
Precision Higgs Boson Decays in BSM

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Higgs Couplings 2015

Lumley Castle

12-15 Oct 2015



Outline

- ◊ Introduction
- ◊ Coupling Determination - Effective Lagrangians
- ◊ Benchmark Model - Composite Higgs
- ◊ Coupling Measurements and New Physics Scales
- ◊ Couplings in Specific Models
 - * The NMSSM
 - Higher order effects in couplings
 - CP-violating couplings
 - (◦ Higgs self-couplings)
 - * Composite Higgs Couplings
- ◊ Conclusions

*I*ntroduction



Official: Discovered Particle is the Higgs Boson

CERN press office

Media visits

Press releases

For journalists

For CERN people

Contact us

New results indicate that particle discovered at CERN is a Higgs boson

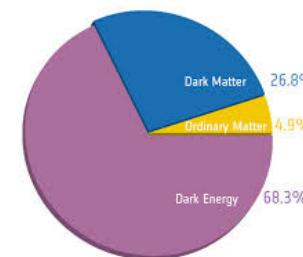
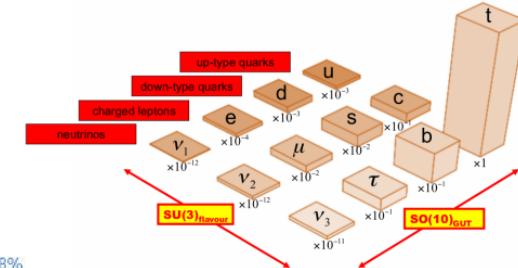
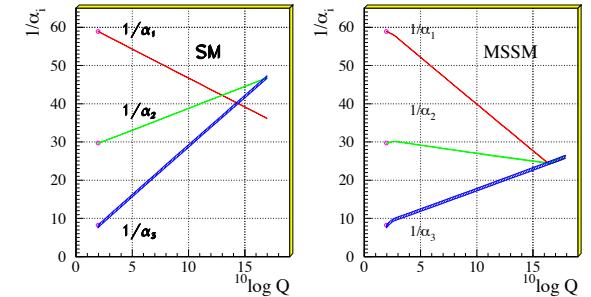
14 Mar 2013

Geneva, 14 March 2013. At the Moriond Conference today, the ATLAS and CMS collaborations at CERN¹'s Large Hadron Collider (LHC) presented preliminary new results that further elucidate the particle discovered last year. Having analysed two and a half times more data than was available for the discovery announcement in July, they find that the new particle is looking more and more like a Higgs boson, the particle linked to the mechanism that gives mass to elementary particles. It remains an open question, however, whether this is the Higgs boson of the Standard Model of particle physics, or possibly the lightest of several bosons predicted in some theories that go beyond the Standard Model. Finding the answer to this question will take time.

Open Problems

- ◊ What is the mechanism beyond EWSB? Weak or strong dynamics?
- ◊ Huge Higgs mass corrections - finetuning?
- ◊ Do the gauge couplings unify?
- ◊ Incorporation of gravity?
- ◊ Puzzling spectrum of fermion masses and mixings
- ◊ What is the nature of Dark Matter?
- ◊ Origin of matter-antimatter asymmetry?
- ◊ New sources of CP violation?
- ◊ ...

Unification of the Coupling Constants
in the SM and the minimal MSSM



Big Questions - Big Ideas

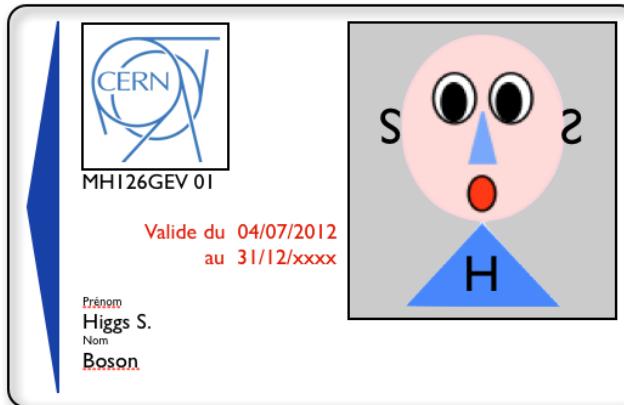
- ◊ What is the mechanism beyond EWSB? Weak or strong dynamics?
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- ◊ Do the gauge couplings unify? Compositeness
- ◊ Incorporation of gravity? Extra Dimensions
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- ◊ Origin of matter-antimatter asymmetry? Minimal Dark Matter
- ◊ New sources of CP violation? Hidden Sector ...
- ◊ ...

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- ◊ New sources of CP violation? No Observation of Physics
Beyond the SM so Far!
- ◊ ...

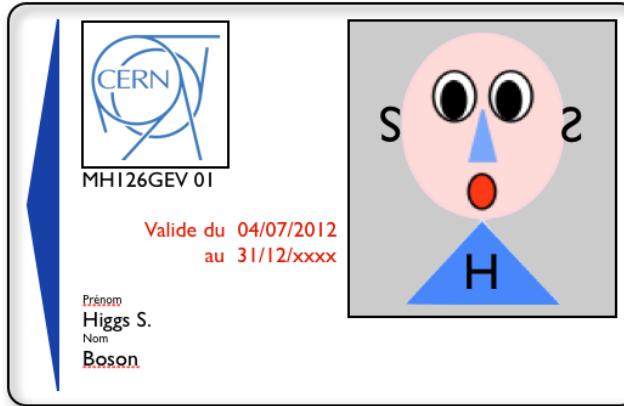
Where is New Physics?

- Naturalness: Just around the corner!
- Experimental reality: No Beyond the Standard Model Physics discovered so far!
But: Discovery of new scalar particle 4th July 2012



Where is New Physics?

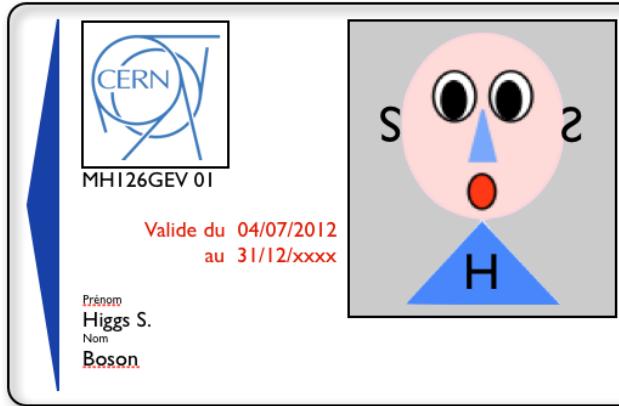
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What can we learn from Higgs Physics in the Future?

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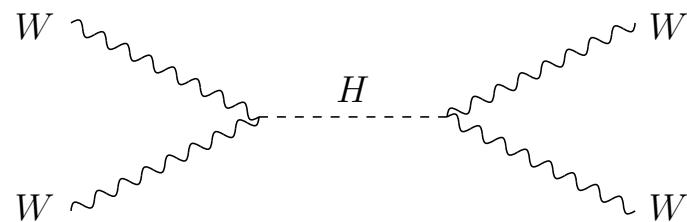
What can we learn from Higgs Physics in the Future?

What can we learn from Higgs Couplings Precision Measurements?

What is the *Dynamical Origin* of EWSB?

Is the Higgs boson *Elementary* or *Composite*?

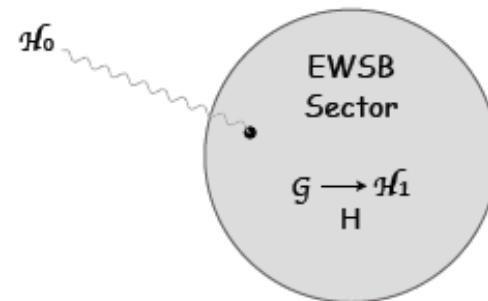
Weakly coupled models



SM, SUSY, ...
SUSY Partner ~ 1 TeV

New particles necessary to
stabilise the Higgs boson mass

Strongly-interacting dynamics



Composite Higgs
top partners $\gtrsim 700$ GeV

Resonances for unitarity
Higgs boson composite object

Cartoon from R.Contino [1005.4269]

What Can We Learn From Coupling Measurements?

- *The Standard Model Higgs Boson*

- ◊ Test relation $g_{hXX} \sim m_X$ predicted by Higgs mechanism

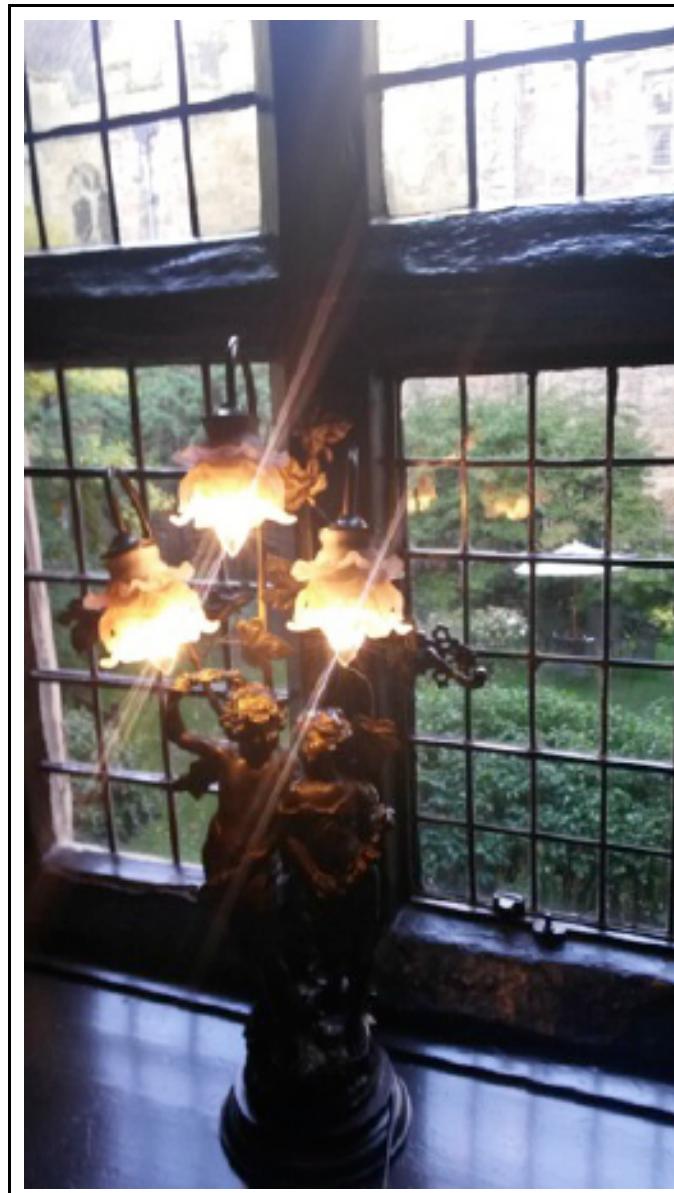
- **Deviations from SM couplings ← New Physics**

- ◊ modified Higgs properties through **mixing effects** with other scalars or mixture between elementary and composite state in case of a composite particle (**partial compositeness**)
 - ◊ modified Higgs properties through **loop effects** or **effective low-energy operators** (**strong int.**)
 - ◊ modified Higgs $\Gamma_{\text{tot}}/\text{BRs}$ through **invisible decays** and/or decays into lighter non-SM states

What is the Scale of New Physics that can be Probed?

* Depends on experimental precision and precision in theoretical predictions *

Coupling Determination - Effective Lagrangians

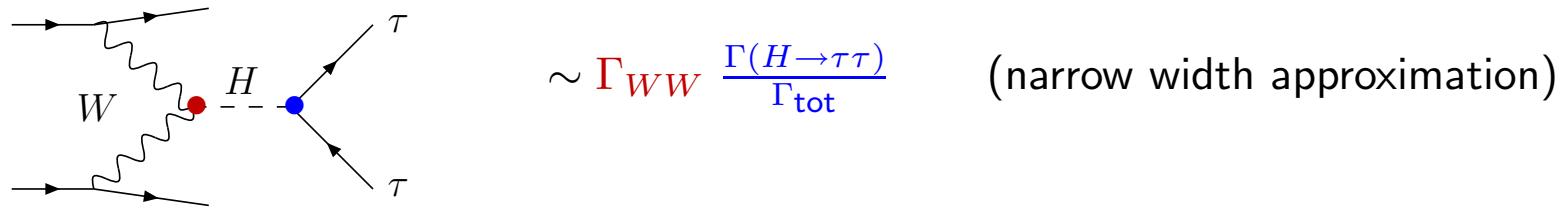


Determination of the Higgs Boson Couplings

Strategy

Combination of the **production** and **decay channels** \Rightarrow decay rates, absolute couplings

E.g.:



Determination of the Higgs Boson Couplings

Strategy

Combination of the **production** and **decay channels** \Rightarrow decay rates, absolute couplings

$$\sigma_{\text{prod}}(H) \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow XX) \sim \Gamma_{\text{prod}} \times \frac{\Gamma_{\text{decay}}}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}}$$

Coupling measurement at the LHC

- * Determination of total width impossible w/o further assumptions; not all final states accessible
- * \Rightarrow Only ratios of couplings can be measured
- **Couplings extracted** from $\mu = (\sigma \times \text{BR}) / (\sigma \times \text{BR})_{\text{SM}}$ values provided by experiments
- **Theoretical approach**
 - * Effective Lagrangian which defines the meaning of the couplings
 - * Effective Lagrangian w/ modified Higgs couplings \rightarrow signal rates \rightarrow fit to experimental μ values

Effective Lagrangians

- Weakly interacting theories

- * effective higher dimension operators up to dimension 6

Burgess,Schnitzer; Leung eal ;Buchmüller,Wyler;Grzadkowski eal;Hagiwara,Ishihara,Szalapski,Zeppenfeld;Giudice eal

- * assume large Λ

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i \alpha_i O_i \\ &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \bar{c}_i O_i \\ &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \Delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{SILH}} + \Delta\mathcal{L}_{F_1} + \Delta\mathcal{L}_{F_2} + \Delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{bos}} + \Delta\mathcal{L}_{4f} + \Delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{CP}}\end{aligned}$$

- Assumption: Higgs $SU(2)$ doublet

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{SILH}} = & \frac{\bar{c}_H}{2v^2} \partial^\mu \left(H^\dagger H \right) \partial_\mu \left(H^\dagger H \right) + \frac{\bar{c}_T}{2v^2} \left(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D^\mu} H \right) \left(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right) - \frac{\bar{c}_6 \lambda}{v^2} \left(H^\dagger H \right)^3 \\
& + \left(\left(\frac{\bar{c}_u}{v^2} y_u H^\dagger H \bar{q}_L H^c u_R + \frac{\bar{c}_d}{v^2} y_d H^\dagger H \bar{q}_L H d_R + \frac{\bar{c}_l}{v^2} y_l H^\dagger H \bar{L}_L H l_R \right) + h.c. \right) \\
& + \frac{i\bar{c}_W g}{2m_W^2} \left(H^\dagger \sigma^i \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu H \right) (D^\nu W_{\mu\nu})^i + \frac{i\bar{c}_B g'}{2m_W^2} \left(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu H \right) (\partial^\nu B_{\mu\nu}) \\
& + \frac{i\bar{c}_{HW} g}{m_W^2} (D^\mu H)^\dagger \sigma^i (D^\nu H) W_{\mu\nu}^i + \frac{i\bar{c}_{HB} g'}{m_W^2} (D^\mu H)^\dagger (D^\nu H) B_{\mu\nu} \\
& + \frac{\bar{c}_\gamma g'^2}{m_W^2} H^\dagger H B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{c}_g g_S^2}{m_W^2} H^\dagger H G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}, \\
\Delta \mathcal{L}_{F_1} = & \frac{i\bar{c}_{Hq}}{v^2} (\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu q_L) \left(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right) + \frac{i\bar{c}'_{Hq}}{v^2} \left(\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^i q_L \right) \left(H^\dagger \sigma^i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right) \\
& + \frac{i\bar{c}_{Hu}}{v^2} (\bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu u_R) \left(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right) + \frac{i\bar{c}_{Hd}}{v^2} (\bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu d_R) \left(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right) \\
& + \left(\frac{i\bar{c}_{Hud}}{v^2} (\bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu d_R) \left(H^c{}^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right) + h.c. \right) + \frac{i\bar{c}_{Hl}}{v^2} (\bar{l}_R \gamma^\mu l_R) \left(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right) \\
& + \frac{i\bar{c}_{HL}}{v^2} (\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu L_L) \left(H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right) + \frac{i\bar{c}'_{HL}}{v^2} \left(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^i L_L \right) \left(H^\dagger \sigma^i \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H \right), \\
\Delta \mathcal{L}_{F_2} = & \frac{\bar{c}_{uB} g'}{m_W^2} y_u \bar{q}_L H^c \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_R B_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{c}_{uW} g}{m_W^2} y_u \bar{q}_L \sigma^i H^c \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_R W_{\mu\nu}^i + \frac{\bar{c}_{uG} g_S}{m_W^2} y_u \bar{q}_L H^c \sigma^{\mu\nu} \lambda^a u_R G_{\mu\nu}^a \\
& + \frac{\bar{c}_{dB} g'}{m_W^2} y_d \bar{q}_L H \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_R B_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{c}_{dW} g}{m_W^2} y_d \bar{q}_L \sigma^i H \sigma^{\mu\nu} d_R W_{\mu\nu}^i + \frac{\bar{c}_{dG} g_S}{m_W^2} y_d \bar{q}_L H \sigma^{\mu\nu} \lambda^a d_R G_{\mu\nu}^a
\end{aligned}$$

Effective Lagrangians

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{bos}} &= \frac{\bar{c}_{3W} g^3}{m_W^2} \epsilon^{ijk} W_\mu^{i\nu} W_\nu^{j\rho} W_\rho^{k\mu} + \frac{\bar{c}_{3G} g_S^3}{m_W^2} f^{abc} G_\mu^{a\nu} G_\nu^{b\rho} G_\rho^{c\mu} \\ &+ \frac{\bar{c}_{2W}}{m_W^2} (D^\mu W_{\mu\nu})^i (D_\rho W^{\rho\nu})^i + \frac{\bar{c}_{2B}}{m_W^2} (\partial^\mu B_{\mu\nu}) (\partial_\rho B^{\rho\nu}) + \frac{\bar{c}_{2G}}{m_W^2} (D^\mu G_{\mu\nu})^a (D_\rho G^{\rho\nu})^a\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta\mathcal{L}_{4f} = \sum_{\psi, L/R, T^a} \bar{\psi}_i \gamma^\mu T^a \psi_j \bar{\psi}_k \gamma_\mu T^a \psi_l + \bar{\psi}_i T^a \psi_j \bar{\psi}_k T^a \psi_l$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{CP}} &= \frac{i\tilde{c}_{HW} g}{m_W^2} (D^\mu H)^\dagger \sigma^i (D^\nu H) \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^i + \frac{i\tilde{c}_{HB} g'}{m_W^2} (D^\mu H)^\dagger (D^\nu H) \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} \\ &+ \frac{\tilde{c}_\gamma g'^2}{m_W^2} H^\dagger H B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\tilde{c}_g g_S^2}{m_W^2} H^\dagger H G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu} \\ &+ \frac{\tilde{c}_{3W} g^3}{m_W^2} \epsilon^{ijk} W_\mu^{i\nu} W_\nu^{j\rho} \tilde{W}_\rho^{k\mu} + \frac{\tilde{c}_{3G} g_S^3}{m_W^2} f^{abc} G_\mu^{a\nu} G_\nu^{b\rho} \tilde{G}_\rho^{c\mu},\end{aligned}$$

