Exotic Higgs Decay Probes of an Electroweak Phase Transition

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About MJRM:



Science



Family

My pronouns: he/him/his # MeToo



Friends

European CEPC Workshop Marseilles April 8, 2024

I. Context & Questions

Was There an Electroweak Phase Transition ?

- Interesting in its own right
- Key ingredient for EW baryogenesis
- Source of gravitational radiation

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Was There an Electroweak Phase Transition ?

• Interesting in its own right



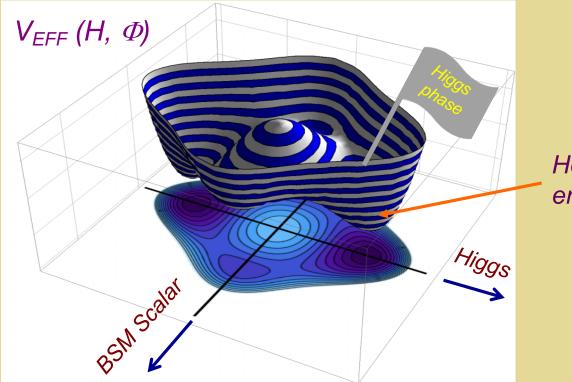
Source of gravitational radiation



SM: m_H < 70 *GeV*

BSM Scalars

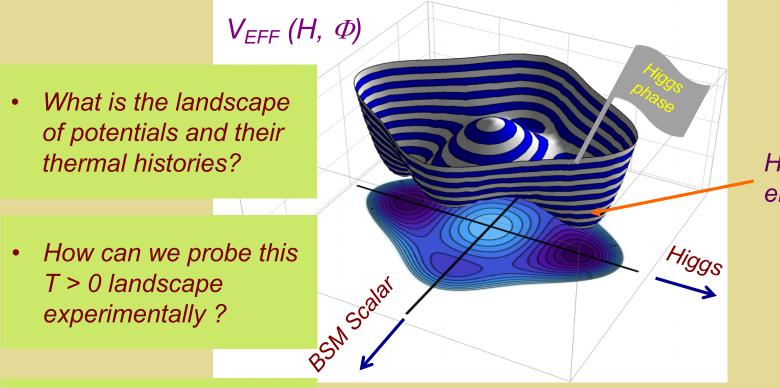
Was There an EW Phase Transition?



How did we end up here ?

Extrema can evolve differently as T evolves → rich possibilities for symmetry breaking

Was There an EW Phase Transition?



How did we end up here ?

 How reliably can we compute the thermodynamics ?

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$T_{EW} \rightarrow$ Scale for Colliders & GW probes

High-T SM Effective Potential

$$V(h,T)_{\rm SM} = D(T^2 - T_0^2) \, h^2 + \lambda \, h^4 \ \ {\rm +} \ \ldots \label{eq:V}$$



$T_{EW} \rightarrow$ Scale for Colliders & GW probes

High-T SM Effective Potential

$$V(h,T)_{\rm SM} = D(T^2 - T_0^2) \, h^2 + \lambda \, h^4 \ \ {\rm \textbf{+}} \ \ldots$$

$$T_0 \sim 140 \; \text{GeV} \equiv T_{EW}$$

FO EWPT → Collider target:

$$M_{BSM} \lesssim 700 \text{ GeV}$$
$$\delta \kappa_{H} \gtrsim 0.01 \qquad 5.2$$

$T_{EW} \rightarrow$ Scale for Colliders & GW probes

High-T SM Effective Potential

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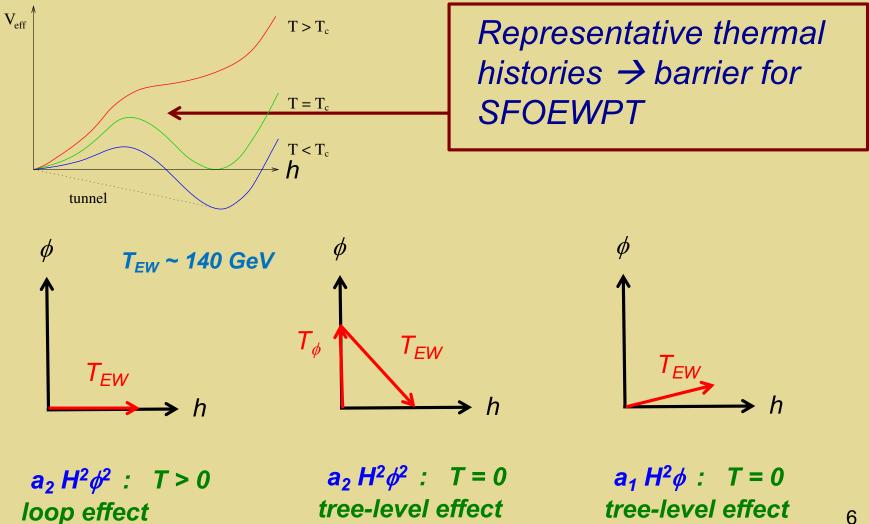
$$T_{0} \sim 140 \text{ GeV} \qquad \equiv T_{EW} \int_{ght}^{xotic} Higgs decays;$$

$$M_{BSM} \leq 700 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\delta \kappa_{H} \geq 0.01 \qquad 5.3$$

MJRM: 1912.07189

First Order EWPT from BSM Physics



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II. Model Illustrations



Simple Higgs portal models:

- Real gauge singlet (SM + 1)
- *EW Multiplets (SM + 3,4,...)*

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Simplest Extension

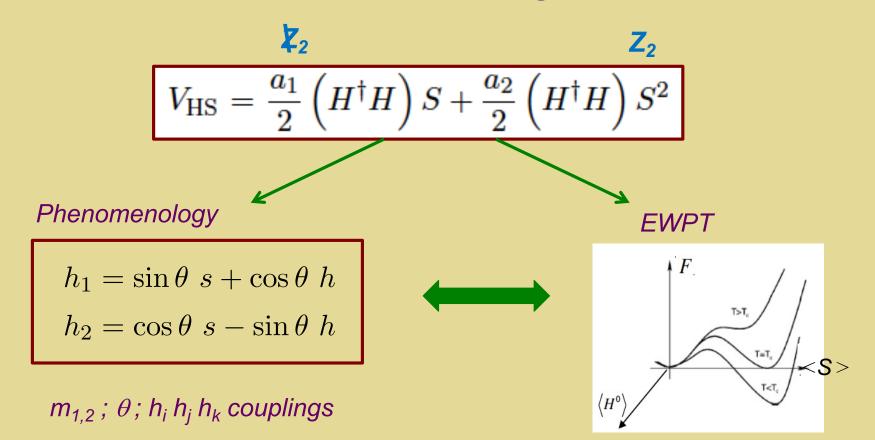
Standard Model + real singlet scalar

$$\mathbf{Z}_{2} \qquad \mathbf{Z}_{2}$$
$$V_{\mathrm{HS}} = \frac{a_{1}}{2} \left(H^{\dagger} H \right) S + \frac{a_{2}}{2} \left(H^{\dagger} H \right) S^{2}$$

Profumo, R-M, Shaugnessy JHEP 0708 (2007) 010

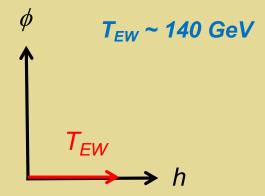
Simplest Extension

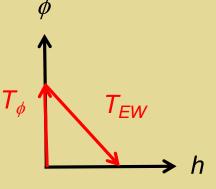
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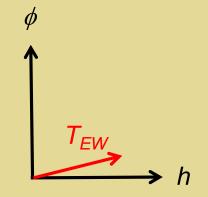


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 T_C , Γ_N , Γ_{sph} , ... 8.2







 $a_2 H^2 \phi^2$: T > 0loop effect

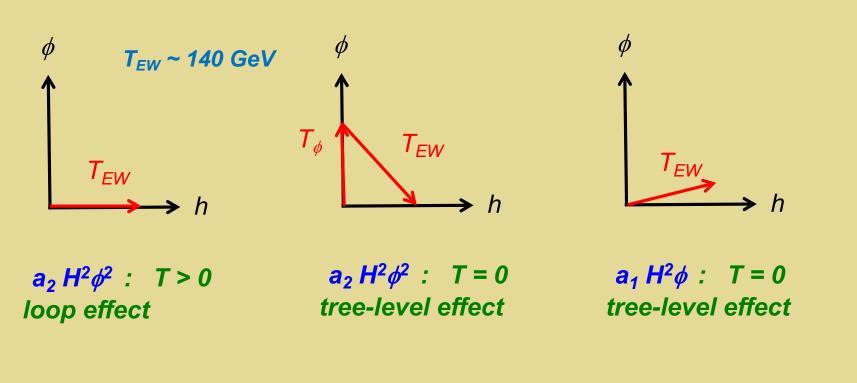
 $a_2 H^2 \phi^2$: T = 0tree-level effect

 $a_1 H^2 \phi$: T = 0tree-level effect

$$g_{122}=rac{1}{2}va_2+\mathcal{O}(heta^2)$$

Exotic decays $h_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_2$

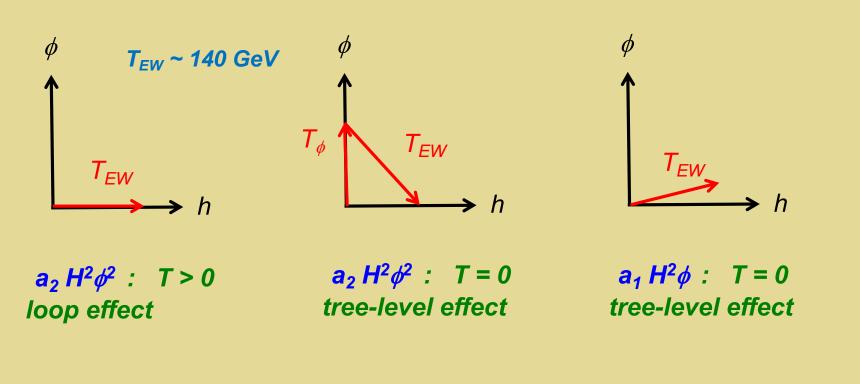
 $\Gamma(h_2, m_2) = \sin^2 \theta \, \Gamma(h_{\rm SM}, m_2)$



$$g_{122} = \frac{1}{2}va_2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$$

