

# Higgs Pair Production in a Composite 2HDM [*JHEP* 06 (2024), p. 063, arxiv:2310.10471]

Stefania De Curtis, Luigi Delle Rose, **Felix Egle**, Stefano Moretti, Margarete Mühlleitner, Kodai Sakurai  
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# Motivation

Composite Models:



*Illustration by Sandbox Studio, Chicago*

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- Alternative approach to explain the Higgs mechanism / electroweak symmetry breaking
- Higgs **not** elementary, but a **composite** pseudo Nambu Goldstone boson (pNGB) (SM analogy: pions)
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## Higgs Pair Production:

- Measurement of the trilinear Higgs coupling  $\Rightarrow$  Further insight into the Higgs potential
- Goal: Investigation of the impact of the composite sector on Higgs Pair Production



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⇒ Generation of 2HDM-like structure
- **Partial compositeness** of SM fields: Explicit breaking of the symmetry, generation of masses for the scalar sector
- Scalar potential determined by composite parameters

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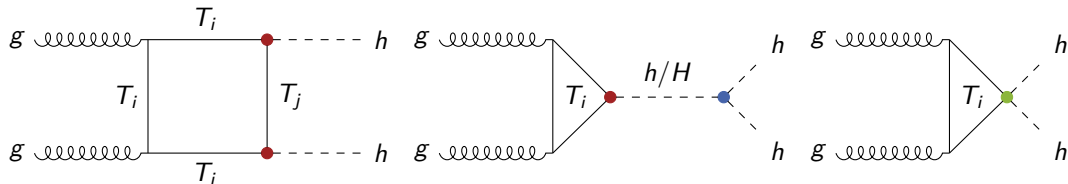
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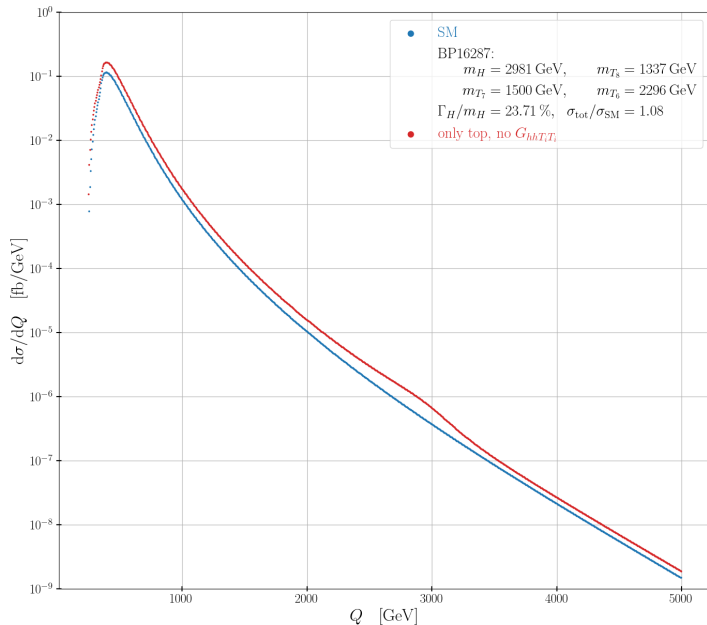


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- **Composite 2HDM: Contribution to di-Higgs cross section from resonant production, additional top partners in the loop as well as new effective couplings**



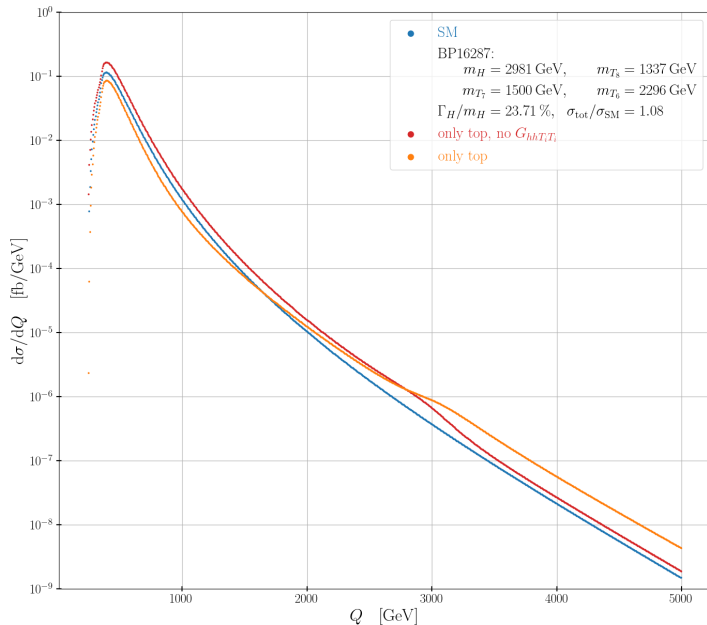


## Differential distributions

### ■ BP16287:

$f$	1140 GeV
$\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{\text{SM}}$	0.92
$g_{htt}/g_{htt,\text{SM}}$	1.07
$G_{hhtt}$	$3.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ 1/GeV}$

### ■ Red line resembles elementary 2HDM

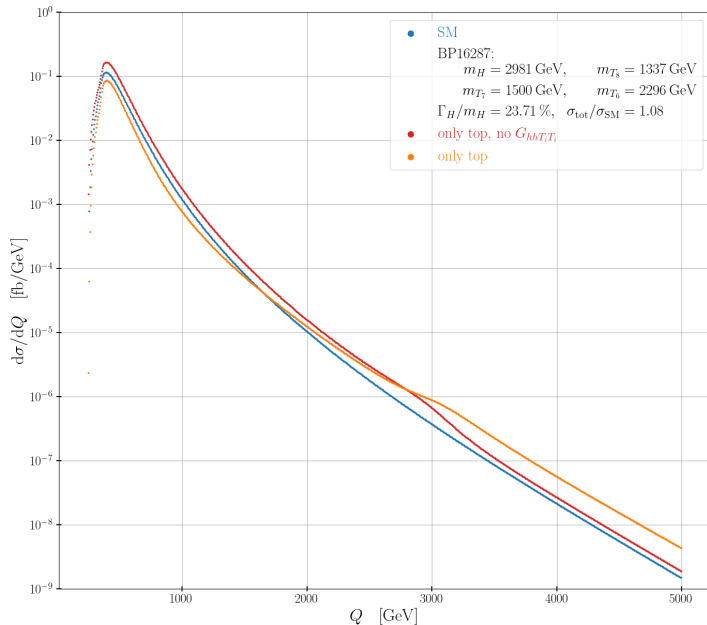


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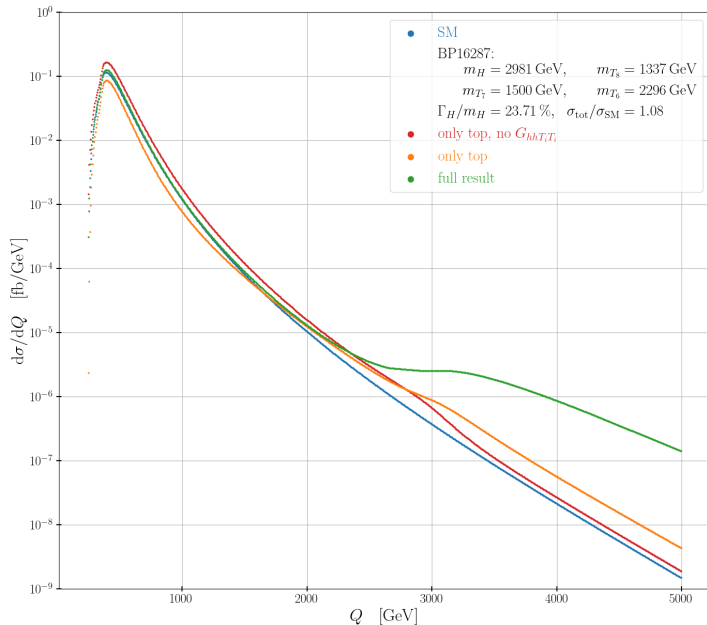


