

Higgs Pair Production

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Western China

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Institute of Physics & Technology, MAS

Overview

- Introduction :
 - Experimental results

Higgs pair production in SM & beyond

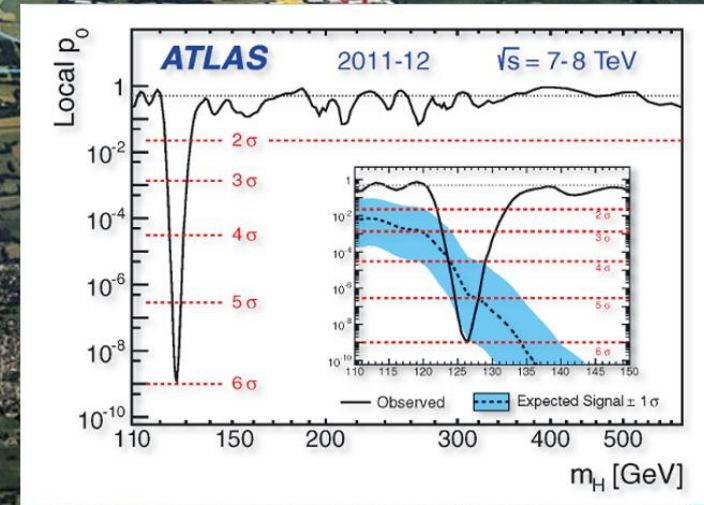
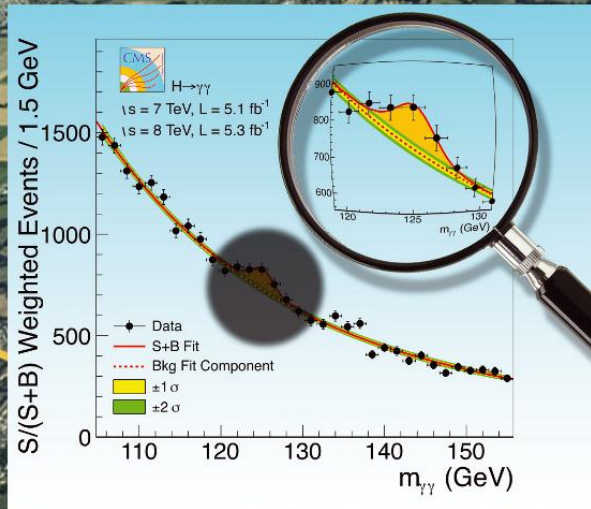
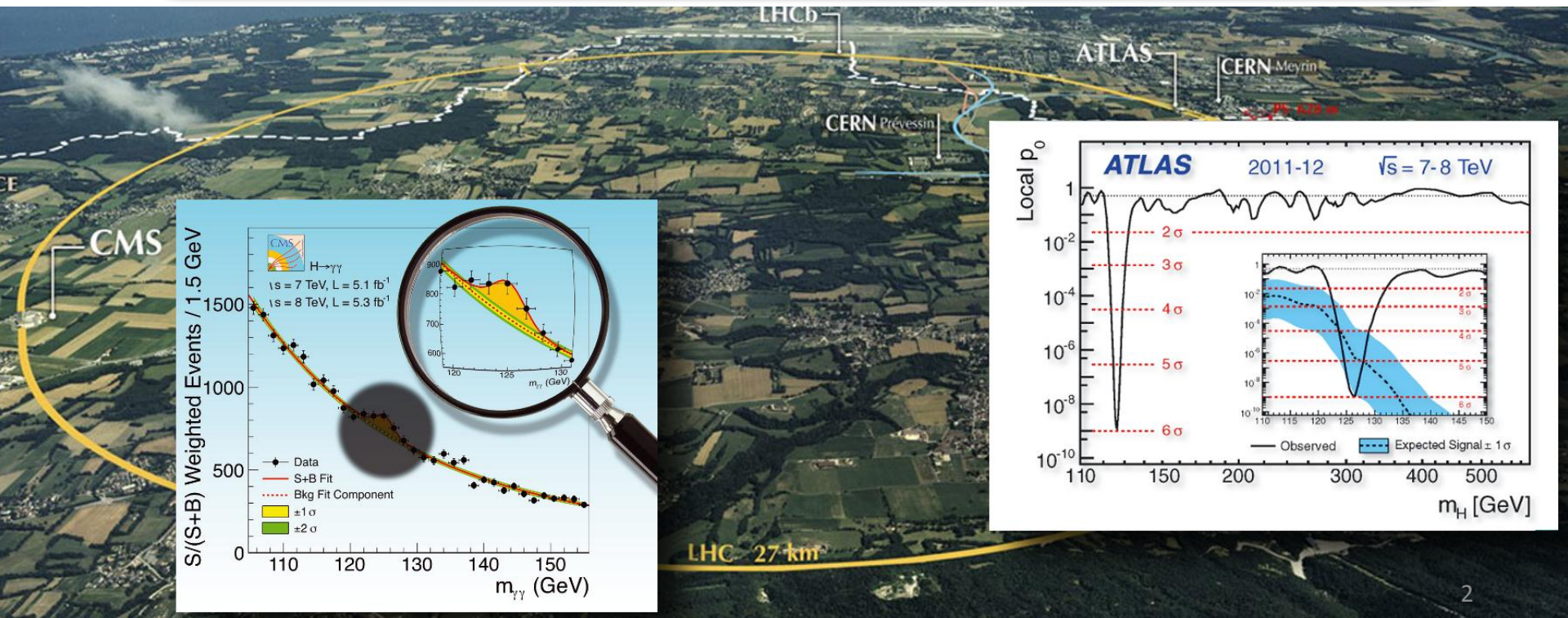
- Single & Pair Higgs productions at the LHC
 - General Potential
 - Scalar and Vector Octets
- Conclusions

Introduction

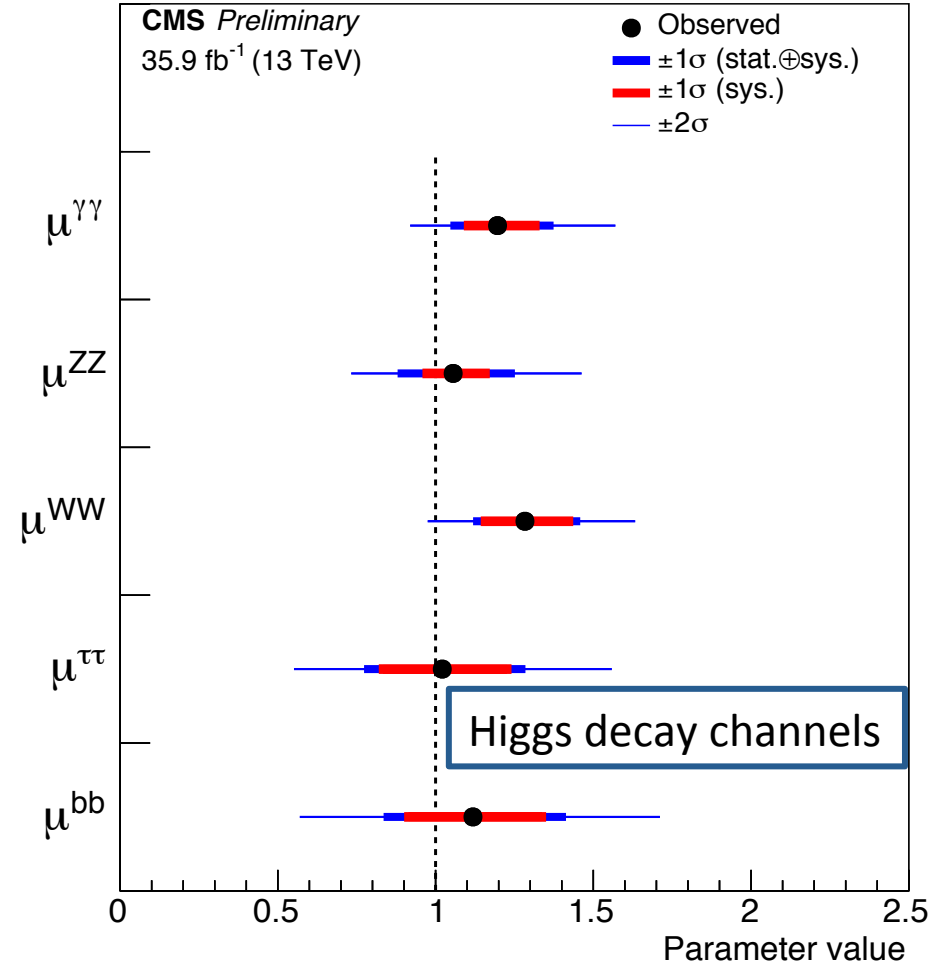
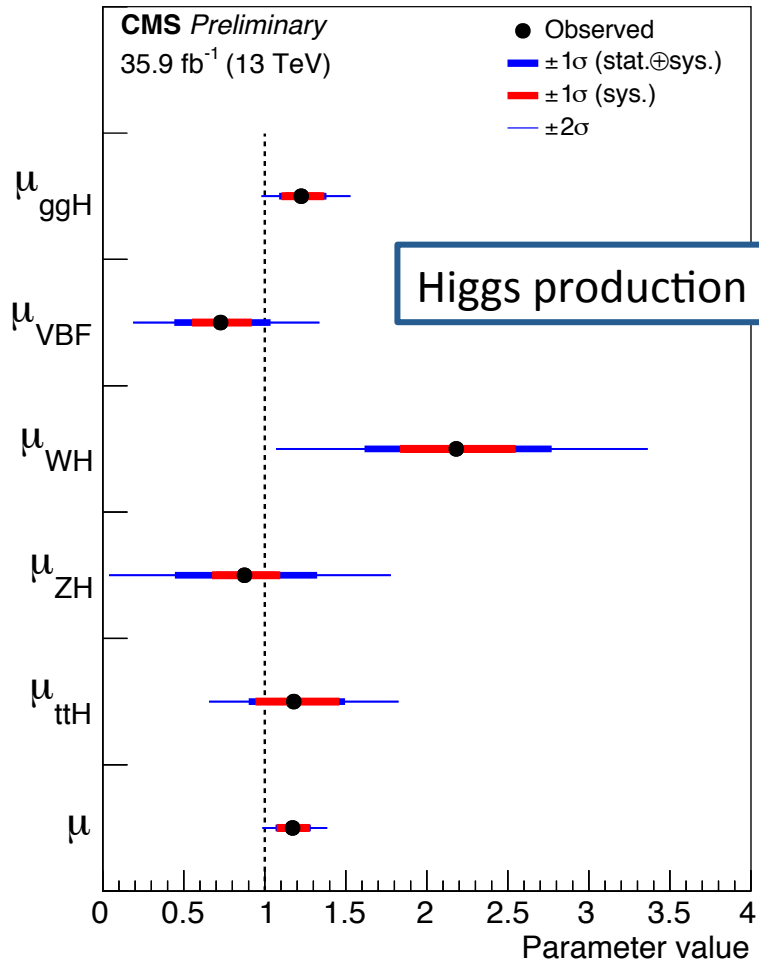
2012 discovery of a Higgs particle

G. Aad et al. [ATLAS Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B 716 (2012) 1

S. Chatrchyan et al. [CMS Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B 716 (2012) 30



$$\mu_X \equiv \frac{\sigma(pp \rightarrow H) Br(H \rightarrow X)_{exp}}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow H) Br(H \rightarrow X)_{SM}}$$



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What are the implications & questions ?

1. Scalar particle **h** for
 1. EW symmetry breaking(?)
2. Substantially couples to top quark
 1. Yukawa – New, 5th force of nature
(**gg→h, h→ZZ* h→ττ**)
 2. Particle mass generation
3. Is it a probe to new physics at TeV scale
 1. via portal interactions?
 2. via scalar potential?

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General
Extended
Potential

Introduction

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Color octet
scalars &
vectors

Models with modified Higgs interactions

Modified Higgs Potential

- Extension of the Higgs potential
 - Extra Higgses
 - Higher-Dim. terms in the Potential
 - General potential beyond renormalizability

F. Boudjeama & E. Chopin Z. Phys. 73 (1996)

R. S. Chivukulla & V. Koulovasilopoulos
PLB 309 (1993), PRD 50 (1994)

H.-J. He et al, PLB 554 (2003), PRD 67 (2003)

N. Haba et al, PRD 89 (2014)

Recent works on Higgs pair

M. Carena PRD 97 (2018)

C.-W. Chiang et al, PRD 97 (2018)

Z. Kang, PLB 89 (2017)

G. Buchalla et al, arXiv:1806.05162....

Higgs coupling to new particles

- Extra Higgses (doubly charged), singlets, dilaton, GUT remnants, colored particles: SUSY, LQs, Extra family, composite particles

A.V. Manohar, M.B. Wise PLB 786 (2006)

M. I. Gresham & M. B. Wise PRD 76 (2007)

D. Lopez-Val, J. Sola PRD 81 (2010)

R. Boughezal,

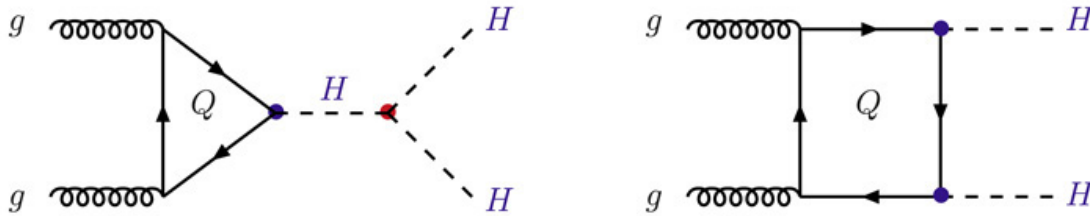
E. Asakawa et al, PRD 82 (2010)

B. A. Dobrescu et al, PLB 670 (2008)

G. Kribbs, A. Martin

J. Alwall et al PRD 86 (2012)

Higgs pair production via gluon fusion at LHC



$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{gg \rightarrow hh}}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{G_F^2 \alpha_s^2}{256(2\pi)^3} \left(\left| \frac{3m_h^2}{\hat{s} - m_h^2} F_{tri} + F_{box} \right|^2 + |G_{box}|^2 \right)$$

- ✧ Distractive interference which makes the rate very small
~30-40fb at 14 TeV
- ✧ Very high luminosity required
- ✧ Sensitive to new physics

Higgs pair production in the SM

O. J. P. Eboli et al, Phys. Lett. B 197, 269 (1987).

E. W. N. Glover and J. J. van der Bij, Nucl. Phys. B 309, 282 (1988)

D. A. Dicus, C. Kao and S. S. D. Willenbrock, Phys. Lett. B 203, 457 (1988)

G.V. Jikia Nucl. Phys. B 412 (1994)

A. Djouadi, W. Kilian, P.M. Zerwas, EPJ C10 (1999) 45-49

QCD corrections

S. Dawson, S. Dittmaier, M. Spira, Phys.Rev. D58 (1998) 115012

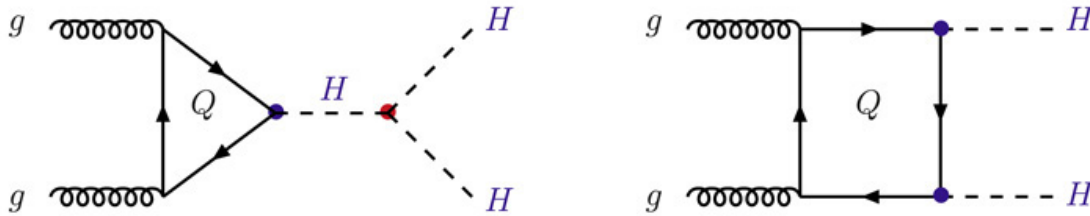
T. Plehn, M. Spira, P.M. Zerwas, Nucl.Phys. B479 (1996) 46-64

Many recent works on NLO & NNLO...

D. de Florian et al, JHEP 1609 (2016), 1710 (2018)

M.Grazzini, JHEP 1805 (2018).....

