

Portraying Multi-Higgs sectors

David López-Val

based on work together with
b A. Freitas & D. Gonçalves (Pittsburgh U.), T. Plehn (ITP Heidelberg), M. Rauch (KIT Karlsruhe), & more!

arXiv:1308.1979, JHEP 1310 & arXiv:1401.0080 [hep-ph], PRD 91 & arXiv:1510.03443 [hep-ph], PRD 93

arXiv:1607.08614 [hep-ph] & arXiv:1607.08251 [hep-ph], PRD 93 & LHCHXSWG YR4



BCTP & Univ. Bonn

Beyond the Standard Higgs-System

Nov 29th 2016

Outline

- 1 Whys and wherefores
- 2 Coupling patterns
- 3 Effective Field Theory VS UV-complete models
- 4 Precision observables
- 5 Collider searches
- 6 Recap

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Motivation

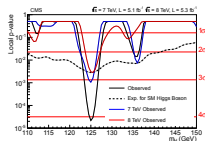
We are building on an evidence

... of

THE GENUINE ONE?

Or rather

an almost perfect copy?



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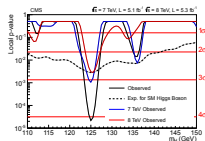
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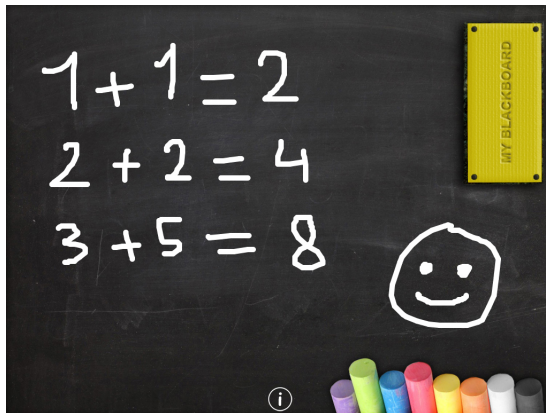


Hints for the art of Da Vinci's secret apprentice

- **Fundamental** or **composite**?
- **Single** or **multiple**? Or even **overlapped**?
- **Natural**? **Weakly** or **strongly** coupled?
- **Stable**? Up to an arbitrary UV scale? During inflation?

The MultiHiggs setup

A blackboard will help here !



Enlarged symmetries

Extra matter

Compositeness

Hidden sectors

BSM Higgs sector

Tree-level
mixing

Quantum
effects

Overlapping
resonances

Invisible
decays

UV structure

- Renormalizability
- Unitarity
- Symmetries

$\Delta_{\text{tree}}, \Delta_{\text{loop}}$

$\Delta_{\gamma}(\text{h}) + \Delta_{\gamma}(\text{H})$

Γ_{inv}

- Sizes
- Correlations

$$\mu_i^p \equiv \frac{\sigma_p \times BR_i}{\sigma_p^{\text{SM}} \times BR_i^{\text{SM}}} = \left(\frac{\sigma_p}{\sigma_p^{\text{SM}}} \right) \left(\frac{\Gamma_i}{\Gamma_i^{\text{SM}}} \right) \left(\frac{\Gamma_H^{\text{SM}}}{\Gamma_H} \right) \equiv 1 + \delta \mu_i^p$$

$$g_{xxH} = g_{xxH}^{\text{SM}} (1 + \Delta_x)$$

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Coupling shifts



Multiscalar sectors induce **characteristic** coupling shifts

Coupling shifts



Multiscalar sectors induce **characteristic** coupling shifts



"The way you are shifted tells you about your shifter . . ."

Coupling shifts



Multiscalar sectors induce characteristic coupling shifts



"The way you are shifted tells you about your shifter ..."

$g_{xxH} = g_{xxH}^{\text{SM}}(1 + \Delta_x)$		$h f \bar{f}$			
extension	model	universal rescaling		non-universal rescaling	
singlet	inert ($v_S = 0$)	θ	$\Delta_f < 0$		
	EWSB ($v_S \neq 0$)				
doublet	inert ($v_d = 0$)	$\alpha - \beta$	$\Delta_f \geq 0$	$\mathcal{O}(y_f, \lambda_H)$	$\Delta_f \geq 0$
	type-I				
	type-II				
	aligned/MFV				
singlet+doublet		y_f, θ	$\Delta_f \geq 0$	$y_f, \mathcal{O}(y_f, \lambda_H)$	$\Delta_f \geq 0$
triplet		β_n	$\Delta_f \geq 0$	$\mathcal{O}(y_f, \lambda_H)$	$\Delta_f \geq 0$

