

Automatized Matching of Scalar Couplings

Introduction to SARAH and applications

Martin Gabelmann

Thursday's Meeting, 18.11.2021

Outline

Motivation / Introduction

Matching and Running in SARAH

Live Demo

Results

Other Aspects of Matchings

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Other Aspects of Matchings

SM Hierarchies

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Top quark

$$m_t \approx 173 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\frac{m_b}{m_t} \approx 0.02$$

Weak bosons

$$m_W, m_Z \approx 80, 90 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\frac{m_b}{m_W} \approx 0.05$$

light fermions

$$m_e \approx 500 \text{ keV}$$

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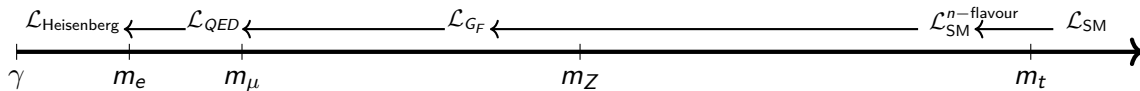
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(i.e. weak fermions)

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$$m_{\chi_1^\pm} \gtrsim 94 \text{ GeV}$$

Extended Higgs sectors
(e.g. MSSM inspired 2HDM)

$$m_A \gtrsim 500\text{-}600 \text{ GeV}$$

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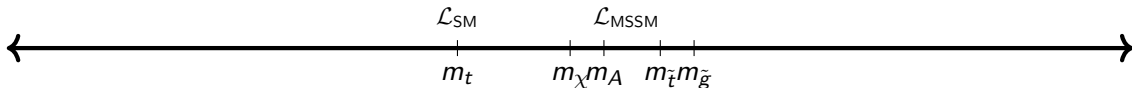
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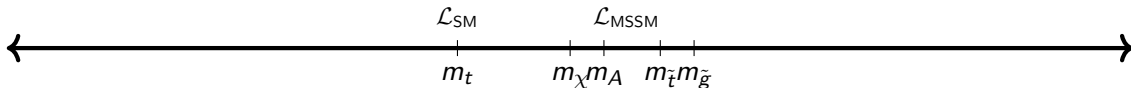
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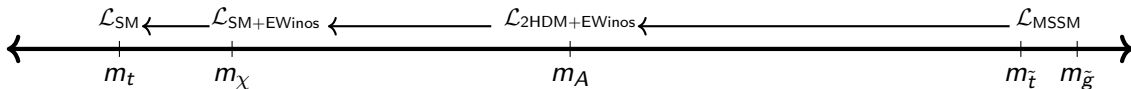
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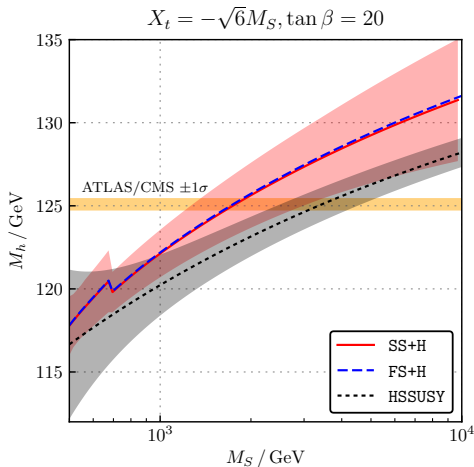


Split-SUSY: ✓



Example: Higgs Mass Uncertainty in the High-Scale MSSM

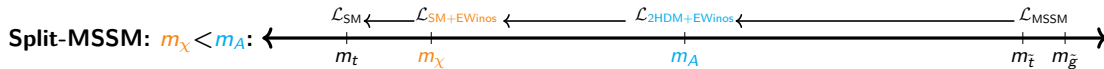
Assumption: all SUSY states heavy.



