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Di-Higgs enhancement by neutral scalar as probe of new colored sector

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Abstract We study a class of models in which the Higgs pair production is enhanced at hadron colliders by an extra neutral scalar. The scalar particle is produced by the gluon fusion via a loop of new colored particles, and decays into di-Higgs through its mixing with the Standard Model Higgs. Such a colored particle can be the top/bottom partner, such as in the dilaton model, or a colored scalar which can be triplet, sextet, octet, etc., called leptoquark, diquark, coloron, etc., respectively. We examine the experimental constraints from the latest Large Hadron Collider (LHC) data, and discuss the future prospects of the LHC and the Future Circular Collider up to 100 TeV. We also point out that the 2.4σ excess in the $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ final state reported by the ATLAS experiment can be interpreted as the resonance of the neutral scalar at 300 GeV.

1 Introduction

The di-Higgs production will continue to be one of the most important physics targets in the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and beyond, since its observation leads to a measurement of the tri-Higgs coupling, and will provide a test if it matches with the Standard Model (SM) prediction [1–11]. Since its production in the SM is destructively interfered with by the top-quark box-diagram contribution, sizable production of di-Higgs directly implies a new physics signature [12].

It is important to examine in which kind of a model the di-Higgs signal is enhanced. Indeed the enhancement has been

pointed out in the models with two Higgs doublets [13–21], type-II seesaw [22], light colored scalars [23], heavy quarks [24], effective operators [25–39], dilaton [40], strongly interacting light Higgs and minimal composite Higgs [41–44], little Higgs [45–47], twin Higgs [48], Higgs portal interactions [40, 49–57], supersymmetric partners [5, 58–71], and Kaluza–Klein graviton [72]. Other related issues are discussed in Refs. [73–90]. The triple Higgs productions at the LHC and the future circular collider (FCC) are also discussed in Refs. [91–93].

In this paper, we study a class of models in which the di-Higgs process is enhanced by a resonant production of an extra neutral scalar particle. Its production is radiatively induced by the gluon fusion via a loop of new colored particles. Its tree-level decay is due to the mixing with the SM Higgs boson. As concrete examples of the new colored particle that can decay into SM ones in order not to spoil cosmology, we examine the top/bottom partner, such as in the dilaton model, and the colored scalar which are triplet (leptoquark), sextet (diquark), and octet (coloron).

We are also motivated by the anomalous result reported by the ATLAS Collaboration: the 2.4σ excess in the search of di-Higgs signal using $b\bar{b}$ and $\gamma\gamma$ final states with the $m_{(b\bar{b})(\gamma\gamma)} (= m_{hh})$ invariant mass at around 300 GeV [15]. The excess in $m_{(\gamma\gamma)}$ distribution is right at the SM Higgs mass on top of both the lower and the higher mass-side-band background events. The requested signal cross section roughly corresponds to 90 times larger than what is expected in the SM. Thus the enhancement, if from new physics, should be dramatically generated via e.g. a new resonance at 300 GeV.

This paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, we present the model. In Sect. 3, we show how the di-Higgs event is enhanced. In Sect. 4, we examine the constraints on the model from the latest results from the ongoing LHC experiment. In Sect. 5, we present a possible explanation for the 2.4σ

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excess. In Sect. 6, we summarize our result and provide discussion. In Appendix A, we show how the effective interaction between the new scalar and Higgs is obtained from the original Lagrangian. In Appendix B, we give a parallel discussion for the Z_2 model. In Appendix C, we spell out the possible Yukawa interactions between the colored scalar and the SM fields.

2 Model

We consider a class of models in which the di-Higgs (hh) production is enhanced by the schematic diagram depicted in Fig. 1, where s denotes the new neutral scalar and the blob generically represents an effective coupling of s to the pair of gluons via the loop of the extra heavy colored particles. We assume that h and s are lighter and heavier mass eigenstates obtained from the mixing of the neutral component of the $SU(2)_L$ -doublet H and a real singlet S that couples to the extra colored particles:

$$H^0 = \frac{v + h \cos \theta + s \sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad (1)$$

$$S = f - h \sin \theta + s \cos \theta, \quad (2)$$

where θ is the mixing angle and v and f denote the vacuum expectation values (VEVs):

$$\langle H^0 \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \langle S \rangle = f, \quad (3)$$

with $v \simeq 246$ GeV and $m_h = 125$ GeV. We phenomenologically parametrize the effective shh interaction as

$$\Delta \mathcal{L} = -\frac{\mu_{\text{eff}} \sin \theta}{2} s h^2, \quad (4)$$

where μ_{eff} is a real parameter of mass dimension unity, whose explicit form in terms of original Lagrangian parameters is given in Appendix A. We note that the parameter μ_{eff} is a

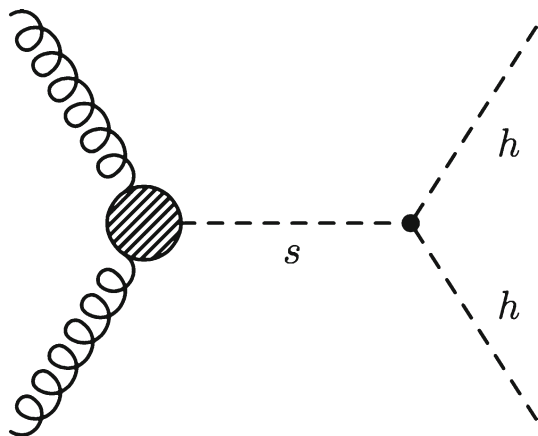


Fig. 1 Di-Higgs (hh) production mediated by s

Table 1 Colored particles that may run in the loop represented by the blob in Fig. 1, and their possible parameters. We assume that they are $SU(2)_L$ singlets. The electromagnetic charge Q is fixed to allow a mixing with either top or bottom quark for the Dirac spinor and a Yukawa coupling with a pair of SM fermions for the complex scalar; see Appendix C. In the last row, F stands for T or B

Field	Dirac spinor		Complex scalar			
	T	B	...	ϕ_3	ϕ_6	ϕ_8 ...
$SU(3)_C$	3	3	...	3	6	8 ...
Q	$\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	...	$-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}$	$0, -1$...
Δb_g	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	...	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	1 ...
Δb_γ	$\frac{16}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	...	$\frac{1}{9}, \frac{16}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{32}{9}$	$0, \frac{8}{3}$...
η	$y_F N_F \frac{v}{M_F}$			$\kappa_\phi N_\phi \frac{f v}{M_\phi^2}$		

purely phenomenological interface between the experiment and the underlying theory in order to allow a simpler phenomenological expression for the tree-level branching ratios; see Sect. 2.1. We note also that the θ -dependent $\mu_{\text{eff}}(\theta)$ goes to a θ -independent constant in the small mixing limit $\theta^2 \ll 1$; see Appendix A for detailed discussion. In Sect. 4, it will indeed turn out that only the small, but non-zero, mixing region is allowed in order to be consistent with the signal-strength data of the 125 GeV Higgs at the LHC.

The extra colored particle that runs in the loop, which has been generically represented by the blob in Fig. 1, can be anything that couples to S . It should be sufficiently heavy to evade the LHC direct search and decay into SM particles in order not to affect the cosmological evolution. In this paper, we consider the following two possibilities: a Dirac fermion that mixes with either top or bottom quark and a scalar that decays via a new Yukawa interaction with the SM fermions. For simplicity, we assume that the new colored particles are singlet under the $SU(2)_L$ in both cases.

In Table 1, we list the colored particles of our consideration. The higher rank representations of $SU(3)_C$ for the colored scalars are terminated at **8** in order not to have too higher dimensional Yukawa operators.¹ The triplet ϕ_3 is nothing but the leptoquark. It is worth noting that the leptoquark with $Y = -1/3$ may account for $R_{D^{(*)}}$, R_K , and $(g-2)_\mu$ anomalies simultaneously [94].

2.1 Tree-level decay

The scalar s may dominantly decay into di-Higgs at the tree level due to the coupling (4):

¹ The ultraviolet completion of the higher dimensional operator requires other new colored particles. We assume that their contributions are subdominant. E.g. they do not contribute to the effective ggs vertex if they do not have a direct coupling to S .

