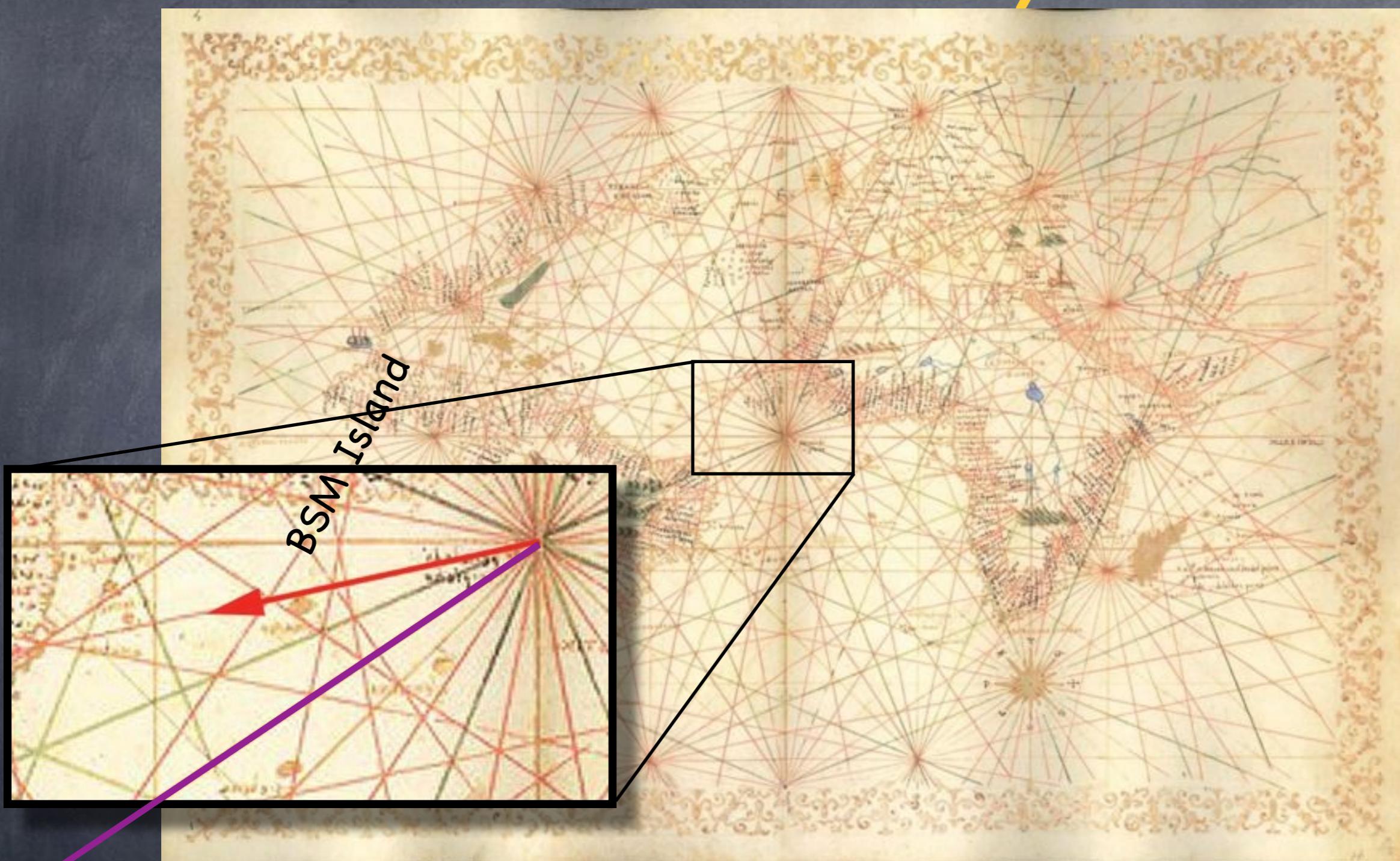


# BSM Seaways

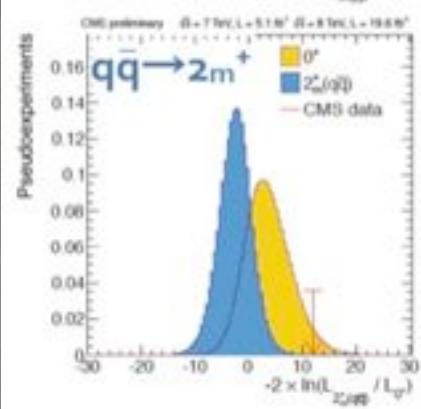
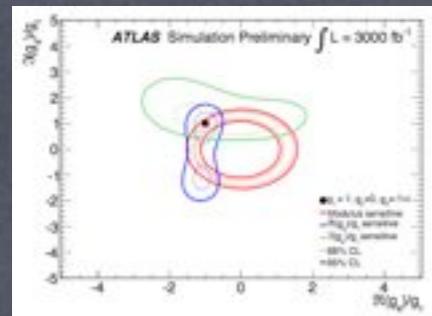


Francesco Riva (EPFL - Lausanne)

In Collaboration with: Pomarol, Gupta, Masso, Espinosa, Elias-Miro  
(1308.2803 ,1308.1879, xxx)

# Motivation

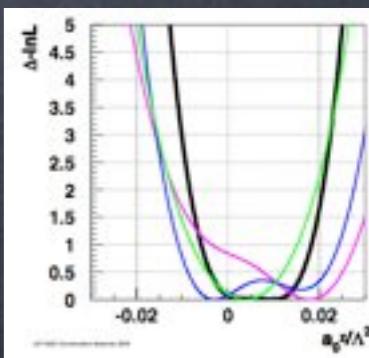
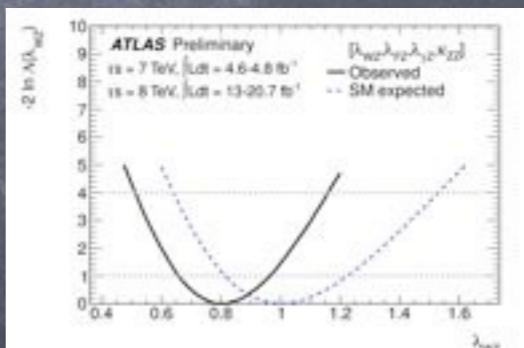
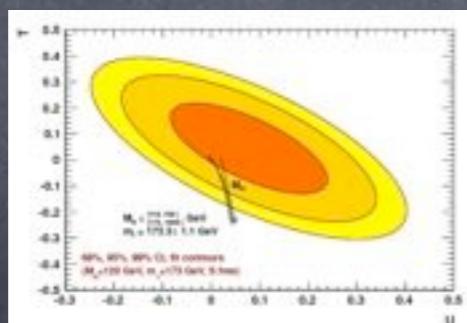
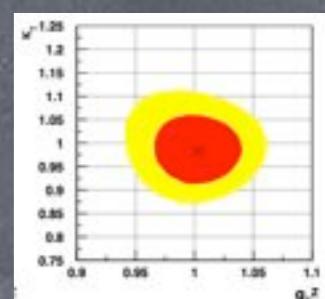
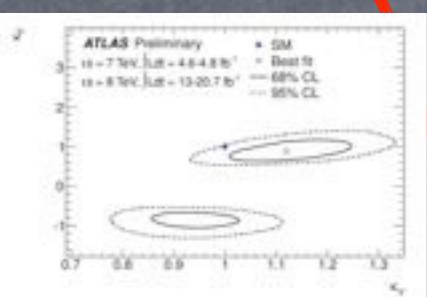
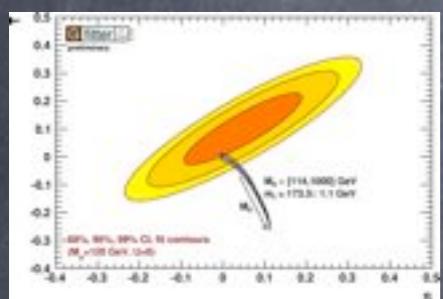
Searches for New Physics



$$\mathcal{L}^{SM}$$

Direct

Precision



# Assumptions

1) No direct findings:  $M_{new}^i \sim \Lambda \gg v$

→ Expansion in  $E/\Lambda$

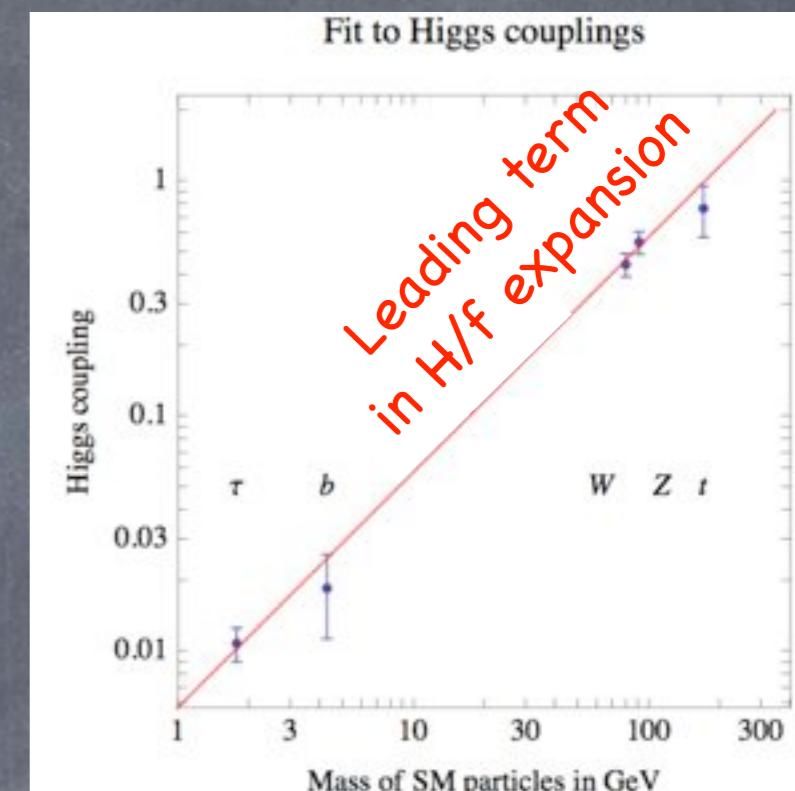
2) A Higgs has been found: it is the excitation around EWSB vacuum

