

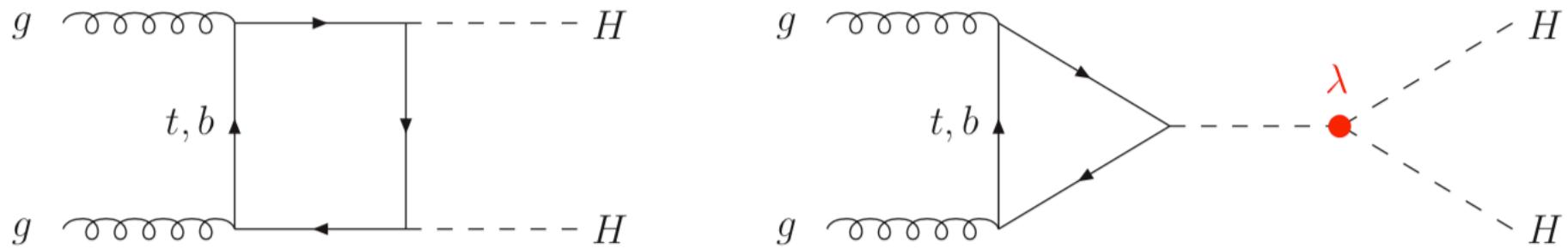
$\text{VLVL} \rightarrow \text{VLVLh}$ and Higg Self-coupling Measurements

谌俊谋(Junmou Chen)

暨南大学 (Jinan University, Guangdong)

In collaboration with Chih-Ting Lu, Yongcheng Wu

\ \ \ \ Main Channel to measure Higgs
self-couplings at LHC: $gg \rightarrow HH$



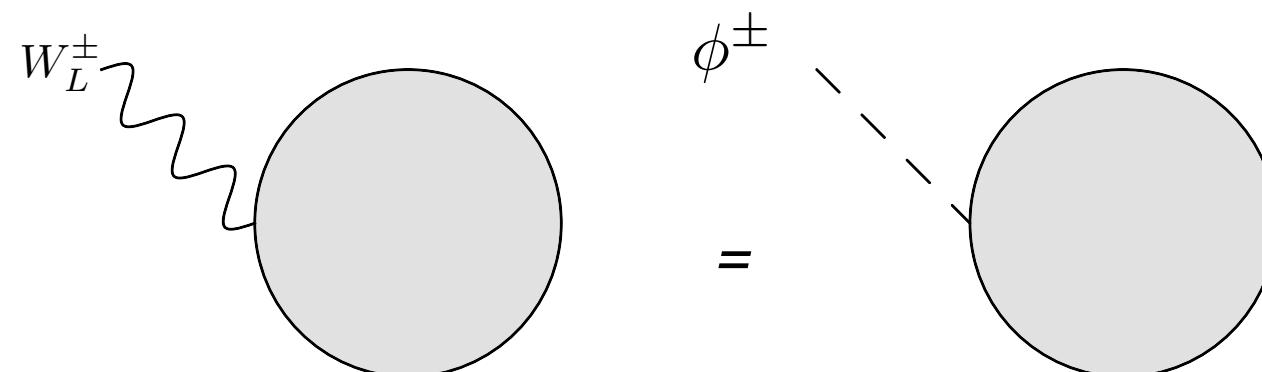
Feynman diagrams in SM

New channels and new approaches?

1. Higgs field in SM: Higgs boson and would-be Goldstone bosons form a SU(2) doublet:

$$\Phi^\pm = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^\pm \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(h + i\phi^0) \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Goldstone equivalence theorem



- Measuring Higgs couplings with longitudinal external states.

