

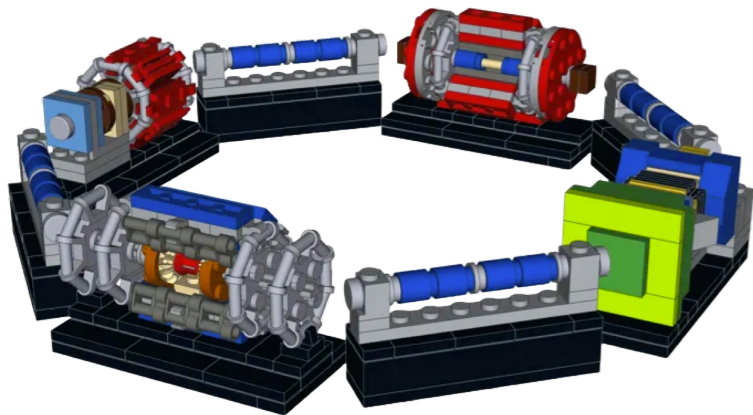
HIGGS POTENTIAL 2024

HIGGS POTENTIAL AND BSM OPPORTUNITIES



JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY

Electroweak Phase Transition from Modified Higgs Sectors



Yikun Wang
Johns Hopkins University

Higgs Potential 2024

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Collaborators: Sebastian Baum, Marcela Carena, Jonathan Kozaczuk, Zhen Liu, Tong Ou, Michael J. Ramsey-Musolf, Nausheen Shah, Jessie Shelton, Carlos Wagner, and Ke-Pan Xie

Open questions

- **Origin of the Electroweak Symmetry Breaking (EWSB)**
- **Hierarchy problem**
- **Flavor puzzle**
- **Dark Matter**
- **Origin of the Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe (BAU)**
- **Neutrino mass**
- **Dark Energy**
- **Inflation**
- **Quantum Gravity**

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How can scrutinizing the **Higgs** help to answer these questions?

Let's ask the Higgs about itself first

- **Is it elementary or composite?**
- **Is it supersymmetric?**

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- **Is it elementary or composite?**
- **Is it supersymmetric?**
 - **Radiative generation of the EWSB**
 - **Solution to the Higgs hierarchy problem**

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Modified Higgs sectors

- Multi-Higgs Doublet models
- ➡ Additional singlet(s)
- ↙ Additional triplet(s)
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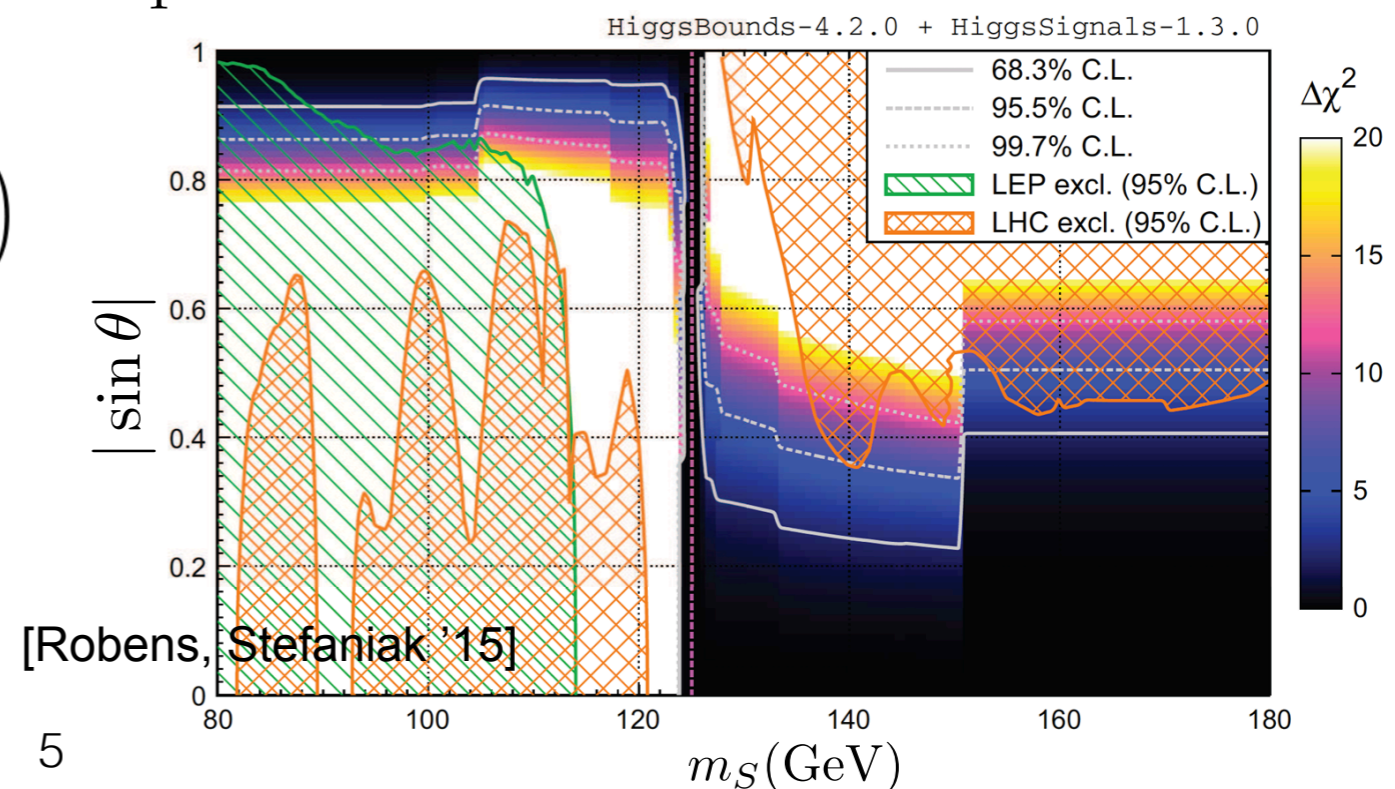
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Example: adding a singlet

$$V_0(h, s) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_h^2 h^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_h h^4 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_s^2 s^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_s s^4 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_m h^2 s^2 + (\text{explicit Z2 - breaking terms})$$

$$M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3h^2\lambda_h - \mu_h^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_m s^2 & \lambda_m h s \\ \lambda_m h s & \frac{1}{2}\lambda_m h^2 + \mu_s^2 + 3\lambda_s s^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\lambda_m v \langle s \rangle}{\sqrt{(m_S^2 - m_h^2)(m_S^2 - \lambda_h^2 v^2)}}$$



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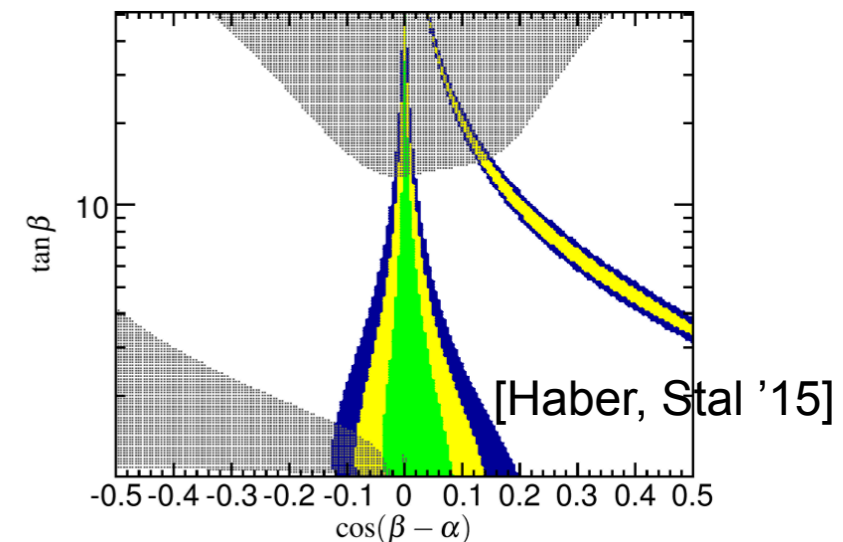
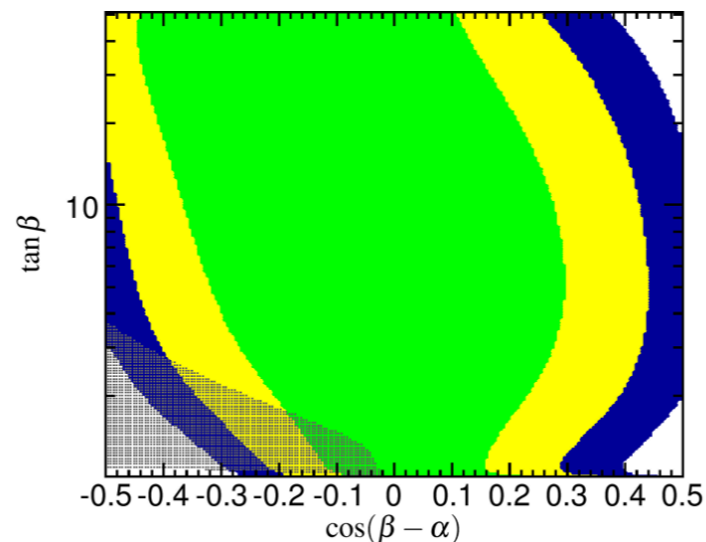
Example: Two Higgs Doublet Models (2HDM)

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = m_1^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_2^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - m_3^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \left[(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 \right]$$

$$\Phi_i \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} H_i^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (v_i + H_i^0 + iA_i^0) \end{pmatrix}, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

$$\text{with } v = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2} = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

Five physical states: H_1^0, H_2^0, A_0, H^\pm



[Haber, Stal '15]

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- ➔ Stabilize the Higgs vacuum
- ➔ Facilitate the generation of BAU
- ➔ Provide Dark Matter candidates
- ➔ Additional CP source for BAU; Axion like particles
- ➔ Flavor textures

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➔ Stabilize the Higgs vacuum

➔ Facilitate the generation of BAU and how to probe experimentally?

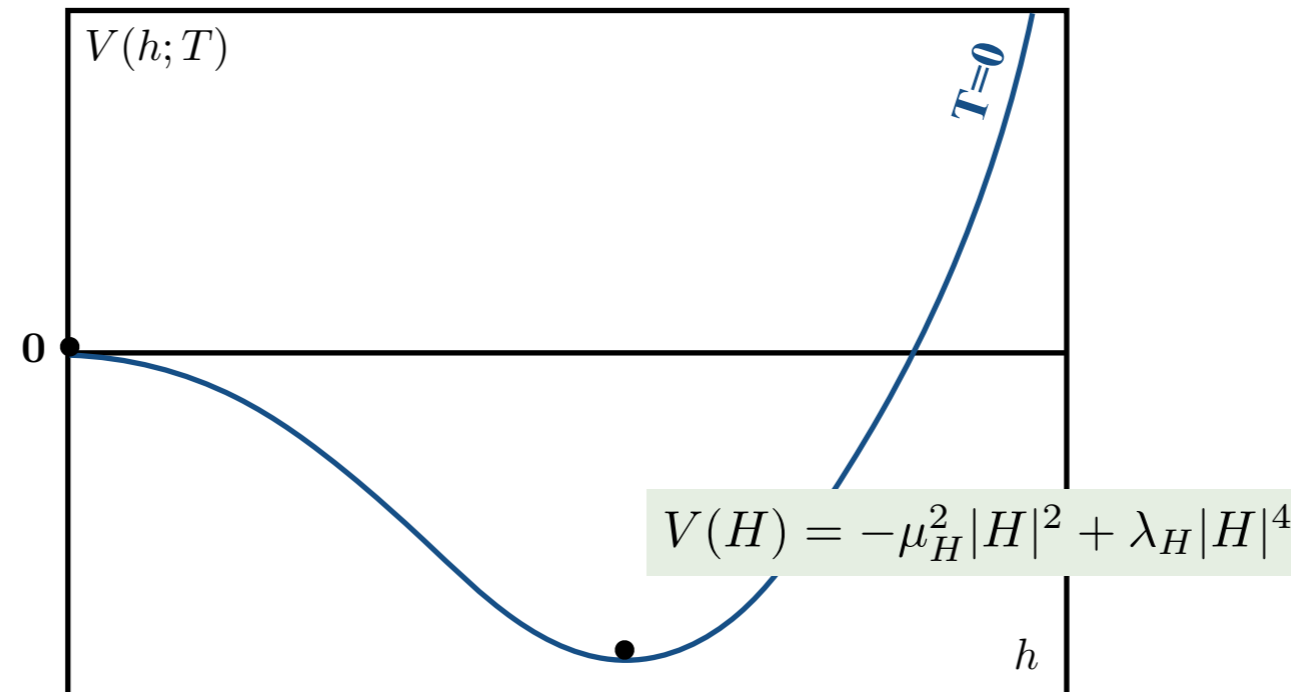
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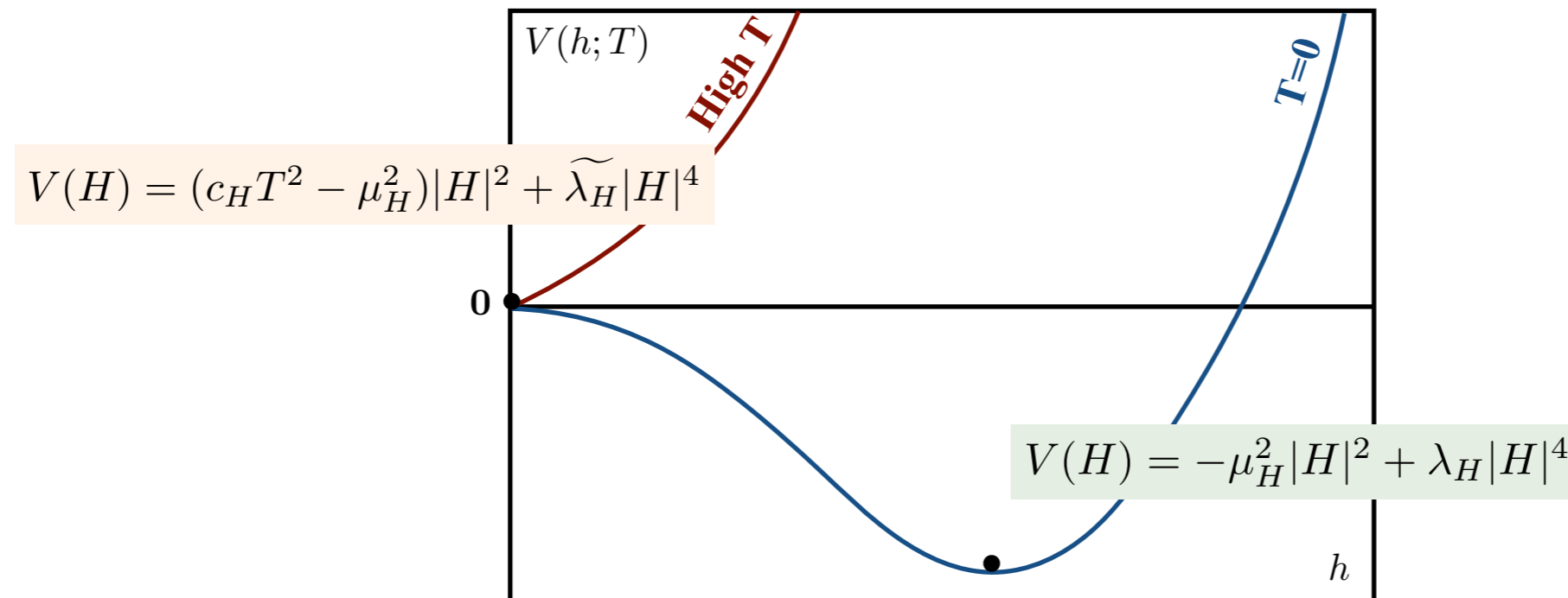
➔ Flavor textures

Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe and the Higgs

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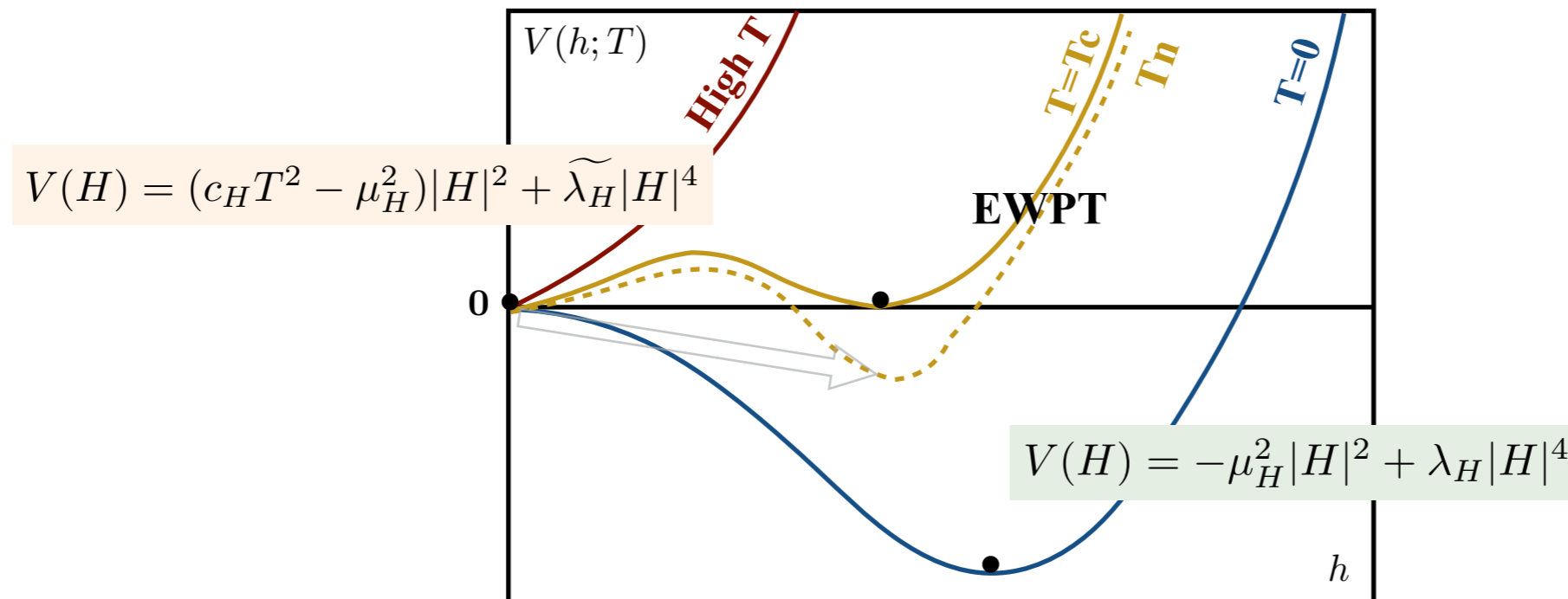