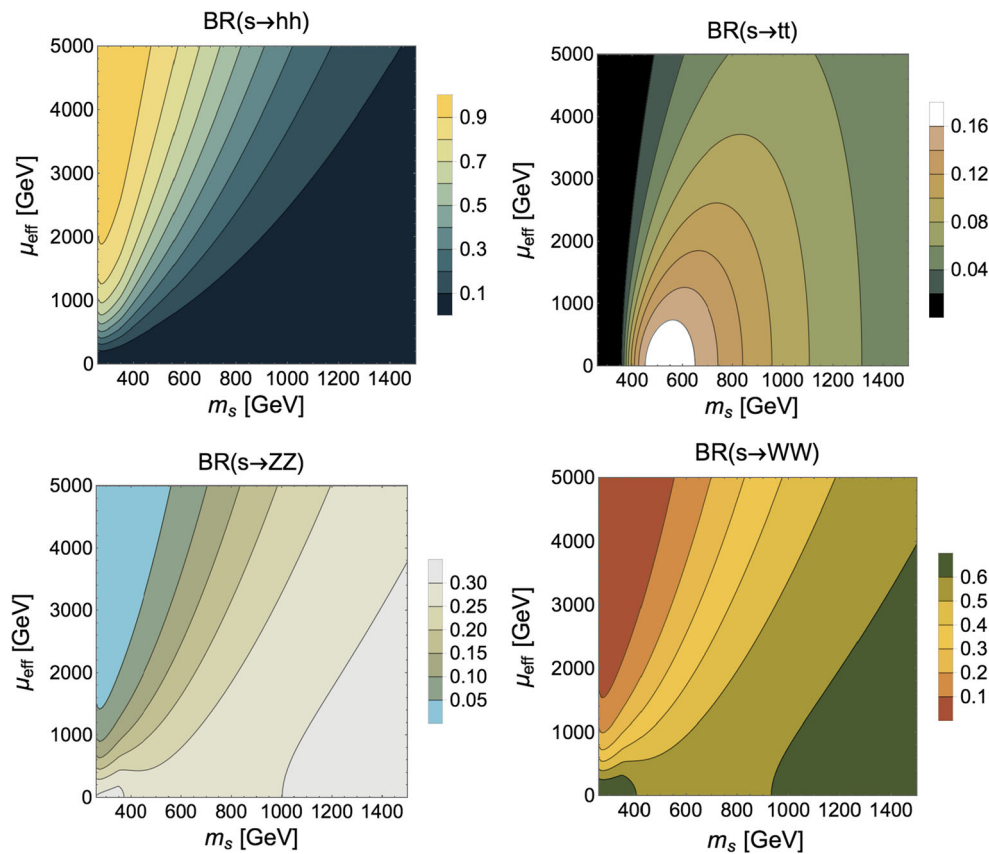


Fig. 2 Tree-level branching ratio for the decay of s in the μ_{eff} vs. m_s plane

$$\Gamma(s \rightarrow hh) = \frac{\mu_{\text{eff}}^2}{32\pi m_s} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_h^2}{m_s^2}} \sin^2 \theta. \quad (5)$$

For $m_s > 2m_Z$, the partial decay rate into the pair of vector bosons $s \rightarrow VV$ with $V = W, Z$ are

$$\Gamma(s \rightarrow VV) = \frac{m_s^3}{32\pi v^2} \delta_V \sqrt{1 - 4x_V} (1 - 4x_V + 12x_V^2) \sin^2 \theta, \quad (6)$$

where $\delta_Z = 1$, $\delta_W = 2$, and $x_V = m_V^2/m_s^2$; see e.g. Ref. [95]. Similarly for $m_s > 2m_t$, the partial decay width into a top-quark pair is

$$\Gamma(s \rightarrow t\bar{t}) = \frac{N_c m_s m_t^2}{8\pi v^2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_t^2}{m_s^2}\right)^{3/2} \sin^2 \theta. \quad (7)$$

Note that the tree-level branching ratios become independent of θ thanks to the parametrization (4).

The total decay width Γ_{total} is the sum of the above rates at the tree level. In the small mixing limit $\theta^2 \ll 1$, the tree-level decay width becomes small and the loop-level decay, which is described in Sect. 2.3, can be comparable to it. The diphoton constraint is severe in this parameter region, as will be discussed in Sect. 4.

In Fig. 2, we plot the tree-level branching ratios in the μ_{eff} vs. m_s plane. Note that the θ -dependence drops out of

the tree-level branching ratios when we use μ_{eff} as a phenomenological input parameter as in Eq. (4) because then all the decay channels have the same θ dependence $\propto \sin^2 \theta$.

2.2 Effective coupling to photons and gluons

We first consider the vector-like top partner T as the colored particle running in the loop that is represented as the blob in Fig. 1. The bottom partner B can be treated in the same manner, as well as the colored scalars.

The mass of the top partner is given as

$$M_T = m_T + y_T f, \quad (8)$$

where m_T and y_T are the vector-like mass of T and the Yukawa coupling between T and S , respectively. The top partner T mixes with the SM top quark. We note that limit $m_T \rightarrow 0$ corresponds to an effective dilaton model.²

Given the kinetic term of gluon that is non-canonically normalized,

² The particular dilaton model in Ref. [96] corresponds to the identification of the lighter 125 GeV scalar to be an S -like one, contrary to this paper.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{4g_s^2} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}, \quad (9)$$

the effective coupling after integrating out the top and T can be obtained by the replacement $\langle S \rangle \rightarrow S$ and $\langle H^0 \rangle \rightarrow H^0$ in the running coupling; see e.g. Refs. [96,97]:

$$\frac{1}{g_s^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{g_s^2} - \frac{2}{(4\pi)^2} \left(b_g^{\text{top}} \frac{h \cos \theta + s \sin \theta}{v} + \Delta b_g y_T \frac{-h \sin \theta + s \cos \theta}{M_T} \right), \quad (10)$$

where b_g^{top} and Δb_g are the contributions of top and T to the beta function, respectively. To use this formula, we need to assume the new colored particles are slightly heavier than the neutral scalar. For a Dirac spinor in the fundamental representation, $b_g^{\text{top}} = \Delta b_g = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$. The resultant effective interactions for the canonically normalized gauge fields are

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{hgg} = \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi v} \left(b_g^{\text{top}} \cos \theta - \Delta b_g \eta \sin \theta \right) h G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}, \quad (11)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{sgg} = \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi v} \left(\Delta b_g \eta \cos \theta + b_g^{\text{top}} \sin \theta \right) s G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}, \quad (12)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{h\gamma\gamma} = \frac{\alpha}{8\pi v} \left(b_\gamma^{\text{SM}} \cos \theta - \Delta b_\gamma \eta \sin \theta \right) h F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad (13)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{s\gamma\gamma} = \frac{\alpha}{8\pi v} \left(\Delta b_\gamma \eta \cos \theta + b_\gamma^{\text{SM}} \sin \theta \right) s F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad (14)$$

where $F_{\mu\nu}$ being the (canonically normalized) field strength tensor of the photon, α_s and α denoting the chromodynamic and electromagnetic fine structure constants, respectively, $N_c = 3$, $b_\gamma^{\text{SM}} \simeq -6.5$ and

$$\eta = y_T N_T \frac{v}{M_T}, \quad (15)$$

with N_T being the number of T introduced. The values $\Delta b_g = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ and $\Delta b_\gamma = N_c Q_T^2 \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{16}{9}$ are listed in Table 1.

The bottom partner B can be treated exactly the same way. According to Table 1, Δb_γ becomes one fourth compared to the above.

For the colored scalar ϕ , its diagonal mass is given as

$$M_\phi^2 = m_\phi^2 + \frac{\kappa_\phi}{2} \langle S \rangle^2, \quad (16)$$

where we have assumed the Z_2 symmetry $S \rightarrow -S$ for simplicity; m_ϕ is the original diagonal mass in the Lagrangian; and κ_ϕ is the quartic coupling between S and ϕ .³ The possible values of the electromagnetic charge of ϕ are $Q = -1/3$ and $-4/3$ for the leptoquark ϕ_3 ; $Q = 1/3$, $-2/3$, and $4/3$ for the color-sextet ϕ_6 ; and $Q = 0$ and -1 for the color-octet ϕ_8 ; see Appendix C. Correspondingly the values of Δb_g are $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$, $(\frac{N_c}{2} + 1) \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$, and $N_c \times \frac{1}{3} = 1$, and Δb_γ

³ The three point interaction between the neutral and the colored scalar can be introduced. If the sign of the three and the four point couplings are opposite, η can be enhanced in some parameter region.

are Q^2 , $2Q^2$, and $\frac{8}{3}Q^2$. Again the effective interactions are obtained as in Eqs. (11)–(14) from the replacement (10) with the substitution $y_T/M_T \rightarrow \kappa_\phi f/M_\phi^2$, where f has been the VEV of S ; see Eq. (3). Note that the expression for η is now $\eta = \kappa_\phi N_\phi f v/M_\phi^2$, where N_ϕ is the number of ϕ introduced. We list all these parameters in Table 1.

