The Electroweak Phase Transition: A Collider Target

M.J. Ramsey-Musolf

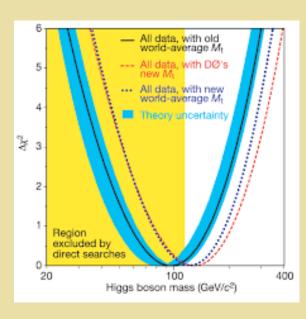
- T.D. Lee Institute & Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ.
- UMass-Amherst



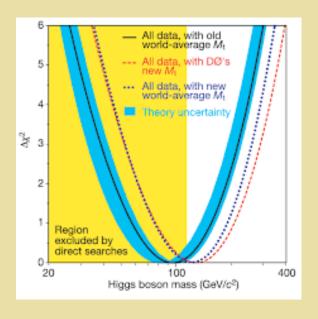
My pronouns: he/him/his

IAS HEP Mini-Workshop Hong Kong, January 2020

LHC Target: Higgs



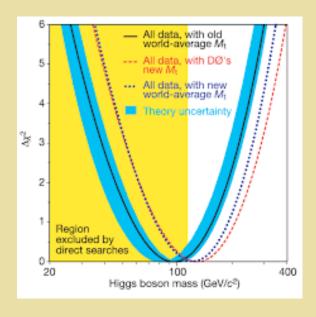
LHC Target: Higgs



Next Gen Colliders:

- Any definitively answerable questions?
- What CM energy and precision are needed?

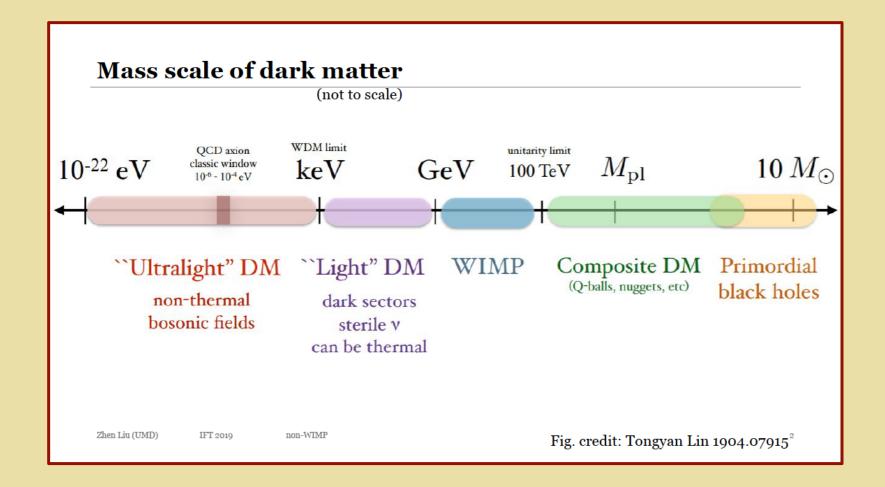
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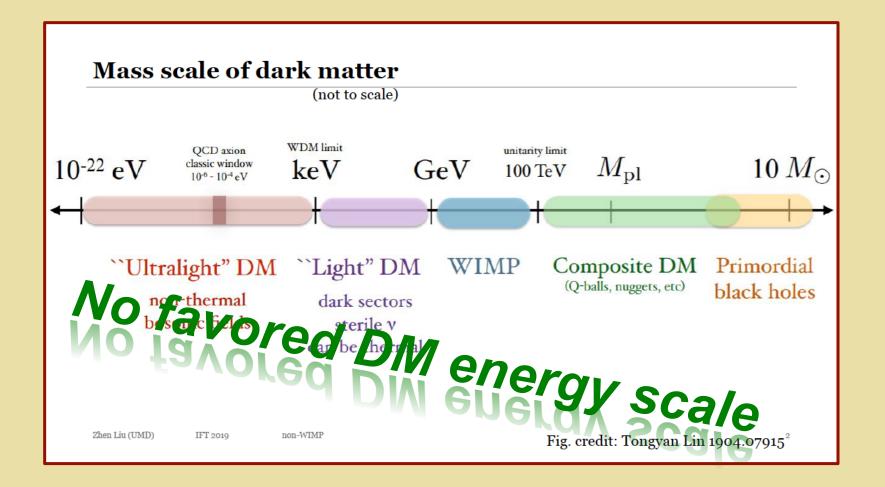
Next Gen Colliders:

- Any definitively answerable questions?
- What CM energy and precision are needed?
 - Naturalness?
 - Origin of m_v ?
 - Flavor?
 - Dark matter?
 - Baryogenesis?

Dark Matter



Dark Matter



Key Ideas for this Talk

- The "electroweak temperature" → a scale provided by nature that gives us a clear BSM target for colliders
- Simple arguments → BSM physics that gives rise to a first order EW phase transition (needed for EW baryogenesis) cannot be too heavy or too feeble
- Concrete BSM models → exemplify these arguments

Key Ideas for this Talk

MJRM 1912.07189

Outline

- I. Context & Questions
- II. EWPT: A Collider Target
- III. Model Illustrations
- IV. Outlook

I. Context & Questions

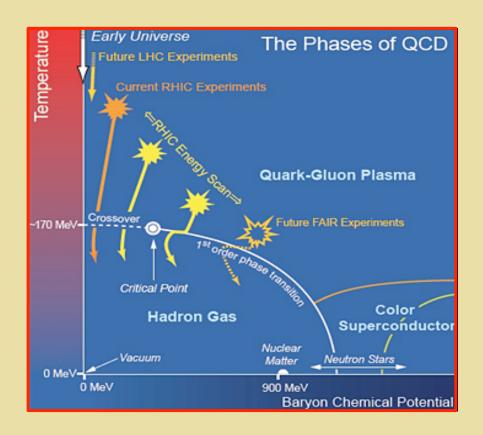
Electroweak Phase Transition

- Higgs discovery → What was the thermal history of EWSB?
- Baryogenesis → Was the matter-antimatter asymmetry generated in conjunction with EWSB (EW baryogenesis) ?
- Gravitational waves → If a signal observed in LISA, could a cosmological phase transition be responsible?

Electroweak Phase Transition

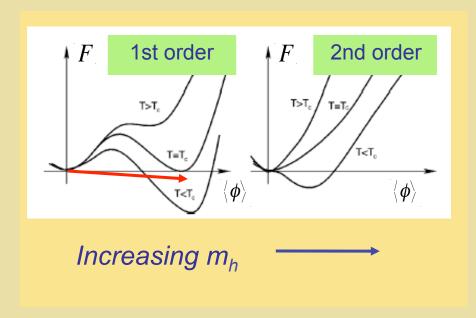
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Thermal History of Symmetry Breaking

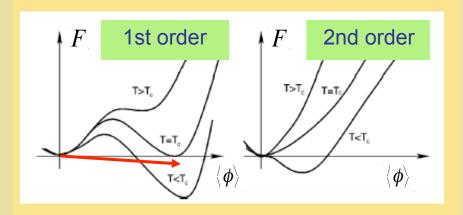


QCD Phase Diagram → EW Theory Analog?

EWSB Transition: St'd Model

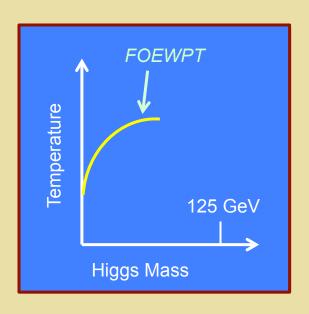


EWSB Transition: St'd Model



Increasing m_h

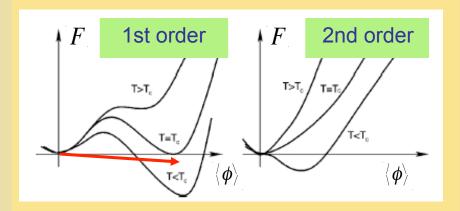
Lattice	Authors	$M_{\rm h}^C$ (GeV)
4D Isotropic	[76]	80±7
4D Anisotropic	[74]	72.4 ± 1.7
3D Isotropic	[72]	72.3 ± 0.7
3D Isotropic	[70]	72.4 ± 0.9



EW Phase Diagram

SM EW: Cross over transition

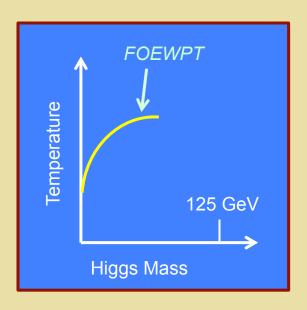
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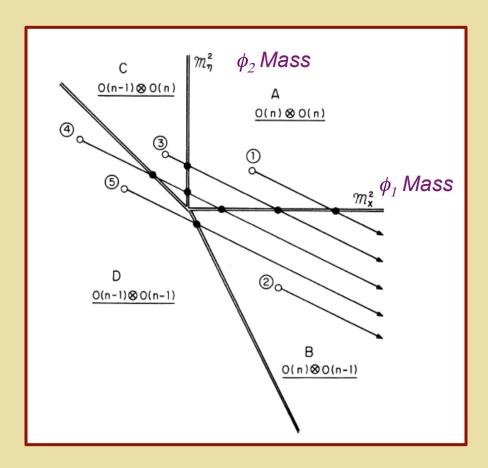
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SM EW: Cross over transition