* After using the equations of motion: 53 (59) independent dim-6 operators

Effective Lagrangians

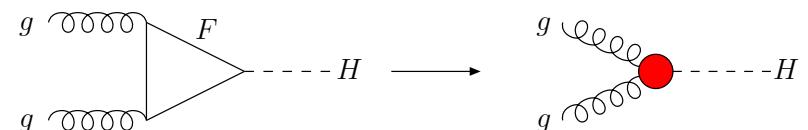
- ◇ **Higgs \mathcal{L}_{eff} :** unitary gauge, canonically normalized fields; **SM:** $\kappa_i = 1, \bar{\kappa}_i = 0$

Contino eal '10,'12; Azatov eal; Alonso eal;
Brivio eal; Elias-Miró eal; Isidori eal; Buchalla eal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} = & \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h - \frac{1}{2} m_h^2 h^2 - \kappa_3 \left(\frac{m_h^2}{2v} \right) h^3 - \sum_{\psi=u,d,l} m_{\psi^{(i)}} \bar{\psi}^{(i)} \psi^{(i)} \left(1 + \kappa_\psi \frac{h}{v} + \dots \right) \\
 & + m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} \left(1 + 2\kappa_W \frac{h}{v} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu \left(1 + 2\kappa_Z \frac{h}{v} + \dots \right) + \dots \\
 & + \left(\frac{\bar{\kappa}_{WW} \alpha}{\pi} W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{\kappa}_{ZZ} \alpha}{2\pi} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{\kappa}_{Z\gamma} \alpha}{\pi} Z_{\mu\nu} \gamma^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{\kappa}_\gamma \alpha}{2\pi} \gamma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{\kappa}_g \alpha_s}{12\pi} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} \right) \frac{h}{v} \\
 & + \left((\bar{\kappa}_{W\partial W} W_\nu^- D_\mu W^{+\mu\nu} + h.c.) + \bar{\kappa}_{Z\partial Z} Z_\nu \partial_\mu Z^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\kappa}_{Z\partial\gamma} Z_\nu \partial_\mu \gamma^{\mu\nu} \right) \frac{h}{v} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

- ◇ **Remarks:** * Valid for h being singlet or doublet

- * $\bar{\kappa}_{g,\gamma,Z\gamma}$ parametrize new physics in the hgg , $h\gamma\gamma$ and $hZ\gamma$ loop couplings



SILH and Non-Linear Expansion

Contino eal '10,'12; Azatov eal; Alonso eal;
Brivio eal; Elias-Miró eal; Isidori eal; Buchalla eal

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& + m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} \left(1 + 2\kappa_W \frac{h}{v} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu \left(1 + 2\kappa_Z \frac{h}{v} + \dots \right) + \dots \\
& + \left(\frac{\bar{\kappa}_{WW} \alpha}{\pi} W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{\kappa}_{ZZ} \alpha}{2\pi} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{\kappa}_{Z\gamma} \alpha}{\pi} Z_{\mu\nu} \gamma^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{\kappa}_\gamma \alpha}{2\pi} \gamma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\bar{\kappa}_g \alpha_s}{12\pi} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} \right) \frac{h}{v} \\
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\end{aligned}$$

- ◊ **Strongly Interacting Light Higgs (SILH):** E energy, M NP scale, $f \equiv M/g_*$, g_* NP couplg expansion in v^2/f^2 , E^2/M^2 , α_s/π , α/π
- ◊ **Non-Linear realization of EW symmetry** large deviations from SM couplings \rightsquigarrow expansion in E^2/M^2 , α_s/π

Composite Higgs



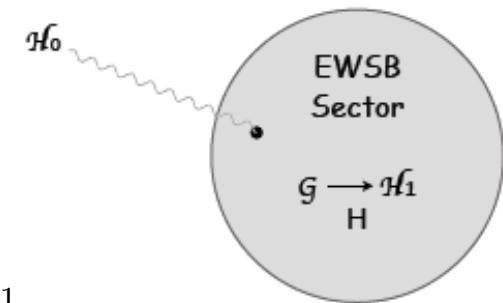
Benchmark Model: Composite Higgs

Kaplan,Georgi; Dimopoulos eal; Dugan eal

- Bound state from a Strongly Interacting Sector not much above weak scale
- How can we obtain a light composite Higgs?

Higgs: Pseudo-Goldstone boson of strongly interacting sector

Global symmetry of strong sector \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow spontaneously broken at f
 $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_1$



$\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}_1$: contains Higgs boson as Nambu-Goldstone Boson

- Continuous interpolation between the SM and Technicolor:

$\xi = 0$ SM limit

\leftarrow

$$\xi = \frac{v^2}{f^2} = \frac{(\text{weak scale})^2}{(\text{strong coupling scale})^2}$$

\rightarrow

$\xi = 1$ “Technicolor” limit

strong sector resonances
decouple, except boson

boson decouples, vector
resonances like in TC

- No hierarchy problem EWSB potential generated at one-loop through gauge and top loops

Higgs Anomalous Couplings

- **Large ξ ?** The 5D MCHM ($SO(5)/SO(4)$) provides completion for large ξ Contino et al; Agashe et al
- **Gauge couplings**

$$g_{HVV} = g_{HVV}^{SM} \sqrt{1 - \xi} = g_{HVV}^{SM} \kappa_V$$

- **Fermion couplings** depend on embedding into representations of the bulk symmetry

spinorial representations of $SO(5)$

MCHM4

$$g_{Hff} = g_{Hff}^{SM} \sqrt{1 - \xi} \equiv g_{Hff}^{SM} \kappa_\psi$$

universal shift of couplings
no modifications of BRs

fundamental representations of $SO(5)$

MCHM5

$$g_{Hff} = g_{Hff}^{SM} \frac{1-2\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi}} \equiv g_{Hff}^{SM} \kappa_\psi$$

BRs depend on $\xi = v^2/f^2$

- **Higgs self-couplings** also model-dependent

Contino et al; Gröber, MMM; Bock et al; Barger et al

Higgs Couplings Relations

Higgs couplings	$\Delta\mathcal{L}_{SILH}$	MCHM4	MCHM5
κ_W	$1 - \bar{c}_H/2$	$\sqrt{1 - \xi}$	$\sqrt{1 - \xi}$
κ_Z	$1 - \bar{c}_H/2 - \bar{c}_T$	$\sqrt{1 - \xi}$	$\sqrt{1 - \xi}$
κ_ψ ($\psi = u, d, l$)	$1 - (\bar{c}_H/2 + \bar{c}_\psi)$	$\sqrt{1 - \xi}$	$\frac{1 - 2\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi}}$
κ_3	$1 + \bar{c}_6 - 3\bar{c}_H/2$	$\sqrt{1 - \xi}$	$\frac{1 - 2\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi}}$
κ_{gg}	$8(\alpha_s/\alpha_2)\bar{c}_g$	0	0
$\kappa_{\gamma\gamma}$	$8\sin^2\theta_W\bar{c}_\gamma$	0	0
$\kappa_{Z\gamma}$	$(\bar{c}_{HB} - \bar{c}_{HW} - 8\bar{c}_\gamma\sin^2\theta_W)\tan\theta_W$	0	0
κ_{WW}	$-2\bar{c}_{HW}$	0	0
κ_{ZZ}	$-2(\bar{c}_{HW} + \bar{c}_{HB}\tan^2\theta_W - 4\bar{c}_\gamma\tan^2\theta_W\sin^2\theta_W)$	0	0
$\kappa_{W\partial W}$	$-2(\bar{c}_W + \bar{c}_{HW})$	0	0
$\kappa_{Z\partial Z}$	$-2(\bar{c}_W + \bar{c}_{HW}) - 2(\bar{c}_B + \bar{c}_{HB})\tan^2\theta_W$	0	0
$\kappa_{Z\partial\gamma}$	$2(\bar{c}_B + \bar{c}_{HB} - \bar{c}_W - \bar{c}_{HW})\tan\theta_W$	0	0

$\mathcal{H}O$ Corrections \mathcal{SILH} and \mathcal{N} on- \mathcal{L} inear Expansion

- Example Fermionic Decay: $h \rightarrow f\bar{f}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SILH: } \Gamma(\bar{\psi}\psi)|_{\text{SILH}} &= \Gamma_0^{\text{SM}}(\bar{\psi}\psi) \left[1 - \bar{c}_H - 2\bar{c}_\psi + \frac{2}{|A_0^{\text{SM}}|^2} \text{Re}(A_0^{*\text{SM}} A_{1,\text{EW}}^{\text{SM}}) \right] [1 + \delta_\psi c^{\text{QCD}}] \\ \text{NL: } \Gamma(\bar{\psi}\psi)|_{\text{NL}} &= \Gamma_0^{\text{SM}}(\bar{\psi}\psi) \kappa_\psi^2 [1 + \delta_\psi c^{\text{QCD}}]\end{aligned}$$

A_0^{SM} : SM tree-level amplitude

$A_{1,\text{EW}}^{\text{SM}}$: SM EW amplitude (analogous treatment of real corrections)

c^{QCD} encodes QCD corrections; $\delta_\psi = 1(0)$ for quarks (leptons)

- Remarks:

- * factorization of QCD \leftrightarrow EW
- * NL approach: no EW corrections!

- Numerical Implementation:

Fortran code `eHDECAY`

[Contino, Ghezzi, Grojean, MMM, Spira]

Computer Tool for Higgs Decay Widths in the EFT Approach

- **Implementation for Higgs decay widths:** eHDECAY

R. Contino, M. Ghezzi, C. Grojean, MMM, M. Spira

URL: <http://www.itp.kit.edu/~maggie/eHDECAY/>

- **Implemented Parametrisations**

SILH: strongly interacting light Higgs boson, SU(2) doublet

MCHM4,5: minimal composite Higgs models

non-linear: expansion, allows large coupling deviations from SM

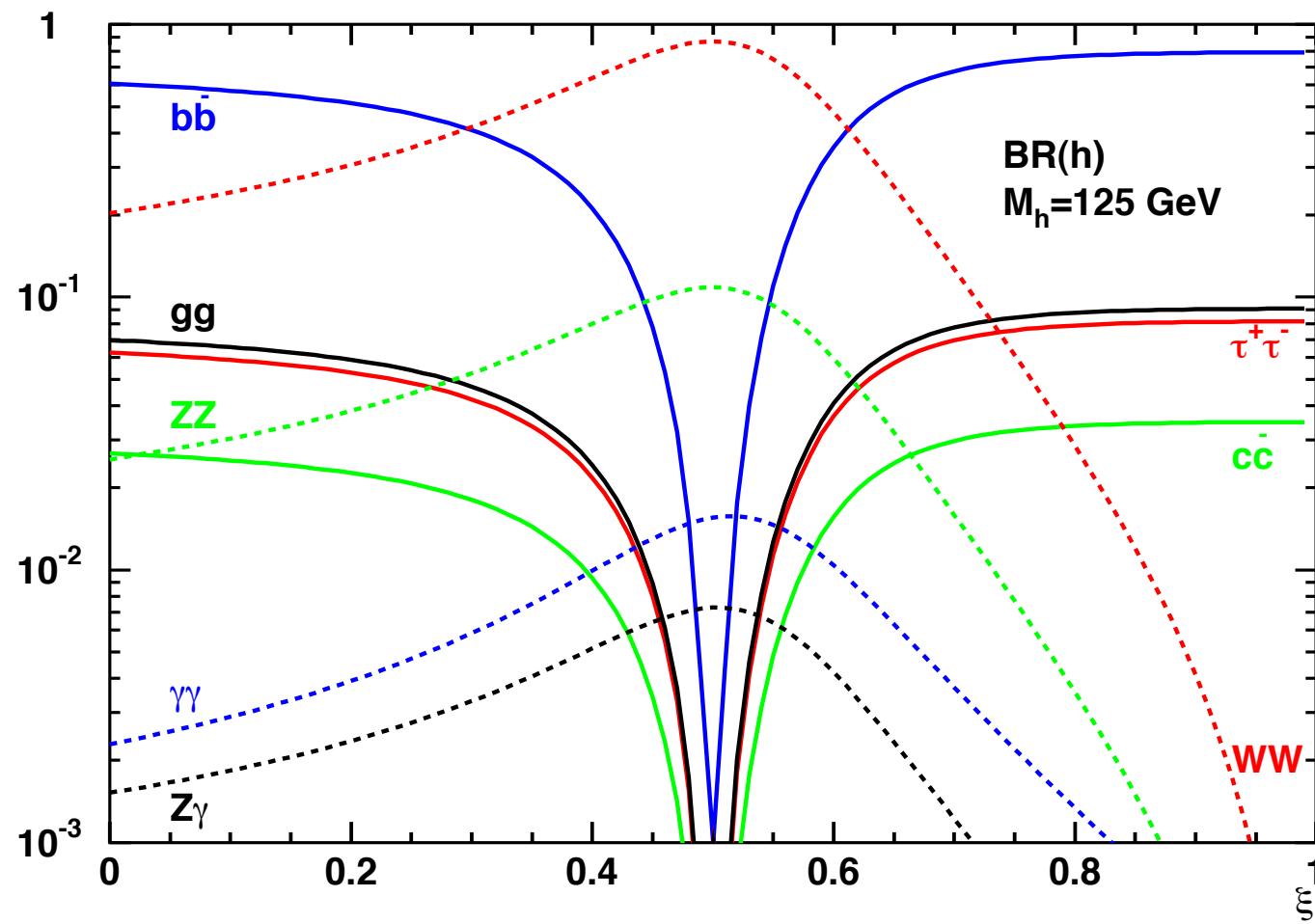
- **Higher Order Corrections:**

* $h \rightarrow gg$ and $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ w/ NLO QCD mass effects

* QCD for SILH, MCHM, NL; EW for SILH, MCHM

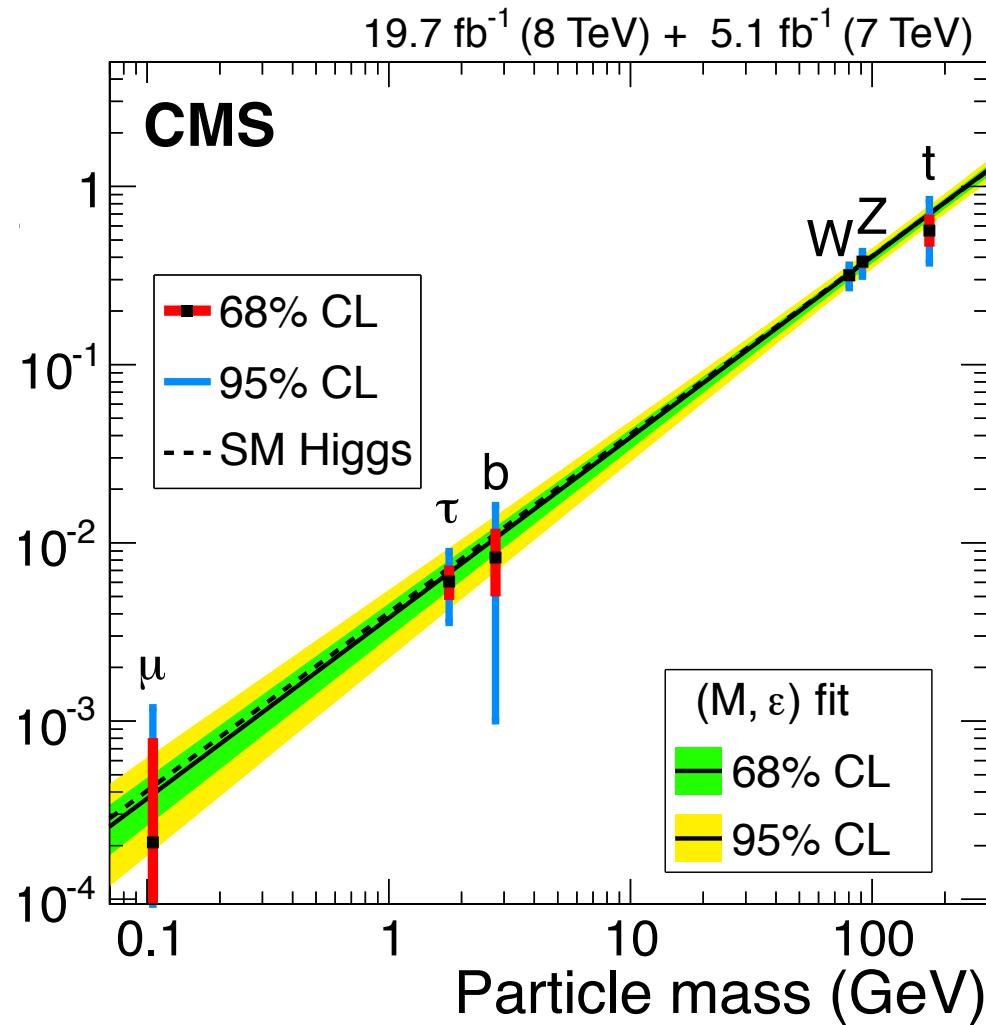
Composite Higgs Branching Ratios for MCHM5

Grojean, Espinosa, MMM



Experimental Status: Couplings

CMS-PAS-HIG-13-005



Coupling Measurements and New Physics Scales



Scales Probed In Coupling Measurements

- Use expansions in higher dimensional operators to describe coupling deviation \rightsquigarrow

$$g_{hXX} = g_{hXX}^{\text{SM}}[1 + \Delta] : \Delta = \mathcal{O}(v^2/\Lambda^2)$$

$\Lambda \gg v$ = characteristic scale of Beyond the SM Physics

[caveat: violation of decoupling theorem]

- Scales to be probed in Mixing Effects

LHC coupling precision: $4 - 15\% \rightsquigarrow \Lambda = 640 \text{ GeV} \dots 1.2 \text{ TeV}$

HL-LHC coupling precision: $2 - 10\% \rightsquigarrow \Lambda = 780 \text{ GeV} \dots 1.7 \text{ TeV}$

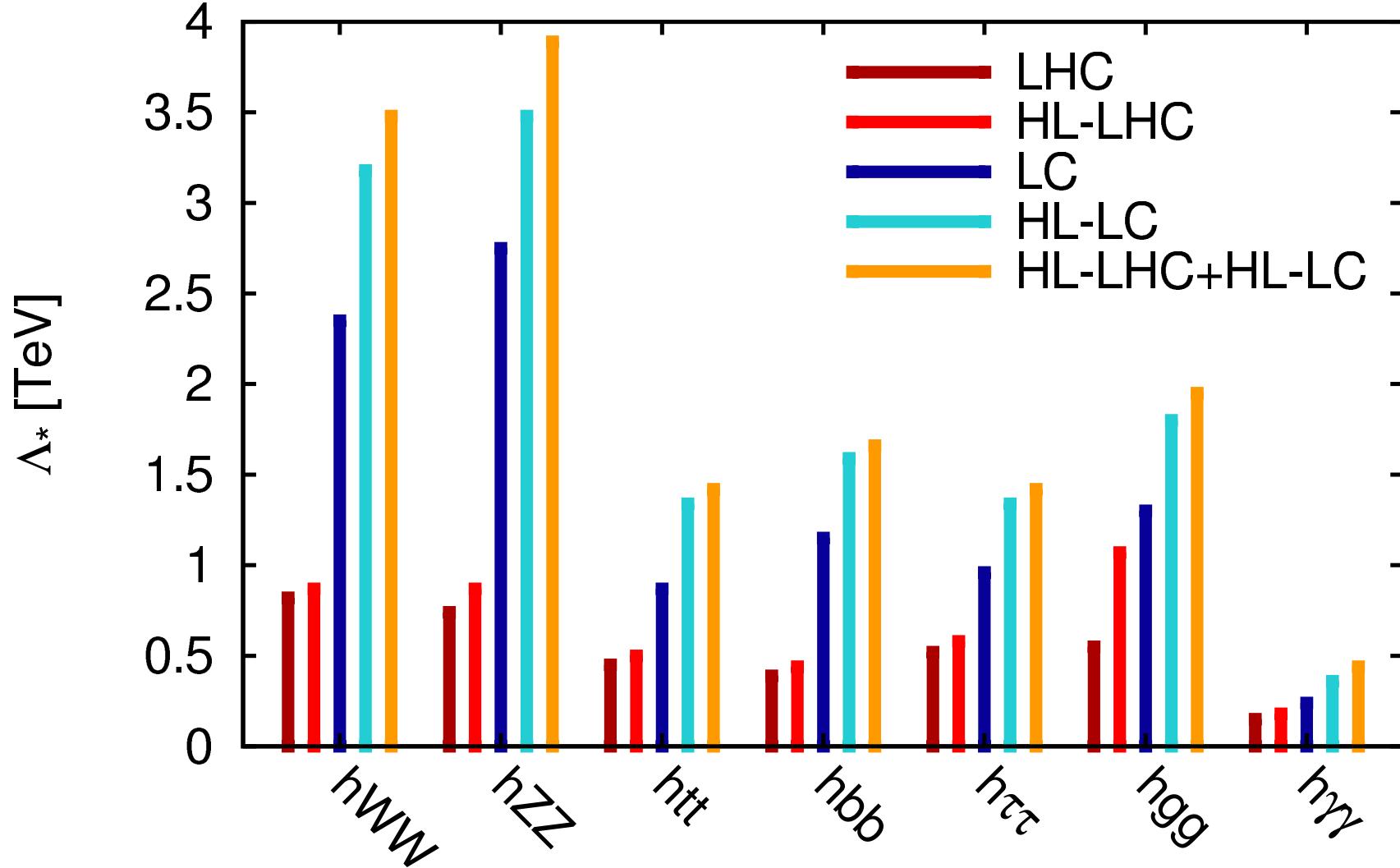
- Scales to be probed in Loop Effects

additional loop suppression factor $\rightsquigarrow \Delta = \frac{v^2}{16\pi^2 \Lambda^2}$

\Rightarrow for $\Delta = 0.02$ scale probed: $\Lambda \approx 140 \text{ GeV}$

Probed Effective New Physics Scales (loop, coupling factors factored out)

Rauch et al.



