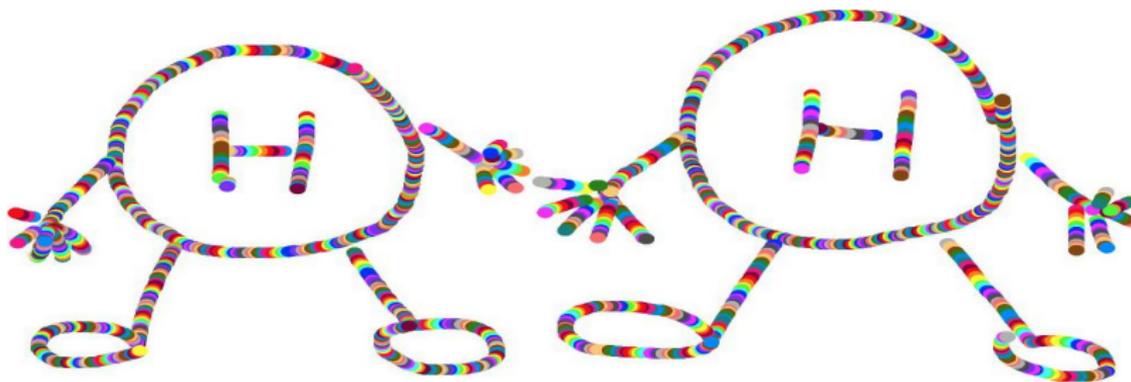


# Maxi-sizing the trilinear Higgs self-coupling

based on Eur. Phys. J. C77 (2017) 788, [arXiv:1704.02311].

Ramona Gröber in collaboration with Luca Di Luzio and Michael Spannowsky | 14/12/2017

IPPP, DURHAM UNIVERSITY



# MOTIVATION

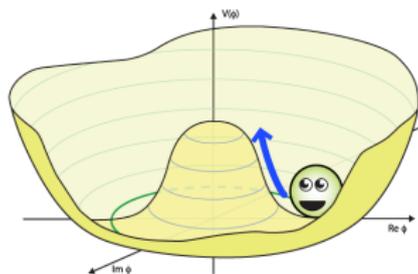
## Higgs potential:

$$V(H) = -\mu^2 H^\dagger H + \lambda (H^\dagger H)^2$$

$$\text{unitary gauge: } H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(H) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m_h^2}_{\mu^2} h^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \lambda_{hhh} h^3 + \frac{1}{4!} \lambda_{hhhh} h^4$$

$$\text{SM: } \lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}} = \frac{3m_h^2}{v} \quad \lambda_{hhhh}^{\text{SM}} = \frac{3m_h^2}{v^2}$$



[quantumdiaries.org]

