

Gegenbauer's Twin

natural composite Higgs at the LHC
with the self-coupling as harbinger

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(CERN)

Gegenbauer Goldstones, JHEP 01 (2022) 076, [2110.06941]

Gegenbauer's Twin, JHEP 05 (2022) 140, [2202.01228]

with Matthew McCullough and Ennio Salvioni



The Higgs at 10

Ten years of LHC measurements
sharpened the naturalness puzzle.

Small mass?

SM-like couplings?

Symmetry explanations?

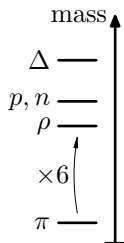
Composite Higgs

realise the Higgs as the
pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone boson (pNGB)
of a new strong sector

e.g. global $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ spontaneous breaking
at scale f

small mass obtained from the
explicit breaking of $SO(5)$
by e.g. the SM

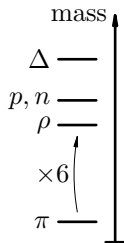
SM-like couplings require $v/f \ll 1$
which requires tuning in minimal models



Composite Higgs

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small mass from the
expl. $SO(5)$

small mass!

SM-like couplings $v/f \ll 1$
which require small models

small vev?

Minimal composite Higgs

$$V(h) \sim \kappa \frac{y_t^2 N_c}{16\pi^2} f^2 M_T^2 \left(-\sin^2 \frac{h}{f} + \delta \sin^4 \frac{h}{f} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{v^2}{f^2} = \sin^2 \frac{\langle h \rangle}{f} = \frac{1}{2\delta} \quad \text{vs.} \quad \frac{C_{hVV}}{C_{hVV}^{\text{SM}}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{f^2}} \gtrsim 0.94$$

$$\rightarrow m_h^2 = \kappa \frac{y_t^2 N_c}{4\pi^2} M_T^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\delta} \right) \quad \text{vs.} \quad M_T \gtrsim 1.3 \text{ TeV}$$

Minimal composite Higgs

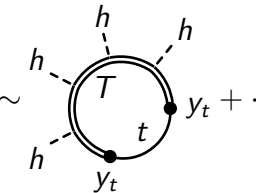
The diagram shows a top quark loop with two Higgs bosons (h) and a T resonance. The loop is labeled with 'T' and 't'. The external lines are labeled 'h' and 'y_t'. The diagram is connected to the potential V(h) ~ ... ~ κ (y_t^2 N_c / (16π^2)) f^2 M_T^2 (- sin^2(h/f) + δ sin^4(h/f))

$$\rightarrow \frac{v^2}{f^2} = \sin^2 \frac{\langle h \rangle}{f} = \frac{1}{2\delta} \quad 1/\delta \lesssim 0.23 \quad \frac{V_V}{V_M} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{f^2}} \gtrsim 0.94$$

$$\rightarrow m_h^2 = \kappa \frac{y_t^2 N_c}{4\pi^2} M_T^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\delta} \right) \quad \kappa \lesssim 0.14 \quad M_T \gtrsim 1.3 \text{ TeV}$$

Few percent tuning wrt $1/\delta \gtrsim 1$, $\kappa \simeq 1$ expectation

Minimal composite Higgs



The diagram shows a top quark loop with two vertices labeled y_t . Four external Higgs lines, labeled h , are attached to the loop. The loop is labeled T and contains a top quark line labeled t .

$$V(h) \sim \dots \sim \kappa \frac{y_t^2 N_c}{16\pi^2} f^2 M_T^2 \left(-\sin^2 \frac{h}{f} + \delta \sin^4 \frac{h}{f} \right)$$

Gegenbauer fix

$$\rightarrow \frac{v^2}{f^2} = \sin^2 \frac{\langle h \rangle}{f} = \frac{1}{2\delta} \quad 1/\delta \lesssim 0.23 \quad \frac{VV}{SM} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{f^2}} \gtrsim 0.94$$

$$\rightarrow m_h^2 = \kappa \frac{y_t^2 N_c}{4\pi^2} M_T^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\delta} \right) \quad \kappa \lesssim 0.14 \quad M_T \gtrsim 1.3 \text{ TeV}$$

Twin fix

Few percent tuning wrt $1/\delta \gtrsim 1$, $\kappa \simeq 1$ expectation

Small vev

Extra source of explicit $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ breaking,

leading to a radiatively stable potential.

Agnostic of the UV, considering the pNGBs EFT

with $\vec{\phi} = \left(\frac{\vec{h}}{h} \sin \frac{h}{f}, \cos \frac{h}{f}\right)$ where $h \equiv |\vec{h}|$ (CCWZ).