Higgs pair production via gluon fusion at LHC



- ✧ Distractive interference which makes the rate very small
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Higgs pair production in the SM

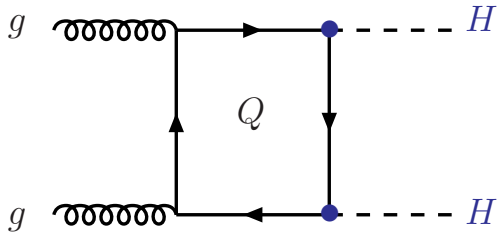
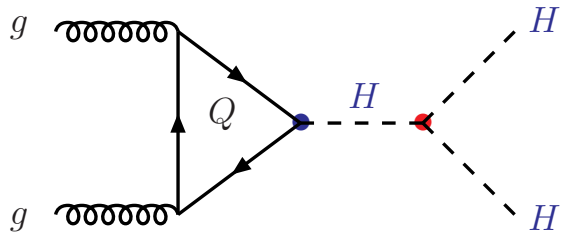
K. Hagiwara and H. Murayama, PRD 41 (1990)

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} \log(h/v) G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} \simeq \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} \left(\frac{h}{v} - \frac{h^2}{2v^2} + \dots \right)$$

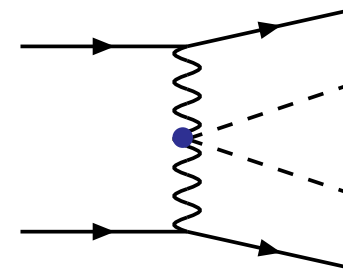
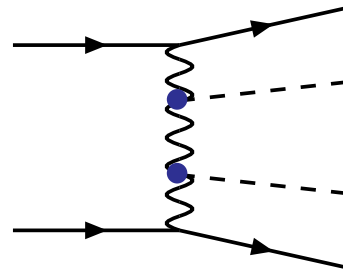
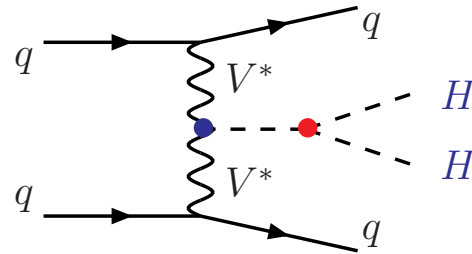
$$\mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow hh} = \frac{\alpha_s}{3\pi v^2} \left(1 - \frac{3m_h^2}{s - m_h^2} \right)$$

Higgs production mechanisms

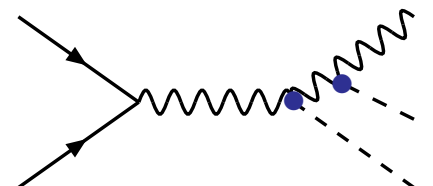
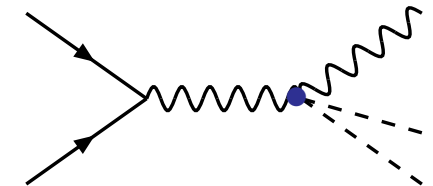
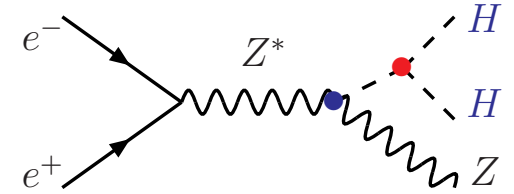
✧ gg-fusion



✧ VB-fusion



✧ Higgs-strahlung



ICHEP July 2018 : CMS on Higgs pair production

CMS preliminary $gg \rightarrow HH$ 35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

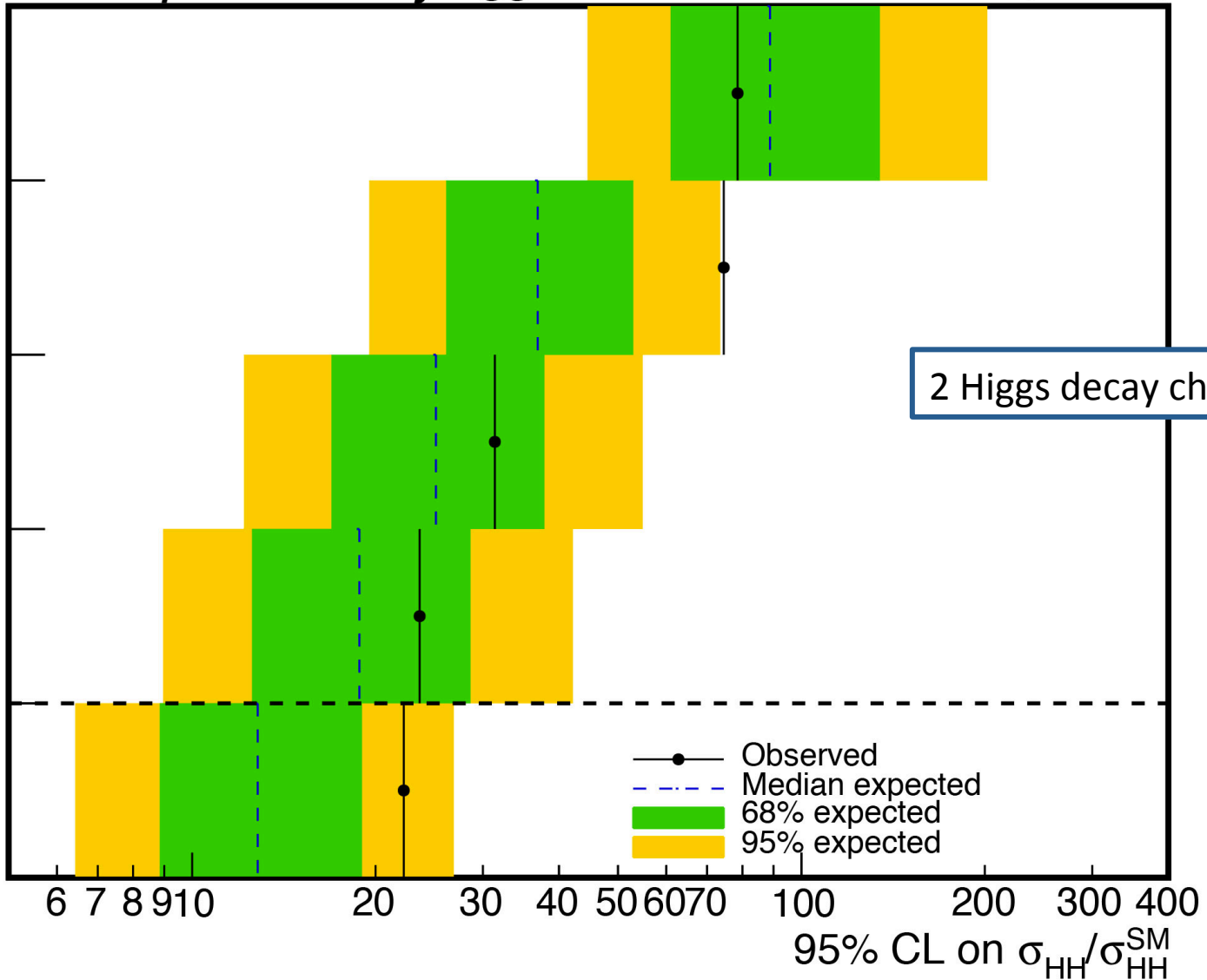
bbVV
Observed 78.6×SM
Expected 88.8×SM

bbbb
Observed 74.6×SM
Expected 36.9×SM

bbττ
Observed 31.4×SM
Expected 25.1×SM

bbyγ
Observed 23.6×SM
Expected 18.8×SM

Combined
Observed 22.2×SM
Expected 12.8×SM



General Potential for Higgs

Higgs potential as a general function of $|H|^2=x$

$$V = V(|H|^2) \quad |H|^2 = \frac{v^2}{2} + vh + \frac{h^2}{2}$$

Expansion around minimum

$$V = V\left(\frac{v^2}{2}\right) + V'\left(\frac{v^2}{2}\right)\left(vh + \frac{h^2}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}V''\left(\frac{v^2}{2}\right)\left(vh + \frac{h^2}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{6}V'''\left(\frac{v^2}{2}\right)\left(vh + \frac{h^2}{2}\right)^3 + \dots$$

The Minimum and the Higgs mass

$$V'(v^2/2) = 0$$

$$m_h^2 = v^2 V''\left(\frac{v^2}{2}\right)$$

Trilinear and Quartic interactions

$$V''(v^2/2) \quad \text{-tree level}$$

$$V'''(v^2/2) \quad \text{-quantum correction}$$

Example: Non-perturbative potential

N. Haba et al, PRD 89 (2014) 015018

Simple example:

Minimum:

$$V = m_H^2 |H|^2 + \Lambda^{4-2a} (|H|^2)^a \longrightarrow m_H^2 + a\Lambda^{4-2a} x^{a-1} = 0$$

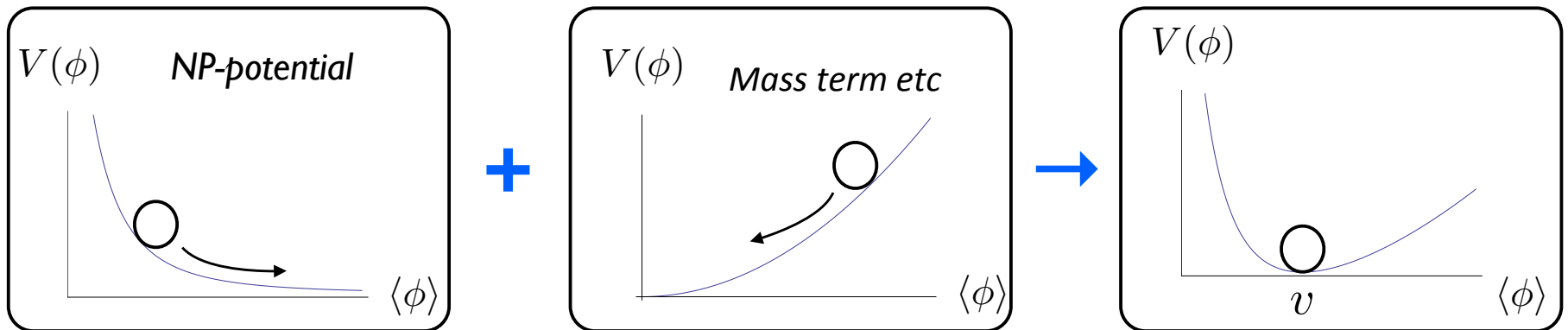
Higgs mass

$$m_h^2 = 2a(a-1)\Lambda^{4-2a} x^{a-1} = 2(1-a)m_H^2$$

$$C_h = \frac{2xV'''}{3V''} = \frac{2}{3}(a-2)$$

$a < 0$ Non-perturbative runaway potential

$a \geq 2$ Renormalizable



Non-canonical kinetic term

Non canonical kinetic terms appear in several models with strong dynamics:

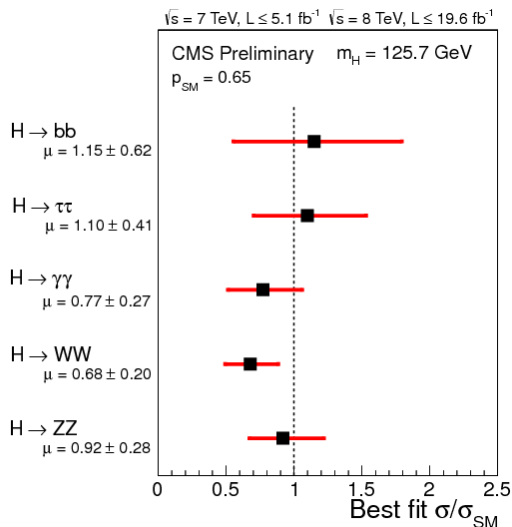
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = F\left(\frac{2|H|^2}{v^2}\right) D_\mu H^\dagger D^\mu H \quad F(1) = 1 \quad \text{for the SM.}$$

R. S. Chivukula and V. Koulovassilopoulos, Phys. Lett. B 309, 371 (1993); Phys. Rev. D 50, 3218 (1994).

$G(x) \equiv xF(x)$ and expand around $x = 1$

$$\left(M_W^2 W^+ W^- + \frac{M_Z^2}{2} Z^2\right) \left(1 + G'(1) \frac{2h}{v} + (G'(1) + 2G''(1)) \frac{h^2}{v^2} + \dots\right)$$

$G'(1) = 1, G''(1) = 0$ in the SM.



✧ Not to conflict with data.

✧ General kinetic term

$$C_2 \equiv 2G''(1)$$

Example: Non-perturbative potential

I. Affleck, M. Dine & N. Seiberg , PRL 51 (1983) 1026, NP B 241 (1984) 493

SUSY QCD:

$$SU(N) \times SU(N_f)_L \times SU(N_f)_R \times U(1)_B$$

$$Q : (N, N_f, 1), \quad \bar{Q} : (\bar{N}, 1, N_f)$$

Instanton induced Superpotential

$$W_{np} = \frac{\Lambda_0^{3 + \frac{2N_f}{N - N_f}}}{(\det \bar{Q}Q)^{\frac{1}{N - N_f}}}$$



N. Haba e tal, PRD 89 (2014) 015018 $N_f=2$

$$C_h = -\frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{3}\kappa, \quad \text{where } \kappa = 1/(N - 2).$$

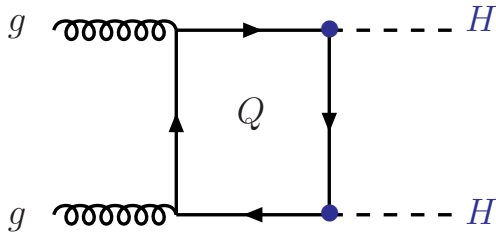
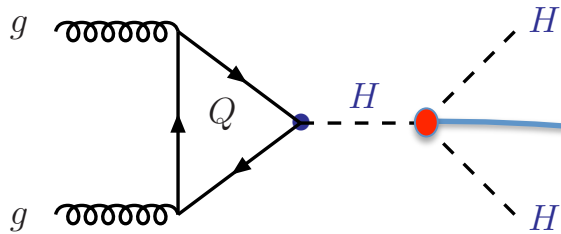
$$C_2^Z = 2$$

$$C_2^W = 8/9$$

2 Higgs case

Higgs pair production @LHC

✧ gg-fusion



✧ Effective operators & amplitude:

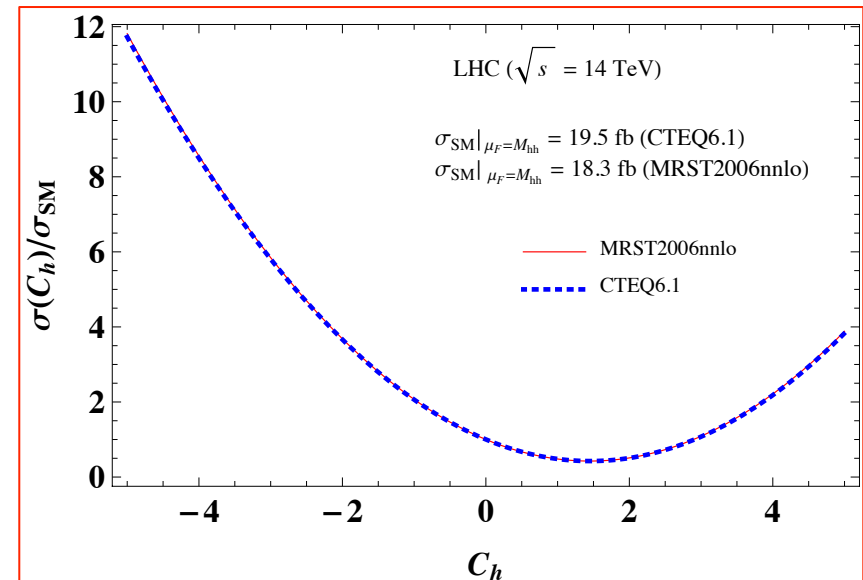
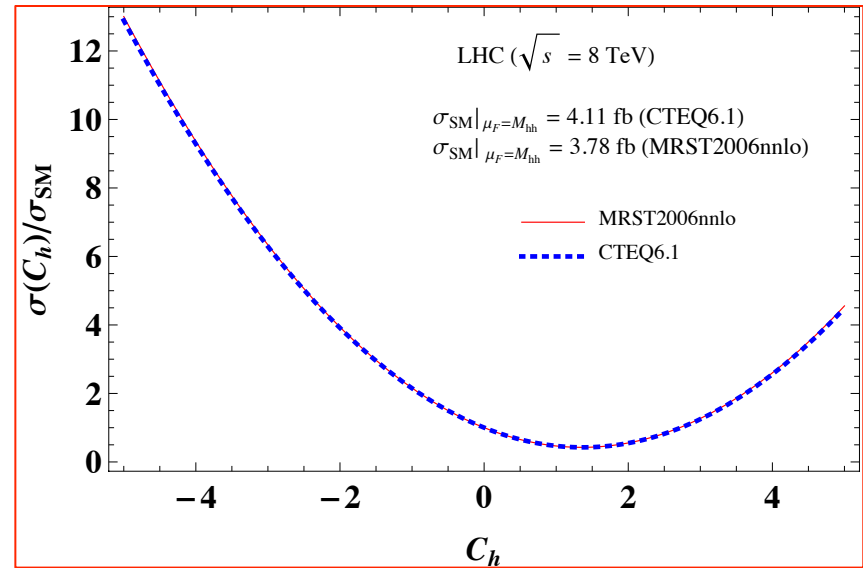
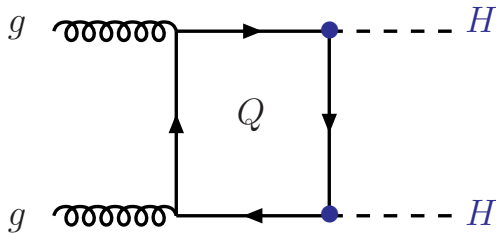
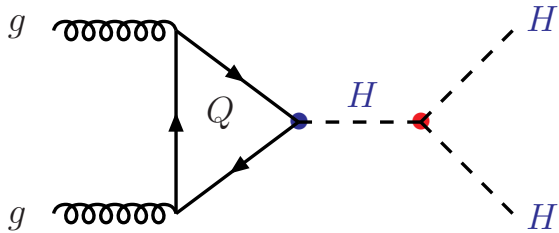
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} &= \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} (\log H) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} \\ &= \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} \left(\frac{h}{v} - \frac{h^2}{2v^2} + \dots \right) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{\alpha_s}{3\pi v^2} \left(1 - \frac{3m_h^2(1 + C_h)}{\hat{s} - m_h^2} \right)$$

- ✧ Cancellation $\hat{s} = (4 + 3C_h)m_h^2$
- ✧ Negative C_h \rightarrow increase

