Some exotic Higgs decay from NMSSM at the CEPC

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arXiv: 2002.05554 [hep-ph] K. Wang and Jingya Zhu, JHEP 06, 078 (2020)
arXiv: 2003.01662 [hep-ph] K. Wang and Jingya Zhu, Phys.Rev.D 101 (2020) 9, 095028
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Outline

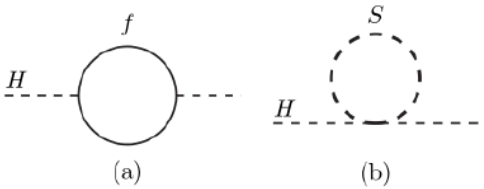
- ☐ Introduction: Why Supersymmetry (SUSY) ?
- ☐ Model: Semi-constrained NMSSM (scNMSSM)
- ☐ Our work: Higgs invisible decay

  Higgs decay to light scalars
- ☐ Summary

Introduction: Why SUSY ?

☐Problems in the SM:

☐Fine-turning



Martin, arXiv:9709356

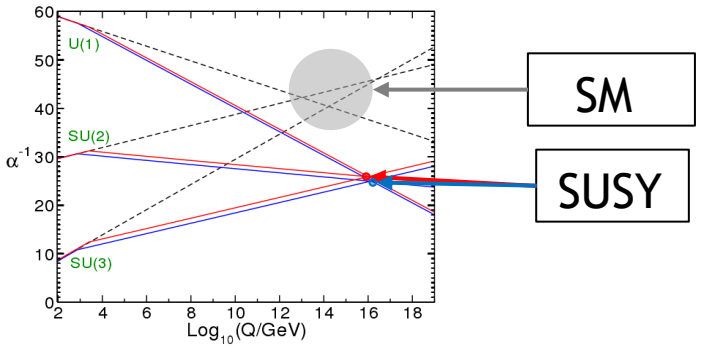
☐Gauge couplings can't be unified at GUT scale

☐Without dark matter candidate

☐How SUSY solve these:

$$\Delta m^2_{H(a)} = -\frac{|\lambda_f|^2}{8\pi^2}\Lambda^2_{\rm UV} + \dots$$

$$\Delta m^2_{H(b)} = \frac{\lambda_S}{16\pi^2}\left[\Lambda^2_{\rm UV} - 2m_S^2 \ln(\Lambda_{\rm UV}/m_S) + \dots\right]$$

