

Subleading Higgs effects in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{fermion} + \text{antifermion}$

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Prague
Czech Republic



What's up?

Review: 1712.04721
Update: 2305.01960

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Subtle field theory creates new effects
in the standard model

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See review for background!

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- Physical spectrum: Observable particles
 - Peaks in (experimental) cross-sections

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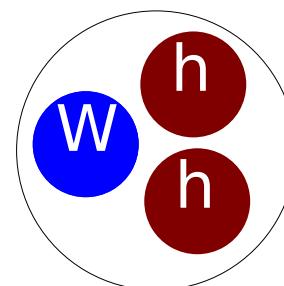
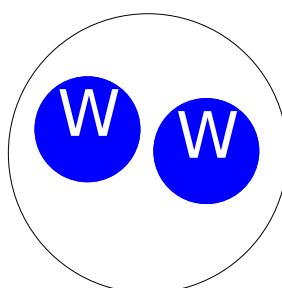
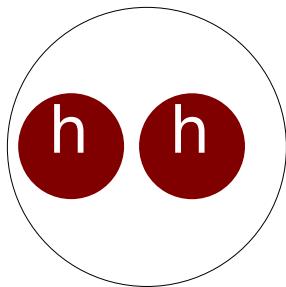
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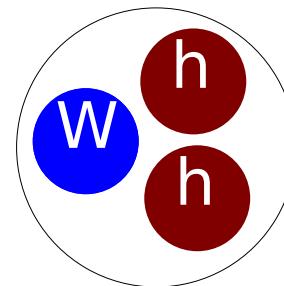
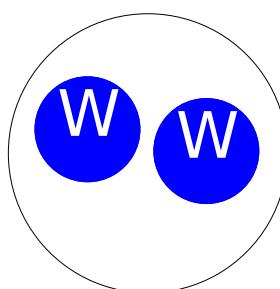
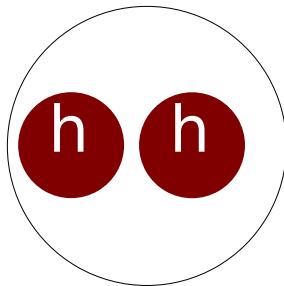
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- Why does perturbation theory work?
 - Fröhlich-Morchio-Strocchi mechanism

Fröhlich-Morchio-Strocchi Mechanism

[Fröhlich et al.'80,'81
Maas'12,'17]

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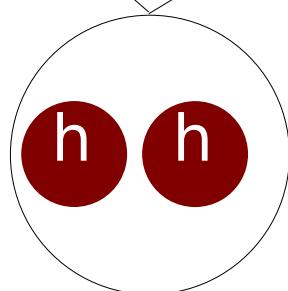
Higgs field

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Augmented perturbation theory

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Bound
state

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mass

$$+ \langle \eta^+(x)\eta(y) \rangle \langle \eta^+(x)\eta(y) \rangle + O(g, \lambda)$$

Trivial two-particle state

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Standard
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What about this?

$$+v\langle \eta^+\eta^2 + \eta^{+2}\eta \rangle + \langle \eta^{+2}\eta^2 \rangle$$

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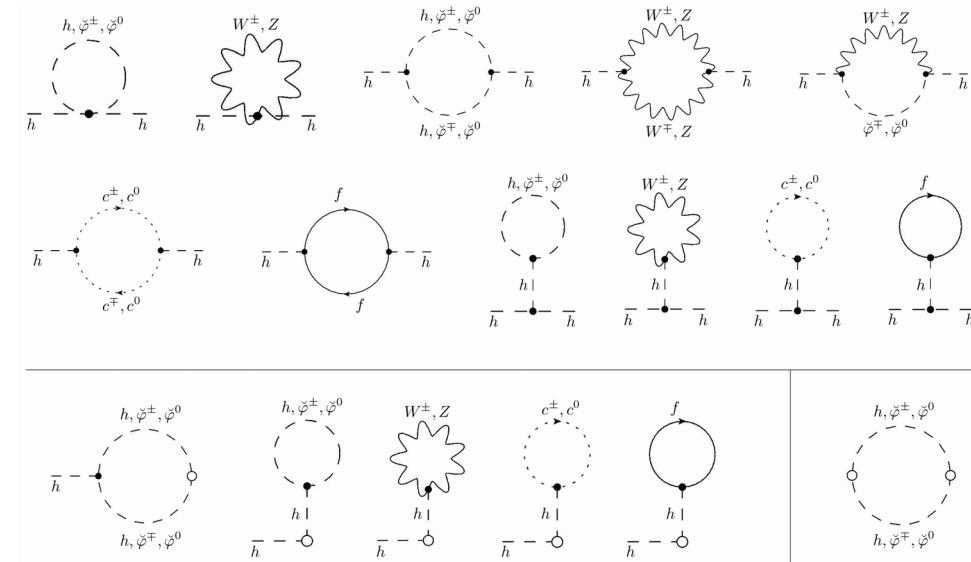
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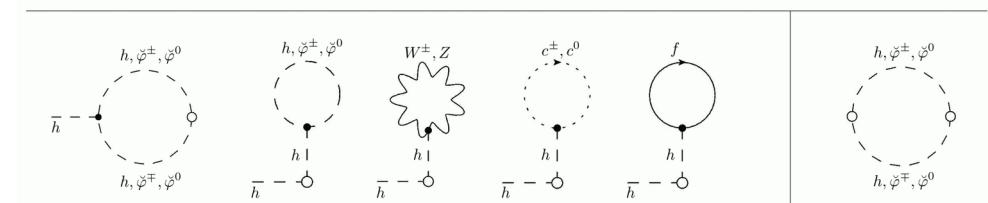
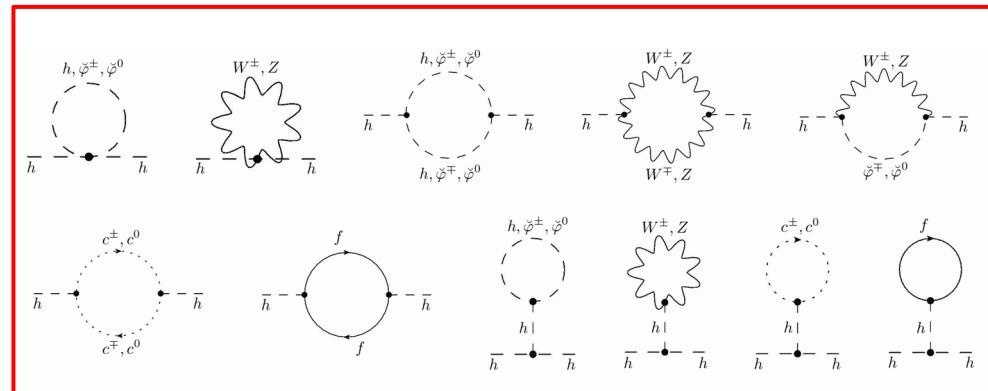
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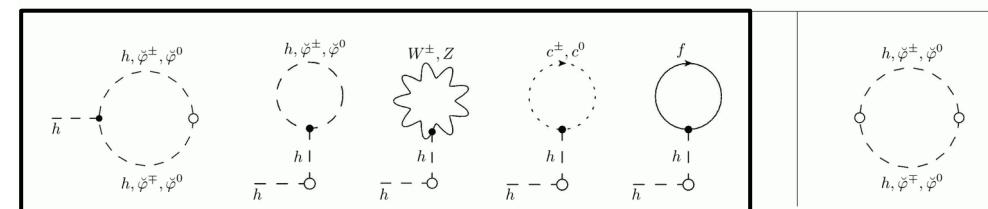
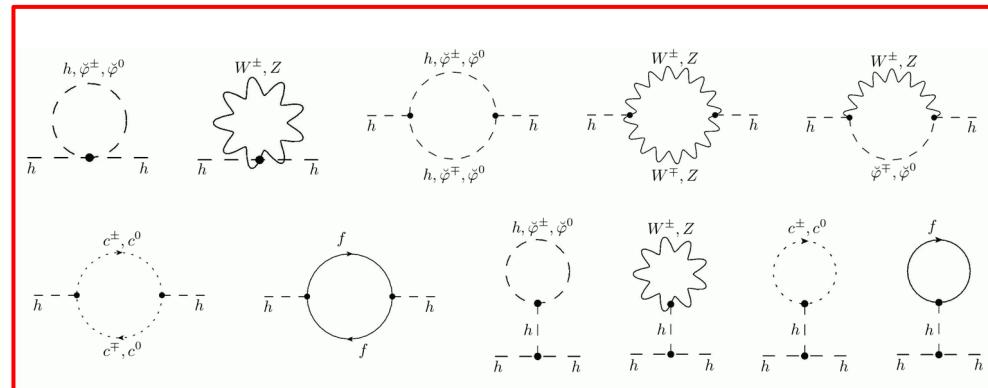
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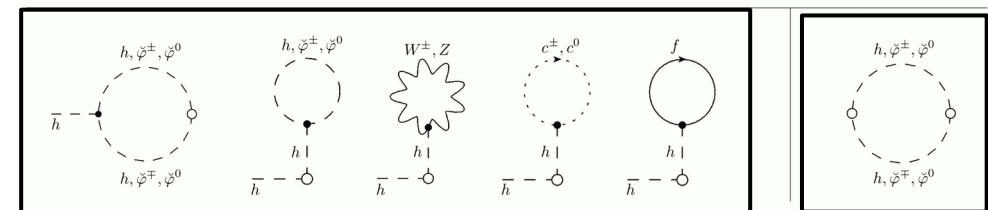
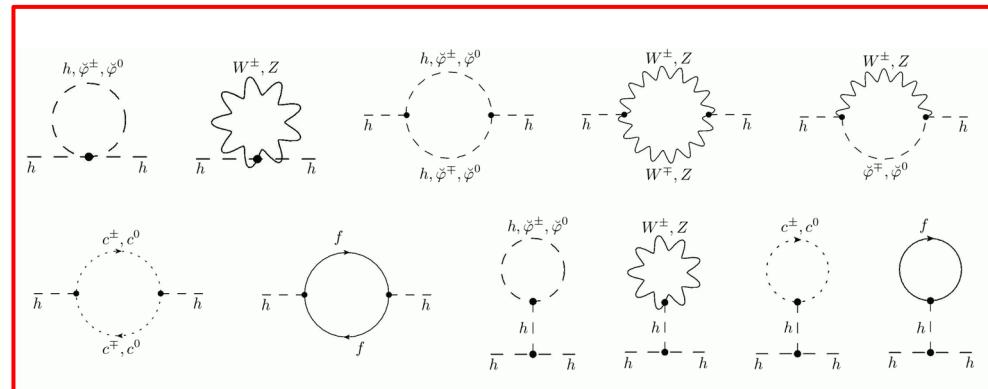
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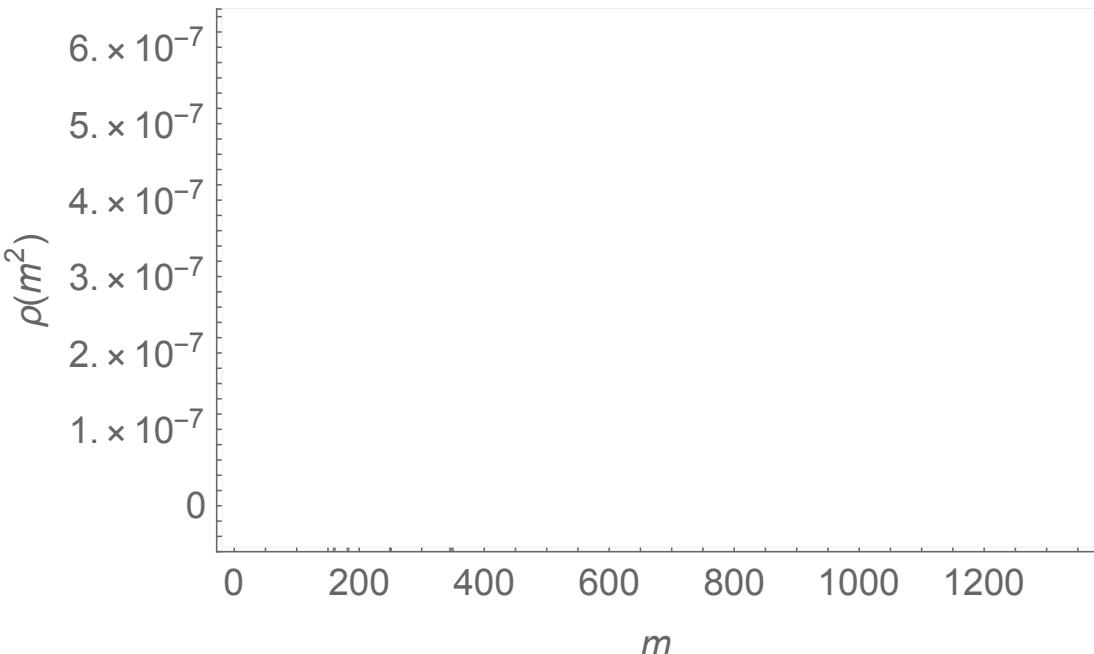
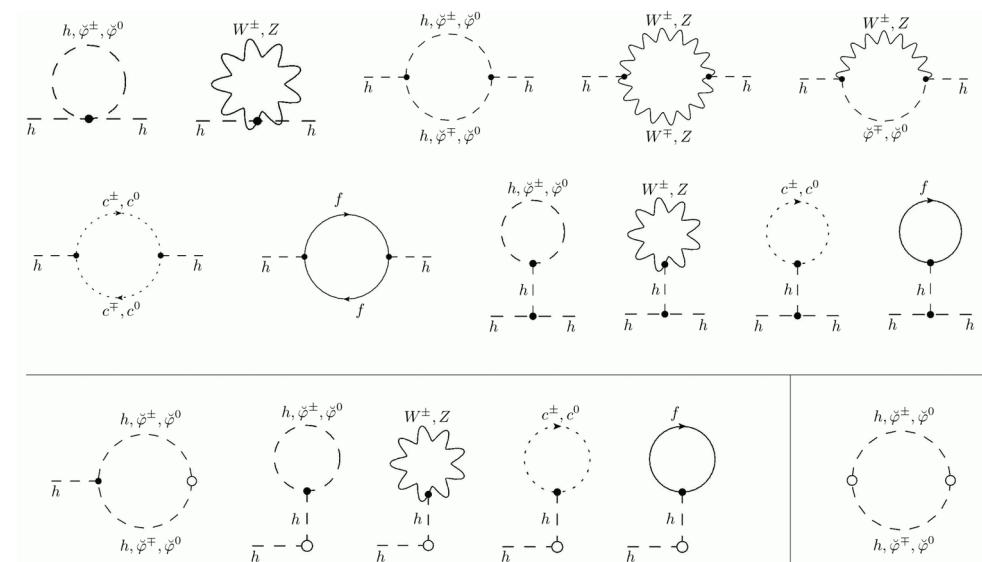
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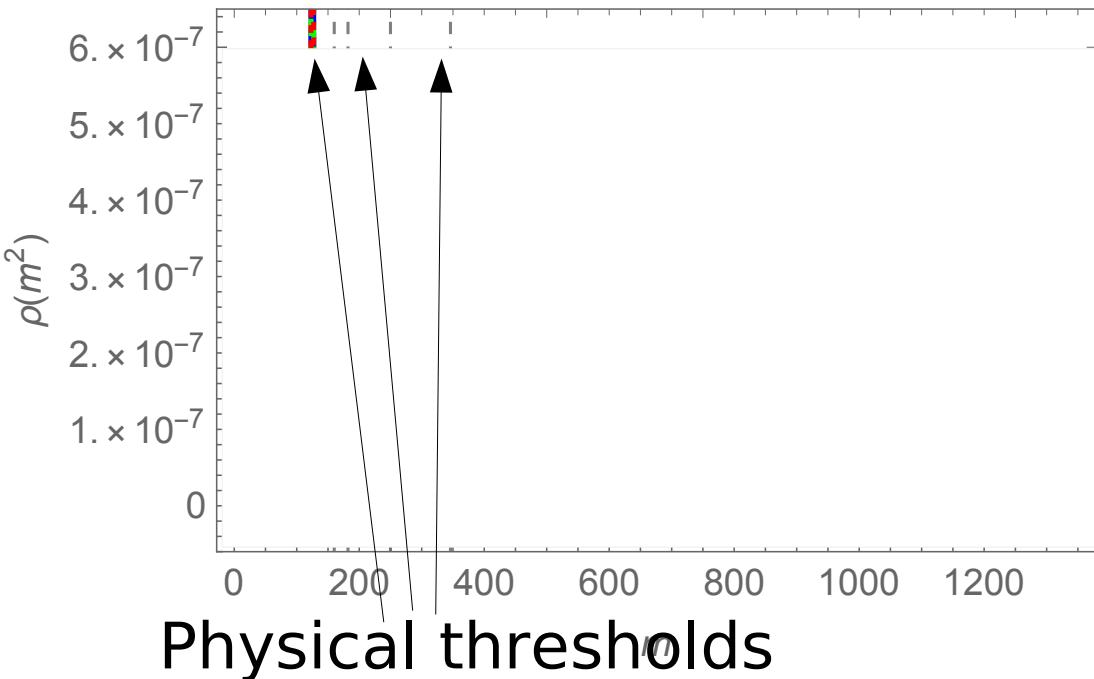
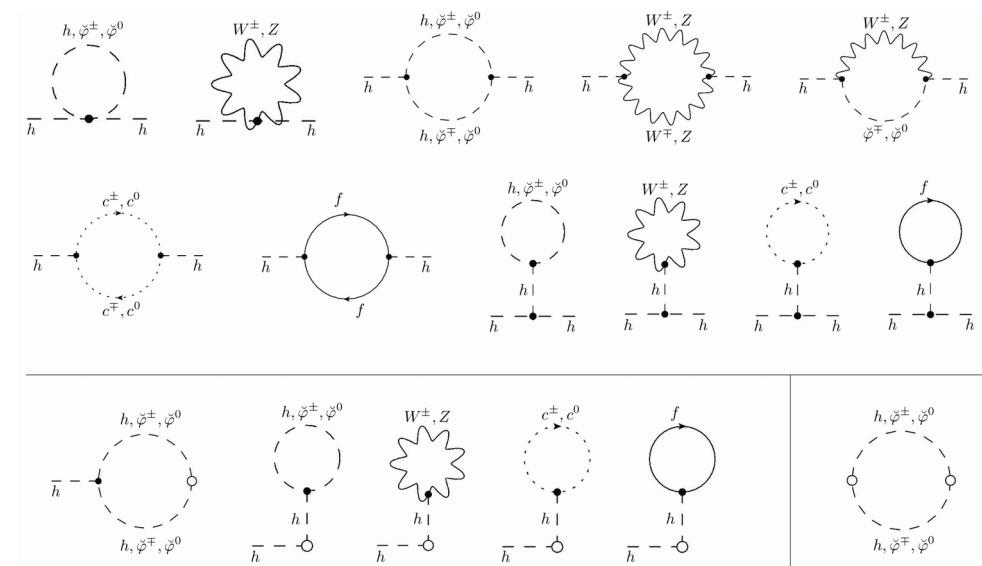


