

INSPECTING THE HIGGS FOR NEW WEAKLY INTERACTING PARTICLES

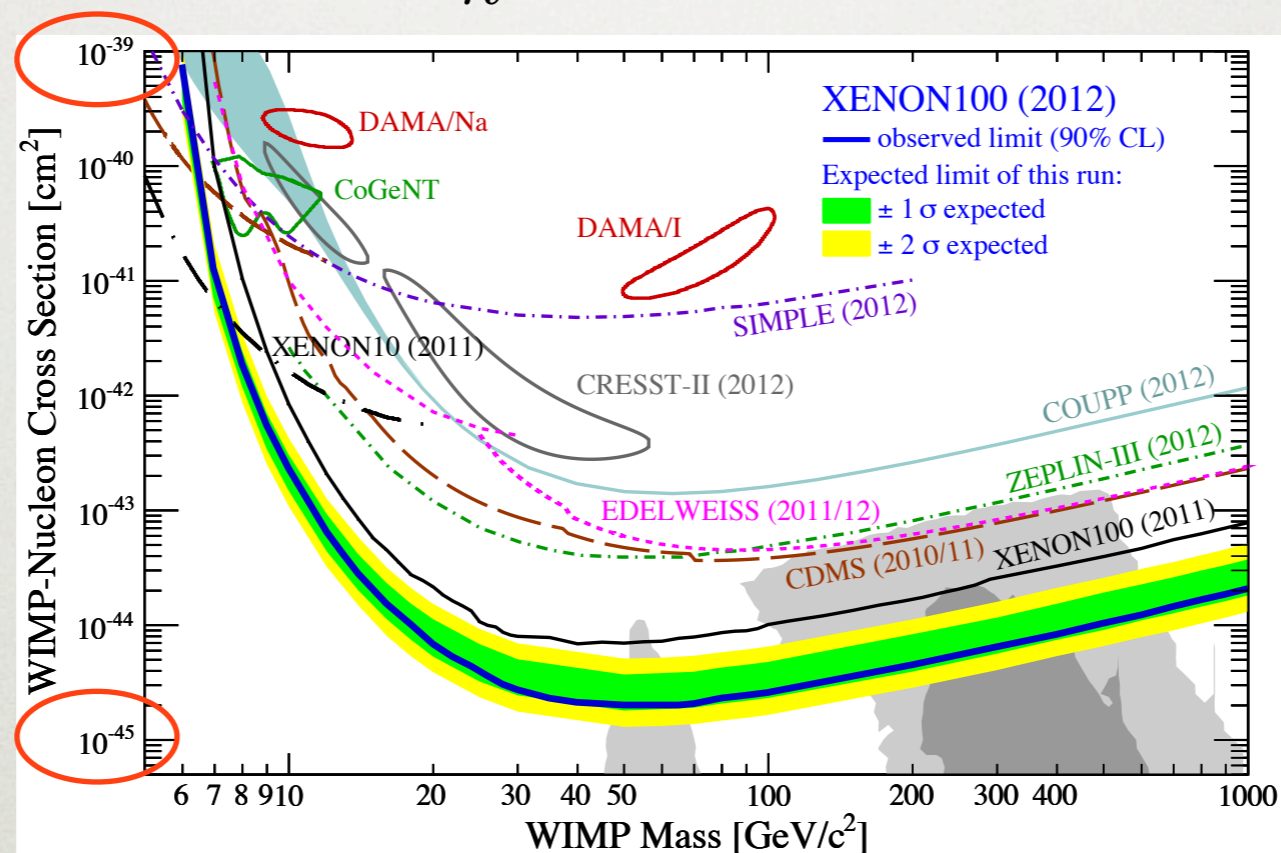
KATHRYN M. ZUREK
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Based on:
Cheung, Papucci, KZ 1203.5106
Cheung, McDermott, KZ 1302.0314

THE WIMP HAS NOT REVEALED ITSELF UNDERGROUND...

Scattering through the Z boson: ruled out

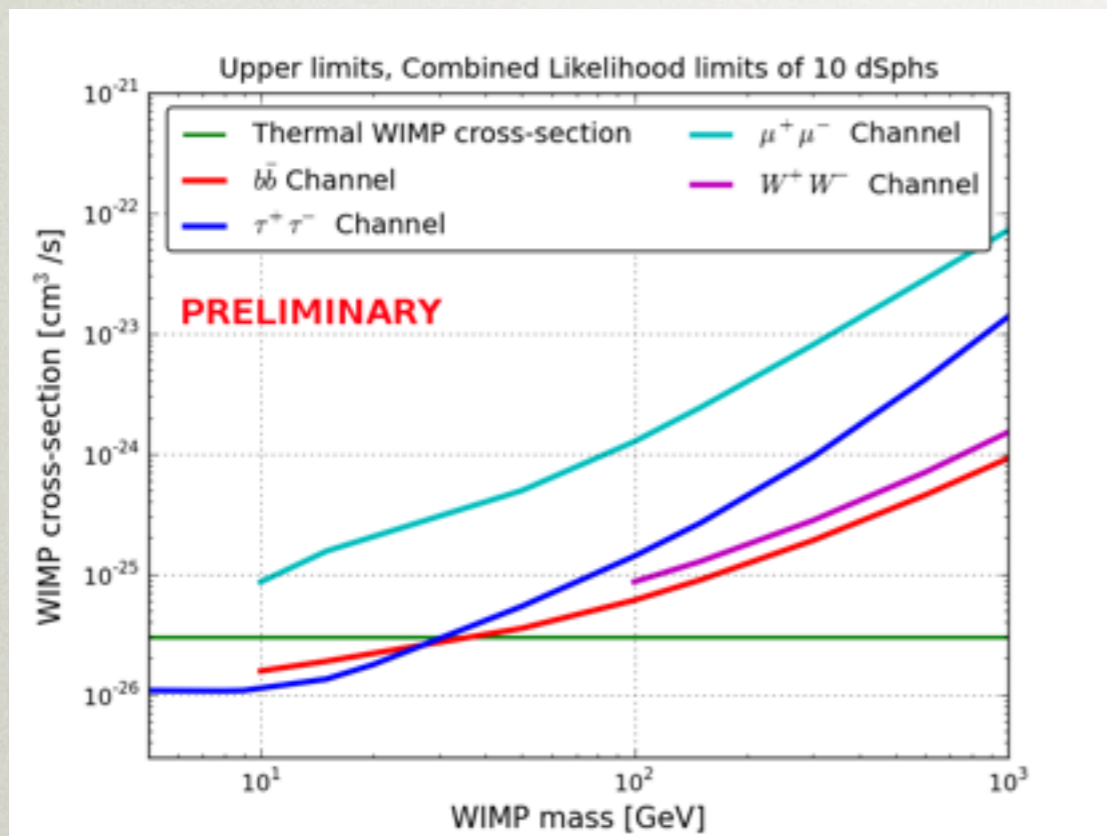
$$\sigma_n \sim 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2$$



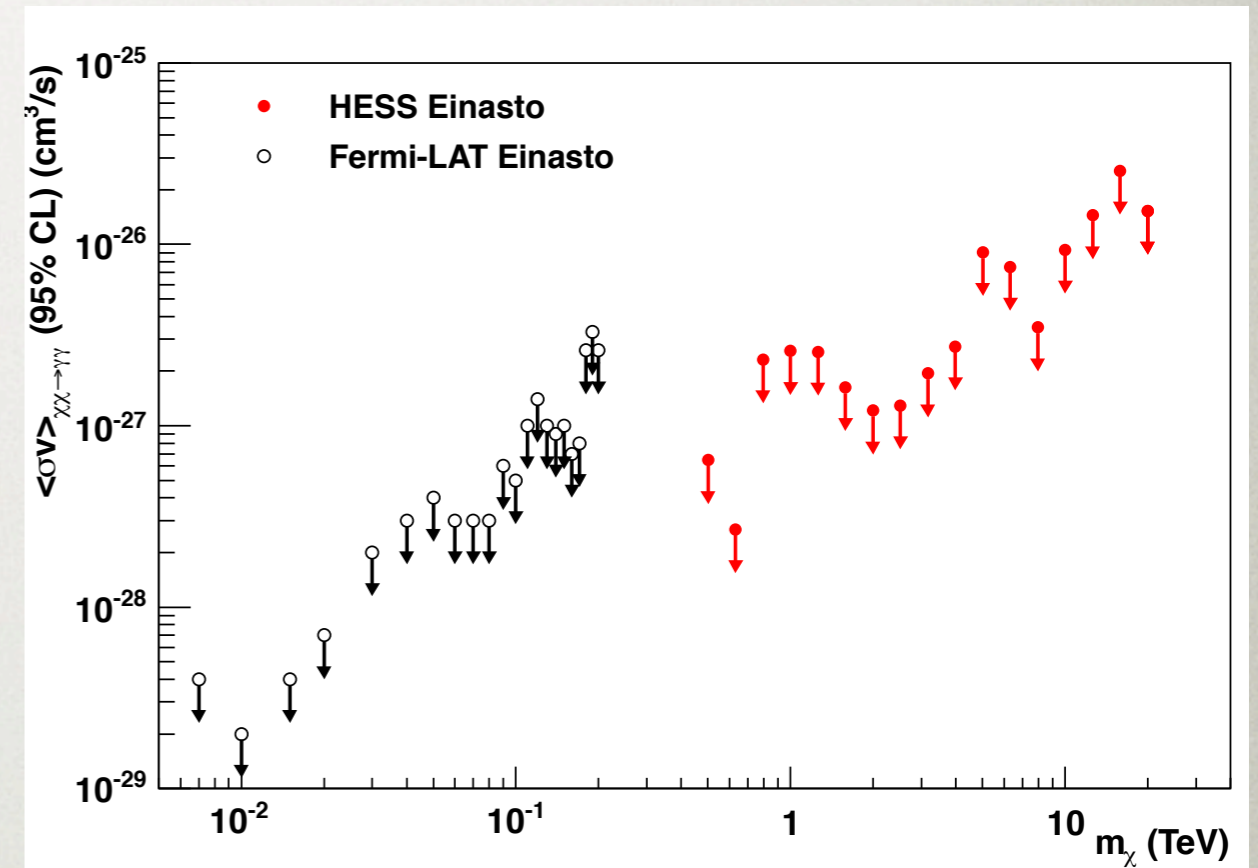
Next important benchmark:
Scattering through the Higgs

$$\sigma_n \sim 10^{-45-46} \text{ cm}^2$$

...IN SPACE...



Fermi



...OR AT COLLIDERS



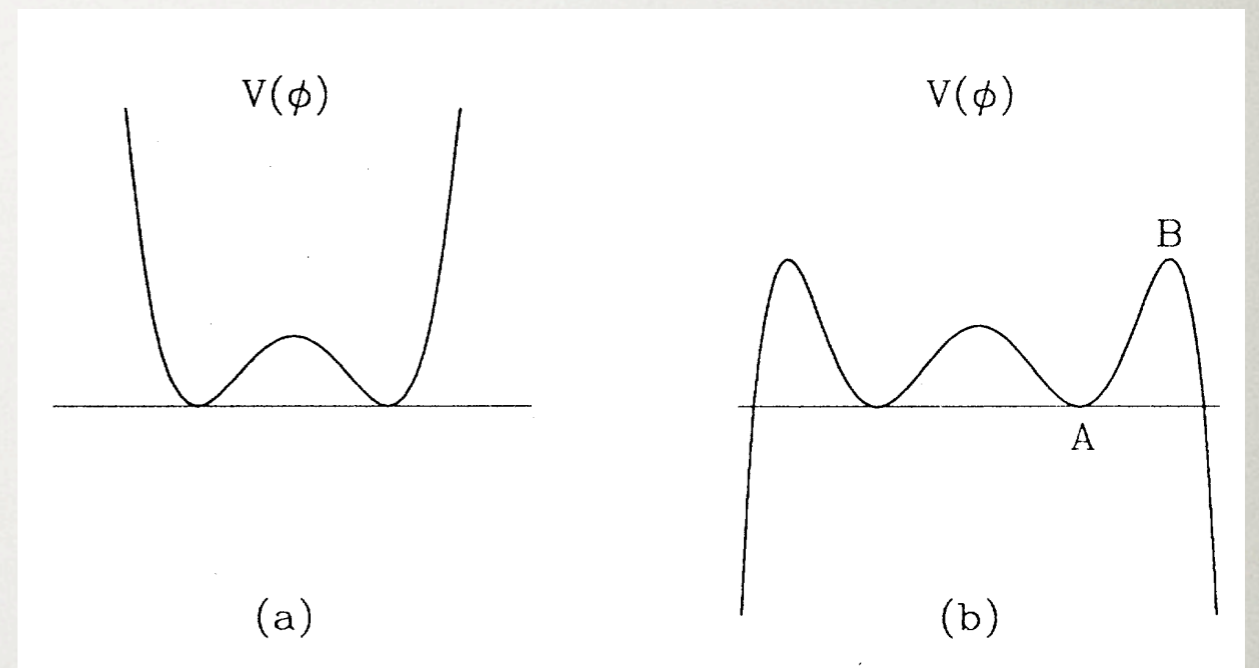
*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena shown. All limits quoted are observed minus 1 σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.

WHAT NEXT?

- We have the Higgs, and nothing else
- ((Panic. The end of particle physics is nigh.))
- (Bigger detectors, higher energies.)
- Look in new places
- Optimize existing searches
- Get over naturalness addiction
- Use DM as a motivating principle for where to look

INSPECTING THE HIGGS ...

- ... through vacuum stability and DM
- Quartic runs to smaller values via RGEs.



