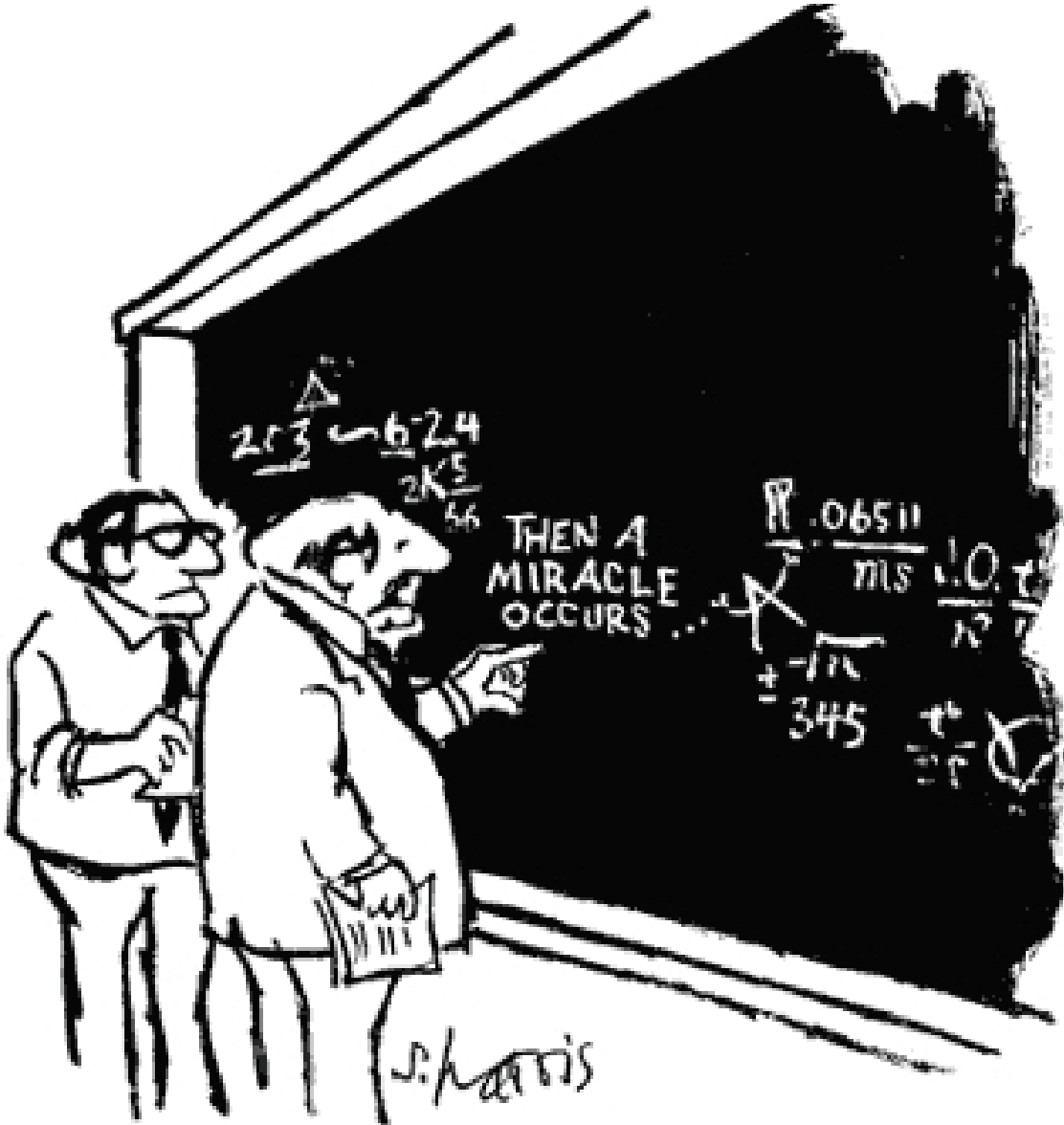
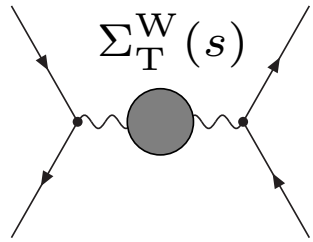


precise experiments need precise calculations

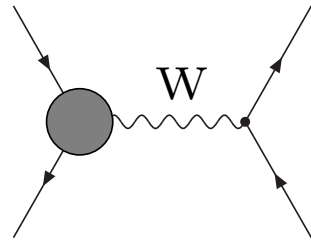


"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

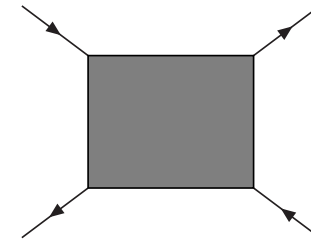
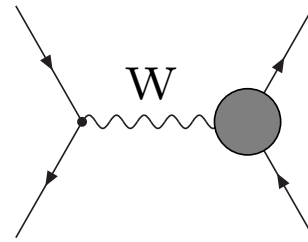
example: 1-loop diagrams for μ decay amplitude



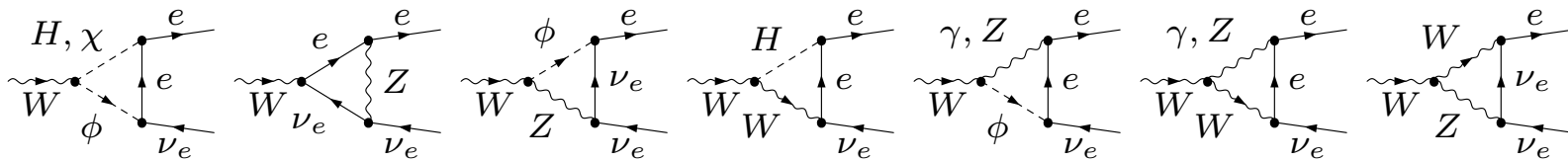
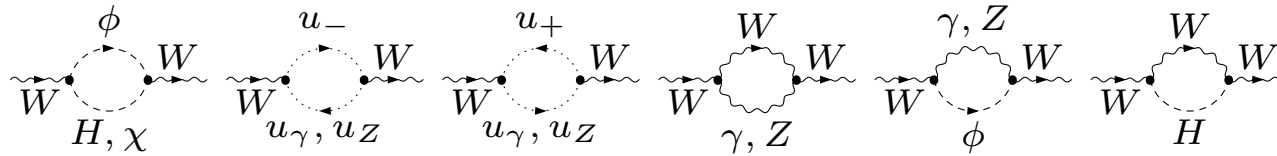
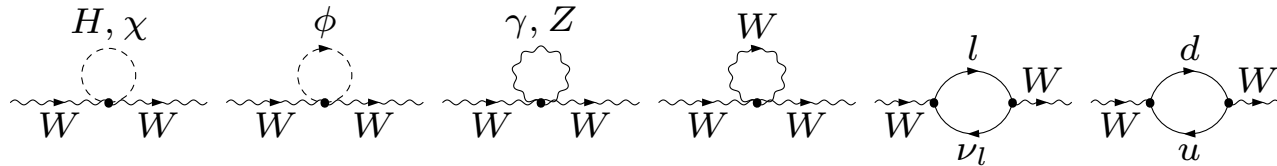
W self-energy



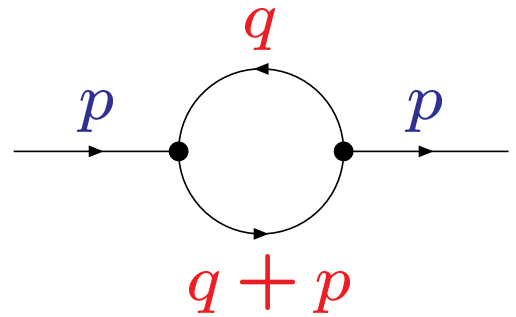
$Wl\nu_l$ vertex correction



box diagrams



Example of loop integral:



The diagram shows a loop integral with two external lines and two internal lines. The external lines are horizontal and labeled with momentum p . The loop is a circle with two vertices. The top arc of the loop is labeled with momentum q and the bottom arc is labeled with momentum $q + p$.

$$\sim \int d^4 q \frac{1}{(q^2 - m_1^2) [(q + p)^2 - m_2^2]}$$

$$q \rightarrow \infty : \quad \sim \int^{\infty} \frac{q^3 dq}{q^4} = \int^{\infty} \frac{dq}{q} \rightarrow \infty$$

\Rightarrow integral diverges for large q

\Rightarrow theory in this form not physically meaningful

needs

- (i) regularization
- (ii) renormalization

Regularization:

theory modified such that expressions become mathematically meaningful

⇒ “regulator” introduced, removed at the end

e.g. cut-off in loop integral

$$\int_0^\infty d^4 q \rightarrow \int_0^\Lambda d^4 q; \quad \Lambda \rightarrow \infty \text{ at the end}$$

technically more convenient: dimensional regularization

$$\int d^4 q \rightarrow \int d^D q, \quad D = 4 - \varepsilon; \quad D \rightarrow 4 \text{ at the end}$$

Renormalization:

- absorption of divergencies
- determination of physical meaning of parameters order by order in perturbation theory

add counterterms that absorb divergent parts

- parameters in \mathcal{L} are formal, “bare parameters”

$$g_0 = g + \delta g \text{ for a coupling, } m_0 = m + \delta m \text{ for a mass}$$

- g, m are “physical”, *i.e.* measurable

mass renormalization, $m_0^2 = m^2 + \delta m^2$

Physical mass: pole of propagator

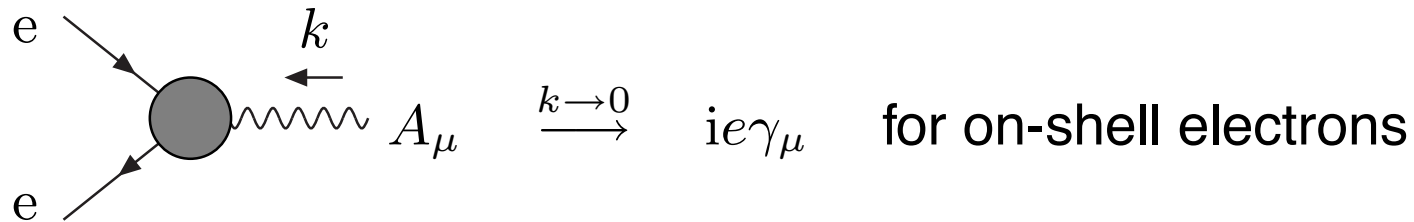
inverse propagator up to 1-loop order:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{---} & + & \text{---} & \bigcirc & \text{---} & + & \text{---} \times \text{---} & + \dots \\ & & & & & & & \\ p^2 - m^2 & & & \Sigma(p^2) & & & -\delta m^2 & \end{array}$$

on-shell renormalization: $\delta m^2 = \text{Re} \Sigma(m^2)$

charge renormalization: $e_0 = e + \delta e$

δe cancels loop contributions to $ee\gamma$ vertex in the Thomson limit



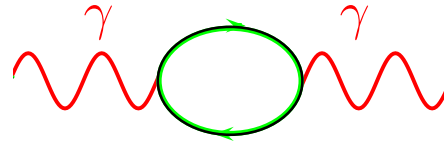
$\Rightarrow e =$ elementary charge of classical electrodynamics

fine-structure constant $\alpha(0) = \frac{e^2}{4\pi} = 1/137.03599976$

δe contains photon vacuum polarization $\Pi^\gamma(k^2 = 0)$:

$$\Pi^\gamma(0) = \underbrace{\Pi^\gamma(0) - \Pi^\gamma(M_Z^2)}_{\text{non-perturbative}} + \underbrace{\Pi^\gamma(M_Z^2)}_{\text{perturbative}}$$

photon vacuum polarization



$$\Pi^\gamma(M_Z^2) - \Pi^\gamma(0) \equiv \Delta\alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad \alpha(M_Z) = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \Delta\alpha} \simeq \frac{1}{129}$$

$$\Delta\alpha = \Delta\alpha_{\text{lept}} + \Delta\alpha_{\text{had}},$$

$$\Delta\alpha_{\text{lept}} = 0.031498 \quad (3 - \text{loop})$$

$$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}} = 0.02750 \pm 0.00033$$

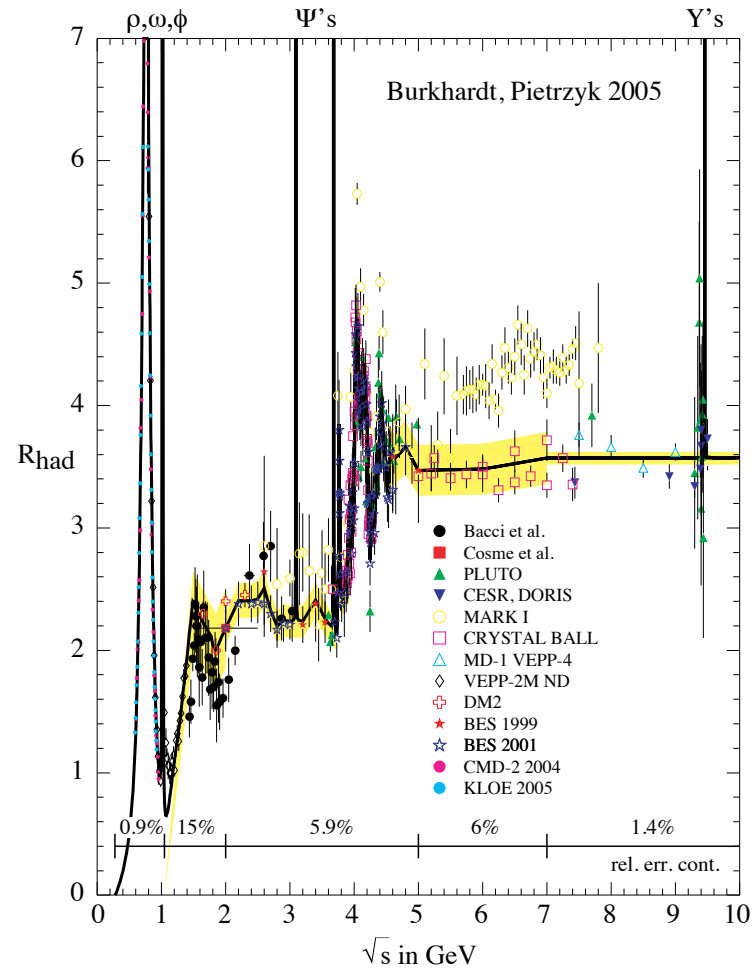
$$= 0.02757 \pm 0.00010$$

arXiv:1010.4180

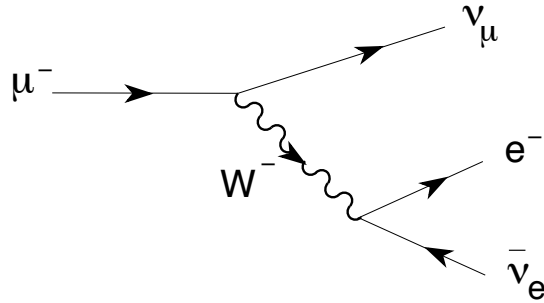
$$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}} = -\frac{\alpha}{3\pi} M_Z^2 \operatorname{Re} \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds' \frac{R_{\text{had}}(s')}{s'(s' - M_Z^2 - i\epsilon)}$$

$$R_{\text{had}} =$$

$$\frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$$

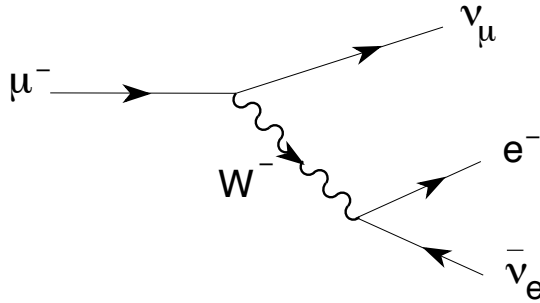


$M_W - M_Z$ correlation



$$\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi\alpha}{2M_W^2 (1 - M_W^2/M_Z^2)}$$

$M_W - M_Z$ correlation



$$\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi\alpha}{2M_W^2 (1 - M_W^2/M_Z^2)}$$

$$M_W = 80.939 \pm 0.002 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{from} \quad G_F, \alpha, M_Z$$

$$M_W = 79.965 \pm 0.005 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha \rightarrow \alpha(M_Z)$$

$$M_W = 80.385 \pm 0.015 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{exp.} \quad 37\sigma / 28\sigma$$

with loop contributions

$$\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi\alpha}{2M_W^2 (1 - M_W^2/M_Z^2)} \cdot (1 + \Delta r)$$

