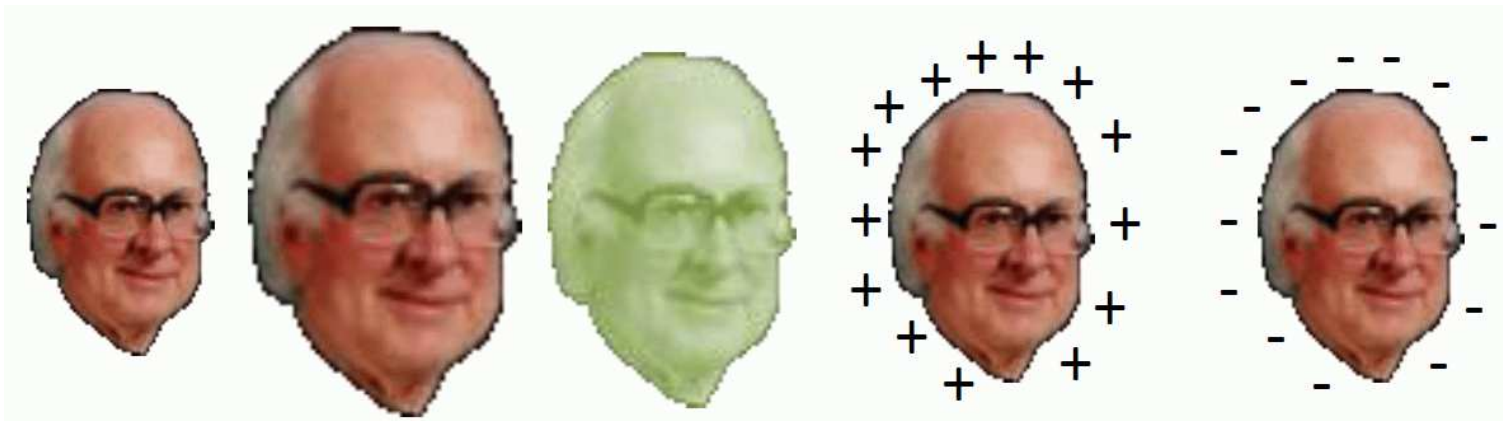




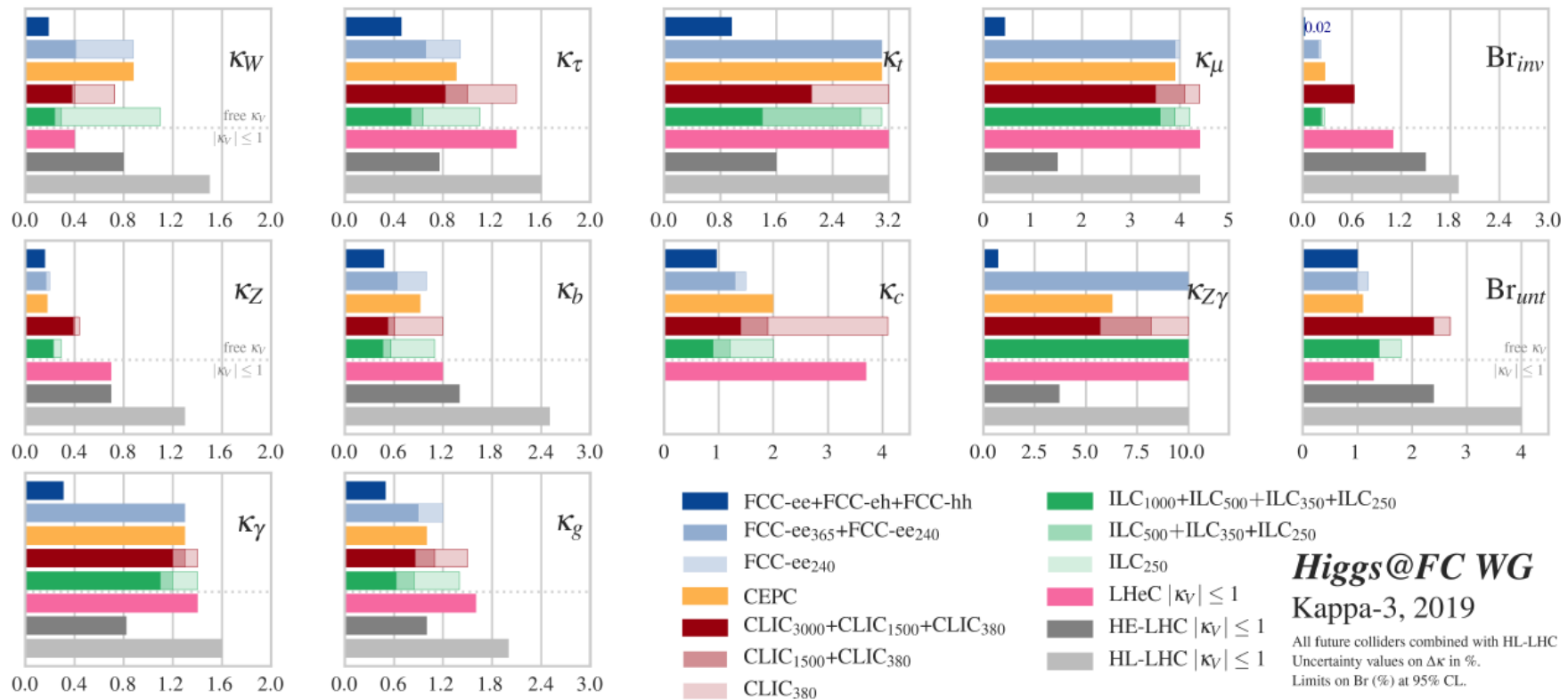
The Higgs Inverse Problem in Concrete BSM Models

Sven Heinemeyer, IFT/IFCA (CSIC, Madrid/Santander)

virtual, 10/2020



Future expectations for κ (kappa-3 framework)



⇒ high future accuracy (very roughly similar results)

⇒ FCC-hh/-he/-ee appears better

⇒ FCC-hh uses different theory assumptions, uncertainties $\lesssim 1\%$

⇒ also remember different time scales!

Possible deviations in BSM Higgs sectors:

Required precision for Higgs couplings?

