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# *$\mathcal{N}$ MSSM Higgs Boson Search at the High-Energy LHC*

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*Milada Margarete Mühlleitner (KIT)*

*Coll. with Steve King, Roman Nevzorov and Kathrin Walz*

**SUSY 2014**

**University of Manchester**

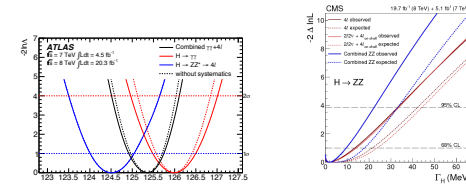
**21-26 July 2014**



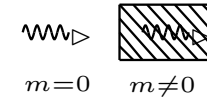
# It is the Higgs Boson

- Investigation of properties of scalar particle:

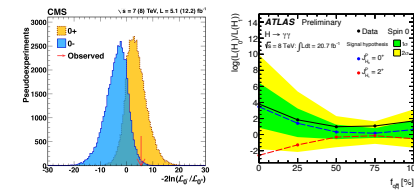
- Mass  $m$ , Total Width  $\Gamma$



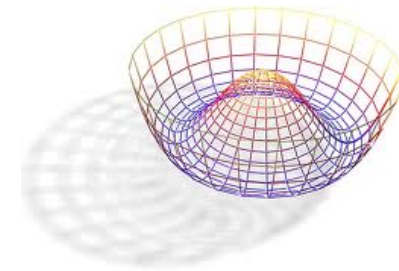
- Couplings to SM particles  $g_{HXX} \sim m_X$



- Spin and Parity Quantum Numbers  $J^P$  ( $CP$  violation?)



- Trilinear and Quartic Higgs Self-Coupling  $\rightsquigarrow$  Higgs Potential

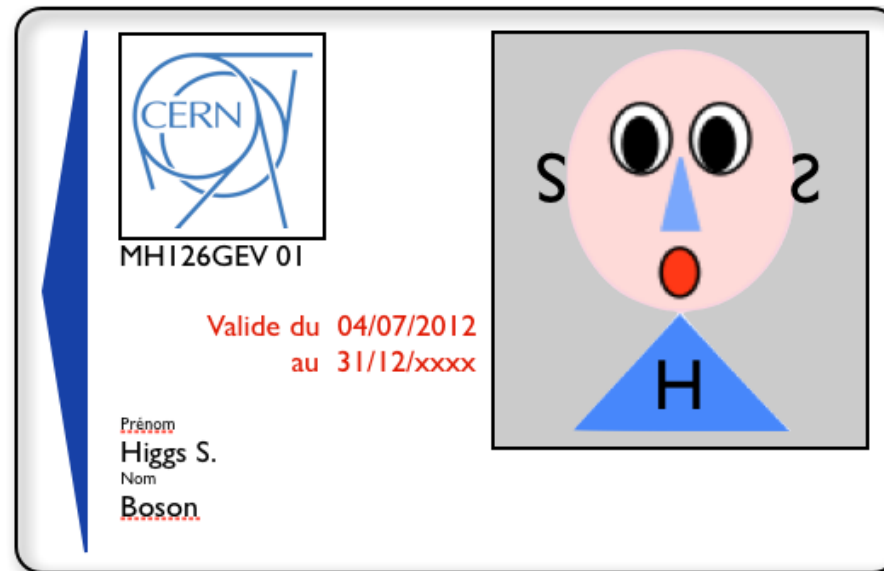


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# It is the Higgs Boson

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- Investigation of properties of scalar particle:  $\rightsquigarrow$  Higgs Boson



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# Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

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The slide features a blue background with the Nobel Prize logo in the top left and the text 'Nobelpriset 2013' and 'The Nobel Prize 2013'. The main title 'The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013' is prominently displayed. Below the title are two portraits: François Englert on the left and Peter W. Higgs on the right. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences logo is in the top right. The award citation is provided in Swedish and English.

Nobelpriset 2013

The Nobel Prize 2013

## The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013



KUNGL. VETENSKAPS AKADEMIE

François Englert  
Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Peter W. Higgs  
University of Edinburgh, UK

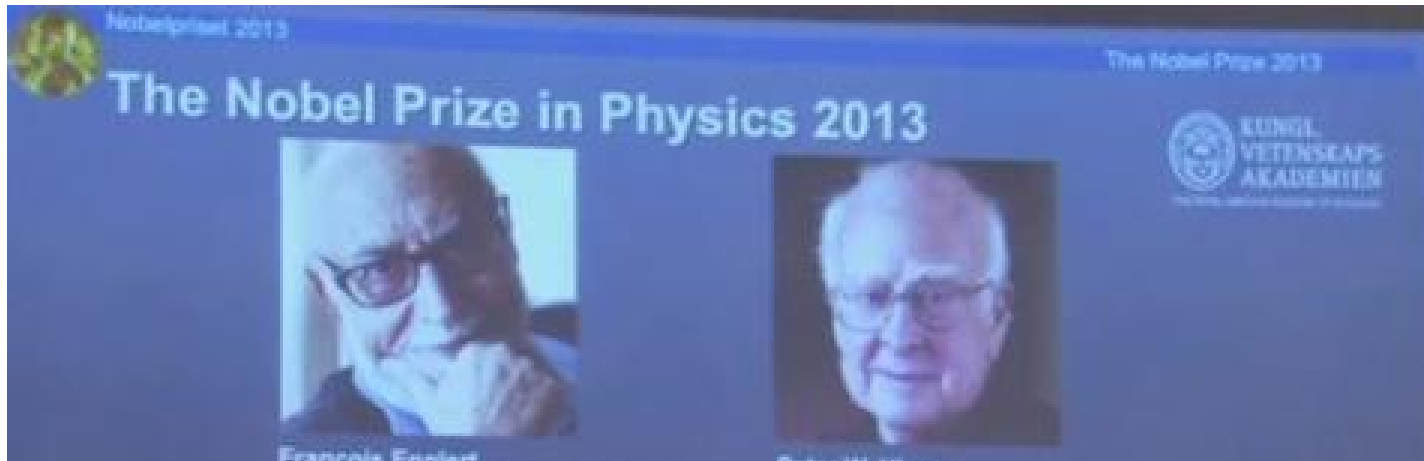
*"För den teoretiska upptäckten av en mekanism som bidrar till förståelsen av massans ursprung hos subatomära partiklar, och som nyligen, genom upptäckten av den förutsagda fundamentala partikeln, bekräftats av ATLAS- och CMS-experimenten vid CERN:s accelerator LHC."*

*"For the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider."*

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## Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

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## After Higgs Discovery: Which Higgs Boson?

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UnHiggs  
Gaugephobic Higgs  
Composite Higgs  
Gauge Higgs  
Simplest Higgs  
Private Higgs  
Intermediate Higgs  
Fat Higgs  
Twin Higgs  
Phantom Higgs  
Little Higgs  
Littlest Higgs  
Higgsless  
Lone Higgs  
Slim Higgs  
Portal Higgs

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# The $\mathcal{NMSSM}$ Higgs Sector

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- **Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Extension of the SM: NMSSM**

Fayet; Kaul eal; Barbieri eal; Dine eal; Nilles eal; Frere eal; Derendinger eal; Ellis eal;  
Drees; Ellwanger eal; Savoy; Elliott eal; Gunion eal; Franke eal; Maniatis; Djouadi eal; Mahmoudi eal; ...

- **SUSY Higgs Sector:** at least 2 complex Higgs doublets, NMSSM: plus complex singlet field  $\rightsquigarrow$

- **Solution of the  $\mu$ -problem:**  $\mu$  must be of  $\mathcal{O}$ (EWSB scale)

Kim, Nilles

$\mu$  generated dynamically through the VEV of scalar component of an additional chiral superfield field  $\hat{S}$ :  $\mu = \lambda \langle S \rangle$  from:  $\lambda \hat{S} \hat{H}_u \hat{H}_d$

- **Enlarged Higgs and neutralino sector:** 2 complex Higgs doublets  $\hat{H}_u, \hat{H}_d$ , 1 complex singlet  $\hat{S}$

7 Higgs bosons:  $H_1, H_2, H_3, A_1, A_2, H^+, H^-$

5 neutralinos:  $\tilde{\chi}_i^0$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 5$ )

- **Significant changes of Higgs boson phenomenology**

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# NMSSM Higgs Mass and LHC Results

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- **Vast literature on NMSSM Higgs of  $\sim 125$ -126 GeV**

Hall eal; Ellwanger; Gunion eal; King,MMM,Nezovorov; Alborno Vasquez eal; Cao eal; Gabrielli eal; Ellwanger, Hugonie; Kang eal; Cheung eal; Jeong eal; Hardy eal; Kim eal; Arvanitaki eal; Cheng eal; Bélanger eal; Kowalska eal; Badziak eal; Moretti eal; Choi eal; Munir eal; Barbieri eal; Beskidt eal; Berg eal; Gherghetta eal; Cerdeno eal; Das eal; Christensen eal; Bhattacharjee eal; Guo eal; ...

- **Compatibility of NMSSM Higgs mass with LHC Searches:**

★ Upper mass bounds + corrections to the MSSM, NMSSM Higgs boson mass:

$$\text{MSSM: } m_h^2 \approx M_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \Delta m_h^2$$

$$\text{NMSSM: } m_h^2 \approx M_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \lambda^2 v^2 \sin^2 2\beta + \Delta m_h^2$$

$\Rightarrow M_H \approx 126$  requires:

MSSM:  $\Delta m_h \approx 85$  GeV ( $\tan \beta$  large)  $\Rightarrow$  large corrections  $\rightsquigarrow$  fine-tuning

NMSSM:  $\Delta m_h \approx 55$  GeV ( $\lambda = 0.7, \tan \beta = 2$ )

$\Rightarrow$  NMSSM requires less fine-tuning

Hall,Pinner,Ruderman; Ellwanger; Arvanitaki,Villadoro;  
King,MMM,Nezovorov; Kang,Li,Li; Cao,Heng,Yang,Zhang,Zhu



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# *NMSSM Higgs Discovery at the LHC*

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- **Present Status:**

Higgs signal at 125 GeV

No BSM Higgs discovered yet.      True?

- **Could be that we already discovered NMSSM Higgs bosons!**

Higgs signal at 125 GeV is built up by two degenerate Higgs bosons.

- **What about the MSSM?**

Two light MSSM CP-even Higgs bosons  $\iff$  light CP-odd  $A$ , relatively light  $H^\pm$

light  $M_{H^\pm}$  excluded

ATLAS-CONF-2012-011 and 2013-090, CMS-HIG-12-052

## Degenerate $\mathcal{N}MSSM$ Higgs Scenario

King, Nevezorov, MMM, Walz

(Point ID 4617)	Scenario		
$M_{H_1}, M_{H_2}, M_{H_3}$	124.9 GeV	126.6 GeV	538 GeV
$M_{A_1}, M_{A_2}$	92 GeV	541 GeV	
$ S_{H_1 h_s} ^2,  S_{H_2 h_s} ^2$	0.69	0.29 (singlet admixture)	
$\mu_{\tau\tau}, \mu_{bb}$	0.96	0.96	
$\mu_{ZZ}, \mu_{WW}, \mu_{\gamma\gamma}$	0.90	1.08	1.02
$\tan\beta, \lambda, \kappa$	1.93	0.67	0.13
$A_\lambda, A_\kappa, \mu_{\text{eff}}$	559 GeV	301 GeV	233 GeV
$A_t, A_b, A_\tau$	1062 GeV	349 GeV	-1753 GeV
$M_1, M_2, M_3$	887 GeV	265 GeV	1130 GeV
$M_{Q_3} = M_{t_R}, M_{b_R}$	763 GeV	1 TeV	
$M_{L_3} = M_{\tau_R}, M_{\text{SUSY}}$	700 GeV	1 TeV	

$$M_{H^\pm} = 529 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 694 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{t}_2} = 847 \text{ GeV}$$

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Largest  $H_3, A_2$  BR:  $H_3, A_2 \rightarrow t\bar{t}, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$ ,  $H_3 \rightarrow Z A_1, A_2 \rightarrow A_1 H_2$

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Resolve degenerate signal: double ratios of signal rates  $\leftarrow$  high luminosity [Gunion, Kraml, Jiang]

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Resolve degenerate signal: test properties of event rate matrix ← high luminosity [Grossman, Surujon, Zupan]

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## Investigation of $\mathcal{N}MSSM$ Discovery Prospects - Scan

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Mixing angle  $\tan \beta$  and NMSSM couplings  $\lambda, \kappa$ :

$$1 \leq \tan \beta \leq 30, \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 0.7, \quad -0.7 \leq \kappa \leq 0.7$$

with perturbativity requirement

$$\sqrt{\lambda^2 + \kappa^2} \leq 0.7$$

Soft SUSY breaking trilinear NMSSM couplings and  $\mu_{\text{eff}}$ :

$$-2 \text{ TeV} \leq A_\lambda \leq 2 \text{ TeV}, \quad -2 \text{ TeV} \leq A_\kappa \leq 2 \text{ TeV}, \quad -1 \text{ TeV} \leq \mu_{\text{eff}} \leq 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Remaining Parameters:

$$-2 \text{ TeV} \leq A_U, A_D, A_L \leq 2 \text{ TeV}$$

$$600 \text{ GeV} \leq M_{\tilde{t}_R} = M_{\tilde{Q}_3} \leq 3 \text{ TeV}, \quad 600 \text{ GeV} \leq M_{\tilde{\tau}_R} = M_{\tilde{L}_3} \leq 3 \text{ TeV}, \quad M_{\tilde{b}_R} = 3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$M_{\tilde{u}_R, \tilde{c}_R} = M_{\tilde{d}_R, \tilde{s}_R} = M_{\tilde{Q}_{1,2}} = M_{\tilde{e}_R, \tilde{\mu}_R} = M_{\tilde{L}_{1,2}} = 3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$100 \text{ GeV} \leq M_1 \leq 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad 200 \text{ GeV} \leq M_2 \leq 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad 1.3 \text{ TeV} \leq M_3 \leq 3 \text{ TeV}$$

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## NMSSM Scan

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- **Conditions on the parameter scan:**

- \* At least one CP-even Higgs boson  $H_i \equiv h$  with:  $124 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M_h \lesssim 127 \text{ GeV}$
- \* Compatibility with  $\mu_{XX}^{\text{exp}}$  ( $X = b, \tau, \gamma, W, Z$ ):  $|\mu_{XX}^{\text{scan}}(h) - \mu_{XX}^{\text{exp}}| \leq 2\sigma$
- \* Relic density  $\Omega_c h^2$  below PLANCK result  $(\Omega_c h^2)^{\text{NMSSM}} \leq 0.1187 \pm 0.0017$  [PLANCK]

Constraints from low-energy observables, from LEP, Tevatron and LHC searches [NMSSMTools]

- **Signal can be superposition of two Higgs boson rates close in mass:  $h$  and  $\Phi = H_i, A_j$**

$$\mu_{XX}(h) \equiv R_\sigma(h) R_{XX}^{BR}(h) + \sum_{\substack{\Phi \neq h \\ |M_\Phi - M_h| \leq \delta}} R_\sigma(\Phi) R_{XX}^{BR}(\Phi) F(M_h, M_\Phi, d_{XX})$$