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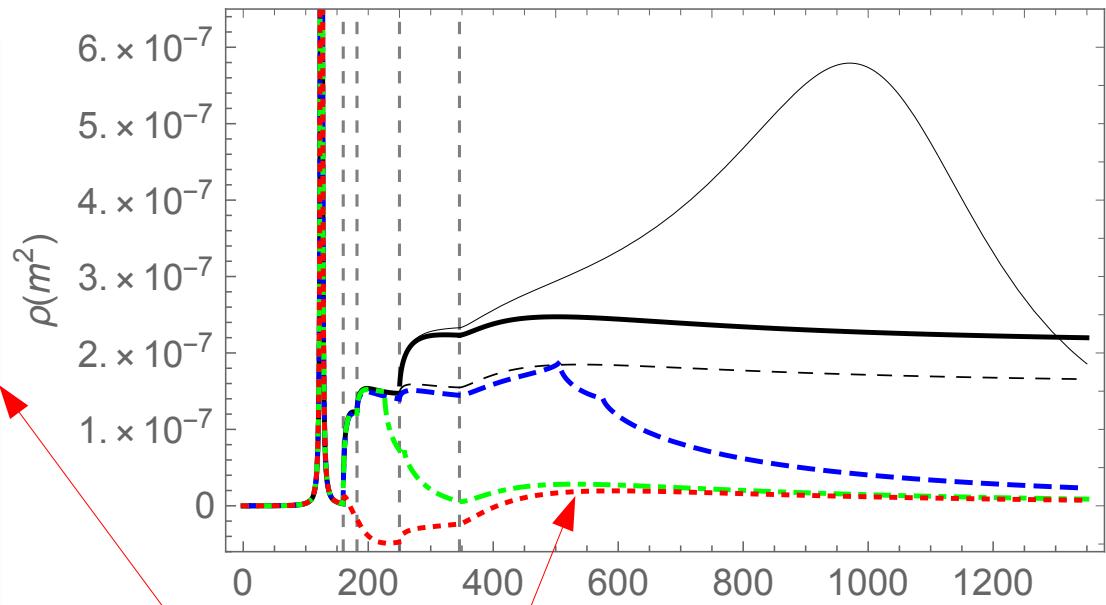
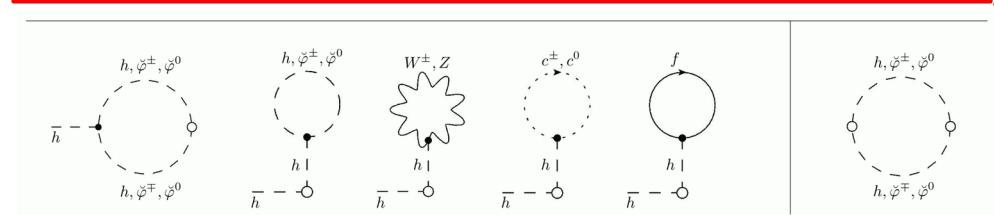
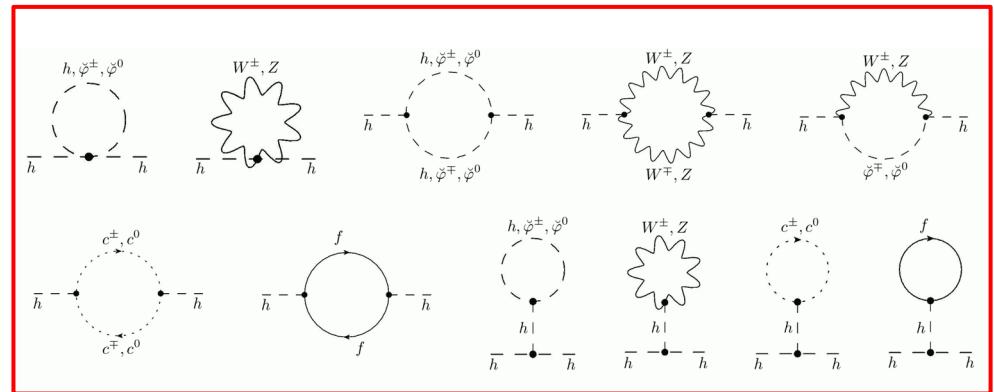
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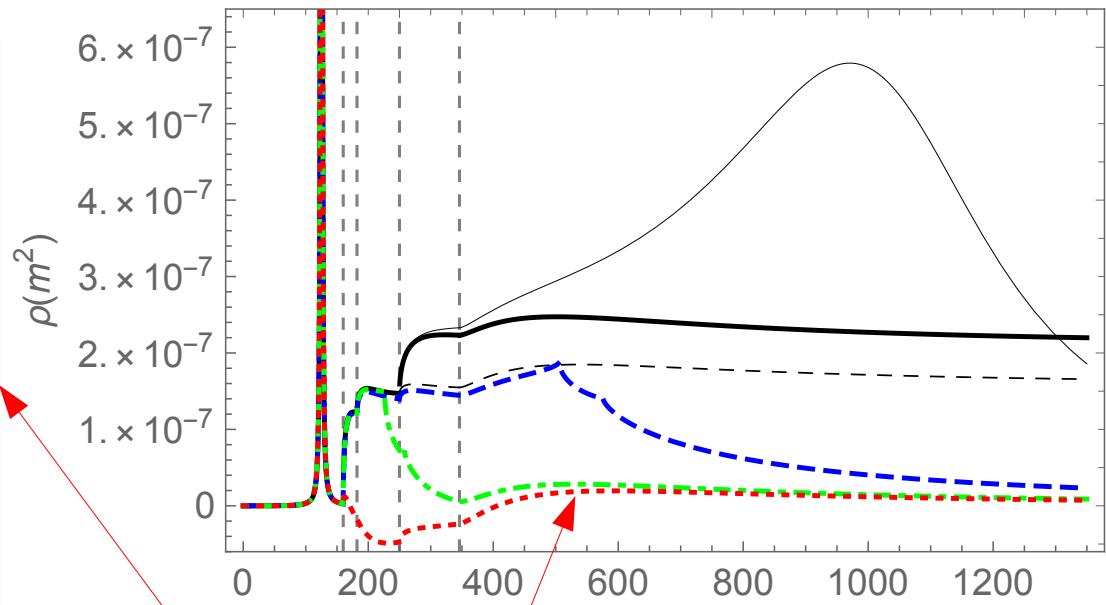
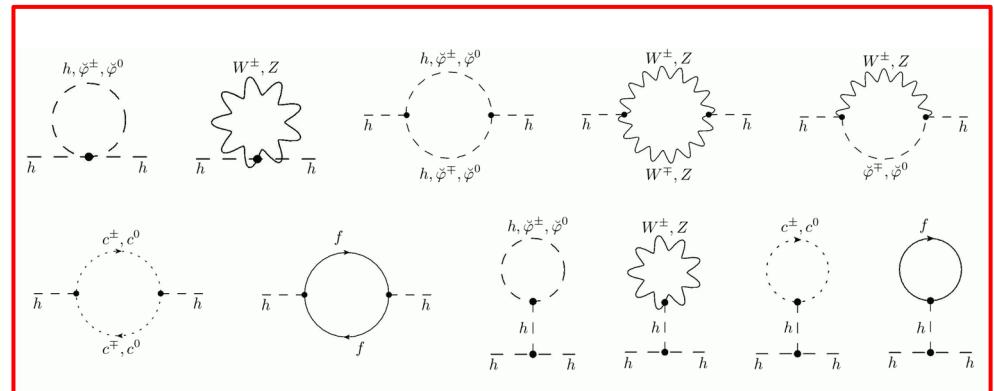


