

Improved determination of the Higgs mass in the MSSM with heavy superpartners

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Abstract

We present several advances in the effective field theory calculation of the Higgs mass in MSSM scenarios with heavy superparticles. In particular, we compute the dominant two-loop threshold corrections to the quartic Higgs coupling for generic values of the relevant SUSY-breaking parameters, including all contributions controlled by the strong gauge coupling and by the third-family Yukawa couplings. We also study the effects of a representative subset of dimension-six operators in the effective theory valid below the SUSY scale. Our results will allow for an improved determination of the Higgs mass and of the associated theoretical uncertainty.

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1 Introduction

At the price of doubling the particle content of the Standard Model (SM), supersymmetry (SUSY) provides elegant solutions to several open issues, including the stability of the electroweak (EW) scale, the nature of dark matter and the possibility of embedding the SM in a grand-unified gauge theory. Common features of supersymmetric extensions of the SM are an extended Higgs sector and the existence of tree-level relations between the quartic Higgs couplings and the other couplings of the considered model, which translate into predictions for the Higgs boson masses. When radiative corrections are included, those predictions are sensitive to the whole particle spectrum of the model, and can be used to constrain its parameter space even before the discovery of SUSY particles.

In the minimal SUSY extension of the SM, or MSSM, the mass m_h of the lightest Higgs scalar is bounded at tree level from above by $m_Z |\cos 2\beta|$, where m_Z is the Z -boson mass and $\tan \beta \equiv v_2/v_1$ is the ratio of the vacuum expectation values (vevs) of the two Higgs doublets that participate in the breaking of the EW symmetry. However, as has been known [1–6] since the early 1990s, the tree-level upper bound on m_h can be significantly raised by radiative corrections involving top quarks and their SUSY partners, the stop squarks. By now, the computation of radiative corrections to the MSSM Higgs masses¹ is quite advanced: full one-loop corrections [7–13] and two-loop corrections in the limit of vanishing external momentum [14–27] are available, and the dominant momentum-dependent two-loop corrections [28–30] as well as the dominant three-loop corrections [31, 32] have also been obtained. Over the years, many of the known corrections have been implemented in widely-used codes for the determination of the MSSM mass spectrum. In particular, `FeynHiggs` [33] includes full one-loop corrections to the Higgs masses from ref. [13] and dominant two-loop corrections in the on-shell (OS) renormalization scheme from refs. [17, 22–25, 29], whereas `SoftSusy` [34, 35], `SuSpect` [36] and `SPheno` [37, 38] include full one-loop corrections to the Higgs masses from ref. [12] and dominant two-loop corrections in the $\overline{\text{DR}}$ scheme from refs. [22–25, 39].

For the MSSM, both the discovery in 2012 [40, 41] of a SM-like Higgs boson with mass about 125 GeV [42] and the negative results of the searches for stop squarks at the LHC [43–48] favor scenarios with a SUSY mass scale M_S in the TeV range. In particular, the observed value of the Higgs mass requires the radiative correction to the squared-mass parameter, Δm_h^2 , to be at least as large as its tree-level value: if the stops are heavy enough, this can be realized via the dominant top/stop contributions, which are controlled by the top Yukawa coupling, $g_t \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$, and are enhanced by logarithms of the ratio between the stop and top masses. A further increase in Δm_h^2 can be obtained if the left-right stop mixing parameter X_t is about twice the average stop mass. Roughly speaking, for $\tan \beta$ large enough to almost saturate the tree-level bound on the lightest-scalar mass, $m_h \approx 125$ GeV requires the average stop mass to be somewhere around 1 TeV for the “maximal” (i.e., most favorable) value of X_t , and above 10 TeV for vanishing X_t . However, when the SUSY scale is significantly larger than the EW scale, fixed-order calculations of m_h such as the ones implemented in the codes mentioned

¹We focus here on the MSSM with real parameters. Significant efforts have also been devoted to the Higgs-mass calculation in the presence of CP-violating phases, as well as in non-minimal SUSY extensions of the SM.

above may become inadequate, because radiative corrections of order n in the loop expansion contain terms enhanced by as much as $\ln^n(M_S/m_t)$ – where we take the top mass as a proxy for the EW scale. Indeed, a possible symptom of such heavy-SUSY malaise is the fact that, in scenarios with TeV-scale stop masses and large stop mixing, the spread in the predictions of those codes for m_h exceeds the theoretical accuracy of their (largely equivalent) two-loop calculations, which was estimated in the early 2000s to be about 3 GeV [49, 50] in what were then considered natural regions of the MSSM parameter space.

In the presence of a significant hierarchy between the SUSY scale and the EW scale, the computation of the Higgs mass needs to be reorganized in an effective field theory (EFT) approach: the heavy particles are integrated out at the scale M_S , where they only affect the matching conditions for the couplings of the EFT valid below M_S ; the appropriate renormalization group equations (RGEs) are then used to evolve those couplings between the SUSY scale and the EW scale, where the running couplings are related to physical observables such as the Higgs boson mass and the masses of gauge bosons and fermions. In this approach, the computation is free of large logarithmic terms both at the SUSY scale and at the EW scale, while the effect of those terms is accounted for to all orders in the loop expansion by the evolution of the couplings between the two scales. More precisely, large corrections can be resummed to the (next-to) n -leading-logarithmic (N^n LL) order by means of n -loop calculations at the SUSY and EW scales combined with $(n+1)$ -loop RGEs. On the other hand, the common procedure of matching the MSSM to a renormalizable EFT – such as the plain SM – in the unbroken phase of the EW symmetry amounts to neglecting corrections suppressed by powers of v^2/M_S^2 , where we denote by v the vev of a SM-like Higgs scalar. Those corrections can in fact be mapped to the effect of non-renormalizable, higher-dimensional operators in the EFT Lagrangian.

The EFT approach to the computation of the MSSM Higgs mass dates back to the early 1990s [51–53]. Over the years, it has also been exploited to determine analytically the coefficients of the logarithmic terms in Δm_h^2 at one [54], two [55–58] and even three [49, 59] loops, by solving perturbatively the appropriate systems of boundary conditions and RGEs. However, when the focus was on “natural” scenarios with SUSY masses of a few hundred GeV, the omission of $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ terms limited the accuracy of the EFT approach, and the effect of the resummation of logarithmic corrections was not deemed important enough to justify abandoning the fixed-order calculations of the Higgs mass in favor of a complicated EFT set-up with higher-dimensional operators.² More recently, an interest in “unnatural” scenarios such as split SUSY [61, 62] and high-scale SUSY (see, e.g., ref. [63]), and then the LHC results pushing the expectations for the SUSY scale into the TeV range, have brought the EFT approach back into fashion. On the one hand, in ref. [64] the authors of `FeynHiggs` combined the fixed-order calculation of m_h implemented in their code with a resummation of the LL and NLL terms controlled exclusively by g_t and by the strong gauge coupling g_3 . On the other hand, three papers [65–67] presented updates of the traditional EFT calculation: the use of the state-of-the-art results collected in ref. [68] for the SM part (i.e., three-loop RGEs and two-loop EW-scale matching

²See, however, ref. [60] for the effect of dimension-six operators in a scenario with only one light stop.

conditions), together with the full one-loop and partial two-loop matching conditions at the SUSY scale, allow for a full NLL and partial NNLL resummation of the logarithmic corrections.³ Several public codes for the EFT calculation of the Higgs mass in the MSSM with heavy SUSY have also been released: **SusyHD** [69], based on ref. [67]; **MhEFT** [70], based on refs. [65,71] and covering as well scenarios with a light two-Higgs-doublet model (THDM); **HSSUSY** [72,73], a module of **FlexibleSUSY** [74] with the same essential features as the original **SusyHD**; **FlexibleEFTHiggs** [72,73], which combines a full one-loop computation of m_h with a LL resummation of the logarithmic corrections; finally, an EFT approach similar to the one of ref. [73] was recently implemented in **SPheno/SARAH** [75].

In MSSM scenarios with stop masses of several TeV, where the effects of $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_{\tilde{S}}^2)$ can be safely neglected, the theoretical uncertainty of the EFT prediction for the Higgs mass stems from missing terms of higher orders in the loop expansion, both in the calculation of the matching conditions at the SUSY scale and in the SM part of the calculation. In refs. [66,67] such uncertainty was estimated to be at most 1 GeV in a simplified MSSM scenario with degenerate SUSY masses of 10 TeV, $\tan\beta = 20$ and vanishing X_t , where $m_h \approx 123.5$ GeV. In such scenario, the prediction for m_h of the “hybrid” (i.e., fixed-order+partial NLL) calculation of ref. [64] was about 3 GeV higher, well outside the theoretical uncertainty of the EFT result. In refs. [67,71] it was suggested that most of the discrepancy came from the determination of the coupling g_t used in the resummation procedure, for which ref. [64] omitted one-loop EW and two-loop QCD effects, consistently with the accuracy of the m_h calculation in that paper. Those effects were later included in **FeynHiggs**, which now also allows for a full NLL and partial NNLL resummation of the logarithmic corrections [76]. In the simplified MSSM scenario mentioned above, the refinements in the resummation procedure of **FeynHiggs** reduce the discrepancy with the EFT prediction for m_h to a few hundred MeV.

As mentioned earlier, MSSM scenarios with stop masses below a couple of TeV and large stop mixing – which are definitely more interesting from the point of view of LHC phenomenology – suffer from even larger spreads in the predictions of different codes for m_h . For example, in a benchmark point with degenerate SUSY masses of 1 TeV, $\tan\beta = 20$, and X_t varied so as to maximize m_h , the EFT calculation finds $m_h^{\max} \approx 123$ GeV, whereas **SoftSusy**, **SuSpect** and **SPheno** – which implement the same corrections to the Higgs masses, but differ in the determination of the running couplings – find $m_h^{\max} \approx 124.5\text{--}126.5$ GeV, and the latest version of **FeynHiggs** [77] finds $m_h^{\max} \approx 126\text{--}128$ GeV (depending on the code’s settings). However, in this case the comparison between the EFT prediction for m_h and the various fixed-order (or hybrid) predictions is less straightforward than in scenarios with multi-TeV stop masses, because there is no obvious argument to favor one calculational approach over the others: the $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_{\tilde{S}}^2)$ terms might or might not be negligible, and the logarithmic corrections might or might not be important enough to mandate their resummation. For all approaches, this unsatisfactory situation points to two urgent needs: first, to improve the calculation of m_h with the inclusion of higher-order effects; second, to provide a better estimate of the theoretical uncertainty, tailored to the “difficult” region of the parameter space with stop masses about 1–2 TeV.

³Refs. [64,65] also obtained analytic results for the coefficients of logarithmic terms in Δm_h^2 beyond three loops.

In this paper we take several steps towards an improved EFT determination of the Higgs mass in the MSSM with heavy superpartners. In particular, in section 2 we compute the two-loop, $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contribution to the SUSY-scale matching condition for the quartic Higgs coupling – which was previously known only in simplified scenarios [21, 65, 67] – allowing for generic values of all the relevant SUSY-breaking parameters. We also include the two-loop contributions controlled by the bottom and tau Yukawa couplings, addressing some subtleties related to the presence of potentially large $\tan\beta$ -enhanced corrections. Our new results bring the matching condition for the quartic Higgs coupling to the same level, in terms of an expansion in coupling constants, as the two-loop Higgs-mass calculations in `SoftSusy`, `SuSpect` and `SPheno`. In section 3 we study instead the effects of a representative subset of dimension-six operators in the EFT. We obtain both an improvement in our prediction for m_h in scenarios with stop masses about 1–2 TeV and a more-realistic estimate of the theoretical uncertainty associated to $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ effects. The results presented in this paper have been implemented in modified versions of the codes `SusyHD` [69] and `HSSUSY` [72]. All the analytic formulae that proved too lengthy to be printed here are available upon request in electronic form.

