

# THE HIGGS CONNECTION

*to Unparticles*<sup>a</sup>

MARIANO QUIROS

Unexpected Physics Workshop, November 17 2007

---

<sup>a</sup>A. Delgado, J.R. Espinosa and M.Q., arXiv:0707.4309

# Introduction

- We will use the Higgs portal to unparticles <sup>a</sup>

$$\mathcal{L} = -\kappa_U |H|^2 \mathcal{O}_U$$

- When  $H$  acquires a VEV  $v$  it gives:  $\langle \mathcal{O}_U \rangle =$

$$\int_0^\infty dM^2 F(M^2) u(M^2) = -\frac{\kappa_U v^2}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{F^2(M^2)}{M^2} dM^2$$

$$F^2(M^2) = \frac{A_{d_U}}{2\pi} (M^2)^{d_U-2}$$

which has an **IR divergence**

---

<sup>a</sup>P.J. Fox, A. Rajaraman and Y. Shirman, arXiv:0705.3092

- IR regulator the conformal coupling

$$\delta\mathcal{L} = -\zeta|H|^2 \int_0^\infty dM^2 u^2(M^2)$$

- It leads to

$$\langle\mathcal{O}_U\rangle = -\frac{\kappa_U v^2}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{F^2(M^2)}{M^2 + \zeta v^2} dM^2$$

- In the absence of  $\kappa_U$  the unparticle VEV would be zero and

$$P_U(p^2) = \frac{A_{d_U}}{2 \sin(\pi d_U)} \frac{i}{(-p^2 + \zeta v^2 - i\epsilon)^{2-d_U}}$$