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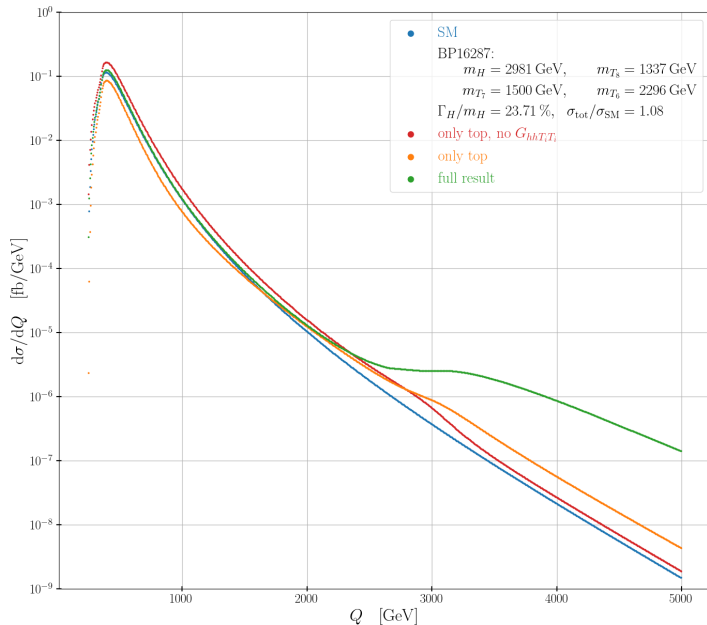


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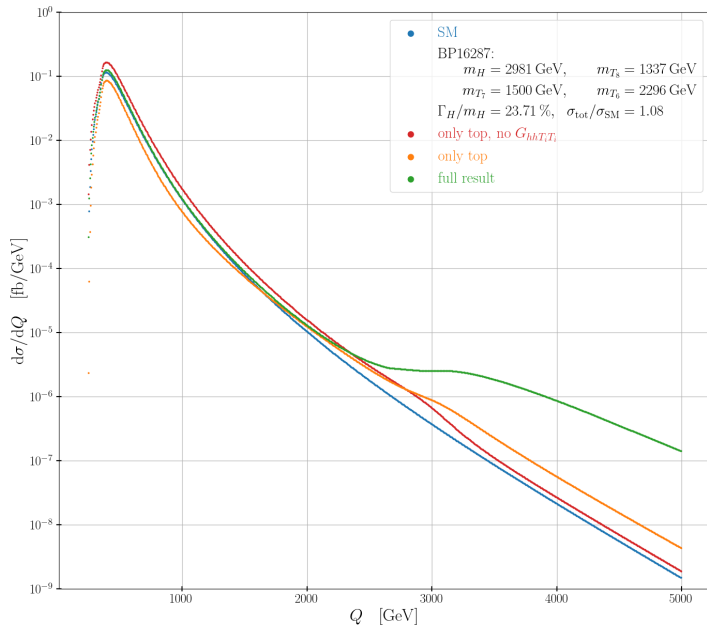


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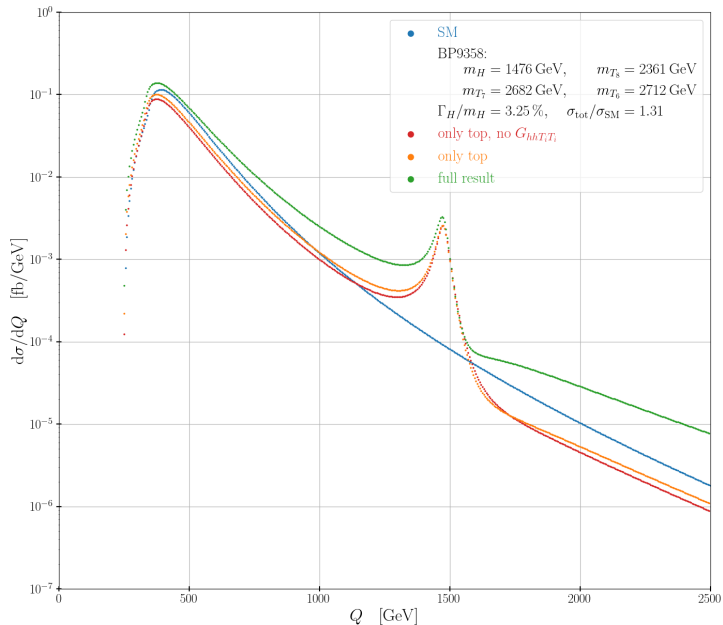


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- $G_{hhtt}$ : destructive interference
- Heavy quarks: enhancement + threshold effect
- Large total width  $\Gamma_H$

