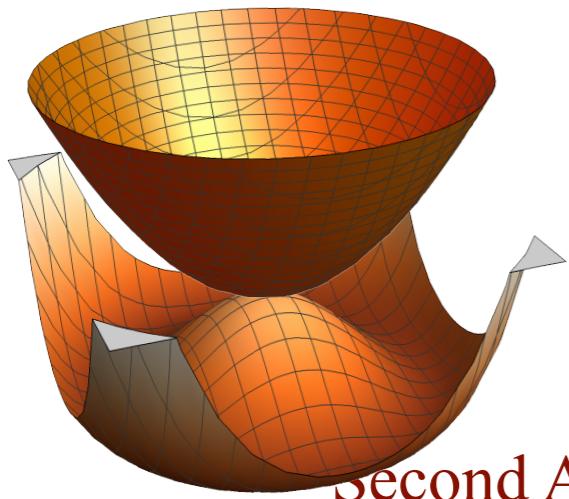
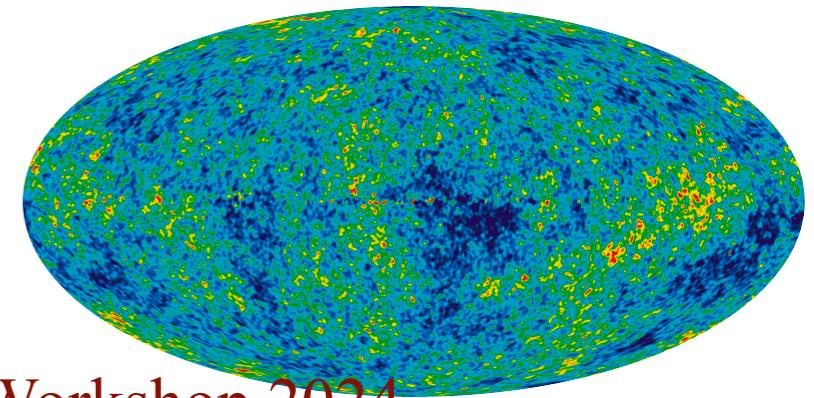


Electroweak Phase Transition and Higgs Exotic Decays



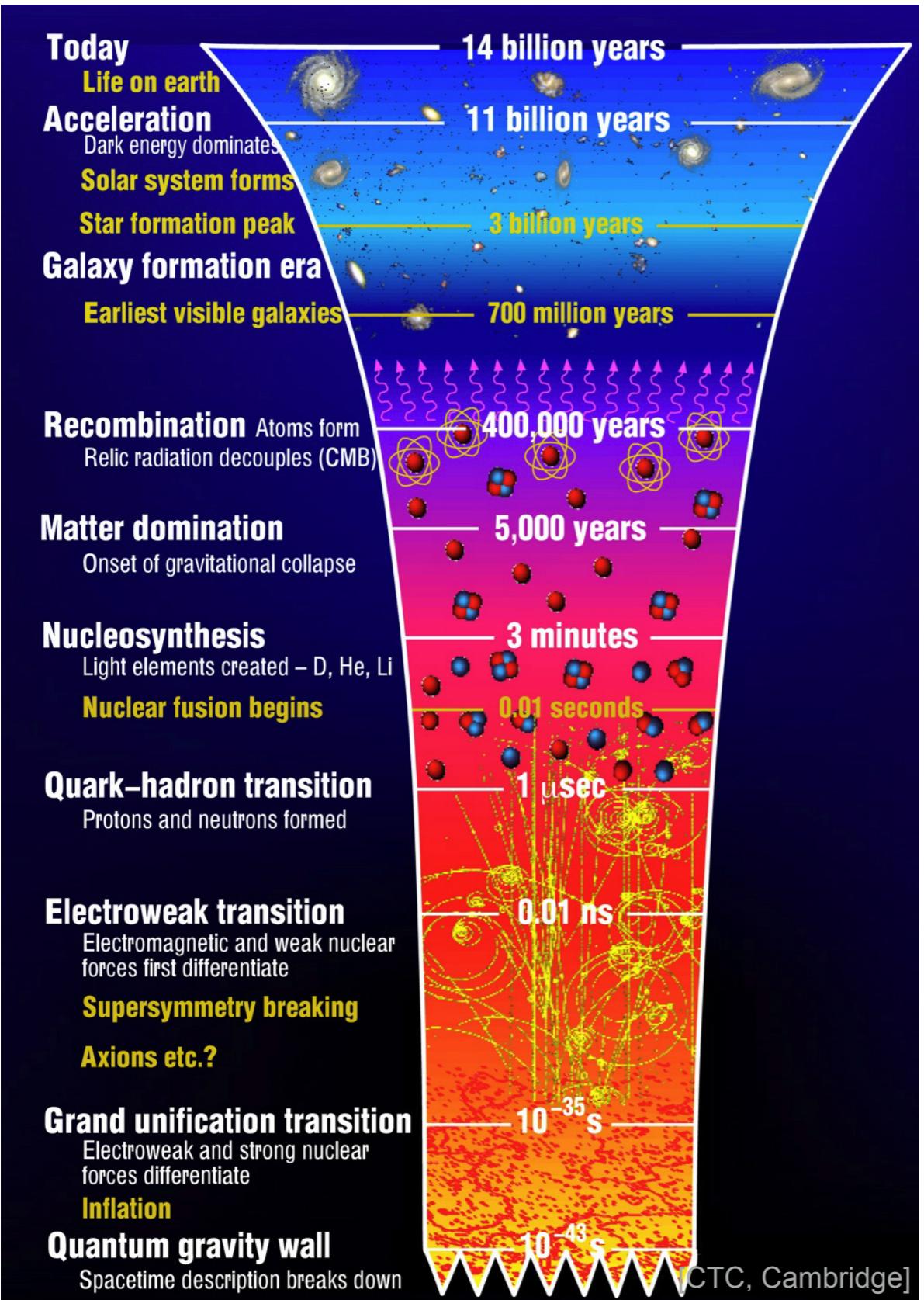
Yikun Wang
California Institute of Technology

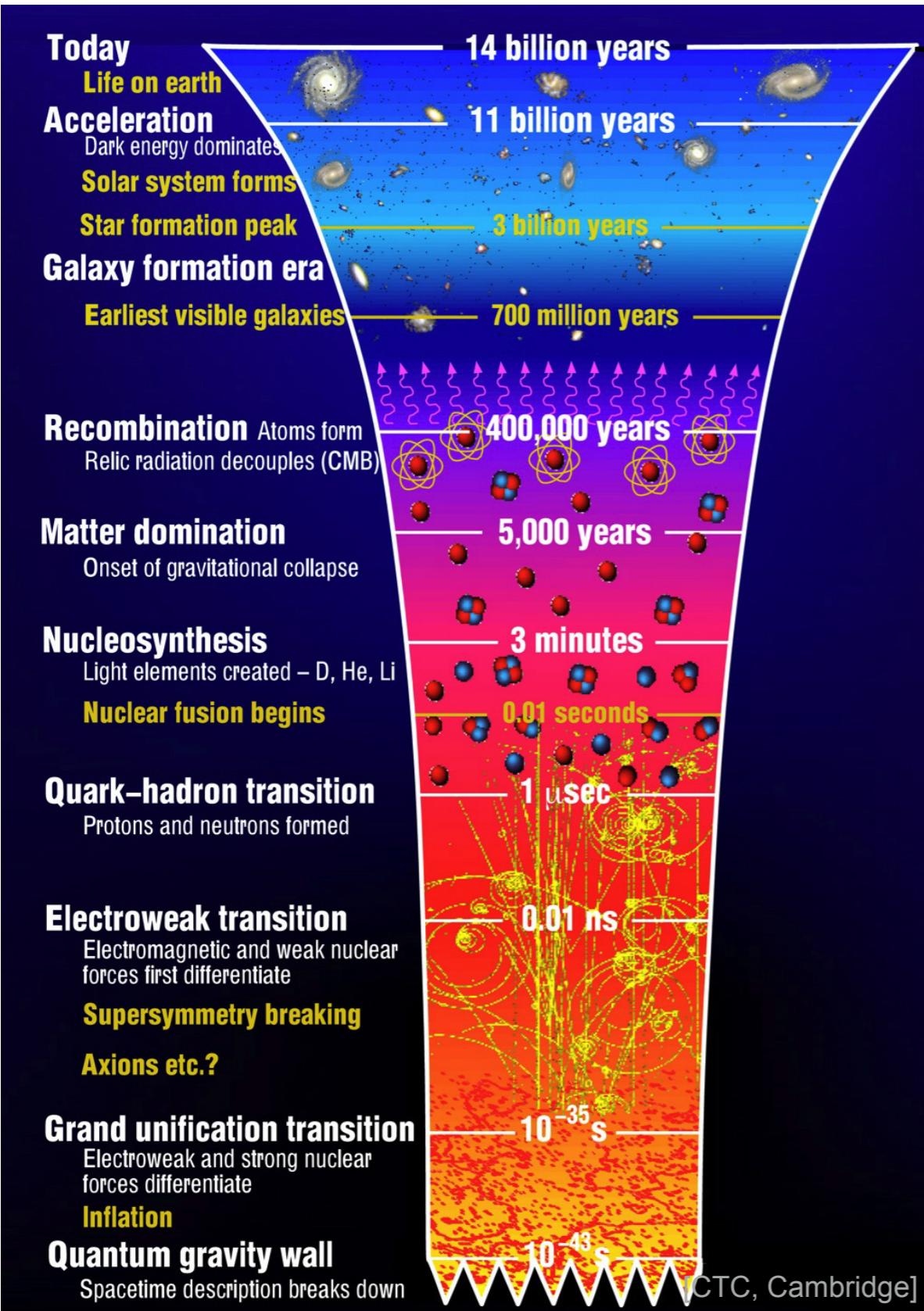


Second Annual U.S. Future Circular Collider (FCC) Workshop 2024

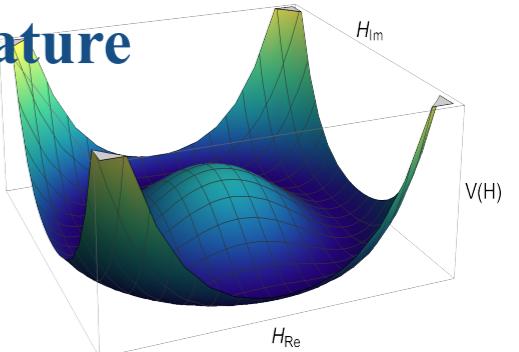
March 26th, 2024, MIT, Boston

with Marcela Carena, Zhen Liu based on arXiv:1911.10206;
with Marcela Carena, Jonathan Kozaczuk, Zhen Liu, Tong Ou, Michael J. Ramsey-Musolf, Jessie Shelton, and Ke-Pan Xie based on arXiv:2203.08206.





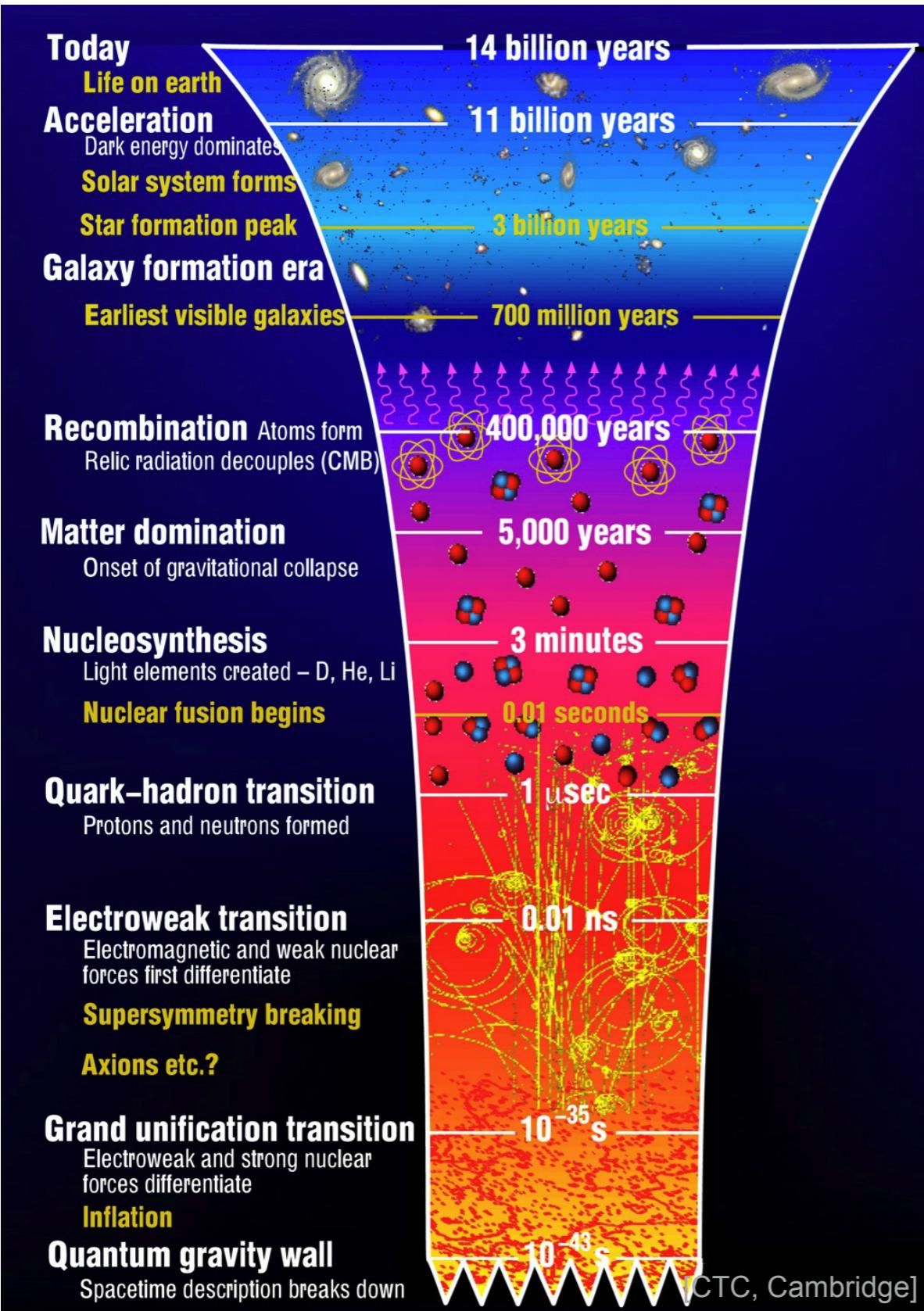
Zero Temperature



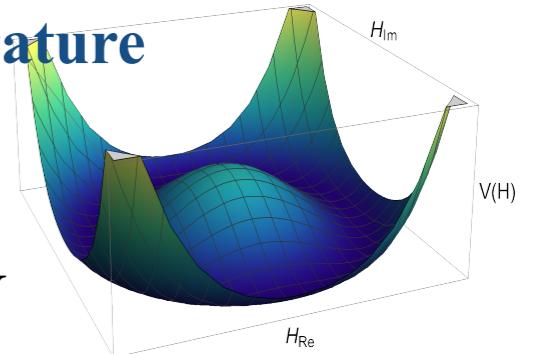
$$\langle h \rangle = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$V(H) = -\mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4$$

Electroweak Symmetry Breaking



Zero Temperature

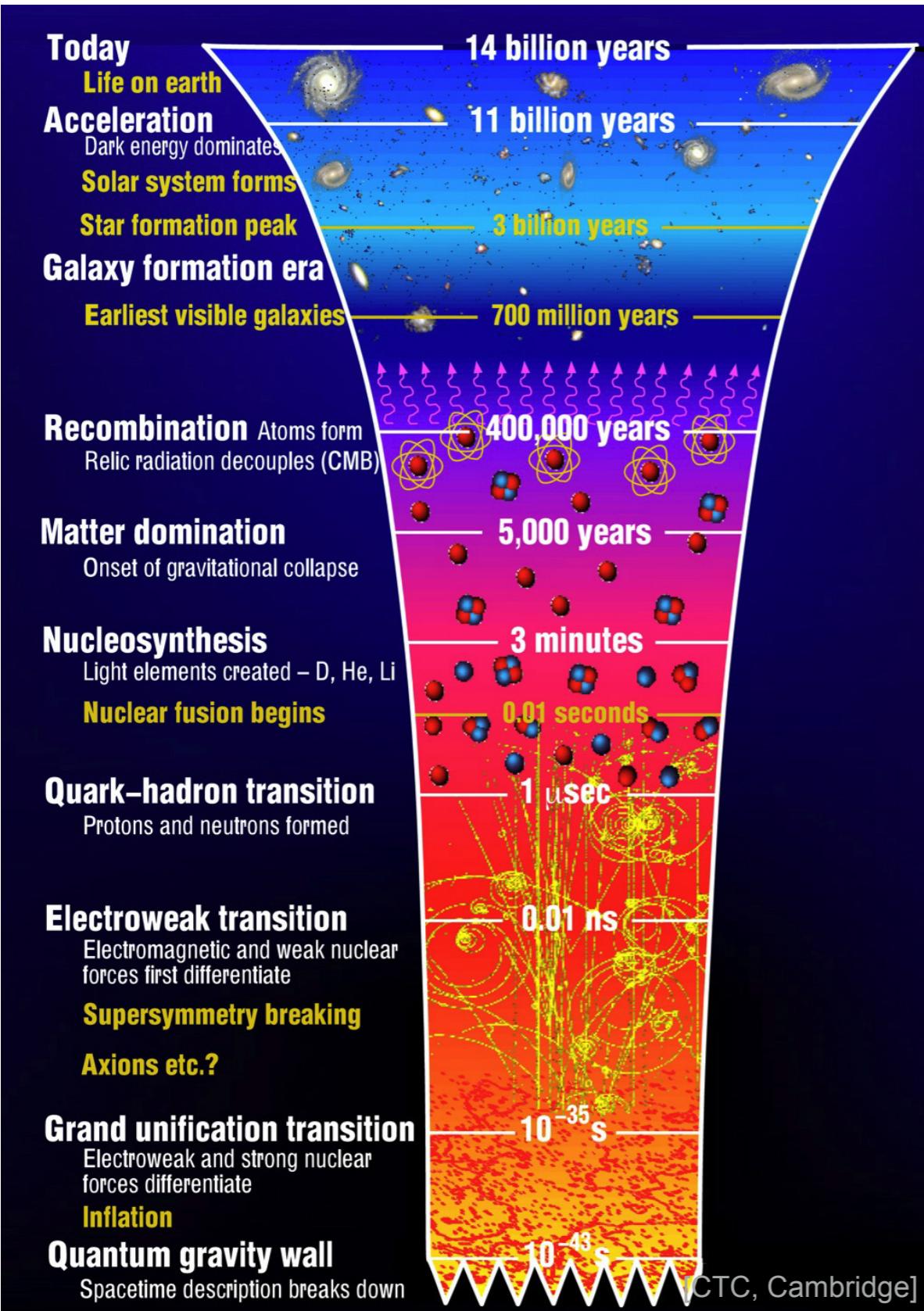


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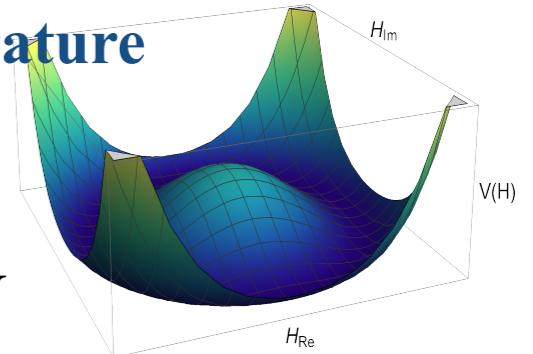
Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

