SM has many deficiencies
- test models beyond the Standard Model,
 e. g. Supersymmetry

- experimental value:
 $125.09 \pm 0.21(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}$
 [ATLAS, CMS, arXiv:1503.07589]

$$125.18 \pm 0.16 \text{ GeV}$$

[Particle Data Group, Physical Review D. 98 (3): 030001]



two complex $SU(2)$ -Higgs doublets:

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\phi_1^0 - i \chi_1^0) \\ -\phi_1^- \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{H}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ v_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\phi_2^0 + i \chi_2^0) \end{pmatrix},$$

positive real vacuum expectation values v_1, v_2

non-kinetic part of the Lagrangian involving only Higgs fields:

$$V_H^{\text{MSSM}} = V_{\text{Higgs}}^{\text{MSSM}} + V_{\text{breaking}}^{\text{MSSM}},$$

$$V_{\text{Higgs}}^{\text{MSSM}} = \frac{1}{8} (g_Y^2 + g_w^2) (|\mathcal{H}_2|^2 - |\mathcal{H}_1|^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} g_w^2 |\mathcal{H}_1^\dagger \mathcal{H}_2|^2 + |\mu|^2 (|\mathcal{H}_1|^2 + |\mathcal{H}_2|^2),$$

$$V_{\text{breaking}}^{\text{MSSM}} = \tilde{m}_1^2 |\mathcal{H}_1|^2 + \tilde{m}_2^2 |\mathcal{H}_2|^2 + (\mu b_\mu \mathcal{H}_1 \cdot \mathcal{H}_2 + \text{h. c.}),$$

minimization of potential relates bilinear and quartic terms \Rightarrow mass prediction

$$m_h^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_A^2 + m_Z^2) \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{m_A^2 m_Z^2}{(m_A^2 + m_Z^2)^2} \cos^2 2\beta} \right) \leq m_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta$$

large loop corrections in order to match experimental value,
 on-shell renormalization not possible for **all** Higgs bosons
 (for approximately on-shell h see talk by S. Liebler)

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Higgs masses at k loop order given by poles of propagator matrix

$$\Delta_{\text{Higgs}}^{(k)}(p^2) = i \left[p^2 \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(k)}(p^2) \right]^{-1},$$

matrix of renormalized two-point vertex functions:

$$\hat{\Gamma}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(k)}(p^2) = - \left[\Delta_{\text{Higgs}}^{(k)}(p^2) \right]^{-1},$$

masses determined by

$$\det \left[\hat{\Gamma}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(k)}(p^2) \right]_{p^2 = x_i^2} = 0, \quad M_i^2 = \Re[x_i^2],$$

various treatments of $\det[\dots]$ on the market,
some violate gauge invariance and/or perturbative order
(also see talk by H. Bahl)

Mass matrix at higher orders

- lowest order: $\mathbf{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(k)}(p^2) \Big|_{k=0} = \mathbf{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(0)}$, diagonal,
- higher order: $\mathbf{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(k)}(p^2) \Big|_{k \geq 1} = \mathbf{M}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(0)} - \sum_{j=1}^k \hat{\Sigma}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(j)}(p^2)$,
shift by renormalized self-energies (here for the MSSM)

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(j)}(p^2) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\Sigma}_h^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{hH}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{hA}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{hG}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{hZ}^{(j)}(p^2) \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{hH}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{HH}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{HA}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{HG}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{HZ}^{(j)}(p^2) \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{hA}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{HA}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{AA}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{AG}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{AZ}^{(j)}(p^2) \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{hG}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{HG}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{AG}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{GG}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{ZG}^{(j)}(p^2) \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{hZ}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{HZ}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{AZ}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{GZ}^{(j)}(p^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{ZZ}^{(j)}(p^2) \end{pmatrix},$$

- minimization at higher order: necessary condition $\frac{\partial V_H^{(k)}}{\partial \phi} = 0$,
typically: substitute parameters of mass dimension 2 in potential by
tadpole contributions (linear terms in ϕ) $\rightarrow T_h^{(j)}, T_H^{(j)}, T_A^{(j)}$,
cause for Goldstone-Boson Catastrophe (see talk by M. Goodsell),
(for vacuum stability in SUSY see talks by W. G. Hollik and E. Bagnaschi).

