

Lessons from the LHC Run 2 on the Nature of the Electroweak Phase Transition and Future Prospects

IFT Seminar

February 6th 2025

Thomas Biekötter

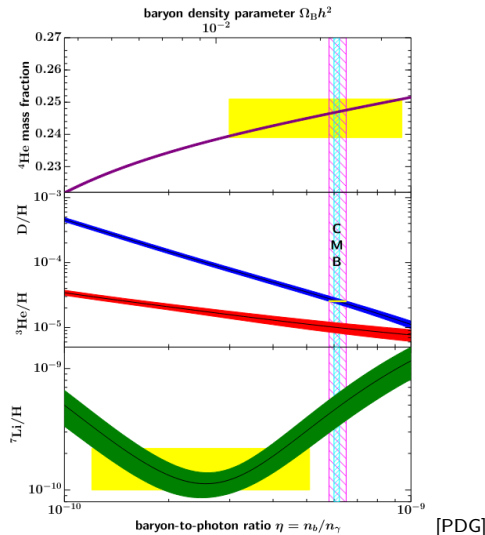
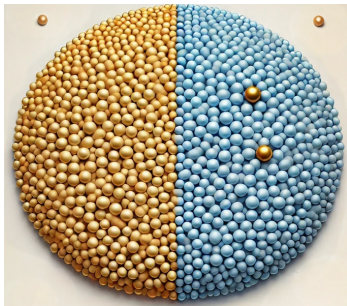


Baryon asymmetry of the universe (BAU)



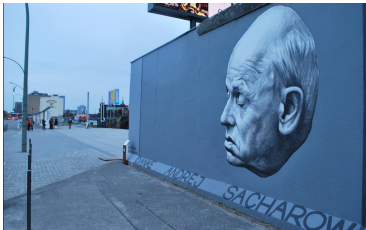
Baryon-to-photon ratio:

$$\eta = \frac{n_b - n_{\bar{b}}}{n_\gamma} \sim 6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

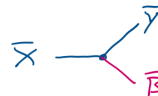
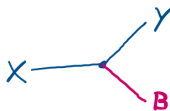




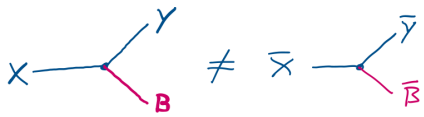
The 3 Sakharov conditions



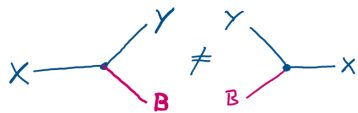
1. Baryon number violation



2. C and CP violation

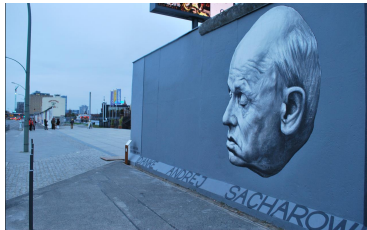


3. Out of equilibrium

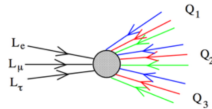




The 3 Sakharov conditions in the SM



1. Baryon number violation ✓



Sphaleron process, active at $T \gtrsim v$

[Klinkhammer et al. (1984), Kuzmin et al. (1985)]

2. C and CP violation (X)

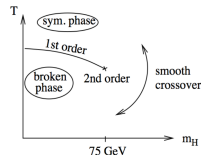
CP violation from CKM:

$$\Rightarrow \eta \sim 10^{-20}$$

(assuming strong EWPT)

[Gavela et al, hep-ph/9312215]

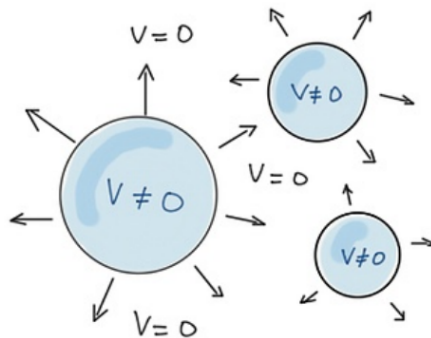
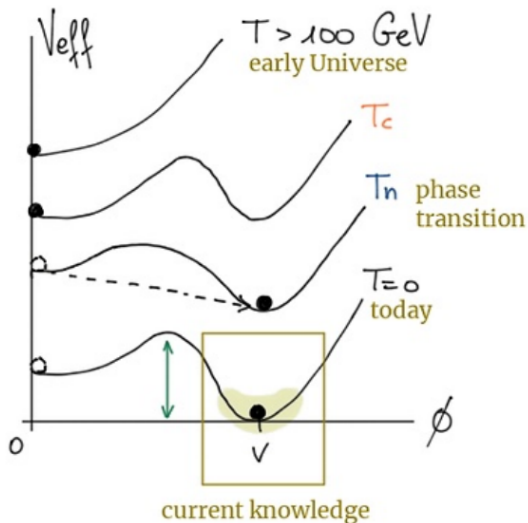
3. Out of equilibrium X



“... there is no EWPT in the SM.”

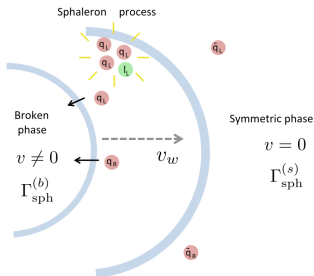
[Rummukainen et al, hep-lat/9805013]

Cosmological phase transitions



[Kateryna Radchenko]

EW baryogenesis



[K. Fuyuto, PhD thesis]

Outside the bubbles: Quantum mechanical **sphaleron** processes create the B-asymmetry

Inside the bubbles: Sphalerons must be suppressed.

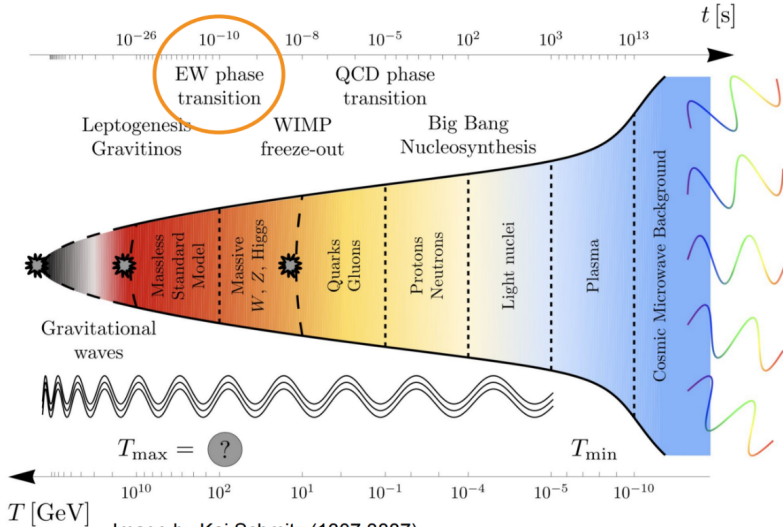
S.Dimopoulos, L. Susskind, Phys.Rev.D 18 (1978) 4500-4509:

events are really important. The point is that the rates for these processes are of the renormalizable type for $T > 250$ GeV. Thus they can allow the system to return to equilibrium and may wash out any excess which developed at super high temperature.