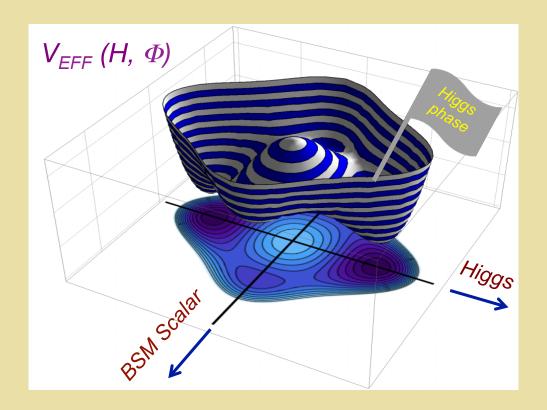


EW Phase Diagram

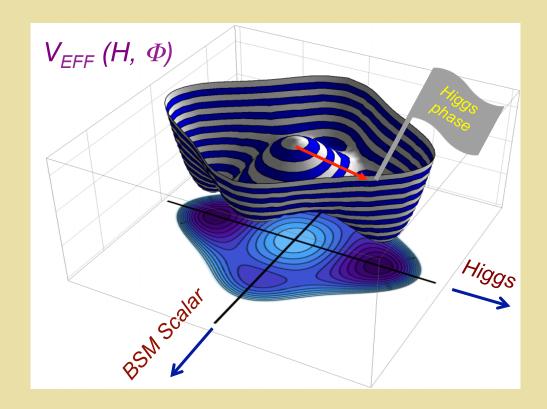
How does this picture change in presence of new TeV scale physics? What is the phase diagram? SFOEWPT?



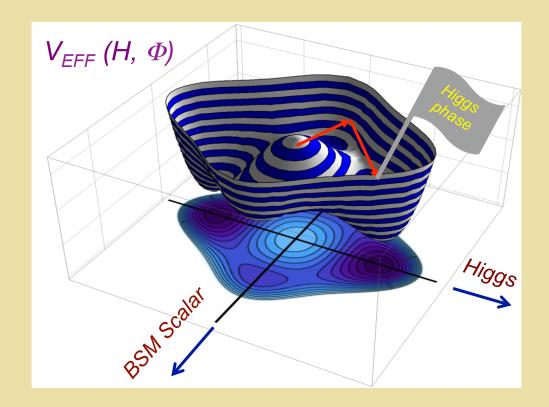
S. Weinberg, PRD 9 (1974) 3357



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



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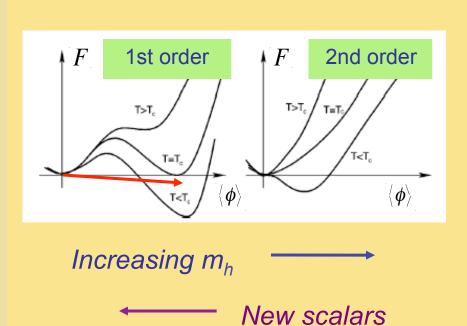


Extrema can evolve differently as T evolves > rich possibilities for symmetry breaking

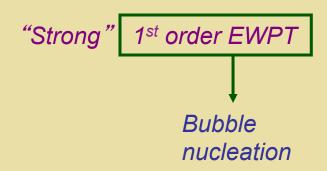
Electroweak Phase Transition

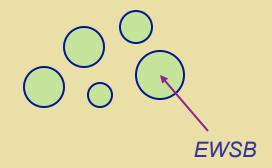
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EW Phase Transition: Baryogen & GW

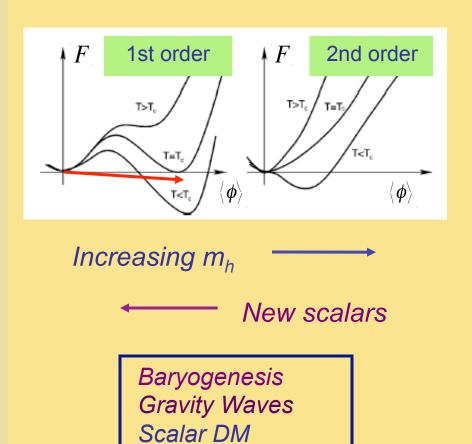


Baryogenesis Gravity Waves Scalar DM LHC Searches

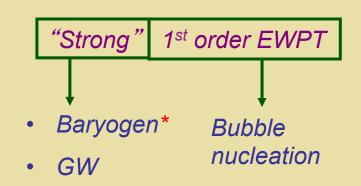


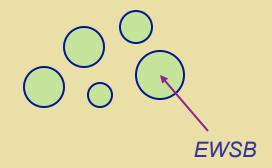


EW Phase Transition: Baryogen & GW



LHC Searches





* Need BSM CPV

Main Themes for This Talk

- T_{EW} → EW phase transition is a target for the LHC & beyond
- Important complementarity exists between e⁺e⁻ and pp colliders

II. EWPT: A Collider Target

MJRM 1912.07189

- Mass scale
 Precision

T_{FW} Sets a Scale for Colliders

High-T SM Effective Potential

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

$$T_0^2 = (8\lambda + \text{loops}) \left(4\lambda + \frac{3}{2}g^2 + \frac{1}{2}g'^2 + 2y_t^2 + \cdots\right)^{-1} v^2$$

T₀ ~ 140 GeV

T_{FW} Sets a Scale for Colliders

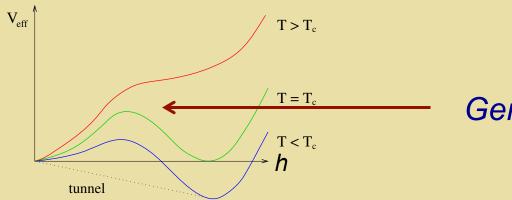
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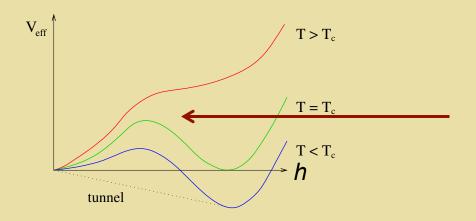
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$$|T_0 \sim 140 \text{ GeV}| \equiv T_{EW}$$

$$\equiv T_{EW}$$



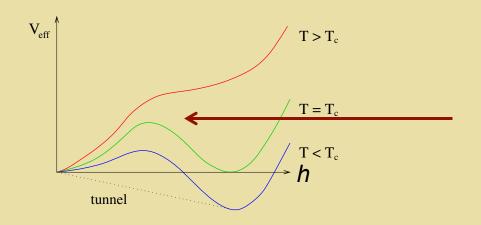
Generate finite-T barrier



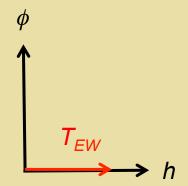
Generate finite-T barrier

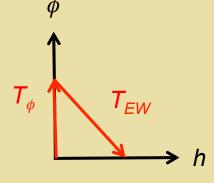
Introduce new scalar ϕ interaction with h via the Higgs Portal

