

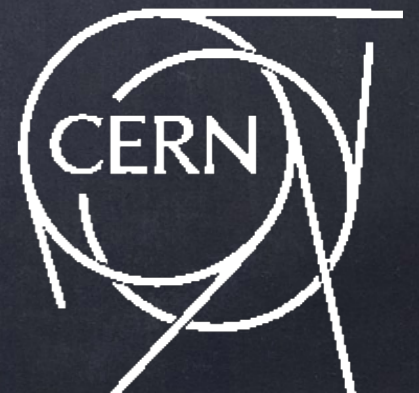
# Rare Exotic Higgs Decays

Physics of HL-LHC, perspectives at HE-LHC CERN,  
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# Outline

- One slide motivation
- Classification of channels
- Recent progress
- HL-, HE-LHC speculations
- Outlook

# One-Slide Motivation

Low-dimension gauge invariants of the SM:

$$F_{\mu\nu}$$

$$HL_{\alpha}$$

$$|H|^2$$

Hypercharge  
portal,  
constrained by  
low-energy  
probes

Neutrino portal,  
most info  
comes from the  
 $\nu$  experiments

Higgs portal,  
chance for rare  
exotic Higgs  
decays

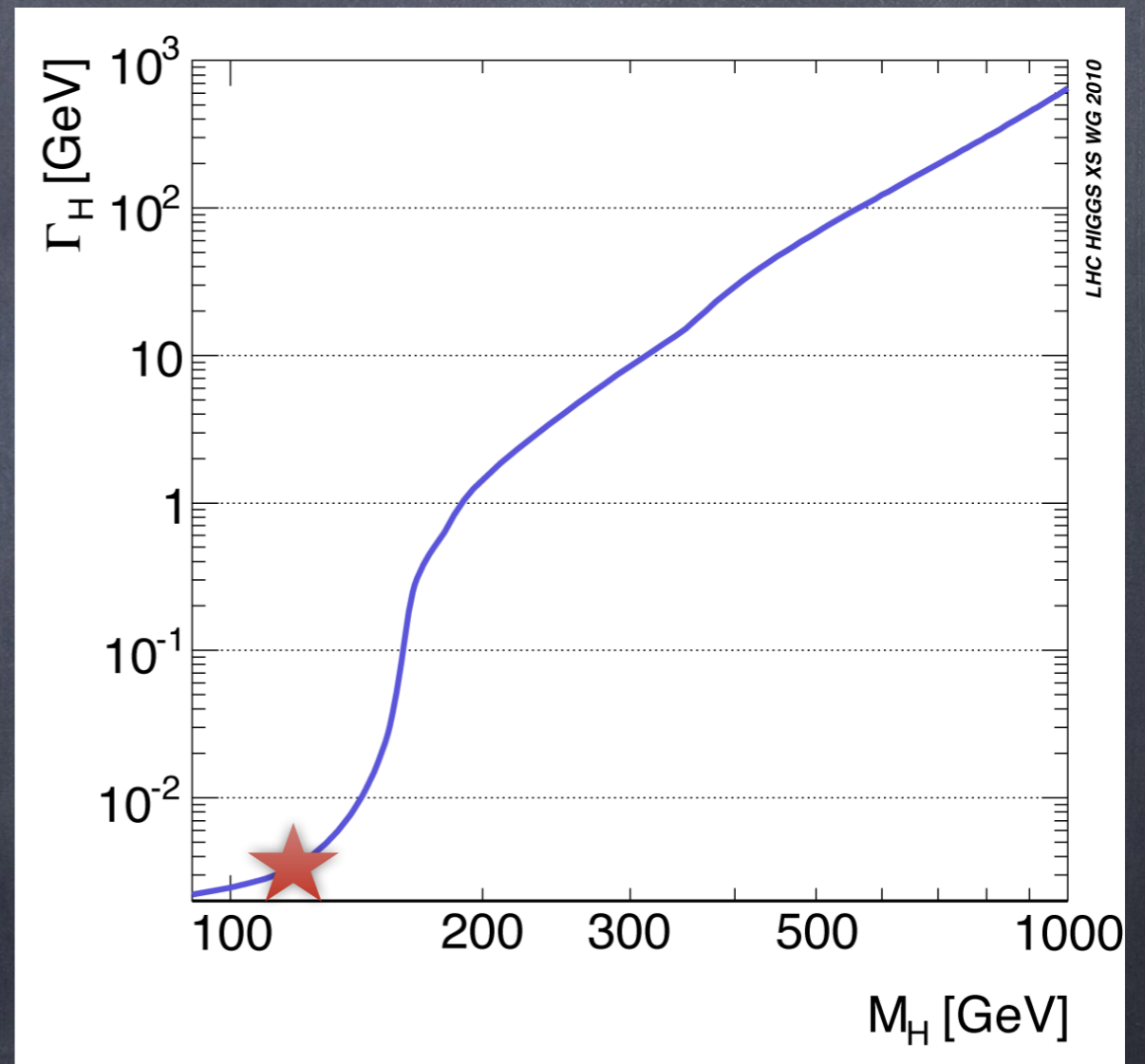
# The Higgs Is Very Sensitive

Higgs width:

$$\Gamma(m_h=125 \text{ GeV}) \approx 4 \text{ MeV}$$

The sharp raise of the  $ZZ^*$  and  $WW^*$  channels just opens up. Enough to measure these channels, not enough to overwhelm the total width.