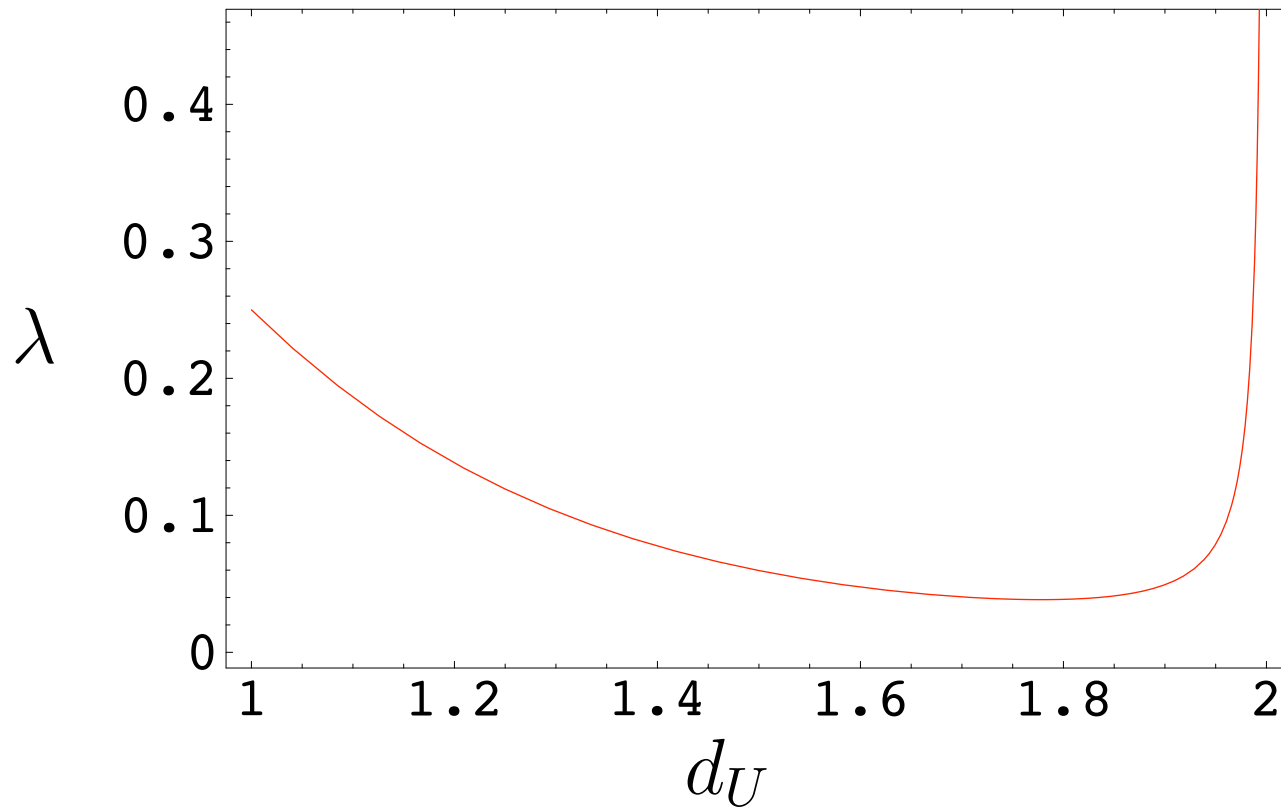
# Electroweak breaking

- In the presence of  $\kappa_U$  Higgs and unparticle mix
- Minimization condition for Higgs changes
- Because  $\langle \mathcal{O}_U \rangle < 0$  electroweak breaking can proceed even for  $m^2 \geq 0$
- It becomes

$$m^2 + \lambda v^2 - \lambda_U (\mu_U^2)^{2-d_U} v^{2(d_U-1)} = 0$$

$$\lambda_U \equiv \frac{d_U}{4} \zeta^{d_U-2} \Gamma(d_U - 1) \Gamma(2 - d_U)$$

