

Higgs-dilaton(radion) system confronting the LHC Higgs data

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INTRODUCTION

- At last, we have (almost) Higgs boson with 126 GeV?
- Its properties are still waiting to be revealed, really SM or not.
- Still, the data seem to be consistent with the SM.
 - Di-Photon and VV enhancement in the ATLAS data.
 - other modes?

INTRODUCTION

- Alternatives to the SM
- Dilaton as a Higgs imposter :
 - Many models, depending on the hidden conformal sectors.
(Grinstein et al.; Barger et al.; Chacko et al.;..)
 - Technidilaton, composite Higgs etc. (Yamawaki et al.; D.K. Hong; Csaki et al.;...)
 - Radion models from RS, same forms. (P.Ko et al.; Giudice et al.;....)
- Dilaton(Radion)-Higgs mixing? →

DILATON COUPLINGS TO THE SM FIELDS

- Usual assumption on dilaton couplings to the SM,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} &\simeq -\frac{\phi}{f_\phi} T^\mu_{\mu} \\ &= -\frac{\phi}{f_\phi} \left[2\mu_H^2 H^\dagger H - 2m_W^2 W^+ W^- - m_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu + \sum_f m_f \bar{f} f + \frac{\beta_G}{g_G} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} \right] \end{aligned}$$

- Similar to the SM, except for f_ϕ instead of v .
- All assuming the dilaton coupling to the EW sector "AFTER" EWSB.
→ Classically, Higgs mass parameter is the only scaling-violating term in the SM Lagrangian.
- Proposal : $T^\mu_{\mu} \propto \mu^2 H^\dagger H + \text{Scale Anomaly.}$

HIGGS+DILATON

- Dilaton only couples to Higgs mass parameter + scale anomaly.
- In terms of $\chi \equiv e^{\phi/f_\phi}$, the Lagrangian for SM + dilaton can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}}(\mu^2 = 0) + \frac{f_\phi^2}{2} \partial_\mu \chi \partial^\mu \chi \\ & - \mu^2 \chi^2 H^\dagger H \\ & - \log\left(\frac{\chi}{S(x)}\right) \left\{ \frac{\beta_{g_1}(g_1)}{2g_1} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\beta_{g_2}(g_2)}{2g_2} W_{\mu\nu}^i W^{i\mu\nu} + \frac{\beta_{g_3}(g_3)}{2g_3} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} \right\} \\ & + \log\left(\frac{\chi}{S(x)}\right) \left\{ \beta_u(\mathbf{Y}_u) \bar{Q}_L \tilde{H} u_R + \beta_d(\mathbf{Y}_u) \bar{Q}_L H d_R + \beta_l(\mathbf{Y}_u) \bar{l}_L H e_R + H.c. \right\} \\ & + \log\left(\frac{\chi}{S(x)}\right) \frac{\beta_\lambda(\lambda)}{4} (HH^\dagger)^2 \\ & - \frac{f_\phi^2 m_\phi^2}{4} \chi^4 \left\{ \log \chi - \frac{1}{4} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

- Minimizing the extended potential generally gives

$$\langle H \rangle = (0, v/\sqrt{2})^T, \quad \langle \phi \rangle = \bar{\phi}.$$

- From tadpole condition for Higgs boson and dilaton,

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda v^2 &= \mu^2 e^{2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}}, \\ \mu^2 v^2 &= f_\phi m_\phi^2 \bar{\phi} e^{2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}}.\end{aligned}$$

- Similar to the singlet extended SM, but the structures are different.

