



上海理工大學

UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



河南大學

Henan University

Some exotic Higgs decay from NMSSM at the CEPC

Based on:

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

arXiv: 2006.03527 [hep-ph]

Shiquan Ma, K. Wang and Jingya Zhu, Chin.Phys.C 45 (2021) 2, 023113

Kun Wang¹(王坤), Jingya Zhu²(朱经亚)

1 University of Shanghai for Science and Technology

2 Henan University

CEPC味物理-新物理和相关探测技术研讨会

2023年8月14日

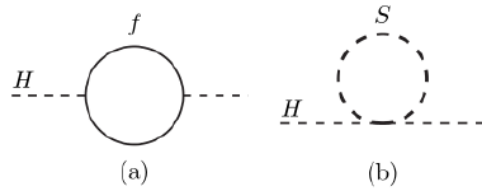
Outline

- Introduction: Why Supersymmetry (SUSY) ?
- Model: Semi-constrained NMSSM (scNMSSM)
- Our works: Higgs invisible decay
Higgs decay to light scalars
- Summary

Introduction: Why SUSY ?

- Problems in the SM:

- Fine-tuning



Martin, arXiv:9709356

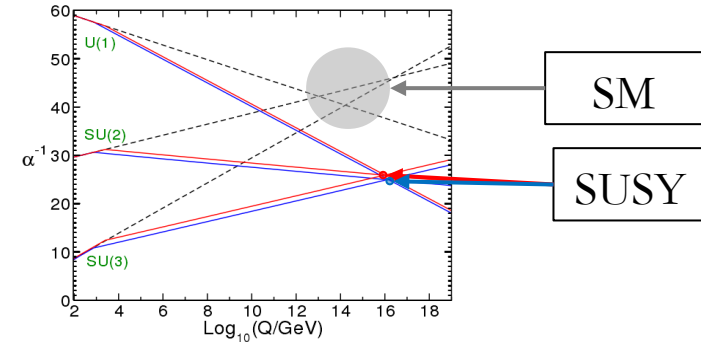
- Gauge couplings can't be unified at GUT scale

- Without dark matter candidate

- How SUSY solve these:

$$\Delta m_{H(a)}^2 = -\frac{|\lambda_f|^2}{8\pi^2} \Lambda_{UV}^2 + \dots$$

$$\Delta m_{H(b)}^2 = \frac{\lambda_S}{16\pi^2} [\Lambda_{UV}^2 - 2m_S^2 \ln(\Lambda_{UV}/m_S) + \dots]$$



- R parity:

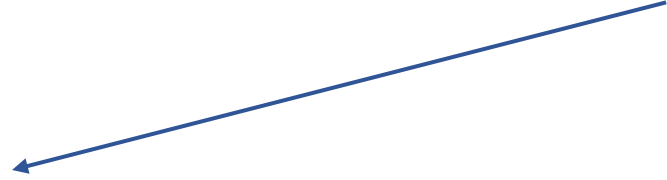
The Lightest Supersymmetric Particle (LSP) is absolute stable, which can be dark matter candidate.

Model: Semi-constrained NMSSM

- The superpotential of NMSSM:

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

- The effective μ'' -term":

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


- The soft breaking term:

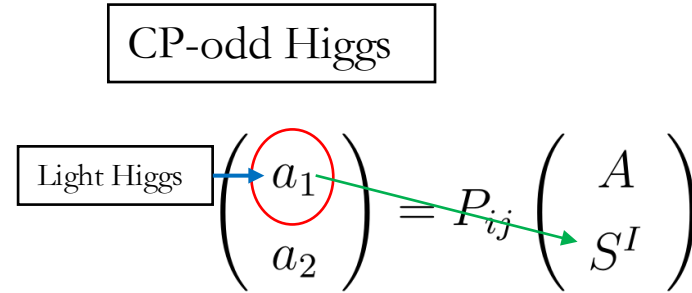
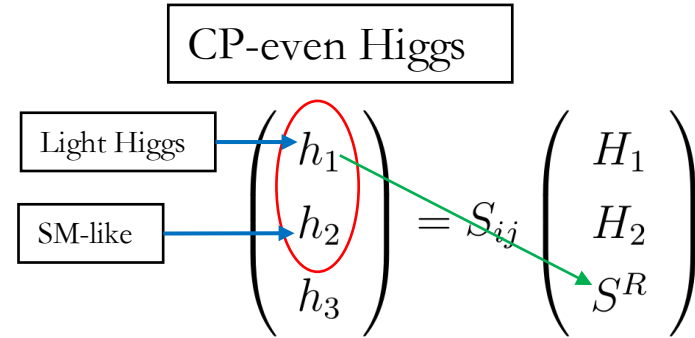
$$-\mathcal{L}_{\text{NMSSM}}^{\text{soft}} = -\mathcal{L}_{\text{MSSM}}^{\text{soft}}|_{\mu=0} + m_S^2 |S|^2 + \lambda A_\lambda S H_u \cdot H_d + \frac{1}{3} \kappa A_\kappa S^3 + \text{h.c.}$$

- 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:

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

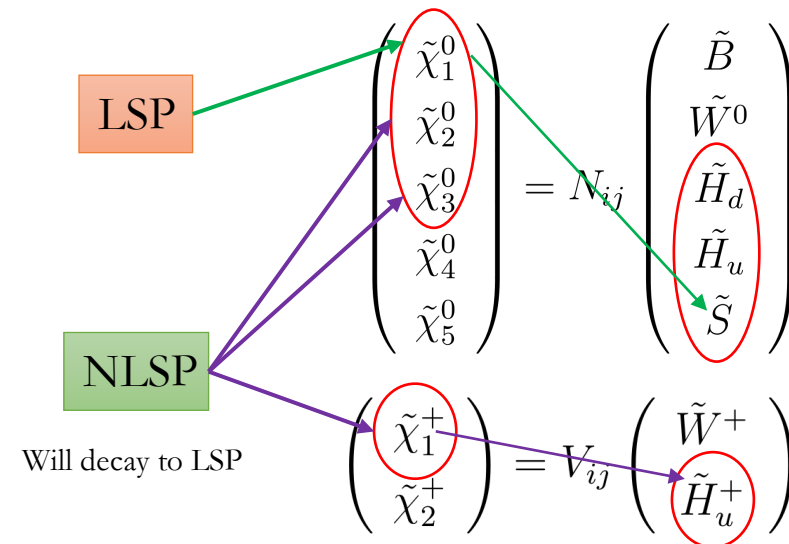
Model: Electro-Weak Sector

- Higgs



- Neutralino & Chargino

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



Our works

- Higgs invisible decay:

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

So, we focus on:

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

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- Higgs decay to light scalars:

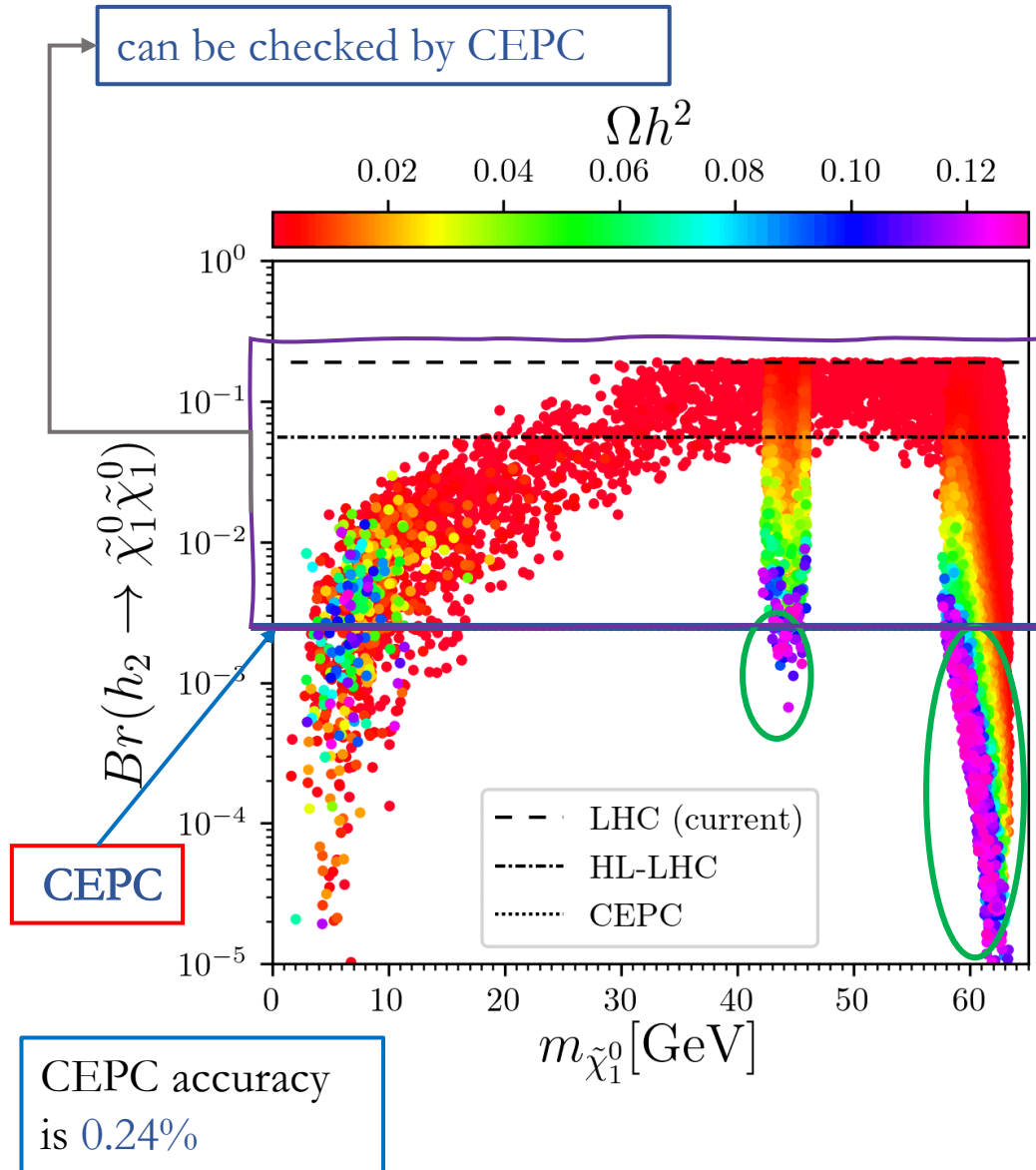
125GeV Higgs can be: h_1, h_2

Light scalars can be: h_1, a_1

$$3 \text{ types: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h_2 \rightarrow a_1 a_1 \\ h_1 \rightarrow a_1 a_1 \\ h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1 \end{array} \right.$$