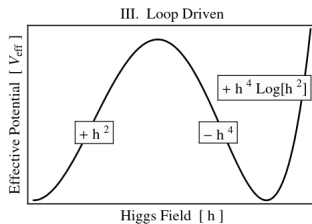
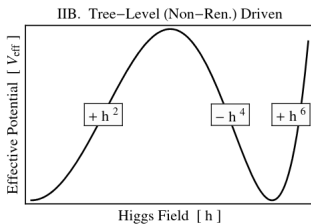
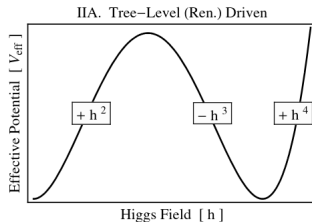
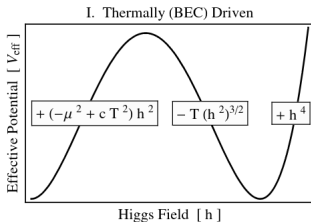
Condition to prevent the **washout** of the asymmetry: $\frac{v}{T} \gtrsim 1$

→ **Strong** 1st-order phase transition [Kuzmin, Rubakov, Shaposhnikov, Phys.Lett.B 155 (1985) 36]

Gravitational waves from the very² early universe



Types of EWPTs

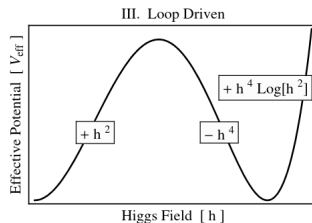
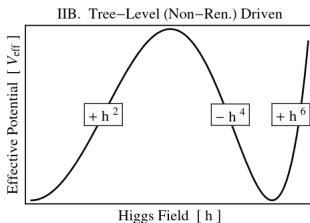
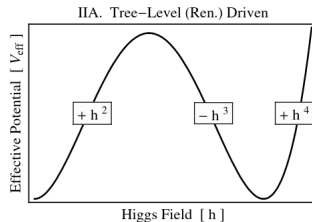
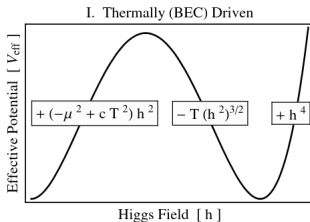


[Chung et al, hep-ph/1209.1819]

Types of EWPTs



e.g. $SM_{m_h \lesssim 60 \text{ GeV}}$

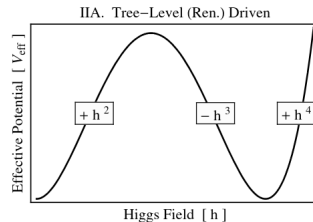
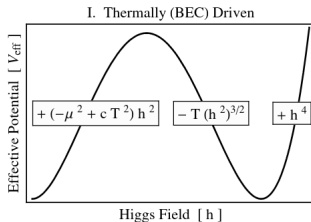


[Chung et al, hep-ph/1209.1819]

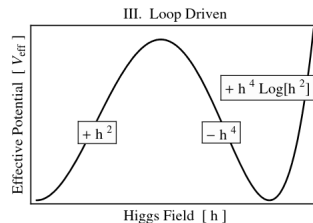
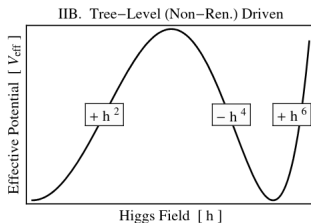
Types of EWPTs



e.g. SM $m_h < 60$ GeV



e.g. SM + singlet

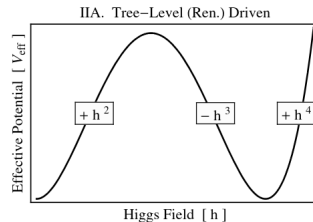
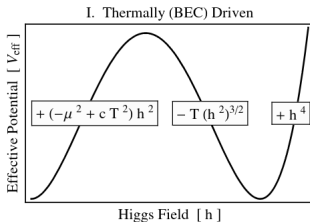


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Types of EWPTs

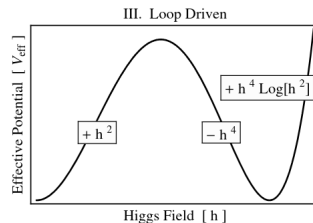
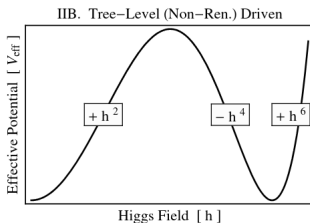


e.g. SM _{$m_h < 60$ GeV}



e.g. SM + singlet

e.g. SMEFT

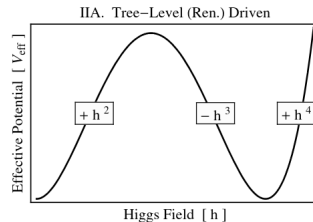
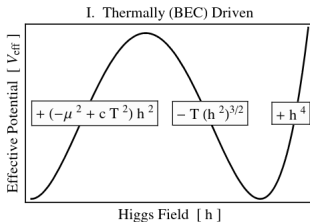


[Chung et al, hep-ph/1209.1819]

Types of EWPTs

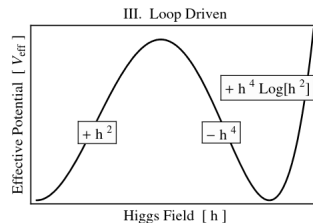
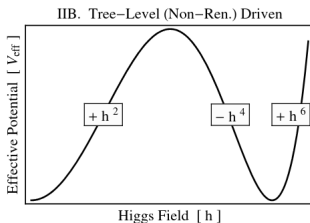


e.g. SM _{$m_h < 60$ GeV}



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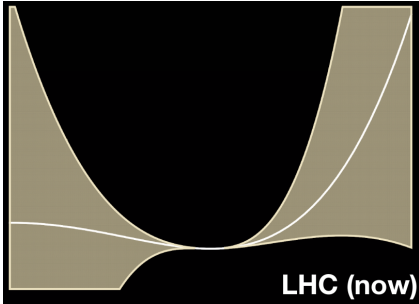
e.g. SMEFT



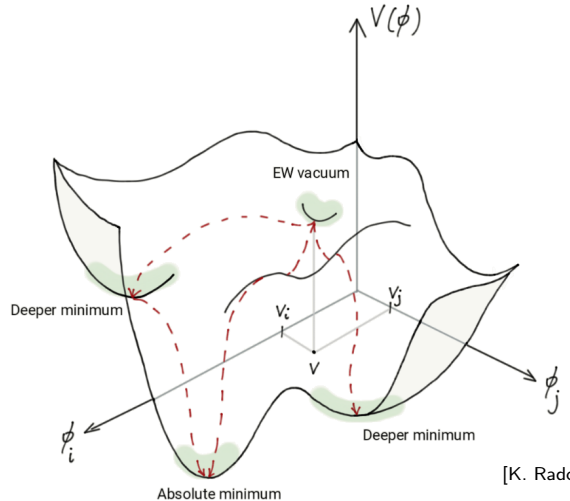
e.g. 2HDM

[Chung et al, hep-ph/1209.1819]

Nature is typically more complicated



[N. Craig]



[K. Radchenko]

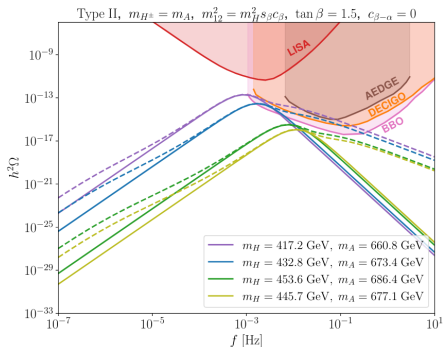
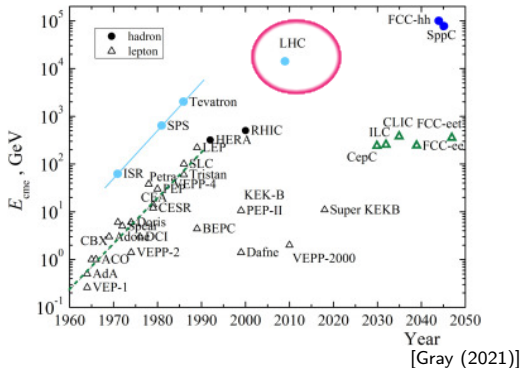
Experimental landscape: EW baryogenesis can be tested



The Higgs potential has to be significantly modified to facilitate an EWPT

Collider target: new physics at TeV scale

GW astronomy: $T_n \sim 100 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow f_{\text{peak}} \sim 1 \text{ mHz}$



[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Radchenko, Weiglein, 2309.17431]

Other phenomenological consequences: primordial black holes, primordial magnetic fields, particle production



The two Higgs doublet model (2HDM)