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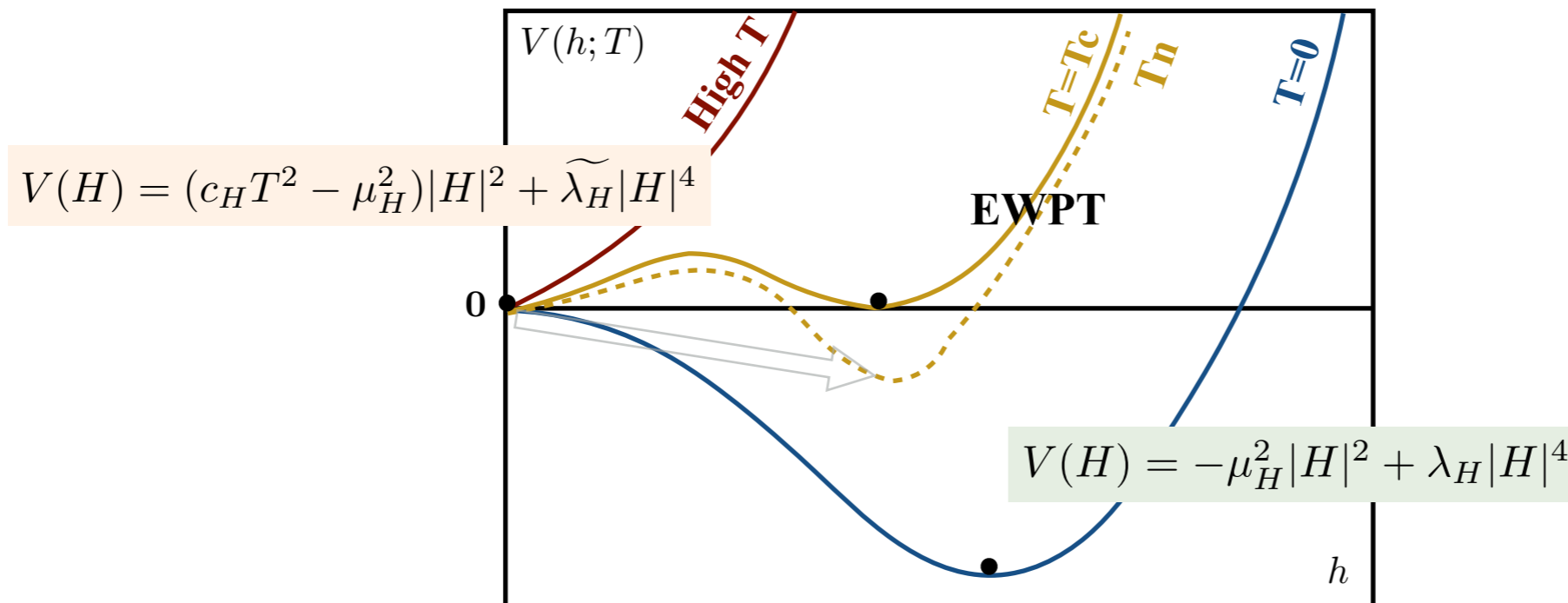
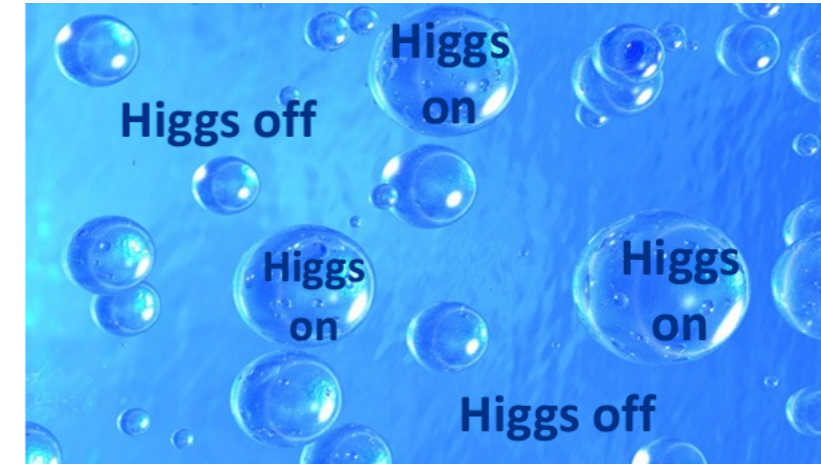
Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe and the Higgs

- Nature of the Electroweak Phase Transition



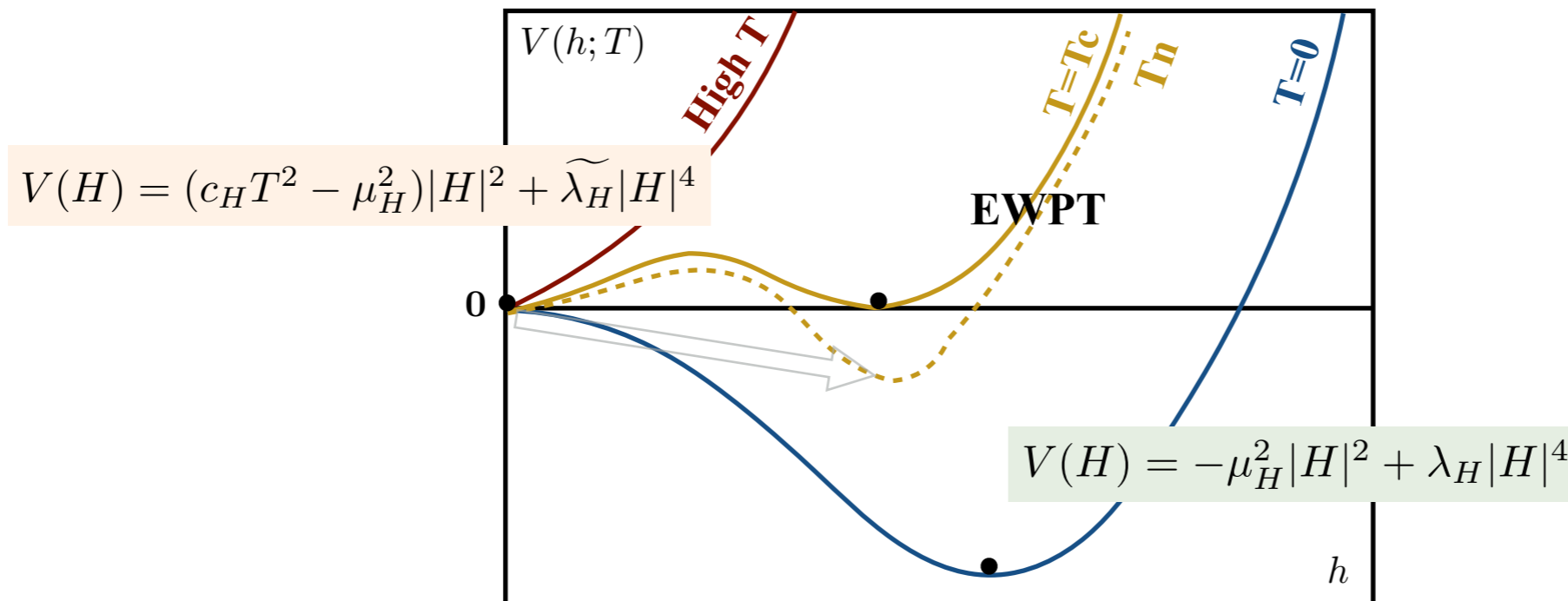
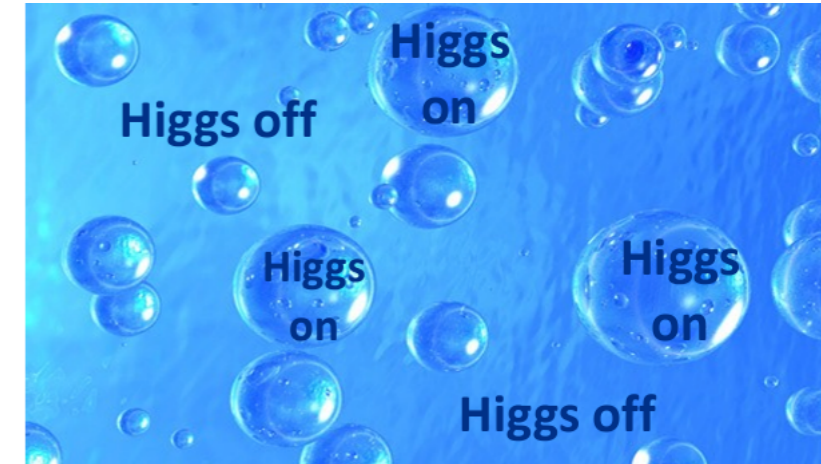
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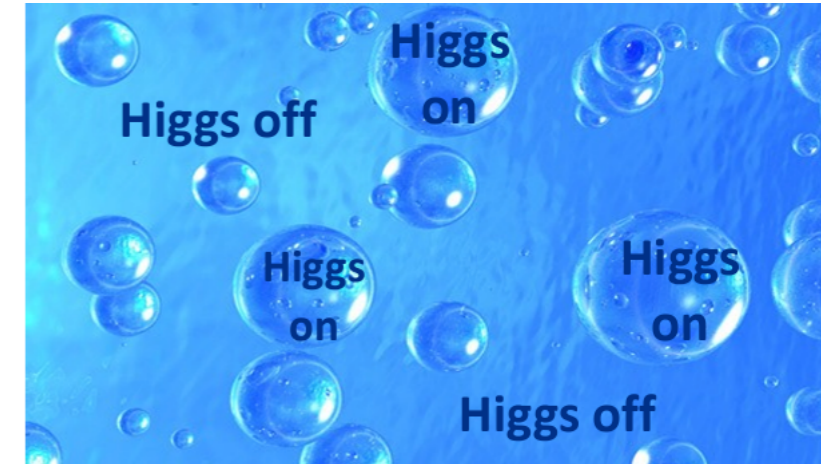
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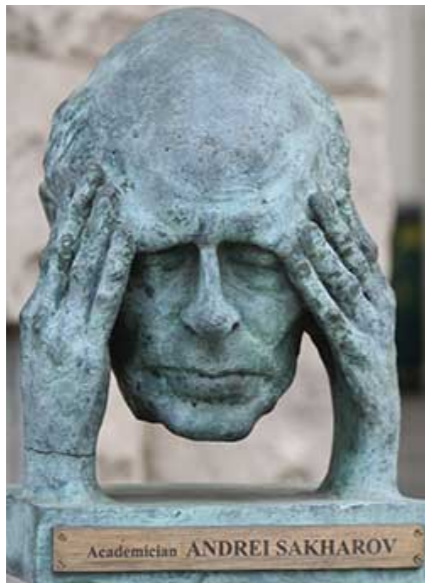


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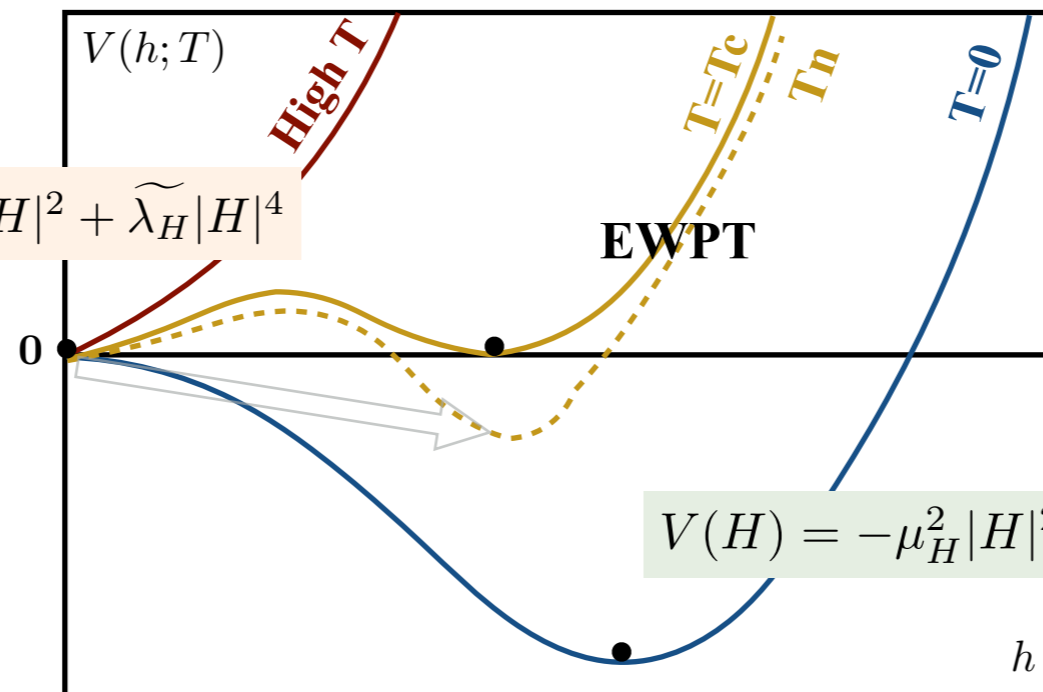
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Sakharov's conditions for BAU creation



- Baryon number violation
- C and CP violation
- Out-of-equilibrium



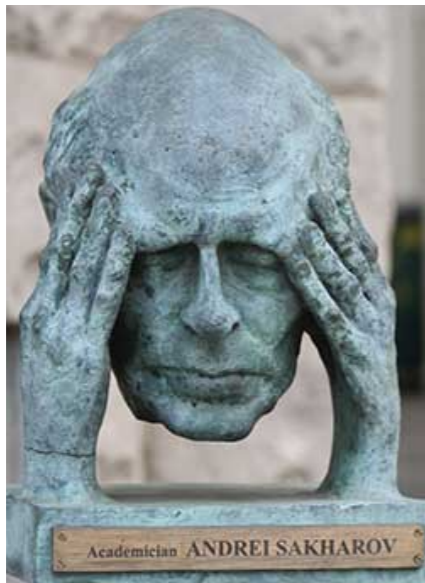
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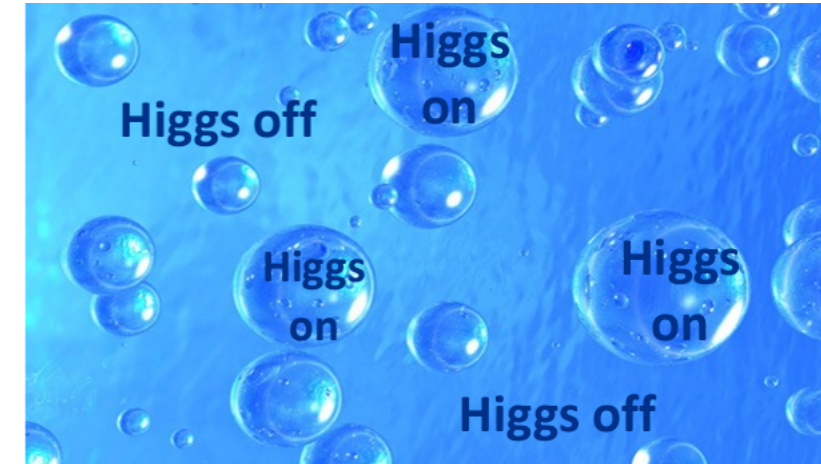
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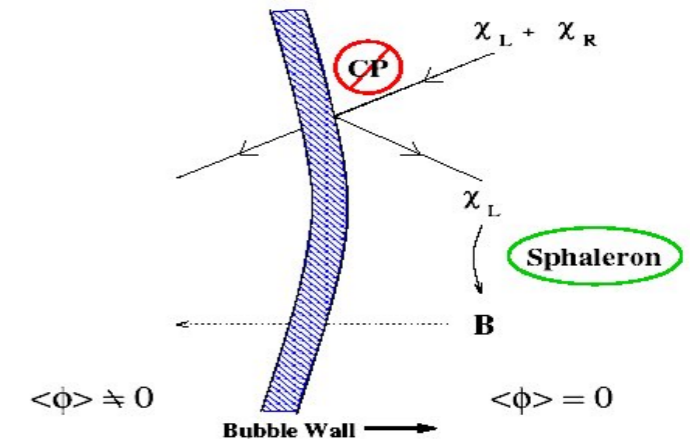
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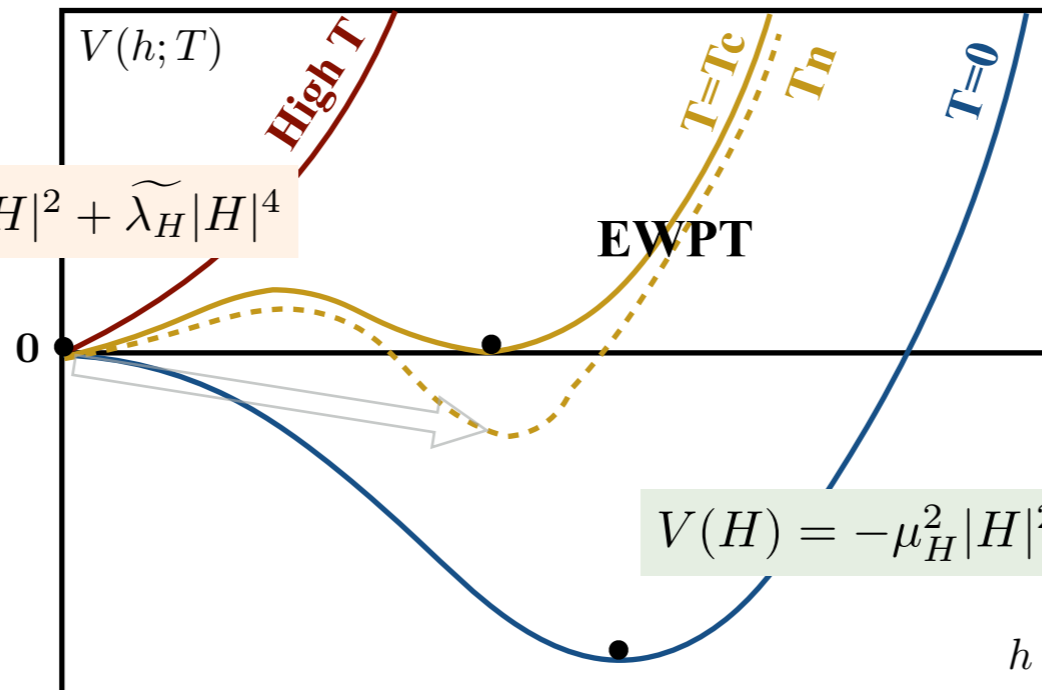
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Electroweak Baryogenesis



