



Non-Standard Higgs Decays

motivation and experimental limits

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□ A simple example

□ EXPERIMENTAL LIMITS

□ Conclusions

Higgs Mass in MSSM

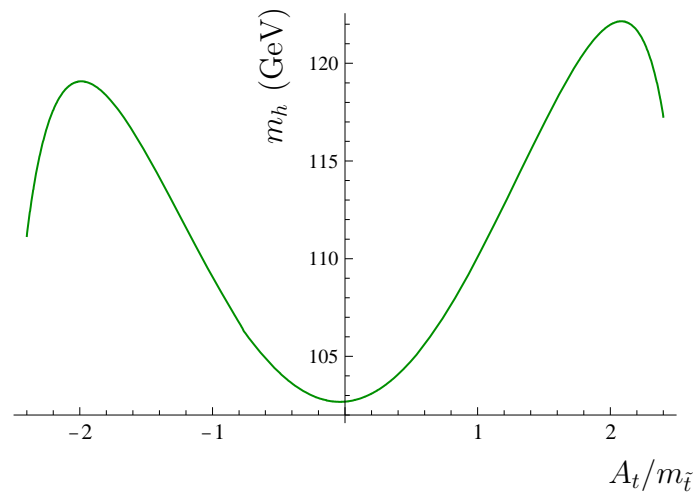
$$m_h^2 \simeq M_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \frac{3G_F m_t^4}{\sqrt{2}\pi^2} \left[\log \frac{m_{\tilde{t}}^2}{m_t^2} + \frac{A_t^2}{m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \left(1 - \frac{A_t^2}{12m_{\tilde{t}}^2} \right) \right]$$

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Effect of large mixing:

[FeynHiggs-2.5.1: $\tan \beta = 10$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 400$ GeV]



m_h maximized for $A_t/m_{\tilde{t}} \simeq \pm 2$

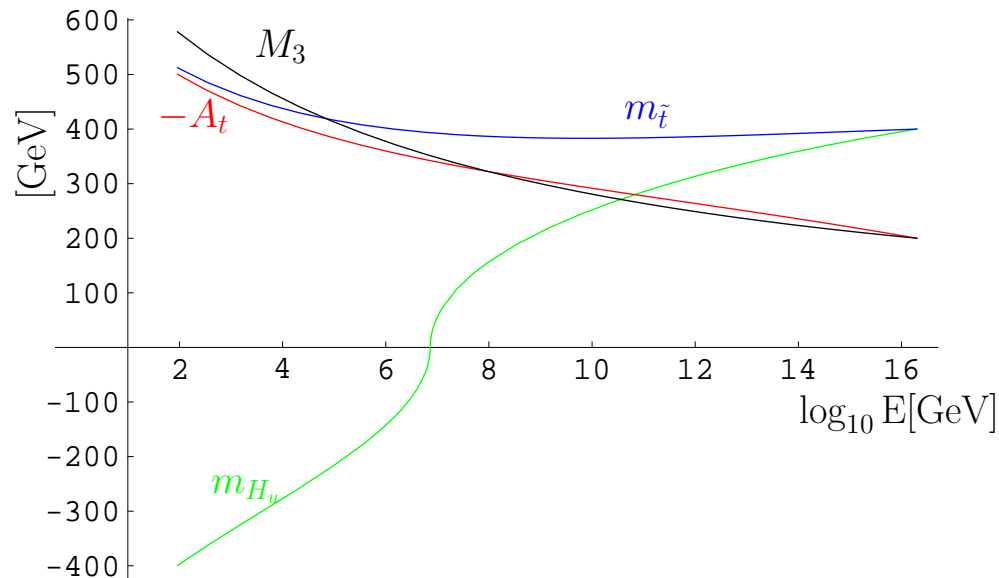
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Typical mixing $|A_t/m_{\tilde{t}}| \lesssim 1$:

$$m_{\tilde{t}}^2(M_Z) \simeq 5.0M_3^2(M_G) + 0.6m_{\tilde{t}}^2(M_G)$$

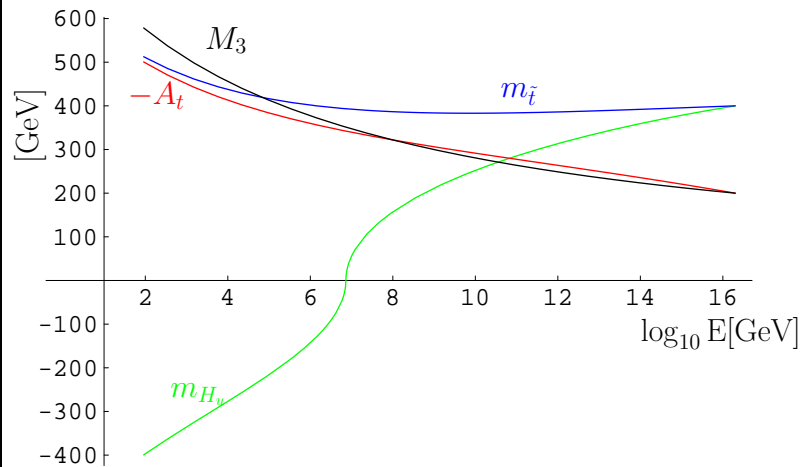
$$A_t(M_Z) \simeq -2.3M_3(M_G) + 0.2A_t(M_G)$$



Higgs Mass in MSSM

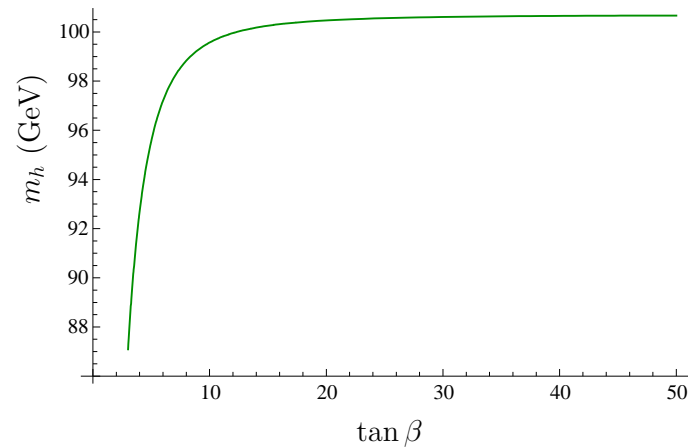
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Typical mixing $|A_t/m_{\tilde{t}}| \simeq 1$