- In SM Higgs self-couplings fixed by Higgs mass.
- Trilinear coupling accessible in Higgs pair production.
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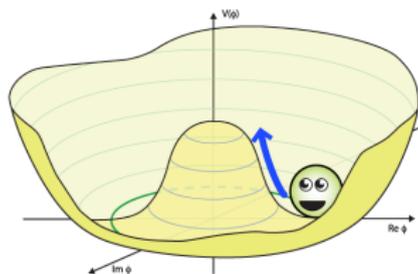
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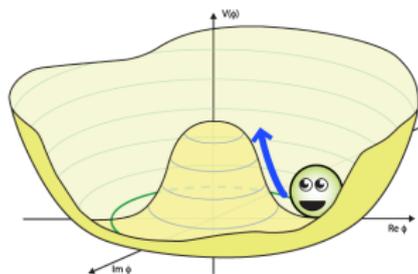
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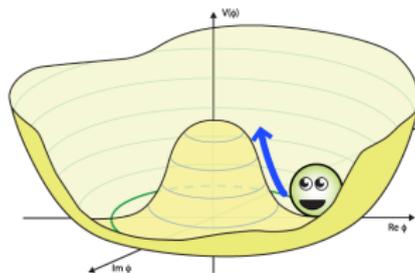
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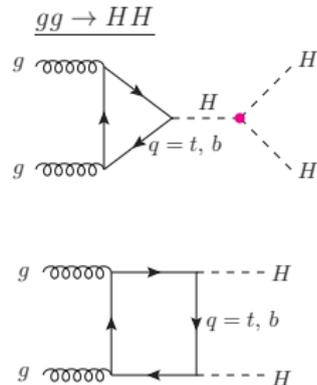
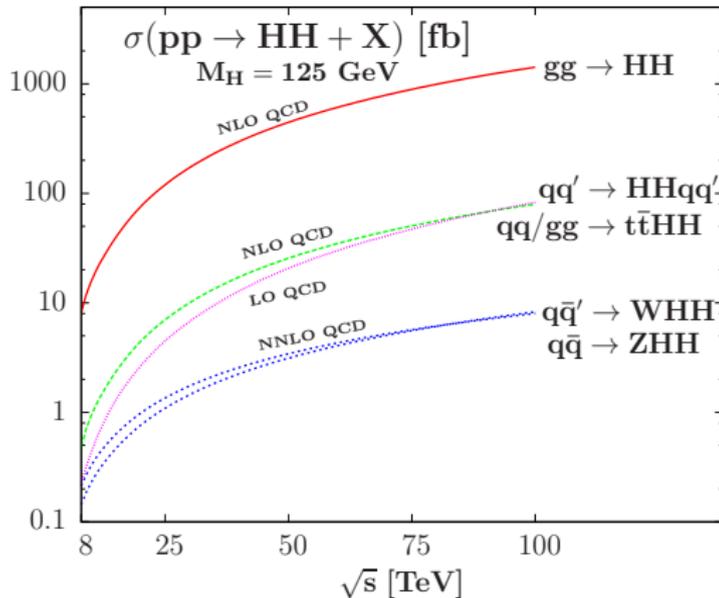
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# HIGGS PAIR PRODUCTION IN THE SM

[Baglio, Djouadi, RG, Mühleitner, Quevillon, Spira '12]

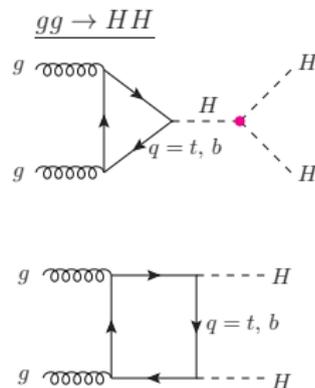
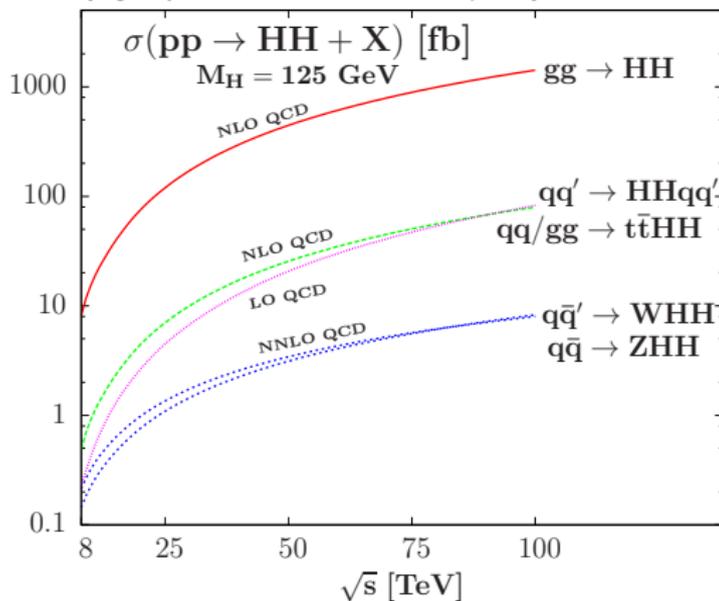


- Small cross sections
- Difficult measurement,  $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$  most promising channel

[Baur, Plehn, Rainwater '03; Baglio, Djouadi, RG, Mühleitner, Quevillon, Spira '12; Yao '13; Barger, Everett, Jackson, Shaughnessy '13; Azatov, Contino, Panico, Son '15; Lu, Chang, Cheung, Lee '15; Kling, Plehn, Schichtel '16]