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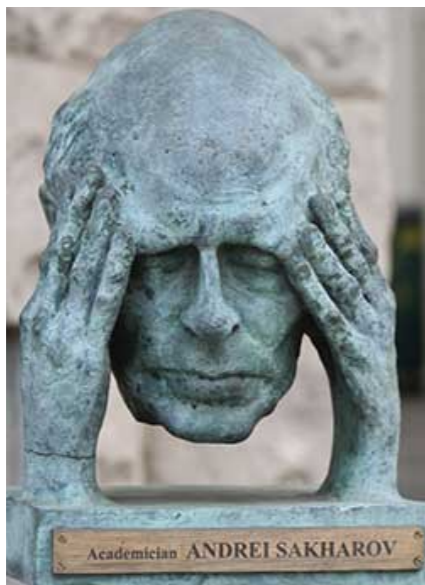


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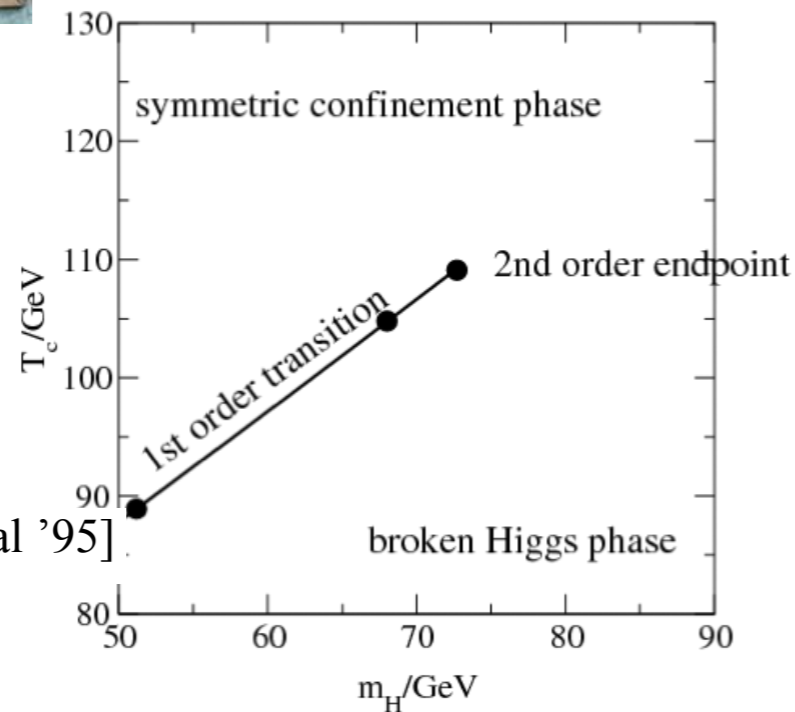
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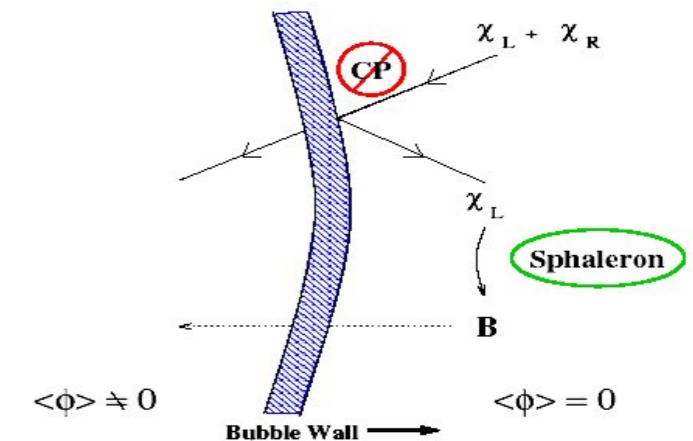
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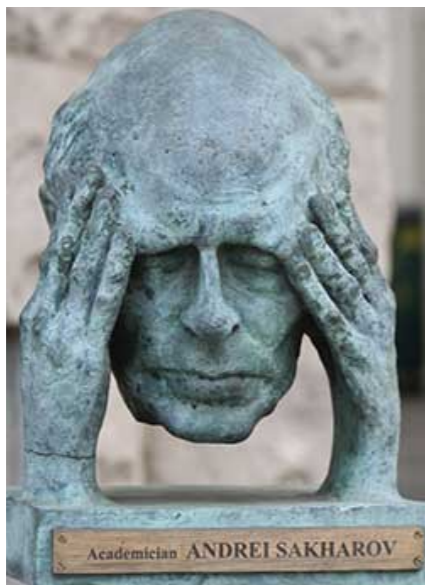
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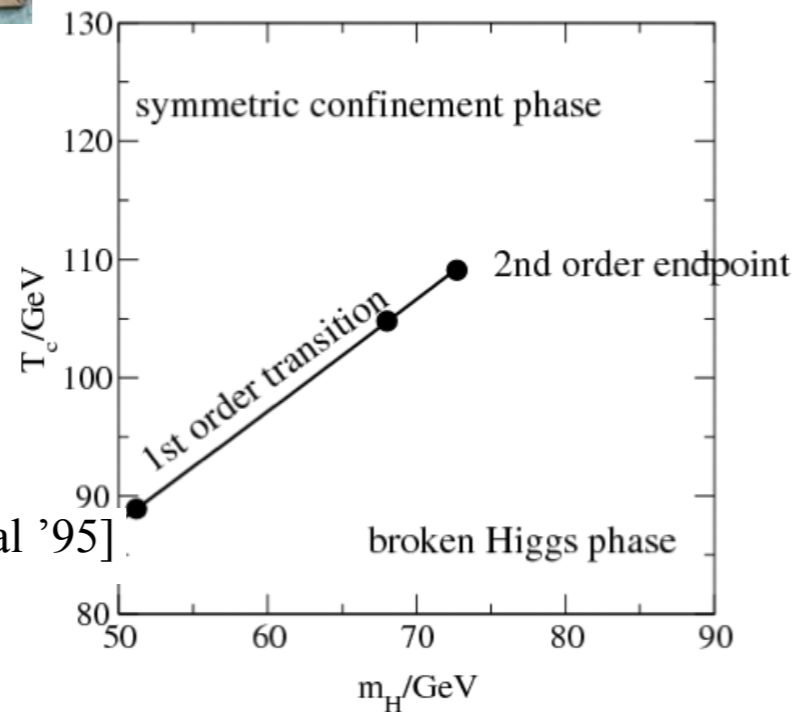
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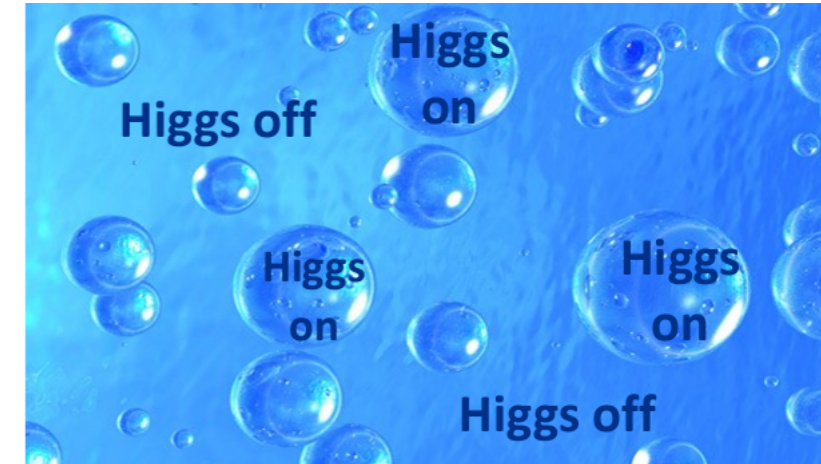
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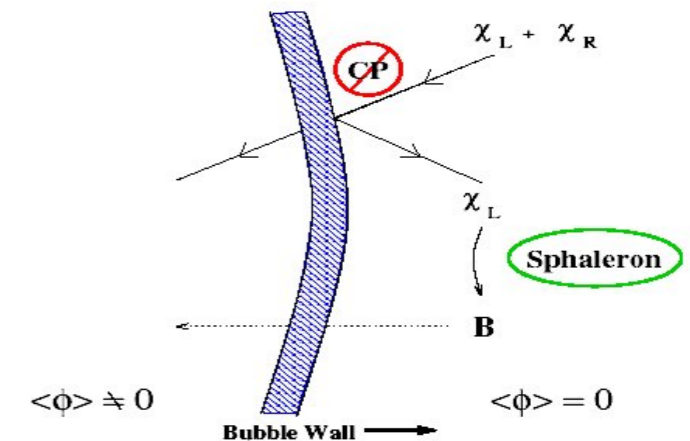
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[Kajantie et al '95]



Electroweak Baryogenesis



BSM is needed

⇒ Extended Higgs sectors

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties

$$V_{\text{EFF}}(h, T) = c_H(T^2 - T_0^2)h^2 - (ET + e)h^3 + \frac{\widetilde{\lambda}_H}{2}h^4 + \dots$$

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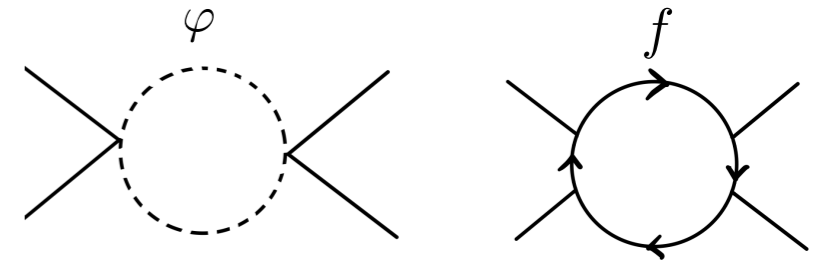
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□ Zero Temperature loop effects

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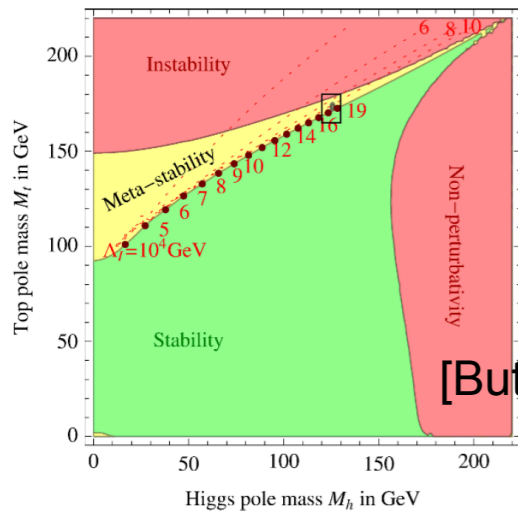


E.g. [Espinosa, Quiros '07], [Kondo et al '91], [Cline, Lemieux '97], ...

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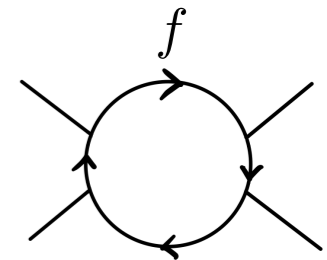
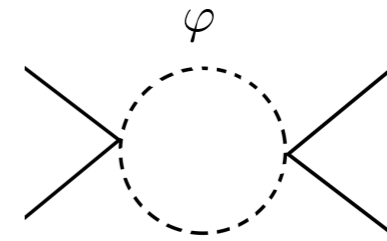
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[Buttazzo et al '13],

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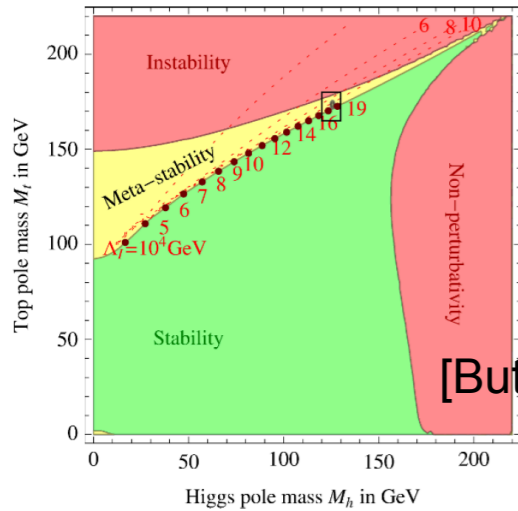


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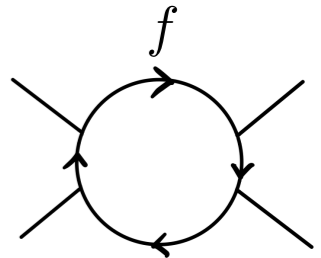
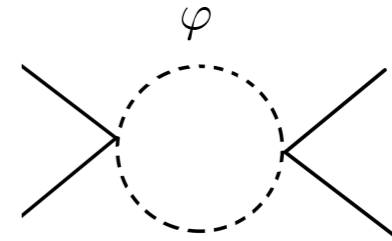
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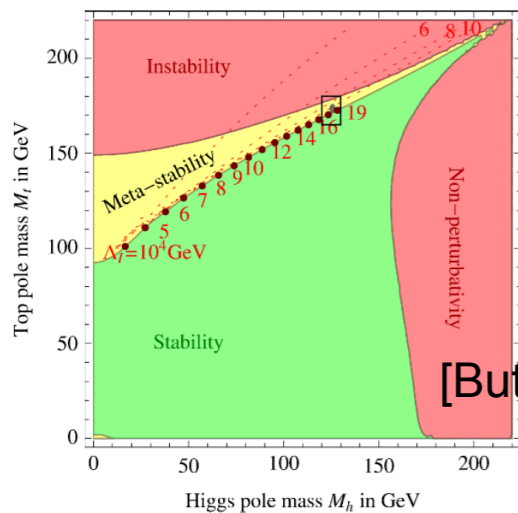
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$$Eh^3 \sim (m_{\text{eff}}(h, T_c))^{3/2} \sim \lambda^{3/2} h^3$$

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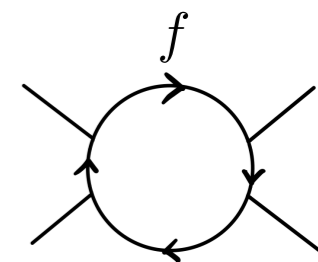
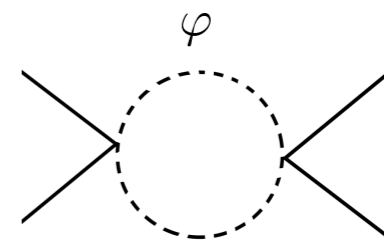
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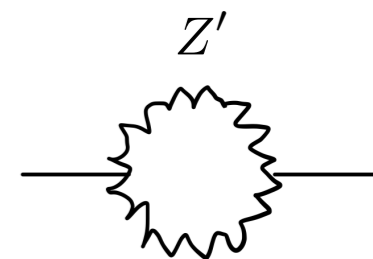
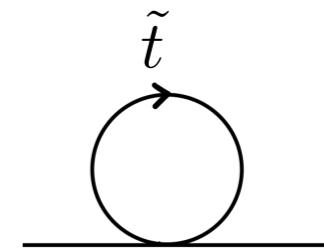
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□ Thermal effects

$$Eh^3 \sim (m_{\text{eff}}(h, T_c))^{3/2} \sim \lambda^{3/2} h^3$$



E.g. [Anderson, Hall '92], [Cohen, Morrissey, Pierce '12], [Chowdhury et al '12] [Carena, Quiros, Wagner, '96], [Delepine, et al '96]