MSSM example:

$$\kappa_V \approx 1 - 0.5\% \left(\frac{400 \text{ GeV}}{M_A} \right)^4$$

$$\kappa_t = \kappa_c \approx 1 - \mathcal{O}(10\%) \left(\frac{400 \text{ GeV}}{M_A} \right)^2 \cot^2 \beta$$

$$\kappa_b = \kappa_\tau \approx 1 + \mathcal{O}(10\%) \left(\frac{400 \text{ GeV}}{M_A} \right)^2$$

Composite Higgs example:

$$\kappa_V \approx 1 - 3\% \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{f} \right)^2$$

$$\kappa_F \approx 1 - (3 - 9)\% \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{f} \right)^2$$

- ⇒ couplings to bosons in the **per mille** range
- ⇒ couplings to fermions in the **per cent** range
- ⇒ **theory/experimental match?**

Let us assume that we do see a deviation

What do we learn from that?

How do we learn something from that?

⇒ We have to compare the **observed** deviation with **predicted** deviations

⇒ Preferrably with the predicted deviations in a **concrete models**
(A comparison with an EFT result subsequently requires the mapping to concrete models anyway ...)

⇒ Needed: sufficiently **precise predictions in BSM** model
close to ready: MSSM, NMSSM
(I am not aware of uncertainty estimates in other models)

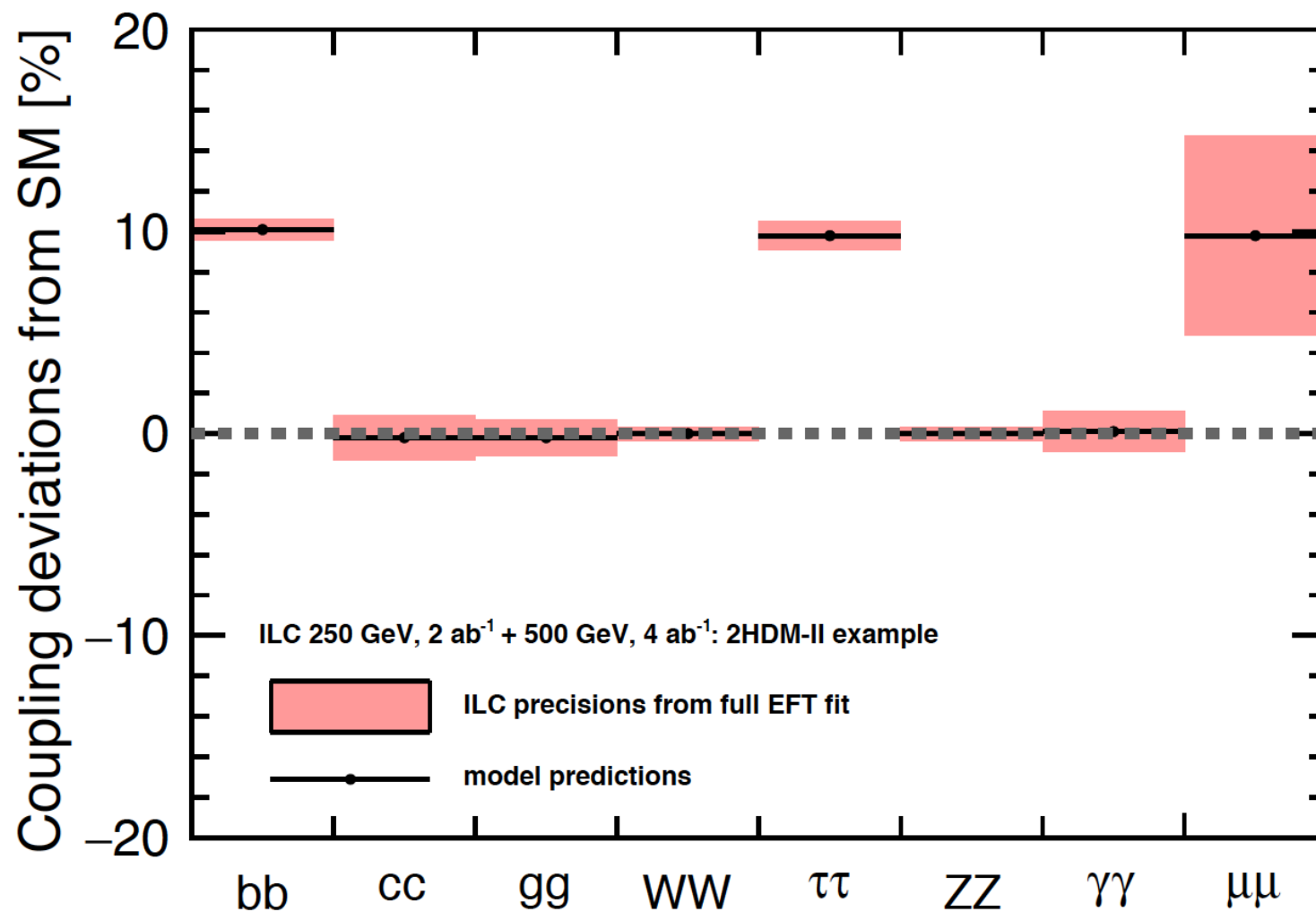
⇒ in the following:

model prediction (w/o TH unc.) $\Leftrightarrow e^+e^-$ **precision**

⇒ **“Wäscheleinen-Plots”** (concrete: ILC500 – FCC-ee similar!)