(One of) the simplest model for EW baryogenesis: SM + second Higgs doublet

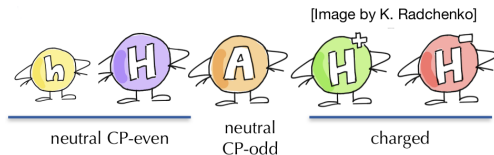
$$V_{\text{tree}} = m_{11}^2 |\Phi_1|^2 + m_{22}^2 |\Phi_2|^2 - m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 \\ + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)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

Softly-broken $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry ($\Phi_1 \rightarrow \Phi_1, \Phi_2 \rightarrow -\Phi_2$) to avoid FCNC

→ Yukawa types I, II (=Susy), lepton-specific/III, flipped/IV

EW vacuum:

$$\langle \Phi_1 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle \Phi_2 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Free parameters: $m_h = 125 \text{ GeV}$, m_H , m_A , $m_{H^\pm}$, m_{12}^2 , $v = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2} = 246 \text{ GeV}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$, α



The 2HDM at finite temperature

$$V_{\text{eff}} = \underbrace{V_{\text{tree}}(\phi_i) + V_{\text{CW}}(\phi_i) + V_{\text{CT}}(\phi_i) + V_{\text{T}}(\phi_i, T)}_{\text{tree-level} + \text{one-loop}} + \underbrace{V_{\text{daisy}}(\phi_i, T)}_{\text{resummed n-loop daisy diagrams}}$$

V_{tree} : Classical (tree-level) potential

V_{CW} : One-loop radiative corrections (at $T = 0$) [S. R. Coleman, E. J. Weinberg (1973)]

V_{CT} : UV-finite counterterm potential (OS conditions) [Basler, Mühlleitner, 1803.02846]

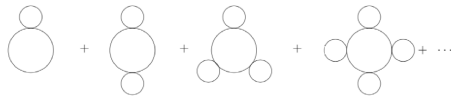
V_{T} : One-loop thermal corrections · [L. Dolan, R. Jackiw (1974)]

V_{daisy} : Resummation of daisy diagrams [P. Arnold, O. Espinosa (1996)]

$$V_{\text{CW}}(\phi_i) = \sum_j \frac{n_j}{64\pi^2} (-1)^{2s_i} m_j^4(\phi_i) \left[\ln \left(\frac{|m_j(\phi_i)|^2}{\mu^2} \right) - c_j \right]$$

$$V_{\text{T}}(\phi_i) = \sum_j \frac{n_j T^4}{2\pi^2} J_{\pm} \left(\frac{m_j^2(\phi_i)}{T^2} \right)$$

$$V_{\text{daisy}}(\phi_i) = - \sum_k \frac{T}{12\pi} \left((\bar{m}_k^2(\phi_i, T))^{\frac{3}{2}} - (m_k^2(\phi_i))^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$



Daisy diagrams

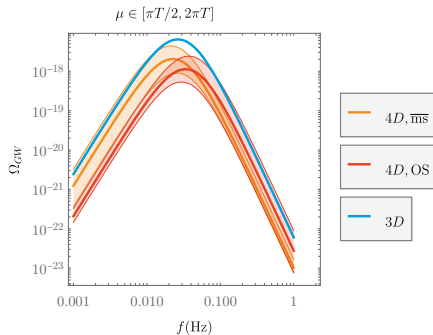
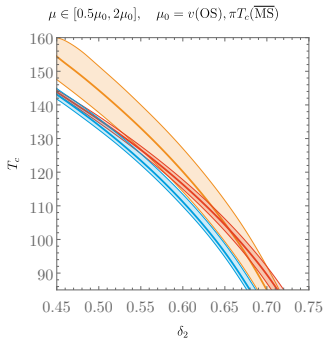
[More details: M. Quiros, hep-ph/9901312]



More precise predictions using 3D EFTs

Predictions for GW signals require an improved theoretical description of the EWPT

→ dimensionally reduced EFTs [Farakos et al, 9404201], [Ekstedt et al, 2205.08815]



[TB, A. Dashko, M. Löschner, G. Weiglein, tbp]

This is ongoing work. Results shown in this talk are based on the “traditional” 4D approach



2HDM Higgs-boson spectrum

Decoupling limit:

$$\text{---} \quad M = m_H = m_A = m_{H^\pm}$$



mass splitting unconstrained

$\Rightarrow$ No EWPT



$$\text{---} \quad m_h = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

+ alignment limit: $\alpha = \beta$

$$\rightarrow \cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0$$



2HDM Higgs-boson spectrum

Non-decoupling scenarios for an EWPT:

- H is lighter
 - larger mass splittings possible
- $\Rightarrow$ Strongest EWPTs

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} m_A^2 = m_{H^\pm}^2 \\ \updownarrow \sim v^2 \lambda_5 \\ \text{---} M^2 = m_H^2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{---} m_H^2 = m_{H^\pm}^2$$

$$\text{---} M^2 = m_A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_5 = 0$$

$$\text{---} m_h^2 = 125^2 \text{ GeV}^2$$

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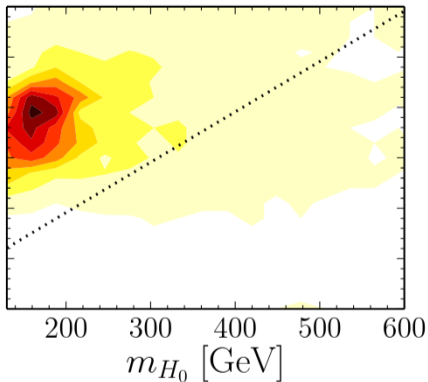
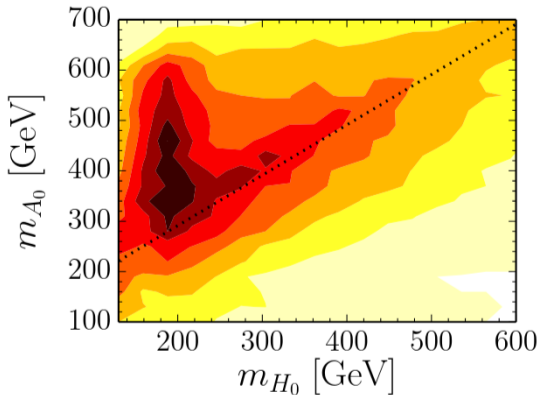
2HDM Higgs-boson spectrum

Non-decoupling scenarios for an EWPT after LHC Run 1 at 8 TeV:

Heatmaps:

Valid

Strong EWPT



[Dorsch et al, hep-ph/1405.5537]



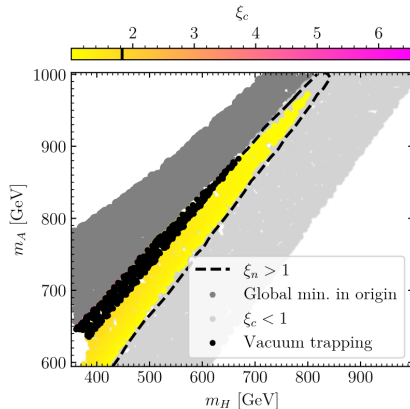
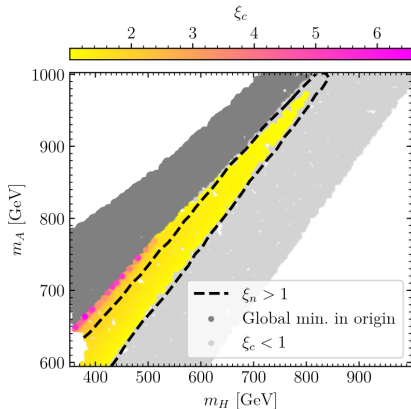
2HDM Higgs-boson spectrum

Non-decoupling scenarios for an EWPT during LHC Run 2 at 13 TeV:

$$\tan \beta = 3, \quad \cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0, \quad 200 \text{ GeV} \leq m_H = M \leq 1000 \text{ GeV}, \quad 600 \text{ GeV} \leq m_A = m_{H^\pm} \leq 1000 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\xi_c = \frac{v_c}{T_c}$$

