

Global interpretation of LHC indications within the Georgi-Machacek Higgs model

International Workshop on Future Linear Colliders, LCWS2021

F. Richard

IJCLaB

March 2021

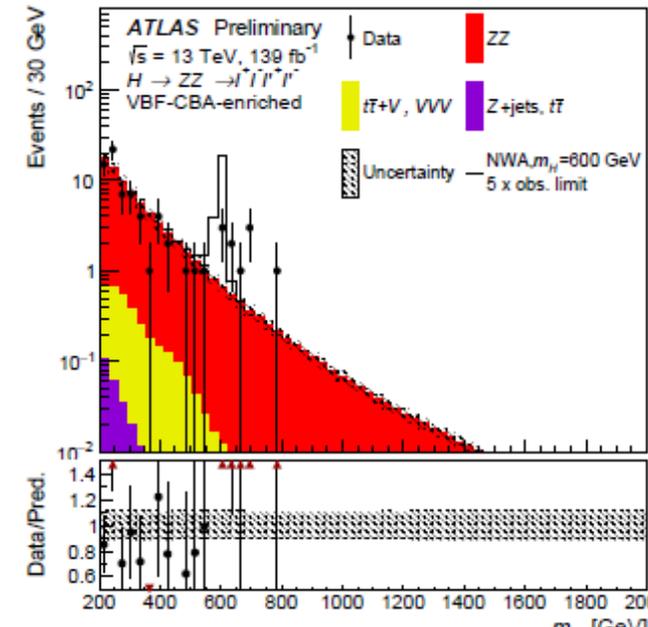
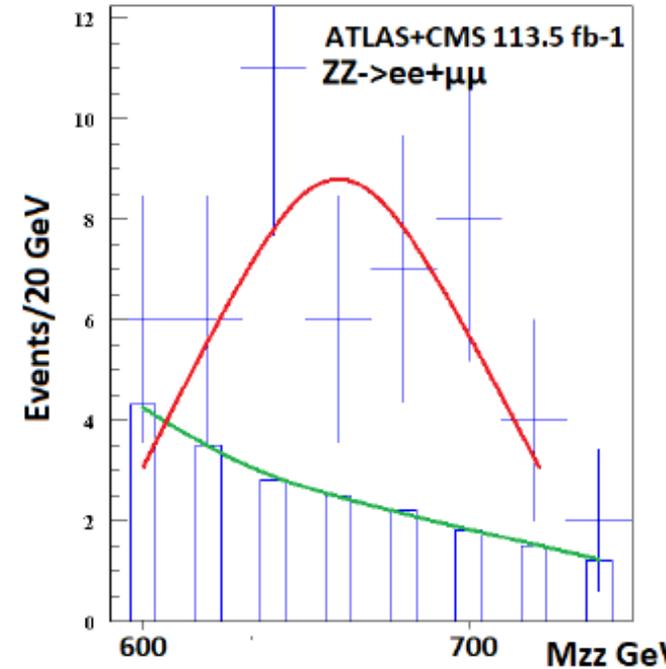


Introduction

- General mood in HEP is that we should expect no direct discovery and be content with precision measurements at HL-LHC, followed by a Higgs factory
- If so, LEP3, the cheapest solution, seems sufficient
- The selling argument for a LC is its **expandability in energy**, to cope with unforeseen discoveries from LHC
- If these discoveries are to occur, there should already be **some indications** in the present data
- In a '**bottom-up approach**', free of theoretical prejudices, I have looked into the LHC searches for new scalars (**lightest particles** in most composite models as for pions in QCD)
- This talk will briefly recall my findings and give a '**top-bottom interpretation**' of such effects within the **Georgi-Machacek model** (1985 !)
- It will also give an evaluation of the **rates at an e+e- LC**

1st finding : ZZ into four leptons

- Paolo Cea from Bari [1806.04529](#) had a look at the data from CMS (2/3) and ATLAS (1/3) and found coincidental fluctuations at ~ 700 GeV
- I did the same and found the following result, ~ 5 s.d., which indeed suggests a **bump at 660 GeV**, with a ~ 100 GeV width
- Also seen by ATLAS with **enriched VBF** with $\sim 1/2$ the efficiency [ATLAS-CONF-2020-032](#)
- Not seen in **WW** which is incompatible with $WW/ZZ=2$ predicted in MSSM



2d finding : a resonance at 400 GeV seen in various modes

- A **ttbar** paper from CMS claims a 3.5 s.d. at ~ 400 GeV
- CMS took into account interference with the QCD background (major handicap of LHC)
- Signals were observed by ATLAS in **$\tau\tau$** , $\tau\tau+b$ and in **$hZ + b$**
- Signals at ~ 3 s.d., giving **>6 s.d.** when combined
- Does not fit with **MSSM** which would predict \sim zero for $A \rightarrow hZ$