Temperature increases



Temperature increases

Zero Temperature

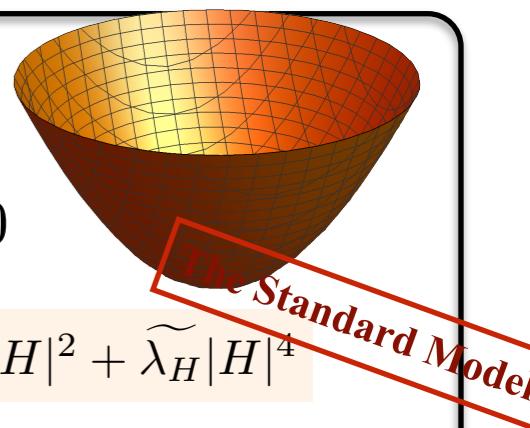


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Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

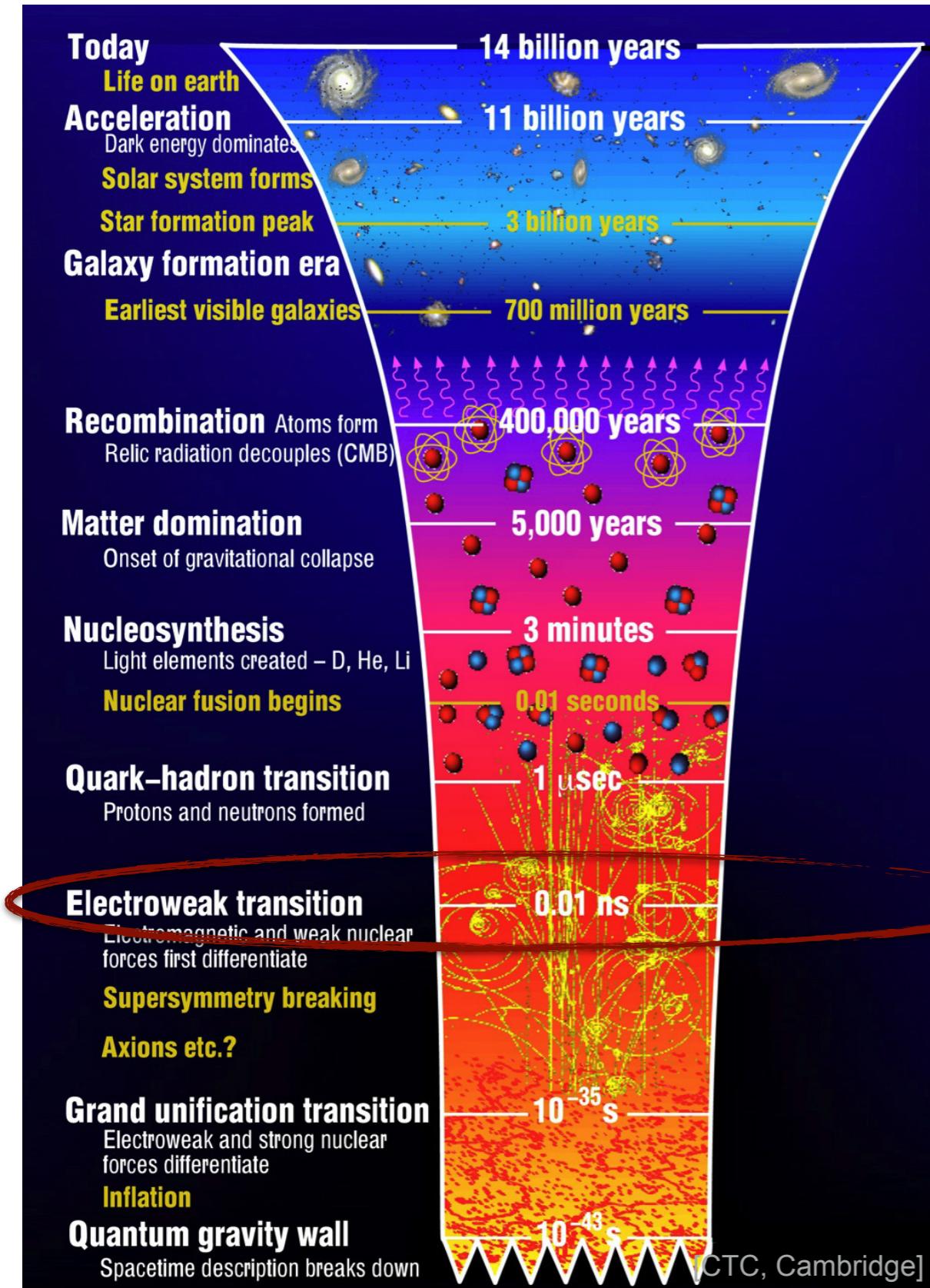
High Temperature



$$\langle h \rangle = 0$$

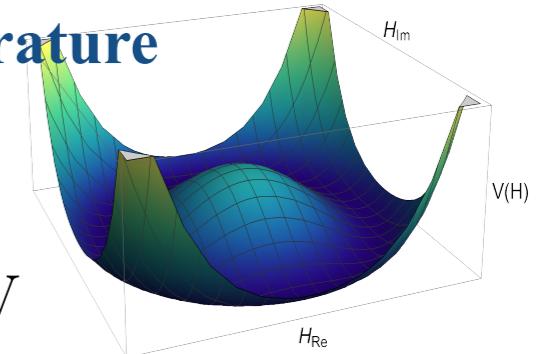
$$V(H) = (c_H T^2 - \mu_H^2) |H|^2 + \tilde{\lambda}_H |H|^4$$

Electroweak Symmetry Preserved



Temperature increases

Zero Temperature



$$\langle h \rangle = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

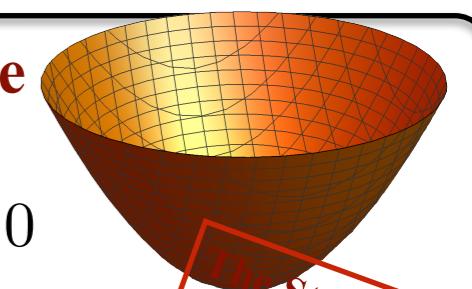
$$V(H) = -\mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4$$

Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

Electroweak Phase Transition



High Temperature

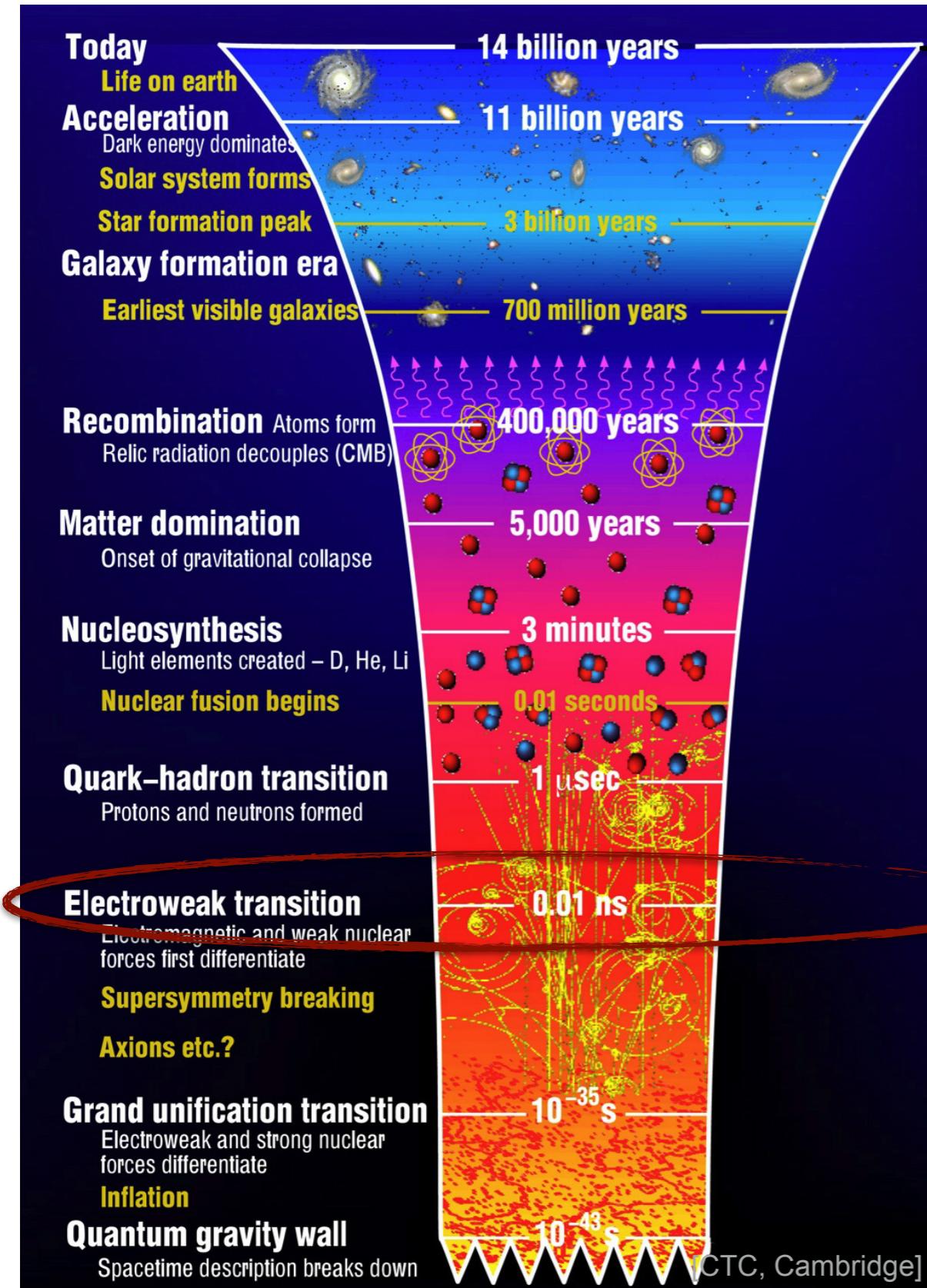


$$\langle h \rangle = 0$$

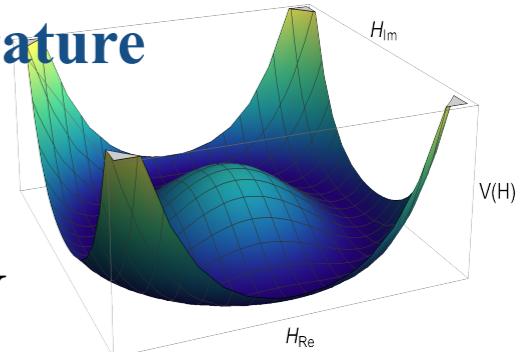
$$V(H) = (c_H T^2 - \mu_H^2) |H|^2 + \tilde{\lambda}_H |H|^4$$

Electroweak Symmetry Preserved

Nature of the phase transition



Zero Temperature



$$\langle h \rangle = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$V(H) = -\mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4$$

Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

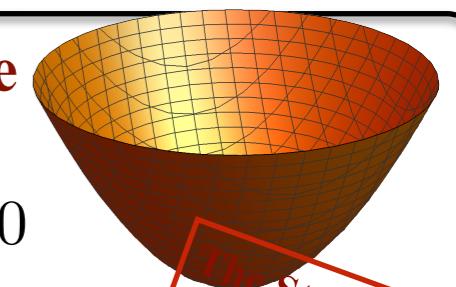


Electroweak Phase Transition



Temperature increases

High Temperature



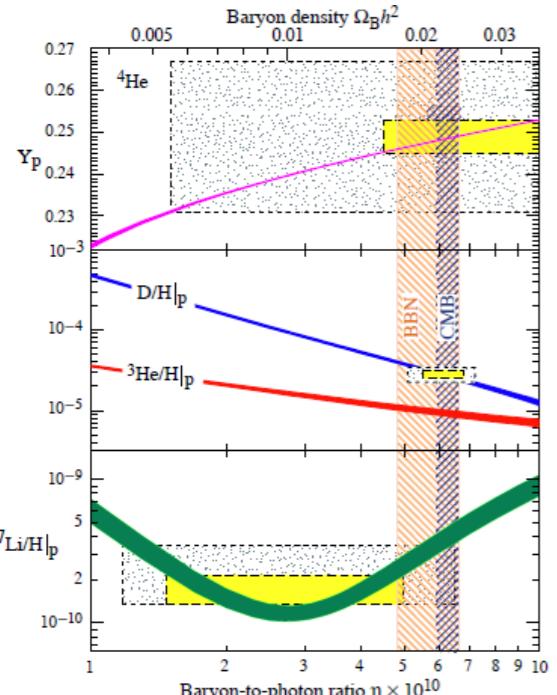
$$\langle h \rangle = 0$$

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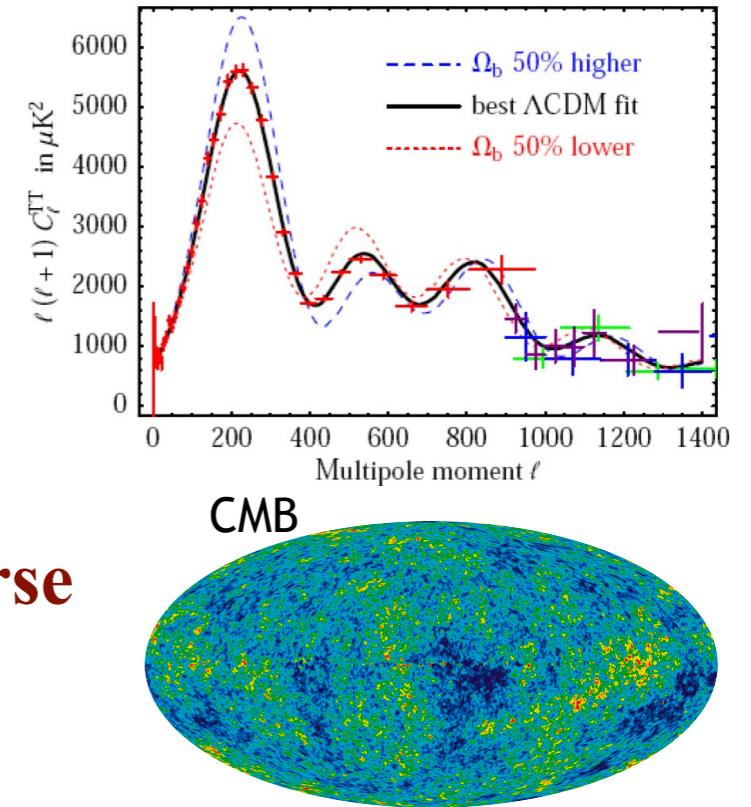
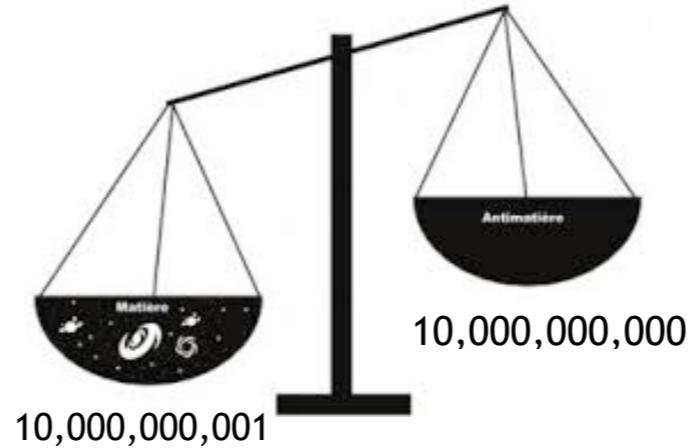
Electroweak Symmetry Preserved