Strongly Interacting Light Higgs (*SILH*)

- **SILH Lagrangian:** first term of an expansion in $\xi = v^2/f^2$ [f : typical scale of strong sector]
Higgs couplings modified in terms of ξ

Giudice, Grojean, Pomarol, Rattazzi

Englert, Freitas, MMM, Plehn, Rauch, Spira, Walz

ξ	LHC	HL-LHC	LC	HL-LC	HL-LHC+HL-LC
universal	0.076	0.051	0.008	0.0052	0.0052
non-universal	0.068	0.015	0.0023	0.0019	0.0019
f [TeV]					
universal	0.89	1.09	2.82	3.41	3.41
non-universal	0.94	1.98	5.13	5.65	5.65

universal: fermions in spinorial representation

Agashe, Contino, Pomarol

non-universal: fermions in fundamental representation

Contino, Da Rold, Pomarol

Couplings in Specific Models



Effective Theory Approach Versus Specific Models

- **Effective Field Theory (EFT) Approach**

- * assume few basic principles (e.g. field content, SM gauge symmetries)
- * parametrize SM deviations by higher-dimensional operators

Advantage: study large class of models

Disadvantage: cannot account for effects from light particles in the loops,
Higgs decays into non-SM particles

Solution: study EFT and specific BSM models capturing these features

Going Beyond the \mathcal{SM}



Effective Theory Approach Versus Specific Models

- **Effective Field Theory (EFT) Approach**

- * assume few basic principles (e.g. field content, SM gauge symmetries)
- * parametrize SM deviations by higher-dimensional operators

Advantage: study large class of models

Disadvantage: cannot account for effects from light particles in the loops,
Higgs decays into non-SM particles

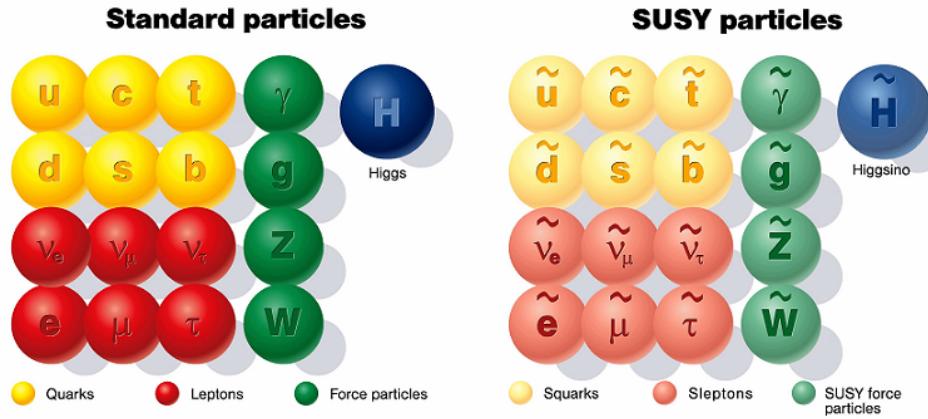
Solution: study EFT and specific BSM models capturing these features

- **Remainder of this talk:**

- ◊ Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric extension of the SM (NMSSM)
- ◊ Composite Higgs Model

Supersymmetry

Supersymmetry: relates fermions and bosons



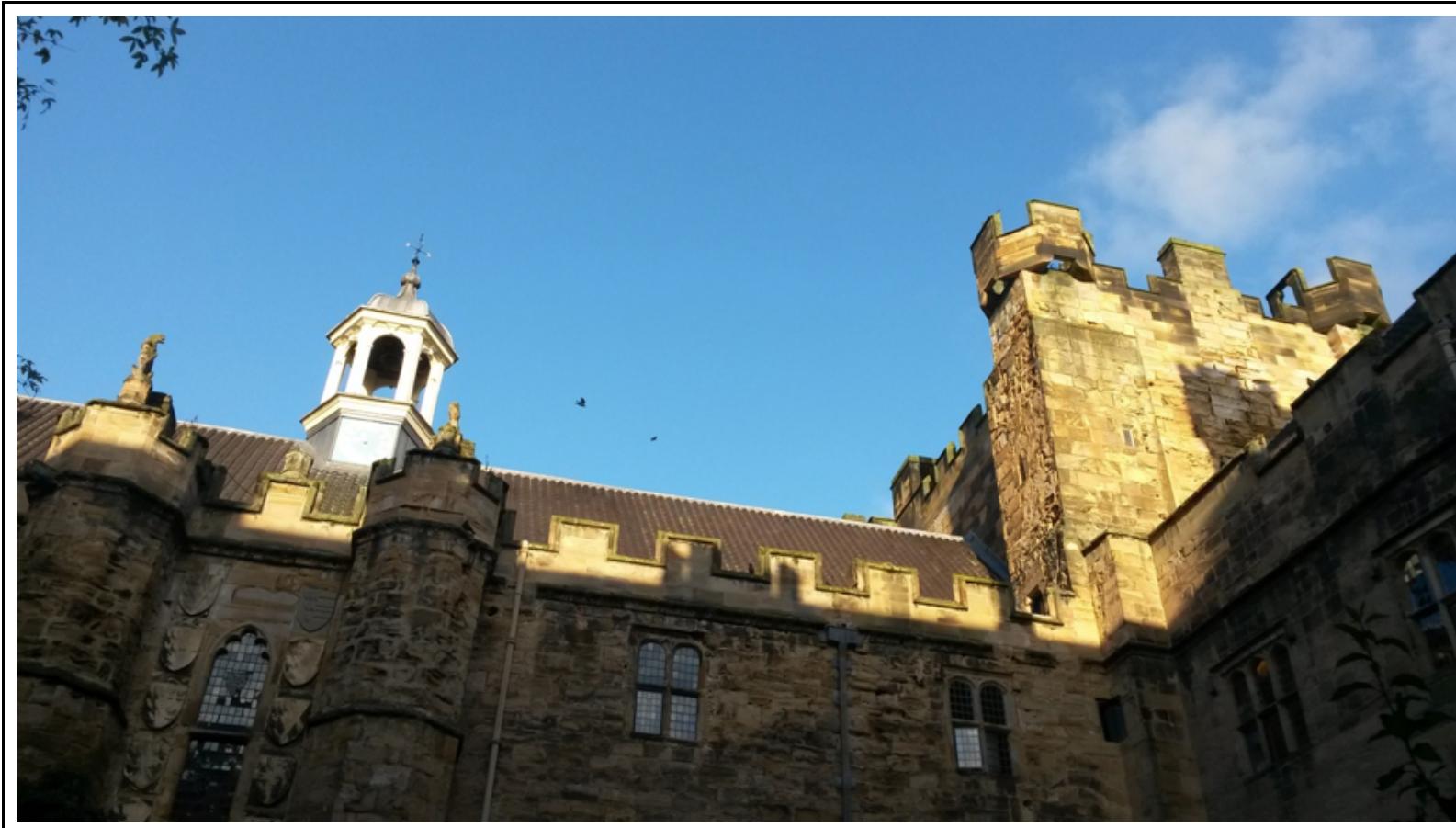
Virtues of supersymmetry:

- * solves hierarchy problem
- * Higgs mechanism generated radiatively
- * gauge coupling unification (MSSM)
- * Cold Dark Matter candidate (\leftarrow R-parity) ...

Consequences:

- ◊ new particles (e.g. running in the loops)
- ◊ extended Higgs sectors (scalar, pseudoscalar or no definite CP quantum number)
- ◊ couplings affected by mixing and loop effects, BRs by new non-SM decays

\mathcal{N} MSSM



Interpretation within $SUSY$: The $NMSSM$ Higgs Sector

- **Supersymmetric Higgs Sector:** SUSY & anomaly-free theory \Rightarrow 2 complex Higgs doublets
- **Most economic version:** Minimal Supersymmetric Extension of the SM (MSSM):
2 complex Higgs doublets

- **Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Extension of the SM: NMSSM**

Fayet; Kaul eal; Barbieri eal; Dine eal; Nilles eal; Frere eal; Derendinger eal; Ellis eal;
Drees; Ellwanger eal; Savoy; Elliott eal; Gunion eal; Franke eal; Maniatis; Djouadi eal; Mahmoudi eal; ...

2 complex Higgs doublets plus one complex singlet field \rightsquigarrow

- **Solution of the μ -problem:** μ must be of \mathcal{O} (EWSB scale)

Kim,Nilles

μ generated dynamically through the VEV of scalar component of an
additional chiral superfield field \hat{S} : $\mu = \lambda \langle S \rangle$ from: $\lambda \hat{S} \hat{H}_u \hat{H}_d$

The \mathcal{NMSSM} Higgs Sector

- **Enlarged Higgs and neutralino sector:** 2 complex Higgs doublets \hat{H}_u, \hat{H}_d , 1 complex singlet \hat{S}

7 Higgs bosons: $H_1, H_2, H_3, A_1, A_2, H^+, H^-$

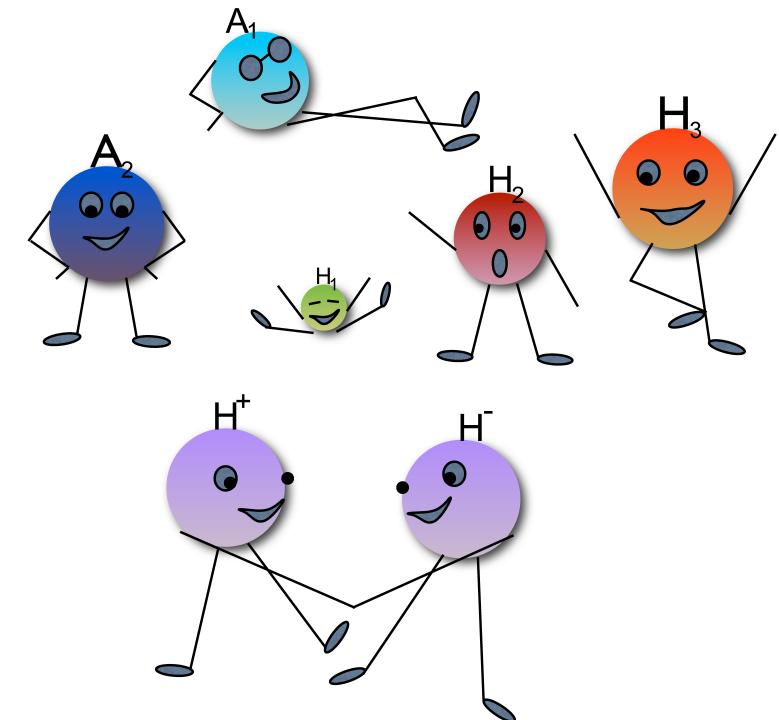
5 neutralinos: $\tilde{\chi}_i^0$ ($i = 1, \dots, 5$)

- **Higgs mass eigenstates:**

superpositions of doublet and singlet components \rightsquigarrow
the more singlet-like
the smaller couplings to SM particles

- **Significant changes of Higgs boson phenomenology**

- * light Higgses not excluded, Higgs-to-Higgs decays
- * degenerate Higgs bosons around 125 GeV possible
- * very light singlino-like lightest SUSY particle (LSP)
- * \rightsquigarrow invisible Higgs decays
- * tree-level CP violation ...



Higher Order Corrections Masses and Couplings

- NMSSM Higgs boson masses given in terms of Higgs potential parameters
- Higher order corrections:
 - * important to shift SM-like NMSSM Higgs boson mass to ~ 125 GeV;
 - * Higgs masses enter production cxn's and BR's \rightsquigarrow
 - * need to be known at highest possible accuracy for proper interpretation of exp results, for distinction of Higgs sectors of different BSM models

Higher Order Corrections Effects on Couplings

- Mass eigenstates (**CP-violating**): at tree-level

$$\underbrace{(h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4, h_5, G)^T}_{\text{mass eigenstates}} = \underbrace{\mathcal{R}_{ij}^{(0)}}_{\text{mixing matrix}} \underbrace{(h_d, h_u, h_s, A, a_s, G)^T}_{\Phi^T: \text{interaction eigen.}}$$

- Mass matrix: at tree-level

$$\mathcal{D}_H^{(0)} = \text{diag} \left((M_{H_1}^{(0)})^2, \dots, (M_{H_5}^{(0)})^2, 0 \right) = \mathcal{R}^{(0)} M_{\Phi\Phi}^{(0)} \mathcal{R}^{(0),T}$$

Higher Order Corrections Effects on Couplings

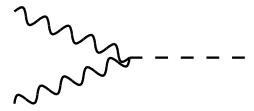
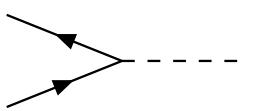
- Mass eigenstates (**CP-violating**): at loop level

$$\underbrace{(H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5, G)^T}_{\text{mass eigenstates}} = \underbrace{\mathcal{R}_{ij}^{(l)}}_{\substack{\text{mixing} \\ \text{matrix}}} \underbrace{(h_d, h_u, h_s, A, a_s, G)^T}_{\Phi^T, \text{interaction eigen.}}$$

- Mass matrix: at loop level

$$\mathcal{D}_H^{(l)} = \text{diag} \left((M_{H_1}^{(l)})^2, \dots, (M_{H_5}^{(l)})^2, 0 \right) = \mathcal{R}^{(l)} M_{\Phi\Phi}^{(l)} \mathcal{R}^{(l),T}$$

- Higgs couplings:

Couplings to gauge bosons	$g_{VVH_i} = [\mathcal{R}_{i1}^{(l)} \cos \beta + \mathcal{R}_{21}^{(l)} \sin \beta] g_{VVH}^{\text{SM}}$	
Yukawa couplings	$g_{ddH_i} = \frac{\mathcal{R}_{i1}^{(l)}}{\cos \beta} g_{ffH}^{\text{SM}}$ $g_{uuH_i} = \frac{\mathcal{R}_{i2}^{(l)}}{\sin \beta} g_{ffH}^{\text{SM}}$	

NMSSM Higgs Boson Mass

- Status of higher order corrections:

- * Real NMSSM:

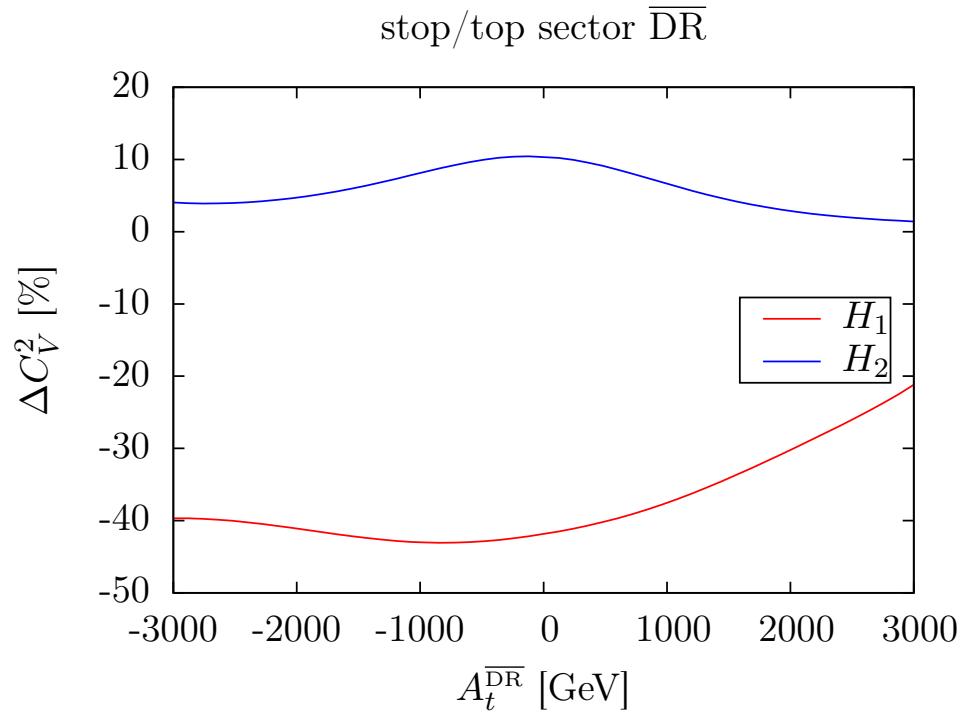
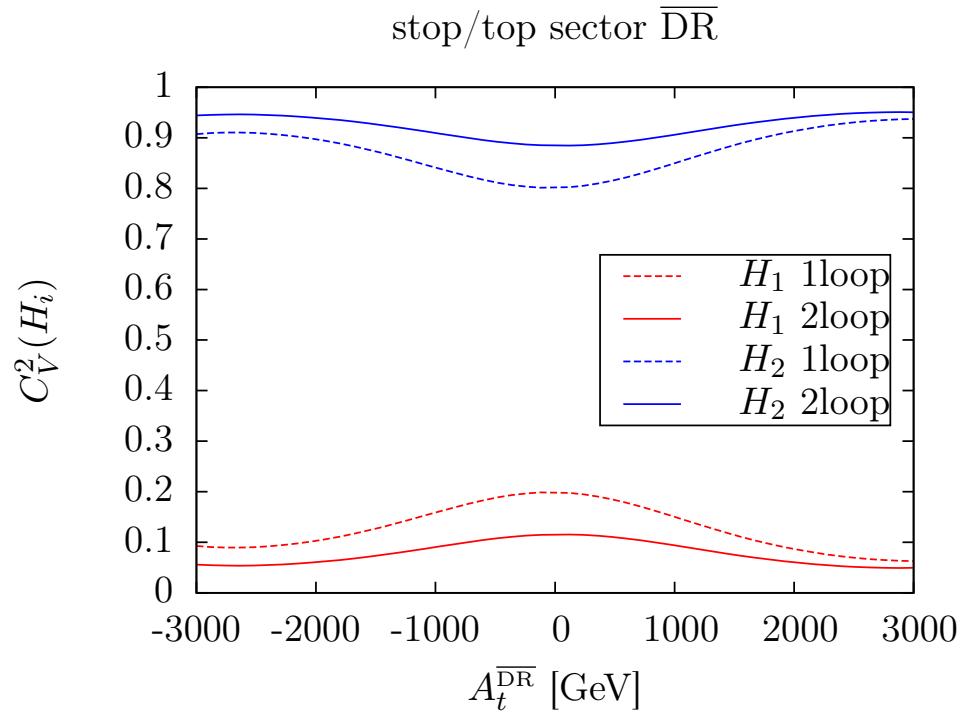
- ◊ leading one-loop [Ellwanger; Elliott et al.; Pandita; Ellwanger, Hugonie]
 - ◊ full one-loop in \overline{DR} scheme [Degrassi, Slavich; Staub et al.]
 - ◊ full one-loop in mixed \overline{DR} -OS scheme [Ender (\rightarrow Walz), Graf, MMM, Rzezak]
 - ◊ $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s + \alpha_b \alpha_s)$ \overline{DR} w/ zero external momentum [Degrassi, Slavich]
 - ◊ first results beyond this [Goodsell et al.]

