

Correct Treatment of Higher-Order Corrected Higgs-Bosons (in FeynHiggs2.4)

Sven Heinemeyer, IFCA (CSIC – UC)

Valencia, 11/2006

based on collaboration with

T. Hahn, W. Hollik, H. Rzehak, G. Weiglein, K. Williams, ...

1. Introduction
2. External (on-shell) Higgs bosons
3. Effective couplings
4. Implementation into FeynHiggs2.4 & Numerical results
5. Conclusions

1. Introduction

Higgs potential of the cMSSM contains two Higgs doublets:

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} H_1^1 \\ H_1^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 + (\phi_1 - i\chi_1)/\sqrt{2} \\ -\phi_1^- \end{pmatrix}$$
$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} H_2^1 \\ H_2^2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\xi} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ v_2 + (\phi_2 + i\chi_2)/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = m_1^2 H_1 \bar{H}_1 + m_2^2 H_2 \bar{H}_2 - \cancel{m_{12}^2} (\epsilon_{ab} H_1^a H_2^b + \text{h.c.})$$

$$+ \underbrace{\frac{g'^2 + g^2}{8}}_{\text{gauge couplings, in contrast to SM}} (H_1 \bar{H}_1 - H_2 \bar{H}_2)^2 + \underbrace{\frac{g^2}{2}}_{\text{gauge couplings, in contrast to SM}} |H_1 \bar{H}_2|^2$$

Five physical states: h^0, H^0, A^0, H^\pm (no $\mathcal{CP}\mathcal{V}$ at tree-level)

2 \mathcal{CP} -violating phases: $\xi, \arg(m_{12}) \Rightarrow$ can be set/rotated to zero

Input parameters: $\tan \beta = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$ and M_{H^\pm}

Effects of complex parameters in the Higgs sector:

Complex parameters enter via loop corrections:

- μ : Higgsino mass parameter
- $A_{t,b,\tau}$: trilinear couplings $\Rightarrow X_{t,b,\tau} = A_{t,b} - \mu^* \{\cot \beta, \tan \beta\}$ complex
- $M_{1,2}$: gaugino mass parameter (one phase can be eliminated)
- $m_{\tilde{g}}$: gluino mass

\Rightarrow can induce \mathcal{CP} -violating effects

Result:

$$(A, H, h) \rightarrow (\textcolor{red}{h}_3, \textcolor{red}{h}_2, \textcolor{red}{h}_1)$$

with

$$M_{h_3} > M_{h_2} > M_{h_1}$$

How to include higher-order corrections: (\rightarrow Feynman-diagrammatic approach)

Propagator / mass matrix with higher-order corrections:

$$M_{hHA}^2(q^2) = \begin{pmatrix} q^2 - M_A^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{AA}(q^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{AH}(q^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{Ah}(q^2) \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{HA}(q^2) & q^2 - m_H^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{HH}(q^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{Hh}(q^2) \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{hA}(q^2) & \hat{\Sigma}_{hH}(q^2) & q^2 - m_h^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{hh}(q^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\hat{\Sigma}_{ij}(q^2)$ ($i, j = h, H, A$) : renormalized Higgs self-energies

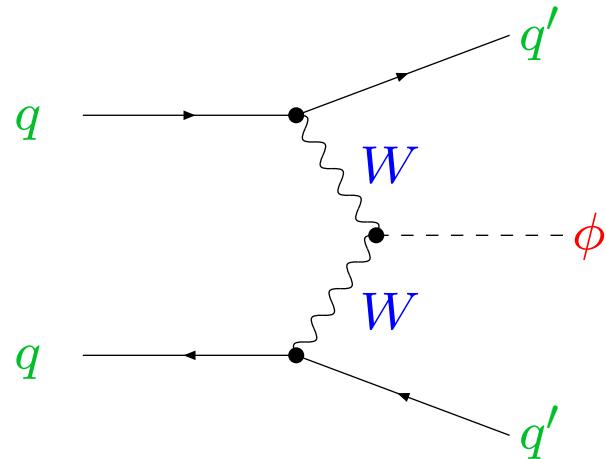
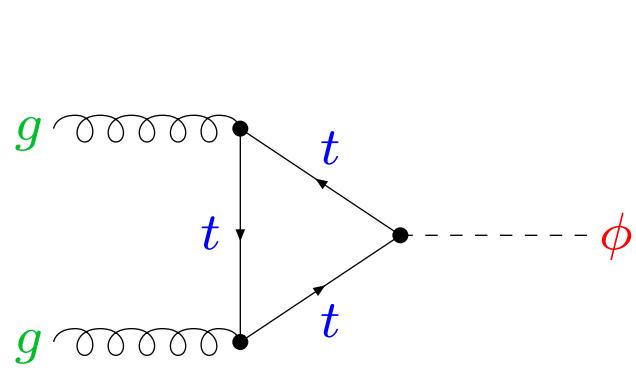
$\hat{\Sigma}_{Ah}, \hat{\Sigma}_{AH} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{CP}\text{V}$, \mathcal{CP} -even and \mathcal{CP} -odd fields can mix

Our result for $\hat{\Sigma}_{ij}$:

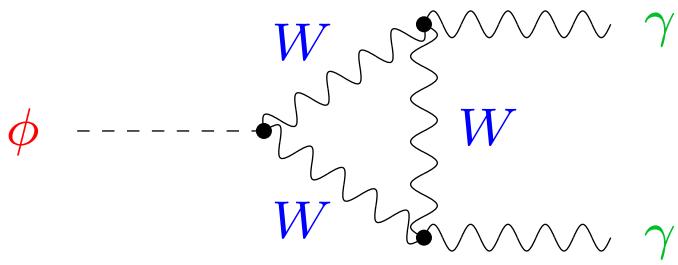
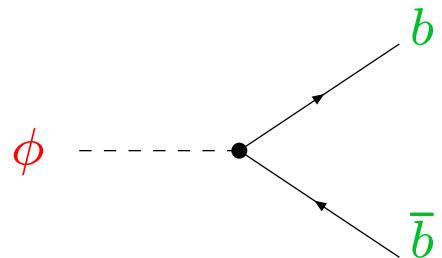
- full 1-loop: complex phases, q^2 -dep., imaginary parts
 - currently implemented: cMSSM $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)$ corrections in the FD approach
rMSSM: difference between FD and RGEP approach $\mathcal{O}(\text{few GeV})$
- \Rightarrow numerical search for the complex roots of $\det(M_{hHA}^2(q^2))$

Examples for external (on-shell) Higgs bosons ($\phi = h_1, h_2, h_3$):

Higgs production:

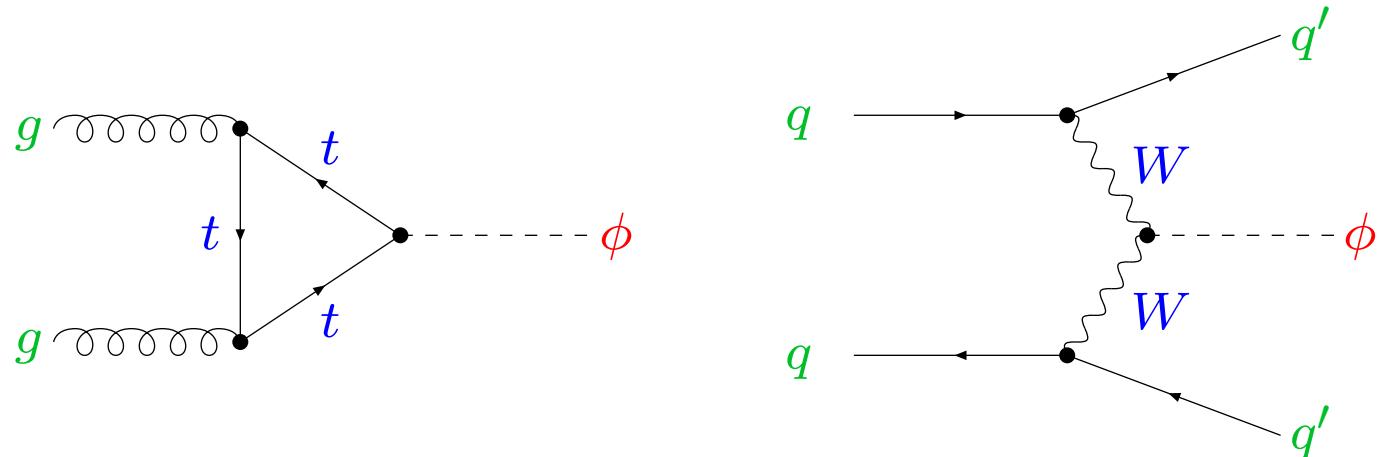


Higgs decays:

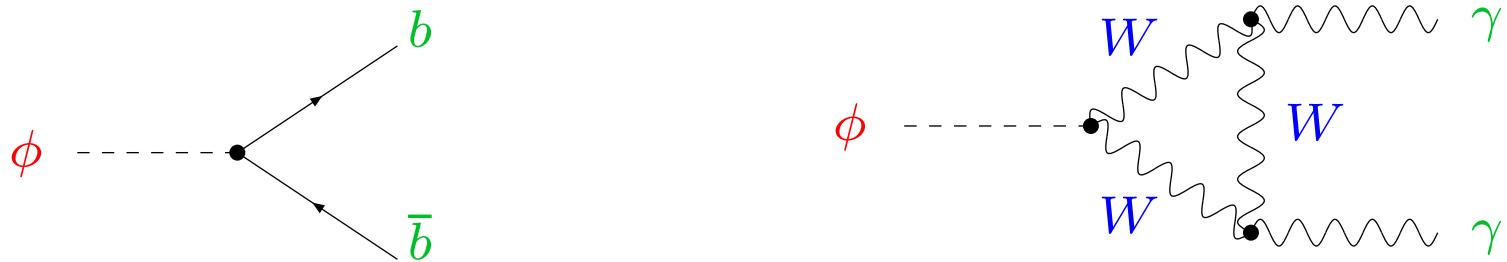


Examples for external (on-shell) Higgs bosons ($\phi = h_1, h_2, h_3$):

Higgs production:



Higgs decays:



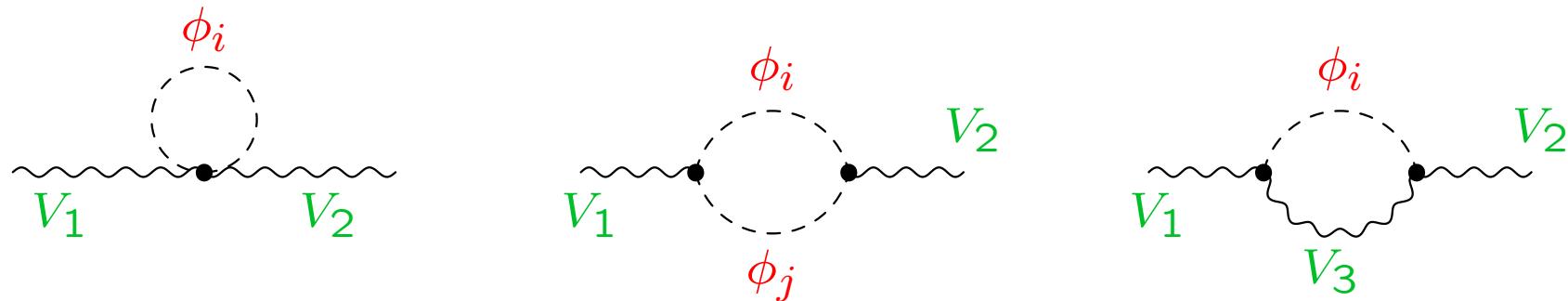
⇒ important to ensure on-shell properties of external Higgs boson

Examples for Higgs bosons entering loop corrections:

Vector boson self-energies:

e.g. in μ decay, precision observables, . . .

($V_{1,2,3} = Z, W^\pm$)



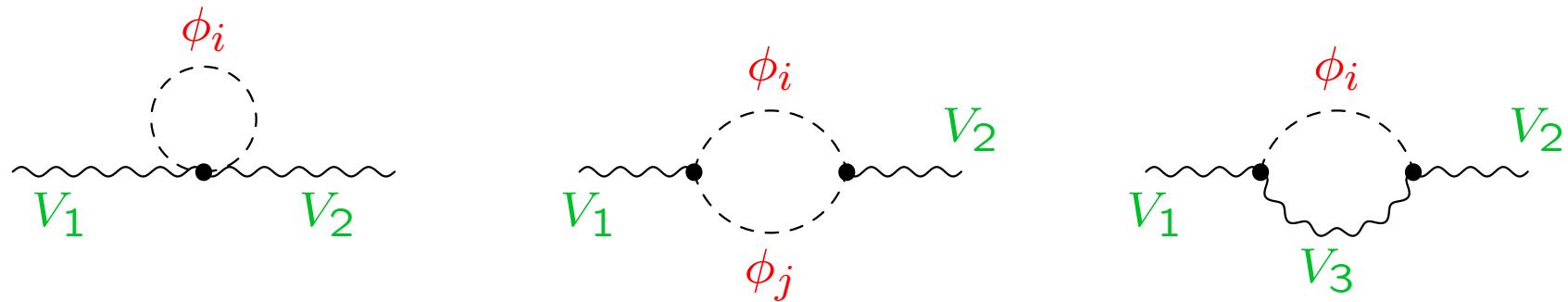
$\phi_{i,j} = h, H, A$ (tree-level states): \Rightarrow ok

Examples for Higgs bosons entering loop corrections:

Vector boson self-energies:

e.g. in μ decay, precision observables, . . .