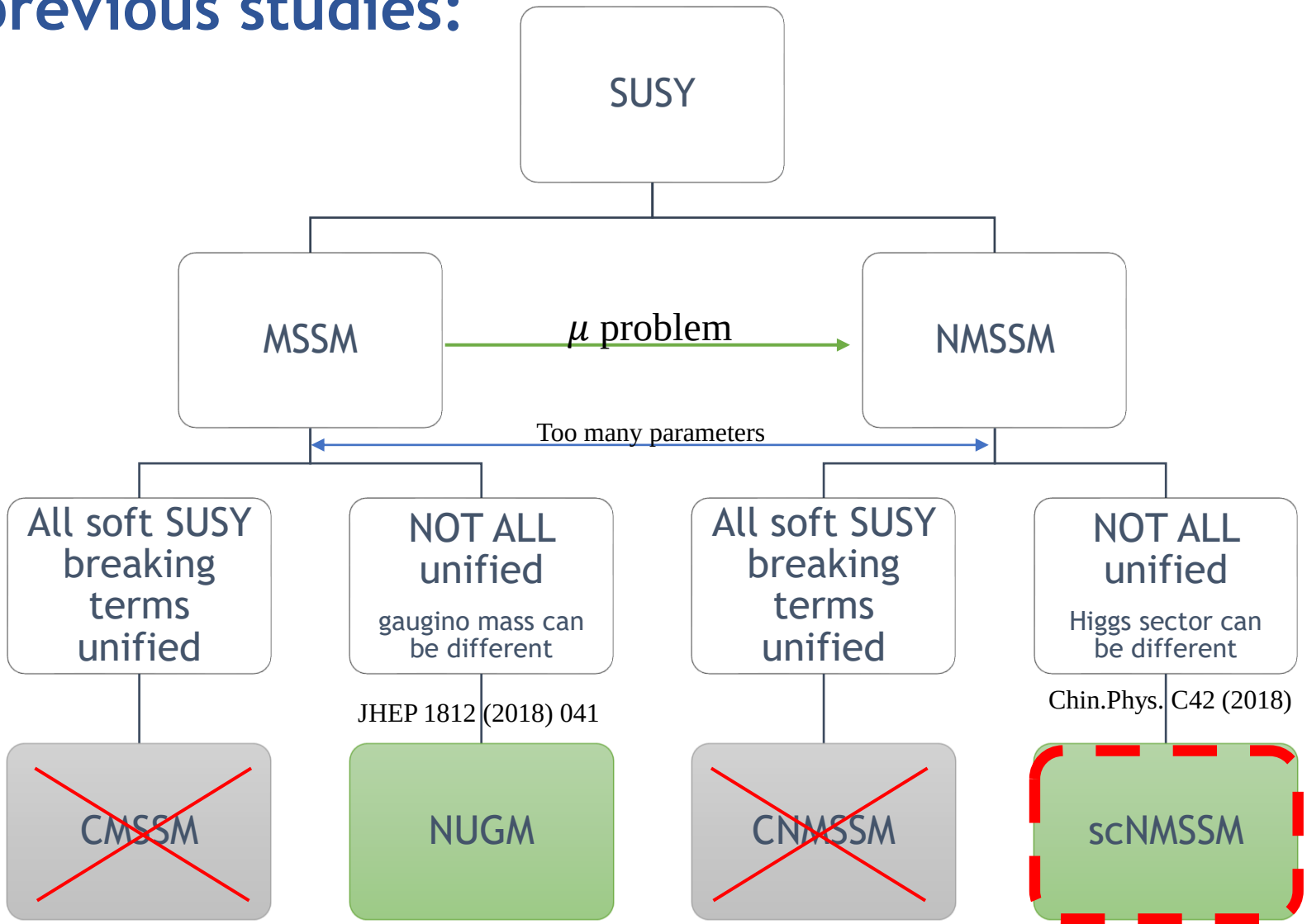


☐R parity:

The Lightest Supersymmetric Particle (LSP) is absolute stable, which can be dark matter candidate.

Introduction: Why scNMSSM ?

Our previous studies:



Model: Semi-constrained NMSSM

- The superpotential of NMSSM:

$$W_{\rm NMSSM} = y_u \hat{Q}\cdot\hat{H}_u\hat{u}^c + y_d\hat{Q}\cdot\hat{H}_d\hat{d}^c + y_u\hat{L}\cdot\hat{H}_d\hat{e}^c + \lambda\hat{S}\hat{H}_u\cdot\hat{H}_d + \frac{\kappa}{3}\hat{S}^3$$

- The effective μ"−term":

$$\mu_{\rm eff} = \lambda v_s$$

- The soft breaking term:

$$-\mathcal{L}^{\rm soft}_{\rm NMSSM} = -\mathcal{L}^{\rm soft}_{\rm MSSM}|_{\mu=0} + m_S^2|S|^2 + \lambda A_\lambda S H_u\cdot H_d + \frac{1}{3}\kappa A_\kappa S^3 + {\rm h.c.}$$

- **Semi-constrained:** The Higgs sector are considered non-universal, the Higgs soft mass and trilinear couplings are allowed to be different at GUT scale.

- In the scNMSSM, the complete parameter sector is:

$$\lambda,\ \kappa,\ \tan\beta{=}\frac{v_u}{v_d},\ \mu,\ A_\lambda,\ A_\kappa,\ A_0,\ M_{1/2},\ M_0$$

Model: electro-weak sector

☐Higgs

CP-even Higgs

CP-odd Higgs

Charged Higgs

Light Higgs

SM-like

Light Higgs

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix} = S_{ij} \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \\ S^R \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = P_{ij} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ S^I \end{pmatrix} \qquad H^{\pm}$$

☐Neutralino & Chargino

In scNMSSM, the Bino and Wino are very heavy, so they can be decoupled from the light sector.

LSP

NLSP

Will decay to LSP

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \\ \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \\ \tilde{\chi}_3^0 \\ \tilde{\chi}_4^0 \\ \tilde{\chi}_5^0 \end{pmatrix} = N_{ij} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{B} \\ \tilde{W}^0 \\ \tilde{H}_d \\ \tilde{H}_u \\ \tilde{S} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \\ \tilde{\chi}_2^+ \end{pmatrix} = V_{ij} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{W}^+ \\ \tilde{H}_u^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

Our work

☐**Higgs invisible decay：**

125GeV Higgs (h_2) decay to Dark Matter (LSP)