Typical Higgs mass

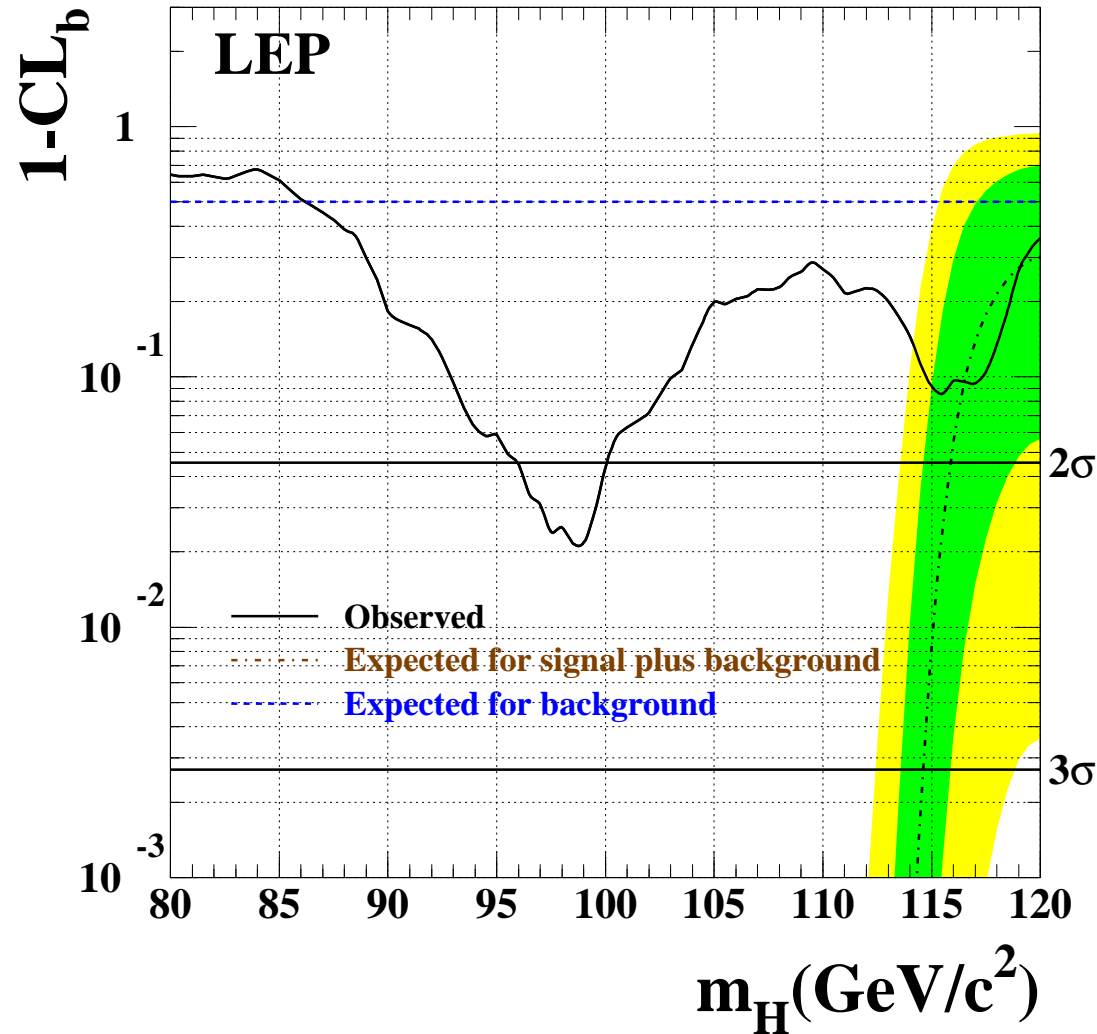
Typical Higgs mass: $A_t/m_{\tilde{t}} = 1$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 180$ GeV



[FeynHiggs-2.5.1: $M_{SUSY} = m_A = \mu = 200$ GeV]

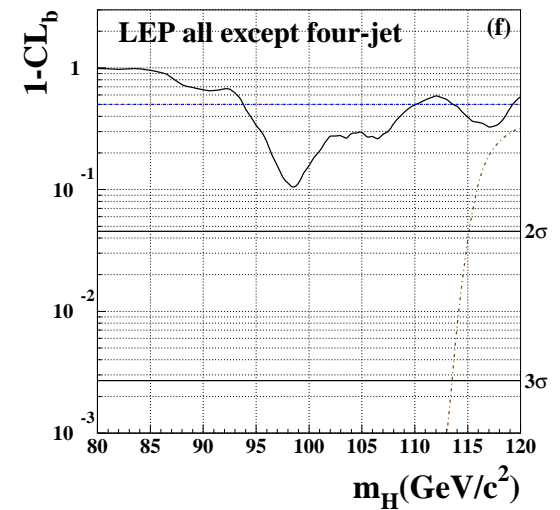
