

The NMSSM with F-theory unified boundary conditions

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Abstract

We study the phenomenological viability of a constrained NMSSM with parameters subject to unified boundary conditions from F-theory GUTs. We find that very simple assumptions about modulus dominance SUSY breaking in F-theory unification lead to a predictive set of boundary conditions, consistent with all phenomenological constraints. The second lightest scalar Higgs H_2 can get a mass $m_{H_2} \simeq 125$ GeV and has properties similar to the SM Higgs. On the other hand the lightest scalar H_1 , with a dominant singlet component, would have barely escaped detection at LEP and could be observable at LHC as a peak in $H_1 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ at around 100 GeV. The LSP is mostly singlino and is consistent with WMAP constraints due to coannihilation with the lightest stau, whose mass is in the range $100 - 250$ GeV. Such light staus may lead to very characteristic signatures at LHC and be directly searched at linear colliders. In these models $\tan\beta$ is large, of order 50, still the branching ratio for $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ is consistent with the LHCb bounds and in many cases is also even smaller than the SM prediction. Gluinos and squarks have masses in the $2 - 3$ TeV region and may be accessible at the LHC at 14 TeV. No large enhancement of the $H_2 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ rate over that of the SM Higgs is expected.

1 Introduction

The starting into operation of LHC is already testing many avenues beyond the Standard Model (SM). In particular, the discovery of a boson with mass around 125 GeV [1,2] and properties compatible with those of the SM Higgs is significantly constraining many of these ideas beyond the SM. In this regard one may argue that such value for a Higgs mass goes in the direction of low energy SUSY, since supersymmetric models predict a lightest Higgs with mass $m_h \lesssim 130$ GeV. On the other hand, the observed mass is close to the maximum expected in low energy SUSY theories, implying a certain degree of fine-tuning in the SUSY-breaking parameters which must be relatively large. This is also consistent with the no observation as yet of any supersymmetric particle at LHC.

The simplest testing ground for low energy SUSY is the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM) which does not involve any new particle beyond the SUSY partners required by supersymmetry. Still the MSSM has an unattractive ingredient in its bilinear Higgs superpotential term, the μ -term. Although supersymmetric, this mass term has to be (for no good reason) of order of the SUSY-breaking soft terms to get consistent electro-weak (EW) symmetry breaking and low energy SUSY spectrum. Perhaps the most economical solution to this problem is the scale invariant Next to Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (NMSSM) [3,4] in which a singlet S is added to the MSSM spectrum and the μ -term is replaced in the superpotential by new couplings,

$$W_{\text{NMSSM}} = W_{\text{Yuk}} + \lambda S H_u H_d + \frac{\kappa}{3} S^3. \quad (1.1)$$

There are no mass parameters in the superpotential and the role of the μ -parameter is now played by $\lambda \langle S \rangle$ which upon minimization of the scalar potential gets naturally of the same order than the SUSY-breaking soft parameters.

The SUSY-breaking soft terms involving the singlet S and the Higgs chiral fields have the general form

$$V_{\text{soft}}^S = m_{H_u}^2 |H_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |H_d|^2 + m_S^2 |S|^2 + \left(\lambda A_\lambda S H_u H_d + \frac{\kappa}{3} A_\kappa S^3 + h.c. \right) \quad (1.2)$$

As in the case of the MSSM, the most general NMSSM model has plenty of free parameters. On the other hand, in the presence of some underlying unification structure at a high energy scale, one expects the number of parameters to be reduced to a few. In the case of the MSSM, the constrained MSSM (CMSSM) has universal

parameters m , M , A , μ and B , where m is the universal scalar mass, M the universal gaugino mass, A the universal trilinear parameter of the standard Yukawa couplings and B the universal bilinear coupling, all of them defined at the unification scale. Indeed, there are models based on String Theory that lead to such universal selection of parameters or extensions of it (for instance with non-universal Higgs masses), see e.g. [5] and references therein. Similarly, a constrained version of the NMSSM is usually defined in terms of the five universal parameters

$$m, M, \lambda, \kappa, A = A_\lambda = A_\kappa. \quad (1.3)$$

In practice, however, one usually takes as free parameters m , M , A , $\tan\beta$ and λ (plus the sign of the effective μ -term). The values of m_S and κ are fixed upon minimization and hence m_S in general does not unify with the rest of the scalars of the theory. The theory is therefore not *constrained* in the same sense as it is in the CMSSM [6,7]. One may argue that the singlet may be a bit special and is perhaps not surprising that m_S is not unified with the rest of the scalar masses. But then it would be inconsistent to unify the trilinear A-terms. In particular, A_λ and A_κ should be unrelated to the Yukawa trilinear coupling A . Thus, the least one can say is that the partially constrained versions of the NMSSM considered up to now are slightly inconsistent, unless one allows A_λ and A_κ as free parameters, with the resulting reduction of predictivity. This is one of the main issues that we address in this paper, namely we try to understand and constraint the structure of the NMSSM parameters at a more fundamental level.

The NMSSM has received recently a lot of attention after the evidence and subsequent discovery of the 125 GeV boson at LHC [8–22]. There are two main reasons for that. On the one hand, in a general NMSSM model the mass of the Higgs particle receives extra contributions from the $\lambda S H_u H_d$ superpotential term,

$$m_h^2 \simeq m_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \lambda^2 v^2 \sin^2 2\beta + \delta(m_h^2), \quad (1.4)$$

where $v = 174$ GeV is the Higgs vev, m_Z is the mass of the Z boson and $\delta(m_h^2)$ denote the loop corrections to the Higgs mass. In the MSSM these loop corrections account for the increasing of the Higgs mass from 90 to 125 GeV, requiring large soft terms, stop mixing and fine-tuning. In the NMSSM, however, the second term in eq. (1.4) gives an additional contribution to the mass for relatively large λ ($\gtrsim 0.5$) and small $\tan\beta$. This allows to get a fairly heavy Higgs boson while reducing the fine-tuning. The second reason for this recent interest on the NMSSM is the fact that

for some regions of the parameter space one may get an enhanced Higgs decay rate to two photons, as suggested by the ATLAS and CMS results as of July 2012 [1, 2].

As we have already mentioned above, our investigation is however not led by these two interests but rather by the attempt to define a fundamentally-motivated constrained NMSSM and to check it against the present experimental data, including a 125 GeV Higgs. Concretely, as in the CMSSM, a unified gauge symmetry like $SU(5)$ naturally induces universal gaugino masses and also unifies many of the sfermion masses. Further assumptions about the origin of SUSY-breaking may lead to an increased degree of unification of the SUSY-breaking soft terms. That is for instance the case of modulus dominance SUSY-breaking in F-theory $SU(5)$ GUTs (for reviews see ref. [23]) that we consider here. In refs. [24, 25] boundary conditions of the general form¹

$$m^2 = \frac{1}{2}|M|^2, \quad A = -\frac{3}{2}M, \quad (1.5)$$

were phenomenologically analysed in the context of the MSSM. These conditions appear naturally in F-theory $SU(5)$ schemes in which one assumes that the auxiliary field of the local Kähler modulus T is the dominant source of SUSY-breaking, see [24]. In the above references it was found that these boundary conditions are consistent with all low energy constraints, including a Higgs field with mass around 125 GeV and appropriate dark matter relic density. The scheme is very predictive, implying $\tan\beta \simeq 41$ and a relatively heavy spectrum with $M \simeq 1.4$ TeV, leading to squarks and gluinos of order 3 TeV. Such heavy spectrum is required after imposing the recent bounds on the branching ratio $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ from LHCb [26] and CMS [27]. Actually, the most recent results for this decay [28, 29] corner very much the parameter space of this very constrained MSSM model.

On the light of the above NMSSM discussion, it is thus natural to explore whether the F-theory $SU(5)$ unification idea exploited in [24] for the MSSM may be extended to the case of the scale invariant NMSSM. In this paper we find that the boundary conditions (1.5) are indeed consistent with all the current phenomenological constraints, including a 125 GeV Higgs boson. A large value of $\tan\beta \simeq 50$ is again selected and a very small λ parameter is required. Small values of λ naively correspond to an effective MSSM limit. Still, the presence of the singlet S leads to quite different physics as compared to the MSSM case. First, the lightest supersymmetric particle is mostly singlino and correct dark matter abundance is obtained due to coannihilation with the lightest stau, which is the NLSP, with masses in the range

¹Gauge fluxes may slightly distort these boundary condition as we will see later [24].

100 – 250 GeV. Secondly, in addition to the SM-like Higgs with mass around 125 GeV, there is a lighter neutral scalar with mass around 100 GeV which would have barely escaped detection at LEP and that should be detectable at LHC. Thirdly, due to an interference effect, the branching ratio $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ is easily consistent with the recent LHCb data and may be even smaller than the SM prediction. Finally, the squark/gluino spectrum is typically lighter than in the MSSM, with masses as low as 2 TeV, easily accessible at LHC at 13 TeV. All in all, we find that these are highly constrained and predictive scenarios which pass all the current experimental constraints with a scale of SUSY-breaking that can be as low as $M \simeq 850$ GeV.

Another particularly attractive aspect of our theoretical approach is the additional information obtained about the singlet sector. In the context of modulus dominated SUSY-breaking within local F-theory $SU(5)$ unification, the singlet sector is less determined. Still, in the simplest scenarios we expect additional constraints that, to first approximation, are of the form

$$A_\lambda \simeq -M \ , \quad A_\kappa \simeq m_S^2 \simeq 0 \ . \quad (1.6)$$

Due to the approximate nature of these constraints, we do not impose them in our analysis. However and remarkably, we find that almost all the region of the parameter space that the current low energy data selects is also consistent with the relationships (1.6) at the unification scale. This is particularly remarkable for the linear relationship $A_\lambda \simeq -M$, see figure 10 in section 4. Moreover, the geometric structure of the F-theory unification predicts small values for the couplings λ and κ , in agreement with the phenomenological requirements. Thus, at least at the semi-quantitative level, combining eqs. (1.5) and (1.6), the present NMSSM scheme essentially depends on only three free parameters, namely M , λ and κ , that are reduced (approximately) to two parameters M and λ once we impose correct EW symmetry breaking. Of course, this is only semi-quantitative since eqs. (1.6) are only approximate and eqs. (1.5) and (1.6) may have small corrections from gauge fluxes in the extra dimensions. However, it explains the very constrained structure of possible benchmarks in this scheme, as displayed in table 1 in section 5.

Finally, let us mention that in this constrained version of the NMSSM we do not find an enhanced Higgs decay rate to $\gamma\gamma$ compared to the SM, but rather a slight reduction. Whereas our numerical analysis takes into account all the known two loop radiative corrections to the Higgs sector of the NMSSM [30], in this region of the parameter space these corrections are very large. Since some of the two loop corrections to the Higgs sector in the NMSSM have not yet been computed and are

thus not taken into account by our numerical analysis, we expect relatively large uncertainties in our numerical estimations for the masses and decay rates of the Higgs sector. Nevertheless, a strong enhancement in this rate, as suggested by the preliminary ATLAS and CMS recent results [1,2], appears to be clearly disfavoured in this scenario.

The structure of this paper is as follows. In section 2 we describe the F-theory unification structure in the context of NMSSM models with Kähler modulus domination. In section 3 we run the SUSY-breaking soft parameters from the unification scale down to the EW scale according to the renormalization group equations and perform a computerized scan over the complete parameter space of these models. We also comment on the main phenomenological constraints that shape the allowed regions of the parameter space. The main constraints arise from the Higgs sector, the dark matter relic density and rare decays such as $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$. In section 4 we analyze the consistency of the regions of the parameter space that pass all the current phenomenological constraints, with the F-theory unification structure discussed in section 2. In section 5 we give some benchmarks and discuss their possible signatures at LHC and other future experiments. Finally, we end with some last comments in section 6. All the above analysis takes into account the known two loop radiative corrections to the Higgs sector of the NMSSM. In appendix A we repeat the analysis of the Higgs sector but keeping only account of the one loop radiative corrections to this sector, showing still qualitatively good agreement with the results in the main part of the text.

2 The NMSSM and F-theory unification

F-theory $SU(5)$ unification [31] has been recently the subject of intense research both from the phenomenological and string compactification points of view [23,32]. These theories provide an ultraviolet completion within string theory to more traditional $SU(5)$ GUTs, while involving new mechanisms to address some of the problems of field theory GUTs. The symmetry breaking from $SU(5)$ down to the SM is induced by the generic presence of hypercharge fluxes in the compact dimensions. The presence of these fluxes can also give rise to doublet-triplet splitting for appropriate flux choices. Furthermore the observed departure of Yukawa couplings for D-quarks and charged leptons from unification may also be accounted for [33]. The reader not interested in the formal details of this class of model may safely jump to section 3.