$\delta$  : mass resolution in the respective  $XX$  final state

$F(M_h, M_\Phi, d_{XX})$ : Gaussian weighting function

$d_{XX}$ : experimental resolution of final state  $XX$

[NMSSMTools]

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## Experimental Signal Rates

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Based on: ATLAS-CONF-2013-034; CMS-PAS-HIG-13-005; combination à la Espinosa,MMM,Grojean,Trott

channel	best fit value	$2 \times 1\sigma$ error
$VH \rightarrow Vbb$	0.97	$\pm 1.06$
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	1.02	$\pm 0.7$
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	1.14	$\pm 0.4$
$H \rightarrow WW$	0.78	$\pm 0.34$
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	1.11	$\pm 0.46$



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# NMSSMCALC

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- **Comparison of Branching Ratios and Decay Widths with: NMSSMCALC**

Baglio,Gröber,MMM,Nhung,Rzehak,Spira,Streicher,Walz [arXiv:1312.4788]

- **NMSSMCALC:** Fortran package for the calculation **in the real & complex NMSSM** of the

- ★ loop-corrected NMSSM Higgs boson masses at one-loop

- ★ **masses and self-couplings at two-loop: implementation about to be finished**

- ★ NMSSM Higgs boson decay widths and branching ratios

- **Input and output files** feature the SUSY Les Houches Accord (SLHA) Skands eal; Allanach eal

- **Decay Widths:** extension of HDECAY to the NMSSM

Djouadi,Kalinowski,MM,Spira

- ★ include dominant higher order QCD corrections

- ★ down-type leptons: HO SUSY-EW, down-type quarks: SUSY-QCD, bottoms: SUSY-QCD&EW

- ★ off-shell decays into  $VV$  ( $V = Z, W$ ),  $V$ +Higgs, Higgs pair,  $t\bar{t}$ ;  $H^+ \rightarrow t\bar{b}$

- ★ real NMSSM: SUSY-QCD to decays into stop, sbottom pairs

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<http://www.itp.kit.edu/~maggie/NMSSMCALC>

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## NMSSMCALC

### Calculator of One-Loop Higgs Mass Corrections and of Higgs Decay Widths in the CP-conserving and the CP-violating NMSSM

The program package NMSSMCALC calculates the one-loop corrected Higgs boson masses and the Higgs decay widths and branching ratios within the CP-conserving and the CP-violating NMSSM. The decay calculator is based on an extension of the program HDECAY 6.10 now.

**Released by:** Julien Baglio, Ramona Gröber, Margarete Mühlleitner, Dao Thi Nhung, Heidi Rzehak, Michael Spira, Juraj Streicher and Kathrin Walz

**Program:** NMSSMCALC version 1.02

**When you use this program, please cite the following references:**

NMSSMCALC: [Julien Baglio, Ramona Gröber, Margarete Mühlleitner, Dao Thi Nhung, Heidi Rzehak, Michael Spira, Juraj Streicher and Kathrin Walz, in arXiv:1312.4788](#)

One-Loop Masses: [K. Ender, T. Graf, M. Mühlleitner, H. Rzehak, in Phys. Rev. D85 \(2012\)075024](#)  
[T. Graf, R. Gröber, M. Mühlleitner, H. Rzehak, K. Walz, in JHEP 1210 \(2012\) 122](#)

HDECAY: [A. Djouadi, J. Kalinowski, M. Spira, Comput.Phys.Commun. 108 \(1998\) 56](#)

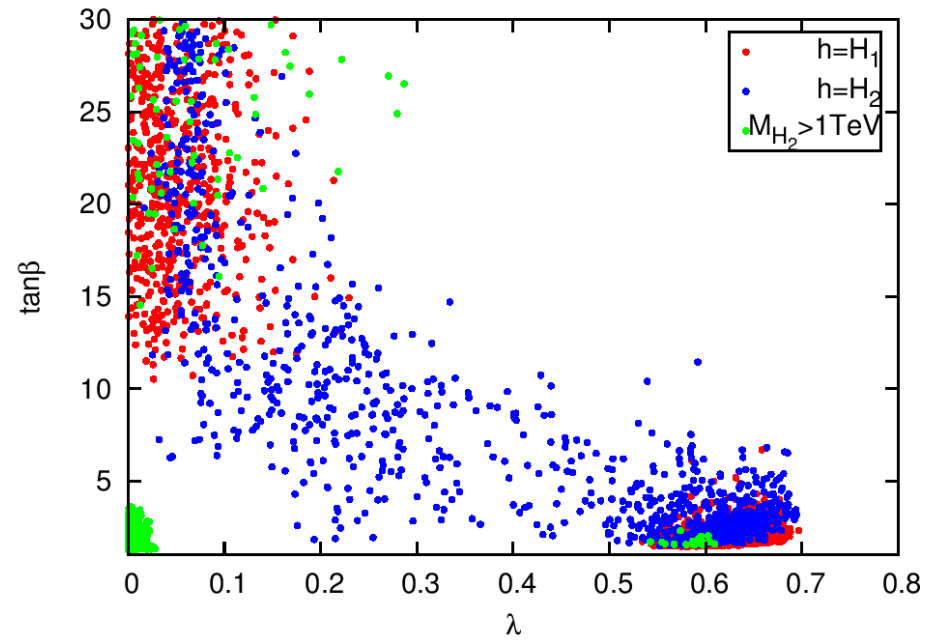
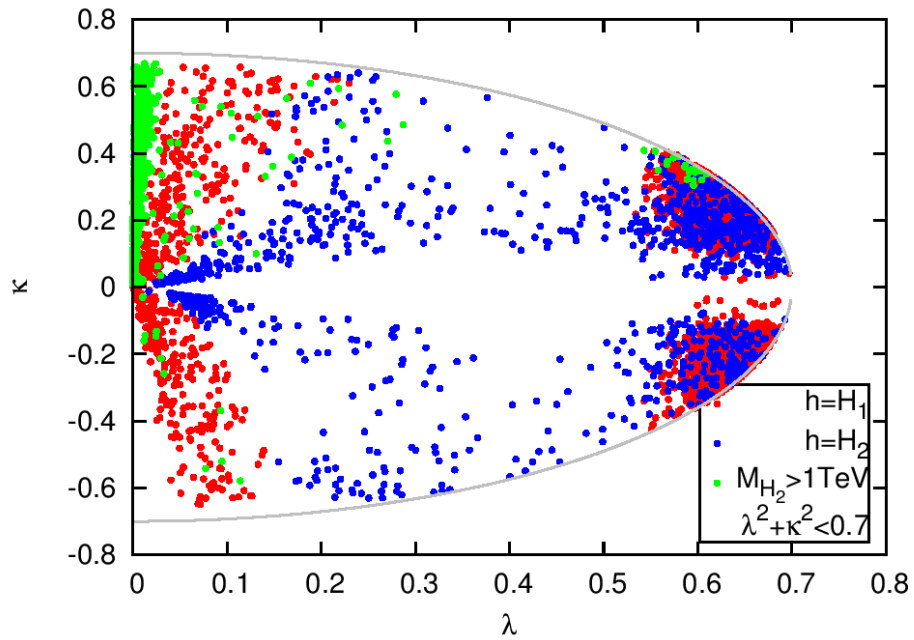
An update of HDECAY: [A. Djouadi, J. Kalinowski, Margarete Mühlleitner, M. Spira, in arXiv:1003.1643](#)

#### Informations on the Program:

- Short explanations on the program are given [here](#).
- To be advised about future updates or important modifications, send an E-mail to [nmssmcalc@itp.kit.edu](mailto:nmssmcalc@itp.kit.edu).

# Distributions of $\lambda$ , $\kappa$ and $\tan\beta$

King, MMM, Nevzorov, Walz



SM-like Higgs  $h$  around 126 GeV for  $0.5 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim 0.7$ ,  $\tan\beta \lesssim 5$  or  $\lambda \lesssim 0.1$ ,  $\tan\beta \gtrsim 10$

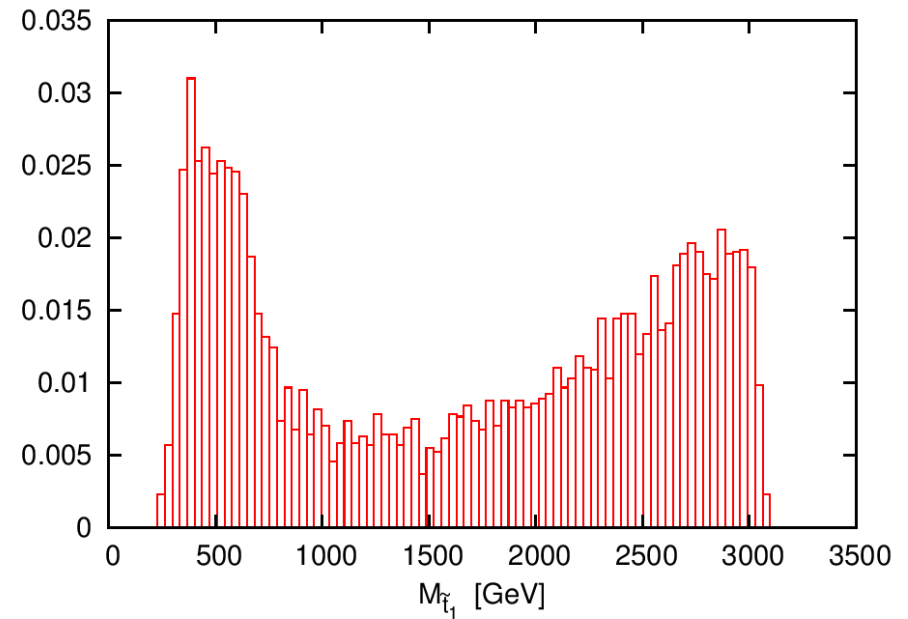
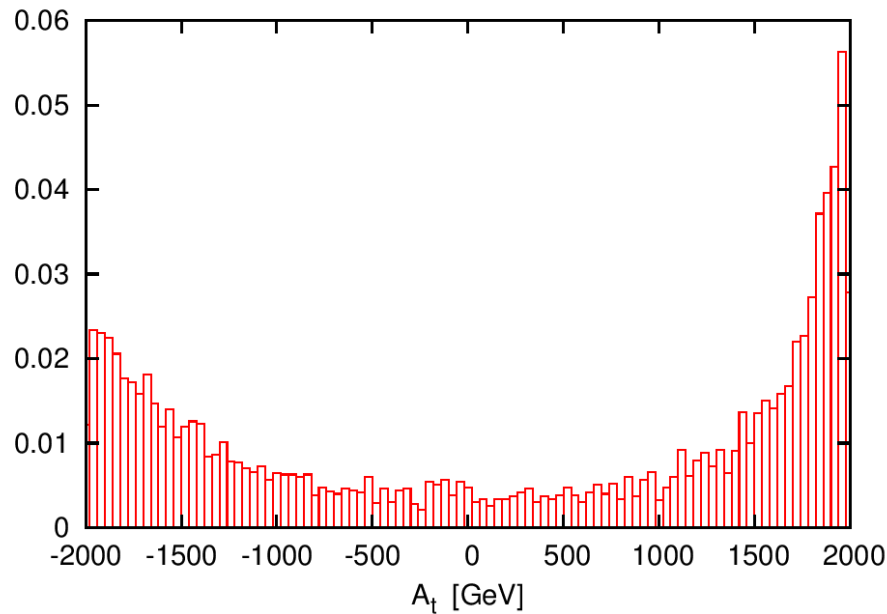
$$m_h^2 \approx M_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \frac{\lambda^2 v^2}{2} \sin^2 2\beta + \Delta m_h^2$$

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## Distributions of $A_t$ and $m_{\tilde{t}_1}$

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King, MMM, Nevzorov, Walz



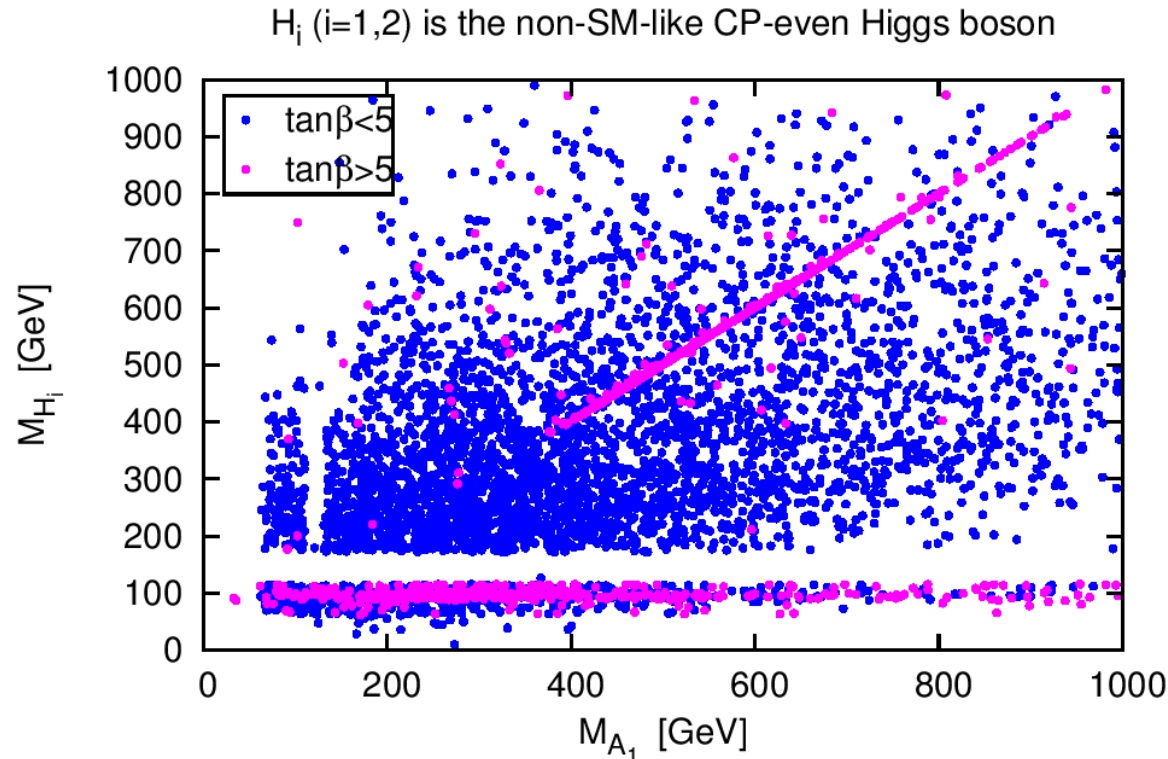
important Higgs mass corrections emerge from (s)top sector

larger (w/ resp to MSSM) tree-level SM-like Higgs mass  $\rightsquigarrow$  lighter  $m_{\tilde{t}_1}$  can be afforded

$270 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_{\tilde{t}_1} \lesssim 3.1 \text{ GeV}$  also  $A_t = 0$  possible