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties

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□ Tree-level Effects

Example: **heavy scalars** $e \propto \langle s \rangle \neq 0$

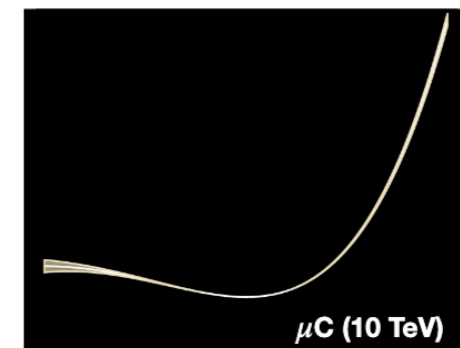
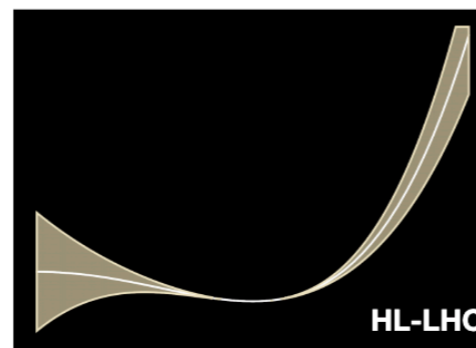
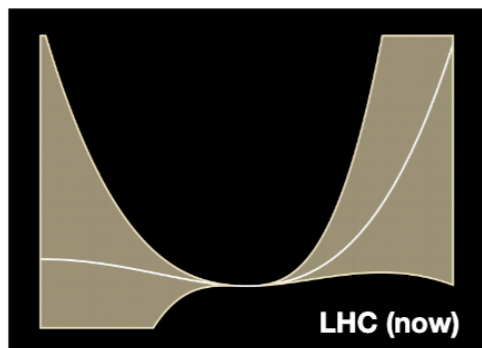
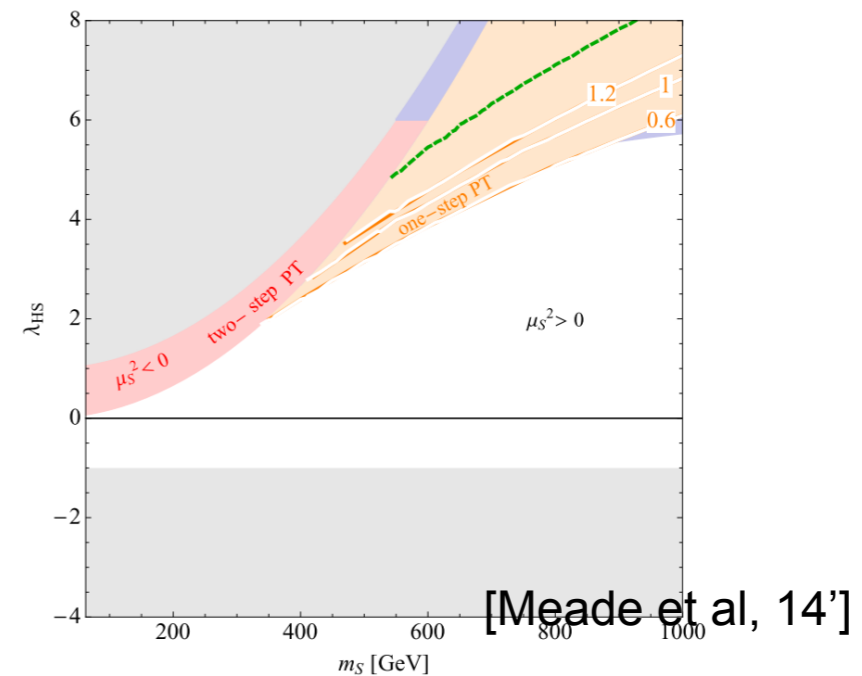
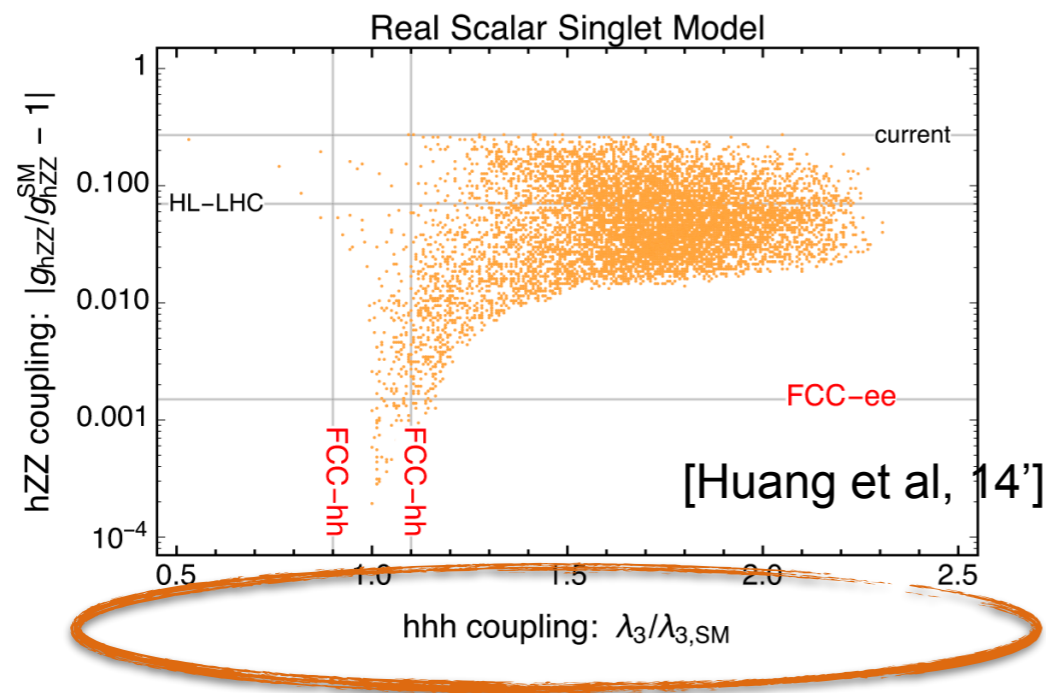
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Courtesy of N. Craig

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties

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□ Tree-level Effects

A more complicated example: **NMSSM**

[Baum, Carena, Shah, Wagner, Y.W. '20]

$$V_0 = m_{H_d}^2 |H_d|^2 + m_{H_u}^2 |H_u|^2 + m_S^2 |S|^2 + \lambda^2 |S|^2 (|H_d|^2 + |H_u|^2) + |\lambda H_u \cdot H_d + \kappa S^2|^2$$

$$+ \left(\lambda A_\lambda S H_u \cdot H_d + \frac{\kappa}{3} A_\kappa S^3 + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{8} (|H_d|^2 - |H_u|^2)^2 + \frac{g_2^2}{2} |H_d^\dagger H_u|^2$$

Scalar contents: CP even interaction states $\{H^{\text{SM}}, H^{\text{NSM}}, H^S\} \rightarrow$ CP even mass states $\{h_{125}, H, h_S\}$

Three CP odd states; Two charged states.

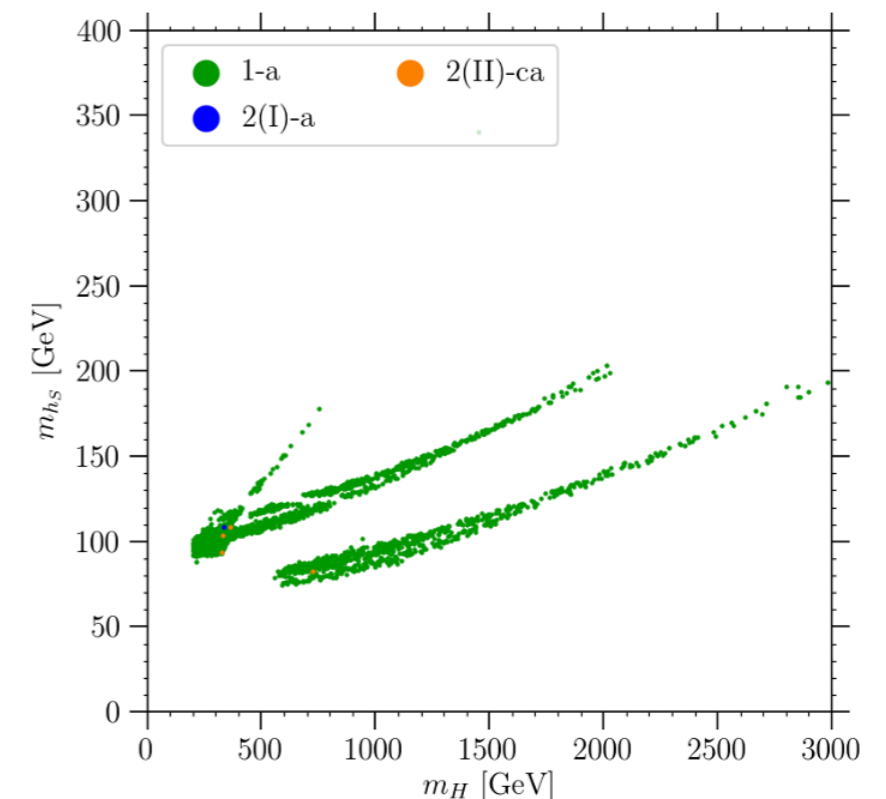
Alignment (without decoupling) limits

$$|\mathcal{M}_{S,12}^2| \ll |\mathcal{M}_{S,22}^2 - \mathcal{M}_{S,11}^2|,$$

$$|\mathcal{M}_{S,13}^2| \ll |\mathcal{M}_{S,33}^2 - \mathcal{M}_{S,11}^2|$$

The mass eigenstate h_{125} dominantly composed of H^{SM} .

An open question: **can the CP odd scalar play a role?**



Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties

$$V_{\text{EFF}}(h, T) = c_H(T^2 - T_0^2)h^2 - (ET + e)h^3 + \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_H}{2}h^4 + \dots$$

$$\text{Order of the Phase Transition} \propto \frac{E + e/T}{\tilde{\lambda}_H} \gtrsim 1$$

□ Tree-level Effects

A more complicated example: **NMSSM**

[Baum, Carena, Shah, Wagner, Y.W. '20]

$$V_0 = m_{H_d}^2 |H_d|^2 + m_{H_u}^2 |H_u|^2 + m_S^2 |S|^2 + \lambda^2 |S|^2 (|H_d|^2 + |H_u|^2) + |\lambda H_u \cdot H_d + \kappa S^2|^2 \\ + \left(\lambda A_\lambda S H_u \cdot H_d + \frac{\kappa}{3} A_\kappa S^3 + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{g_1^2 + g_2^2}{8} (|H_d|^2 - |H_u|^2)^2 + \frac{g_2^2}{2} |H_d^\dagger H_u|^2$$

Scalar contents: CP even interaction states $\{H^{\text{SM}}, H^{\text{NSM}}, H^S\} \rightarrow$ CP even mass states $\{h_{125}, H, h_S\}$

Three CP odd states; Two charged states.

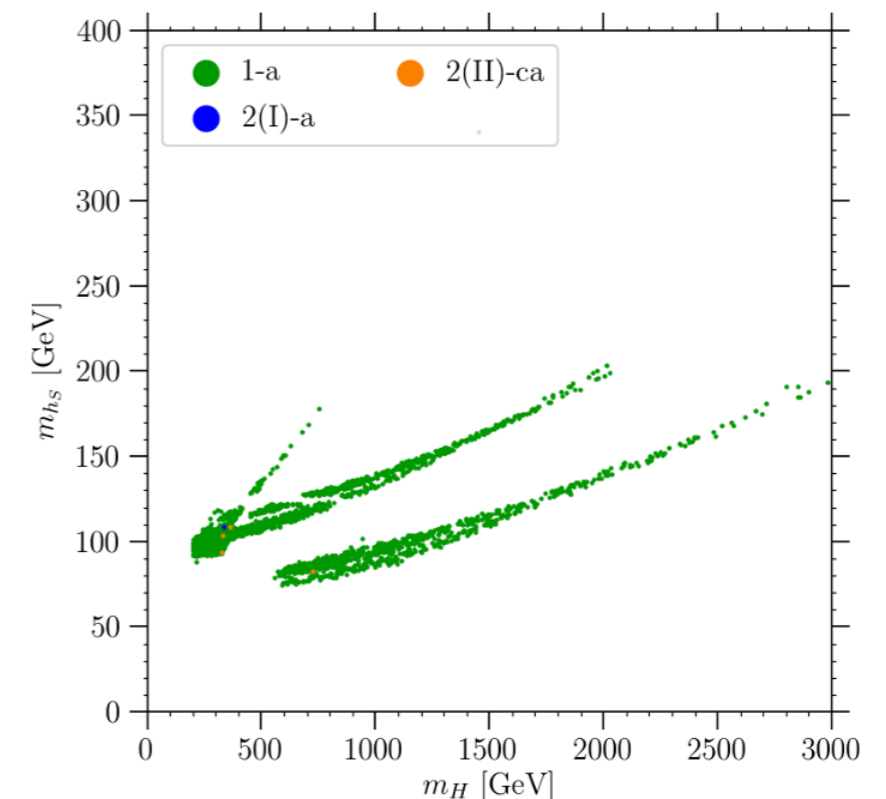
Alignment (without decoupling) limits

$$|\mathcal{M}_{S,12}^2| \ll |\mathcal{M}_{S,22}^2 - \mathcal{M}_{S,11}^2|,$$

$$|\mathcal{M}_{S,13}^2| \ll |\mathcal{M}_{S,33}^2 - \mathcal{M}_{S,11}^2|$$

The mass eigenstate h_{125} dominantly composed of H^{SM} .

An open question: **can the CP odd scalar play a role?**



Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties

$$V_0(h, s) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_h^2 h^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_h h^4 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_s^2 s^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_s s^4 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_m h^2 s^2 + (\text{explicit Z2 - breaking terms})$$
$$\rightarrow V_{\text{EFF}}(h, s, T)$$