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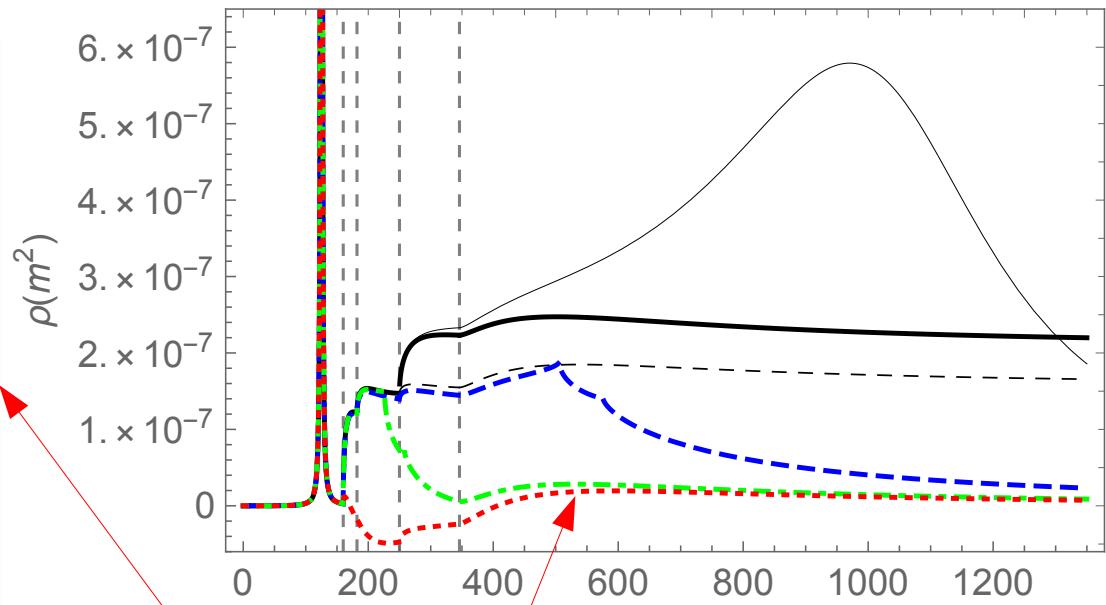
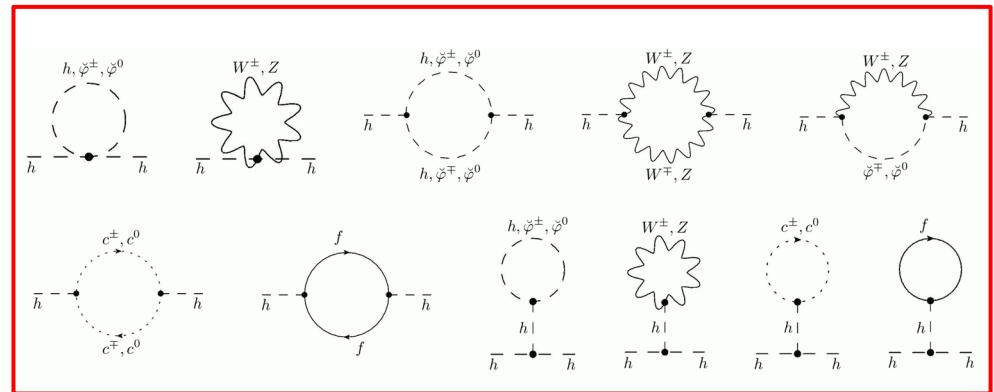
Gauge-dependent

Augmented perturbation theory



Gauge-dependent
Unphysical features:
Positivity violation
Additional thresholds

Augmented perturbation theory

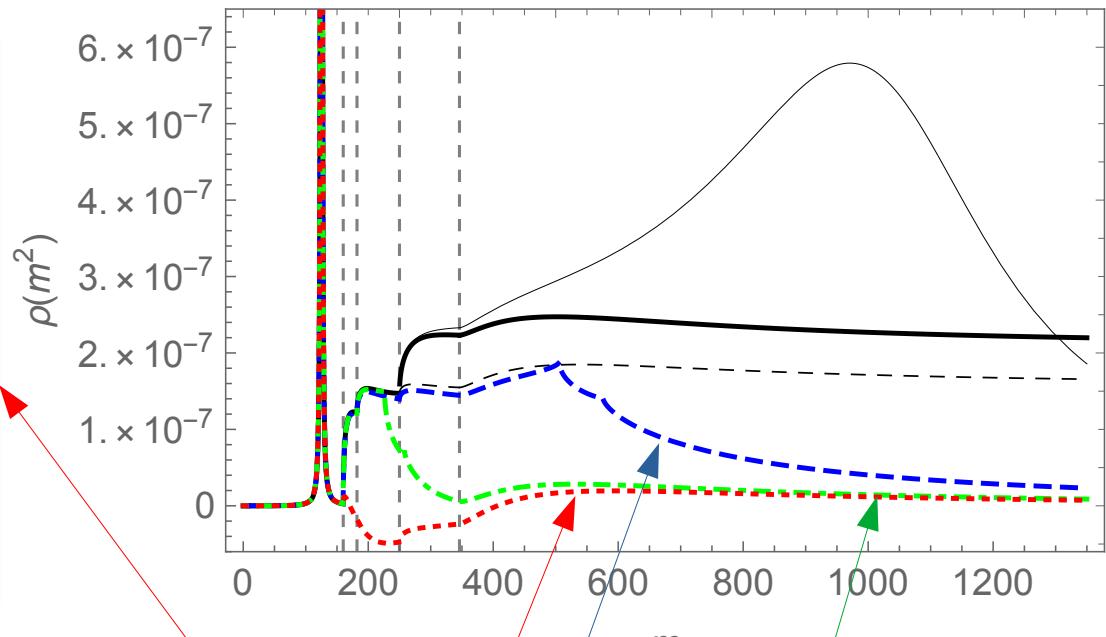
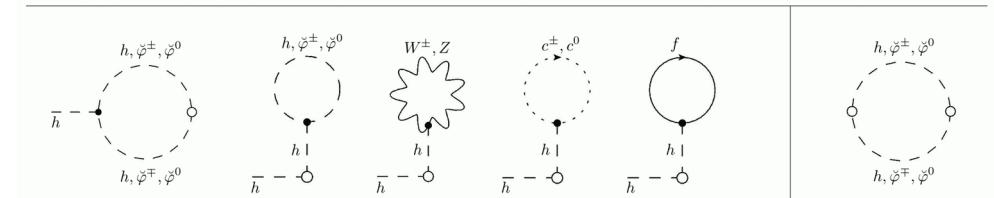
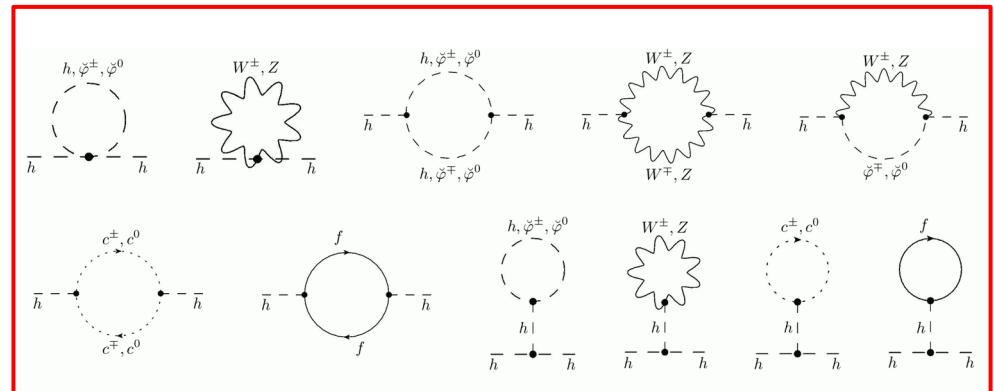


Gauge-dependent
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Not a consequence
of instability: Occurs even
for an asymptotically stable
Higgs in a toy theory