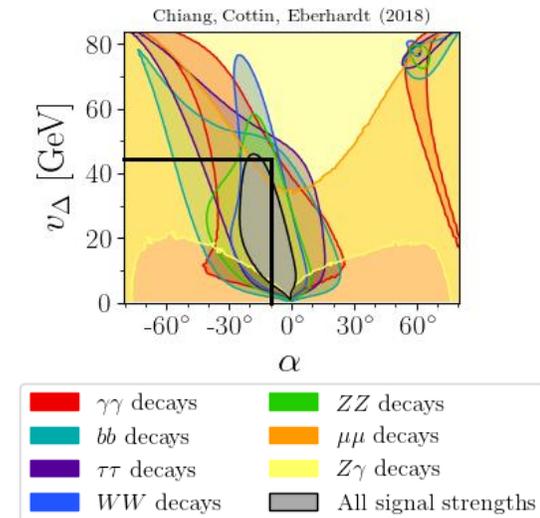
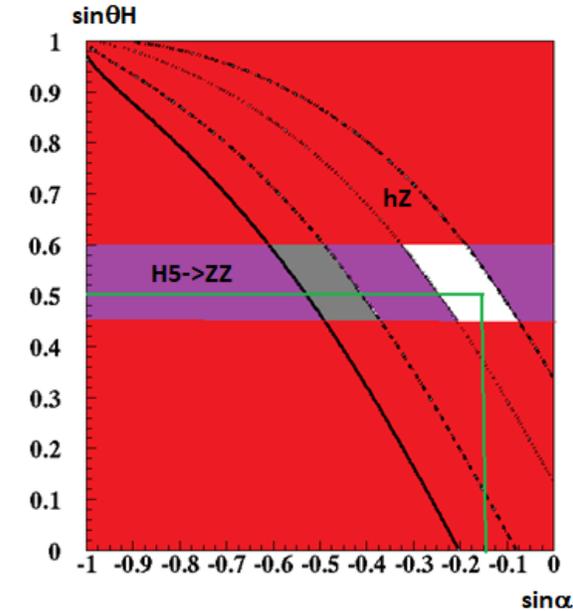
1802.09122

- Have a look to my two ArXiv preprints about anomalies:
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.04770>
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.07112>

Reaction	Mass GeV	Nb of s.d.	Ref	ArXiv
$X(400) \rightarrow tt$	400	3.5	1908.01115	
$X(400) \rightarrow \tau\tau$	400	2.2	2002.12223	
$X(400) \rightarrow \tau\tau+b$	400	2.7	2002.12223	
$A(400) \rightarrow h(125)Z+b$	440	3.6	1712.06518	
$X(400) + \text{high pt } e/\mu$	400	3	2002.11325	

Giorgi-Machacek for pedestrians

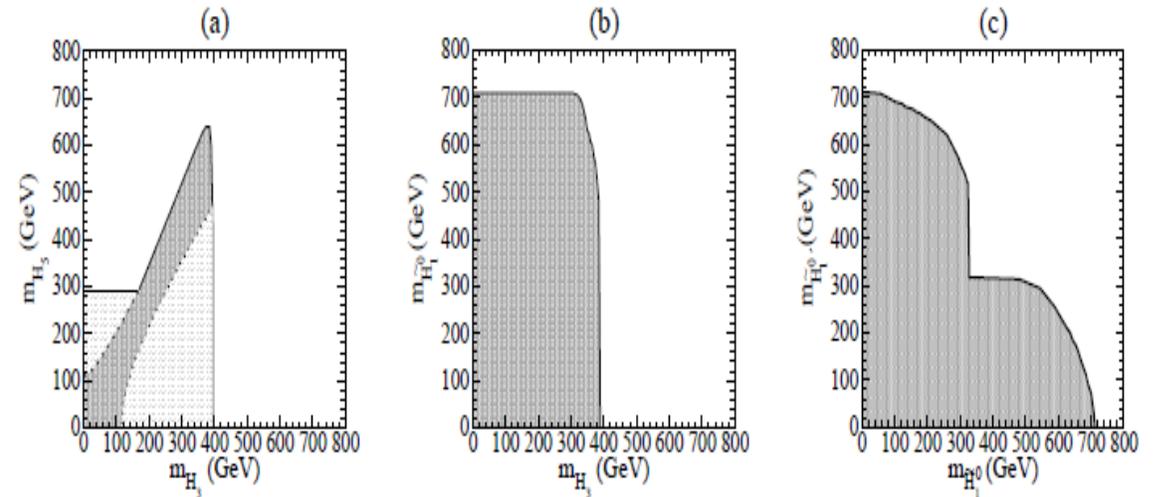
- Allows $I > 1/2$ without violating $M_z \cos \theta_w / M_w = 1$
- Is achieved w/o F.T. by imposing **custodial symmetry**
- Predicts **5-plet** H^{++} H^+ H^0 H^- H^{--} degenerate in mass
- **Fermiophobic**, only produced by **VBF**
- $H_5^+ \rightarrow WZ$ is allowed, $H_5^- \rightarrow ZZ/WW$ with **$ZZ/WW=2$** (instead $1/2$ in MSSM)
- 3-plet H_3^+ H^0 (CP odd A) H_3^- degenerate in mass
- 2 singlets $h(125)$ and $h'(?)$ **mixing angle α**
- Present indications from LHC fix the masses except for h'
- Couplings depend on 2 mixing angles constrained by LHC observations : **$\sin \alpha \sim -0.15$ and $\sin \theta_H \sim 0.5$**