The Standard Model

A bonus for answering the question



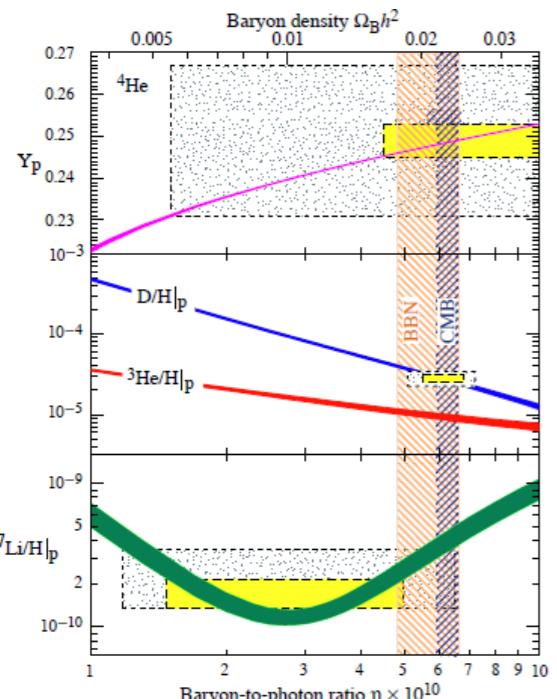
Big Bang Nucleosynthesis



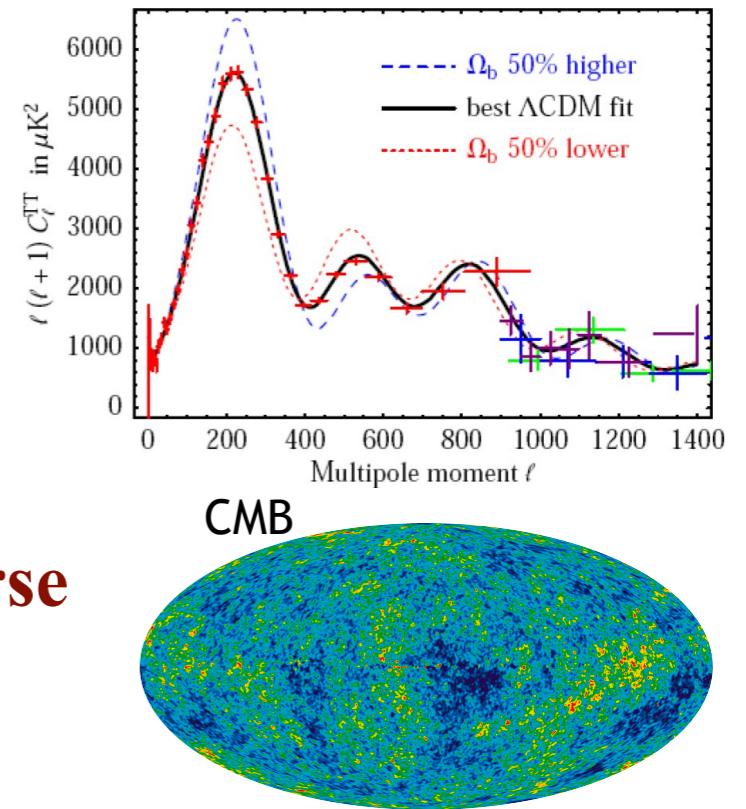
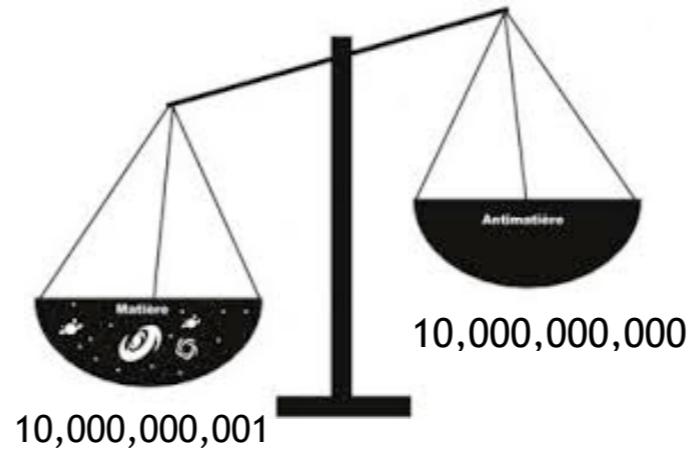
Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

$$\eta = \frac{n_B}{n_\gamma} = (6.11 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-10}$$

A bonus for answering the question



Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

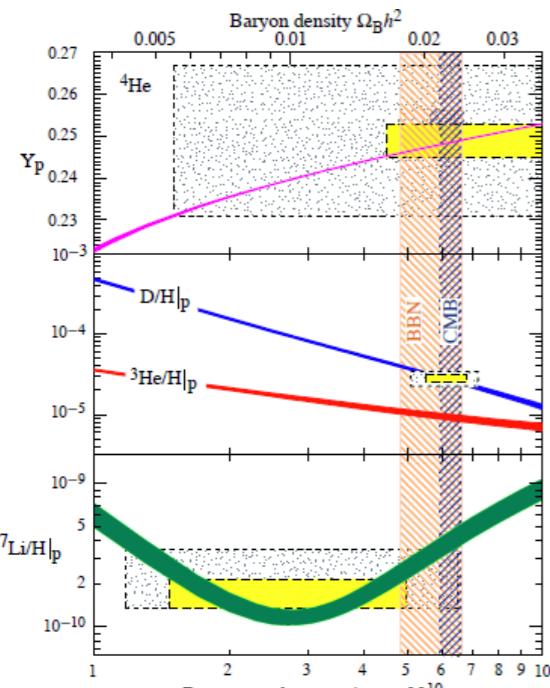


Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

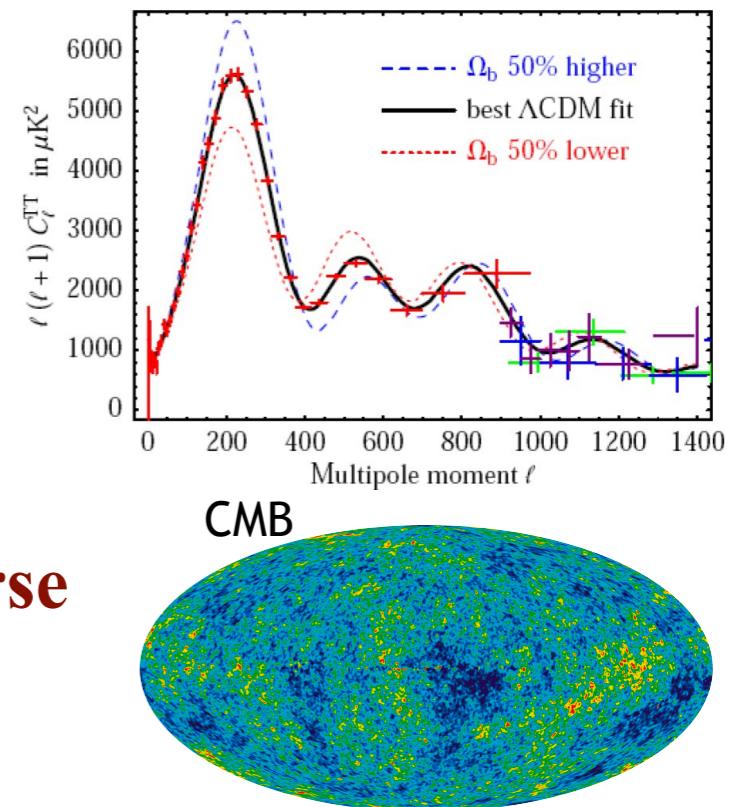
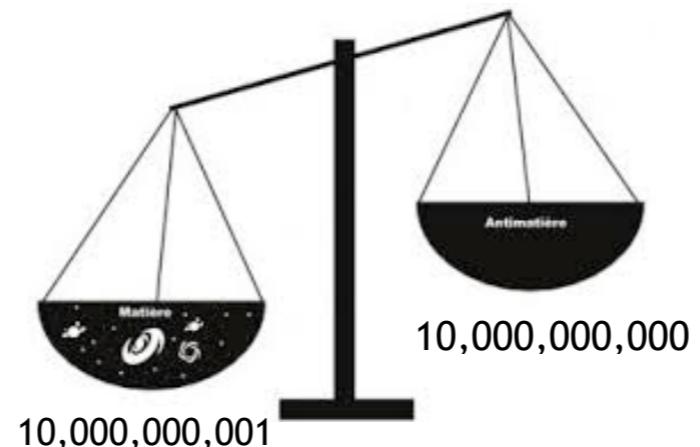
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The Standard Model of particle physics could not explain the generation of BAU

A bonus for answering the question



Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

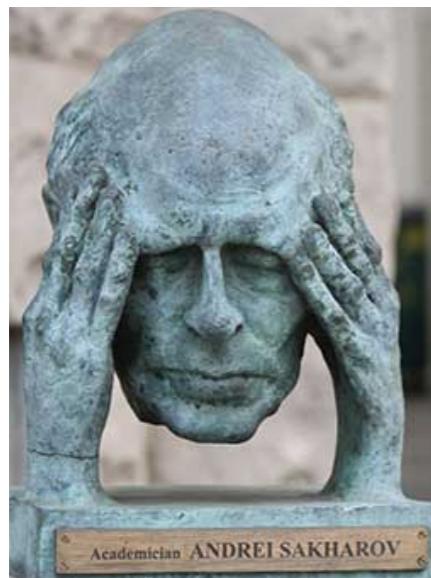


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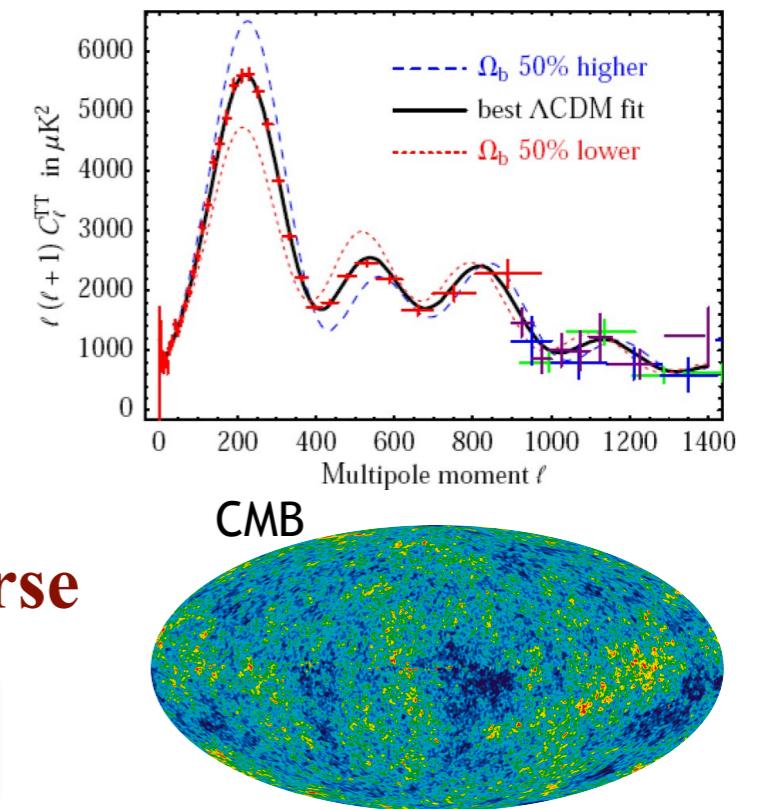
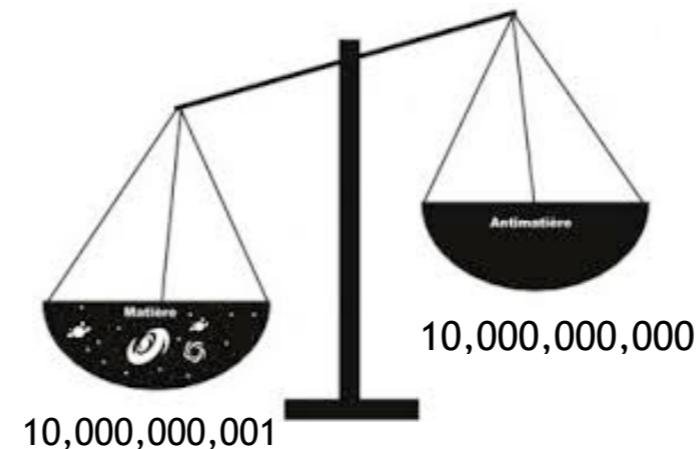
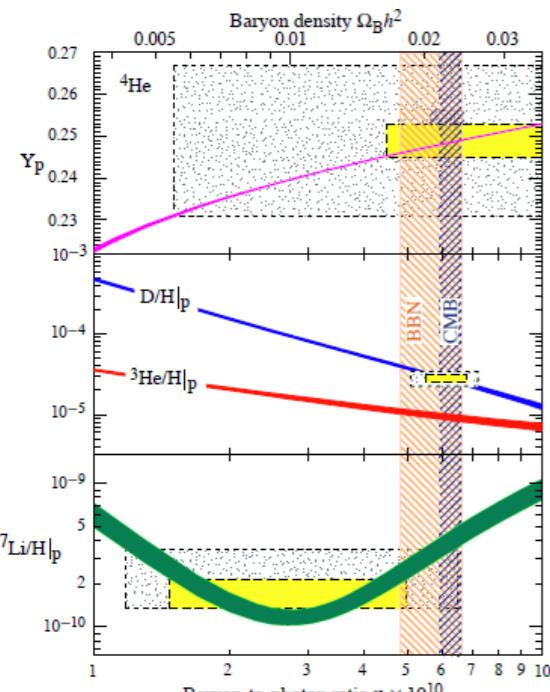
The Standard Model of particle physics could not explain the generation of BAU

Sakharov's conditions for BAU creation



- **Baryon number violation**
- **C and CP violation**
- **Out-of-equilibrium**

A bonus for answering the question

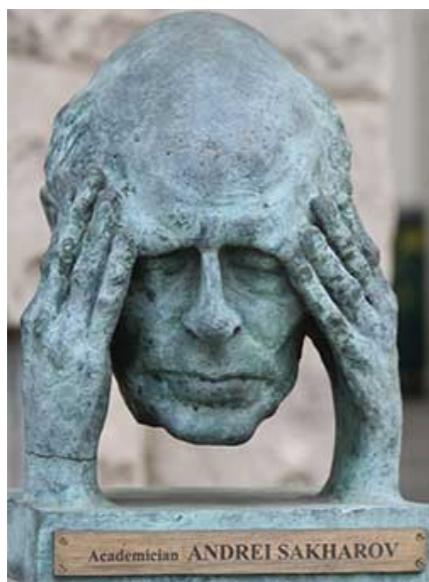


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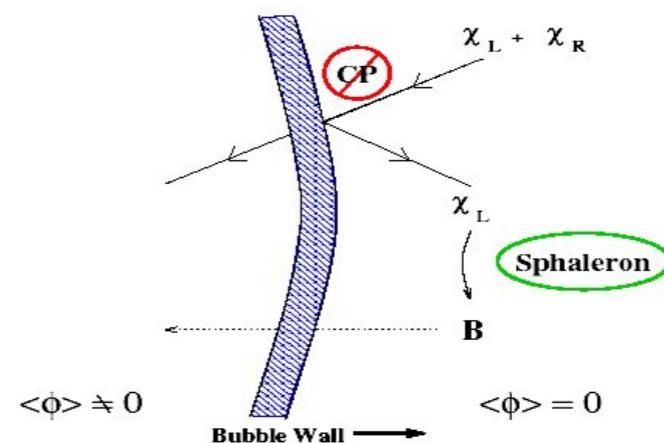
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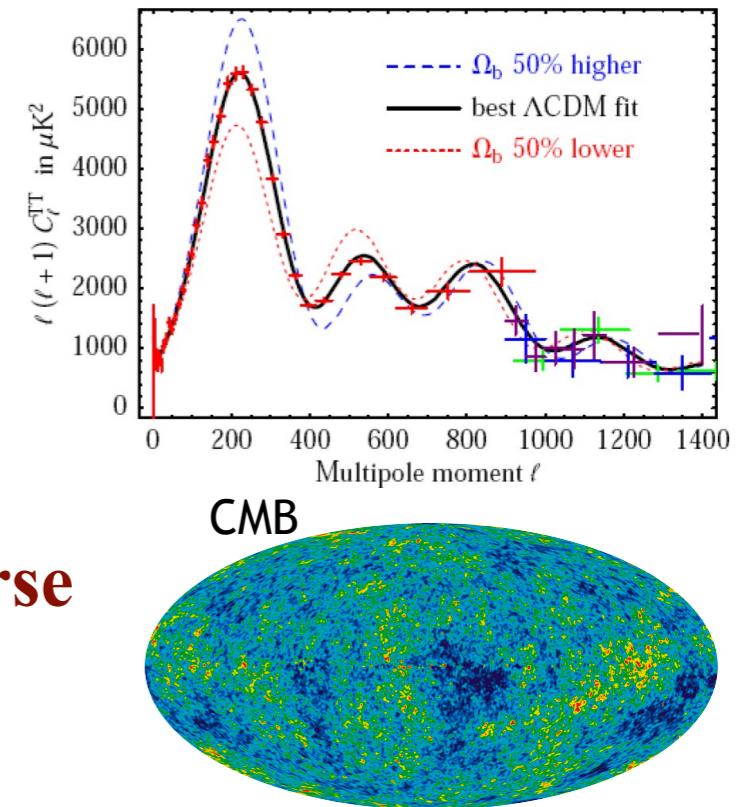
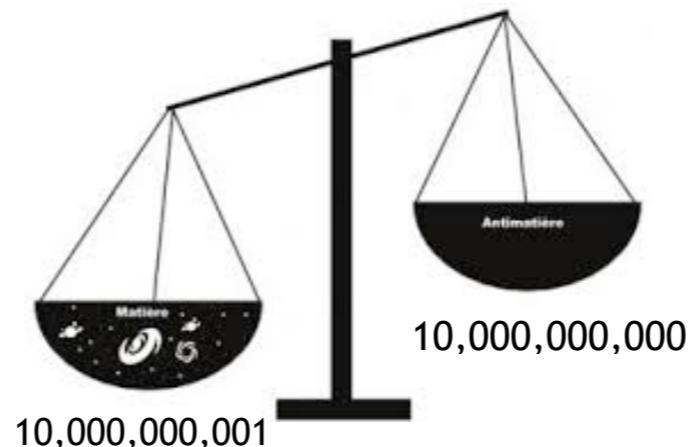
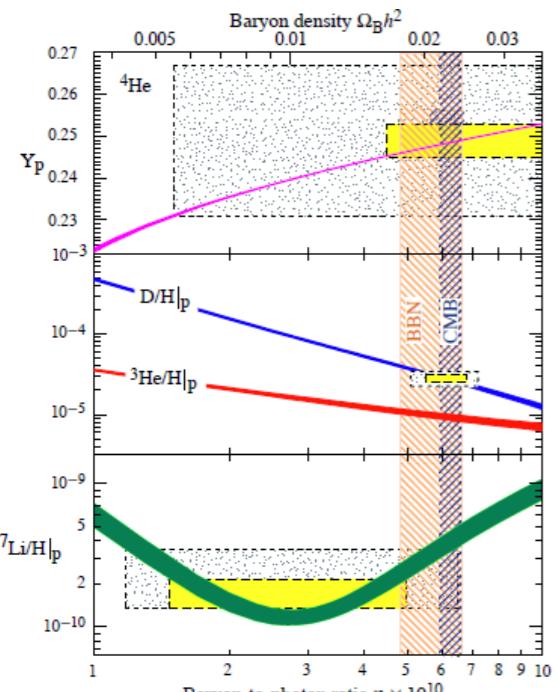


- Baryon number violation
- C and CP violation
- Out-of-equilibrium

Electroweak Baryogenesis



A bonus for answering the question

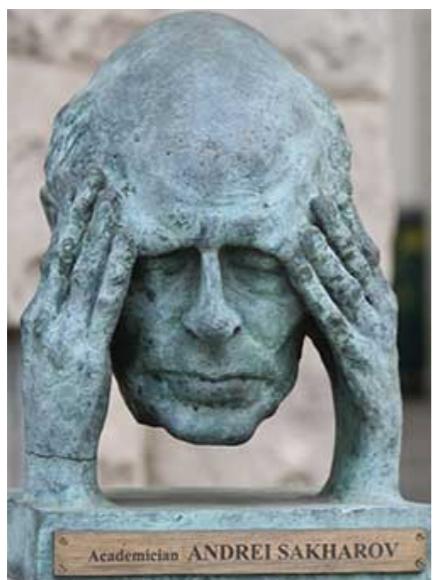


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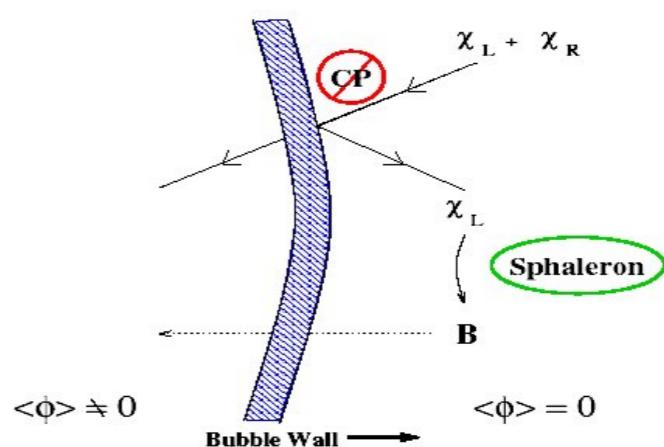
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Sakharov's conditions for BAU creation



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Electroweak Baryogenesis



Strongly First Order
Electroweak Phase Transition

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties (at zero T)

$$V_{\text{EFF}}(h, T) = c_H(T^2 - T_0^2)h^2 - (ET + e)h^3 + \frac{\widetilde{\lambda}_H}{2}h^4 + \dots$$

Order of the Phase Transition $\propto \frac{E + e/T}{\widetilde{\lambda}_H} \gtrsim 1$

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$$\widetilde{\lambda}_H \sim \lambda_H \left(1 + \alpha \log \frac{h^2}{M^2} \right)$$

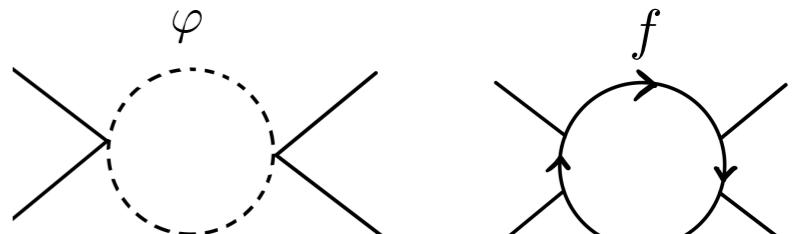
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□ Zero Temperature loop effects

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E.g. [Espinosa, Quiros '07], [Kondo et al '91],
[Cline, Lemieux '97], ...