# Mass Distributions

King, MMM, Nevzorov, Walz



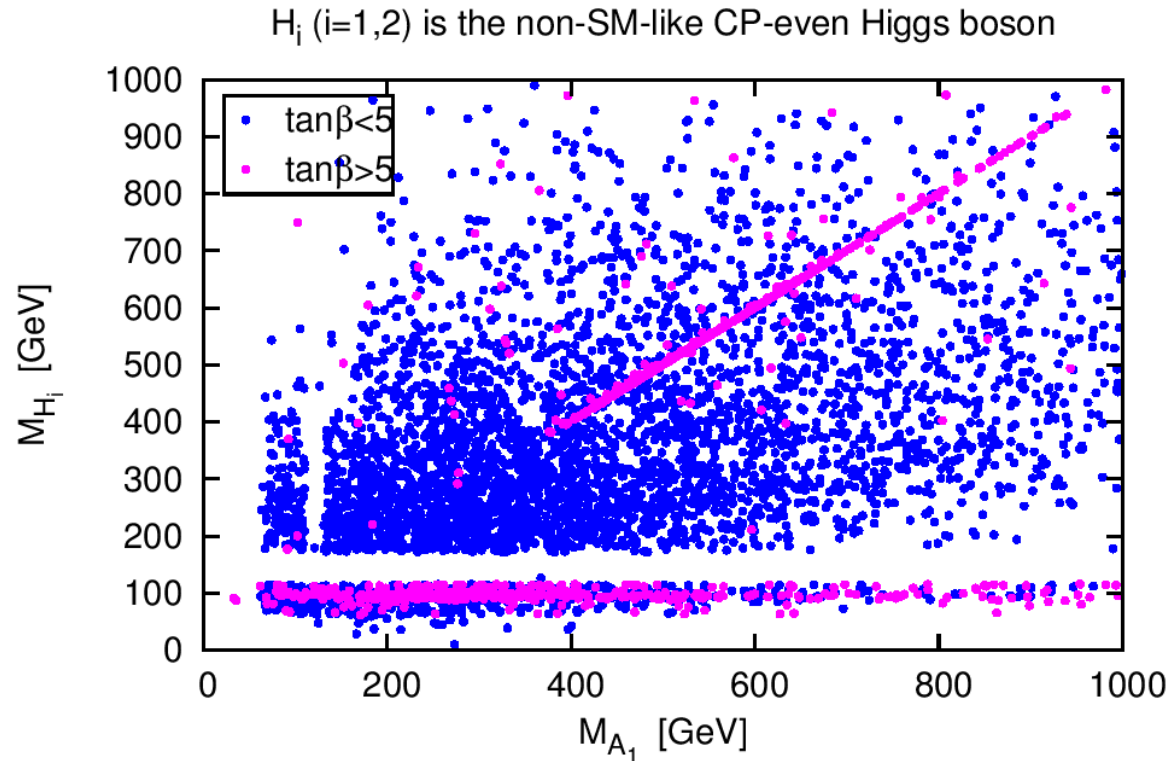
$M_{H_i} \lesssim 115$  GeV  $\rightsquigarrow H_1$  non-SM-like;  $M_{H_i} \gtrsim 180$  GeV  $\rightsquigarrow H_2$  non-SM-like

Gaps at  $115$  GeV  $\lesssim M_{H_i} \lesssim 180$  GeV and  $115$  GeV  $\lesssim M_{A_1} \lesssim 130$  GeV due to LHC exclusions

Very few points for  $M_{H_i}, M_{A_1} \lesssim 62$  GeV  $\leftarrow$  SM-like Higgs decays into  $H_i, A_1 \rightsquigarrow$  reduced  $\mu$  values

# Mass Distributions

King, MMM, Nevzorov, Walz



$M_{H_i} \lesssim 115$  GeV  $\rightsquigarrow H_1$  non-SM-like;  $M_{H_i} \gtrsim 180$  GeV  $\rightsquigarrow H_2$  non-SM-like  
 $300$  GeV  $\lesssim M_{H_3}$ ,  $M_{A_2} \lesssim \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$

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## Experimental Situation

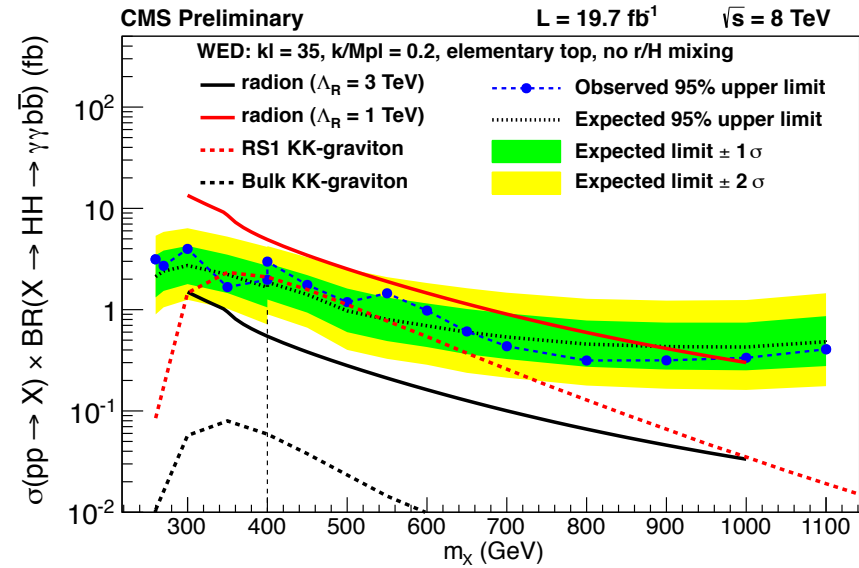
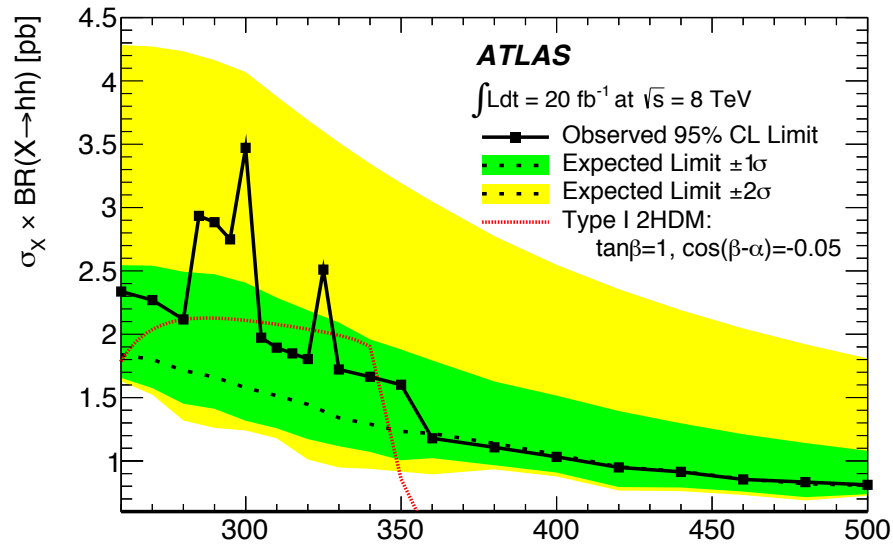
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- ▷ CMS, CMS-HIG-12-004:  $\sigma\text{BR}(pp \rightarrow a \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ ,  $5.5 \leq m_{\mu\mu} \leq 14$  GeV,  
excluded: 1.5 – 7.5 pb at 95% CL ( $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV,  $\int \mathcal{L} = 1.3$  fb<sup>-1</sup>)
- ▷ ATLAS, ATLAS-CONF-2012-079:  $H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + \gamma\gamma$  for  $M_H = 110 - 150$  GeV,  
 $M_a = 100, 200, 400$  MeV;  $\sigma\text{BR} = 0.1$  pb excluded in 115 – 140 GeV, 0.2 pb outside  
( $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV,  $\int \mathcal{L} = 4.9$  fb<sup>-1</sup>)
- ▷ CMS, CMS-PAS-HIG-13-032:  $X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow (\gamma\gamma)(b\bar{b})$ ,  $260 \leq m_X \leq 1100$  GeV,  
 $\sigma\text{BR} \approx 0.4 - 4$  fb excluded at 95% CL ( $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV,  $\int \mathcal{L} = 19.7$  fb<sup>-1</sup>)
- ▷ ATLAS, 1406.5053: resonant and non-resonant pair production in  $hh \rightarrow (\gamma\gamma)(b\bar{b})$ ,  
 $260 \leq m_h \leq 500$  GeV (SM  $h$ ),  
non-resonant  $\sigma\text{BR} = 2.2$  pb upper limit,  
resonant  $\sigma\text{BR} = 0.8 - 3.5$  pb excluded at 95%CL ( $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV,  $\int \mathcal{L} = 20$  fb<sup>-1</sup>)

# Experimental Situation

ATLAS, 1406.5053

CMS-PAS-HIG-13-032





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## Discovery Prospects in the $\mathcal{N}$ atural $\mathcal{N}$ MSSM

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- What scenario could be constrained at 13 TeV?

- Investigate prospects for subspace: Natural NMSSM

$$0.6 \leq \lambda \leq 0.7, \quad -0.3 \leq \kappa \leq 0.3, \quad 1.5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 2.5, \quad 100 \text{ GeV} \leq |\mu_{\text{eff}}| \leq 185 \text{ GeV}$$

- Features of the NMSSM spectrum:

- \* SM-like Higgs boson:  $H_2 \equiv h$

- \*  $A_2, H_3$  doublet-like

- \*  $A_1, H_1$  singlet-like

- Convenient Notation

$$H_2 = h, \quad H_3 = H, \quad A_2 = A, \quad H_1 = H_s, \quad A_1 = A_s$$

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# Discovery Prospects in the Natural NMSSM

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- Tree-Level Mass Values

Nevezorov, Miller '04

$$M_H \approx M_A \approx M_{H^\pm} \approx \mu_{\text{eff}} \tan \beta$$

$$M_{A_s}^2 + 3M_{H_s}^2 \approx 12 \left( \frac{\kappa}{\lambda} \mu_{\text{eff}} \right)^2 + \Delta$$

$\sqrt{\Delta} \approx 137 \text{ GeV}$  ← loop corrections

- Loop-corrected Natural NMSSM Higgs Mass Values

$$230 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M_H, M_A \lesssim 530 \text{ GeV}, 27 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M_{H_s} \lesssim 117 \text{ GeV}, 29 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M_{A_s} \lesssim 300 \text{ GeV}$$

- Production Cross Sections for  $H$  and  $A$

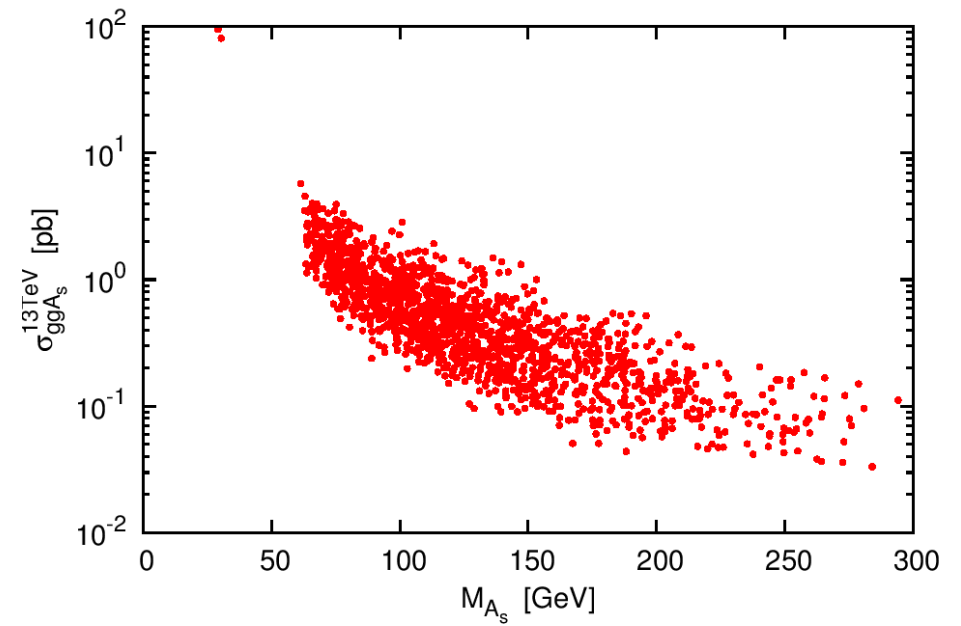
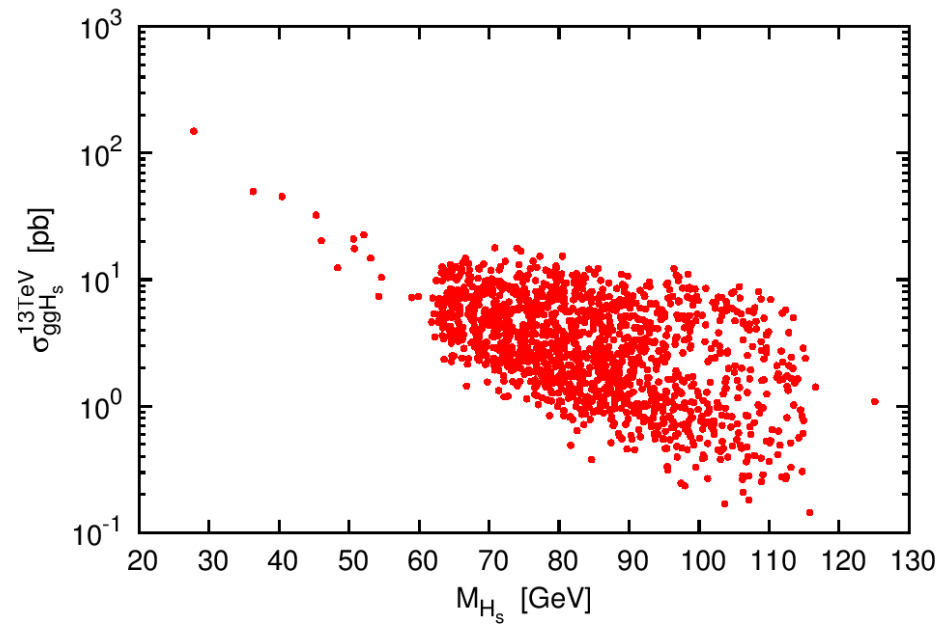
$$0.8 \text{ pb} \lesssim \sigma(gg \rightarrow H) \lesssim 7.5 \text{ pb}, \quad 0.6 \text{ pb} \lesssim \sigma(gg \rightarrow A) \lesssim 4.5 \text{ pb}$$