F-theory may be considered as a non-perturbative generalization of type IIB orientifold compactifications. Ten-dimensional type IIB string theory contains a complex scalar dilaton field $\tau = e^{-\phi} + iC_0$, where ϕ controls the perturbative loop expansion and C_0 is the Ramond-Ramond scalar. The theory is invariant under a $SL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ symmetry generated by the transformations $\tau \rightarrow 1/\tau$ and $\tau \rightarrow \tau + i$. F-theory provides a geometrization of this symmetry by adding two (auxiliary) extra dimensions with T^2 toroidal geometry and identifying the complex structure of this T^2 with the complex dilaton τ . The resulting geometric construction is 12-dimensional and $N = 1$ 4d vacua can be obtained by compactifying the theory on a complex Calabi-Yau (CY) 4-fold X_4 . Such 4-fold is required to be an *elliptic fibration* over a 6-dimensional base B_3 , so that locally $X_4 \simeq T^2 \times B_3$. Codimension-4 singularities of the fibration correspond to 7-branes wrapping 4-cycles of the base B_3 . In F-theory $SU(5)$ GUTs one set of such 7-branes, wrapping a 4-cycle \mathcal{S} , yield an $SU(5)$ gauge symmetry. Moreover, for suitable topologies of B_3 , it is possible to decouple the local dynamics associated to the $SU(5)$ branes living on the 4-fold \mathcal{S} from the global aspects of the B_3 compact space.

Chiral matter appears at the complex 1-dimensional pairwise intersections of 7-branes, corresponding to an enhanced degree of the singularity (see figure 1). In F-theory language the locus of the intersection is usually called *matter curve*. In minimal $SU(5)$ GUTs the gauge symmetry is locally enhanced to $SU(6)$ or $SO(10)$ at the matter curves. Indeed, recalling the adjoint branchings

$$SU(6) \rightarrow SU(5) \times U(1) \tag{2.1}$$

$$\mathbf{35} \rightarrow \mathbf{24}_0 + \mathbf{1}_0 + [\mathbf{5}_1 + \text{c.c.}]$$

$$SO(10) \rightarrow SU(5) \times U(1)' \tag{2.2}$$

$$\mathbf{45} \rightarrow \mathbf{24}_0 + \mathbf{1}_0 + [\mathbf{10}_4 + \text{c.c.}]$$

we observe that in the matter curve associated to a $\mathbf{5}$ (or a $\bar{\mathbf{5}}$) representation of $SU(5)$ the gauge symmetry is enhanced to $SU(6)$, whereas in the one related to a $\mathbf{10}$ of $SU(5)$ the gauge symmetry is enhanced to $SO(10)$. In order to get chiral fermions there must be non-vanishing fluxes along the $U(1)$ and $U(1)'$ symmetries.

In addition to the above matter curves, a third matter curve with an enhanced $SU(6)'$ symmetry is required to obtain Higgs 5-plets. Yukawa couplings appear at the point-like intersection of the Higgs matter curve with the fermion matter curves, as illustrated in figure 1. At the intersection point the symmetry is further enhanced to $SO(12)$ in the case of $\mathbf{10} \times \bar{\mathbf{5}} \times \bar{\mathbf{5}}_{\mathbf{H}}$ down Yukawa couplings and to E_6 in the case

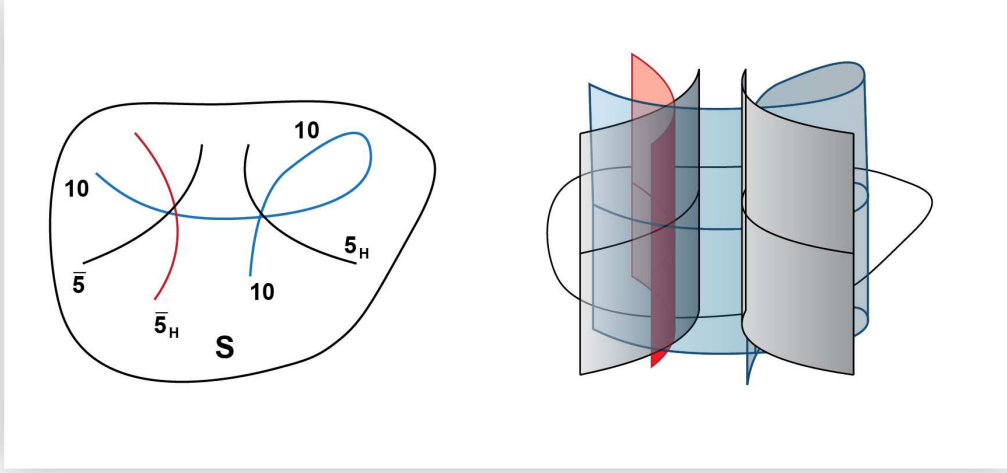


Figure 1: General structure of a local F-theory $SU(5)$ GUT. The GUT group lives on 7-branes whose 4 extra dimensions beyond Minkowski wrap a 4-cycle \mathcal{S} inside a complex 3-fold B_3 , on which the 6 extra dimensions of String Theory are compactified. Gauge bosons live in the bulk of \mathcal{S} whereas quarks, leptons, and Higgses are localized in complex curves inside \mathcal{S} . These matter curves (denoted as 10 , $\bar{5}$, 5_H and $\bar{5}_H$ in the figure) correspond to the intersection of the 7-branes wrapping \mathcal{S} with other $U(1)$ 7-branes, as depicted in the figure of the right hand side. There is one matter curve for each $SU(5)$ representation. At the intersection of matter curves with Higgs curves 5_H and $\bar{5}_H$, Yukawa couplings develop (figure taken from ref. [32]).

of $10 \times 10 \times 5_H$ up Yukawa couplings.

In order to make contact with SM physics, the $SU(5)$ gauge symmetry must be broken down to $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$. In these constructions there are no massless adjoints to make that breaking and discrete Wilson lines are also not available. Nevertheless, one can still achieve such breaking by means of an additional flux F_Y along the hypercharge generator in $SU(5)$, leading to the same symmetry breaking effect as an adjoint Higgsing. Interestingly enough, this hypercharge flux is also a source for doublet-triplet splitting of the Higgs multiplets $5_H + \bar{5}_H$.

Besides the above points of $SO(12)$ and E_6 enhancement, F-theory $SU(5)$ GUTs may also contain points at which the gauge symmetry is enhanced to $SU(7)$. These correspond to $5 \times \bar{5} \times 1$ intersections between two 5-plet curves and a singlet curve,

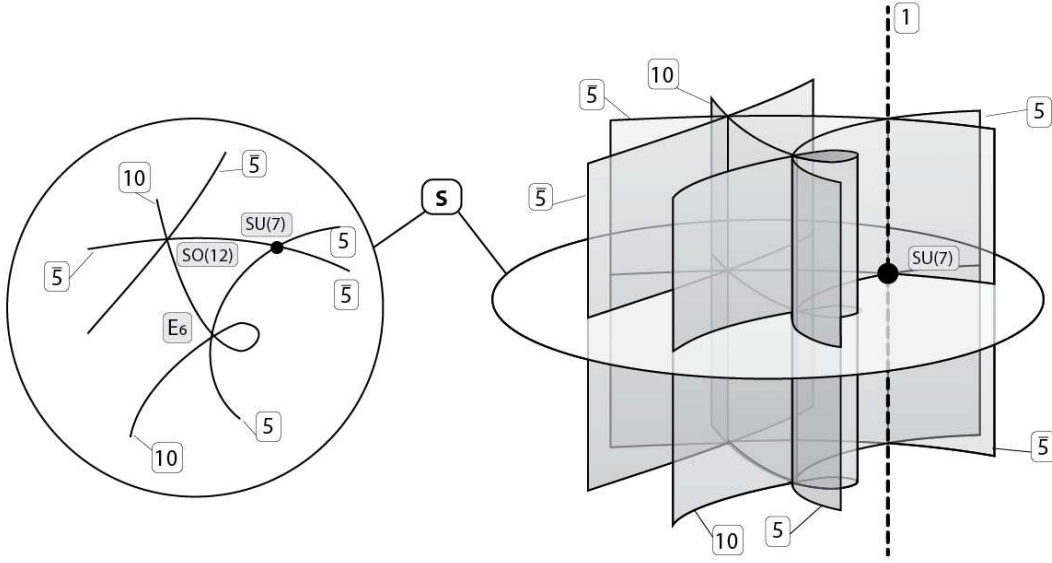


Figure 2: General structure of a local F-theory $SU(5)$ GUT with NMSSM couplings. The matter curves where the Higgs multiplets live intersect with a transverse curve where the singlet S lives. At the triple intersection point the gauge symmetry is enhanced to $SU(7)$.

as can be derived from the adjoint branching

$$\begin{aligned}
 SU(7) &\rightarrow SU(5) \times U(1)^2 & (2.3) \\
 \mathbf{48} &\rightarrow \mathbf{24} + \mathbf{1}_{(0,0)} + \mathbf{1}_{(0,0)} + [\mathbf{5}_{(0,-1)} + \mathbf{1}_{(-1,1)} + \bar{\mathbf{5}}_{(1,0)} + \text{c.c.}]
 \end{aligned}$$

The bosons associated to the extra $U(1)$ s are in general anomalous and become massive in the usual way.²

The simplest models of this class contain one extra singlet S coupling to the Higgs multiplets and at low energies are equivalent to the scale invariant NMSSM. In what follows we consider that specific setup. The structure of the superpotential is thus given by

$$W_{\text{NMSSM}} = W_{\text{Yuk}} + \lambda S H_u H_d + \frac{\kappa}{3} S^3. \quad (2.4)$$

²F-theory models with hypercharge flux GUT group breaking and $SU(5)$ singlets charged under $U(1)$ Peccei-Quinn like gauge symmetries have been argued to require the presence of exotics in the spectrum [34–37]. Here we assume models with no exotics or with very massive ones. Other constructions, such as those where the singlets are not charged under the extra $U(1)$ s (for instance, if they come from closed and/or open string moduli in the microscopic theory) also fit well within this context.

with W_{Yuk} the standard superpotential Yukawa couplings. To get this structure the matter curves associated to the two Higgs 5-plets H_u and H_d must intersect with a transverse singlet S curve, see figure 2. At the point of intersection the symmetry is enhanced from $SU(6)$ to $SU(7)$. Identifying the singlet in the brackets of eq. (2.3) with S we see that indeed it may couple to the two Higgs multiplets while respecting the $U(1)$ symmetries.

In an F-theory construction as above there is a Kähler modulus T_b whose real part t_b describes the size of the 6-dimensional manifold B_3 . In addition, the volume of the 4-cycle \mathcal{S} where the $SU(5)$ degrees of freedom live is controlled by a local modulus T with real part t . Finally, the $U(1)$ s live in other 4-cycles different than \mathcal{S} whose volumes are controlled by Kähler moduli that we will denote collectively as T_S , with real part t_S . In a local setting one assumes $t, t_S \ll t_b$, so that to leading approximation we can safely ignore the details of B_3 in order to study the dynamics of the $SU(5)$ branes.³ One can describe this structure by a *Swiss cheese* type Kähler potential of the simplified form [39]

$$K = -2\log\left(t_b^{3/2} - t^{3/2} - t_S^{3/2}\right) \quad (2.5)$$

where we are working in Planck units. Following [40] (see also [5]), we can make use of scaling arguments in order to extract the leading moduli dependence of the Kähler metrics of the matter fields. For a matter field X living on a divisor \mathcal{S}_X the Kähler metric admits an expansion for $t_X \ll t_b$ of the form

$$K_X = \frac{t_X^{(1-\xi_X)}}{t_b} \quad (2.6)$$

where ξ_X is the so-called *modular weight* of the field with respect to the local modulus t_X . For matter fields localized on a matter curve the mentioned scaling arguments yield $\xi_X = 1/2$. In our case we have respectively for the $SU(5)$ matter multiplets and the singlet S

$$K_{\mathbf{5},\mathbf{10}} = \frac{t^{1/2}}{t_b}, \quad K_S = \frac{t_S^{1/2}}{t_b} \quad (2.7)$$

In particular, note that the Kähler metric of S is independent of t . This fact will be relevant for the structure of soft terms discussed below.

The values of t_b and t are related to known physical quantities. In particular in the perturbative regime one obtains (see e.g. [5])

$$t_b = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{M_p}{M_s} \right)^{4/3} g_s^{1/3}, \quad t = \alpha_G^{-1} \simeq 24 \quad (2.8)$$

³The existence of a manifold B_3 admitting such a local limit is however not always guaranteed (see e.g. [38]).

where $\alpha_G \simeq 1/24$ is the gauge coupling at the unification scale, $M_s = (\alpha')^{-1/2}$ is the string scale and $g_s = \langle e^\phi \rangle$ the string coupling constant. For $M_s \simeq 10^{16}$ GeV one has $t_b \simeq 115 g_s^{1/3} \gg t$ for $g_s \gg 0.01$, consistently with our requirement $t \ll t_b$.

2.1 The couplings λ and κ

Due to the above hierarchy of volumes, physical Yukawa couplings (namely, those that correspond to normalized kinetic terms) may differ substantially from the holomorphic Yukawas appearing in the superpotential. Physical Yukawa couplings h_{phys} are related to the holomorphic ones h_0 by the standard $N = 1$ supergravity expression

$$h_{\text{phys}}^{ijk} = h_0^{ijk} (K_i K_j K_k)^{-1/2} e^{K/2} \quad (2.9)$$

where K_i are the (diagonal) Kähler metrics of the fields involved in the coupling and we do not sum over i, j and k . In particular, for the NMSSM specific Yukawa couplings in eq. (2.4) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{\text{phys}} &= \lambda_0 t^{-1/2} t_S^{-1/4} \simeq \lambda_0 \frac{\alpha_G^{1/2}}{t_S^{1/4}}, \\ \kappa_{\text{phys}} &= \kappa_0 t_S^{-3/4}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

where we have made use of eqs. (2.5) and (2.7). For $t_S \simeq t \simeq 24$ we thus get a suppression factor in relating the holomorphic couplings λ_0 and κ_0 to the physical ones, with $\lambda_{\text{phys}}, \kappa_{\text{phys}} \simeq 9 \times 10^{-2} \lambda_0, \kappa_0$. We will show in section 3 that appropriate EW symmetry breaking in these models together with the current experimental constraints require small physical couplings λ_{phys} and κ_{phys} . This is indeed consistent with the above suppression coming from the Kähler metrics, as typically $|\lambda_0|, |\kappa_0| \leq 1$. On the contrary, large values for these couplings as required e.g. in refs. [8–10, 12–16, 18–20, 22] do not seem viable within our context.

