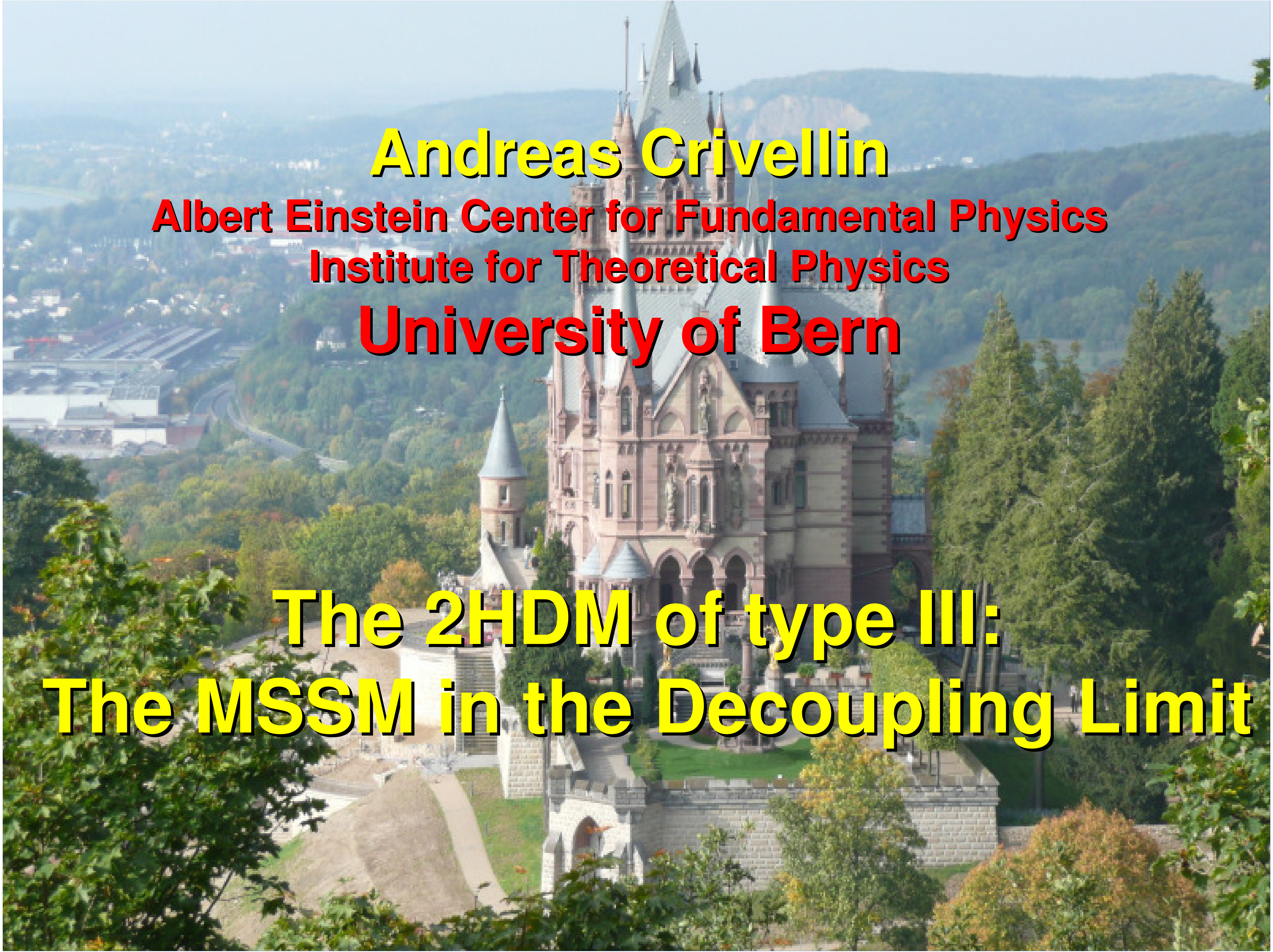

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The 2HDM of type III: The MSSM in the Decoupling Limit

Outline:

- Introduction
- Matching on the MSSM on the 2HDM
  - Resummation and effective Higgs-quark vertices
  - 2-loop corrections
- Flavour-phenomenology of 2HDMs with generic flavour-structure
  - Constraints from FCNC processes
  - Tauonic B decays
  - Limits on LFV processes
- Conclusions

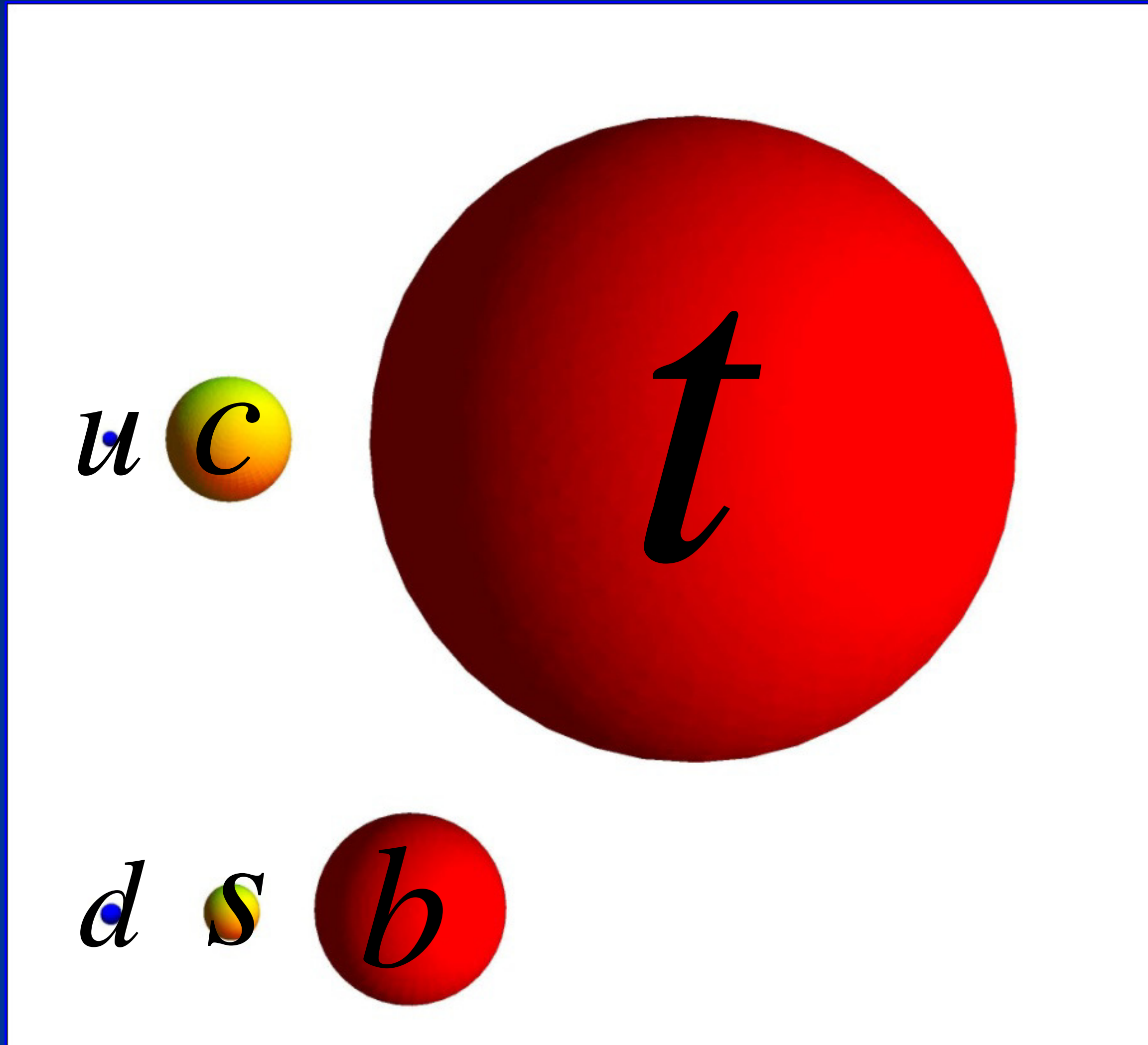
Introduction

Sources of flavour violation in the MSSM

Quark masses

- Top quark is very heavy: $m_t \approx v$
- Bottom quark rather light, but Y^b can be big at large tan(β)
- All other quark masses are very small

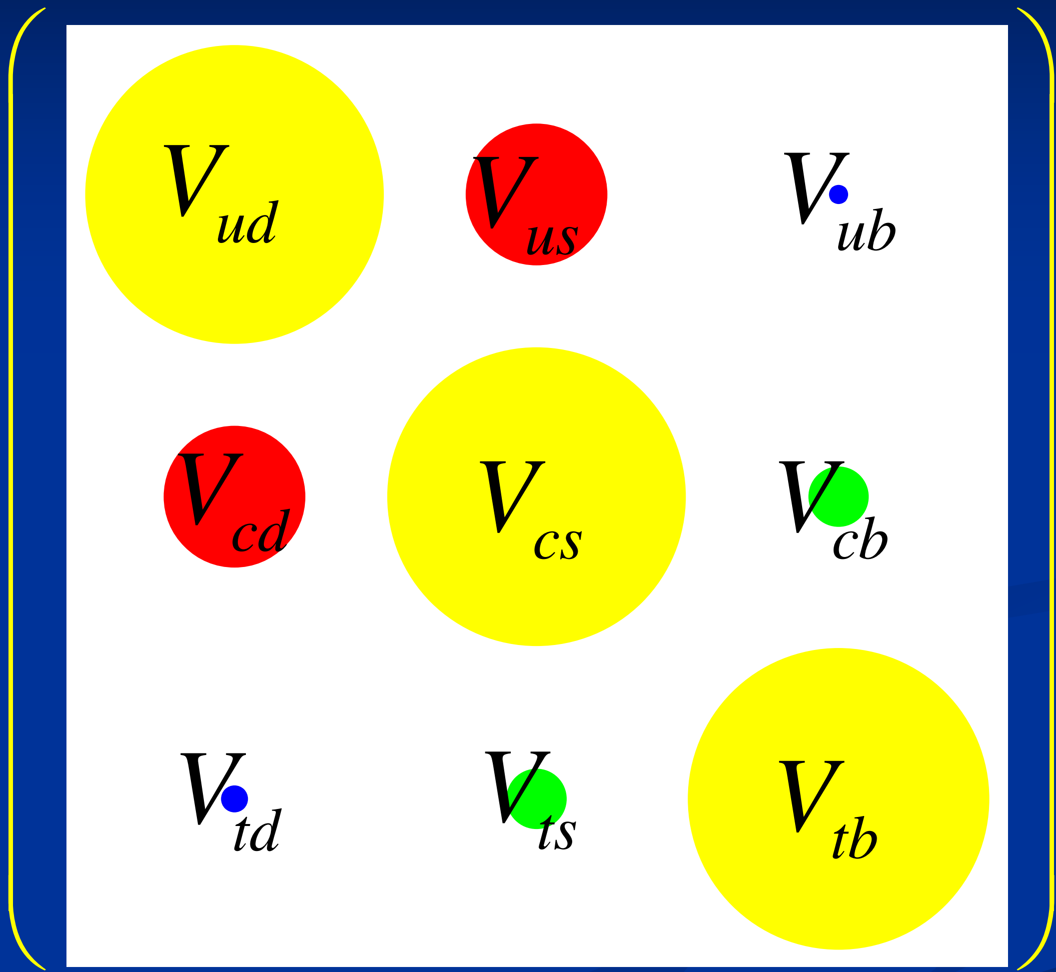
  ➡ sensitive to radiative corrections



CKM matrix

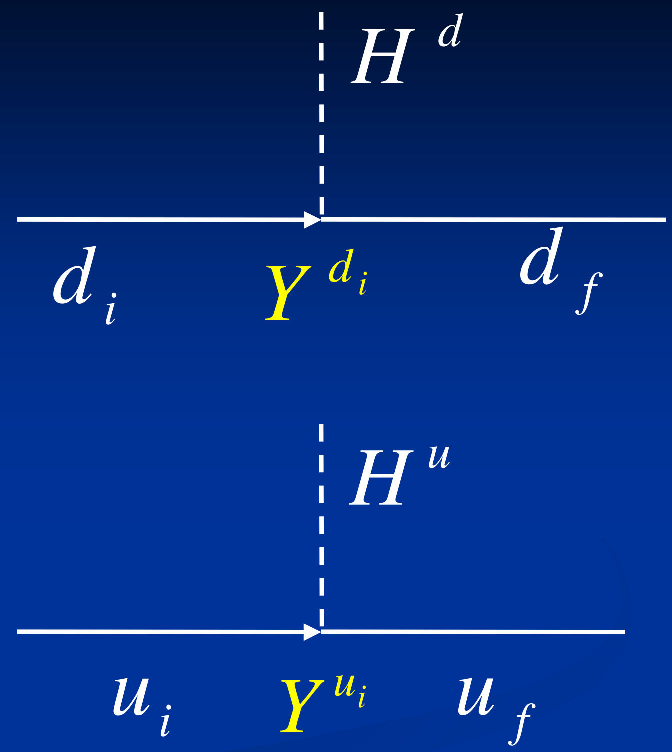
- CKM matrix is the only source of flavor and CP violation in the SM.
- No tree-level FCNCs
- Off-diagonal CKM elements are small

$V_{CKM} =$



➡ Flavor-violation is suppressed in the Standard Model.