Higgs Coupling in the 2HDM – LO patterns

- ♠ Expanding the 2HDM around the
decoupling limit

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decoupling limit $\xi \equiv \cos(\beta - \alpha) \simeq \frac{v^2}{M_{\text{heavy}}^2}$

$$\xi \ll 1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \sim \cos \beta$$

$$\xi \simeq \frac{2 \tan \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta}$$

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$$1 + \Delta_v \simeq 1 - \xi^2/2$$

$$1 + \Delta_t \simeq 1 + \cot \beta \xi - \xi^2/2$$

$$1 + \Delta_b \simeq 1 + \cot \beta \xi - \xi^2/2$$

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$$\Delta_g = \Delta_g(\Delta_f(\tan \beta, \xi))$$

$$\Delta_\gamma(\Delta_f(\tan \beta, \xi), m_{H^\pm}^2(\xi), \tilde{\lambda}(\xi))$$

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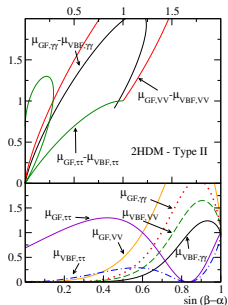
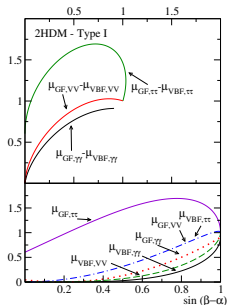
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Coupling shifts from theory uncertainties



BSM & TH uncertainties



Coupling shifts



Signal strength correlations

Coupling shifts from theory uncertainties



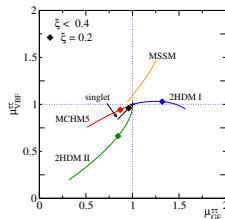
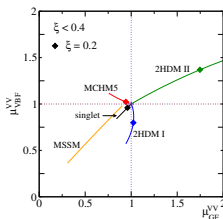
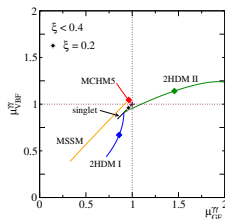
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Coupling shifts from theory uncertainties



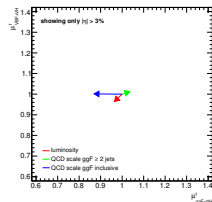
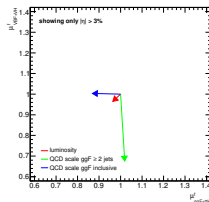
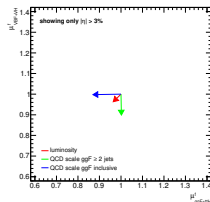
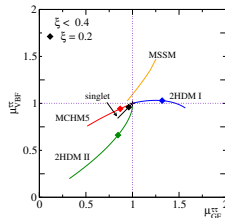
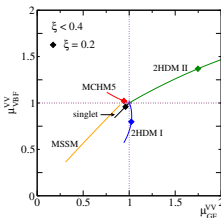
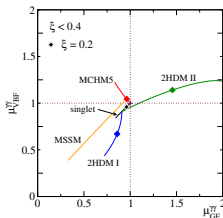
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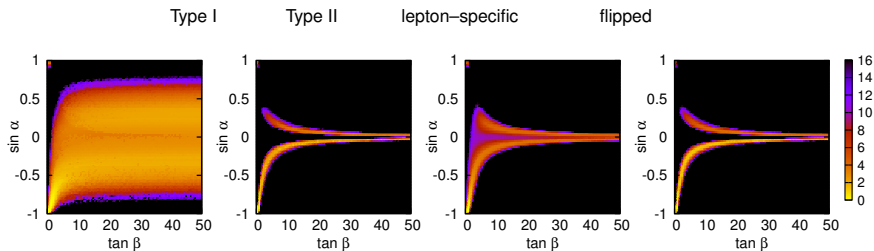
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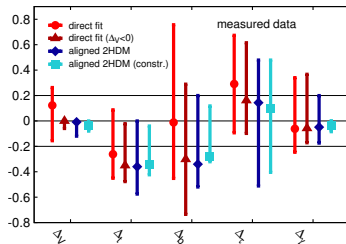
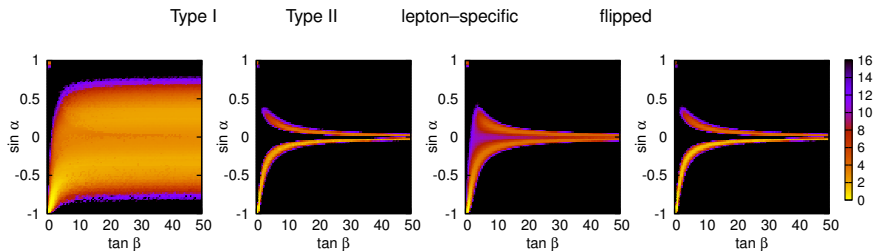
Geometry in the $\mu_p^i - \mu_p^{i'}$ plane $\Leftrightarrow$ tell apart **BSM** from **uncertainties**