$$F(h_2, m_2) = \sin^2\theta \Gamma(h_{\text{SM}}, m_2)$$

9.2

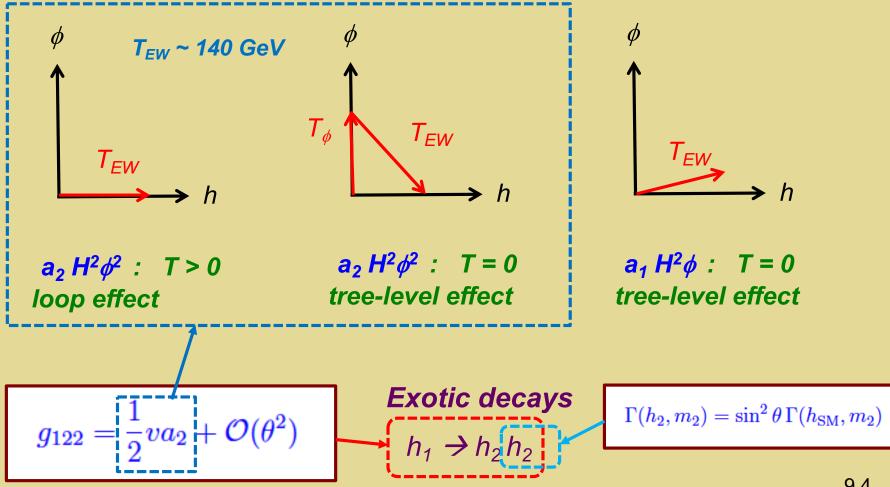


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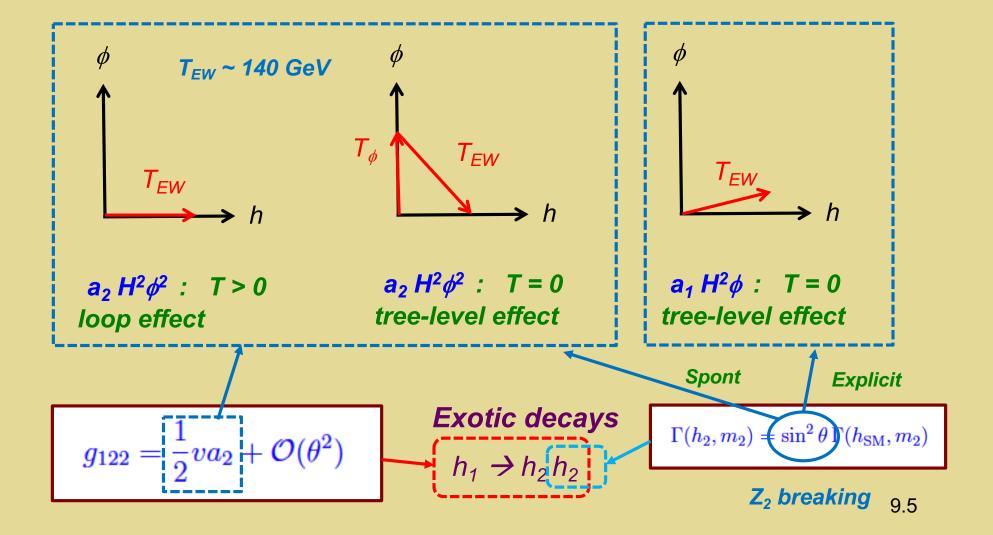
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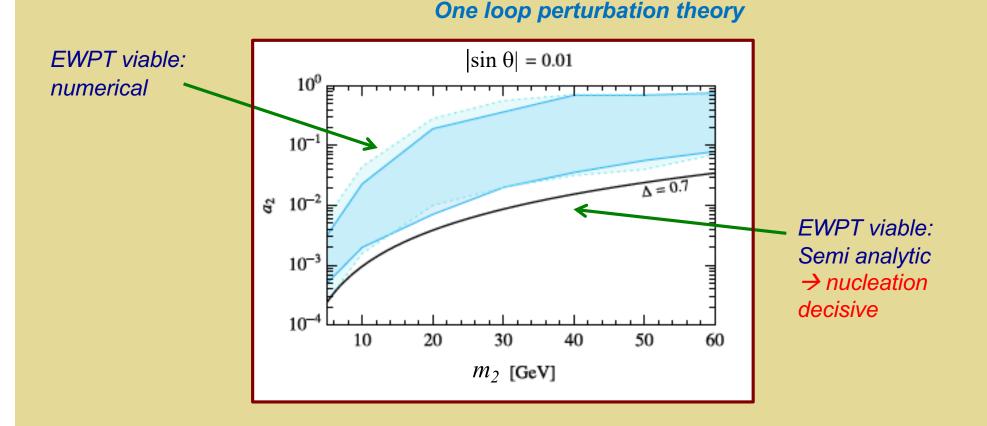


9.4



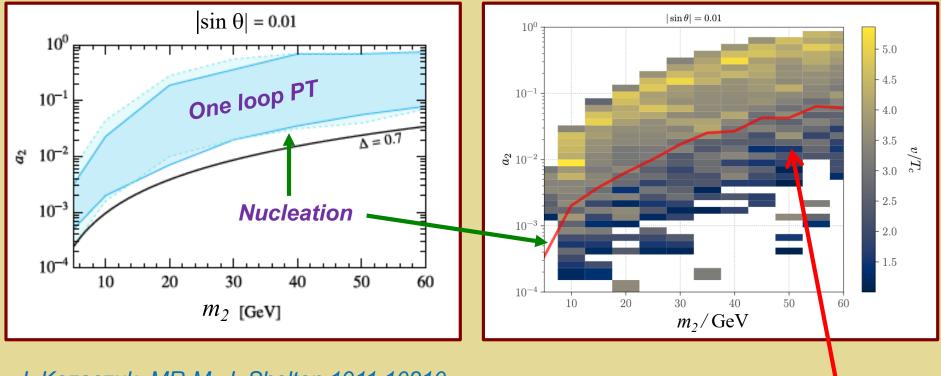
III. Electroweak Phase Transition

- Perturbative study
- Lattice benchmark (new)