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties

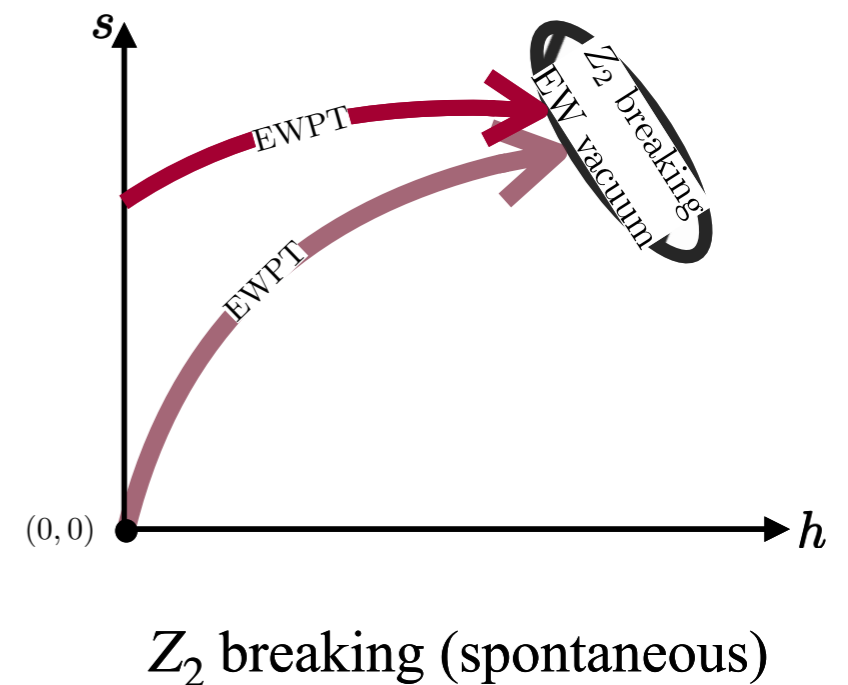
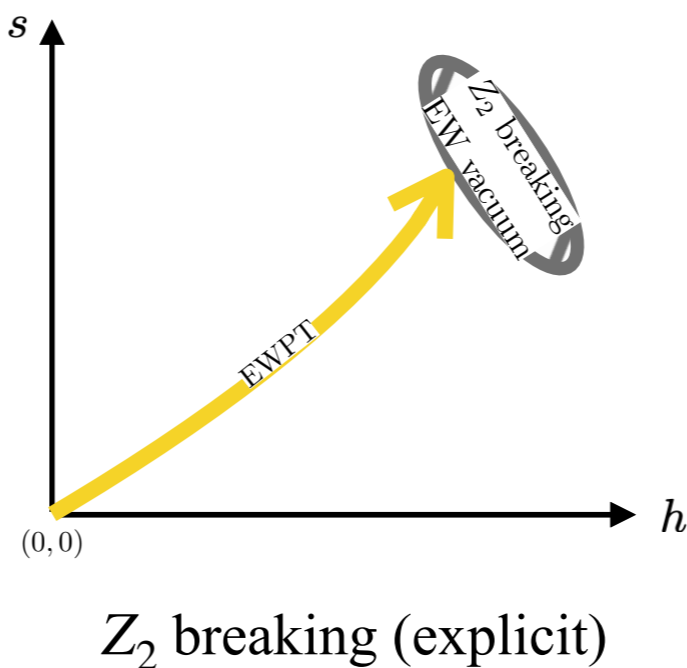
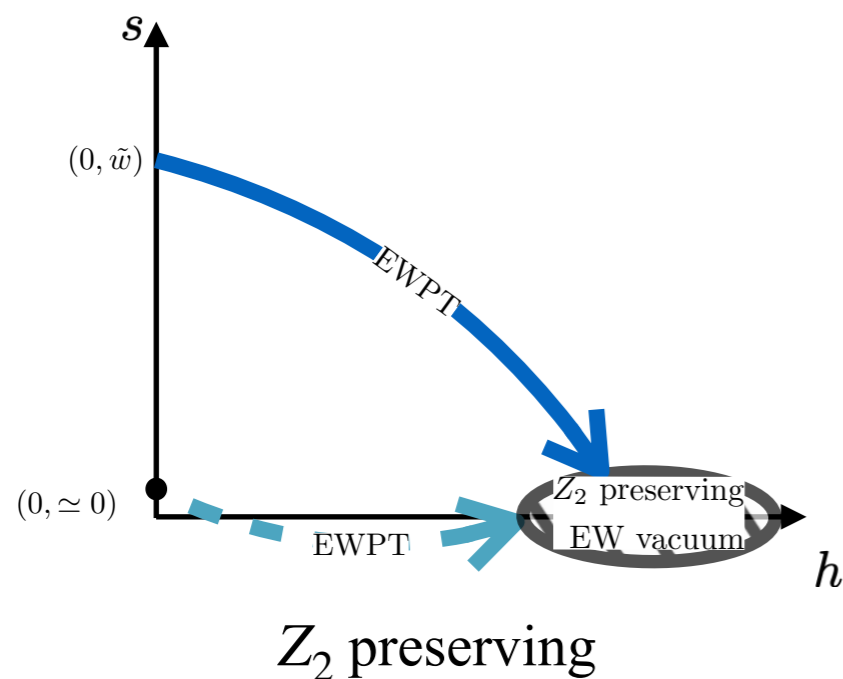
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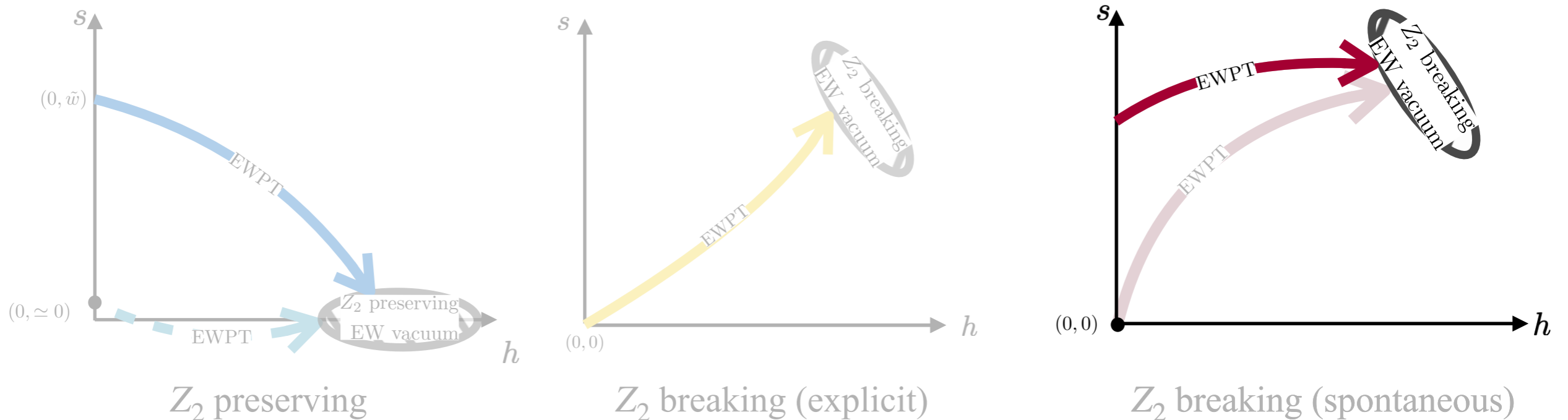
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[Carena, Liu, Y.W. '19]



Example: Order of the Phase Transition $\propto \left(\lambda_h - \frac{\lambda_m^2}{4\lambda_s} \right)^{-1}$

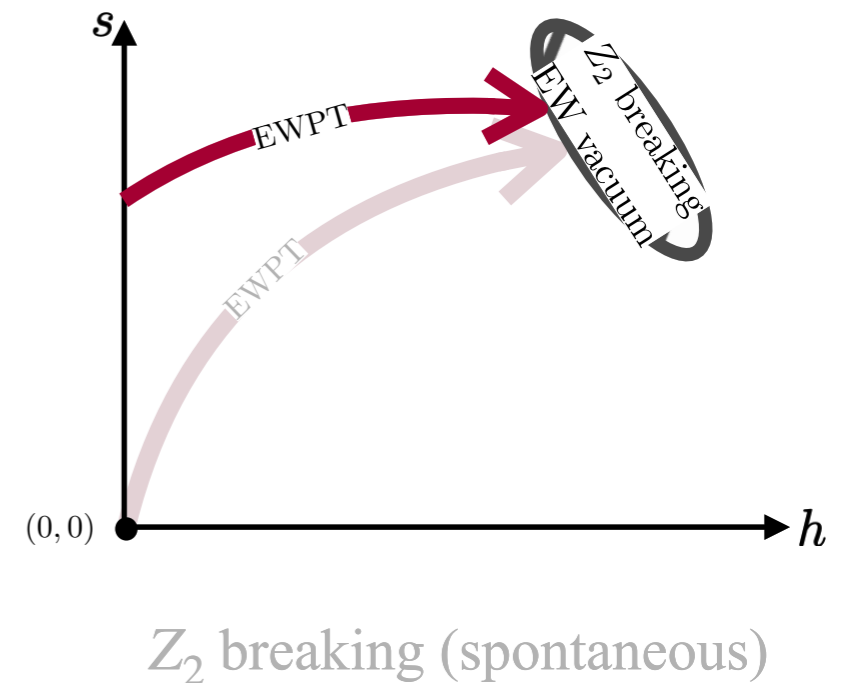
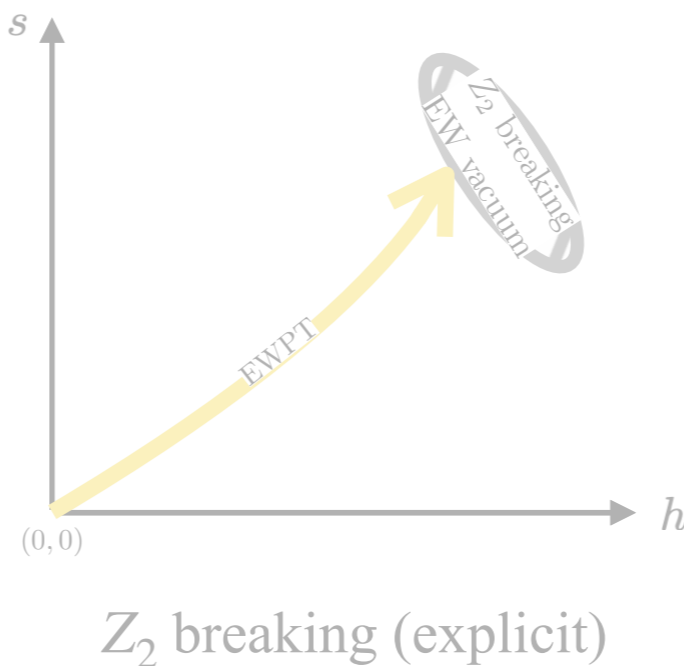
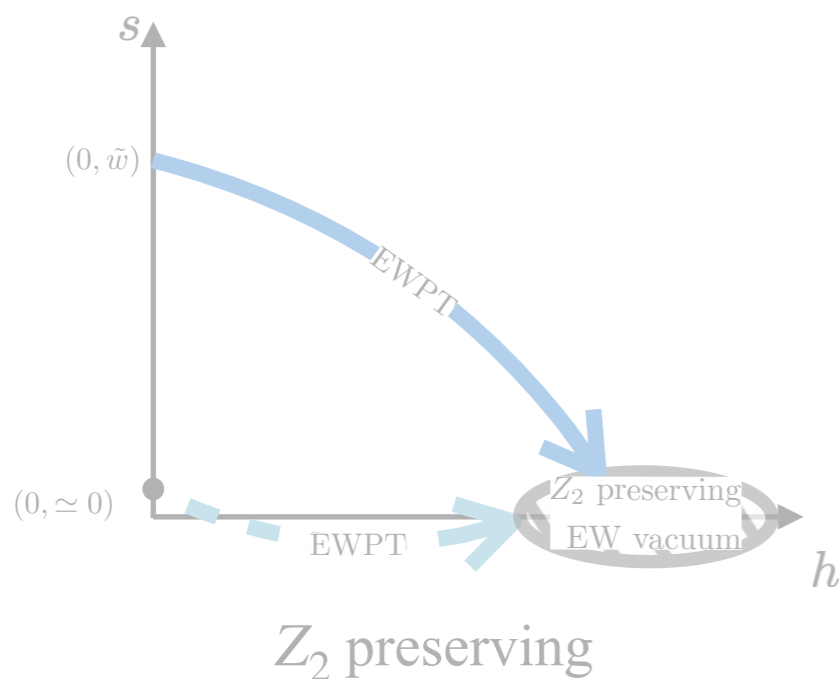
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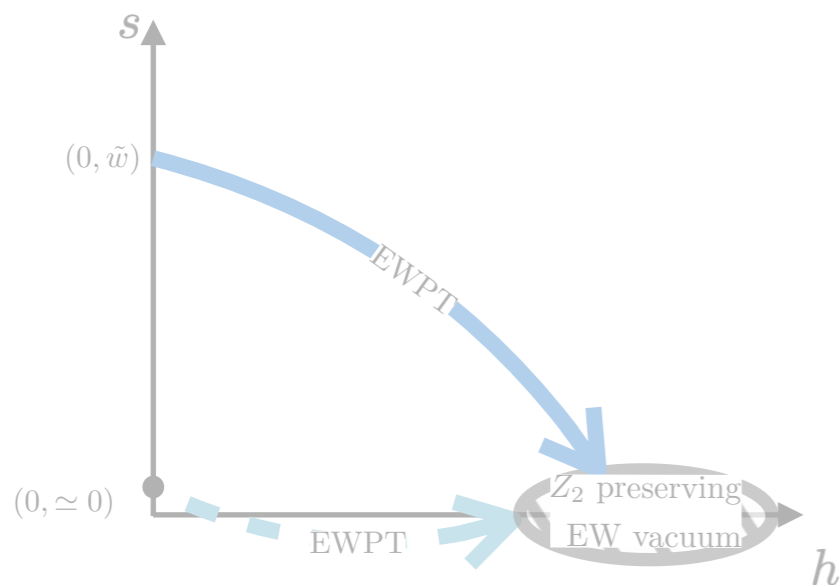
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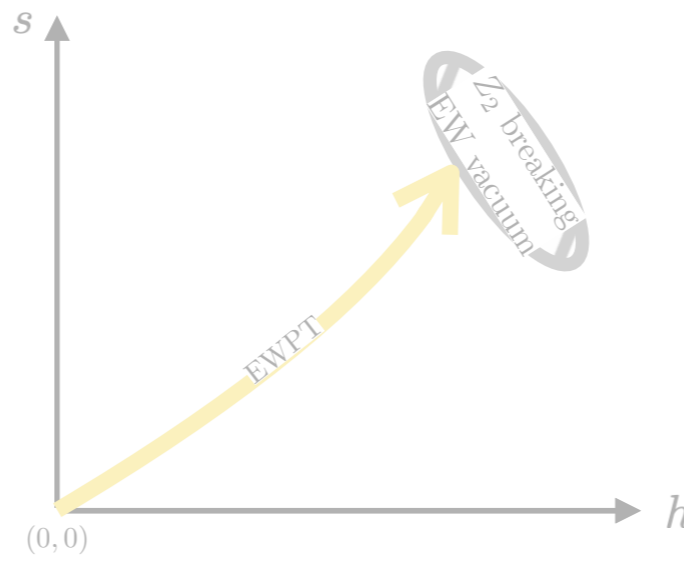
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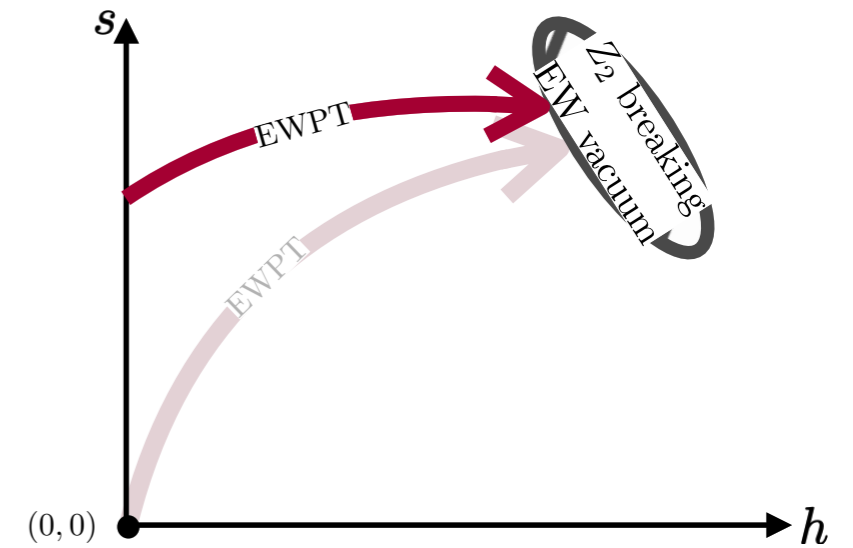
[Carena, Liu, Y.W. '19]



Z_2 preserving



Z_2 breaking (explicit)



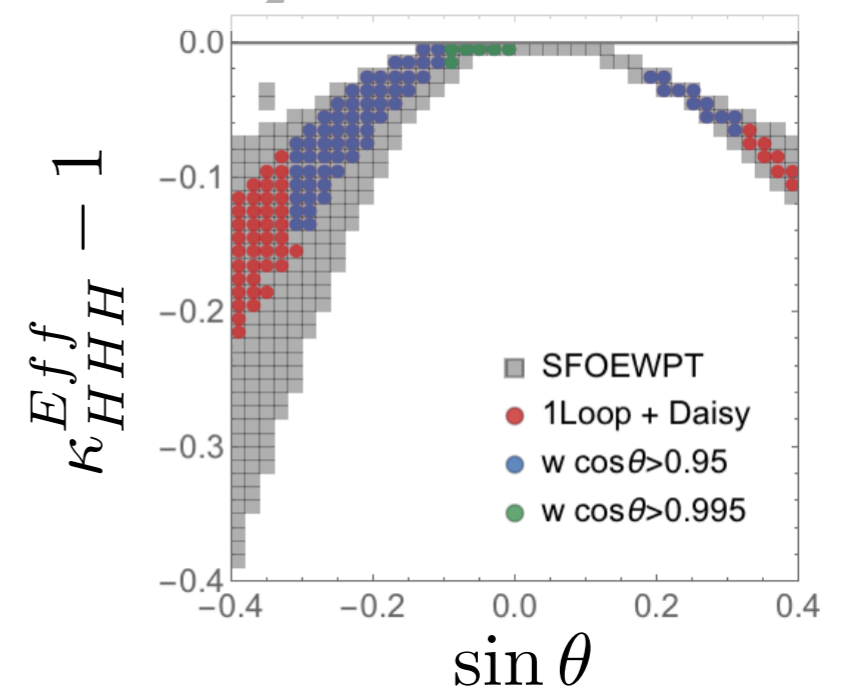
Z_2 breaking (spontaneous)

Example: Order of the Phase Transition $\propto \left(\lambda_h - \frac{\lambda_m^2}{4\lambda_s} \right)^{-1}$

$$\Lambda_{HHH} = \frac{m_H^2 (-\sin^3 \theta + \tan \beta \cos^3 \theta)}{2 \tan \beta v}$$

$$\Lambda_{SHH} = \frac{(2m_H^2 + m_S^2)(\sin \theta + \tan \beta \cos \theta) \sin 2\theta}{4 \tan \beta v}$$

$$\kappa_{HHH}^{\text{Eff}} \equiv \frac{\Lambda_{HHH}^{\text{Eff}}}{\Lambda_{HHH}^{\text{SM}}}$$