So, we focus on:

$$m_{\text{Higgs}} \geq 2\, m_{\text{LSP}}$$

☐**Higgs decay to light scalars:**

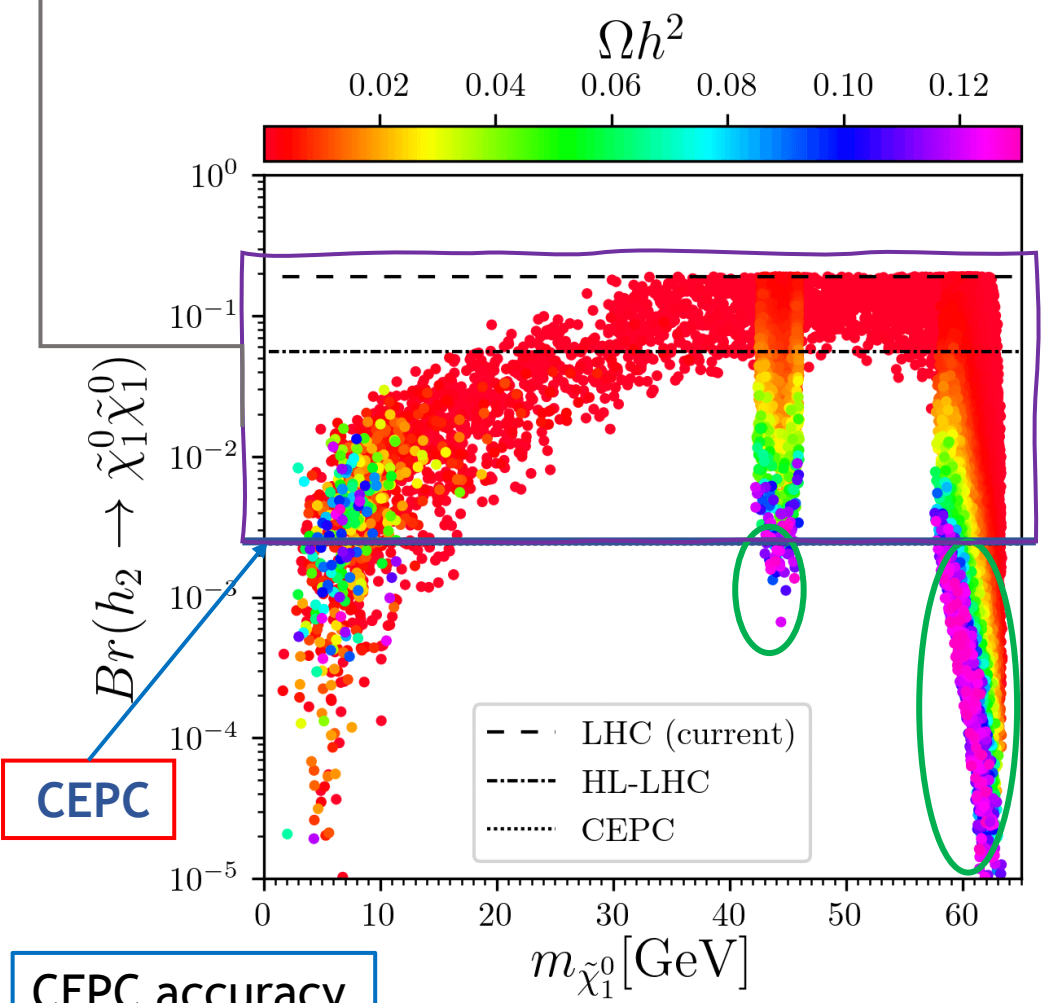
125GeV Higgs can be: h_1 , h_2

Light scalars can be: h_1 , a_1

3 type:
$$\begin{cases} h_2 \to a_1 a_1 \\ h_1 \to a_1 a_1 \\ h_2 \to h_1 h_1 \end{cases}$$