---

# Production Cross Sections for $H_s, A_s$

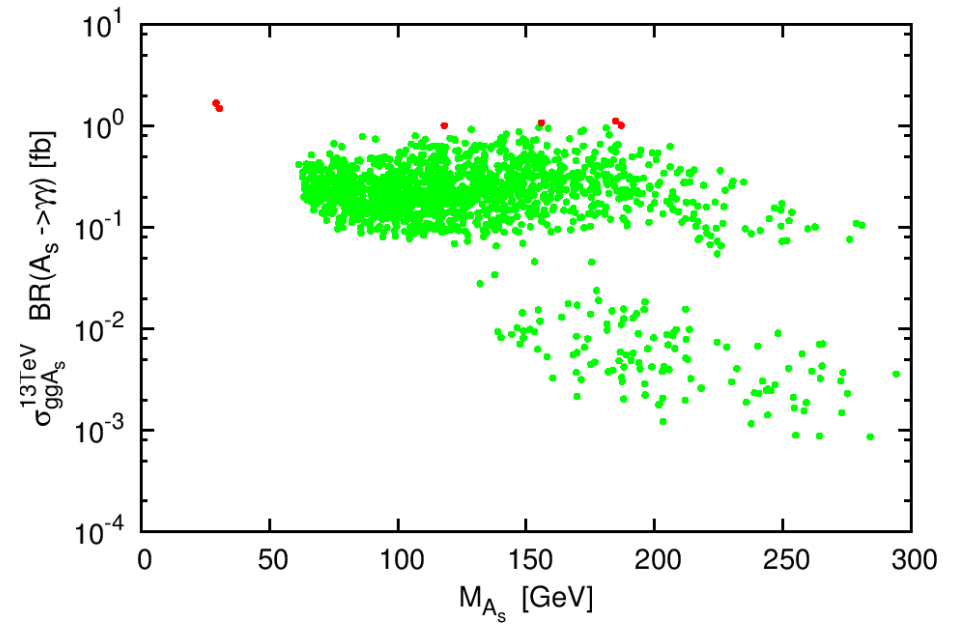
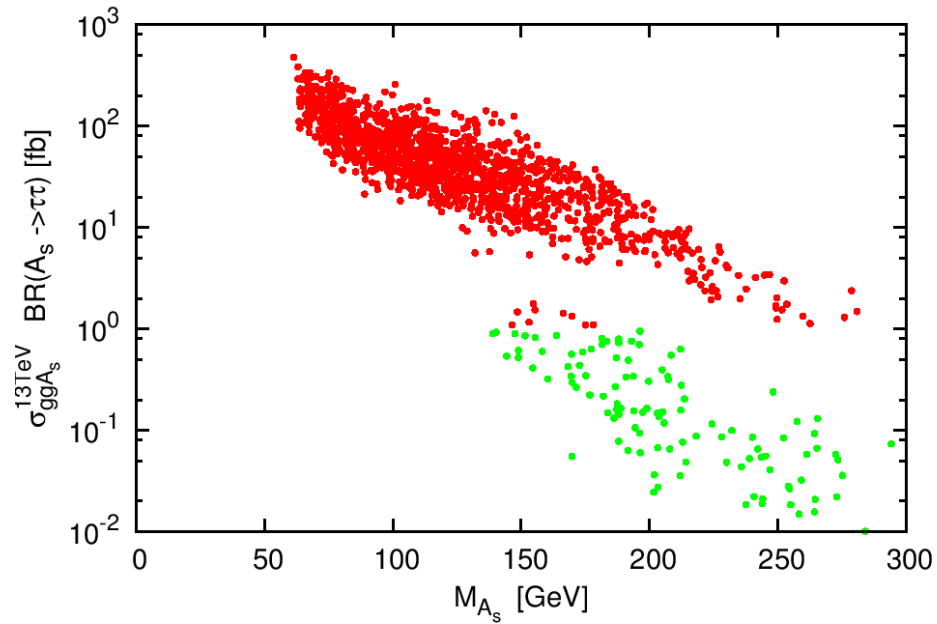
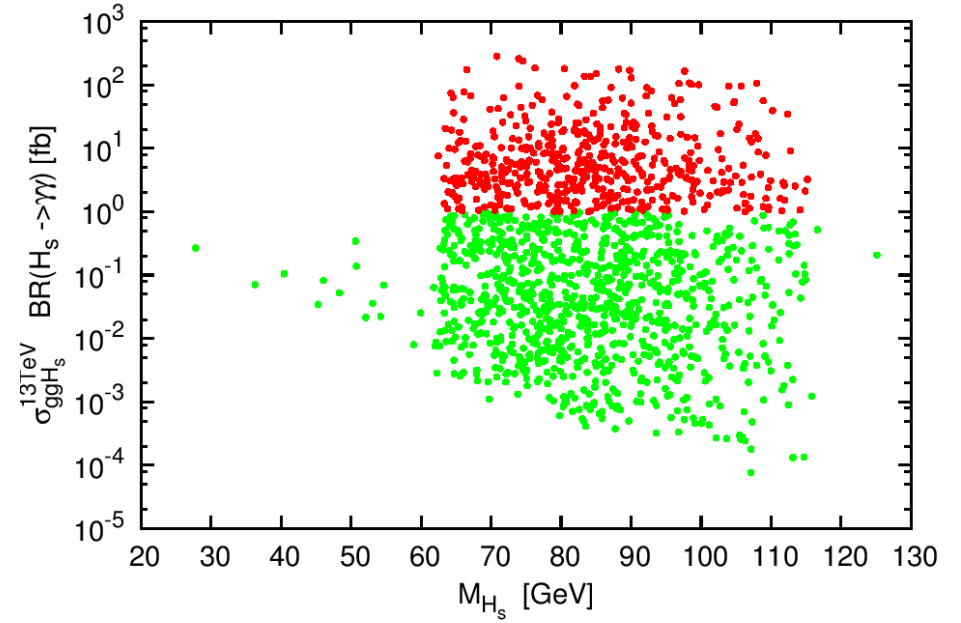
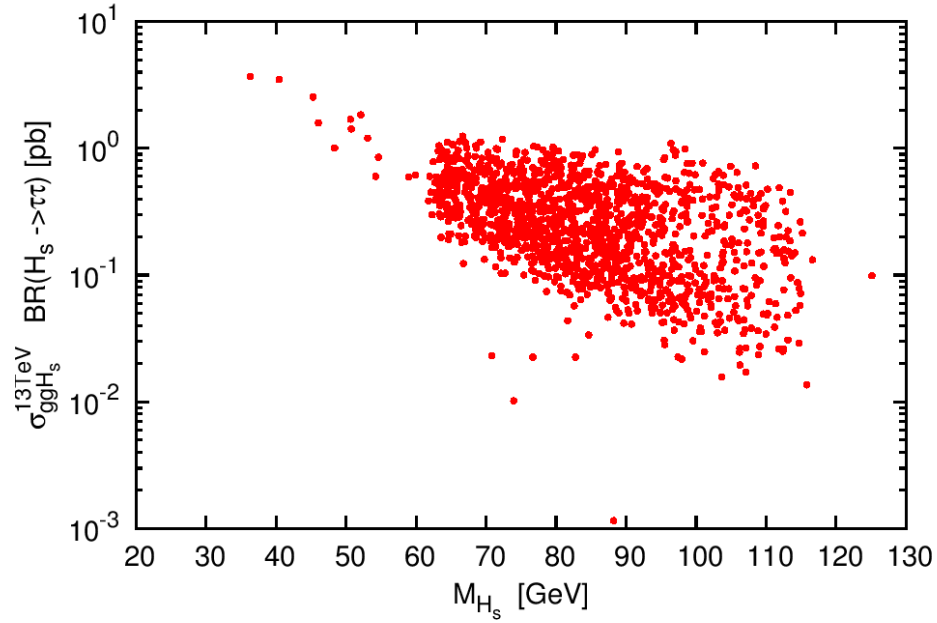
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# Signal Rates for $H_s, A_s$

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## Alternative Production Channels

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- **Small direct production rates:**  $\rightsquigarrow$  alternative production channels

- **Higgs-to-Higgs Decays:**

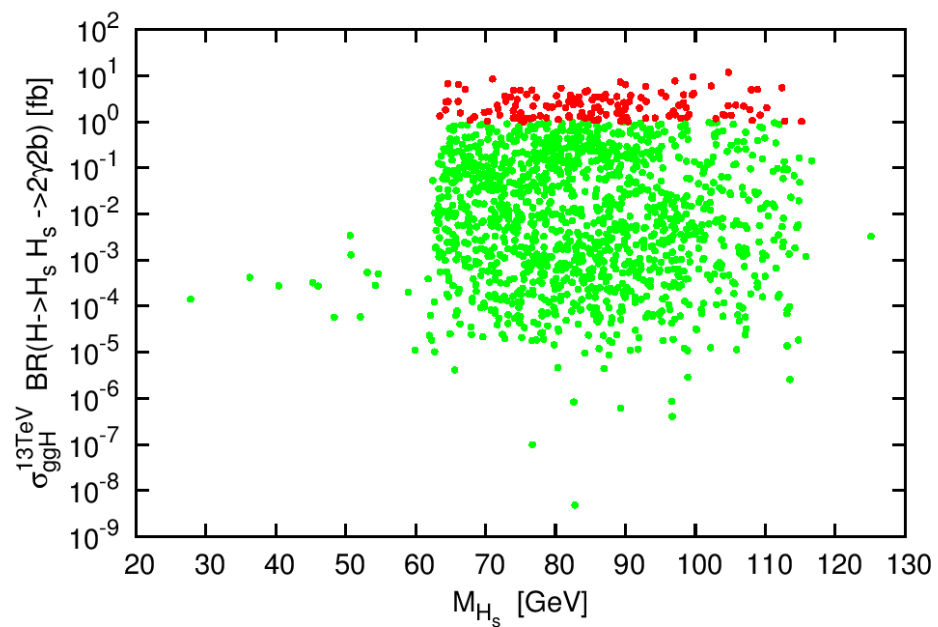
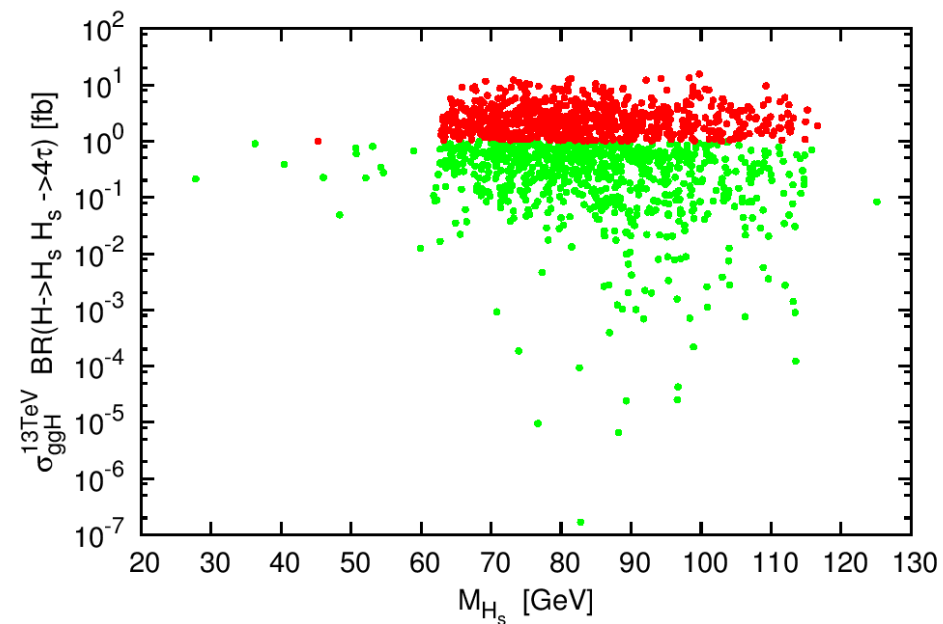
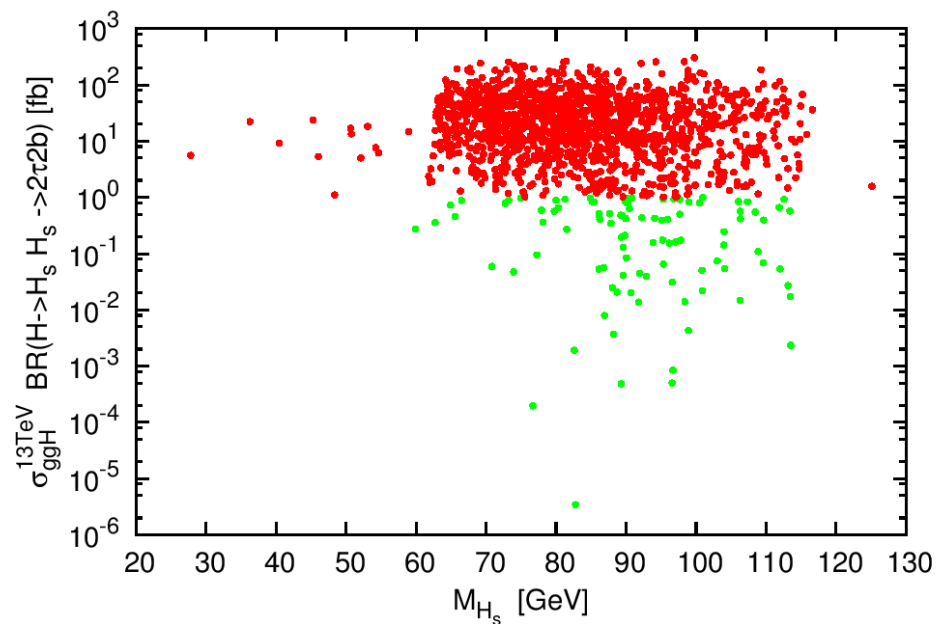
$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow \phi_i) \times BR(\phi_i \rightarrow \phi_j \phi_k) \times BR(\phi_j \rightarrow XX) \times BR(\phi_k \rightarrow YY)$$

- **Higgs-to-Higgs+Gauge-Boson Decays:**

$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow H) \times BR(H \rightarrow ZA_s) , \quad \sigma(gg \rightarrow A) \times BR(A \rightarrow ZH_s)$$