$$(\mu_U^2)^{2-d_U} \equiv \kappa_U^2 \frac{A_{d_U}}{2\pi}$$



Minimization condition for the case  $m = 0$ ,  $\zeta = 1$ ,  
 $\kappa_U = v^{2-d_U}$

# Pole Higgs mass and width

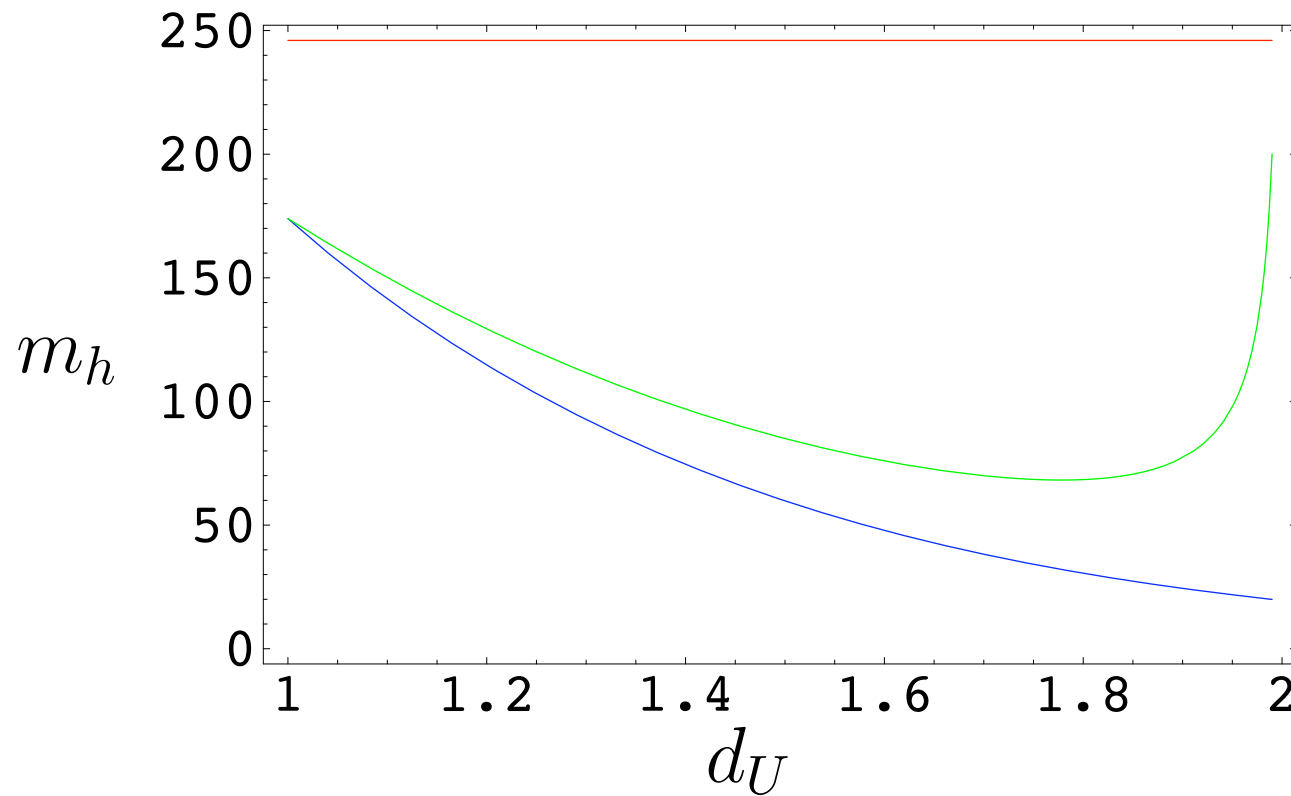
- In the presence of  $\kappa_U$  the neutral component of the Higgs,  $h^0$ , mixes with the  $u(M^2)$  fields in an infinite scalar mass matrix. One obtains the corresponding propagator for the coupled Higgs-unparticle system

