

Higgs Pair Production in a Composite 2HDM

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Introduction

Composite Higgs Models

- > Alternative approach to explain the Higgs mechanism / electroweak symmetry breaking
- > Higgs is **not** elementary, but a **composite** pseudo Nambu Goldstone boson (SM analogy: pions)
- > Solution to the hierarchy problem



Illustration by Sandbox Studio, Chicago

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Higgs Pair Production

- > Measurement of the trilinear Higgs coupling $\lambda \Rightarrow$ further insight into the Higgs potential
- > Goal: Investigation of the impact of the composite sector on Higgs pair production



Illustration by Sandbox Studio, Chicago

A Composite 2-Higgs-Doublet Model (2HDM) [De Curtis et al. 2018]

Main Features

- > **Additional strong sector** with $SO(6)$ symmetry: spontaneous breaking $SO(6) \rightarrow SO(4) \times SO(2)$
 \Rightarrow Generation of 2HDM-like structure
- > **Partial compositeness** of SM fields: Explicit breaking of the symmetry
- > **8 additional top partners** T_i ($i = 1, \dots, 9, T_9 = \text{top quark}$)
- > Obtain effective Lagrangian by integrating out heavy resonances

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Remarks

- > Yukawa sector: resembles flavor-aligned 2HDM
- > Higgs potential generated at loop level
- > Need to reconstruct SM parameters (VEV, Higgs mass, top mass, ...)

A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

Effective Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{yuk}} = & -G_{hT_i T_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} h - G_{HT_i T_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} H + iG_{AT_i T_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} A + \text{h.c.} \\ & -G_{hhT_i T_j} \bar{T}_i T_j h^2 - G_{HHT_i T_j} \bar{T}_i T_j H^2 - G_{AAT_i T_j} \bar{T}_i T_j A^2 \\ & -G_{hHT_i T_j} \bar{T}_i T_j hH + iG_{hAT_i T_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j hA + iG_{HAT_i T_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j HA + iG_{\phi^0 T_i T_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j \phi^0\end{aligned}$$

Notation

- > h : 125 GeV Higgs, H : heavy Higgs, A : pseudoscalar, ϕ^0 : neutral Goldstone boson
- > T_i : top partners
- > f : composite scale

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$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_\theta & -s_\theta \\ s_\theta & c_\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

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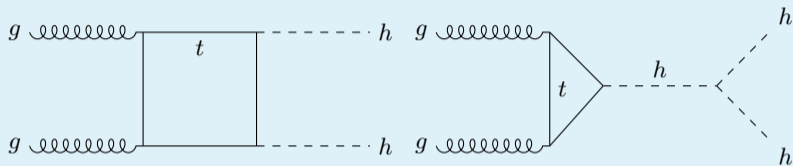
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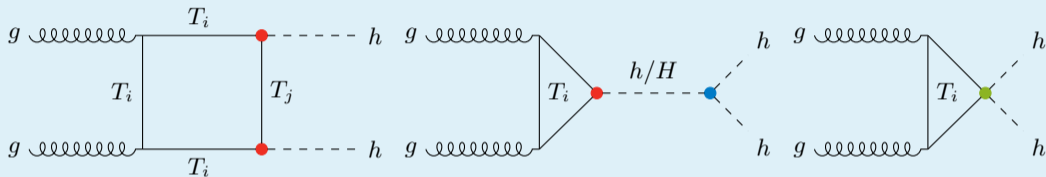
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Higgs Pair Production [Plehn, M. Spira, and Zerwas 1996; R. Grober and M. Muhleithner 2011; Gilioz et al. 2012]

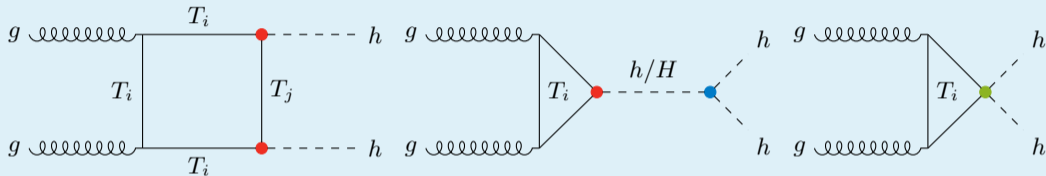
> SM:



- > Contribution to di-Higgs cross section from **resonant production**, **additional top partners** in the loops as well as **new effective couplings**



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$$C_{i,\Delta}^{hh} = \frac{G_{h\bar{T}_i T_i} \lambda_{hhh}}{\hat{s} - m_h^2 + im_h \Gamma_h} + \frac{G_{H\bar{T}_i T_i} \lambda_{Hhh}}{\hat{s} - m_H^2 + im_H \Gamma_H} + \frac{G_{H\bar{T}_i T_i} \lambda_{Hhh}^{(2)} (2m_h^2 - 2\hat{s})}{\hat{s} - m_H^2 + im_H \Gamma_H} + 2G_{hh\bar{T}_i T_i}$$

$$C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} = g_{h\bar{T}_i T_j} g_{h\bar{T}_i T_j},$$

$$g_{h\bar{T}_i T_j} = \frac{1}{2} \left(G_{h\bar{T}_i T_j} + G_{h\bar{T}_j T_i} \right),$$

$$C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} = -g_{h\bar{T}_i T_j,5} g_{h\bar{T}_i T_j,5}$$

$$g_{h\bar{T}_i T_j,5} = \frac{1}{2} \left(G_{h\bar{T}_i T_j} - G_{h\bar{T}_j T_i} \right)$$

Calculation and Setup

Differential Partonic Cross Section [Flehn, M. Spira, and Zerwas 1996; R. Grober and M. Muhlleitner 2011; Gilloz et al. 2012]

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}(gg \rightarrow hh)}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{(2\pi)^3 512} \left[\left| \sum_{i=1}^9 C_{i,\Delta}^{hh} F_{\Delta}^{hh}(m_i) + \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{j=1}^9 \left(C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} F_{\square}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} F_{\square,5}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) \right) \right|^2 \right. \\ \left. + \left| \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{j=1}^9 \left(C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} G_{\square}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} G_{\square,5}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) \right) \right|^2 \right]$$

