

# Impact of radiative corrections on decays of Higgs bosons in extended Higgs sectors

**Masashi Aiko** (KEK)

In collaboration with Shinya Kanemura (Osaka University), Mariko Kikuchi (Nihon University),  
Kodai Sakurai (Warsaw University), Kei Yagyu (Osaka University)

Based on [Nucl. Phys. B986 \(2023\) 116047 \[hep-ph: 2207.01032\]](#)

International Workshop on Future Linear Colliders (2023/05/18 California, U.S.)



## Problems in the SM

- Baryon asymmetry of the universe
- Dark matter
- Neutrino tiny mass etc.

SM must be extended to solve these problems.

## Extended Higgs model

The detail of the Higgs sector is still a mystery.

- One  $SU(2)_L$  doublet is an assumption in the SM.
  - Additional Higgs fields (singlet, multi-doublets, and higher representations)
- The above problems can be solved.
  - Electroweak baryogenesis, scalar DM, radiative seesaw mechanism etc.

Determination of the Higgs sector is one of the central interests in high-energy physics

The model with two scalar doublet  $\Phi_1$  and  $\Phi_2$  with  $Y = 1/2$ .

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = m_1^2 |\Phi_1|^2 + m_2^2 |\Phi_2|^2 - m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + h.c.) + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 |\Phi_1|^4 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 |\Phi_2|^4 + \lambda_3 |\Phi_1|^2 |\Phi_2|^2 + \lambda_4 |\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_5 [(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + h.c.], \quad \Phi_i = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_i^\pm \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_i + h_i + iz_i) \end{pmatrix}$$

Softly-broken  $Z_2$  symmetry suppresses flavor-changing neutral currents. Glashow, Weinberg, PRD15 (1977)  
Paschos, PRD15 (1966)

- 2HDM is classified into Type-I, II, X and Y. Barger et al. PRD41 (1990), Aoki et al. PRD80 (2009)

## Scalar particles

$h$  (SM-like Higgs boson),  $H$ ,  $A$ ,  $H^\pm$

## Parameters

$v$  (=246 GeV),  $m_h$  (=125 GeV),  $\tan \beta$ ,  $s_{\beta-\alpha}$ ,  $m_H$ ,  $m_A$ ,  $m_{H^\pm}$ ,  $M^2 = m_{12}^2 / (s_\beta c_\beta)$

## Higgs couplings

$$g_{hVV} = s_{\beta-\alpha} g_{hVV}^{\text{SM}}, \quad g_{hff} = (s_{\beta-\alpha} - c_{\beta-\alpha} \zeta_f) g_{hff}^{\text{SM}} \quad (\zeta_f = -\tan \beta \text{ or } \cot \beta)$$

- **Alignment limit** :  $s_{\beta-\alpha} \rightarrow 1$  (tree-level Higgs couplings take SM-values.)

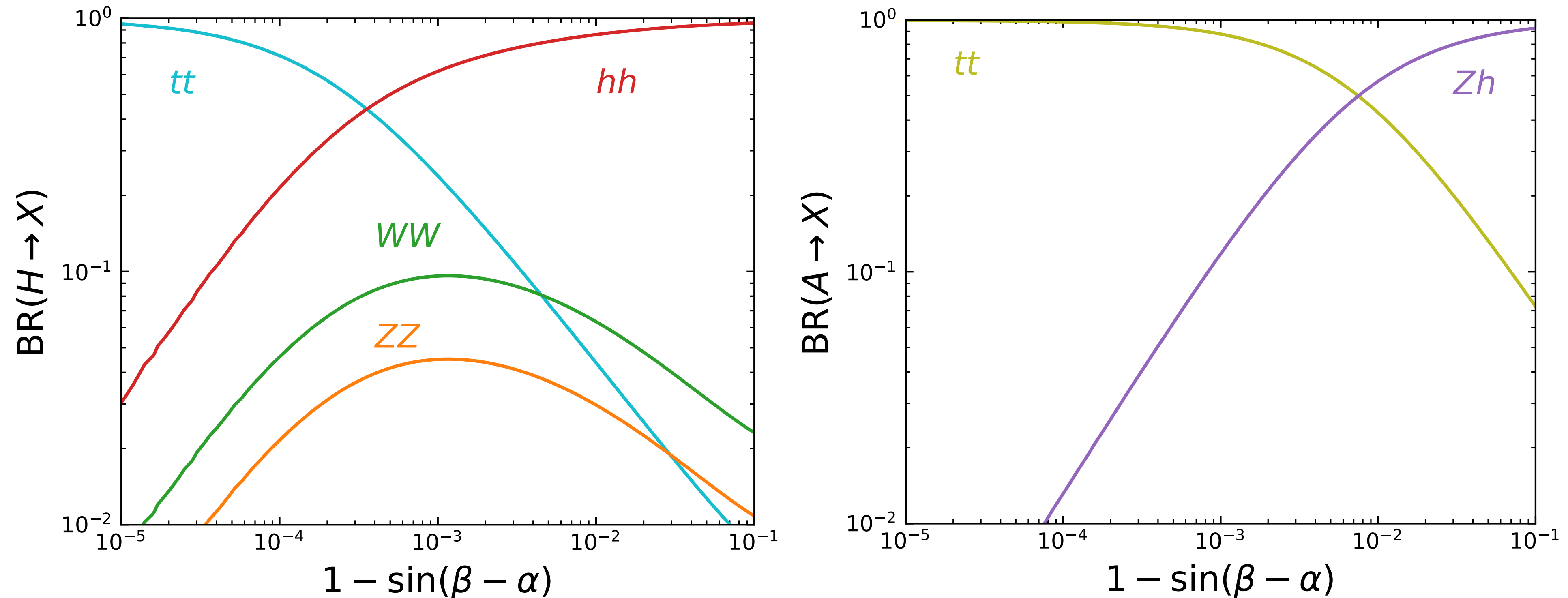
Gunion, Haber, PRD67 (2003)

- LHC data indicate  $s_{\beta-\alpha} \simeq 1$ . ATLAS, Nature 607 (2022)  
CMS, Nature 607 (2022)