Higgs invisible decay

can be checked by CEPC



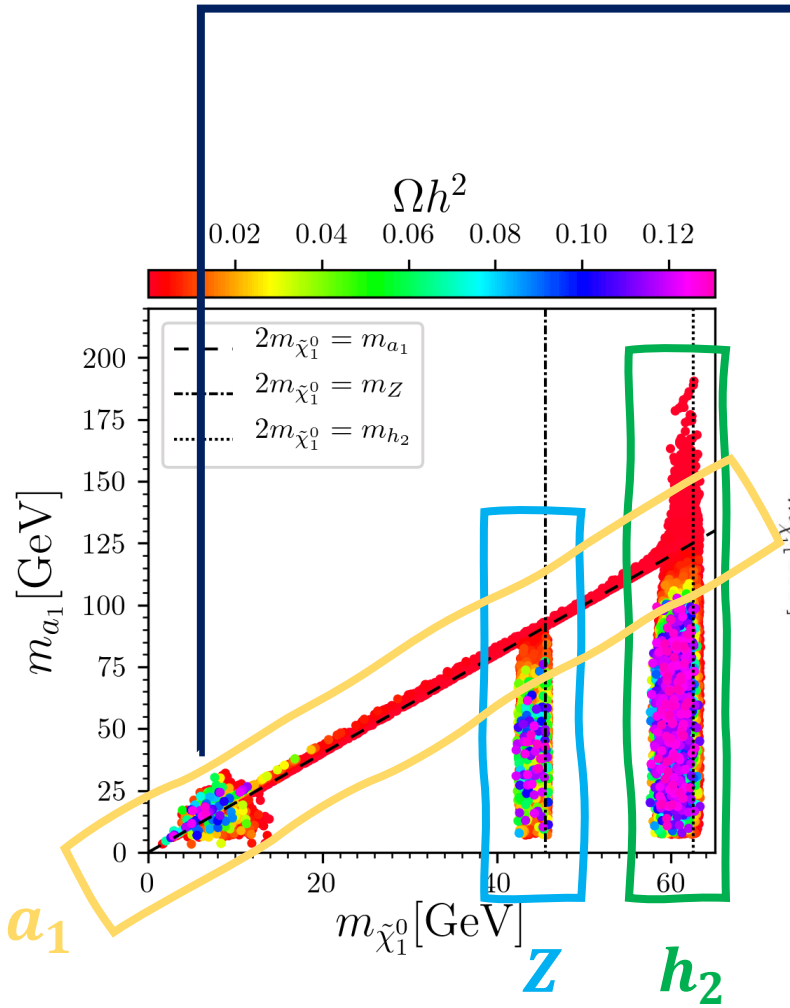
CEPC

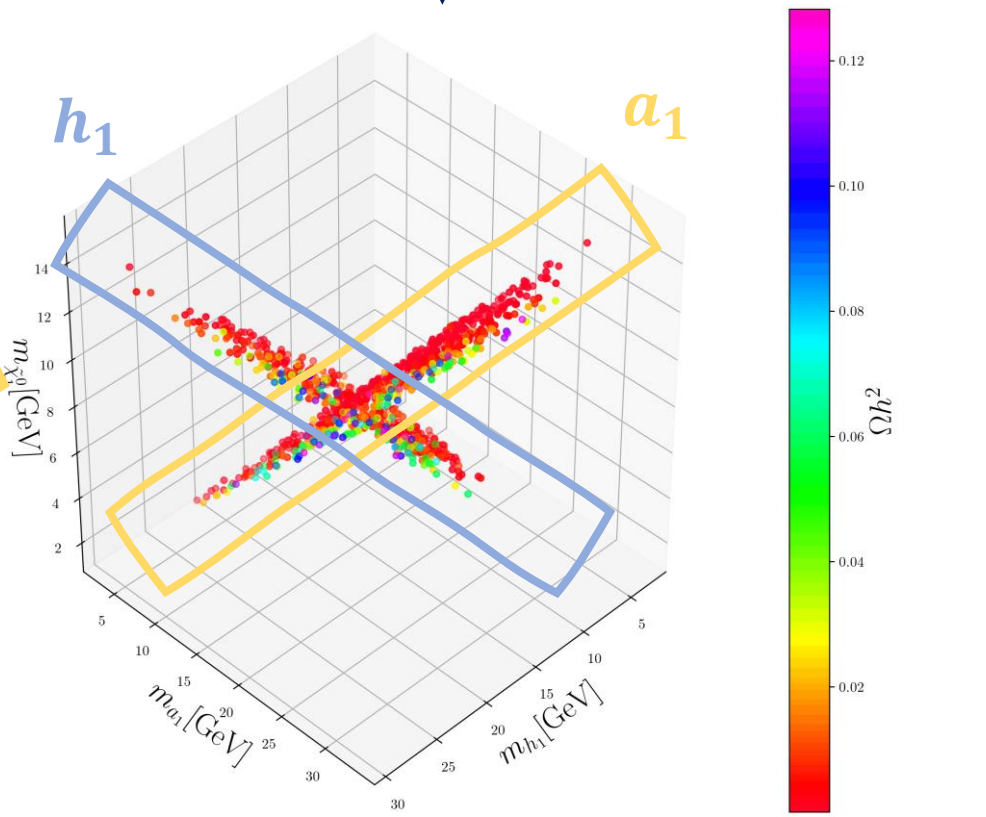
CEPC accuracy is 0.24%

$$m_{\text{Higgs}} \geq 2\, m_{\text{LSP}}$$

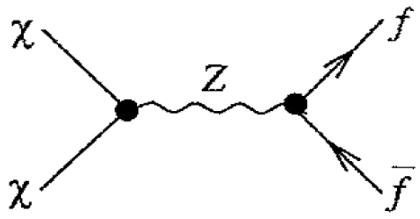
With right DM relic density, Higgs invisible decay is small, that because λ is small, Higgs couples very weak with DM.

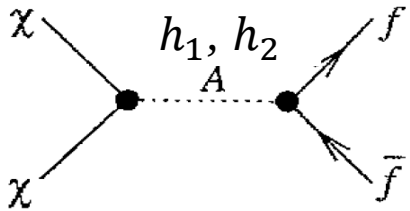
If invisible decay was discovered at CEPC, probably DM is not mainly singlino in the scNMSSM.



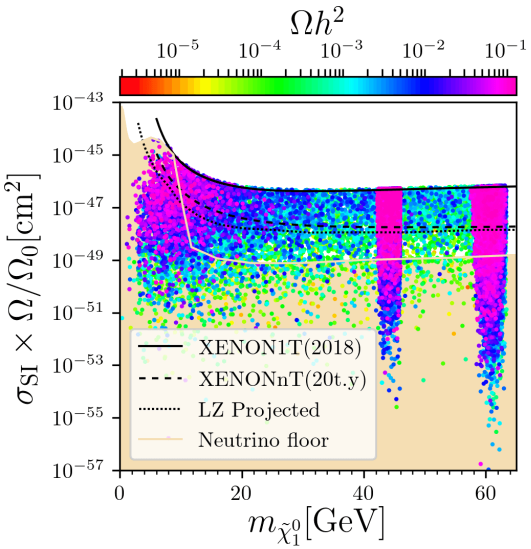


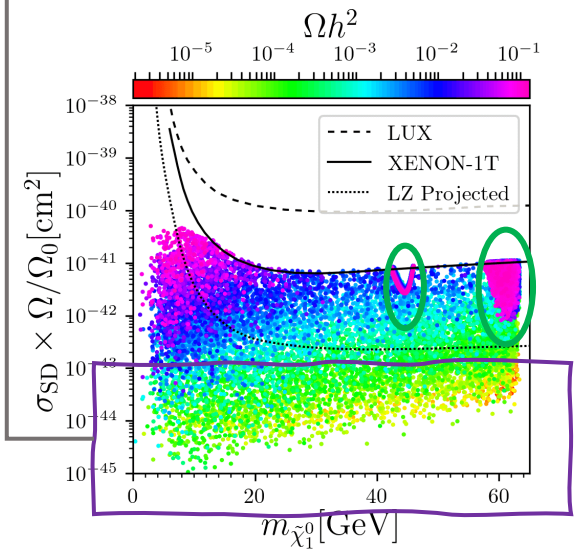
4 funnel-annihilation mechanisms

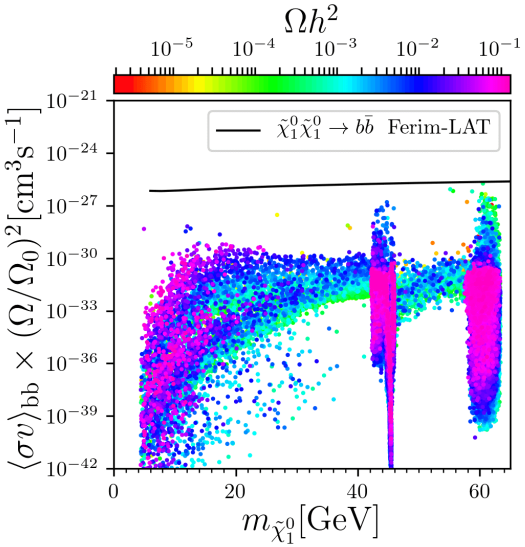


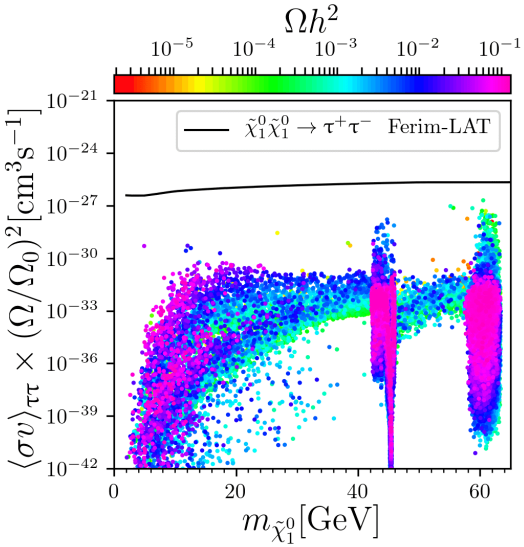


can be checked by CEPC









- For LSP with right DM relic density, it can be checked by SD experiment
- For LSP without right DM relic density it can be checked by CEPC.

- For higgsino LSP, SD is large, when it have right DM relic density, it will be excluded.
- For singlino LSP, SD is small, so it can have right DM relic density.

Higgs decay to light scalars

☐Three scenarios:

- Scenario I: h_2 is the SM-like Higgs, and the light scalar a_1 is CP-odd; $h_2 \to a_1 a_1$
- Scenario II: h_1 is the SM-like Higgs, and the light scalar a_1 is CP-odd; $h_1 \to a_1 a_1$
- Scenario III: h_2 is the SM-like Higgs, and the light scalar h_1 is CP-even. $h_2 \to h_1 h_1$

	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$/GeV	3 ~ 129	98 ~ 198	3 ~ 190
m_{h_1}/GeV	4 ~ 123	123 ~ 127	4 ~ 60
m_{h_2}/GeV	123 ~ 127	127 ~ 5058	123 ~ 127
m_{a_1}/GeV	4 ~ 60	0.5 ~ 60	3 ~ 697

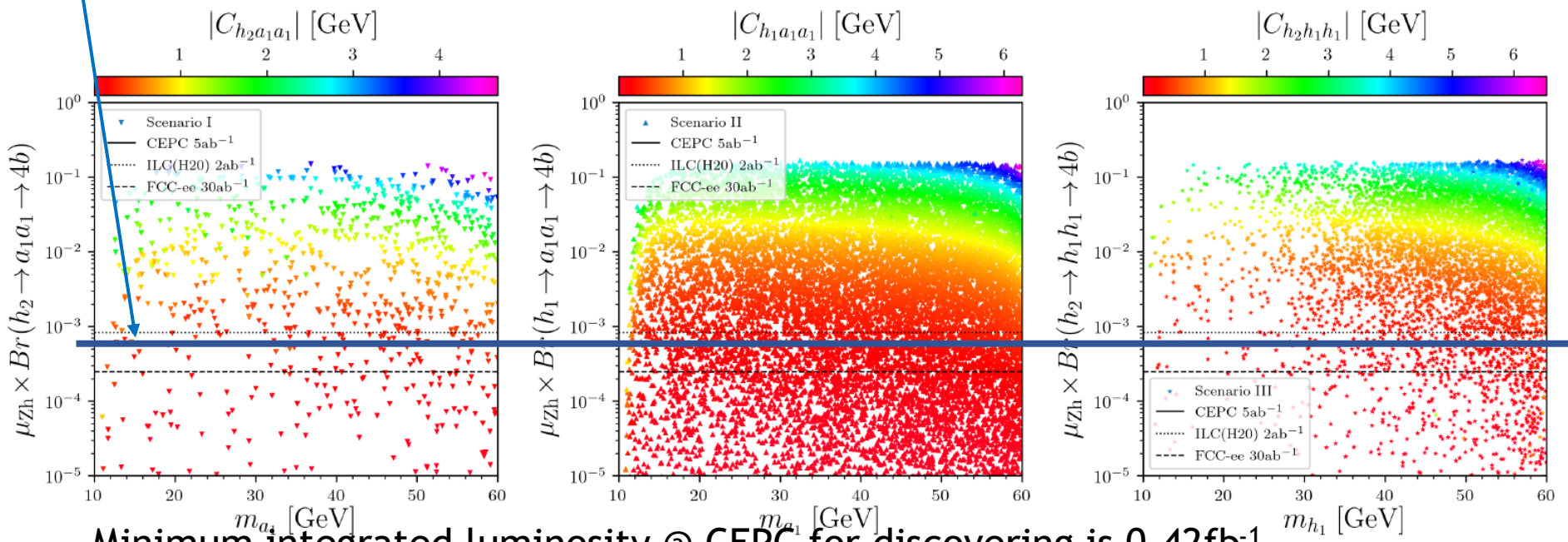
Detections at future lepton colliders

☐Decay channels:

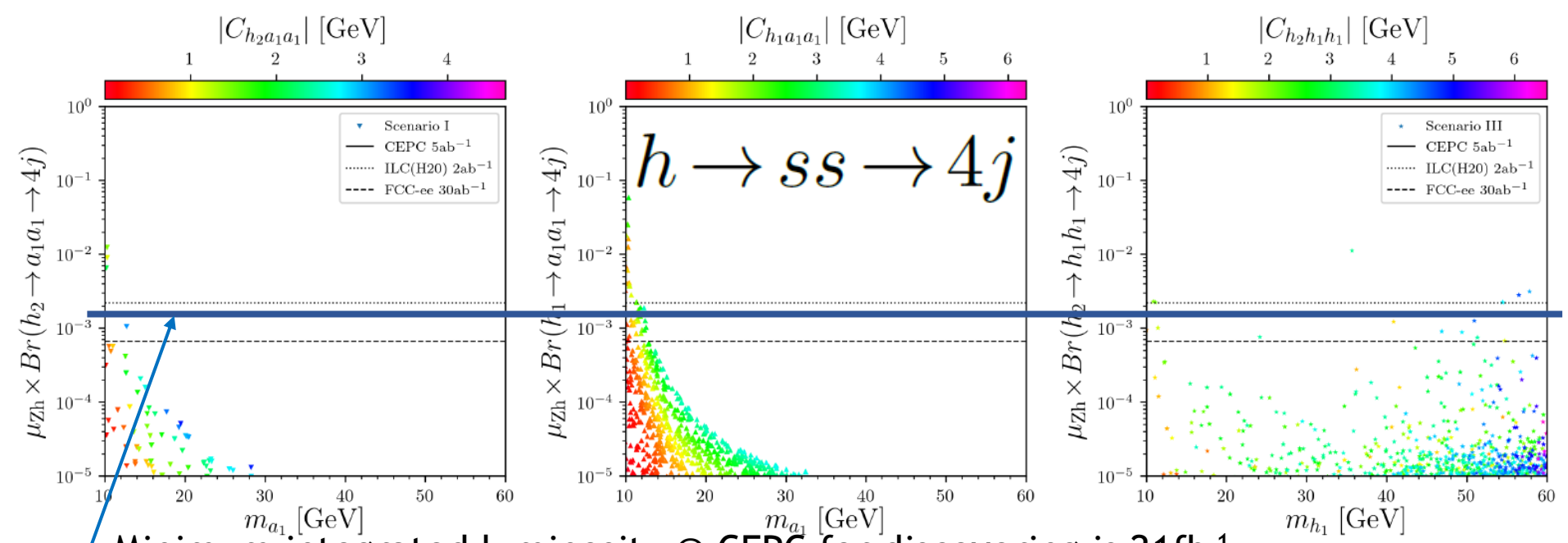
$$h_{\mathrm{SM}} \to ss \to 4b$$
$$h_{\mathrm{SM}} \to ss \to 4j$$
$$h_{\mathrm{SM}} \to ss \to 2b2\tau$$
$$h_{\mathrm{SM}} \to ss \to 4\tau$$

CEPC with $5\,\mathrm{ab}^{-1}$

$h \to ss \to 4b$

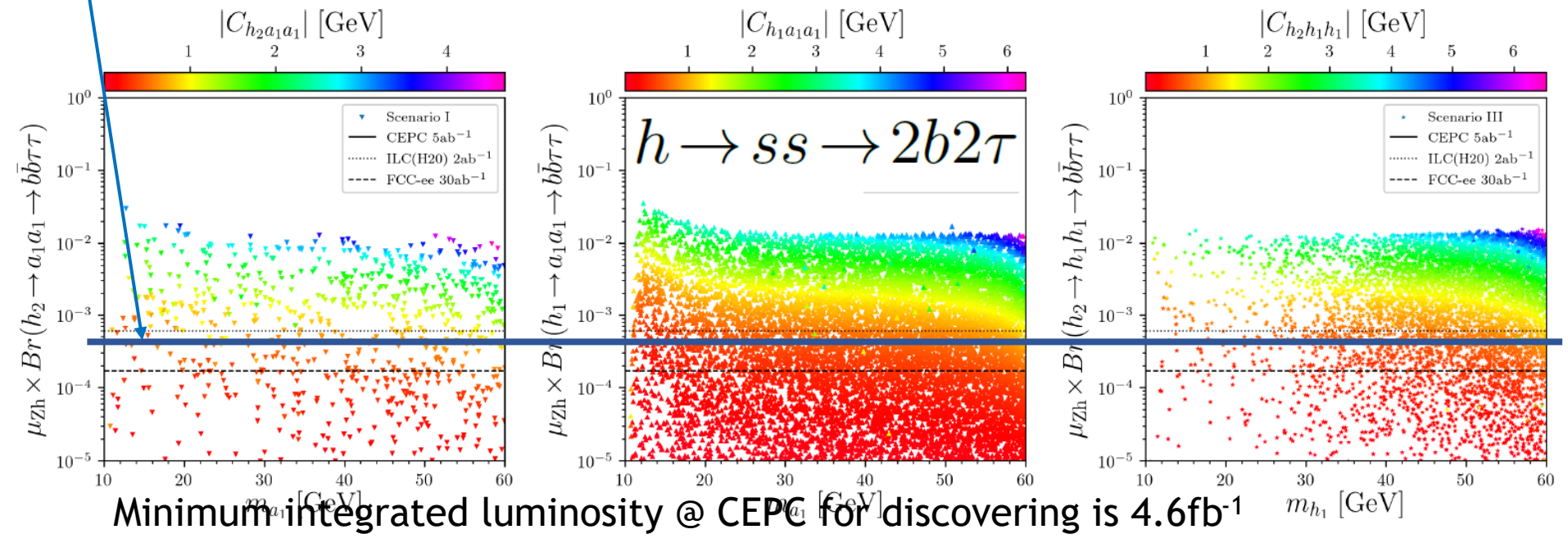


Minimum integrated luminosity @ CEPC for discovering is 0.42fb^{-1}

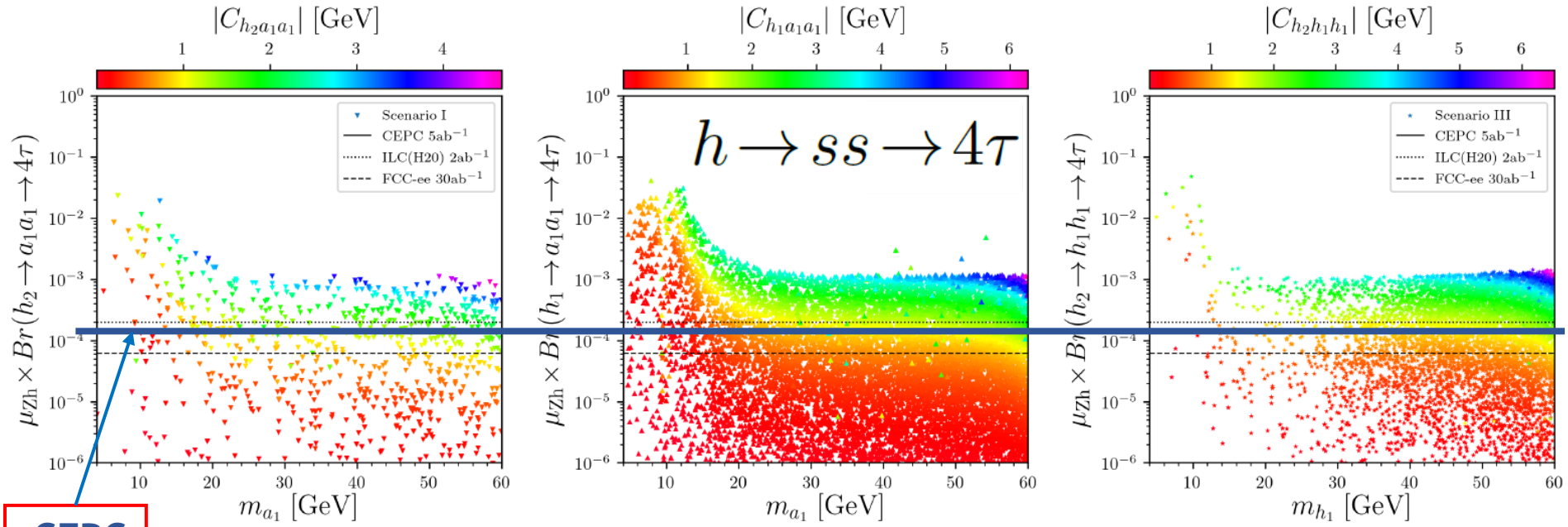


Minimum integrated luminosity @ CEPC for discovering is 21fb^{-1}

CEPC



Minimum integrated luminosity @ CEPC for discovering is 4.6fb^{-1}



Minimum integrated luminosity @ CEPC for discovering is 0.26fb^{-1}

Deacy Mode	Futrue colliders		
	HL-LHC	CEPC	FCC-*ee*
$(b\bar{b})(b\bar{b})$	650 fb^{-1}(@II)	0.42 fb^{-1}(@III)	0.41 fb^{-1}(@III)
$(jj)(jj)$	-	21 fb^{-1}(@II)	18 fb^{-1}(@II)
$(\tau^+\tau^-)(\tau^+\tau^-)$	-	0.26 fb^{-1}(@III)	0.22 fb^{-1}(@III)
$(b\bar{b})(\tau^+\tau^-)$	1500 fb^{-1}(@II)	4.6 fb^{-1}(@II)	3.6 fb^{-1}(@II)
$(\mu^+\mu^-)(\tau^+\tau^-)$	1000 fb^{-1}(@II)	-	-

Summary

☐Higgs invisible decay:

There are 4 funnel-annihilation mechanisms;

If Higgs invisible decay was discovered at CEPC, probably DM is not mainly singlino in the scNMSSM;

With right DM relic density, Higgs invisible decay is small, and they could be checked by SD experiment (LZ).

☐Higgs decay to light scalars:

There are 3 scenarios about $h_{\mathrm{SM}} \to ss$

95% E.L.@ CEPC is showed in $4b, 4j, 2b2\tau, 4\tau$

The most effective way is in 4τ channel($0.26\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$)

Minimum IL for discovering @CEPC is close to FCC

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Thanks!