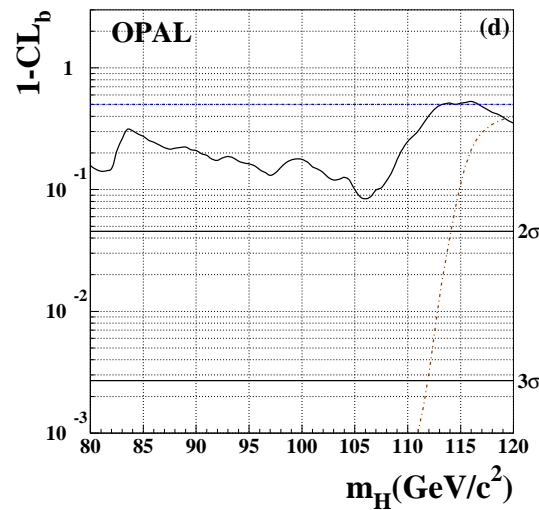
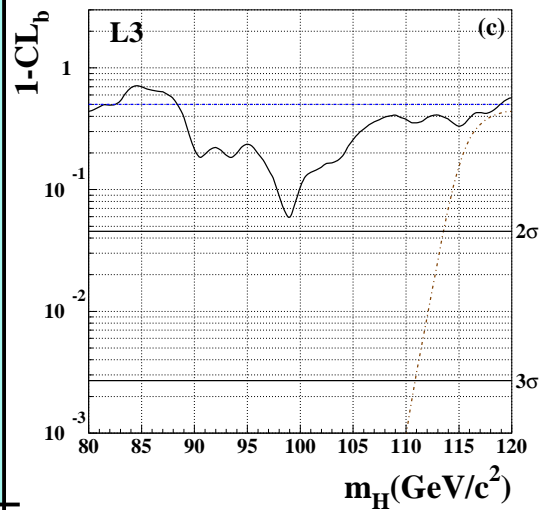
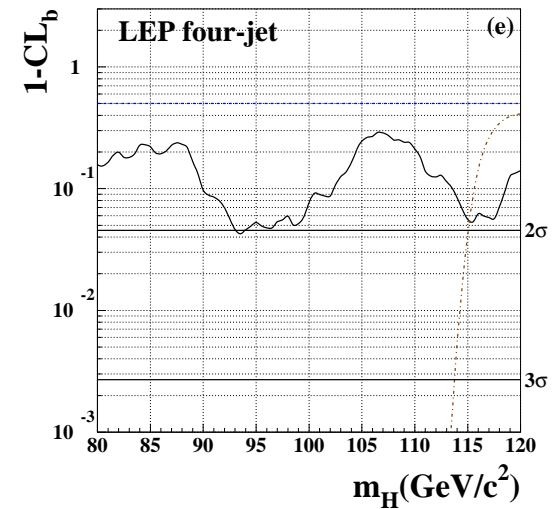
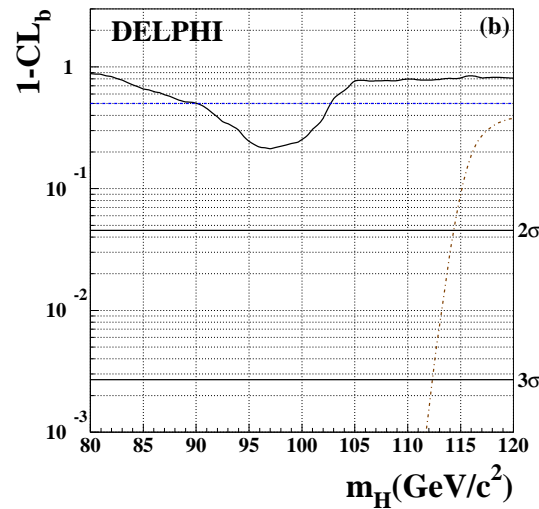
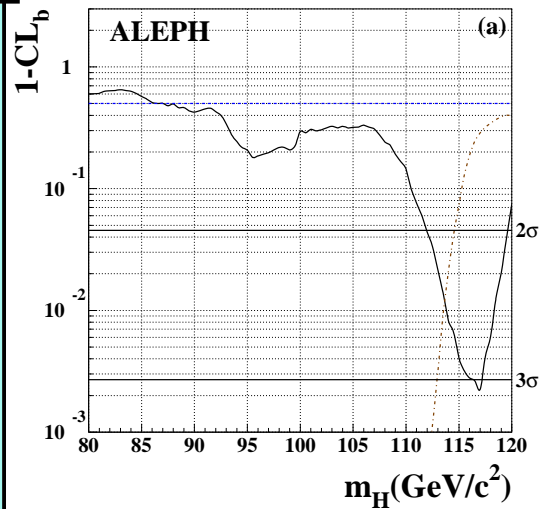
Search for the SM Higgs at LEP

