

The EWPT in a non minimal SM effective-field theory

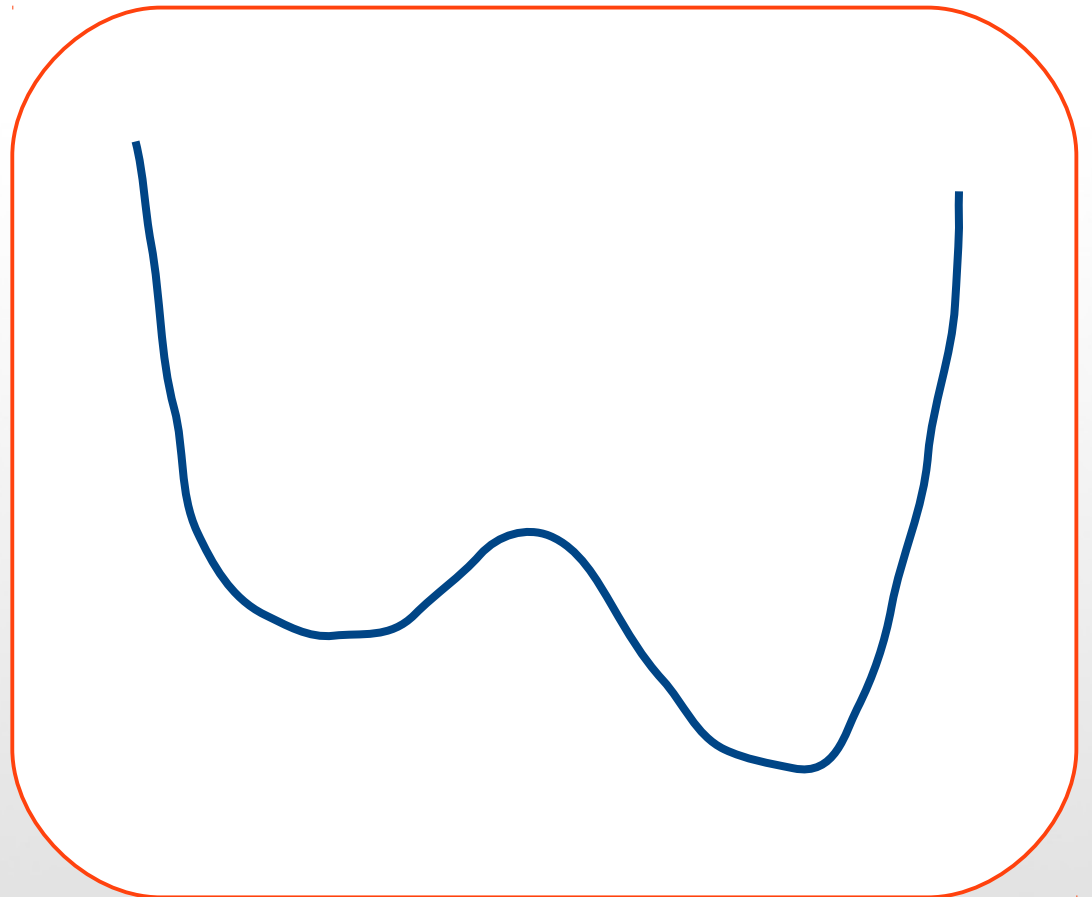
Mikael Chala (IPPP)

With **C. Krause** and **G. Nardini**. Based on *1802.xxxx*.

The dynamics of the EWPT

(crossover in the SM)

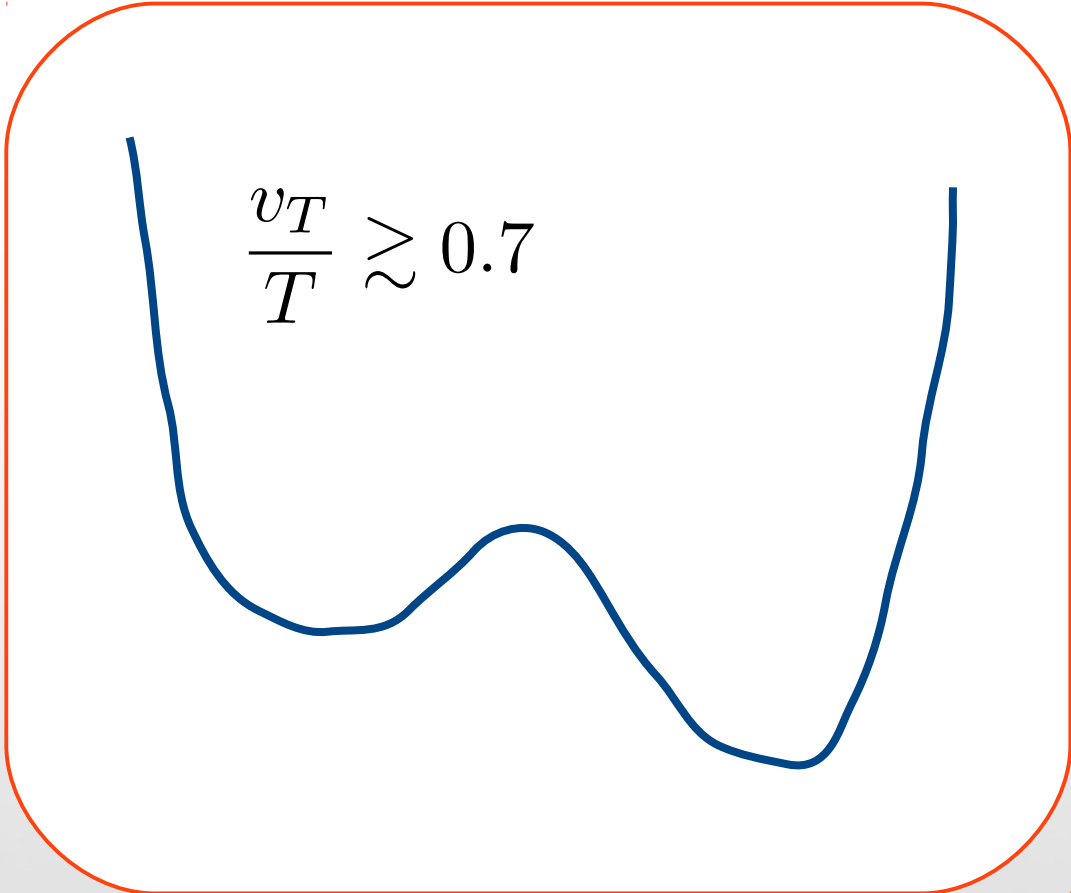
- Shape of the Higgs potential unknown
- No clue on the nature of the EWPT
- Order? Strength? Observables?
- Role of double Higgs production?