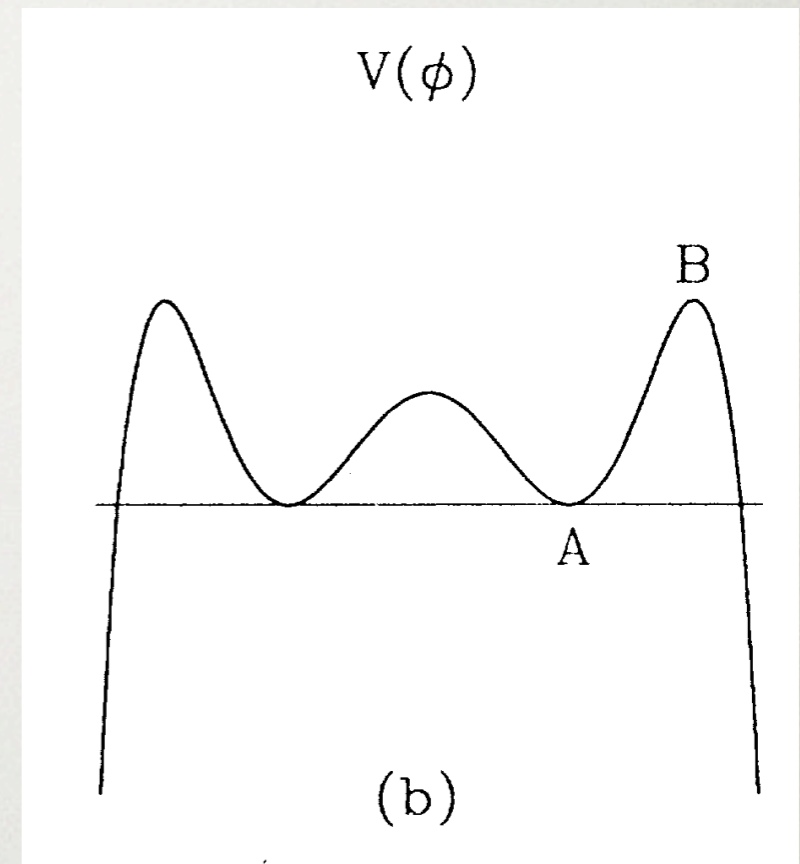
$$b_{\lambda_H}^{(1)} = 12y_b^2\lambda_H - 12y_b^4 - \frac{9}{5}g_1^2\lambda_H - 9g_2^2\lambda_H + \frac{27g_1^4}{100} + \frac{9}{10}g_2^2g_1^2 + \frac{9g_2^4}{4} + 12\lambda_H y_t^2 + 4\lambda_H y_\tau^2 + 12\lambda_H^2 - 12y_t^4 - 4y_\tau^4$$

- Depending on IR value, quartic can become negative at high scale.

$$\frac{dg}{dt} = \frac{b_g^{(1)}}{(4\pi)^2}$$

INSPECTING THE HIGGS ...

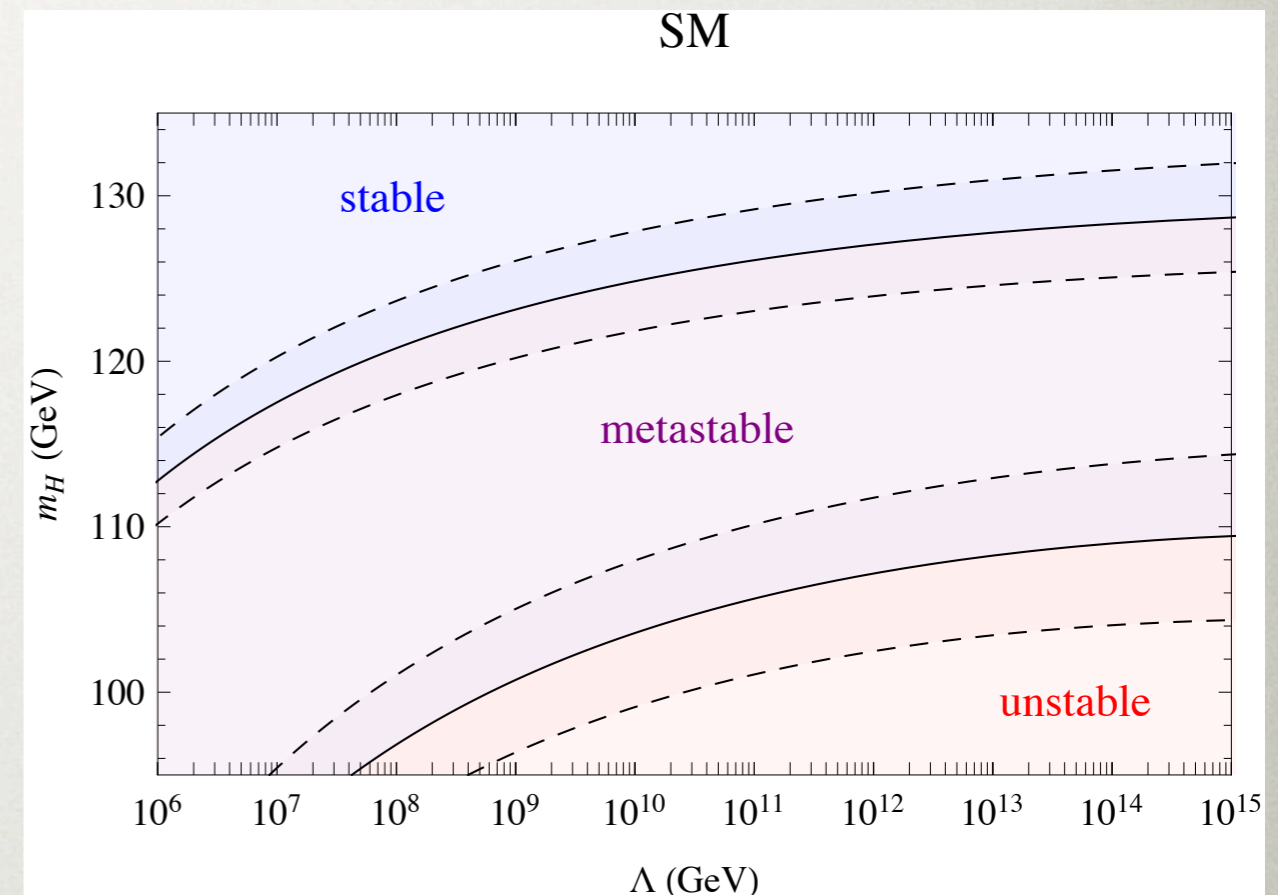
- ... through vacuum stability and DM
- Don't require absolute stability, only stability on timescales of the order of the age of the universe
- Can compute tunneling probability as a function of length scale of bounc



$$\Gamma = \max \left[R^{-4} \exp(-16\pi^2/3|\hat{\lambda}_H|) \right] \Big|_{R^{-1} < \Lambda}$$

INSPECTING THE HIGGS ...

- ... through vacuum stability and DM
- Suppose we have electroweak DM interacting with the Higgs and nothing else.
- What does that imply about where New Physics must enter?



INSPECTING THE HIGGS FOR STABILITY

- Start with a minimal DM set-up;
Higgs + DM and nothing else

Bino / Higgsino DM

singlet/doublet fermion: $-\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}m_S S^2 + m_D D D^c + y_S H S D + y_S^c H^c S D^c$

Wino / Higgsino DM

triplet/doublet fermion: $-\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}m_T T^2 + m_D D D^c + y_T H T D + y_T^c H^c T D^c$

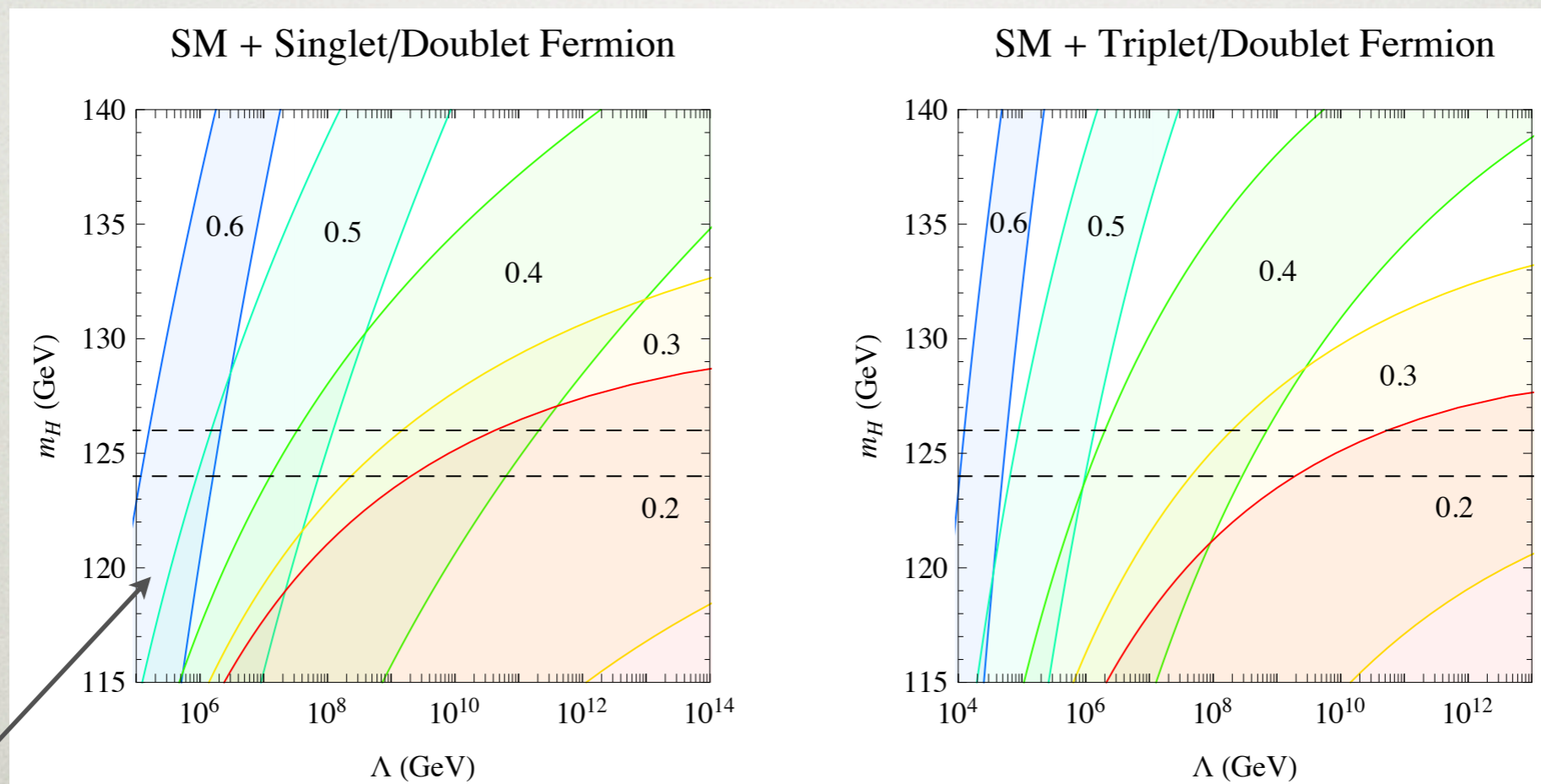
- Important effects on vacuum stability

STABILITY AND DM

Cheung, Papucci, KZ 1203.5106

singlet/doublet fermion: $-\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}m_S S^2 + m_D D D^c + y_S H S D + y_S^c H^c S D^c$

