

Higgs Couplings ... without the Higgs

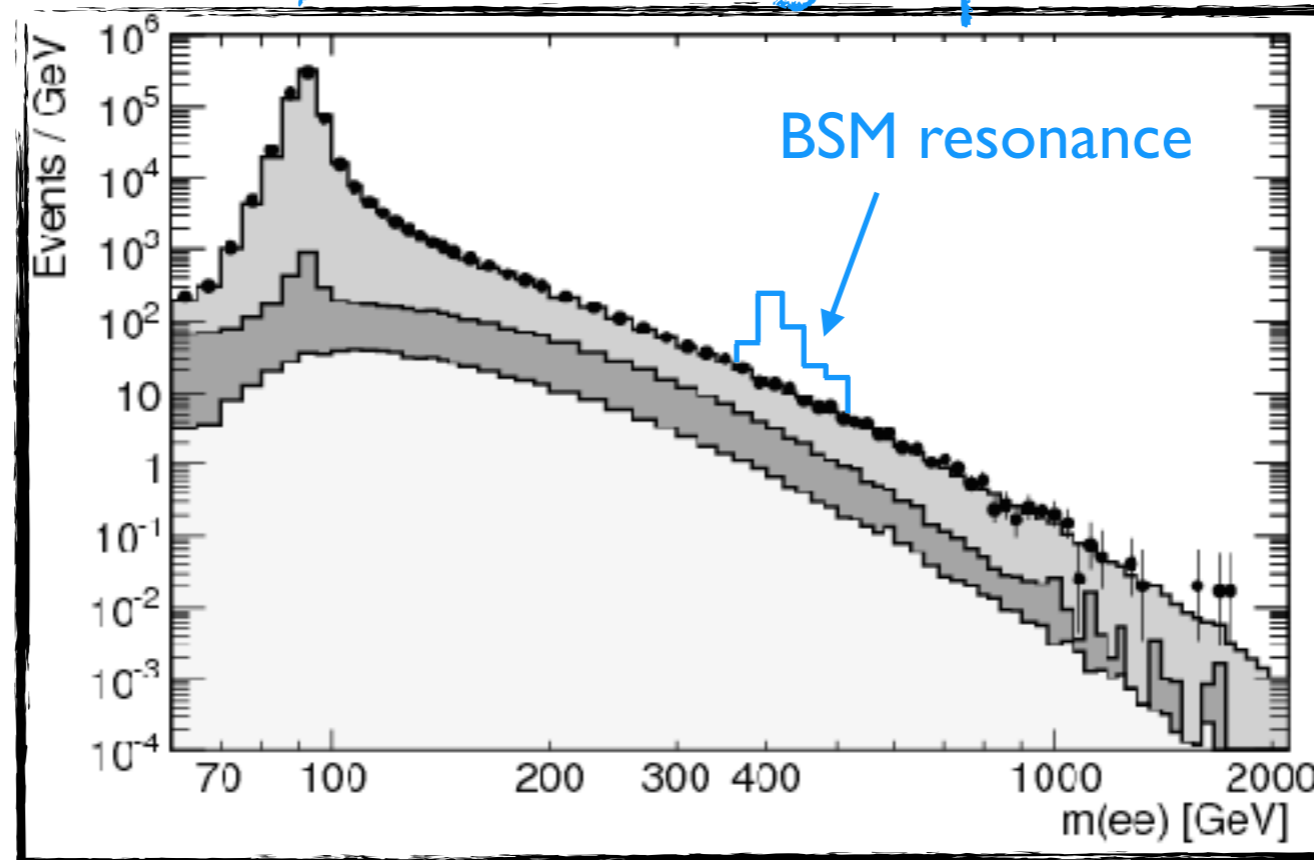


Francesco Riva
(UNIGE)

In collaboration with
Henning, Lombardo, Riembau
arXiv: 1812.09299

Collider Exploration

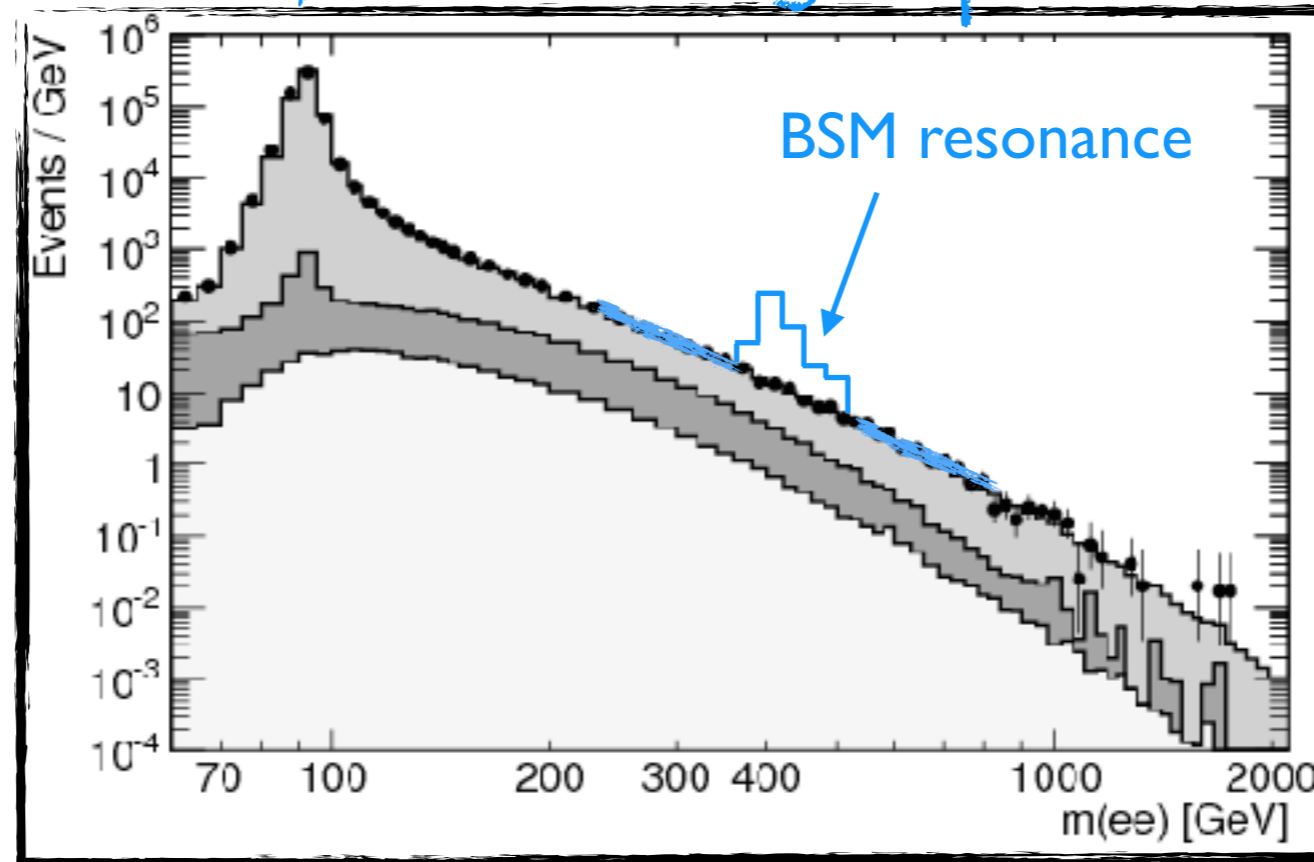
Focus so far: Search for new light particles



Energy frontier (13 TeV)

Collider Exploration

Focus so far: Search for new light particles



Energy frontier (13 TeV)

► Experimentally: First accessible signal/Easy to study

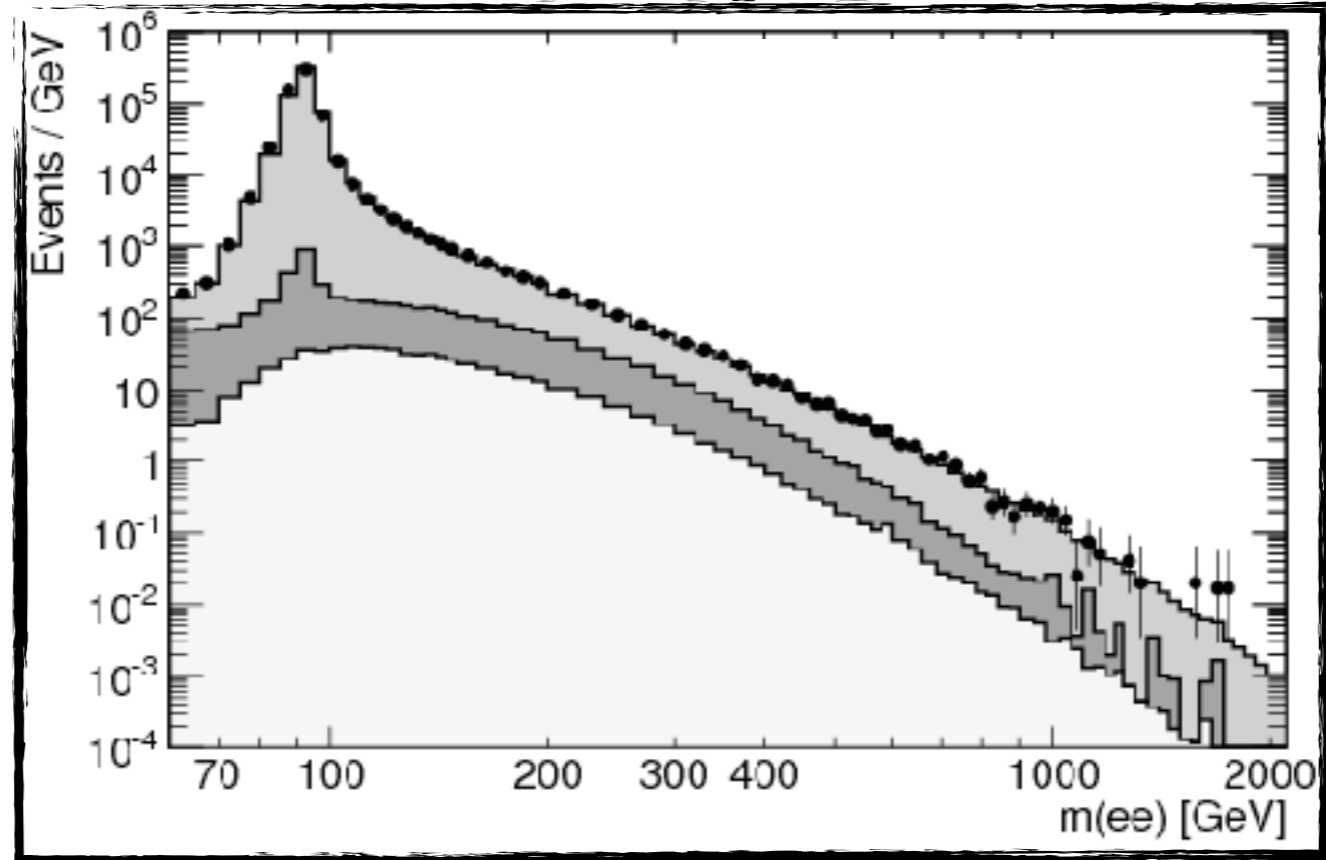
Collider Exploration

Focus now: Standard Model Precision Tests

(2035: 3000 fb⁻¹)

intensity
frontier

(2019: 65 fb⁻¹)



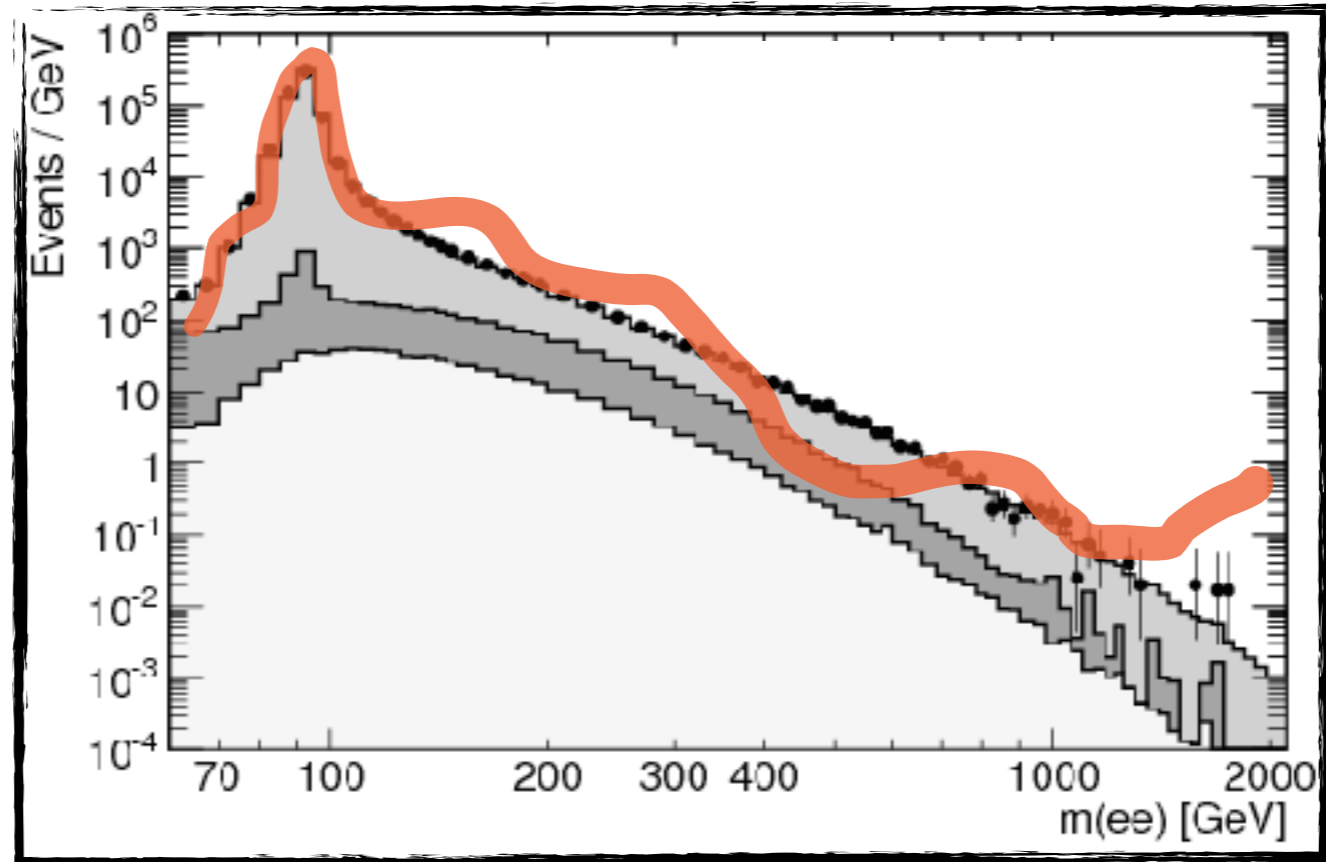
Collider Exploration

Focus now: Standard Model Precision Tests

(2035: 3000 fb⁻¹)

intensity
frontier

(2019: 65 fb⁻¹)



Infinite Information

$$\text{function}(E^2) = f(0) + f'(0)E^2 + f''(0)E^4 + \dots$$

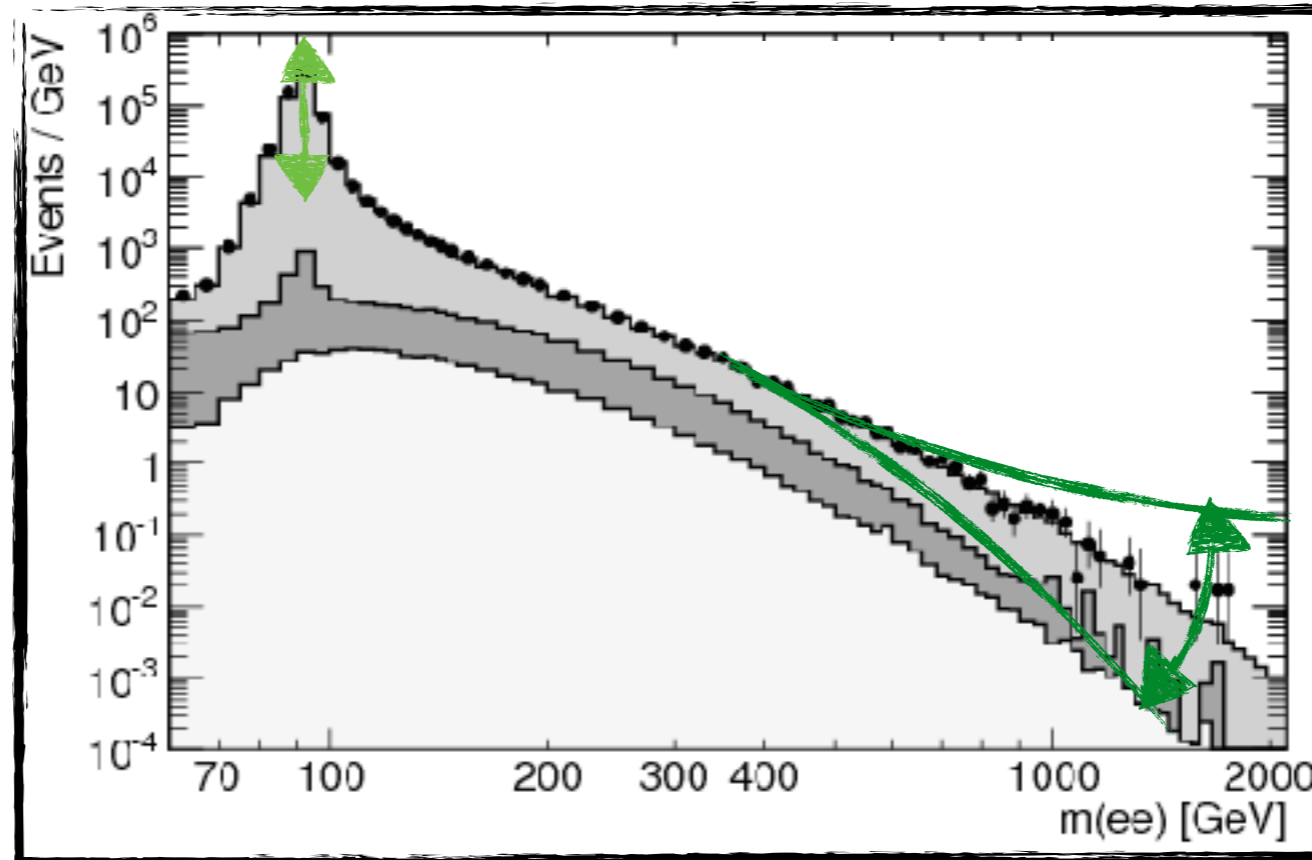
Collider Exploration

Focus now: Standard Model Precision Tests

(2035: 3000 fb⁻¹)

intensity
frontier

(2019: 65 fb⁻¹)