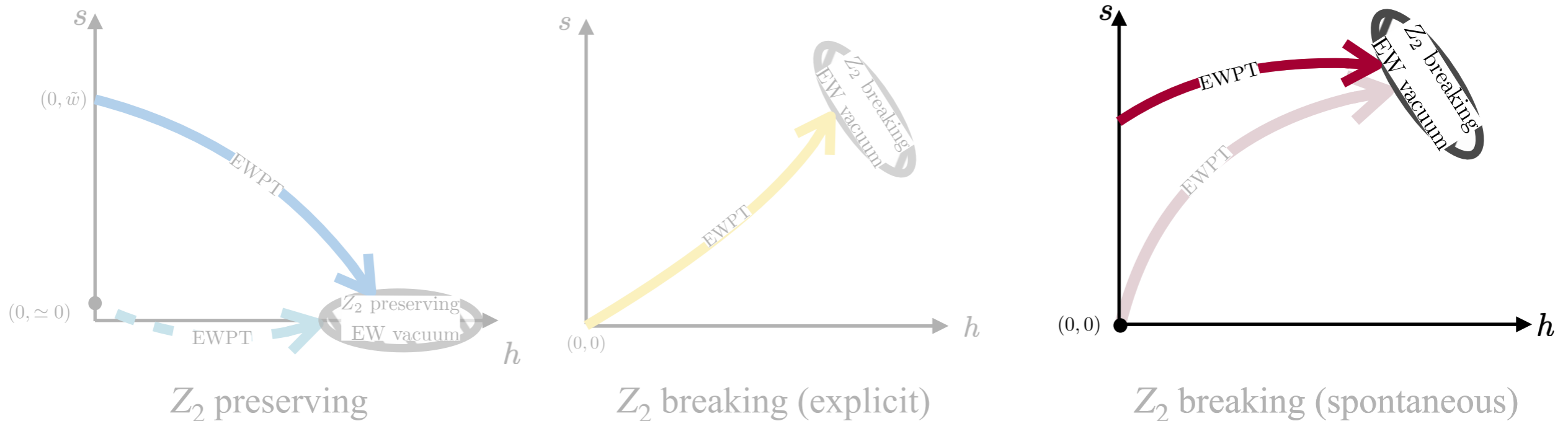
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Example: Order of the Phase Transition $\propto \left(\lambda_h - \frac{\lambda_m^2}{4\lambda_s} \right)^{-1} \propto 1 + \sin^2 \theta \left(\frac{(125\text{GeV})^2}{m_S^2} - 1 \right)$

- $\sin \theta \lesssim 0.4$ bounded by **Higgs precision measurements**
- A firm prediction of a **light scalar**
- **BR($H \rightarrow SS$) bounded from below**

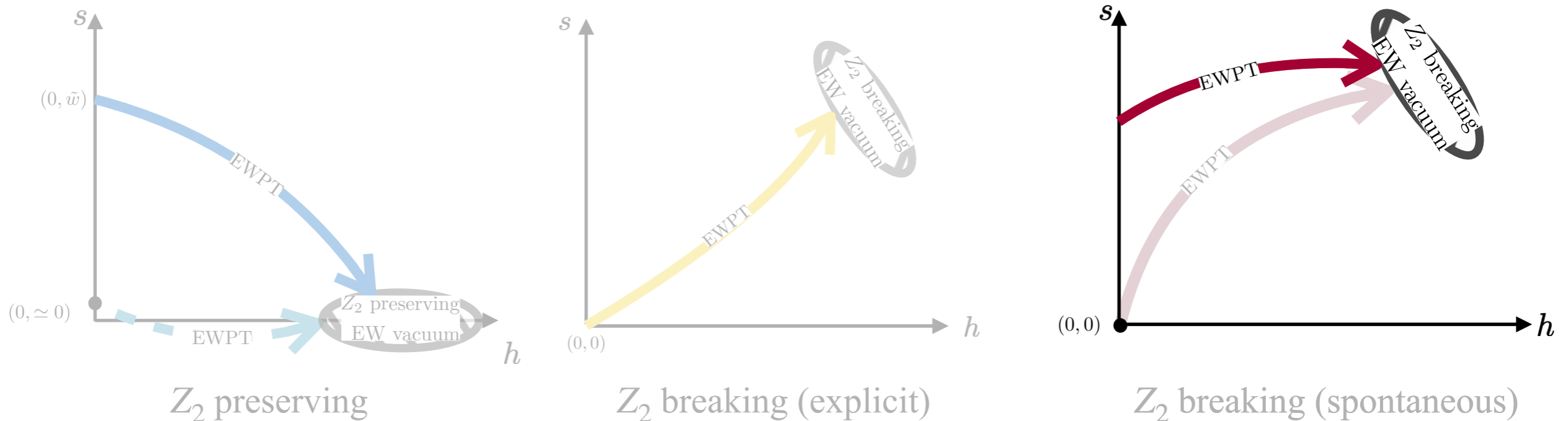
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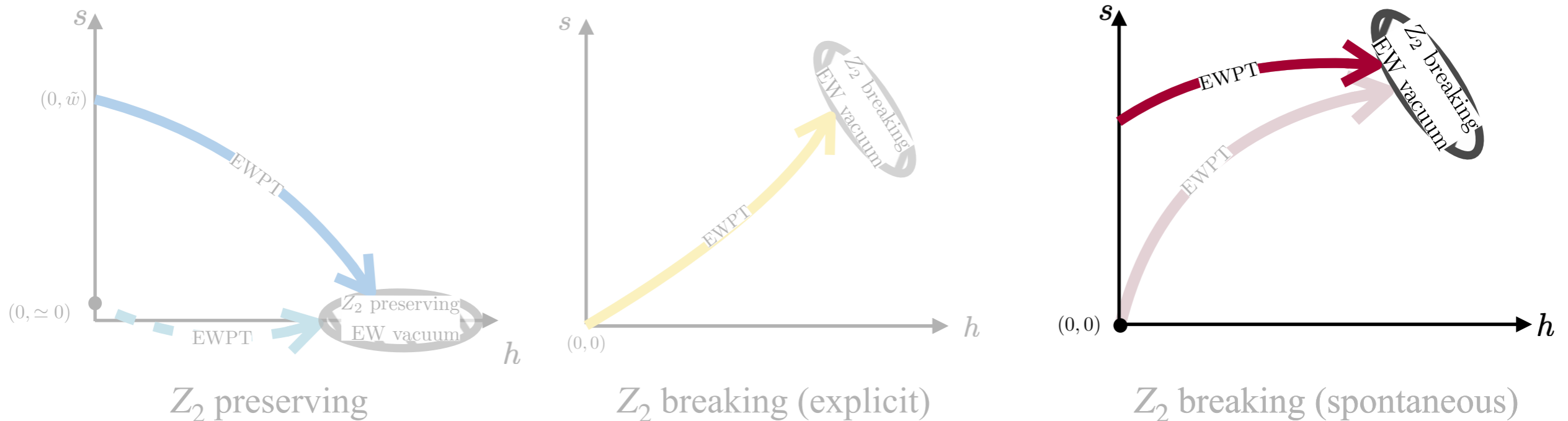
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Observation window: Higgs exotic decay

Higgs Exotic Decays: a rich variety of phenomenological interests

- The SM decay width of the Higgs is tiny
- Small couplings to BSM can lead to sizable BRs

$$\Delta L = \frac{\zeta}{2} s^2 |H|^2 \quad \text{BR} \sim \mathcal{O}(0.1) \text{ for } \zeta \sim 0.01; \quad \Delta L = \frac{\mu}{\Lambda} |H|^2 \bar{\psi}\psi \quad \text{BR} \sim \mathcal{O}(0.01) \text{ for } \Lambda \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}.$$

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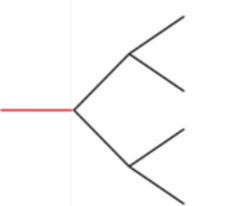
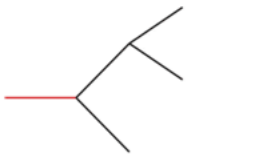
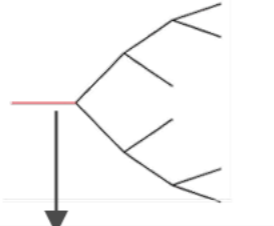
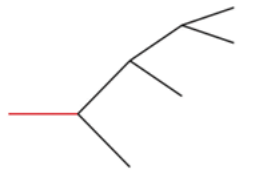
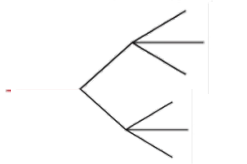
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Topologies and final states

Decay Topologies	Decay mode \mathcal{F}_i	Decay Topologies	Decay mode \mathcal{F}_i
$h \rightarrow 2$	$h \rightarrow \cancel{E}_T$	$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$	$h \rightarrow (b\bar{b})(\tau^+\tau^-)$
$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$	$h \rightarrow \gamma + \cancel{E}_T$		$h \rightarrow (b\bar{b})(\mu^+\mu^-)$
	$h \rightarrow (jj) + \cancel{E}_T$	$h \rightarrow (\tau^+\tau^-)(\tau^+\tau^-)$	$h \rightarrow (\tau^+\tau^-)(\mu^+\mu^-)$
	$h \rightarrow (\tau^+\tau^-) + \cancel{E}_T$		$h \rightarrow (jj)(jj)$
	$h \rightarrow (\gamma\gamma) + \cancel{E}_T$	$h \rightarrow (jj)(\gamma\gamma)$	$h \rightarrow (jj)(\mu^+\mu^-)$
	$h \rightarrow (\ell^+\ell^-) + \cancel{E}_T$	$h \rightarrow (jj)(\ell^+\ell^-)$	$h \rightarrow (\ell^+\ell^-)(\ell^+\ell^-)$
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	$h \rightarrow (\gamma\gamma) + \cancel{E}_T$	$h \rightarrow (\ell^+\ell^-)(\ell^+\ell^-) + \cancel{E}_T$	
	$h \rightarrow (\ell^+\ell^-) + \cancel{E}_T$	$h \rightarrow (\ell^+\ell^-) + \cancel{E}_T + X$	
	$h \rightarrow (\mu^+\mu^-) + \cancel{E}_T$	$h \rightarrow (\ell^+\ell^-) + \cancel{E}_T + X$	
$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow (1+3)$	$h \rightarrow b\bar{b} + \cancel{E}_T$	$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6$	$h \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^- + \cancel{E}_T$
	$h \rightarrow jj + \cancel{E}_T$		$h \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^- + \cancel{E}_T + X$
	$h \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- + \cancel{E}_T$		
	$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + \cancel{E}_T$		
	$h \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^- + \cancel{E}_T$		

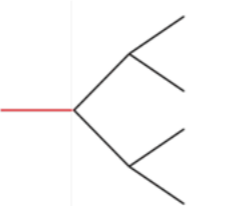
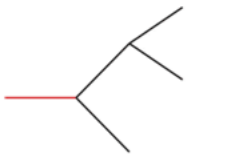
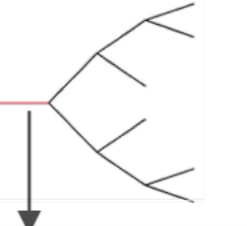
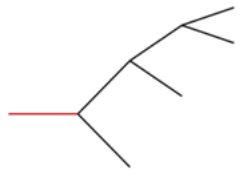
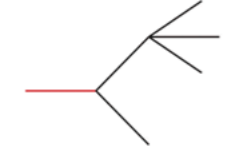
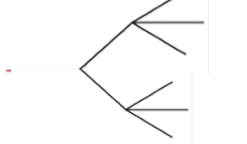
[Zhen Liu et al '13, 16']

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[Zhen Liu et al '13, 16']

Model motivations ('simplified')

• Extended Higgs sectors

- SM + scalars
- 2HDM
- etc

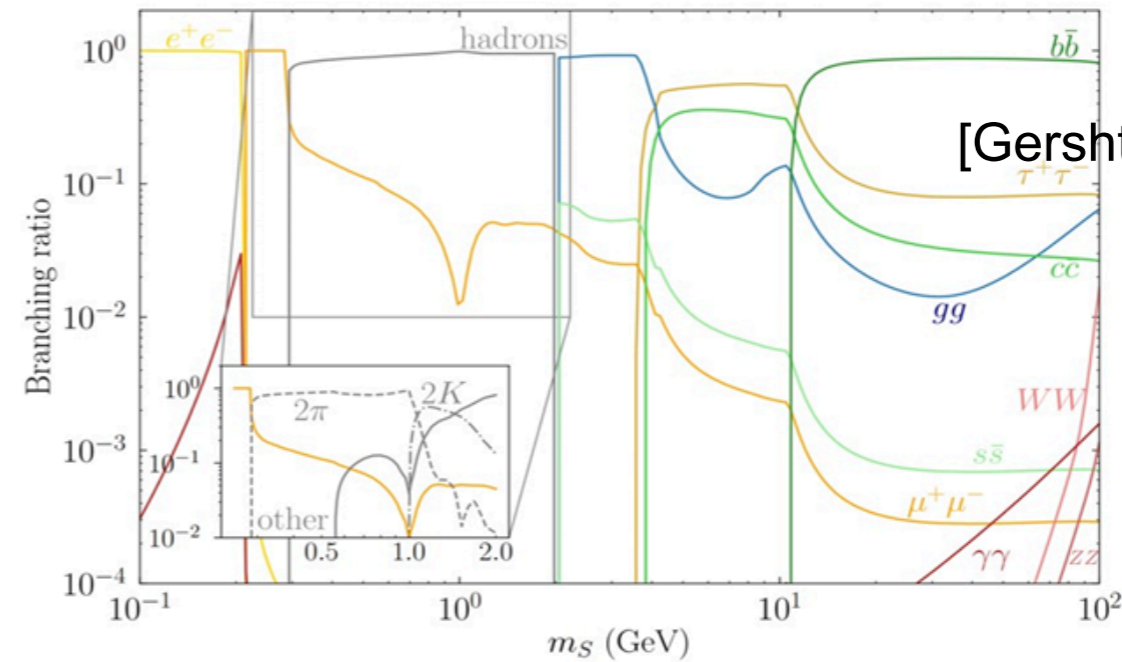
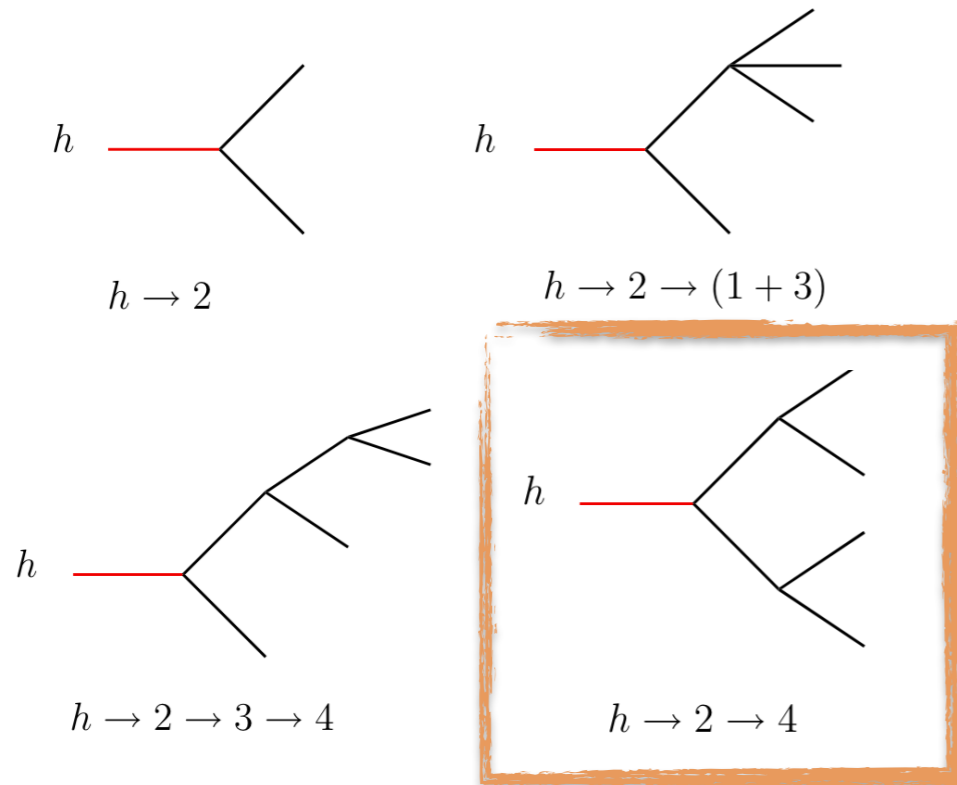
• SM + fermion(s)