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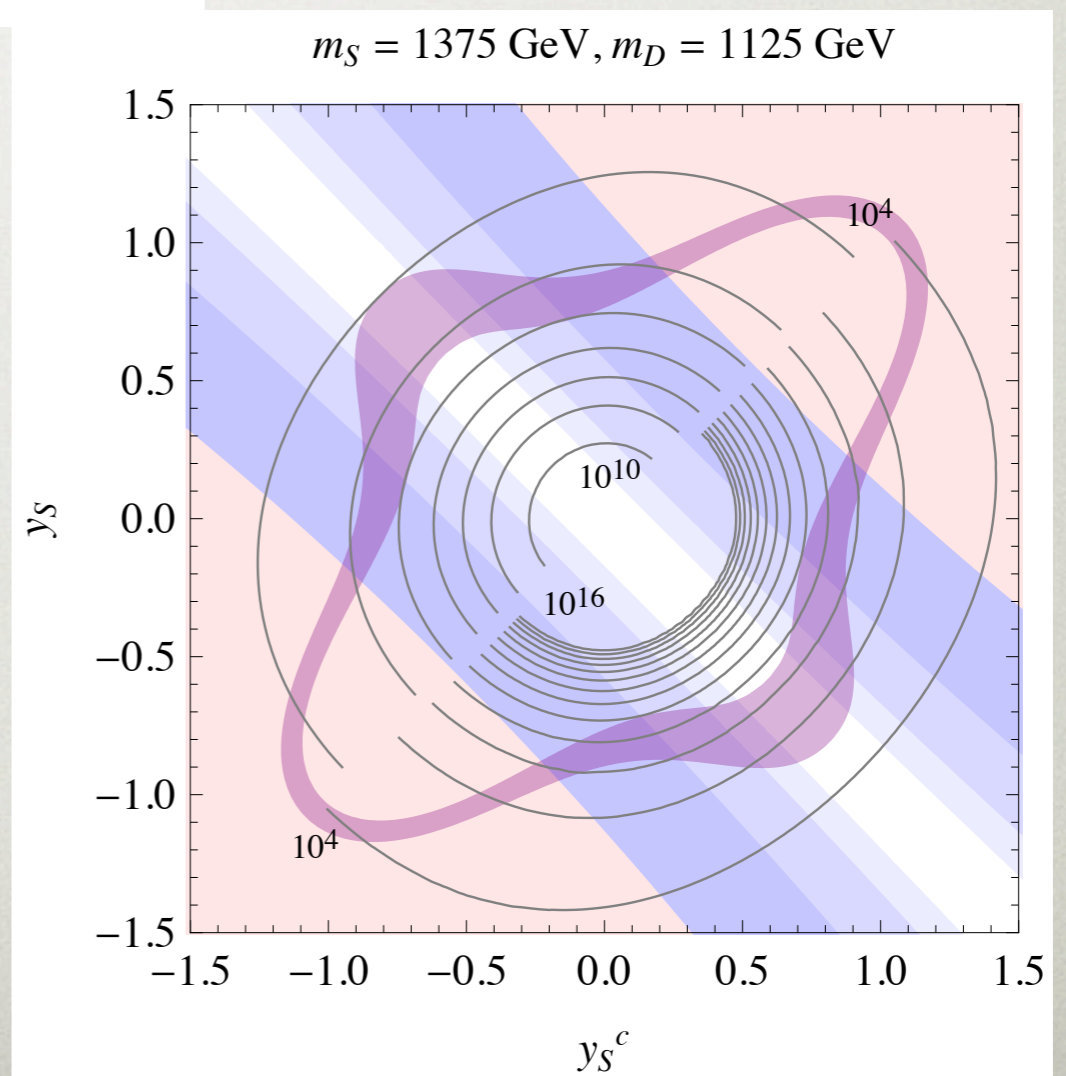
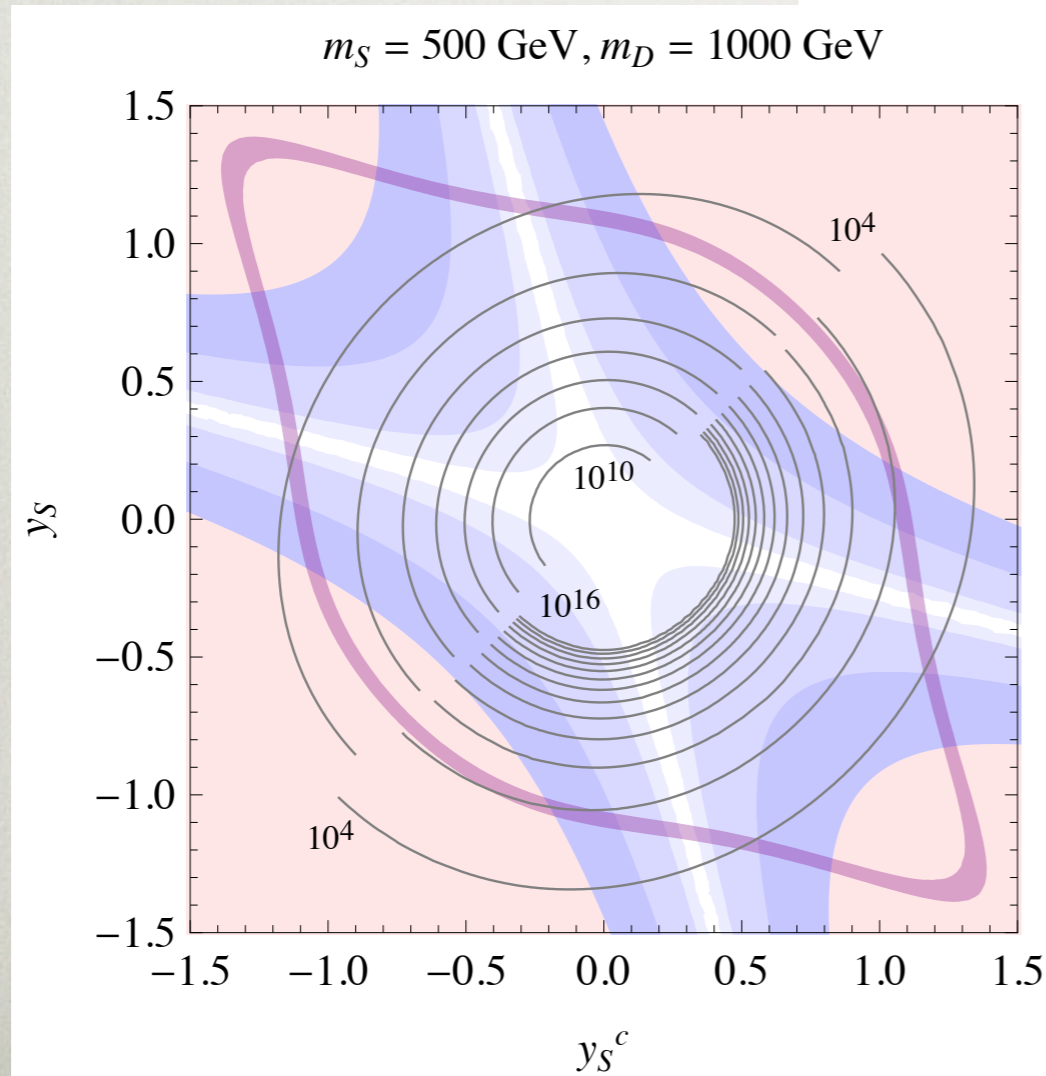
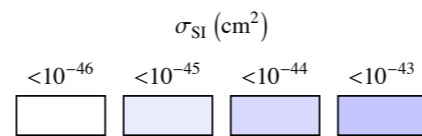
Metastability bands

STABILITY AND DM

- Direct Detection and Relic Density can probe the couplings
- Relic density in particular can place a “floor” on the size of the couplings to the Higgs

EFFECTS OF DD AND RELIC DENSITY

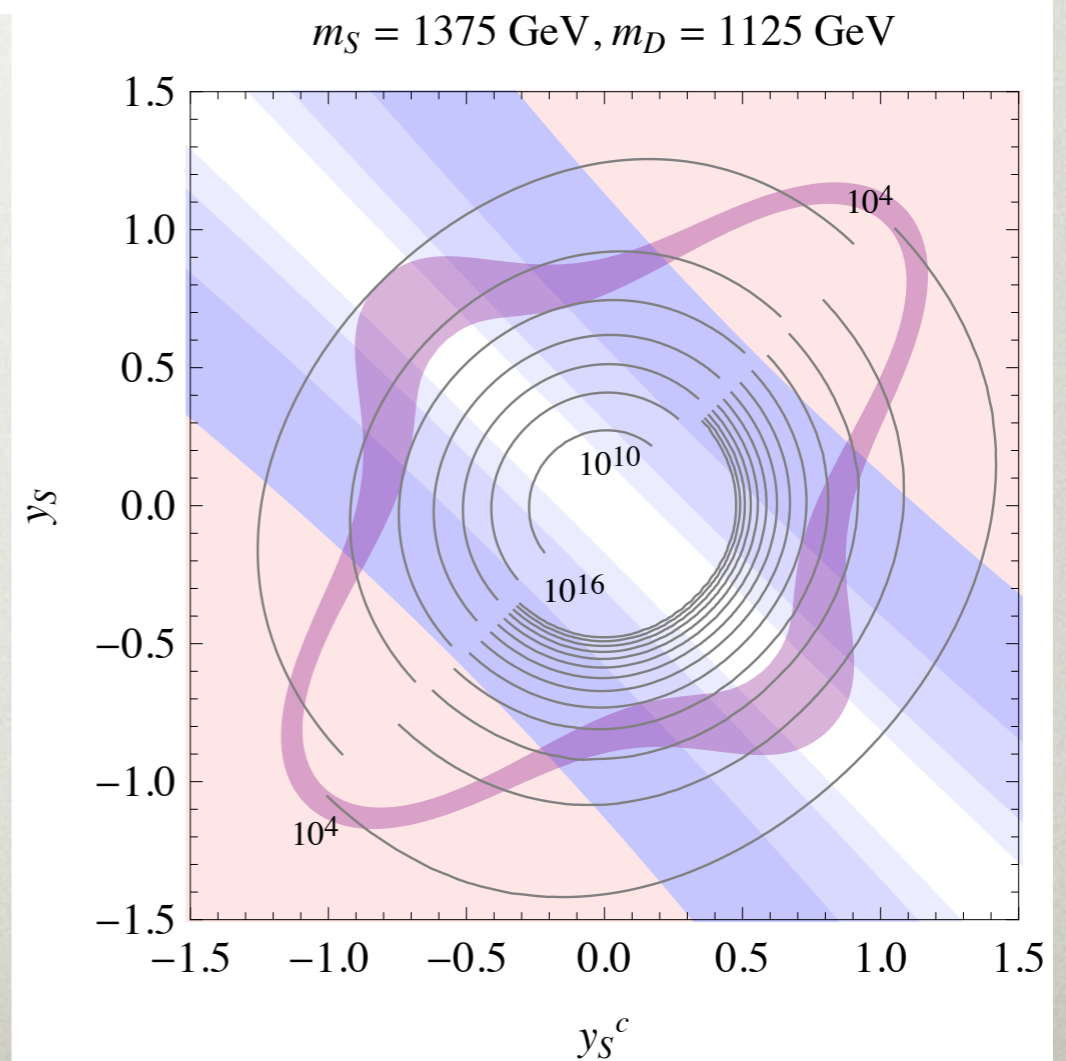
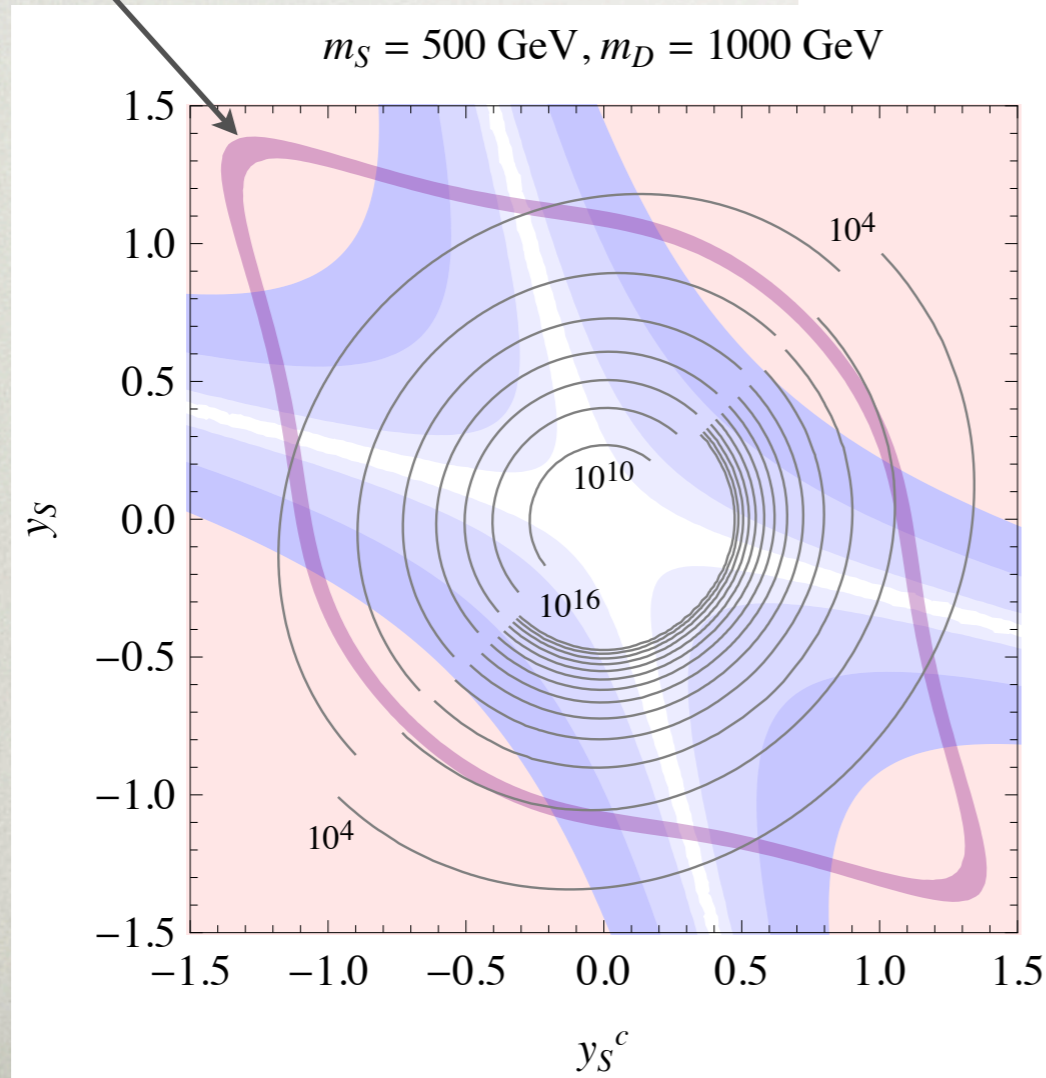
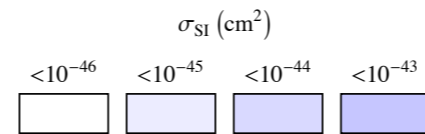
singlet/doublet fermion:
$$-\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}m_S S^2 + m_D D D^c + y_S H S D + y_S^c H^c S D^c$$



EFFECTS OF DD AND RELIC DENSITY

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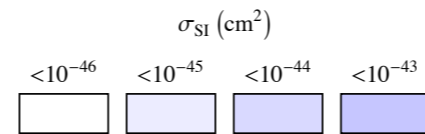
Correct relic density



