

Constraining Minimal Universal Extra Dimensions Using the Higgs

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Outline

The model

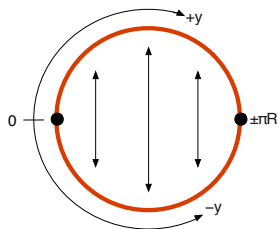
Higgs production and decay

LHC Higgs searches

Results and conclusions

The model

Minimal Universal Extra Dimensions



S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2 orbifold

$$\text{SU}(3) \times \text{SU}(2) \times \text{U}(1)$$

SM Gauge group

$$\psi^{R,L}(x) \rightarrow \psi^\pm(x, y)$$

$$A_\mu(x) \rightarrow A_M(x, y)$$

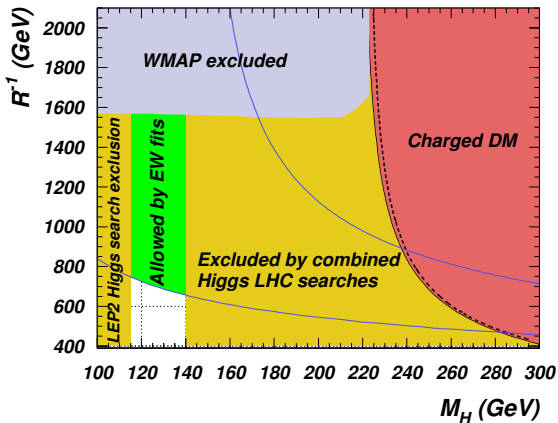
$$\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi(x, y)$$

SM field content

Brane localised terms are zero at the cutoff scale

Limits on parameter space

Two free parameters in the minimal theory: m_h and R^{-1}

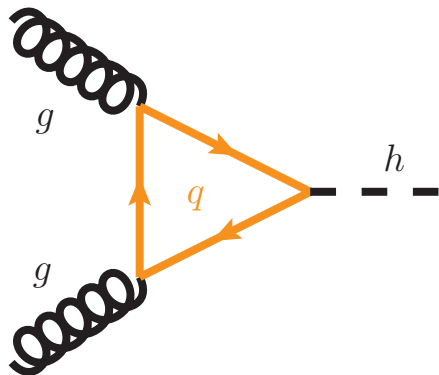


(Belyaev, Brown, Moreno and Papineau, preliminary)

Higgs production and decay

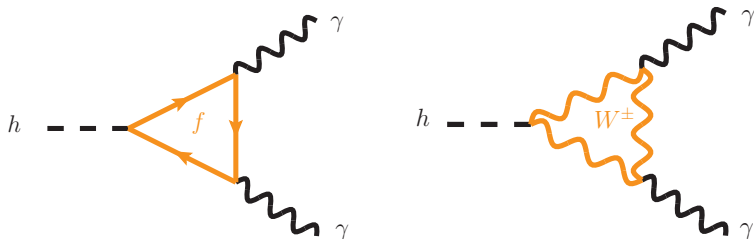
Higgs production

- ▶ Dominant production process at the LHC is G - G fusion
- ▶ Enhanced by KK quarks (particularly tops) running in the loop



Higgs decay

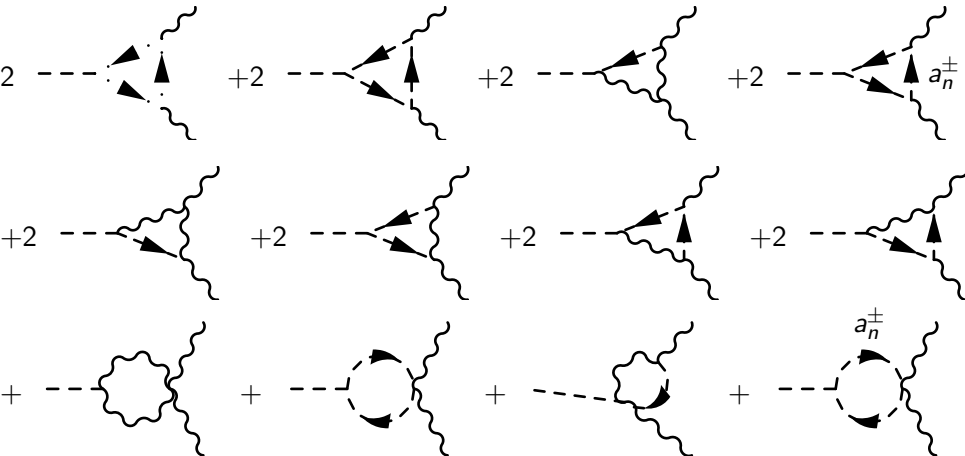
- ▶ Decay to photons is most promising channel for $m_H = 110\text{--}130$ GeV in SM due to small background



- ▶ In SM, W loop dominates and is partially cancelled by quark loop
- ▶ MUED enhances both loops, but enhances the quark loop more, *reducing* the overall decay width

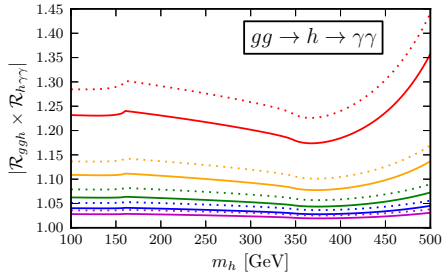
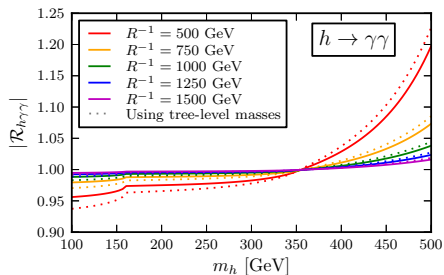
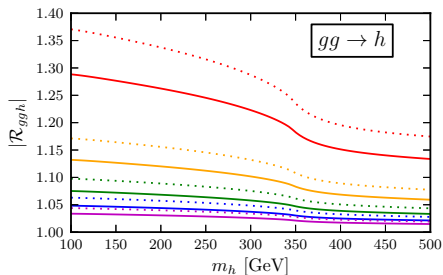
Higgs decay

Actually, there are some more diagrams for the decay!



I calculated the production and decay amplitudes independently, cross-checking F.Petriello ([arXiv:hep-ph/0204067](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0204067)). Also looked at effects of using loop-corrected KK masses

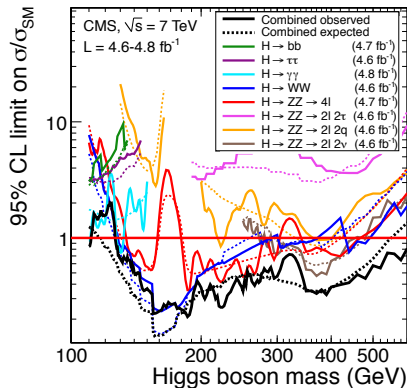
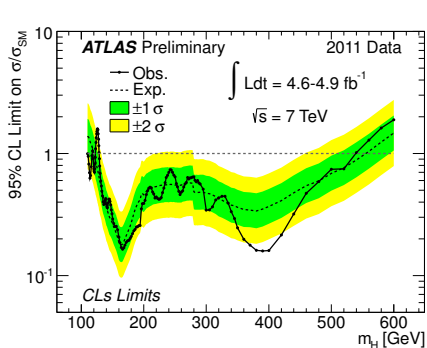
Ratios of MUED amplitudes to SM amplitudes



- ▶ Tree masses dotted; loop masses solid
- ▶ Loop corrections to masses can make up to a 5% difference
- ▶ Despite suppression of decay, $gg \rightarrow h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is still enhanced overall for all parameter space

LHC Higgs searches

LHC Higgs exclusion limits



- ▶ “Observed” 95% exclusion limits are values of μ_i st. probability of n_i fluctuating down to n_i^{obs} is $< 5\%$
- ▶ “Expected” limits are values of μ_i st. probability of n_i fluctuating down to b_i is $< 5\%$

Reconstructing likelihoods: the problem

$$n_i = \mathcal{L} \varepsilon_i \mu_i \sigma_i^{\text{SM}} + b_i$$

Knowns

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| \mathcal{L} | integrated luminosity |
| μ_i | enhancement of channel- i signal relative to SM |
| σ_i^{SM} | SM cross-section for channel i |

Unknowns

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| ε_i | Channel efficiency |
| b_i | no. expected background events (inc. efficiencies/cuts) |
| n_i^{obs} | observed number of events |

Three unknowns, but only two pieces of supplied information: the observed and expected 95% exclusions.

Reconstructing the likelihoods: the solution

(Azatov *et al*, arXiv:1202.3415 [hep-ph])

$$n_i^{\text{obs}} \gg 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p(n_i^{\text{obs}}|\mu)_i = p(n_i^{\text{obs}}|\mu_i) \approx \exp \left[-\frac{(\mu_i - \mu_i^{\text{max}})^2}{2(\Delta_i^{\text{obs}})^2} \right]$$

- ▶ Only *two* unknown combinations!

$$\Delta_i^{\text{obs}} \equiv \frac{\sqrt{n_i^{\text{obs}}}}{\mathcal{L}\varepsilon_i\sigma_i^{\text{SM}}}; \quad \mu_i^{\text{max}} \equiv \frac{n_i^{\text{obs}} - b_i}{\mathcal{L}\varepsilon_i\sigma_i^{\text{SM}}};$$

- ▶ Expected limit gives that $\sqrt{b_i}/(\mathcal{L}\varepsilon_i\sigma_i^{\text{SM}}) = \mu_{i,\text{exp}}^{95\%}/1.96$, so

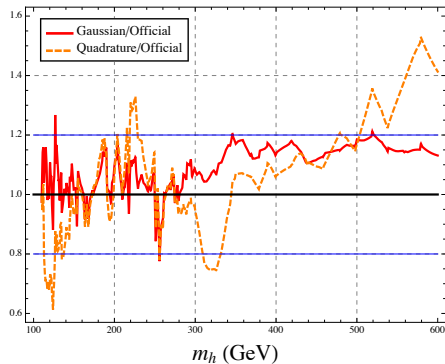
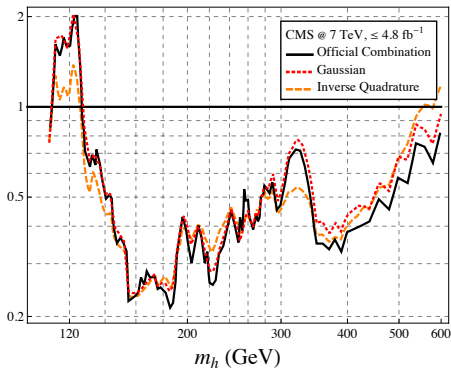
$$\frac{n_i^{\text{obs}} - b_i}{b_i} \ll 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta_i^{\text{obs}} \approx \frac{\mu_{i,\text{exp}}^{95\%}}{1.96}$$

- ▶ Observed limit gives

$$0.95 \approx \frac{\text{Erf} \left(\frac{\mu_{i,\text{obs}}^{95\%} - \mu_i^{\text{max}}}{\sqrt{2}\Delta_i^{\text{obs}}} \right) + \text{Erf} \left(\frac{\mu_i^{\text{max}}}{\sqrt{2}\Delta_i^{\text{obs}}} \right)}{1 + \text{Erf} \left(\frac{\mu_i^{\text{max}}}{\sqrt{2}\Delta_i^{\text{obs}}} \right)}$$

Comparison with official combinations

The preceding method is clearly a better approximation to the official combination than the usual naive method of summing limits from individual channels in inverse quadrature

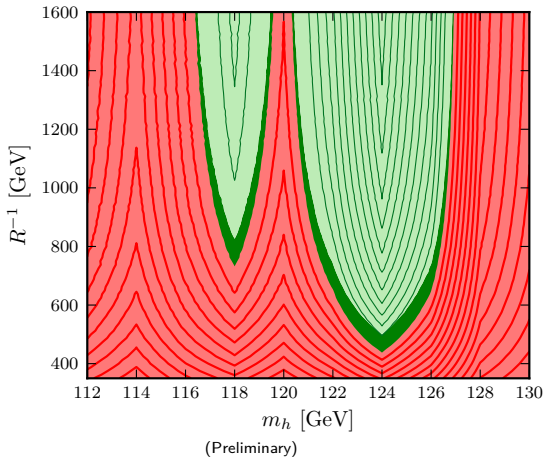


(Azatov *et al*, fig. 3, arXiv:1202.3415 [hep-ph])

Results and conclusions

New Higgs limits

We have statistically combined $gg \rightarrow h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $gg \rightarrow h \rightarrow WW$ channels and compared with latest CMS and Atlas data (Feb/March 2012, $\mathcal{L} \geq 4.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$) improving on Nishiwaki *et al* (arXiv:1108.1764 [hep-ph])



Light green: allowed region for tree masses

Dark green: extra allowed region for loop masses

Contours show constant $\mu^{95\%}$ in steps of 0.05

Two narrow regions remain:
 $R^{-1} > 825 \text{ GeV}$,
 $116.5 \text{ GeV} < m_h < 119.5 \text{ GeV}$
and $R^{-1} > 500 \text{ GeV}$,
 $123 \text{ GeV} < m_h < 127 \text{ GeV}$

Conclusions

- ▶ Higgs production is enhanced in MUED relative to the SM by up to 80%
- ▶ Higgs decay to $\gamma\gamma$ is suppressed by up to 12% but overall $gg \rightarrow h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is enhanced by $\sim 50\%$
- ▶ We used Azatov *et al* method to approximately reconstruct single-channel likelihoods from LHC data and combine them to calculate overall $\mu^{95\%}$
- ▶ Find MUED remains allowed in two regions:

$$R^{-1} > 825 \text{ GeV}, \quad 116.5 \text{ GeV} < m_h < 119.5 \text{ GeV}$$

and

$$R^{-1} > 500 \text{ GeV}, \quad 123 \text{ GeV} < m_h < 127 \text{ GeV}$$