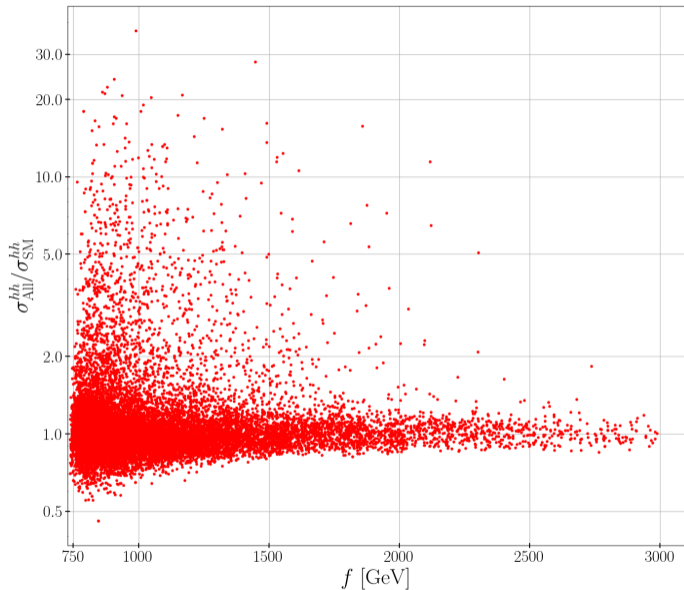
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Generation of Parameter Points

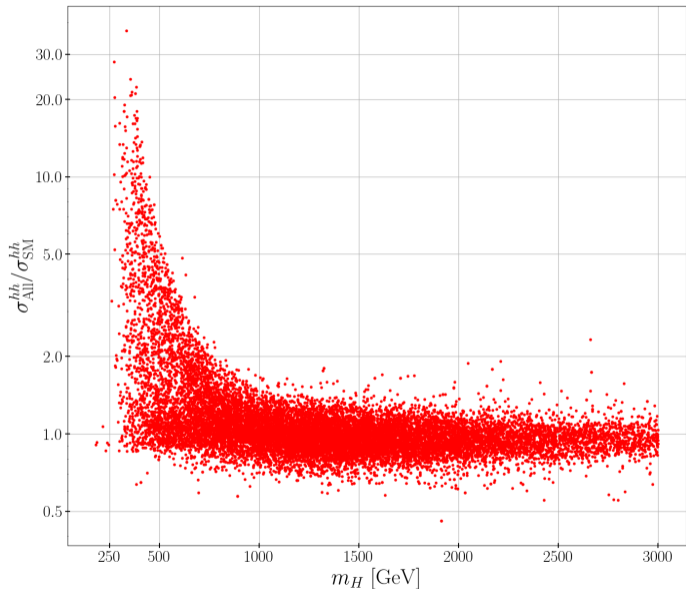
- > Scan in composite parameters
- > Reconstruction of VEV, Higgs mass and top mass
- > Perturbativity constraints
- > Higgs searches and measurements implemented via HiggsBounds/ HiggsSignals [P. Bechtle, S. Heinemeyer, et al. 2010, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2020, 2021]
- > Flavour constraints from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ and $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- > Mass of the heavy tops larger than 1.3 TeV [ATLAS 2023]



Overall Results

Parameter	Range	
	Lower	Upper
m_H	180 GeV	3 TeV
$m_{T,8}$	1300 GeV	23 TeV
$m_{T,1}$	2700 TeV	80 TeV
$\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{SM}$	0.7	1.07
$g_{htt}/g_{htt,SM}$	0.73	1.33
σ/σ_{SM}	0.46	37

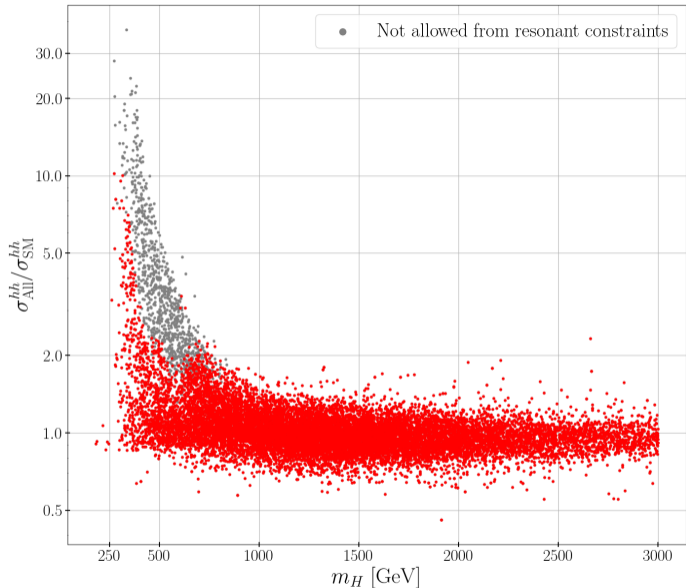
Remarks



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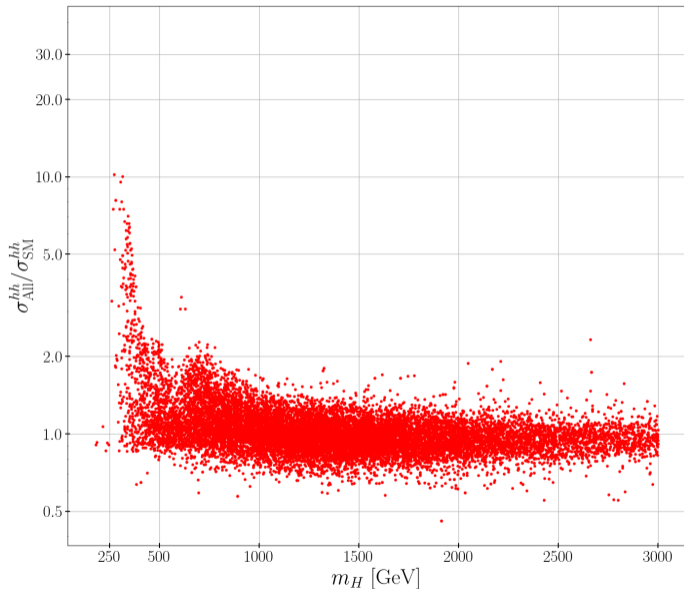


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- Applying resonant constraints:
 $\sigma_{\text{MAX}} \approx 10 \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$ (similar to 2HDM
[\[Abouabid et al. 2022\]](#))

