

Dark side of Higgs diphoton decays and muon $g - 2$ Hooman Davoudiasl,^{*} Hye-Sung Lee,[†] and William J. Marciano[‡]*Department of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, USA*

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We propose that the LHC hints for a Higgs diphoton excess and the muon $g - 2$ ($g_\mu - 2$) discrepancy between theory and experiment may be related by vectorlike “leptons” charged under both $U(1)_Y$ hypercharge and a “dark” $U(1)_d$. Quantum loops of such leptons can enhance the Higgs diphoton rate and also generically lead to $U(1)_Y$ - $U(1)_d$ kinetic mixing. The induced coupling of a light $U(1)_d$ gauge boson Z_d to electric charge can naturally explain the measured $g_\mu - 2$. We update Z_d mass and coupling constraints based on comparison of the electron $g - 2$ experiment and theory, and find that explaining $g_\mu - 2$ while satisfying other constraints requires Z_d to have a mass ~ 20 – 100 MeV. We predict new Higgs decay channels γZ_d and $Z_d Z_d$, with rates below the diphoton mode but potentially observable. The boosted $Z_d \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ in these decays would mimic a promptly converted photon and could provide a fraction of the apparent diphoton excess. More statistics or a closer inspection of extant data may reveal such events.

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The discovery of a new Higgs-like state, at a mass of about 125 GeV, by the ATLAS [1] and CMS [2] collaborations at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) represents a historical breakthrough in particle physics which is likely to provide a major step toward understanding electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB). It remains to be seen whether this new state is the long-sought Standard Model (SM) Higgs or some variant of it. While addressing this important question requires more data, the current results by both ATLAS and CMS hint, at a roughly 2σ level [1,2], that the diphoton branching fraction of the new state, which we will henceforth refer to as the Higgs boson H , seems to be a factor of ~ 1.5 – 2 larger than the SM prediction [3,4]. If that diphoton excess is confirmed with more statistics, it would be an important clue for physics beyond the SM.

Besides the recent hints from the Higgs data, the current 3.6σ discrepancy between the SM prediction and the measured value of the muon $g - 2$ [5,6], denoted by $g_\mu - 2$, is another potential clue pointing to new physics [7]. In this work, we propose that the Higgs diphoton excess and the $g_\mu - 2$ discrepancy can be naturally related through the introduction of heavy new vectorlike leptons charged under both $U(1)_Y$ as well as a new $U(1)_d$ gauge symmetry with a relatively light $\mathcal{O}(20$ – 100 MeV) Z_d boson [8]. (The lower bound of 20 MeV will be discussed later.) We will refer to the new quantum number as “dark charge” Q_d since Z_d does not have direct couplings to the ordinary “visible” SM sector. However, our study needs not assume a specific connection with dark matter (DM) physics, although it is a possibility. This issue will be briefly addressed.

To set the stage for our discussion, we first address the main problem with trying to explain an excessive Higgs

diphoton, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, decay rate. The SM prediction arises from destructive interference of W^\pm loops (the dominant contribution) and a smaller (relatively negative) top quark loop. Adding new heavy charged chiral fermions leads to additional negative loop contributions which further reduce the diphoton Higgs decay amplitude. (We do not consider cases where many fermions are added which change the overall sign and magnitude of the $H\gamma\gamma$ amplitude). However, if the new fermions are vectorlike doublets and singlets, the existence of heavy gauge invariant masses combined with mixing induced by the Higgs-singlet-doublet Yukawa couplings can change the sign of the new fermion loop contribution and actually enhance the Higgs diphoton branching ratio. Variants of that possibility have been suggested by a number of authors [9–17] who have discussed such scenarios in detail, including experimental constraints on properties of new vectorlike fermions [18].

Here, we assume the above solution to the diphoton excess as our starting point, but endow the new fermions with an additional $U(1)_d$ gauge symmetry with a light gauge boson, Z_d of mass $m_{Z_d} \simeq 20$ – 100 MeV. To avoid changing the Higgs production rate through gluon fusion, thereby affecting rates for other final states, these fermions should not carry $SU(3)_C$ color quantum numbers. Hence, we focus on new “charged leptons.”