Δr : quantum correction

$$\Delta r = \Delta r(m_t, M_H)$$

$$\Delta r = \Delta\alpha - \frac{c_W^2}{s_W^2} \Delta\rho + \dots$$

$$\Delta\rho \sim \frac{m_t^2}{M_W^2}$$

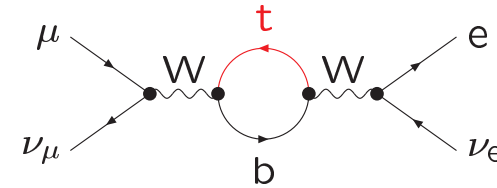
determines W mass

$$M_W = M_W(\alpha, G_F, M_Z, m_t, M_H)$$

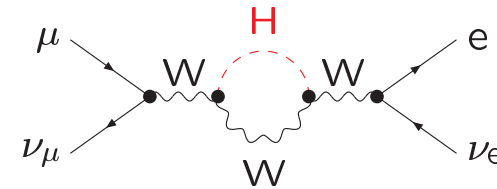
complete at 2-loop order

1-loop examples

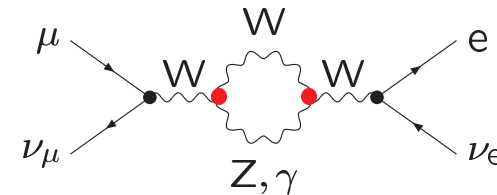
- top quark



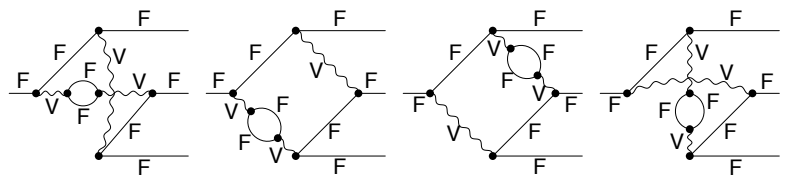
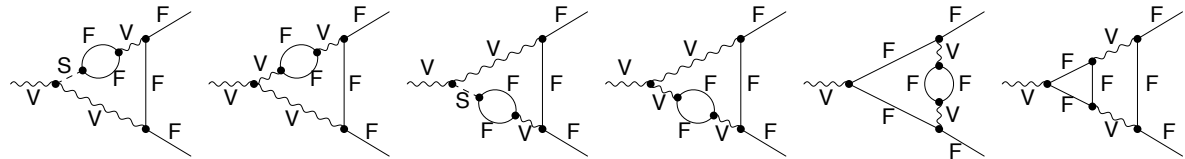
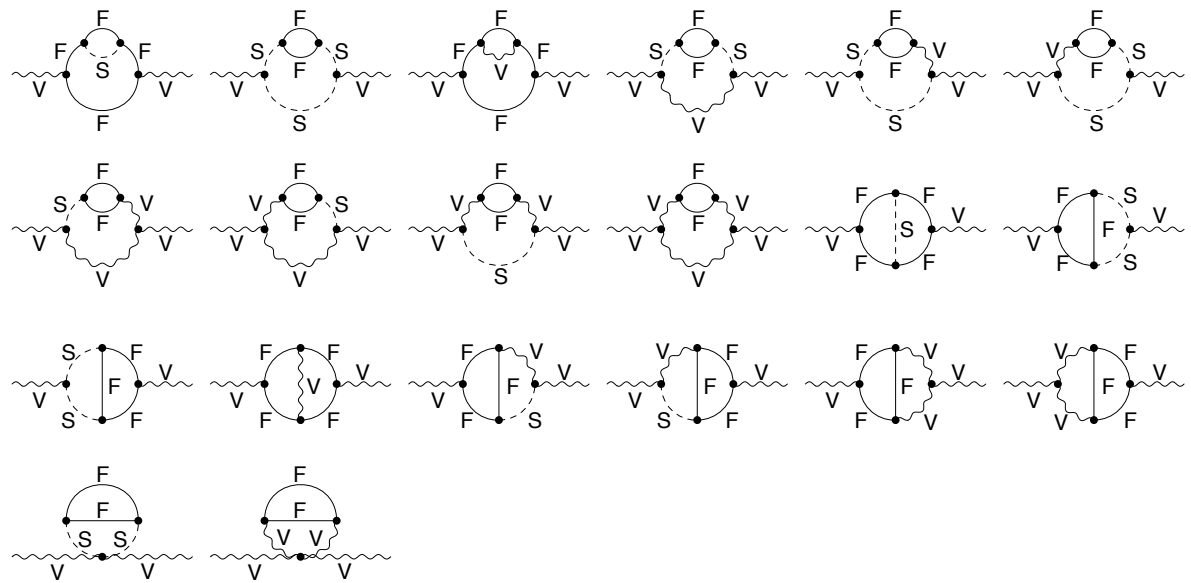
- Higgs boson



- gauge-boson self-couplings

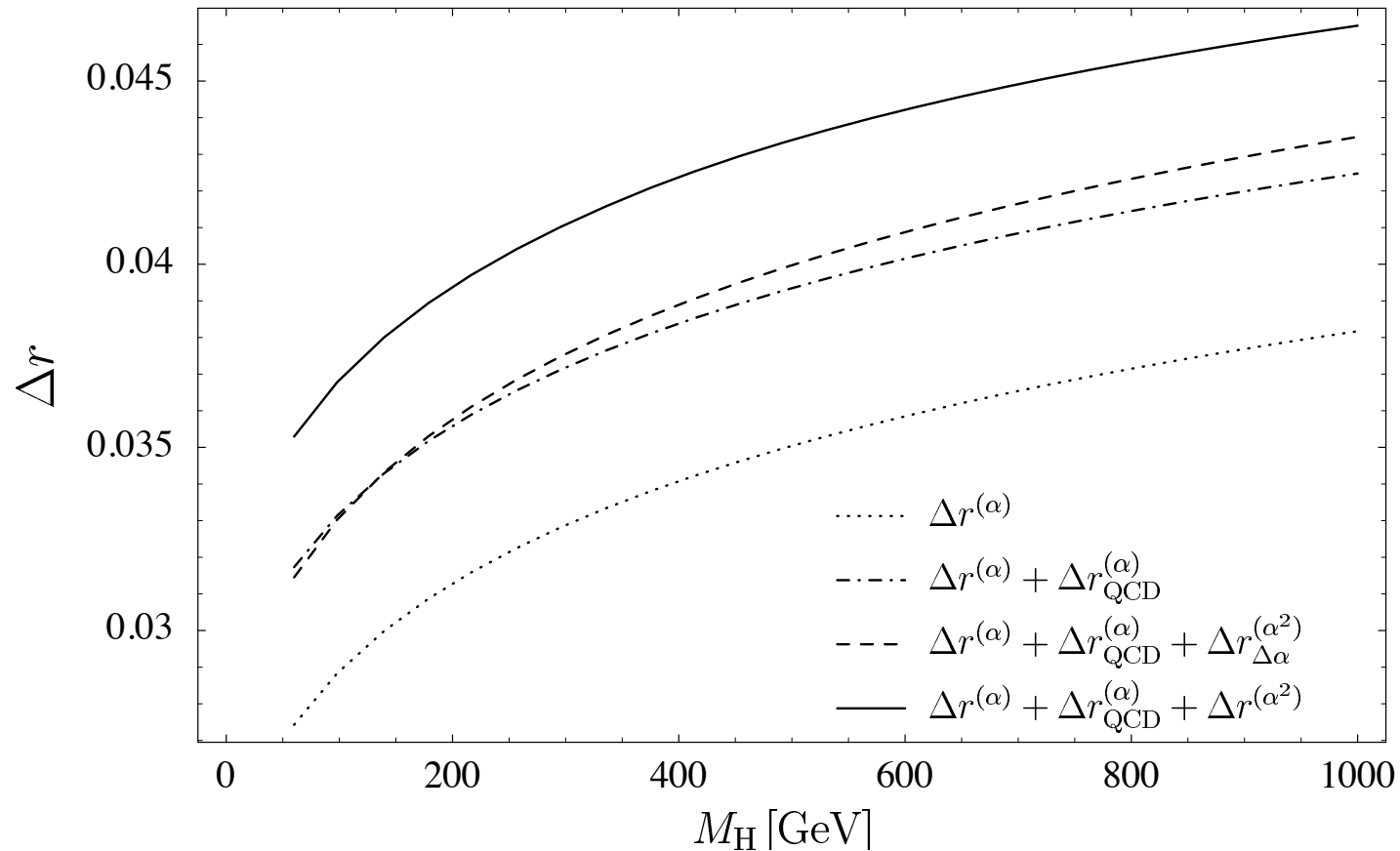


full structure of SM



2-loop examples

effects of higher-order terms on Δr

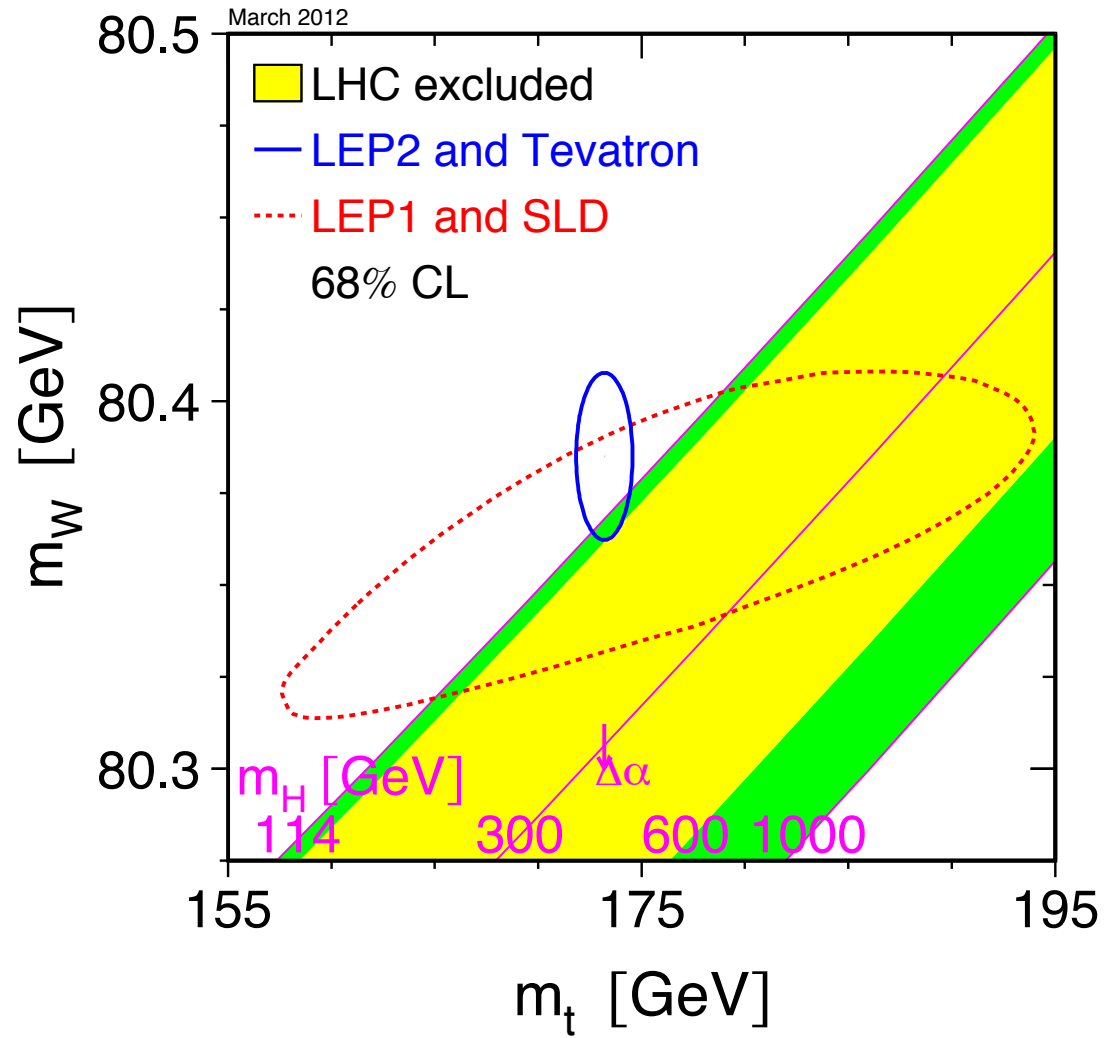


variation of Δr by 0.001 $\Rightarrow \delta M_W = 18 \text{ MeV}$

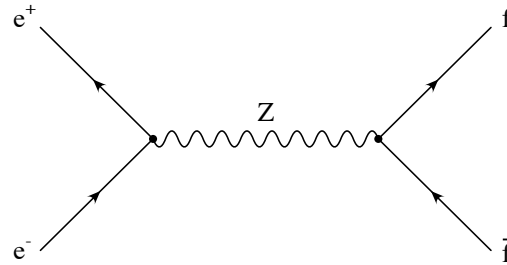
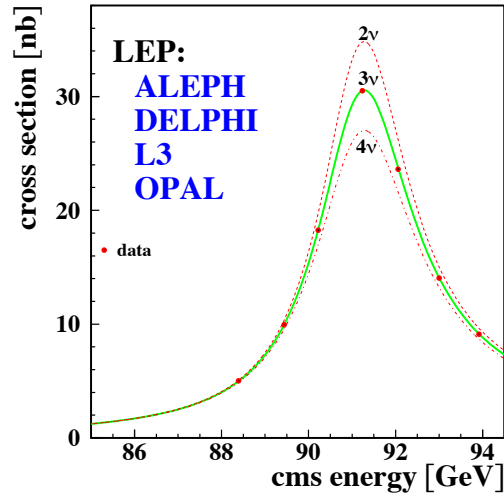
3-loop ($\Delta\rho$) $\Rightarrow \delta M_W = 12 \text{ MeV}$

present exp. error: $\Delta M_W = 15 \text{ MeV}$ / **theo: 4 MeV**

LEP Electroweak Working Group



Z resonance

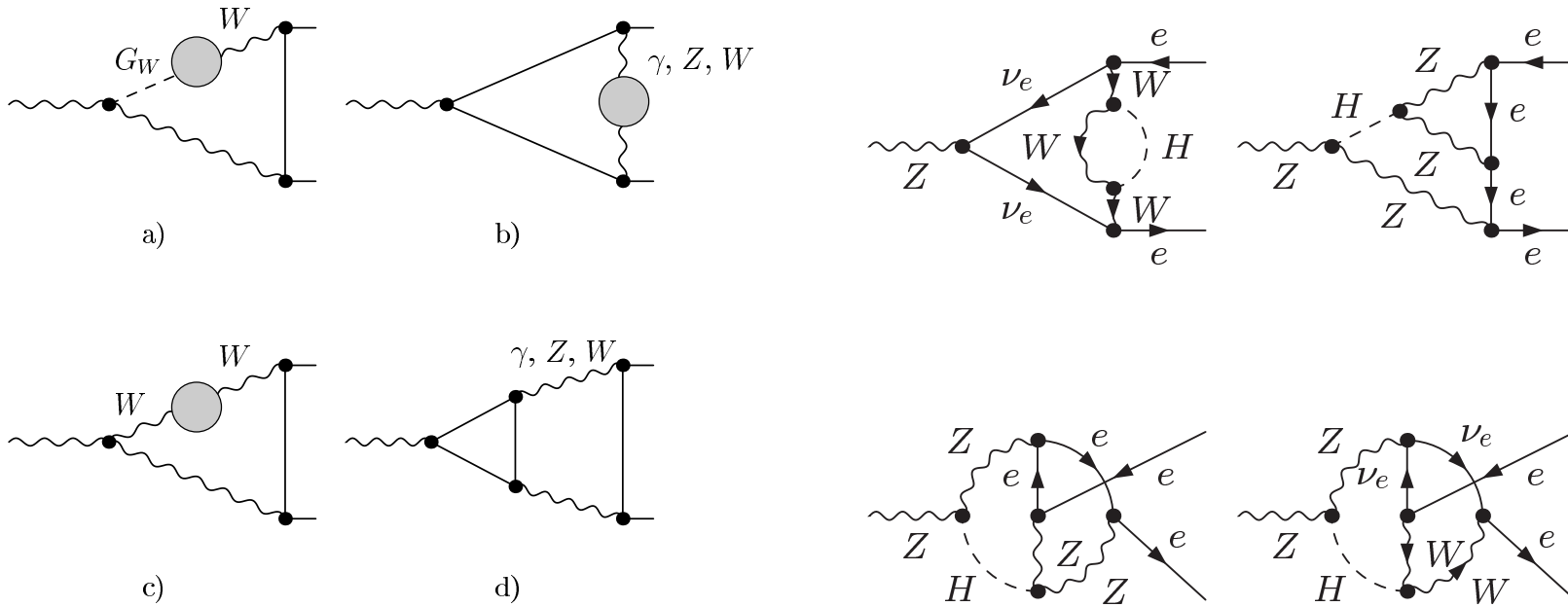


- effective Z boson couplings with higher-order $\Delta g_{V,A}$

$$v_f \rightarrow g_V^f = v_f + \Delta g_V^f, \quad a_f \rightarrow g_A^f = a_f + \Delta g_A^f$$

- effective ew mixing angle (for $f = e$):

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \text{Re} \frac{g_V^e}{g_A^e} \right) = \kappa \cdot \left(1 - \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2} \right)$$



2-loop examples for Z couplings

complete 2-loop calculation available for $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}$

EW 2-loop calculations for Δr

Freitas, Hollik, Walter, Weiglein

Awramik, Czakon

Onishchenko, Veretin

EW 2-loop calculations for $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}$