# Decay of the additional Higgs bosons (LO) 4

## Decay patterns

Type-I 2HDM:  $m_\Phi = m_H = m_A = m_{H^\pm} = 400$  GeV,  $\tan\beta = 10$



Higgs-to-Higgs decays can be dominant if  $s_{\beta-\alpha} \neq 1$

# Synergy between direct and indirect searches 5

## Direct search

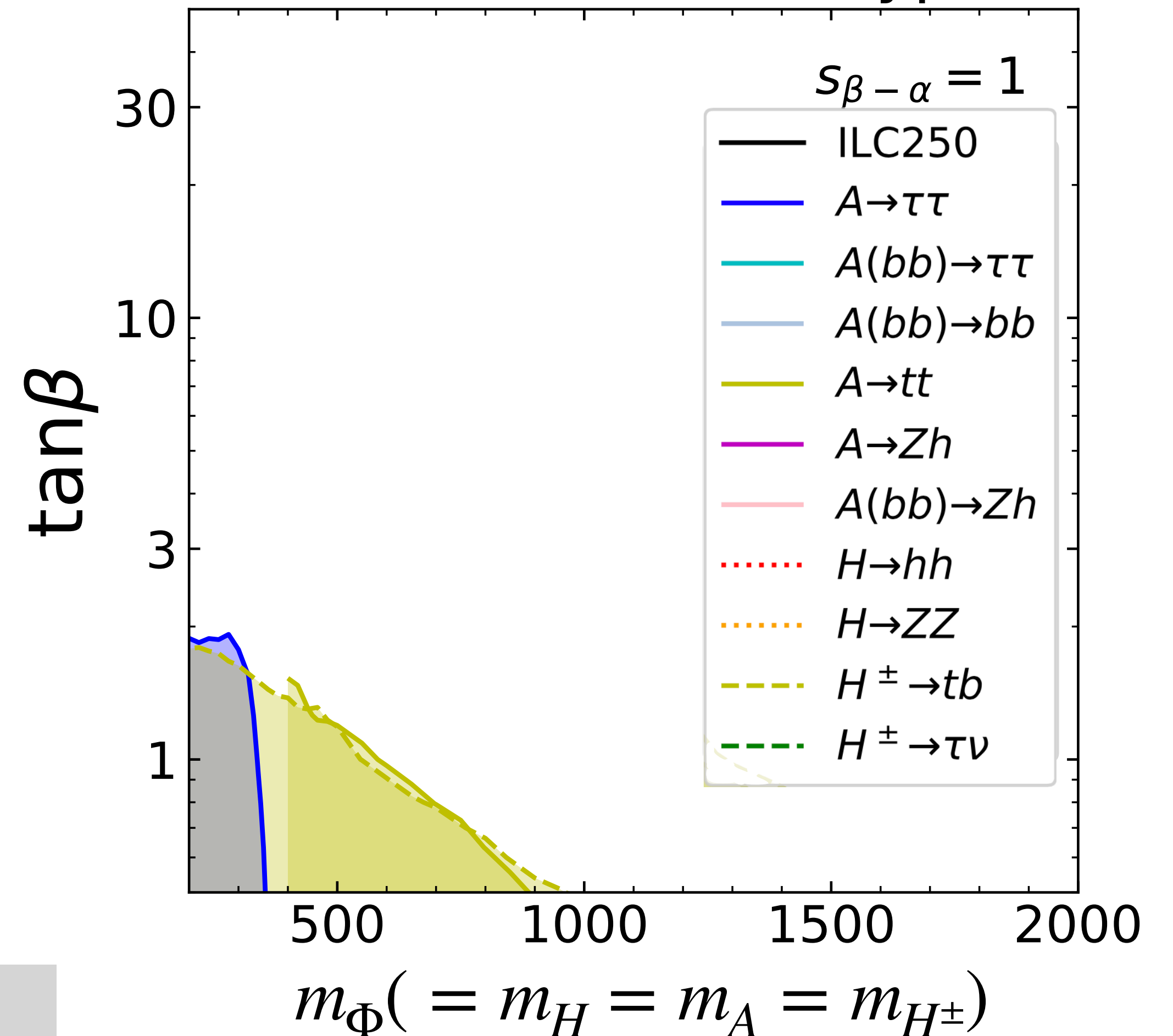
- Direct searches give lower bounds on  $m_\Phi$ .
- $H \rightarrow hh, A \rightarrow Zh$  decays exclude wide parameter region

## Indirect search

- If the SM-like Higgs boson couplings deviate from those in the SM, an upper bound on  $m_\Phi$  can be deduced.

The non-alignment scenario can be explored comprehensively.

## Current exclusion; Type-I





# Synergy between direct and indirect searches 5

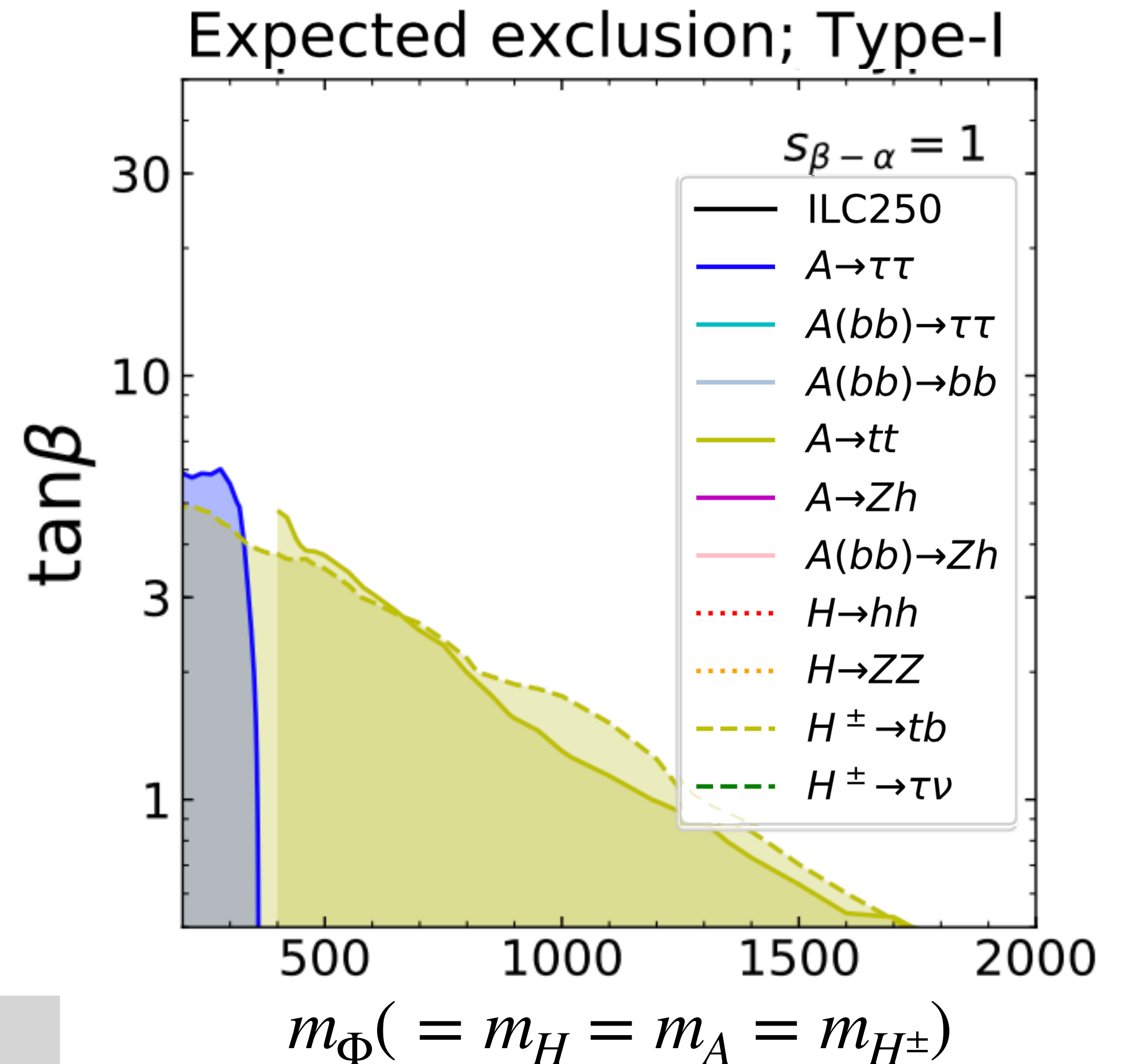
## Direct search

- Direct searches give lower bounds on  $m_\Phi$ .
- $H \rightarrow hh, A \rightarrow Zh$  decays exclude wide parameter region

## Indirect search

- If the SM-like Higgs boson couplings deviate from those in the SM, an upper bound on  $m_\Phi$  can be deduced.

