



University
of Glasgow

TRIPLE-HIGGS: IMPLICATIONS IN EWPT AND COLLIDERS

Wrishik Naskar

(based on L. Biermann, C. Borschensky, C. Englert, M. Mühlleitner, **WN** 2408.08043)

26th Nov. 2024 — **UK HEP Forum 2024**

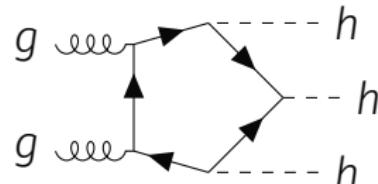
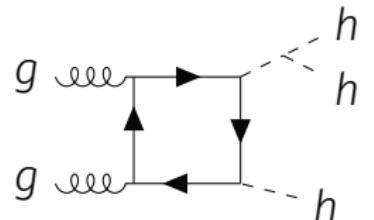
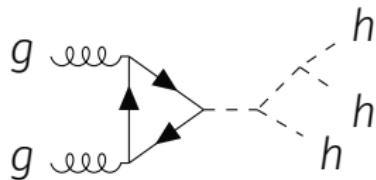
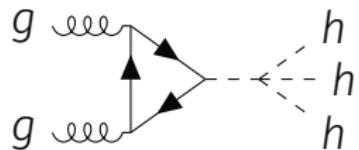
Cosener's House, Abingdon

WHY TRIPLE HIGGS?

- SM cross-section for hhh (LO)

$$\sigma_{hhh}^{ggF} = \mathcal{O}(50 \text{ ab}) \sim 4 \text{ (10) events } (\text{HL-LHC})$$

(Florian et al. 2020)

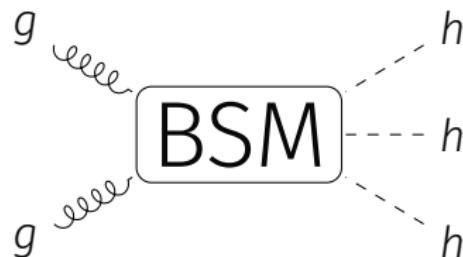


WHY TRIPLE HIGGS?

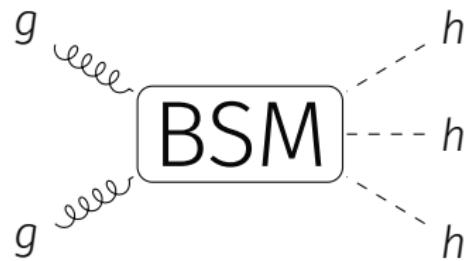
- SM cross-section for hhh (LO)

$$\sigma_{hhh}^{ggF} = \mathcal{O}(50 \text{ ab}) \sim 4 \text{ (10) events } (\text{HL-LHC})$$

(Florian et al. 2020)



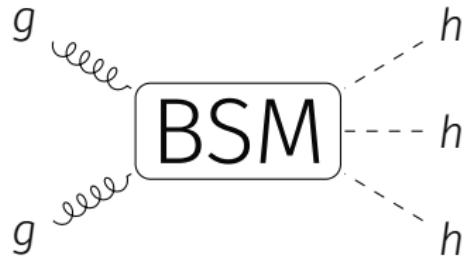
WHY TRIPLE HIGGS?



- SMEFT vs HEFT.

(Delgado et al. 2023; Anisha et al. 2024)

WHY TRIPLE HIGGS?



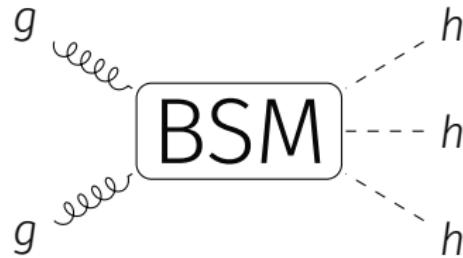
- SMEFT vs HEFT.

(Delgado et al. 2023; Anisha et al. 2024)

- **hhh** \Rightarrow Higgs potential \Rightarrow EW vacuum structure \Rightarrow EWPTs, baryogenesis, stability of the universe, etc.

(Papaefstathiou and Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi 2023; Stylianou et al. 2023; Karkout et al. 2024)

WHY TRIPLE HIGGS?