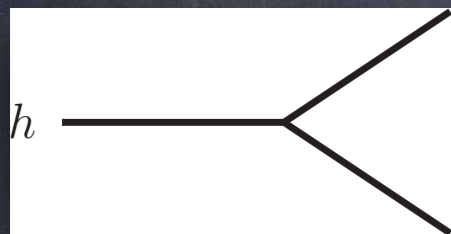
Small BSM couplings can yield considerable BRs



# Categorization: Assumptions

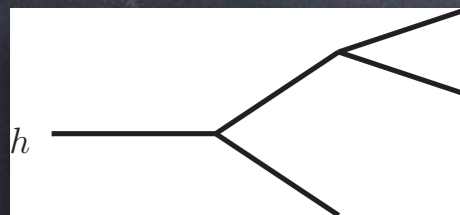
- The observed 125 GeV Higgs is principally responsible for the EW symmetry breaking
- The Higgs is mostly SM-like, the exotic decays are rare
- Restrict ourselves to exotic decays into 2 neutral light BSM particles that might or might not decay back to the SM

# Classification of Decays



Two long-lived or stable light BSM particle.  $h \rightarrow$  invisible mode

Higgs to two, one of the particle is collider stable, another is not.

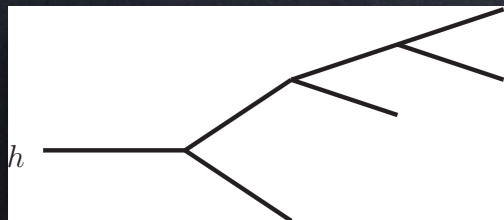


Examples:

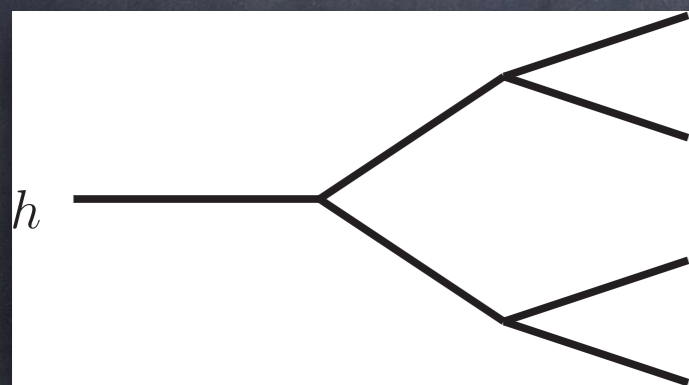
$$h \rightarrow (jj) + \cancel{E}_T, \quad h \rightarrow (l^+l^-) + \cancel{E}_T, \quad h \rightarrow (\tau^+\tau^-)$$