2 Two-loop matching of the quartic Higgs coupling

In this section we describe our calculation of the two-loop matching condition for the quartic Higgs coupling. We consider a setup in which all SUSY particles as well as a linear combination of the two Higgs doublets of the MSSM are integrated out at a common renormalization scale $Q \approx M_S$, so that the EFT valid below the matching scale is just the SM. Using the conventions outlined in section 2 of ref. [66], the two-loop matching condition for the quartic coupling of the SM-like Higgs doublet H takes the form

$$\lambda(Q) = \frac{1}{4} [g^2(Q) + g'^2(Q)] \cos^2 2\beta + \Delta\lambda^{1\ell} + \Delta\lambda^{2\ell}, \quad (1)$$

where g and g' are the EW gauge couplings, β can be interpreted as the angle that rotates the two original MSSM doublets into a light doublet H and a massive doublet A , and $\Delta\lambda^{n\ell}$ is the n -loop threshold correction to the quartic coupling arising from integrating out the heavy particles at the scale M_S . The contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$ controlled by the EW gauge couplings and by the top Yukawa coupling, for generic values of all SUSY parameters, were given in ref. [66], completing and correcting earlier results of refs. [78, 79]. For completeness, we report in the appendix the full result for the one-loop contributions of heavy scalars, including also terms controlled by the bottom and tau Yukawa couplings. However, the only one-loop contributions relevant to our computation of the two-loop threshold correction, where we will consider the “gaugeless” limit $g = g' = 0$, are those proportional to the fourth power of a third-family Yukawa coupling, which read:

$$\Delta\lambda^{g_f^4} = \sum_{f=t,b,\tau} \frac{\hat{g}_f^A N_c^f}{(4\pi)^2} \left\{ \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{f}_L}^2 m_{\tilde{f}_R}^2}{Q^4} + 2 \tilde{X}_f \left[\tilde{F}_1(x_f) - \frac{\tilde{X}_f}{12} \tilde{F}_2(x_f) \right] \right\}, \quad (2)$$

where by \hat{g}_f we denote SM-like Yukawa couplings,⁴ related to their MSSM counterparts \hat{y}_f by $\hat{g}_t = \hat{y}_t \sin \beta$, $\hat{g}_b = \hat{y}_b \cos \beta$ and $\hat{g}_\tau = \hat{y}_\tau \cos \beta$. Moreover, for each fermion species f : N_c^f is the number of colors; $(m_{\tilde{f}_L}, m_{\tilde{f}_R})$ are the soft SUSY-breaking sfermion masses, i.e. (m_{Q_3}, m_{U_3}) , (m_{Q_3}, m_{D_3}) and (m_{L_3}, m_{E_3}) for stops, sbottoms and staus, respectively; $\tilde{X}_f = X_f^2 / (m_{\tilde{f}_L} m_{\tilde{f}_R})$, where $X_f = A_f - \mu r_f$, A_f is the trilinear soft SUSY-breaking Higgs-sfermion coupling, μ is the Higgs mass term in the MSSM superpotential, $r_t = \cot \beta$ and $r_b = r_\tau = \tan \beta$; $x_f = m_{\tilde{f}_L} / m_{\tilde{f}_R}$; finally, the loop functions \tilde{F}_1 and \tilde{F}_2 are defined in appendix A of ref. [66].

For what concerns the two-loop threshold correction $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$, simplified results for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contributions, valid in the limit $m_{Q_3} = m_{U_3} = m_A = m_{\tilde{g}} \equiv M_S$ (where m_A is the mass of the heavy Higgs doublet and $m_{\tilde{g}}$ is the gluino mass), were made available as far back as in ref. [21]. Among the recent EFT analyses, refs. [66,67] obtained formulae for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ contributions valid for arbitrary values of all the relevant SUSY-breaking parameters. The $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contributions, on the other hand, were neglected in ref. [66], while they were included in refs. [65,67] only through simplified formulae derived from those of ref. [21]. In this paper we extend the calculations of refs. [66,67] to obtain all contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ controlled only by the third-family Yukawa couplings, again for arbitrary values of all the relevant SUSY-breaking parameters. Besides improving our knowledge of the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contributions from two-loop diagrams involving stops, this allows us to properly account for sbottom and stau contributions that can become relevant at large values of $\tan \beta$. We also discuss how to obtain the $\mathcal{O}(g_b^4 g_3^2)$ contributions from the known results for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ ones. Altogether, our results amount to a complete determination of $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ in the limit of vanishing EW gauge (and first-two-generation Yukawa) couplings.

2.1 Outline of the calculation

The two-loop, Yukawa-induced threshold correction to the quartic Higgs coupling λ at the matching scale Q can be expressed as

$$\Delta\lambda^{2\ell} = \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{\partial^4 \Delta V^{2\ell, \text{heavy}}}{\partial^2 H^\dagger \partial^2 H} \right|_{H=0} + \Delta\lambda^{\text{shift}, f} + \Delta\lambda^{\text{shift}, \tilde{f}}, \quad (3)$$

where by $\Delta V^{2\ell, \text{heavy}}$ we denote the contribution to the MSSM scalar potential from two-loop diagrams involving sfermions that interact with themselves, with Higgs doublets or with matter fermions and higgsinos only through the third-family Yukawa couplings, as well as from two-loop diagrams involving only the heavy Higgs doublet and matter fermions. The last two terms in eq. (3) contain additional two-loop contributions that will be described below. In the following we will focus on the contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ that involve the top and bottom Yukawa couplings, and comment only briefly on the inclusion of the contributions that involve the tau Yukawa coupling, which are in general much smaller. However, we stress that the results that we implemented in `SusyHD` [69] and `HSSUSY` [72] (and that we make available upon request) do include the tau-Yukawa contributions through two loops.

⁴Beyond tree level, we must distinguish these couplings from the proper Yukawa couplings of the SM, denoted as g_f , and specify a renormalization prescription for the angle β .

In the gaugeless limit adopted in our calculation, the field-dependent mass spectrum of the particles that enter the relevant two-loop diagrams simplifies considerably: we can approximate the masses of the lightest Higgs scalar and of the would-be Goldstone bosons to zero, and the masses of all components (scalar, pseudoscalar and charged) of the heavy Higgs doublet to m_A^2 ; the charged and neutral components of the two higgsino doublets combine into Dirac spinors with degenerate mass eigenvalues $|\mu|^2$; the tree-level mixing angle in the CP-even sector is just $\alpha = \beta - \pi/2$. For the contributions to $\Delta V^{2\ell, \text{heavy}}$ that involve the top and bottom Yukawa couplings, we adapt the results used for the effective-potential calculation of the MSSM Higgs masses in ref. [25].⁵ To compute the fourth derivative of the effective potential entering eq. (3) we follow the approach outlined in section 2.3 of ref. [66]: we express the stop and sbottom masses and mixing angles as functions of field-dependent top and bottom masses, $m_t = \hat{g}_t |H|$ and $m_b = \hat{g}_b |H|$, and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial^4 \Delta V^{2\ell, \text{heavy}}}{\partial^2 H^\dagger \partial^2 H} \right|_{H=0} &= \left[\hat{g}_t^4 \left(2 V_{tt}^{(2)} + 4 m_t^2 V_{ttt}^{(3)} + m_t^4 V_{tttt}^{(4)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \hat{g}_t^2 \hat{g}_b^2 \left(2 V_{tb}^{(2)} + 12 m_t^2 V_{ttb}^{(3)} + 4 m_t^4 V_{tttb}^{(4)} + 3 m_t^2 m_b^2 V_{ttbb}^{(4)} \right) \right]_{m_t, m_b \rightarrow 0} \\ &\quad + \left[t \longleftrightarrow b \right], \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where the term in the last line is obtained from the terms in the first two lines by swapping top and bottom, and we used the shortcuts

$$V_{q_1 \dots q_k}^{(k)} = \frac{d^k \Delta V^{2\ell, \text{heavy}}}{dm_{q_1}^2 \dots dm_{q_k}^2}. \quad (5)$$

The derivatives of the field-dependent stop and sbottom parameters and the limit of vanishing top and bottom masses in eq. (4) are obtained as described in ref. [66]. As in the case of the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_b^2)$ contributions, we find that the fourth derivative of the two-loop effective potential contains terms proportional to $\ln(m_q^2/Q^2)$, which would diverge for vanishing quark masses but cancel out against similar terms in the contribution denoted as $\Delta \lambda^{\text{shift}, f}$ in eq. (3). Indeed, above the matching scale the one-loop contribution to the quartic Higgs coupling from box diagrams with a top or bottom quark,

$$\delta \lambda^{g_q^4, q} = - \sum_{q=t,b} \frac{\hat{g}_q^4 N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left(2 \ln \frac{m_q^2}{Q^2} + 3 \right), \quad (6)$$

is expressed in terms of the MSSM couplings \hat{g}_q , whereas below the matching scale the same contribution is expressed in terms of the SM couplings g_q . To properly compute the two-loop, Yukawa-only part of the matching condition for the quartic Higgs coupling, we must re-express the MSSM couplings entering $\delta \lambda^{g_q^4, q}$ above the matching scale (including those implicit in m_q) according to $\hat{g}_q \rightarrow g_q (1 + \Delta g_q^Y)$,

⁵We compared our result for the top and bottom Yukawa contribution to $\Delta V^{2\ell, \text{heavy}}$ with the one obtained by imposing the gaugeless limit and removing the SM-like contribution in eq. (D.6) of ref. [21]. We find agreement except for the overall sign of the next-to-last line of that equation.

where Δg_q^Y denotes the terms controlled by the Yukawa couplings in the threshold correction to g_q . In particular, we find for the top and bottom Yukawa couplings

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta g_t^Y &= -\frac{\hat{g}_t^2}{(4\pi)^2 \sin^2 \beta} \left[\frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} + \frac{3}{8} \cos^2 \beta \left(2 \ln \frac{m_A^2}{Q^2} - 1 \right) + \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{Q_3}}{\mu} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{U_3}}{\mu} \right) \right] \\ &\quad -\frac{\hat{g}_b^2}{(4\pi)^2 \cos^2 \beta} \left[\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} + \frac{1}{8} \sin^2 \beta \left(2 \ln \frac{m_A^2}{Q^2} - 1 \right) + \cos^2 \beta \left(\ln \frac{m_A^2}{Q^2} - 1 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{D_3}}{\mu} \right) + \frac{X_b \cot \beta}{2\mu} \tilde{F}_9 \left(\frac{m_{Q_3}}{\mu}, \frac{m_{D_3}}{\mu} \right) \right] - \frac{\delta Z_H^{\tilde{q}}}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta g_b^Y &= -\frac{\hat{g}_b^2}{(4\pi)^2 \cos^2 \beta} \left[\frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} + \frac{3}{8} \sin^2 \beta \left(2 \ln \frac{m_A^2}{Q^2} - 1 \right) + \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{Q_3}}{\mu} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{D_3}}{\mu} \right) \right] \\ &\quad -\frac{\hat{g}_t^2}{(4\pi)^2 \sin^2 \beta} \left[\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} + \frac{1}{8} \cos^2 \beta \left(2 \ln \frac{m_A^2}{Q^2} - 1 \right) + \sin^2 \beta \left(\ln \frac{m_A^2}{Q^2} - 1 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{U_3}}{\mu} \right) + \frac{X_t \tan \beta}{2\mu} \tilde{F}_9 \left(\frac{m_{Q_3}}{\mu}, \frac{m_{U_3}}{\mu} \right) \right] - \frac{\delta Z_H^{\tilde{q}}}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where the last term on the right-hand side of each equation reads, in a notation analogous to the one of eq. (2),