The non-alignment scenario can be explored comprehensively.



# Synergy between direct and indirect searches 5

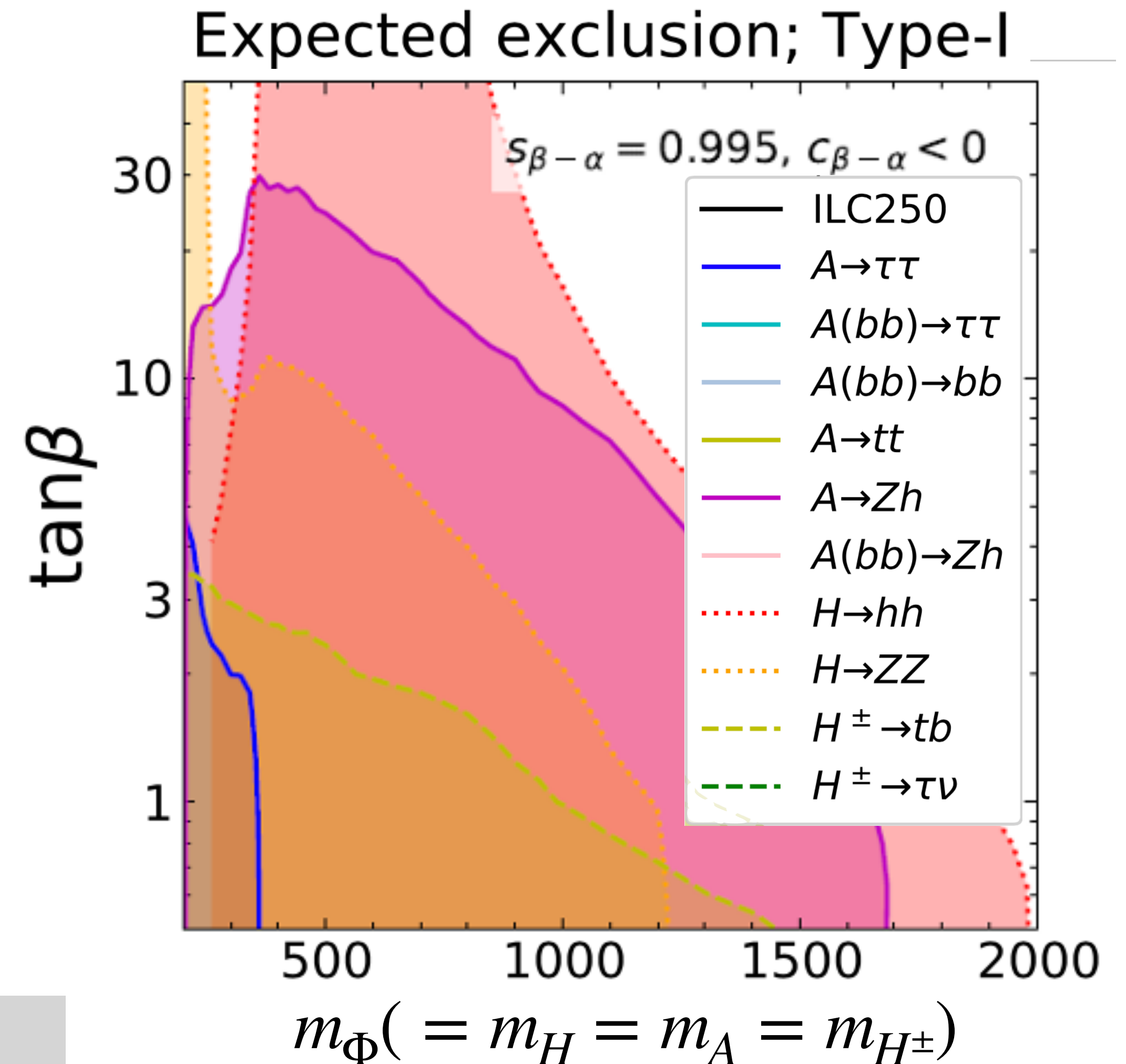
## Direct search

- HL-LHC gives lower bounds on  $m_\Phi$ .
- $H \rightarrow hh, A \rightarrow Zh$  decays exclude wide parameter region

## Indirect search

- If the SM-like Higgs boson couplings deviate from those in the SM, an upper bound on  $m_\Phi$  can be deduced.

The non-alignment scenario can be explored comprehensively.



