Di-Higgs Searches: Connections to Cosmology

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- T.D. Lee Institute/Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ.
- UMass Amherst
- Caltech

About MJRM:



Science



Family



Friends

My pronouns: he/him/his # MeToo Muon Collider Workshop, June 4 2021

Key Ideas for this Talk

- Extensions of the Standard Model scalar sector can address key open questions in cosmology
- Di-Higgs searches provide one important window on the cosmological implications of extended scalar sectors
- This talk: focus on delineating the thermal history of EWSB and consequences for baryogenesis and gravitation wave searches
- There are exciting opportunities and synergies involving the LHC and prospective future colliders
 → how might a muon collider fit into this picture?

Outline

- I. Cosmological Implications
- *II.* Was There an EW Phase Transition?
- III. Model Illustration: Real Singlet
- IV. Di-Higgs: Opportunities
- V. Outlook

Di-Higgs & Triscalar Interactions

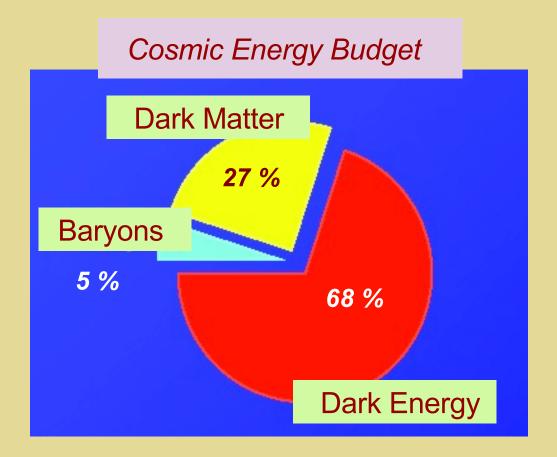
*h*₁ SM-like*h*₂ SM-like

$$\lambda_{ijk} h_i h_j h_k$$

λ_{111}	Non-resonant
λ_{211}	Resonant
λ ₁₂₂	Resonant – exotic decays & non-resonant

I. Cosmological Implications

The Origin of Matter



How can extended scalar sectors address this puzzle ?

Connections with Cosmology

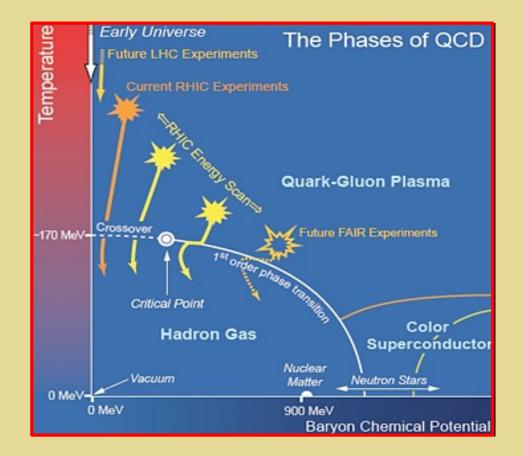
• Dark Matter: stable h₂

• Thermal history of EWSB: Was there an electroweak phase transition ?

Electroweak Phase Transition

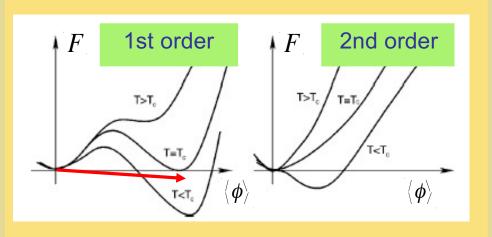
- Higgs discovery → What was the thermal history of EWSB ?
- Baryogenesis → Was the matter-antimatter asymmetry generated in conjunction with EWSB (EW baryogenesis) ?
- Gravitational waves → If a signal observed in next generation probes, could a cosmological phase transition be responsible ?

Thermal History of Symmetry Breaking



QCD Phase Diagram \rightarrow EW Theory Analog?

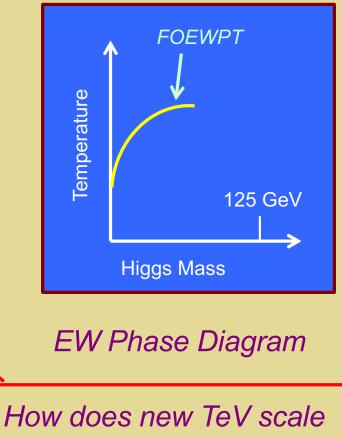
EWSB Transition: St'd Model



Increasing m_h

Lattice	Authors	$M_{\rm h}^C$ (GeV)
4D Isotropic	[76]	80 ± 7
4D Anisotropic	[74]	72.4 ± 1.7
3D Isotropic	[72]	72.3 ± 0.7
3D Isotropic	[70]	72.4 ± 0.9