Awramik, Czakon, Freitas, Weiglein

Awramik, Czakon, Freitas

Hollik, Meier, Uccirati

universal terms at 3- and 4-loops (EW and QCD)

van der Bij, Chetyrkin, Faisst, Jikia, Seidensticker

Faisst, Kühn, Seidensticker, Veretin

Boughezal, Tausk, van der Bij

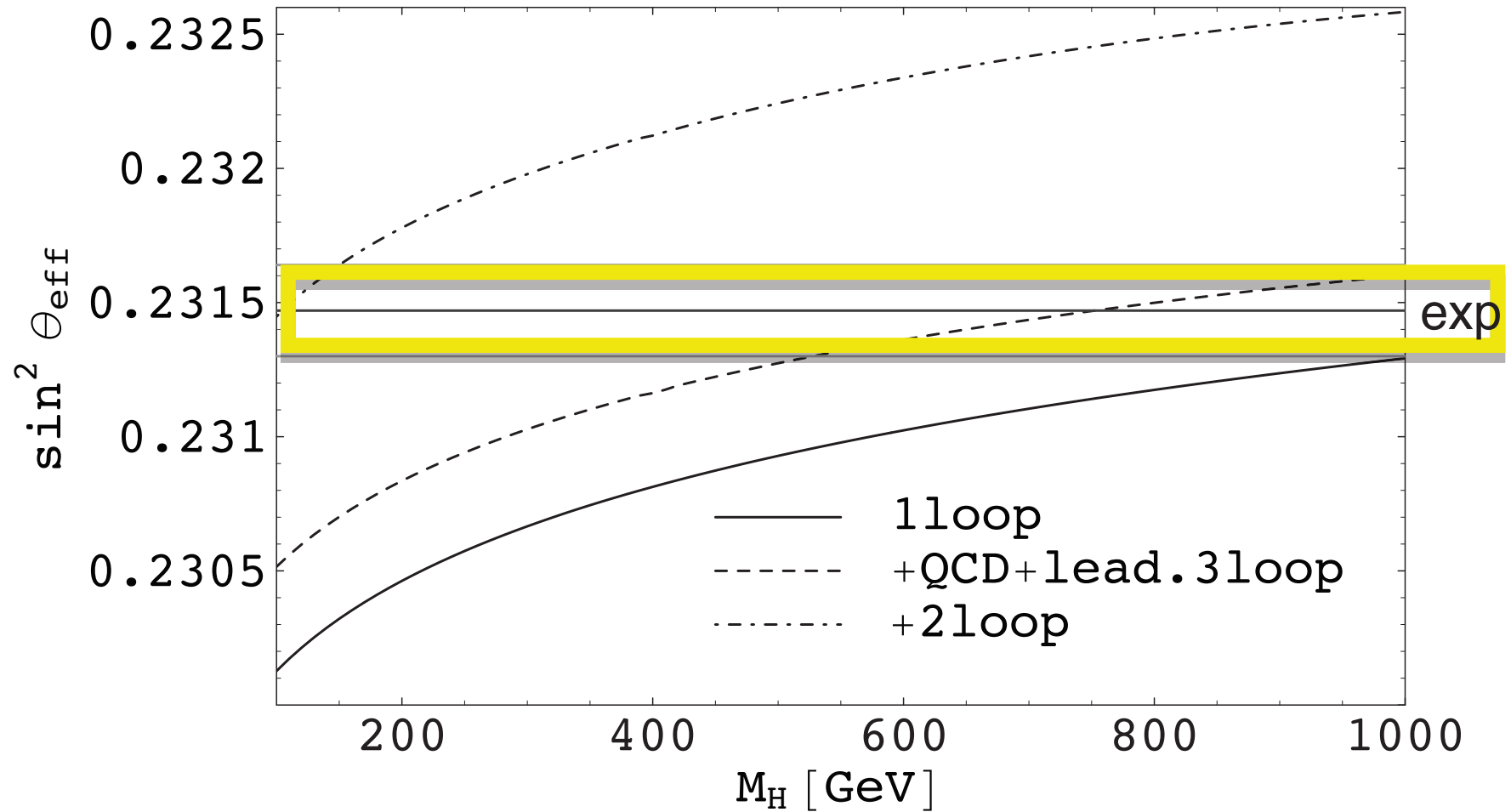
Schröder, Steinhauser

Chetyrkin, Faisst, Kühn

Chetyrkin, Faisst, Kühn, Maierhofer, Sturm

Boughezal, Czakon

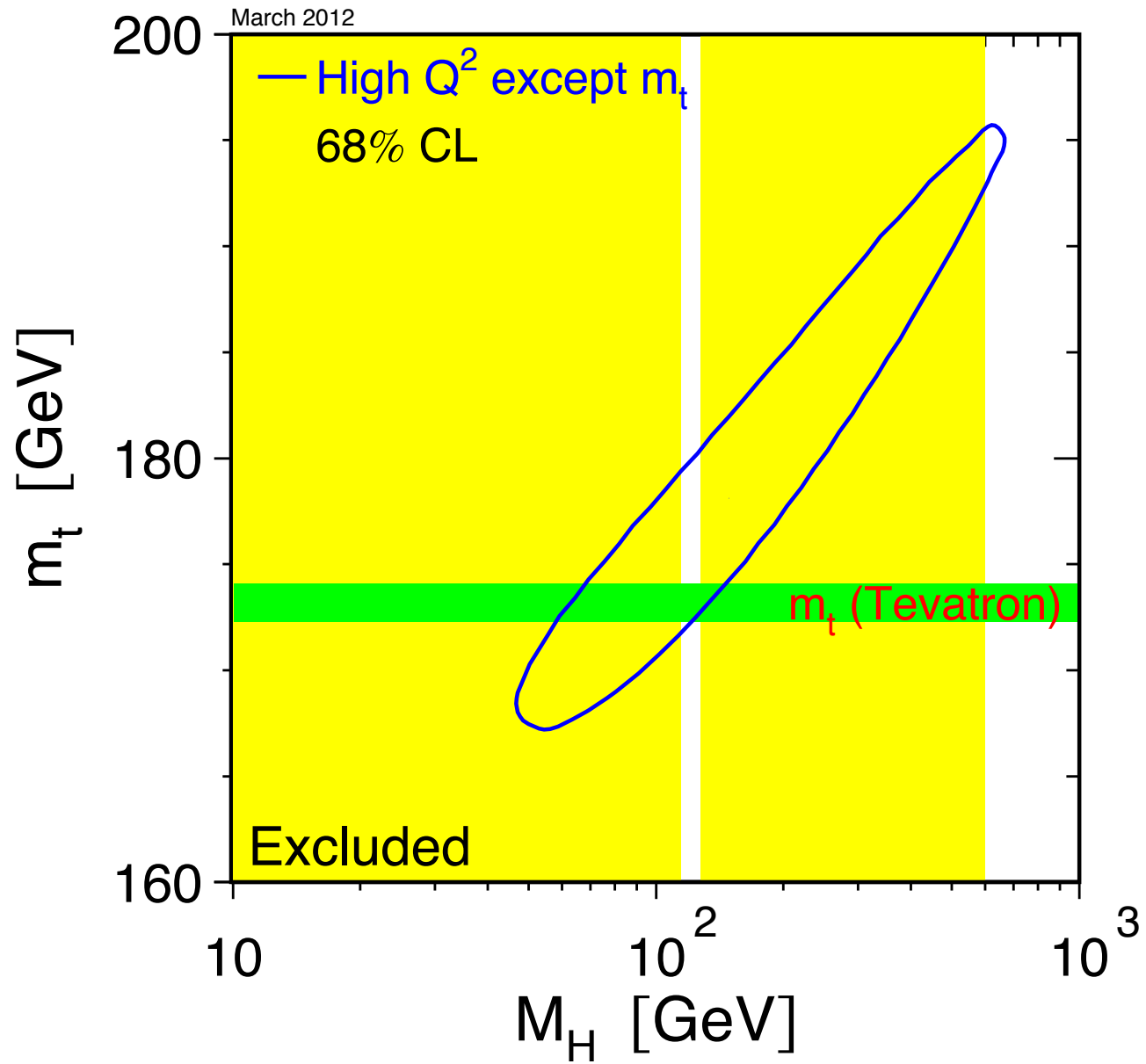
importance of two-loop calculations



lowest order: $\sin^2 \theta_W = 1 - \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2} = 0.22290 \pm 0.00029$

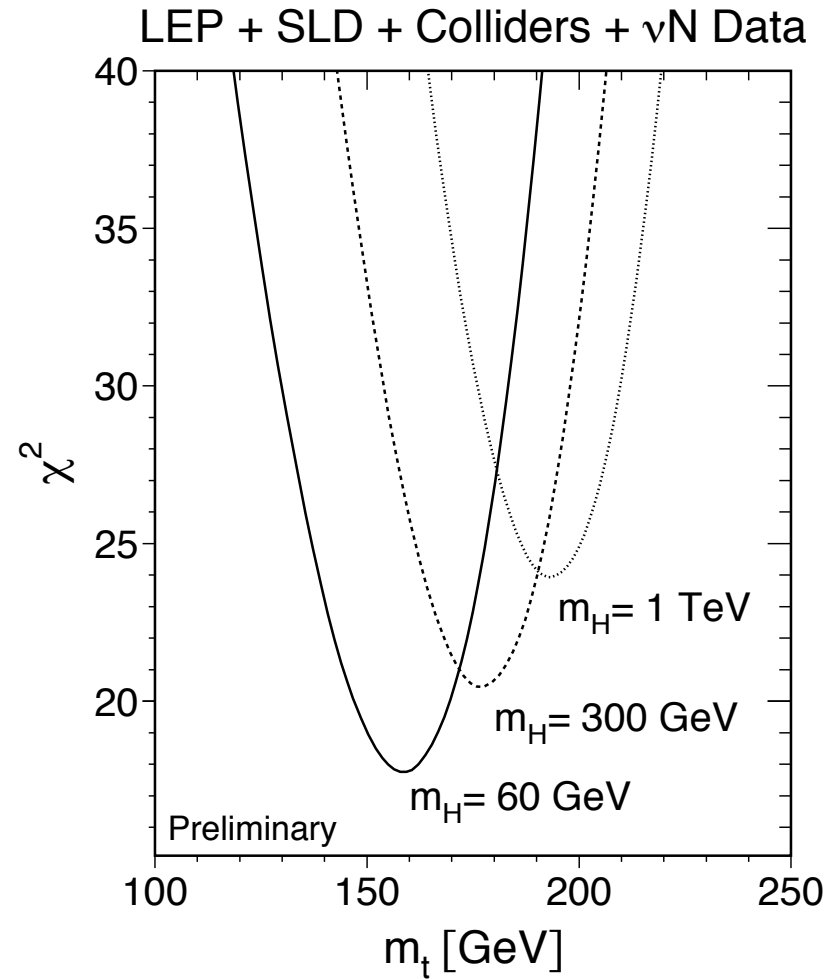
exp. value: $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}} = 0.23153 \pm 0.00016$

Global analysis within the SM



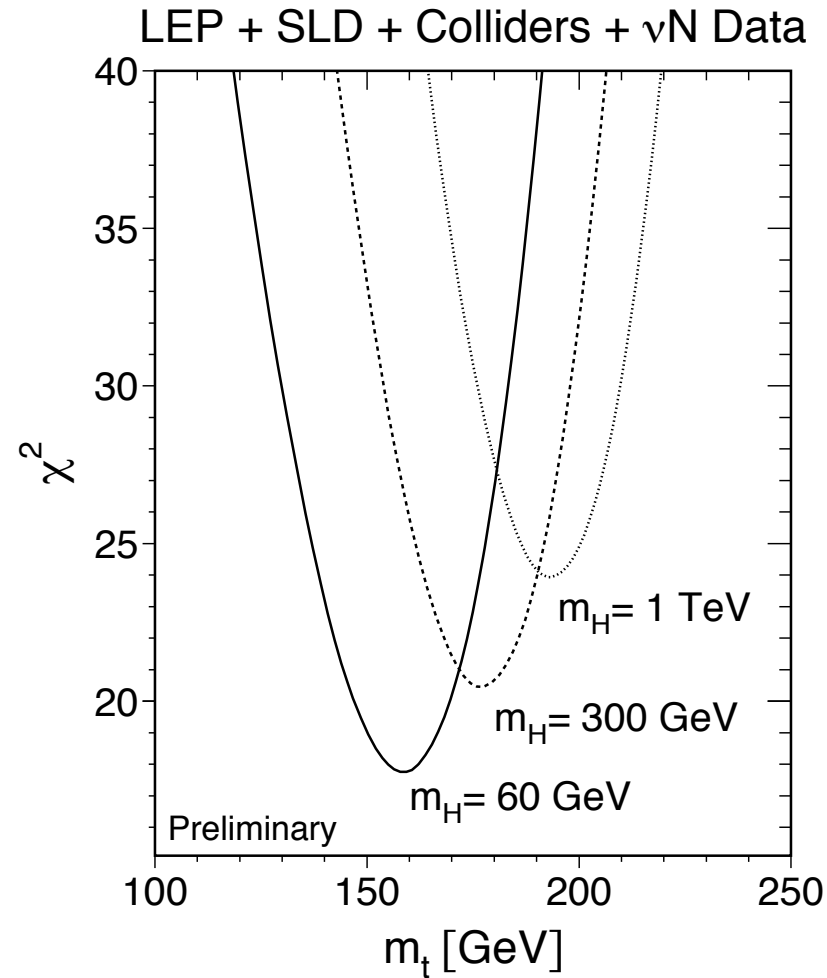
before the top quark was discovered (< 1995):

indirect mass determination $\Rightarrow m_t = 178 \pm 8^{+17}_{-20}$ GeV



before the top quark was discovered (< 1995):

indirect mass determination $\Rightarrow m_t = 178 \pm 8^{+17}_{-20}$ GeV

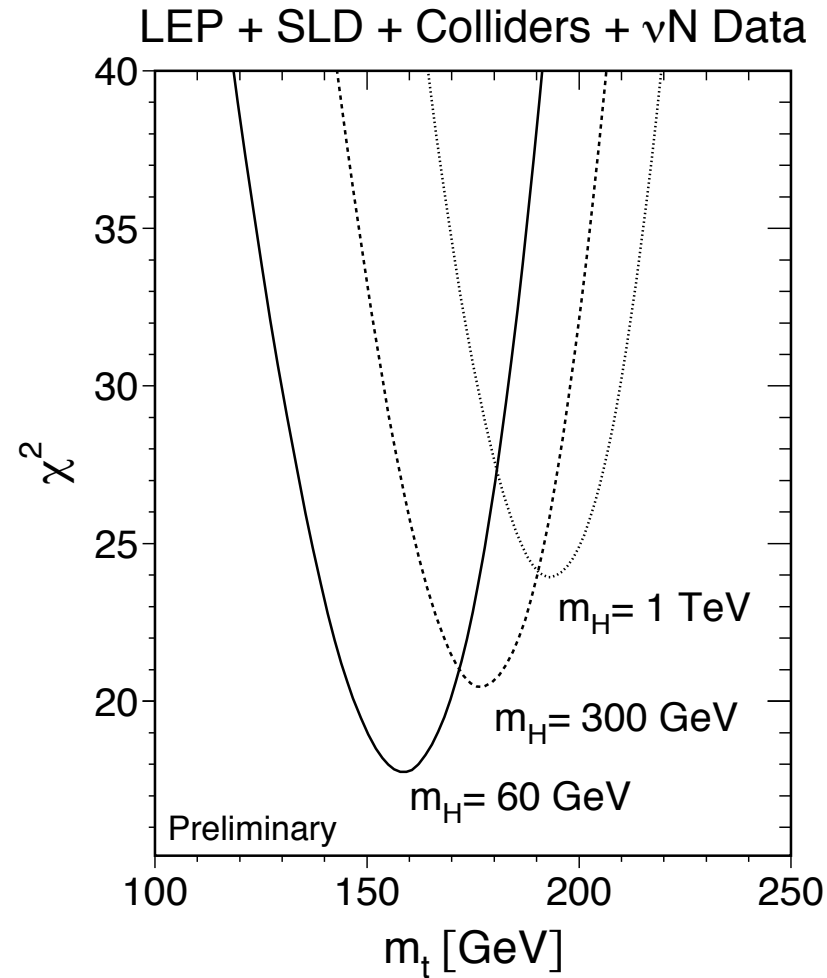


top discovery: *Tevatron 1995*

$m_t = 180 \pm 12$ GeV

before the top quark was discovered (< 1995):

indirect mass determination $\Rightarrow m_t = 178 \pm 8^{+17}_{-20}$ GeV



top discovery: *Tevatron 1995*

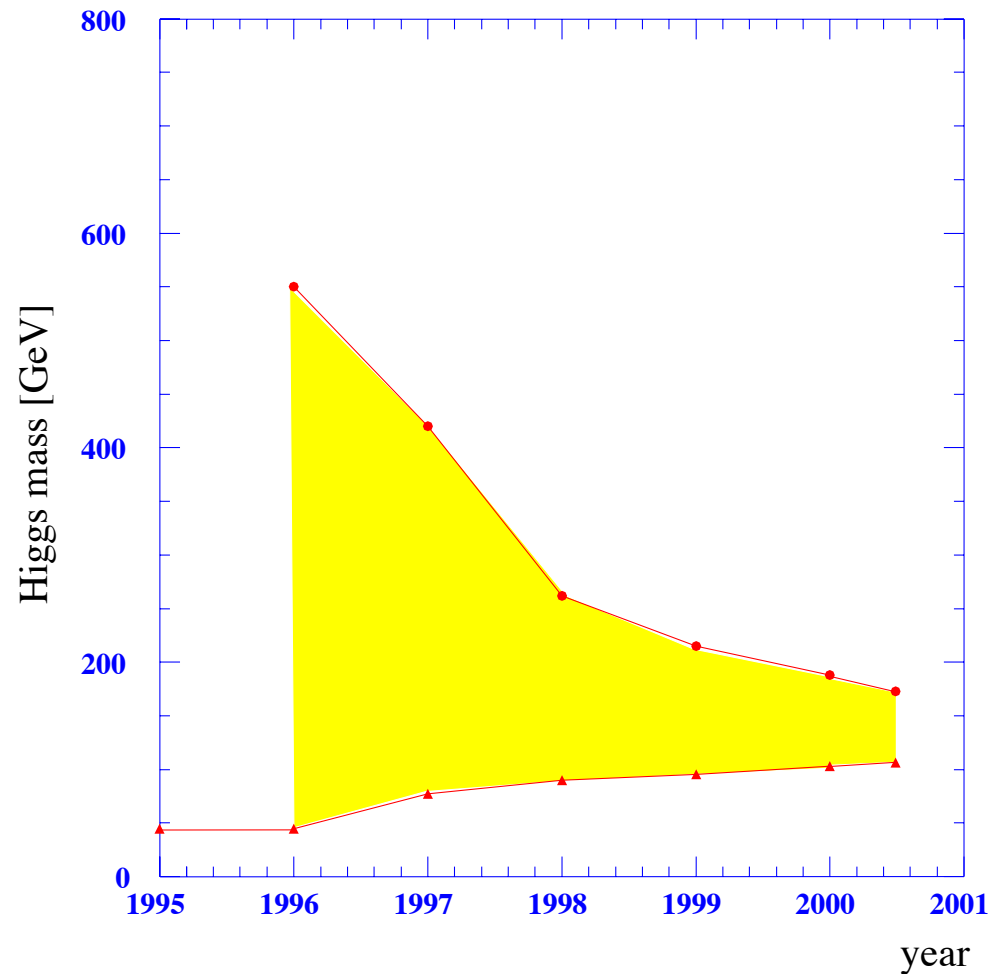
$$m_t = 180 \pm 12 \text{ GeV}$$

today:

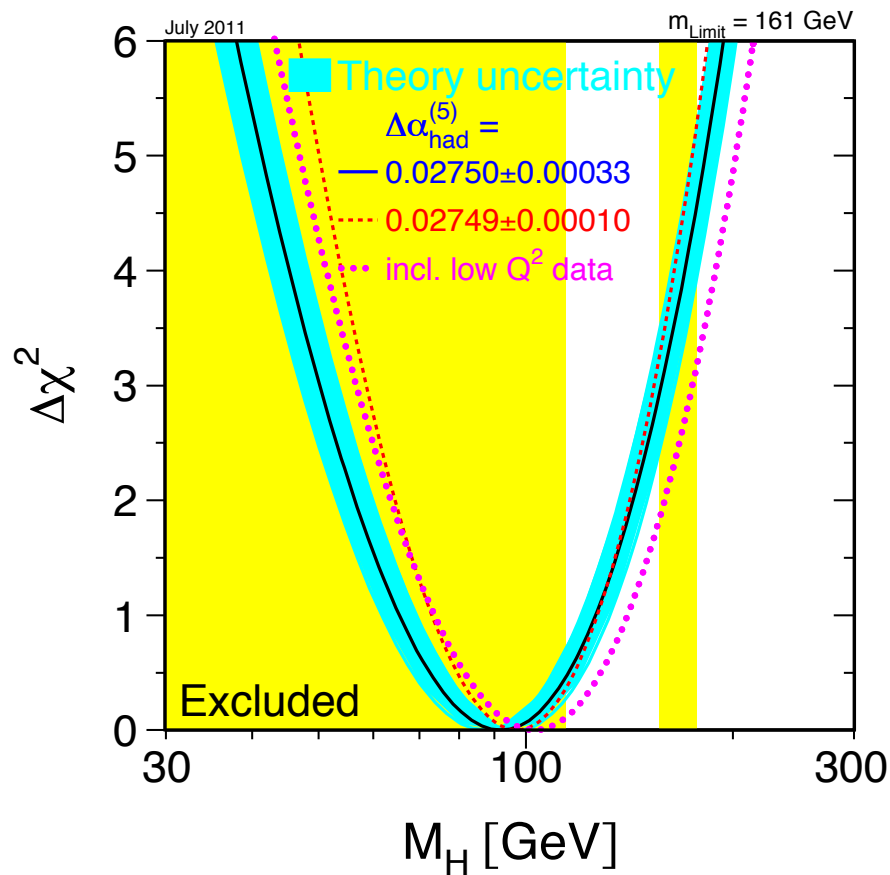
$$m_t = 173.2 \pm 0.9 \text{ GeV}$$

The way to the Higgs boson

development of bounds from direct and indirect searches



Global fit to the Higgs boson mass



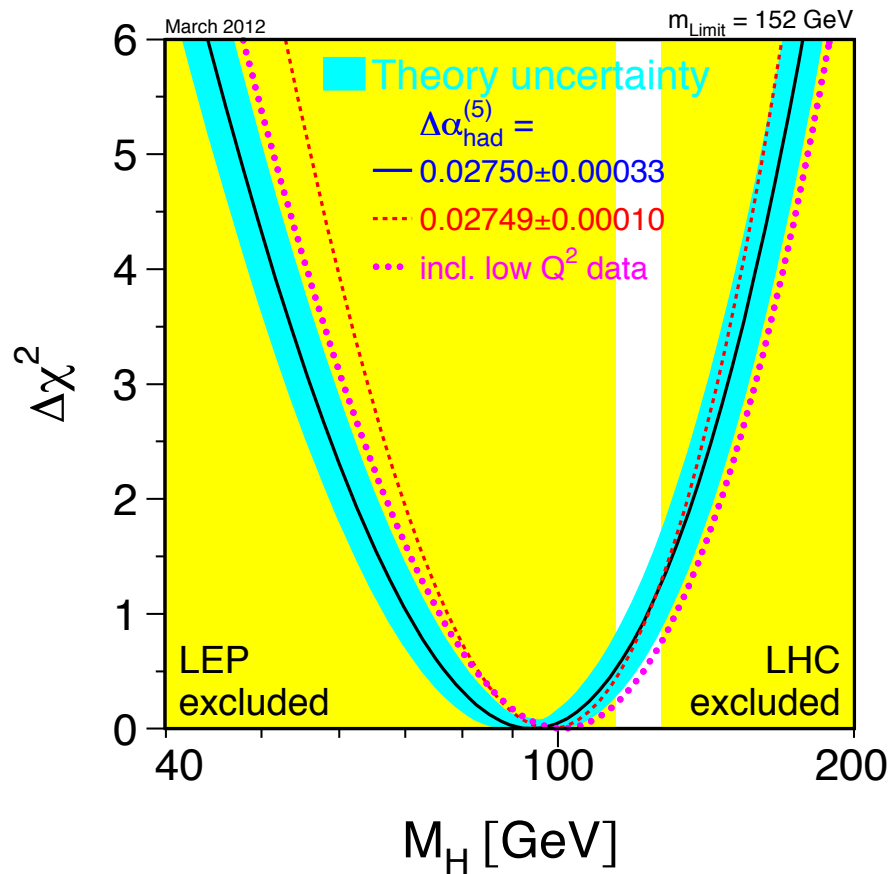
blueband: Theory uncertainty

“Precision Calculations
at the Z Resonance”

CERN 95-03

[Bardin, WH, Passarino (eds.)]

$M_H < 161 \text{ GeV}$ (at 95% C.L.)



after the 2011 results
from the LHC
on the Higgs boson mass

$$M_H < 152 \text{ GeV} \quad (95\% \text{C.L.})$$

$$M_H = 94_{-24}^{+29} \text{ GeV}$$

5. Higgs bosons

Higgs potential:
$$V = -\mu^2 (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^4$$

Higgs field in unitary gauge:
$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + H(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$H(x)$: *real scalar field, describes neutral spin-0 bosons*

minimum of V :
$$v = \frac{2\mu}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \quad M_H = \mu\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4\mu^2}{v^2} = \frac{2M_H^2}{v^2}$$

$$V = \frac{M_H^2}{2} H^2 + \frac{M_H^2}{2v} H^3 + \frac{M_H^2}{8v^2} H^4$$

M_H is the only free parameter

Higgs potential:
$$V = -\mu^2 (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^4$$

Higgs field in unitary gauge:
$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + H(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$H(x)$: *real scalar field, describes neutral spin-0 bosons*

minimum of V :
$$v = \frac{2\mu}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \quad M_H = \mu\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4\mu^2}{v^2} = \frac{2M_H^2}{v^2}$$

$$V = \frac{M_H^2}{2} H^2 + \frac{M_H^2}{2v} H^3 + \frac{M_H^2}{8v^2} H^4$$

M_H is the only free parameter

general gauge:
$$\Phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+(x) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [v + H(x) + i\chi(x)] \end{pmatrix}$$

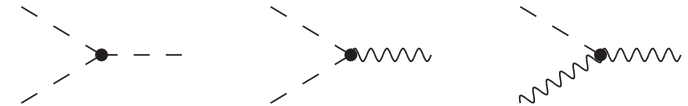
gauge invariant Lagrangian of the Higgs sector

$$\mathcal{L}_H = (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D^\mu \Phi) - V(\Phi) \quad \text{with } D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\sigma^a}{2} W_\mu^a + i \frac{g_1}{2} B_\mu$$

$$= (\partial_\mu \phi^+) (\partial^\mu \phi^-) - \frac{iev}{2s_W} (W_\mu^+ \partial^\mu \phi^- - W_\mu^- \partial^\mu \phi^+) + \frac{e^2 v^2}{4s_W^2} W_\mu^+ W^{-,\mu}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (\partial \chi)^2 + \frac{ev}{2c_W s_W} Z_\mu \partial^\mu \chi + \frac{e^2 v^2}{4c_W^2 s_W^2} Z^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial H)^2 - \mu^2 H^2$$

+ (trilinear SSS , SSV , SVV interactions)



+ (quadrilinear $SSSS$, $SSVV$ interactions)

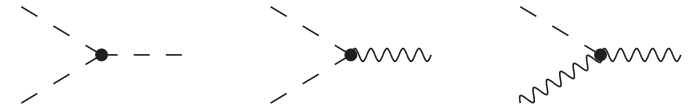


\Rightarrow H-V-V gauge interactions, V=W and Z

gauge invariant Lagrangian of the Higgs sector

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_H &= (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D^\mu \Phi) - V(\Phi) \quad \text{with } D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\sigma^a}{2} W_\mu^a + i \frac{g_1}{2} B_\mu \\
 &= (\partial_\mu \phi^+) (\partial^\mu \phi^-) - \frac{iev}{2s_W} (W_\mu^+ \partial^\mu \phi^- - W_\mu^- \partial^\mu \phi^+) + \frac{e^2 v^2}{4s_W^2} W_\mu^+ W^{-,\mu} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (\partial \chi)^2 + \frac{ev}{2c_W s_W} Z_\mu \partial^\mu \chi + \frac{e^2 v^2}{4c_W^2 s_W^2} Z^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial H)^2 - \mu^2 H^2
 \end{aligned}$$

+ (trilinear SSS , SSV , SVV interactions)



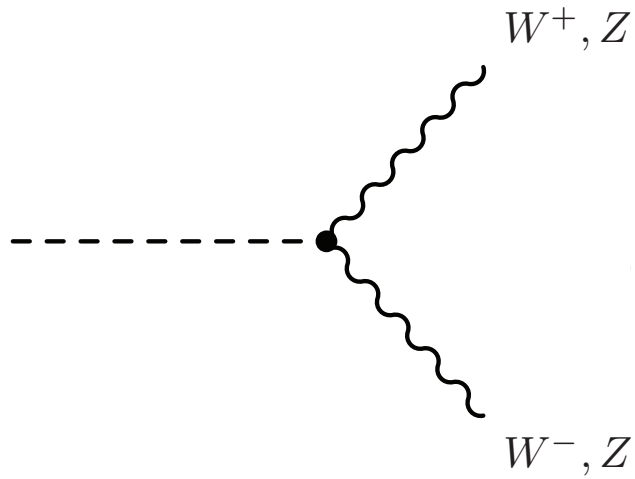
+ (quadrilinear $SSSS$, $SSVV$ interactions)



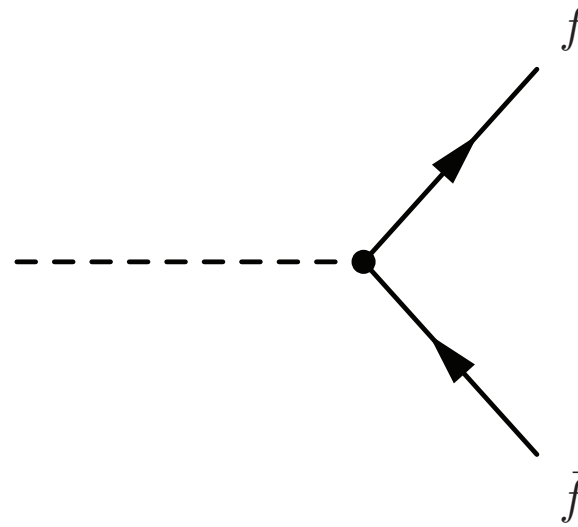
\Rightarrow H-V-V gauge interactions, V=W and Z

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yuk}} = - \sum_f \left(m_f + \frac{m_f}{v} H \right) \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f + \dots (ff \chi, \phi^\pm)$$

\Rightarrow H-f-f Yukawa interactions



$$g_2 M_W, \quad g_2 \frac{M_Z}{c_W}$$



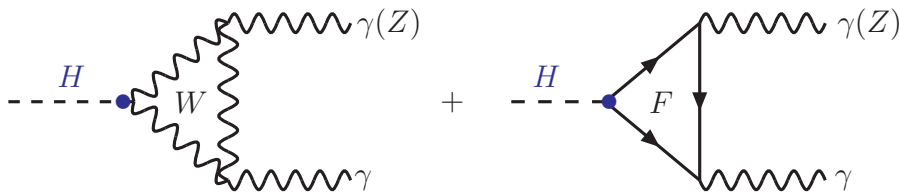
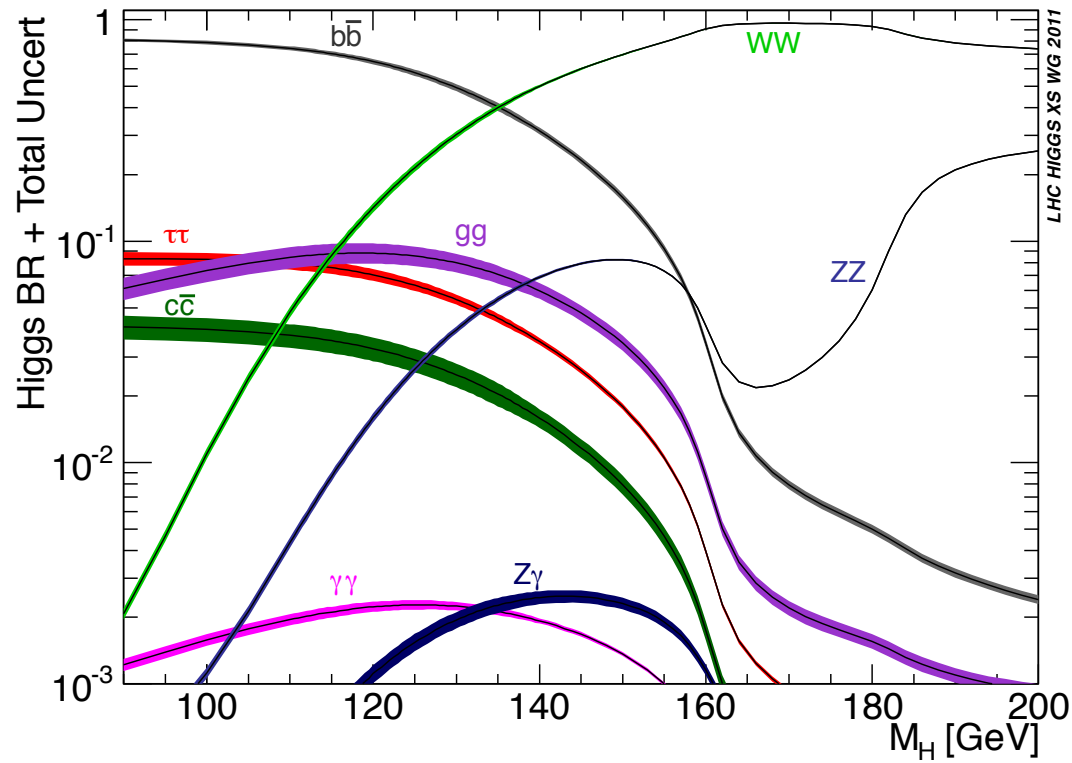
$$\frac{m_f}{v} = \frac{g_2 m_f}{2M_W}$$

$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow f \bar{f}) = N_c \frac{G_F M_H}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} m_f^2 \beta_f^3, \quad N_C = 3 \text{ (1) for quarks (leptons)}$$