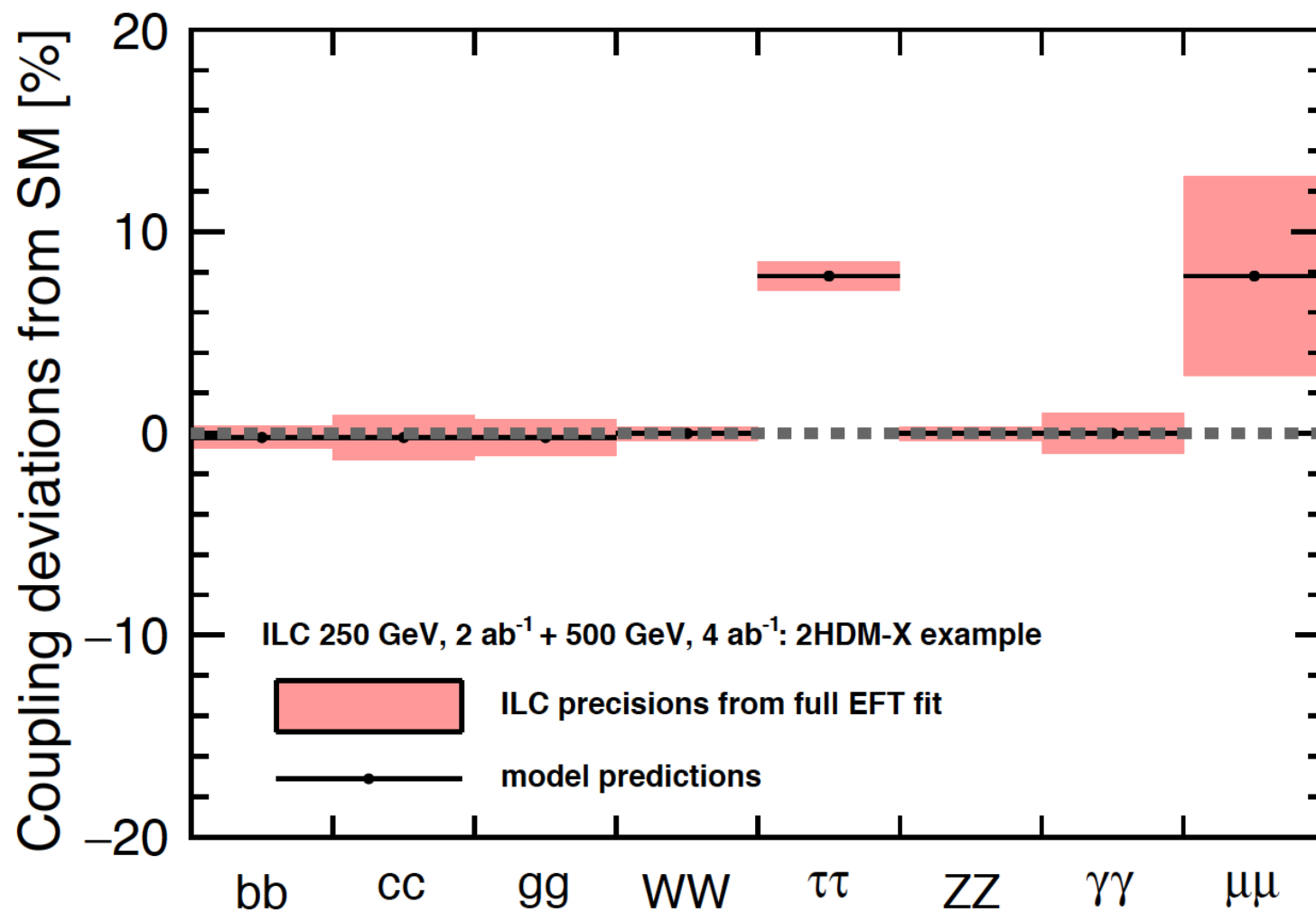
Wäscheleine I: e^+e^- precision vs. 2HDM type II prediction:

[*T. Barklow et al., '17*]



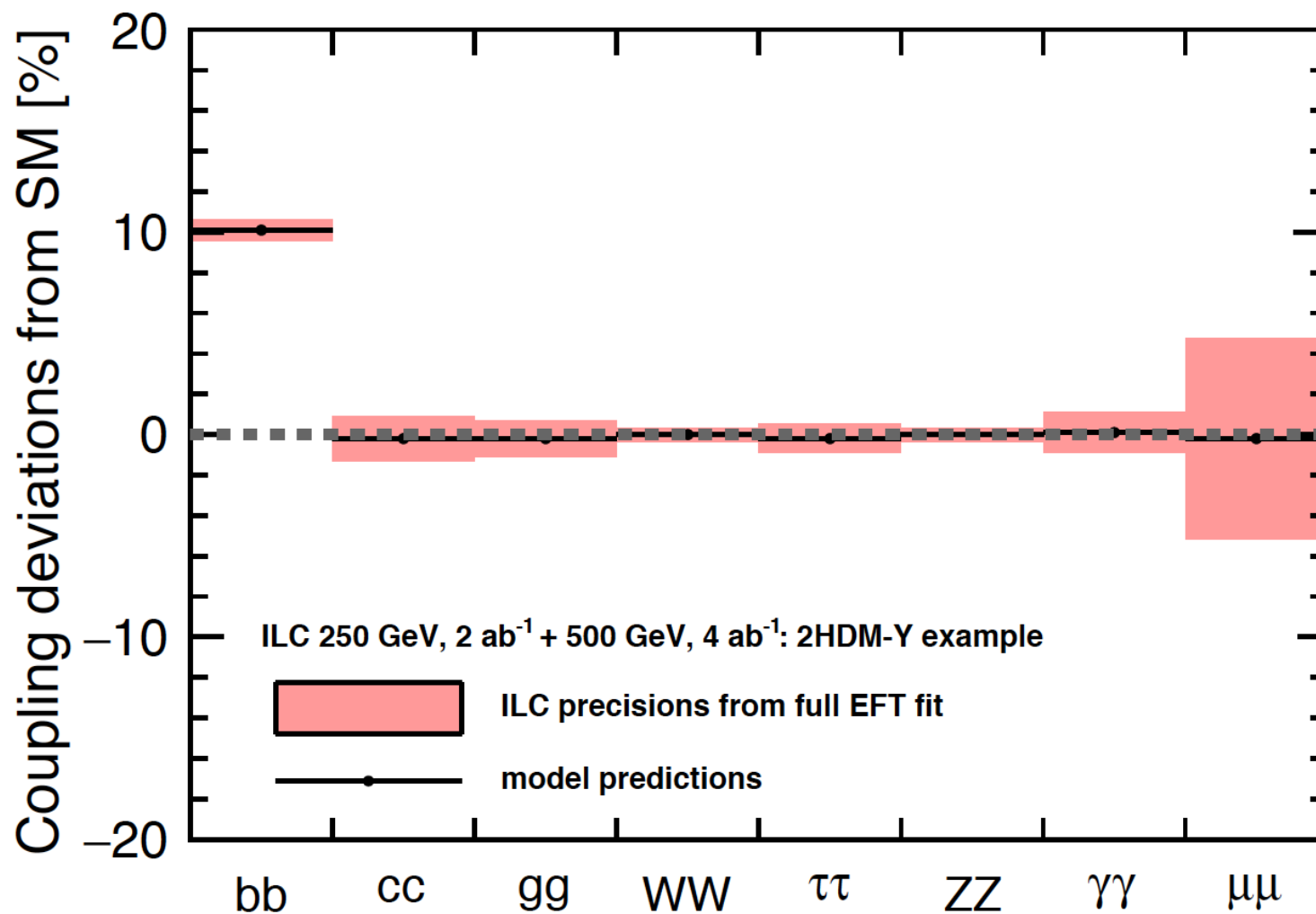
Wäscheleine II: e^+e^- precision vs. 2HDM type III prediction:

[*T. Barklow et al., '17*]



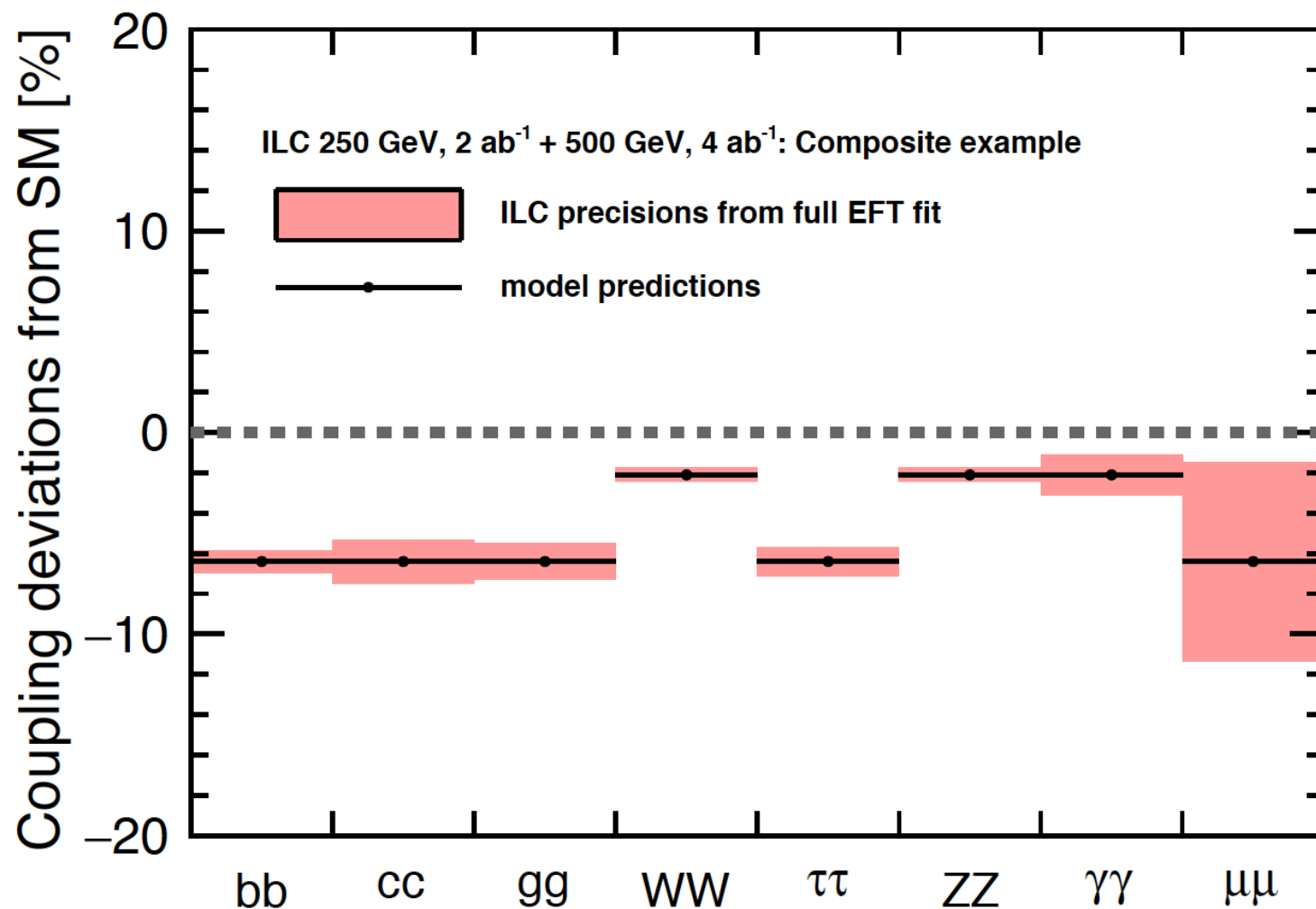
Wäscheleine III: e^+e^- precision vs. 2HDM type IV prediction:

[*T. Barklow et al., '17*]



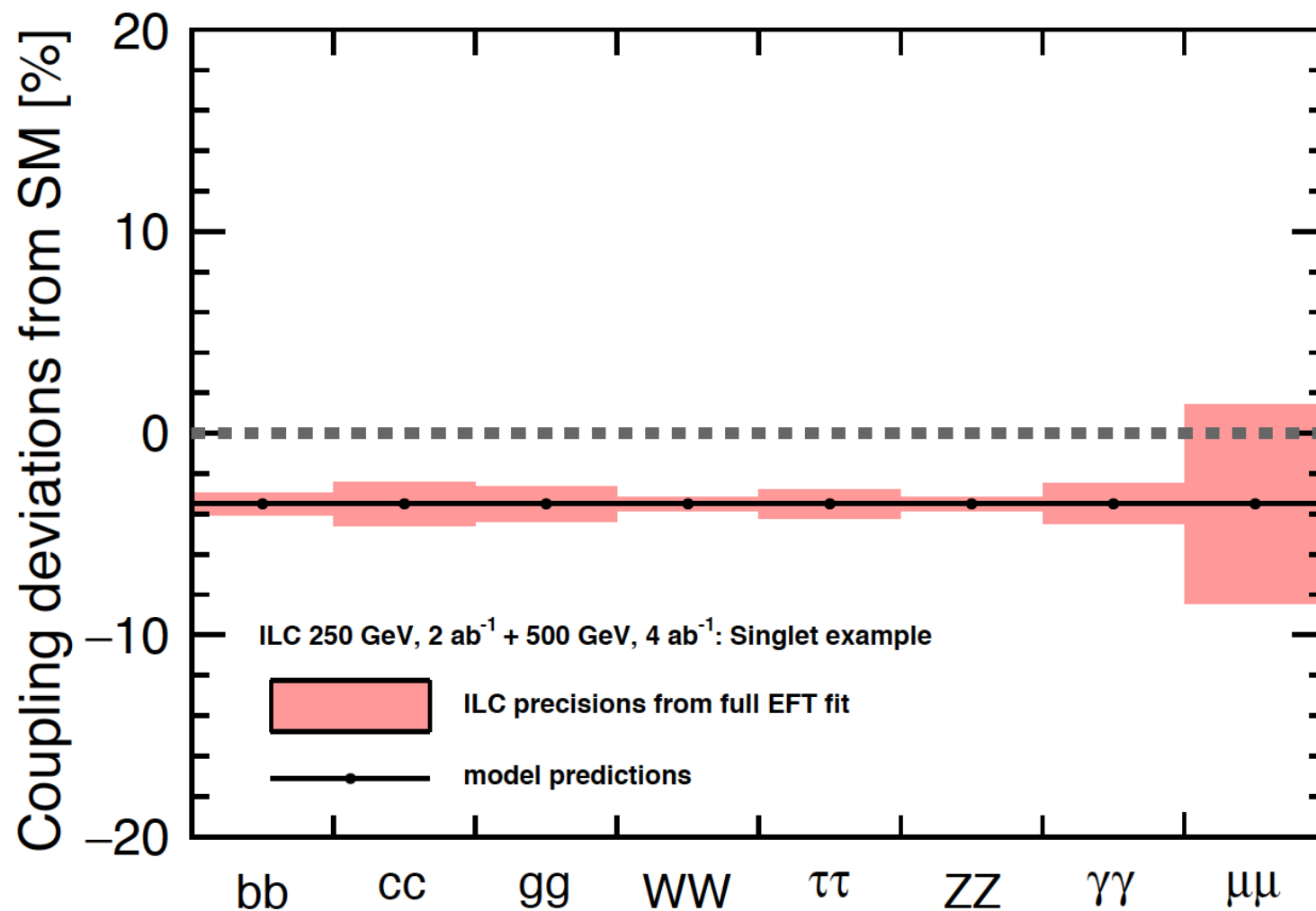
Wäscheleine IV: e^+e^- precision vs. Composite Higgs prediction:

[*T. Barklow et al., '17*]



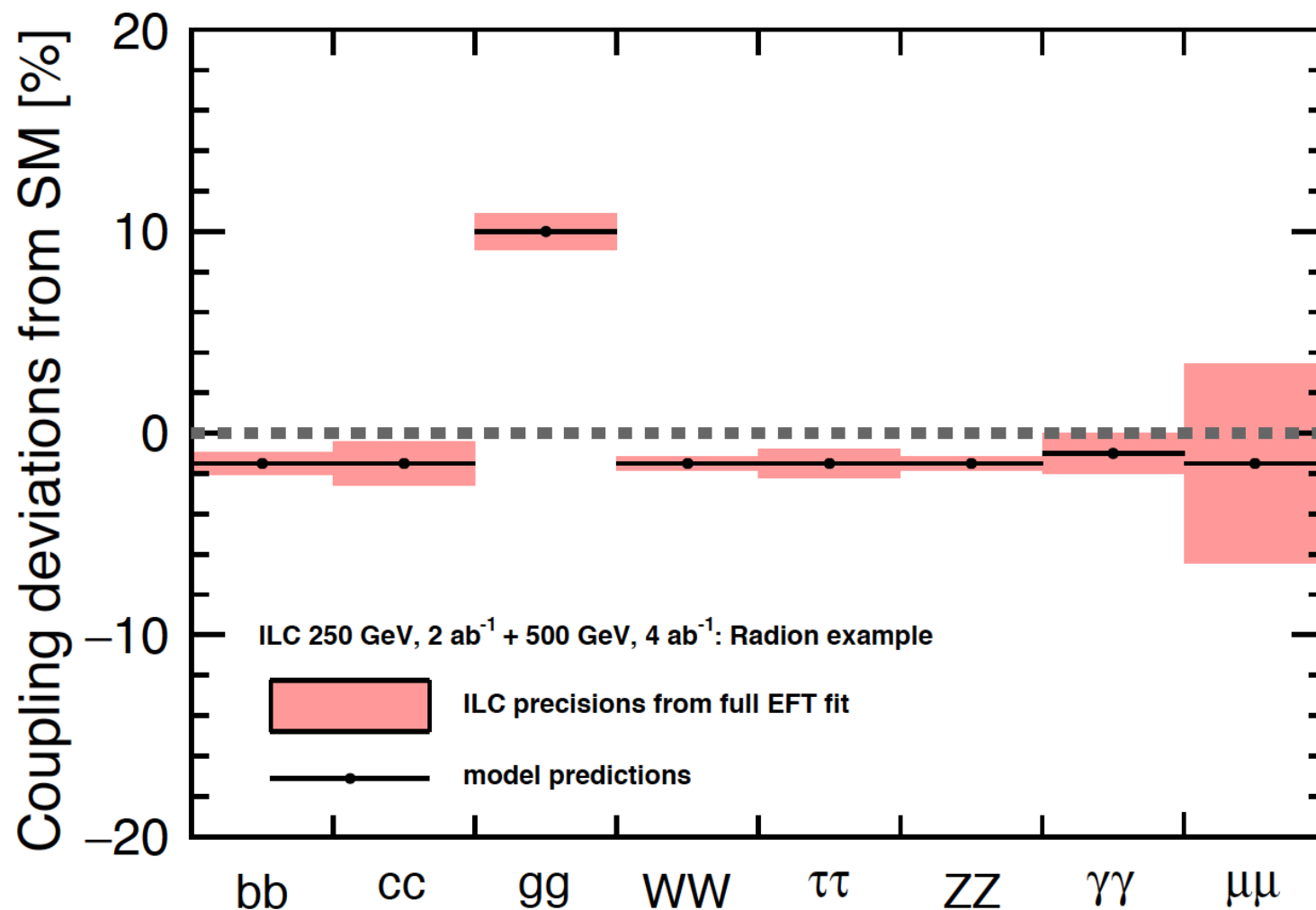
Wäscheleine V: e^+e^- precision vs. HxSM prediction:

[*T. Barklow et al., '17*]



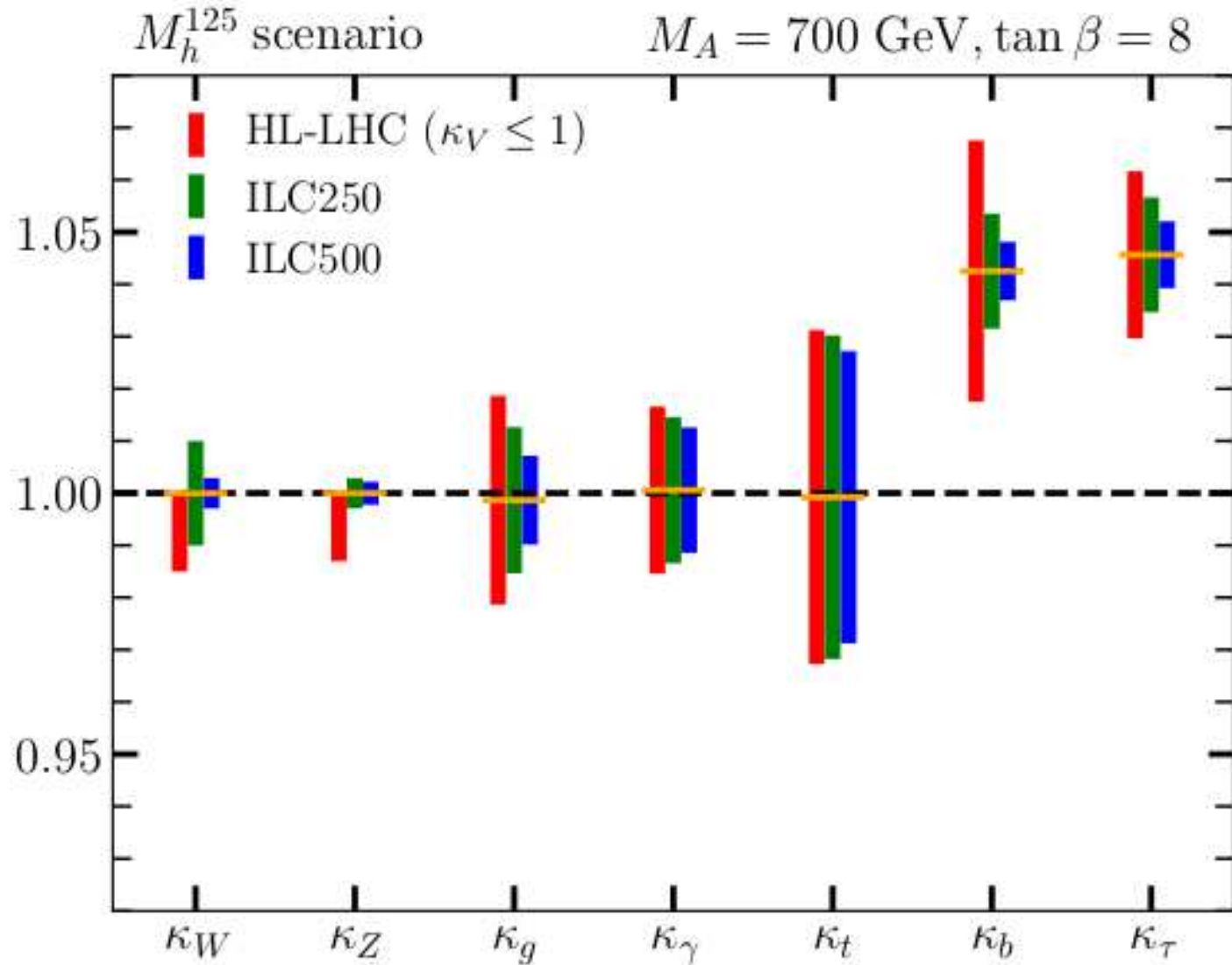
Wäscheleine VI: e^+e^- precision vs. Higgs-Radion prediction:

[*T. Barklow et al., '17*]



MSSM Wäscheleine I: e^+e^- precision vs. M_h^{125} ($M_A = 700$ GeV, $\tan\beta = 8$)

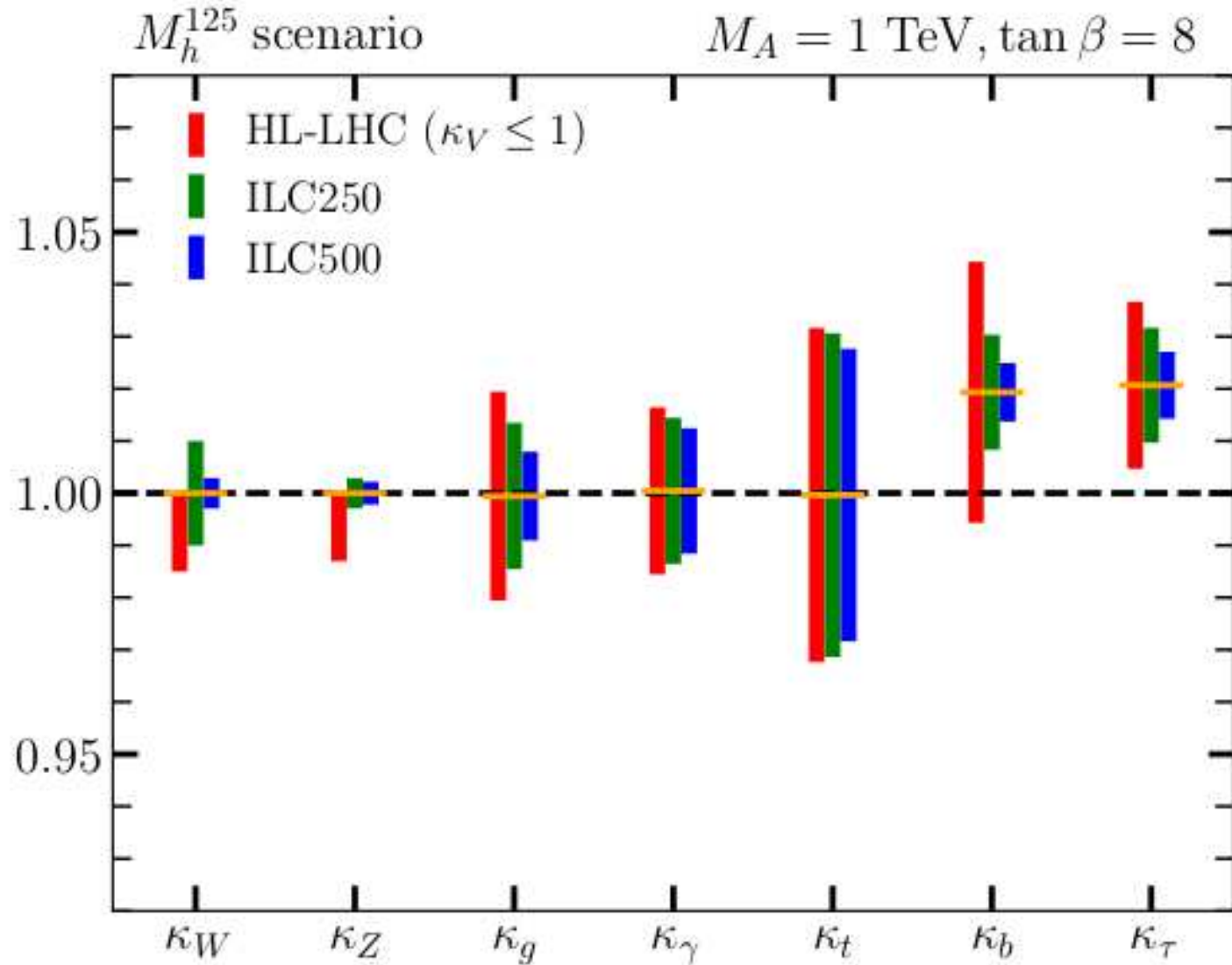
[H. Bahl et al. '20]



⇒ Type II deviations! Distinction from 2HDM possible?

MSSM Wäscheleine II: e^+e^- precision vs. M_h^{125} ($M_A = 1000$ GeV, $\tan\beta = 8$)

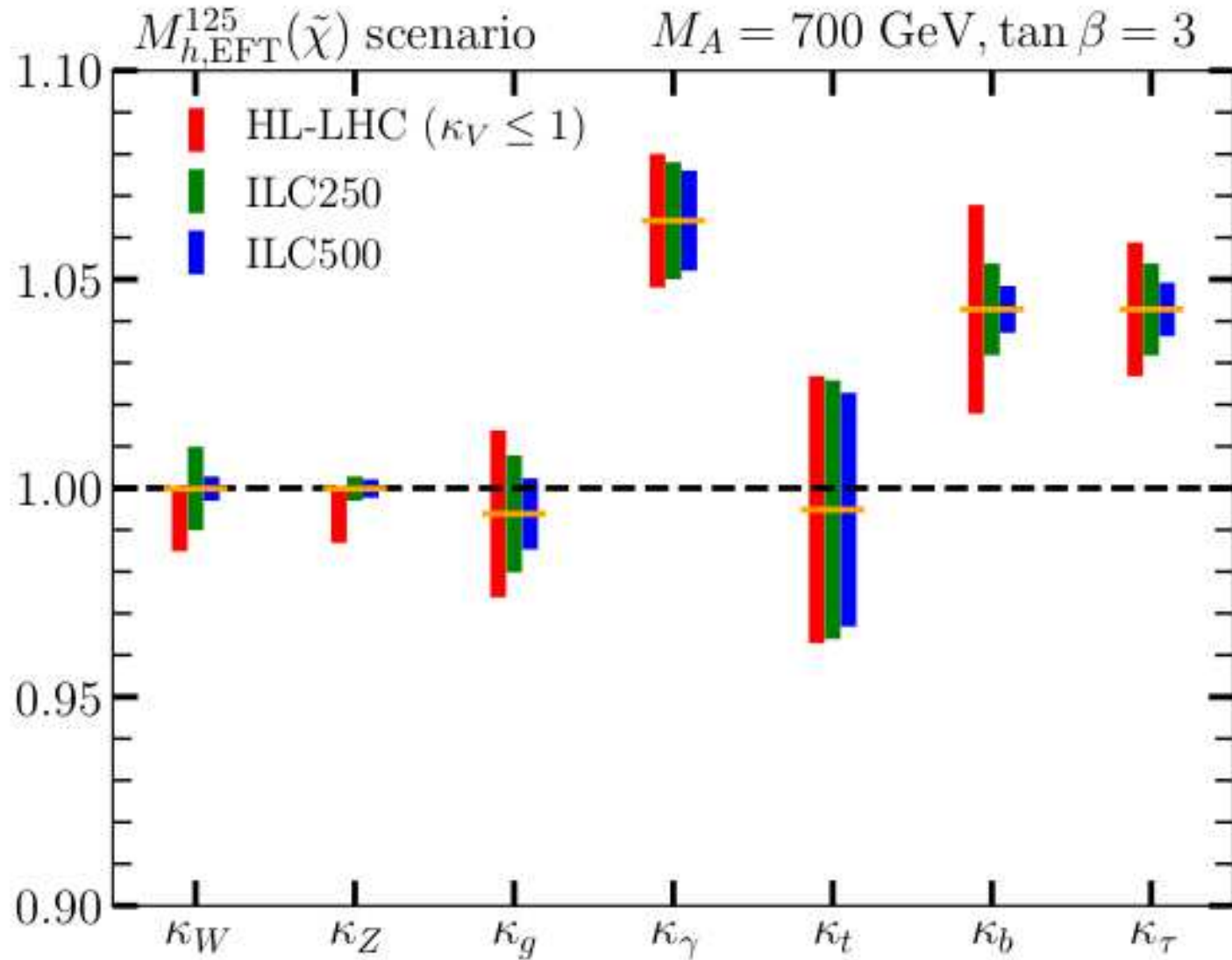
[H. Bahl et al. '20]



\Rightarrow only e^+e^- measurements allows to set upper limit on M_A

MSSM Wäscheleine III: e^+e^- vs. $M_h^{125,\text{EFT}}(\tilde{\chi})$ ($M_A = 700$ GeV, $\tan\beta = 3$)

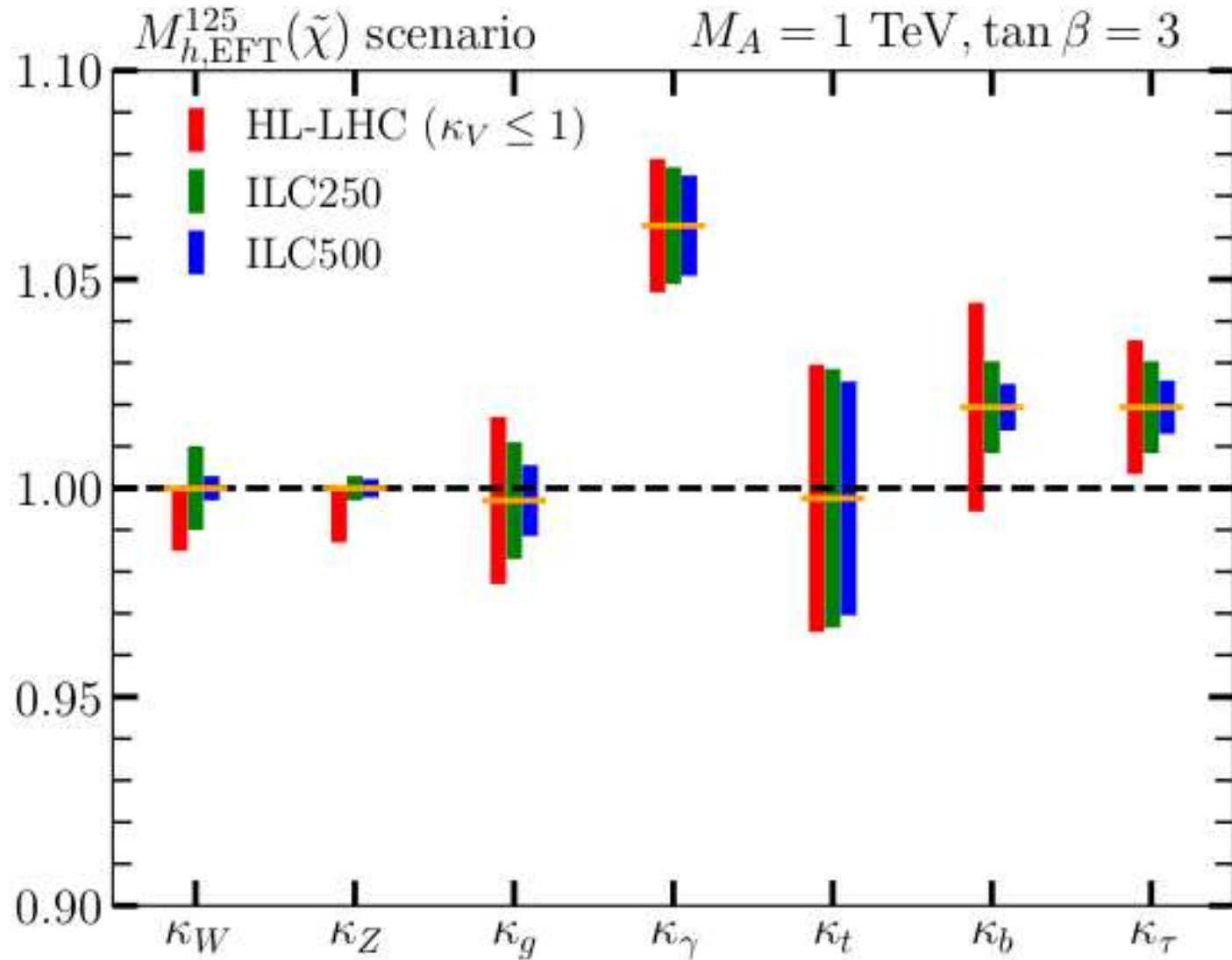
[H. Bahl et al. '20]



⇒ clear effect of light SUSY particles

MSSM Wäscheleine IV: e^+e^- vs. $M_h^{125,\text{EFT}}(\tilde{\chi})$ ($M_A = 1000$ GeV, $\tan\beta = 3$)

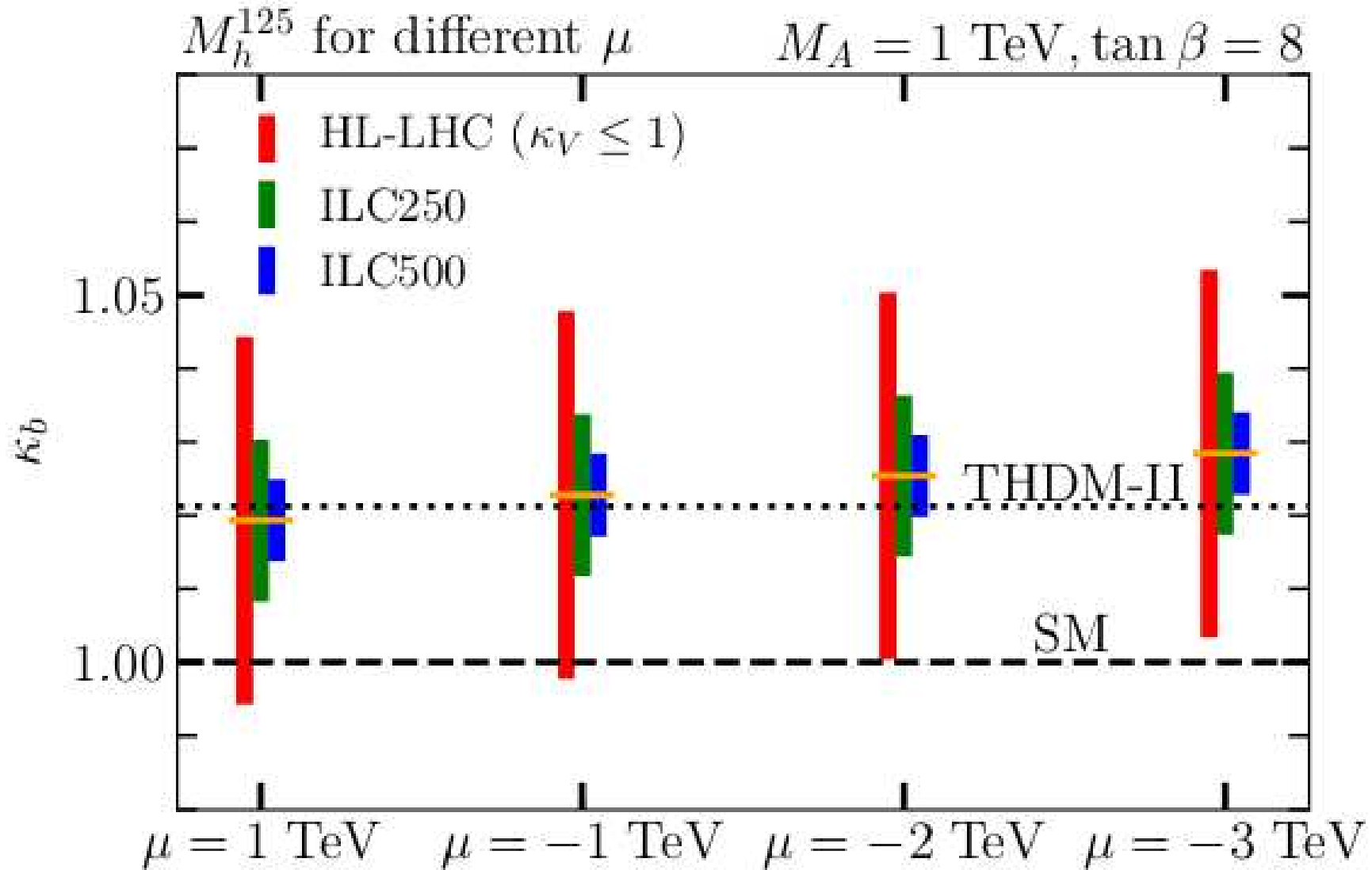
[H. Bahl et al. '20]



\Rightarrow only e^+e^- measurements allows to set upper limit on M_A

MSSM Wäscheleine V: e^+e^- vs. M_h^{125} ($M_A = 1000$ GeV, $\tan\beta = 8$)

[H. Bahl et al. '20]



⇒ MSSM vs. 2HDM: very challenging!

Questions

- Models with (mainly) changed Higgs sector:
XSM, 2HDM (type I, II, III, IV), N2HDM, 2HDMS, Composite Higgs, Radion, GM model...
 - Q: clear, unambiguous pattern?
 - Q: stable under higher-order corrections?
 - Q: how to distinguish “degeneracies”?
 - Q: what can be learned about underlying model?
- Models with additional (light) particles:
MSSM, NMSSM, $\mu\nu$ SSM, ...,
additional vector-like quarks, leptons, ...
 - Q: effects of additional particles?
 - Q: distinguish between pure Higgs sector change? (MSSM vs. 2HDM II)
 - Q: parameter determination?
- Important for Snowmass:
 - Q: when is “decoupling” reached?
 - Q: which collider will be needed?



Further Questions?