One-loop diagrams involving the new vectorlike leptons can also induce, via kinetic mixing, a suppressed coupling of Z_d to ordinarily charged particles. Such a gauge boson has recently been invoked in generic discussions of DM particles and their potential phenomenology [19,20]. As we shall see, the Z_d provides a natural viable solution to the $g_\mu - 2$ discrepancy for a narrow range of m_{Z_d} and leads to predictions for new Higgs decay modes, $H \rightarrow \gamma Z_d$ and $Z_d Z_d$ at the LHC, which may occur at observable rates or, if not seen, used to constrain such models.

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Vectorlike heavy fermions can be found in various new physics models including composite Higgs [21] and supersymmetric $U(1)'$ models [22] motivated to address the μ problem [23]. To avoid problems with new stable charged particles, we consider charges which are multiples of the SM particle charges. This would typically imply that the new particles carry hypercharge (for the sake of minimality, we do not consider $SU(2)$ triplet fermions as they would require additional Higgs content).

Let us denote the ratio of the enhanced rate for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ compared to that in the SM by

$$R_{\gamma\gamma} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\Gamma(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)_{\text{SM}}}. \quad (1)$$

Using the results of Ref. [14], the contribution of a new fermion F of electric charge Q and mass m_F (see Fig. 1) to the above ratio is given by

$$R_{\gamma\gamma} = \left| 1 + \frac{(4/3)Q^2}{A_{\text{SM}}} \frac{\partial \log m_F}{\partial \log v} \left(1 + \frac{7m_H^2}{120m_F^2} \right) \right|^2, \quad (2)$$

where $A_{\text{SM}} \simeq -6.5$ stems from the SM amplitude for the decay, $v = \sqrt{2}\langle H \rangle \simeq 246$ GeV, and $m_H \simeq 125$ GeV is the Higgs mass. Equation (2) implies that for $R_{\gamma\gamma} > 1$, we need $\partial \log m_F / \partial \log v < 0$; that is, the contribution of EWSB ($v \neq 0$) to the mass of F must be negative.

We next describe a simple scenario which explains the diphoton excess. We extend one of the examples proposed in Ref. [14] to include dark $U(1)_d$ interactions. The extended model contains vectorlike ‘‘leptons’’, ψ and χ with $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d$ charge assignments

$$(\psi, \psi^c) \sim (1, 2)_{\{\pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm 1\}}; \quad (\chi, \chi^c) \sim (1, 1)_{\{\mp 1, \mp 1\}}, \quad (3)$$

where upper (lower) signs are for ψ (ψ^c), etc. Here, electric charge Q is related to hypercharge Y and the third component of isospin T_3 by $Q = T_3 + Y$. The mass matrix is obtained from the following Lagrangian:

$$-\mathcal{L}_m = m_\psi \psi \psi^c + m_\chi \chi \chi^c + yH\psi\chi + y^c H^\dagger \psi^c \chi^c + \text{H.c.} \quad (4)$$

After EWSB, we get two Dirac fermions L_1 and L_2 with electric charge $|Q| = 1$ and masses m_1 and m_2 , where $m_1 + m_2 = m_\psi + m_\chi$, $m_2 > m_1$ and one neutral Dirac fermion N of mass m_ψ with $m_1 < m_\psi < m_2$. All the new heavy leptons have pure vector couplings to gauge bosons; hence, no gauge anomalies are present.



FIG. 1. New fermion (F) loop contribution to $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay (left) and $\gamma - Z_d$ kinetic mixing (right).

One can show that the above field content results in an enhancement of the diphoton rate, which to a good approximation is given by [14]

$$R_{\gamma\gamma} \simeq \left| 1 + 0.1 \frac{\Delta_v^2}{1 + \sqrt{\Delta_v^2 + \Delta_m^2}} \right|^2, \quad (5)$$

which is valid for $y \simeq y^c$, with

$$\Delta_v^2 \equiv \frac{2yy^c v^2}{m_1^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_m^2 \equiv \frac{(m_\psi - m_\chi)^2}{m_1^2}. \quad (6)$$

The enhancement $R_{\gamma\gamma} \sim 1.5$ can be achieved for $yy^c \sim 1$ and $m_1 \sim m_H$, assuming $\Delta_m^2 \ll \Delta_v^2$.