Higgs Couplings without the Higgs

Brian Henning, Davide Lombardo, Marc Riembau, and Francesco Riva
*Département de Physique Théorique, Université de Genève,
24 quai Ernest-Ansermet, 1211 Genève 4, Switzerland*

$$\kappa_t : pp \rightarrow jt + V_L V'_L \quad (4)$$

$(e^+ e^- \rightarrow ll + \{tbW_L, tbZ_L, ttW_L, ttZ_L\})$

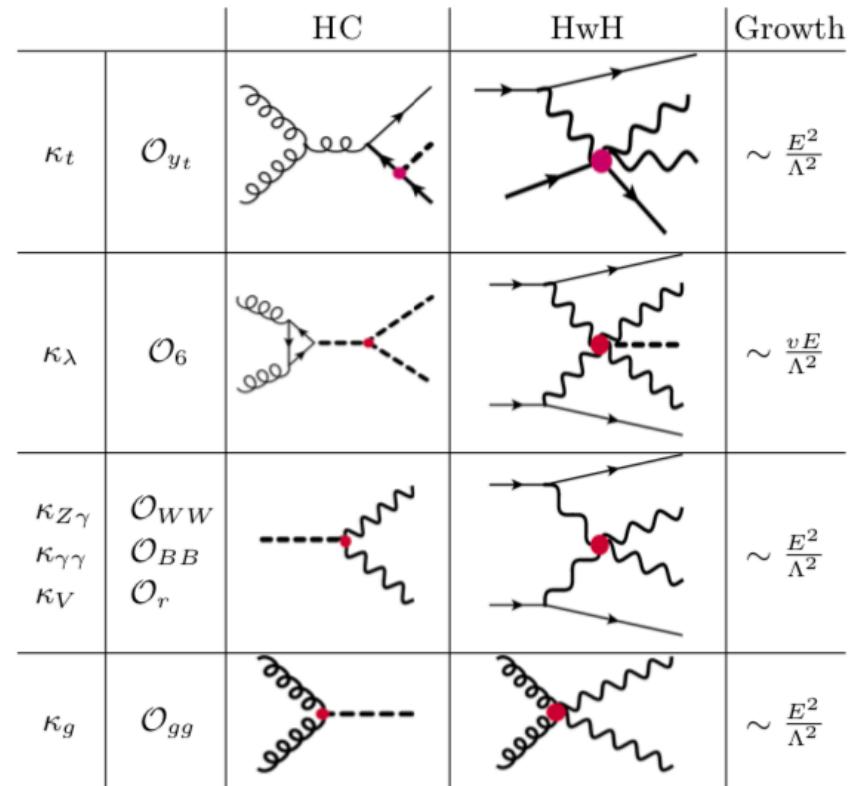
$$\kappa_\lambda : pp \rightarrow jjh + V_L V'_L, \quad (e^+ e^- \rightarrow llhV_L V'_L) \quad (5)$$

$$pp \rightarrow jj + 4V_L, \quad (e^+ e^- \rightarrow ll 4V_L) \quad (6)$$

$$\kappa_{\gamma\gamma, Z\gamma} : pp \rightarrow jj + V'V, \quad (e^+ e^- \rightarrow llV'V) \quad (7)$$

$$\kappa_V : pp \rightarrow jj + V_L V'_L, \quad (e^+ e^- \rightarrow llV_L V'_L) \quad (8)$$

$$\kappa_g : pp \rightarrow W_L^+ W_L^-, Z_L Z_L, \quad (e^+ e^- \rightarrow lljj) \quad (9)$$



Kinda follow-up to this paper.

- Parameterization scheme: SMEFT.

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} O_i + \dots$$

- Related to Higgs physics

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} - c_6 (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^3 + c_{\Phi_1} \partial^\mu (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \partial_\mu (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) + c_{\Phi_2} (\Phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu \Phi)^* (\Phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \Phi) \\ & + c_{W^3} \epsilon^{abc} W_\mu^{a\nu} W_\nu^{b\rho} W_\rho^{b\mu} + c_{\Phi^2 W^2} \Phi^\dagger \Phi W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{a\mu\nu} + c_{\Phi^2 B^2} \Phi^\dagger \Phi B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \\ & + c_{\Phi^2 W B} \Phi^\dagger \tau^a \Phi W_{\mu\nu}^a B^{\mu\nu} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

- Higgs potential

$$V(\Phi^\dagger \Phi) = -\mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \lambda_h (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + C_6 (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^3$$