One of the Higgs decay products undergoes a cascade decay.

$$h \rightarrow \chi_2\chi_2, \quad \chi_2 \rightarrow a\chi_1, \quad a \rightarrow f\bar{f}/\gamma\gamma/jj$$

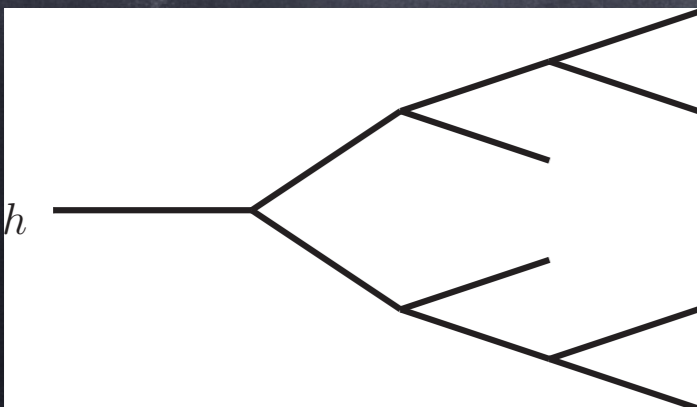


# Classification of Decays



Higgs to two, with subsequent decays to the SM

$$(\bar{b}b)(\bar{b}b), \quad (\bar{b}b)(\tau^+\tau^-), \quad (\gamma\gamma)(\gamma\gamma), \quad (jj)(\gamma\gamma)$$

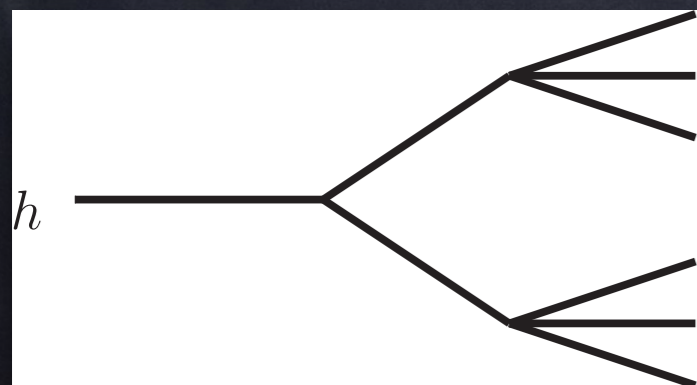


Higgs daughters undergo cascade decays, e.g.

$$h \rightarrow \chi_2\chi_2, \quad \chi_2 \rightarrow a\chi_1, \quad a \rightarrow \bar{f}f$$