$$\delta Z_H^{\tilde{q}} = - \sum_{q=t,b} \frac{\hat{g}_q^2 N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{\tilde{X}_q}{6} \tilde{F}_5(x_q), \quad (9)$$

and corresponds to the threshold correction to the light-Higgs WFR arising from squark loops. The loop functions \tilde{F}_5 , \tilde{F}_6 and \tilde{F}_9 are defined in appendix A of ref. [66]. We also remark that eqs. (7)–(9) assume that the angle β entering the relations between the SM-like couplings \hat{g}_q and their MSSM counterparts \hat{y}_q is renormalized as described in section 2.2 of ref. [66], removing entirely the contributions of the off-diagonal WFR of the Higgs doublets. Combining the effects of the shifts in the Yukawa couplings with the renormalization of the Higgs fields (keeping into account also the field-dependent quark masses in the logarithms) we obtain the total contribution to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ arising from the quark-box diagrams of eq. (6),

$$\Delta\lambda^{\text{shift},f} = - \sum_{q=t,b} \frac{\hat{g}_q^4 N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left(2 \ln \frac{m_q^2}{Q^2} + 4 \right) \left(4 \Delta g_q^Y + 2 \delta Z_H^{\tilde{q}} \right), \quad (10)$$

which cancels the logarithmic dependence on the quark masses of the derivatives of $\Delta V^{2\ell, \text{heavy}}$. We checked that the contributions in eq. (4) that involve more than two derivatives of the two-loop effective potential cancel out completely against the shift of the corresponding contributions in the one-loop part – namely, the non-logarithmic term in the right-hand side of eq. (6) – so that the final result for $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ can be related to the two-loop correction to the light-Higgs mass. This is the same “decoupling” property found in ref. [66] for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ part of $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$. Finally, it can be inferred from eqs. (7)–(10) that the contribution of $\delta Z_H^{\tilde{q}}$ cancels out of $\Delta\lambda^{\text{shift},f}$.

The last term in eq. (3), $\Delta\lambda^{\text{shift},\tilde{f}}$, arises from shifts in the sfermion contribution to the one-loop matching condition for the quartic Higgs coupling, eq. (2). In particular, it contains terms arising from the WFR of the Higgs fields, which are not captured by the derivatives of $\Delta V^{2\ell,\text{heavy}}$, plus additional contributions that arise if we express the one-loop threshold correction in eq. (2) in terms of the SM Yukawa couplings, g_q , instead of the MSSM ones, \hat{g}_q . We remark here that, while the shift of the Yukawa couplings in the quark-box diagrams of eq. (6) is required for a consistent two-loop matching of the quartic Higgs coupling, an analogous shift in the squark contribution of eq. (2) is to some extent a matter of choice. In refs. [66,67] the top Yukawa coupling entering the one-loop part of the threshold correction to the quartic Higgs coupling was interpreted as the SM one. Applying that choice to both the top and bottom Yukawa couplings, we would find

$$\Delta\lambda^{\text{shift},\tilde{f}} = \sum_{q=t,b} \frac{\hat{g}_q^4 N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left\{ \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{q}_L}^2 m_{\tilde{q}_R}^2}{Q^4} + 2 \tilde{X}_q \left[\tilde{F}_1(x_q) - \frac{\tilde{X}_q}{12} \tilde{F}_2(x_q) \right] \right\} \left(4 \Delta g_q^Y + 2 \delta Z_H^{\tilde{q}} \right), \quad (11)$$

where again the contributions of the WFR of the Higgs fields cancel out against analogous terms in the shifts of the Yukawa couplings. After including in $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ the shifts in eqs. (10) and (11), we checked that, in the limit of $g_b = 0$ and $m_{Q_3} = m_{U_3} = m_A \equiv M_S$, the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ part of $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ coincides with the simplified result given in eq. (21) of ref. [67].

On the other hand, it is well known [80–82] that the relation between the bottom Yukawa coupling of the SM and its MSSM counterpart is subject to potentially large corrections enhanced by $\tan\beta$, which, in the gaugeless limit, arise from diagrams involving either gluino-sbottom or higgsino-stop loops. As discussed, e.g., in ref. [83], these $\tan\beta$ -enhanced terms can be “resummed” in the $\overline{\text{DR}}$ -renormalized coupling of the MSSM by expressing it as

$$\hat{g}_b(Q) = \frac{g_b(Q)}{1 - (\Delta g_b^s + \Delta g_b^Y)}, \quad (12)$$

where $g_b(Q)$ is the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalized coupling of the SM, extracted at the EW scale from the bottom mass and evolved up to the matching scale Q with SM RGEs, Δg_b^Y is given in eq. (8), and

$$\Delta g_b^s = - \frac{g_3^2 C_F}{(4\pi)^2} \left[1 + \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{Q^2} + \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{Q_3}}{m_{\tilde{g}}} \right) + \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{D_3}}{m_{\tilde{g}}} \right) - \frac{X_b}{m_{\tilde{g}}} \tilde{F}_9 \left(\frac{m_{Q_3}}{m_{\tilde{g}}}, \frac{m_{D_3}}{m_{\tilde{g}}} \right) \right], \quad (13)$$

where $C_F = 4/3$ is a color factor, and we recall that $X_b = A_b - \mu \tan\beta$. In contrast with our treatment of the top Yukawa coupling, we will therefore choose to interpret the bottom Yukawa coupling entering the one-loop part of the threshold correction to the quartic Higgs coupling as the MSSM one, in order to absorb the $\tan\beta$ -enhanced effects directly in $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$. We recall that a similar approach was discussed in refs. [18, 24, 25] in the context of the fixed-order calculation of the Higgs masses in the MSSM.

With our choice for the bottom Yukawa coupling entering $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$, we must omit the term $4 \Delta g_b^Y$ in the formula for $\Delta\lambda^{\text{shift},\tilde{f}}$, see eq. (11), when computing the contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ controlled only by

the top and bottom Yukawa couplings. Concerning the $\mathcal{O}(g_b^4 g_3^2)$ contributions, they can be obtained from the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ contributions computed in refs. [66, 67] via

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\lambda^{g_b^4 g_3^2} &= \Delta\lambda^{g_t^4 g_3^2} [t \rightarrow b] \\ &- 4\Delta g_b^s \frac{\hat{g}_b^4 N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left\{ \ln \frac{m_{Q_3}^2 m_{D_3}^2}{Q^4} + 2\tilde{X}_b \left[\tilde{F}_1(x_b) - \frac{\tilde{X}_b}{12} \tilde{F}_2(x_b) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where the notation $[t \rightarrow b]$ in the first line represents the replacements $g_t \rightarrow g_b$, $X_t \rightarrow X_b$ and $m_{U_3} \rightarrow m_{D_3}$ in the formulae for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ contributions. We note that, in practice, our choice removes from $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ potentially large terms characterized by a higher power of $\tan\beta$ than of \hat{g}_b , i.e. terms scaling like $\hat{g}_b^4 g_3^2 \tan^5\beta$ or like $\hat{g}_b^4 \hat{g}_t^2 \tan^5\beta$.

We now comment on the inclusion of the contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ controlled by the tau Yukawa coupling. The two-loop contributions of $\mathcal{O}(g_\tau^6)$, i.e. those involving only the tau Yukawa coupling, do not require a separate calculation, since they can be obtained from the top-only, $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ ones via the replacements $g_t \rightarrow g_\tau$, $A_t \rightarrow A_\tau$, $N_c \rightarrow 1$, $m_{Q_3} \rightarrow m_{L_3}$, $m_{U_3} \rightarrow m_{E_3}$ and $\cos\beta \leftrightarrow \sin\beta$ (see also ref. [25]). Indeed, as long as we neglect the EW gauge couplings, the threshold correction to the tau Yukawa coupling does not contain any $\tan\beta$ -enhanced terms, and reads

$$\Delta g_\tau = -\frac{\hat{g}_\tau^2}{(4\pi)^2 \cos^2\beta} \left[\frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} + \frac{3}{8} \sin^2\beta \left(2 \ln \frac{m_A^2}{Q^2} - 1 \right) + \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{L_3}}{\mu} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{F}_6 \left(\frac{m_{E_3}}{\mu} \right) \right] - \frac{\delta Z_H^{\tilde{f}}}{2}, \quad (15)$$

where the sfermion contribution to the Higgs WFR, $\delta Z_H^{\tilde{f}}$, is obtained including also the stau contribution (with $N_c = 1$) in eq. (9). We can therefore treat the tau Yukawa coupling in the same way as the top one, expressing the stau contribution to $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$ in terms of the SM coupling g_τ . In addition, “mixed” contributions to the two-loop effective potential controlled by both the tau and bottom Yukawa couplings arise from diagrams that involve the quartic sbottom-stau coupling, see appendix B of ref. [50]. The corresponding contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ can be obtained directly from the derivatives of the effective potential (without additional shifts) with the procedure outlined around eq. (4), after replacing $t \rightarrow \tau$ in the latter. Finally, the choice of using the MSSM coupling \hat{g}_b in $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$ spoils the cancellation of Higgs WFR effects in $\Delta\lambda^{\text{shift}, \tilde{f}}$, see eq. (11). As a result, when we take into account the $\mathcal{O}(g_\tau^2)$ contribution from stau loops in $\delta Z_H^{\tilde{f}}$, we find an additional $\mathcal{O}(g_b^4 g_\tau^2)$ contribution to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$.

2.2 Numerical examples

We now provide some illustration of the numerical impact of the newly computed two-loop corrections to the quartic Higgs coupling. To this purpose, we implemented those corrections in modified versions of the codes `SusyHD` [69] and `HSSUSY` [72]. All plots presented in this section were produced with `HSSUSY`, but we checked that fully analogous plots can be obtained with `SusyHD`. Small discrepancies in the predictions for m_h arise from differences in the calculations implemented in the two codes, as discussed in section 2.3 of ref. [73], but they do not affect the qualitative behavior and relative

importance of the new two-loop corrections. The SM input parameters used for HSSUSY in our studies, which we take from ref. [84], are: the Fermi constant $G_F = 1.16638 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$; the Z boson mass $m_Z = 91.1876 \text{ GeV}$; the pole top mass $M_t^{\text{pole}} = 173.21 \text{ GeV}$; the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalized bottom mass $m_b(m_b) = 4.18 \text{ GeV}$; the tau mass $m_\tau = 1777 \text{ MeV}$; finally, the strong and electromagnetic coupling constants in the five-flavor $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme, $\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1181$ and $\alpha(m_Z) = 1/127.950$.

To start with, we omit all contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ controlled by the bottom and tau Yukawa couplings, and focus on the effect of extending the contributions controlled by the top Yukawa coupling to generic values of the relevant SUSY-breaking parameters. We consider a scenario in which all SUSY-particle masses are larger than one TeV, but the stop masses are not degenerate. In particular, we take $m_{U_3} = 1.5 \text{ TeV}$ and $m_{Q_3} = \kappa m_{U_3}$, where κ is a scaling parameter that we vary in the range $1 \leq \kappa \leq 4$. We also take $m_{\tilde{g}} = m_A = m_{U_3}$, $\mu = 4 m_{U_3}$ and $\tan\beta = 20$, and we fix A_t via the “maximal” stop mixing condition $A_t - \mu \cot\beta = (6 m_{Q_3} m_{U_3})^{1/2}$. For the remaining MSSM parameters, which affect the one-loop part of the calculation, we set all sfermion masses other than those of the stops, as well as the EW gaugino masses, equal to m_{U_3} , and we take $A_b = A_\tau = A_t$. All of the MSSM parameters listed above – with the exception of $\tan\beta$, which is defined as described in section 2.2 of ref. [66] – are interpreted as $\overline{\text{DR}}$ -renormalized parameters at the scale $Q = (m_{Q_3} m_{U_3})^{1/2}$.