The dynamics of the EWPT

(crossover in the SM)

- Shape of the Higgs potential unknown
- No clue on the nature of the EWPT
- Order? Strength? Observables?
- Role of double Higgs production?


$$\frac{v_T}{T} \gtrsim 0.7$$

Could new physics modify the EWPT

(yes, but weird that we have seen no signal)

- Simple way to modify the EWPT. It is experimentally unconstrained, and agrees with the lack of observation of beyond the SM physics:

$$L = L_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c_6}{f^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3 + \dots$$

Could new physics modify the EWPT

(yes, but weird that we have seen no signal)

- Simple way to modify the EWPT. It is experimentally unconstrained, and agrees with the lack of observation of beyond the SM physics:

$$L = L_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c_6}{f^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3 + \dots$$

$\sim 2 - 4 \text{ TeV}^{-2}$

Could new physics modify the EWPT

(yes, but weird that we have seen no signal)

- Simple way to modify the EWPT. It is experimentally unconstrained, and agrees with the lack of observation of beyond the SM physics:

$$L = L_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c_6}{f^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3 + \dots$$

$\sim 2 - 4 \text{ TeV}^{-2}$ weakly coupled?

(Simple) scalar extensions of the SM

(only tree-level dimension-6 operators)

- EW doublet with $Y = 1/2$ and vanishing couplings to the SM fermions
- EW quadruplets with $Y = 1/2, 3/2$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3, \quad \mathcal{O}_{d6} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi),$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi D} = (\phi^\dagger D_\mu \phi) ((D^\mu \phi)^\dagger \phi)$$

(Simple) scalar extensions of the SM

(only tree-level dimension-6 operators)

- EW doublet with $Y = 1/2$ and vanishing couplings to the SM fermions

$$\mathbf{35} = (\mathbf{1}, 4)_{3/2} + (\bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{3})_{2/3} + (\bar{\mathbf{6}}, \mathbf{2})_{1/6} + (\bar{\mathbf{10}}, \mathbf{1})_1$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3, \quad \mathcal{O}_{d6} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi D} = (\phi^\dagger D_\mu \phi) ((D^\mu \phi)^\dagger \phi)$$

(Simple) scalar extensions of the SM

(only tree-level dimension-6 operators)

- EW doublet with $Y = 1/2$ and vanishing couplings to the SM fermions
- EW quadruplets with $Y = 1/2, 3/2$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3, \quad \mathcal{O}_{d6} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi),$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi D} = (\phi^\dagger D_\mu \phi) ((D^\mu \phi)^\dagger \phi)$$

(Simple) scalar extensions of the SM

(only tree-level dimension-6 operators)

- EW doublet with $Y = 1/2$ and vanishing couplings to the SM fermions
- EW quadruplets with $Y = 1/2, 3/2$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3, \quad \mathcal{O}_{d6} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi),$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi D} = (\phi^\dagger D_\mu \phi) ((D^\mu \phi)^\dagger \phi) \sim \lambda_\Theta (\phi^\dagger \phi) \mathcal{O}_{\phi D}$$

What if several fields are involved?

(an example from composite Higgs models)

- Consider $SU(5)/SO(5)$ [Vecchi, '15]. Complex enough, UV completable [Ferretti and Karateev, '13]. It involves an additional singlet, and two triplets (real and complex)

$$\frac{c_{d6}}{f^2} = \frac{1}{M^4} \left[\kappa_S^2 - \kappa_{\Xi_0}^2 - 4|\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2 \right], \quad \frac{c_{\phi D}}{f^2} = -\frac{2}{M^4} \left[\kappa_{\Xi_0}^2 - 2|\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2 \right],$$

$$\frac{c_{\psi\phi}}{f^2} = \frac{1}{M^4} \left[\kappa_{\Xi_0}^2 + 2|\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2 \right],$$

What if several fields are involved?

(an example from composite Higgs models)

- Consider $SU(5)/SO(5)$ [Vecchi, '15]. Complex enough, **UV completable** [Ferretti and Karateev, '13]. It involves an additional singlet, and two triplets (real and complex)

$$\frac{c_{d6}}{f^2} = \frac{1}{M^4} \left[\kappa_S^2 - \kappa_{\Xi_0}^2 - 4|\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2 \right], \quad \frac{c_{\phi D}}{f^2} = 0 ,$$

$$\frac{c_{\psi\phi}}{f^2} = \frac{1}{M^4} \left[\kappa_{\Xi_0}^2 + 2|\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2 \right] ,$$

What if several fields are involved?

(an example from composite Higgs models)

- Consider $SU(5)/SO(5)$ [Vecchi, '15]. Complex enough, **UV completable** [Ferretti and Karateev, '13]. It involves an additional singlet, and two triplets (real and complex)

$$\frac{c_{d6}}{f^2} = \frac{1}{M^4} \left[\kappa_S^2 - 6|\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2 \right] \quad \frac{c_{\phi D}}{f^2} = 0 ,$$

$$\frac{c_{\psi\phi}}{f^2} = \frac{1}{M^4} \left[4|\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2 \right] ,$$

What if several fields are involved?

(an example from composite Higgs models)

- Consider $SU(5)/SO(5)$ [Vecchi, '15]. Complex enough, UV completable [Ferretti and Karateev, '13]. It involves an additional singlet, and two triplets (real and complex)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c_6}{f^2} = & -3 \frac{\kappa_S^2}{M^2} \left\{ \frac{\lambda_S}{M^2} + \frac{\lambda_{S\Xi_0\kappa_{\Xi_0}}}{M^2} + 4 \frac{\text{Re} [\lambda_{S\Xi_1} (\kappa_{\Xi_1})^*]}{M^2} - \frac{\kappa_{S^3\kappa_S}}{M^4} - \frac{\kappa_{S\Xi_0\kappa_{\Xi_0}^2}}{M^4} \right. \\ & \left. + 2 \frac{\kappa_{S\Xi_1} |\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2}{M^4} \right\} - \left\{ 3 \frac{\kappa_{\Xi_0}^2}{M^4} [\lambda_{\Xi_0} - 2\lambda_\phi] + 3 \frac{|\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2}{M^4} [2\lambda_{\Xi_1} - \sqrt{2}\tilde{\lambda}_{\Xi_1} - 4\lambda_\phi] \right. \\ & \left. + 6\sqrt{2} \frac{\text{Re} [\lambda_{\Xi_1\Xi_0} (\kappa_{\Xi_1})^* \kappa_{\Xi_0}]}{M^4} - 3\sqrt{2} \frac{\kappa_{\Xi_0\Xi_1} \kappa_{\Xi_0} |\kappa_{\Xi_1}|^2}{M^4} \right\}, \quad [1412.8480] \end{aligned}$$

What if several fields are involved?