Cranmer, Kreiss, DLV, Plehn 1401.0080

Coupling fits to LHC data

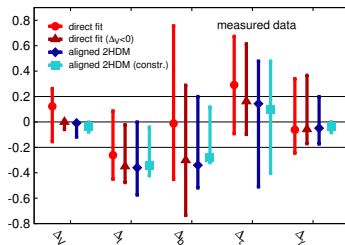
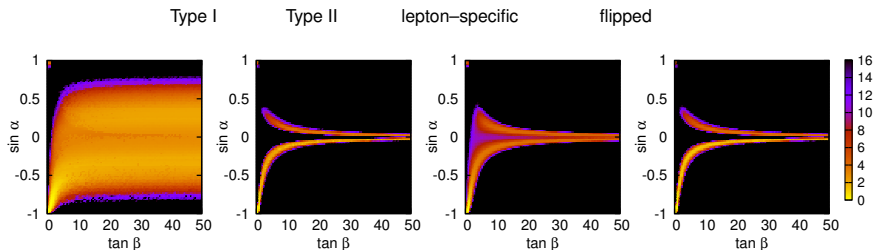
Correlated relative log-likelihood $-2\Delta \log \mathcal{L}$ 

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A not-to-miss: updated fits & off-shell couplings: Corbett, Plehn et al. [arXiv:1505.05516]

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EFT basics

Building blocks

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(\phi, m) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{d=5}^{\infty} \sum_{a_d} \frac{C_{a_d}^{(d)}}{\Lambda^{d-4}} (\{g_{UV}\}, \Lambda) \mathcal{O}_{a_d}^{(d)}(\phi)$$

- Short-distance physics: is averaged $\Rightarrow$
 - ♣ Effective coupling strength c_i encoding $\{g_{UV}\}$ through **matching**
- Long-distance physics: $\Rightarrow$
 - ♣ light-field local interactions parametrized by $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$
 - ♣ $d > 4$ operators dependent on ϕ & underlying symmetries

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Construction

INTEGRATING OUT

TRUNCATING

MATCHING

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HEFT parametrization SILH basis Giudice, Grojean, Pomarol, Rattazzi ['07]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = & \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{\bar{c}_H}{2v^2} \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) + \frac{\bar{c}_T}{2v^2} (\phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu \phi) (\phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \phi) - \frac{\bar{c}_6 \lambda}{v^2} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3 \\ & + \frac{ig\bar{c}_W}{2m_W^2} (\phi^\dagger \sigma^k \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu \phi) D^\nu W^k_{\mu\nu} + \frac{ig'\bar{c}_B}{2m_W^2} (\phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu \phi) \partial^\nu B_{\mu\nu} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Our target

*"Given the future experimental resolution, **full calculations** in a **UV complete model** do not offer considerable **advantage** in accuracy over the **effective theory**"*

Our target

UV-complete model

QFT framework

Effective Field Theory

"Given the future experimental resolution, **full calculations** in a **UV complete model** do not offer considerable **advantage** in accuracy over the **effective theory**" ?