→ Expansion in  $\frac{v+h}{H/f}$  ( $f \equiv \Lambda/g_*$ )

3) Minimal Flavor Violation ( $U(3)^5$ )

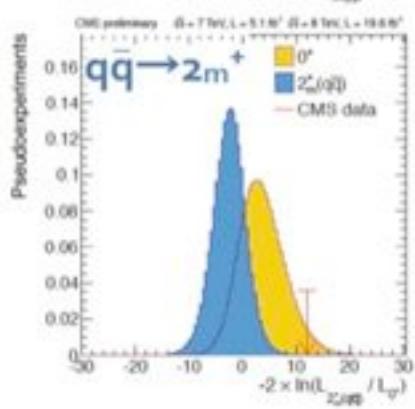
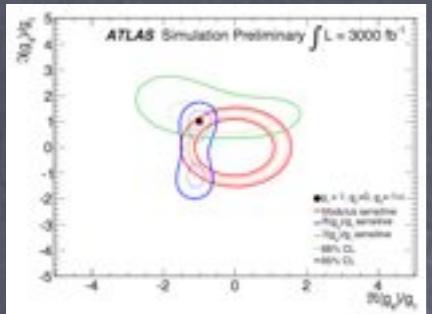
→ Expansion in  $Y_U, Y_D, Y_E$

4) B,L conserved at this level of precision:  $\Lambda_B, \Lambda_L \gg \Lambda$



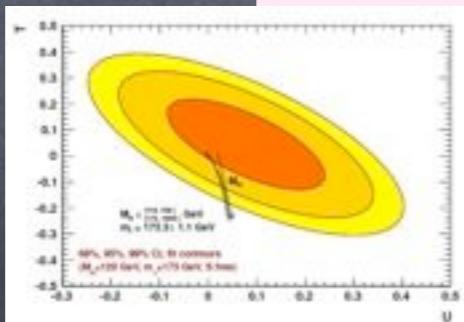
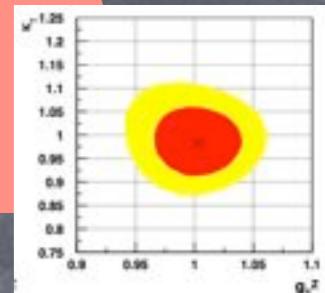
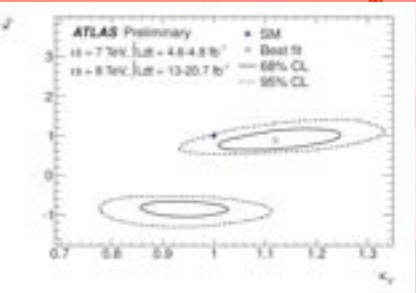
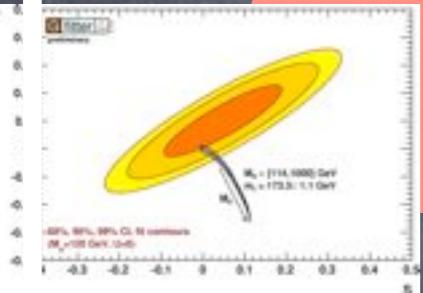
D'ambrogio, Giudice,  
Isidori, Strumia '02

# Motivation

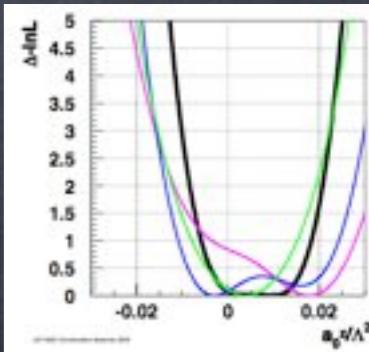
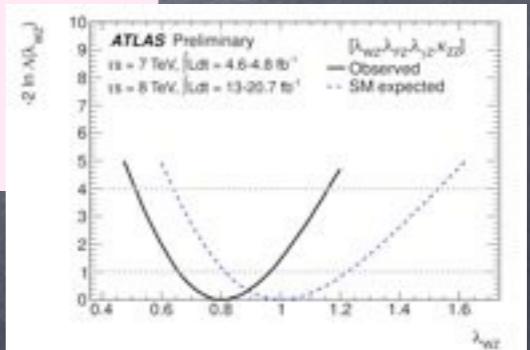


$\mathcal{L}^{SM} \equiv \mathcal{L}^4$  Many accidental Symmetries/Relations:  $m_W = m_Z \cos \theta_W$   
 $g_{h\bar{f}f} = m_f/v$   
 ...

$\mathcal{L}^6$  What accidental Symmetries/Relations?



$\mathcal{L}^8$



Expansion

- 1)  $E/\Lambda$
- 2)  $H/f$
- 3)  $Y_U, Y_D, Y_E$

$\mathcal{L}^{UV}$

# Plan

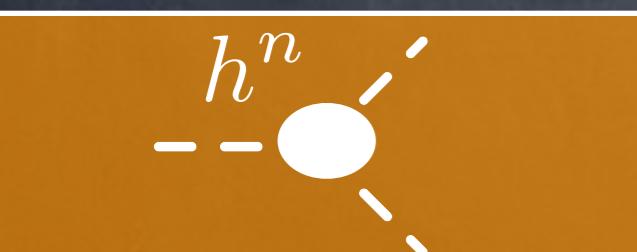
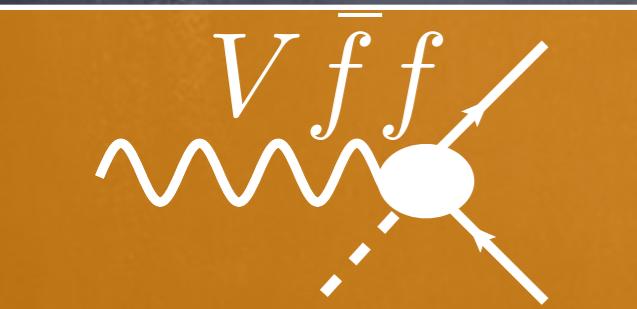
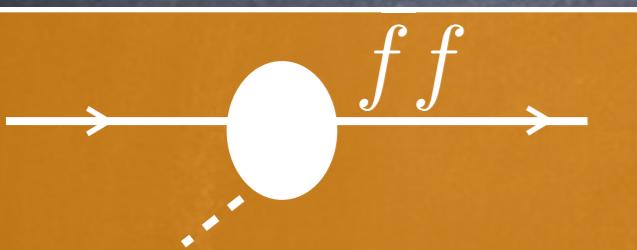
- 1) Take the BSM Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}^6$  from Alex  
(and rewrite it with gauge-invariant operators)  
→ accidental relations
- 2) Compare with Experiments  
→ understand implications for h-physics
- 3) Compare with BSM Theories

# 1) Expanding the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\Lambda^4}{g_*^2} \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{D_\mu}{\Lambda}, \frac{g_* H}{\Lambda}, \frac{g_* f_{L,R}}{\Lambda^{3/2}}, \frac{g F_{\mu\nu}}{\Lambda^2} \right) \simeq \mathcal{L}_4 + \mathcal{L}_6 + \dots,$$

What are the relevant operators to include for studying Higgs physics?

# Dimension-6 Operators



Other (non-H)

~~$SU(2)_L$~~

$SU(2)_L$

$$\mathcal{O}_T = \frac{1}{2} \left( H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H \right)^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{WB} = g' g H^\dagger \sigma^a H W_{\mu\nu}^a B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{BB} = g'^2 |H|^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{GG} = g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{WW} = g^2 |H|^2 W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{\mu\nu a}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_r = |H|^2 D_\mu H^\dagger D_\mu H$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{y_f} = y_f |H|^2 \bar{f}_L H f_R$$

$f = L, U, D$

$$\mathcal{O}_R^e = (i H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{e}_R \gamma^\mu e_R)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^l = (i H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu L_L)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^{(3)l} = (i H^\dagger \sigma^a \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L)$$

+ 4 for quarks

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = \lambda |H|^6$$

# Equivalent Bases

~~$SU(2)_L$~~

$SU(2)_L$

$$\mathcal{O}_T = \frac{1}{2} \left( H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H \right)^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{WB} = g' g H^\dagger \sigma^a H W_{\mu\nu}^a B^{\mu\nu}$$

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$$\mathcal{O}_{WW} = g^2 |H|^2 W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{\mu\nu a}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_r = |H|^2 D_\mu H^\dagger D_\mu H$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{HW} = ig(D^\mu H)^\dagger \sigma^a (D^\nu H) W_{\mu\nu}^a$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{HB} = ig'(D^\mu H)^\dagger (D^\nu H) B_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_H = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu |H|^2)^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}_R^e = (i H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{e}_R \gamma^\mu e_R)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^l = (i H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu L_L)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^{(3)l} = (i H^\dagger \sigma^a \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L)$$

+ 4 for quarks

$$\mathcal{O}_{y_f} = y_f |H|^2 \bar{f}_L H f_R$$

$f = L, U, D$

$$\mathcal{O}_W = \frac{ig}{2} \left( H^\dagger \sigma^a \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}^\mu H \right) D^\nu W_{\mu\nu}^a$$

$$\mathcal{O}_B = \frac{ig'}{2} \left( H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}^\mu H \right) \partial^\nu B_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = \lambda |H|^6$$