2 Amplitudes

$$M(W_L W_L \rightarrow W_L W_L h) \simeq M(\phi\phi \rightarrow \phi\phi h)$$

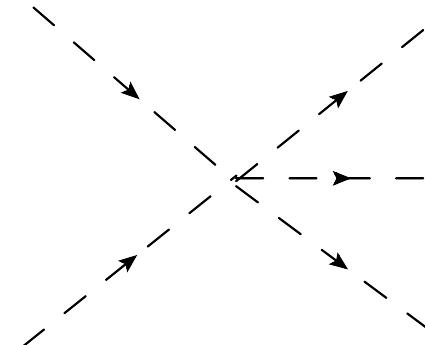
(Focus on c6)

- 1. No propagator

: $(\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^3$ operator:

$$\mathcal{A}_0^{\phi^+ \phi^- \rightarrow \phi^+ \phi^- h} = \lambda_{(\phi^+ \phi^-)^2 h} = -12C_6 vi$$

Since C_6 is suppressed by $\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$, $\mathcal{A}_0 \sim \frac{v}{\Lambda^2}$.



Main entrance to modify Higgs coupling, the effect has to be strong.
(Amplitude sensitive to v/Λ^2)

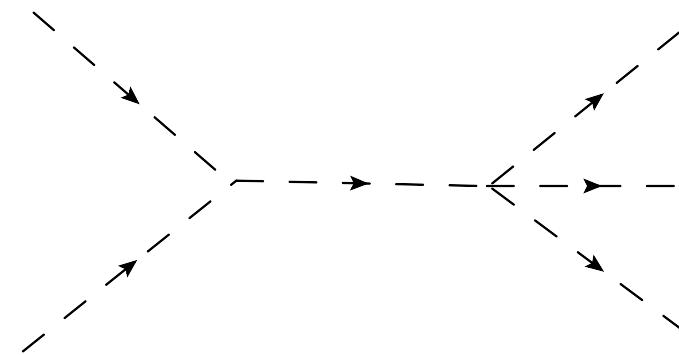
Same for $\phi^+ \phi^- \rightarrow hh$ ($W_L^+ W_L^- \rightarrow hh$)

2. Amplitudes

Feynman diagrams

- 2. One propagator. 8 diagrams.

$$A_1 = \mathcal{M}'_4 \frac{i}{q^2 - m^2} \mathcal{M}'_3$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_1^{BSM} \simeq & -i2C_{\Phi_1} \frac{m_h^2}{v} \left(\frac{(p_1 + p_2)^2}{(p_4 + p_5)^2 - m_W^2} + \frac{(p_1 + p_2)^2}{(p_3 + p_5)^2 - m_W^2} + \frac{(p_1 - p_3)^2}{(p_2 - p_5)^2 - m_W^2} + \frac{(p_2 - p_4)^2}{(p_1 - p_5)^2 - m_W^2} \right) \\ & -iC_{\Phi_1} \frac{m_h^2}{v} \left(\frac{(p_1 + p_2)^2}{(p_3 + p_4)^2 - m_h^2} + \frac{(p_3 + p_4)^2}{(p_1 + p_2)^2 - m_h^2} + \frac{(p_1 - p_3)^2}{(p_2 - p_4)^2 - m_h^2} + \frac{(p_2 - p_4)^2}{(p_1 - p_3)^2 - m_h^2} \right) \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

So we have $\mathcal{A}_1^{BSM} \sim \frac{v}{\Lambda^2}$. $\mathcal{A}_1^{SM} \sim \frac{v}{E^2}$.

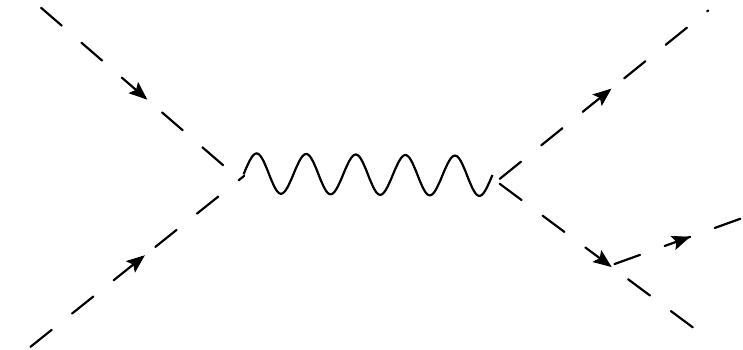
$\phi^+ \phi^- \rightarrow hhh$: effective number of diagrams = 4.