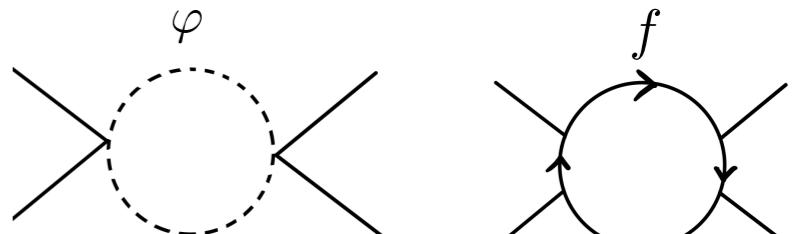
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$$Eh^3 \sim (m_{\text{eff}}(h, T_c))^{3/2} \sim \lambda^{3/2} h^3$$

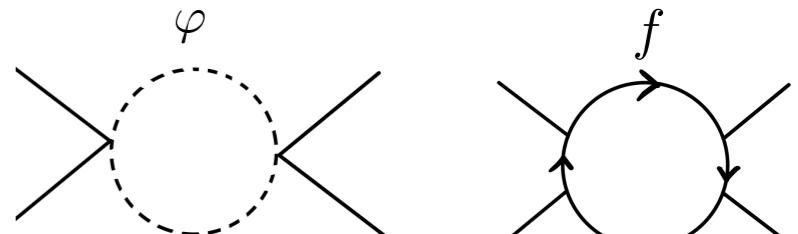
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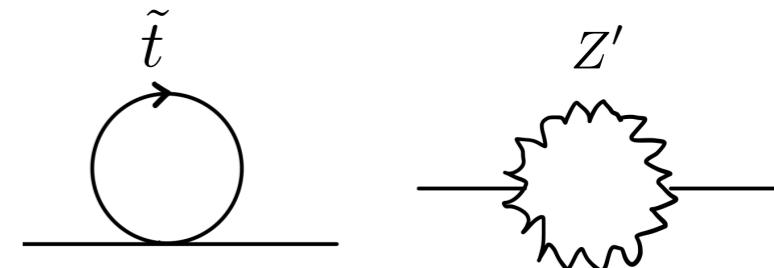
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E.g. [Anderson, Hall '92], [Cohen, Morrissey, Pierce '12], [Chowdhury et al '12]
[Carena, Quiros, Wagner, '96], [Delepine, et al '96]

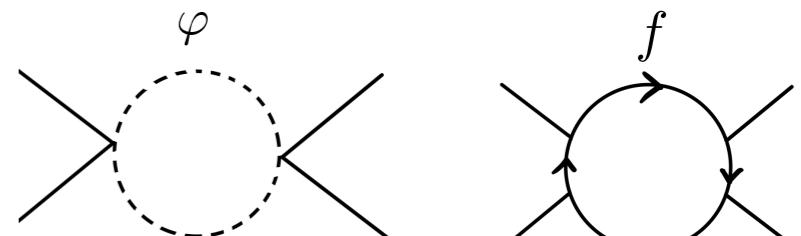
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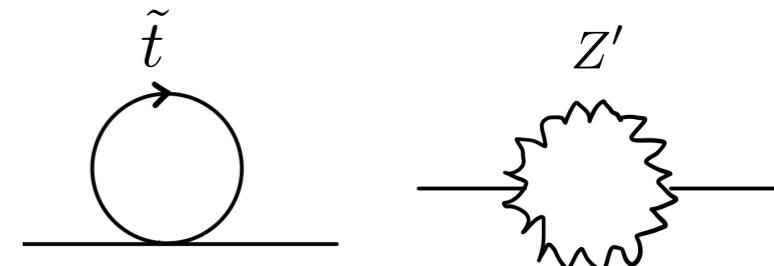
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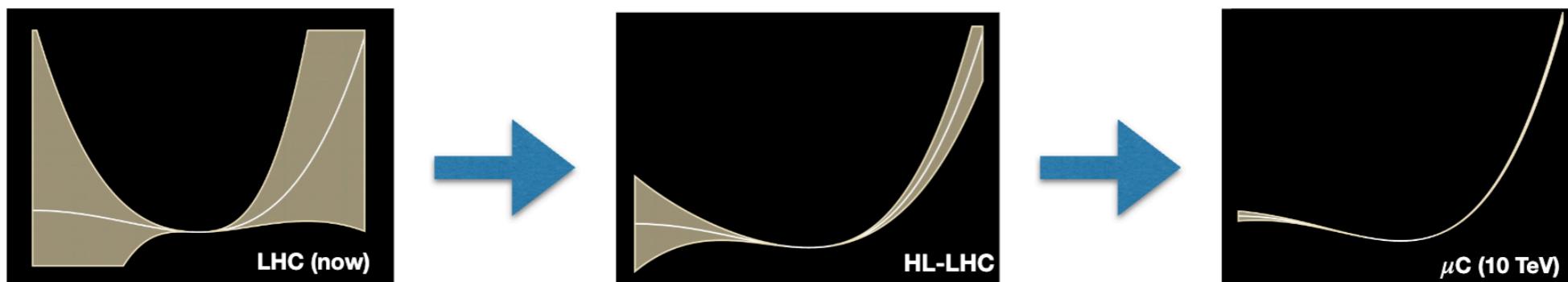
Courtesy of N. Craig

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties (at zero T)

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□ Tree-level Effects



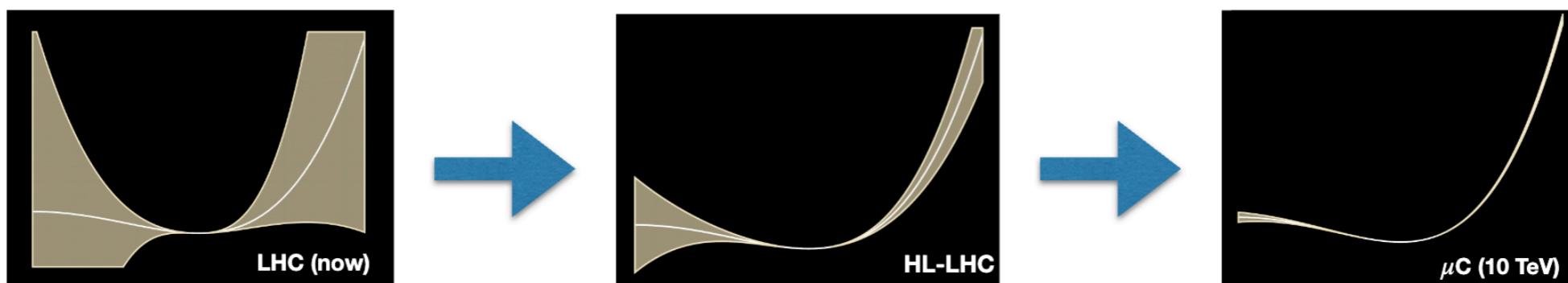
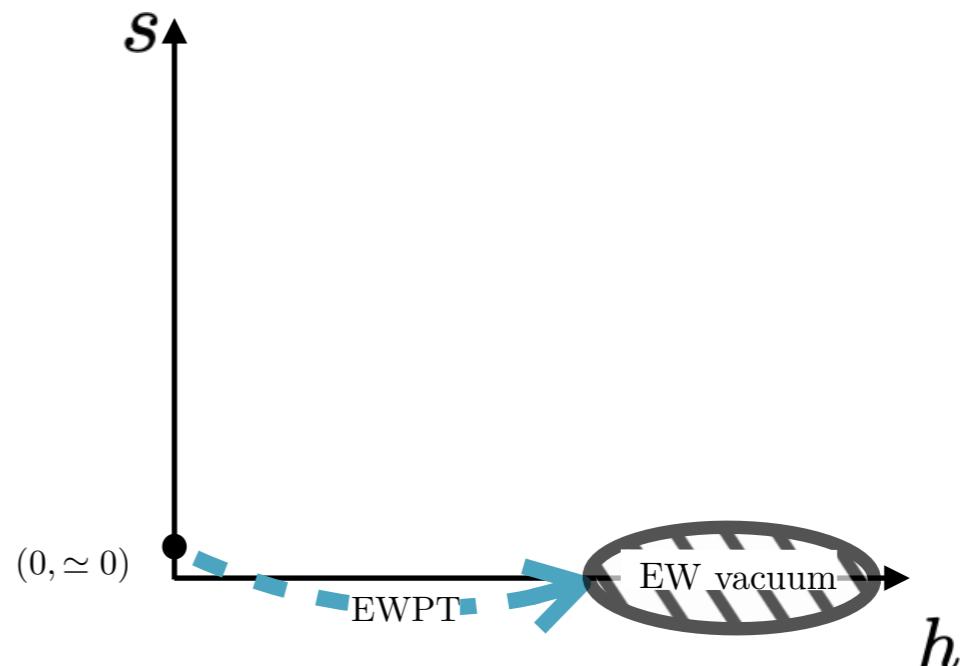
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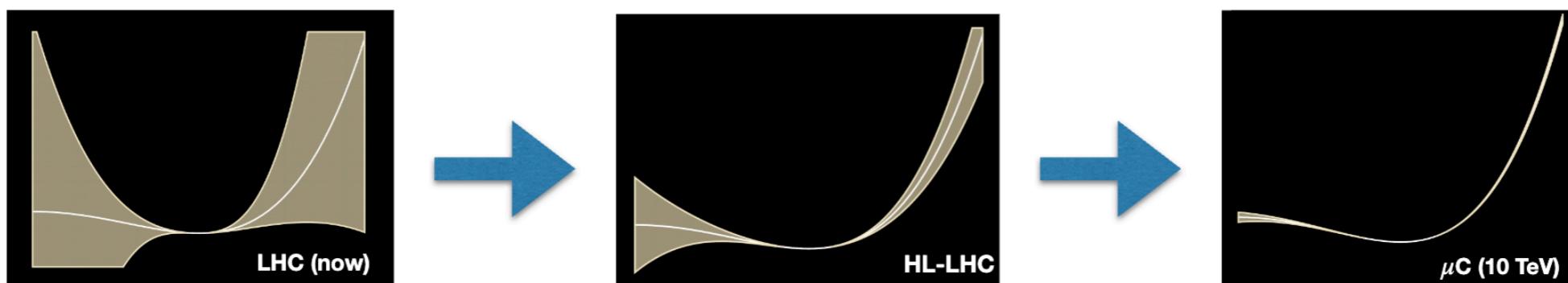
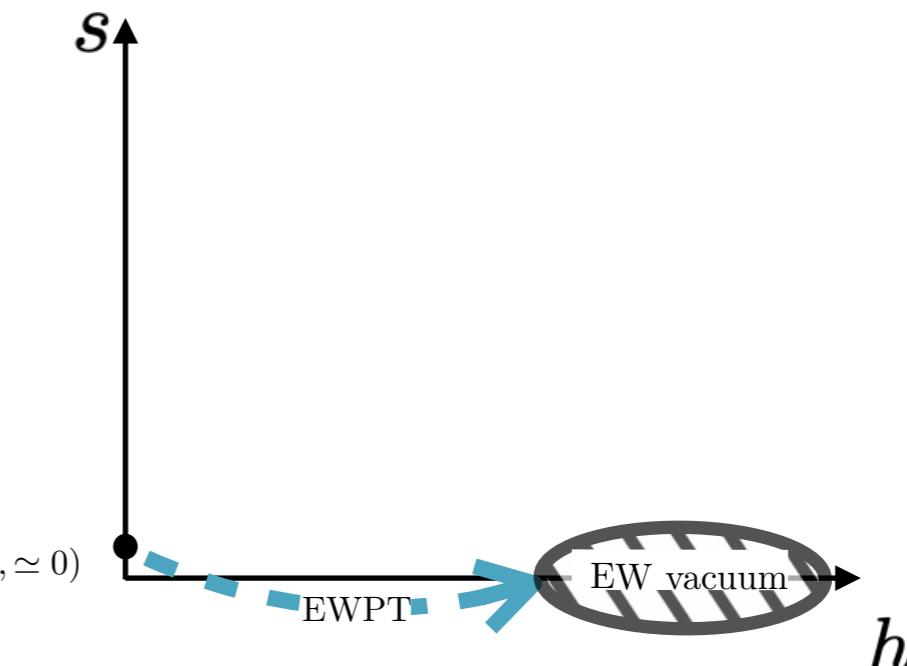
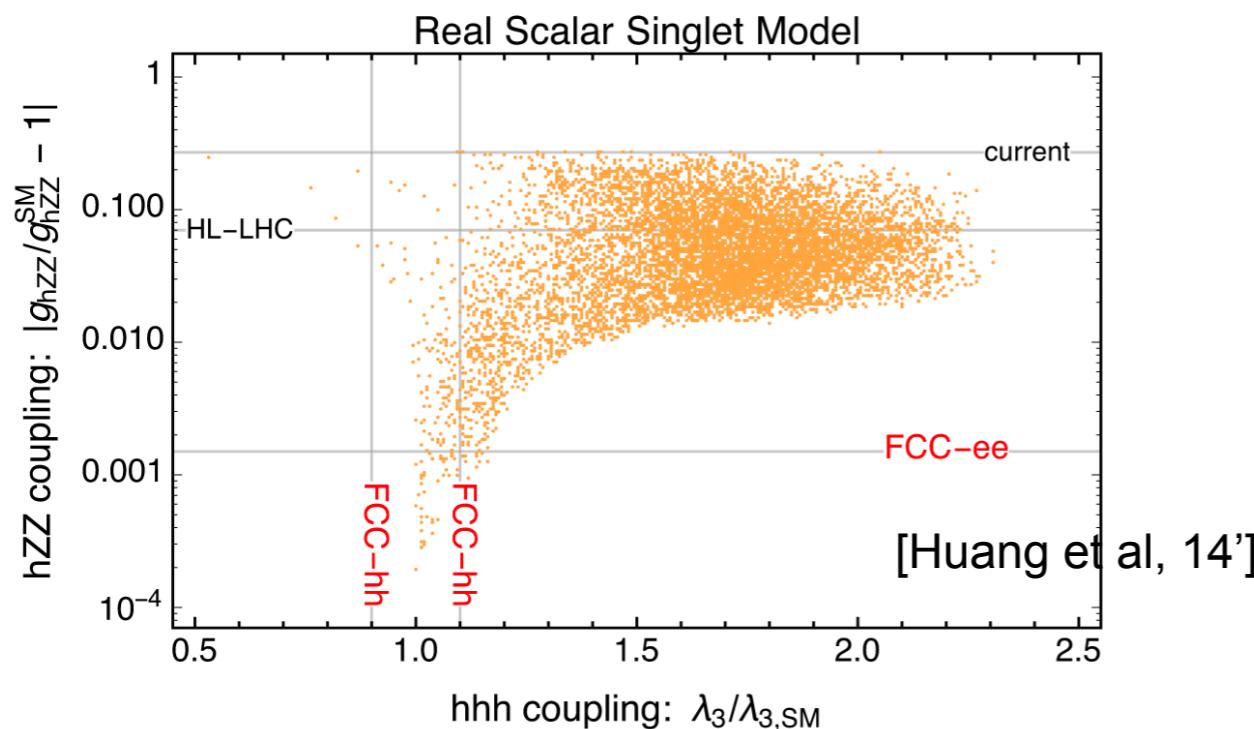
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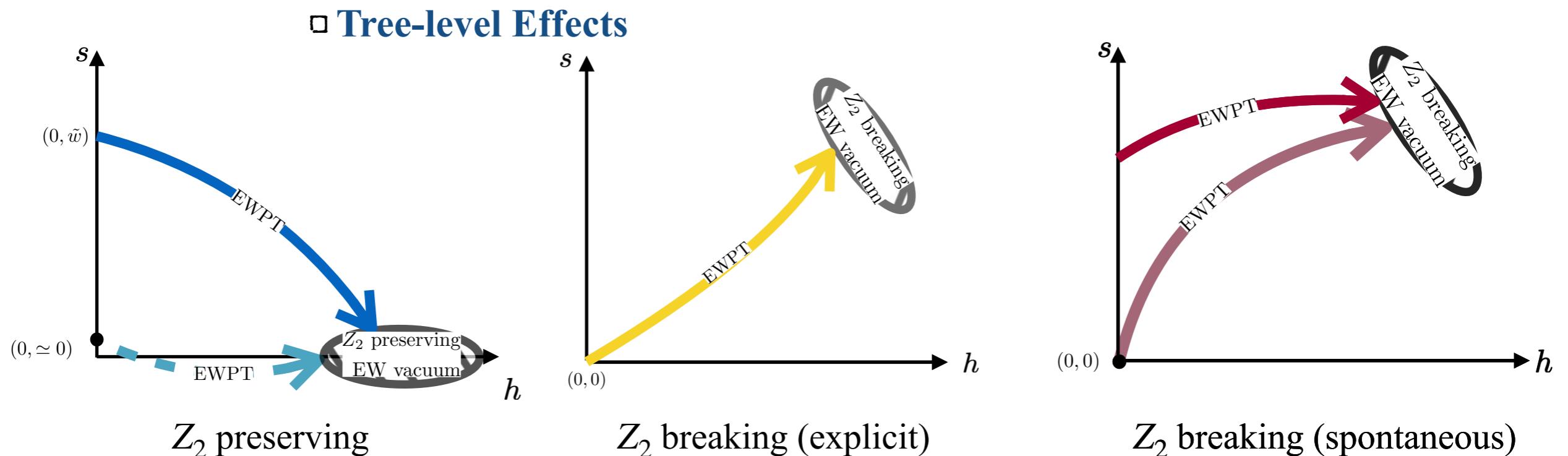
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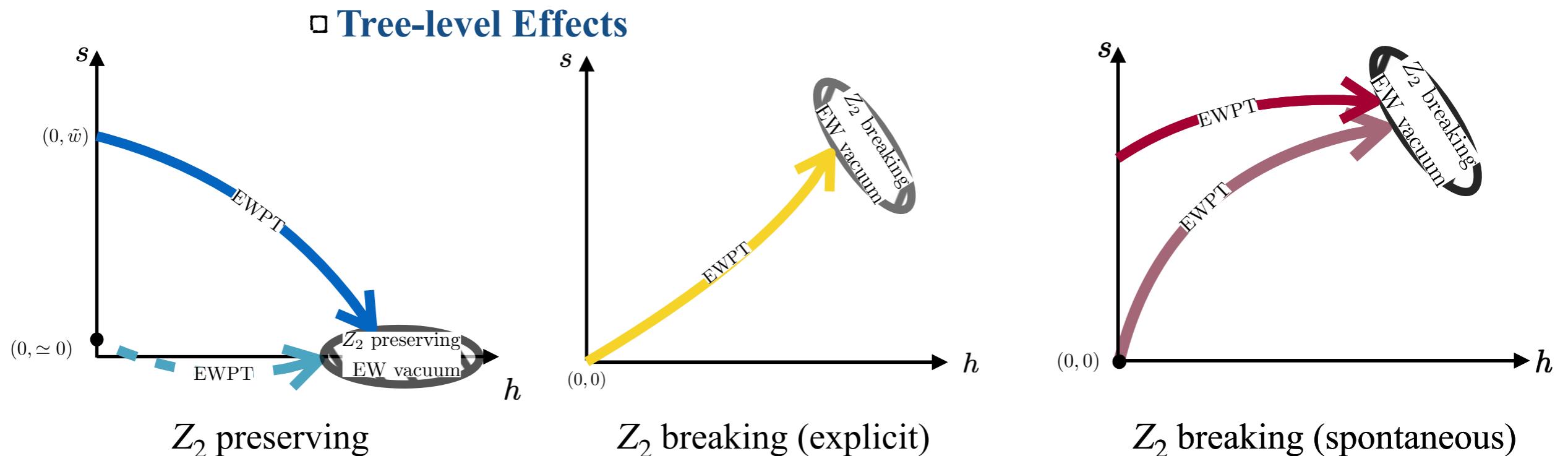