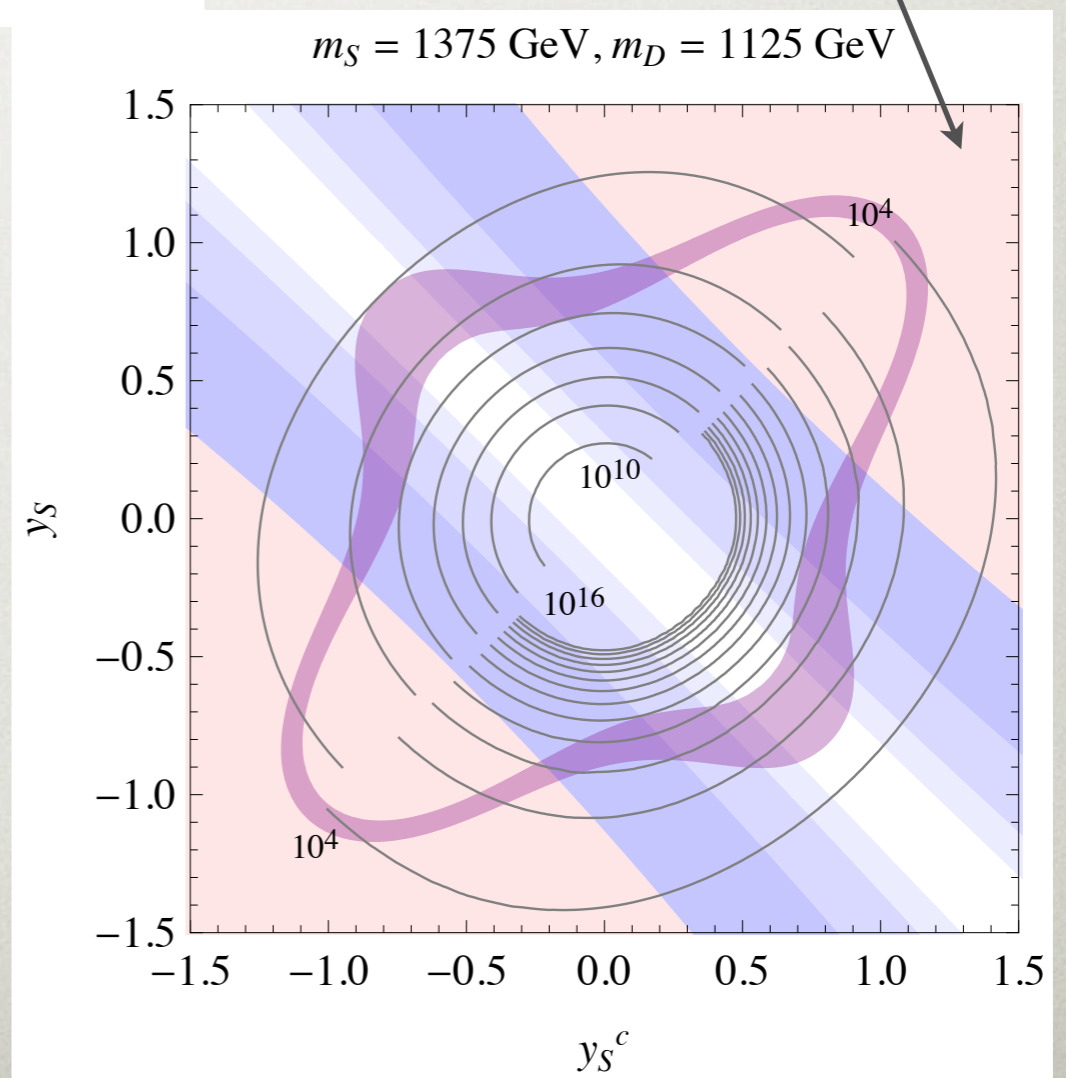
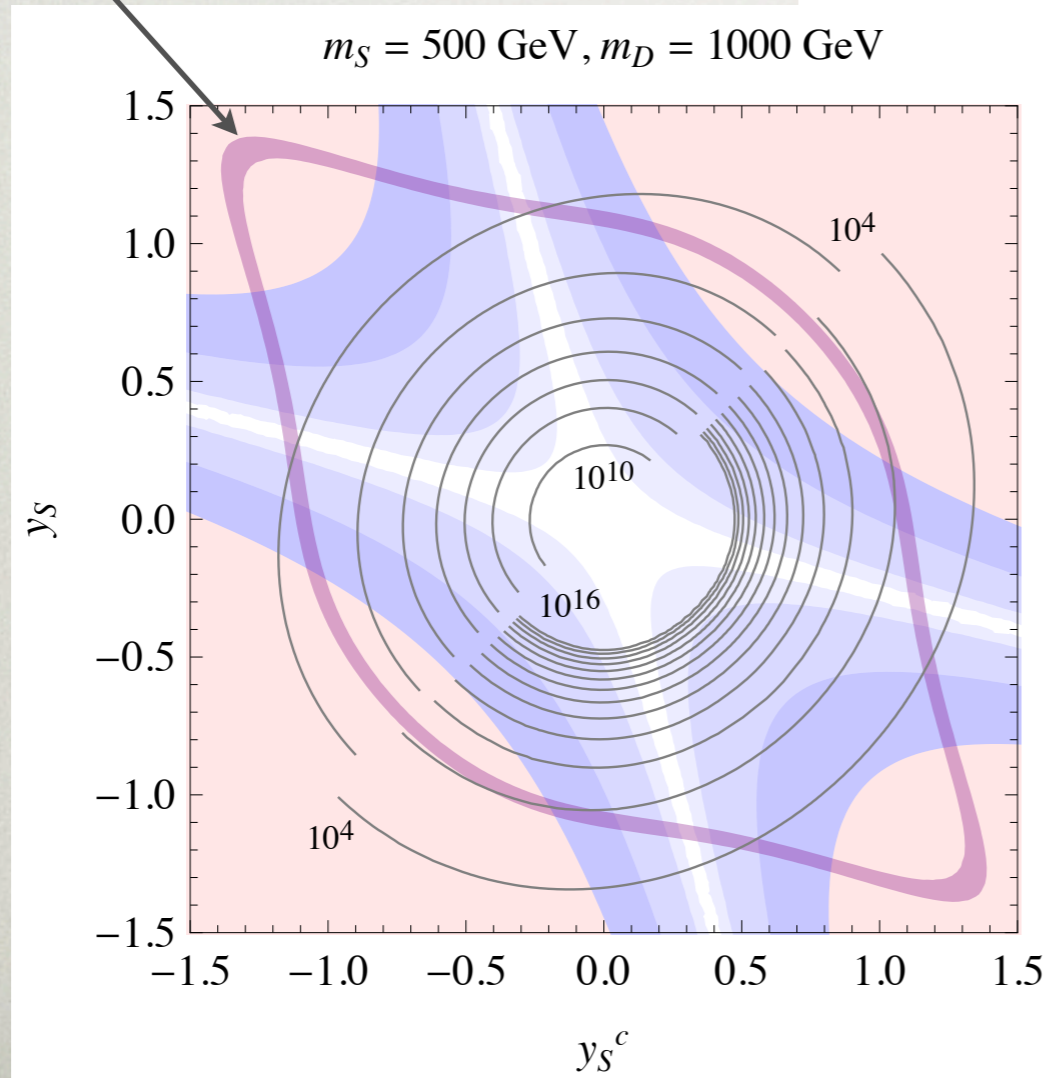
EFFECTS OF DD AND RELIC DENSITY

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Correct relic density



DD cross-section

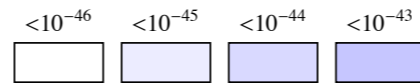


EFFECTS OF DD AND RELIC DENSITY

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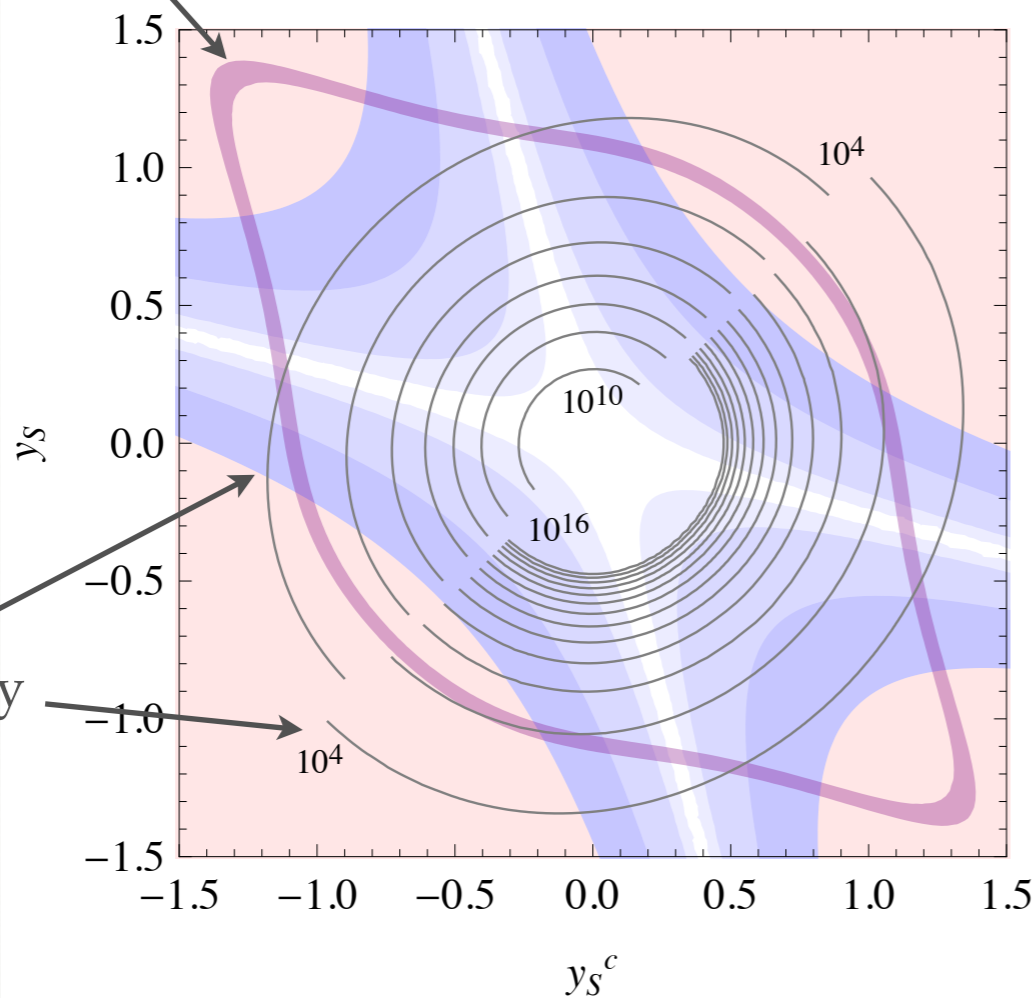
Correct relic density