LHWG-2003-011

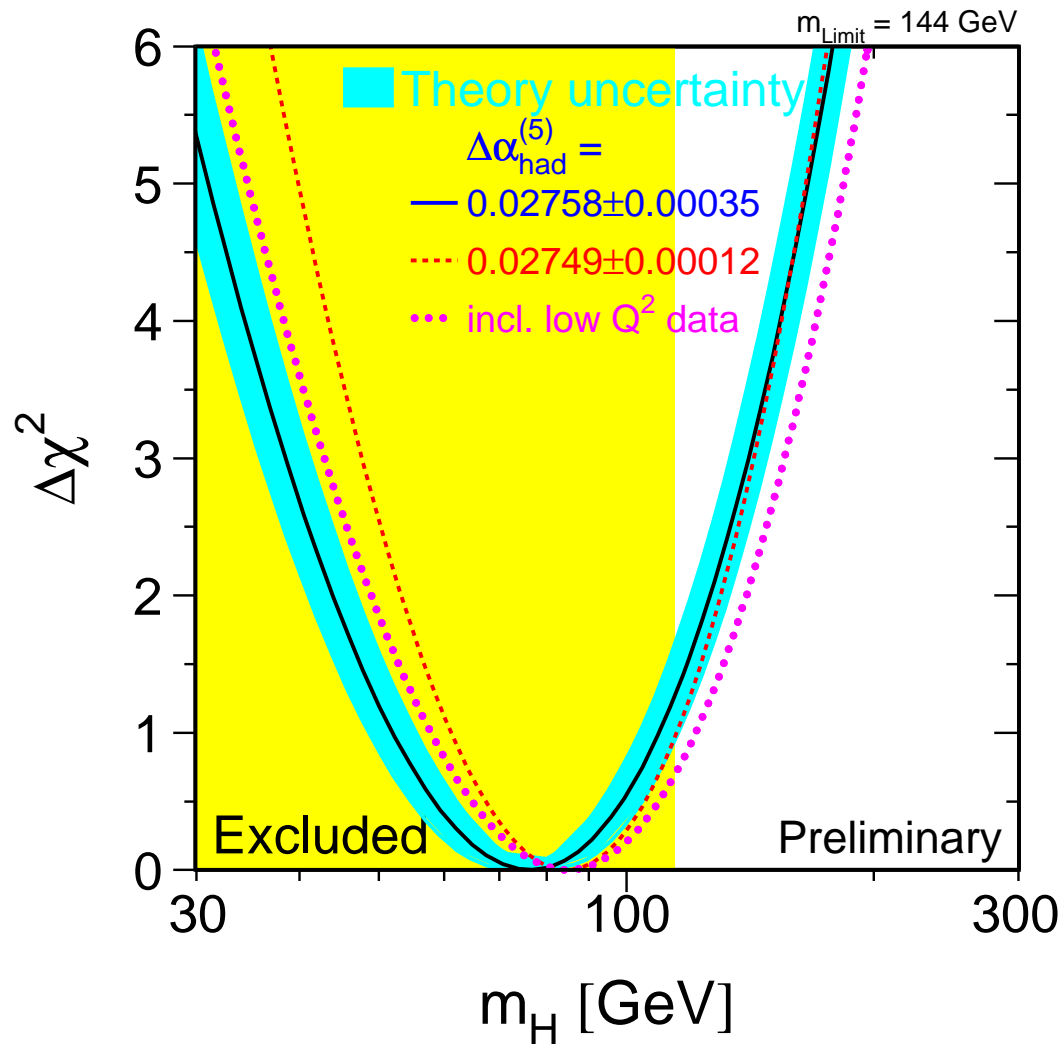


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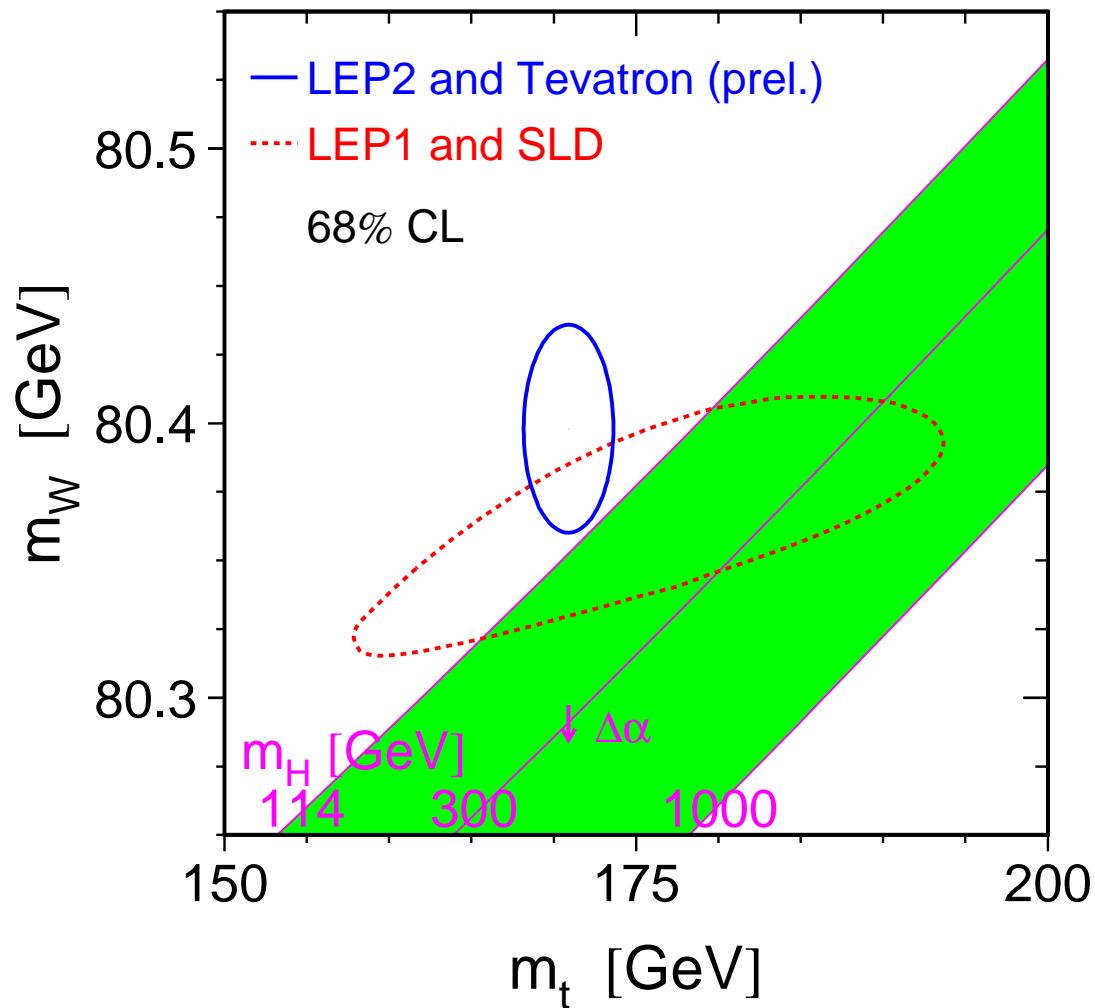
Precision electroweak data