- Neutrino portal
- Higgs portal

• SM gauge extensions

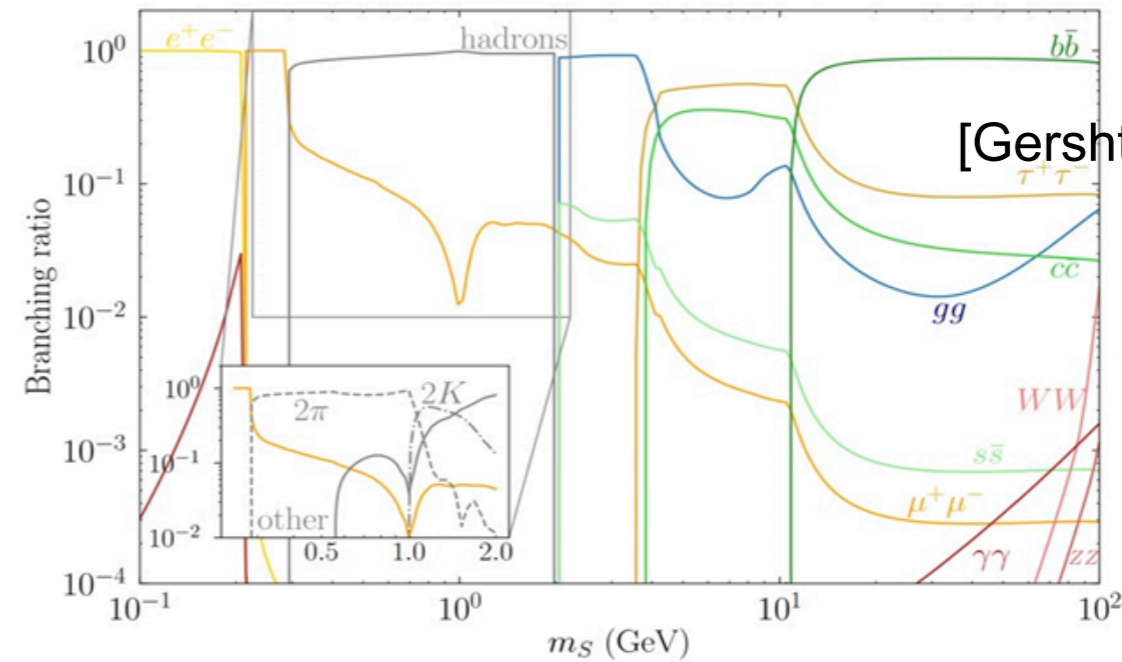
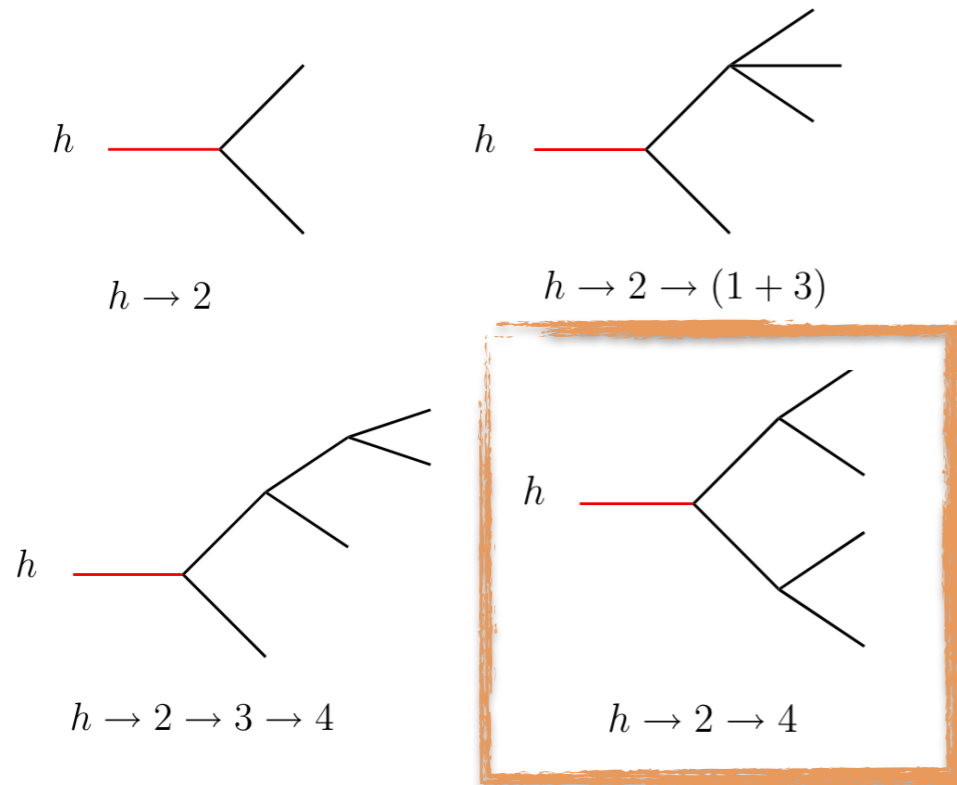
- Dark photon, dark Z
- Dark Higgs portal

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs Exotic Decays



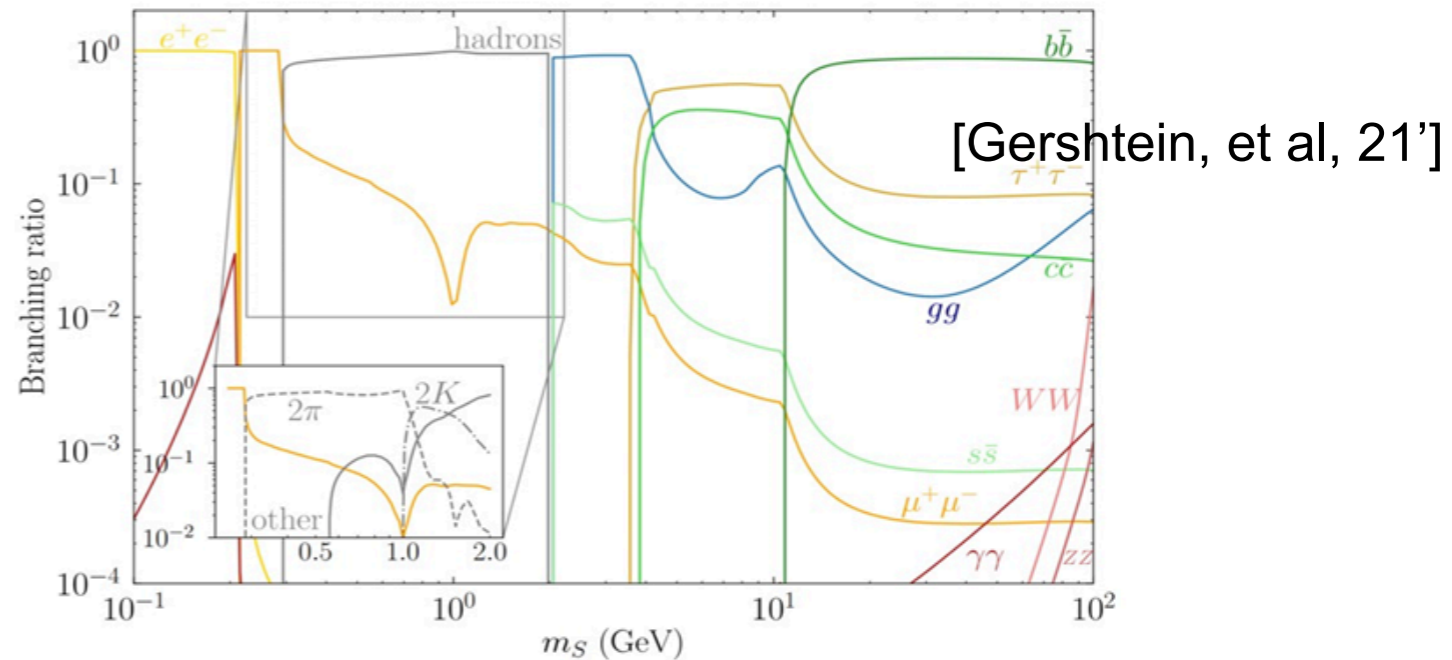
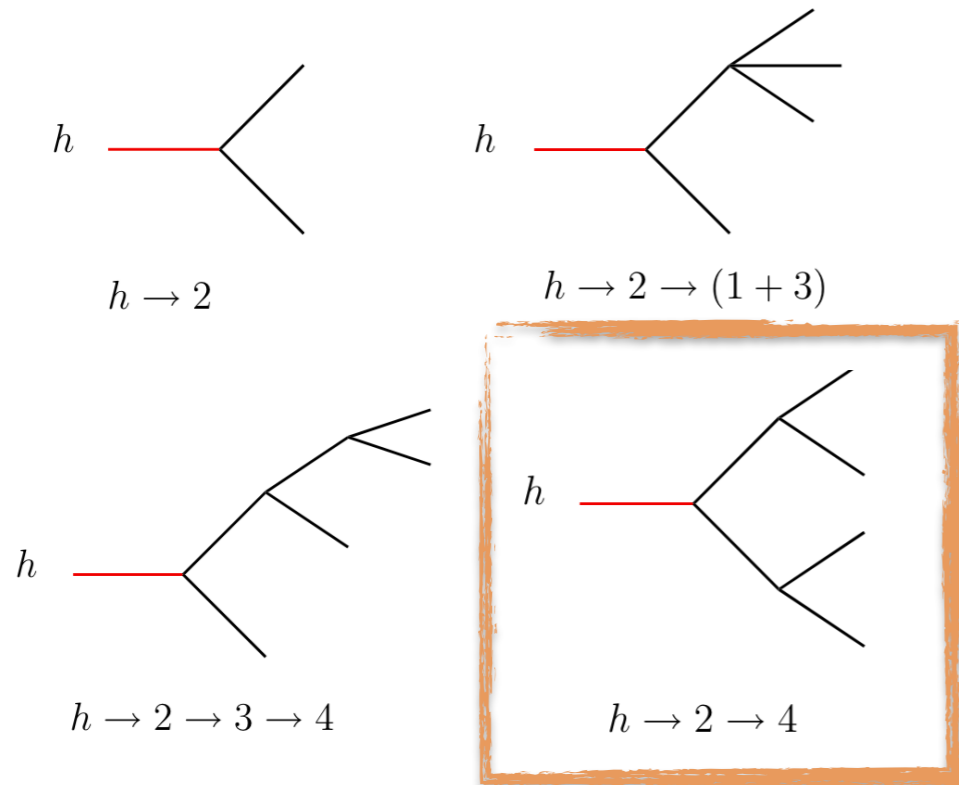
Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$ and S branching fraction into $XXYY$ final states mediated through mixing.

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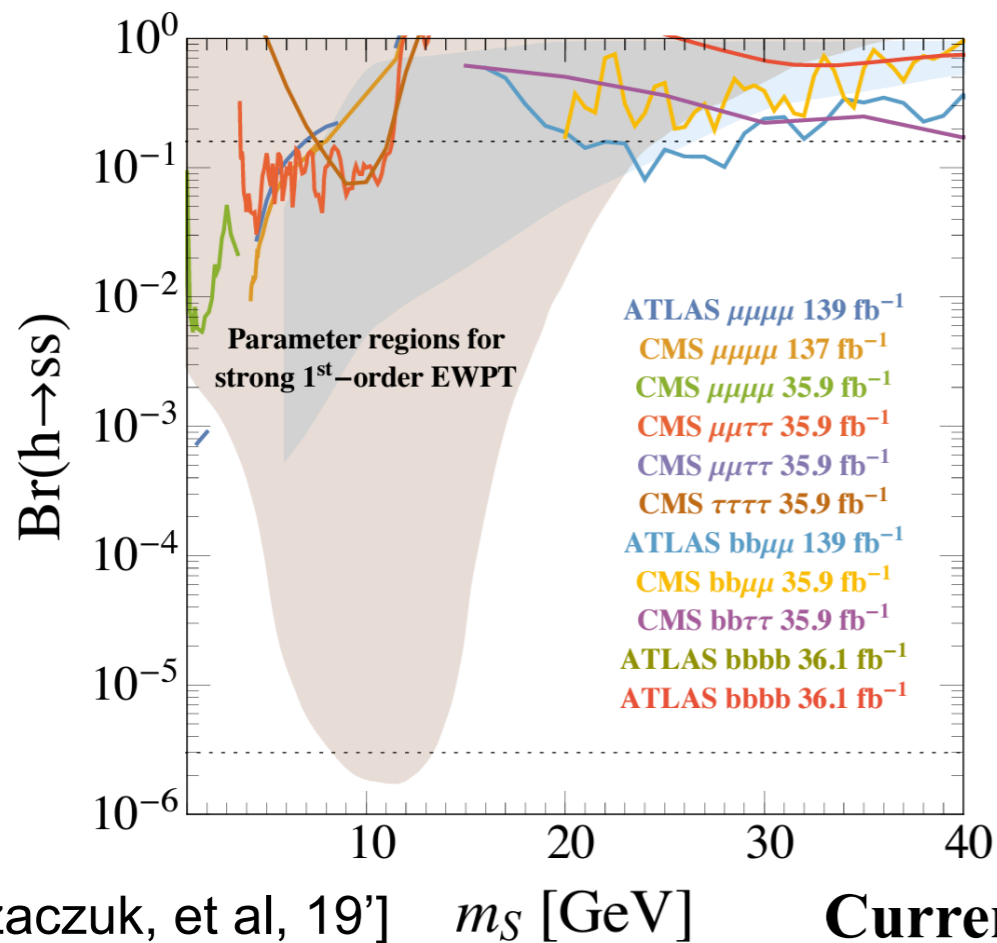


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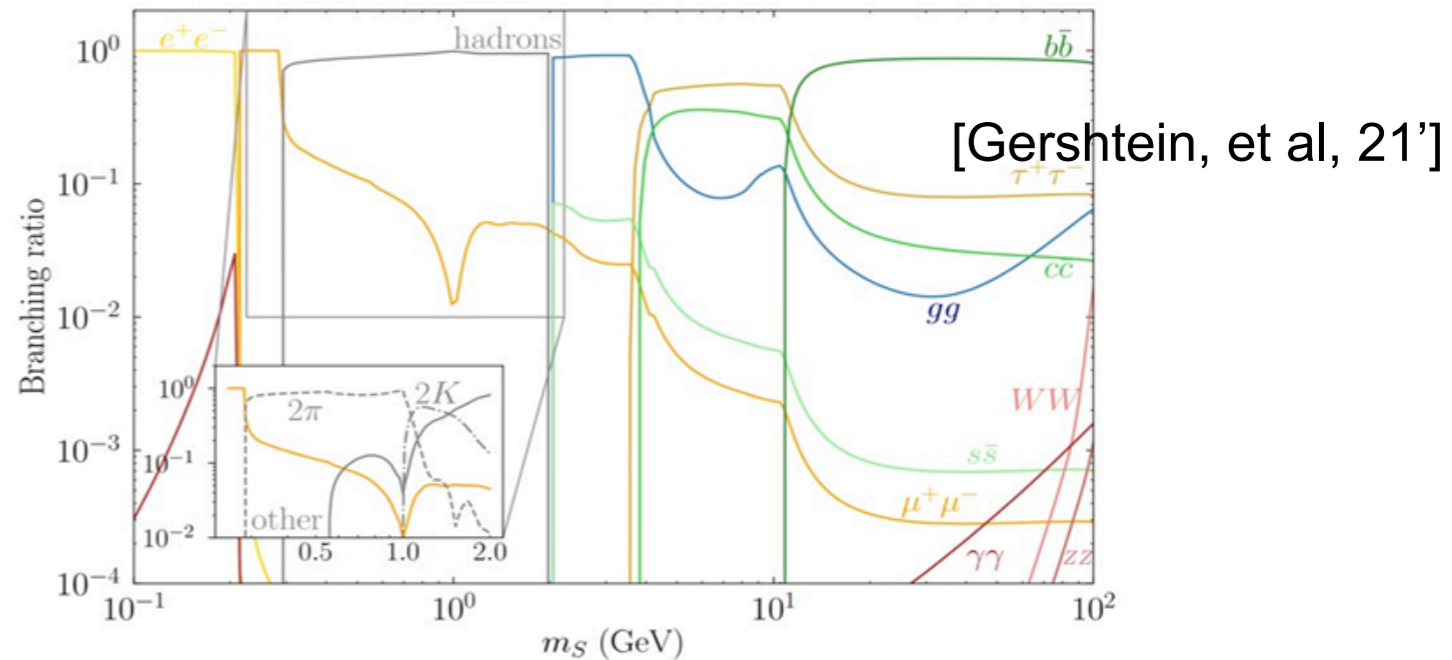
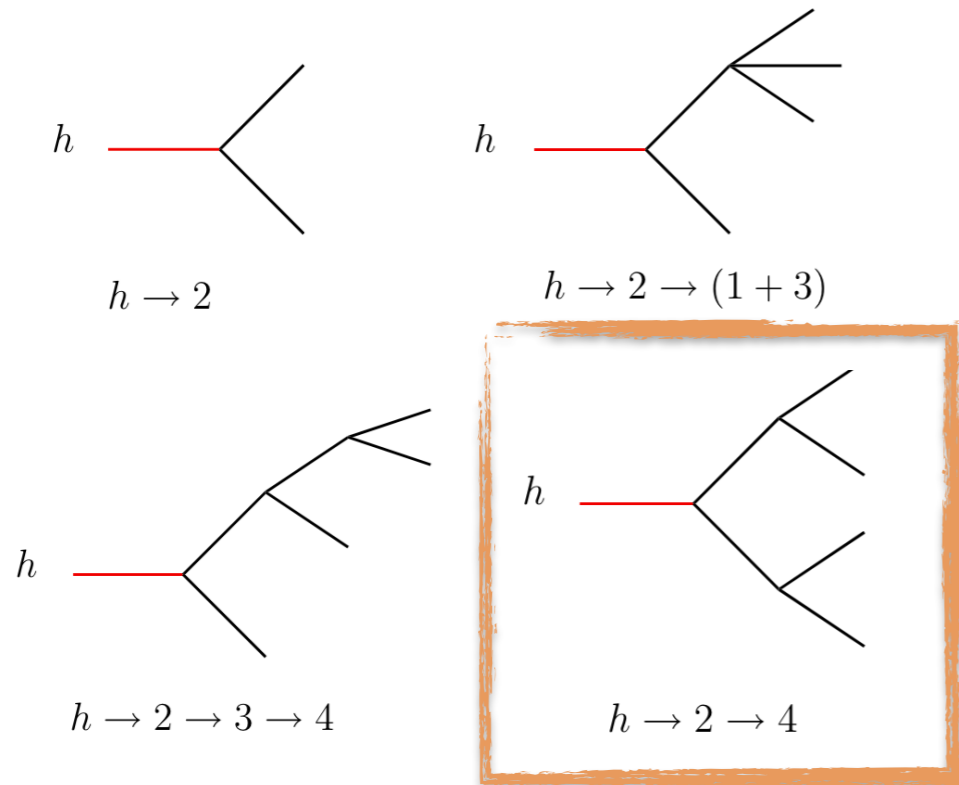