(an example from composite Higgs models)

Actually, we can go further and show that *there is no weakly-coupled renormalizable extension of the Higgs sector containing singlets or triplets with non-vanishing couplings to the SM in which the effective operators produced after integrating out all new scalars at tree level modify only the scalar potential.* [I feel that a split of this sentence in two sentences might be helpful for the reader.]

What if several fields are involved?

(an example from composite Higgs models)

Actually, we can go further and show that *there is no weakly-coupled renormalizable extension of the Higgs sector containing singlets or triplets with non-vanishing couplings to the SM in which the effective operators produced after integrating out all new scalars at tree level modify only the scalar potential.* [I feel that a split of this sentence in two sentences might be helpful for the reader.]

Most “elegant” scenario: custodial quadruplet extension of SM

Custodial quadruplet extension of the SM

(phenomenology at high energies)

- It involves **two quadruplets**, with $Y = 1/2$ and $Y = 3/2$.
Same VEVs; couplings related by custodial symmetry

$$\frac{c_6}{f^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_{\Theta}^2}{M^2} + \frac{9}{2} \frac{\lambda_{\Theta}^2}{M^2} = 5 \frac{\lambda_{\Theta}^2}{M^2}$$

Custodial quadruplet extension of the SM

(phenomenology at high energies)

- It involves **two quadruplets**, with $Y = 1/2$ and $Y = 3/2$.
Same VEVs; couplings related by custodial symmetry

$$\phi \sim (\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}) = 1 + \mathbf{3}$$

Custodial quadruplet extension of the SM

(phenomenology at high energies)

- It involves **two quadruplets**, with $Y = 1/2$ and $Y = 3/2$.
Same VEVs; couplings related by custodial symmetry

$$\phi \sim (\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}) = 1 + \mathbf{3}$$

$$\Theta \sim (\mathbf{4}, \mathbf{4}) = 1 + \mathbf{3} + \mathbf{5} + \mathbf{7}$$

Custodial quadruplet extension of the SM

(phenomenology at high energies)

- It involves **two quadruplets**, with $Y = 1/2$ and $Y = 3/2$.
Same VEVs; couplings related by custodial symmetry

$$\phi \sim (\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}) = 1 + \mathbf{3}$$

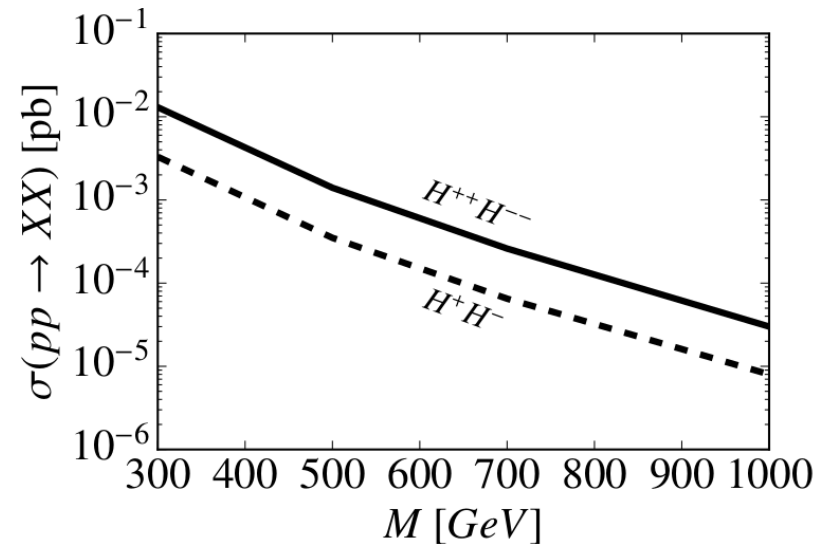
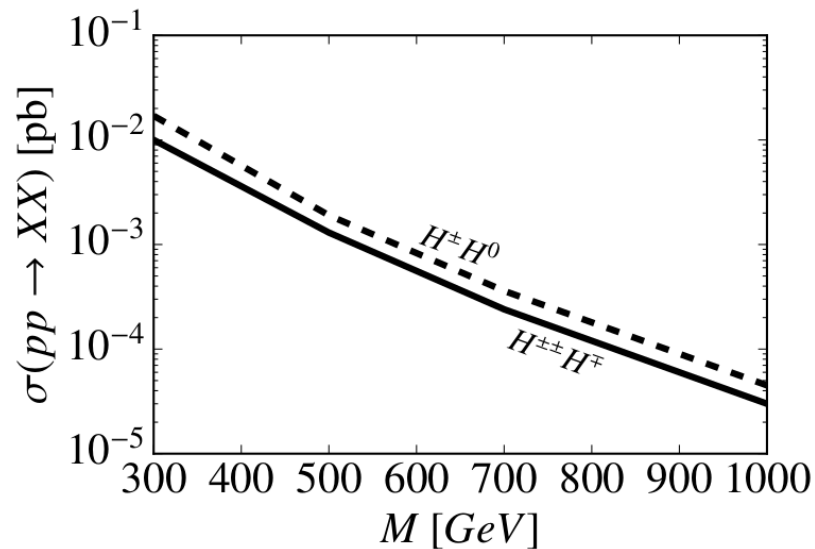
$$\Theta \sim (\mathbf{4}, \mathbf{4}) = 1 + \mathbf{3} + \mathbf{5} + \mathbf{7}$$

$$\text{Br}(\Theta^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow W^{\pm}W^{\pm}) = 1, \quad \text{Br}(\Theta^{\pm} \rightarrow W^{\pm}Z) = 1, \quad \text{Br}(\Theta^0 \rightarrow W^{+}W^{-} + ZZ) = 1 .$$

Custodial quadruplet extension of the SM

(phenomenology at high energies)