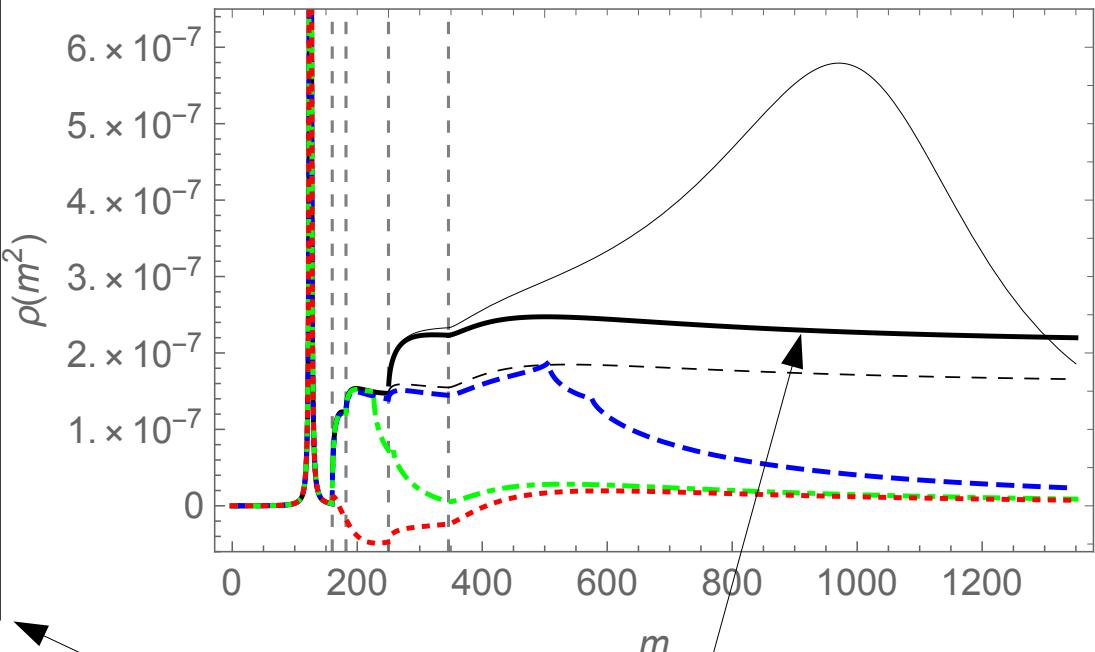
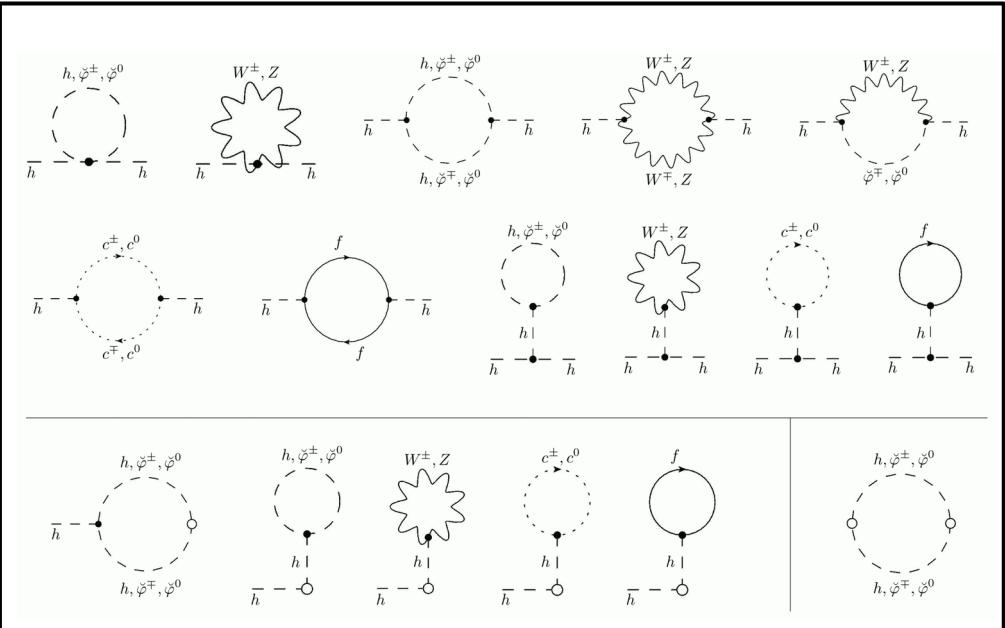
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Augmented perturbation theory



Gauge-dependent
Other gauge choices

Augmented perturbation theory



Physical - same for
all gauge choices

Flavor

[Fröhlich et al.'80,
Egger, Maas, Sondenheimer'17]

- Flavor has two components
 - Global SU(3) generation
 - Local SU(2) weak gauge (up/down distinction)

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$$\begin{pmatrix} h_2 & -h_1 \\ h_1^* & h_2^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_L \\ l_L \end{pmatrix}_i(x)$$

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- Replaced by bound state – FMS applicable

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$h = v + \eta$

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- Yukawa terms break custodial symmetry
 - Different masses for doublet members

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- Gauge-invariant state, but custodial doublet
- Yukawa terms break custodial symmetry
 - Different masses for doublet members
 - Can this be true? Lattice test

Flavor on the lattice

[Afferrante,Maas,Sondenheimer,Törek'20]

- Only mock-up standard model
 - Compressed mass scales
 - One generation
 - Degenerate leptons and neutrinos
 - Dirac fermions: left/right-handed non-degenerate
 - Quenched

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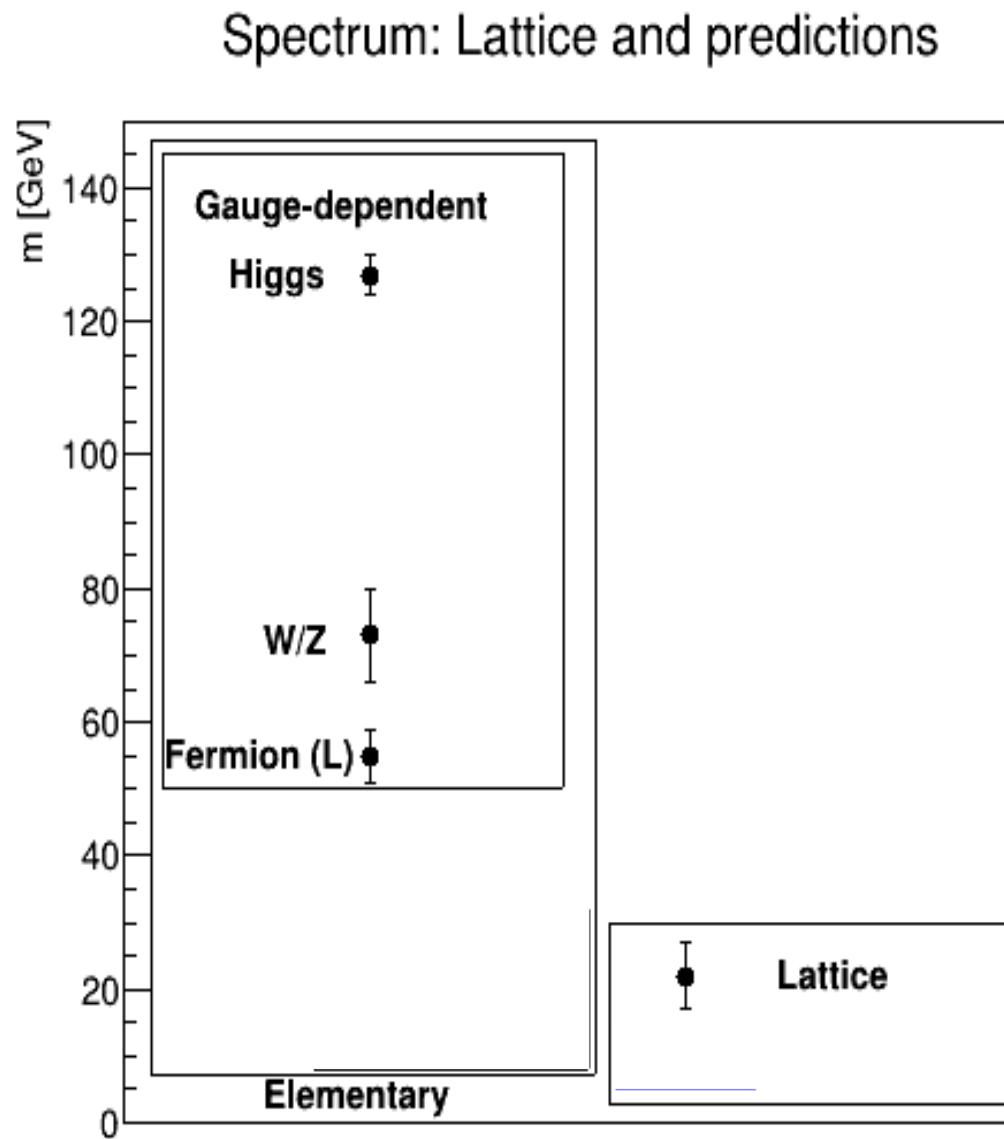
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 - FMS construction
 - Mass defect
 - Flavor and custodial symmetry patterns

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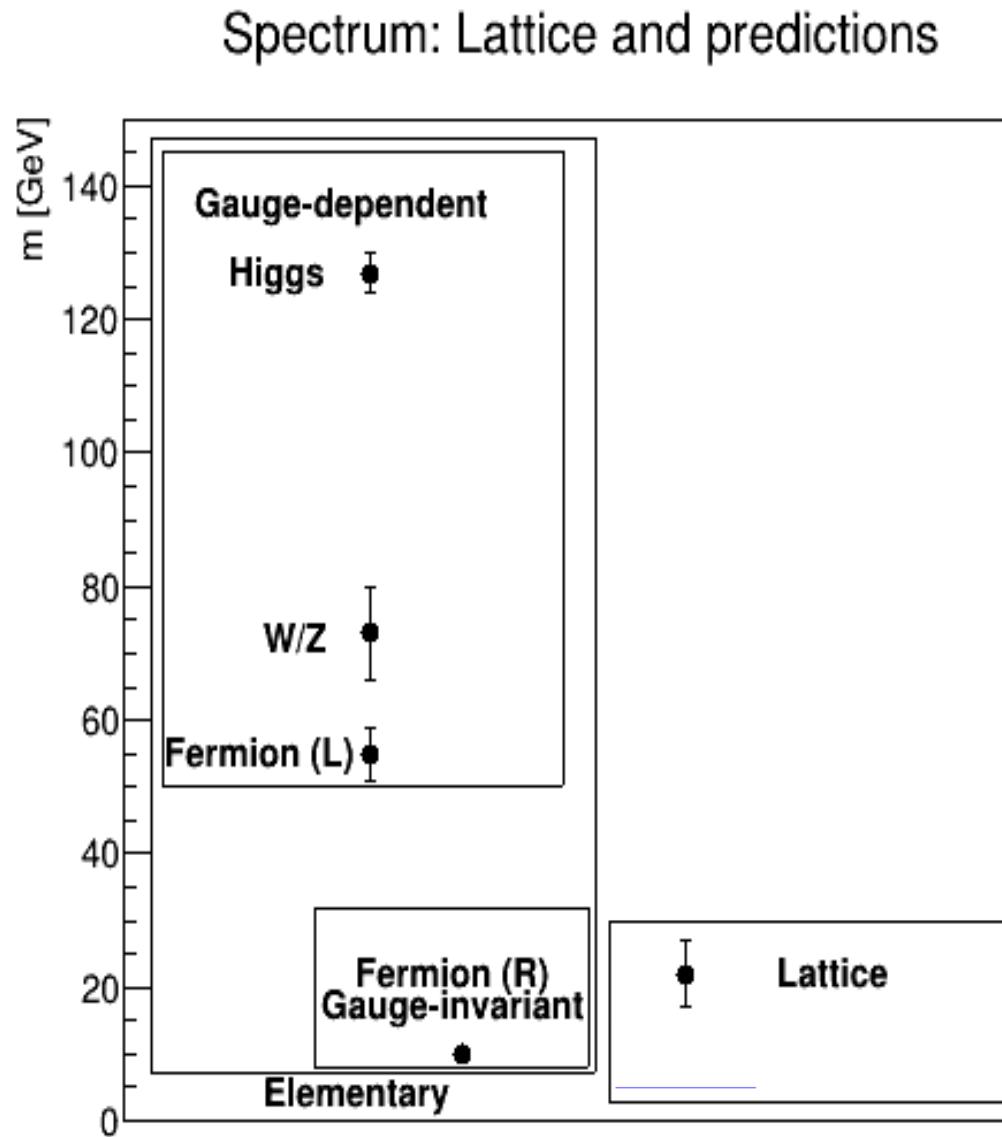
- Only mock-up standard model
 - Compressed mass scales
 - One generation
 - Degenerate leptons and neutrinos
 - Dirac fermions: left/right-handed non-degenerate
 - Quenched
- Same qualitative outcome
 - FMS construction
 - Mass defect
 - Flavor and custodial symmetry patterns



