# Cutting into Higgs pairs

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1504.05596, with Sally Dawson and Ian Low

## The Higgs self-coupling

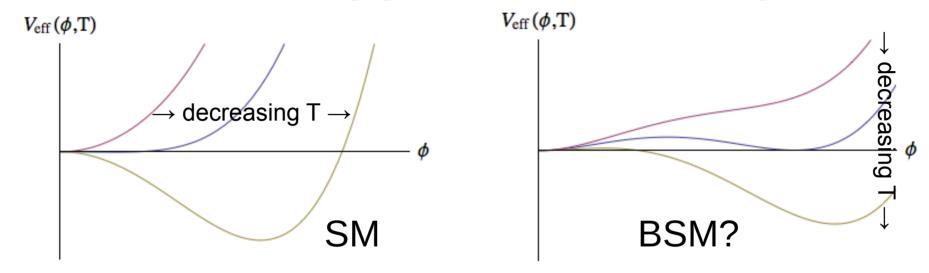
$$V = \mu^2 H^{\dagger} H + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \left( H^{\dagger} H \right)^2 \qquad H \to \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{h+v}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

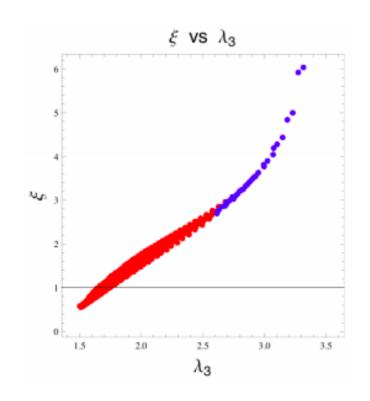
$$\lambda = m_h^2/v^2 \to \lambda_{hhh} = 3m_h^2/v$$

Measurement probes scalar potential, testing the structure of the Standard Model

Double Higgs production is one of the only collider processes that is sensitive to the self-coupling

## The Higgs self-coupling





Generically, adding new physics to make the EW phase transition strongly first-order shifts the Higgs self-coupling

e.g. non-renormalizable H<sup>6</sup> operator

A. Noble and M. Perelstein, 0711.3018

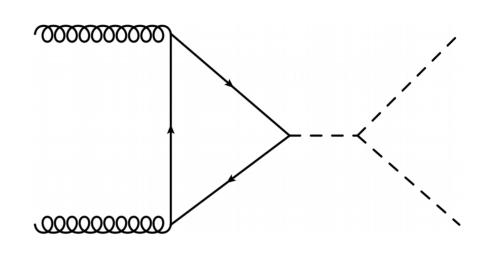
Connection with EW baryogenesis

D. Curtin et al., 1409.0005

## Double Higgs production

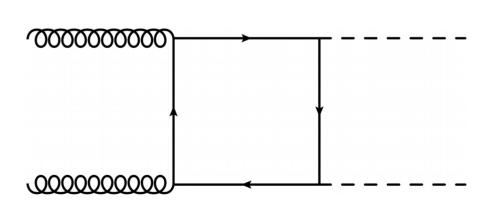
Proceeds through heavy quark loops

Triangle diagram is sensitive to Higgs self-coupling

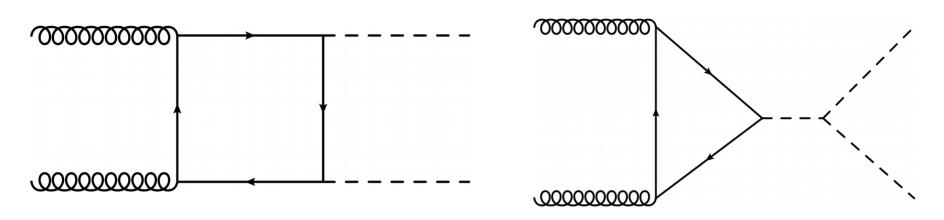


Box and triangle diagrams exhibit partial cancellation

Cross section is very low:  $\sigma(13 \text{ TeV LHC}) = 34 \text{ fb}$ 



### Threshold cancellation



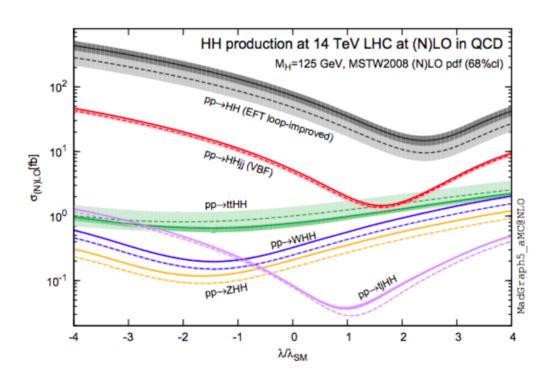
SM: perfect cancellation between box and triangle at threshold when quark in loops is heavy