($V_{1,2,3} = Z, W^\pm$)



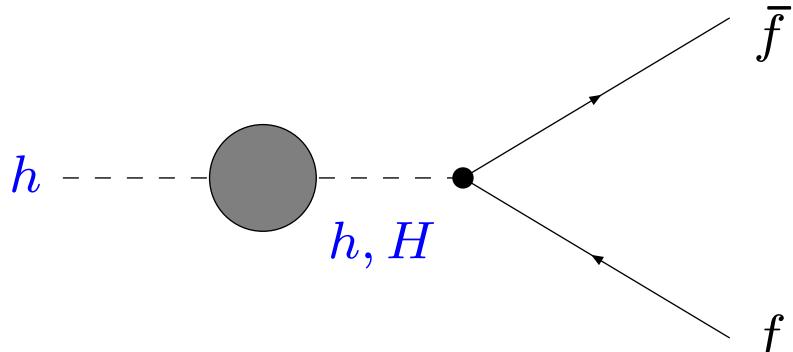
$\phi_{i,j} = h, H, A$ (tree-level states): \Rightarrow ok

But what if $\phi_{i,j} = h_1, h_2, h_3$?

- ⇒ How to include higher-order corrections to the Higgs bosons properly?
- ⇒ How to define “effective couplings” ?

2. External (on-shell) Higgs bosons

The real case, 2×2 mixing, is known since long:



h, H : loop-corrected (neutral \mathcal{CP} -even) Higgs bosons

Amplitude:

$$A(h \rightarrow f\bar{f}) = \sqrt{Z_h} (\Gamma_h + Z_{hH} \Gamma_H)$$

$\Gamma_{h,H}$: coupling of h, H to $f\bar{f}$

$\sqrt{Z_h}$: ensures that the residuum of the external Higgs boson is set to 1

Z_{hH} : describes the transition from $h \rightarrow H$

$\sqrt{Z_i}$: ensures that the residuum of the external Higgs boson is set to 1

Z_{ij} : describes the transition from $i \rightarrow j$

$$Z_i = [1 + (\text{Re} \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^{\text{eff}})'(M_i^2)]^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^{\text{eff}}(p^2) = \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}(p^2) - \left(\frac{(\hat{\Sigma}_{ij}(p^2))^2}{p^2 - m_j^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{jj}(p^2)} \right)$$

$$Z_{ij} = -\frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{ij}(M_i^2)}{M_i^2 - m_j^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{jj}(M_i^2)}$$

m_i : tree-level masses

M_i : higher-order corrected masses

$\sqrt{Z_i}$: ensures that the residuum of the external Higgs boson is set to 1

Z_{ij} : describes the transition from $i \rightarrow j$

$$Z_i = [1 + (\text{Re} \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^{\text{eff}})'(M_i^2)]^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^{\text{eff}}(p^2) = \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}(p^2) - \left(\frac{(\hat{\Sigma}_{ij}(p^2))^2}{p^2 - m_j^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{jj}(p^2)} \right)$$

$$Z_{ij} = -\frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{ij}(M_i^2)}{M_i^2 - m_j^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{jj}(M_i^2)}$$

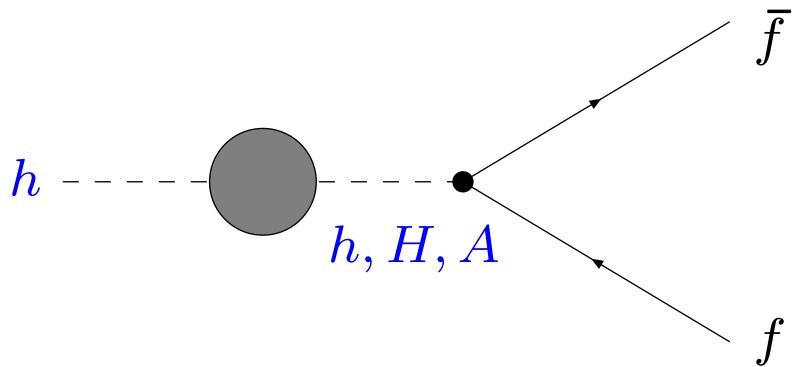
m_i : tree-level masses

M_i : higher-order corrected masses

Limit $p^2 \rightarrow 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} A(h \rightarrow f\bar{f}) &= \sqrt{Z_h} (\Gamma_h + Z_{hH} \Gamma_H) \\ &\rightarrow \Gamma_h (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_{\text{eff}}) \end{aligned}$$

New: Extension to the 3×3 case:



h, H, A : loop-corrected (neutral) Higgs bosons

Amplitude:

$$A(h \rightarrow f\bar{f}) = \sqrt{Z_h} (\Gamma_h + Z_{hH}\Gamma_H + Z_{hA}\Gamma_A)$$

$\Gamma_{h,H,A}$: coupling of h, H, A to $f\bar{f}$

$\sqrt{Z_h}$: ensures that the residuum of the external Higgs boson is set to 1

Z_{hH}, Z_{hA} : describes the transition from $h \rightarrow H/A$

But: more complicated expressions for Z_i, Z_{ij}

But: more complicated expressions for Z_i, Z_{ij}

$\sqrt{Z_i}$: ensures that the residuum of the external Higgs boson is set to 1

Z_{ij} : describes the transition from $i \rightarrow j$

$$Z_i = [1 + (\text{Re} \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^{\text{eff}})'(M_i^2)]^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}^{\text{eff}}(p^2) &= \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}(p^2) \\ &\quad - i \frac{2\hat{\Gamma}_{ij}(p^2)\hat{\Gamma}_{jk}(p^2)\hat{\Gamma}_{ki}(p^2) - \hat{\Gamma}_{ki}^2(p^2)\hat{\Gamma}_{jj}(p^2) - \hat{\Gamma}_{ij}^2(p^2)\hat{\Gamma}_{kk}(p^2)}{\hat{\Gamma}_{jj}(p^2)\hat{\Gamma}_{kk}(p^2) - \hat{\Gamma}_{jk}^2(p^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{ij}(M_i^2) \left(M_i^2 - m_k^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{kk}(M_i^2) \right) - \hat{\Sigma}_{jk}(M_i^2)\hat{\Sigma}_{ki}(M_i^2)}{\hat{\Sigma}_{jk}^2(M_i^2) - \left(M_i^2 - m_j^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{jj}(M_i^2) \right) \left(M_i^2 - m_k^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{kk}(M_i^2) \right)}$$

$$\hat{\Gamma}_{ii}(p^2) = i \left[p^2 - m_i^2 + \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}(p^2) \right]$$

$$\hat{\Gamma}_{ij}(p^2) = i \hat{\Sigma}_{ij}$$

m_i : tree-level masses

M_i : higher-order corrected masses

Def: $Z_{ij} = \sqrt{Z_i} Z_{ij}$

Limit $p^2 \rightarrow 0$:

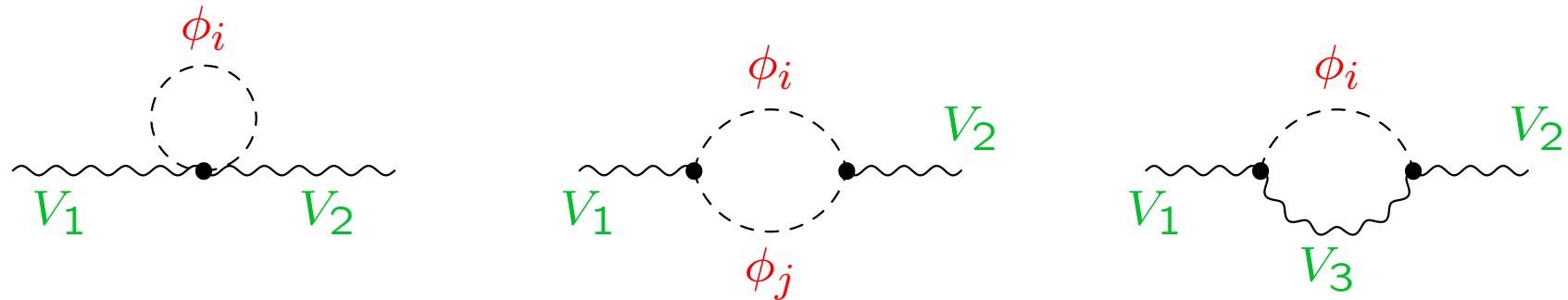
$$\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} : \quad \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & R_{13} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} & R_{23} \\ R_{31} & R_{32} & R_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix}_{p^2=0} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} h \\ H \\ A \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{R} \mathbf{M}_{hHA}(0) \mathbf{R}^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} M_{h_1,p^2=0}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_{h_2,p^2=0}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & M_{h_3,p^2=0}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- \mathbf{R} in the 2×2 case is exactly α_{eff}
- \mathbf{R} corresponds to the effective potential approach

3. Effective couplings

How to treat higher-order corrected Higgs bosons
entering in loop diagrams?



Needed: a **unitary matrix D** to rotate the Higgs bosons:

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix} = D \cdot \begin{pmatrix} h \\ H \\ A \end{pmatrix}, \quad D M_{hHA} D^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} M_{h_1}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_{h_2}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & M_{h_3}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ mass matrix M has to be made hermitian

Two possibilities:

1.) “ p^2 on-shell”: \mathbf{U}

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix}_{p^2 \text{ on-shell}} = \mathbf{U} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} h \\ H \\ A \end{pmatrix}, \quad p^2 \text{ on - shell : } \begin{aligned} \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}(p^2) &\rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}_{ii}(m_i^2) \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{ij}(p^2) &\rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}_{ij}((m_i^2 + m_j^2)/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{U} \operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{M}_{hHA}(p^2 \text{ on - shell})) \mathbf{U}^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} M_{h_1, p^2 \text{os}}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_{h_2, p^2 \text{os}}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & M_{h_3, p^2 \text{os}}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.) “ $p^2 = 0$ ”: \mathbf{R}

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix}_{p^2=0} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} h \\ H \\ A \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{R} \mathbf{M}_{hHA}(0) \mathbf{R}^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} M_{h_1, p^2=0}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_{h_2, p^2=0}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & M_{h_3, p^2=0}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

What is better?

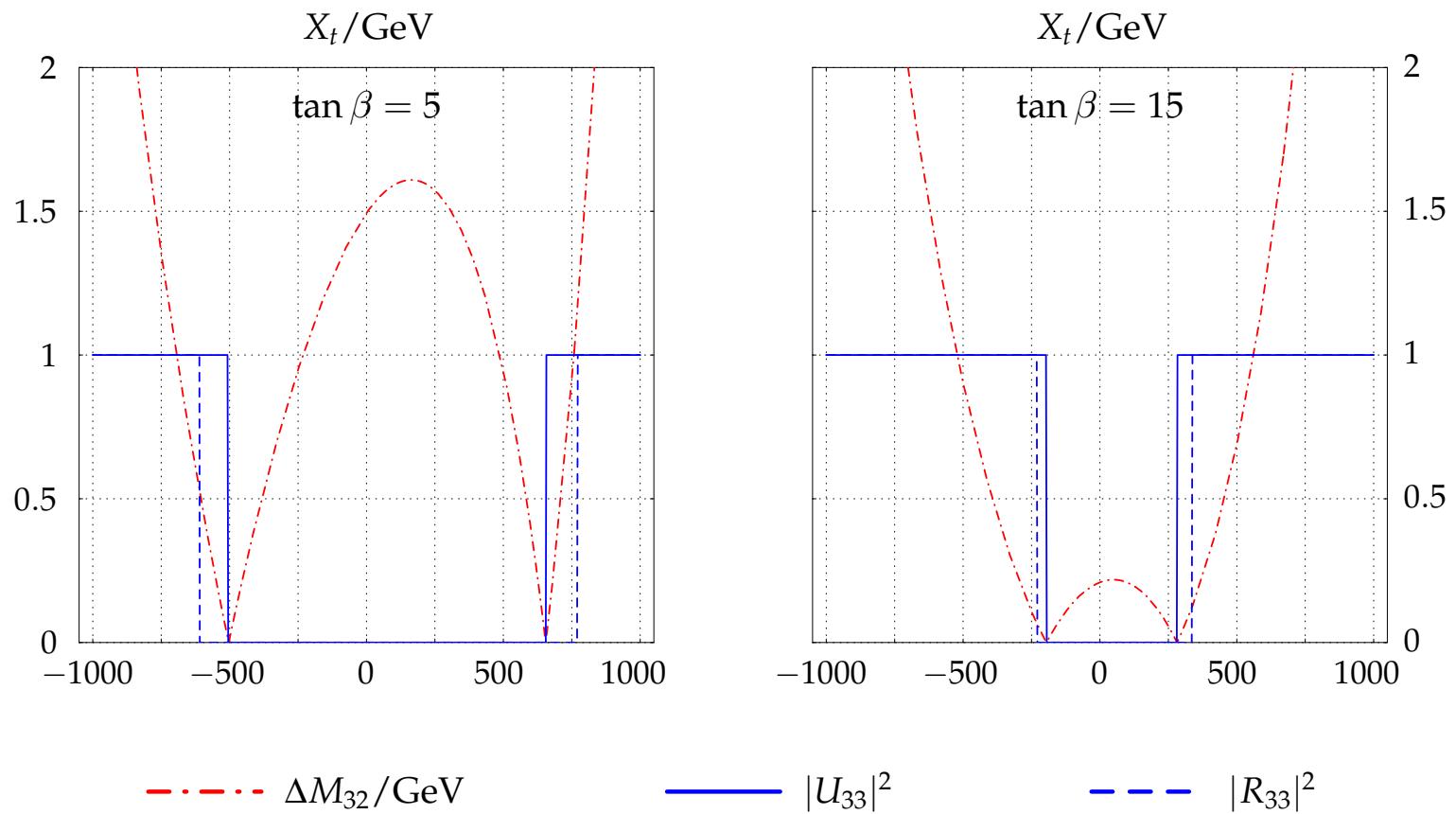
- 1.) “ p^2 on-shell”: \mathbf{U}
- 2.) “ $p^2 = 0$ ”: \mathbf{R}

Two possible tests:

1. Compare full decay width, evaluated with \mathbf{Z} ,
with approximations, evaluated with \mathbf{U} or \mathbf{R}
→ see later in “Numerical examples”
2. \mathbf{U}_{33}^2 and \mathbf{R}_{33}^2 correspond to the \mathcal{CP} -odd part of h_3
In the rMSSM: $\mathbf{U}_{33}^2, \mathbf{R}_{33}^2 = 0$ or 1 (depending on mass ordering)
Switch-over from 0 to 1 should happen for $\Delta M_{32} := M_{h_3} - M_{h_2} = 0$
→ compare switch-over with ΔM_{32}

