

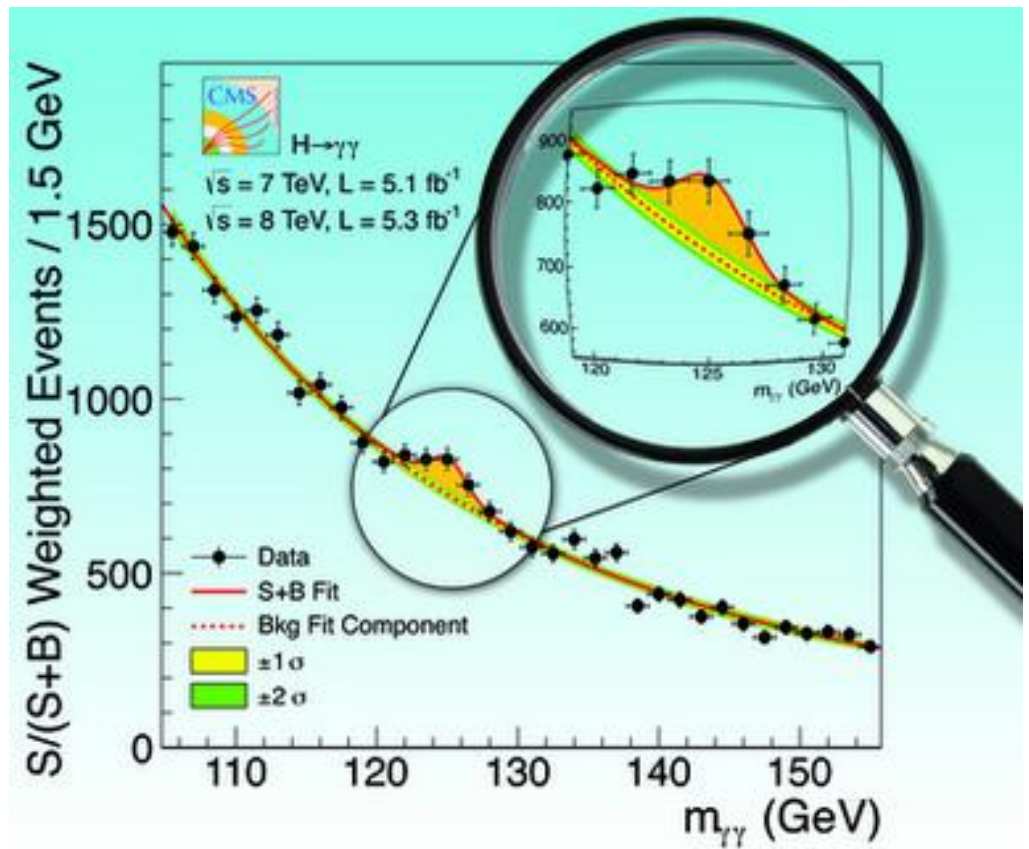
Multilepton Searches: Implications for Recent Anomalies

- **Higgs couplings**
- **Dark matter** (if time..)

Kfir Blum

**Chicago 2012 Workshop on LHC Physics
11/12/2012**

Higgs couplings

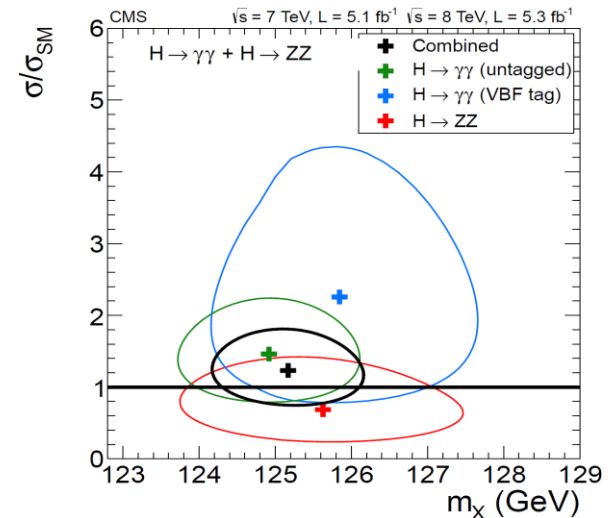
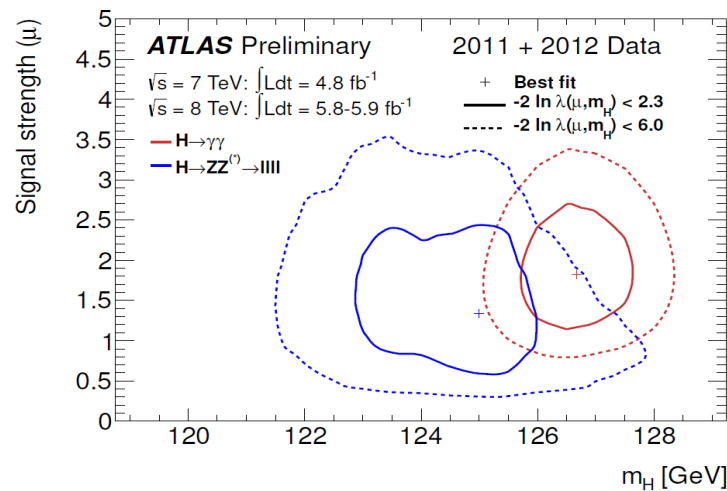
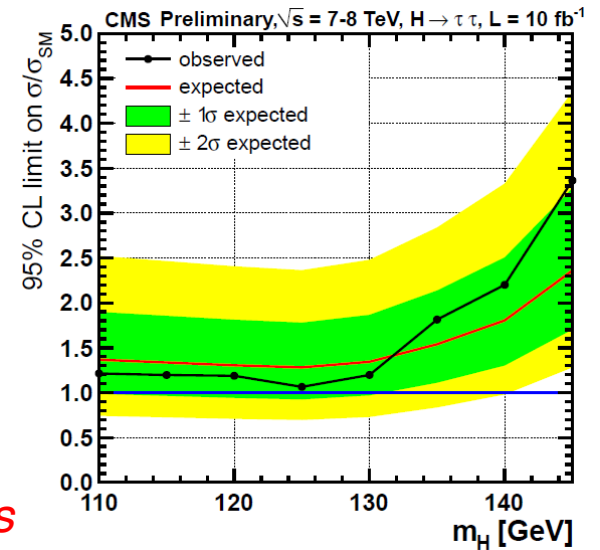


Higgs couplings ...anomalies?