Without further assumptions, the model in Eqs. (3) and (4) will lead to stable charged particles since the lightest new vectorlike lepton L_1 will be charged. To avoid this unphysical situation, following Ref. [14], we mention two approaches:

(I) One possibility is to allow very small mass mixing between the new charged heavy leptons L_i ($i = 1, 2$), and ordinary SM charged leptons ℓ_j ($j = e, \mu, \tau$) which gives rise to $L_i \rightarrow \ell_j Z_d$ decays. For us, this could be simply achieved if we introduce a ‘‘dark’’ Higgs field, ϕ_d , with $Q_d = -1$ which allows small Yukawa interactions $G_{ij} \phi_d L_i^c \ell_j$ where G_{ij} is a general Yukawa coupling matrix which connects the new heavy charged leptons with ordinary charged SM leptons. The left-right and right-left G_{ij} couplings will in general be different. The ϕ_d is well-motivated since it can also provide a mechanism for spontaneous symmetry breaking and lead to $m_{Z_d} \lesssim 100$ MeV ($\langle \phi_d \rangle \sim 100$ MeV ($m_{Z_d} \sim g_d \langle \phi_d \rangle$)).

The Yukawa mixing interaction will induce potentially dangerous flavor changing weak neutral current interactions for the Z, H and Z_d bosons. Here, we focus on the Z_d couplings. They are important because the small m_{Z_d} leads to interesting enhancements and are specific to the model we are considering. The induced nondiagonal interaction $G_{ij}(m_{Z_d}/m_{L_i})Z_d^\mu \bar{\ell}_j \gamma_\mu L_i$ appears to be highly suppressed by the $m_{Z_d}/m_{L_i} < 10^{-3}$ factor. However, for the Z_d longitudinal component (or Goldstone mode s_d^0), that factor is cancelled [24], and one finds the coupling $\sim G_{ij} s_d^0 \bar{\ell}_j L_i$ as required by the Goldstone boson equivalence theorem with different G_{ij} for left- and right-handed L_i . To avoid generating large chiral changing loop effects in quantities such as the electron and muon anomalous magnetic moments, lepton number flavor violating amplitudes for $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$, $\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$, light lepton loop induced masses, etc., some of the $|G_{ij}|$ (particularly those involving e or μ) have to be quite small $\lesssim 10^{-3}$. However, even with such small couplings, the decay rates $\Gamma(L_i \rightarrow \ell_j Z_d) \sim |G_{ij}|^2 m_{L_i}$ are likely to provide very prompt signals, $L_i \rightarrow \ell_j Z_d$, at the LHC, where the light Z_d , which subsequently decays into e^+e^- , can mimic a converted high energy photon. (One expects $L_i \bar{L}_i$ pairs at colliders actually giving rise to

di- $\ell_j Z_d$ events.) We note that by assuming small mixing parameters

($\leq 10^{-3}$), we can avoid conflict with precision measurements of $e-\mu-\tau$ universality such as those discussed in Ref. [25]. Of course, one might use lepton mixing effects to make further predictions or to accommodate all or part of the $g_\mu - 2$ discrepancy. The constraints on this model and its phenomenology are potentially rich and interesting, but beyond the scope of this paper. Here, we only suggest it as a means to avoid stable heavy charged leptons.

(II) Another possibility is to avoid mixing with the SM leptons and instead add the fields $(n, n^c) \sim (1, 1)_{\{0, \mp 1\}}$ (carrying only $Q_d \neq 0$), with the new expanded neutral fermion mass terms

$$m_n n n^c + y_n H^\dagger \psi n + y_n^c H \psi^c n^c + \text{H.c.}, \quad (7)$$

which together with Eq. (4) result in two neutral Dirac fermions, n_1 and n_2 , with masses $m_{n_2} > m_{n_1}$ and potentially $m_{n_1} < m_1$. Given the mixing terms in Eq. (7), the new charged L_1 particle would decay into (possibly virtual) W^\pm and n_1 .

It may be tempting to think of the lightest new neutral state, n_1 as a stable relic DM candidate. However, without further assumptions, this turns out to be not phenomenologically viable. We will address this question and discuss potentially viable DM alternatives in the appendix.

We now turn to the $g_\mu - 2$ problem which has persisted over the last several years. The discrepancy between the measured value and the SM prediction is about 3.6σ [5,6]:

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = 287(80) \times 10^{-11}, \quad (8)$$

where $a_\mu \equiv (g_\mu - 2)/2$. A simple explanation [26] of this difference postulates a new hidden $U(1)_d$ symmetry which kinetically mixes with $U(1)_Y$ by

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{km}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon}{\cos\theta_W} B_{\mu\nu} Z_d^{\mu\nu}, \quad (9)$$

where ε parametrizes the mixing, θ_W is the weak mixing angle, and $X_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu X_\nu - \partial_\nu X_\mu$, $X = B, Z_d$ is a $U(1)$ field strength tensor. Upon kinetic diagonalization, one finds that the massive dark boson Z_d obtains an induced coupling $e\varepsilon Z_d^\mu J_\mu^{\text{em}}$, where J_μ^{em} is the electromagnetic current [27]. This light boson is a target of active and planned searches at JLAB and MAMI in Mainz [29–35]. Early results from those experiments are illustrated as constraints in Fig. 2.