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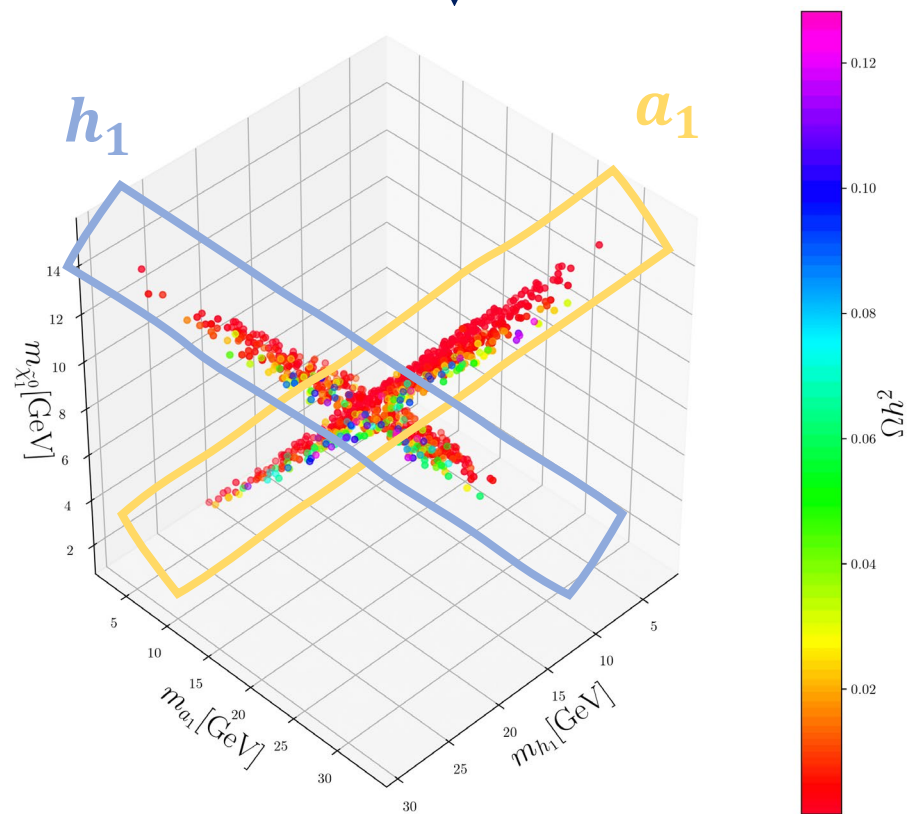
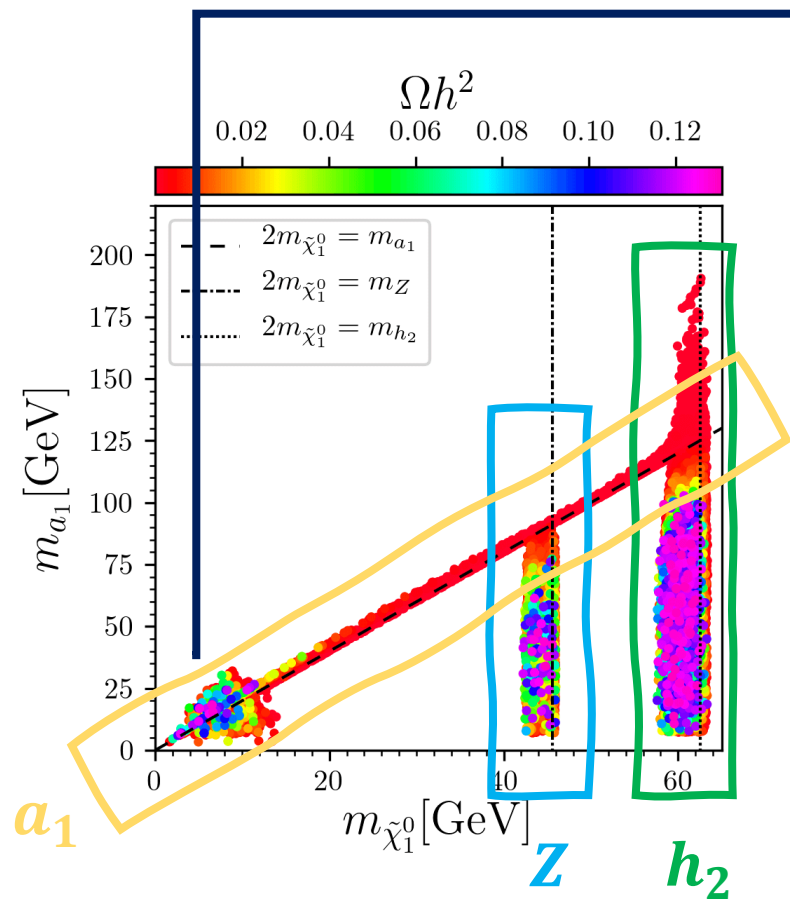
Higgs invisible decay



