

Prospects for probing light Yukawa at future hadron colliders via HH production

Snowmass letter of intent

Lina Alasfar^{*1} and Ramona Gröber^{†2}

¹*Institut für Physik, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, D-12489 Berlin, Germany*

²*Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia “G. Galilei”, Università di Padova, and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Padova, I-35131 Padova, Italy*

August 17, 2020

In the Standard Model (SM), quark masses are generated via [Yukawa interactions](#) with the Higgs field

$$\mathcal{L}_y = -y_{ij}^u \bar{Q}_L^i \tilde{\phi} w_R^j - y_{ij}^d \bar{Q}_L^i \phi d_R^j + h.c., \quad (1)$$

when the Higgs field acquires a non-vanishing vacuum expectation values v . The mass of the fermions are hence related to the Yukawa coupling $m_q = v g_{hq\bar{q}}$ (with $g_{hq\bar{q}} = y_q/\sqrt{2}$) thus fixing the value of the Higgs coupling to quarks. The unexplained mass hierarchy (the so-called “flavour-puzzle”) hence resumes into a hierarchy in the Higgs couplings to fermions, see fig. 1. While the LHC so far is mostly probing the Higgs boson couplings to first and second generation quarks, New Physics (NP) models [1, 2] could potentially modify the couplings to first and second generations of quarks while addressing the flavour puzzle.

Due to the small couplings, the measurement of the Higgs coupling to the second and first generation quarks is though rather difficult. The best prospects can be obtained from a global fit, i.e. ref. [3] for the HL-LHC, finding

$$|\kappa_u| < 570, \quad |\kappa_d| < 270, \quad |\kappa_s| < 13, \quad |\kappa_c| < 1.2, \quad (2)$$

for $\kappa_i = g_{h\bar{q}_i q_i}/g_{h\bar{q}_i q_i}^{SM}$, where $g_{h\bar{q}_i q_i}$ denotes the Higgs coupling to $i = u, d, s, c$ quarks. One should note though that the prospective sensitivities hinge on the assumptions made for the extraction of the Higgs total width and are hence not completely model independent. It is hence desirable to obtain a direct bound on the Higgs couplings to first and second generation quarks. Diverse ideas have been discussed in the literature [4–9].

We propose to study [Higgs pair production](#) as a potential probe of light-quark Yukawa couplings. In ref. [10] we have demonstrated that indeed the Higgs pair production could be

^{*}alasar@physik.hu-berlin.de

[†]ramona.groeber@pd.infn.it

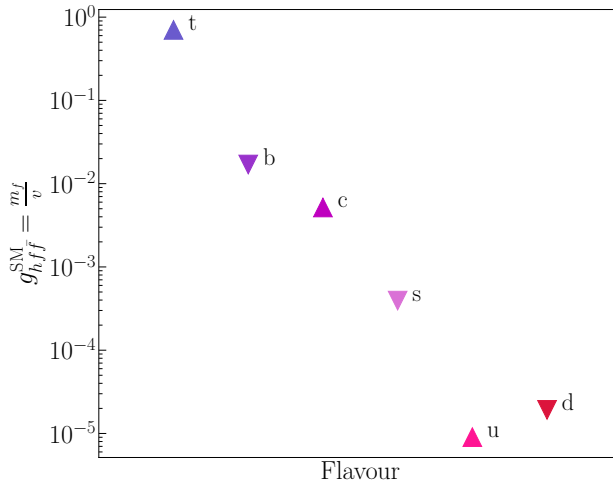


Figure 1: The hierarchy between the Yukawa couplings amongst the quark generations.

a competitive process for a [direct measurement](#) of Yukawa couplings of light flavours. This is due to an increased cross section due to a coupling of two fermions to two Higgs bosons which in the language of Standard Model effective field theory is connected to the coupling of one Higgs boson to fermions. Alternatively, in a non-linear effective description one can probe the couplings of two Higgs bosons to quarks, which allows, combined with other measurements, to distinguish between a linear or non-linear effective description.

For Snowmass 21 we are interested in extending our study [10] to future collider options and confront with other direct measurements of the Higgs couplings to first and second generation quarks.

References

- [1] D. Egana-Ugrinovic, S. Homiller, and P. R. Meade, “Higgs bosons with large couplings to light quarks,” [arXiv:1908.11376 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [2] S. Bar-Shalom and A. Soni, “Universally enhanced light-quarks Yukawa couplings paradigm,” *Phys. Rev. D* **98** no. 5, (2018) 055001, [arXiv:1804.02400 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [3] J. De Blas *et al.*, “Higgs Boson Studies at Future Particle Colliders,” [arXiv:1905.03764 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [4] F. Bishara, U. Haisch, P. F. Monni, and E. Re, “Constraining Light-Quark Yukawa Couplings from Higgs Distributions,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **118** no. 12, (2017) 121801, [arXiv:1606.09253 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [5] Y. Soreq, H. X. Zhu, and J. Zupan, “Light quark Yukawa couplings from Higgs kinematics,” *JHEP* **12** (2016) 045, [arXiv:1606.09621 \[hep-ph\]](#).

- [6] F. Yu, “Phenomenology of Enhanced Light Quark Yukawa Couplings and the $W^{\pm}h$ Charge Asymmetry,” *JHEP* **02** (2017) 083, [arXiv:1609.06592 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [7] I. Brivio, F. Goertz, and G. Isidori, “Probing the Charm Quark Yukawa Coupling in Higgs+Charm Production,” *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115** no. 21, (2015) 211801, [arXiv:1507.02916 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [8] G. Perez, Y. Soreq, E. Stamou, and K. Tobioka, “Constraining the charm Yukawa and Higgs-quark coupling universality,” *Phys. Rev.* **D92** no. 3, (2015) 033016, [arXiv:1503.00290 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [9] G. Perez, Y. Soreq, E. Stamou, and K. Tobioka, “Prospects for measuring the Higgs boson coupling to light quarks,” *Phys. Rev.* **D93** no. 1, (2016) 013001, [arXiv:1505.06689 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [10] L. Alasfar, R. Corral Lopez, and R. Gröber, “Probing Higgs couplings to light quarks via Higgs pair production,” *JHEP* **11** (2019) 088, [arXiv:1909.05279 \[hep-ph\]](#).
- [11] D. Kim and M. Park, “Enhancement of new physics signal sensitivity with mistagged charm quarks,” *Phys. Lett.* **B758** (2016) 190–194, [arXiv:1507.03990 \[hep-ph\]](#).