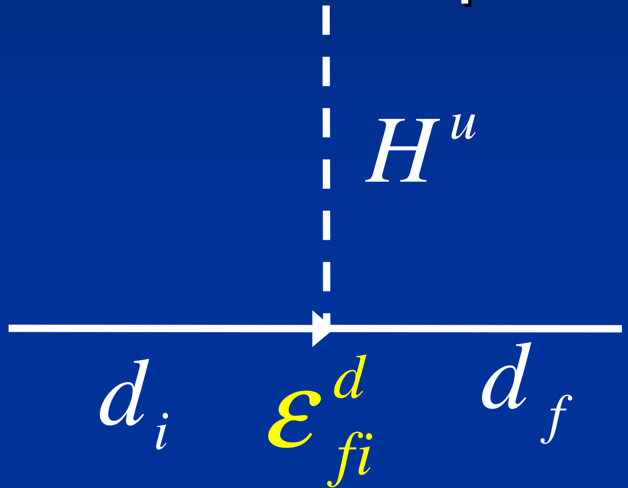
MSSM at tree-level: 2HDM of type II

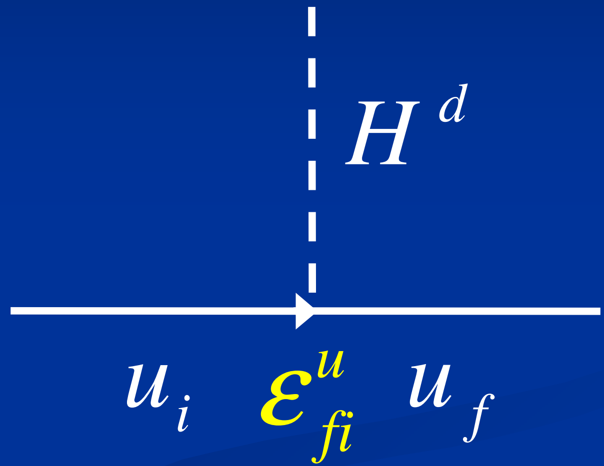


- One Higgs doublet couples only to down quarks the other Higgs doublet only to up-quarks.
- 2 additional free parameters: $\tan(\beta)=v_u/v_d$ and the heavy Higgs mass M_H
- Neutral Higgs-quark couplings are flavour-conserving.

2HDM of type III

- Both Higgs doublets couple simultaneously to up and down quarks.





$$m^d_{ij} = v_d Y^d_{ij} + v_u \varepsilon^d_{ij} \qquad m^u_{ij} = v_u Y^u_{ij} + v_d \varepsilon^u_{ij}$$

- The parameters $\varepsilon^{u,d}_{ij}$ describe flavor-changing neutral Higgs interactions
- In the MSSM, $\varepsilon^{u,d}_{ij}$ are induced via loops

Squark mass matrix

$$M^2_{\tilde{q}} = \begin{pmatrix} M^{\tilde{q}\,2}_{LL} & \Delta^{\tilde{q}\,LR} \\ \Delta^{\tilde{q}\,LR\,\dagger} & M^{\tilde{q}\,2}_{RR} \end{pmatrix}$$

hermitian: ➡ $W^{\tilde{q}\,\dagger} M^2_{\tilde{q}} W^{\tilde{q}} = M^{2(D)}_{\tilde{q}}$

$M^{\tilde{q}\,2}_{LL,RR}$ involves only bilinear terms (in the decoupling limit)

The chirality-changing elements are proportional to a vev

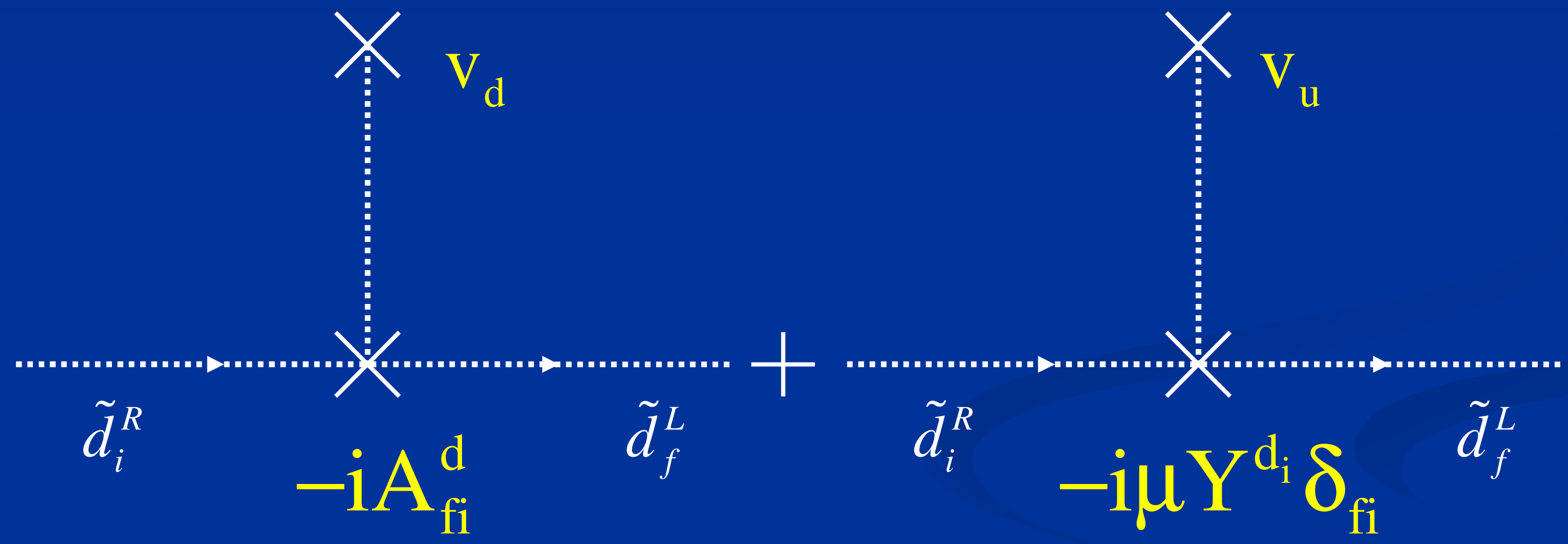
$$\Delta^{d\,LR}_{ij} = -v_d \left(\mu \tan(\beta) Y^d_i \delta_{ij} + A^d_{ij} \right)$$

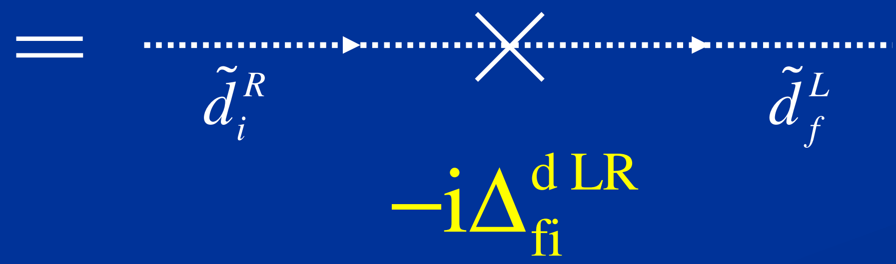
$$\Delta^{u\,LR}_{ij} = -v_u \left(\mu \cot(\beta) Y^u_i \delta_{ij} + A^u_{ij} \right)$$

$$\tan(\beta) = \frac{v_u}{v_d}$$

Squark-Higgs couplings

- The off-diagonal elements $\Delta_{ij}^{q\,LR}$ originate from squark-Higgs couplings





≙ Mass insertion approximation

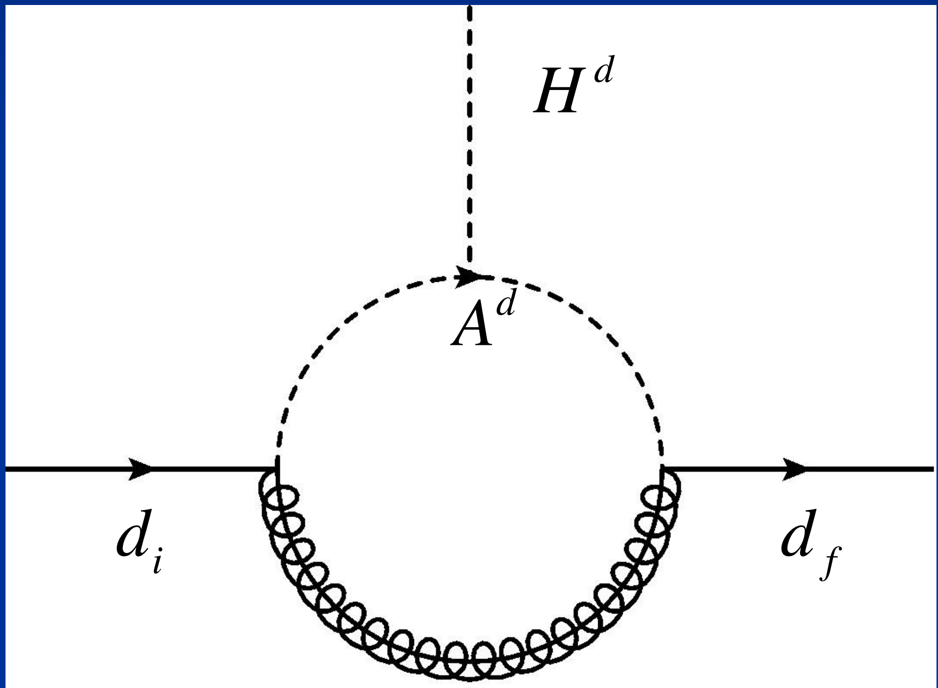
$$\delta_{fi}^{\tilde{q}\,LR} \equiv \frac{\Delta_{fi}^{\tilde{q}\,LR}}{\hat{m}_{\tilde{q}}^2}$$