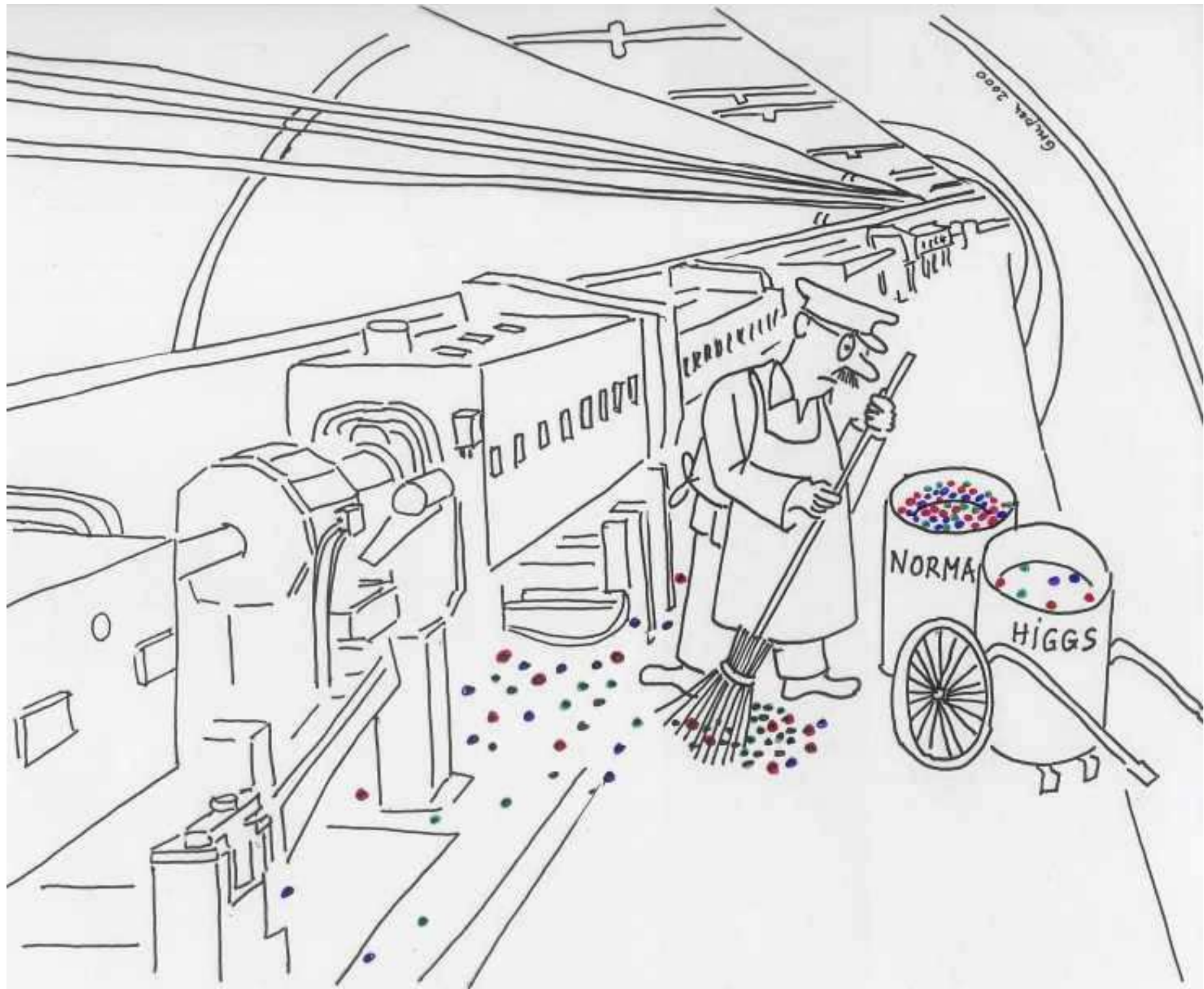
$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow VV) = \frac{G_F M_H^3}{8\pi\sqrt{2}} F(r) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}_Z, \quad r = \frac{M_V}{M_H}$$

Higgs boson decay channels

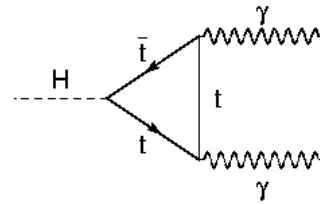
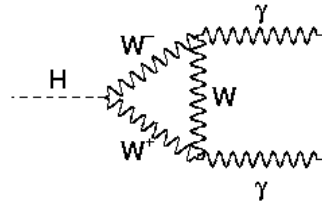
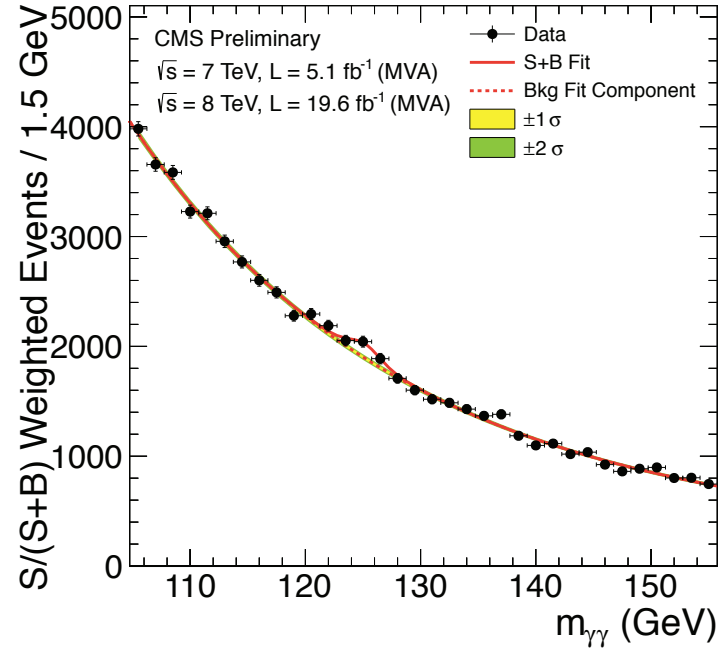
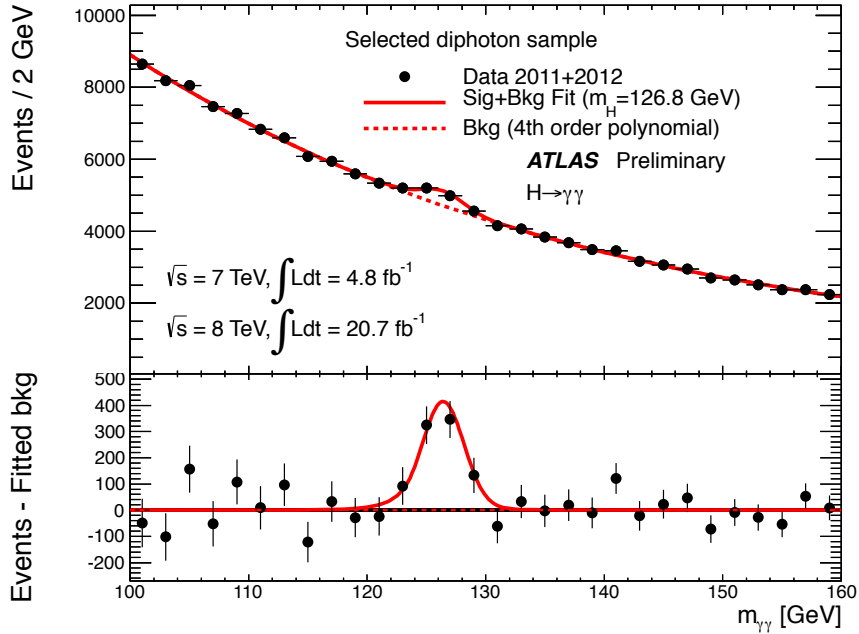
branching ratios $BR(H \rightarrow X) = \frac{\Gamma(H \rightarrow X)}{\Gamma(H \rightarrow \text{all})}$



loop-induced (rare) decays

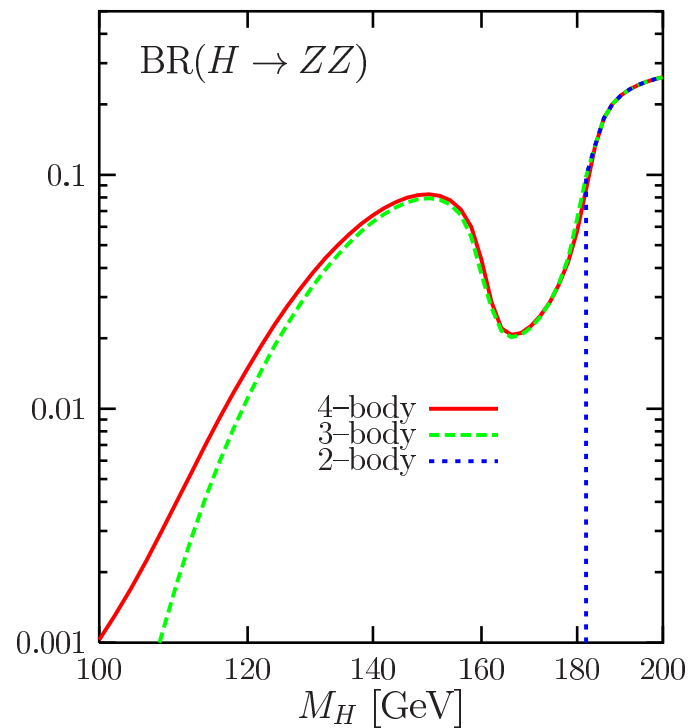
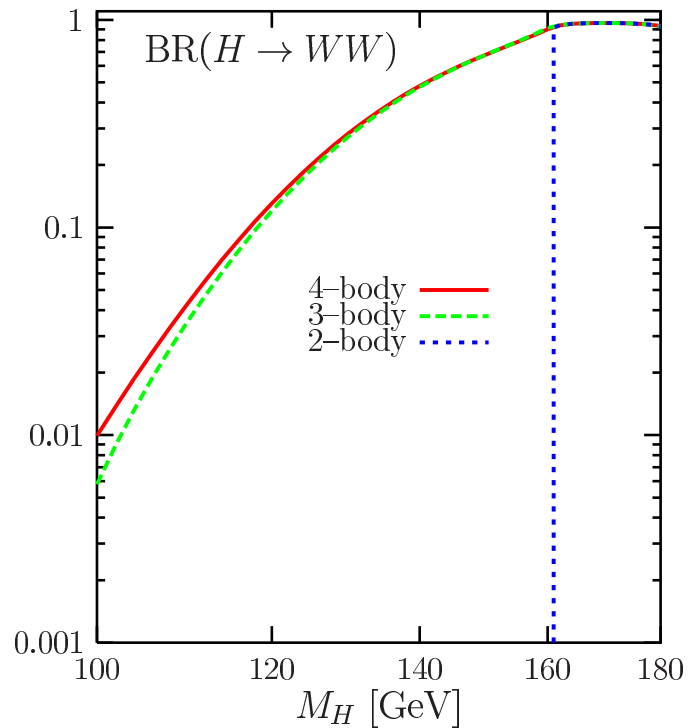
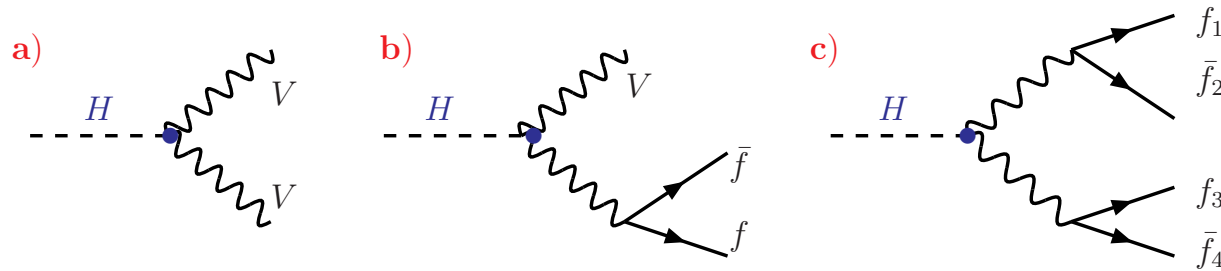


$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$



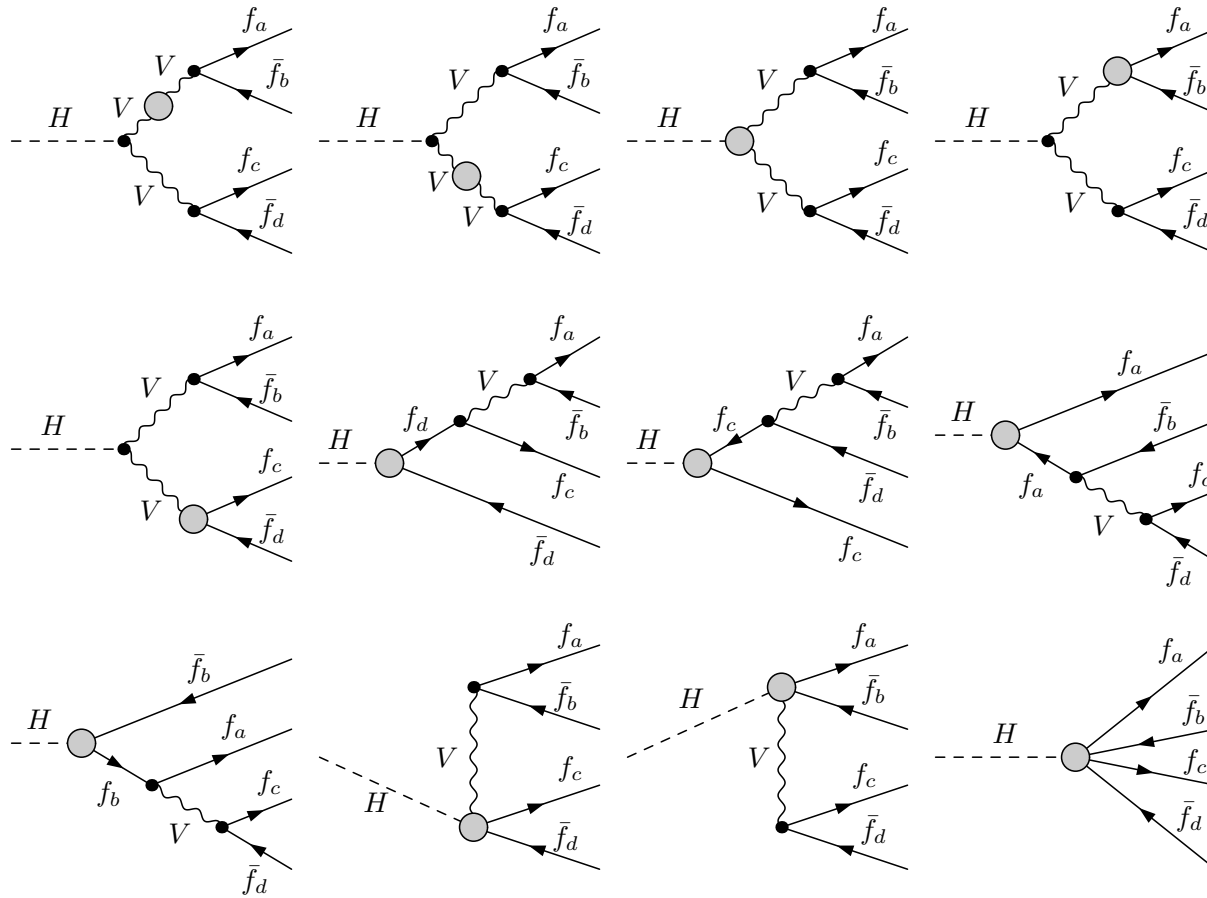
Higgs decays into 4 fermions

also below VV threshold with one or two V off-shell



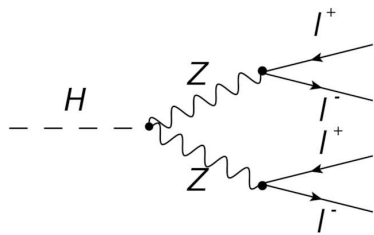
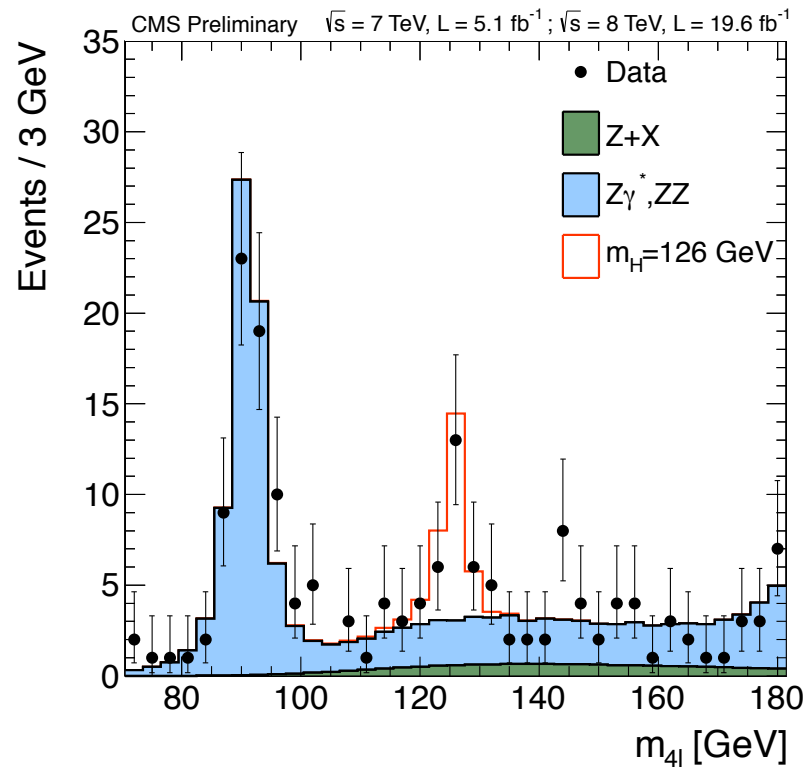
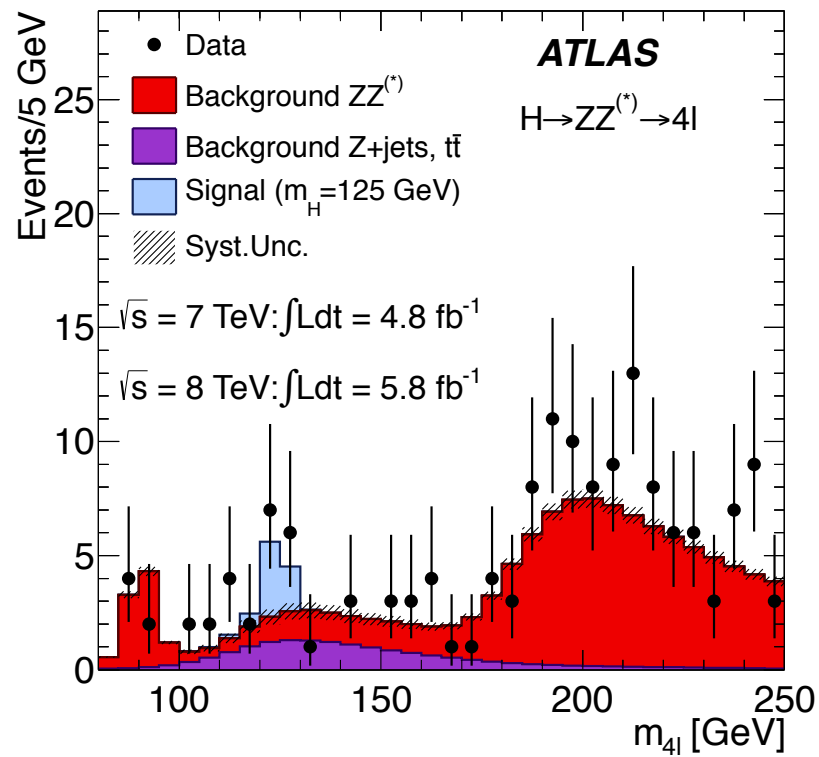
$$H \rightarrow VV \rightarrow 4f$$

needs also background pocesses + h.o.