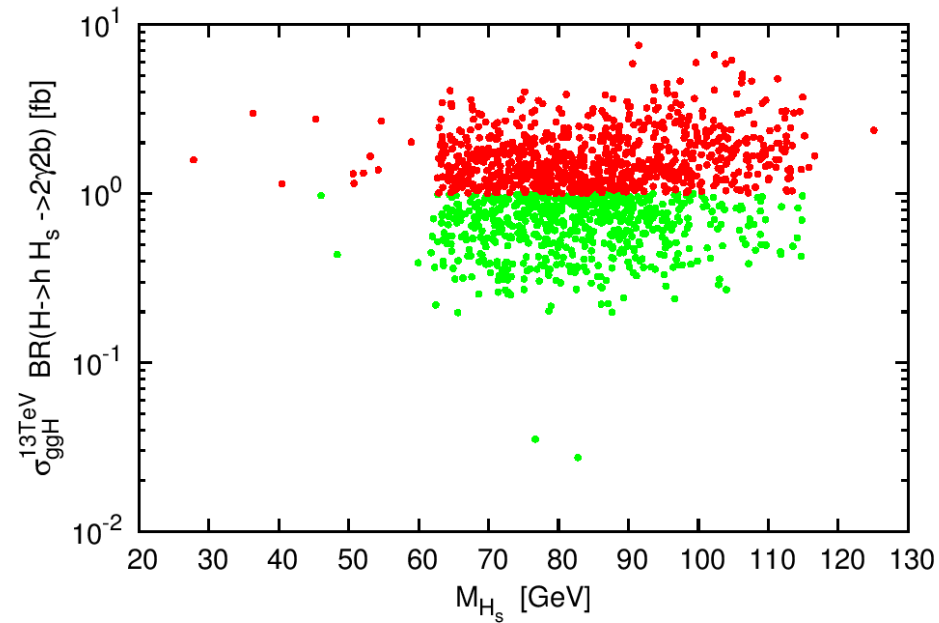
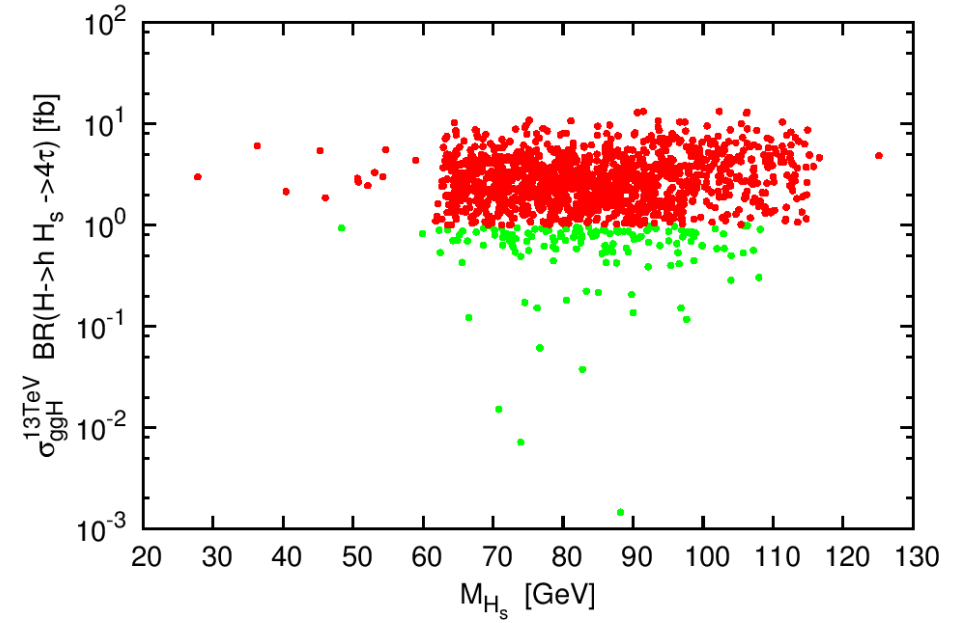
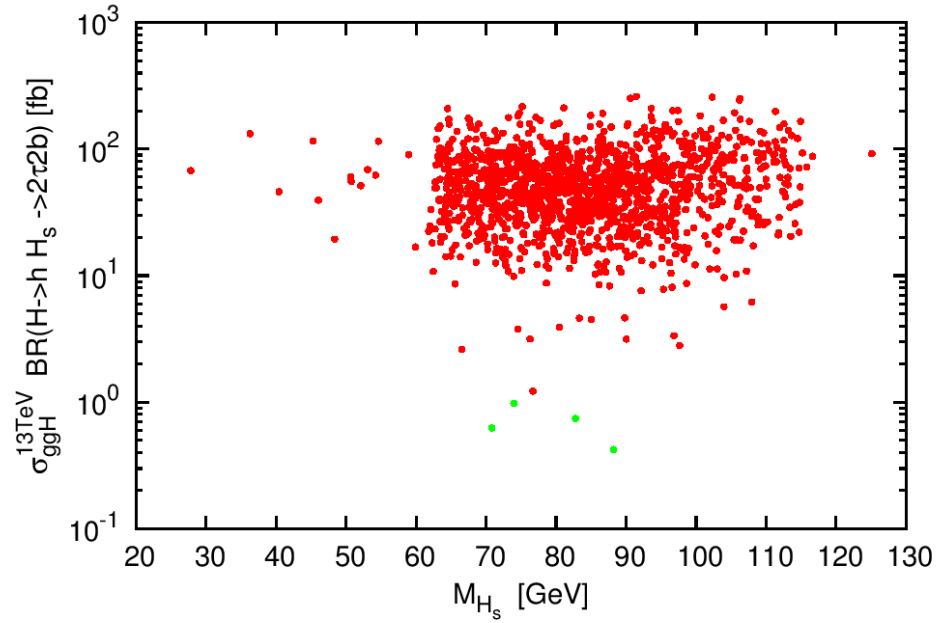
$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow H)BR(H \rightarrow H_s H_s \rightarrow (XX)(YY))$$

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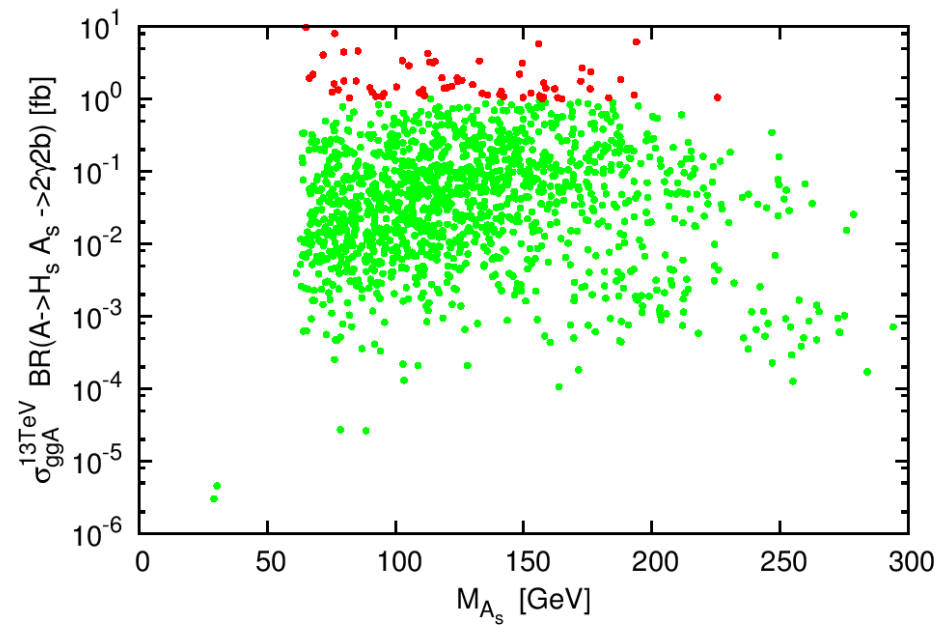
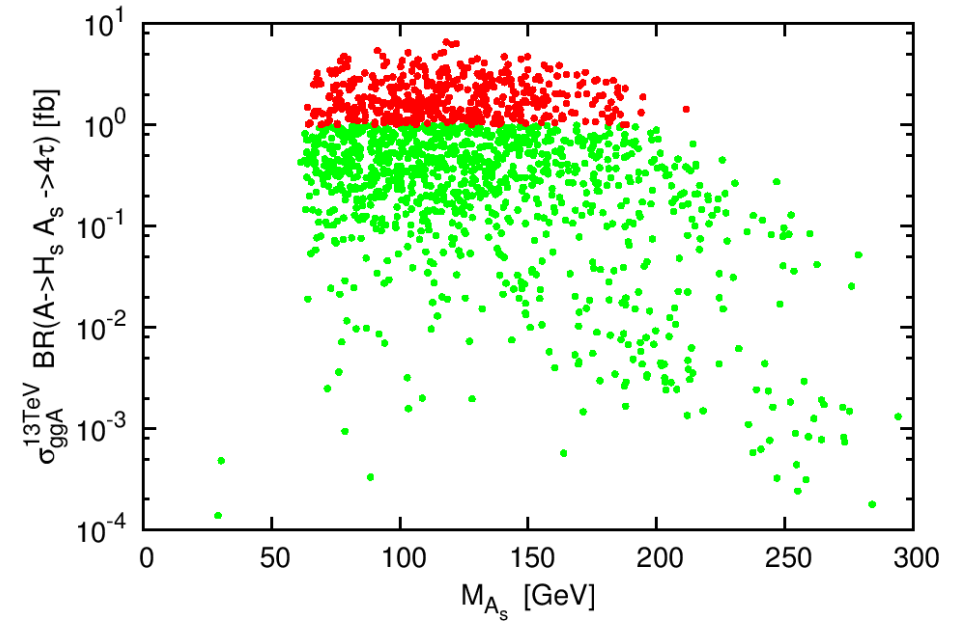
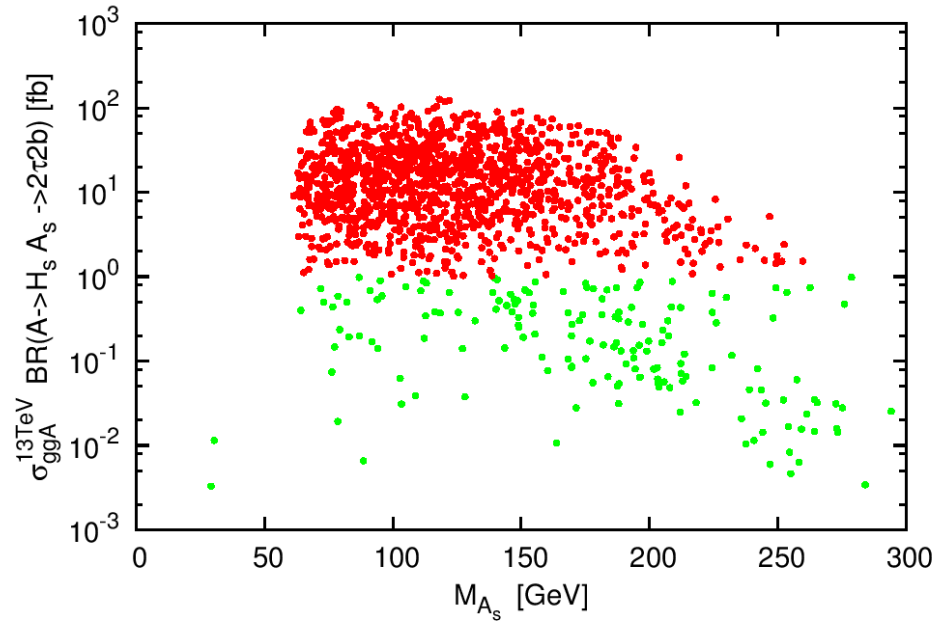
$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow H)BR(H \rightarrow hH_s \rightarrow (XX)(YY))$$

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$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow A)BR(A \rightarrow H_s A_s \rightarrow (XX)(YY))$$

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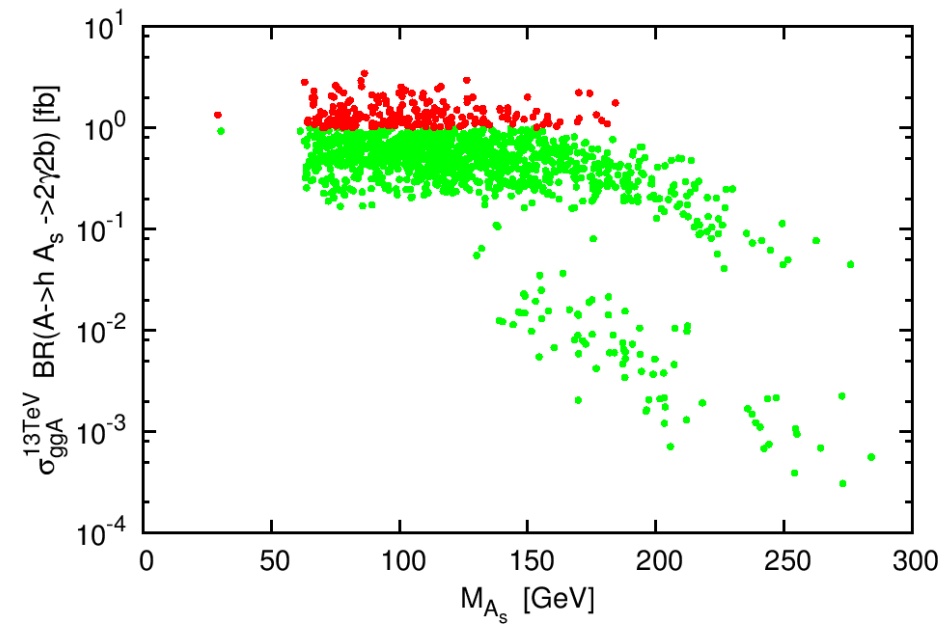


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$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow A)BR(A \rightarrow hA_s \rightarrow (XX)(YY))$$