2 Amplitudes

Feynman diagrams

- 3. Two propagators. Full amplitude complicated, scaling simple.

$$A_2 \simeq A_2^a + A_2^b + A_2^c \sim \frac{v}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{v}{E^2}$$



- 47 diagrams (not conclusive).
-
- Effective no. of diagrams for $\phi^+ \phi^- \rightarrow hhh$: 8

2 Amplitudes

Summary of the amplitude

$$\mathcal{A}(W_L^+ W_L^- \rightarrow W_L^+ W_L^- h) = \mathcal{A}^{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{A}^{\text{BSM}} \quad (13)$$

with

$$\mathcal{A}^{\text{SM}} \simeq \frac{v}{E^2} \quad \mathcal{A}^{\text{BSM}} \simeq \frac{v}{\Lambda^2} \quad (14)$$

The ratio between BSM and SM is approximately

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}^{\text{BSM}}}{\mathcal{A}^{\text{SM}}} \sim \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2} \quad (15)$$

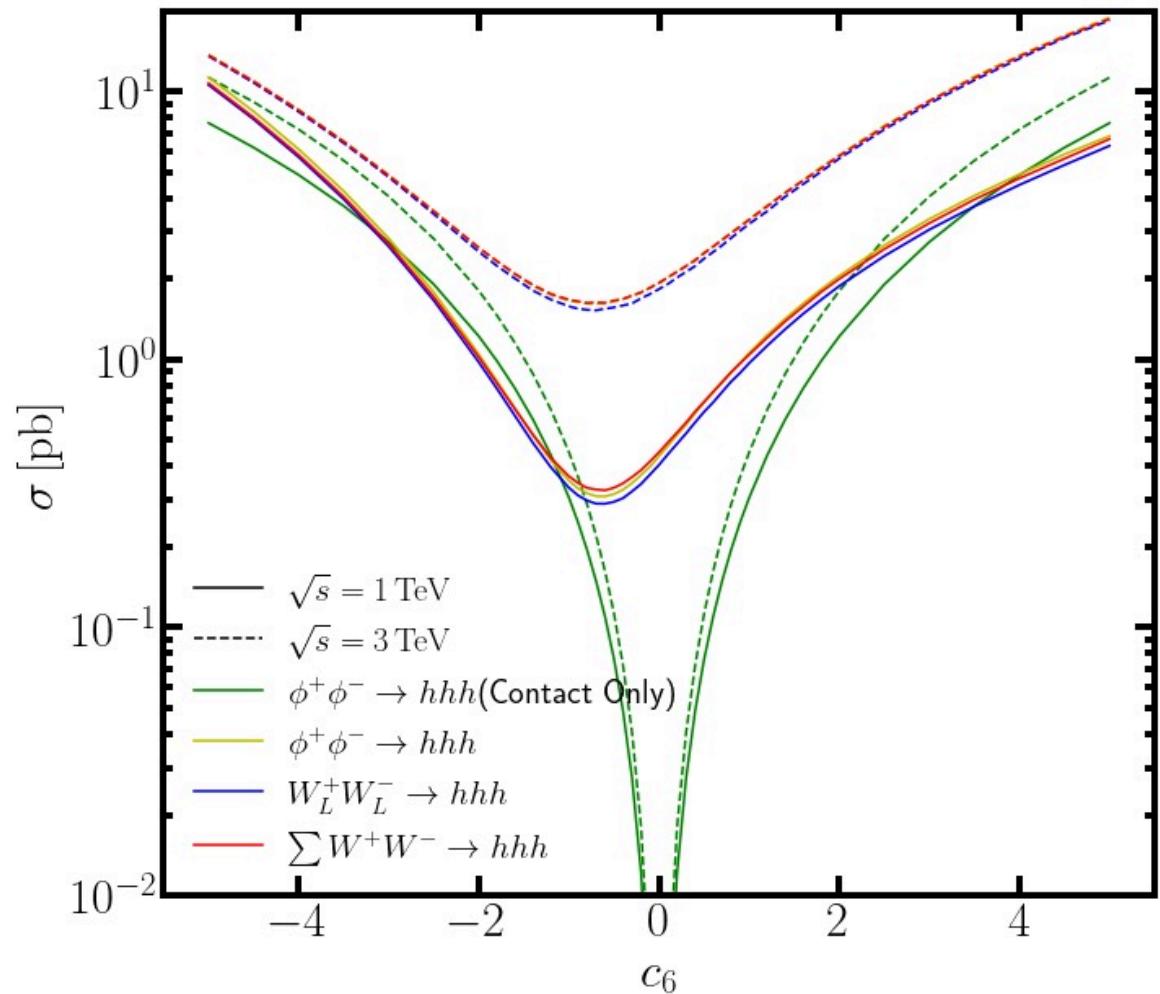
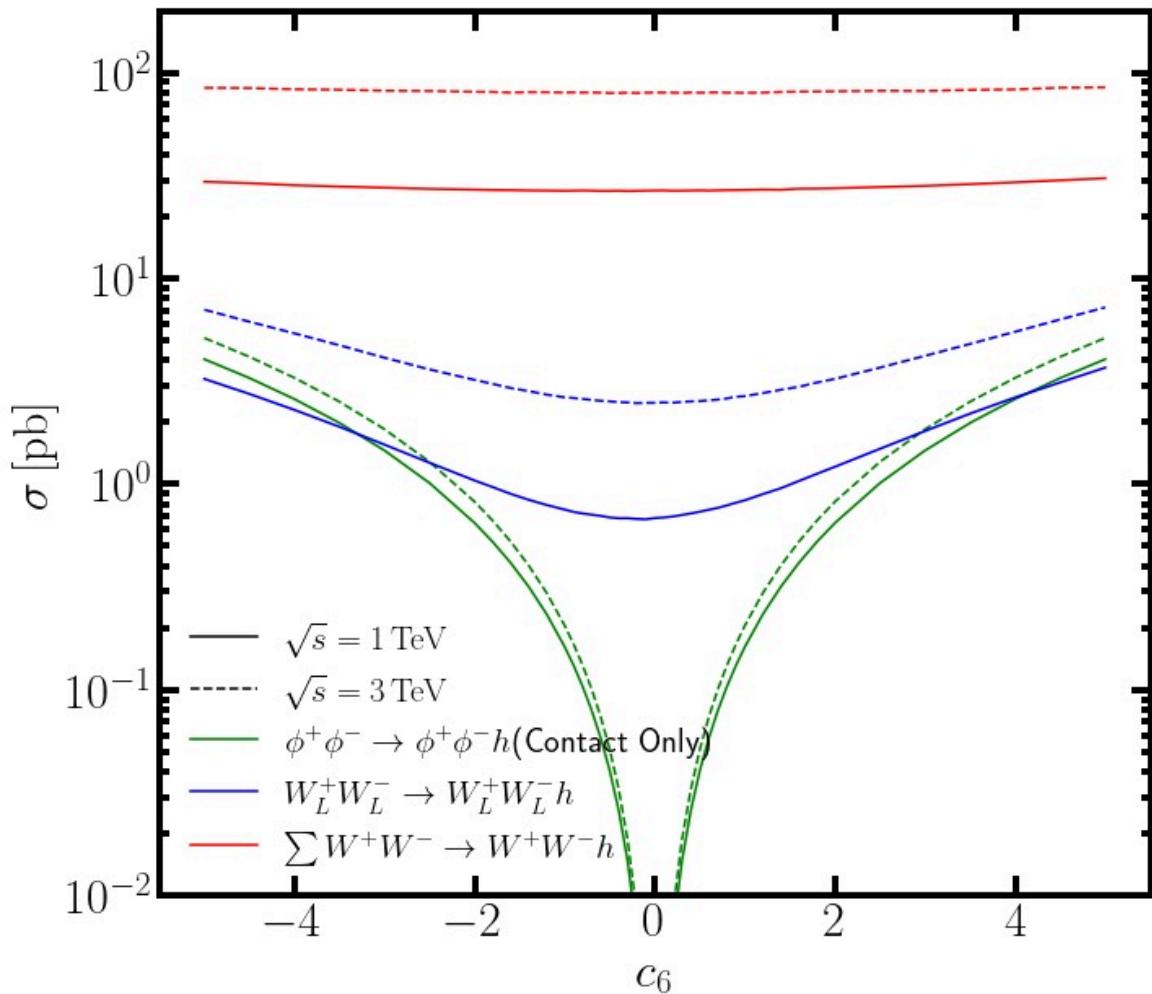
3.Cross section