# Synergy between direct and indirect searches 5

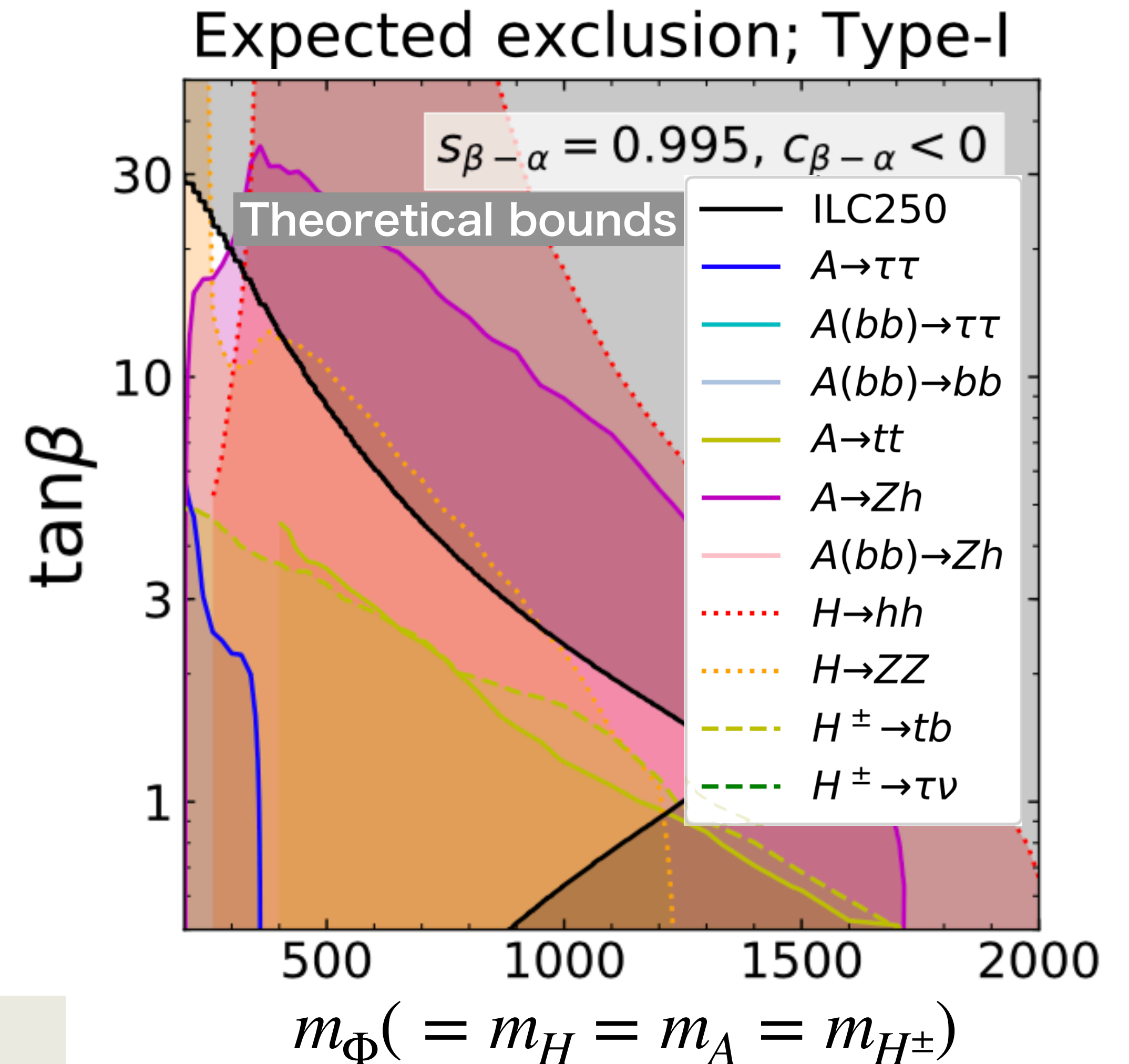
## Direct search

- HL-LHC gives lower bounds on  $m_\Phi$ .
- $H \rightarrow hh, A \rightarrow Zh$  decays exclude wide parameter region

## Indirect search

- If the SM-like Higgs boson couplings deviate from those in the SM, an upper bound on  $m_\Phi$  can be deduced.

The non-alignment scenario can be explored comprehensively.





*H* decay : Kanemura, Kikuchi, Yagyu NPB983 (2022)

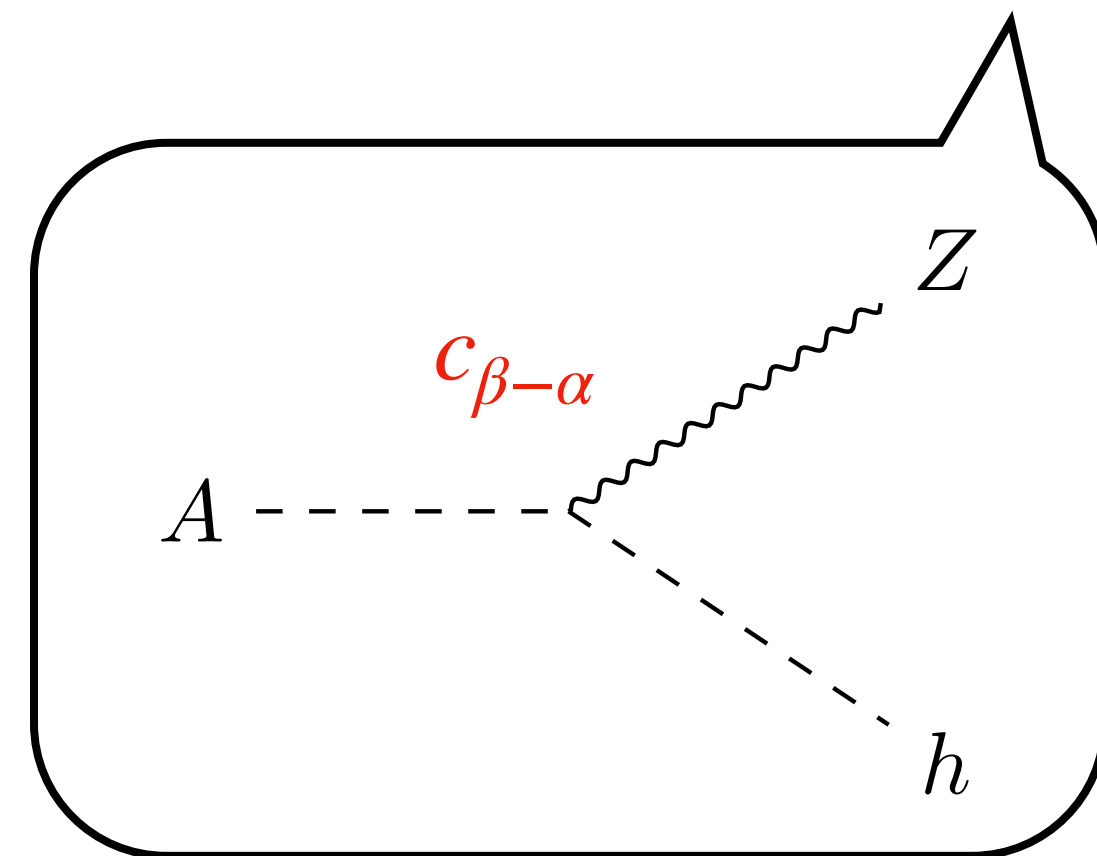
*H*<sup>±</sup> decay : MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB973 (2021)

*A* decay : MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB986 (2023)