- SMEFT vs HEFT.

(Delgado et al. 2023; Anisha et al. 2024)

- **hhh** \Rightarrow Higgs potential \Rightarrow EW vacuum structure \Rightarrow EWPTs, baryogenesis, stability of the universe, etc.

(Papaefstathiou and Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi 2023; Stylianou et al. 2023; Karkout et al. 2024)

- Enhancements $\sim \mathcal{O}(100)$ events at HL-LHC, can be relevant at FCC- hh .

(Papaefstathiou et al. 2019; Papaefstathiou et al. 2021; Papaefstathiou et al. 2016; Fuks et al. 2016; ATLAS 2024)

THE SCALAR EXTENSIONS

$$V_{2\text{HDM}} = m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - \textcolor{red}{m_{12}^2} \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \right)^2 \\ + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \left(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 \right)^2 + \lambda_3 \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \right) \left(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 \right) + \lambda_4 \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 \right) \left(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1 \right) \\ + \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \left[\left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 \right)^2 + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

$$V_{\text{N2HDM}} = V_{\text{R2HDM}} + \frac{1}{2} m_S^2 \Phi_S^2 + \frac{\lambda_6}{8} \Phi_S^4 + \frac{\lambda_7}{2} \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \right) \Phi_S^2 + \frac{\lambda_8}{2} \left(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 \right) \Phi_S^2$$

- **R2HDM:** 2 Physical Mass Eigenstates (h, H)

$$m_h \approx 125 \text{ GeV} < m_H$$

- **C2HDM and N2HDM:** 3 Physical Mass Eigenstates (H_1, H_2, H_3).

$$m_{H_1} \cong m_h \approx 125 \text{ GeV} < m_{H_2} < m_{H_3}$$

METHODOLOGY

- **ScannerS, HiggsTools:** Vary exotic Higgs masses, mixing angles; apply theoretical & experimental constraints.
(Mühlleitner et al. 2022; Bechtle, Dercks, et al. 2020; Bechtle, Heinemeyer, et al. 2021; Bahl et al. 2023)
- **BSMPT:** Finite temperature potential:

$$V_{\text{eff}}(T) = V_0(T=0) + V_{\text{CW}}(T=0) + V_{\text{CT}}(T=0) + V_{\text{T}}(T) + V_{\text{daisy}}(T)$$

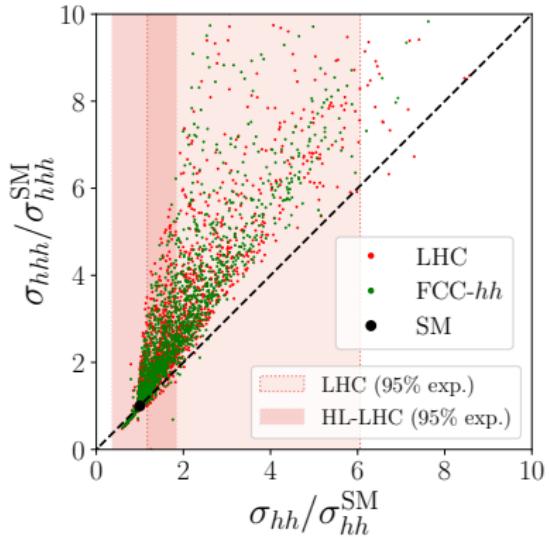
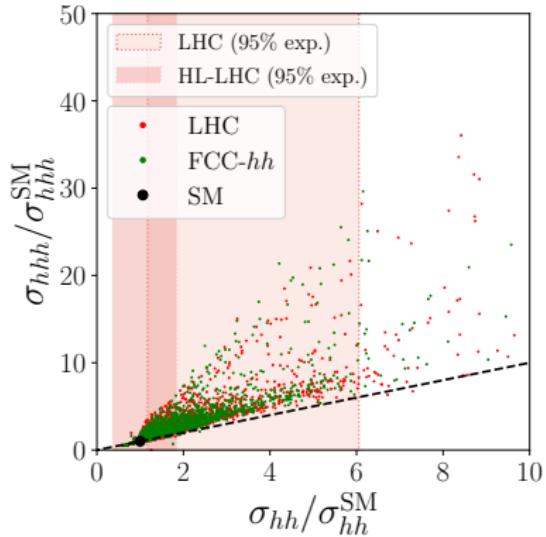
(Basler, Biermann, et al. 2024; Basler, Mühlleitner, and Müller 2021; Basler and Mühlleitner 2019)

Focus on strong first-order phase transitions: $\xi_p = \frac{v_p}{T_p} > 1$.