EWWG 2007

$$m_h = 76_{-24}^{+33} \text{ GeV}$$

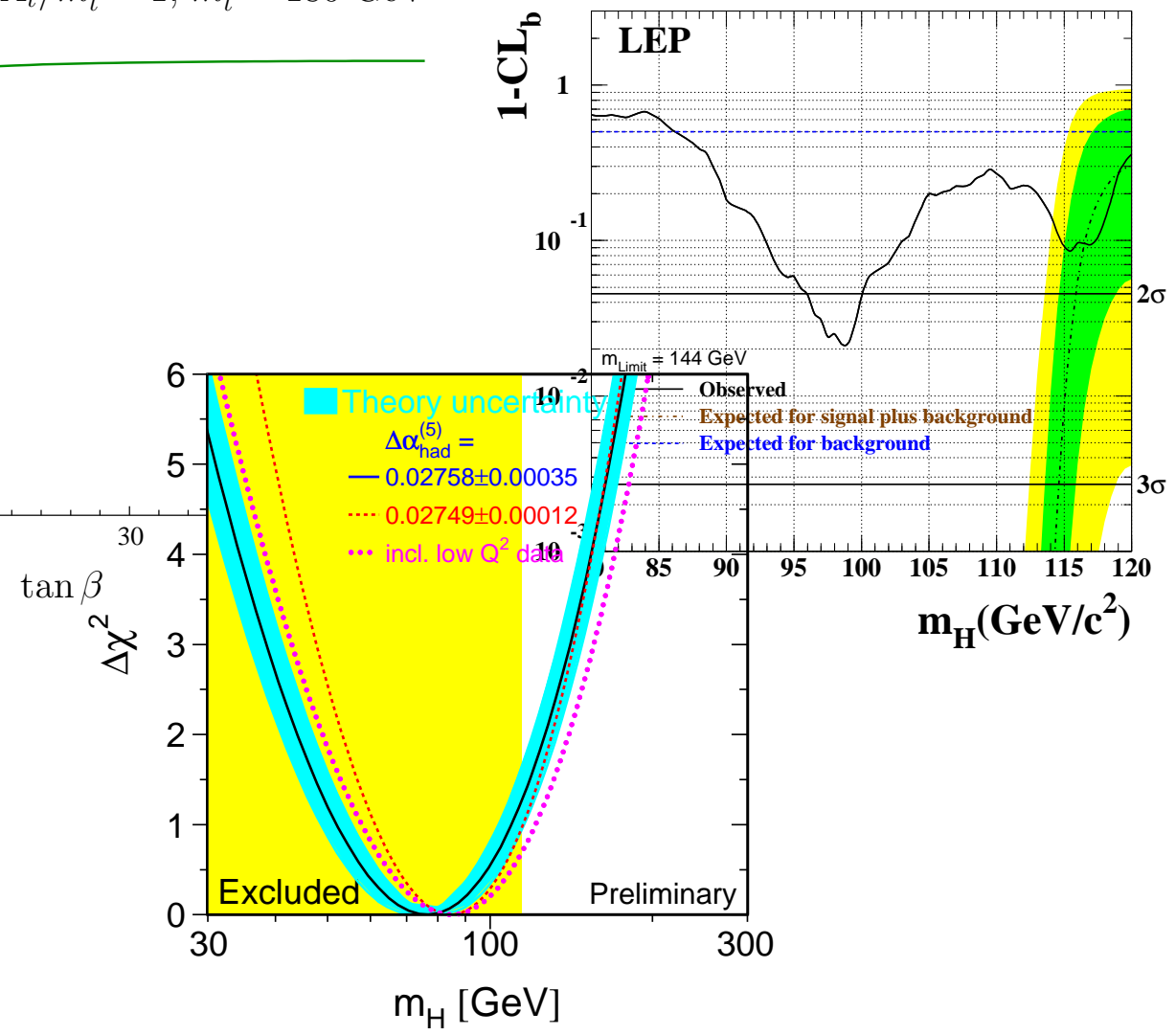
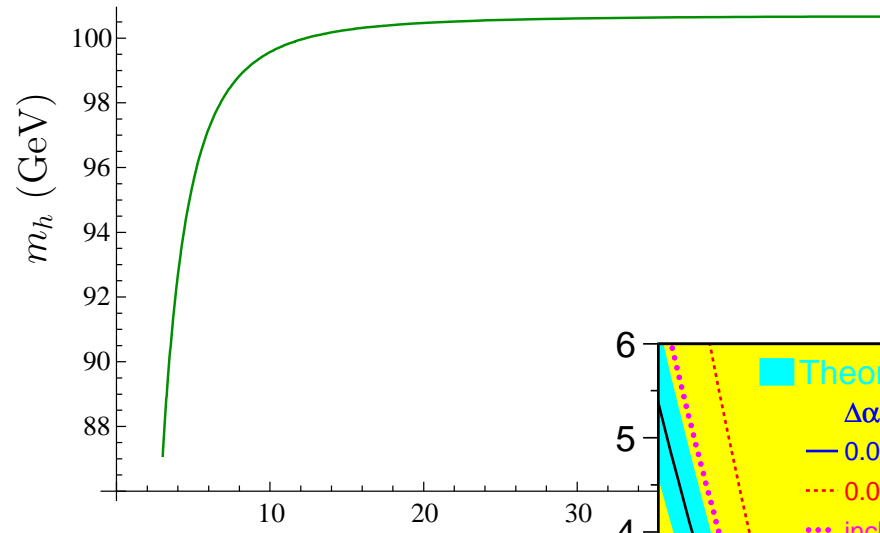
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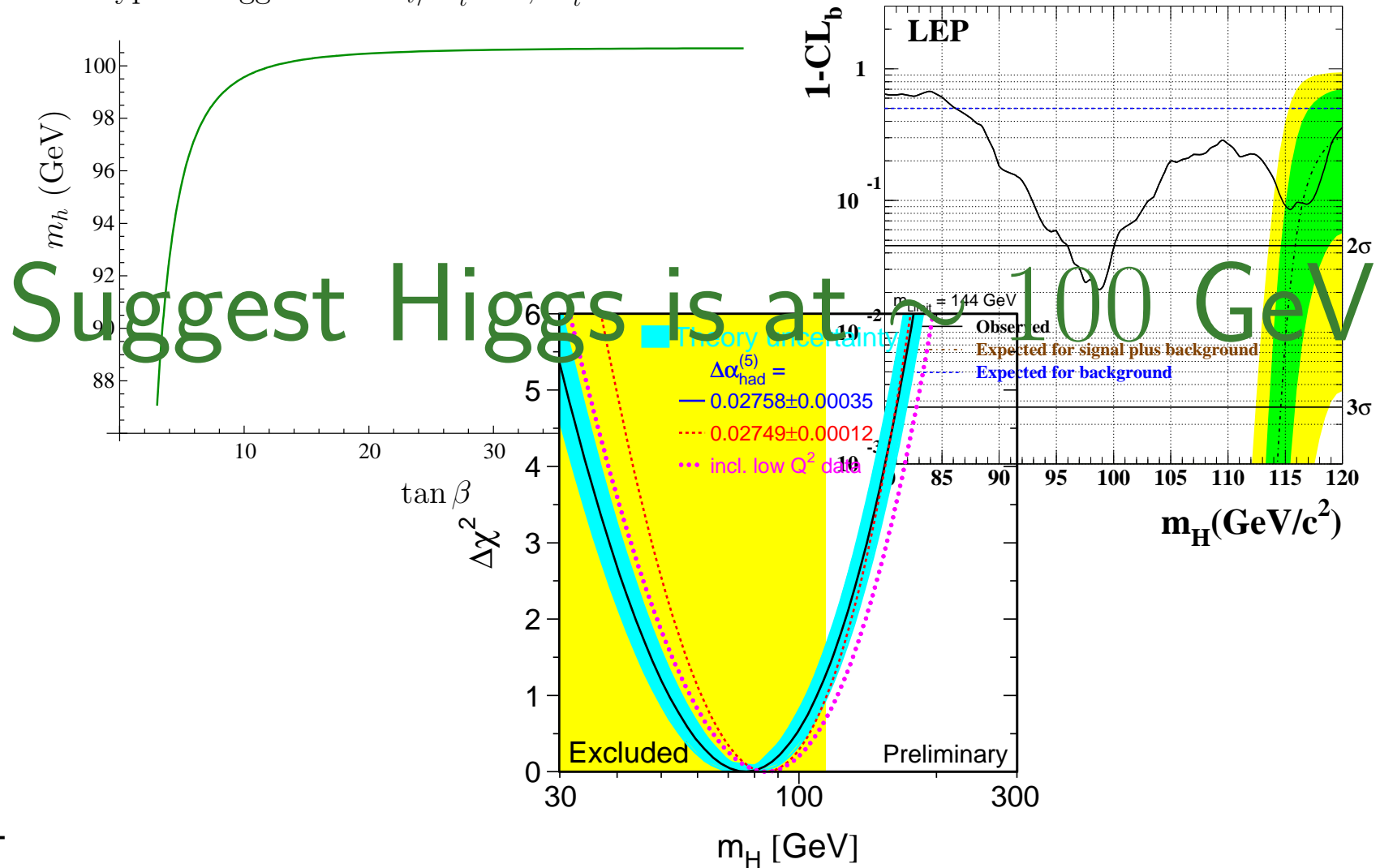
LEP Puzzle

