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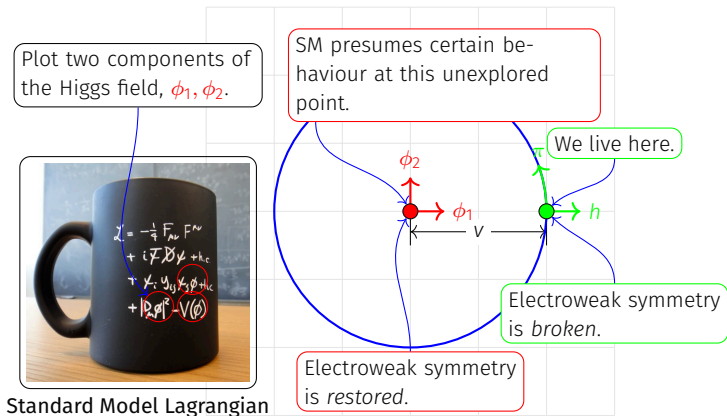
NON-DECOUPLING NEW PHYSICS

Dave Sutherland

20th June 2024 — **CERN-CKC “Crossroads” workshop**

University of Glasgow

THE SM EXISTS IN FIELD SPACE



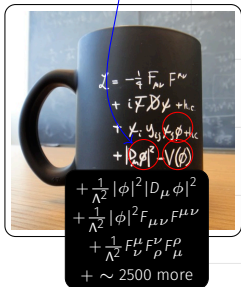
We observe that Higgs physics is SM-like at **our vacuum**.
We *assume* it is SM-like at the **EW symmetric vacuum**.

DECOUPLING NP GIVES SMALL EFFECTS EVERYWHERE

SMEFT is a Taylor expansion in Φ about $\Phi = 0$.

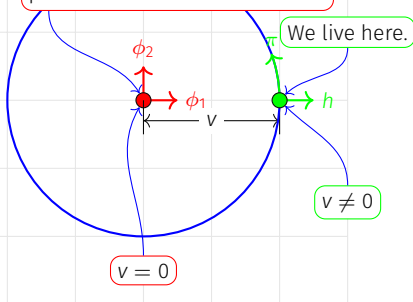
$$\mathcal{L} \approx |D\Phi|^2 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} |\Phi|^2 |D\Phi|^2 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} |\Phi|^4 |D\Phi|^2 + \dots$$

Plot two components of the Higgs field, ϕ_1, ϕ_2 .



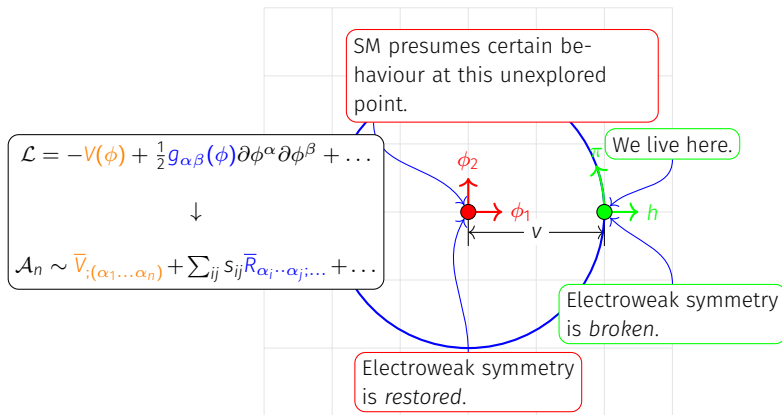
SMEFT Lagrangian

SMEFT presumes certain behaviour at this unexplored point.



GEOMETRIC APPROACHES HELP HERE

(Alonso, Jenkins, and Manohar 2016)



We observe that Higgs physics is SM-like at **our vacuum**.
We *assume* it is SM-like at the **EW symmetric vacuum**.

DECOUPLING NP (SMEFT) CORRELATES HIGGS OBS.

$$\mathcal{L} \approx |D\Phi|^2 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} |\Phi|^2 |D\Phi|^2 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} |\Phi|^4 |D\Phi|^2 + \dots$$

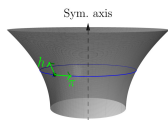
As can be seen in the broken phase

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} g_2^2 W^+ W^- \left[(v+h)^2 + \frac{1}{2\Lambda^2} (v+h)^4 + \frac{1}{4\Lambda^4} (v+h)^6 + \dots \right] \\ &\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} g_2^2 W^+ W^- \left[v^2 \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2} + \frac{v^4}{4\Lambda^4} + \dots \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2vh \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{3v^4}{4\Lambda^4} + \dots \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + h^2 \left(1 + 3\frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{15v^4}{4\Lambda^4} + \dots \right) + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

Note $m_W \rightarrow 0$ when $v \rightarrow 0$ and correlation ($\kappa_V \approx \kappa_{2V} \approx \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}$).