~~Infinite~~ finite Information

$$\text{function}(E^2) = f(0) + f'(0)E^2 + f''(0)E^4 + \dots$$

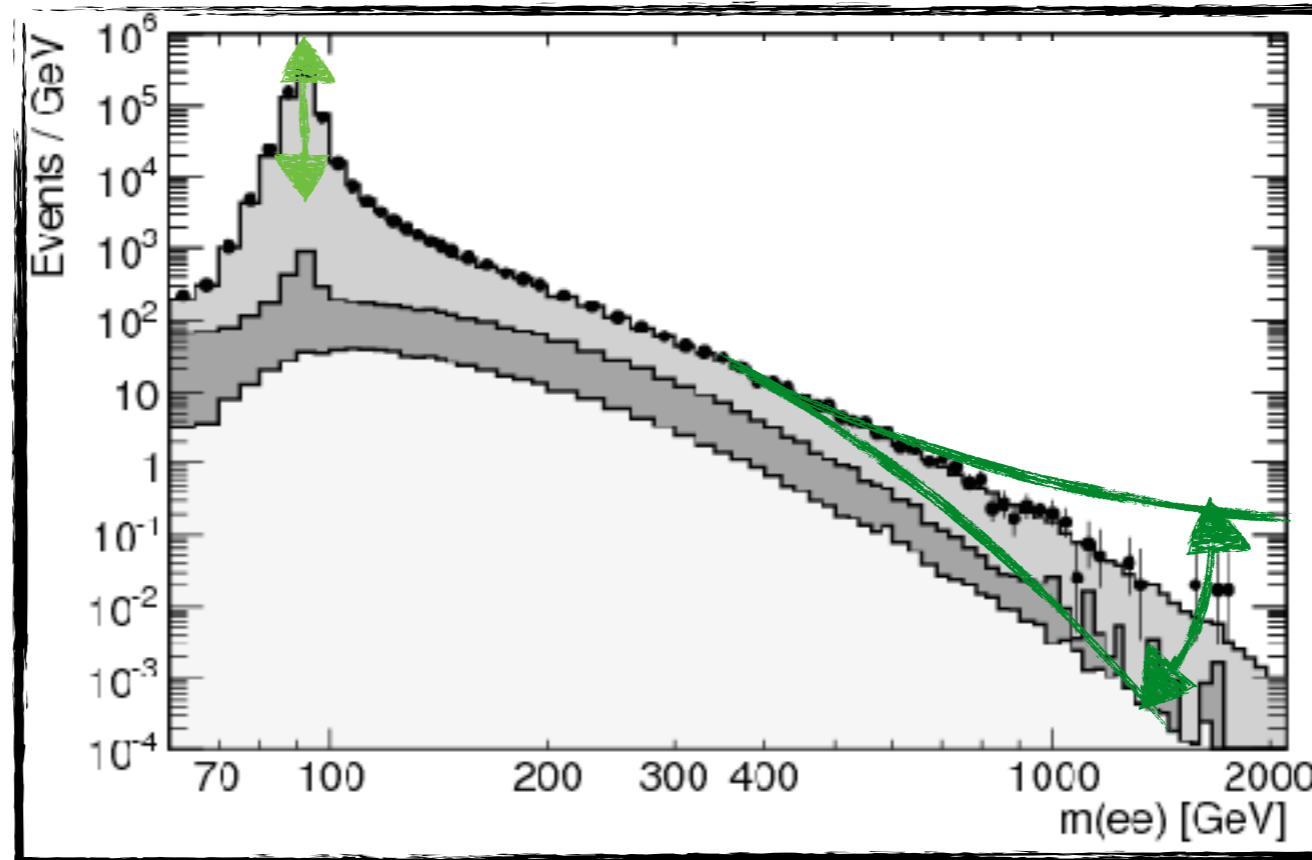
Collider Exploration

Focus now: Standard Model Precision Tests

(2035: 3000 fb⁻¹)

intensity
frontier

(2019: 65 fb⁻¹)



~~Infinite~~ ^{finite} Information

$$\text{function}(E^2) = f(0) + f'(0)E^2 + f''(0)E^4 + \dots$$

systematic Taylor expansion
for all observables

Effective Field Theory (EFT)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i + \dots$$

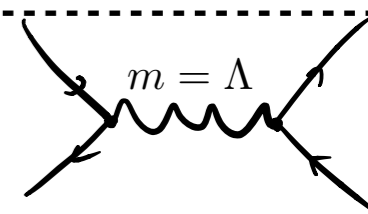
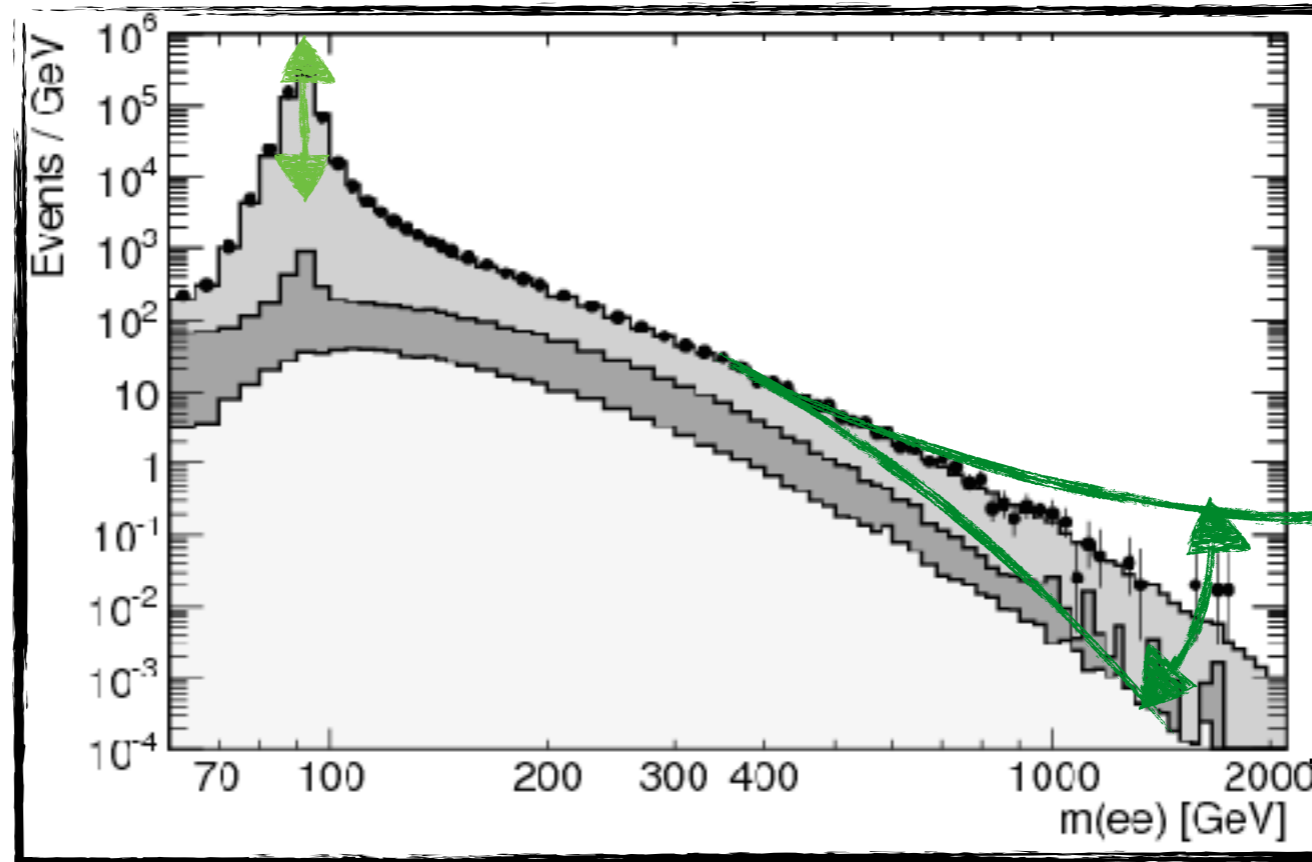
Collider Exploration

Focus now: Standard Model Precision Tests

(2035: 3000 fb⁻¹)

intensity
frontier

(2019: 65 fb⁻¹)



~~Infinite~~ ^{finite} Information

$$\text{function}(E^2) = f(0) + f'(0)E^2 + f''(0)E^4 + \dots$$

systematic Taylor expansion
for all observables

Effective Field Theory (EFT)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i + \dots$$

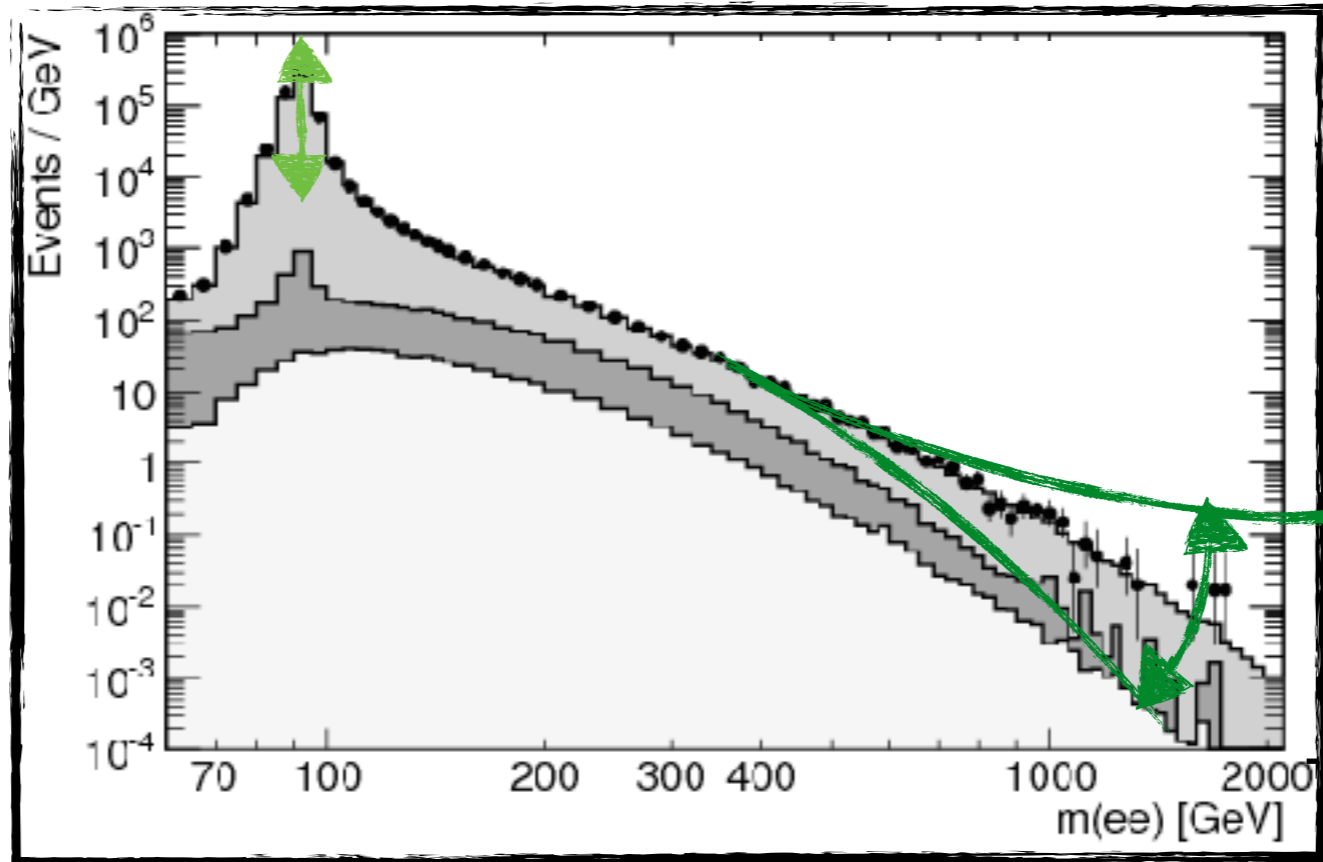
Collider Exploration

Focus now: Standard Model Precision Tests

(2035: 3000 fb⁻¹)

intensity
frontier

(2019: 65 fb⁻¹)



~~Infinite~~ ^{finite} Information

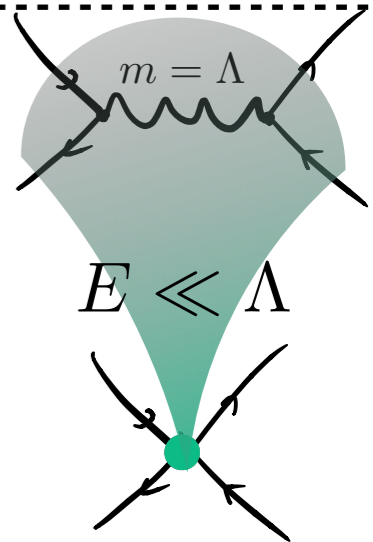
$$\text{function}(E^2) = f(0) + f'(0)E^2 + f''(0)E^4 + \dots$$

systematic Taylor expansion
for **all** observables

Effective Field Theory (EFT)

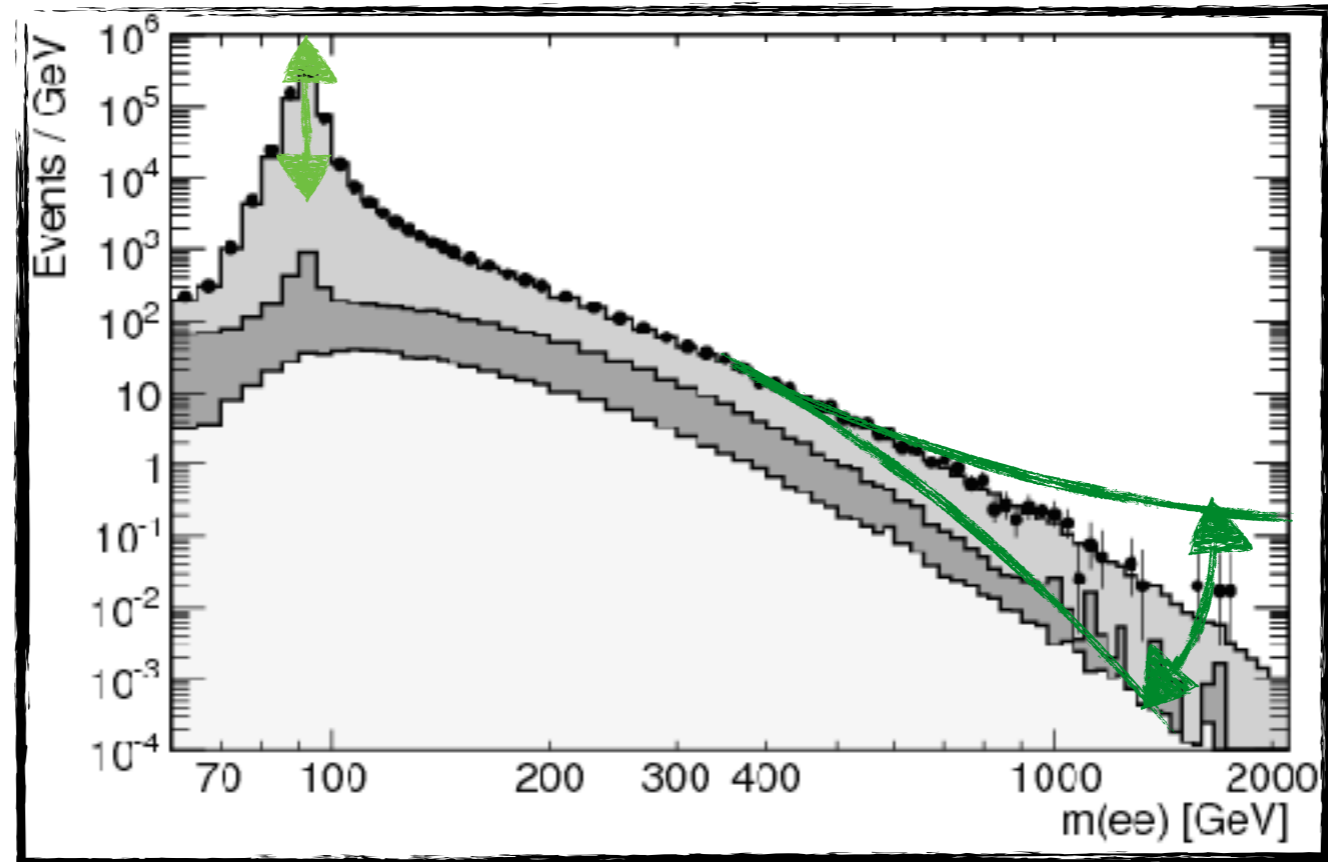
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i + \dots$$

