

New Physics in the Higgs sector

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collaboration with Prof. Seungwon Beak (KIAS)

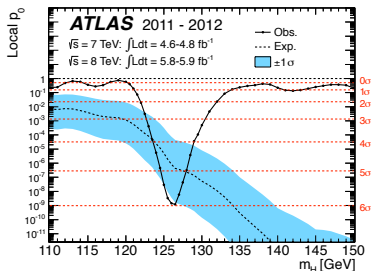
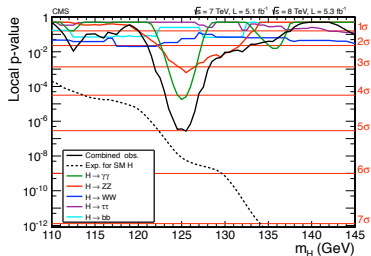
NCTS

to appear on arXiv

4th International Workshop on
Dark Matter, Dark Energy and Matter-antimatter Asymmetry, NCTS

30 Dec 2016

Higgs discovery



LHC Run I

► mass: $m_h = 125 \text{ GeV}$



► spin



► party



► Yukawa coupling



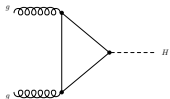
► gauge coupling



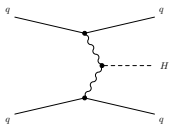
LHC Run II/HL

Higgs production and decay at the LHC

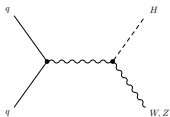
► gluon-gluon fusion



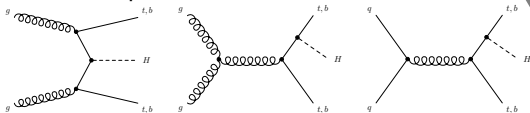
► vector boson fusion



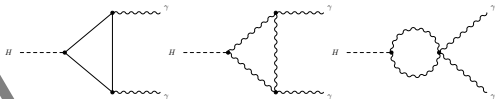
► associated production with W/Z



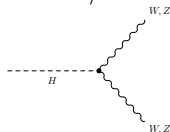
► associated production with $t\bar{t}$



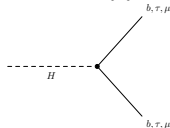
$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ►



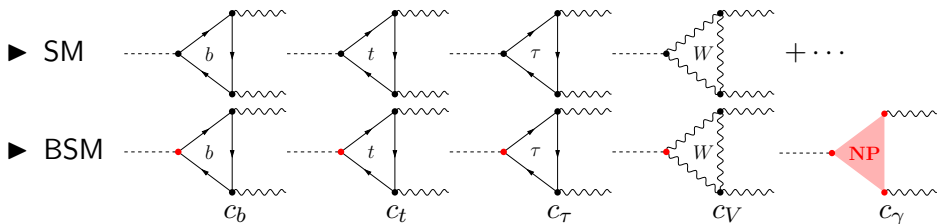
$h \rightarrow WW/ZZ$ ►



$h \rightarrow ff$ ►



$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ in the SM and beyond



If deviations of $\mathcal{B}(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ or σ_{ggF} from the SM were observed at the future LHC, where is the New Physics?

Scenario I: $c_f, c_V \neq 1$ and $c_\gamma, c_g = 0$

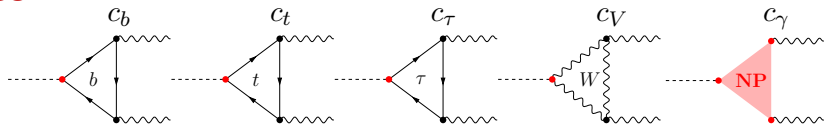
Hgg and $H\gamma\gamma$ couplings are affected only through the triangle diagrams in the SM.

Scenario II: $c_f, c_V \neq 1$ and $c_\gamma, c_g \neq 0$

New particles also enter the loop diagrams and affect the Hgg or $H\gamma\gamma$ coupling directly.

