A complex visualization of particle detector data, likely from the ATLAS experiment at the LHC. It features a central circular region with a dense network of red lines radiating outwards, overlaid on a background of white dotted lines forming a circular pattern. The overall image has a dark blue background.

# THE HIGGS AS A WINDOW ONTO PHYSICS BEYOND THE STANDARD MODEL (I)

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*Jessie Shelton*

*Illinois Center for the Advanced Studies of the Universe, UIUC*

*SLAC Summer Institute, August 2021*

# THE HIGGS PORTAL

---

- Structure of SM gauge interactions limits the total SM singlet operators that one can construct
  - $\mathcal{L}_{SM} : \bar{f}\gamma^\mu D_\mu f, \bar{Q}_L H d_R, \dots$
  - Currents:  $\bar{f}_i \gamma^\mu f_i$
  - Neutrino portal:  $H L_L$
  - Hypercharge portal:  $B_{\mu\nu}$
  - Higgs portal,  $|H|^2$

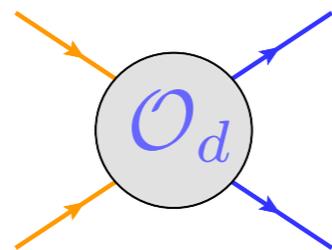


# THE HIGGS PORTAL

---

- Higgs is thus particularly sensitive window onto to new physics
- Quantum sensitivity to new physics: hierarchy problem  

*see lecture by Nate Craig*
- Effective field theory: leading place in SM where we may expect to see evidence of SM singlet new physics coupling to the SM



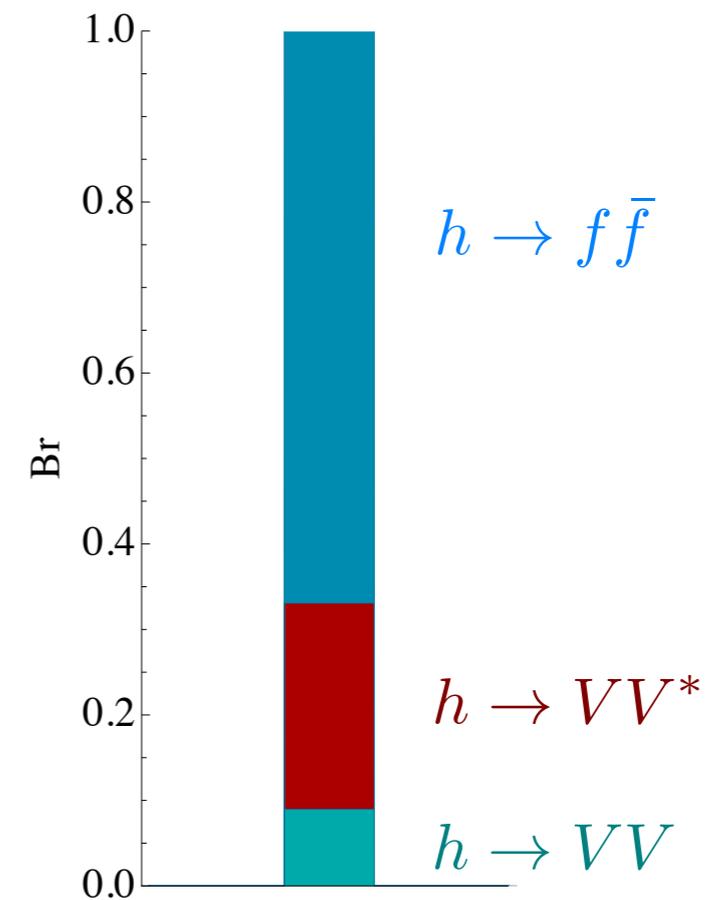
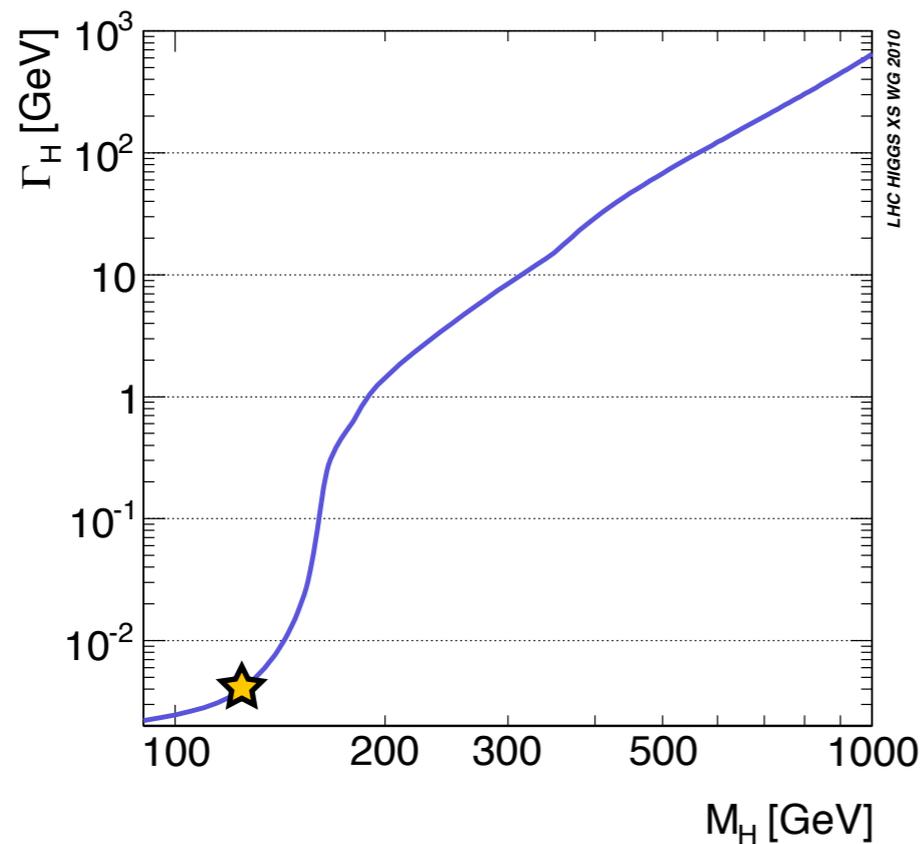
$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 \propto \Lambda^{-2(d-4)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_{BSM} \mathcal{O}_{SM}$$

# THE HIGGS PORTAL

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- Practically: Higgs portal has enhanced accidental sensitivity for **light** new physics ( $< m_h/2$ ): suppressed SM decay modes



$$\Gamma_h(125 \text{ GeV}) = 4.1 \text{ MeV}$$

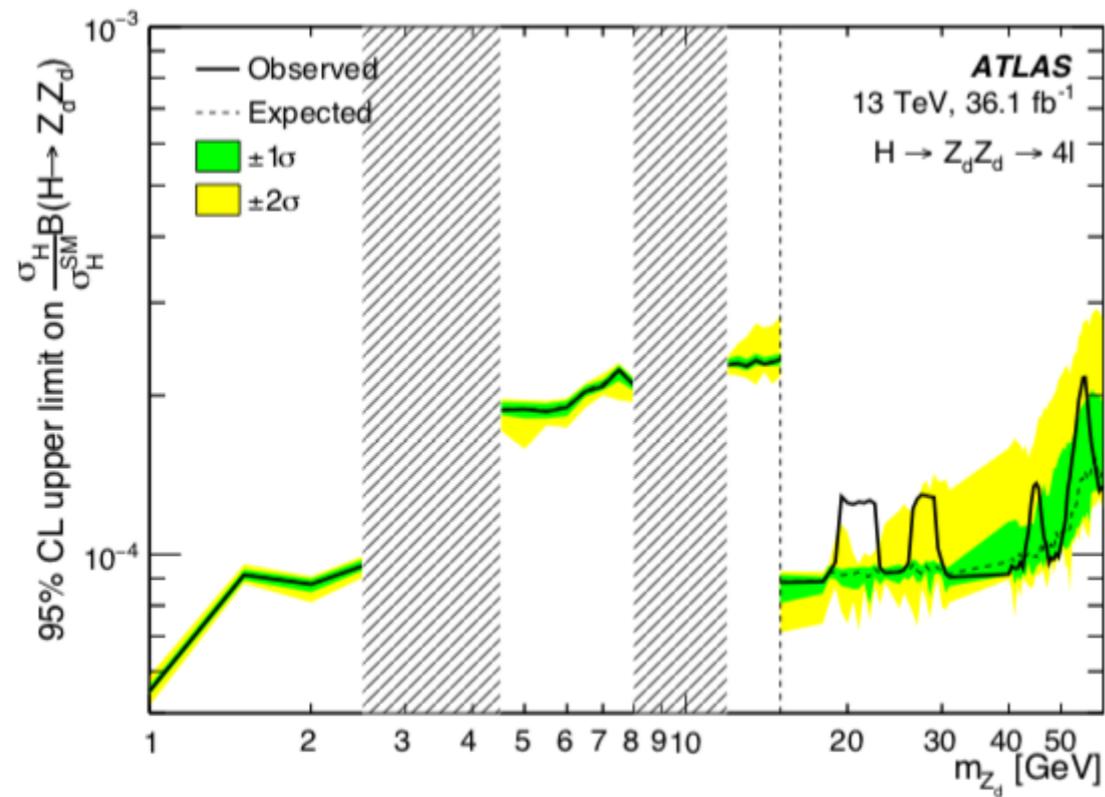
# THE HIGGS PORTAL

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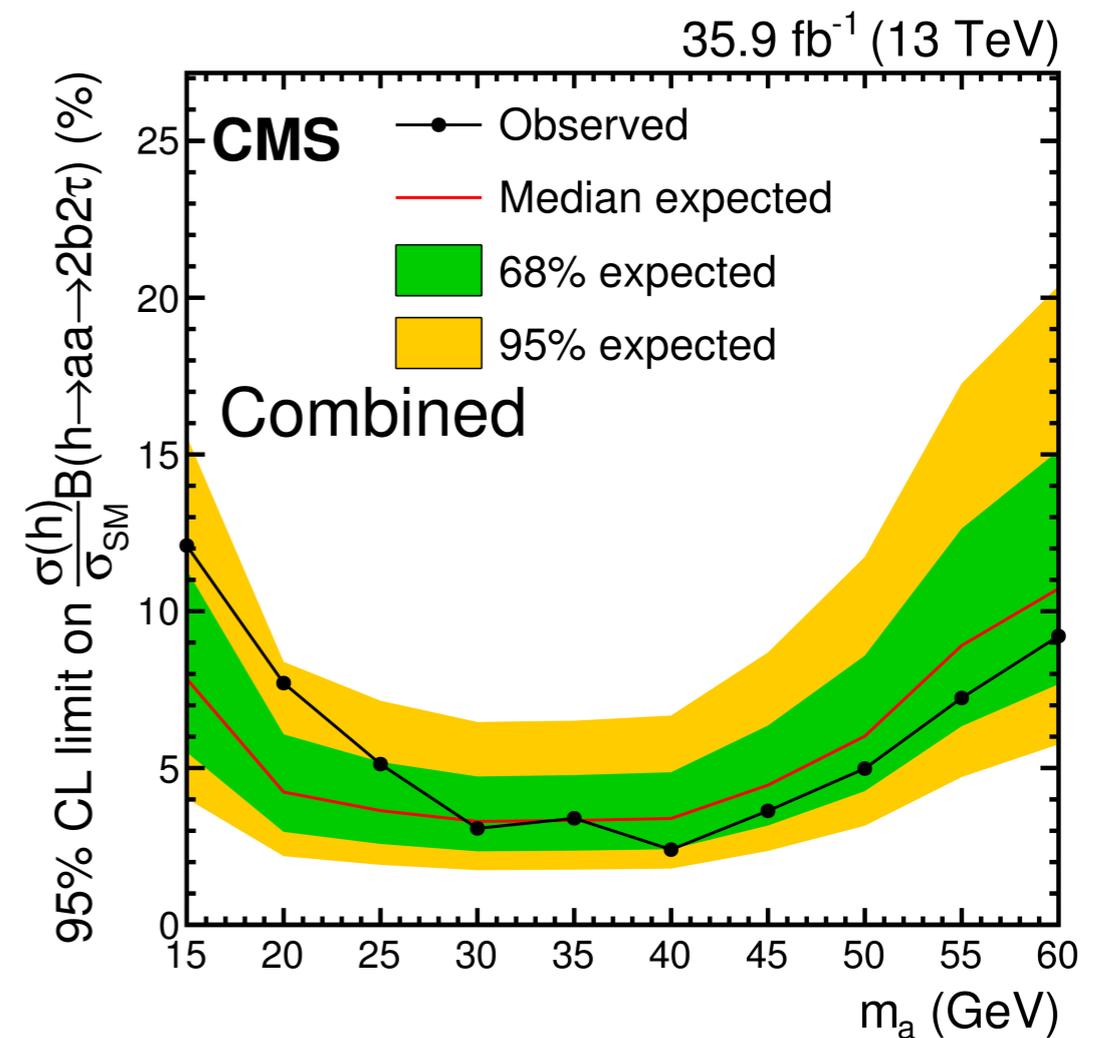
- The LHC as a Higgs factory
  - Higgs production cross-section at 13 TeV:  $\sim 50$  pb
  - Integrated luminosity,  $\sim 35/\text{fb}$  (expect more public results to come soon!)
    - $\rightarrow 10^6$  Higgs bosons served
    - $\epsilon$ : reasonable reconstruction efficiency, good  $S/B$ : statistics for branching fractions  $\sim 10^{-5}$
  - this is like the kinematic limit: best possible reach
    - But getting to this limit is often challenging: Higgs is light