Gauge dependence (see talk by L. Fritz)

charged current at one-loop order in R_ξ gauge:

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_{ij}^{(1)}(p^2) &\supset \frac{g_{h_i WW} g_{h_j WW}}{4 M_W^4} [m_i^2 m_j^2 - p^4] B_0(p^2, \xi M_W^2, \xi M_W^2) \\ &+ \frac{2 \Re \left[g_{h_i H^+ W} g_{h_j H^+ W}^* \right]}{M_W^2} [m_{H^\pm} (2p^2 - m_i^2 - m_j^2) + m_i^2 m_j^2 - p^4] B_0(p^2, m_{H^\pm}^2, \xi M_W^2) \\ &+ \dots A_0(\xi M_W^2),\end{aligned}$$

gauge-invariant, strictly perturbative poles at two-loop order:

$$x_i^2 = m_i^2 \tag{0L}$$

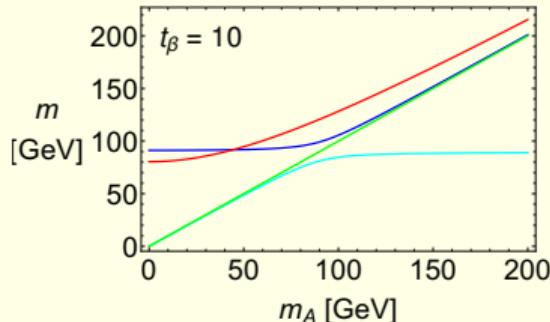
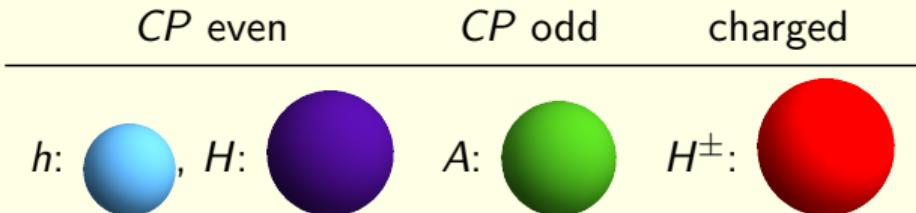
$$+ \Sigma_{ii}^{(1)}(m_i^2) \tag{1L}$$

$$+ \Sigma_{ii}^{(2)}(m_i^2) + \Sigma_{ii}^{(1)}(m_i^2) \Sigma_{ii}^{(1)\prime}(m_i^2) + \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{m_i^2 - m_j^2} \Sigma_{ij}^{(1)}(m_i^2) \Sigma_{ji}^{(1)}(m_i^2), \tag{2L}$$

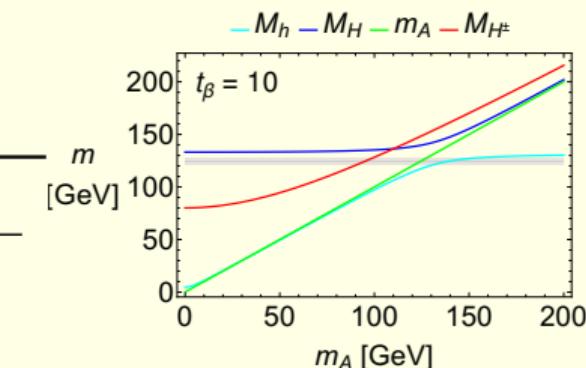
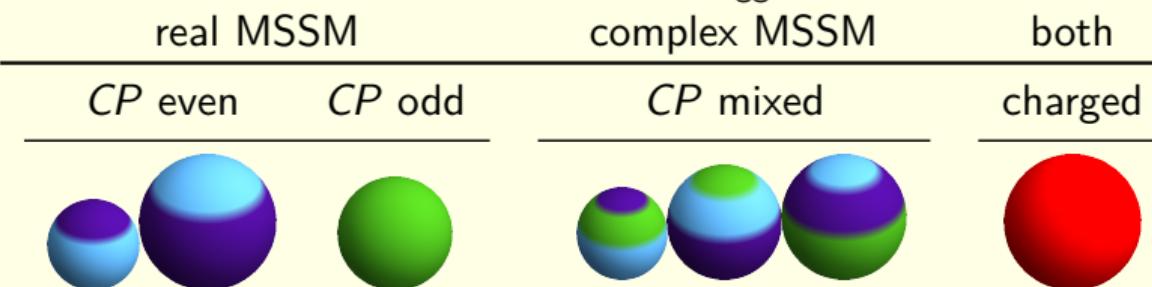
so far, no full two-loop result for BSM available (wait for tomorrow) .