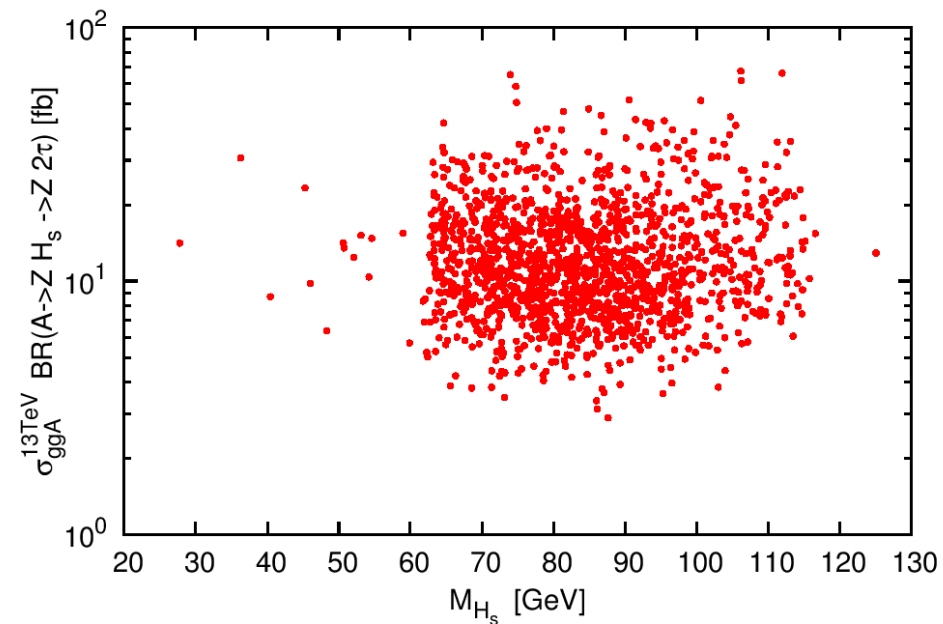
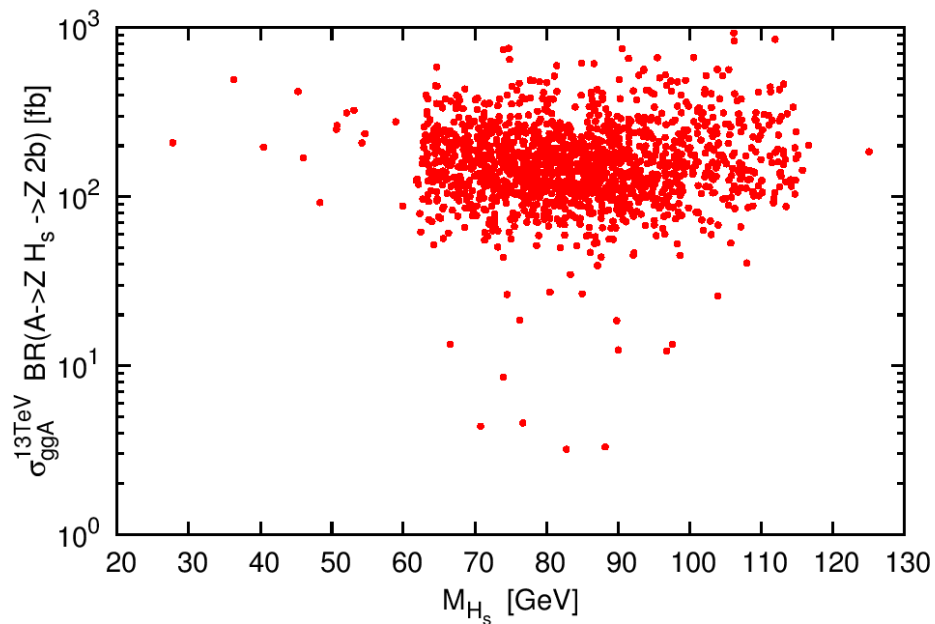
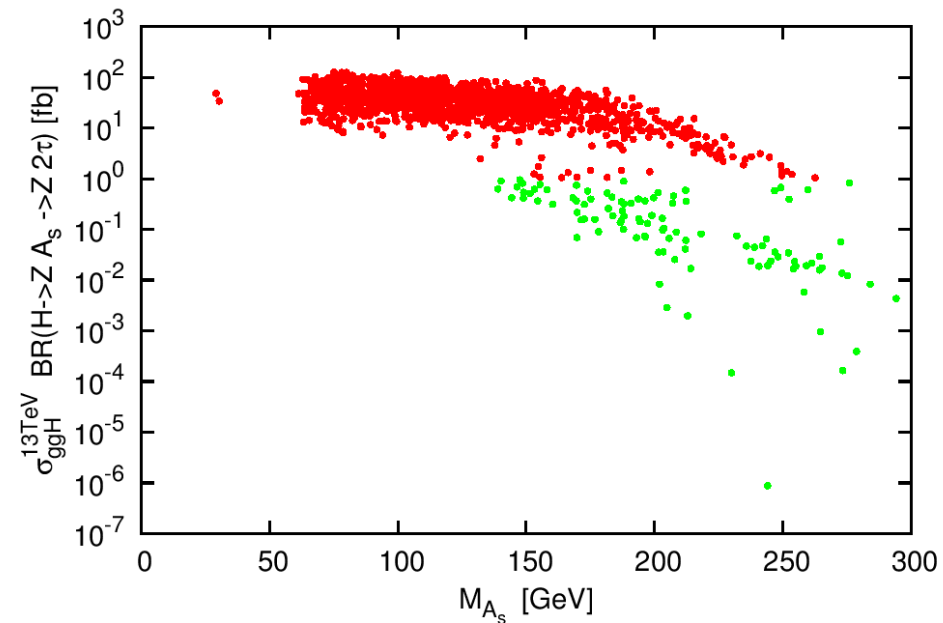
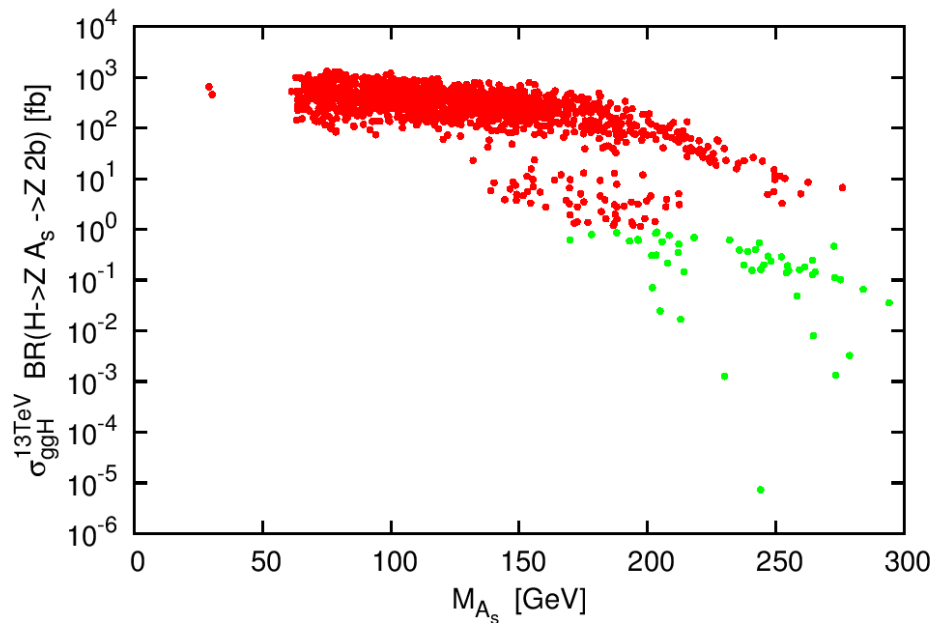
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$$\sigma(H)BR(H \rightarrow ZA_s \rightarrow Z + (XX)), \sigma(A)BR(A \rightarrow ZH_s \rightarrow Z + (XX))$$

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## Discovery Prospects in the Natural NMSSM

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- Heavy Higgs bosons  $H$  and  $A$

With masses  $\lesssim 530$  GeV light enough to be discovered directly

- Singlet-like Higgs bosons  $H_s$  and  $A_s$

cross sections large enough for direct discovery

or: if  $\sigma_{\text{prod}}$  too small  $\rightsquigarrow$  discovery via Higgs-to-Higgs or Higgs-to-Gauge&Higgs decays

(also from decays of SUSY particles might be alternative; not discussed here)

$$H \rightarrow H_s H_s, H \rightarrow h H_s, A \rightarrow H_s A_s, A \rightarrow h A_s, \dots$$

$$H \rightarrow Z A_s, A \rightarrow Z H_s$$

LHC13: Natural NMSSM Scenario confirmed or strongly constrained

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## Benchmarks for Higgs-to-Higgs Decays

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- Higgs-to-Higgs Decays

$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow \phi_i) \times BR(\phi_i \rightarrow \phi_j \phi_k) \times BR(\phi_j \rightarrow XX) \times BR(\phi_k \rightarrow YY)$$

- ▷ Interesting for heavier  $\phi_i$  discovery if  $\sigma_{\text{prod}}$  large enough and BR into lighter Higgs pairs dominates
- ▷ For lighter  $\phi_j, \phi_k$  interesting production if direct prod strongly suppressed due to singlet nature

- Benchmarks for Higgs-to-Higgs Decays

- A)  $H_2 = h, H_1 = H_s, \tan \beta$  small, light spectrum  $\lesssim 350$  GeV
- B)  $H_1 = h, H_2 = H_s, \tan \beta$  small
- C)  $H_1 = h, H_3 = H_s, \tan \beta$  large
- D)  $H_2 = h$  decays into lighter Higgs pairs

## Benchmark $H_1 = h$ and $\tan \beta$ small

B.1 (Point ID Poi2a)	Scenario		
$M_h, M_{H_s}, M_H$	124.6 GeV	181.7 GeV	322.6 GeV
$M_{A_s}, M_A$	72.5 GeV	311.7 GeV	
$ S_{H_2 h_s} ^2,  P_{A_1 a_s} ^2$	0.90	1	
$\mu_{\tau\tau}, \mu_{bb}$	1.54	1.01	
$\mu_{ZZ}, \mu_{WW}, \mu_{\gamma\gamma}$	0.93	0.93	1.54
$\tan \beta, \lambda, \kappa$	1.9	0.628	0.354
$A_\lambda, A_\kappa, \mu_{\text{eff}}$	251.2 GeV	53.8 GeV	158.9 GeV
$M_1, M_2, M_3$	890 GeV	576 GeV	1919 GeV
$A_t, A_b, A_\tau$	1555 GeV	-1006 GeV	-840 GeV
$M_{Q_3} = M_{t_R}, M_{L_3} = M_{\tau_R}$ , other SSB parameters	1075 GeV	540 GeV	3 TeV

$$\text{BR}(A_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 0.84, \quad \text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow A_s A_s) = 0.97, \quad \text{BR}(H \rightarrow h H_s) = 0.51$$

## Benchmark $H_1 = h$ and $\tan \beta$ small

B.1 (Point ID Poi2a)	Decay Rates
$\sigma(ggH_s)$	282.37 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow WW)$	5.09 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow A_s A_s)$	274.75 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow A_s A_s \rightarrow b\bar{b} + b\bar{b})$	5.87 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow A_s A_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + b\bar{b})$	67.33 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow A_s A_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + \gamma\gamma)$	193.22 fb
$\sigma(ggH)$	3.166 pb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow WW)$	264.73 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow ZZ)$	119.52 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	297.37 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \tau\tau)$	37.65 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$	383.33 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)$	403.14 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow hH_s)$	1.609 pb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow hH_s \rightarrow bb + \tau\tau)$	1.44 fb

## Benchmark $H_1 = h$ and $\tan \beta$ small

B.1 (Point ID Poi2a)	Decay Rates
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow hH_s \rightarrow h + A_s A_s \rightarrow bb + 4\gamma)$	712.47 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow hH_s \rightarrow h + A_s A_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + 4b)$	248.02 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow hH_s \rightarrow h + A_s A_s \rightarrow \tau\tau + 4\gamma)$	74.60 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow hH_s \rightarrow h + A_s A_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + 4\tau)$	2.47 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow hH_s \rightarrow h + A_s A_s \rightarrow 6\gamma)$	2.69 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow hH_s \rightarrow h + A_s A_s \rightarrow \tau\tau + \gamma\gamma + b\bar{b})$	49.55 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow A_s A_s)$	5.59 fb
$\sigma(ggH)\text{BR}(H \rightarrow A_s A_s \rightarrow 4\gamma)$	3.93 fb
$\sigma(ggA_s)$	0.08 fb
$\sigma(ggA)$	2.51 pb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow \tau\tau)$	14.42 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$	963.87 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)$	273.57 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow H_s A_s)$	525.56 fb

## Benchmark $H_1 = h$ and $\tan \beta$ small

B.1 (Point ID Poi2a)	Decay Rates
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow H_s A_s \rightarrow A_s + A_s A_s \rightarrow 6\gamma)$	301.58 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow H_s A_s \rightarrow A_s + A_s A_s \rightarrow bb + 4\gamma)$	157.64 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow H_s A_s \rightarrow A_s + A_s A_s \rightarrow 4b + \gamma\gamma)$	27.47 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow H_s A_s \rightarrow A_s + A_s A_s \rightarrow \tau\tau + 4\gamma)$	14.99 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow H_s A_s \rightarrow A_s + A_s A_s \rightarrow \tau\tau + bb + \gamma\gamma)$	5.22 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow H_s A_s \rightarrow A_s + A_s A_s \rightarrow 4\tau + \gamma\gamma)$	0.25 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow h A_s)$	29.96 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow h A_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + b\bar{b})$	16.25 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow h A_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + \tau\tau)$	1.70 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow h A_s \rightarrow b\bar{b} + b\bar{b})$	2.83 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow Z H_s)$	554.38 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow Z H_s \rightarrow bb + A_s A_s \rightarrow bb + 4\gamma)$	57.36 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow Z H_s \rightarrow bb + A_s A_s \rightarrow 4b + \gamma\gamma)$	19.99 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow Z H_s \rightarrow Z A_s A_s \rightarrow bb + \tau\tau + \gamma\gamma)$	6.35 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow Z H_s \rightarrow ll/\tau\tau + A_s A_s \rightarrow ll/\tau\tau + 4\gamma)$	12.78 fb
$\sigma(ggA)\text{BR}(A \rightarrow Z H_s \rightarrow ll/\tau\tau + A_s A_s \rightarrow ll\tau\tau/4\tau + \gamma\gamma)$	0.42 fb

accessible:

$\lambda_{H_s A_s A_s}$

$\lambda_{H H_s h}$

$\lambda_{A A_s H_s}$

$\lambda_{A A_s h}$



---

## What if not all Higgs Bosons can be discovered?

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- If not all NMSSM Higgs bosons are discovered:

Scenario: 3 neutral Higgs bosons discovered, not all of them are scalar  $\rightsquigarrow$

How tell NMSSM from the MSSM?

$\rightsquigarrow$  exploit sum rules

- Unitarity requirement leads to sum rules for Higgs-gauge and Higgs-Yukawa couplings:

Englert, Freitas, MMM, Plehn, Rauch, Spira, Walz, 1403.7191

$$\frac{G_{H_i V V}}{g_{H^{SM} V V}} \equiv g_{H_i V V} = (\mathcal{R}_{i1}^S \cos \beta + \mathcal{R}_{i2}^S \sin \beta)$$

$$\frac{G_{H_i t t}}{g_{H^{SM} t t}} \equiv g_{H_i t t} = \frac{\mathcal{R}_{i2}^S}{\sin \beta}, \quad \frac{G_{H_i b b}}{g_{H^{SM} b b}} \equiv g_{H_i b b} = \frac{\mathcal{R}_{i1}^S}{\cos \beta}$$

---

## What if not all Higgs Bosons can be discovered?

---

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How tell NMSSM from the MSSM?