[1807.10660](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.10660)

Predicted mass spectrum

- **Unitary bounds** were derived by Aoki and Kanemura:
- $m_A < 400$ GeV
- $m_{H5} < 650$ GeV
- $m_{h'} < 700$ GeV
- Z_{bb} suggests that $m_{H5} \sim \sqrt{3} m_A$, in **striking agreement** with LHC present indications

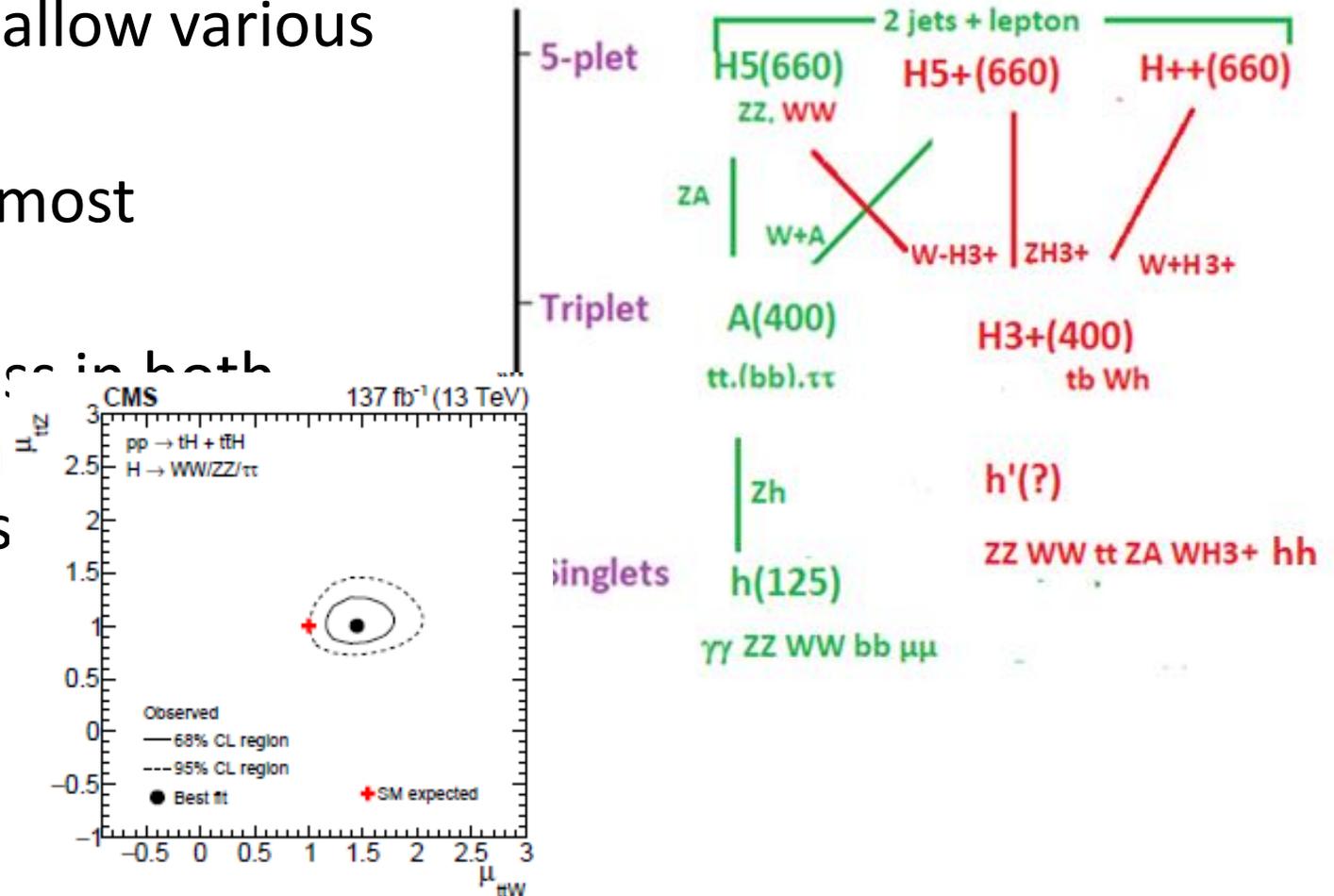


[Mayumi Aoki \(Tokyo U., ICRR\)](#), [Shinya Kanemura \(Toyama U.\)](#)
(Dec 27, 2007)
Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 77 (2008) 9, 095009, *Phys.Rev.D* 89 (2014) 5, 059902 (erratum)
e-Print: [0712.4053](#)