How to distinguish between these two scenarios?

Higgs with EFT



► effective Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = 2c_V (m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu) h + c_\gamma \frac{\alpha_e}{\pi} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \frac{h}{v} + c_g \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} \frac{h}{v} \\ - c_t \frac{m_t}{v} t \bar{t} h - c_b \frac{m_b}{v} b \bar{b} h - c_c \frac{m_c}{v} c \bar{c} h - c_\tau \frac{m_\tau}{v} \bar{\tau} \tau h$$

► effective coupling

$$C_f = c_f$$

$$C_V = c_V$$

$$C_\gamma = c_\gamma - \frac{1}{8} \left(\sum c_f N_{c,f} Q_f^2 \mathcal{A}_{\frac{1}{2}}(x_f) + c_V \mathcal{A}_1(x_W) \right)$$

$$C_g = c_g - \frac{3}{4} \sum c_q \mathcal{A}_{\frac{1}{2}}(x_q)$$

$$\text{S.I: } C_\gamma = 0.23c_t - 1.04c_V$$

$$C_g = 1.04c_t - (0.05 - 0.07i)c_b$$

$$\text{S.II: } C_\gamma = c_\gamma + 0.23c_t - 1.04c_V$$

$$C_g = c_g + 1.04c_t - (0.05 - 0.07i)c_b$$

► Higgs production and decay

$$ggF : gg \rightarrow h : C_g$$

$$VBF : qq \rightarrow qqh : C_V$$

$$VH : qq \rightarrow W/Zh : C_V$$

$$t\bar{t}H : qq/gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}h : C_t$$

$$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma : C_\gamma$$

$$h \rightarrow WW/ZZ : C_V$$

$$h \rightarrow b\bar{b}/\tau\bar{\tau} : C_b, C_\tau$$

Measurements of the Higgs boson at the LHC

- ▶ Higgs signal strength

$$\mu_i = \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_i^{\text{SM}}} \quad \mu^j = \frac{\mathcal{B}_j}{\mathcal{B}_j^{\text{SM}}} \quad \mu_i^j = \mu_i \cdot \mu^j$$

$$i \rightarrow h \rightarrow j$$

$$i = ggF, VBF, WH, ttH$$

$$j = ZZ, WW, \gamma\gamma, \tau\tau, bb$$

- ▶ ratios

$$r_{1,V}^j = \frac{\mu_{ggF}^j}{\mu_V^j} \quad r_{2,i} = \frac{\mu_i^{\gamma\gamma}}{\mu_i^{VV}} \quad r_3^j = \frac{\mu_{ggF}^j}{\mu_{ttH}^j}$$

- ▶ basic ratios

$$r_1 = \frac{\mu_{ggF}}{\mu_V} \quad r_2 = \frac{\mu^{\gamma\gamma}}{\mu^{VV}} \quad r_3 = \frac{\mu_{ggF}}{\mu_{ttH}}$$

	Scenario I	Scenario II
$r_1 =$	$\left 1.06 \frac{c_t}{c_V} \right ^2$	$\left 1.06 \frac{c_t}{c_V} + 1.03 \frac{c_g}{c_V} \right ^2$
$r_2 =$	$\left -1.27 + 0.28 \frac{c_t}{c_V} \right ^2$	$\left -1.27 + 0.28 \frac{c_t}{c_V} + 1.2 \frac{c_\gamma}{c_V} \right ^2$
$r_3 =$	$ 1.06 ^2$	$\left 1.06 + 1.03 \frac{c_g}{c_t} \right ^2$