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Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties (at zero T)

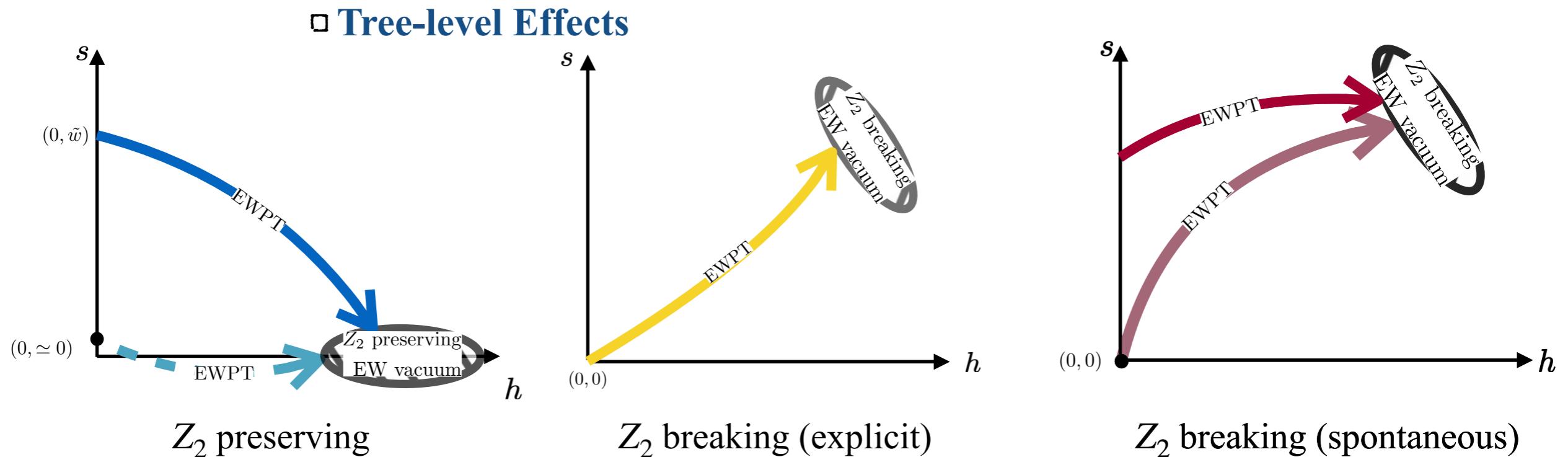


Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties (at zero T)



Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties (at zero T)

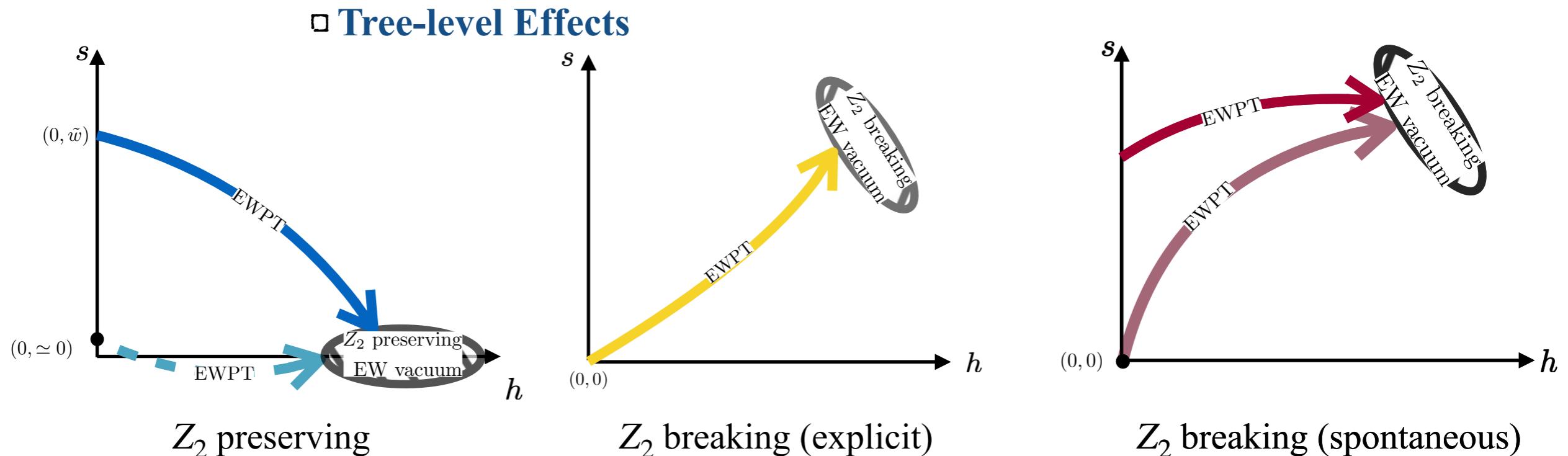
$$V_0(h, s) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_h^2 h^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_h h^4 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_s^2 s^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_s s^4 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_m h^2 s^2 + (\text{explicit } Z_2 - \text{breaking terms})$$



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$$\rightarrow V_{\text{EFF}}(h, s, T)$$

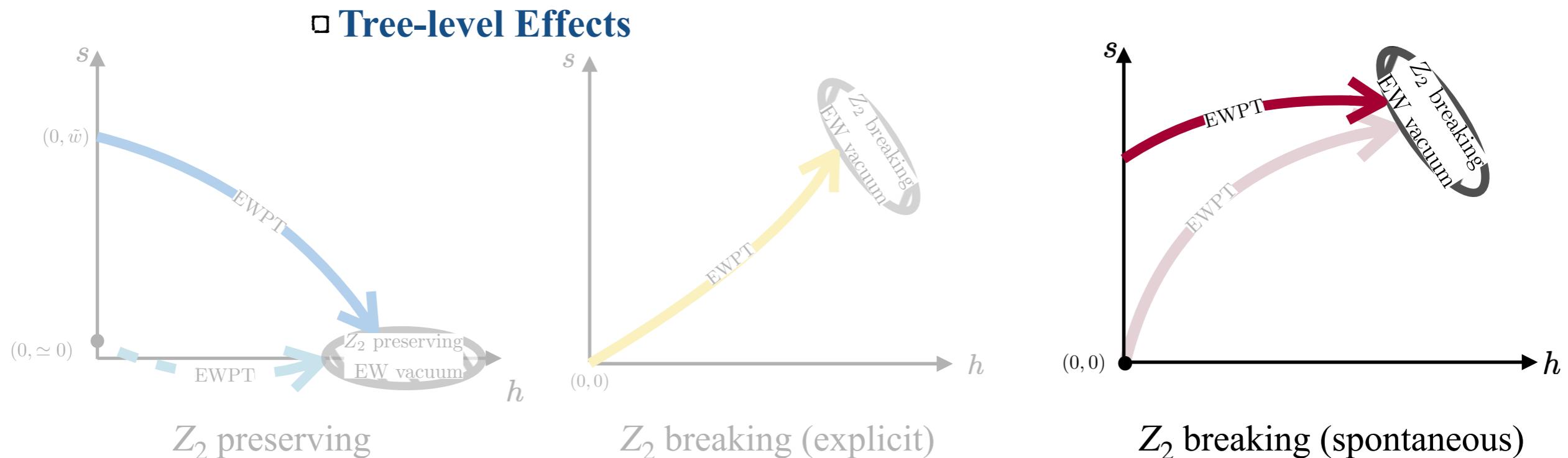


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$$\rightarrow V_{\text{EFF}}(h, s, T)$$

[Carena, et al, 22']



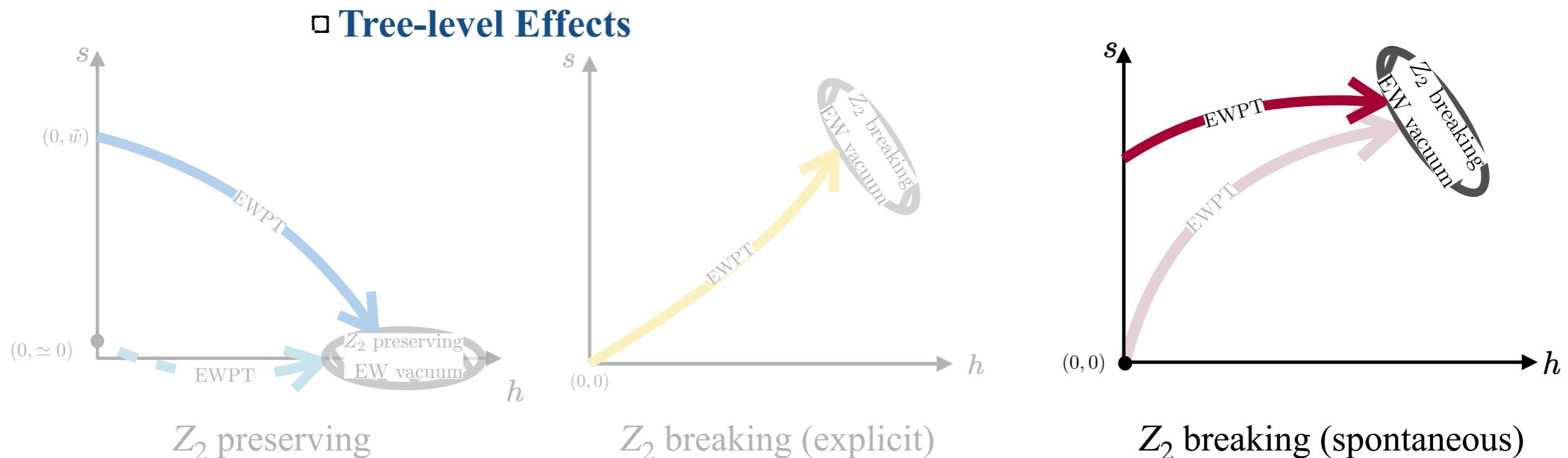
Example: Order of the Phase Transition $\propto \left(\lambda_h - \frac{\lambda_m^2}{4\lambda_s} \right)^{-1}$

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[Carena, et al, 22']



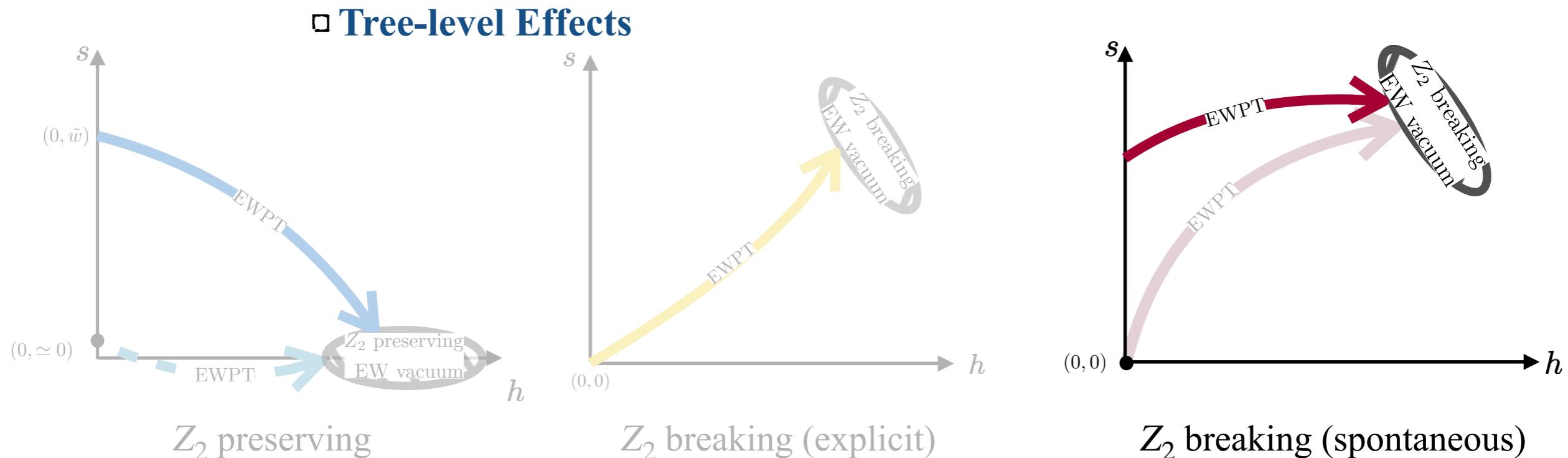
Example: Order of the Phase Transition $\propto \left(\lambda_h - \frac{\lambda_m^2}{4\lambda_s} \right)^{-1}$

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs properties (at zero T)

$$V_0(h, s) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu_h^2 h^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_h h^4 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_s^2 s^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_s s^4 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_m h^2 s^2 + (\text{explicit } Z_2 - \text{breaking terms})$$

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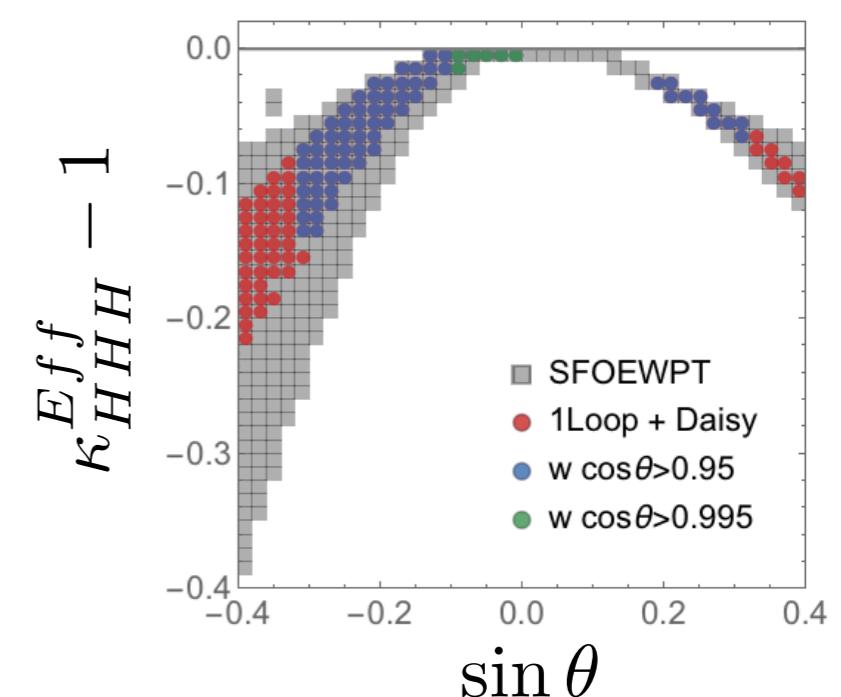


