

# Probing Baryogenesis through the Higgs Self-Coupling

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Based on: arXiv:1711.00019

With: Astrid Eichhorn, Holger Gies, Jan M. Pawłowski,  
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IMPRS  
**PTFS**

# Where do we come from?

- We observe a huge matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe

$$n_B/n_\gamma \approx 6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

- Need baryogenesis
  - at the electroweak phase transition
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# How can baryogenesis take place?

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Can in principle be realised at the electroweak phase transition (EWPT)  
but EWPT is second-order in Standard Model

Add new physics such that we get a strong first-order EWPT:  $\phi_c/T_c \geq 1$

Shaposhnikov (1986)

$$V_{k=\Lambda}(\phi) = \frac{\mu^2}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda_4}{4} \phi^4 + \Delta V(\phi)$$

- Polynomial modifications

$$\Delta V_6 = \lambda_6 \frac{\phi^6}{\Lambda^2} \qquad \Delta V_8 = \lambda_6 \frac{\phi^6}{\Lambda^2} + \lambda_8 \frac{\phi^8}{\Lambda^4}$$

Grojean, Servant, Wells (2005)

- Logarithmic modifications

$$\Delta V_{\ln,2} = -\lambda_{\ln,2} \frac{\phi^2 \Lambda^2}{100} \ln \left( \frac{\phi^2}{2\Lambda^2} \right)$$

- Exponential modifications

$$\Delta V_{\text{exp},4} = \lambda_{\text{exp},4} \phi^4 \exp \left( -\frac{2\Lambda^2}{\phi^2} \right)$$

## Method: Functional renormalisation group Wetterich (1993)

- Non-perturbative computation at finite temperature
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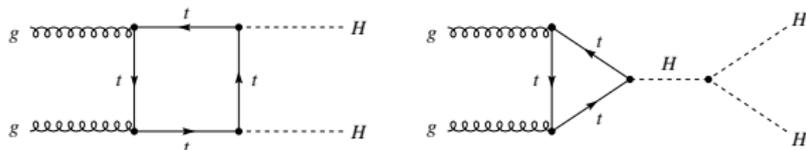
## Standard Model

- Full Higgs-potential  $V(\phi)$  via grid code
- Top-Yukawa coupling  $y_t$
- $SU(3)$  coupling  $g_3$  & fiducial coupling  $g_F$  mimicking  $SU(2) \times U(1)$

Eichhorn, Gies, Jaeckel, Plehn, Scherer, Sondenheimer (2015)

# Measurement of the Higgs self-coupling

## Higgs pair production in gluon fusion



U. Baur, T. Plehn, D.L. Rainwater (2003)

Destructive interference at tree-level coupling:

$$\mathcal{A} \propto \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi v} \left( \frac{\lambda_{H^3}}{s - m_H^2} - \frac{1}{v} \right) \xrightarrow{\lambda_{H^3} = \lambda_{H^3,0}} 0$$

Next LHC run: measurement with the precision

$$\lambda_{H^3}/\lambda_{H^3,0} = 0.4 \dots 1.7 \quad \text{at 68\% CL,}$$

F. Kling, T. Plehn, P. Schichtel (2016)

# Higgs self-coupling in the Standard Model

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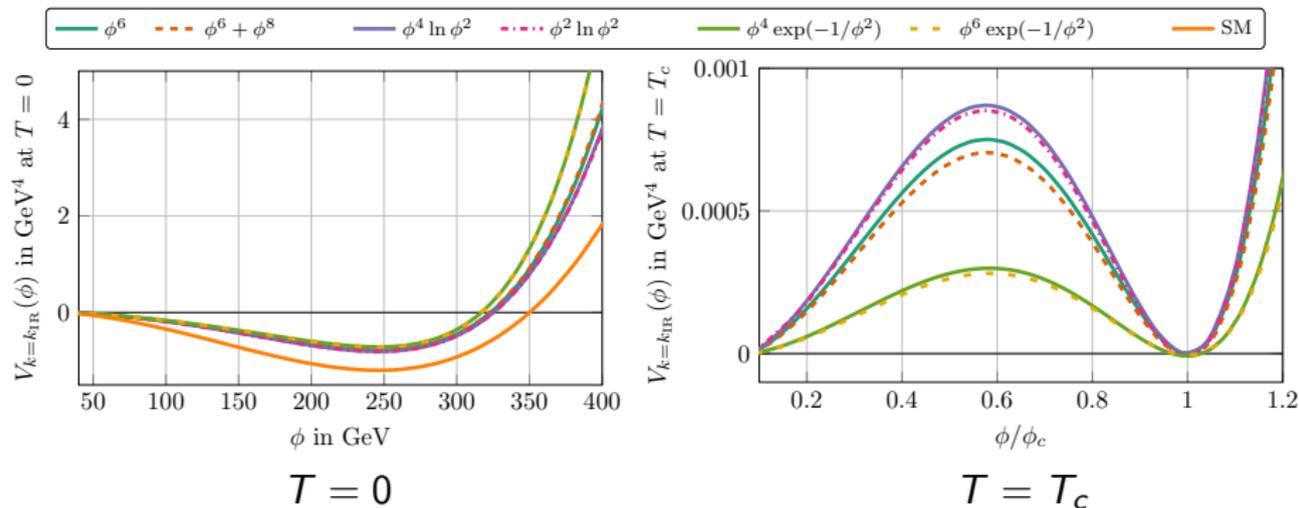
$$\lambda_{H^4} = 6(\lambda_4 + 6\lambda_6 + 4\lambda_8)$$