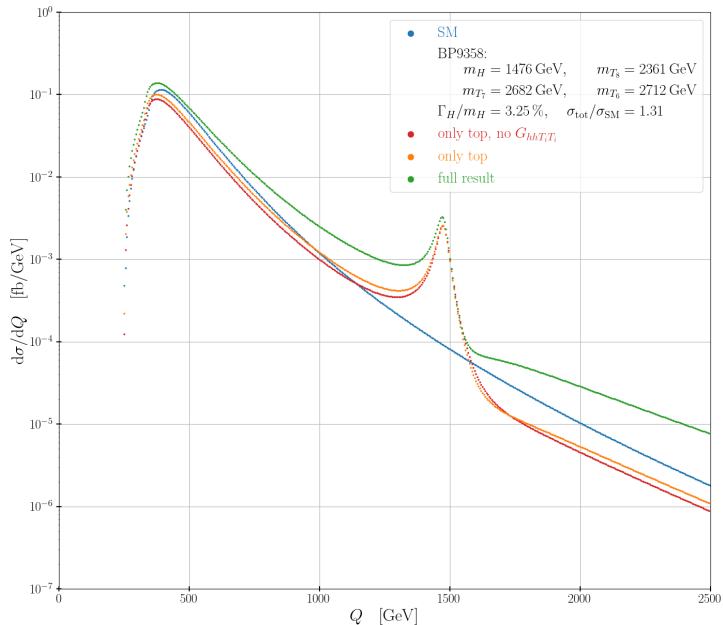


## Differential distributions

### ■ BP9358:

$f$	750 GeV
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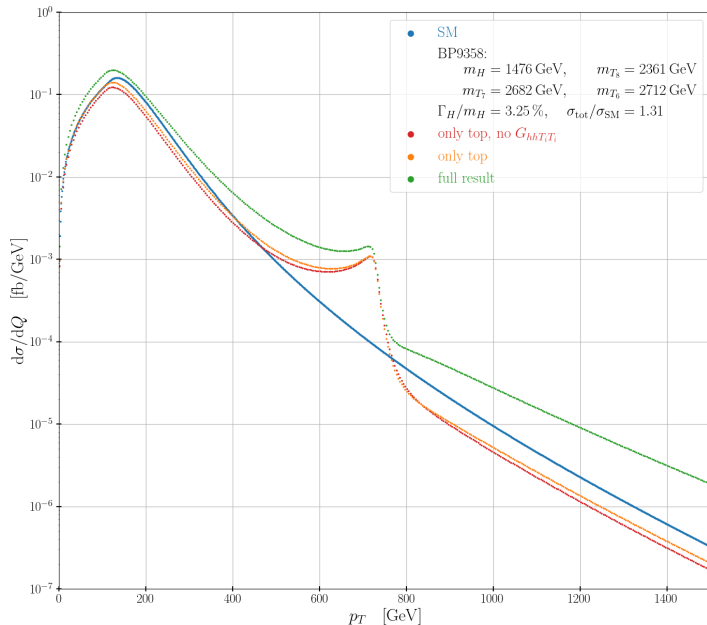


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- Interference effects between resonance, heavy Quark contribution and quartic coupling



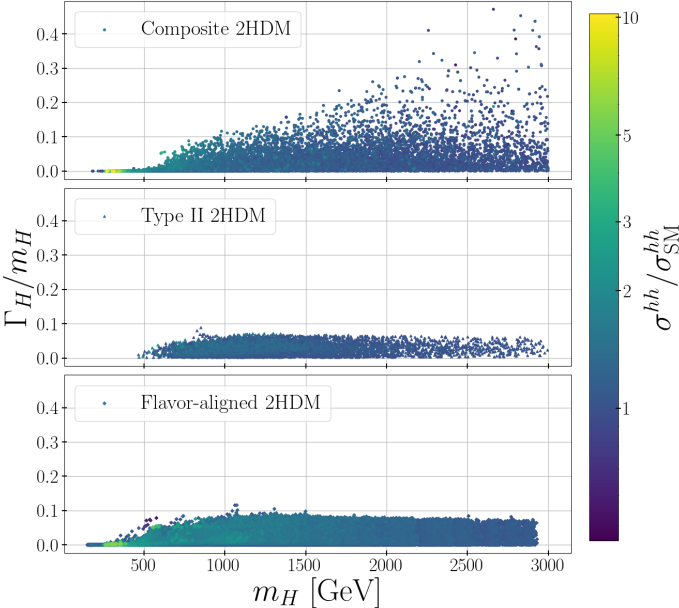
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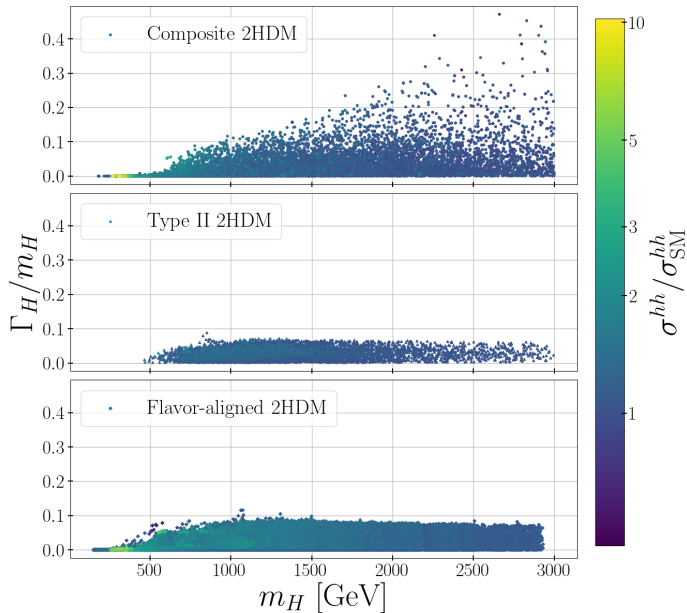
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# Comparison to elementary 2HDM





## Comparison to elementary 2HDM

- Higgs decay to heavy top partners possible in Composite 2HDM for heavy  $m_H$
- Larger Yukawa couplings in composite 2HDM

# Summary

- Composite 2HDM allows for **large widths**  $\Gamma_H$
- Interference effects between **resonant production**, **heavy quark contribution** and **quartic couplings** are important
- Shape of differential distribution can be used to distinguish between the composite 2HDM and an elementary 2HDM

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**Thank you for your attention!**

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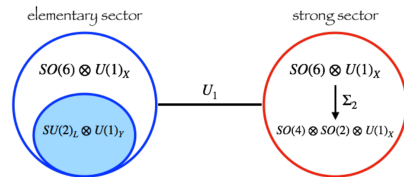
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# A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

- $\mathcal{G} = SO(6)$ ,  $\mathcal{H} = SO(4) \times SO(2)$   
 $\Rightarrow n = 15 - (6 + 1) = 8$  NG bosons
- 3 are eaten to give masses to the  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons, remaining 5: 2HDM-like structure



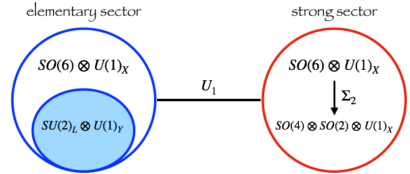
**Full coset structure:**

$$\frac{\mathcal{G}}{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{SU(3)_c \times SO(6) \times U(1)_X}{SU(3)_c \times SO(4) \times SO(2) \times U(1)_X}$$

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- Gauge sector Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{C2HDM}}^{\text{gauge}} = \frac{f_1^2}{4} \text{Tr} |D_\mu U_1|^2 + \frac{f_2^2}{4} \text{Tr} |D_\mu \Sigma_2|^2 - \frac{1}{4g_\rho^2} (\rho^A)_{\mu\nu} (\rho^A)^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4g_{\rho_X}^2} (\rho^X)_{\mu\nu} (\rho^X)^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4g_A^2} (A^A)_{\mu\nu} (A^A)^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4g_X^2} X_{\mu\nu} X^{\mu\nu}$$



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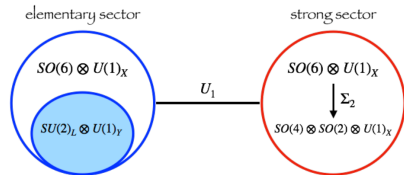
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- $G_2$ : local, describes spin-1 resonances through  $\rho^X$  and  $\rho^A$  ( $A \in \text{Adj}(SO(6))$ ),
- $G_1$ : global with only  $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$  local, SM gauge fields embedded



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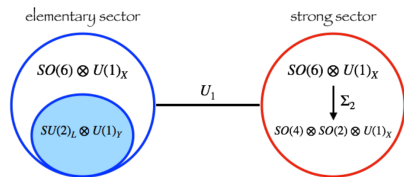
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- $U_1$ : link field, realizes spontaneous symmetry breaking from  $G_1 \times G_2$  to diagonal component  $G$