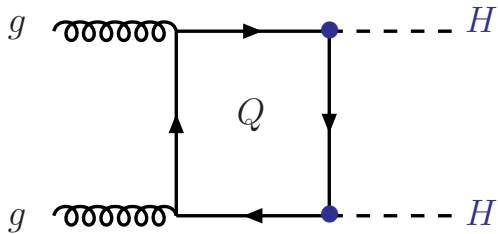
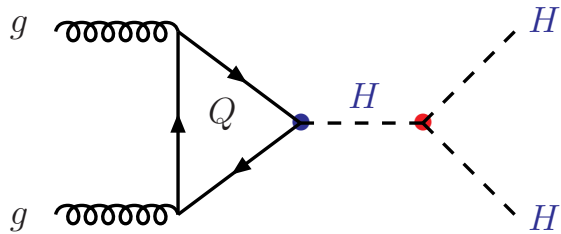
Higgs pair production @LHC

✧ gg-fusion

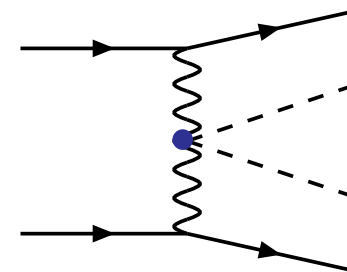
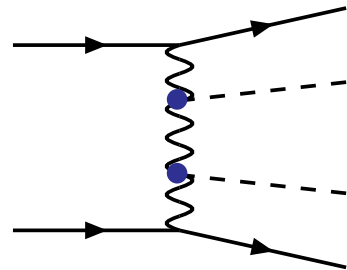
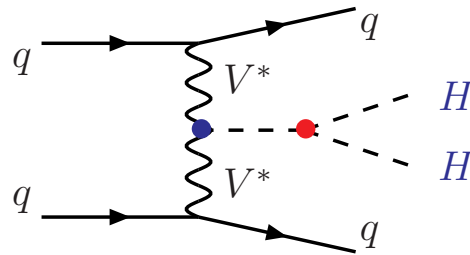


Higgs pair production @LHC

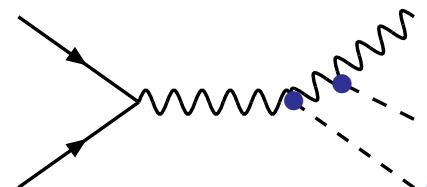
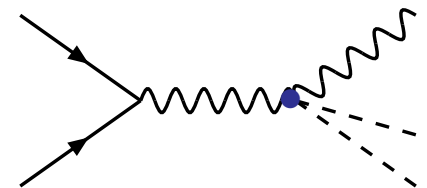
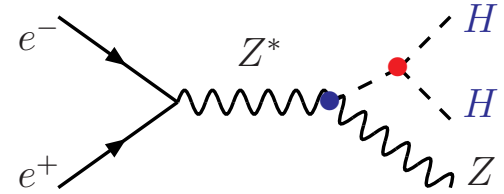
✧ gg-fusion



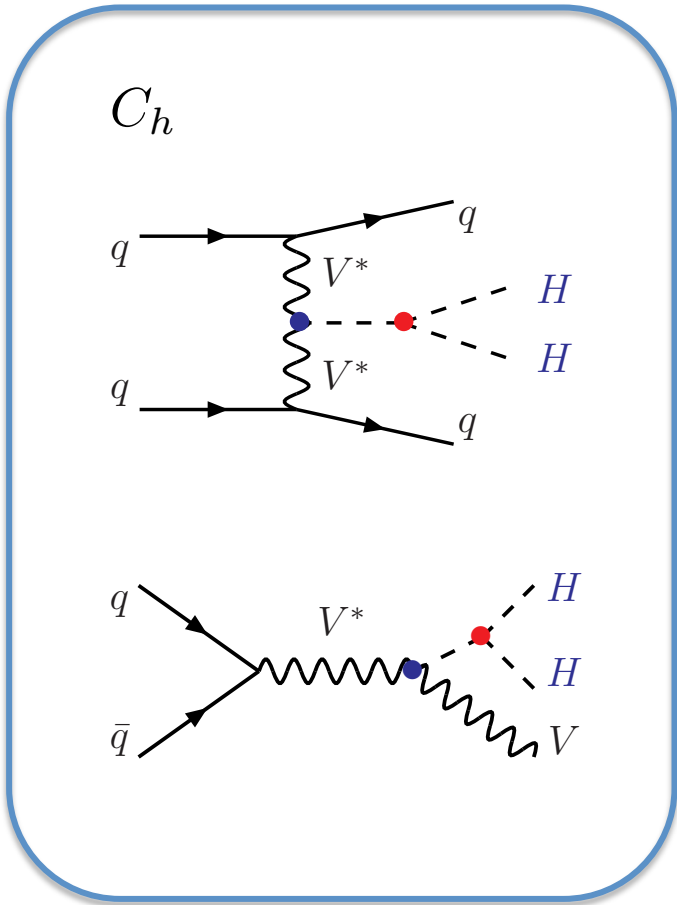
✧ VB-fusion



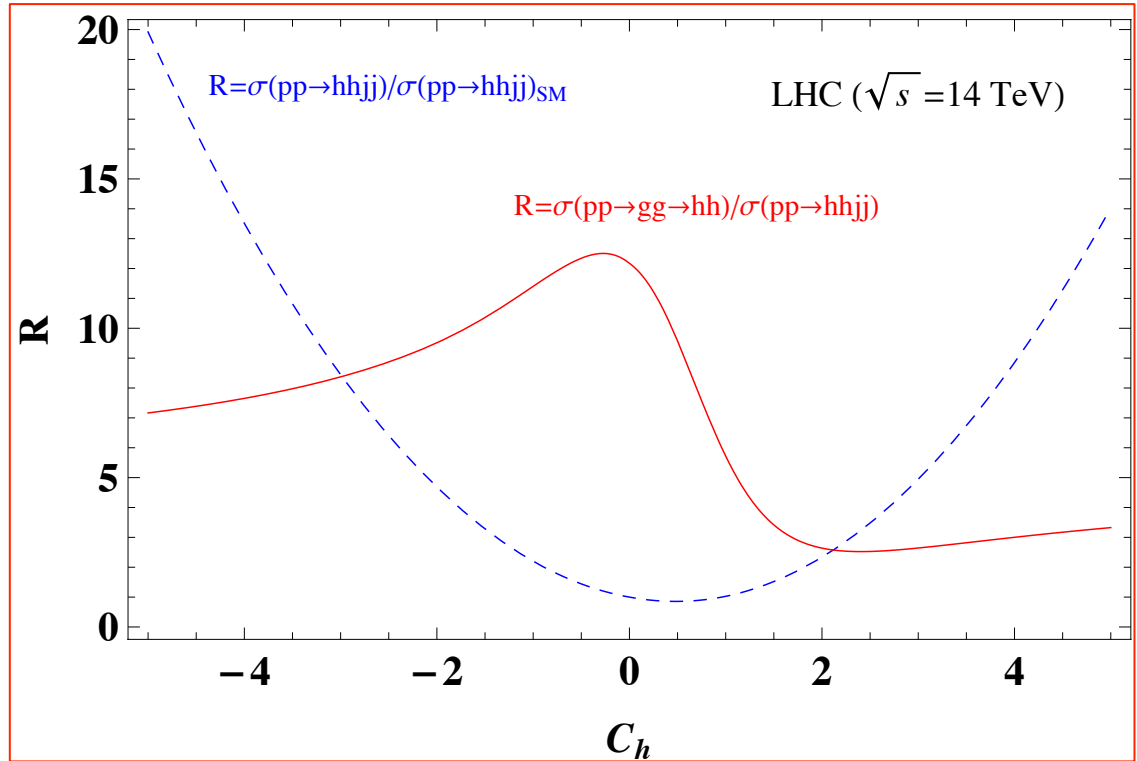
✧ Higgs-strahlung



Higgs pair production @LHC



$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow hhjj)_{SM} \simeq 1.6 \text{ fb at } 14 \text{ TeV}$$

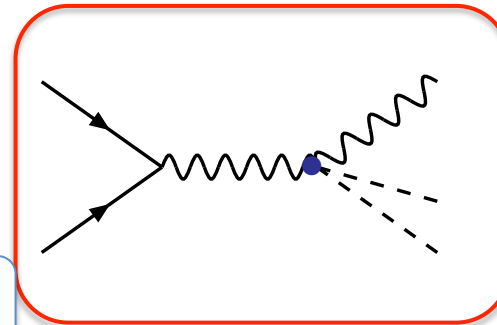
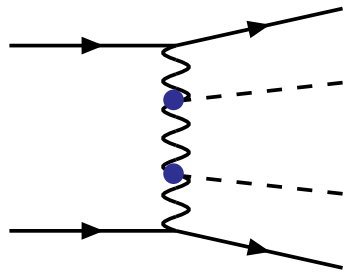
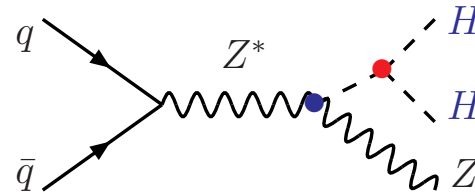
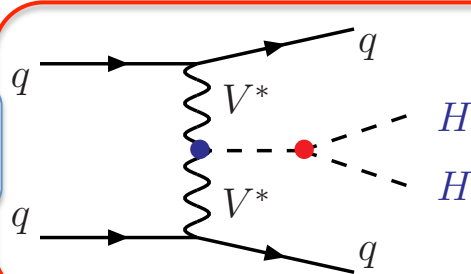


Higgs pair from vector boson fusion

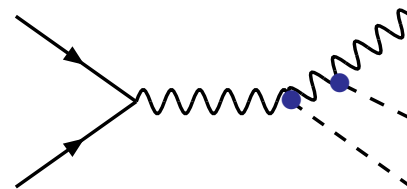
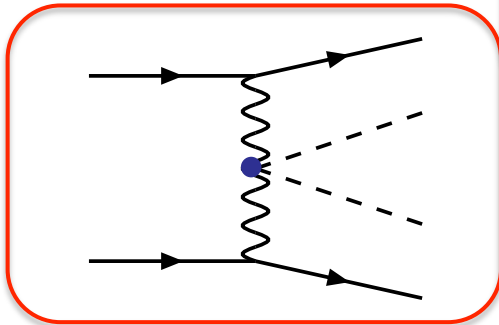
✧ VB-fusion

✧ Higgs-strahlung

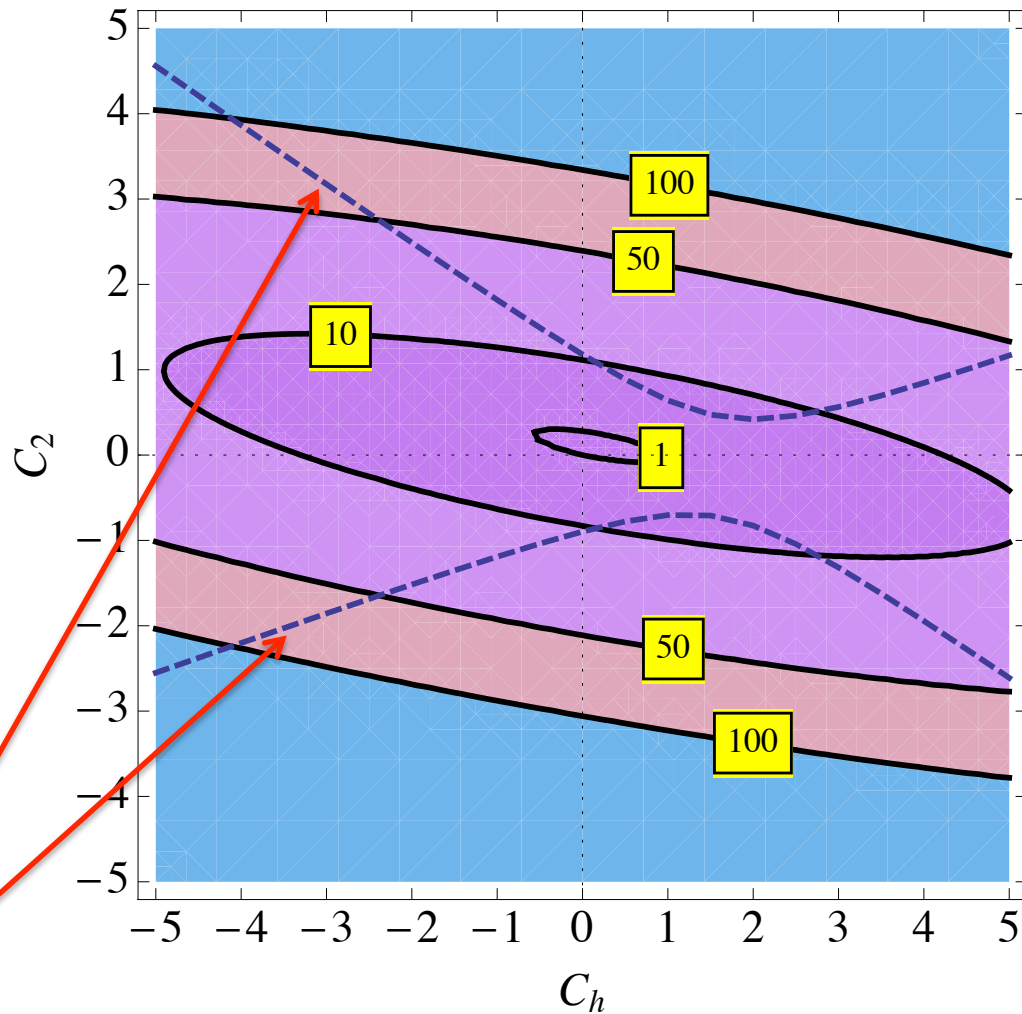
C_h



C_2



Higgs pair via VB fusion $pp \rightarrow hhjj$ @LHC



$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow hhjj) = \sigma(pp \rightarrow gg \rightarrow hh)$$

Higgs pair via VB fusion $ee \rightarrow hh\nu\bar{\nu}$ @ILC

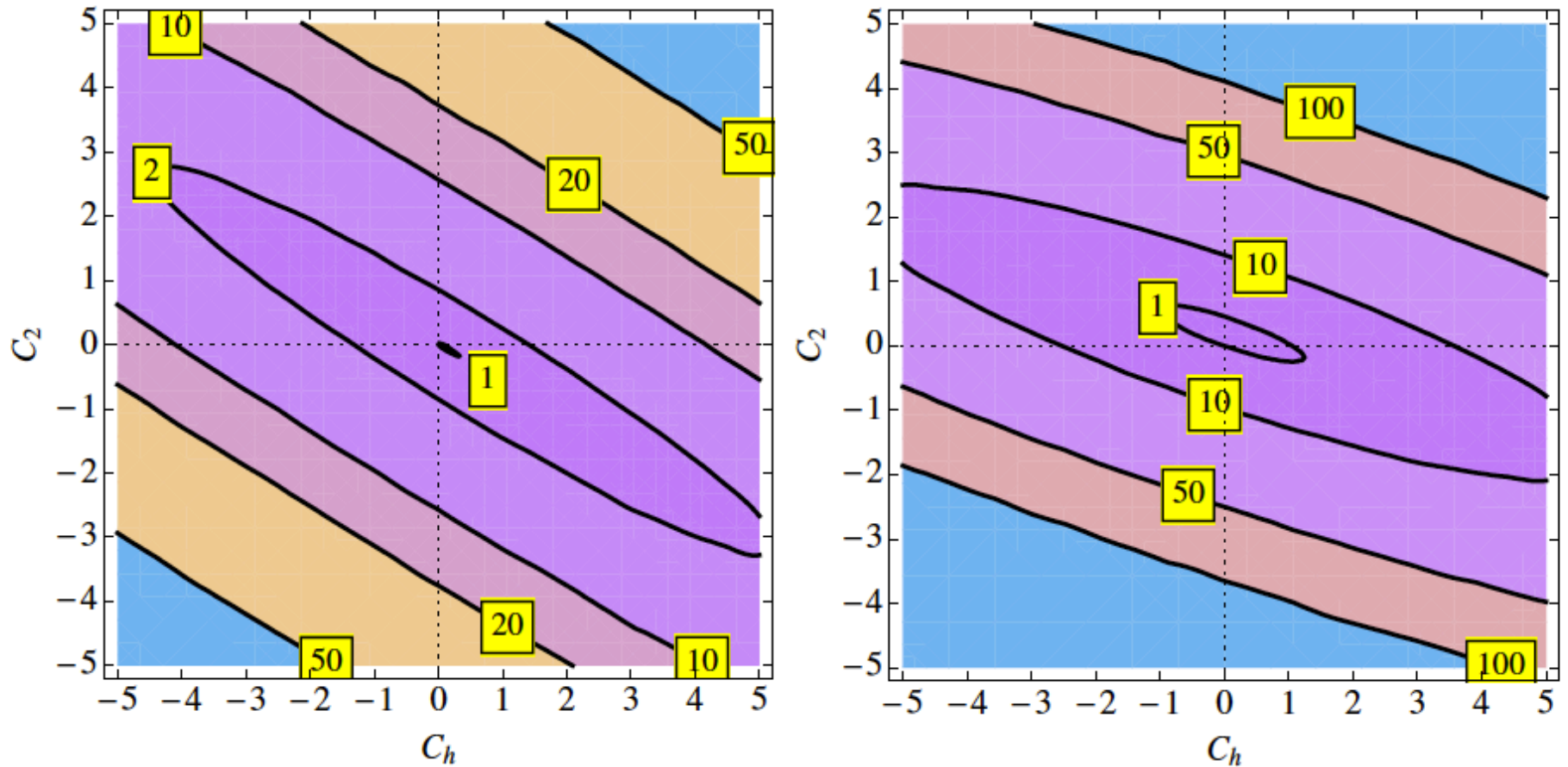


Figure 4: The contour plots of the ratio of the cross section, $\sigma(C_h, C_2)/\sigma(C_h = C_2 = 0)$ of $e^+e^- \rightarrow hh\nu\bar{\nu}$. Left ($\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV), and right ($\sqrt{s} = 1$ TeV).