Flavor on the lattice

[Afferrante,Maas,Sondenheimer,Törek'20]

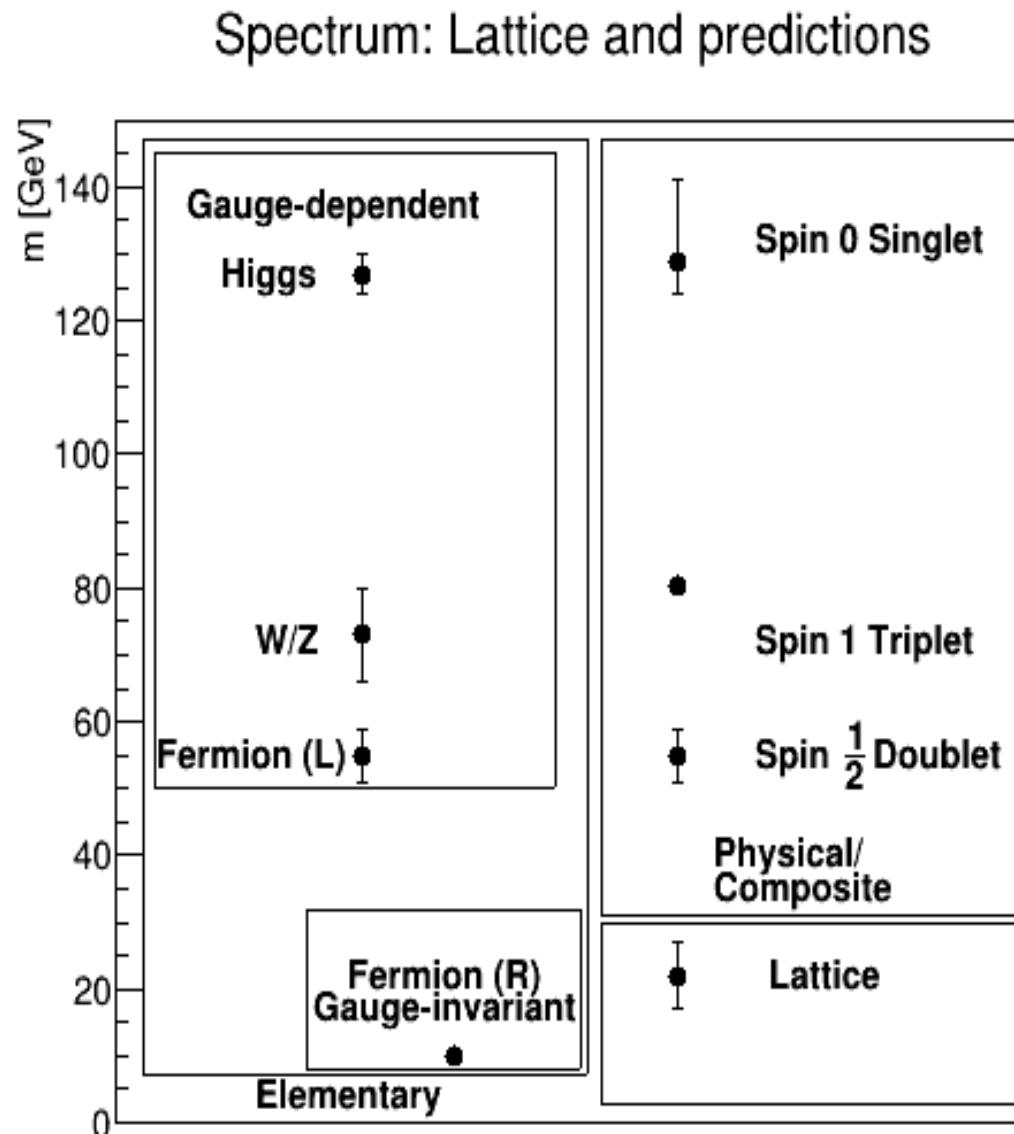
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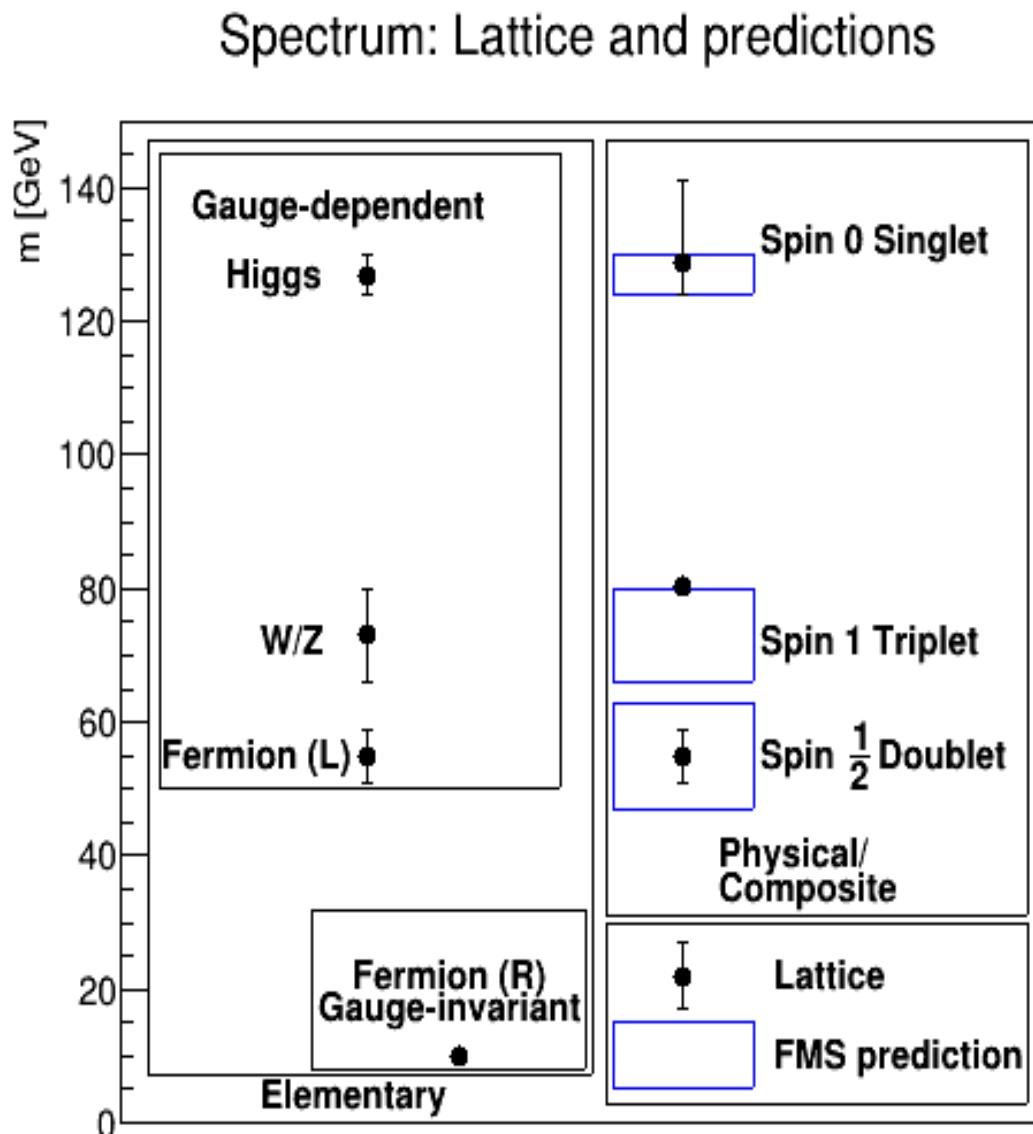
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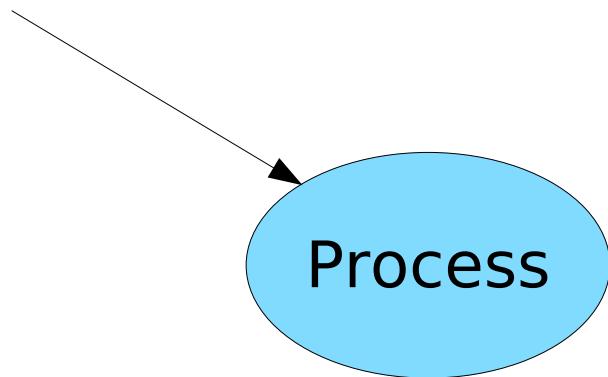
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- Supports FMS prediction



Scattering

[Maas et al.'17
Maas & Reiner '22
Maas, Plätzer et al.' unpublished]

Incoming (asymptotic) particle
Standard LSZ: Elementary particle

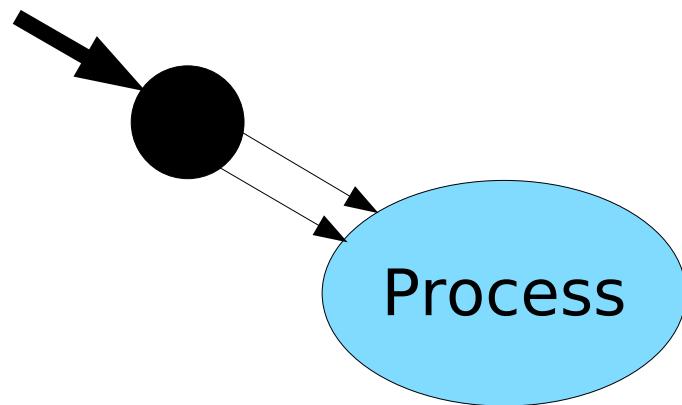


$$\langle f(p) \dots \rangle$$

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Incoming (asymptotic) particle
Gauge-invariant LSZ: Bound state

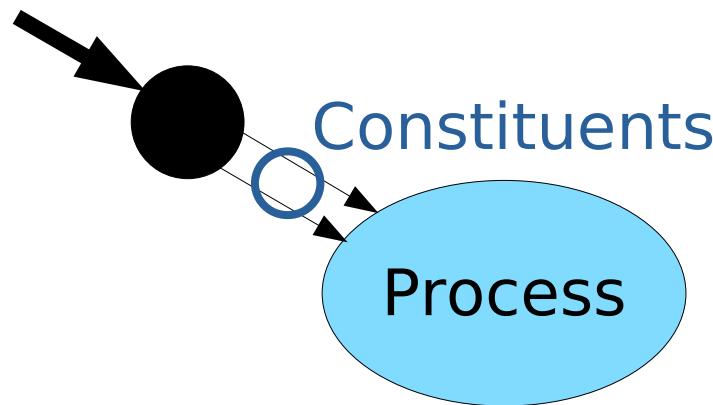


$$\langle (Hf)(p) \dots \rangle$$

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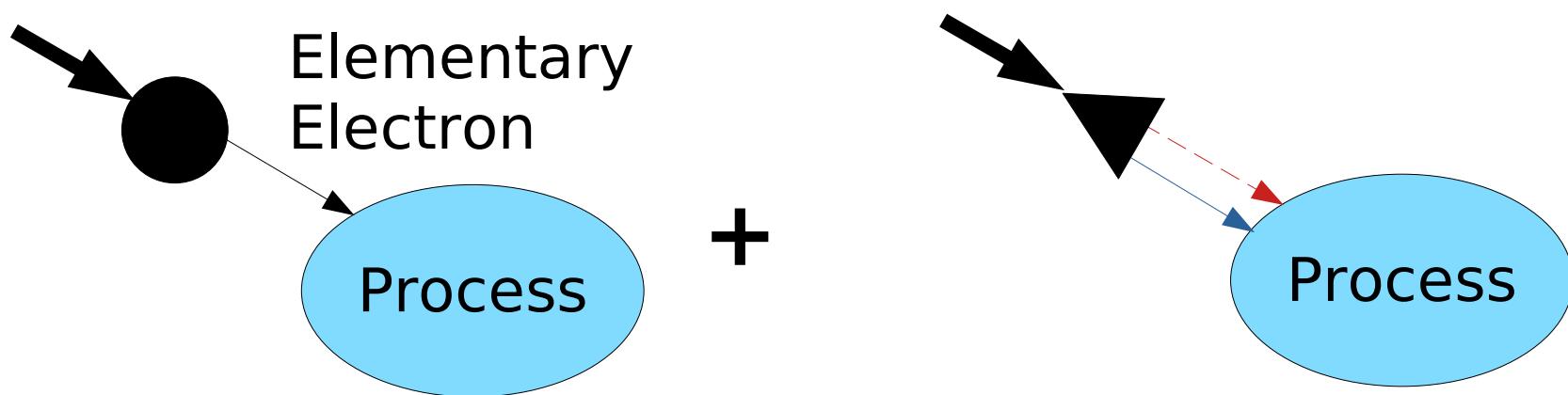