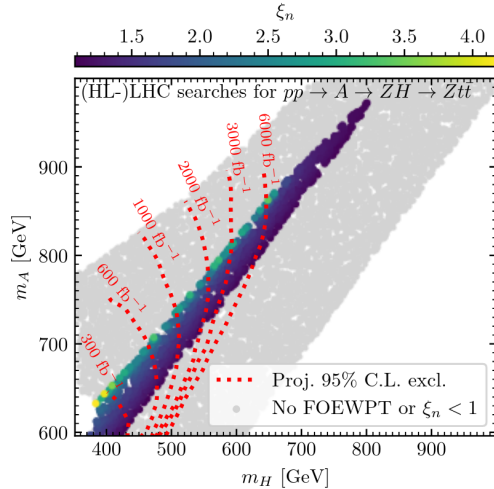
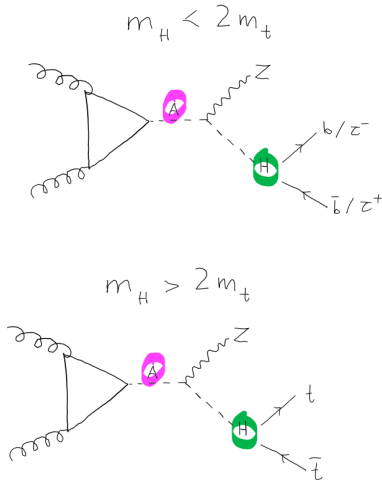
$$\xi_n = \frac{v_n}{T_n}$$



[TB, Heinemeyer, No, Olea-Romacho, Weiglein, hep-ph/2208.14466]



The smoking gun signal: projections

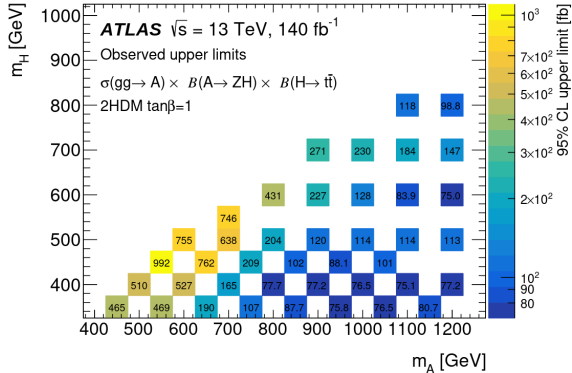


[TB, Heinemeyer, No, Olea-Romacho, Weiglein, hep-ph/2208.14466]



The smoking gun signal: Run 2 results

ATLAS: semi-leptonic channel



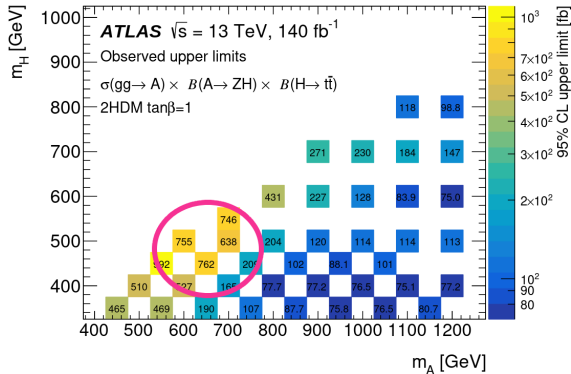
[ATLAS, hep-ex/2311.04033]



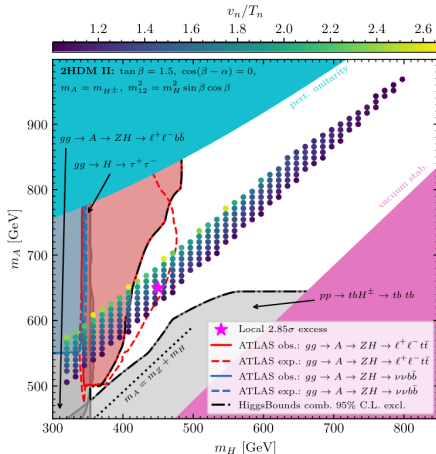
The smoking gun signal: Run 2 results

ATLAS: semi-leptonic channel

Impact on 2HDM



[ATLAS, hep-ex/2311.04033]

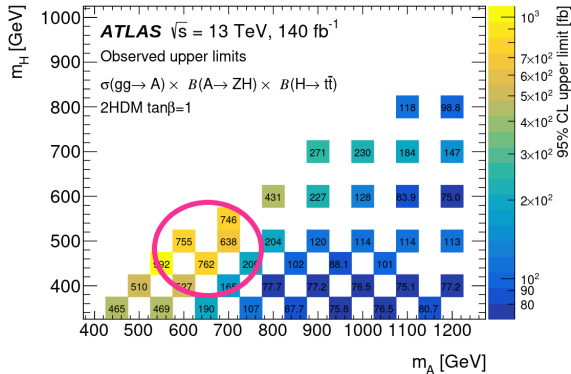


[TB, Heinemeyer, No, Radchenko, Olea-Romacho, Weiglein, hep-ph/2309.17431]



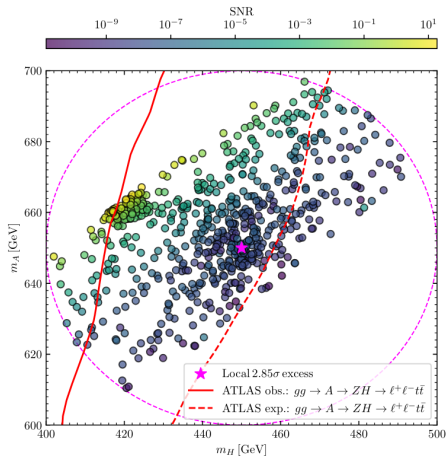
The smoking gun signal: Run 2 results

ATLAS: semi-leptonic channel



[ATLAS, hep-ex/2311.04033]

Impact on 2HDM



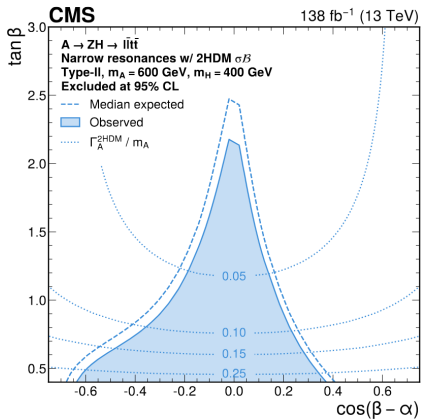
[TB, Heinemeyer, No, Radchenko, Olea-Romacho, Weiglein, hep-ph/2309.17431]

The smoking gun signal: Run 2 results

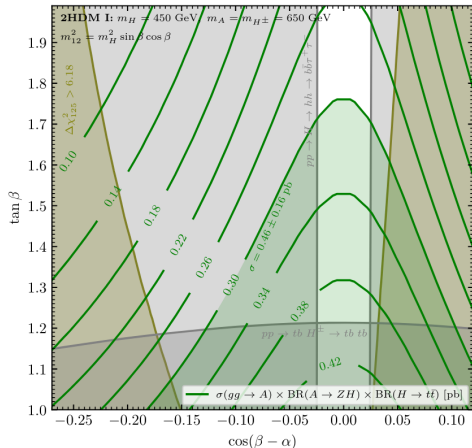


CMS: fully hadronic channel

Impact on 2HDM



[CMS, hep-ex/2412.00570]

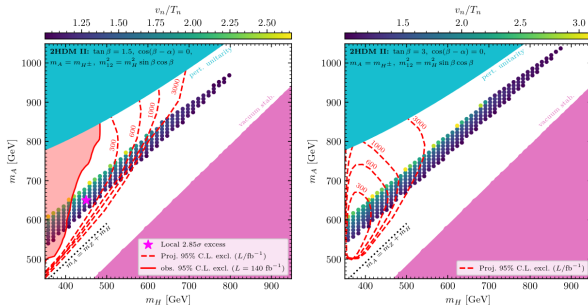


[TB, Heinemeyer, No, Radchenko, Olea-Romacho, Weiglein, hep-ph/2309.17431]