Higgs pair via Higgsstrahlung $ee \rightarrow Zhh$ @ILC

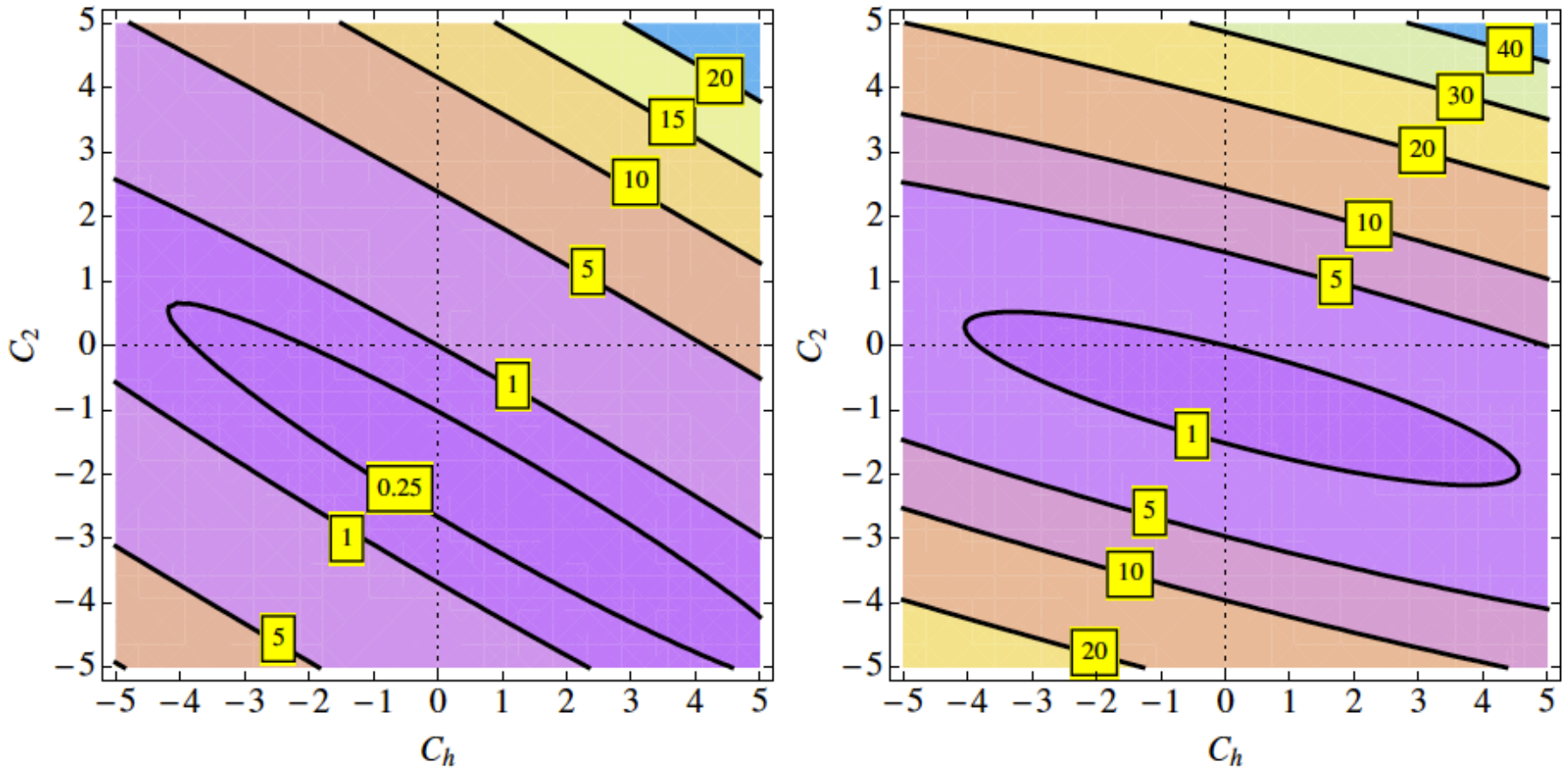


Figure 5: The contour plots of the ratio of the cross section, $\sigma(C_h, C_2)/\sigma(C_h = C_2 = 0)$ of $e^+e^- \rightarrow Zhh$. Left ($\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV), and right ($\sqrt{s} = 1$ TeV).

Diff x-sec for $ee \rightarrow Zhh$.vs. scaled Z energy @ILC

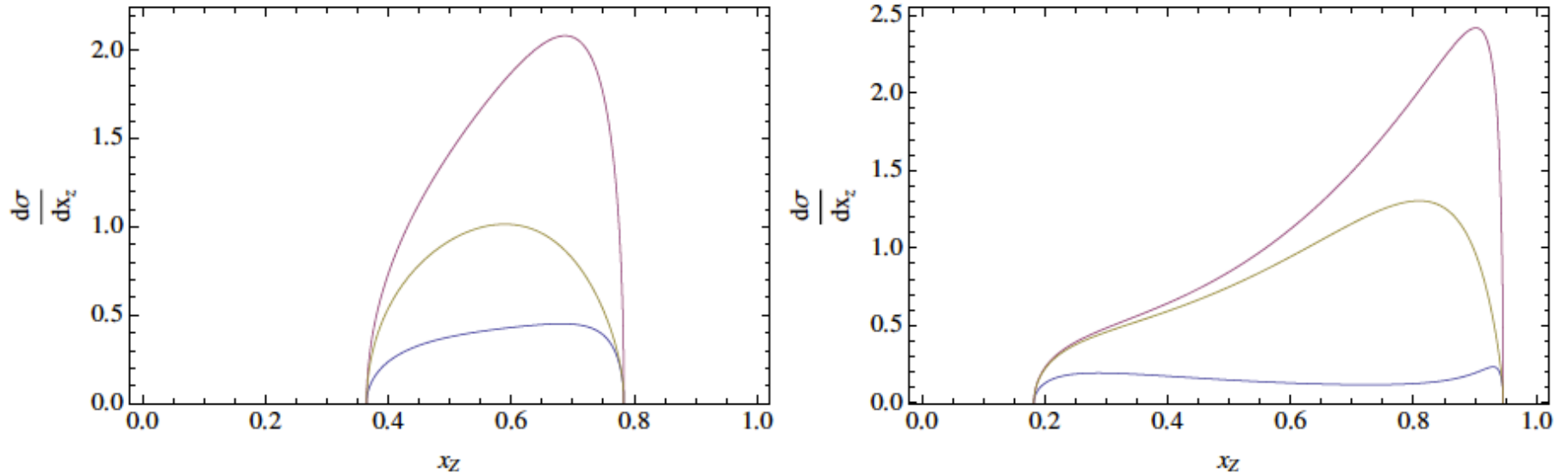


Figure 6: The differential cross section (in fb) of $e^+e^- \rightarrow Zhh$. Left ($\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV), and right ($\sqrt{s} = 1$ TeV). x_Z is a scaled energy of Z boson in the final state : $x_Z = 2E_Z/\sqrt{s}$. $(C_h, C_2) = (0, 0), (-2, 2), (0, 2)$ from below to top in each graph.

$$-\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{m_h^2}{2v}(1 + C_h)h^3 + \left(M_W^2 W^+W^- + \frac{M_Z^2}{2}ZZ \right) \left((1 + C_1)\frac{2h}{v} + (1 + C_2)\frac{h^2}{v^2} \right)$$

Color-octet vector & scalar particles

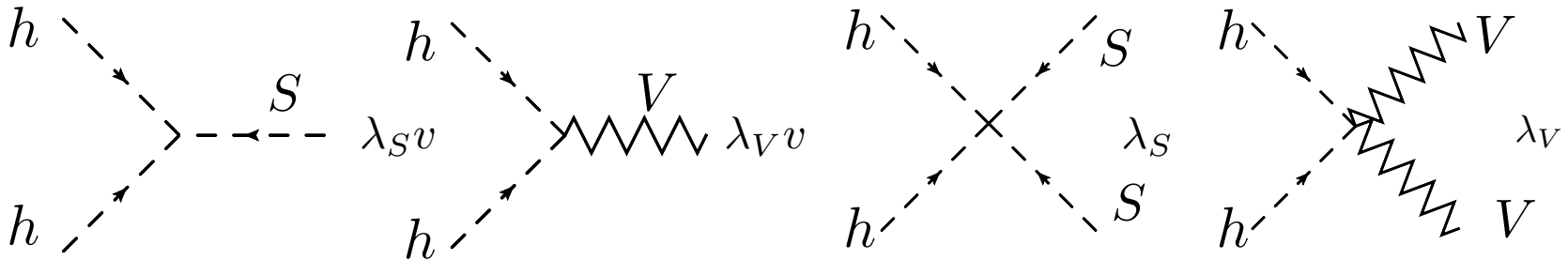
Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \mathcal{L}(S, V)_{kin} + \mathcal{L}(S, V)_{int} - \lambda_S |S|^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_V V_\mu V^{\mu*} |H|^2$$

Complex

Real

$$-\frac{\lambda_S}{2} S^2 |H|^2 + \frac{\lambda_V}{2} V_\mu V^\mu |H|^2$$



Odd operators in S & V \rightarrow Prompt decay

$$V^\mu \bar{q} \gamma_\mu q, \quad S^3, \quad V^\mu S D_\mu S, \quad V^\mu V_\mu S$$

$$S V^\mu g_\mu, \quad \epsilon_{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} V^\mu \partial^\rho S \partial^\sigma W^\nu, \quad S \partial_\mu V_\nu \partial^\nu W^\mu \dots$$

Higgs productions Color-octet vector & scalar particles

$$\sigma_{gg \rightarrow h} = \frac{G_F \alpha_s^2}{126 \sqrt{2} \pi} \left| \frac{1}{2} A_{\frac{1}{2}}(x_t) + C_s \frac{\lambda_S v^2}{4m_S^2} A_0(x_S) + C_v \frac{\lambda_V v^2}{4m_V^2} A_1(x_V) \right|^2$$

$$A_1(x) = -(2 + 3x + 3x(2 - x)f(x)),$$

$$A_{1/2} = 2x(1 + (1 - x)f(x)),$$

$$A_0 = -x(1 - xf(x)),$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \arcsin^2(1/\sqrt{x}), & \text{if } x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \left(\log \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-x}}{1 - \sqrt{1-x}} - i\pi \right)^2, & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{A_1(x)}{A_2(x)} \sim -19 \quad \text{for} \quad x = \frac{4m^2}{m_h^2} \gtrsim 4$$

Higgs pair production in the SM

E. W. N. Glover and J. J. van der Bij, Nucl. Phys. B 309, 282 (1988)

T. Plehn, M. Spira and P. M. Zerwas, Nucl. Phys. B 479, 46 (1996)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{tri} &= \frac{2m_t^2}{s} (2 + (4m_t^2 - s) C_{AB}) , \\
 F_{box} &= \frac{2m_t^2}{s} (2 + 4m_t^2 C_{AB} - (s + 2m_h^2 - 8m_t^2) m_t^2 (D_{ABC} + D_{BAC} + D_{ACB}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{m_h^2 - 4m_t^2}{s} ((t - m_h^2) (C_{AC} + C_{BD}) + (u - m_h^2) (C_{BC} + C_{AD}) \\
 &\quad - (tu - m_h^4) D_{ACB})) \\
 G_{box} &= \frac{m_t^4}{s(tu - m_h^4)} \left(\frac{(t^2 + m_h^4 - 8tm_t^2)}{m_t^2} (sC_{AB} + (t - m_h^2)(C_{AC} + C_{BD}) - stD_{BAC}) \right. \\
 &\quad + \frac{(u^2 + m_h^4 - 8um_t^2)}{m_t^2} (sC_{AB} + (u - m_h^2)(C_{BC} + C_{AD}) - suD_{ABC}) \\
 &\quad - \frac{(t^2 + u^2 - 2m_h^4)(t + u - 8m_t^2)}{m_t^2} C_{CD} \\
 &\quad \left. - 2(t + u - 8m_t^2)(tu - m_h^4) (D_{ABC} + D_{BAC} + D_{ACB}) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Contributions from colored scalars

A. Belyaev et al, Phys. Rev. D 60, 075008 (1999) for **MSSM**

E. Asakawa et al, Phys. Rev. D 82, 115002 (2010) for **LQ**

G. D. Kribs and A. Martin, Phys. Rev. D 86, 095023 (2012) for **Octet scalar**

$$F_{tri}^S = -\frac{\lambda_S C_s v^2}{m_S^2} (2m_S^2 C_{AB} + 1),$$

$$F_{box}^S = -\frac{\lambda_S C_s v^2}{m_S^2} (2m_S^2 C_{AB} + 1) - \frac{2C_s (\lambda_S v^2)^2}{s} (m_S^2 (D_{ABC} + D_{BAC} + D_{ACB}) - \frac{t - m_h^2}{s} C_{AC} - \frac{u - m_h^2}{s} C_{BC} + \frac{ut - m_h^4}{2s} D_{ACB}),$$

$$G_{box}^S = -\frac{2C_s (\lambda_S v^2)^2}{s} (m_S^2 (D_{ABC} + D_{BAC} + D_{ACB}) - C_{CD} + \frac{1}{2(tu - m_h^4)} (st^2 D_{BAC} + su^2 D_{ABC} + s(s - 2m_h^2) C_{AB} + s(s - 4m_h^2) C_{CD} - 2t(t - m_h^2) C_{AC} - 2u(u - m_h^2) C_{BC})),$$

Contributions from colored vectors

G. V. Jikia, Nucl.Phys. B412 (1994) 57-75

$$F_{tri}^V = \frac{s + 2m_h^2}{s - m_h^2} \frac{C_v \lambda_v v^2}{m^2} (8sC_{AB} + (6m^2 + m_h^2) (1 + 2m^2 C_{AB}))$$

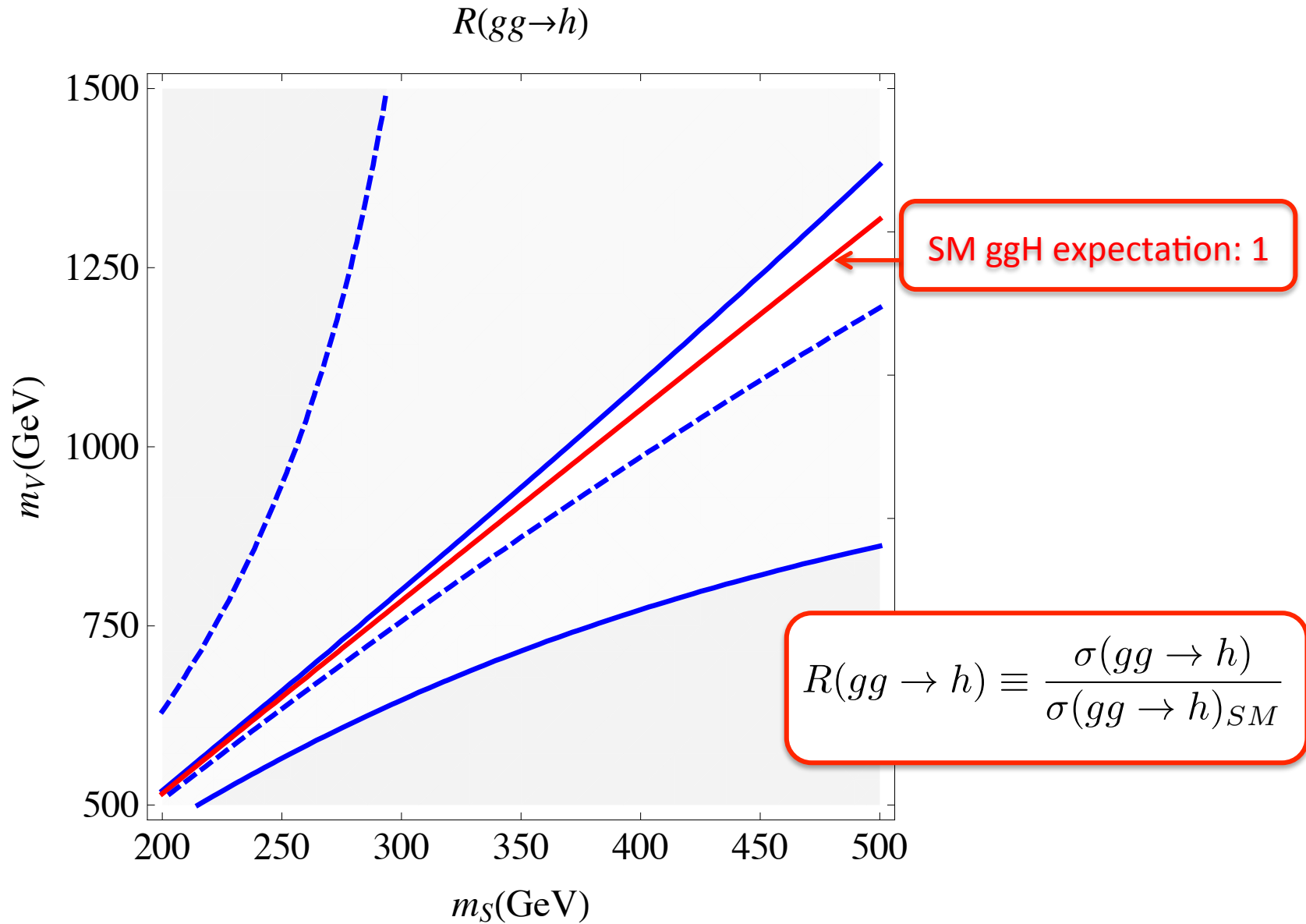
$$F_{box}^V = C_v \left(\frac{\lambda_v v^2}{m^2} \right)^2 \frac{m^2}{2s} (4sm^2 (D_{abc} + D_{bac} + D_{acb}) - 4sC_{AB} \\ + \frac{m_h^4 - 2m_h^2 m^2 + 12m^4}{2sm^2} ((t - m_h^2)m^2 C_{ac} + (u - m_h^2)C_{bc} \\ - (tu - m_h^4)D_{acb}) - 2sm^2 (D_{abc} + D_{bac} + D_{acb}))$$

$$G_{box}^V = -C_v \left(\frac{\lambda_v v^2}{m^2} \right)^2 \frac{m^2}{2s} (2(tu - m_h^4) (D_{abc} + D_{bac} + D_{acb}) - 4sC_{ab} \\ \frac{1}{2m^2(tu - m_h^4)} ((4m^2(t - m_h^2)^2 - M^4 t)(2(t - m_h^2)C_{ac} + (t - m_h^2)^2 D_{bac}) \\ (4m^2(u - m_h^2)^2 - M^4 t)(2(u - m_h^2)C_{ac} + (u - m_h^2)^2 D_{abc})) \\ + \frac{M^4 + 4m^2 s}{2m^2} \left(\frac{s}{tu - m_h^4} ((s - 2m_h^2)m^2 C_{ab} + (s - 4m_h^2)C_{cd}) \right. \\ \left. - (t - 2m_h^2)D_{bac} - (u - 2m^2)D_{abc} + 2m^2 D_{acb} - 2C_{cd}) \right)$$