$\sigma_{SI} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$

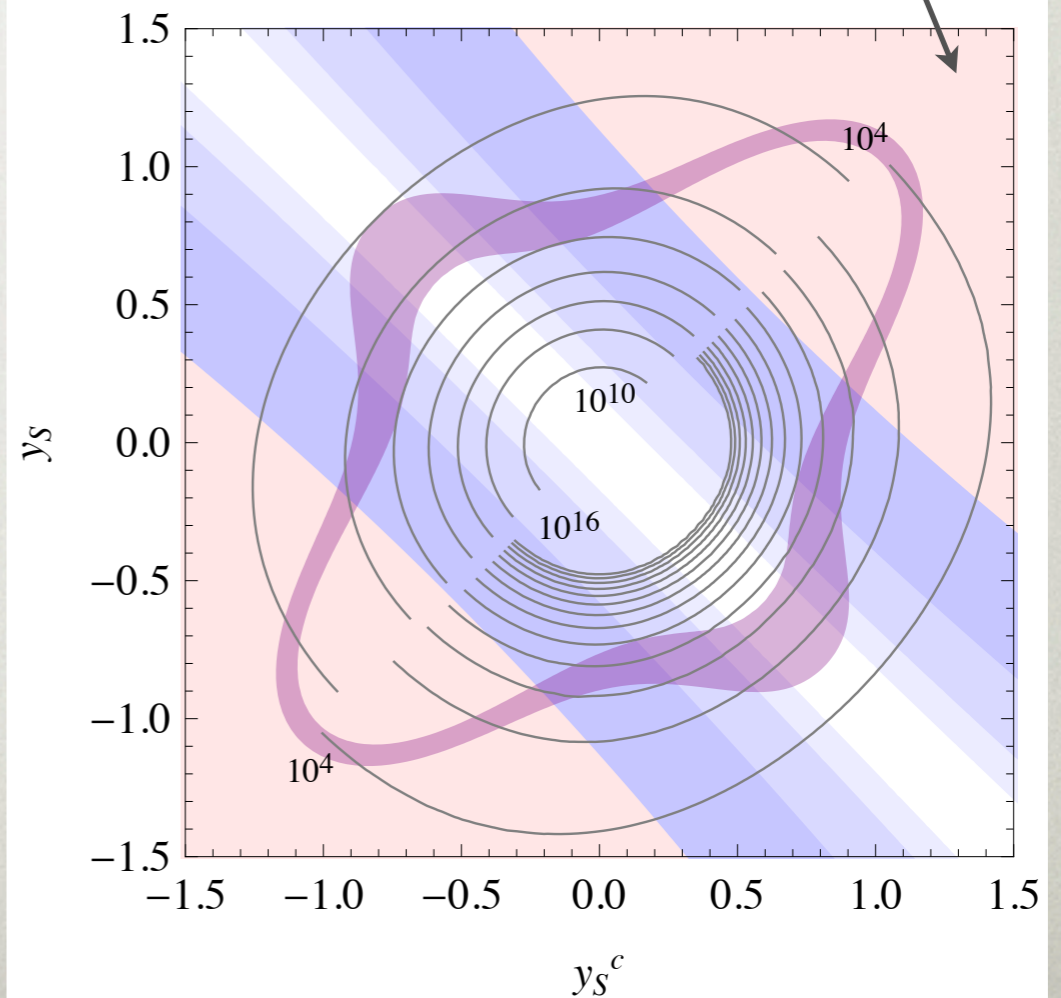


DD cross-section

$m_S = 500 \text{ GeV}, m_D = 1000 \text{ GeV}$



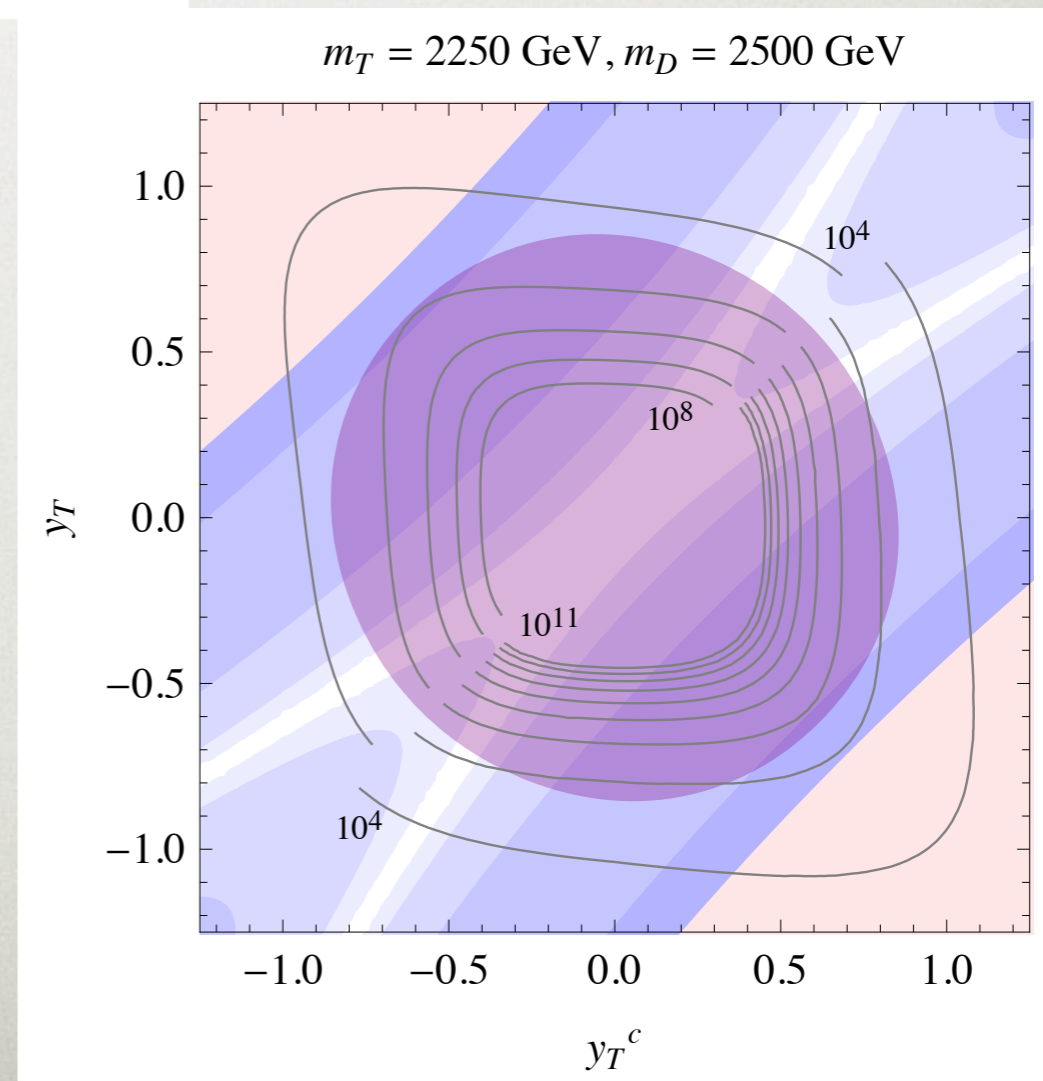
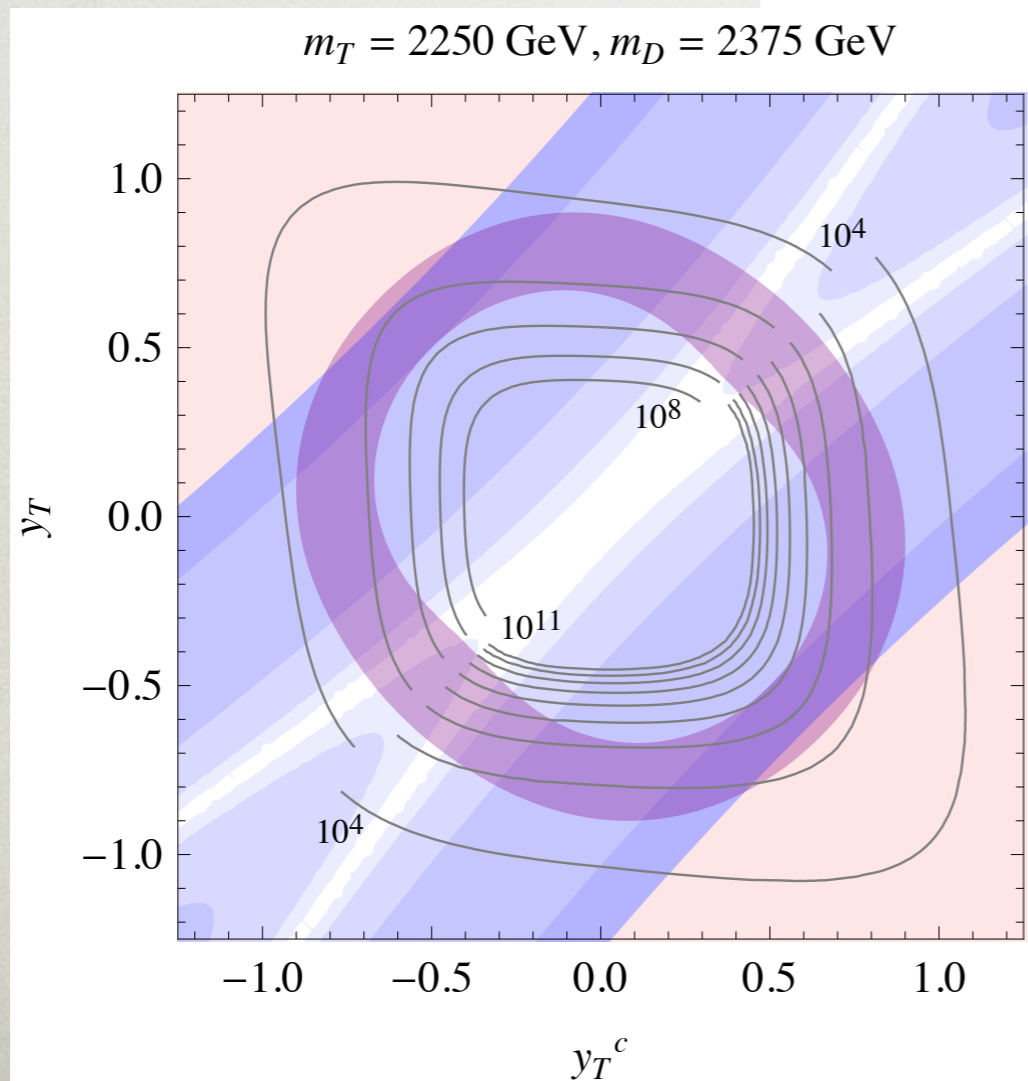
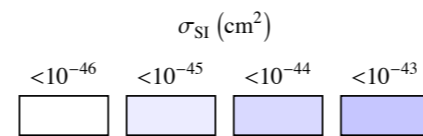
$m_S = 1375 \text{ GeV}, m_D = 1125 \text{ GeV}$



Stability
Meta-stability
bounds

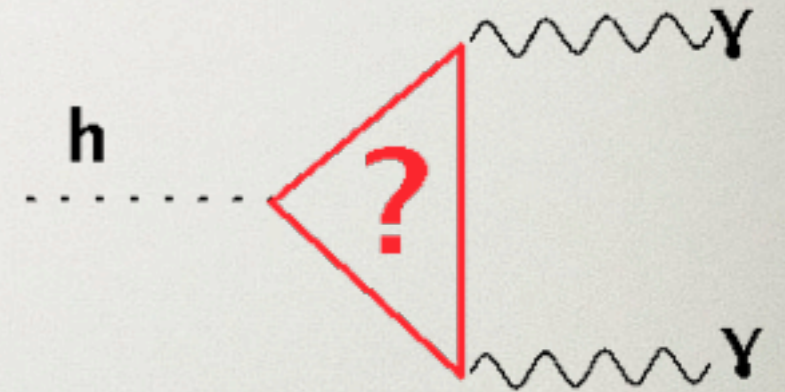
EFFECTS OF DD AND RELIC DENSITY

triplet/doublet fermion: $-\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}m_T T^2 + m_D DD^c + y_T HTD + y_T^c H^c TD^c$



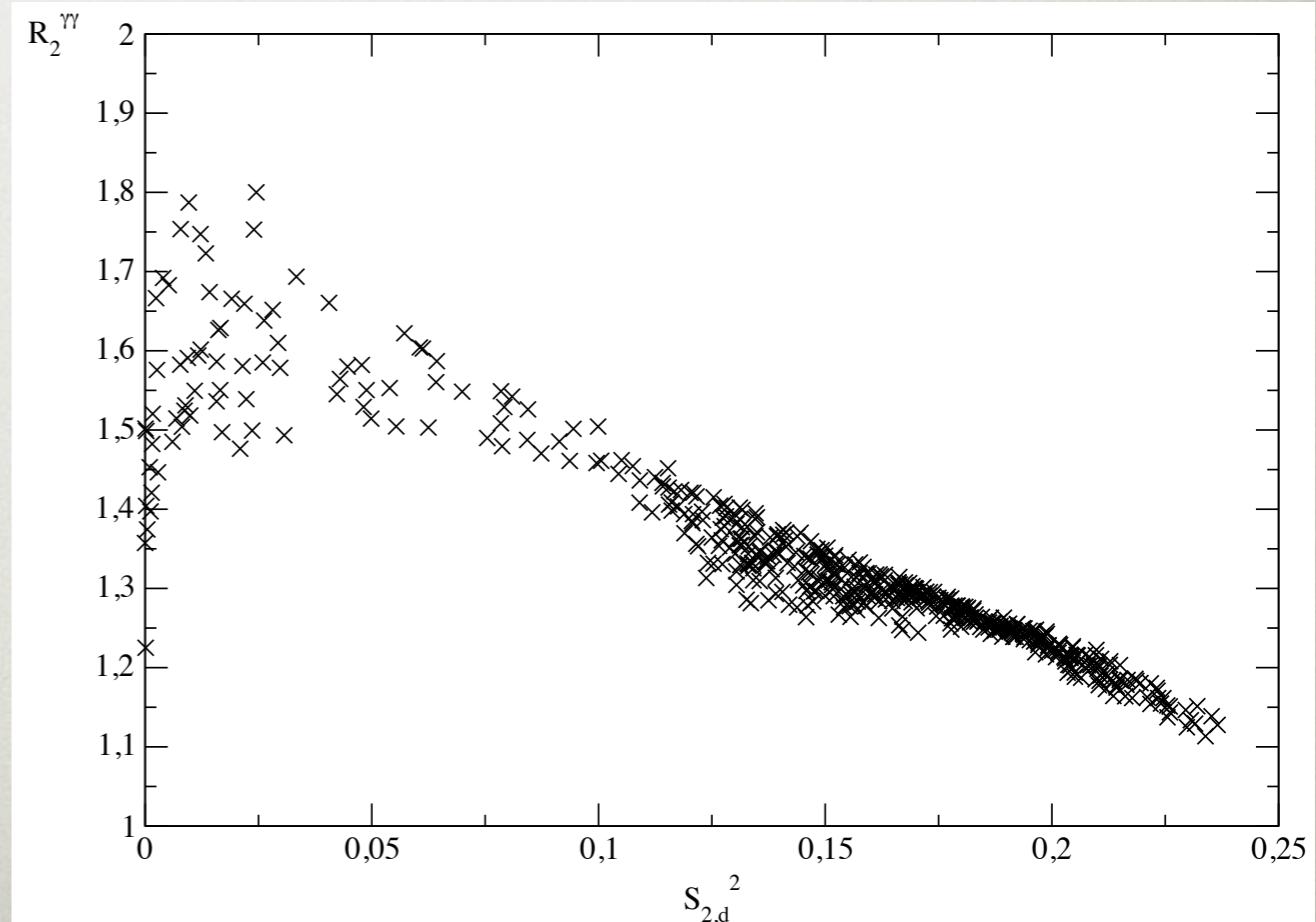
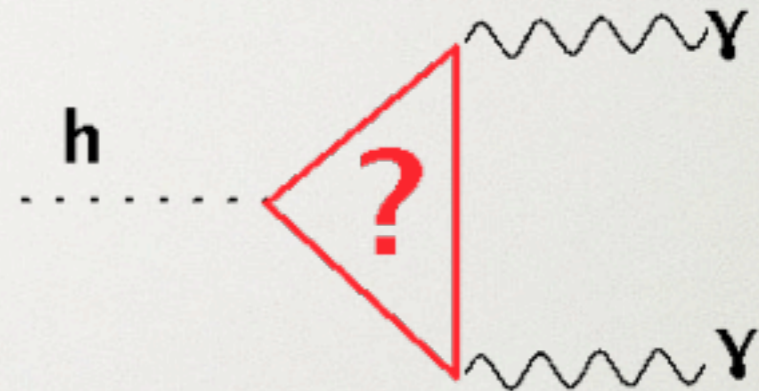
INSPECTING THE HIGGS ...

- ... for new weakly interacting particles through its decay modes
- Plenty of scanning in the literature.
- How do we think about separating which combinations of observables are relevant for which combinations of theoretical parameters?