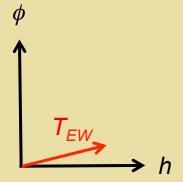




Generate finite-T barrier

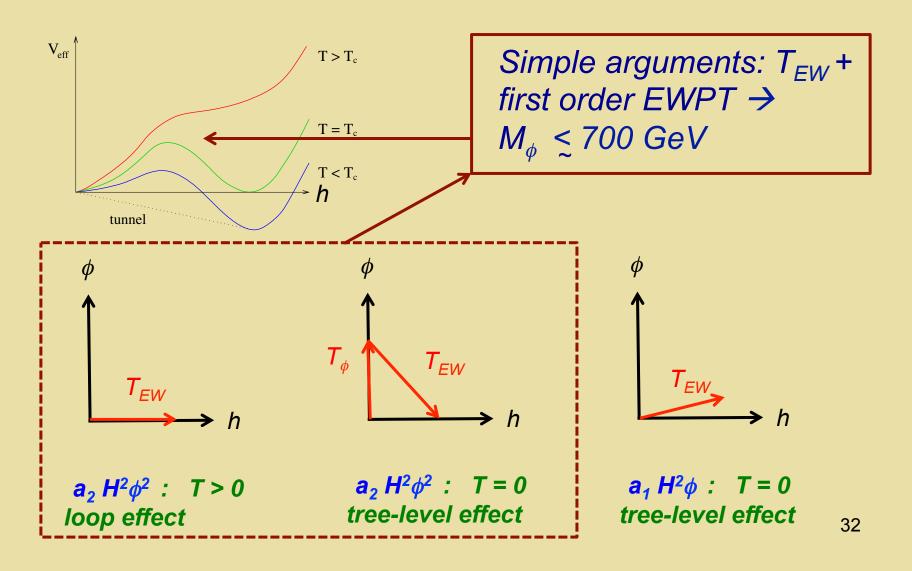


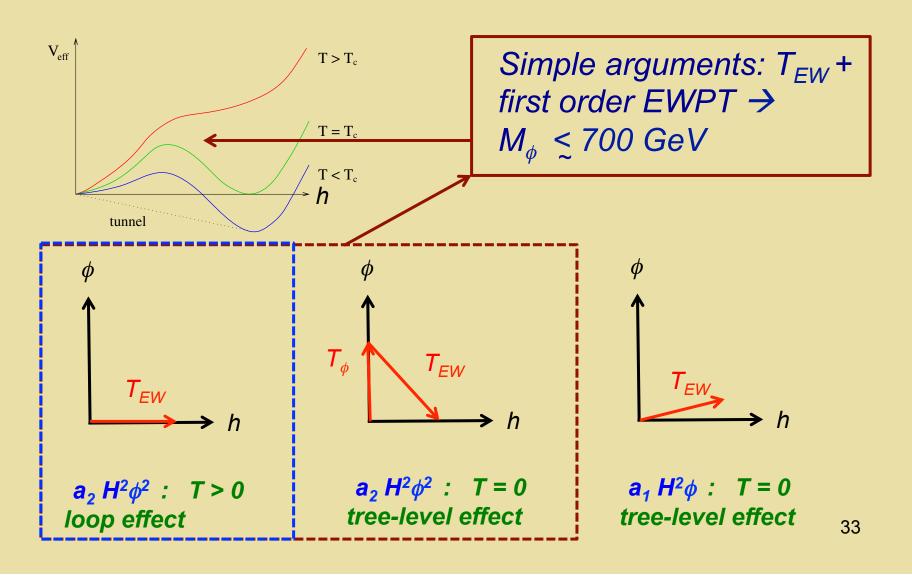


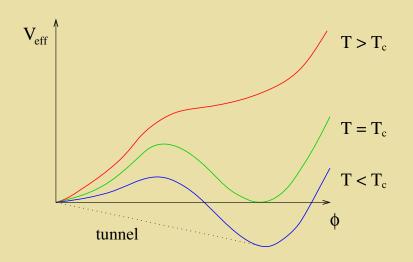


 $a_2 H^2 \phi^2$: T > 0loop effect $a_2 H^2 \phi^2$: T = 0tree-level effect

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

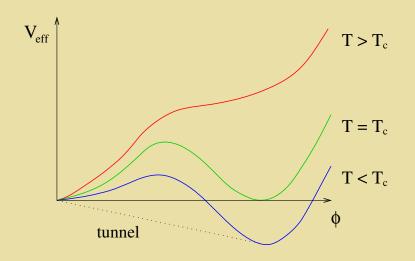






$$\Delta V(h,T) \supset -\frac{T}{12\pi} M_{\phi}(h,T)^3$$

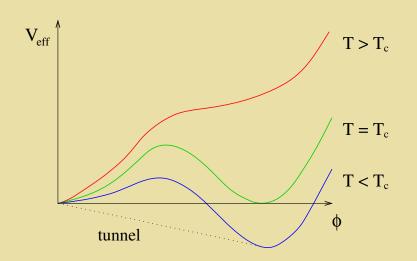
$$M_{\phi}(h,T)^3 = \left[\frac{a_2}{6}T^2 + b_2 + \frac{a_2}{2}h^2\right]^{3/2}$$



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Choose b_2 , a_2 to cancel at $T \sim T_{EW}$



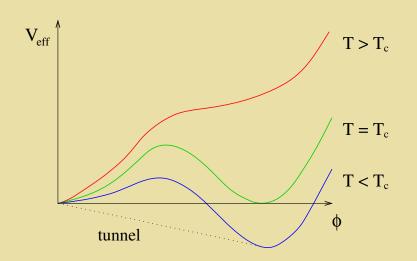
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$$\Delta V(h, T_{\rm EW}) \supset -\frac{T_{\rm EW}}{12\pi} \frac{a_2^{3/2}}{2\sqrt{2}} h^3$$

$$M_{\phi}(T=0)^2 = \frac{a_2}{2} \left(v^2 - T_{\rm EW}^2/3\right)$$

Choose b_2 , a_2 to cancel at $T \sim T_{EW}$



$$\Delta V(h,T) \supset -\frac{T}{12\pi} M_{\phi}(h,T)^3$$

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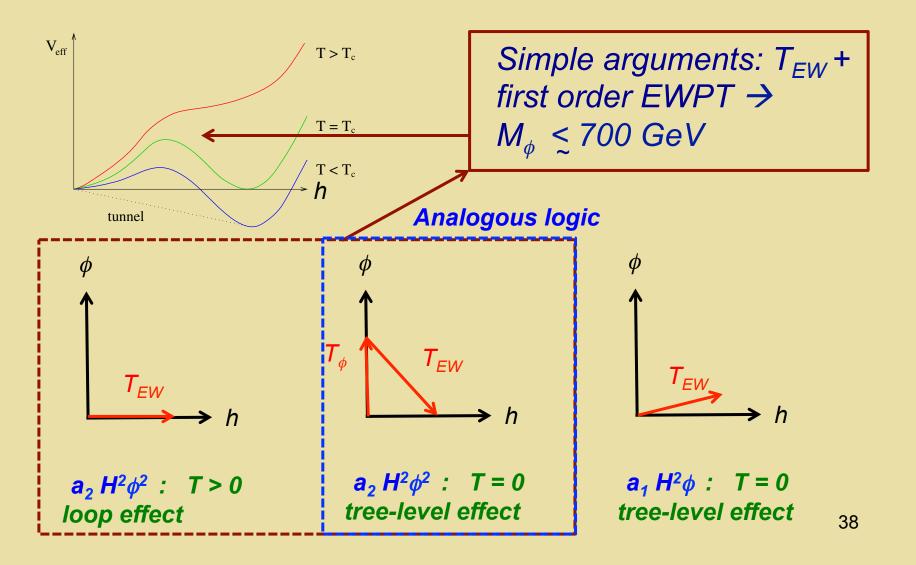
$$\frac{a_2}{2\sqrt{2}}h^3$$

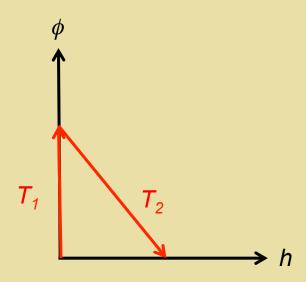
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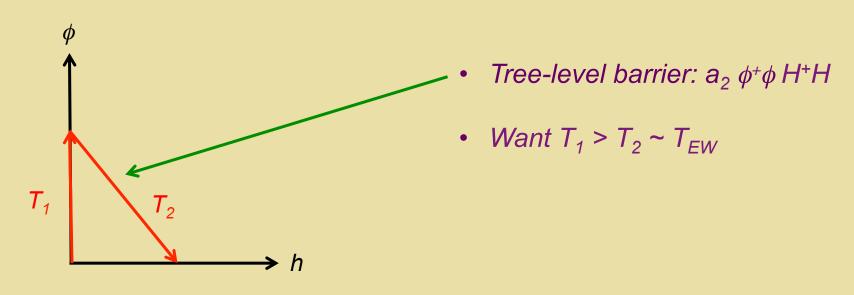
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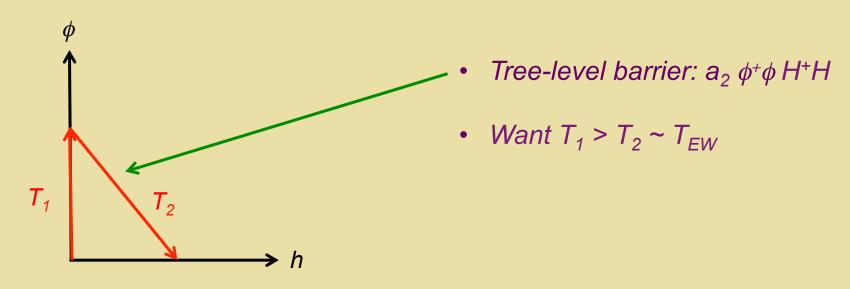
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 M_{ϕ} < 350 GeV for perturbative a2

