

# A global view on the Higgs self-coupling at lepton colliders

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(DESY)

1711.03978, S.Di Vita, GD, C.Grojean, J.Gu,  
Z.Liu, G.Panico, M.Riembau, T.Vantalón

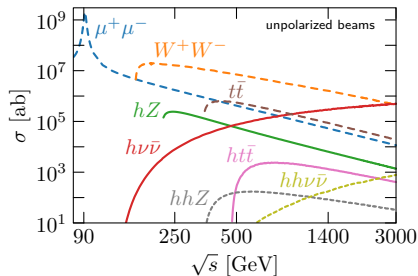
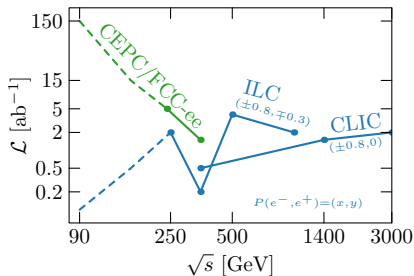
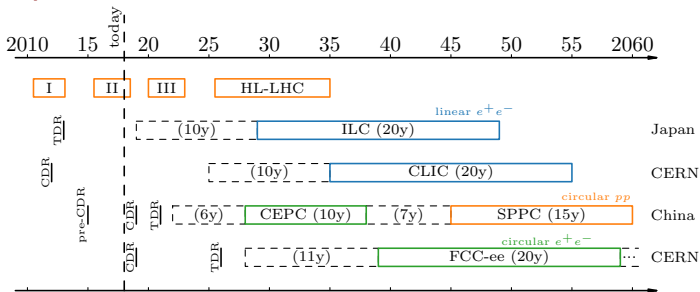
exploiting results from:

1704.02333, GD, C.Grojean, J.Gu, K.Wang

1704.01953, S.Di Vita, C.Grojean, G.Panico,  
M.Riembau, T.Vantalón



# Future lepton colliders



# SM effective field theory

parametrizes systematically

the theory space in direct vicinity of the SM

through a proper QFT.

- employ the Higgs basis of dim-6 operators
- focus mostly on Higgs-related processes:

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow hZ, W^+W^- \quad (\text{incl. angular distributions})$$
$$h\nu\bar{\nu}, ht\bar{t}, hhZ, hh\nu\bar{\nu}$$

$$h \rightarrow ZZ^*, WW^*, \gamma\gamma, \gamma Z, gg, b\bar{b}, c\bar{c}, \tau^+\tau^-, \mu^+\mu^-$$

- only relax flavour universality to distinguish Yukawa's
- assume CPV, EW parameters, dipole operators are well constrained

→ 13 EFT d.o.f.:

$$\Gamma_{xy}/\Gamma_{xy}^{\text{SM}} \sim 1 \pm 2\bar{c}_{xy} + \dots$$

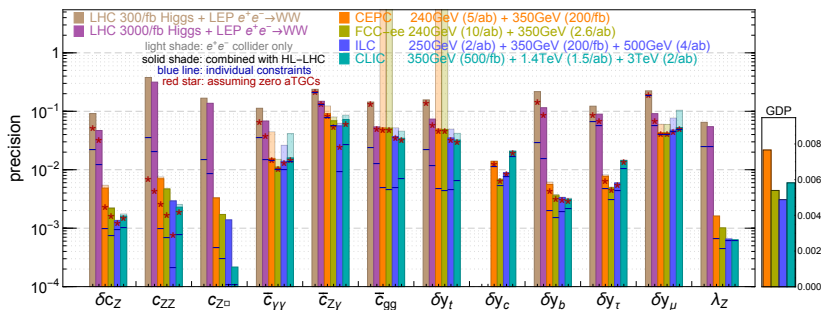
$$\delta c_Z, c_{ZZ}, c_{Z\Box},$$

$$\bar{c}_{\gamma\gamma}, \bar{c}_{Z\gamma}, \bar{c}_{gg},$$

$$\delta y_t, \delta y_c, \delta y_b, \delta y_\tau, \delta y_\mu,$$

$$\lambda_Z, \delta\kappa_\lambda$$

# Global constraints, without Higgs self-coupling



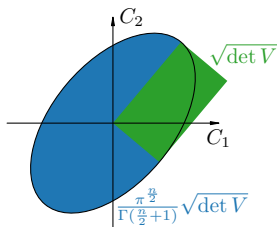
- importance of complementary measurements (different c.o.m. energies, polarizations, distributions)
- importance of diboson measurement precision (not studied much by exp. collaborations)
- order of magnitude improvement wrt LHC (especially on  $\delta c_Z$ ,  $\delta c_{ZZ}$ ,  $\delta c_{Z\Box}$ ,  $\delta y_b$ ,  $\delta y_\tau$ ,  $\lambda_Z$ )
- LHC helps for  $\bar{c}_{\gamma\gamma}$ ,  $\delta y_\mu$ , and  $\delta y_t$  (below 500 GeV!)