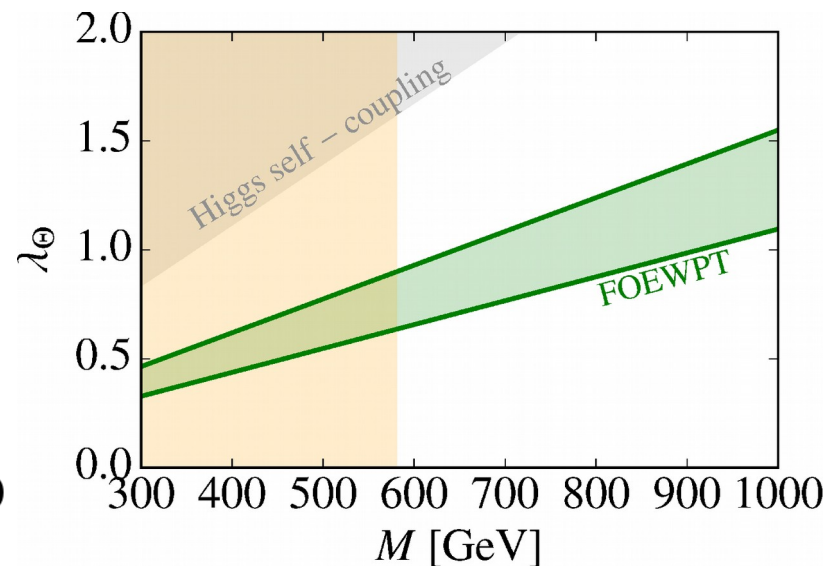
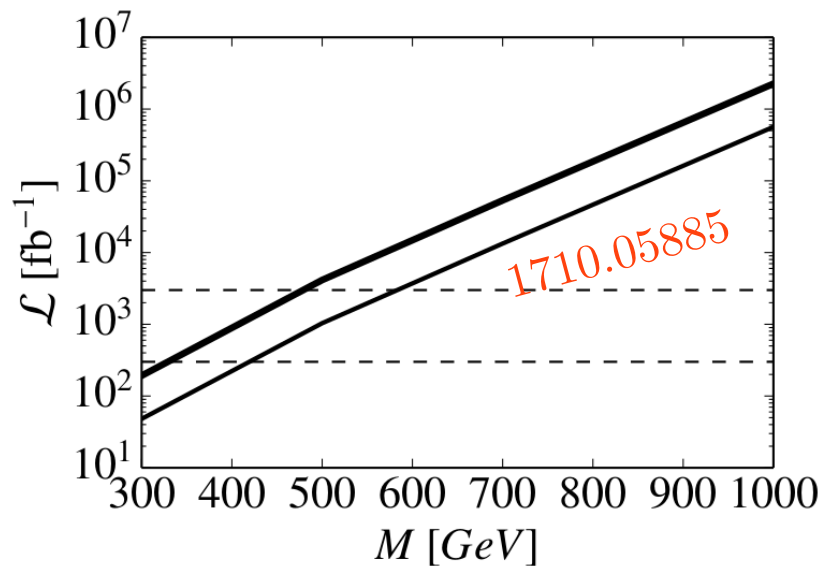
- It involves **two quadruplets**, with $Y = 1/2$ and $Y = 3/2$.
Same VEVs; couplings related by custodial symmetry



Custodial quadruplet extension of the SM

(phenomenology at high energies)

- It involves **two quadruplets**, with $Y = 1/2$ and $Y = 3/2$. Same VEVs; couplings related by custodial symmetry



Beyond the dimension-6 EFT (break down due to small gap)

- The SFOEWPT needs low masses in the weakly coupled case, dimension-8 operators are necessary,
- Dimension-8 operators are also necessary in strongly coupled theories

$$L = L_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c_6}{f^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3 + \frac{c_8}{f^4} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^4$$

The effective potential

(three classes of behaviour)

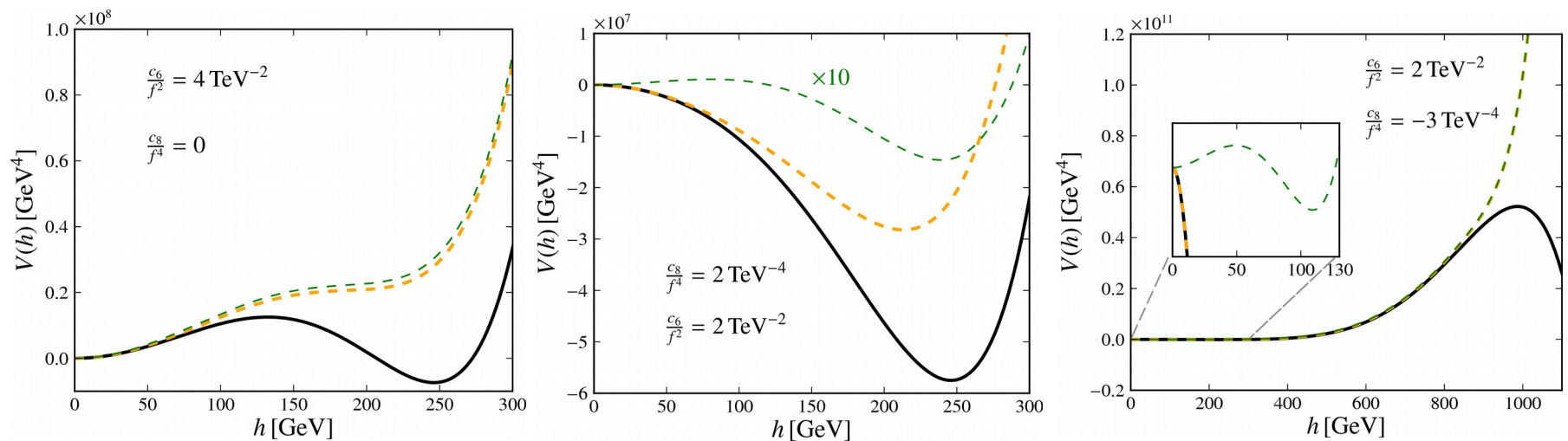
- Tree level barrier between the minima (left), barrier due to one-loop effects (center); unbounded potential (right)

$$V = V_{\text{tree}} + V_{1l, T=0} + V_{1l, T \neq 0} ,$$
$$V_{1l, T \neq 0} \sim T^4 J_i(m_i^2(h)/T^2)$$

The effective potential

(three classes of behaviour)

- Tree level barrier between the minima (left), barrier due to one-loop effects (center); unbounded potential (right)



The mean field approximation

(analytical results can be obtained)

- Neglect V_{1l} at zero temperature
- Consider the high-temperature expansion of J_i

$$V = V_{\text{tree}} + V_{1l,T=0} + V_{1l,T\neq 0} ,$$
$$V_{1l,T\neq 0} \sim T^4 J_i(m_i^2(h)/T^2)$$

The mean field approximation (analytical results can be obtained)

- Neglect V_{1l} at zero temperature
- Consider the high-temperature expansion of J_i

$$V = V_{\text{tree}} + \cancel{V_{1l, T=0}} + V_{1l, T \neq 0} ,$$
$$V_{1l, T \neq 0} \sim T^4 J_i(m_i^2(h)/T^2)$$

The mean field approximation (analytical results can be obtained)

