



Signature of Pseudo Nambu-Goldstone Higgs Boson in its Decay

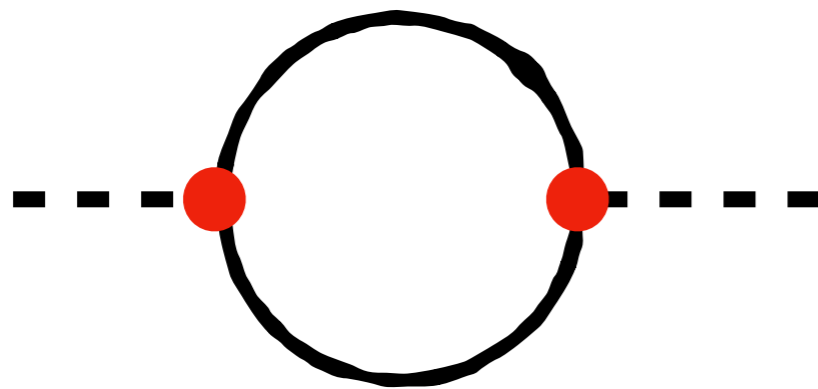
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Collaborate with Qing-Hong Cao, Bin Yan, Shou-hua Zhu, to appear

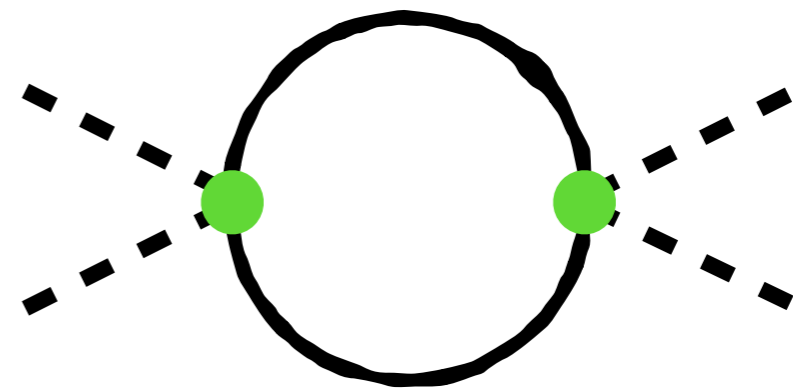
**TeV Workshop @ Nankai University, Tianjin
Aug 21, 2018**

Higgs Boson as a PNGB

- The PNGB Higgs boson is theoretically motivated to address the little hierarchy problem



