

# Prospects for three-body Higgs decays into extra light scalars

**Alexander Helmboldt**

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in collaboration with Manfred Lindner  
based on [arXiv:1609.08127]



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INTERNATIONAL  
MAX PLANCK  
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PT FOR PRECISION TESTS  
OF FUNDAMENTAL  
FS SYMMETRIES



# Motivation – scalar Higgs decays

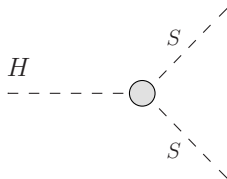
- Enlarged scalar sector
- Exotic/invisible Higgs decays

Scalar portal

new scalar field

$$\mathcal{L} \supseteq -\lambda_p (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) (S^\dagger S)$$

SM Higgs doublet



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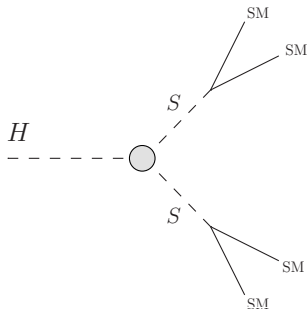
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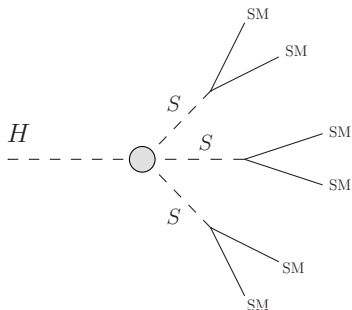
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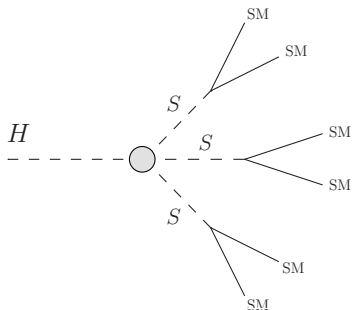
- Enlarged scalar sector
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- $H \rightarrow 2S \rightarrow 4 \times \text{SM}$
- $H \rightarrow 3S \rightarrow 6 \times \text{SM}$
- $6\mu$  or  $6\tau$  final states
- very clean signature
- virtually no SM background

## Scalar portal

new scalar field

$$\mathcal{L} \supseteq -\lambda_p (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) (S^\dagger S)$$

SM Higgs doublet



# Scalar three-body Higgs decays

Generic scalar sector after EWSB

$$m_h \ll m_H = 125.09 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(H, h) = & \frac{m_H^2}{2} H^2 + \frac{m_h^2}{2} h^2 + \lambda_{4H} H^4 + \lambda_{4h} h^4 \\ & + \kappa_{3H} H^3 + \kappa_{3h} h^3 + \kappa_{2Hh} H^2 h + \kappa_{H2h} H h^2 \\ & + \lambda_{2H2h} H^2 h^2 + \lambda_{3Hh} H^3 h + \lambda_{H3h} H h^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(H \rightarrow 3h) =$$

The image shows two Feynman diagrams for the decay  $H \rightarrow 3h$ . The first diagram on the left features a central green circle vertex. A dashed line labeled  $H$  enters from the left, and three dashed lines labeled  $h$  exit to the right and bottom-right. The second diagram on the right features two vertices: a top orange circle and a bottom blue circle. A dashed line labeled  $H$  enters from the top-left and connects to the orange vertex. From the orange vertex, one dashed line labeled  $h$  exits to the top-right, and another labeled  $h$  goes down to the blue vertex. From the blue vertex, two dashed lines labeled  $h$  exit to the bottom-right and bottom.