We have already mentioned in the previous subsection the possible origin of the cubic λ coupling in eq. (2.4) from the intersection of three matter curves on a point of enhanced $SU(7)$ symmetry. If that is the case, the cubic κ coupling in eq. (2.4) should arise from instanton corrections that violate the (typically anomalous) $U(1)$ s, under which S is charged (see e.g. [41]). In particular, the absence of a quadratic S^2 coupling suggests the presence of a \mathbf{Z}_3 gauged symmetry remnant of a gauged $U(1)_X$ symmetry [42]. One thus expects κ to be a small parameter.⁴

⁴Cubic self-couplings could also arise if S were in fact a linear combination of three different

2.2 T -modulus dominance and unified soft-terms

A natural source of supersymmetry breaking in type IIB string theory compactifications, or more generally in F-theory, is the presence of certain classes of closed string antisymmetric fluxes (G_4 fluxes in F-theory). As described in [43], from the point of view of the 4-dimensional effective supergravity, the supersymmetry breaking fluxes are encoded in non-zero vevs of the F-auxiliary fields of the Kähler moduli. In this work we assume a hierarchy of vevs $F_{t_b} \gg F_t \gg F_{t_S}$ as it will lead to a very constrained set of soft-terms. Such hierarchies of auxiliary fields easily arise in large volume models (see [39]). Thus, following [24] and making use of eqs. (2.5) and (2.7) we can compute explicitly the structure of soft terms at the unification scale for the MSSM sector of the theory, yielding results as in [24], namely

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{F_t}{t} , \\ m_H^2 &= \frac{|M|^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \rho_H \right) , \\ m_{\mathbf{5},\mathbf{10}}^2 &= \frac{|M|^2}{2} , \\ A &= -\frac{M}{2} (3 - \rho_H) . \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

where M are universal gaugino masses, A are trilinear couplings (which appear multiplied by the SM Yukawa couplings in the Lagrangian) and m_H , $m_{\mathbf{5}}$ and $m_{\mathbf{10}}$ are universal masses for the scalar fields in the three SM matter curves. The parameter ρ_H corresponds to a correction describing the effect of gauge fluxes on the Higgs matter curve, see [24] for details. This parameter should be small, of order $\rho_H \simeq \alpha_G^{1/2} \simeq 0.2$ or smaller.

In addition to the above MSSM-like soft terms, there are also soft terms that involve the singlet S . The structure of such soft terms is however more subtle since, unlike the SM fields and gauge bosons, S is not localized on the 4-cycle \mathcal{S} and therefore may be subject to extra sources of supersymmetry breaking. The statements that one can make for the soft terms involving S are thus more model dependent. In the simplest case, with no other sources of supersymmetry breaking for S other than F_{t_b} and F_t , making use of the Kähler metric for S , eq. (2.7), yields at the unification scale

$$A_\lambda = -M (1 - \rho_H) , \quad A_\kappa = m_S^2 = 0 , \tag{2.12}$$

singlets within an extended gauge symmetry E_7 or E_8 in F-theory. Even in this case a small coupling κ is expected due to the geometric suppression discussed above.

where A_λ and A_κ are the coefficients of the trilinear scalar couplings $\lambda(SH_uH_d)$ and κS^3 in the Lagrangian.⁵

In the next section we analyze the phenomenological implications of the boundary conditions (2.11) that depend on the two parameters M and ρ_H , and we leave λ , κ , A_λ , A_κ and m_S as free parameters. However, as described in detail in section 4, the regions of the parameter space that are consistent with correct EW symmetry breaking, a Higgs mass in the vicinity of 125 GeV and other phenomenological constraints tend to select solutions that are also consistent with the constraints (2.12)! This is remarkable since in no place such second stronger unification conditions were imposed.

3 Higgs masses, dark matter and other constraints

In order to analyze the phenomenological prospects of the NMSSM models with F-theory unification boundary conditions discussed above, in this section we run the soft terms eqs. (2.11) from the unification scale down to the EW scale according to the renormalization group equations, and impose radiative EW symmetry breaking in the standard way as well as the main phenomenological constraints. The strongest phenomenological constraints that shape the structure of our solutions come from the Higgs sector, the dark matter relic density and the branching ratio $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$, as we discuss below.

3.1 Scanning over modulus dominated NMSSM vacua

Without imposing the extra conditions (2.12), NMSSM models with F-theory unification boundary conditions consist of seven parameters, namely the values of M , ρ_H , λ , κ , A_λ , A_κ and m_S at the GUT scale. One combination of these parameters is however fixed by requiring the correct pole mass for the Z boson, $m_Z = 91.187$ GeV [44]. Equivalently, we can take the six independent parameters to be given by the values of M , ρ_H , A_λ and A_κ at the unification scale, λ at the supersymmetry breaking scale and $\tan\beta$ at the scale m_Z . We perform a large scan over this parameter space by means of a modified version of the computer program **NMSSMTools** [45] v3.2.0, where we have implemented the boundary conditions eqs. (2.11) at the unification

⁵By a slight abuse of notation, we make use of the same letter to denote the multiplet (appearing in the superpotential) and its scalar component (appearing in the Lagrangian).

scale. We take the latest combined result from Tevatron for the top quark pole mass, $m_t = 173.2$ GeV [46].

The output of **NMSSMTools** consists of the supersymmetric mass spectrum computed at the scale $Q^2 = m_{\tilde{q}_3} m_{\tilde{u}_3}$, with \tilde{q}_3 and \tilde{u}_3 the third generation squarks; as well as the main couplings and reduced cross sections at the supersymmetry breaking scale, taking into account the known two-loop radiative corrections to the NMSSM Higgs sector [30]. Moreover, it imposes the main experimental constraints from LEP, Tevatron, LHC and WMAP, that we have updated with the most recent CMS results for the observed 95% confidence level upper limit on the reduced cross sections for the Higgs decays $H \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ [47], $H \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \nu \nu$ [48], $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^-$ [49] and $VH \rightarrow V b \bar{b}$ [50], based on 17 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity at $\sqrt{s} = 7 - 8$ TeV, the ATLAS and CMS recent results for $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ [51, 52], based on near 11 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity at $\sqrt{s} = 7 - 8$ TeV, and the ATLAS result for the MSSM decay $H^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$ [53], based on 4.6 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. We have also included the recent LHCb result measuring $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 3.2_{-1.2}^{+1.5} \times 10^{-9}$ at 95% confidence level [29]. Regarding the relic density of neutralino dark matter, **NMSSMTools** calls the computer program **micrOMEGAs** [54] v2.2 in order to estimate it and compares with the amount of cold dark matter observed by the WMAP satellite, $0.1008 \leq \Omega h^2 \leq 0.1232$ at the 2σ confidence level [55]. We do not impose a priori any constraint on the muon anomalous magnetic moment $(g - 2)_\mu$ but will comment on the numerical results for this quantity below.

Despite the large amount of constraints, we find solutions with correct EW symmetry breaking that pass all the current theoretical and phenomenological constraints and have a moderately low scale of supersymmetry breaking, $M \gtrsim 850$ GeV. All these vacua have large $\tan \beta$ and small λ , typically with $\tan \beta \gtrsim 46$ and $\lambda \lesssim 0.01$ (see figure 3 below and figure 8 in section 4.1). The input parameters for a representative sample of benchmark points are shown in table 1, where we also include κ^{GUT} and m_S^{GUT} . The resulting values of the NMSSM parameters at the SUSY scale are indicated in table 2. Having such large values of $\tan \beta$ introduces important uncertainties in the computation of the masses for the Higgs sector, as threshold corrections to down Yukawa couplings become large in this regime (see e.g. [56, 57] for similar considerations in the context of the MSSM). Moreover, in this region of the parameter space also two-loop radiative corrections to the neutral scalar and pseudoscalar masses are large and particularly sensitive to the value of

Point	M	$\tan \beta$	ρ_H	λ^{GUT}	κ^{GUT}	A_λ^{GUT}	A_κ^{GUT}	m_S^{GUT}
P_1	858.2	47.5	0.035	$5.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-895.4	-319.2	105.9
P_2	888.0	49.0	0.0092	$6.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$3.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-922.9	-195.6	50.0
P_3	981.4	49.5	0.021	$6.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-1015.7	-262.2	82.9
P_4	1009.9	52.9	0.195	$6.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$3.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-1045.7	-252.7	78.5
P_5	1036.0	51.5	0.135	$6.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$3.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-1070.3	-303.1	99.9
P_6	1180.5	53.3	0.030	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-1204.2	-198.2	50.6
P_7	1218.5	56.8	0.30	$5.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-1257.9	-281.6	91.9
P_8	1271.0	55.1	0.182	$5.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-1290.0	-160.5	22.7

Table 1: F-theory unification/modulus dominance boundary conditions for a representative of benchmark points satisfying all the experimental constraints. Masses are given in GeV.

Point	λ^{SUSY}	κ^{SUSY}	A_λ^{SUSY}	A_κ^{SUSY}	m_S^{SUSY}	μ_{eff}
P_1	$4.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-107.0	-319.1	105.8	1243
P_2	$5.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$3.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-84.3	-195.5	49.9	1280
P_3	$6.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-97.2	-262.2	82.8	1401
P_4	$5.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$3.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-98.9	-252.6	78.4	1447
P_5	$5.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$4.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-107.3	-303	99.9	1478
P_6	$4.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-91.0	-198.2	50.5	1662
P_7	$4.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-107.3	-281.5	91.9	1723
P_8	$4.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	-86.0	-160.5	22.5	1780

Table 2: Boundary conditions at SUSY scale. Masses are given in GeV.

m_t . Whereas most of these radiative corrections have been computed [30] and are actually taken into account by `NMSSMTools`, some of them remain yet unknown. The reader should hence bear in mind that some of our numerical estimations (mostly those concerning the masses of the neutral scalar and pseudoscalar sectors) may

contain relatively large uncertainties⁶. Nevertheless, we find that the qualitative conclusions of our analysis are solid, and do not change if the analysis is done for instance at the one loop level (see appendix A).

On the other hand, having small values of λ is consistent with the F-theory considerations discussed in section 2.1, and drives these solutions near the effective MSSM limit of the NMSSM. In spite of the apparent similitude with the MSSM, there are however important differences, coming from the fact that for such small values of λ the lightest scalar and pseudoscalar Higgses and the lightest neutralino are largely dominated by their singlet and singlino components, respectively. This has important consequences for the neutralino relic density and the Higgs couplings, as we discuss below.

Whereas we have scanned for arbitrary signs and values of A_λ , A_κ and λ , we have only found phenomenologically viable vacua for the sign choice $A_\lambda < 0$, $A_\kappa \leq 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$. We will discuss further this point in section 4.2. In what follows we focus in that region. We have represented in figure 3 the values of λ and κ at the scale of supersymmetry breaking for the set of NMSSM vacua considered in this paper. As we observe, for $\lambda > 0$ we recover positive values of κ and generally one order of magnitude smaller, $\kappa \lesssim \lambda/10$. This is a consequence of the minimization conditions of the scalar potential and is consistent with what happens in the constrained NMSSM [6].

3.2 The Higgs sector at two loops

In the NMSSM the Higgs sector consists of three neutral scalars, H_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, two neutral pseudoscalars, A_k , $k = 1, 2$, and one charged scalar, H^\pm . Scanning over modulus dominated NMSSM vacua as described in the previous subsection, reveals that the boundary conditions (2.11) do not allow for $m_{H_1} \gtrsim 120$ GeV in any region of the parameter space. The only possibility is hence that H_2 plays the role of the SM-like Higgs boson, with $m_{H_2} > m_{H_1}$, and H_1 is fairly decoupled from the SM sector such that it escaped detection at LEP. This leads naturally to small values of λ since in that case H_1 is mostly singlet (see figure 3) and it couples very weakly to the SM fields. Thus, one of the main predictions of NMSSM models with F-theory unified boundary conditions (2.11) is the presence of an extra light Higgs

⁶A similar statement is obtained from comparison with the results obtained by means of the SARAH-Spheno [58] NMSSM implementation presented in [59] that includes the two-loop radiative corrections of [30].