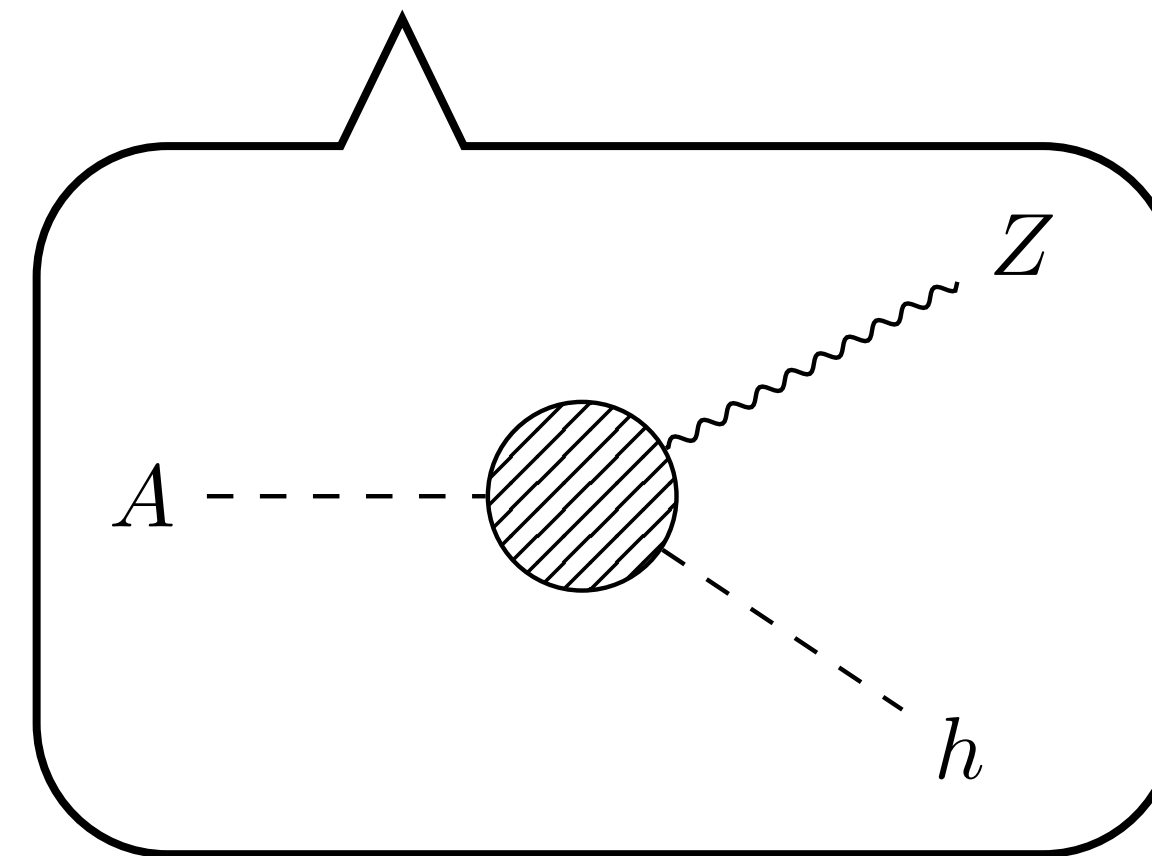
## Higgs-to-Higgs decays

Higgs-to-Higgs decays ( $H \rightarrow hh$ ,  $A \rightarrow Zh$ ,  $H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm h$ ) are sensitive to  $c_{\beta-\alpha}$ .

$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 \simeq |\mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}}|^2 + 2 \text{Re}(\mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{NLO}}^*)$$



Ex.  $c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.1$  when  $s_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.995$



NLO corrections do not vanish even with  $c_{\beta-\alpha} \rightarrow 0$

We need to take into account NLO corrections in a nearly alignment case.

**H-COUP** is a calculation tool composed of a set of Fortran codes to evaluate full one-loop corrections to the Higgs bosons' observables.

## SM-like Higgs boson

ver. 1: Kanemura, Kikuchi, Sakurai, Yagyu, CPC233 (2018)

ver. 2: Kanemura, Kikuchi, Mawatari, Sakurai, Yagyu CPC257 (2020)

{ 2HDM  
Inert doublet model  
Higgs singlet model

Two and three-body decays of  $h(125)$  with NLO EW and higher-order QCD (ver.2)

## Additional Higgs bosons

MA, Kanemura, Kikuchi, Sakurai, Yagyu in preparation

Two-body decays of additional Higgs bosons with NLO EW and higher-order QCD (ver.3)

## Improved on-shell scheme

Kanemura, Kikuchi, Sakurai, Yagyu, PRD96 (2017)

Krause et al. JHEP09 (2016), Denner, et al. JHEP09 (2016)

- UV divergences are renormalized in the on-shell scheme.
- Gauge dependencies are removed by the pinch technique.
- IR divergences are removed by adding real photon emission.

Papavassiliou, PRD50, 5958

Denner 0709.1075

Goodsell, Liebler, Staub, EPJC77 (2017)

c.f. other public tools

2HDECAY; Krause et al. CPC246 (2020), Prophecy4f; Denner et al. CPC254 (2020)

✓ : H-COUP ver.2 { 2HDM  
 Inert doublet model (IDM)  
 Higgs singlet model (HSM)

✓ : Our works

*H* decay : Kanemura, Kikuchi, Yagyu NPB983 (2022)

*H*<sup>±</sup> decay : MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB973 (2021)

*A* decay : MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB986 (2023)

125GeV Higgs		CP-even		CP-odd		Charged	
$h \rightarrow ff$	✓	$H \rightarrow ff$	✓	$A \rightarrow ff$	✓	$H^\pm \rightarrow ff'$	✓
$h \rightarrow VV^*$	✓	$H \rightarrow VV$	✓	$A \rightarrow Z h/H$	✓	$H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm h/H$	✓
$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma/Z\gamma/gg$	✓	$H \rightarrow hh$	✓	$A \rightarrow W^\pm H^\mp$	✓	$H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm A$	✓
		$H \rightarrow AA/H^+H^-$	✓	$A \rightarrow VV$	✓	$H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm Z/\gamma$	✓
		$H \rightarrow ZA/W^\pm H^\mp$	✓				

Additional Higgs decays in IDM and HSM will be also included.

We focus on the EW corrections to  $A \rightarrow Zh$

✓ : H-COUP ver.2 { 2HDM  
Inert doublet model (IDM)  
Higgs singlet model (HSM)

✓ : Our works

*H* decay : Kanemura, Kikuchi, Yagyu NPB983 (2022)

*H*<sup>±</sup> decay : MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB973 (2021)

*A* decay : MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB986 (2023)

125GeV Higgs		CP-even		CP-odd		Charged	
$h \rightarrow ff$	✓	$H \rightarrow ff$	✓	$A \rightarrow ff$	✓	$H^\pm \rightarrow ff'$	✓
$h \rightarrow VV^*$	✓	$H \rightarrow VV$	✓	$A \rightarrow Zh/H$	✓	$H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm h/H$	✓
$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma/Z\gamma/gg$	✓	$H \rightarrow hh$	✓	$A \rightarrow W^\pm H^\mp$	✓	$H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm A$	✓
		$H \rightarrow AA/H^+H^-$	✓	$A \rightarrow VV$	✓	$H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm Z/\gamma$	✓
		$H \rightarrow ZA/W^\pm H^\mp$	✓				