Cascades I

- The picture suggest the presence of many **cascades** which allow various strategy of signature
- ttW and ttZ seem the most promising channels
- ttW shows a 50% excess in both experiments which can be attributed to these cas

2011.03652



Cascades II

- Cascades could also explain the various anomalies recorded by **Budenbrock et al** [1901.05300](#) in ATLAS and CMS
- They propose **additional scalars** which tend to cascade into each other but with no direct evidence for these scalars
- **No obvious contradiction**
- A thorough analysis in terms of GM needed

- $H5 \rightarrow ttW/Z \rightarrow bbWW/Z$
- $H5 \rightarrow (hW, tb)W/Z \rightarrow bbW+W-/Z$
- $H5_{++} \rightarrow (hW, tb)W+ \rightarrow bbW+W+$

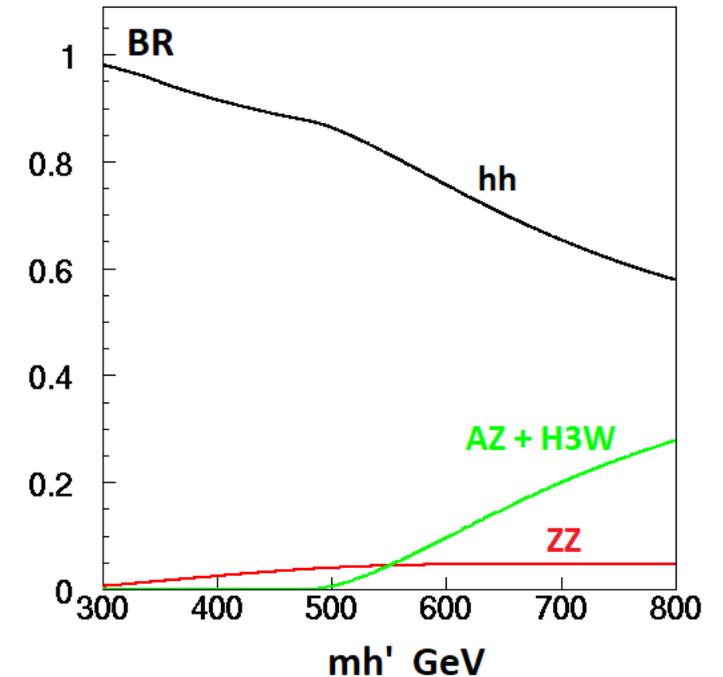
JHEP 1910 (2019) 157

Selection	Best-fit β_g^2	Significance
ATLAS Run 1 SS ll and $lll + b$ -jets	6.51 ± 2.99	2.37σ
ATLAS Run 1 OS $e\mu + b$ -jets	4.09 ± 1.37	2.99σ
CMS Run 2 SS $e\mu, \mu\mu$ and $lll + b$ -jets	1.41 ± 0.80	1.75σ
CMS Run 2 OS $e\mu$	2.79 ± 0.52	5.45σ
CMS Run 2 $lll + E_T^{\text{miss}} (WZ)$	9.70 ± 3.88	2.36σ
ATLAS Run 2 SS ll and $lll + b$ -jets	2.22 ± 1.19	2.01σ
ATLAS Run 2 OS $e\mu + b$ -jets	5.42 ± 1.28	4.06σ
ATLAS Run 2 $lll + E_T^{\text{miss}} (WZ)$	9.05 ± 3.35	2.52σ
Combination	2.92 ± 0.35	8.04σ

The simplified model seems to describe the discrepancies in different corners of the phase-space with large differences in cross-sections, eg, OS and SS di-leptons

