

# MSSM scenarios with a light CP-odd Higgs boson

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# Introduction

BSM: many reasons but no direct evidence has yet been found at the LHC  
SUSY, many free parameters (i.e. infinite parameter sets) → benchmark scenarios or  
BPs for the LHC searches  
Though experimental information puts strong indirect constraints on BSM physics,  
new data are needed to constrain parameter space

Some hints exist

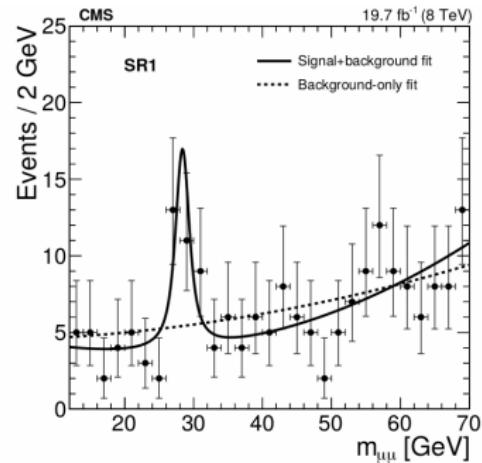
CMS<sup>2</sup>

- $pp \rightarrow b j \mu^+ \mu^-$
- $\sqrt{s} = 8$  and 13 TeV
- 19.7 and 35.9  $\text{fb}^{-1}$
- $m_{\mu\mu} \approx 28 \text{ GeV}, \Gamma \approx 1.9 \text{ GeV}$

ATLAS<sup>1</sup> no excess

ALEPH (LEP)

- $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}\mu\mu$
- $m_{\mu\mu} = 30.40 \pm 0.46 \text{ GeV}$
- $2.6\sigma$  ( $5\sigma$ )



$4.2\sigma$  (SR1) and  $2.9\sigma$  (SR2)

1610.06536 [hep-ex]

ATLAS<sup>1</sup>, CMS<sup>2</sup>, LHCb<sup>3</sup> and LEP<sup>4</sup> do not exclude the existence of light (pseudo)scalar bosons

Such an excess could

- explain the deviation of the measured  $(g - 2)_\mu$ <sup>5</sup>,
- be a CP-odd Higgs boson of the NMSSM<sup>6</sup>

The possibility of the MSSM CP-odd Higgs boson is excluded in MSSM benchmark scenarios exploited in LHC searches (the SM-like Higgs is in decoupling limit, i.e.  $m_h \ll m_{H,A,H^\pm}$ )

**but** at the low scale the MSSM is effective 2HDM, so non-renormalizable operators should be included

Let us discuss the possibility of identification the excess as a CP-odd Higgs boson in MSSM extended by dimension-six operators

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<sup>1</sup> ATLAS-CONF-2019-036, JINST 3 (2008) S08003

<sup>2</sup> JHEP 11 (2018) 161, arXiv: 1808.01890[hep-ex], JINST 3 (2008) S08004

<sup>3</sup> JINST 3 (2008) S08005

<sup>4</sup> Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A294 (1990) 121

<sup>5</sup> Godunov, Novikov, Vysotsky, Zhemchugov, JETP Lett. 109, 358 (2019)

<sup>6</sup> Beskidt, Boer, Kazakov, Phys. Lett. B 782, 69 (2018)

$$U_{\text{eff}} = U + U^{(6)} + U^{(8)} + \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= -\mu_1^2(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) - \mu_2^2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) - [\mu_{12}^2(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + h.c.] \\ &+ \lambda_1(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \lambda_2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) \\ &+ [\lambda_5/2(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_6(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_7(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + h.c.] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} U^{(6)} &= \kappa_1(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^3 + \kappa_2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^3 + \kappa_3(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \kappa_4(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \\ &+ \kappa_5(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \kappa_6(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \\ &+ [\kappa_7(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^3 + \kappa_8(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + \kappa_9(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \\ &+ \kappa_{10}(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \kappa_{11}(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \kappa_{12}(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \\ &+ \kappa_{13}(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + h.c.] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} U^{(6)} &= \kappa_1(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^3 + \kappa_2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^3 + \kappa_3(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \kappa_4(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \\ &+ \kappa_5(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \kappa_6(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \\ &+ [\kappa_7(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^3 + \kappa_8(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + \kappa_9(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \\ &+ \kappa_{10}(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \kappa_{11}(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \kappa_{12}(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \\ &+ \kappa_{13}(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + h.c.] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Different methods, codes, assumptions

# Example of radiative corrections

... to dimension-four operators<sup>7</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\lambda_4^{2-\text{loop}} &= \frac{3}{8\pi^2} h_t^2 h_b^2 \frac{1}{16\pi^2} (h_b^2 + h_t^2 - 8g_S^2) (X_{tb} l + l^2) \\ &- \frac{3}{96\pi^2} h_t^4 \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{|\mu|^2}{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2} (3 - \frac{|A_t|^2}{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2}) (6h_t^2 - 2h_b^2 - 16g_S^2) l \\ &- \frac{3}{96\pi^2} h_b^4 \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \frac{|\mu|^2}{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2} (3 - \frac{|A_b|^2}{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2}) (6h_b^2 - 2h_t^2 - 16g_S^2) l, \quad l = \log(M_S^2/m_t^2) \quad (7)\end{aligned}$$