Can be seen via low energy theorem

$$\mathcal{M}_{hh} \propto \langle hh | \log(1+\frac{h}{v}) | 0 \rangle = \langle hh | \frac{h}{v} \left( \frac{h^2}{2v^2} \right) 0 \rangle$$
 threshold: 
$$\frac{1}{v} \frac{\lambda_{hhh}}{\hat{s} - m_h^2} = 1/v^2 \qquad (-1/v^2)$$

### Threshold cancellation

In the SM, the cancellation between the box and triangle diagrams is significant even for the finite top mass

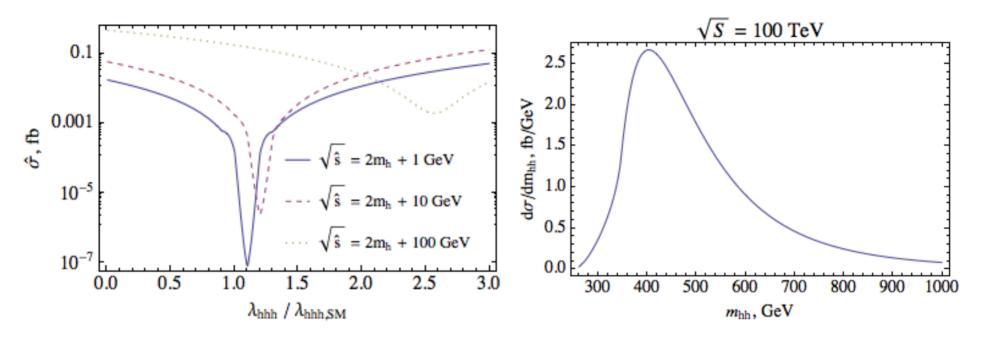


Changing the Higgs triple coupling affects this cancellation, modifying the hh cross section

R. Frederix et al., 1401.7340

Production above threshold also affects minimum

### Threshold cancellation

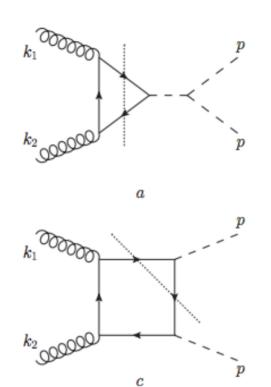


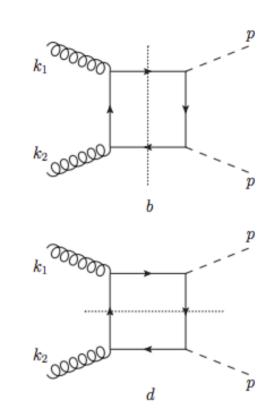
Highest parton luminosity at threshold, but cancellation is strongest there

Look at invariant mass distribution to see how cancellation gets spoiled above threshold

### Cut techniques

Cut diagrams, where propagators go on-shell, are proportional to the imaginary part of the full scattering amplitude for Higgs pair production





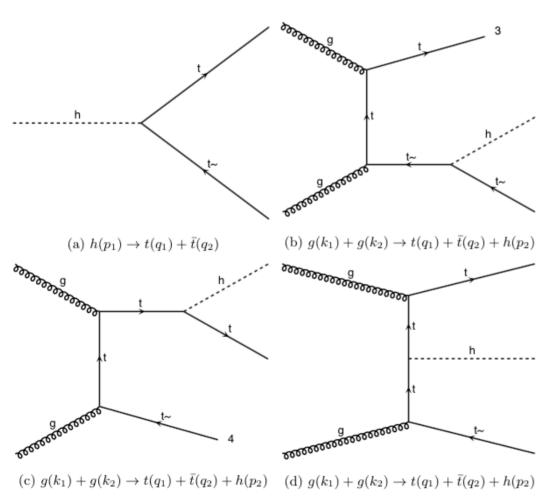
X. Li and M. Voloshin, 1311.5156

Rather than expressing hh amplitude in terms of loop functions, can write as products of tree-level amplitudes with intermediate particles (cf. optical theorem)