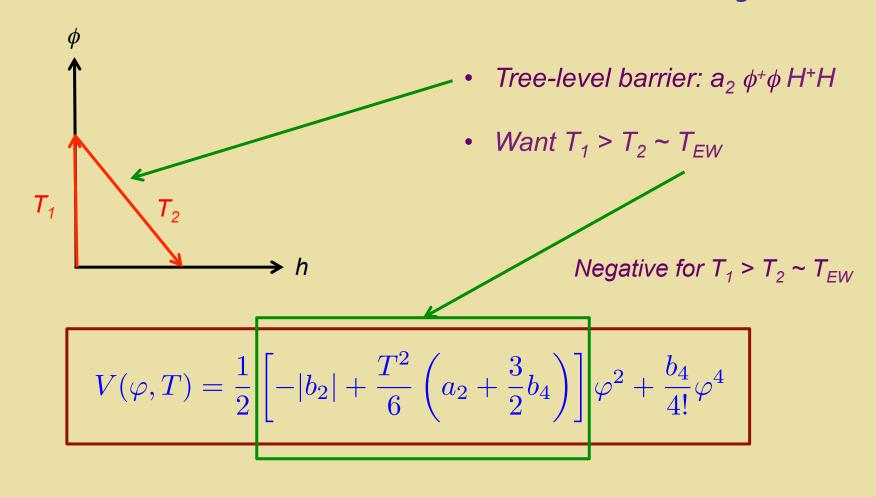


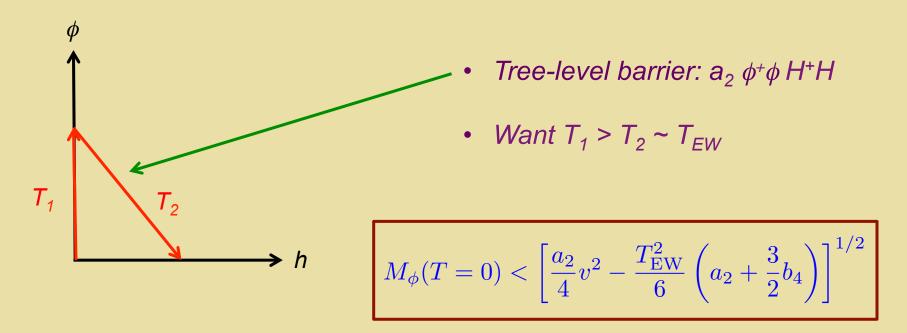




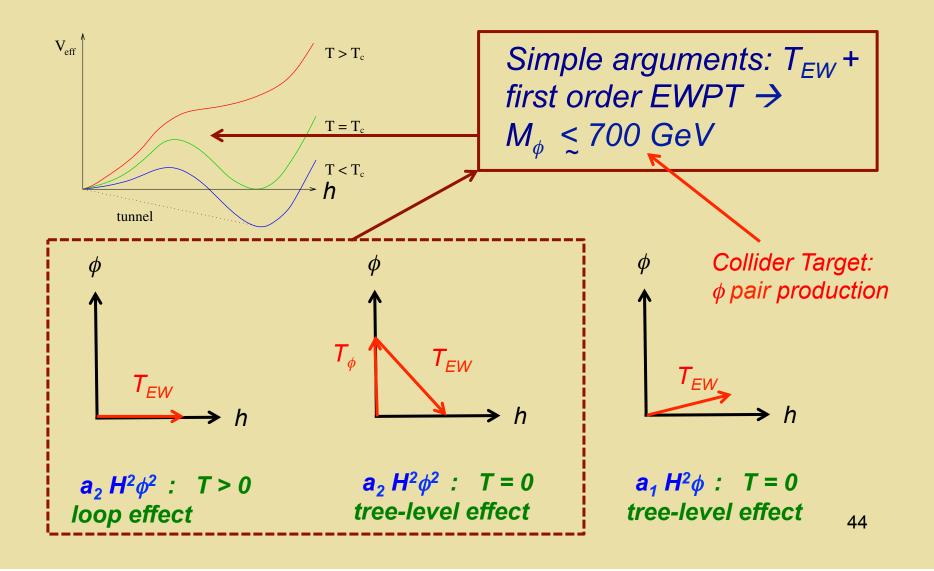


$$V(\varphi, T) = \frac{1}{2} \left[-|b_2| + \frac{T^2}{6} \left(a_2 + \frac{3}{2} b_4 \right) \right] \varphi^2 + \frac{b_4}{4!} \varphi^4$$





 M_{ϕ} < 350 GeV for perturbative a_2 , b_4



T_{EW} : Direct $\phi^+\phi^-$ Production in e⁺e⁻

Mass Reach:

$E_{\rm CM}({ m GeV})$	$M_{\phi} \; (\mathrm{GeV})$	$\hat{\sigma}$ (fb)	$\int dt \mathcal{L} (ab^{-1})$	$N \times 10^{-3}$
340	100	142 fb	5	710
500	100	94 fb	2	188
	150	63 fb	2	126
1500	150	13 fb	2.5	32.5
	440	7 fb	2.5	17.5
3000	440	3 fb	5	15
	700	2 fb	5	10

Lots of events...but need energy

Higgs Boson Properties

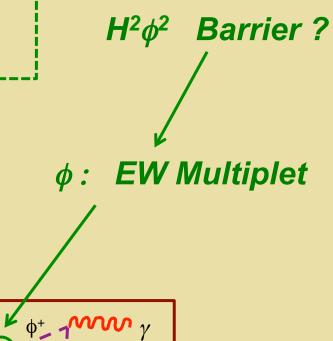
- $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$
- Higgs signal strengths
- Higgs self-coupling
- Exotic Decays

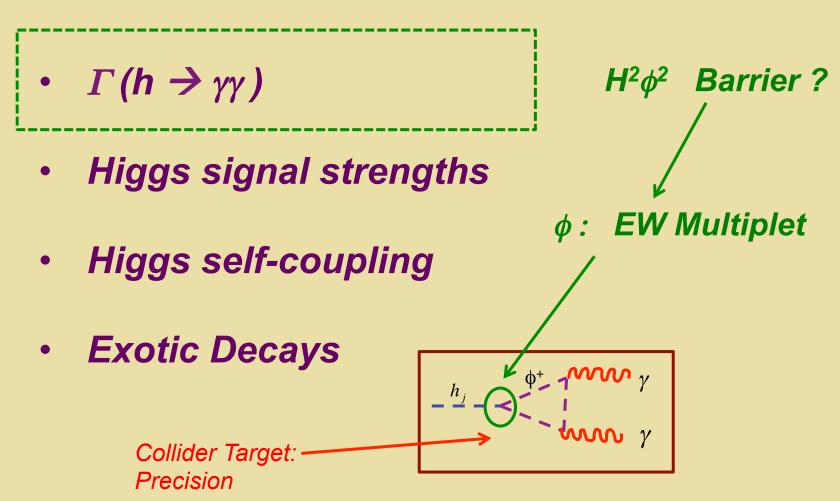
• $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$

 $H^2\phi^2$ Barrier?

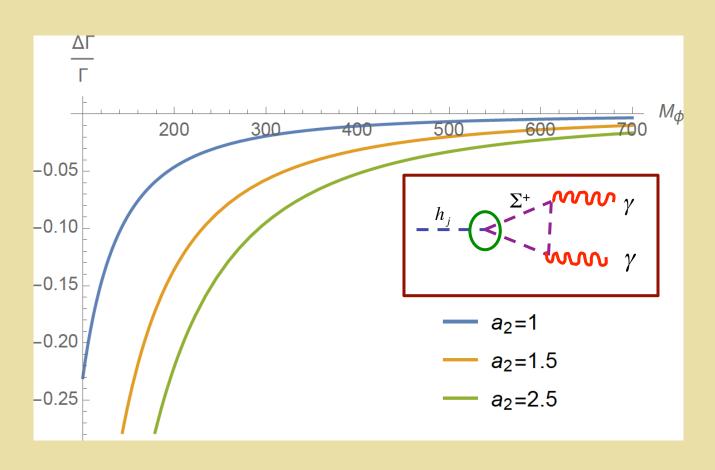
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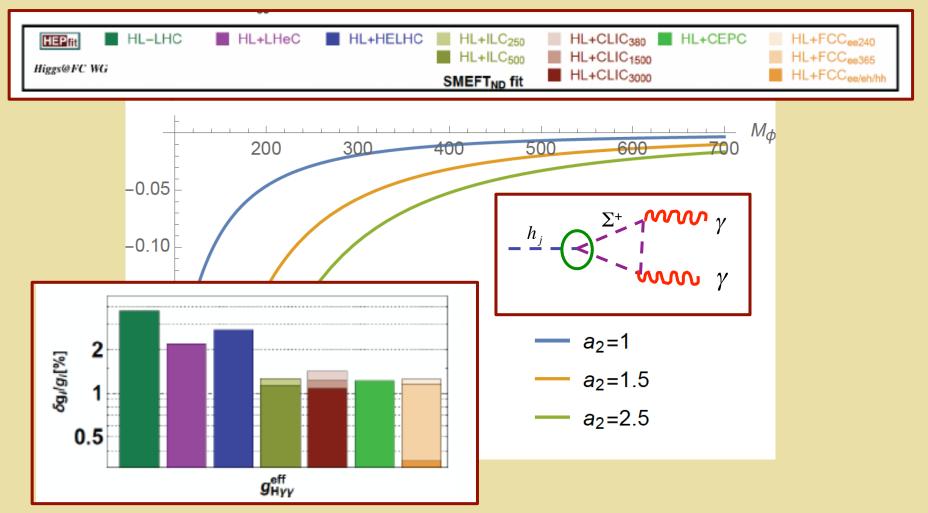


$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$: Is There a Barrier?