most relevant effects
from **all** heavy BSM



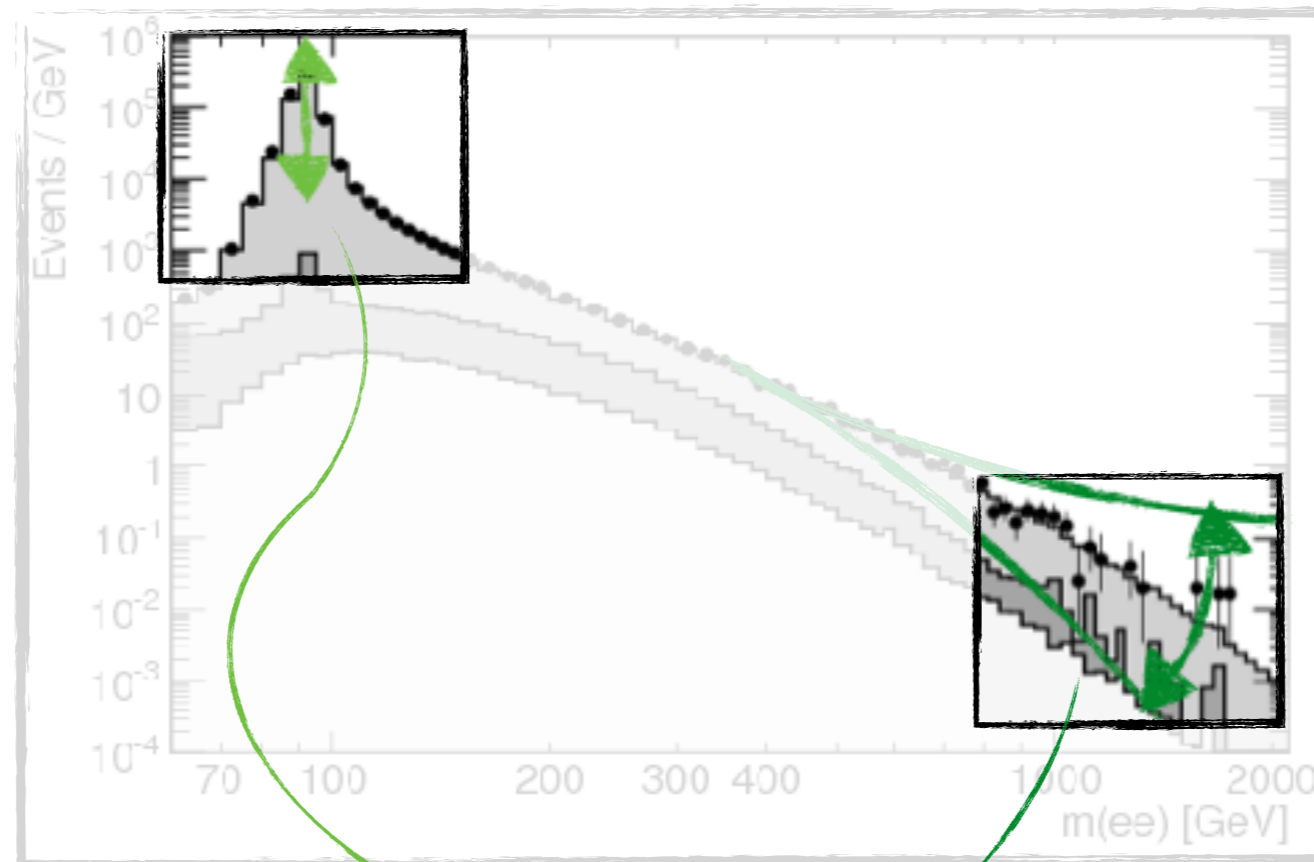
$$\mathcal{O}_i = \frac{(\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \psi)^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

Precision Tests



$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{SM}} \left(1 + c \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2} + \dots \right)$$

Precision Tests

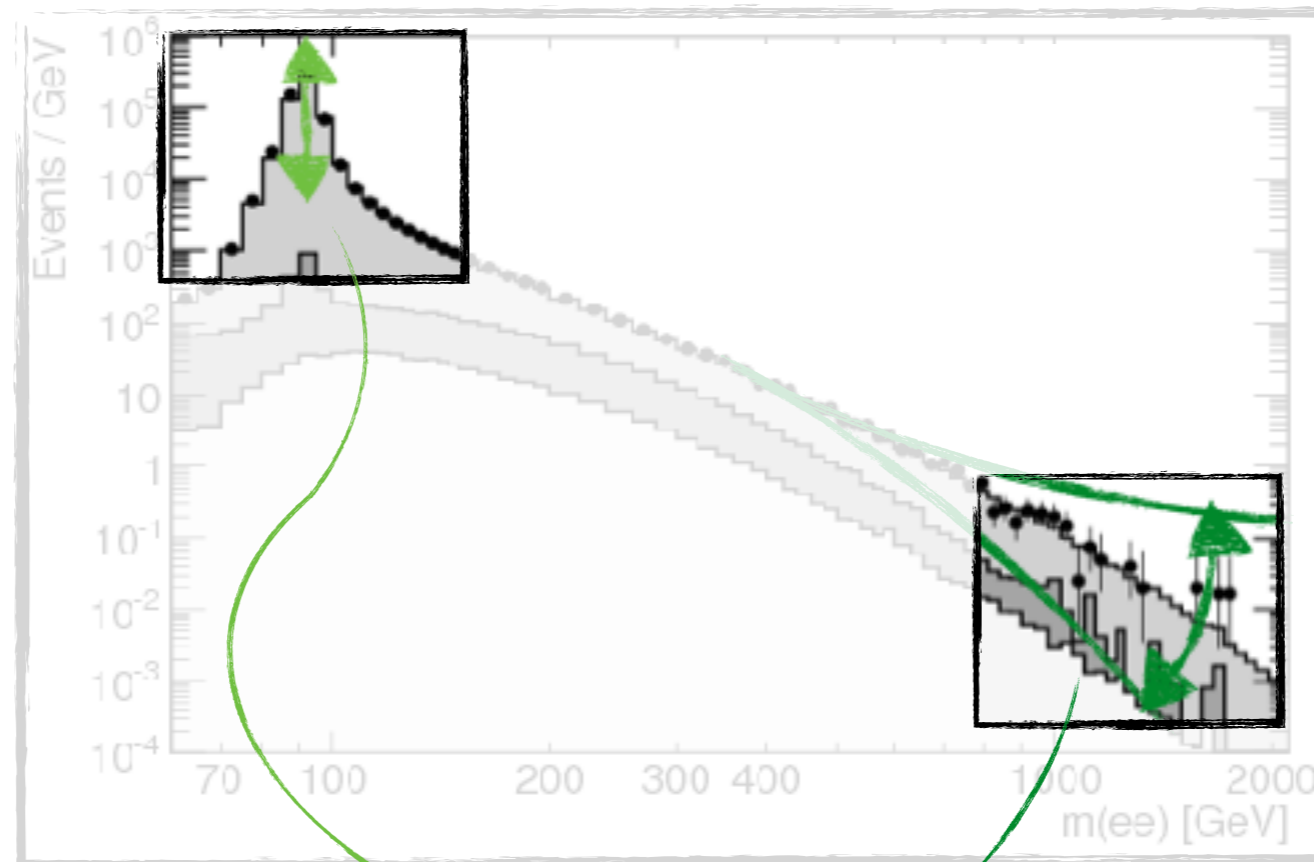


$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{SM}} \left(1 + c \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2} + \dots \right)$$

Precision Tests

e.g. Z-pole, Higgs Couplings,...

- big statistics
- systematic limited

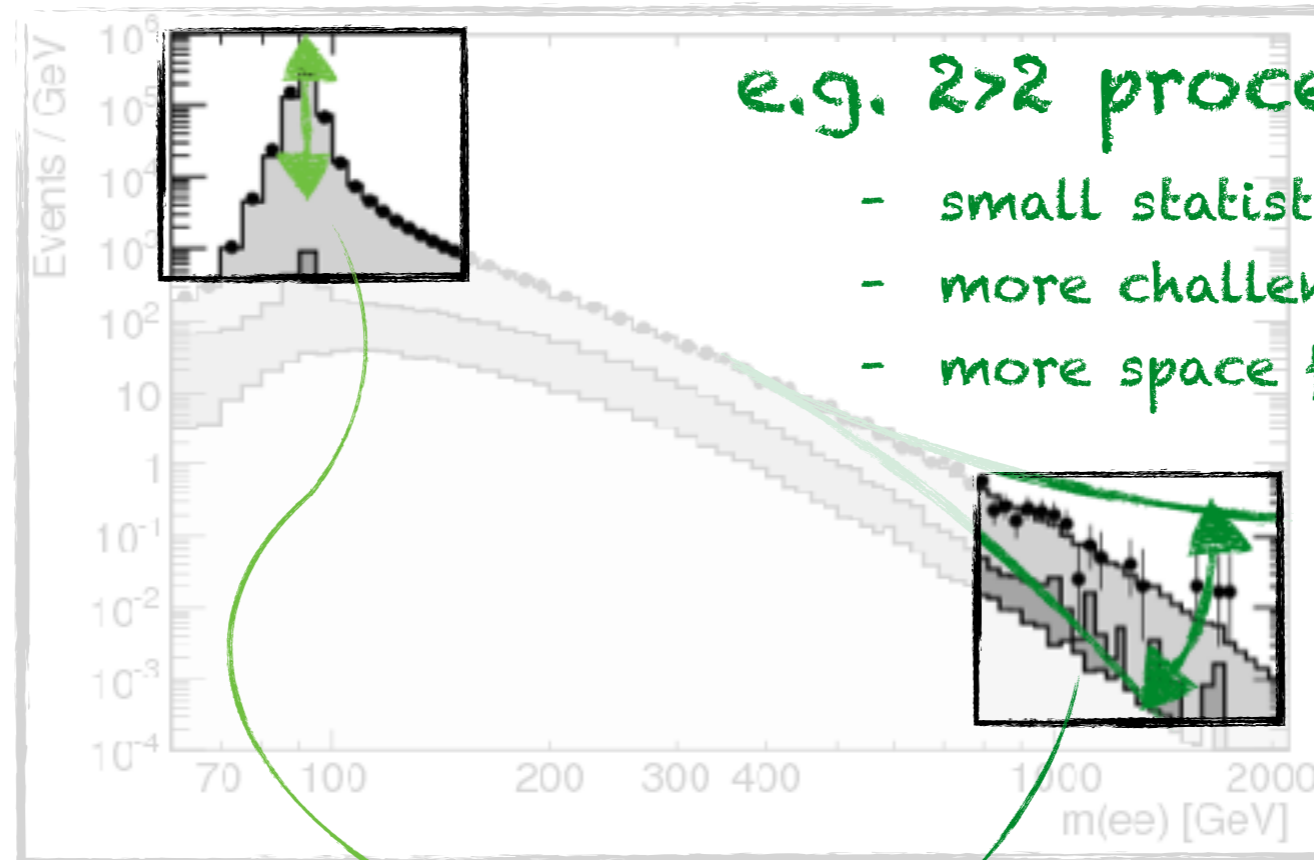


$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{SM}} \left(1 + c \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2} + \dots \right)$$

Precision Tests

e.g. Z-pole, Higgs Couplings,...

- big statistics
- systematic limited

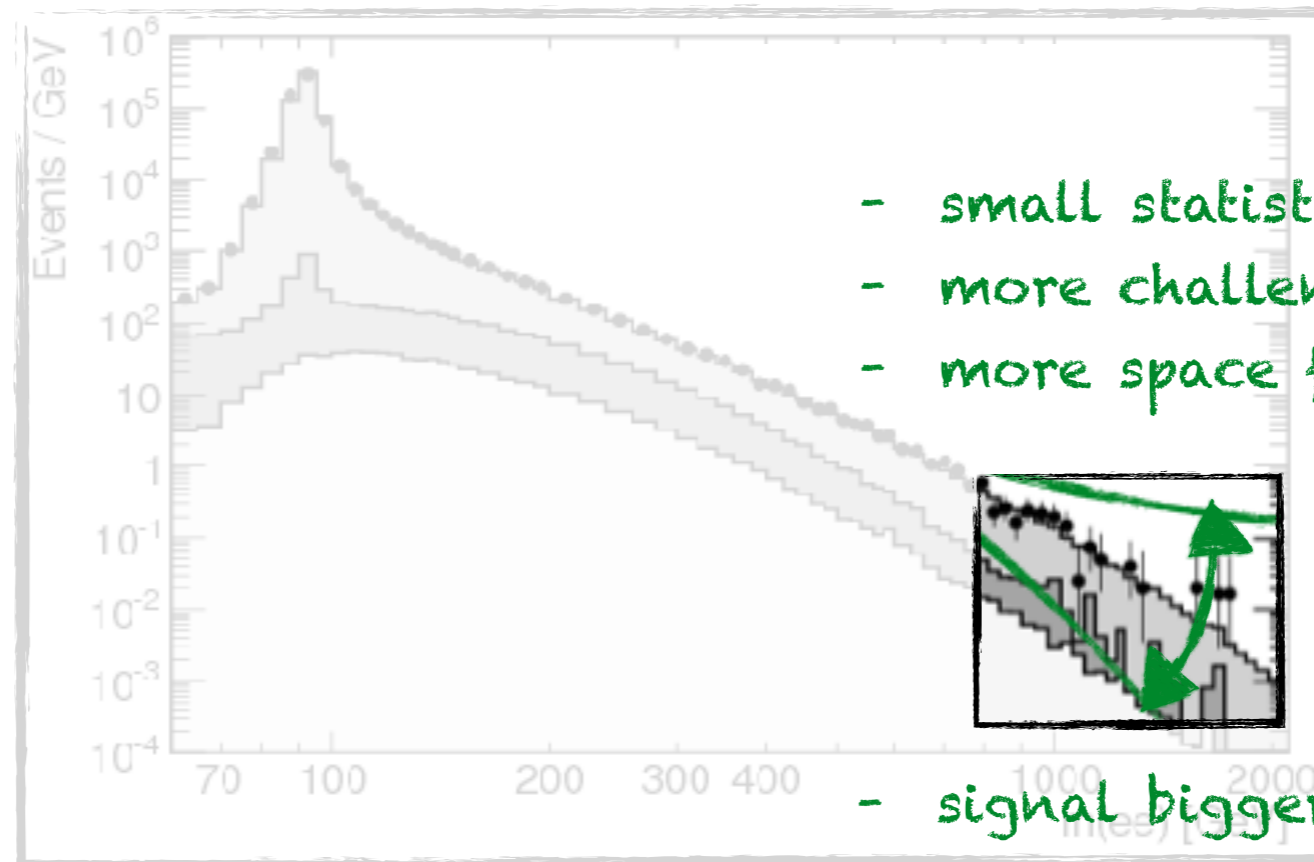


e.g. $2\gamma 2$ processes, ZH, WW,...