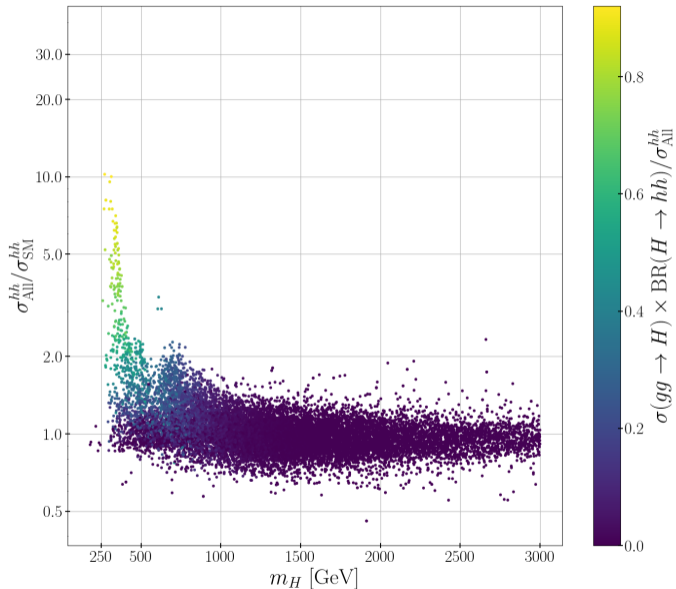


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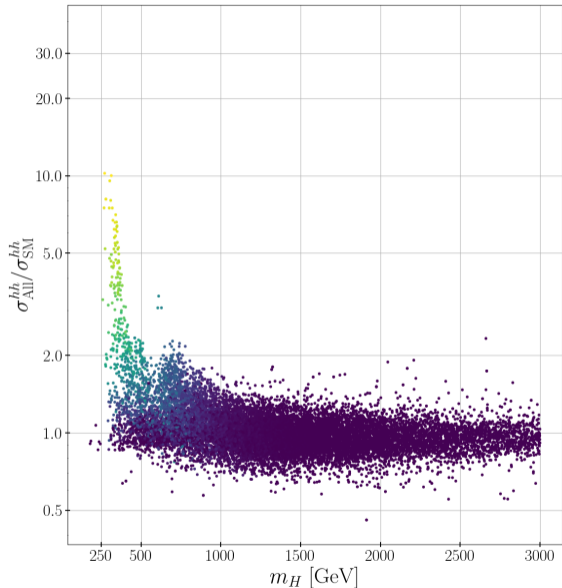


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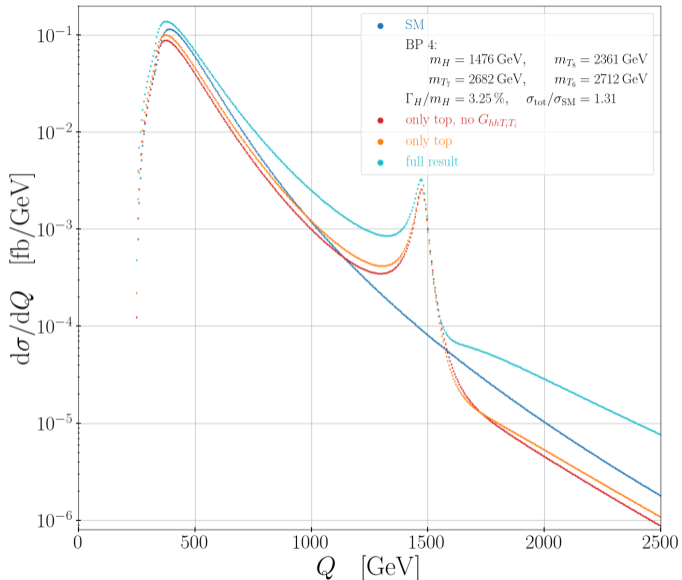
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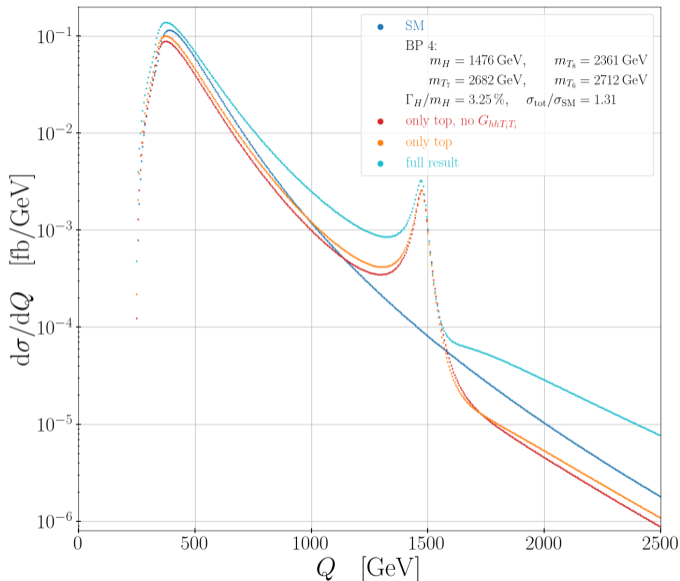
- Applying resonant constraints:
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[\[Abouabid et al. 2022\]](#))
- Resonant case: resonant production
- Non-resonant case: Impact of heavy top partners and effective couplings
- Interference between all contributions

Differential Distributions

> BP4 parameters:

f	750 GeV
$\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{SM}$	0.899
$\lambda_{Hhh}/\lambda_{SM}$	-2.576
$g_{htt}/g_{htt,SM}$	0.856
$g_{Htt}/g_{htt,SM}$	-0.864
G_{hhtt}	$-6.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ 1/GeV}$





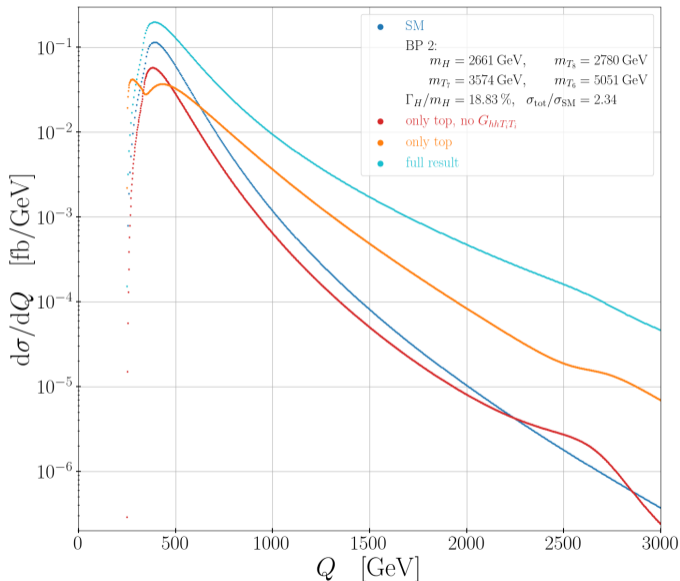
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Remarks

