

Uncertainties of  $M_h$  in the MSSM:  
fixed-order vs. EFT predictions

—  
[1804.09410]

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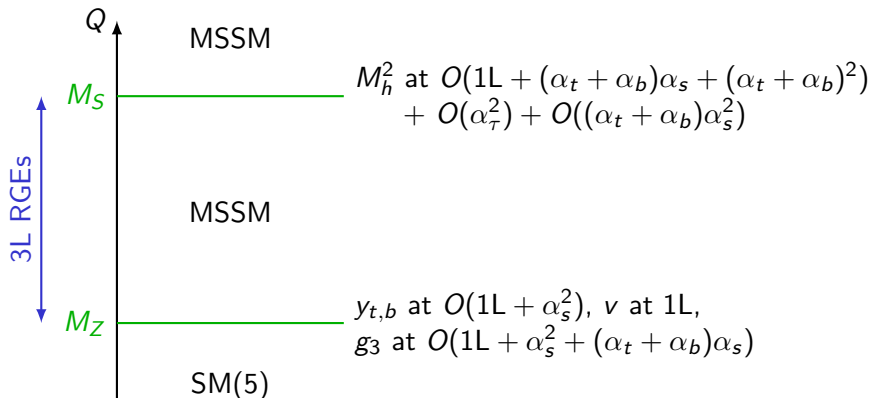
KUTS-9 Würzburg

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- ① Uncertainty estimate of the  $M_h$  prediction
  - Fixed-order calculation
  - EFT calculation
- ② When should the EFT be used?
- ③ How heavy can the lightest stop be?

# Fixed-order calculation (SOFTSUSY)



$M_h^2$ : [0105096, 0112177, 0212132, 0206101, 0305127, 1708.05720]

$y_{t,b}$ : [0210258, 0507139, 0707.0650, 0912.4652],  $g_3$ : [0509048, 0810.5101, 1009.5455]

$\alpha_{em}$ : [1411.7040],  $\beta_i$ : [0308231, 0408128]

# Uncertainty estimate of the fixed-order calculation

Inspired by [1609.00371], we consider 5 sources of uncertainty:

$$\Delta M_h^{(Q_{\text{pole}})} = \max_{Q_{\text{pole}} \in [M_S/2, 2M_S]} |M_h(Q_{\text{pole}}) - M_h(M_S)| \quad [1609.00371]$$

$$\Delta M_h^{(Q_{\text{match}})} = \max_{Q_{\text{match}} \in [M_Z/2, 2M_Z]} |M_h(Q_{\text{match}}) - M_h(M_Z)| \quad \text{New!}$$

$$\Delta M_h^{(m_t)} = |M_h(m_t^{(1)}) - M_h(m_t^{(2)})| \quad [1609.00371]$$

$$\Delta M_h^{(\alpha_s)} = |M_h(\alpha_s^{(1)}) - M_h(\alpha_s^{(2)})| \quad \text{New!}$$

$$\Delta M_h^{(\alpha_{\text{em}})} = |M_h(\alpha_{\text{em}}^{(1)}) - M_h(\alpha_{\text{em}}^{(2)})| \quad \text{New!}$$

Combination:

$$\Delta M_h^{(\text{SS+H})} = \Delta M_h^{(Q_{\text{pole}})} + \Delta M_h^{(Q_{\text{match}})} + \Delta M_h^{(m_t)} + \Delta M_h^{(\alpha_s)} + \Delta M_h^{(\alpha_{\text{em}})}$$

# Uncertainty estimate of the fixed-order calculation

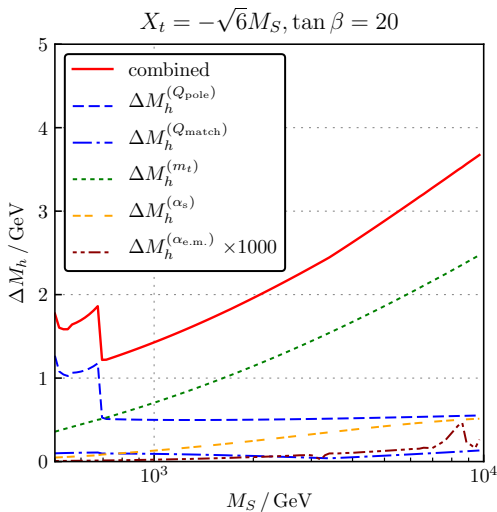
Calculation of  $m_t$  in two different ways as proposed in [1609.00371]:

$$\begin{aligned}m_t^{(1)} &= M_t + \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),S} + M_t \left[ \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),L} + \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),R} \right] \\ &\quad + M_t \left[ \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),\text{SQCD}} + \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(2),\text{SQCD}} + \left( \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),\text{SQCD}} \right)^2 \right] \\ m_t^{(2)} &= M_t + \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),S} + m_t \left[ \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),L} + \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),R} \right] \\ &\quad + m_t \left[ \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(1),\text{SQCD}} + \tilde{\Sigma}_t^{(2),\text{SQCD}} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Calculation of  $\alpha_s$  and  $\alpha_{\text{em}}$  in two different ways:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_s^{(1)} &= \frac{\alpha_s^{\text{SM}(5)}}{1 - \Delta^{(1)}\alpha_s - \Delta^{(2)}\alpha_s} \\ \alpha_s^{(2)} &= \alpha_s^{\text{SM}(5)} \left[ 1 + \Delta^{(1)}\alpha_s + (\Delta^{(1)}\alpha_s)^2 + \Delta^{(2)}\alpha_s \right]\end{aligned}$$

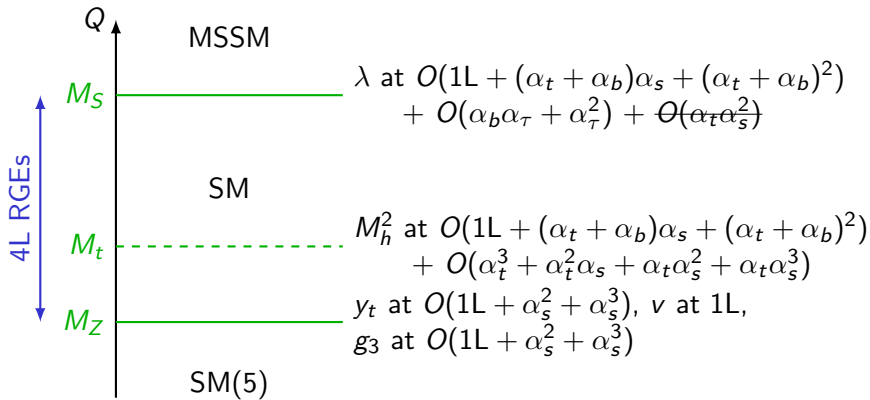
# Uncertainty estimate of the fixed-order calculation



# EFT calculation from FlexibleSUSY (HSSUSY)



# EFT calculation from FlexibleSUSY (HSSUSY)



$\lambda$ : [1407.4081, 1504.05200, 1703.08166]  $M_h^2$ : [1205.6497, 1504.05200, 1407.4336, 1508.00912]

$y_t$ : [9912391, 1205.2892],  $g_3$ : [9305305, 9707474, 9708255, 0004189]

$\beta_i$ : [1201.5868, 1210.6873, 1212.6829, 1205.2892, 1303.4364, 1508.00912, 1508.02680, 1604.00853]



# Uncertainty estimate of the EFT calculation

Inspired by [1407.4081, 1504.05200, 1609.00371], we consider 5 sources of uncertainty:

$$\Delta M_h^{(Q_{\text{pole}})} = \max_{Q_{\text{pole}} \in [M_t/2, 2M_t]} |M_h(Q_{\text{pole}}) - M_h(M_t)| \quad [1609.00371]$$

$$\Delta M_h^{(Q_{\text{match}})} = \max_{Q_{\text{match}} \in [M_S/2, 2M_S]} |M_h(Q_{\text{match}}) - M_h(M_S)| \quad [1407.4081]$$

$$\Delta M_h^{(y_t^{\text{SM}})} = |M_h(y_t^{\text{SM},2L}(M_Z)) - M_h(y_t^{\text{SM},3L}(M_Z))| \quad [1504.05200]$$