Anomalous couplings come from

- Higgs mixing
- Fermion mixing
- Loops

All of the above require new light particles, EW charges
 EW decay chains → **multileptons!**



Higgs couplings ...anomalies?

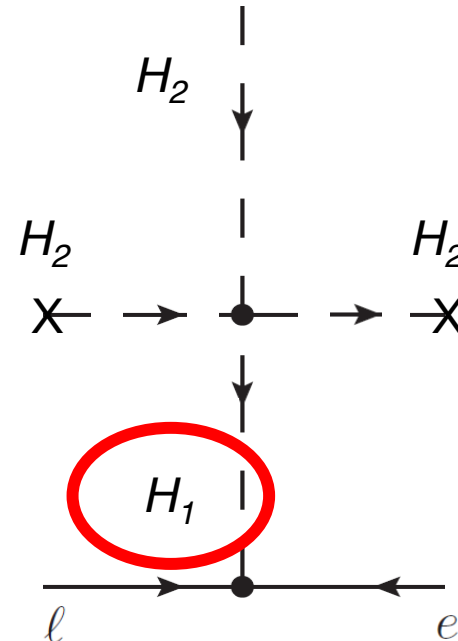
Anomalous couplings come from

- **Higgs mixing** (**Nathaniel Craig's talk**)
- Fermion mixing
- Loops

$$\frac{Y_l}{\Lambda^2} (\Box H^\dagger) ll^c$$

$$\frac{Y_l}{\Lambda^2} (H^\dagger H) H^\dagger ll^c$$

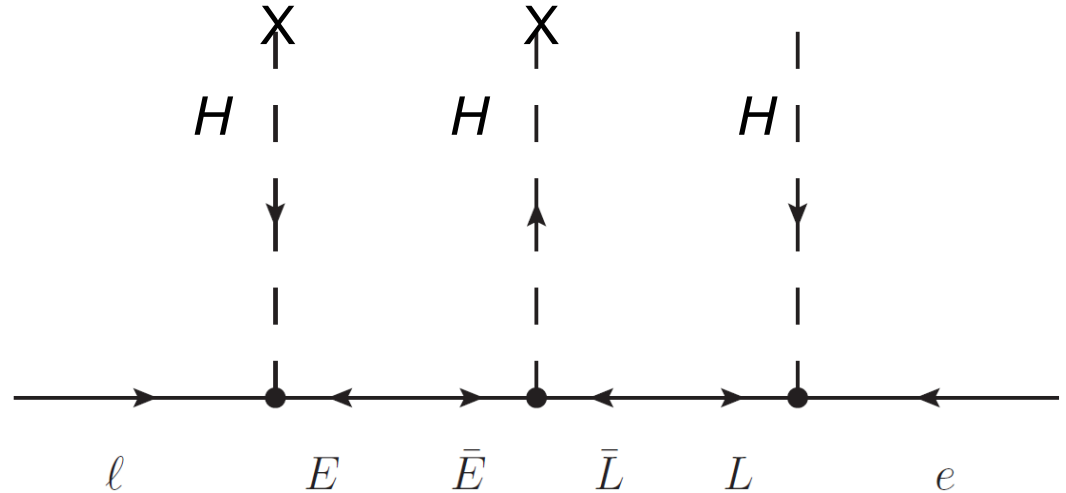
$$H_2 \approx H = \frac{v + h}{\sqrt{2}}$$



Higgs couplings ...anomalies?

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- Higgs mixing
- **Fermion mixing**
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e.g. Kearney, Pierce, Weiner; 1207.7062

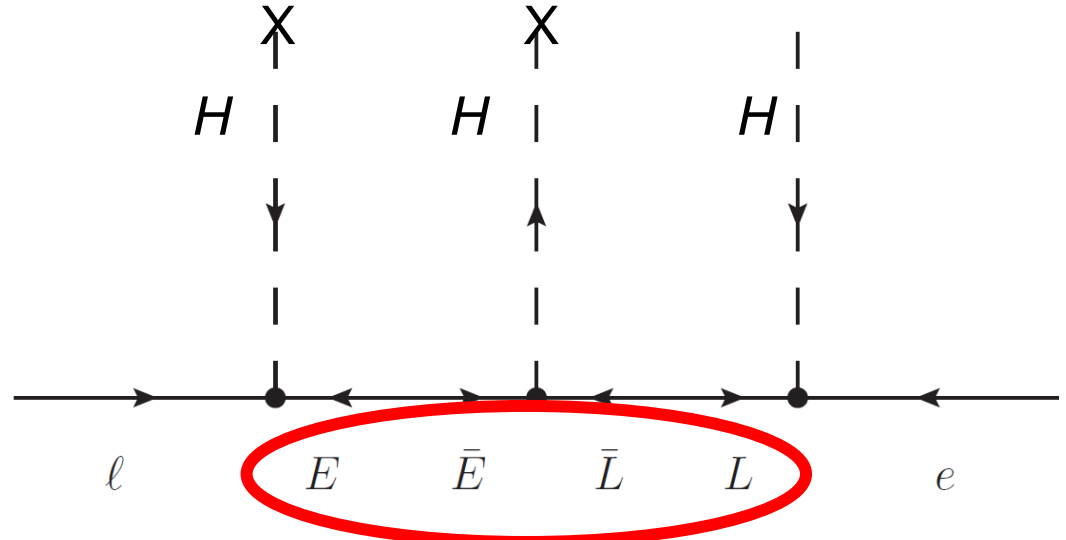
$$\frac{Y_l}{\Lambda^2} (\Box H^\dagger) l l^c$$