Only Flavor  
diagonal part

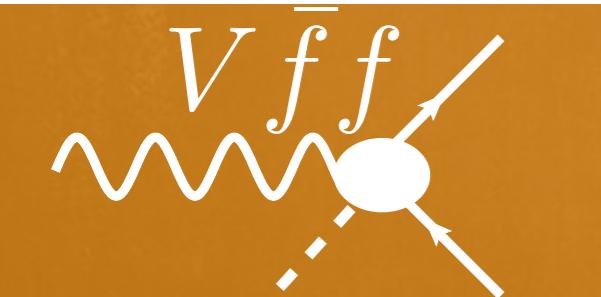
## 2) Confronting with Experiments

EFT predictive when  
 $\#parameters < \#observables$

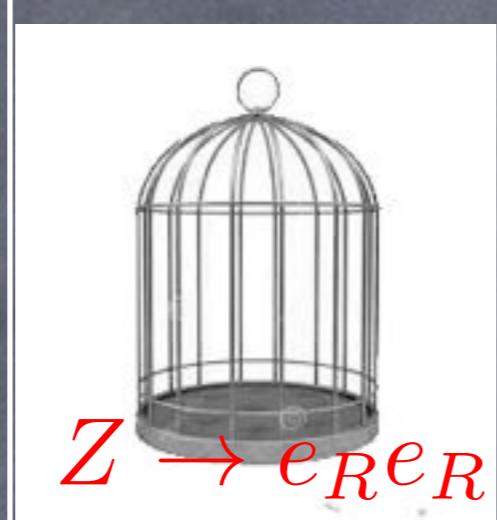
# Which Experiments?

Affect Higgs  
physics ONLY!

Can be measured ALSO  
in the VACUUM  
(better...)



$SU(2)_L$



$$\mathcal{O}_R^e = (iH^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{e}_R \gamma^\mu e_R)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^l = (iH^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu L_L)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^{(3)l} = (iH^\dagger \sigma^a \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L)$$

$SU(2)_L$

$$\mathcal{O}_{BB} = g'^2 |H|^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{WW} = g^2 |H|^2 W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{\mu\nu a}$$

$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$h \rightarrow Z\gamma$

$h \rightarrow ZZ^*$

$h \rightarrow WW^*$

$WW \rightarrow hh$

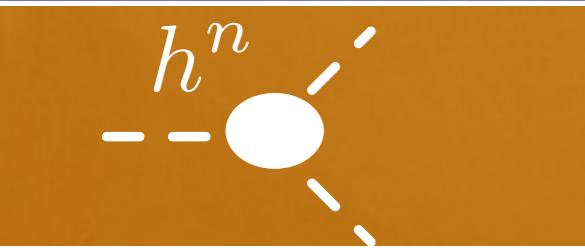
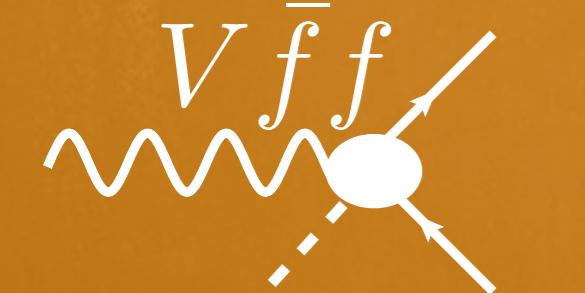
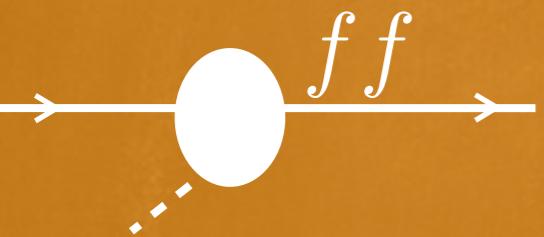
...

Use strongest experiment to constrain direction  
 ➔ Make predictions for other (Higgs) physics

# LEP 1: % constraints

~~$SU(2)_L$~~

$SU(2)_L$



Other (non H)

(requires intelligent choice of input parameters)

$$\mathcal{O}_T = \frac{1}{2} \left( H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H \right)^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{WB} = g' g H^\dagger \sigma^a H W_{\mu a}^a$$



$$\mathcal{O}_R^e = (i H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{e}_R \gamma^\mu e_R)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^l = (i H^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu L_L)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^{(3)l} = (i H^\dagger \sigma^a \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L)$$

+ 4 for quarks



How many parameters can LEP1 constrain? 7

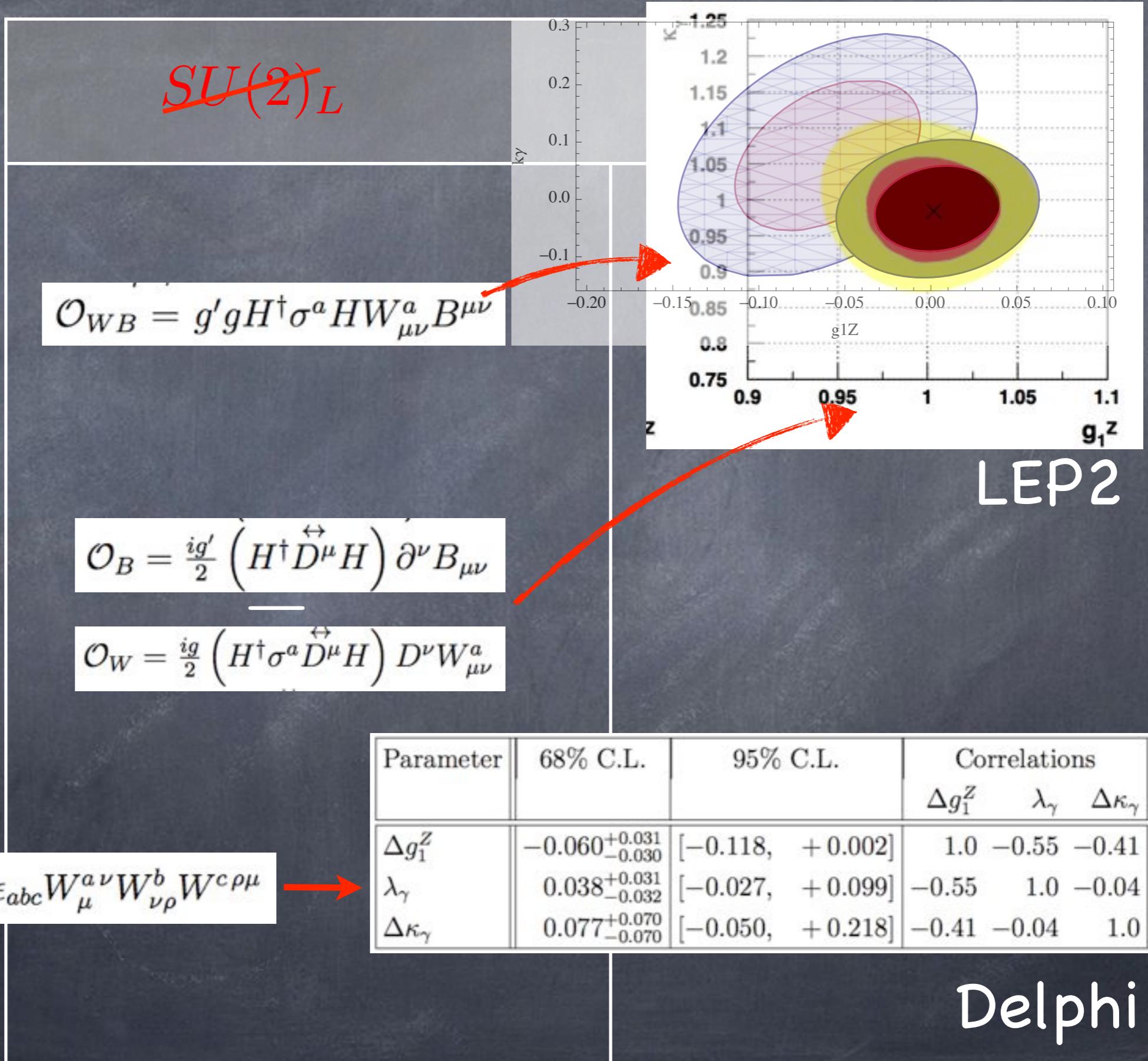
$$\Gamma(Z \rightarrow l_L l_L, l_R l_R, \nu \nu)$$