top



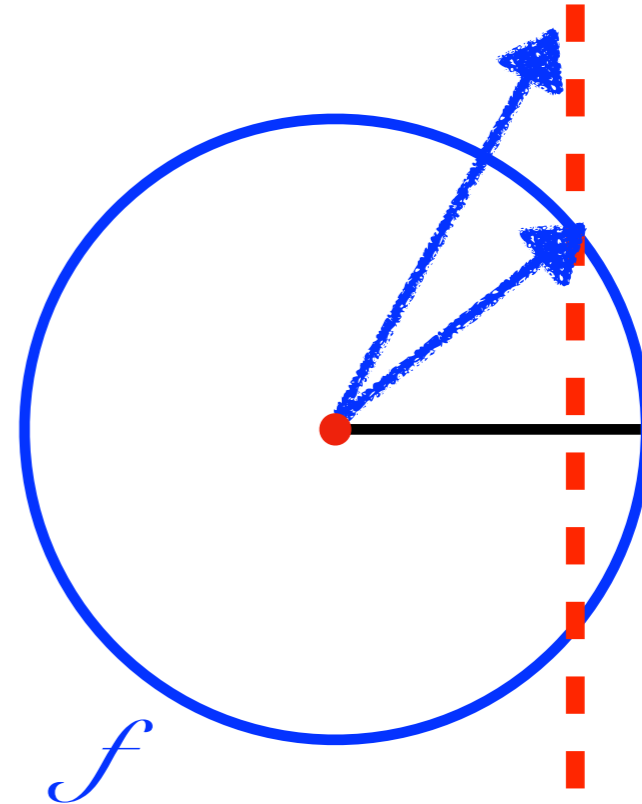
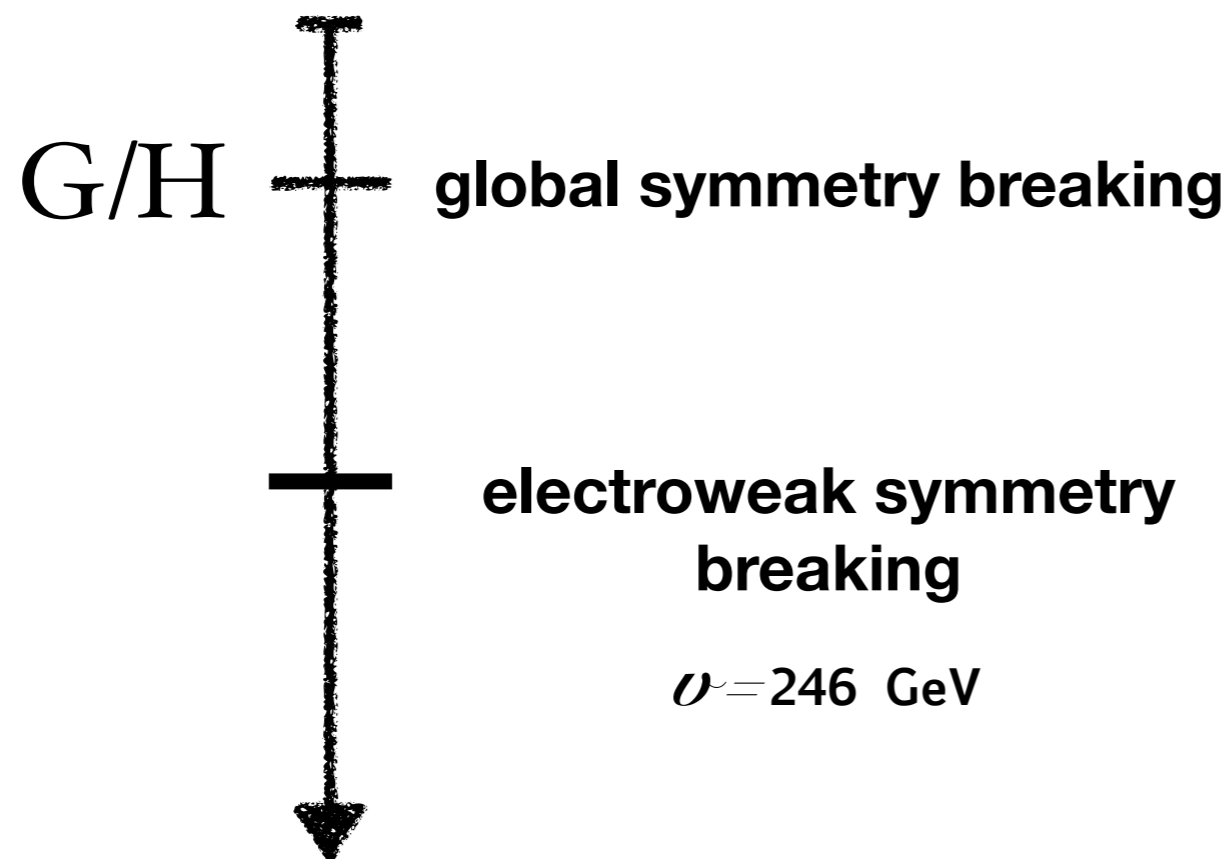
top partners

$$V(h) \sim \Lambda^2 \cdot (s_h^2 + c_h^2)$$

- Many models: little Higgs, holographic/composite Higgs, twin Higgs...

Higgs Nonlinearity

- PNgB Higgs boson can arise from a coset depicted below



also see Jiang-Hao Yu's talk

- Higgs nonlinearity is denoted by the misalignment angle

How to extract the Higgs nonlinearity
from Higgs coupling deviations?

General Considerations:

- The Higgs couplings to the top and gluons are more model dependent; depend on fermion embeddings
- Instead we are interested in Higgs couplings only relevant with electroweak symmetry breaking
- Higgs couplings to gauge bosons (W, Z, photon)

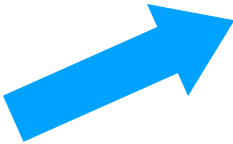
PNGB Higgs Couplings

- Top-down: use CCWZ with specific G/H
- SO(5)/SO(4), SU(3)/SU(2)... [Bellazzini, Csaki, Serra, 1401.2457](#)
- Bottom-up: use shift symmetry approach with only the group H at infrared;
[Low, 1412.2145, 1412.2146](#)
- Universal up to the normalization of decay constant
- Nonlinear Sigma Model:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NL}\sigma\text{M}} = \mathcal{O}(p^2) + \mathcal{O}(p^4) + \dots$$

Considering the hVV couplings

- At the order of $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$, custodial symmetry assumed

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\tilde{D}_\mu H)^\dagger \tilde{D}^\mu H \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h \\
 &+ (2f^2) \frac{g^2}{4} \sin^2 \frac{\langle h \rangle + h}{\sqrt{2}f} \left(W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{Z^\mu Z_\mu}{2 \cos^2 \theta_W} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$


Higgs nonlinearity:

$$\xi \equiv \frac{v^2}{2f^2} = \sin^2 \frac{\langle h \rangle}{\sqrt{2}f}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{hVV} = \frac{M_V^2}{v} \sqrt{1 - \xi} h V_\mu V^\mu$$

- Unfortunately, Higgs nonlinearity is **not** the only source that can modify the hVV couplings!