In figure 1 we compare the predictions for m_h obtained with the “exact” (i.e., valid for generic SUSY masses) formulae for the top-Yukawa contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ with “approximate” predictions obtained by replacing the scalar and gluino masses of our scenario with the degenerate masses $m'_{Q_3} = m'_{U_3} = m'_A = m'_{\tilde{g}} = (m_{Q_3} m_{U_3})^{1/2}$, and then using for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ the simplified formulae given in refs. [66] and [67], respectively. In particular, the dotted black line in the left plot of figure 1 represents the prediction for m_h , as a function of the stop mass ratio $\kappa = m_{Q_3}/m_{U_3}$, obtained by neglecting all two-loop contributions to the matching of the quartic Higgs coupling, and using the exact results from refs. [66,67] for the one-loop contributions; the dashed blue line includes also the simplified $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ contributions given in eq. (36) of ref. [66]; the solid blue line includes instead the exact $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ contributions from refs. [66,67]; the dashed red line includes, on top of the exact $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ contributions, the simplified $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contributions given in eq. (21) of ref. [67]; finally, the solid red line includes instead the exact $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contributions derived in this paper. In the right plot of figure 1 we show for clarity the effect on m_h of the different implementations of the two-loop corrections alone, i.e. we show the difference between the (dashed or solid, blue or red) two-loop lines and the (dotted, black) one-loop line of the left plot. The meaning of each line in the right plot mirrors the one of the corresponding line in the left plot.

Figure 1 confirms that, as already noticed in refs. [66,67], the overall effect of the top-Yukawa contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ on the EFT predictions for m_h in scenarios with multi-TeV stop masses is rather small, typically less than one GeV. However, the comparison between the dashed and solid lines in the plots of figure 1 shows that, in scenarios with non-degenerate mass spectra, the use of simplified formulae with an “average” SUSY mass can lead to a rather poor approximation of the exact results. In particular, the comparison between dashed and solid blue lines shows that by using

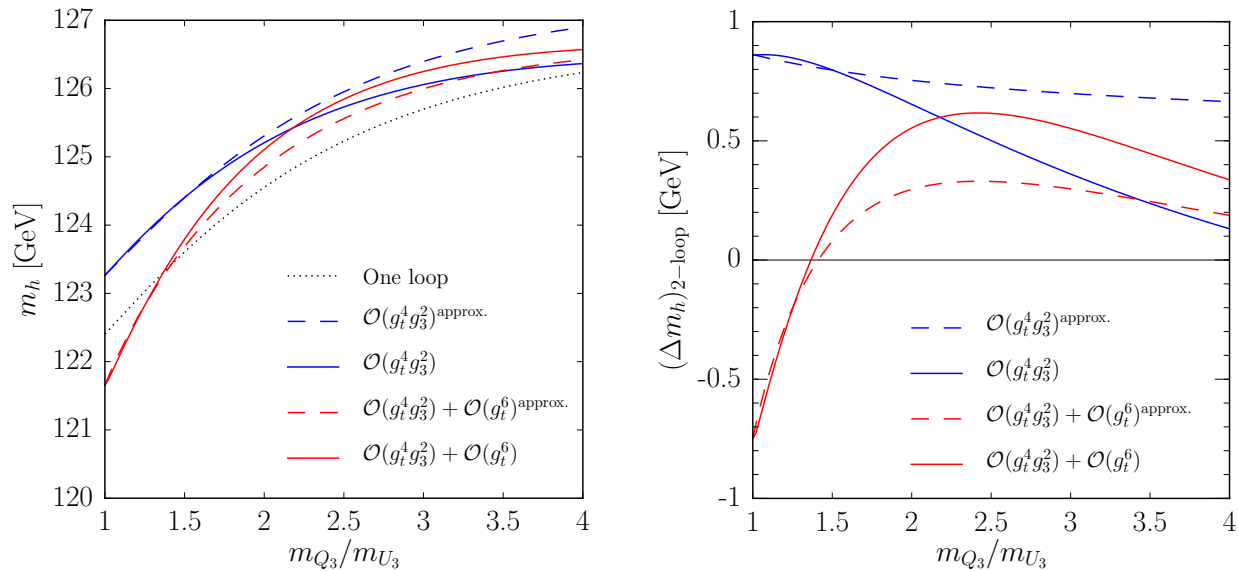


Figure 1: *Effects of the top-Yukawa contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ in a scenario with non-degenerate SUSY masses, compared with approximate results obtained with degenerate masses. The left plot shows the predictions for m_h as a function of the ratio of soft SUSY-breaking stop masses m_{Q_3}/m_{U_3} , while the right plot shows the shifts in m_h induced by the two-loop contributions alone. The choices of MSSM parameters and the meaning of the different curves are described in the text.*

eq. (36) of ref. [66] for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^4 g_3^2)$ corrections we would significantly overestimate their effect on m_h when $\kappa \gtrsim 2$ in our scenario. In turn, the dashed and solid red lines show that, by using eq. (21) of ref. [67] for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ corrections, we could entirely mischaracterize their effect on the Higgs mass: between the point where the solid blue line crosses the solid red one and the point where it crosses the dashed red one, the approximate calculation of the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ corrections gives a negative shift in m_h , while the exact calculation gives a positive shift. We remark, however, that the latter finding depends on the somewhat large value of μ adopted in our scenario: for smaller μ the quality of the approximation for the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ corrections would improve.

We now turn our attention to the effect of the threshold corrections to the quartic Higgs coupling controlled by the bottom Yukawa coupling. In figure 2 we show the EFT prediction for m_h as a function of $\tan\beta$, in a simplified MSSM scenario with all soft SUSY-breaking masses of sfermions and EW gauginos, as well as the heavy Higgs-doublet mass m_A , set equal to $M_S = 1.5$ TeV, while the gluino mass is set to $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2.5$ TeV; the trilinear Higgs-stop coupling A_t is fixed by the maximal mixing condition $A_t - \mu \cot\beta = \sqrt{6} M_S$, and $A_b = A_\tau = A_t$; finally, we take $\mu = -1.5$ TeV, to enhance the effect of the corrections controlled by the bottom Yukawa coupling. Indeed, negative values of the products $\mu m_{\tilde{g}}$ and μA_t ensure that \hat{g}_b – which we extract at the matching scale from the SM coupling g_b via eq. (12) – becomes larger for increasing $\tan\beta$, and possibly hits a pole as the denominator on

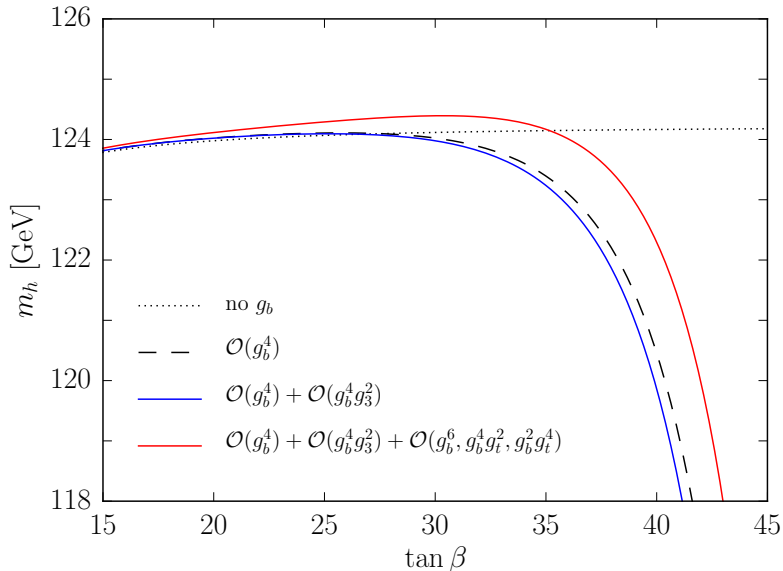


Figure 2: Predictions for m_h as a function of $\tan\beta$ for different implementations of the corrections controlled by the bottom Yukawa coupling. We consider an MSSM scenario with all SUSY masses equal to $M_S = 1.5$ TeV except $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2.5$ TeV, and with $\mu = -1.5$ TeV, $X_t = \sqrt{6} M_S$ and $A_b = A_\tau = A_t$. The meaning of the different curves is explained in the text.

the right-hand side of eq. (12) approaches zero. Again, all soft SUSY-breaking parameters as well as μ are renormalized in the $\overline{\text{DR}}$ scheme at the matching scale $Q = M_S$.

The dotted black line in figure 2, which shows very little dependence on $\tan\beta$, represents the prediction for m_h obtained by omitting the one- and two-loop corrections to the quartic Higgs coupling controlled by the bottom Yukawa coupling altogether; the dashed black line includes the one-loop $\mathcal{O}(g_b^4)$ contribution to $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$, which, as discussed in section 2.1, we express in terms of the MSSM coupling \hat{g}_b ; the solid blue line includes also the two-loop $\mathcal{O}(g_b^4 g_3^2)$ contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$; finally, the solid red line includes also the two-loop $\mathcal{O}(g_b^6, g_b^4 g_t^2, g_b^2 g_t^4)$ contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$. The comparison between the dashed black line and the solid blue and red lines shows that, when expressed in terms of the MSSM coupling \hat{g}_b , the $\mathcal{O}(g_b^4)$ contribution to $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$ already determines the bulk of the dependence of m_h on $\tan\beta$. Indeed, only at rather large $\tan\beta$, where the dependence becomes steep, can the $\mathcal{O}(g_b^4 g_3^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(g_b^6, g_b^4 g_t^2, g_b^2 g_t^4)$ contributions to $\Delta\lambda^{2\ell}$ shift the prediction for m_h by more than one GeV. Moreover, those corrections partially cancel out for our choice of MSSM parameters.

Finally, we recall that the strong dependence of m_h on $\tan\beta$ depicted in figure 2 follows from our choice of signs for the products $\mu m_{\tilde{g}}$ and μA_t . If both of those products were positive instead of negative, the threshold correction ($\Delta g_b^s + \Delta g_b^Y$) in eq. (12) would suppress the MSSM coupling \hat{g}_b – as well as the corresponding contributions to the quartic Higgs coupling and, in turn, to m_h – at large values of $\tan\beta$. If the two products had opposite signs, the dependence of m_h on $\tan\beta$ would hinge on whether it is Δg_b^s or Δg_b^Y that prevails in eq. (12).

3 On the effects of dimension-six operators

In MSSM scenarios with SUSY masses up to a couple of TeV, the effects suppressed by powers of v^2/M_S^2 – which are not accounted for when the EFT valid below the SUSY scale involves only renormalizable operators – might still be relevant. In the code `SusyHD` [67, 69] the uncertainty of the prediction for the Higgs mass associated to the omission of those effects is obtained by multiplying the contribution to $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$ from each SUSY particle by a factor⁶ $(1 \pm 2v^2/M_i^2)$, where M_i is that particle’s mass. In a simplified scenario with $\tan\beta = 20$, degenerate SUSY masses $M_i \equiv M_S$ and “maximal” $X_t = \sqrt{6} M_S$, the uncertainty arising from missing $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ effects was thus estimated in ref. [67] to be about 0.6 GeV for $M_S = 1$ TeV, and to decrease rapidly for larger M_S . The total theoretical uncertainty of the EFT prediction for m_h , including also the effects of missing higher-order terms in the matching at the SUSY scale and in the SM part of the calculation, was estimated in ref. [67] to be less than 2 GeV for $M_S = 1$ TeV, where `SusyHD` finds $m_h \approx 123$ GeV. As mentioned in section 1, in that scenario the predictions for the Higgs mass of various fixed-order (or hybrid) codes differ from each other by several GeV, and in general lie outside the estimated uncertainty of the EFT result. In this section we aim to improve the EFT calculation of the Higgs mass at moderate values of M_S by including some of the most important $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ effects, and to appraise the existing estimate of the uncertainty associated to the missing ones.