example signature

$$(\bar{b}b)(\bar{b}b) + \cancel{E}_T$$



The daughters undergo 1→3 decays

$$h \rightarrow \chi_1\chi_1, \quad \chi_1 \rightarrow jjj$$

# Easy-to-Probe Modes

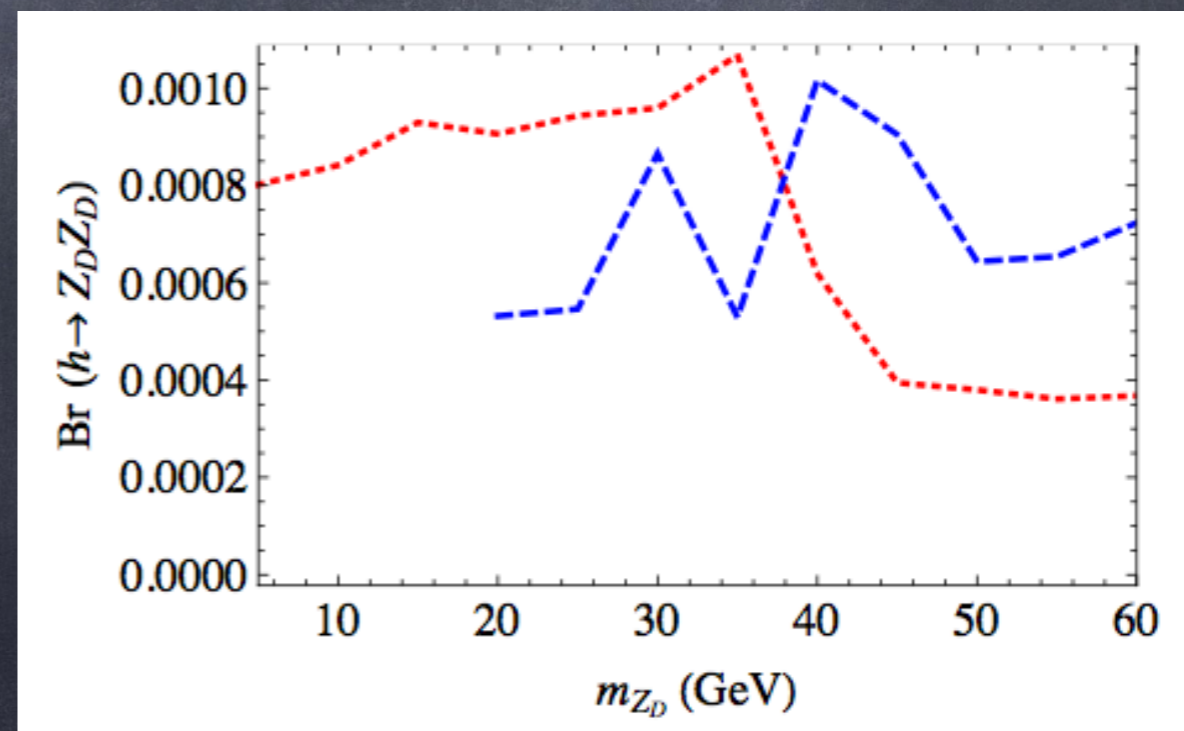
- Leptons at hadron collider are easy to spot
- Higgs mass is fully reconstructable  $\rightarrow$   
NO MET

with assumption  $BR(Z_D \rightarrow ll) = 0.3$

$h \rightarrow ZZ'$  CMS recast

Atlas  $\sigma(ZZ)$  measurement recast

Taking into account the BRs  
this takes us to the ballpark of  
 $BR \sim 10^{-5}$



