

# Beyond the Standard Model Higgs bosons in the reach of the LHC

[2103.xxxxx]

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QUANTUM UNIVERSE

## New physics at the LHC?

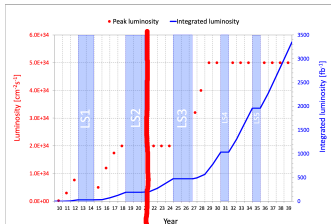


NO NEW PHYSICS...

Nat. hist. Museum Rotterdam

- Theory:** Susy, inflation, baryogenesis, ...
- ⇒ Non-minimal scalar sectors
  - ⇒ Presence of more than one Higgs boson

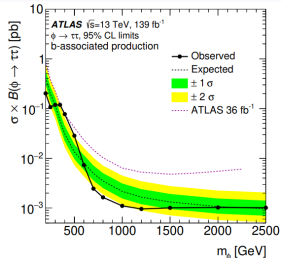
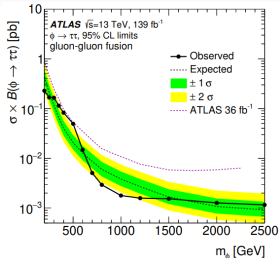
- Colliders:** Excesses at  $\sim 3(2)\sigma$  locally(globally)
- ⇒ Are the excesses consistent with each other?
  - ⇒ Can they have a common origin?
  - ⇒ 10 times more LHC data “around the corner”



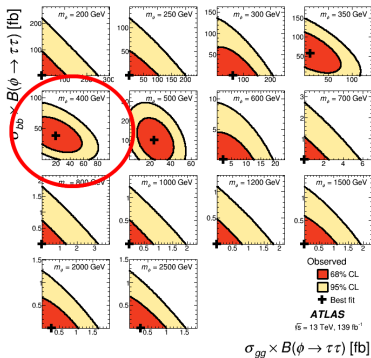
[lh-commissioning.web.cern.ch]

Two concrete model realizations:  
Higgs bosons at 400 GeV and 96 GeV in the N2HDM and the NMSSM

# “The $\tau\bar{\tau}$ excess” at $\sim 400$ GeV



[ATLAS: 2002.12223]



[ATLAS: 2002.12223]

Local excess of  $3\sigma$  at  $\sim 400$  GeVGlobal significance below  $2\sigma$ 

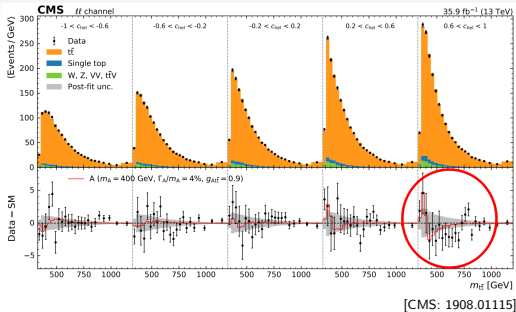
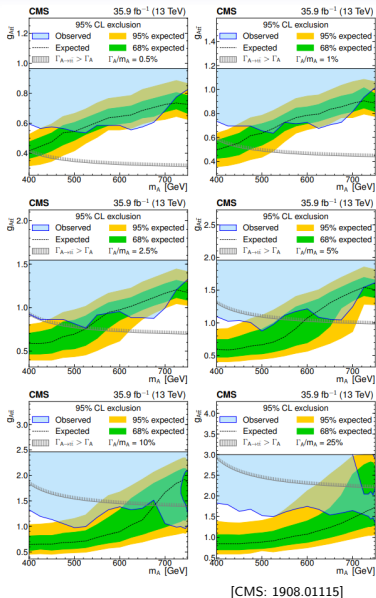
Here:  $\chi^2_{\tau\bar{\tau}}(\sigma_{gg} \times B_{\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau}, \sigma_{bb} \times B_{\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau})$  for  
 $m_\phi = 400$  GeV

Both production modes relevant:

 $\Rightarrow \sigma_{bb} \sim 2\sigma_{gg}$ No excess in CMS analyses, but only  $35.9\text{fb}^{-1}$ 

[CMS: 1803.06553]

