

Self coupling

Tilman Plehn

why?

how?

required?

when?

# An Introduction

Tilman Plehn

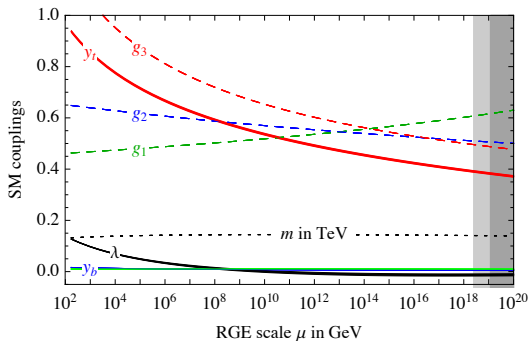
Universität Heidelberg

Mainz, April 2015

# Higgs self coupling

## Link to fundamental questions

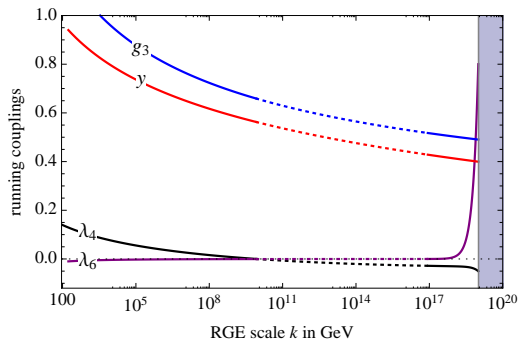
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  - renormalizable theory tool to probe fundamental physics
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- decision on stability made at TeV scale [Buttazzo et al; Eichorn et al]



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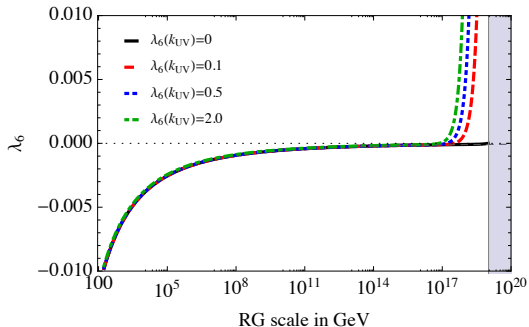
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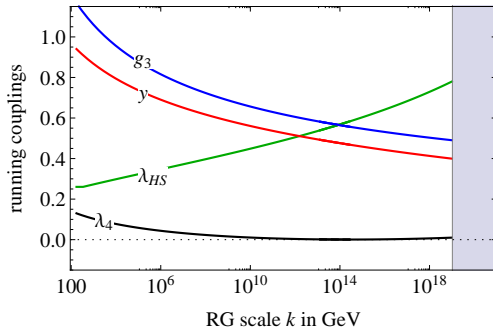
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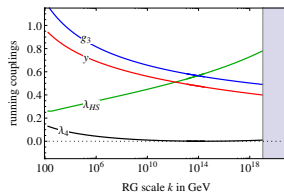
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only consistency condition on Standard Model
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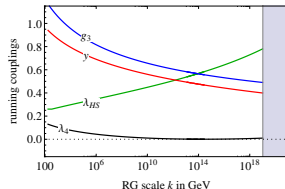


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seriously hard at colliders [case for 100 TeV?]
- Higgs portal for dark matter, baryogenesis,...  
[many papers: Pospelov; Ramsey-Musolf; Lebedev, Englert]
- smoking gun for strongly interacting Higgs  
[Contino... ; Grojean...; Gröber, Mühlleitner]

⇒ **we are in HEP for fundamental questions!**



# Missing piece

## Less visionary — missing piece in Standard Model

– LHC measurements of  $g_{HXX}$  on the way [rate-based and EFT]

– Higgs potential  $V = \mu^2(\Phi^\dagger\Phi) + \lambda(\Phi^\dagger\Phi)^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{m_H^2}{2v^2}$

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– including D6 operators [Goertz, Papaefstathiou, Yang, Zurita; ...]

$$\mathcal{O}_H = \partial_\mu(\phi^\dagger\phi) \partial^\mu(\phi^\dagger\phi) \quad \mathcal{O}_6 = -\frac{1}{3}(\phi^\dagger\phi)^3$$

$$\mathcal{O}_G = (\phi^\dagger\phi) G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} \quad \mathcal{O}_f = y_f(\phi^\dagger\phi)\bar{Q}_L\phi r_R$$

– modified self couplings

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{self}} = -\frac{m_H^2}{2v} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{f_1 v^2}{2\Lambda^2} + \frac{2f_2 v^4}{3\Lambda^2 m_H^2} \right) H^3 - \frac{2f_1 v^2}{\Lambda^2 m_H^2} H \partial_\mu H \partial^\mu H \right]$$

$$- \frac{m_H^2}{8v^2} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{f_1 v^2}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{4f_2 v^4}{\Lambda^2 m_H^2} \right) H^4 - \frac{4f_1 v^2}{\Lambda^2 m_H^2} H^2 \partial_\mu H \partial^\mu H \right]$$

$$\text{Feynman rule} \quad -i \frac{3m_H^2}{v} \left[ 1 - \frac{f_1 v^2}{2\Lambda^2} + \frac{2f_2 v^4}{3\Lambda^2 m_H^2} + \frac{2f_1 v^2}{3\Lambda^2 m_H^2} \sum_{j < k}^3 (p_j p_k) \right]$$