SM EW: Cross over transition

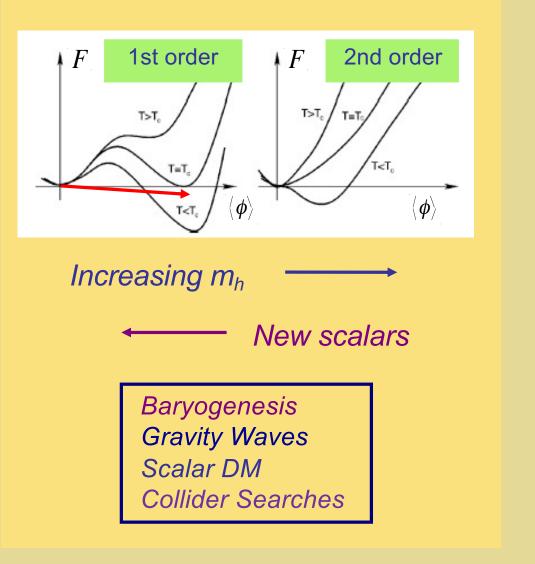


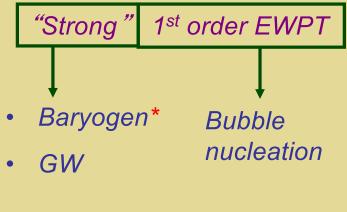
How does new TeV scale physics change this picture ? What is the phase diagram ? EWPT ? If so, what kind ?

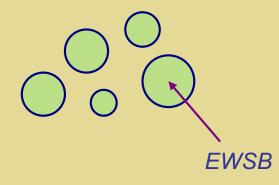
Electroweak Phase Transition

- Higgs discovery → What was the thermal history of EWSB ?
- Baryogenesis → Was the matter-antimatter asymmetry generated in conjunction with EWSB (EW baryogenesis) ?
- Gravitational waves → If a signal observed in next generation probes, could a cosmological phase transition be responsible ?

EW Phase Transition: Baryogen & GW



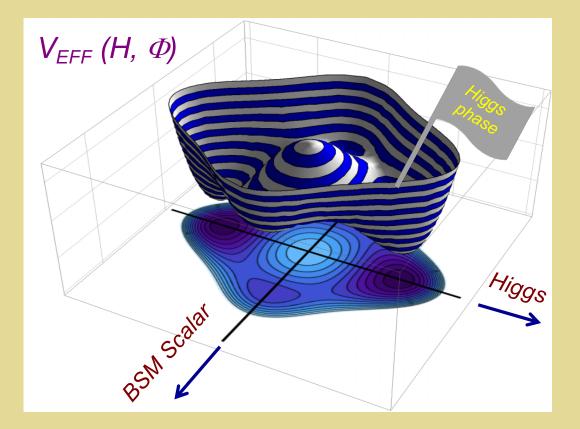




* Need BSM CPV

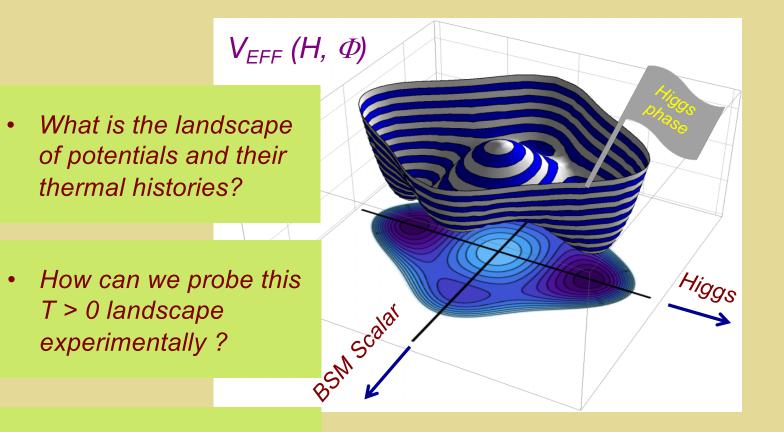
II. Was There an EW Phase Transition ?

Thermal History of EWSB



Extrema can evolve differently as T evolves → rich possibilities for symmetry breaking

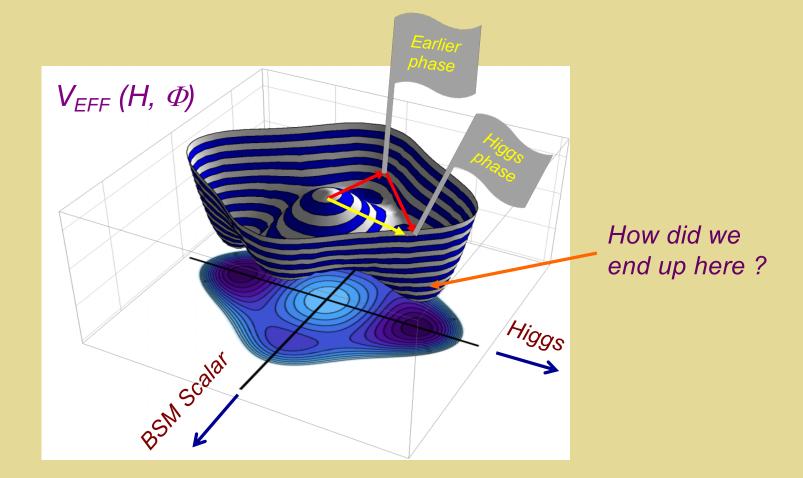
Thermal History of EWSB



 How reliably can we compute the thermodynamics ?