# EXOTIC HIGGS DECAYS

► Easy vs hard final states:



(a)  $H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d$

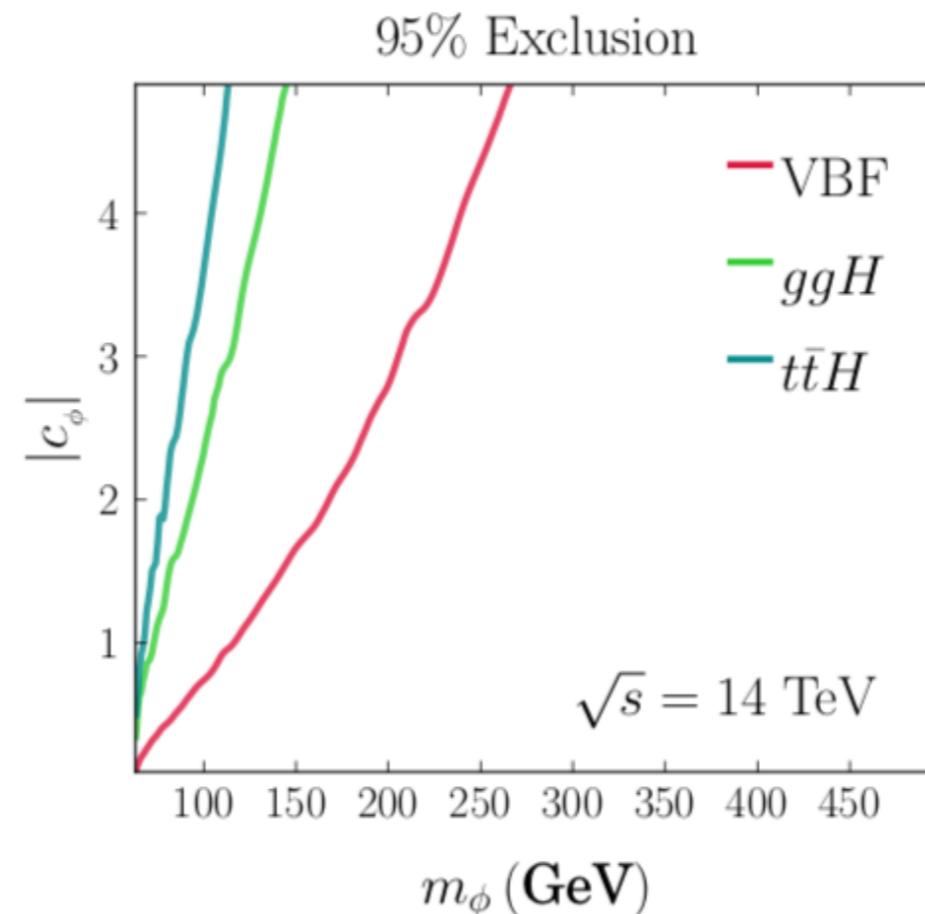


# THE HIGGS PORTAL

---

- For physics heavier than  $m_h/2$ , life is much harder at LHC ( $gg$  pdfs, large backgrounds)

*see lectures by Marumi Kado*



- at  $e^+e^-$ , deviations in Higgs properties may be easier to pin down

# WHY NEW PHYSICS?

---

- Why SM singlet new physics near the weak scale?
  - co-responsible for **generating it**
  - **stabilize it**
  - **thermal dark matter**
  - ...why not?
- these essential motivations have not changed much, but the specific models and their resulting signatures have

# SOME THERMAL RELIC NUMEROLOGY

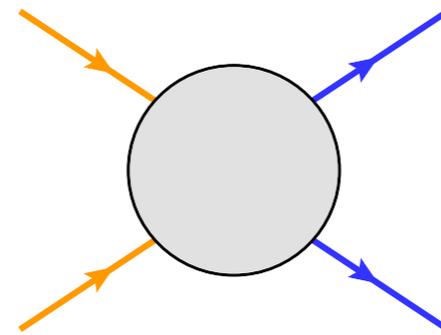
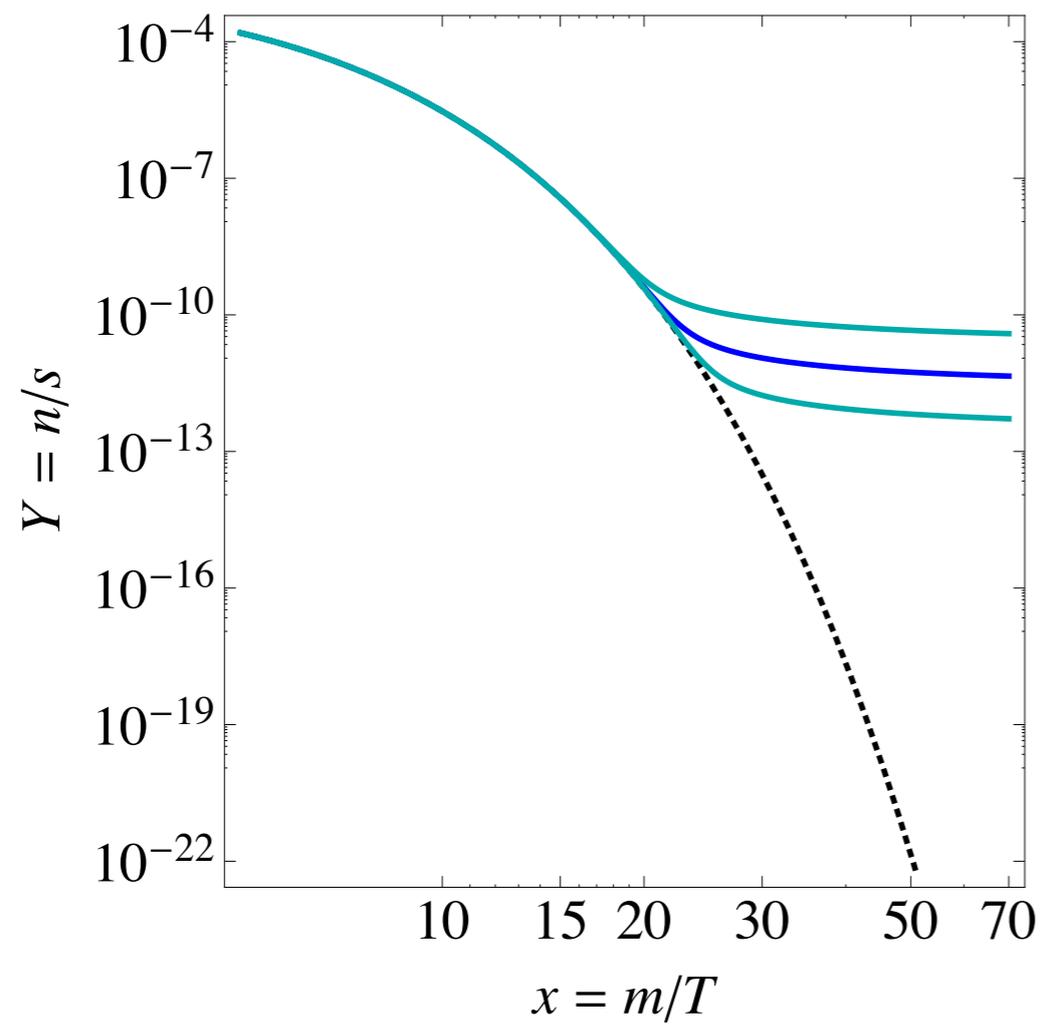
---

- Many (many, many) ideas for particle DM
- best motivation for DM with **terrestrially accessible mass scales and interactions**:
  - a particularly simple class of models: **WIMPs and their relatives**
  - these particles are **thermal relics**: once a part of hot, dense plasma in the early universe, then left equilibrium as universe expanded and cooled
- equilibrium number densities:
  - relativistic:  $n_i \propto g_i T^3$
  - non-relativistic:  $n_i \propto g_i T^3 \left(\frac{m}{T}\right)^{3/2} e^{-m/T}$

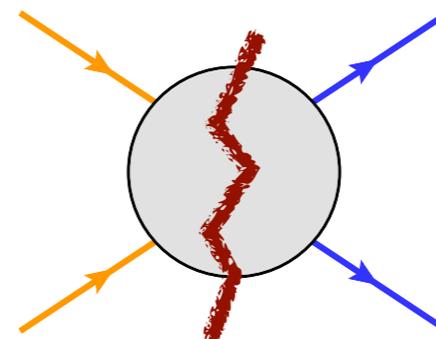
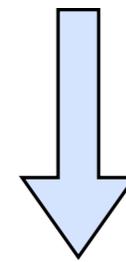
# SOME THERMAL RELIC NUMEROLOGY

---

► Thermal freezeout:



$$n \langle \sigma v \rangle > H$$



$$n \langle \sigma v \rangle \ll H$$

# SOME THERMAL RELIC NUMEROLOGY

---

- Estimate when freezeout happens:

$$n\langle\sigma v\rangle \approx H$$

- Today,  $0.2 = \Omega_{DM} = \frac{\rho_{DM}}{\rho_c} = \frac{mn_{DM}}{\rho_c} = \frac{m}{\rho_c} \frac{T_0^3}{T_{fo}^3} n_{fo}$

measured!

$$= \frac{m}{\rho_c} \frac{T_0^3}{T_{fo}^3} \frac{H_{fo}}{\langle\sigma v\rangle}$$

measured!  $\rho_c = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G_N}$

$$\left(\frac{\Omega_{DM}}{0.2}\right) \approx \left(\frac{x_{fo}}{20}\right) \left(\frac{\text{pb}}{\langle\sigma v\rangle}\right)$$

# HIGGS PORTAL DARK MATTER

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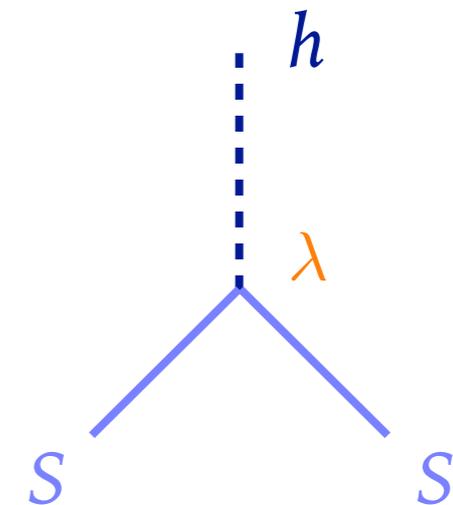
► scalar singlet model:

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = \underbrace{-\frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 |H|^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_s^2 S^2}_{\text{Obtaining the observed relic abundance fixes } \lambda \text{ as a function of } m_s} - \frac{\lambda_s}{4!} S^4$$

unimportant for standard thermal history

Obtaining the observed relic abundance fixes  $\lambda$  as a function of  $m_s$

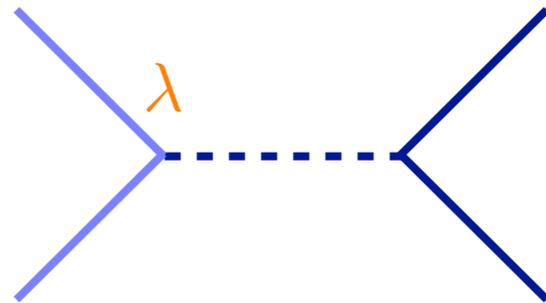
very predictive!



