A Higgs Portal Update

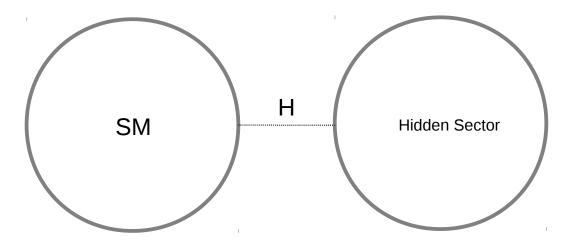
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- the Higgs and the hidden sector
- the Higgs and dark matter
- the Higgs and inflation

The Higgs and the hidden sector



<u>Special role of the Higgs</u> :

Silveira, Zee '85 Veltman, Yndurain '89

 $|\mathbf{H}|^2$ = the only gauge and Lorentz-inv. dim-2 operator

 $L = a |H|^2 S^2 + b |H|^2 S$

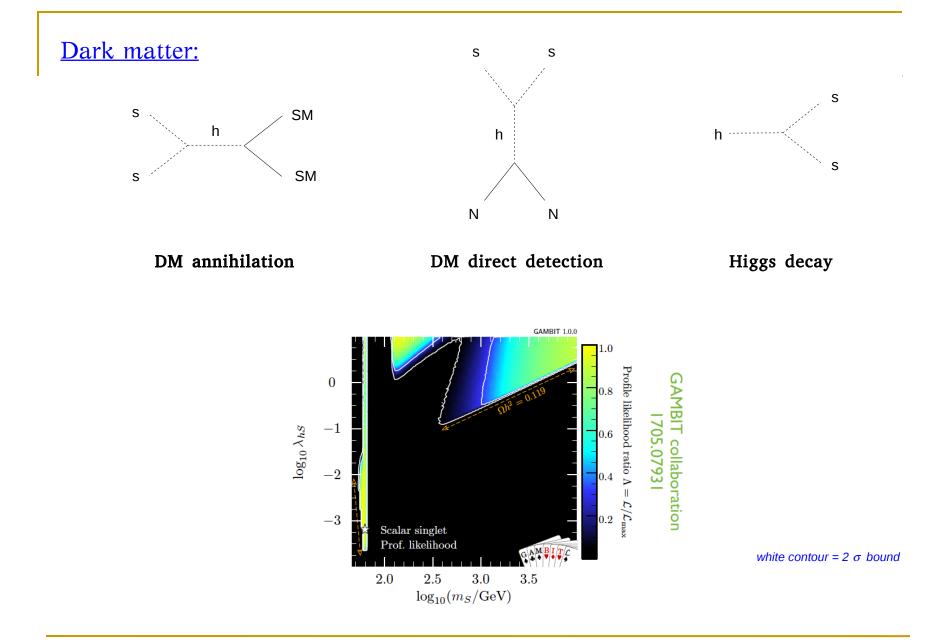
(S = "hidden" scalar)

....

b=0 (S has hidden charge):

 $L = a |H|^2 S^2$

"S" is stable and couples weakly to SM \implies DARK MATTER (?)



(Pseudo) Goldstone dark matter

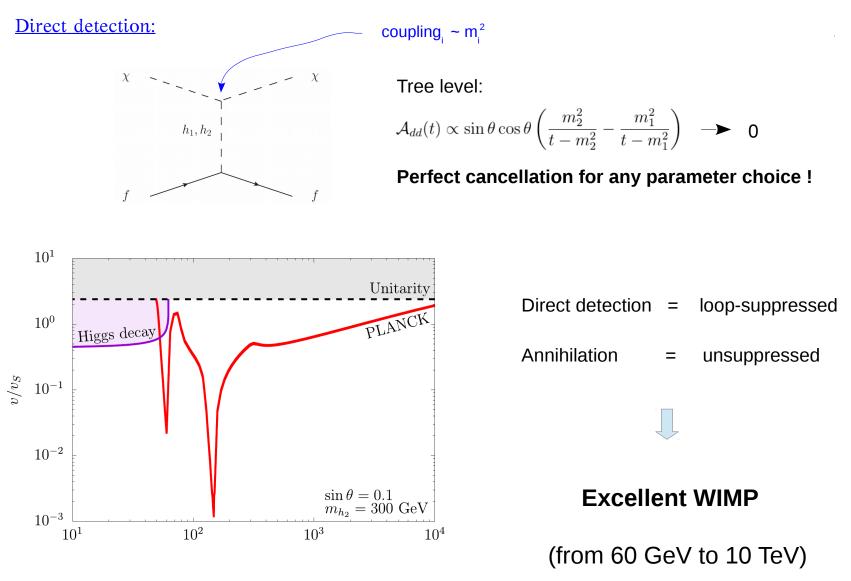
Add a complex scalar S, require softly broken U(1) symmetry:

$$\begin{split} V &= V_0 + V_{\text{soft}} ,\\ V_0 &= -\frac{\mu_H^2}{2} |H|^2 - \frac{\mu_S^2}{2} |S|^2 + \frac{\lambda_H}{2} |H|^4 + \lambda_{HS} |H|^2 |S|^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{2} |S|^4 ,\\ V_{\text{soft}} &= -\frac{\mu_S'^2}{4} S^2 + \text{h.c.} \end{split}$$

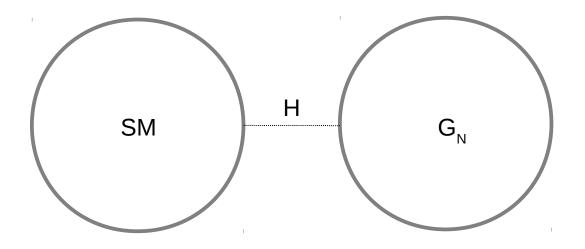
All parameters are real \implies <S> = real, $S \rightarrow S^*$ symmetry

Im S = Dark Matter ~ Goldstone boson

Gross, OL, Toma (PRL)'17



The Higgs and "secluded" dark matter



 $V_{portal} \sim \overline{H} H \overline{S} S$

Gross, OL, Mambrini '15

Minimal SU(N) breaking



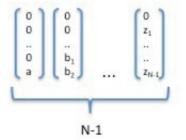
automatic vector dark matter

E.g. SU(2) gauge field DM

Hambye '08

Minimal SU(N) Higgsing:

Need N-1 fundamentals, gauge them to

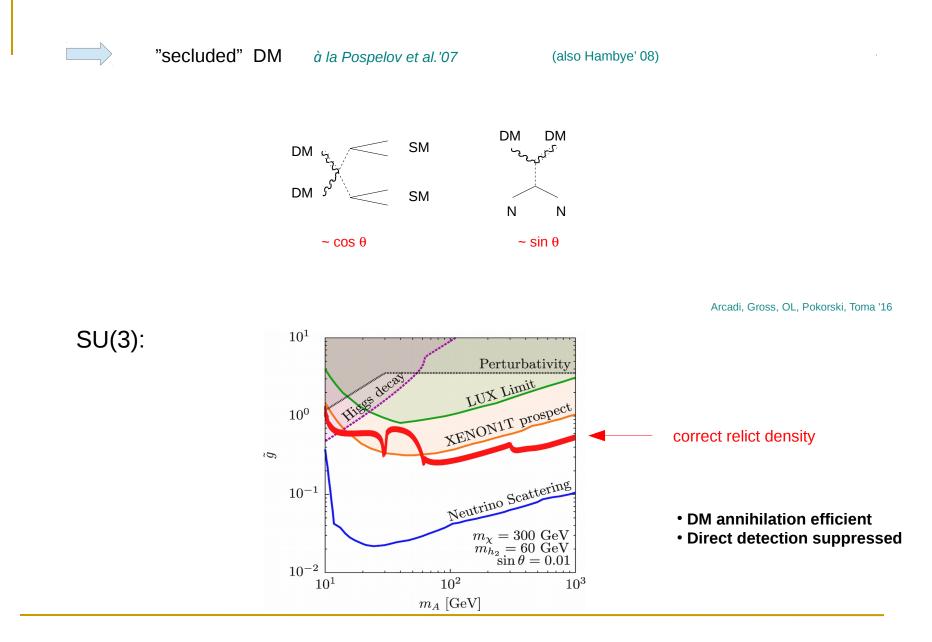


Unbroken symmetry: $U_1 = const \times diag(e^{iq}, 1, ..., 1)$

Lightest gauge fields transforming under U_1 are stable

For SU(3) and larger groups,

if CP is broken





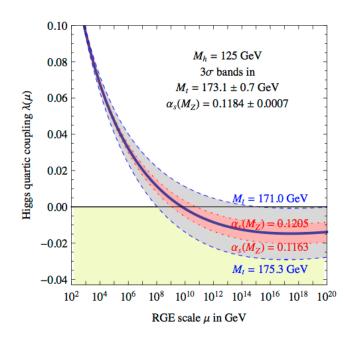
Higgs portal DM = viable WIMP

(especially if there's more than one state in the hidden sector)

The Higgs and inflation

SM stability bound:

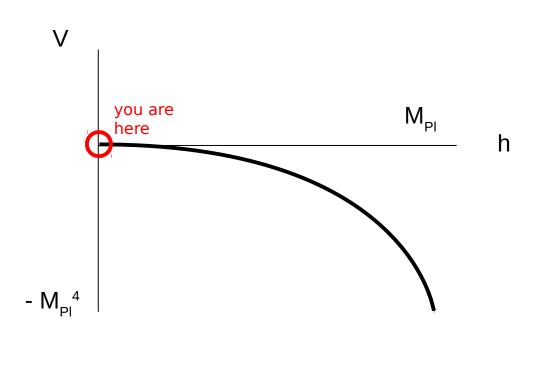
m_h > (129.6 ± 1.5) GeV



(not settled : Alekhin et al. '12 Bezrukov et al. '12)

Buttazzo et al.'13





 $\Lambda = 10^{-8} M_{_{Pl}}$, barrier = $10^{-32} M_{_{Pl}}^{4}$

Problems :

- how did the Universe end up at h \sim 0 ?
- why did it stay there during inflation ?

Solutions :

- modify the Higgs potential during inflation
- just modify the Higgs potential

Vacuum stabilization via Higgs-inflaton mixing

Renormalizable Higgs-inflaton/gravity interactions:

$$-\mathcal{L}_{h\phi} = \lambda_{h\phi} H^{\dagger} H \phi^2 + \frac{2\sigma H^{\dagger} H \phi}{-\mathcal{L}_{hR}} = \xi_h H^{\dagger} H \hat{R} .$$

always leads to Higgs-inflaton mixing

Two mass eigenstates $h_{1,2}$ with mixing angle θ :

$$2\lambda_h v^2 = m_1^2 \cos^2 \theta + m_2^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\lambda_h \text{ increases for } m_2 > m_1!$$

<u>The set-up</u> :

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-\hat{g}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \Omega^2 \hat{R} - \frac{1}{2} \hat{g}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \ \partial_\nu \phi - \frac{1}{2} \hat{g}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu h \ \partial_\nu h - V(\phi, h) \right]$$

$$\Omega^2 = 1 + \xi_\phi \phi^2 + \xi_h h^2 ,$$

$$V(\phi, h) = \frac{\lambda_h}{4} h^4 - \frac{\mu_h^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{\lambda_{h\phi}}{2} h^2 \phi^2 + \sigma h^2 \phi + \frac{\lambda_\phi}{4} \phi^4 + \frac{b_3}{3} \phi^3 - \frac{\mu_\phi^2}{2} \phi^2 + b_1 \phi ,$$

Inflation is driven by ϕ with $\xi_{\phi} \gg 1$ (à la Bezrukov-Shaposhnikov) :

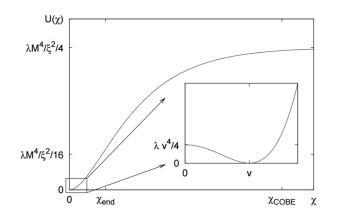


Fig. 1. Effective potential in the Einstein frame.