- **FeynRules \Rightarrow Ufo \Rightarrow MadGraph_aMC@NLO:** Implement the models, generate $hh(h)$ cross-sections.

(Alloul et al. 2014; Degrande et al. 2012; Darmé et al. 2023; Alwall et al. 2014)

R2HDM AT THE LHC AND FCC- hh

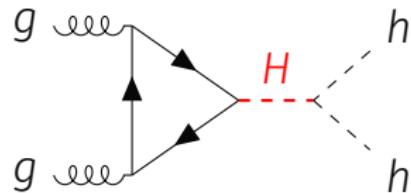


(CMS 2022)

- **hhh** more enhanced compared to **hh**!
- Enhancements generalise to FCC- hh !

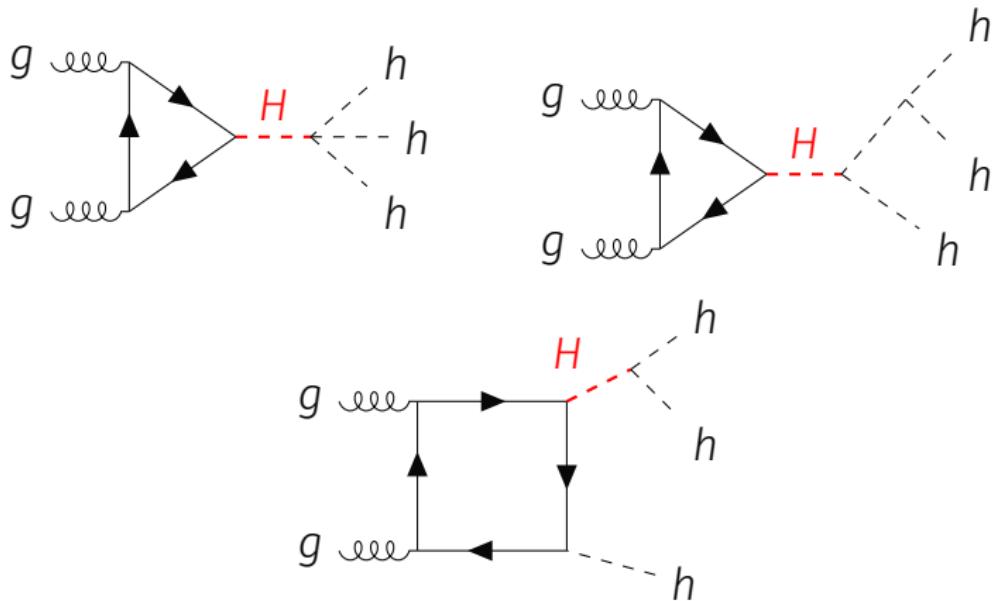
ENHANCING hh/hhh (R2HDM)

Resonant contributions to $\textcolor{red}{hh}$

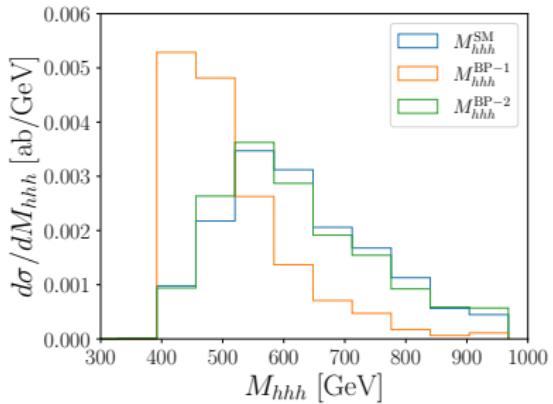
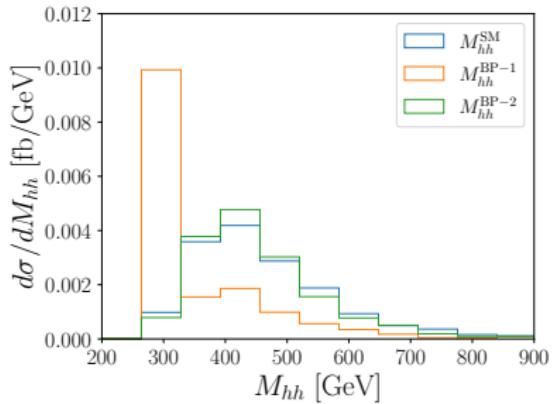