Key questions

- Is there a **scale hierarchy** $\Lambda \gg v$ for typical models testable at the LHC ?
- How accurately does the **linear, d6 HEFT** reproduce full model predictions for trademark extended Higgs sectors?
- **Where** and **why** may **discrepancies** arise?
 - **WHERE:** Models, processes, observables?
 - **WHY:** UV model structures; EFT construction (matching, truncation, multiscales)
- May **full model** versus **EFT departures** be quantitatively relevant for BSM Higgs analyses?
- How do these conclusions extend to **LOOP EFFECTS** ? [arXiv:1607.08251](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.08251) [hep-ph]

EFT challenges

BSM Higgs program at the LHC **challenges** the EFT approach**RELEVANCE VS VALIDITY**♣ EFT **accurate** if $E_{\text{phys}} < \Lambda$ ♣ **relevant** if $\Delta_{xxH}(\Lambda) \sim \mathcal{O}(10)\%$ LHC accuracy

$$\left| \frac{\sigma \times \text{BR}}{(\sigma \times \text{BR})_{\text{SM}}} - 1 \right| = \frac{g^2 m_H^2}{\Lambda^2} \gtrsim 0.1$$



$$\Lambda < \sqrt{10} g m_H \simeq 280 \text{ GeV} \quad , \text{ if } g^2 < 1/2$$



$$\Lambda \lesssim \sqrt{10} g m_H \simeq 5 \text{ TeV} \quad , \text{ if } g^2 \lesssim 4\pi$$

LHC poorly sensitive to large UV scales in weakly-coupled theories

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♠ NEW PHYSICS FEATURES

♣ Strong couplings

♣ Multiple & v -induced scales

♣ Light scales

♣ **Innaccurate truncation**

♣ **Matching ambiguities**

♣ **Kinematics**

competing orders

scale & gauge phase

OS resonances

OffS shapes

Outline

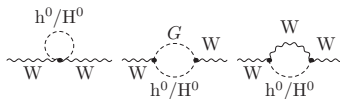
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Oblique parameters

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new physics contribution to WB polarization

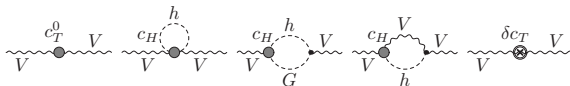
Full model!



$$\frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{4s_w^2 c_w^2} S = \left[-\Pi'_{\gamma\gamma} + \Pi'_{ZZ} - \Pi'_{\gamma Z} \frac{c_w^2 - s_w^2}{c_w s_w} \right] - [\dots]_{\text{SM}}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{em}} T = [\Pi_{WW} - \Pi_{ZZ}] - [\dots]_{\text{SM}}$$

EFT



$$\alpha_{\text{em}} T \Big|_{\text{tree insertion}} = c_T \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}, \quad S \Big|_{\text{tree insertion}} = 4\pi \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} (c_W + c_B) (+ \text{finite loop parts})$$

The singlet-extended SM

Lagrangian & field content

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \partial^\mu S \partial_\mu S - \mu_s^2 S^2 - \lambda_2 S^4 - \lambda_3 \Phi^\dagger \Phi S^2$$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} G^+ \\ \frac{v + \phi_h + iG^0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \frac{v_s + \phi_s}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} m_h & m_H & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & v & \tan \beta \equiv \frac{v_s}{v} \end{array}$$

Salient parameter relations:

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{m_h^2 - 2\lambda_1 v^2}{m_h^2 - m_H^2} ;$$

$$\tan^2 \beta = \frac{v_s^2}{v^2} = \frac{m_h^2 + m_H^2 - 2\lambda_1 v^2}{2\lambda_2 v^2}$$

$$m_H^2 \approx 2\lambda_2 v_s^2$$

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Interactions

$$g_{xxy} = g_{xxy}^{\text{SM}} (1 + \Delta_{xy}) \quad \text{with} \quad 1 + \Delta_{xy} = \begin{cases} \cos \alpha & y = h \\ \sin \alpha & y = H \end{cases}$$

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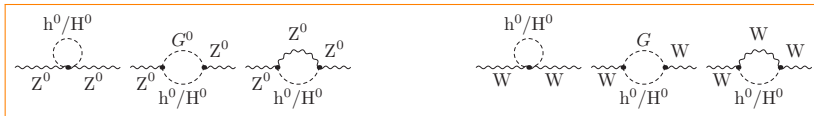
Motivations:

Simplified model $\rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{UV}}$

EW baryogenesis

LHC searches

Singlet model oblique corrections



$$\Pi_{WW}(0) = -\frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} \sin^2 \alpha}{16\pi s_w^2} \left\{ 3m_W^2 \Delta_\epsilon - 4m_W^2 \log \frac{m_H^2}{\mu^2} + \frac{5m_W^2 - m_H^2}{2} \right. \\ \left. + m_W^2 \log \frac{m_W^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{m_W^2}{m_H^2 - m_W^2} (4m_W^2 - m_H^2) \log \frac{m_H^2}{m_W^2} \right\}$$