WHEN DOES PHYSICS NOT DECOUPLE?

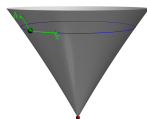
(Cohen, Craig, Lu, and Sutherland 2021)



Like a Laurent expansion

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{k=R_{\min} < 0}^{\infty} c_k \frac{|\Phi|^{2k}}{\Lambda^{2k}} |D\Phi|^2$$

1) Extra sources of electroweak symmetry breaking



Like a non-convergent expansion

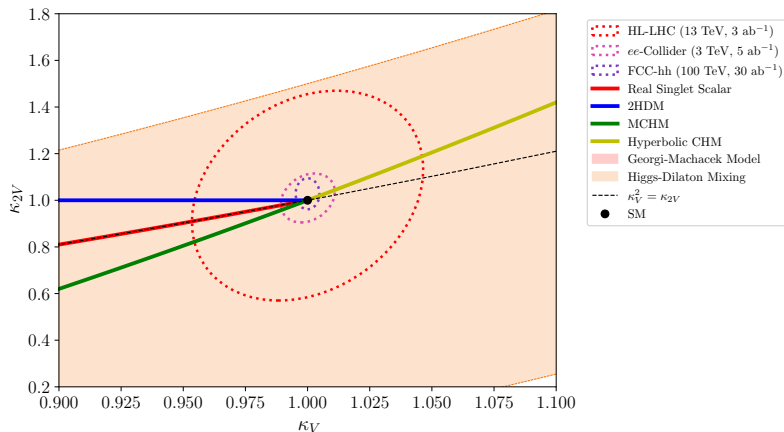
$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \frac{|\Phi|^{2k}}{v^{2k}} |D\Phi|^2$$

2) New particles getting most of their mass from the Higgs.

Both cases have particles mass $m \lesssim 4\pi v$.

EXTRA SOURCES OF EWSB

(Englert, Naskar, and Sutherland 2023)



To get an interesting signal in κ_{2V} before κ_V , require significant mixing with $\lesssim 1$ TeV states.

MASS FROM EWSB: LOOP-LEVEL SINGLET EXAMPLE

$$\mathcal{L}_{UV} = |\partial\Phi|^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\partial S)^2 - \left(-\mu_\Phi^2 |\Phi|^2 + \lambda_\Phi |\Phi|^4 + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(m^2 + \kappa |\Phi|^2)}_{\equiv m^2(|\Phi|^2)} S^2 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_S S^4 \right)$$

Choose $m^2, \kappa > 0$ so S does not get a vev

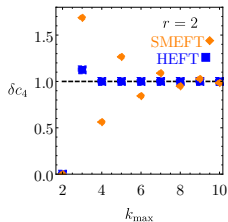
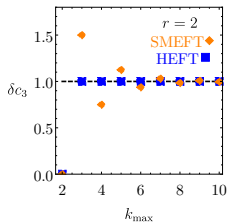
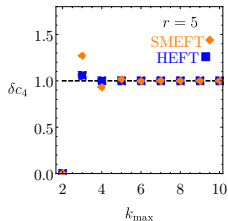
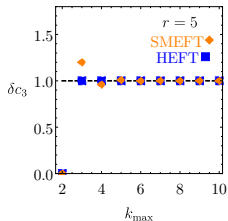
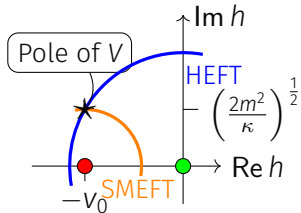
$$\mathcal{L}_{EFT} = |\partial\Phi|^2 + \frac{1}{384\pi^2} \frac{\kappa^2}{m^2(|\Phi|^2)} (\partial|\Phi|^2)^2 + \mu_\Phi^2 |\Phi|^2 - \lambda_\Phi |\Phi|^4 + \frac{1}{64\pi^2} m^4(|\Phi|^2) \left(\ln \frac{\mu^2}{m^2(|\Phi|^2)} + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

EFT CONVERGENCE

See also (Falkowski and Rattazzi 2019)