- * Complex NMSSM:

- ◊ various one-loop contributions in effective potential approach
[Ham, Kim, Oh, Son; Ham, Oh, Son; Ham, Jeong, Oh; Funakubo, Tao; Ham, Kim, Oh, Son]
 - ◊ full one-loop & leading two-loop in effective potential approach [Cheung, Hou, Lee, Senaha]
 - ◊ full one-loop in diagrammatic approach [Graf, Gröber, MMM, Rzezak, Walz]
 - ◊ $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s)$ mixed \overline{DR} -OS scheme w/ zero external momentum [MMM, Nhung, Rzezak, Walz]

Impact on Higgs Couplings

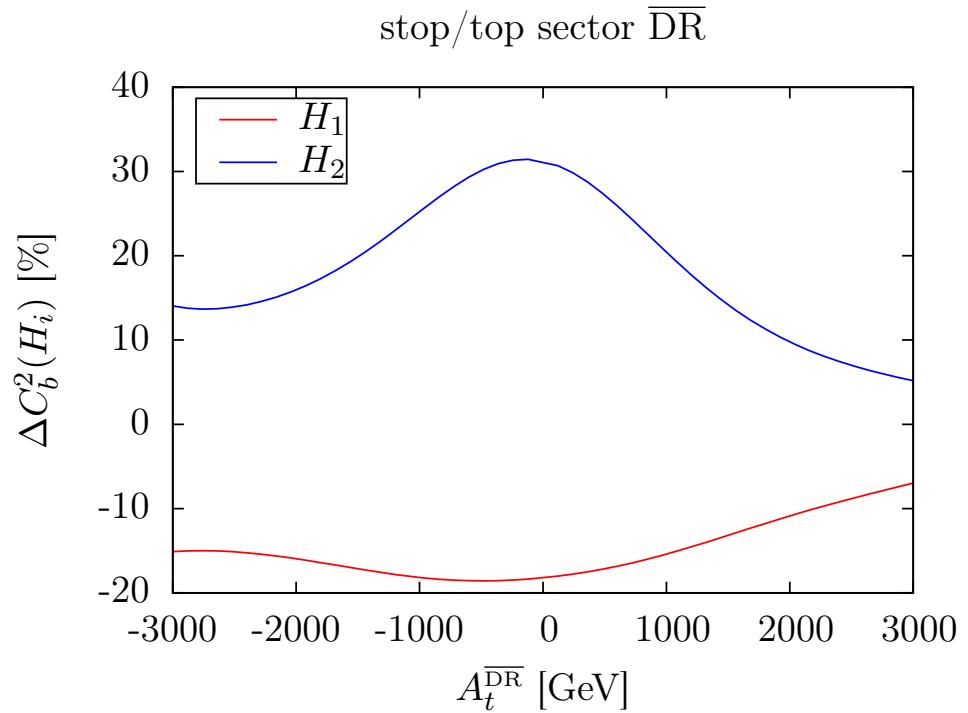
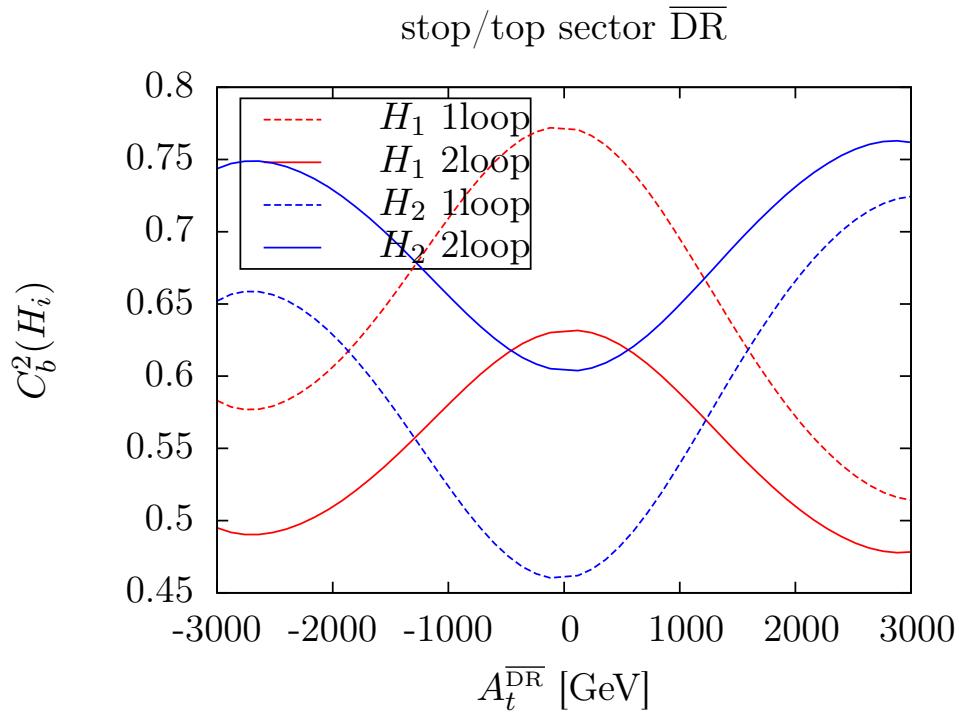
MMM,Nhung,Rzehak,Walz '14



- * $C_V(H_i) = \mathcal{R}_{i1}^l \cos \beta + \mathcal{R}_{i2}^l \sin \beta$
- * $\Delta C_V^2 = [(C_V^2)^{\text{2loop}} - (C_V^2)^{\text{1loop}}]/(C_V^2)^{\text{1loop}}$

Impact on Higgs Couplings

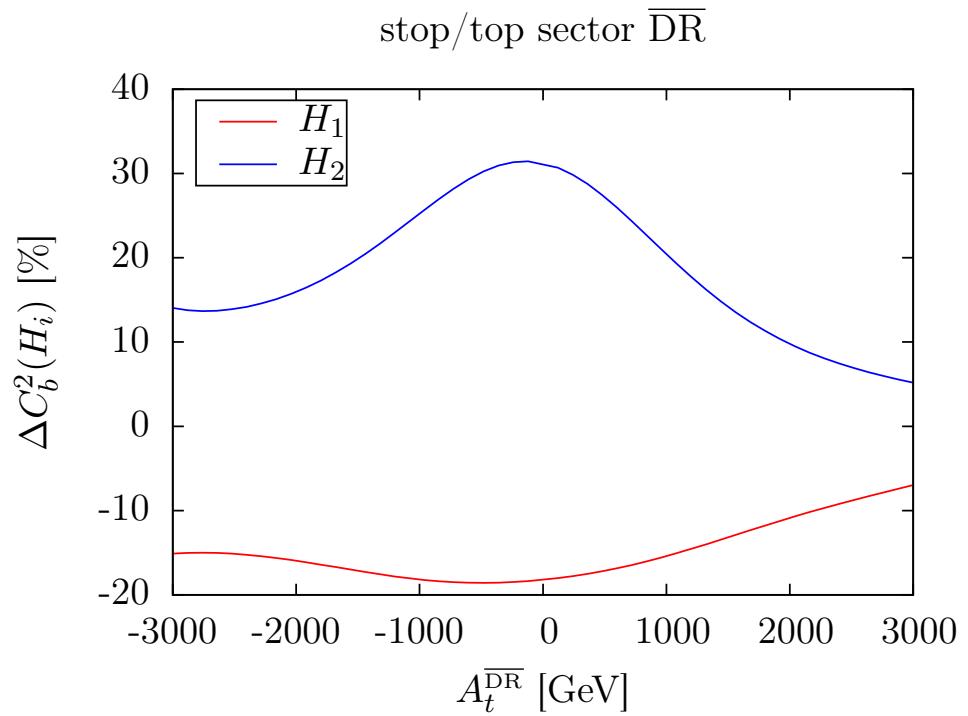
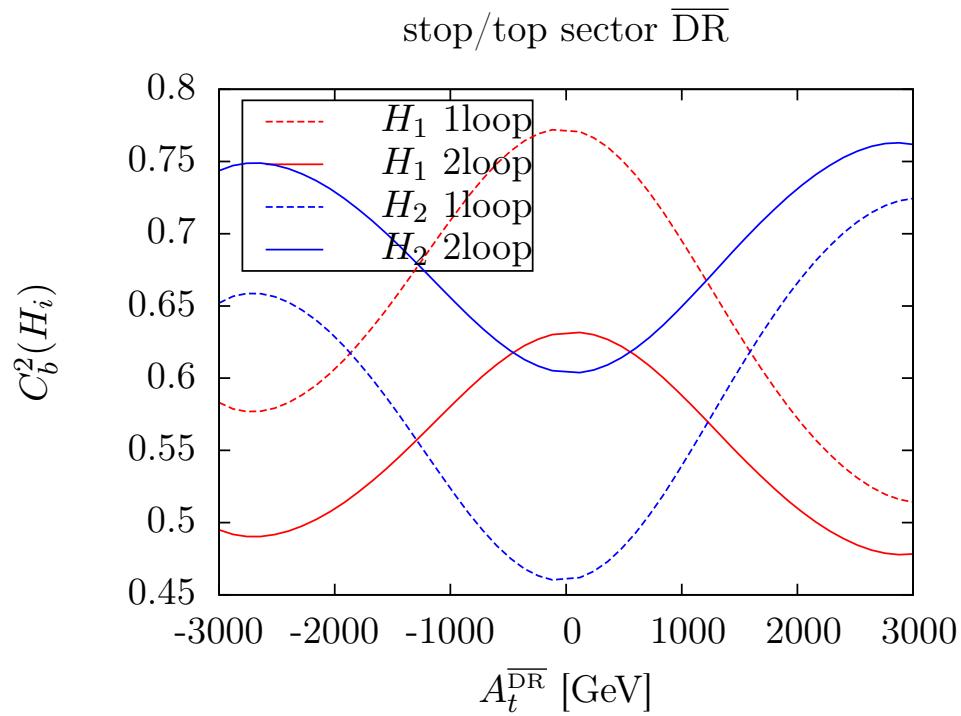
MMM,Nhung,Rzehak,Walz '14



- * $C_b(H_i) = \mathcal{R}_{i1}^l / \cos \beta$
- * $\Delta C_b^2 = [(C_b^2)^{\text{2loop}} - (C_b^2)^{\text{1loop}}] / (C_b^2)^{\text{1loop}}$

Impact on Higgs Couplings

MMM,Nhung,Rzehak,Walz '14



Influence of 2-loop corrections on couplings sizeable
~~> significant effects on phenomenology

\mathcal{CP} -Violating Couplings



\mathcal{CP} Violation in the \mathcal{NMSSM} Higgs Sector

- Possibility of \mathbf{CP} violation in the tree-level Higgs sector

- Several sources of \mathbf{CP} violation:

- * CP-violating parameters $\lambda, \kappa, A_\lambda, A_\kappa$
- * CP-violating vacuum expectation values $v_s e^{i\varphi_s}, v_u e^{i\varphi_u}$

- Only one possible phase combination at tree level

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{aligned}\varphi_1 &= \varphi_\lambda + \varphi_s + \varphi_u \\ \varphi_2 &= \varphi_\kappa + 3\varphi_s\end{aligned}$$

[after exploiting the tadpole conditions]

- At higher order in Higgs masses: φ_1 and φ_2 not related any more

- * φ_1 and φ_2 independent in neutralino sector, φ_1 in chargino and up-type squark sector
- * φ_1 and φ_2 independent phases

Constraints from \mathcal{EDMs}

- Included constraints on CP-violating phases from: [King,MMM,Nevzorov,Walz,1508.03255]

Electron EDM : $\sim 1 \cdot 10^{-28} e \text{ cm}$

Thallium EDM : $\sim 9 \cdot 10^{-25} e \text{ cm}$

Neutron EDM : $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-26} e \text{ cm}$

Mercury EDM : $\sim 3.1 \cdot 10^{-29} e \text{ cm}$,

- Most stringent constraint from: electron EDM

- Computation of EDMs in the NMSSM implemented in NMSSMCALC

[Baglio,Gröber,MMM,Nhung,Rzehak,Spira,Streicher,Walz; King,MMM,Nevzorov,Walz]

NMSSMCALC

Calculator of One-Loop and O(alpha_t alpha_s) Two-Loop Higgs Mass Corrections and of Higgs Decay Widths in the CP-conserving and the CP-violating NMSSM Now with the computation of the EDMs in the complex NMSSM

The program package NMSSMCALC calculates the one-loop and O(alpha_t alpha_s) corrected Higgs boson masses and the Higgs decay widths and branching ratios within the CP-conserving and the CP-violating NMSSM.

The decay calculator is based on an extension of the program HDECAY 6.10 now.

Released by: Julien Baglio, Ramona Gröber, Margarete Mühlleitner, Dao Thi Nhung, Heidi Rzehak, Michael Spira, Juraj Streicher and Kathrin Walz

Program: NMSSMCALC version 2.00 NEW! Computation of the EDMs in the complex NMSSM

When you use this program, please cite the following references:

NMSSMCALC: [Julien Baglio, Ramona Gröber, Margarete Mühlleitner, Dao Thi Nhung, Heidi Rzehak, Michael Spira, Juraj Streicher and Kathrin Walz, in Comput. Phys. Commun. 185 \(2014\) 12](#)

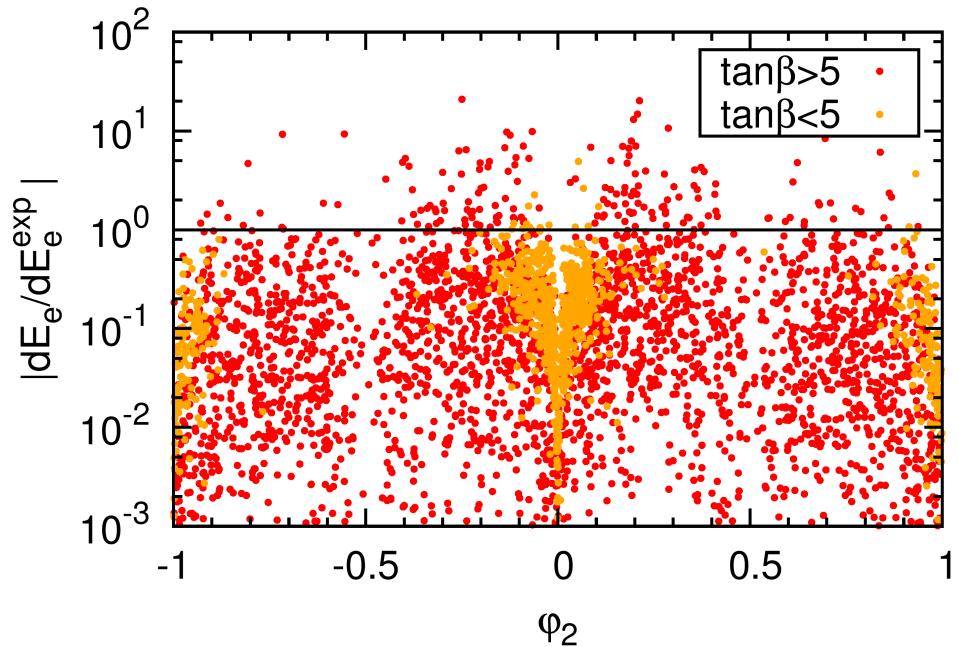
One-Loop Masses: [K. Ender, T. Graf, M. Mühlleitner, H. Rzehak, in Phys. Rev. D85 \(2012\)075024](#)
[T. Graf, R. Gröber, M. Mühlleitner, H. Rzehak, K. Walz, in JHEP 1210 \(2012\) 122](#)

O(alpha_t alpha_s) Mass Corrections: [M. Mühlleitner, D.T. Nhung, H. Rzehak, K. Walz, in JHEP 1505 \(2015\) 128](#)

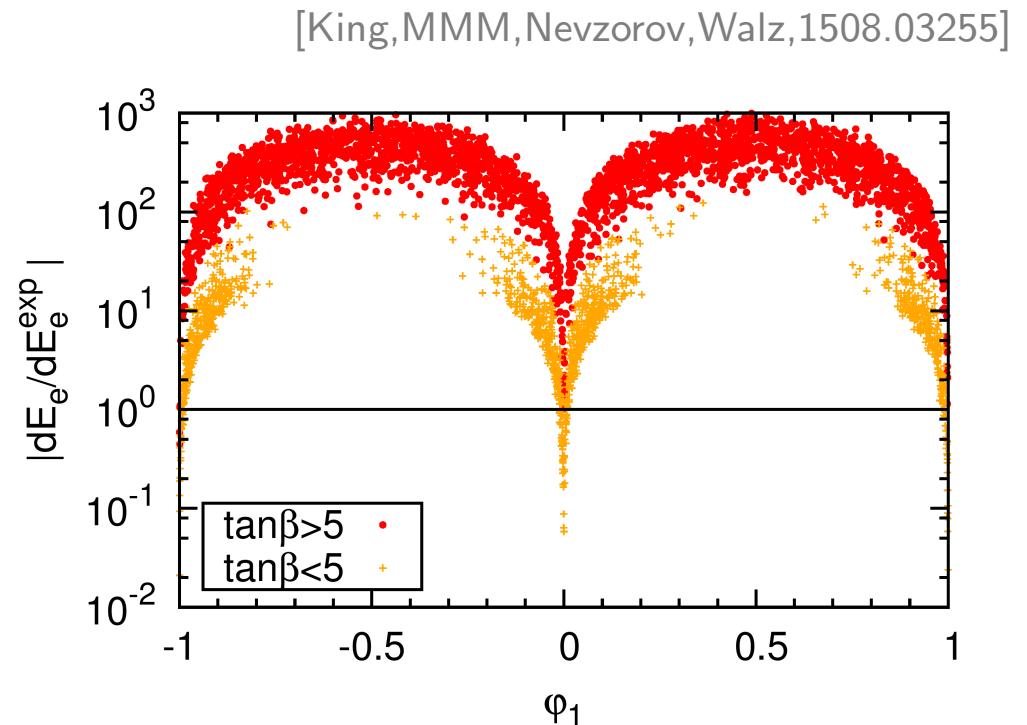
Computation of the EDMs in the cNMSSM: [S.F. King, M. Mühlleitner, R. Nevzorov, K. Walz, in arXiv:1508.03255](#)

HDECAY: [A. Djouadi, J. Kalinowski, M. Spira, Comput.Phys.Commun. 108 \(1998\) 56](#)
An update of HDECAY: [A. Djouadi, J. Kalinowski, Margarete Mühlleitner, M. Spira, in arXiv:1003.1643](#)

Constraints from \mathcal{EDMs}



'NMSSM-type CP violation'



'NMSSM-type and MSSM-type CP violation'

Remember: $\varphi_1 = \varphi_\lambda + \varphi_s + \varphi_u$
 $\varphi_2 = \varphi_\kappa + 3\varphi_s$