Allows full understanding of amplitude at threshold

### Cut techniques

Im 
$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{1}{2} \int d\Pi_2 \mathcal{M}_a^* (\mathcal{M}_b + \mathcal{M}_c + \mathcal{M}_d)$$



+ gluons switched)

Equivalent to full loop diagram with two propagators going on-shell

Choices of which propagators to put on-shell give different cuts, each contributing to the imaginary part of the full amplitude

### Cut techniques

From imaginary part of loop amplitude, can use dispersion relation to get full form factor for amplitude at threshold

$$\operatorname{Re} f(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} P \int_{0}^{50} \frac{dz'}{z' - z} \operatorname{Im} f(z')$$

$$f(z) = 2z^{-1} + z^{-1}(1 - 4z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1}) \arcsin^{2}(\sqrt{z}) + z = m_{h}^{2}/m_{t}^{2}$$

$$z^{-1} \left( (3 - 4z^{-1})\sqrt{4z^{-1} - 1} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}\right) + 1\right)$$

$$(1 + 4z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1}) \arcsin^{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}\right) + 0.1$$

$$z^{-1} \left( (4z^{-1} - 3)\sqrt{1 + 4z^{-1}} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$+ (1 + 4z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1}) \arcsin^{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}\right)$$

$$0.001$$

$$- |f_{0}|$$

$$- |f_{1}|$$

$$- |f_{1}|$$

$$- |f_{1}|$$

$$- |f_{1}|$$

$$- |f_{1}|$$

$$- |f_{2}|$$

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$$- |f_{2}|$$

$$- |f_{3}|$$

$$- |f_{1}|$$

$$- |f_{2}|$$

$$- |f_{3}|$$

# Double Higgs beyond the SM

New physics spoils the amplitude cancellation at threshold

Higgs self-coupling

Top Yukawa

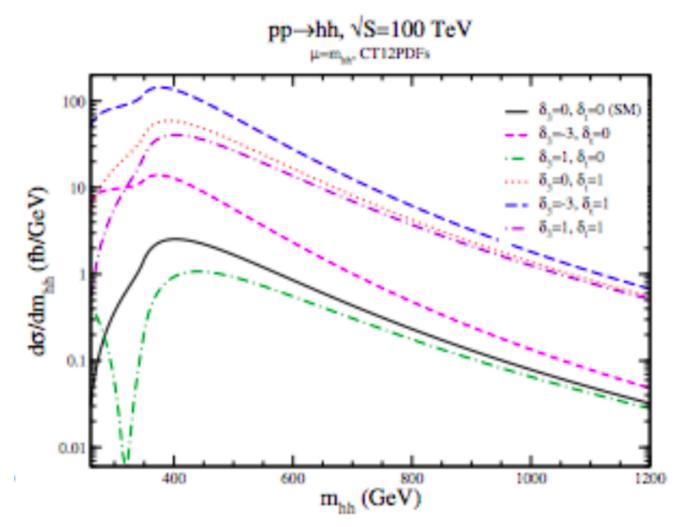
Other new operators

New particles in loops

Resonance  $X \rightarrow hh$ 

## Modified top Yukawa

Combination of non-SM top Yukawa ( $\delta_t$ ) and Higgs self-coupling ( $\delta_3$ ) shifts distributions considerably



Threshold cancellation spoiled away from SM (black)

### New loop particles: fermions

New colored particles can run in hh loop diagrams if they couple to the Higgs

Fermions: must be vector-like to avoid spoiling gluon fusion rate for single Higgs

#### see also:

A. Pierce et al., hep-ph/0609049 S. Dawson et al., 1210.6663

Consider vector-like partner that mixes with the SM top, as in e.g. Little Higgs

Must choose mass, mixing of partner that satisfy precision electroweak measurements as well as direct searches