Radiatively stable potentials

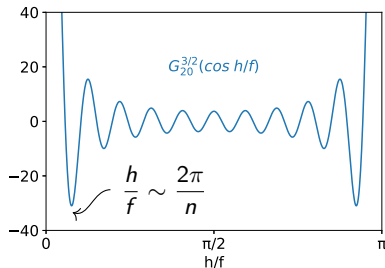
Explicit $SO(5) \rightarrow SO(4)$ breaking by an irrep spurion
(symmetric traceless)

$$K^{i_1 \dots i_n} \phi_{i_1} \dots \phi_{i_n}$$

No other invariant, linear in K , can be constructed,
so all-loop linear renormalisation can only be multiplicative.

Obtain Gegenbauer polynomials:

$$K^{i_1 \dots i_n} \phi_{i_1} \dots \phi_{i_n} = G_n^{3/2}(\cos \frac{h}{f})$$



Radiatively stable potentials (II)

Linear one-loop correction to $V(\frac{h}{f})$:

$$\frac{\Lambda^2}{32\pi^2 f^2} \left(V'' + 3 \cot \frac{h}{f} V' \right)$$

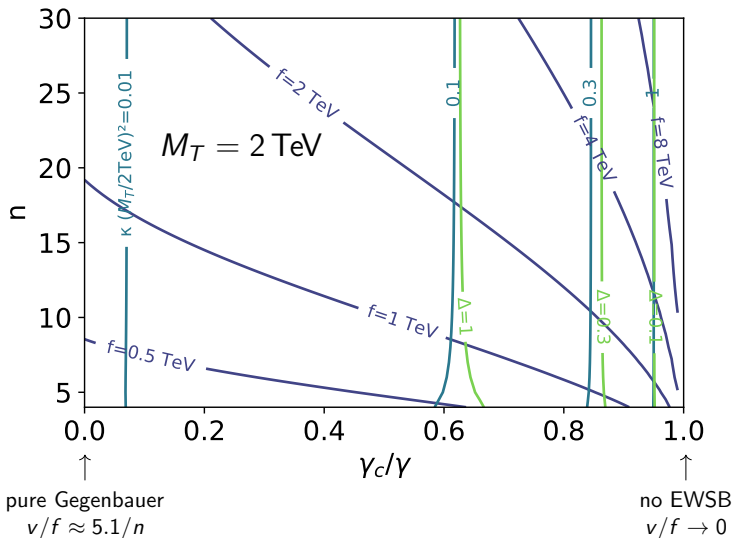
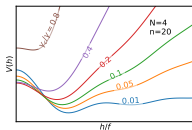
Radiative stability at one-loop and linear order order if $\propto V$

Differential equation of Gegenbauer polynomials

$$V\left(\frac{h}{f}\right) \propto G_n^{3/2}\left(\cos \frac{h}{f}\right)$$

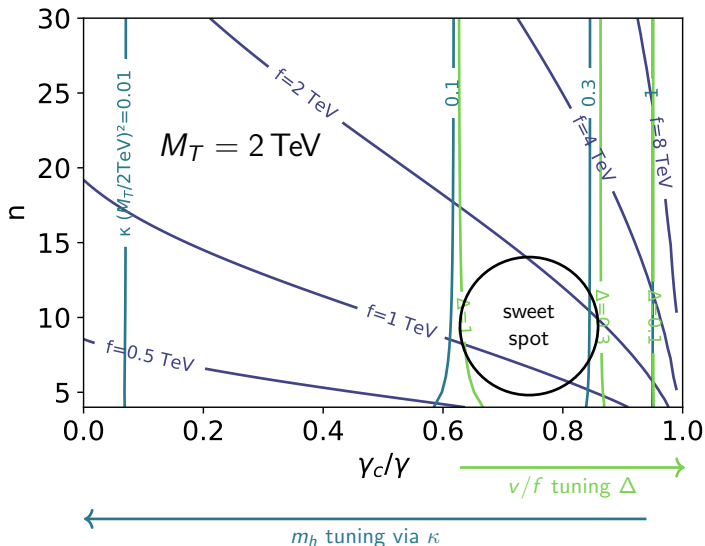
Top+Gegenbauer potential

$$V(h) = \kappa \frac{N_c y_t^2}{16\pi^2} f^2 M_T^2 \left[\sin^2 \frac{h}{f} + \gamma G_n^{3/2} \left(\cos \frac{h}{f} \right) \right]$$