$\hat{m}_{\tilde{q}}^2$ average squark mass

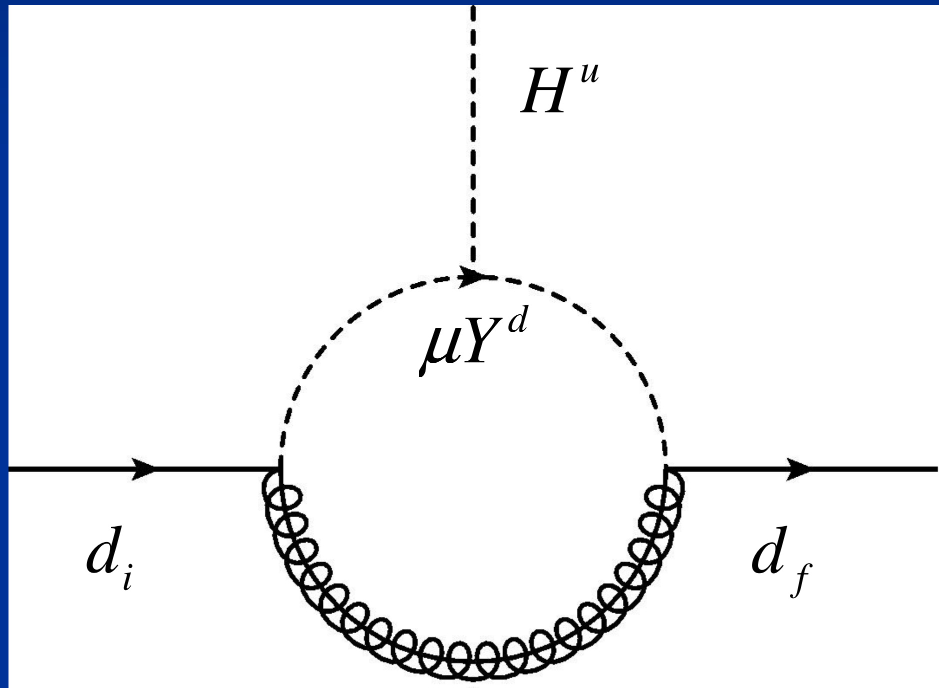
Higgs-quark couplings and quark self-energies

Loop corrections to Higgs quark couplings

- Before electroweak symmetry breaking



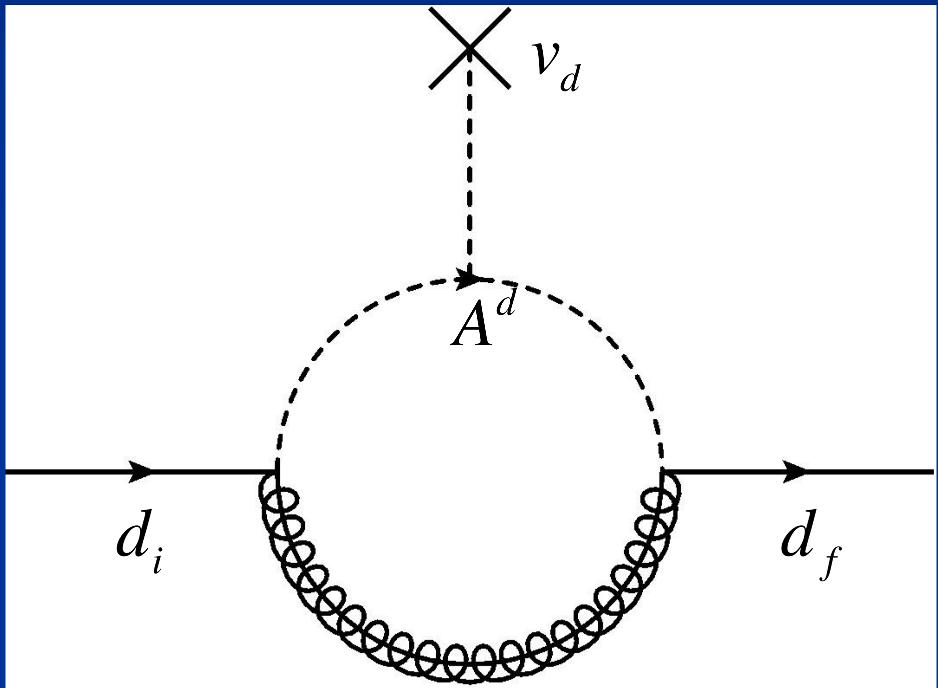
$\Gamma^{H^d}_{d_f d_i}$

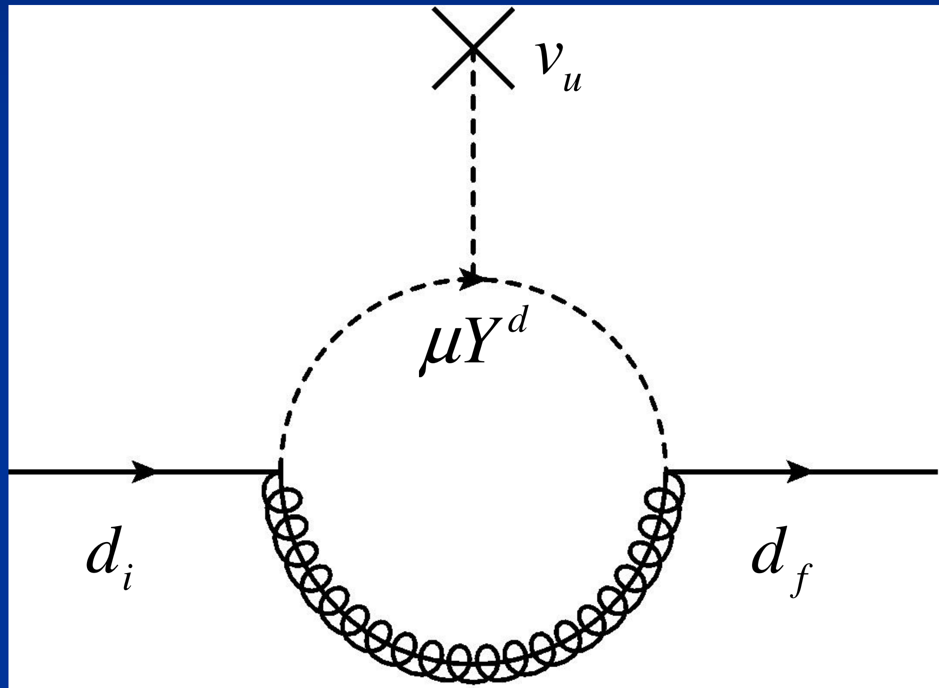


$\Gamma^{H^u}_{d_f d_i}$

Loop corrections to Higgs quark couplings

- After electroweak symmetry breaking





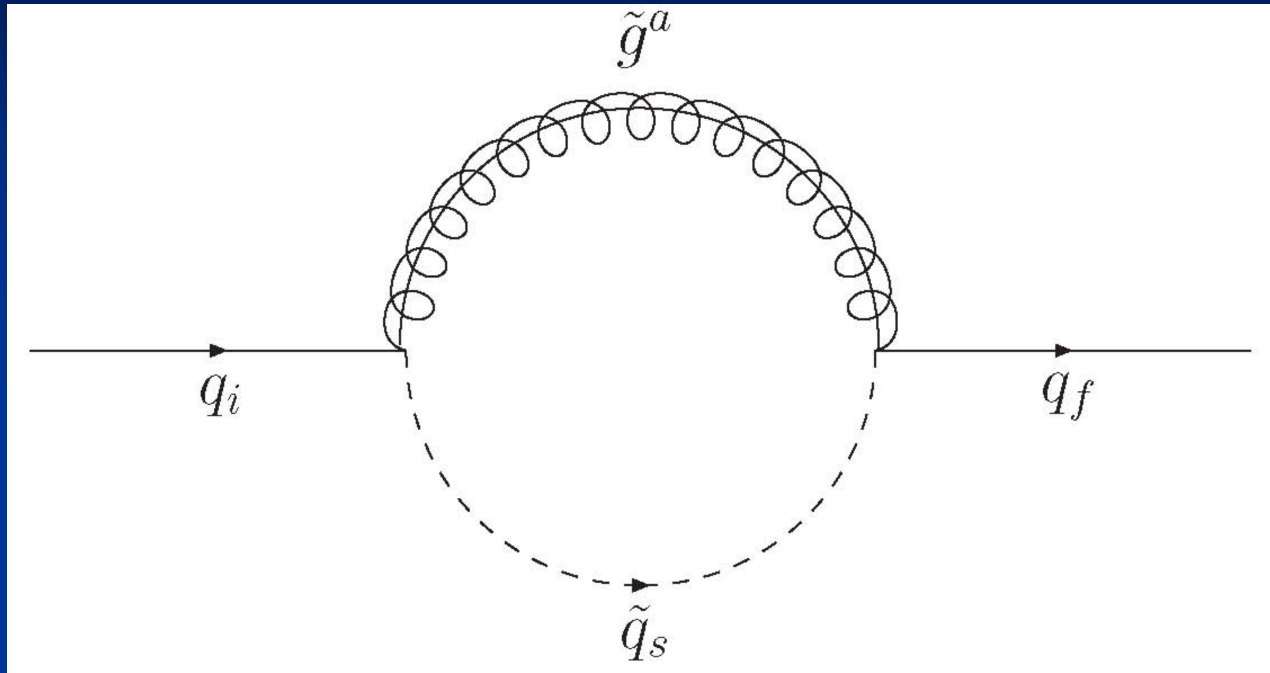
$$\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{fi\,A} = v_d \Gamma^{H^d}_{d_f d_i}$$

$$\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{fi\,Y} = v_u \Gamma^{H^u}_{d_f d_i}$$

➡ One-to-one correspondence between Higgs-quark couplings and chirality changing self-energies. (In the decoupling limit)

SQCD self-energy:

$$-i\Sigma(0)_{fi}^{q\,LR} =$$



$$\Sigma_{fi}^{q\,LR} = \alpha_s \frac{2}{3\pi} m_{\tilde{g}} W_{fs} W_{i+3,s}^{*} B_0\left(m_{\tilde{g}}{}^2, m_{\tilde{q}_s}^2\right)$$

Finite and proportional to at least one power of $\Delta_{fi}^{q\,LR}$

$$\Sigma_{fi}^{q\,LR} = \alpha_s \frac{2}{3\pi} m_{\tilde{g}} \left(\Lambda^{q\,LL} \Delta^{q\,LR} \Lambda^{q\,RR}\right)_{fi} C_0\left(m_{\tilde{g}}{}^2, m_{\tilde{q}}^2, m_{\tilde{q}}^2\right)$$

decoupling limit

Decomposition of the self-energy

Decompose the self-energy

$$\Sigma_{ii}^{d\,LR} = \Sigma_{ii\,A}^{d\,LR} + \Sigma_{ii\,Y}^{d\,LR}$$

into a holomorphic part proportional to an A-term

$$\Sigma_{fi\,A}^{d\,LR} = -v_d \alpha_s \frac{2}{3\pi} m_{\tilde{g}} \left(\Lambda^{d\,LL} A^q \Lambda^{d\,RR} \right)_{fi} C_0\left(m_{\tilde{g}}{}^2, m_{\tilde{q}}^2, m_{\tilde{q}}^2 \right)$$

non-holomorphic part proportional to a Yukawa

$$\Sigma_{fi\,Y}^{d\,LR} = -v_u \mu \alpha_s \frac{2}{3\pi} m_{\tilde{g}} \mu \left(\Lambda^{d\,LL} Y^d \Lambda^{d\,RR} \right)_{fi} C_0\left(m_{\tilde{g}}{}^2, m_{\tilde{q}}^2, m_{\tilde{q}}^2 \right)$$

Define dimensionless quantity $\varepsilon_i^d = \Sigma_{ii\,Y}^{d\,LR} \Big/ v_u Y^{d_i}$

which is independent of a Yukawa coupling

Threshold corrections

and resummation of chirally enhanced corrections

Determination of the MSSM Yukawa coupling

- All corrections are finite and are non-decoupling

Matching condition:

$$m_{d_i} = v_d Y^{d_i} + \Sigma_{ii}^{d\,LR}$$

$$= v_d Y^{d_i} + \Sigma_{ii\,A}^{q\,LR} + v_d \tan(\beta) Y^{d_i} \varepsilon_{d_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad Y^{d_i} = \frac{m_{d_i} - \Sigma_{ii\,A}^{q\,LR}}{v_d \left(1 + \tan(\beta)\varepsilon_i^d\right)}$$

- tan(β) is automatically resummed to all orders

Chiral enhancement

$$\Sigma_{fi}^{d\,LR} \approx \frac{1}{50}\frac{\Delta_{fi}^{q\,LR}}{M_{SUSY}} = \frac{-v_d}{50}\left(\tan(\beta)\,Y_i^d\delta_{ij} + \frac{A_{ij}^d}{M_{SUSY}}\right)$$