J. Kozaczuk, MR-M, J. Shelton 1911.10210 See also: Carena et al 1911.10206, Carena et al 2203.08206, Wang et al 2203.10184,

New: Lattice + *EFT* @ *T* > 0

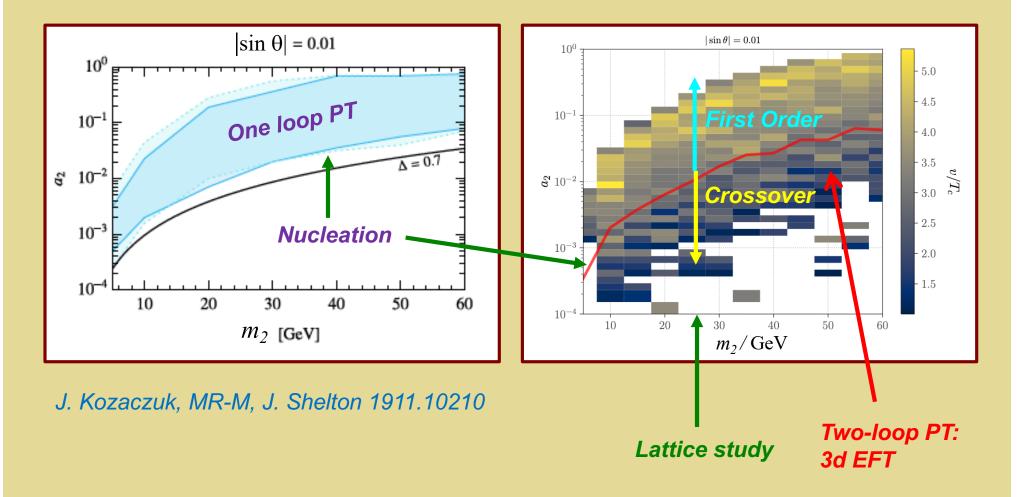


J. Kozaczuk, MR-M, J. Shelton 1911.10210

Two-loop PT: 3d EFT

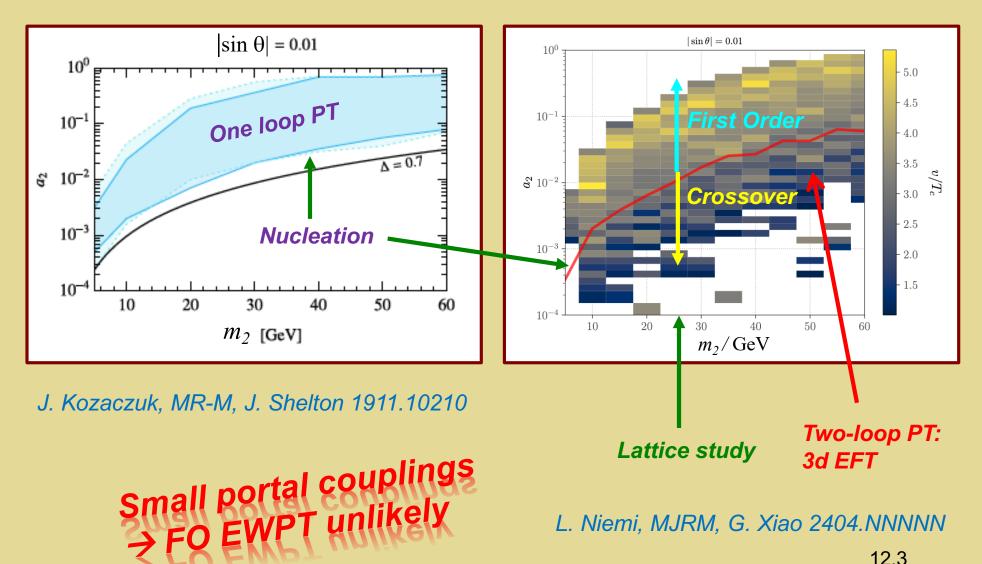
L. Niemi, MJRM, G. Xia 2404.NNNNN

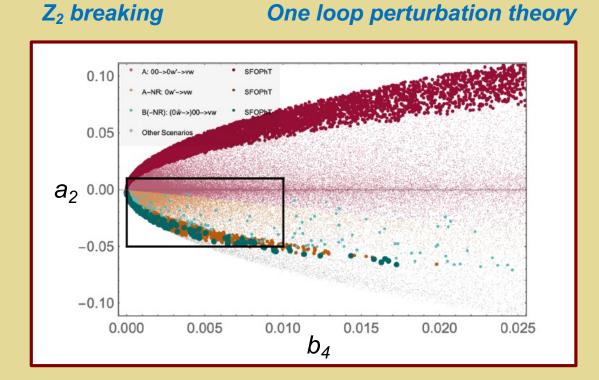
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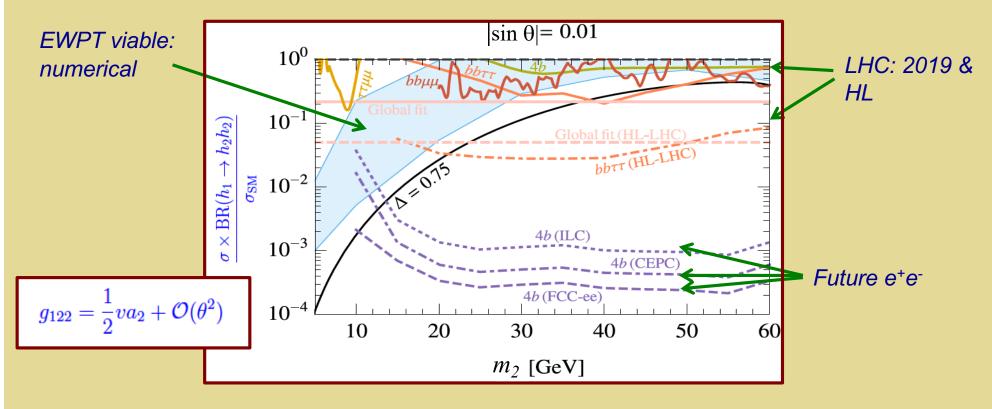
Carena et al 1911.10206