n evolve differently as T evolves → ilities for symmetry breaking

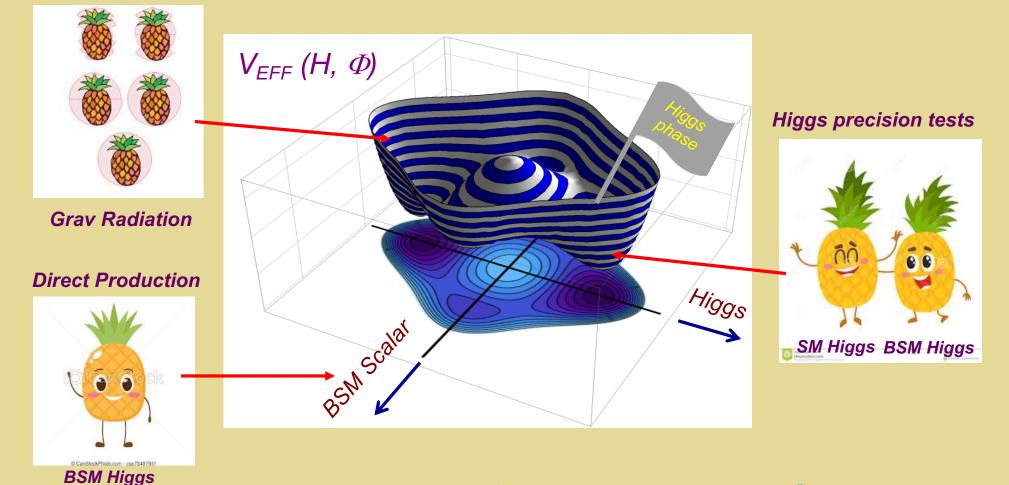
Patterns of Symmetry Breaking



Extrema can evolve differently as T evolves → rich possibilities for symmetry breaking

Experimental Probes

Bubble Collisions



Extrema can evolve differently as T evolves → rich possibilities for symmetry breaking

T_{EW} Sets a Scale for Colliders

High-T SM Effective Potential

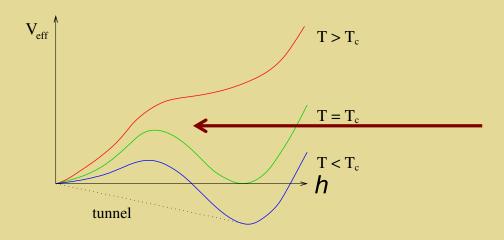
$$V(h,T)_{\rm SM} = D(T^2 - T_0^2) \, h^2 + \lambda \, h^4 \quad {\rm +} \ \cdots$$

$$T_0^2 = (8\lambda + \text{ loops}) \left(4\lambda + \frac{3}{2}g^2 + \frac{1}{2}g'^2 + 2y_t^2 + \cdots \right)^{-1} v^2$$

$$T_0 \sim 140 \; \text{GeV} \equiv T_{EW}$$

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First Order EWPT from BSM Physics

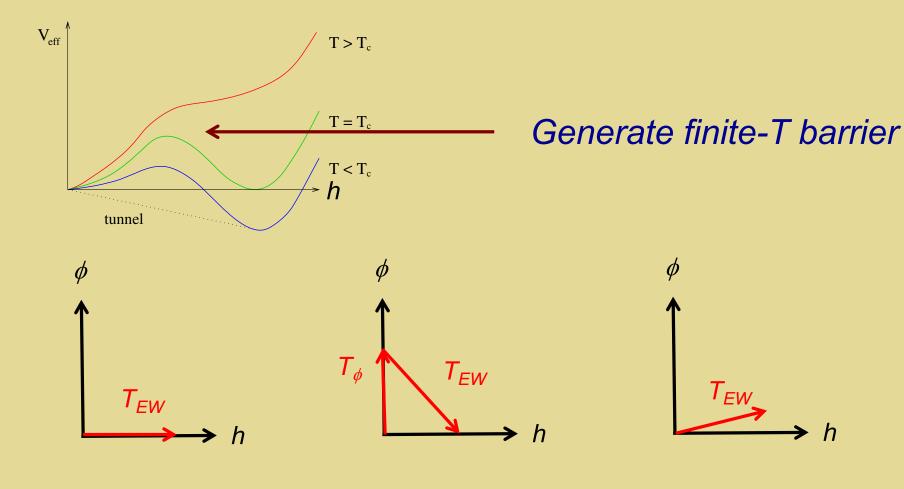


Generate finite-T barrier

Introduce new scalar ϕ interaction with h via the Higgs Portal



First Order EWPT from BSM Physics



 $a_2 H^2 \phi^2$: T > 0loop effect

 $a_2 H^2 \phi^2$: T = 0tree-level effect

 $a_1 H^2 \phi$: T = 0tree-level effect

III. Model Illustrations



Simple Higgs portal models:

- Real gauge singlet (SM + 1)
- Real EW triplet (SM + 3)

Real Singlet

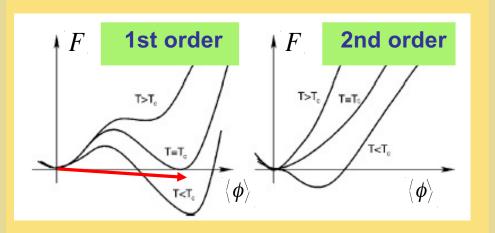
Potential & conventions

$$V = -\mu^{2} |H|^{2} + \lambda |H|^{4} + \frac{1}{2}a_{1} |H|^{2} S + \frac{1}{2}a_{2} |H|^{2} S^{2} + b_{1}S + \frac{1}{2}b_{2}S^{2} + \frac{1}{3}b_{3}S^{3} + \frac{1}{4}b_{4}S^{4},$$

$$h_{1} = h\cos\theta + s\sin\theta$$

$$h_{2} = -h\sin\theta + s\cos\theta,$$
• Profumo, RM, Shaugnessy: $h_{1} = SM$ -like
• Kozaczuk, RM, Shelton: $h_{1} = lightest$