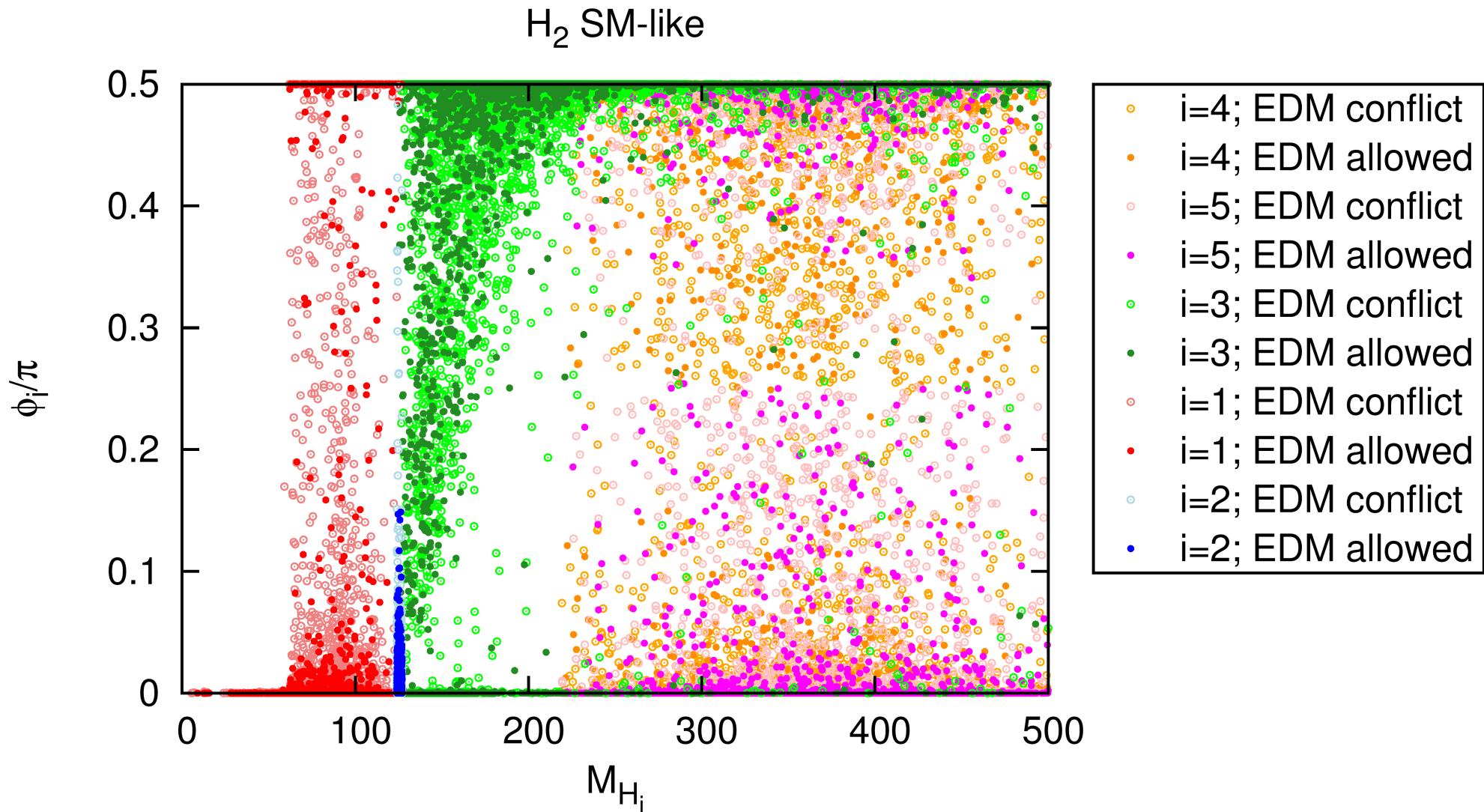
\mathcal{CP} Violation in $\tau^+\tau^-$ Decays

- CP-violating Higgs coupling to tau's [Berge,Bernreuther,Kirchner; Berge,Bernreuther,Spiesberger]

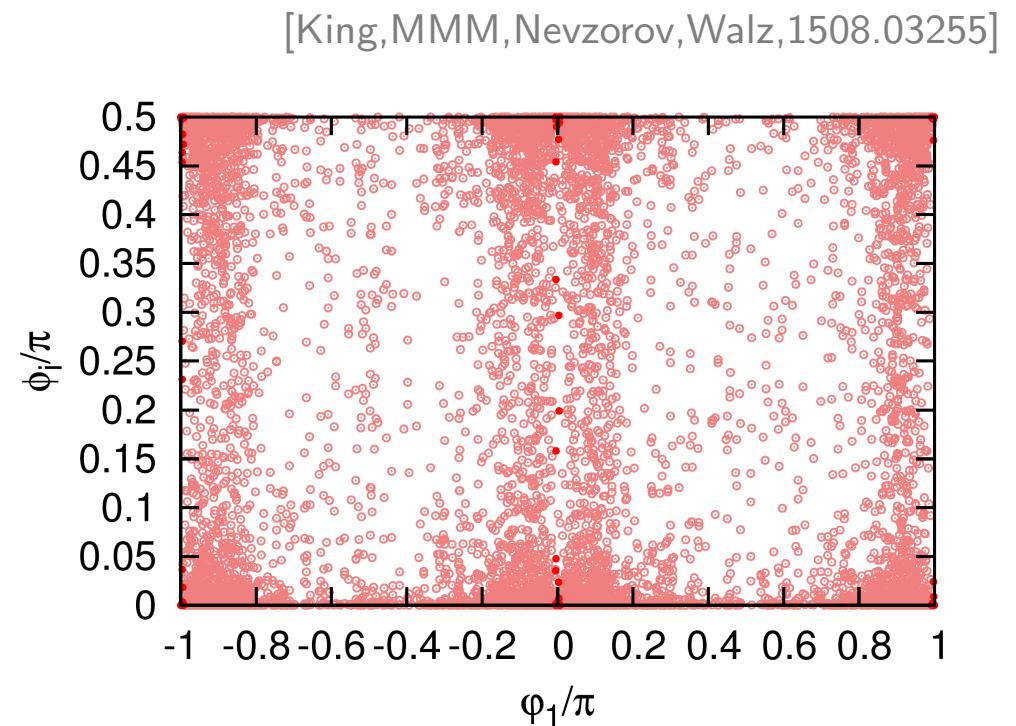
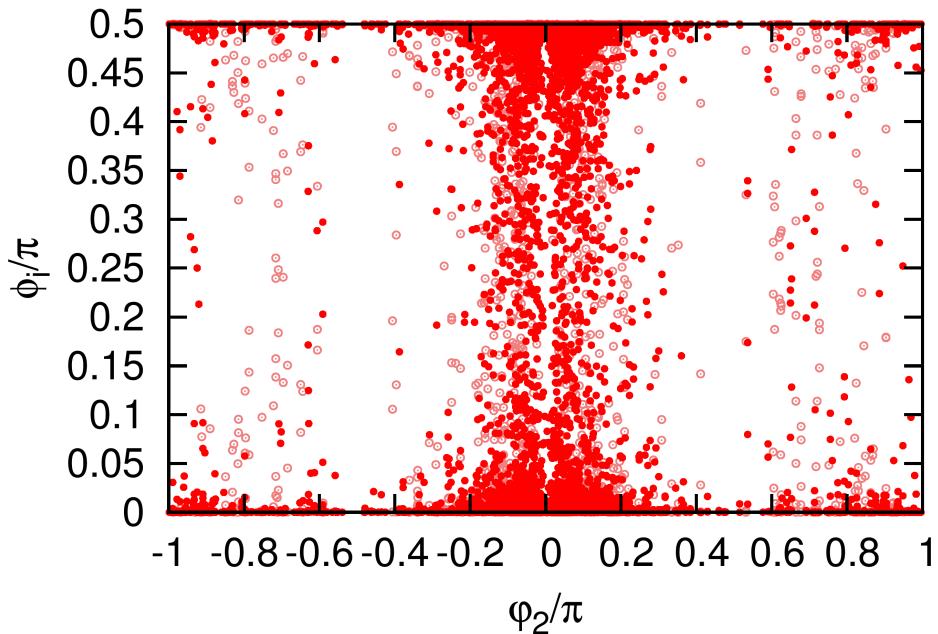
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{H_i\tau\tau} &= -\frac{m_\tau}{v} \tau^+ (c_\tau^S + i c_\tau^P \gamma_5) \tau^- H_i \\ &= -\frac{m_\tau}{v} \sqrt{(c_\tau^S)^2 + (c_\tau^P)^2} \tau^+ (\cos \phi_i + i \sin \phi_i \gamma_5) \tau^- H_i \quad \text{with } \tan \phi_i = \frac{c_\tau^P}{c_\tau^S}\end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{CP} Violation in $\tau^+\tau^-$ Decays

[King,MMM,Nevzorov,Walz,1508.03255]



\mathcal{CP} Violation in $\tau^+\tau^-$ Decays



Expected Accuracy at the LHC:

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}, \int \mathcal{L} = 150 \text{ fb}^{-1}, 500 \text{ fb}^{-1}, 3 \text{ ab}^{-1}: \Delta\Phi_\tau = 27^\circ, 14.3^\circ, 5.1^\circ$

[Berge,Bernreuther,Kirchner]

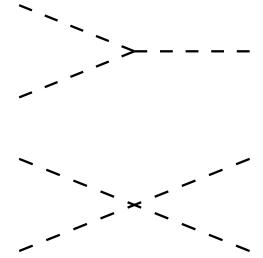
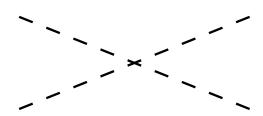
\mathcal{H} iggs Self-Couplings

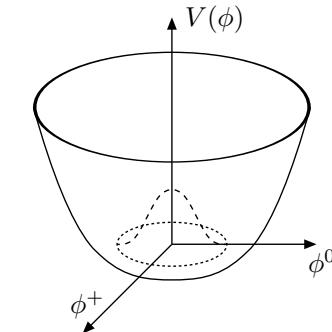


Importance of Determination of the Scalar Boson Self-Couplings

The EWSB potential:

$$V(H) = \frac{1}{2!} \lambda_{HH} H^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \lambda_{HHH} H^3 + \frac{1}{4!} \lambda_{HHHH} H^4$$

Trilinear coupling	$\lambda_{HHH} = 3 \frac{M_H^2}{v}$	
Quartic coupling	$\lambda_{HHHH} = 3 \frac{M_H^2}{v^2}$	



Measurement of the scalar boson self-couplings
and
Reconstruction of the EWSB potential } Experimental verification
Of the scalar sector of the
EWSB mechanism

Determination of the scalar boson self-couplings at colliders:

λ_{HHH} via pair production

radiation off W/Z , WW/ZZ fusion, gg fusion

λ_{HHHH} via triple production

The Trilinear Self-Coupling at the LHC - Example SM

Determination of λ_{HHH} at the LHC

double radiation of W/Z : $q\bar{q} \rightarrow W/Z + HH$

Barger,Han,Phillips

WW/ZZ fusion: $qq \rightarrow qq + HH$

Dicus,Kallianpur,Willenbrock
Abbasabadi,Repko,Dicus,Vega
Dobrovolskaya,Novikov
Eboli,Marques,Novaes,Natale

gluon gluon fusion: $gg \rightarrow HH$

Glover,van der Bij
Plehn,Spira,Zerwas
Dawson,Dittmaier,Spira

gluon gluon fusion - dominant process

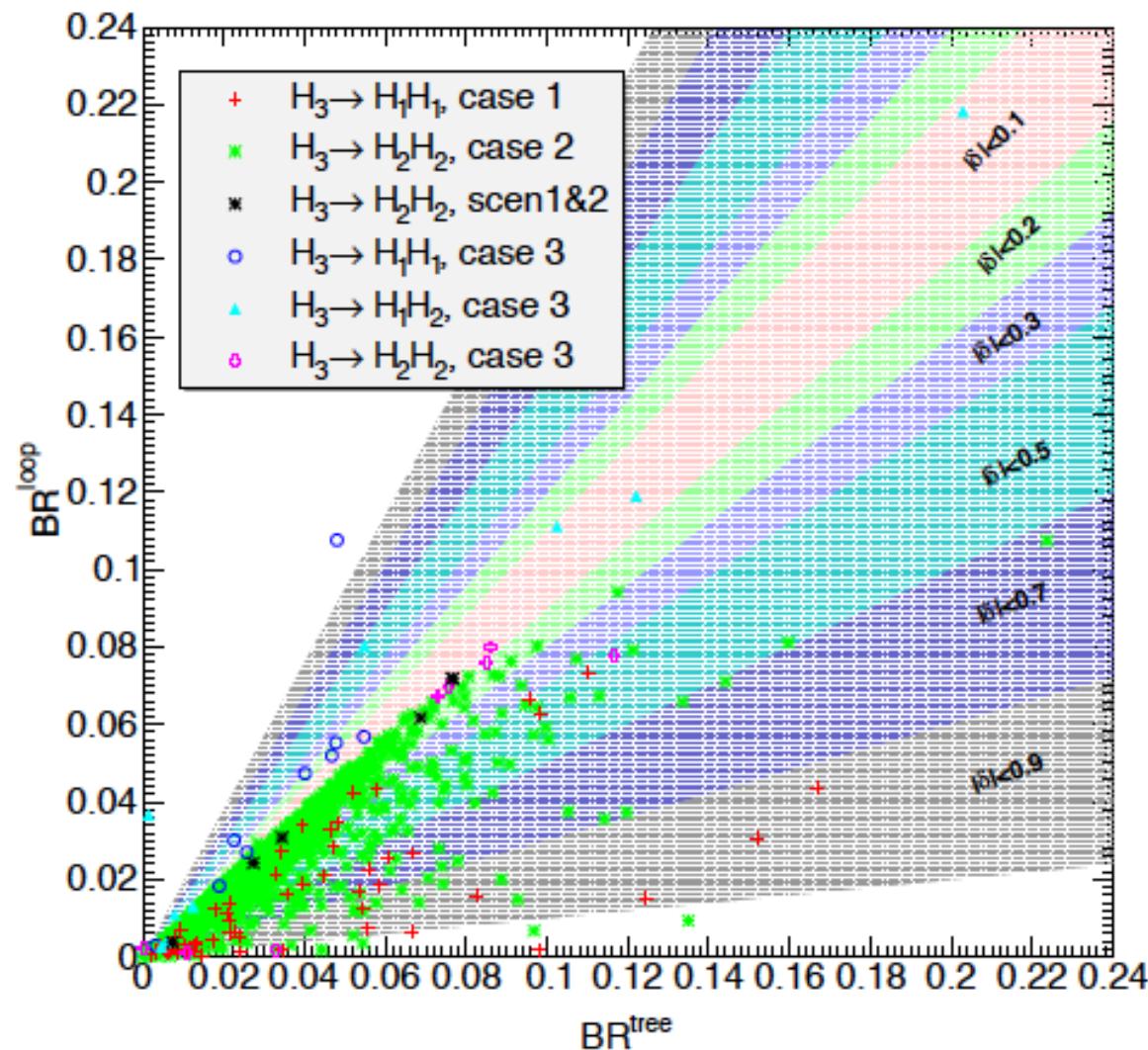


Loop Corrected Trilinear NMSSM Higgs Self-Coupling

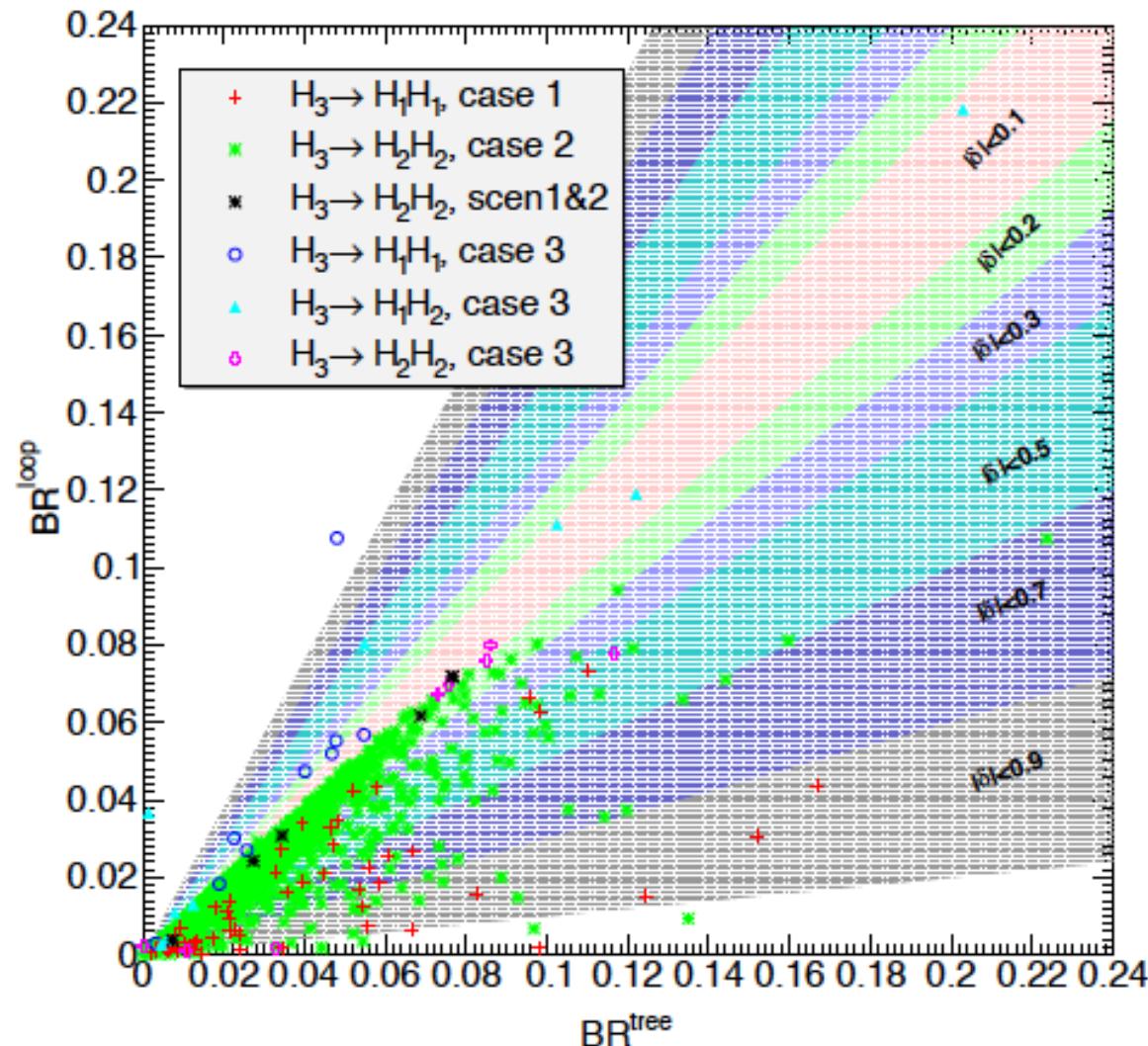
- **Higgs mass and self-couplings:** determined from Higgs potential \rightsquigarrow consistent description of Higgs sector at higher order requires loop corrections to masses **and** self-couplings