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IV. Phenomenology

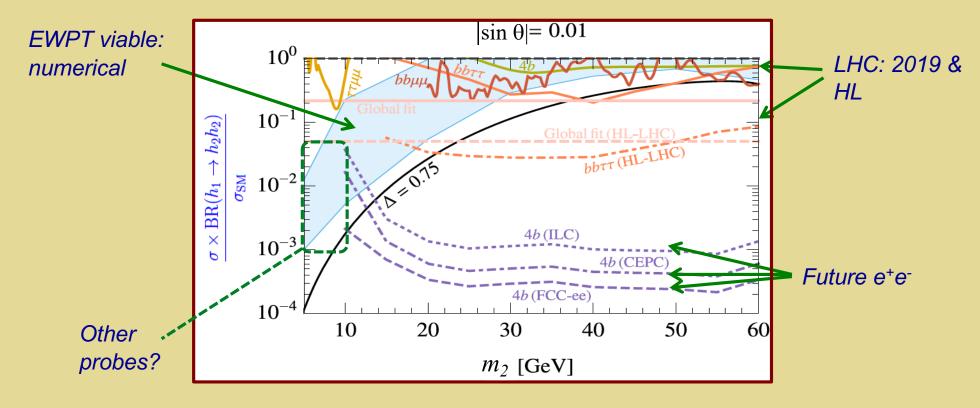
- **Prompt h₂ decays**
- Displaced h₂ decays
- Invisible h₁ decays

Prompt decays: $h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1 \rightarrow AA BB$



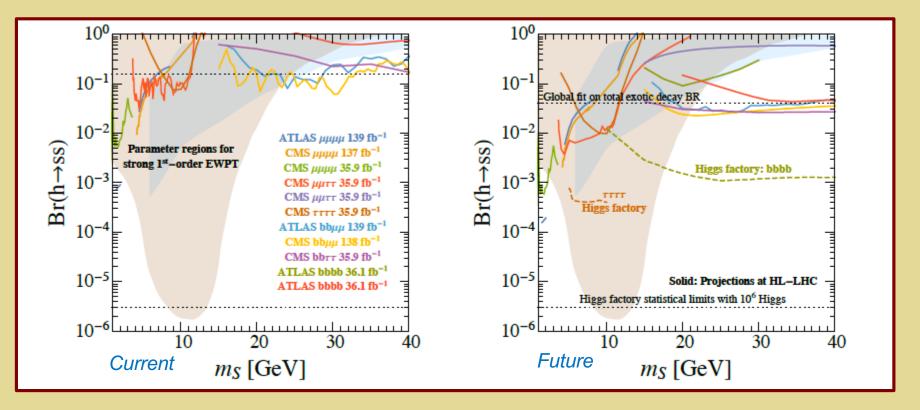
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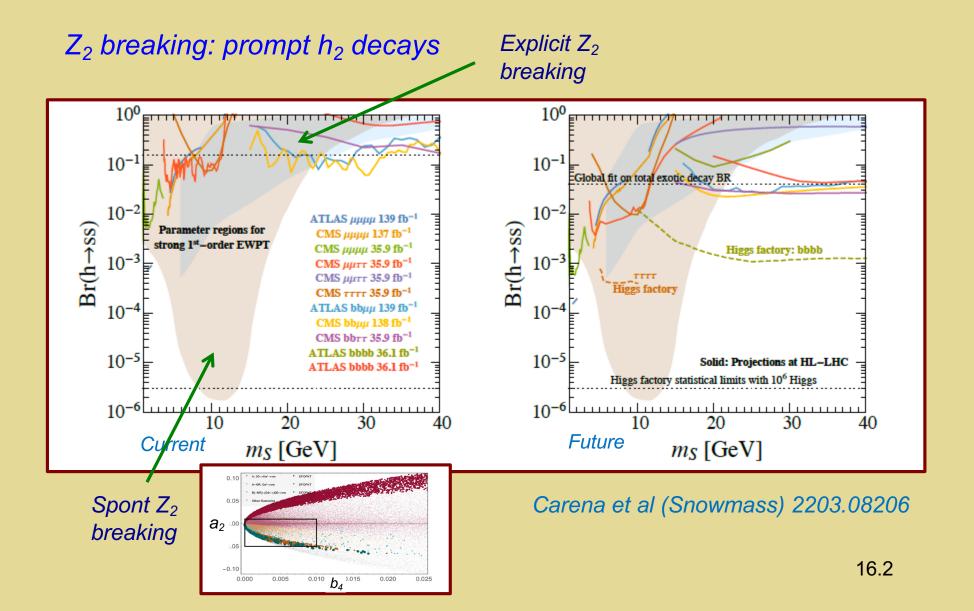