$$iP(p^2)^{-1} = p^2 - 2\lambda v^2 +$$

$$v^2 (\mu_U^2)^{2-d_U} \int_0^\infty \frac{(M^2)^{d_U-2}}{M^2 + \zeta v^2 - p^2} \left( \frac{M^2}{M^2 + \zeta v^2} \right)^2 dM^2$$

- $P(m_h^2)^{-1} \equiv 0$

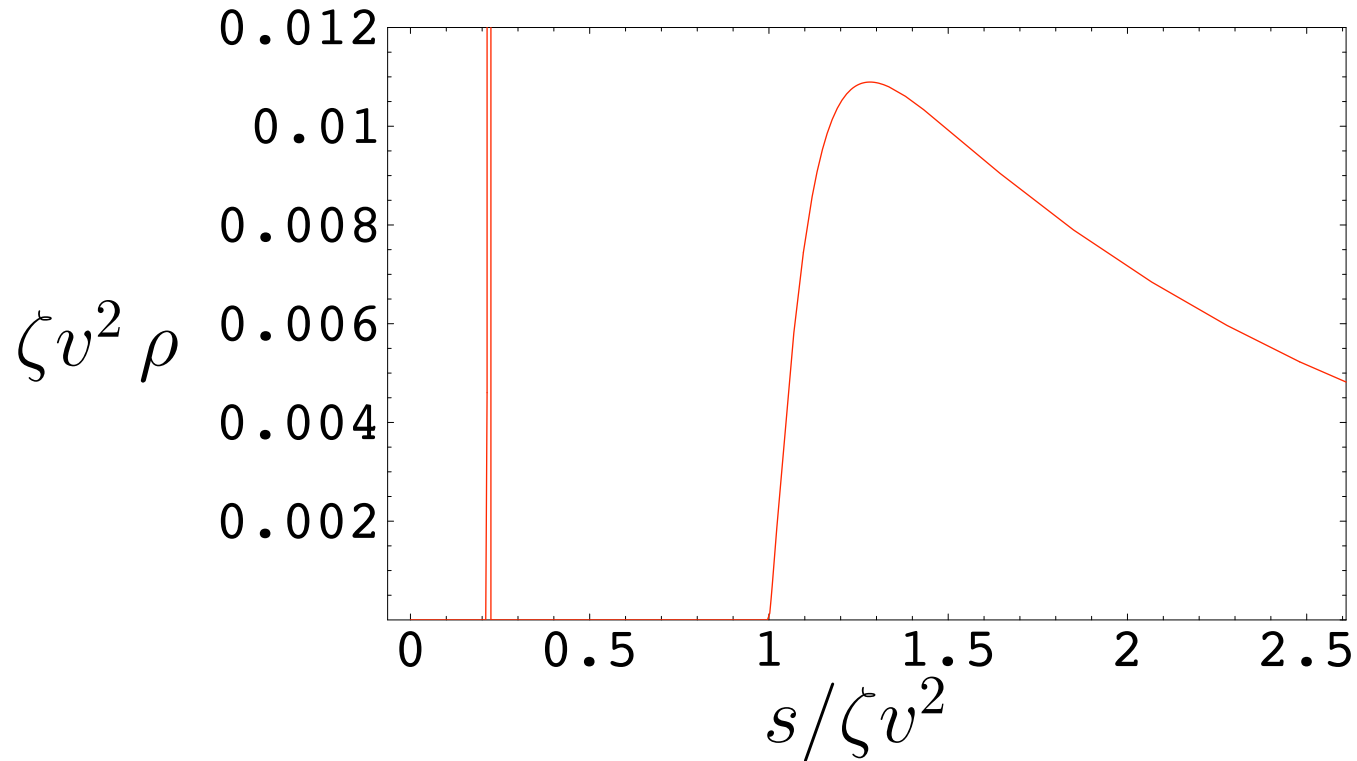
# Case $m_h^2 < \zeta v^2$



Pole mass and **unresummed** Higgs mass for  $\zeta = 1$ .