ENHANCING hh/hhh (R2HDM)

Resonant contributions to hhh



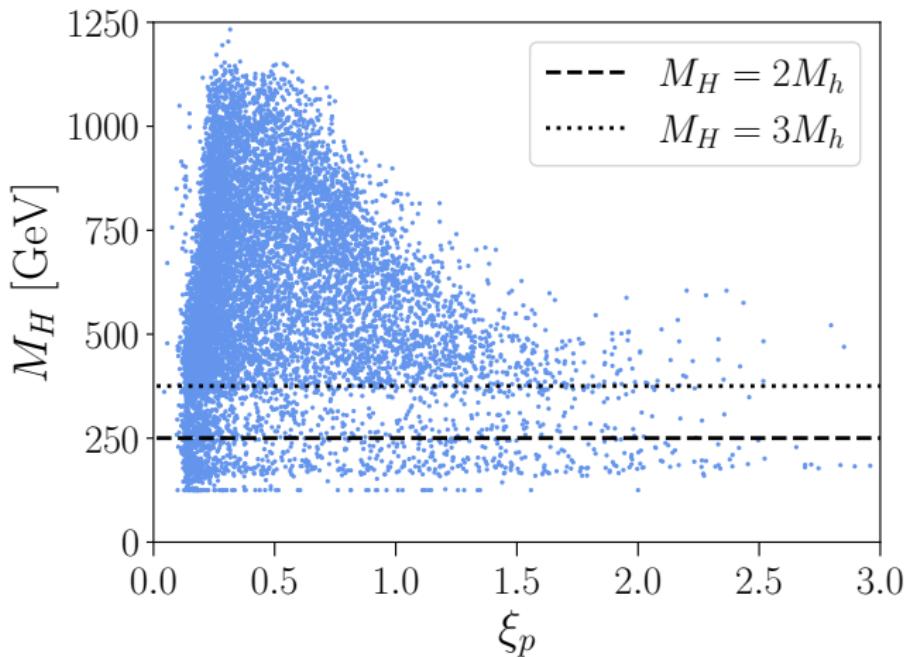
ENHANCEMENTS



BPs	$\sigma_{hh}/\sigma_{hh}^{\text{SM}}$	$\sigma_{hhh}/\sigma_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}$	M_H [GeV]	Γ_H [GeV]
Enhanced	3.24	15.26	274.29	0.20
SM-like	1.02	1.02	469.30	2.49

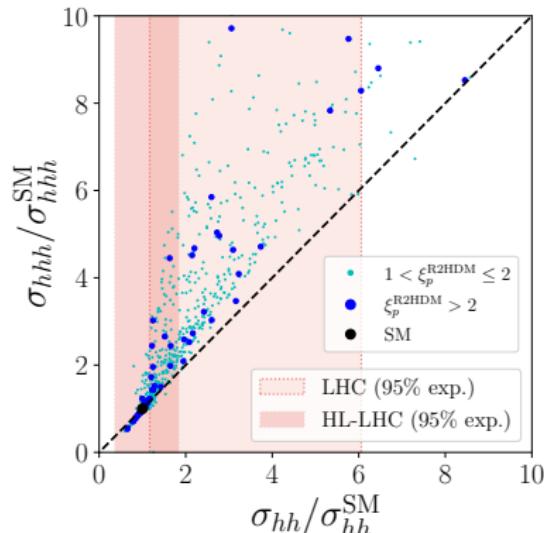
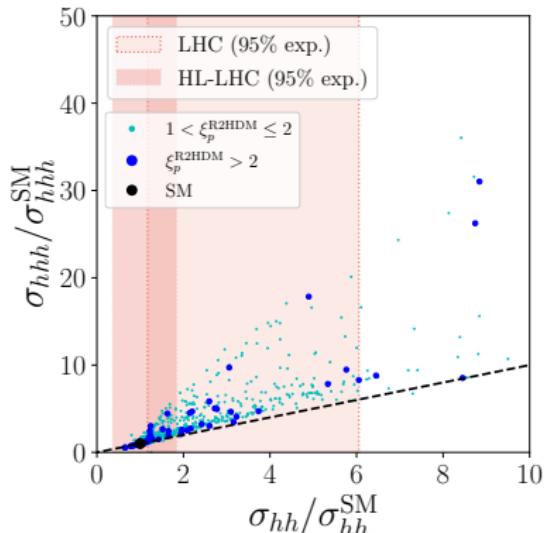
BPs	g_{hhh} [GeV]	g_{hhH} [GeV]	g_{hhhH}	g_{hhHH}
Enhanced	167.26	75.28	0.661	0.203
SM-like	190.54	-7.11	0.774	-0.011