Expand Higgs potential, V , in SMEFT and HEFT

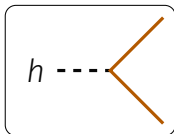
$$r \equiv \frac{m^2}{\frac{1}{2} \kappa v_0^2}$$
$$m^2(|\Phi|^2) = m^2 + \kappa |\Phi|^2$$



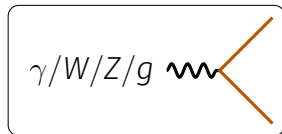
VIABLE NON-DECOUPLING MODELS

'Loryons' get most of their mass from the Higgs

Interactions:

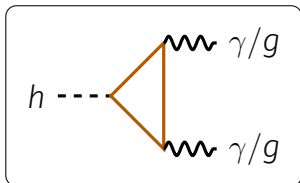


Higgs

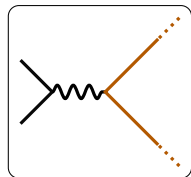


gauge bosons

Signals:



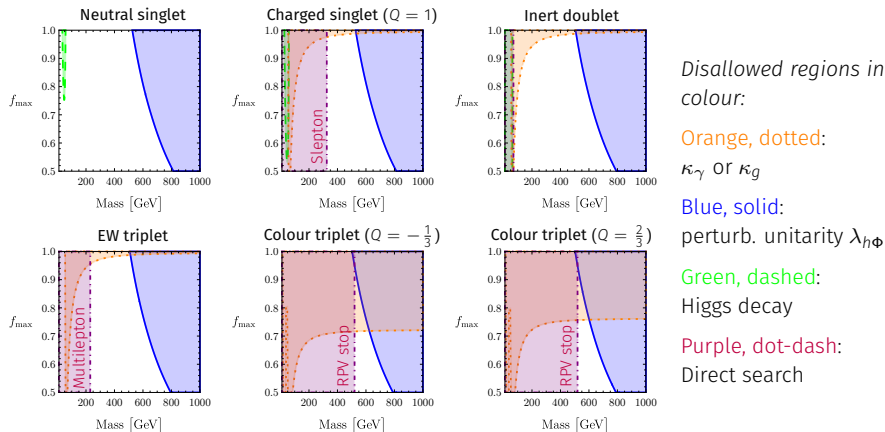
Higgs couplings



pair production

WHITE SPACE MEANS EXPERIMENTALLY VIABLE

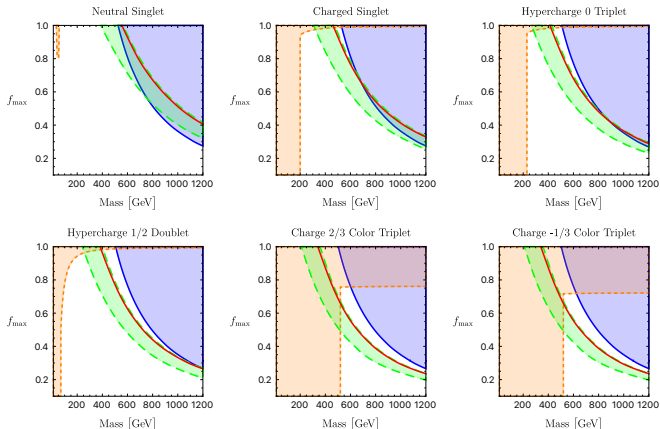
(Banta, Cohen, Craig, Lu, and Sutherland 2021)



Plots: fraction of mass squared from Higgs (f_{\max}) vs. total mass.

THESE MODELS PRODUCE A STRONGLY FIRST ORDER EWPT

(Banta 2022)



Orange, dotted:

κ_γ or κ_g expt. constraints

Blue, solid:

perturb. unitarity

Green, dashed:

strongly first-order phase transition

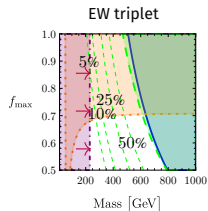
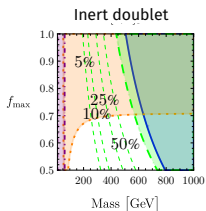
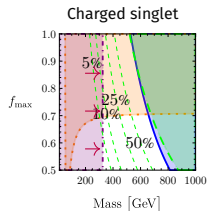
Red, solid

lower bound for stochastic gravitational wave background @ LISA

...a necessary condition for electroweak baryogenesis.