⇒ determination of higher order corrections to trilinear Higgs self-couplings

- * one-loop corrections in real NMSSM [Dao,MMM,Streicher,Walz '13]
- * two-loop corrections in complex NMSSM [MMM,Nhung Dao,Ziesche '15]



$$\delta \equiv \frac{BR^{\text{loop}} - BR^{\text{tree}}}{BR^{\text{tree}}}$$



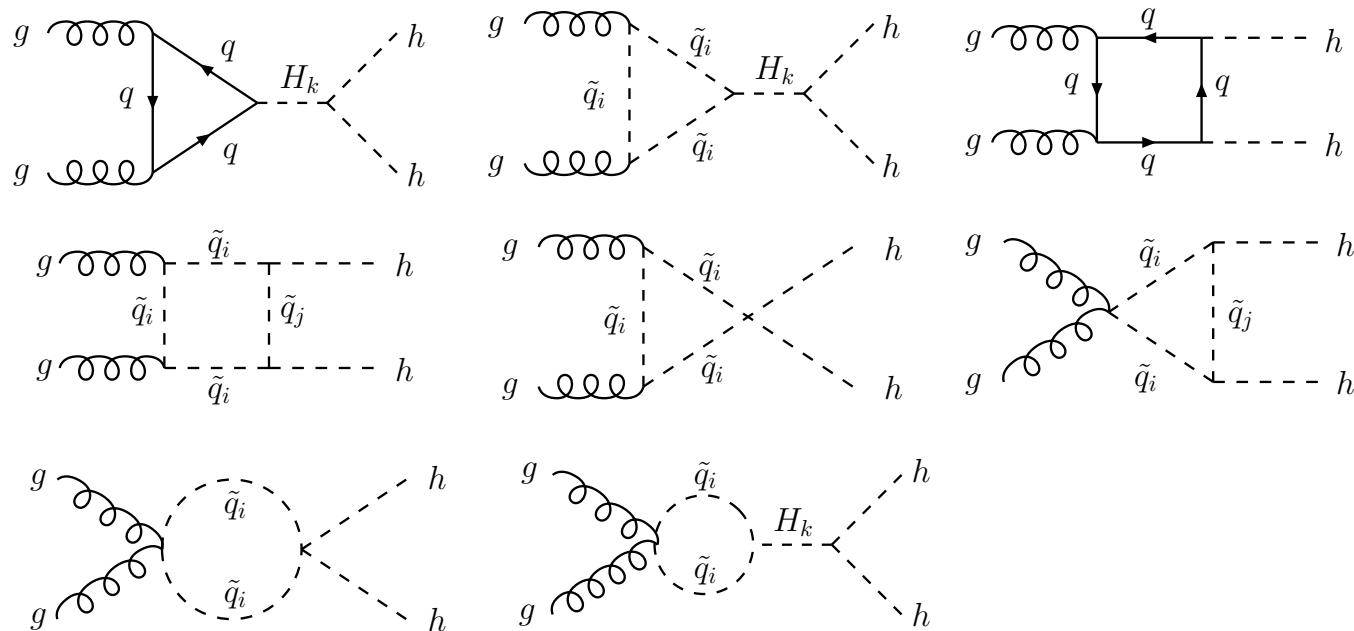
- * Effect of higher order corrections on branching ratios can be **up to 90% and higher**
- * Black points: excluded if only tree-level BR considered

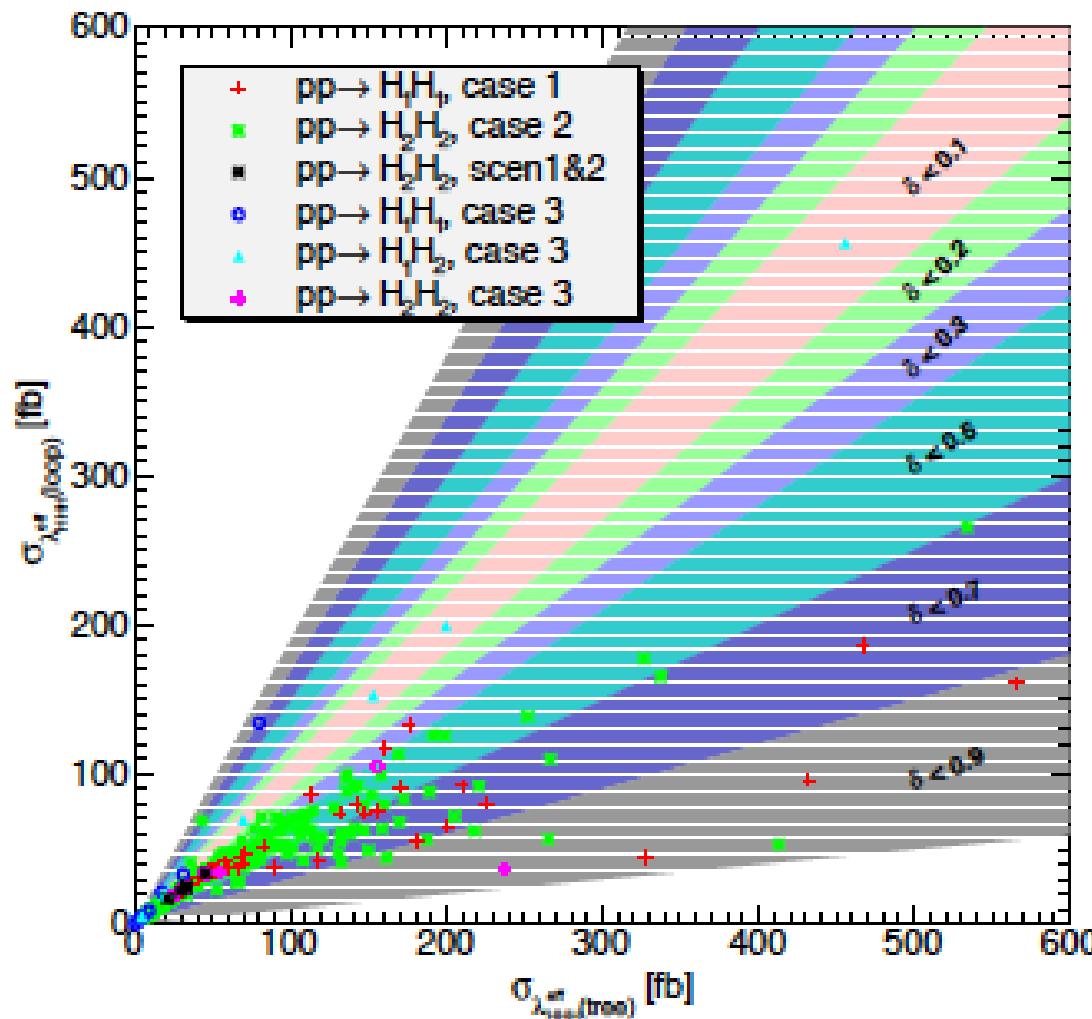
Impact of Loop Corrected $\lambda_{\phi_i \phi_j \phi_k}$ on Higgs Pair Production

- Dominant process at LHC: $gg \rightarrow \phi_i \phi_k$

Dao,MMM,Streicher,Walz '13

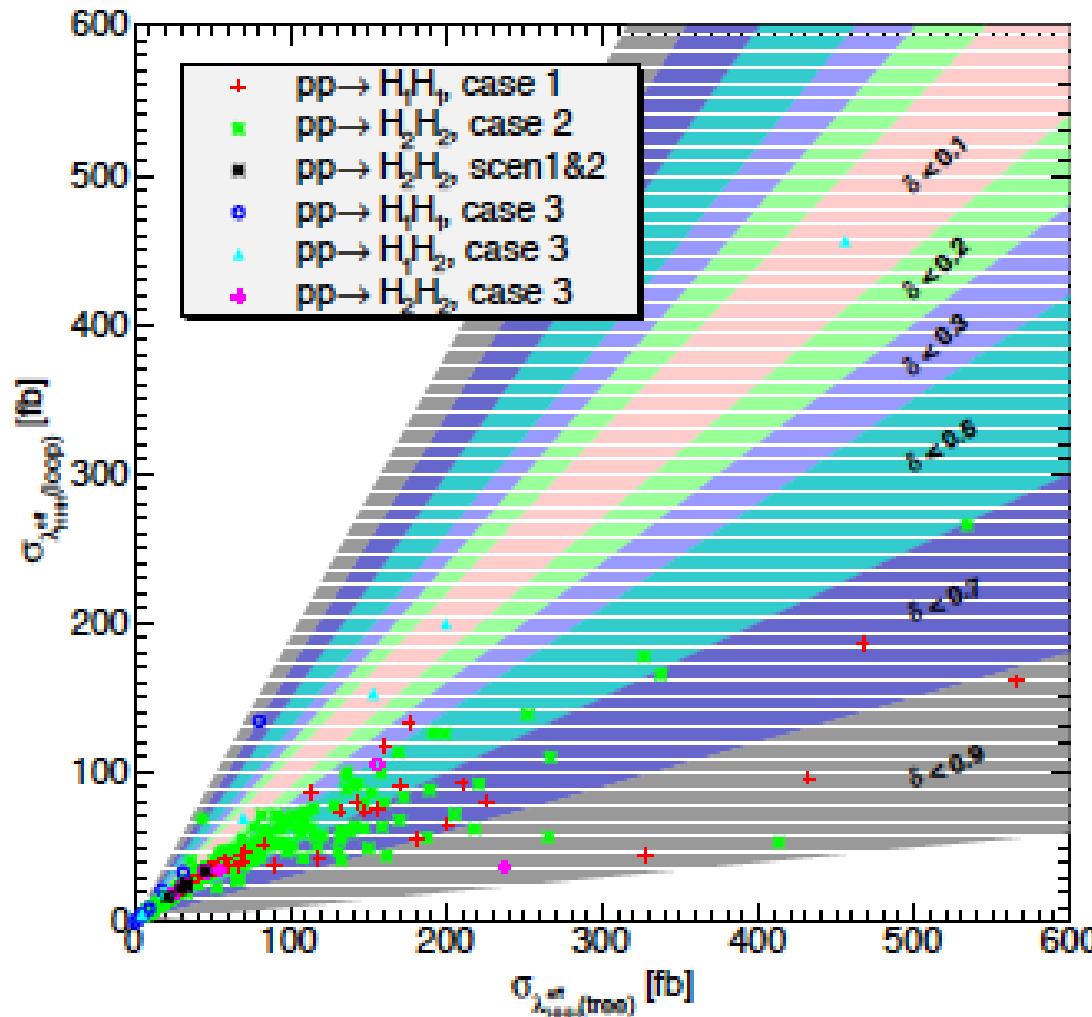
$$\phi_i, \phi_k = 1, \dots, 5$$





Loop corrected Higgs pair production cross section σ_L versus tree-level σ_T

$$\delta \equiv \frac{\sigma_L - \sigma_T}{\sigma_T}$$



Large deviations (up to 90%) due to large deviations
between tree-level and loop-corrected $BR(H_3 \rightarrow hh)$.

Composite Higgs Couplings

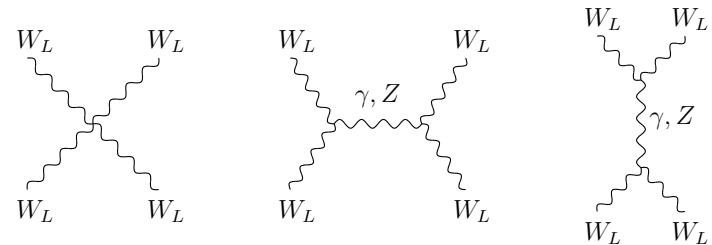


Composite Higgs Couplings - Phenomenological Implications

- ▷ Modified Higgs couplings to SM gauge bosons and fermions
 - * Unitarity not restored any more in $V_L V_L$ scattering

Implications of Higgs Coupling Deviations

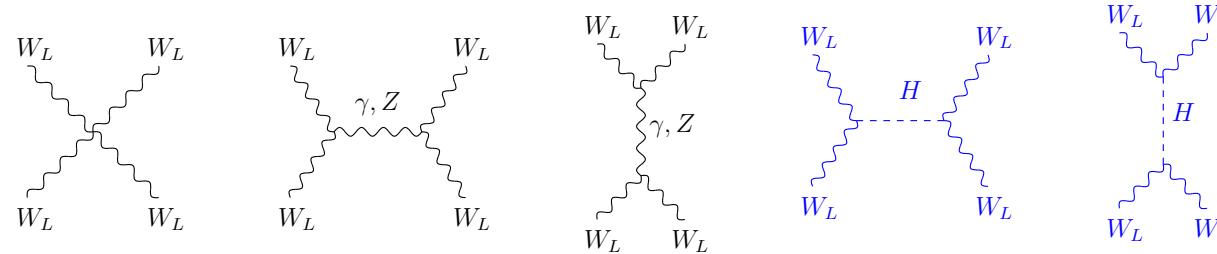
- Longitudinal W boson scattering



$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{s}{v^2}$$

Implications of Higgs Coupling Deviations

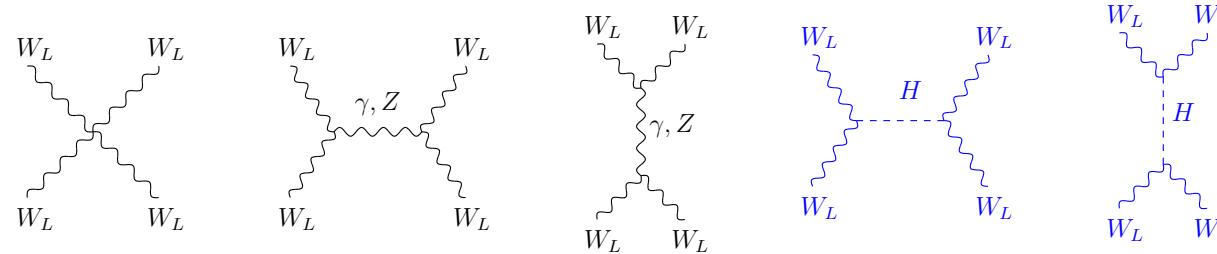
- Longitudinal W boson scattering



$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{v^2} \left(s - \frac{\kappa_V^2 s^2}{s - m_h^2} \right)$$

Implications of Higgs Coupling Deviations

- Longitudinal W boson scattering



$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{v^2} \left(s - \frac{\kappa_V^2 s^2}{s - m_h^2} \right)$$

$\kappa_V = 1$ perturbative unitarity in $WW \rightarrow WW$

- Higgs couplings deviate from SM couplings $\Rightarrow VV \rightarrow VV$ and $VV \rightarrow hh$ grow with E^2



Giudice, Grojean, Pomarol, Rattazzi; Contino et al '10, '13

Composite Higgs Couplings - Phenomenological Implications

- ▷ Modified Higgs couplings to SM gauge bosons and fermions
 - * Unitarity not restored any more in $V_L V_L$ Giudice eal; Contino eal '10,'13
 - * Higgs production and decay rates changed Espinosa,Grojean,MMM
 - * Influences compatibility with EWPT Giudice eal; Barbieri eal; Contino; Agashe eal; Gillioz; Lavoura,Silva; Lodone; Anastasiou eal; Grojean eal; Gröber eal
- ▷ New couplings
 - * Compatibility with Flavour Constraints Agashe,Perez,Soni; Csaki eal; Blanke eal; Bauer eal; Redi,Weiler; Keren-Zur eal; Barbieri eal; Redi; Vignaroli; Da Rold eal; Delaunay eal
 - * Influences Double Higgs Production Gröber,MMM; Contino eal; Gillioz eal

Composite Higgs Coupling Implications on Double Higgs Production

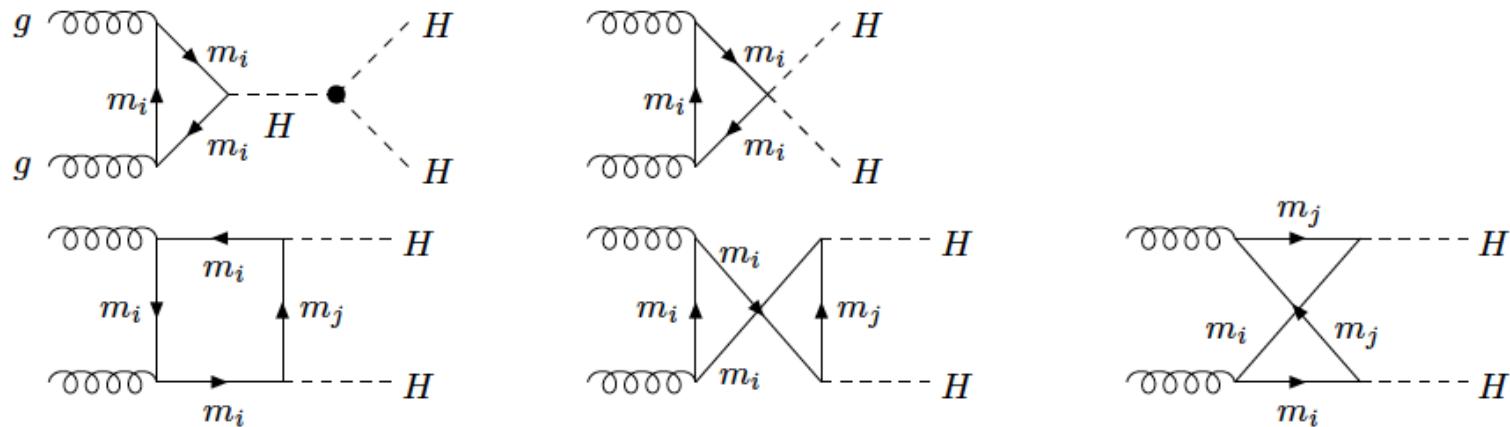
- Double Higgs production through gluon fusion:

- * sensitive to trilinear Higgs self-coupling

Baur,Glover; Spira eal;
Djouadi,Kilian,MMM,Zerwas; Gröber,MMM

- * access to **anomalous $HHff$** coupling

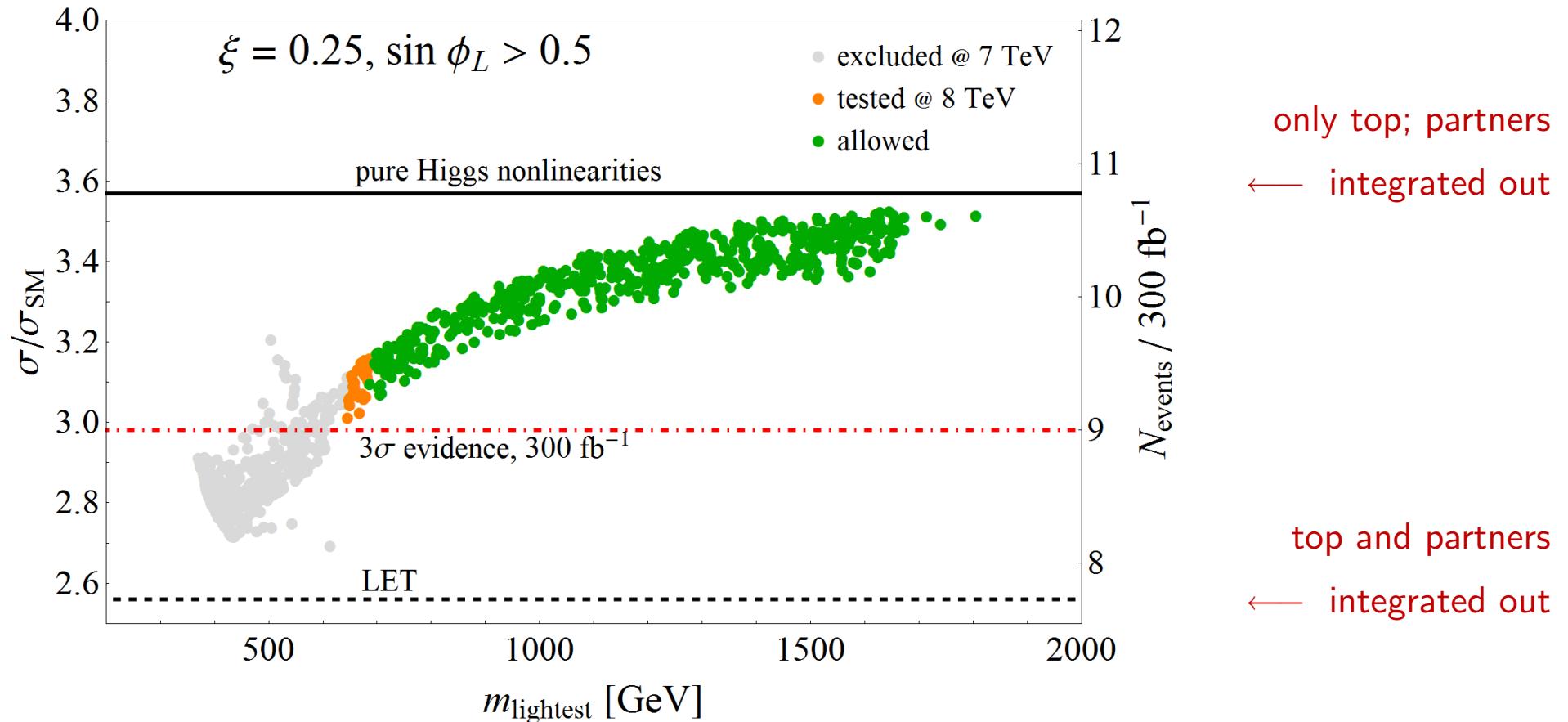
Contino eal '12



- ▷ Can be enhanced compared to the SM process
- ▷ Mediated by top and bottom loops and heavy quark loops; here heavy top partners
- ▷ Different fermions can contribute within one loop
- ▷ Sensitivity to details of heavy composite sector?