- For the bottom quark only the term proportional to tan(β) is important.
  ➡ tan(β) enhancement

$$\Sigma_{33\,Y}^{d\,LR} = \frac{-1}{100} v_d \tan(\beta)\,Y^b \sim m_b$$

$$O\left(\frac{\tan(\beta)}{100}\right)$$

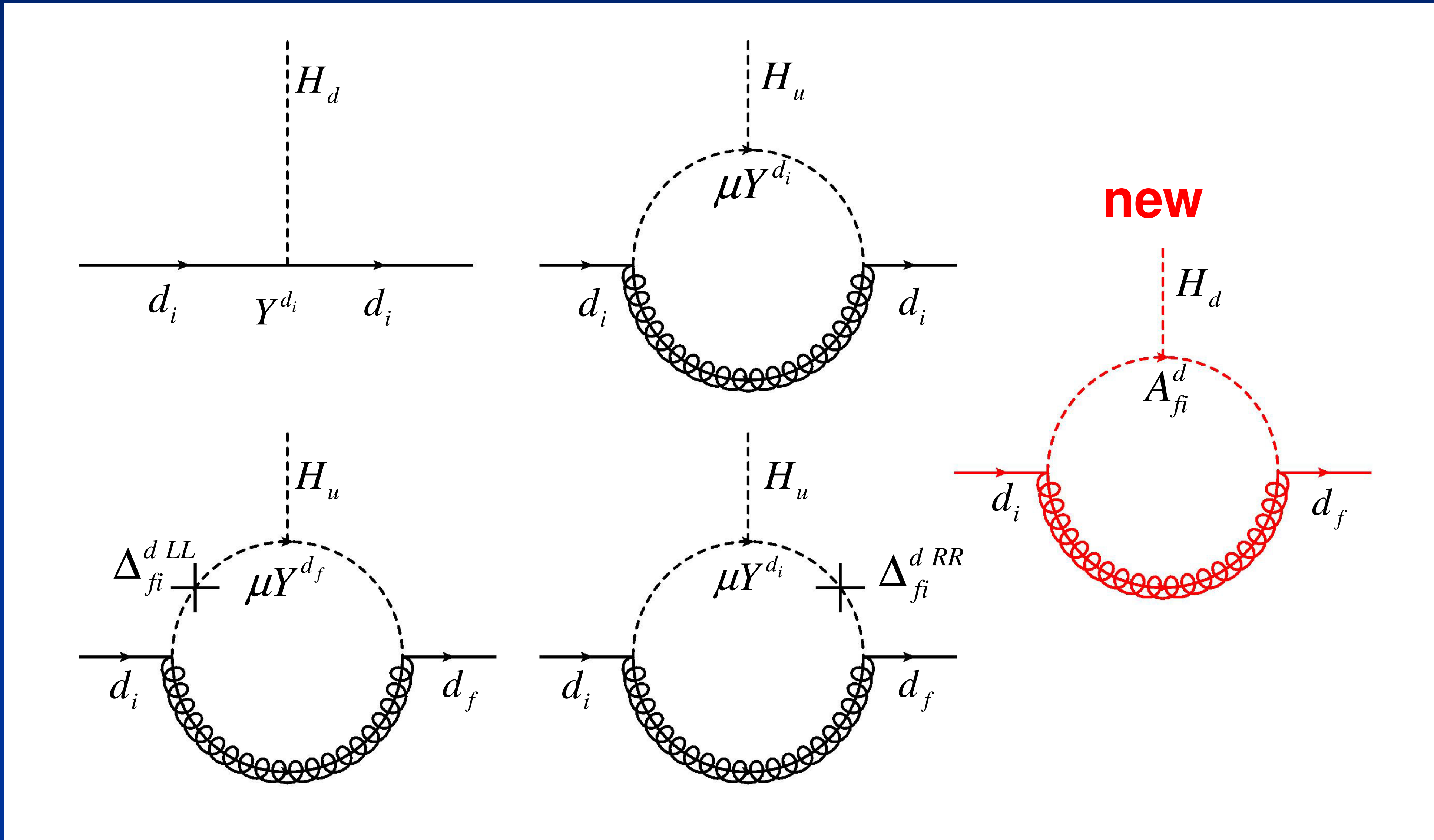
- For the light quarks also the part proportional to the A-term is relevant.

$$\Sigma_{22\,A}^{d\,LR} = O(1) \triangleq A_{22}^d \approx M_{SUSY}$$

$$\Sigma_{11\,A}^{d\,LR} = O(1) \triangleq A_{11}^d \approx \frac{1}{50} M_{SUSY}$$

Effective Higgs-quark vertices

Higgs vertices in the EFT I



Higgs vertices in the EFT II

$$L_Y^{\mathrm{eff}} = \bar{Q}_{f\,L}^{a}\left(\left(Y_i^{d}\delta_{fi} + E_{fi}^{d}\right)\varepsilon_{ba} H_d^{b} + E_{fi}^{\prime d} H_u^{a*}\right) d_{i\,R}$$

- Non-holomorphic corrections $E_{fi}^{\prime d} = \Sigma_{fi\,Y}^{d\,LR} / v_u$
- Holomorphic corrections $E_{fi}^{d} = \Sigma_{fi\,A}^{d\,LR} / v_d$
- The quark mass matrix $m_{fi}^{d} = v_d\left(Y^{d_i}\delta_{fi} + E_{fi}^{d}\right) + v_u E_{fi}^{\prime d}$ is no longer diagonal in the same basis as the Yukawa coupling

⇒ Flavor-changing neutral Higgs couplings

Effective Yukawa couplings

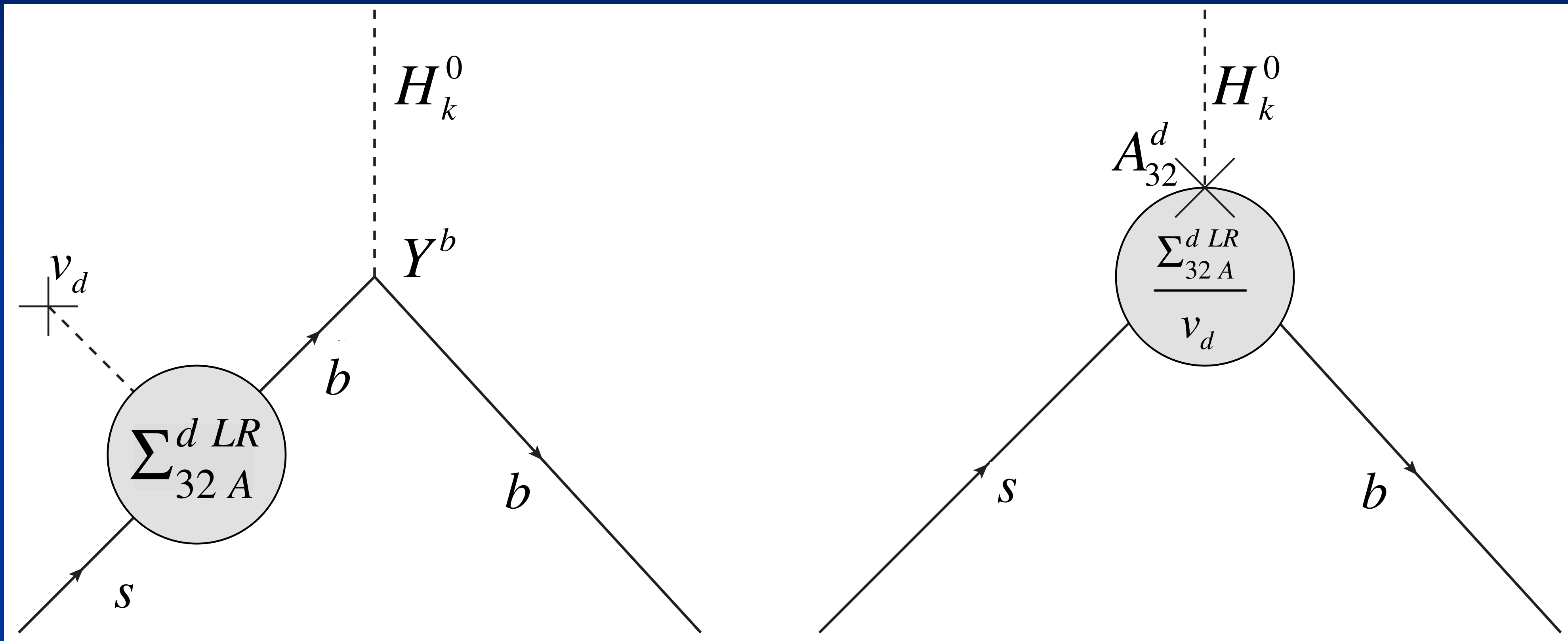
- Final result: $\varepsilon^{d}_{ij} = \frac{1}{v_d}\left(m_{d_i}\delta_{ij} - \tilde{\Sigma}^{d\,LR}_{ij\,Y}\right)$ with

$$\tilde{\Sigma}^{d\,LR}_{jk\,Y} = U^{d\,L*}_{jf}\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{jk\,Y}U^{d\,R}_{ki}$$

$$\approx \Sigma^{d\,LR}_{fi\,Y} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{22\,Y}}{m_{d_2}}\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{12} & \frac{\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{33\,Y}}{m_{d_3}}\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{13} \\ \frac{\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{22\,Y}}{m_{d_2}}\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{21} & 0 & \frac{\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{33\,Y}}{m_{q_3}}\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{23} \\ \frac{\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{33\,Y}}{m_{d_3}}\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{31} & \frac{\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{33\,Y}}{m_{q_3}}\Sigma^{d\,LR}_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagrammatic explanation in the full theory:

Higgs vertices in the full theory



- Cancellation incomplete since $v_d Y^b \neq m_b$
  Part proportional to $\Sigma_{33\,Y}^{d\,LR}$ is left over.

➡ A-terms generate flavor-changing Higgs couplings

SUSY_FLAVOR 2.0

A.C., J. Rosiek et al, arXiv:1203.5023

Calculates a large set of flavour observables including the complete resummation of all chirally enhanced corrections and the effective Higgs vertices.