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Incoming (asymptotic) particle
FMS LSZ: Elementary and fluctuations

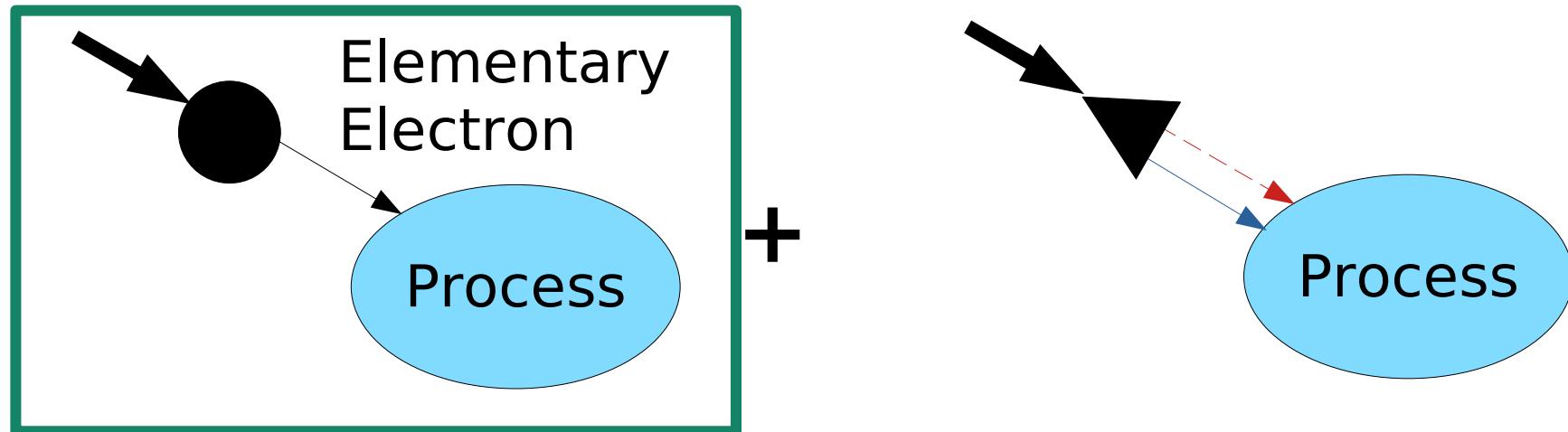


$$v \langle f(p) \dots \rangle + \int dq \Gamma(P, q) D_f(p - q) D_h(q) \langle h(q) f(P - q) \dots \rangle$$

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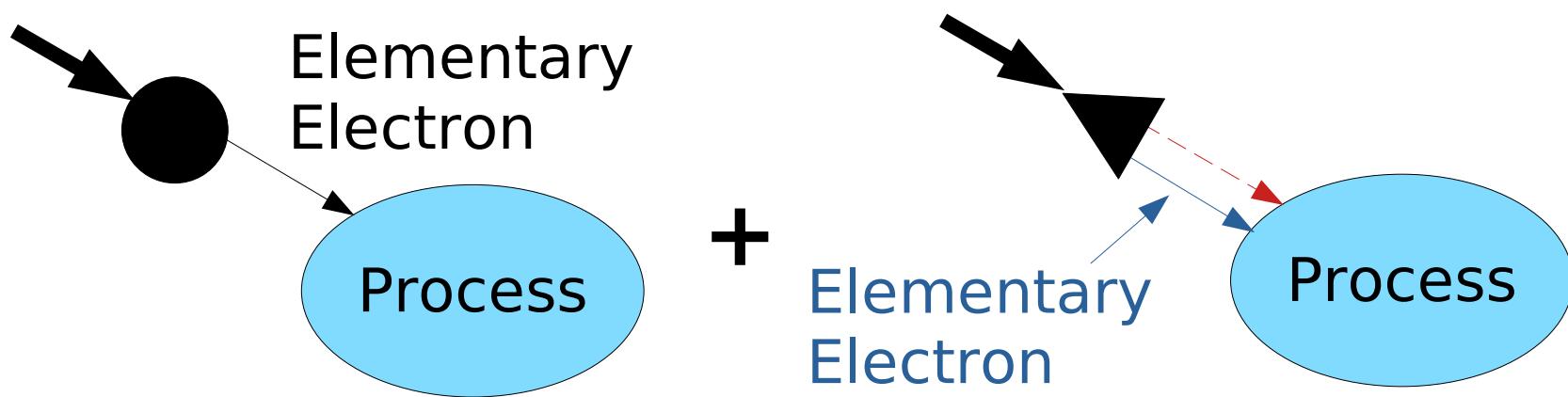
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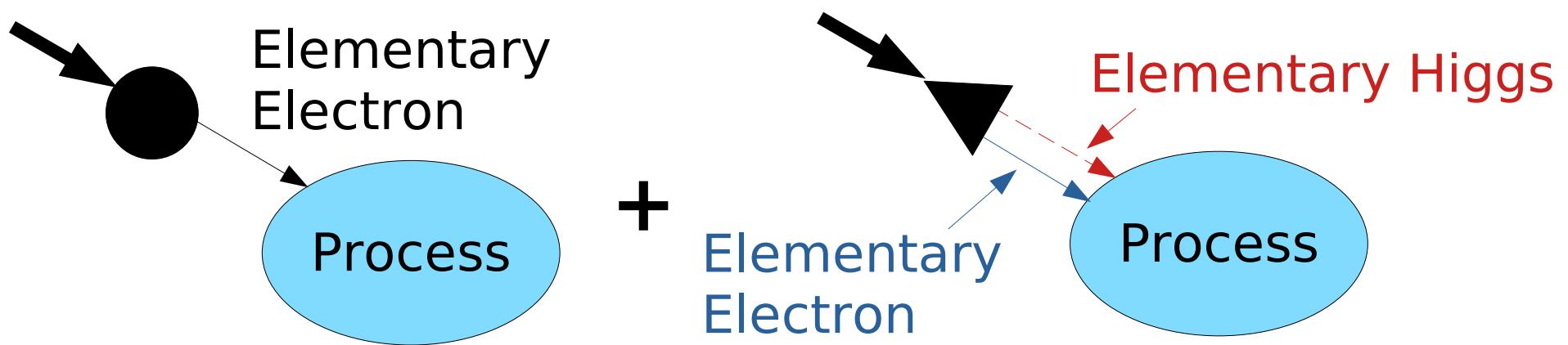


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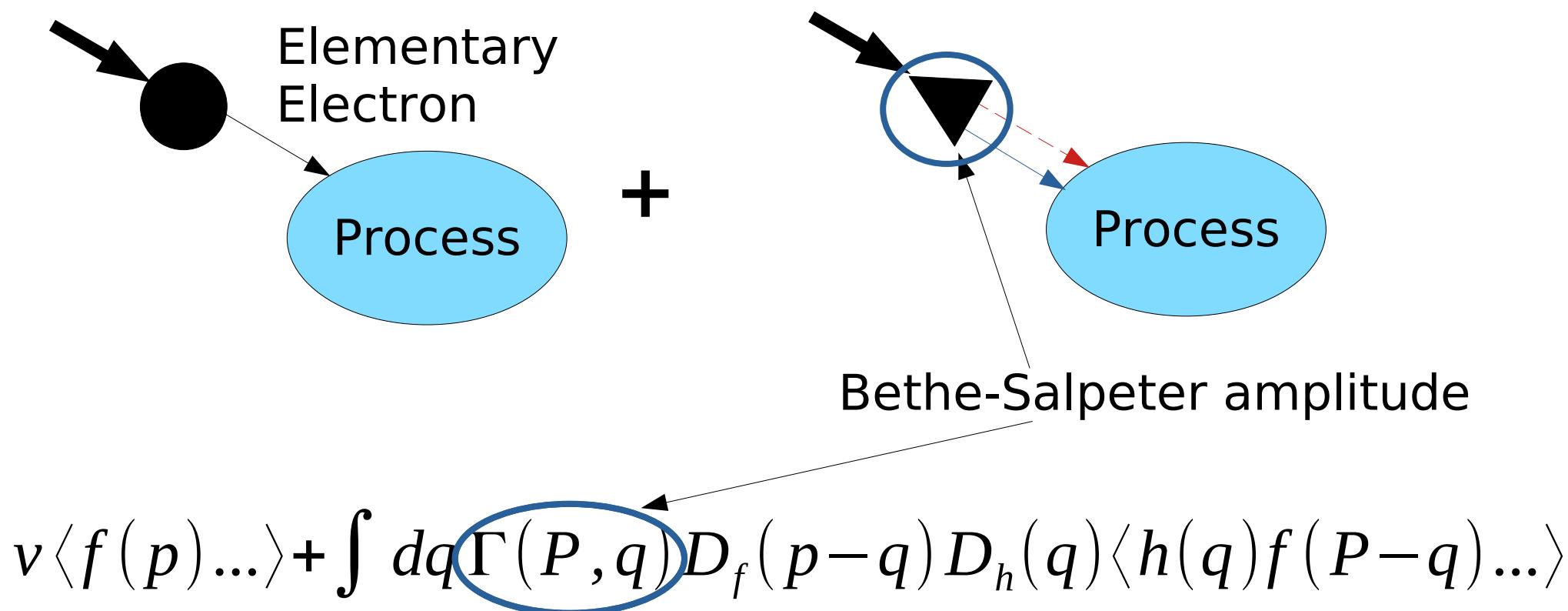


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Bethe-Salpeter Amplitude

[Maas, Plätzer et al. unpublished]

Bethe-Salpeter Amplitude

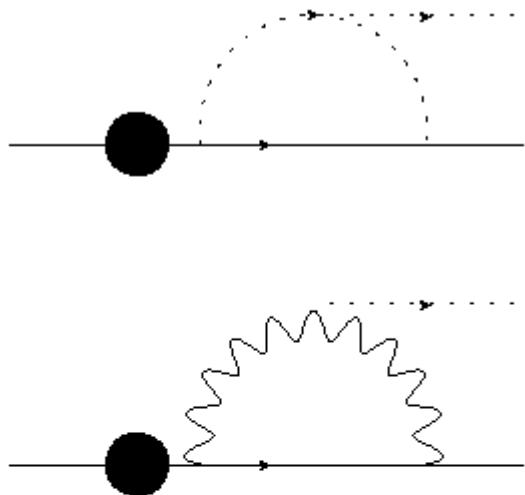
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Calculable itself in augmented perturbation theory