2.3 Loop-level decay

No direct contact to the gauge bosons are allowed for the singlet scalar S , and the tree-level decay of s into a pair of gauge bosons is only via the mixing with the SM Higgs boson. Therefore the decay of s to gg and $\gamma\gamma$ are only radiatively generated. Given the effective operators from the loop of a heavy colored particle,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{\alpha_s b_g}{4\pi v} s G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} - \frac{\alpha b_\gamma}{4\pi v} s F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad (17)$$

the partial decay widths are

$$\Gamma(s \rightarrow gg) = \left(\frac{\alpha_s b_g}{4\pi v} \right)^2 \frac{2m_s^3}{\pi}, \quad \Gamma(s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \left(\frac{\alpha b_\gamma}{4\pi v} \right)^2 \frac{m_s^3}{4\pi}, \quad (18)$$

where the factor 8 difference comes from the number of degrees of freedom of gluons in the final state. Concretely,

$$b_g = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta b_g \eta \cos \theta + b_g^{\text{top}} \sin \theta \right), \quad (19)$$

$$b_\gamma = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta b_\gamma \eta \cos \theta + b_\gamma^{\text{SM}} \sin \theta \right). \quad (20)$$

If we go beyond the scope of this paper and allow the particles in the loop to be charged under $SU(2)_L$, then the loop contribution to the decay channels to $Z\gamma$, ZZ and W^+W^- might also become significant; see e.g. Ref. [98].

3 Production of singlet scalar at hadron colliders

We calculate the production cross section of s via the gluon fusion with the narrow width approximation⁴:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\sigma}(gg \rightarrow s) &= \frac{\pi^2}{8m_s} \Gamma(s \rightarrow gg) \delta(\hat{\sigma} - m_s^2) \\ &= \sigma_s m_s^2 \delta(\hat{\sigma} - m_s^2), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_s &:= \frac{\pi^2}{8m_s^3} \Gamma(s \rightarrow gg) = \left(\frac{\alpha_s b_g}{4\pi v} \right)^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= 36.5 \text{ fb} \times \left[\frac{b_g}{-1/3} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\alpha_s}{0.1} \right]^2. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

⁴ The colored particles running in the blob in Fig. 1 might also have a direct coupling with the quarks in the proton, and possibly change the production cross section of s if it is extremely large. In this paper we assume that this is not the case.

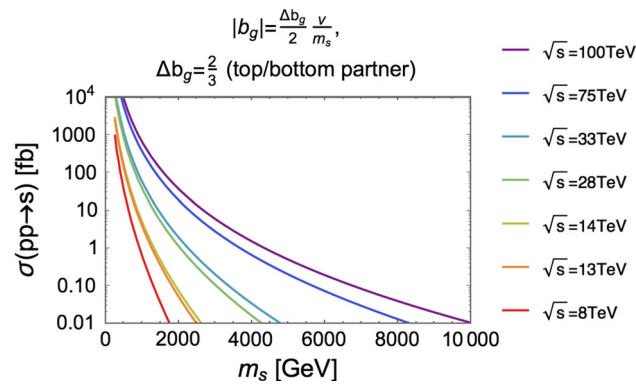


Fig. 3 Production cross section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s)$ for $|b_g| = \frac{\Delta b_g}{2} \frac{v}{m_s}$ with $\Delta b_g = \frac{2}{3}$ (top/bottom partner). The result for other parameter can be obtained just by a simple scaling $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s) \propto (\Delta b_g)^2$; see Eq. (22) with Eq. (19) and Table 1. The K -factor is not included in this plot

Therefore, we reach the expression with the gluon parton distribution function (PDF) for the proton $g(x, \mu_F)$:

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow s) = \sigma_s m_s^2 \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 g(x_1, \mu_F) g(x_2, \mu_F) \times \delta(x_1 x_2 s - m_s^2) = \sigma_s \tau \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau}, \quad (23)$$

where $\tau := m_s^2/s$ and

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} = \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dx}{x} g(x, \mu_F) g(\tau/x, \mu_F) = \int_{\ln \sqrt{\tau}}^{\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}}} dy g(\sqrt{\tau} e^y, \sqrt{\tau} s) g(\sqrt{\tau} e^{-y}, \sqrt{\tau} s) \quad (24)$$

is the luminosity function, in which the factorization scale μ_F is taken to be $\mu_F = \sqrt{\tau} s$.⁵

Using the leading order CTEQ6L [99] PDF, we plot in Fig. 3 the production cross section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s)$ as a function of m_s for a phenomenological benchmark setting $|b_g| = \frac{\Delta b_g}{2} \frac{v}{m_s}$ with $\Delta b_g = \frac{2}{3}$ (top/bottom partner). Other particles just scale as $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s) \propto (\Delta b_g)^2$. The value $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV is motivated by the High-Luminosity LHC; 28 and 33 TeV by the High-Energy LHC (HE-LHC); and 75, and 100 TeV by the Future Circular Collider (FCC) [100–102].

We see that typically the top/bottom partner models give a cross section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s) \gtrsim 1$ fb, which could be accessed by a luminosity of $\mathcal{O}(\text{ab}^{-1})$, for the scalar mass $m_s \lesssim 1.3, 2$, and 4 TeV at the LHC, HE-LHC, and FCC, respectively.

Several comments are in order:

- Our setting corresponds to putting $M_T = y_T N_T m_s$ in Eq. (15) in order to reflect the naive scaling of $\eta \sim v/f$ with $f \sim m_s$; recall that we need $M_T \gtrsim m_s$ to justify

⁵ Notational abuse of s for the singlet scalar field and for the Mandelstam variable of pp scattering should be understood.

integrating out the top partner to write down the effective interactions (11)–(14).

- Here we have used the leading order parton distribution function. The higher order corrections may be approximated by multiplying an overall factor K , the so-called K -factor, which takes value $K \simeq 1.6$ for the SM Higgs production at LHC; see e.g. Ref. [95].
- The SM cross section for $pp \rightarrow hh$ is of the order of 10 fb and 10^3 fb for $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV and 100 TeV, respectively [12]. We are interested in the on-shell production of s , and the non-resonant SM background can be discriminated by kinematical cuts. The detailed study is beyond the scope of this paper and will be presented elsewhere.
- When we consider the new resonance with a narrow width (21), we can neglect the box contribution from the extra colored particles as the box contribution gets a suppression factor⁶

$$\frac{\mu_{\text{eff}} M_T}{32\pi v^2} \sin^3 \theta \sim 10^{-4} \left[\frac{\mu_{\text{eff}}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right] \left[\frac{M_T}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right] \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{0.1} \right]^3 \ll 1. \quad (25)$$

⁶ In the SM, the $gg \rightarrow hh$ cross section takes the following form at the leading order [12]:

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\text{LO}}^{\text{SM}}(gg \rightarrow hh) = \int_{\hat{s}_-}^{\hat{s}_+} d\hat{t} \frac{G_F^2 \alpha_s^2}{256 (2\pi)^3} \times \left[\left| \frac{\mu_{hhh} v}{(\hat{s} - m_h^2) + i m_h \Gamma_h} F_{\Delta}^{\text{SM}} + F_{\Box}^{\text{SM}} \right|^2 + |G_{\Box}^{\text{SM}}|^2 \right],$$

where G_F is the Fermi constant; $\mu_{hhh} = 3m_h^2/v$ is the hhh coupling in the SM; and F_{Δ}^{SM} , $F_{\Box}^{\text{SM}}$, and $G_{\Box}^{\text{SM}}$ are the triangular and box form factors, approaching $F_{\Delta}^{\text{SM}} \rightarrow 2/3$, $F_{\Box}^{\text{SM}} \rightarrow -2/3$, and $G_{\Box}^{\text{SM}} \rightarrow 0$ in the large top-quark-mass limit. A large cancellation takes place between F_{Δ}^{SM} and $F_{\Box}^{\text{SM}}$ as is well known.

For the on-shell resonance production of s , on the other hand, the triangle contribution from the fermion loops dominates over the box loop contribution: The new triangle contribution for s can be well approximated by replacing the expression for the SM as

$$\mu_{hhh} \rightarrow \mu_{\text{eff}} \sin \theta, \quad m_h \rightarrow m_s, \quad \Gamma_h \rightarrow \Gamma_s, \\ F_{\Delta}^{\text{SM}} \rightarrow \Delta b_g \eta \cos \theta + b_g^{\text{top}} \sin \theta,$$

and the new box contribution of the top partner can be obtained from that of the SM top quark with the multiplicative factor

$$\frac{N_T y_T^2 \sin^2 \theta}{y_t^2/2} \frac{y_T^2 f^2}{M_T^2}.$$

Finally, taking the ratio of the size of the box contribution and the triangle contribution with $\Delta b_g = 2/3$ and $\eta = y_T N_T v/M_T \sim N_T v/M_T$, $y_T \sim y_t$, and $m_s \Gamma_s \sim \mu_{\text{eff}}^2 \sin^2 \theta/32\pi$, we get the result in Eq. (25).

4 LHC constraints

We examine LHC constraints on the model for various m_s . That is, we verify constraints from 125 GeV Higgs signal strength, from $s \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ search, from $s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ search, and from the direct search of the colored particles running in the blob in Fig. 1.