... to dimension-six operators<sup>8</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\kappa_1^{\text{thr}} &= \frac{h_b^6}{32M_S^2\pi^2} \left( 2 - \frac{3|A_b|^2}{M_S^2} + \frac{|A_b|^4}{M_S^4} - \frac{|A_b|^6}{10M_S^6} \right) \\ &- h_b^4 \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{128M_S^2\pi^2} \left( 3 - 3\frac{|A_b|^2}{M_S^2} + \frac{|A_b|^4}{2M_S^4} \right) + \frac{h_b^2}{512M_S^2\pi^2} \\ &\times \left( \frac{5}{3}g_1^4 + 2g_1^2g_2^2 + 3g_2^4 \right) \left( 1 - \frac{|A_b|^2}{2M_S^2} \right) - h_t^6 \frac{|\mu|^6}{320M_S^8\pi^2} + h_t^4 \frac{(g_1^2 + g_2^2)|\mu|^4}{256M_S^6\pi^2} \\ &- h_t^2 \frac{(17g_1^4 - 6g_1^2g_2^2 + 9g_2^4)|\mu|^2}{3072M_S^4\pi^2} + \frac{g_1^2}{1024M_S^2\pi^2} (g_1^4 - g_2^4), \quad (8)\end{aligned}$$

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<sup>7</sup>Carena, Ellis, Pilaftsis, Wagner, Nucl. Phys. B 586, 92 (2000), etc

<sup>8</sup>Dubinin, Petrova, Phys. Rev. D 95, 055021 (2017)

- ①  $h, H, A, H^+, H^-$  in CP-conserving limit
- ② only 3d generation of squarks are important and have a common mass scale  $M_S$
- ③ all other SUSY particles are integrated out
- ④ free parameters:  $\tan \beta, M_S, A_{t,b}, \mu$  and  $m_A$
- ⑤ the Higgs-boson couplings to the heavier SM particles are SM-like (**alignment limit**)
- ⑥ perturbative unitarity<sup>9</sup>  $|\text{Re}(x_i)| < 1$
- ⑦ vacuum stability ('heuristic' bound<sup>10</sup>)

$$\frac{\max(A_{t,b}, \mu)}{\min(m_{Q_3, U_3})} \leq 3 \quad (9)$$

## Selection of model parameters

Let us fix

- ①  $m_A = 28$  GeV
- ②  $M_S$  and  $\tan \beta$  and adjust  $A, \mu$  in such a way that  $m_{h/H} = 125$  GeV in alignment limit ( $0 < A_{t,b}, \mu < 10$  TeV)

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<sup>9</sup>Kanemura, Yagyu, Phys. Lett. B751 (2015)

<sup>10</sup>Hollik, Weiglein, Wittbrodt, JHEP 1903 (2019) 109

$\tan \beta$	dim	$M_S$ (GeV)				
		600	1000	2000	3500	5000
1	four	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	—
	six	—	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	—	—
2	four	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	—	—
	six	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	$h_{al}^{125}, H^{125}$	$H^{125}$	$H^{125}$
3	four	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$H^{125}$	—	—
	six	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	$h_{al}^{125}, H^{125}$	$H^{125}$	—
5	four	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	—	—
	six	$h^{125}, H^{125}$	$h_{al}^{125}, H^{125}$	$h_{al}^{125}, H^{125}$	$H^{125}$	—
15	four	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	—
	six	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	—
20	four	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	—
	six	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	$h^{125}$	—

## Appropriate parameter sets

BPs	$\tan \beta$	$M_S$ , GeV	$A_{t,b}$ , GeV	$\mu$ , GeV
1	2	2000	8800	5320
2	3	2000	7820	6450
3	5	1000	3385	5040
4	5	2000	6690	7960

## Model predictions

BPs	$m_H$ , GeV	$m_{H^\pm}$ , GeV	$\max x_i $	$\Gamma_A$ , GeV
1	134.4	129.7	2.1	0.01
2	132.3	130.0	1.6	0.01
3	127.7	127.3	6.6	0.03
4	130.4	131.3	1.9	0.03

- non-decoupling limit
- at the limit of fulfillment of the vacuum stability and perturbative unitarity conditions

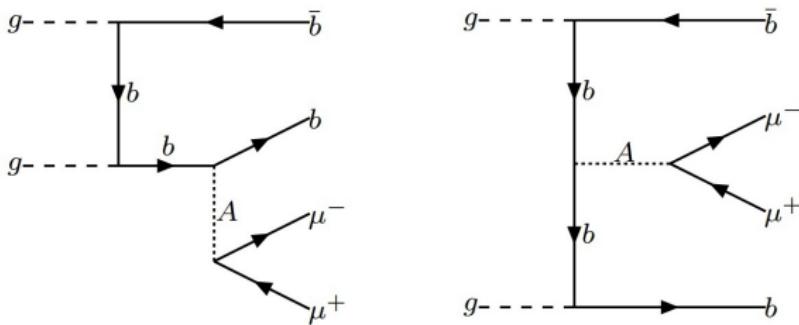
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Cuts

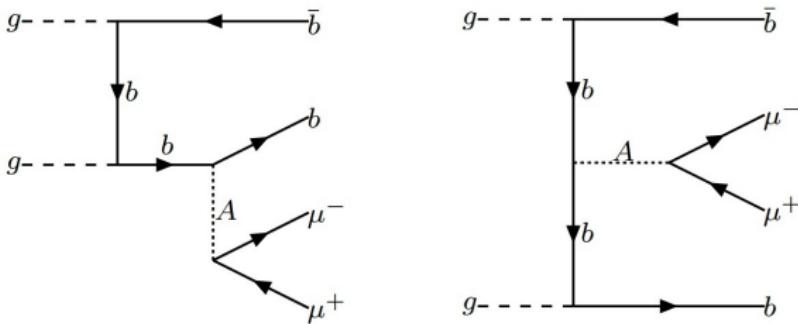
Muons	$p_T > 25 \text{ GeV},  \eta  < 2.1, m_{\mu\mu} > 12 \text{ GeV}$
b-jet	$p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}, \eta \leq 2.4$
$\bar{b}$ -jet	$p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}, 2.4 \leq  \eta  \leq 4.7 \text{ (SR1)}, \eta \leq 2.4 \text{ (SR2)}$

Cut-A: all background diagrams are omitted,  $\bar{b}$  for SR1 event categoryCut-B: all background diagrams are omitted,  $\bar{b}$  for SR2 event category,  
 $25 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{\mu\mu} \leq 32 \text{ GeV}$ 

Cut-C: SR1 event category

Cut-D: SR2 event category

Cut-E: SR2 event category,  $25 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{\mu\mu} \leq 32 \text{ GeV}$



Cuts

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**Cut-B:** all background diagrams are omitted,  $\bar{b}$  for SR2 event category,  
 $25 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{\mu\mu} \leq 32 \text{ GeV}$

**Cut-C:** SR1 event category

**Cut-D:** SR2 event category

**Cut-E:** SR2 event category,  $25 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{\mu\mu} \leq 32 \text{ GeV}$

$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}A) \times BR(A \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$$

**Table:**  $\sigma(gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}A) \times BR(A \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$  (fb), where  $BR(A \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ . Cut-A and Cut-B are imposed on  $b, \bar{b}$  jets for SR1 and SR2 event categories, correspondingly.

$\sqrt{s}$ TeV	$\tan \beta$	SR1		SR2	
		$\sigma(gg \rightarrow bbA)$ (fb)	$\sigma \times BR$ (fb)	$\sigma(gg \rightarrow bbA)$ (fb)	$\sigma \times BR$ (fb)
8	2	56.63	0.009	386.27	0.062
	3	127.19	0.020	870.73	0.139
	5	355.90	0.057	2423.10	0.388
13	2	165.68	0.026	904.65	0.145
	3	370.38	0.059	2021.10	0.323
	5	1040.88	0.167	5640.90	0.903

$\sqrt{s}$ Event category	8 TeV		13 TeV	
	SR1	SR2	SR1	SR2
CMS $\sigma_{\text{fid}}$ (fb)	$4.1 \pm 1.4$	$4.2 \pm 1.7$	$1.4 \pm 0.9$	$-1.5 \pm 1.0$

Table:  $\sigma(gg \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- b\bar{b})$  (fb) for SR1 and SR2 categories.

$\sqrt{s}$	BP	SR1			SR2	
		Cut-A	Cut-C	Cut-B	Cut-D	Cut-E
8 TeV	1	0.009	10.094	0.065	267.240	0.730
	2	0.020	13.242	0.134	236.750	0.742
	3	0.056	8.814	0.384	270.810	0.758
	4	0.057	9.800	0.387	223.870	0.769
13 TeV	1	0.027	55.994	0.148	571.790	1.887
	2	0.058	48.692	0.310	609.650	1.903
	3	0.165	53.642	0.902	610.500	1.972
	4	0.191	31.760	0.905	587.320	1.970

- light pseudoscalar with the mass  $m_A = 28$  GeV can be embedded in the two-doublet MSSM Higgs sector extended by dimension-six effective operators respecting the alignment limit for  $h(125$  GeV) state in a rather specific range of parameter space, when the superparticle mass scale is around 1–2 TeV,  $\tan \beta \sim 2\text{--}5$  and soft SUSY breaking parameters  $A_{t,b}, \mu$  are large, from 3 TeV to 9 TeV;
- such range of the MSSM parameter space is at the limit of fulfillment of the vacuum stability and perturbative unitarity conditions;
- cross section calculations at the tree level for the partonic level signal in  $pp \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- b\bar{b}$  at the energies  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  and 13 TeV give signal cross sections by a factor of 2–5 smaller than the experimentally obtained cross section of a few fb;
- numerical estimations based on charged Higgs boson production due to top quark decay are in agreement with current LHC constraints