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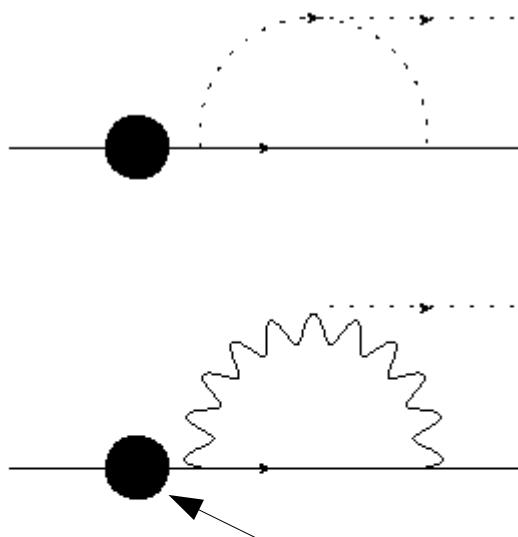


$$v_i \Gamma_{ijk}^{fh}(P, P-q, q)$$

Bethe-Salpeter Amplitude

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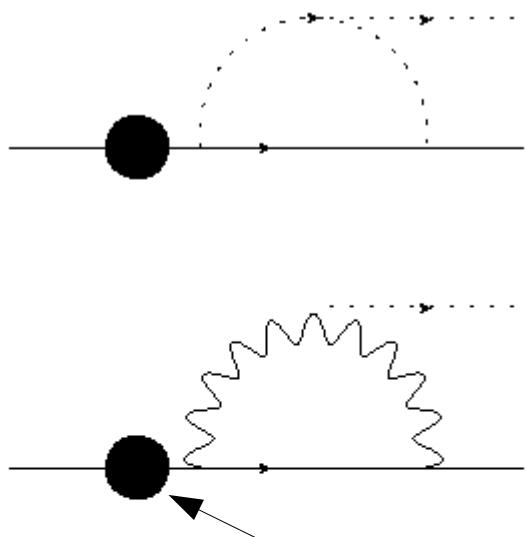
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Binding-to-constituent transition

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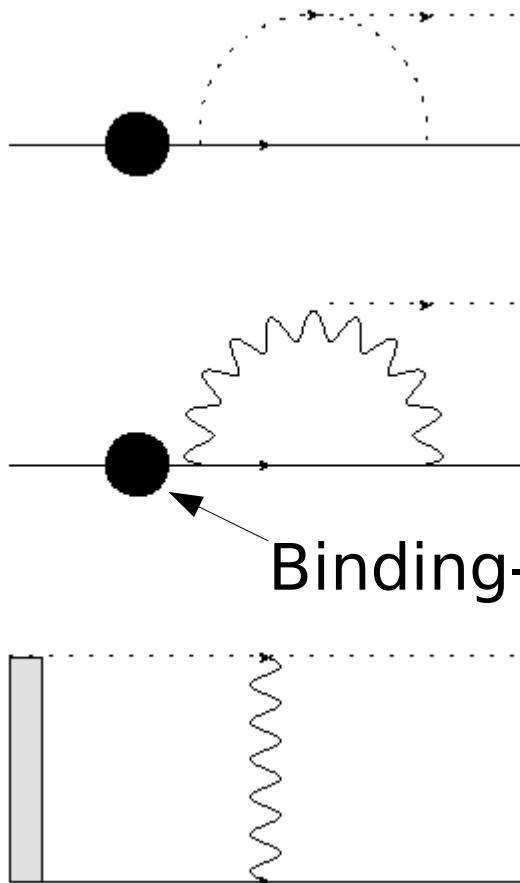
Binding-to-constituent transition

Reweights
standard
diagrams

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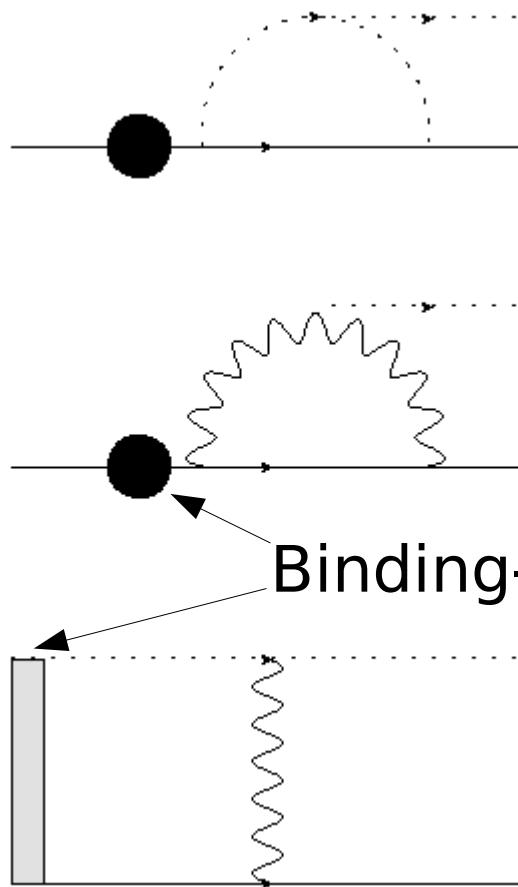
Reweights
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$$\int dk \Gamma_{ijk}(P-k, k, P-q, q)$$

Bethe-Salpeter Amplitude

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$$v_i \Gamma_{ijk}^{fh}(P, P-q, q)$$

Binding-to-constituent transition

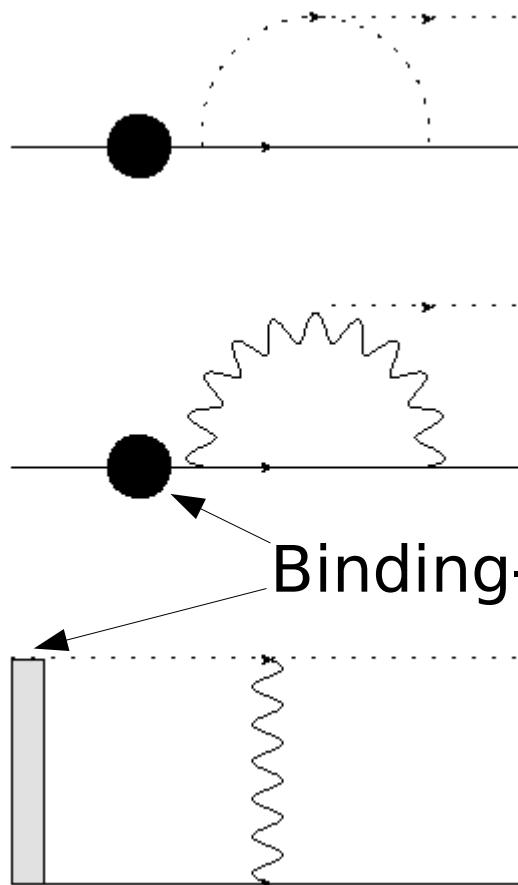
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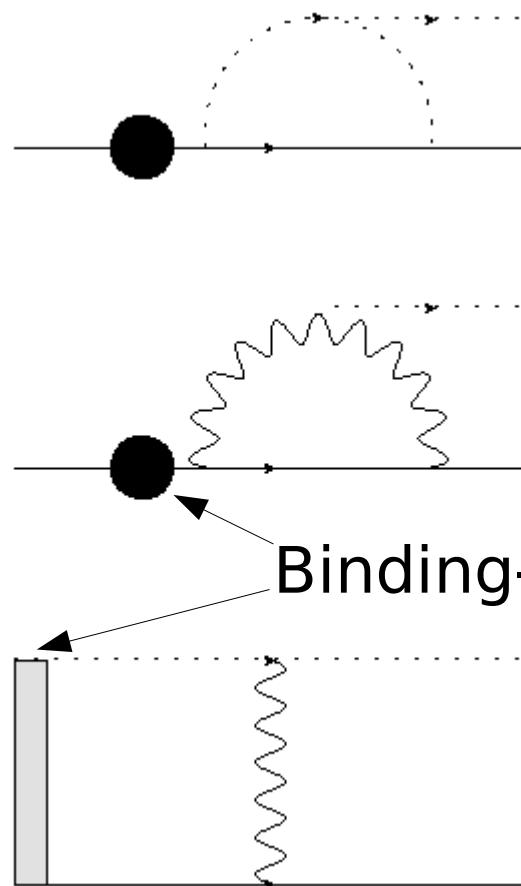
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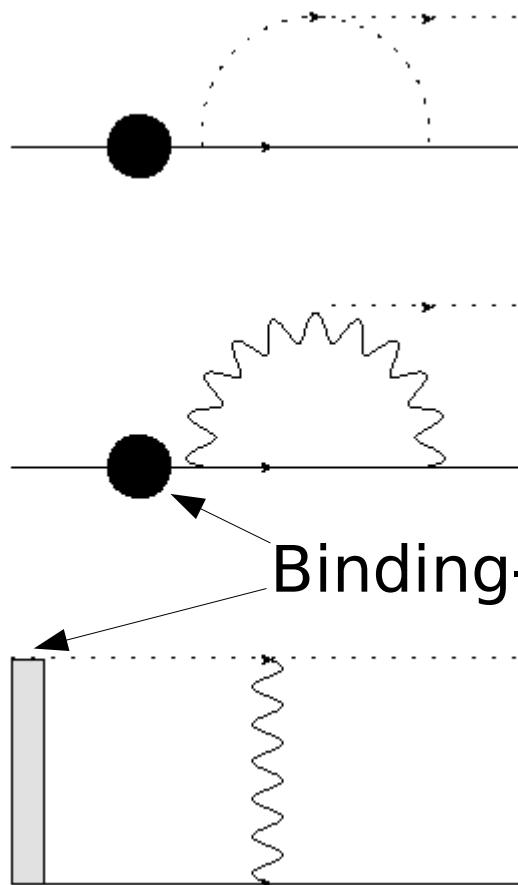
New
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Both raise (in the standard model) the number of loops by 1

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Reweights
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New
diagrams

Both raise (in the standard model) the number of loops by 1
But neither are Yukawa suppressed

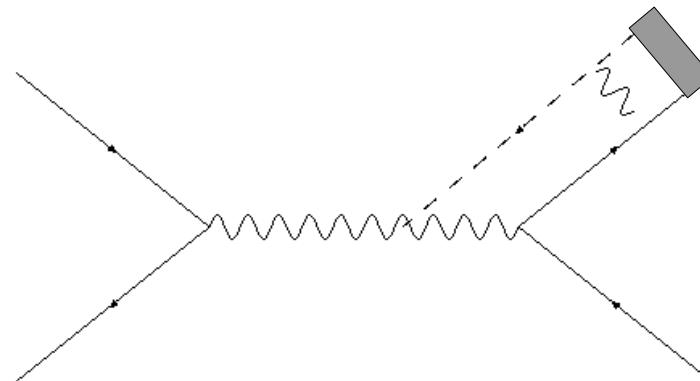
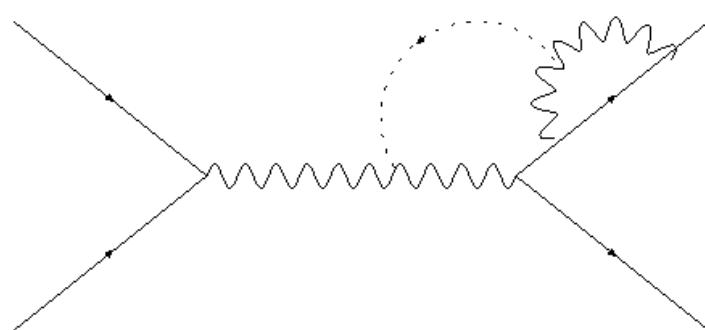
Impact on processes