# Real scalar singlet extension of the SM

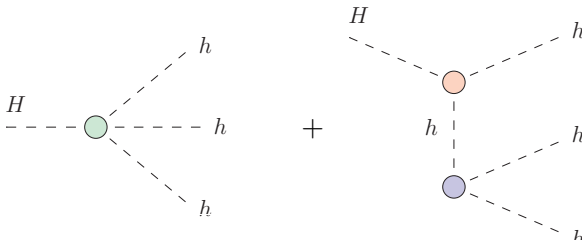
Add a real scalar gauge singlet  $S$  to the SM

$$V(\Phi, S) = \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\Phi^\dagger\Phi + \lambda(\Phi^\dagger\Phi)^2 \\ + \frac{\delta_1}{2}(\Phi^\dagger\Phi)S + \frac{\delta_2}{2}(\Phi^\dagger\Phi)S^2 \\ + \kappa_1 S + \frac{\kappa_2}{2}S^2 + \frac{\kappa_3}{3}S^3 + \frac{\kappa_4}{4}S^4$$

Scalar mixing

$$\begin{pmatrix} H \\ h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_\theta & s_\theta \\ -s_\theta & c_\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ S \end{pmatrix}$$

Experiments  $\Rightarrow \theta \ll 1$

$$\mathcal{M}(H \rightarrow 3h) =$$


The image shows two Feynman diagrams for the decay  $H \rightarrow 3h$ . The first diagram features a green vertex where an incoming  $H$  (dashed line) splits into three outgoing  $h$  (dashed lines). The second diagram features a red vertex where an incoming  $H$  splits into one outgoing  $h$  and one incoming  $h$  to a blue vertex, which then splits into two outgoing  $h$ .

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$$\kappa_{H2h} \simeq \frac{1}{2}\delta_2 v + \kappa_3 \theta$$

$$\kappa_{3h} \simeq \frac{1}{3}\kappa_3 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_2 v \theta$$

$$\lambda_{H3h} \simeq (\kappa_4 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_2)\theta$$

$$\mathcal{M}(H \rightarrow 3h) = \text{diagram 1} + \text{diagram 2}$$



# Existing constraints on the parameter space

## Theoretical

- (perturbative) unitarity
- vacuum stability
- perturbativity of couplings



$$|\kappa_3|/m_h \lesssim 5$$



$$\lambda \geq 0, \kappa_4 \geq 0, \delta_2 \geq -\sqrt{\lambda\kappa_4}$$



$$|g|/4\pi \lesssim 1$$

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## Experimental

- indirect bounds from  $B$  decays  
→ relevant for  $360 \text{ MeV} \lesssim m_h \lesssim 5 \text{ GeV}$
- direct bounds from LEP searches  
→ relevant for  $5 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_h \ll m_H$
- Higgs signal strength measurements at LHC

$$\longrightarrow \theta \lesssim 10^{-3} \quad [\text{Clarke et al. '13}]$$

$$\longrightarrow \theta \lesssim 0.1 \quad [\text{Clarke et al. '13}]$$

$$\longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow \text{BSM}) \leq 34\%$$

[ATLAS, CMS '16]

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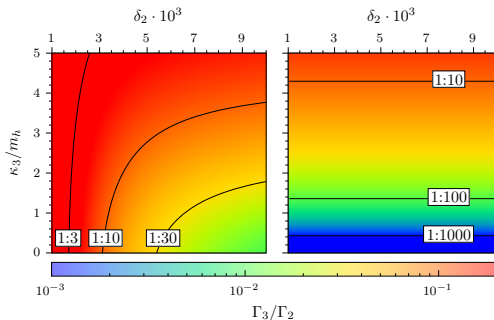
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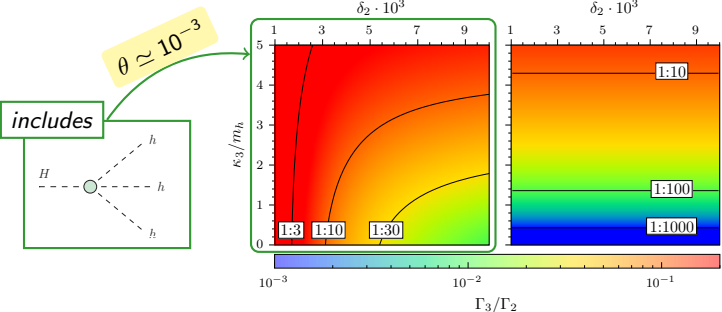
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For a detailed account, see our paper.

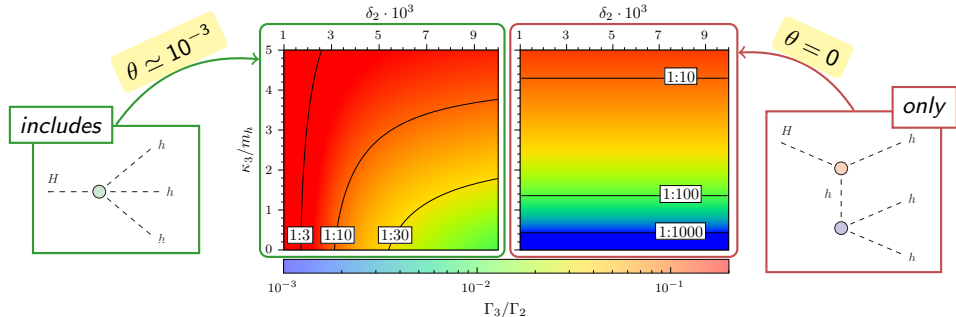
# Low-mass scenario – results for $m_h = 500$ MeV



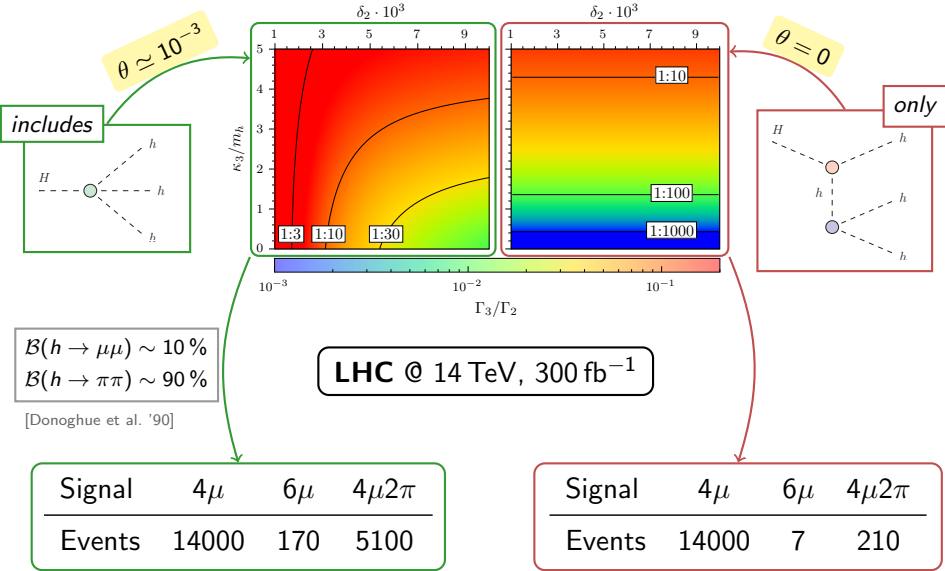
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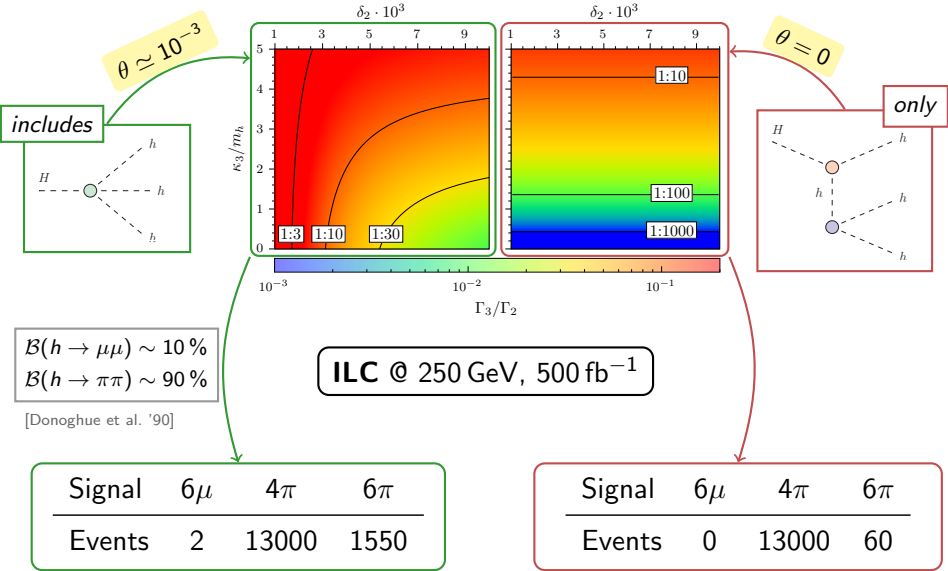
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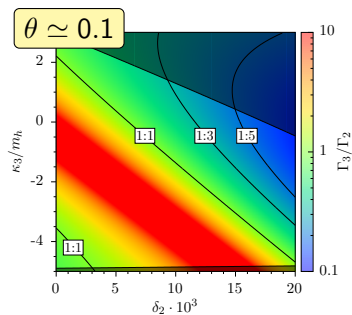


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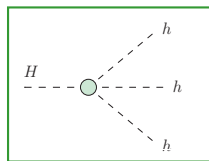




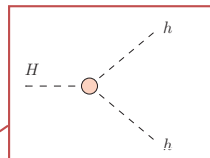
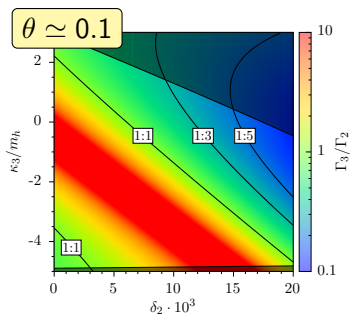
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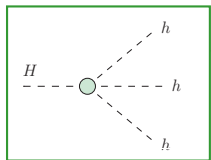
can contribute significantly



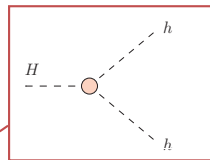
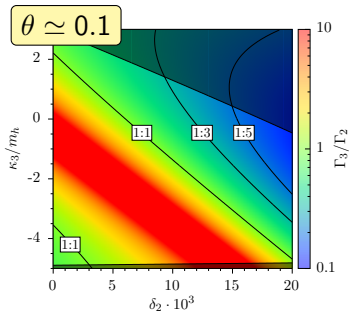
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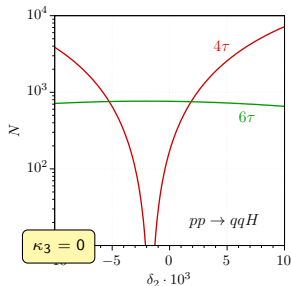


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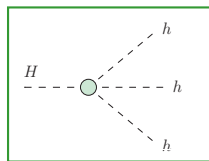
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**LHC @ 14 TeV, 300 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

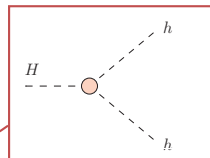
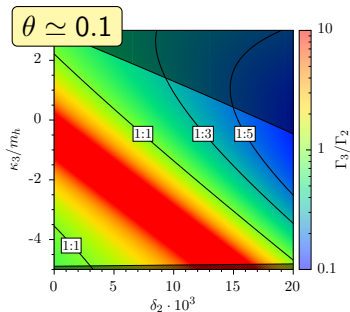
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- possibly discovery channel



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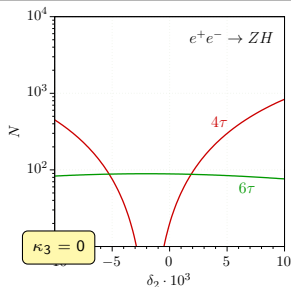


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$$\kappa_{H2h} \simeq \frac{\delta_2}{2} v + \kappa_3 \theta$$

**ILC @ 250 GeV,  $500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$**

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- possibly discovery channel



# Conclusion

- First detailed study of Higgs decays to **three** light scalars.
- May be observable both at the **LHC** and at future  $e^+e^-$  machines.
- May help to experimentally **distinguish** BSM models.
- Need to understand final-state **kinematics** and **detector response**.
- Need to understand SM **background**.

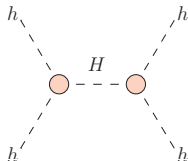
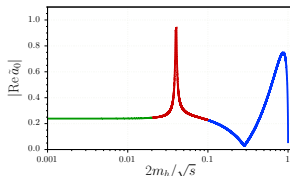
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Thank you!

Backup

# Constraints from perturbative tree-level unitarity

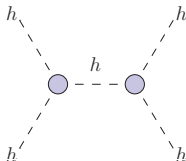
- Strongest limits from  $s$ -wave amplitude of  $hh \rightarrow hh$ .
- $\left| \sqrt{1 - 4m_h^2/s} \cdot \text{Re } a_0(s) \right| \leq 1$



- $s \simeq m_H^2$
- $s$ -channel dominates

$$|\kappa_{H2h}| \leq \sqrt{8\pi m_H \Gamma_H}$$

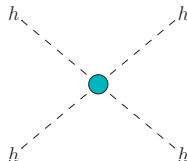
$$\theta \rightarrow 0 \quad |\delta_2| \lesssim 0.03$$



- $s \gtrsim 4m_h^2$
- $t$ - and  $u$ -channels dominate

$$|\kappa_{3h}|/m_h \leq 1.64$$

$$\theta \rightarrow 0 \quad |\kappa_3|/m_h \lesssim 5$$



- $s \rightarrow \infty$
- only finite contribution

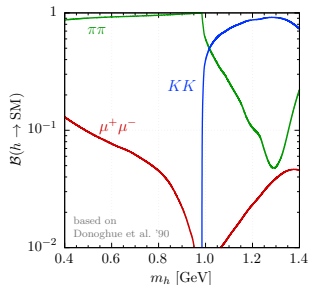
$$\lambda_{4h} \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\theta \rightarrow 0 \quad \kappa_4 \lesssim 8.4$$

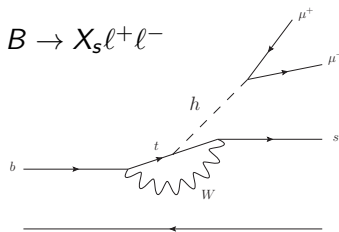


# Constraints on the mixing angle – low- $m_h$ regime

- $360 \text{ MeV} \lesssim m_h \lesssim 5 \text{ GeV}$
- $h$  decays to  $\mu, \pi$  and  $K$  pairs
- Hadronic channels enhanced by final-state interactions [Raby, West '88]



Allowed mixing angles

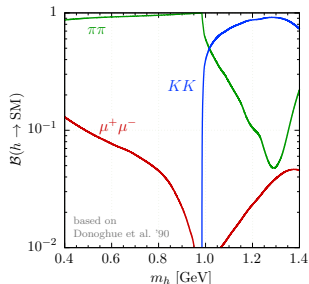


[PDG '15]

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s h) \mathcal{B}(h \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < \left( 3.66^{+0.76}_{-0.77} \right) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

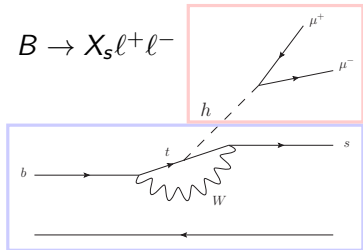
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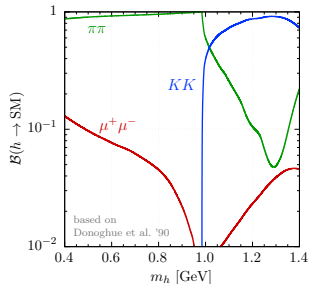


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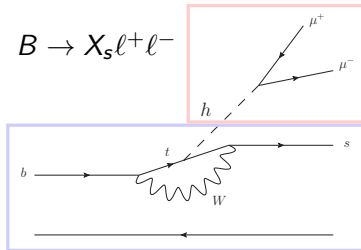
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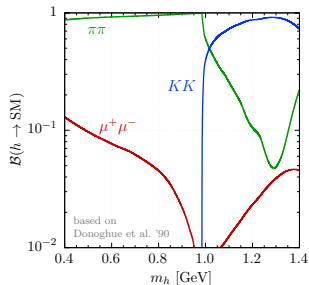
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[PDG '15]

- $\sin^2 \theta \cdot \mathcal{B}(h \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \lesssim 0.51 \times 10^{-6}$
- Similar constraints from exclusive channel  $B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-$

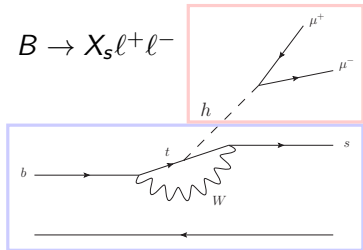
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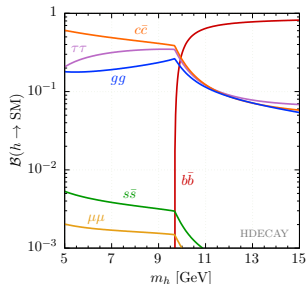
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$$\theta \lesssim 10^{-3}$$

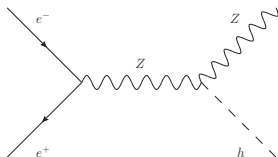
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# Constraints on the mixing angle – high- $m_h$ regime

- $5 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_h \ll m_H$
- rich variety of possible final states



## Allowed mixing angles

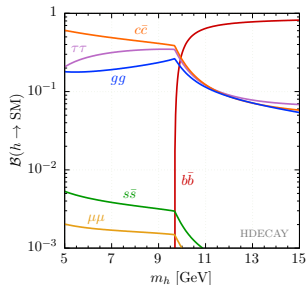


$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Zh$$

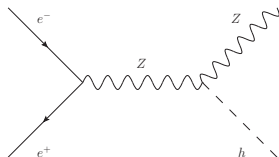
- Model-independent constraints from **OPAL** analysis [OPAL '03]
- Strongest constraints from **L3** analysis (assumes hadronic decays of  $h$ ) [L3 '96]
- Weaker limits from  $\Upsilon$ -decays  $\Upsilon \rightarrow h\gamma$

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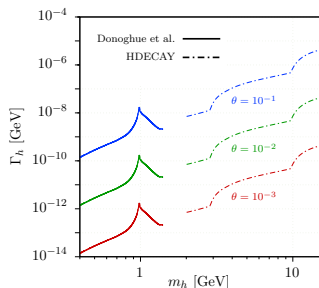
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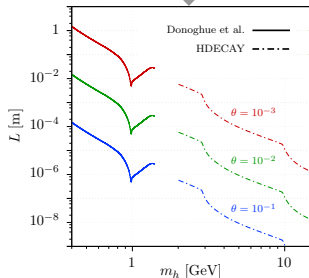
# Decay widths and decay lengths



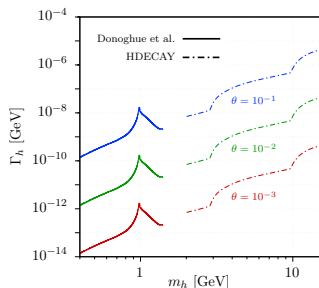
Decay length in lab frame

$$L_{\text{lab}} = \frac{E_h}{m_h \Gamma_h} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m_h^2}{E_h^2}\right)$$

$$E_h \simeq \frac{m_H}{3}$$



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- **Displaced vertices** for small  $\theta$
- Generic case for small masses
- Needs to be taken into account during analyses