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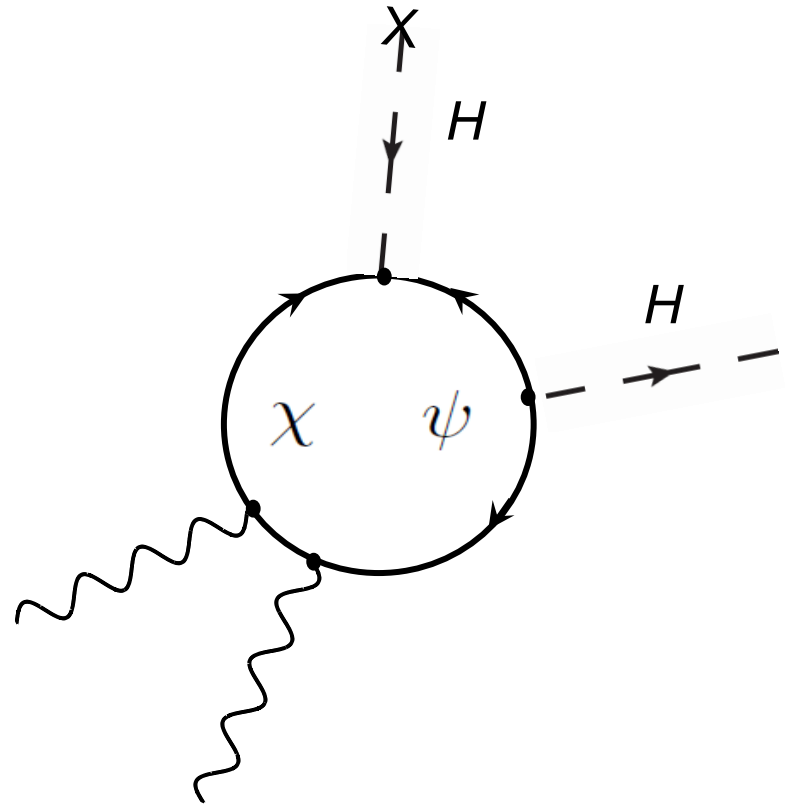
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e.g. Carena, Low, Wagner; JHEP 1208 (2012) 060

$$\frac{\alpha}{\Lambda^2} H^\dagger H F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

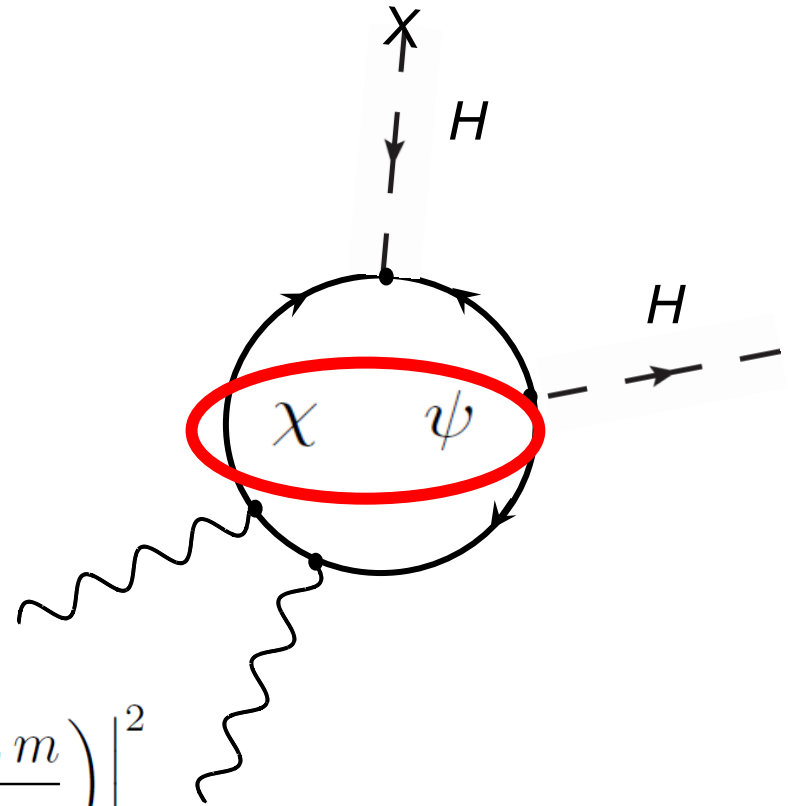


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$$\frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)_{SM}} \approx \left| 1 + \frac{bQ^2}{\mathcal{A}_{SM}^\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial \log \det m}{\partial \log v} \right) \right|^2$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{SM}^\gamma = -6.49$$

$$b = \begin{cases} +4/3 & \text{(fermion)} \\ +1/3 & \text{(scalar)} \\ -11/3 & \text{(vector)} \end{cases}$$

Diphoton enhancement?

Implications for models w/ fermions

Minimal building block for **enhanced** diphoton rate

$$- \mathcal{L} = m_\psi \psi \psi^c + m_\chi \chi \chi^c + y H \psi \chi + y^c H^\dagger \psi^c \chi^c + cc$$

At least one set of fermions w/ SU(2) spin $\geq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$ **produced off Z, gamma**

Diphoton enhancement?

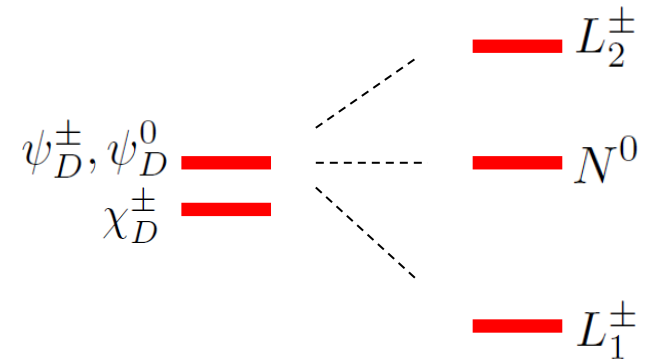
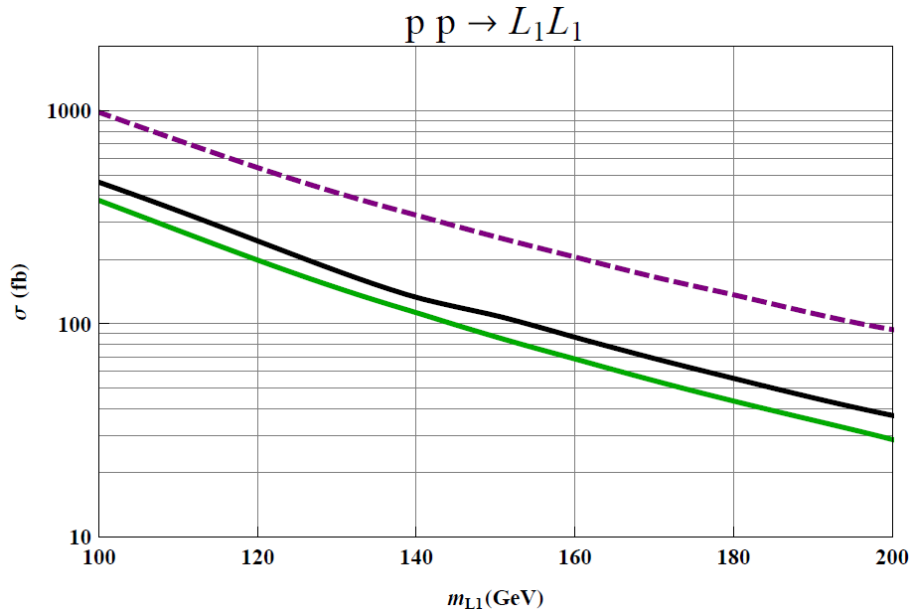
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Example: $\psi, \psi^c \sim (1, 2)_{\pm \frac{1}{2}} \quad \chi, \chi^c \sim (1, 1)_{\mp 1}$