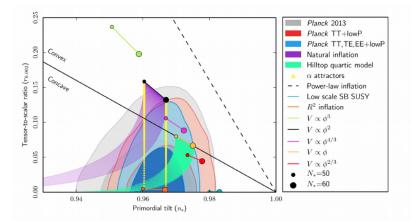
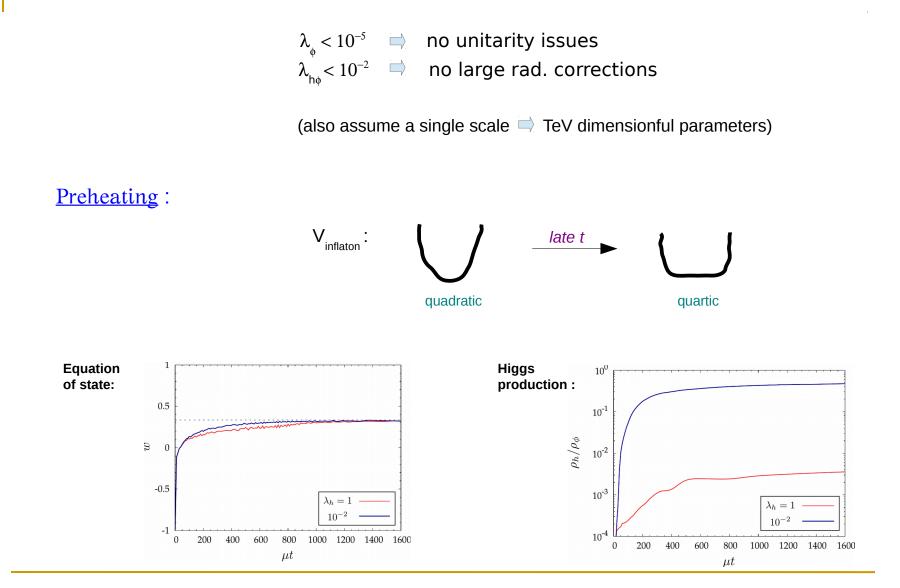


Fig. 12. Marginalized joint 68 % and 95 % CL regions for n_s and $r_{0.002}$ from *Planck* in combination with other data sets, compared to the theoretical predictions of selected inflationary models.

High energy constraints :

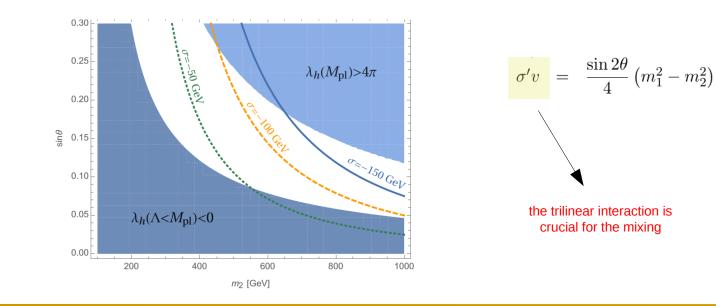


<u>Reheating</u> :

$$\phi + \phi \rightarrow h + h$$
 \longrightarrow $T_{reh} > 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$

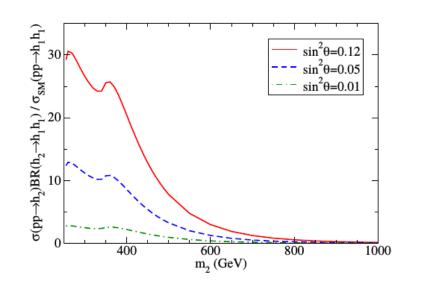
 ϕ freezes-out and decays $~~\phi~\rightarrow~h+h$

Vacuum stability :



Inflaton search at LHC :

- Universal Higgs coupling reduction
- · Heavy Higgs–like resonance
- · Resonant decay $h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1$





Conclusion

- Higgs portal WIMP DM is viable:
 - Goldstone DM
 - Secluded DM

Higgs—inflaton mixing

- vacuum stability
- inflaton at LHC