- Standard Model with Coleman-Weinberg corrections

$$\lambda_{H^3}/\lambda_{H^3,0} \approx 0.92$$

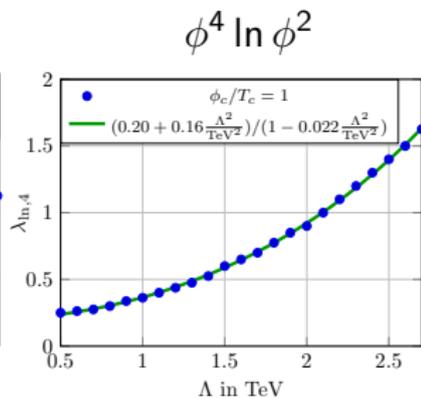
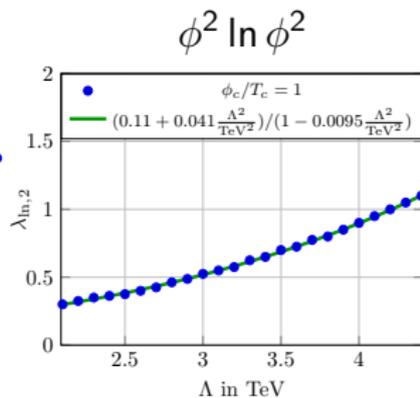
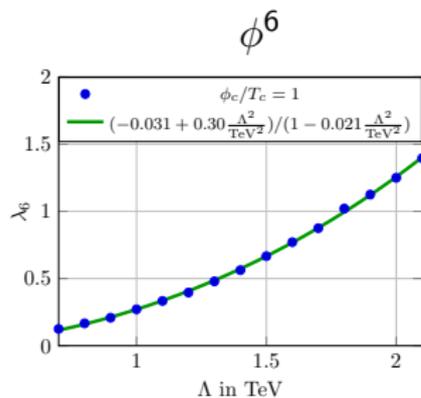
$$\lambda_{H^4}/\lambda_{H^4,0} \approx 0.68$$

# First observations – IR potentials with $\phi_c/T_c = 1$

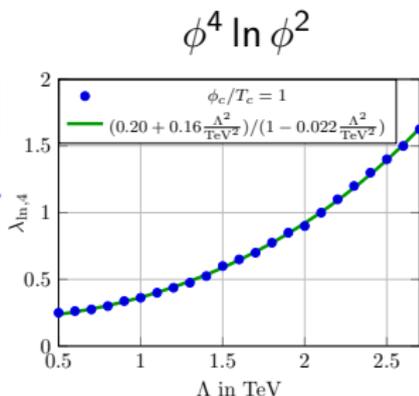
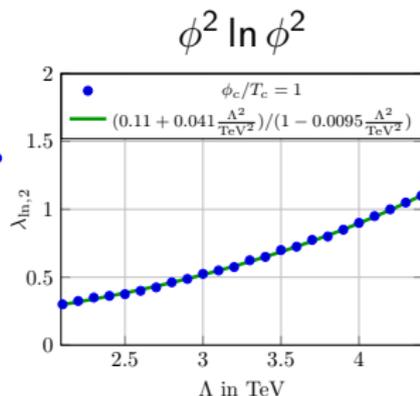
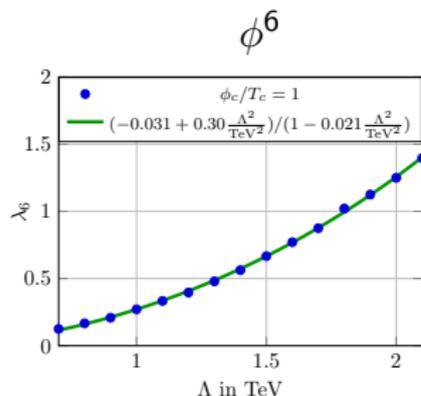