INSPECTING THE HIGGS

- Embed in specific models, e.g. NMSSM
- Boost $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ by depleting total width



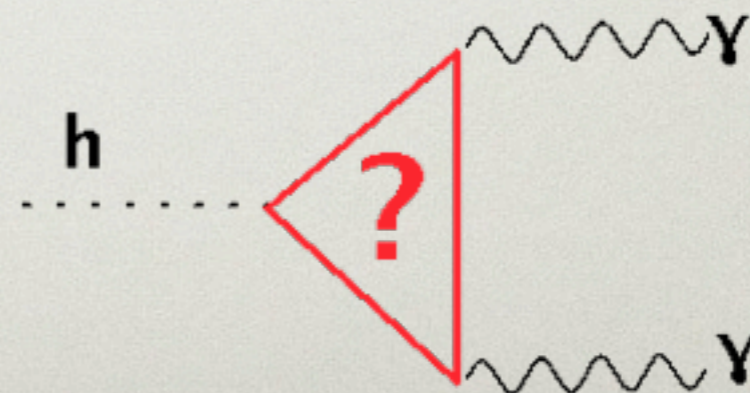
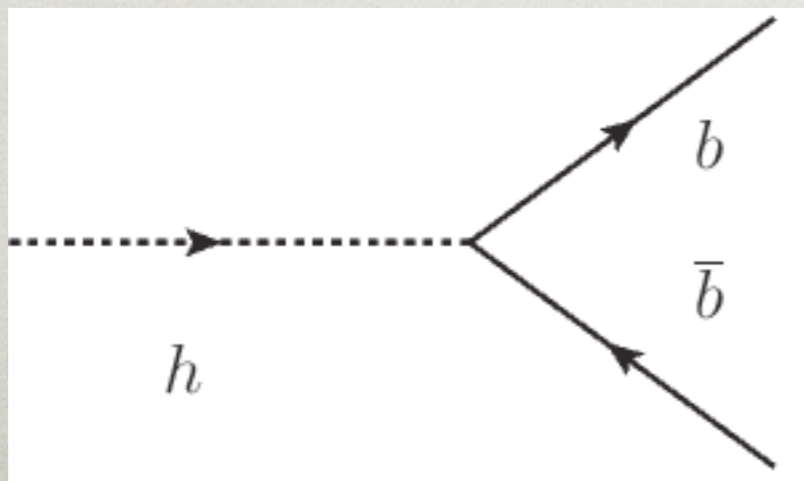
INSPECTING THE HIGGS

Cheung, McDermott, KZ 1302.0314

- More general question: how to map Higgs physics to new physics from Higgs observations?

- Basic observables: $R[\mathcal{O}] = \mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}_{\text{SM}};$
 $R_i^j \equiv R[\sigma(jj \rightarrow h) \times \text{Br}(h \rightarrow ii)]$

- Mixing and loop effects



TREES AND LOOPS

- Can easily separate tree level effects from loop effects by looking at *ratios* of observables
- Example of a story: Singlet + 2 HDM + new EW states
- Suppose new colored particles will show up elsewhere first

INSPECTING THE HIGGS

Cheung, McDermott, KZ

- Singlet + 2 HDM + new EW states
- Mixing: two angles

$$h = \sum_I P_I H_I \quad I = u, d, s$$

$$P_I = (\cos \alpha \cos \gamma, -\sin \alpha \cos \gamma, -\sin \gamma)$$

- Singlet mixing and deviation from SM decoupling limit

$$\delta = \alpha - \beta + \pi/2,$$

INSPECTING THE HIGGS

$$h = \sum_I P_I H_I$$

$$P_I = (\cos \alpha \cos \gamma, -\sin \alpha \cos \gamma, -\sin \gamma)$$

$$d_t = \cos \gamma \cos \alpha / \sin \beta = \cos \gamma \cos \delta (1 + \tan \delta \cot \beta)$$

$$d_b = -\cos \gamma \sin \alpha / \cos \beta = \cos \gamma \cos \delta (1 - \tan \delta \tan \beta)$$

Tree:

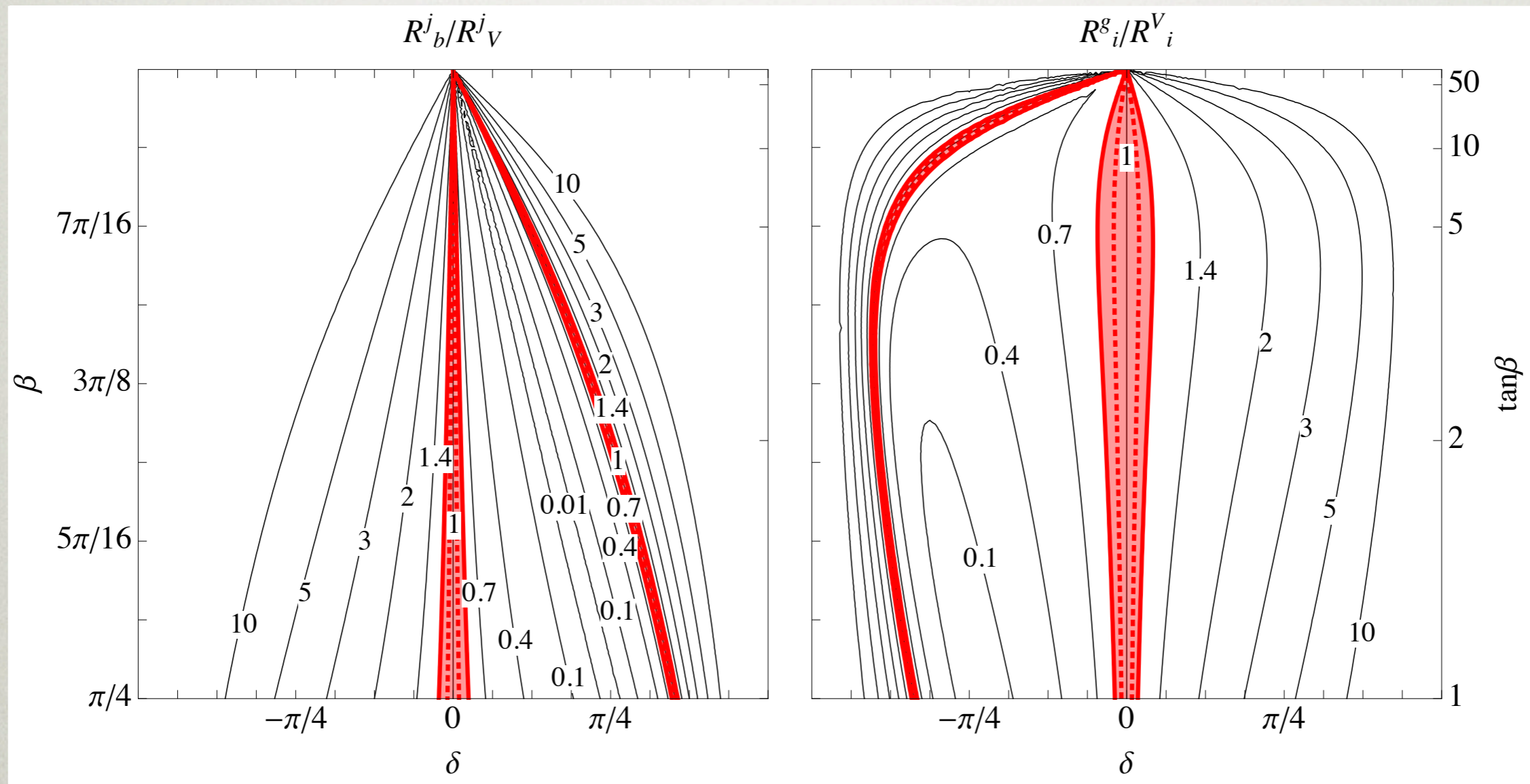
$$d_V = \cos \gamma \sin(\beta - \alpha) = \cos \gamma \cos \delta$$

$$d_i = \sum_I P_I \eta_{I,i}$$
$$\eta_{I,i} = \frac{v}{m_i} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial v_I}$$

EXTRACT

$\tan \beta, \tan \delta$

Cheung, McDermott, KZ 1302.0314



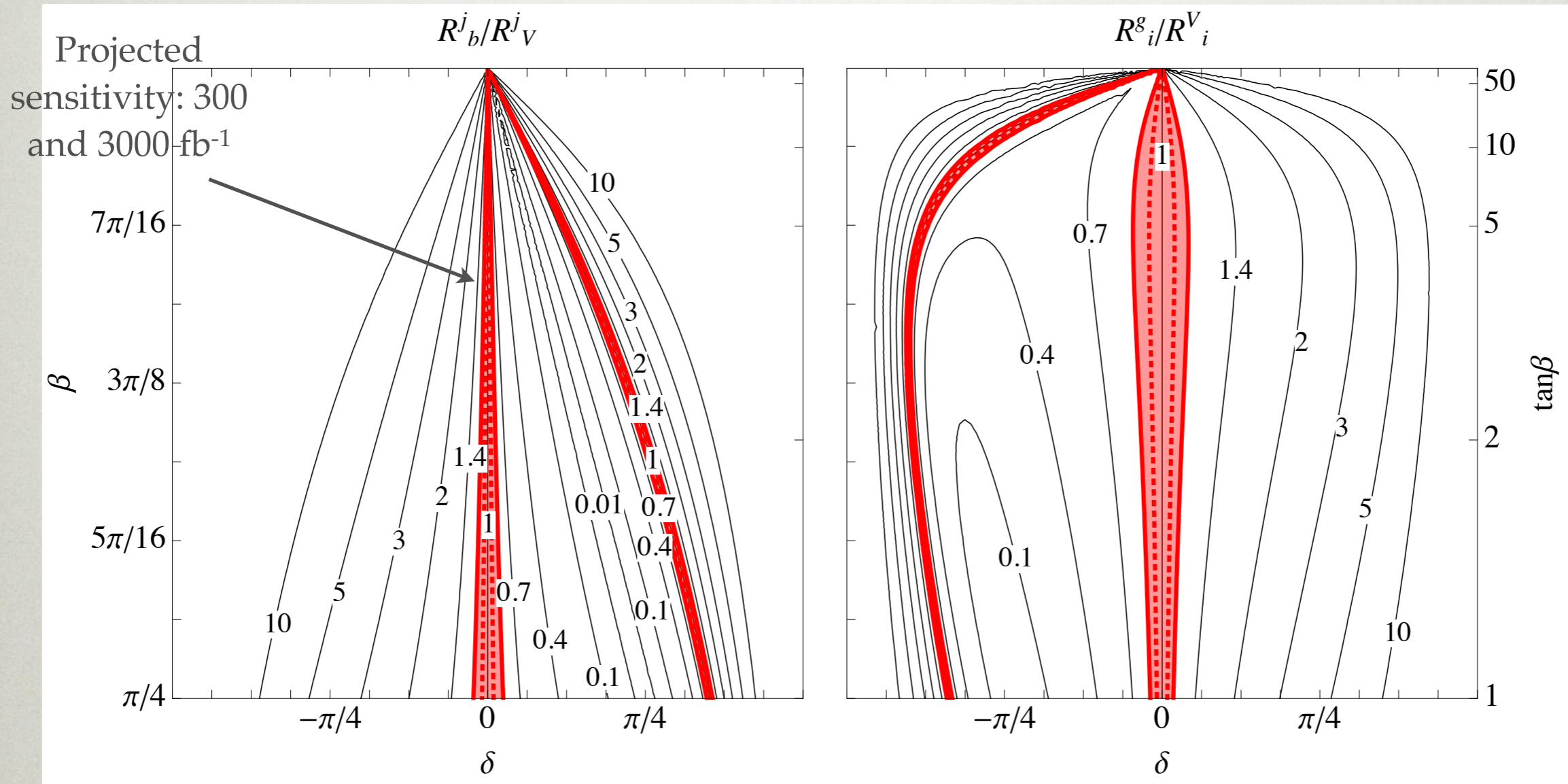
$$\frac{R_b^j}{R_V^j} = \frac{R_\ell^j}{R_V^j} = \frac{|d_b|^2}{|d_V|^2} = (1 - \tan \delta \tan \beta)^2$$

$$\frac{R_i^g}{R_i^V} \simeq |\mathcal{A}_{g,t}(1 + \tan \delta \cot \beta) + \mathcal{A}_{g,b}(1 - \tan \delta \tan \beta)|^2$$

EXTRACT

$\tan \beta$, $\tan \delta$

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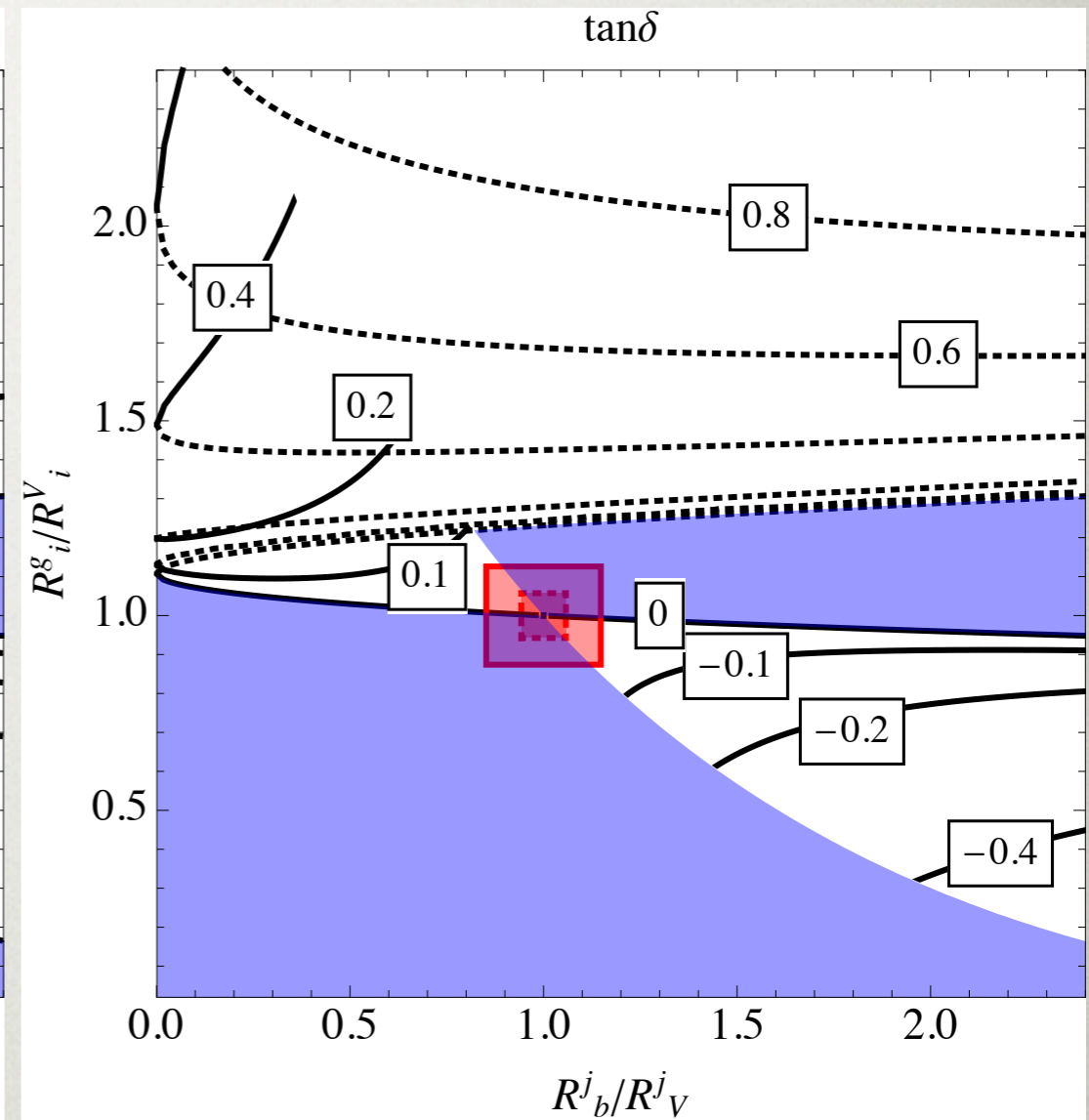
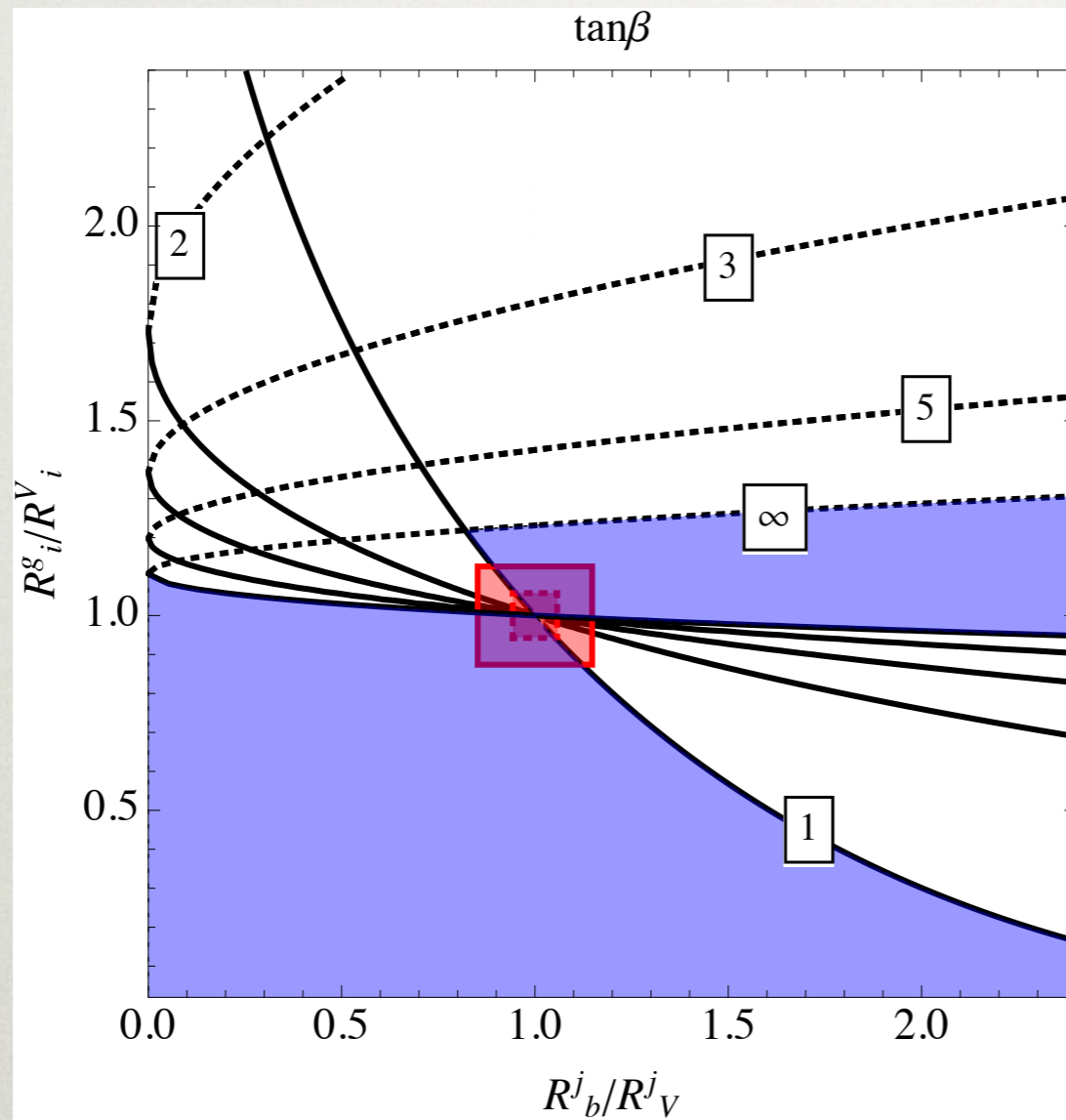


$$\frac{R_b^j}{R_V^j} = \frac{R_\ell^j}{R_V^j} = \frac{|d_b|^2}{|d_V|^2} = (1 - \tan \delta \tan \beta)^2$$

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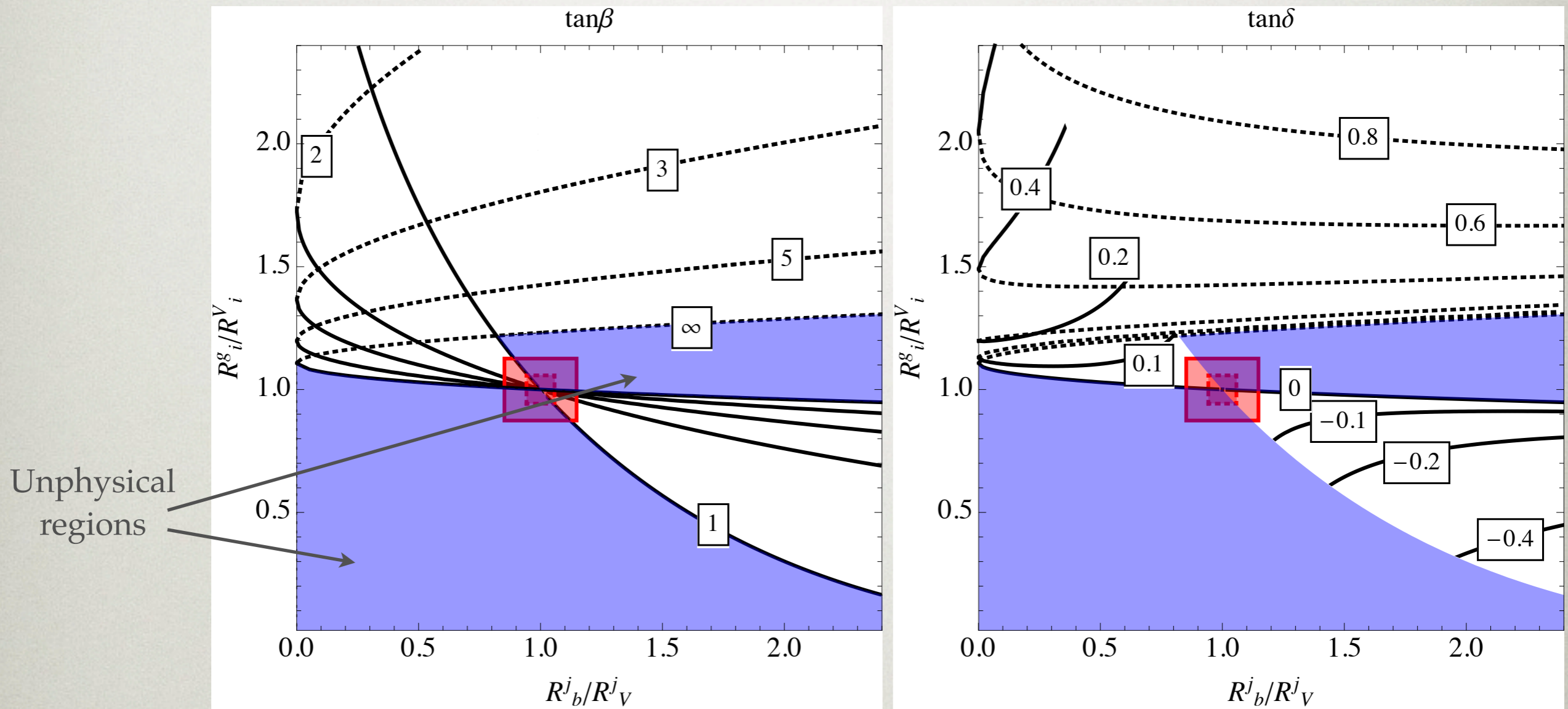
EXTRACT

$\tan \beta$, $\tan \delta$



EXTRACT

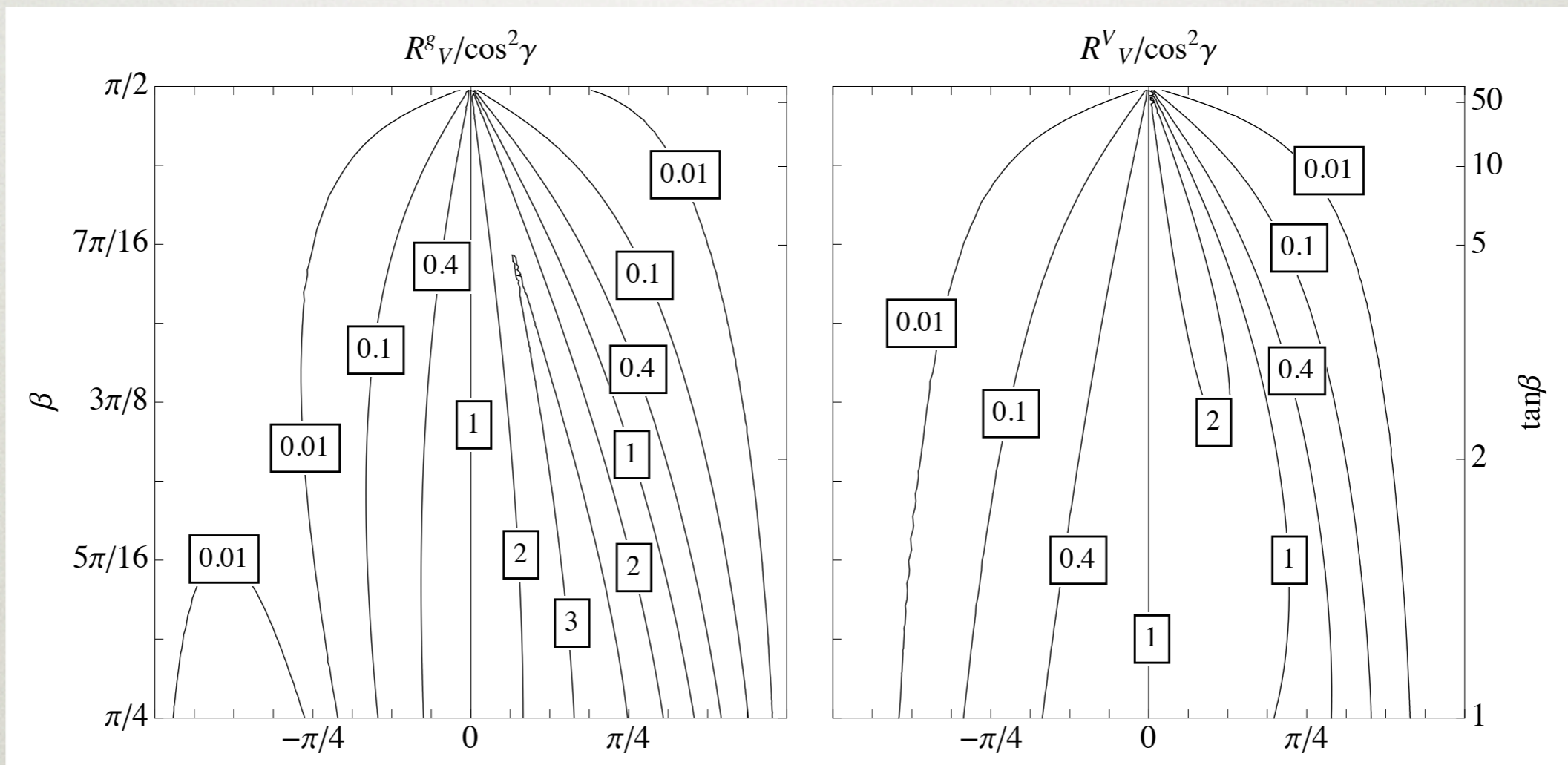
$\tan \beta$, $\tan \delta$



EXTRACT

COS γ

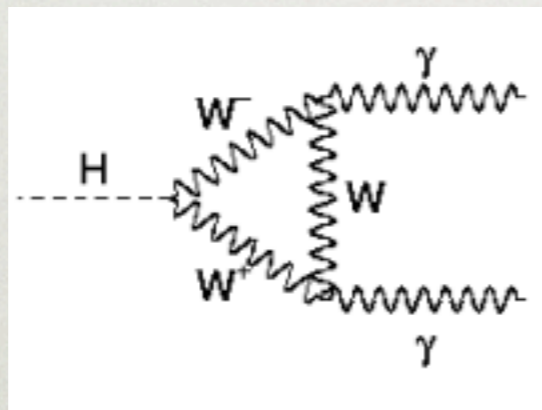
$$R_i^j \equiv R[\sigma(jj \rightarrow h) \times \text{Br}(h \rightarrow ii)]$$