EWSB drives L1



diphoton rate

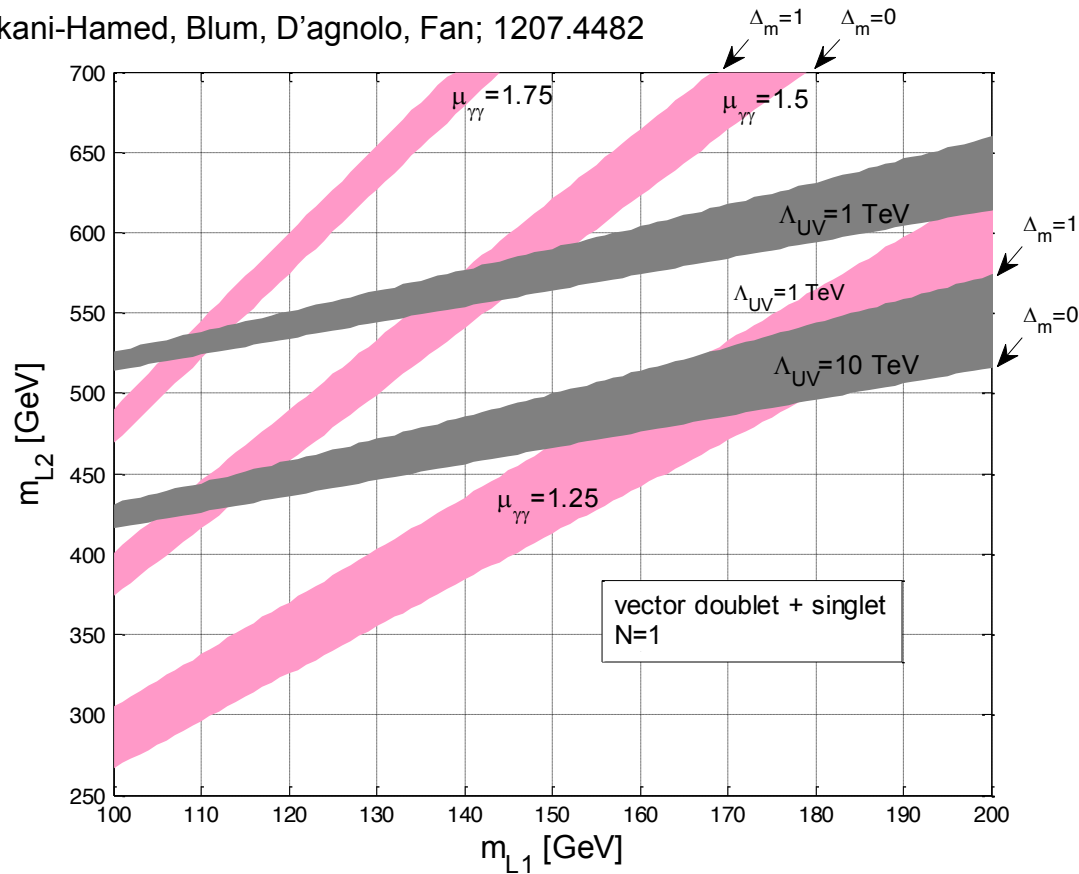


Diphoton enhancement?

Implications for models w/ fermions

pheno depends on decay mode(s)

Arkani-Hamed, Blum, D'agnolo, Fan; 1207.4482



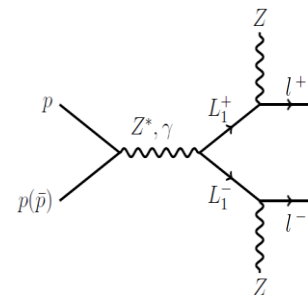
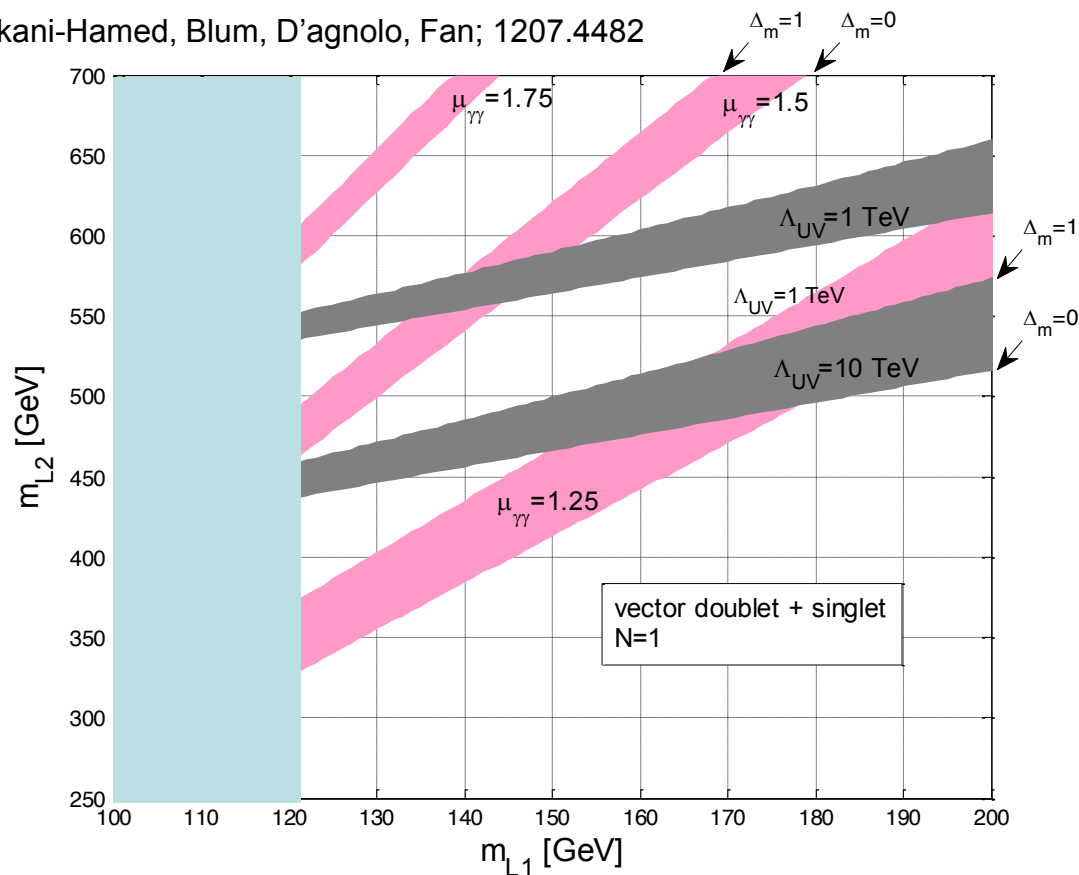
Diphoton enhancement?