Bredenstein et al. \rightarrow PROPHECY

$$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow l^+l^- l^+l^-$$



signal + background

the Higgs – or not the Higgs?

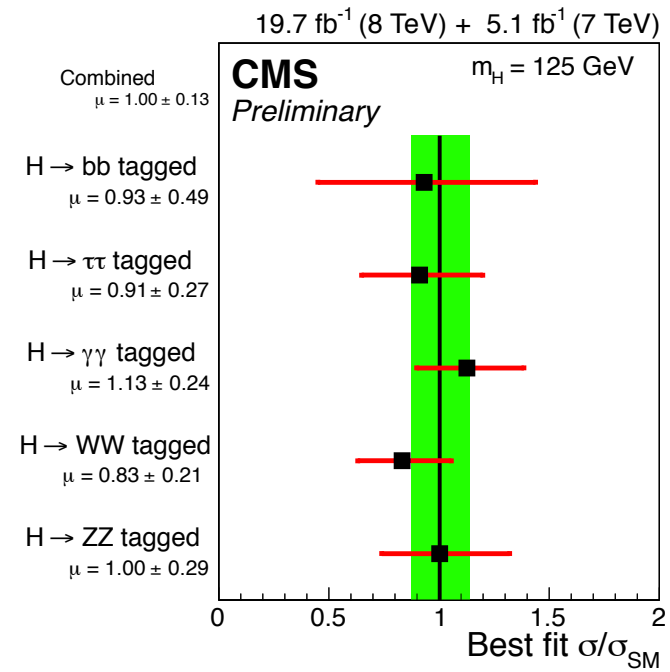
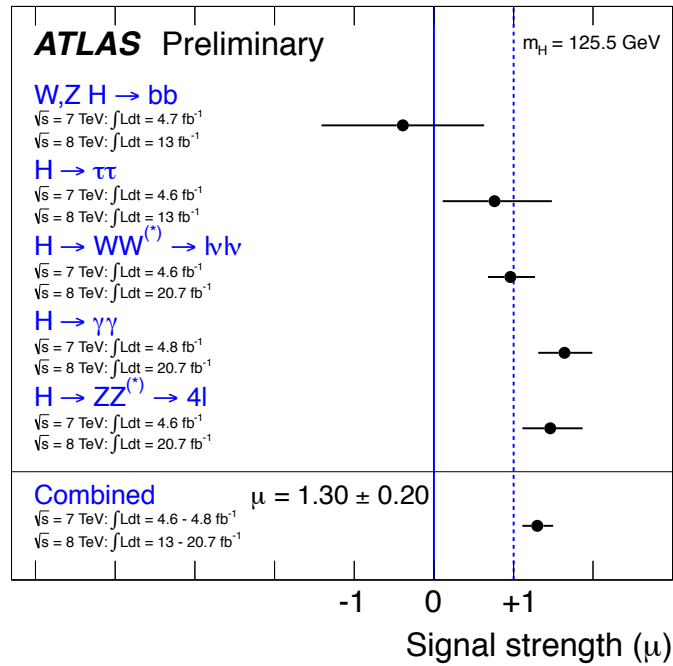


CERN, July 2012



Oviedo, October 2013

A Standard Model Higgs boson at the LHC?



new: $\mu_{\gamma\gamma} = 1.17 \pm 0.27$

H mass ATLAS (GeV)

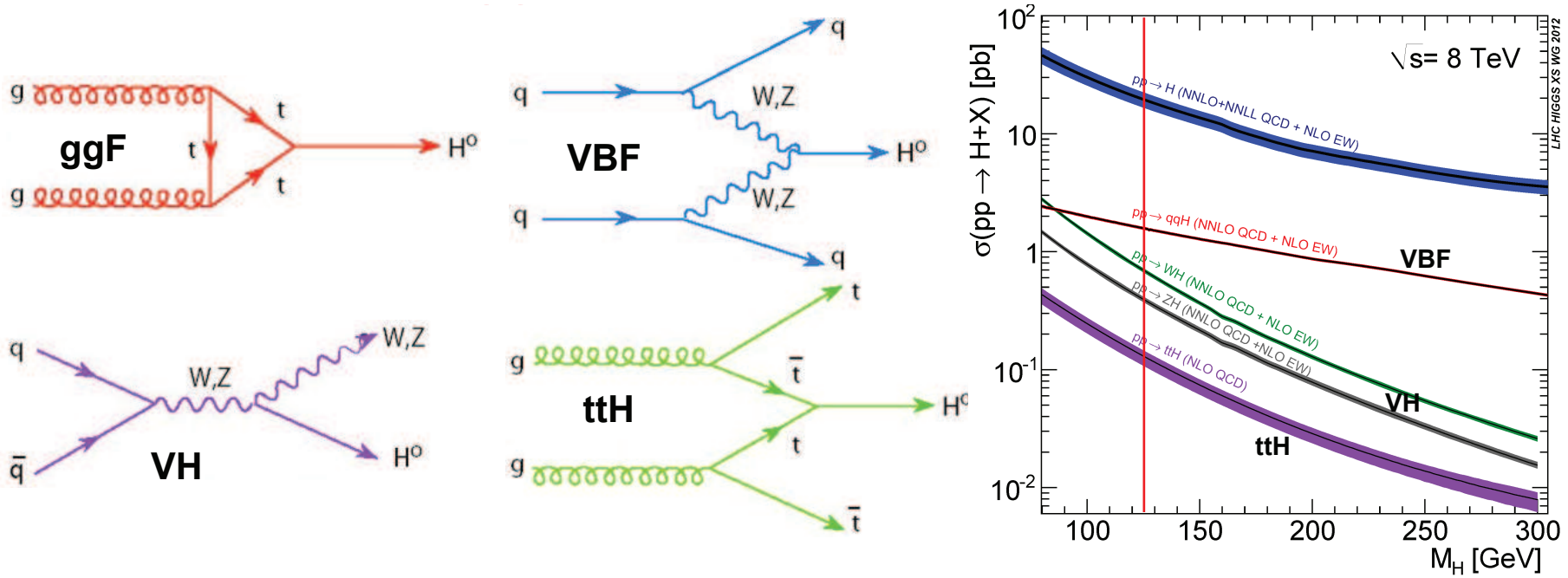
$125.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2$

H mass CMS (GeV)

$125.0 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2$

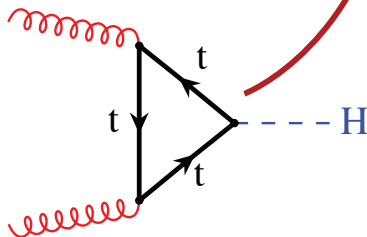
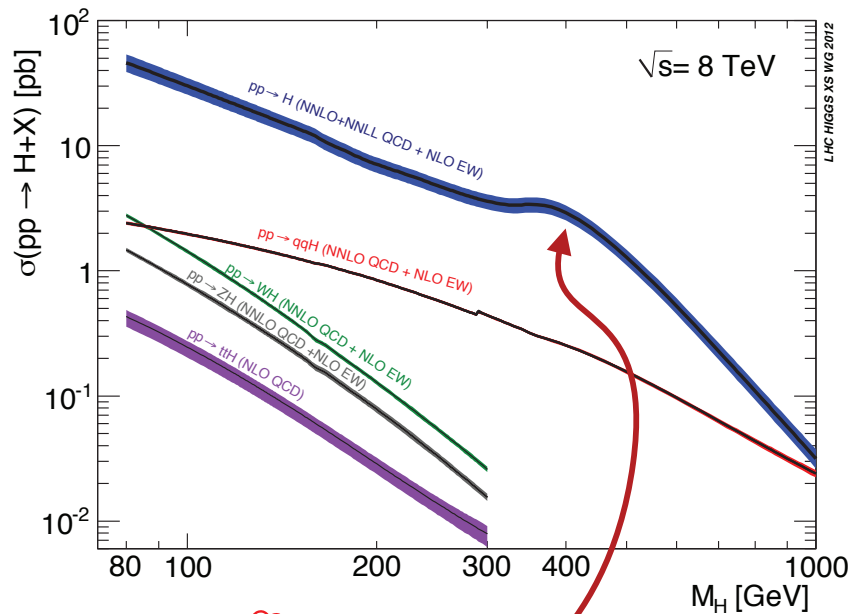
Theory: $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H) \cdot BR(H \rightarrow X)$

Higgs production at the LHC



*Handbook of Higgs Cross sections,
arXiv:1101.0593, arXiv:1201.3084*

cross section for Higgs-boson production – theory



NLO: Spira, Djouadi, Graudenz, Zerwas '91, '93
Dawson '91 **~80%**

NNLO: RH, Kilgore '02
Anastasiou, Melnikov '02 **~30%**
Ravindran, Smith, v. Neerven '03

Resummation:

Catani, de Florian, Grazzini, Nason '02
Ahrens, Becher, Neubert, Zhang '08 **~10%**

Electroweak:

Actis, Passarino, Sturm, Uccirati '08
Aglietti, Bonciani, Degrassi, Vicini '04
Degrassi, Maltoni '04 **~5%**
Djouadi, Gambino '94

Mixed EW/QCD:

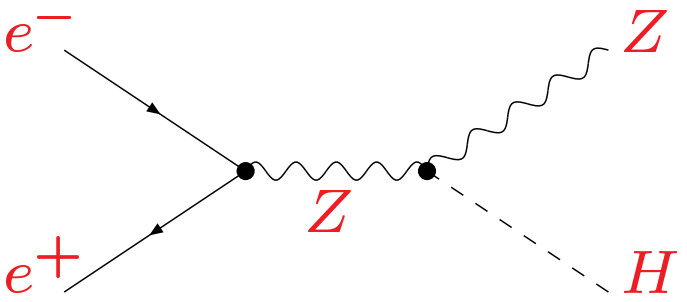
Anastasiou, Boughezal, Petriello '09

Fully differential NNLO:

Anastasiou, Melnikov, Petriello '04
Catani, Grazzini '07

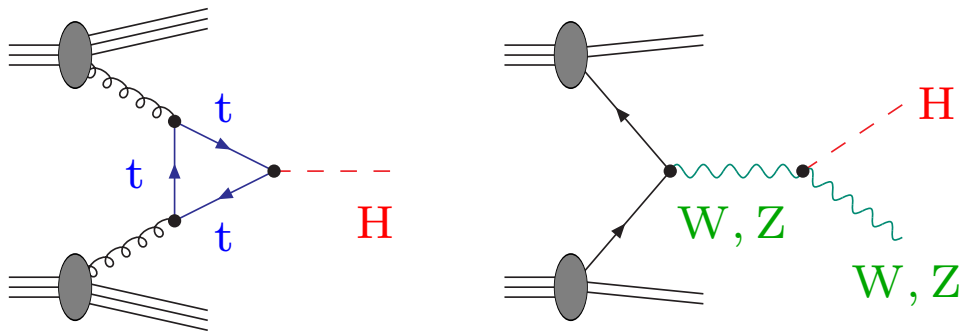
other colliders:

Higgs production at LEP:



excluded $M_H < 114 \text{ GeV}$

Higgs production at the Tevatron:



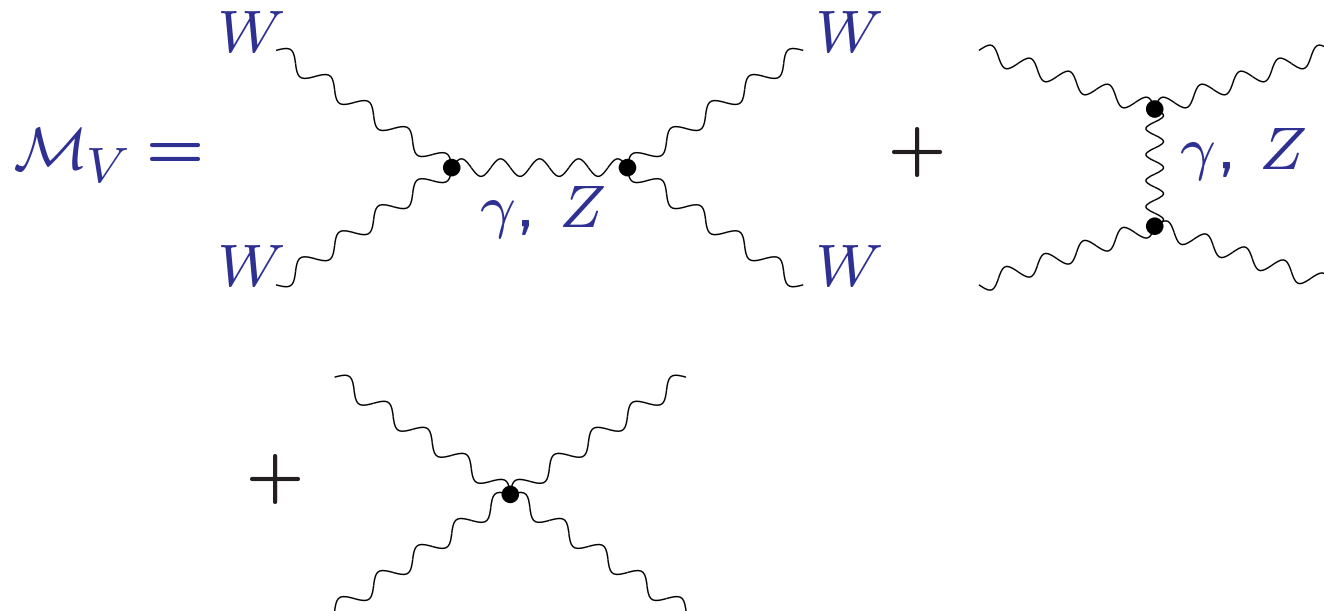
Theoretical bounds on Higgs boson mass

- unitarity \rightarrow upper bound
- Landau pole \rightarrow upper bound
- vacuum stability \rightarrow lower bound

unitarity

scattering of longitudinally polarized W bosons:

$$W_L W_L \rightarrow W_L W_L$$



$$= -g^2 \frac{E^2}{M_W^2} + \mathcal{O}(1) \quad \text{for } E \rightarrow \infty$$

Extra contribution from scalar particle:

$$\mathcal{M}_S = \text{[Diagram 1]} + \text{[Diagram 2]}$$

The diagram shows two Feynman diagrams for the scattering of two W bosons into two W bosons. The first diagram (left) shows a t-channel exchange of a Higgs boson (H) between two W bosons. The second diagram (right) shows a contact interaction between two W bosons and a Higgs boson (H).

$$= g_{WWH}^2 \frac{E^2}{M_W^4} + \mathcal{O}(1) \quad \text{for } E \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_V + \mathcal{M}_S$$