MASS FORMULA

- The Higgs-Dilaton mass matrix becomes

$$\mathcal{M}^2(h, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} m_{hh}^2 & m_{h\phi}^2 \\ m_{\phi h}^2 & m_{\phi\phi}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda v^2 & -2\frac{\lambda v^3}{f_\phi} e^{-2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} \\ -2\frac{\lambda v^3}{f_\phi} e^{-2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} & m_\phi^2 e^{2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} \left(1 + 2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}\right) \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} m_h^2 & -m_h^2 \frac{v}{f_\phi} e^{-2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} \\ -m_h^2 \frac{v}{f_\phi} e^{-2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} & \tilde{m}_\phi^2 e^{2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\tilde{m}_\phi^2 = m_\phi^2 \left(1 + 2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}\right).$$

- Mass eigenvalues and mixing angle :

$$m_{H_{1,2}}^2 = \frac{m_h^2 + \tilde{m}_\phi^2 e^{2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} \mp \sqrt{\left(m_h^2 - \tilde{m}_\phi^2 e^{2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}}\right)^2 + 4e^{-4\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} \frac{v^2}{f_\phi^2} m_h^4}}{2}$$

with

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{-m_h^2 \frac{v}{f_\phi} e^{-2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}}}{\tilde{m}_\phi^2 e^{2\frac{\bar{\phi}}{f_\phi}} - m_{H_1}^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}(f, \bar{f}, H_{i=1,2}) &= -\frac{m_f}{v} \bar{f} f h = -\frac{m_f}{v} \bar{f} f (H_1 c_\alpha + H_2 s_\alpha) \quad \text{cf.} \quad -\frac{v}{f_\phi} \frac{\beta_f}{y_f} \frac{m_f}{v} \bar{f} f \phi e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi} \\
\mathcal{L}(g, \bar{g}, H_{i=1,2}) &= -\frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} \frac{\beta_3(g_3)}{2g_3} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} \phi = -\frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} \frac{\beta_3(g_3)}{2g_3} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} (-H_1 s_\alpha + H_2 c_\alpha) \\
\mathcal{L}(W, \bar{W}, H_{i=1,2}) &= \frac{2m_W^2}{v} W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} h - \frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} \frac{\beta_2(g_2)}{2g_2} W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu} \phi \\
&= \frac{2m_W^2}{v} W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} (H_1 c_\alpha + H_2 s_\alpha) - \frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} \frac{\beta_2(g_2)}{2g_2} W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu} (-H_1 s_\alpha + H_2 c_\alpha) \\
\mathcal{L}(Z, \bar{Z}, H_{i=1,2}) &= \frac{m_Z^2}{v} Z_\mu Z^\mu h - \frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} \left\{ c_W^2 \frac{\beta_2(g_2)}{2g_2} + s_W^2 \frac{\beta_1(g_1)}{2g_1} \right\} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} \phi \\
&= \frac{m_Z^2}{v} Z_\mu Z^\mu (H_1 c_\alpha + H_2 s_\alpha) - \frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} \left\{ c_W^2 \frac{\beta_2(g_2)}{2g_2} + s_W^2 \frac{\beta_1(g_1)}{2g_1} \right\} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} (-H_1 s_\alpha + H_2 c_\alpha) \\
\mathcal{L}(\gamma, \bar{\gamma}, H_{i=1,2}) &= -\frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} \left\{ s_W^2 \frac{\beta_2(g_2)}{2g_2} + c_W^2 \frac{\beta_1(g_1)}{2g_1} \right\} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \phi \\
&= -\frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} \left\{ s_W^2 \frac{\beta_2(g_2)}{2g_2} + c_W^2 \frac{\beta_1(g_1)}{2g_1} \right\} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} (-H_1 s_\alpha + H_2 c_\alpha) \\
\mathcal{L}(\gamma, Z, H_{i=1,2}) &= -\frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} 2s_W c_W \left\{ \frac{\beta_2(g_2)}{2g_2} - \frac{\beta_1(g_1)}{2g_1} \right\} Z_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \phi \\
&= -\frac{e^{-\bar{\phi}/f_\phi}}{f_\phi} 2s_W c_W \left\{ \frac{\beta_2(g_2)}{2g_2} - \frac{\beta_1(g_1)}{2g_1} \right\} Z_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} (-H_1 s_\alpha + H_2 c_\alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