- small statistics
- more challenging measurement
- more space for improvement

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{SM}} \left(1 + c \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2} + \dots \right)$$

Precision Tests



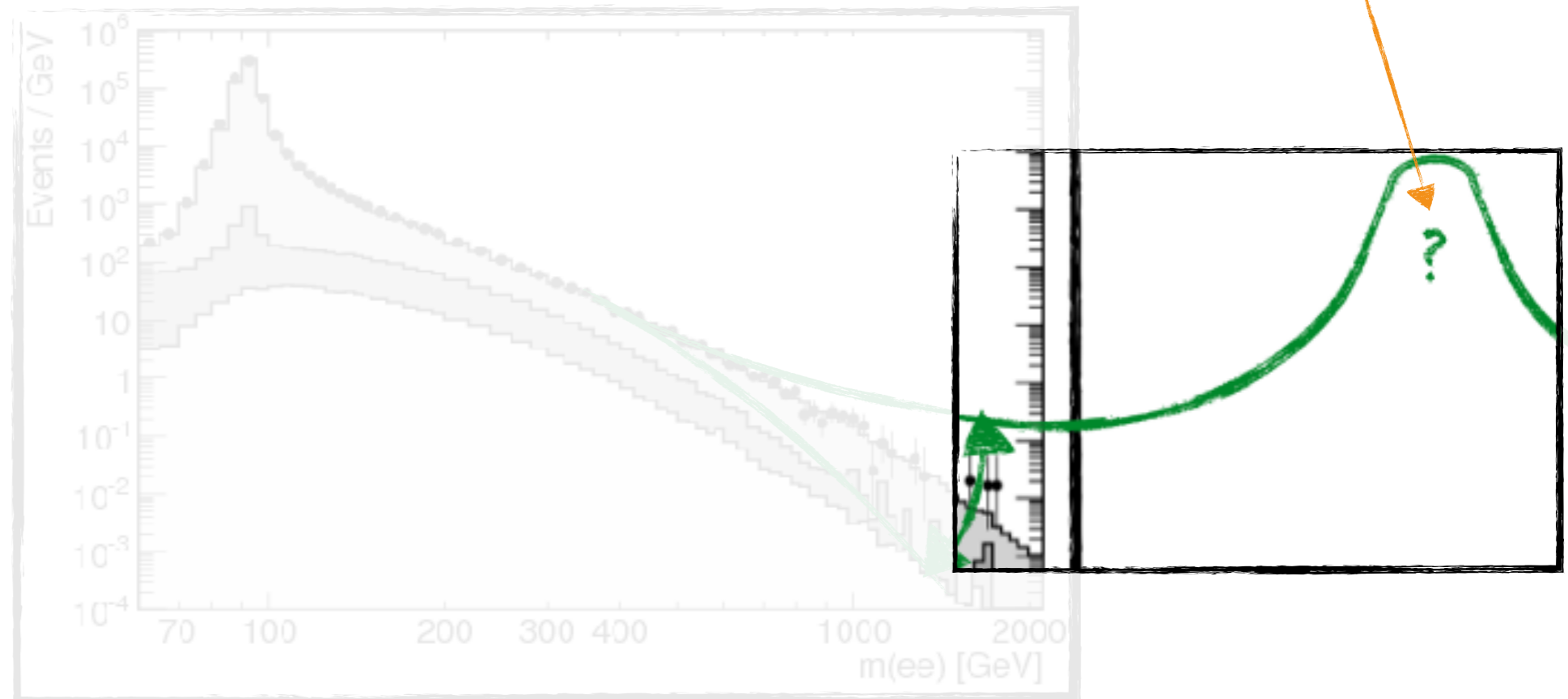
- small statistics
- more challenging measurement
- more space for improvement

- signal bigger (even a poorer measurement can be precise)

$$\frac{E_{max}^2}{m_Z^2} = \left(\frac{360}{91}\right)^2 \approx 15$$

BSM Perspective

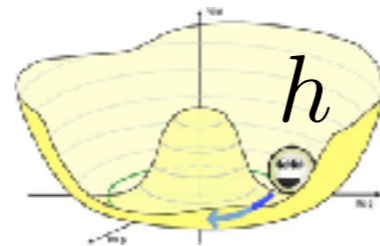
What do we expect from a theory point of view?



BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?

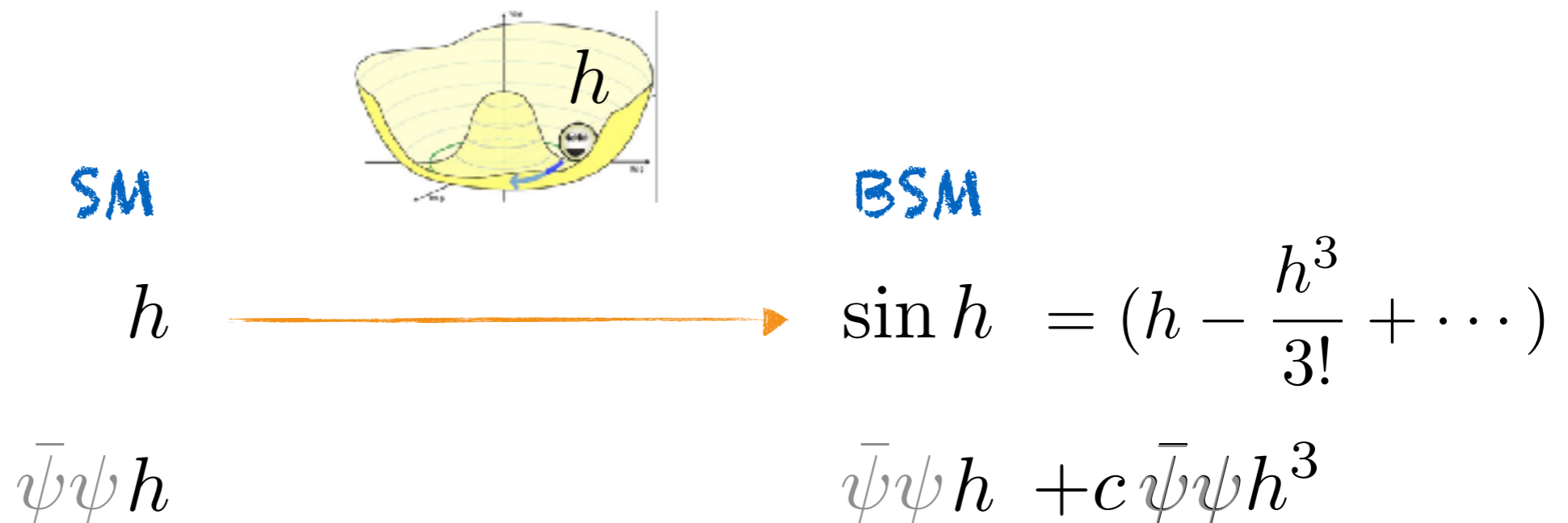
Composite Higgs Models: Higgs is a (pseudo) goldstone boson
(it's natural, because a Pion is natural)



BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?

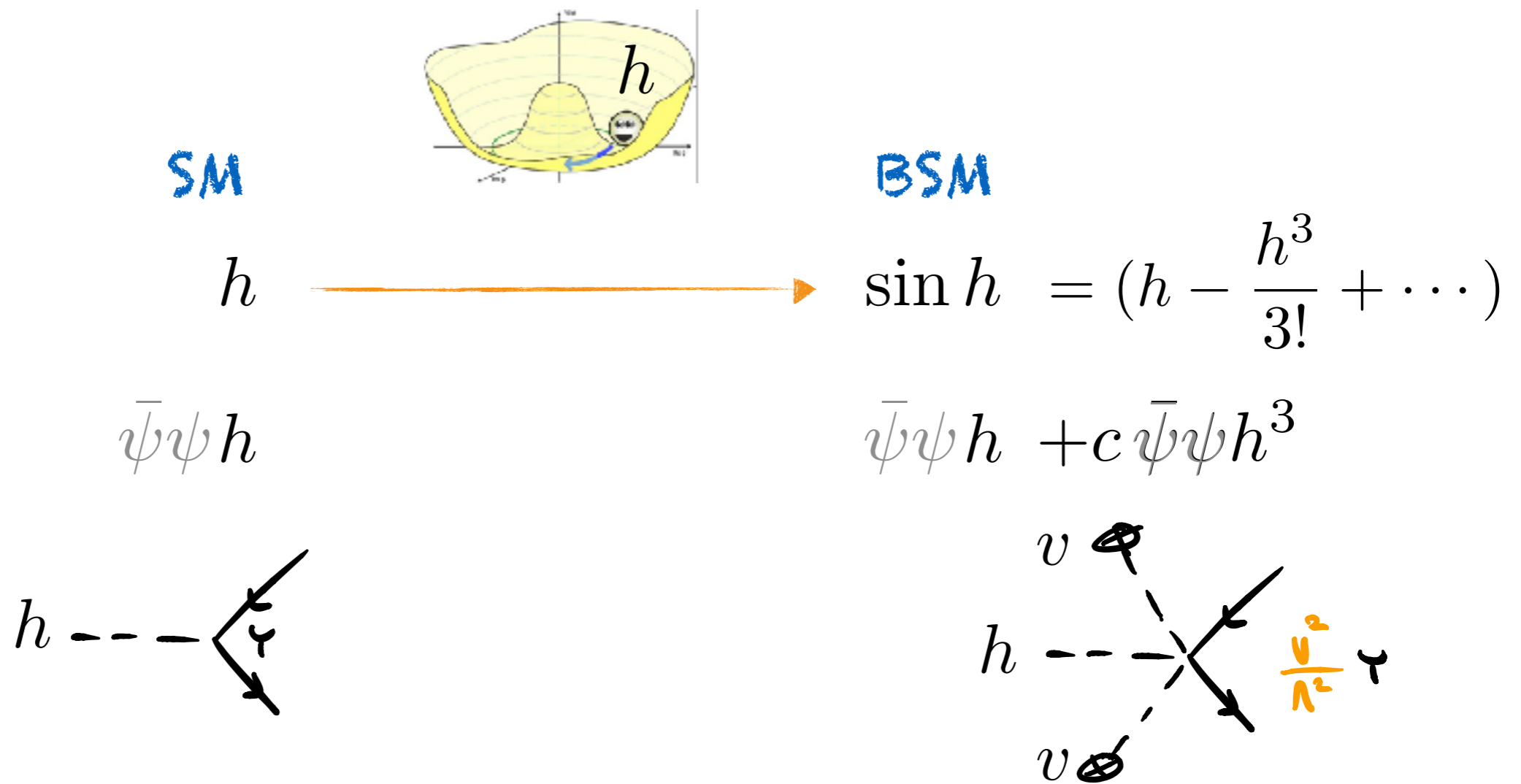
Composite Higgs Models: Higgs is a (pseudo) goldstone boson
(it's natural, because a Pion is natural)



BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?

Composite Higgs Models: Higgs is a (pseudo) goldstone boson
 (it's natural, because a Pion is natural)

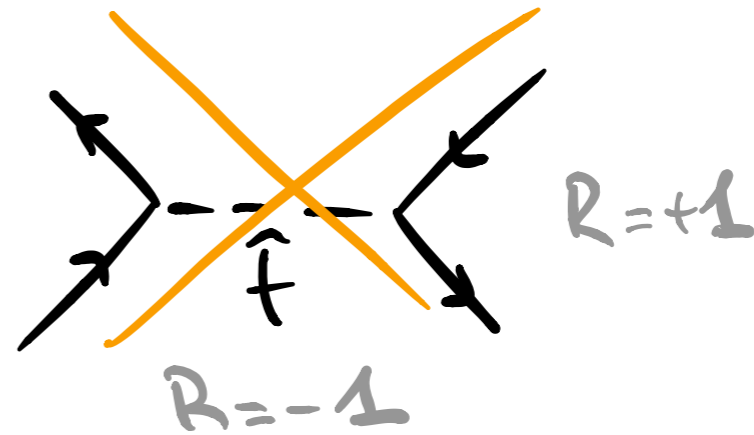
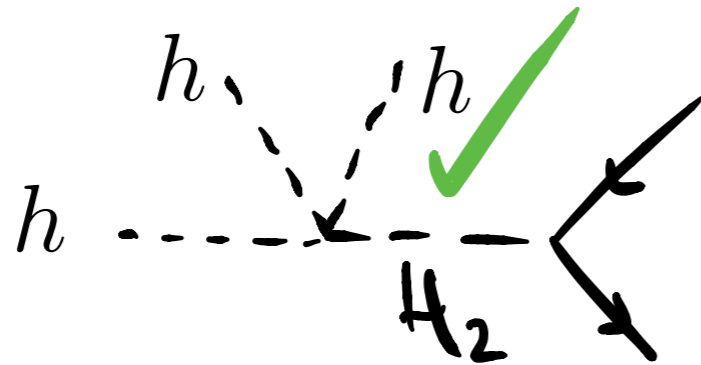


All tree-level Higgs Couplings are modified

BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?

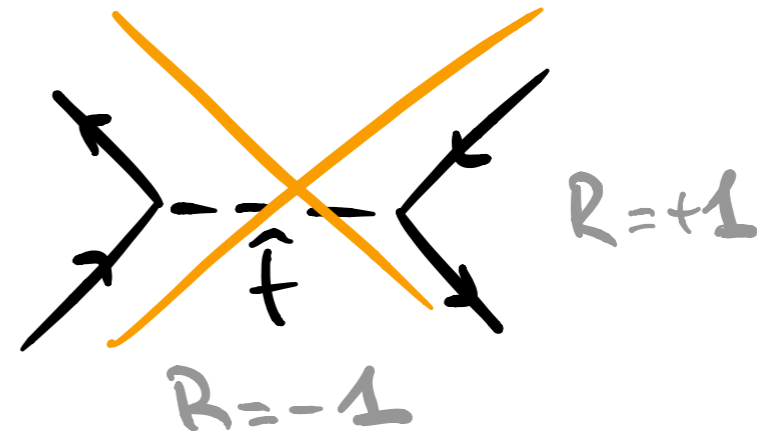
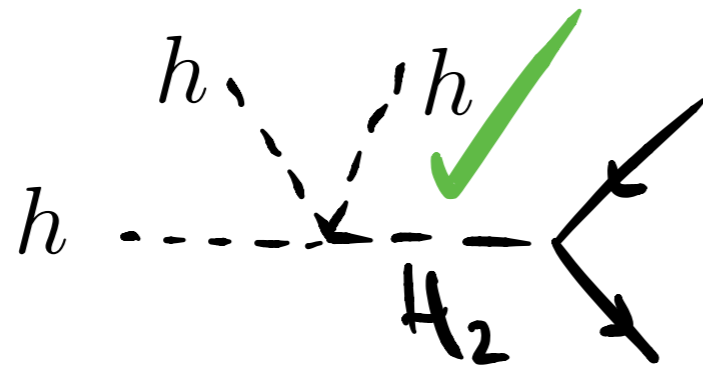
Supersymmetry: only ^{second Higgs} H_2 exchanged at tree-level (R-parity)



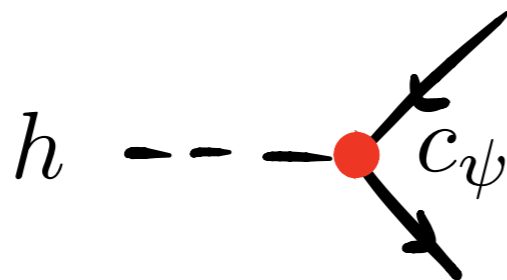
BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?

Supersymmetry: only H_2 exchanged at tree-level (R-parity)



$E \ll m_{H_2}$



$$c_{b,\tau} \approx 1 - 4 \tan \beta \delta \frac{v^2}{m_{H_2}^2},$$

$$c_t \approx 1 + 4 \cot \beta \delta \frac{v^2}{m_{H_2}^2}.$$

Gupta, Montull, FR'12

Higgs couplings to top/bottom are modified

BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?



Higgs couplings

Are among the most important tests of new physics
(reasons: hierarchy problem, h-sector unexplored)

BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?



Higgs couplings

Are among the most important tests of new physics
(reasons: hierarchy problem, h-sector unexplored)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_r &= |H|^2 \partial_\mu H^\dagger \partial^\mu H & \mathcal{O}_{y\psi} &= Y_\psi |H|^2 \psi_L H \psi_R \\ \mathcal{O}_{BB} &= g'^2 |H|^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} & \mathcal{O}_{WW} &= g^2 |H|^2 W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{a\mu\nu} \\ \mathcal{O}_{GG} &= g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} & \mathcal{O}_6 &= |H|^6 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \times |H|^2$ has no effect in vacuum $\langle H \rangle = v$

$$\frac{1}{g_s^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \frac{|H|^2}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{1}{g_s^2} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + h \frac{2v}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \dots$$

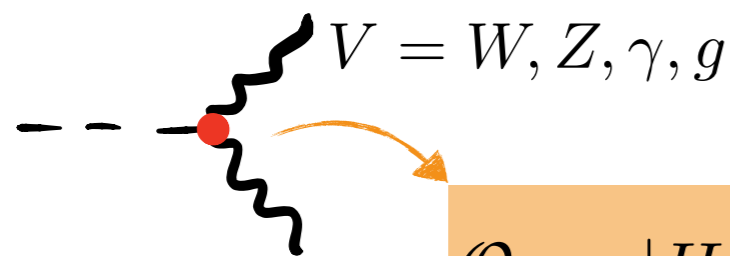
BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?



Higgs couplings

Are among the most important tests of new physics
(reasons: hierarchy problem, h-sector unexplored)



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_r &= |H|^2 \partial_\mu H^\dagger \partial^\mu H & \mathcal{O}_{y\psi} &= Y_\psi |H|^2 \psi_L H \psi_R \\ \mathcal{O}_{BB} &= g'^2 |H|^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} & \mathcal{O}_{WW} &= g^2 |H|^2 W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{a\mu\nu} \\ \mathcal{O}_{GG} &= g_s^2 |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} & \mathcal{O}_6 &= |H|^6 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \times |H|^2$ has no effect in vacuum $\langle H \rangle = v$

modifies single-Higgs processes

$$\frac{1}{g_s^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \frac{|H|^2}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{1}{g_s^2} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + h \frac{2v}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \dots$$

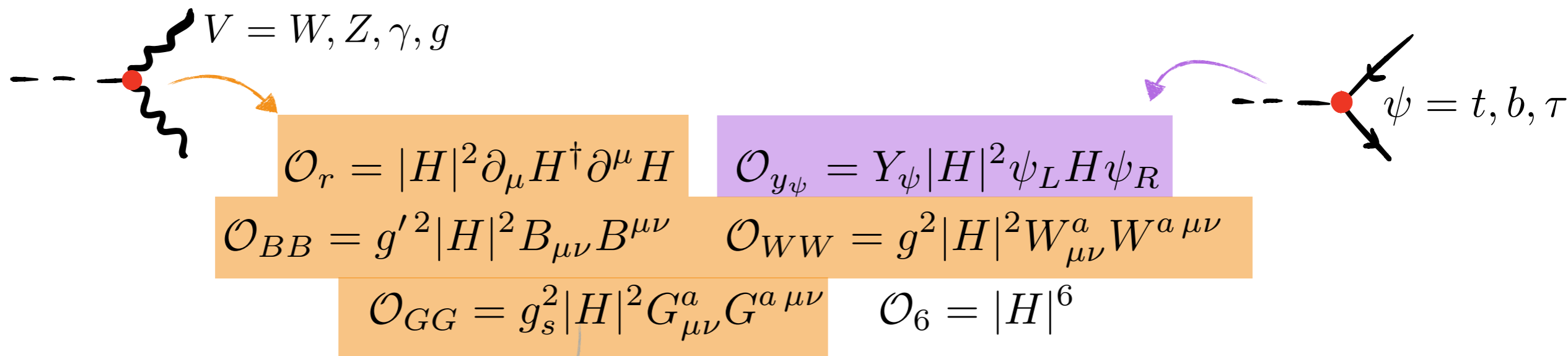
BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?