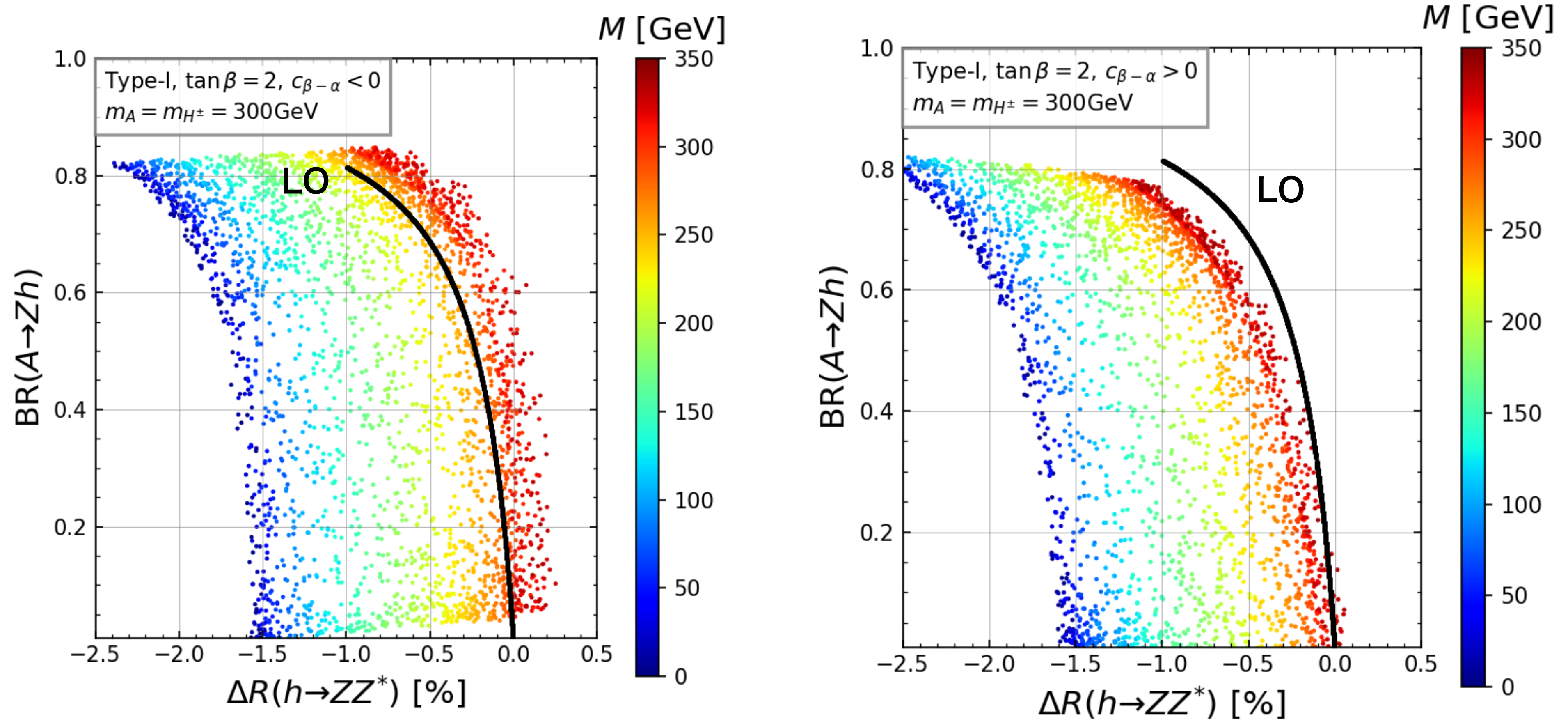
Additional Higgs decays in IDM and HSM will be also included.

We focus on the EW corrections to  $A \rightarrow Zh$



$A \rightarrow Zh$

LO:  $\Gamma(A \rightarrow Zh) \propto c_{\beta-\alpha}^2$ ,  $\Delta R(h \rightarrow ZZ^*) \propto c_{\beta-\alpha}^2$ ,  $\lambda_{\phi\phi'\phi''} \propto (m_{\Phi}^2 - M^2)/v^2$



$$\Delta R(h \rightarrow ZZ^*) = \Gamma_{2\text{HDM}}^{h \rightarrow ZZ^*} / \Gamma_{\text{SM}}^{h \rightarrow ZZ^*} - 1$$

Correlation between BR( $A \rightarrow Zh$ ) and  $\Delta R(h \rightarrow ZZ^*)$  is significantly changed.

## Motivation

- The phenomenology of the additional Higgs bosons is drastically changed whether  $s_{\beta-\alpha} = 1$  or not.  $\implies$  What is the impact of NLO corrections? **H-COUP ver.3**

## New points

- Decays of additional Higgs bosons are comprehensively analyzed.
- Correlation between the decay branching ratios and  $\Delta R(h \rightarrow ZZ^*)$  are studied including the higher-order corrections.

## What we found

- Branching ratios of  $A \rightarrow Zh$  receive  $\mathcal{O}(10)$  % corrections if  $\tan \beta \simeq 2$ .
- Correlation between  $\text{BR}(A \rightarrow Zh)$  and  $\Delta R(h \rightarrow ZZ^*)$  is significantly changed from LO.

NLO corrections are important for direct searches of the additional Higgs bosons.