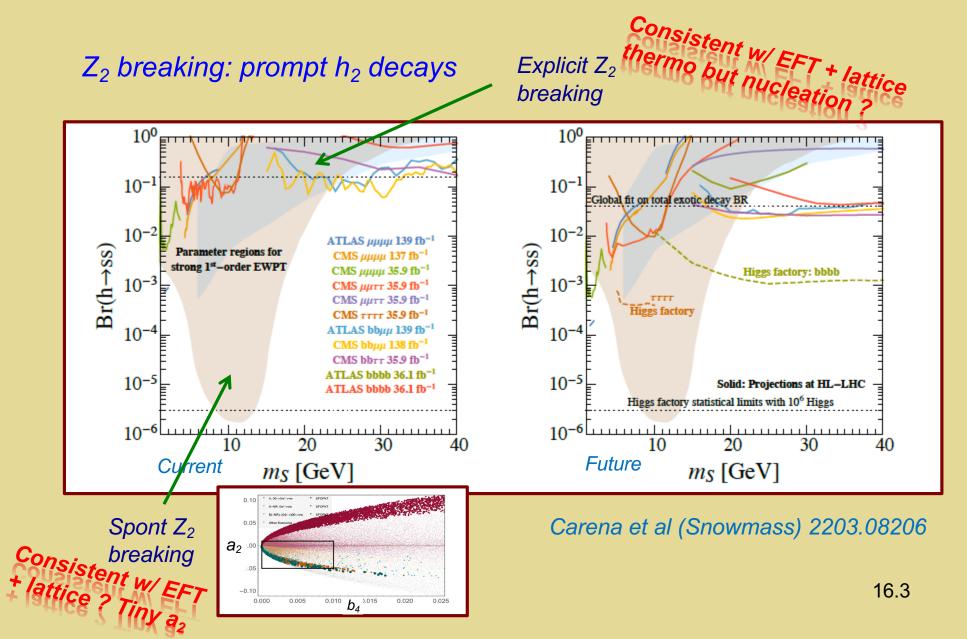
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Z₂ breaking: prompt h₂ decays

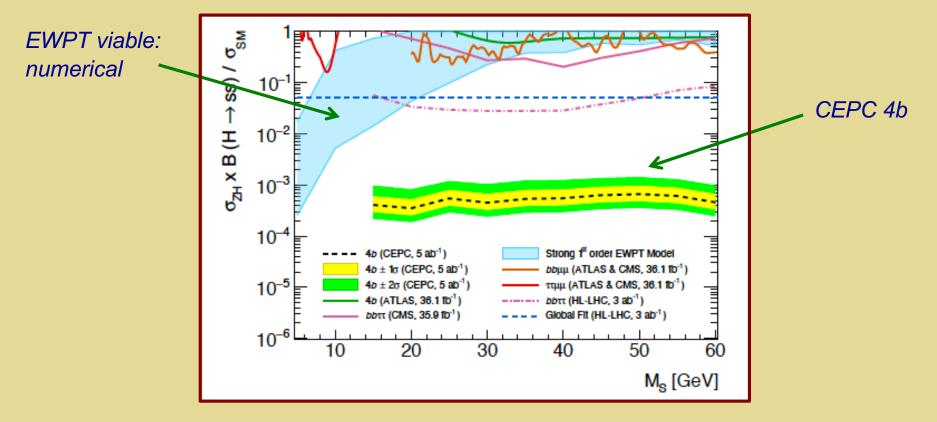


Carena et al (Snowmass) 2203.08206



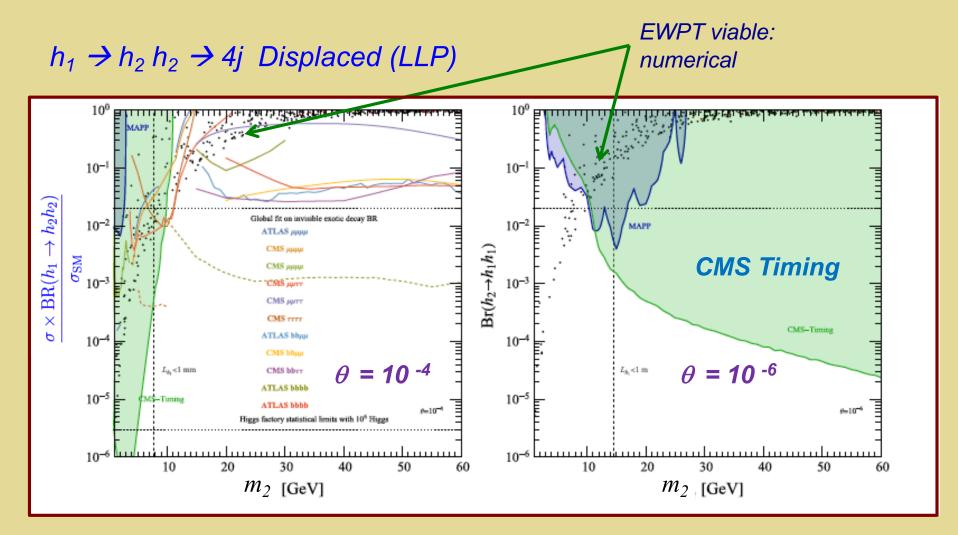


 $h_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_2 \rightarrow 4b$ (prompt)