Higgs couplings

Are among the most important tests of new physics
(reasons: hierarchy problem, h-sector unexplored)



$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \times |H|^2$ has no effect in vacuum $\langle H \rangle = v$

modifies single-Higgs processes

$$\frac{1}{g_s^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \frac{|H|^2}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{1}{g_s^2} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + h \frac{2v}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \dots$$

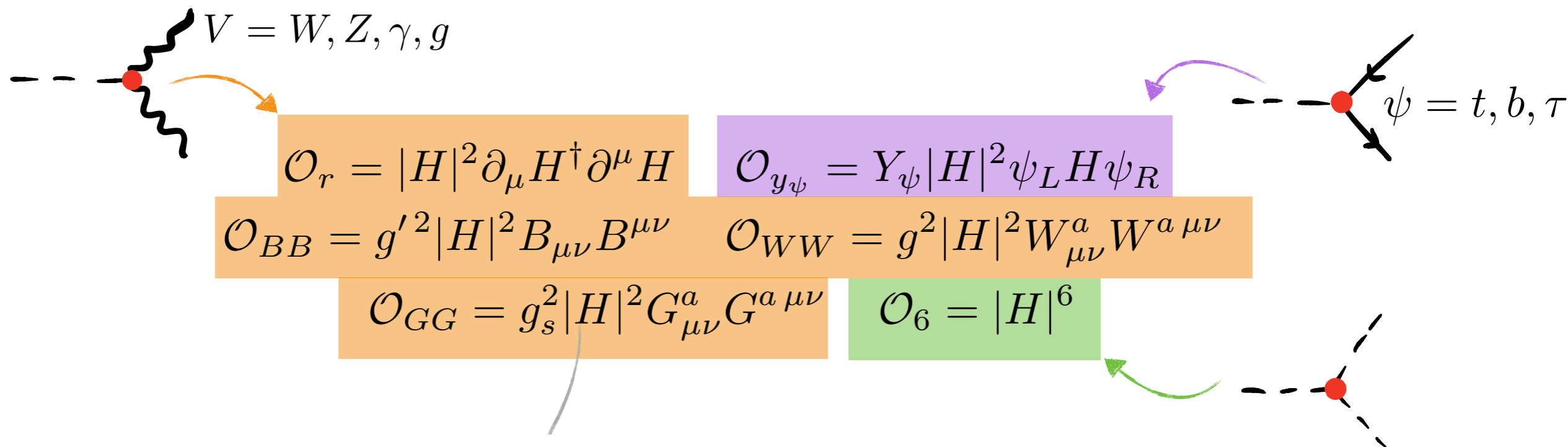
BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?



Higgs couplings

Are among the most important tests of new physics
(reasons: hierarchy problem, h-sector unexplored)



$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \times |H|^2$ has no effect in vacuum $\langle H \rangle = v$

modifies single-Higgs processes

$$\frac{1}{g_s^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \frac{|H|^2}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{1}{g_s^2} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + h \frac{2v}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \dots$$

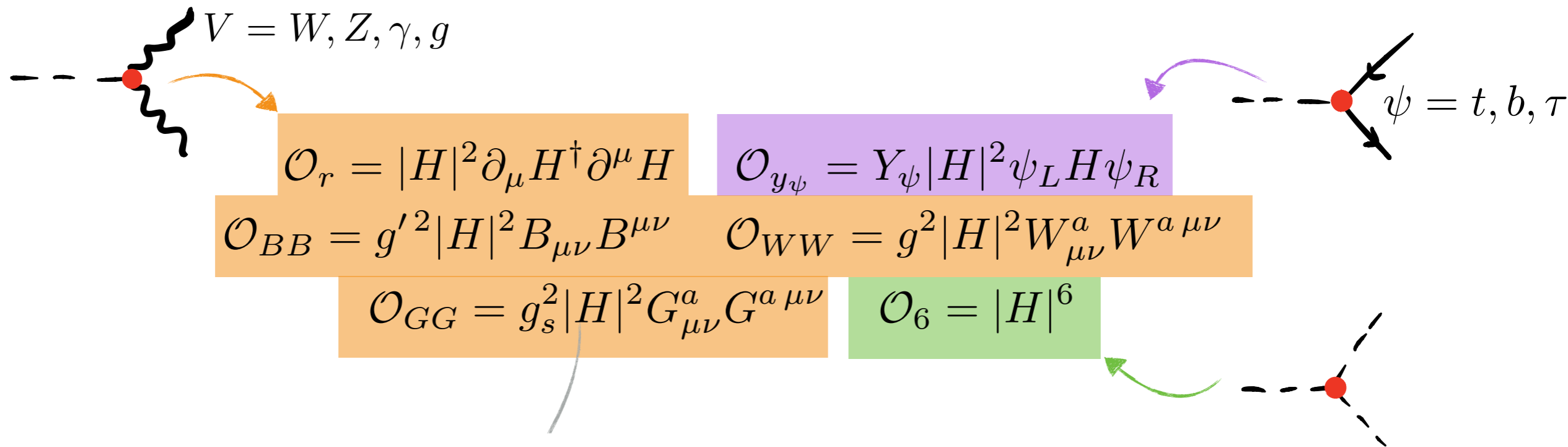
BSM Perspective

What do we expect from a theory point of view?



Higgs couplings

Are among the most important tests of new physics
(reasons: hierarchy problem, h-sector unexplored)





$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \times |H|^2$ has no effect in vacuum $\langle H \rangle = v$

modifies single-Higgs processes

$$\frac{1}{g_s^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \frac{|H|^2}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{1}{g_s^2} + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right) G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + h \frac{2v}{\Lambda^2} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \dots \quad \dots \text{and more}$$

Higgs Couplings at High-Energy

Higgs couplings: Theoretically Interesting 
Experimentally **not High-E** measurements 

ZH, WH or VBF at high-E? Higgs Couplings: no Energy-growth in Higgs processes

Higgs Couplings at High-Energy

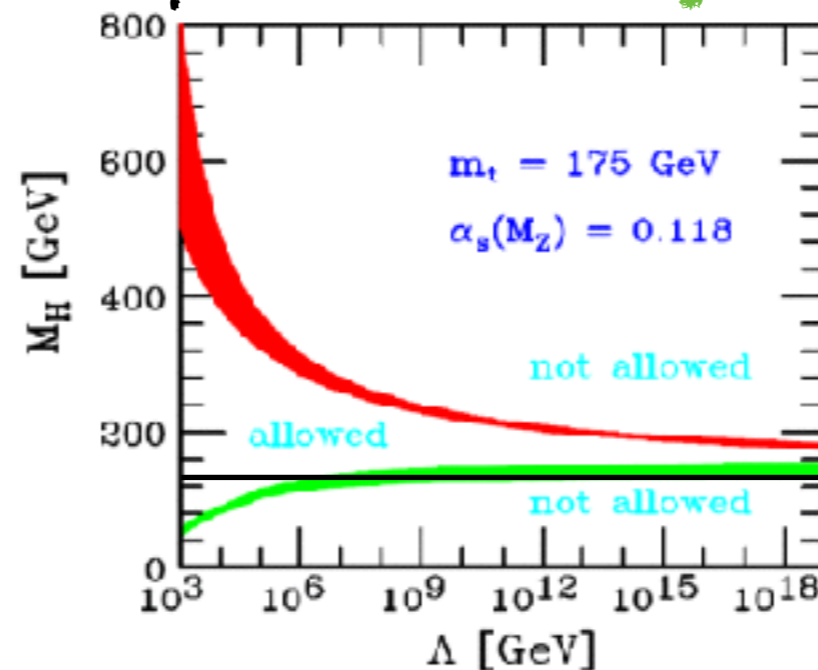
Higgs couplings: Theoretically Interesting
Experimentally **not High-E** measurements



ZH, WH or VBF at high-E? Higgs Couplings: no Energy-growth in Higgs processes

but...

SM is the **unique** theory, with its particle content,
valid up to **arbitrary energy**:



Higgs Couplings at High-Energy

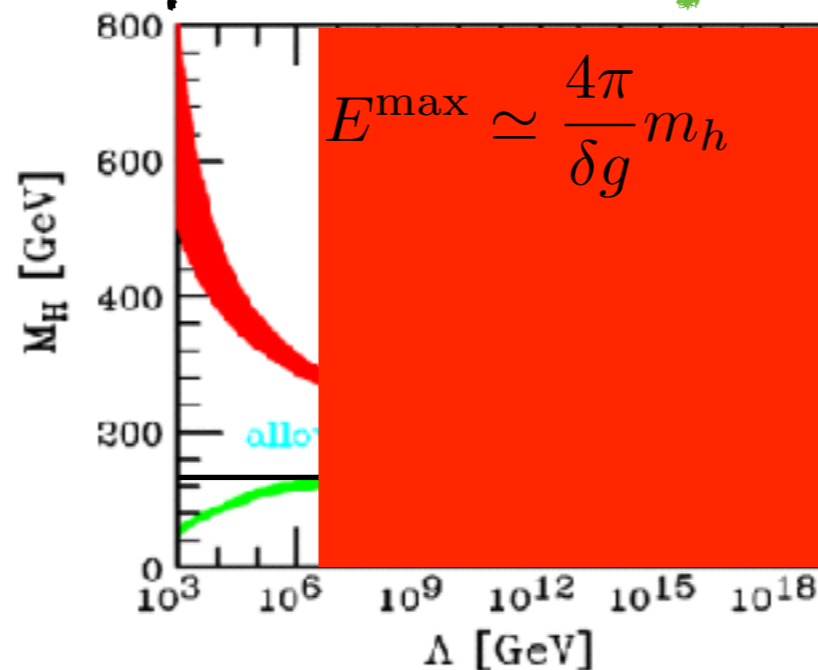
Higgs couplings: Theoretically Interesting
Experimentally **not High-E** measurements



ZH, WH or VBF at high-E? Higgs Couplings: no Energy-growth in Higgs processes

but...

SM is the **unique** theory, with its particle content,
valid up to **arbitrary energy**:



Any coupling modification must induce energy-growth
in **some** process, reducing the validity energy-range

Higgs Couplings... without a Higgs

Henning, Lombardo, Riembau, FR'18

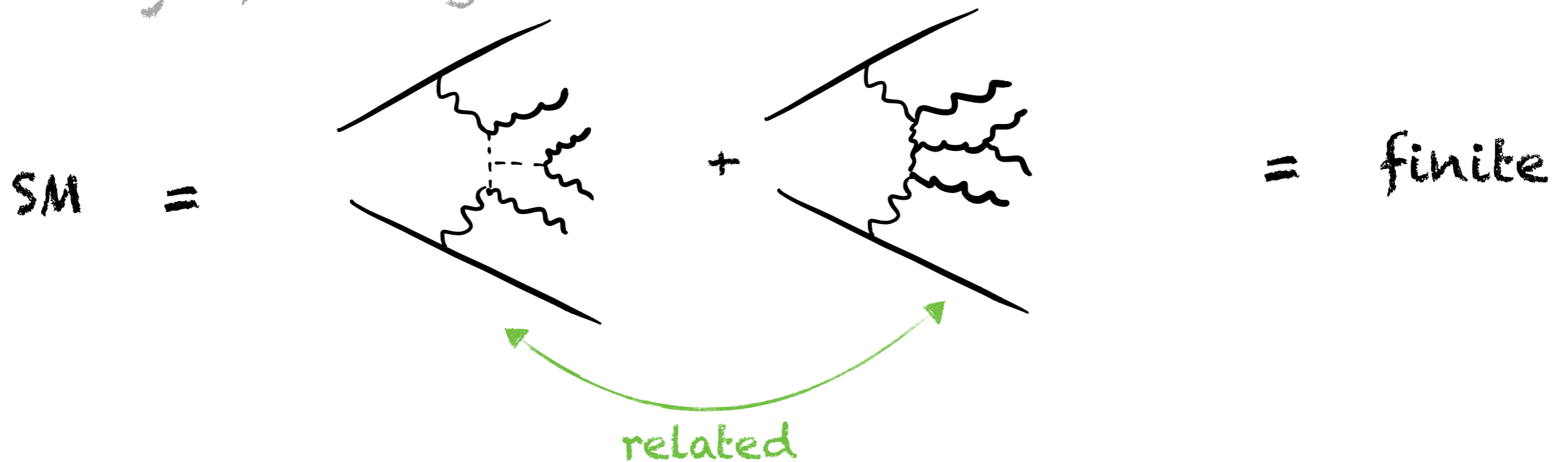
Any modifications of Higgs couplings induces E^2 growth in some process with longitudinal W,Z bosons!

Higgs Couplings... without a Higgs

Henning, Lombardo, Riembau, FR'18

Any modifications of Higgs couplings induces E^2 growth in some process with longitudinal W,Z bosons!

One way of seeing this:

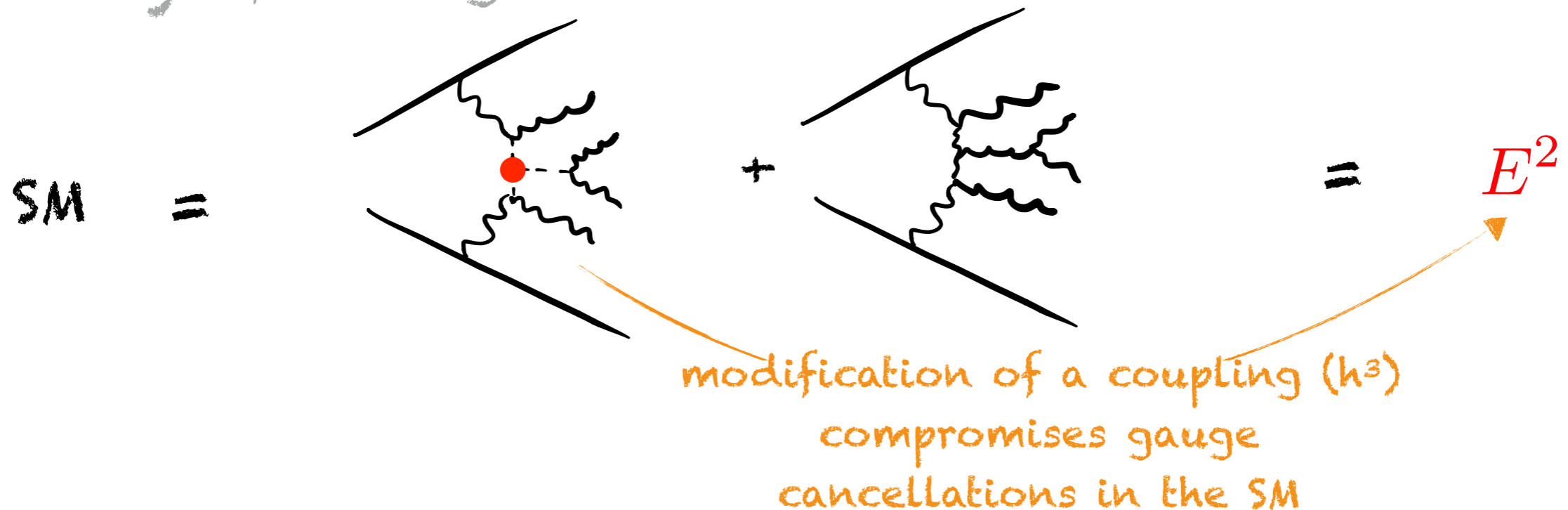


Higgs Couplings... without a Higgs

Henning, Lombardo, Riembau, FR'18

Any modifications of Higgs couplings induces E^2 growth in some process with longitudinal W,Z bosons!