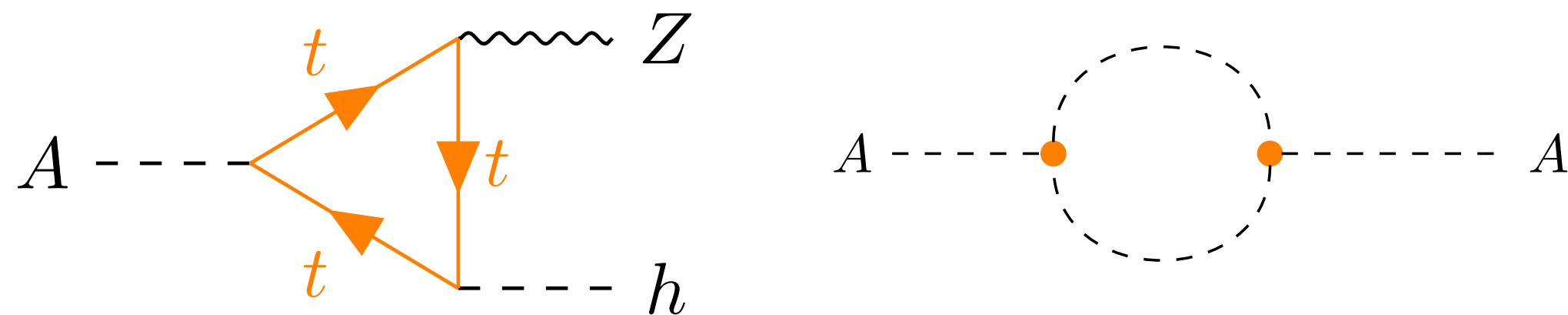
Backup

# Behavior of NLO Electroweak correction 9

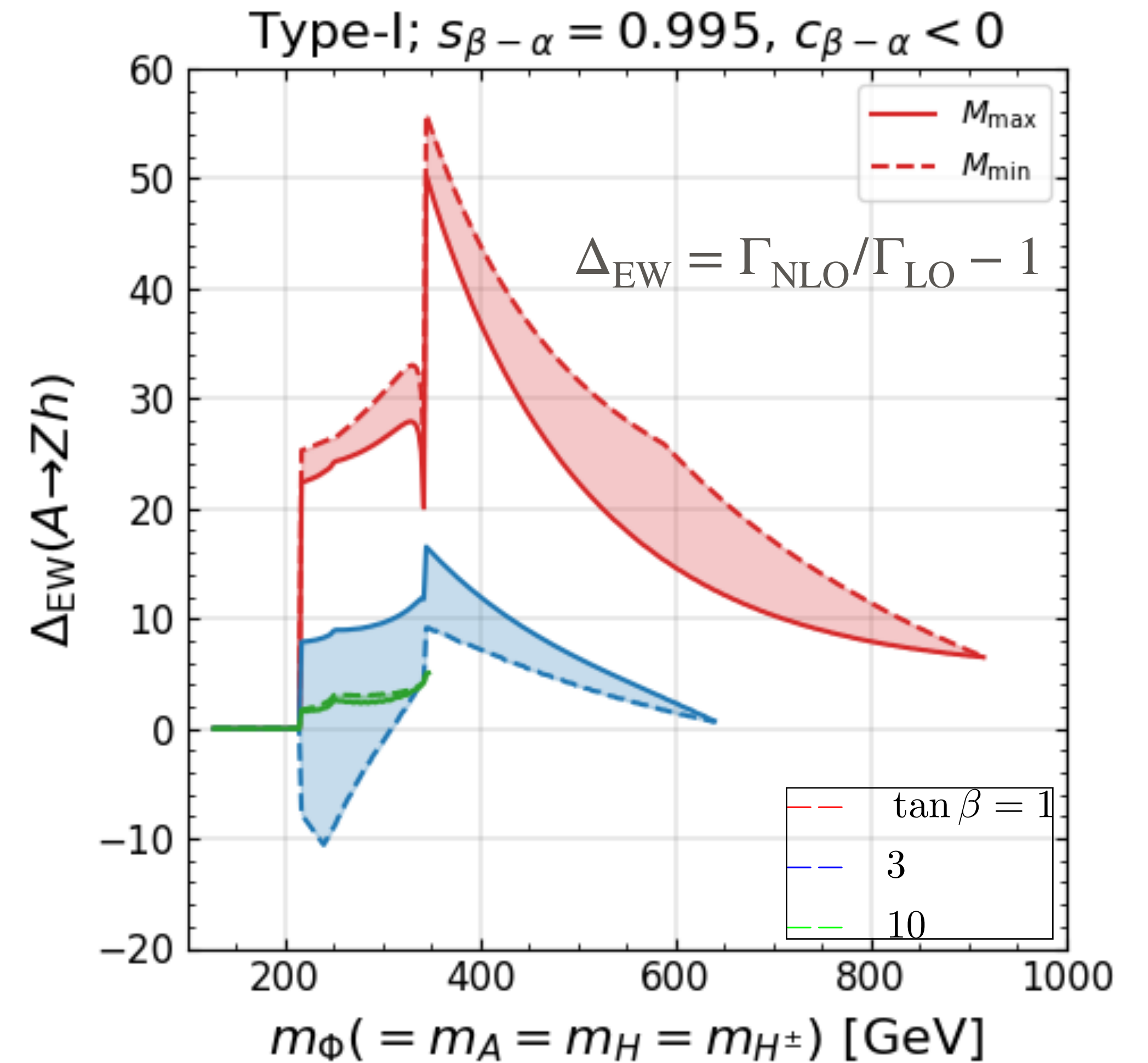
MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB986 (2023)

$A \rightarrow Zh$

- The top-quark triangle diagram gives large threshold correction at  $m_A \simeq 2m_t$
- When  $m_\Phi$  is large,  $\delta Z_A$  and  $\delta\beta$  give  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda_{SS'S''}^2)$  corrections, and they give dominant effects.



$\delta Z_A$ : Wave-function renormalization constant of  $A$   
 $\delta\beta$ : Counter-term of the mixing angle



- The sign of  $\Delta_{EW}(A \rightarrow Zh)$  depends on that of  $c_{\beta-\alpha}$ .

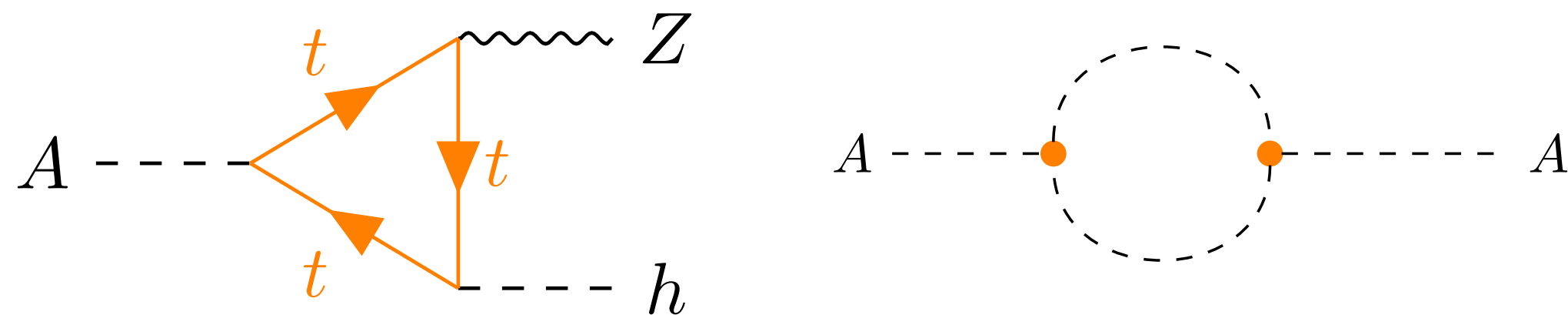


# Behavior of NLO Electroweak correction 9

MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB986 (2023)