Observable	Most stringent constraints on	Experiment
$\Delta F = 0$		
$\frac{1}{2}(g-2)_e$	$\mathrm{Re}\left[\delta^{\ell\,\mathrm{LR,RL}}_{11}\right]$	$(1159652188.4 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-12}$
$\frac{1}{2}(g-2)_\mu$	$\mathrm{Re}\left[\delta^{\ell\,\mathrm{LR,RL}}_{22}\right]$	$(11659208.7 \pm 8.7) \times 10^{-10}$
$\frac{1}{2}(g-2)_\tau$	$\mathrm{Re}\left[\delta^{\ell\,\mathrm{LR,RL}}_{33}\right]$	$< 1.1 \times 10^{-3}$
$\lvert d_e\rvert(\mathrm{ecm})$	$\mathrm{Im}\left[\delta^{\ell\,\mathrm{LR,RL}}_{11}\right]$	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-27}$
$\lvert d_\mu\rvert(\mathrm{ecm})$	$\mathrm{Im}\left[\delta^{\ell\,\mathrm{LR,RL}}_{22}\right]$	$< 2.8 \times 10^{-19}$
$\lvert d_\tau\rvert(\mathrm{ecm})$	$\mathrm{Im}\left[\delta^{\ell\,\mathrm{LR,RL}}_{33}\right]$	$< 1.1 \times 10^{-17}$
$\lvert d_n\rvert(\mathrm{ecm})$	$\mathrm{Im}\left[\delta^{d\,\mathrm{LR,RL}}_{11}\right]$, $\mathrm{Im}\left[\delta^{u\,\mathrm{LR,RL}}_{11}\right]$	$< 2.9 \times 10^{-26}$
$\Delta F = 1$		
$\mathrm{Br}(\mu \to e\gamma)$	$\delta^{\ell\,LR,RL}_{12,21}$, $\delta^{\ell\,LL,RR}_{12}$	$< 2.8 \times 10^{-11}$
$\mathrm{Br}(\tau \to e\gamma)$	$\delta^{\ell\,LR,RL}_{13,31}$, $\delta^{\ell\,LL,RR}_{13}$	$< 3.3 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mathrm{Br}(\tau \to \mu\gamma)$	$\delta^{\ell\,LR,RL}_{23,32}$, $\delta^{\ell\,LL,RR}_{23}$	$< 4.4 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mathrm{Br}(K_L \to \pi^0\nu\nu)$	$\delta^{u\,LR}_{23}, \delta^{u\,LR}_{13} \times \delta^{u\,LR}_{23}$	$< 6.7 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mathrm{Br}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\nu)$	sensitive to $\delta^{u\,LR}_{13} \times \delta^{u\,LR}_{23}$	$17.3^{+11.5}_{-10.5} \times 10^{-11}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_d \to ee)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{13}$	$< 1.13 \times 10^{-7}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_d \to \mu\mu)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{13}$	$< 1.8 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_d \to \tau\tau)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{13}$	$< 4.1 \times 10^{-3}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_s \to ee)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{23}$	$< 7.0 \times 10^{-5}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_s \to \mu\mu)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{23}$	$< 1.08 \times 10^{-8}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_s \to \tau\tau)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{23}$	$--$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_s \to \mu e)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{23} \times \delta^{\ell\,LL,RR}_{12}$	$< 2.0 \times 10^{-7}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_s \to \tau e)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{23} \times \delta^{\ell\,LL,RR}_{13}$	$< 2.8 \times 10^{-5}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_s \to \mu\tau)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{23} \times \delta^{\ell\,LL,RR}_{23}$	$< 2.2 \times 10^{-5}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B^+ \to \tau^+\nu)$	–	$(1.65 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-4}$
$\mathrm{Br}(B_d \to D\tau\nu)/\mathrm{Br}(B_d \to Dl\nu)$	–	$(0.407 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.049)$
$\mathrm{Br}(B \to X_s\gamma)$	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{23}$ for large $\tan\beta$, $\delta^{d\,LR}_{23,32}$	$(3.52 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Delta F = 2$		
$\lvert\epsilon_K\rvert$	$\mathrm{Im}\left[(\delta^{d\,\mathrm{LL,RR}}_{12})^2\right]$, $\mathrm{Im}\left[(\delta^{d\,\mathrm{LR}}_{12,21})^2\right]$	$(2.229 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-3}$
ΔM_K	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{12}$, $\delta^{d\,LR}_{12,21}$	$(5.292 \pm 0.009) \times 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$
ΔM_D	$\delta^{u\,LL,RR}_{12}$, $\delta^{u\,LR}_{12,21}$	$(2.37^{+0.66}_{-0.71}) \times 10^{-2}\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$
ΔM_{B_d}	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{13}$, $\delta^{d\,LR}_{13,31}$	$(0.507 \pm 0.005)\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$
ΔM_{B_s}	$\delta^{d\,LL,RR}_{23}$, $\delta^{d\,LR}_{23,32}$	$(17.77 \pm 0.12)\ \mathrm{ps}^{-1}$

The SQCD quark self-energy at two-loop

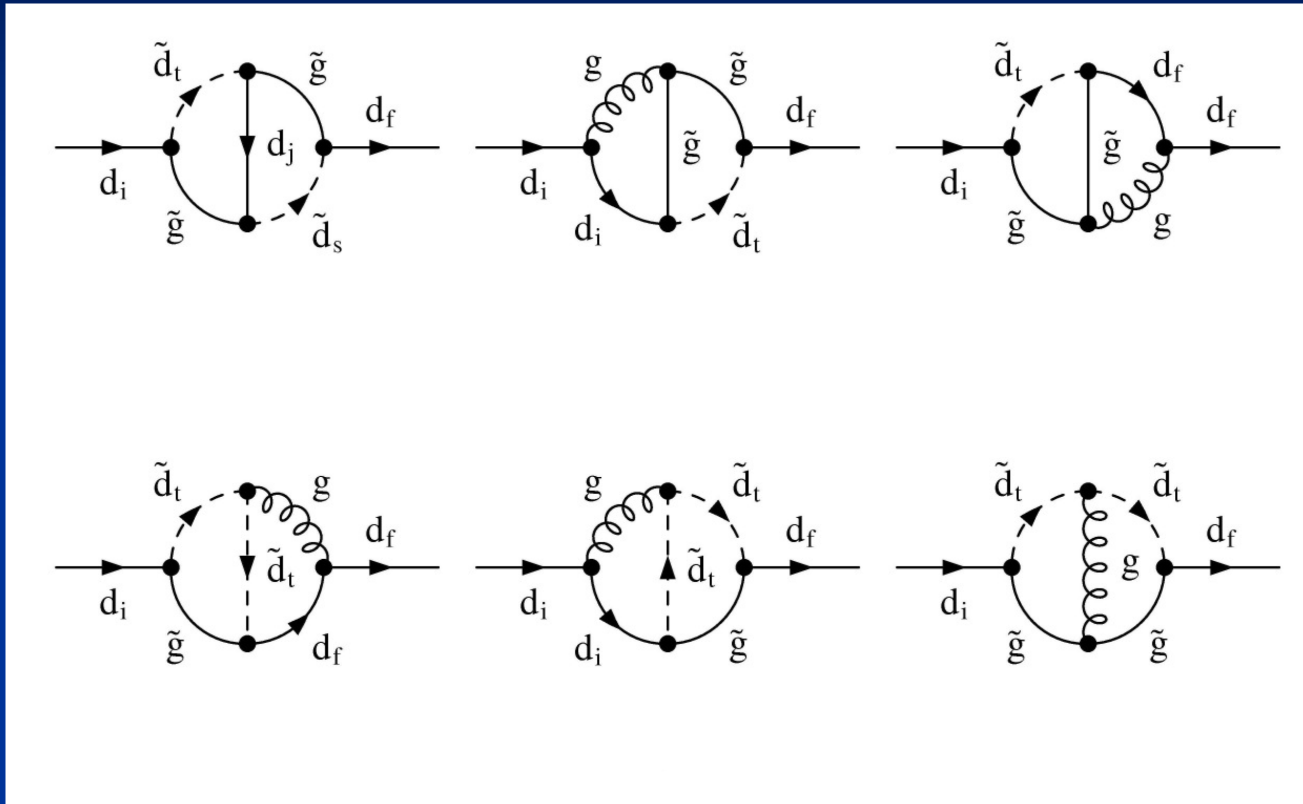
NLO calculation of the quark self-energies

NLO calculation is important for:

- Computation of effective Higgs-quark vertices.
- Determination of the Yukawa couplings of the MSSM superpotential (needed for the study of Yukawa unification in GUTs).
- NLO calculation of FCNC processes in the MSSM at large tan(β).

Reduction of the matching scale dependence

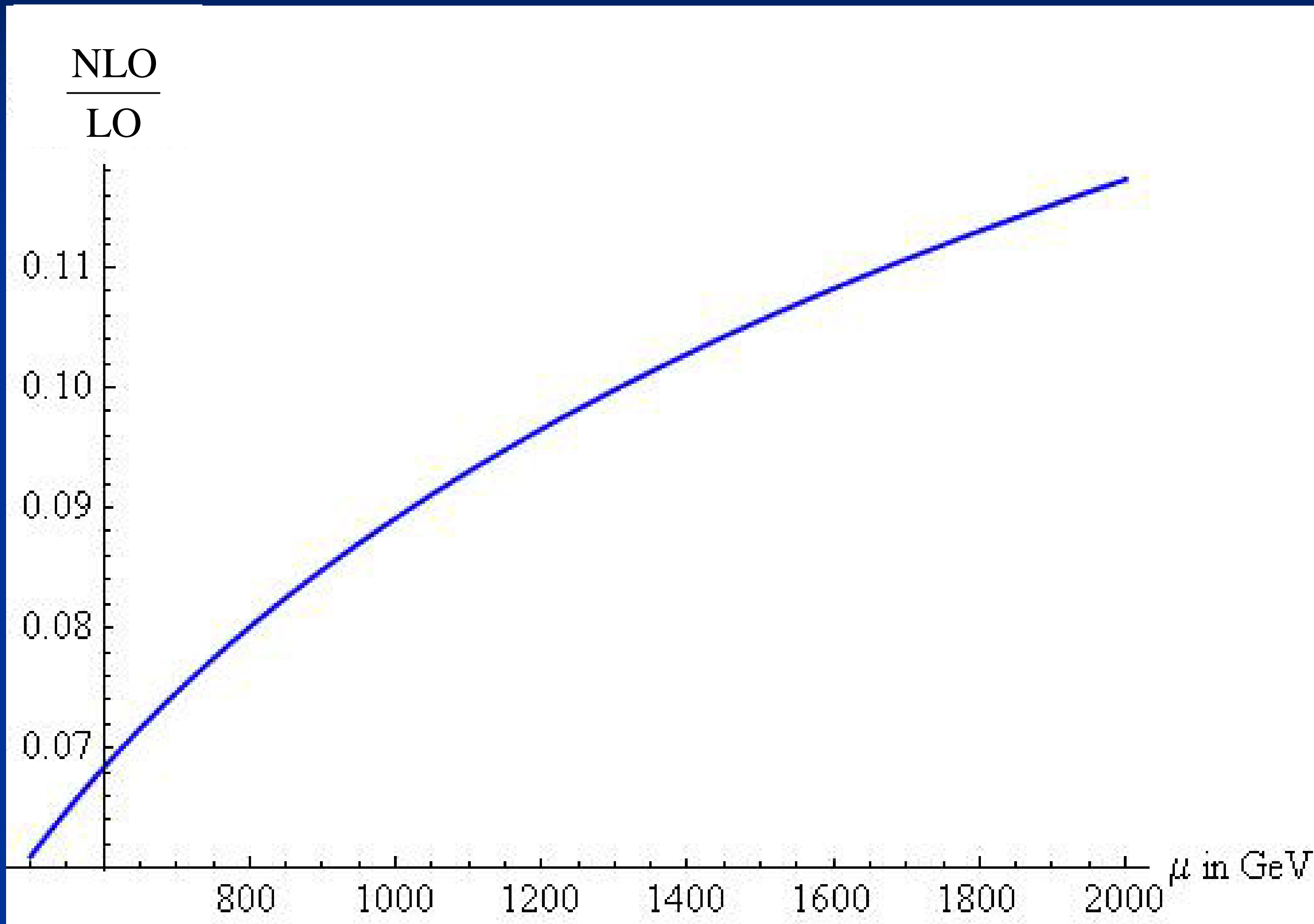
NLO calculation



Examples of 2-loop diagrams

- NLO calculation includes analytic results and tan(β) resummation in the generic MSSM. Δ_b at order α_s^2