THE FUTURE: HADRONIC

At HL-LHC, κ_g rules out coloured particles, κ_γ makes inroads, κ_λ approaches unitarity bound.



Orange, dotted:

κ_γ or κ_g

Blue, solid:

perturb. unitarity $\lambda_{H\Phi}$

Green, dashed:

Higgs cubic

Purple, dot-dash:

Direct search

Nightmare scenario of neutral scalar singlet remains open.

$\kappa_\lambda \sim 5\%$ measurement of FCC-hh closes off everything.

THE FUTURE: LEPTONIC (1)

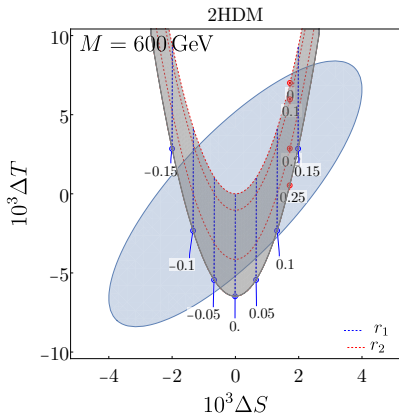
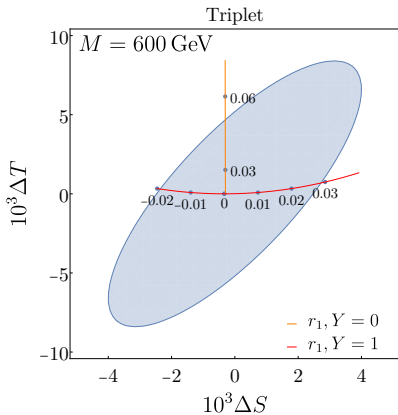
$$f = \frac{\lambda v^2}{2M^2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{\lambda' v^2}{4M^2}$$

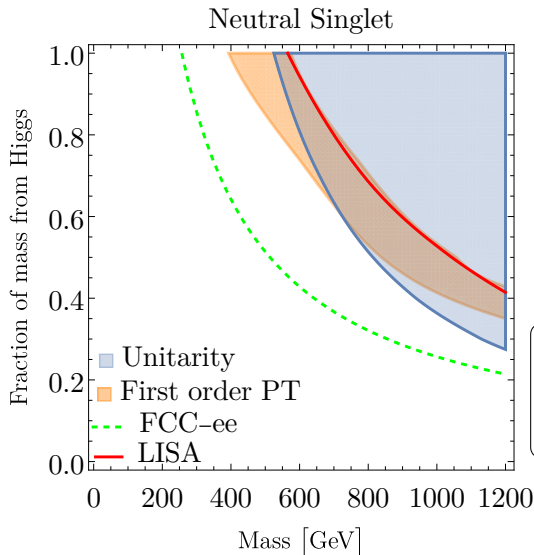
$$r_2 = \frac{\lambda'' v^2}{4M^2}$$

(Crawford and Sutherland to appear)

$$\mathcal{L} = |DL|^2 - \underbrace{(m_{\text{ex}}^2 + \lambda|\Phi|^2)}_{M^2} |L|^2 - \lambda'(L^\dagger T^a L)(\Phi^\dagger T^a \Phi) - \underbrace{\left\{ \lambda''(\tilde{L}^\dagger T^a L)(\Phi^\dagger T^a \tilde{\Phi}) + \text{h.c.} \right\}}_{\text{iff. } |Y| = \frac{1}{2}}$$



THE FUTURE: LEPTONIC (2)



Wavefunction
renormalisation

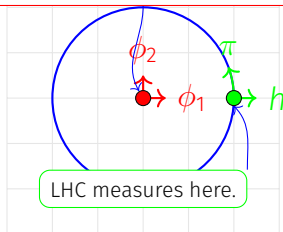
$$\begin{aligned}\delta\kappa_h &= \frac{1}{12(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{M^2} \left(\frac{\partial M^2}{\partial v} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{3(4\pi)^2} \frac{M^2}{v^2} f^2\end{aligned}$$

SUMMARY

Nature is SM-like at $v = 246$ GeV, but may be wildly different at $v = 0$, due to non-decoupling physics.

Gives generic signals in κ_h and κ_λ

Future colliders measure up to here.