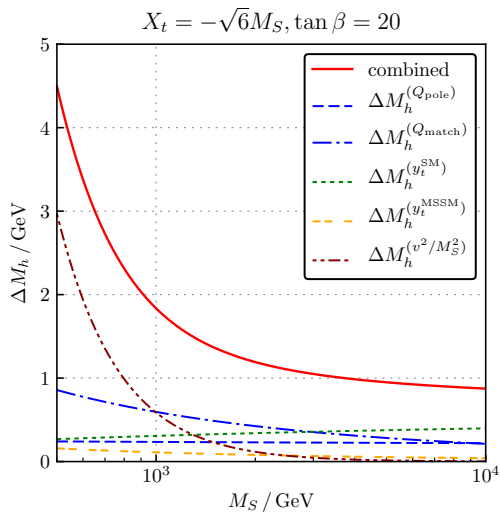
$$\Delta M_h^{(v^2/M_S^2)} = |M_h - M_h(v^2/M_S^2)| \quad [1504.05200]$$

$$\Delta M_h^{(y_t^{\text{MSSM}})} = |M_h - M_h(y_t^{\text{MSSM}}(M_S))| \quad [\text{Bagnaschi,AV,Weiglein}]$$

Combination:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta M_h^{(\text{HSSUSY})} &= \Delta M_h^{(Q_{\text{pole}})} + \Delta M_h^{(Q_{\text{match}})} + \Delta M_h^{(y_t^{\text{SM}})} + \Delta M_h^{(y_t^{\text{MSSM}})} \\ &\quad + \Delta M_h^{(v^2/M_S^2)} \end{aligned}$$

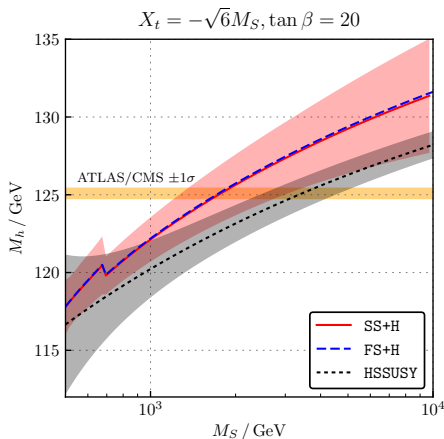
# Uncertainty estimate of the EFT calculation



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# When should the EFT be used?



$$\Delta M_h^{(\text{SS+H})} \stackrel{!}{=} \Delta M_h^{(\text{HSSUSY})}$$

$\Rightarrow M_S^{\text{equal}} = 1.0\text{--}1.3 \text{ TeV}$  for small/large  $\tan\beta$  and/or  $X_t$

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# How heavy can the lightest stop be?

Derive an upper bound on  $m_{\tilde{t}_1}$  from the MSSM parameter region where

- 1 the Higgs boson mass is in agreement with experiment (including the theoretical uncertainty from the EFT calculation):

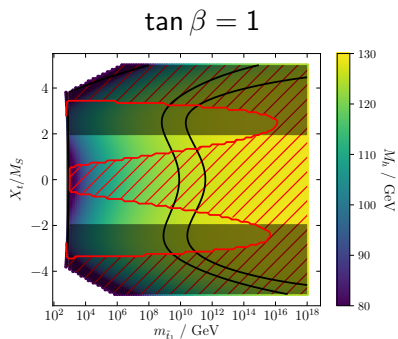
$$M_h = 125.09 \text{ GeV} \pm \Delta M_h^{(\text{HSSUSY})}$$

- 2 there is no CCB minimum that is deeper than the EW vacuum [1407.4081]:

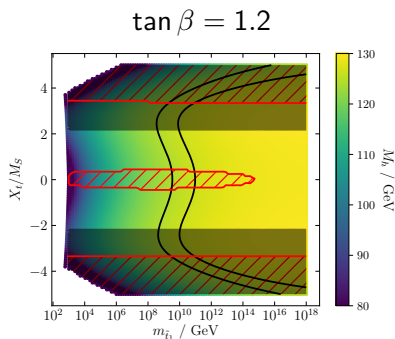
$$\frac{X_t^2}{m_{\tilde{Q}_3} m_{\tilde{u}_3}} < \left(4 - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \beta}\right) \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}_3}}{m_{\tilde{u}_3}} + \frac{m_{\tilde{u}_3}}{m_{\tilde{Q}_3}}\right)$$