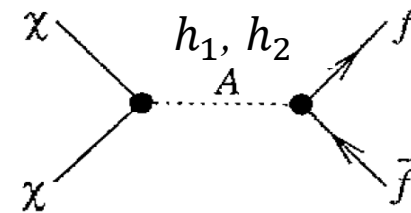
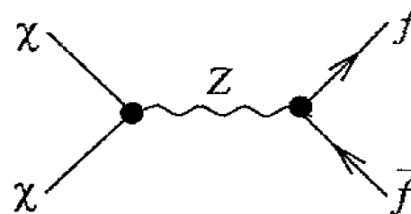
$$m_{\text{Higgs}} \geq 2 m_{\text{LSP}}$$

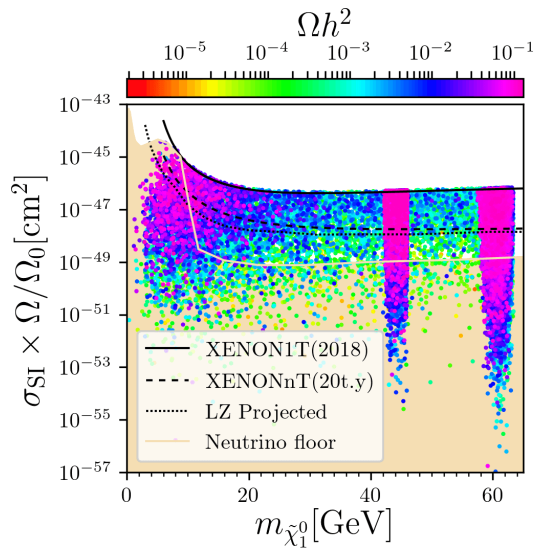
- With right DM relic density, Higgs invisible decay is small, that because λ is small, Higgs couples very weak with DM.

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

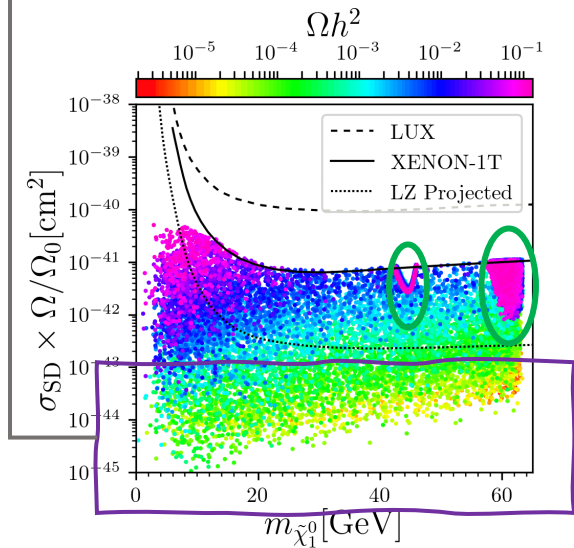


4 funnel-annihilation mechanisms

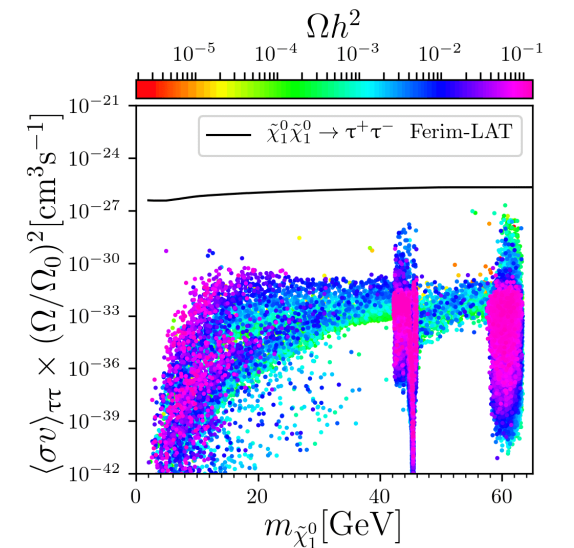
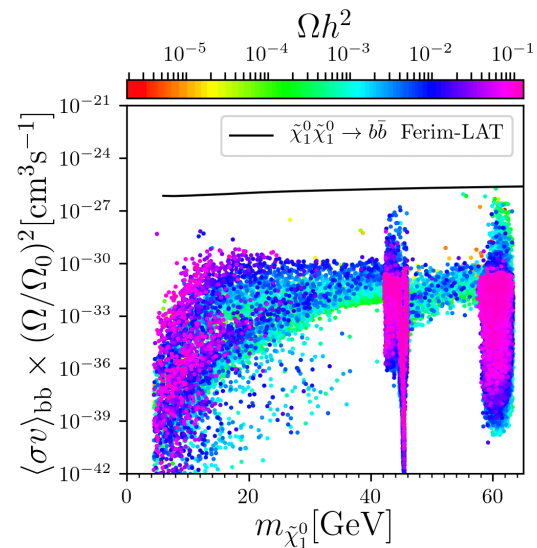