One way of seeing this:



Higgs Self Coupling

Another way of understanding E-growth:

$$h^3 \in \frac{|H|^6}{\Lambda^2}$$

Golstones = W_L, Z_L

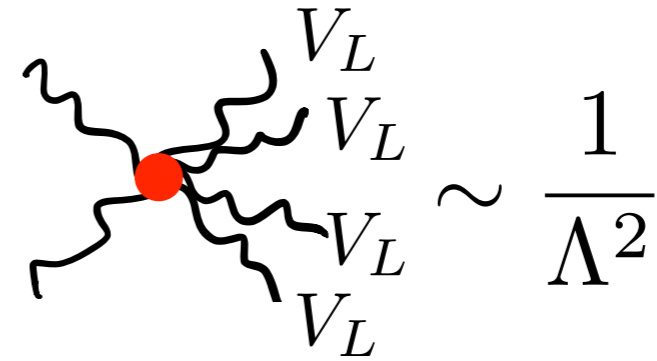
$$|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 2hv + h^2 + 2\phi^+ \phi^- + (\phi^0)^2)$$

Higgs Self Coupling

Another way of understanding E-growth:

$$h^3 \in \frac{|H|^6}{\Lambda^2}$$

Contact Interaction
Among W_L, Z_L



Golstones = W_L, Z_L

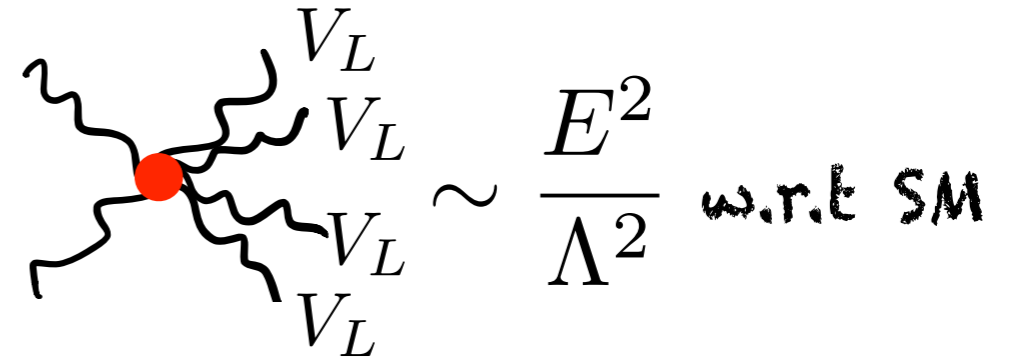
$$|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 2hv + h^2 + 2\phi^+ \phi^- + (\phi^0)^2)$$

Higgs Self Coupling

Another way of understanding E-growth:

$$h^3 \in \frac{|H|^6}{\Lambda^2}$$

Contact Interaction
Among W_L, Z_L



Golstones = W_L, Z_L

$$|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 2hv + h^2 + 2\phi^+\phi^- + (\phi^0)^2)$$

Higgs Self Coupling

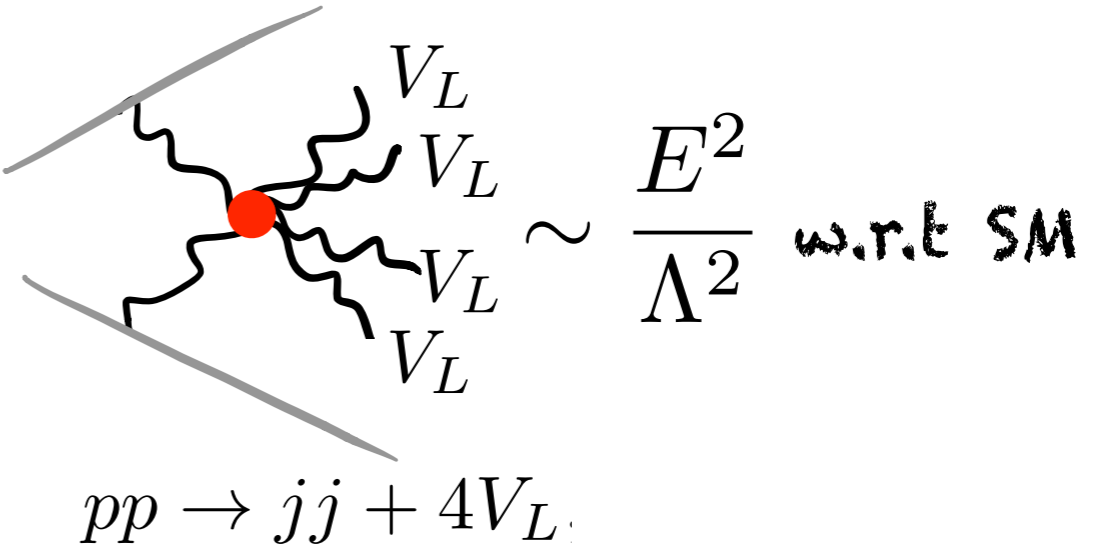
Another way of understanding E-growth:

$$h^3 \in \frac{|H|^6}{\Lambda^2}$$

Contact Interaction
Among W_L, Z_L

Golstones = W_L, Z_L

$$|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 2hv + h^2 + 2\phi^+\phi^- + (\phi^0)^2)$$

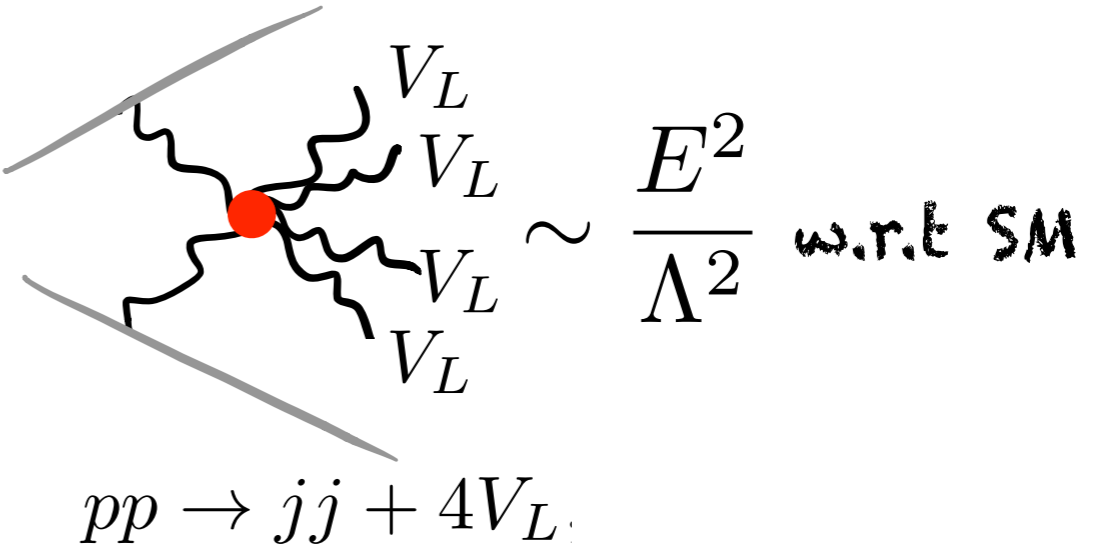


Higgs Self Coupling

Another way of understanding E-growth:

$$h^3 \in \frac{|H|^6}{\Lambda^2}$$

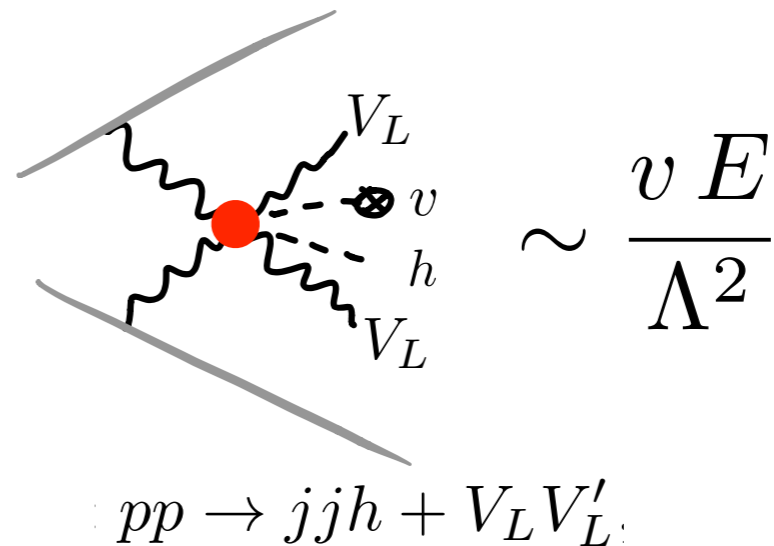
Contact Interaction
Among W_L, Z_L



Golstones = W_L, Z_L

$$|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + \underbrace{2hv}_{\text{circled}} + h^2 + 2\phi^+\phi^- + (\phi^0)^2)$$

with 1 Higgs v.e.v.

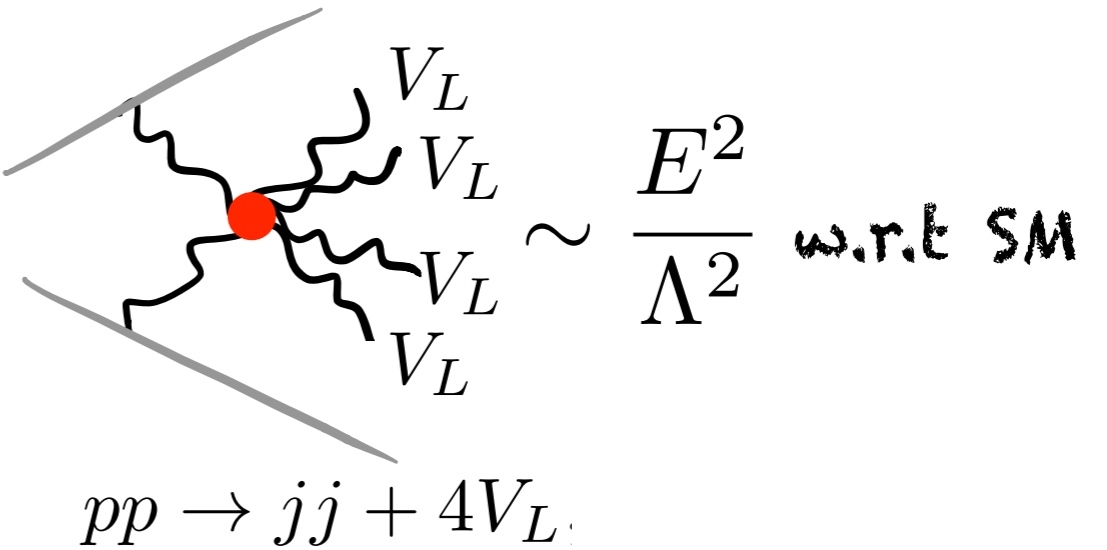


Higgs Self Coupling

Another way of understanding E-growth:

$$h^3 \in \frac{|H|^6}{\Lambda^2}$$

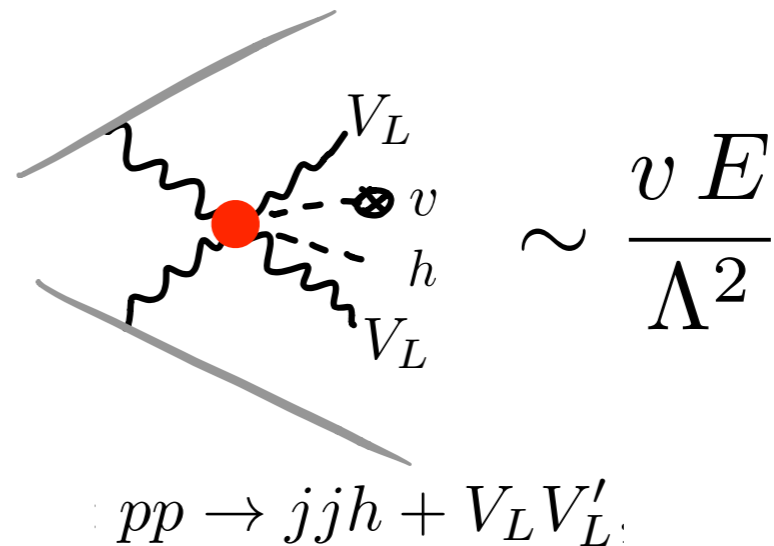
Contact Interaction
Among W_L, Z_L



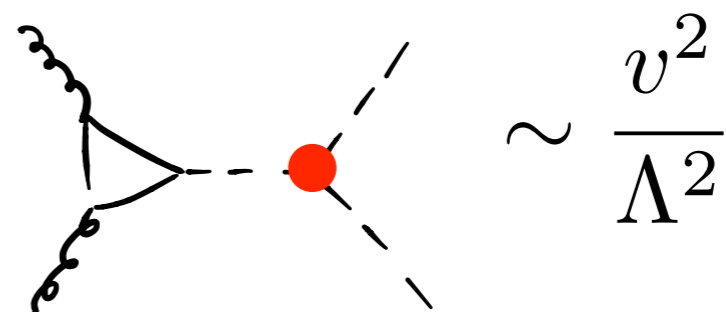
Golstones = W_L, Z_L

$$|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 2hv + h^2 + 2\phi^+\phi^- + (\phi^0)^2)$$

with 1 Higgs v.e.v.



with 3 Higgs v.e.v.s
(= traditional Higgs Coupling measurement)

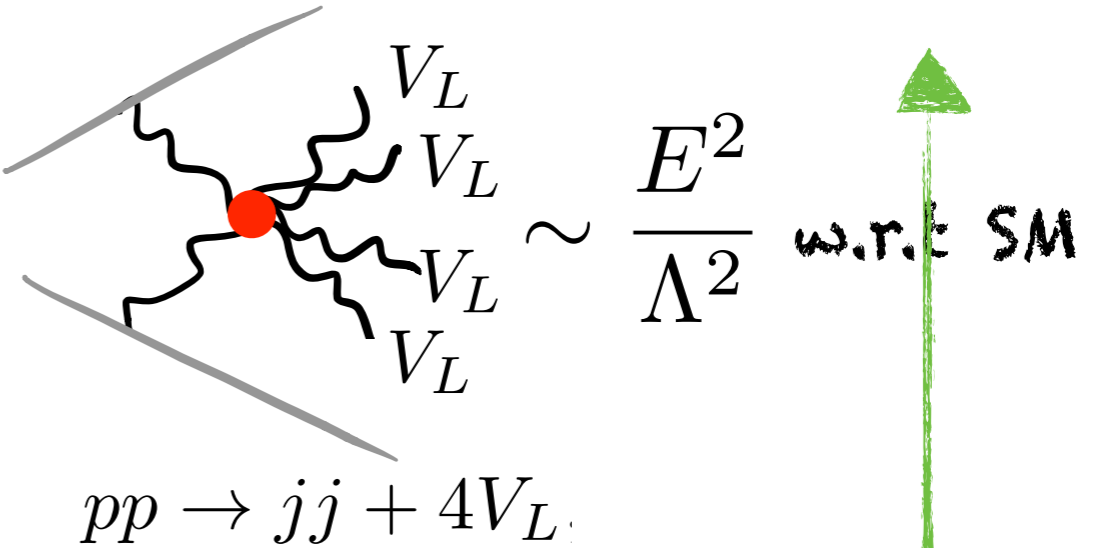


Higgs Self Coupling

Another way of understanding E-growth:

$$h^3 \in \frac{|H|^6}{\Lambda^2}$$

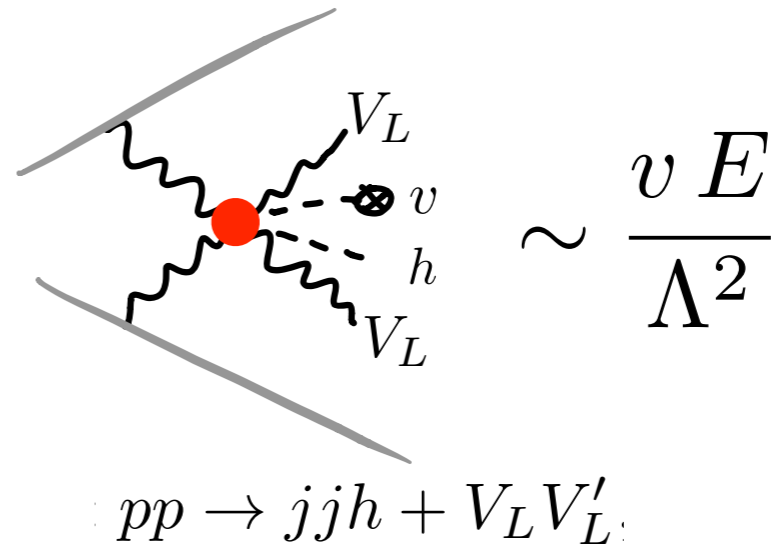
Contact Interaction
Among W_L, Z_L



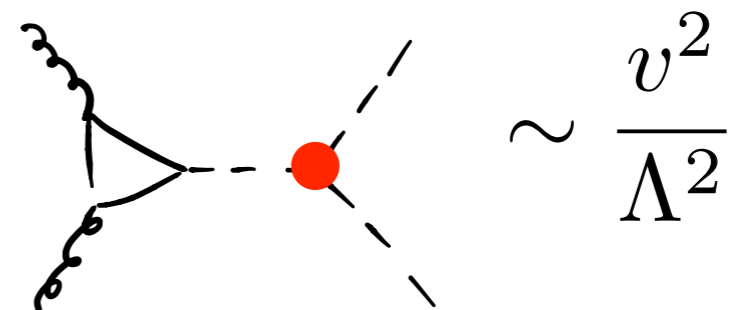
Golstones = W_L, Z_L

$$|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 2hv + h^2 + 2\phi^+\phi^- + (\phi^0)^2)$$

with 1 Higgs v.e.v.



with 3 Higgs v.e.v.s
(= traditional Higgs Coupling measurement)



signal

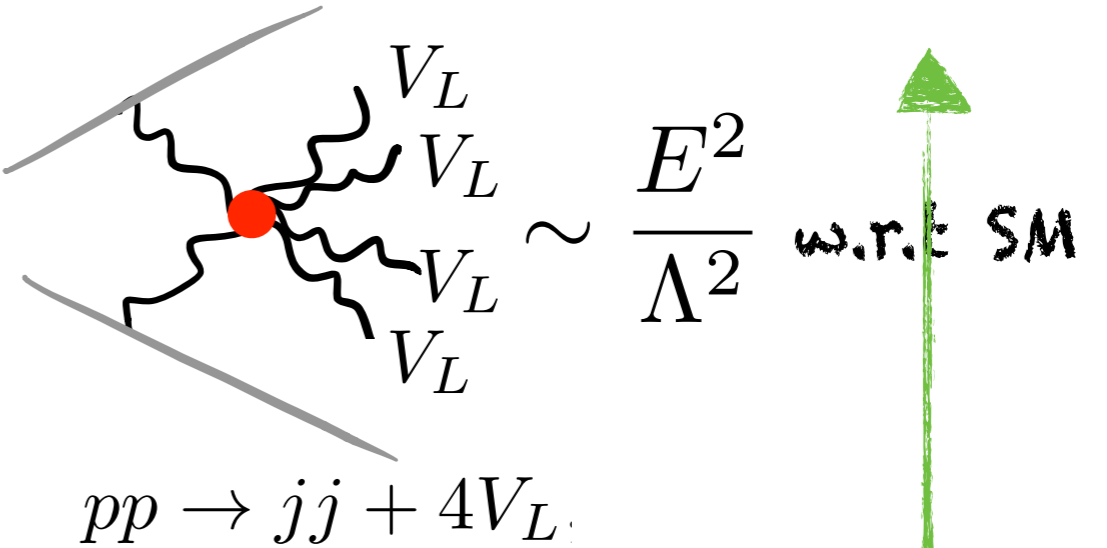
statistics

Higgs Self Coupling

Another way of understanding E-growth:

$$h^3 \in \frac{|H|^6}{\Lambda^2}$$

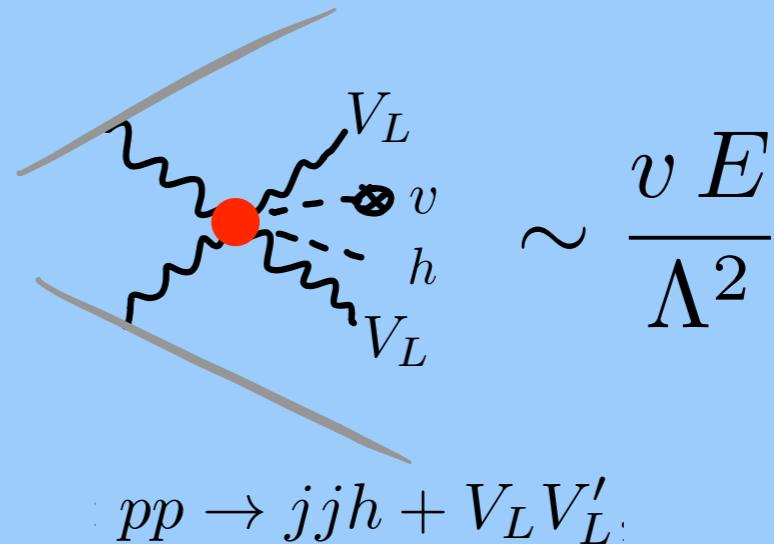
Contact Interaction
Among W_L, Z_L



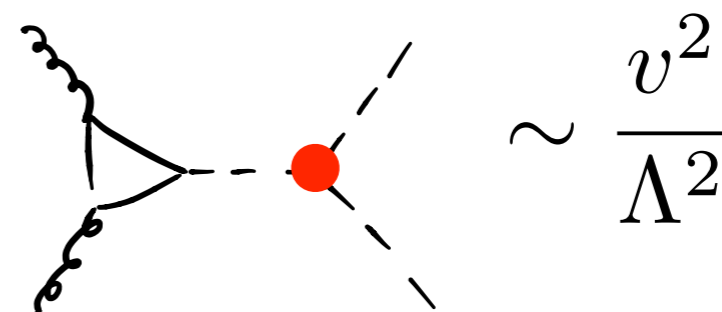
Golstones = W_L, Z_L

$$|H|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 + 2hv + h^2 + 2\phi^+\phi^- + (\phi^0)^2)$$

with 1 Higgs v.e.v.



with 3 Higgs v.e.v.s
(= traditional Higgs Coupling measurement)



signal

statistics

Higgs Self Coupling - LHC

$$pp \rightarrow jjh + W^\pm W^\pm$$

Higgs Self Coupling - LHC

$$pp \rightarrow jjh + W^\pm W^\pm \xrightarrow{W \rightarrow l + \nu} \text{Same-sign leptons}$$

Higgs Self Coupling - LHC

$$pp \rightarrow jjh + W^\pm W^\pm$$

$W \rightarrow l + \nu$ → Same-sign leptons

$h \rightarrow \bar{b}b$

VBF topology

Higgs Self Coupling - LHC

$$pp \rightarrow jjh + W^\pm W^\pm$$

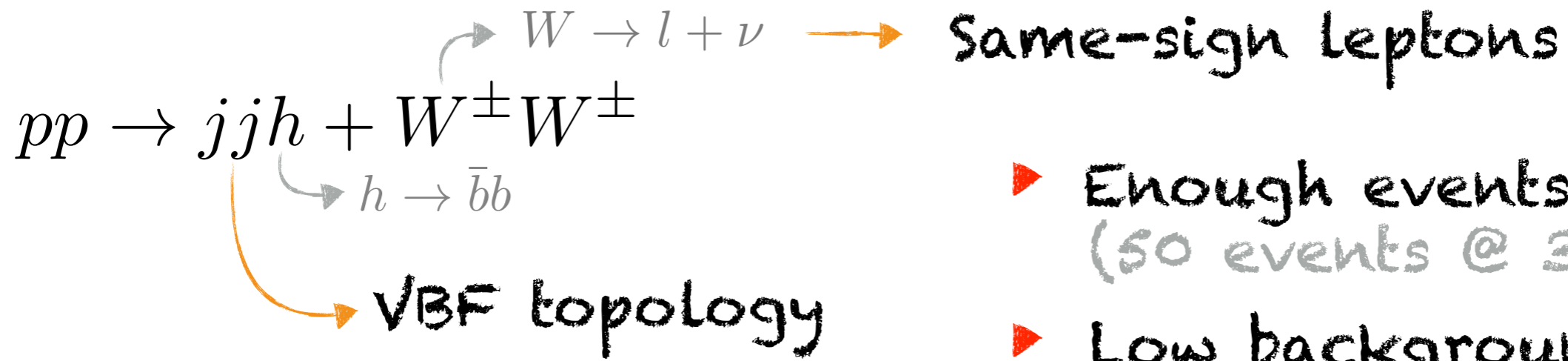
$W \rightarrow l + \nu$ → Same-sign leptons

$h \rightarrow \bar{b}b$

VBF topology

- ▶ Enough events
(50 events @ 3000 fb⁻¹)
- ▶ Low background B
 - ttjj ✓
 - fake leptons ?

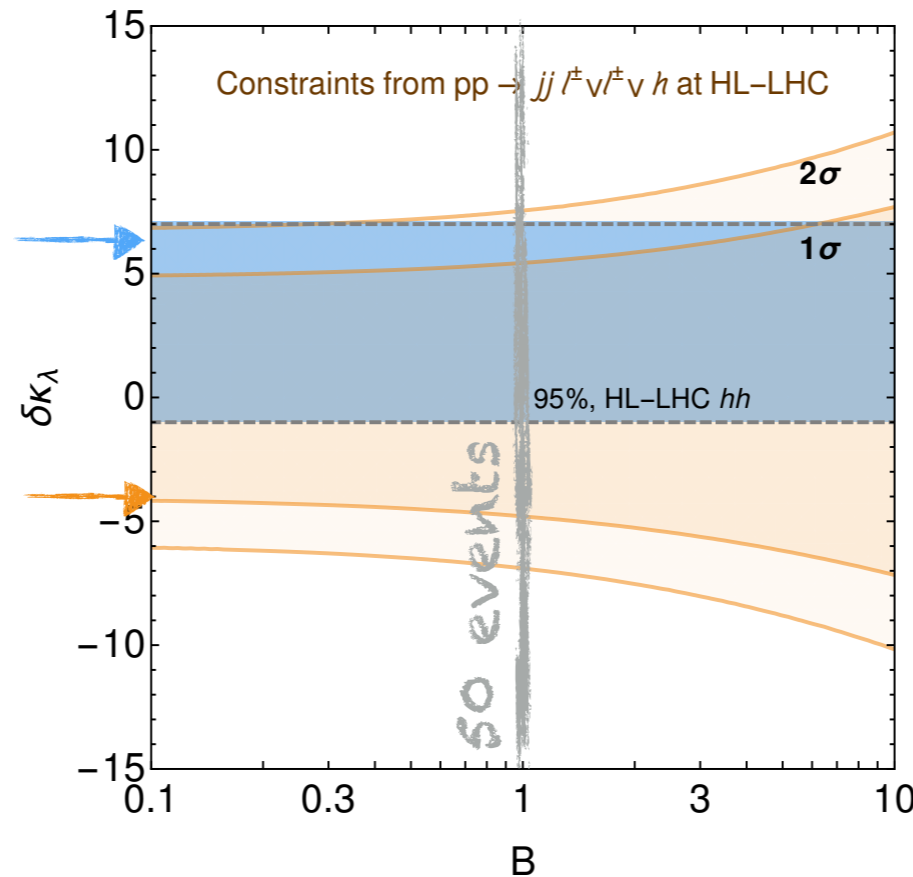
Higgs Self Coupling - LHC



- ▶ Enough events (50 events @ 3000 fb⁻¹)
- ▶ Low background B

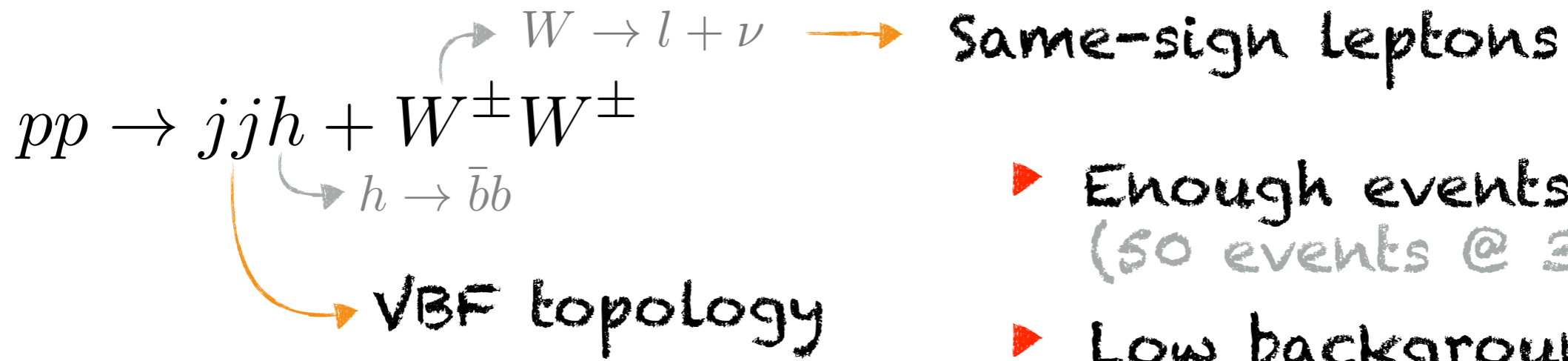
Standard Higgs Coupling Measurements (HC)

High-E Higgs without Higgs (HwH)



- ttjj ✓
- fake leptons ?

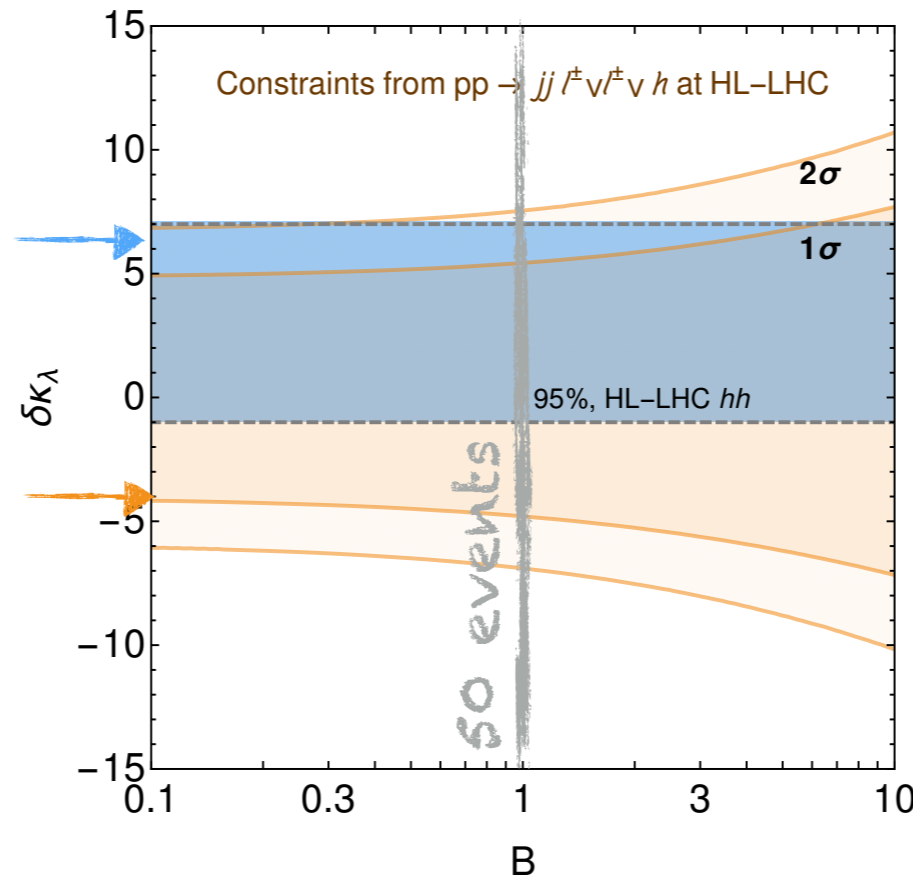
Higgs Self Coupling - LHC



- ▶ Enough events (50 events @ 3000 fb⁻¹)
- ▶ Low background B

Standard Higgs Coupling Measurements (HC)

High-E Higgs without Higgs (HwH)



- ttjj ✓
- fake leptons ?

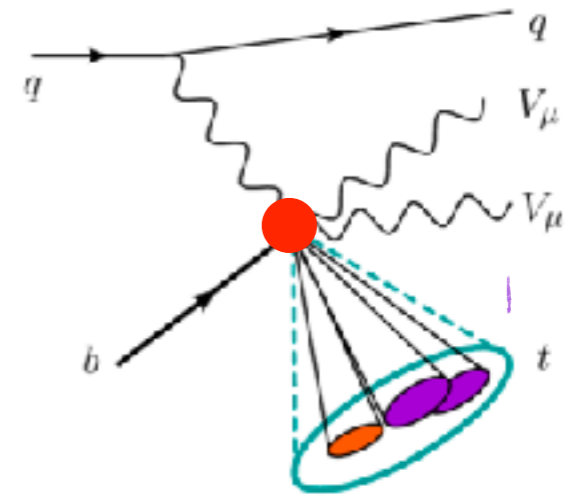
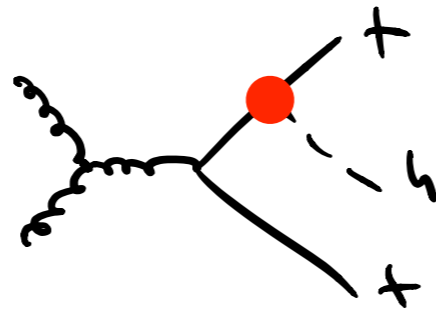
▶ HwH: single channel, simple analysis, competitive with HC!