- Resonance visible at $m_H = 1476 \text{ GeV}$
- Red line: 2HDM without composite sector
- Interference effects between **resonance**, **heavy quark contribution** and **effective quartic coupling**



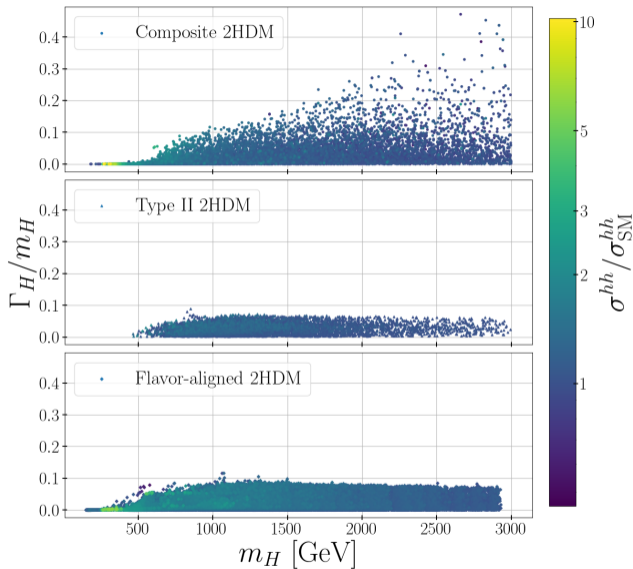
Differential Distributions

> BP 2 parameters:

f	822 GeV
$\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{\text{SM}}$	0.96
$\lambda_{Hhh}/\lambda_{\text{SM}}$	-2.73
$g_{htt}/g_{htt,\text{SM}}$	0.81
$g_{Htt}/g_{Htt,\text{SM}}$	-2.2
G_{hhht}	$1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ 1/GeV}$

Remarks

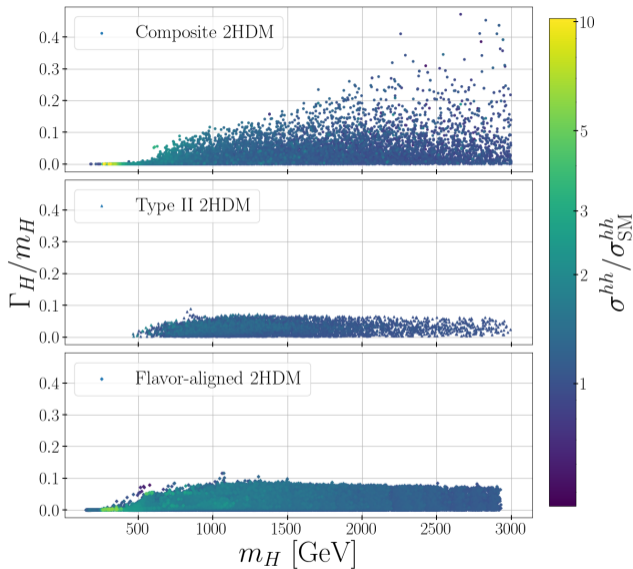
> $G_{hhT_iT_i}$ coupling dominant for large Q values



Comparison to other 2HDM Realizations

2HDM Realizations

- > Type II-2HDM, Flavor-aligned 2HDM: SM + additional Higgs doublet, distinct Yukawa structures



Comparison to other 2HDM Realizations

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- > Type II-2HDM, Flavor-aligned 2HDM: SM + additional Higgs doublet, distinct Yukawa structures

Remarks

- > Large total width Γ_H in composite 2HDM due to:
 - Higgs decay to heavy top partners possible in Composite 2HDM for heavy m_H
 - Larger Yukawa couplings in composite 2HDM

Conclusion

Summary

- > Composite 2HDM allows for **large widths** Γ_H
- > Interference effects between **resonant production**, **heavy quark contribution** and **quartic couplings** can be important
- > Shape of differential distribution can be used to distinguish between the composite 2HDM and an elementary 2HDM







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Thank you for your attention!







Literature I

-  De Curtis, Stefania et al. (Dec. 2018). “A concrete composite 2-Higgs doublet model”. In: **Journal of High Energy Physics** 2018.12. ISSN: 1029-8479. DOI: 10.1007/jhep12(2018)051.
-  Plehn, T., M. Spira, and P. M. Zerwas (1996). “Pair production of neutral Higgs particles in gluon-gluon collisions”. In: **Nucl. Phys. B** 479. [Erratum: Nucl.Phys.B 531, 655–655 (1998)], pp. 46–64. DOI: 10.1016/0550-3213(96)00418-X. arXiv: hep-ph/9603205.
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-  — (Dec. 2011). “HiggsBounds 2.0.0: Confronting neutral and charged Higgs sector predictions with exclusion bounds from LEP and the Tevatron”. In: **Computer Physics Communications** 182.12, pp. 2605–2631. ISSN: 0010-4655. DOI: 10.1016/j.cpc.2011.07.015.

Literature II

-  Bechtle, Philip, Oliver Brein, et al. (Mar. 2014). “HiggsBounds-4: improved tests of extended Higgs sectors against exclusion bounds from LEP, the Tevatron and the LHC”. In: [The European Physical Journal C](#) 74.3. ISSN: 1434-6052. DOI: [10.1140/epjc/s10052-013-2693-2](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-013-2693-2).
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-  Djouadi, A., J. Kalinowski, and M. Spira (1998). “HDECAY: A Program for Higgs boson decays in the standard model and its supersymmetric extension”. In: **Comput. Phys. Commun.** 108, pp. 56–74. DOI: 10.1016/S0010-4655(97)00123-9. arXiv: hep-ph/9704448.
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Literature IV



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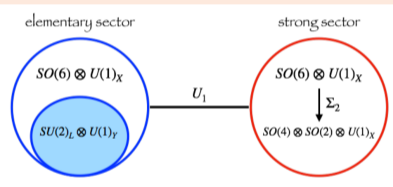


A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

Degrees of Freedom

- > $\mathcal{G} = SO(6)$, $\mathcal{H} = SO(4) \times SO(2)$
 $\Rightarrow n = 15 - (6 + 1) = 8$ NG bosons
- > 3 are eaten to give masses to the W and Z bosons, remaining 5: 2HDM-like structure

Composite Symmetry Structure



Full coset structure:

$$\frac{\mathcal{G}}{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{SU(3)_c \times SO(6) \times U(1)_X}{SU(3)_c \times SO(4) \times SO(2) \times U(1)_X}$$