can be checked by CEPC



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

$$h_2 \rightarrow a_1 a_1$$

$$h_1 \rightarrow a_1 a_1$$

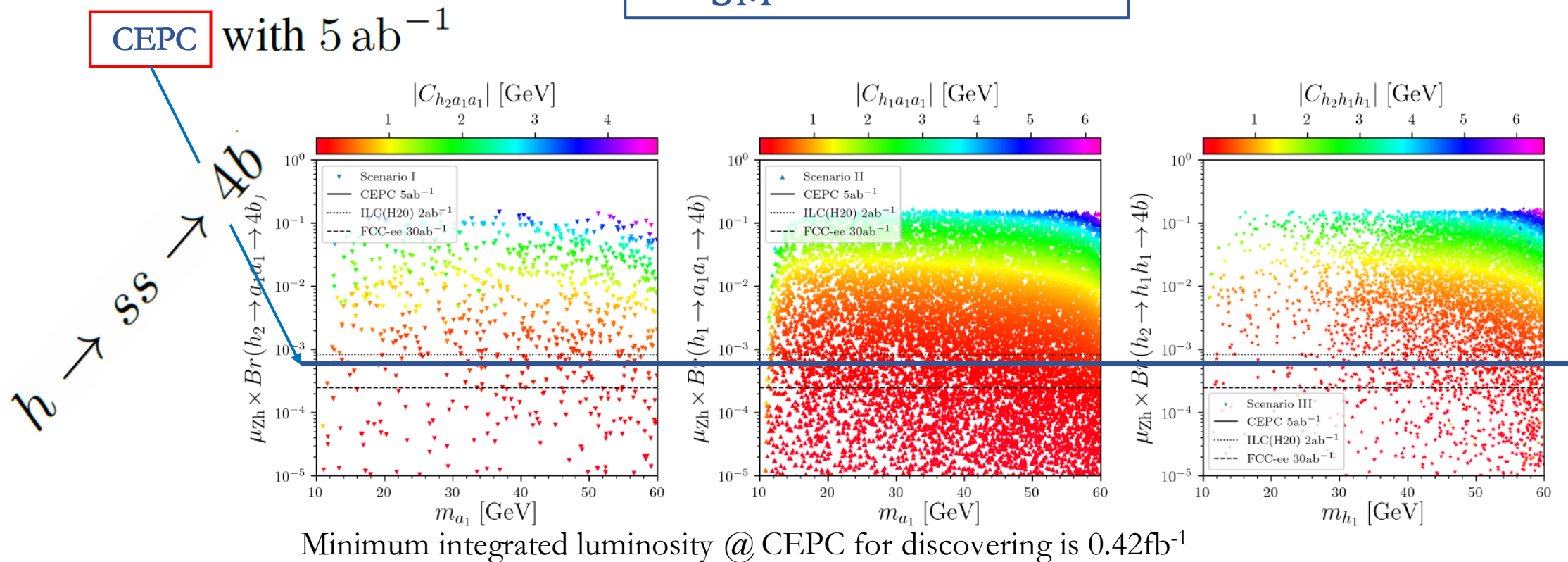
$$h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1$$