# HIGGS PORTAL DARK MATTER

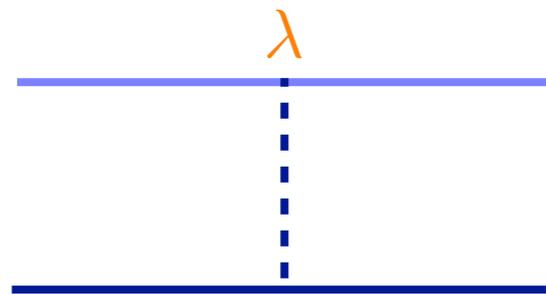
---

- Indirect detection:

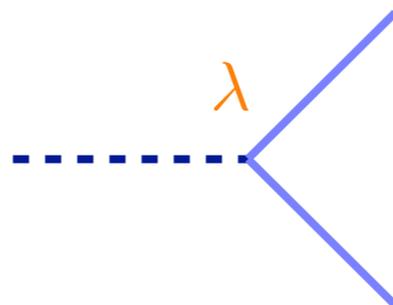


s-wave component of annihilation cross-section means appreciable indirect detection signals in DM-rich environments today

- Direct detection:



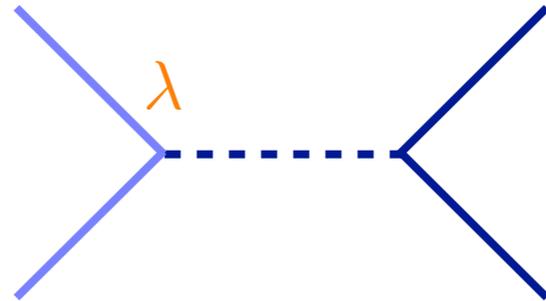
- Collider production:



# HIGGS PORTAL DARK MATTER

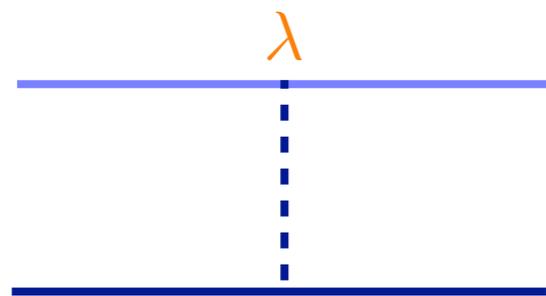
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➤ Indirect detection:



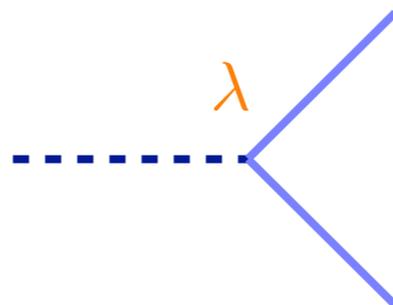
s-wave component of annihilation cross-section means appreciable indirect detection signals in DM-rich environments today

➤ Direct detection:



DM-nucleon cross-section is both spin- and velocity-independent: unsuppressed coherent nuclear scattering

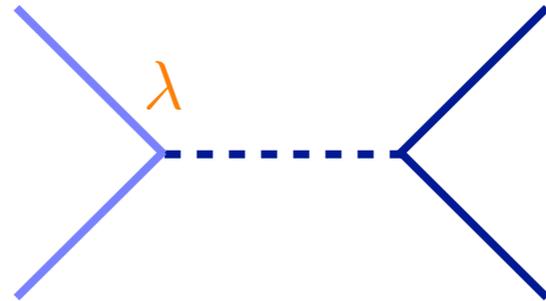
➤ Collider production:



# HIGGS PORTAL DARK MATTER

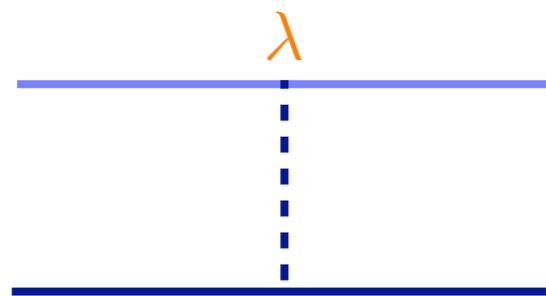
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➤ Indirect detection:



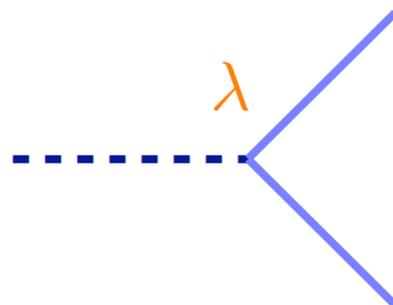
s-wave component of annihilation cross-section means appreciable indirect detection signals in DM-rich environments today

➤ Direct detection:



DM-nucleon cross-section is both spin- and velocity-independent: unsuppressed coherent nuclear scattering

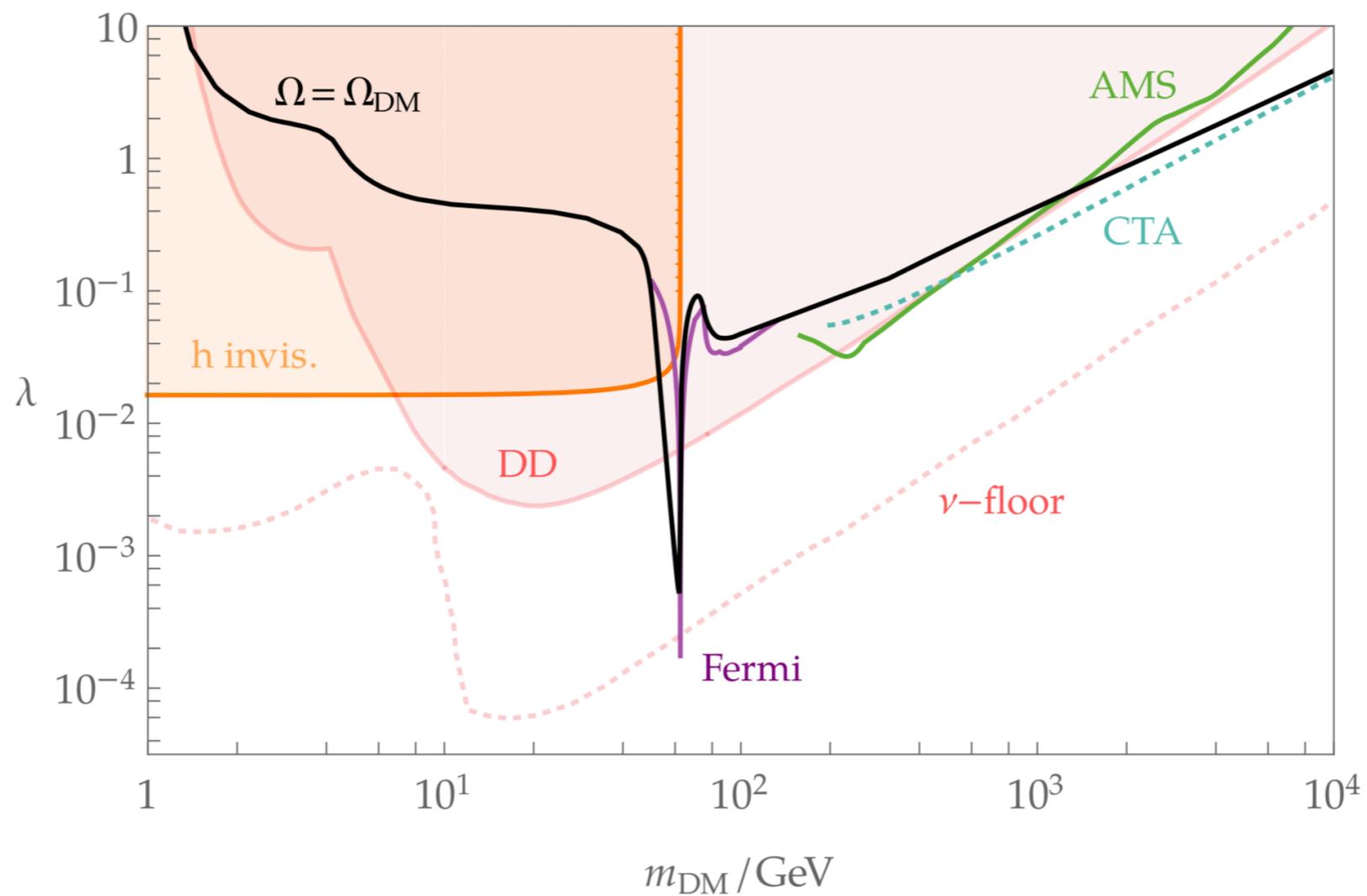
➤ Collider production:



Sensitivity depends on whether or not Higgs can decay into DM pairs

# HIGGS PORTAL DARK MATTER

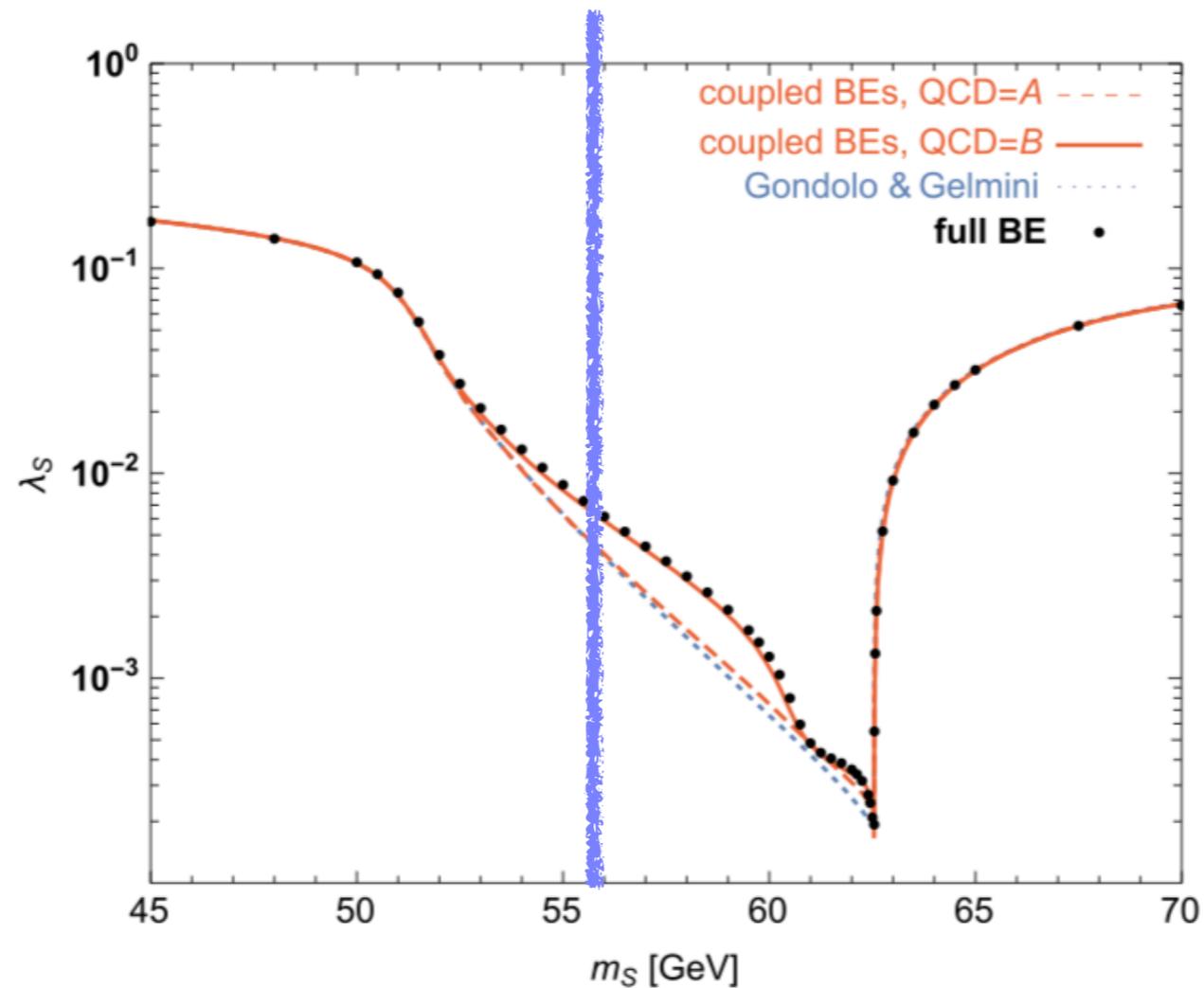
- Collected constraints on minimal HPDM:



# RESONANT REGIME

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- Finely-tuned viable region near  $m_h/2$ :

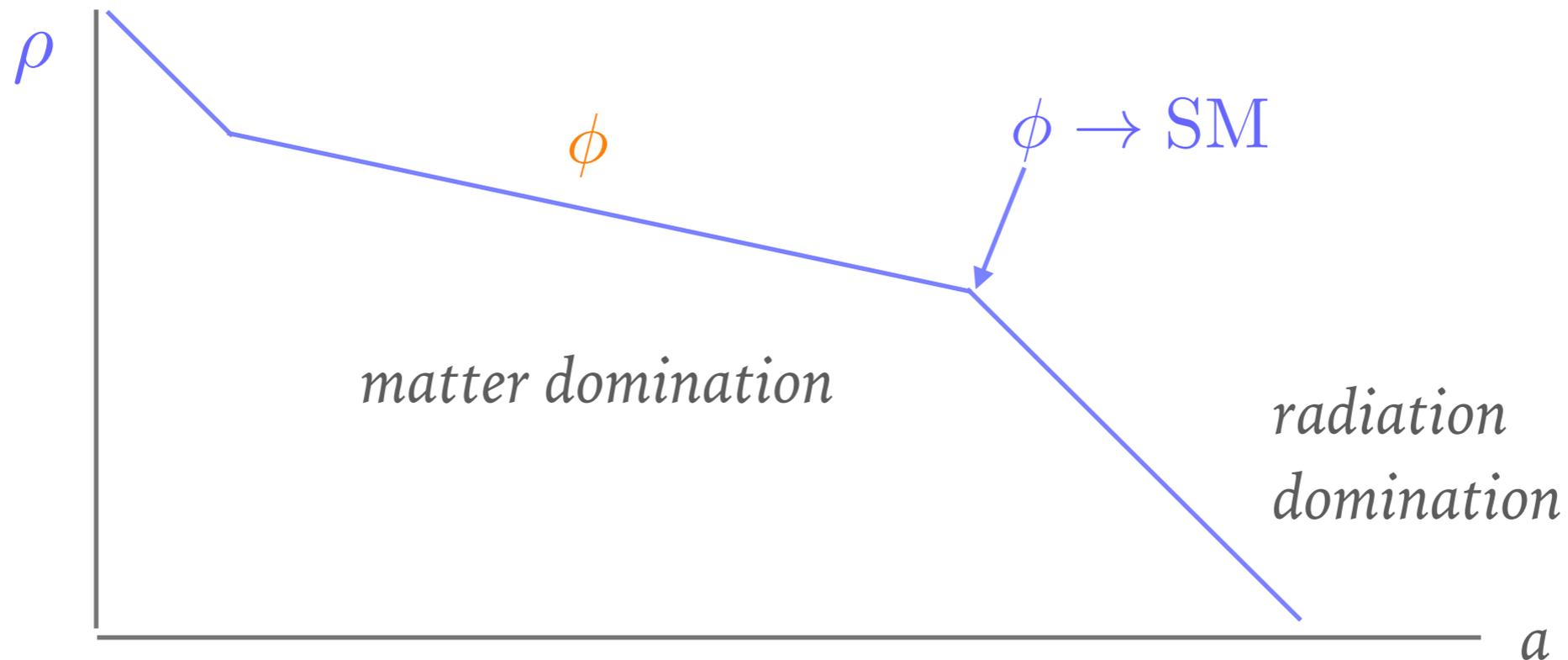


- next generation direct detection (indirect detection)

# NON-MINIMAL COSMOLOGY?

---

- Early matter-dominated era: dilute DM abundance



- **entropy dump** depends on properties of decaying metastable field
- parametrically separate DM-Higgs coupling from present-day relic abundance

# NON-MINIMAL PARTICLE MODELS

---

- ▶ Global symmetry to suppress DD cross section:

$$S \rightarrow \Phi = S e^{i\alpha/f_a}$$

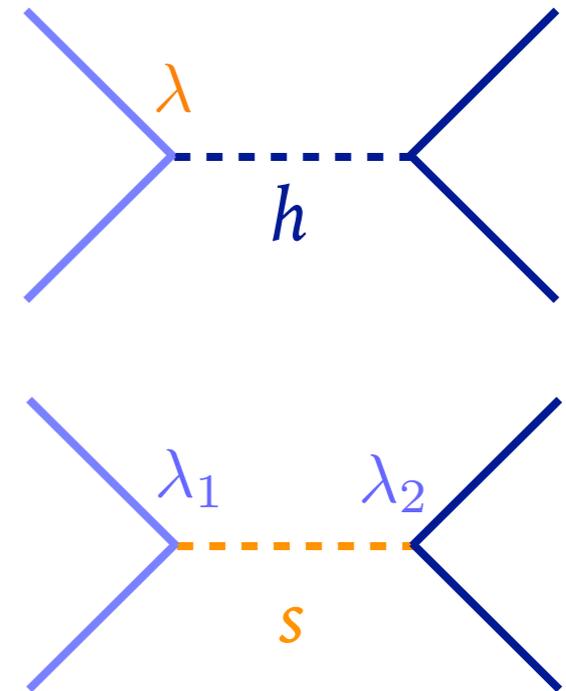
The diagram shows two Feynman diagrams for DD cross-sections at one loop, separated by a plus sign and followed by an equals zero. The first diagram has a blue solid line at the bottom and an orange solid line at the top, connected by a vertical dashed blue line labeled 'h'. The second diagram has a blue solid line at the bottom and an orange solid line at the top, connected by a vertical dashed blue line labeled 's'.

- ▶ leading DD cross-section at one loop
- ▶ Higgs decays, ID still constraining at lower DM masses
- ▶ signals, constraints depend on properties of new heavy BSM scalar  $S$

# NON-MINIMAL PARTICLE MODELS

---

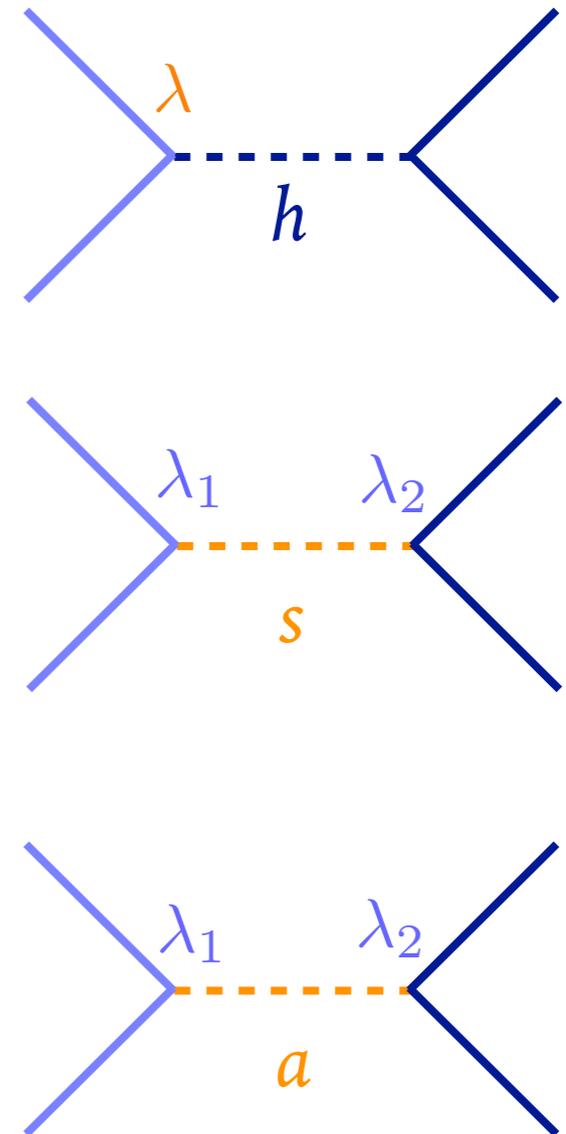
- Introducing new mediators gives new flexibility in how DM talks to the SM
- **Higgs-mixed scalar**: same issues as minimal HPDM



# NON-MINIMAL PARTICLE MODELS

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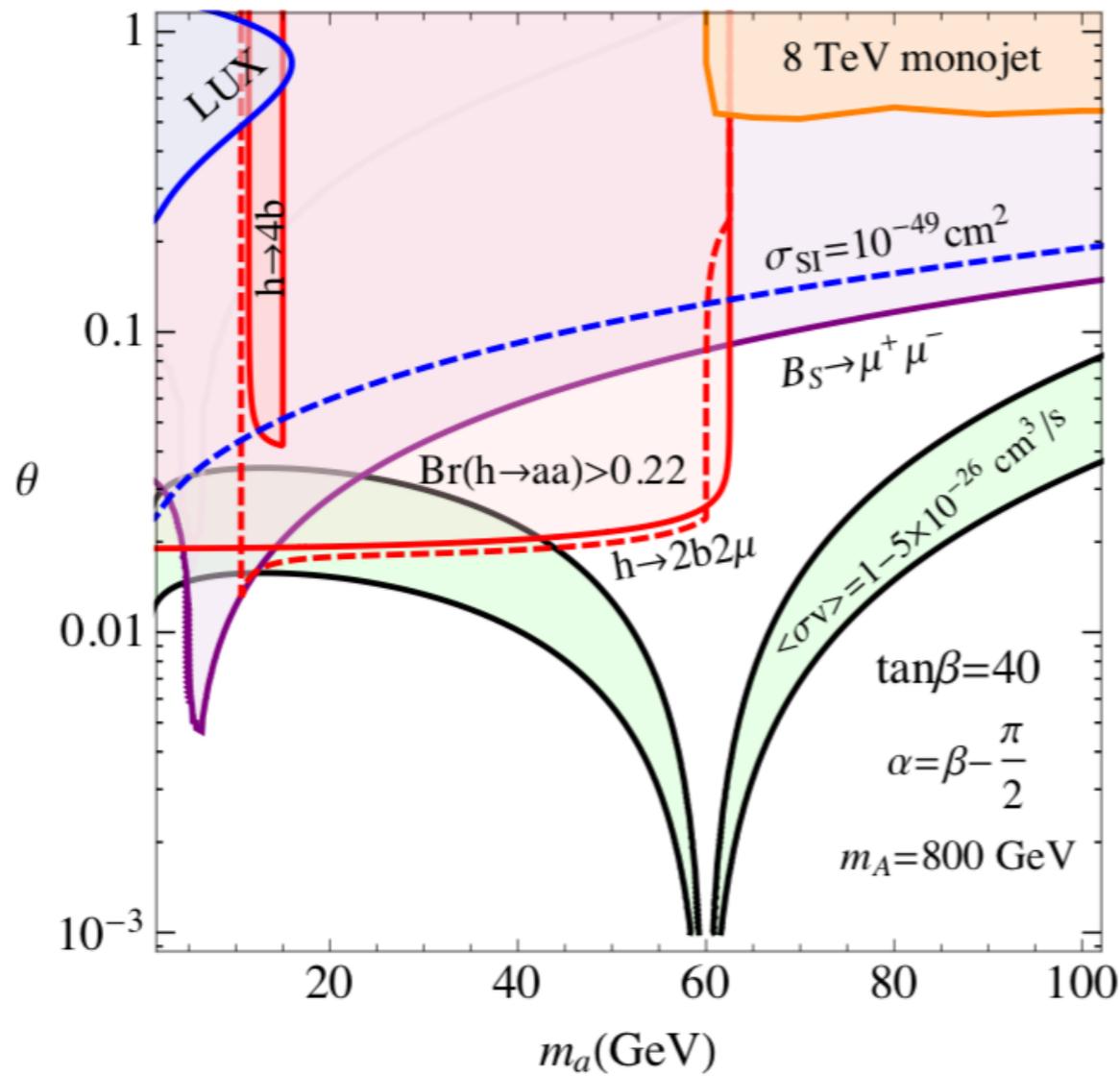
- Introducing new mediators gives new flexibility in how DM talks to the SM
  - **Higgs-mixed scalar**: same issues as minimal HPDM
  - **pseudo-scalar**: parametrically suppress DD signal, nuclear cross-section is **velocity-suppressed** and spin-dependent (fermionic DM)
  - UV-complete  $a\bar{f}\gamma^5 f$ ?
  - simple: mix with  $A^0$  in 2HDM model