INPUTS : f_ϕ AND m_ϕ

Decay	Production	μ_i
$\gamma\gamma$	<i>Combined</i>	ATLAS : $1.65^{-0.3}_{+0.35}$ CMS : $0.78^{-0.26}_{+0.28}$
	<i>ggF</i>	ATLAS : $1.6^{-0.36}_{+0.42}$
	<i>VBF</i>	ATLAS : $1.7^{-0.89}_{+0.94}$
ZZ^*	<i>Combined</i>	ATLAS : $1.7^{-0.4}_{+0.5}$ CMS : $0.93^{-0.25}_{+0.29}$
	<i>ggF</i>	ATLAS : $1.8^{-0.5}_{+0.8}$ CMS : $0.8^{-0.36}_{+0.46}$
	<i>VBF(VH)</i>	ATLAS : $1.2^{-1.4}_{+3.8}$ CMS : $1.7^{-2.1}_{+2.2}$
WW^*	<i>Combined</i>	ATLAS : $1.01^{-0.31}_{+0.31}$ CMS : $0.72^{-0.18}_{+0.2}$
bb	<i>VH</i>	ATLAS : $0.2^{-0.7}_{+0.7}$ CMS : $1.0^{-0.5}_{+0.5}$
$\tau\tau$	<i>Combined</i>	ATLAS : $1.4^{-0.4}_{+0.5}$ CMS : $1.1^{-0.4}_{+0.4}$

- **Constraints for the signal strengths from the LHC,**
- **3- σ bounds around χ^2 minima of ATLAS OR CMS data assinged.**
- **Experimental constraints for heavy/light Higgs bosons from LEP/LHC exp.**

$m_{H_1} = 126$ GeV,
+
heavy scalar.

$$(m_{H_2} > m_{H_1} = 126\text{GeV})$$

- Allowed range is highly constrained-coincides with SM results.
- Precise Heavy scalar boson phenomenology is required.

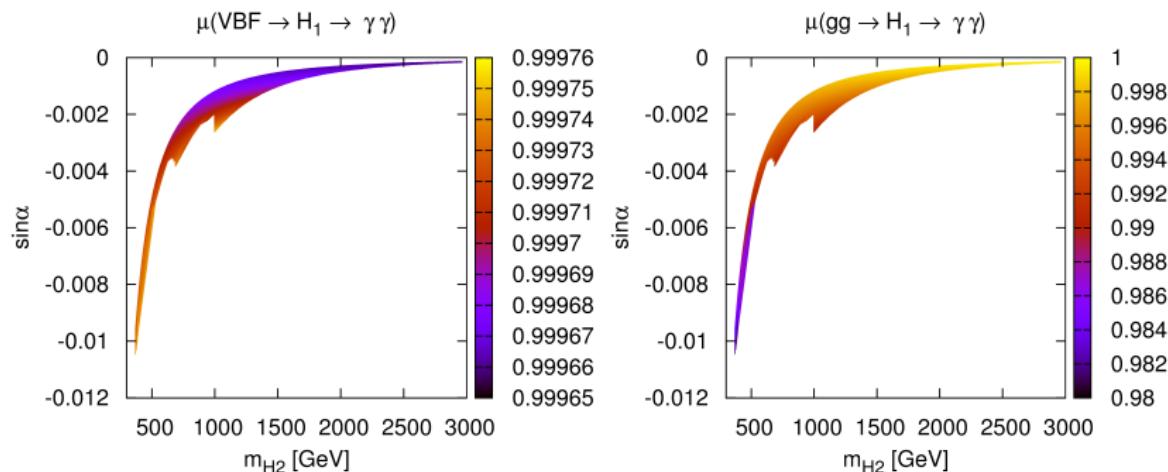


FIGURE: Rates relative to the SM values: ggF and VBF

$m_{H_2} = 126$ GeV,
+
light scalar.

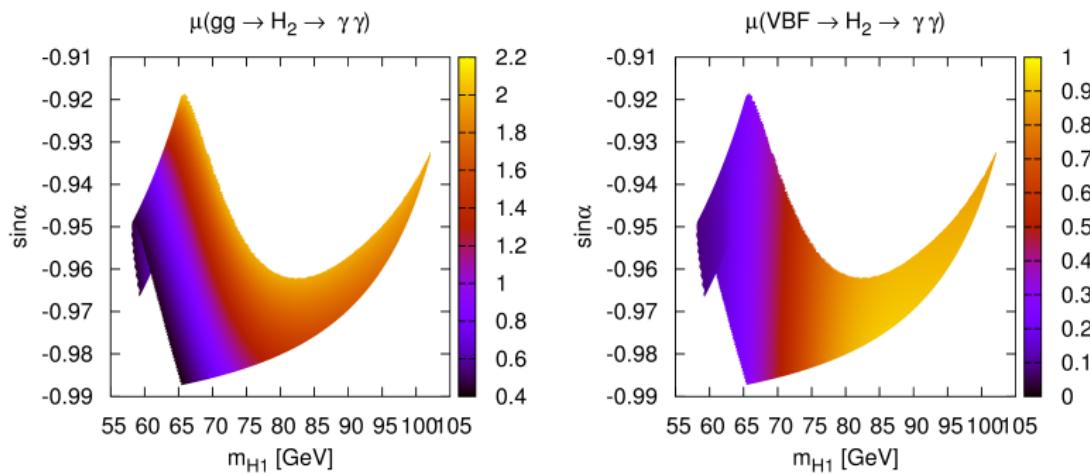
$$(m_{H1} < m_{H2} = 126\text{GeV})$$


FIGURE: Rates relative to the SM values: ggF and VBF

TYPICAL PREDICTION I

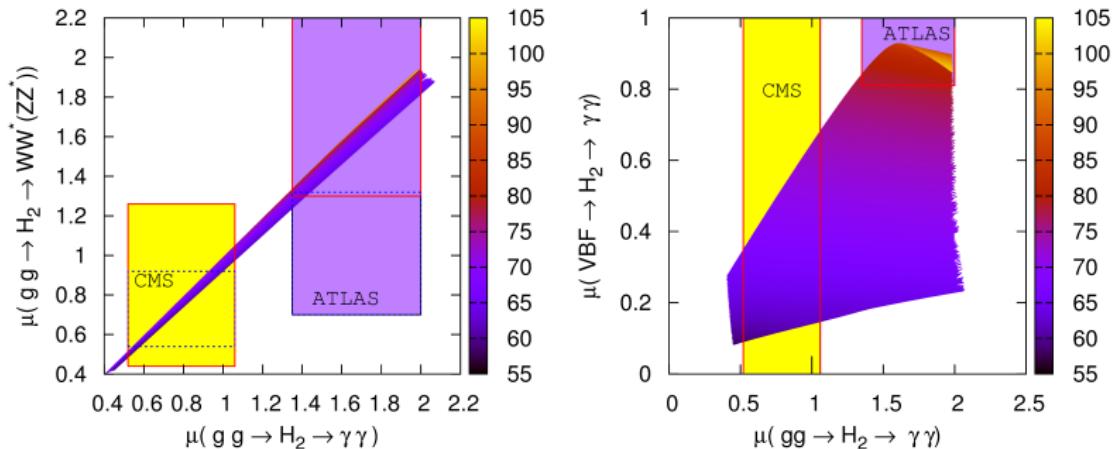


FIGURE: Correlations, diphoton vs. $WW^*(ZZ^*)$ (left) and ggF vs VBF(right).

TYPICAL PREDICTION II

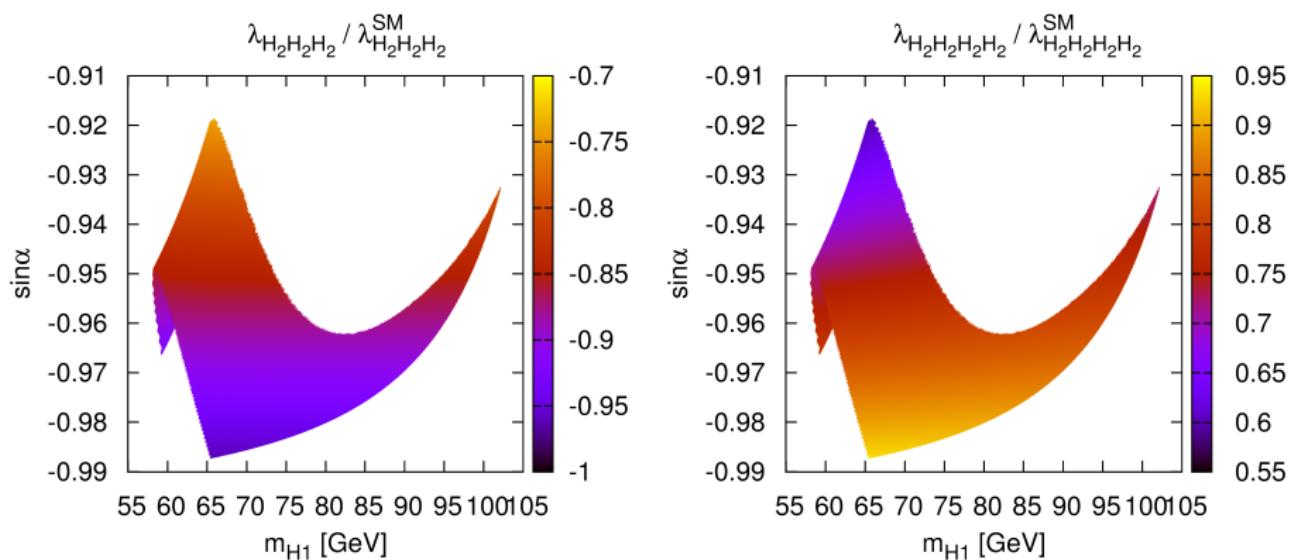


FIGURE: Triple and Quartic couplings.

MORE POSSIBLE DISTINCTIONS?

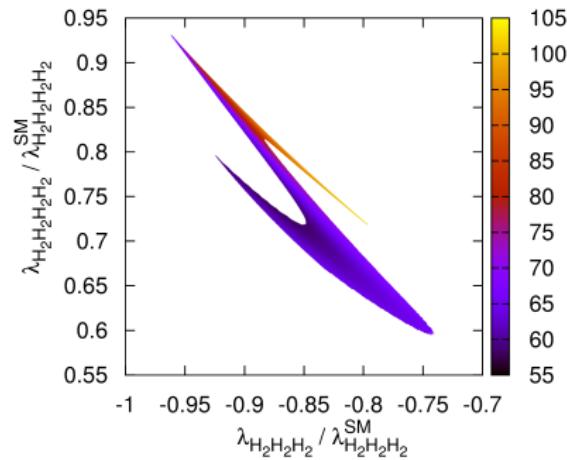


FIGURE: correlation, triple and quartic couplings

SUMMARY AND PROSPECTS

- We consider **NEW Higgs-Dilaton mixing scenario**, which occurs before EWSB.
- Can be fit.
- Generically, scale anomaly contribution is not negligible, especially for gg couplings.
- Extra heavy scalar scenario → hard to probe.
- Extra light scalar scenario → rich phenomenologies, including many distinctive predictions.

SUMMARY AND PROSPECT

- More works on,
 - detailed heavy (light) Higgs phenomenology,
 - Higgs pair production or invisible decay of Higgs?
 - EW precision test?
 - Related DM study..?
 - etc.,etc....