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- Unitarity requirement leads to sum rules for Higgs-gauge and Higgs-Yukawa couplings:

Englert, Freitas, MMM, Plehn, Rauch, Spira, Walz, 1403.7191

[couplings normalized to SM couplings]

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i VV}^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i tt}^2} + \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^3 g_{H_i bb}^2} = 1$$

Scenario: MSSM: sum rules fulfilled – NMSSM: deviation from sum rule

## Coupling Sum Rules

- Example benchmark scenario D.2

D.2 (Point ID 110)	Scenario		
$M_{H_1}, M_{H_2}, M_{H_3} \equiv M_{H_s}, M_h, M_H$	112.0 GeV	126.3 GeV	1288.2 GeV
$M_{A_s}, M_A = M_{A_1}, M_{A_2}$	61.5 GeV	1287.4 GeV	
$ S_{H_1 h_s} ^2,  P_{A_1 a_s} ^2$	0.63	1	
$\mu_{\tau\tau}, \mu_{bb}$	0.73	0.62	
$\mu_{ZZ}, \mu_{WW}, \mu_{\gamma\gamma}$	0.90	1.03	1.06
$\tan\beta, \lambda, \kappa$	6.36	0.47	0.14
$A_\lambda, A_\kappa, \mu_{\text{eff}}$	1217.1 GeV	19.6 GeV	195.3 GeV
$A_t, A_b, A_\tau$	-1804.6 GeV	-1196.8 GeV	1704.8 GeV
$M_1, M_2, M_3$	417.2 GeV	237.5 GeV	2362.2 GeV
$M_{Q_3} = M_{t_R}, M_{b_R}$	967.8 GeV	3 TeV	
$M_{L_3} = M_{\tau_R}, M_{\text{SUSY}}$	2491.6 GeV	3 TeV	

$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow H) = 0.46 \text{ fb}, \quad \sigma(bbH) = 0.82 \text{ fb}, \quad \sigma(gg \rightarrow A) = 0.72 \text{ fb}, \quad \sigma(bbA) = 0.82 \text{ fb}$$

---

## Coupling Sum Rules

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- $H, A$  difficult to produce  $\rightsquigarrow$  exploit sum rules

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 g_{H_i VV}^2 \approx 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^2 g_{H_i tt}^2} + \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^2 g_{H_i bb}^2} = 1.85$$

Non-discovered  $H$  has large MSSM  $H_d$  component  $\rightsquigarrow$

Significant deviation in Higgs-fermion coupling sum rule

( $H_u$  component taken by SM-like  $H_2 \equiv h$  for sufficient cxn in gluon fusion)

At high-energy LHC: Higgs-fermion couplings measurable at  $\mathcal{O}(10 - 20\%)$

CMS, 1307.7135; ATLAS, 1307.7292, Snowmass 1310.8361

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## Conclusions

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- **NMSSM Higgs sector compatible w/ LHC data**

- ★ SM-like Higgs can be  $H_1$  or  $H_2$ ; degenerate Higgs signal at 126 GeV possible
- ★ Higgs bosons below 100 GeV not excluded

- **Natural NMSSM**

- ★ good discovery prospects at high-energy LHC
- ★ direct production or production in Higgs-to-Higgs and/or Higgs-to-Higgs+Gauge Boson
- ★ Higgs-to-Higgs  $\rightsquigarrow$  measurement of trilinear Higgs self-couplings

- **Benchmark Scenarios**

- ★ cross sections in Higgs-to-Higgs decays can be large
- ★  $\rightsquigarrow$  discovery channels and/or trilinear Higgs coupling measurements
- ★ exotic multi-photon, multi-fermion final states,  $\cancel{E}_T$  final states possible
- ★ exploit coupling measurements to distinguish NMSSM from MSSM if not all Higgses discovered

Be prepared for (exotic) signals in low- & high-mass regions in order not to miss BSM Higgs sectors

*Thank You For Your Attention!*



<b>D.2 (Point ID 110)</b>	<b>Signal Rates</b>
$\sigma(ggh)$	27.37 pb
$\sigma(ggh)\text{BR}(h \rightarrow A_s A_s)$	1.85 pb
$\sigma(ggh)\text{BR}(h \rightarrow A_s A_s \rightarrow bb + bb)$	1.55 pb
$\sigma(ggh)\text{BR}(h \rightarrow A_s A_s \rightarrow \tau\tau + \tau\tau)$	12.36 fb
$\sigma(ggh)\text{BR}(h \rightarrow A_s A_s \rightarrow bb + \tau\tau)$	212.07 fb
$\sigma(ggh)\text{BR}(h \rightarrow A_s A_s \rightarrow bb + \gamma\gamma)$	0.34 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)$	17.25 pb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	14.64 pb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow \tau\tau)$	1.50 pb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$	13.93 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow ZZ)$	23.90 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow WW)$	401.21 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow \mu\mu)$	5.33 fb
$\sigma(ggH_s)\text{BR}(H_s \rightarrow Z\gamma)$	4.15 fb
$\sigma(ggA_s)$	1.13 pb
$\sigma(ggA_s)\text{BR}(A_s \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	1.03 pb
$\sigma(ggA_s)\text{BR}(A_s \rightarrow \tau\tau)$	92.46 fb
$\sigma(ggH), \sigma(bbH)$	0.46 fb, 0.82 fb
$\sigma(ggA), \sigma(bbA)$	0.72 fb, 0.82 fb

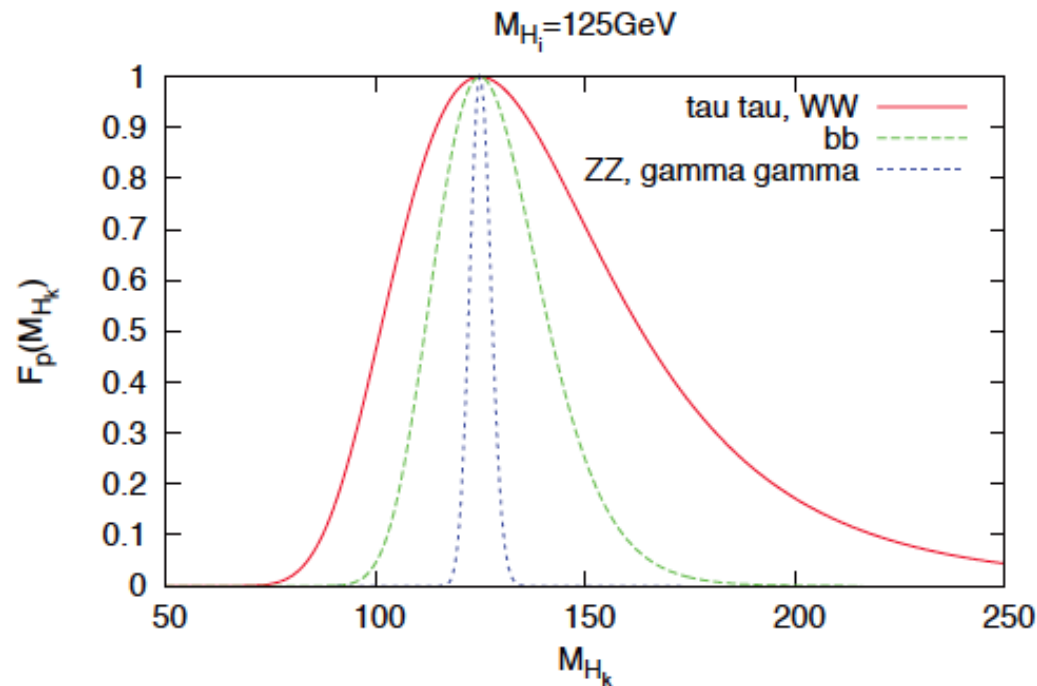
## Superposition of Signal Rates

$$R_{pp,H_i} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{incl}}^{\text{NMSSM}}}{\sigma_{\text{incl}}^{\text{SM}}} \cdot \frac{\text{BR}(H_i \rightarrow pp)^{\text{NMSSM}}}{\text{BR}(H_i \rightarrow pp)^{\text{SM}}} \quad \text{with } i = 1..5.$$

$$R_{pp,H_i}^{\text{combined}} = \sum_{k=1}^5 R_{pp,H_k} \cdot \underbrace{\exp\left(\frac{-(M_{H_k} - M_{H_i})^2}{2(d_p \cdot M_{H_k})^2}\right)}_{F_p(M_{H_k})}$$

This weighting factor depends on the mass difference and on a factor  $d_p$  which is decay specific:

$p$	$\tau\tau$	$WW$	$bb$	$ZZ$	$\gamma\gamma$
$d_p$	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.02

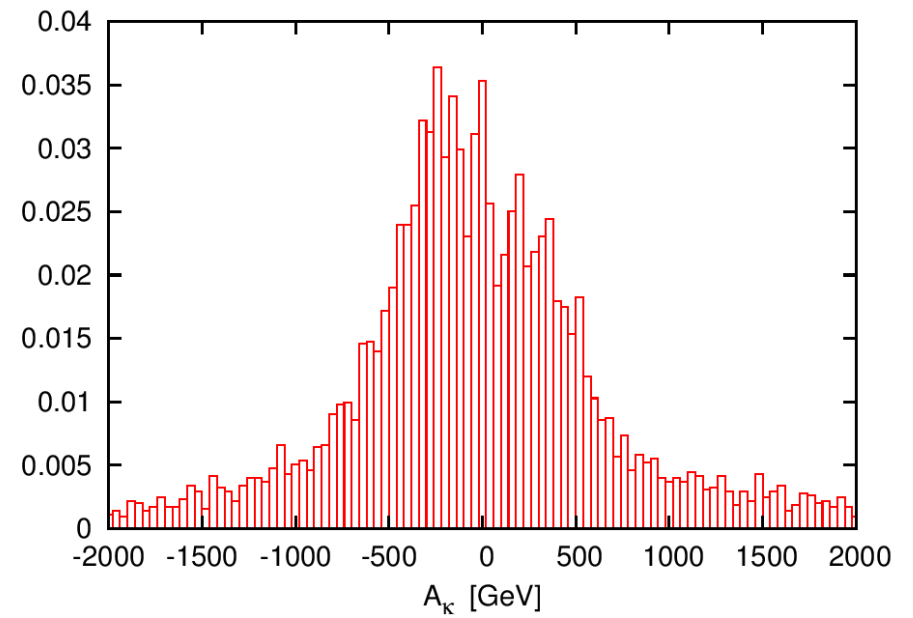
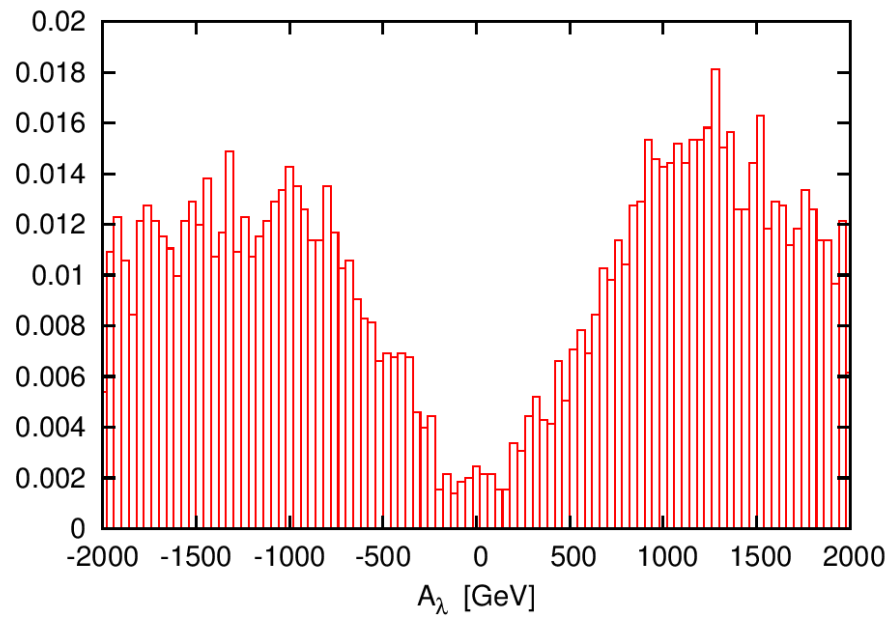
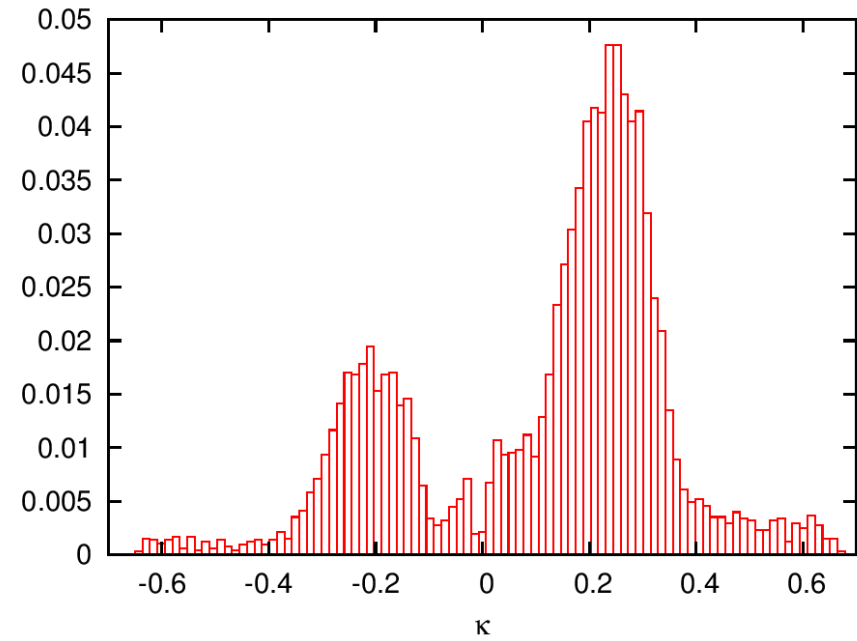
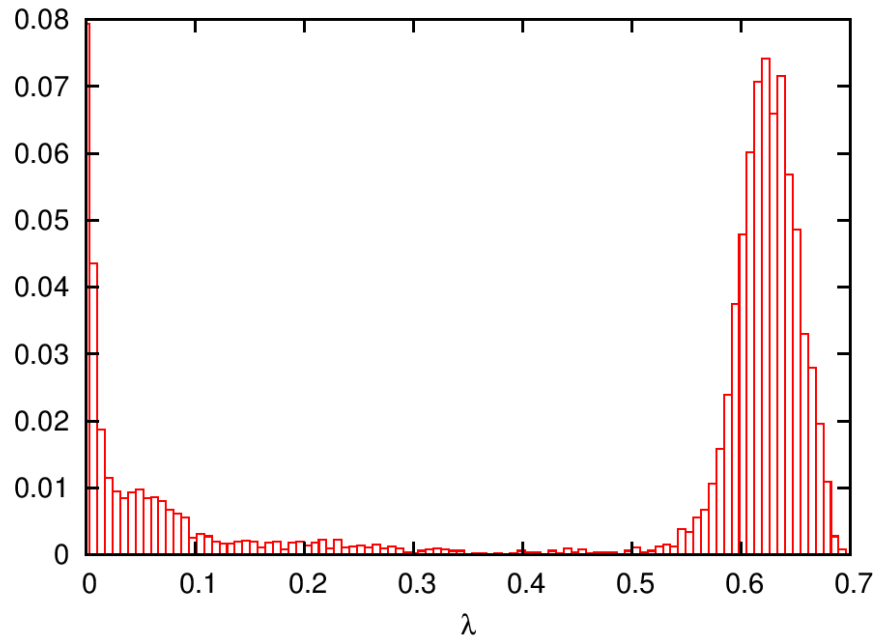




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## Distributions of $\lambda$ , $\kappa$ , $A_\lambda$ and $A_\kappa$