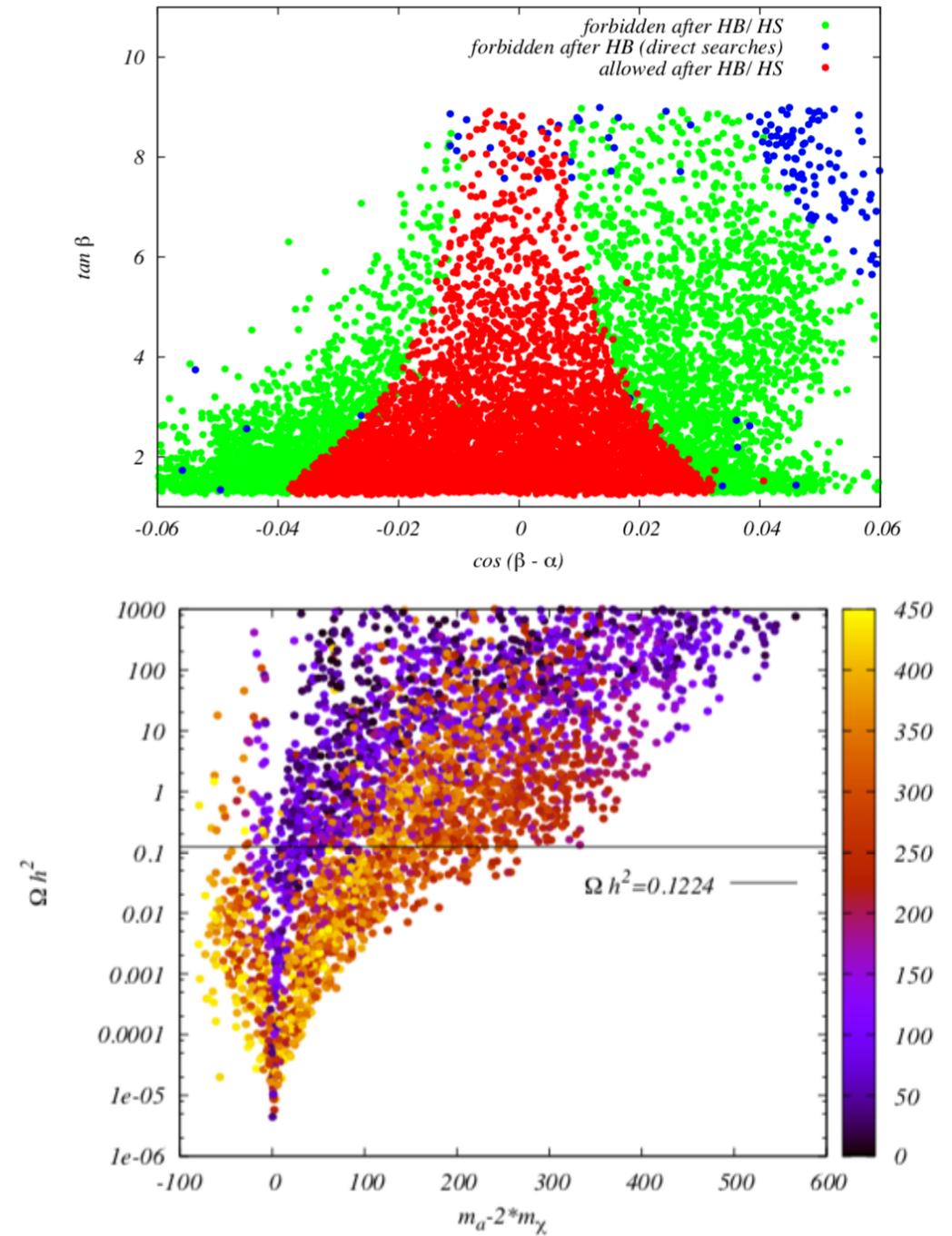
*see lectures by Nausheen Shah*

# NON-MINIMAL PARTICLE MODELS

## ► 2HDM+a:



[Ipek, McKeen, Nelson (2014)]



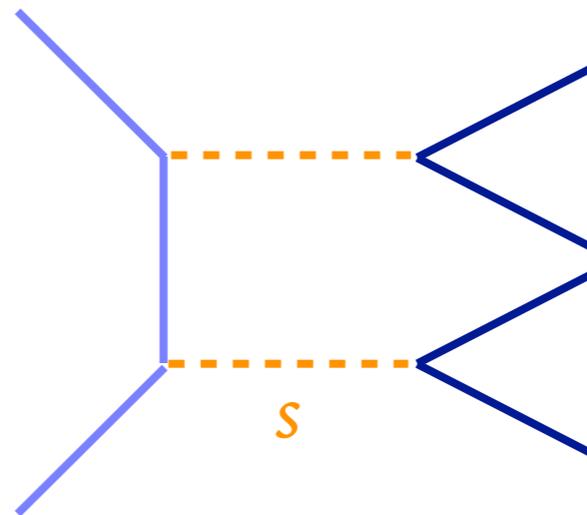
[Robens (2021)]

# NON-MINIMAL PARTICLE MODELS

---

- Secluded annihilations:

relic abundance  
constraint fixes DM-  
mediator coupling



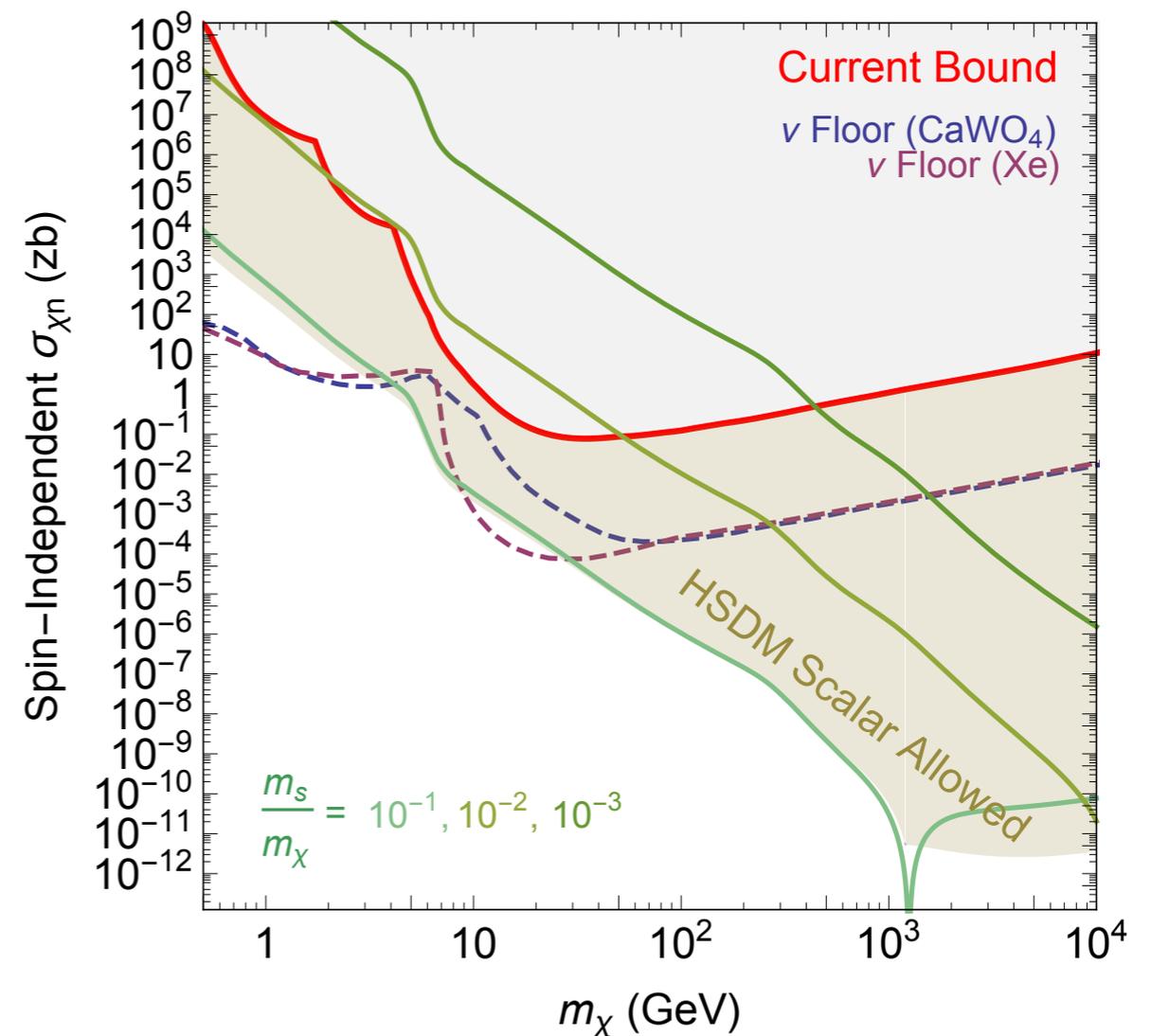
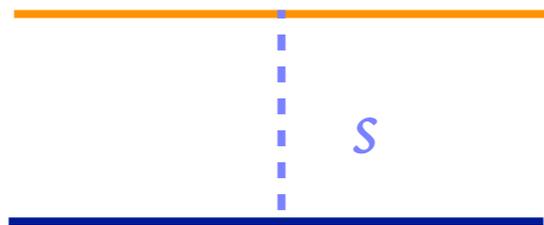
small SM coupling  
lets mediator decay

- Astrophysical signatures of WIMPy DM more or less unchanged
- terrestrial signatures parametrically suppressed