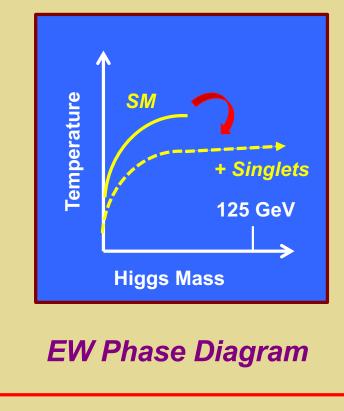
EW Phase Transition: Singlet Scalars



Increasing m_h

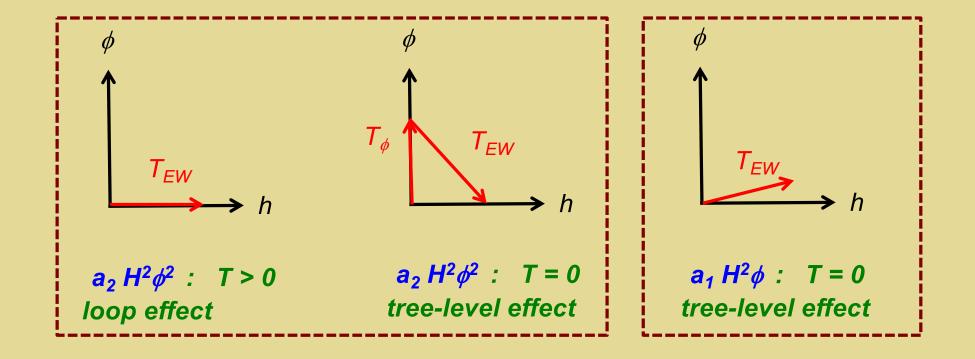
Lattice	Authors	$M_{\rm h}^C$ (GeV)
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SM EW: Cross over transition



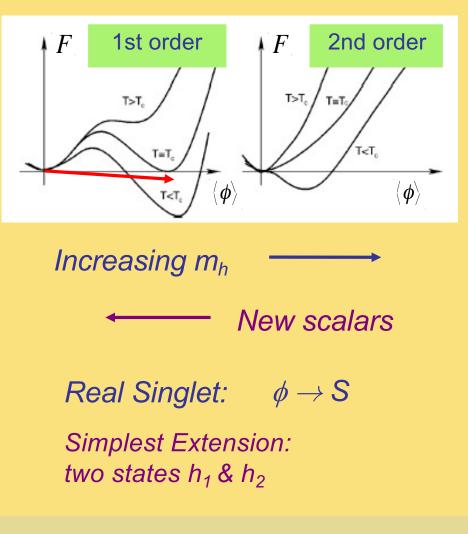
How does this picture change in presence of new TeV scale physics ? What is the phase diagram ?

Real Singlet

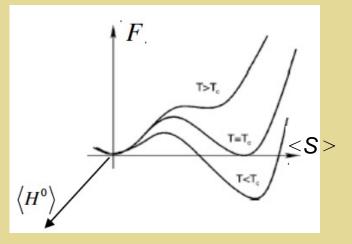


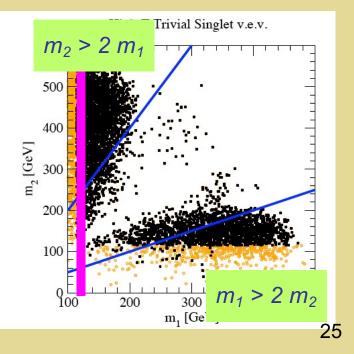
No Z₂ breaking at T = 0 required Z₂ breaking at T = 0 (explicit or spontaneous)