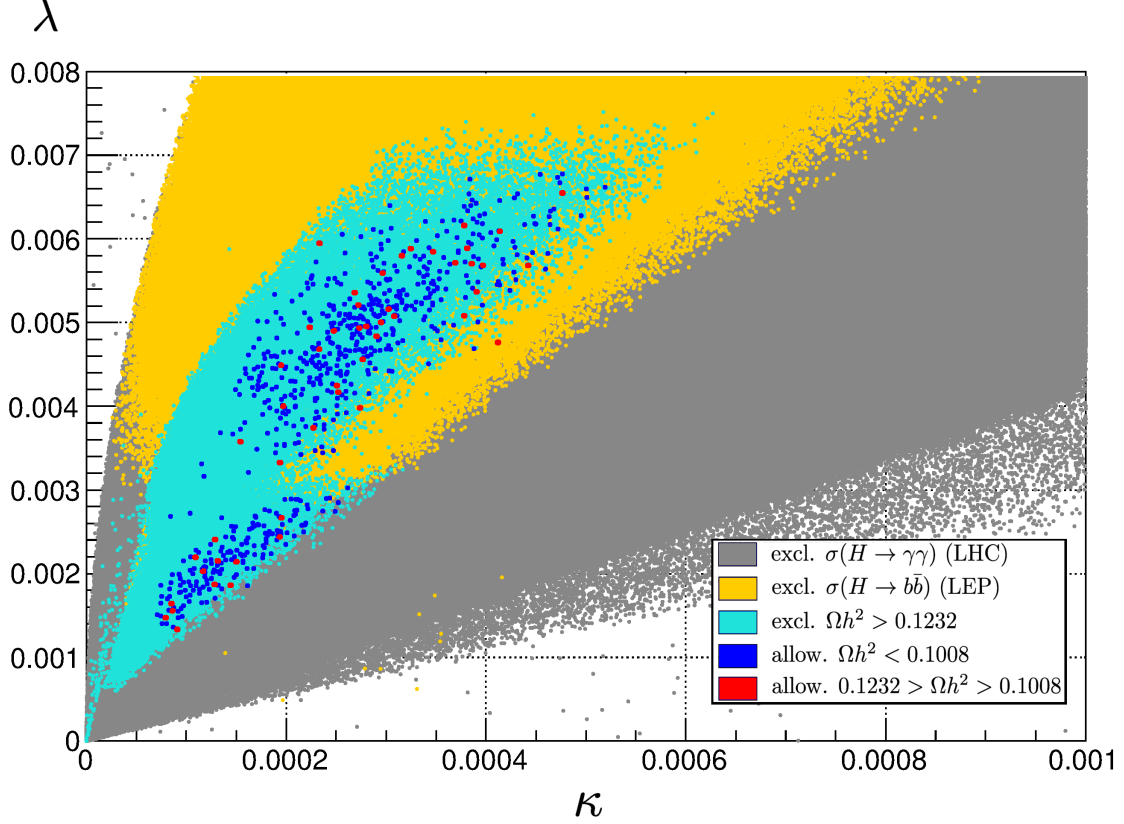


Figure 3: Distribution of NMSSM vacua over the plane (λ, κ) with F-theory boundary conditions at the unification scale given by eqs. (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . Dark blue and red points both pass all the current experimental and theoretical constraints. Dark blue points, however, have a deficiency of neutralino relic density and therefore require some additional source of dark matter.

that is fairly decoupled from the SM fields. Such possibility has also been recently considered in [20].

To be more precise, we represent in figure 4 the distribution of masses (m_{H_1}, m_{H_2}) for the two lightest Higgs bosons. The strongest constraints in this plane come from the LHC upper limits on the reduced cross section of the Higgs decay $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ [51, 52] and from the analogous LEP results for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ [60]. The former puts a lower bound $m_{H_2} \gtrsim 122$ GeV on the mass of the SM-like Higgs, whereas the latter constrains vacua where the lightest Higgs H_1 couples too strongly to the SM fermions. Since in these models the scalar singlet component is distributed among H_1 and H_2 , and large masses m_{H_2} require a non-negligible singlet component for H_2 , the cross section $\sigma^{b\bar{b}Z}(e^+e^- \rightarrow H_1 Z)$ increases with the mass of H_2 and therefore LEP bounds

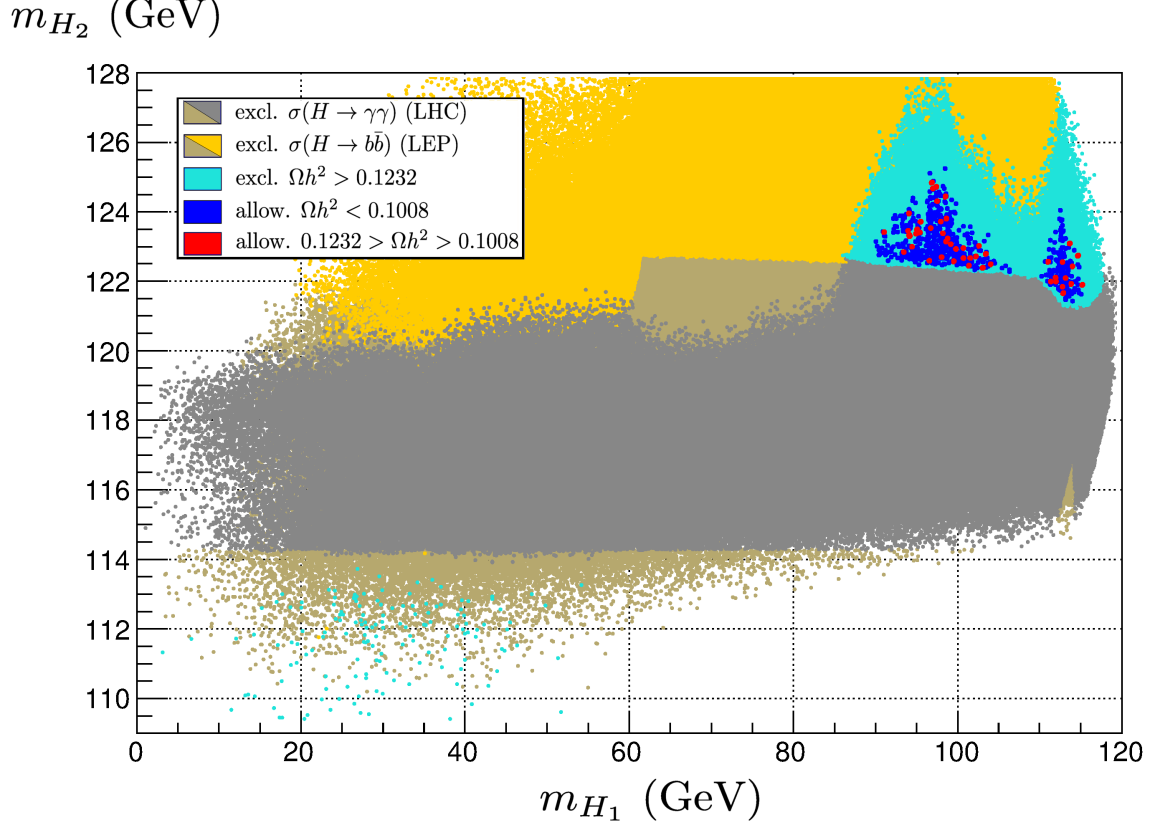


Figure 4: Distribution of the light Higgs masses (m_{H_1}, m_{H_2}) for NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . Dark blue and red points both pass all the current experimental and theoretical constraints. Dark blue points, however, have a deficiency of neutralino relic density and therefore require some additional source of dark matter.

effectively constrain m_{H_2} from above, see figure 4. This upper bound on m_{H_2} is in particular (slightly) stronger than the one derived from the recent LHC results. Vacua that are consistent with both LHC and LEP bounds thus have approximately $m_{H_1} = 100 \pm 15$ GeV and $m_{H_2} = 124 \pm 2$ GeV, with the signal of H_1 fitting in the 2σ excess observed at LEP [60].

It is also interesting to compare the predicted reduced cross sections of the SM-like Higgs boson H_2 with the recently observed Higgs signal at the LHC, particularly in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel, as it is starting to being measured with increasing precision. In figure 5 we represent the reduced signal cross section in the $gg \rightarrow H_2 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel

$$R_2^{\gamma\gamma}(gg) \equiv \frac{\sigma^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H_2)}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H)} \quad (3.1)$$

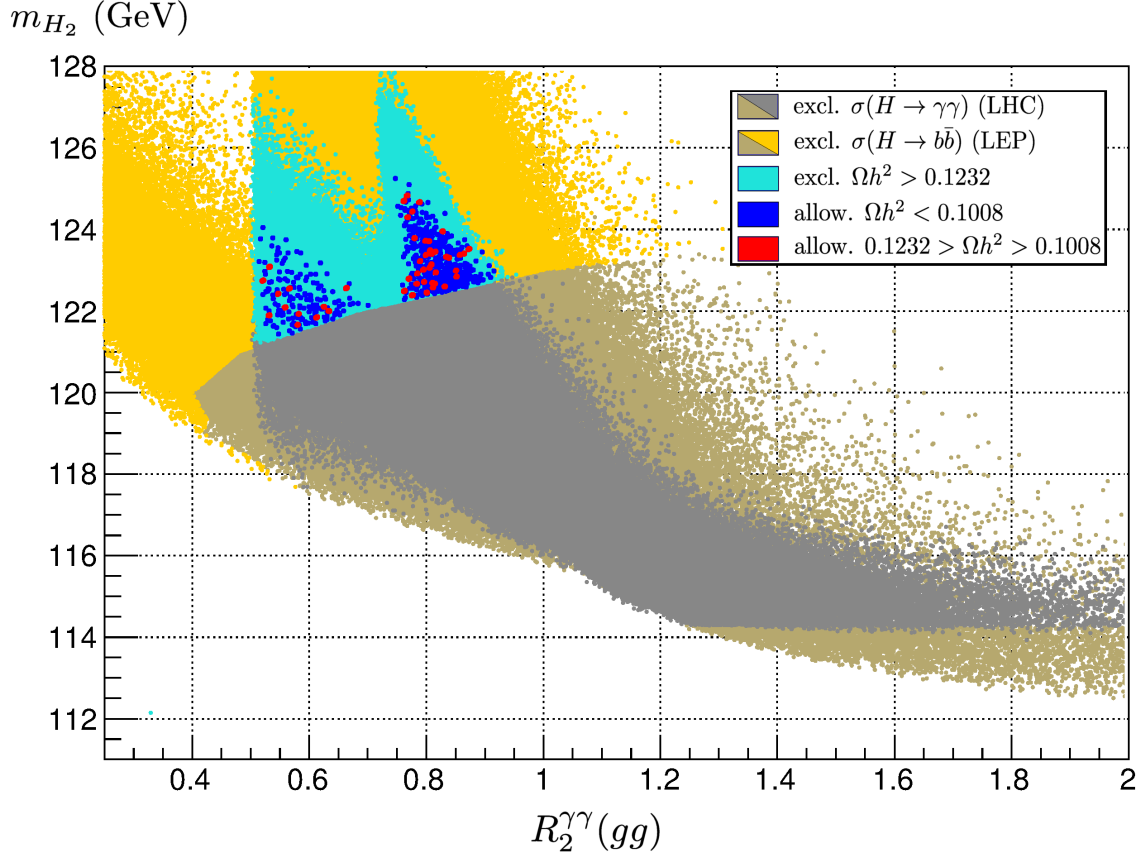


Figure 5: Distribution of the the reduced signal cross section in the $H_2 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel, $R_2^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H_2)$ versus the mass for the SM-like Higgs H_2 in NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . Dark blue and red points both pass all the current experimental and theoretical constraints. Dark blue points, however, have a deficiency of neutralino relic density and therefore require some additional source of dark matter.

against the mass of H_2 . As we have already mentioned, the singlet component of H_2 is not negligible for the above allowed range of masses. This leads to a mild suppression of the couplings of the SM-like Higgs H_2 to the other SM fields, and in particular to the top quark and the W bosons that dominate the one loop SM contribution to $\sigma^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H)$. Moreover, the stau is not light enough to enhance the di-photon production by running in the loops. Hence, as it can be observed in figure 5, there is no enhancement in $\sigma^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H_2)$ with respect to the SM but rather a mild suppression, with $R_2^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H_2) \simeq 0.7-0.9$. Although this is still in reasonable agreement with the latest LHC results [51, 52], an experimental confirmation of a

large enhancement in $R_2^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H_2)$ could disfavour the present class of models.⁷ For the same above reasons, similar considerations apply to the other reduced cross sections of H_2 , leading also to mild suppressions with respect to the SM. Concretely, we observe $R_2^{W^+W^-}(gg \rightarrow H_2) \sim R_2^{ZZ}(gg \rightarrow H_2) \sim R_2^{\tau^+\tau^-}(\text{VBF} \rightarrow H_2) \simeq 0.7 - 0.8$.

We now briefly comment on the remaining part of the Higgs spectrum. Apart from H_1 and H_2 discussed above, the pseudoscalar A_1 is also relatively light in these models, with $m_{A_1} \lesssim 350$ GeV, see figure 6. However, it is highly dominated by its singlet component (its doublet composition is insignificant, of the order of $\simeq 10^{-8}$ %) and therefore very decoupled from the SM fermions. In this limit the pseudoscalar mass can be written as $m_{A_1}^2 \approx -3\kappa v_s A_\kappa$. On the contrary, H_3 , A_2 and H^+ have much larger masses and are nearly degenerated, with $m_{H_3} \simeq m_{A_2} \simeq m_{H^+} \gtrsim 1$ TeV. They are therefore much harder to detect at the LHC.