Smaller bump at  $T = T_c$  leads to steeper potential at  $T = 0$

# Scale of new physics



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Fit function:  $\lambda_j(\Lambda^2) = \frac{a_1 + a_2 \Lambda^2}{1 + b_1 \Lambda^2}$

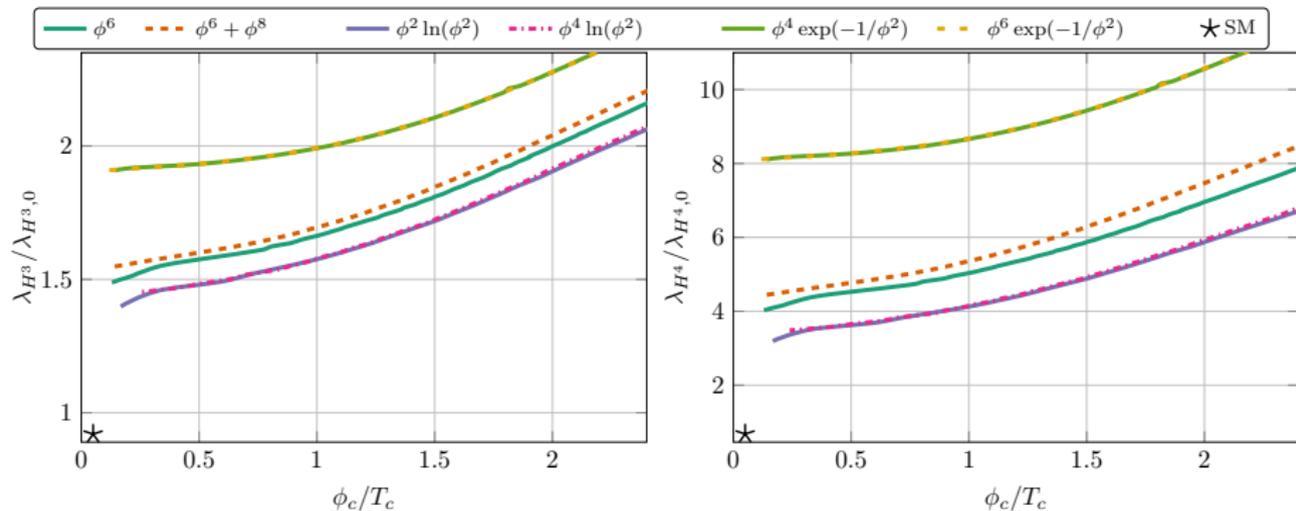
$\Lambda_6^{\text{crit}} = 7.0 \text{ TeV}$

$\Lambda_{\ln,2}^{\text{crit}} = 10 \text{ TeV}$

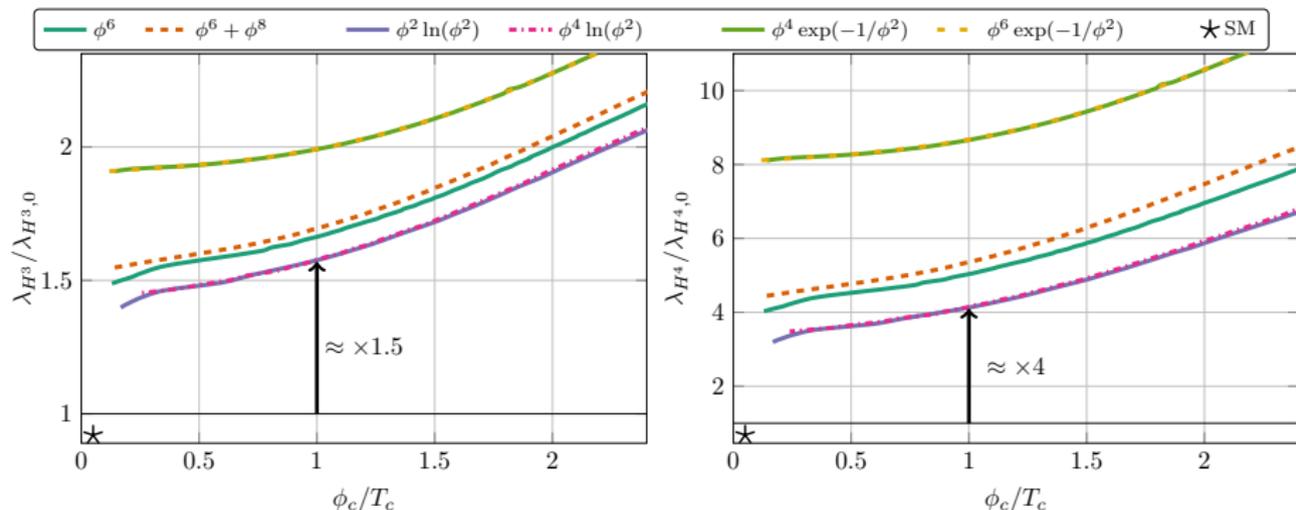
$\Lambda_{\ln,4}^{\text{crit}} = 6.8 \text{ TeV}$