⇒ terms with bad high-energy behavior cancel for

$$g_{WWH} = g M_W$$

for $s \gg M_W^2$, with $t = -\frac{s}{2} (1 - \cos \theta)$,

$$\mathcal{M} \approx \frac{M_H^2}{v^2} \left(2 + \frac{M_H^2}{s - M_H^2} + \frac{M_H^2}{t - M_H^2} \right)$$

partial wave expansion:

$$\mathcal{M}(s, t) = 8\pi \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l + 1) P_l(\cos \theta) a_l$$

unitarity condition: $|a_l| < 1$

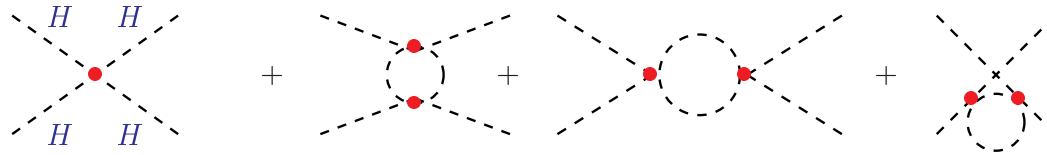
project on $l = 0$ partial wave:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{16\pi} \int_{-1}^1 d \cos \theta \mathcal{M}(s, t) \\ &= \frac{M_H^2}{8\pi v^2} \left[2 + \frac{M_H^2}{s - M_H^2} - \frac{M_H^2}{s} \log \left(1 + \frac{s}{M_H^2} \right) \right] \\ &\approx \frac{M_H^2}{8\pi v^2} \quad \text{for } s \gg M_H^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_0 < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad M_H < 872 \text{ GeV}$$

Landau pole

Higgs self coupling is scale dependent, $\lambda(Q)$



variation with scale Q described by RGE

$$Q^2 \frac{d\lambda}{dQ^2} = \beta(\lambda) = \frac{3}{4\pi^2} \lambda^2$$

solution:

$$\lambda(Q) = \frac{\lambda(v)}{1 - \frac{3}{4\pi^2} \lambda(v) \log \frac{Q^2}{v^2}} \quad \text{with} \quad \lambda(v) = \frac{M_H^2}{2v^2}$$

diverges at scale $Q = \Lambda_C$ (Landau pole)

$$\Lambda_C = v \exp\left(\frac{4\pi^2 v^2}{3M_H^2}\right)$$

self-coupling diverges at

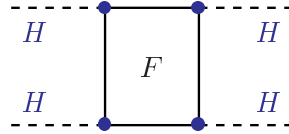
$$\Lambda_C = v \exp\left(\frac{4\pi^2 v^2}{3M_H^2}\right)$$

maximum Higgs mass by condition $\Lambda_C > M_H$

$$\Rightarrow M_H < 800 \text{ GeV}$$

vacuum stability

top-quark Yukawa coupling $g_t \sim m_t$ contributes to the running Higgs self coupling $\lambda(Q)$ through top loop $\sim g_t^4$



variation with scale Q described by RGE

$$Q^2 \frac{d\lambda}{dQ^2} = \frac{3}{4\pi^2} \left(\lambda^2 - \frac{m_t^4}{v^4} \right)$$

approximate solution:

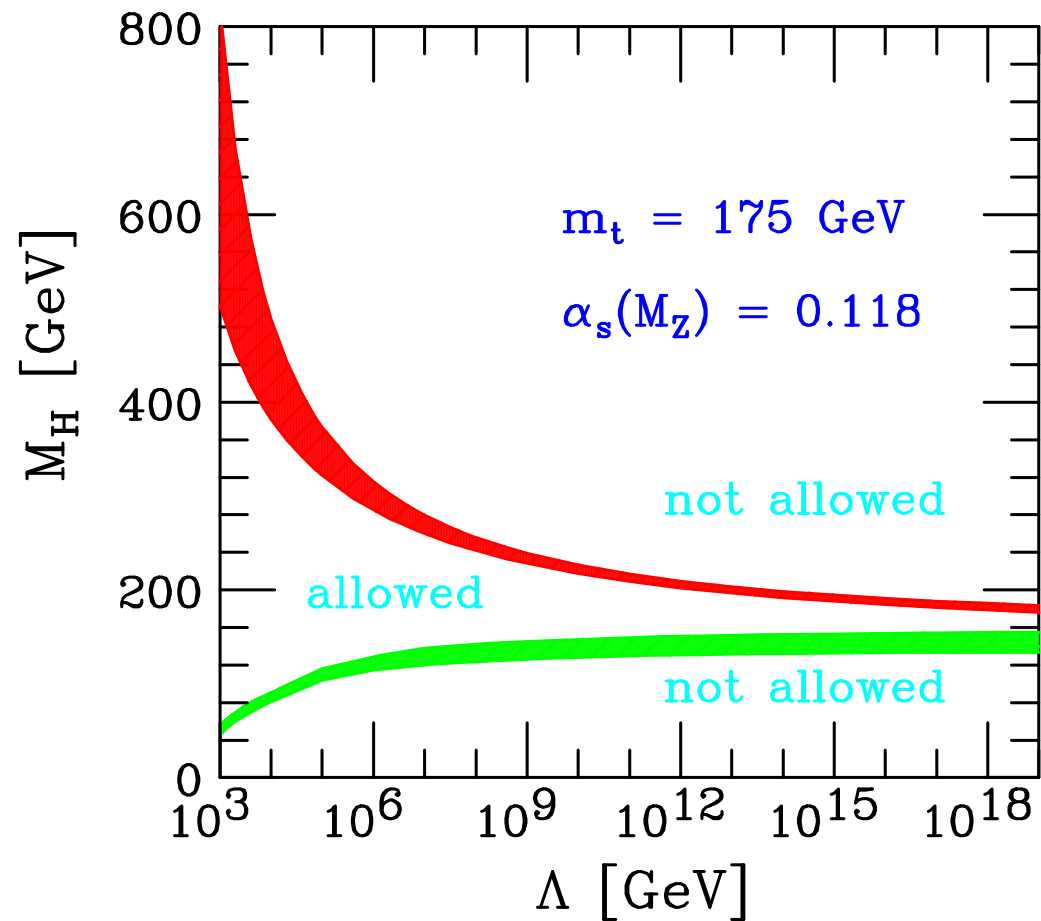
$$\lambda(Q) = \lambda(v) - \frac{3m_t^4}{2\pi^2 v^4} \log \frac{Q}{v}$$

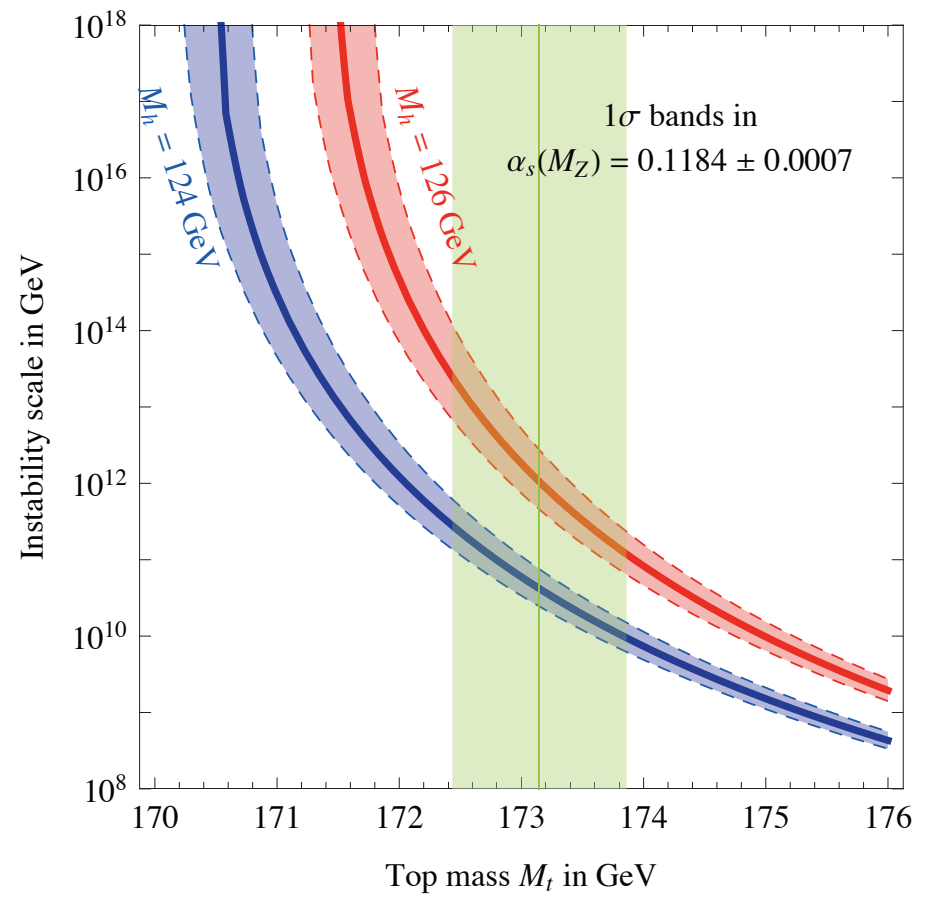
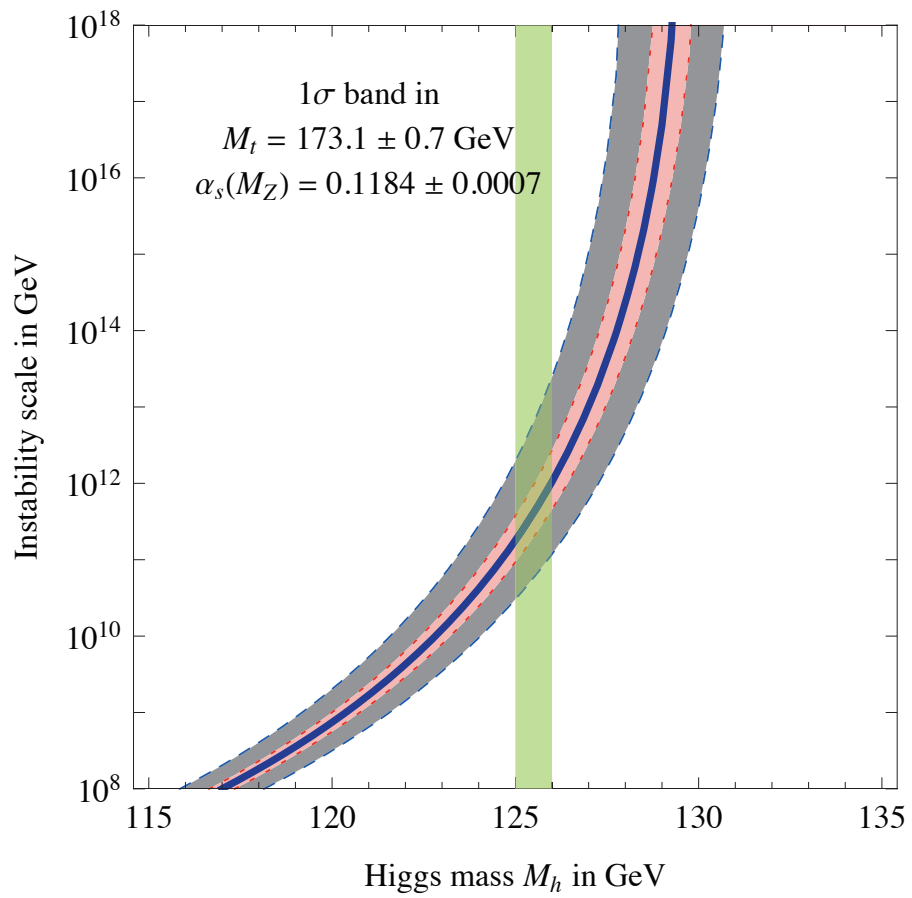
$$\lambda(Q) < 0 \quad \text{for} \quad Q > \Lambda_C \quad \rightarrow \text{vacuum not stable}$$

high value of Λ_C needs M_H large enough

combined effects:

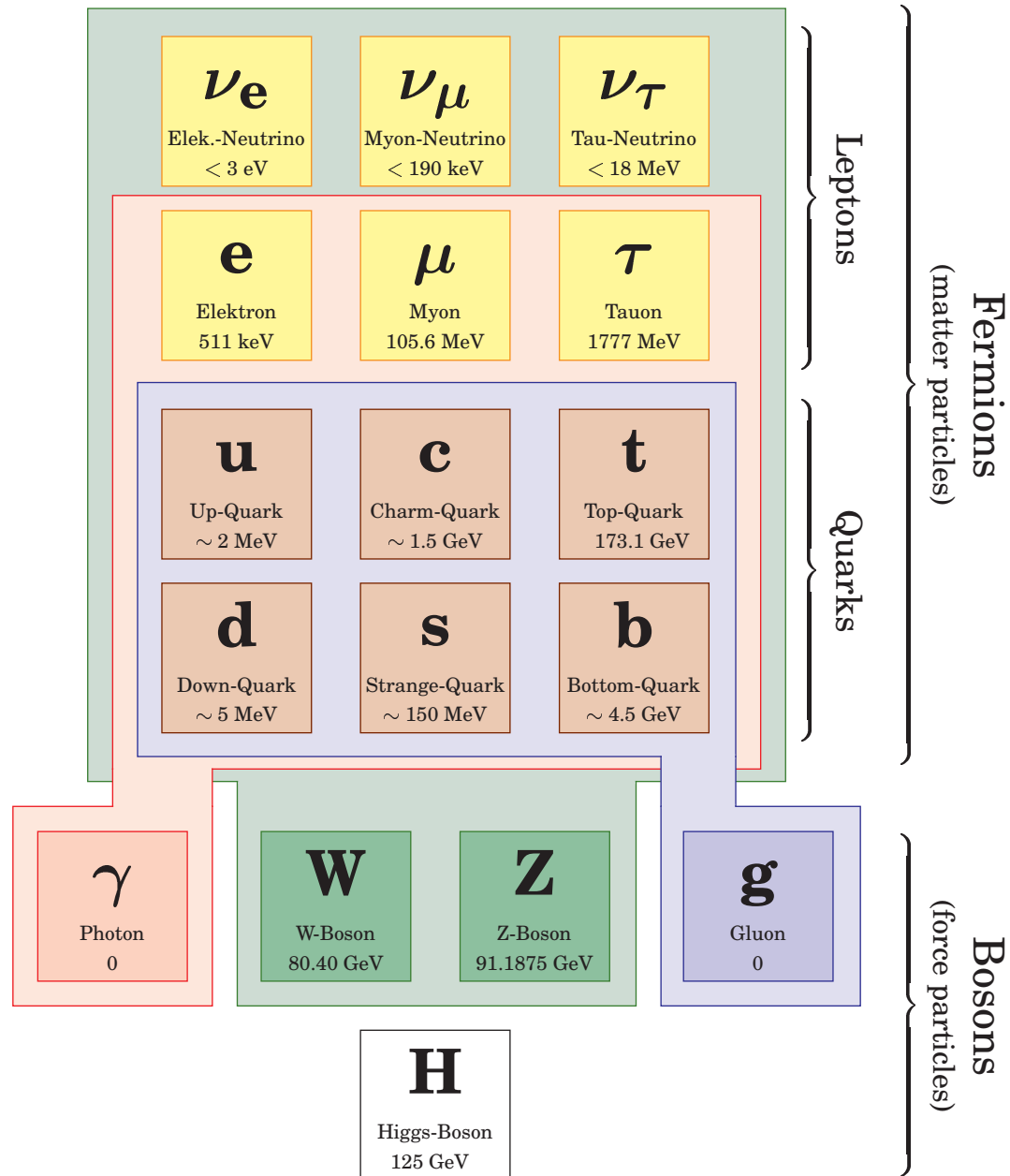
$$\frac{d\lambda}{dt} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} (12\lambda^2 - 3g_t^4 + 6\lambda g_t^2 + \dots)$$





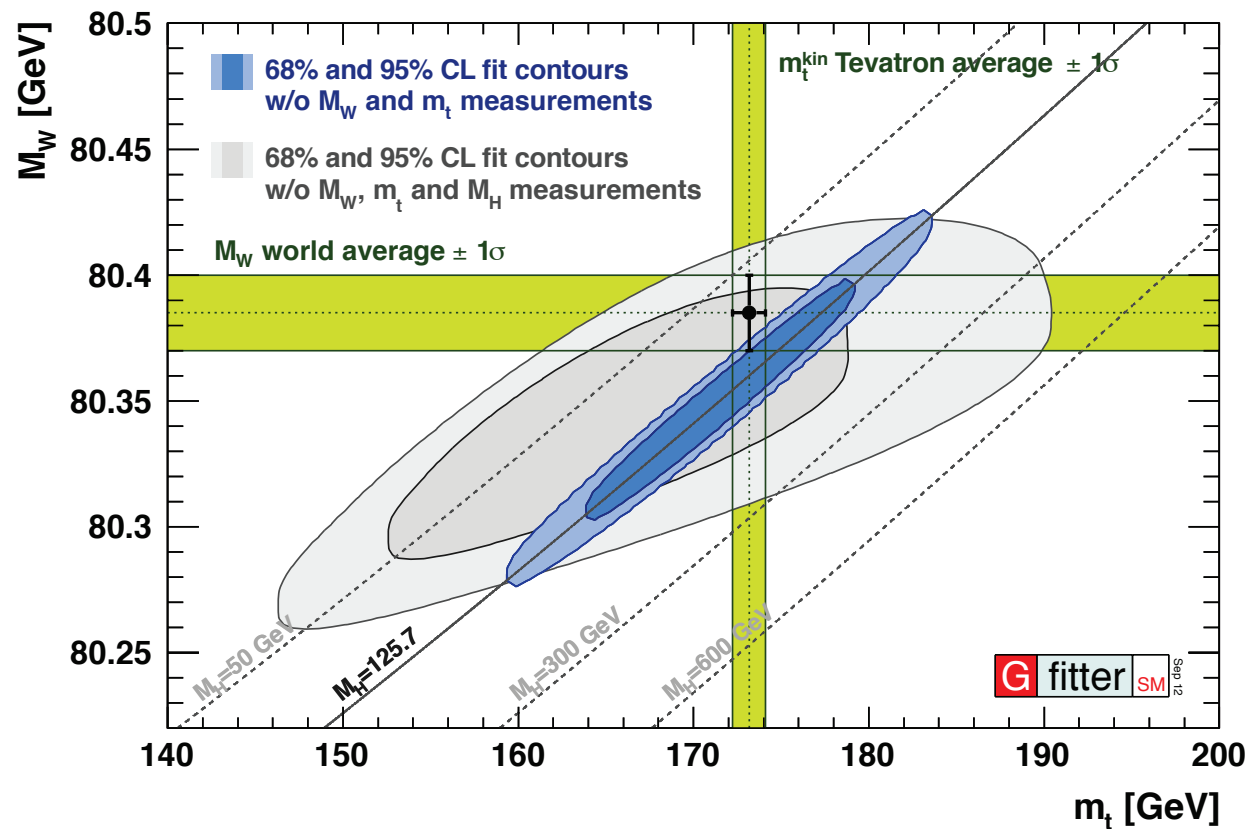
[Degrassi et al. 2012]

Status of the Standard Model



SM input now completely determined \Rightarrow PO uniquely predicted

| | theo | exp |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}$ | $0.23152 \pm 0.00005 \pm 0.00005$ | 0.23153 ± 0.00016 |
| M_W (GeV) | $80.361 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.004$ | 80.385 ± 0.015 |



The success of the Standard Model

- impressive confirmation by a huge data sample from low to high energies, no significant deviations
- quantum effects have been established at many σ
- perfect indirect and direct determination of the top quark
- now being repeated for the Higgs boson
- new particle around 126 GeV strong candidate for the Higgs boson
- if confirmed: Standard Model closed

Happy End of a successful story ?