## Global determinant parameter

In a  $n$ -dimensional Gaussian fit,  
with covariance matrix  $V$ ,

$$\text{GDP} \equiv \sqrt[2n]{\det V}$$

provides a geometric average  
of the constraints strength.



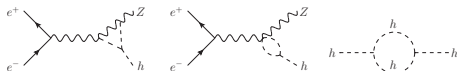
Interestingly, GDP ratios are operator-basis independent!

- as the volume scales linearly with coefficient normalization
- as the volume is invariant under rotations

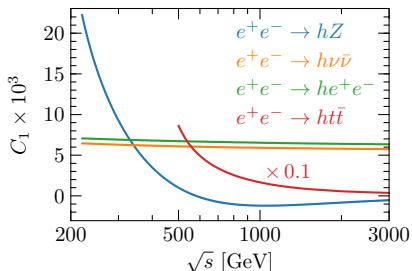
⇒ convenient to assess constraints strengthening

# Higgs self-coupling at low energies

- NLO sensitivity (finite and gauge-invariant NLO EW subset)
- dominated by  $e^+e^- \rightarrow hZ$  at threshold



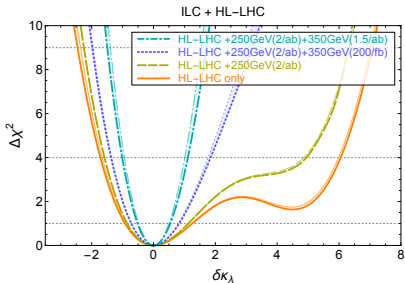
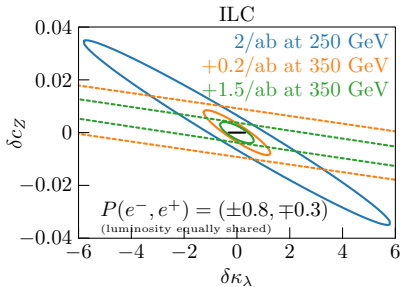
$$\Sigma_{\text{NLO}}/\Sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{SM}} \simeq 1 + (C_1 - 0.0031) \delta\kappa_\lambda + \dots$$



→ few permil  $hZ$  measurement naively implies a few 10% constraint

[McCullough '13]  
 [Gorbahn, Haisch '16]  
 [Degrassi et al. '16]  
 [Bizon et al '16]  
 [Degrassi et al. '17]  
 [Kribs et al '17]

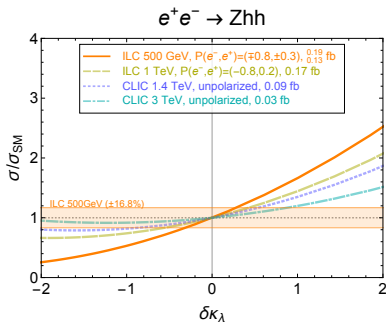
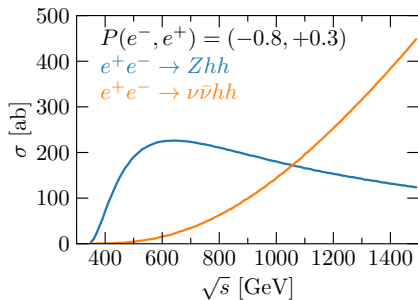
- individual  $\Delta\chi^2=1$  limit (30%) much tighter than global ones (580, 130, 60%)
- 350 GeV run necessary to lift approximate degeneracies, without LHC



- second LHC minimum already resolved by a 250 GeV run
- constraints dominated by lepton colliders for  $1.5 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  at 350 GeV ( $\sim 50\%$ )