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$$\frac{\mathcal{G}}{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{SU(3)_c \times SO(6) \times U(1)_X}{SU(3)_c \times SO(4) \times SO(2) \times U(1)_X}$$

- $\Sigma_2$ : VEV accounts for breaking to  $SO(4) \times SO(2) \times U(1)_X$
- $f^{-2} = f_1^{-2} + f_2^{-2}$

# A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

- Fermion Lagrangian, SM fermions embedded into fundamental representation of  $SO(6)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{C2HDM}}^{\text{fermion}} = & (\bar{q}_L^{\mathbf{6}})i\not{D}(q_L^{\mathbf{6}}) + (\bar{t}_R^{\mathbf{6}})i\not{D}(t_R^{\mathbf{6}}) + \bar{\Psi}^I i\not{D}\Psi^I - \bar{\Psi}^I (M_{\Psi})_{IJ} P_R \Psi^J - \bar{\Psi}^I [(Y_1)_{IJ}\Sigma_2 + (Y_2)_{IJ}\Sigma_2^2] \Psi^J \\ & + (\Delta_L)_I (\bar{q}_L^{\mathbf{6}}) U_1 P_R \Psi^I + (\Delta_R)_I (\bar{t}_R^{\mathbf{6}}) U_1 P_L \Psi^I + \text{h.c.}\end{aligned}$$

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- $q_L, t_R$ : embedding of top quark,  $\Psi^I$ : Additional spin-1/2 resonances
- Composite parameters determining the Higgs potential:

$$f, \quad \underbrace{Y_1^{12}, Y_2^{12}}_{\text{fermion coupling to resonances}}, \quad \underbrace{\Delta_L^1, \Delta_R^2}_{\text{partial compositeness}}, \quad \underbrace{M_{\Psi}^{11}, M_{\Psi}^{22}, M_{\Psi}^{12}}_{\text{composite fermion mass matrix}}, \quad \underbrace{g_{\rho}}_{\text{composite gauge coupling}}$$

# A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

- Non-linearities in the effective Lagrangian lead to custodial symmetry breaking  $\Rightarrow$  need scenarios with additional symmetries (CP invariance,  $C_2$  symmetry) to reduce the effects of the missing custodial symmetry
- Symmetry of strong sector highly constrains higher-dimensional operators contributing to Yukawa sector. Flavor alignment similar to 2HDM.
- Higgs potential obtained from Coleman-Weinberg formalism
- Tuning required for correct EWSB

## Generation of parameter points:

- Reconstruction of VEV, Higgs mass and Top mass
- Direct and indirect searches in the scalar sector implemented via HiggsBounds/ HiggsSignals [Bechtle, Dercks, et al. 2020; Bechtle, Heinemeyer, et al. 2021]
- Flavor constraints from  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$  and  $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- Mass of the heavy tops larger than 1.3 TeV
- UV finiteness of the potential, perturbativity of the quartic couplings
- Points are generated through a MCMC scan

# Elementary 2HDM

## 2 Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM):

- SM + additional scalar doublet
- Scalar potential:

$$V_{2\text{HDM}} = m_{11}^2 |\Phi_1|^2 + m_{22}^2 |\Phi_2|^2 - m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 \\ + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \left( \frac{\lambda_5}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \text{h.c.} \right)$$



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- Additional parameters not predetermined

# A Composite 2HDM [De Curtis et al. 2018]

- Effective Lagrangian ( $h$ : 125 GeV Higgs,  $H$ : heavy Higgs,  $T_i$ : top partners,  $A$ : pseudoscalar,  $\phi^0$ : neutral Goldstone boson,  $f$ : compositeness scale):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{yuk}} = & -G_{hT_iT_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} h - G_{HT_iT_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} H + iG_{AT_iT_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} A + \text{h.c.} \\ & -G_{hhT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i T_j h^2 - G_{HHT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i T_j H^2 - G_{AAT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i T_j A^2 \\ & -G_{hHT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i T_j h H + iG_{hAT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j h A + iG_{HAT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j H A + iG_{\phi^0 T_iT_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j \phi^0\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{yuk}} = & - G_{hT_iT_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} h - G_{HT_iT_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} H + iG_{AT_iT_j} \bar{T}_{L,i} T_{R,j} A + \text{h.c.} \\ & - G_{hhT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i T_j h^2 - G_{HHT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i T_j H^2 - G_{AAT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i T_j A^2 \\ & - G_{hHT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i T_j h H + iG_{hAT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j h A + iG_{HAT_iT_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j H A + iG_{\phi^0 T_iT_j} \bar{T}_i \gamma_5 T_j \phi^0\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{scalar}} = & -\frac{1}{3!} \lambda_{hhh} h^3 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{hhH} h^2 H - \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{hHH} h H^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \lambda_{HHH} H^3 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{hAA} h A^2 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{HAA} H A^2 \\ & - \lambda_{\phi^0 hA} \phi^0 hA - \lambda_{\phi^0 HA} \phi^0 HA \\ & + \frac{v}{3f^2} (h_2 \partial_\mu h_1 - h_1 \partial_\mu h_2) \partial^\mu h_2 + \frac{v}{3f^2} (2A \partial_\mu \phi^0 \partial^\mu h_2 - \phi^0 \partial_\mu A \partial^\mu h_2 - h_2 \partial_\mu A \partial^\mu \phi^0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_\theta & -s_\theta \\ s_\theta & c_\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

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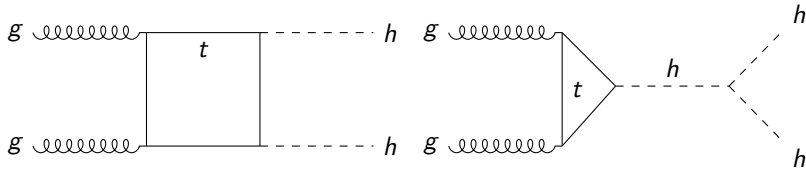
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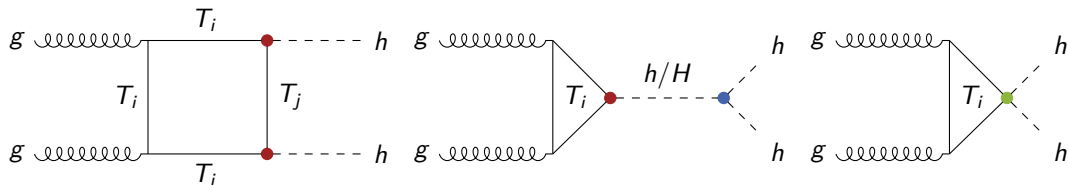
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■ SM:



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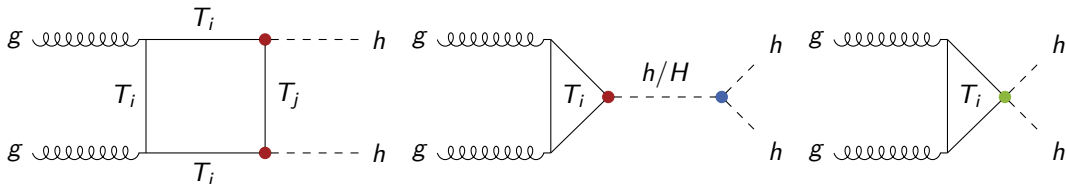
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- Composite 2HDM: Contribution to di-Higgs cross section from resonant production, additional top partners in the loop as well as new effective couplings.