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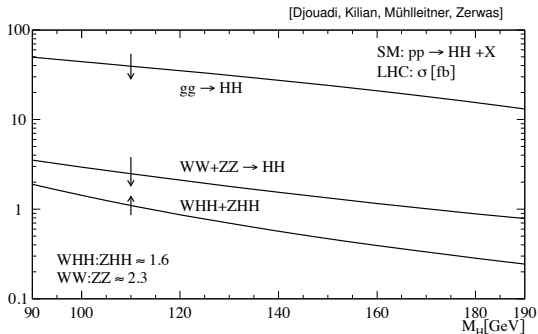
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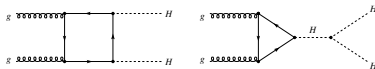
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$\Rightarrow$  Higgs pair production



## LHC

One-loop amplitude  $gg \rightarrow HH$ 

- destructive interference
- convenient effective theory [links  $ggHH$  vertex to gluon self energy for  $m_H \ll m_t$ ]

$$\mathcal{L}_{ggH} = G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left( \frac{H}{12v} - \frac{H^2}{24v^2} + \dots \right) = \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} \log \left( 1 + \frac{H}{v} \right)$$

- threshold behavior

$$\left[ 3m_H^2 \frac{g_{ggH}}{s - m_H^2} + g_{ggHH} \right]^2 \sim g_{ggH} \left[ 3m_H^2 \frac{1}{3m_H^2} - 1 \right]^2 \rightarrow 0$$

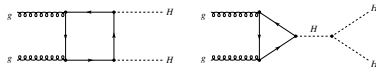
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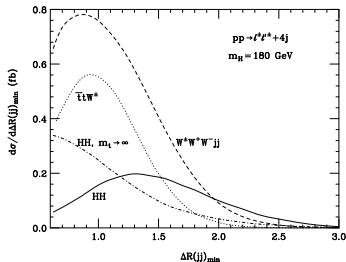
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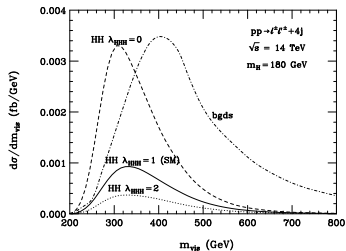
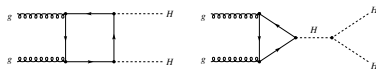
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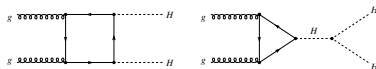
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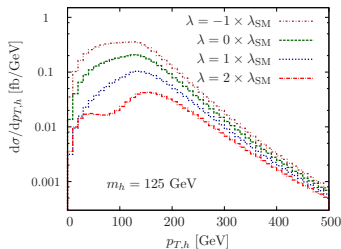
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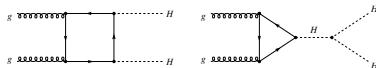
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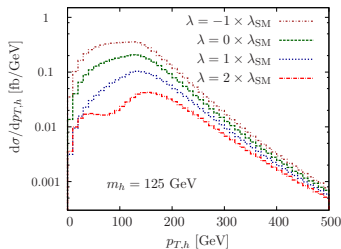
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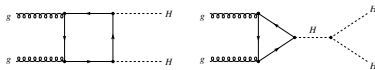
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- ⇒ **shape analysis necessary and possible**





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## Analysis strategy [Baur et al]

- search for  $HH$  production [like ATLAS paper]  
SM: no  $5\sigma$  signal
- $g_{ttH}$  from Higgs couplings analysis [similarly EFT]
- limits on 'anomalous' Higgs self coupling  
exclude  $\lambda < 0$  with enhanced rate  
exclude  $\lambda \gg 1$  from  $p_T$

⇒ which signatures?



## Signatures

Old channels:  $HH \rightarrow 4W, b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$  [Baur etal (2002-2003)]

- $4W$ : visible mass against backgrounds and to probe threshold  $[\sum_{j,\ell} p^\mu]^2$ 
  - (1) small for 2 particle final state (signal)
  - (2) large for many backgrounds
- known problem:  $t\bar{t}j$  background [matrix element versus shower?]
- only working for heavier Higgs?

| $m_h$ [GeV] | signal | $N^2 \times 300$ | $WWWj$ | $t\bar{t}W$ | $t\bar{t}Z$ | $t\bar{t}j$ | $WZ4j$ | $WW4j$ | $t\bar{t}t$ |
|-------------|--------|------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 150         | 0.074  | 44               | 0.361  | 0.222       | 0.054       | 0.082       | 0.148  | 0.0052 | 0.0018      |
| 160         | 0.194  | 116              | 0.486  |             |             |             |        |        |             |
| 180         | 0.177  | 106              | 0.404  |             |             |             |        |        |             |
| 200         | 0.083  | 50               | 0.292  |             |             |             |        |        |             |