Scale where the system becomes strongly coupled

# Higgs self-coupling with baryogenesis



# Higgs self-coupling with baryogenesis



- Strongly enhanced Higgs self-coupling for all models

$$\lambda_{H^3}/\lambda_{H^3,0} \geq 1.5 \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_{H^4}/\lambda_{H^4,0} \geq 4$$

- All ln- and exp-modifications fall into one class, respectively

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- $1.5 < \lambda_{H^3}/\lambda_{H^3,0} < 2$ : strong first-order or second-order EWPT  
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- $2 > \lambda_{H^3}/\lambda_{H^3,0}$ :  $\phi_c/T_c > 1$  for all investigated models  
⇒ strong hint for baryogenesis at EWPT

- We parameterised many models of new physics via the Higgs potential
- All models show a strongly enhanced Higgs self-coupling if we demand baryogenesis at the electroweak phase transition
- The LHC will soon determine the Higgs self-coupling precisely enough!

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Stay tuned!

# Beyond Standard Model physics via the Higgs potential

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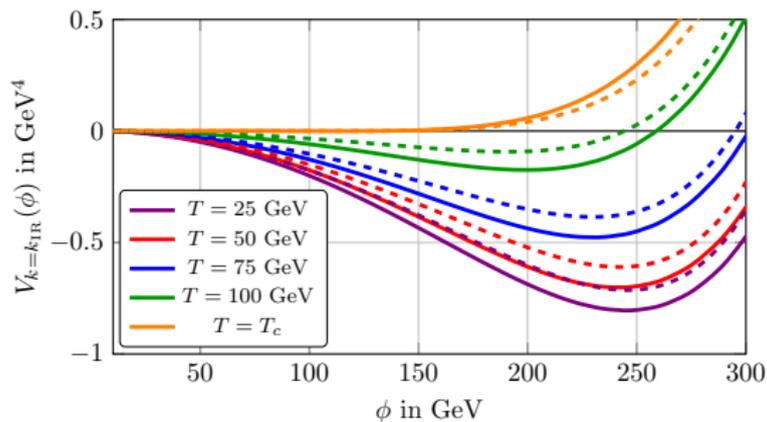
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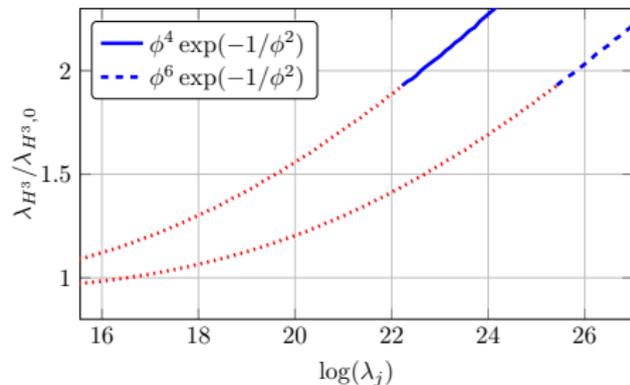
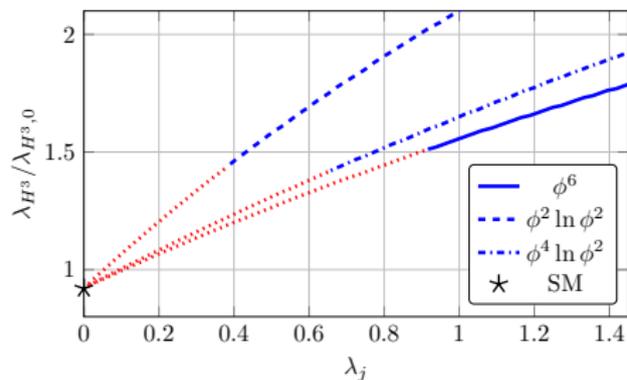
$$\Delta V_{\text{exp},6} = \lambda_{\text{exp},6} \frac{\phi^6}{\Lambda^2} \exp\left(-\frac{2\Lambda^2}{\phi^2}\right)$$