Finally, we may wonder about the robustness of the above Higgs spectrum. As we have already mentioned, in this region of the parameter space of the NMSSM there are relatively large uncertainties coming from some of the two loop corrections to the NMSSM Higgs sector that have not yet been computed. In this regard and for completeness, in appendix A we perform the same analysis of this subsection but keeping only one loop radiative corrections to the Higgs sector into account. Such analysis reveals that the above qualitative results for the Higgs sector also hold at the one loop level, although the range of masses is broadened considerably and small enhancements to the di-photon rate with respect to the SM appear also to be possible.

3.3 Neutralino dark matter

The lightest neutralino, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$, can be a viable dark matter candidate in the NMSSM with interesting phenomenological properties [61]. It differs from the MSSM in that it now contains a singlino component, which alters its couplings to the SM particles. The neutralino is also very sensitive to the structure of the Higgs sector, since it determines its annihilation cross section in the Early Universe (and thus the theoretical predictions for its relic density) and plays an important role in the computation of the scattering cross section of quarks.

⁷Nevertheless, as noted in appendix A, mild enhancements in the di-photon rate with respect to the SM are allowed by keeping the computation of the Higgs masses at the one loop level. In this regard it would be interesting to understand the effect of the complete set of two loop corrections to the NMSSM Higgs sector on the di-photon rate.

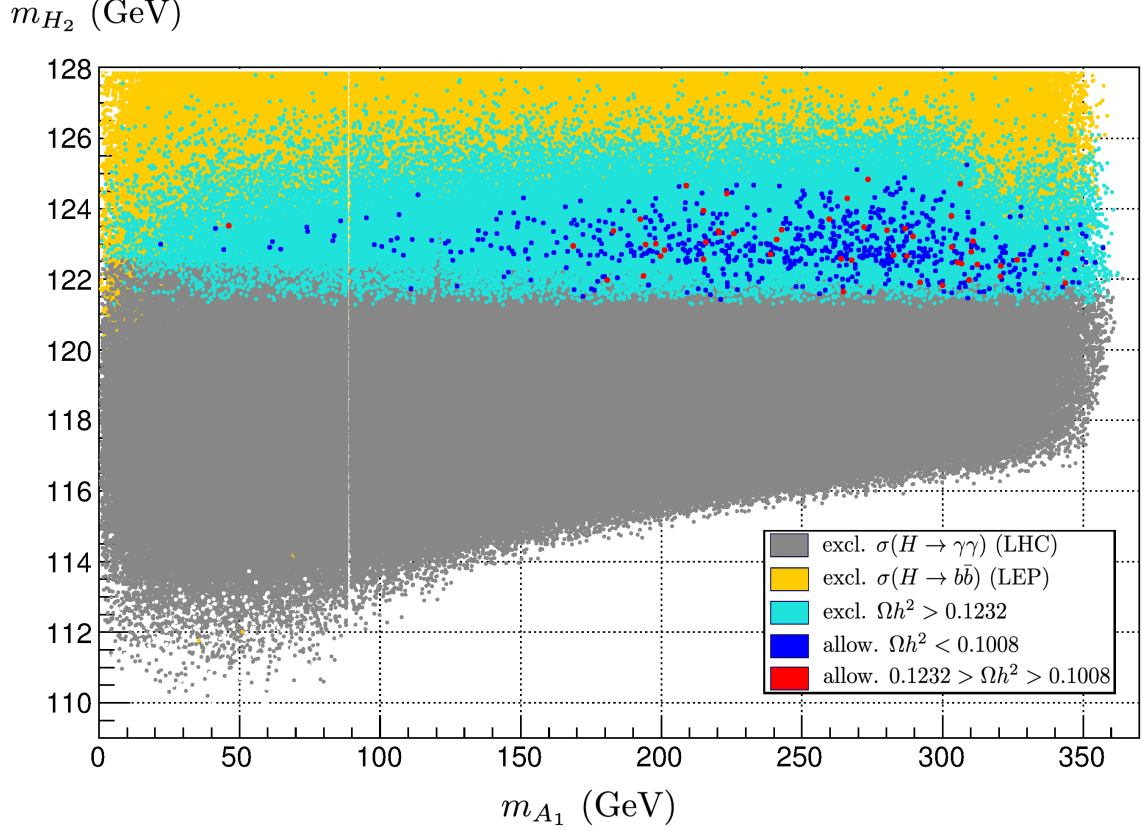


Figure 6: Distribution of the SM-like Higgs and the lightest pseudoscalar masses (m_{H_2}, m_{A_1}) for NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . Dark blue and red points both pass all the current experimental and theoretical constraints. Dark blue points, however, have a deficiency of neutralino relic density and therefore require some additional source of dark matter.

In our construction, the neutralino turns out to be an almost pure singlino in all the allowed regions of the parameter space. This is due to the very small values of κ , which are at least one order of magnitude smaller than λ as we already showed in figure 3. This leads to a hierarchical structure in the neutralino mass matrix, $\kappa v_s \ll M_{1,2} < \lambda v_s$, which implies that the gaugino and Higgsino components of the lightest neutralino are almost negligible (to less than approximately a 0.1%). This also implies that the neutralino mass can be small in these scenarios without violating any experimental limit. To a good approximation we can write $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \approx 2\kappa v_s$, and in principle, neutralinos as light as 50 GeV are possible, but when the recent experimental constraints are applied on other observables (mostly the Higgs decays discussed above), we are left with the range $100 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \lesssim 240 \text{ GeV}$.

We have represented in figure 7 the mass of the lightest neutralino $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ against the stau mass $m_{\tilde{\tau}}$, for vacua that pass all current experimental constraints except that of the relic density observed by WMAP. A singlino-like neutralino has reduced couplings to the SM particles and thus generally displays a small annihilation cross-section in the Early Universe. As a consequence, the relic density is too large in most of the parameter space, and typically exceeds the WMAP range $0.1008 < \Omega h^2 < 0.1232$ (at the 2σ level). The relic density can be lowered through coannihilation effects when the stau mass is very close to that of the neutralino. In fact, we observe that the allowed regions of the parameter space have $m_{\tilde{\tau}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \approx 10$ GeV. This leads to a very interesting prediction of this scenario, namely that the stau mass is in the range $110 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_{\tilde{\tau}} \lesssim 250 \text{ GeV}$. Notice that unlike the scenarios discussed in ref. [25], the stau-neutralino mass difference is never small enough to allow for long-lived staus.

Dark matter can be detected directly through its scattering off nuclei in a detector. The interaction of neutralinos with quarks has contributions from s -channel squark exchange and t -channel Higgs exchange diagrams. Since the neutralino is a pure singlino state, its coupling to squarks is completely negligible. A pure singlino only couples to the singlet part of the Higgs, but this coupling $C_{\tilde{S}SS} = -2\sqrt{2}\kappa$ vanishes in the limit $\kappa \rightarrow 0$ and is tiny in our vacua. This results in a extremely small neutralino-nucleon scattering cross-section. In particular, the theoretical predictions for the spin-independent contribution is below $\sigma_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0-p}^{SI} \approx 10^{-13}$ pb, several orders of magnitude below the predicted sensitivity of the projected 1 ton scale detectors. The same happens with the spin-dependent component.

3.4 Constraints on rare decays and the muon anomalous magnetic moment

Rare decays constitute excellent probes for new physics beyond the SM. In particular, the effect of flavour-changing neutral currents in b -physics signals is extremely interesting in supersymmetric models, since it can be sizeable at large $\tan\beta$, and rather sensitive to the Higgs sector. For example, supersymmetric contributions to the branching ratios of the rare processes $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ or $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ can easily exceed the experimental measurements of these quantities and generally lead to stringent constraints on the parameter space. This is particularly important in the NMSSM due to the presence of new scalar and pseudoscalar Higgses which induce new contributions to these observables.

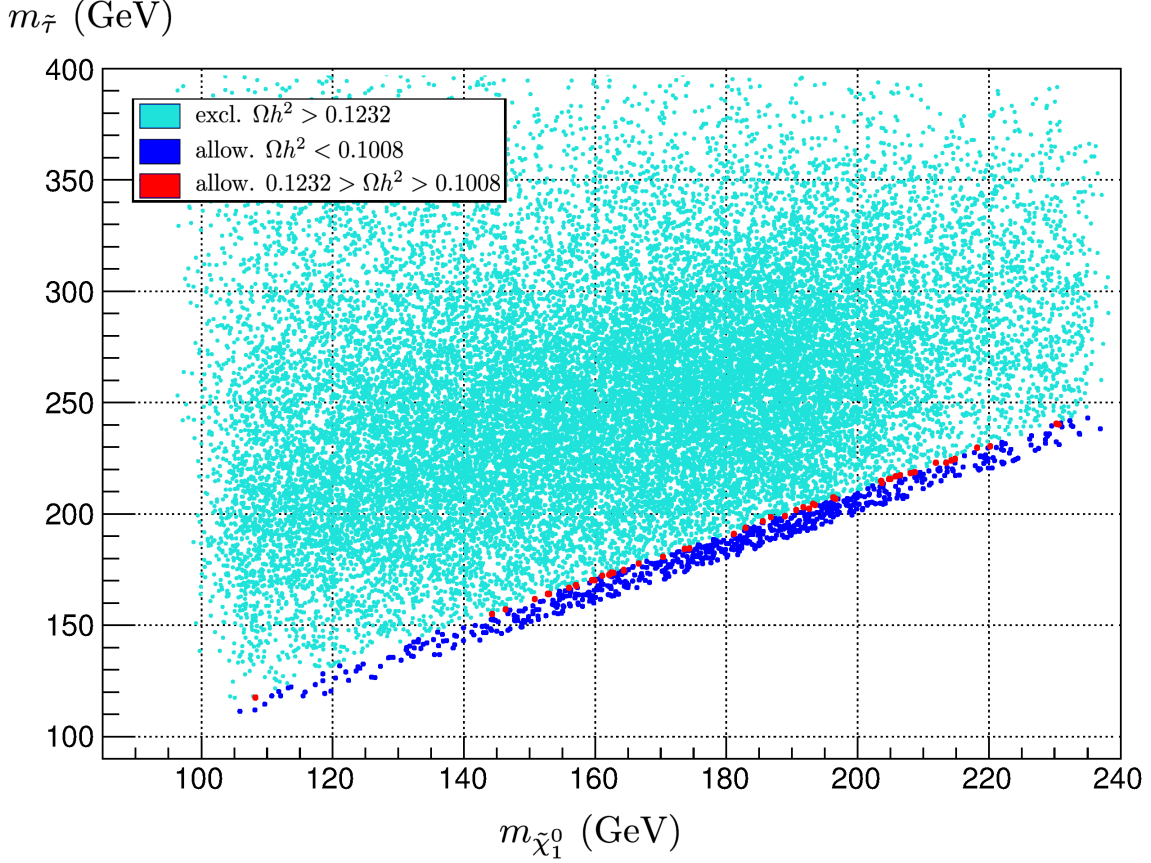


Figure 7: Distribution of neutralino and stau masses ($m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}, m_{\tilde{\tau}}$) for NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ , for points that pass all current experimental constraints except that of the relic density, that is encode in the legend of colors.

Let us start by addressing the branching ratio $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. This observable can be written in terms of the Wilson coefficients which appear the effective Hamiltonian that describes the transition $b \rightarrow s$ as follows,

$$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \sim \left[\left(1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{m_B^2} \right) C_S^2 + \left(C_P + \frac{2m_\mu}{m_B^2} C_A \right)^2 \right]. \quad (3.2)$$

In the SM calculation of this quantity [62] only C_A is relevant, since C_S and C_P are suppressed by the small Yukawas. However, in supersymmetric theories, there are penguin contributions involving the neutral scalar and pseudoscalar Higgs bosons to C_S and C_P which can be sizeable, both in the MSSM [63] and the NMSSM [64–66]. In the MSSM one finds $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \propto (\tan^6 \beta / m_A^4)$, and therefore in the large $\tan \beta$ regime supersymmetric contributions easily exceed the recent LHCb measure-

ment $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 3.2^{+1.5}_{-1.2} \times 10^{-9}$ [29], especially for light pseudoscalars. In the NMSSM the Wilson coefficient C_P receives contributions from both pseudoscalar Higgses, but it is only their doublet component that contributes.

As we have already commented in section 3.2, the viable points resulting from our scan display a relatively light pseudoscalar, $m_{A_1} \lesssim 350$ GeV, which is a pure singlet. Therefore, it does not contribute to the Wilson coefficient C_P , and only the heavy pseudoscalar A_2 has to be taken into account. The latter is rather heavy (in our scan its mass varies in the range from 1 to 1.4 TeV) and as a consequence the resulting value of C_P is also small. In fact, it is of the same order as the SM contribution $(2m_\mu/m_B^2)C_A$ but with opposite sign. This implies that not only $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ can be small, in agreement with the experimental data, but even a cancellation between C_P and C_A that leads to a smaller value than the SM prediction is possible (see [57] for a similar effect in the context of the MSSM). This last possibility, in fact, happens in parts of our parameter space for $M \gtrsim 1200$ GeV, where values as low as $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-9}$ can be obtained. As we will see in the next section (see figure 8), for not too large values of $\tan \beta$ this actually favours a light spectrum.

We will now briefly turn our attention to the branching ratio $\text{BR}(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$. In the past years this has been one of the strongest constraints on supersymmetric models, mainly because of the additional contributions from loops of charged Higgs bosons. There are also specific contributions from the extended Higgs and neutralino sectors of the NMSSM, although these start at the two loop level [64,65]. Whereas imposing the experimental result $\text{BR}(b \rightarrow s\gamma) = (3.52 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-4}$ generally leads to constraints on the NMSSM parameter space [67], our scan reveals that these bounds are now superseded by those on $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ discussed above. Therefore, the current experimental bounds on $\text{BR}(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$ do not have a large impact in the space of parameters of these models.