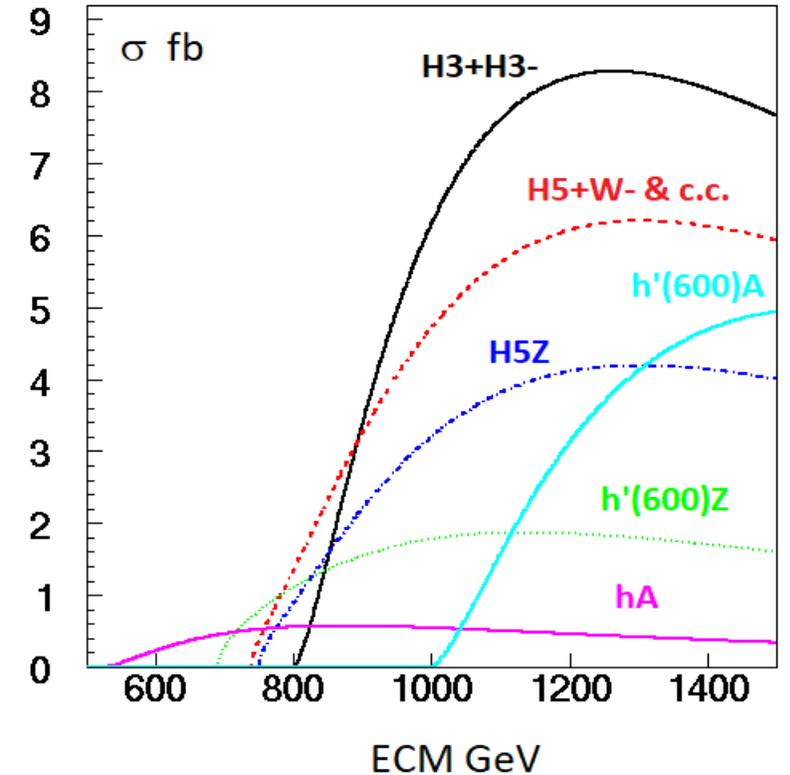
Prospects at HL-LHC

- Confirm $H(660) \rightarrow ZZ$ and $A \rightarrow hZ, \tau\tau$
- Search for the second singlet h'
- Presumably heavy with $h' \rightarrow hh$
- Search for $H \rightarrow WZ$ in VBF
- Select VBF and try to reconstruct complex final states from ttZ and ttW
- ...

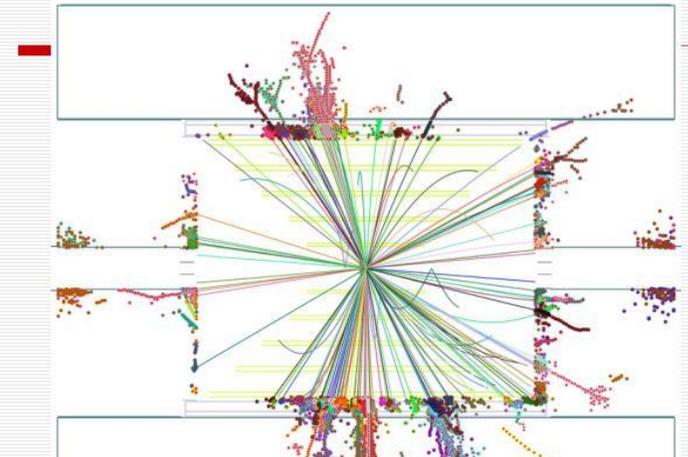


Prospects for a LC

- ~ 1 TeV is needed to observe this spectrum
- > 1.5 TeV to pair produce $H5^{++} H5^{--}$
- Requires highest possible **luminosity**
 $\sim 8000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ with ILC at 1 TeV [1903.01629](#)
- Excellent “**hermeticity**” for jet reconstruction and b tagging needed for these complex modes
 $\epsilon \sim \Omega^n \quad n \sim 8$
- **Recoil mass techniques** using Z/W/h with their *hadronic decays* (recoil mass is wide due to the resonance widths) to be tried
- Backgrounds are small ($Zhh \sim 0.5 \text{ fb}$ at 1 TeV)



An example: ttH (from SiD)



Conclusions

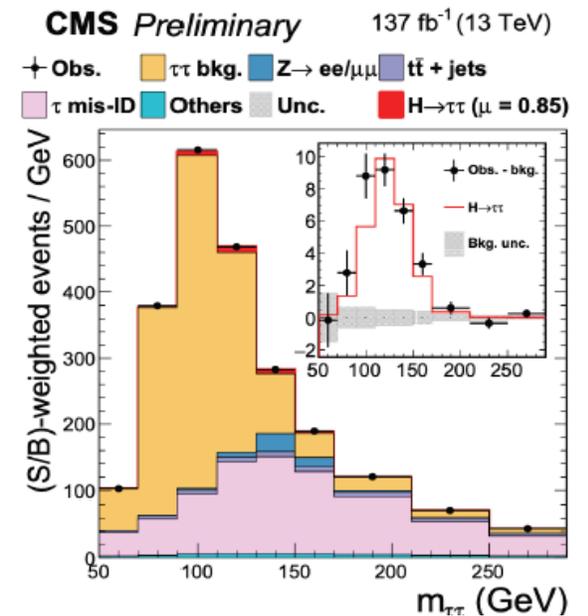
- There is life in LHC data and one is eagerly awaiting for a full analysis and professional data combinations between ATLAS and CMS e.g. for ZZ
- The **Giorgi-Machacek** model seems to provide the best interpretation for the various anomalies, both **spectroscopic A(400) & H(660)** and **topologic multi-leptons + b jets**, each at the ~ 8 s.d. level
- Almost all ingredients are now available to test at LHC the **precise predictions** of this model on a large set of observables
- Measuring precisely the parameters of these scalars should be possible at an **e+e- collider reaching at least 1 TeV**, preferably **>1.5 TeV**
- **Critical impact on future LC detectors**
- Suggestions, criticisms welcome
- Paper available <http://hal.in2p3.fr/in2p3-03162150> and [arXiv:2103.12639](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.12639)

APPENDIX

What about h(96) ?