NLO results



Relative importance of the 2-loop corrections approximately 9%

Flavour Phenomenology of the 2HDM of Type III

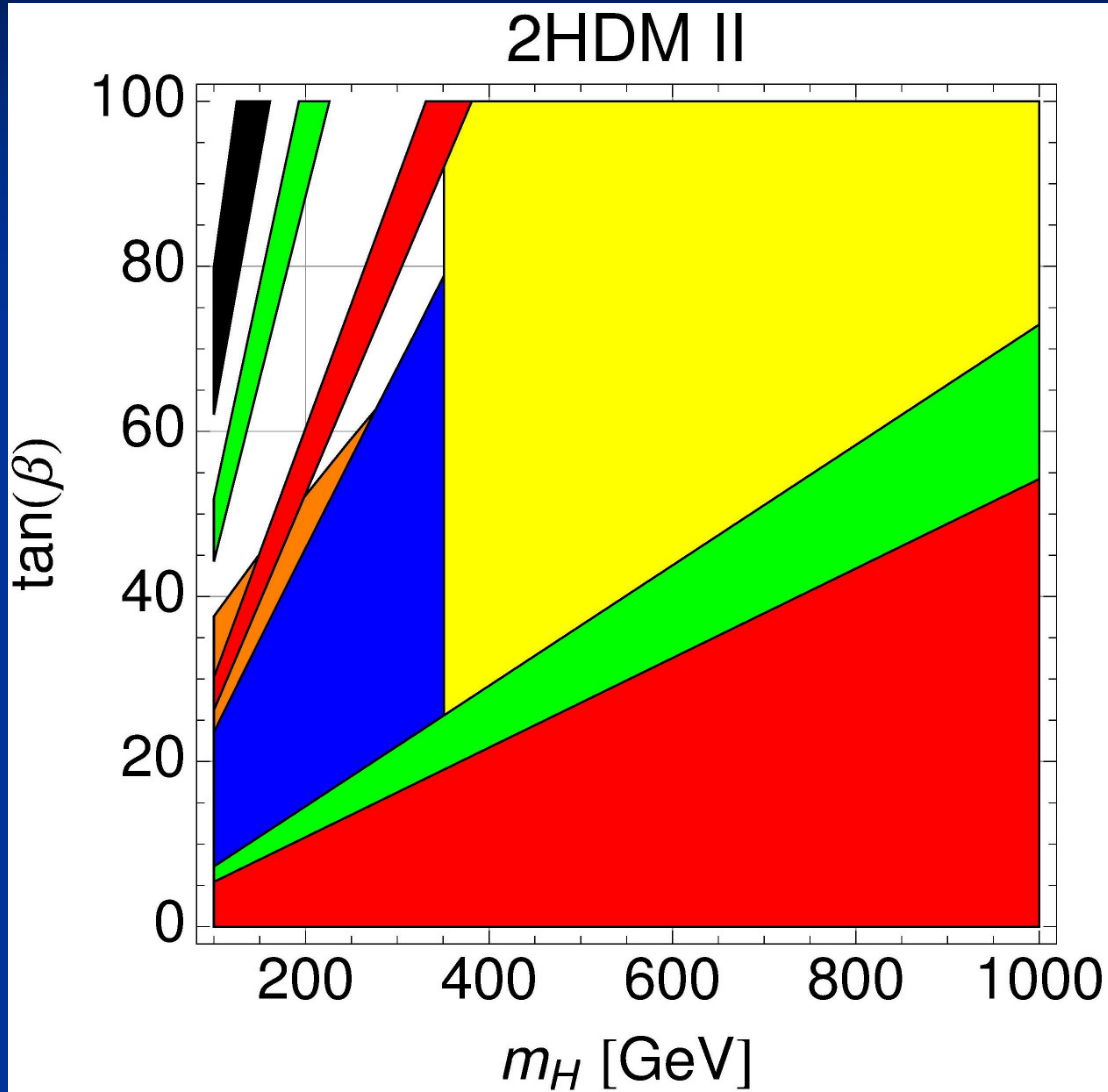
Type-II 2HDM

- Allowed

  2σ regions from:

  (superimposed)

yellow	$b \to s\gamma$
red	$B \to \tau\nu$
blue	$K \to \mu\nu / \pi \to \mu\nu$
green	$B \to D\tau\nu$
orange	$B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$
black	$B \to D^*\tau\nu$

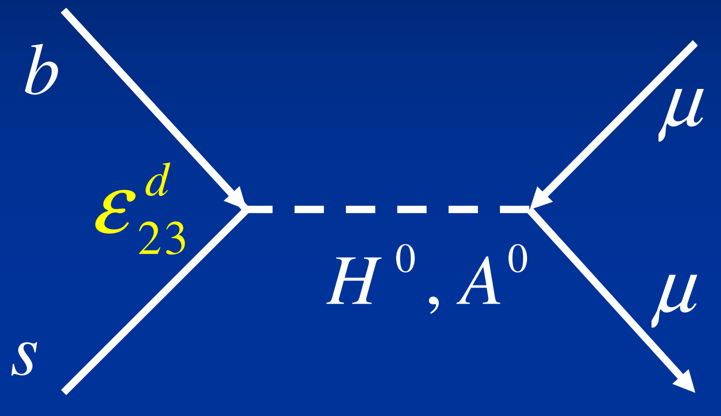


➡ Tension from $B \to D^*\tau\nu$

Type-III: constraints from $M \to \mu^+\mu^-$

$\tan(\beta) = 50$

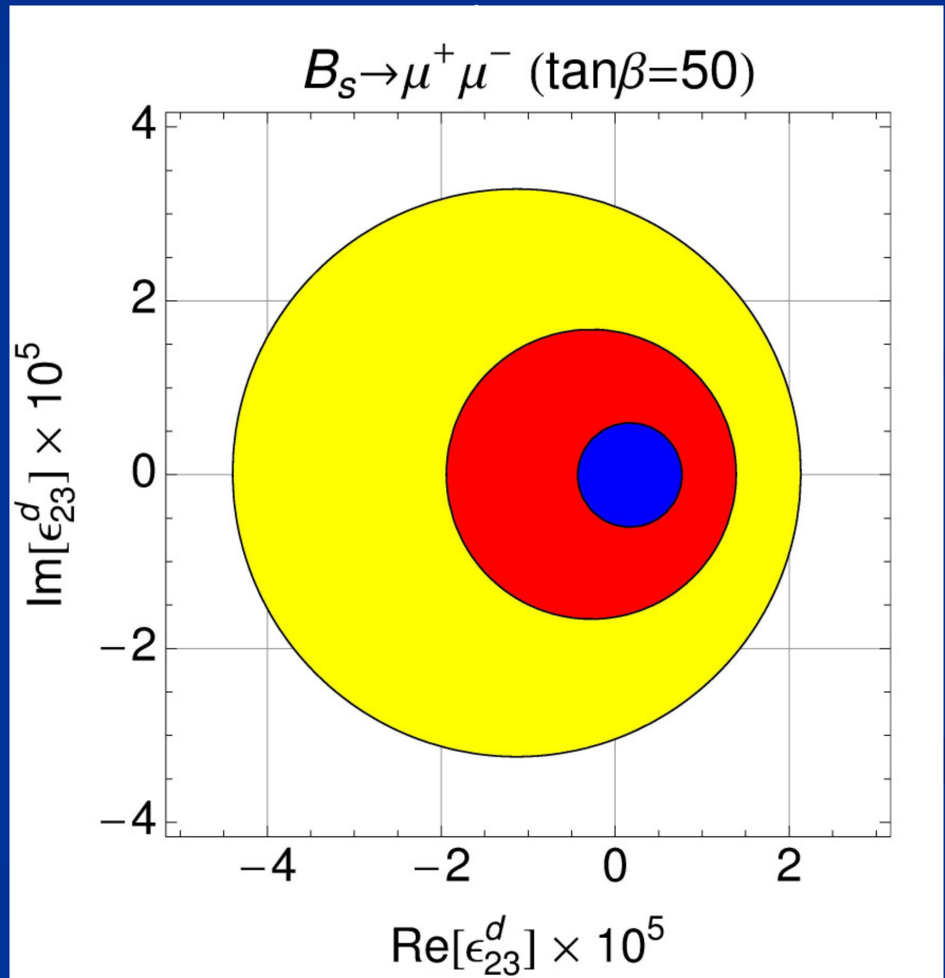
- $m_H = 700$ GeV (yellow)
- $m_H = 500$ GeV (red)
- $m_H = 300$ GeV (blue)



- $B \to \mu^+\mu^-$ constrains $\varepsilon^d_{13,31}$
- $B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$ constrains $\varepsilon^d_{23,32}$
- $K_L \to \mu^+\mu^-$ constrains $\varepsilon^d_{12,21}$
- $D \to \mu^+\mu^-$ constrains $\varepsilon^u_{12,21}$

$\varepsilon^u_{32,23}$ and $\varepsilon^u_{13,31}$ unconstrained

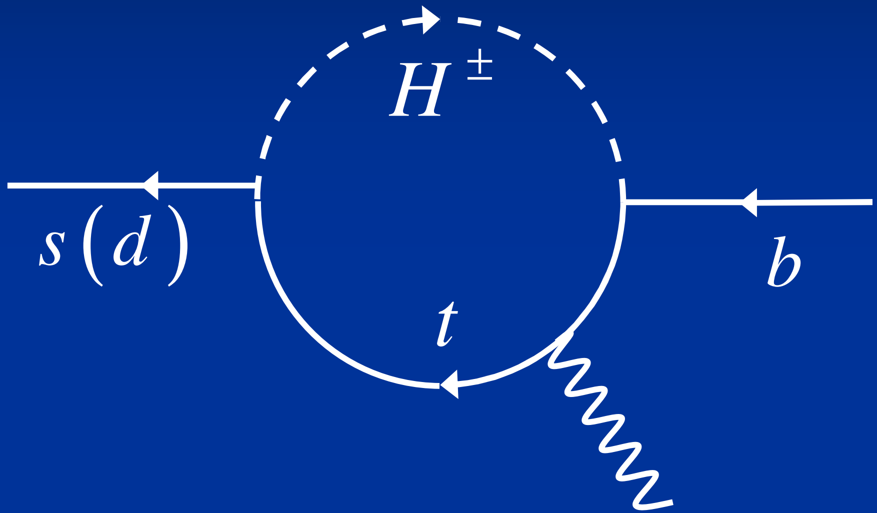
→ from tree-level FCNCs

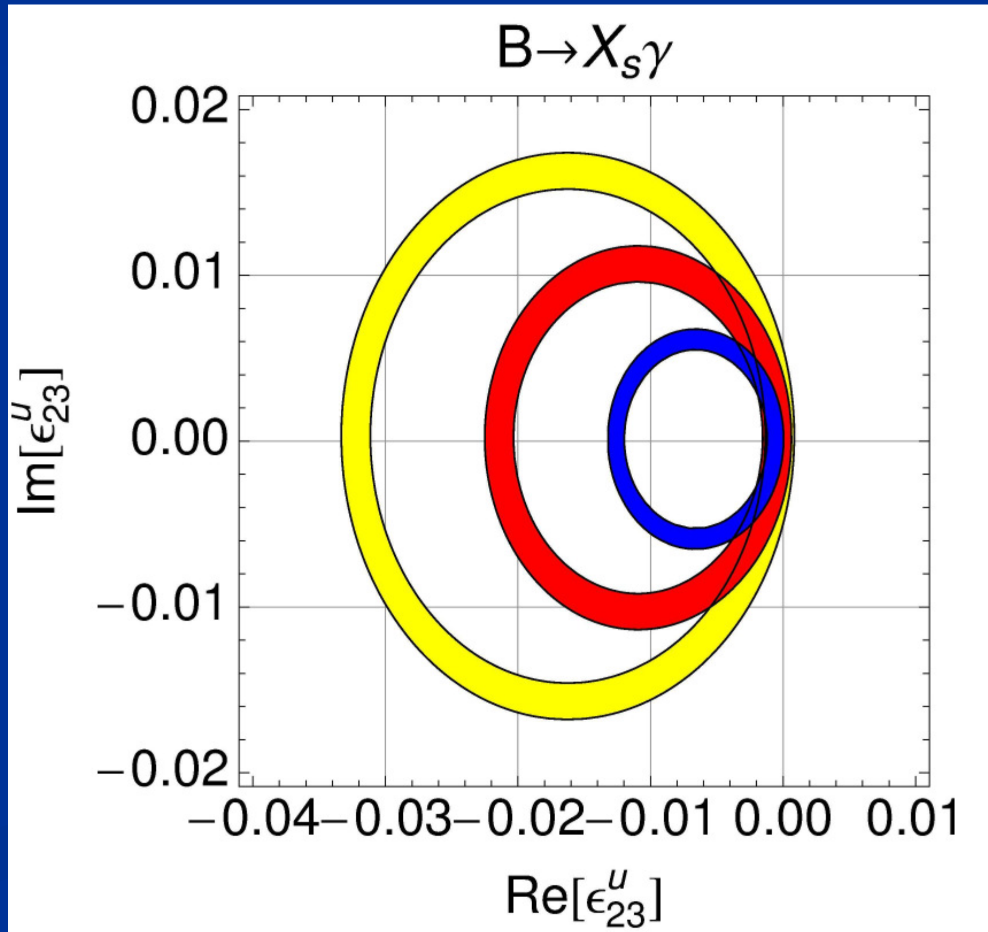


Type-III: Constraints from b→s(d) γ

$\tan(\beta) = 50$

- $m_H = 700$ GeV
- $m_H = 500$ GeV
- $m_H = 300$ GeV





- $b \to s\gamma$ constrains ε^u_{23}
- $b \to d\gamma$ constrains ε^u_{13}
- $\varepsilon^u_{31,32}$ still unconstrained

Tauonic B decays

- Tree-level decays in the SM via W-boson
- Sensitive to a charged Higgs due to the heavy tau lepton in the final state.