Heavy Particles

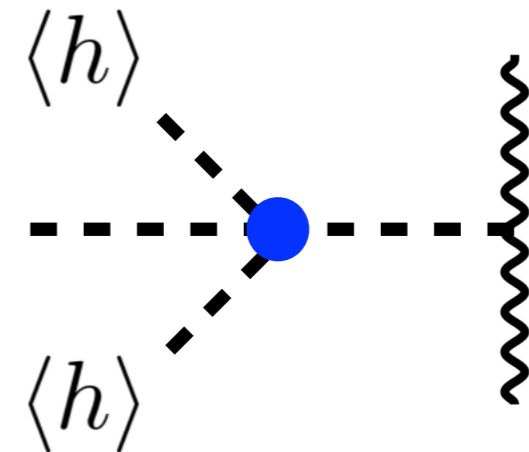
- e.g. considering a scalar singlet

also see Jing Shu's talk

$$V(H, S) = \lambda m_S H^\dagger H S + m_S^2 S^2$$



$$O_H = \frac{1}{2v^2} \partial_\mu (H^\dagger H) \partial^\mu (H^\dagger H)$$



- O_H can fake Higgs nonlinearity in hVV deviations, regardless of the Higgs boson nature
- At dimension-six level, we only consider O_H in hVV deviations

Higgs Nonlinearity & Heavy Particles

- The signal strength of $h \rightarrow VV^*$ channels:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(h \rightarrow V^*V) &= \frac{\sigma_h \times \text{BR}(h \rightarrow V^*V)}{\sigma_h^{\text{SM}} \times \text{BR}(h \rightarrow V^*V)_{\text{SM}}} \\ &= \frac{\sigma_h}{\sigma_h^{\text{SM}}} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_{\text{total}}^{\text{SM}}}{\Gamma_{\text{total}}} \cdot F_{\text{PNGB}} \cdot F_{O_H}\end{aligned}$$

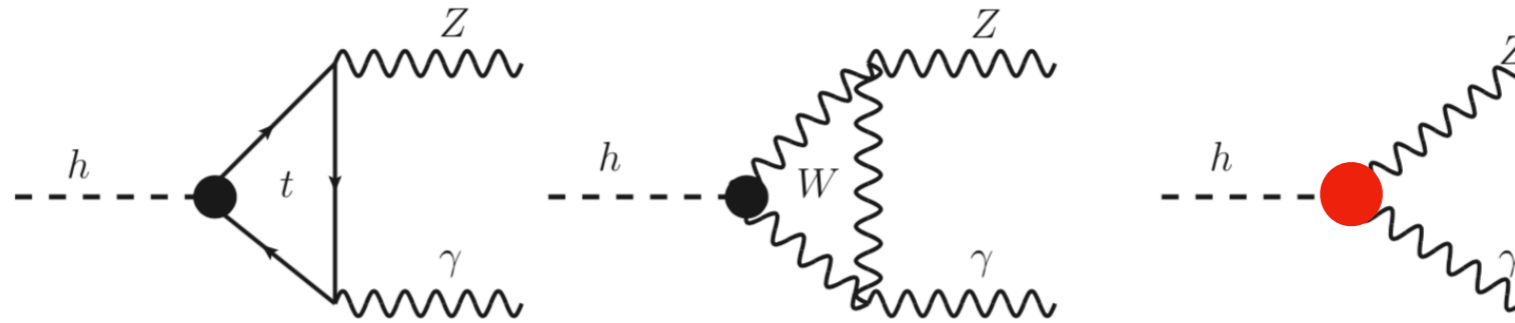
- One cannot distinguish the Higgs nonlinearity from O_H with only the information of hVV couplings

$$F_{\text{PNGB}} = 1 - \xi \qquad F_{O_H} = \frac{1}{1+c_H}$$

- We need to eliminate the faking effects of O_H in the hVV couplings
- Since the effect of O_H is **universal** for all the single Higgs processes, it can be cancelled out in the ratio

$$R \equiv \frac{\mu(h \rightarrow Z\gamma)}{\mu(h \rightarrow V^*V)}$$

Considering the $hZ\gamma$ effective coupling



- The following effective coupling at the order of $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ is **insensitive** to Higgs nonlinearity

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{hZ\gamma} &= (\tilde{c}_{HW}\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{HW} + \tilde{c}_{HB}\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{HB})/M_W^2 \\ &= -\Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma}\tan\theta_W\frac{1}{v}(\partial^\mu hZ^\nu - \partial^\nu hZ^\mu)A_{\mu\nu}\end{aligned}$$