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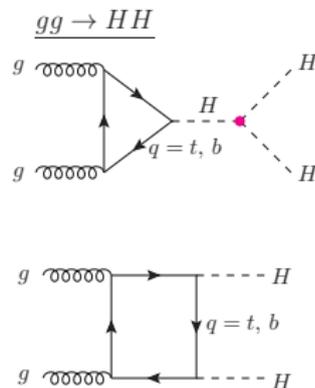
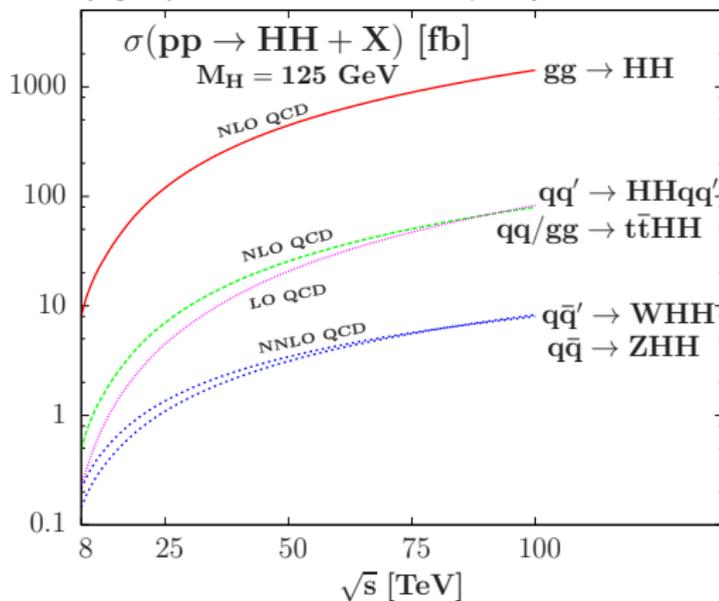


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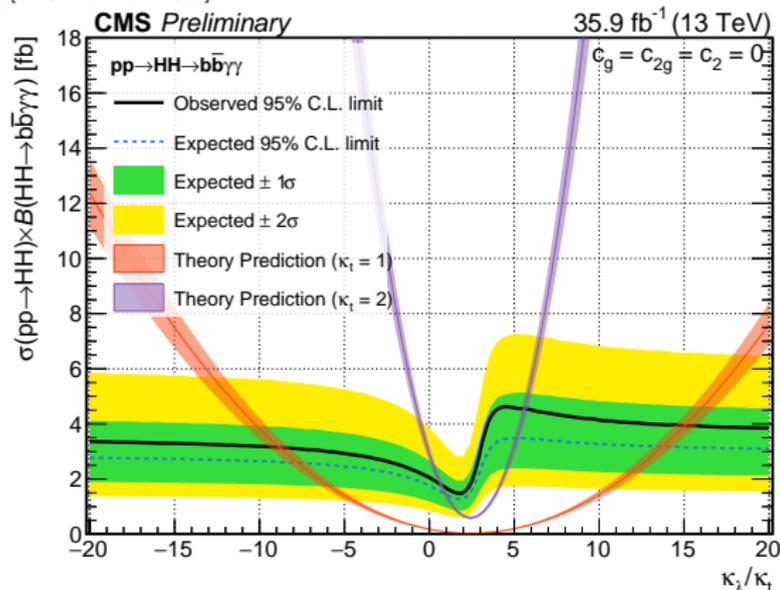
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[CMS-PAS-HIG-17-008]



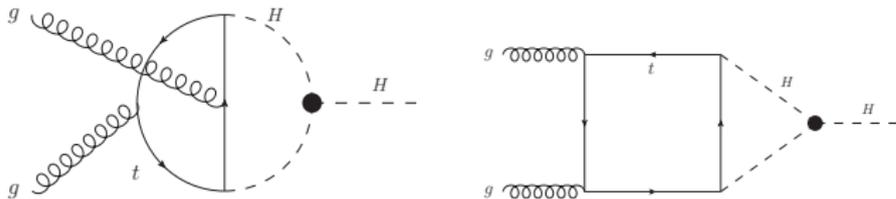
- Experimental measurement difficult, requires high luminosities
- Efforts ongoing, searches in many final states
- Current constraints of  $\mathcal{O}(\pm 15 \lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}})$  [arXiv:1509.0467; arXiv:1506.0028; arXiv:1603.0689; ATLAS-CONF-2016-049]
- Prospects in  $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$  final state:

$$-0.8 < \lambda_{hhh} / \lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}} < 7.7$$