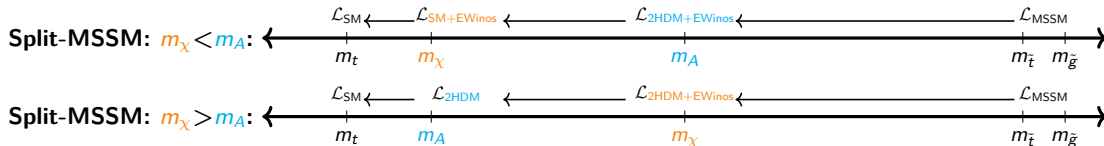
- > SS+H/FS+H: m_h fixed-order
- > HSSUSY: m_h EFT (MSSM $\rightarrow$ SM matching)

[Allanach, Voigt, '18]

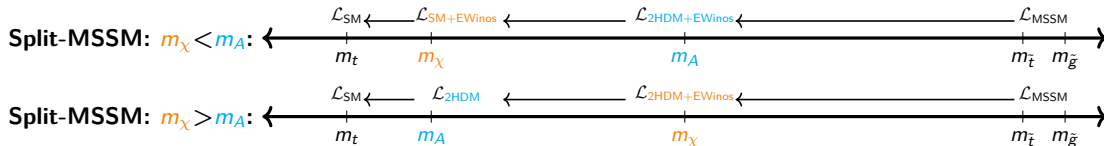
Possible EFT Towers



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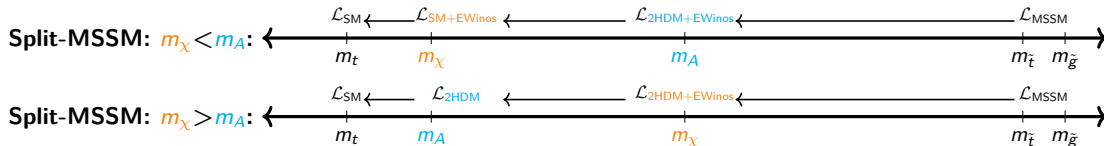
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Split-NMSSM:

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NMSSM}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{MSSM}} \rightarrow \dots$

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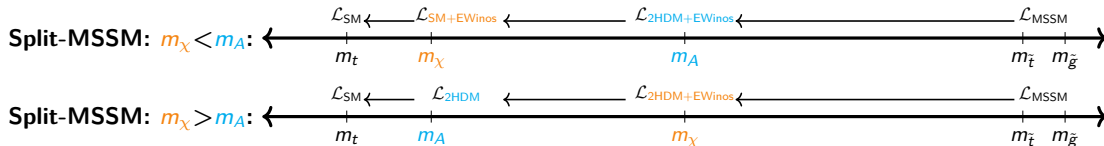


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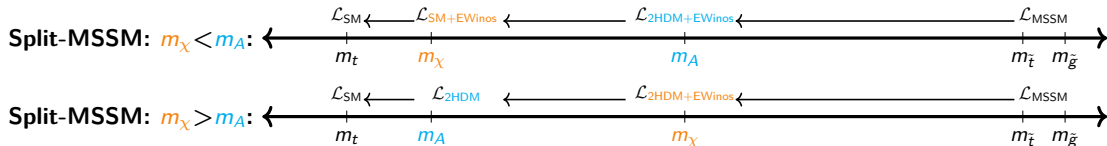
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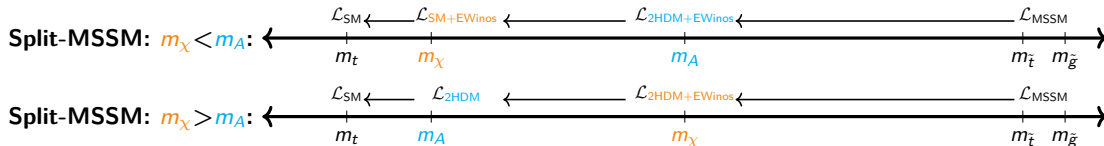
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- > ...

→ Automation required! (→ 2nd part of talk)

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Which contributions are important?

For scalar sector and $v \ll \Lambda$: only renormalizable couplings!