EW Phase Transition: New Scalars

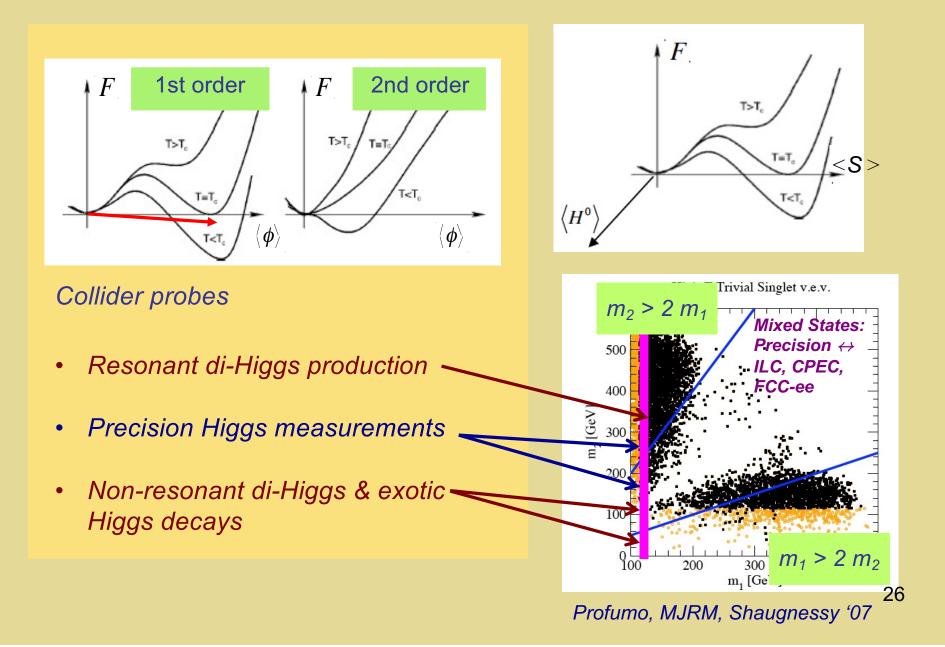


Profumo, R-M, Shaugnessy JHEP 0708 (2007) 010 Espinosa, Konstandin, Riva NPB 854 (2012) 592





EW Phase Transition: Singlet Scalars



$$\lambda_{211} = \frac{1}{4} [(a_1 + 2a_2x_0)\cos^3\theta + 4v_0(a_2 - 3\lambda)\cos^2\theta\sin\theta + (a_1 + 2a_2x_0 - 2b_3 - 6b_4x_0)\cos\theta\sin^2\theta - 2a_2v_0\sin^3\theta]$$
(12)

 $h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1$

 $g_{111} = \lambda v_0 \cos^3 \theta + \frac{1}{4} (a_1 + 2a_2 x_0) \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} a_2 v_0 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + \frac{b_3}{3} \sin^3 \theta + b_4 x_0 \sin^3 \theta \quad .$

 $h_1 h_1 h_1$

Exotic decays $h_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_2 _{27}$

$$g_{122} = \frac{v_0 c_\theta}{2} \left(a_2 (c_\theta^2 - 2s_\theta^2) + 6\lambda s_\theta^2 \right) + \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 x_0}{2} \left(s_\theta^3 - c_\theta^2 s_\theta \right) + (b_3 + 3b_4 x_0) c_\theta^2 s_\theta, \qquad [s_\theta \equiv \sin \theta, \ c_\theta \equiv \cos \theta].$$

Insensitive to θ and x_0

$$\lambda_{211} = \frac{1}{4} [(a_1 + 2a_2x_0)\cos^3\theta + 4v_0(a_2 - 3\lambda)\cos^2\theta\sin\theta + (a_1 + 2a_2x_0 - 2b_3 - 6b_4x_0)\cos\theta\sin^2\theta - 2a_2v_0\sin^3\theta]$$
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 $h_1 h_1 h_1$

Exotic decays $h_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_2 _{28}$

$$g_{122} = \frac{v_0 c_{\theta}}{2} \left(a_2 (c_{\theta}^2 - 2s_{\theta}^2) + 6\lambda s_{\theta}^2 \right) + \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 x_0}{2} \left(s_{\theta}^3 - c_{\theta}^2 s_{\theta} \right) + (b_3 + 3b_4 x_0) c_{\theta}^2 s_{\theta}, \qquad [s_{\theta} \equiv \sin \theta, \ c_{\theta} \equiv \cos \theta].$$

Same combination

 θ suppression

 $\lambda_{211} = \frac{1}{4} [(a_1 + 2a_2x_0)\cos^3\theta + 4v_0(a_2 - 3\lambda)\cos^2\theta\sin\theta + (a_1 + 2a_2x_0 - 2b_3 - 6b_4x_0)\cos\theta\sin^2\theta - 2a_2v_0\sin^3\theta]$ (12)

Resonant di-Higgs

 $h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1$

 $g_{111} = \lambda v_0 \cos^3 \theta + \frac{1}{4} (a_1 + 2a_2 x_0) \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} a_2 v_0 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + \frac{b_3}{3} \sin^3 \theta + b_4 x_0 \sin^3 \theta \quad .$

Higgs self-coupling

 $h_1 h_1 h_1$

Exotic decays & non-res di-Higgs $h_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_2$ 29

$$g_{122} = \frac{v_0 \ c_\theta}{2} \left(a_2 (c_\theta^2 - 2s_\theta^2) + 6\lambda s_\theta^2 \right) + \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 x_0}{2} \left(s_\theta^3 - c_\theta^2 s_\theta \right) + (b_3 + 3b_4 x_0) \ c_\theta^2 s_\theta, \qquad [s_\theta \equiv \sin \theta, \ c_\theta \equiv \cos \theta].$$

Portal coupling sensitivity without θ suppression

$$\lambda_{211} = \frac{1}{4} [(a_1 + 2a_2x_0)\cos^3\theta + 4v_0(a_2 - 3\lambda)\cos^2\theta\sin\theta + (a_1 + 2a_2x_0 - 2b_3 - 6b_4x_0)\cos\theta\sin^2\theta - 2a_2v_0\sin^3\theta]$$
(12)

 $h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1$

 $g_{111}=\lambda v_0\cos^3\theta+\frac{1}{4}(a_1+2a_2x_0)\cos^2\theta\sin\theta$ $+\frac{1}{2}a_2v_0\cos\theta\sin^2\theta + \frac{b_3}{3}\sin^3\theta + b_4x_0\sin^3\theta$.