Shortcomings of SM

- no mass terms for neutrinos [introduce $\nu_R \dots$]
- hierarchy problem $v \ll M_{\text{Pl}}, \quad M_H \ll M_{\text{Pl}}$
- large number of free parameters $g_1, g_2, v, m_f, V_{\text{CKM}}$
- no further unification of forces
- missing link to gravity

- nature of dark matter?
- baryon asymmetry of the universe?

- next steps with upgraded LHC
 - confirm the Higgs boson properties
 - check versus electroweak precision measurements
 - or find deviations, new structures:
 - more Higgs bosons (doublets, singlet, ..)
 - supersymmetry (minimal or non-minimal)
 - new strong sector, substructure
 - ...



extra slides

few observables with not-so-good agreement

- in general, SM is in overall agreement with data
- yet a few quantities prefer to stand a bit apart ($\sim 3\sigma$)
 - the forward-backward asymmetry for b quarks, $A_{\text{FB}}^{b\bar{b}}$ at the Z peak
 - the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon
 - the forward-backward asymmetry for top quarks at the Tevatron, $p\bar{p} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$

no conclusive situation

SM Higgs:

- λH^4 term ad hoc
- Higgs boson mass: free parameter $\sim \sqrt{\lambda}$
- no a-priori reason for a light Higgs boson

SM Higgs:

- λH^4 term ad hoc
- Higgs boson mass: free parameter $\sim \sqrt{\lambda}$
- no a-priori reason for a light Higgs boson

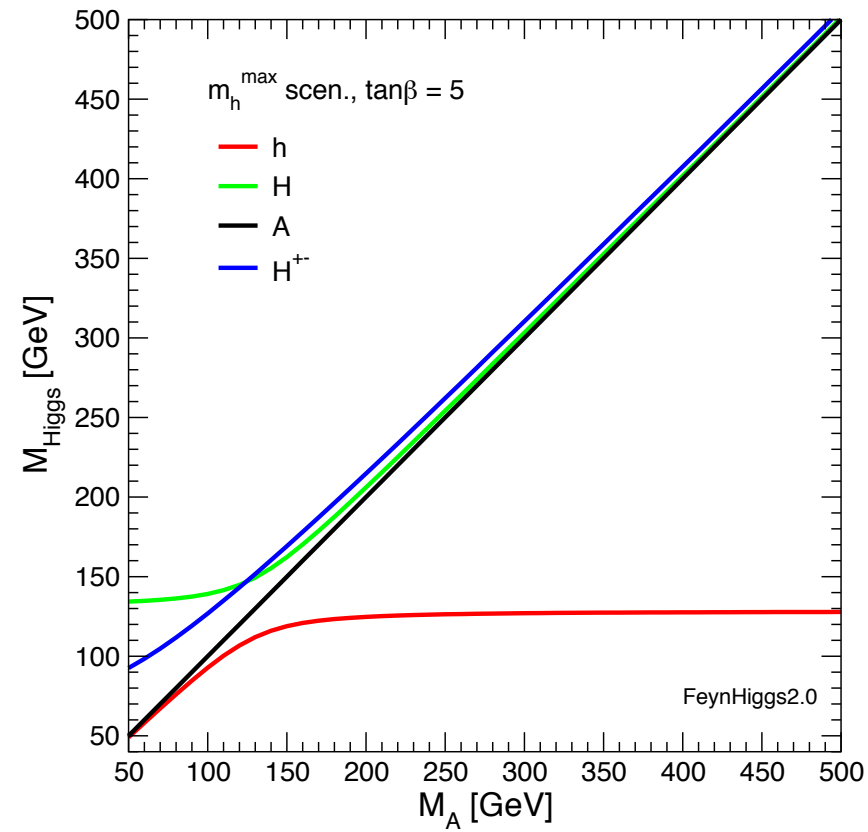
SUSY Standard Model avoids these questions

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} H_2^+ \\ v_2 + H_2^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 + H_1^0 \\ H_1^- \end{pmatrix}$$

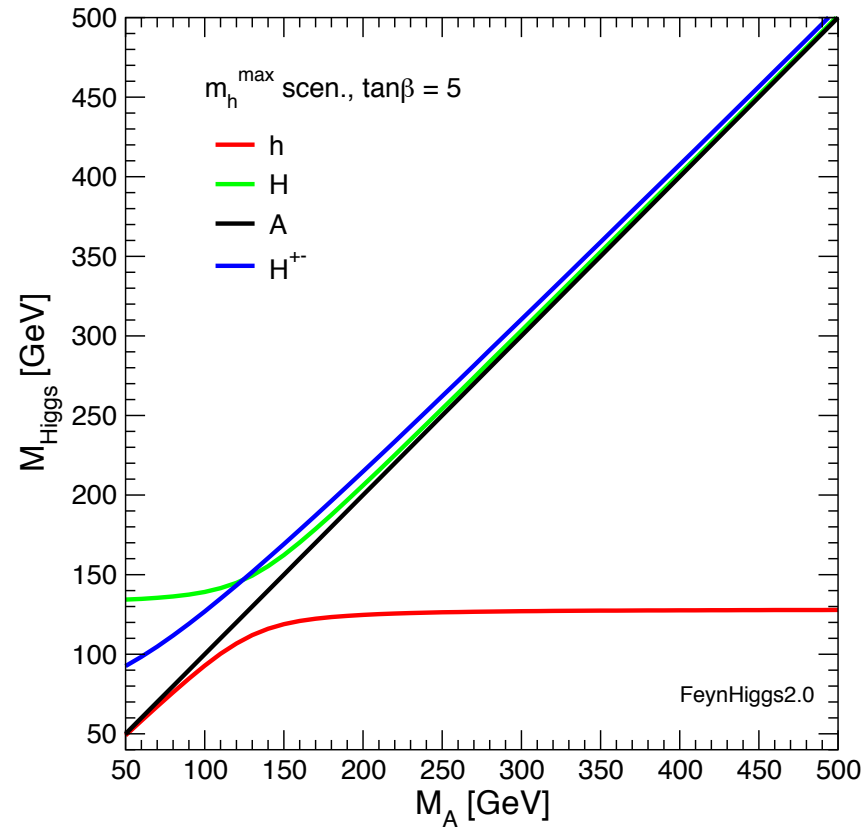
couples to u couples to d

- SUSY gauge interaction $\rightarrow H^4$ terms
- self coupling remains weak

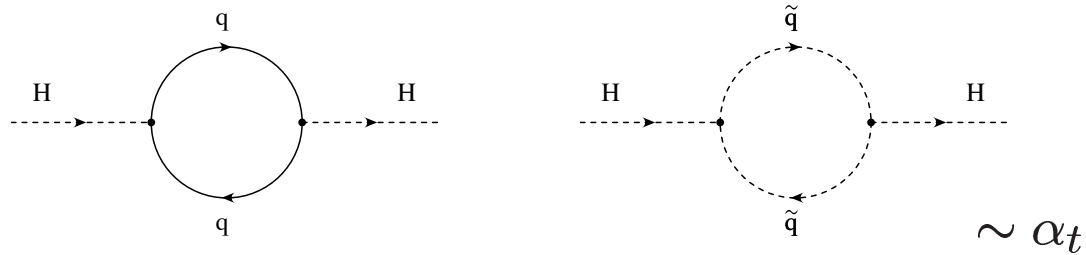
spectrum of Higgs bosons in the MSSM: h^0 , H^0 , A^0 , H^\pm



spectrum of Higgs bosons in the MSSM: h^0 , H^0 , A^0 , H^\pm

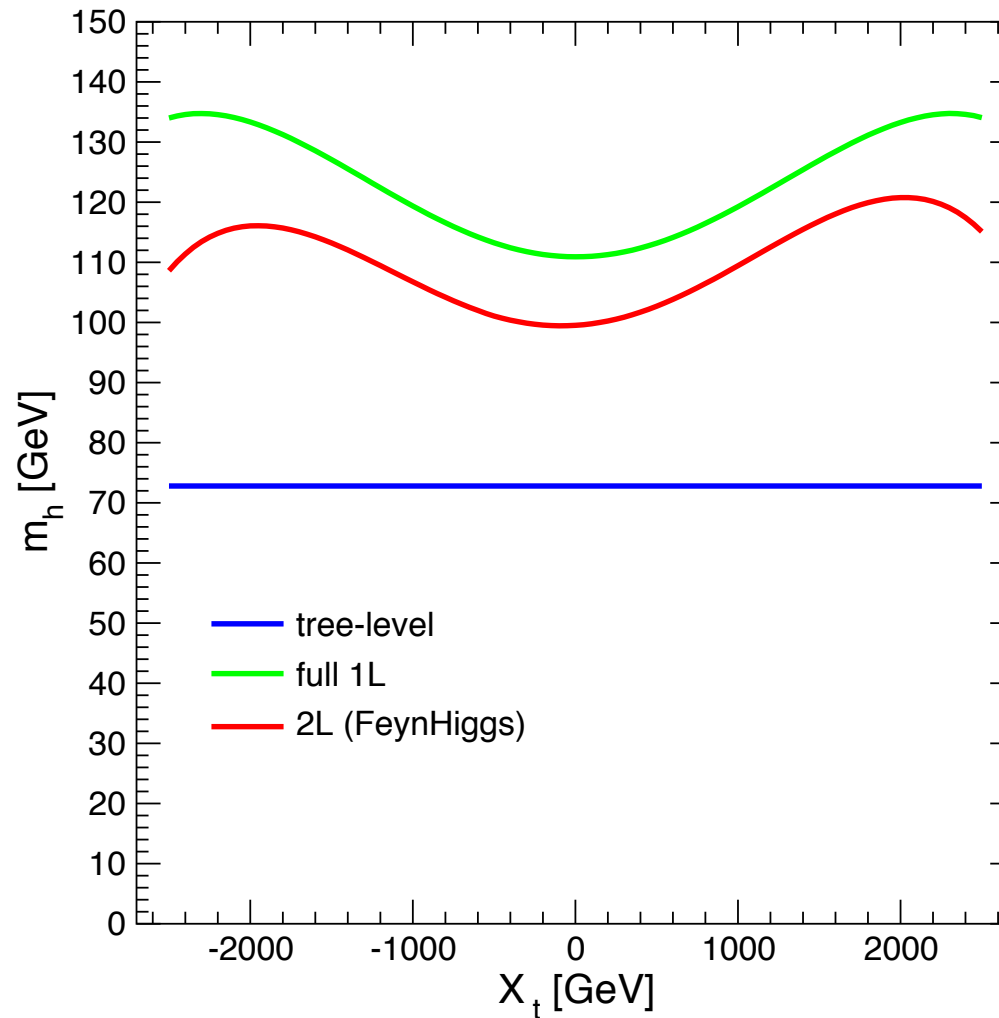


m_h^0 strongly influenced by quantum effects, e.g. t , \tilde{t}



sensitivity to mass/mixing parameters

m_{h^0} prediction at different levels of accuracy:

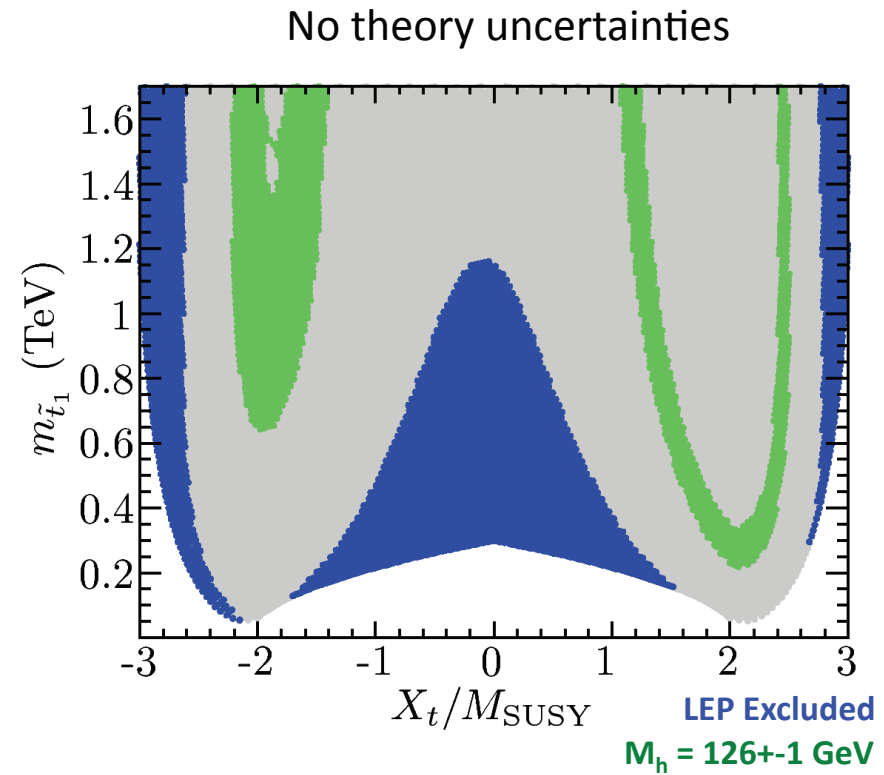
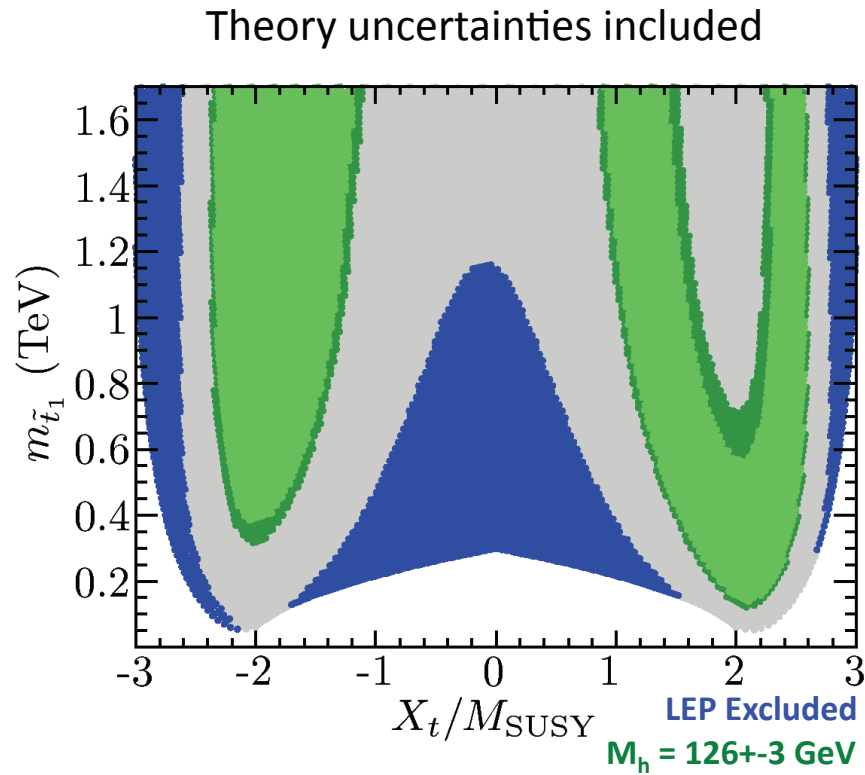


$\tan \beta = 3, \quad M_{\tilde{Q}} = M_A = 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad m_{\tilde{g}} = 800 \text{ GeV}$

X_t : top-squark mixing parameter

$$X_t = A_t - \mu \cot \beta$$

allowed region for top-squark mass and mixing



[Heinemeyer, Staal, Weiglein '12]

compatible with light top-squarks
ongoing experimental search