# Higgs self-coupling at high energies

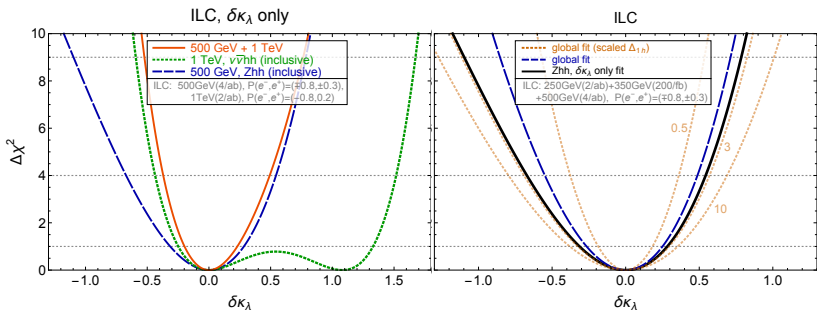
- two  $hh$  production modes: double Higgsstrahlung and  $WW$ -fusion
- sensitivity to  $\delta\kappa_\lambda$  decreases with  $\sqrt{s}$





# ILC

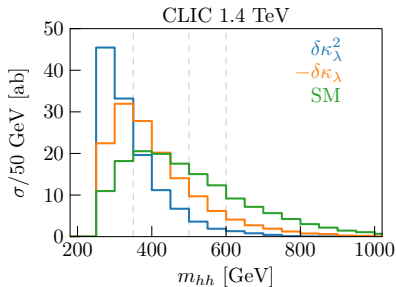
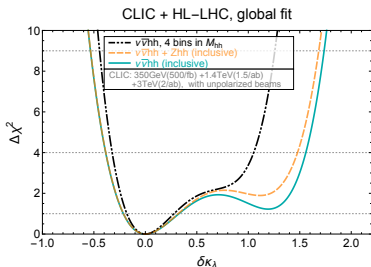
- perfect complementarity between 500 GeV and 1 TeV runs
- both individual and global  $\Delta\chi^2=1$  limits  $\sim 20\%$
- though, single Higgs measurements could have an impact





# CLIC

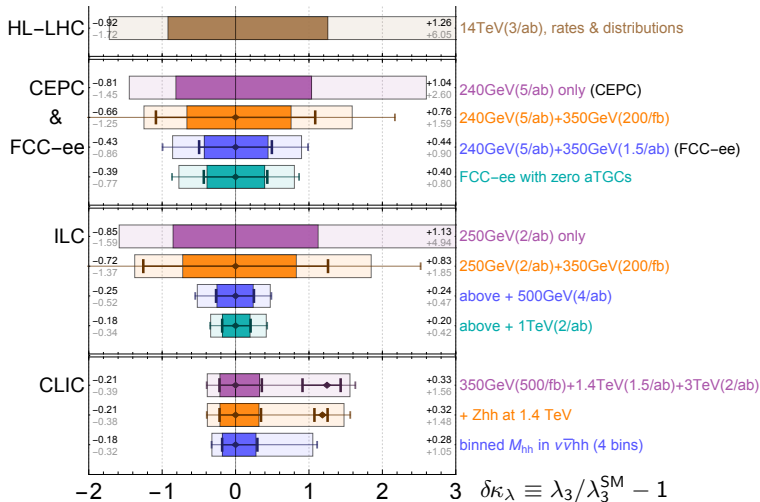
- missing  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Zh h$  to constrain positive  $\delta\kappa_\lambda$
- exploiting  $m_{hh}$  invariant mass, instead
- both individual and global  $\Delta\chi^2=1$  limits  $\sim -20, +30\%$

[Contino et al '13]



# Summary


 $\Delta\chi^2=1,4$  bounds, lepton collider only  

 $\Delta\chi^2=1,4$  bounds, combined with HL-LHC



- robust indirect constraints at low energy require a global analysis
  - ~ 75% precision with  $0.2 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  at 350 GeV, ~ 40% with  $1.5 \text{ ab}^{-1}$
- single-Higgs measurements could affect direct high-energy determinations
  - ~ 20% precision with 500 GeV + 1 TeV runs

## Open questions

Could indirect constraints on the top Yukawa  
compete with LHC ones?

[Shen,Zhu'15]  
[Cen's talk]

Would one need a new  $Z$  pole run  
to keep EWPO and Higgs parameters decoupled?

[Barklow et al.'17]  
[future work]

Are radiative return to the  $Z$  pole and diboson production  
sufficient to constrain them?

[ILC studies (?)]