$$C_{i,\Delta}^{hh} = \frac{G_h \bar{T}_i T_i \lambda_{hhh}}{\hat{s} - m_h^2 + im_h \Gamma_h} + \frac{G_H \bar{T}_i T_i \lambda_{Hhh}}{\hat{s} - m_H^2 + im_H \Gamma_H} + \frac{G_H \bar{T}_i T_i \lambda_{Hhh}^{(2)} (2m_h^2 - 2\hat{s})}{\hat{s} - m_H^2 + im_H \Gamma_H} + 2G_{hh} \bar{T}_i T_i$$

$$C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} = g_h \bar{T}_i T_j g_h \bar{T}_i T_j,$$

$$C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} = -g_h \bar{T}_i T_j g_h \bar{T}_i T_j,$$

$$g_h \bar{T}_i T_j = \frac{1}{2} \left( G_h \bar{T}_i T_j + G_h \bar{T}_j T_i \right),$$

$$g_h \bar{T}_i T_j = \frac{1}{2} \left( G_h \bar{T}_i T_j - G_h \bar{T}_j T_i \right)$$

## Cross section [Plehn, Spira, Zerwas 1996; Gröber, Mühlleitner 2011; Gillioz et al. 2012]

- Differential partonic cross section at LO:

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}(gg \rightarrow hh)}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{\alpha_s^2}{(2\pi)^3 512} \left[ \left| \sum_{i=1}^9 C_{i,\Delta}^{hh} F_{\Delta}^{hh}(m_i) + \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{j=1}^9 (C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} F_{\square}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} F_{\square,5}^{hh}(m_i, m_j)) \right|^2 \right. \\ \left. + \left[ \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{j=1}^9 (C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} G_{\square}^{hh}(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} G_{\square,5}^{hh}(m_i, m_j)) \right]^2 \right]$$

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### Implementation:

- Generation of set of parameter points obeying several theoretical and experimental constraints (details see appendix)
- Implementation into HPAIR [Dawson, Dittmaier, Spira 1998], including  $p_T$  distributions
- Calculation of decay widths with HDECAY [Djouadi, Kalinowski, Spira 1998; + Mühlleitner 2019]

## More on LO Calculation [Plehn, Spira, Zerwas 1996; Gröber, Mühlleitner 2011; Gillioz et al. 2012]

- Mandelstam:

$$\hat{s} = (p_1 + p_2)^2, \quad \hat{t} = (p_1 + p_3)^2, \quad \hat{u} = (p_2 + p_3)^2$$

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- Projectors:

$$A_1^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_1^\nu p_2^\mu}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)},$$
$$A_2^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_3^2 p_1^\nu p_2^\mu}{p_T^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2)} - \frac{2(p_3 \cdot p_2) p_1^\nu p_3^\mu}{p_T^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2)} - \frac{2(p_3 \cdot p_1) p_3^\nu p_2^\mu}{p_T^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2)} + \frac{2p_3^\mu p_3^\nu}{p_T^2},$$
$$p_T^2 = 2 \frac{(p_1 \cdot p_3)(p_2 \cdot p_3)}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)} - p_3^2.$$

- It follows:

$$A_1 \cdot A_2 = 0, \quad A_1 \cdot A_1 = A_2 \cdot A_2 = 2$$

## More on LO Calculation [Plehn, Spira, Zerwas 1996; Gröber, Mühlleitner 2011; Gillioz et al. 2012]

- Triangle amplitude:

$$\mathcal{A}_\Delta = \frac{\alpha_s G_F \sqrt{2}}{4\pi} A_1^{\mu\nu} \epsilon_\mu^a \epsilon_\nu^b \delta_{ab} \sum_{i=1}^9 C_{i,\Delta}^{hh} F_\Delta(m_i)$$

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- Box amplitude:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_\square = \frac{\alpha_s G_F \sqrt{2}}{4\pi} \epsilon_\mu^a \epsilon_\nu^b \delta_{ab} \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{j=1}^9 & [A_1^{\mu\nu} (C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} F_\square(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} F_{\square,5}(m_i, m_j)) \\ & + A_2^{\mu\nu} (C_{i,j,\square}^{hh} G_\square(m_i, m_j) + C_{i,j,\square,5}^{hh} G_{\square,5}(m_i, m_j))] \end{aligned}$$

- Total:

$$\mathcal{A}(gg \rightarrow hh) = \mathcal{A}_\Delta + \mathcal{A}_\square$$

## Cross section [Plehn, Spira, Zerwas 1996; Gröber, Mühlleitner 2011; Gillioz et al. 2012]

- Full partonic cross section:

$$\hat{\sigma}(gg \rightarrow hh) = \int_{\hat{t}_-}^{\hat{t}_+} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}(gg \rightarrow hh)}{d\hat{t}}, \quad \hat{t}_{\pm} = \frac{-\hat{s}}{2} \left( 1 - 2\frac{m_h^2}{\hat{s}} \mp \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_h^2}{\hat{s}}} \right)$$

- Hadronic cross section:

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow gg \rightarrow hh) = \int_{\tau_0}^1 d\tau \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} \hat{\sigma}(\hat{s} = \tau s) \quad (\tau_0 = \frac{4m_h^2}{s})$$

- Cross section at NLO [Dawson, Dittmaier, Spira 1998; Gröber, Mühlleitner, Spira 2016]:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{NLO}}(pp \rightarrow hh + X) &= \sigma_{\text{LO}} + \Delta\sigma_{\text{virt}} + \Delta\sigma_{gg} + \Delta\sigma_{gq} + \Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}} \\ \Rightarrow K &\equiv \frac{\sigma_{\text{NLO}}}{\sigma_{\text{LO}}} \approx 2 \end{aligned}$$



# NLO Contribution [Dawson, Dittmaier, Spira 1998; Gröber, Mühlleitner, Spira 2016]

- Look at additional contributions:

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}(pp \rightarrow hh + X) = \sigma_{\text{LO}} + \Delta\sigma_{\text{virt}} + \Delta\sigma_{gg} + \Delta\sigma_{gq} + \Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}}$$

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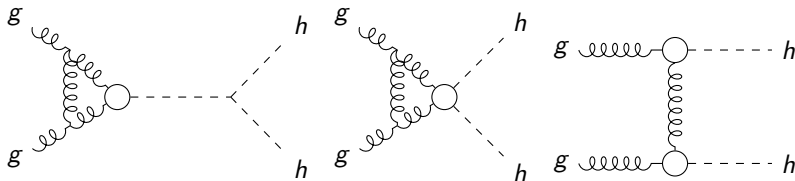
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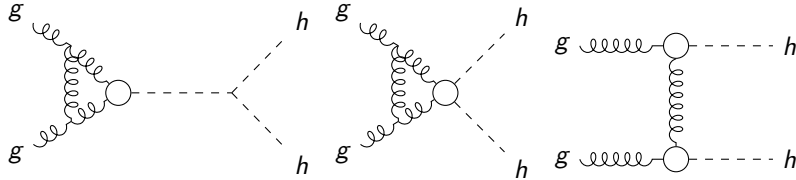
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- $\Delta\sigma_{\text{virt}}$ :