EWPT → **Decrease** in rate

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$: Is There a Barrier?

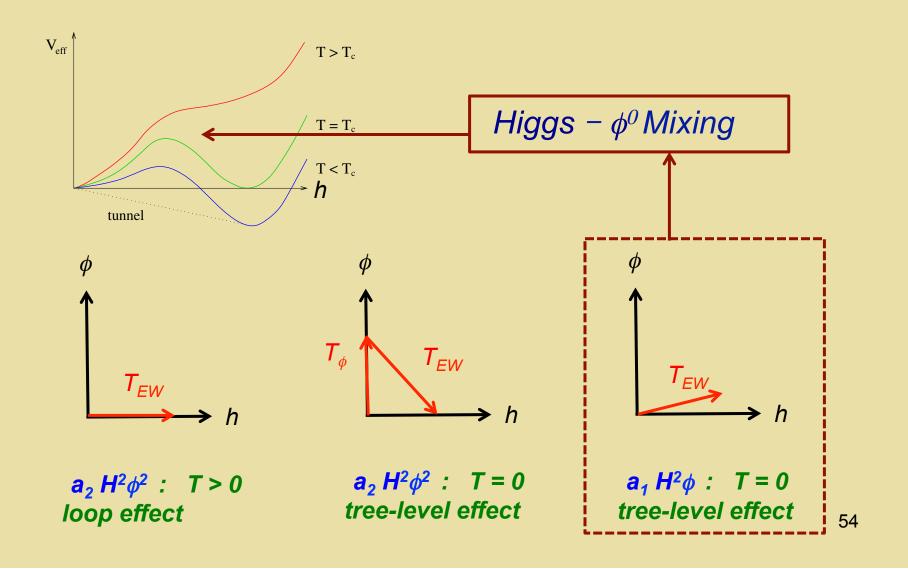


Thanks: M. Cepeda

• Thermal $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$

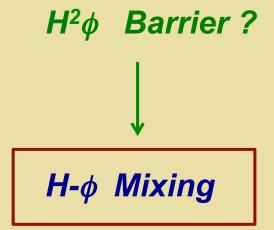
- Higgs signal strengths
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 $H^2\phi$ Barrier?



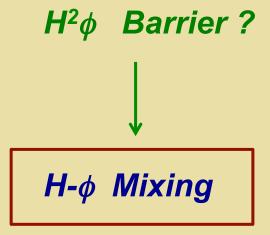
• Thermal $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$

- Higgs signal strengths
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• Thermal $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$

- Higgs signal strengths
- Higgs self-coupling
- Exotic Decays
- Single φ production



- Prevent baryon number washout
- Observable GW

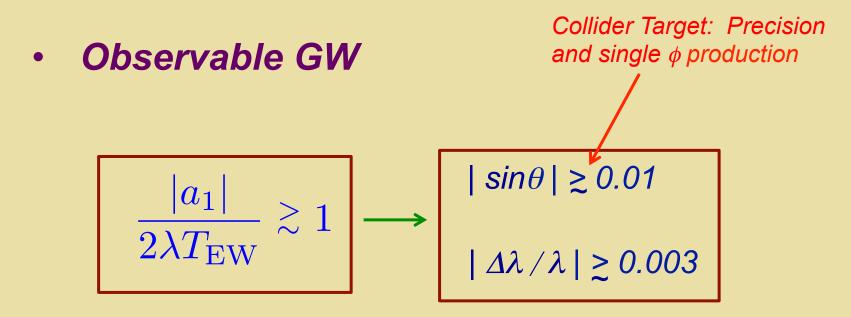
- Prevent baryon number washout
- Observable GW

$$rac{|a_1|}{2\lambda T_{
m EW}} \stackrel{>}{_{\sim}} 1$$

- Prevent baryon number washout
- Observable GW

$$\frac{|a_1|}{2\lambda T_{\rm EW}} \gtrsim 1 \longrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} |\sin\theta| \gtrsim 0.01 \\ |\Delta\lambda/\lambda| \gtrsim 0.003 \end{vmatrix}$$

Prevent baryon number washout



- Thermal $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$
- Higgs signal strengths
- Higgs self-coupling
- Exotic Decays

 $H^2\phi$ and/or $H^2\phi^2$ Barrier ?

Back up slides

III. Models & Phenomenology

Model Illustrations



Simple Higgs portal models:

- Real gauge singlet (SM + 1)
- Real EW triplet (SM + 3)

Model Illustrations

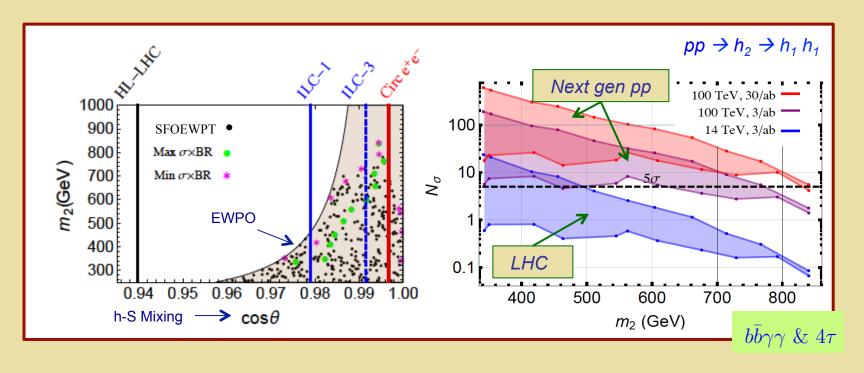


Simple Higgs portal models:

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Singlets: Precision & Res Di-Higgs Prod

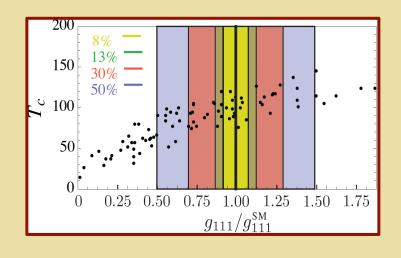
SFOEWPT Benchmarks: Resonant di-Higgs & precision Higgs studies

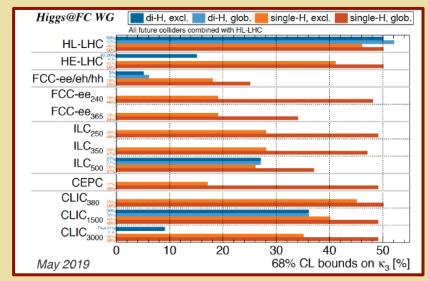


Kotwal, No, R-M, Winslow 1605.06123

See also: Huang et al, 1701.04442; Li et al, 1906.05289

Singlets: Higgs Self Coupling





- Profumo, R-M, Wainwright, Winslow: 1407.5342;
- see also Noble & Perelstein 0711.3018

Thanks: M. Cepeda

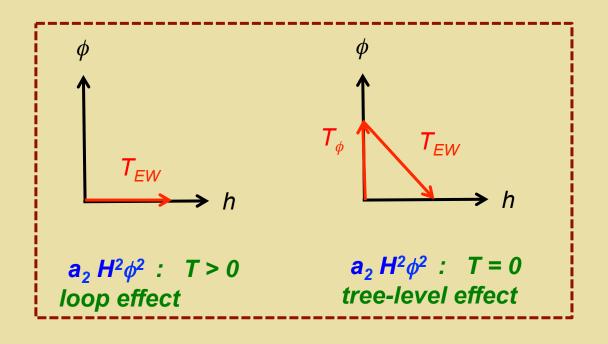
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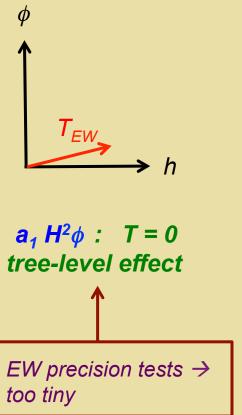


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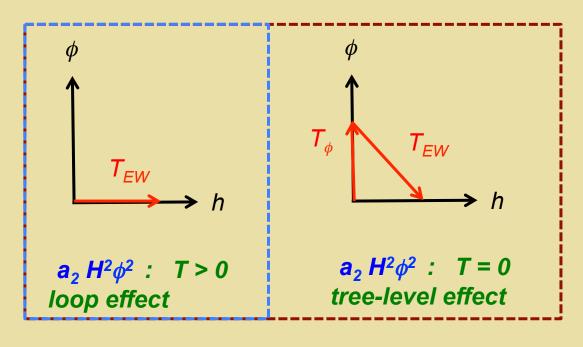
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Real Triplet