Non-decoupling NP is a finite target space for future colliders

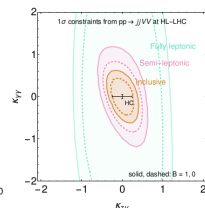
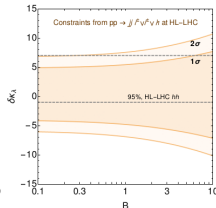
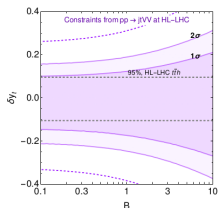
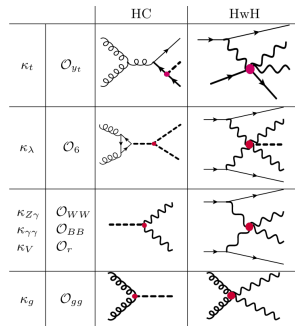
THANKS

BACKUP

HEFTY MODELS POORLY FIT BY DIMENSION 6 SMEFT

HL-LHC could probe the correlations of a single SMEFT operator across different Higgs multiplicities. (Henning, Lombardo, Riemann, and Riva 2019)

These correlations may be broken.



HEFTY PHYSICS BREAKS CORRELATIONS

(Abu-Ajamieh, Chang, Chen, and Luty 2020)

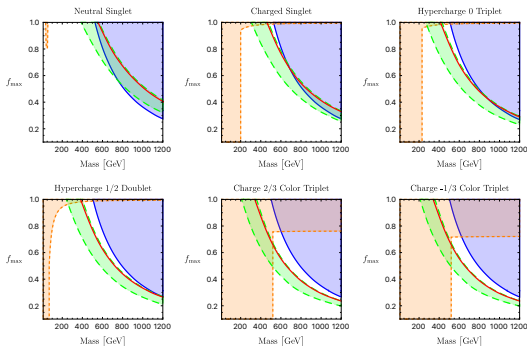
$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L} = & \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} - \delta_3 \frac{m_h^2}{2v} h^3 - \delta_4 \frac{m_h^2}{8v^2} h^4 - \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{n!} \frac{m_h^2}{v^{n-2}} h^n + \dots \\
 & + \delta_{Z1} \frac{m_Z^2}{v} h Z^\mu Z_\mu + \delta_{W1} \frac{2m_W^2}{v} h W^{\mu+} W_\mu^- + \delta_{Z2} \frac{m_Z^2}{2v^2} h^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu + \delta_{W2} \frac{m_W^2}{v} h^2 W^{\mu+} W_\mu^- \\
 & + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left[\frac{c_{Zn}}{n!} \frac{m_Z^2}{v^n} h^n Z^\mu Z_\mu + \frac{c_{Wn}}{n!} \frac{2m_W^2}{v^n} h^n W^{\mu+} W_\mu^- \right] + \dots \\
 & - \delta_{t1} \frac{m_t}{v} h \bar{t} t - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{c_{tn}}{n!} \frac{m_t}{v^n} h^n \bar{t} t + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Process	$\times \frac{E^4}{1152\pi^3 v^4}$
$hZ^2 \rightarrow hZ^2$	$[4\delta_{V1} - 2\delta_{V2} + \frac{1}{2}c_{V3}]$
$h^2Z \rightarrow Z^3$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}[4\delta_{V1} - 2\delta_{V2} + \frac{1}{2}c_{V3}]$
$h^2W^+ \rightarrow Z^2W^+$	$-\frac{1}{2}[4\delta_{V1} - 2\delta_{V2} + \frac{1}{2}c_{V3}]$
$h^2Z \rightarrow ZW^+W^-$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[4\delta_{V1} - 2\delta_{V2} + \frac{1}{2}c_{V3}]$
$h^2W^+ \rightarrow W^+W^-W^+$	$-[4\delta_{V1} - 2\delta_{V2} + \frac{1}{2}c_{V3}]$
$hZW^+ \rightarrow hZW^+$	$[36\delta_{V1} - 13\delta_{V2} + 2c_{V3}]$
$hW^+W^+ \rightarrow hW^+W^+$	$[36\delta_{V1} - 13\delta_{V2} + 2c_{V3}]$
$hW^+W^- \rightarrow hW^+W^-$	$[-28\delta_{V1} - 9\delta_{V2} + c_{V3}]$
$hZ^2 \rightarrow hW^+W^-$	$-\sqrt{2}[32\delta_{V1} - 11\delta_{V2} + \frac{3}{2}c_{V3}]$