# NON-MINIMAL PARTICLE MODELS

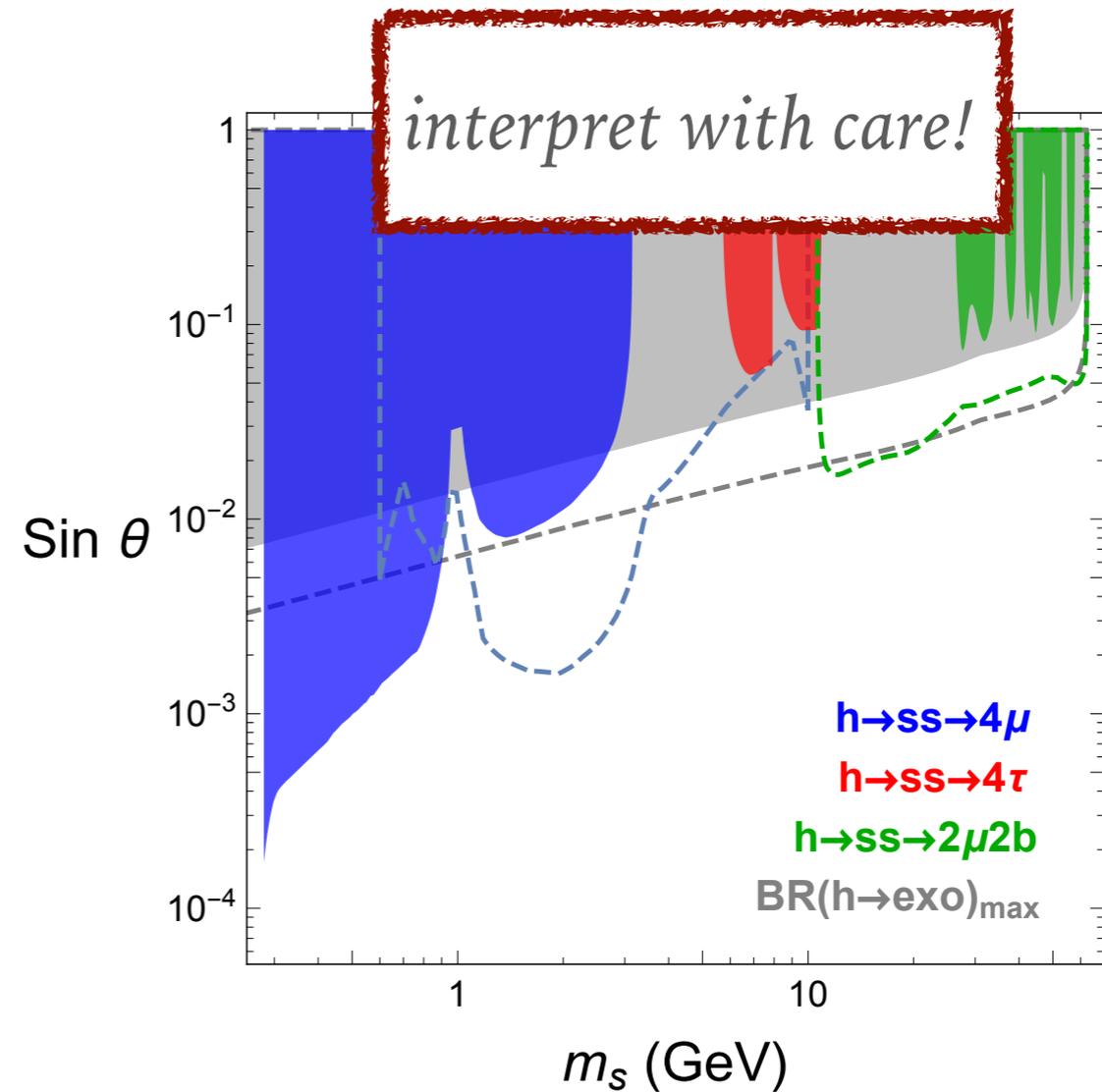
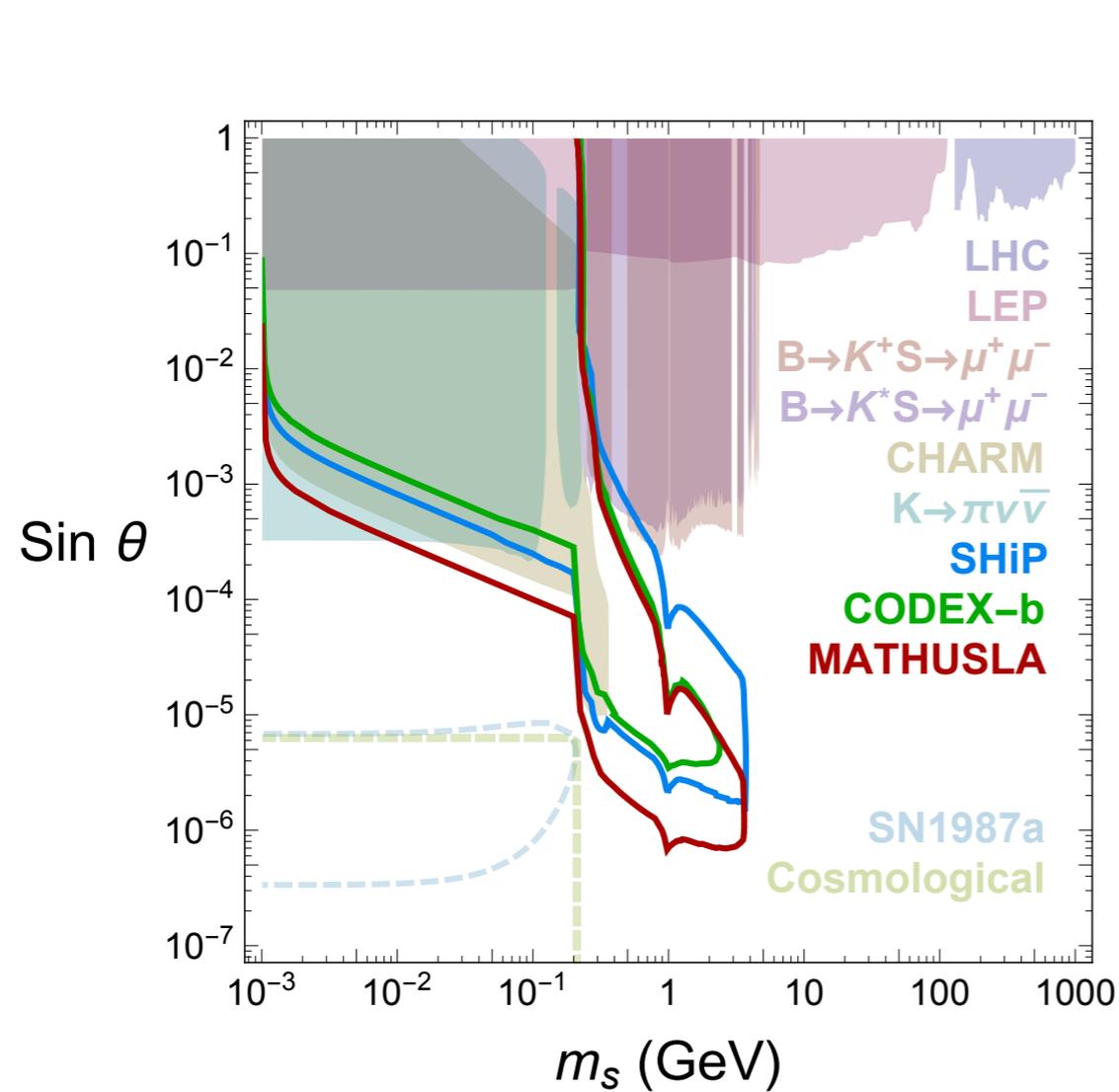
- ▶ **thermalization floor**: SM-mediator couplings large enough for single temperature to describe the whole system

- ▶ Higgs-mixed scalar mediator
- ▶ DD cross-section depends on mediator mass



# A LIGHT HIGGS-MIXED SCALAR

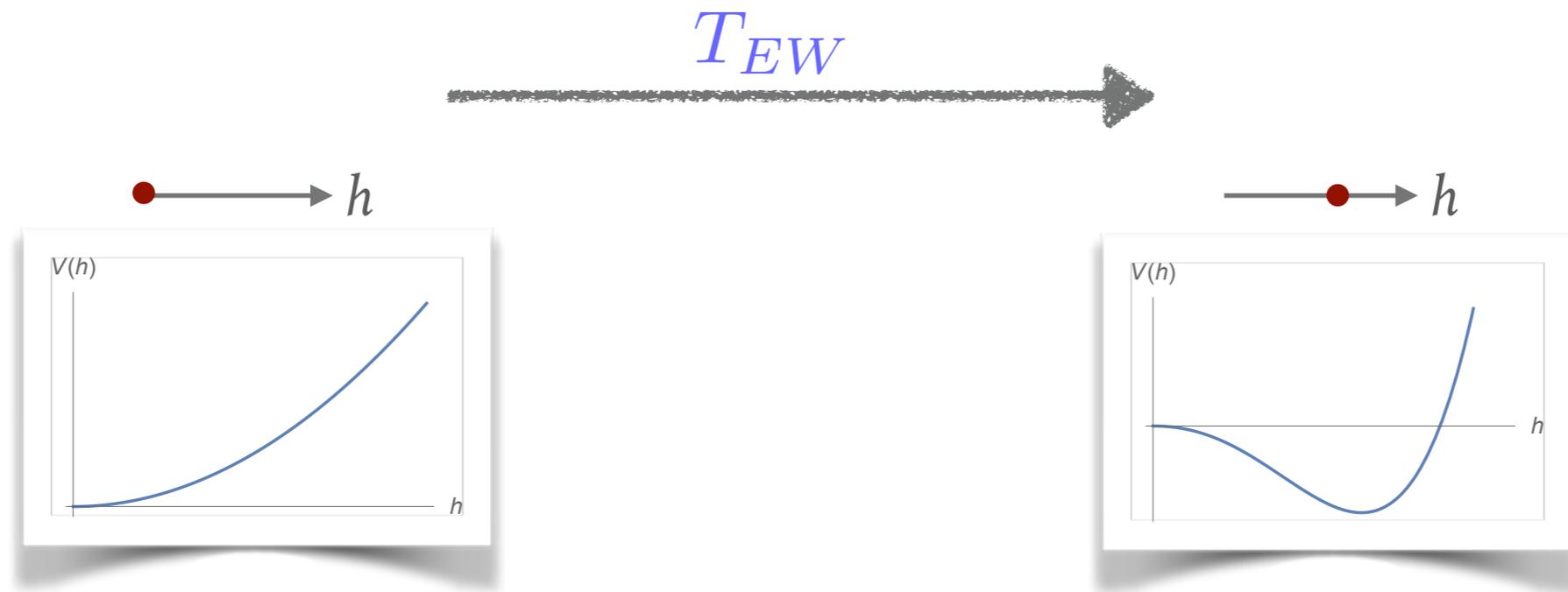
- direct production probes different combination of model couplings than on-shell Higgs decays:



# FIRST-ORDER PHASE TRANSITIONS

---

- In SM, EW phase transition is a cross-over



- Strongly first-order phase transitions:
  - necessary ingredient for electroweak baryogenesis
  - stochastic GW background
  - require BSM physics not far from EW scale

# FIRST-ORDER PHASE TRANSITIONS

---

- New physics that drives EWPT first order must generically be fairly strongly coupled to Higgs
- **large exotic branching ratios** when decays are kinematically possible; narrow sliver of parameter space still open
- most parameter space has heavy new physics: good prospects at future colliders

# SM+SINGLET

---

- potential for a general real singlet extension of SM:

$$V = -\mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4 + \frac{1}{2}a_1 |H|^2 S + \frac{1}{2}a_2 |H|^2 S^2 + b_1 S + \frac{1}{2}b_2 S^2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3 S^3 + \frac{1}{4}b_4 S^4$$

- $Z_2$  symmetry  $S \rightarrow -S$ :  $S$  is stable
- General case:  $S$  decays through Higgs mixing

# SM+SINGLET

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$$V = -\mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 |H|^2 S + \frac{1}{2} a_2 |H|^2 S^2$$
$$+ b_1 S + \frac{1}{2} b_2 S^2 + \frac{1}{3} b_3 S^3 + \frac{1}{4} b_4 S^4$$

$\mathcal{O}(\theta)$  (pointing to  $|H|^2 S$ )

$\mathcal{O}(\theta)$  (pointing to  $|H|^2 S^2$ )