→ Compare switch-over with ΔM_{32} :

$M_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{g}} = M_2 = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $\mu = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{H^\pm} = 150 \text{ GeV}$



⇒ U gives the better results

⇒ use U for effective couplings

Summary: treatment of “higher-order” corrected Higgs bosons:

1. external/on-shell Higgs bosons

amplitude with on-shell Higgs boson i :

$$A_{h_i xy} \sim \sqrt{Z_i} (Z_{ih} C_{hxy} + Z_{iH} C_{Hxy} + Z_{iA} C_{Axy})$$

Z_i, Z_{ij} : finite wave function renormalizations

Written more compact with the **Z** matrix:

$$\mathbf{Z}_{ij} = \sqrt{Z_i} Z_{ij}$$

resulting in

$$A_{h_i xy} \sim \mathbf{Z}_{ih} C_{hxy} + \mathbf{Z}_{iH} C_{Hxy} + \mathbf{Z}_{iA} C_{Axy}$$

2. Higgs bosons in loop corrections

rotate tree-level couplings with **U**:

$$C_{h_i xy} = \mathbf{U}_{ih} C_{hxy} + \mathbf{U}_{iH} C_{Hxy} + \mathbf{U}_{iA} C_{Axy}$$

Limit of $\hat{\Sigma}(p^2) \rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}(0)$: **Z** → **R** ≠ **U**

4. Implementation into FeynHiggs2.4 & Numerical results

Latest version: FeynHiggs2.4.1 (06/06)

version FeynHiggs2.4.2 to be released within two weeks . . .

real MSSM:

contains all available higher-order corrections
to Higgs boson masses and couplings

FeynHiggs contains

- full 1 loop calculations
- all available 2 loop calculations (leading and subleading)
- very leading 3 loop contributions

complex MSSM:

contains nearly all available results
(we are (even currently) working on the rest)

www.feynhiggs.de

FeynHiggs2.2 → FeynHiggs2.4: main new features

- Complex contributions to Higgs mass matrix taken into account (from $\text{Im } B_0(\dots) \neq 0$)
- Higgs masses are now the real part of the complex pole
- \Rightarrow complex 3×3 mixing matrix $Z \Rightarrow$ external (on-shell) Higgs bosons
unitary 3×3 mixing matrix $U \Rightarrow$ Higgs bosons in loops
- \Rightarrow included in all Higgs production and decay
- inclusion of full one-loop NMHV effects
- Preliminary implementation of LEP Higgs exclusion bounds
(to be refined)
- extended implementation of $(g - 2)_\mu$: leading SM fermion
two-loop contributions [S.H., D. Stöckinger, G. Weiglein '04]
- EDMs of electron, neutron, Hg, ...

Included in FeynHiggs2.4 (I):

Evaluation of all Higgs boson masses and mixing angles

- $M_{h_1}, M_{h_2}, M_{h_3}, M_{H^\pm}, \alpha_{\text{eff}}, Z_{ij}, U_{ij}, \dots$

Evaluation of all neutral Higgs boson decay channels \Leftarrow with Z

- total decay width Γ_{tot}
- $\text{BR}(h_i \rightarrow f\bar{f})$: decay to SM fermions
- $\text{BR}(h_i \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ZZ^{(*)}, WW^{(*)}, gg)$: decay to SM gauge bosons
- $\text{BR}(h_i \rightarrow h_1 Z^{(*)}, h_1 h_1)$: decay to gauge and Higgs bosons
- $\text{BR}(h_i \rightarrow \tilde{f}_i \tilde{f}_j)$: decay to sfermions
- $\text{BR}(h_i \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^\pm \tilde{\chi}_j^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_i^0 \tilde{\chi}_j^0)$: decay to charginos, neutralinos

Evaluation for the SM Higgs (same masses as the three MSSM Higgses)

- total decay width $\Gamma_{\text{tot}}^{\text{SM}}$
- $\text{BR}(h_i^{\text{SM}} \rightarrow f\bar{f})$: decay to SM fermions
- $\text{BR}(h_i^{\text{SM}} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ZZ^{(*)}, WW^{(*)}, gg)$: decay to SM gauge bosons

Included in FeynHiggs2.4 (II):

Evaluation of all neutral Higgs boson production cross sections at Tevatron/LHC \Leftarrow with Z

SM: most up-to-date, MSSM: additional effective couplings

- $gg \rightarrow h_i$: gluon fusion
- $WW \rightarrow h_i, ZZ \rightarrow h_i$: gauge boson fusion
- $W \rightarrow Wh_i, Z \rightarrow Zh_i$: Higgs strahlung
- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow b\bar{b}h_i$: Yukawa process
- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow b\bar{b}h_i, h_i \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, one b tagged
- $t\bar{t} \rightarrow t\bar{t}h_i$: Yukawa process

Evaluation for the SM Higgs (same masses as the three MSSM Higgses)

- all channels as above

Included in FeynHiggs2.4 (III):

Evaluation of all charged Higgs boson decay channels (rMSSM/cMSSM)

- total decay width Γ_{tot}
- $\text{BR}(H^+ \rightarrow f\bar{f}')$: decay to SM fermions
- $\text{BR}(H^+ \rightarrow h_i W^+)$: decay to gauge and Higgs bosons
- $\text{BR}(H^+ \rightarrow \tilde{f}_i \tilde{f}'_j)$: decay to sfermions
- $\text{BR}(H^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^0 \tilde{\chi}_j^+)$: decay to charginos and neutralinos

Evaluation of additional couplings: \Leftarrow with \mathbf{U}

- $g(V \rightarrow V h_i, h_i h_j)$: coupling of gauge and Higgs bosons
- $g(h_i h_j h_k)$: all Higgs self couplings (including charged Higgs)
- $\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow h_i)$: Higgs production XS at a γC

Included in FeynHiggs2.4 (IV):

Evaluation of theory error on masses and mixing

→ estimate of uncertainty in M_{h_i} , \mathbf{U}_{ij} , \mathbf{Z}_{ij} from unknown higher-order corr.

Evaluation of masses, mixing and decay in the NMfv MSSM

NMfv: Non Minimal Flavor Violation [Hahn, S.H., Hollik, Merz, Peñaranda '04-'06]
⇒ Connection to Flavor physics

Evaluation of additional constraints (rMSSM/cMSSM)

- ρ -parameter: $\Delta\rho^{\text{SUSY}}$ at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$, . . . , including NMfv effects
⇒ M_W , $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$ via SM formula + $\Delta\rho^{\text{SUSY}}$, including NMfv effects
- anomalous magnetic moment of the μ : $(g - 2)_\mu$
- $\text{BR}(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$, including NMfv effects [T. Hahn, W. Hollik, J. Illana, S. Peñaranda '06]
- LEP Higgs constraints [LEP Higgs WG '06]
- EDMs of electron, neutron, Hg, . . .