**Straight line** is  $\sqrt{\zeta}v$

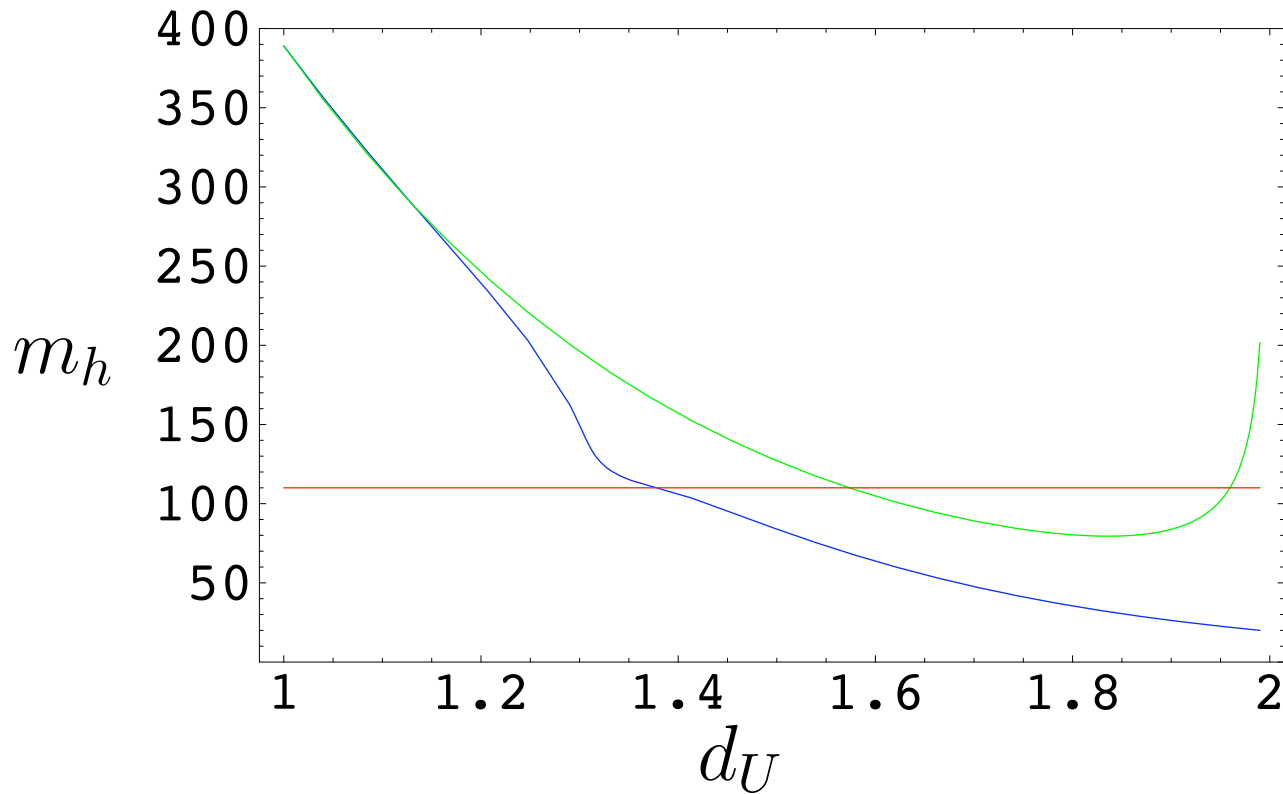
# Case $m_h^2 < \zeta v^2$



Spectral function for the Higgs (pole) and unparticles (continuous distribution) for  $d_U = 1.2$