Double Higgs Production in $\mathcal{MCHM5}$ w/ Top Partners

Gillioz, Gröber, Grojean, MMM, Salvioni



Summary

- **Higgs Discovery**

- * Higgs Signal compatible with SM-like Higgs Boson
 - * Interpretation within numerous BSM physics models possible

- **Effective Lagrangian Approach \leftrightarrow Specific Models**

- * EFT covers a large class of models
 - * Has to be complemented by investigations in specific models

- **NMSSM**

- * 2-loop corrections to Higgs couplings and self-couplings are sizeable
 - * Large tree-level CP violation in couplings is possible

- **Composite Higgs Models**

- * Perturbative unitarity in VV scattering violated
 - * Higgs pair production cxn can be enhanced wrt SM

Thank You For Your Attention!



Higher Order Corrections Effects on Couplings

- Mass eigenstates (**CP-violating**): at loop level

$$\underbrace{(H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5, G)^T}_{\text{mass eigenstates}} = \underbrace{\mathcal{R}_{ij}^{(l)}}_{\text{mixing matrix}} \underbrace{(h_d, h_u, h_s, A, a_s, G)^T}_{\Phi^T, \text{interaction eigen.}}$$

- Mass matrix: at loop level

$$\mathcal{D}_H^{(l)} = \text{diag} \left((M_{H_1}^{(l)})^2, \dots, (M_{H_5}^{(l)})^2, 0 \right) = \mathcal{R}^{(l)} M_{\Phi\Phi}^{(l)} \mathcal{R}^{(l),T}$$

- Loop-corrected mass matrix:

$$\left(M_{\Phi\Phi}^{(l)} \right)_{ij} = \mathcal{D}_H^{(0)} - \Sigma_{ij}^{(l)} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\mathcal{R}^{(0)} (\delta^{(l)} \mathcal{Z}^\dagger M_{\Phi\Phi}^{(0)} + M_{\Phi\Phi}^{(0)} \delta^{(l)} \mathcal{Z}) \mathcal{R}^{(0),T} \right]_{ij} + \left[\mathcal{R}^{(0)} \delta^{(l)} M_{\Phi\Phi} \mathcal{R}^{(0),T} \right]_{ij}$$

Σ : self-energy, $\delta \mathcal{Z}$: wave-function renormalization, δM : mass counterterm, ext. mom. $p^2 = 0$

Coupling Accuracies

Englert et al.

coupling	LHC	HL-LHC	LC	HL-LC	HL-LHC + HL-LC
hWW	0.09	0.08	0.011	0.006	0.005
hZZ	0.11	0.08	0.008	0.005	0.004
htt	0.15	0.12	0.040	0.017	0.015
hbb	0.20	0.16	0.023	0.012	0.011
$h\tau\tau$	0.11	0.09	0.033	0.017	0.015
$h\gamma\gamma$	0.20	0.15	0.083	0.035	0.024
hgg	0.30	0.08	0.054	0.028	0.024
h_{invis}	—	—	0.008	0.004	0.004

- * accuracy at 68% CL; deviations: $g = g_{\text{SM}}[1 \pm \Delta]$
- * LHC/HL-LHC: $\int \mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ and 3000 fb^{-1}
- * LC/HL-LC: $250+500 \text{ GeV}/250+500 \text{ GeV}+1 \text{ TeV}, \int \mathcal{L} = 250 + 500 \text{ fb}^{-1}/1150 + 1600 + 2500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

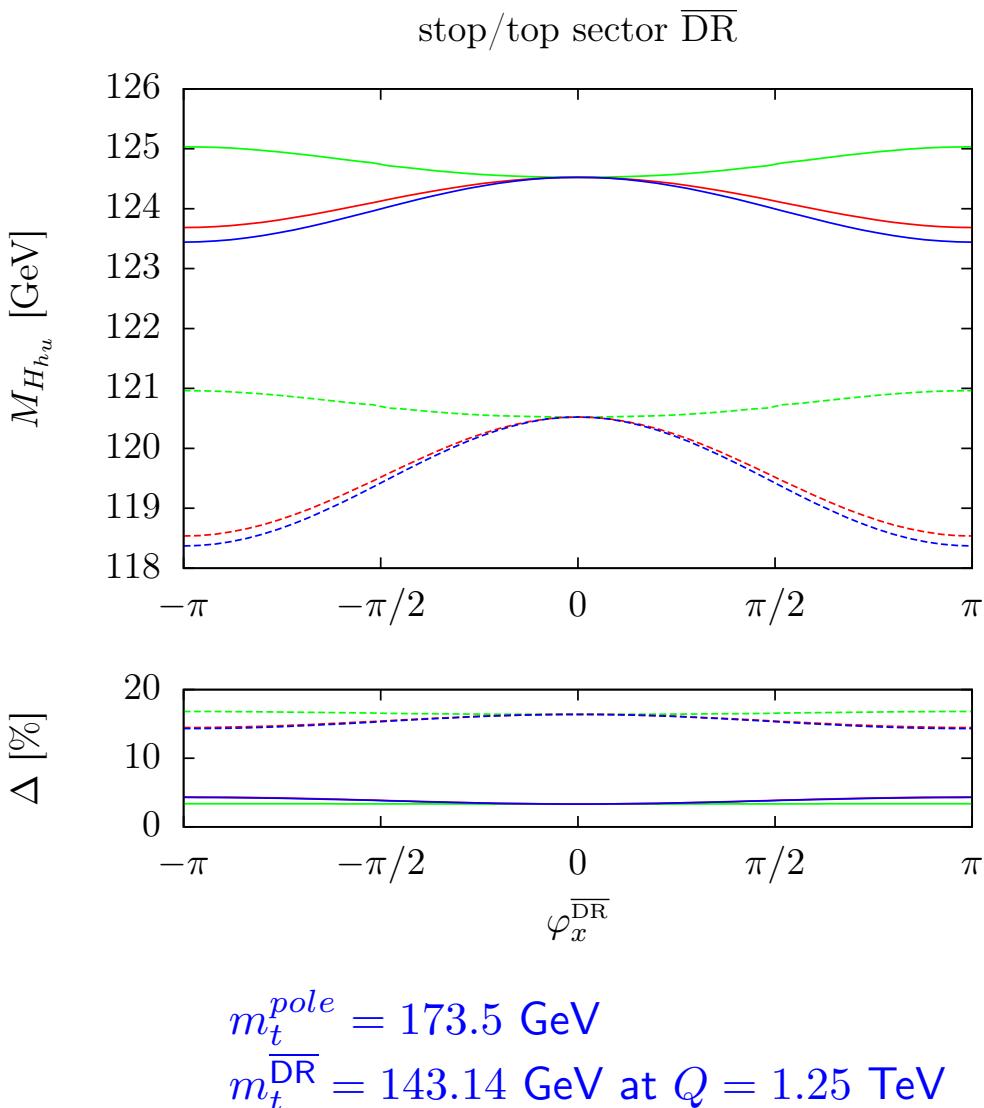
\mathcal{E} ffective \mathcal{N} ew Physics S cales (loop, coupling factors factored out)

- Effective New Physics scales Λ_* extracted from coupling measurements

Λ_* [TeV]	LHC	HL-LHC	LC	HL-LC	HL-LHC + HL-LC
hWW	0.82	0.87	2.35	3.18	3.48
hZZ	0.74	0.87	2.75	3.48	3.89
htt	0.45	0.50	0.87	1.34	1.42
hbb	0.39	0.44	1.15	1.59	1.66
$h\tau\tau$	0.52	0.58	0.96	1.34	1.42
hgg	0.55	1.07	1.30	1.80	1.95
$h\gamma\gamma$	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.36	0.44

Loop-induced couplings to gluons and photons contain only the contribution of the contact terms

\mathcal{NMSSM} Higgs Boson Mass 2-Loop Corrections



MMM,Nhung,Rzehak,Walz '14

dashed: one-loop, full: two-loop

variation of φ_{A_t} , φ_{M_3} , φ_μ

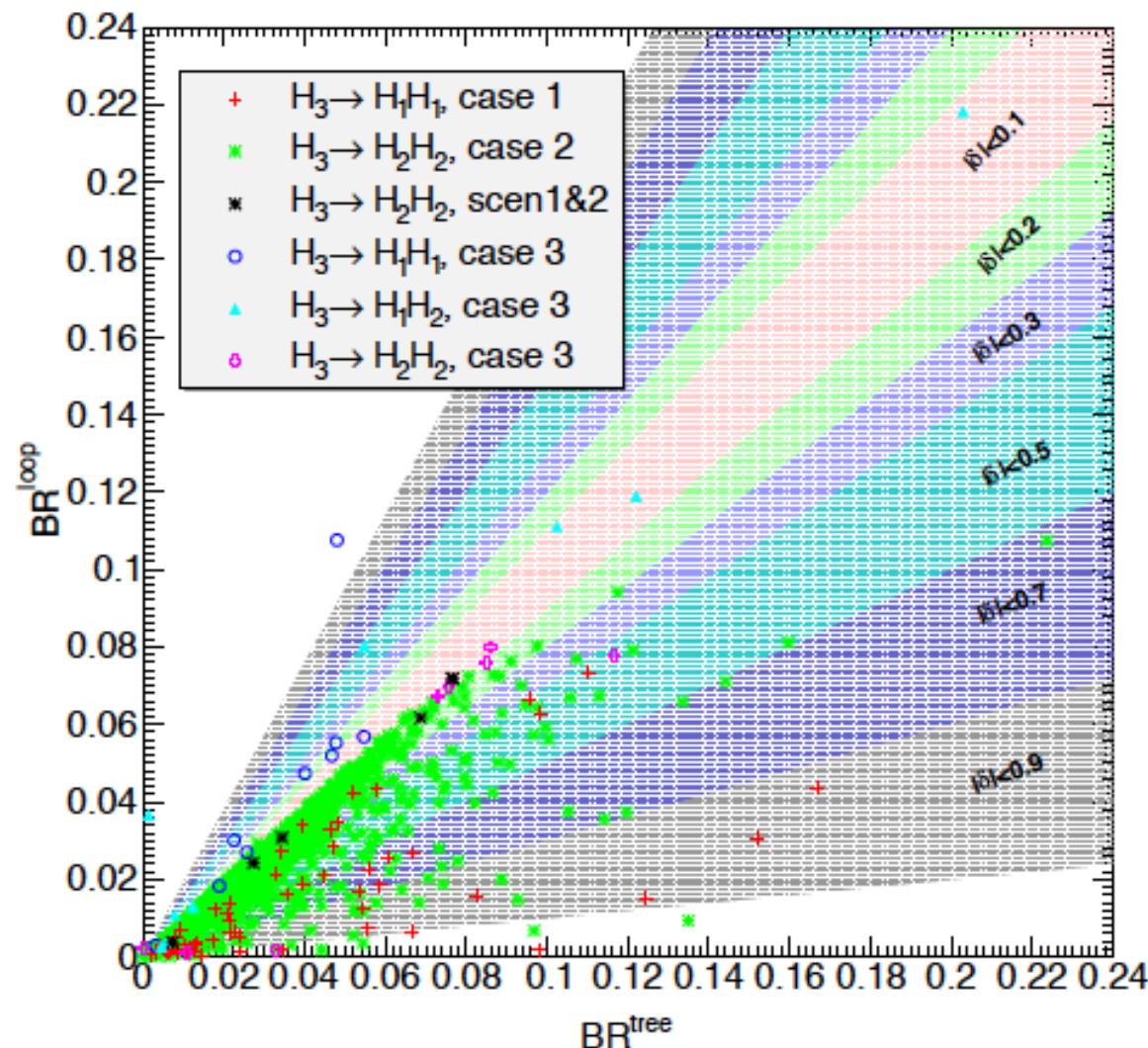
$\varphi_\kappa = \varphi_u = 0$, $\varphi_\lambda = 2\varphi_s = 2/3\varphi_\mu \rightsquigarrow$
tree-level phase $\varphi_y = 0$

φ_{M_3} dependence at 1-loop $\leftarrow m_t$ conversion
OS to $\overline{\text{DR}}$

$$\Delta = |M_{H_{h_u}}^{(n)} - M_{H_{h_u}}^{(n-1)}| / M_{H_{h_u}}^{(n-1)}$$

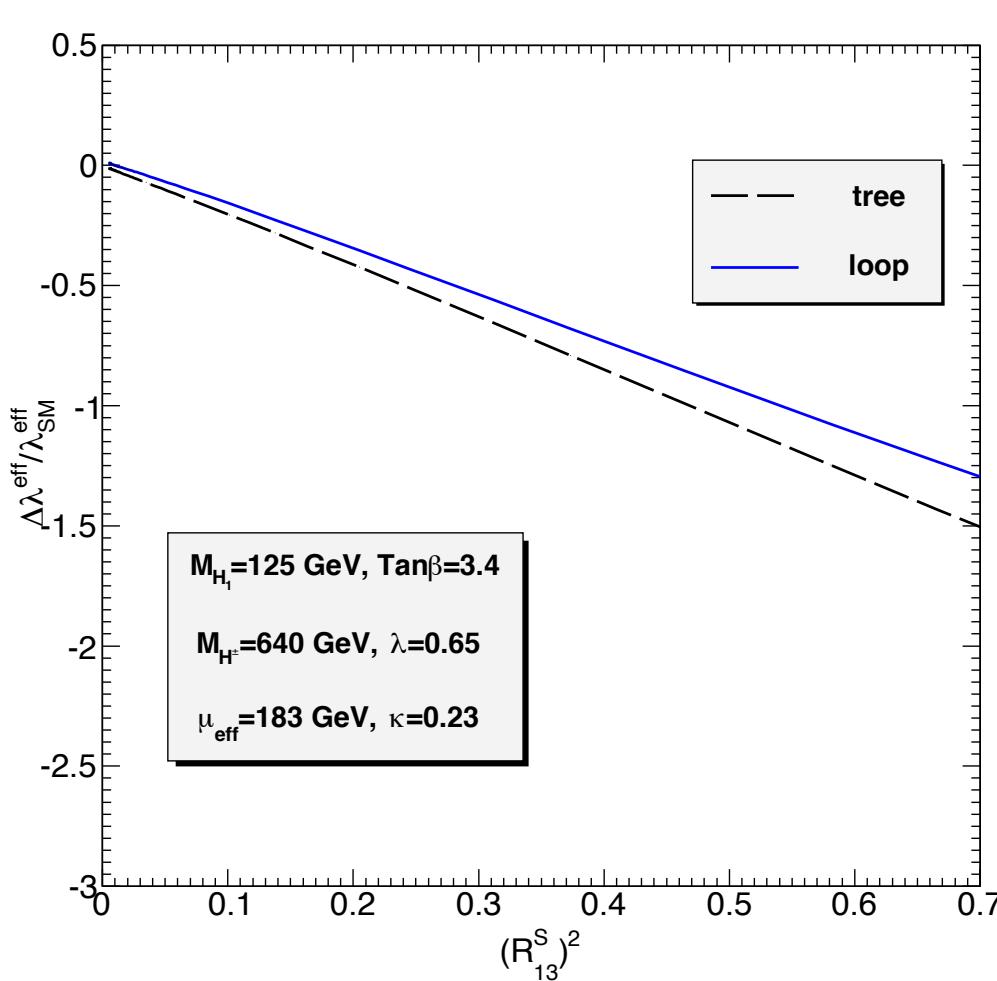
dashed: $n = 1$, solid: $n = 2$

difference in $\overline{\text{DR}}$ and OS masses:
one-loop: $\mathcal{O}(15 - 25\%)$
two-loop: $\mathcal{O}(\lesssim 1.5\%)$



* H_3 decays into SM-like Higgs bosons h : $h = H_{1,2}$ (case 1,2); H_1, H_2 degenerate in mass (case 3)

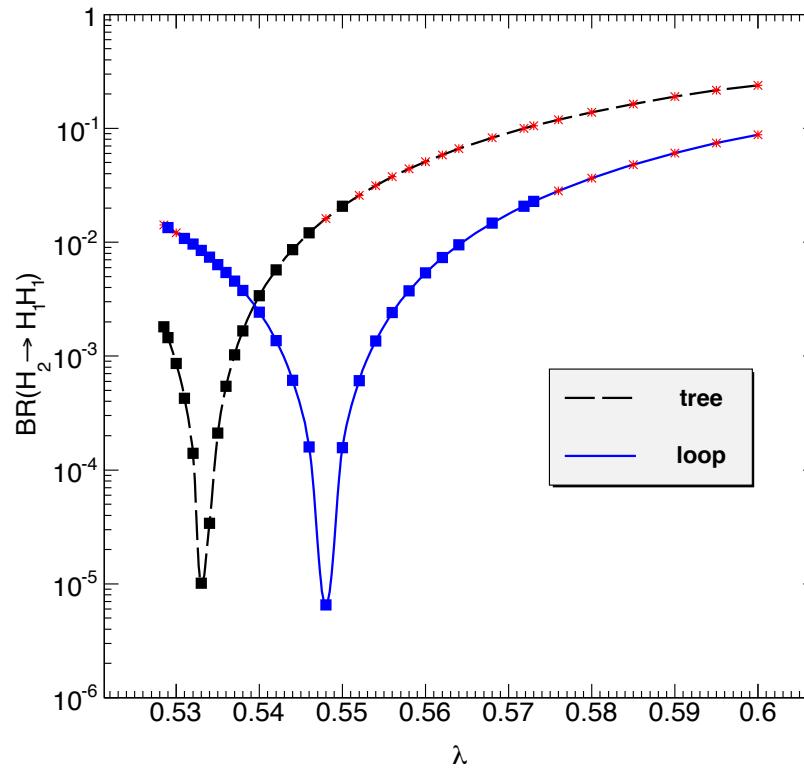
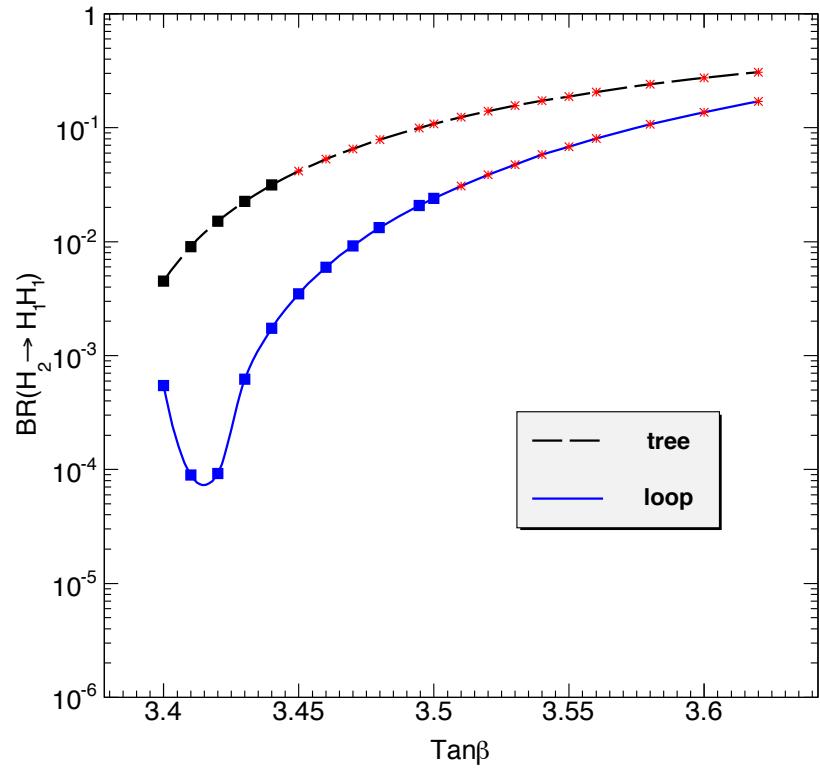
Loop-Corrected Trilinear NMSSM Coupling - SM Limit



$$\Delta^{\text{eff}} = \lambda_{hhh}^{\text{eff}} - \lambda_{\text{SM}}^{\text{eff}} \quad (h \equiv H_1 \text{ 125-GeV NMSSM Higgs}); \quad (R_{13}^S)^2 \text{ (singlet admixture)}^2 \text{ of } H_1$$