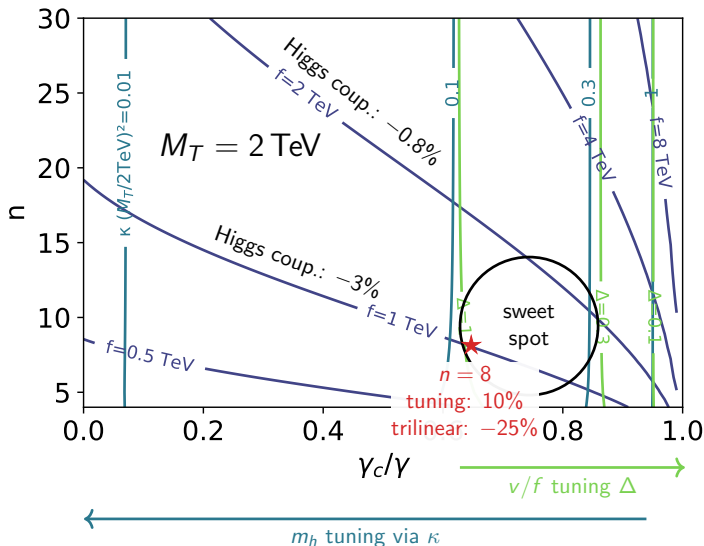
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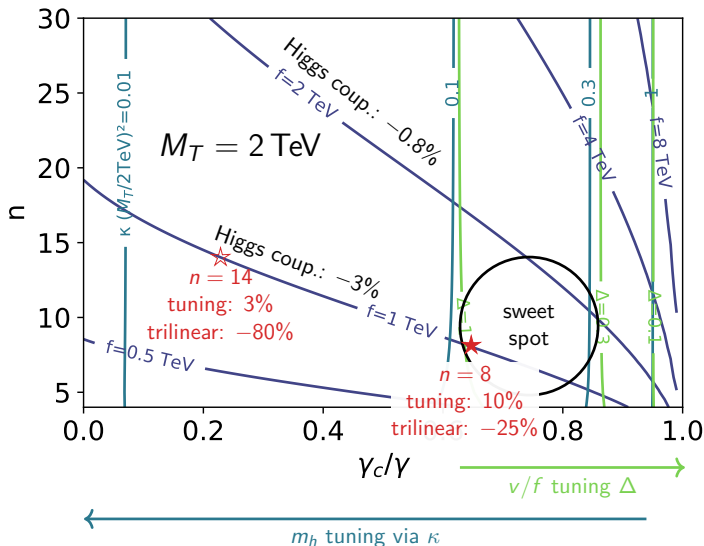
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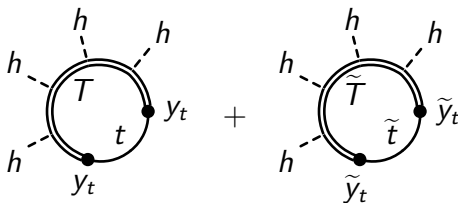


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Adding twins

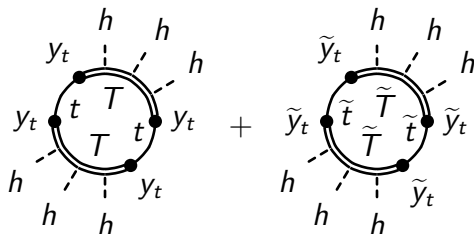


$$\frac{N_c y_t^2}{16\pi^2} f^2 M_T^2 \sin^2 \frac{h}{f} + \frac{N_{\tilde{c}} \tilde{y}_t^2}{16\pi^2} f^2 M_{\tilde{T}}^2 \cos^2 \frac{h}{f}$$

no M_T^2 sensitivity

if twin parity enforces $y_t = \tilde{y}_t$ and $M_T = M_{\tilde{T}}$

Adding twins

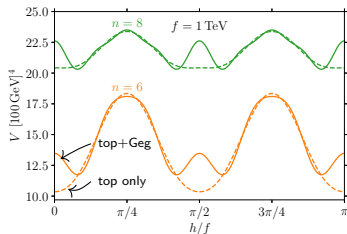


$$\frac{N_c y_t^4}{16\pi^2} f^4 \sin^4 \frac{h}{f} \log M_T + \frac{N_c \tilde{y}_t^4}{16\pi^2} f^4 \cos^4 \frac{h}{f} \log M_{\tilde{T}}$$