HWH Program - LHC

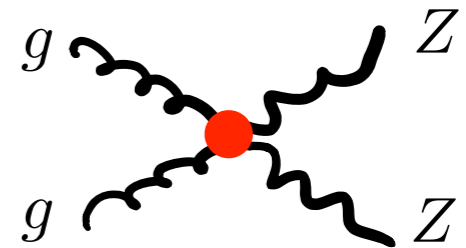
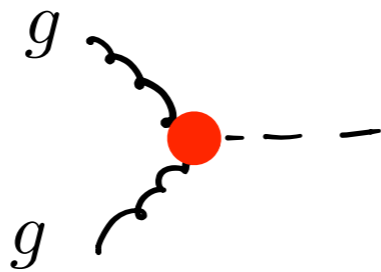
$\sim const$

$\sim E^2$

$$\kappa_t \quad |H|^2 Q \tilde{H} t_R$$

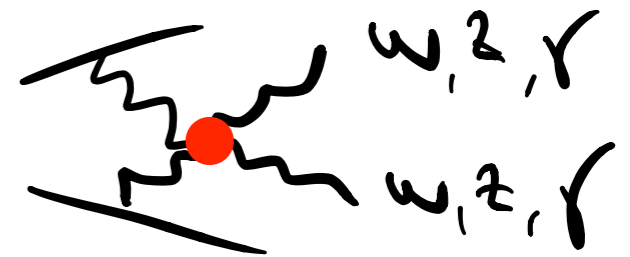
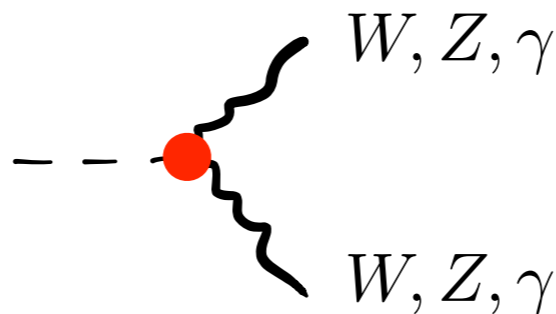


$$\kappa_G \quad |H|^2 G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}$$

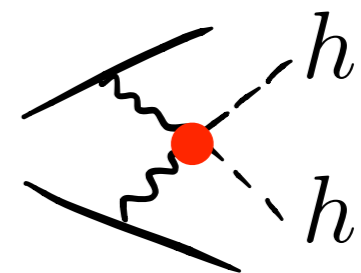
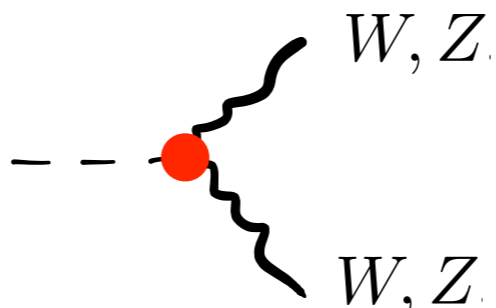


$$\kappa_{\gamma} \quad |H|^2 B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\kappa_{Z\gamma} \quad |H|^2 W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{a\mu\nu}$$



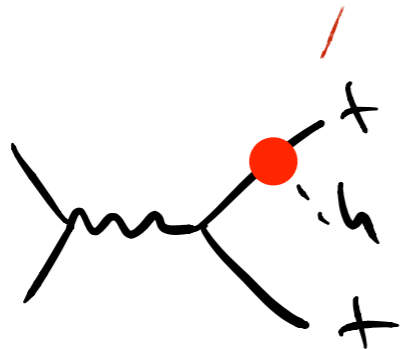
$$\kappa_V \quad |H|^2 \partial_\mu H^\dagger \partial^\mu H$$



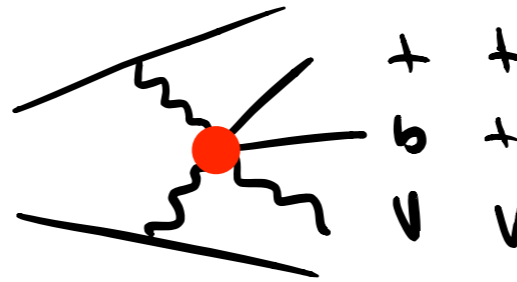
HWH Program at Lepton Colliders (different w.r.t LHC)

w.r.t. LEP: $\left(\frac{3000}{91.2}\right)^2 \approx 1000$
times larger

HC



HWH $\sim E^2$



K_t

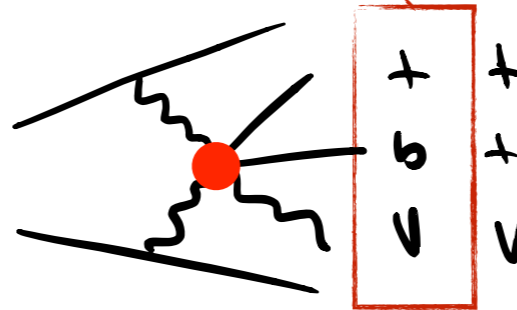
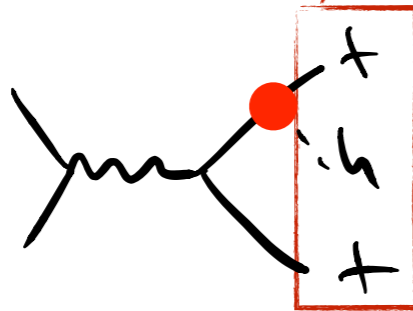
HWH Program at Lepton Colliders (different w.r.t LHC)

w.r.t. LEP: $\left(\frac{3000}{91.2}\right)^2 \approx 1000$
times larger

HC

HWH $\sim E^2$

Lower threshold



K_t

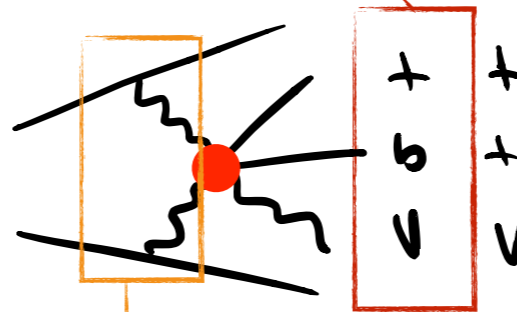
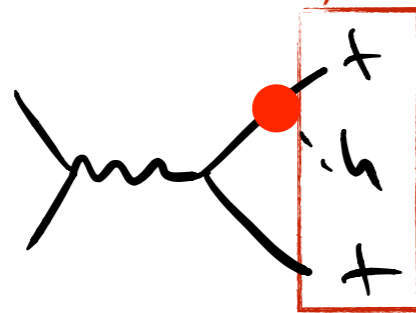
HWH Program at Lepton Colliders (different w.r.t LHC)

w.r.t. LEP: $\left(\frac{3000}{91.2}\right)^2 \approx 1000$
times larger

HC

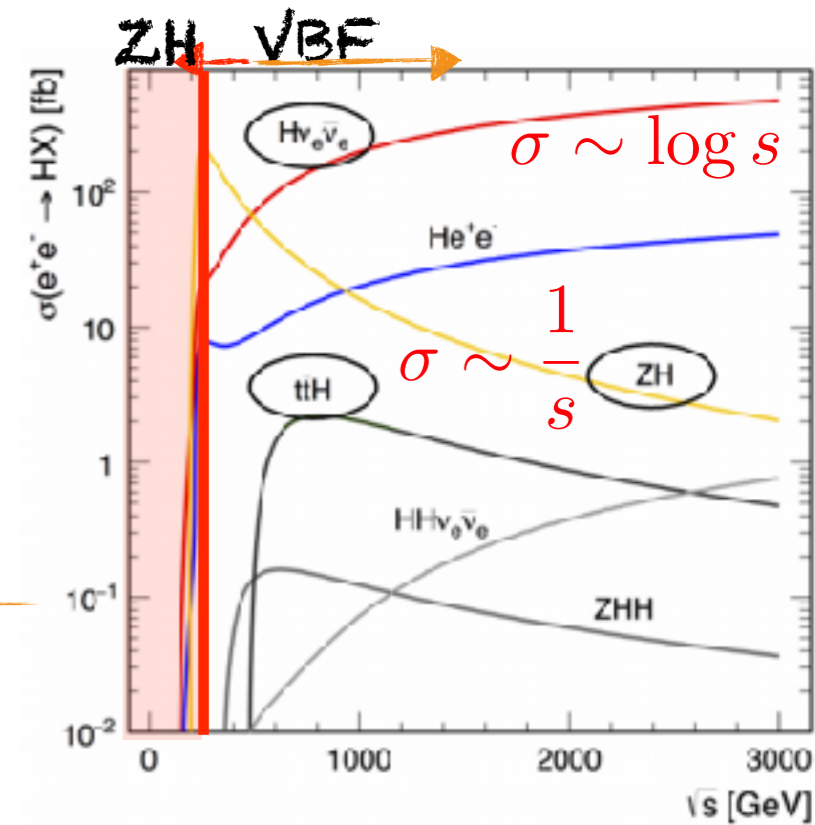
HWH $\sim E^2$

Lower threshold



VBF xsec larger

K_t



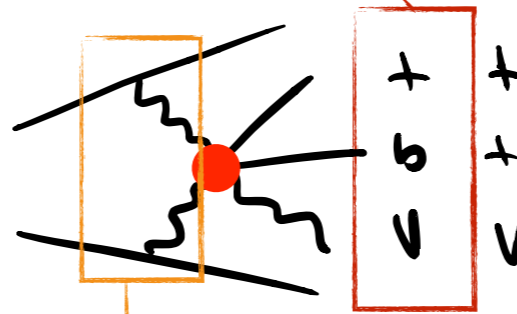
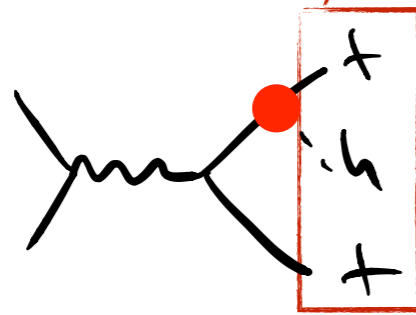
HWH Program at Lepton Colliders (different w.r.t LHC)

w.r.t. LEP: $\left(\frac{3000}{91.2}\right)^2 \approx 1000$
times larger

HC

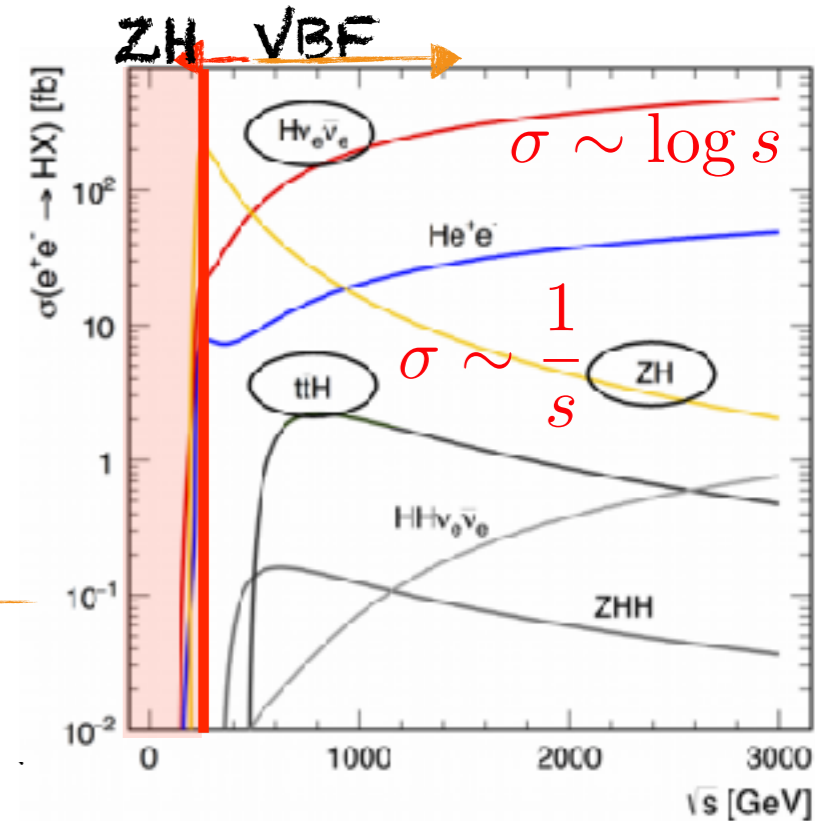
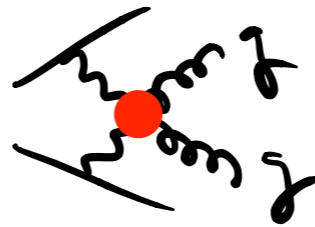
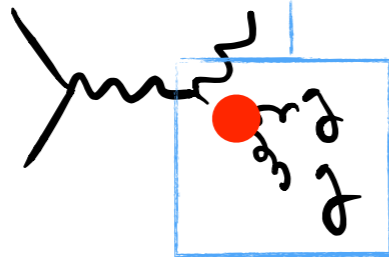
HWH $\sim E^2$

Lower threshold



VBF xsec larger

Poorly measured
at ee-colliders



Beam Polarization:
Enhance LL?

Kt

KG

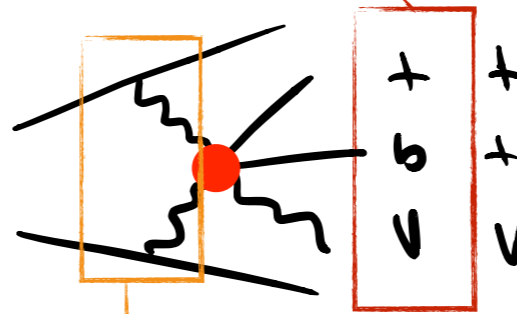
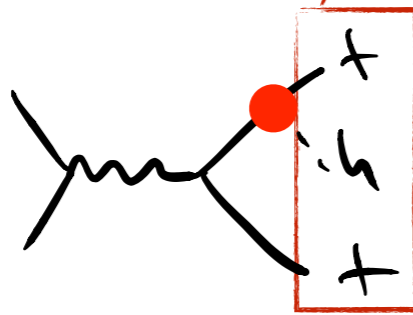
HWH Program at Lepton Colliders (different w.r.t LHC)

w.r.t. LEP: $\left(\frac{3000}{91.2}\right)^2 \approx 1000$
times larger

HC

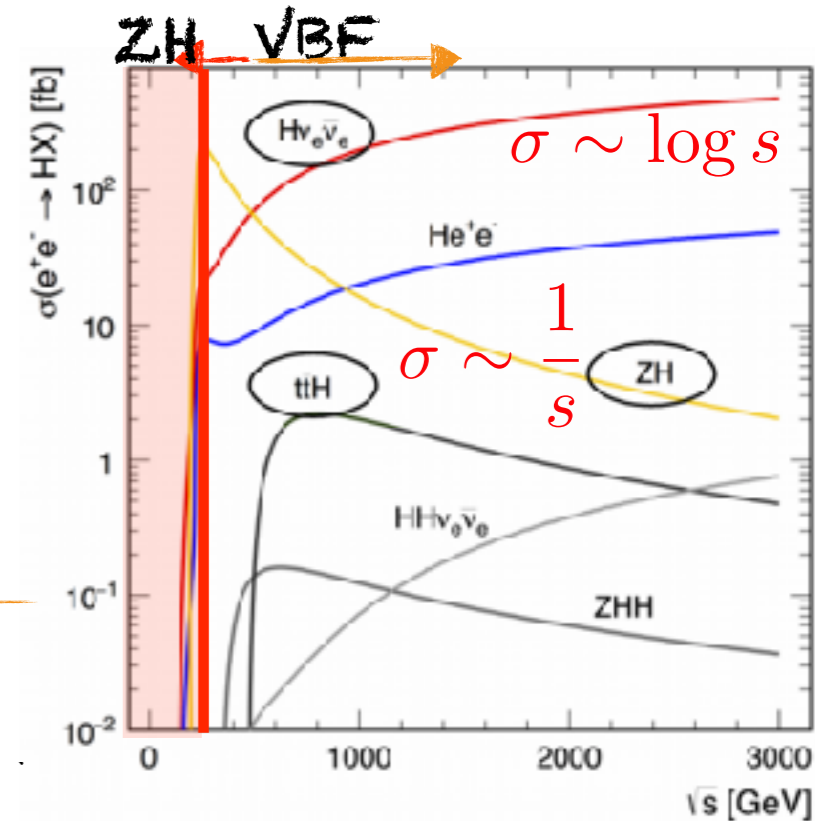
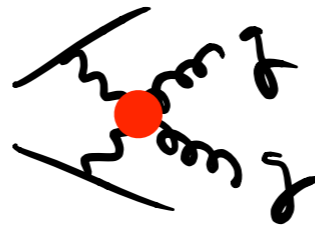
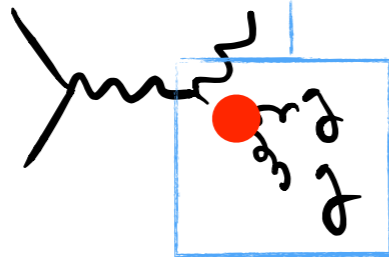
HWH $\sim E^2$

Lower threshold



VBF xsec larger

Poorly measured at ee-colliders



Beam Polarization:
Enhance LL?

K_t

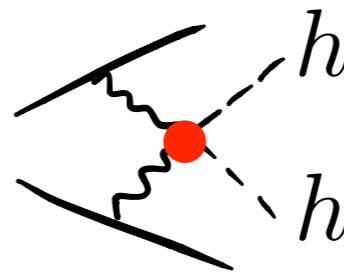
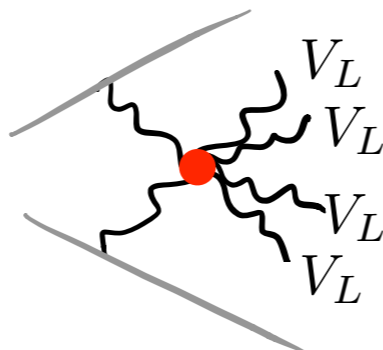
K_G

K_γ

$K_{Z\gamma}$

K_V

K_λ



Similar to LHC

FCCee estimates

$$\kappa_t |H|^2 Q \tilde{H} t_R$$

$\sqrt{s} = 366 \text{ GeV}$

	$t \bar{b} W^- \nu \bar{\nu}$ $z \text{ } e \nu$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ ab}$ $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$\sum^{W^\pm} = 6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	
	$t \bar{b} h e^- \bar{\nu}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ ab}$		
	$t \bar{b} W^- h$ (at $\sqrt{s} = 400$)	$2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ab}$		

$$\kappa_\lambda$$


$$\mathcal{O}_6 = |H|^6$$


	$W^+ W^- h \nu \bar{\nu}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ab}$
	$W^+ W^- 2h$ (at $\sqrt{s} = 400$)	$1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ ab}$


FCCee estimates

$$\kappa_t |H|^2 Q \tilde{H} t_R$$

$\sqrt{s} = 366 \text{ GeV}$


 $t \bar{b} W^- \nu \bar{\nu}$
 $z \text{ c v}$


 $t \bar{b} h e^- \bar{\nu}$


 $t \bar{b} W^- h$
 (at $\sqrt{s} = 400$)

$3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ ab}$
 $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
 $\sum = 6 \cdot 10^{-2}$

$6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ ab}$


$2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ab}$


$\rightarrow 0.1 \text{ ab}$

(at $\sqrt{s} = 450$: $8 \text{ ab} \times 3$
 $\sim 20000 \text{ ab}$)

$$\kappa_\lambda$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = |H|^6$$


 $W^+ W^- h \nu \bar{\nu}$


 $W^+ W^- 2h$
 (at $\sqrt{s} = 400$)

$2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ab}$

$1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ ab}$