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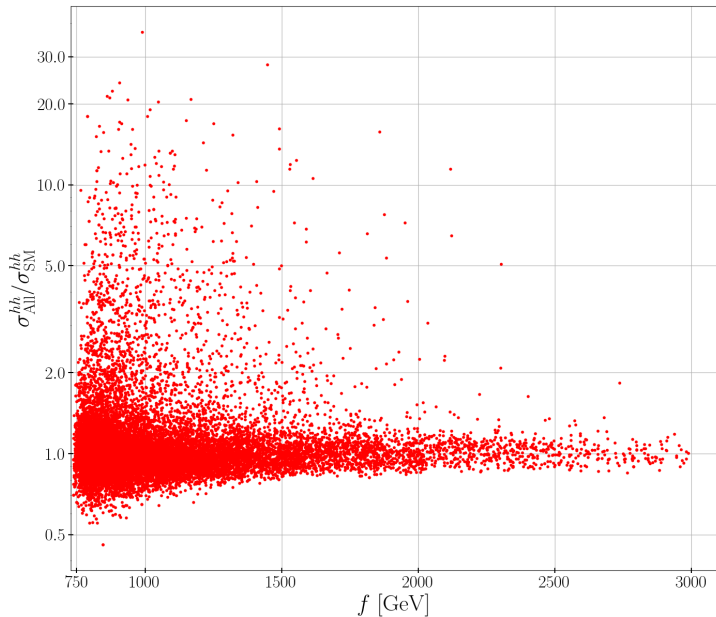
■  $\Delta\sigma_{\text{virt}}$ :



$$\Delta\sigma_{\text{virt}} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \int_{\tau_0}^1 \frac{d\tau \mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} \hat{\sigma}_{\text{LO}}(Q^2 = \tau s) C,$$

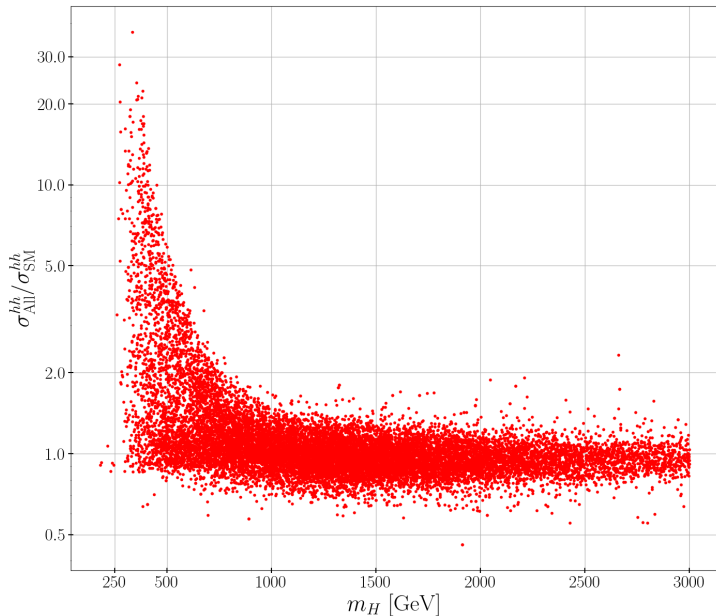
$$C = \pi^2 + \frac{11}{2} + \frac{33 - 2N_F}{6} \log \frac{\mu_R^2}{Q^2} + \text{Re} \frac{\int_{\hat{t}_-}^{\hat{t}_+} d\hat{t} \frac{4}{9} (g_{hgg}^{\text{eff}})^2 \left[ F_1 - \frac{p_T^2}{2\hat{t}\hat{u}} (Q^2 - 2m_h^2) F_2 \right]}{\int_{\hat{t}_-}^{\hat{t}_+} d\hat{t} [ |F_1|^2 + |F_2|^2 ]},$$

$$p_T^2 = \frac{(\hat{t} - m_h^2)(\hat{u} - m_h^2)}{Q^2} - m_h^2, \quad g_{hgg}^{\text{eff}} = \sum_{i=1}^9 \frac{g_{h\bar{T}_i T_i} \mathbf{v}}{m_{T_i}}$$



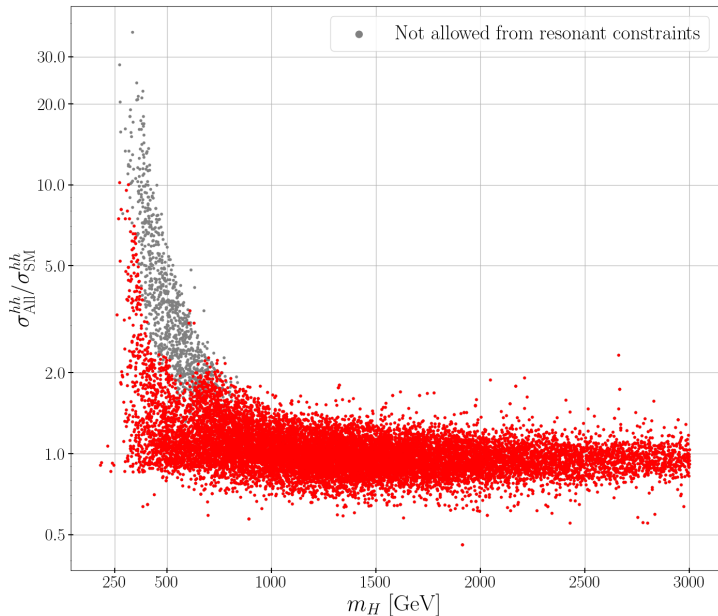
## Overall Results

Parameter	Range	
	Lower	Upper
$m_H$	180 GeV	3 TeV
$m_{T,8}$	1300 GeV	23 TeV
$m_{T,1}$	2700 TeV	80 TeV
$\lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{SM}$	0.7	1.07
$g_{htt}/g_{htt,SM}$	0.73	1.33
$\sigma/\sigma_{SM}$	0.46	37