Observable	SM	Experiment	Significance
$\mathrm{Br}[B \to \tau\nu]$	$(0.719^{+0.115}_{-0.076}) \times 10^{-4}$	$(1.15 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-4}$	$1.6\,\sigma$
$\mathrm{Br}[B \to D\tau\nu]/\mathrm{Br}[B \to D\ell\nu]$	0.297 ± 0.017	0.440 ± 0.072	$2.0\,\sigma$
$\mathrm{Br}[B \to D^*\tau\nu]/\mathrm{Br}[B \to D^*\ell\nu]$	0.252 ± 0.003	0.332 ± 0.030	$2.7\,\sigma$

➡ All three observables are above the SM prediction

$B \to \tau\,\nu$

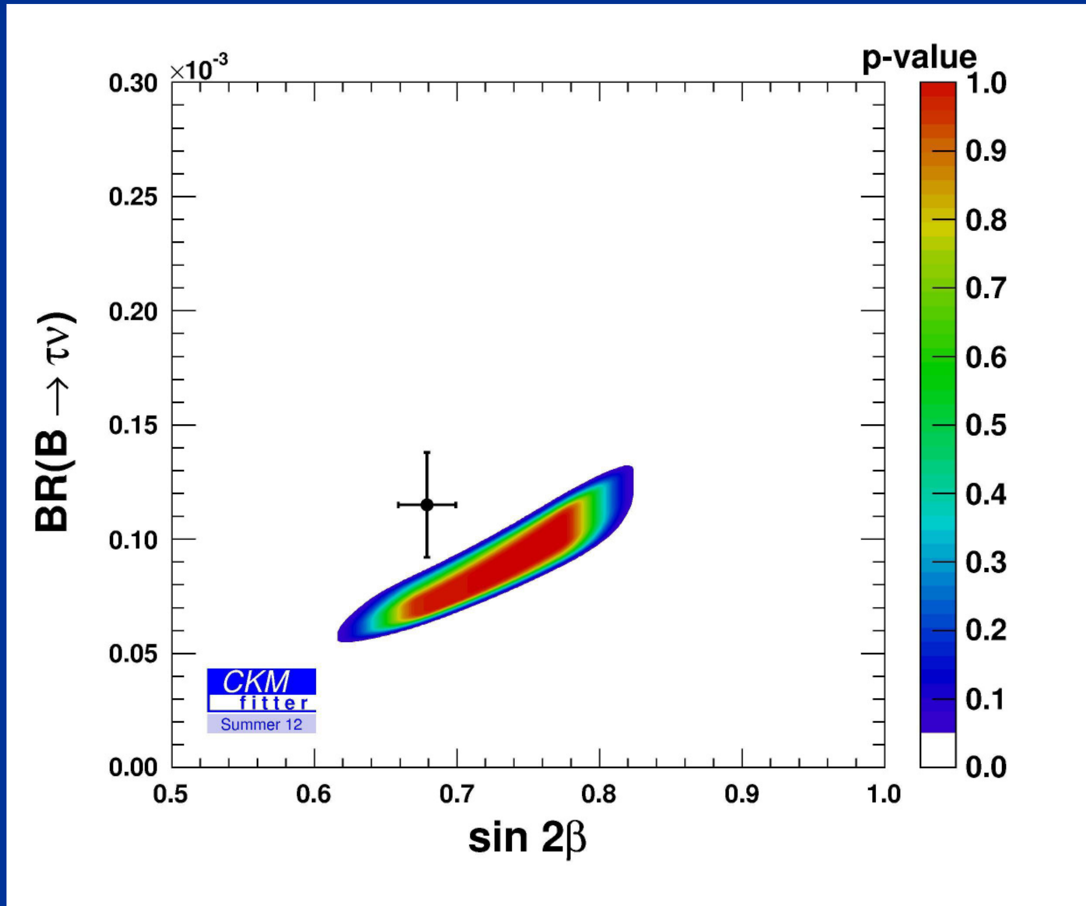
$$Br[B \to \tau\nu] = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{ub}|^2}{8\pi} m_\tau^2 f_B^2 m_B \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{m_B^2}\right) \tau_B \left| 1 + \frac{m_B^2}{m_b m_t} \frac{C_R^{ub} - C_L^{ub}}{C_{SM}^{ub}} \right|^2$$

V_{ub} can be determined from

- $B \to \pi \ell \nu$
- inclusive decay
- Global fit to the CKM matrix

Different determinations do not agree

➡ V_{ub} problem

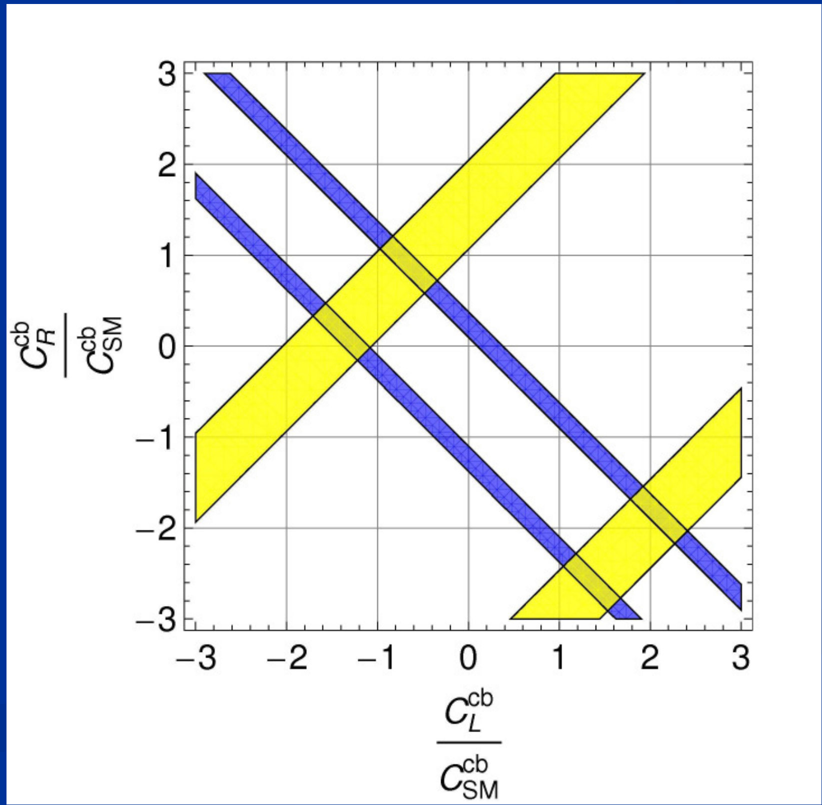


$B \to D^{(*)} \tau \nu$

$$R(D) = \frac{\mathrm{Br}[B \to D\tau\nu]}{\mathrm{Br}[B \to D\ell\nu]} = R_{SM}(D)\left(1 + 1.5\,\mathrm{Re}\left[\frac{C_R^{cb} + C_L^{cb}}{C_{SM}^{cb}}\right] + 1.0\left|\frac{C_R^{cb} + C_L^{cb}}{C_{SM}^{cb}}\right|^2\right)$$

$$R(D^*) = \frac{\mathrm{Br}[B \to D^*\tau\nu]}{\mathrm{Br}[B \to D^*\ell\nu]} = R_{SM}(D^*)\left(1 + 0.12\,\mathrm{Re}\left[\frac{C_R^{cb} - C_L^{cb}}{C_{SM}^{cb}}\right] + 0.05\left|\frac{C_R^{cb} - C_L^{cb}}{C_{SM}^{cb}}\right|^2\right)$$

- Form factors uncertainties drop out to a large extend in the rations R(D) and R(D*).
- R(D*) less sensitive to NP
- C_R cannot explain R(D) and R(D*) simultaneously but C_L can.



Tauonic B decays in the 2HDM II

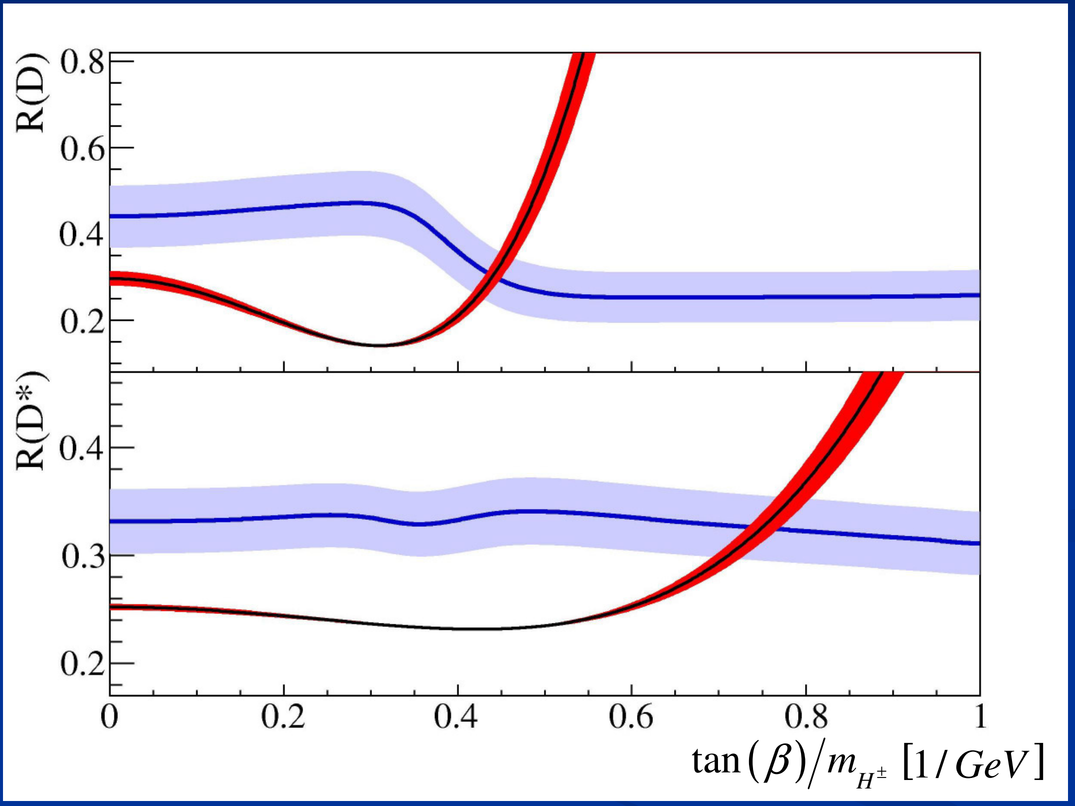
$$C_R^{qb} = \frac{-1}{m_{H^\pm}^2} V_{qb} \frac{m_b m_\tau}{v^2} \tan^2(\beta)$$

$$C_L^{qb} \approx 0$$

- Contribution to $B \to \tau\nu$ necessarily destructive.
- $\tan(\beta)/m_{H^\pm}$ needed for R(D*) too large.
- Cannot explain $B \to D^{(*)}\tau\nu$ and $B \to D\tau\nu$ simultaneously.

