SNOWMASS21–EF2\_EF1–209 LOI HIGGS COUPLINGS MEASUREMENTS AND MODEL INDEPENDENT BOUNDS ON THE SCALE OF NEW PHYSICS

Spencer Chang (U. Oregon) w/ F. Abu-Ajamieh, M. Chen, M. Luty JHEP 2020, 140 (2020) and arXiv:2009.11293

EF02 Nov. 12th, 2020 Meeting

#### PRECISION HIGGS



What are the new physics implications of a Higgs coupling deviation?

#### PRECISION HIGGS



What are the new physics implications of a Higgs coupling deviation?

### PRECISION HIGGS



What are the new physics implications of a Higgs coupling deviation?

Any Higgs coupling deviation from SM prediction leads to unitarity violation at high energies, placing an upper bound on new physics. Also, leads to interesting processes to measure (see Henning et.al. 1812.09299 & Stolarski, Wu 2006.09374)

#### GENERAL HIGGS COUPLINGS

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} - \delta_3 \frac{m_h^2}{2v} h^3 - \delta_4 \frac{m_h^2}{8v^2} h^4 - \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{n!} \frac{m_h^2}{v^{n-2}} h^n + \cdots + \delta_{Z1} \frac{m_Z^2}{v} h Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \delta_{W1} \frac{2m_W^2}{v} h W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-} + \delta_{Z2} \frac{m_Z^2}{2v^2} h^2 Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \delta_{W2} \frac{m_W^2}{v^2} h^2 W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-} + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{c_{Zn}}{n!} \frac{m_Z^2}{v^n} h^n Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \frac{c_{Wn}}{n!} \frac{2m_W^2}{v^n} h^n W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-} \right] + \cdots - \delta_{t1} \frac{m_t}{v} h \bar{t} t - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{c_{tn}}{n!} \frac{m_t}{v^n} h^n \bar{t} t + \cdots$$

### GENERAL HIGGS COUPLINGS

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \delta_3 \frac{m_h^2}{2v} h^3 - \delta_4 \frac{m_h^2}{8v^2} h^4 - \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{n!} \frac{m_h^2}{v^{n-2}} h^n + \cdots \text{ Higgs Potential Couplings} \\ + \delta_{Z1} \frac{m_Z^2}{v} h Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \delta_{W1} \frac{2m_W^2}{v} h W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-} + \delta_{Z2} \frac{m_Z^2}{2v^2} h^2 Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \delta_{W2} \frac{m_W^2}{v^2} h^2 W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-} \\ + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{c_{Zn}}{n!} \frac{m_Z^2}{v^n} h^n Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \frac{c_{Wn}}{n!} \frac{2m_W^2}{v^n} h^n W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-} \right] + \cdots \text{ W/Z Couplings} \\ - \delta_{t1} \frac{m_t}{v} h \bar{t} t - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{c_{tn}}{n!} \frac{m_t}{v^n} h^n \bar{t} t + \cdots \text{ top Couplings}$$

## GENERAL HIGGS COUPLINGS

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \delta_3 \frac{m_h^2}{2v} h^3 - \delta_4 \frac{m_h^2}{8v^2} h^4 - \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{n!} \frac{m_h^2}{v^{n-2}} h^n + \cdots \text{ Higgs Potential Couplings}$$

$$+ \delta_{Z1} \frac{m_Z^2}{v} h Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \delta_{W1} \frac{2m_W^2}{v} h W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-} + \delta_{Z2} \frac{m_Z^2}{2v^2} h^2 Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \delta_{W2} \frac{m_W^2}{v^2} h^2 W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{c_{Zn}}{n!} \frac{m_Z^2}{v^n} h^n Z^{\mu} Z_{\mu} + \frac{c_{Wn}}{n!} \frac{2m_W^2}{v^n} h^n W^{\mu +} W_{\mu}^{-} \right] + \cdots \text{ W/Z Couplings}$$

$$- \delta_{t1} \frac{m_t}{v} h \bar{t} t - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{c_{tn}}{n!} \frac{m_t}{v^n} h^n \bar{t} t + \cdots \text{ top Couplings}$$

Any nonzero  $\delta$  or **c** coupling is a sign of new physics, which leads to unitarity violation at high energies, giving an upper bound on this new physics

BEST CHANNELS FOR HIGGS TRILINEAR  

$$hW_L^+W_L^- \to W_L^+W_L^- : E_{max} = \frac{6.4 \text{ TeV}}{\left|\frac{\delta_3}{11}\right|}$$

$$W_L^+W_L^+W_L^- \to W_L^+W_L^+W_L^- : E_{max} = \frac{4.3 \text{ TeV}}{\sqrt{\left|\frac{\delta_3}{11}\right|}}$$

(Normalized to largest deviation consistent with ATLAS and CMS di-Higgs 95%CL constraints)



(Normalized to largest deviation consistent with ATLAS and CMS di-Higgs 95%CL constraints)





HL-LHC comb.

0.1

ATLAS

0.2

 $\delta_{\rm t1}$ 

SMEFT dim 6

0.4

0.3

5

0.0

HL-LHC comb.

1

0.0

ATLAS

0.1

0.2

 $\delta_{\rm V1}$ 

0.3

0.4





Existing strong bounds on these couplings still allow future deviations where new physics has to appear below ~ 3-8 TeV. In fact, hVV is more powerful than h<sup>3</sup>!

W/Z AND TOP COUPLINGS

5





Existing strong bounds on these couplings still allow future deviations where new physics has to appear below ~ 3-8 TeV. In fact, hVV is more powerful than h<sup>3</sup>!



 Incorporate into Higgs coupling projections to give quantitative benefits of coupling sensitivities

- Incorporate into Higgs coupling projections to give quantitative benefits of coupling sensitivities
- Connect unitarity bounds in benchmarks to new particles

- Incorporate into Higgs coupling projections to give quantitative benefits of coupling sensitivities
- Connect unitarity bounds in benchmarks to new particles

If you're interested in discussing or collaborating, please let us know!

## THANKYOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!