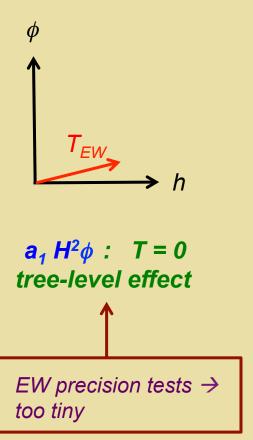




Real Triplet

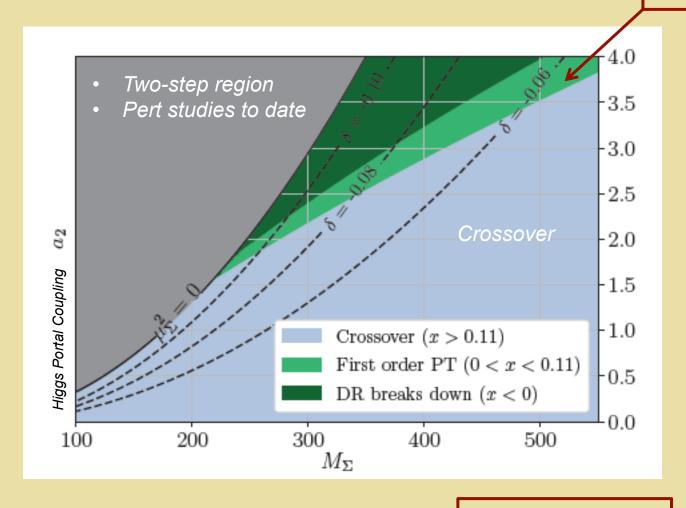


Non-perturbative results

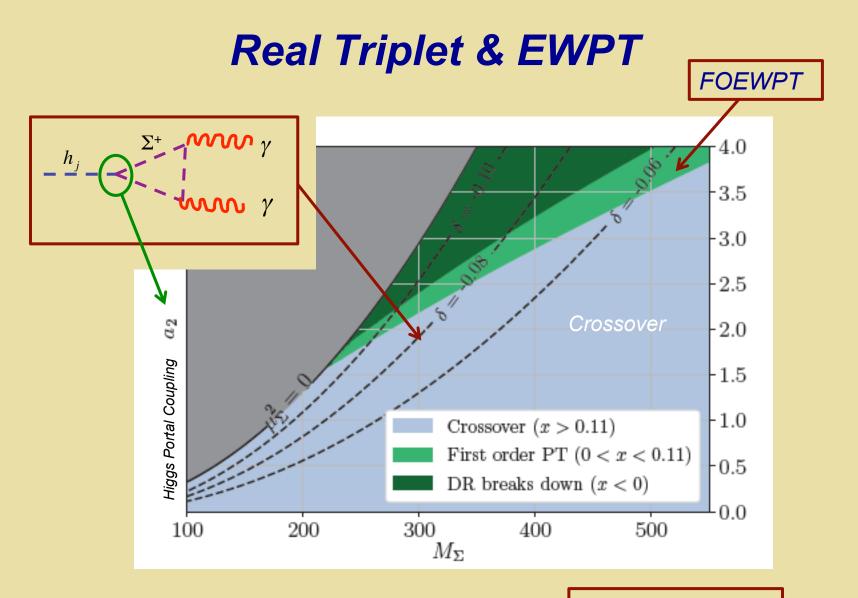


Real Triplet: One-Step EWPT

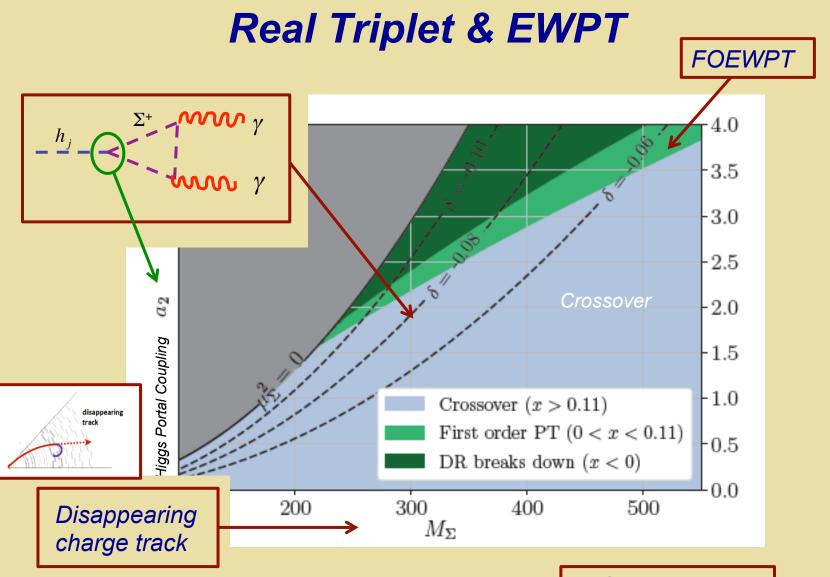
FOEWPT



- One-step
- Non-perturbative

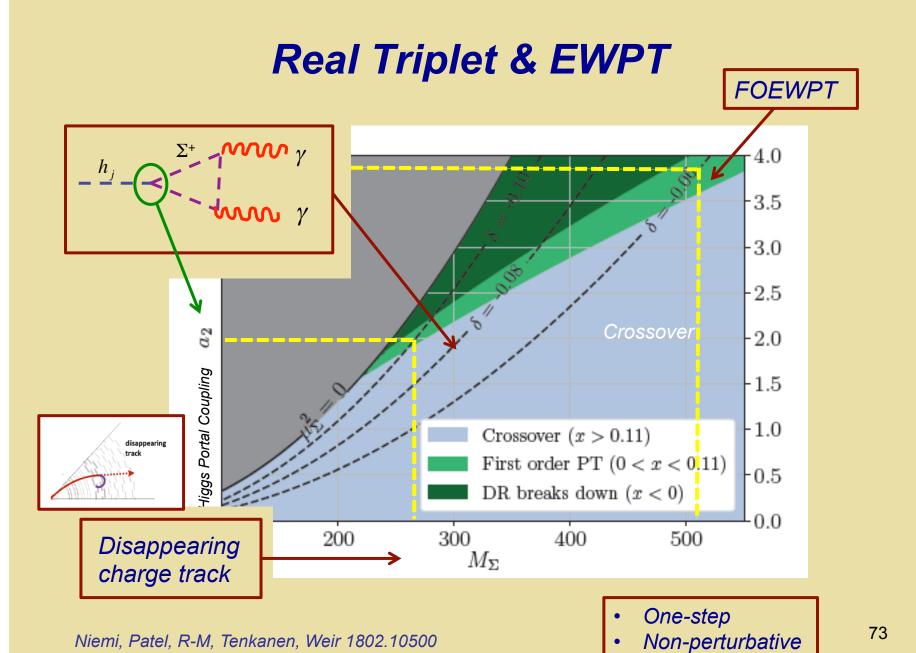


- One-step
- Non-perturbative

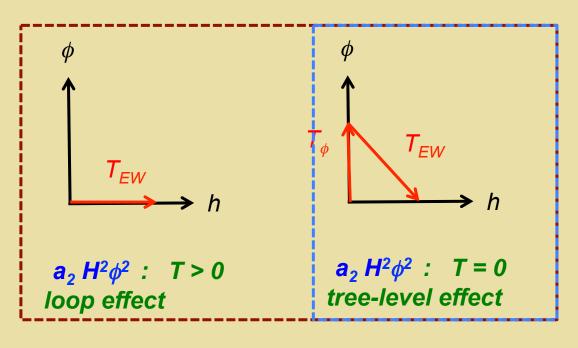


Niemi, Patel, R-M, Tenkanen, Weir 1802.10500

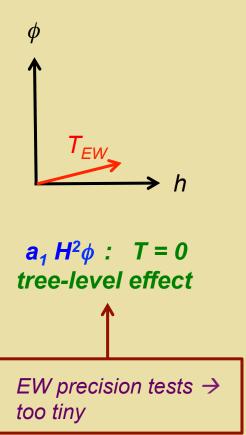
- One-step
- Non-perturbative



Real Triplet



Pert theory: back-up slides



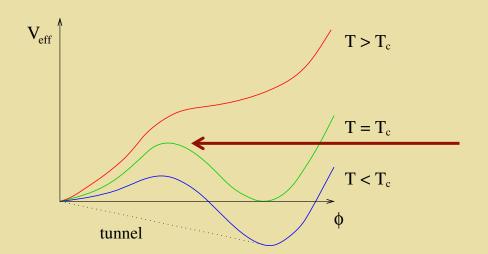
IV. Outlook

- Determining the thermal history of EWSB is field theoretically interesting in its own right and of practical importance for baryogenesis and GW
- The scale T_{EW} → any new physics that modifies the SM crossover transition to a first order transition must live at M < 1 TeV
- Searches for new scalars and precision Higgs measurements at the LHC and prospective next generation colliders could conclusively determine the nature of the EWSB transition