[ATL-PHYS-PUB-2017-001]

## ■ Single Higgs production

$\lambda_{hhh}$  enters in NLO corrections to single Higgs production



Under the assumption of purely a trilinear Higgs self-coupling modification

$$-9.4 < \kappa_{\lambda}^{2\sigma} < 17$$

[McCullough '14, Gorbahn, Haisch '16, Degrassi, Giardino, Maltoni, Pagani '16, Bizon, Gorbahn, Haisch, Zanderighi '16]

Global analysis, prospects at HL-LHC [Di Vita, Grojean, Panico, Rimbau, Vantalon '17 see also Maltoni, Pagani, Shivaji, Zhao '17]

$$0.1 < \kappa_{\lambda}^{1\sigma} < 2.3$$

## ■ Electroweak precision tests

$\lambda_{hhh}$  enters at 2-loop order

$$-14.0 < \kappa_{\lambda}^{2\sigma} < 17.4$$

[Degrassi, Fedele, Giardino '17, Kribs, Maier, Rzehak, Spannowsky, Waite '17]

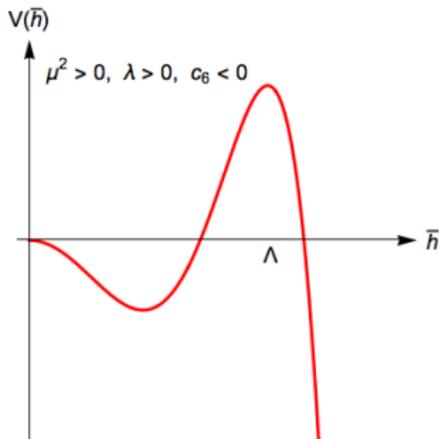
Can the trilinear Higgs self-coupling be bounded by theoretical arguments?

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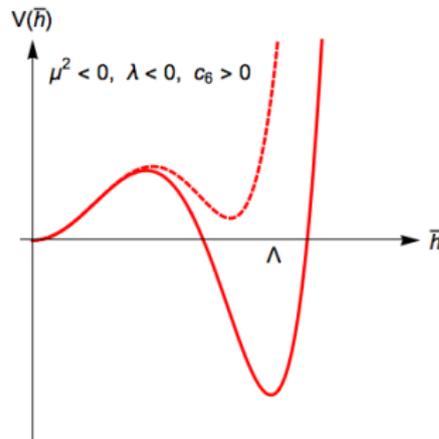
How large can the trilinear Higgs self-coupling be in concrete models?

$$V^{(6)}(H) = -\mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4 + \frac{c_6}{v^2} |H|^6,$$

large field instability



small field instability



→ it turns out that we cannot connect the possible instabilities of such a deformed potential to a bound on the trilinear Higgs self-coupling

Toy model:

for a similar argument, see [Burgess, Di Clemente, Espinosa '02]

$$V(h, \phi) = -\frac{1}{2}m^2 h^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda h^4 + \frac{1}{2}M^2 \phi^2 + \xi h^3 \phi + \kappa h^2 \phi^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda' \phi^4.$$

Electroweak vacuum absolutely stable if

$$\kappa > 0, \quad \wedge \quad \lambda > \frac{\xi^2}{\kappa}, \quad \wedge \quad \lambda' > 0.$$

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Integrating  $\phi$  out and expanding instead in  $M^2 \gg 2\kappa h^2$  leads to

$$V_{\text{EFT}}(h) \simeq -\frac{1}{2}m^2 h^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda h^4 - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\xi^2}{M^2} h^6 + \frac{\xi^2 \kappa}{M^4} h^8 + \dots$$

$h^6$  operator makes potential seem unstable!