$-\frac{1}{2} a_2 v^2 + m_s^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$  (pointing to  $b_2$ )

- $Z_2$  symmetry  $S \rightarrow -S$ :  $S$  is stable
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# SM+SINGLET

- potential for a general real singlet extension of SM:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V = & -\mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 |H|^2 S + \frac{1}{2} a_2 |H|^2 S^2 \\
 & + b_1 S + \frac{1}{2} b_2 S^2 + \frac{1}{3} b_3 S^3 + \frac{1}{4} b_4 S^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{O}(\theta)$  (pointing to  $a_1$ )  
 $Br(h \rightarrow ss)$  (pointing to  $a_2$ )  
 $\mathcal{O}(\theta)$  (pointing to  $b_1$ )  
 $\mathcal{O}(\theta)$  (pointing to  $b_2$ )  
 $-\frac{1}{2} a_2 v^2 + m_s^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$  (pointing to  $b_2$ )

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# SM+SINGLET

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$\mathcal{O}(\theta)$  (pointing to  $a_1$ )  
 $\mathcal{O}(\theta)$  (pointing to  $a_2$ )  
 $Br(h \rightarrow ss)$  (pointing to  $a_2$ )

$$-\frac{1}{2} a_2 v^2 + m_s^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$$

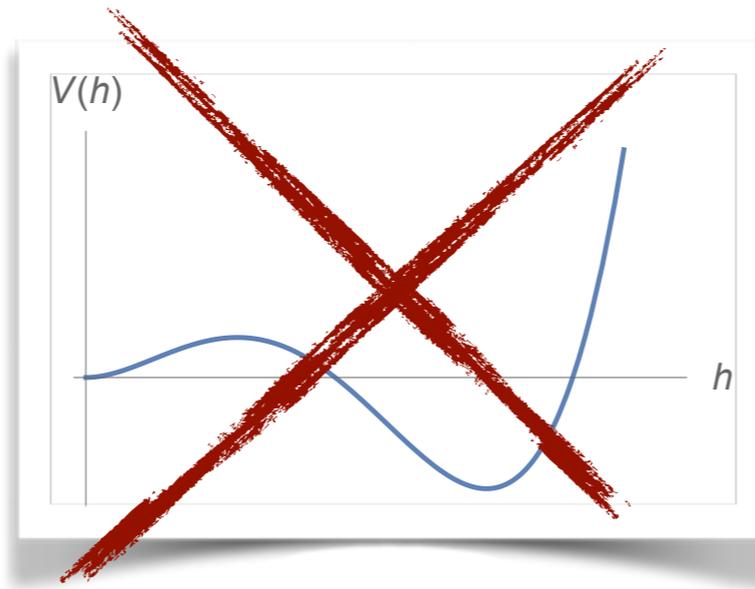
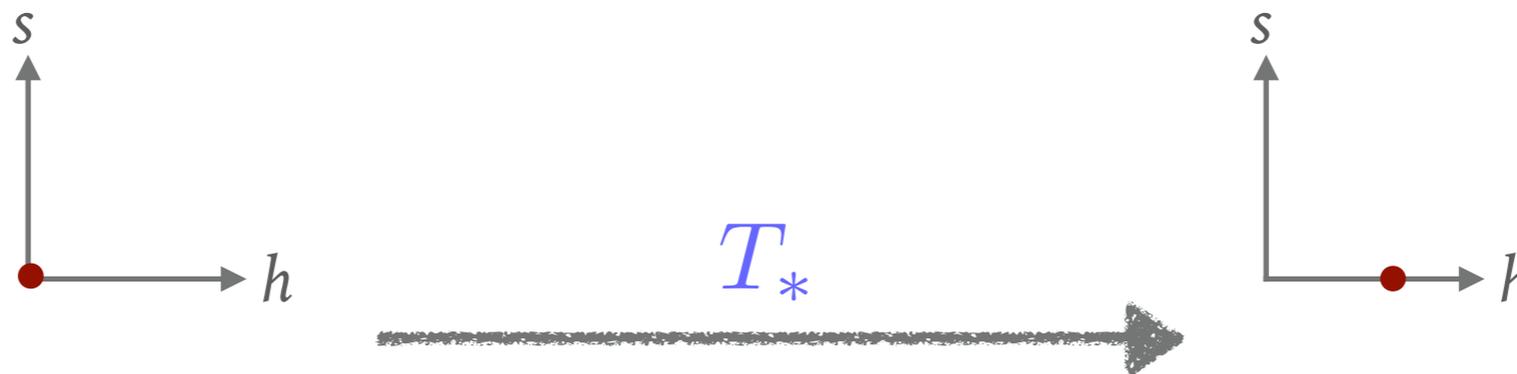
$$\{a_2, b_3, b_4; m_s, \cos \theta\}$$

- $Z_2$  symmetry  $S \rightarrow -S$ :  $S$  is stable
- General case:  $S$  decays through Higgs mixing

# SINGLET-ASSISTED PHASE TRANSITIONS

---

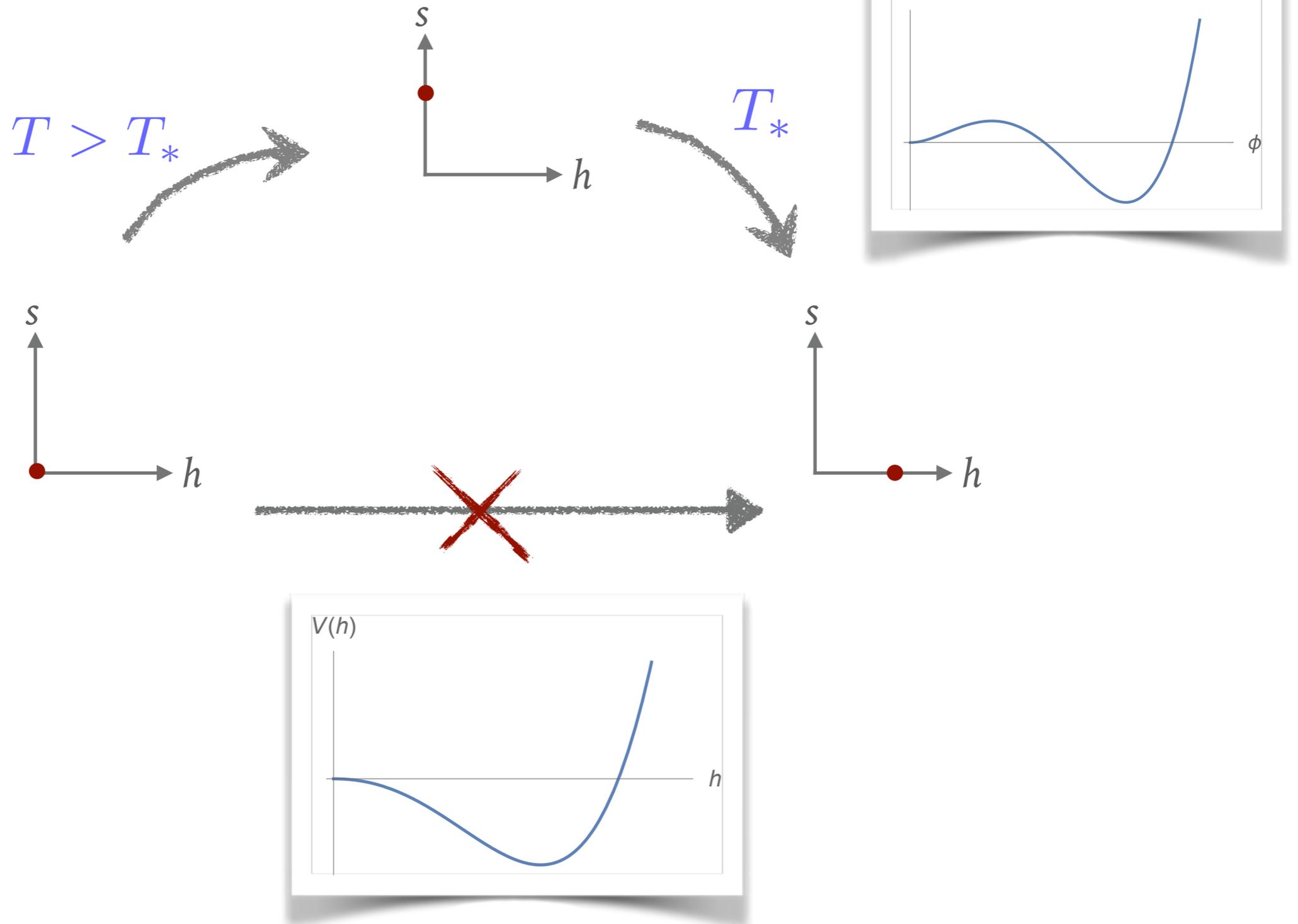
- First order: new cubic terms (tree or loop)
  - strongly first order:  $\frac{v(T_*)}{T_*} \gtrsim 1$
  - but adding cubic terms in pure  $h$  direction results in unacceptable changes to SM-like Higgs properties



# SINGLET-ASSISTED PHASE TRANSITIONS

---

## ► two-step transition



# TWO-STEP PHASE TRANSITION

---

➤ Consistency conditions for this scenario:

➤ vacuum stability,  $V(0, h_0, T = 0) < V(s_0, 0, T = 0)$

➤ singlet vacuum is a local minimum at  $T^*$

$$m_h^2(s_0, 0, T_*) > 0$$

➤ system is in singlet vacuum, not symmetry-preserving vacuum before transition to EW vacuum

$$V(s_0, 0, T > T_*) < V(0, 0, T > T_*)$$

➤ EW vacuum is energetically preferred at critical temp  $T^*$

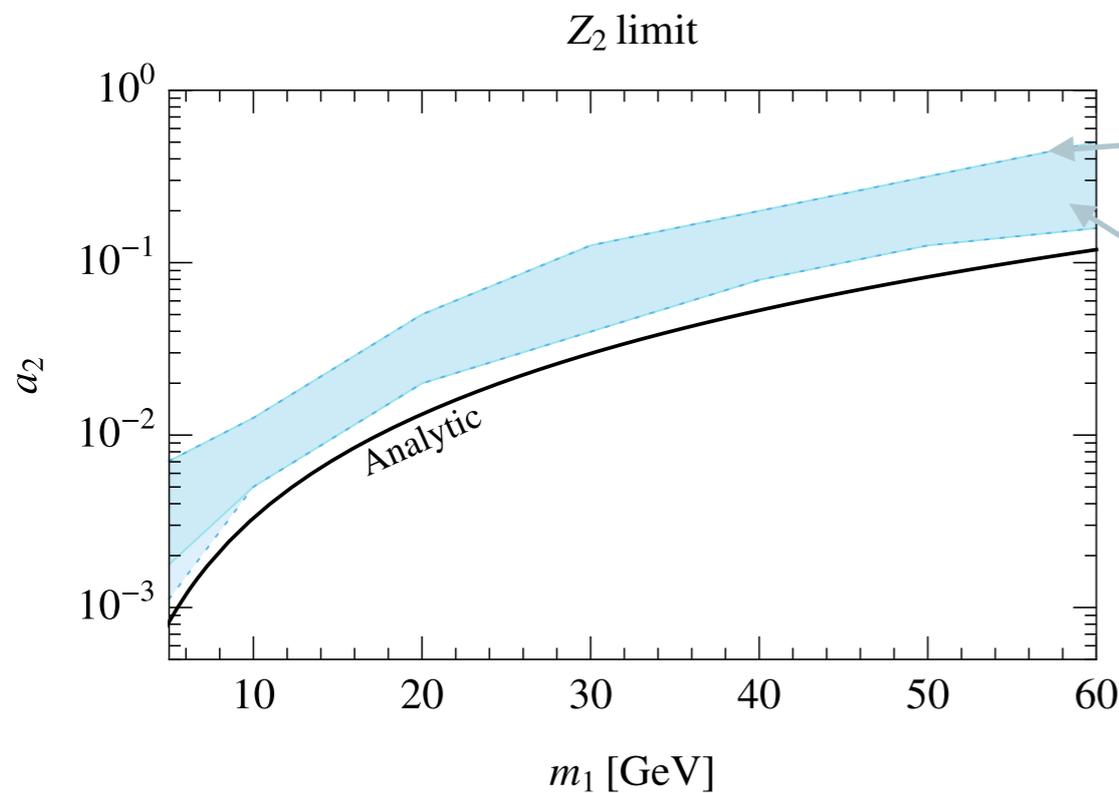
$$V(s_0, 0, T_*) > V(0, h_0, T_*)$$

➤ phase transition successfully completes

# MINIMUM BRANCHING RATIOS

need to say allowed by all exp searches (except exo H)