- Neglect V_{1l} at zero temperature
- Consider the high-temperature expansion of J_i

$$V = V_{\text{tree}} + \cancel{V_{1l, T=0}} + V_{1l, T \neq 0} ,$$
$$V_{1l, T \neq 0} \rightarrow \sim \pi^2 T^2 / 12$$

The mean field approximation

(analytical results can be obtained)

- The thermal contribution can only rise the potential at values $h \neq 0$. So, $V_{\text{mean}}(v, T) < V_{\text{mean}}(0, 0)$:

$$V_{\text{mean}} = \frac{-\mu^2 + a_T T^2}{2} h^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 + \frac{c_6}{8f^2} h^6 + \frac{c_8}{16f^4} h^8$$

The mean field approximation

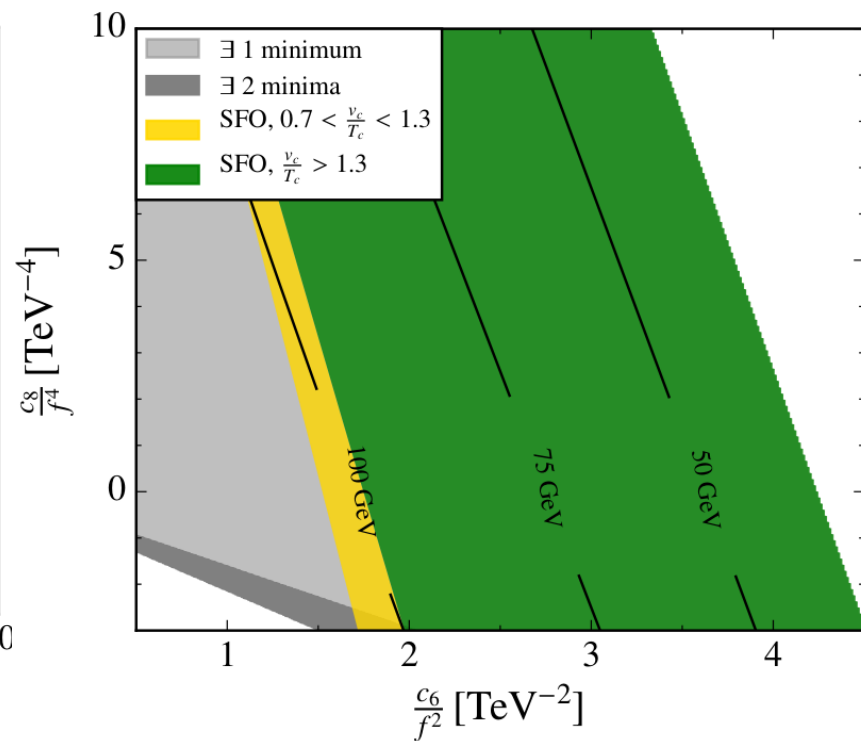
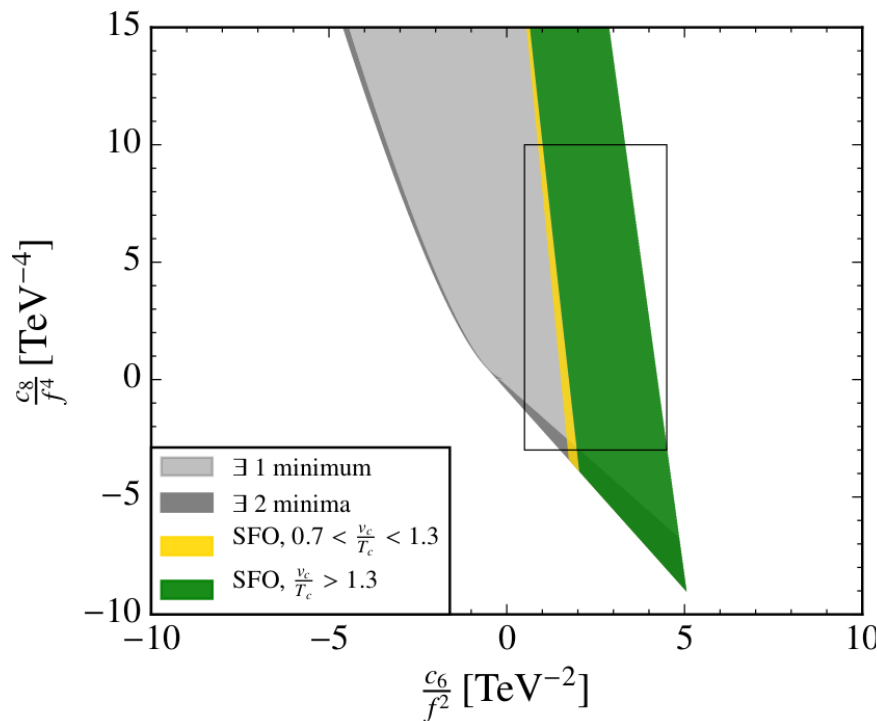
(analytical results can be obtained)

- The thermal contribution can only rise the potential at values $h \neq 0$. So, $V_{\text{mean}}(v, T) < V_{\text{mean}}(0, 0)$:

$$\frac{c_6}{f^2} < \frac{m_h^2}{v^4} - \frac{3}{2} v^2 \frac{c_8}{f^2}$$

The mean field approximation

(analytical results can be obtained)



The EWPT

(the right computation)

- T_n is the temperature at which “fast” bubbles of broken phase are formed

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\nu} \sim A(T) e^{-S_3/T}$$

The EWPT

(the right computation)

- T_n is the temperature at which “fast” bubbles of broken phase are formed

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\nu} \sim A(T) e^{-S_3/T}$$

$$S_3 = \int d^3x \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\vec{\nabla} \phi \right)^2 + V(\phi, T) \right]$$

The EWPT

(the right computation)

- T_n is the temperature at which “fast” bubbles of broken phase are formed

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\nu} \sim A(T) e^{-S_3/T} \sim 140$$

$$S_3 = \int d^3x \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\vec{\nabla} \phi \right)^2 + V(\phi, T) \right]$$

The EWPT

(the right computation)

- At very high temperature the **bounce** solution has $O(3)$ symmetry.

$$S_3 = 4\pi \int_0^\infty r^2 dr \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\phi}{dr} \right)^2 + V(\phi(r), T) \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d\phi}{dr} = V'(\phi, T)$$

The EWPT

(the right computation)