Process	$\times \frac{(\frac{1}{2}c_W - \delta_1) m E^2}{32\pi^2 v^3}$
$\bar{t}_R t_R \rightarrow Zh^2$	$i\sqrt{N_c}$
$h^2 \rightarrow Z\bar{t}_L t_L$	$i\sqrt{\frac{N_c}{3}}$
$Zh \rightarrow h\bar{t}_L t_L$	$i\sqrt{\frac{2N_c}{3}}$
$t_R Z \rightarrow t_L h^2$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$
$t_R h \rightarrow t_L Zh$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\bar{t}_R t_R \rightarrow Z^2 h$	$-\sqrt{N_c}$
$Z^2 \rightarrow \bar{t}_L t_L h$	$-\sqrt{\frac{N_c}{3}}$
$Zh \rightarrow \bar{t}_L t_L Z$	$-\sqrt{\frac{2N_c}{3}}$
$t_R h \rightarrow t_L Z^2$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$
$t_R Z \rightarrow t_L Zh$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

HEFTY MODELS PRODUCE A STRONGLY FIRST ORDER EWPT

(Banta 2022)



Orange, dotted:

$\kappa\gamma$ or κg expt. constraints

Blue, solid:

perturb. unitarity

Green, dashed:

strongly first-order phase transition

Red, solid

lower bound for stochastic gravitational wave background @ LISA

$$\frac{S_3}{T_n} \approx 140$$

$$\frac{v_n}{T_n} \gtrsim 1$$

$$T_n > 10 \text{ GeV}$$

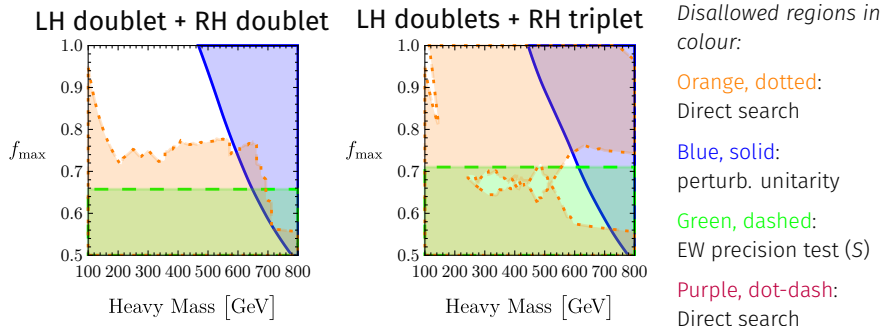
$$\alpha = \left(\Delta V_{\text{eff}} - \frac{T_n}{4} \Delta \frac{dV_{\text{eff}}}{dT} \right) / \frac{g_* \pi^2 T_n^4}{30},$$

$$\beta/H_* = \left. \frac{dS_3}{dT} \right|_{T_n} - \frac{S_3}{T_n}.$$

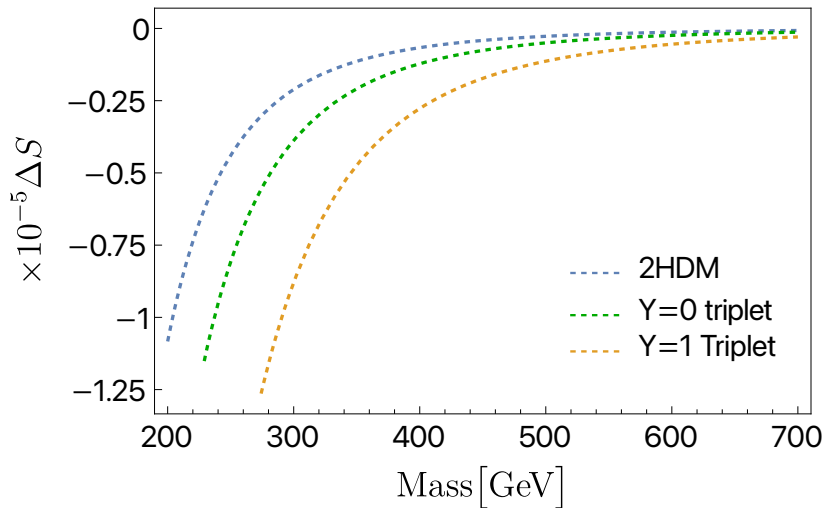
$$\log(\beta/H_*) \lesssim 1.2 \log \alpha + 8.8$$

HEFTY (CUSTODIALLY SYMMETRIC) FERMIONS










(Banta, Cohen, Craig, Lu, and Sutherland 2021)



Plots: fraction of mass from Higgs (f_{\max}) vs. total mass.
Assuming no mass splitting among components of multiplet



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