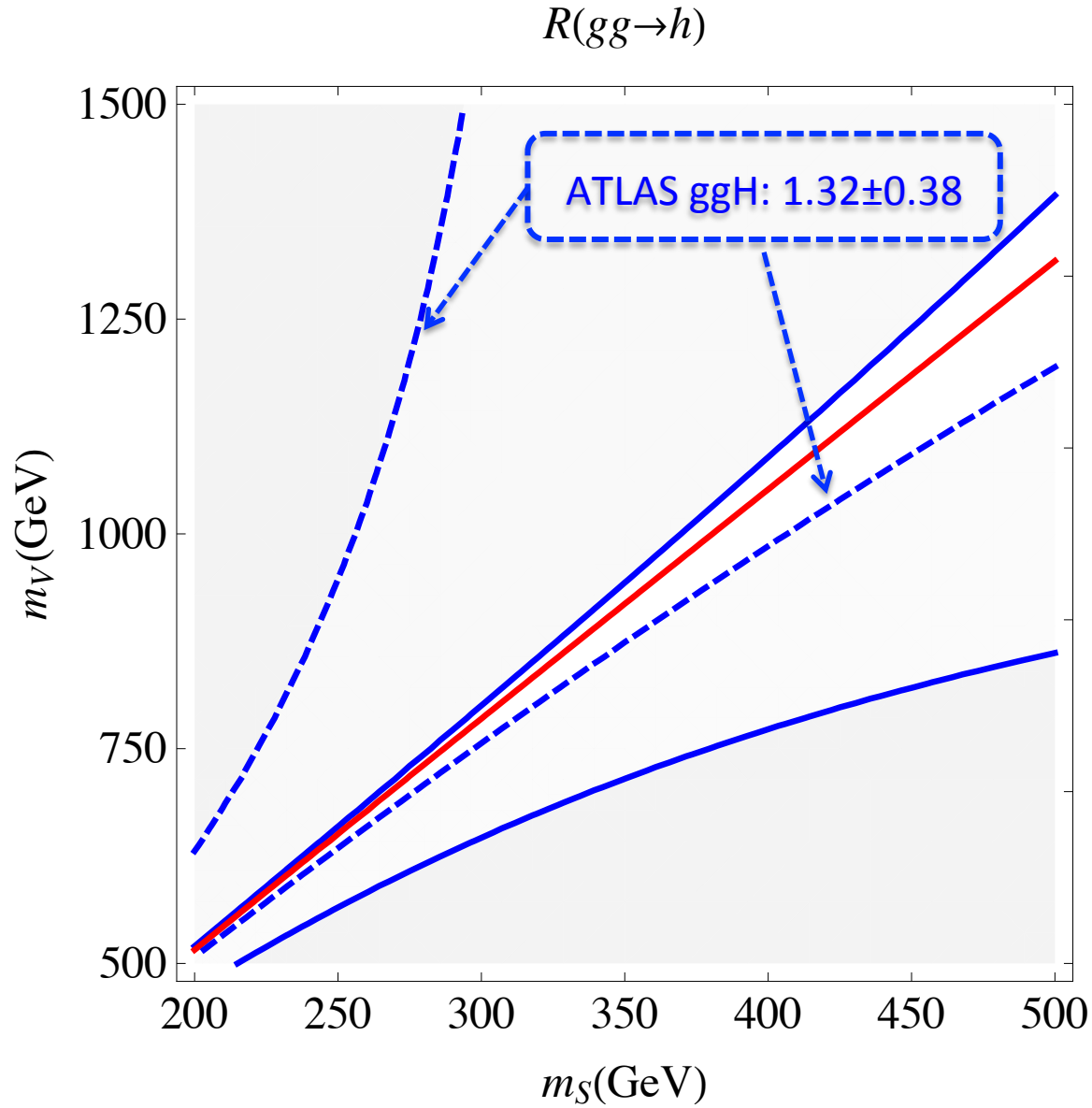
Calculation: Higgs pair production via gluon fusion at LHC

- ✧ Higgs pair production in the presence of colored scalars and vectors are implemented in MG5
- ✧ The rate was calculated scanning over the masses m_S & m_V and their portal couplings λ_S & λ_V of the color octet scalar & vector particles for three cases:
 - Real S & V
 - Complex S & V
 - Real V & complex S
- ✧ The constraints of the single Higgs production via gluon gluon fusion from ATLAS & CMS are put on these parameters

Scan over vector & scalar octet masses:

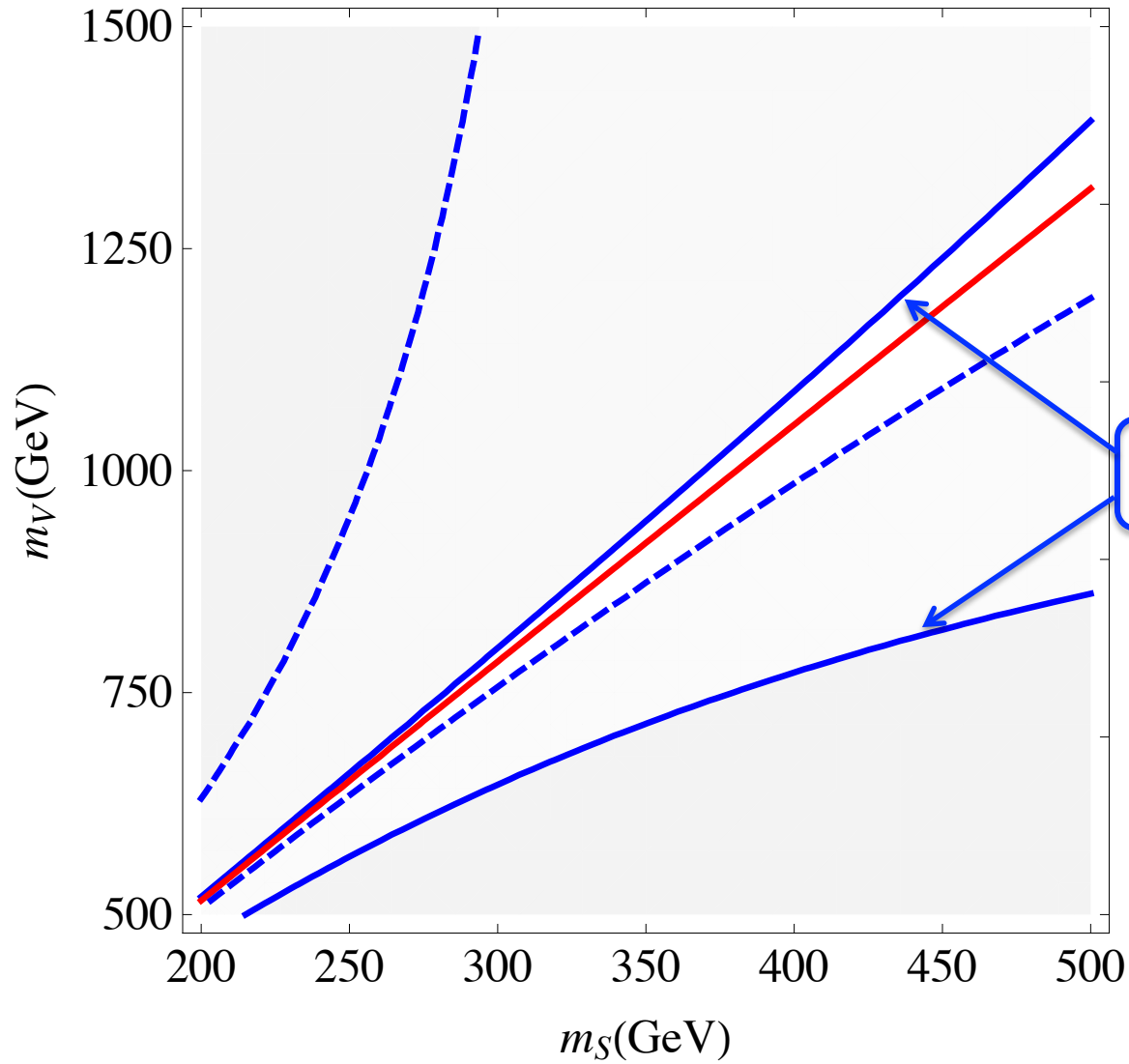


Scan over vector & scalar octet masses:



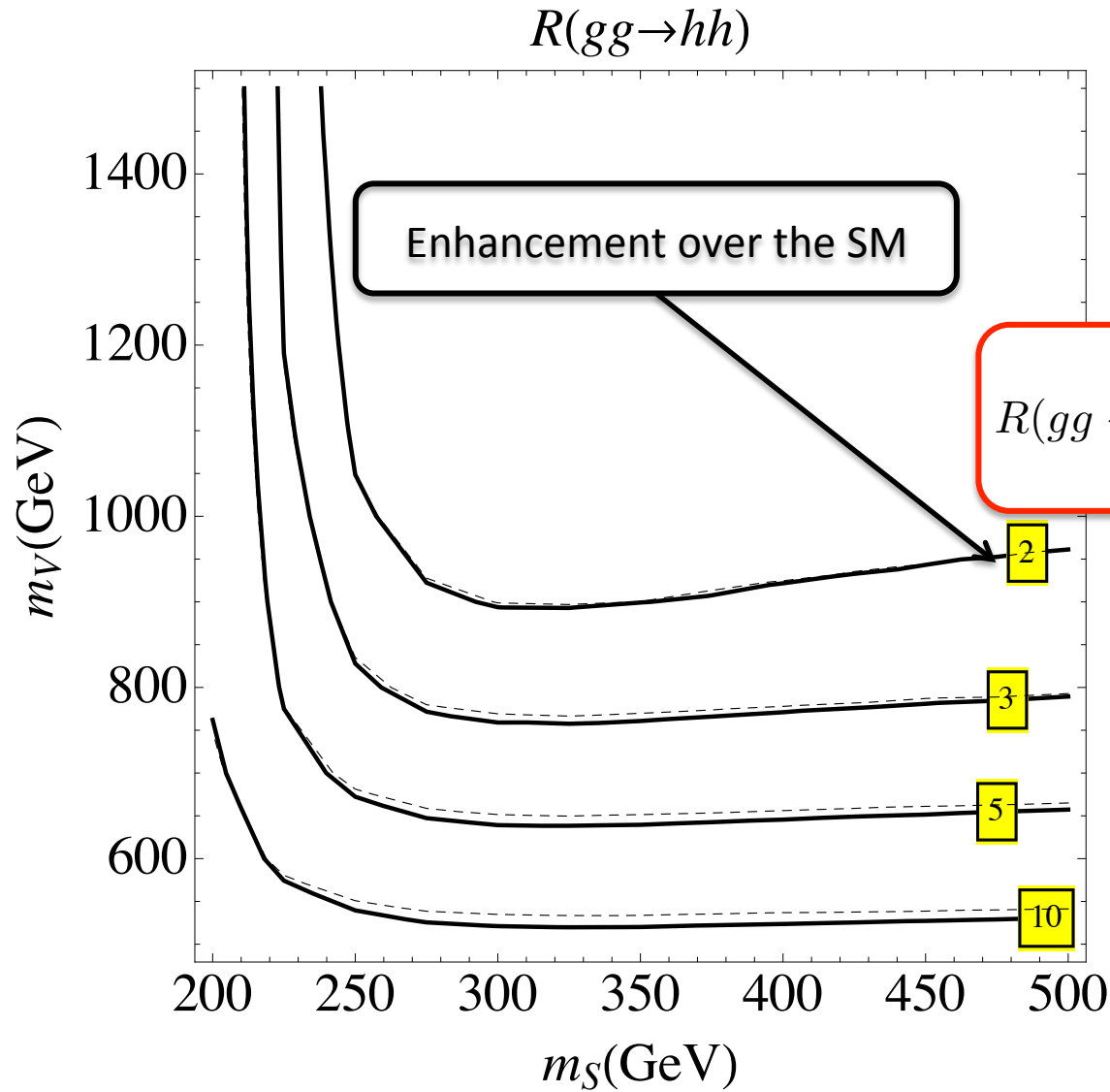
Scan over vector & scalar octet masses:

$$R(gg \rightarrow h)$$

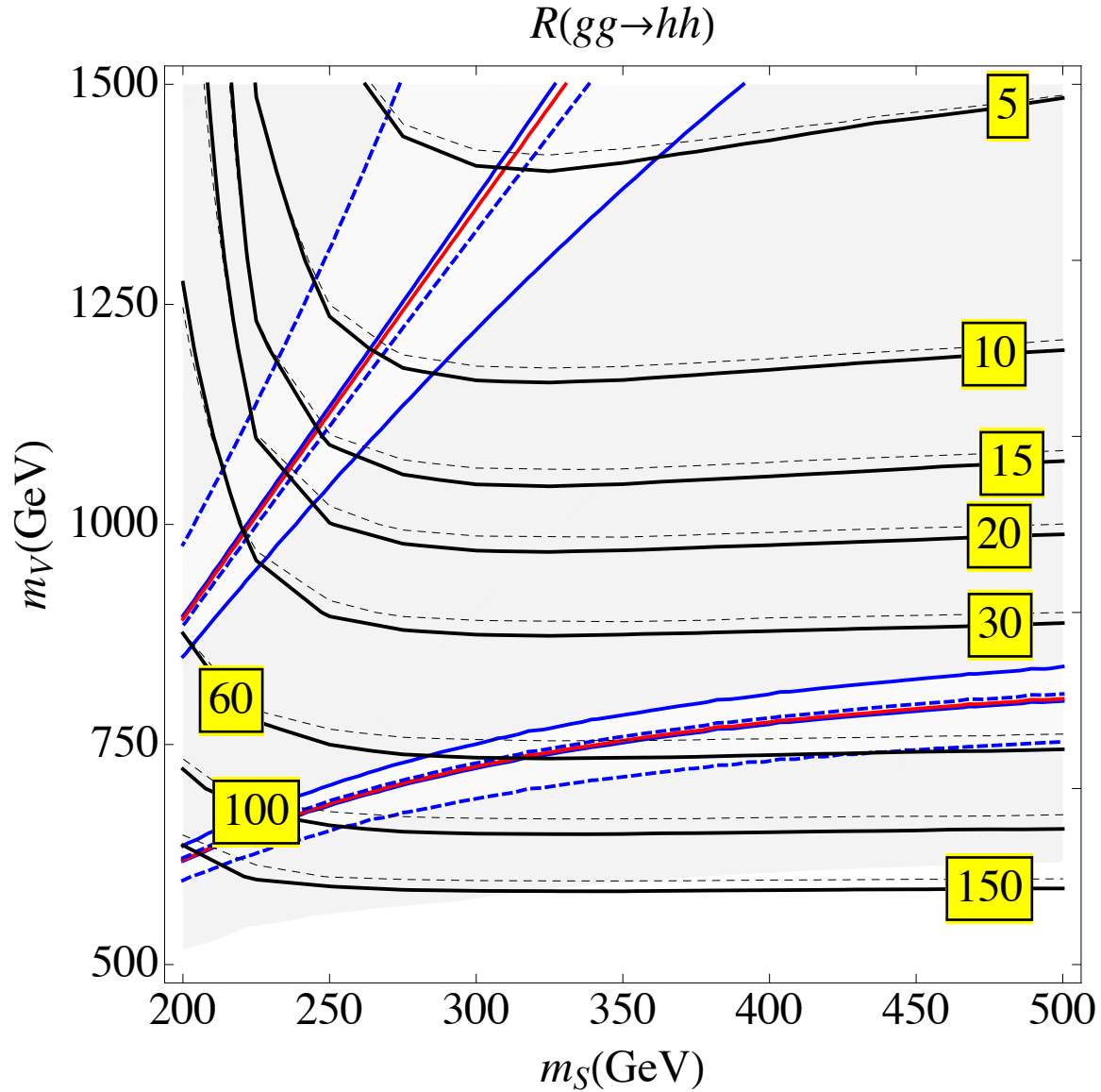


CMS ggH: 0.85+0.19-0.17

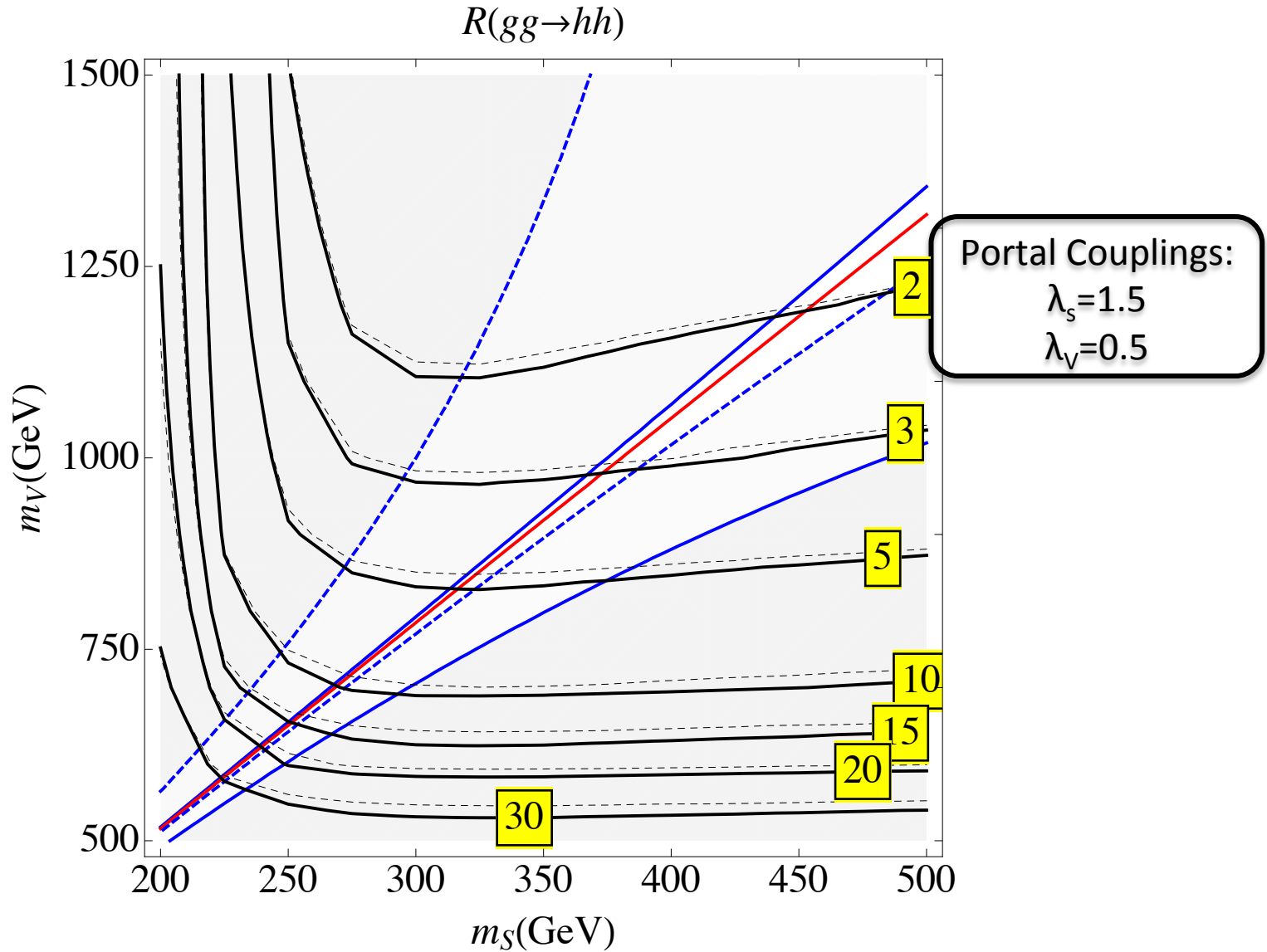
Scan over vector & scalar octet masses:



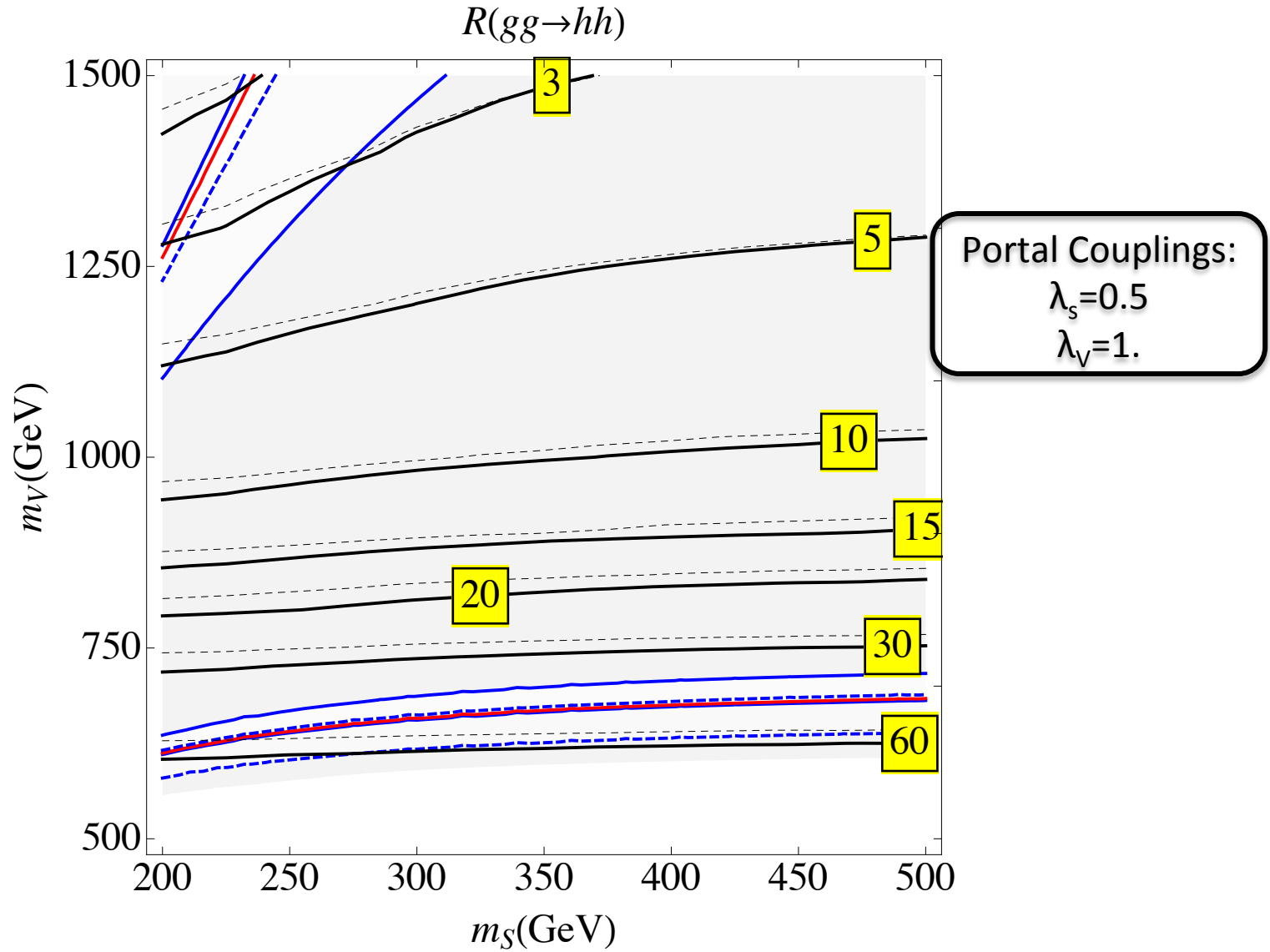
Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Complex S & V



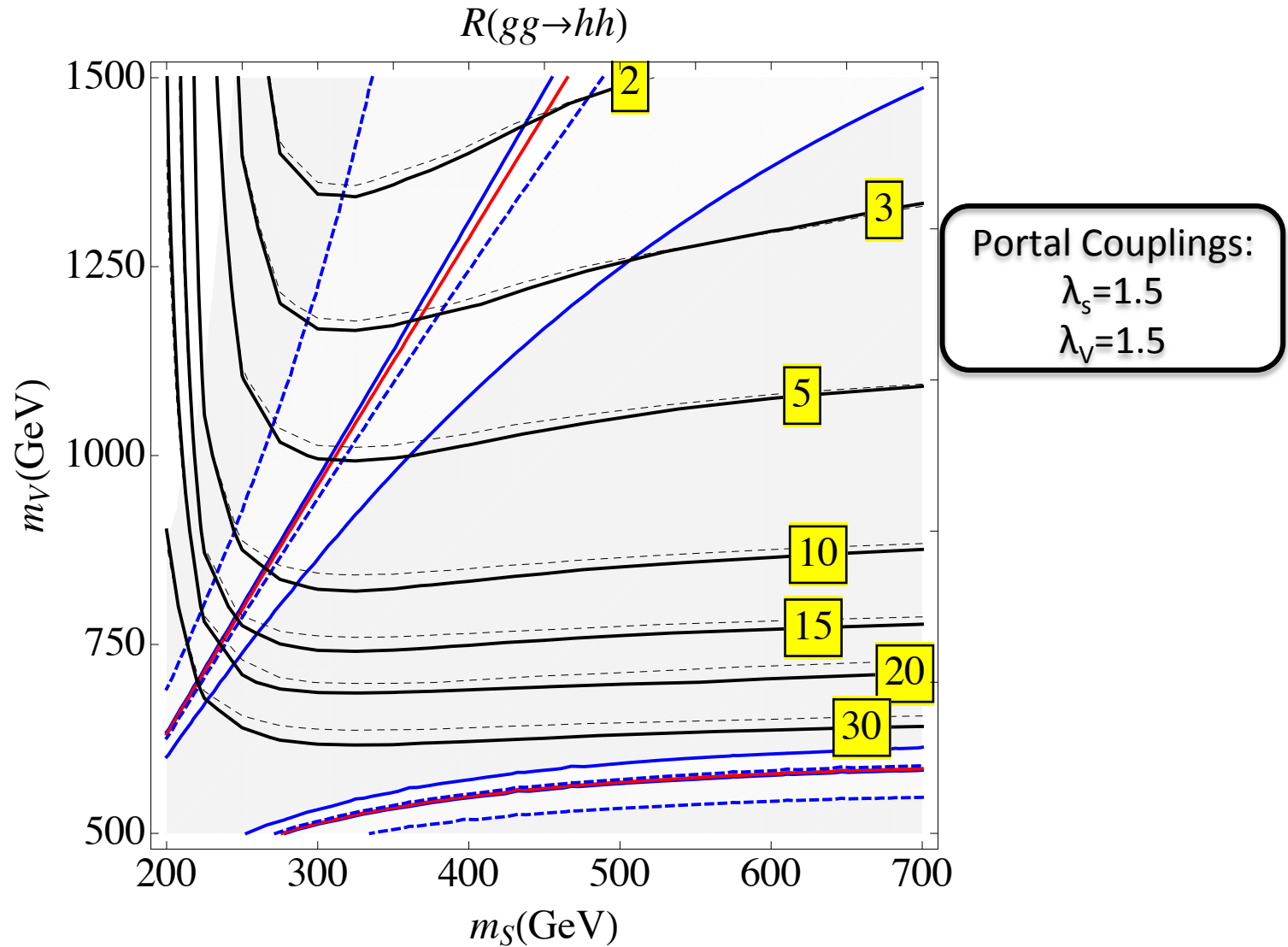
Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Complex S & V



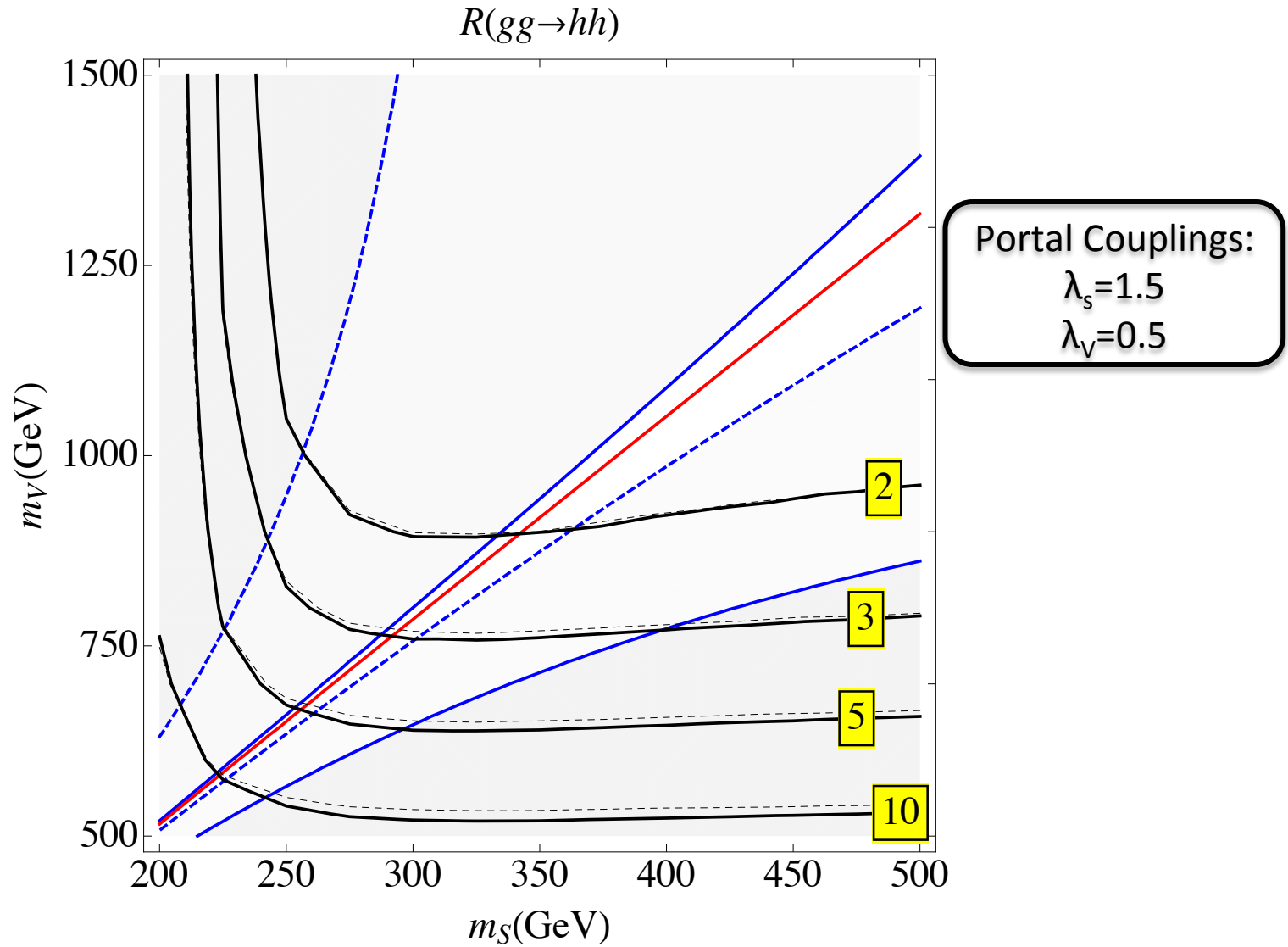
Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Complex S & V