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$$\Lambda_{HHH} = \frac{m_H^2 (-\sin^3 \theta + \tan \beta \cos^3 \theta)}{2 \tan \beta v}$$

$$\Lambda_{SHH} = \frac{(2m_H^2 + m_S^2)(\sin \theta + \tan \beta \cos \theta) \sin 2\theta}{4 \tan \beta v}$$

$$\kappa_{HHH}^{Eff} \equiv \frac{\Lambda_{HHH}^{Eff}}{\Lambda_{HHH}^{SM}}$$

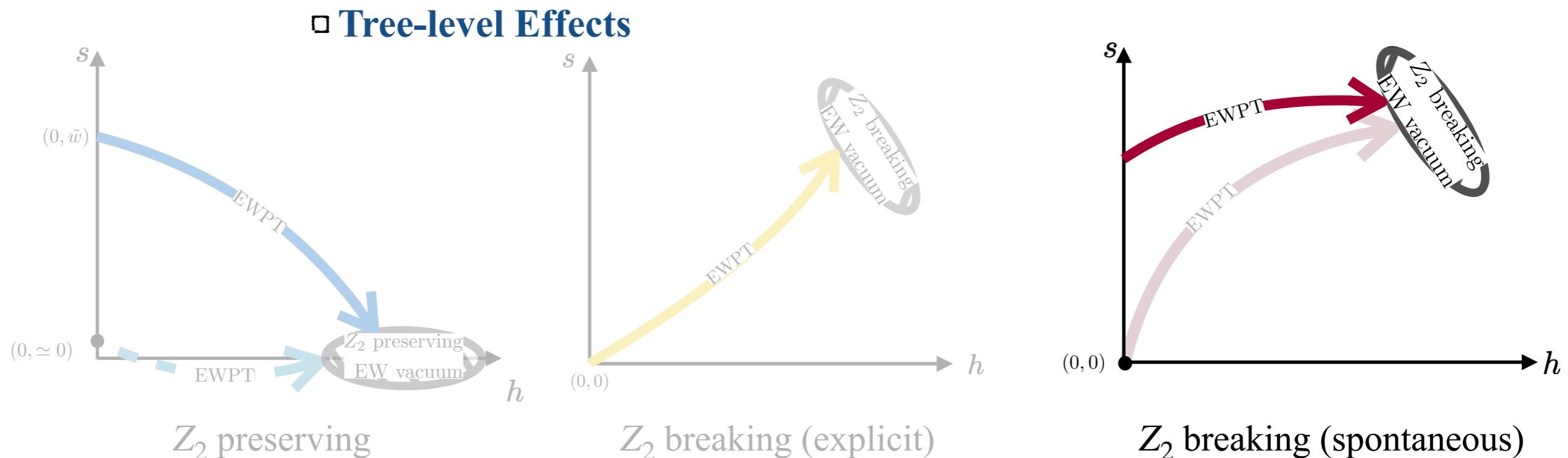


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Example: Order of the Phase Transition $\propto \left(\lambda_h - \frac{\lambda_m^2}{4\lambda_s} \right)^{-1} \propto 1 + \sin^2 \theta \left(\frac{(125\text{GeV})^2}{m_S^2} - 1 \right)$

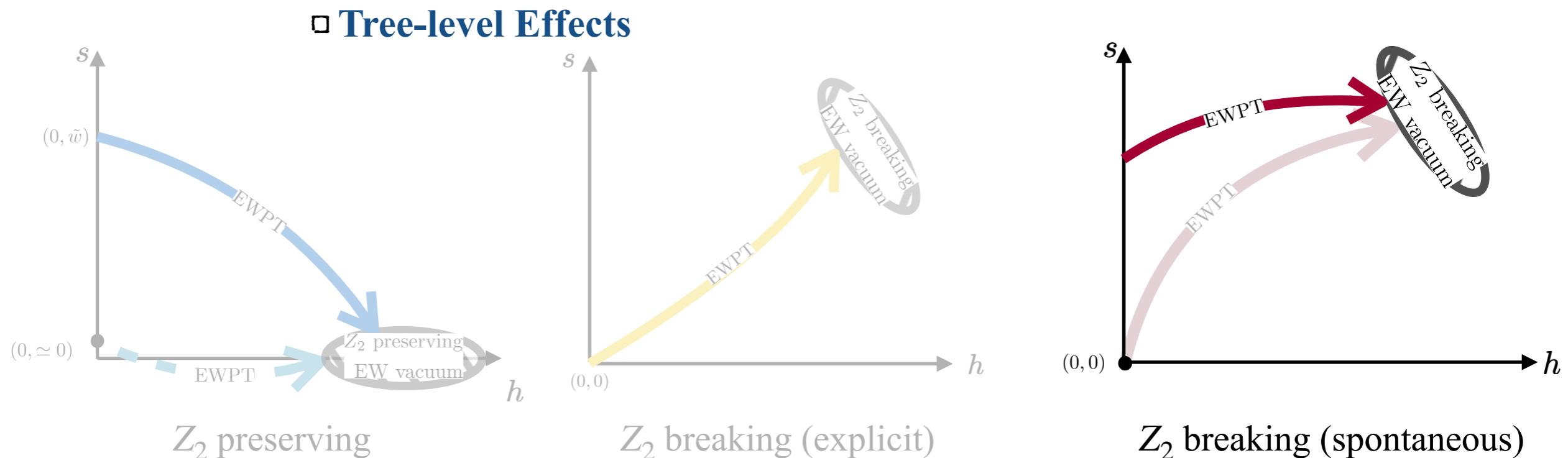
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- A firm prediction of a **light scalar**
- **BR($H \rightarrow SS$) bounded from below**

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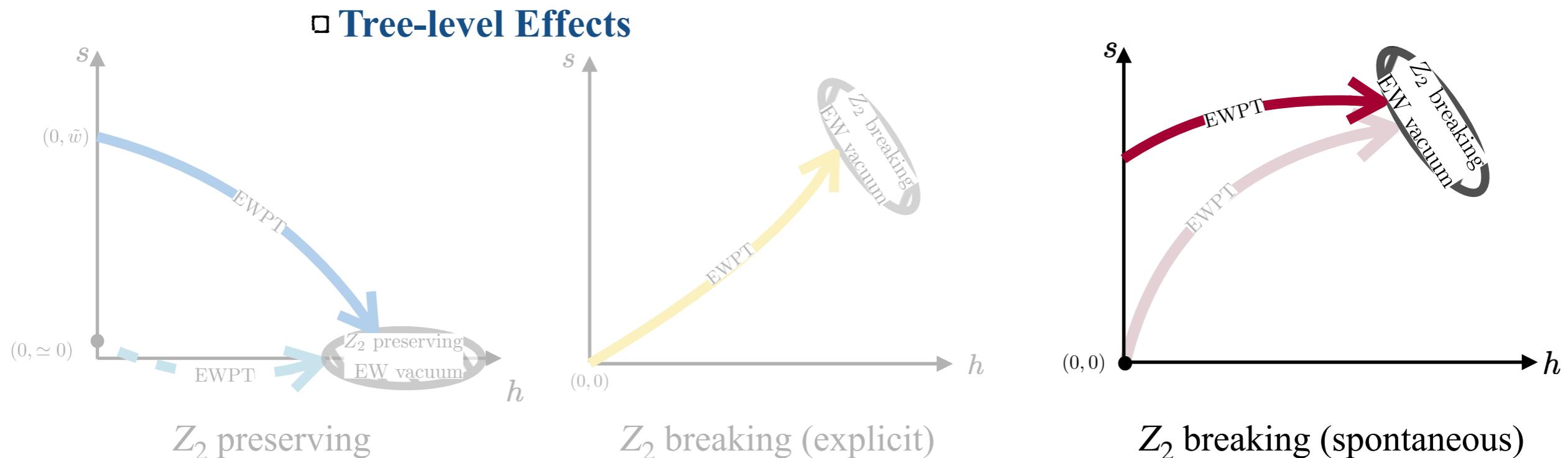
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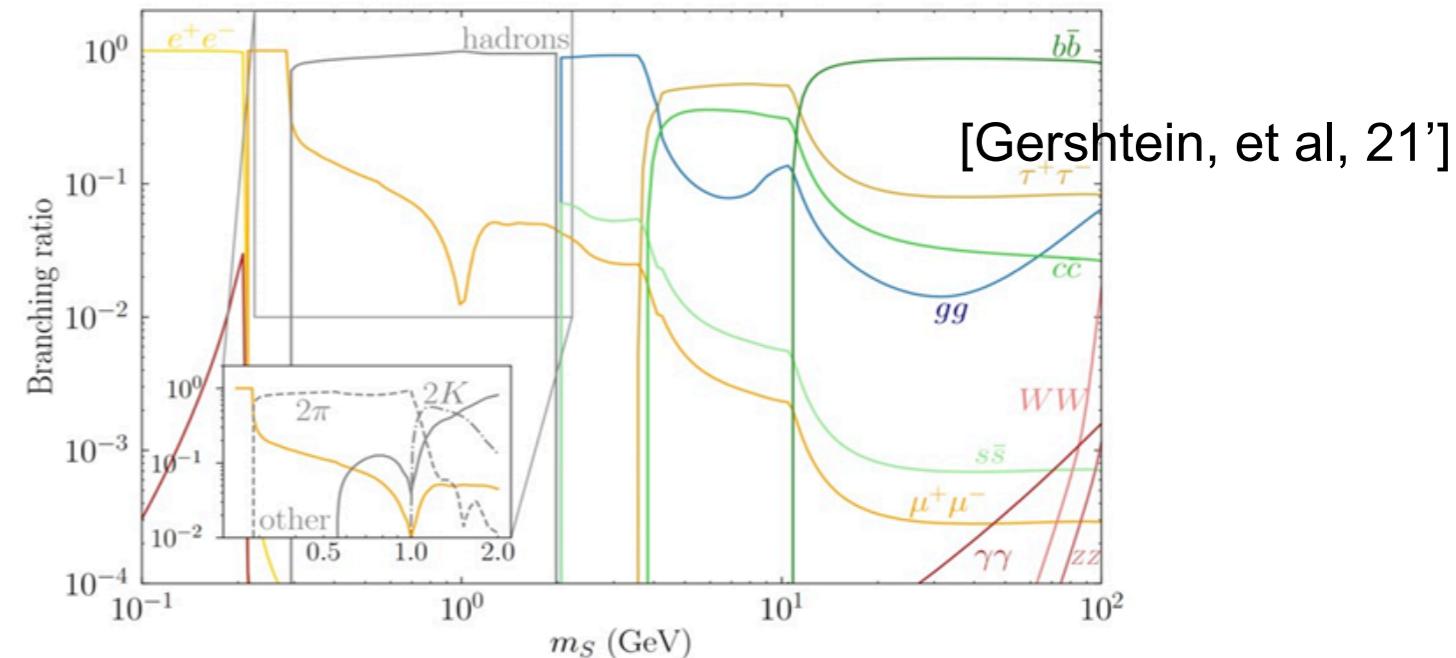
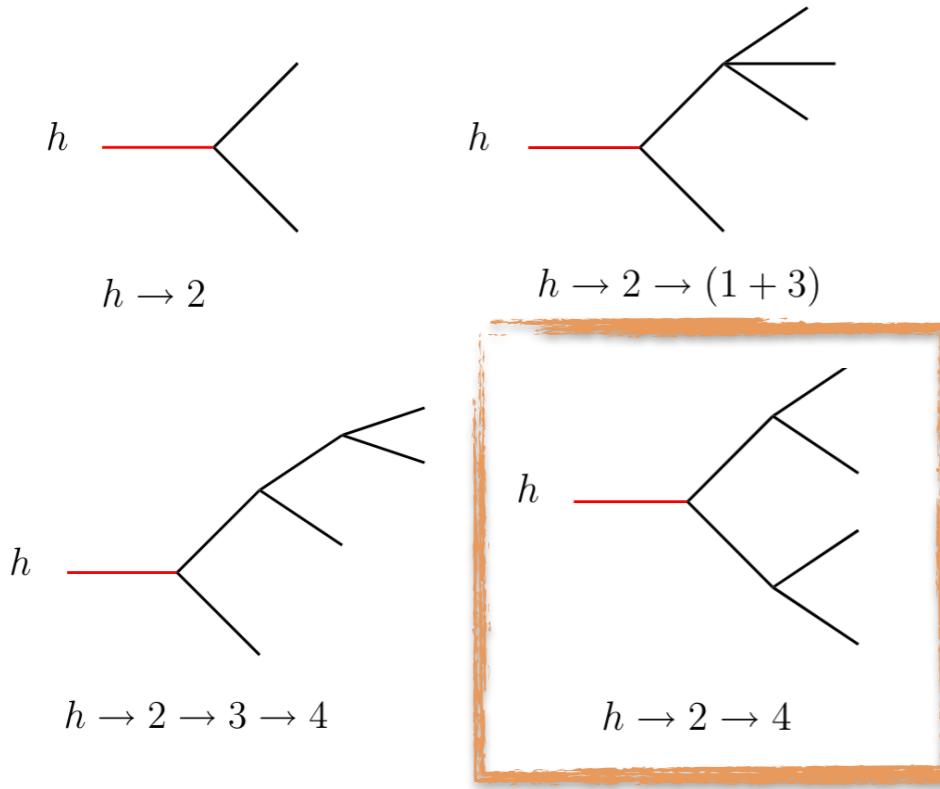


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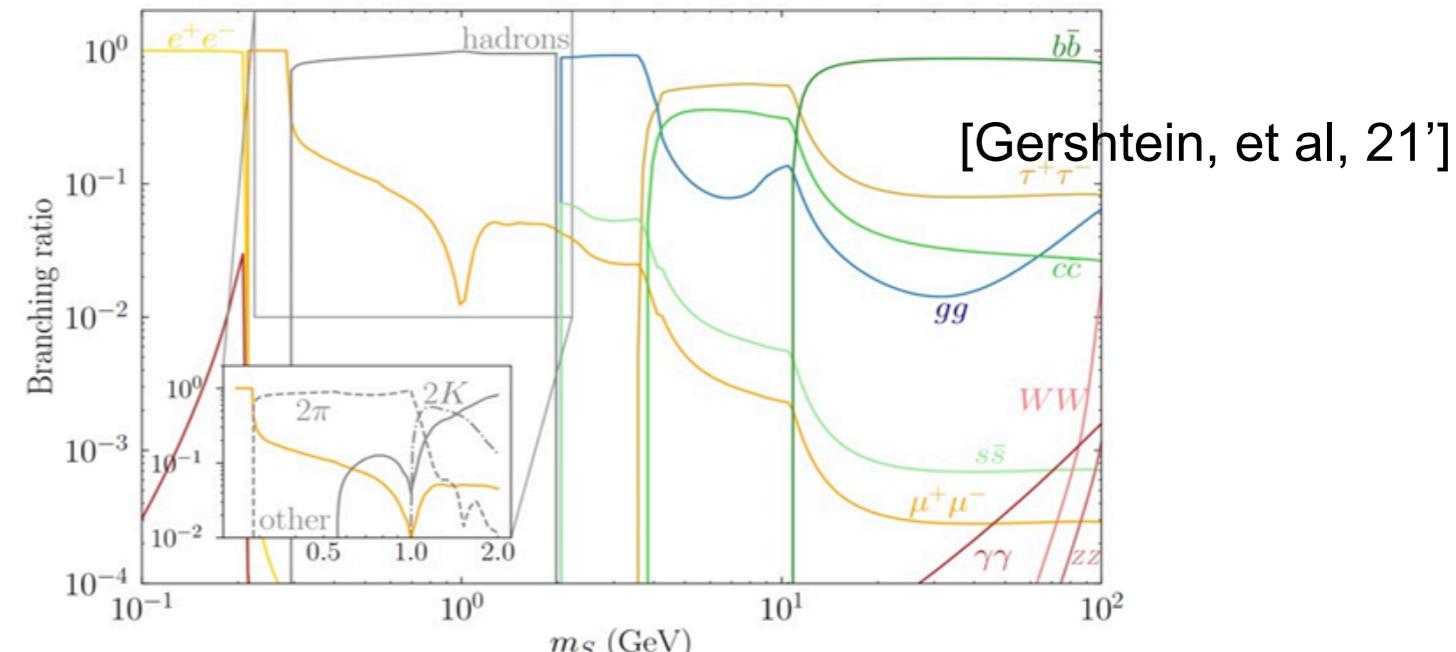
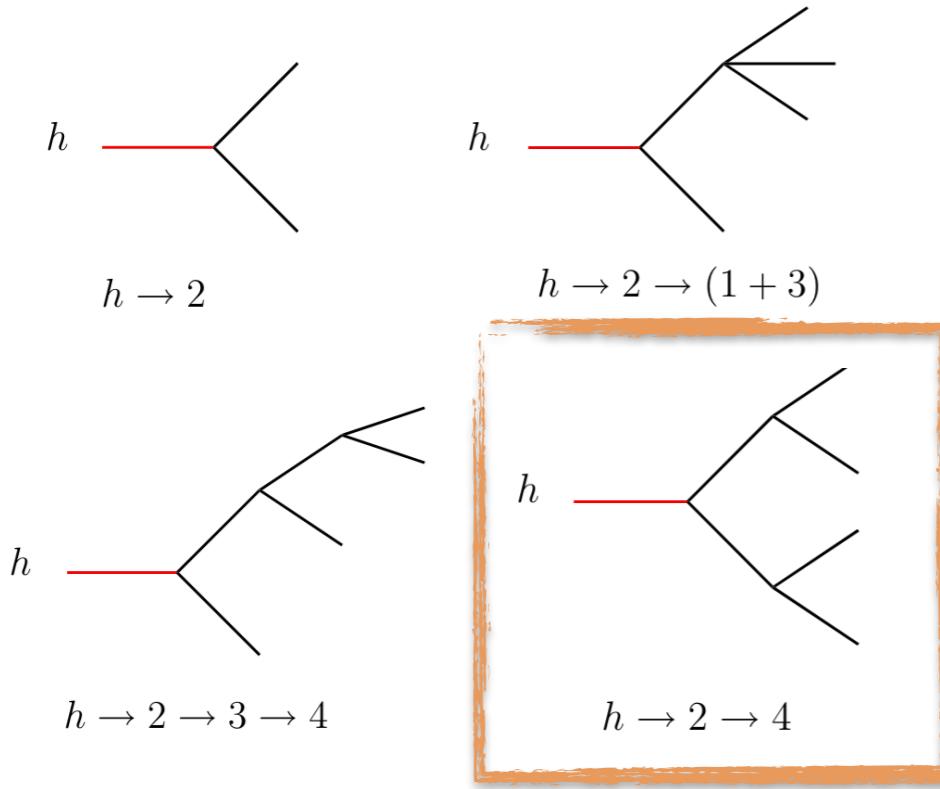
Observation window: Higgs exotic decay

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs Exotic Decays



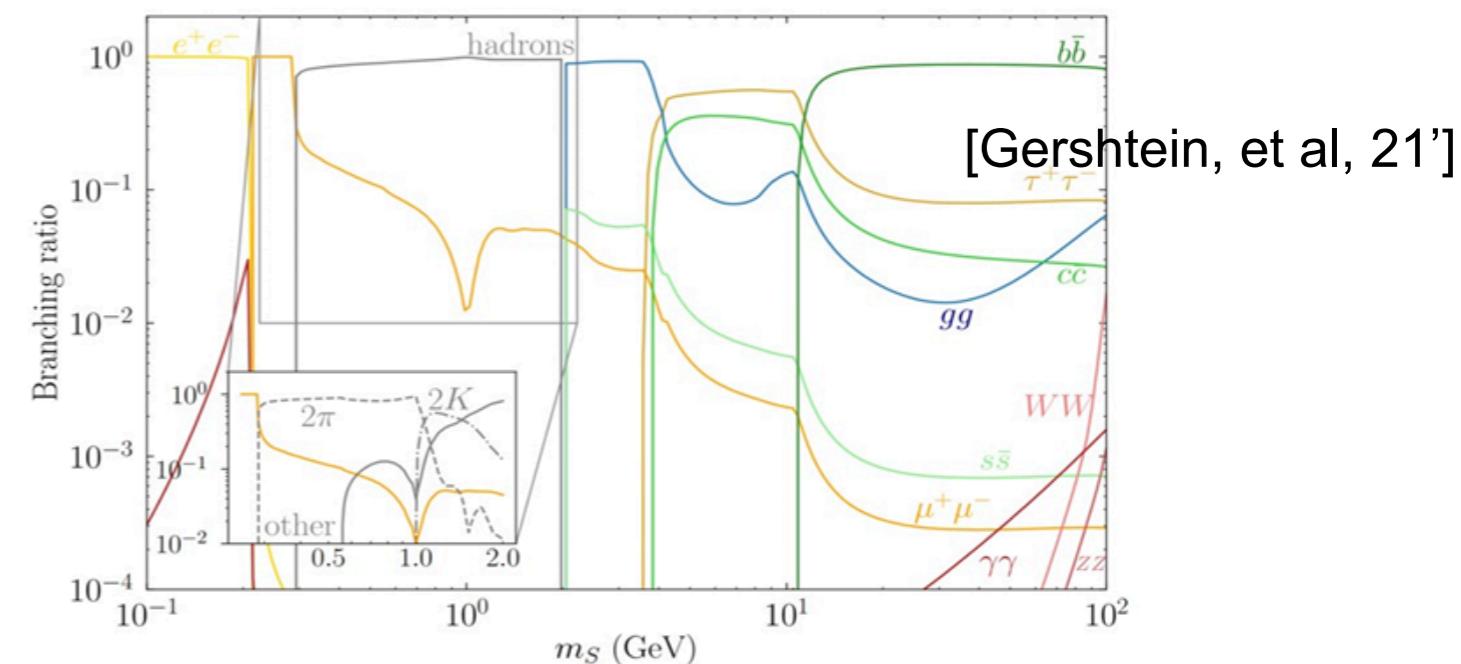
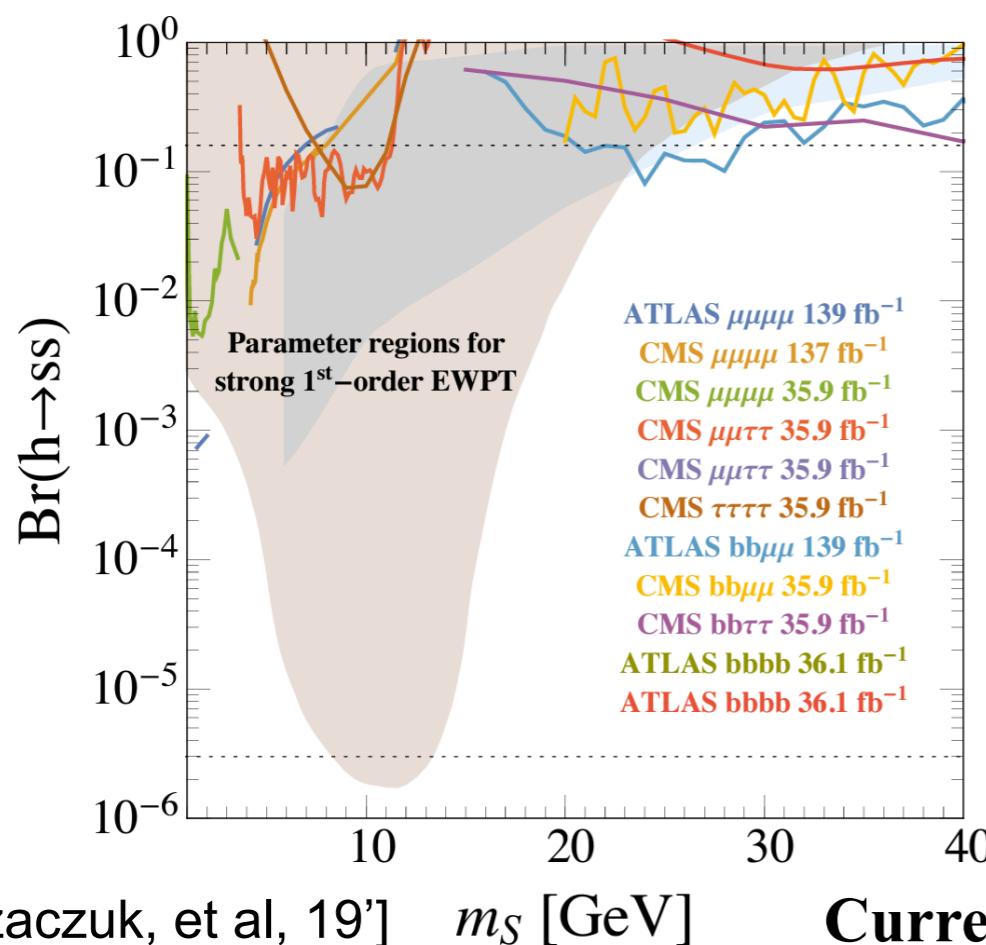
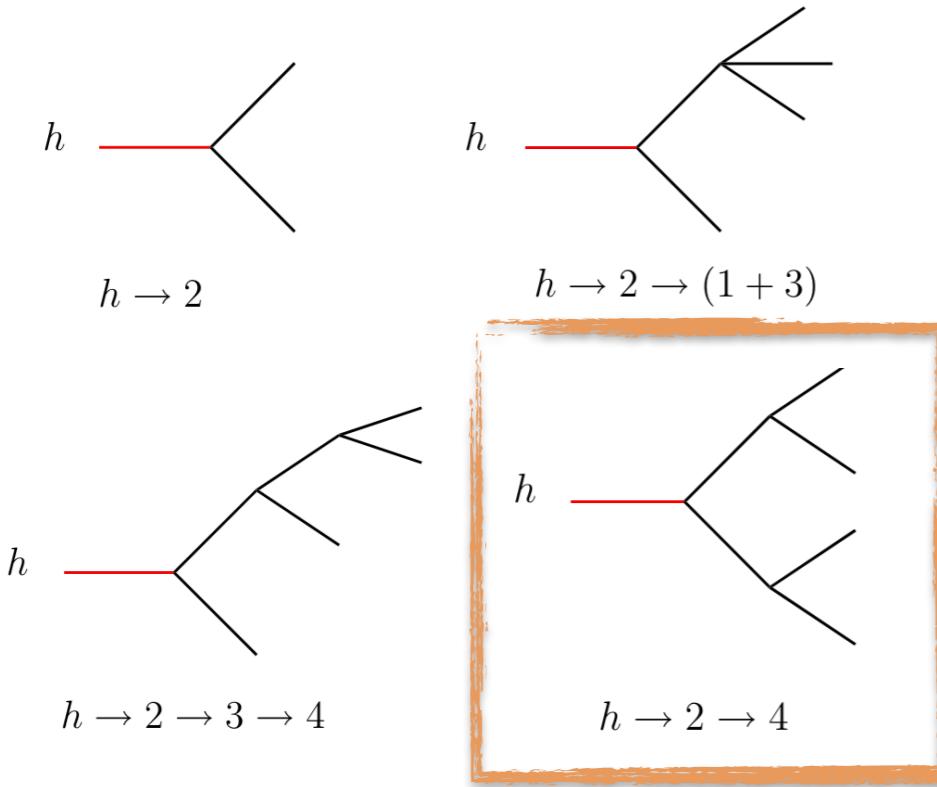
Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$ and S branching fraction into $XXYY$ final states mediated through mixing.

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs Exotic Decays



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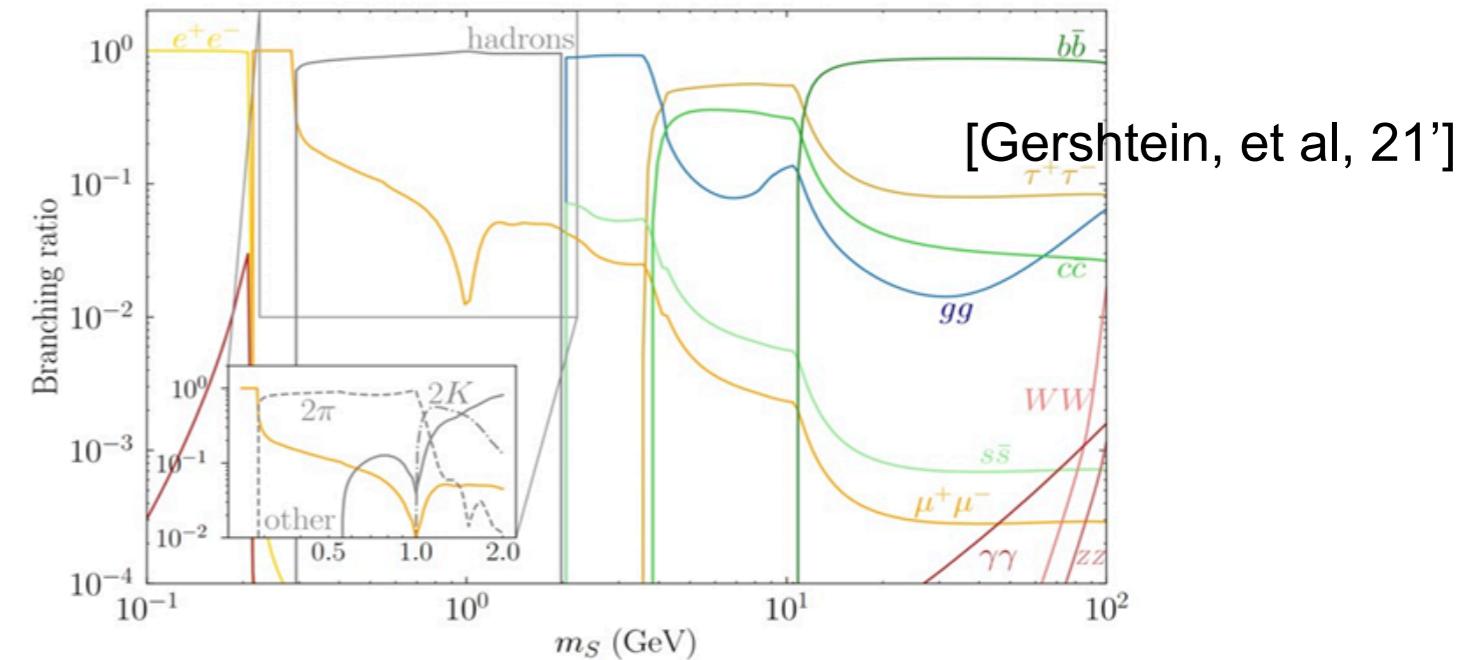
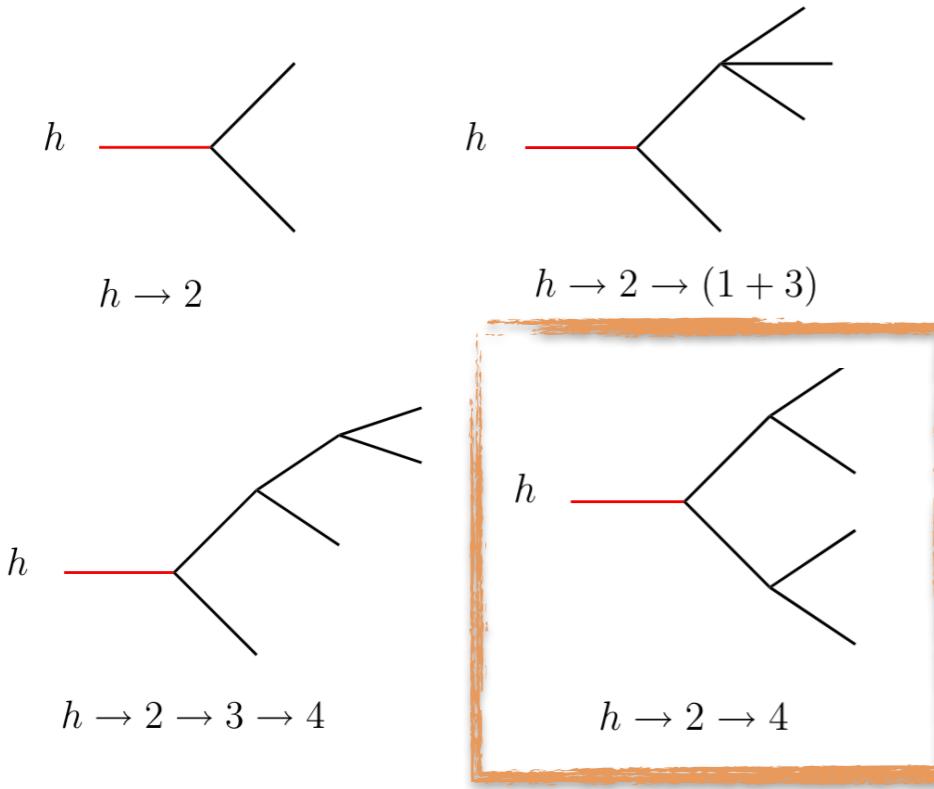
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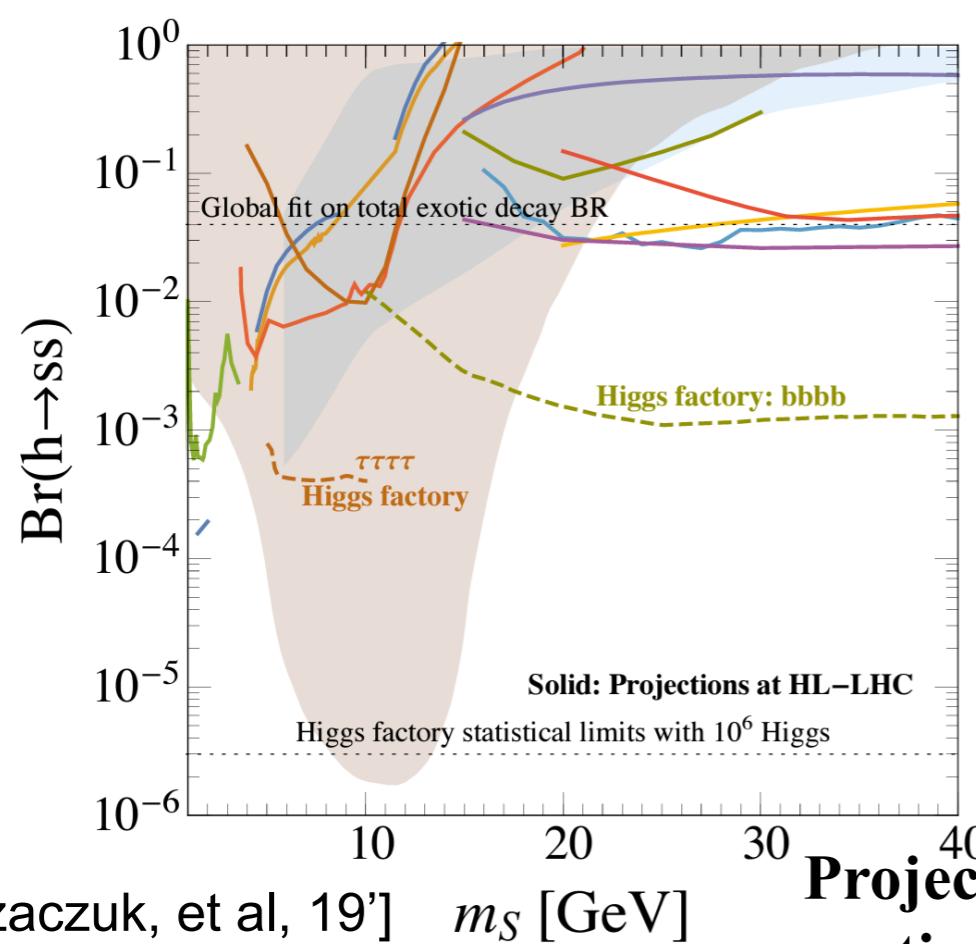
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Current bounds on Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs Exotic Decays

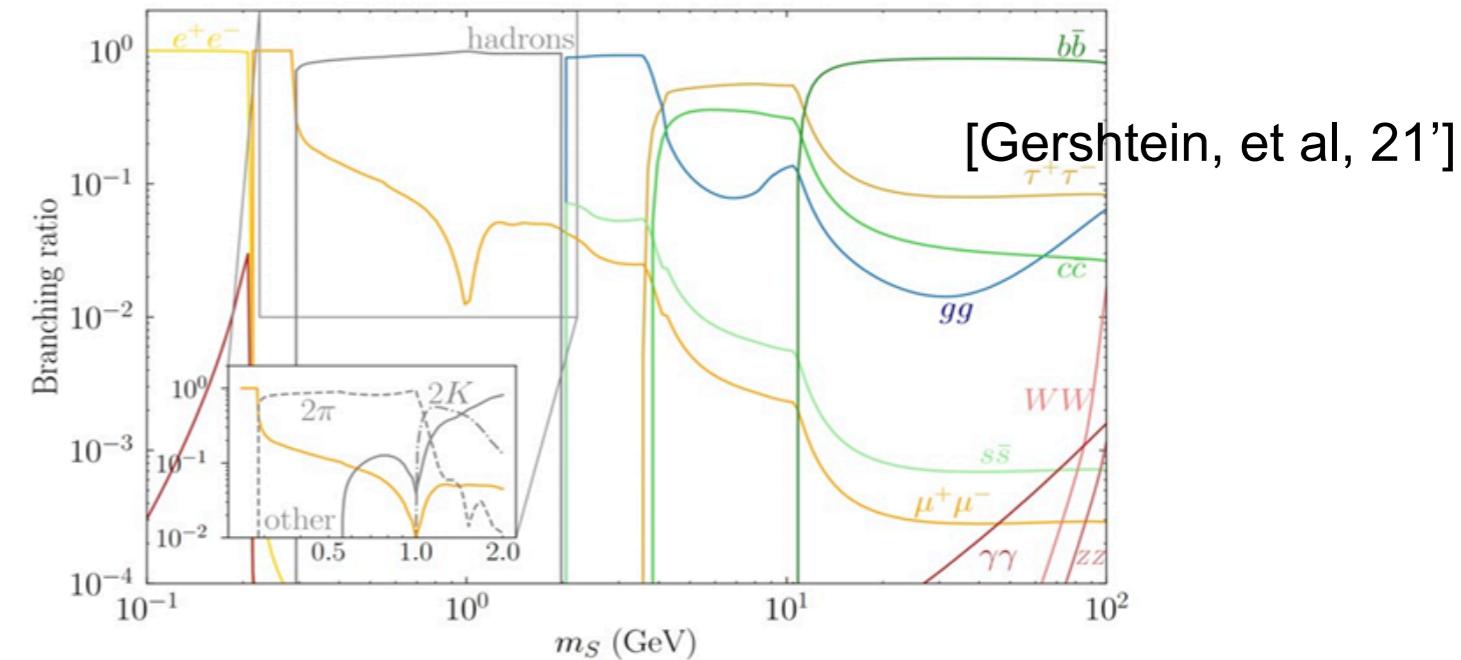
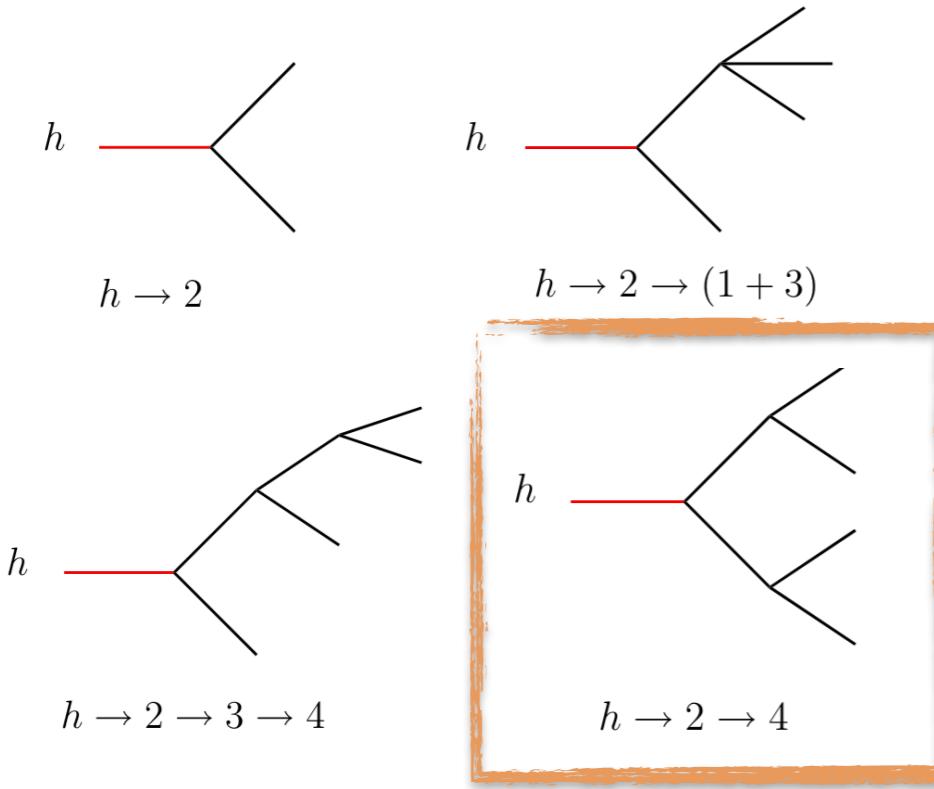


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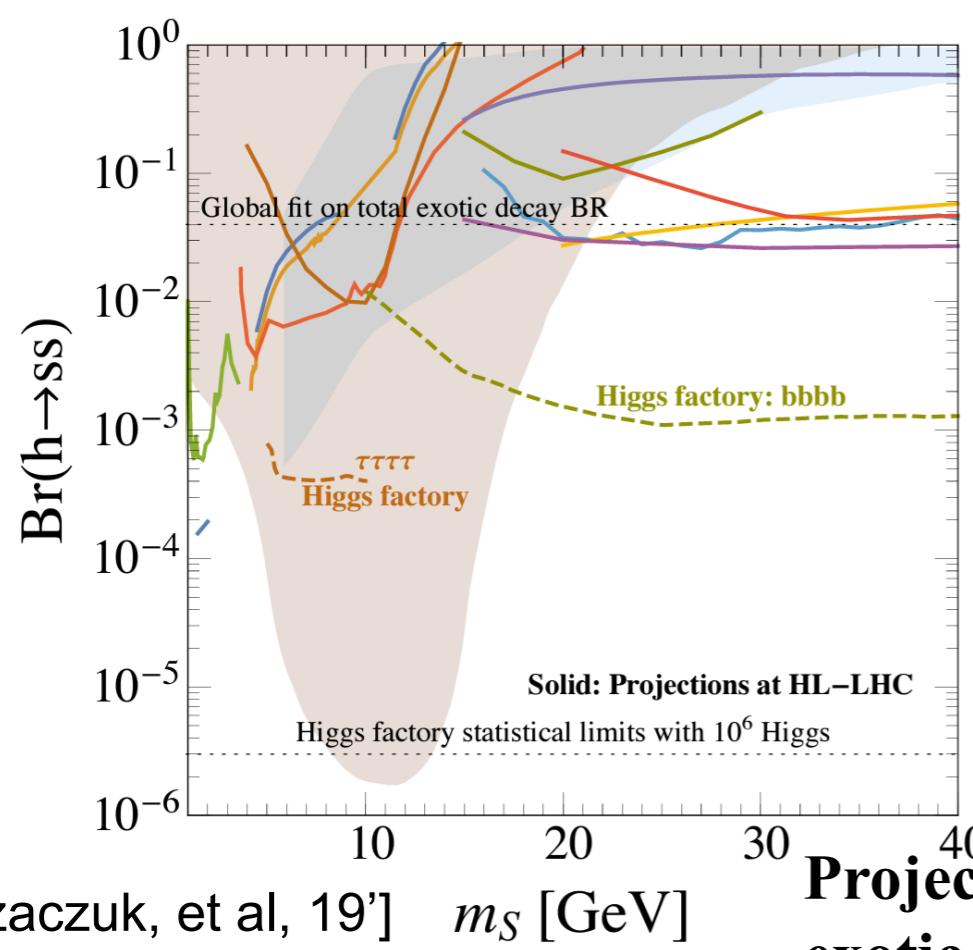


Projections at HL-LHC and Higgs factories on Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$

Electroweak phase transition and Higgs Exotic Decays

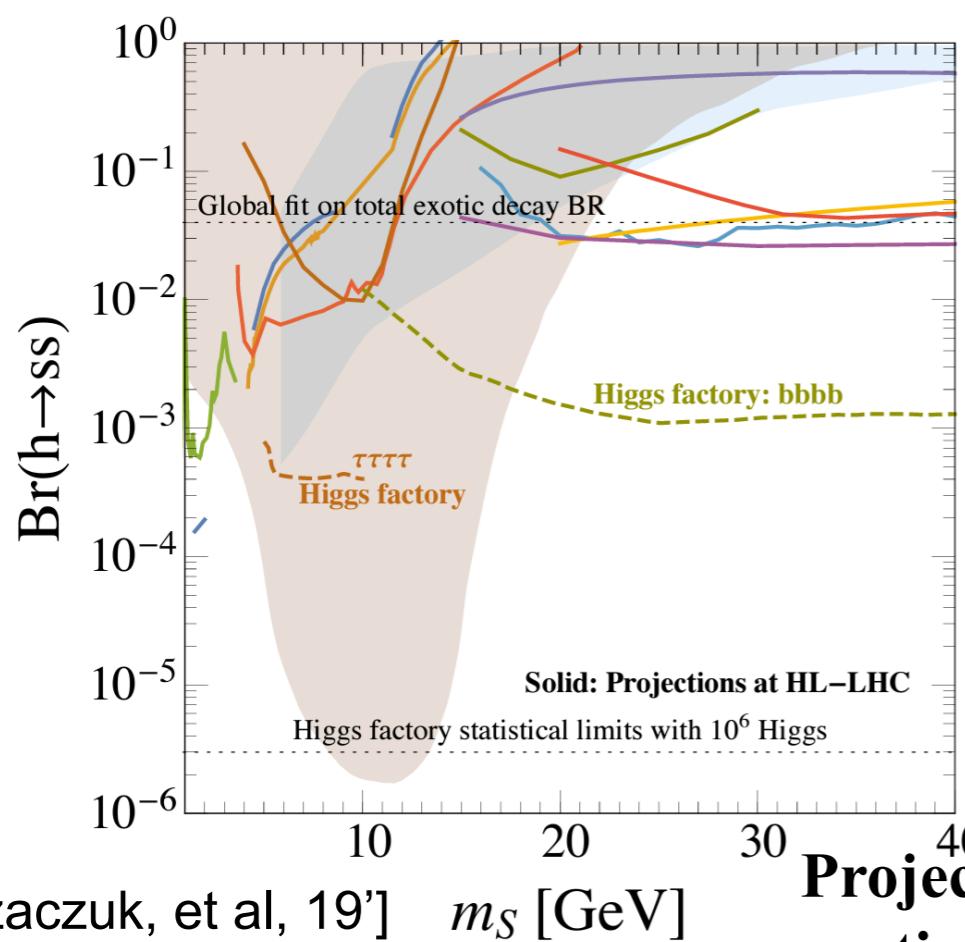
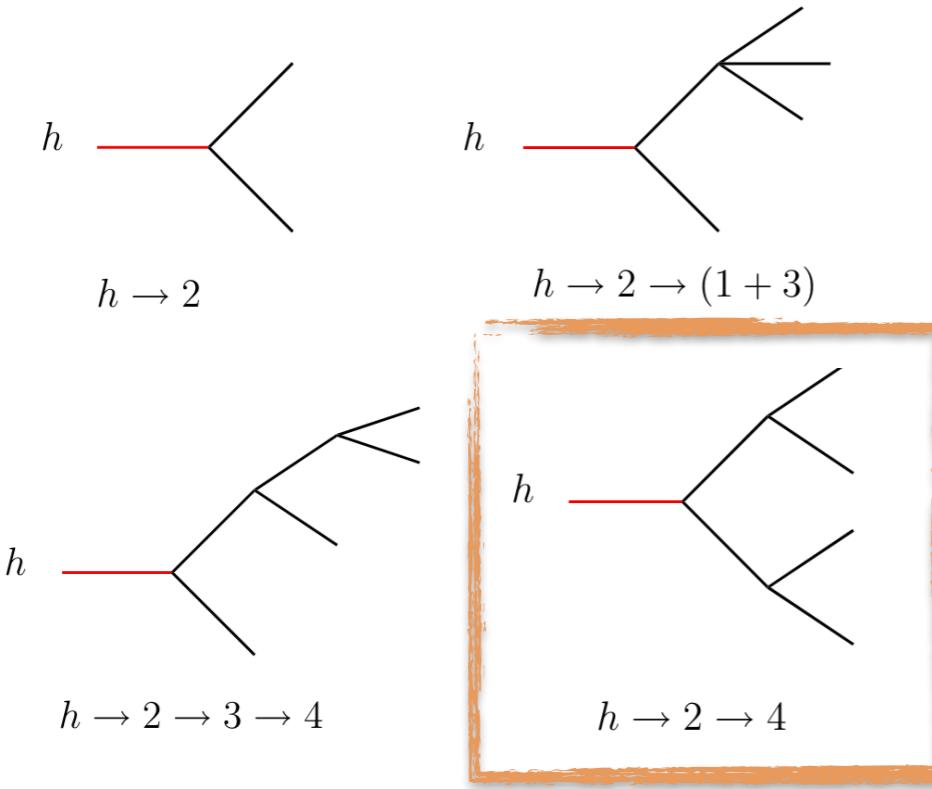


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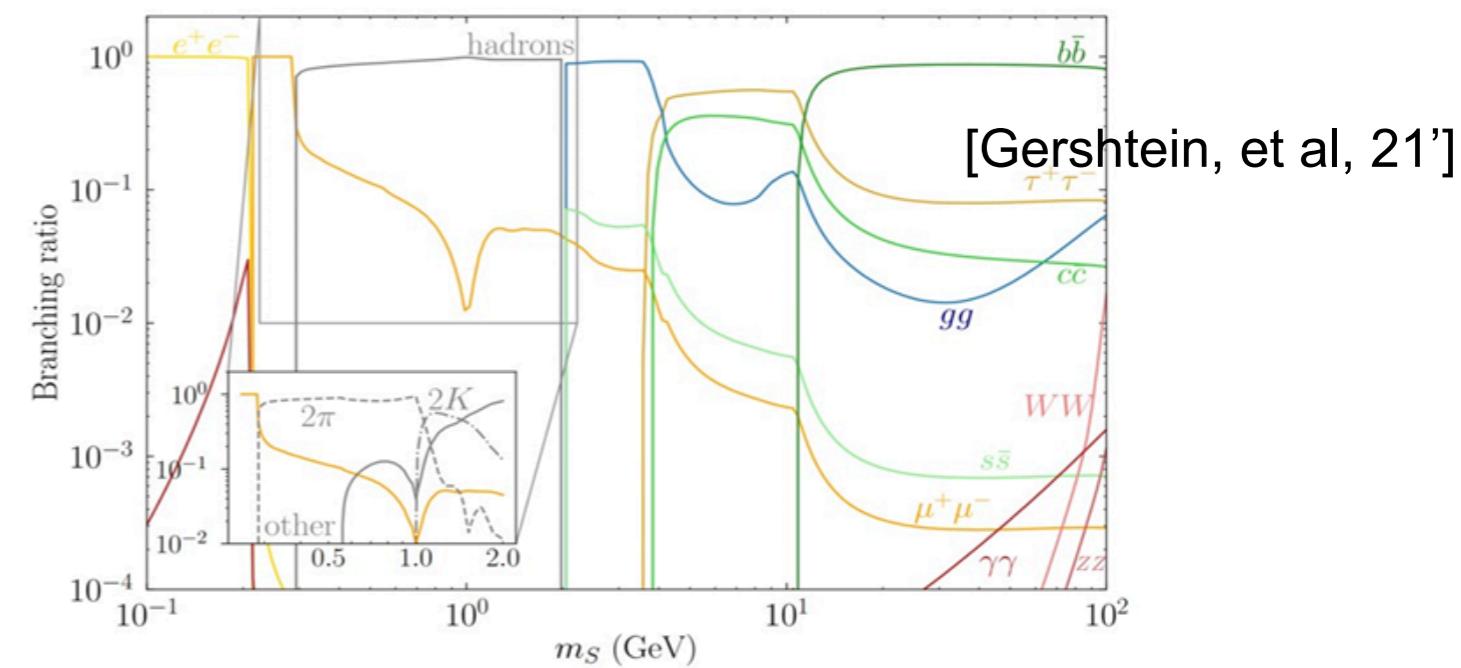


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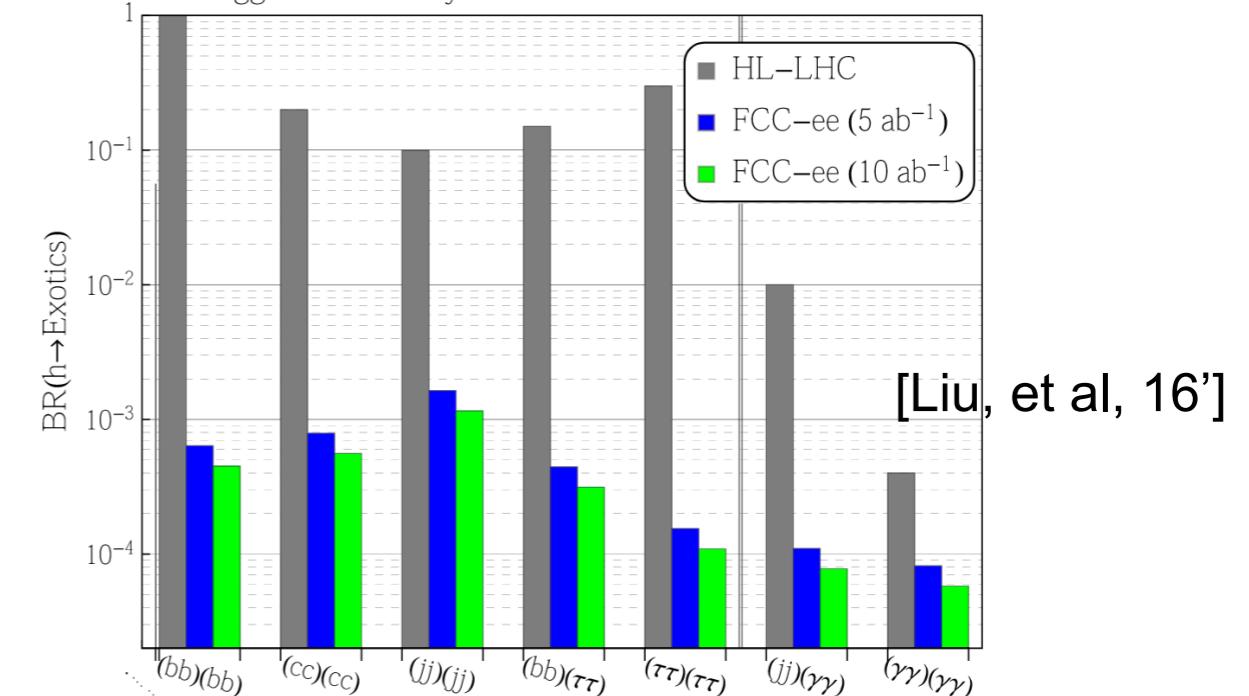


Projections at HL-LHC and Higgs factories on Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$



Higgs exotic decay $H \rightarrow SS$ and S branching fraction into $XXYY$ final states mediated through mixing.

95% C.L. upper limit on selected BRs



Summary and Outlook

- ▶ An important goal of the Higgs physics is to explore the nature of the Electroweak Phase Transition, and its potential role in BAU generation;
- ▶ Higgs exotic decay is a powerful channel to probe scenarios involving rendering strongly first order Electroweak Phase Transition otherwise inaccessible by other channels;
- ▶ FCC-ee and other Higgs factors can improve the bounds on Higgs exotic decay branching ratios by many orders of magnitude and have the potential to make discoveries in or excluding phenomenological interesting parameter space;
- ▶ Further theoretical and collider studies are needed: extensions beyond real singlet (complex scalar, doublet, triplet, etc); perturbative convergence for very light scalars; room for improvement; more final states for lighter masses...