- Amplitudes:
$$\frac{\mathcal{A}^{BSM}}{\mathcal{A}^{SM}} \sim \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2}$$
- Two additional factors:
 - 1) Log enhancement from infrared singularities (soft, and collinear)
 - 2) No. of diagrams (Only one diagram for C6)
- Sensitivity to new physics don't necessary translate to cross sections

3 Cross section

Cross section: $V_L V_L \rightarrow V_L V_L h$ & $V_L V_L \rightarrow hhh$

- Plots with c_6 ($C_6 = c_6/\Lambda^2$), $\Lambda = 1\text{TeV}$



4. Full Simulation

$$pp \rightarrow jjhh$$

p p > j j hhh with only basic cut : delta_eta_jj > 2.5

- | | 14TeV | 27TeV | 100TeV | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| c6=1 | 4.741E-06 | 1.617E-05 | 9.126E-05 | |
| c6=-1 | 2.798E-05 | 5.531E-05 | 0.0002836 | |
| c6=2 | 3.874E-06 | 1.669E-05 | 0.0001202 | |
| c6=-2 | 4.425E-05 | 0.0001177 | 0.0004233 | |

- 14 TeV: Only ~ 10 events at c6=-2,
- For h> bbar: $100 * 0.6^3 \sim$ only 3-4 events
- 27 TeV: ~ 3000 events for c6=-2. (Assuming integrated luminosity is 3000fb^-1)
- h> bbar: $3000 * 0.6^3 \sim 600$ events
- Very small SM cross sections: clean channel, but only in higher energies.

4. Simulation

HL-LHC

- $pp \rightarrow jj W_L^\pm W_L^\pm h$
- 1. No significant enhancement for $c_6 = -2$.
- 2. only ~ 100 events
- For $w+ > l+ \nu; h > b\bar{b}$: $100 * 0.2^2 * 0.6 \sim$ only 2-3 events
- 3. Similarly for $l^+ l^- \rightarrow \nu_l \bar{\nu}_l W_L^+ W_L^- h$ at $\sqrt{s} \leq 1\text{TeV}$
- 4. Needs cuts to reduce log enhancement from SM.

File no.	C6.	Cross section (pb) ($\sqrt{s}=14\text{TeV}$)
0	0	<u>$2.854\text{e-}05 \pm 7.3\text{e-}08$</u>
2	-2	<u>$2.99\text{e-}05 \pm 5.7\text{e-}08$</u>

4. *Simulation*

Madgraph Simulation: $VV \rightarrow VVh$

- Ongoing investigation. Example:

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e W_L^+ W_L^- h$$

File no.	C6.	Cross section cut16(sqrt(s=14TeV))
0	0	<u>1.781e-07 ± 2.4e-09</u>
1	-1	<u>4.129e-06 ± 8.2e-09</u>

- $m_{ll}^2 > 0.3\text{TeV}$. $pT(w+/w-) > 0.6\text{TeV}$, $pT(h) > 0.6\text{TeV}$

Conclusions

- VBS with 3-final states provide excellent channels for measuring higgs self-couplings, especially deviation of Higgs potential in future high energy colliders:
- 1.In high energy, Amplitudes of $V_L V_L \rightarrow V_L V_L h$ or hhh : $\frac{\mathcal{A}^{BSM}}{\mathcal{A}^{SM}} \sim \frac{E^2}{\Lambda^2}$
- 2.Origin: 5-point scalar vertices from c6 operator.
- 3.Behavior of cross section follows for $pp \rightarrow jjhhh/l^+l^- \rightarrow v_l \bar{v}_L hhh$
- 4.Cuts are needed for $pp \rightarrow jjW_L^\pm W_L^\pm h / l^+l^- \rightarrow v_l \bar{v}_l W_L^+ W_L^- h$
- 5. More to come.