# “The $t\bar{t}$ excess” at $\sim 400$ GeV



Local excess of  $\gtrsim 3\sigma$  at  $\sim 400$  GeV

Global significance below  $2\sigma$

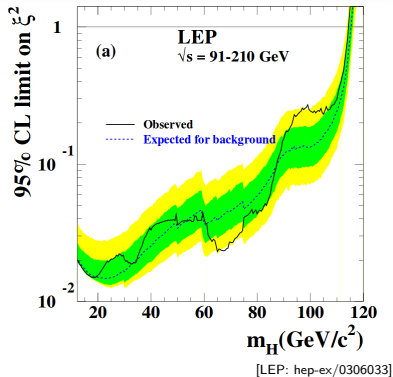
Consistent with a pseudoscalar Higgs boson at  $\sim 400$  GeV

Most significant for  $\Gamma_A/m_A = 4\%$  and  $c_{A t\bar{t}} \sim 1$ , but also consistent with slightly different  $m_A$  and  $\Gamma_A/m_A$   
 $\rightarrow \chi^2_{t\bar{t}}(m_A, \Gamma_A/m_A, c_{A t\bar{t}})$

Corresponding ATLAS limits only for  $m_A > 500$  GeV and only 8 TeV data

[ATLAS: 1707.06025]

## “The 96GeV excesses” (LEP and CMS)



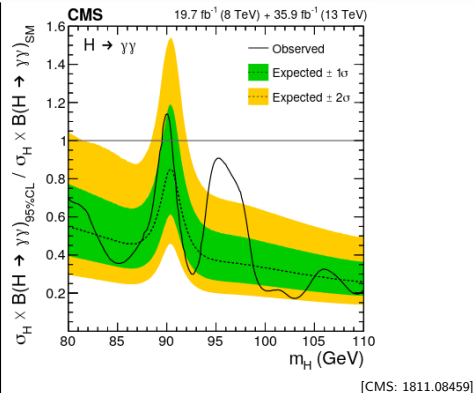
$\sim 2\sigma$  local excess at 96 - 98 GeV

Extracted signal strength:

$$\mu_{\text{LEP}}(e^+e^- \rightarrow Zh \rightarrow Zb\bar{b}) = 0.117 \pm 0.057$$

[1612.08522]

$$\rightarrow \chi^2_{96}(\mu_{\text{LEP}}, \mu_{\text{CMS}}) \text{ assuming no correlation between } \mu_{\text{LEP}} \text{ and } \mu_{\text{CMS}}$$



Run I/II data: Local excess of  $\gtrsim 3\sigma$

Extracted signal strength:

$$\mu_{\text{CMS}}(gg \rightarrow h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 0.6 \pm 0.2$$

Many model interpretations with common origin of both excesses, including N2HDM and NMSSM

see [T.B, M. Chakraborti, S. Heinemeyer: 2003.05422] for a list models

## The Next-to 2 Higgs Doublet Model: N2HDM

N2HDM = 2HDM-I/II/III/IV( $\phi_1, \phi_2$ ) + Real Scalar Singlet( $\phi_s$ ),  $\mathbb{Z}'_2: \phi_s \rightarrow -\phi_s$   
 $\mathbb{Z}'_2$  spontaneously broken when  $\langle \phi_s \rangle = v_s \neq 0 \Rightarrow \phi_{1,2,s}$  are mixed

### Higgs sector

CP-even Higgs bosons  $h_{1,2,3}$ , pseudoscalar  $A$ , charged Higgs bosons  $H^\pm$

#### 1. Pseudoscalar $A$ as the origin of the $t\bar{t}$ and the $\tau\bar{\tau}$ excesses at $\sim 400$ GeV

$\tan \beta = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$	Yukawa type	$ c_{At\bar{t}} $	$ c_{A\tau\bar{\tau}} $	$ c_{Abb} $	$\tau\bar{\tau}$ can only be realized in type II In combination with $t\bar{t}$ excess?
	I	$1/\tan \beta$	$1/\tan \beta$	$1/\tan \beta$	
II	$1/\tan \beta$	$\tan \beta$	$\tan \beta$	$\tan \beta$	
III	$1/\tan \beta$	$\tan \beta$	$1/\tan \beta$	$1/\tan \beta$	
IV	$1/\tan \beta$	$1/\tan \beta$	$\tan \beta$	$\tan \beta$	