# How heavy can the lightest stop be?

Chose  $\tan \beta = 1$  so that  $(m_h^2)_{\text{tree}} = 0 \Rightarrow$  largest corrections from stops are required



$$m_{\tilde{t}_1} \leq 3.7 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ GeV}$$



$$m_{\tilde{t}_1} \leq 9.6 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ GeV}$$

# Backup



# Uncertainty estimate in FlexibleSUSY

Fixed-order calculation (FS+H):

- vary  $Q_{\text{pole}} \in [M_S/2, 2M_S]$
- $\alpha_s^{1L}(M_Z)$  vs.  $\alpha_s^{2L}(M_Z)$

EFT calculation (HSSUSY):

- vary  $Q_{\text{pole}} \in [M_t/2, 2M_t]$  [SM uncertainty]
- $y_t^{2L}(M_Z)$  vs.  $y_t^{3L}(M_Z)$  [SM uncertainty]
- $\lambda(M_S)$  vs.  $\lambda(M_S) + v^2/M_S^2$  [EFT uncertainty]
- vary  $Q_{\text{match}} \in [M_S/2, 2M_S]$  [SUSY uncertainty]
- $y_t^{\text{SM}}(M_S)$  vs.  $y_t^{\text{MSSM}}(M_S)$  [SUSY uncertainty]

Hybrid calculation (FlexibleEFTHiggs-2.0):

- vary  $Q_{\text{pole}} \in [M_t/2, 2M_t]$  [SM uncertainty]
- $y_t^{2L}(M_Z)$  vs.  $y_t^{3L}(M_Z)$  [SM uncertainty]
- vary  $Q_{\text{match}} \in [M_S/2, 2M_S]$  [SUSY uncertainty]

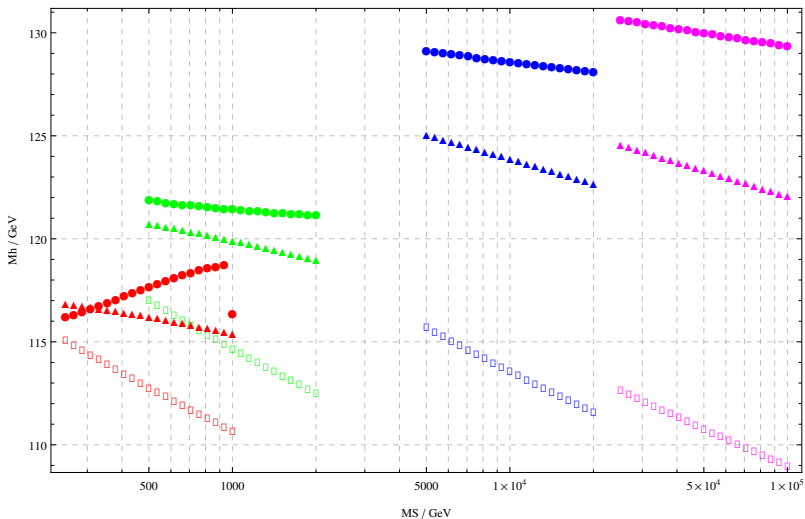
## $M_h$ at 1-loop and scale variation

$$M_h^2 = \frac{1}{4}(g_Y^2 + g_2^2)v^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \frac{6y_t^4 v^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[ \ln \frac{M_S^2}{m_t^2} + \frac{X_t^2}{M_S^2} - \frac{X_t^4}{12M_S^4} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4\pi)^2 \beta_{y_t} &= -\frac{13}{15}g_1^2 y_t - 3g_2^2 y_t - \frac{16}{3}g_3^2 y_t + 6y_t^3 \approx -2 \\ &= y_t (6y_t^2 - 5.33g_3^2) \approx 0 \quad \text{for } g_1 = g_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

# $M_h$ scale variation

$$\tan(\beta) = 20, X_t/MS = -\text{Sqrt}[6]$$



square: 1L, triangle: 2L, circle: 3L