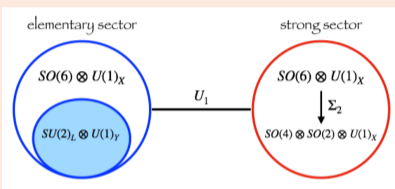
A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

Composite Gauge Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{C2HDM}}^{\text{gauge}} = \frac{f_1^2}{4} \text{Tr} |D_\mu U_1|^2 + \frac{f_2^2}{4} \text{Tr} |D_\mu \Sigma_2|^2 - \frac{1}{4g_\rho^2} (\rho^A)_{\mu\nu} (\rho^A)^{\mu\nu} \\ - \frac{1}{4g_{\rho^X}^2} (\rho^X)_{\mu\nu} (\rho^X)^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4g_A^2} (A^A)_{\mu\nu} (A^A)^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4g_X^2} X_{\mu\nu} X^{\mu\nu}$$

- > $G_1, G_2 = SO(6) \times U(1)_X$
- > G_2 : local, describes spin-1 resonances through ρ^X and ρ^A ($A \in \text{Adj}(SO(6))$),
- > G_1 : global with only $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ local, SM gauge fields embedded
- > U_1 : link field, realizes spontaneous symmetry breaking from $G_1 \times G_2$ to diagonal component G

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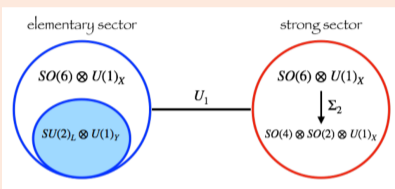
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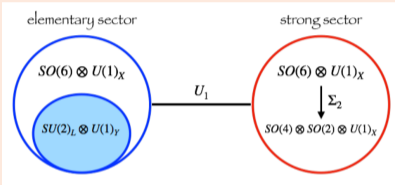
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- > Σ_2 : VEV accounts for breaking to $SO(4) \times SO(2) \times U(1)_X$
- > $f^{-2} = f_1^{-2} + f_2^{-2}$

A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

Composite Fermion Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{C2HDM}}^{\text{fermion}} = & (\bar{q}_L^{\mathbf{6}})i\not{D}(q_L^{\mathbf{6}}) + (\bar{t}_R^{\mathbf{6}})i\not{D}(t_R^{\mathbf{6}}) + \bar{\Psi}^I i\not{D}\Psi^I - \bar{\Psi}^I (M_\Psi)_{IJ} P_R \Psi^J - \bar{\Psi}^I [(Y_1)_{IJ}\Sigma_2 + (Y_2)_{IJ}\Sigma_2^2] \Psi^J \\ & + (\Delta_L)_I (\bar{q}_L^{\mathbf{6}}) U_1 P_R \Psi^I + (\Delta_R)_I (\bar{t}_R^{\mathbf{6}}) U_1 P_L \Psi^I + \text{h.c.}\end{aligned}$$

- > SM fermions embedded into fundamental representation of $SO(6)$
- > q_L, t_R : embedding of top quark, Ψ^I : Additional spin-1/2 resonances

A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

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- > SM fermions embedded into fundamental representation of $SO(6)$
- > q_L, t_R : embedding of top quark, Ψ^I : Additional spin-1/2 resonances
- > Composite parameters determining the Higgs potential:

$$f, \quad \underbrace{Y_1^{12}, Y_2^{12}}_{\text{fermion coupling to resonances}}, \quad \underbrace{\Delta_L^1, \Delta_R^2}_{\text{partial compositeness}}, \quad \underbrace{M_\Psi^{11}, M_\Psi^{22}, M_\Psi^{12}}_{\text{composite fermion mass matrix}}, \quad \underbrace{g_\rho}_{\text{composite gauge coupling}}$$

A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

Remarks

- > Non-linearities in the effective Lagrangian lead to custodial symmetry breaking \Rightarrow need scenarios with additional symmetries (CP invariance, C_2 symmetry)
- > Symmetry of strong sector highly constrains higher-dimensional operators contributing to Yukawa sector. Flavor alignment similar to 2HDM.
- > Higgs potential obtained from Coleman-Weinberg formalism
- > Tuning required for correct EWSB

A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

Generation of Parameter Points

- > Reconstruction of VEV, Higgs mass and top mass
- > Direct and indirect searches in the scalar sector implemented via `HiggsBounds/ HiggsSignals`
[Philip Bechtle, Dercks, et al. 2020; Philip Bechtle, Heinemeyer, Klingl, et al. 2021]
- > Flavor constraints from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ and $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- > Mass of the heavy tops larger than 1.3 TeV
- > UV finiteness of the potential, perturbativity of the quartic couplings
- > Points are generated through a MCMC scan

Elementary 2HDM

2-Higgs-Doublet Model (2HDM)

> SM + additional scalar doublet

$$V_{2\text{HDM}} = m_{11}^2 |\Phi_1|^2 + m_{22}^2 |\Phi_2|^2 - m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 \\ + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \left(\frac{\lambda_5}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \text{h.c.} \right)$$

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> Additional parameters not predetermined

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}(gg \rightarrow hh)}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{(2\pi)^3 512} \left[\left| \sum_{i=1}^9 C_{i,\Delta}^{hh} F_{\Delta}^{hh}(m_i) + \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{j=1}^9 \left(C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} F_{\square}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} F_{\square,5}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) \right) \right|^2 \right. \\ \left. + \left| \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{j=1}^9 \left(C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} G_{\square}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} G_{\square,5}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) \right) \right|^2 \right]$$

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Implementation

- > Generation of set of parameter points obeying several theoretical and experimental constraints (details see appendix)
- > Implementation into HPAIR [M. Spira n.d.], including p_T distributions
- > Calculation of decay widths with HDECAY [Djouadi, Kalinowski, Spira 1998; + Muhlleitner 2019]

More on LO Calculation

[Plehn, M. Spira, and Zerwas 1996; R. Grober and M. Muhlleitner 2011; Gillioz et al. 2012]

Definitions

$$\hat{s} = (p_1 + p_2)^2, \quad \hat{t} = (p_1 + p_3)^2, \quad \hat{u} = (p_2 + p_3)^2$$

$$A_1^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_1^\nu p_2^\mu}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)},$$

$$A_2^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_3^2 p_1^\nu p_2^\mu}{p_T^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2)} - \frac{2(p_3 \cdot p_2) p_1^\nu p_3^\mu}{p_T^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2)} - \frac{2(p_3 \cdot p_1) p_3^\nu p_2^\mu}{p_T^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2)} + \frac{2p_3^\mu p_3^\nu}{p_T^2},$$

$$p_T^2 = 2 \frac{(p_1 \cdot p_3)(p_2 \cdot p_3)}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)} - p_3^2.$$

$$A_1 \cdot A_2 = 0, \quad A_1 \cdot A_1 = A_2 \cdot A_2 = 2$$

More on LO Calculation

[Plehn, M. Spira, and Zerwas 1996; R. Grober and M. Muhlleitner 2011; Gillioz et al. 2012]

Di-Higgs Amplitudes

$$\mathcal{A}_\Delta = \frac{\alpha_s G_F \sqrt{2}}{4\pi} A_1^{\mu\nu} \epsilon_\mu^a \epsilon_\nu^b \delta_{ab} \sum_{i=1}^9 C_{i,\Delta}^{hh} F_\Delta(m_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_\square = \frac{\alpha_s G_F \sqrt{2}}{4\pi} \epsilon_\mu^a \epsilon_\nu^b \delta_{ab} \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{j=1}^9 & \left[A_1^{\mu\nu} \left(C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} F_\square(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} F_{\square,5}(m_i, m_j) \right) \right. \\ & \left. + A_2^{\mu\nu} \left(C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} G_\square(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} G_{\square,5}(m_i, m_j) \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{A}(gg \rightarrow hh) = \mathcal{A}_\Delta + \mathcal{A}_\square$$

Cross section

[Plehn, M. Spira, and Zerwas 1996; R. Grober and M. Muhlleitner 2011; Gillioz et al. 2012]

Di-Higgs Cross Section

$$\hat{\sigma}(gg \rightarrow hh) = \int_{\hat{t}_-}^{\hat{t}_+} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}(gg \rightarrow hh)}{d\hat{t}}, \quad \hat{t}_{\pm} = \frac{-\hat{s}}{2} \left(1 - 2\frac{m_h^2}{\hat{s}} \mp \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_h^2}{\hat{s}}} \right)$$

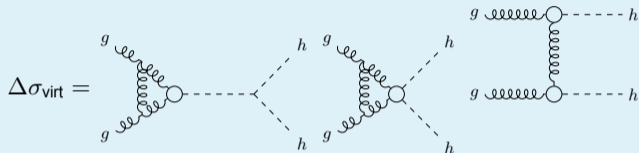
> Hadronic cross section:

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow gg \rightarrow hh) = \int_{\tau_0}^1 d\tau \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} \hat{\sigma}(\hat{s} = \tau s) \quad (\tau_0 = \frac{4m_h^2}{s})$$

> Cross section at NLO [Dawson, Dittmaier, and M. Spira 1998; Ramona Grober, Margarete Muhlleitner, and Michael Spira 2016]:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{NLO}}(pp \rightarrow hh + X) &= \sigma_{\text{LO}} + \Delta\sigma_{\text{virt}} + \Delta\sigma_{gg} + \Delta\sigma_{gq} + \Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}} \\ \Rightarrow K &\equiv \frac{\sigma_{\text{NLO}}}{\sigma_{\text{LO}}} \approx 2 \end{aligned}$$

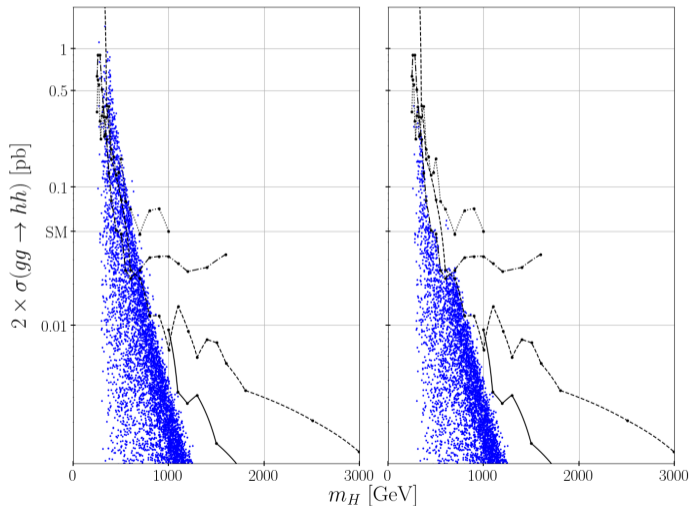
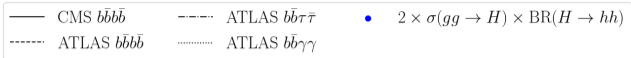
$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}(pp \rightarrow hh + X) = \sigma_{\text{LO}} + \Delta\sigma_{\text{virt}} + \Delta\sigma_{gg} + \Delta\sigma_{gq} + \Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}}$$



$$\Delta\sigma_{\text{virt}} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \int_{\tau_0}^1 \frac{d\tau \mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} \hat{\sigma}_{\text{LO}}(Q^2 = \tau s) C,$$

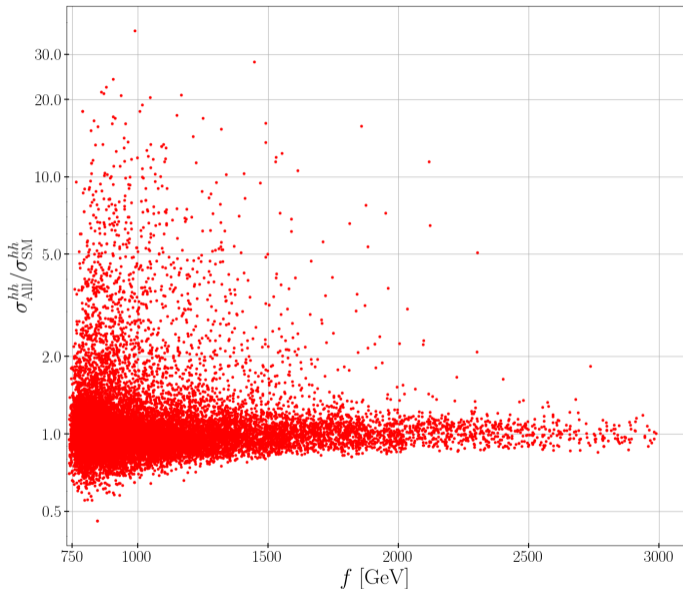
$$C = \pi^2 + \frac{11}{2} + \frac{33 - 2N_F}{6} \log \frac{\mu_R^2}{Q^2} + \text{Re} \frac{\int_{\hat{t}_-}^{\hat{t}_+} d\hat{t} \frac{4}{9} (g_{hgg}^{\text{eff}})^2 \left[F_1 - \frac{p_T^2}{2\hat{t}\hat{u}} (Q^2 - 2m_h^2) F_2 \right]}{\int_{\hat{t}_-}^{\hat{t}_+} d\hat{t} [|F_1|^2 + |F_2|^2]},$$

$$p_T^2 = \frac{(\hat{t} - m_h^2)(\hat{u} - m_h^2)}{Q^2} - m_h^2, \quad g_{hgg}^{\text{eff}} = \sum_{i=1}^9 \frac{g_h \bar{T}_i T_i v}{m_{T_i}}$$