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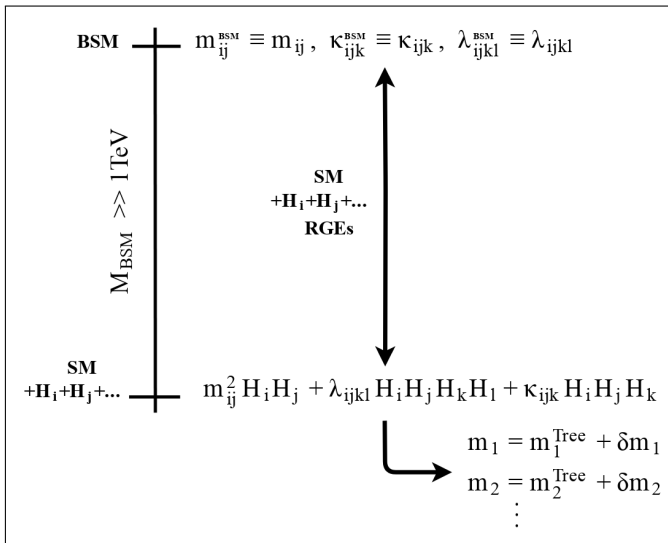
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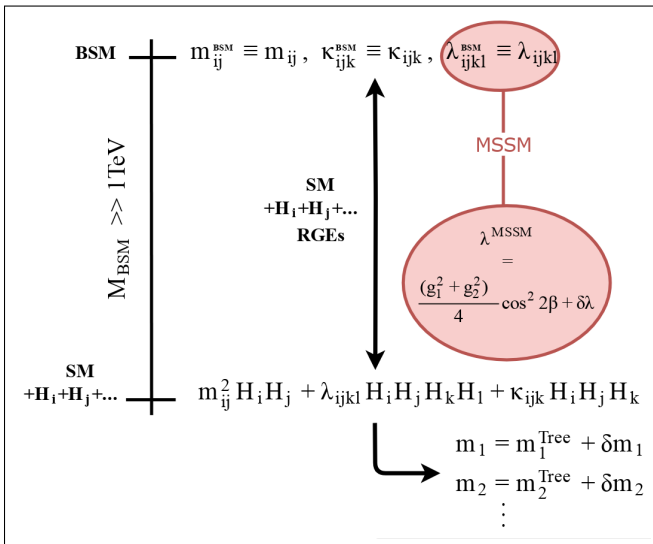
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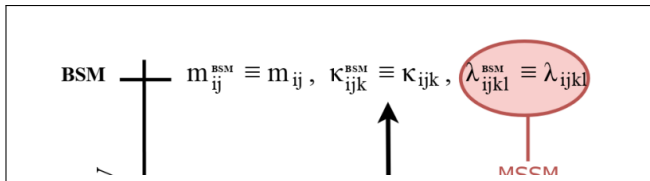
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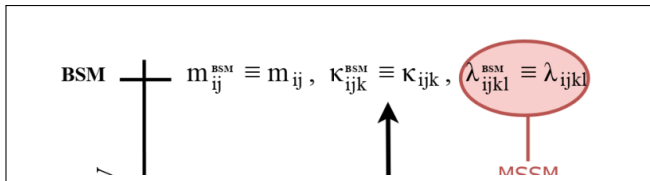
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Matching condition: $\lambda^{\text{BSM}}(Q_{\text{match}}) = \lambda^{\text{EFT}}(Q_{\text{match}})$

> $\lambda_{i_1, \dots, i_n} \rightarrow$ evaluate n -point function at $p_{\text{ext.}}^2 = 0$ to m -loops in both models

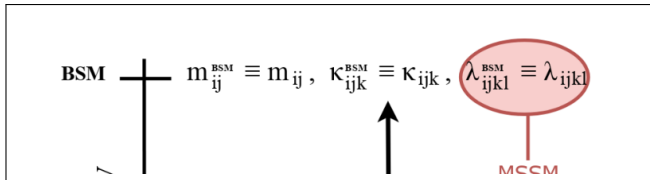
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More details for LO and NLO matchings:

- > **1810.09388** [Braathen, Goodsell, Slavich]
- > **1810.12326** [MG, Mühlleitner, Staub]
- > **MG's** [Masterthesis]

Matching and Running - SARAH's Two-Fold Implementation

two independent implementations:

- > numerical (Fortran)
- > analytical (Mathematica)

SARAH Wiki

One-Loop Threshold Corrections in Scalar Sectors

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Demo: MSSM $\rightarrow$ 2HDM Matching