Implications for models w/ fermions

pheno depends on decay mode(s)

(small) mass mixing w/ e, μ :

Arkani-Hamed, Blum, D'agnolo, Fan; 1207.4482



Search for anomalous production of multilepton events in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV

The CMS collaboration

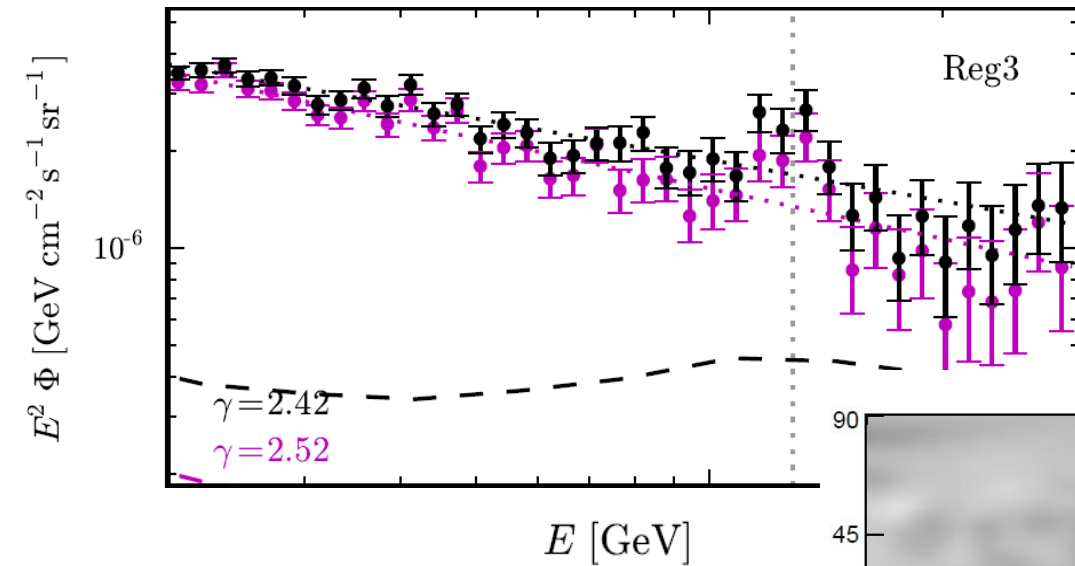


| Selection | obs | background |
|---|-----|-------------|
| $4l, \text{MET} < 50 \text{ GeV}, H_T < 200 \text{ GeV}, Z$ | 33 | 37 ± 15 |

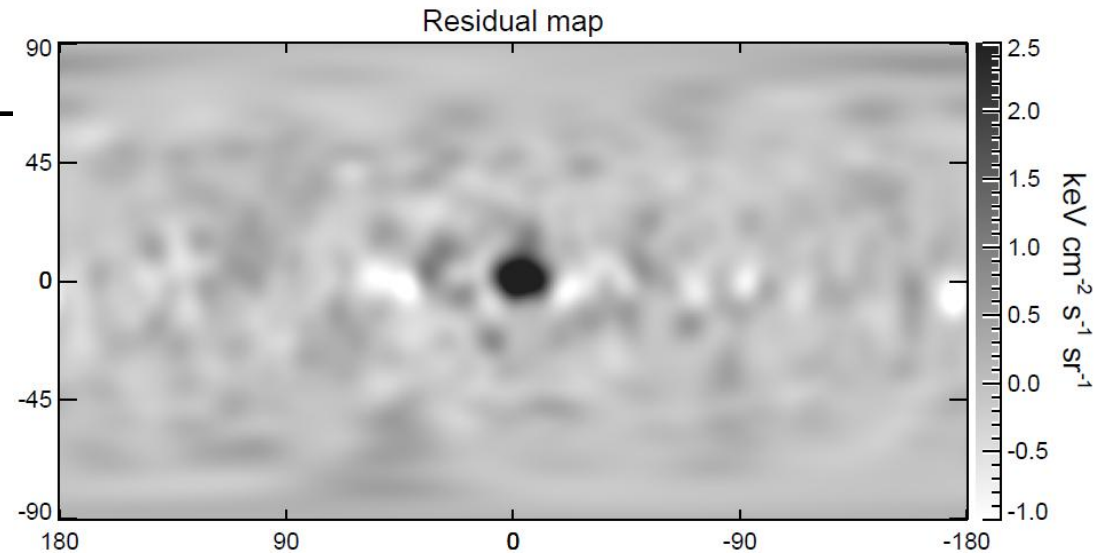
Dark matter

...A gamma ray line?

Weniger; JCAP 1208 (2012) 007



Su, Finkbeiner; 1206.1616



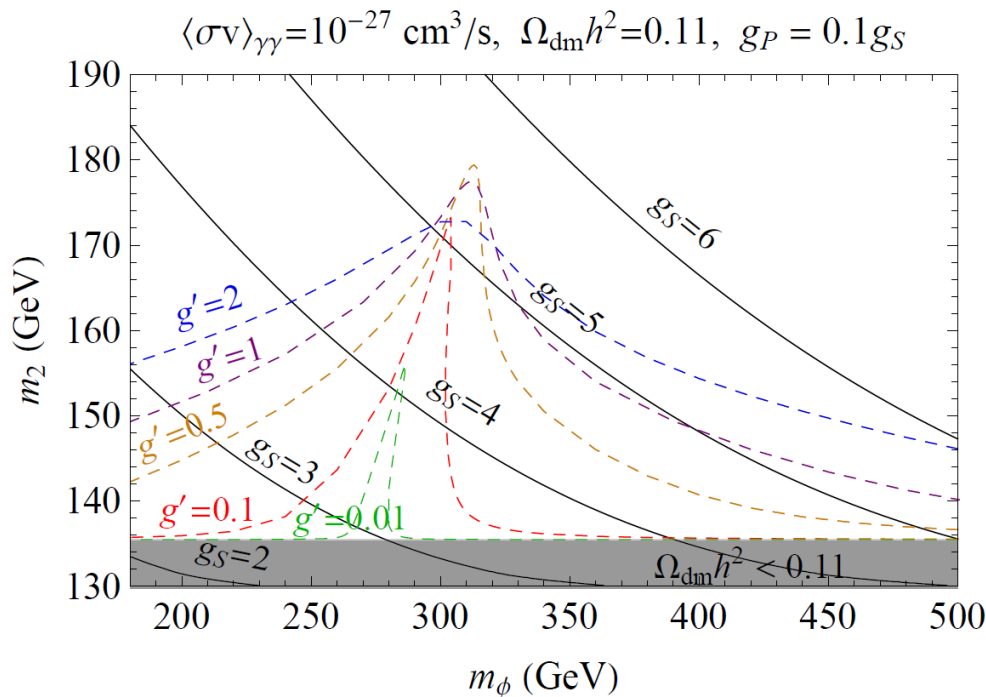
Dark matter

A gamma ray line?