$$\Gamma(Z \rightarrow u_{L,R} u_{L,R}, d_{L,R} d_{L,R})$$

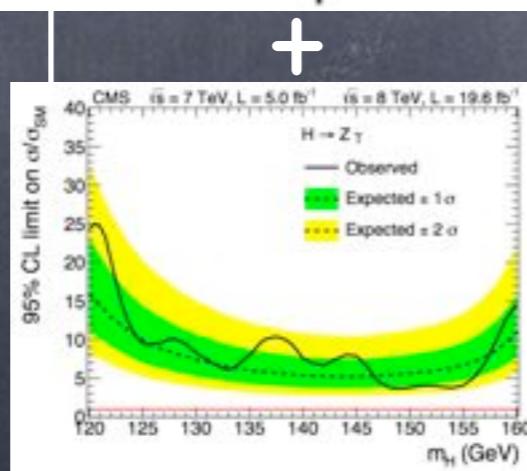
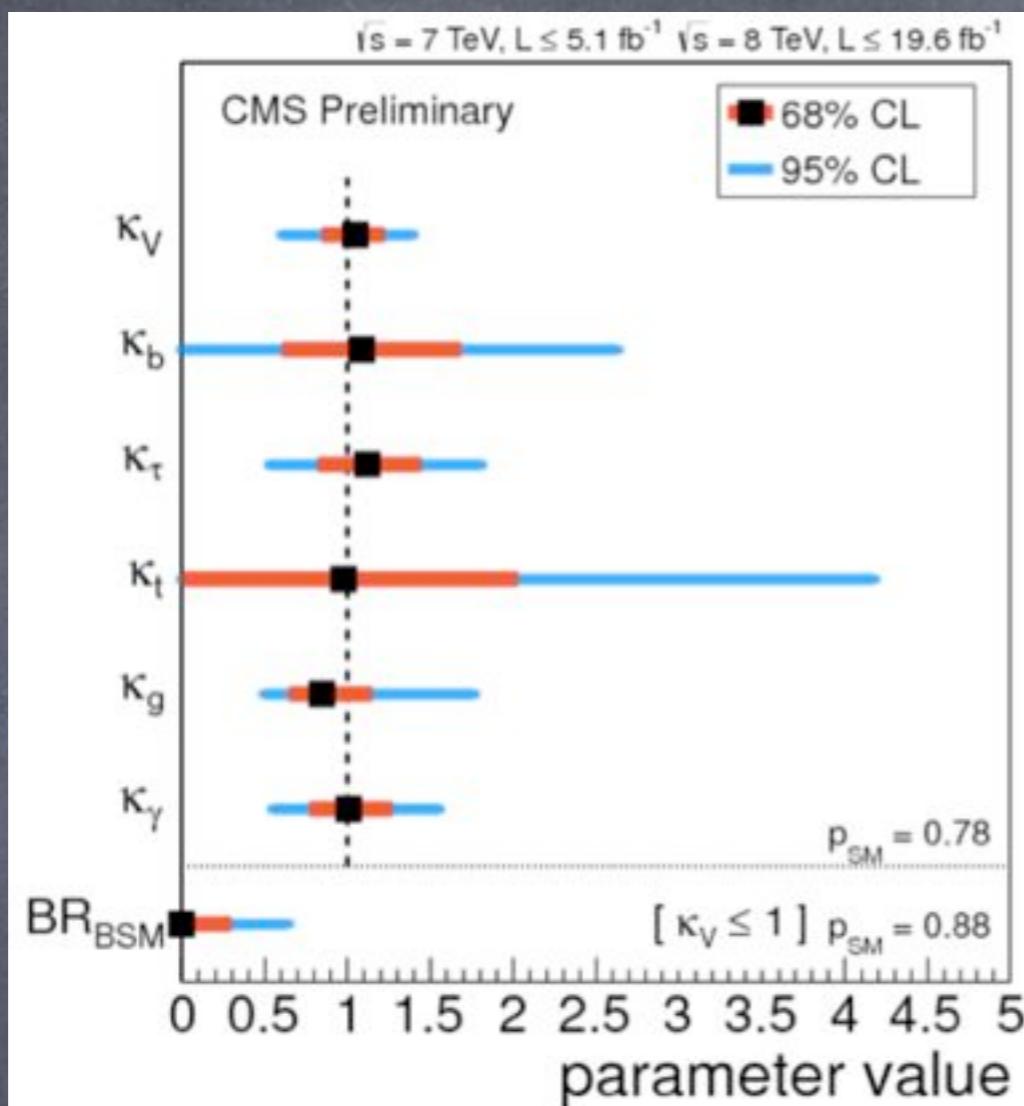
In this case SILH basis more transparent

$$\{\mathcal{O}_W + \mathcal{O}_B, \mathcal{O}_T, \mathcal{O}_R^e, \mathcal{O}_R^u, \mathcal{O}_R^d, \mathcal{O}_L^q, \mathcal{O}_L^{(3)q}\}$$

# 2+8 Directions after LEP1



# 2+8 Directions after LEP1



+

$h^3?$

$SU(2)_L$

$$\mathcal{O}_{BB} = g'^2 |H|^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{GG} = g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{WW} = g^2 |H|^2 W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{\mu\nu a}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_r = |H|^2 D_\mu H^\dagger D_\mu H$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{y_f} = y_f |H|^2 \bar{f}_L H f_R$$

$f = L, U, D$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = \lambda |H|^6$$

All operators already constrained\*

→ Look at implications for other observables!

\*= Although not measured,  $h^3$  doesn't affect arguments

# Implications 1

Custodial Symmetry in  $h$  decays  $\lambda_{WZ}$

Related to constrained dim-6 operators...  
which ones?

~~LEP 1~~

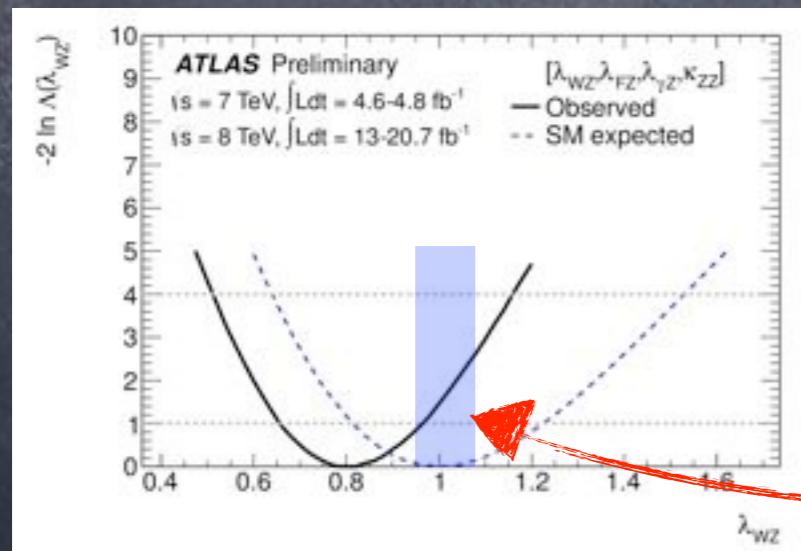
→  ~~$\mathcal{O}_T = \frac{1}{2} (H^\dagger D_\mu H)^2$~~  affects only  $h \rightarrow ZZ$

Contino,Ghezzi,Muhlleitner,Grojean,Spira'13

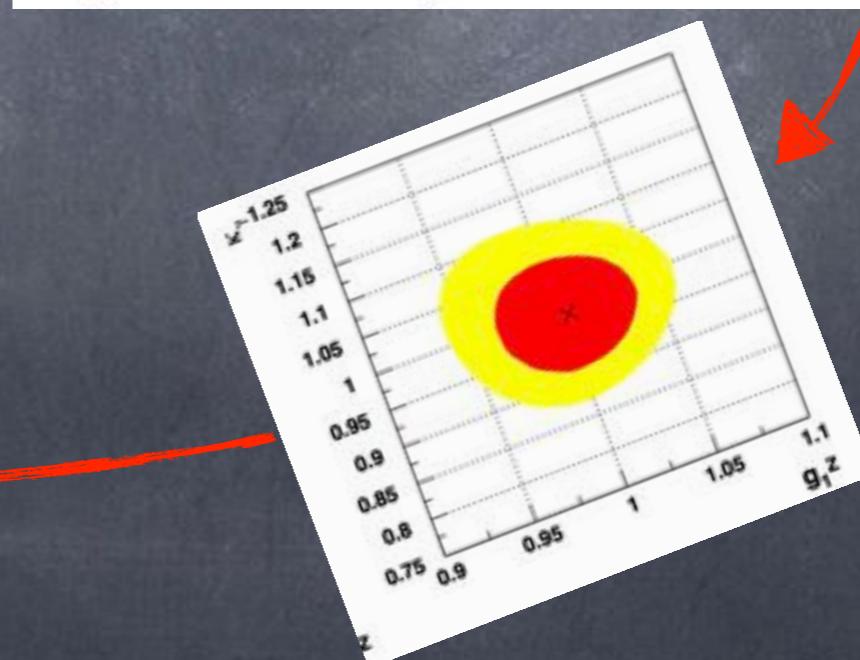
→  $\mathcal{O}_W - \mathcal{O}_B$  through:

$$\frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow W^{(*)}W^*)}{\Gamma(h \rightarrow W^{(*)}W^*)_{SM}} \simeq 1 + 2.2 \bar{c}_W ,$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow Z^{(*)}Z^*)}{\Gamma(h \rightarrow Z^{(*)}Z^*)_{SM}} \simeq 1 + 2.0 (\bar{c}_W + \tan^2 \theta_W \bar{c}_B)$$



Pomarol,FR'13



→ Bounds from LEP2 (through relations in  $\mathcal{L}^6$ ), stronger than direct bounds

# Implications 2

Deviations in different. distr. of  $h \rightarrow Z \bar{f} f$  or  $h \rightarrow W \bar{f} f$

Related to constrained dim-6 operators... See e.g. Isidori,Manohar,Trott'13

which ones?