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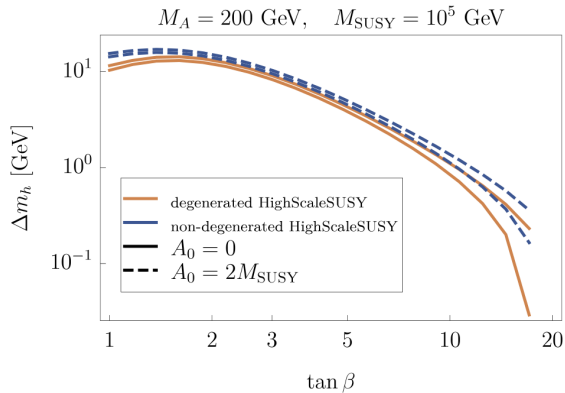
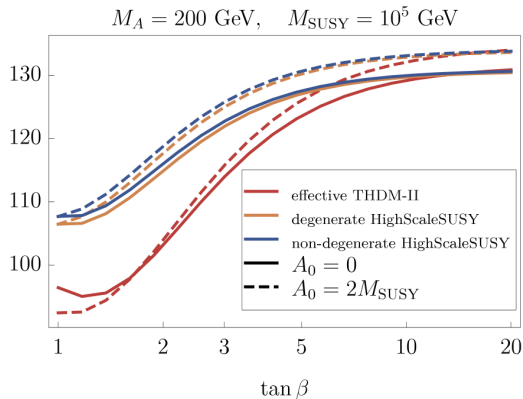
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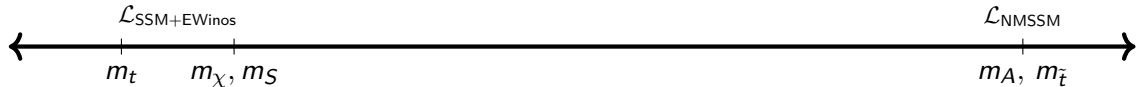
Results: MSSM $\rightarrow$ 2HDM Matching

Comparison against MSSM $\rightarrow$ SM matching:



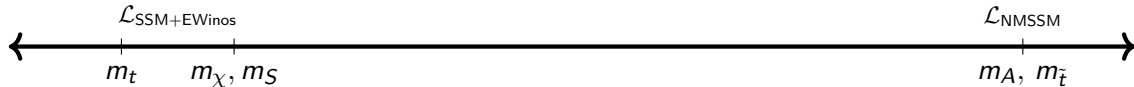
Matching the Split-NMSSM

Idea: NMSSM with a light singlet (+EWinos). Everything else decoupled.



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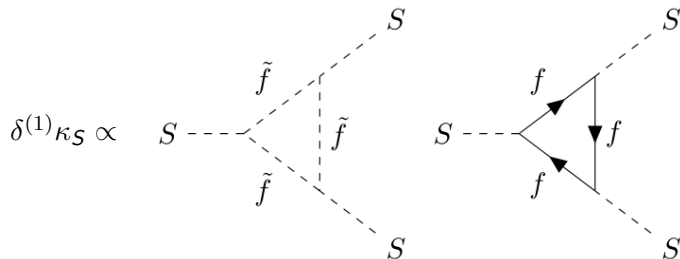
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$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{\text{SSM}} = & -m_H^2 H H^\dagger - \frac{\lambda_H}{2} |H H^\dagger|^2 - m_S^2 S S^* - \frac{\lambda_S}{2} |S S^*|^2 - \lambda_{SH} S S^* H H^\dagger \\
 & + \left[\kappa_{SH} S H H^\dagger + \kappa_S S^3 \right. \\
 & - Y_d q H^\dagger d - Y_u q H - Y_e l H e - g_2^u \tilde{H}_u H^\dagger \tilde{W} - \frac{g_1^u}{\sqrt{2}} \tilde{H}_u H^\dagger \tilde{B} \\
 & - g_2^d \tilde{H}_d H \tilde{W} - \frac{g_1^d}{\sqrt{2}} \tilde{H}_d H \tilde{B} - Y_S^u \tilde{S} \tilde{H}_u H^\dagger - Y_S^d \tilde{S} \tilde{H}_d H \\
 & \left. - Y_{\tilde{S}} \tilde{S} \tilde{S} S - \frac{Y_{ud}}{\sqrt{2}} S \tilde{H}_u \cdot \tilde{H}_d - \frac{M_{\tilde{g}}}{2} \tilde{g} \tilde{g} - \frac{M_{\tilde{B}}}{2} \tilde{B} \tilde{B} - \frac{M_{\tilde{W}}}{2} \tilde{W} \tilde{W} + \text{h.c.} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Why keep the EWinos light?