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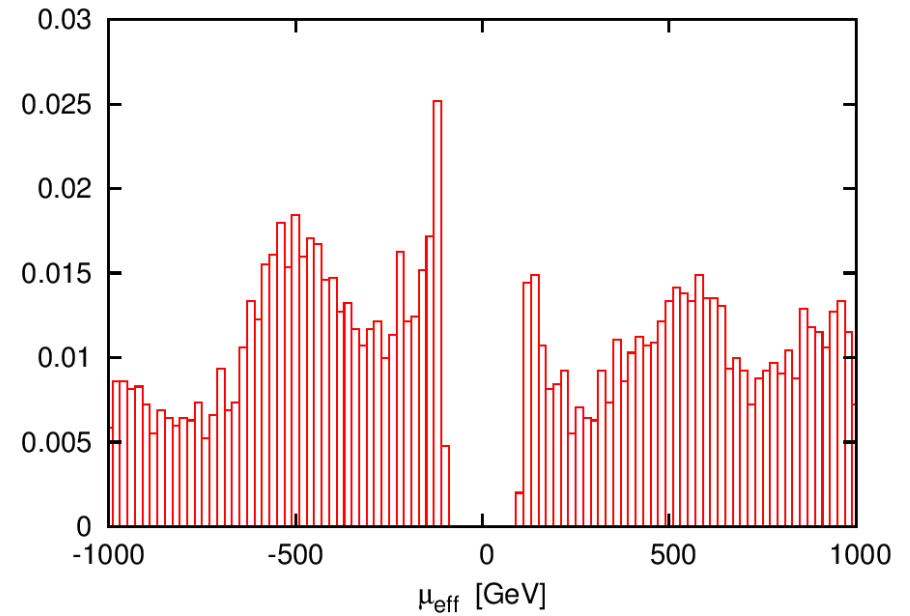
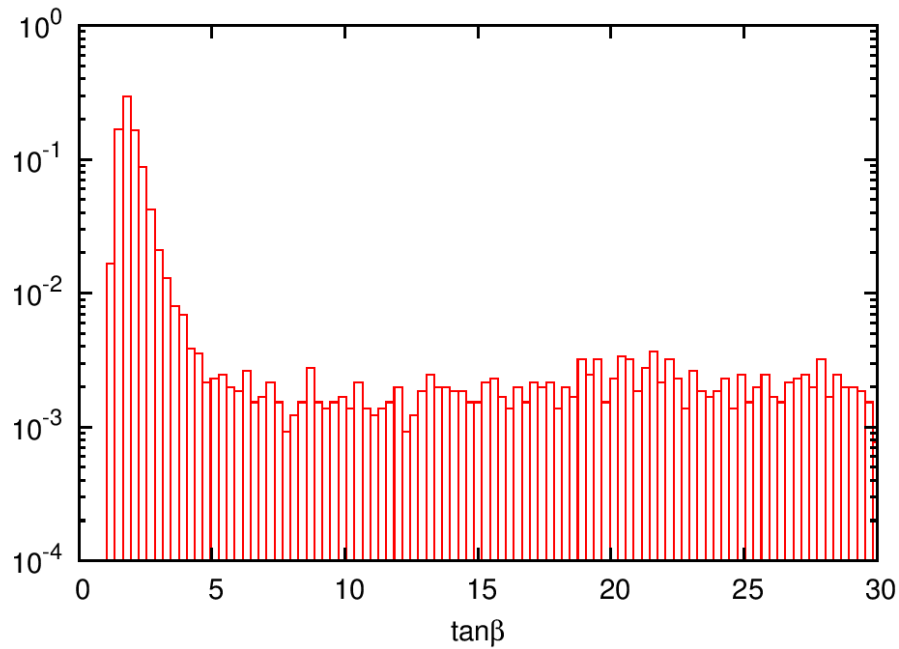


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## Distributions of $\tan\beta$ and $\mu_{\text{eff}}$

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King, MMM, Nevzorov, Walz



$|\mu_{\text{eff}}| \lesssim 100$  GeV excluded due to lower chargino mass bounds

# Singlet-/Doublet Character of the $\mathcal{N}MSSM$ Higgs Bosons

King, Nevzorov, MMM, Walz

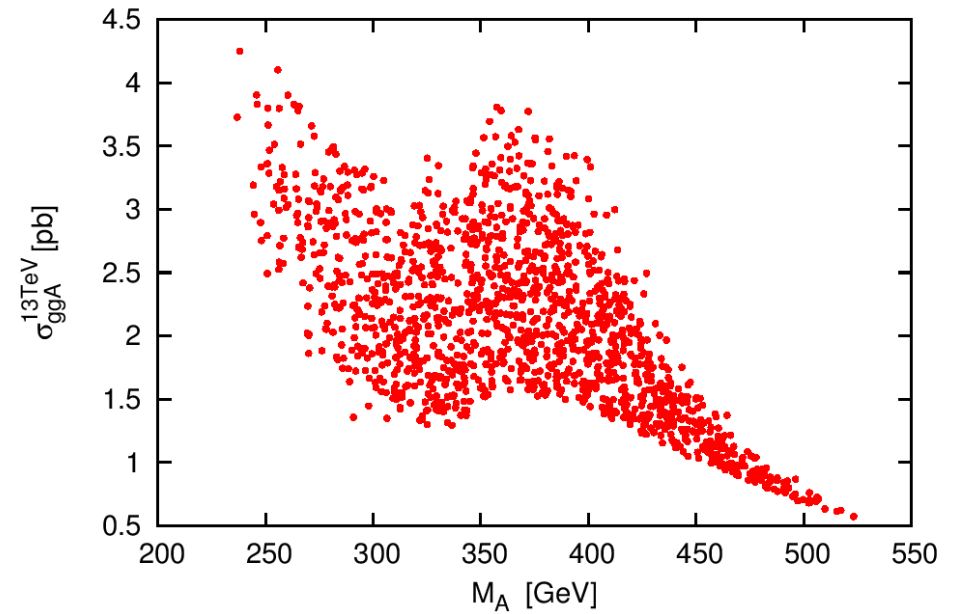
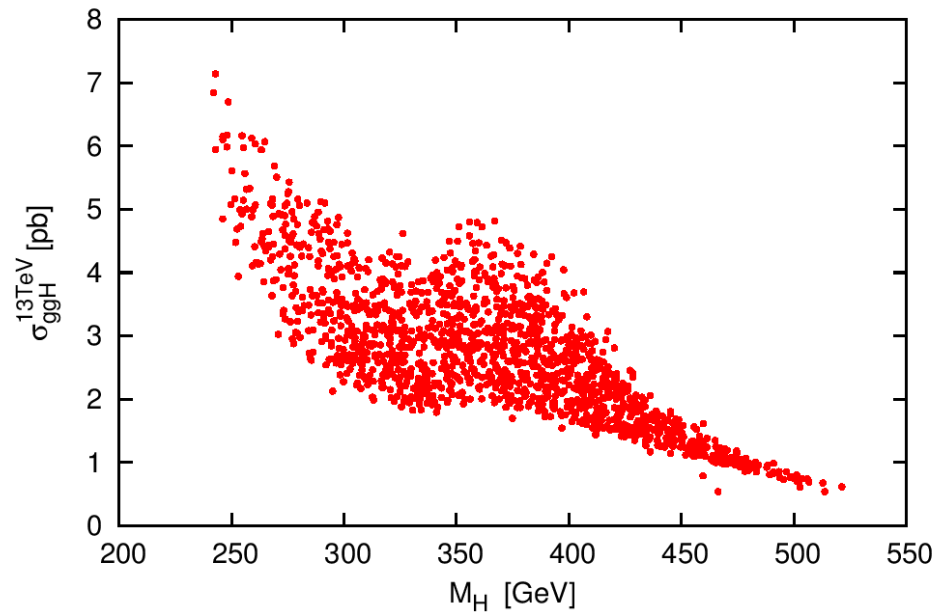
$\tan \beta < 5$	$H_{i=1}$ SM-like	$H_{i=2}$ SM-like
$H_{j=1,2 \neq i}$	singlet	singlet- up to almost doublet
$H_3$	doublet	doublet
$A_1$	mostly singlet (few doublet)	mostly singlet (few doublet)
$A_2$	mostly doublet (few singlet)	mostly doublet (few singlet)
$\tan \beta \geq 5$	$H_{i=1}$ SM-like	$H_{i=2}$ SM-like
$H_{j=1,2 \neq i}$	mostly doublet	singlet- up to almost doublet
$H_3$	singlet (few doublet)	doublet
$A_1$	doublet or singlet (for small $M_{A_1}$ )	doublet or singlet (for small $M_{A_1}$ )
$A_2$	singlet or doublet	singlet or doublet

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# Production Cross Sections for $H, A$

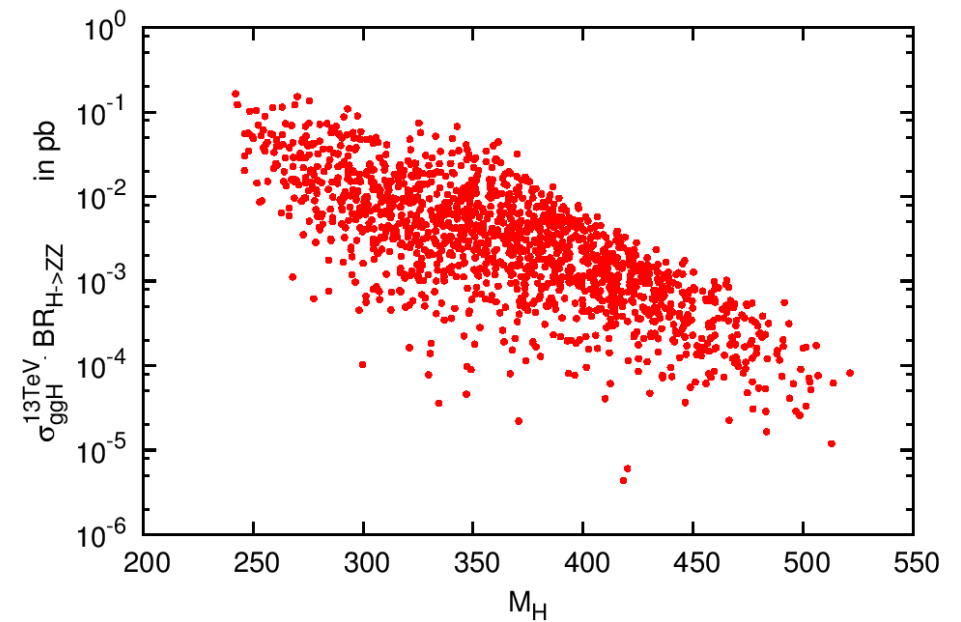
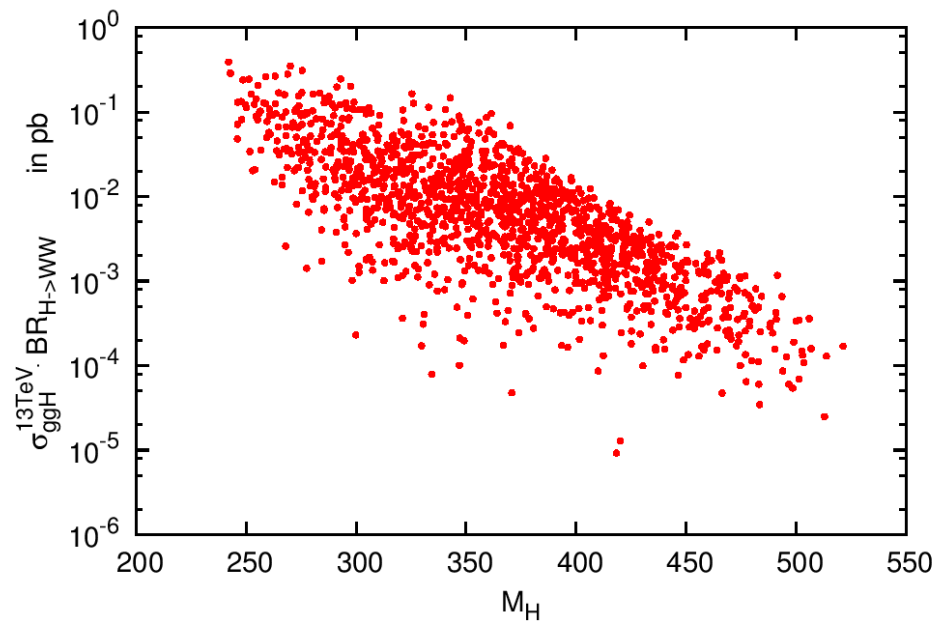
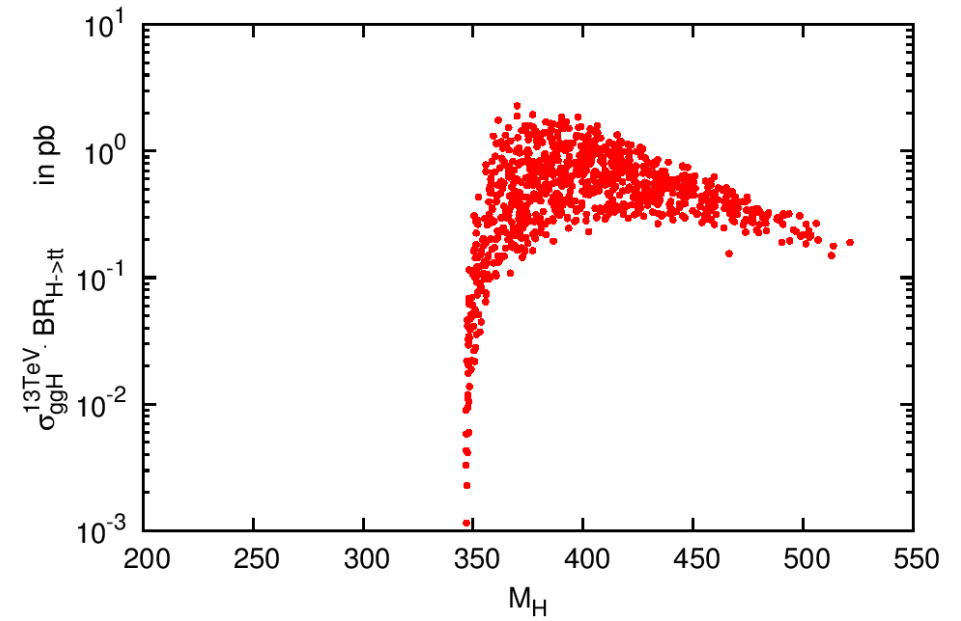
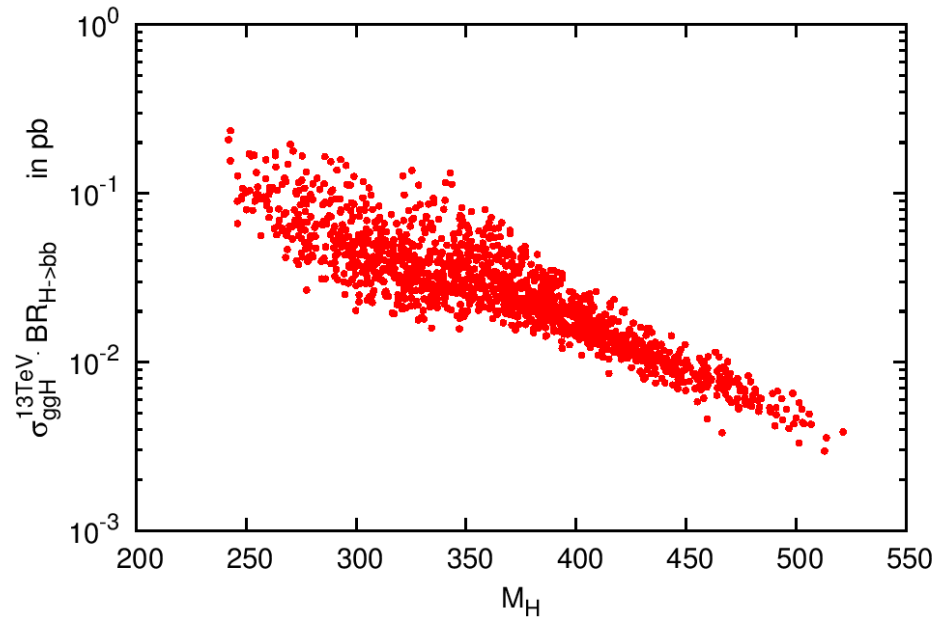
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# Signal Rates for $H$

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## Signal Rates for $A$

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