Higgs self-coupling

Exotic decays &

non-res di-Higgs

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 $h_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_2$

 $h_1 h_1 h_1$

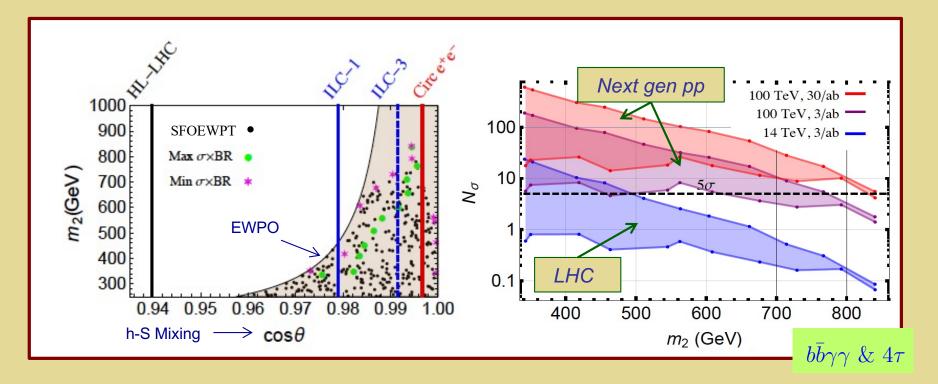
$$g_{122} = \frac{v_0 \ c_\theta}{2} \left(a_2 (c_\theta^2 - 2s_\theta^2) + 6\lambda s_\theta^2 \right) + \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 x_0}{2} \left(s_\theta^3 - c_\theta^2 s_\theta \right) + (b_3 + 3b_4 x_0) \ c_\theta^2 s_\theta, \qquad [s_\theta \equiv \sin \theta, \ c_\theta \equiv \cos \theta].$$

IV. Di-Higgs: Opportunities

Apologies to all whose work I cannot cover here !

Singlets: Precision & Res Di-Higgs Prod

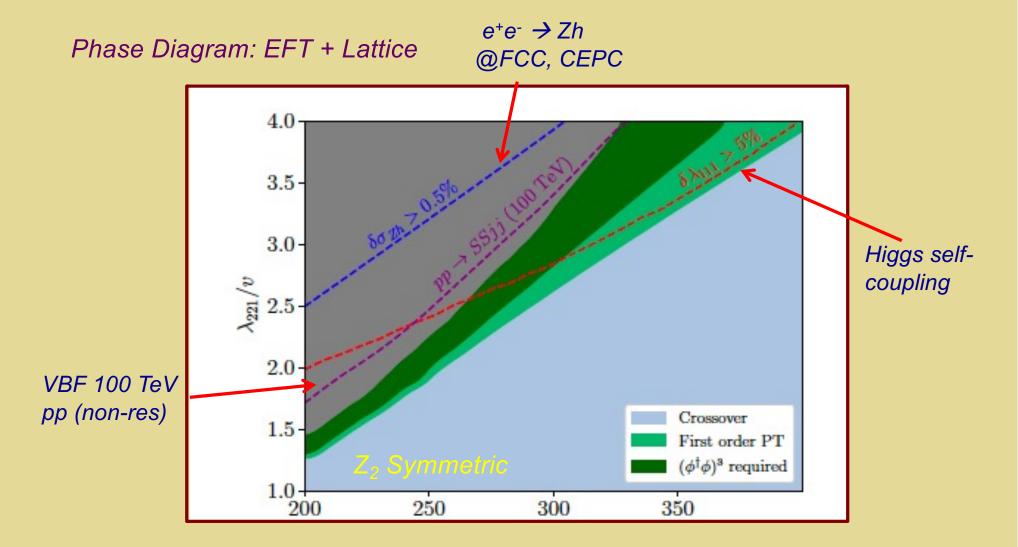
SFOEWPT Benchmarks: Resonant di-Higgs & precision Higgs studies



Kotwal, No, R-M, Winslow 1605.06123

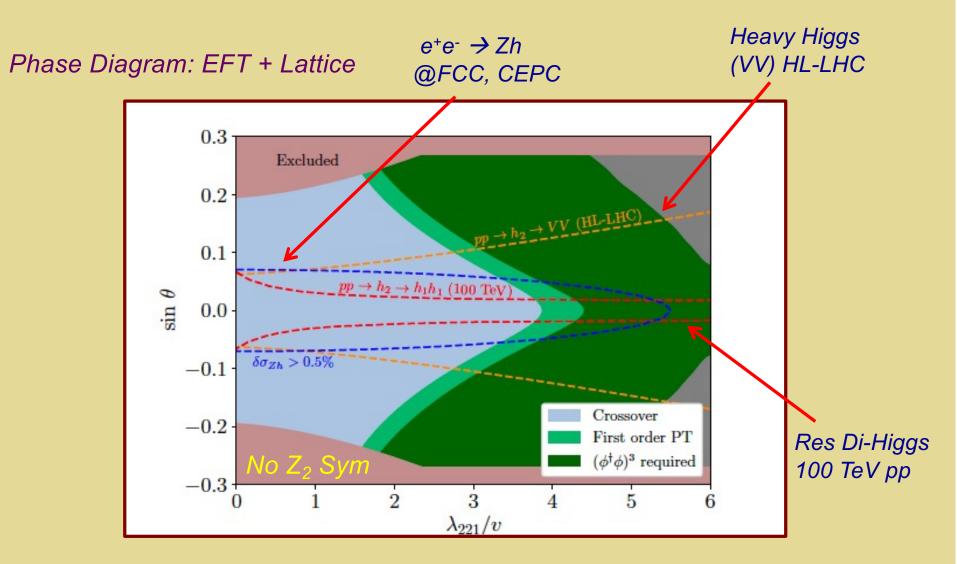
See also: Huang et al, 1701.04442; Li et al, 1906.05289