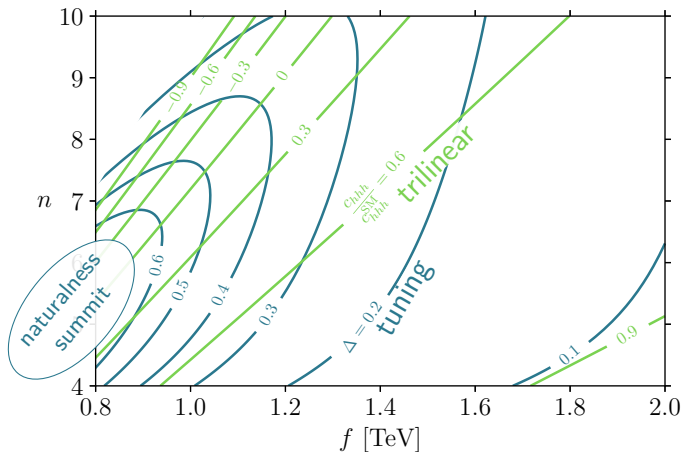
retaining $\log M_T$ sensitivity only

Gegenbauer' Twin

- global $SO(8) \supset SO(4) \times \widetilde{SO(4)}$
- spontaneous $SO(8) \rightarrow SO(7)$
 - 7 NGB
 - 6 eaten by W^\pm, Z and $\widetilde{W}^\pm, \widetilde{Z}$
 - 1 Higgs: $\vec{\phi} = (\vec{0}_3, \sin \frac{h}{f}; \vec{0}_3, \cos \frac{h}{f})^T$ in unitary gauge
- minimal explicit breaking is insufficient
- explicit $SO(8) \rightarrow SO(4) \times \widetilde{SO(4)}$
 - radiative stability from irrep spurion
 - $G_n^{3/2}(\cos \frac{2h}{f})$ potential



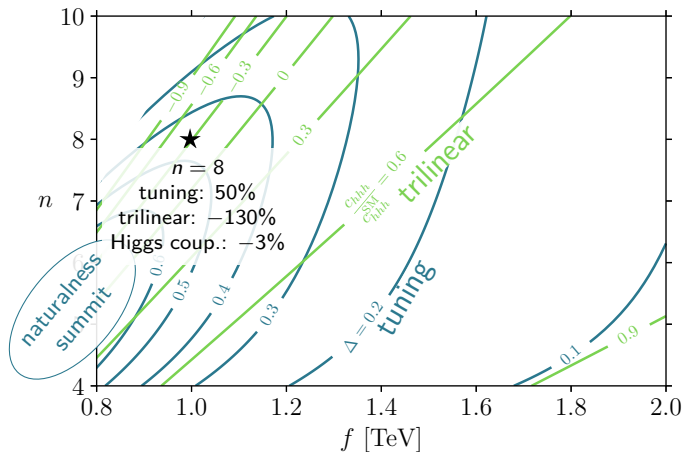
Gegenbauer's Twin



HL-LHC 2σ reach: trilinear: $\lesssim 100\%$
Higgs coup.: $\lesssim 2.6\%$

(and possibly large M_T , with unitarity violating H scattering towards 6 TeV)

Gegenbauer's Twin



HL-LHC 2σ reach: trilinear: $\lesssim 100\%$
 Higgs coup.: $\lesssim 2.6\%$

(and possibly large M_T , with unitarity violating H scattering towards 6 TeV)

Gegenbauer's Twin

Gegenbauer potentials are eigenfunctions of linear renorm.
for $SO(N + 1) \rightarrow SO(N)$ pNGBs.

They lead to a small Higgs vev,
naturally accommodating % deviations in Higgs couplings.

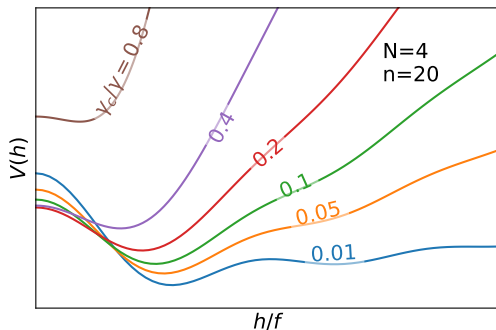
Symmetry-based naturalness is still being probed at the LHC!

The Higgs self-coupling could be the first signal!