Decoupling them would destabilize the potential! Example for $\kappa_S S^3$:



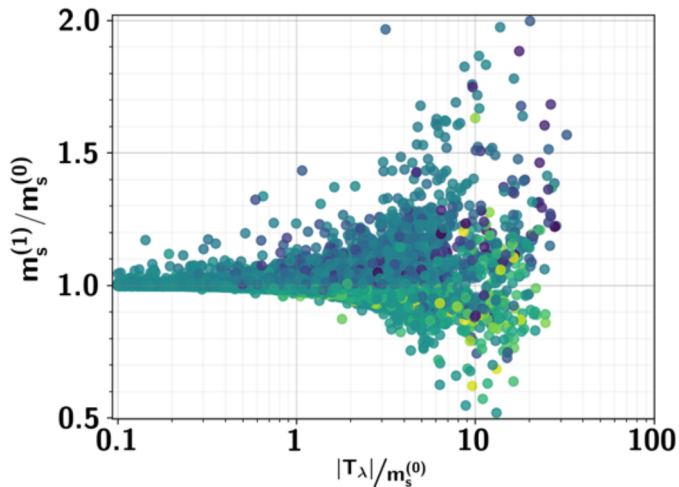
Non-Decoupling Effects

$$\delta^{(1)}\kappa_S \supset S \text{ --- } \begin{array}{c} H_{\text{heavy}} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ H_{\text{heavy}} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} S \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ S \end{array} \xrightarrow[\rightarrow \infty]{m_{\text{heavy}}} -\frac{\kappa \lambda T_\lambda \cos^2 2\beta}{8\pi^2}$$

Thus:

$$\kappa_S^{\text{eff, one-loop}} \approx \frac{T_\kappa}{3} - \frac{\kappa \lambda T_\lambda \cos^2 2\beta}{8\pi^2}$$

Singlet Mass Prediction: LO vs. NLO



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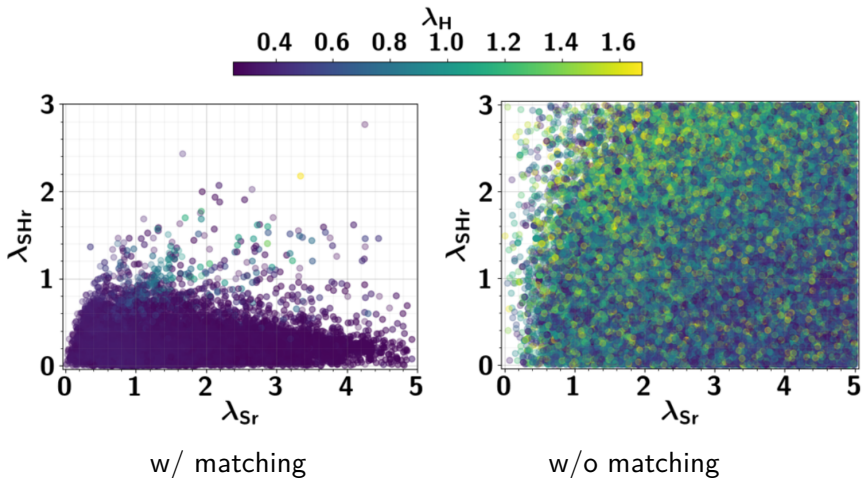
UV- vs. EFT-Model

parameter counting

	Σ
UV	$\lambda, \kappa, T_\lambda, T_\kappa, \tan\beta$ 5
EFT	$\lambda_H, \lambda_S, \lambda_{SH}, \kappa_S, \kappa_{SH}$ 5

Matching important at all? Why not simply studying the EFT without connecting to any UV model?

UV- vs. EFT-model: Comparison of Parameter Scans



Electroweak Phasetransitions (EWPTs)

Idea:

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- > Starting point: **Strong first-order electroweak phasetransitions** (SFOEWPT).

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- > Q1: How do split-SUSY fermions influence the PT of a 2HDM?
- > Q2: Which UV-completions of the $2\text{HDM}_{+\text{EWinos}}$ are compatible with a SFOEWPT?
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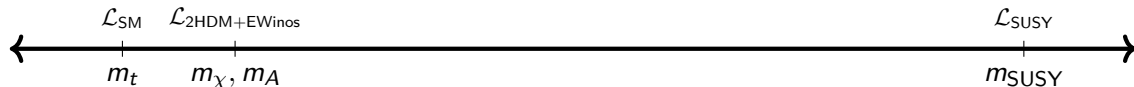
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EWPT in the 2HDM+ EWinos

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- > more details: [\[2107.09617\]](#)

Q1:

Can split-SUSY fermions relax tensions in the 2HDM?