One can show that the 1-loop contribution of the Z_d to a_μ is given by [26,36]

$$a_\mu^{Z_d} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \varepsilon^2 F_V(m_{Z_d}/m_\mu) \quad (10)$$

with $F_V(x) \equiv \int_0^1 dz [2z(1-z)^2]/[(1-z)^2 + x^2 z]$; $F_V(0) = 1$.

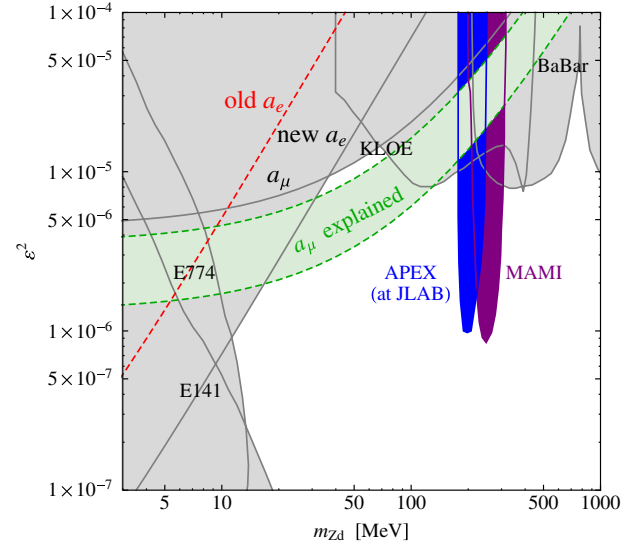


FIG. 2 (color online). Exclusion region in $m_{Z_d} - \varepsilon^2$ space, updated from Refs. [28,31] to include recent [37–39] a_e results (“new a_e ”); for comparison, we also present the old bound (“old a_e ”).

In Fig. 2, we give the current exclusion bounds on ε^2 (adopted from Refs. [28,31]). There, we have updated the bounds coming from the recently improved electron anomalous magnetic moment comparison between experiment [37] and SM theory [38,39]:

$$\Delta a_e = a_e^{\text{exp}} - a_e^{\text{SM}} = -1.06(0.82) \times 10^{-12}. \quad (11)$$

Because of the small momentum transfer in Rydberg measurements $Q^2 \ll m_{Z_d}^2$, the effect of a light Z_d on the determination of α in Ref. [38] is expected to be negligible for the m_{Z_d} mass range considered. That constraint implies at the 3σ level $a_e^{Z_d} < 1.4 \times 10^{-12}$ [with $a_e^{Z_d}$ obtained from Eq. (10) with $m_\mu \rightarrow m_e$] which rules out a significant region which would otherwise provide a viable Δa_μ solution (i.e., $m_{Z_d} \lesssim 20$ MeV, $\varepsilon^2 \sim \mathcal{O}(2-5 \times 10^{-6})$). Hence, one finds that the discrepancy in Eq. (8) can be explained for

$$20 \text{ MeV} \lesssim m_{Z_d} \lesssim 100 \text{ MeV} \quad (12)$$

and

$$2 \times 10^{-6} \lesssim \varepsilon^2 \lesssim 10^{-5} \quad (13)$$

without conflict with current experimental bounds on Z_d . We note that the exclusion region due to a_e is somewhat enhanced because of the sign of Eq. (11) which is opposite to that expected from Z_d .

Our new constraint rules out the (previously allowed) $10 \text{ MeV} \lesssim m_{Z_d} \lesssim 20 \text{ MeV}$ region of the “ a_μ ” band in Fig. 2. That explicit part of the band is the focus of a proposed direct Z_d search at VEPP-3 [40]; however, the experiment will also explore smaller ε^2 .