Extras

Top+Gegenbauer potential

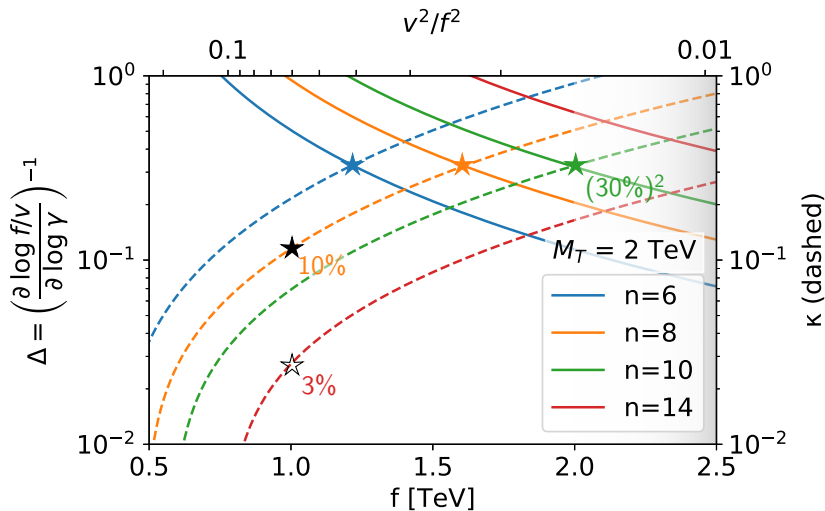
$$V(h) = \kappa \frac{N_c y_t^2}{16\pi^2} f^2 M_T^2 \left[\sin^2 \frac{h}{f} + \gamma G_n^{3/2} \left(\cos \frac{h}{f} \right) \right]$$



$$v/f \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad \gamma \rightarrow \gamma_c$$

$$\frac{m_h^2}{\kappa \frac{N_c y_t^2}{16\pi^2} M_T^2} \rightarrow \quad \text{as} \quad \gamma \rightarrow \gamma_c \quad \text{relaxing} \quad \kappa \rightarrow 1$$

Top+Gegenbauer: v/f and m_h tunings

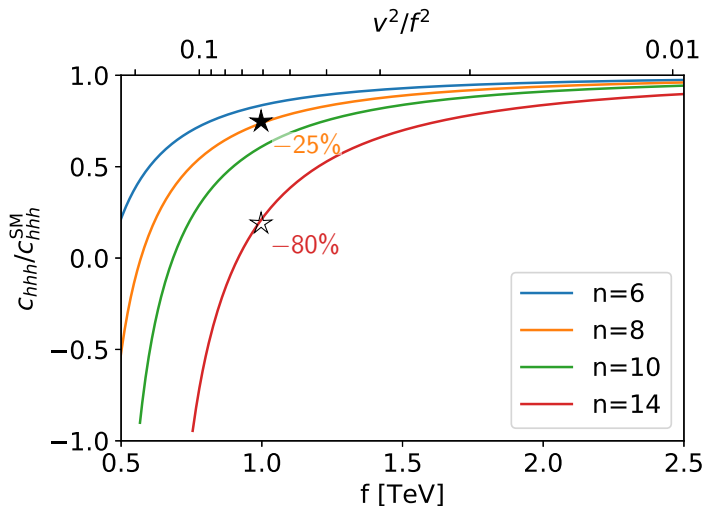


$$\Delta \approx 30\% \left(\frac{f}{4v} \frac{5.1}{n}\right)^{-2.1}$$

$$\kappa \approx 30\% \left(\frac{f}{4v} \frac{5.1}{n} \frac{2 \text{ TeV}}{M_T}\right)^2$$

$(M_T \gtrsim y_t f / \sqrt{2} \text{ since } m_t \sim M_T v / f \text{ for } y_t f \gg M_T)$

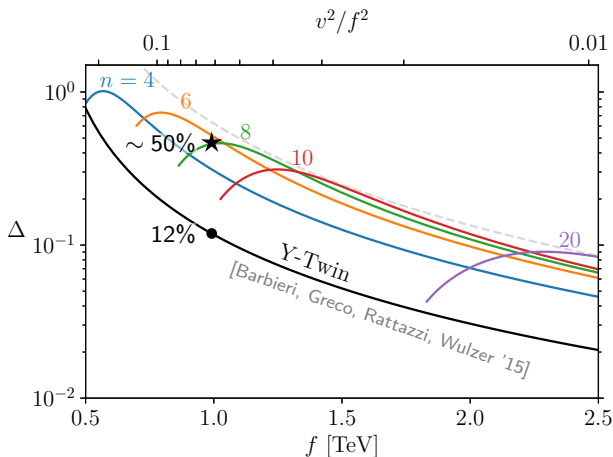
Top+Gegenbauer: Trilinear Higgs self-coupling



$$\frac{C_{hhh}}{C_{hhh}^{SM}} \approx 1 - 1.2 \left(\frac{f}{v} \frac{5.1}{n + \lambda} \right)^{-2} \quad \text{when close to 1}$$

Gegenbauer's Twin: v/f and m_h tunings

- conservative definition RMS(eig. log-derivative matrix)
- dominated by top-sector dependence of v/f
- about 4 times better than usual $\Delta \approx 2v^2/f^2$ minimum



Gegenbauer's Twin: Trilinear Higgs self-coupling

