

“H-COUP”で物理を探る



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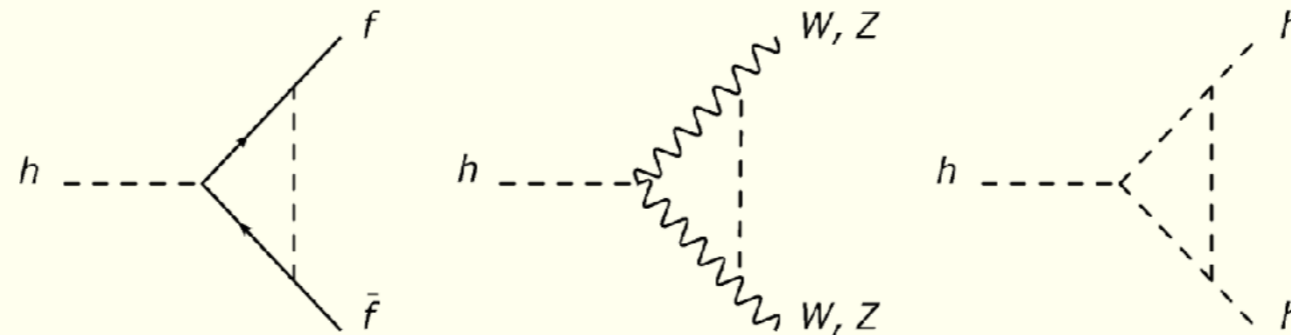
柳生 慶 (大阪大)

1. H-COUP とは？
2. なぜ H-COUP？
3. H-COUPでどのように物理を探るのか？
4. まとめと展望

I. H-COUPとは？

H-COUP

Version 2 is coming very soon!



H-COUP is a calculation tool composed of a set of Fortran codes to compute the renormalized Higgs boson couplings with radiative corrections in various non-minimal Higgs models, such as the Higgs singlet model, four types of two Higgs doublet models and the inert doublet model. The involved on-shell renormalization scheme is adopted, where the gauge dependence is eliminated.

Authors: Shinya Kanemura, Mariko Kikuchi, Kodai Sakurai and Kei Yagyu +K. Mawatari

The manual for H-COUP version 1.0 can be taken on [arXiv:1710.04603 \[hep-ph\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.04603).

Comput.Phys.Commun.233(2018)134

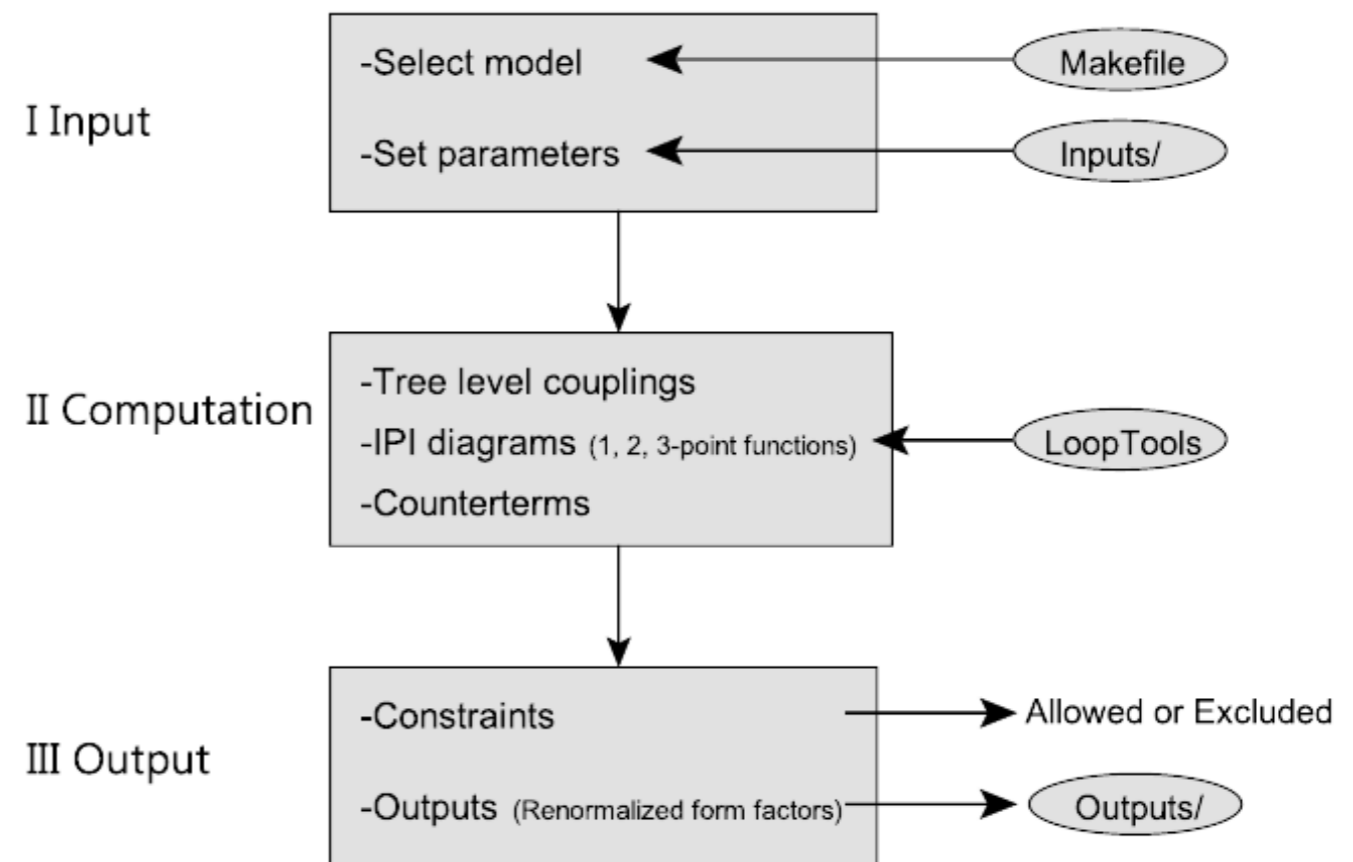
Downloads

Loop effects on the Higgs decay widths in extended Higgs models [1803.01456, PLB]
Full NLO calculations of Higgs boson decay rates in models with non-minimal scalar sectors [1906.10070]

- H-COUP version 1.0 : [\[HCOUP-1.0.zip\]](#) [The manual is [here](#)]

H-COUP v1 and v2: I-min tutorial

- go to the H-COUP webpage.
- download the H-COUP file.
- (install LoopTools.)
- `$ unzip H-COUP-2.0.zip`
- edit `Makefile` to specify the `PATH` to `LoopTools`
- `$ make` (to compile)
- edit an input file (HSM, THDMs, IDM)
- `$./hcoup` (to run the program)



H-COUP v1: Input and Output

Input

```

=====
!
! Input parameters for the HSM !
!
!=====

!-----
! Type of valuable | Name of parameter | Value      | Description
!-----
!-----
double precision:: mbh          = 500.d0    ! m_H in GeV
double precision:: alpha        = 0.1d0     ! alpha
double precision:: lam_ps       = 0.d0      ! lambda_{phi S}
double precision:: lam_s        = 0.d0      ! lambda_S
double precision:: mu_s         = 0.d0      ! mu_S in GeV
double precision:: cutoff       = 3.d3      ! cutoff in GeV
!-----

```

Output

```

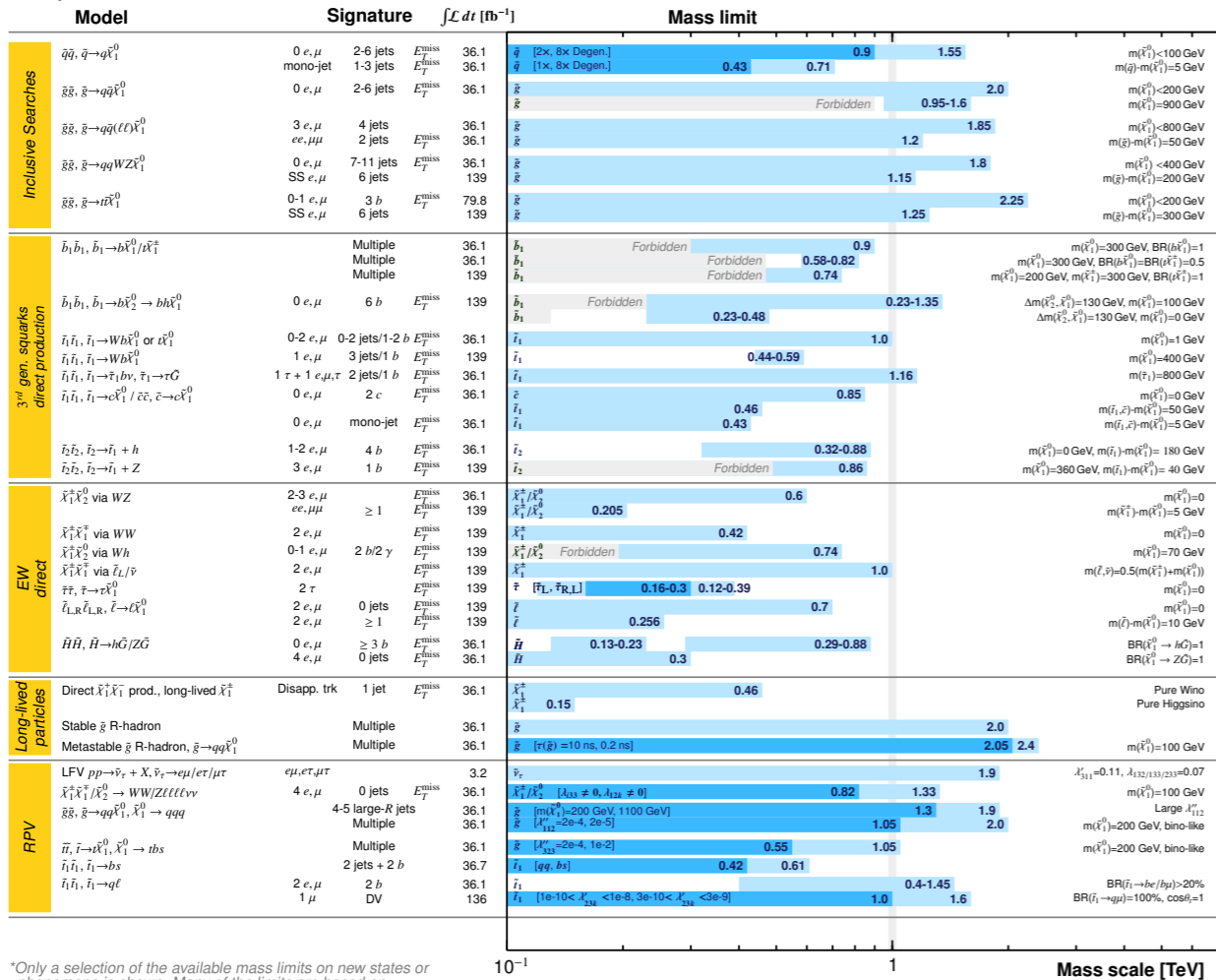
Re[rGam_hZZ(1)]: 6.63606456E+01   Im[rGam_hZZ(1)]: -1.55052694E+00
Re[rGam_hZZ(2)]: -1.13818683E-01  Im[rGam_hZZ(2)]: -9.24725320E-01
Re[rGam_hZZ(3)]: 4.43306800E-03    Im[rGam_hZZ(3)]: -2.48999837E-06
Re[rGam_hWW(1)]: 5.31463661E+01    Im[rGam_hWW(1)]: -1.41296896E+00
Re[rGam_hWW(2)]: -9.76599594E-02   Im[rGam_hWW(2)]: -9.09232189E-01
Re[rGam_hWW(3)]: 1.45357025E-03    Im[rGam_hWW(3)]: -4.38354919E-02
Re[rGam_htt(S)]: -7.26874884E-01   Im[rGam_htt(S)]: -1.08793467E-03
Re[rGam_hbb(S)]: -1.88039217E-02    Im[rGam_hbb(S)]: 7.78472272E-05
Re[rGam_hcc(S)]: -5.13690642E-03    Im[rGam_hcc(S)]: -3.68162893E-05
Re[rGam_hll(S)]: -6.98376220E-03    Im[rGam_hll(S)]: -1.90054055E-04
Re[rGam_hhh]: -1.84513810E+02      Im[rGam_hhh]: 1.67554069E+00

```

2. なぜH-COUP ?

新物理(New Physics)の兆候が未だに現れない...

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits July 2019



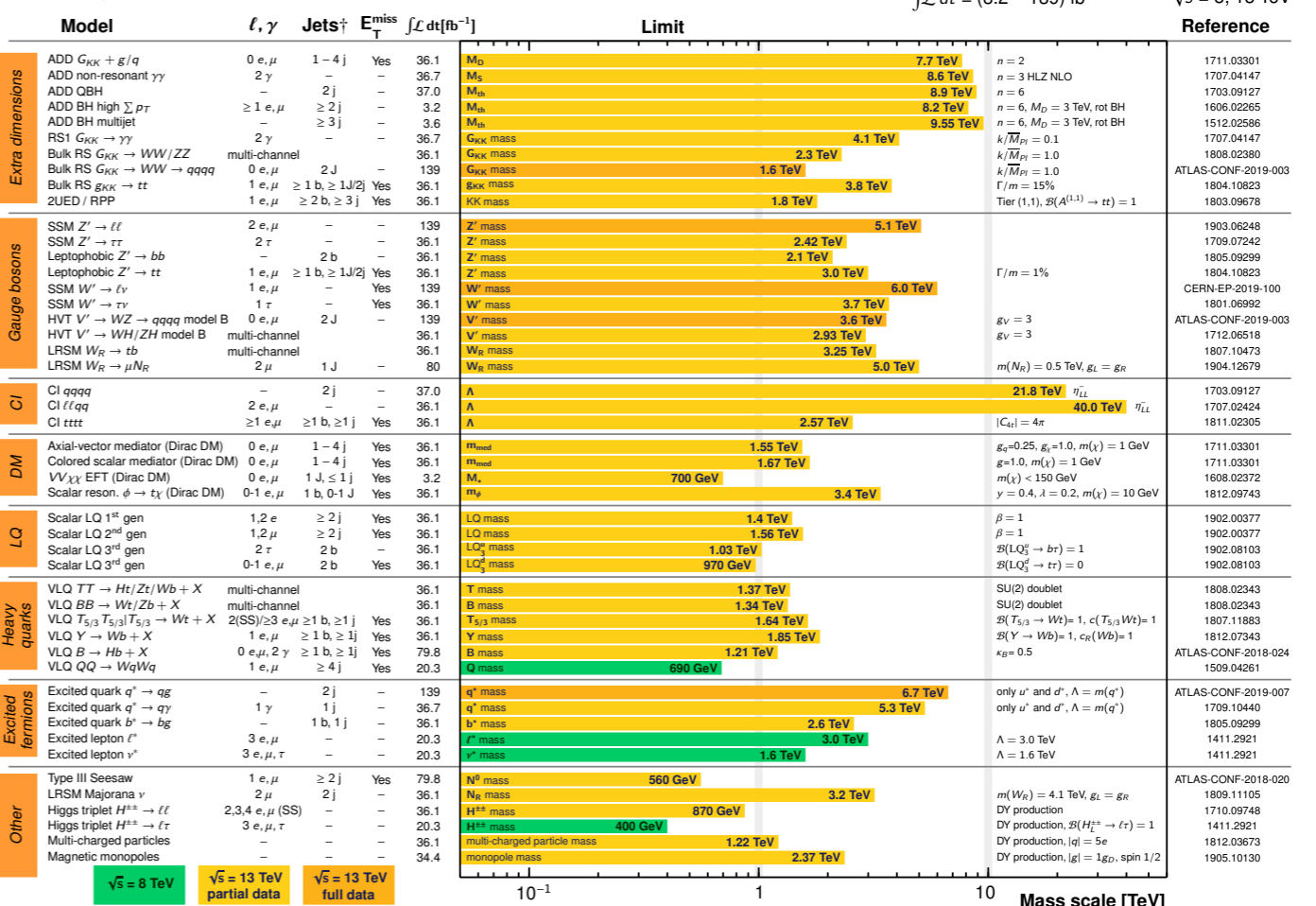
*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on simplified models, c.f. refs. for the assumptions made.

SUSY(超対称性)粒子の質量への制限

ATLAS Preliminary $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

Non-SUSY粒子(e.g. 余剰次元模型のKaluza-Klein粒子)の質量への制限

ATLAS Exotics Searches* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits Status: May 2019

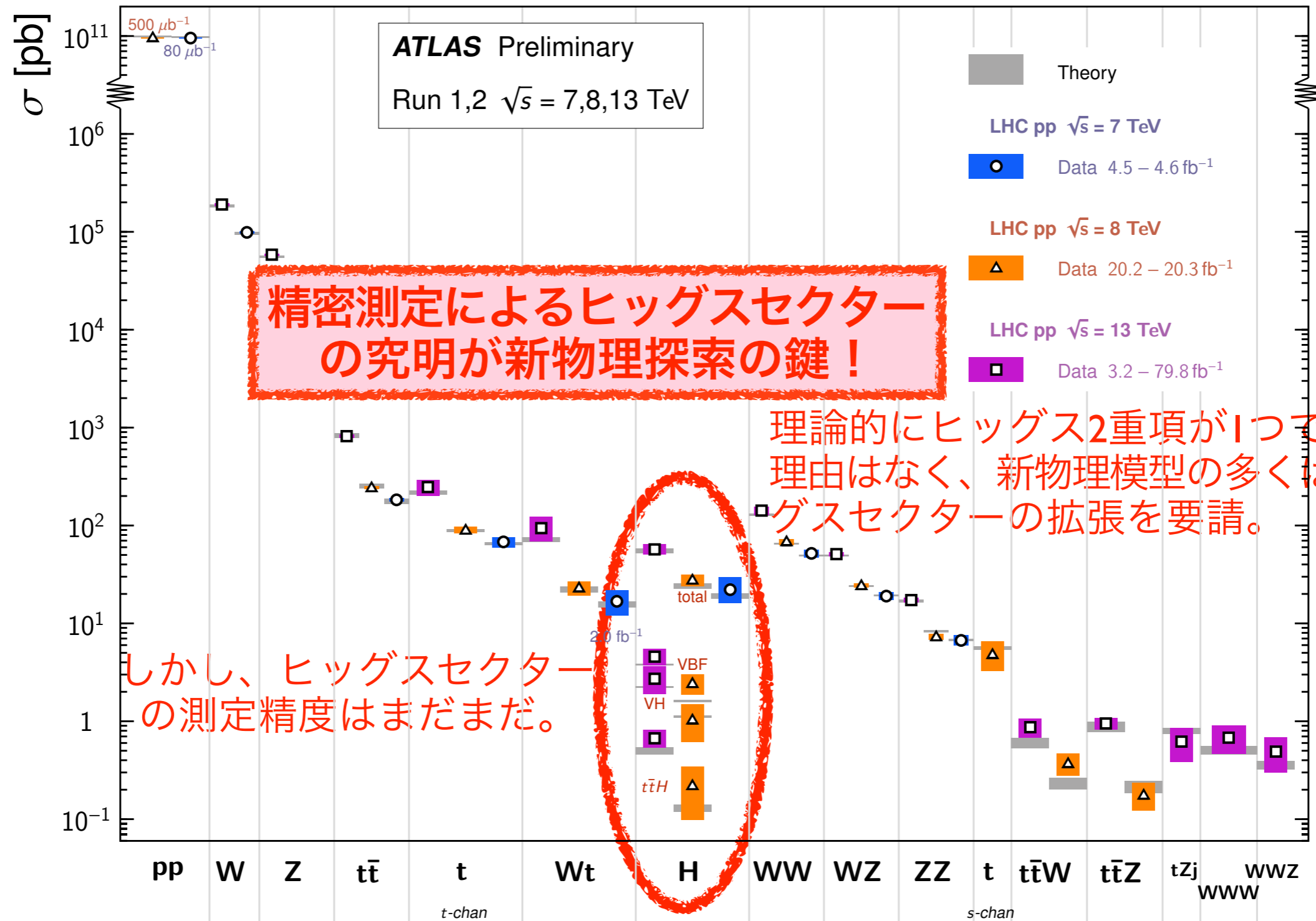


*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown.

†Small-radius (large-radius) jets are denoted by the letter j (J).

LHCデータ ≈ 標準模型(SM)の予言

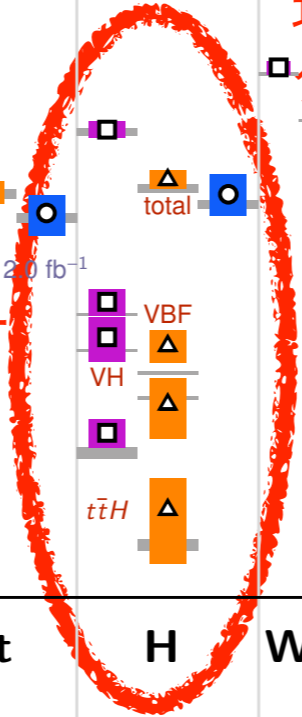
Standard Model Total Production Cross Section Measurements *Status: March 2019*



精密測定によるヒッグスセクターの究明が新物理探索の鍵！

理論的にヒッグス2重項が1つである理由はなく、新物理模型の多くはヒッグスセクターの拡張を要請。

しかし、ヒッグスセクターの測定精度はまだまだ。



拡張ヒッグス模型の例

- **HSM**: Higgs singlet model (a real singlet scalar)

$$V(\Phi, S) = m_\Phi^2 |\Phi|^2 + \lambda |\Phi|^4 + \mu_{\Phi S} |\Phi|^2 S + \lambda_{\Phi S} |\Phi|^2 S^2 + t_S S + m_S^2 S^2 + \mu_S S^3 + \lambda_S S^4$$

[free parameters] $m_H, M^2 (\equiv 2m_S^2), \mu_S, \lambda_S, \alpha$

- **THDM**: Two Higgs doublet model (with softly broken Z_2 symmetry + CP conservation)

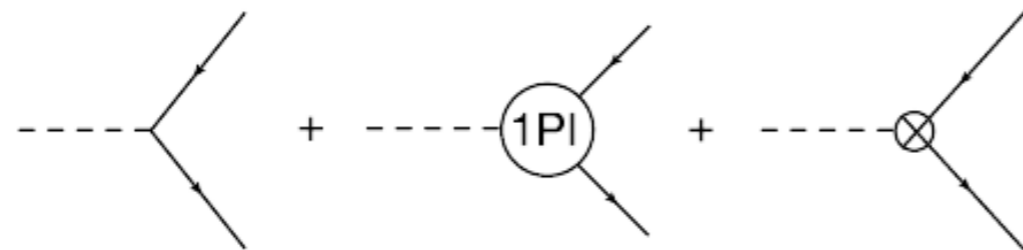
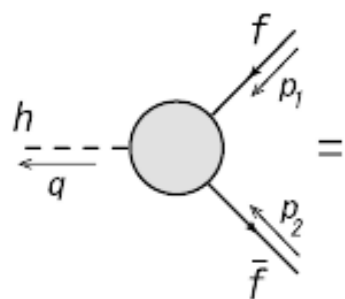
$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = m_1^2 |\Phi_1|^2 + m_2^2 |\Phi_2|^2 - m_3^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 |\Phi_1|^4 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 |\Phi_2|^4 + \lambda_3 |\Phi_1|^2 |\Phi_2|^2 + \lambda_4 |\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_5 [(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \text{h.c.}]$$

[free parameters] $m_H, m_A, m_{H^\pm}, M^2 (\equiv m_3^2 / s_\beta c_\beta), \tan \beta, s_{\beta-\alpha} (\geq 0), \text{Sign}(c_{\beta-\alpha})$

- h(125)以外のスカラー粒子の存在 (H, A, H $^\pm$, ...)
- h(125) couplingのSM予言からのずれ

*愛甲さんのポスター発表 (明日)



$$g_{hff}^{\text{tree}} = -\frac{m_f}{v} \kappa_f, \quad g_{hVV}^{\text{tree}} = \frac{2m_V^2}{v} \kappa_V$$

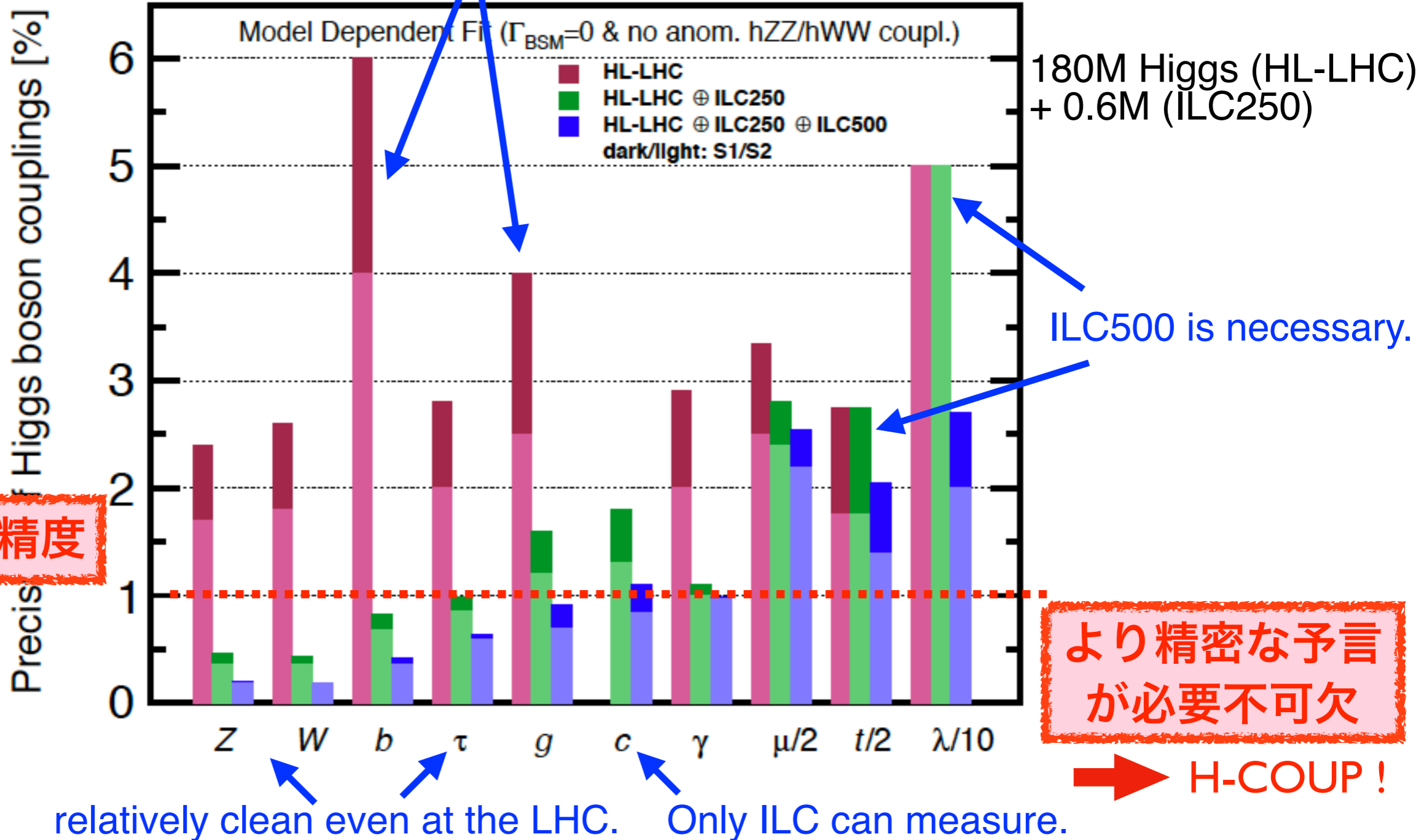
(HSM) $\kappa_f = \kappa_V = c_\alpha$

(THDM) $\kappa_f = s_{\beta-\alpha} + \zeta_f c_{\beta-\alpha}, \quad \kappa_V = s_{\beta-\alpha}$

ヒッグス結合の測定精度@HL-LHC+ILC

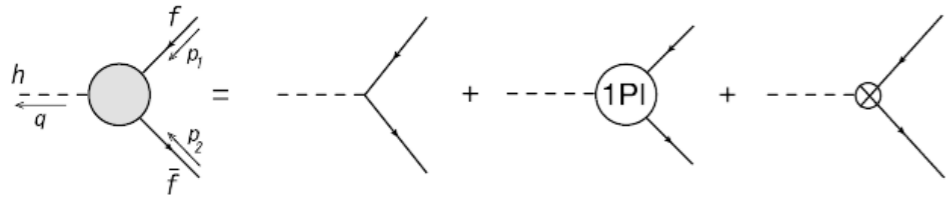
ILC can improve significantly.

European strategy: ILC [1901.09829]



○(1%)の精度

より精密な予言が必要不可欠



Kanemura, Kikuchi, Yagyu
[1511.06211, NPB]+[1608.01582, NPB]

Singlet extension

$$\Gamma_{hff\bar{f},\text{HSM}}^{S,\text{tree}} = -\frac{m_f}{v} c_\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} (16\pi^2)F_{hff,S}^{1\text{PI}}[p_1^2, p_2^2, q^2] &= -4c_\alpha \frac{m_f}{v} \left\{ \frac{m_Z^2}{v^2} (v_f^2 - a_f^2) C_{FVF}^{hff,S}[f, Z, f] + (Q_f e)^2 C_{FVF}^{hff,S}[f, Z, f] \right\} \\ &+ \frac{m_f^3}{v^3} c_\alpha \left\{ c_\alpha^2 C_{FSF}^{hff,S}[f, h, f] + s_\alpha^2 C_{FSF}^{hff,S}[f, H, f] - c_\alpha C_{FSF}^{hff,S}[f, G^0, f] \right\} \\ &- 2c_\alpha \frac{m_f m_{f'}}{v^3} C_{FSF}^{hff,S}[f', G^\pm, f'] - 8c_\alpha \frac{m_Z^4}{v^3} m_f (v_f^2 - a_f^2) C_0[Z, f, Z] \\ &- 2\frac{m_f^2}{v^2} \left\{ 3c_\alpha^2 \lambda_{hhh} C_0[h, f, h] + s_\alpha^2 \lambda_{HHH} C_0[H, f, H] + c_\alpha s_\alpha \lambda_{hHh} (C_0[h, f, H] + C_0[H, f, h]) \right\} \\ &+ 2\frac{m_f^2}{v^2} \left\{ \lambda_{hG^0G^0} \frac{m_f}{v} C_0[G^0, f, G^0] + \lambda_{hG^+G^-} \frac{m_{f'}}{v} C_0[G^\pm, f', G^\pm] \right\} \\ &- c_\alpha \frac{m_W^2 m_f}{v^3} (C_{SFV}^{hff,S}[G^\pm, f', W] + C_{VFS}^{hff,S}[W, f', G^\pm]) \\ &- c_\alpha \frac{m_Z^2 m_f}{2v^3} (C_{SFV}^{hff,S}[G^0, f, Z] + C_{VFS}^{hff,S}[Z, f, G^0]), \end{aligned}$$

Z₂ charge assignment

	Φ_1	Φ_2	Q_L	L_L	u_R	d_R	e_R	ζ_u	ζ_d	ζ_e
Type-I	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	$\cot\beta$	$\cot\beta$	$\cot\beta$
Type-II	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	$\cot\beta$	$-\tan\beta$	$-\tan\beta$
Type-X (lepton-specific)	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	$\cot\beta$	$\cot\beta$	$-\tan\beta$
Type-Y (flipped)	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	$\cot\beta$	$-\tan\beta$	$\cot\beta$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{hff}^{1\text{PI}}(p_1^2, p_2^2, q^2) &= F_{hff}^S + \gamma_5 F_{hff}^P + \not{p}_1 F_{hff}^{V1} + \not{p}_2 F_{hff}^{V2} + \not{p}_1 \gamma_5 F_{hff}^{A1} \\ &+ \not{p}_2 \gamma_5 F_{hff}^{A2} + \not{p}_1 \not{p}_2 F_{hff}^T + \not{p}_1 \not{p}_2 \gamma_5 F_{hff}^{PT}. \end{aligned}$$

Kanemura, Okada, Senaha, Yuan [hep-ph/0408364, PRD]
Kanemura, Kikuchi, Yagyu [1401.0515, PLB]+[1502.07716, NPB]

THDM

$$\Gamma_{hff\bar{f},\text{THDM}}^{S,\text{tree}} = -\frac{m_f}{v} (s_{\beta-\alpha} + \zeta_f c_{\beta-\alpha})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{m_f}{v}\right)^{-1} F_{hff}^S &= -2g_Z^4 v^2 (v_f^2 - a_f^2) s_{\beta-\alpha} C_0(Z, f, Z) \\ &- 4\xi_h^f \left\{ e^2 Q_f^2 [m_f^2 C_0 + p_1^2 (C_{11} + C_{21}) + p_2^2 (C_{12} + C_{22}) + p_1 \cdot p_2 (2C_{23} - C_0) + 4C_{24} - 1] (f, \gamma, f) \right. \\ &+ \left. g_Z^2 (v_f^2 - a_f^2) [m_f^2 C_0 + p_1^2 (C_{11} + C_{21}) + p_2^2 (C_{12} + C_{22}) + p_1 \cdot p_2 (2C_{23} - C_0) + 4C_{24} - 1] (f, Z, f) \right\} \\ &+ \xi_h^f \frac{m_f^2}{v^2} \left[(\xi_h^f)^2 C_{hff}^{FSF}(f, h, f) + (\xi_H^f)^2 C_{hff}^{FSF}(f, H, f) - C_{hff}^{FSF}(f, G^0, f) - \xi_f^2 C_{hff}^{FSF}(f, A, f) \right] \\ &- \xi_h^{f'} \frac{2m_{f'}^2}{v^2} \left[C_{hff}^{FSF}(f', G^\pm, f') + \xi_f \xi_{f'} C_{hff}^{FSF}(f', H^\pm, f') \right] \\ &- \frac{m_f^2}{v} \left\{ 6(\xi_h^f)^2 \lambda_{hhh} C_0(h, f, h) + 2(\xi_H^f)^2 \lambda_{HHh} C_0(H, f, H) + 2\xi_h^f \xi_H^f \lambda_{Hhh} [C_0(h, f, H) + C_0(H, f, h)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2\lambda_{G^0G^0h} C_0(G^0, f, G^0) - 2\xi_f^2 \lambda_{AAh} C_0(A, f, A) - \xi_f \lambda_{AG^0h} [C_0(A, f, G^0) + C_0(G^0, f, A)] \right\} \\ &+ \frac{2m_{f'}^2}{v} \left\{ \lambda_{G^+G^-h} C_0(G^\pm, f', G^\pm) + \xi_f \xi_{f'} \lambda_{H^+H^-h} C_0(H^\pm, f', H^\pm) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{H^+G^-h} (\xi_f + \xi_{f'}) [C_0(G^\pm, f', H^\pm) + C_0(H^\pm, f', G^\pm)] \right\} \\ &- \frac{g^2}{4} s_{\beta-\alpha} \left[C_{hff}^{VFS}(W, f', G^\pm) + C_{hff}^{SFV}(G^\pm, f', W) \right] \\ &- \frac{g^2}{4} \xi_f c_{\beta-\alpha} \left[C_{hff}^{VFS}(W, f', H^\pm) + C_{hff}^{SFV}(H^\pm, f', W) \right] \\ &- \frac{g_Z^2}{8} s_{\beta-\alpha} \left[C_{hff}^{VFS}(Z, f, G^0) + C_{hff}^{SFV}(G^0, f, Z) \right] \\ &- \frac{g_Z^2}{8} \xi_f c_{\beta-\alpha} \left[C_{hff}^{VFS}(Z, f, A) + C_{hff}^{SFV}(A, f, Z) \right], \end{aligned} \tag{D41}$$

Kanemura, Kikuchi, Sakurai, Yagyu
[1605.08520, PRD]

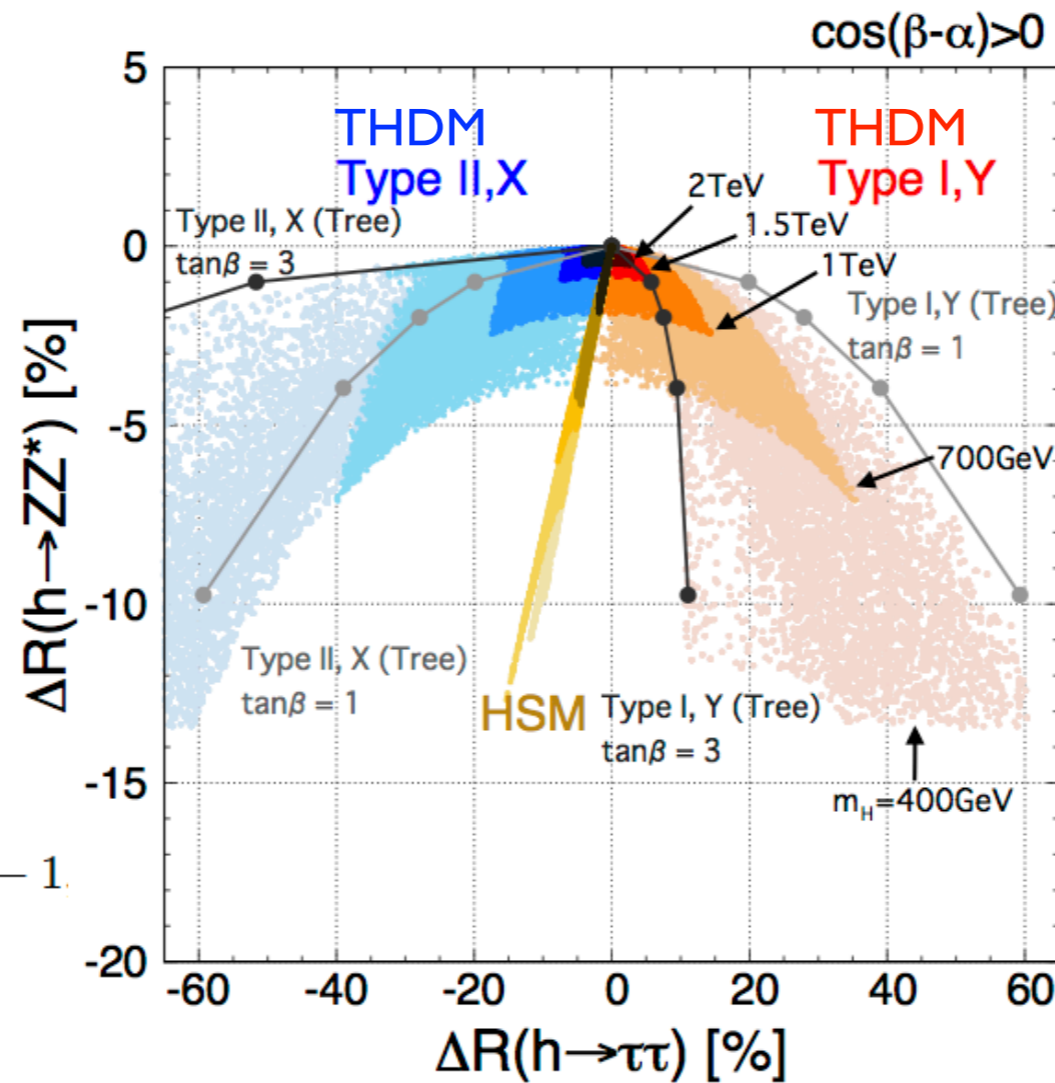
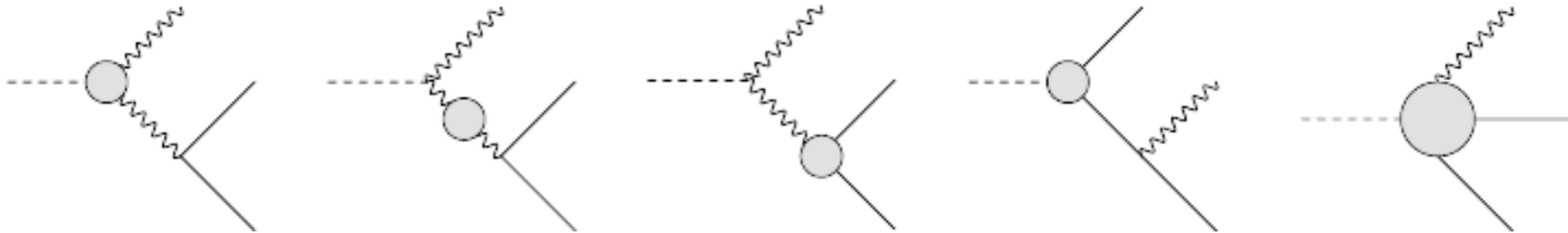
IDM

(C36)

3. H-COUPでどのように に物理を探索のか？

H-COUP applications: Higgs decays

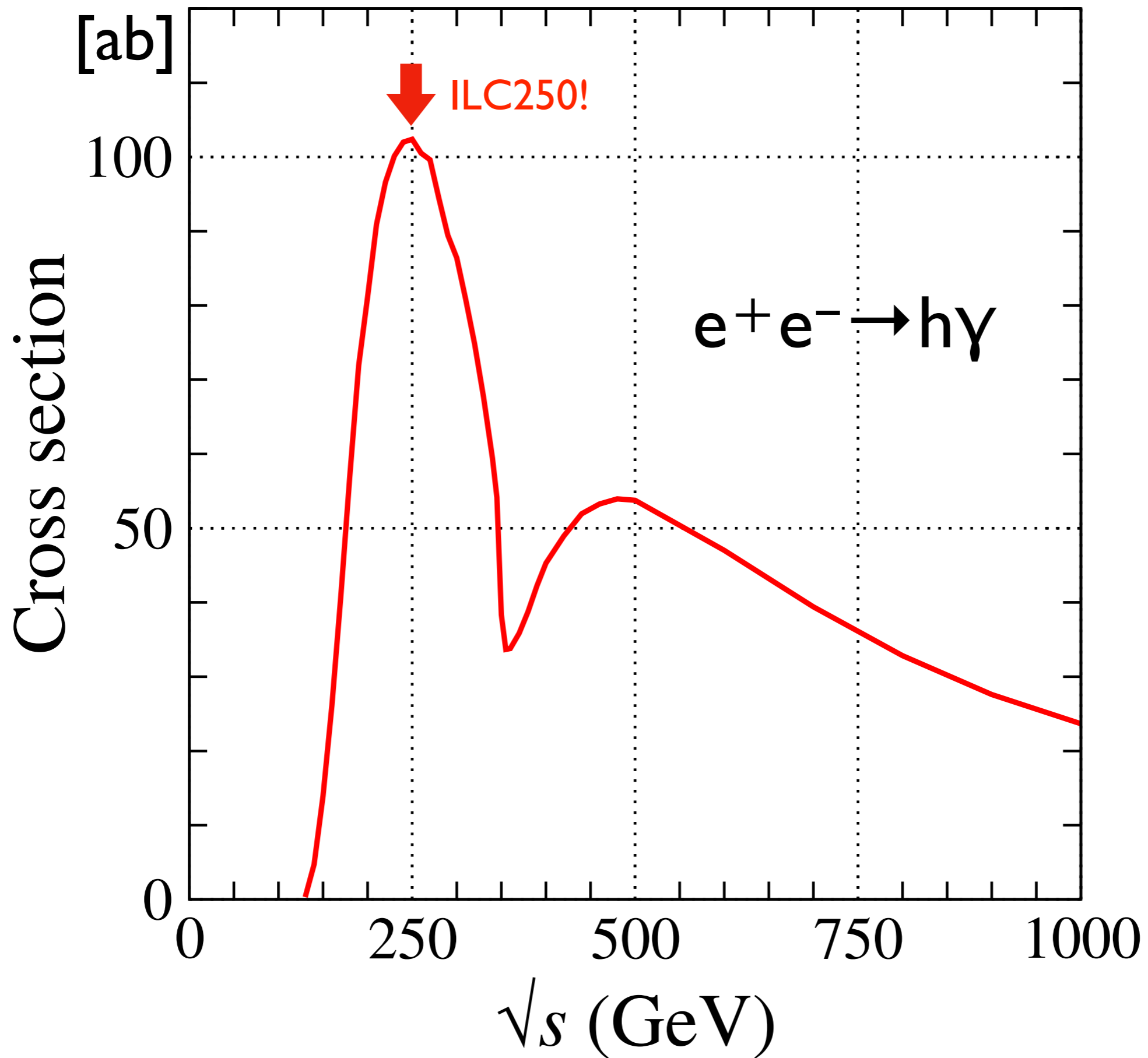
Kanemura, Kikuchi, Mawatari, Sakurai, Yagyu [1803.01456 (PLB), 1906.10070]



pattern of the deviations
 → selection of NP models
 magnitude of the deviations
 → NP scales

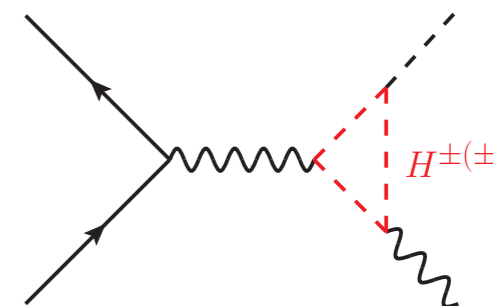
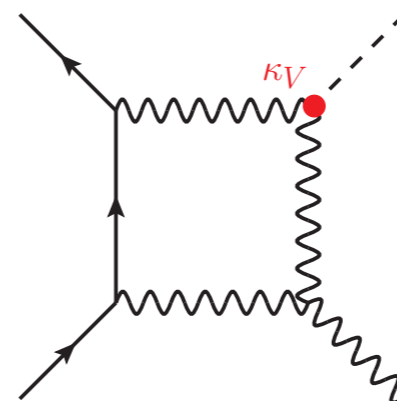
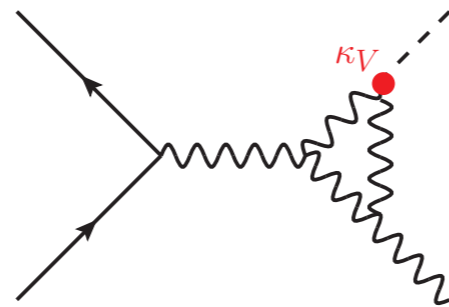
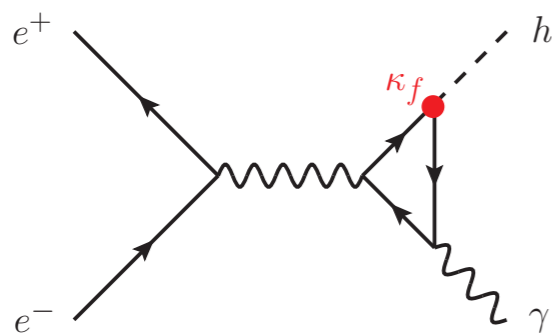
*桜井さんのポスター発表 (去年)

$$\Delta R(h \rightarrow XX) = \frac{\Gamma_{\text{NP}}(h \rightarrow XX)}{\Gamma_{\text{SM}}(h \rightarrow XX)} - 1$$

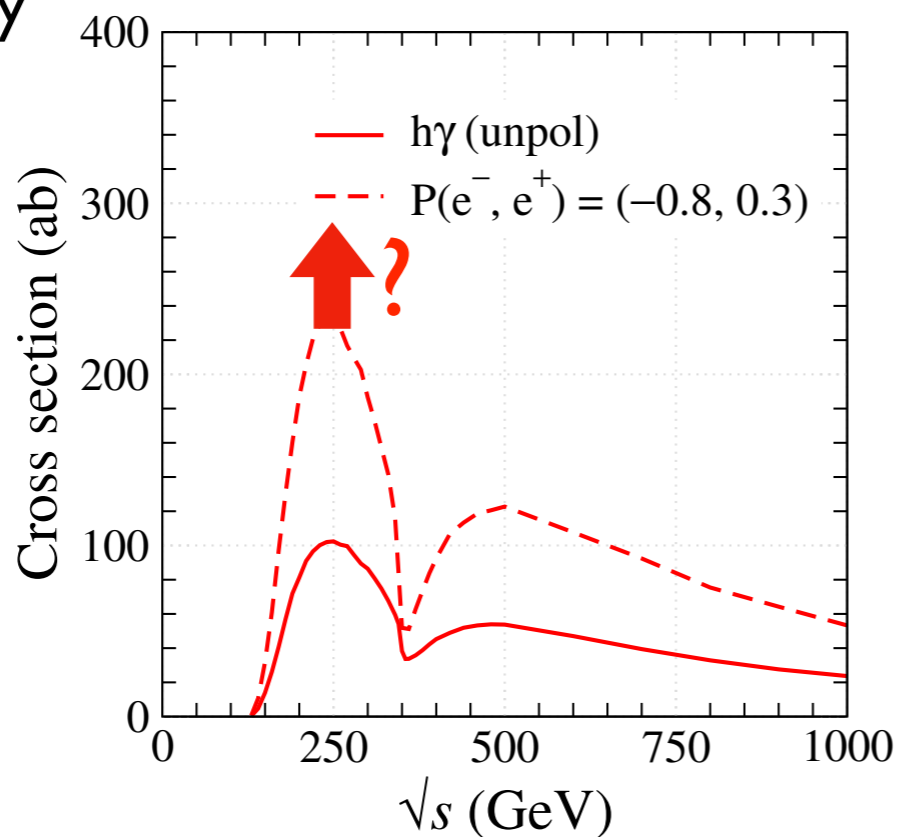


$$\kappa_X = \frac{g_{hXX}^{\text{NP}}}{g_{hXX}^{\text{SM}}}$$

H-COUP applications: Higgs productions



crossing symmetry
with $h \rightarrow Zff$



	$\kappa_f (=t)$	κ_V	H^\pm	$H^{\pm\pm}$
IDM	1	1	○	×
ITM ($Y=1$)	1	1	○	○
THDM	$S_{\beta-\alpha}$ $-C_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$S_{\beta-\alpha}$	○	×

Kanemura, Mawatari, Sakurai [1808.10268, PRD]

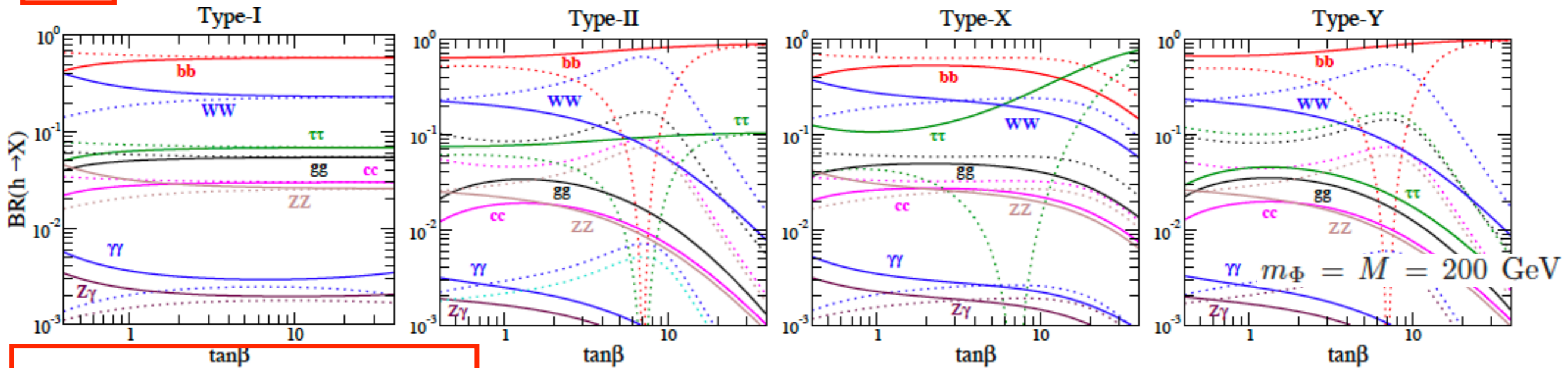
How much can new physics enhance (or reduce) the production rate?

*馬渡の口頭発表 (去年)

H-COUP v2: Branching ratios

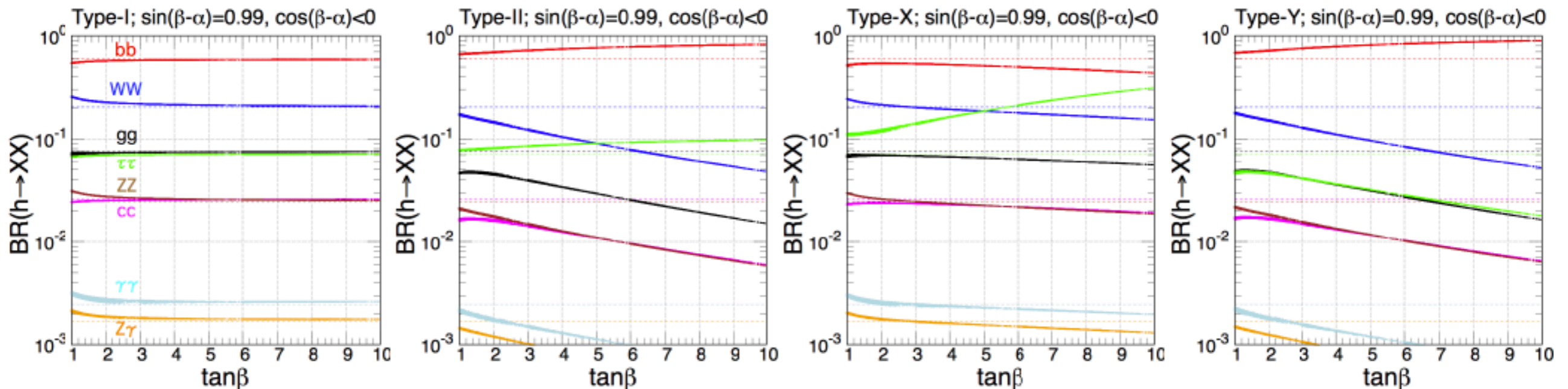
LO

Kanemura, Tsumura, Yagyu, Yokoya [1406.3294, PRD]



NLO in EW+QCD

Kanemura, Kikuchi, Mawatari, Sakurai, Yagyu [1906.10070]



Loop effects by additional Higgs bosons

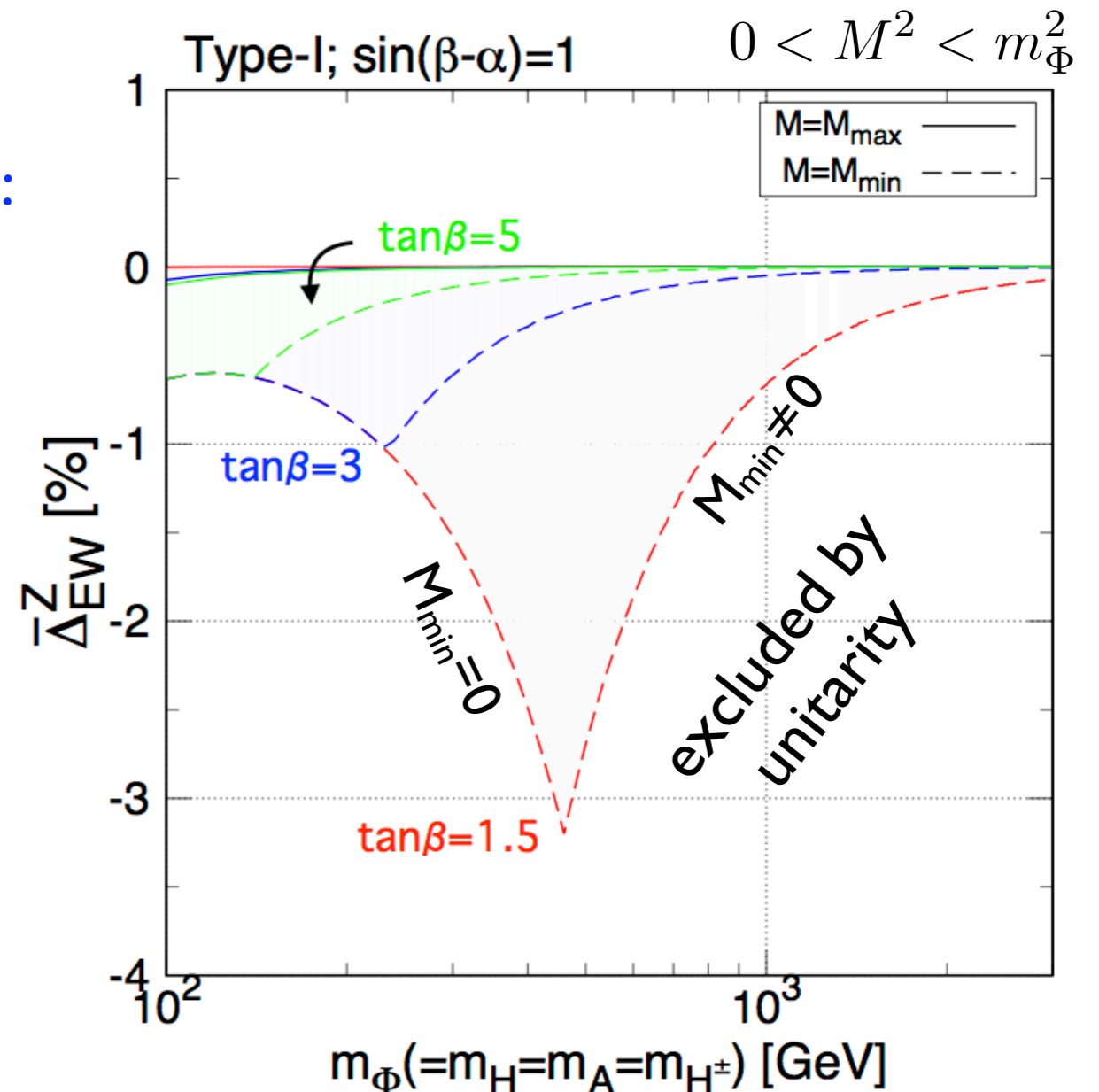
$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow Z f \bar{f}) = \Gamma_0(h \rightarrow Z f \bar{f}) [1 + \Delta_{\text{EW}}^Z + \Delta_{\text{QCD}}^Z]$$

New physics effects of the EW corrections:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}_{\text{EW}}^X &= \Delta_{\text{EW}}^X|_{\text{NP}} - \Delta_{\text{EW}}^X|_{\text{SM}} \\ &\simeq -\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{1}{6} \sum_{\varphi} c_{\varphi} \frac{m_{\varphi}^2}{v^2} \left(1 - \frac{M^2}{m_{\varphi}^2}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

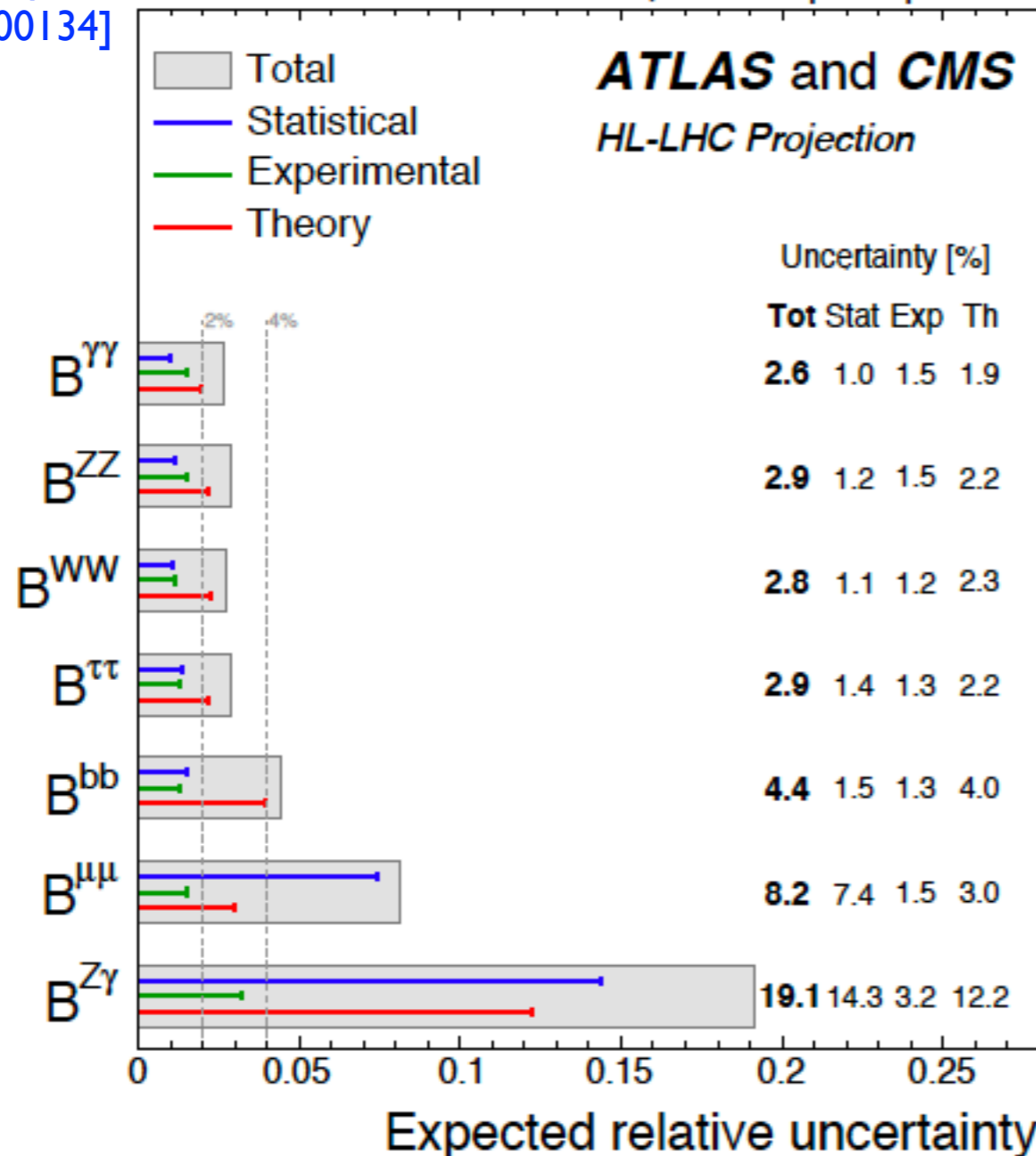
$$m_{\Phi}^2 \sim \lambda v^2 + M^2 \quad h \text{ --- } \begin{cases} \Phi \\ \sim \lambda v \\ \Phi \end{cases}$$

$m_{\Phi}^2 \sim M^2$: Decoupling
 $m_{\Phi}^2 \sim \lambda v^2$: Non-decoupling
 ($\Phi = H, A, H^+$)



Precision of the Higgs branching ratios at future colliders

Higgs physics at the HL-LHC [1902.00134] $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}, 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per experiment



ILC250 [1710.07621]
2000 fb^{-1}

1σ 2σ

13% 26%

6.7% 13.4%

1.9% 3.8%

1.4% 2.8%

0.89% 1.78%

27% 54%

(3.2% 6.4% for B^{cc})

Let's consider
3 scenarios:

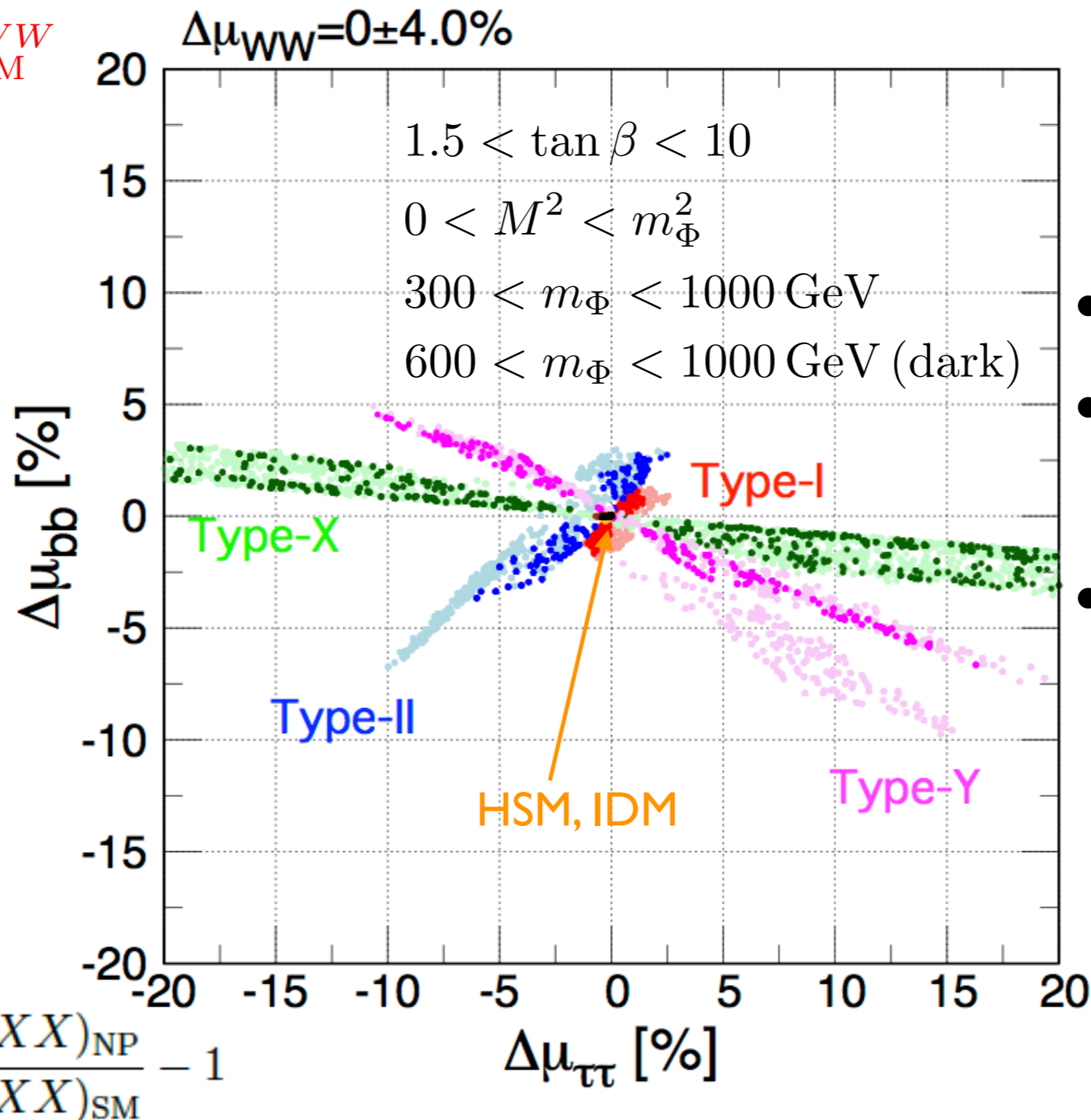
A) $B_{NP}^{WW} \sim B_{SM}^{WW}$

B) $B_{NP}^{WW} > B_{SM}^{WW}$

C) $B_{NP}^{WW} < B_{SM}^{WW}$

Correlations among the Higgs branching ratios

A) $B_{NP}^{WW} \sim B_{SM}^{WW}$



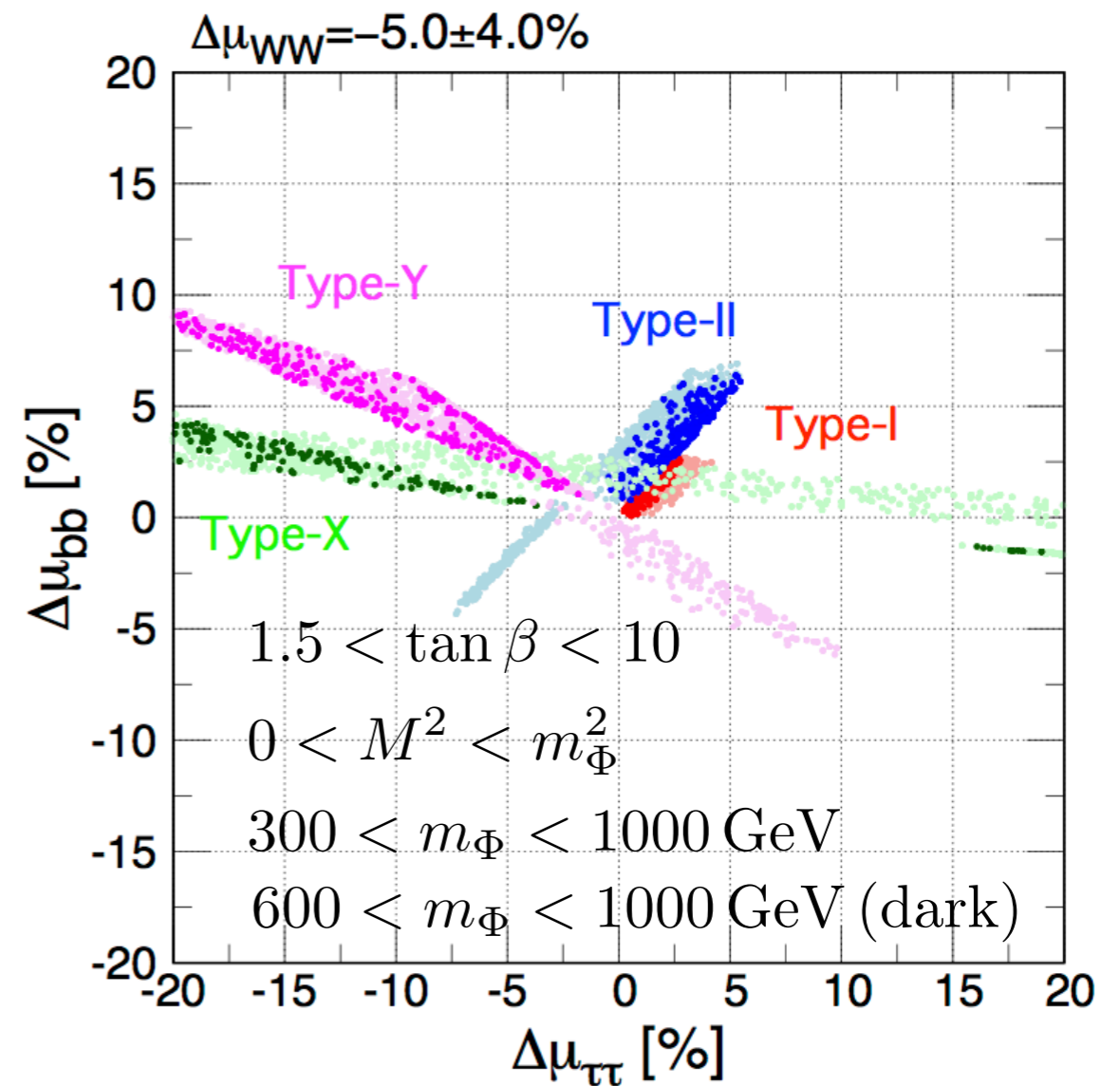
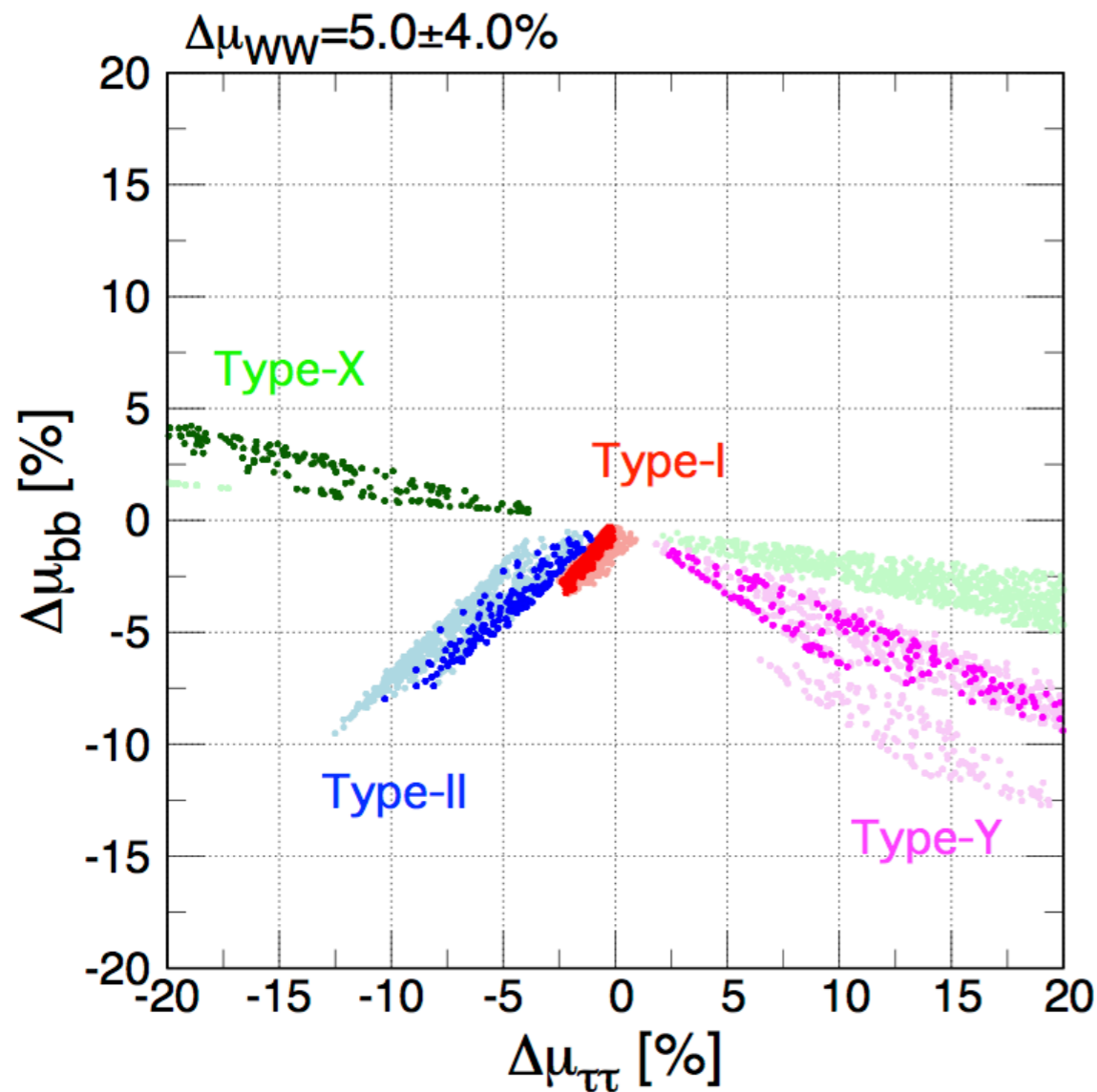
- HSM/IDM predict $\Delta\mu \sim 0$.
- THDMs predict different correlations depending on the type of Yukawa int.
- The mass bounds from the direct searches/ flavor constraints significantly reduce the allowed regions.

$$\Delta\mu_{XX} \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow XX)_{NP}}{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow XX)_{SM}} - 1$$

Correlations among the Higgs branching ratios

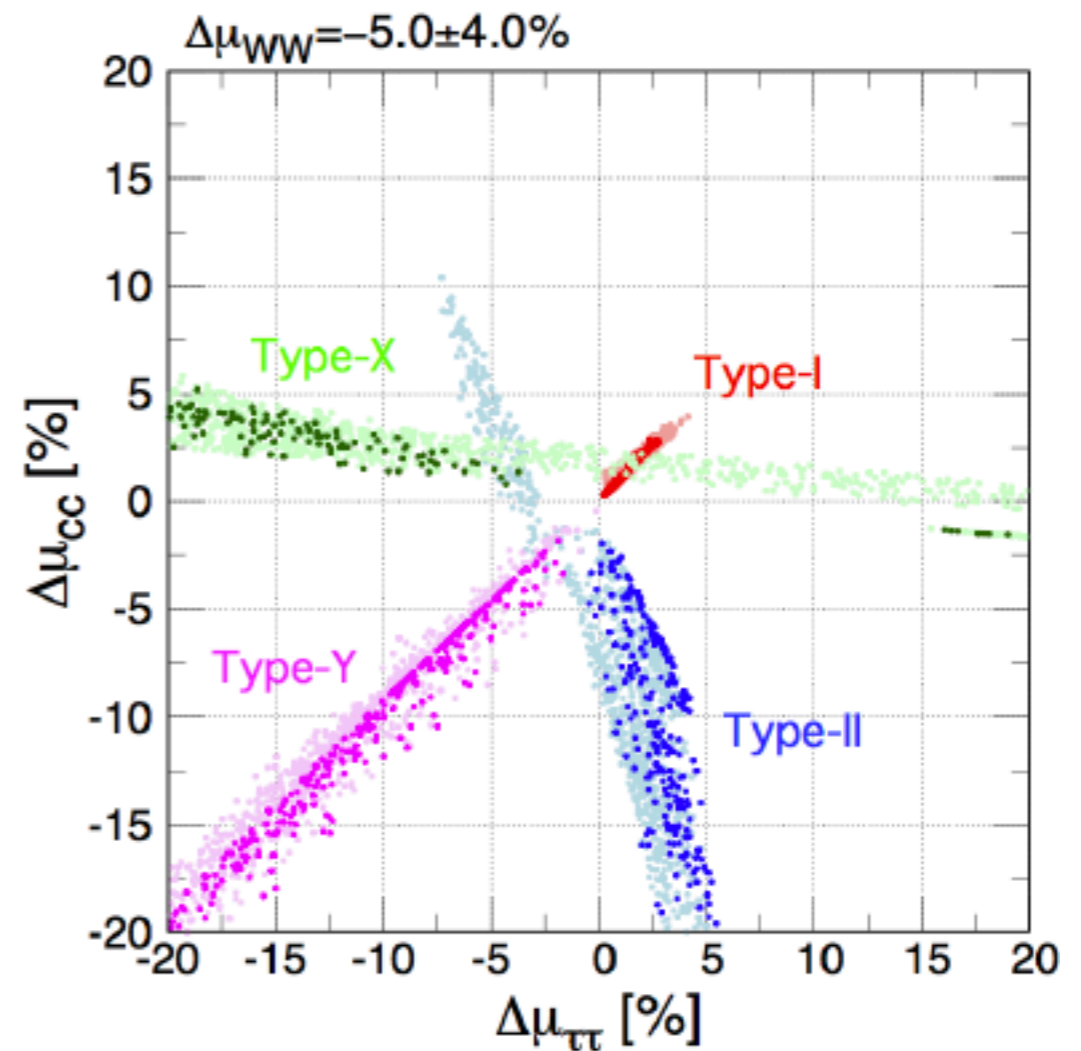
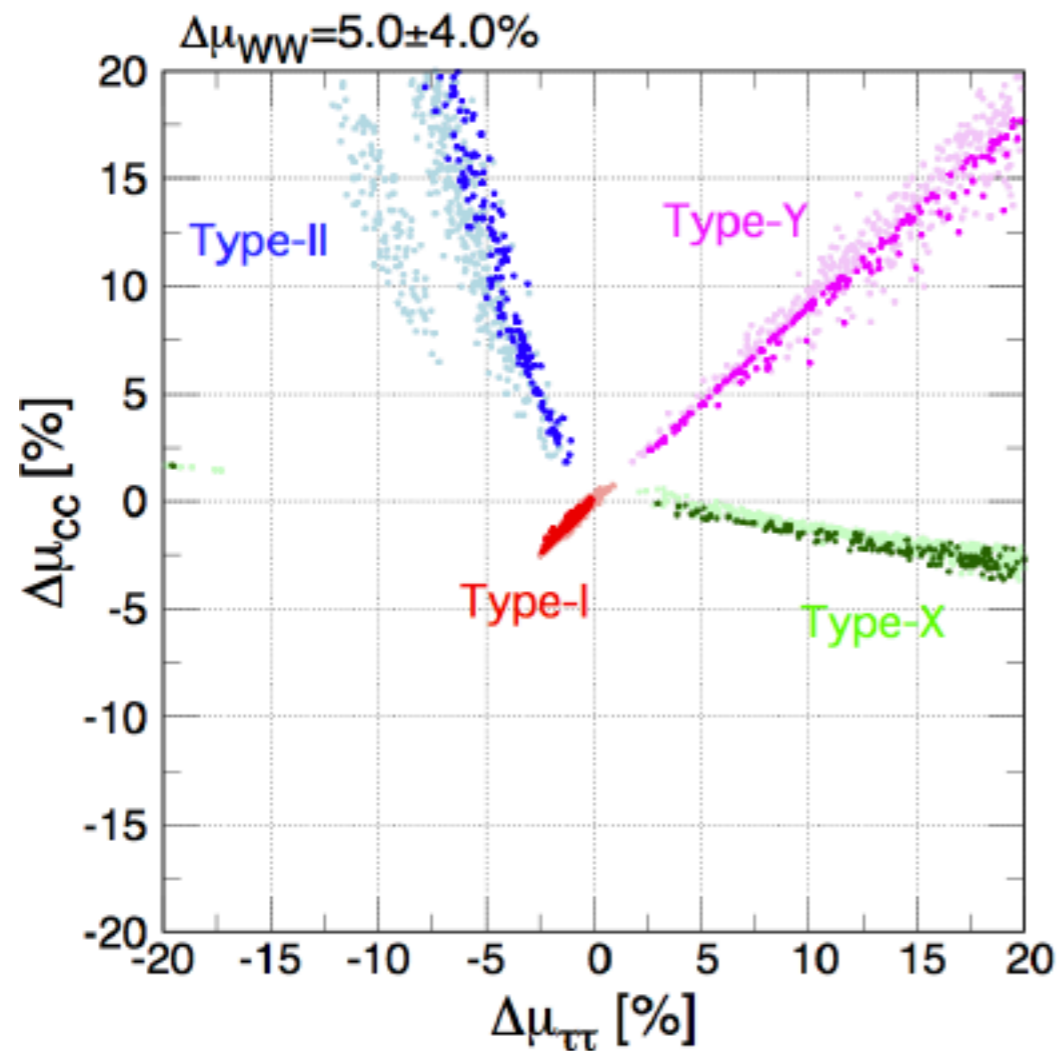
B) $B_{\text{NP}}^{WW} > B_{\text{SM}}^{WW}$

C) $B_{\text{NP}}^{WW} < B_{\text{SM}}^{WW}$



Since the BRs are correlated among all the decay modes, each model predicts a particular pattern of the deviations for each scenario.

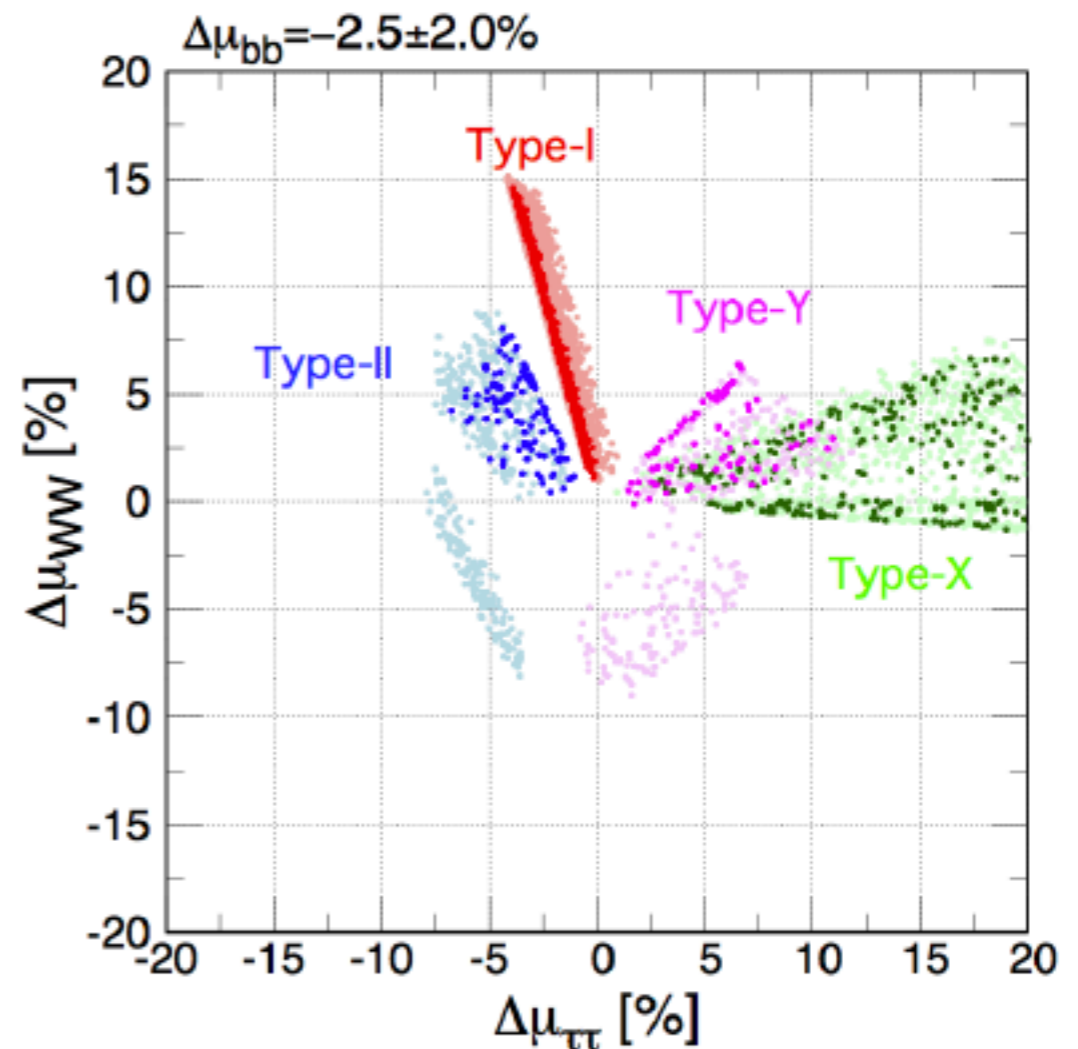
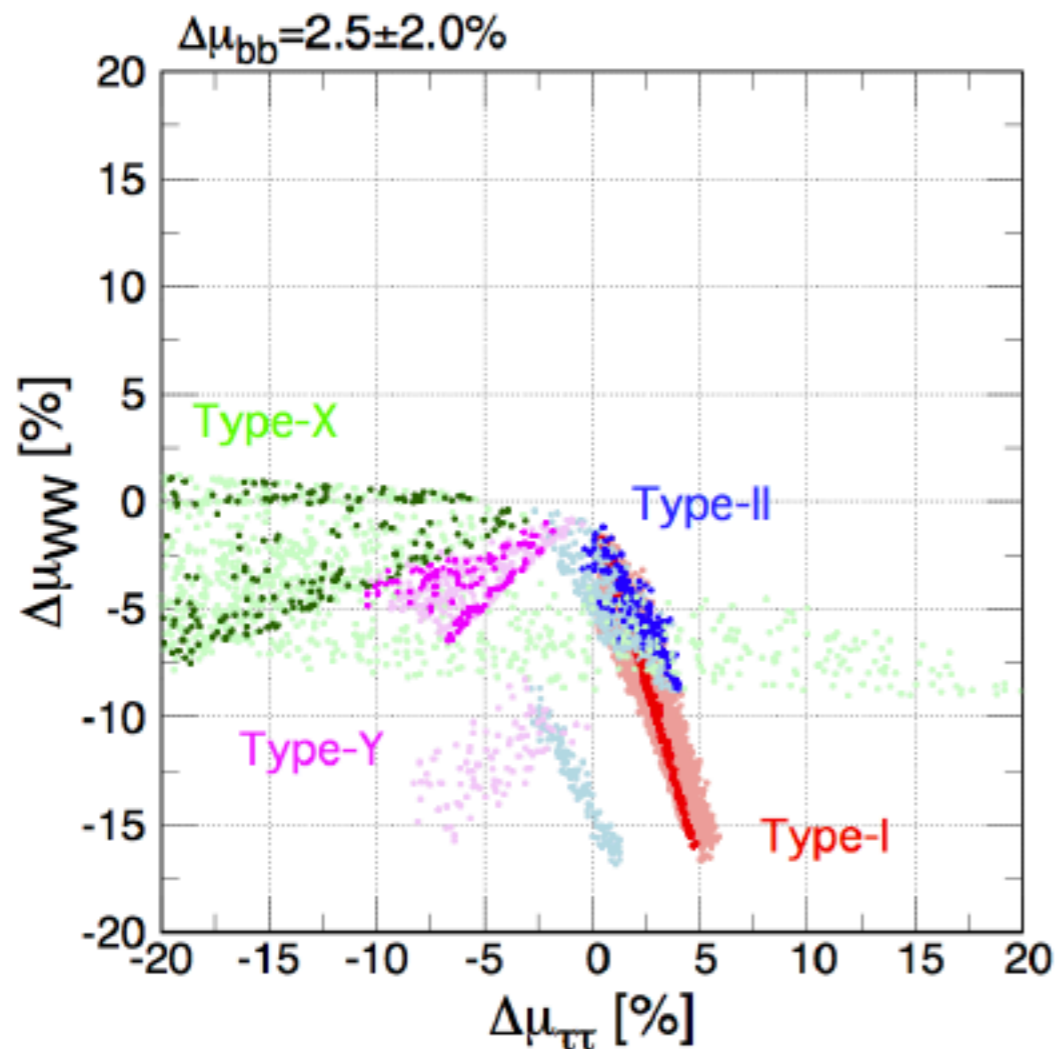
BR($\tau\tau$) vs. BR(cc)



The measurement of $h \rightarrow cc$ is very important to disentangle the models.

➔ ILC is necessary!

BR($\tau\tau$) vs. BR(WW)



Synergy

- Higgs coupling precision measurements at the ILC
- direct searches for additional Higgs bosons at the LHC
- indirect searches in flavor experiments

4. まとめと展望

精密測定によるヒッグスセクターの究明が新物理探索の鍵！

- **H-COUP v.1** was released in October, 2017. Kanemura, Kikuchi, Sakurai, Yagyu [1710.04603, CPC]
 - **systematically** calculates **the renormalized 125GeV Higgs couplings** at one-loop EW+QCD in various extended Higgs models (singlet extension, THDMs, inert doublet model).
- **H-COUP v.2** will be released very soon. Kanemura, Kikuchi, Mawatari, Sakurai, Yagyu [1803.01456, PLB] + [1906.10070]
 - **systematically** calculates **the 125GeV Higgs decay branching ratios** at one-loop EW+QCD in various extended Higgs models (singlet extension, THDMs, inert doublet model).
- **H-COUP v.3 ?**
 - other models? couplings/decays for additional Higgs bosons?
 - other renormalization schemes?
 - Higgs productions? $e^+e^- \rightarrow h\gamma$; Kanemura, Mawatari, Sakurai [1808.10268, PRD]
 - ...

H-COUP webpage: http://www-het.phys.sci.osaka-u.ac.jp/~kanemu/HCOUP_HPI013/HCOUP_HP.html