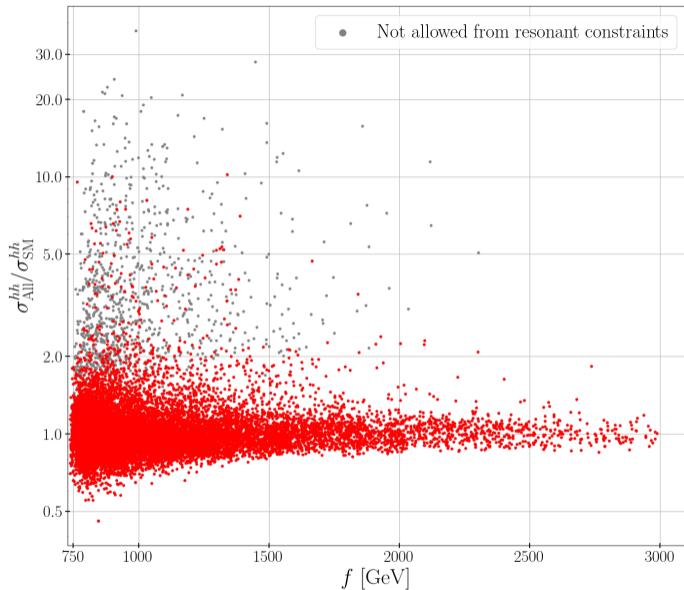
Resonant case

- > HIGLU*BR [M. Spira 1995]:
 $\sigma(gg \rightarrow H) * \text{BR}(H \rightarrow hh)$
- > Factor 2: approximate NLO corrections
- > HPAIR: All diagrams included
- > Experimental data from:
[\[CMS-PAS-B2G-20-004, ATLAS-CONF-2021-016, ATLAS-CONF-2021-030, ATLAS-CONF-2021-035\]](#)
- > Similar approach as [Abouabid et al. 2022]



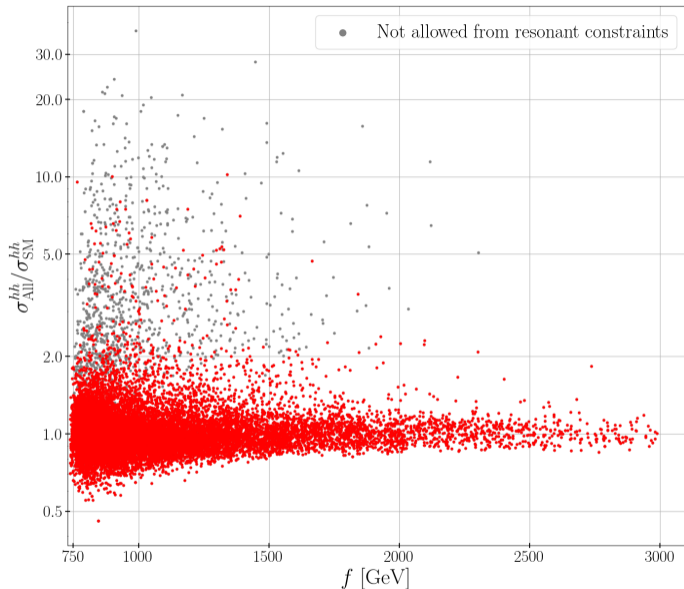
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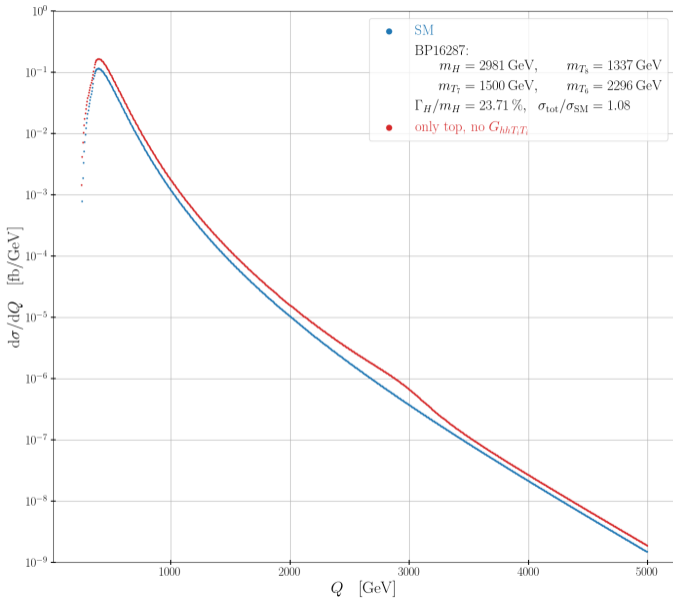
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-
- > New maximum: $\sigma_{\text{MAX}} \approx 10 \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$
 (2HDM: enhancement up to $12 \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$)
 [Abouabid et al. 2022]



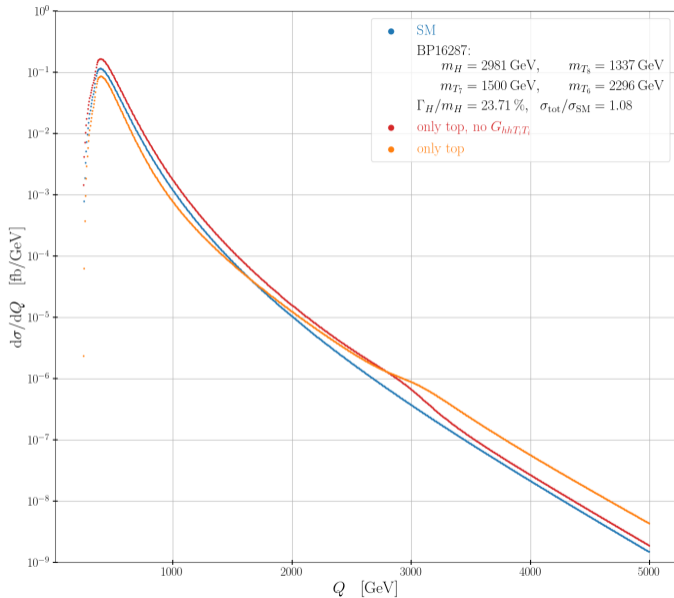
Differential Distributions

> BP16287 parameters:

f	1140 GeV
$\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{\text{SM}}$	0.92
$g_{htt}/g_{htt,\text{SM}}$	1.07
G_{hhtt}	$3.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ 1/GeV}$