The smoking gun signal: our proposal

The $A \rightarrow ZH \rightarrow Zt\bar{t}$ signature is the most promising way to test so far unexplored 2HDM parameter space regions that predict a strong EWPT at the LHC



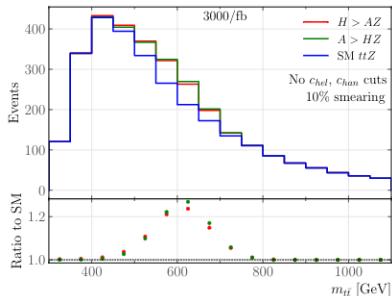
[TB, Heinemeyer, No, Radchenko, Olea-Romacho, Weiglein, hep-ph/2309.17431]

But current analyses techniques employed by **ATLAS** and **CMS** have an important limitation: no distinction possible between $A \rightarrow ZH$ and $H \rightarrow ZA$ signals

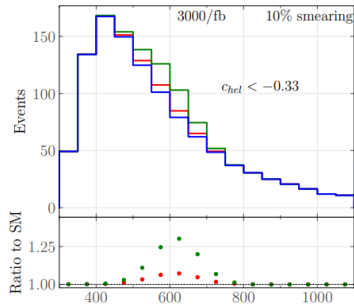


The smoking gun signal: our proposal

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Use $t\bar{t}$ spin correlations in $Zt\bar{t}$ final state to distinguish between the two signals and to increase experimental sensitivity



[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]

But current analyses techniques employed by ATLAS and CMS have an important limitation: no distinction possible between $A \rightarrow ZH$ and $H \rightarrow ZA$ signals



Top-quark spin correlations and angular variables

Lifetime of top quarks: $\tau = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-25}$ s $\rightarrow$ Decays before hadronization and spin de-correlation

Spin density matrix of $t\bar{t}$ sub-system:

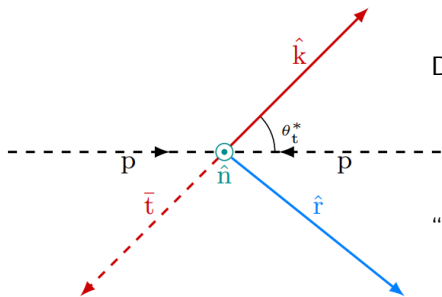
$$R \propto A \mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} + B_i^+ \sigma^i \otimes \mathbb{1} + B_i^- \mathbb{1} \otimes \sigma^i + C_{ij} \sigma^i \otimes \sigma^j$$

Differential cross section:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d \cos \theta_{\hat{a}}^+ d \cos \theta_{\hat{b}}^+} = \frac{1}{4} (1 + B_{\hat{a}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{a}}^+ + B_{\hat{a}}^- \cos \theta_{\hat{a}}^- - C_{\hat{a}\hat{b}} \cos \theta_{\hat{a}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{b}}^-)$$

“Angles of leptons”: $\cos \theta_{\hat{a}}^\pm = \pm \ell^\pm \cdot \hat{a}$

$\ell^\pm$ are direction of flights of leptons in their respective parent top-quark restframe, and $\hat{a} \in \{\hat{k}, \hat{r}, \hat{n}\}$



$$c_{hel} = -\cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^- = \hat{\ell}_t^+ \cdot \hat{\ell}_t^-$$

$$c_{han} = \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^-$$

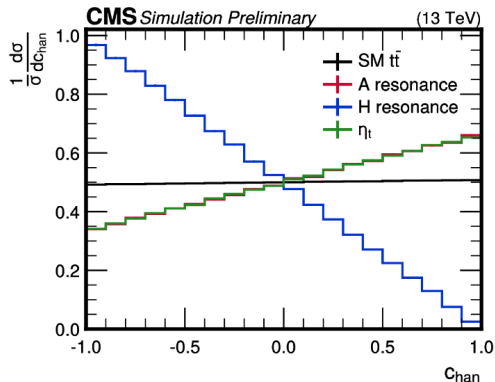
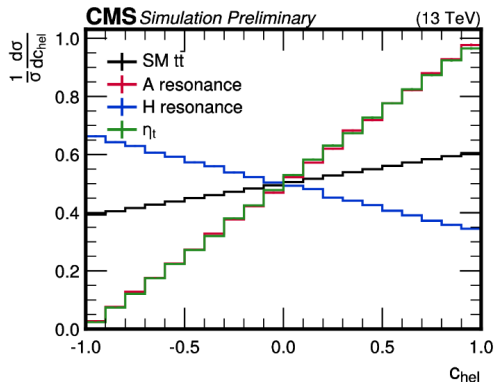
Further reading e.g.: c_{hel} : [Bernreuther et al, 1508.05271], c_{han} : [CMS-PAS-HIG-22-013], $Zt\bar{t}$ SM: [Ravina et al, 2106.09690]



Top-quark spin correlations and angular variables

$$c_{hel} = -\cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^- = \hat{\ell}_t^+ \cdot \hat{\ell}_t^-$$

$$c_{chan} = \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^-$$



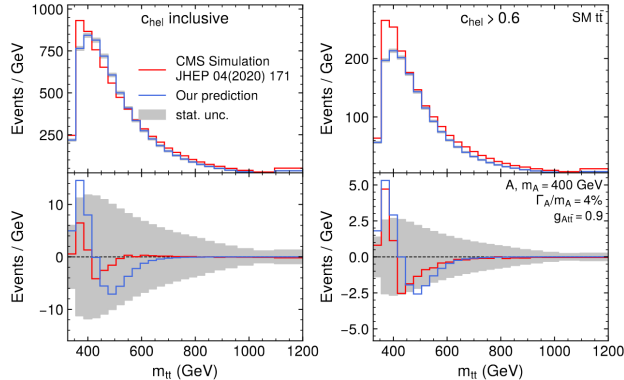
[CMS-PAS-HIG-22-013]



Top-quark spin correlations and angular variables

$$c_{hel} = -\cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^- = \hat{\ell}_t^+ \cdot \hat{\ell}_t^-$$

$$c_{han} = \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{k}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{r}}^- - \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^+ \cos \theta_{\hat{n}}^-$$



[Anuar, Biekötter, TB, Grohsjean, Heinemeyer, Jeppe, Schwanenberger, Weiglein, 2404.19014]



Monte Carlo simulation: Signal

$$gg \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A \\ H \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} ZH \\ ZA \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow Z t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- b\bar{b} \ell^+ \ell^- \nu_\ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$$

- $gg \rightarrow A/H$ cross sections simulated at LO with MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO
- LO Agg/Hgg vertices implemented in UFO with FEYNRULES including p^2 -dependence:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\alpha_S}{8\pi v} \left[\mathcal{F}_H(\tau) H G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} + i \mathcal{F}_A(\tau) A G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu} \right], \quad \tau = \frac{\hat{s}}{4m_t^2}$$

- NNLO QCD K-factor from HIGGSTOOLS/SUSHI
- Decays $A/H \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ and $A \rightarrow ZH/H \rightarrow ZA$ from:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{m_t}{vt_\beta} \bar{t}(H + iA\gamma_5)t - \frac{e}{2s_W c_W} (H\partial_\mu A - A\partial_\mu H)Z^\mu$$

- Total width of heavier resonance includes NLO QCD and off-shell corrections from HDECAY



Background, cuts and efficiency factors

The main **background** in the fully leptonic channel is $pp \rightarrow Zt\bar{t}$ production:

- Simulated at LO with MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO (leptonic decays: $t \rightarrow b\ell\nu_\ell$ and $Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$)
- Background normalization factor to obtain the same number of total background events as ATLAS in their measurement of SM $Zt\bar{t}$ production [2312.04450] (which includes additional minor backgrounds)

Cuts following ATLAS measurement of SM $Zt\bar{t}$ production [2312.04450]:

- Selected leptons are required to have $p_T(\ell) > 10$ GeV, $|\eta(\ell)| < 2.5$
- We require two pairs of OSSF leptons, with the leading lepton having $p_T(\ell) > 27$ GeV
- One lepton pair with invariant mass $m_{\ell\ell}$ close to m_Z : $|m_Z - m_{\ell\ell}| < 20$ GeV
- We require at least two b -jets with $p_T(j) > 25$ GeV and $|\eta(j)| < 2.5$

Efficiency factors to better simulate real experimental analysis:

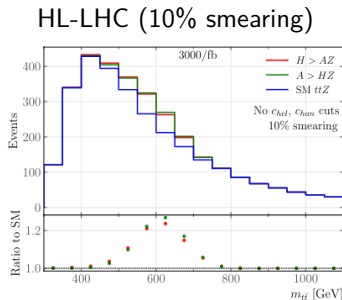
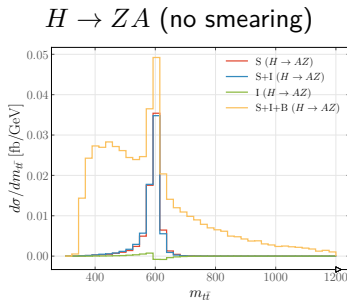
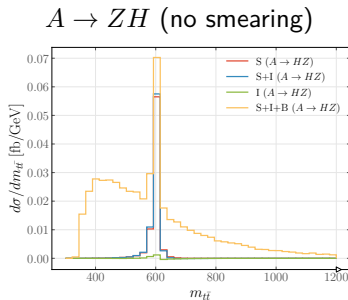
- 10% gaussian smearing (for HL-LHC) to simulate detector response
- Efficiency factor of $(0.7)^2$ for b -tagging of jets
- Efficiency factor of 0.9 to account for reconstruction of top quarks

[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]



Results: $m_{t\bar{t}}$ distributions

Without angular variables sensitive to $t\bar{t}$ spin correlations:



The two signals would be completely undistinguishable even after the full high-lumi Run of the LHC

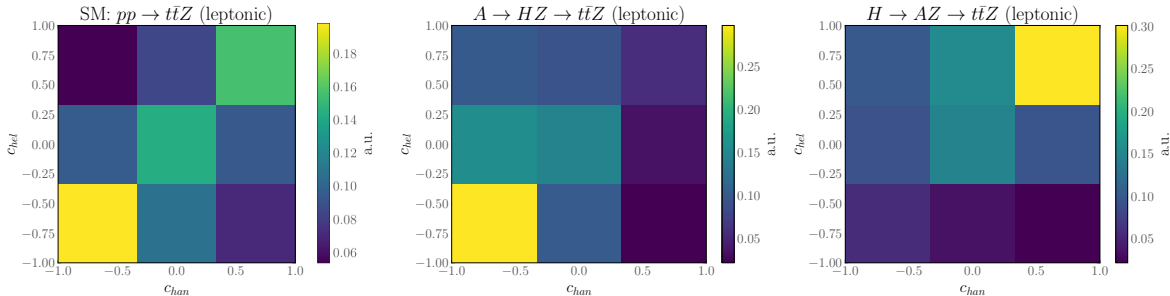
[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]



Results: Angular distributions

Binning events in c_{hel} and c_{han} :

(a.u.: arbitrary units)



The two signals are potentially distinguishable:

$\Rightarrow A \rightarrow ZH$ peaks in negative c_{hel} and c_{han} bin

$\Rightarrow H \rightarrow ZA$ peaks in positive c_{hel} and c_{han} bin

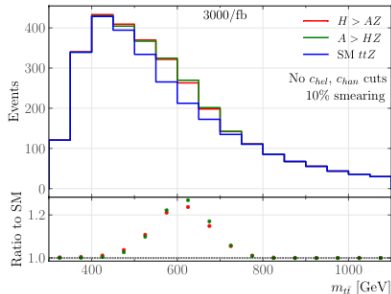
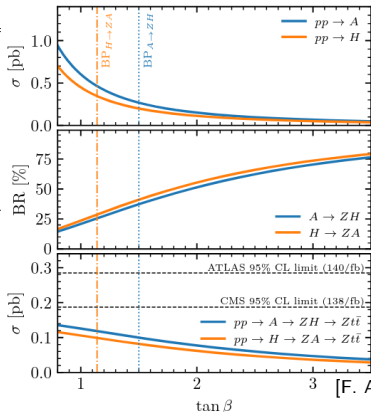
[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]



Results: benchmark scenario at the HL-LHC

We define two 2HDM parameter points with same total cross section: $\text{BP}_{H \rightarrow ZA}$ and $\text{BP}_{A \rightarrow ZH}$

	$\text{BP}_{H \rightarrow ZA}$	$\text{BP}_{A \rightarrow ZH}$
$\tan \beta$	1.14	1.50
$\cos(\beta - \alpha)$	0	0
m_h/GeV	125	125
m_H/GeV	800	600
m_A/GeV	600	800
$m_{H^\pm}/\text{GeV}$	800	800
M/GeV	600	600
$\text{BR}(H \rightarrow t\bar{t})$	71%	99%
$\text{BR}(A \rightarrow t\bar{t})$	99%	63%
$\text{BR}(H \rightarrow ZA)$	29%	–
$\text{BR}(A \rightarrow ZH)$	–	37%
Γ_H/m_H	4.3%	1.5%
Γ_A/m_A	3.5%	3.3%
$\sigma(gg \rightarrow H)/\text{pb}$	0.35	0.89
$\sigma(gg \rightarrow A)/\text{pb}$	2.43	0.27

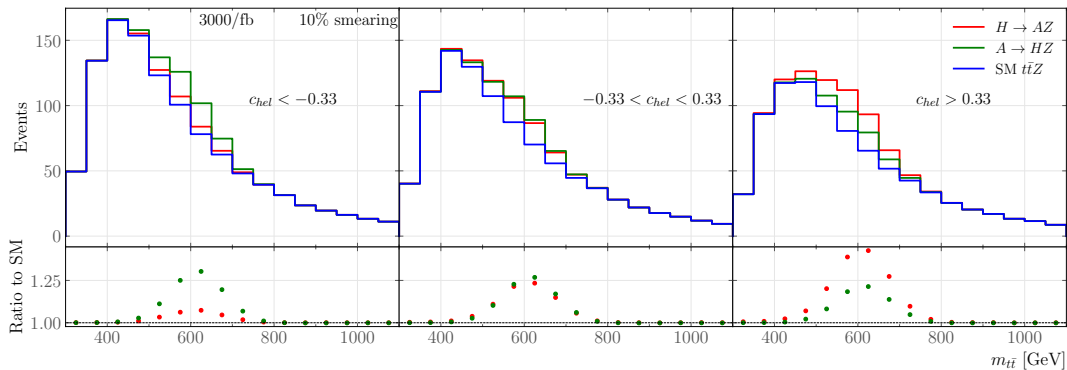


[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]



Results: benchmark scenario at the HL-LHC

$m_{t\bar{t}}$ distribution in different c_{hel} bins:

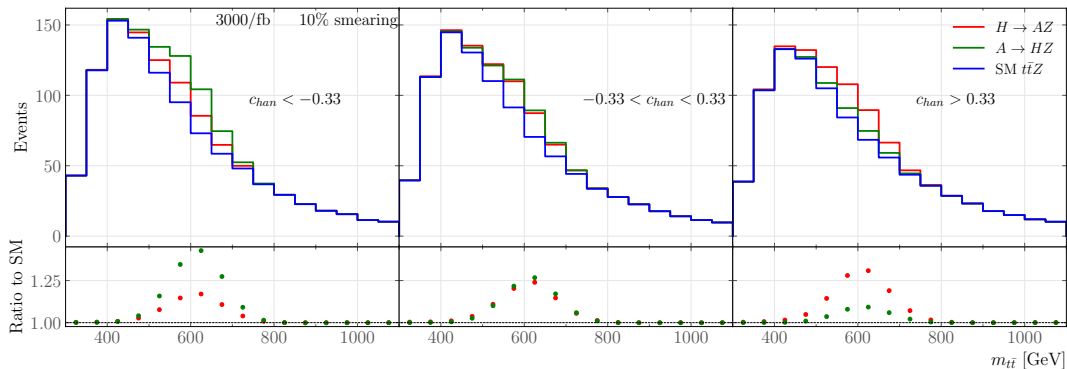


[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]