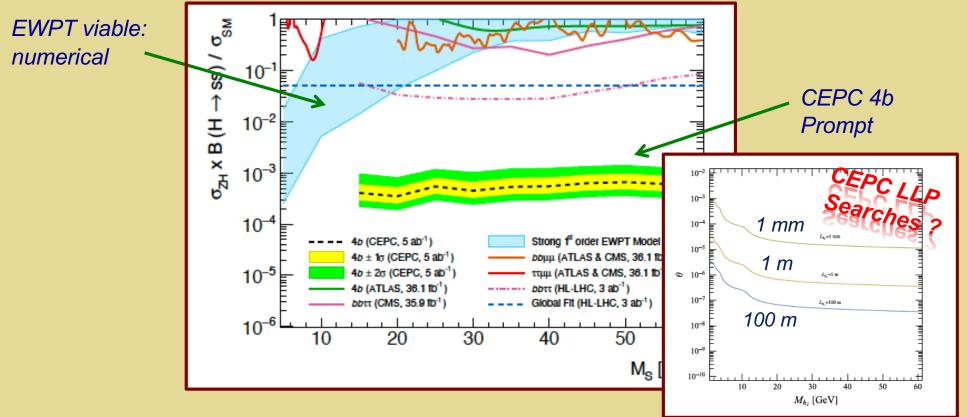
J. Wang et al (Snowmass) 2203.10184

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W. Liu, A. Yang, H. Sun, PRD 105 (2022) 115040

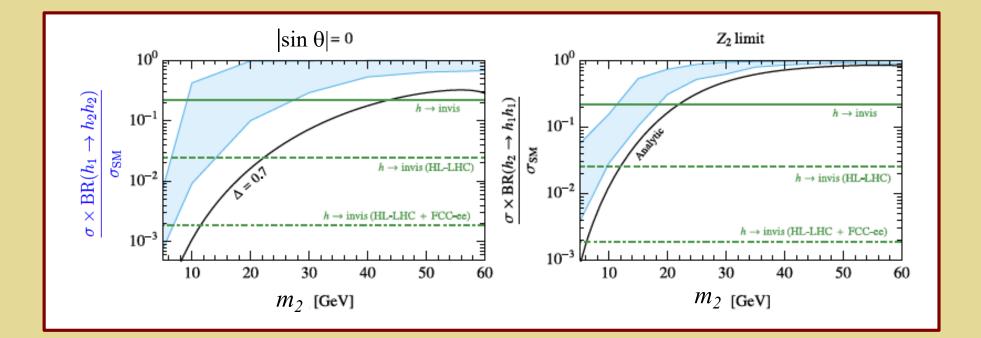
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J. Wang et al (Snowmass) 2203.10184

W. Liu, A. Yang, H. Sun, PRD 105 (2022) 115040

Invisible decays

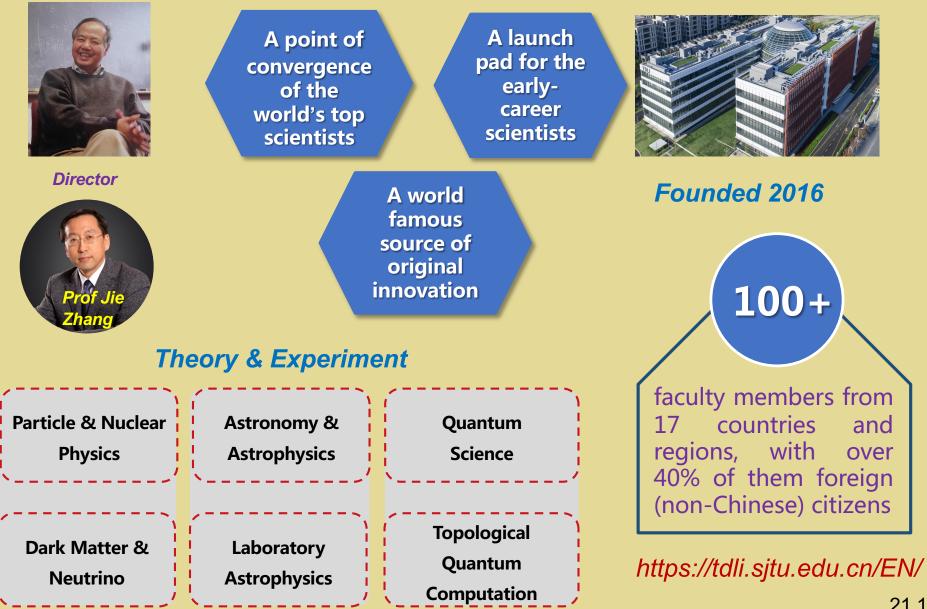


J. Kozaczuk, MR-M, J. Shelton 1911.10210

VI. Outlook

- Determining the thermal history of EWSB is key challenge at the forefront of high energy physics & cosmology
- Exotic Higgs decays provide a unique probe of a first order EW phase transition, with implications for baryogenesis and gravitational waves
- Robust theory requires close interplay of lattice computations with state-of-the-art perturbative studies (EFT)
- Exciting experimental prospects ahead with complementary searches at the HL-LHC and future e+e- colliders