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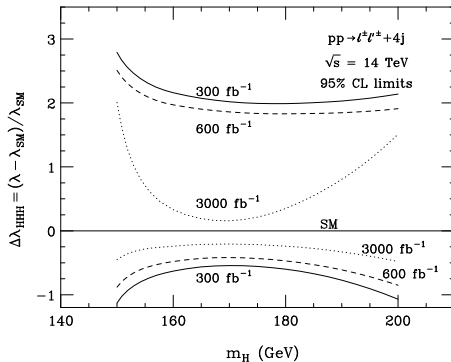
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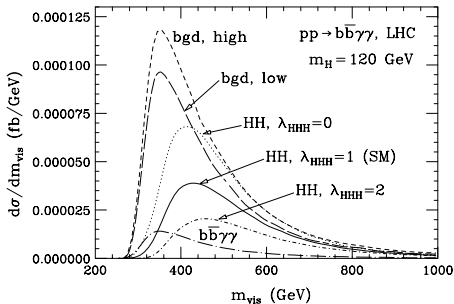
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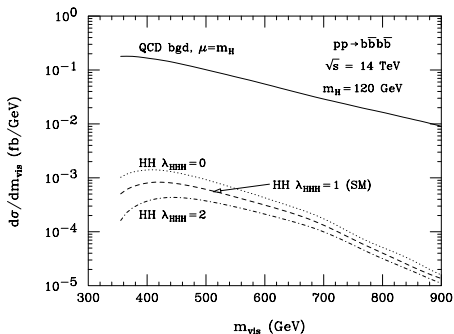
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- $b\bar{b}\tau^+\tau^-$ : not very promising with usual analysis [Baur etal (2003)]  
but benefitting from fat jets tools [BDRS, Dolan etal]

|                              | $\xi = 0$ | $\xi = 1$ | $\xi = 2$ | $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ | $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ [ew] | $b\bar{b}W^+W^-$ | ratio to $\xi = 1$  |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| before cuts                  | 59.48     | 28.34     | 13.36     | 67.48              | 8.73                    | 873000           | $3.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| reconstructed $m_{\tau\tau}$ | 4.05      | 1.94      | 0.91      | 2.51               | 1.10                    | 1507.99          | $1.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| fatjet cuts                  | 2.27      | 1.09      | 0.65      | 1.29               | 0.84                    | 223.21           | $4.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| reconstructed $m_{b\bar{b}}$ | 0.41      | 0.26      | 0.15      | 0.104              | 0.047                   | 9.50             | $2.3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ |
| double $b$ -tag              | 0.148     | 0.095     | 0.053     | 0.028              | 0.020                   | 0.15             | 0.48                |

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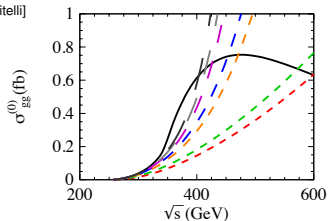
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  - $b\bar{b}W^+W^-$ : not very promising [Dolan etal]  
maybe possible [Papaefstathiou etal]
  - $t\bar{t}$  background a big challenge
- ⇒ where are the experimental studies?

## Tools

## Precision predictions

- LO loop amplitudes in many MC codes
  - approximate NLO available [Dawson, Dittmaier, Spira]
  - NLO with top mass [Grigo, Hoff, Melnikov, Steinhauser]
  - NNLO predictions on the way [de Florian, Mazzitelli]
- ⇒ remember the distributions!



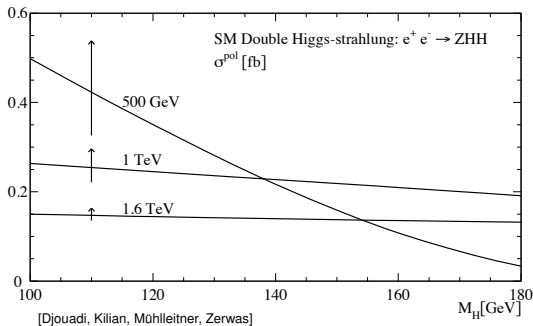


## Linear collider

Rate at linear collider:  $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZHH$ 

- very limited number of events
- low Higgs mass, decays  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
- measurement of  $\lambda$  through total rate ( $m_h = 120$  GeV)

⇒ **hard measurement everywhere**



## HL-LHC and Nimatron

Make use of 100 TeV and/or  $30\text{ab}^{-1}$

- where do we benefit?
- what is new?  
 $pp \rightarrow HH \rightarrow (b\bar{b}) + \text{weakly interacting}$  [Papaefstathiou]
- combined with top Yukawa measurement?

- ⇒ what is the progress since 2003?
- ⇒ where are the experimental studies?
- ⇒ why Higgs pairs and not cheaper channels?
- ⇒ why billions of dollars?

That looks really hard!

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