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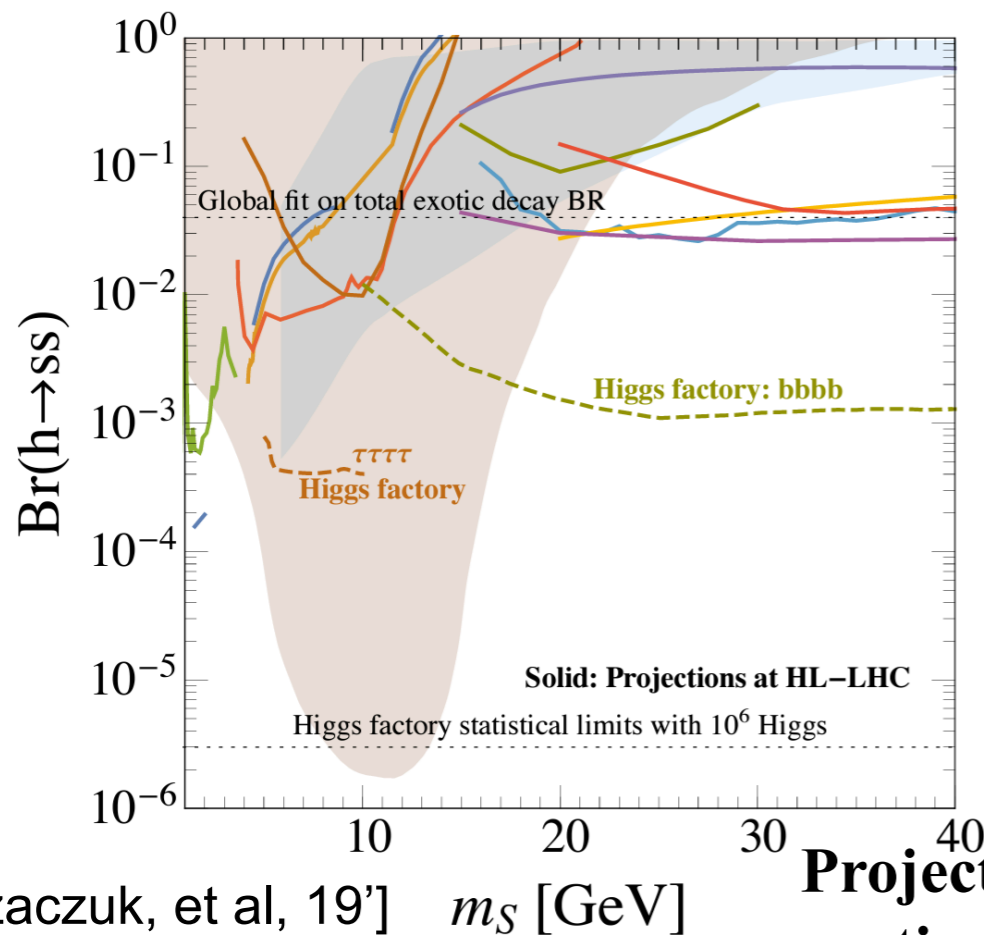


[Kozaczuk, et al, 19'] m_S [GeV] **Current bounds on Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$**

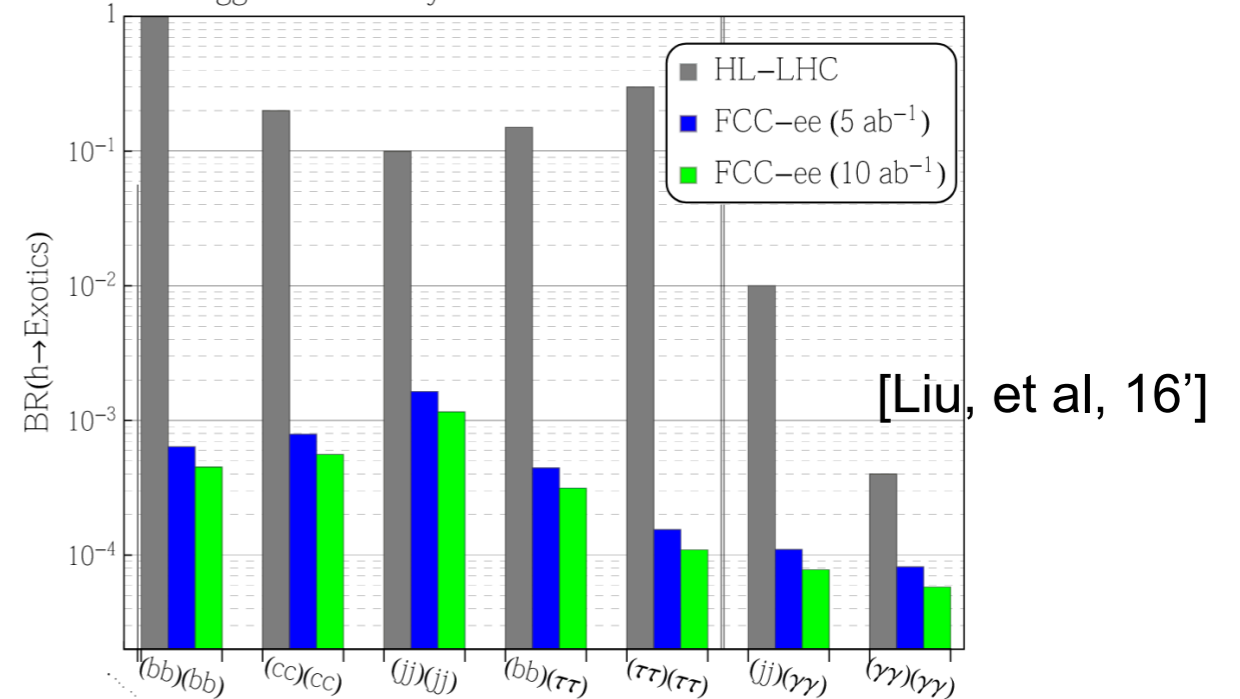
Electroweak phase transition and Higgs Exotic Decays



Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$ and S branching fraction into $XXYY$ final states mediated through mixing.



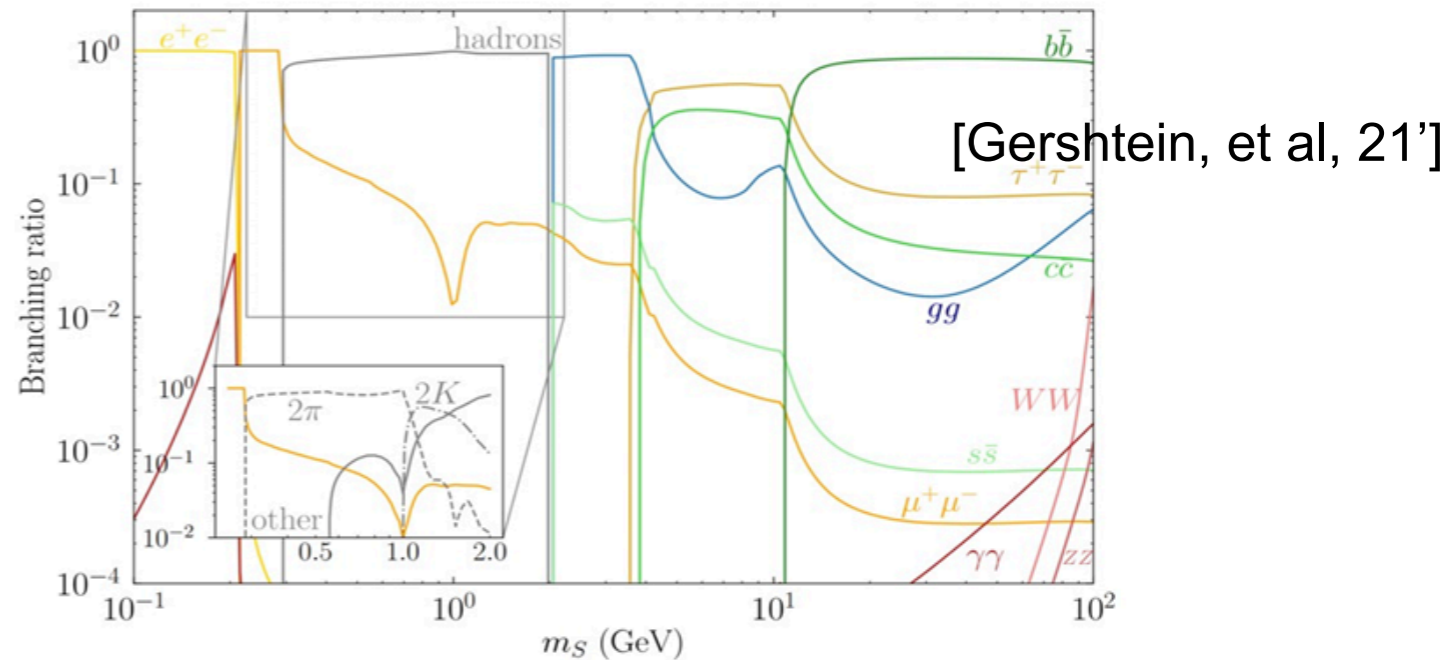
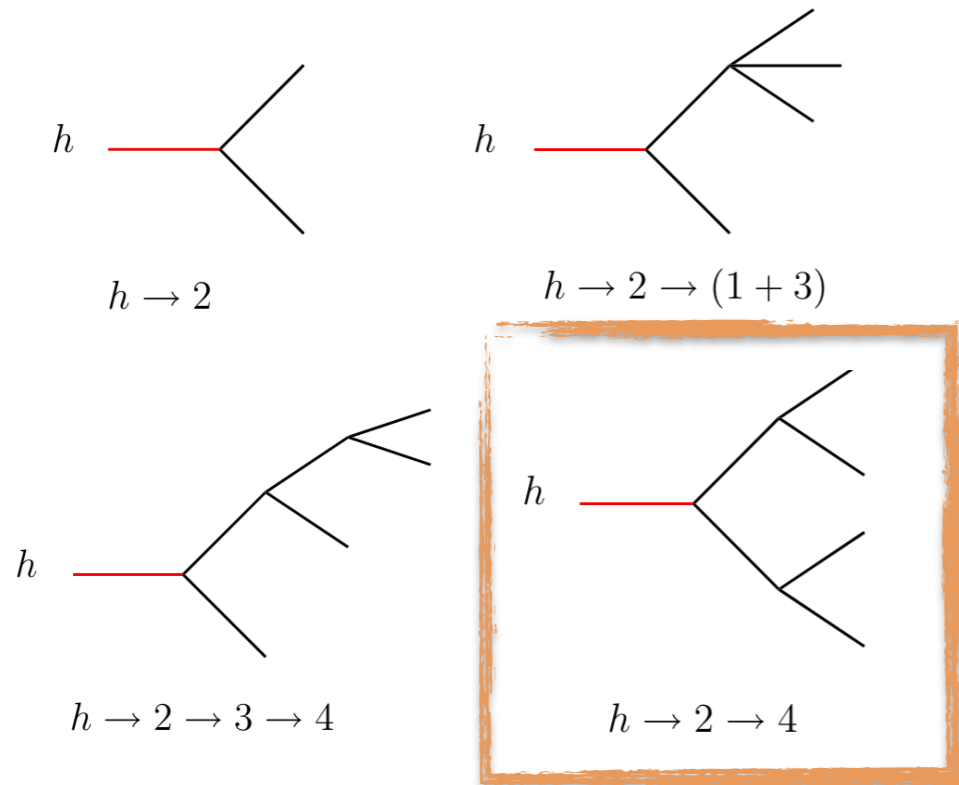
95% C.L. upper limit on selected BRs



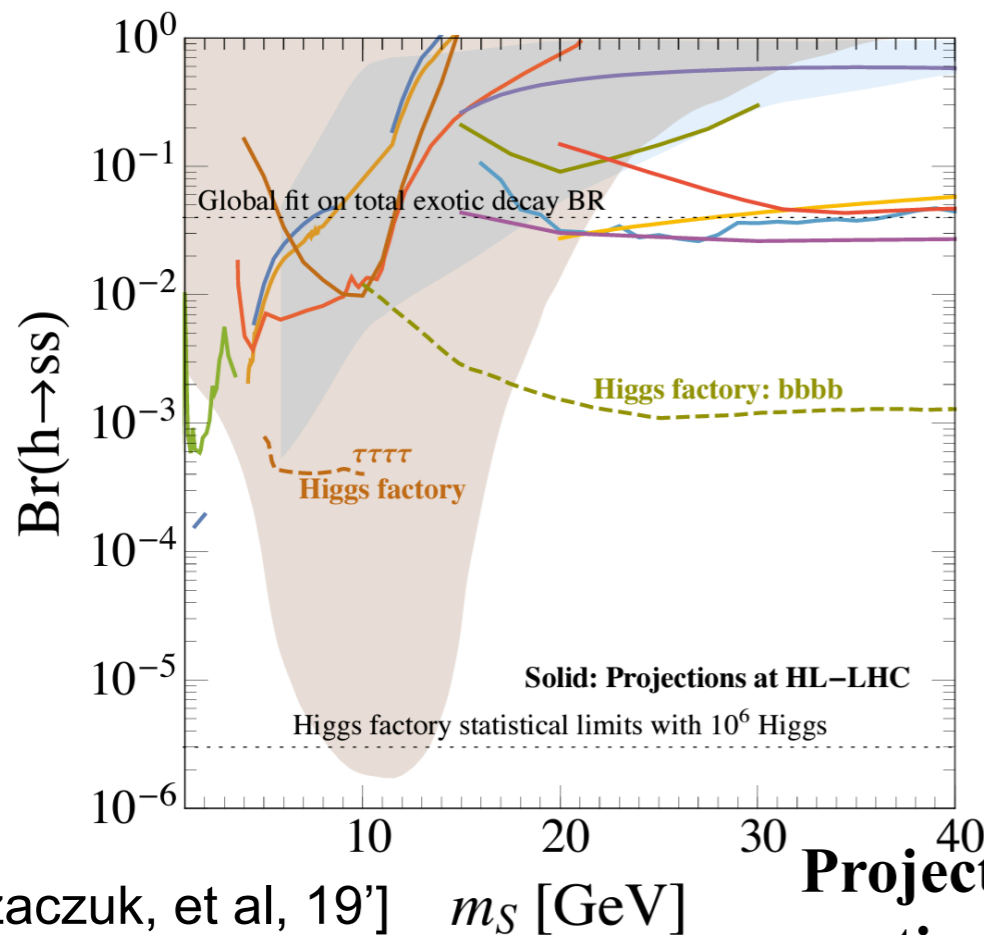
Projections at HL-LHC and Higgs factories on Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$

[Kozaczuk, et al, 19']

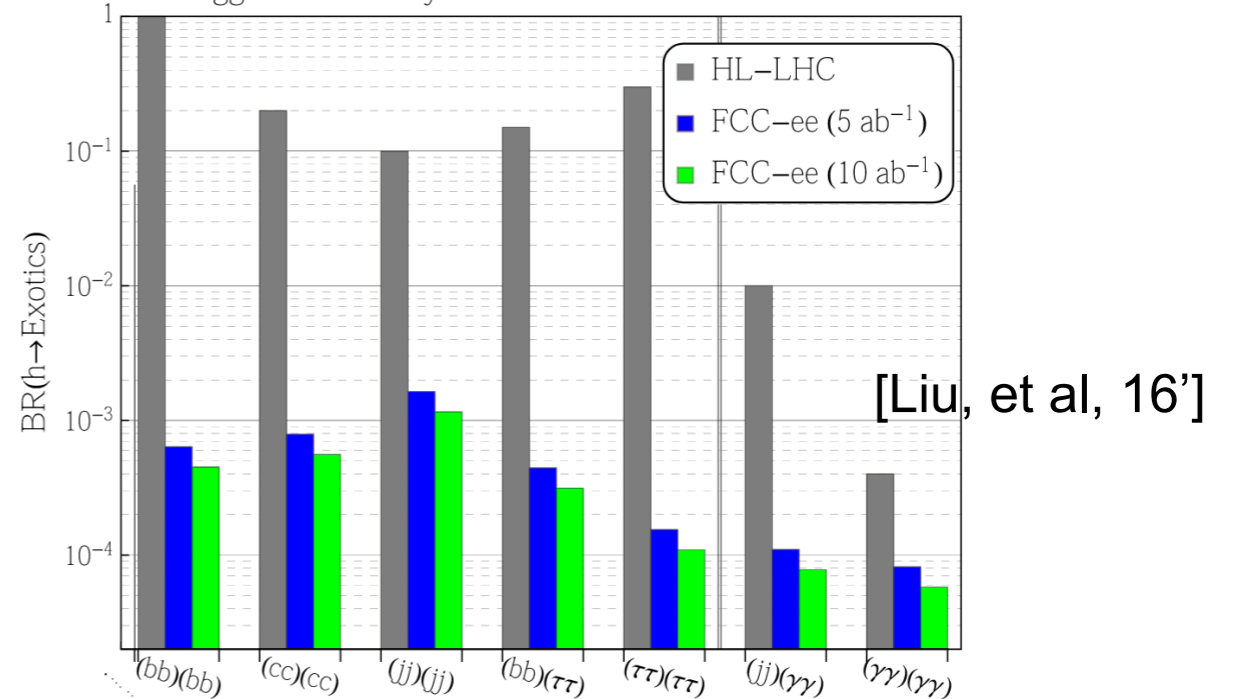
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[Kozaczuk, et al, 19']

Summary and Outlook

- ▶ Modified Higgs sector provides opportunities to answer many open questions that need introduction of beyond the Standard Model physics;
- ▶ Connected to the origin of the Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe, an extended Higgs sector can provide both the necessary out-of-equilibrium condition via the EWPT, and additional CP violation sources;
- ▶ EWPT is tightly connected to Higgs properties;
- ▶ Lots of parameter space open in modified Higgs sectors that leads to a strongly first order EWPT;
- ▶ Some interesting channels to look: trilinear Higgs coupling, Higgs exotic decays, and more!