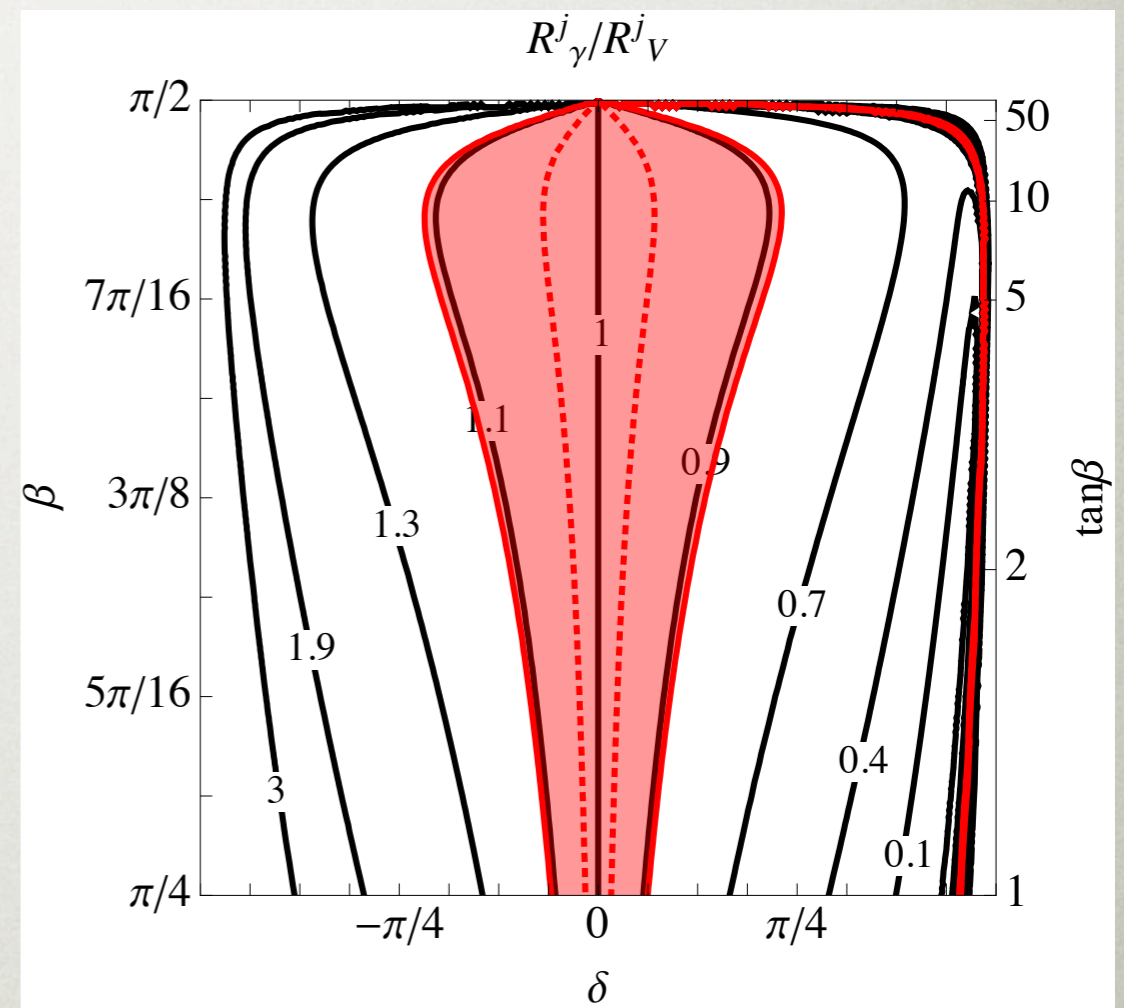
δ

VIRTUAL EFFECTS

- R_{γ}^j / R_V^j not very sensitive to tree level parameters



- Extract virtual EW states



$$\frac{R_{\gamma}^j}{R_V^j} = |1 + \epsilon(\beta) \tan \delta|^2$$

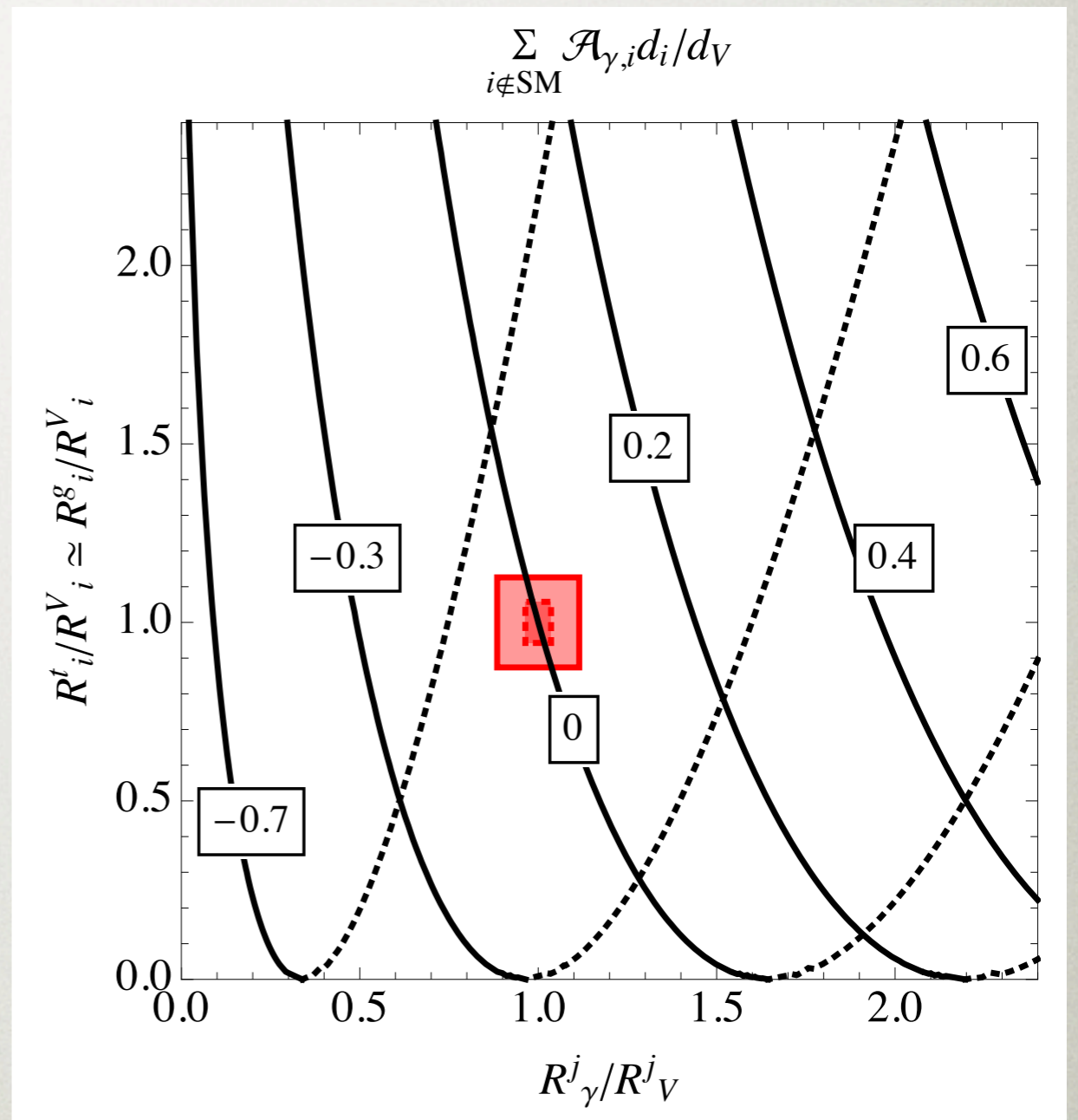
EXTRACT THE LOOP PARAMETERS

All new physics in this black box!
(easily calculable)

$$\frac{R_\gamma^j}{R_V^j} \simeq \left| 1 + \epsilon(\beta) \tan \delta + \frac{1}{d_V} \sum_{i \notin \text{SM}} \mathcal{A}_{\gamma,i} d_i \right|^2$$

$$d_i = \sum_I P_I \eta_{I,i}$$

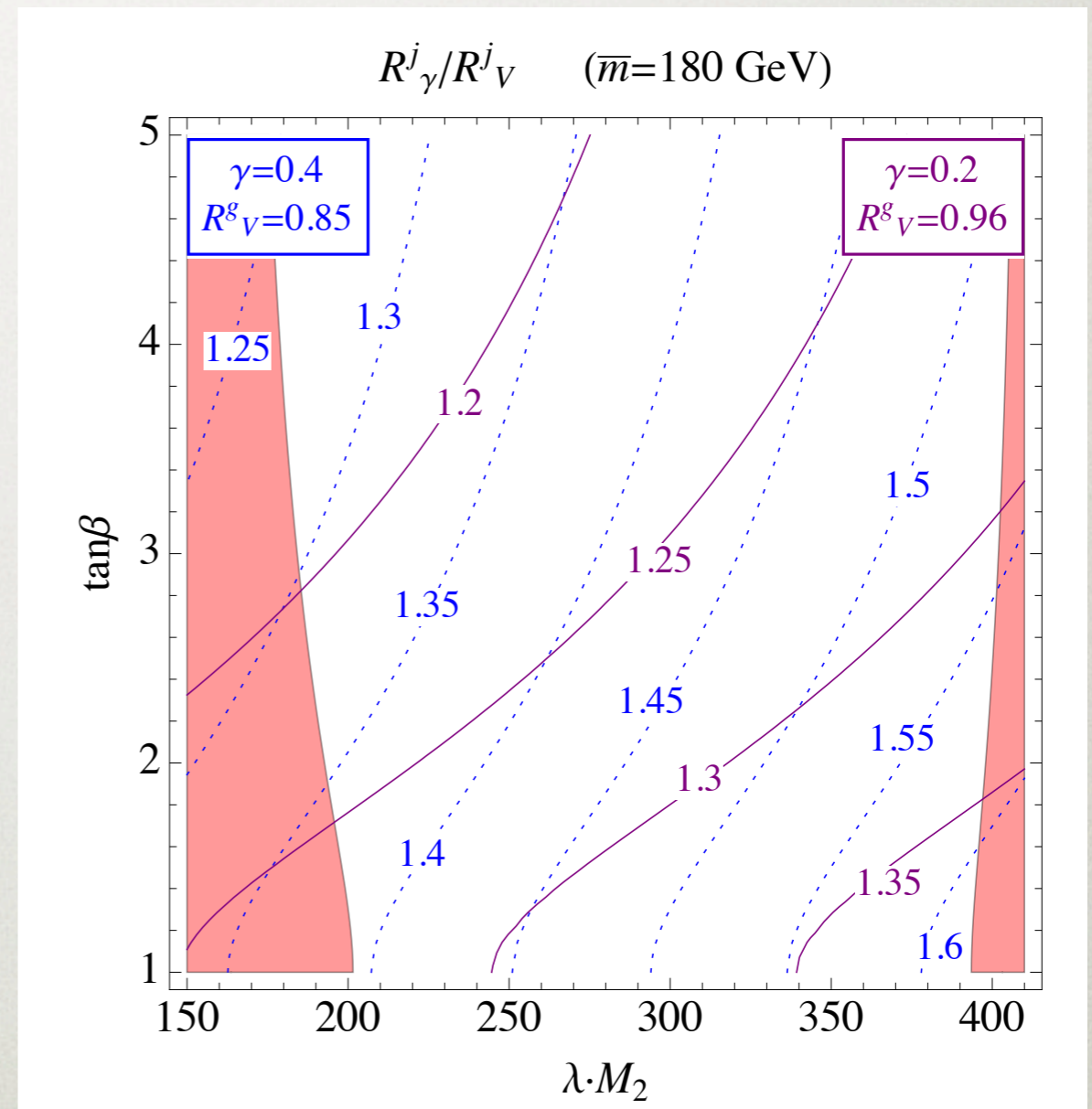
$$\eta_{I,i} = \frac{v}{m_i} \frac{\partial m_i}{\partial v_I},$$



APPLICATION: NMSSM

$$\eta_{I,\chi^\pm} = \frac{2m_W^2}{\bar{m}^2} \left(-\cos\beta, -\sin\beta, \frac{\lambda M_2}{\sqrt{2}g_2 m_W} \right)$$

$$(\bar{m}^2)^2 = \left(m_{\chi_1^\pm} m_{\chi_2^\pm} \right)^2 = \det \left(\mathcal{M}_{\chi^\pm}^\dagger \mathcal{M}_{\chi^\pm} \right)$$



SUMMARY

- Traditional probes are closing an increasing fraction of the window for new EW states
- To close (or observe!) the remaining part of the window, need to use complementary probes
- Higgs provides an opportunity through indirect probes -- stability and production/decay
- These can be more effectively utilized by looking at correlations between observables that can be mapped uniquely to a theory

SUMMARY

- Haven't discussed but there are important correlations with direct and indirect detection experiments if these states are connected to the DM (another talk)
- Flavor too
- Multi-pronged approach!