[Maas, Plätzer et al. unpublished
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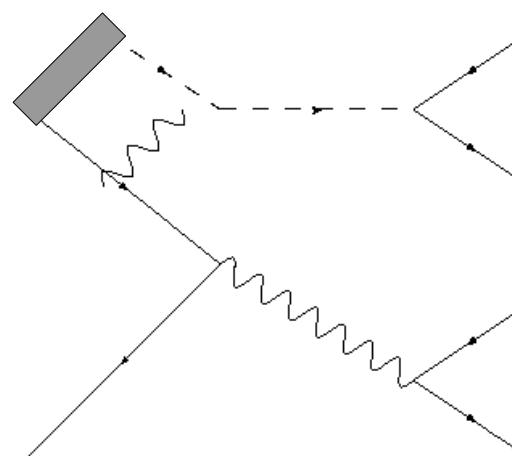
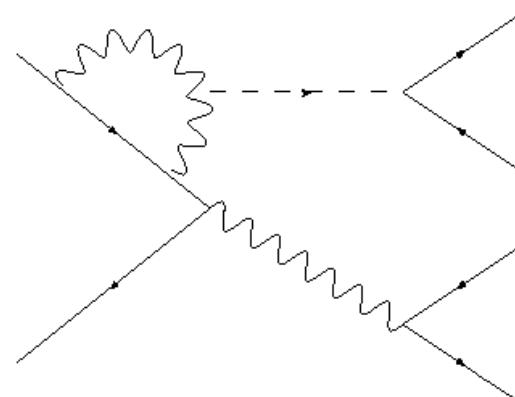
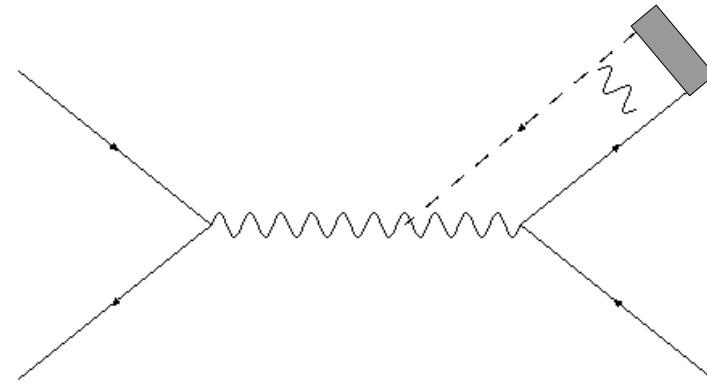
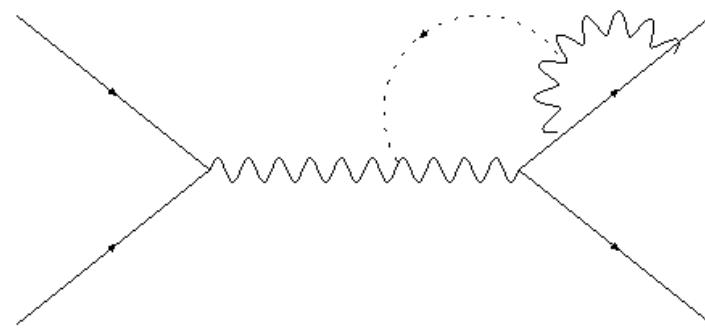
Process $ff \rightarrow ff$: 2-loop (in g_{weak}) suppressed contribution



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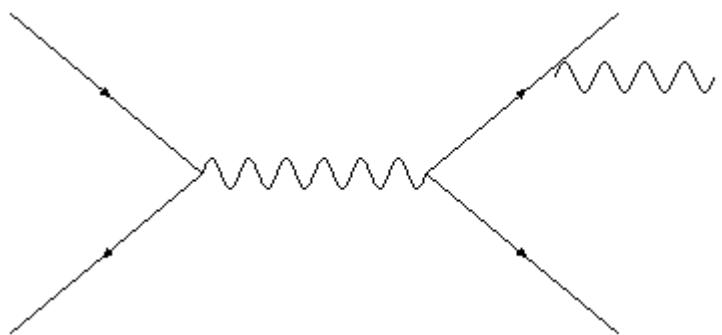


Process $ff \rightarrow ffff$ 1-loop ($g_{\text{weak}} y$) suppressed contribution

Resummation effects

[Ciafaloni et al. '00
Maas et al.'22]

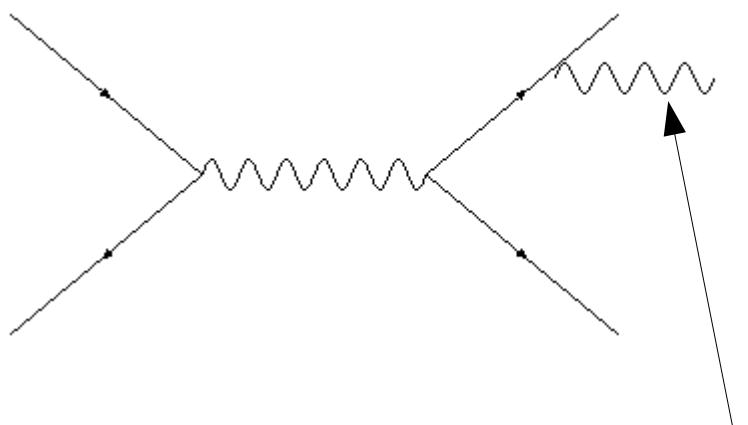
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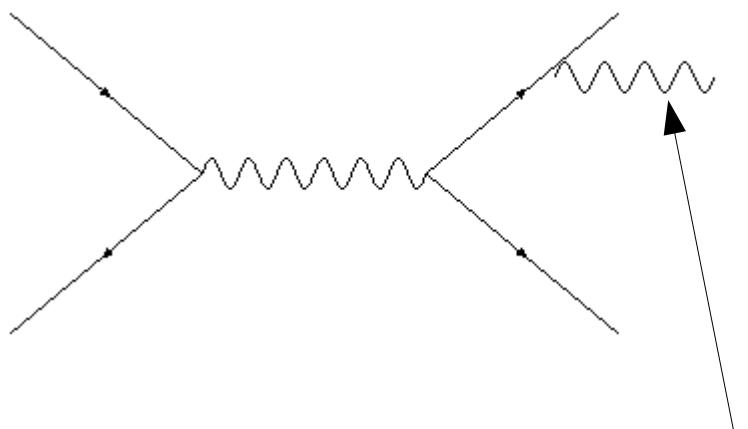


Resumming real emission

Resummation effects

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Standard perturbation theory



Resumming real emission

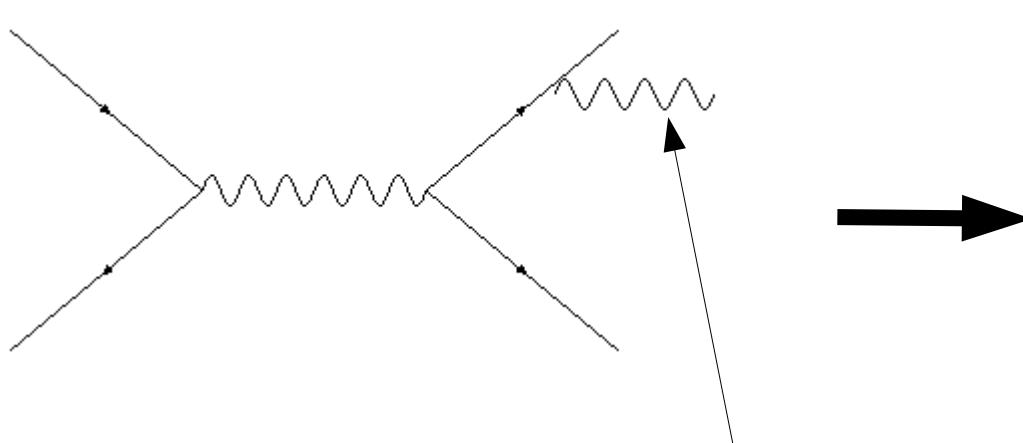
$$\sim \ln^2 \frac{S}{m_W^2}$$

at 1 TeV of the same
order as strong
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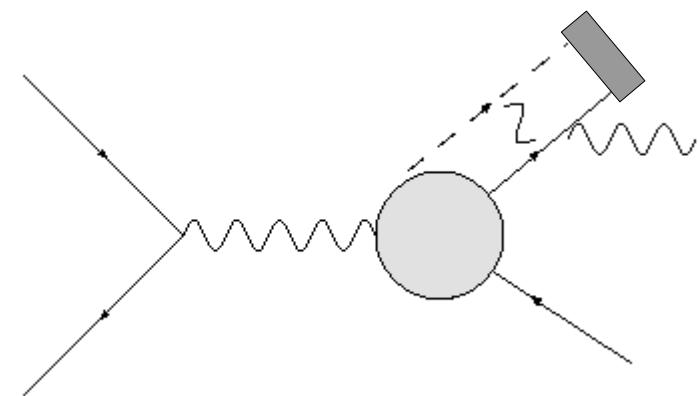
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Augmented by correct asymptotic state



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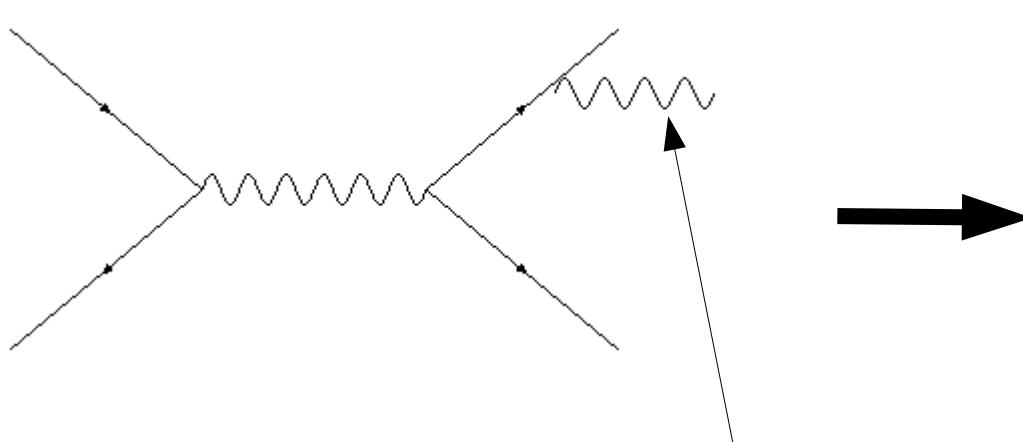
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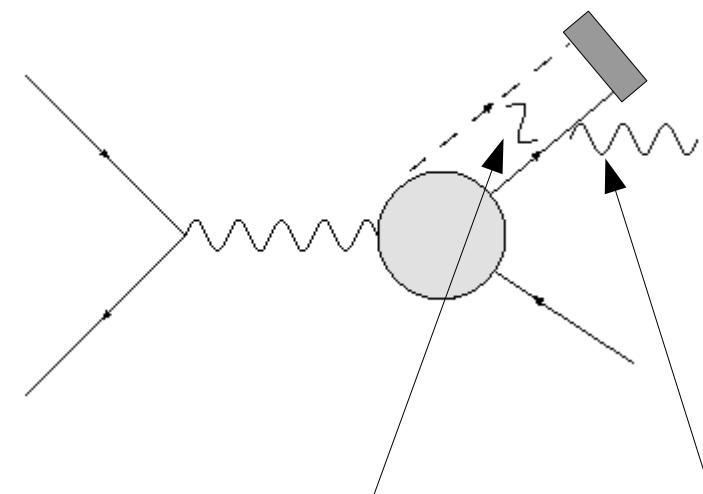


Resumming real emission

$$\sim \ln^2 \frac{s}{m_W^2}$$

at 1 TeV of the same
order as strong
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Augmented by correct
asymptotic state



Virtual and real
emissions compensate
(BN/KLN theorems)
- substantial change

Summary

Review: 1712.04721
Update: 2305.01960

- Field theory requires change of asymptotic states
 - Can be treated using FMS-augmented perturbation theory
 - Changes in the SM at one or two loop orders

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