- $h(96) \rightarrow 2\gamma$ by CMS, not by ATLAS which however does not reach the same sensitivity
- Could it be the h' ?
- If so one would expect $A \rightarrow h'(96)Z \sim 30 * A \rightarrow h(125)Z$, which is not the case
- Could be an additional singlet, for instance, the **Radion** expected within Randall Sundrum phenomenology
[1712.06410](https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.06410)
- Difficult to observe at LHC in the fermionic modes given the contamination from ZZ
- Ideal for an e^+e^- collider $h(96) \rightarrow bb \tau\tau gg$

CMS-PAS-HIG-19-010



Georgi-Machacek Couplings

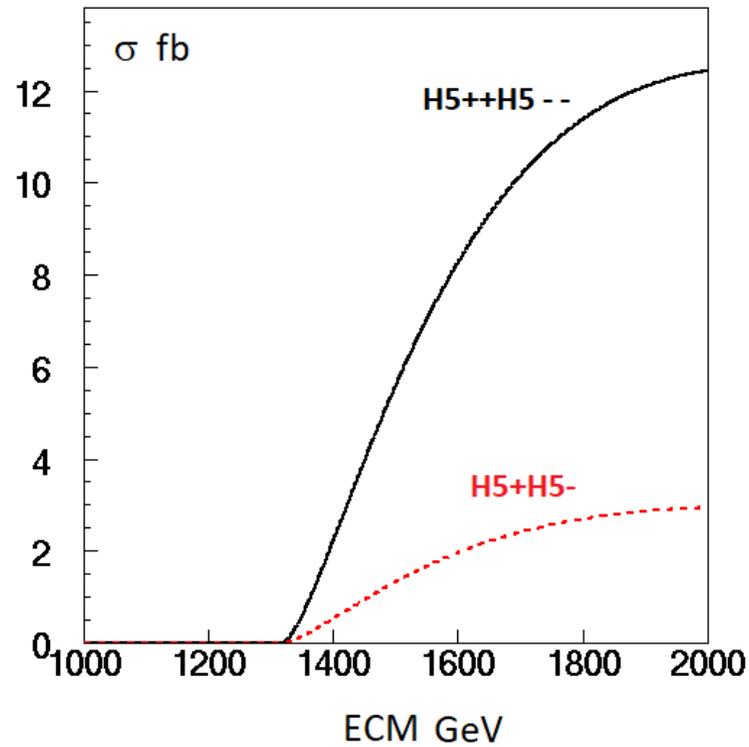
Type	coupling /SM, MSSM	Numerically	σ_{ee} fb@1 TeV	e+e- Eth GeV
h(125)WW/ZZ	$c\alpha cH - 1.63s\alpha sH$	0.98	12.0	216
h'(600)WW/ZZ	$s\alpha cH + 1.63c\alpha sH$	0.68	1.5	$mh' + mz$
h(125)tt,bb	$c\alpha/cH$	1.14		
h'tt,bb	$s\alpha/cH$	0.17		
Att,bb, $\tau\tau$	$\tan H$	0.58		
H5WW, H5ZZ	$1.15sH, -2.31sH$	0.57, 1.16	3	751
H5AZ, H5H3+W-	$1.16cH$	1	0	1060
H5+H3+Z, H5+AW+	cH	0.87	0	1060
Zh(125)A	$1.63(s\alpha cH + 0.6c\alpha sH)$	0.28	0.4	525
Zh'(600)A	$1.63(c\alpha cH - 0.6s\alpha sH)$	1.48	0	$mh' + mA$
h'(600)H3+W-	$1.63(c\alpha cH - 0.6s\alpha sH)$	1.48		
ZH5+W-	$2sH$	1.0	$2*2.2$	740
ZH3+H3-	1	1	5.7	800