In a simple $U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d$ framework, ε is an arbitrary renormalized parameter set by experiment. Normally, we expect $\varepsilon \approx eg_d/8\pi^2$ which for $g_d \approx e$ gives $\varepsilon \approx 10^{-3}$. That expectation would be natural, if either of the $U(1)$ symmetries at low energy descend from a non-Abelian group in the ultraviolet sector, such that the high energy (bare) value of ε is zero. In that case, finite kinetic mixing of the type in Eq. (9) can be naturally induced by loops of fermions which are charged under both $U(1)_Y$ and $U(1)_d$ [41]. The typical value of the kinetic mixing at low energies can then be estimated from a 1-loop diagram (see Fig. 1), which is roughly in the range indicated by Eq. (13). In fact, given an appropriate assignment of fermion charges, one can calculate a finite 1-loop result [41]. For example, a 2-generation extension of the reference model in Eq. (3) with opposite sign dark charges Q_d results in a finite and computable value

$$\varepsilon = \frac{eQ_d g_d}{6\pi^2} \log\left(\frac{m_1 m_4}{m_2 m_3}\right), \quad (14)$$

where $m_{3,4}$ correspond to the masses from the second generation of charged vectorlike leptons. We see that for typical values of parameters, ε in Eq. (14) has the size needed to address the $g_\mu - 2$ anomaly. For example, if the logarithm involving the masses is order unity, for $Q_d \sim 1$ and $g_d \sim e$, we find $\varepsilon \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$. So, the model introduced in Eq. (3) to explain a $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ excess can also accommodate the $g_\mu - 2$ discrepancy.

Our model leads to the interesting prediction that the Higgs has new decay channels γZ_d and $Z_d Z_d$ (Fig. 3) with rates somewhat smaller than that of the $\gamma\gamma$ mode. To see this, note that Eqs. (13) and (14) imply we need $g_d \sim e$ to explain the measured $g_\mu - 2$. Hence, we expect that the new decay modes in Fig. 3 will have a similar amplitude as the extra contribution to $\gamma\gamma$ (Fig. 1).

To connect the Higgs diphoton excess and $g_\mu - 2$, as proposed here, it is sufficient to have a single fermion which carries both $U(1)_Y$ and $U(1)_d$ charges. This minimal setup can effectively emerge in our reference model in Eq. (3) if there is a modest hierarchy of masses and the new Higgs decay amplitudes (Figs. 1 and 3) are dominated by the lightest charged state. Under such a simplifying assumption, a rough estimate for the rate of the $H \rightarrow \gamma Z_d$ compared to the observed rate of $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (not the SM expectation) can be given in terms of $R_{\gamma\gamma}$ by

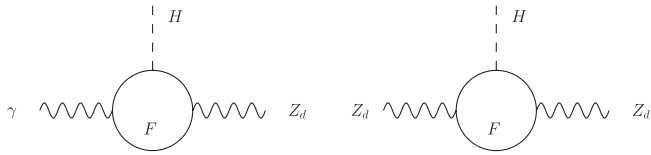


FIG. 3. New fermion (F) loop contribution to $H \rightarrow \gamma Z_d$ decay (left) and $H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d$ decay (right). Both charged and neutral fermions should be included in the loop on the right.

$$r_{\gamma Z_d} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(H \rightarrow \gamma Z_d)}{\Gamma(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} \approx 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_{\gamma\gamma}}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{g_d}{e}\right)^2, \quad (15)$$

where the factor of 2 accounts for the nonidentical final state particles, and the first set of parentheses factors out the new lepton contribution to the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay. Similarly, the rate of the $H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d$ compared to $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is

$$r_{Z_d Z_d} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d)}{\Gamma(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} \approx \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_{\gamma\gamma}}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{g_d}{e}\right)^4. \quad (16)$$

Based on our preceding discussion, let us take $g_d = e$ as a typical value for our scenario. This would imply $r_{\gamma Z_d} \approx 0.07$ – 0.17 and $r_{Z_d Z_d} \approx 0.03$ – 0.09 for $R_{\gamma\gamma} = 1.5$ – 2.0 (see Fig. 4). We see that the rates for these new channels are expected to be well below that of $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ but potentially within the reach of the LHC experiments. Note that for m_{Z_d} in the range of Eq. (12), the Z_d will mainly decay promptly into $e^+ e^-$ [24], i.e., within the beam pipe region. However, since $m_{Z_d} \ll m_H$, the decay products will be boosted and highly collimated. In general, we expect that the Z_d in the final state will mimic a promptly converted photon ($\gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^-$) but with a small nonzero mass and production vertex near the beam rather than in the tracker. Such properties could be used as a signal for these new decays.