#### 2. Pseudoscalar $A$ at 400 GeV and in addition a scalar $h_1$ at $\sim 96$ GeV?

Type II and IV can realize the 96 GeV excesses  $\rightarrow$  Simultaneously also the  $t\bar{t}$  or (and) the  $\tau\bar{\tau}$  excess

[T.B, M. Chakraborti, S. Heinemeyer: 1903.11661]

**Constraints:** Vacuum stability, tree-level perturbative unitarity, collider searches,  $h_{125}$  signal rates, flavour physics observables, electroweak precision observables

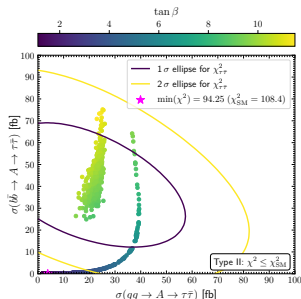
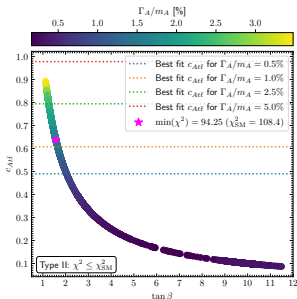
Codes: ScannerS, N2HDECAY, SusHi, HiggsBounds, HiggsSignals

# A 400 GeV pseudoscalar in the type II N2HDM

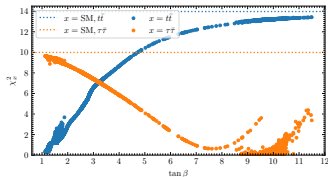
$$\chi^2 = \chi_{125}^2 + \chi_{t\bar{t}}^2 + \chi_{\tau\bar{\tau}}^2, \text{ we demand: } \chi^2 \leq \chi_{\text{SM}}^2$$

$$20 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{h_{a,c}} \leq 1000 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_{h_b} = 125.09 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_A = 400 \text{ GeV},$$

$$550 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{H\pm} \leq 1000 \text{ GeV}, \quad 10 \text{ GeV} \leq v_s \leq 1500 \text{ GeV}, \quad 0.5 \leq \tan\beta \leq 12.5$$



(Also the "A  $\rightarrow$  Zh" excess can be realized)  
 $\rightarrow$  Appendix



Both the  $t\bar{t}$  and the  $\tau\bar{\tau}$  excesses can be realized,  
 but not simultaneously

$$\tan\beta \lesssim 2.5 \text{ for } t\bar{t} \text{ excess}$$

$$\tan\beta \gtrsim 5.5 \text{ for } \tau\bar{\tau} \text{ excess}$$

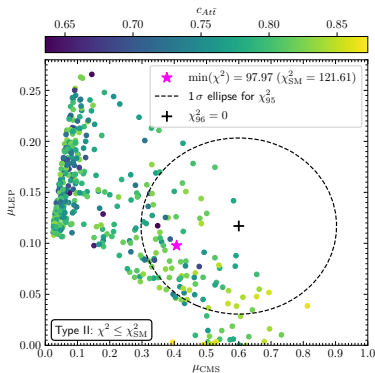
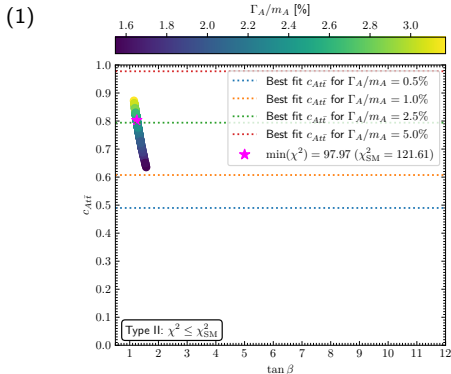
# A 400 GeV pseudoscalar and a 96 GeV scalar in the type II N2HDM

$$\chi^2 = \chi_{125}^2 + \chi_{t\bar{t}}^2 + \chi_{\tau\bar{\tau}}^2 + \chi_{96}^2, \text{ we demand: } \chi^2 \leq \chi_{SM}^2$$

Parameters as before, except:  $95 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{h_1} \leq 98 \text{ GeV}$ , and

(1)  $0.5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 4$  for  $t\bar{t}$  excess

(2)  $6 \leq \tan \beta \leq 12.5$  for  $\tau\bar{\tau}$  excess



In the N2HDM type II the pseudoscalar  $A$  can give rise to the  $t\bar{t}$  excess at 400 GeV in combination with a scalar  $h_1$  at  $\sim 96$  GeV giving rise to the LEP and CMS excesses