Higgs particles in the MSSM

- lowest order mass eigenstates:



- higher orders: off-diagonal entries in $\hat{\Sigma}_{\text{Higgs}}^{(j)}(p^2)$ induce mixing,



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Mass-eigenstate basis at the tree level (MSSM)

five massive, physical Higgs bosons h, H, A, H^\pm

three massless, unphysical Goldstone bosons G, G^\pm
 (only acquire masses by gauge-fixing)

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ H \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{D}_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^0 \\ \phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} A \\ G \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{D}_{\beta_n} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1^0 \\ \chi_2^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} H^\pm \\ G^\pm \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{D}_{\beta_c} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^\pm \\ \phi_2^\pm \end{pmatrix}$$

with rotation matrix

$$\mathbf{D}_x = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(x) & \cos(x) \\ \cos(x) & \sin(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

applying minimization conditions (i. e. vanishing tadpoles):

$$\beta_n = \beta, \quad \beta_c = \beta, \quad \tan(2\alpha) = \frac{m_A^2 + M_Z^2}{m_A^2 - M_Z^2} \tan(2\beta).$$

two point vertex function at one-loop order

$$\hat{\Gamma}_{hHA}^{(1)}(p^2) = i \left[p^2 \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{M}_{hHA}^{(1)}(p^2) \right]$$

with mass matrix at one-loop order

$$\mathbf{M}_{hHA}^{(1)}(p^2) = \mathbf{M}_{hHA}^{(0)} - \hat{\Sigma}_{hHA}^{(1)}(p^2)$$

⇒ physical mass eigenstates at the tree level: h, H, A with masses m_h, m_H, m_A
physical mass eigenstates at one-loop order: h_1, h_2, h_3 with masses $m_{h_1}, m_{h_2}, m_{h_3}$

since $\mathbf{M}_{hHA}^{(1)}(m_{h_i}^2) \approx \mathbf{M}_{hHA}^{(1)}(m_{h_j}^2)$, $m_{h_i} \neq m_{h_j}$
∅ orthogonal \mathbf{U} | $(h_1, h_2, h_3) = \mathbf{U}(h, H, A)$

i. e. no orthogonal \mathbf{U} diagonalizes $\hat{\Gamma}_{hHA}^{(1)}(p^2)$ for all p^2

Z matrix, mixing

however, for each p^2 we can find orthogonal \mathbf{U}^{p^2} which diagonalizes $\widehat{\Gamma}_{hHA}^{(1)}(p^2)$

particularly: determine $\mathbf{U}^{m_{h_1}^2}$, $\mathbf{U}^{m_{h_2}^2}$, $\mathbf{U}^{m_{h_3}^2}$

construct matrix

$$\mathbf{Z}^{\text{mix}} = (1, 0, 0) \mathbf{U}^{m_{h_1}^2} + (0, 1, 0) \mathbf{U}^{m_{h_2}^2} + (0, 0, 1) \mathbf{U}^{m_{h_3}^2}$$

indeed:

$$\left[\mathbf{M}_{hHA}^{(1)} \left(m_{h_i}^2 - i \Gamma_{h_i} m_{h_i} \right) \right]_{kl} \mathbf{Z}_{il}^{\text{mix}} = \left(m_{h_i}^2 - i \Gamma_{h_i} m_{h_i} \right) \mathbf{Z}_{ik}^{\text{mix}}$$