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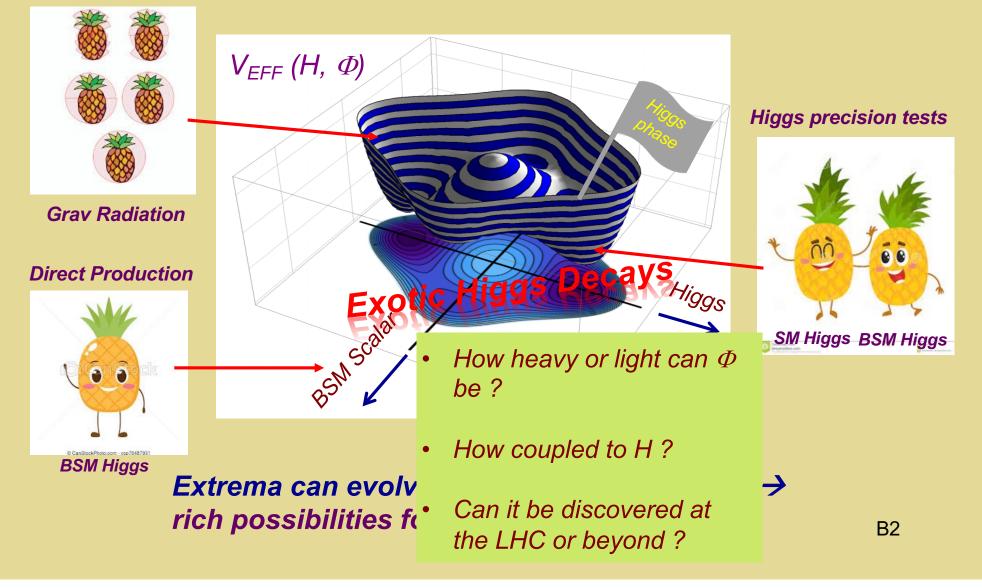
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B1

Was There an EW Phase Transition?

Bubble Collisions



Challenges for Theory

Perturbation theory

- I.R. problem: poor convergence
- Thermal resummations
- Gauge Invariance
 (radiative barriers)
- RG invariance at T>0

BSM proposals

Non-perturbative (I.R.)

 Computationally and labor intensive

EFT 1: Thermodynamics

Matching: Two Elements

Dimensional Reduction

All integrals are 3D with prefactor T \rightarrow Rescale fields, couplings...

$$\int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3}$$

•
$$\varphi^2_{4d} = T \varphi^2_{3d}$$

• $T \lambda_{4d} = \lambda_{3d}$

Thermal Loops

Equate Greens functions

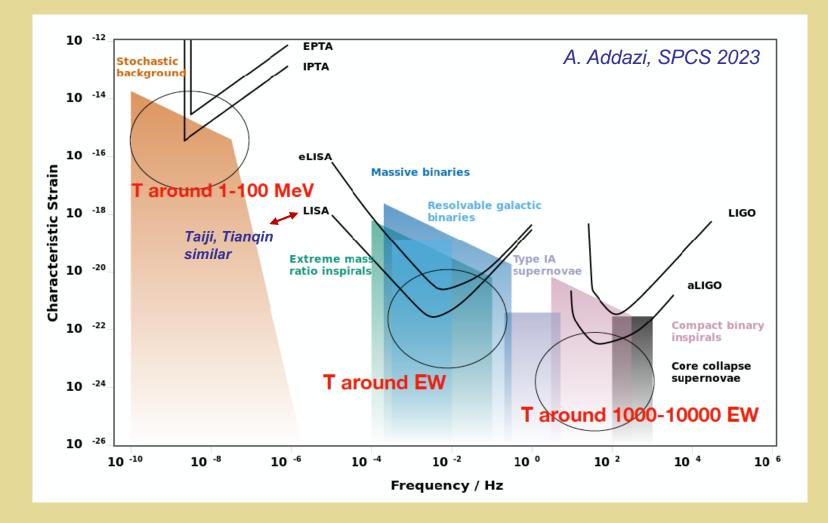
$$\phi_{3d}^2 = \frac{1}{T} \left[1 + \hat{\Pi}'_{\phi}(0,0) \right] \phi^2$$

Field

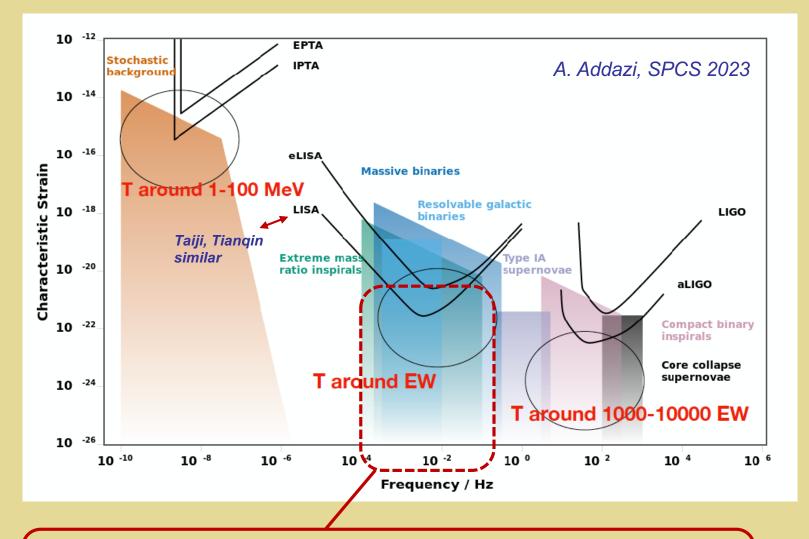
$$a_{2,3} = T \left[a_2 - a_2 (\hat{\Pi}'_H(0) + \hat{\Pi}'_{\Sigma}(0)) + \hat{\Gamma}(0) \right]$$

Quartic coupling

Gravitational Waves



Gravitational Waves



EWPT laboratory for GW micro-physics: colliders can probe particle physics responsible for non-astro GW sources \rightarrow test our framework for GW microphysics at other scales

B6

BSM EWPT: Inter-frontier Connections