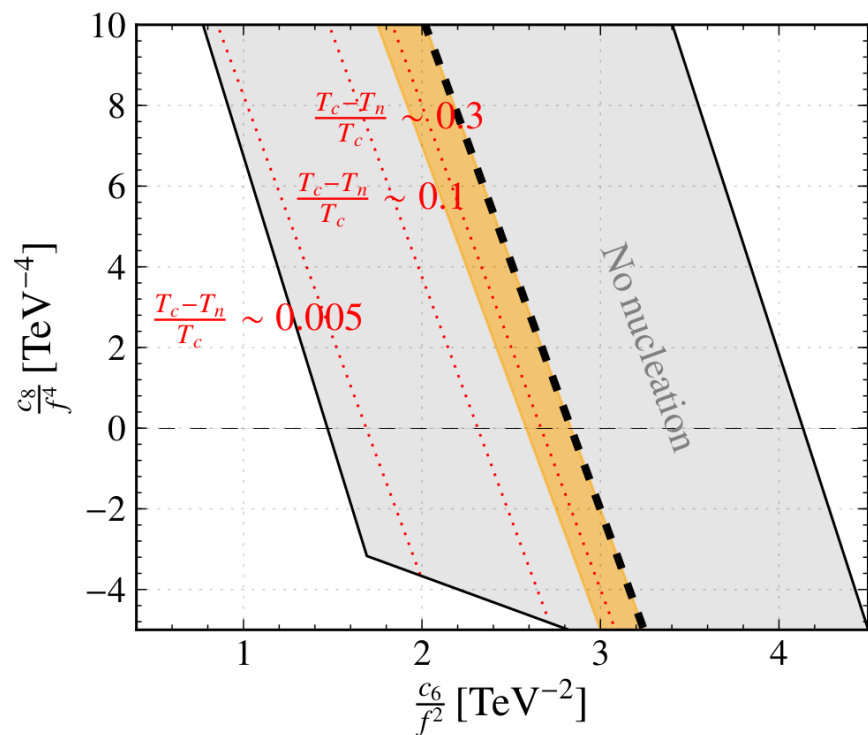
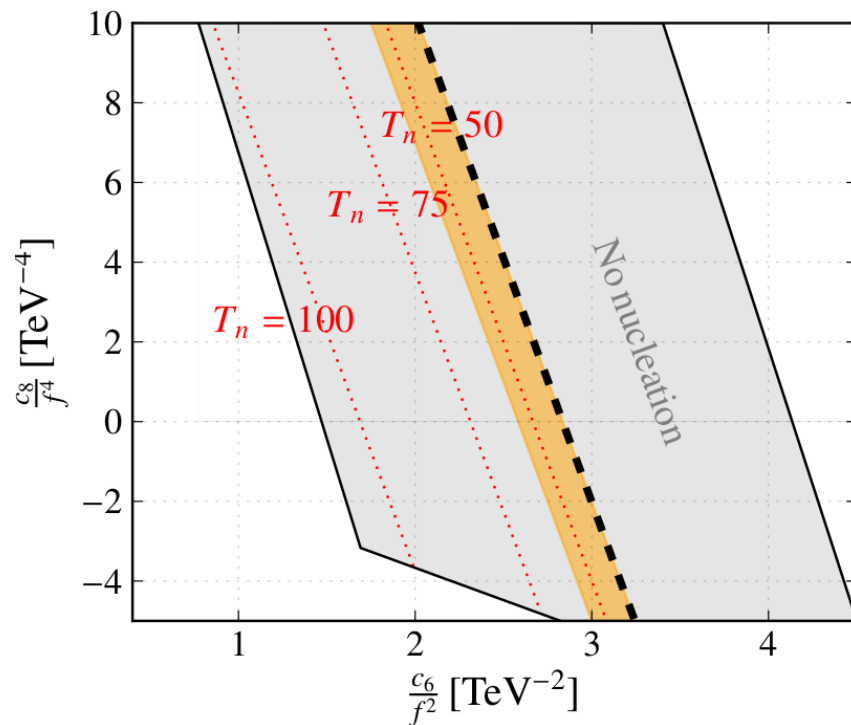
- At very high temperature the **bounce** solution has **O(3) symmetry**. Use *CosmoTransitions* [1109.4189] + own solvers

$$S_3 = 4\pi \int_0^\infty r^2 dr \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\phi}{dr} \right)^2 + V(\phi(r), T) \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d\phi}{dr} = V'(\phi, T)$$

The EWPT

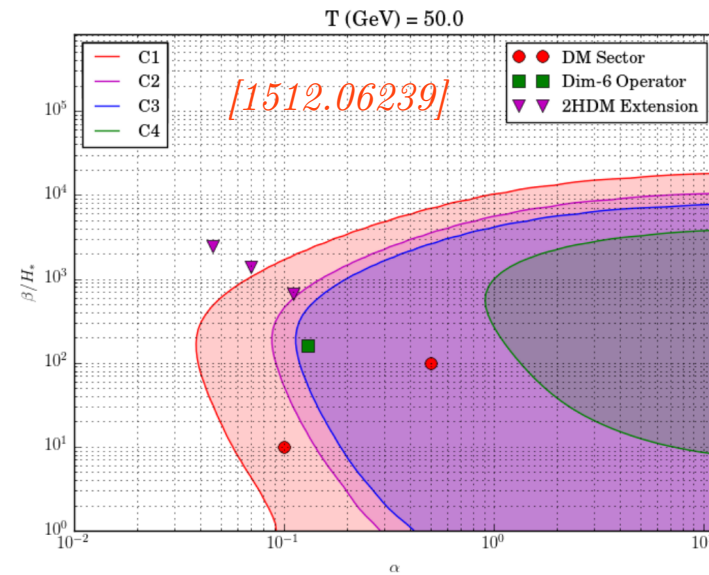
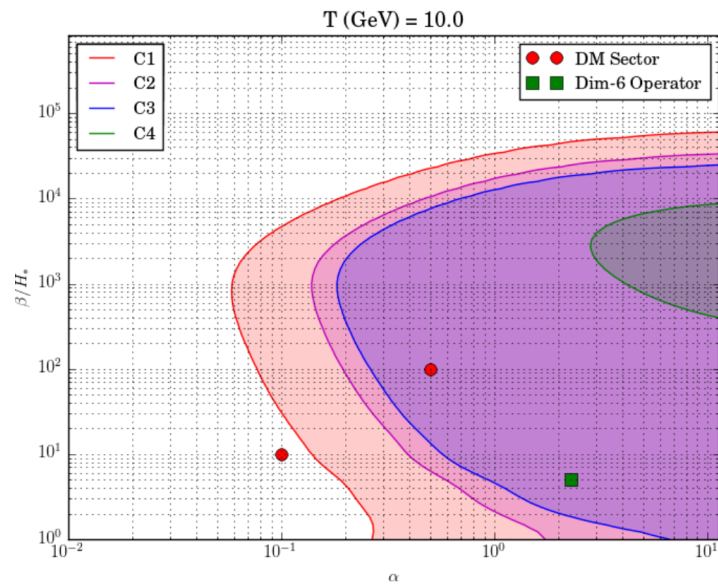
(right computation VS mean-field)