Problem with fermionic couplings

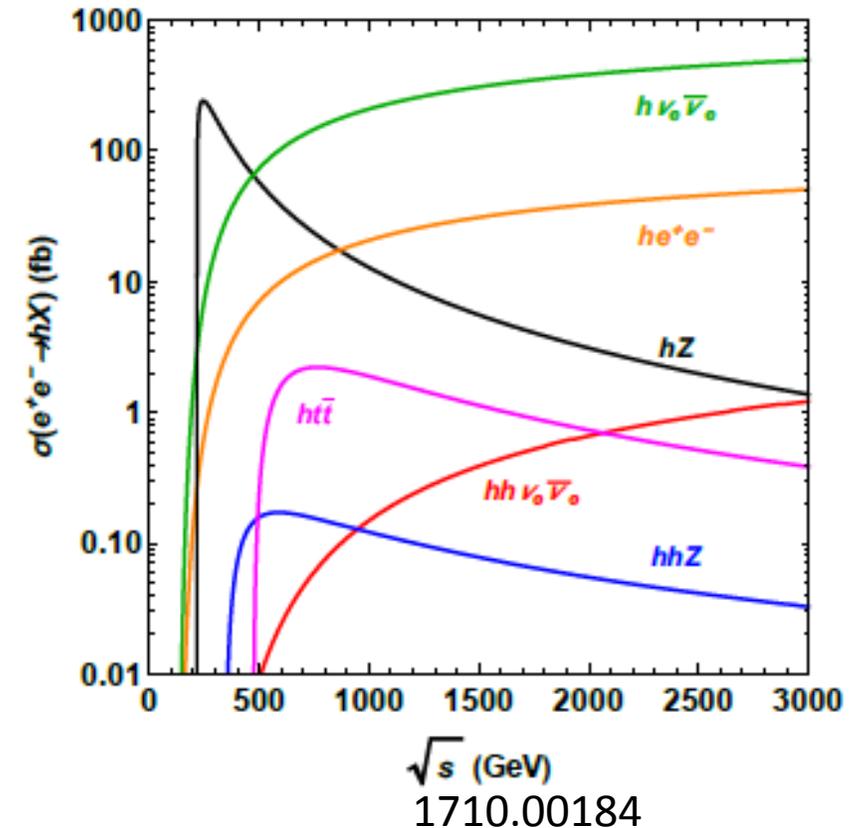
- A(400) is observed into $\tau\tau$ with a BR inconsistent with MSSM
- While the Yukawa coupling is close to the SM in tt it is 10 to 20 times larger in $\tau\tau$
- This cannot be fixed as in MSSM by having a large $\tan\beta$ since the tt coupling goes like $1/\tan\beta$
- Additional issue: h(125)Z and $\tau\tau$ are reinforced by asking a **spectator b** jet which implies a **large A_{bb} coupling**
- In GM fermion couplings for A(400) all Yukawa couplings are affected by $\tan\theta_M$, also inconsistent