S. I: (c_V, c_F)

S.II: $(c_V, c_F, c_\gamma, c_g)$

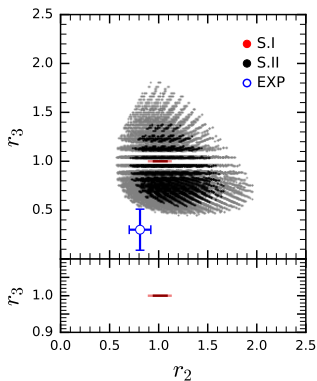
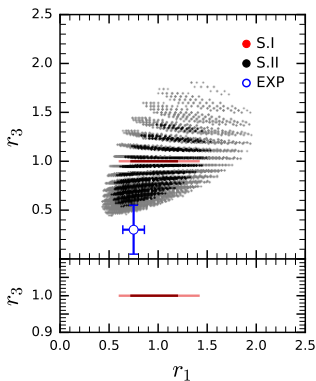
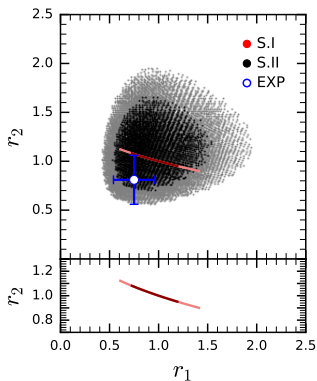
S. I: (c_V, c_b, c_t, c_τ)

S.II: $(c_V, c_b, c_t, c_\tau, c_\gamma, c_g)$

effects of light fermions

LHC Run I data

Correlations between r_i



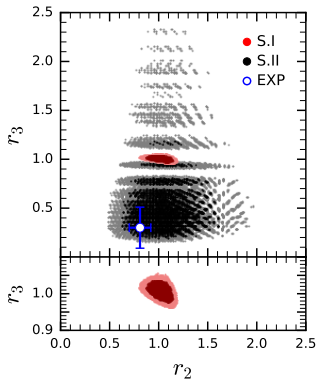
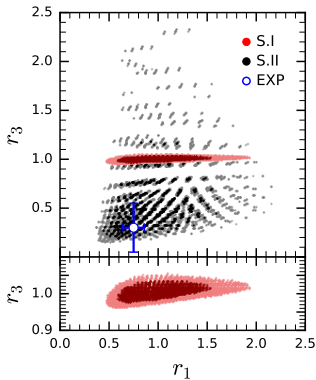
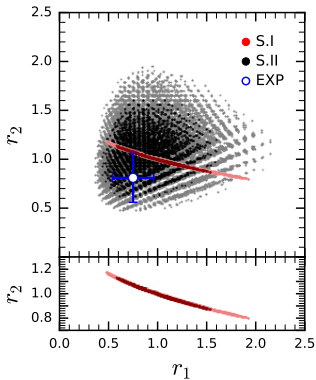
► dark: 68% CL

► light: 95% CL

► Scenario I: (c_V, c_F)

► Scenario II: $(c_V, c_F, c_\gamma, c_g)$

Correlations between r_i



► dark: 68% CL

► light: 95% CL

► Scenario I: (c_V, c_b, c_t, c_τ)

► Scenario II: $(c_V, c_b, c_t, c_\tau, c_\gamma, c_g)$

Summary

If deviations of $\mathcal{B}(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ or σ_{ggF} from the SM were observed at the future LHC, where is the New Physics?

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Scenario II: $c_f, c_V \neq 1$ and $c_\gamma, c_g \neq 0$

New particles also enter the loop diagrams and affect the Hgg or $H\gamma\gamma$ coupling directly.

correlation among

$$r_1 = \frac{\mu_{ggF}}{\mu_V} \quad r_2 = \frac{\mu^{\gamma\gamma}}{\mu^{VV}} \quad r_3 = \frac{\mu_{ggF}}{\mu_{ttH}}$$

Thank You !

- ▶ Lilith package
- ▶ LHC Run I measurements: σ_{ggF}/σ_{WH} , $\mathcal{B}^{\gamma\gamma}/\mathcal{B}^{ZZ}$, $\sigma_{ggF}/\sigma_{ttH}$
- ▶ associated production with Z