Typical Higgs mass: $A_t/m_{\tilde{t}} = 1$, $m_{\tilde{t}} = 180$ GeV



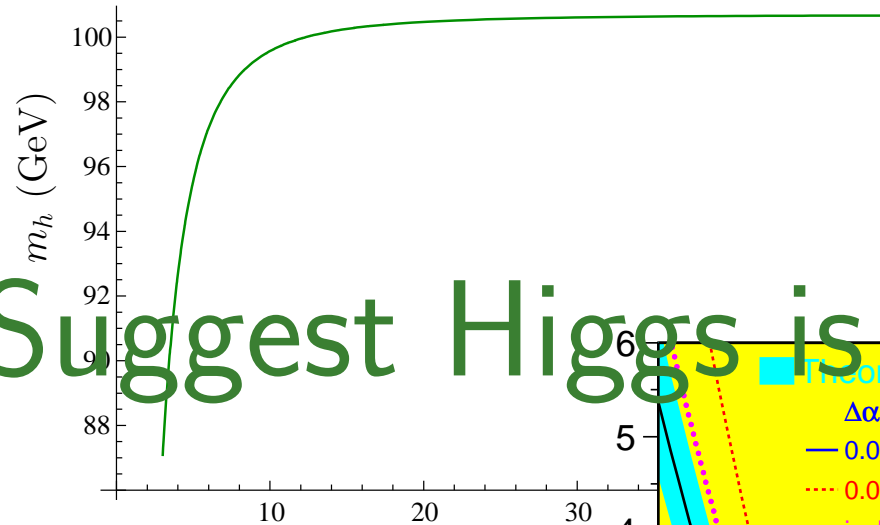
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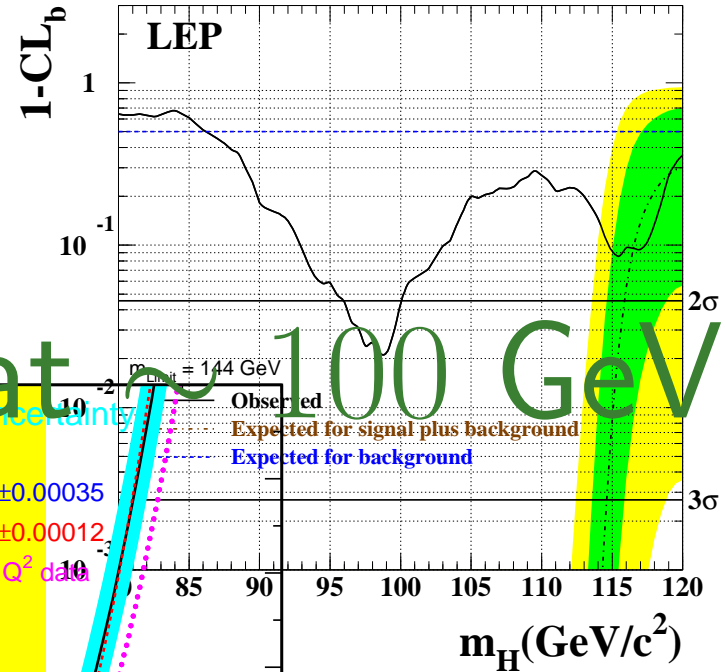


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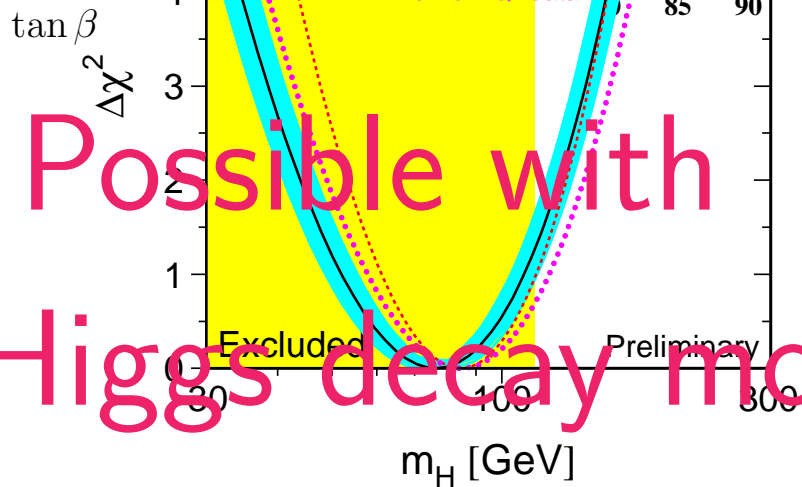


Suggest Higgs is at ~ 100 GeV



Possible with

New Higgs decay modes!



Theoretical hints for new decay modes:

- small $hb\bar{b}$ coupling

it doesn't take a large Higgs coupling to a new particle for the decay width to these new particles to dominate over the decay width to SM particles ($\Gamma \simeq 2.3$ MeV or $10^{-5} m_h$ for $m_h \sim 100$ GeV)

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- the μ problem of the MSSM

$$W = \mu \hat{H}_u \hat{H}_d$$

$\mu \sim M_{SUSY}$ - problematic

$\hat{H}_u \hat{H}_d$ is a SM singlet term, can couple to other singlet terms even at the renormalizable level - asking for extension of the Higgs sector, e.g.

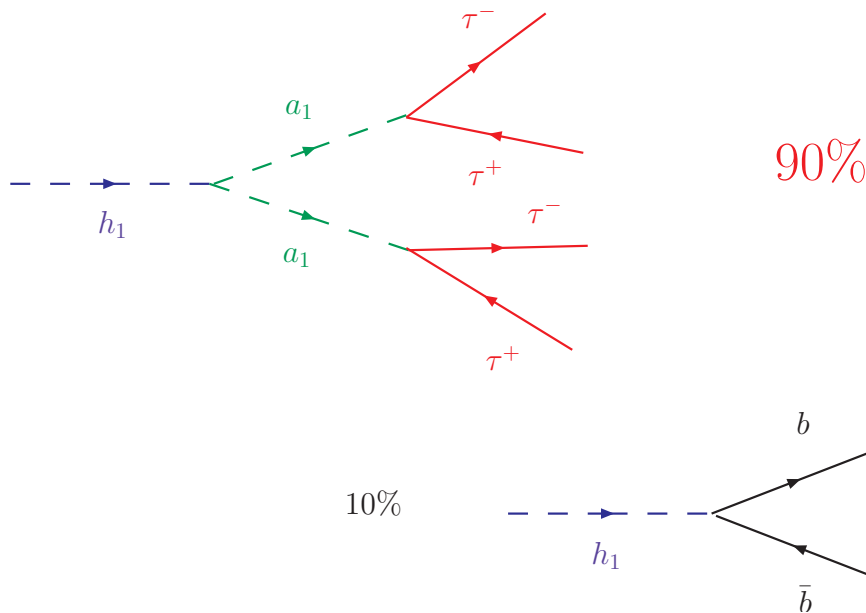
$$W = \lambda \hat{S} \hat{H}_u \hat{H}_d, \quad \mu_{eff} = \lambda s$$

Example: extra light scalar, e.g. NMSSM

LEP puzzle solved in models with **non-standard Higgs decays**, e.g.:

$$h_1 \rightarrow a_1 a_1 \rightarrow 4\tau, \quad 4j, \quad \tilde{4}g, \quad \dots$$

for $m_h \simeq 100$ GeV and $m_a \lesssim 10$ GeV there are no exp. limits!