Remarks

> Red line resembles elementary 2HDM



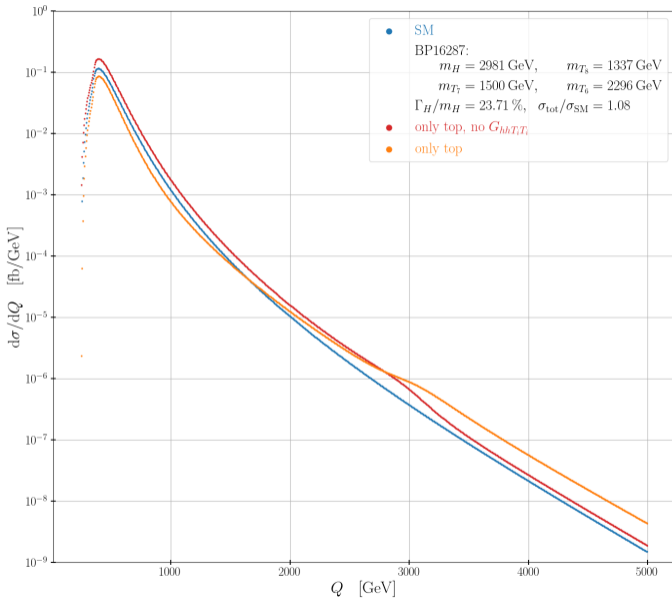
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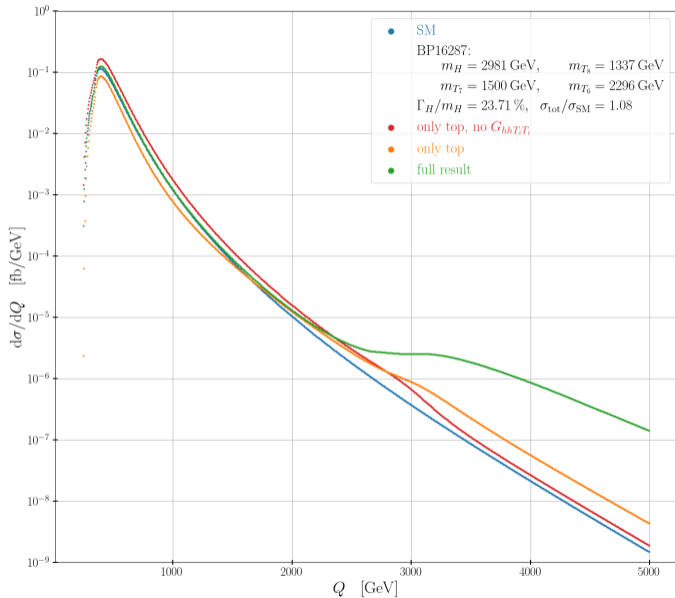
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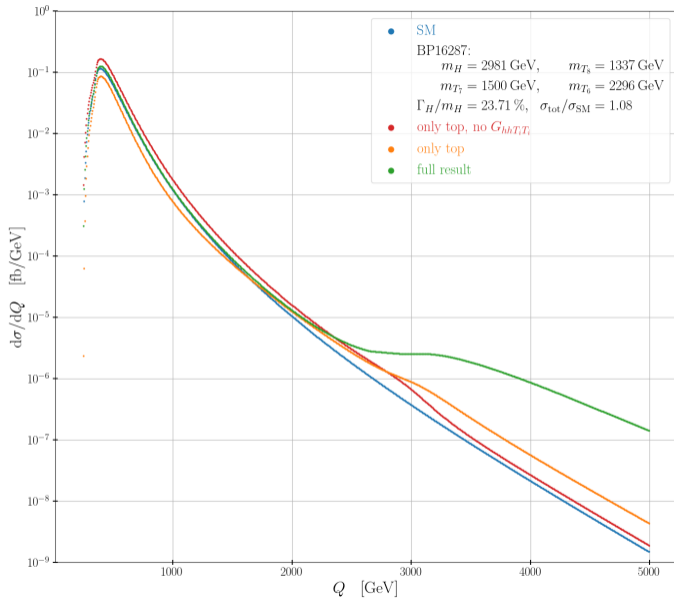
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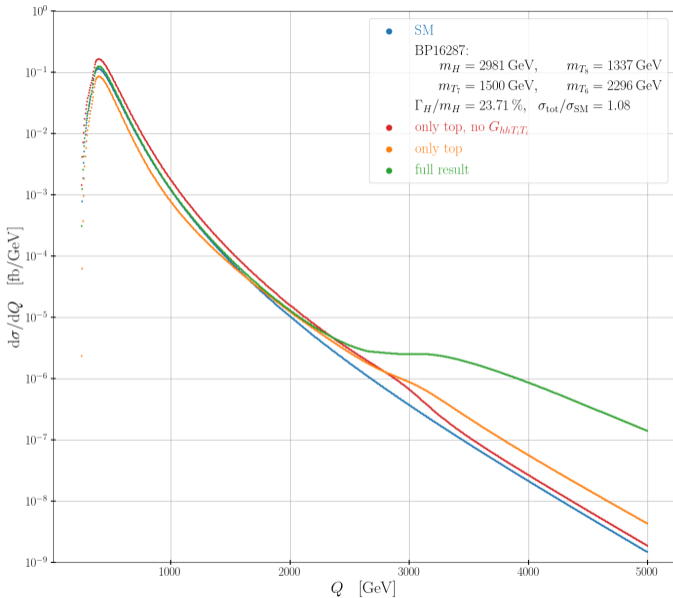
Differential Distributions

➤ BP16287 parameters:

f	1140 GeV
$\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{\text{SM}}$	0.92
$g_{htt}/g_{htt,\text{SM}}$	1.07
G_{hhtt}	$3.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ 1/GeV}$

Remarks

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- Heavy quarks: enhancement + threshold effect



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Remarks

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- Large total width Γ_H

