# <u>Higgs Pair Production and Triple Higgs Couplings at</u> <u>the LHC in extended Higgs sectors</u>

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#### The 2HDM model

[T. D. Lee (1973) Physical Review, Branco, Ferreira et al: arXiv: 1106.0034]

- **CP conserving** 2HDM with two complex doublets:

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ \\ \frac{v_1 + \rho_1 + i\eta_1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ \frac{v_2 + \rho_2 + i\eta_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Softly broken  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  symmetry ( $\Phi_1 \rightarrow \Phi_1; \ \Phi_2 \rightarrow \Phi_2$ ) entails 4 Yukawa types (here only Type I analyzed)

 $\mathbf{h}$  (m<sub>h</sub> = 125 GeV),  $\mathbf{H}$  - CP even,  $\mathbf{A}$  - CP odd,  $\mathbf{H}^+$ ,  $\mathbf{H}^-$ 

Potential:  

$$V_{2\text{HDM}} = m_{11}^2 (\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1) + m_{22}^2 (\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2) - m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 + \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1) + \frac{\lambda_5}{2} ((\Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2)^2 + (\Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1)^2)$$

- Free parameters:

$$m_h$$
,  $m_A$ ,  $m_H$ ,  $m_{H^{\pm}}$ ,  $m_{12}^2$ ,  $v$ ,  $\cos(eta-lpha)$ ,  $aneta$ 

$$\tan \beta = v_2/v_1 v^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2 \sim (246 \text{ GeV})^2$$

- **Phenomenological implications** can originate from:

 $\rightarrow$  deviations in **couplings** to fermions, gauge bosons and triple Higgs coupling

 $\rightarrow$  contributions of the **heavy scalars** in Higgs production/decay or in loops

## **Higgs self coupling measurements**

<u>Motivation</u>: probe of **Higgs potential** and a window to BSM physics through its relation to:

\* origin of EWSB

\* thermal history of the universe: large THC favour FOEWPT,
a necessary condition for electroweak baryogenesis
[Kanemura, Okada, Senaha: arxiv: 0411354], Noble, Perelstein: arXiv: 0711.3018]
\* CP violation and baryogenesis [A. Eichhorn et al.: arxiv: 1711.00019]
\* vacuum stability
Can have large deviations from SM predictions in BSM while the

- Can have **large deviations** from SM predictions in BSM while the couplings to gauge bosons and fermions are very close to the SM values (in agreement with existing constraints

 $= -i v n! \lambda_{h_i h_j h_k}$ 

identical Higgses

n = number of

- Improving limits already have important impact on phenomenology

Notation:

$$\kappa_{\lambda} = \lambda_{hhh} / \lambda_{hhh}^{\rm SM(0)}$$

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## **Radiative corrections to the trilinear couplings**

- Crucial for FOEWPT
- We use the effective potential approach and implement an effective coupling in the di Higgs production process



- The calculation is done by means of the public code BSMPT
- It is performed in the limit of zero external momentum
- Physical masses and mixing angles are renormalized on shell to their tree level value

#### **Di-Higgs production (gg** $\rightarrow$ **hh)**

#### [Plehn, Spira, Zerwas : arXiv: 9603205]



We include corrections to this process by means of effective trilinear Higgs couplings assuming that the largest contribution comes from this type of diagrams and others can be neglected (eg. double box diagram):

- Is this reasonable? -> modifications of  $\lambda_{hhh}$  are the leading source of deviations of non resonant hh production cross section

[Bahl, Braathen, Weiglein : arXiv: 2202.03453]



\* We use a modified version of the code HPAIR [Abouabid, Arhrib, Azevedo, El Falaki, Ferreira, Mühlleitner, Santos: <u>arXiv</u>; 2112.12515]

#### Effect of loop corrections to $\kappa_{1}$

#### $m_{\rm H} = m_{\rm A} = m_{{\rm H}^{\pm}} = 1000 \, {\rm GeV}$ $m_{12}^2 = (m_{\rm H}^2 \cos^2 \alpha) / {\rm tan} \beta$



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#### **Impact on Higgs pair production**

# $$\begin{split} \mathbf{m}_{\mathrm{H}} &= \mathbf{m}_{\mathrm{A}} = \mathbf{m}_{\mathrm{H}^{\pm}} = 1000 \; \mathrm{GeV} \\ \mathbf{m}_{12}^2 &= (\mathbf{m}_{\mathrm{H}}^2 \cos^2 \alpha) / \mathrm{tan}\beta \end{split}$$

- This example features non resonant Higgs pair production, i.e. the main contribution in the cross section comes from the continuum diagrams, therefore it behaves following the overall trend of  $\kappa_{\lambda}$ 



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#### **Applicability of non resonant limits**





- Including loop corrections to trilinear Higgs couplings excludes regions of otherwise allowed parameter space

#### Effect of loop corrections of THC in m<sub>br</sub>

Inclusion of loop corrections can drastically change the invariant mass distribution of a particular scenario:



 $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0.2, \, \tan \beta = 10, \, m_{12}^2 = m_H^2 \cos^2 \alpha / \tan \beta$ 

- In this case the corrections to  $\lambda_{\rm hhH}$  do not play a significant role

- Larger sensitivity to  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  in the low m<sub>hh</sub> region (because of a cancellation between the box and triangle diagrams in the SM)

- Drop in the  $m_{hh} \sim 400$  GeV region due to a shift in the cancellation of form factors (see next slide)

- Change in the dip peak structure of the resonance

#### Effect of loop corrections of THC in m<sub>hh</sub>

- Changes in the invariant mass distribution in a non resonant scenario with *ad hoc* changes in  $\kappa_1$ :



- The total cross section features the expected trend (i.e. minimum at  $\kappa_{\lambda} \sim 2.5$ )

- The differential cross section also has a minimum for masses of the final system of hh between 200-400 GeV The reason is a cancellation of the form factors in the continuum diagrams

$$\sigma \propto |C_{\triangle}F_{\triangle} + C_{\Box}F_{\Box}|^2$$
$$C_{\triangle} \propto \lambda_{hhh}$$

In the heavy top limit:  $F_{\triangle} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $F_{\Box} = -\frac{2}{3}$ 

For mhh ~ 2mt ~ 350 GeV the heavy top limit is not valid and the cancellation is reduced

#### Effect of loop corrections to $\lambda_{hhH}$

In the 2HDM deviations in this coupling from the SM prediction were found to be between -1.7 to 1.6 (Type I)



- One loop corrections to  $\lambda_{\rm hhH}$  in general are subleading in the allowed regions. However, in scenarios with mass splitting the sign of  $\lambda_{\rm hhH}$  can change.



- Smaller enhancement in the total cross section - The corrections on  $\lambda_{hhH}$  lead to a completely different phenomenology in invariant mass distributions compared to the tree level coupling

[Arco, Heinemeyer, Mühlleitner, Radchenko: <u>arXiv: 2212.11242</u>]

#### Conclusions

- Sizable **deviations in trilinear Higgs couplings** are allowed by all current constraints. BSM effect could have an important **impact on the early universe**
- Contributions of the heavy BSM scalars can be sizable in di Higgs production
- **Invariant mass distributions are drastically** sensitive to deviations in trilinear Higgs couplings from the SM value and a precise theoretical framework is essential to interpret the results
- Including **radiative corrections to the Higgs self interactions** helps to constrain parameter regions of otherwise unconstrained parameter space in the 2HDM
- Current experimental bounds on **non-resonant di Higgs production** cross section already exclude regions of so far allowed parameter space

Next step: explore scenarios with a larger resonant contribution in the cross section

#### Higgs pair production in the 2HDM at tree level

[Plehn, Spira, Zerwas : arXiv: 9603205]

$$\frac{\hat{\sigma}(gg \to HH)}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{G_F^2 \alpha_s^2}{256(2\pi)^3} \begin{bmatrix} |C_{\Delta}|F_{\Delta}| + C_{\Box}F_{\Box}|^2 + |C_{\Box}G_{\Box}|^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

\* Generalized coupling constants:

$$C_{\triangle} = C_{\triangle}^{h} + C_{\triangle}^{H} \quad ; \quad C_{\triangle}^{h/H} = \lambda_{H_{i}H_{j}(h/H)} \quad \frac{M_{Z}^{2}}{\hat{s} - M_{h/H}^{2} + iM_{h/H}\Gamma_{h/H}} \quad g_{Q}^{h/H} \quad ; \quad C_{\Box} = 1$$

\* Triangle form factors:

d

$$F_{\Delta}(\tau_t) = \tau_t \Big[ 1 + (1 - \tau_t) f(\tau_t) \Big] ; \quad f(\tau) = \begin{cases} \arcsin^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}} & \tau \ge 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \log \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \tau}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \tau}} - i\pi \right]^2 \tau < 1 \end{cases}$$

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## Higgs pair production in the 2HDM at tree level

\* Matrix element:

[Plehn, Spira, Zerwas : arXiv: 9603205]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}\left(g_{a}g_{b} \rightarrow H_{c}H_{d}\right) &= \mathcal{M}_{\Delta}^{h} + \mathcal{M}_{\Delta}^{H} + \mathcal{M}_{\Box} \\ \mathcal{M}_{\Delta}^{h/H} &= \frac{G_{F}\alpha_{s}\hat{s}}{2\sqrt{2}\pi} C_{\Delta}^{h/H} F_{\Delta}A_{1\mu\nu} \epsilon_{a}^{\mu}\epsilon_{b}^{\nu} \delta_{ab} \\ \mathcal{M}_{\Box} &= \frac{G_{F}\alpha_{s}\hat{s}}{2\sqrt{2}\pi} C_{\Box} \left(F_{\Box}A_{1\mu\nu} + G_{\Box}A_{2\mu\nu}\right) \epsilon_{a}^{\mu}\epsilon_{b}^{\nu} \delta_{ab} \end{aligned}$$
\* Tensor structure:

$$A_1^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{(p_a p_b)} \epsilon^{\mu\nu p_a p_b} \qquad A_2^{\mu\nu} = \frac{p_c^{\mu} \epsilon^{\nu p_a p_b p_c} + p_c^{\nu} \epsilon^{\mu p_a p_b p_c} + (p_b p_c) \epsilon^{\mu\nu p_a p_c} + (p_a p_c) \epsilon^{\mu\nu p_b p_c}}{(p_a p_b) p_T^2}$$

\* Box form factors:

$$F_{\Box} = \frac{1}{S^2} \left\{ -2S(S + \rho_c - \rho_d) m_Q^4 (D_{abc} + D_{bac} + D_{acb}) + (\rho_c - \rho_d) m_Q^2 \left[ T_1 C_{ac} + U_1 C_{bc} + U_2 C_{ad} + T_2 C_{bd} - (TU - \rho_c \rho_d) m_Q^2 D_{acb} \right] \right\}$$

$$G_{\Box} = \frac{1}{S(TU - \rho_c \rho_d)} \left\{ (U^2 - \rho_c \rho_d) m_Q^2 \left[ SC_{ab} + U_1 C_{bc} + U_2 C_{ad} - SUm_Q^2 D_{abc} \right] - (T^2 - \rho_c \rho_d) m_Q^2 \left[ SC_{ab} + T_1 C_{ac} + T_2 C_{bd} - STm_Q^2 D_{bac} \right] \right\}$$

$$+\left[(T+U)^2 - 4\rho_c\rho_d\right](T-U)m_Q^2C_{cd} + 2(T-U)(TU - \rho_c\rho_d)m_Q^4(D_{abc} + D_{bac} + D_{acb})\right\}$$
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#### **Renormalization conditions in BSMPT**

\* Counterterm potential:

$$\begin{split} V^{\rm CT} = &\delta m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 + \delta m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 - \delta m_{12}^2 \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 + \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right) + \frac{\delta \lambda_1}{2} \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right)^2 + \frac{\delta \lambda_2}{2} \left( \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right)^2 \\ &+ \delta \lambda_3 \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right) \left( \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right) + \delta \lambda_4 \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right) \left( \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right) + \frac{\delta \lambda_5}{2} \left[ \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right)^2 + \left( \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right)^2 \right] \\ &+ \delta T_1 \left( \zeta_1 + \omega_1 \right) + \delta T_2 \left( \zeta_2 + \omega_2 \right) + \delta T_{\rm CP} \left( \psi_2 + \omega_{\rm CP} \right) + \delta T_{\rm CB} \left( \rho_2 + \omega_{\rm CB} \right) \,. \end{split}$$

\* On shell renormalization conditions:

$$\partial_{\phi_i} V^{\text{CT}} \Big|_{\phi = \langle \phi^c \rangle_{T=0}} = - \partial_{\phi_i} V^{\text{CW}} \Big|_{\phi = \langle \phi^c \rangle_{T=0}}$$
$$\partial_{\phi_i} \partial_{\phi_j} V^{\text{CT}} \Big|_{\phi = \langle \phi^c \rangle_{T=0}} = - \partial_{\phi_i} \partial_{\phi_j} V^{\text{CW}} \Big|_{\phi = \langle \phi^c \rangle_{T=0}}$$



We scan the 2HDM parameter space fixing all but two parameters and look for large deviations in the trilinear Higgs couplings from the SM in the resulting benchmark planes

Type I,  $m_H = m_A = m_{H^{\pm}} = 1000 \text{ GeV}, \ m_{12}^2 = m_H^2 \cos^2 \alpha / \tan \beta$ 



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- **EWPO**  $\rightarrow$  impose a condition on the Higgs boson masses:  $(m_{H\pm}-m_{H}) \sim 0$  and/or  $(m_{H\pm}-m_{A}) \sim 0$ 

- <u>Theoretical</u>:

**NLO Unitarity**: from the  $2 \rightarrow 2$  processes scattering amplitude **Stability**: tree level boundedness from below of the potential - <u>Collider searches and measurements</u>:

**Higgs Bounds**: experimental limits from direct searches **Higgs Signals**: consistency with the signal strengths of the 125 GeV Higgs

- <u>**Flavour observables**</u>  $\rightarrow B \rightarrow X_S \gamma$  and  $B_S \rightarrow \mu \mu$  (calculated with SuperIso)

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\* checked with latest version of HiggsTools

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#### Feynman rules for 2HDM tree level THC



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#### Backup



Prediction of Higgs pair production cross section in the 2HDM with THC at tree level

\_ Deviations up to 3 times the SM value are already expected within the allowed region