Z matrix, normalization

kinetic term of effective Lagrangian for loop-corrected Higgs bosons:

$$\mathbf{Z}_{il}^{\text{mix}} \left[\frac{d(\widehat{\Delta}_{hHA}^{(1)})^{-1}}{dp^2} \Bigg|_{p^2=m_{h_i}^2 - i \Gamma_{h_i} m_{h_i}} \right]_{kl} \quad \mathbf{Z}_{ik}^{\text{mix}} = \mathbf{Z}_{il}^{\text{mix}} \left[\mathbf{1} + \frac{d\widehat{\Sigma}_{hHA}^{(1)}}{dp^2} \Bigg|_{p^2=m_{h_i}^2 - i \Gamma_{h_i} m_{h_i}} \right]_{kl} \quad \mathbf{Z}_{ik}^{\text{mix}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_i^{\text{fac}} = \left\{ \mathbf{Z}_{il}^{\text{mix}} \left[\mathbf{1} + \frac{d\widehat{\Sigma}_{hHA}^{(1)}}{dp^2} \Bigg|_{p^2=m_{h_i}^2 - i \Gamma_{h_i} m_{h_i}} \right]_{kl} \mathbf{Z}_{ik}^{\text{mix}} \right\}^{-1}$$

we derive the **Z** matrix

$$\mathbf{Z}_{il} = \sqrt{\mathbf{Z}_i^{\text{fac}}} \mathbf{Z}_{il}^{\text{mix}} ,$$

popular approximations:

- diagonalize $\widehat{\Gamma}_{ij}(p^2 = 0)$ by orthogonal matrix \mathbf{U}^0 ,
- diagonalize $\widehat{\Gamma}_{ij}\left(p^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_i^2 + m_j^2)\right)$ by orthogonal matrix \mathbf{U}^m .

Application in decays (see talk by F. Domingo)

example: $H \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ in decoupling limit, $M_H \sim m_{H^\pm} \gg M_{EW}$,

consider only top-, bottom Yukawa couplings y_t, y_b ,

derive full one-loop amplitude $\mathcal{A}_{H_{phys} tt}^{1L}$ from strict loop expansion of

$$\mathcal{A}_{H_{phys} tt}^{\text{vert}} = \mathbf{Z}_{Hh_i} \mathcal{A}_{h_i tt}^{\text{vert}} \rightarrow 1 \cdot \mathcal{A}_{Htt}^{1L} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{d\hat{\Sigma}_{HH}^{(1)}}{dp^2} \right|_{p^2 \sim m_{H^\pm}^2} \right) \mathcal{A}_{Htt}^{\text{tree}} - \left. \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{Hh}^{(1)}}{p^2 - m_h^2} \right|_{p^2 \sim m_{H^\pm}^2} \mathcal{A}_{htt}^{\text{tree}},$$

we find

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}_{Htt}^{1L}}{\mathcal{A}_{Htt}^{\text{tree}}} = -\frac{1}{16\pi^2} y_b^2 c_\beta^2 \log \frac{m_{H^\pm}^2}{M_{EW}^2},$$

each term contributes large logarithms,

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{d\hat{\Sigma}_{HH}^{(1)}}{dp^2} \right|_{p^2 \sim m_{H^\pm}^2} = \frac{3}{32\pi^2} [y_t^2 c_\beta^2 + y_b^2 s_\beta^2] \log \frac{m_{H^\pm}^2}{M_{EW}^2},$$

cannot be captured by \mathbf{U}^0 or \mathbf{U}^m ,

same result for:

$$A \rightarrow t\bar{t}, H^+ \rightarrow t\bar{b}.$$

$$-\left. \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{Hh}^{(1)}}{p^2 - m_h^2} \right|_{p^2 \sim m_{H^\pm}^2} = -\frac{3}{16\pi^2} [y_t^2 - y_b^2] s_\beta c_\beta \log \frac{m_{H^\pm}^2}{M_{EW}^2},$$

- Higgs-mass prediction in SUSY models
- no on-shell renormalization of all states possible
- loop corrections required to compete with measurement
- loop-induced mixing by off-diagonal self-energies
- non-unitary mixing matrix at higher order
- strict loop expansion necessary to get correct logarithms:
contributions from genuine vertex and mixing
- popular approximations fail