4.1 Bound from Higgs signal strength

We first examine the bound on θ and η from the Higgs signal strengths in various channels. The “partial signal strength” for the Higgs production becomes

$$\mu_{\text{ggF}} = \left(\cos \theta - \frac{\Delta b_g}{b_g^{\text{top}}} \eta \sin \theta \right)^2, \quad (26)$$

$$\mu_{\text{VBF}} = \mu_{\text{VH}} = \mu_{\text{ttH}} = \cos^2 \theta,$$

where ggF, VBF, VH, and ttH are the gluon fusion, vector-boson fusion, associated production with vector, and that with a pair of top quarks, respectively; see e.g. Ref. [103] for details. Similarly, the partial signal strength for the Higgs decay is

$$\mu_{h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma} = \left(\cos \theta - \frac{\Delta b_\gamma}{b_\gamma^{\text{SM}}} \eta \sin \theta \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Gamma_h}{\Gamma_h^{\text{SM}}} \right)^{-1}, \quad (27)$$

$$\mu_{h \rightarrow gg} = \mu_{\text{ggF}} \left(\frac{\Gamma_h}{\Gamma_h^{\text{SM}}} \right)^{-1}, \quad (28)$$

$$\mu_{h \rightarrow f\bar{f}, WW, ZZ} = \cos^2 \theta \left(\frac{\Gamma_h}{\Gamma_h^{\text{SM}}} \right)^{-1}, \quad (29)$$

where the ratio of the total widths is given by

$$\left(\frac{\Gamma_h}{\Gamma_h^{\text{SM}}} \right) = \text{Br}_{h \rightarrow \text{SM others}}^{\text{SM}} \cos^2 \theta + \text{Br}_{h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma}^{\text{SM}} \left(\cos \theta - \frac{\Delta b_\gamma}{b_\gamma^{\text{SM}}} \eta \sin \theta \right)^2 + \text{Br}_{h \rightarrow gg}^{\text{SM}} \mu_{\text{ggF}}, \quad (30)$$

with $\text{Br}_{h \rightarrow \text{SM others}}^{\text{SM}} = 0.913$, $\text{Br}_{h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma}^{\text{SM}} = 0.002$ and $\text{Br}_{h \rightarrow gg}^{\text{SM}} = 0.085$. We compare these values with the corresponding constraints given in Ref. [103]. Results are shown in Fig. 4 for the matter contents summarized in Table 1. We note that the region near $\theta \simeq 0$ is always allowed by the signal-strength constraints, though it is excluded by the di-photon search as we will see.

4.2 Bound from $s \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

One of the strongest constraints on the model comes from the heavy Higgs search in the four lepton final state at

$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV at ATLAS [104]. Experimentally, an upper bound is put on the cross section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l)$, with $l = e, \mu$, for each m_s . Its theoretical cross section is obtained by multiplying the production cross section (23) by the branching ratio $\text{BR}(s \rightarrow ZZ) = \Gamma(s \rightarrow ZZ)/\Gamma(s \rightarrow \text{all})$ and $(\text{BR}_{\text{SM}}(Z \rightarrow ee, \mu\mu))^2 \simeq (6.73\%)^2$; see Sect. 2.1.

In Fig. 6, we plot 2σ excluded regions on the μ_{eff} vs. m_s plane with varying b_g from 0 to 1 with incrementation 0.2. The weakest bound starts to exist on the plane from $b_g = 0.2$. The K -factor is set to be $K = 1.6$. The experimental bound becomes milder for large μ_{eff} because the di-Higgs channel dominates the decay of the neutral scalar. The large fluctuation of the bound is due to the statistical fluctuation of the original experimental constraint.

We note that, though we have focused on the strongest constraint at the low m_s region, the other decay channels of $WW \rightarrow l\nu qq$ and of $ZZ \rightarrow \nu\nu qq$ and $ll\nu\nu$ may also become significant at the high mass region $m_s \gtrsim 700$ GeV.

4.3 Bound from $s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

A strong constraint comes from the heavy Higgs search in the di-photon final state at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV at ATLAS [105]. Experimentally, an upper bound is put on the cross section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ for each m_s . Its theoretical cross section is obtained by multiplying the production cross section (23) by the branching ratio $\text{BR}(s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \Gamma(s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)/\Gamma(s \rightarrow \text{all})$; see Sect. 2.1. Since this constraint is strong in the small mixing region, where the loop-level decay is comparable to the tree-level decay, we include the loop-level decay channels into $\Gamma(s \rightarrow \text{all})$ for this analysis; see Sect. 2.3.

In Fig. 7, we plot the 2σ -excluded regions on μ_{eff} vs. m_s plane for $\sin \theta = 0.01, 0.03, 0.05$, and 0.1 , with varying $b_g b_\gamma$ from 0 to 2 with incrementation 0.2. K -factor is set to be $K = 1.6$. If $\sin \theta = 0.01$, broad region is excluded for $b_g b_\gamma = 0.4$. On the other hand, the experimental bound is negligibly weak in the case of $\sin \theta = 0.1$. The large fluctuation of the bound is due to the statistical fluctuation of the original experimental constraint.

In Fig. 8, we plot the same 2σ -excluded regions on the $\sin \theta$ vs. η plane for $m_s = 300, 600, 900, 1200$, and 1500 GeV. In the left and right panels, we set $\mu_{\text{eff}} = 1$ TeV and $\mu_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{3}m_s^2/v$. The latter corresponds to $\Gamma(s \rightarrow hh) = \sum_{V=W,Z} \Gamma(s \rightarrow VV)$ which is chosen such that there are sizable di-Higgs event and that μ_{eff} is not too large. K -factor is set to be $K = 1.6$. We emphasize that the small mixing limit $\sin \theta \rightarrow 0$ is always excluded by the di-photon channel in contrast to the other bounds, though it cannot be seen in Fig. 8 in the small η region due to the resolution.

The bound from $s \rightarrow Z\gamma$ is weaker and we do not present the result here.

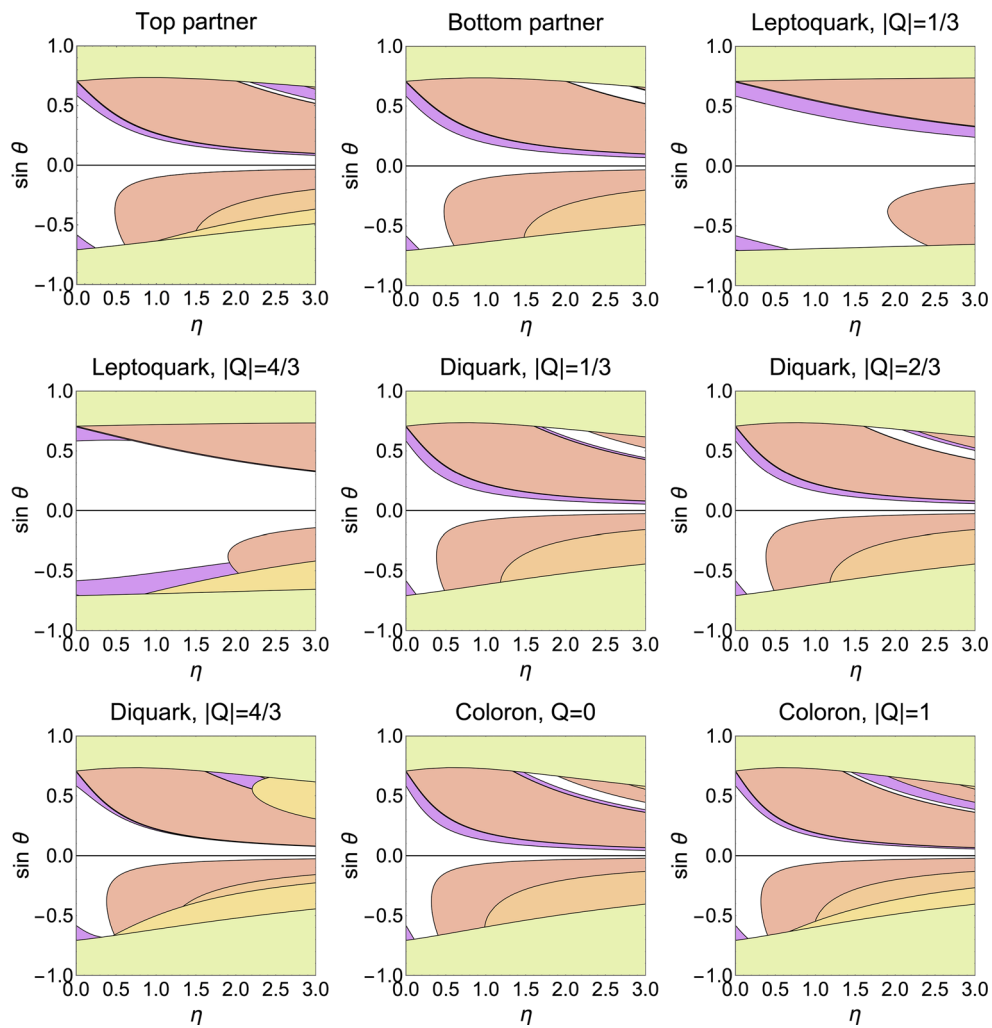


Fig. 4 2σ -excluded regions from the signal strength of 125 GeV Higgs are shaded. The color represents the contribution from each channel; see Fig. 5 for details