3.1 Outline of the calculation

In the EFT framework, the effects of $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ in the predictions for physical observables such as the Higgs mass arise from non-renormalizable, dimension-six effective operators. The most general dimension-six Lagrangian respecting the field content and symmetries of the SM contains a large number of operators, see refs. [85–89] for recent reviews. In this section we focus on the two operators that induce one-loop corrections to m_h^2 proportional to $g_t^2 m_t^4/M_S^2$ and two-loop corrections proportional to $g_t^2 g_3^2 m_t^4/M_S^2$, i.e. the terms suppressed by m_t^2/M_S^2 in what are usually denoted as one-loop $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t)$ and two-loop $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t\alpha_s)$ corrections to the Higgs mass, where $\alpha_t \equiv g_t^2/(4\pi)$ and $\alpha_s \equiv g_3^2/(4\pi)$. We write the Lagrangian of the SM extended by dimension-six operators as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} - c_6 |H|^6 + (c_t |H|^2 \bar{t}_R H^T \epsilon q_L + \text{h.c.}) , \quad (16)$$

where q_L and t_R are third-generation quarks, ϵ is the antisymmetric tensor (with $\epsilon_{12} = 1$) acting on the $SU(2)$ indices, and, to fix our notation,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \supset -m_H^2 |H|^2 - \frac{\lambda}{2} |H|^4 + (g_t \bar{t}_R H^T \epsilon q_L + \text{h.c.}) . \quad (17)$$

We stress that the choice of considering only the two dimension-six operators shown in eq. (16) implies that our treatment of the $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ effects is by no means complete, even when we restrict

⁶Note that in this paper we normalize the Higgs vev as $v = \langle H^0 \rangle$, with $v \approx 174$ GeV.

the calculation to the “gaugeless” limit $g = g' = 0$. Indeed, to account for the terms proportional to $g_t^4 m_t^4/M_S^2$, which are part of the two-loop $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t^2)$ corrections to m_h^2 already included in most fixed-order codes, we should include in eq. (16) also dimension-six operators that correct the kinetic term of the Higgs doublet.⁷ Concerning the resummation of the $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ logarithmic corrections to m_h^2 beyond two loops, even to account only for the effects controlled by the highest powers of g_3 – i.e., the $(n+1)$ -loop terms proportional to $g_t^2 g_3^{2n} m_t^4/M_S^2 \ln^n(M_S/m_t)$ – we should include in eq. (16) a set of dimension-six operators involving gluons.⁸ However, it must be kept in mind that the suppression by a factor m_t^2/M_S^2 implies that, for those corrections to be relevant, the argument of the resummed logarithms cannot be too large. As a result, there is no guarantee that the three-loop (and higher) logarithmic effects of $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ that we could account for via resummation are more important than other effects that we are neglecting, such as, e.g., non-logarithmic three-loop corrections unsuppressed by m_t^2/M_S^2 . The sure benefits of extending the SM Lagrangian with the two dimension-six operators of eq. (16) are that *i*) we include in our calculation of the Higgs mass the $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ part of one- and two-loop corrections that are known to be among the most significant ones, and *ii*) we can exploit our knowledge of the size of those corrections to estimate the theoretical uncertainty associated to other $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ effects that we are neglecting.

The boundary conditions on the Wilson coefficients c_6 and c_t are obtained by matching the EFT Lagrangian with the full MSSM Lagrangian at a renormalization scale $Q \approx M_S$. We start by remarking that those two coefficients receive contributions already at the tree level, controlled by the EW gauge couplings and generated when the heavy Higgs doublet – whose mass we denote by m_A – is integrated out of the MSSM Lagrangian:

$$c_6^{\text{tree}} = -\frac{(g^2 + g'^2)^2}{64 m_A^2} \sin^2 4\beta, \quad c_t^{\text{tree}} = \frac{g_t (g^2 + g'^2)}{8 m_A^2} \sin 4\beta \cot \beta. \quad (18)$$

However, in the limit of large $\tan \beta$ both contributions scale like $1/\tan^2 \beta$. For $\tan \beta \gtrsim 10$, which we require to saturate the tree-level prediction for m_h and allow for stop masses around one TeV, the resulting suppression makes the tree-level contributions to c_6 and c_t numerically comparable with the one-loop contributions controlled by the EW gauge couplings, which we are not considering in our study. We will therefore omit the tree-level contributions of eq. (18) altogether in what follows, and we now move on to summarizing our calculation of the one- and two-loop matching conditions relevant to the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)$ corrections to the Higgs mass.

⁷For those operators several definitions are possible. E.g., ref. [90] chose $(H^\dagger H)\square(H^\dagger H)$ and $(H^\dagger D_\mu H)^*(H^\dagger D_\mu H)$.

⁸Focusing on the CP-even operators, those are $f^{abc} G_{\mu\nu}^a G_{\nu\rho}^b G_{\rho\mu}^c$, $|H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^a G_{\mu\nu}^a$ and $\bar{t}_R \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^a H^T \epsilon_{qL} G_{\mu\nu}^a$.

Matching of c_t : The one-loop matching condition for c_t can be derived by equating the expressions for the pole top quark mass computed below and above the matching scale:

$$M_t^{\text{pole}} = g_t v + c_t^{1\ell} v^3 - \Sigma_t^{1\ell}(m_t)^{\text{EFT},\overline{\text{MS}}} = \hat{g}_t \hat{v} - \Sigma_t^{1\ell}(m_t)^{\text{MSSM},\overline{\text{DR}}}, \quad (19)$$

where $\Sigma_t^{1\ell}(m_t)$ is the one-loop self energy of the top quark computed with the external momentum $p^2 = m_t^2$, and v is the Higgs vev in the EFT, while $\hat{v} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$ is the corresponding quantity in the MSSM. We adopt as usual the $\overline{\text{DR}}$ scheme for the MSSM calculation and the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme for the EFT calculation (note, however, that $c_t^{1\ell}$ is the same in both schemes). We focus here on the $\mathcal{O}(g_3^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(g_t^3 g_3^2)$ contributions to the matching conditions for g_t and c_t , respectively, which are necessary to reproduce the two-loop $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)$ corrections to the Higgs mass. Defining $\hat{g}_t(Q) = g_t(Q) (1 + \Delta g_t^s)$, and considering that the distinction between v and \hat{v} does not matter at $\mathcal{O}(g_3^2)$, we can extract Δg_t^s and $c_t^{1\ell}$ from the terms of $\mathcal{O}(v)$ and $\mathcal{O}(v^3)$, respectively, in an expansion of the stop-gluino contribution to the top self energy in powers of v . Starting from eq. (B2) of ref. [22] for the unexpanded self energy, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta g_t^s &= -\frac{g_3^2}{(4\pi)^2} C_F \left[1 + \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{Q^2} + \tilde{F}_6(x_Q) + \tilde{F}_6(x_U) - \frac{X_t}{m_{\tilde{g}}} \tilde{F}_9(x_Q, x_U) \right], \quad (20) \\ c_t^{1\ell}(Q) &= \frac{\hat{g}_t^3 g_3^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{C_F}{m_{\tilde{g}}^2} \left\{ \frac{11 + x_Q^2 (2x_Q^2 - 7)}{6(x_Q^2 - 1)^3} - \frac{2 \ln x_Q}{(x_Q^2 - 1)^4} \right. \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{X_t}{m_{\tilde{g}}} - \frac{X_t^2}{2m_{\tilde{g}}^2} \right) \left[\frac{x_Q^2 - 5}{2(x_Q^2 - 1)^2 (x_U^2 - 1)} - \frac{4 \ln x_Q}{(x_Q^2 - 1)^3 (x_Q^2 - x_U^2)} \right] \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2X_t^3}{m_{\tilde{g}}^3} \left[\frac{1}{(x_Q^2 - 1)(x_Q^2 - x_U^2)^2} - \frac{2(2x_Q^4 - x_Q^2 - x_U^2) \ln x_Q}{(x_Q^2 - 1)^2 (x_Q^2 - x_U^2)^3} \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + \left[x_Q \longleftrightarrow x_U \right], \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

where the functions \tilde{F}_6 and \tilde{F}_9 can be found in appendix A of ref. [66], we defined $x_Q = m_{Q_3}/m_{\tilde{g}}$ and $x_U = m_{U_3}/m_{\tilde{g}}$, and the term in the last line of eq. (21) is obtained from the terms in the first three lines by swapping x_Q and x_U . We note that the right-hand side of eq. (21) does not depend explicitly on the scale Q . For the simplified choice $m_{Q_3} = m_{U_3} = m_{\tilde{g}} = M_S$, the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^3 g_3^2)$ contribution to the matching condition for c_t reduces to

$$c_t^{1\ell}(Q) = \frac{\hat{g}_t^3 g_3^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{C_F}{12 M_S^2} \left(6 + 6 \frac{X_t}{M_S} - 3 \frac{X_t^2}{M_S^2} - 2 \frac{X_t^3}{M_S^3} \right). \quad (22)$$

Matching of c_6 : The matching condition for the Wilson coefficient of the operator $|H|^6$ in eq. (16) can, in analogy with the calculation of the matching condition for the quartic Higgs coupling described in section 2.1, be obtained from the derivatives with respect to the Higgs field of the sfermion contributions to the effective potential of the MSSM. In particular, the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contribution to the one-loop

coefficient $c_6^{1\ell}$ at the matching scale Q reads

$$c_6^{1\ell}(Q) = \frac{1}{36} \left. \frac{\partial^6 \Delta V^{1\ell, \tilde{t}}}{\partial^3 H^\dagger \partial^3 H} \right|_{H=0}, \quad (23)$$

where $\Delta V^{1\ell, \tilde{t}}$ is the stop contribution to the Coleman-Weinberg potential of the MSSM

$$\Delta V^{1\ell, \tilde{t}} = \frac{N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \sum_{i=1,2} \frac{m_{\tilde{t}_i}^4}{2} \left(\ln \frac{m_{\tilde{t}_i}^2}{Q^2} - \frac{3}{2} \right). \quad (24)$$

As outlined in section 2.3 of ref. [66], the derivatives of $\Delta V^{1\ell, \tilde{t}}$ with respect to the Higgs field can be easily computed after expressing the stop masses $m_{\tilde{t}_i}^2$ as functions of the field-dependent top mass $m_t = \hat{g}_t |H|$, leading to

$$\left. \frac{\partial^6 \Delta V^{1\ell, \tilde{t}}}{\partial^3 H^\dagger \partial^3 H} \right|_{H=0} = \hat{g}_t^6 \left[6 V_{t\tilde{t}\tilde{t}}^{(3)} + 18 m_t^2 V_{t\tilde{t}\tilde{t}}^{(4)} + 9 m_t^4 V_{t\tilde{t}\tilde{t}}^{(5)} + m_t^6 V_{t\tilde{t}\tilde{t}}^{(6)} \right]_{m_t \rightarrow 0}, \quad (25)$$

where we used for the derivatives of the one-loop potential shortcuts analogous to those defined in eq. (5) for the derivatives of the two-loop potential. Explicitly, we find

$$c_6^{1\ell}(Q) = \frac{\hat{g}_t^6}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{N_c}{m_{Q_3} m_{U_3}} \left\{ \frac{1+x_t^2}{6x_t} - \frac{\tilde{X}_t}{2} + \tilde{X}_t^2 \left[\frac{x_t(1+x_t^2)}{2(1-x_t^2)^2} + \frac{2x_t^3 \ln x_t}{(1-x_t^2)^3} \right] - \tilde{X}_t^3 \left[\frac{x_t^2(1+10x_t^2+x_t^4)}{6(1-x_t^2)^4} + \frac{2x_t^4(1+x_t^2) \ln x_t}{(1-x_t^2)^5} \right] \right\}, \quad (26)$$

where, following the notation of eq. (2), we defined $x_t = m_{Q_3}/m_{U_3}$ and $\tilde{X}_t = X_t^2/(m_{Q_3} m_{U_3})$. Eq. (26) agrees with the corresponding results in refs. [91, 92]⁹, which employed the method known as ‘‘covariant derivative expansion’’ [93–95] to compute the one-loop matching conditions for all bosonic dimension-six operators induced by integrating the squarks out of the MSSM Lagrangian. In the limit of degenerate squark masses $m_{Q_3} = m_{U_3} = M_S$, the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6)$ contribution to $c_6^{1\ell}$ reduces to

$$c_6^{1\ell}(Q) = \frac{\hat{g}_t^6}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{N_c}{M_S^2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{X_t^2}{2M_S^2} + \frac{X_t^4}{6M_S^4} - \frac{X_t^6}{60M_S^6} \right), \quad (27)$$

in agreement with the result presented long ago in ref. [53].