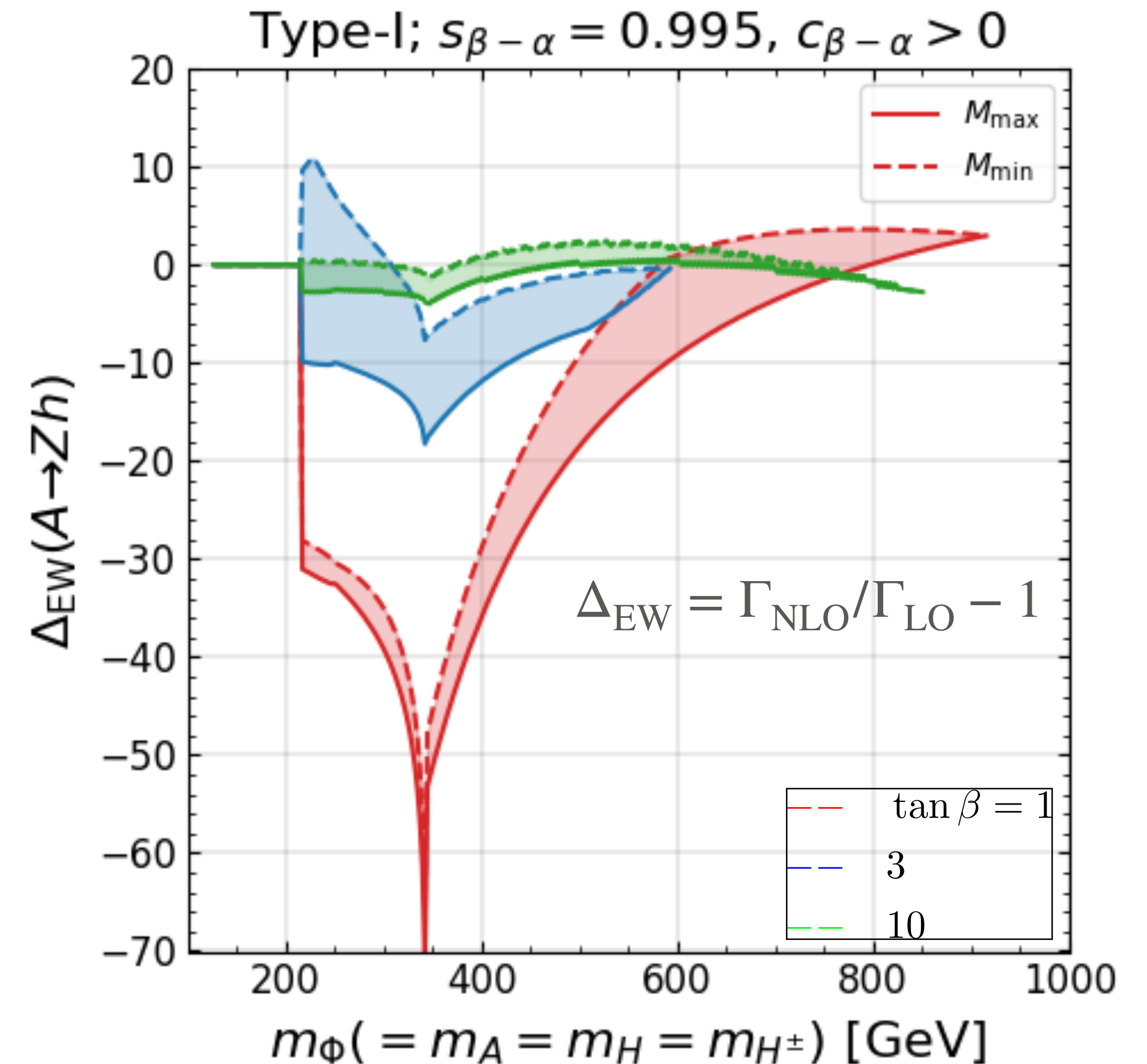
$A \rightarrow Zh$

- The top-quark triangle diagram gives large threshold correction at  $m_A \simeq 2m_t$
- When  $m_\Phi$  is large,  $\delta Z_A$  and  $\delta\beta$  give  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda_{SS'S''}^2)$  corrections, and they give dominant effects.



$\delta Z_A$ : Wave-function renormalization constant of  $A$   
 $\delta\beta$ : Counter-term of the mixing angle

- The sign of  $\Delta_{EW}(A \rightarrow Zh)$  depends on that of  $c_{\beta-\alpha}$ .

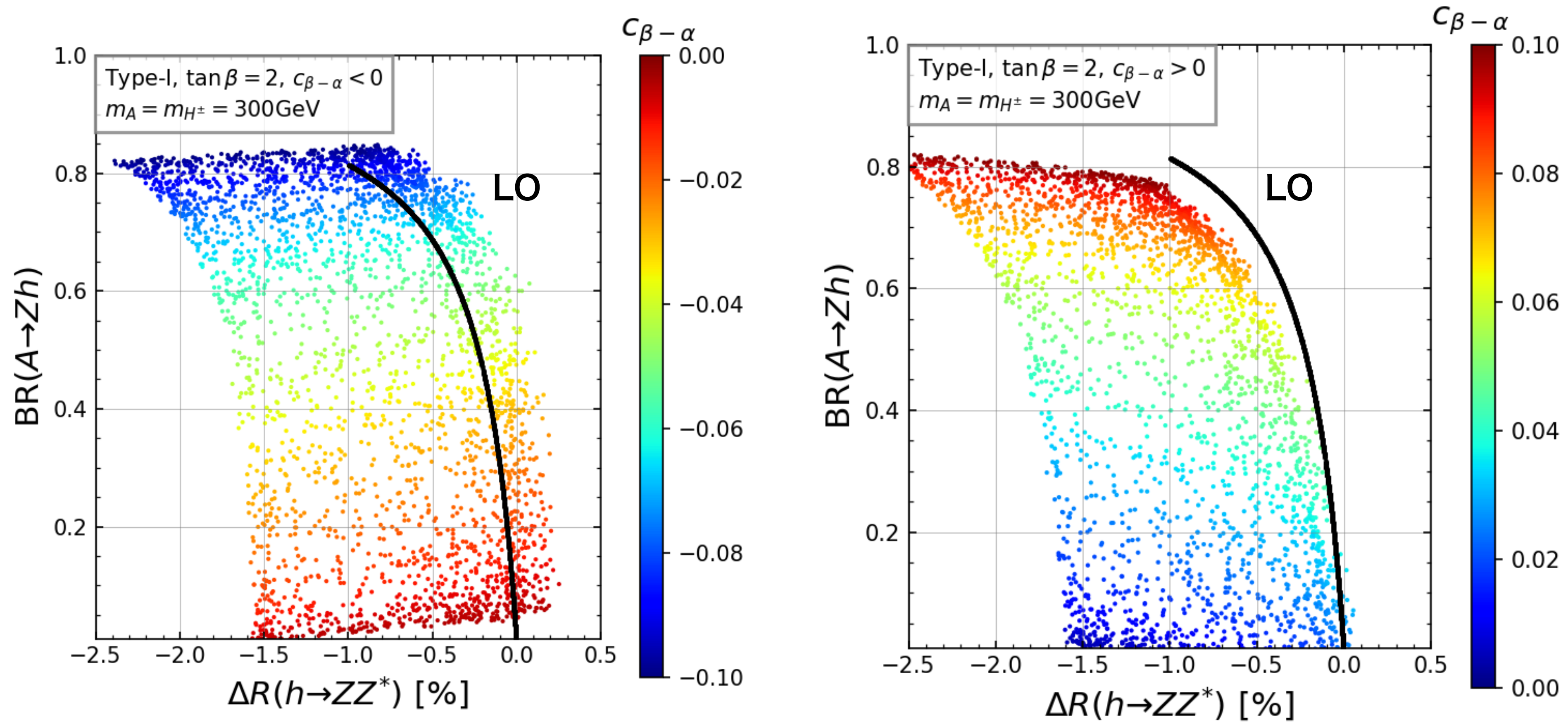


# BR( $A \rightarrow Zh$ ) vs $\Delta R(h \rightarrow ZZ^*)$ at NLO

MA, Kanemura, Sakurai, NPB986 (2023)

$A \rightarrow Zh$

LO:  $\Gamma(A \rightarrow Zh) \propto c_{\beta-\alpha}^2$ ,  $\Delta R(h \rightarrow ZZ^*) \propto c_{\beta-\alpha}^2$ ,  $\lambda_{\phi\phi'\phi''} \propto (m_{\Phi}^2 - M^2)/v^2$



$$\Delta R(h \rightarrow ZZ^*) = \Gamma_{2\text{HDM}}^{h \rightarrow ZZ^*} / \Gamma_{\text{SM}}^{h \rightarrow ZZ^*} - 1$$