### New loop particles: fermions

Single Higgs rate is Fermionic Top Partner Model, M,=800 GeV ~SM, and double √S=100 TeV, CT12PDFs Higgs is between 80-100% of SM at 100 TeV  $gg \rightarrow h, \mu = M_h$ -- gg→hh, μ=m<sub>bh</sub> **Invariant mass** distribution is virtually unchanged

upon inclusion of

fermionic top

partner

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Limit from precision EW data

Scalars: similar to stops in SUSY, but amount of mass coming from electroweak symmetry breaking is not fixed in general

Consider most general renormalizable Lagrangian for colored scalar interacting with Higgs doublet

$$\mathcal{L} \supset D^{\mu} \phi^* D_{\mu} \phi - m_0^2 \phi^* \phi - \kappa \phi^* \phi H^{\dagger} H$$

$$m_{\phi}^2 = m_0^2 + \frac{\kappa v^2}{2}$$

see also:

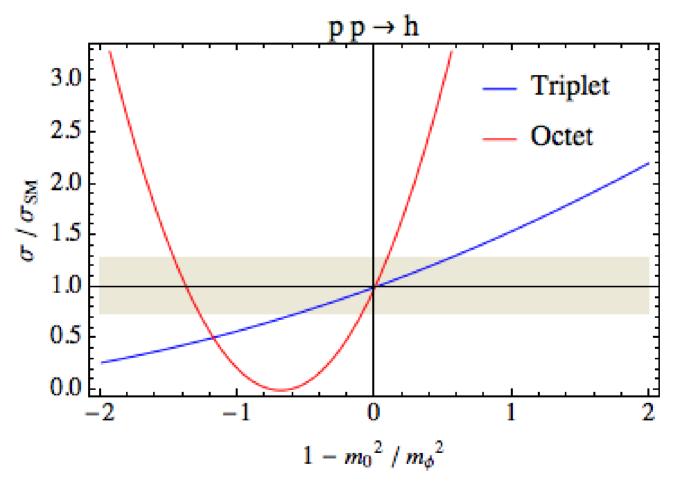
E. Asakawa et al., 1009.4670

G. Kribs and A. Martin, 1207.4496

B. Batell et al., 1508.01208

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Bounds from single Higgs production *regardless* of direct searches for colored scalars

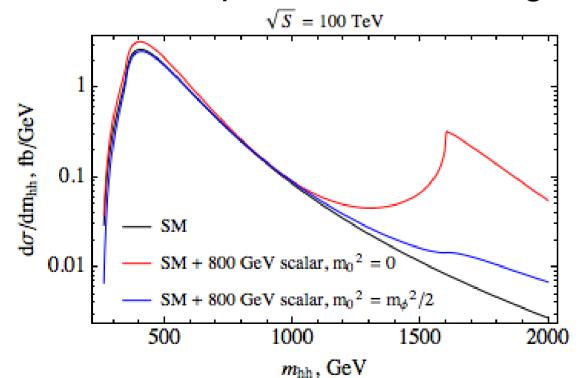


For arbitrarily heavy scalars, fraction of mass coming from EWSB already constrained

Double Higgs mass distributions offer complementary observation of new colored particles coupling to Higgs

Expect peak in invariant mass distribution when loop propagators go on shell

Less pronounced for large soft scalar masses



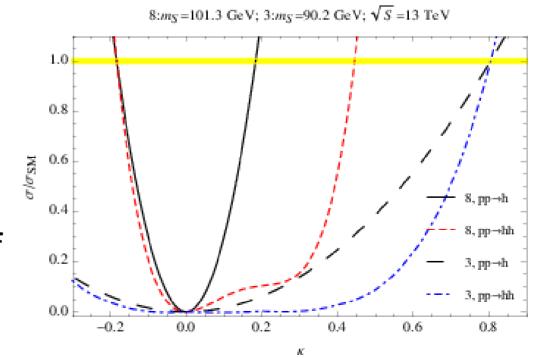
Strong constraints from single Higgs; observing deviation in double Higgs from a new particle will be challenging but still useful