$$S \approx \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{12\pi} \left(-\log \frac{m_h^2}{m_Z^2} + \log \frac{m_H^2}{m_Z^2} \right) \approx \frac{\lambda_3^2}{24\pi\lambda_2} \frac{v^2}{m_H^2} \log \frac{m_H^2}{m_h^2}$$

$$T = \frac{-3 \sin^2 \alpha}{16\pi s_w^2 m_W^2} \left(m_Z^2 \log \frac{m_H^2}{m_h^2} - m_W^2 \log \frac{m_H^2}{m_h^2} \right) \approx \frac{-3\lambda_3^2 v^2}{32\pi s_w^2 \lambda_2 m_W^2} \left(\frac{m_Z^2}{m_H^2} - \frac{m_W^2}{m_H^2} \right) \log \frac{m_H^2}{m_h^2}$$

Effective Lagrangian at tree-level

$$e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[\phi]} = \int [D\Phi] e^{iS[\phi, \Phi]} = \int [D\eta] e^{i(S[\phi, \Phi_{\text{class}}] + \mathcal{O}(\eta^2))}$$

$$\Phi(x) = \Phi_{\text{class}}(x) + \eta(x)$$

$$\left. \frac{\delta S}{\delta \Phi} \right|_{\Phi = \Phi_{\text{class}}} = 0$$

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Singlet model EFT

$$s_{\text{class}}^0 = -\frac{\lambda_3 v_s (\phi^\dagger \phi)}{-\partial^2 - \mu_s^2 + \mathcal{F}(\phi)} = -\frac{\lambda_3 v_s (\phi^\dagger \phi)}{\mu_s^2} + \mathcal{O}(\phi^3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{tree}} \supset \frac{\lambda_3^2}{4\lambda_2^2 v_s^2} \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi)$$

 $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \frac{\bar{c}_H}{2\Lambda^2} \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi)$$

$$\Lambda^2 = 2\lambda_2 v_s^2$$

$$\bar{c}_H = \frac{\lambda_3^2}{2\lambda_2}$$

Effective Lagrangian at one-loop

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[\phi]} &= \int [D\Phi] e^{iS[\phi, \Phi]} = \int [D\eta] e^{i\left(S[\phi, \Phi_{\text{class}}] + \frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \right|_{\Phi=\Phi_{\text{class}}} \eta^2 + \mathcal{O}(\eta^3)\right)} \\
 &\approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_{\text{class}}]} \left[\det \left(- \left. \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \right|_{\Phi=\Phi_{\text{class}}} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx e^{iS[\phi, \Phi_{\text{class}}] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \log \left(- \left. \frac{\delta^2 S}{\delta \Phi^2} \right|_{\Phi=\Phi_{\text{class}}} \right)}
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$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{1\text{-loop}} \supset -\frac{1}{2(4\pi)^2 M^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{6} U^3 + \frac{1}{12} (P_\mu U)^2 \right\} = -\frac{\lambda_3^2}{24(4\pi)^2 \Lambda^2} \hat{\mathcal{O}}_H + \frac{1}{48(4\pi)^2 \Lambda^2} \left(\frac{\lambda_3^2}{\lambda_{\text{SM}}} \right) \hat{\mathcal{O}}_6$$

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c_W, c_B, c_T ??

Renormalization

Renormalizing the Effective Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{bare}}(\{c_i^{\text{bare}}\}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(\{c_i\}) + \delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(\delta c_i)$$

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Renormalization

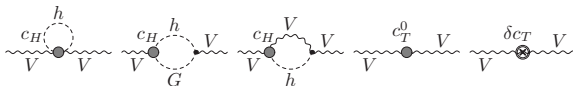
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$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{WW}(0) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} \bar{c}_H}{16\pi s_w^2} \Bigg\{ & 3m_W^2 \Delta_\epsilon - 4m_W^2 \log \frac{m_h^2}{\mu^2} + \frac{5m_W^2 - m_h^2}{2} + \\ & + m_W^2 \log \frac{m_W^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{m_W^2}{m_h^2 - m_W^2} (4m_W^2 - m_h^2) \log \frac{m_h^2}{m_W^2} \Bigg\} + \Xi[\delta Z_{c_W, B, T}] \end{aligned}$$