MASS SPECTRA OF R2HDM



EWPTs driven by the physics of light dofs
⇒ **Stronger** phase transitions proceed via **lighter** spectra!

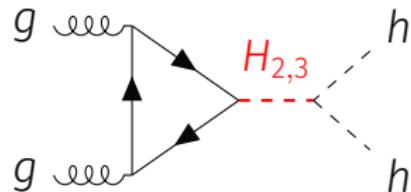
R2HDM ($\xi_p \geq 1$)



- Neutral Higgs rates alone **not** indicative of the strength of EWPTs.

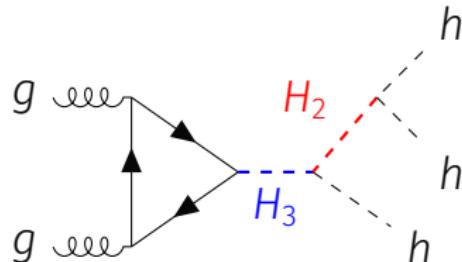
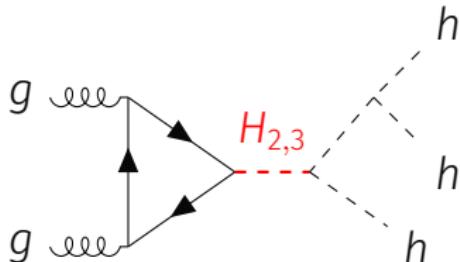
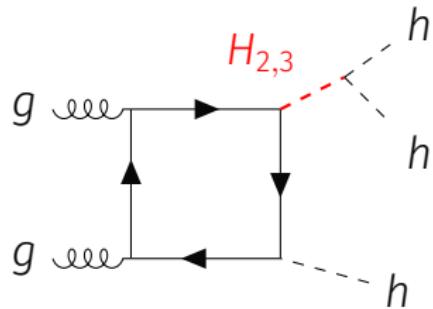
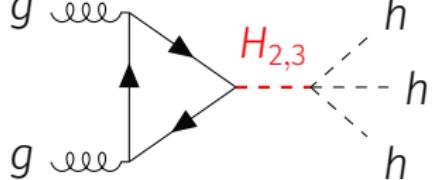
ENHANCING hh/hhh (3 DOFS)