For the $m_{Z_d} = 20$ – 100 MeV range, the opening angle of order 0.002 is well below the 0.02 roughly required for separating the $e^+ e^-$; so, except for the effect of the magnetic field in the detector, the $e^+ e^-$ pair would be indistinguishable from a photon (see Ref. [42] for some related discussions). However, the magnetic field will lead to separated tracks for e^- and e^+ in the tracker. Under the assumption of a converted photon, these tracks would normally be fitted assuming zero invariant mass. For our purposes, it would be useful to modify the fitting program to allow masses 20–100 MeV. A careful examination of the available diphoton data, which is outside the scope of this work and more appropriate for experimental scrutiny, could reveal or constrain the presence of $H \rightarrow \gamma Z_d$ or even $H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d$ events.

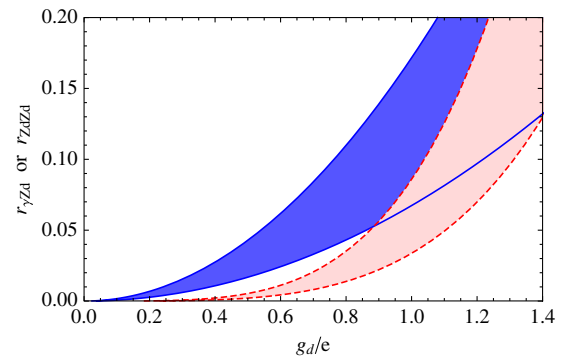


FIG. 4 (color online). $r_{\gamma Z_d}$ ($r_{Z_d Z_d}$) bounded by blue solid (red dashed) curves versus g_d/e , for $R_{\gamma\gamma} = 1.5$ (bottom) – 2.0 (top).

The above rough estimates of the relationships between $\gamma\gamma$, γZ_d and $Z_d Z_d$ decay rates can change if the underlying model deviates from the simplifying assumptions used to derive Eqs. (15) and (16). For example, in a 2-generation extension of the model, the charged leptons carrying opposite dark charges are likely to cancel partially and somewhat reduce the rate of $H \rightarrow \gamma Z_d$ (Fig. 3). In this circumstance, our estimate of the $H \rightarrow \gamma Z_d$ should be viewed as an approximate upper bound. In the case of the $H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d$ amplitude (Fig. 3), if the model is enlarged to include the interactions in Eq. (7), the resulting neutral leptons could either increase or reduce the rate for $H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d$. In addition, a light Z_d may be only a small part of the Δa_μ discrepancy, consistent with a much smaller ε^2 below the “ a_μ explained” band in Fig. 2. In that case, the γZ_d and $Z_d Z_d$ rates could be much reduced.

Overall, our estimates for the new H decay rates are meant to be suggestive and to stimulate experimental searches for those decays. Definitive predictions require more detailed studies using specific models and parameters. We note that the search for $H \rightarrow \gamma Z_d$ and $H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d$ with Z_d resembling a promptly converted photon in the LHC experiments would be largely complementary to light “dark boson” searches such as those at JLAB and in Mainz [29–35]. Those programs will not only directly probe the a_μ explained region in Fig. 2 for Z_d boson, but will also explore significant parts of parameter space outside that band.

Dark decay modes of the Higgs may also arise through other mechanisms [24,43,44]. For example, it is possible to have a $H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d$ mode from Higgs (H) and dark Higgs (ϕ_d) mixing [43], and in the presence of mass mixing between Z and Z_d , as studied in Ref. [24], a new Higgs decay mode $H \rightarrow ZZ_d$ would also be possible. The latter channel could mimic $Z\gamma$ with a promptly converted photon if Z_d is sufficiently light. However, the predictions in those cases are more arbitrary; whereas the connection between the Higgs diphoton rate and $g_\mu - 2$ in our model allows us to make more quantitative estimates for the dark decay rates of the Higgs. We also note that our loop induced γZ_d and $Z_d Z_d$ H decays involve primarily transverse Z_d bosons while the $Z_d Z_d$ and ZZ_d decays in Refs. [24,43] are dominated by longitudinal Z_d .