# Evolution of potential



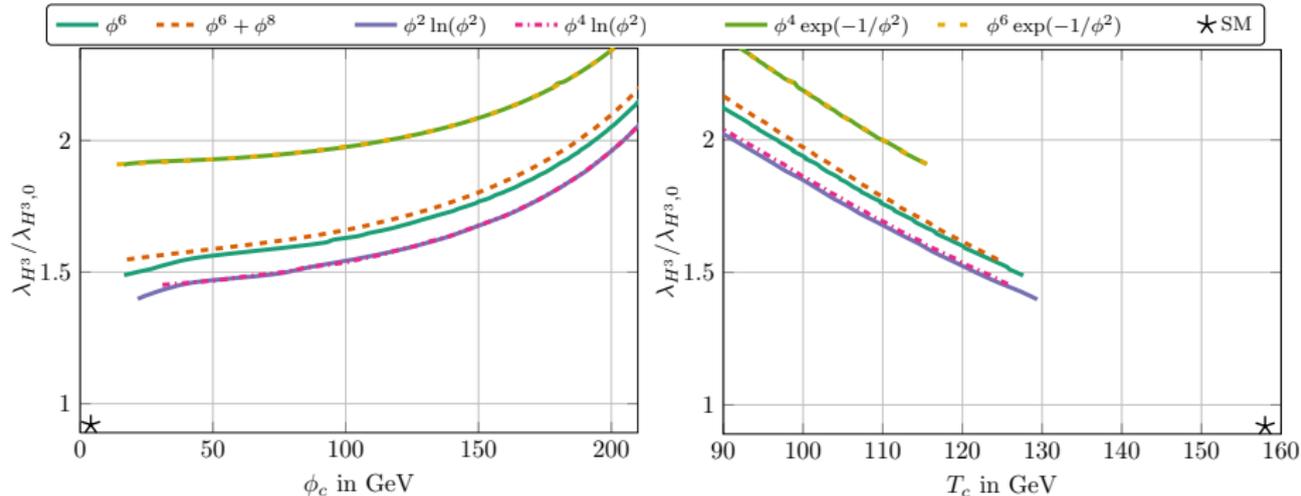
- Solid lines:  $\phi^4 \ln \phi^2$
- Dashed lines:  $\phi^4 \exp(-1/\phi^2)$

# Higgs self-coupling vs coefficients

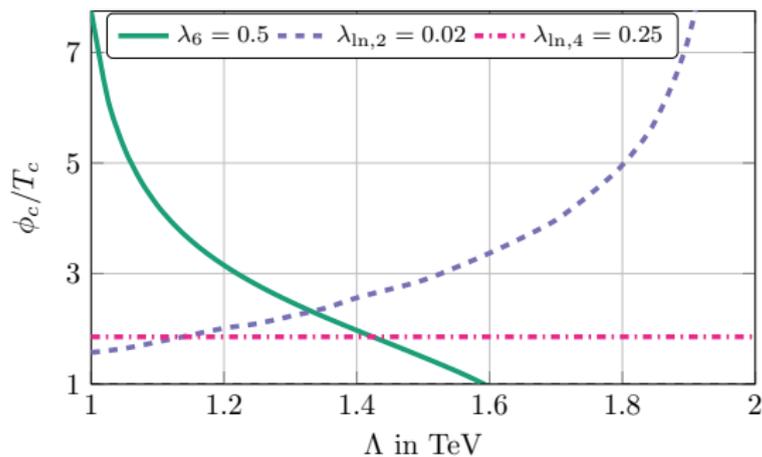


- Red dashed lines = second-order phase transition
- Blue lines = first-order phase transition