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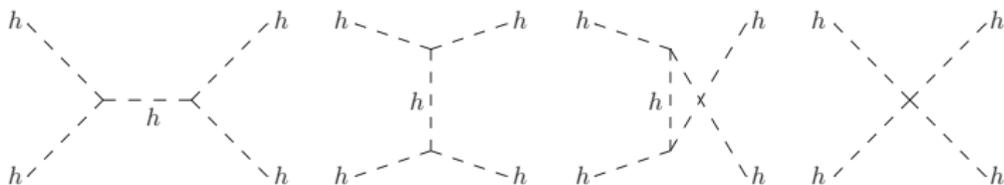
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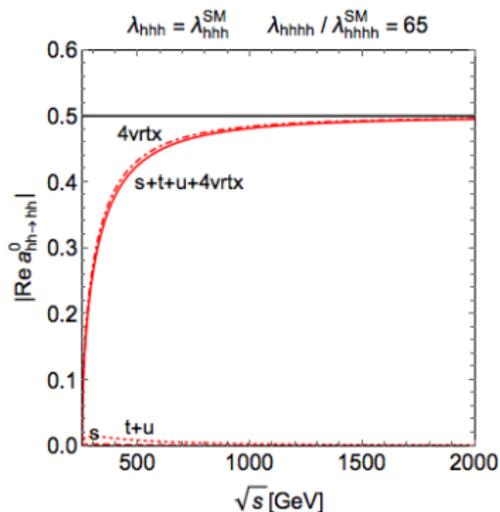
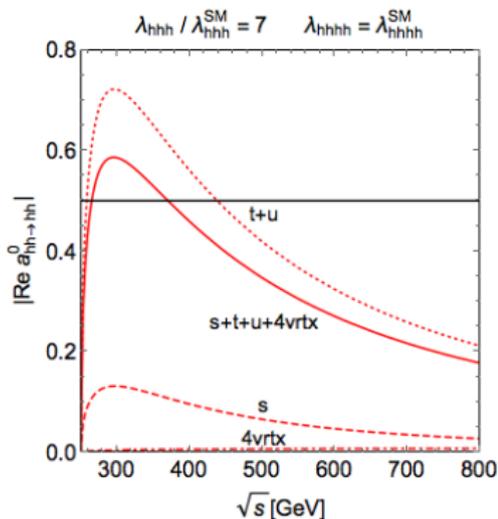
→ for a vacuum stability analysis full tower of EFT operators necessary!

# PERTURBATIVITY



Partial wave analysis

$$|\text{Re } a_{hh \rightarrow hh}^0| < \frac{1}{2},$$



- 4-vertex contribution and  $s + t + u$  channel dominate in different kinematical regimes  
 → a bound on  $\lambda_{hhh}$  and  $\lambda_{hhhh}$  can be set separately
- $|\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}| \lesssim 6.5$     and     $|\lambda_{hhhh}/\lambda_{hhhh}^{\text{SM}}| \lesssim 65$ .
  
- another criterium: [Di Luzio, Kamenik, Nardecchia '16]  
 requirement that loop-corrected vertex < tree-level vertex
- we find  $|\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}| \lesssim 6$
- for quartic coupling: [Goertz, Kamenik, Katz, Nardecchia '16]  
 $|\beta_{\lambda_{hhhh}}/\lambda_{hhhh}| \lesssim 1$  leads to  $|\lambda_{hhhh}/\lambda_{hhhh}^{\text{SM}}| \lesssim 68$

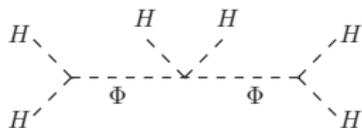
# Full models

## WHICH MODELS?

In which model we expect the largest shifts in the trilinear Higgs self-couplings?

If there is a tree-level contribution to  $\mathcal{L}_6 = \frac{c_6}{\Lambda^2} |H|^6$ .

$$\mathcal{L} = HH\Phi \quad \text{or} \quad \mathcal{L} = HHH\Phi$$



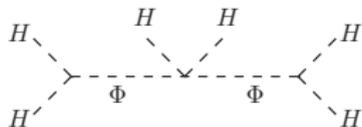
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$\Phi$	$\mathcal{O}$
$(1, 1, 0)$	$\Phi HH^\dagger$
$(1, 3, 0)$	$\Phi HH^\dagger$
$(1, 3, 1)$	$\Phi H^\dagger H^\dagger$
$(1, 2, \frac{1}{2})$	$\Phi HH^\dagger H^\dagger$
$(1, 4, \frac{1}{2})$	$\Phi HH^\dagger H^\dagger$
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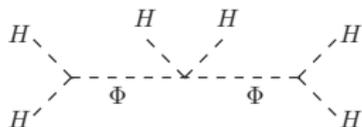
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How much can the trilinear Higgs self-coupling be in these models, taking into account indirect constraints?

$$V(H, \Phi) = \mu_1^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_1 |H|^4 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^2 \Phi^2 + \mu_4 |H|^2 \Phi + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_3 |H|^2 \Phi^2 + \frac{1}{3} \mu_3 \Phi^3 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_2 \Phi^4$$

In scan treat parameters for masses, VEVs and mixing angle

$$m_1 = 125 \text{ GeV}, \quad 800 \text{ GeV} < m_2 < 2000 \text{ GeV},$$

$$v_H = 246.2 \text{ GeV}, \quad |v_S| < m_2, \quad 0.9 < \cos \theta < 1.$$

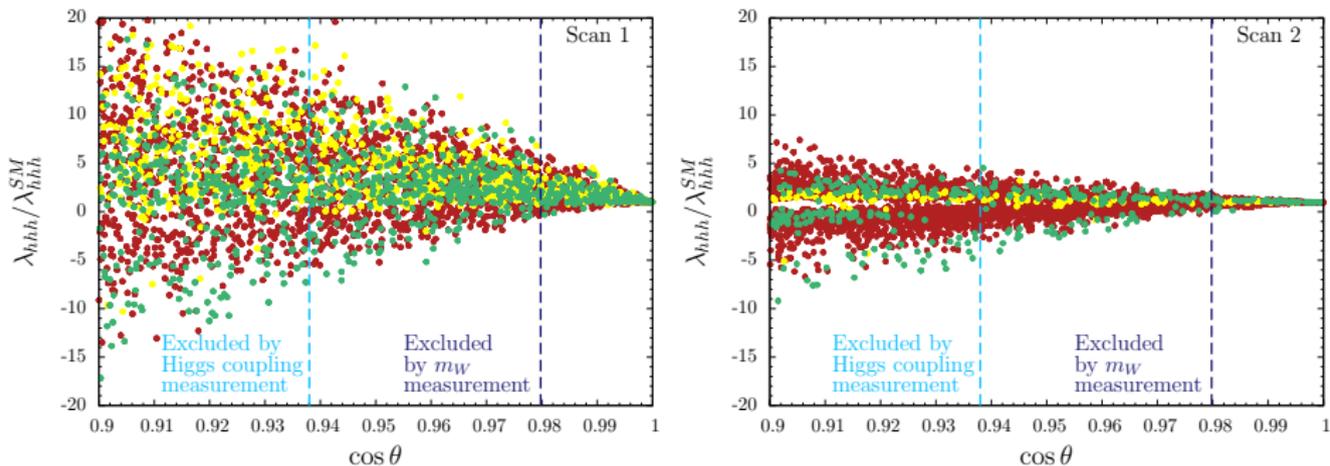
$$\text{Scan 1:} \quad 0 < \lambda_2 < \frac{8}{3}\pi, \quad |\lambda_3| < 16\pi,$$

$$\text{Scan 2:} \quad 0 < \lambda_2 < 1/6, \quad |\lambda_3| < 1,$$

We impose perturbativity (one-loop vertex at zero external momenta < tree-level vertex),

check for vacuum stability with `vevacious` [Carmargo-Molina, O'Leary, Porod, Staub '13]

# TRILINEAR HIGGS SELF-COUPLING IN SINGLET EXTENSION



Singlet Model allows for deviations in the trilinear Higgs self-coupling of

$$\text{Scan 1: } -1.5 < \lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{SM} < 8.7$$

$$\text{Scan 2: } -0.3 < \lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{SM} < 2.0$$

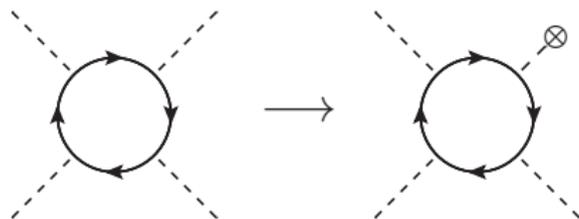
Color code: ew vacuum is **stable**, **metastable**, **unstable**

Exclusion from  $m_W$  ( $\Delta r$ ) from [Lopez-Val, Robens '14]

Higgs coupling measurement, see [ATLAS, arXiv:1509.00672]

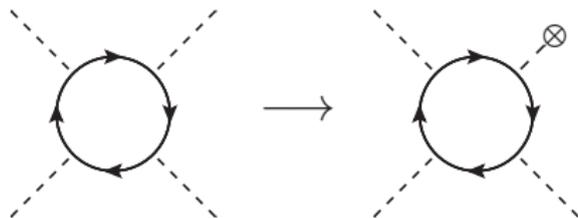
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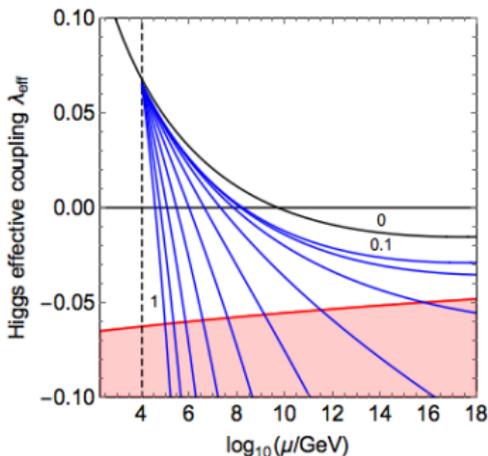
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Example:

- RH neutrinos inverse seesaw, with common mass scale  $M = 10$  TeV and  $Y_\nu = |y_\nu| I_3$  trilinear Higgs self-coupling computed in: [Baglio, Weiland '16]
- $|y_\nu| = 0.8$  requires already UV completion within a 2 orders of magnitude
- restricts  $\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}} < 0.1\%$ .



- Currently, trilinear Higgs self-coupling is very weakly constraint
- theoretical arguments to bound the trilinear Higgs self-coupling:
  - in EFT and in scalar extensions: no direct connection between trilinear Higgs self-coupling and vacuum stability
  - fermionic extensions: vacuum stability arguments limit trilinear Higgs self-coupling modifications
  - perturbativity arguments  $|\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}| \lesssim 6$
- a factor of a few modifications of  $\lambda_{hhh}$  in singlet extension still possible (close to the perturbativity limit)

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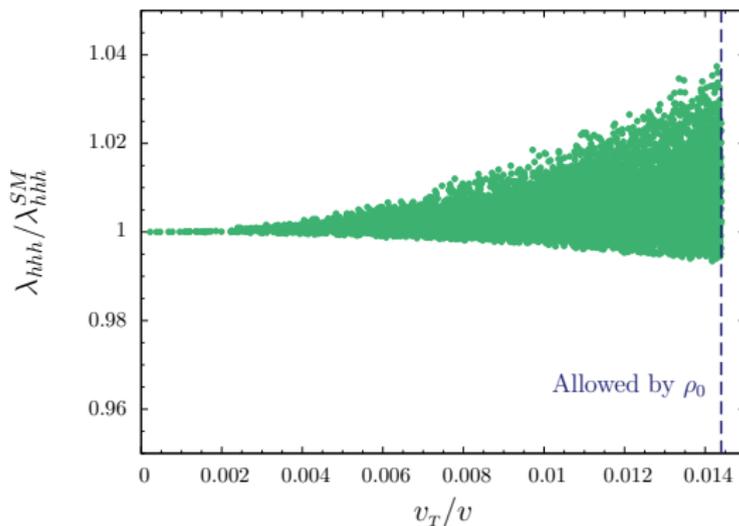
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Thanks for your attention!

## CUSTODIAL VIOLATING: TRIPLET

$$V(H, \Phi) = \mu_1^2 |H|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^2 |\Phi|^2 + \lambda_1 |H|^4 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_2 |\Phi|^4 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_3 |H|^2 |\Phi|^2 + \mu_4 H^\dagger \sigma^\alpha H \Phi^\alpha$$



Strongest bound on model from  $\rho$  parameter

$$\rho_0^{\text{tree}} = 1 + 4 \frac{v_T^2}{v_H^2}$$