Singlets: Non-Resonant Di-Higgs Prod



O. Gould, J. Kozaczuk, L. Niemi, MJRM, TVI Tenkanen, D.J. Weir, 1903.11604

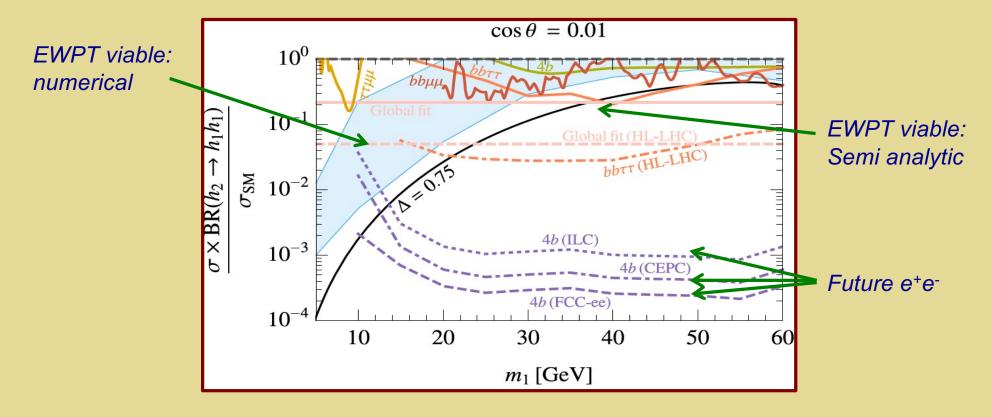
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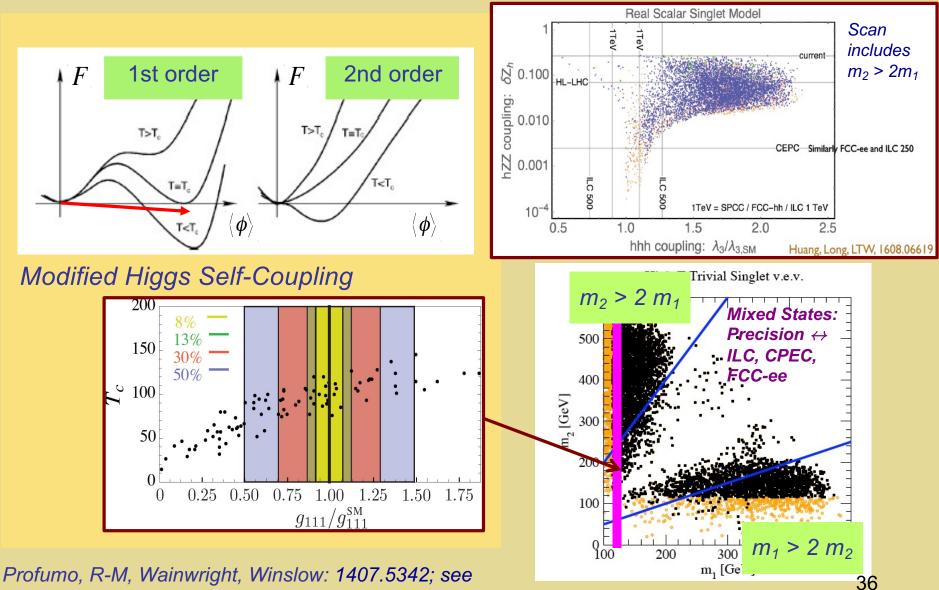
Light Singlets: Exotic Decays

$h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1 \rightarrow 4b$



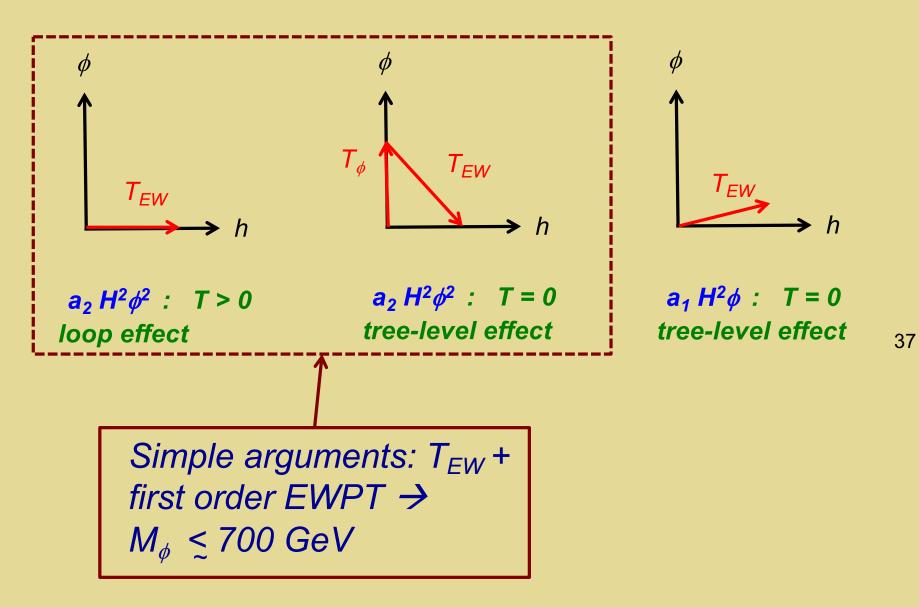
J. Kozaczuk, MR-M, J. Shelton 1911.10210 See also: Carena et al 1911.10206