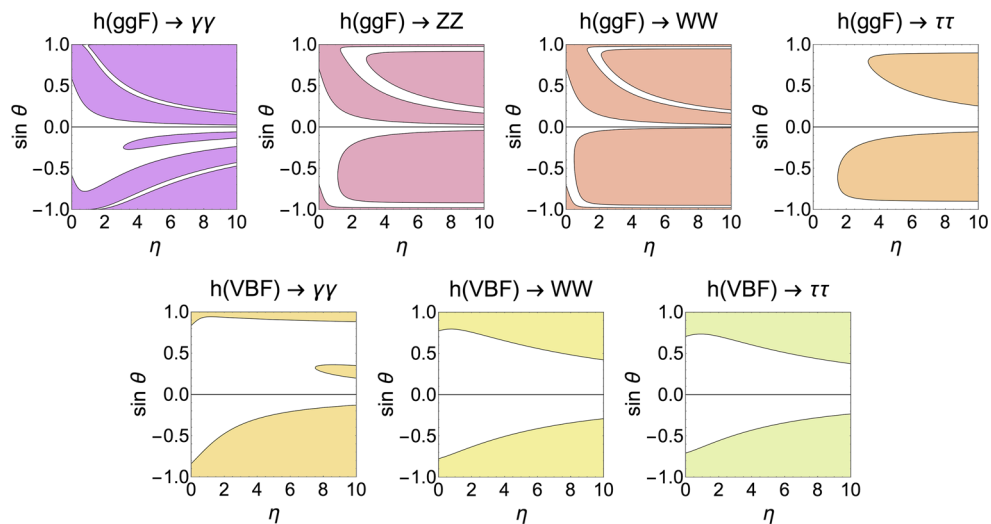


Fig. 5 The 2σ -excluded regions from the signal strength of 125 GeV Higgs. The top-partner parameters are chosen as an illustration to present the contribution from each channel

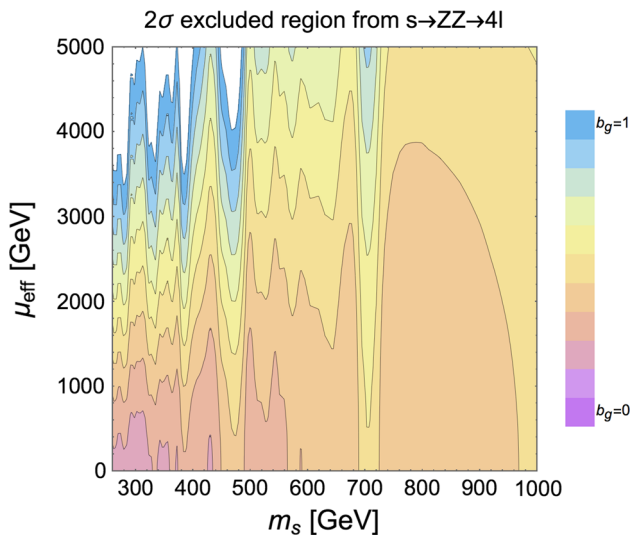


Fig. 6 The 2σ -excluded regions from $s \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ bound in the μ_{eff} vs. m_s plane. The color is changed in increments of 0.1. The weakest bound starts existing from $b_g = 0.2$. K -factor is set to be $K = 1.6$

4.4 Bound from direct search for colored particles

We first review the mass bound on the extra colored particles. For the $SU(2)_L$ singlet T and B [106, 107],

$$M_T, M_B \gtrsim 800 \text{ GeV}. \quad (31)$$

The mass bound for the leptoquark ϕ_3 , diquark ϕ_6 , and coloron ϕ_8 are given in Refs. [108–111] as

$$m_{\phi_3} \gtrsim 0.7\text{--}1.1 \text{ TeV}, \quad m_{\phi_6} \gtrsim 7 \text{ TeV}, \quad m_{\phi_8} \gtrsim 5.5 \text{ TeV}, \quad (32)$$

respectively, depending on the possible decay channels.

For the top partner $M_T \gtrsim 800 \text{ GeV}$ with $\theta \simeq 0$, we get $\eta \lesssim 0.3 y_T N_T$. Therefore, we need rather large Yukawa coupling $y_T \simeq 2.2$ for $N_T = 1$ in order to account for Eq. (33) by Eq. (35).⁷ The same argument applies for the bottom partner since it has the same $\Delta b_g = 2/3$.

Similarly for a colored scalar with $M_\phi \gtrsim 0.7, 1.1, 5.5$, and 7 TeV , we get $\eta \lesssim \kappa_\phi N_\phi \frac{f}{2 \text{ TeV}}, \kappa_\phi N_\phi \frac{f}{4.9 \text{ TeV}}, \kappa_\phi N_\phi \frac{f}{123 \text{ TeV}}$, and $\kappa_\phi N_\phi \frac{f}{200 \text{ TeV}}$, respectively. For $\theta \simeq 0$, the value of b_g is suppressed or enhanced by extra factors $\frac{1}{6/2} = 1/4$, $\frac{5}{6/2} = \frac{5}{4}$, and $1/2/3 = 3/2$, respectively, compared to the top partner. Therefore, from Eq. (36), we need $\kappa_\phi N_\phi f \gtrsim 5\text{--}13 \text{ TeV}, 106 \text{ TeV}$, and 54 TeV for ϕ_3, ϕ_6 , and ϕ_8 , respectively, in order to account for the 2.4σ excess at $\theta^2 \ll 1$.

⁷ Strictly speaking, the bound on M_T slightly changes when $N_T \geq 2$, and hence the bound for $y_T N_T$ could be modified accordingly.

5 Accounting for 2.4σ excess of $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ by $m_s = 300 \text{ GeV}$

It has been reported by the ATLAS Collaboration that there exists 2.4σ excess of hh -like events in the $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ final state [15]. This corresponds to the extra contribution to the SM cross section⁸

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow hh)_{\text{extra}, 8 \text{ TeV}} \simeq 0.8 \text{ pb}. \quad (33)$$

In Fig. 9, we plot the branching ratio at $m_h = 300 \text{ GeV}$ as a function of μ_{eff} .

5.1 Signal

With $m_s = 300 \text{ GeV}$, we get the luminosity functions

$$\tau \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} \bigg|_{m_s=300 \text{ GeV}} \simeq \begin{cases} 17.2 & (\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}), \\ 54.5 (64.2) & (\sqrt{s} = 13 (14) \text{ TeV}), \\ 263 (357) & (\sqrt{s} = 28 (33) \text{ TeV}), \\ 2310 (1470) & (\sqrt{s} = 100 (75) \text{ TeV}). \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

That is,

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow s)_{m_s=300 \text{ GeV}} \simeq \left[\frac{b_g}{-1/3} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\alpha_s}{0.1} \right]^2 \left[\frac{K}{1.6} \right] \times \begin{cases} 1.0 \text{ pb} & (\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}), \\ 3.2 (3.8) \text{ pb} & (\sqrt{s} = 13 (14) \text{ TeV}), \\ 15 (18) \text{ pb} & (\sqrt{s} = 28 (33) \text{ TeV}), \\ 130 (83) \text{ pb} & (\sqrt{s} = 100 (75) \text{ TeV}). \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

In Fig. 10, we plot the preferred contour to explain the 2.4σ excess at $m_s = 300 \text{ GeV}$, where the shaded region is excluded at the 95% CL by the $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l)_{13 \text{ TeV}}$ constraint that has been discussed in Sect. 4.2. We have assumed the K -factor $K = 1.6$.

We see that at the benchmark point $\theta \simeq 0$, the lowest and highest possible values of μ_{eff} and η are, respectively,

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} \gtrsim 800 \text{ GeV}, \quad \eta \lesssim \begin{cases} 0.66 & \text{top/bottom partner,} \\ 2.6 & \text{leptoquark,} \\ 0.53 & \text{diquark,} \\ 0.44 & \text{coloron,} \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

in order to account for the cross section (33). The ratio of the upper bound on η is given by the scaling $\propto (\Delta b_g)^2$.

⁸ At $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$, $\sigma_{\text{SM}}(pp \rightarrow hh) = 9.2 \text{ fb}$. The expected number of events are $1.3 \pm 0.5, 0.17 \pm 0.04$, and 0.04 for the non- h background, single h , and the SM hh events, respectively. Since the observed number of events is 5, the excess is $5 - 1.3 - 0.17 = 3.5$, which is $3.5/0.04 = 87.5$ times larger than the SM hh events. Therefore, the excess corresponds to $9.2 \text{ fb} \times 87.5 = 0.8 \text{ pb}$.