Impact of Loop-Corrected Self-Coupling on (\mathcal{N} on-)Exclusion

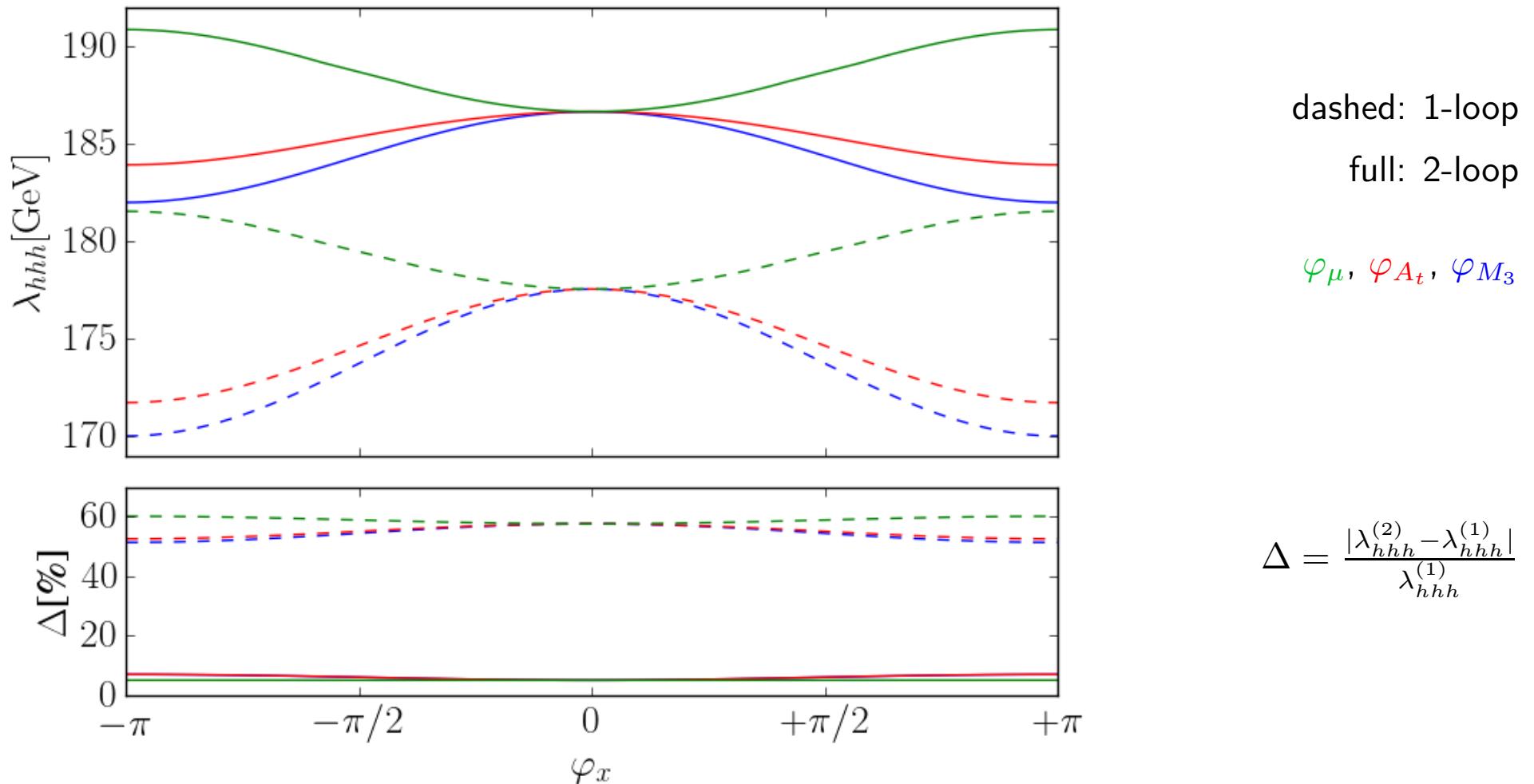
[Dao, MMM, Streicher, Walz]



$H_2 \equiv 125$ GeV Higgs; dashed - tree-level; full - loop-corrected; red - excluded

Two-Loop Corrected NMSSM Higgs Self-Couplings

MMM,Nhung Dao,Ziesche '15



Investigation of NMSSM Discovery Prospects - Scan

Mixing angle $\tan \beta$ and NMSSM couplings λ, κ :

$$1 \leq \tan \beta \leq 30 , \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 0.7 , \quad -0.7 \leq \kappa \leq 0.7$$

with perturbativity requirement

$$\sqrt{\lambda^2 + \kappa^2} \leq 0.7$$

Soft SUSY breaking trilinear NMSSM couplings and μ_{eff} :

$$-2 \text{ TeV} \leq A_\lambda \leq 2 \text{ TeV} , \quad -2 \text{ TeV} \leq A_\kappa \leq 2 \text{ TeV} , \quad -1 \text{ TeV} \leq \mu_{\text{eff}} \leq 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Remaining Parameters:

$$-2 \text{ TeV} \leq A_U, A_D, A_L \leq 2 \text{ TeV}$$

$$600 \text{ GeV} \leq M_{\tilde{t}_R} = M_{\tilde{Q}_3} \leq 3 \text{ TeV} , \quad 600 \text{ GeV} \leq M_{\tilde{\tau}_R} = M_{\tilde{L}_3} \leq 3 \text{ TeV} , \quad M_{\tilde{b}_R} = 3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$M_{\tilde{u}_R, \tilde{c}_R} = M_{\tilde{d}_R, \tilde{s}_R} = M_{\tilde{Q}_{1,2}} = M_{\tilde{e}_R, \tilde{\mu}_R} = M_{\tilde{L}_{1,2}} = 3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$100 \text{ GeV} \leq M_1 \leq 1 \text{ TeV} , \quad 200 \text{ GeV} \leq M_2 \leq 1 \text{ TeV} , \quad 1.3 \text{ TeV} \leq M_3 \leq 3 \text{ TeV}$$

NMSSM Scan

- **Conditions on the parameter scan:**

- * At least one CP-even Higgs boson $H_i \equiv h$ with: $124 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M_h \lesssim 127 \text{ GeV}$

- * Compatibility with μ_{XX}^{exp} ($X = b, \tau, \gamma, W, Z$): $|\mu_{XX}^{\text{scan}}(h) - \mu_{XX}^{\text{exp}}| \leq 2\sigma$

- * Relic density $\Omega_c h^2$ below PLANCK result $(\Omega_c h^2)^{\text{NMSSM}} \leq 0.1187 \pm 0.0017$ [PLANCK]

Constraints from low-energy observables, from LEP, Tevatron and LHC searches [NMSSMTools]

- **Signal can be superposition of two Higgs boson rates close in mass: h and $\Phi = H_i, A_j$**

$$\mu_{XX}(h) \equiv R_\sigma(h) R_{XX}^{BR}(h) + \sum_{\substack{\Phi \neq h \\ |M_\Phi - M_h| \leq \delta}} R_\sigma(\Phi) R_{XX}^{BR}(\Phi) F(M_h, M_\Phi, d_{XX})$$

δ : mass resolution in the respective XX final state

$F(M_h, M_\Phi, d_{XX})$: Gaussian weighting function

d_{XX} : experimental resolution of final state XX

[NMSSMTools]

Experimental Signal Rates

Based on: ATLAS-CONF-2013-034; CMS-PAS-HIG-13-005; combination à la Espinosa,MMM,Grojean,Trott

channel	best fit value	$2 \times 1\sigma$ error
$VH \rightarrow Vbb$	0.97	± 1.06
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	1.02	± 0.7
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	1.14	± 0.4
$H \rightarrow WW$	0.78	± 0.34
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	1.11	± 0.46

Partial Compositeness

- **Partial Compositeness**

Kaplan;
Contino,Kramer,Son,Sundrum

- ◊ Elementary fermions couple linearly to heavy states of strong sector w/ same quantum numbers

$$\mathcal{L}_{pc} = -\Delta_L \bar{q}_L Q_R - \Delta_R \bar{T}_L t_R + h.c.$$

- ◊ Fermions acquire mass through mixing with new vector-like strong sector fermions
- ◊ Linear couplings violate \mathcal{G} explicitly \rightsquigarrow Higgs potential induced
- ◊ Large top Yukawa couplings \rightsquigarrow top largely composite
- ◊ Light Higgs boson requires light top partners

Matsedonskyi,Panico,Wulzer;
Redi,Tesi; Marzocca,Serone,Shu;
Pomarol,Riva

Distinction of Models through Couplings



NMSSM Coupling Measurement - Distinction of Models

- What can we learn from coupling measurements?

Test coupling sum rules

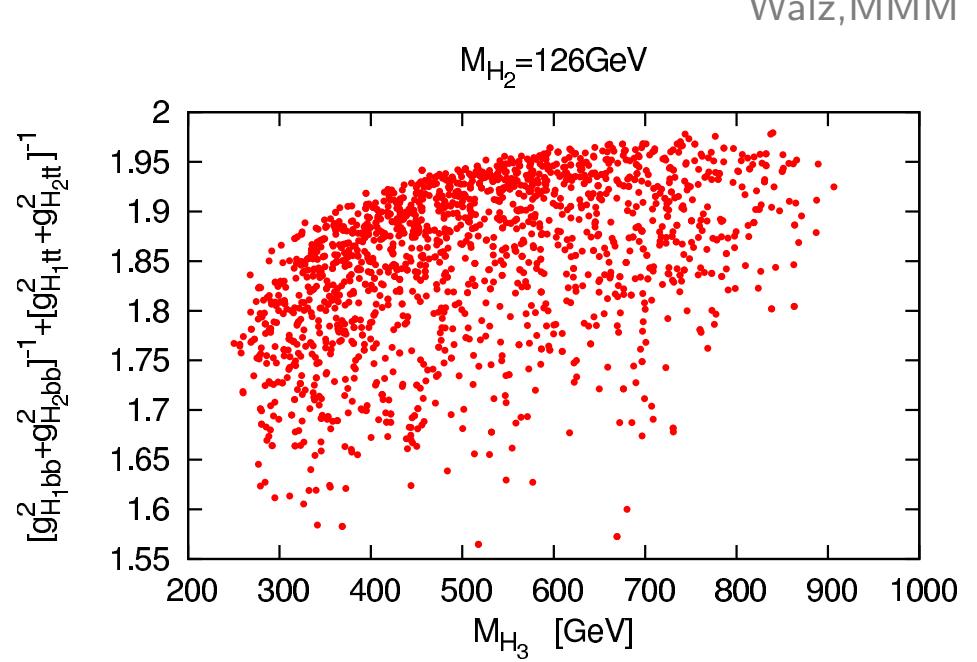
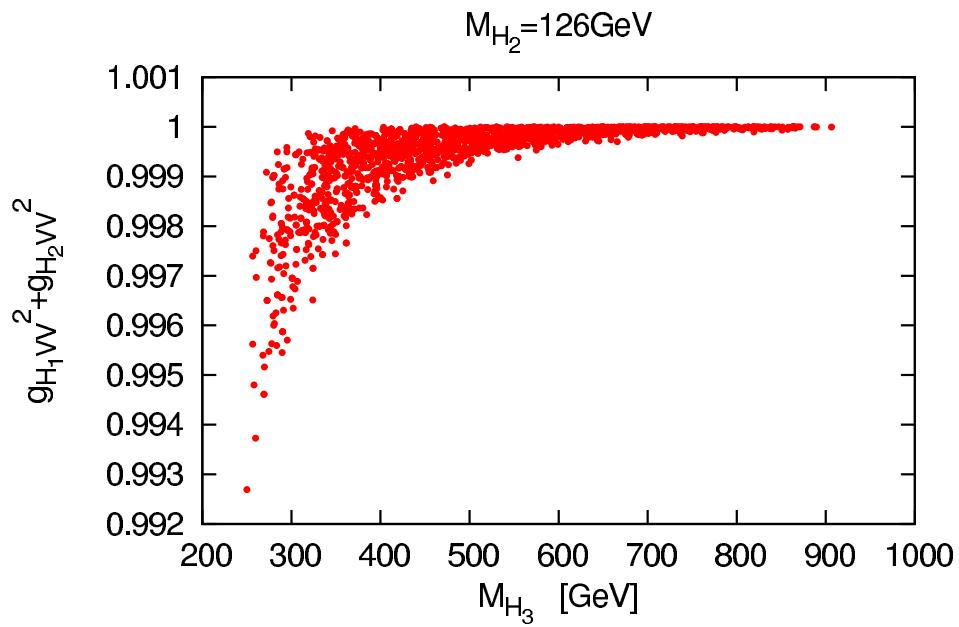
$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i VV}^2 &= 1 && \text{Higgs-gauge couplings} \\ \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i tt}^2} + \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i bb}^2} &= 1 && \text{Higgs-fermion couplings}\end{aligned}$$

[in units of SM couplings].

- Scenario 1 H_2 SM-like, only two lightest CP-even bosons discovered

Deviation of sum rules: distinguish NMSSM from MSSM

Violation of Sum Rules



H_2 is SM-like and only H_1 , H_2 have been discovered

NMSSM Coupling Measurement - Distinction of Models

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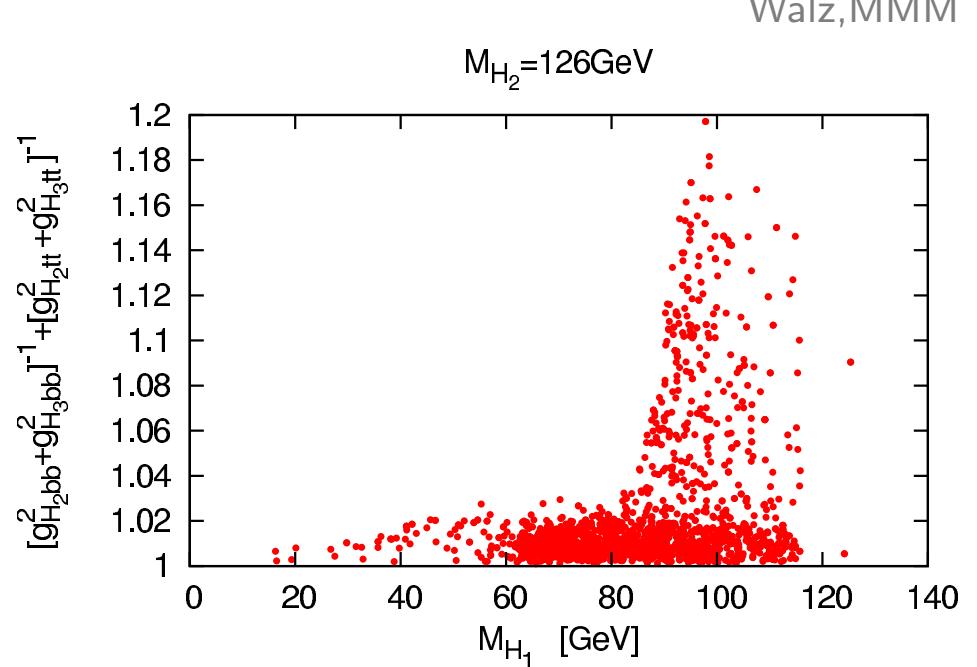
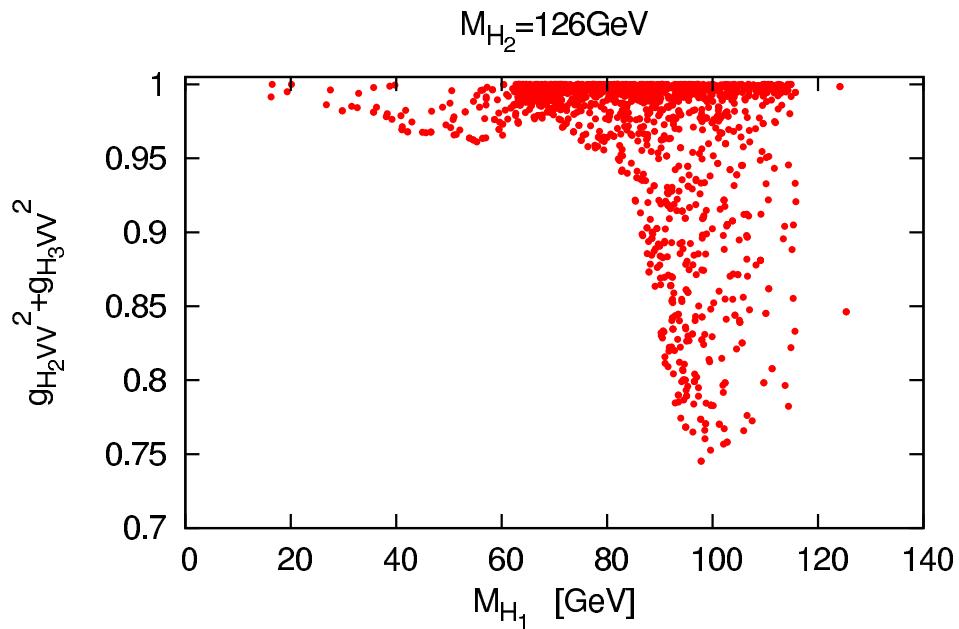
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[in units of SM couplings].

- **Scenario 1** H_2 SM-like, only two lightest CP-even bosons discovered
- **Scenario 2** H_2 SM-like and only H_2 and H_3 have been discovered

Deviation of sum rules: distinguish NMSSM from MSSM

Violation of Sum Rules



H_2 is SM-like and only H_2 , H_3 have been discovered

around 100 GeV H_1 and H_2 close in mass \rightsquigarrow large mixing

NMSSM Coupling Measurement - Distinction of Models

- What can we learn from coupling measurements?

Test coupling sum rules

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i VV}^2 &= 1 && \text{Higgs-gauge couplings} \\ \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i tt}^2} + \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i bb}^2} &= 1 && \text{Higgs-fermion couplings}\end{aligned}$$

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- Scenario 1 H_2 SM-like and only two lightest CP-even bosons discovered
- Scenario 2 H_2 SM-like and only H_2 and H_3 have been discovered

Deviation of sum rules: distinguish NMSSM from MSSM

- What can be learned about high mass scale?

some dependence of sum rule on heavy mass can be seen, however large spreading of points
large number of parameters at tree-level influence mixing \rightsquigarrow couplings of the Higgs bosons