Resonant contributions to **hh**

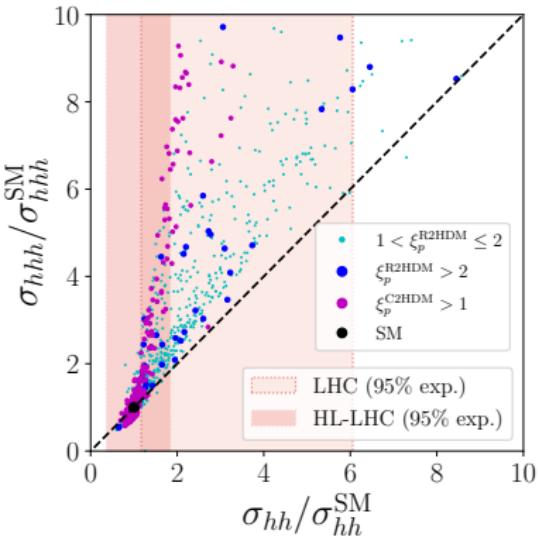
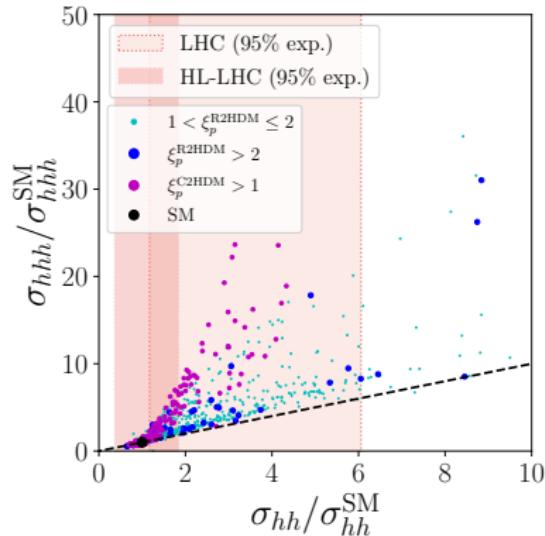


ENHANCING hh/hhh (3 DOFS)

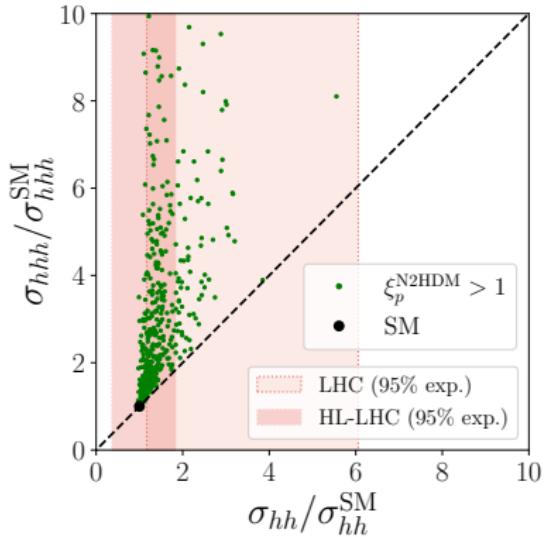
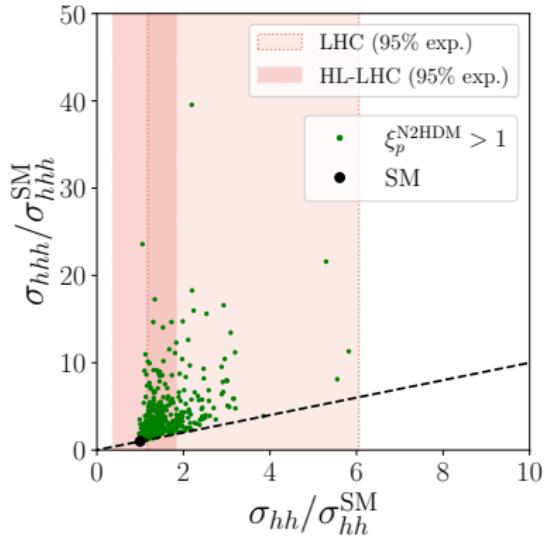
Resonant contributions to **hhh**



R2HDM + C2HDM



- Additional dof \Rightarrow hhh more enhanced.
- Stringent EDMs \Rightarrow Minimal CP admixture ($\lesssim 10\%$), thus no dramatic changes.



- The **additional dof** enhances **hhh** , like C2HDM.
- Enhancements $\sim 10 - 25$ in **hhh** , within HL-LHC **hh** sensitivity; can be accessible in FCC- **hh** !

SUMMARISING

- hhh -production **enhanced** over the SM cross-section for extended scalar sectors.
- Enhancements driven by $H \rightarrow hh$, $H \rightarrow hhh$, additional dofs, largest increases resulting from their combination.
- The **lightness of the exotics** affects EWPT, multi-Higgs production rates.
- hhh sensitivity at HL-LHC is challenging, but still motivated!

Thank you!