Planned:

- ILC production cross sections

Implementation of Z and U into FeynHiggs

Example: Command-line mode

Input File

MT	171.4
MB	4.7
MW	80.3
MZ	91.1
MSusy	500
Abs(At)	900
Arg(At)	1.57
Abs(M_2)	500
Abs(MUE)	2000
Abs(M_3)	1000
Arg(M_3)	1.57
MHp	200
TB	10

Command

FeynHiggs file flags

Screen Output

```

| Mh1      = 121.663341
| Mh2      = 163.059786
| Mh3      = 194.352436
| MHp     = 200.000000
| SAeff   = -2.00000000 0.00000000
| UHiggsRe = 0.98296798 0.02245591 -0.18239977 \
             0.17114966 0.24969051 0.95308050 \
             -0.06694578 0.96806528 -0.24159445
| ZHiggsRe = 0.99776634 0.02058169 -0.18753478 \
             0.15697066 0.24403177 0.93189908 \
             -0.06892111 0.95824845 -0.23574594
| ZHiggsIm = 0.00000000 0.00015697 -0.00033670 \
             -0.00017718 0.00108671 0.00000000 \
             -0.00017687 0.00000000 0.00129246
...
% Channel Gamma BR BRSM
% | h1-b-b = 1.729866E-02 0.866537 0.679088
...
% Channel Re Coupling Im Coup SM Ratio
% | C:h1-W-W = 0.000000E+00 51.4305 0.979683
...
% Channel xsection/fb SM xsection/fb
% | Tev:b-b-h1 = 66.7766 9.83480
...

```

Comparison with other codes/calculations:

FeynHiggs is the only code that has

- evaluation of $\Gamma(h_i \rightarrow \dots)$ with external Higgs, bosons on-shell
i.e. evaluated with **Z**
- evaluation of $\text{BR}(h_i \rightarrow \dots)$ with external Higgs, bosons on-shell
i.e. evaluated with **Z**
- evaluation of $\sigma_{\text{Tev}, \text{LHC}}(\dots \rightarrow h_i + X)$ with external Higgs bosons on-shell,
i.e. evaluated with **Z**
- evaluation of effective couplings with **U**
- $\text{Im } \hat{\Sigma}$ included consistently in mass and coupling evaluation

Other codes/calculations:

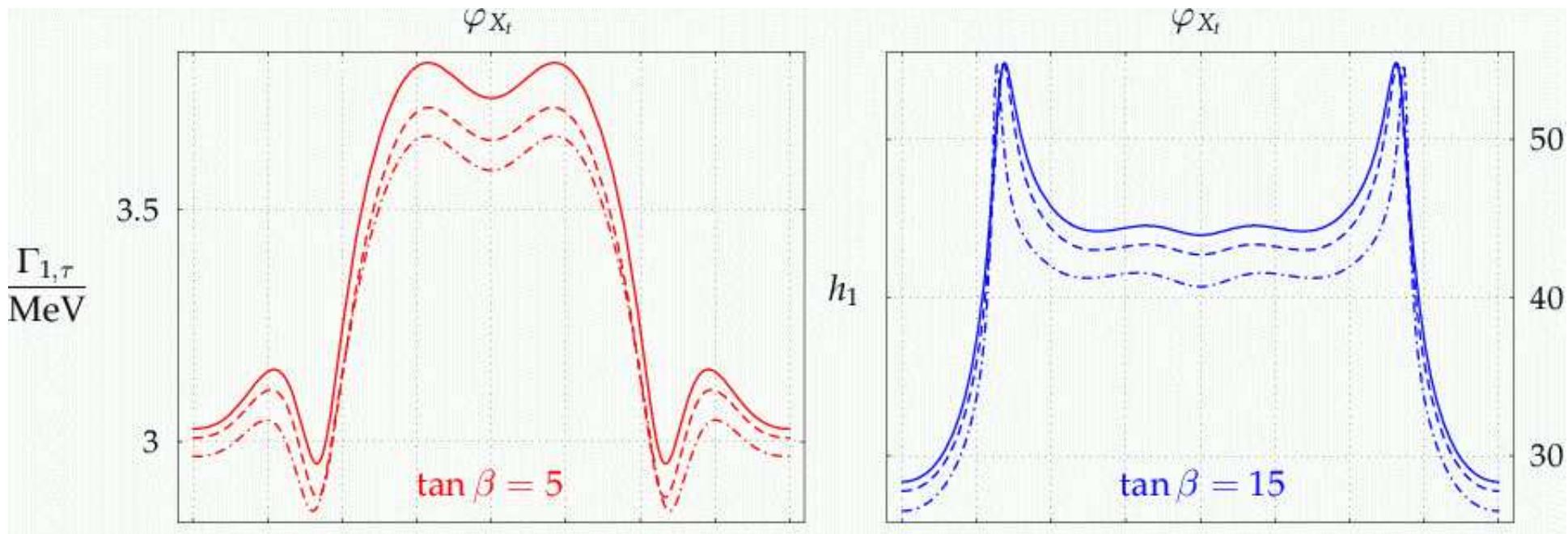
- rely on evaluation of **Γ** , **BR** with **R** (possibly with **U**)
- effective potential approach corresponds to **R**

⇒ see numerical examples for size of effects

Numerical results (I):

$M_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{g}} = M_2 = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $A_t = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $\mu = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{H^\pm} = 150 \text{ GeV}$

$\Gamma(h_1 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-)$ as a function of ϕ_{X_t}



solid: **Z** , dashed: **U** , dot-dashed: **R**

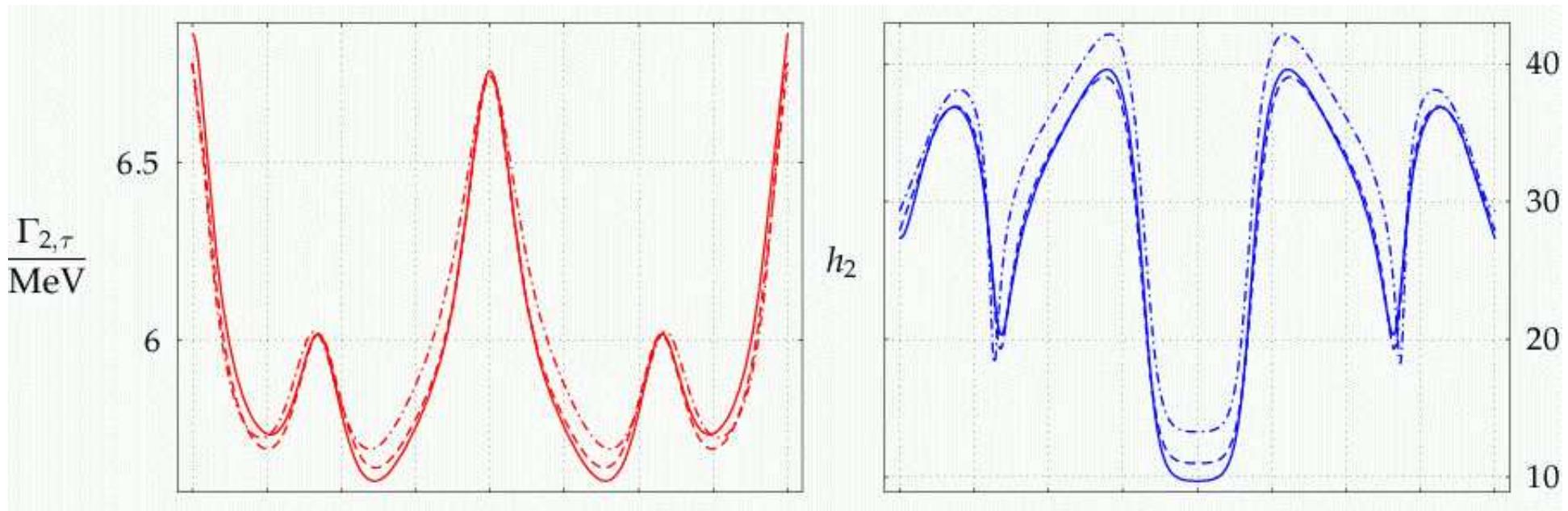
⇒ **U** gives results closer to full result than **R**