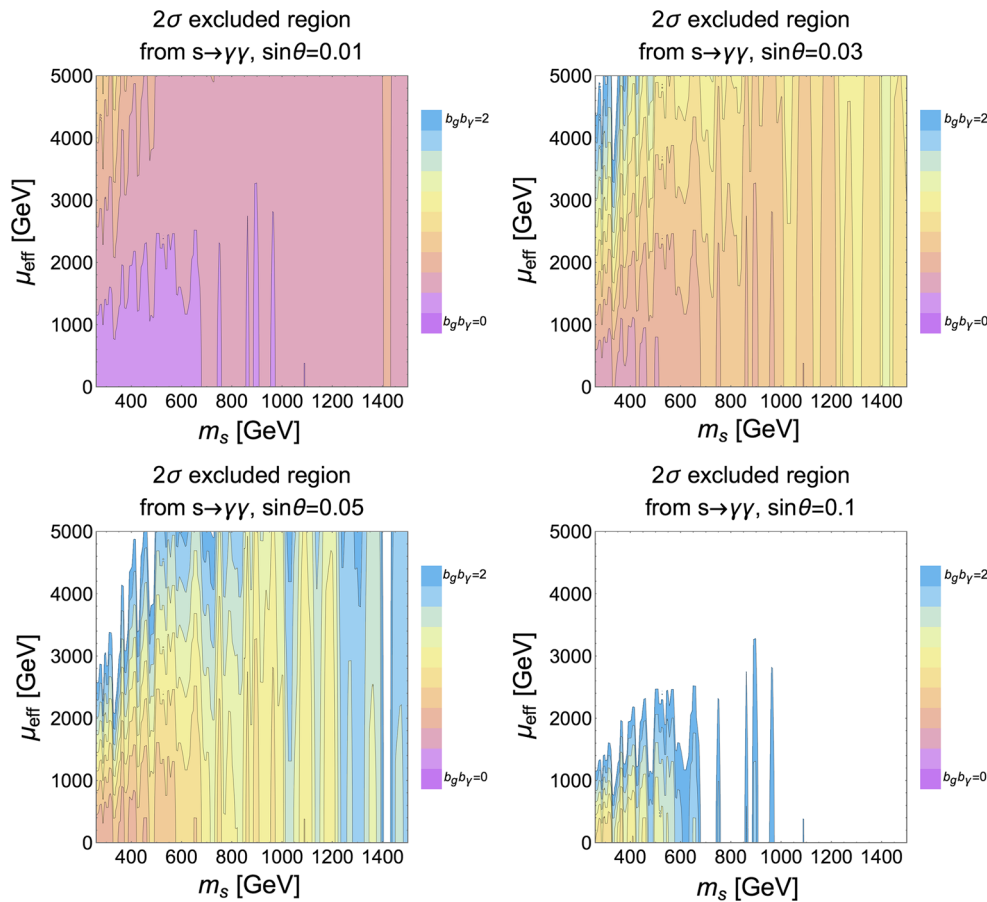


Fig. 7 The 2σ -excluded regions from $s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ bound in the μ_{eff} vs. m_s plane for various $\sin\theta$. The color is changed in increments of 0.2. K -factor is set to be $K = 1.6$

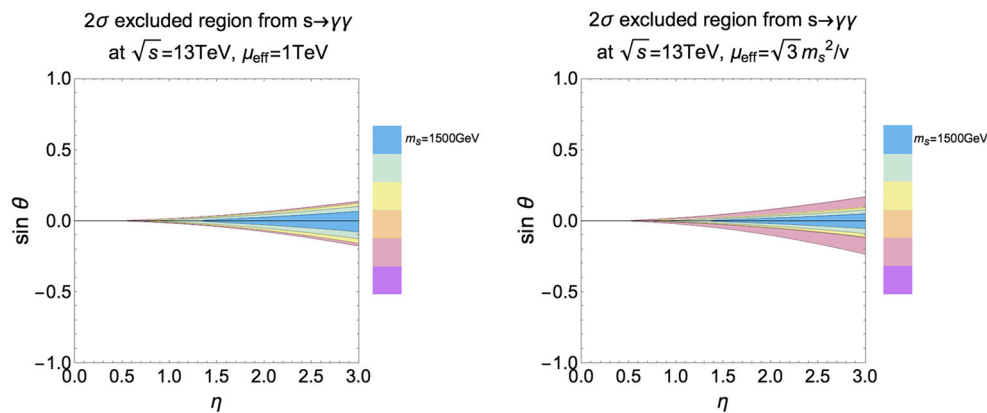


Fig. 8 The 2σ -excluded regions from $s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ bound in the $\sin\theta$ vs. η plane for various m_s with $\mu_{\text{eff}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$ and $\sqrt{3}m_s^2/v$. The color is changed in increments of 300 GeV. K -factor is set to be $K = 1.6$

5.2 Constraints

When $m_s = 300 \text{ GeV}$, the 95% CL upper bound at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ is $\sigma(s(\text{ggF}) \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l)_{13 \text{ TeV}} \lesssim 0.8 \text{ fb}$ [104]; see also Fig. 6. The corresponding excluded region is plotted in Fig. 10.

Currently, the strongest direct constraint on the di-Higgs resonance at $m_s = 300 \text{ GeV}$ comes from the $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ data in the $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ final state at CMS [112] and in $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ at ATLAS [113]:

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow s \rightarrow hh)_{8 \text{ TeV}} < \begin{cases} 1.1 \text{ pb} & (b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma \text{ at CMS}), \\ 1.7 \text{ pb} & (b\bar{b}\tau\tau \text{ at ATLAS}), \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

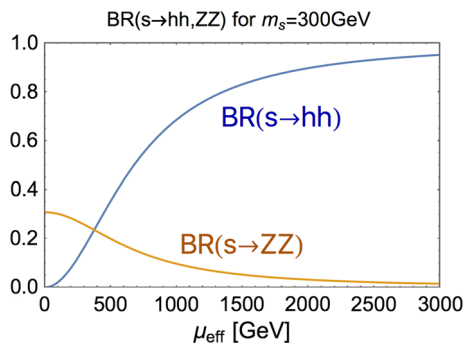


Fig. 9 Branching ratios $\text{BR}(s \rightarrow hh)$ and $\text{BR}(s \rightarrow ZZ)$ at $m_s = 300$ GeV as functions of μ_{eff}

at the 95% CL. The preferred value (33) is still within this limit.

We note that the current limit for the $m_s = 300$ GeV resonance search at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV is from the $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ final state at ATLAS [113] and from $b\bar{b}bb$ at CMS [112]:

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow s \rightarrow hh)_{13\text{ TeV}} < \begin{cases} 5.5 \text{ pb} & (b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma \text{ at ATLAS}), \\ 11 \text{ pb} & (b\bar{b}bb \text{ at CMS}), \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

at the 95% CL. This translates to the $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV cross section:

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow s \rightarrow hh)_{8\text{ TeV}} < \begin{cases} 1.7 \text{ pb} & (b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma \text{ at ATLAS}), \\ 3.5 \text{ pb} & (b\bar{b}bb \text{ at CMS}). \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

This is weaker than the direct 8 TeV bound (37).

The branching ratio for $s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is⁹

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BR}(s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) &\sim 2.3 \times 10^{-3} \left[\frac{\alpha}{1/129} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\mu_{\text{eff}}}{800 \text{ GeV}} \right]^{-2} \\ &\times \left[\frac{b_\gamma}{-8/9} \right]^2 \left[\frac{m_s}{300 \text{ GeV}} \right]^4 \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{0.01} \right]^{-2}. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

We see that the loop-suppressed decay into a di-photon is negligible compared to the tree-level decay via the interaction (4). For $m_s = 300$ GeV, the cross section at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV is

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(pp \rightarrow s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)_{13\text{ TeV}} &\sim 7.4 \text{ fb} \left[\frac{b_g}{-1/3} \right]^2 \left[\frac{b_\gamma}{-8/9} \right]^2 \\ &\times \left[\frac{\alpha_s}{0.1} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\alpha}{1/129} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\mu_{\text{eff}}}{800 \text{ GeV}} \right]^{-2} \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{0.01} \right]^{-2}. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

We see that the loop-suppressed $\Gamma(s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ becomes the same order as $\Gamma(s \rightarrow hh)$ when $\theta \lesssim 10^{-3}$ and that the region $\theta \lesssim 10^{-2}$ is excluded by the di-photon search, $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s \rightarrow$

$\gamma\gamma)_{13\text{ TeV}} \lesssim 10 \text{ fb}$ [105], for a typical set of parameters that explains the 300 GeV excess; see also Sect. 4.3.