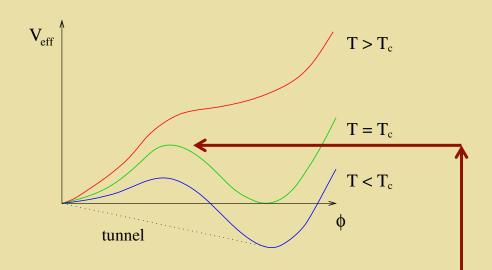
Back Up Slides

- Thermal loops involving new bosons
- T=0 loops (CW Potential)
- Change tree-level vacuum structure

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Generate finite-T barrier

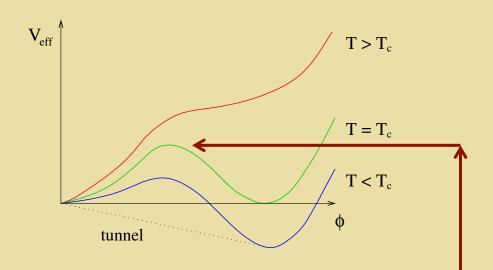


Generate finite-T barrier

$$V(H,\phi)_{T=0} = V(H) + \frac{a_2}{2} \phi^{\dagger} \phi H^{\dagger} H + V(\phi)$$

$$V(H) = -\mu^2 H^{\dagger} H + \lambda (H^{\dagger} H)^2$$

$$V(\phi) = \frac{b_2}{2} \phi^{\dagger} \phi + \frac{b_4}{4!} (\phi^{\dagger} \phi)^2$$



Generate finite-T barrier

$$V(H,\phi)_{T=0} = V(H) + \frac{a_2}{2} \phi^{\dagger} \phi H^{\dagger} H + V(\phi)$$

$$V(H) = -\mu^2 H^{\dagger} H + \lambda (H^{\dagger} H)^2$$

$$V(\phi) = \frac{b_2}{2} \phi^{\dagger} \phi + \frac{b_4}{4!} (\phi^{\dagger} \phi)^2$$

- Thermal loops involving new bosons
- T=0 loops (CW Potential)
- Change tree-level vacuum structure

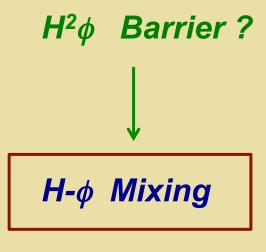
T_{FW}: A Mass Scale for Colliders

- Foregoing arguments: good up to factor of $\sim 2 \rightarrow M_{\phi} < 800 \text{ GeV (-ish)}$
- QCD production: LHC exclusion → φ is colorless
- Electroweak or Higgs portal (h- ϕ mixing...) production $\rightarrow \sigma_{PROD} \sim$ (1- 500) fb (LHC) and (0.1-25) pb (100 TeV pp)
- Precision Higgs studies: see ahead

• Thermal $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$

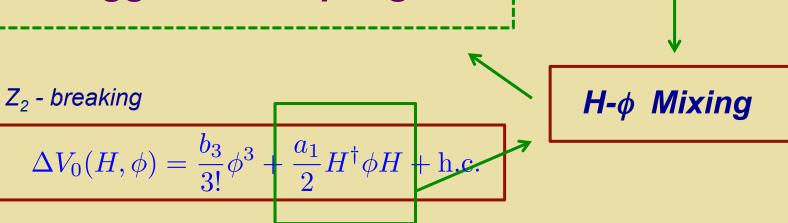
- Higgs signal strengths
- Higgs self-coupling

$$\Delta V_0(H,\phi) = \frac{b_3}{3!}\phi^3 + \frac{a_1}{2}H^{\dagger}\phi H + \text{h.c.}$$



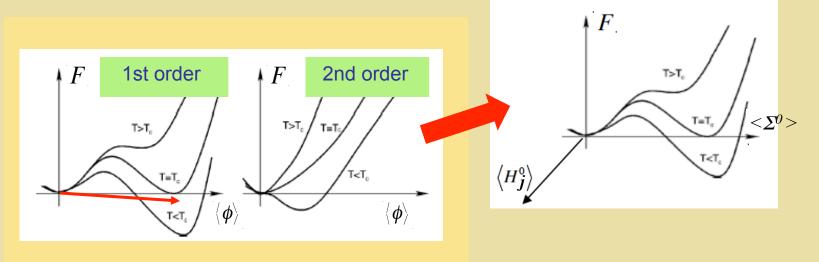
• Thermal $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$

- Higgs signal strengths
- Higgs self-coupling



 $H^2\phi$ Barrier?

EW Multiplets: EWPT



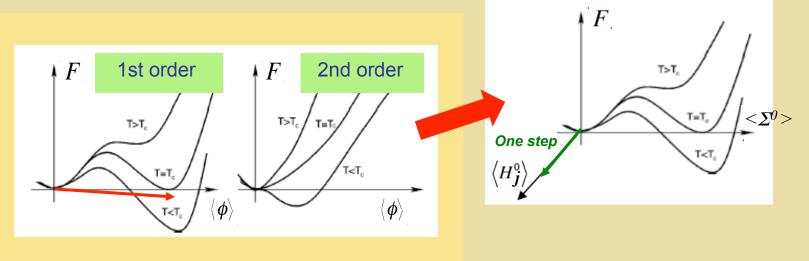
Increasing m_h New scalars

- Thermal loops
- Tree-level barrier

Illustrate with real triplet: $\Sigma \sim (1,3,0)$

 $H^2\phi^2$ Barrier?

EW Multiplets: One-Step EWPT



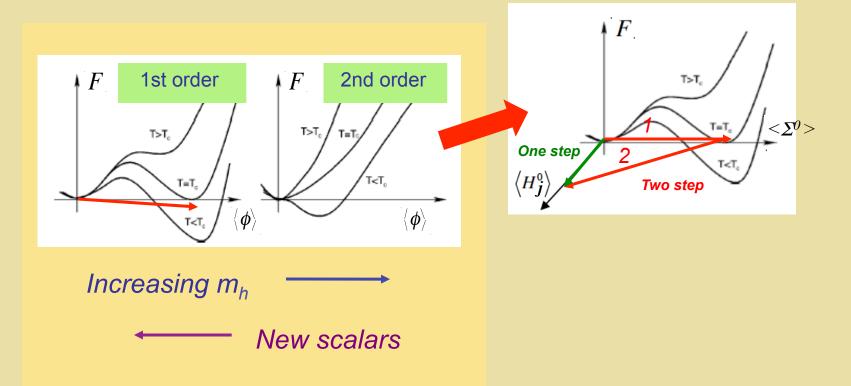
Increasing m_h New scalars

• One-step: Sym phase → Higgs phase

Illustrate with real triplet: $\Sigma \sim (1,3,0)$

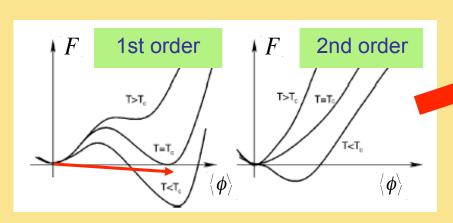
 $H^2\phi^2$ Barrier?

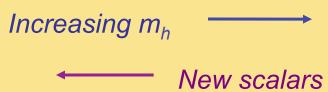
EW Multiplets: Two-Step EWPT



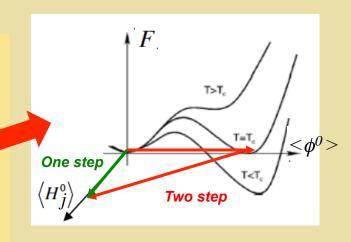
- One-step: Sym phase → Higgs phase
- Two-step: successive EW broken phases

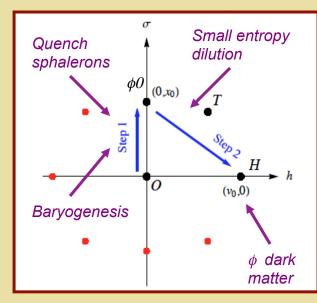
EW Multiplets: Two-Step EWPT



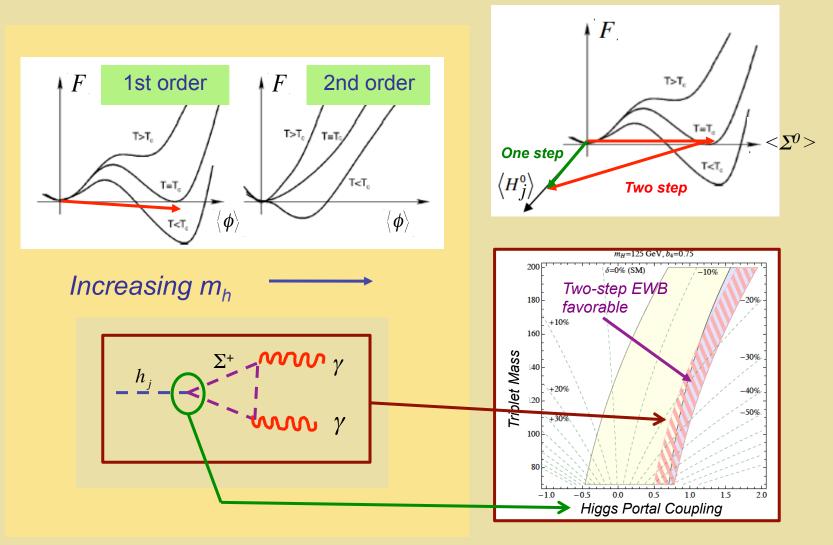


- Step 1: thermal loops
- Step 2: tree-level barrier





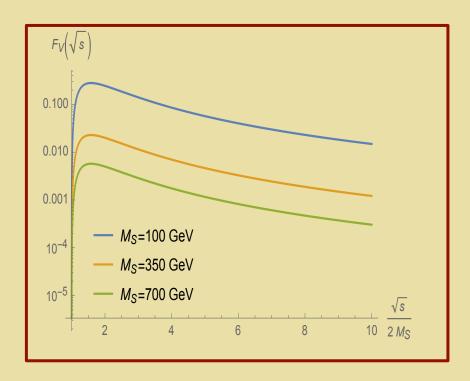
EW Multiplets: Two-Step EWPT



T_{EW} : Direct $\phi^+\phi^-$ Production at LC

$$\hat{\sigma}(f_1\bar{f}_2 \to V^* \to \phi_1\phi_2) = g_\phi^2 \times \mathcal{G}_V \times F_V(\hat{s}, M_\phi)$$