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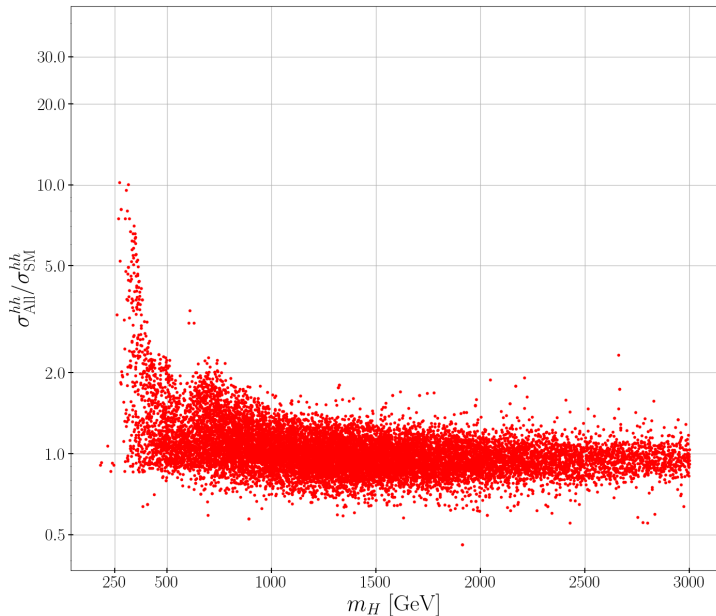
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- Applying resonant constraints:  
 $\sigma_{\text{MAX}} \approx 10 \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$  (similar to 2HDM  
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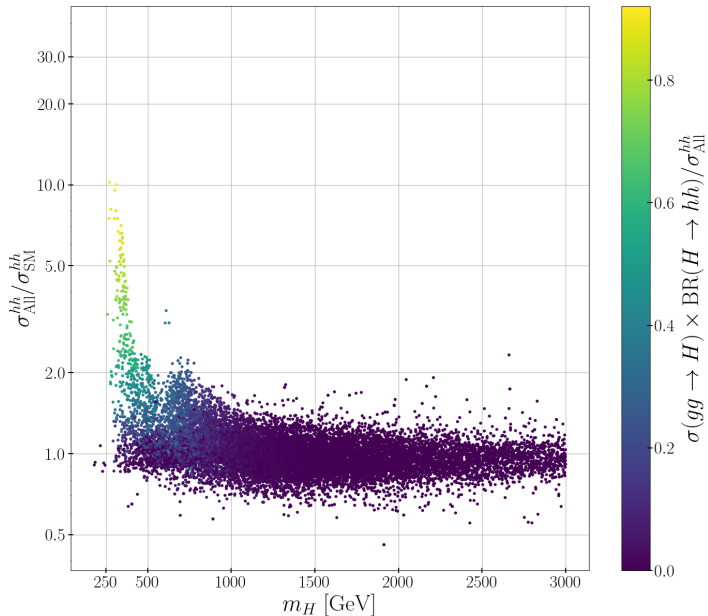


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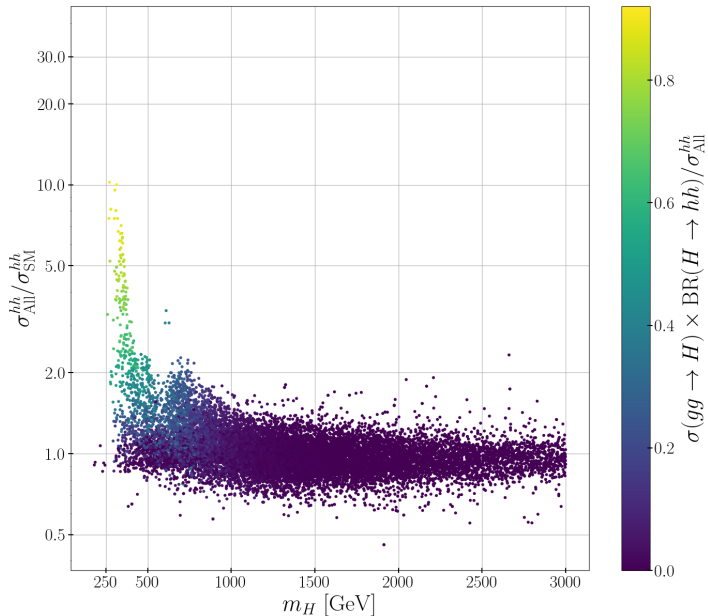




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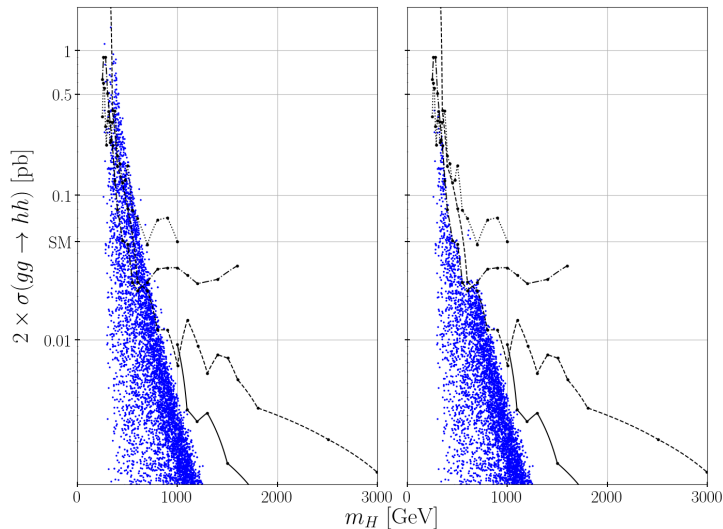
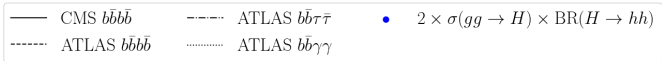
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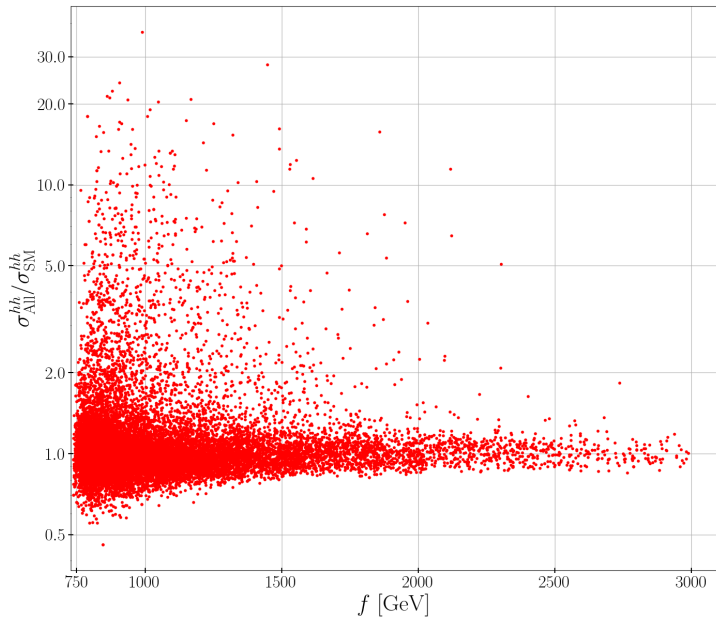
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- 3 regions:
  - Resonant case: resonant production
  - Non-resonant case: heavy Quarks and quartic coupling
  - Intermediate region: Interference between all contributions