Example Point: 2HDM

Idea: start with 2HDM (without EWinos) and then turn-on fermion contributions.

$$\begin{array}{ll} m_h = 125.09 \text{ GeV}, & m_H = 637.37 \text{ GeV}, \\ m_A = 811.35 \text{ GeV}, & m_{H^\pm} = 839.90 \text{ GeV}, \\ \tan \beta = 6.15, & \alpha = -0.1605, \end{array}$$

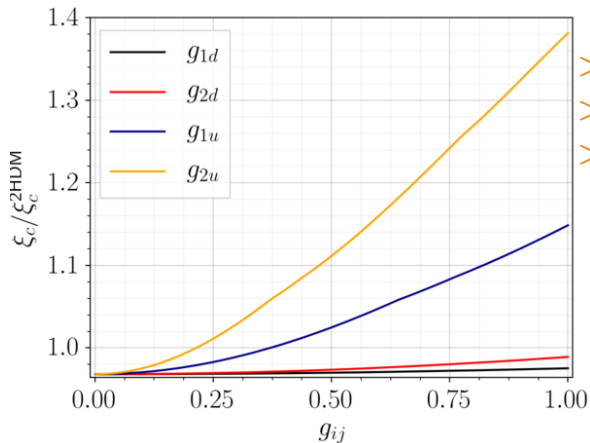
leads to

$$\xi_c^{2\text{HDM}} = 0.82 < 1$$

when considering the pure 2HDM.

Example Point: 2HDM+EWinos

$$M_{\tilde{W}} = M_{\tilde{B}} = \mu = 250 \text{ GeV}$$



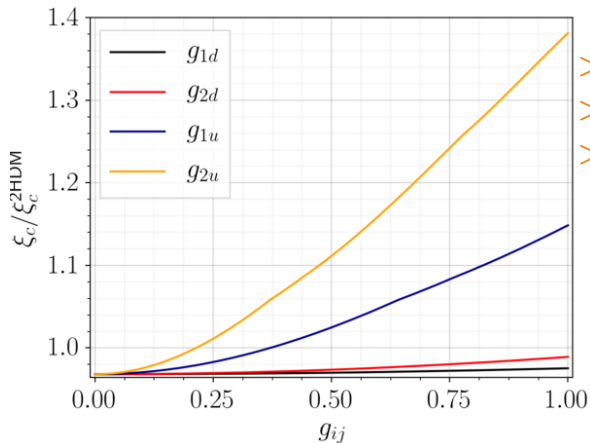
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Backup-slides → general feature of EWinos!

Q2:

Can it emerge from split-SUSY?

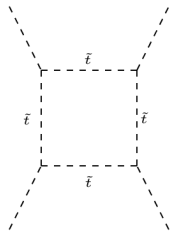
Matching the 2HDM_{+EWinos} to the MSSM

> MSSM:

- $\lambda_{1,2,3,4} = \mathcal{O}(g_1^2, g_2^2) + \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{A_t}{m_{\tilde{t}}}\right)$
- $\lambda_{5,6,7} = 0 + \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{A_t}{m_{\tilde{t}}}\right)$
- A_t is a low-scale parameter

> our scan requires:

$\lambda_5 > 0.1$ to reach $\xi_c > 1$ for $\lambda_{1,2,3,4} \approx \lambda_{1,2,3,4}^{\text{MSSM}}$


$$\propto \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{A_t^4}{m_{\tilde{t}}^4}$$

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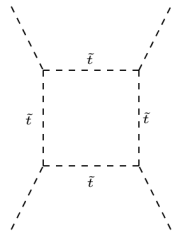
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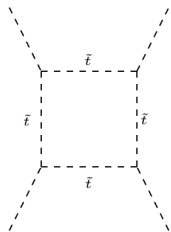
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- > add light singlet (split-NMSSM) [Demidov et. al] [Athron et. al]
→ singlet couplings enable SFOEWPT



A Feynman diagram showing a top quark box loop. Four external dashed lines (representing top quarks) enter and exit the loop. The internal lines of the loop are also dashed and labeled with $\tilde{t}$. To the right of the diagram is the proportionality relation: $\propto \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{A_t^4}{m_{\tilde{t}}^4}$