Other parameters relevant for the EWPT

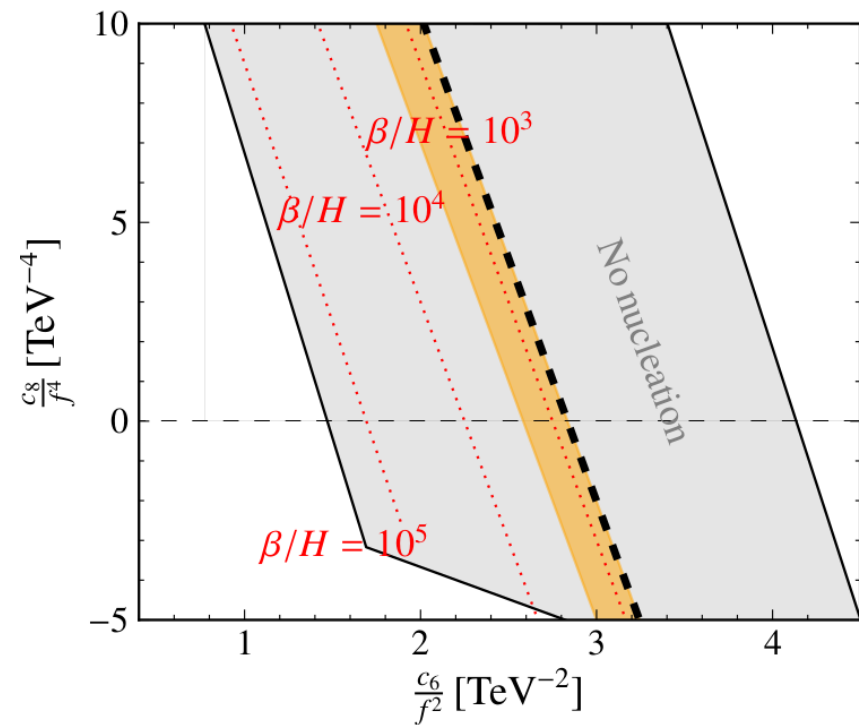
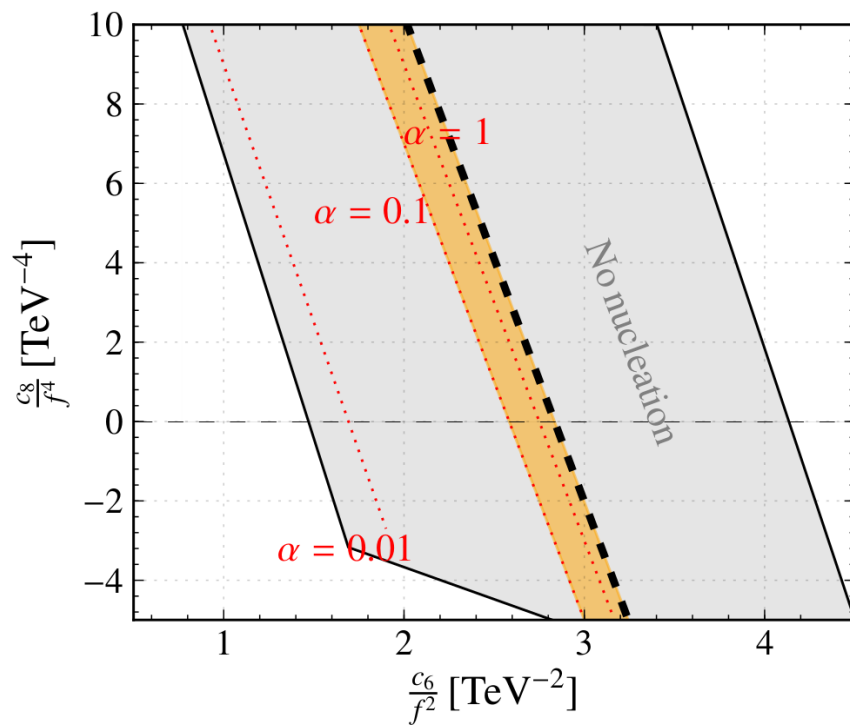
(and for gravitational waves)

- Inverse duration time of the EWPT: $\beta/H = T_n \frac{d}{dT} (S_3/T)$
- Normalized latent heat: $\alpha = \epsilon(T_n)/(35T_n^4)$



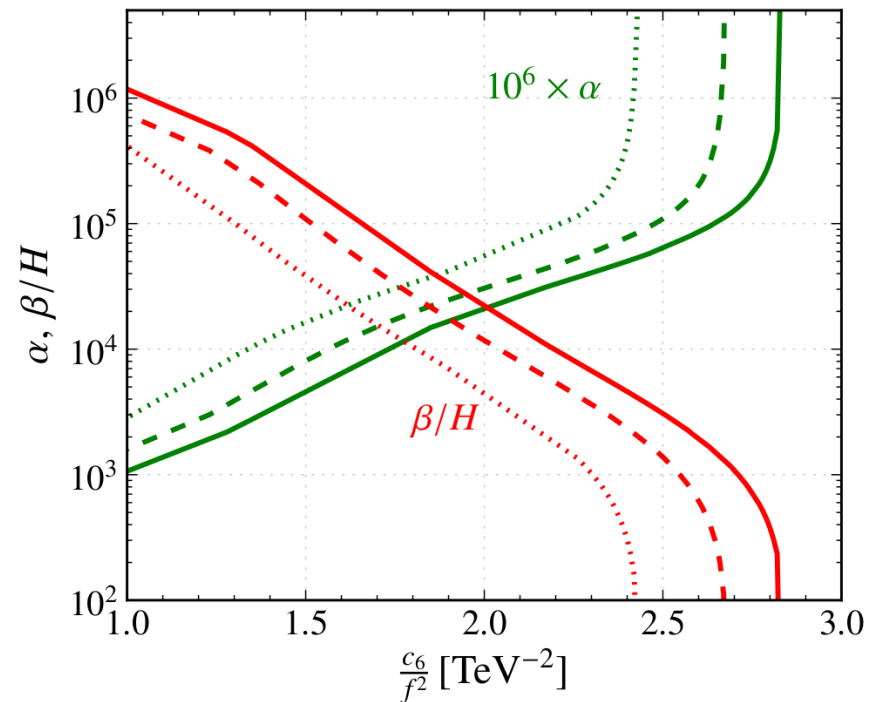
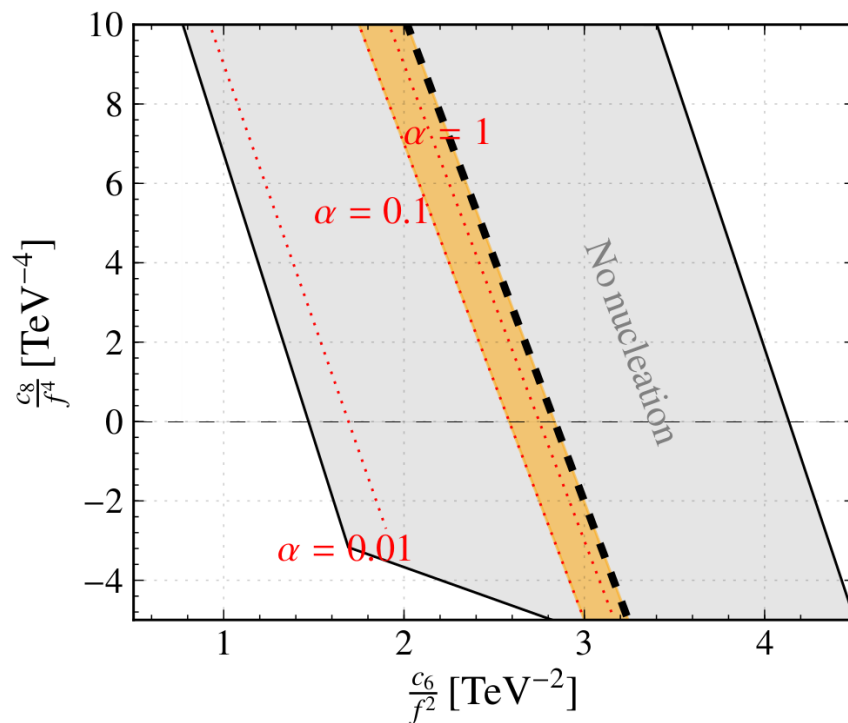
Other parameters relevant for the EWPT