Results: benchmark scenario at the HL-LHC

$m_{t\bar{t}}$ distribution in different c_{han} bins:



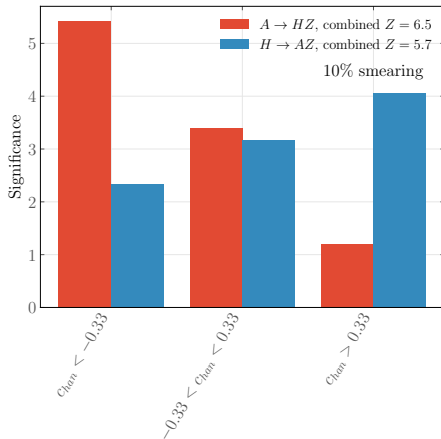
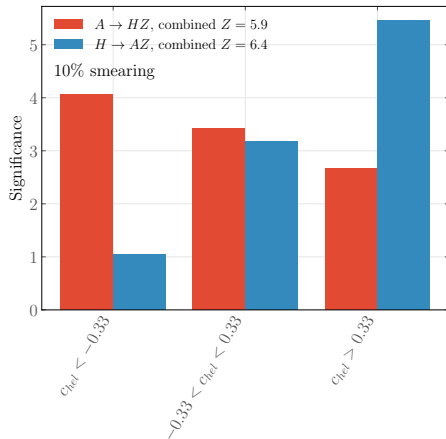
[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]



Results: benchmark scenario at the HL-LHC

Significances Z : binning **red** in c_{hel} or in c_{han}

Without c_{hel} and c_{han} : $Z < 6$



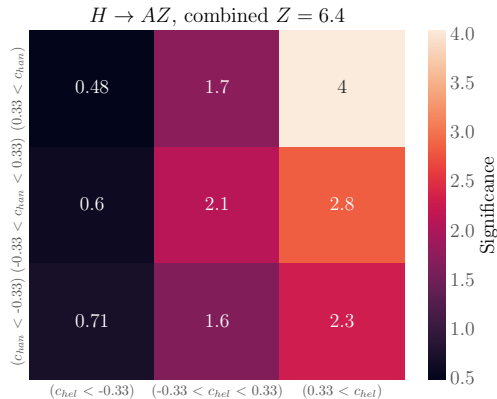
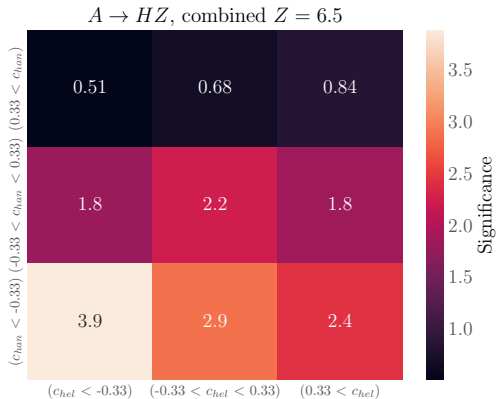
[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]



Results: benchmark scenario at the HL-LHC

Significances Z : binning **both** in c_{hel} or in c_{han}

Without c_{hel} and c_{han} : $Z < 6$



[F. Arco, TB, P. Stylianou, G. Weiglein, 2502.03443]

Summary



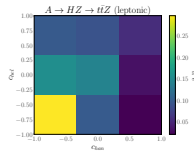
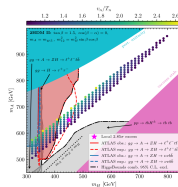
LHC Run 2 started probing models for EWPT with new physics above the $m_{t\bar{t}}$ threshold.

→ $t\bar{t}+X$ final states increasingly important

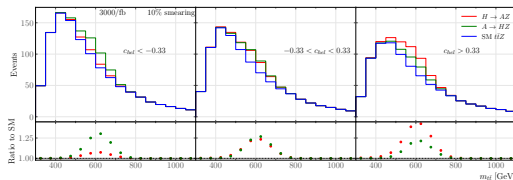
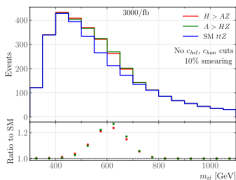
At HL-LHC integrated luminosity is expected to increase by a factor of about 10, but better statistics will only get you so far.

→ Improve techniques and exploit angular information

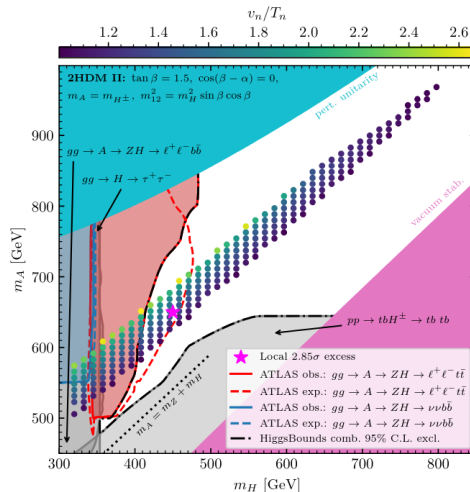
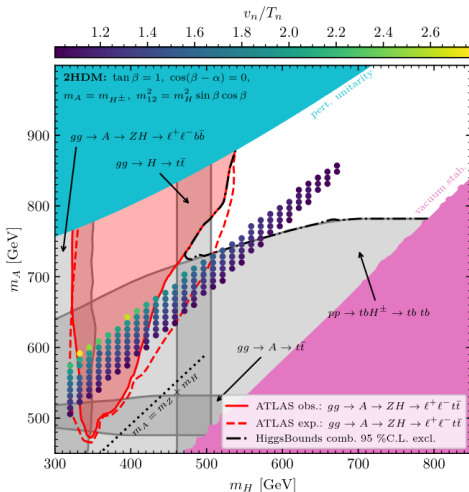
We showed in an explicit example how top-quark spin correlations can be utilised to further increase experimental sensitivity in a smoking-gun signature for a strong EWPT.



Thanks!

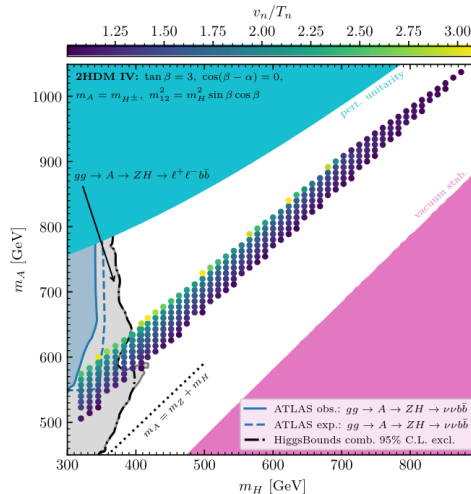
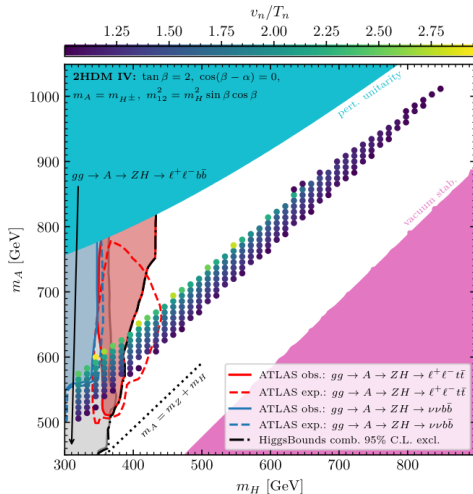