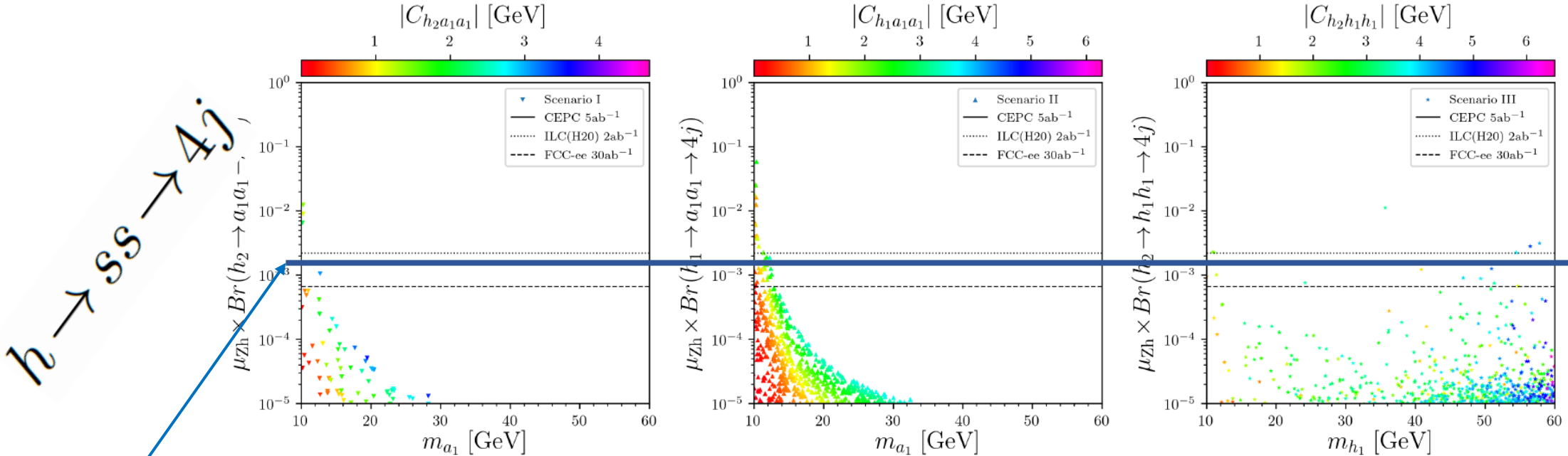
| | Scenario I | Scenario II | Scenario III |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\text{GeV}$ | 3 ~ 129 | 98 ~ 198 | 3 ~ 190 |
| m_{h_1}/GeV | 4 ~ 123 | 123 ~ 127 | 4 ~ 60 |
| m_{h_2}/GeV | 123 ~ 127 | 127 ~ 5058 | 123 ~ 127 |
| m_{a_1}/GeV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

Detections at future lepton colliders

- Decay channels:

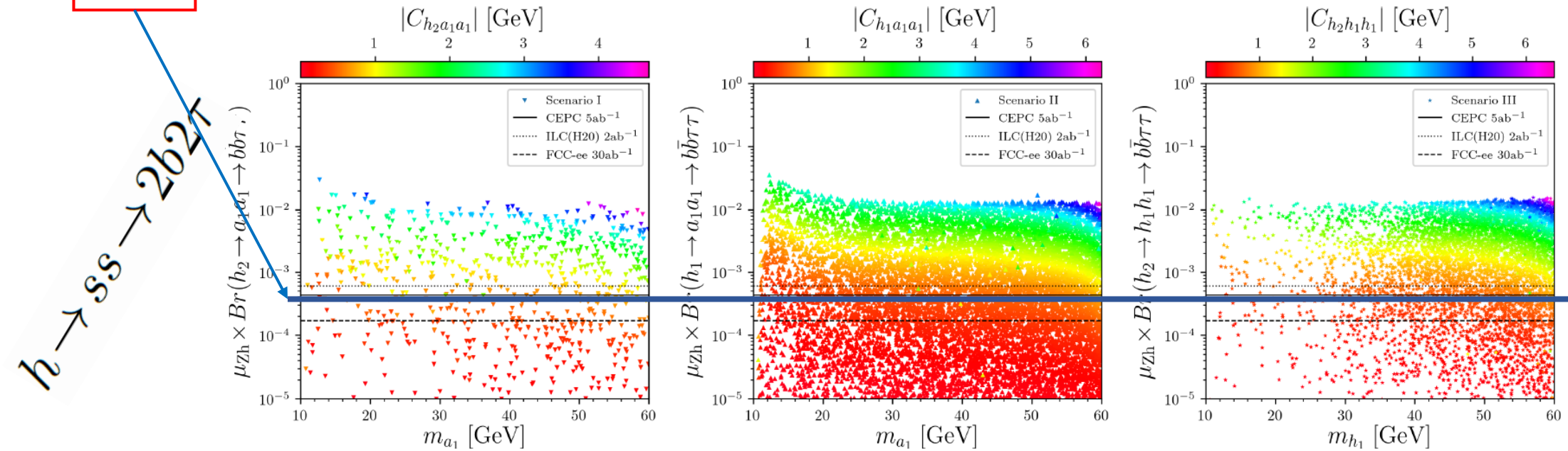
$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{\text{SM}} &\rightarrow ss \rightarrow 4b \\
 h_{\text{SM}} &\rightarrow ss \rightarrow 4j \\
 h_{\text{SM}} &\rightarrow ss \rightarrow 2b2\tau \\
 h_{\text{SM}} &\rightarrow ss \rightarrow 4\tau
 \end{aligned}$$



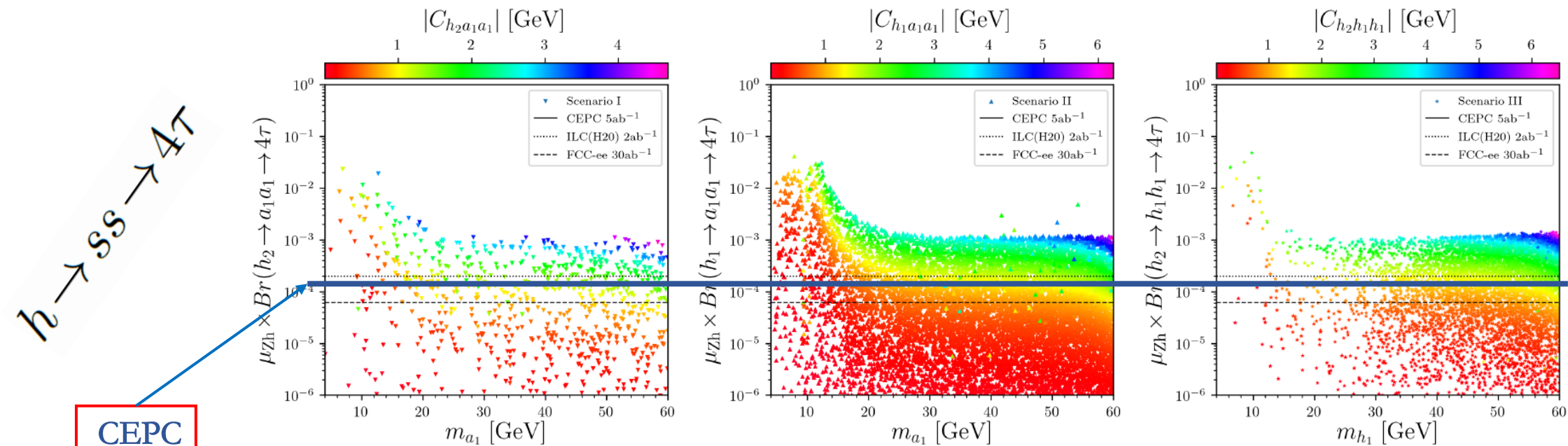


Minimum integrated luminosity @ CEPC for discovering is 21 fb^{-1}

CEPC



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



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

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 $h_{SM} \rightarrow ss$
 - 95% E.L.@ CEPC is showed in $4b, 4j, 2b2\tau, 4\tau$
 - The most effective way is in 4τ channel(0.26fb^{-1})
 - Minimum IL for discovering @CEPC is close to FCC

Thanks!

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