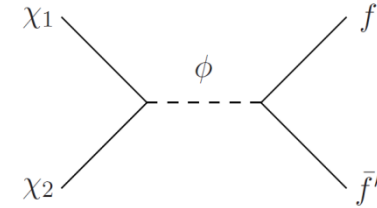
Need to suppress continuum @ $E \ll 100$ GeV

Example: (Tulin, Yu, Zurek; 1208.0009)

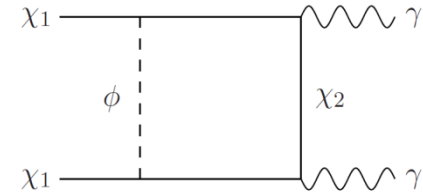
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \bar{\chi}_2(g_S + g_P\gamma_5)\chi_1\phi + \bar{f}(g'_S + g'_P\gamma_5)f'\phi + \text{h.c.}$$



Relic density



Gamma ray line



Dark matter

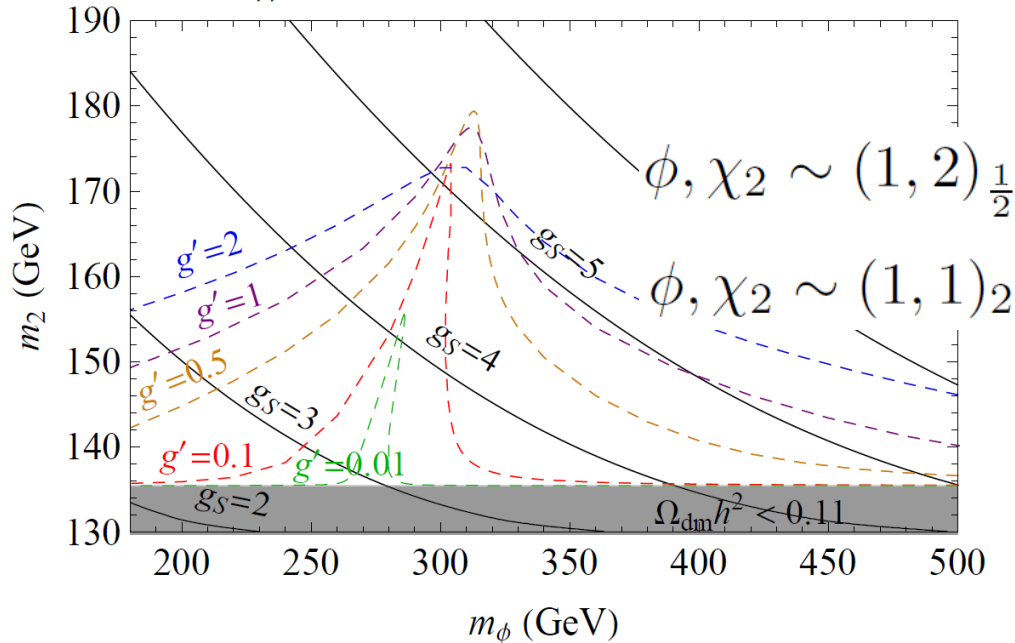
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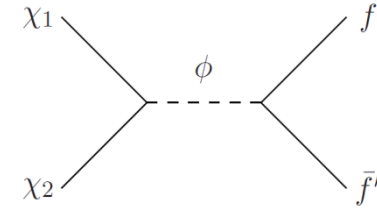
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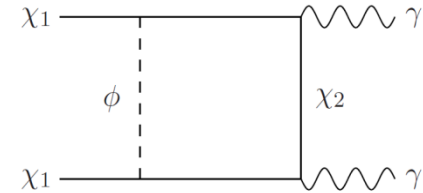
$$\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\gamma\gamma}=10^{-27} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}, \quad \Omega_{\text{dm}}h^2=0.11, \quad g_P = 0.1g_S$$



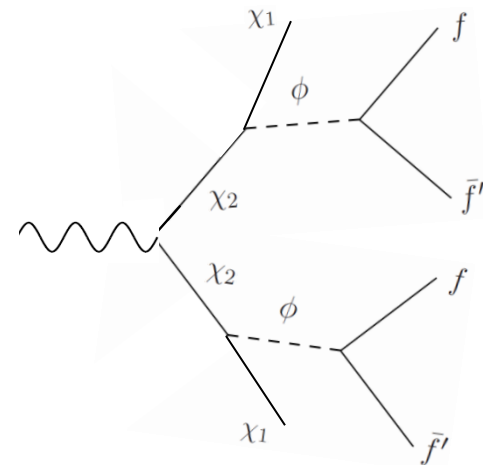
Relic density



Gamma ray line



4l+MET

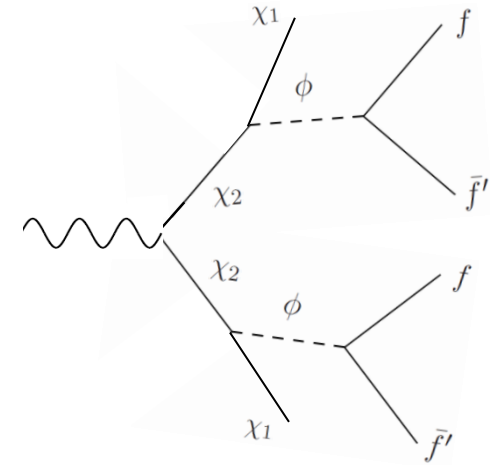


Dark matter

A gamma ray line?