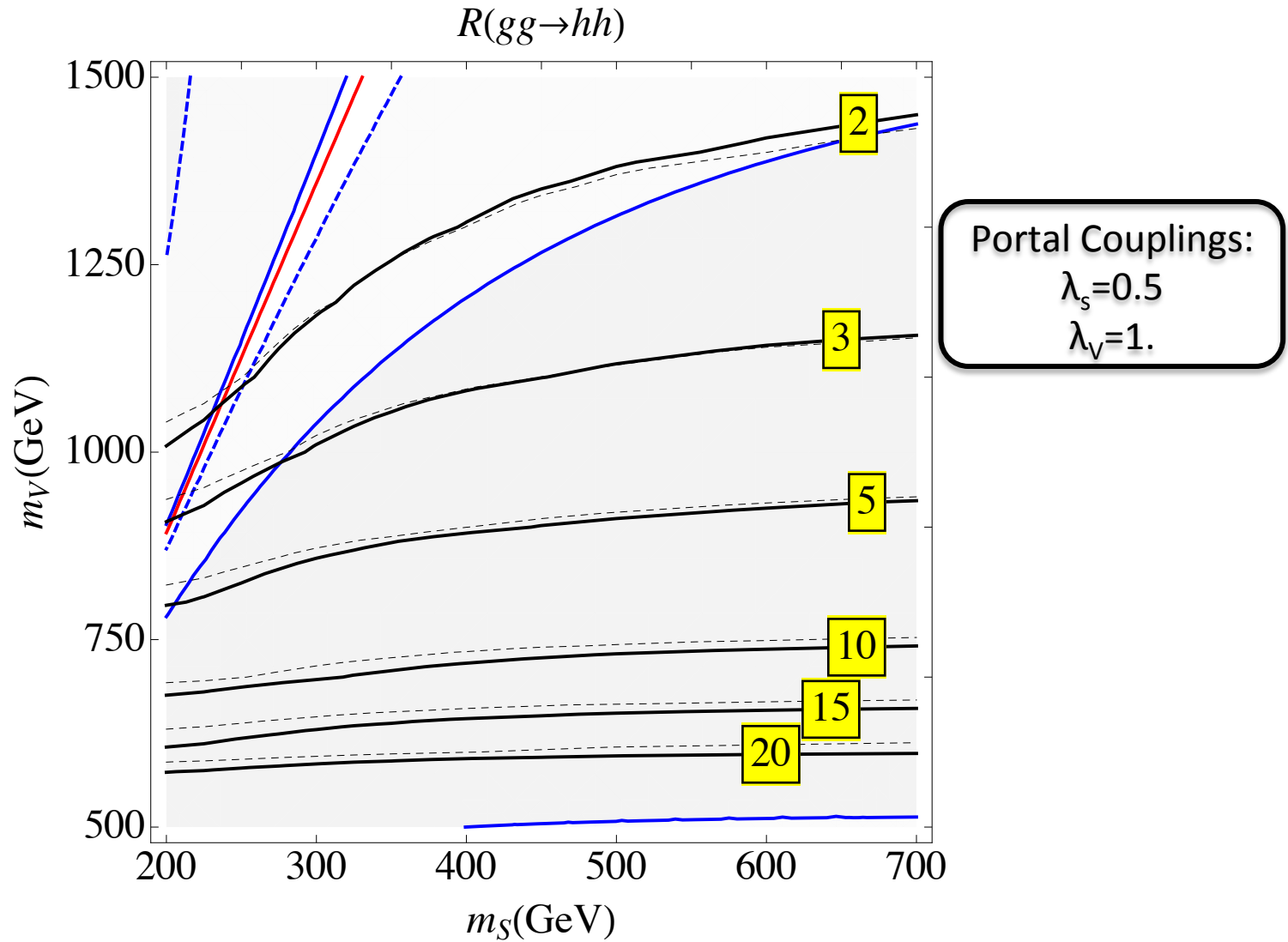
Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Real V & Complex S



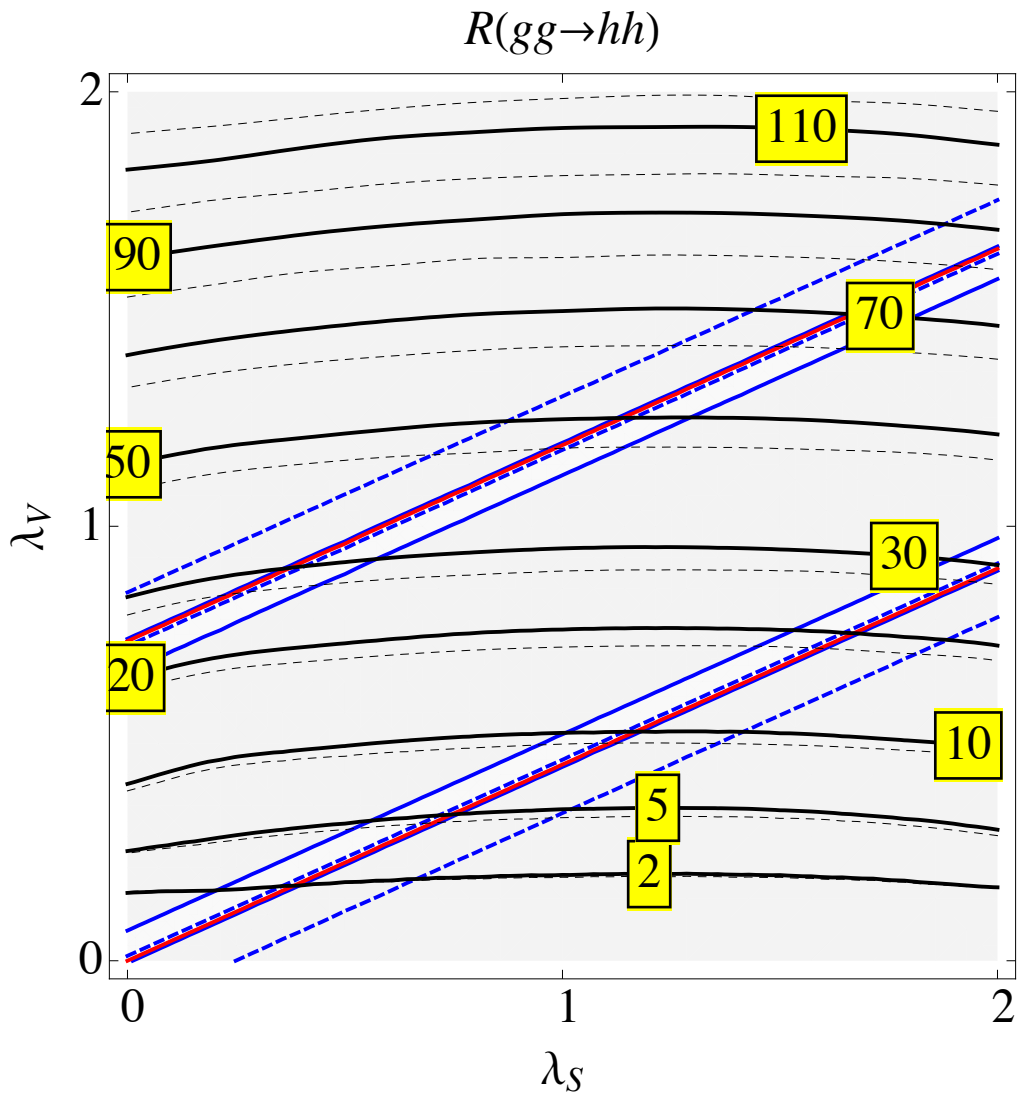
Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Real V & Complex S



Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Real V & Complex S

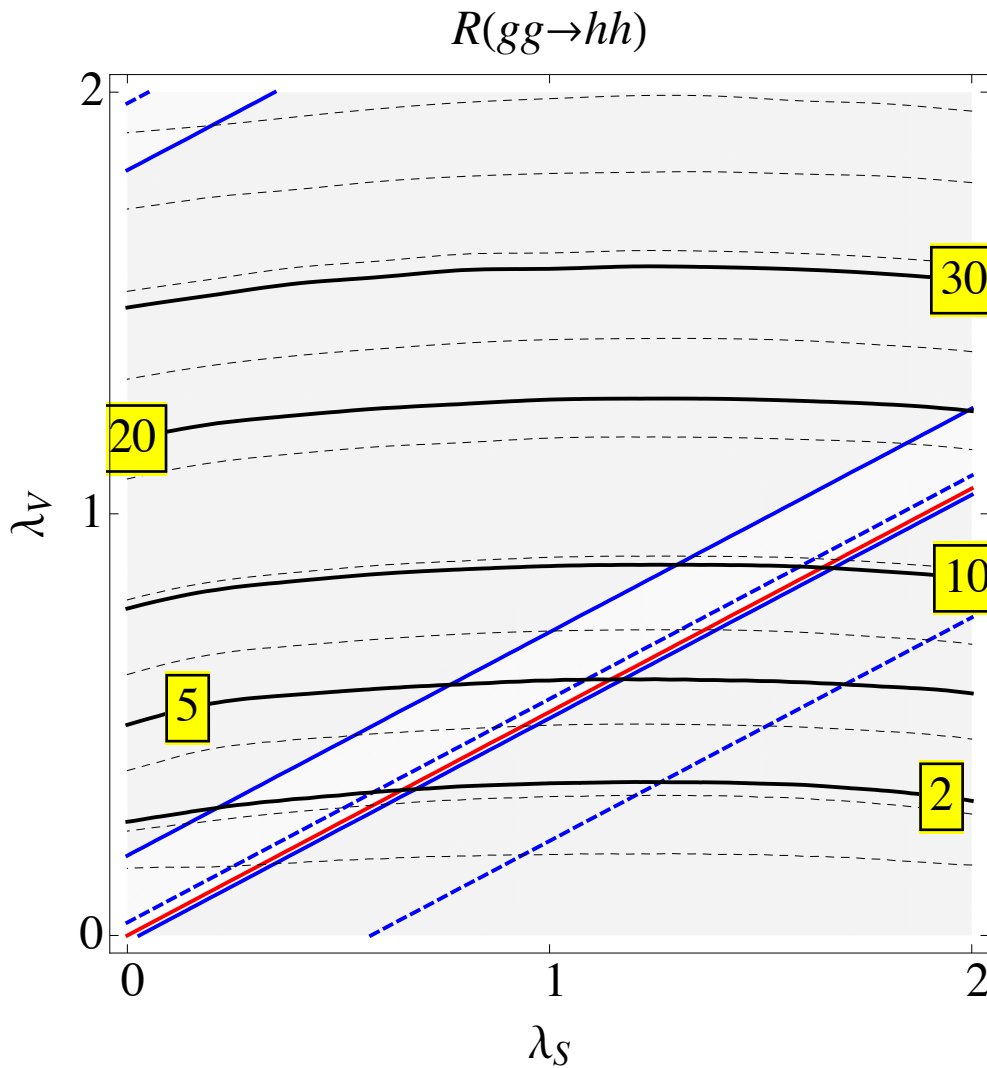


Scan over portal couplings: Complex V & S



Masses:
 $m_s = 300 \text{ GeV}$
 $m_V = 700 \text{ GeV}$

Scan over portal couplings: Real V & Complex S



Example Model of Octet V & S

K. Ishiwata & M. B. Wise, PRD 83 (2011) 074015

T. E, W-S. Hou & H. Yokoya, PRD 84 (2011) 094013

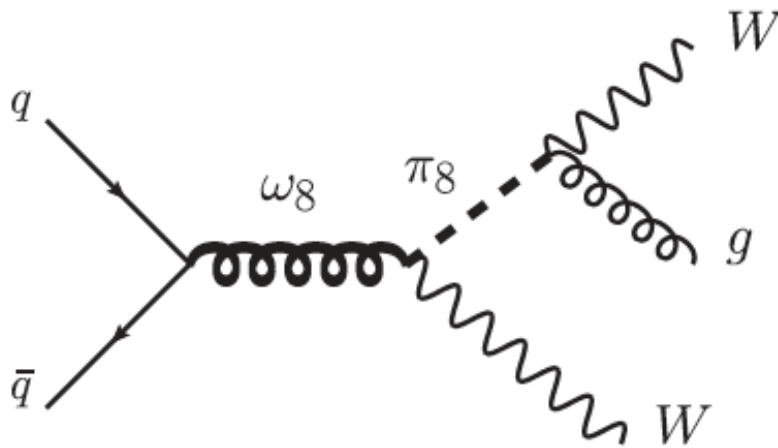
J. Alwall, T. E., W-S. Hou & H. Yokoya, PRD 86 (2012) 074029

A. Idilbi et al, PRD 82 (2010) 075017

✧ SU(2)-singlet SU(3)-octet vector ω_8 , SU(2)-triplet SU(3)-octet scalar π_8

$\omega_8 \rightarrow W \pi_8 (Z \pi_8) \rightarrow WWg (ZZg)$

Experimental signals for color octets



✧ CMS Collaboration, JHEP 09 (2015)

$\omega_8 \rightarrow W \pi_8 (Z \pi_8) \rightarrow WWg (ZZg) 50\% + bb 50\%$ 45

Example Model of Octet V & S

K. Ishiwata & M. B. Wise, PRD 83 (2011) 074015

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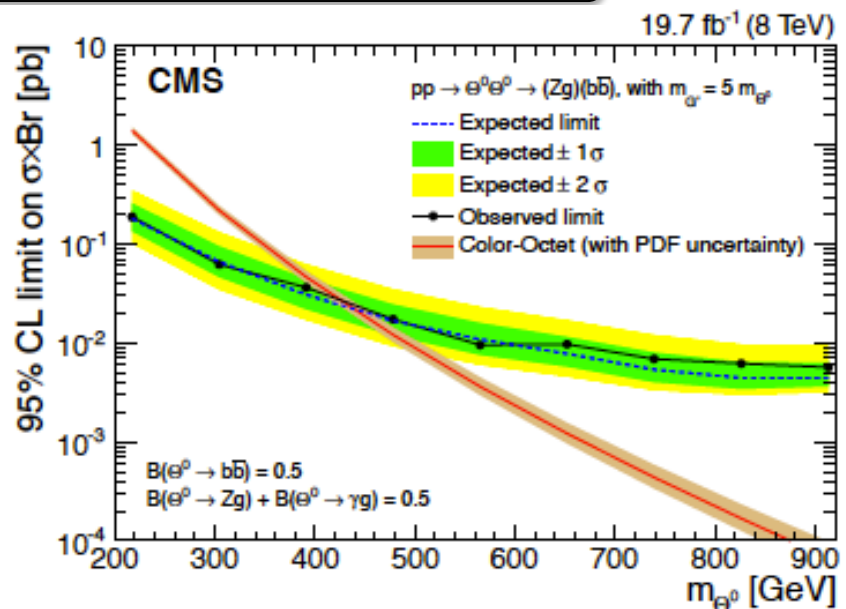
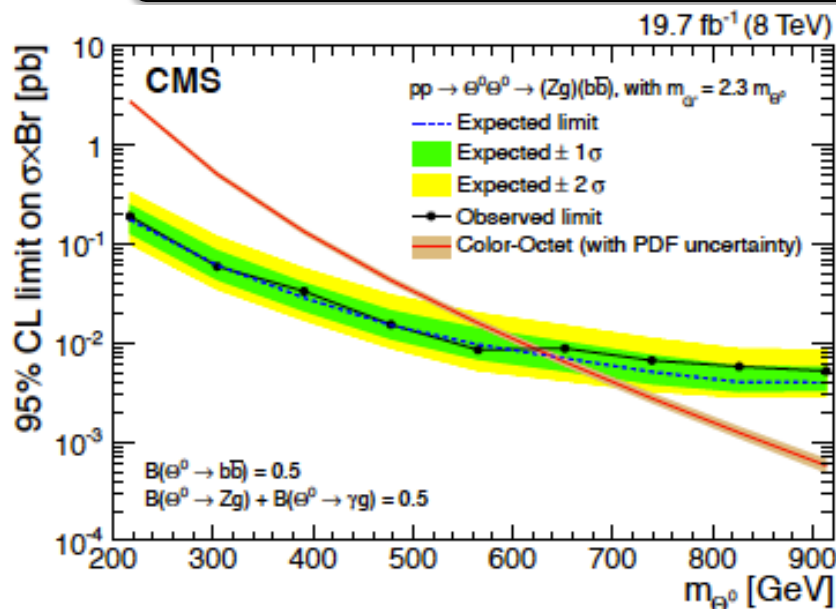
J. Alwall, T. E., W-S. Hou & H. Yokoya, PRD 86 (2012) 074029

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Experimental search for pair produced colorons



✧ CMS Collaboration, JHEP 09 (2015)

$\omega_8 \rightarrow W \pi_8 (Z \pi_8) \rightarrow WWg (ZZg) 50\% + bb 50\%$ 46

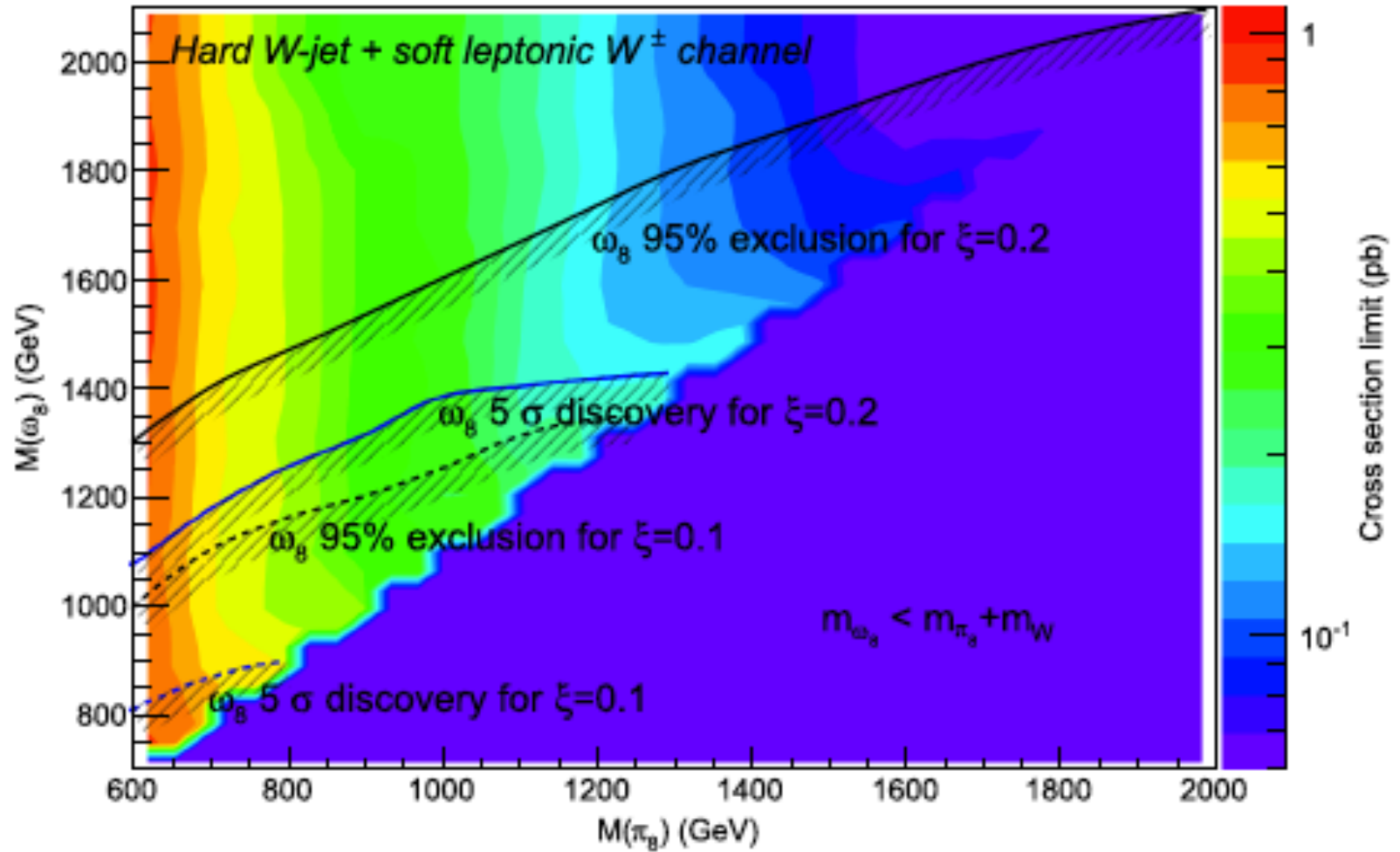
Conclusion

- ✧ The Higgs pair production is studied for general potential and in the presence of Scalar and Vector octets for LHC.
- ✧ Single Higgs production constraint on the effective operator & Scalar & Vector octet masses and portal couplings have been studied by scanning over them.
- ✧ Several set of parameters & portal couplings are chosen which are consistent with the current data.
- ✧ They have been found to be affected for some values even the single Higgs production receives moderate correction.