- Identical to dimension-six operators ($\xi \rightarrow 0$)

CCWZ for $SO(5)/SO(4)$ at $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$

Azatov, Contino, Di Iura, Galloway, 1308.2676

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{f^2}{4} \text{Tr}[d_\mu d^\mu] + \sum_i c_i O_i$$

$$O_1 = \text{Tr}[d_\mu d^\mu]^2$$

$$O_2 = \text{Tr}[d_\mu d_\nu] \text{Tr}[d^\mu d^\nu]$$

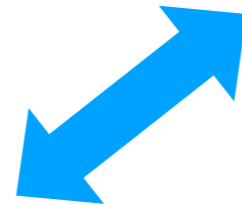
$$O_3^\pm = \text{Tr}[(E_{\mu\nu}^L)^2 \pm (E_{\mu\nu}^R)^2]$$

$$O_4^\pm = \text{Tr}[(E_{\mu\nu}^L \pm E_{\mu\nu}^R) i[d^\mu, d^\nu]]$$

$$O_5 = \sum_{a_L=1}^3 \text{Tr}(T^{a_L}[d_\mu, d_\nu])^2 - \sum_{a_R=1}^3 \text{Tr}(T^{a_R}[d_\mu, d_\nu])^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{hZ\gamma} = (\tilde{c}_{HW} \tilde{O}_{HW} + \tilde{c}_{HB} \tilde{O}_{HB}) / M_W^2$$

$$= -\Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan\theta_W \frac{1}{v} (\partial^\mu h Z^\nu - \partial^\nu h Z^\mu) A_{\mu\nu}$$



- Consistent with our results on the $hZ\gamma$ effective coupling

- The signal strength of the $h \rightarrow Z\gamma$ channel:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(h \rightarrow Z\gamma) &= \frac{\sigma_h \times \text{BR}(h \rightarrow Z\gamma)}{\sigma_h^{\text{SM}} \times \text{BR}(h \rightarrow Z\gamma)_{\text{SM}}} \\ &= \frac{\sigma_h}{\sigma_h^{\text{SM}}} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_{\text{total}}^{\text{SM}}}{\Gamma_{\text{total}}} \cdot F_{O_H} \times \\ &\quad \frac{|F_{Z\gamma}^t + F_{Z\gamma}^W \sqrt{F_{\text{PNGB}}} + \Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan \theta_W|^2}{|F_{Z\gamma}^t + F_{Z\gamma}^W|^2} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ F_{Z\gamma}^W = 0.0087 \\ \vdots \\ F_{Z\gamma}^t = -0.00097 \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

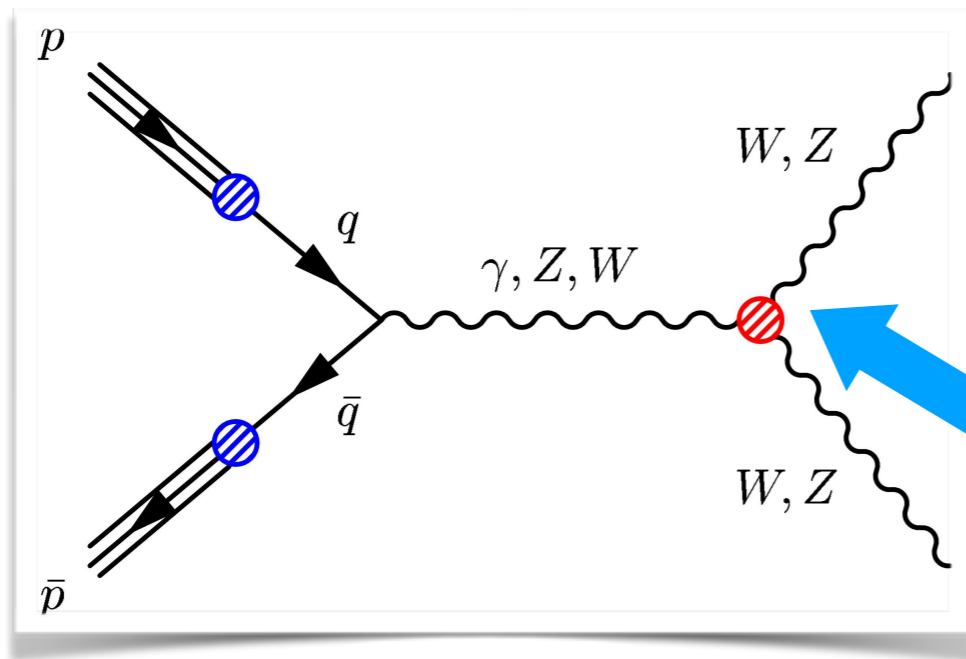
- The Ratio:

$$R = \frac{|F_{Z\gamma}^t + F_{Z\gamma}^W \sqrt{F_{\text{PNGB}}} + \Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan \theta_W|^2}{|F_{Z\gamma}^t + F_{Z\gamma}^W|^2 F_{\text{PNGB}}}$$

Triple Gauge Couplings

De Rujula et. al. NPB 1992;
Hagiwara et. al. PRD 1993

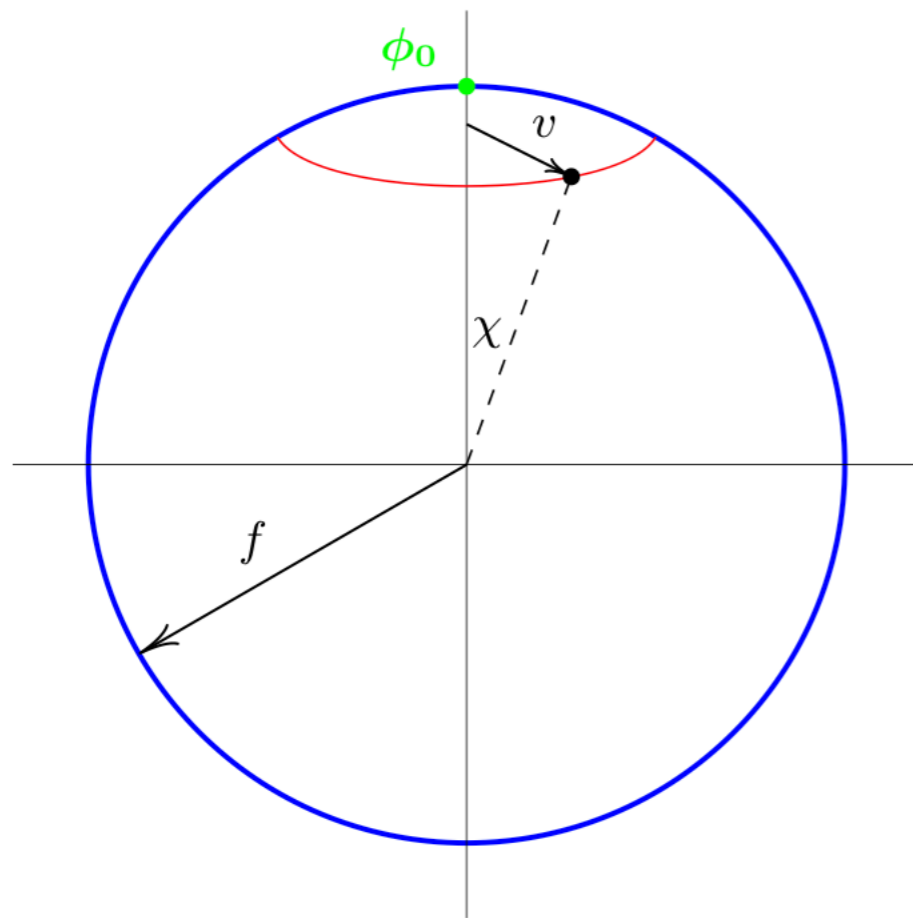
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{TGC}}/g_{WWV} = ig_{1,V} \left(W_{\mu\nu}^+ W_{\mu}^- \nabla_{\nu} - W_{\mu\nu}^- W_{\mu}^+ \nabla_{\nu} \right) \\ + i\kappa_V W_{\mu}^+ W_{\nu}^- \nabla_{\mu\nu} + \frac{i\lambda_V}{M_W^2} W_{\lambda\mu}^+ W_{\mu\nu}^- \nabla_{\nu}$$



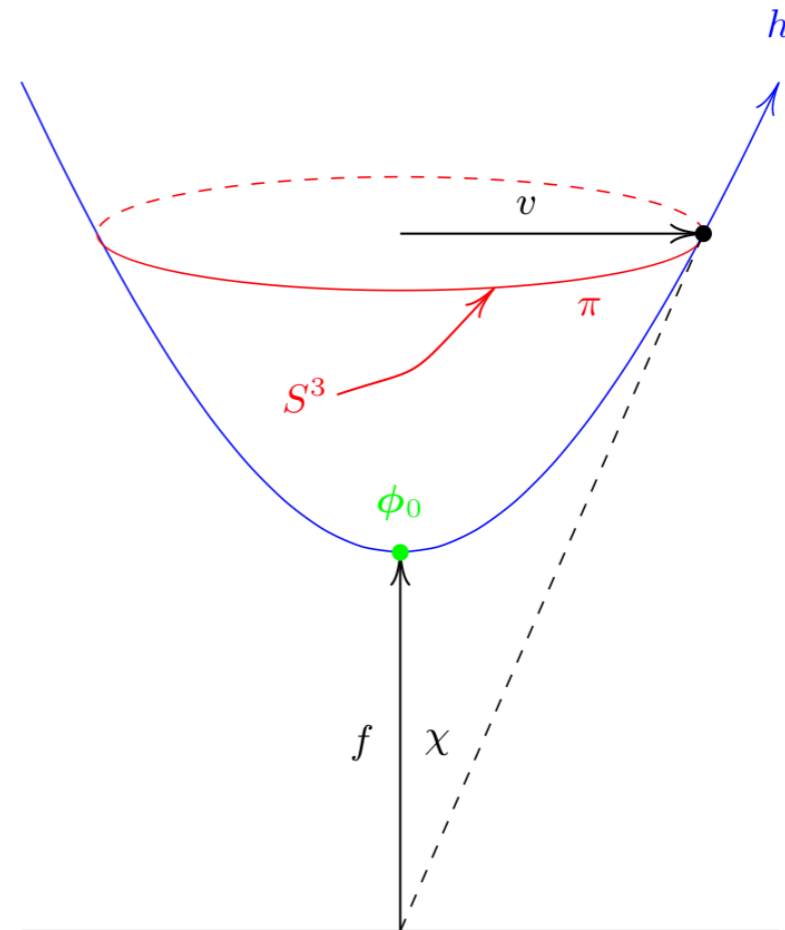
$$\Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} = \Delta\kappa_{\gamma} - 2\Delta g_{1,Z} \cos\theta_W^2$$

Non-Compact Cosets

Alonso, Jenkins, Manohar, 1602.00706



$$O(5) \rightarrow O(4)$$



$$O(4, 1) \rightarrow O(4)$$

- Only the substitution $\xi \rightarrow -\xi$ is needed

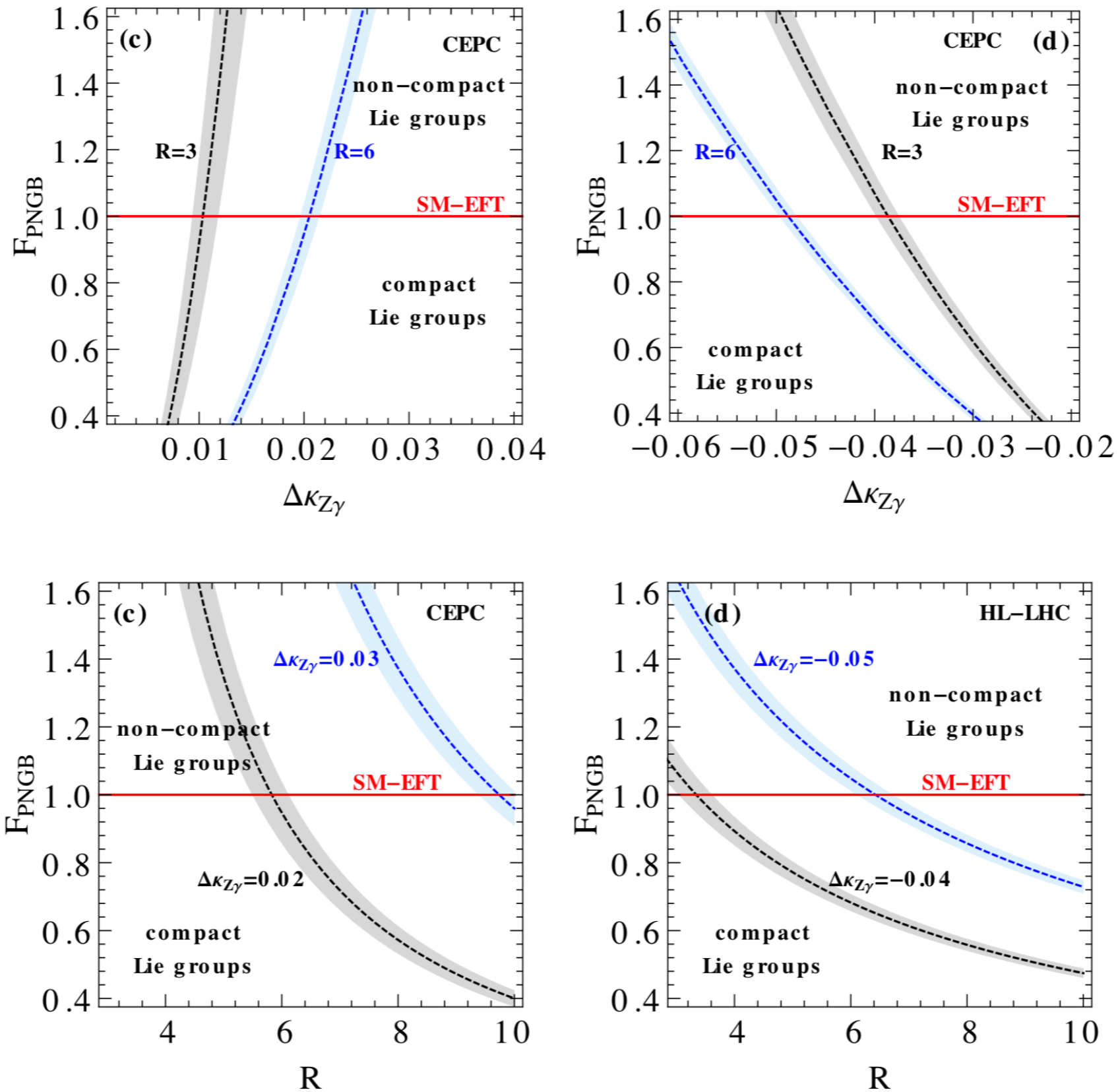
Uncertainties

- HL-LHC: 14 TeV with integrated luminosity of 3 ab^{-1}
- CEPC: 240 GeV with integrated luminosity of 5 ab^{-1}

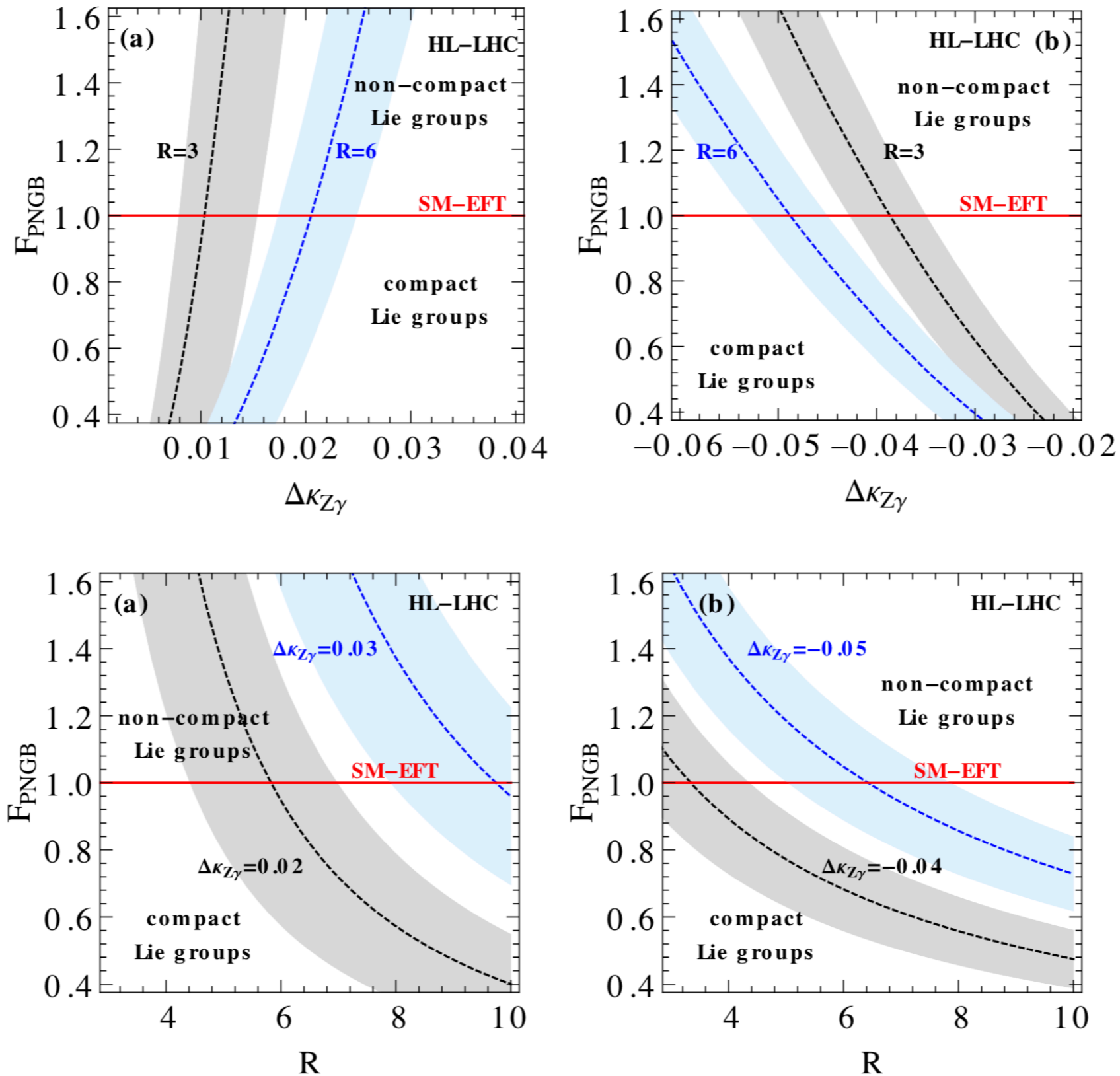
	$\delta\mu_{h\rightarrow Z\gamma}$	$\delta\mu_{h\rightarrow VV^*}$	$\delta\kappa_\gamma$	$\delta g_{1,Z}$	$\delta\kappa_{Z\gamma}$
HL-LHC	0.3	0.1	0.0029	0.0011	0.0033
CEPC	0.25	0.01	0.00022	0.00016	0.00034

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-006, 1307.7135,
1704.02333, 1507.02238...

- Higgs nonlinearity at CEPC:



- Higgs nonlinearity at high luminosity LHC:



Conclusions

- The Higgs nonlinearity can be probed in the ratio

$$R \equiv \frac{\mu(h \rightarrow Z\gamma)}{\mu(h \rightarrow V^*V)}$$

- The faking effects from the O_H operator is cancelled
- Our result is valid in any symmetry breaking patterns, as long as custodial symmetry is assumed
- Our result does not depend on the Higgs boson production and the Higgs boson total width

Thank you!

Backup Slides

Goldstone Covariants

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \vec{h} = \frac{1}{f} \partial_\mu \vec{h} + \frac{1}{f \vec{h} \cdot \vec{h}} \left(1 - \frac{f\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\vec{h} \cdot \vec{h}}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{\vec{h} \cdot \vec{h}}}{f} \right) (\vec{h} \cdot \partial_\mu \vec{h} \vec{h} - \vec{h} \cdot \vec{h} \partial_\mu \vec{h}) ,$$
$$\mathcal{E}_\mu^A = \frac{2i}{\vec{h} \cdot \vec{h}} \left(-1 + \cos \frac{\sqrt{\vec{h} \cdot \vec{h}}}{\sqrt{2}f} \right) \partial_\mu \vec{h}^T T^A \vec{h} ,$$

Low, 1412.2146

Higgs Nonlinearity Factor

- when $F_{Z\gamma}^t + F_{Z\gamma}^W \sqrt{F_{\text{PNGB}}} + \Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan\theta_W > 0$:

$$F_{\text{PNGB}} = \left(\frac{F_{Z\gamma}^t + \Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan\theta_W}{\sqrt{R}|F_{Z\gamma}^t + F_{Z\gamma}^W| - F_{Z\gamma}^W} \right)^2 \simeq \left(\frac{\Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan\theta_W}{(\sqrt{R} - 1)F_{Z\gamma}^W} \right)^2$$

- otherwise,

$$F_{\text{PNGB}} = \left(\frac{F_{Z\gamma}^t + \Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan\theta_W}{\sqrt{R}|F_{Z\gamma}^t + F_{Z\gamma}^W| + F_{Z\gamma}^W} \right)^2 \simeq \left(\frac{\Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan\theta_W}{(\sqrt{R} + 1)F_{Z\gamma}^W} \right)^2$$

Error Propagation

- when $F_{Z\gamma}^t + F_{Z\gamma}^W \sqrt{F_{\text{PNGB}}} + \Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} \tan\theta_W > 0$:

$$\frac{\delta\sqrt{F_{\text{PNGB}}}}{\sqrt{F_{\text{PNGB}}^0}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta\kappa_{Z\gamma}}{\Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma}^0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta\sqrt{R}}{\sqrt{R_0} - 1}\right)^2}$$

- otherwise,

$$\frac{\delta\sqrt{F_{\text{PNGB}}}}{\sqrt{F_{\text{PNGB}}^0}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta\kappa_{Z\gamma}}{\Delta\kappa_{Z\gamma}^0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta\sqrt{R}}{\sqrt{R_0} + 1}\right)^2}$$

$$\delta\kappa_{Z\gamma} = \sqrt{\delta\kappa_\gamma^2 + 4\cos^4\theta_W \delta g_{1,Z}^2}$$

$$\delta R = \sqrt{(\delta\mu_{h\rightarrow Z\gamma})^2 + R_0^2 (\delta\mu_{h\rightarrow VV^*})^2}$$

Other Materials

hVV	PNGB	SM-like	$hZ\gamma$	PNGB	SM-like
ξ -effect	✓	×	ξ -effect	×	×
O_H	✓	✓	O_H	✓	✓