(and for gravitational waves)



Other parameters relevant for the EWPT

(and for gravitational waves)

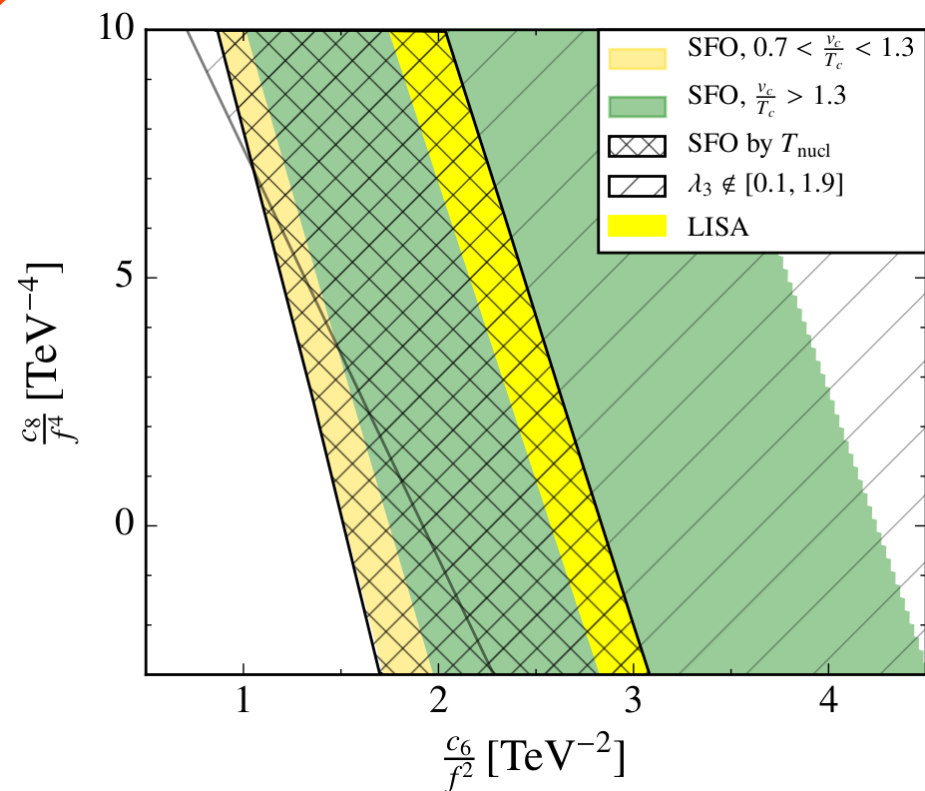


Interplay between different searches

(LISA versus doublet Higgs production)

$$\lambda_3 = 1 + \frac{v^2}{f^2} \left(2c_6 \frac{v^2}{m_h^2} \right) + \frac{v^4}{f^4} \left(4 \frac{v^2}{m_h^2} c_8 \right)$$

- HL-LHC reach in double Higgs production: $[-0.7, 7.1]$
1704.01953
- FCC-ee reach in double Higgs production: $[0.1, 1.9]$
1711.03978
- Triple Higgs production also important at FCC-hh;
 $[1508.06524]$



Conclusions

- A SFOEWPT is not possible within the SM. (If any), its origin might be in corrections to the Higgs potential
- The simplest non-tuned scenario involves a custodial quadruplet. In most cases, the EFT approach should contain also dimension-8 operators
- We have computed, for the first time in this context, T_c , T_n , v/T_n , α , β , and the LHC/FCC/LISA reach
- The effects of these operators might show up first as gravitational wave signatures

- A SFOEWPT is not possible within the SM. (If any), its origin might be in corrections to the Higgs potential
- The simplest non-tuned scenario involves a custodial quadruplet. In most cases, the EFT approach should contain also dimension-8 operators
- We have computed, for the first time in this context, T_c , T_n , v/T_n , α , β , and the LHC/FCC/LISA reach
- The effects of these operators might show up first as gravitational wave signatures

Thank you very much for your attention!

Backup

Could new physics modify the EWPT

(yes, but weird that we have seen no signal)

- Simple way to modify the EWPT. It is experimentally unconstrained, and agrees with the lack of observation of beyond the SM physics:

$$L = L_{\text{SM}} + \frac{c_6}{f^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3 + \dots$$

$\sim 2 - 4 \text{ TeV}^{-2}$ weakly coupled?

What is the role of Higgs self-coupling measurements in unraveling the new physics responsible for modifying the EWPT?

Quantum field theory at finite temperature

- Correlation functions must be computed in the thermal bath
- In practice, modified Feynman rules dependent on T [see Matsubara, '55; Quirós, '99]

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \text{Tr}[\rho \mathcal{O}], \quad \rho = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{\text{Tr}[e^{-\beta H}]}$$