Exclusion regions from smoking gun: Type I/II



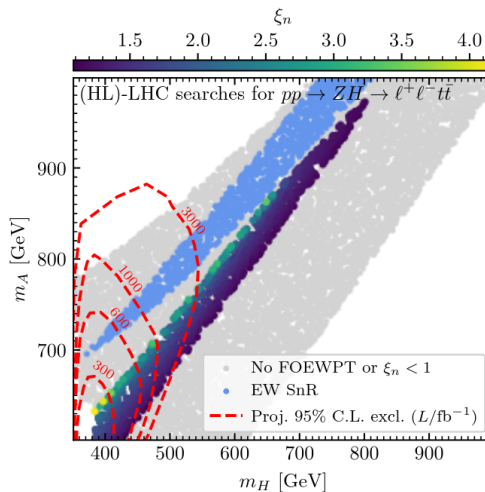
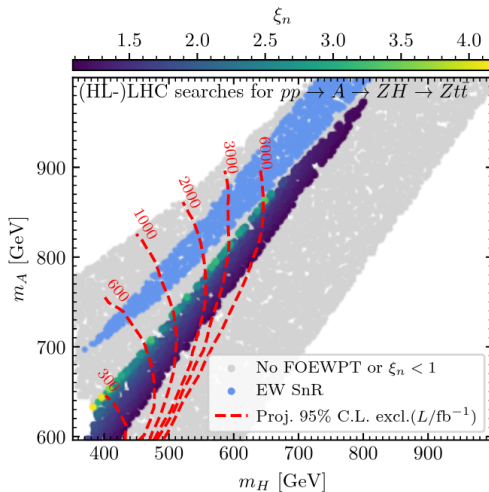
[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Radchenko, Weiglein, 2309.17431]

Exclusion regions from smoking gun: Type IV



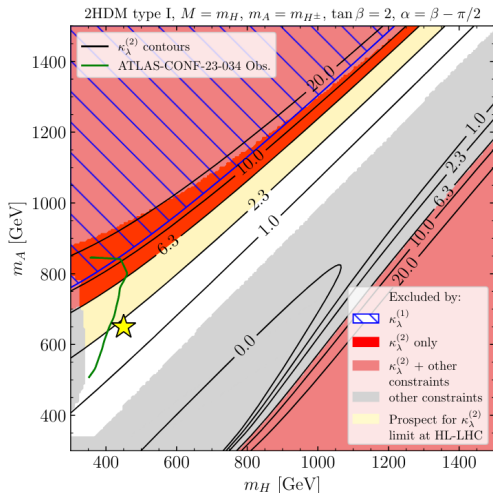
[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Radchenko, Weiglein, 2309.17431]

EW symmetry non-restoration

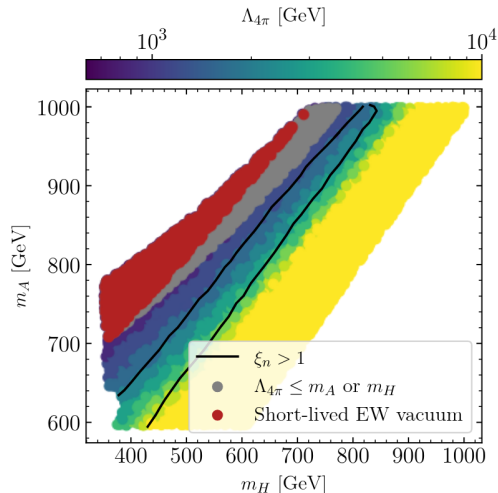


[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Radchenko, Weiglein, 2309.17431]

UV cut-off, vacuum stability and h125 self-coupling

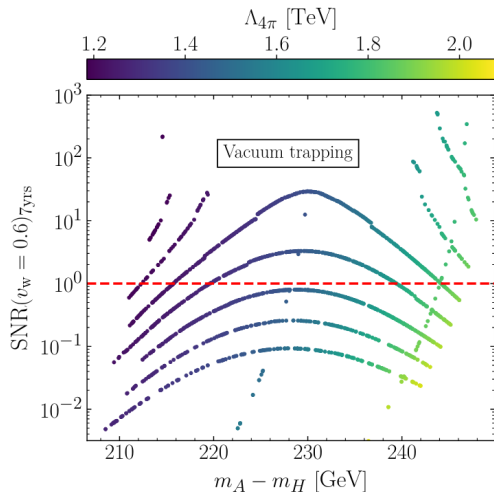


[Bahl, Braathen, Weiglein, 2310.20664]

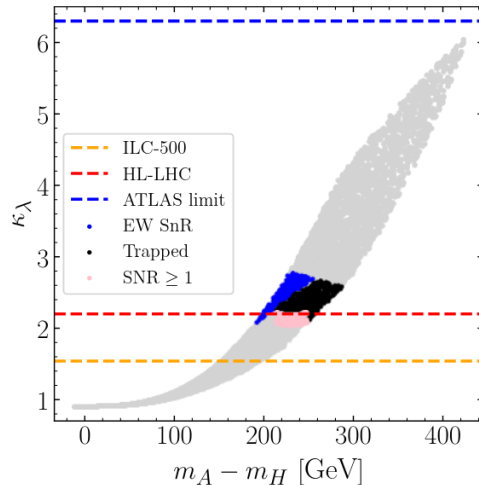


[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Weiglein, 2208.14466]

EWPT and GW as collider targets

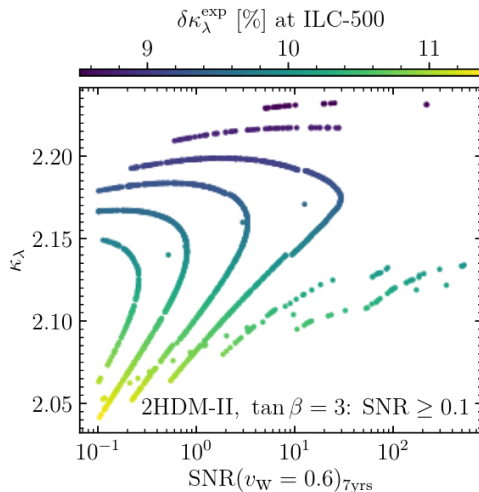
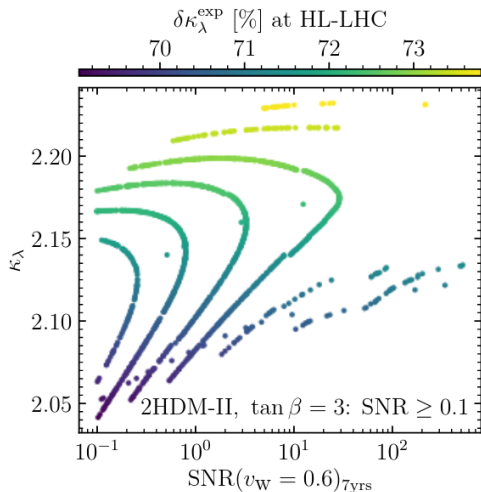


[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Weiglein, 2208.14466]



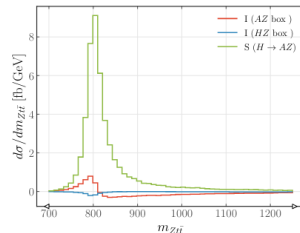
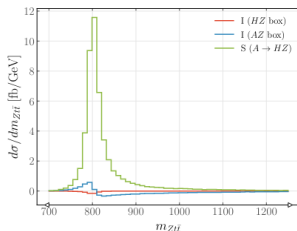
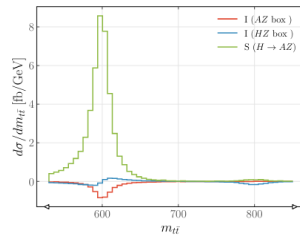
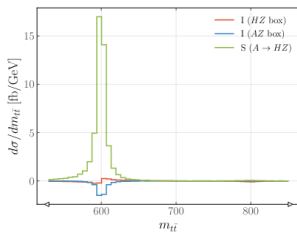
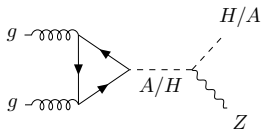
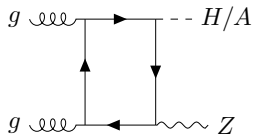
[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Weiglein, 2208.14466]

EWPT, GW and h125 self-coupling



[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Weiglein, 2208.14466]

Box-diagram contributions and signal-signal interference



[TB, Heinemeyer, Olea-Romacho, No, Weiglein, 2208.14466]