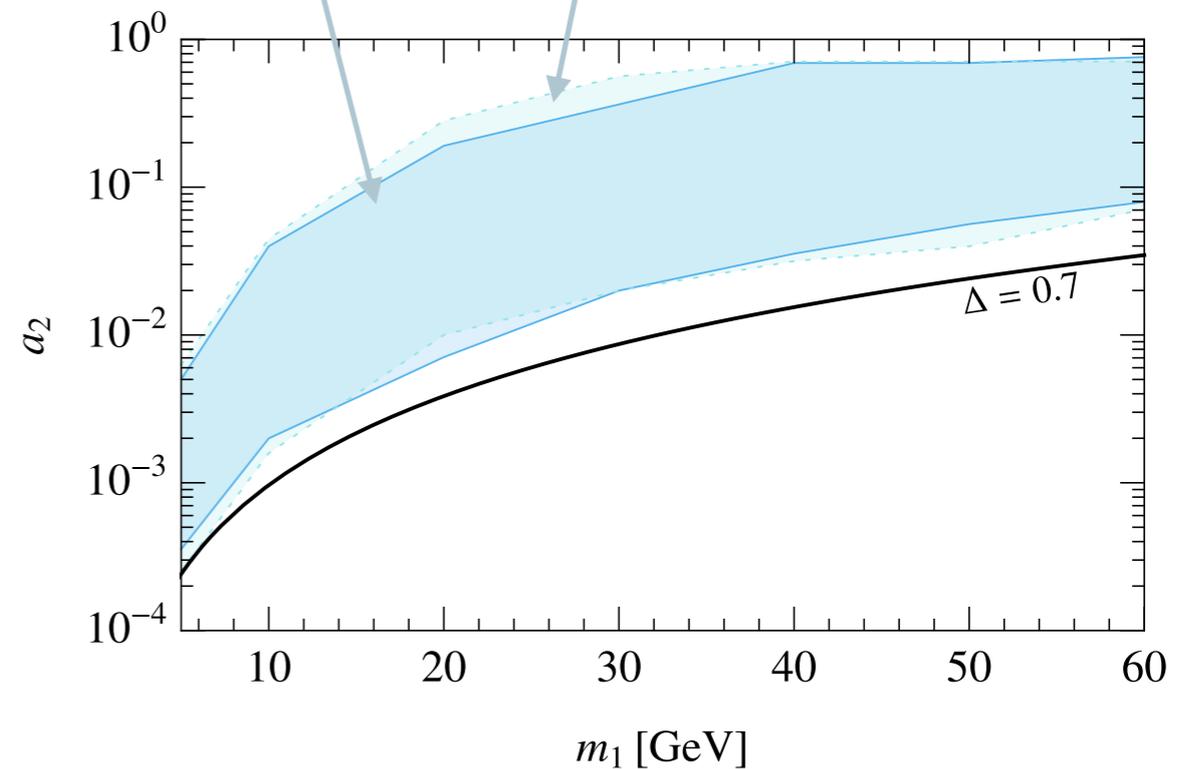
- ▶ With  $\cos \theta \ll 1$ , potential at  $O(g^2)$ , above condition combined to give (semi-)analytical lower bound on  $a_2$ :



numerical,  $O(g^3)$

numerical,  $O(g^2)$

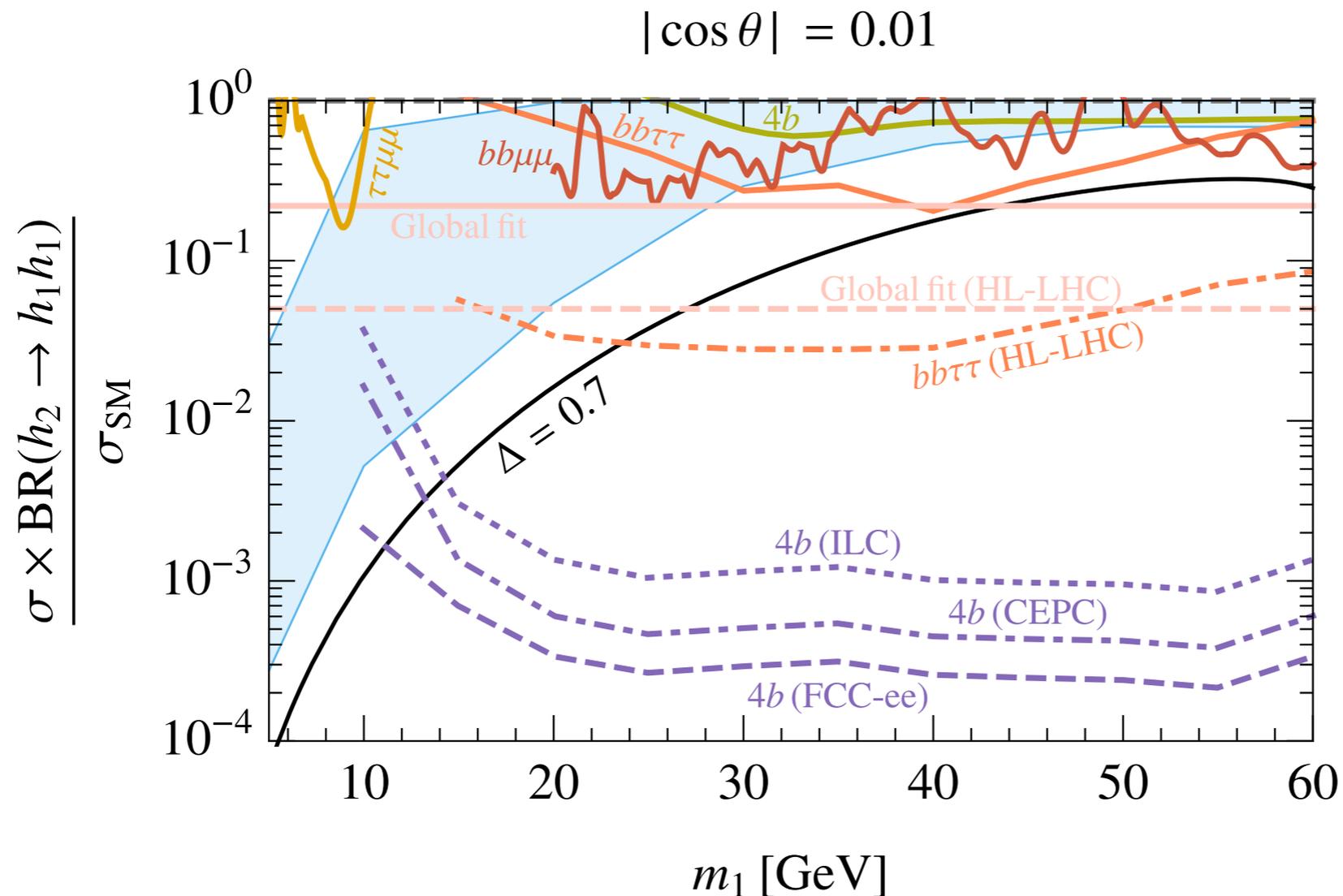
$|\cos \theta| = 0.01$



$\Delta$  parameterizes departure from thin wall regime; value chosen empirically

# VISIBLE SIGNALS OF FIRST-ORDER PHASE TRANSITIONS

► Visible decays:



forecasts:

HL/HE WG2

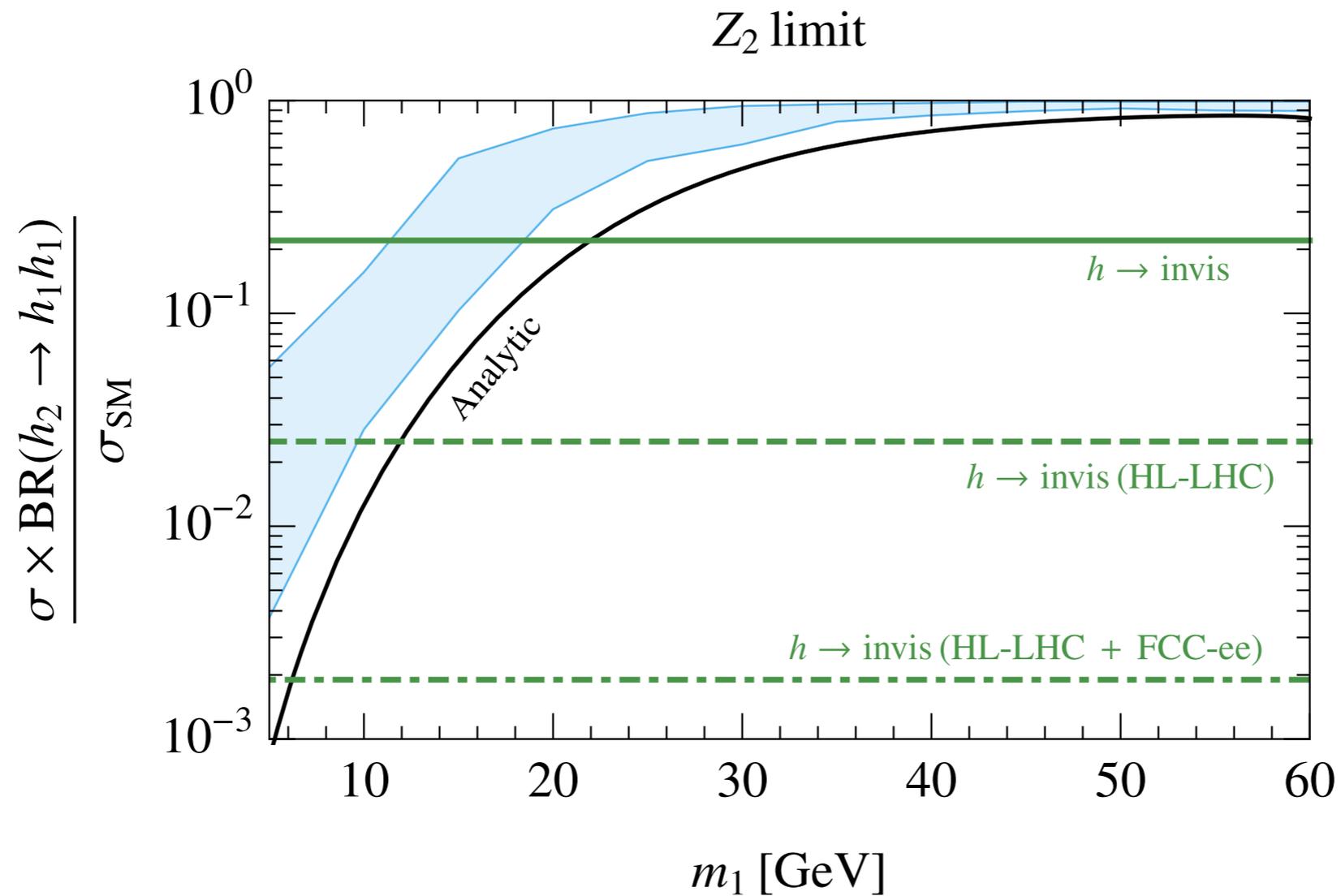
CMS-PAS-FTR-18-035

Liu, Wang, Zhang

► Low mass: more work needed (predictions, sensitivities)

# FIRST-ORDER PHASE TRANSITIONS AND EXO H DECAYS

► Invisible decays:



forecasts:  
HL/HE WG2  
de Blas et al.

# FIRST-ORDER PHASE TRANSITIONS AND HEAVY SCALARS

---

► Heavier states:

