

Project on MSSM

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- Higgs potential: Including the radiative corrections in the MSSM or in the general 2HDM, the Higgs potential is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 V = & -\mu_1^2(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_1) - \mu_2^2(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_2) - m_{12}^2(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_2) - m_{12}^{*2}(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_1) \\
 & + \lambda_1(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_1)^2 + \lambda_2(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_2) + \lambda_4(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_1) \\
 & + \frac{\lambda_5}{2}(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_2)^2 + \frac{\lambda_5^*}{2}(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_1)^2 + \lambda_6(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_1)(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_2) + \lambda_6^*(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_1) \\
 & + \lambda_7(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_2)(\Phi_1^\dagger\Phi_2) + \lambda_7^*(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger\Phi_1) .
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

- Tadpole conditions: With the parameterization

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_1 + \phi_1^0 + ia_1) \end{pmatrix}; \quad \Phi_2 = e^{i\xi} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_2 + \phi_2^0 + ia_2) \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

and denoting $v_1 = v \cos \beta = v c_\beta$ and $v_2 = v \sin \beta = v s_\beta$, derive the following three tadpole conditions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_1^2 &= v^2 \left[\lambda_1 c_\beta^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_3 s_\beta^2 + c_\beta s_\beta \Re(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi}) \right] - s_\beta^2 M_{H^\pm}^2 \tag{3} \\
 \mu_2^2 &= v^2 \left[\lambda_2 s_\beta^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_3 c_\beta^2 + c_\beta s_\beta \Re(\lambda_7 e^{i\xi}) \right] - c_\beta^2 M_{H^\pm}^2 \\
 \Im(m_{12}^2 e^{i\xi}) &= \frac{v^2}{2} \left[c_\beta s_\beta \Im(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi}) + c_\beta^2 \Im(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi}) + s_\beta^2 \Im(\lambda_7 e^{i\xi}) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

with

$$M_{H^\pm}^2 = \frac{\Re(m_{12}^2 e^{i\xi})}{c_\beta s_\beta} - \frac{v^2}{2c_\beta s_\beta} \left[\lambda_4 c_\beta s_\beta + c_\beta s_\beta \Re(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi}) + c_\beta^2 \Re(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi}) + s_\beta^2 \Re(\lambda_7 e^{i\xi}) \right] \tag{4}$$

- Mass matrix: The Higgs potential includes the mass terms which can be cast into the form

$$V_{\text{mass}} = (G^+ H^+) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_{H^\pm}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G^- \\ H^- \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}(\phi_1^0 \phi_2^0 a) \mathcal{M}_0^2 \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^0 \\ \phi_2^0 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

where

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^- \\ \phi_2^- \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_\beta & -s_\beta \\ s_\beta & c_\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G^- \\ H^- \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_\beta & -s_\beta \\ s_\beta & c_\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G^0 \\ a \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

Show that the 3×3 mass matrix of the neutral Higgs bosons is given by

$$\mathcal{M}_0^2 = M_A^2 \begin{pmatrix} s_\beta^2 & -s_\beta c_\beta & 0 \\ -s_\beta c_\beta & c_\beta^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mathcal{M}_\lambda^2 \quad (7)$$

with

$$M_A^2 = M_{H^\pm}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_4 v^2 - \frac{1}{2}\Re(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi})v^2 \quad (8)$$

and

$$\frac{\mathcal{M}_\lambda^2}{v^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda_1 c_\beta^2 + \Re(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi})s_\beta^2 & \lambda_{34}c_\beta s_\beta + \Re(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi})c_\beta^2 & -\frac{1}{2}\Im(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi})s_\beta \\ +2\Re(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi})s_\beta c_\beta & +\Re(\lambda_7 e^{i\xi})s_\beta^2 & -\Im(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi})c_\beta \\ \lambda_{34}c_\beta s_\beta + \Re(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi})c_\beta^2 & 2\lambda_2 s_\beta^2 + \Re(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi})c_\beta^2 & -\frac{1}{2}\Im(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi})c_\beta \\ +\Re(\lambda_7 e^{i\xi})s_\beta^2 & +2\Re(\lambda_7 e^{i\xi})s_\beta c_\beta & -\Im(\lambda_7 e^{i\xi})s_\beta \\ -\frac{1}{2}\Im(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi})s_\beta & -\frac{1}{2}\Im(\lambda_5 e^{2i\xi})c_\beta & 0 \\ -\Im(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi})c_\beta & -\Im(\lambda_6 e^{i\xi})s_\beta & \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

where $\lambda_{34} = \lambda_3 + \lambda_4$.

- Inputs: With $m_{12}^2 = |m_{12}|^2 e^{i\phi_{12}}$ and $\lambda_{5,6,7} = |\lambda_{5,6,7}| e^{i\phi_{5,6,7}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & v, t_\beta, |m_{12}|; \\ & \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, |\lambda_5|, |\lambda_6|, |\lambda_7|; \\ & \phi_5 + 2\xi, \phi_6 + \xi, \phi_7 + \xi, \text{sign}[\cos(\phi_{12} + \xi)]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

When the CP-odd phases $\phi_5 + 2\xi$, $\phi_6 + \xi$ and $\phi_7 + \xi$ are given, $\sin(\phi_{12} + \xi)$ is fixed by the CP-odd tadpole condition and, accordingly, $\cos(\phi_{12} + \xi)$ is determined up to the two-fold ambiguity. One may take the convention with $\xi = 0$ without loss of generality.