Singlets: Triple Self-Coupling

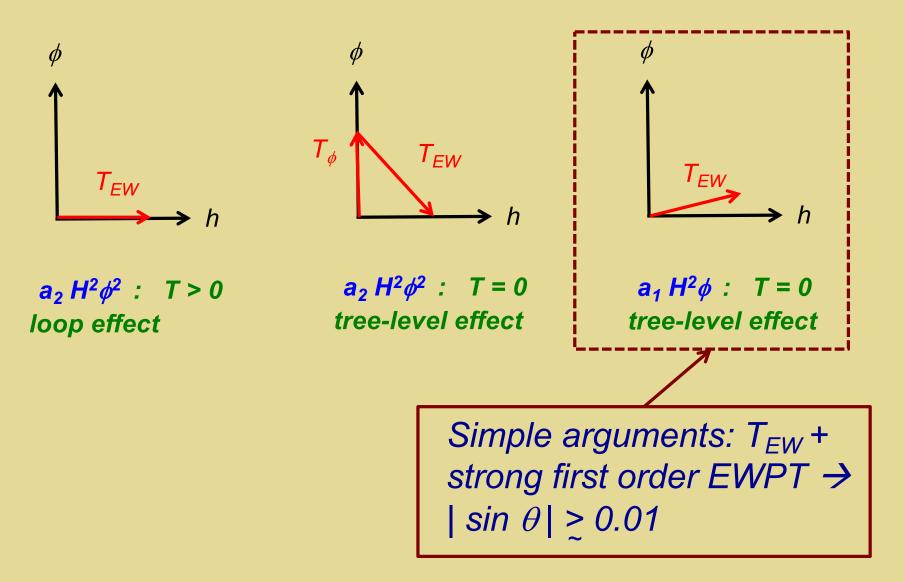


also Noble & Perelstein 0711.3018

Muon Collider: Comments



Muon Collider: Comments



V. Outlook

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- Di-Higgs searches provide one important window on the cosmological implications of extended scalar sectors
- This talk: focus on delineating the thermal history of EWSB and consequences for baryogenesis and gravitation wave searches
- There are exciting opportunities and synergies involving the LHC and prospective future colliders
 → how might a muon collider fit into this picture?

Back Up Slides

References

- EWPT & Colliders General: MJRM 1912.07189
- EWPT & Di-Higgs:
 - Profumo, MJRM, Shaugnessy 0705.2425
 - No & MJRM 1310.6035
 - Kotwal, No, MJRM, Winslow 1605.06123
 - Huang, Pernie, MJRM, Safanov, Spannowsky, Winslow 1701.04442
 - *Li, MJRM, Willocq* 1906.05289
 - Papaefstathiou and White, 2010.00597
 - Ren et al 1706.05980

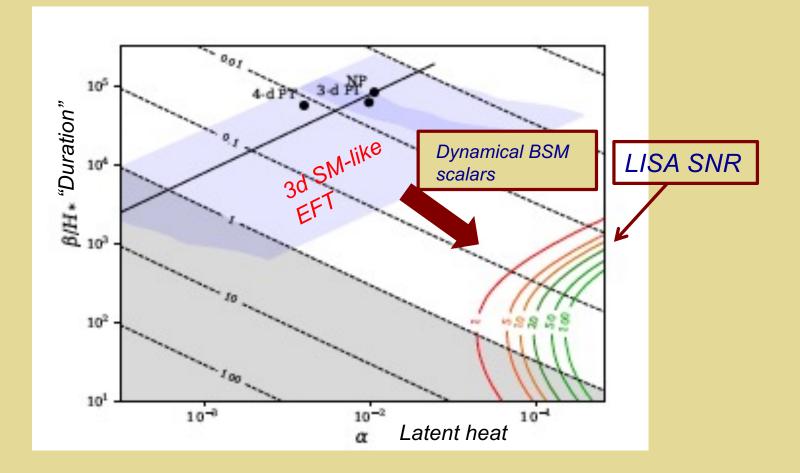
Heavy Real Singlet: EWPT & GW

Non-dynamical heavy BSM scalars 4-d PT 3-d PT 105 B/H . "Duration" 3d SM-like LISA SNR 104 103 10^{2} 10¹ 10-10-0 10^{-2} Latent heat α

Gould, Kozaczuk, Niemi, R-M, Tenkanen, Weir 1903.11604

One-stepNon-perturbative

Heavy Real Singlet: EWPT & GW



Gould, Kozaczuk, Niemi, R-M, Tenkanen, Weir 1903.11604

One-step

• Non-perturbative