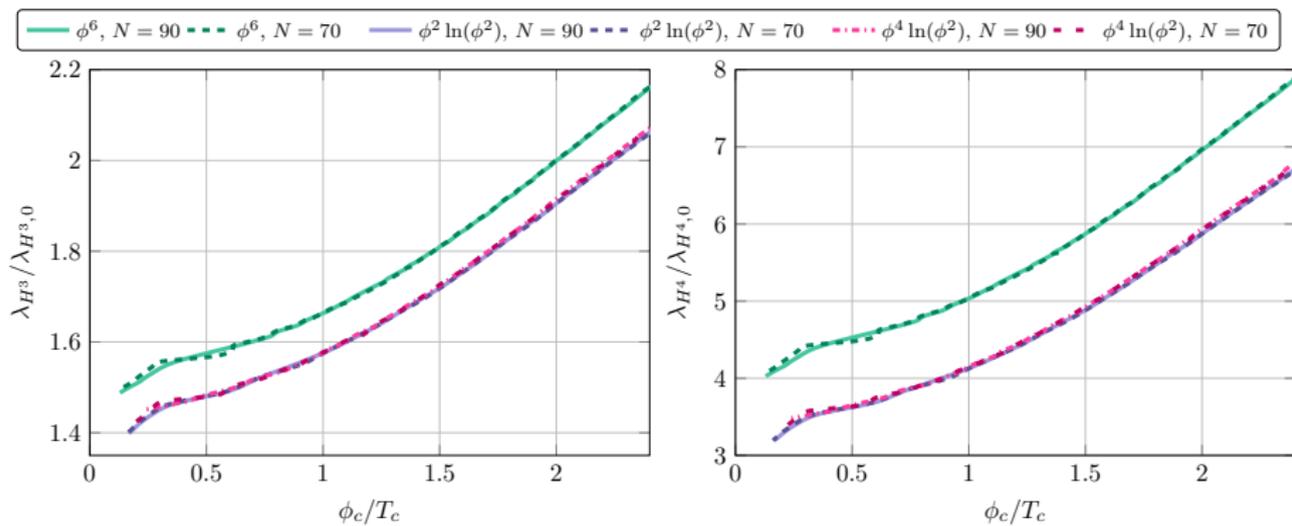
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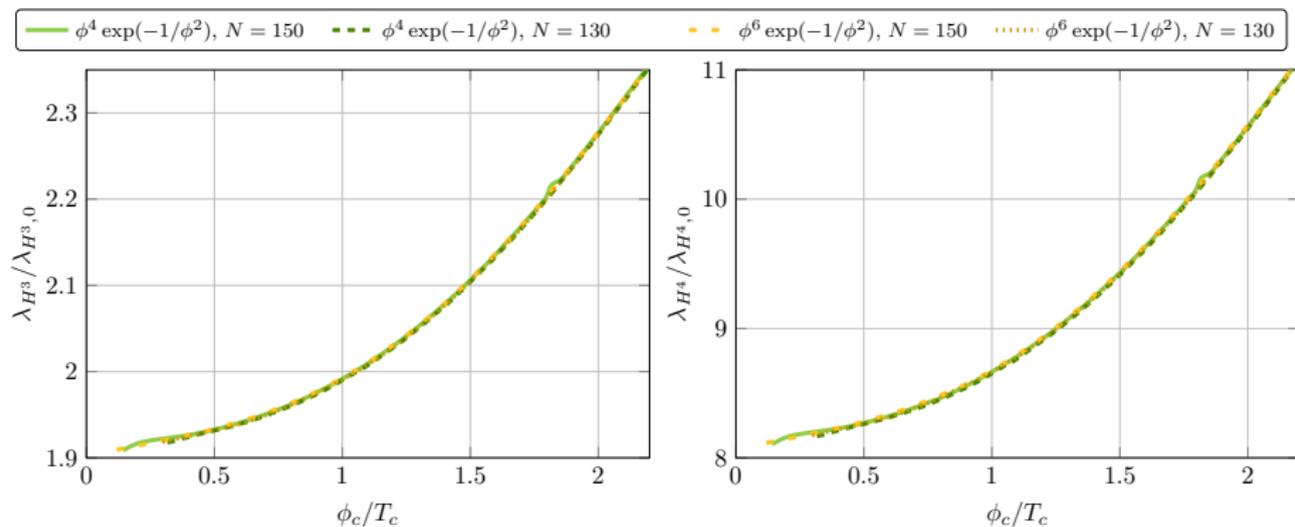
# Failure of mean-field methods



# Benchmark of results



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