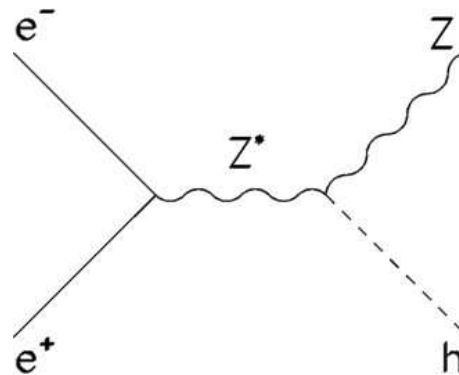


search at LEP - L3, C. Tully

can fully explain LEP Higgs excess at $m_h \simeq 100$ GeV

LEP limits on the Higgs boson

At LEP Higgs is dominantly produced in association with Z:



Searches constrain quantity:

$$\xi_{h \rightarrow X}^2 = \frac{g_{ZZh}^2}{g_{ZZh_{SM}}^2} B(h \rightarrow X)$$

SM-like Higgs: $g_{ZZh}^2 / g_{ZZh_{SM}}^2 = 1$

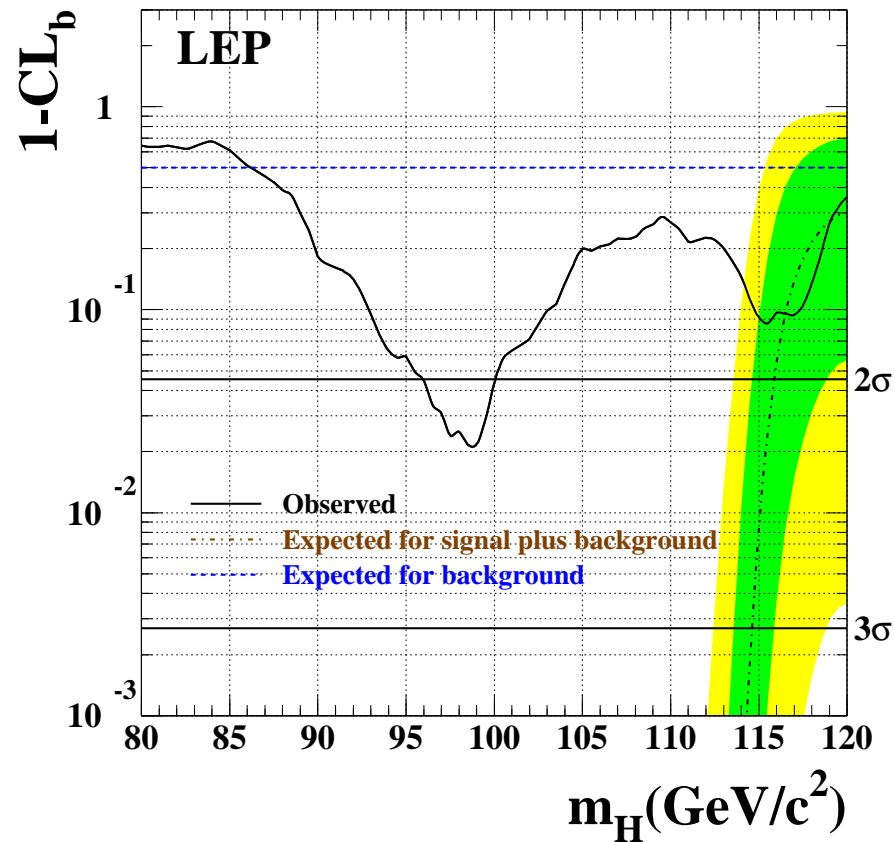
Unless specified, the limits are 95% CL lower bounds assuming $\xi_{h \rightarrow X}^2 = 1$

LEP limits on the Higgs boson

□ Standard Model Higgs

$m_h > 114.4 \text{ GeV}$

$$h \rightarrow b\bar{b}, \tau^+\tau^-$$



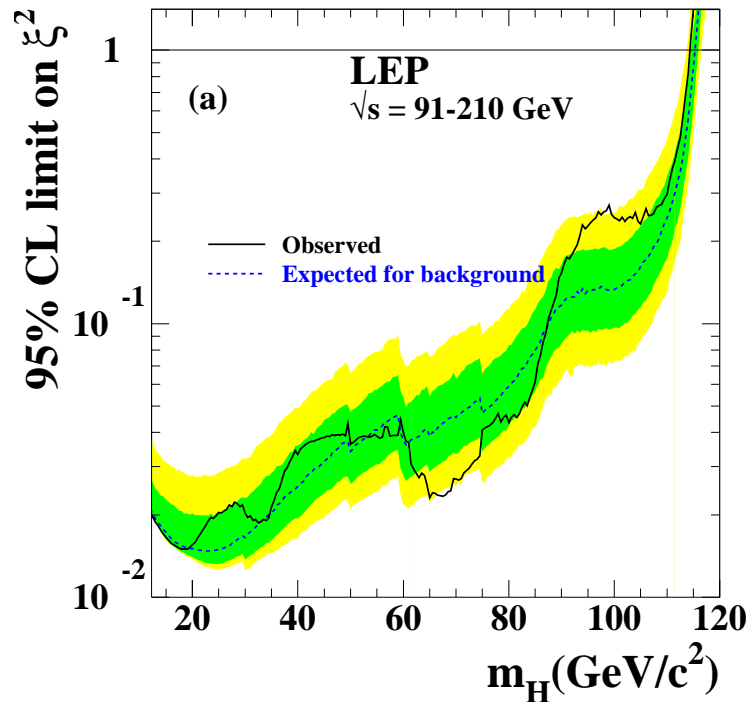
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Higgs with reduced coupling to Z: $\xi^2 = g_{ZZh}^2 / g_{ZZh_{SM}}^2$:



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- $h \rightarrow$ anything ($Z \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$) $m_h > 82 \text{ GeV}$

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$h \rightarrow 2$ SM particles

$$m_h \gtrsim 114 \text{ GeV!}$$

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- but probably excluded up to the kinematical limits

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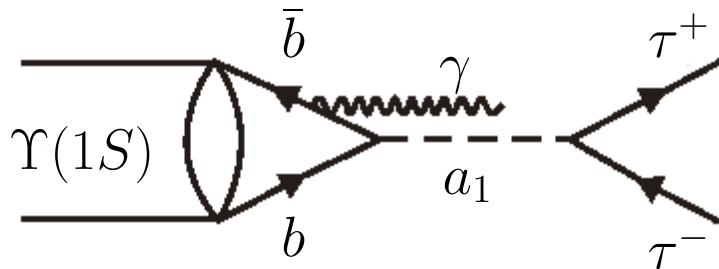
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beyond this no straightforward limits, e.g.

- $h \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1 \tilde{\chi}_0 \rightarrow (\tilde{\chi}_0 f \bar{f}) \tilde{\chi}_0$ $m_h > 90 - 100 \text{ GeV}$
typically a single $f \bar{f}$ does not dominate, the decay through off-shell sleptons ...