Need to suppress continuum @ $E \ll 100$ GeV

Example: (Tulin, Yu, Zurek; 1208.0009)



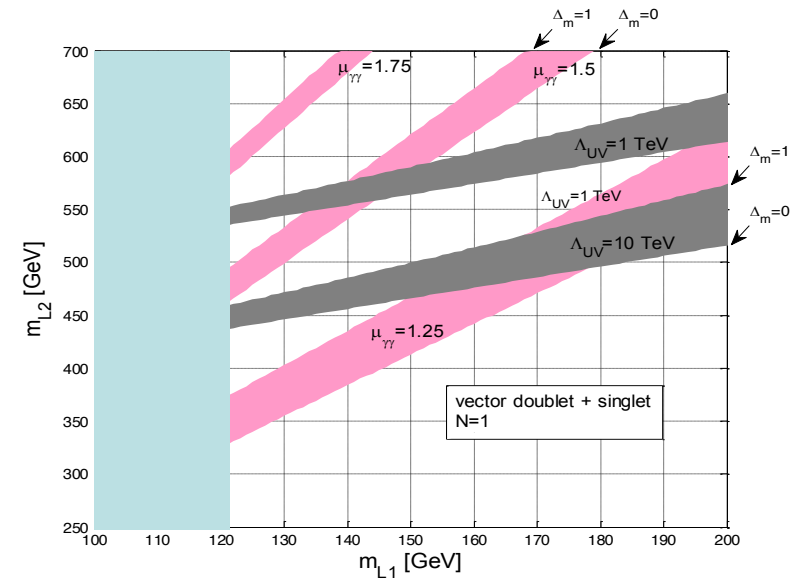
→ Some models massively excluded by 7TeV multilepton results
(10fb) x (5/fb) x 0.7⁴ ~ 12 (!)

| Selection | N(τ_h)=0 | | N(τ_h)=1 | | N(τ_h)=2 | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | obs | expected | obs | expected | obs | expected |
| 4 Lepton results | | | | | | |
| $4\ell \ E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50, H_T > 200, \text{ no Z}$ | 0 | 0.018 ± 0.005 | 0 | 0.09 ± 0.06 | 0 | 0.7 ± 0.7 |
| $4\ell \ E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50, H_T > 200, \text{ Z}$ | 0 | 0.22 ± 0.05 | 0 | 0.27 ± 0.11 | 0 | 0.8 ± 1.2 |
| $4\ell \ E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50, H_T < 200, \text{ no Z}$ | 1 | 0.20 ± 0.07 | 3 | 0.59 ± 0.17 | 1 | 1.5 ± 0.6 |
| $4\ell \ E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50, H_T < 200, \text{ Z}$ | 1 | 0.79 ± 0.21 | 4 | 2.3 ± 0.7 | 0 | 1.1 ± 0.7 |
| $4\ell \ E_T^{\text{miss}} < 50, H_T > 200, \text{ no Z}$ | 0 | 0.006 ± 0.001 | 0 | 0.14 ± 0.08 | 0 | 0.25 ± 0.07 |
| $4\ell \ E_T^{\text{miss}} < 50, H_T > 200, \text{ Z}$ | 1 | 0.83 ± 0.33 | 0 | 0.55 ± 0.21 | 0 | 1.14 ± 0.42 |
| $4\ell \ E_T^{\text{miss}} < 50, H_T < 200, \text{ no Z}$ | 1 | 2.6 ± 1.1 | 5 | 3.9 ± 1.2 | 17 | 10.6 ± 3.2 |
| $4\ell \ E_T^{\text{miss}} < 50, H_T < 200, \text{ Z}$ | 33 | 37 ± 15 | 20 | 17.0 ± 5.2 | 62 | 43 ± 16 |

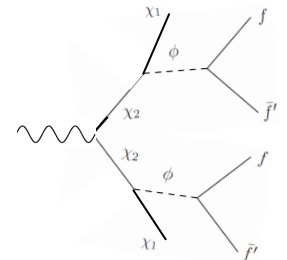
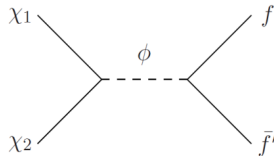
Summary

- Multilepton searches putting pressure on new EW states
- Important consistency checks on (if) anomalous Higgs couplings

models with **only** NP fermions
generically inconsistent w/ large
diphoton enhancement.
Remaining (tuned) solutions
under LHC pressure, e.g. multileptons
(or discovery in morning session...)



- Generic WIMP models \rightarrow VV, leptons + MET, motivation for multilepton analyses
- Gamma ray line? some models massively dead



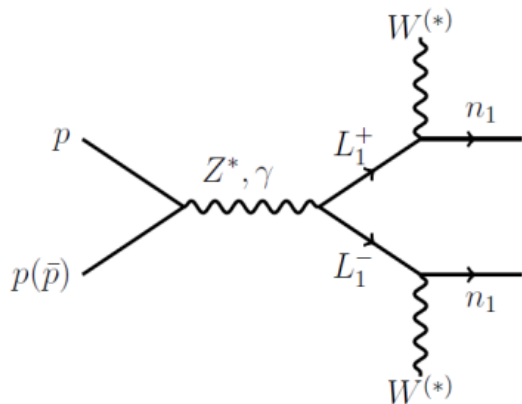
Xtra

Implications of a diphoton enhancement: un-natural models

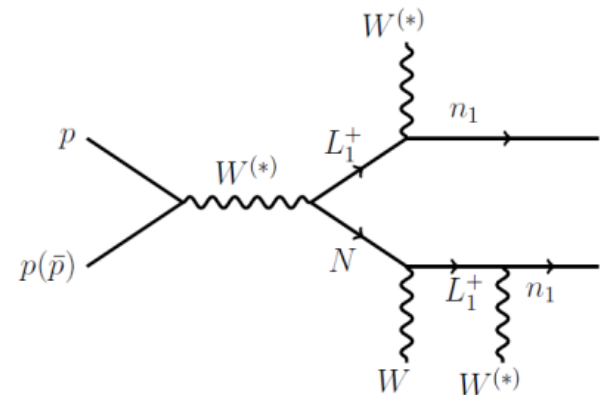
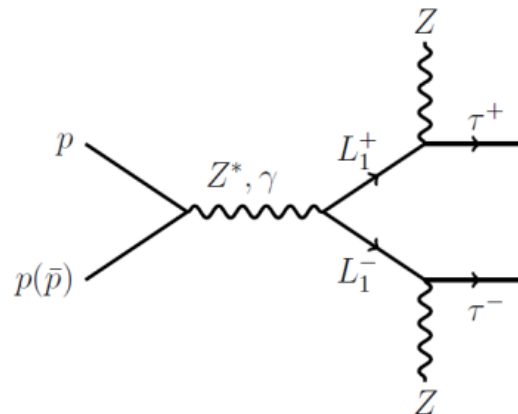
Implications:

1. Fermion models with cut-off >10 TeV give $\sim 50\%$ enhancement at most, and that is with some tuning of dials
2. Cut-off above 10 TeV \rightarrow charged, uncolored state(s) @100-150 GeV

$$L_1 \rightarrow W^{(*)} n_1$$



$$L_1 \rightarrow Z l(\tau)$$

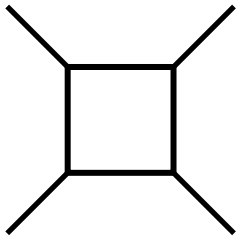


Diphoton enhancement?