Matching the 2HDM_{+EWinos} to the MSSM

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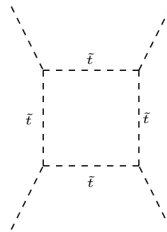
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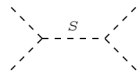
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- > integrate out heavy singlet
NMSSM → MSSM → 2HDM_{+EWinos}



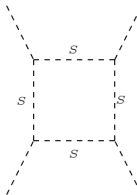
A Feynman diagram showing a top quark box loop. Four external dashed lines (top quarks) enter and exit the loop. The internal lines are also dashed and labeled with $\tilde{t}$. The diagram is proportional to $\frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{A_t^4}{m_{\tilde{t}}^4}$.

$$\propto \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{A_t^4}{m_{\tilde{t}}^4}$$



A Feynman diagram showing a singlet triangle loop. Two external dashed lines (singlets) enter and exit the loop. The internal lines are dashed and labeled with S . The diagram is proportional to $\frac{A_\lambda^2}{m_S^2}$.

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Matching Dim>4 Operators

It is well established that dim>4 operators do not significantly contribute to m_h . Open question: how does this behave for e.g.

- > Relic density? (4-fermion operators)
- > EWPTs?
- > Unitarity?
- > ...

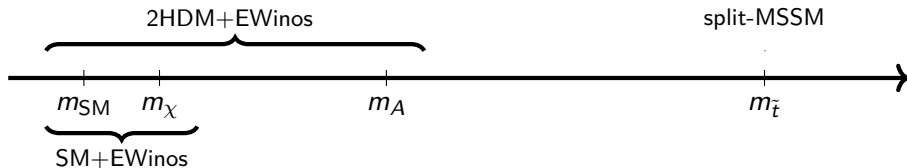
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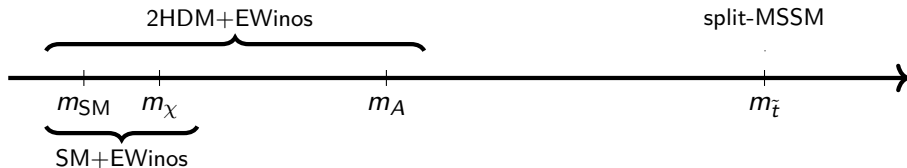
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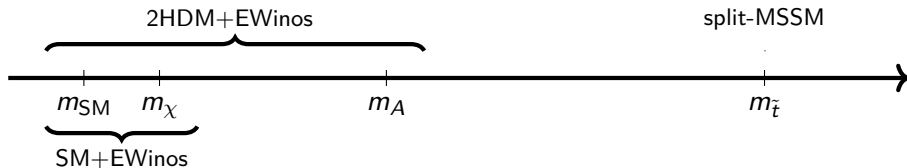
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Summary

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- > matching to non-standard EFTs:



- > precise Higgs masses for large $m_{\tilde{t}}$, m_A , ...
- > also interesting: other predictions within SUSY-EFTs (e.g. Ωh^2 or $\frac{v_c}{T_c}$)

Thank you!

Backup

Global View: reopen parameter space with large masses

- > random parameter scan using [ScannerS](#) [Coimbra et al.]
- > scan with default 2HDM allowing for all ξ_c

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 - $g_{1u} = g_{1d} = g_1^{\text{SM}}$
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- > compare ξ_c with ξ_c^{2HDM}