⇒ deviations at the 5-10% level

Numerical results (II):

$M_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{g}} = M_2 = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $A_t = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $\mu = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{H^\pm} = 150 \text{ GeV}$

$\Gamma(h_1 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-)$ as a function of ϕ_{X_t}



solid: **Z** , dashed: **U** , dot-dashed: **R**

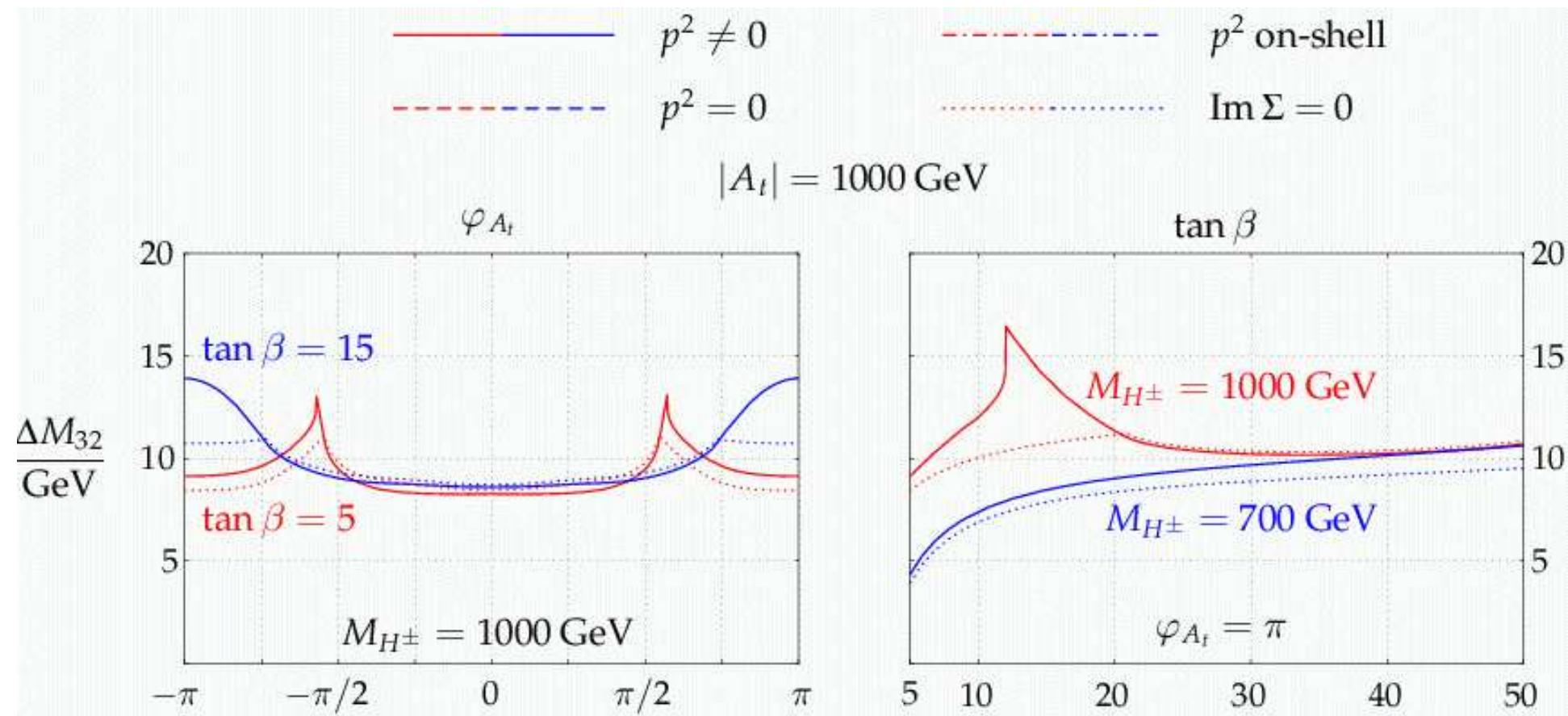
⇒ **U** gives results closer to full result than **R**

⇒ deviations at the 5-10% level

Numerical results (III):

$M_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{g}} = M_2 = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $|A_t| = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $\mu = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{H^\pm} = 1000 \text{ GeV}$