We comment on the case where the neutral scalar is charged under the Z_2 symmetry, $S \rightarrow -S$, or is extended to a complex scalar charged under an extra $U(1)$, $S \rightarrow e^{i\varphi} S$. In such a model, the effective coupling in the small mixing limit becomes

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} \sim \frac{m_s f}{v} \lesssim \frac{m_s}{\eta}; \quad (42)$$

see Appendix B. That is, for a given m_s , there is an upper bound on the product $\mu_{\text{eff}} \eta$: $\mu_{\text{eff}} \eta \lesssim m_s$. On the other hand, the production cross section and the di-Higgs decay rate of s are proportional to η^2 and μ_{eff}^2 , and hence there is a preferred value of $\mu_{\text{eff}} \eta$ in order to account for the 2.4σ excess by $m_s = 300$ GeV; see Fig. 10. In the Z_2 model and the $U(1)$ model, this preferred value exceeds the above upper bound. That is, they cannot account for the excess. A more rigorous proof can be found in Appendix B.

On the other hand, a singlet scalar that does not respect additional symmetry does not obey Eq. (42). For this reason, a singlet scalar without Z_2 symmetry is advantageous to enhance the di-Higgs signal in general and can explain the excess by $m_s = 300$ GeV.

6 Summary and discussion

We have studied a class of models in which the di-Higgs production is enhanced by the s -channel resonance of the neutral scalar that couples to a pair of gluons by the loop of heavy colored fermion or scalar. As such a colored particle, we have considered two types of possibilities:

- the vector-like fermionic partner of top or bottom quark, with which the neutral scalar may be identified as the dilaton in the quasi-conformal sector,
- the colored scalar which is either triplet (leptoquark), sextet (diquark), or octet (coloron).

We have presented the future prospect for the enhanced di-Higgs production in the LHC and beyond. Typically, the top/bottom partner models give a cross section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow s) \gtrsim 1 \text{ fb}$, which could be accessed by a luminosity of $\mathcal{O}(\text{ab}^{-1})$, for the scalar mass $m_s \lesssim 1.3 \text{ TeV}$, 2 TeV , and 4 TeV at the LHC, HE-LHC, and FCC, respectively.

We have examined the constraints from the direct searches for the di-Higgs signal and for a heavy colored particle, as well as the Higgs signal strengths in various production and decay channels. Typically small and large mixing regions are excluded by the di-photon resonance search and by the Higgs signal-strength bounds, respectively. The region of small μ_{eff} is excluded by the di-photon search as well as by the $s \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ channel.

⁹ The power of m_s dependence is valid in the limit $m_s \gg 2m_h$.

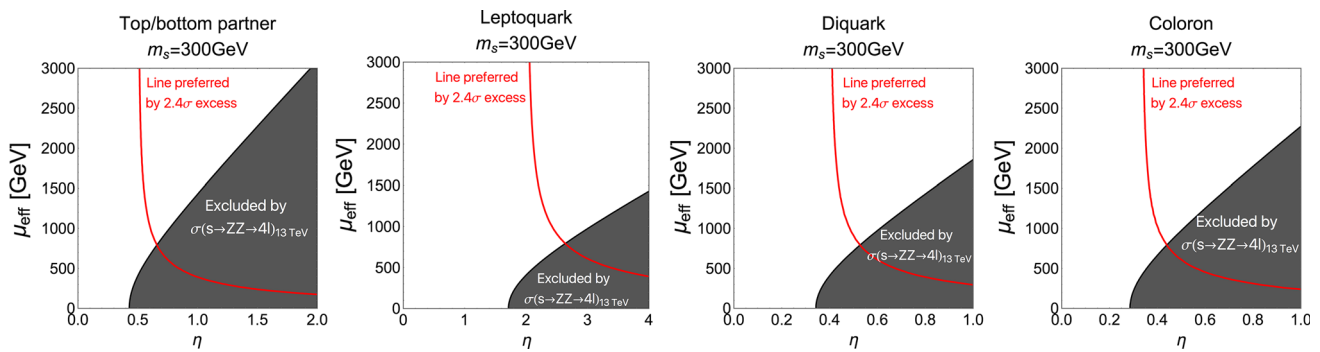


Fig. 10 In each panel, the line corresponds to the preferred contour to explain the 2.4σ excess at $m_s = 300$ GeV, and the shaded region is excluded at the 95% CL by $\sigma(ZZ \rightarrow 4l)_{13 \text{ TeV}}$. The K -factor is set

to be $K = 1.6$. The region $10^{-4} \lesssim \theta^2 \ll 1$ is assumed. Note that the plotted region of η in horizontal axis differs panel by panel

We also show a possible explanation of the 2.4σ excess of the di-Higgs signal in the $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ final state, reported by the ATLAS experiment. We have shown that the Z_2 model explained in Appendix B cannot account for the excess, while the general model in Appendix A can. A typical benchmark point which evades all the bounds and can explain the excess is

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad \eta \sim \begin{cases} 0.6 & \text{top/bottom partner,} \\ 2.4 & \text{leptoquark,} \\ 0.5 & \text{diquark,} \\ 0.4 & \text{coloron,} \end{cases} \quad \sin \theta \sim 0.1. \quad (43)$$

For the top/bottom partner T , B , the required value to explain the 2.4σ excess for the Yukawa coupling is rather large $y_F N_F \gtrsim 2.2$, where N_F is the number of $F = T, B$ introduced. For the colored scalar ϕ , required value of the neutral scalar VEV, $f = \langle S \rangle$, are

$$f \kappa_\phi N_\phi \gtrsim \begin{cases} 5\text{--}13 \text{ TeV} & \text{leptoquark, depending on} \\ & \text{possible decay channels,} \\ 106 \text{ TeV} & \text{diquark,} \\ 54 \text{ TeV} & \text{coloron,} \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

where κ_ϕ and N_ϕ are the quartic coupling between the colored and neutral scalars and the number of colored scalar introduced, respectively.

In this paper, we have restricted ourselves to the case where the colored particle running in the blob in Fig. 1 are $SU(2)_L$ singlet. Cases for doublet, triplet, etc., which could be richer in phenomenology, will be presented elsewhere. We have assumed $M_F, M_\phi \gtrsim m_s$ to justify integrating out the colored particle. It would be worth including loop functions to extend the region of study toward $M_F, M_\phi \lesssim m_s$. A full collider simulation of this model for HL-LHC and FCC would be worth studying. A theoretical background of this type of the neutral scalar assisted by the colored

fermion/scalar is worth pushing, such as the dilaton model and the leptoquark model with spontaneous $B - L$ symmetry breaking.

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Appendix A: General scalar potential

We write down the most general renormalizable potential including the SM Higgs H and the singlet S :

$$V = V_S + V_H + V_{SH}, \quad (45)$$

with¹⁰

$$V_S = \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\mu_S}{3!} S^3 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4!} S^4, \quad (46)$$

$$V_H = m_H^2 |H|^2 + \frac{\lambda_H}{2} |H|^4, \quad (47)$$

$$V_{SH} = \mu S |H|^2 + \frac{\kappa}{2} S^2 |H|^2, \quad (48)$$

where m_S^2 and m_H^2 are (potentially negative) mass-squared parameters; $\lambda_S, \kappa, \lambda_H$ are dimensionless constants; μ_S and

¹⁰ Our λ_H differs from the conventionally used λ by $\lambda_H = 2\lambda$, with $\lambda = m_h^2/2v^2 \simeq 0.13$ in the SM; see e.g. Refs. [114, 115].

μ are real parameters of the mass dimension unity; and the tadpole term of S is removed by the field redefinition $S \rightarrow S + \text{const}$. The Z_2 model corresponds to setting $\mu_S = \mu = 0$, which is prohibited by the Z_2 symmetry: $S \rightarrow -S$.

The vacuum condition reads

$$\lambda_H |H|^2 + \mu S + \frac{\kappa}{2} S^2 = -m_H^2, \quad (49)$$

$$|H|^2 (\mu + \kappa S) + \frac{\mu_S}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{3!} S^3 = -m_S^2 S. \quad (50)$$

Using this vacuum condition, and putting Eqs. (1) and (2), we can always rewrite m_H^2 and m_S^2 in terms of v , f , and other parameters. The mixing angle can be written as

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{v(f\kappa + \mu)}{\frac{\lambda_S}{3!} f^2 - \frac{\lambda_H}{2} v^2 + \frac{\mu_S}{4} f - \frac{\mu}{4} \frac{v^2}{f}}. \quad (51)$$

Now the effective coupling in Eq. (4) is written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{eff}} = & (\kappa f + \mu) \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\sin \theta} + v(3\lambda_H - 2\kappa) \cos^2 \theta \\ & + [f(\lambda_S - 2\kappa) - 2\mu + \mu_S] \cos \theta \sin \theta + \kappa v \sin^2 \theta. \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

In the small mixing limit $\theta^2 \ll 1$, we obtain

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\kappa f + \mu}{\theta} + v(3\lambda_H - 2\kappa) + \mathcal{O}(\theta). \quad (53)$$

We note that the first term also goes to a constant for fixed v , f because of Eq. (51): $(\kappa f + \mu) \propto \theta$. More explicitly,

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} \rightarrow \frac{\lambda_S}{3} \frac{f^2}{v} + 2(\lambda_H - \kappa)v + \frac{\mu_S}{2} \frac{f}{v} - \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{v}{f} \quad (54)$$

as $\theta \rightarrow 0$. That is, the shh coupling vanishes in the small mixing limit: $\mu_{\text{eff}} \sin \theta \rightarrow 0$. Let us emphasize that this is a general feature since the shh coupling necessarily requires the non-zero mixing term vsh that is obtained by the replacement $h \rightarrow v$. In order to take this feature into account, we have parametrized the effective coupling as in Eq. (4).