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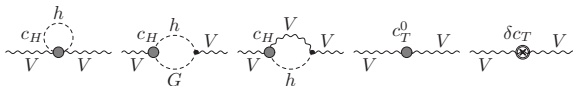
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$$\gamma_{\text{TH}} \equiv \gamma_{\text{H} \rightarrow \text{T}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e^2}{c_w^2}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} c_T(m_Z) = -\frac{3\alpha_{\text{ew}} \tan^2 \theta_W}{(4\pi)^2} \left(\frac{\lambda_3^2 v^2}{2\lambda_2 (2\lambda_2 v_s^2)} \right) \log \left(\frac{2\lambda_2 v_s^2}{m_Z^2} \right)$$

Matching prescriptions

♠ Multiple M_{heavy} 's

♠ Symmetry breaking

♠ v -induced scales & splittings

♣ Λ choice

♣ gauge phase

♣ truncation

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- Matching scale $\Lambda = M_{\text{heavy}}$ ($M_{\text{heavy}} \gg \mu_{\text{EWSB}}$)
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- $c(\mu)$ evaluated at $\mu < \text{EWSB}$ via RG

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⇒ **Hazards!** Sizable BSM-Higgs couplings

- $m_{\text{phys}} \sim M_{\text{heavy}} \pm \mathcal{O}(gv)$ ⇒ spoil scale separation & sizable mass splittings
- Large $d > 6$ contributions $\mathcal{O}^d \propto \mathcal{O}^{d=6} (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^{d-6}$

♠ v -improved matching:

absorb $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^{d-6}$ terms into $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{d=6}$.

- Matching scale $\Lambda = M_{\text{phys}}$
- Wilson coefficients written in terms of **mass-eigenstate & mixing**

$$\mathcal{O}_H : \quad \frac{\lambda_3^2}{2\lambda_2} \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} [\partial_\mu (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \partial^\mu (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)] \quad \text{VS} \quad \frac{2(1 - \cos \alpha) v^2}{m_H^2} [\partial_\mu (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \partial^\mu (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)]$$

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♠ Broken phase matching

Include v -dependent finite parts to loop-induced $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$'s

- $c(\mu)$ evaluated **directly** at $\mu < \mu_{\text{EWSB}}$ through explicit matching

$$\Gamma_{\text{full}}^{1\text{PI}}[\phi](\{g_{\text{full}}\}, \mu = \Lambda) = \Gamma_{\text{EFT}}^{1\text{PI}}[\phi](\{c_i\}, \mu = \Lambda)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_T|_{\text{LL-L}}: \quad \frac{c_T(\mu)}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{3\alpha_{\text{ew}} s_w^2 \lambda_3^2}{32\pi c_w^2 \lambda_2 \Lambda^2} \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu^2} \quad \text{VS} \quad \frac{c_T(\mu)}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{\alpha_{\text{ew}} s_w^2 \lambda_3^2}{32\pi c_w^2 \lambda_2 \Lambda^2} \left(-\frac{5}{2} + 3 \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu^2} \right)$$

EFT setups

Matching schemes

♠ LL-L: Leading-log loop-induced :

$$\frac{c_T(\mu)}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{3\alpha_{ew}s_w^2\lambda_3^2}{32\pi c_w^2\lambda_2\Lambda^2} \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu^2}$$

♠ LL-TL: Leading-log loop-induced plus c_{tree} -mediated loops

$$\text{LL-L} + c_H - \text{insertions with } \frac{c_H}{\Lambda^2} = \frac{\lambda_3^2}{2\lambda_2\Lambda^2}$$

♠ LL-TLv: v -improved LL-TL

$$\frac{c_T(\mu)}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{3\alpha_{ew}s_w^2(1-c_\alpha)}{8\pi c_w^2 v^2} \log \frac{m_H^2}{\mu^2}$$

♠ BP-TL: Broken phase matching & weak-scale loops:

$$\frac{c_T(\mu)}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{\alpha_{ew}s_w^2\lambda_3^2}{32\pi c_w^2\lambda_2\Lambda^2} \left(-\frac{5}{2} + 3 \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu^2} \right) + c_H - \text{insertions}$$

♠ BP-TLv: v -improved BP-TL:

$$\frac{c_T(\mu)}{\Lambda^2} = -\frac{\alpha_{ew}s_w^2(1-c_\alpha)}{8\pi c_w^2 v^2} \left(-\frac{5}{2} + 3 \log \frac{m_H^2}{\mu^2} \right) + c_H - \text{insertions}$$