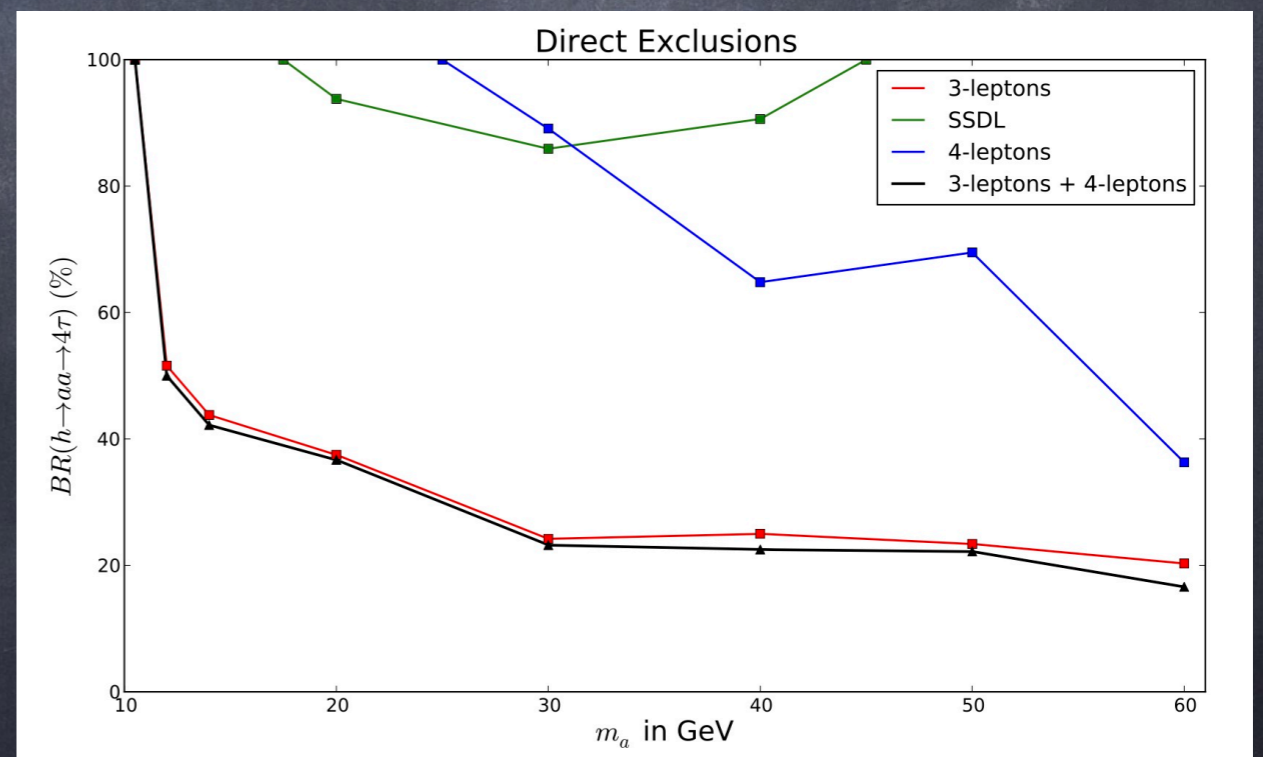


# Slightly More Difficult Modes

Possible problems: the leptons are still there, but the Higgs mass is impossible to reconstruct

Example:  $h \rightarrow 4\tau$

Merely 7 TeV bounds, but the improvement with the current data is probably mild. **Cut-and-count**

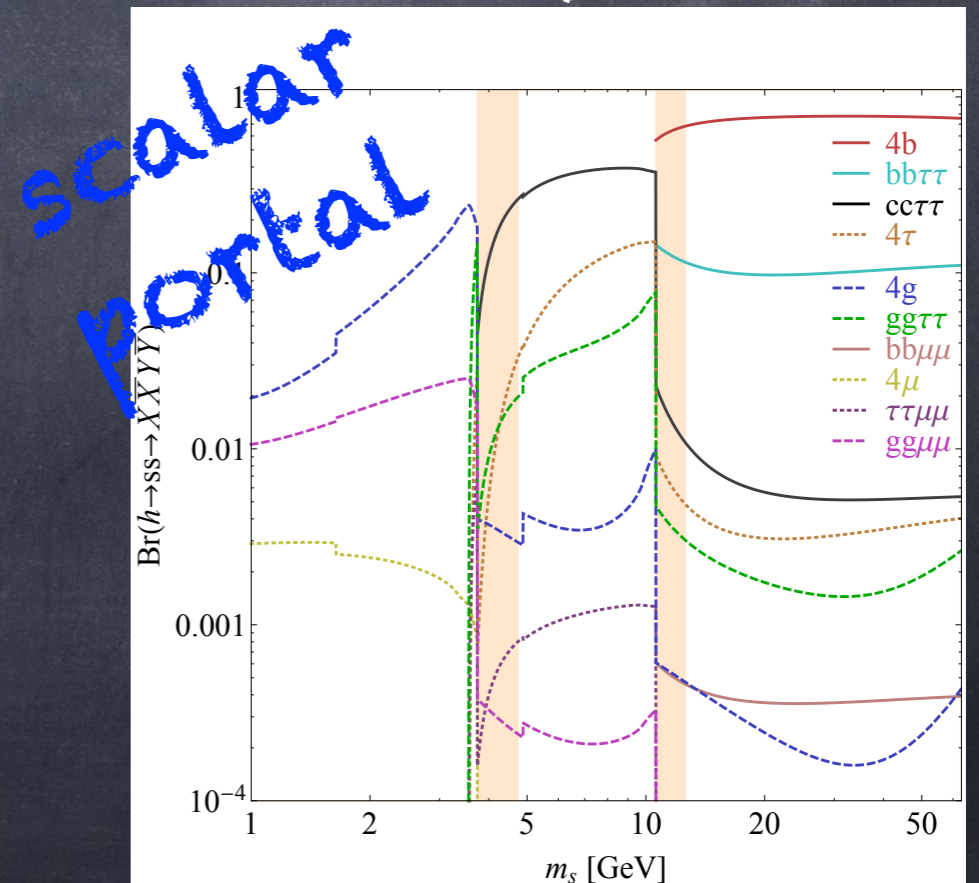
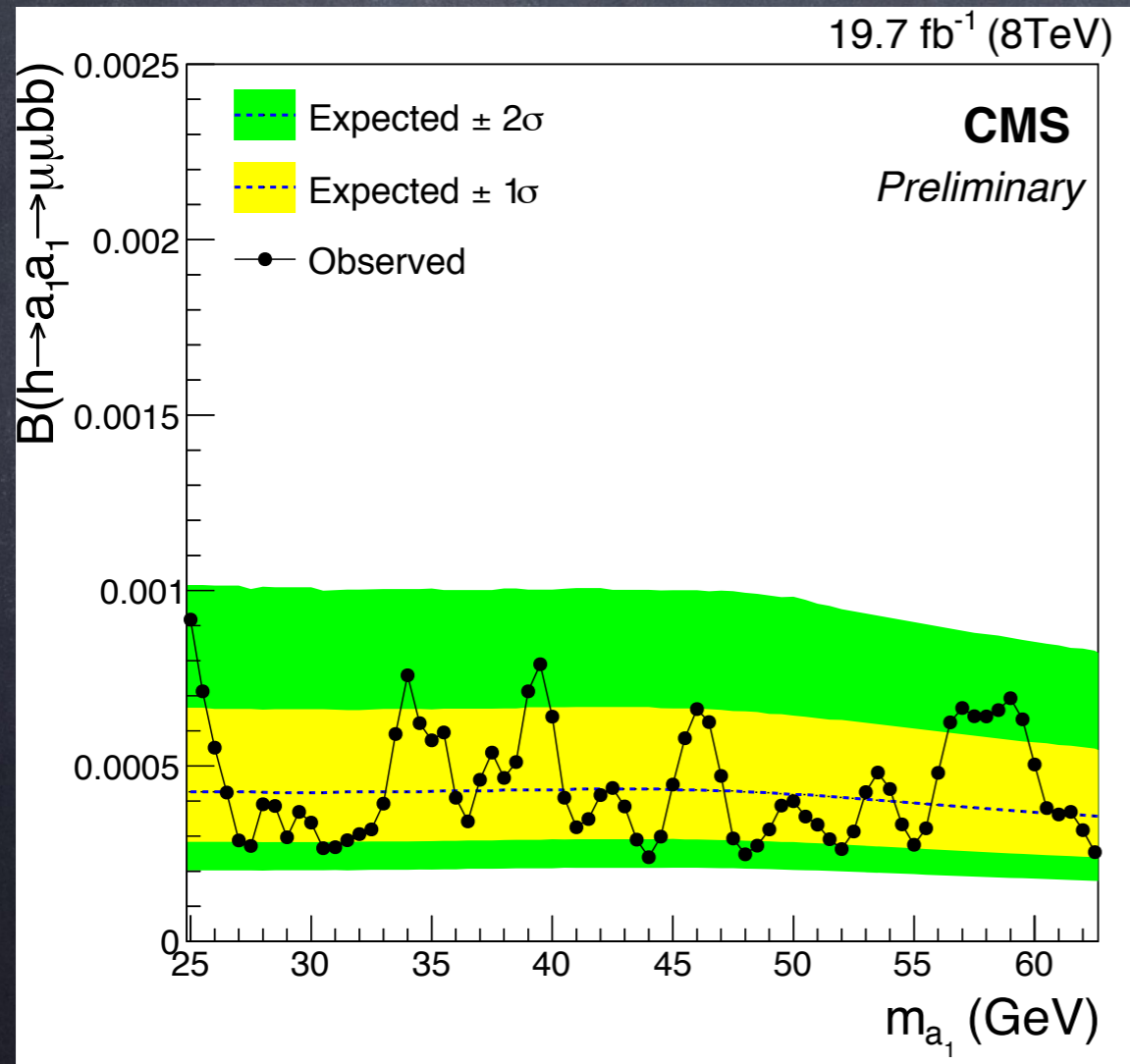


# "Recent" Progress:

$$h \rightarrow (bb)(\mu\mu)$$

CMS-PAS-HIG-14-041

These results go to the range of  $<0.1\%$  (muons are distinctive). How much do we expect?

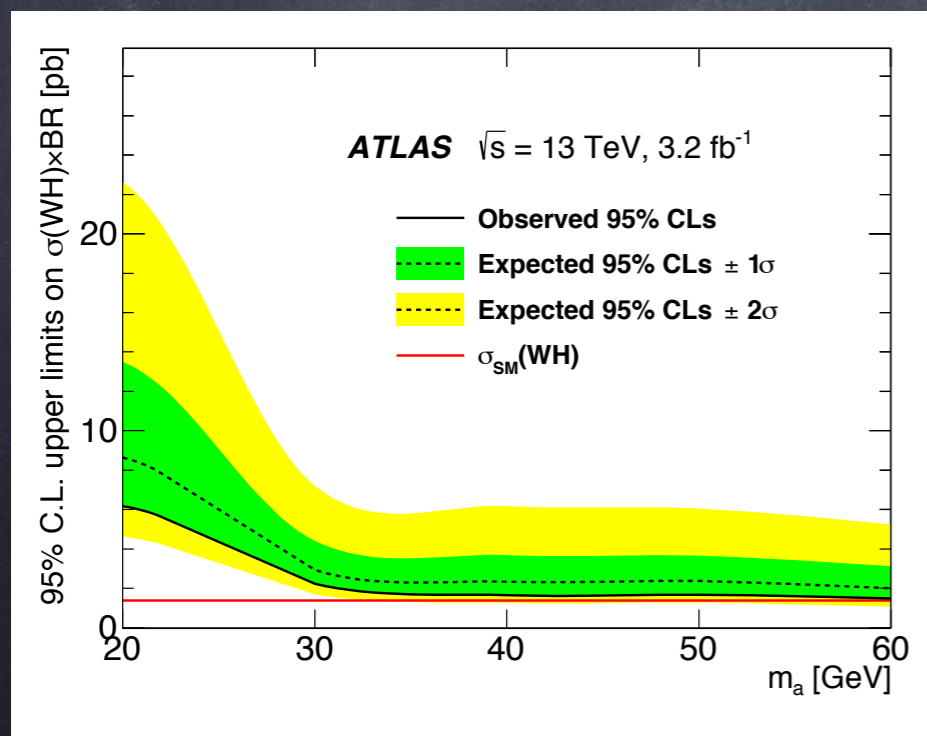


# "Recent" Progress:

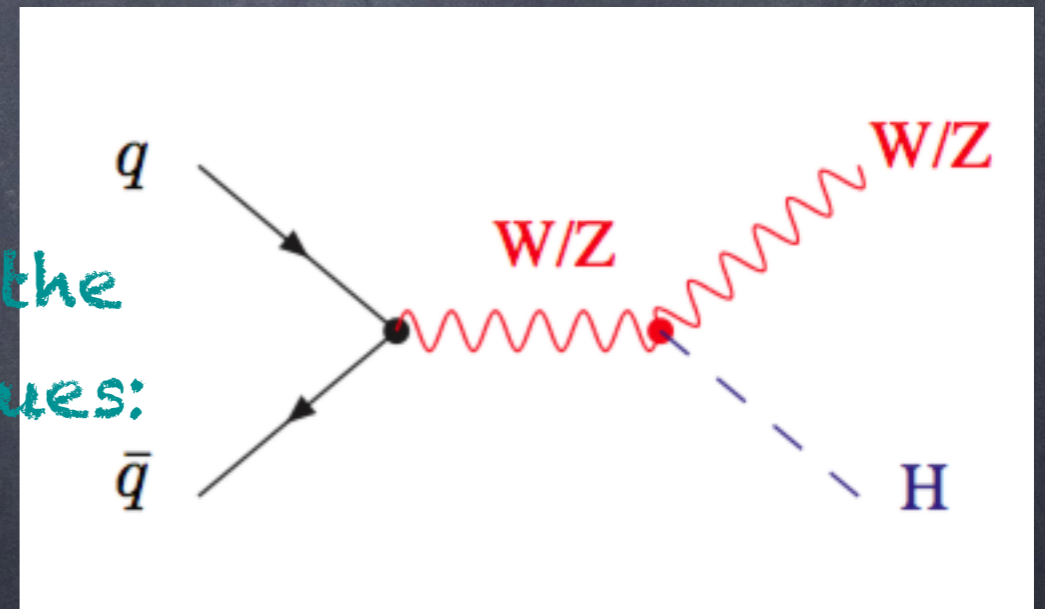
$h \rightarrow 4b$

One of the hardest channels, however in lots of models it is expected to be the most abundant ones

Atlas, 1606.08391



To avoid the trigger issues:



Currently cannot even exclude  $\text{BR} = 100\%$ . Wrong way to go?

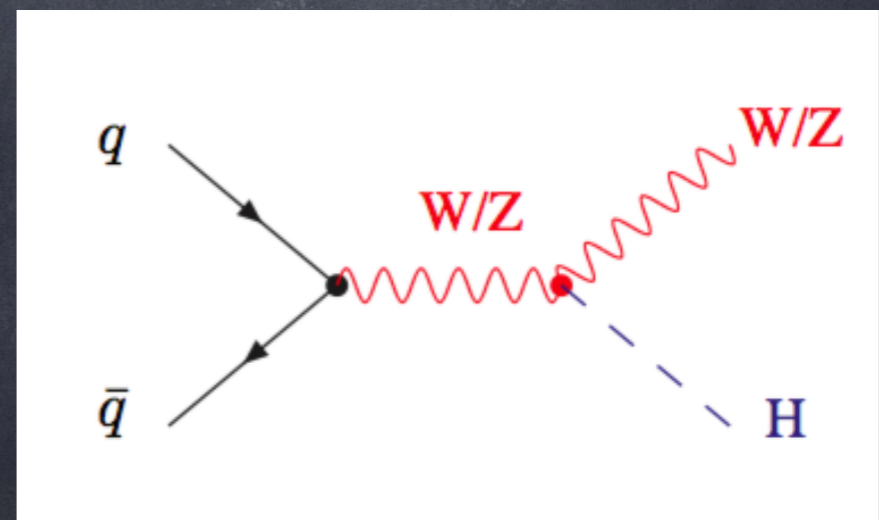
# What To Expect from the HL LHC?

Easy channels – statistics limited (leptons).  
Difficult channels – backgrounds limited.  
Triggers?

More instantaneous luminosity –  
higher is the pileup.

Back to the 4b:

Can we do better than  
that? Can we exploit  $t\bar{t}$ ?  
Other channels?



# HE LHC: Easy or Difficult?

- The production cross sections will be much higher
- Increase in  $t\bar{t}$  cross section – new opportunities?
- Soft objects will become even more difficult to identify
- The trigger threshold will go up
- Can we exploit the  $hh$  channel to find the exotic decays?

# Outlook

- Exotic Higgs decays can emerge in many BSM scenarios
- The easy decays (into the leptons with full mass reconstruction) are already nicely constrained
- Hadronic modes and the modes with MET are still mostly indirectly constrained
- The most "recent" progress in some difficult channels motivates looking for new strategies
- Future colliders: can we use new channels? Can we do better than just looking for constraints in associated production mode?