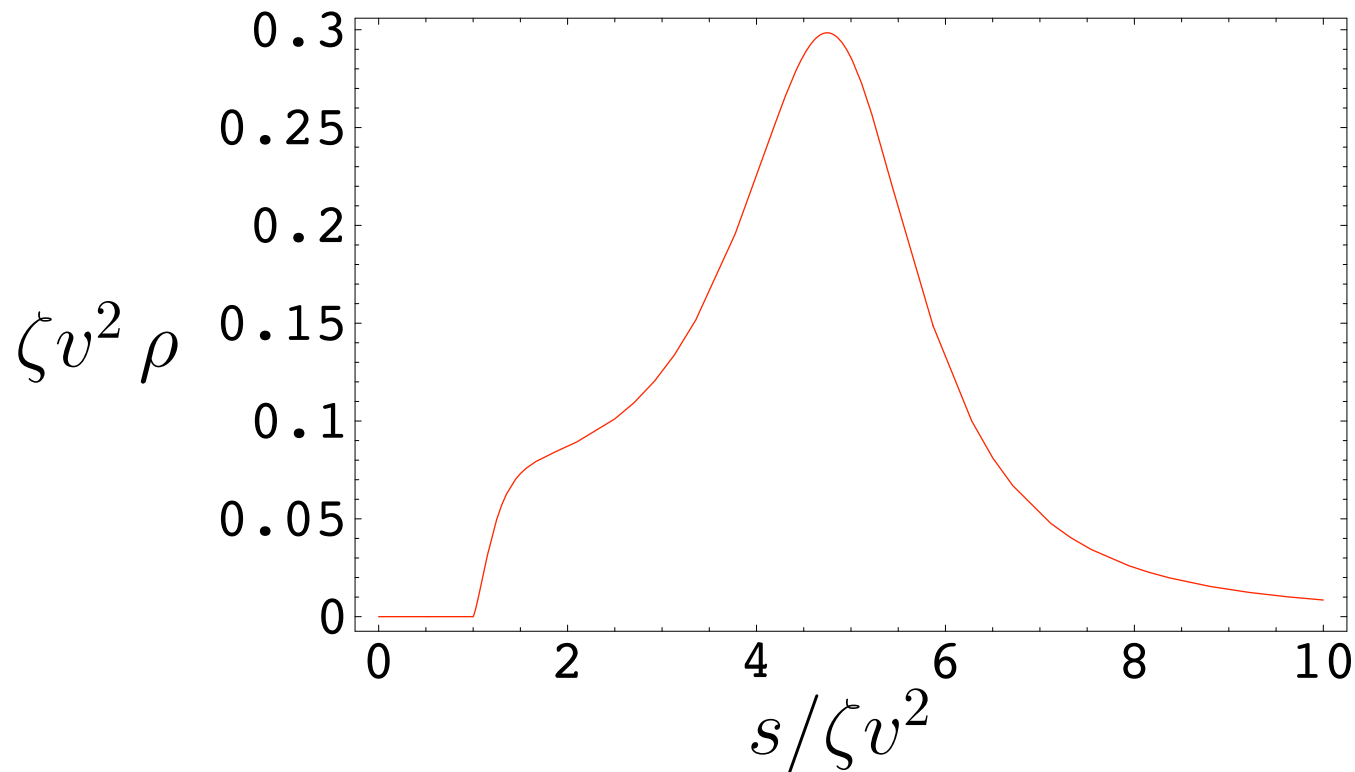


# Case $m_h^2 > \zeta v^2$



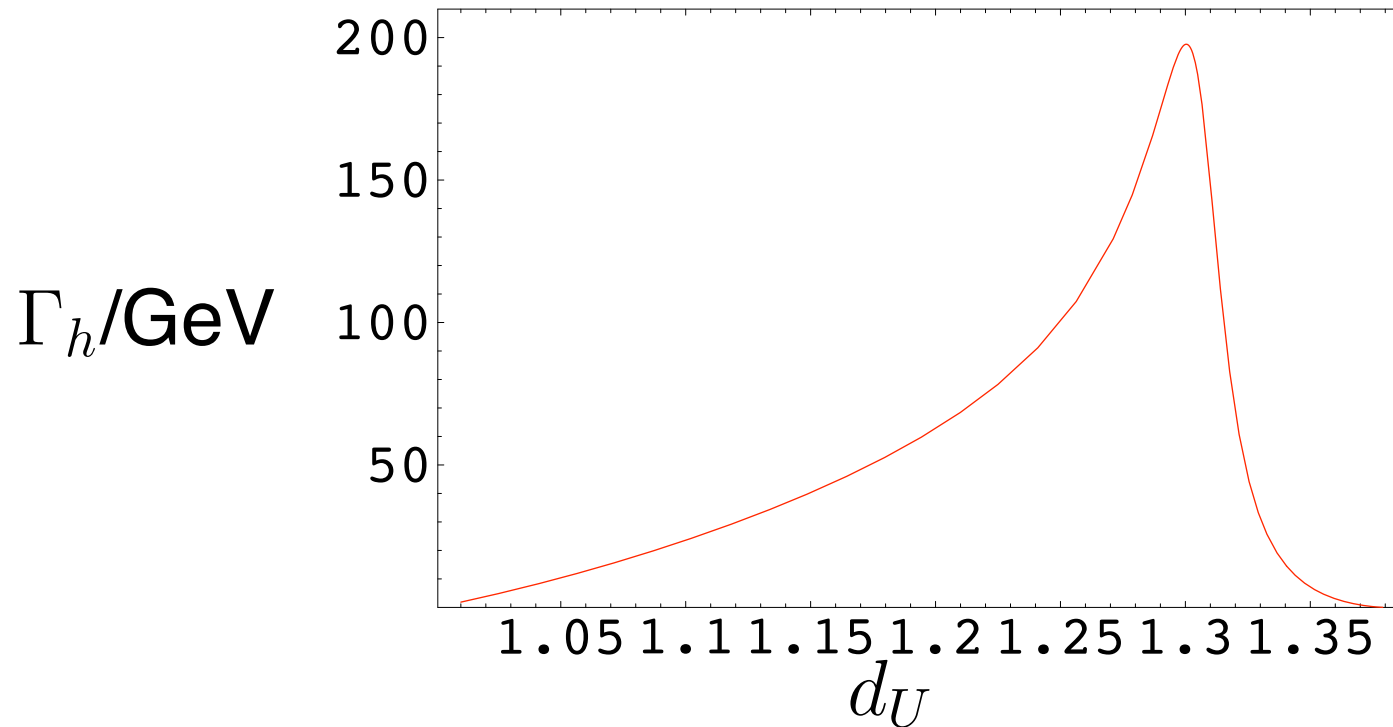
Pole mass and **unresummed** Higgs mass for  $\zeta = 0.2$   
**Straight line** is  $\sqrt{\zeta}v$

Case  $m_h^2 > \zeta v^2$



Spectral function for the Higgs-unparticle system  
(continuous distribution) for  $d_U = 1.2$

Case  $m_h^2 > \zeta v^2$



Width of the Higgs boson from unparticle merging  
for  $\zeta = 0.2$