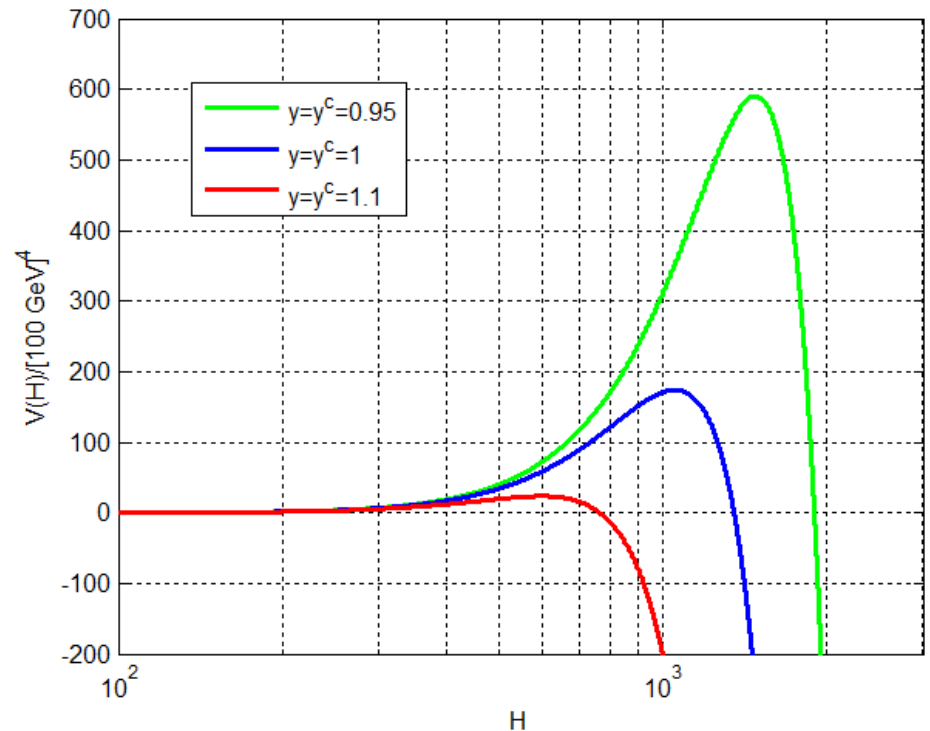
Implications for fermion models

$$-\mathcal{L} = m_\psi \psi \psi^c + m_\chi \chi \chi^c + y H \psi \chi + y^c H^\dagger \psi^c \chi^c + c c$$

Large diphoton effect \rightarrow RGE drives Higgs quartic negative



$$(4\pi)^2 \frac{d\lambda}{dt} \sim - (y^4 + y^{c4})$$

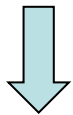


Diphoton enhancement?

If hVV is SM-like, then looks like charged, uncolored, light new particle in loop

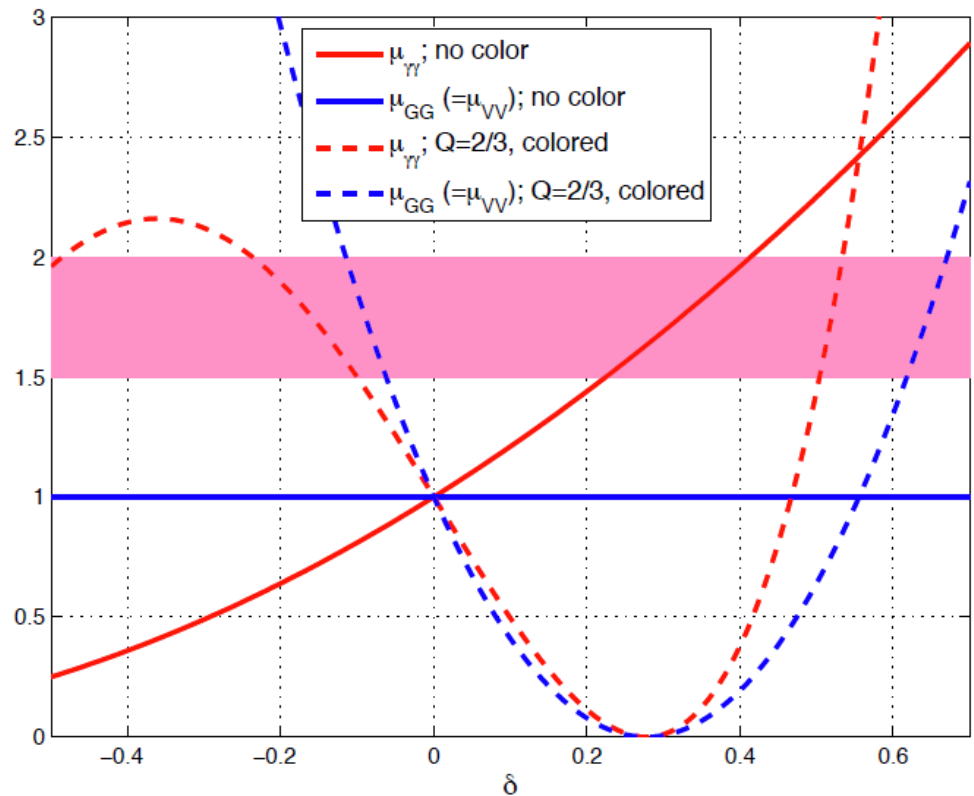
uncolored: o/w would mess up hGG (and, well, haven't seen it directly produced yet!)

$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)_{SM} |1 + \delta|^2$$



$$\mu_{GG} = \mu_{VV} = |1 - 3.6 \delta|^2$$

$$\mu_{\gamma\gamma} = |1 + \delta|^2 |1 - 3.6 \delta|^2$$



Is electroweak symmetry breaking Natural?