In this paper, we have discussed a possible link between the reported excess of the Higgs to diphoton decay at the LHC experiments and $g_\mu - 2$ via heavy new vectorlike leptons and a light dark gauge boson. A gauge boson of mass ~ 20 – 100 MeV with small induced coupling to the SM particles is well-motivated as a rather simple explanation of the 3.6σ deviation of $g_\mu - 2$ from the SM. The required coupling of the Z_d to the SM fermions is naturally obtained when it arises from loops of charged extra fermions that couple to both the SM $U(1)_Y$ and a dark sector $U(1)_d$ with similar size couplings. This scenario yields an additional contribution to $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ through a loop of the

charged extra fermions, which is consistent with the recent 2σ level deviation at the LHC experiments. The Higgs boson can also decay into γZ_d and $Z_d Z_d$, with the light Z_d bosons looking like promptly converted photons in the ATLAS and CMS detectors. Such a connection implies a few definite predictions in high energy experiments at the LHC and complementary low energy Z_d searches at JLAB and in Mainz.

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Note added.—After this paper was posted and submitted for publication, a preprint [47] appeared which reached similar conclusions regarding the updated exclusion region due to new a_e results in Refs. [38,39]. The authors of Ref. [47] also gave a detailed analysis of the effect of a Z_d on α explicitly showing that for the m_{Z_d} range considered, it has a negligible effect.

APPENDIX: RELATION TO DARK MATTER

As mentioned before, the lightest neutral Dirac lepton in our simple framework, as presented above, is not a good DM candidate. Starting from our basic model in Eq. (3), let us examine solutions (I) and (II), discussed earlier, for avoiding a stable charged state L_1 . In case (I), a small degree of mass mixing with the SM leptons would not alter the spectrum of the model significantly, and we still expect the neutral state N to be more massive than L_1 and thus allow the decay $N \rightarrow L_1 + (\text{virtual})W$. Hence, N cannot be a long-lived DM candidate.

In case (II), the neutral particle n_1 is the lightest new state and could be stable. However, it carries dark charge and can hence elastically scatter from protons, through light Z_d exchanges, at too high a rate. For the parameter space of interest here, we would typically expect the scattering cross section of n_1 from a nucleon to be $\sim 10^{-33}$ cm² (see, for example, the last paper in Ref. [19]) which, for masses ~ 100 GeV, is ruled out by about 11 orders of magnitude from direct DM search constraints [45].

One could arrange for the early Universe annihilation cross section of n_1 to be large, so that its relic density is very suppressed and it is not a primary component of DM. Alternatively, one could instead take a positive approach and extend our framework to allow for the presence of a DM candidate. For example, let us postulate the $U(1)_d$ breaking scalar ϕ_d , with $\langle \phi_d \rangle \sim 100$ MeV, which was invoked earlier in our discussion of case (I). We also add a singlet vectorlike lepton ξ without any gauge charges and assume that all of the new fermions are odd under a \mathbb{Z}_2 parity to forbid DM decay. With ξ in the spectrum, we can write down an interaction $\lambda \phi_d n \xi$, with $\lambda \sim 1$. If $m_{n_1} > m_\xi$, the above interaction would lead to $n_1 \rightarrow \phi_d \xi$ which will be

prompt, and all n_1 particles will decay into ξ and ϕ_d . The scalar ϕ_d will eventually decay into SM states. However, ξ would be a viable, stable DM candidate. Note that due to the very small $n\xi$ mixing induced by $\langle\phi_d\rangle \neq 0$, the interactions of ξ with Z_d could be quite suppressed, and hence one would avoid the stringent bounds from direct detection.

The relic density of ξ is set by $\xi\xi \rightarrow \phi_d\phi_d$, through t -channel exchange of neutral states, which for weak scale masses could be of the correct thermal relic size. The $n\xi$ mixing is of order $\langle\phi_d\rangle/m_n \sim 10^{-3}$, assuming $m_\xi \sim 100$ GeV, typical of the particles considered here. Hence, the direct detection cross section via Z_d exchange with

protons could be suppressed by $\sim 10^{-12}$, which is just below the current sensitivities [45].

An alternative possibility entails adding a lepton number violating interaction to our model which splits the neutral Dirac lepton n_1 and its antiparticle partner into two non-degenerate Majorana states. Such states have zero dark charge and will not scatter elastically (at least at leading order) off ordinary matter via Z_d exchange [46]. There will be off-diagonal Z_d couplings between the two Majorana states which allow inelastic scattering, but for the lighter state, that can be kinematically suppressed. A detailed evaluation of this scenario is beyond the scope of our study.

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