Effects of $\text{Im } \hat{\Sigma}$ on $\Delta M_{32} := M_{h_3} - M_{h_2}$

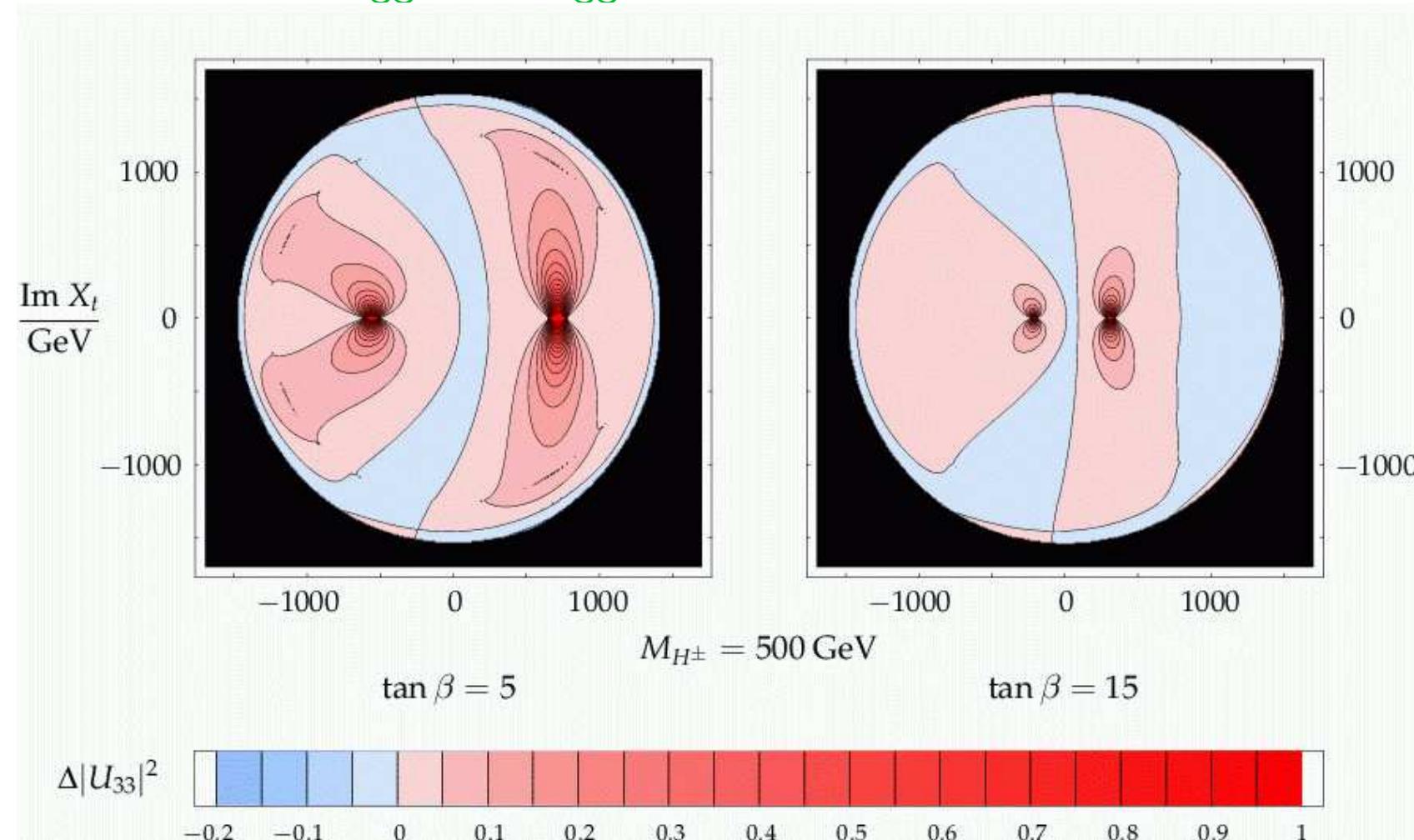


⇒ differences of up to 5 GeV

Numerical results (IV):

$M_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{g}} = M_2 = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $\mu = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{H^\pm} = 150 \text{ GeV}$

Difference between U_{33}^2 and R_{33}^2 :

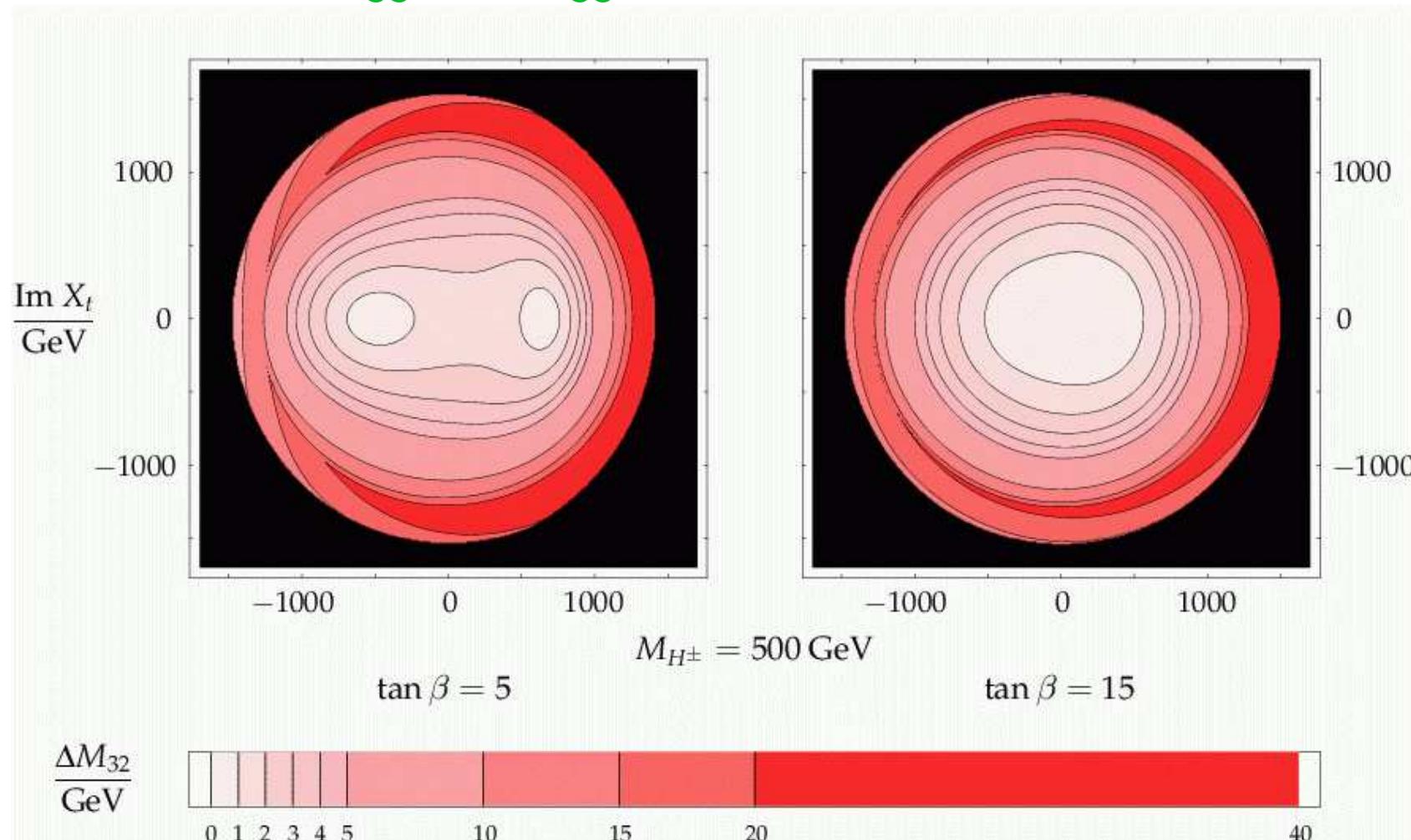


⇒ large deviations where ΔM_{32} is small

Numerical results (IV):

$M_{\text{SUSY}} = m_{\tilde{g}} = M_2 = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $\mu = 1000 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{H^\pm} = 150 \text{ GeV}$

Difference between U_{33}^2 and R_{33}^2 :



⇒ large deviations where ΔM_{32} is small

5. Conclusions

- Very precise MSSM Higgs sector evaluation necessary to
 - exploit anticipated ILC precision
 - be sensitive to small deviations
- Important to treat higher-order corrected Higgs bosons correctly:
 - **external (on-shell) Higgs**
 - Higgs in **loop diagrams**
- Solution: **Z** for external (on-shell) Higgs
U for Higgs in loops
- **FeynHiggs2.4** provides **Higgs boson masses, mixing angles, couplings, branching ratios, Tev/LHC XS, etc.**
in the **MSSM** with/without complex parameters (and for NMHV)
- – **Z** consistently included (**only FeynHiggs!**)
 - **U** consistently included for effective couplings
⇒ effects up to 5-10%
 - **Im $\hat{\Sigma}$** consistently included in mass and coupling calculations
(**only FeynHiggs!**)
⇒ effects up to 5 GeV
- **FeynHiggs2.4** is available at www.feynhiggs.de