Finally: scalar instead of top in Higgs production

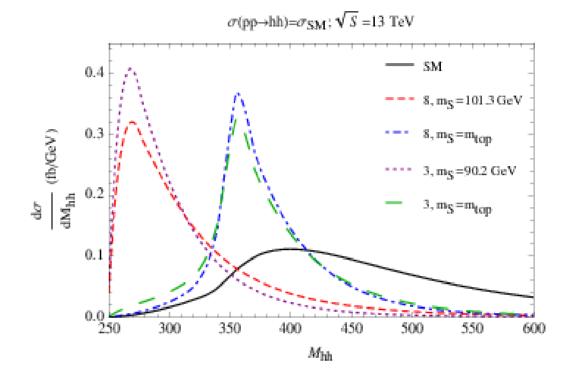
Tune mass and coupling to reproduce SM single and double Higgs cross sections

tth will directly probe the top-Higgs coupling, but use scalar instead as playground for spin discrimination

Exact mass and coupling to reproduce SM Higgs cross sections depends on color representation of scalar particle



Coupling/mass ratio
tuned → no threshold
cancellation between
triangle and box
diagrams, for scalars
which reproduce SM
Higgs cross sections



Without amplitude cancellations, the double Higgs invariant mass distributions for scalars posing as tops are much more peaked near threshold

Generally, efforts to reduce low-mass background to double Higgs searches would be useful to identify any physics that destroys the cancellation

## Summary

Higgs pair production provides us with *the* way of measuring the self-coupling of the Higgs, and hence the shape of the Higgs potential

...but it's also sensitive to other forms of new physics!

The hh amplitude vanishes at threshold in the limit of an infinitely heavy loop particle with a standard Yukawa coupling, and this cancellation can be understood analytically

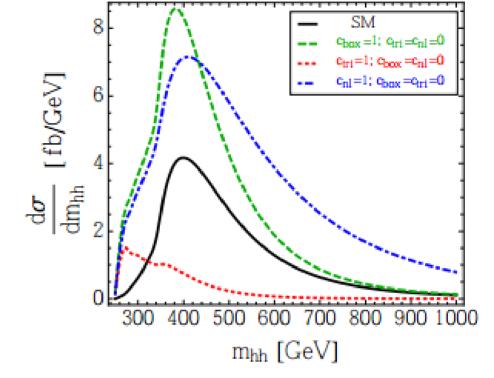
Double Higgs can help identify the spin of loop particles, and measuring distributions one day could be particularly interesting

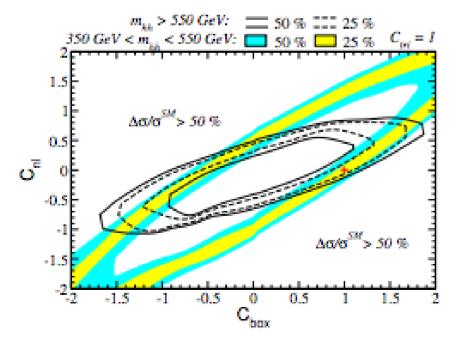
# Backup

## Anomalous tthh coupling

Can also add a tthh coupling with strength  $c_{nl}$   $m_{t}$  /  $v^{2}$ 

Challenging to discriminate, even at 100 TeV CM energy





Can break much of the degeneracy in potential BSM effects by using bins of invariant mass

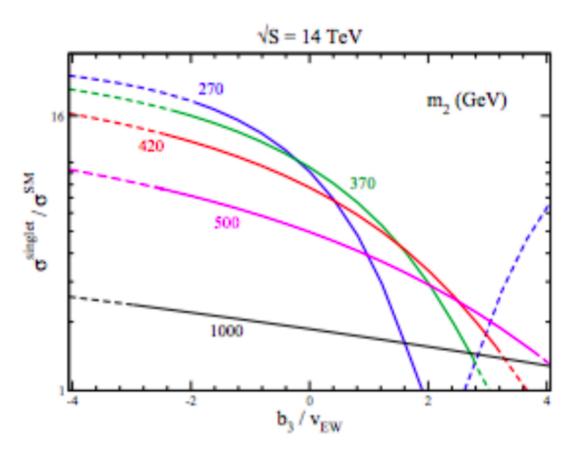
### Resonant production

Production of resonance that decays to hh

Works for getting hh without causing extra single Higgs production

e.g. Higgs mixing with a heavy singlet, NMSSM, general 2HDM

hh distribution is peaked at resonance



C.-Y. Chen et al., 1410.5488

see also:

J.M. No and M. Ramsey-Musolf, 1310.6035