The $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6 g_3^2)$ contribution to the two-loop coefficient $c_6^{2\ell}$ at the matching scale Q reads

$$c_6^{2\ell}(Q) = \frac{1}{36} \left. \frac{\partial^6 \Delta V^{2\ell, \tilde{t}}}{\partial^3 H^\dagger \partial^3 H} \right|_{H=0} - \delta c_6^{\text{EFT}} + \delta c_6^{\text{shift}, \tilde{t}}, \quad (28)$$

where $\Delta V^{2\ell, \tilde{t}}$ denotes the contribution to the MSSM scalar potential from two-loop diagrams involving the strong gauge interactions of the stop squarks, given e.g. in eq. (28) of ref. [66]. The derivatives

⁹In ref. [92] there is a misprint in the last line of eq. (D.4): the logarithmic term should come with a minus sign.

of $\Delta V^{2\ell, \tilde{t}}$ are again obtained from eq. (25) after expressing the stop masses and mixing angle as functions of the field-dependent top mass. As in the case of the two-loop matching condition for the quartic Higgs coupling discussed in section 2.1, in the derivatives of the two-loop scalar potential we find terms proportional to $\ln(m_t^2/Q^2)$, which would diverge in the limit of vanishing top mass. Those terms, however, cancel against analogous terms in δc_6^{EFT} , which represents the one-loop contribution of the dimension-six operators to the Wilson coefficient of $|H|^6$ as computed in the EFT. In particular, the contribution relevant at $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6 g_3^2)$ arises from a box diagram with a top-quark loop, three regular Yukawa vertices and one dimension-six vertex. We find

$$\delta c_6^{\text{EFT}} = -\frac{N_c}{(4\pi)^2} g_t^3 c_t^{1\ell}(Q) \left(4 \ln \frac{m_t^2}{Q^2} + \frac{32}{3} \right), \quad (29)$$

where for $c_t^{1\ell}(Q)$ we use the $\mathcal{O}(g_t^3 g_3^2)$ contribution to the matching condition given in eq. (21). Finally, the third term on the right-hand side of eq. (28) arises from the fact that, in analogy with our two-loop calculation of the quartic Higgs coupling, we choose to express the one-loop stop contribution to $c_6^{1\ell}$ in terms of the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalized top Yukawa coupling of the EFT, i.e. g_t , as opposed to the $\overline{\text{DR}}$ -renormalized coupling of the MSSM, i.e. the \hat{g}_t entering eqs. (25)–(27)¹⁰. The resulting $\mathcal{O}(g_t^6 g_3^2)$ shift in $c_6^{2\ell}$ reads

$$\delta c_6^{\text{shift}, \tilde{t}} = 6 \Delta g_t^s c_6^{1\ell}(Q), \quad (30)$$

where Δg_t^s is given in eq. (20) and $c_6^{1\ell}(Q)$ is given in eq. (26).

The analytic formula for $c_6^{2\ell}(Q)$ for generic stop and gluino masses is too lengthy to be printed, and we make it available on request in electronic form. For the simplified choice $m_{Q_3} = m_{U_3} = m_{\tilde{g}} = M_S$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} c_6^{2\ell}(Q) = & -\frac{\hat{g}_t^6 g_3^2}{(4\pi)^4} \frac{C_F N_c}{M_S^2} \left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4 X_t}{M_S} + \frac{X_t^2}{M_S^2} + \frac{14 X_t^3}{3 M_S^3} + \frac{X_t^4}{6 M_S^4} - \frac{13 X_t^5}{10 M_S^5} - \frac{19 X_t^6}{180 M_S^6} + \frac{X_t^7}{10 M_S^7} \right. \\ & \left. + \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{2 X_t}{M_S} - \frac{4 X_t^2}{M_S^2} - \frac{2 X_t^3}{M_S^3} + \frac{X_t^4}{M_S^4} + \frac{2 X_t^5}{5 M_S^5} - \frac{X_t^6}{30 M_S^6} \right) \ln \frac{M_S^2}{Q^2} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

We also remark that $c_6^{2\ell}(Q)$ contains terms enhanced by powers of the ratios between the gluino mass and the stop masses. In particular, in the simplified scenario where $m_{Q_3} = m_{U_3} = M_S$, $X_t = \pm\sqrt{6} M_S$ and $m_{\tilde{g}} \gg M_S$ we find

$$\begin{aligned} c_6^{2\ell}(Q) = & -\frac{\hat{g}_t^6 g_3^2}{(4\pi)^4} \frac{4 C_F N_c}{15 M_S^2} \left[1 - 18 \ln \frac{M_S^2}{Q^2} + 13 \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{M_S^2} - \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}}{M_S} \left(\pm 9 \sqrt{6} + 31 \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}}{M_S} \right) \left(1 - \ln \frac{m_{\tilde{g}}^2}{Q^2} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{M_S}{m_{\tilde{g}}} \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

¹⁰On the other hand, in the two-loop corrections the distinction between g_t and \hat{g}_t amounts to a higher-order effect.

where the sign of the first term within round brackets corresponds to the sign of X_t . The presence of power-enhanced terms in the heavy-gluino limit is a well-known consequence of the $\overline{\text{DR}}$ renormalization of the parameters in the stop sector, as discussed in ref. [22] for the fixed-order calculation of the MSSM Higgs masses and in ref. [67] for the EFT calculation. Those terms would be removed from the two-loop part of c_6 if we interpreted the soft SUSY-breaking stop masses m_{Q_3} and m_{U_3} and the stop mixing X_t entering the one-loop part as “on-shell”-renormalized parameters.

Comparison with the fixed-order calculation of m_h^2 : We now discuss how the inclusion in the EFT Lagrangian of the dimension-six operators shown in eq. (16) allows us to reproduce the $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ terms in the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t\alpha_s)$ corrections to m_h^2 . Expanding the neutral component of the Higgs doublet as $H^0 = v + (h + iG)/\sqrt{2}$, and exploiting the minimum condition of the scalar potential to remove the mass parameter m_H^2 , we can write the Higgs-boson mass as

$$m_h^2 = 2\lambda v^2 + 12c_6 v^4 + \Delta m_h^2, \quad (33)$$

where Δm_h^2 contains the radiative corrections to the tree-level prediction for the Higgs mass, as computed in the EFT. To avoid the occurrence of large logarithms in these corrections, the couplings λ and c_6 in eq. (33) should be computed at a renormalization scale Q_{EW} of the order of the masses of the particles running in the loops. Focusing on the one- and two-loop terms that account for the desired $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t\alpha_s)$ corrections, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta m_h^2 &= \frac{N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left[-4g_t^4 v^2 \ln \frac{g_t^2 v^2}{Q_{\text{EW}}^2} + 8g_t c_t v^2 m_t^2 \left(1 - 6 \ln \frac{m_t^2}{Q_{\text{EW}}^2} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{C_F N_c}{(4\pi)^4} 8g_t^2 g_3^2 m_t^2 \left(3 \ln^2 \frac{m_t^2}{Q_{\text{EW}}^2} + \ln \frac{m_t^2}{Q_{\text{EW}}^2} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

where the first line is the contribution of one-loop diagrams involving top quarks, the second line is the contribution of two-loop diagrams involving top quarks and gluons computed in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme (the latter was given, e.g., in ref. [96]), and we can typically take $Q_{\text{EW}} \approx m_t$. Since for the purpose of this calculation the coefficient c_t is first generated at one loop, in the first line of eq. (34) we have exploited the relation $m_t = g_t v + c_t v^3$ and retained¹¹ only terms linear in c_t (note that in those terms, as well as in those of the second line, the difference between m_t^2 and $g_t^2 v^2$ amounts to a higher-order effect). Collecting all the terms in eq. (33) that involve the coefficients of dimension-six operators, we thus find for the one- and two-loop $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ terms

$$(m_h^2)_{\text{dim6}}^{\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t)} = 12v^4 c_6^{1\ell}(Q), \quad (35)$$

¹¹Before the expansion in c_t the one-loop contribution to Δm_h^2 involving top quarks reads, in our EFT,

$$(\Delta m_h^2)^{1\ell, t} = \frac{N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left[2m_t^2 (g_t + 3c_t v^2)^2 \left(1 - 3 \ln \frac{m_t^2}{Q_{\text{EW}}^2} \right) - 2 \frac{m_t^3}{v} (g_t - 3c_t v^2) \left(1 - \ln \frac{m_t^2}{Q_{\text{EW}}^2} \right) \right].$$

$$(m_h^2)_{\text{dim6}}^{\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)} = 12 v^4 \left[c_6^{2\ell}(Q) + \frac{dc_6}{d \ln Q^2} \Big|_{g_t^3 c_t} \ln \frac{Q_{\text{EW}}^2}{Q^2} \right] + \frac{N_c}{(4\pi)^2} 8 g_t c_t v^2 m_t^2 \left(1 - 6 \ln \frac{m_t^2}{Q_{\text{EW}}^2} \right), \quad (36)$$

where the one-loop beta function of c_6 entering the squared brackets in eq. (36) accounts, at the two-loop level, for the fact that in eq. (33) the coefficient c_6 should be computed at the low scale Q_{EW} . Isolating the relevant terms in the RGEs for the dimension-six operators given in refs. [97–100], we have

$$\frac{dc_6}{d \ln Q^2} \supset -4 N_c \frac{g_t^3 c_t}{(4\pi)^2}, \quad \frac{dc_t}{d \ln Q^2} \supset -3 C_F \frac{g_3^2 c_t}{(4\pi)^2}. \quad (37)$$

However, for the coefficient c_t entering eq. (36) we can use directly the value obtained at the matching scale, see eq. (21), because its scale dependence amounts to a three-loop effect in m_h^2 . We thus obtain

$$(m_h^2)_{\text{dim6}}^{\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)} = 12 v^4 c_6^{2\ell}(Q) + \frac{N_c}{(4\pi)^2} 8 g_t c_t^{1\ell}(Q) v^2 m_t^2 \left(1 - 6 \ln \frac{m_t^2}{Q^2} \right). \quad (38)$$

Expanding in powers of m_t^2 the analytic results of ref. [22] for the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)$ corrections to m_h^2 in the MSSM, we checked that eqs. (35) and (38) do indeed reproduce the one- and two-loop $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ terms of those corrections, respectively. To this purpose, it is necessary to take into account that in ref. [22] the top mass and Yukawa coupling entering the one-loop part of the corrections to m_h^2 are assumed to be MSSM parameters renormalized in the $\overline{\text{DR}}$ scheme, whereas, as discussed earlier, we choose to express $c_6^{1\ell}(Q)$ in terms of the EFT coupling g_t renormalized in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme. To perform the comparison with the fixed-order calculation of m_h^2 we must therefore omit the term $\delta c_6^{\text{shift}, \tilde{t}}$ in our formula for $c_6^{2\ell}(Q)$, see eqs. (28) and (30).