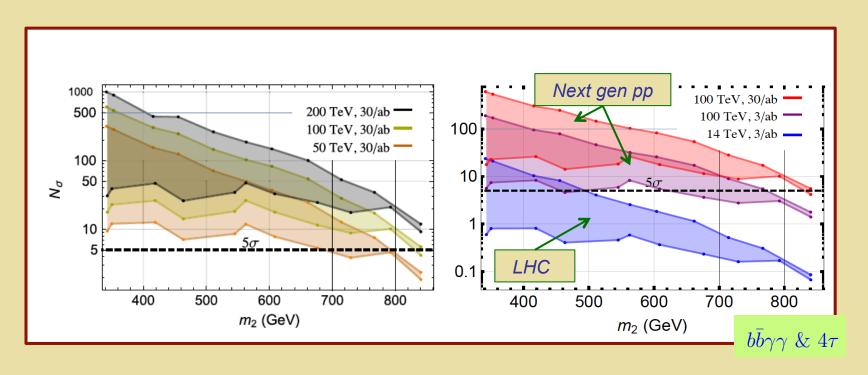
$$\mathcal{G}_V = \left(\frac{g^4}{4\pi}\right) \left(\frac{g_V^2 + g_A^2}{12}\right) v^{-2}$$



Max sensitivity: $E_{CM} \sim 3.4 \times M_{\phi}$

EW Phase Transition: Singlet Scalars

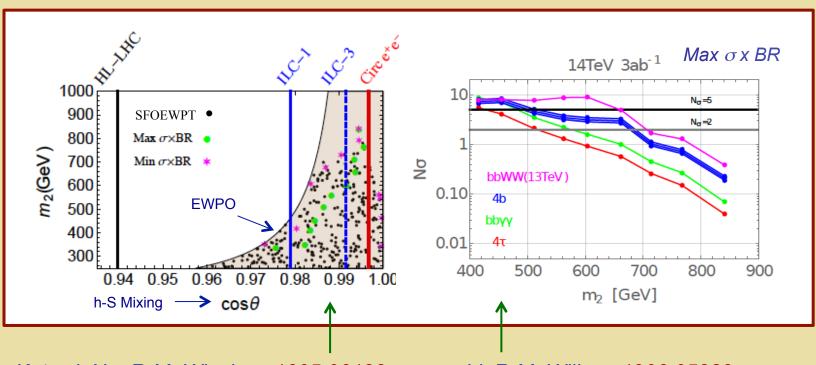
SFOEWPT Benchmarks: Resonant di-Higgs



Kotwal, No, R-M, Winslow 1605.06123

Singlets: Precision & Res Di-Higgs Prod

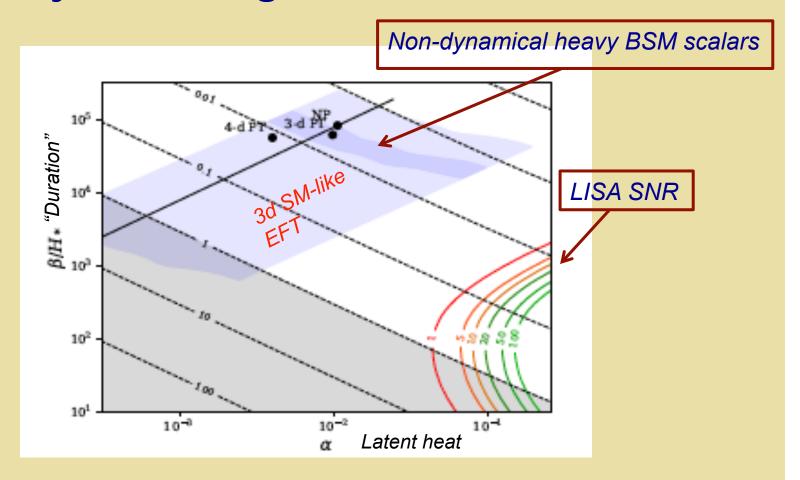
SFOEWPT Benchmarks: Resonant di-Higgs & precision Higgs studies



Kotwal, No, R-M, Winslow 1605.06123

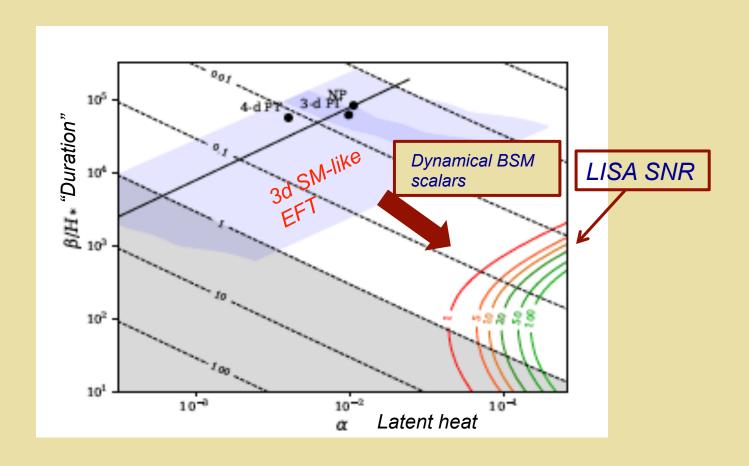
Li, R-M, Willocq 1906.05289 See also: Huang et al, 1701.04442

Heavy Real Singlet: EWPT & GW



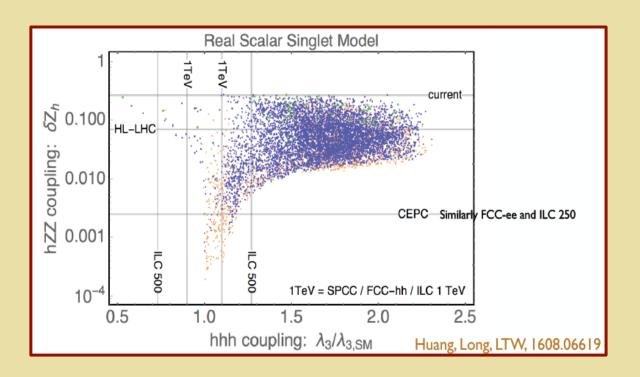
- One-step
- Non-perturbative

Heavy Real Singlet: EWPT & GW



- One-step
- Non-perturbative

Singlets: Associated Production



Huang, Long, Wang 2016

Higher Dim Operators: $(\phi^+\phi)^6$

$$V(H) = \mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4 - c_6 |H|^6$$

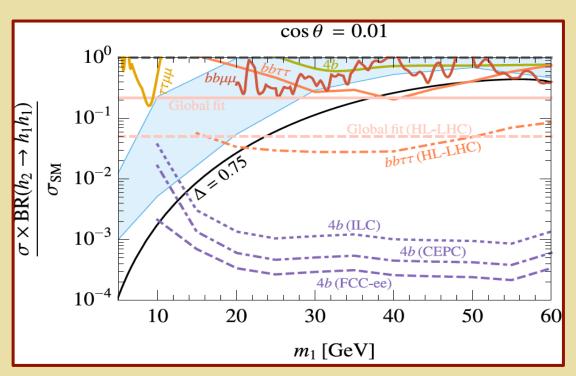
$$\frac{1}{(0.89 \text{ TeV})^2} < -c_6 < \frac{1}{(0.55 \text{ TeV})^2}$$

\rightarrow Implications for σ_{Zh}

- Cao, Huang, Xie, Zhang 2017
- Grojean, Servant, Wells 2004...
- Grinstein, Trott 2008...

Singlets: Exotic Decays

$$h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1 \rightarrow 4b$$



Singlets: Exotic Decays

$$h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1 \rightarrow 4b$$