(Type IV also works)



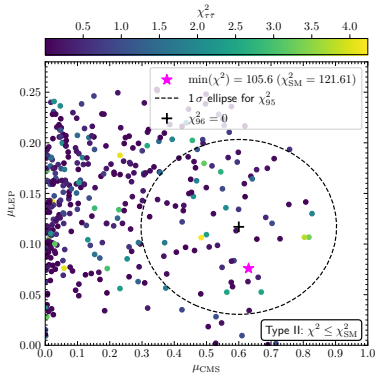
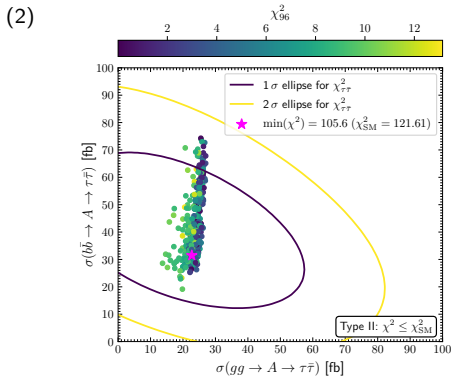
# A 400 GeV pseudoscalar and a 96 GeV scalar in the type II N2HDM

$$\chi^2 = \chi_{125}^2 + \chi_{t\bar{t}}^2 + \chi_{\tau\bar{\tau}}^2 + \chi_{96}^2, \text{ we demand: } \chi^2 \leq \chi_{\text{SM}}^2$$

Parameters as before, except:  $95 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{h_1} \leq 98 \text{ GeV}$ , and

(1)  $0.5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 4$  for  $t\bar{t}$  excess

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In the N2HDM type II the pseudoscalar  $A$  can give rise to the  $\tau\bar{\tau}$  excess at 400 GeV in combination with a scalar  $h_1$  at  $\sim 96$  GeV giving rise to the LEP and CMS excesses

(Type IV doesn't work)

# A pseudoscalar at $\sim 400$ GeV in the NMSSM

The Higgs sector of the NMSSM is similar to the one of the N2HDM type II

$$W_{\text{NMSSM}} = W_{\text{MSSM}} + \lambda \hat{s} \hat{H}_u \cdot \hat{H}_d + \frac{1}{3} \kappa \hat{s}^3$$

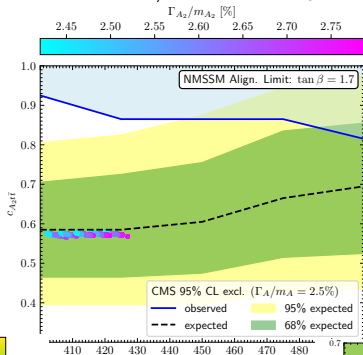
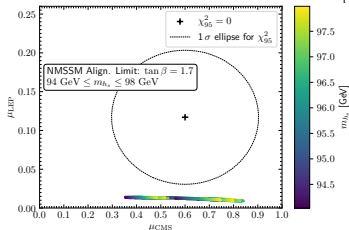
$t\bar{t}$  excess  $\rightarrow$  low  $\tan\beta$

Alignment without decoupling

$$\lambda = \frac{m_{h_{\text{SM}}}^2 - M_Z^2 \cos 2\beta}{v^2 \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$\frac{M_A^2 \sin^2 2\beta}{4\mu^2} + \frac{\kappa \sin 2\beta}{2\lambda} = 1$$

[Carena, Haber, Low, Shah, Wagner 1510.09137]



$$M_A = [410.0, 430.0] \text{ GeV}$$

$$\lambda = 0.66$$

$$\mu = [182, 202] \text{ GeV}$$

$$\kappa = [0.043, 0.204]$$

$$A_{\kappa} = [-517, 65] \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_1 = 140 \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_2 = 180 \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_3 = 3000 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{t}} = 1200 \text{ GeV}$$

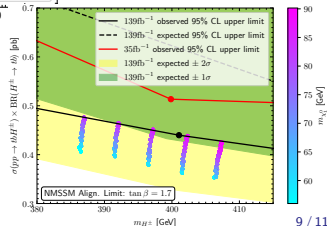
$$A_t = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