High energy cross-sections

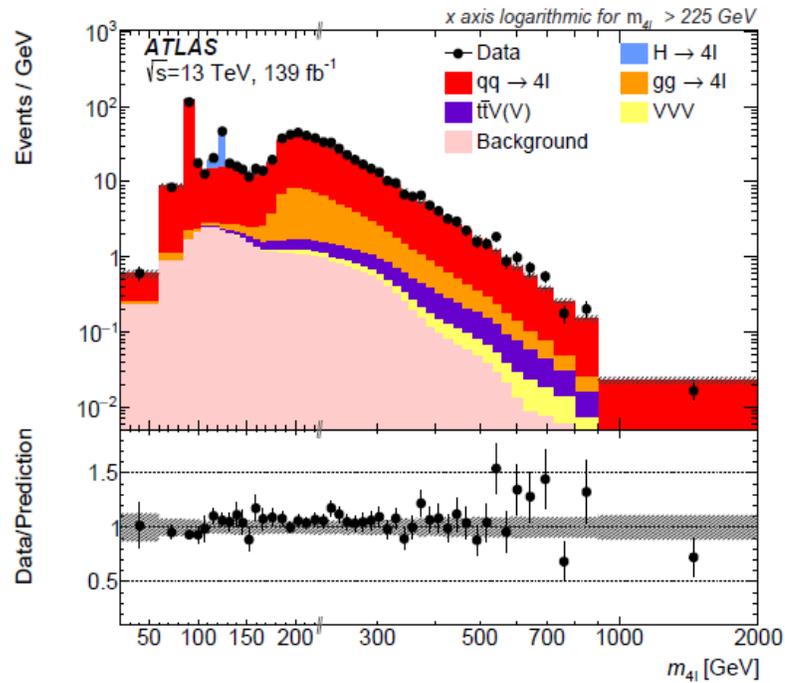
- Access to $H^{++}(660)$



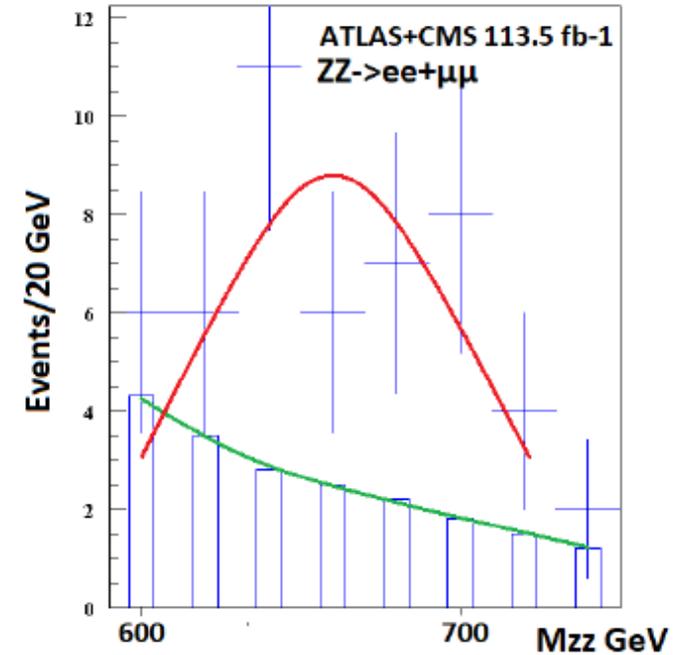
- SM $h(125)$ cross-sections



Update from ATLAS



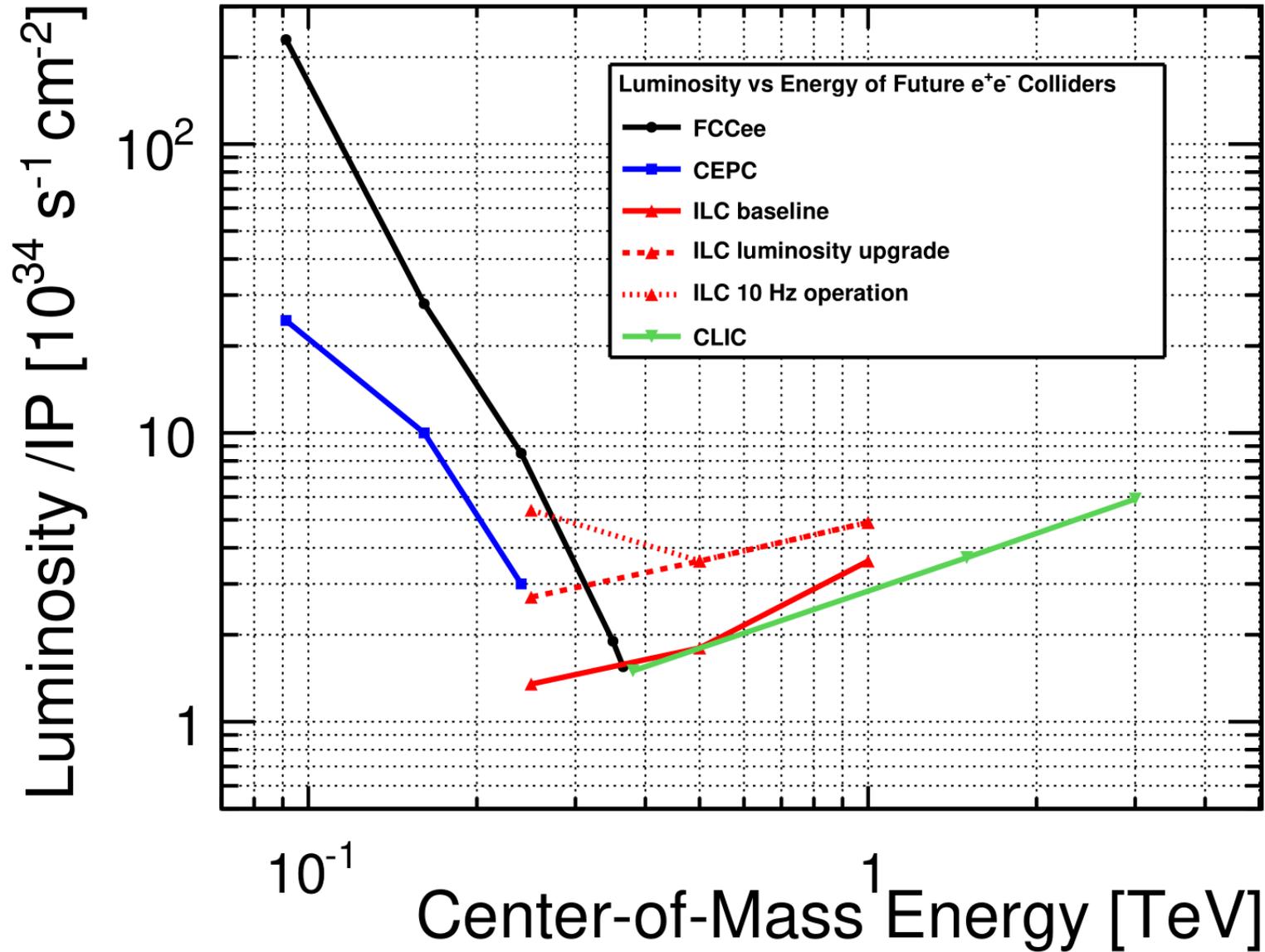
[2103.01918](#)



14.2 events expected between 630 and 730 GeV
with 42 events observed $\frac{1}{3}$ ATLAS + $\frac{2}{3}$ CMS

LUMINOSITY at 1 TeV

- In reference [1903.01629](#) a running scenario of ILC at **1 TeV collecting 8000 fb-1** has been envisaged
- Beneficial for **Higgs self-coupling** measurement
- Discoveries at LHC would boost these studies at ILC and CLIC



An example: ttH (from SiD)