$\rightarrow$

$$\mathcal{O}_e^e = (iH^\dagger D_\mu H)(\bar{e}_R \gamma^\mu e_R)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^l = (iH^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu L_L)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^{(3)l} = (iH^\dagger \sigma^a D_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L)$$

LEP 1



$\rightarrow$

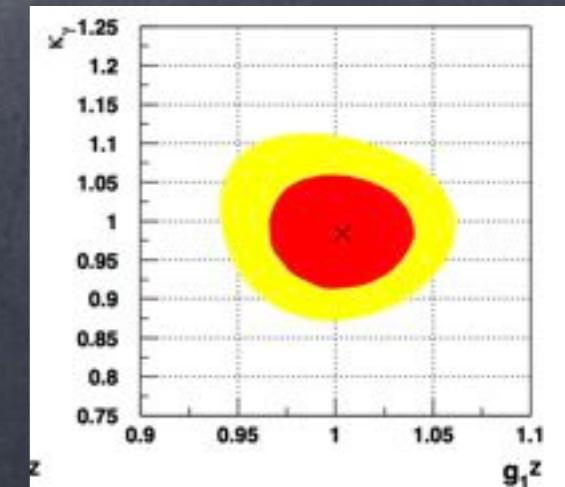
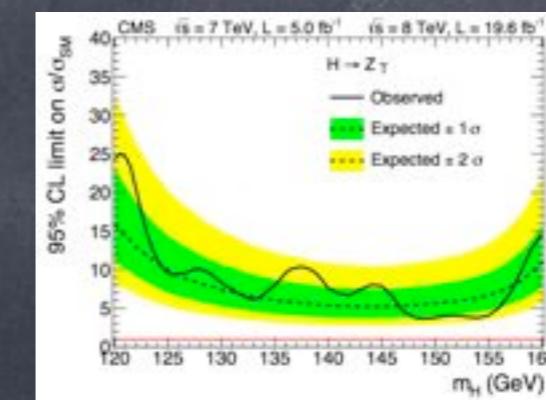
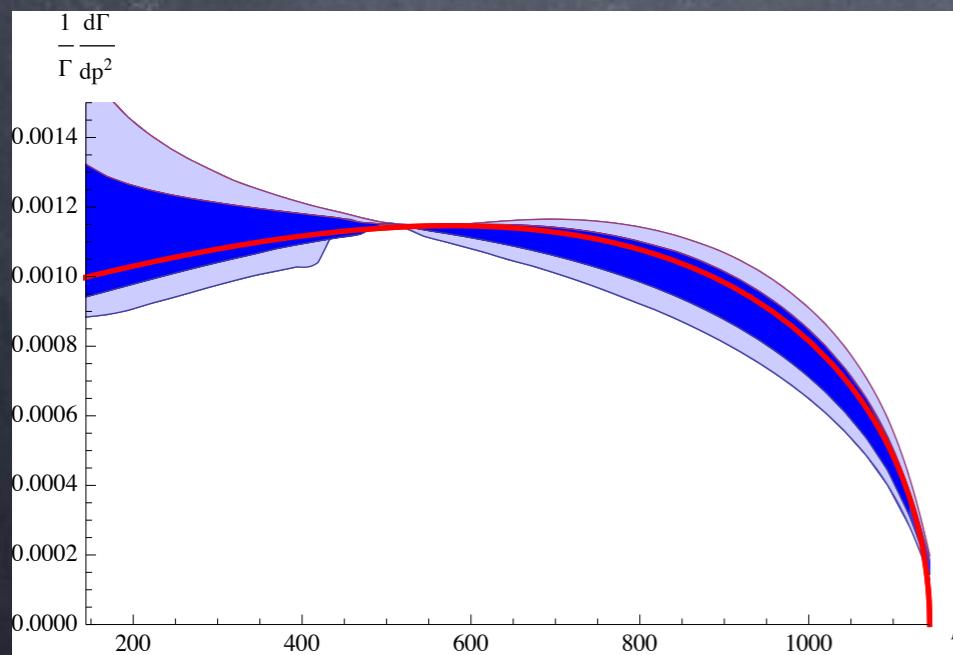
$\mathcal{O}_W - \mathcal{O}_B$
---------------------------------

$\rightarrow$

$\mathcal{O}_{WW}, \quad \mathcal{O}_{BB}$
--

Related with Triple Gauge Coupling

Related with  $h \rightarrow Z\gamma, \gamma\gamma$



# Implications 2

Deviations in different. distr. of  $h \rightarrow Z \bar{f} f$  or  $h \rightarrow W \bar{f} f$

Related to constrained dim-6 operators... See e.g. Isidori,Manohar,Trott'13

which ones?

$$\cancel{\mathcal{O}_D^e = (iH^\dagger D_\mu H)(\bar{e}_R \gamma^\mu e_R)}$$

$$\cancel{\mathcal{O}_L^l = (iH^\dagger \overset{\leftrightarrow}{D}_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu L_L)}$$

$$\cancel{\mathcal{O}_L^{(3)l} = (iH^\dagger \sigma^a D_\mu H)(\bar{L}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^a L_L)}$$



$$\mathcal{O}_W - \mathcal{O}_B$$

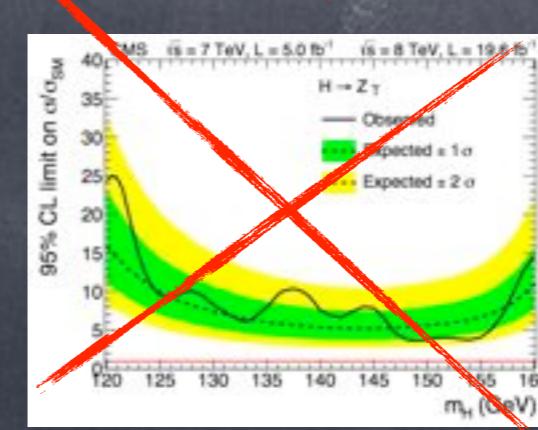
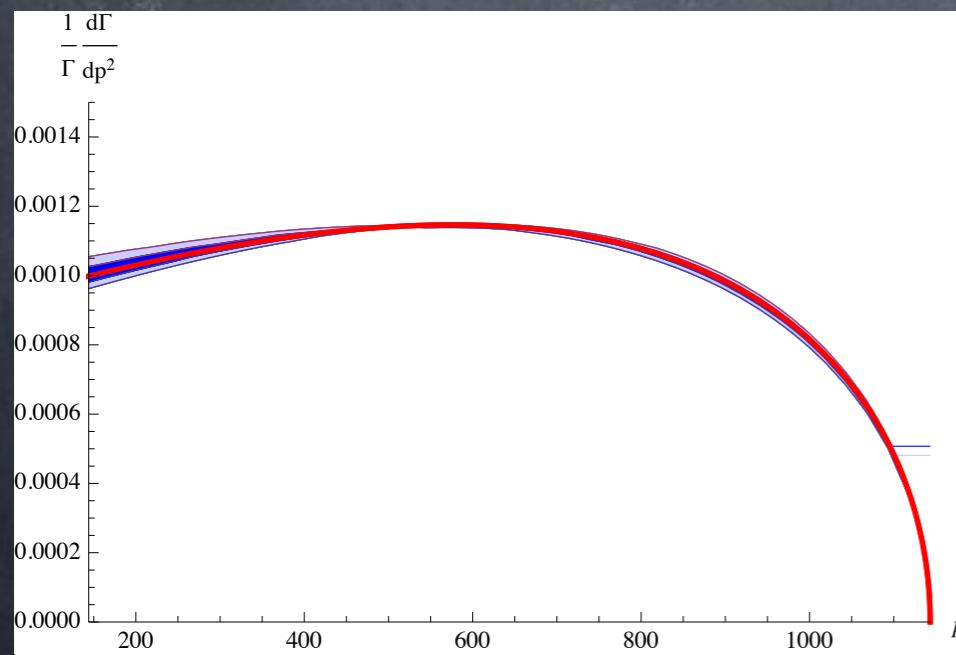


Related with Triple Gauge Coupling

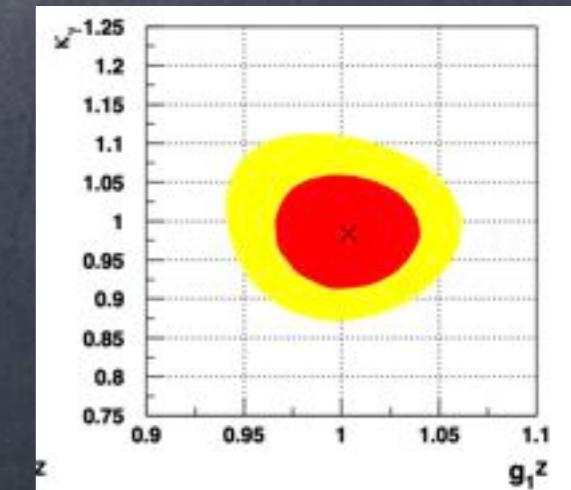


$$\mathcal{O}_{WW}, \quad \mathcal{O}_{BB}$$

Related with  $h \rightarrow Z\gamma, \gamma\gamma$



+



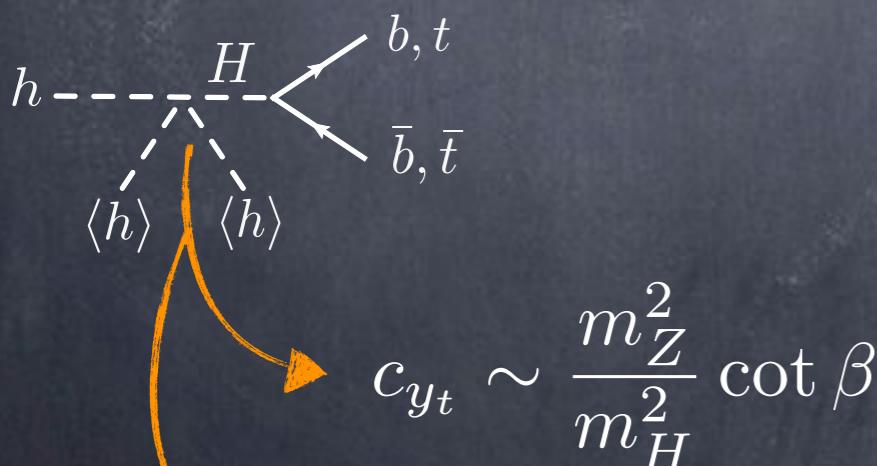
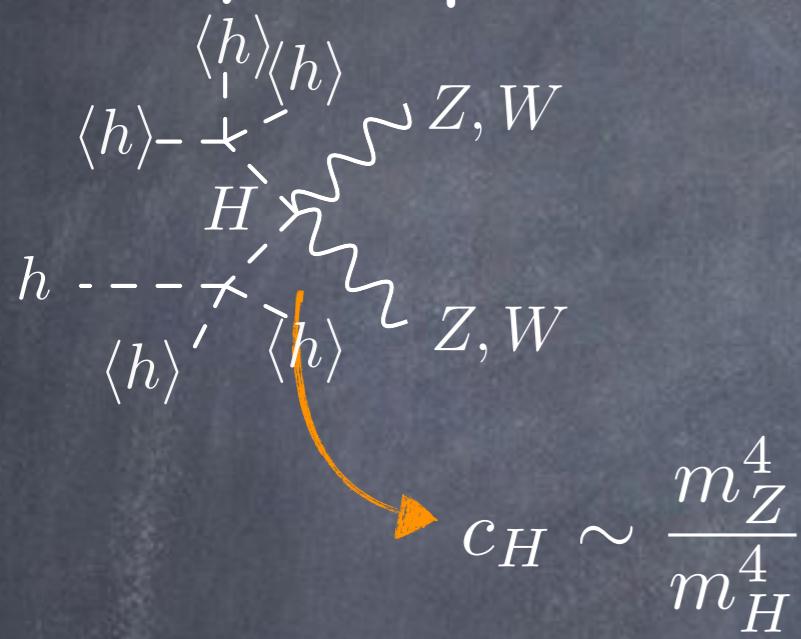
### 3) Comparison with Theory