3.2 Impact of dimension-six operators on the Higgs mass prediction

In this section we illustrate the numerical impact of the dimension-six operators of eq. (16) on the EFT prediction for the Higgs mass. We modified the code `HSSUSY` [72], implementing the matching conditions for c_6 and c_t at the SUSY scale, their evolution down to the EW scale through the RGEs of eq. (37)¹², and their effects at the EW scale, both on the calculation of m_h^2 – see eqs. (33) and (34) – and on the determination of the top Yukawa coupling. In particular, the latter becomes

$$g_t(Q_{\text{EW}}) = \frac{\overline{m}_t}{v} - c_t v^2, \quad (39)$$

where \overline{m}_t denotes the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -renormalized top mass, extracted at the scale Q_{EW} from M_t^{pole} with SM formulae, and we neglect the effects of dimension-six operators that do not contribute at $\mathcal{O}(g_3^2)$. We note that the c_t -induced shift on the matching condition for the top Yukawa coupling, eq. (39) above, affects all corrections controlled by g_t to the quartic Higgs coupling – namely, the threshold corrections

¹²Note that we neglect additional terms in those RGEs, as well as the contributions of the dimension-six operators to the RGEs of the SM couplings [98], because they do not contribute to the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)$ corrections to m_h^2 .

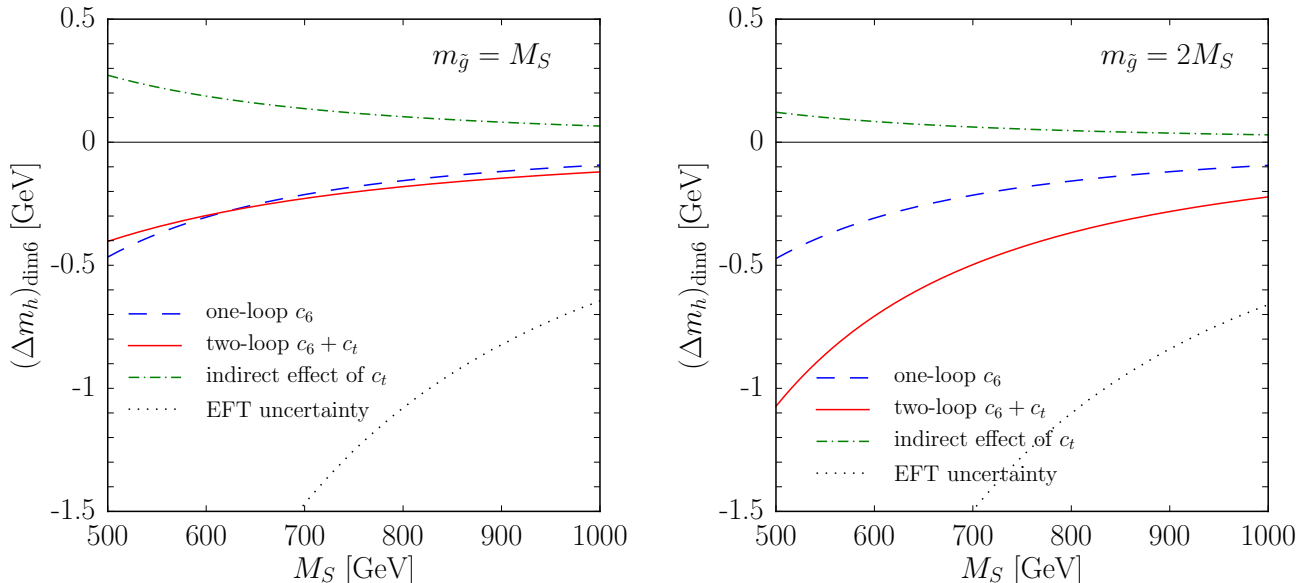


Figure 3: *Effects of dimension-six operators on the EFT prediction for the Higgs mass, as a function of a common stop mass scale M_S , for $X_t = \sqrt{6} M_S$. In the left plot we take $m_{\tilde{g}} = M_S$, whereas in the right plot we take $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2M_S$. The meaning of the different curves and the values of the remaining MSSM parameters are described in the text.*

at the SUSY scale and the renormalization-group evolution down to the EW scale – as well as the top-quark contributions to Δm_h^2 given in eq. (34). This results in an “indirect” contribution of a dimension-six operator to the EFT prediction for m_h^2 , which combines with the “direct” contributions controlled by c_6 and c_t in eqs. (33) and (34).

In figure 3 we show the deviation induced in the EFT prediction for the Higgs mass by the presence of the dimension-six operators of eq. (16). The SM parameters used as input for `HSSUSY` are the same as those listed at the beginning of section 2.2. We consider a simplified MSSM scenario with $\tan \beta = 20$ and all soft SUSY-breaking masses of sfermions and EW gauginos, as well as the heavy Higgs-doublet mass m_A and the higgsino mass μ , set equal to a common SUSY scale M_S ; the trilinear Higgs-stop coupling A_t is fixed by the maximal mixing condition $A_t - \mu \cot \beta = \sqrt{6} M_S$, and $A_b = A_\tau = A_t$; finally, the gluino mass is set to $m_{\tilde{g}} = M_S$ in the left plot and to $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2M_S$ in the right plot. We vary the common SUSY scale between $M_S = 500$ GeV and $M_S = 1$ TeV, and interpret the soft SUSY-breaking stop masses and A_t as $\overline{\text{DR}}$ -renormalized parameters at the matching scale $Q = M_S$. We remark that, in the considered range of M_S , the prediction of `HSSUSY` for m_h (before the introduction of the dimension-six operators) varies between 120.2 GeV and 123 GeV in the left plot and between 118.7 GeV and 121.9 GeV in the right plot, always several GeV below the value measured at the LHC. Therefore, rather than depicting fully realistic scenarios, the figure is meant to illustrate the relative importance of the different effects induced by dimension-six operators, and how those effects

get suppressed by an increase in the SUSY scale.

The dashed blue lines in the plots of figure 3 represent the inclusion of the sole operator $|H|^6$, with the coefficient c_6 computed at one loop and “frozen” at the matching scale $Q = M_S$. This accounts for the $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ part of the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t)$ corrections to the Higgs mass, as given in eq. (35). We see that, in these scenarios, the corresponding shift in m_h is negative and rather modest, decreasing from about 470 MeV for $M_S = 500$ GeV to about 90 MeV for $M_S = 1$ TeV.

The solid red lines in the plots of figure 3 represent instead the inclusion of both of the operators of eq. (16), with coefficients c_6 and c_t computed at two loops and one loop, respectively, and evolved between the scales M_S and Q_{EW} with the RGEs of eq. (37). This accounts also for the $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ part of the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t\alpha_s)$ corrections to the Higgs mass, as given in eq. (38). In the scenario shown in the left plot, corresponding to $m_{\bar{g}} = M_S$, the two-loop $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ corrections appear to be rather small, never reaching even ± 100 MeV in the considered range of M_S . However, we must take into account that the difference between the dashed blue and solid red lines results from the combination of several effects, namely: *i*) the c_t -induced shift in the value of g_t used in the whole calculation, see eq. (39), whose “indirect” effects on m_h we show for illustration as the dot-dashed green lines; *ii*) the inclusion of the two-loop part of the matching condition for c_6 at the SUSY scale; *iii*) the evolution of c_6 (and of c_t) between the SUSY scale and the EW scale; *iv*) the terms controlled by c_t in the radiative corrections to the Higgs mass at the EW scale, see eq. (34). In the scenario of the left plot, the first three of these effects shift m_h by several hundred MeV each for $M_S = 500$ GeV, but they undergo significant cancellations, whereas the fourth effect is considerably less important. On the other hand, in the scenario shown in the right plot, corresponding to $m_{\bar{g}} = 2 M_S$, the “indirect” effects of the shift in g_t are reduced due to a smaller value of c_t , and the two-loop contribution to the matching of c_6 at the SUSY scale doubles in size and changes sign, with the result that the combined effects of the two-loop $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ corrections are much more significant than in the left plot, further decreasing the prediction for m_h by about 600 MeV for $M_S = 500$ GeV and about 130 MeV for $M_S = 1$ TeV.

To assess the relevance of the $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ logarithmic effects beyond two loops, we removed from the EFT prediction for the Higgs mass the higher-order terms that are picked up by solving numerically the RGEs of the Wilson coefficients in eq. (37). In practice, we compared our results for m_h with those obtained by “freezing” c_t at the SUSY scale and truncating the evolution of c_6 to the first order in the perturbative expansion – see the terms within square brackets in eq. (36). We found that these higher-order logarithmic effects are very small in the considered scenarios: even in the one with $m_{\bar{g}} = M_S$, characterized by a larger value of c_t and hence a stronger scale dependence of both c_t and c_6 , the resulting shift in m_h reaches a maximum of about 20 MeV for $M_S \approx 600$ GeV, then decreases for larger M_S as the suppression by a factor m_t^2/M_S^2 begins to prevail over the logarithmic enhancement.

Finally, the dotted black lines in the plots of figure 3 represent a naive estimate of the overall size of the $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ corrections to the Higgs mass, corresponding to the “EFT uncertainty” implemented in the code `SusyHD`. Following ref. [67], we obtain that estimate by multiplying the contribution to

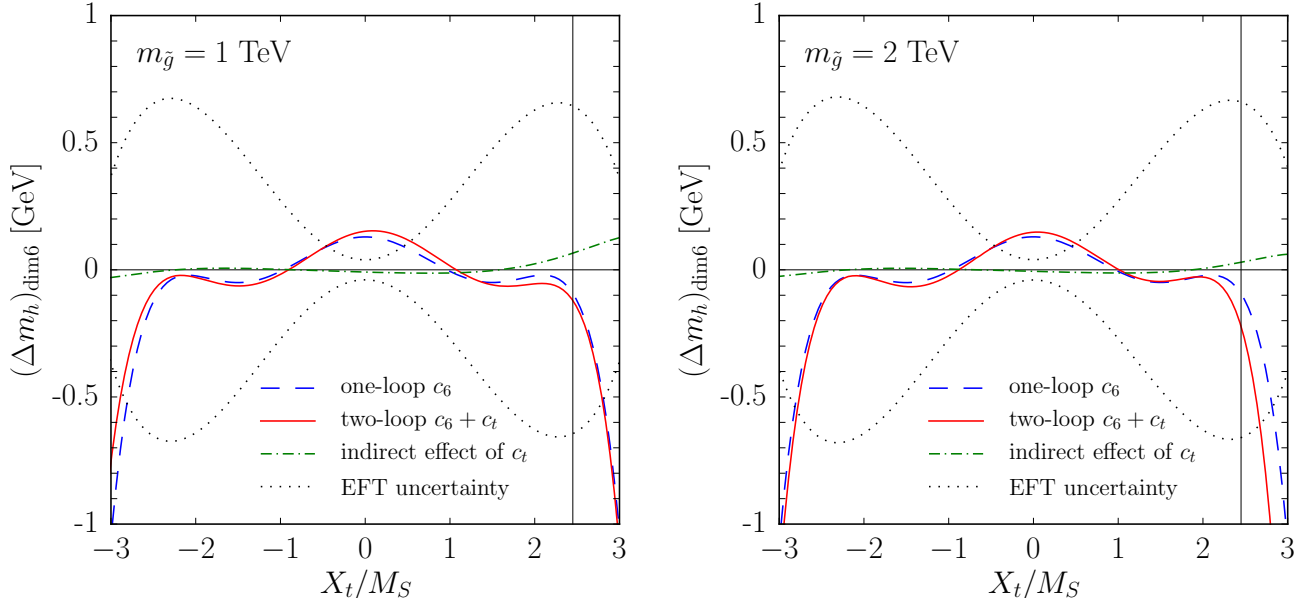


Figure 4: *Effects of dimension-six operators on the EFT prediction for the Higgs mass, as a function of the ratio X_t/M_S , for a common stop mass scale $M_S = 1$ TeV. In the left plot we take $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1$ TeV, whereas in the right plot we take $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2$ TeV. The thin vertical lines in the two plots mark the condition $X_t/M_S = \sqrt{6}$. The meaning of the different curves and the values of the remaining MSSM parameters are the same as in figure 3, as described in the text.*

$\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$ from each SUSY particle with mass M_i by a factor¹³ $(1 \pm 2v^2/M_i^2)$. It appears that, even in the scenario of the right plot where the computed $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ corrections to the Higgs mass are more significant, the SusyHD estimate of those effects is larger by about a factor of three. Therefore, even if the one- and two-loop $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_S^2)$ corrections to m_h^2 that are not included in our analysis – such as, e.g., the two-loop corrections proportional to $g_t^4 m_t^4/M_S^2$ – were as large as the ones that we did compute and had the same sign, the estimate of the “EFT uncertainty” implemented in SusyHD would turn out to be sufficiently conservative in the considered scenarios.

It is legitimate to wonder whether the relatively small size of the $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ corrections found in the scenarios of figure 3 is just an accident, perhaps related to the choice $X_t = \sqrt{6} M_S$ made to ensure a near-maximal prediction for the Higgs mass. To answer this question, in figure 4 we show again the deviation induced in the EFT prediction for the Higgs mass by the presence of the dimension-six operators of eq. (16), this time as a function of the ratio X_t/M_S . We set $M_S = 1$ TeV, and take all of the remaining MSSM parameters as in the two scenarios of figure 3. In particular, we take $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1$ TeV in the left plot and $m_{\tilde{g}} = 2$ TeV in the right plot. The thin vertical lines in the two plots of figure 4

¹³To be conservative, we adjust the signs in the rescaling factors for scalars and EW-inos so that the resulting shifts in $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$ add up. The upper edge of the uncertainty band, not shown in the plots, can be obtained by reversing all signs.

mark the condition $X_t/M_S = \sqrt{6}$, i.e. they map the right edge of the corresponding plots in figure 3. The meaning of all other lines is the same as in figure 3.

Figure 4 shows that, for a given value of M_S , the impact of the $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ corrections to the Higgs mass can indeed be larger than the one found when $X_t/M_S = \sqrt{6}$. This happens in particular for $X_t \approx 0$, or for values of $|X_t/M_S|$ larger than $\sqrt{6}$. The figure also shows that for $X_t \approx 0$ the `SusyHD` estimate of the “EFT uncertainty” falls short of the computed $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ corrections to the Higgs mass. Indeed, the main contribution to the `SusyHD` estimate is the one from stops, which – being proportional to the corresponding contribution to $\Delta\lambda^{1\ell}$, see eq. (2) – is maximized for $|X_t/M_S| = \sqrt{6}$ and vanishes for $X_t = 0$ (the small non-zero value of the “EFT uncertainty” visible in the plots at $X_t = 0$ is due to the contributions of EW gauginos and higgsinos). In contrast, eq. (27) shows that the one-loop stop contribution to c_6 does not vanish for $X_t = 0$, yielding a shift in m_h of about 130 MeV. However, we must recall that moving away from the “maximal mixing” condition on X_t results in a significant decrease in the EFT prediction for the Higgs mass, e.g. for $X_t = 0$ we would find $m_h \approx 110.8$ GeV. In order to recover a prediction for m_h within a few GeV from the observed value, we would need to raise the SUSY scale M_S to several TeV, strongly suppressing all effects of dimension-six operators. Therefore, the `SusyHD` estimate of the “EFT uncertainty” happens to be at its most conservative precisely in the region of the MSSM parameter space where the $\mathcal{O}(m_t^2/M_S^2)$ effects discussed in this section have a chance to be numerically relevant.

4 Conclusions

If the MSSM is realized in nature, both the measured value of the Higgs mass and the (so-far) negative results of the searches for superparticles at the LHC suggest some degree of separation between the SUSY scale M_S and the EW scale. In this scenario the MSSM prediction for the Higgs mass is subject to potentially large logarithmic corrections, which can be resummed to all orders in an EFT approach. Over the past few years this has stimulated a considerable amount of activity, aimed, on one hand, at refining the EFT calculation of the MSSM Higgs mass [65–67], and, on the other hand, at combining it with the fixed-order calculations implemented in public codes for the determination of the MSSM mass spectrum [64, 73, 75, 76]. Here we contributed to these efforts by providing a complete determination of the two-loop threshold corrections to the quartic Higgs coupling in the limit of vanishing EW gauge (and first-two-generation Yukawa) couplings, for generic values of all the relevant SUSY-breaking parameters. We also studied a class of one- and two-loop corrections to the Higgs mass suppressed by m_t^2/M_S^2 , extending the SM Lagrangian with appropriate dimension-six operators. All of our results are available upon request in electronic form, and they were also implemented in modified versions of the codes `SusyHD` [69] and `HSSUSY` [72].

The numerical impact of the various corrections computed in this paper turns out to be small, typically below one GeV in regions of the MSSM parameter space where the prediction for the Higgs mass is within a few GeV from the observed value. We stress that this is in fact a desirable feature of

the EFT calculation of the Higgs mass: while the logarithmically enhanced corrections are accounted for by the evolution of the parameters between the matching scale and the EW scale, and high-precision calculations at the EW scale can be borrowed from the SM, the small impact of the two-loop corrections computed at the matching scale suggests that the “SUSY uncertainty” associated to uncomputed higher-order terms should be well under control. In principle, the advantages of an EFT approach are less clear-cut when there is only a moderate separation between the SUSY scale and the EW scale, so that the omission of $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_{\tilde{S}}^2)$ effects in the calculation of the Higgs mass is not warranted. However, our study of the dimension-six operators suggests that the naive estimate of the theoretical uncertainty associated to missing $\mathcal{O}(v^2/M_{\tilde{S}}^2)$ effects (or “EFT uncertainty”) implemented in the code `SusyHD` is indeed sufficiently conservative in the relevant regions of the MSSM parameter space. The EFT approach also becomes more complicated when some of the new particles are much lighter than the rest. For example, while our results for the two-loop corrections to the quartic Higgs coupling can be directly applied to the standard split-SUSY scenario by taking the limit of vanishing gluino and higgsino masses, scenarios in which both Higgs doublets are light require a dedicated calculation, in which the effective theory valid below the SUSY scale is a THDM (see, e.g., ref. [71]).

Finally, we recall that the accuracy of the measurement of the Higgs mass at the LHC has already reached the level of a few hundred MeV – i.e., comparable to the effects of the corrections discussed in this paper – and will improve further when more data become available. If SUSY shows up at last, the mass and the couplings of the SM-like Higgs boson will serve as precision observables to constrain MSSM parameters that might not be directly accessible by experiment, especially in scenarios where some of the superparticle masses are in the multi-TeV range. To this purpose, the accuracy of the theoretical predictions will have to match the experimental one, making a full inclusion of two-loop effects in the Higgs-mass calculation unavoidable. Our results should be regarded as necessary steps in that direction.

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Appendix

We present here the one-loop scalar contributions to the matching condition for the quartic Higgs coupling, including all terms controlled by third-family Yukawa couplings:

$$\begin{aligned}
(4\pi)^2 \Delta\lambda^{1\ell,\phi} &= N_c \hat{g}_t^2 \left[\hat{g}_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(g_2^2 - \frac{g_1^2}{5} \right) \cos 2\beta \right] \ln \frac{m_{Q_3}^2}{Q^2} + N_c \hat{g}_t^2 \left[\hat{g}_t^2 + \frac{2}{5} g_1^2 \cos 2\beta \right] \ln \frac{m_{U_3}^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ N_c \hat{g}_b^2 \left[\hat{g}_b^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(g_2^2 + \frac{g_1^2}{5} \right) \cos 2\beta \right] \ln \frac{m_{Q_3}^2}{Q^2} + N_c \hat{g}_b^2 \left[\hat{g}_b^2 - \frac{g_1^2}{5} \cos 2\beta \right] \ln \frac{m_{D_3}^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ \hat{g}_\tau^2 \left[\hat{g}_\tau^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(g_2^2 - \frac{3}{5} g_1^2 \right) \cos 2\beta \right] \ln \frac{m_{L_3}^2}{Q^2} + \hat{g}_\tau^2 \left[\hat{g}_\tau^2 - \frac{3}{5} g_1^2 \cos 2\beta \right] \ln \frac{m_{E_3}^2}{Q^2} \\
&+ \frac{\cos^2 2\beta}{300} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[N_c (g_1^4 + 25 g_2^4) \ln \frac{m_{Q_i}^2}{Q^2} + 8 N_c g_1^4 \ln \frac{m_{U_i}^2}{Q^2} + 2 N_c g_1^4 \ln \frac{m_{D_i}^2}{Q^2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (9 g_1^4 + 25 g_2^4) \ln \frac{m_{L_i}^2}{Q^2} + 18 g_1^4 \ln \frac{m_{E_i}^2}{Q^2} \right] \\
&+ \frac{1}{4800} \left[261 g_1^4 + 630 g_1^2 g_2^2 + 1325 g_2^4 - 4 \cos 4\beta (9 g_1^4 + 90 g_1^2 g_2^2 + 175 g_2^4) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 9 \cos 8\beta (3 g_1^2 + 5 g_2^2)^2 \right] \ln \frac{m_A^2}{Q^2} - \frac{3}{16} \left(\frac{3}{5} g_1^2 + g_2^2 \right)^2 \sin^2 4\beta \\
&+ \sum_{f=t,b,\tau} \hat{g}_f^2 N_c^f \tilde{X}_f \left\{ 2 \hat{g}_f^2 \left[\tilde{F}_1(x_f) - \frac{\tilde{X}_f}{12} \tilde{F}_2(x_f) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\cos 2\beta}{4} \left[\frac{9}{10} g_1^2 Q_f \tilde{F}_3(x_f) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \left(2 g_2^2 T_{fL}^3 + \frac{3}{5} g_1^2 (2 T_{fL}^3 - \frac{3}{2} Q_f) \right) \tilde{F}_4(x_f) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{\cos^2 2\beta}{12} \left(\frac{3}{5} g_1^2 + g_2^2 \right) \tilde{F}_5(x_f) \right\}, \tag{A1}
\end{aligned}$$

where the compact notation used in the sum over the sfermion species $f = t, b, \tau$ is described after eq. (2), and all loop functions \tilde{F}_i are defined in appendix A of ref. [66]. In addition, Q_f is the electric charge and T_{fL}^3 is the third component of the weak isospin of the “left” sfermion of each species. We recall that eq. (A1) assumes that the tree-level part of the matching condition for λ , see eq. (1), be expressed in terms of the EW gauge couplings of the SM and of an angle β defined as in section 2.2 of ref. [66]. We also remark that the third-family Yukawa couplings \hat{g}_f entering eq. (A1) are the MSSM ones. As discussed in section 2.1, our choice of using instead the top and tau Yukawa couplings of the SM (denoted as g_t and g_τ) in the one-loop part of the threshold correction to the quartic Higgs coupling induces shifts in the two-loop part of the correction, see eq. (11). Finally, we note that eq. (A1) differs from eq. (11) of ref. [67] by the presence of the terms in the second and third lines.

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