Singlet HEFT versus full model comparison

 Benchmarks

 Parameters

	m_H	s_α	$\tan \beta$	$\Lambda = \sqrt{2\lambda v_s^2}$	λ_1	λ_2	λ_3	$c_H v^2 / \Lambda^2$	
								LL-TL	BP-TL _v
S1	300	0.1	10	298.8	0.13	7.1×10^{-3}	1.2×10^{-2}	6.9×10^{-3}	1.0×10^{-2}
S2	700	0.1	10	696.6	0.16	3.9×10^{-2}	7.5×10^{-2}	9.5×10^{-3}	1.0×10^{-2}
S3	300	0.3	10	288.6	0.18	6.6×10^{-3}	3.4×10^{-2}	6.5×10^{-2}	9.2×10^{-2}
S4	500	0.3	10	668.8	0.46	3.6×10^{-2}	2.2×10^{-1}	9.2×10^{-2}	9.2×10^{-2}

 Predictions

		full model	LL-L	LL-TL	BP-TL	BP-TL _v
S	S1	6.22×10^{-4}	4.79×10^{-4}	6.26×10^{-4}	4.74×10^{-4}	6.94×10^{-4}
	S2	1.13×10^{-3}	1.08×10^{-3}	1.29×10^{-3}	1.08×10^{-3}	1.14×10^{-3}
	S3	5.60×10^{-3}	4.43×10^{-3}	5.83×10^{-3}	4.38×10^{-3}	6.38×10^{-3}
	S4	1.01×10^{-2}	1.04×10^{-2}	1.23×10^{-2}	1.03×10^{-2}	1.05×10^{-2}
T	S1	-8.30×10^{-4}	-1.39×10^{-3}	-8.07×10^{-4}	-3.67×10^{-4}	-5.41×10^{-4}
	S2	-1.93×10^{-3}	-3.14×10^{-3}	-2.34×10^{-3}	-1.74×10^{-3}	-1.85×10^{-3}
	S3	-7.47×10^{-3}	-1.28×10^{-2}	-7.32×10^{-3}	-3.14×10^{-3}	-4.97×10^{-3}
	S4	-1.74×10^{-2}	-3.00×10^{-2}	-2.22×10^{-2}	-1.63×10^{-2}	-1.70×10^{-2}

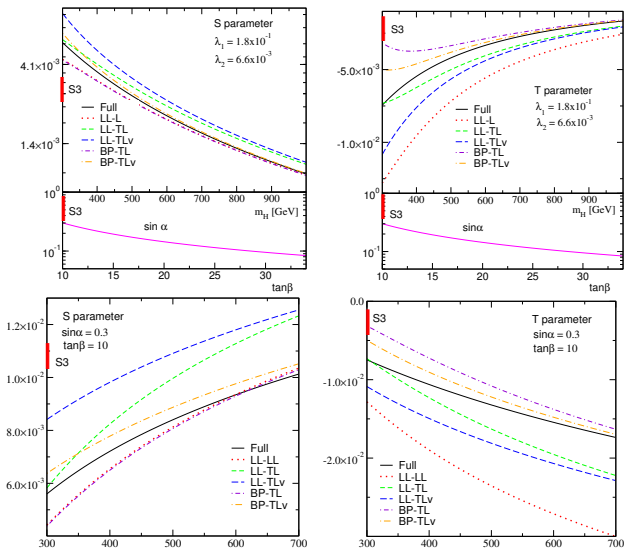
Freitas, DLV, Plehn [arXiv:1607.08251 \[hep-ph\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.08251)

Singlet HEFT versus full model comparison



Decoupling behavior: *fixed couplings* (above) VS *fixed mixing* (below)

Freitas, DLV, Plehn arXiv:1607.0825



Outline

- 1 Whys and wherefores
- 2 Coupling patterns
- 3 Effective Field Theory VS UV-complete models
- 4 Precision observables
- 5 Collider searches**
- 6 Recap

Seeking additional scalars

WHY?

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- ♠ A tool for setting constraints on **mass VS coupling strength** space

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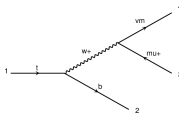
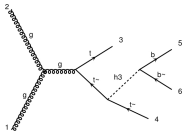
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$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}A \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$$

with dileptonic tops



Simulation details

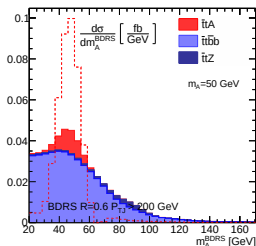
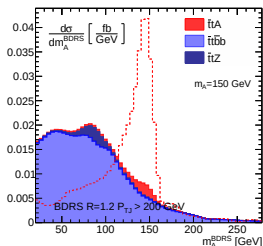
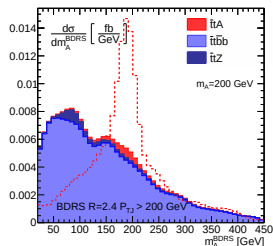
Setup