- (N)MSSM
- Composite Higgs

# Explicit Examples

MSSM

R-Parity: no tree-level contributions from sparticles (only  $H_2$ )  
 Weakly coupled: loop effects small unless sparticles very light



$$c_{y_{d,e}} \sim \frac{m_Z^2}{m_H^2} \tan \beta$$

$$\mathcal{O}_H = \frac{1}{2}(\partial^\mu |H|^2)^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = \lambda |H|^6$$

$$\mathcal{O}_W = \frac{m_H}{2} \left( H^\dagger \sigma^a \tilde{D}^\mu H \right) D^\nu W_{\mu\nu}^a$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{B\bar{B}} = g'^2 |H|^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{GG} = g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{HW} = ig(D^\mu H)^\dagger \sigma^a (D^\nu H) W_{\mu\nu}^a$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{HB} = ig'(D^\mu H)^\dagger (D^\nu H) B_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{3W} = \frac{1}{3!} g \epsilon_{abc} W_\mu^{a\nu} W_\nu^{b\rho} W_\rho^{c\mu}$$

$\mathcal{O}_{y_u} = y_u  H ^2 Q_L \tilde{H} u_R + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{y_d} = y_d  H ^2 \bar{Q}_L H d_R + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{y_e} = y_e  H ^2 \bar{L}_L H e_R + \text{h.c.}$

# Explicit Examples

NMSSM

R-Parity: no tree-level contributions from sparticles (only  $H_2$ )  
 Weakly coupled: loop effects small unless sparticles very light

$$c_H \sim \frac{m_Z^2}{m_S^2}$$

$$c_{y_t} \sim \frac{m_Z^2}{m_H^2} \cot \beta$$

$$c_{y_{d,e}} \sim \frac{m_Z^2}{m_H^2} \tan \beta$$

$\mathcal{O}_H = \frac{1}{2}(\partial^\mu  H ^2)^2$
$\mathcal{O}_6 = \lambda  H ^6$
$\mathcal{O}_W = \frac{m}{2} \left( H^\dagger \sigma^a \tilde{D}^\mu H \right) D^\nu W_{\mu\nu}^a$

$\mathcal{O}_{B\bar{B}} = g'^2  H ^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{O}_{GG} = g_s^2  H ^2 G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{O}_{HW} = ig(D^\mu H)^\dagger \sigma^a (D^\nu H) W_{\mu\nu}^a$
$\mathcal{O}_{HB} = ig'(D^\mu H)^\dagger (D^\nu H) B_{\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{O}_{3W} = \frac{1}{3!} g \epsilon_{abc} W_\mu^{a\nu} W_\nu^{b\rho} W_\rho^{c\mu}$

$\mathcal{O}_{y_u} = y_u  H ^2 Q_L \tilde{H} u_R + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{y_d} = y_d  H ^2 \bar{Q}_L H d_R + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{y_e} = y_e  H ^2 \bar{L}_L H e_R + \text{h.c.}$
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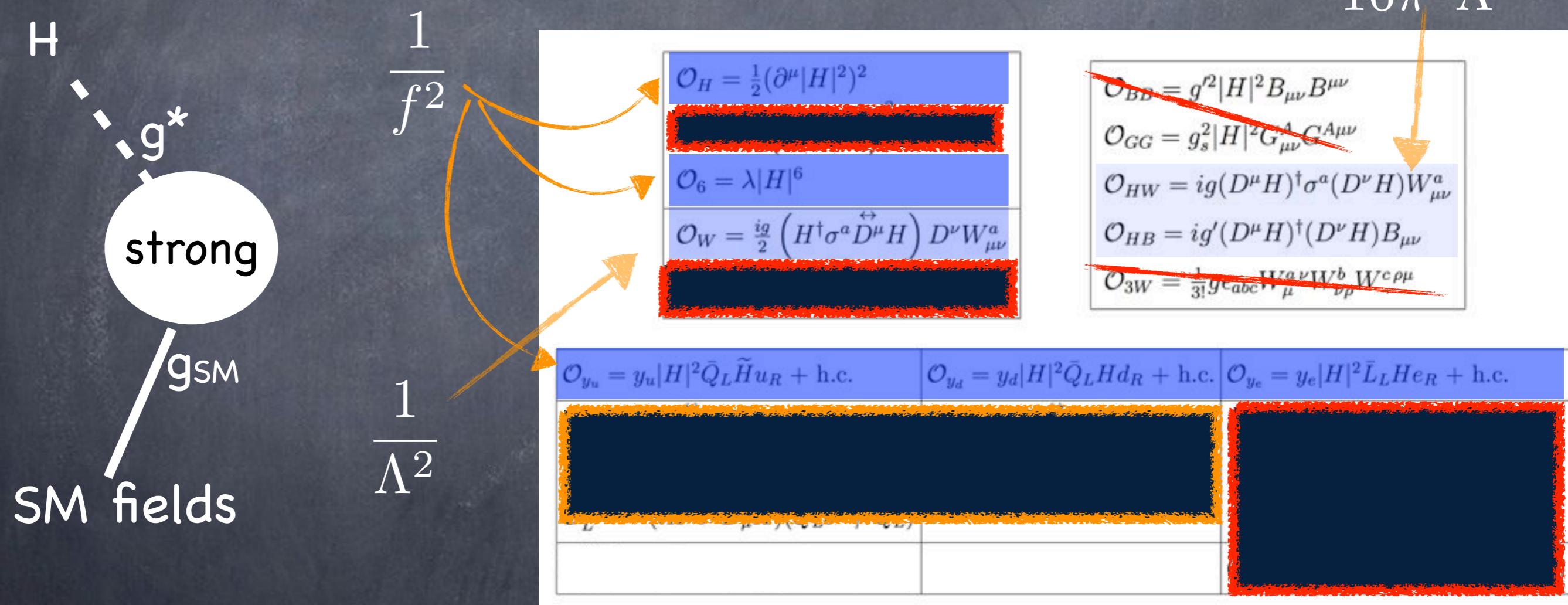
# Explicit Examples

## Composite Higgs

Strongly coupled: powers of  $H$  enhanced by  $g^* > 1$  w.r.t. derivatives

Shift Symmetry:  $hgg$  and  $h\gamma\gamma$  suppressed

$$\frac{g_*^2}{16\pi^2 \Lambda^2}$$



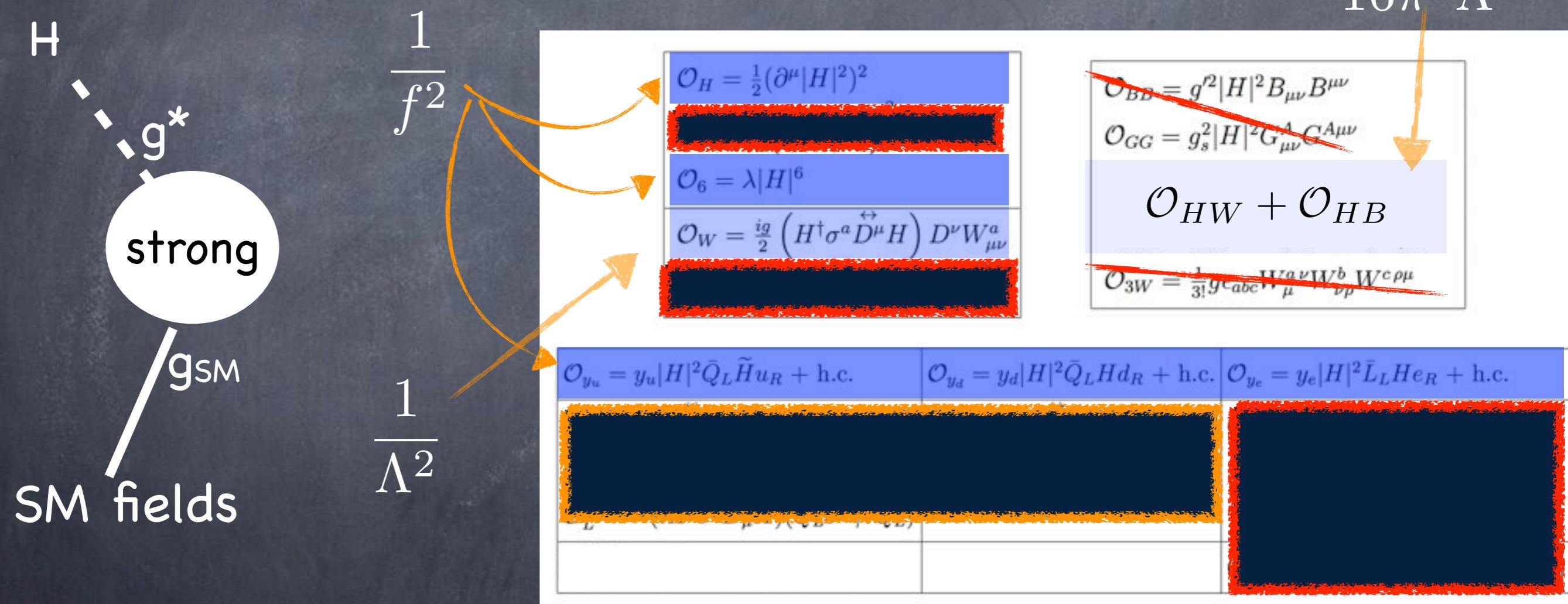
# Explicit Examples

Composite Higgs - with LR symmetry ( $gW \leftrightarrow g'B$ )

Strongly coupled: powers of  $H$  enhanced by  $g^* > 1$  w.r.t. derivatives

Shift Symmetry:  $hgg$  and  $h\gamma\gamma$  suppressed

$$\frac{g_*^2}{16\pi^2 \Lambda^2}$$



→ No modifications in  $h \rightarrow Z\gamma$

Giudice, Grojean, Pomarol, Rattazzi '07  
Contino, Ghezzi, Muhlleitner, Grojean, Spira '13

# Conclusions

- How many operators need to be included to study Higgs physics?

7

2  $\{g_1^Z, \kappa_\gamma\}$

8  $\{\kappa_g, \kappa_\gamma, \kappa_V, \kappa_t, \kappa_b, \kappa_\tau, \kappa_{Z\gamma}, \kappa_{h^3}\}$

# BACKUP

# CP-Odd Terms?

$$\mathcal{O}_{B\tilde{B}} = g'^2 |H|^2 B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu},$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{H\tilde{W}} = ig(D^\mu H)^\dagger \sigma^a (D^\nu H) \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^a,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{G\tilde{G}} = g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^A \tilde{G}^{A\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{H\tilde{B}} = ig'(D^\mu H)^\dagger (D^\nu H) \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{3\tilde{W}} = \frac{1}{3!} g \epsilon_{abc} W_\mu^{a\nu} W_\nu^{b\rho} \tilde{W}^{c\mu}.$$

Counting similar to CP-even:

- 2 deformations in TGCS
- 3 deformations in Higgs physics

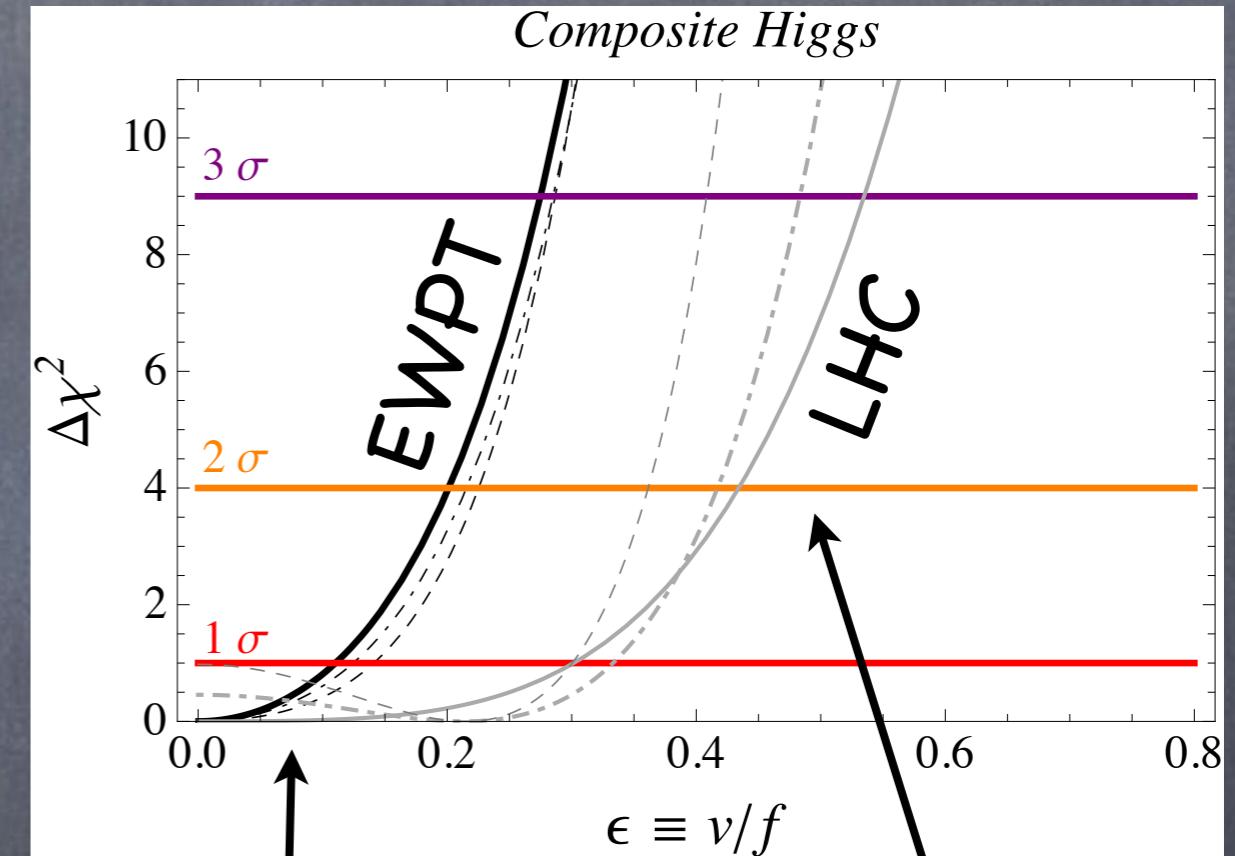
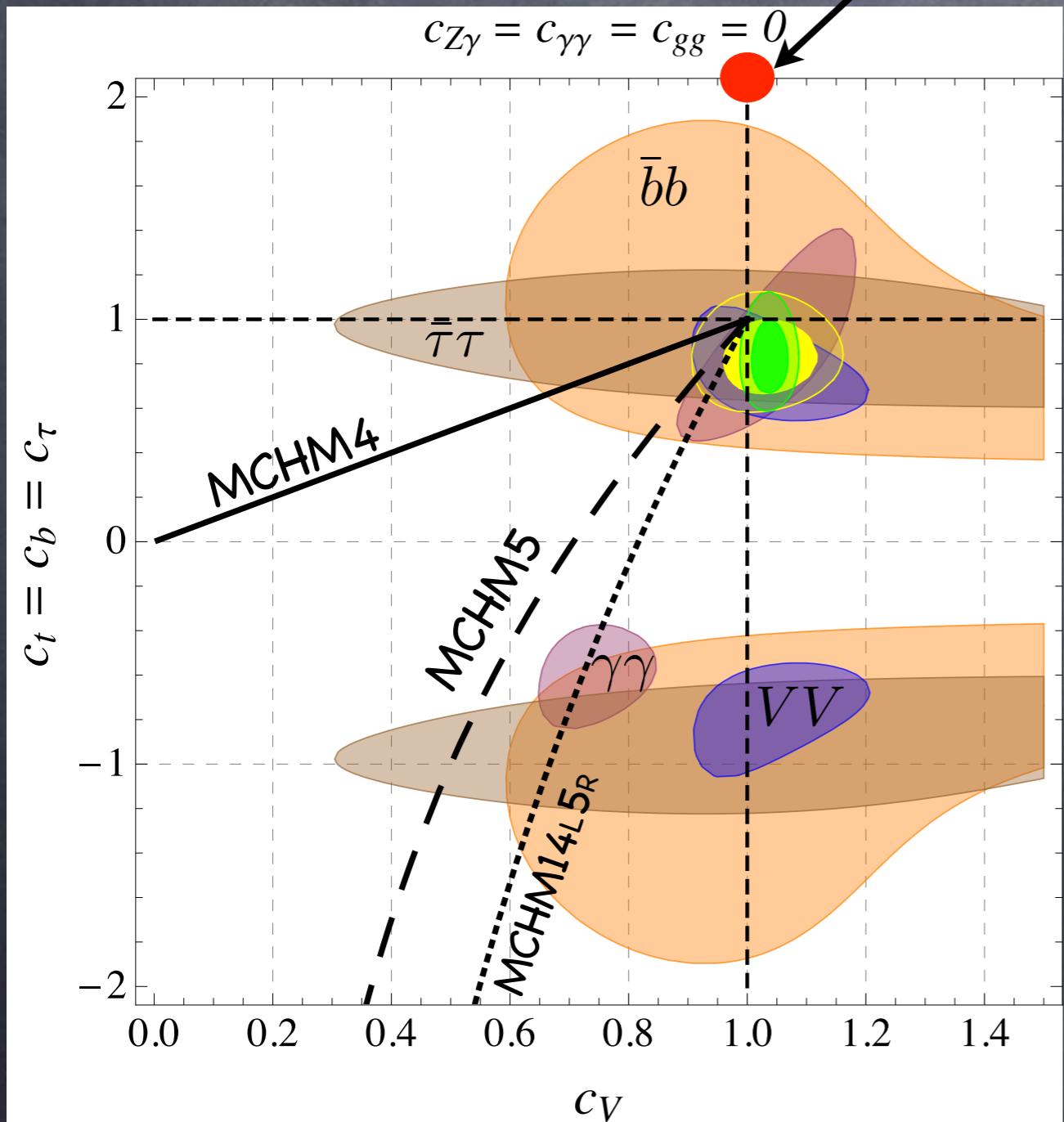
$$\tilde{\kappa}_\gamma \tilde{\lambda}_\gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &\rightarrow \gamma\gamma \\ gg &\rightarrow h \\ h &\rightarrow Z\gamma \end{aligned}$$

No interference with SM, nor with dim-6 CP-even

→ Need other experiments

# NGBHiggs couplings to SM fields



Strong sector contributions  
can weaken this bound  
(not this)

# Two Higgs Doublets Models, SUSY

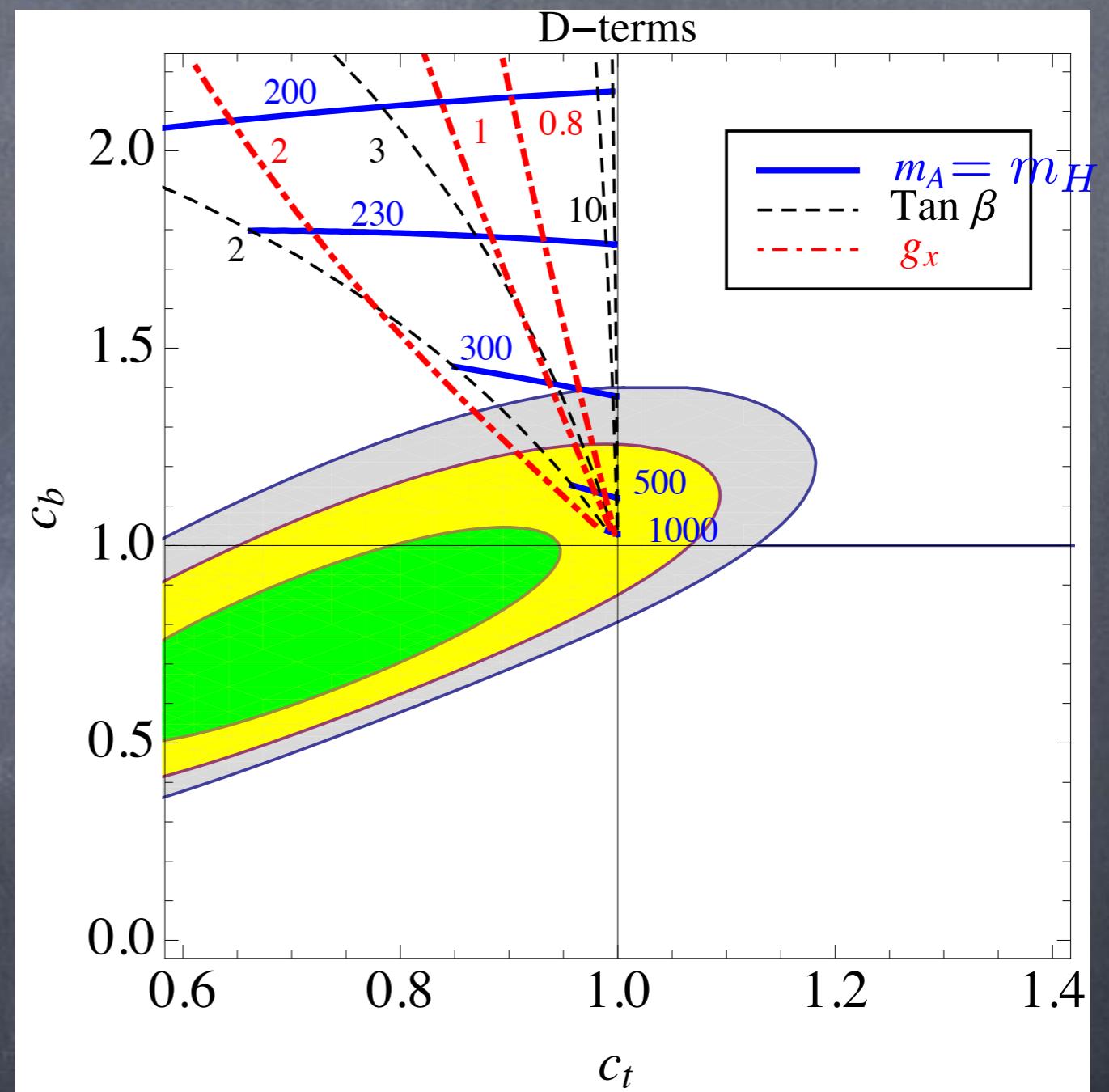
$$m_h^2 \approx m_Z^2 + 16\delta_\lambda v^2$$

$$\frac{y_b}{y_b^{SM}} = 1 - 4\delta \tan \tilde{\beta} \frac{v^2}{m_H^2}$$

$$\frac{y_t}{y_t^{SM}} = 1 + 4\delta \cot \tilde{\beta} \frac{v^2}{m_H^2}$$

D-Terms:  $\Delta V = \kappa (|H_1^0|^2 - |H_2^0|^2)^2$

$$\delta = -\frac{m_h^2}{2v^2} \frac{t_\beta}{t_\beta^2 - 1}$$



# Two Higgs Doublets Models, SUSY

$$m_h^2 \approx m_Z^2 + 16\delta_\lambda v^2$$

$$\frac{y_b}{y_b^{SM}} = 1 - 4\delta \tan \tilde{\beta} \frac{v^2}{m_H^2}$$

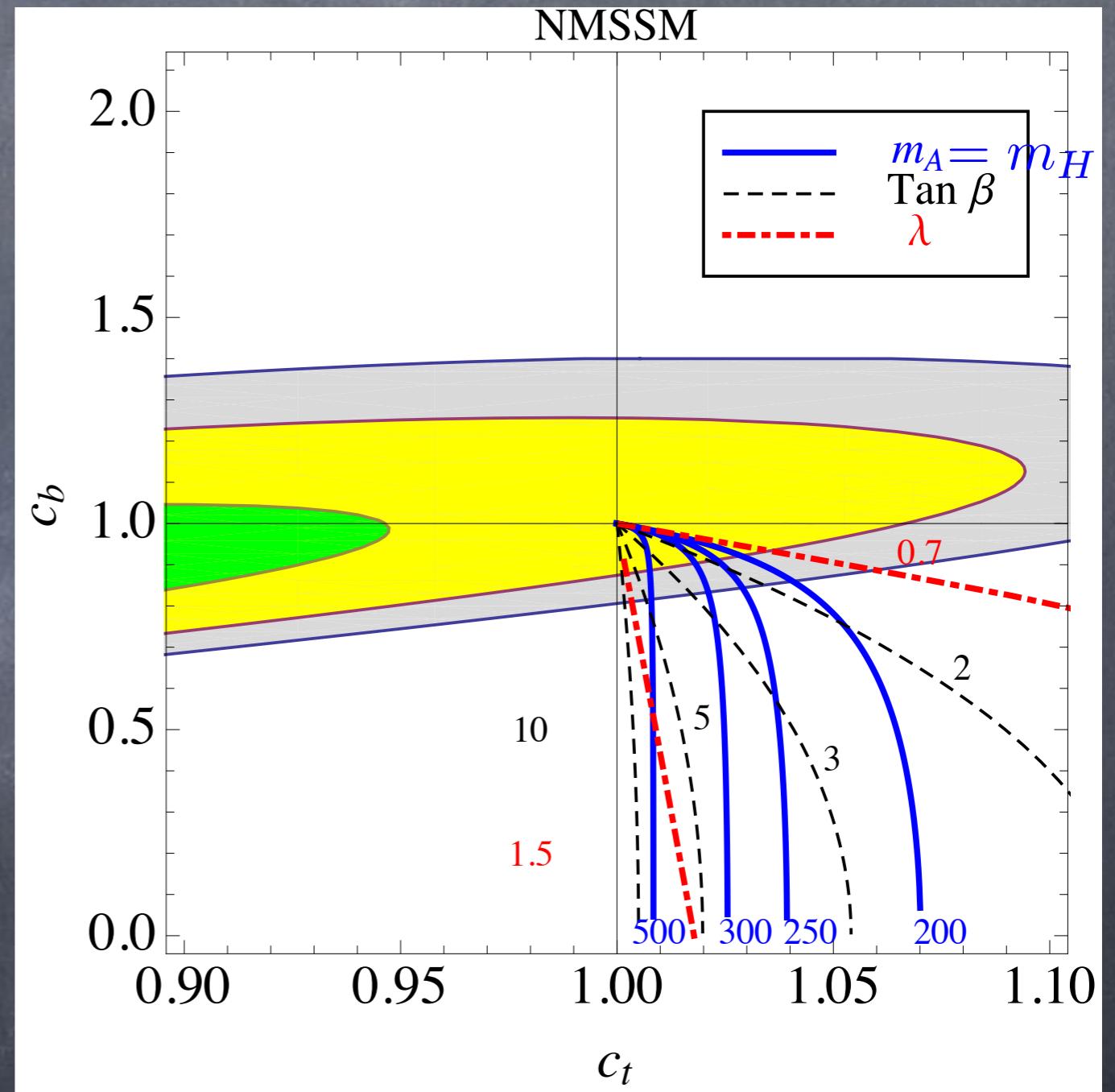
$$\frac{y_t}{y_t^{SM}} = 1 + 4\delta \cot \tilde{\beta} \frac{v^2}{m_H^2}$$

F-Terms (no mixing):

$$\Delta V = -\lambda_S^2 (H_1 H_2)^2 \frac{m_S}{M_S}$$

$$\Delta c_b \approx -t_\beta^2 (60 \text{GeV}/m_H)^2$$

$$\Delta c_t \approx (60 \text{GeV}/m_H)^2$$



# Two Higgs Doublets Models, SUSY

Nevertheless, no deviations imply:

