
A3a Extended Higgs Sectors at the LHC

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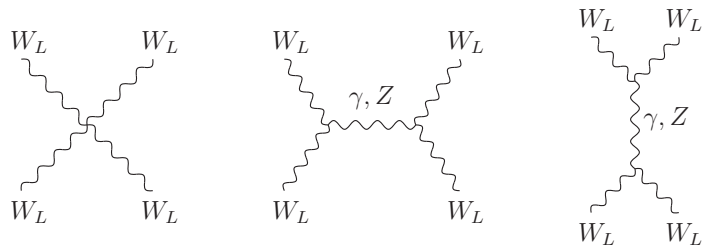
Introduction



Higgs Boson Discovery

- Higgs Discovery \rightsquigarrow New Era of Particle Physics

- Structurally completes the Standard Model
- Self-consistent framework to describe physics up to the Planck scale

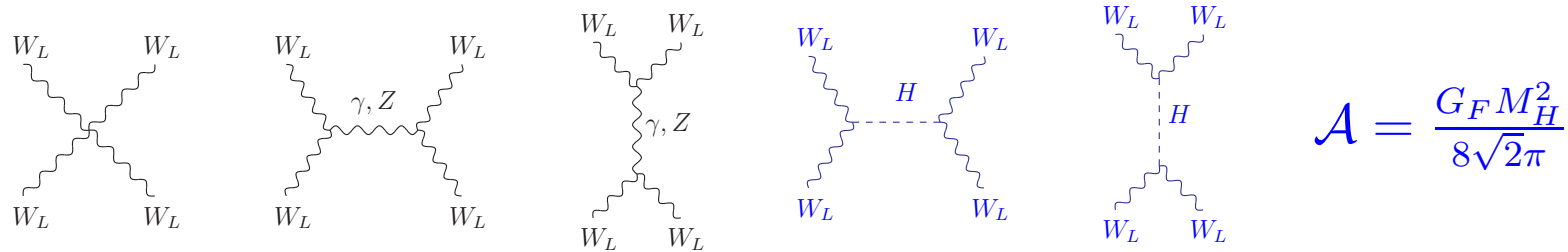


$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{G_F s}{8\sqrt{2}\pi}$$

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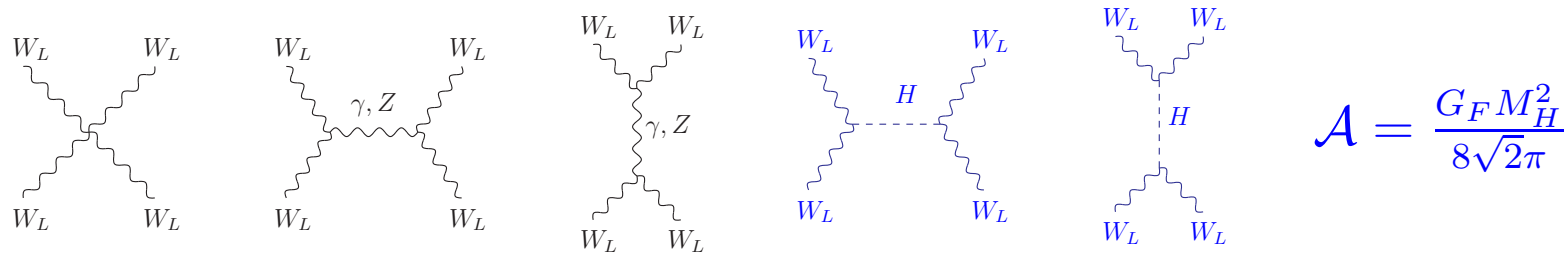
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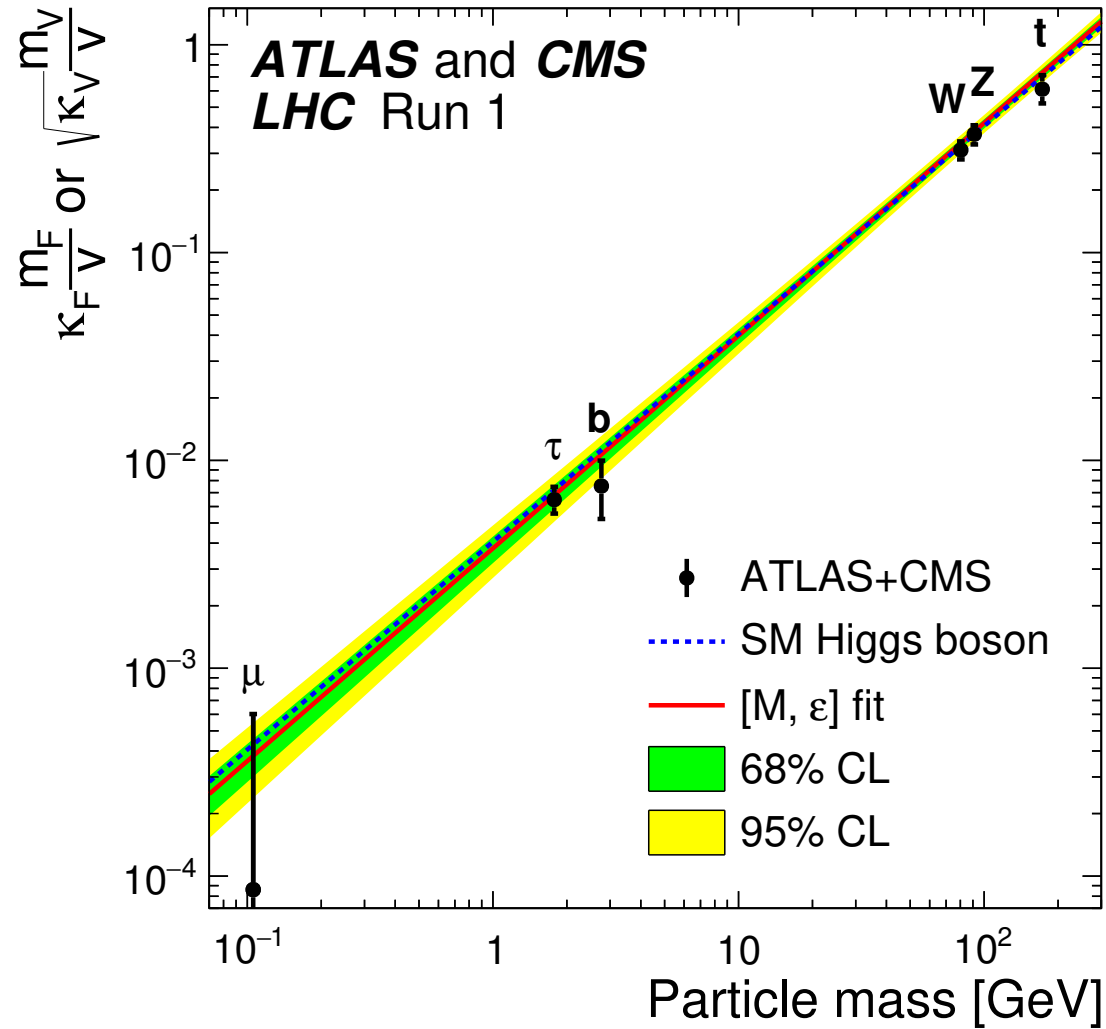


- SM Higgs couplings:

- $g_{Hf\bar{f}} \sim \frac{m_f}{v}$ and $\sqrt{g_{HVV}} \sim \frac{m_V}{v}$

Higgs Boson Couplings to SM Particles

[ATLAS/CMS, JHEP08(2016)045]



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- **Discovered Higgs boson:**

- * Behaves very SM-like

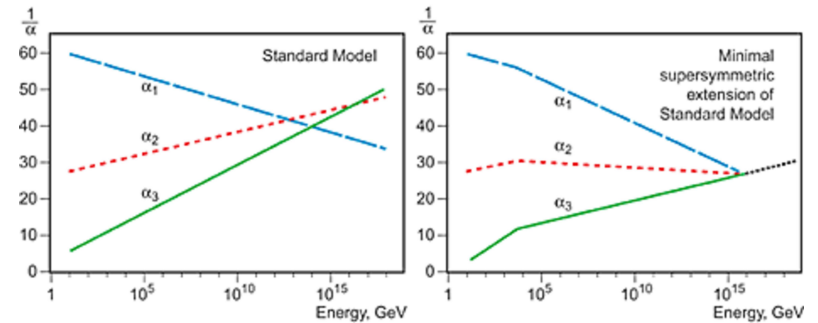
- **Open Questions:**

- * \rightsquigarrow Standard Model is low-energy effective theory of more fundamental theory at some high scale

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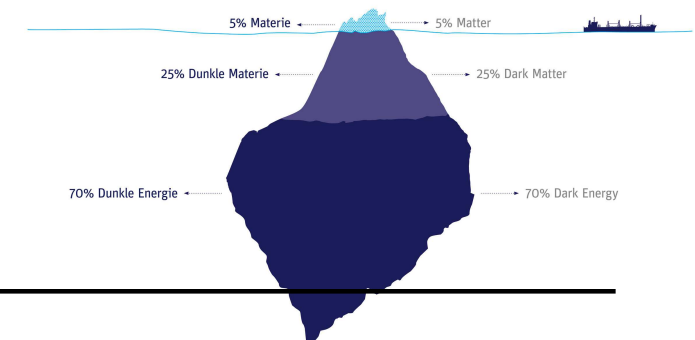
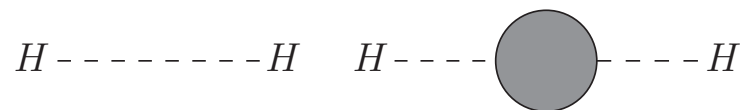
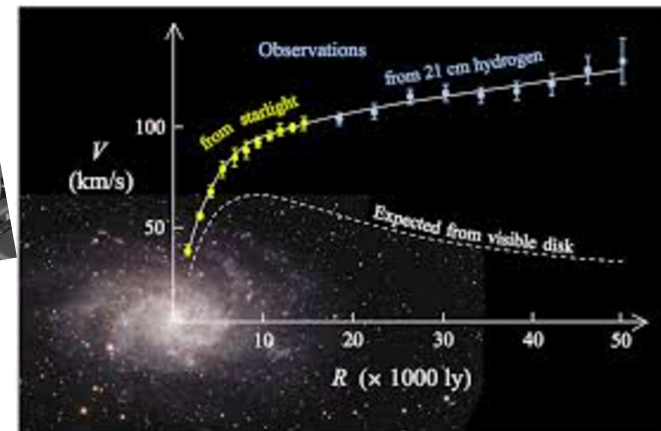
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STANDARD MODEL

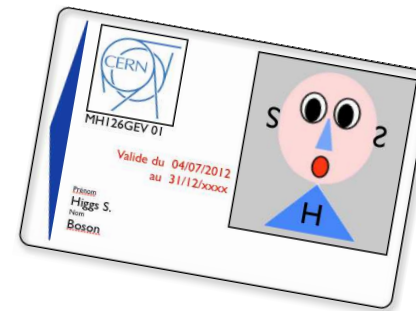
~~THE WORLD~~ IS NOT
ENOUGH

Where is *New Physics*?

- **Naturalness:** Just around the corner!
- **Experimental reality:** No Beyond the Standard Model Physics discovered so far!

Guido Altarelli, 16/1/2012, KIT: *'The situation is depressing, but not desperate.'*

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What can we learn from Higgs physics?



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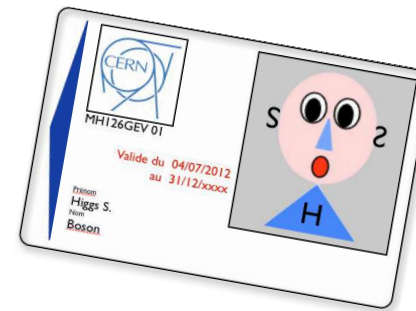
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◇ **Additional Higgs bosons** from extended Higgs sectors - lighter or heavier than SM-like Higgs



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- **Direct detection of new physics:**
 - ◇ **Additional Higgs bosons** from extended Higgs sectors - lighter or heavier than SM-like Higgs
- **Indirect detection of new physics: e.g. deviations from SM couplings**
 - ◇ through **mixing effects** with other Higgs bosons - e.g. singlet, doublet, CP admixtures
 - ◇ modified Higgs properties through **loop effects**
 - ◇ modified Γ_{tot} and BRs through **invisible decays** and/or **decays into lighter non-SM states**

Extended Higgs Sectors

- Why extended Higgs sectors?

- * Extended Higgs sectors: help to

- ◇ alleviate metastability
 - ◇ provide DM candidate
 - ◇ additional sources of CP-violation
 - ◇ enable successful baryogenesis
 - ◇ ...

- * Many models of new physics require extended Higgs models ← Supersymmetry!

Role of Precision Physics

- Precision in theory predictions of Higgs observables indispensable:

- * SM-like behaviour of discovered Higgs \rightsquigarrow small indirect new physics effects
- * identification of underlying model \leftarrow different new physics models lead to similar effects

- Required:

- * Precision predictions of Higgs observables and backgrounds
- * Tools w/ modern analysis methods efficiently including precision predictions and a global Higgs sector analysis

Hadron Collider Phenomenology:

direct production of new particles \rightarrow precision physics and indirect searches

Goals of Project A3a

- **Project Goal:**

- * Systematic analysis of extended Higgs sectors guided by
 - ◇ fundamental properties
 - ◇ precision computations
 - ◇ phenomenology
- * Identify and exploit so far unexplored LHC signatures & observables
- * Provide theoretical model including new propagating states for already existing LHC signatures

- **Course of Action:**

- (I) Precision studies of electroweak vacuum
- (II) Precision predictions for LHC phenomenology
- (III) Phenomenology and Analysis

Beyond the SM Higgs Sectors



The diagram shows Standard Model particles (top) and their supersymmetric partner particles (bottom). The top row includes a top quark (t), a bottom quark (b), a photon (γ), and a gluon (g). The bottom row includes their superpartners: a top squark (\tilde{t}), a bottom squark (\tilde{b}), a photino ($\tilde{\gamma}$), and a gluino (\tilde{g}). The particles are represented as spheres with their respective symbols. A blue plane separates the two groups. Labels in German and English identify the groups.

Teilchen
Particles

Supersymmetrische Partnerteilchen
Supersymmetric partner particles

IST DIE WELT SUPERSYMMETRISCH?

Symmetrien spielen in der Physik – wie in der Kunst – eine zentrale Rolle, da sich in ihnen die Grundprinzipien der Natur manifestieren.

Die Physik ist auf der Suche nach der größtmöglichen Symmetrie und nennt diese „Supersymmetrie“. Nach der supersymmetrischen Theorie hat jedes bekannte Teilchen ein supersymmetrisches Partnerteilchen: jedes Elektron ein Selektron und jedes Photon (Lichtteilchen) ein Photino. Dies würde bedeuten, dass Kräfte und Materie nur zwei Aspekte der gleichen Sache sind, wie die Vorder- und Rückseite einer Münze.

Bisher ist die Supersymmetrie nur eine Hypothese. Bei Experimenten im Teilchenbeschleuniger LHC des Forschungszentrums CERN wird derzeit fieberhaft nach realen supersymmetrischen Partnerteilchen gesucht.

$$\{X, \psi^a\} = \delta^a_{\mu\nu} X^\mu = -X^\mu \psi^a = \psi^a \{X, \psi\} = X^\mu \psi_\mu$$
$$Q|Boson\rangle = \text{Fermion} \quad Q|Fermion\rangle = \text{Boson}$$

Beyond SM Higgs Sectors

Multi-Higgs

CP-violating 2HDM

Next-2HDM

2Higgs-Doublet-Model

PortalHiggs

TwinHiggs

Singlet Extensions

LittlestHiggs

MSSM

3HDM

NMSSM

Georgi-Machacek

CompositeHiggs

Extended Higgs Sectors

- **How select the models? Guidelines:**

- * Simplicity
- * Compatible w/ relevant experimental and theoretical constraints → see next slides
- * Solve (some) of the flaws of the SM
- * (Part) of the Higgs spectrum accessible at the LHC
- * Properties testable at the LHC



Experimental Constraints on Extended Higgs Sectors

- **Electroweak ρ parameter very close 1:** simplest solution Higgs singlets and doublets
- **Flavor-changing neutral currents (FCNCs):** symmetries so that all right-handed fermions of given electric charge couple to exactly one Higgs doublet (*e.g.* 2HDM type I...IV); minimal flavour violation
- **Further Constraints**
 - * EWPTs ($\leftarrow S, T, U$)
 - * Flavour constraints ($B \rightarrow X_s \gamma, R_b, \dots$)
 - * Higgs data (\leftarrow check *e.g.* w/ HiggsBounds, HiggsSignals)
 - * Direct searches for new particles
 - * Low-energy observables
 - * Relic density (\leftarrow models w/ DM candidate)
 - * EDM constraints (\leftarrow models w/ CP violation)

Theory Constraints on Extended Higgs Sectors

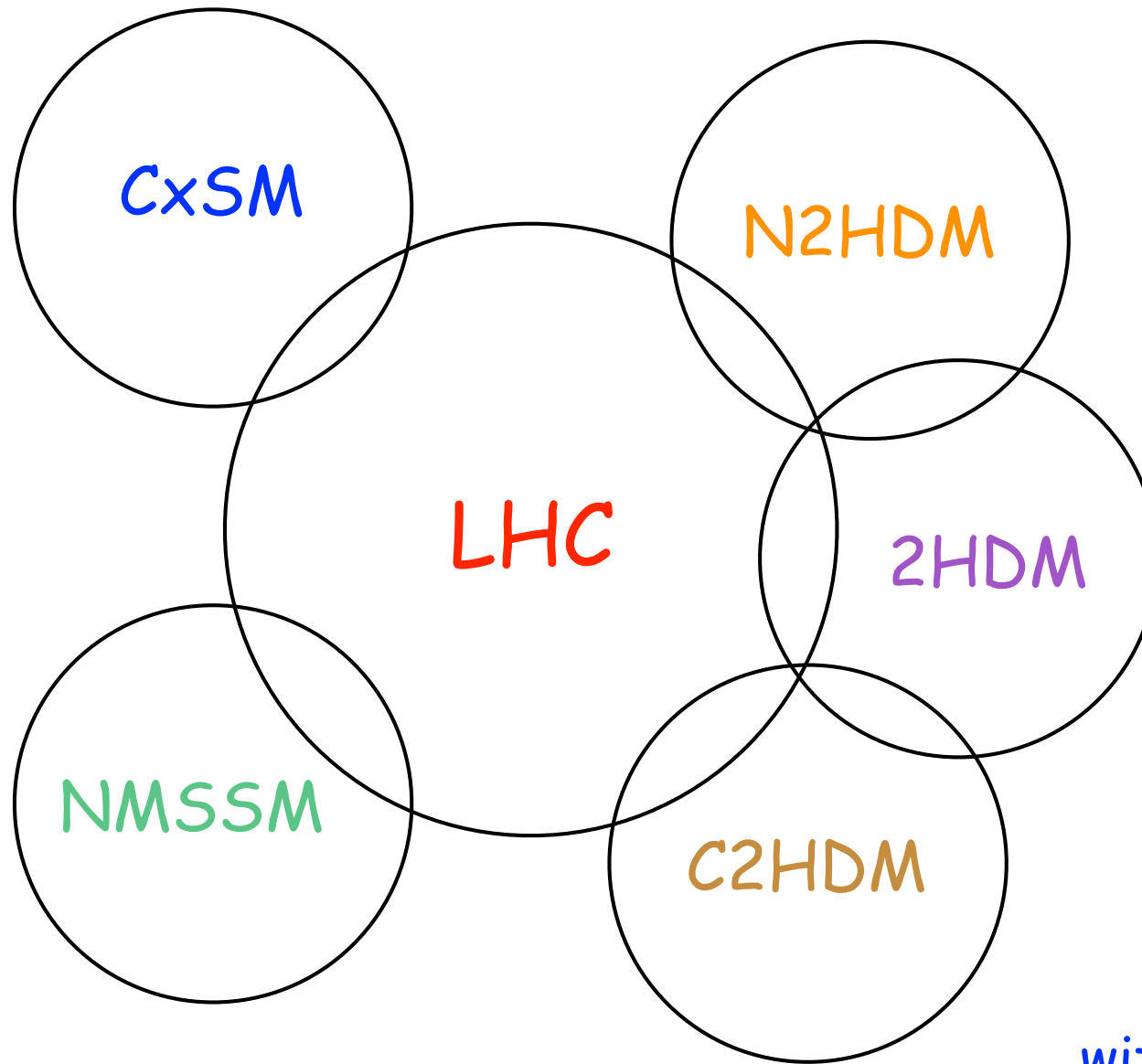
- Higgs potential bounded from below
- EW vacuum global minimum
- Perturbative unitarity

Parameter scans with constraints:
Reduction of the parameter space
to the allowed parameter space \rightsquigarrow
sharpen predictions for the models!

Some of the simplest non-SUSY models and the NMSSM

How can we distinguish them

.... if a scalar is found.



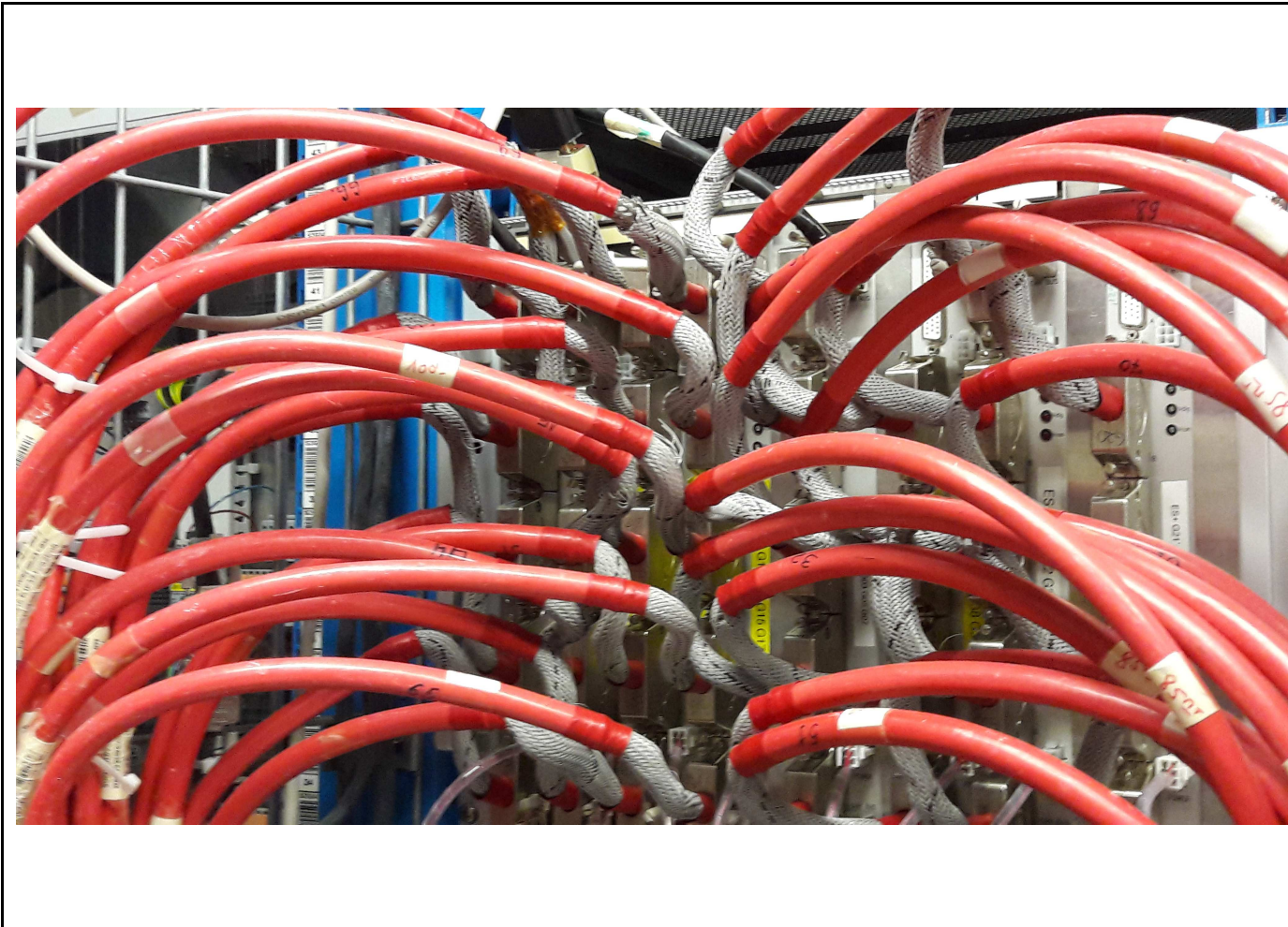
.... with precision measurements.

The Models

	CxSM	2HDM	C2HDM	N2HDM
Model	SM+complex singlet	2 Higgs doublets	CP-violating 2HDM	2HDM+real singlet
Particle content	3 CP-even $H_{1,2,3}$ (broken phase)	2 CP-even h, H 1 CP-odd A charged H^\pm	3 CP-mixed $H_{1,2,3}$ charged H^\pm	3 CP-even $H_{1,2,3}$ 1 CP-odd A charged H^\pm
Motivation	minimal model for DM & baryogenesis benchmark for Higgs-to-Higgs decays	additional sources for for CP-violation; DM candidate (inert 2HDM) benchmark for MSSM	2HDM benefits + explicit CP violation in the Higgs sector	benchmark model for the NMSSM DM candidate

- The \mathcal{N} MSSM: 3 CP-even $H_{1,2,3}$, 2 CP-odd $A_{1,2}$, charged H^\pm

Precision Studies of the Electroweak Vacuum



Precision Studies of the Electroweak Vacuum

- **Relevance:**

- * Interplay stability of SM vacuum and SM parameters
- * Extended Higgs sectors \rightsquigarrow more complex vacuum structure
- * Understanding crucial to guarantee vacuum stability and proper electroweak symmetry breaking

- **Example: 2-Higgs-Doublet-Model (2HDM):**

- * three types of minima: normal EW, CP breaking, charge breaking (CB)
- * also possible two coexisting normal EW minima (different VEVs); tunneling possible
[Barroso,Ferreira,Ivanov,Santos,2013]
- * if normal minimum exists all CP or CB stationary points proven to be saddle points
[Ferreira,Santos,Barroso,2004]

- **Example: Next-2HDM (N2HDM):**

- * minimum conditions of 2HDM do not apply to N2HDM
- * possibility of CP and CB-breaking minima [MMM,Sampaio,Santos,Wittbrodt]

Vacuum Stability and Loop Corrections

- **Example: Inert 2HDM:** two types of EW minima at tree level can coexist
 - * points allowed at tree level excluded at one-loop level and vice versa [Ferreira,Swiezewska,2006]
- **Example: CP-violating 2HDM:**
 - * points allowed at tree level excluded at NLO [Basler,MMM,Wittbrodt,2018]
 - * Loop-corrected effective potential at $T \neq 0 \rightsquigarrow$ test for a strong first order phase transition (SEWPT)
 - * SEWPT testable through measurement of trilinear Higgs self-couplings [Grojean,Servant,Wells]
[Noble,Perelstein 2008; Huang,No,Pernié,Ramsey-Musolf,2017; Basler,MMM,Wittbrodt,2018; Reichert,Eichhorn,Gies,Pawlowski,TP,Scherer,2018] [link to gravitational waves](#)
- **Vacuum Study of SUSY Models:**
[Hollik,Weiglein,Wittbrodt (tree), '19; Vevacious, Camargo-Molina et al, '13 (loop)]

Fundamental properties of Higgs potential imply limits on mass ranges of additional scalars and affects their possible production and decay patterns as well as the Higgs self-interaction strengths

Vacuum *Link* to High-Energy Scales

- High-energy scales:

- * Link between vacuum stability and high-energy scales $\rightarrow T$ (perturbative studies)
- * Higher-dimensional operators can lead to measurable effects below actual thresholds
- * Systematic study of these effects wrt vacuum stability, DM, nature of EWPT complements perturbative approach

[Eichhorn, Gies, Jaeckel, TP, Scherer, 2015; Reichert, Eichhorn, Gies, Pawlowski, TP, Scherer, 2018]

Project Plan - Vacuum Stability

- Precision studies:

- * Investigation of vacuum stability of models w/ additional scalar states (\leftarrow successful baryogenesis) at NLO in the effective potential approach (SUSY and non-SUSY models)
- * Study changes wrt to tree-level results, study impact on allowed parameter space
- * First steps to consider also metastability conditions \rightarrow extension beyond current CRC

- Models w/ DM candidates:

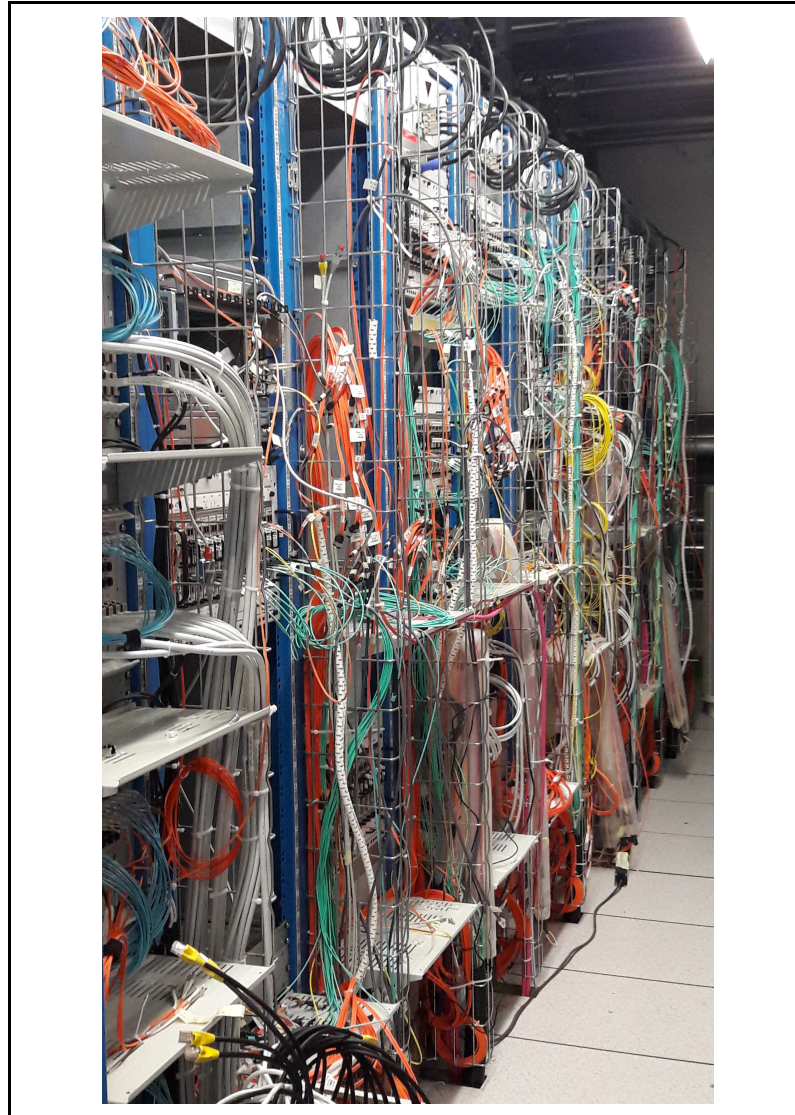
- * Investigate how Z_2 symmetry (\leftarrow DM quantum number) can be guaranteed beyond tree level
- * Study how preferred parameter choices impact extrapolation to high-energy scales

Project Plan Continued - Vacuum Stability

- Evolution to High-Energy Scales:

- * Complement perturbative approach by [functional renormalization group](#) \rightsquigarrow possible to evolve general Higgs potentials to higher energies, including higher-dimensional operators
- * Study [inherent uncertainties](#) in perturbative approach
- * (i) Include full set of Higgs and Goldstone fields w/ full set of running gauge couplings, confirm approximate results for vacuum stability and baryogenesis;
(ii) Add more scalar fields, covering their full mass range; study their decoupling from dynamical description of EWPT or their treatment as part of the effective Lagrangian
- * [Challenge](#): keep track of all parameters in the coupled numerical RGE \rightsquigarrow application of machine learning techniques [→ link to project A2a](#)

Precision Predictions for \mathcal{LHC} Phenomenology



Status of \mathcal{EW} Higher-Order Corrections to \mathcal{BSM} Higgs Decays

- **BSM Higher-Order Corrections to Higgs Production and Decay:**

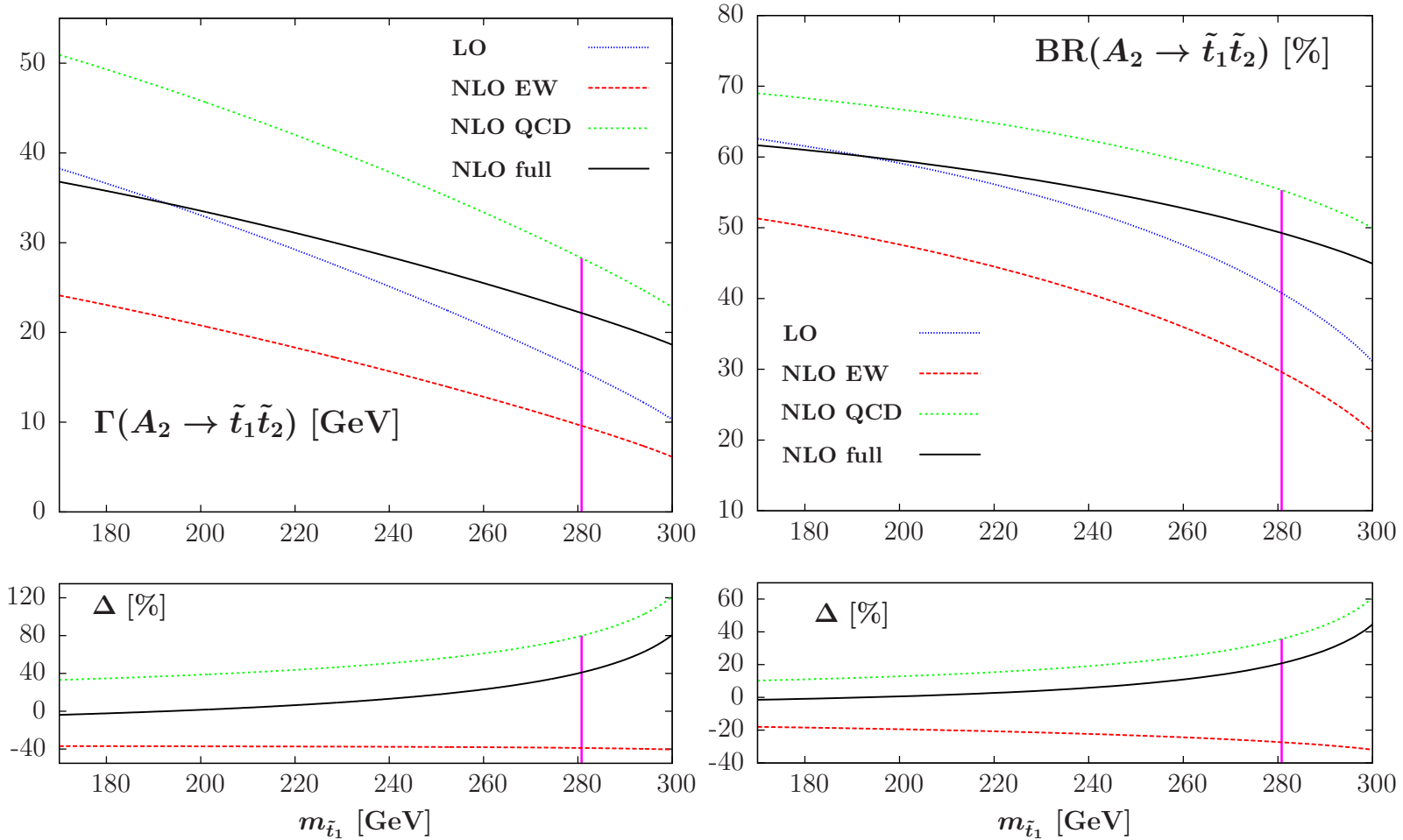
- * \mathcal{QCD} corrections can be adapted to BSM models, EW corrections cannot!
- * \mathcal{EW} corrections to Higgs decay widths typically of $\mathcal{O}(10\%)$; but can be considerably larger:
 - ◇ Impact important if of same size as QCD corrections and of opposite sign
 - ◇ NLO corrections important if LO width is small
 - ◇ Corrections can be parametrically enhanced
 - ◇ Light Higgs particles in the loop can enhance loop corrections

- **Higher-Order Corrections to NMSSM Higgs Decays:**

- * NLO SUSY-EW and SUSY-EW corrections to Higgs decays into stop pairs: \mathcal{EW} corrections can be of same order as QCD corrections and of opposite sign [Baglio, Krauss, MMM, Walz] \rightarrow T
- * For the one-loop renormalization of the NMSSM Higgs sector, see also [Bélanger, Bizouard, Boudjema, Chalons]
- * Higher-order corrections can be parametrically enhanced $\rightarrow \Delta_b$ corrections [Hempfling; Hall, Rattazzi, Sarid; Carena eal; Pierce eal; Nierste eal; Guasch eal; Noth eal; Ghezzi eal] implemented in NMSSMCALC [Baglio, Grober, MMM, Nhung, Rzehak, Streicher, Spira, Walz]

\mathcal{N} MSSM Pseudoscalar Decay into Stops

[Baglio, Krauss, MMM, Walz, '15]



◇ Parameter point: $M_{A_2} = 1012$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 281$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{t}_2} = 709$ GeV

Status of \mathcal{EW} Higher-Order Corrections to \mathcal{BSM} Higgs Decays

- **Higher-Order Corrections to 2HDM Higgs Decays:**

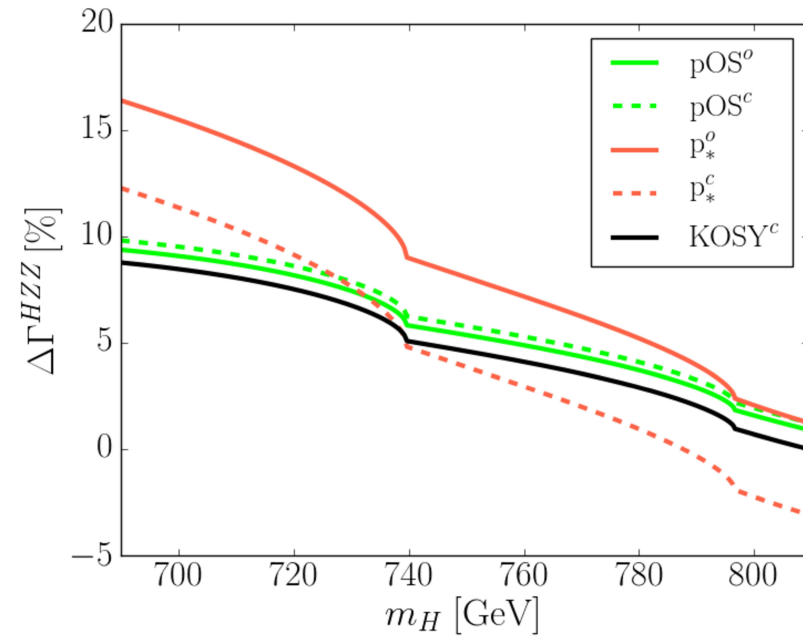
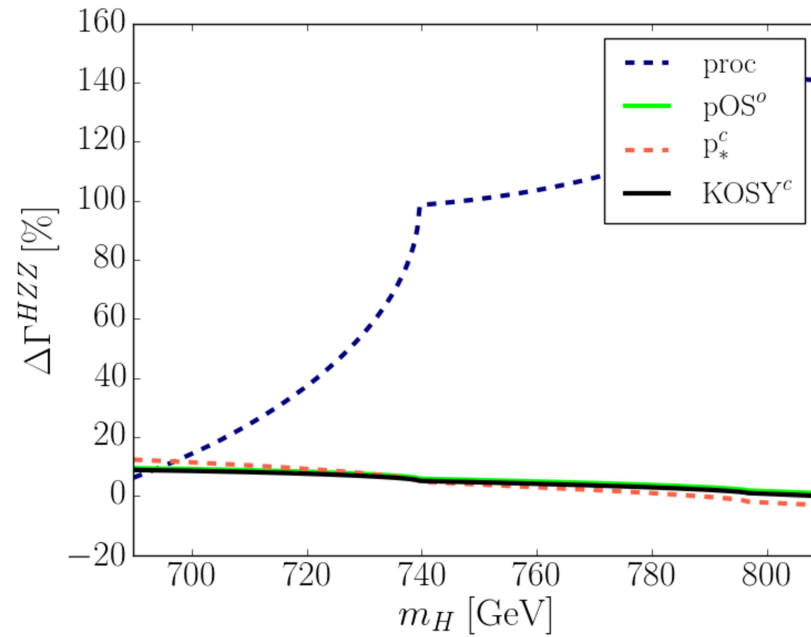
- * Gauge parameter independent renormalization scheme first developed by [Krause,Lorenz,MMM,Santos,Ziesche,'16]
see also [Denner,Jenisches,Lang,Sturm,'16;Altenkamp,Dittmaier,Rzehak,'17;Denner,Dittmaier,Lang,'18]
- * \mathcal{EW} corrections to Higgs decays of up to $\mathcal{O}(20\%)$ → T
- * Large \mathcal{EW} corrections in Higgs-to-Higgs decays possible [Kanemura eal; Krause,MMM,Santos,Ziesche,'16] → link to project A3b
- * Code 2HDECAY including \mathcal{EW} and state-of-the-art QCD correction to 2HDM Higgs decays in various renormalization schemes [Krause,MMM,Spira,'18]

- **Higher-Order Corrections to further Singlet/Doublet Extensions:**

- * Generic one-loop two-body decay widths [Goodsell,Liebler,Staub,'17]
- * \mathcal{EW} corrections to Higgs decays in singlet extensions [Kanemura eal,'15; Bojarski eal,'15; Goodsell eal,'17; Altenkamp eal,'18]
- * Gauge-independent renormalization of the N2HDM [Krause,Lopez-Val,MMM,Santos,'17]

2HDM Higher-Order $H \rightarrow ZZ$ Decay

[Krause, Lorenz, MMM, Santos, Ziesche, '16]



- ◇ Left/Right: with/without process-dependent renormalization ($\leftarrow H/A \rightarrow \tau\tau$)
- ◇ gauge-parameter independent renormalization: pOS^{c,o}, p_{*}^{o,c}; dependent: KOSY^c
- ◇ $\Delta = (\Gamma^{\text{NLO}} - \Gamma^{\text{LO}})/\Gamma^{\text{LO}}$

Status *MSSM Higgs Production through Gluon Fusion*

- **HO Corrections to MSSM Higgs Boson Production:**

Small $\tan\beta$: gluon fusion dominant; QCD corrections to SM loops can be taken over for scalar production; however additional squarks in the loops

- * QCD corrections to (s)top and (s)bottom loops including the resummation of soft and collinear gluon effects available [Krämer eal; Djouadi eal; Graudenz eal; Spira eal; Dawson eal; Schmidt eal]
NLO corrections (including the full top quark and Higgs mass dependence but not the bottom and squark mass dependence) of $\mathcal{O}(100\%)$
- * NLO QCD corrections to quark and squark loops including the full mass dependence of top and squarks [MMM,Spira]; mass effects of $\mathcal{O}(20\%)$
- * Analytic results for virtual quark and squark loops [Anastasiou eal; Aglietti eal]
- * Genuine SUSY-QCD corrections in the limit of heavy loop particle masses [Harlander eal; Degrandi eal]
- * Investigation of proper decoupling of heavy gluino contributions [MMM,Spira,Rzehak]

Project Plan - Precision Predictions

- Higher-Order Correction to the Decays:

- * compute missing higher-order (HO) corrections to BSM Higgs decays
- * provide suitable renormalization schemes, estimate size of remaining theoretical uncertainties
- * investigate gauge dependencies
- * investigate size and impact of HO corrections on LHC phenomenology
- * for the following models
 - ◇ SUSY-EW and SUSY-QCD corrections to charged Higgs decays in the CP-violating NMSSM (neutral Higgs decays - being finalized)
 - ◇ EW corrections in the C2HDM
 - ◇ EW corrections in the N2HDM w/ singlet and doublet DM sectors
- * Approach: Feynman diagrammatic approach using the usual tools (FeynArts, FeynCalc, FormCalc, LoopTools); in general R_ξ gauge; make codes publicly available

Project Plan Continued - Precision Predictions

- **Pseudoscalar MSSM Higgs Production in Gluon Fusion**

NLO SUSY-QCD corrections to $gg \rightarrow A$; approach:

- * Numerical integration of five-dimensional Feynman integrals
- * Separation of UV singularities through suitable endpoint subtractions (there are no IR nor collinear singularities) \rightsquigarrow separate integrals for divergent and finite pieces
- * Stabilisation of numerical integration above virtual particle thresholds through integration by part

Future beyond current CRC: translation to NMSSM, to 2HDM

Phenomenology and Analysis

Accelerator	Speed [% c]	Kinetic energy of a proton
LINAC 2	31.4	50 MeV
PS Booster	91.6	1.4 GeV
PS	99.93	25 GeV
SPS	99.9998	450 GeV
LHC	99.9999991	7 TeV

LHC parameter :	
Circumference	26 659 m
Operating temperature dipole	1.9 K (-271 Celsius)
superconducting filaments:	niobium - titanium
Number of magnets	9593
Peak magnetic dipole field	8.33 T
Nominal energy [protons]	7 TeV
Nominal energy [ions]	2.76 TeV/u
Distance between bunches	~7m (25ns)
Design luminosity	$10^{34} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
No. of bunches / proton beam	2808
No. protons per bunch	1.1×10^{11}
No. of turns per second	11 245

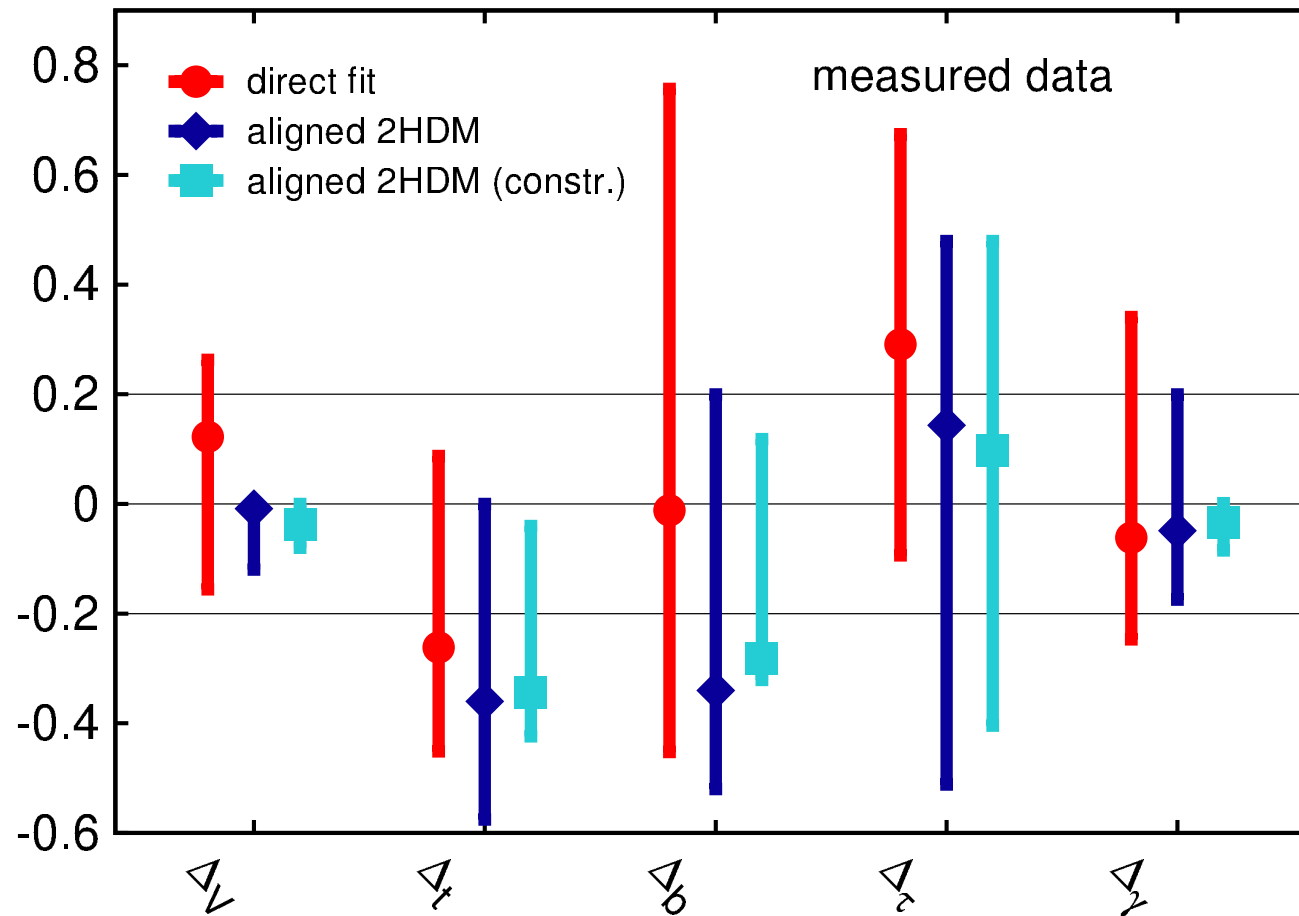
Role and Challenges of Global Analysis

• Why a Global Analysis?

- * Global analysis of all LHC and other relevant constraints - both theoretical and experimental - crucial to
- * properly scrutinize New Physics models ← link to projects B2b,B3a,C3a,C3b
- * Impact:
 - ◇ models may be completely or partially ruled out
 - ◇ impact on mass hierarchies of non-SM Higgs bosons
 - ◇ impact on size of higher-order corrections
 - ◇ impact on possible distinction of BSM models
 - ◇ impact on possible LHC signatures and observables; ...
- * See e.g. analysis of 2HDM alignment region [Bernon et al., '15]; comparison of singlet extensions and NMSSM [Costa,MMM,Sampaio,Santos]; scrutinization of N2HDM parameter space [MMM,Sampaio,Santos,Wittbrodt], phenomenological comparison of extended Higgs sectors [MMM,Sampaio,Santos,Wittbrodt], Re-investigation of C2HDM [Fontes,MMM,Romao,Santos,Silva,Wittbrodt]; SFitter [Biekötter,Butter,TP,Rauch] → T
- * Systematic inclusion of HO effects in Higgs observables is crucial

*S*Fitter Analysis

[Lopez-Val,TP,Rauch,'13]



- ◇ red: coupling modifiers (non-linear EFT); aligned 2HDM w/o (blue), with (light blue) EWPO, flavor, theory constraints

Role and Challenges of Global Analysis Continued

- **Challenges and Approaches for Global Analysis:**

- * Definition of Lagrangian behind global study is crucial (including particle content and symmetry structure \leftarrow determined from dedicated observables) [Brehmer,Kling,TP,Tait,'17]
- * MADMAX approach to understand sensitivity of multivariate analyses to specific phase space patterns; is based on discrete hypothesis tests and Neyman-Pearson lemma
- * New MADMINER approach based on information geometry; applied to effective Higgs operators [Brehmer,Cranmer,Kling,TP,'17] and CP properties of SM-like Higgs boson in EFT framework [Brehmer,Kling,TP,Tait,, '17]
- * Likelihood-free analysis techniques [Brehmer eal] and the matrix element method [Martini,Uwer] challenge for the proper understanding of LHC searches, the proper description of detector effects and irreducible bkg \leftarrow important for BSM Higgs searches
- * Possible Solution: Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) [Paganini eal; Erdmann eal] - provides fast and flexible numerical description of detector effects and of precision predictions

Project Plan - Phenomenology and Analysis

- **Further Development of MADMINER tool:**

- * introduced to extract fundamental particle properties
- * further developments: go beyond effective theories, focus on signatures w/ new particles
- * goal: systematic identification of ways to extract fundamental properties from dedicated observables and state-of-the-art analyses with global phase space coverage
- * goal: public version of the tool as part of MADGRAPH

Project Plan - Phenomenology and Analysis Continued

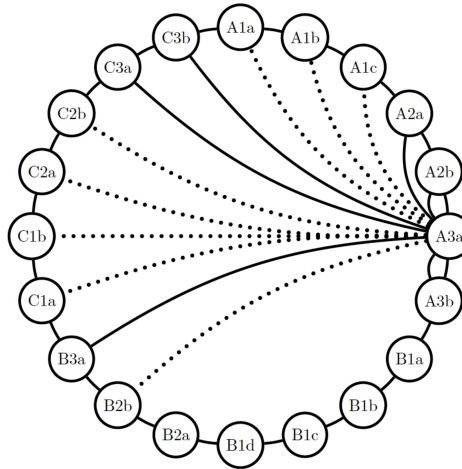
- Improvements through Machine Learning Applications (MLA):

- * extended Higgs sector searches combined w/ our developed precision predictions → perfect framework for improvements of BSM physics searches through MLA
- * Approach: matrix element method w/ efficient detector resolution modelling; improvement through GANs
- * goal: efficient description of detector effects and efficient interpolation between phase space regions
- * goal: possibility to invert effects of detector smearing and to statistically relate observable phase space features with parton-level structures
- * program: train GANs for simple processes, develop scalable approach; tackle complicated phase space configurations; develop publicly available GAN tool

Project Plan - Phenomenology and Analysis Continued

- **Final Goal:** Combination of high-precision predictions for Higgs observables with theoretical and experimental constraints into a coherent analysis
 - * links all aspects of A3a and adds other constraints from electroweak precision data and from flavour physics (→ CP violation!) → link to project area C
 - * builds on SFITTER analysis [Lopez-Val,TP,Rauch] → link to A2a
 - * supplemented by automated simulation of cross sections and major kinematic distributions through MADGRAPH
 - * code gives access to wide range of LHC observables, indirect constraints and an advanced statistical treatment

Links to Other Projects



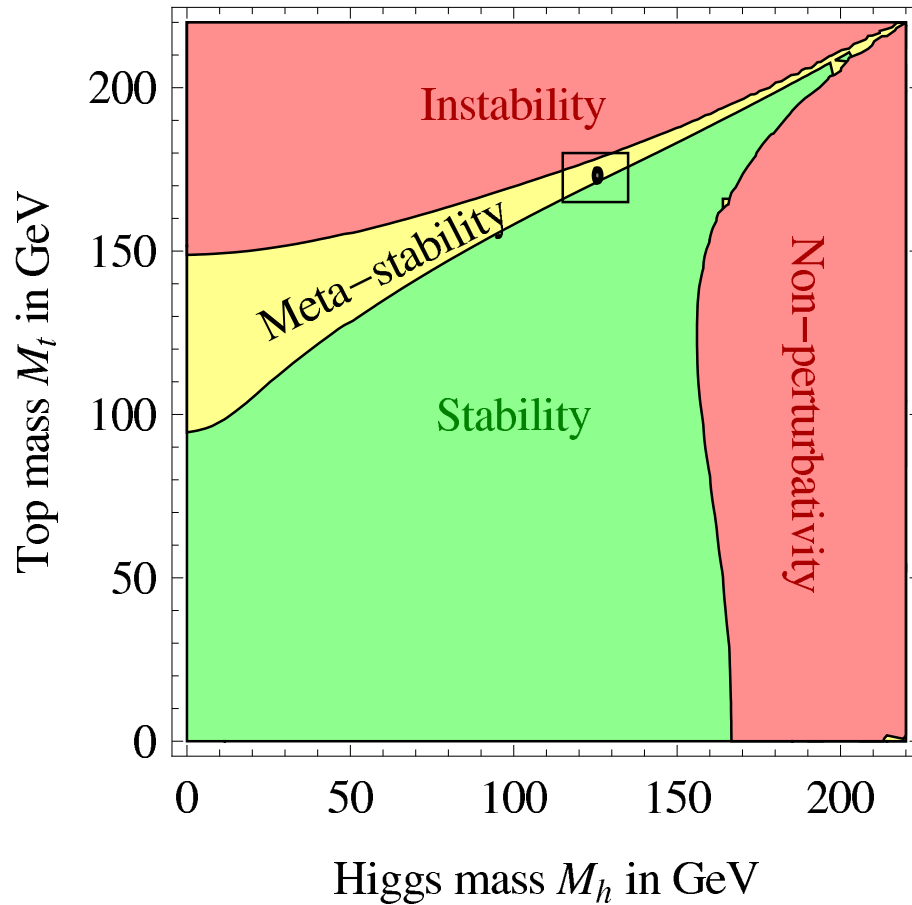
- ◇ precision predictions for Higgs production (A1a,A1c) crucial for determin. of Higgs properties
- ◇ EFT analyses of A2a, A2b can be mapped onto complete models of A3a; use SFITTER results from A2a
- ◇ insights gained in A3b (Higgs potential parameters) feed back into A3a and vice versa
- ◇ relevance for interpretation of top-quark results of B2b in New Physics scenarios
- ◇ DM results from B3a feed back into A3a
- ◇ insights on additional heavy top partners from C3a feed back into A3a

Thank You For Your Attention!

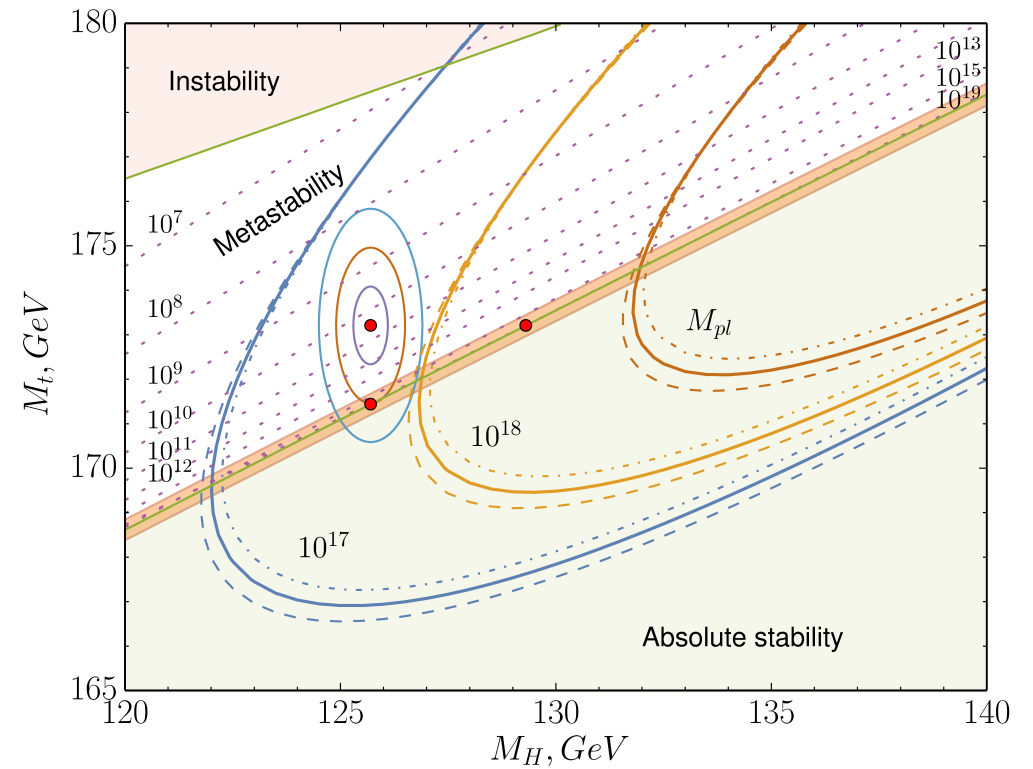


Stability of the SM Vacuum

Degrassi, Di Vita, Elias-Miro, Espinosa '12



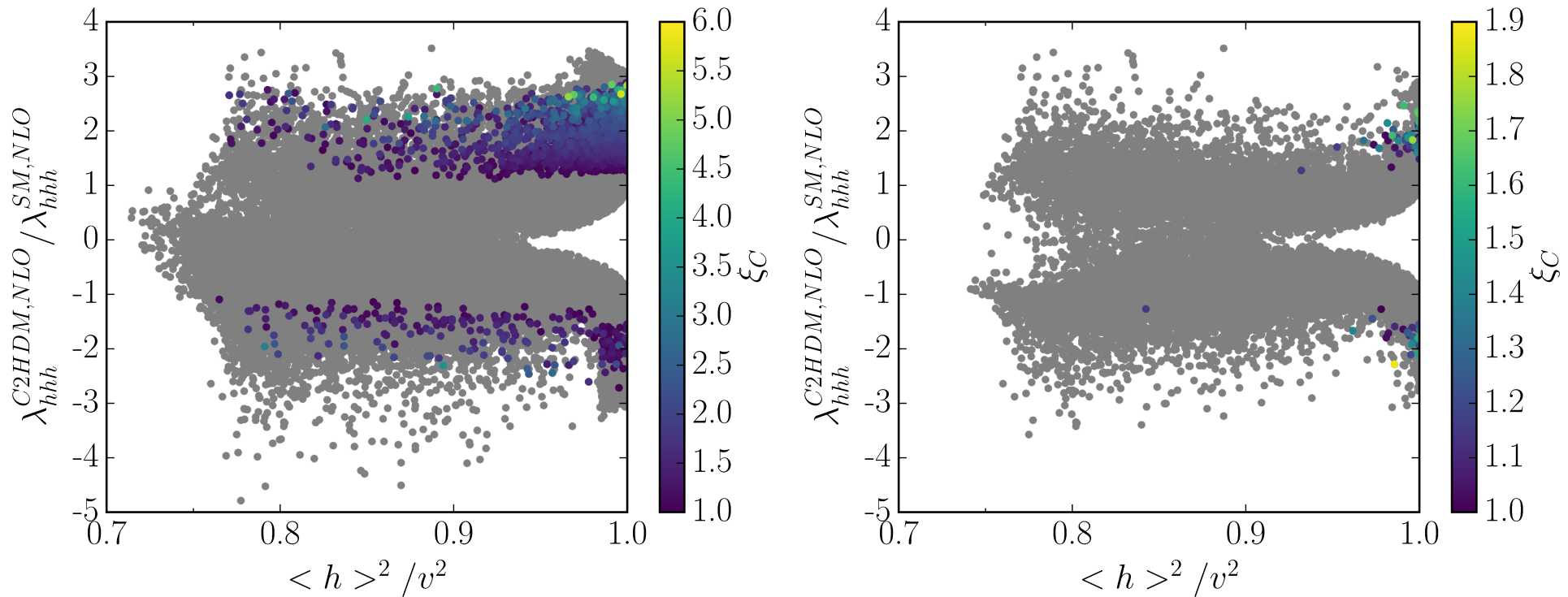
Bednyakov, Kniehl, Pikelner, Veretin '15



Effects on the Trilinear Higgs Self-Coupling - C2HDM

Type I, $H_1 = h$ - right plot: only CP-violating points

[Basler,MM,Wittbrodt '17]



* Grey: exp+theor constraints, colour $\xi_c \geq 1$

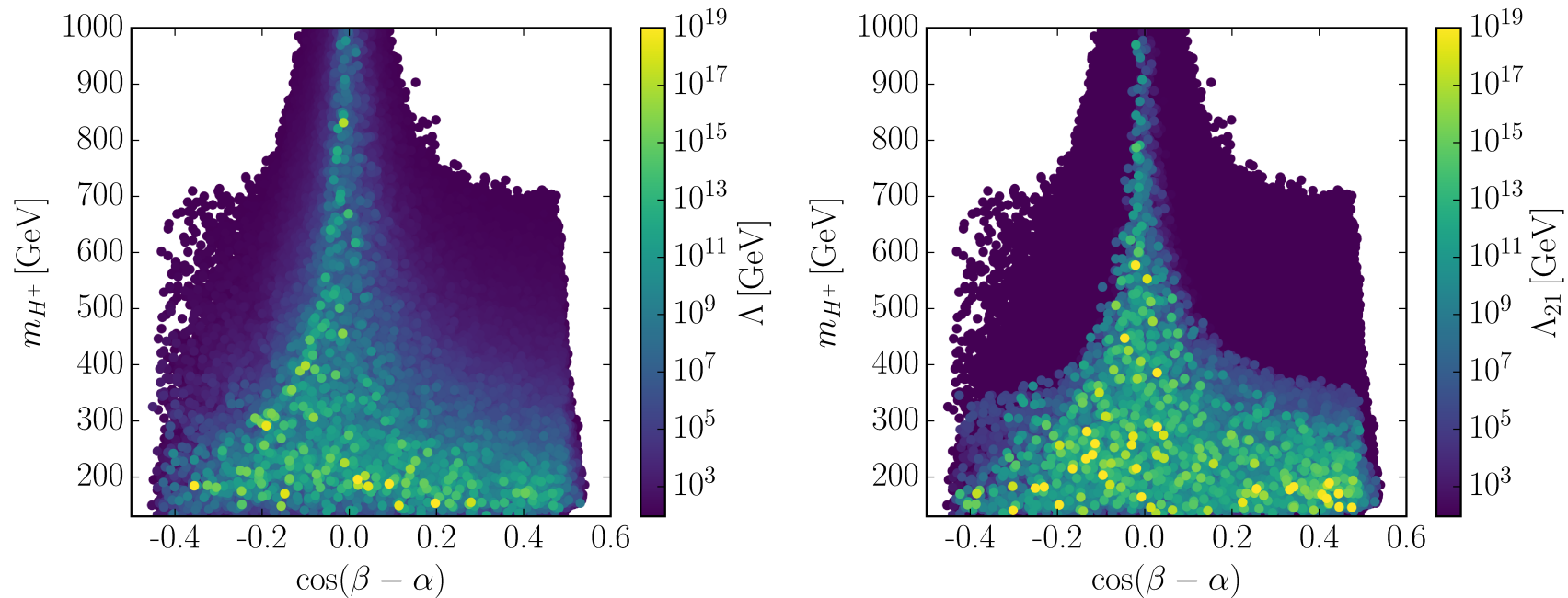
$$* \quad 1.1 \lesssim \left| \frac{\lambda_{hhh}^{C2HDM,NLO}}{\lambda_{hhh}^{SM,NLO}} \right| \lesssim 2.9$$

* CP-odd part of $h \lesssim 24\% \xrightarrow{\text{EWPT}} \sim 2.5\%$

Theory Constraints and Higher-Order Corrections

Impact of theory constraints, perturbative unitarity, LHC data on 2HDM (plot type 1 2HDM)

[Basler,Ferreira,MM,Santos,17]

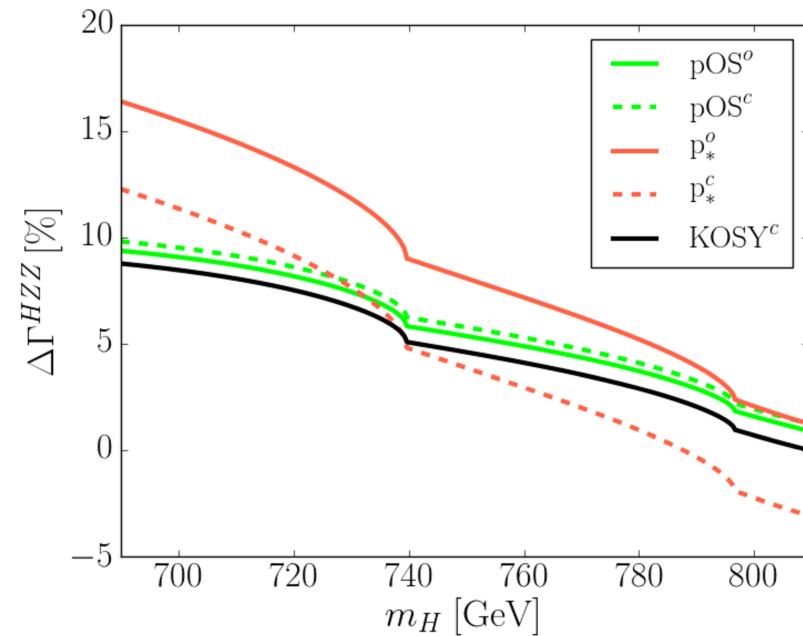
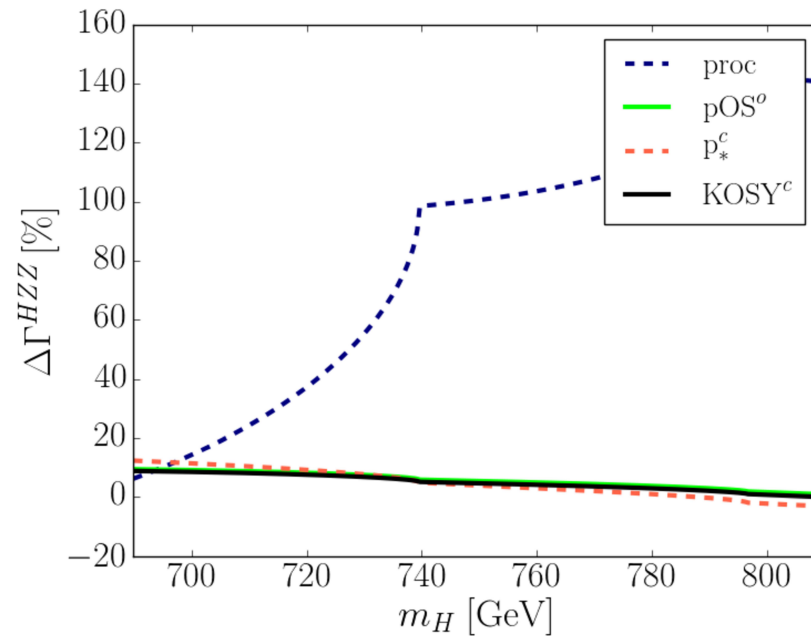


- ◇ Left: 1-loop RGE, tree-level matching, right: 2-loop RGE, 1-loop matching of Higgs parameters
- ◇ Alignment for $m_{H^\pm} \gtrsim 500$ GeV and validity up to $\Lambda = \text{Planck scale}$

See also [Chakrabarty eal; Bhupal Dev eal; Das,Saha; Chowdhury,Eberhardt; Ferreira eal; Chakrabarty eal; Cacchio eal; Cherchiglia,Nishi; Krauss eal; Goodsell,Staub; Braathen eal; ...]

2HDM Higher-Order $H \rightarrow ZZ$ Decay

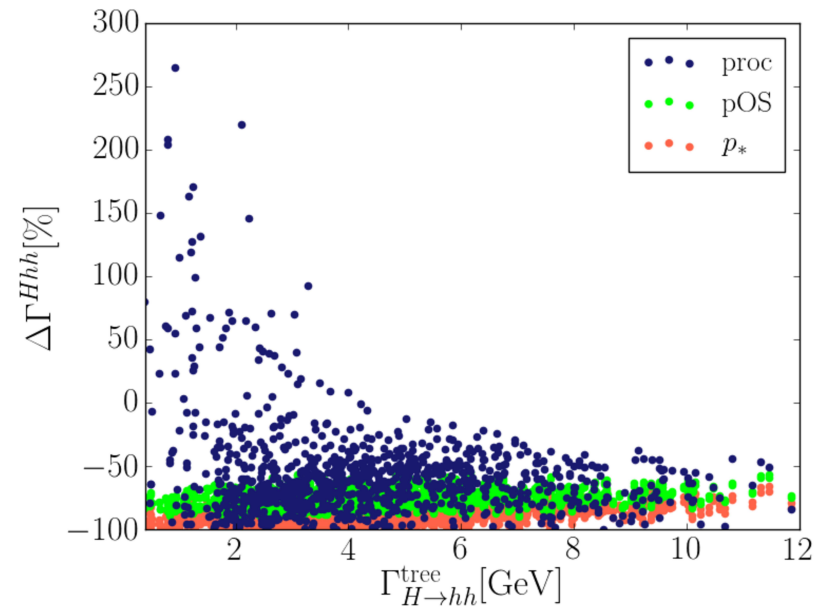
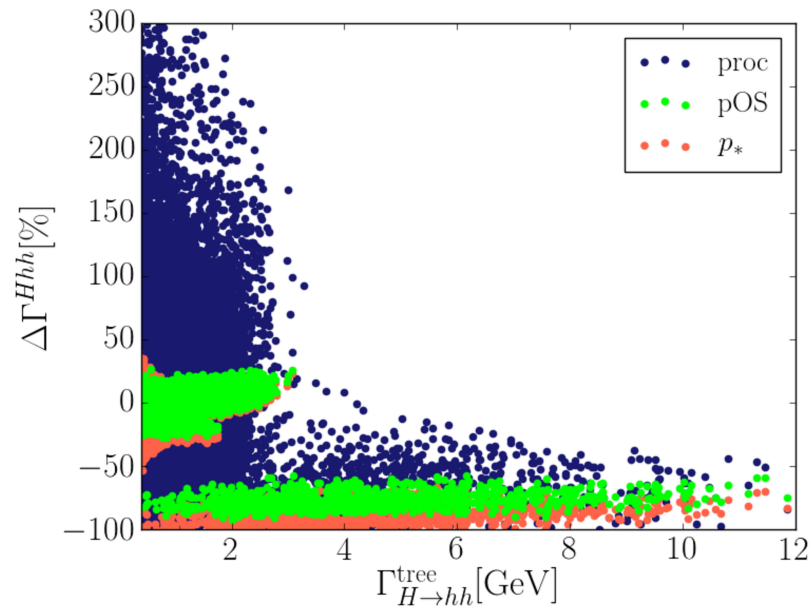
[Krause, Lorenz, MMM, Santos, Ziesche, '16]



- ◇ Left/Right: with/without process-dependent renormalization ($\leftarrow H/A \rightarrow \tau\tau$)
- ◇ gauge-parameter independent renormalization: pOS^{c,o}, p_{*}^{o,c}; dependent: KOSY^c
- ◇ $\Delta = (\Gamma^{\text{NLO}} - \Gamma^{\text{LO}})/\Gamma^{\text{LO}}$

2HDM Higher-Order Higgs-to-Higgs Decays

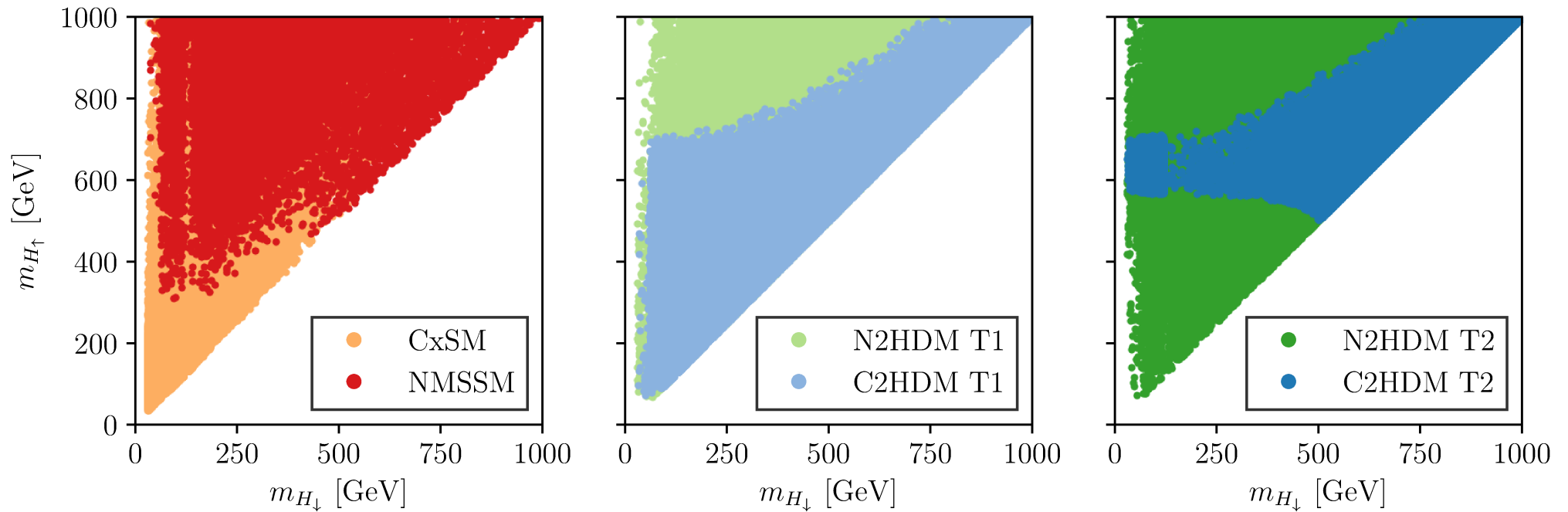
[Krause,MMM,Santos,Ziesche,'16]



- ◇ Points pass theoretical and experimental constraints
- ◇ Three different renormalization schemes: two pinched, one process-dependent scheme
- ◇ Right: Only strong-coupling regime

Mass Distributions

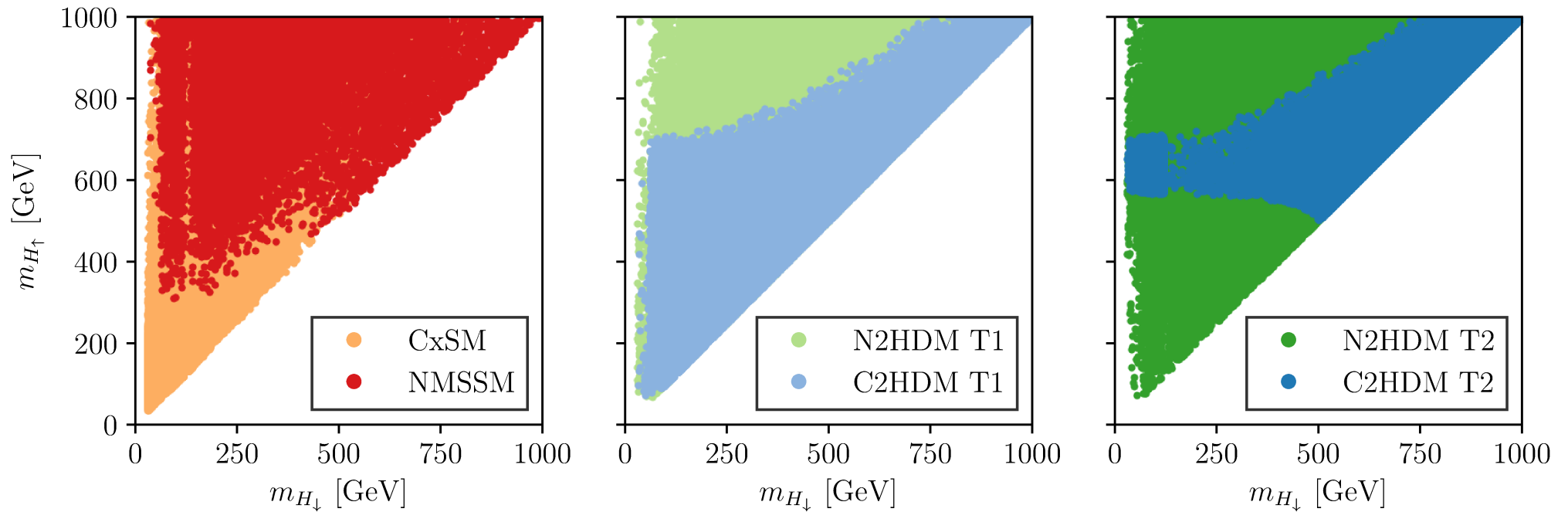
[MM,Sampaio,Santos,Wittbrodt '17]



- Tools for scan: ScannerS, sHDECAY, N2HDECAY
- Degenerate Higgs bosons around 125 GeV not included
- Includes latest bound on M_{H^\pm} (2HDM II) > 580 GeV [Misiak,Steinhauser '17]

Mass Distributions

[MM,Sampaio,Santos,Wittbrodt '17]



- All models: $m_{H_\downarrow} < m_{h_{125}}$ possible (C2HDM: only in the real 2HDM limit)
- Type I N2HDM, CxSM, C2HDM: $m_{H_\uparrow} < m_{h_{125}}$ possible
- Pseudoscalars (N2HDM, NMSSM) can be lighter than 125 GeV