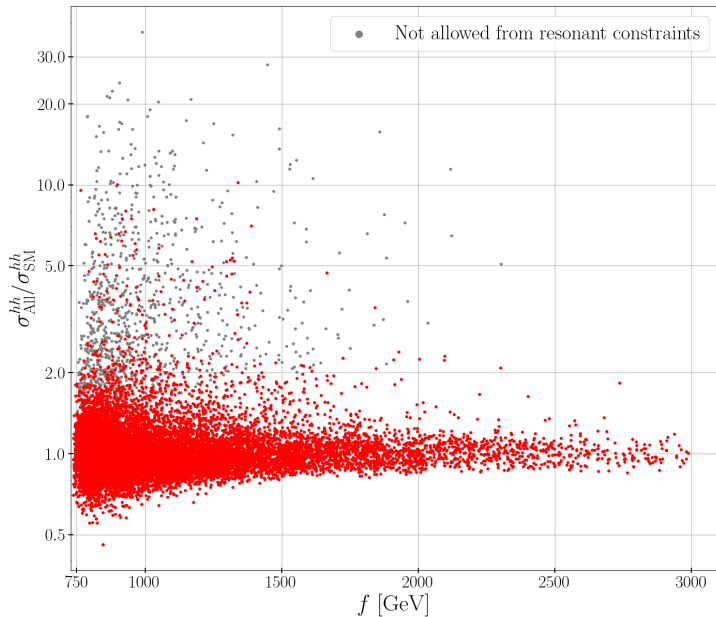
## Resonant case

- HIGLU\*BR [Spira 1995]:  
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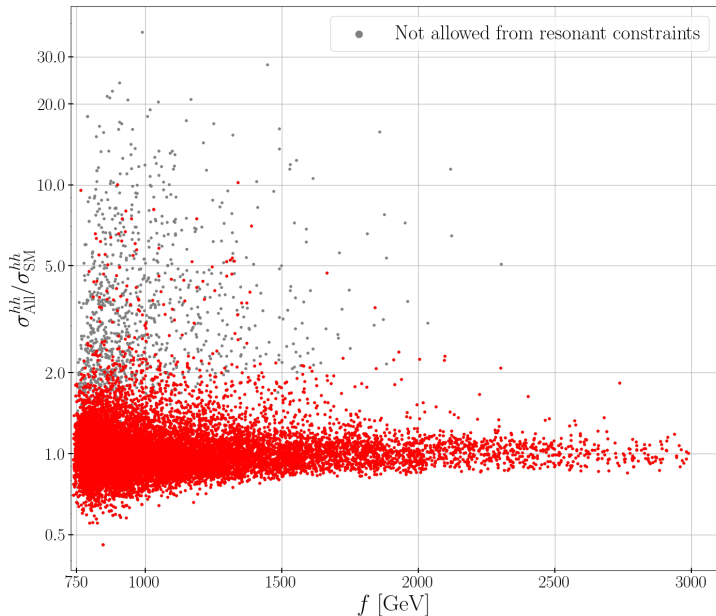
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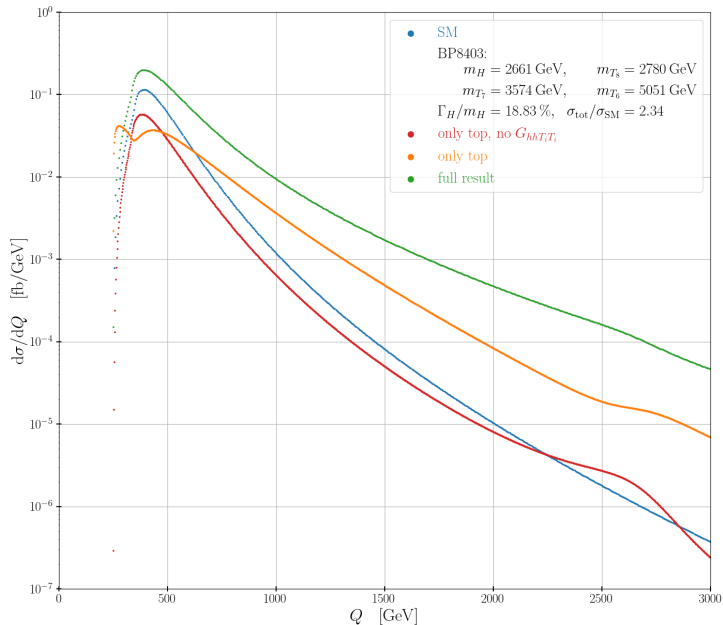
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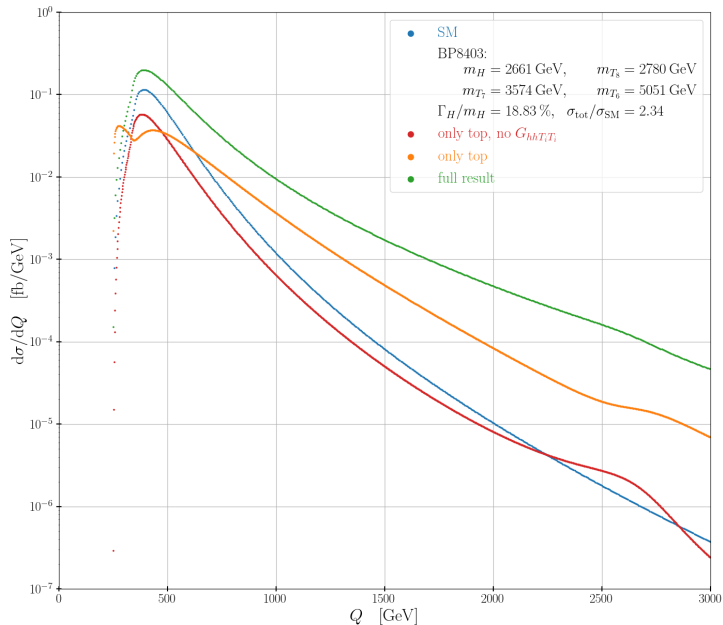
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- Similar approach as [\[Abouabid et al. 2021\]](#)
  
- New maximum:  $\sigma_{\text{MAX}} \approx 10 \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$   
 (2HDM: enhancement up to  $12 \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$   
[\[Abouabid et al. 2021\]](#))



## Invariant-mass distribution

### ■ BP8403:

$f$	822 GeV
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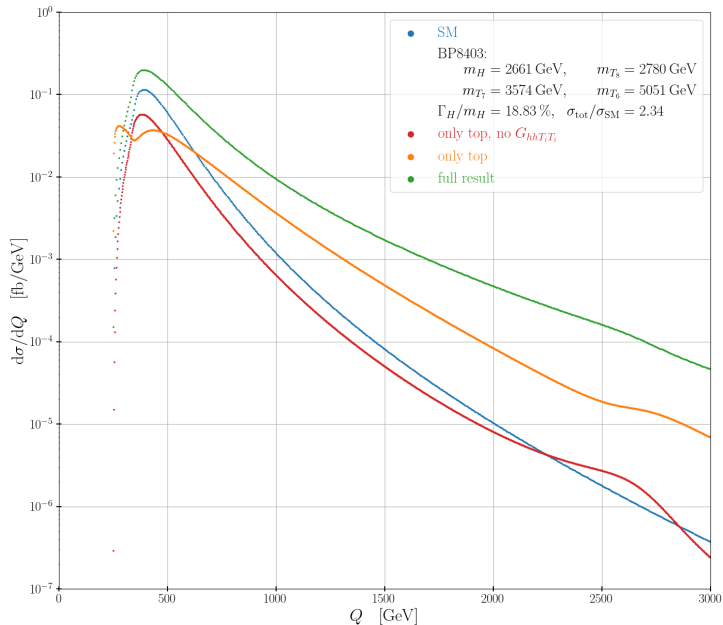


## Invariant-mass distribution

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### ■ $G_{hhT_iT_i}$ coupling dominant for large $Q$ values