Let us finally address the supersymmetric contribution to the muon anomalous magnetic moment, a_μ^{SUSY} . The observed discrepancy between the experimental value [68] and the Standard Model predictions using e^+e^- data, favours positive contributions from new physics. These can be constrained to be in the range $10.1 \times 10^{-10} < a_\mu^{\text{SUSY}} < 42.1 \times 10^{-10}$ at the 2σ confidence level [69] where theoretical and experimental errors are combined in quadrature (see also refs. [70,71] that lead to a similar range). However, if tau data is used this discrepancy is smaller $2.9 \times 10^{-10} < a_\mu^{\text{SUSY}} < 36.1 \times 10^{-10}$ [71]. The theoretical predictions for this observ-

Point	$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$\text{BR}(b \rightarrow s \gamma)$	a_μ^{SUSY}	$R_{H_1}^{\gamma\gamma}(gg)$	$R_{H_2}^{\gamma\gamma}(gg)$	$R_{H_1}^{VV}(gg)$	$R_{H_2}^{VV}(gg)$
P_1	$3.17 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2.88 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$8.32 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.250	0.775	0.242	0.742
P_2	$3.40 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2.89 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$8.05 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.263	0.798	0.243	0.739
P_3	$2.62 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2.95 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.66 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.280	0.766	0.262	0.722
P_4	$3.77 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2.97 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.73 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.288	0.767	0.267	0.715
P_5	$2.86 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2.98 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.22 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.280	0.761	0.264	0.721
P_6	$2.38 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$3.03 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5.00 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.302	0.774	0.275	0.708
P_7	$3.31 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$3.04 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4.99 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.248	0.813	0.228	0.754
P_8	$2.35 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$3.05 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4.48 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.297	0.804	0.264	0.718

Table 3: Low energy observables and reduced cross-sections for different Higgs signals calculated for the set of benchmark points.

able generally increase for light supersymmetric masses and large $\tan \beta$. Although in this scenario the masses of the first and second family sleptons are relatively high, we are in the regime of large $\tan \beta$. The predicted a_μ^{SUSY} turns out to be within the 3σ range of the e^+e^- data and well within the 2σ range of the discrepancy predicted by tau data.

To illustrate this discussion, we display the specific values of these low energy observables for our choice of representative benchmark points in table 3.

4 Consistency with F-theory unification

In the previous section we have discussed the main phenomenological constraints that shape the parameter space of NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions eqs. (2.11). We now describe the overall structure of the allowed regions and further comment on their consistency with an underlying F-theory unification structure, including also the extra conditions (2.12).

Indeed, as we have already mentioned, leaving the singlet sector unconstrained, NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions are completely specified by six parameters that encode the relevant information of the local F-theory background. In our scan these are given by the values of M , ρ_H , A_λ and A_κ at the unification scale, λ at the supersymmetry breaking scale and $\tan \beta$ at the scale m_Z .

However, in specific F-theory GUTs the singlet sector will also satisfy a set of boundary conditions at the unification scale which, under the simplifying assumptions of section 2, are given by eqs. (2.12). Hence, the number of independent parameters in specific models can be reduced from six to three (for instance, the values of M , ρ_H and λ at the unification scale), as we discuss below.

4.1 M , ρ_H and $\tan \beta$

Let us first address the effect of the phenomenological constraints on the region of the parameter space spanned by M , ρ_H and $\tan \beta$. We have represented in figure 8 the distribution of phenomenologically viable NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions (2.11), over the relevant region of the plane $(M, \tan \beta)$. As we have advanced in previous sections, vacua satisfying all the current phenomenological constraints sit in the region of large $\tan \beta$, with $\tan \beta \gtrsim 46$. In this region the contribution of the heaviest pseudoscalar A_2 to the branching ratio $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ is such that it leads to important cancellations with the SM contribution, giving rise to comparable or even reduced values with respect to the SM (see section 3.4). For regions of the parameter space where the above cancellation is maximal the branching ratio $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ in particular becomes too small, below the recent 95 % confidence level lower limit measured by the LHCb collaboration [29]. For moderately large values of $\tan \beta$, this disfavors a band in the plane $(M, \tan \beta)$ with approximately $1200 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M \lesssim 1800 \text{ GeV}$, see figure 8. Nevertheless, the reader should bear in mind that all points in this band have $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \gtrsim 1.8 \times 10^{-9}$, and therefore many of them are actually within the theoretical uncertainties from QCD [63].

Regarding the scale of supersymmetry breaking, we observe in the same figure that the lower bound on M compatible with all the current experimental constraints is $M \simeq 850 \text{ GeV}$. Below that scale, the cross section for the SM-like Higgs decay $H_2 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ becomes larger than the most recent experimental upper limits set by the CMS and ATLAS collaborations [47, 72]. On the other hand, since the LSP is a singlino-like neutralino, its mass $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \simeq 2\kappa s \lesssim 240 \text{ GeV}$ is independent of M and vacua with the correct neutralino relic density are possible for arbitrarily large values of M , contrary to what occurs in the modulus dominated MSSM [24, 25]. Nevertheless, the amount of fine-tuning required in order to have a light stau with mass in the region of co-annihilation increases considerably for large values of M .⁸

⁸Moreover, for large values of M the value of $\tan \beta$ becomes too large for the computation of

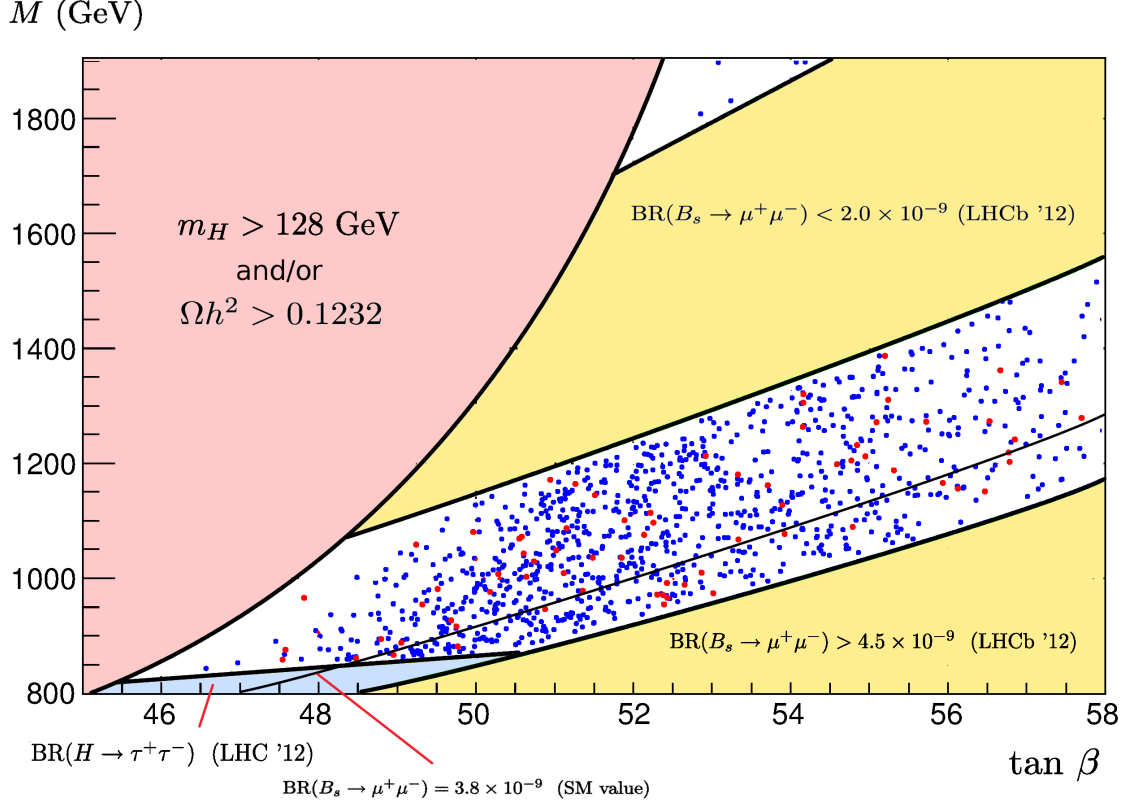


Figure 8: Distribution of NMSSM vacua over the plane $(M, \tan \beta)$ with F-theory boundary conditions at the unification scale given by eqs. (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . Points pass all the current experimental and theoretical constraints. Dark blue points, however, have a deficiency of neutralino relic density and therefore require some additional source of dark matter.

Similarly, we have represented in figure 9 the distribution of phenomenologically viable vacua on the plane $(\rho_H, \tan \beta)$. In this case, the LHCb upper limit on $BR(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ forces ρ_H to take small values, $\rho_H \lesssim 0.4$, with most of the points below 0.2. Remarkably, this is consistent with our treatment of the effect of magnetic fluxes on the Kähler metrics for the Higgs as small perturbations, see section 2.

Having looked at the effect of the phenomenological constraints on M , ρ_H and $\tan \beta$, let us now move on to the discussion of the singlet sector.

down-type Yukawa couplings to be reliable.

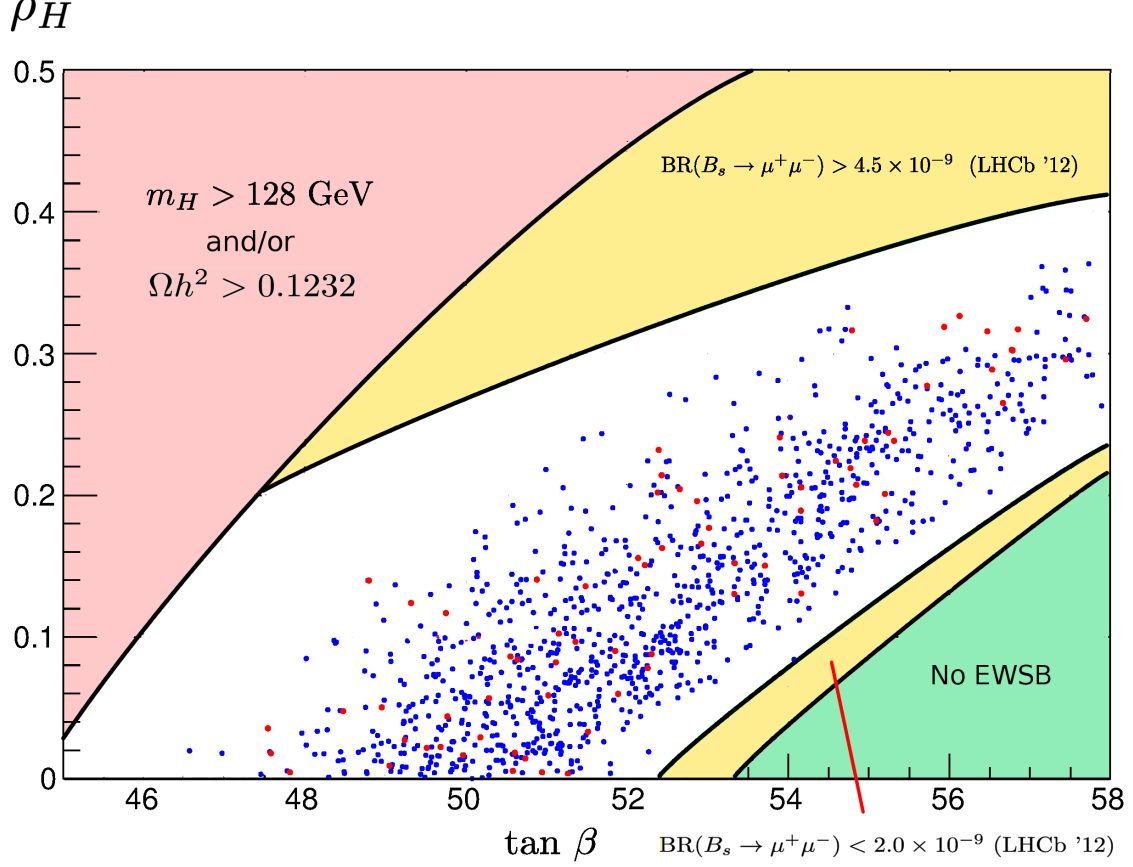


Figure 9: Distribution of NMSSM vacua over the plane $(\rho_H, \tan \beta)$ with F-theory boundary conditions at the unification scale given by eqs. (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . Points pass all the current experimental and theoretical constraints. Dark blue points, however, have a deficiency of neutralino relic density and therefore require some additional source of dark matter. The upper yellow and pink regions in this plot are only indicative: whereas *all* points inside this regions are excluded because the branching ratio $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$, m_{H_2} and/or Ωh^2 , there are also points outside this regions that are also excluded by these observables.

4.2 The singlet sector: A_λ , A_κ and λ

As already mentioned in section 2, the singlet S is not localized in the local 4-cycle \mathcal{S} and therefore its interactions depend on the details of the background along the bulk of the compactification, making this sector very model-dependent. Nevertheless, in simple models where the only source of supersymmetry breaking for S is given by the F-terms F_t and F_{t_b} we expect A_λ , A_κ and m_S to satisfy a set of boundary conditions at the unification scale which, to first approximation, are given by eqs. (2.12).

It is highly remarkable to see how the above type of relations are also strongly favoured by the current experimental input. Indeed, although we have scanned over unconstrained values and sign choices of A_λ , A_κ and λ , requiring a SM-like Higgs in the window $122 - 128$ GeV and a neutralino relic density below the WMAP bound $\Omega h^2 < 0.1232$ uniquely selects the sign choice $A_\lambda < 0$, $A_\kappa \leq 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$, consistently with the F-theoretic boundary conditions for the singlet sector, eqs. (2.12). Moreover, it is possible to check that the current experimental constraints imply also a strong correlation between the values of A_λ and M at the unification scale, similar to that of eqs. (2.12). Indeed, in figure 10 we have represented the distribution of NMSSM vacua on the plane (M, A_λ) with boundary conditions (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . The linear correlation between A_λ and M for vacua that pass all the current phenomenological constraints is clearly visible in this figure. Finally, in all these vacua A_κ and m_S take relatively small values at the unification scale, with $-0.015 \lesssim (m_S/m_{\mathbf{\bar{5},10}})^2 \lesssim 0.035$ and $(A_\kappa/A) \lesssim 0.3$ (see table 1 in section 5), also in fairly good agreement with the F-theoretic expectation $A_\kappa \simeq m_S \simeq 0$ in eqs. (2.12).

In order to make a more quantitative estimation of the compatibility between the phenomenological constraints and the F-theoretic relations for the singlet sector, we can consider a slightly more general Kähler metric for S than that of eq. (2.7), depending also on the Kähler modulus of \mathcal{S} ,

$$K_S = \frac{t_S^{1/2} t^{1-\xi_t}}{t_b} \quad (4.1)$$

Making use of this metric, the boundary conditions (2.12) generalize to

$$\begin{aligned} A_\lambda &= -M(2 - \xi_t - \rho_H) \\ A_\kappa &= -3M(1 - \xi_t) \\ m_S^2 &= |M|^2(1 - \xi_t) \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

where the simple F-theory unification conditions for the singlet sector, eqs. (2.12), are recovered for $\xi_t = 1$. Making use of these equations we can estimate the modular weight ξ_t in three different ways (one from each equation) for each vacuum in our scan with boundary conditions (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . If the vacuum is consistent with the F-theoretic boundary conditions, the three estimations of ξ_t should agree with each other and with $\xi_t \simeq 1$. We have represented in figure 11 (left) the maximum value of the three estimations against the mass of the SM-like Higgs H_2 for vacua that pass all the current experimental constraints.

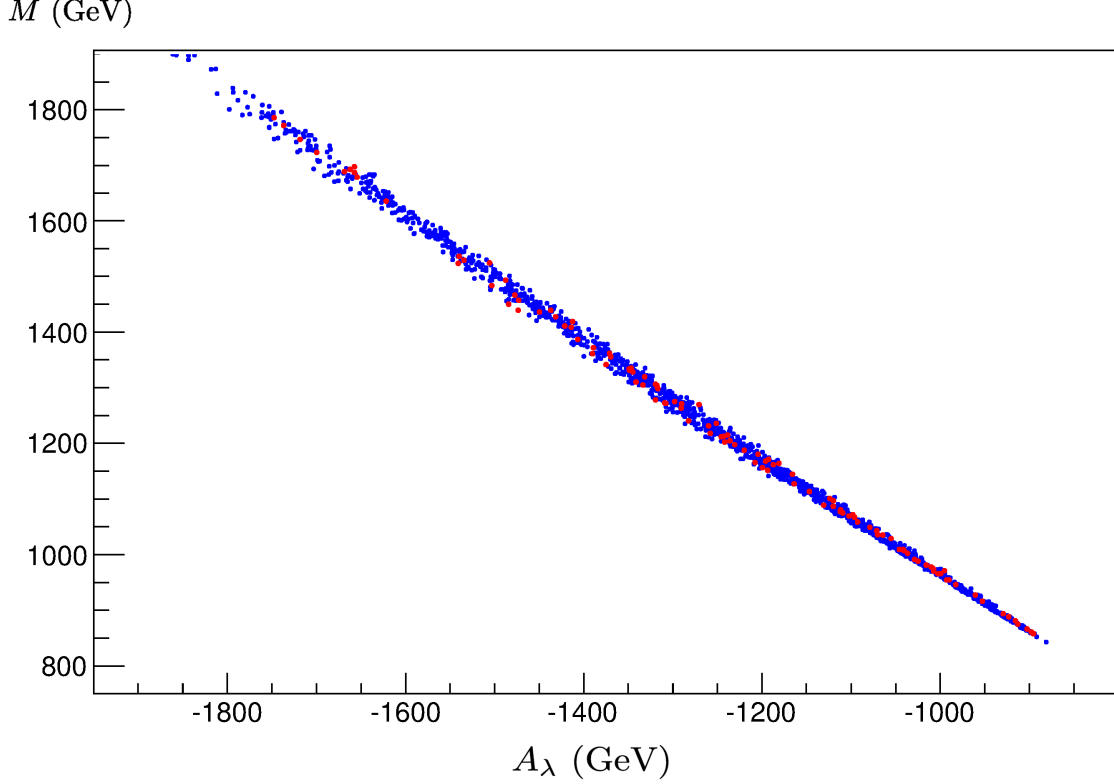


Figure 10: Distribution of NMSSM vacua over the plane (M, A_λ) with F-theory boundary conditions at the unification scale given by eqs. (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . Points pass all the current experimental and theoretical constraints. Dark blue points, however, have a deficiency of neutralino relic density and therefore require some additional source of dark matter. For convenience, in this plot we have not imposed the lower bound $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) > 2.0 \times 10^{-9}$.

We observe in this figure that the latter strongly favour the F-theory value $\xi_t = 1$. Similarly, in figure 11 (right) we have represented the maximum percentage of mismatch between the three different estimations of ξ_t , showing that for a large fraction of the phenomenologically viable vacua the mismatch between the three eqs. (4.2) is lower than 10%.

Hence, whereas in the scan over modulus dominated vacua that we have performed in section 3.1 we have taken six independent parameters, it turns out that many of the vacua that satisfy all the current experimental bounds can be actually described to a large extend in terms of just three parameters, namely M , ρ_H and λ , satisfying the boundary conditions (2.11) together with the additional boundary conditions (2.12) for the singlet sector.

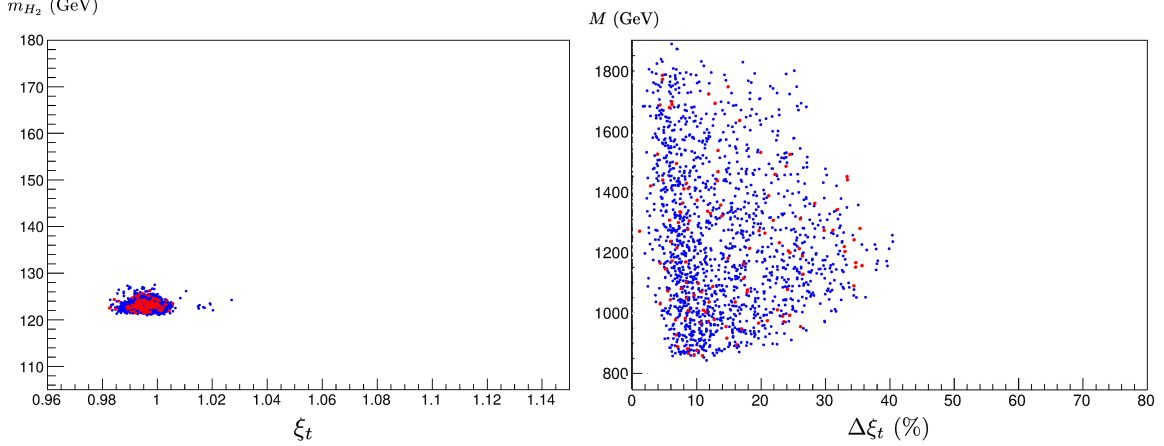


Figure 11: (Left): Modular weight ξ_t estimated from eqs. (4.2) against the mass of the SM-like Higgs, for NMSSM vacua with F-theory boundary conditions at the unification scale given by eqs. (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ . (Right): Percentage of mismatch between the three eqs. (4.2) against M . For convenience, in this plot we have not imposed the lower bound $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) > 2.0 \times 10^{-9}$. In both figures all the points pass all the current experimental and theoretical constraints. Dark blue points, however, have a deficiency of neutralino relic density and therefore require some additional source of dark matter.

5 Supersymmetric spectrum and signatures

The model is extremely predictive. After imposing all the experimental constraints on the parameter space we are left with a very characteristic supersymmetric spectrum. In table 4 we indicate the masses of the various supersymmetric particles and Higgs bosons for a series of representative benchmark points.

Regarding the Higgs sector, this model provides a very interesting scenario, with two light scalar Higgses. In this sense it seems similar to the proposal of ref. [20] where the lightest Higgses had masses of 98 and 125 GeV. Notice however that the solution that we find belongs to a completely different region of the NMSSM parameter space. The most important differences are the large value of $\tan \beta$ in our scenario and the very small values of both λ and κ . Also $\mu_{eff} \gtrsim 1$ TeV, thus being much larger than in ref. [20]. This leads to a different phenomenology (as already emphasized in section 3.2, most notably, in our case we predict no enhancement of Higgs decay $H_2 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$). Notice also that this scenario does not contain exotic channels for Higgs decay of the two lightest CP-even states, since the pseudoscalar

is heavier than H_1 and H_2 . In any case, we can be certain that this scenario can be tested through the branching fractions of these two lightest states. In particular, the lightest Higgs could lead to a peak in the $H_1 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel around 100 GeV that would be observable at the LHC. Regarding the lightest pseudoscalar, it is singlet like and its production rate is extremely suppressed. The heavier pseudoscalar and the third CP-even Higgs state are doublet like, but very heavy and thus very difficult to produce.

The coloured section is in the 1.5 to 3 TeV range. Squarks are lighter than the gluino and, interestingly, the lightest stop can be as light as $m_{\tilde{t}_1} \approx 1200$ GeV in the regions with smaller gaugino masses. As already emphasized the next-to-lightest supersymmetric particle is the lightest stau, whose mass difference with the neutralino is of the order of 10 GeV for the whole range of viable gaugino masses. The nature of the neutralino and chargino sector is easily understood from the resulting hierarchy $\kappa v_s \ll M_1 < M_2 < \lambda v_s$. As already stated in section 3.3, the lightest neutralino is pure singlino. The second neutralino state is bino-like and relatively light ($m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0} \approx 300 - 500$ GeV). The third neutralino state and the lightest chargino are wino-like and with a mass in the range $m_{\tilde{\chi}_3^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} \approx 600 - 1000$ GeV. Finally the heavier neutralino states and the heavier chargino are Higgsino-like states with masses approximately equal to $\mu_{eff} = \lambda v_s$.

This kind of spectrum is very similar to what is obtained in the Constrained NMSSM [6] and both share the same search strategies. In particular, the branching ratios of the lightest chargino and the second and third neutralino states into the stau NLSP are sizable, thus potentially leading to significant rates of tau-rich final states [73, 74]. Let us be more specific about this. Left-handed squarks can decay into the lightest chargino with a branching fraction of approximately 65% and into the third neutralino with 33%, whereas right-handed squarks decay mostly into the second neutralino with a branching fraction of approximately 99%. Regarding the stops, the lightest stop undergoes the following decays $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 t$ (60%), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_3^0 t$ (12%), $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm t$ (25%). So either if they are directly produced or obtained in gluino decays, the resulting production of $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ and $\tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0$ is copious. The second and third neutralino states decay in turn into the lightest stau with a branching ratio of approximately 100%. Obviously the stau NLSP can only decay into the lightest neutralino, producing another tau in the final state which is softer than the previous one (as the mass-difference of the stau and neutralino is approximately 10 GeV) thus leading to $\tilde{\chi}_{2,3}^0 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1 \tau \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- \tilde{\chi}_1^0$. The lightest chargino decays into a stau and

Point	\tilde{g}	$\tilde{Q}_{R,L}$	$\tilde{t}_{1,2}$	$\tilde{b}_{1,2}$	$\tilde{L}_{R,L}$	$\tilde{\tau}_{1,2}$	$\tilde{\chi}_i^0$	$\tilde{\chi}_i^+$	m_{H_i}	m_{A_i}	m_{H^+}
P_1	1921	1758 1827	1263 1558	1481 1583	684 827	230 719	213 367; 696 1238; 1243	696 1244	103 122.4 1016	321 1016	1019
P_2	1983	1814 1886	1302 1601	1521 1626	708 855	175 735	164 381; 721 1274; 1279	721 1279	98.1 123.4 1036	220 1036	1040
P_3	2716	1989 2069	1434 1749	1673 1778	782 944	199 807	189 423; 800 1394; 1400	800 1400	96.9 124.8 1131	273 1131	1134
P_4	2236	2042 2125	1499 1802	1718 1827	804 971	197 831	186 436; 824 1440; 1444	824 1445	97.4 124.3 1095	266 1094	1098
P_5	2289	2091 2175	1527 1841	1762 1868	825 996	216 851	205 447; 845 1471; 1475	845 1476	97.4 124.7 1148	306 1148	1151
P_6	2585	2358 2455	1728 2064	1986 2095	939 1133	178 955	167 513; 967 1653; 1657	967 1657	98.5 124.4 1274	223 1274	1277
P_7	2663	2428 2528	1809 2134	2046 2161	970 1169	204 990	193 530; 999 1712; 1716	999 1716	93.9 123.4 1227	287 1227	1230
P_8	2769	2525 2629	1862 2207	2127 2238	1011 1219	164 1023	153 554; 1043 1770; 1774	1043 1774	97.9 123.7 1330	192 1329	1332

Table 4: Supersymmetric spectrum and Higgs masses for the set of benchmark points. All the masses are given in GeV.

the corresponding neutrino thus giving rise to only one final state tau $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \nu_\tau \tilde{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \nu_\tau \tau \tilde{\chi}_1^0$. The signal expected from this kind of scenarios is therefore the presence of multitau signals, originated from the two chains of cascade decays, associated to the emission of hard central jets and missing energy [73].

Notice finally that the upper bound set by $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ implies that the whole spectrum is lighter than approximately 3 TeV. This is well within the reach of LHC at 14 TeV for searches involving multijets plus missing energy.

6 Discussion

The most elegant solution to the μ -problem in the MSSM is perhaps its extension to the scale invariant NMSSM model. In the MSSM, the existence of unifying underlying symmetries suggest the existence of unified boundary conditions leading to simple structures like that of the constrained MSSM, the CMSSM, with only a few free parameters, i.e. m , M , A , μ and B . In contrast, unlike the MSSM case, there is some ambiguity in the definition of what a constrained version of the NMSSM, the CNMSSM, could be.

In this paper we have analyzed in detail a constrained version of the NMSSM model with boundary conditions obtained from the assumption of modulus dominated SUSY breaking in F-theory $SU(5)$ unification models. Such theories provide for an ultraviolet completion for more traditional $SU(5)$ GUTs and provide for new solutions for problems like doublet-triplet splitting and D-quark to lepton mass ratios. One obtains a simple and very predictive structure of SUSY breaking soft terms summarized in eqs.(2.11). Additional approximate boundary conditions eq.(1.6) may also be derived for soft terms involving the NMSSM singlet S . Furthermore, the geometrical structure of F-theory unification implies that the NMSSM couplings λ and κ are small with $\lambda, \kappa \leq 0.1$. In spite of all these very constrained parameter values, we find that the obtained very constrained NMSSM model is consistent with correct EW symmetry breaking, a 125 GeV Higgs and appropriate relic dark matter. The model passes also B-decay constraints as well as LEP and LHC limits.

Independently of its underlying string theory motivation, the structure of soft terms (2.11) and (1.6) provides for a definition of a constrained NMSSM model consistent with all presently available data. The resulting NMSSM model is very predictive and the low-energy spectrum very constrained, as it is visible from table (4). The second lightest Higgs scalar H_2 can get a mass $m_{H_2} \simeq 125$ GeV whereas the lightest scalar H_1 , with a dominant singlet component, barely escaped detection at LEP and could be observable at LHC as a peak in $H_1 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ at around 100 GeV. The LSP is mostly singlino and may provide for the correct relict density thanks to coannihilation with the lightest stau, which is the NLSP with a mass in the range 100-250 GeV. Such stau NLSP leads to signals at LHC involving multi-tau events with missing energy. In this model the value of $\tan \beta$ is very large, $\tan \beta \simeq 50$, still the branching ratio for $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ is below recent LHCb and CMS bounds and in many cases is smaller than the SM prediction, due to an interference effect. Gluinos and squarks have masses in the 2 – 3 TeV range with a stop with a mass as low as

1.2 TeV, all within reach of LHC(14). On the other hand no large enhancement of the $H_2 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ over that of the SM is expected. It is exciting to think that, if indeed the signatures above are observed at LHC, it will be evidence not only for SUSY but for an underlying F-theory unified structure.

Acknowledgments

We thank U. Ellwanger, F. Marchesano and E. Palti for useful discussions. We are grateful to F. Staub for providing us with the modified **SARAH-Spheno** NMSSM implementation of [59]. This work has been partially supported by the grants FPA 2009-09017, FPA 2009-07908, FPA2009-08958, FPA 2010-20807, FPA2012-34694, Consolider-CPAN (CSD2007-00042) and MultiDark (CSD2009-00064) from the Spanish MICINN, HEPHACOS-S2009/ESP1473 from the C.A. de Madrid, AGAUR 2009-SGR-168 from the Generalitat de Catalunya and the contract “UNILHC” PITN-GA-2009-237920 of the European Commission. The IFT authors also thank the spanish MINECO *Centro de excelencia Severo Ochoa Program* under grant SEV-2012-0249. D.G.C. is supported by the MICINN Ramón y Cajal programme through the grant RYC-2009-05096.

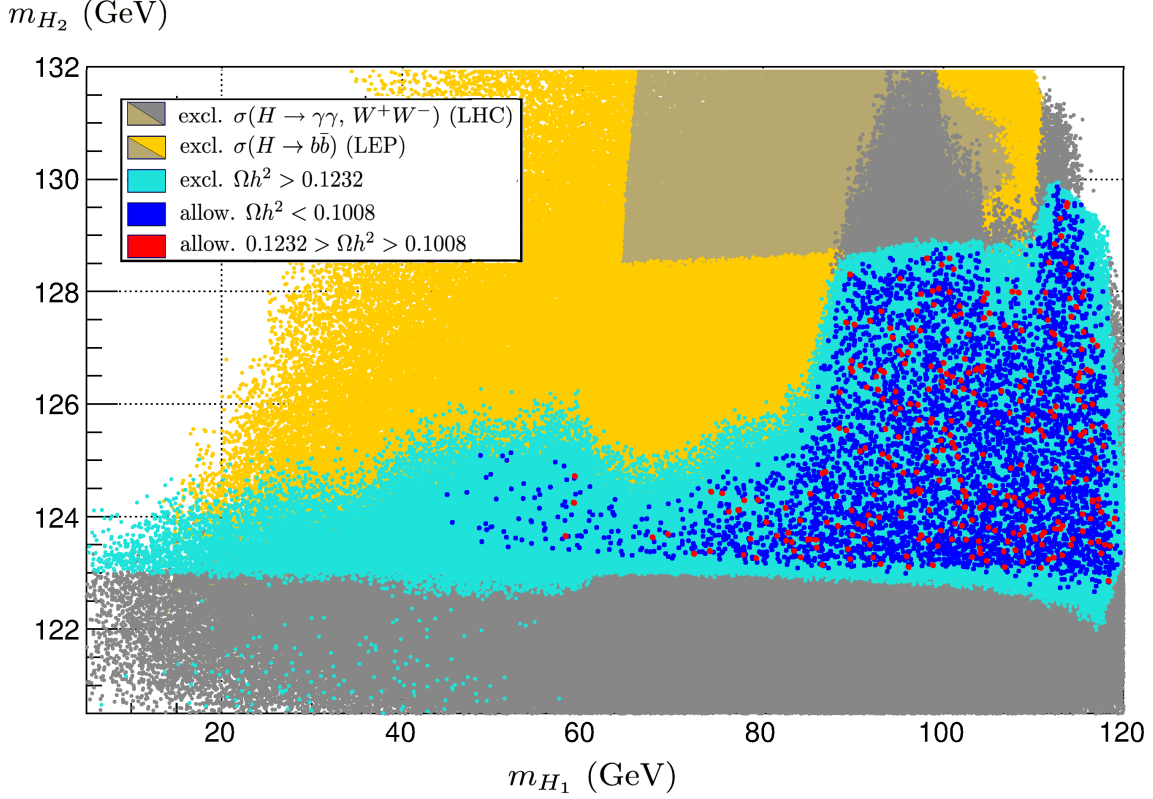


Figure 12: Distribution of the light Higgs masses (m_{H_1}, m_{H_2}) for NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ , computed at one loop.

A The Higgs sector at one loop

For completeness, in this appendix we repeat the analysis of section 3.2 taking only into account one loop radiative corrections, as well as the two loop contributions to the bottom and top Yukawa couplings to leading logarithmic approximation. Namely, in this appendix we do not consider two loop radiative corrections to the Higgs sector. As we summarize below, the results however agree qualitatively with the ones in section 3.2, showing the robustness of our conclusions.

In the models that we consider in this paper two loop radiative corrections tend to lower Higgs masses in as much as 2 - 5 GeV. Thus, at one loop we find in general higher masses than those in section 3.2. In spite of this, the mass of the lightest Higgs, H_1 , is still not large enough to fit the LHC Higgs signal at any region of the parameter space, so that the role of the SM-like Higgs boson has again to be played by H_2 . In figure 12 we represent the distribution of masses

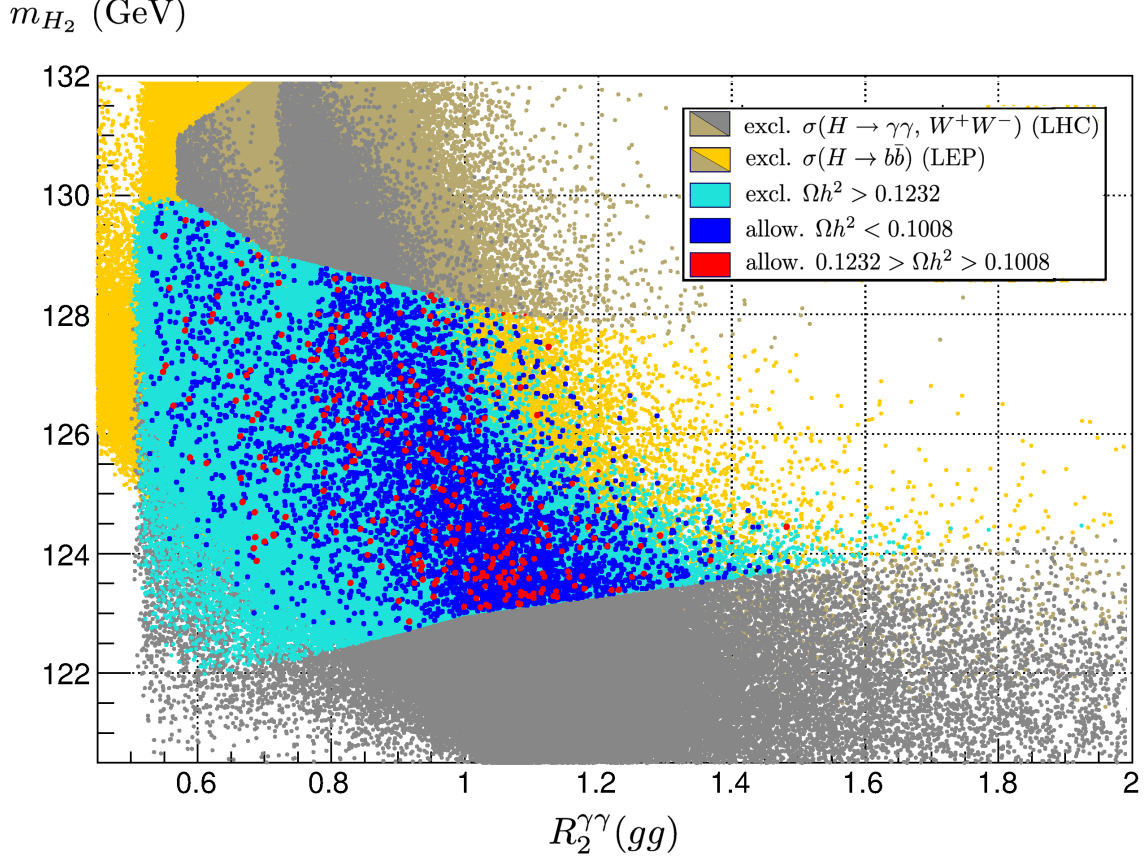


Figure 13: Distribution of the the reduced signal cross section in the $H_2 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel, $R_2^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H_2)$, versus the mass for the SM-like Higgs H_2 computed at one loop in NMSSM vacua with F-theory unification boundary conditions (2.11) and unconstrained values of A_λ , A_κ and λ .

(m_{H_1}, m_{H_2}) for the two lightest Higgs bosons computed at one loop. One difference with respect to the two loop analysis performed in section 3.2 is that the LHC bound on $\sigma^{W^+W^-}(gg \rightarrow H)$ now becomes also relevant, excluding solutions in the region $m_{H_1} \gtrsim 110$ GeV, $m_{H_2} \gtrsim 129$ GeV. Moreover, the LEP bound on $\sigma^{b\bar{b}Z}(e^+e^- \rightarrow HZ)$ and the LHC bound on $\sigma^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H)$ become softer, leading to the range of masses $50 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_{H_1} \lesssim 120 \text{ GeV}$ and $123 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_{H_2} \lesssim 129 \text{ GeV}$. The upper limit $m_{A_1} \lesssim 350 \text{ GeV}$ on the mass of the lightest pseudoscalar, on the other hand, still holds.

Regarding the reduced cross sections of the SM-like Higgs boson H_2 , we find that the contribution from stau loops to the diphoton rate production become relevant in some cases, allowing for small enhancements with respect to the SM, as it can

be seen in figure 13. More precisely, we observe from that figure that the reduced signal cross section $R_2^{\gamma\gamma}(gg \rightarrow H_2)$ lays in the range $0.6 - 1.4$.

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