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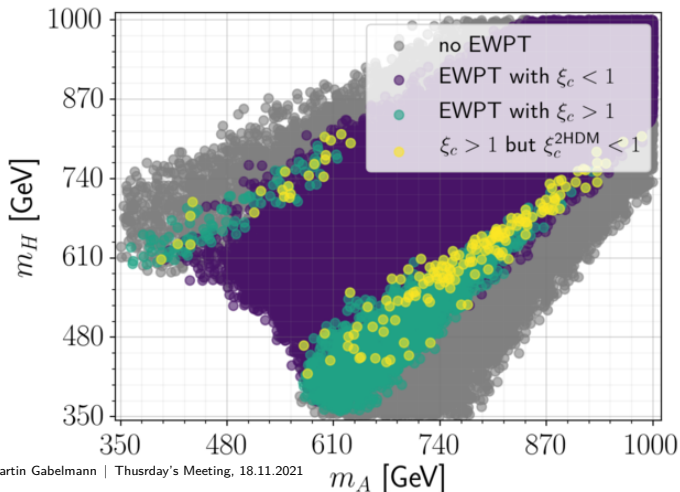
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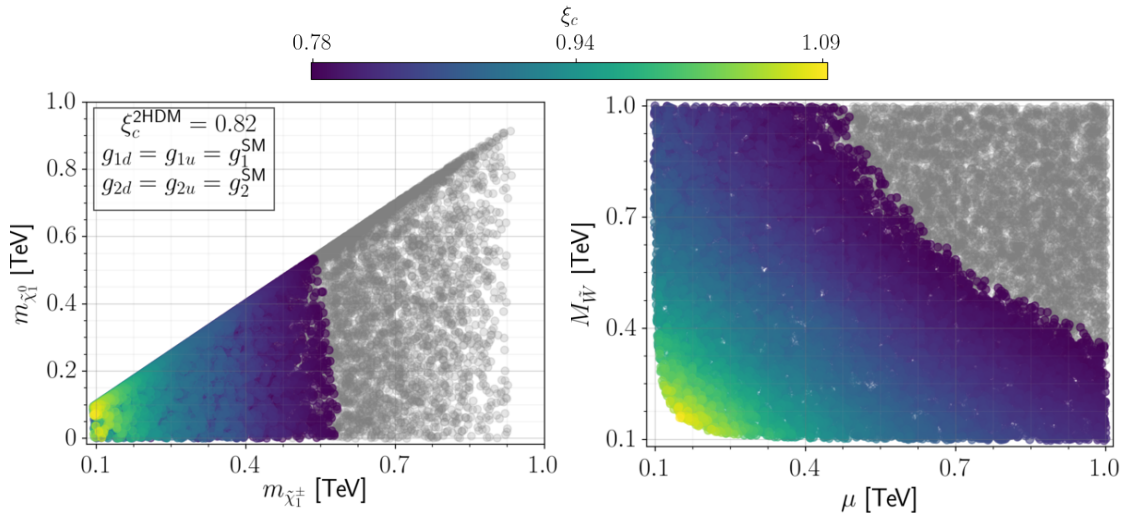
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> compare ξ_c with $\xi_c^{2\text{HDM}}$

> large-mass points
which were forbidden
in the 2HDM are now
allowed!

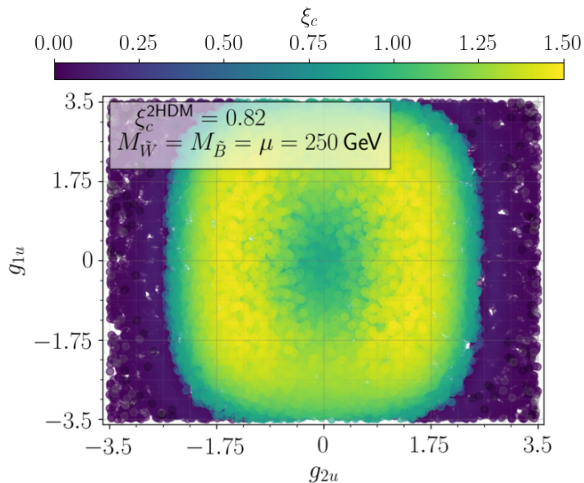


Global Mass Scan



$g_{1i} = g_1^{\text{SM}}, g_{2i} = g_2^{\text{SM}}$ fix
 $\mu, m_{\tilde{B}}, m_{\tilde{W}}$ varied independently

Global Yukawa Scan



$\mu, m_{\tilde{B}}, m_{\tilde{W}}$ fix
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> open source [[phbasler.github.io/BSMPT](https://github.com/phbasler/BSMPT)]

Fixed-order VS. EFT

fixed-order ↓	0	α^0				$\alpha \propto (4\pi)^{-1}$
	1	$\alpha \log$	α			
	2	$\alpha^2 \log^2$	$\alpha^2 \log$	α^2		
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$			
	n	$\alpha^n \log^n$	$\alpha^n \log^{n-1}$	$\alpha^n \log^{n-2}$	...	α^n
		LL	NLL	NNLL	...	N ⁿ LL
		EFT →				

Common lore: *n-loop matching requires n + 1-loop running*

Not always appropriate: TODO ref to Johannes et. al.