BaBar collaboration 1205.5442

➡ Disfavored by current data



arXiv:1205.5442

measurement

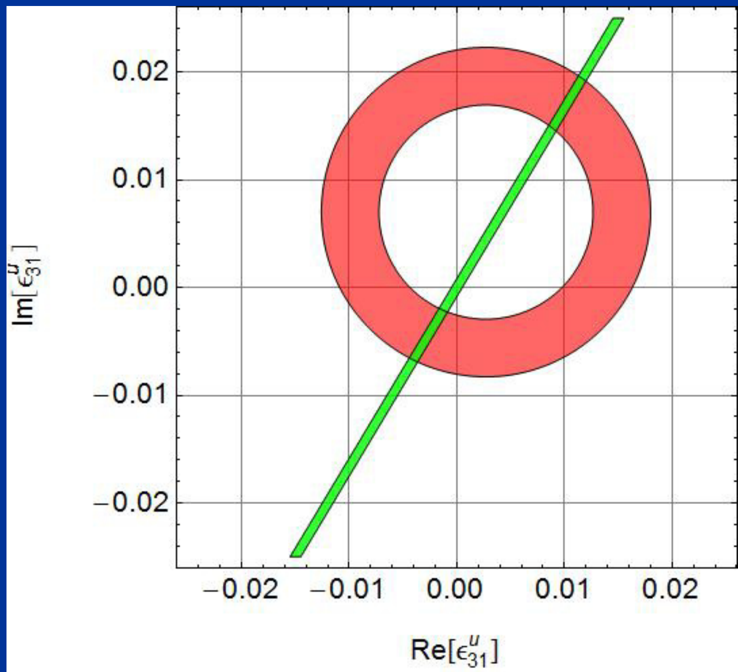
theory prediction

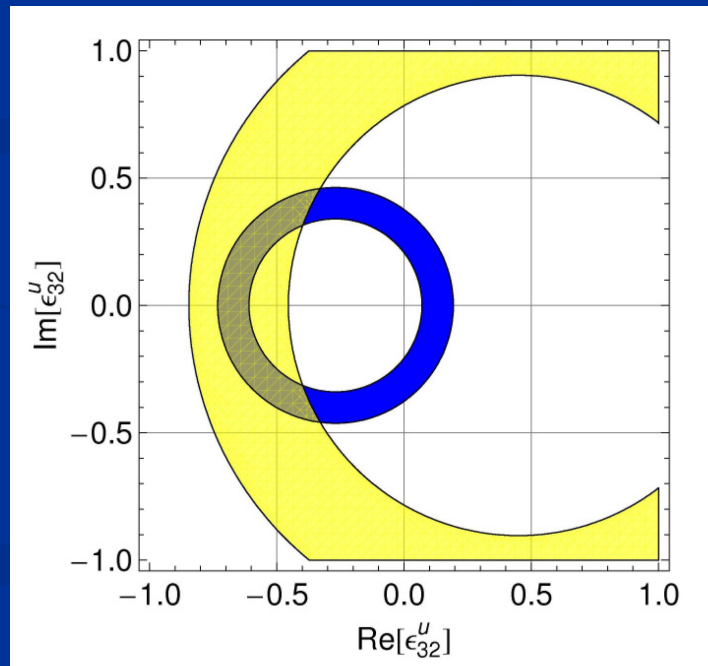
2HDM of type III with flavour-violation in the up-sector

- Constructive contribution to B→τν using ε_{31}^{u} is possible.
- B→D$^{(*)}$τν and B→Dτν can be explained simultaneously using ε_{32}^{u}. ➡ Check model via $H^0, A^0 \to \overline{t}c$

Allowed regions from:

- $B \to D\tau\nu$ (blue)
- $B \to D^{*}\tau\nu$ (yellow)
- $B \to \tau\nu$ (red)
- EDM (green)





Lepton Flavor violation

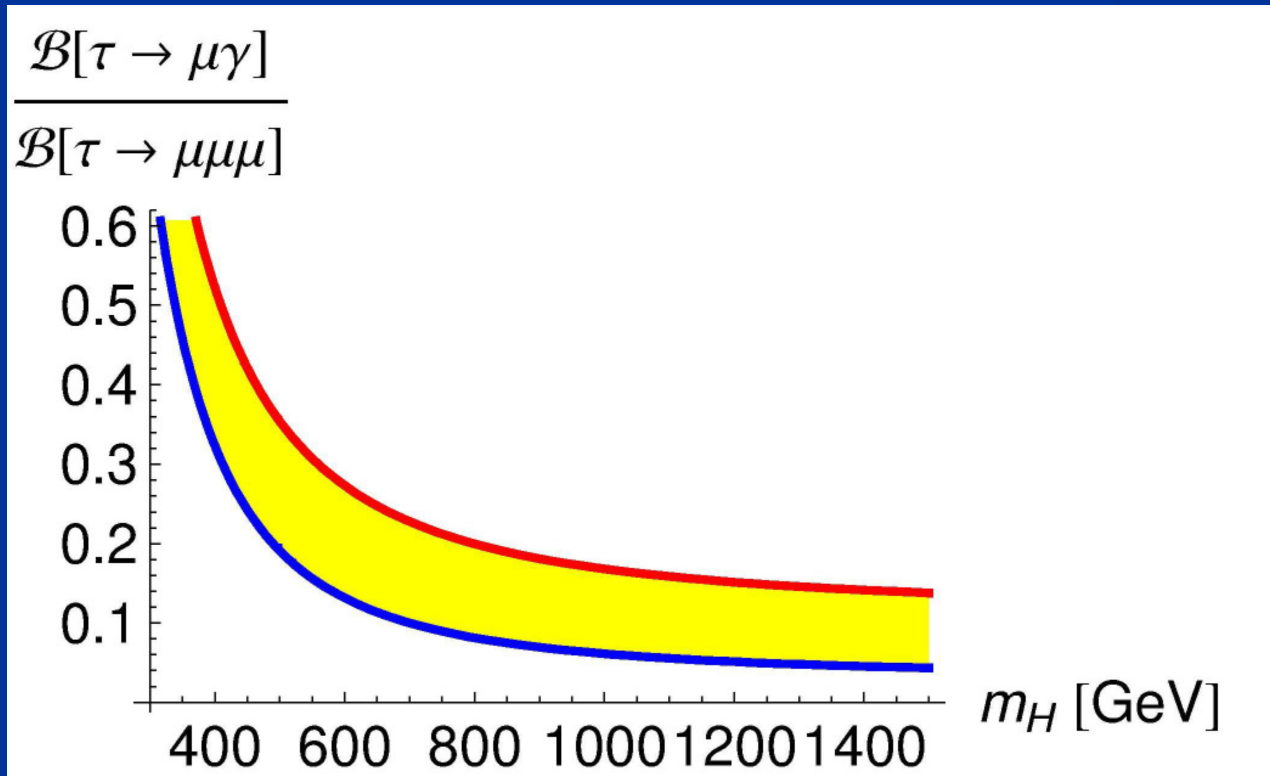
- Correlations between $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$ and $\tau \to \mu\gamma$

Predicted ratio in the 2HDM of type III

$\varepsilon_{23}^{\ell} \neq 0, \varepsilon_{32}^{\ell} \neq 0$ (yellow)

$\varepsilon_{32}^{\ell} = 0, \varepsilon_{23}^{\ell} \neq 0$ (red)

$\varepsilon_{32}^{\ell} \neq 0, \varepsilon_{23}^{\ell} = 0$ (blue)



Upper limits on lepton flavour violating B decays

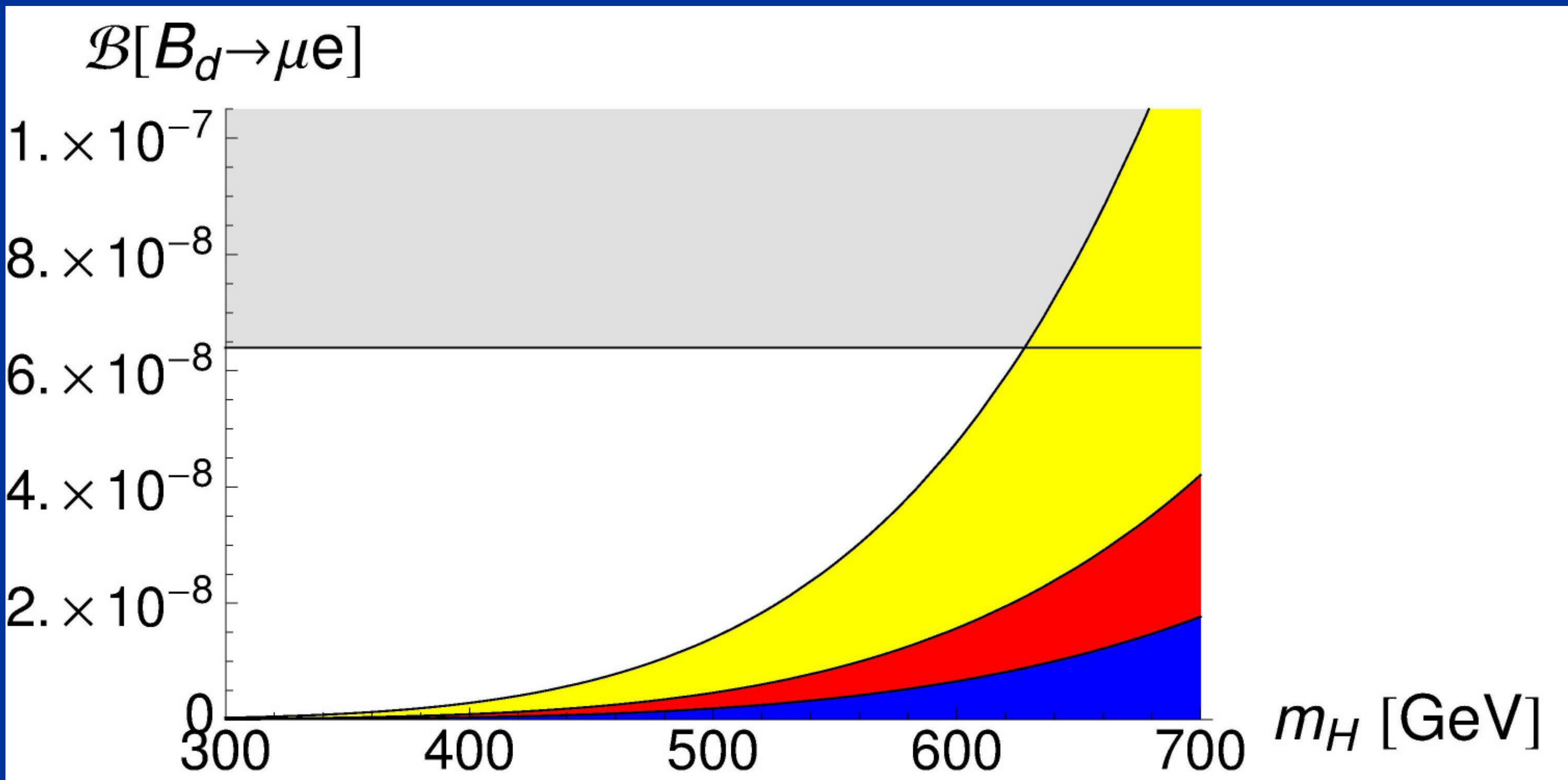
Excluded by experiment

$\tan(\beta) = 30$

$\tan(\beta) = 40$

$\tan(\beta) = 50$

Allowed regions respecting the constraints from $\mu \to e\gamma$ **and** $B_d \to \mu^+\mu^-$



Conclusions

- In the MSSM self-energies generate threshold correction which can be of order one.
- A-terms generate flavor-changing neutral Higgs couplings.
- SUSY_FLAVOR 2.0 is a useful tool for calculating flavour observables in the generic MSSM.
- 2-loop calculation of Higgs-quark couplings significantly reduces the matching scale dependence.
- A 2HDM of type III with flavour violation in the up-sector can explain $B\to\tau\nu$, $B\to D\tau\nu$ and $B\to D^*\tau\nu$ despite the stringent constraints from FCNC processes.
- Interesting correlations among lepton flavour violating observabels in the 2HDM with generic flavour structure.