The mass eigenvalues satisfy the relations

$$m_s^2 + m_h^2 = \lambda_H v^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{3} f^2 - \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{v^2}{f} + \frac{\mu_S}{2} f, \quad (55)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_s^2 m_h^2 = & (fv)^2 \left[\frac{\lambda_S \lambda_H}{3} - \kappa^2 \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\mu}{f} \left(2\kappa - \frac{\lambda_H}{2} \frac{\mu_S}{\mu} + \frac{\mu}{f} + \frac{\lambda_H}{2} \frac{v^2}{f^2} \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

where we suppose $m_s > m_h \simeq 125 \text{ GeV}$. The tachyon free condition is that the right hand sides of Eqs. (55) and (56) are positive. Also, from the condition that the quartic terms are positive in the large field limit for any linear com-

bination of two fields, we obtain $\lambda_S > 0$, $\lambda_H > 0$, and $\left(\frac{\lambda_H \lambda_S}{3} - \kappa^2\right) \left(\frac{\lambda_H}{2} + \frac{\lambda_S}{3!} - \kappa\right) > 0$.¹¹

In the model without the Z_2 symmetry, we can remove the parameters μ and μ_S using Eqs. (55) and (56). Then the mixing angle (51) may be rewritten as

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_H v^2 - m_h^2} \sqrt{m_s^2 - \lambda_H v^2}}{\frac{m_s^2 + m_h^2}{2} - \lambda_H v^2}. \quad (57)$$

Such a solution for $\lambda_H > 0$ exists only when

$$\frac{m_h^2}{v^2} < \lambda_H < \frac{m_s^2}{v^2}. \quad (58)$$

We see that the small mixing limit corresponds to $\lambda_H \searrow m_h^2/v^2$. Also one may remove μ , μ_S from the small mixing limit (54):

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{eff}} & \rightarrow v \left((\lambda_H - 2\kappa) + \frac{m_s^2 + m_h^2}{v^2} \right) \\ & = v \left(-2\kappa + \frac{m_s^2 + 2m_h^2}{v^2} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

where we used Eqs. (55) and (56) in the first step, and substituted the $\lambda_H \searrow m_h^2/v^2$ limit in the next step. We see that the Higgs-singlet mixing κ remains a free parameters even in the small mixing limit.

If we want to explain the $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ excess [15], we set $m_s \simeq 300 \text{ GeV}$ and get

$$\frac{m_s^2 + m_h^2}{2} \simeq (230 \text{ GeV})^2, \quad m_s^2 m_h^2 \simeq (190 \text{ GeV})^4. \quad (60)$$

Even in the small mixing limit, μ_{eff} in Eq. (59) with $m_s = 300 \text{ GeV}$ can be as large as $\mu_{\text{eff}} \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$ (2 TeV) for $\kappa = -1$ (-3), which is well within the current experimental bound; see Fig. 10; if we are happy with an extremely large value, say $\kappa = -4\pi$, we may push it up to $\mu_{\text{eff}} \simeq 6.7 \text{ TeV}$.

Appendix B: Z_2 model

We consider the Z_2 model with $\mu = \mu_S = 0$. The discussion is parallel to Appendix A. The mixing angle reads

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{\kappa v}{\frac{\lambda_S}{3!} f - \frac{\lambda_H}{2} \frac{v^2}{f}}. \quad (61)$$

¹¹ When we allow higher dimensional operators such as S^6 , this vacuum stability condition can be violated. In this analysis, we restrict ourselves to the potential up to quartic order terms, and we assume that this condition is met.

Especially in the limit $v \ll f$, we get $\tan 2\theta \rightarrow \frac{6\kappa}{\lambda_S} \frac{v}{f}$. Equations (55) and (56) may be solved e.g. as

$$f^2 = \frac{(\lambda_H v^2 - m_h^2)(m_s^2 - \lambda_H v^2)}{\kappa^2 v^2}, \quad (62)$$

$$\lambda_S = \frac{3\kappa^2 v^2 (m_h^2 + m_s^2 - \lambda_H v^2)}{(\lambda_H v^2 - m_h^2)(m_s^2 - \lambda_H v^2)}.$$

For $\lambda_H > 0$, the solution with $m_s > m_h > 0$ again exists when and only when the condition (58) is met. This condition also ensures λ_S to be positive. Putting Eq. (62) into Eq. (61), we again obtain Eq. (57).

Finally, the small mixing limit of the effective coupling becomes

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} \rightarrow v \left(\lambda_H + \frac{m_s^2 + m_h^2}{v^2} \right) = \frac{m_s^2 + 2m_h^2}{v}. \quad (63)$$

If we want to set $m_s = 300 \text{ GeV}$, we get $\mu_{\text{eff}} \simeq 490 \text{ GeV}$ in the small mixing limit $\theta^2 \ll 1$, which is already excluded by the $s \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ search; see Fig. 10. The Z_2 model cannot explain the 2.4σ excess reported by ATLAS. For larger values of m_s , the Z_2 model is still viable.

Appendix C: Yukawa interaction between colored scalar and SM particles

For the scalar in the fundamental representation ϕ_3 , the possible Yukawa interactions are

$$(\phi_3)^* \overline{(q_L)^c}_i \cdot l_L^i, \quad (\phi_3)^* \overline{(u_R)^c} e_R, \quad (\phi_3)^* \overline{(d_R)^c} e_R, \quad (64)$$

depending on the hypercharge of ϕ_3 : $-1/3$, $-1/3$, and $-4/3$, respectively. The superscript c denotes the charge conjugation.

We note that we can in principle write down the following diquark interactions:

$$\epsilon^{abc} \epsilon^{ij} (\phi_3)_a \overline{(q_L)^c}_{bi} (q_L)_{cj}, \quad \epsilon^{abc} (\phi_3)_a \overline{(u_R)^c}_b (u_R)_c, \\ \epsilon^{abc} (\phi_3)_a \overline{(d_R)^c}_b (d_R)_c, \quad \epsilon^{abc} (\phi_3)_a \overline{(u_R)^c}_b (d_R)_c, \quad (65)$$

depending on the hypercharge of ϕ_3 : $-1/3$, $-4/3$, $2/3$ and $-1/3$, respectively, where a, b, c and i, j represent the indices of the $SU(3)_C$ and $SU(2)_L$ fundamental representations, respectively, and ϵ is the totally antisymmetric tensor. The coexistence of the leptoquark and the diquark interactions leads to rapid proton decay. Since the diquark interactions are strongly restricted compared with the leptoquark in direct searches in hadron colliders, we focus on the situation that only the leptoquark interactions are switched on. The diquark interactions can be forbidden e.g. by the $B - L$ symmetry.

For the symmetric scalar ϕ_6 , a possible Yukawa is either one of

$$\overline{(u_R)^c}_a (\phi_6)^{*ab} (u_R)_b, \quad \overline{(d_R)^c}_a (\phi_6)^{*ab} (u_R)_b, \\ \overline{(d_R)^c}_a (\phi_6)^{*ab} (d_R)_b, \quad \epsilon^{ij} \overline{(q_L)^c}_{ai} (\phi_6)^{*ab} (q_L)_{bj}, \quad (66)$$

depending on the hypercharge of ϕ_6 : $4/3$, $1/3$, $-2/3$, and $1/3$, respectively.

For adjoint scalar, a possible lowest-dimensional Yukawa is either one of

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda} \overline{u_R^a} (\phi_8)_a{}^b (q_L)_{bi} \epsilon^{ij} H_j, \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda} \overline{u_R^a} (\phi_8)_a{}^b (q_L)_{bi} (H^*)^i, \quad (67)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda} \overline{d_R^a} (\phi_8)_a{}^b (q_L)_{bi} \epsilon^{ij} H_j, \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda} \overline{d_R^a} (\phi_8)_a{}^b (q_L)_{bi} (H^*)^i, \quad (68)$$

depending on the hypercharge of ϕ_8 : 0 , -1 , -1 , and 0 , respectively, where we have assigned $Y_H = +1/2$ and Λ denotes an ultraviolet cutoff scale.

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