...

Light CP-odd Higgs at B factories



The best mode:

$$\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \Upsilon(1S)$$

with

$$\sigma_{eff} = 179 \text{ pb.}$$

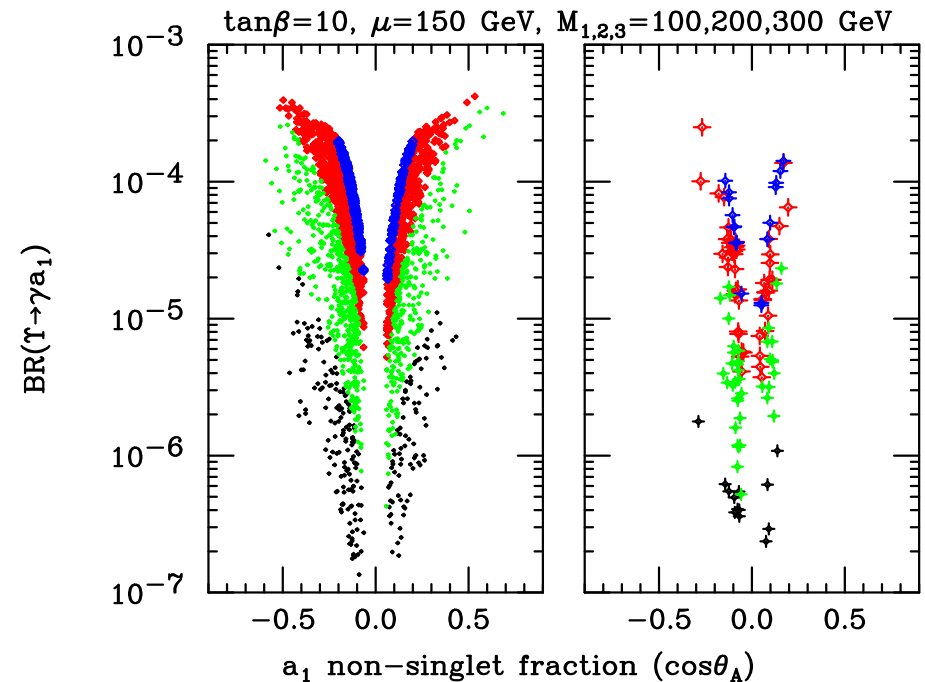
To limit

$$Br(\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma a_1) \lesssim 10^{-6}$$

we need

$$5.6 \text{ fb}^{-1} / \epsilon \text{ collected on } \Upsilon(3S).$$

Within reach at existing facilities!



$A_\kappa, A_\lambda, \kappa, \lambda$ scan

$F < 15$ scan

$$m_{a_1} < 2m_\tau$$

$$2m_\tau < m_{a_1} < 7.5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$7.5 \text{ GeV} < m_{a_1} < 8.8 \text{ GeV}$$

$$8.8 \text{ GeV} < m_{a_1} < 9.2 \text{ GeV}$$

Search at CLEO

CLEO, D. Kreinick, arXiv:0710.5929 [hep-ex]

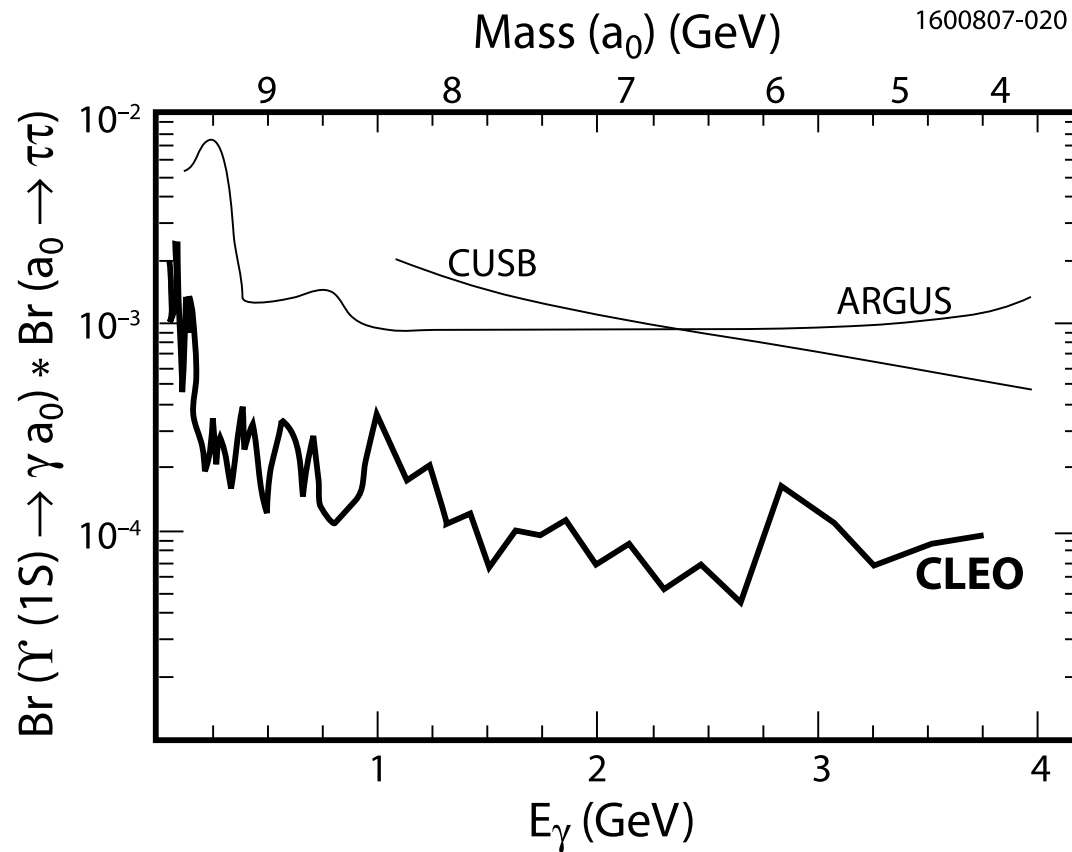


Figure: Upper limits on the branching fraction of $\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma a_0$ vs. photon energy (bottom scale) and a_0 mass (top scale).

Conclusions

Non-standard Higgs decays

- arise in many models BSM
- allow the Higgs significantly below LEP SM-limit
 - ▷ wanted by generic SUSY/natural EWSB
 - ▷ preferred by precision EW data
 - ▷ “indicated” by LEP data
- modified strategies for Higgs discovery at LEP, Tevatron and LHC

$$h \rightarrow 4f, 6f, \dots (+MET)$$

- opportunity for B-factories (quarkonium factories)

$$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma a_1$$