Thank you for
your Attention!
Thank you, organizers!

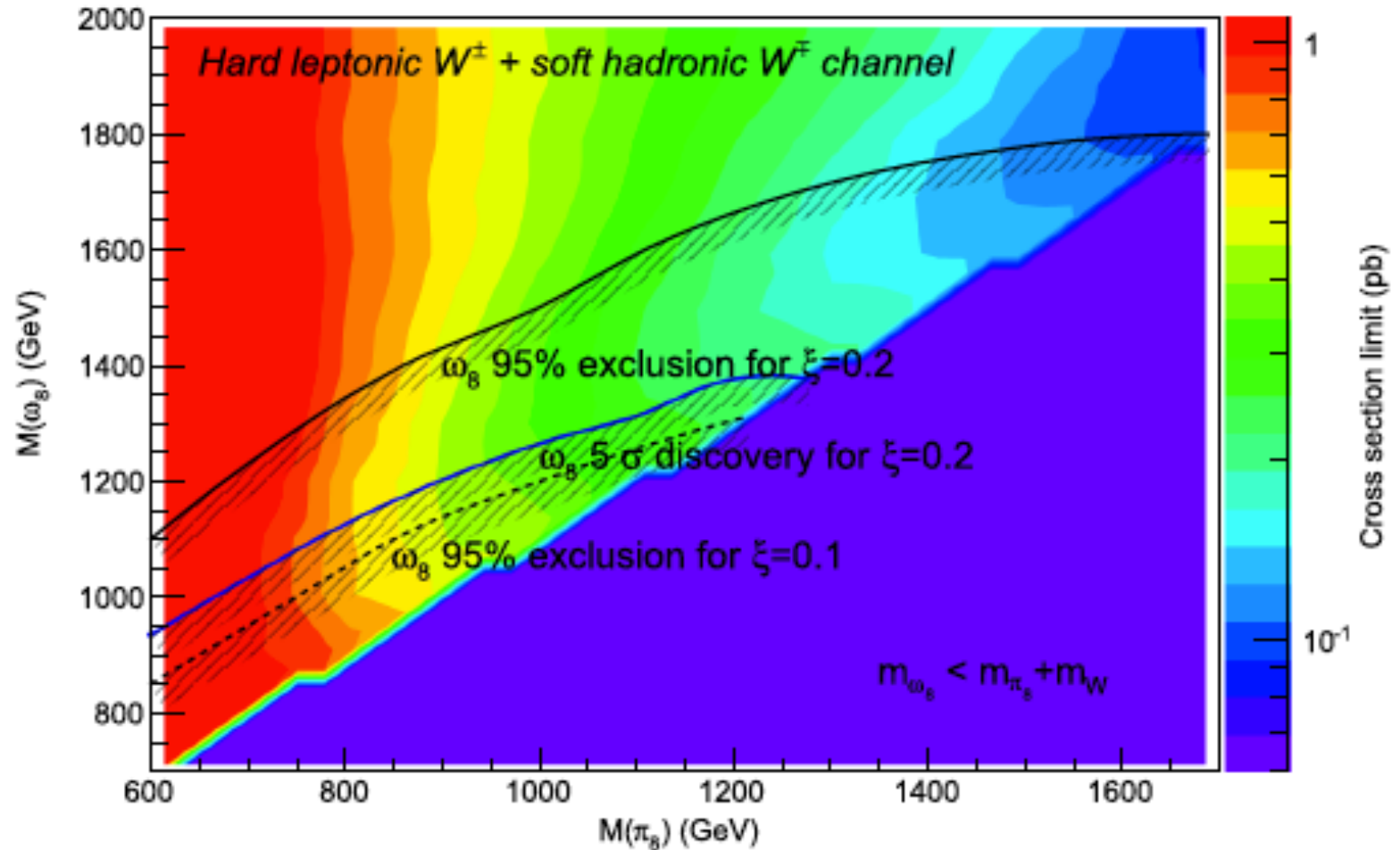
Jet tagged W channel

95% CL_s limit for $\sigma \cdot \text{BR}(\omega_8 \rightarrow \pi_8 W/Z)$ at 8 TeV LHC with 20 fb⁻¹

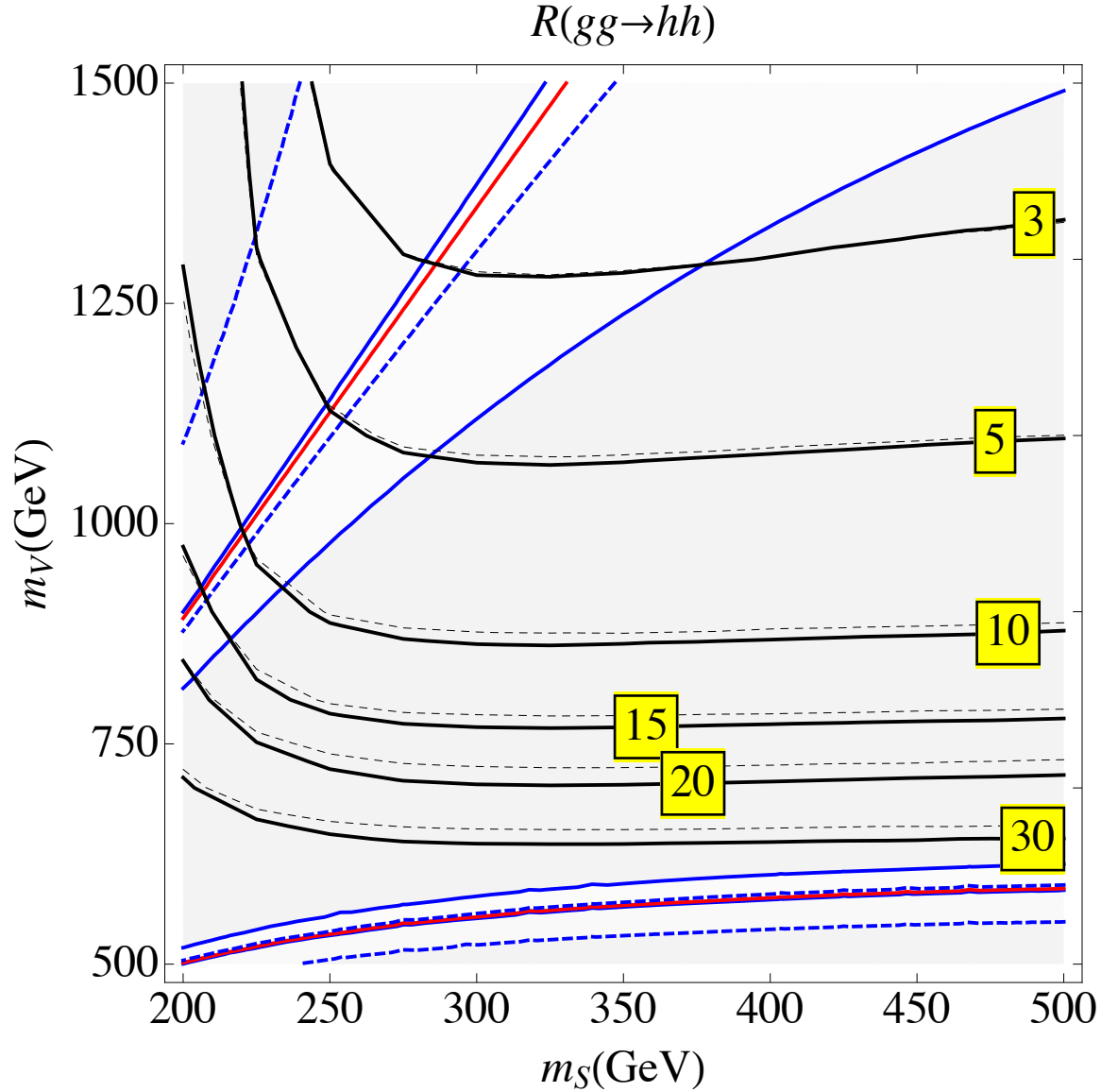


Hard leptonic W channel

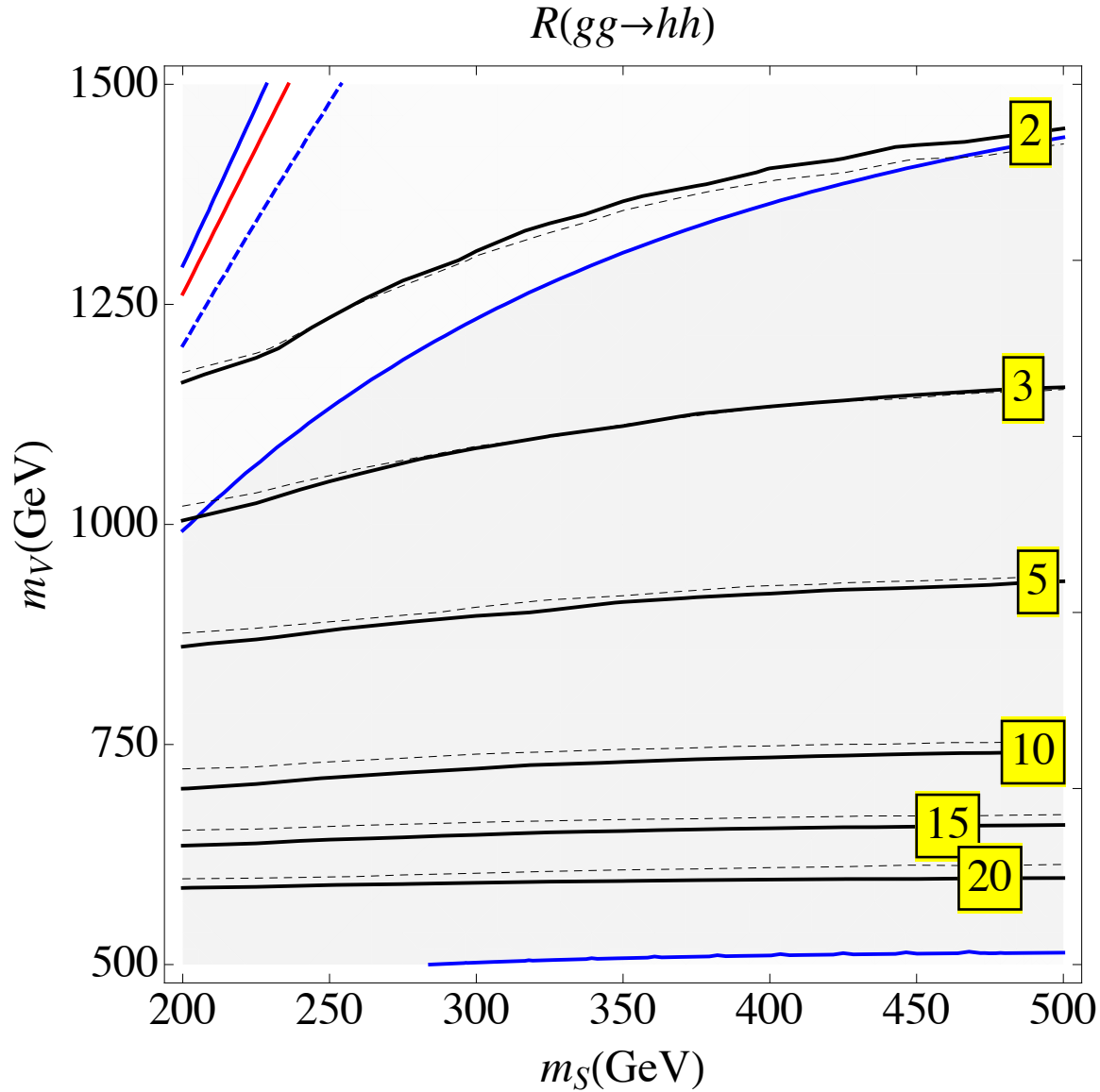
95% CL_s limit for $\sigma^*BR(\omega_8 \rightarrow \pi_8 W/Z)$ at 8 TeV LHC with 20 fb-1



Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Real S & V

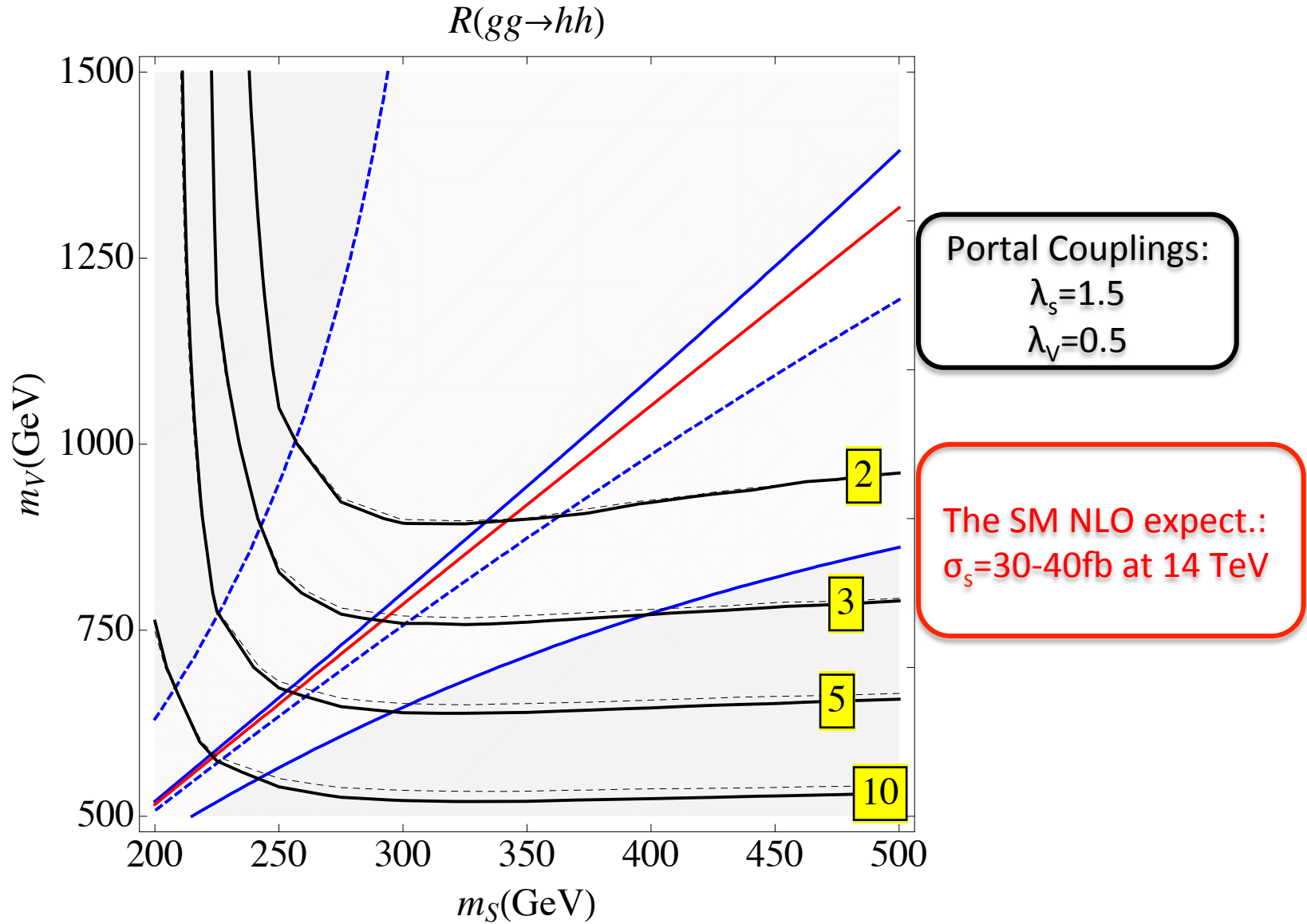


Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Real S & V



Portal Couplings:
 $\lambda_S = 0.5$
 $\lambda_V = 1$

Scan over vector & scalar octet masses: Real S & V



Scan over portal couplings: Real V & S