Code: NMSSMTools

Side effects:

$$\leftarrow \rightarrow$$

$$\kappa < \lambda \quad m_{H\pm} \sim m_A$$



# A pseudoscalar at $\sim 400$ GeV in the NMSSM

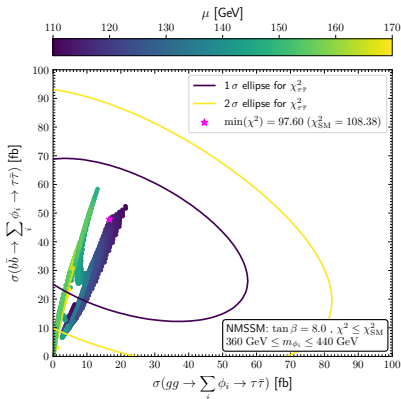
$\tau\bar{\tau}$  excess  $\rightarrow$  moderate  $\tan\beta = 8$

Alignment via decoupling:

$$\tan\beta = 8, \quad \lambda = 0.36, \quad \kappa = 0.58, \quad 110 \text{ GeV} \leq \mu \leq 170 \text{ GeV}$$

$$360 \text{ GeV} \leq M_A \leq 560 \text{ GeV}, \quad A_\kappa = -200 \text{ GeV}, \quad A_t = 6 \text{ TeV}$$

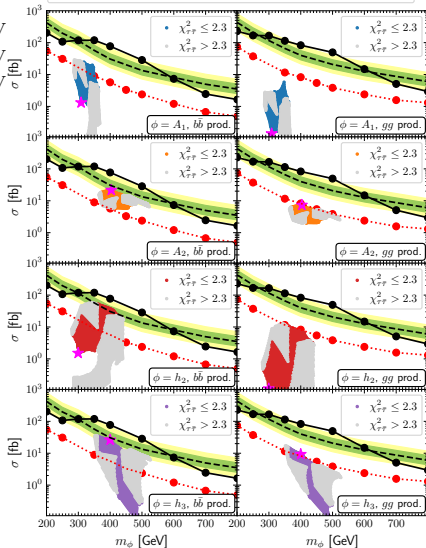
$$m_{\tilde{\tau}} = 2.5 \text{ TeV}, \quad M_3 = 2.7 \text{ TeV}, \quad M_1 = 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad M_2 = 2 \text{ TeV}$$



Interference effects not important:

$$m_{h_3} - m_{h_2} \gg \Gamma_{h_2} + \Gamma_{h_3}$$

$$m_{A_2} - m_{A_1} \gg \Gamma_{A_1} + \Gamma_{A_2}$$



## Conclusions

- Pseudoscalar of the N2HDM type II can give rise to either the  $t\bar{t}$  or the  $\tau\bar{\tau}$  excesses
  - In addition, the excesses at 96 GeV can be accommodated with a singlet-like scalar  $h_1$ 
    - $m_{h_1} \sim 96$  GeV,  $m_{h_2} = 125$  GeV,  $m_A \sim 400$  GeV and  $m_{h_3} \sim m_{H^\pm} \gtrsim 550$  GeV
    - Very predictive
- An NMSSM pseudoscalar  $A_2$  can be the origin of the  $t\bar{t}$  excess
  - Theory: *Natural* NMSSM: alignment without decoupling
  - In addition, a singlet-like  $h_1$  can give rise to the CMS excess
- For larger values of  $\tan\beta$  the NMSSM can realize the  $\tau\bar{\tau}$  excess
  - Alignment only via decoupling
  - Large radiative corrections in Higgs sector

### Outlook: How to probe?

$t\bar{t}$  scenarios:  $gg \rightarrow \phi \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ ,  $pp \rightarrow H^\pm \rightarrow tb$  (SUSY),  $gg \rightarrow A \rightarrow Zh$ ,  $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZA$  (✓)

$\tau\bar{\tau}$  scenarios: CMS/HL-LHC searches for  $\phi \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$  with  $139\text{fb}^{-1}/3000\text{fb}^{-1}$  ✓

96 GeV scenarios: Indirect  $h_{125}$  constraints, CMS  $gg \rightarrow h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  with  $139\text{fb}^{-1}$ , ILC (?)

# THANKS!

# “The Zh excess” at $\sim 400$ GeV