- ♠ Signal process: $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}A/H \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ MG5-MC@NLO + PYTHIA8
- ♠ Backgrounds: $pp \rightarrow \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}, t\bar{t}Z$ SHERPA + OPENLOOPS
- ♠ Jet substructure: BDRS fat-jet filtering in a mass-tailored window $|m_A^{\text{BDRS}} - m_A| < 0.15$

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Signal VS background for different m_A hypotheses $m_A = 50$ GeV $m_A = 100$ GeV $m_A = 150$ GeV

2HDM interpretation

♠ Simplified Model simulation:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \kappa_t \frac{iy_t A \bar{t} \gamma_5 t}{\sqrt{2}} + \kappa_b \frac{iy_b A \bar{b} \gamma_5 b}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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A 2HDM interpretation

- ♣ CP-odd scalar
- ♣ Alignment-without-decoupling
- ♣ UV-complete embedding for freely variable couplings

Type I:

$$\kappa_t = \cot \beta; \quad \kappa_b = -\cot \beta$$

Type II:

$$\kappa_t = \cot \beta; \quad \kappa_b = \tan \beta$$

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Exemplary benchmarks

BI: $m_A > 125 \quad \cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0$

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| • $m_h = 125$ | • $m_H = (220 - 300)$ |
| • $m_{H^\pm} = \max(175, m_A)$ | • $m_{12}^2 = \frac{m_A^2 \tan \beta}{1 + \tan^2 \beta}$ |

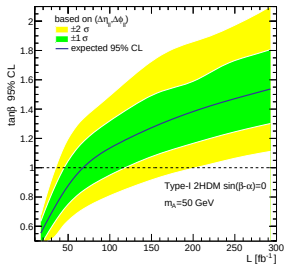
BII: $63 < m_A < 125 \quad \sin(\beta - \alpha) = 0$

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| • $m_h = 120$ | • $m_H = 125$ |
| • $m_{H^\pm} = 175$ | • $m_{12}^2 = 0$ |

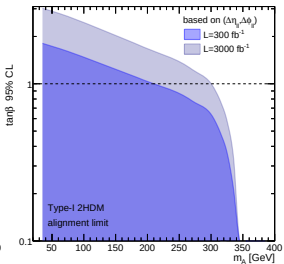
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- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| • $m_h = 120$ | • $m_H = 125$ |
| • $m_{H^\pm} = 175$ | • $m_{12}^2 = \frac{(m_H^2 + 2m_A^2) \tan \beta}{2(1 + \tan^2 \beta)}$ |

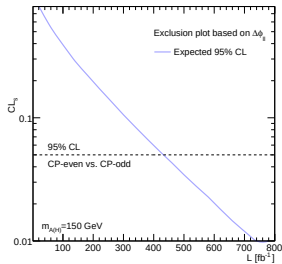
2HDM interpretation



$\tan\beta$ bound VS $\mathcal{L}$



$\tan\beta - m_A$ constraints



CP characterization

- ♠ $\mu_{\text{sig}} \sim \cot^2 \beta \Rightarrow$ 95% C.L $\tan\beta$ reach growing with $\mathcal{L}$
- ♠ 95% C.L m_A reach up to 320 GeV with $\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- ♠ CP sensitivity through $\Delta\phi_{ll} \Rightarrow$ enhanced for large $p_T(A)$ thanks to $t_L\bar{t}_R + t_R\bar{t}_L$

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Fingerprinting **MultiHiggs** very much like **Setting out on a journey**

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♠ Coupling patterns $\longleftrightarrow$ *The landscape*

♠ Collider signatures $\longleftrightarrow$ *The landmarks*

♠ Precision $\longleftrightarrow$ *The local's tips*

♠ Benchmarking $\longleftrightarrow$ *Sleeping & eating*

♠ Effective Field Theories $\longleftrightarrow$ *Transportation*

Recap

Fingerprinting **MultiHiggs** very much like **Setting out on a journey**

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♠ Collider signatures	↔	<i>The landmarks</i>
♠ Precision	↔	<i>The local's tips</i>
♠ Benchmarking	↔	<i>Sleeping & eating</i>
♠ Effective Field Theories	↔	<i>Transportation</i>

Vielen Dank ;)