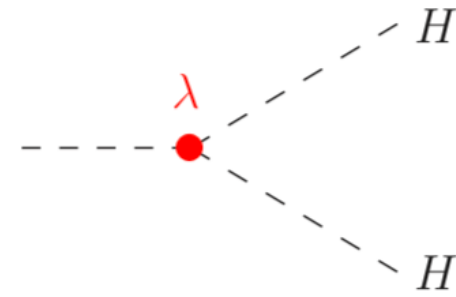


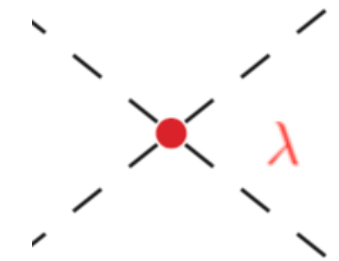
The Higgs self-coupling at future colliders

Michele Selvaggi (CERN)

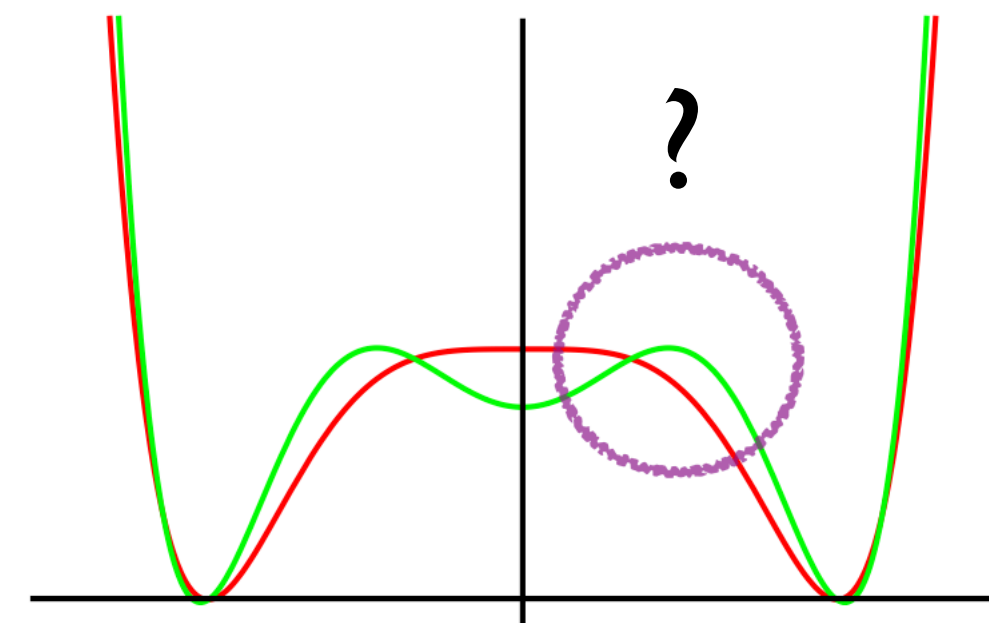
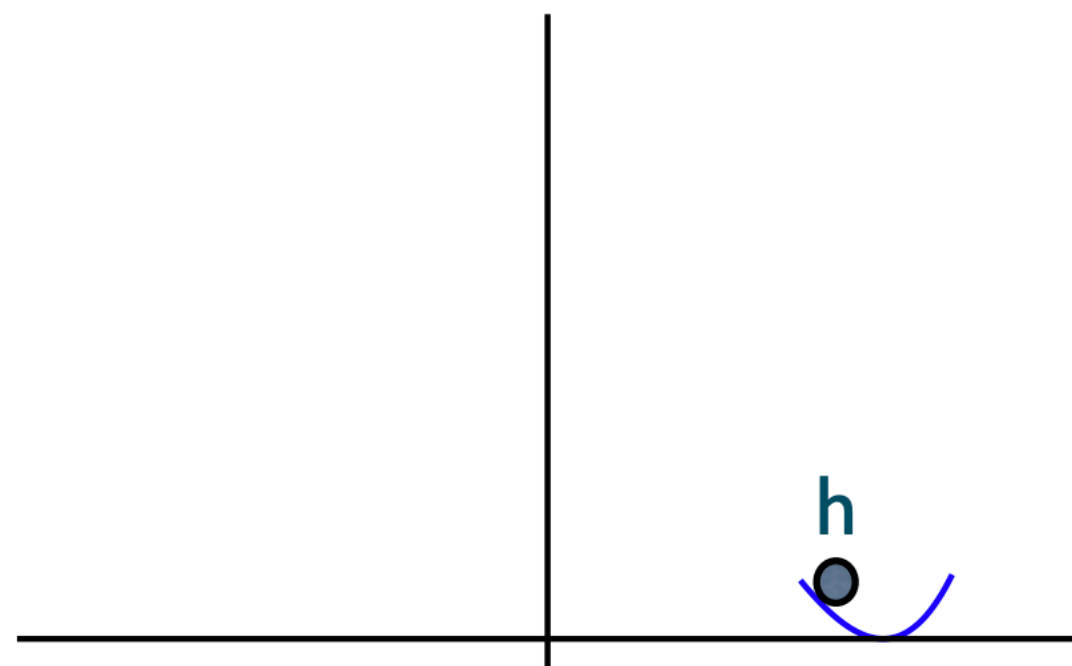
Why?



$$\mathcal{L}_h = m_h^2 h^2 + \lambda_3 h^3 + \lambda_4 h^4$$



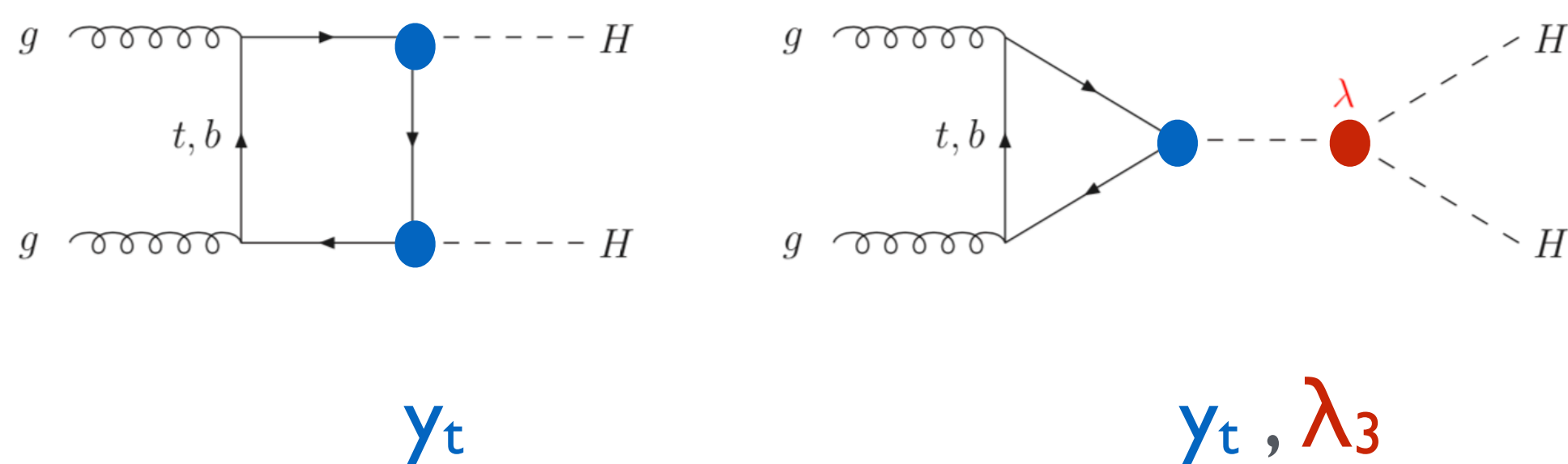
- In the SM, EWSB and λ_3 and λ_4 purely determined by the **shape of the Higgs potential**
- However, Higgs potential could be different (required by some scenarios of EWK baryogenesis) → **has barely been measured**
- Measuring the Higgs self-couplings gives a handle on the Higgs potential is determined by the self coupling value



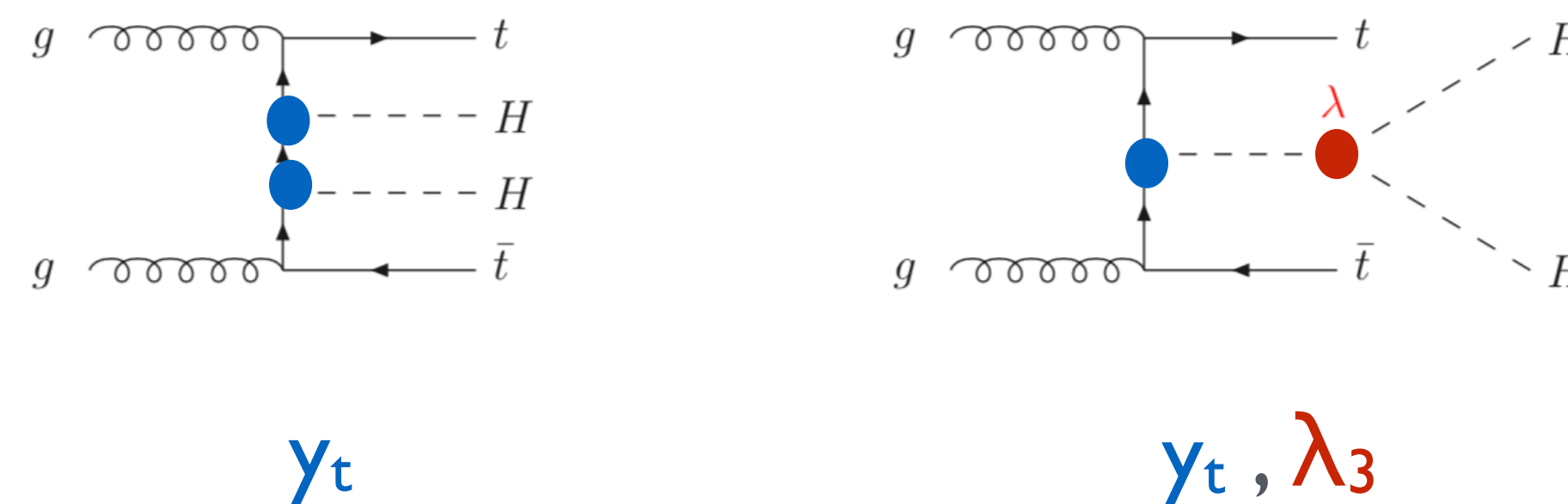
How?

HH pair production

gluon fusion

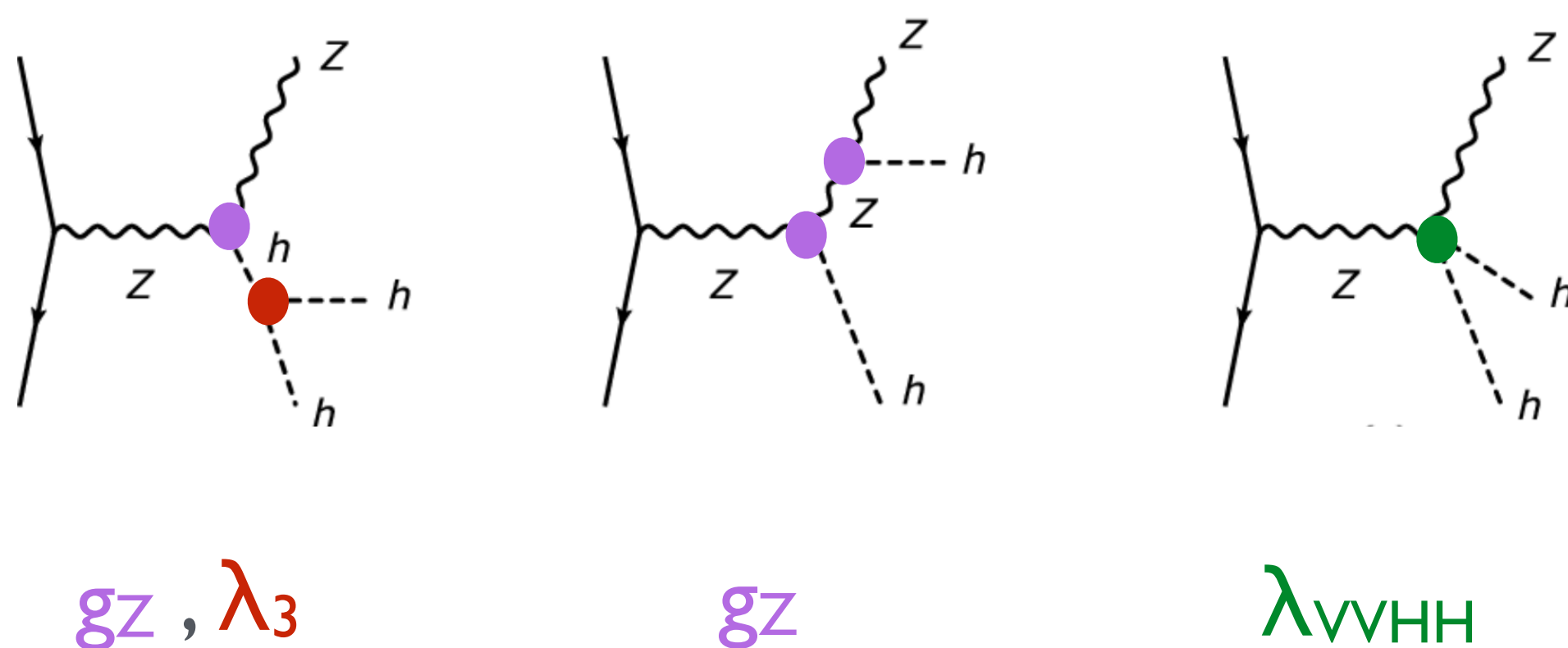


top associated pair production

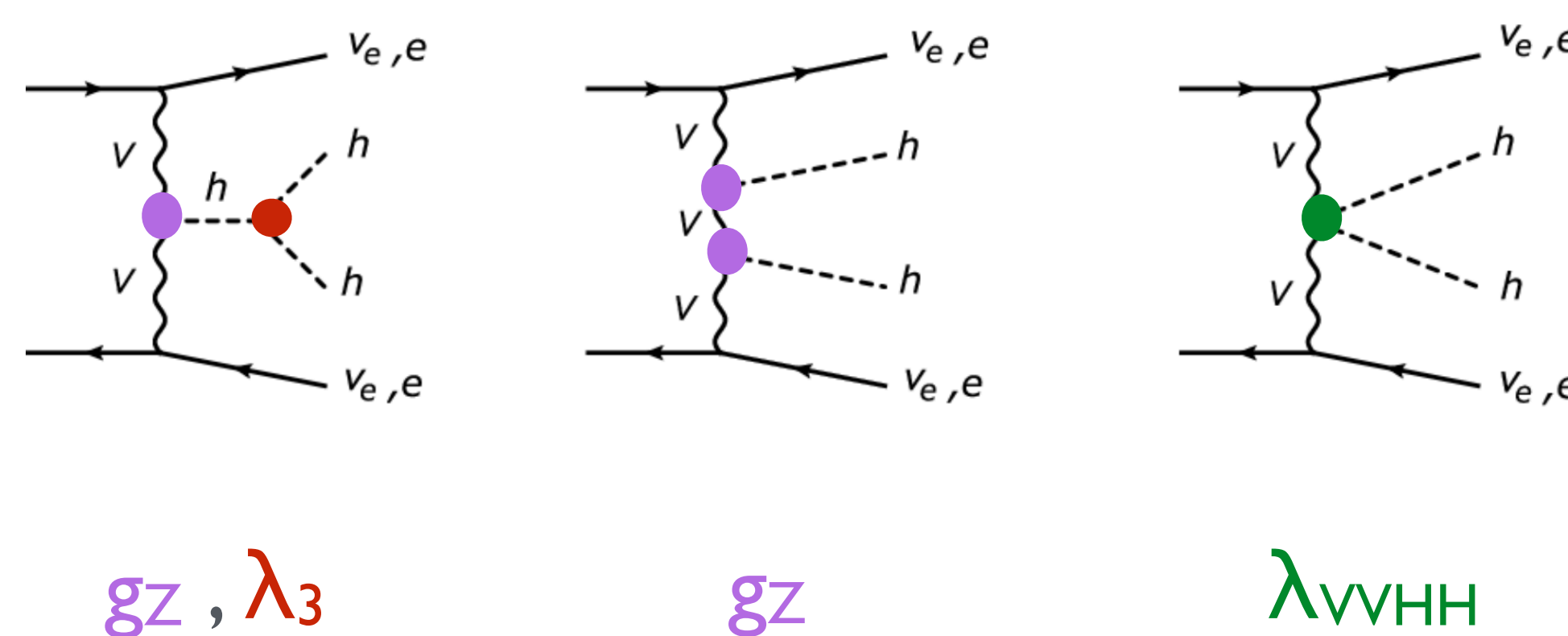


P-P
LHC
FCC-hh

double Higgs-strahlung ($\sqrt{s} < 1 \text{ TeV}$)



weak boson fusion ($\sqrt{s} > 1 \text{ TeV}$)

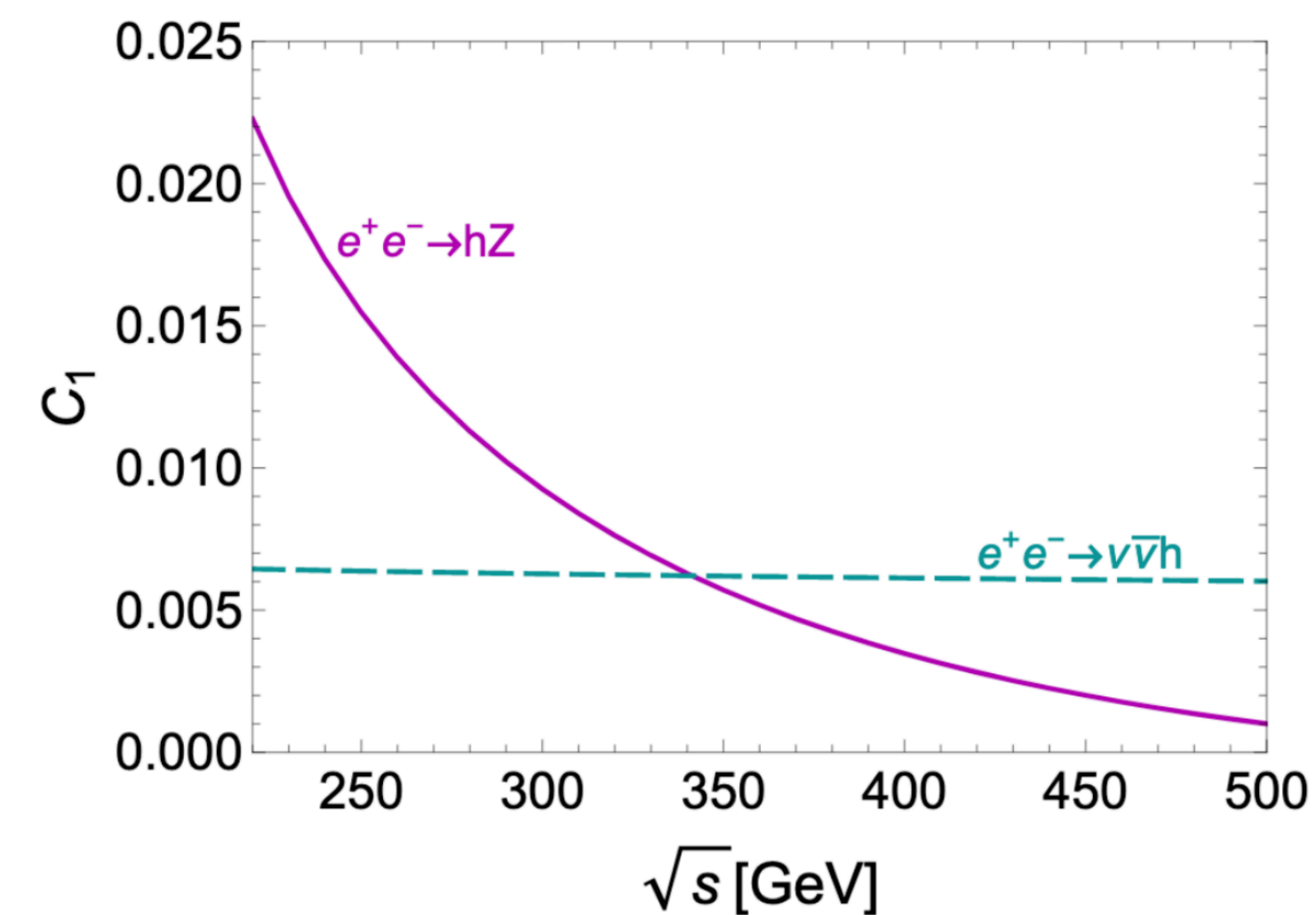
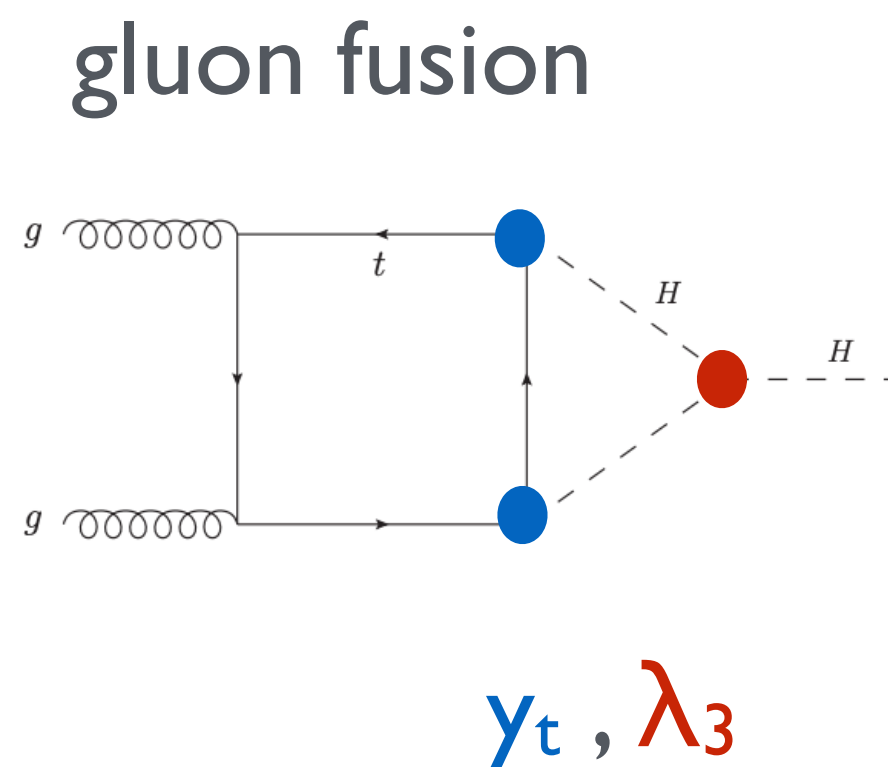
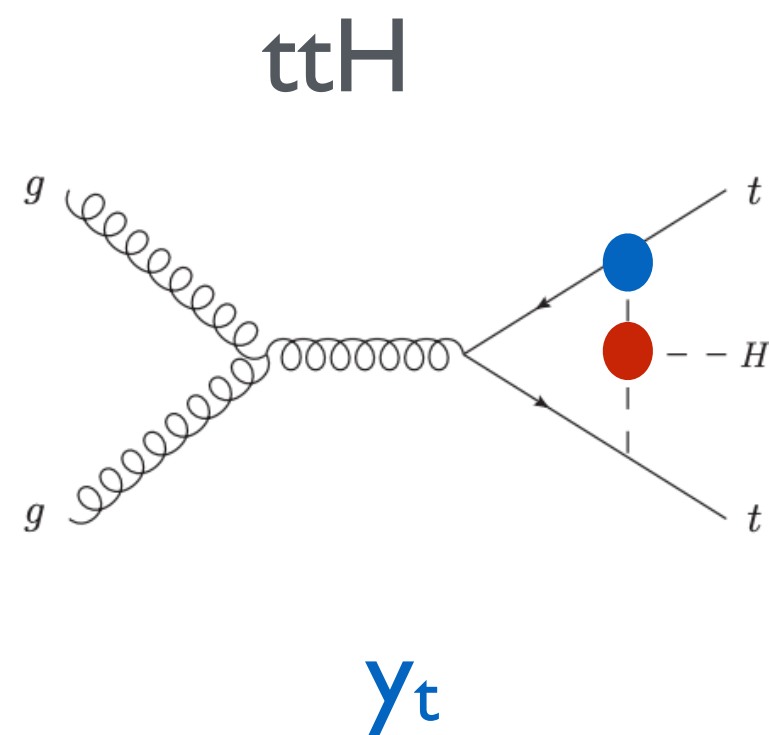


e^+e^-
 $\mu^+\mu^-$
ILC
CLIC
Muon Collider

How?

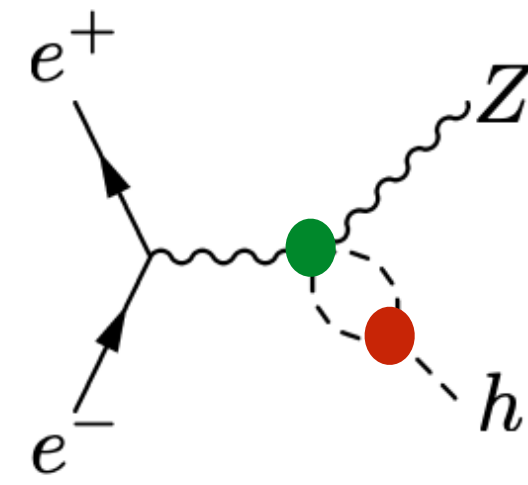
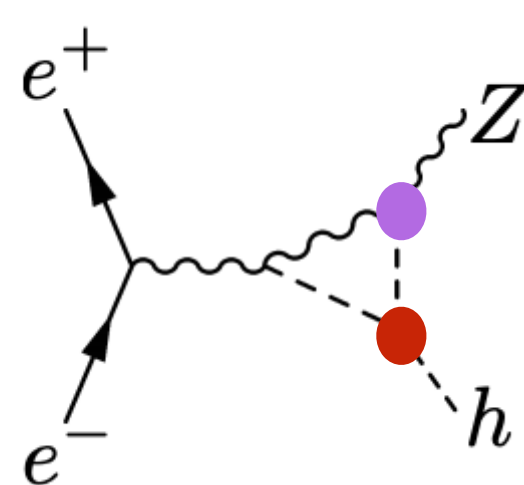
single H production

P-P
LHC
FCC-hh

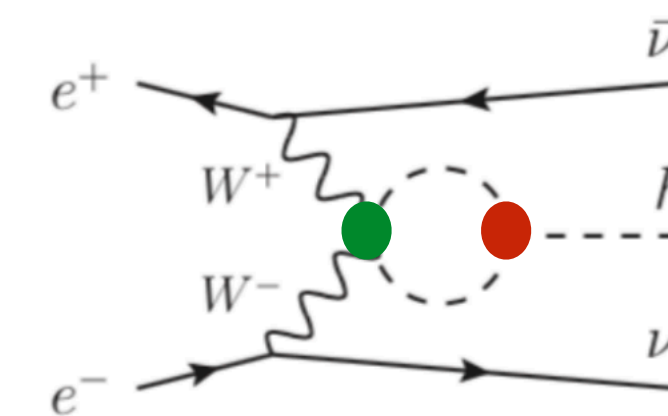
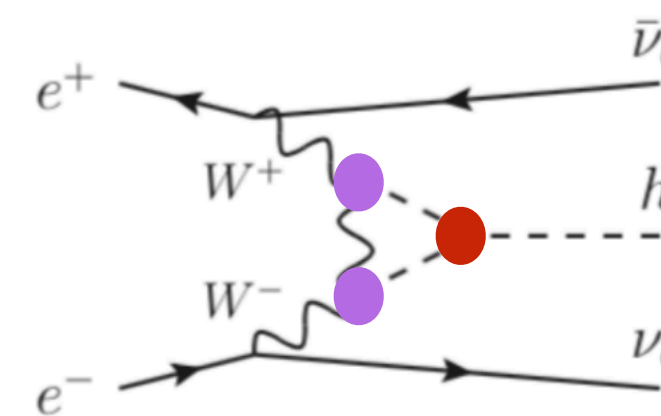


e^+e^-
 $\mu^+\mu^-$

Higgs-strahlung



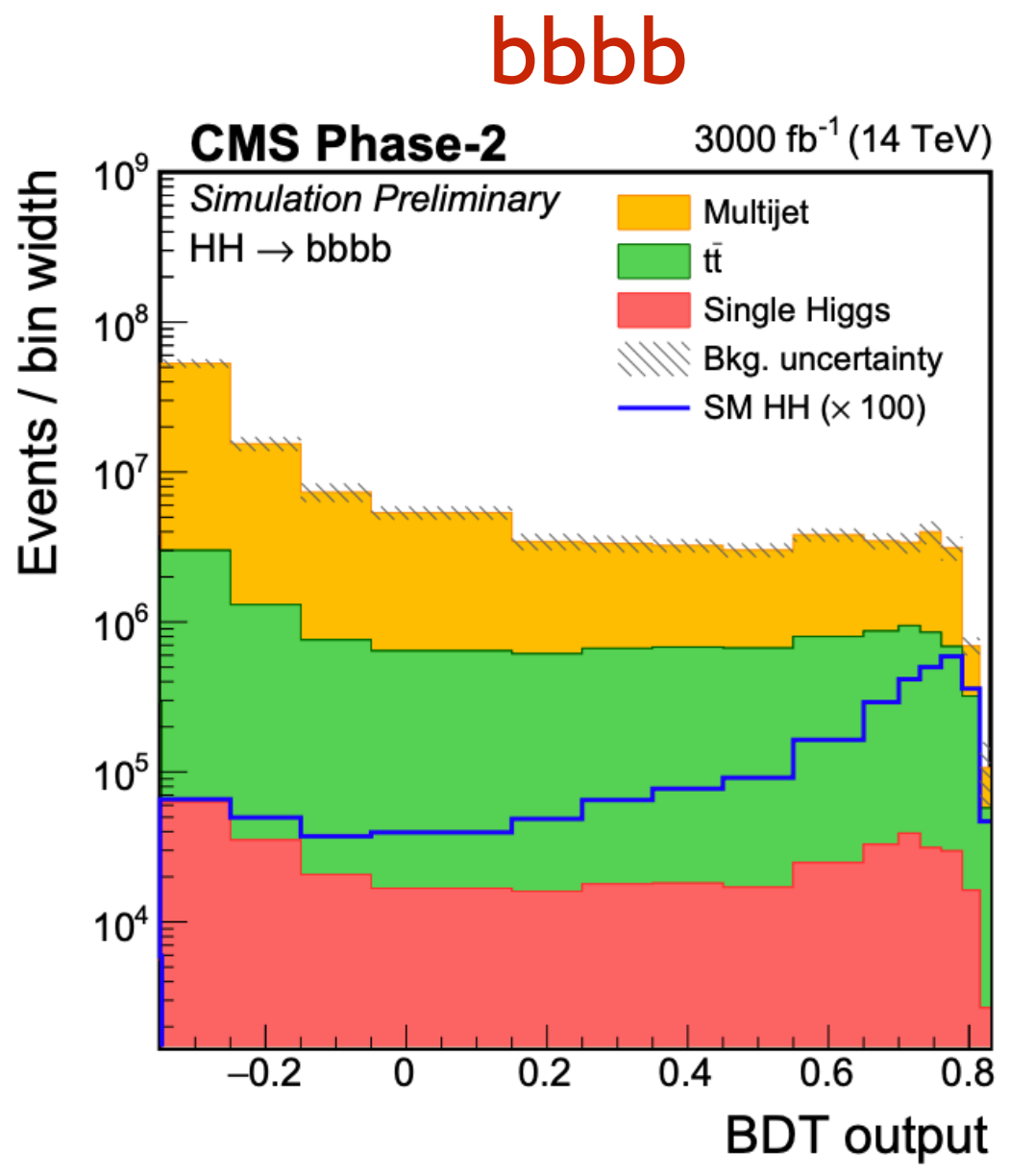
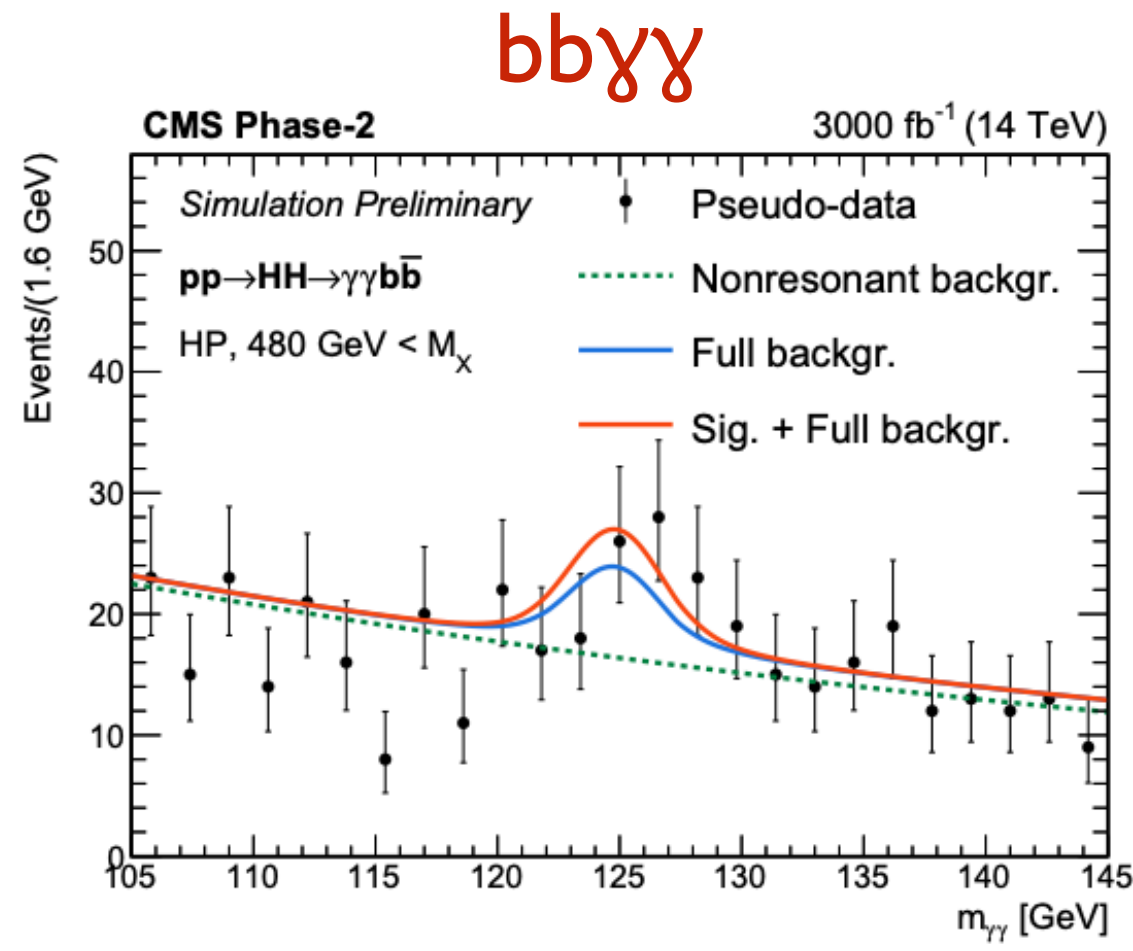
weak boson fusion



ILC
CLIC

Muon Collider

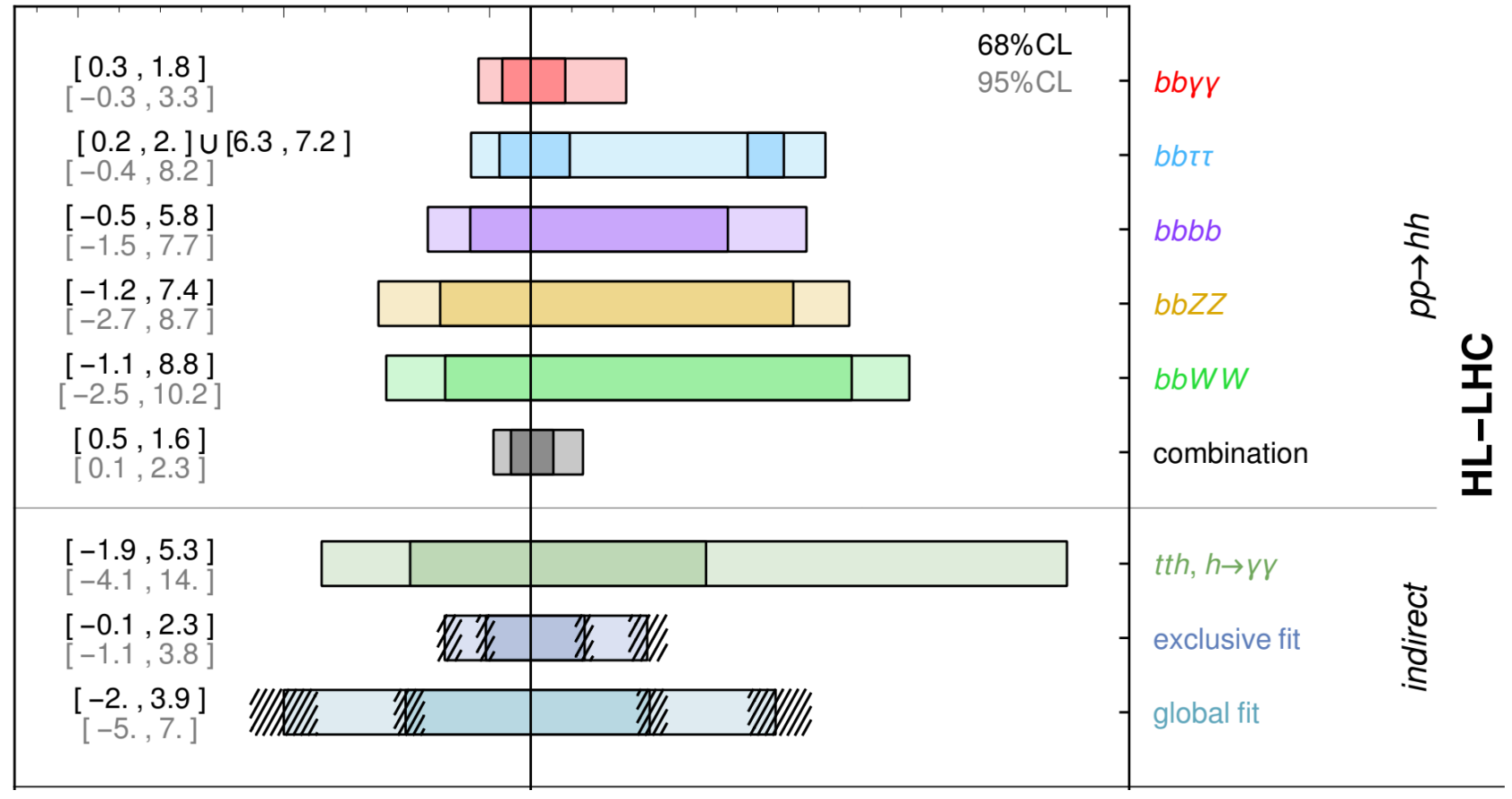
Self coupling @ HL-LHC measurements



- At the (HL-)LHC the self-coupling can be measured via both:
 - Higgs pair production
 - single Higgs production
- Indirect constraint from ggH and ttH:

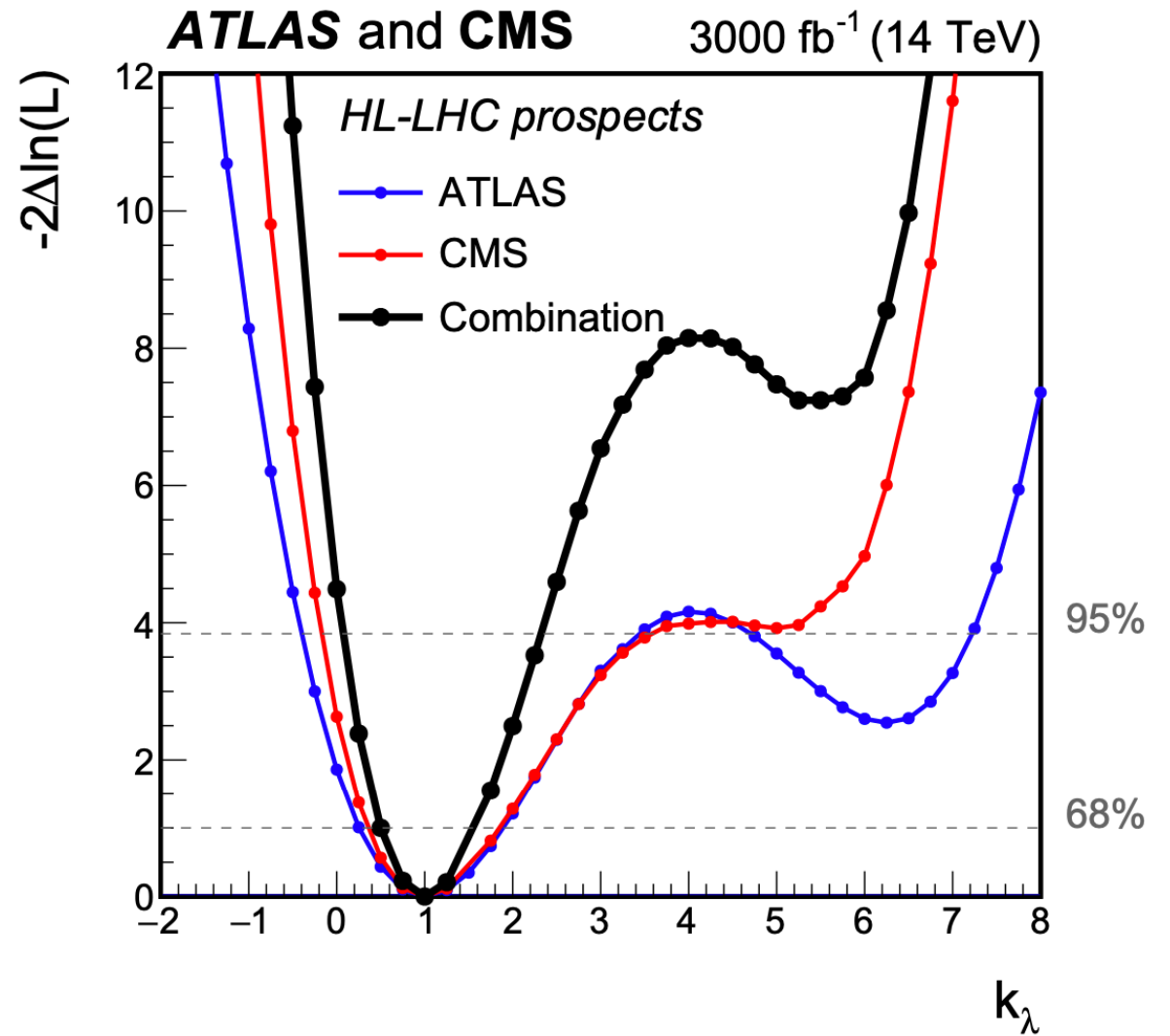
- $\delta\kappa_\lambda \approx 100\%$ (exclusive)
- $\delta\kappa_\lambda \approx 200\%$ (global)

combination HL-LHC

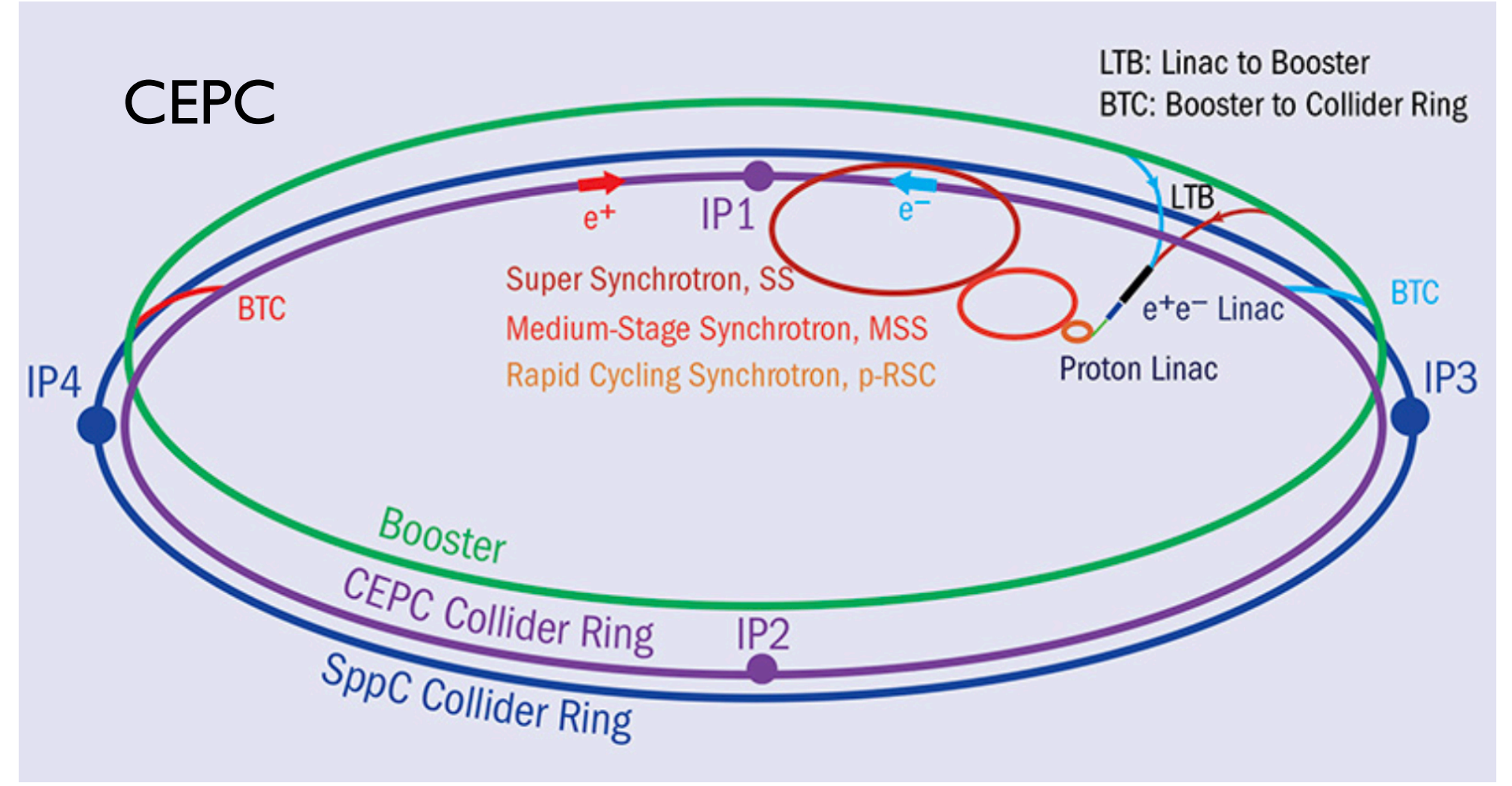
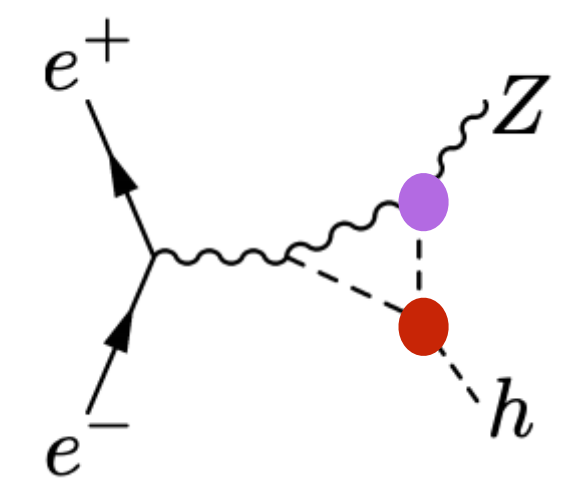
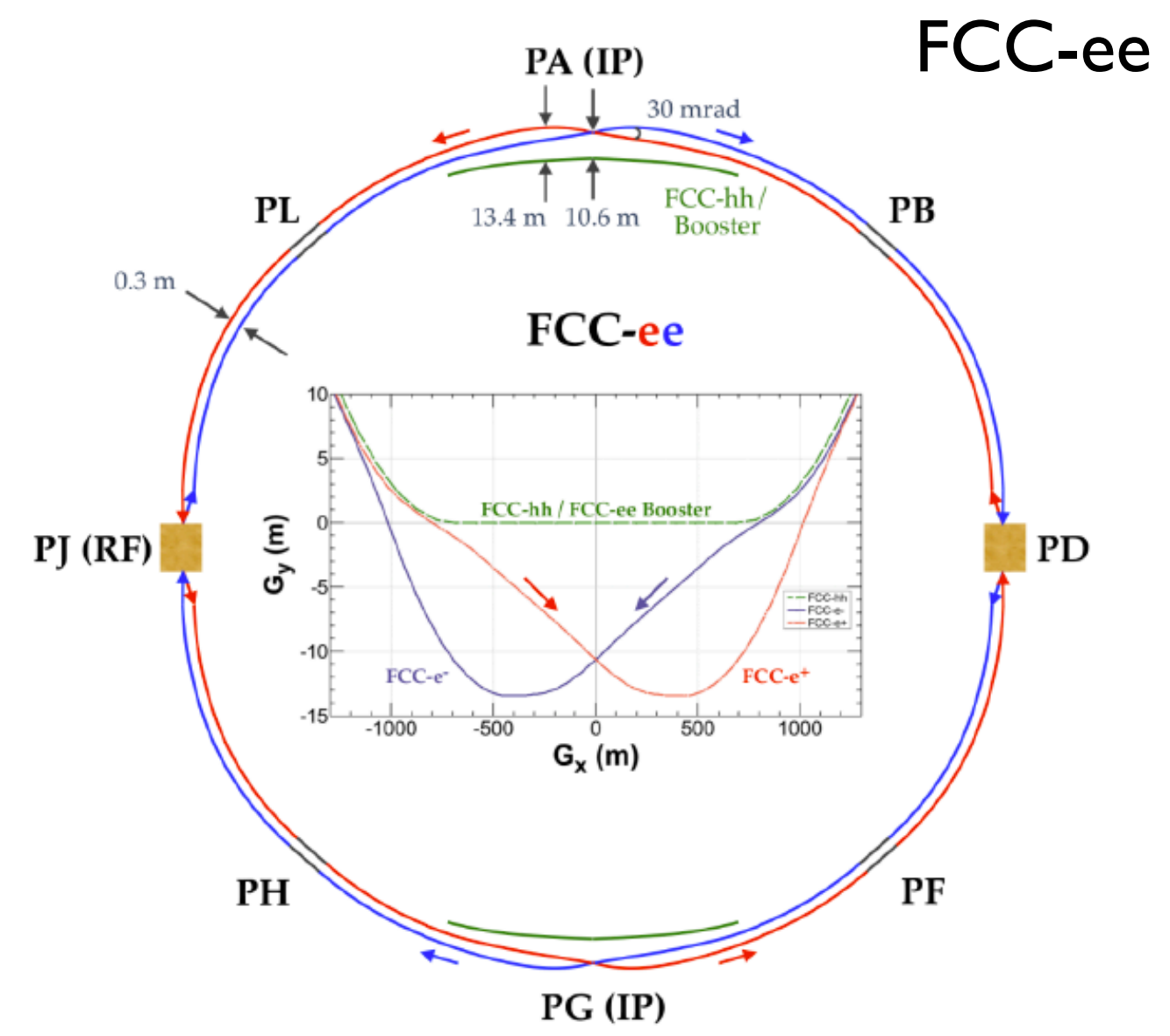


- Direct measurement:
 - $\delta\kappa_\lambda \approx 50\%$

combination HL-LHC

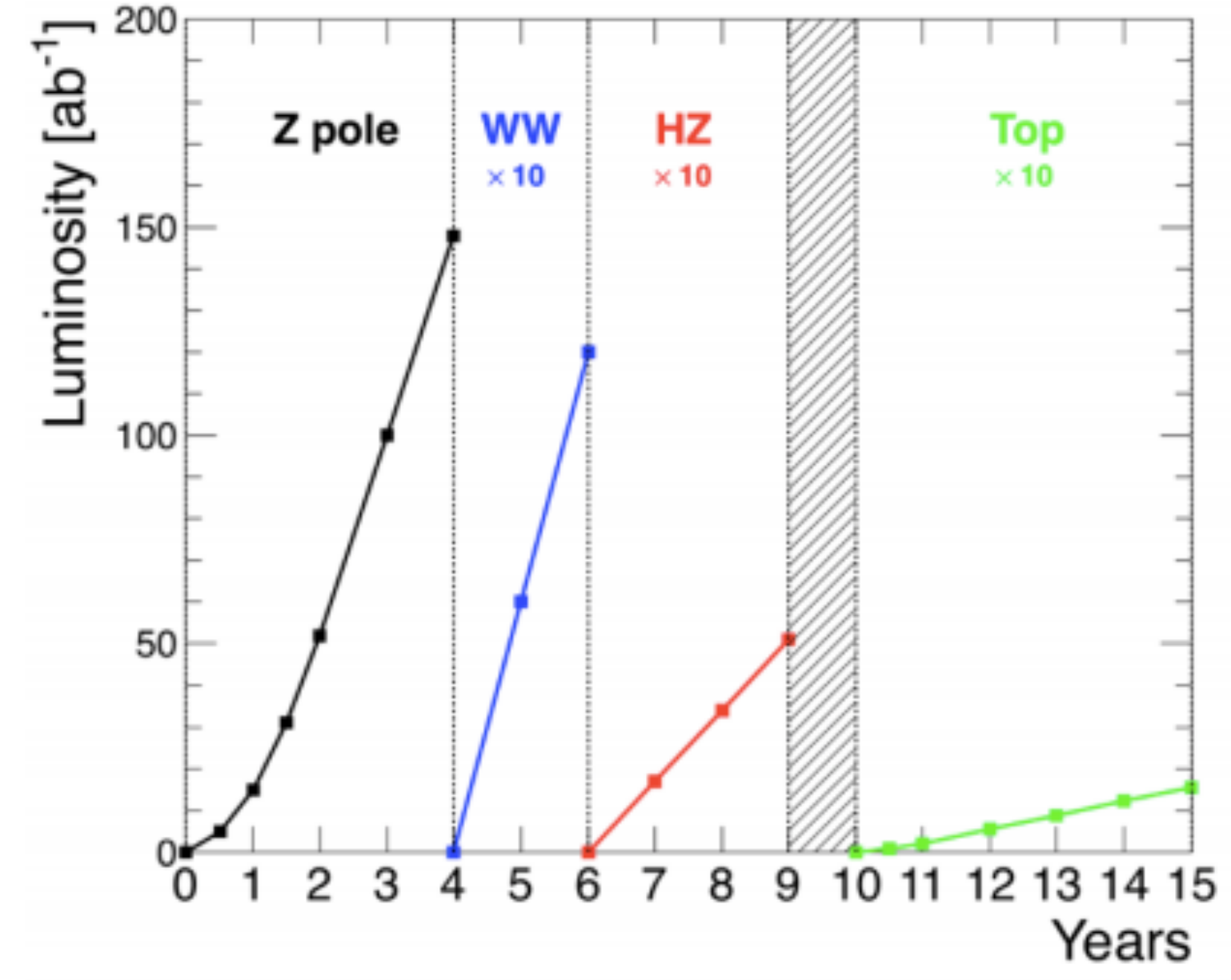


Circular e⁺e⁻ machines

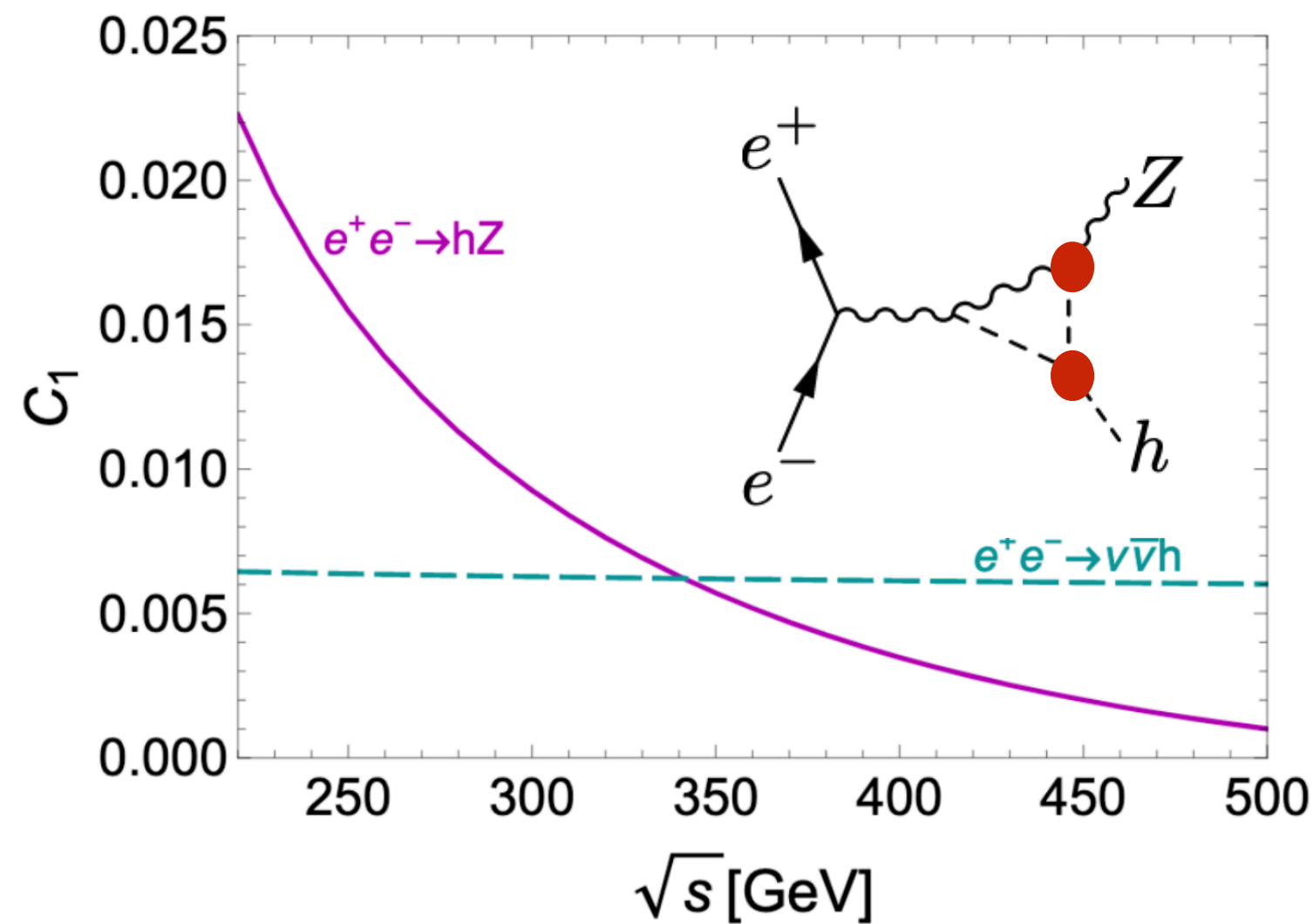
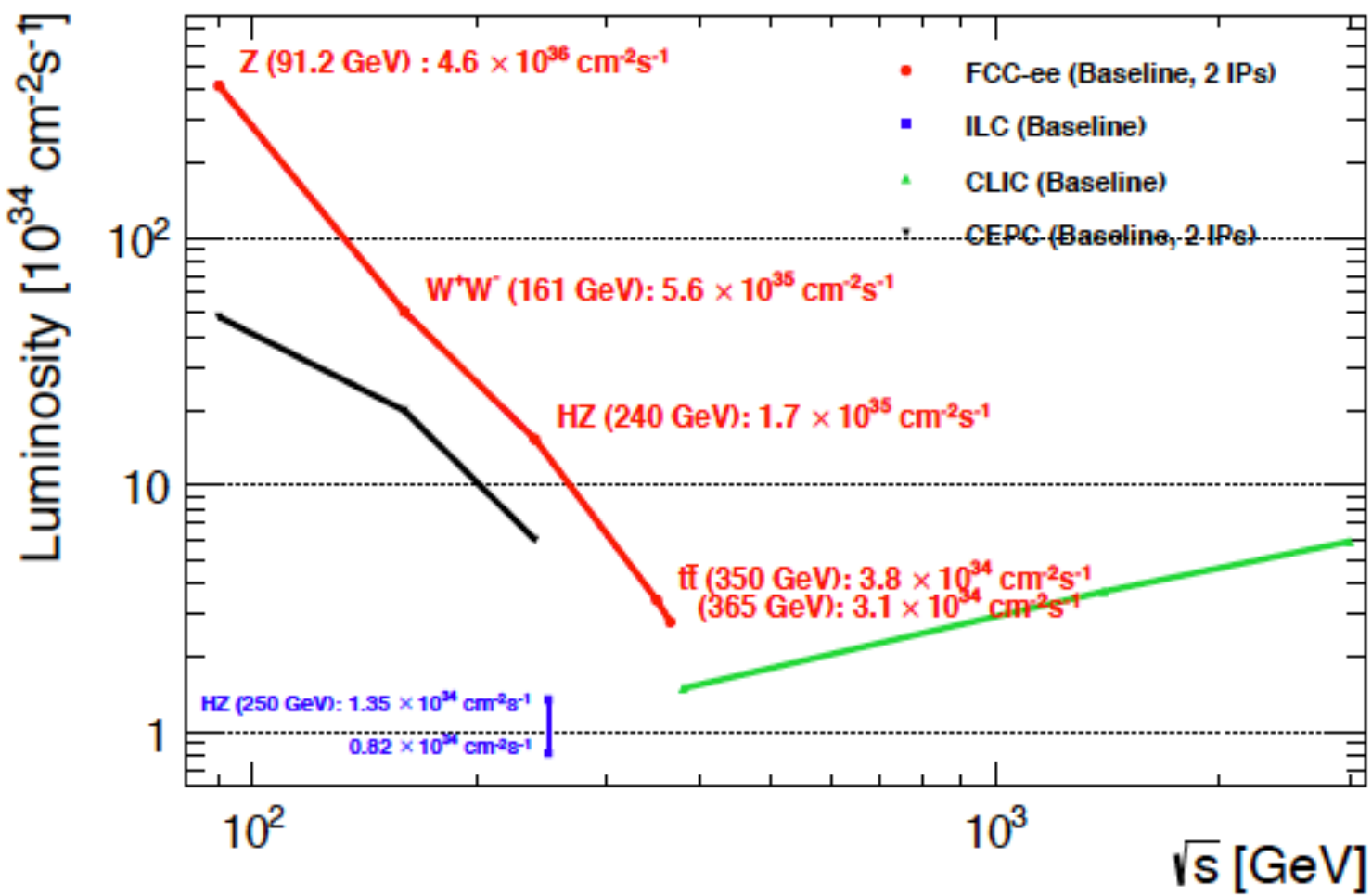


Parameter	Z	W	H	t
Cm E [GeV]	91.2	160	240	350
FCC-ee				
L [$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]	200	28	8.5	1.8
Years op.	4	2	3	5
Int. L / 2 IP [ab^{-1}]	150	10	5	1.5
CEPC				
L [$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]	32	10	3	
Years op.	2	1	7	
Int. L / 2 IP [ab^{-1}]	16	2.6	5.6	

- Maximum ECM ~ 350 GeV
- Limited by synchrotron radiation



Self-coupling at circular e^+e^- colliders



- At low energy $\sqrt{s} < 500$ GeV the self-coupling is measured via **single Higgs production (FCC-ee)**

- Precise ZH, $\nu\nu$ H cross-section measurement at various energies:

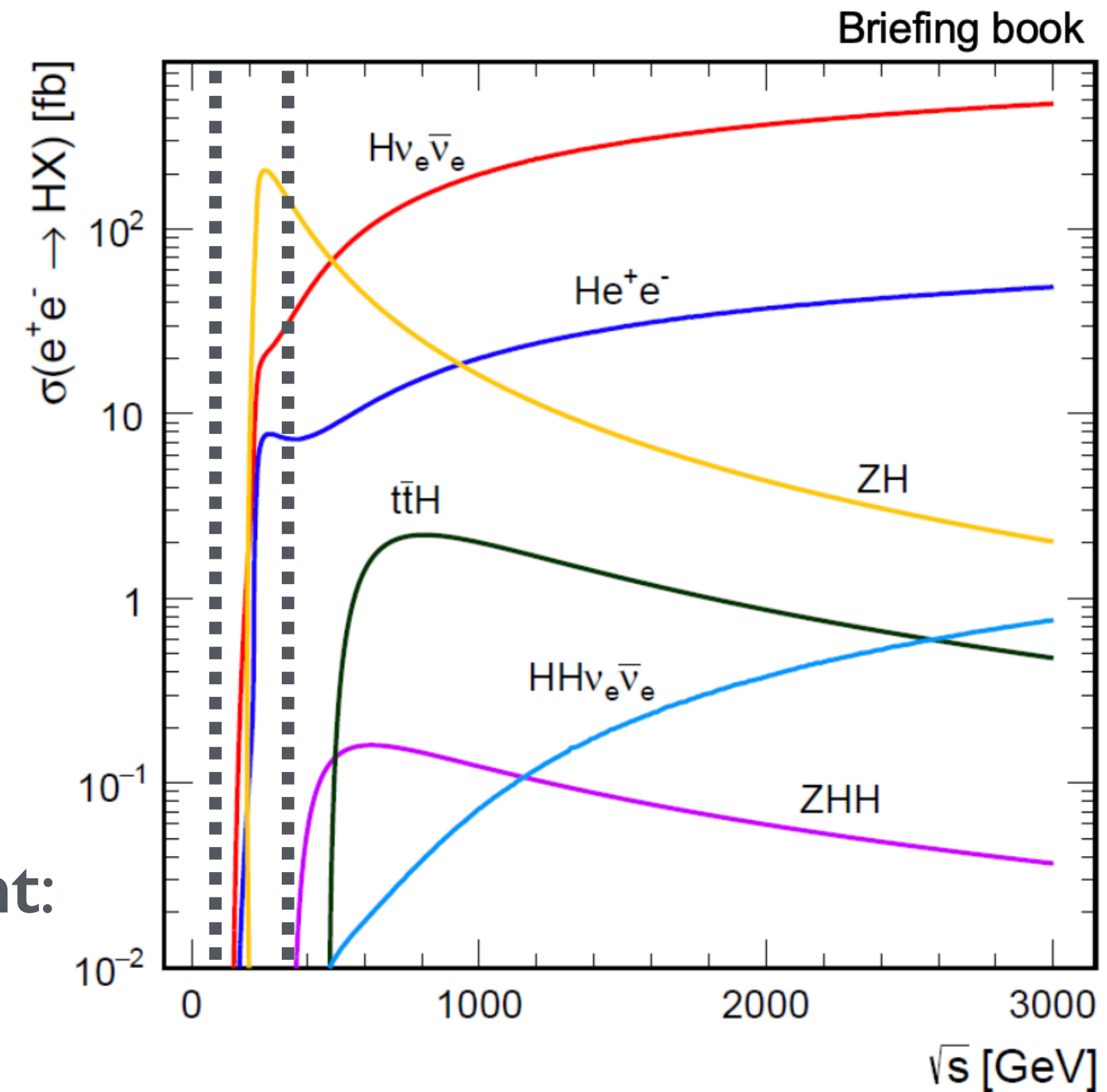
- $\sqrt{s} = 240, 365$ GeV

- can resolve $\lambda_3, \lambda_{\nu\nu HH}$

- FCC-ee provides best measurement:**

- $\delta\kappa_\lambda = 33\%$ (2 IPs)

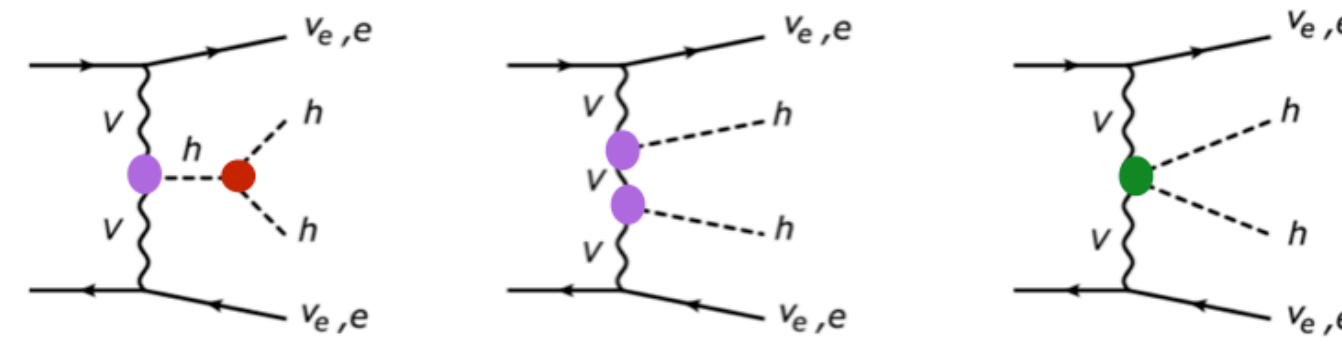
- $\delta\kappa_\lambda = 24\%$ (4 IPs)



Collider	HL-LHC	ILC ₂₅₀	CLIC ₃₈₀	CEPC ₂₄₀	FCC-ee _{240→365}
Lumi (ab ⁻¹)	3	2	1	5.6	5 + 0.2 + 1.5
Years	10	11.5	8	7	3 + 1 + 4
g_{HHH} (%)	50.	- / 49.	- / 50.	- / 50.	44./33. 2IP 27./24. 4IP

global fit, with/without HL-LHC input

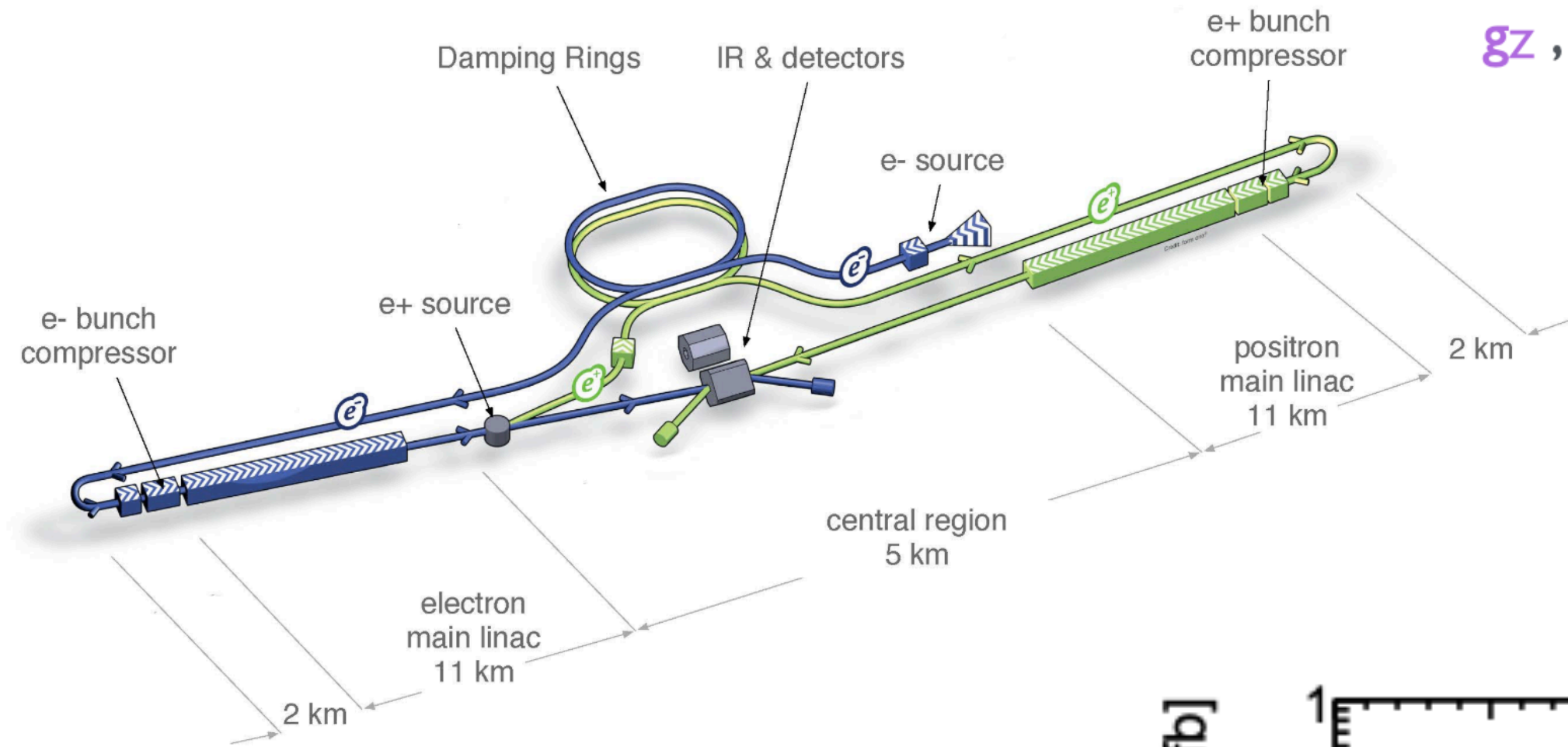
Linear e+e- colliders



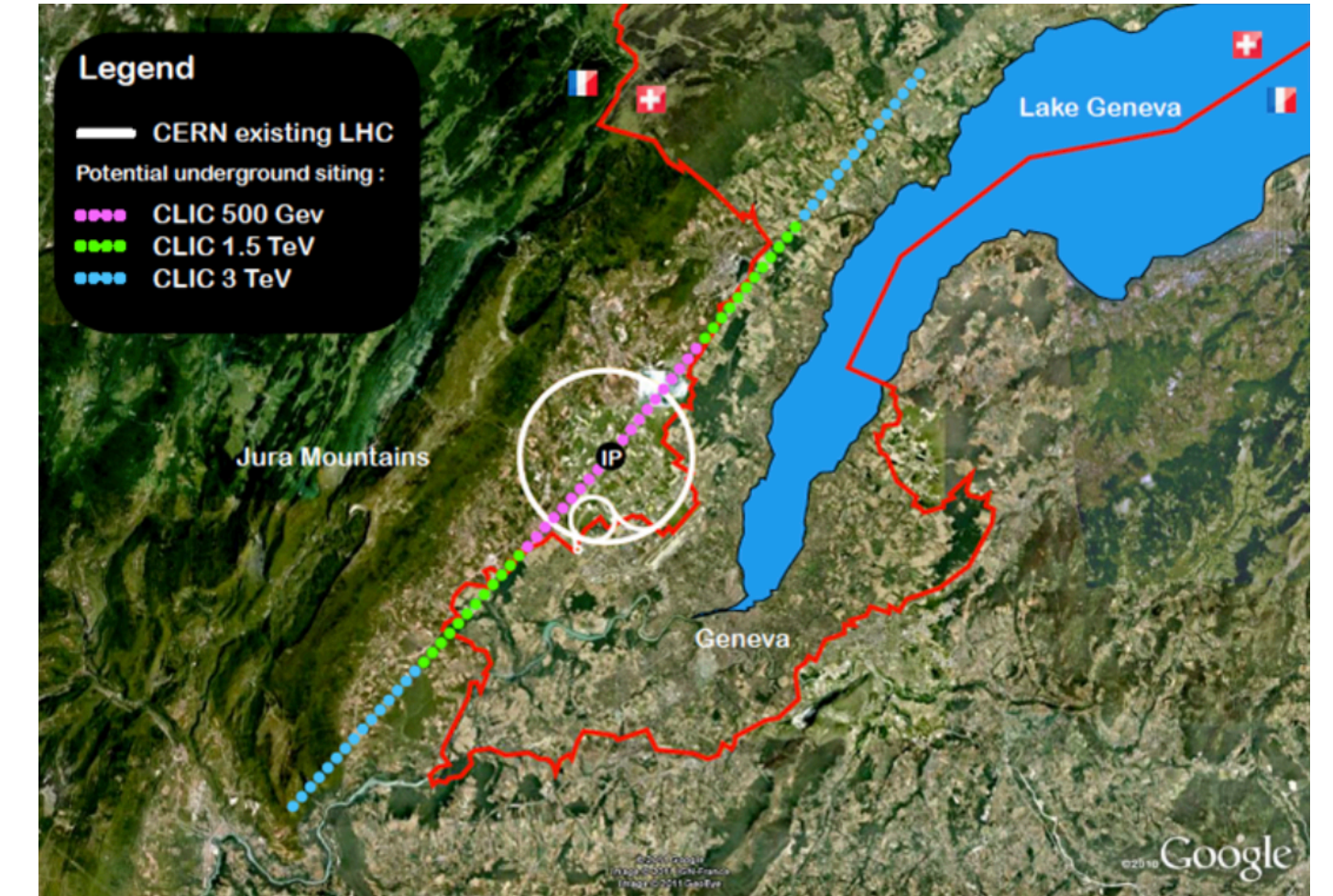
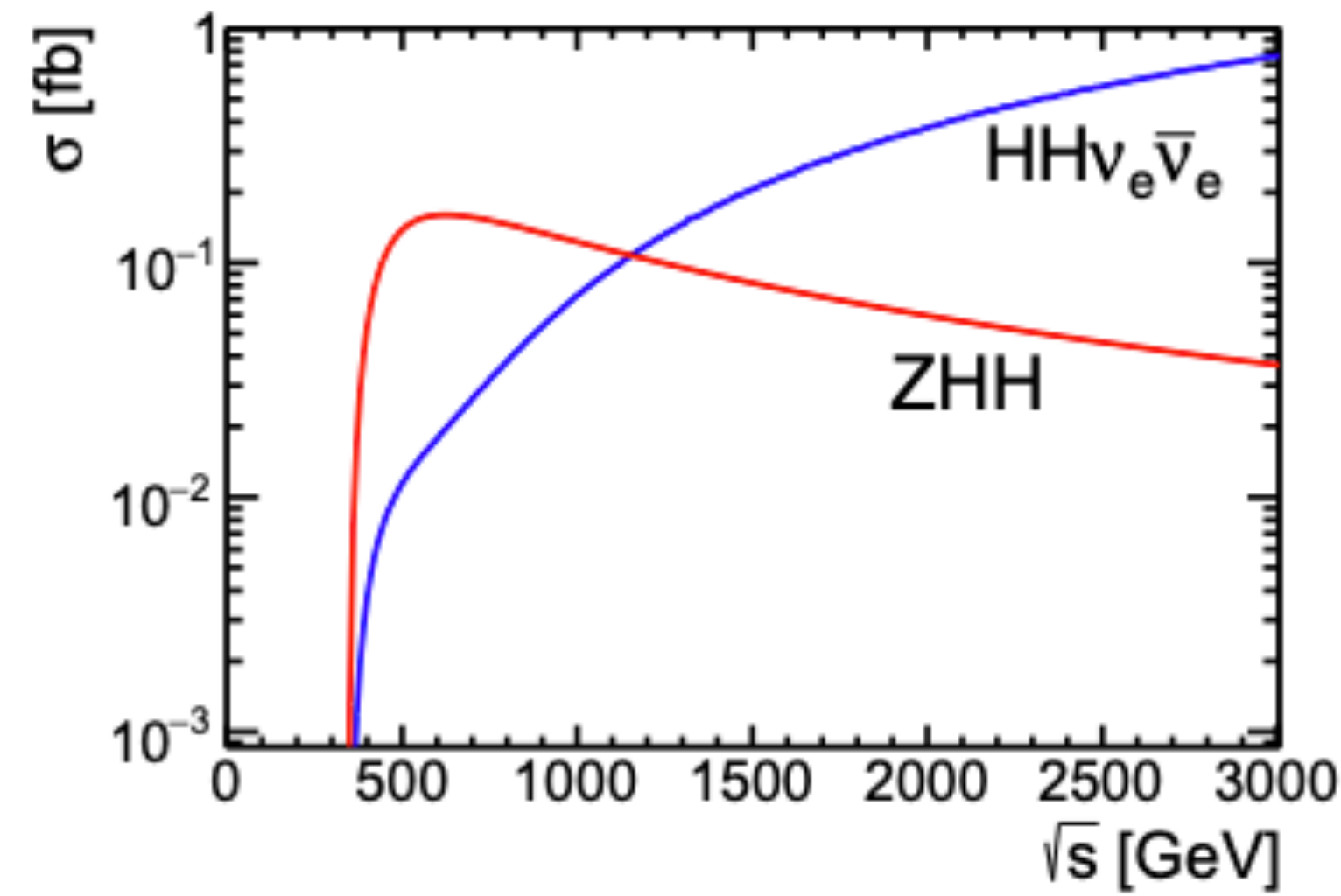
gZ, λ_3

gZ

λ_{VVHH}



ILC

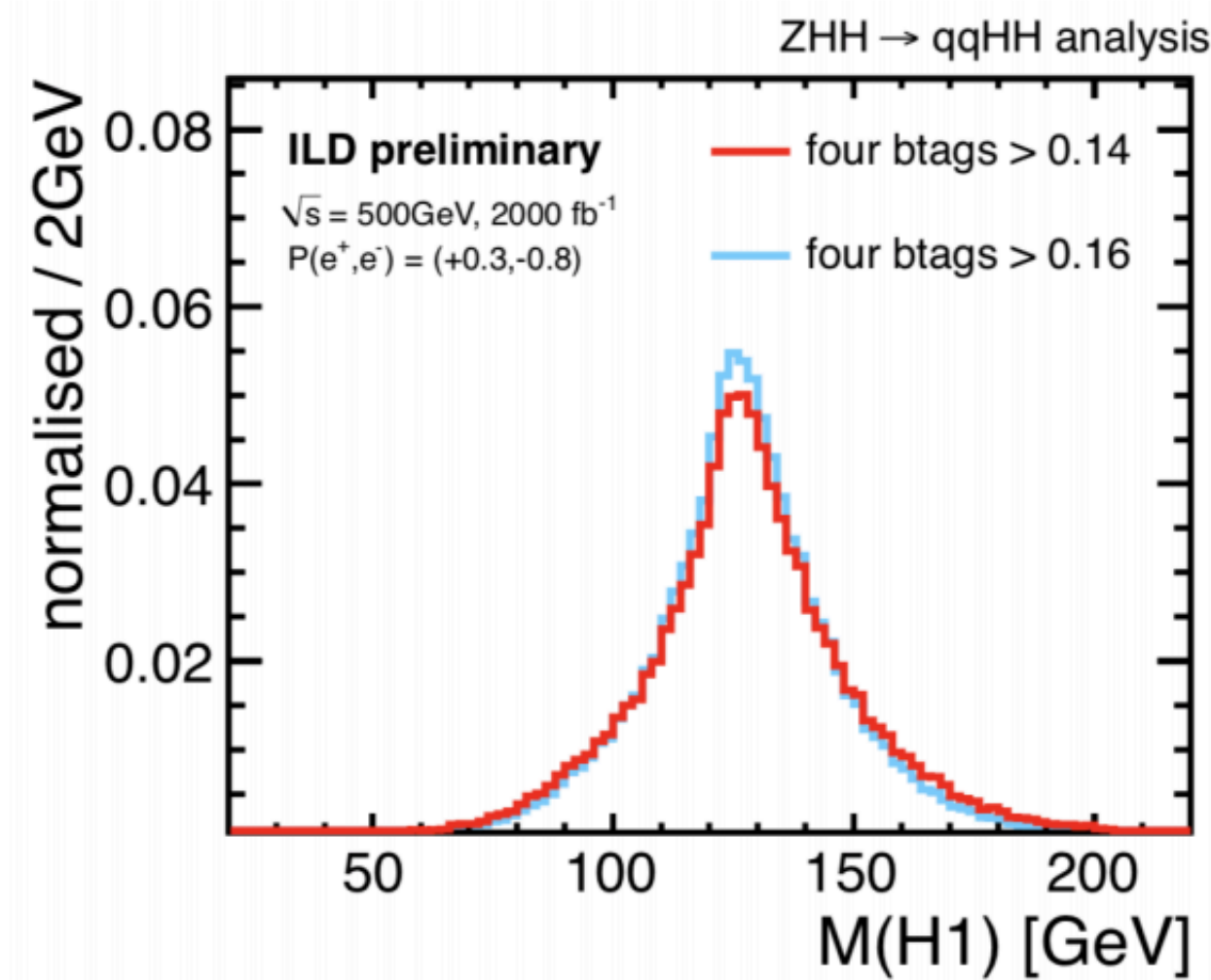
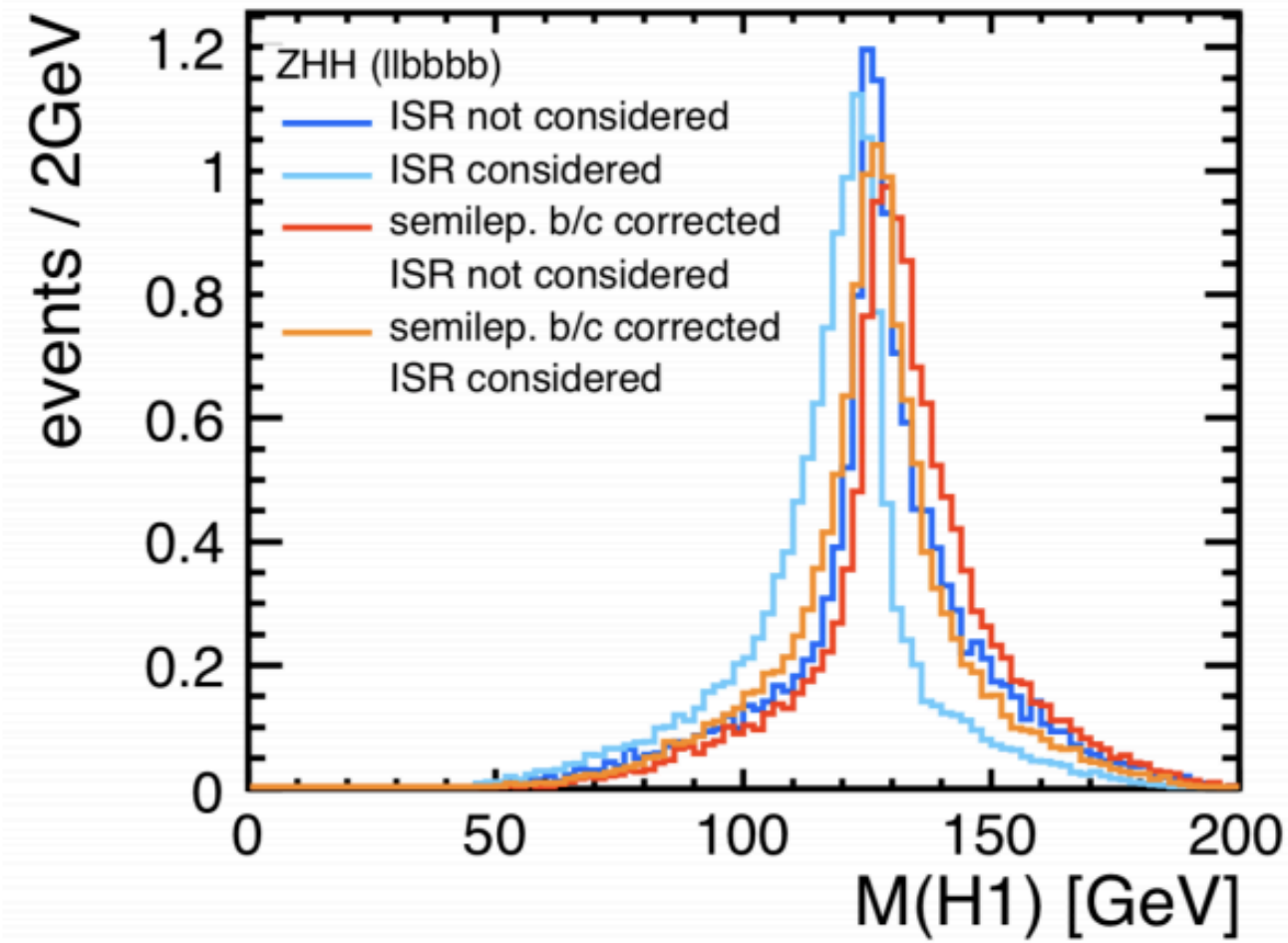


CLIC

sqrt(s)	500 GeV	1 TeV
Lumi	4 ab ⁻¹	8 ab ⁻¹

sqrt(s)	1.5 TeV	3 TeV
Lumi	2.5 ab ⁻¹	5 ab ⁻¹

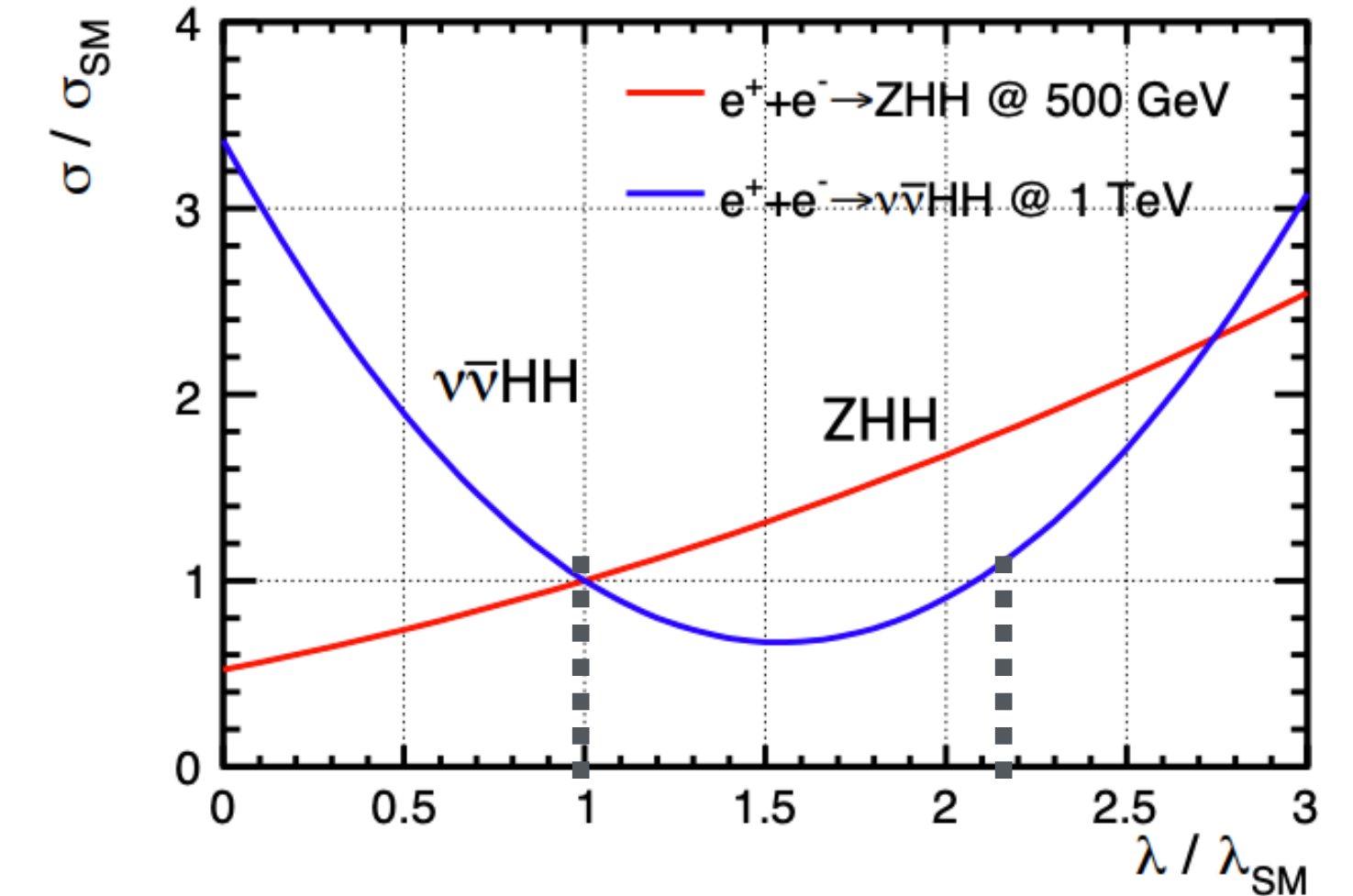
Self-coupling at ILC



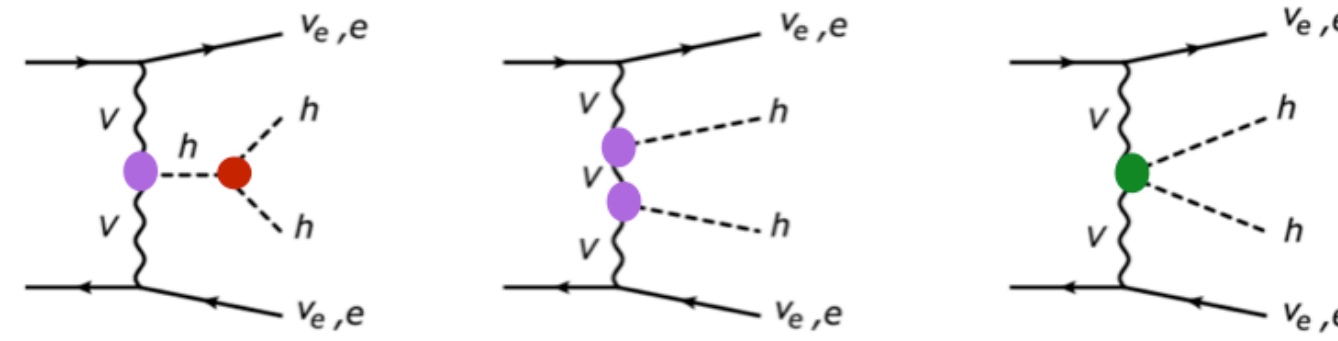
- At high energies $\sqrt{s} > 500 \text{ GeV}$ self-coupling is measured via double Higgs production (**ZHH** and **$\nu\bar{\nu}HH$**)
- **ZHH/ $\nu\bar{\nu}HH$** constructive/destructive interference
 - cross-section at various energies depends on λ_3 and $\lambda_{\nu\bar{\nu}HH}$
- Polarisation (80% LR/RL, 20% LL/RR) enhances $\nu\bar{\nu}HH$ production by x2

- $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$
 - Measured in $ll(\nu\nu/jj)$
 - bbbb , bbWW
 - (**ZHH**)
 - backgrounds: ZZZ, ZZH, bbqqqq
 - $\delta k_\lambda / k_\lambda = 27\%$

[1903.01629]



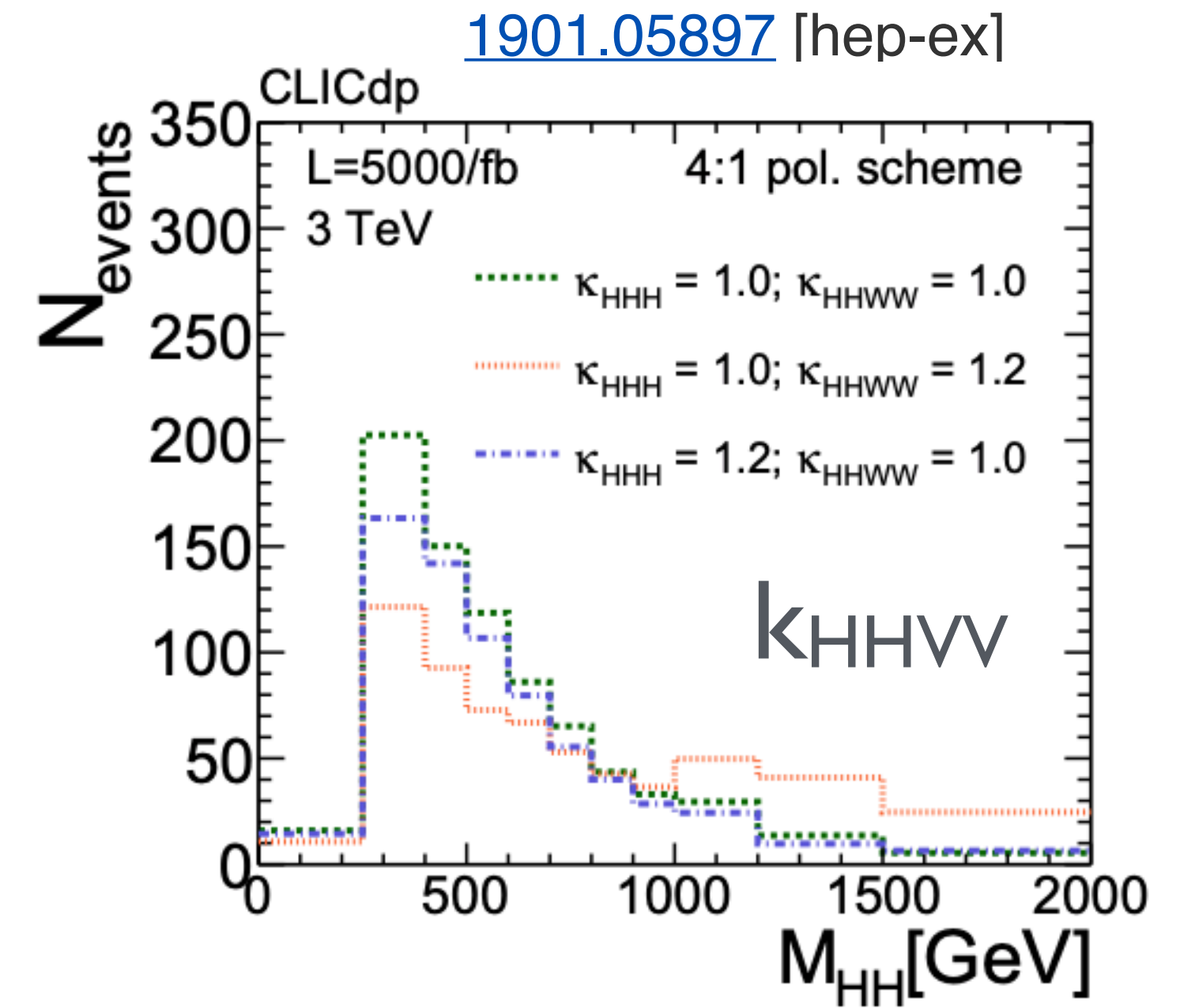
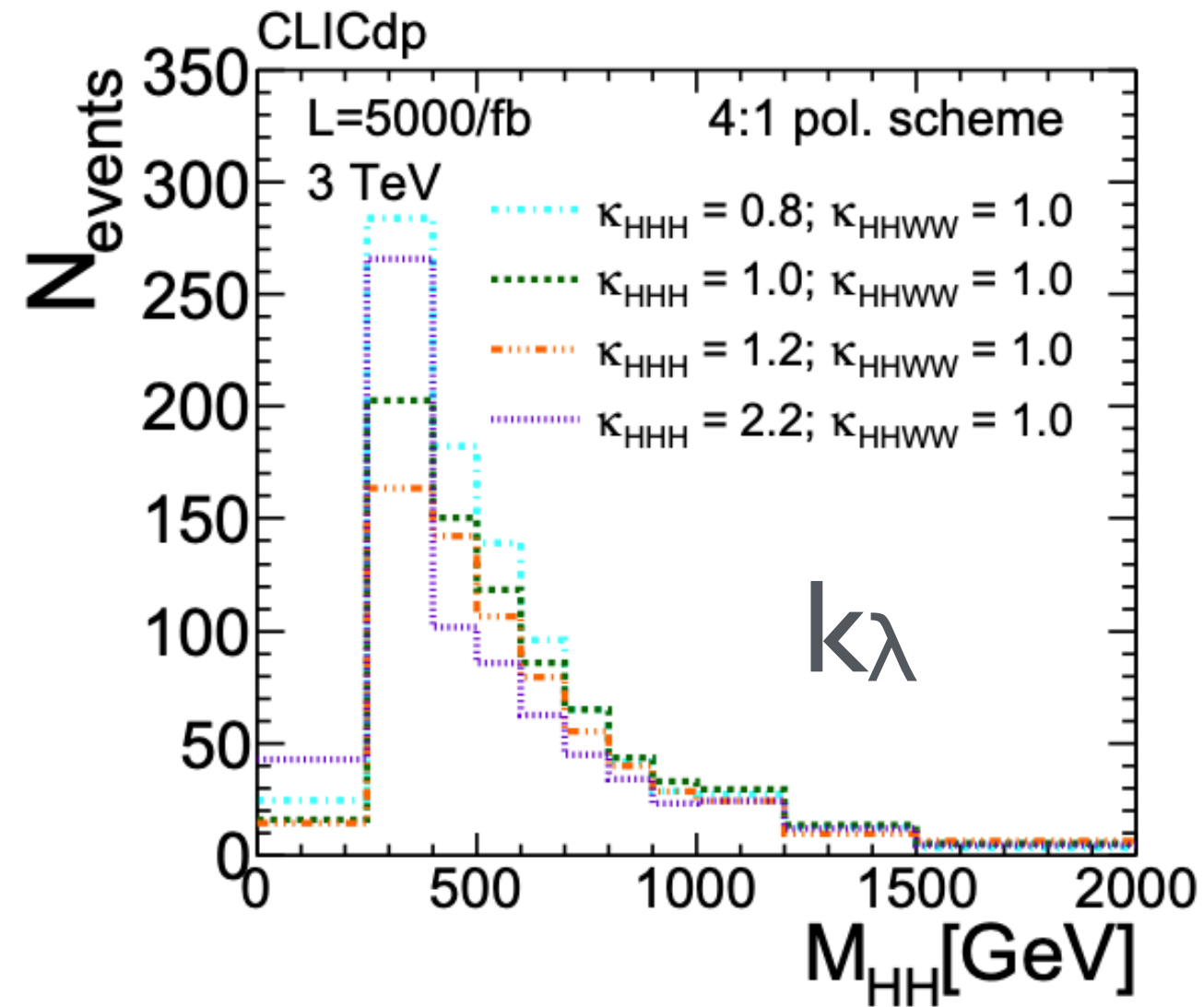
Self-coupling at CLIC



gz, λ_3

gz

$\lambda_{\nu HH}$



- 4:1 pol scheme 80% LR: 20% RL

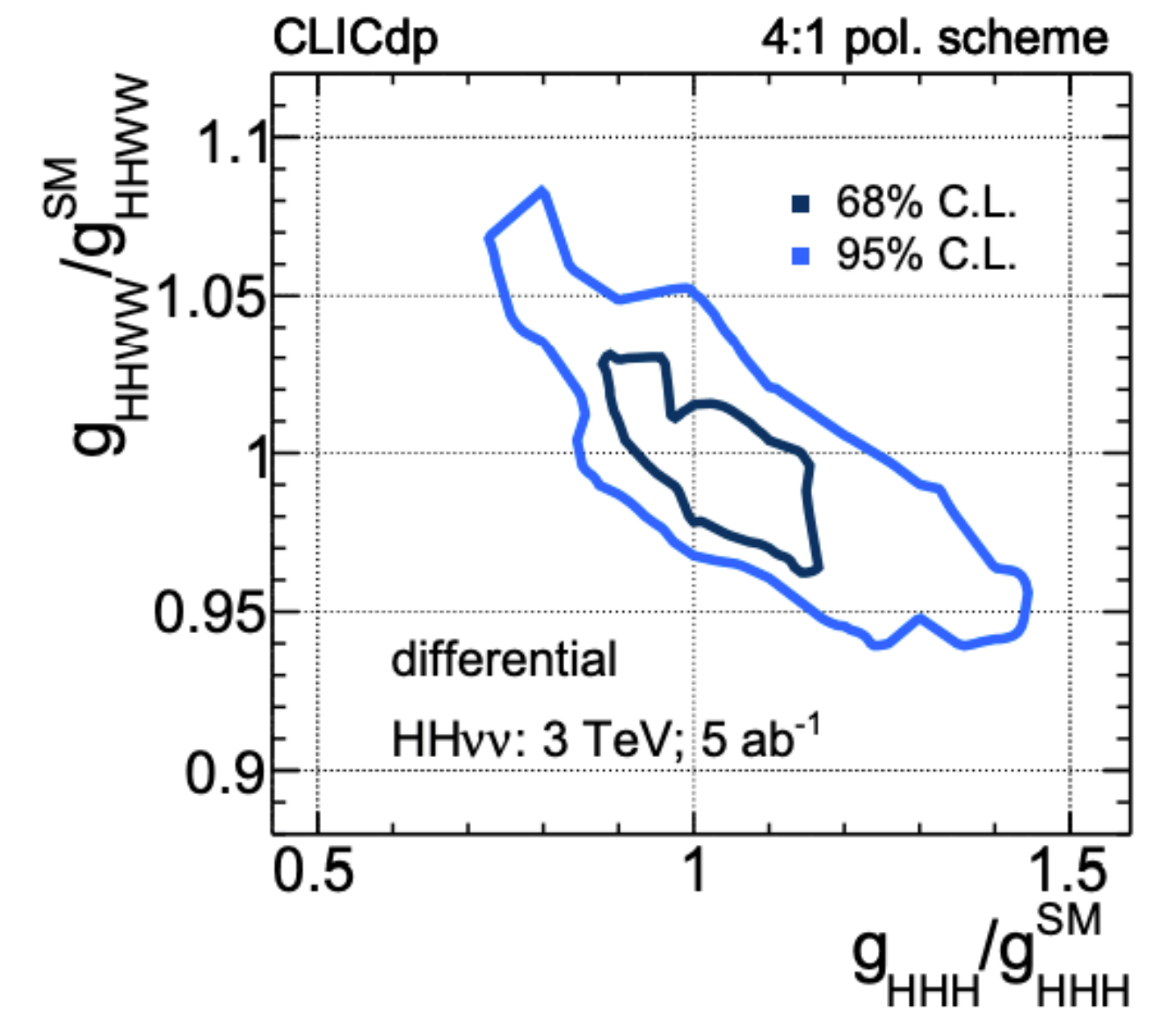
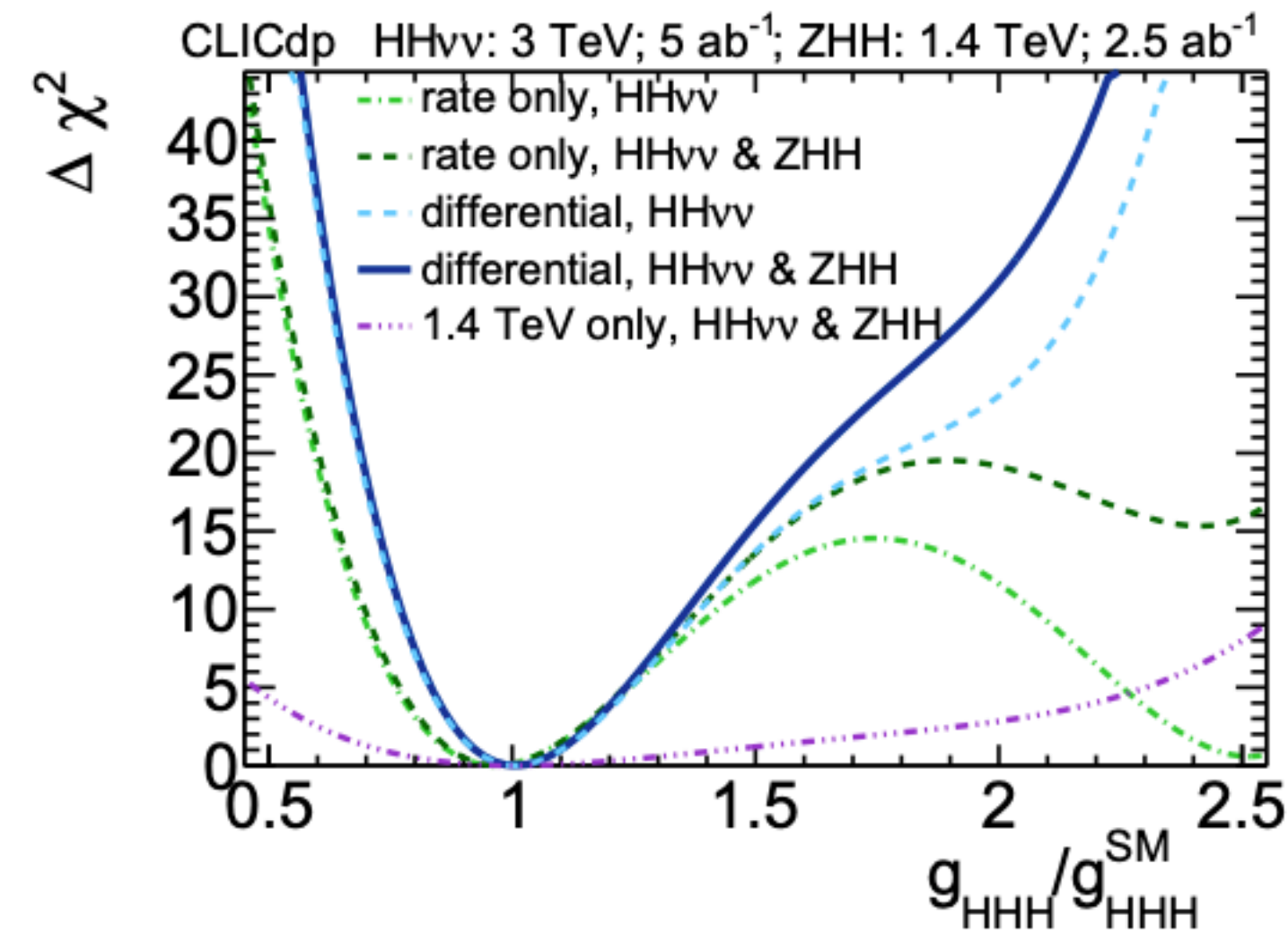
- $\sqrt{s} = 1.4$ TeV (early stage)

- $\nu\nu HH \rightarrow 3.6\sigma$ evidence
- $ZHH \rightarrow 2.1\sigma$ evidence

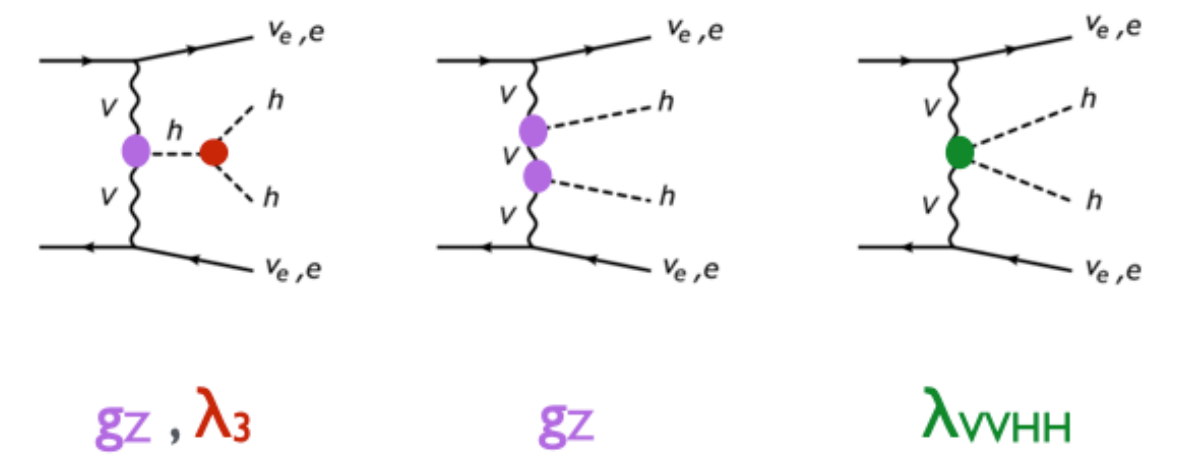
- $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV (late stage)

- Precision dominated by $\nu\nu HH$, but ZHH helps
- Template fit on differential m_{HH} shape to resolve degeneracy at $k_\lambda = 1$ and 2.2

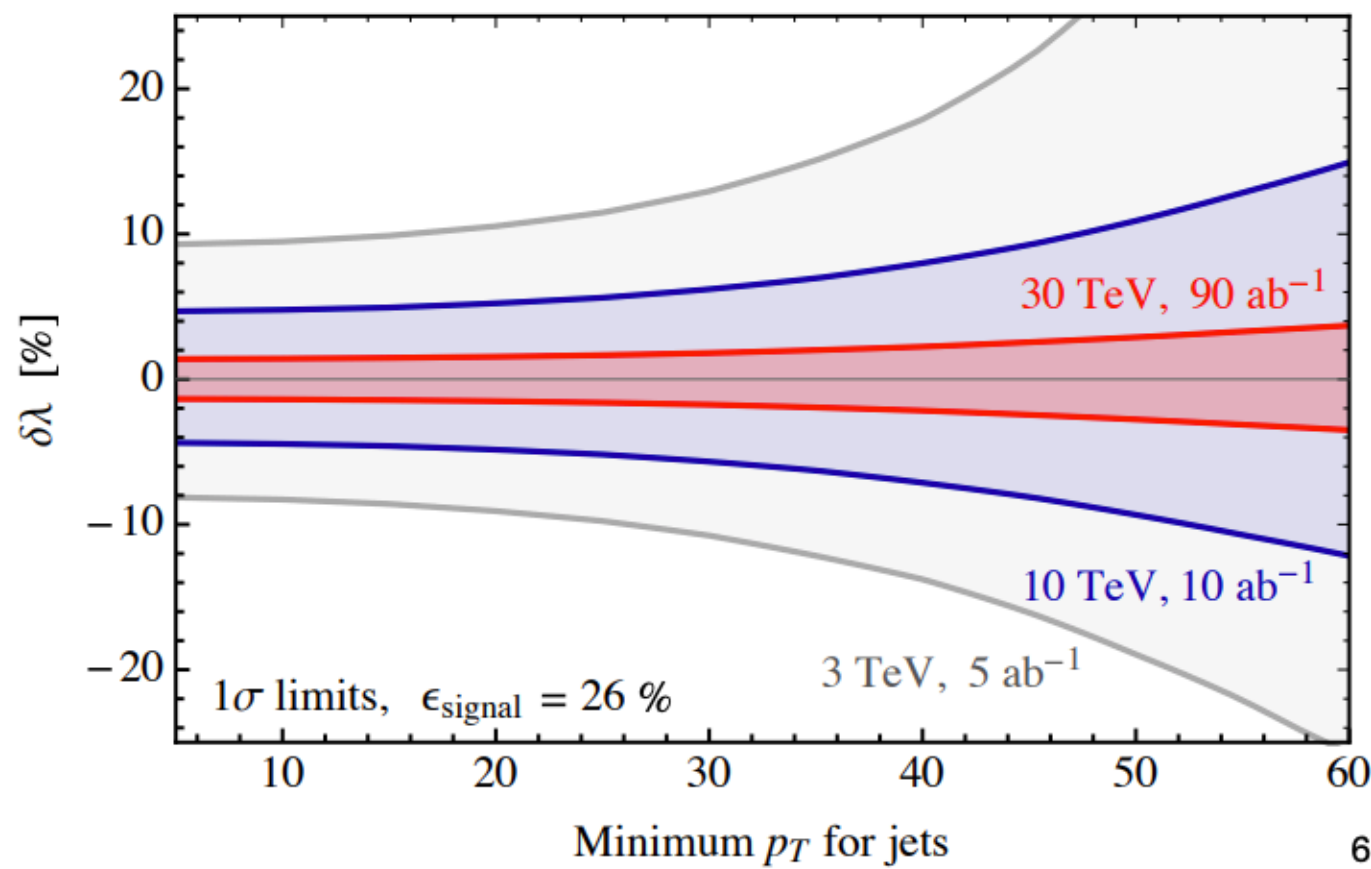
- $\delta k_\lambda / k_\lambda = 8-11\%$ with 5 ab^{-1}



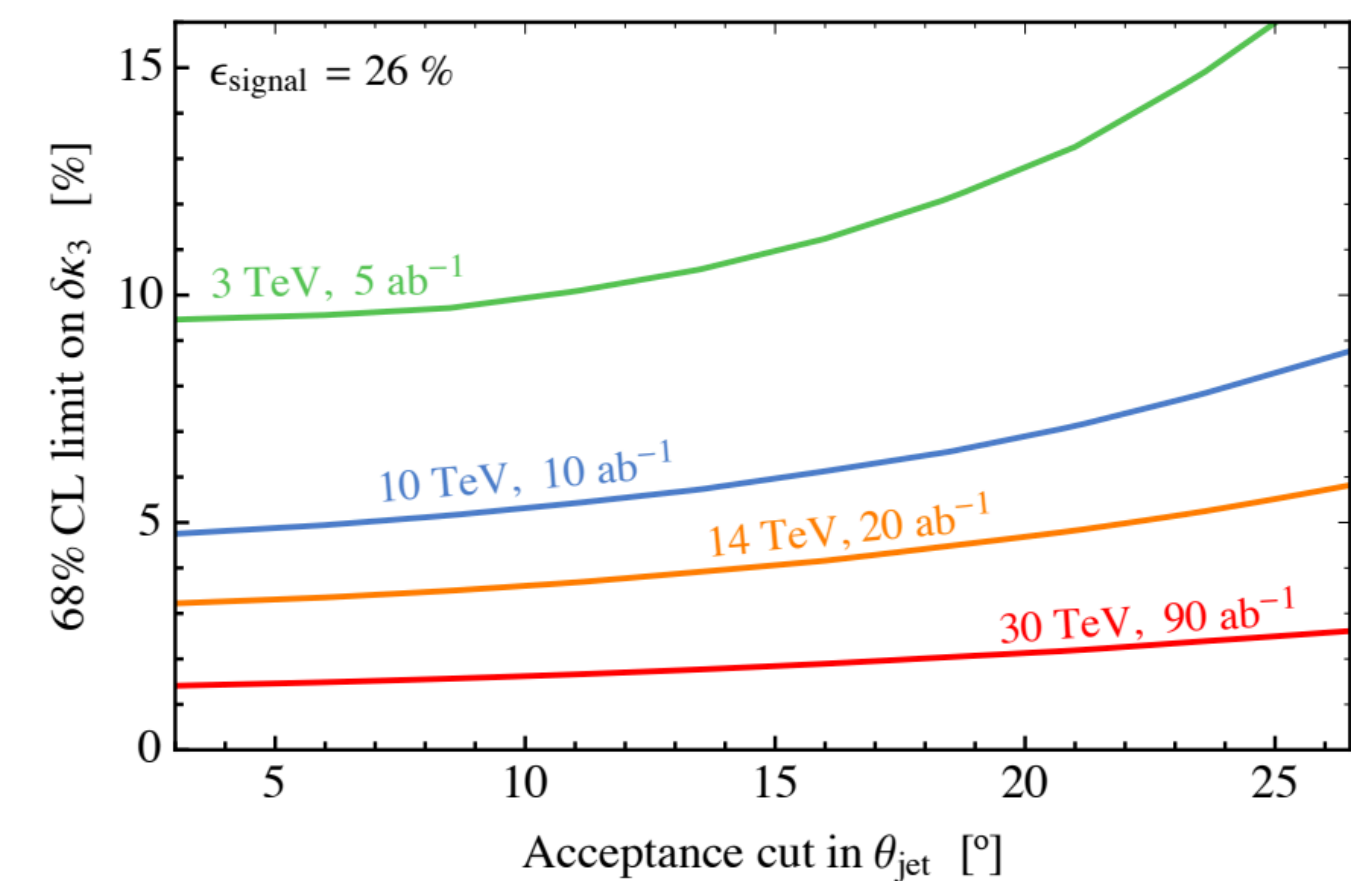
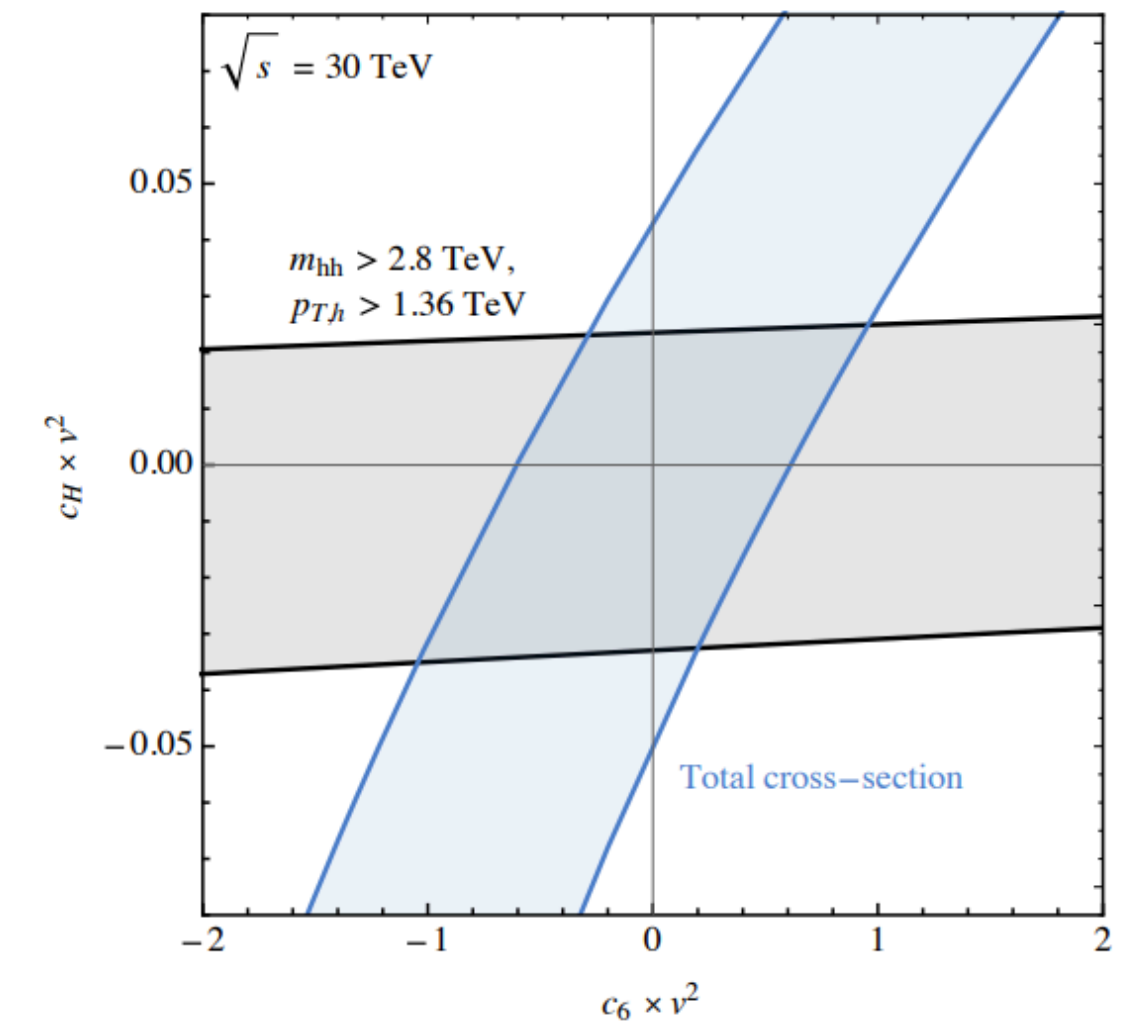
Self-coupling at the Muon Collider



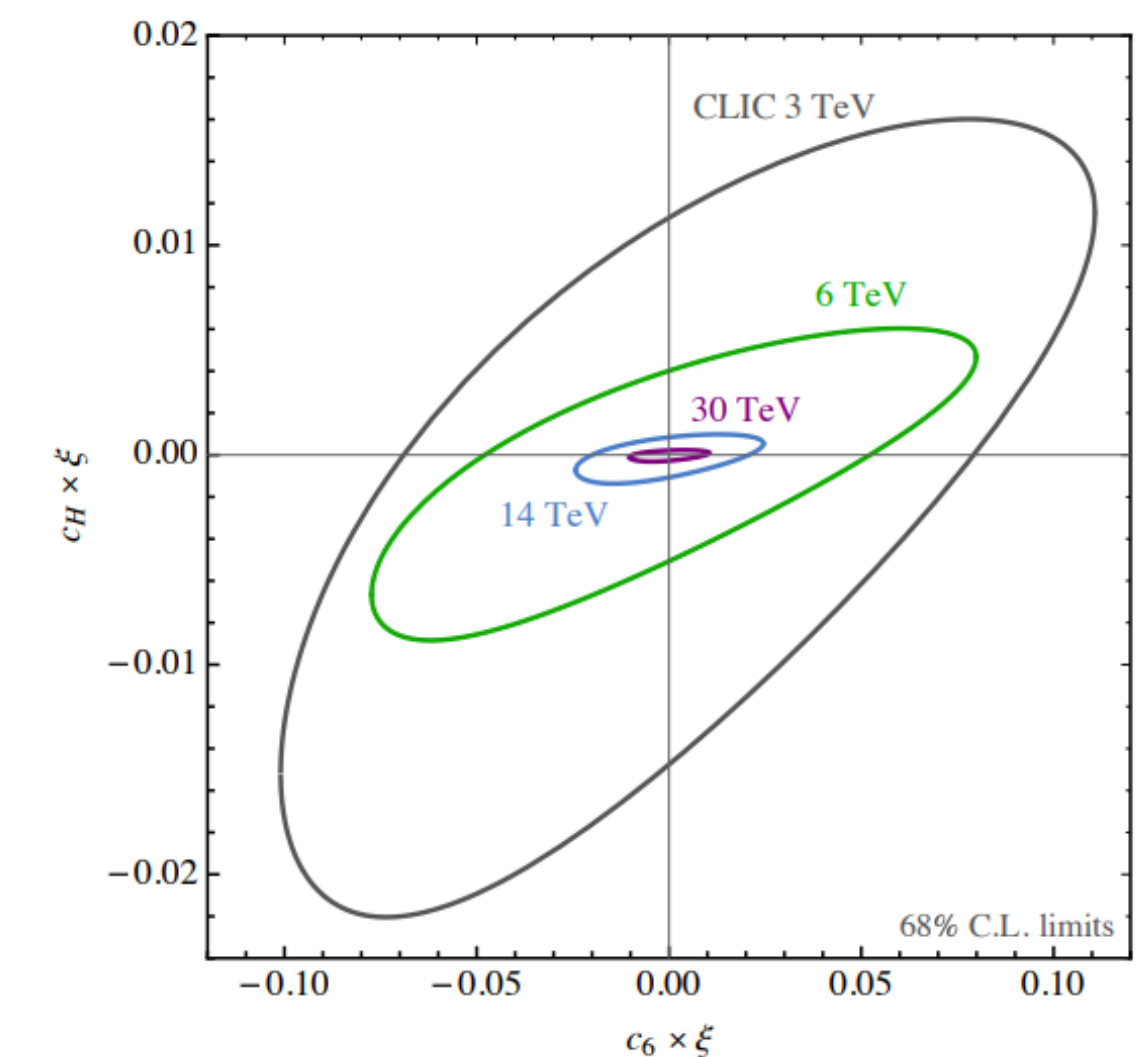
Buttazzo, Franceschini, Wulzer [2012.11555]



- Muon collider can potentially reach the highest energies (up to 30 TeV)
- At $\sqrt{s} \gg 3 \text{ TeV}$ muon collider, the **VBF pair** production dominates (\sim CLIC)
- **vvbbbb** final state (4jets + ME)

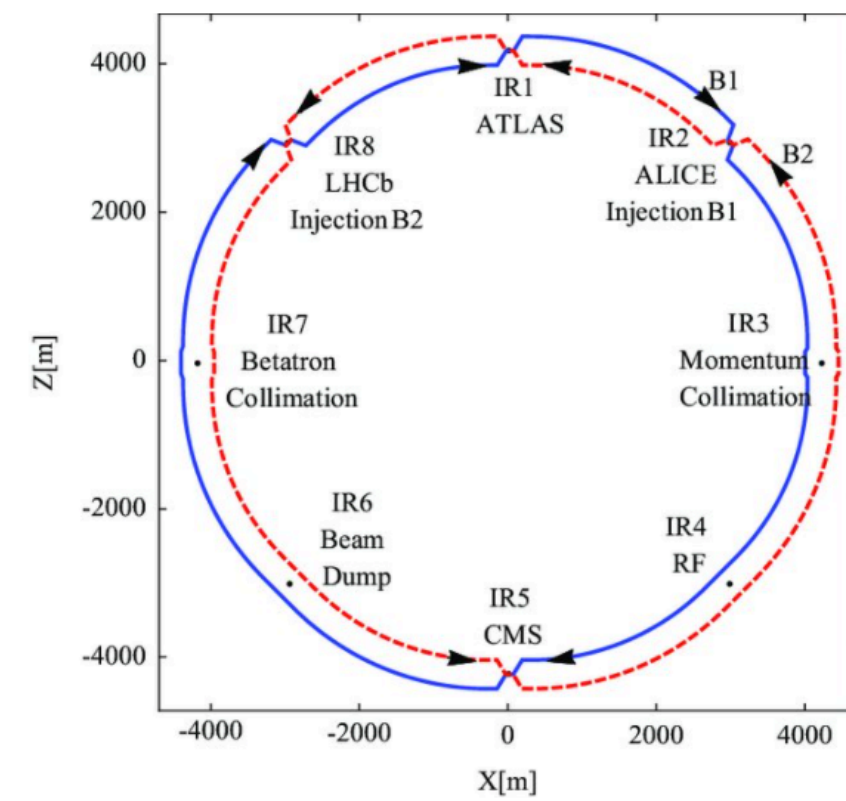


- Muon collider could potentially provide the best precision at 30 TeV \sim 2-3% (stat only) ?
- More studies needed, parton level only for now



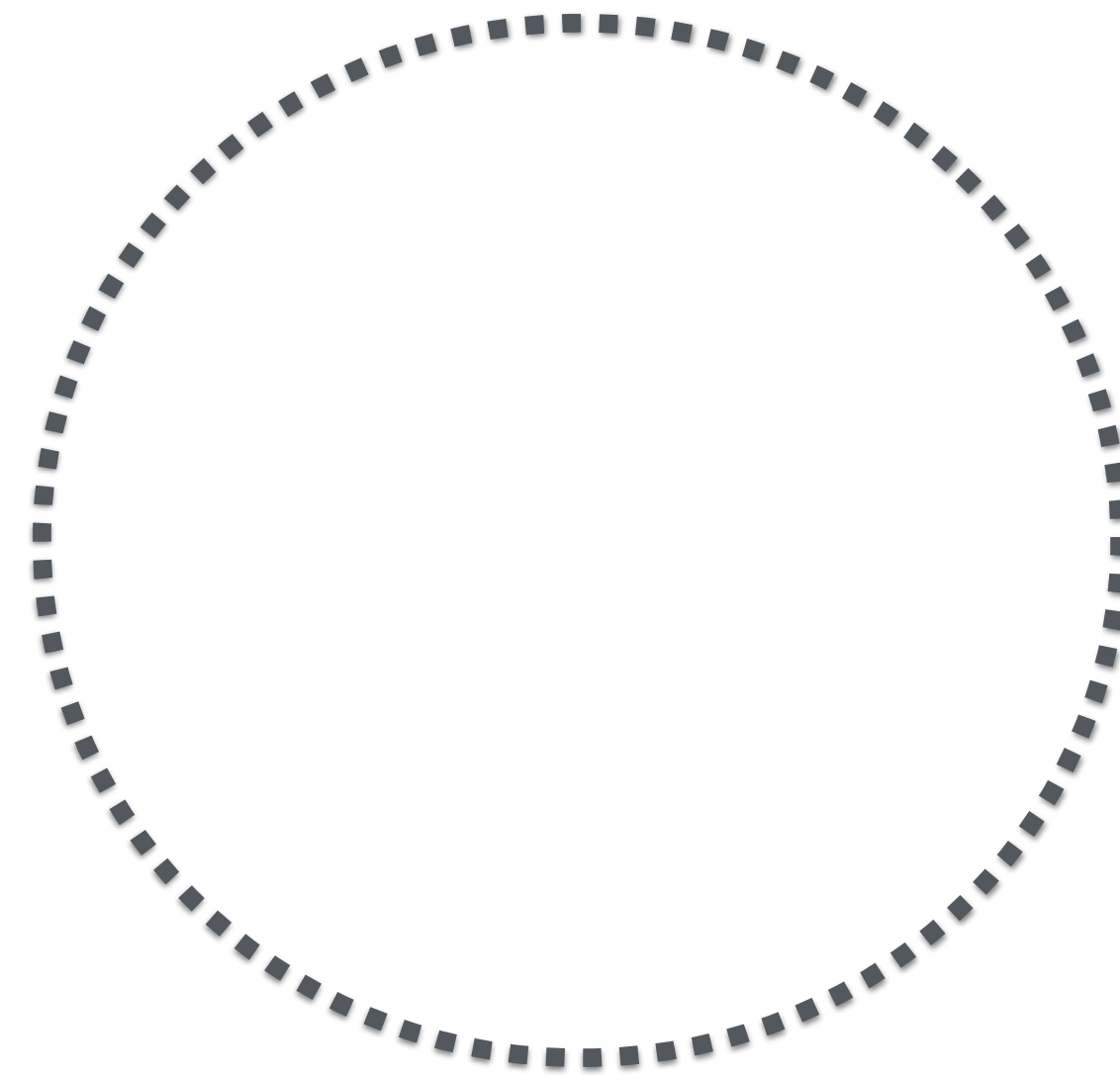
Apply gaussian smearing to jets, assuming 15% energy resolution

High energy hadron machines



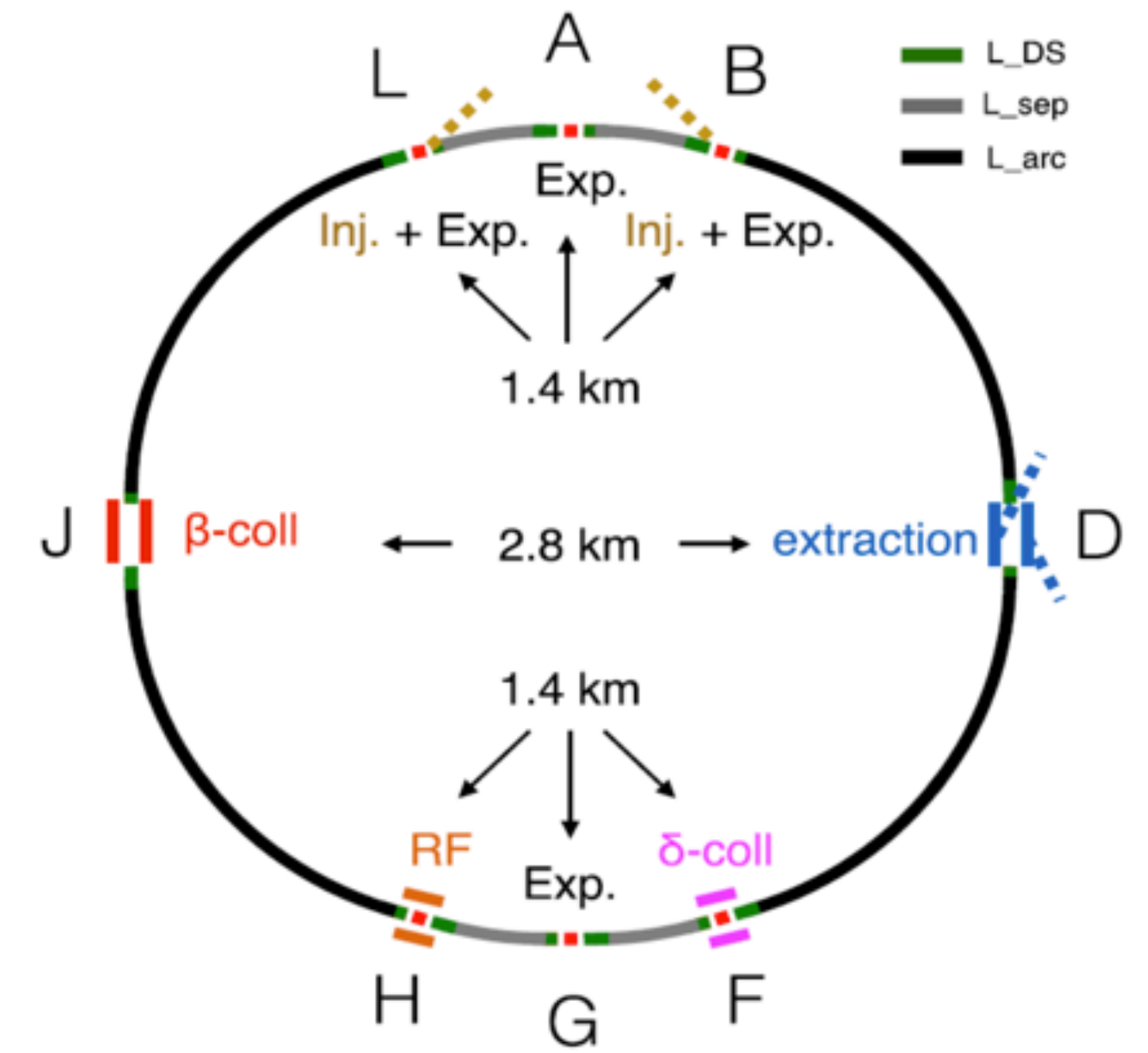
HE-LHC

sqrt(s)	27 TeV
Lumi	15 ab ⁻¹
B	16 T
circ.	27 km



LE-FCC

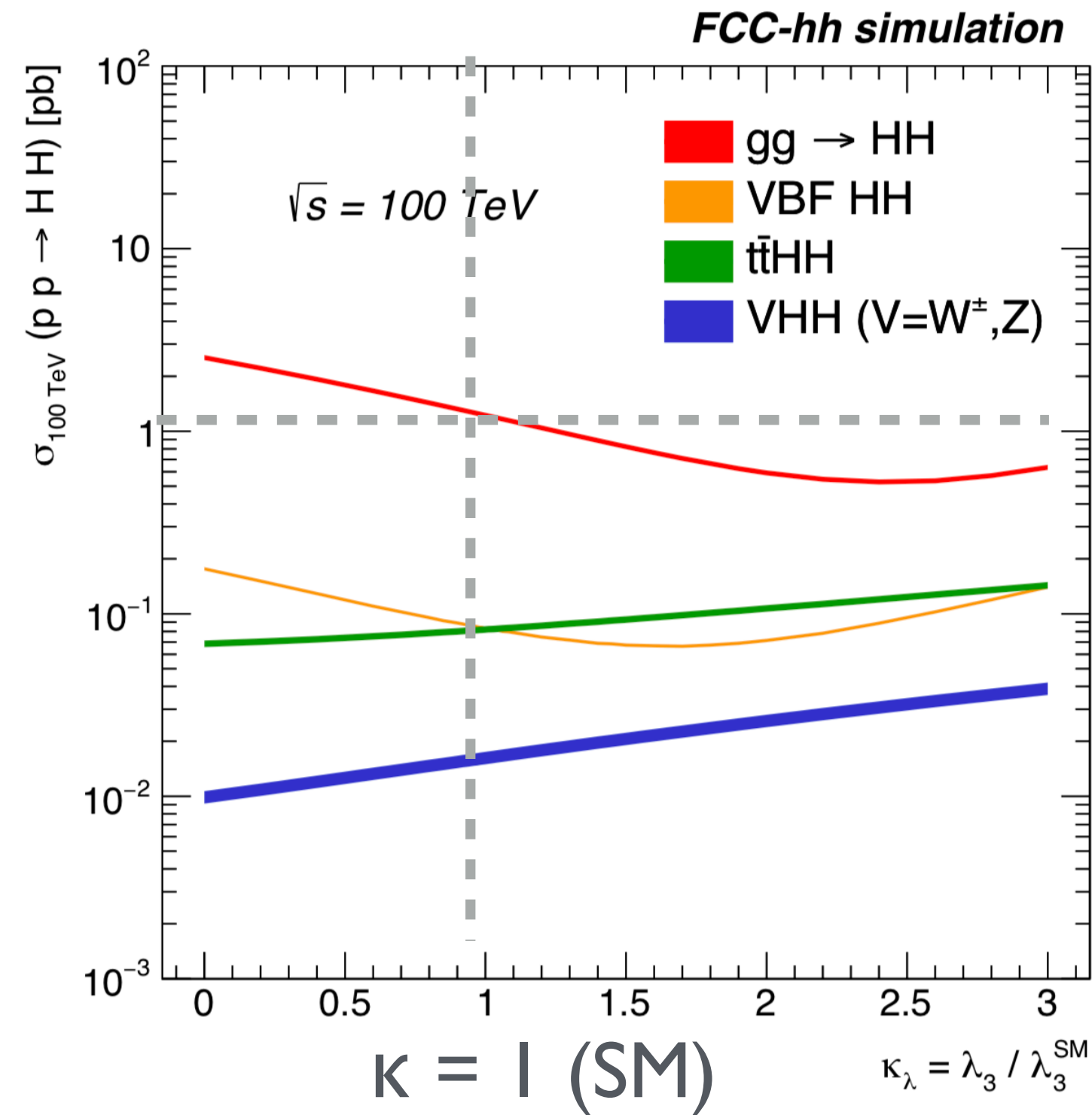
sqrt(s)	37 TeV
Lumi	15 ab ⁻¹
B	6 T
circ.	100 km



FCC-hh

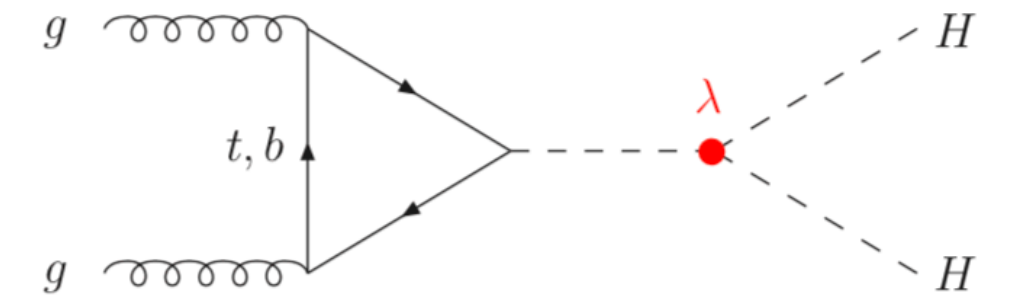
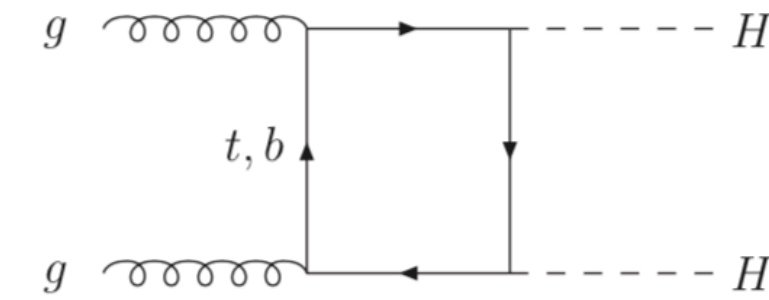
sqrt(s)	100 TeV
Lumi	30 ab ⁻¹
B	16 T
circ.	100 km

Higgs pair production at the FCC-hh

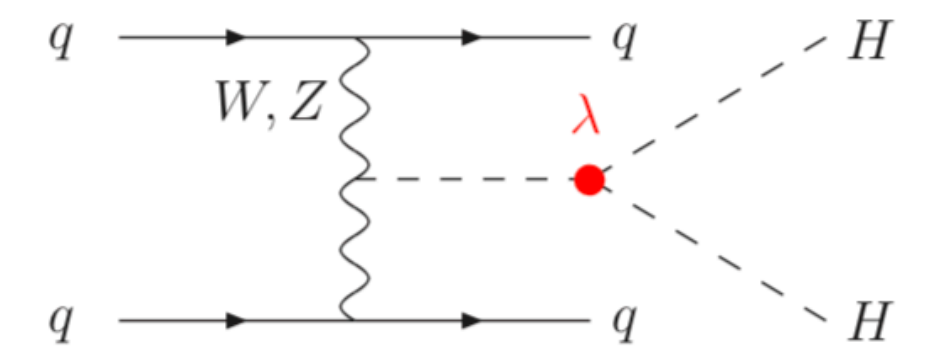
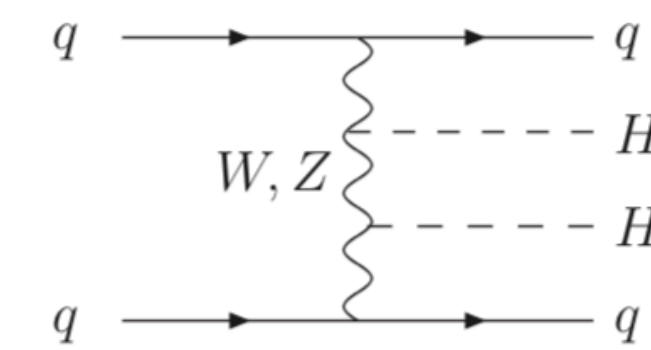


$\sigma \approx 1 \text{ pb}$

gluon fusion:

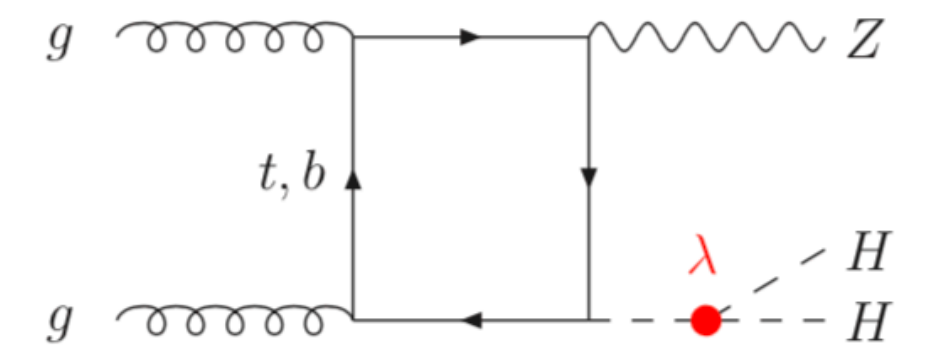
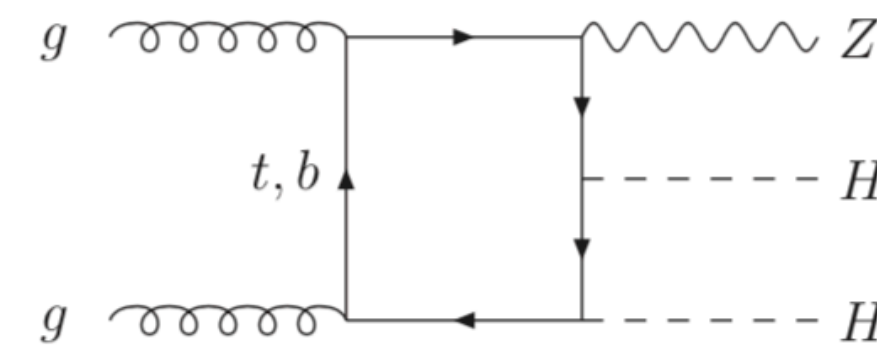


vbf HH:

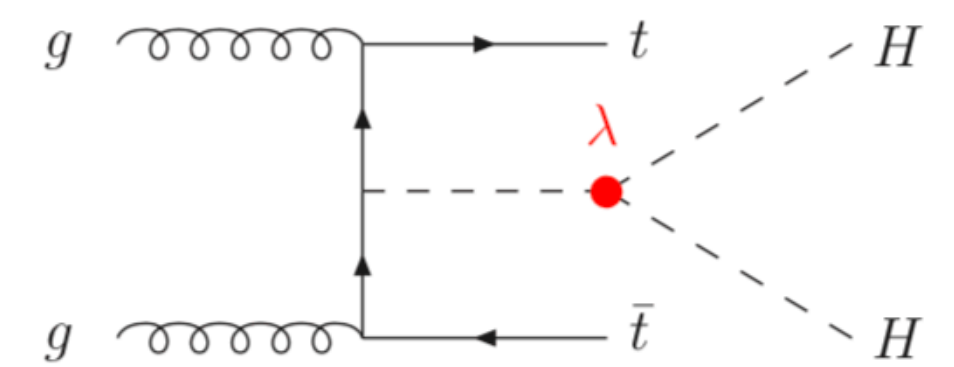
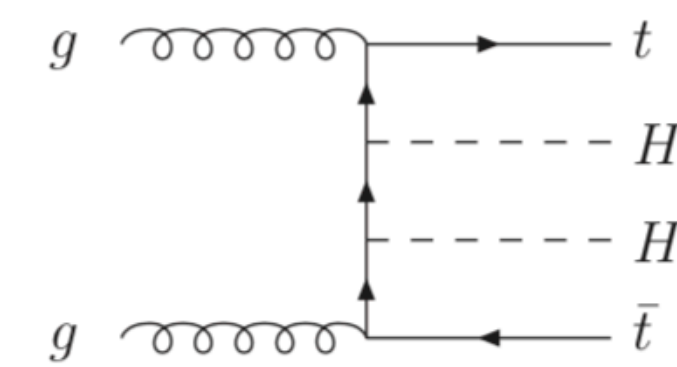


$\approx 15 \%$

VHH:



ttHH:



Expected precision:

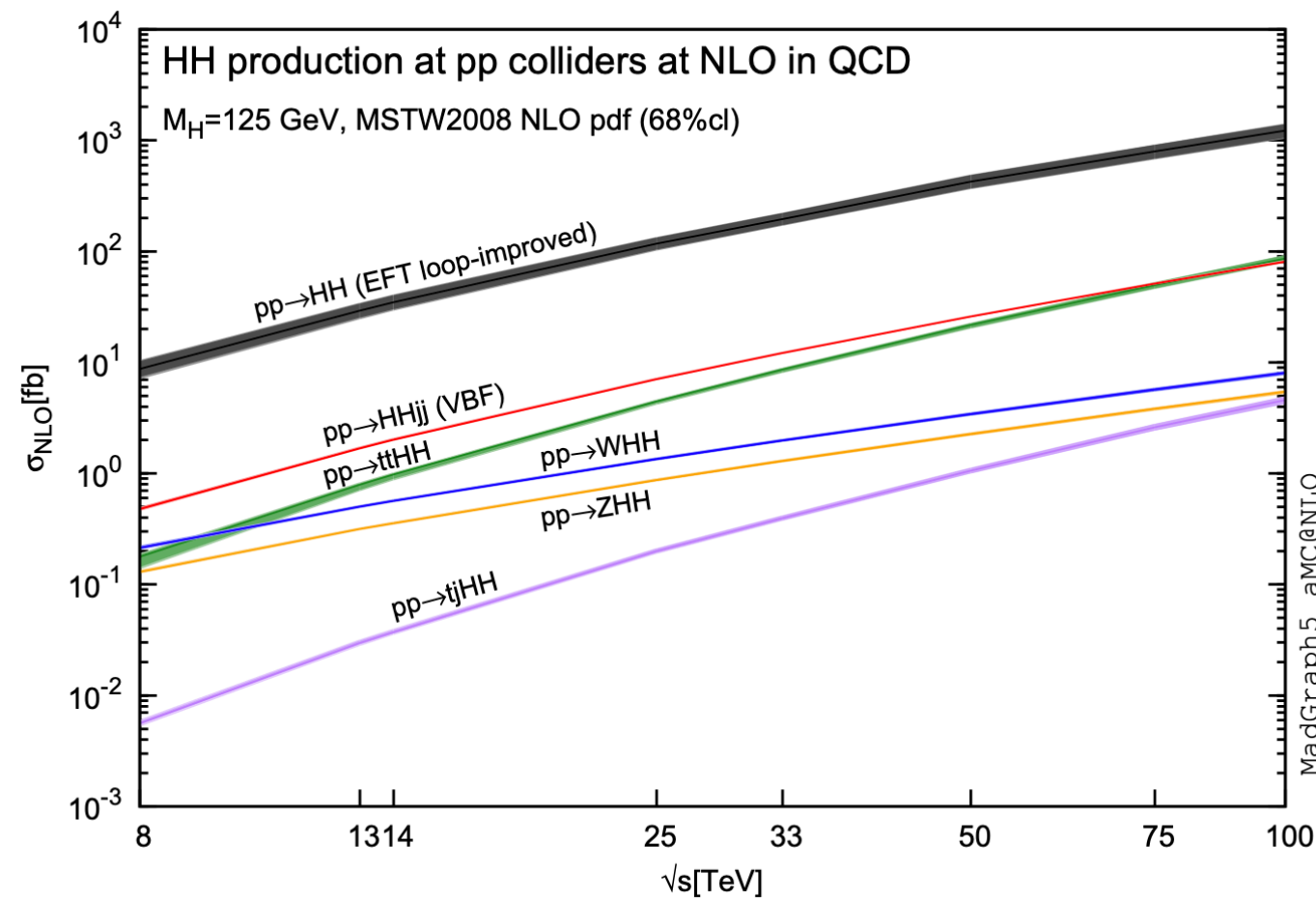
$$\delta_{\kappa_\lambda} = \frac{\delta_\mu}{\left. \frac{d\mu}{d\kappa_\lambda} \right|_{\text{SM}}}$$

where:

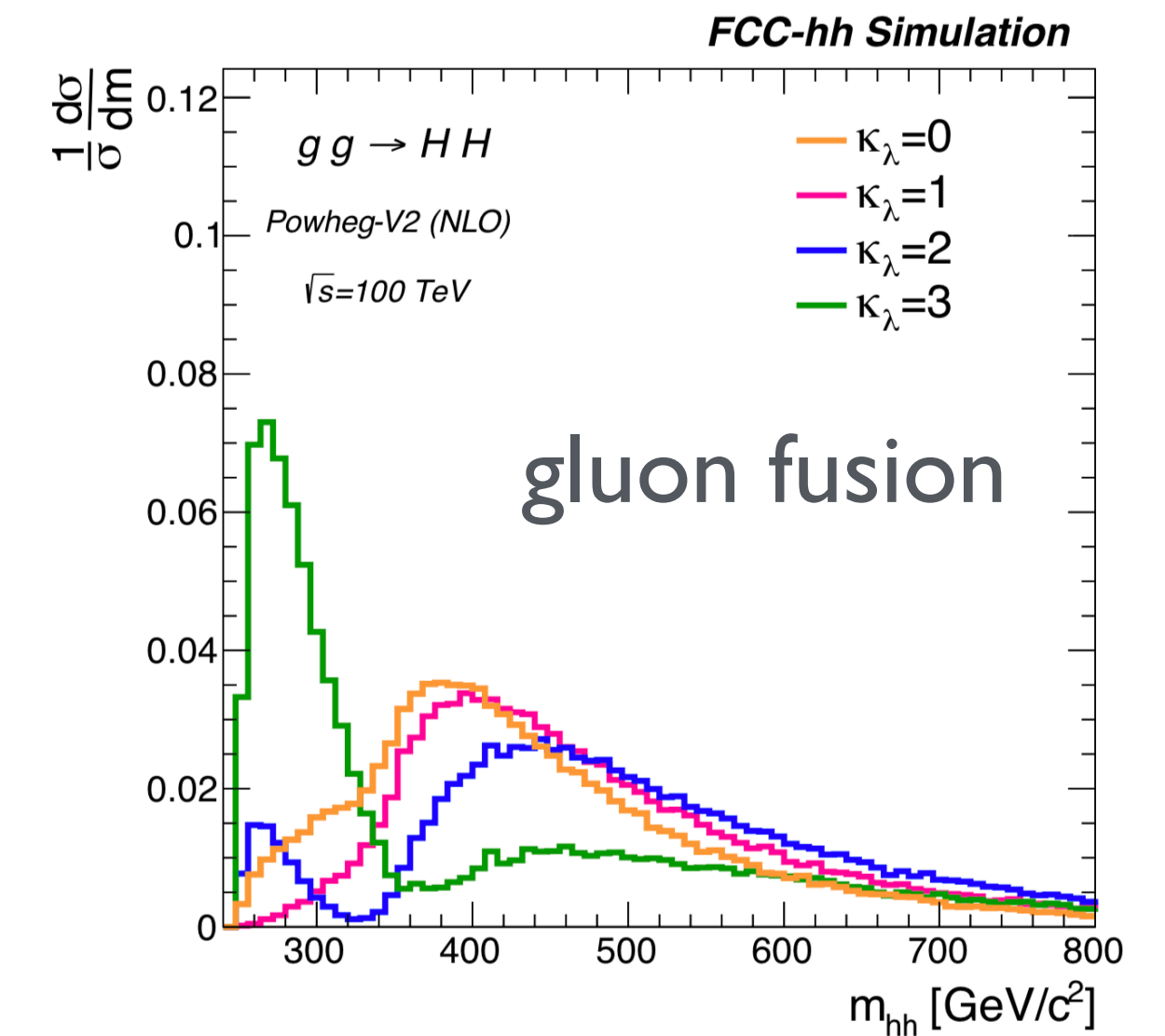
$$\kappa_\lambda = \lambda_3 / \lambda_3^{\text{SM}}$$

$$\mu = \sigma / \sigma_{\text{SM}}$$

HH production@100 TeV



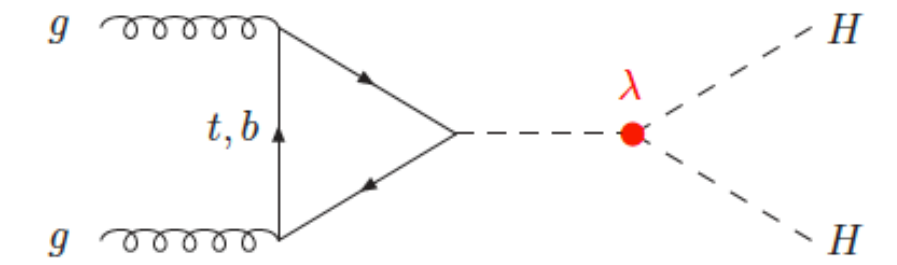
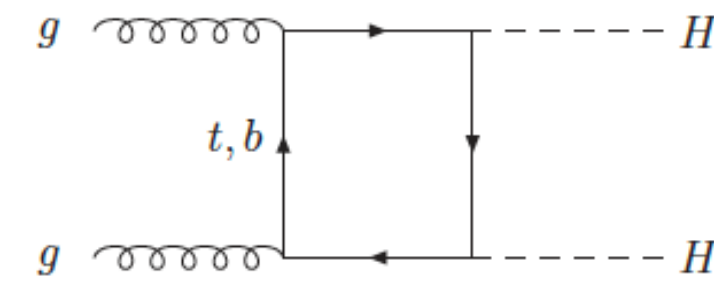
cross-section (fb)	$\sigma(14 \text{ TeV})$	$\sigma(100 \text{ TeV})$	accuracy	K-factor
ggHH	$36.69 \pm 4.6\%$	$1224 \pm 3.2\%$	NNLO _{F_Tapprox}	1.08
VBF HH	$2.05 \pm 2.1\%$	$82.8 \pm 2.1\%$	NNLO	1.15
$t\bar{t}HH$	$0.949 \pm 2.9\%$	$82.1 \pm 4.2\%$	NLO	1.38
VHH	$0.982 \pm 4.4\%$	$16.23 \pm 7.8\%$	NNLO	1.40



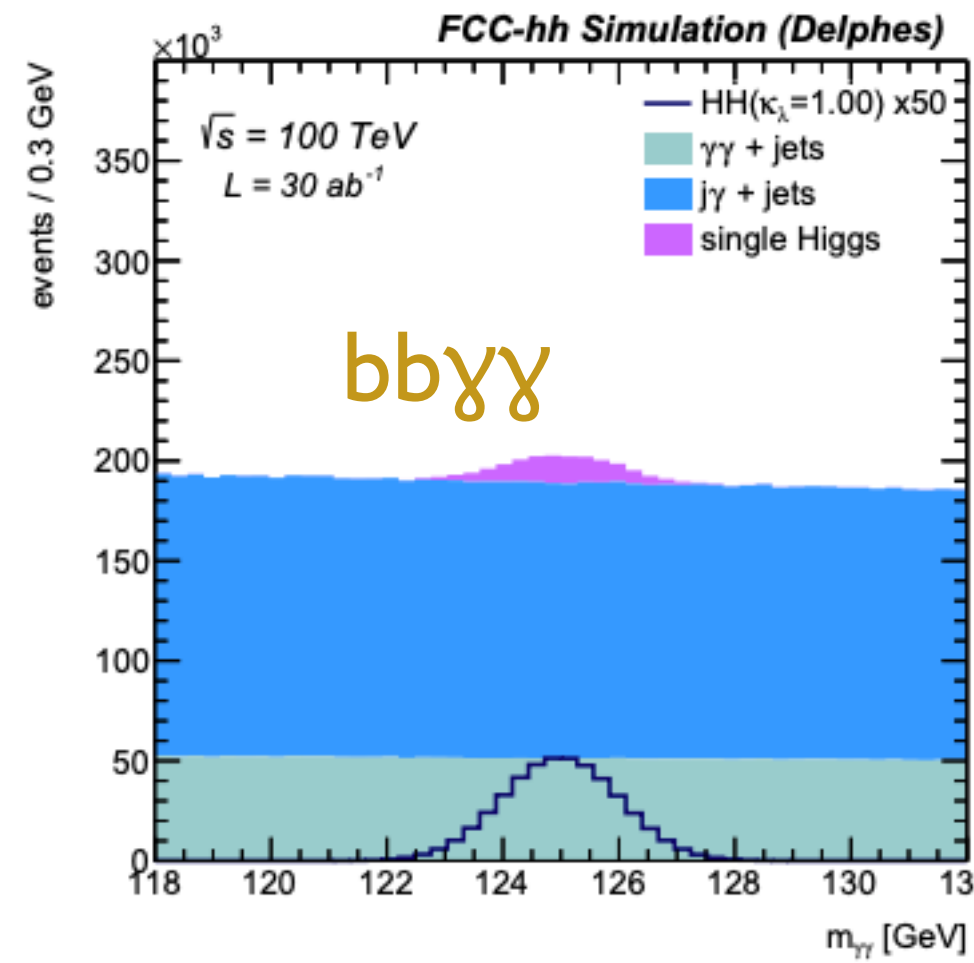
- Expect large improvement at FCC-hh wrt to LHC:
 - $\sigma(100 \text{ TeV})/\sigma(14 \text{ TeV}) \approx 40$ (and $L \times 10$ with 30 ab^{-1})
 - $\times 400$ in event yields and $\times 20$ in precision

Sub-dominant production modes are included as part of the signal, but no categorisation has been made.

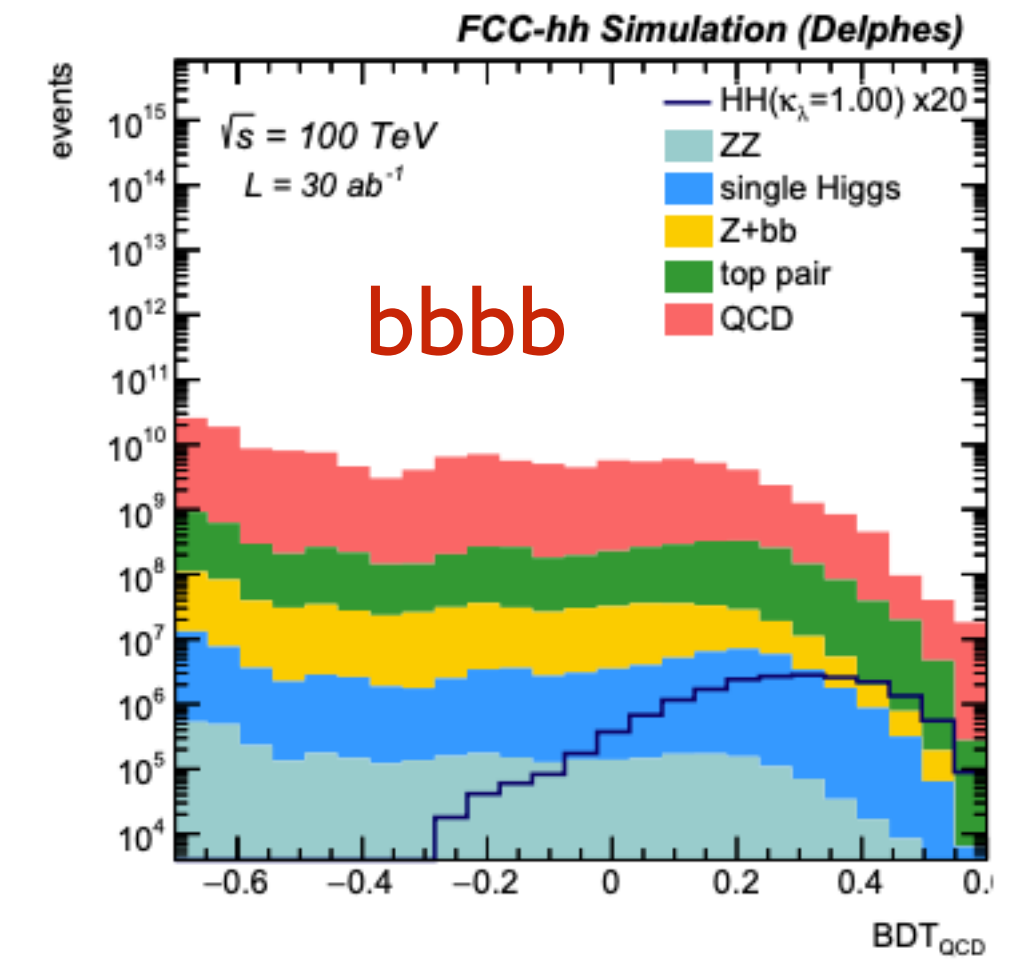
Self-coupling at the FCC-hh



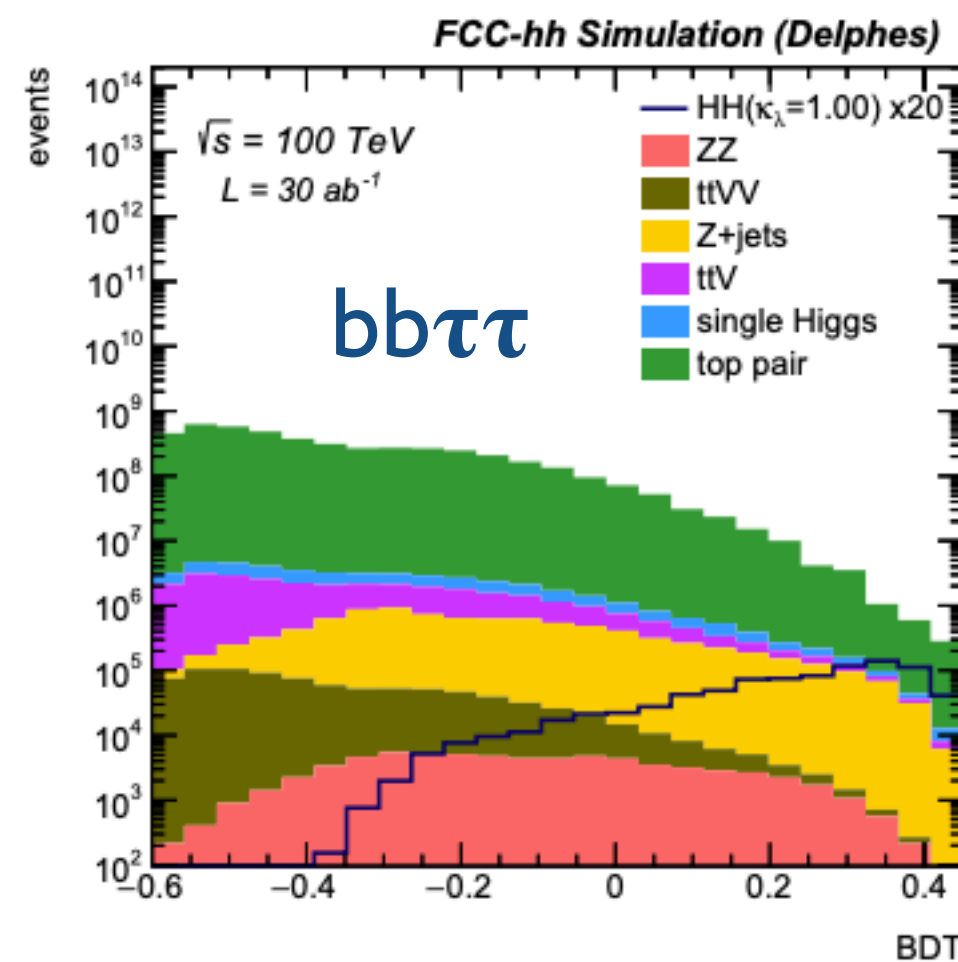
2004.03505



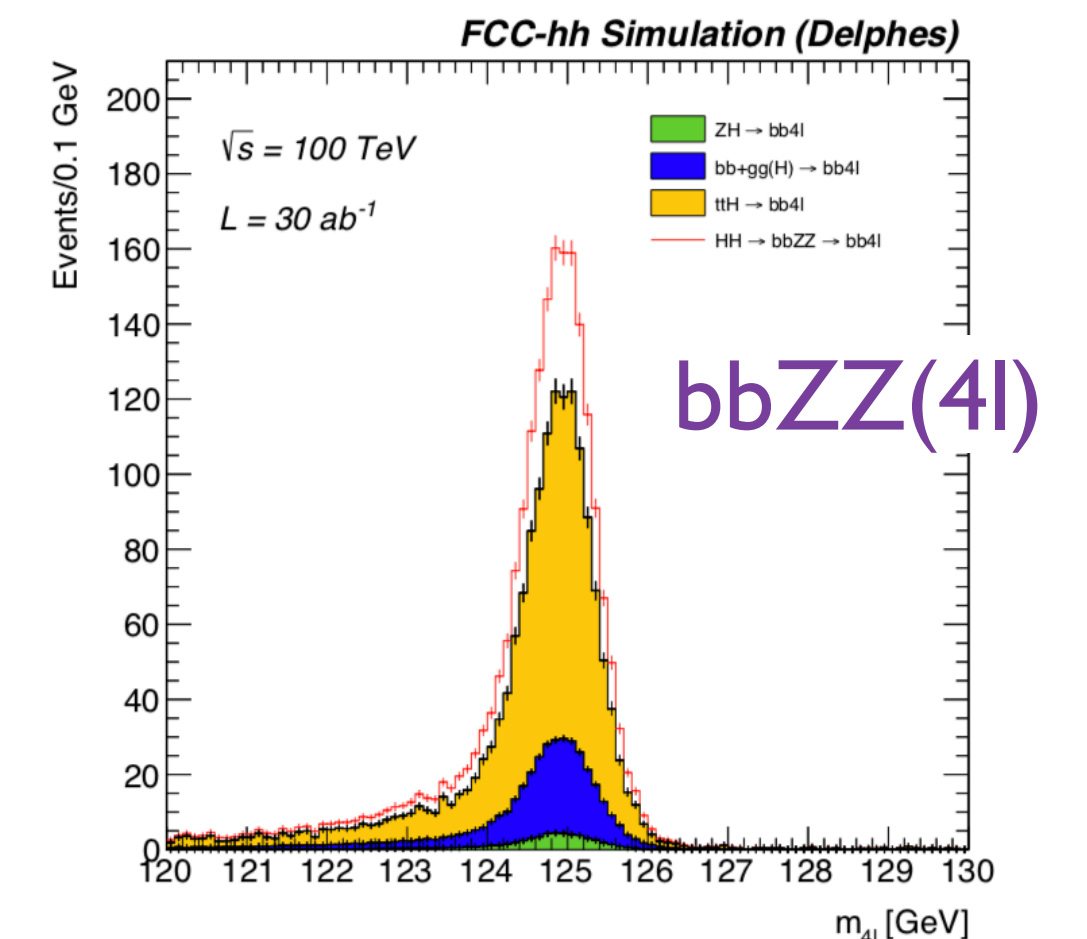
- Channels:
 - $bb\gamma\gamma$ (golden channel)
 - $bb\tau\tau$
 - $bbbb$
 - $bbZZ(4l)$



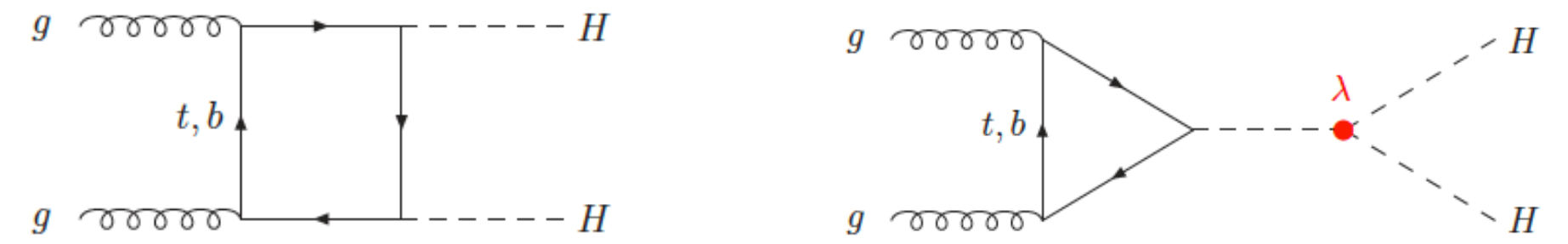
- Defined 3 scenarios with various detector assumptions and systematics:



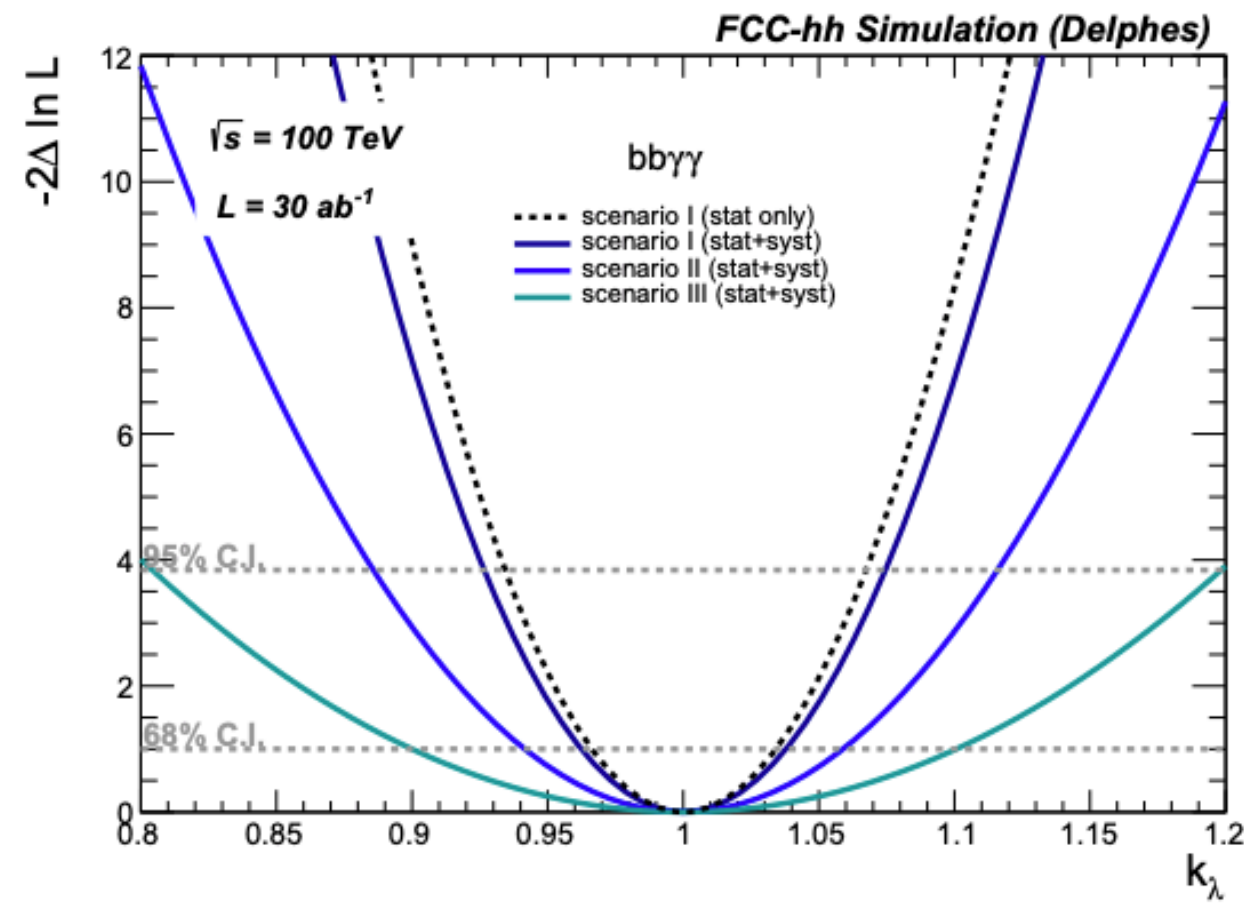
parameterisation	scenario I	scenario II	scenario III
b-jet ID eff.	82-65%	80-63%	78-60%
b-jet c mistag	15-3%	15-3%	15-3%
b-jet l mistag	1-0.1%	1-0.1%	1-0.1%
τ -jet ID eff.	80-70%	78-67%	75-65%
τ -jet mistag (jet)	2-1%	2-1%	2-1%
τ -jet mistag (ele)	0.1-0.04%	0.1-0.04%	0.1-0.04%
γ ID eff.	90	90	90
jet $\rightarrow \gamma$ eff.	0.1	0.2	0.4
$m_{\gamma\gamma}$ resolution [GeV]	1.2	1.8	2.9
m_{bb} resolution [GeV]	10	15	20



Self-coupling at the FCC-hh

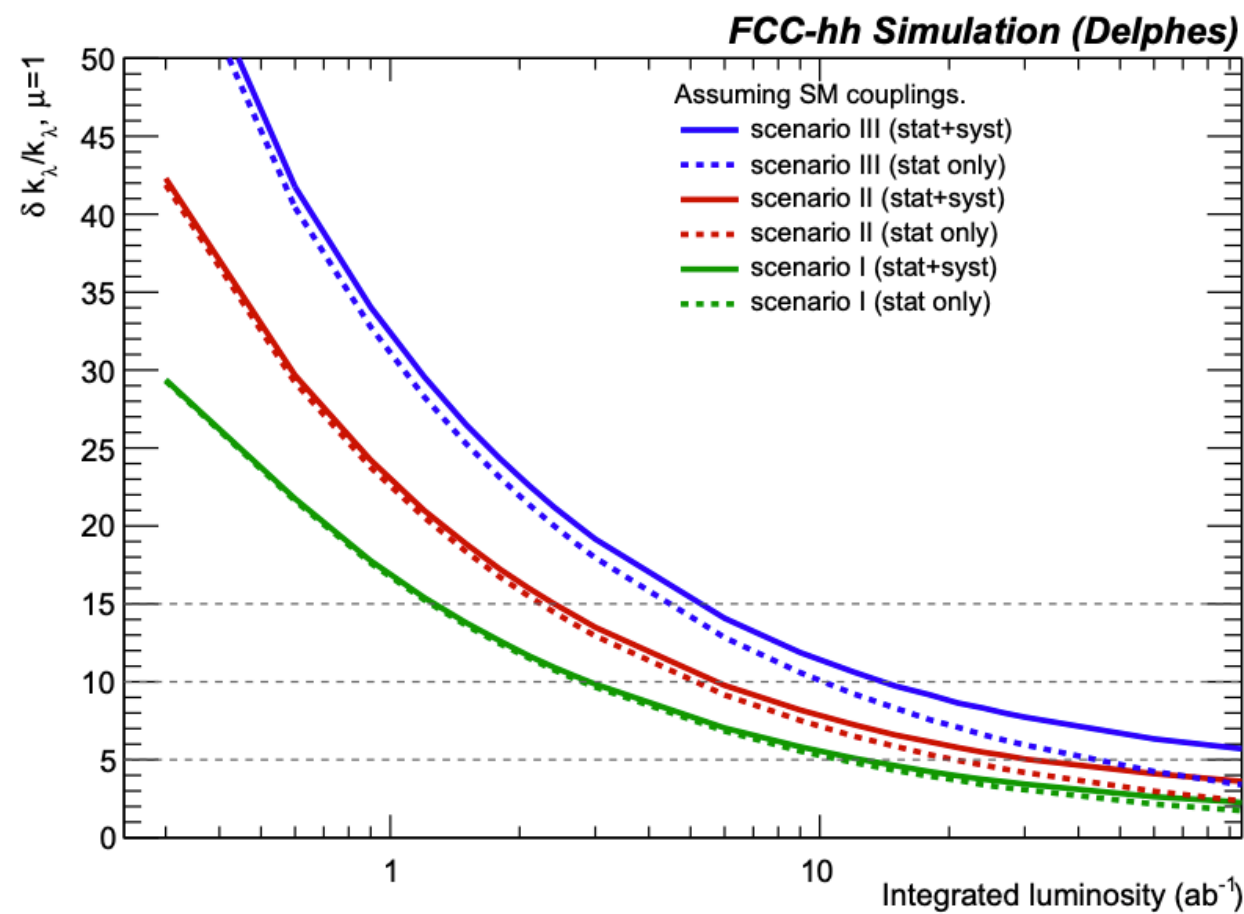
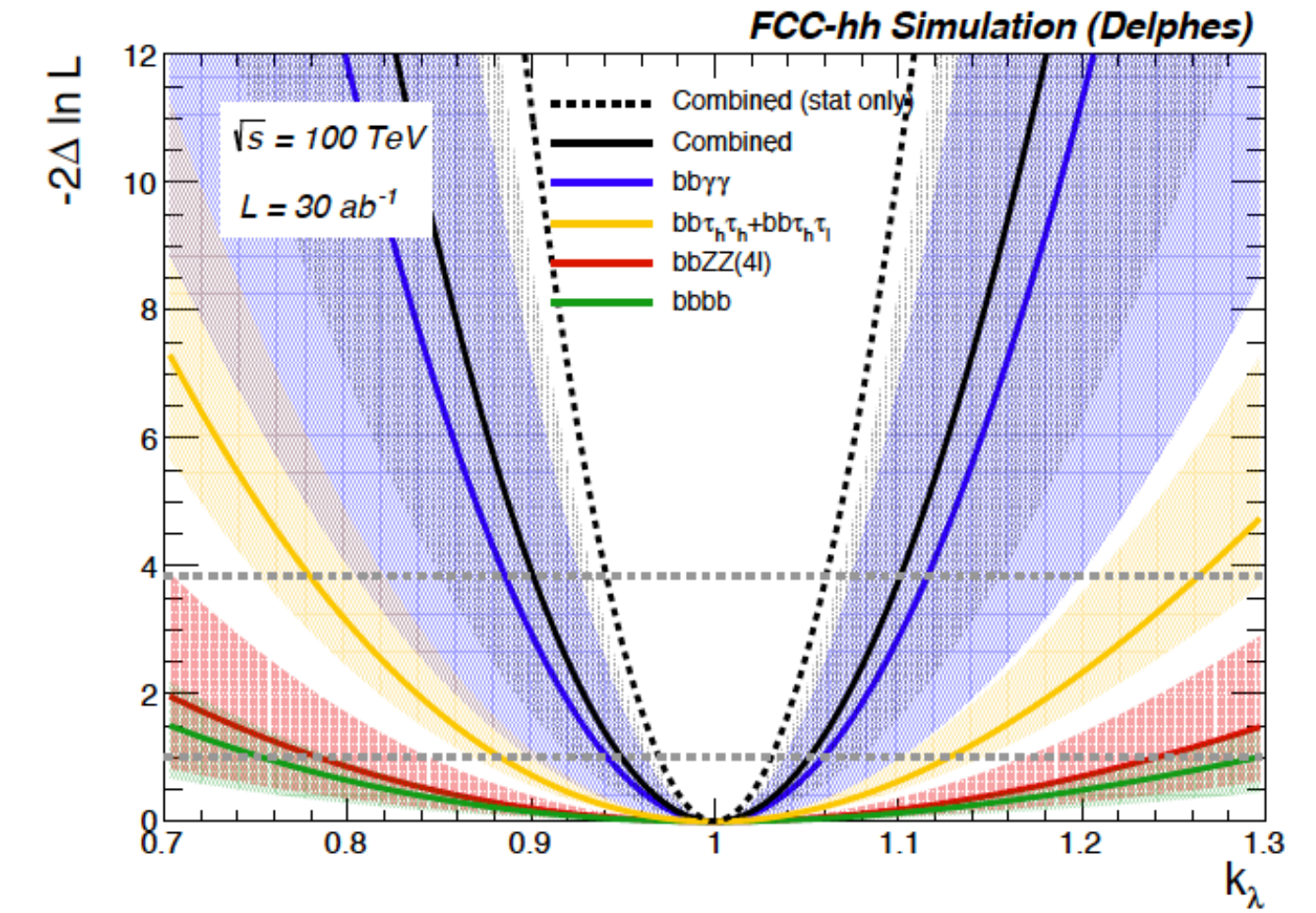


2004.03505 [hep-ph]



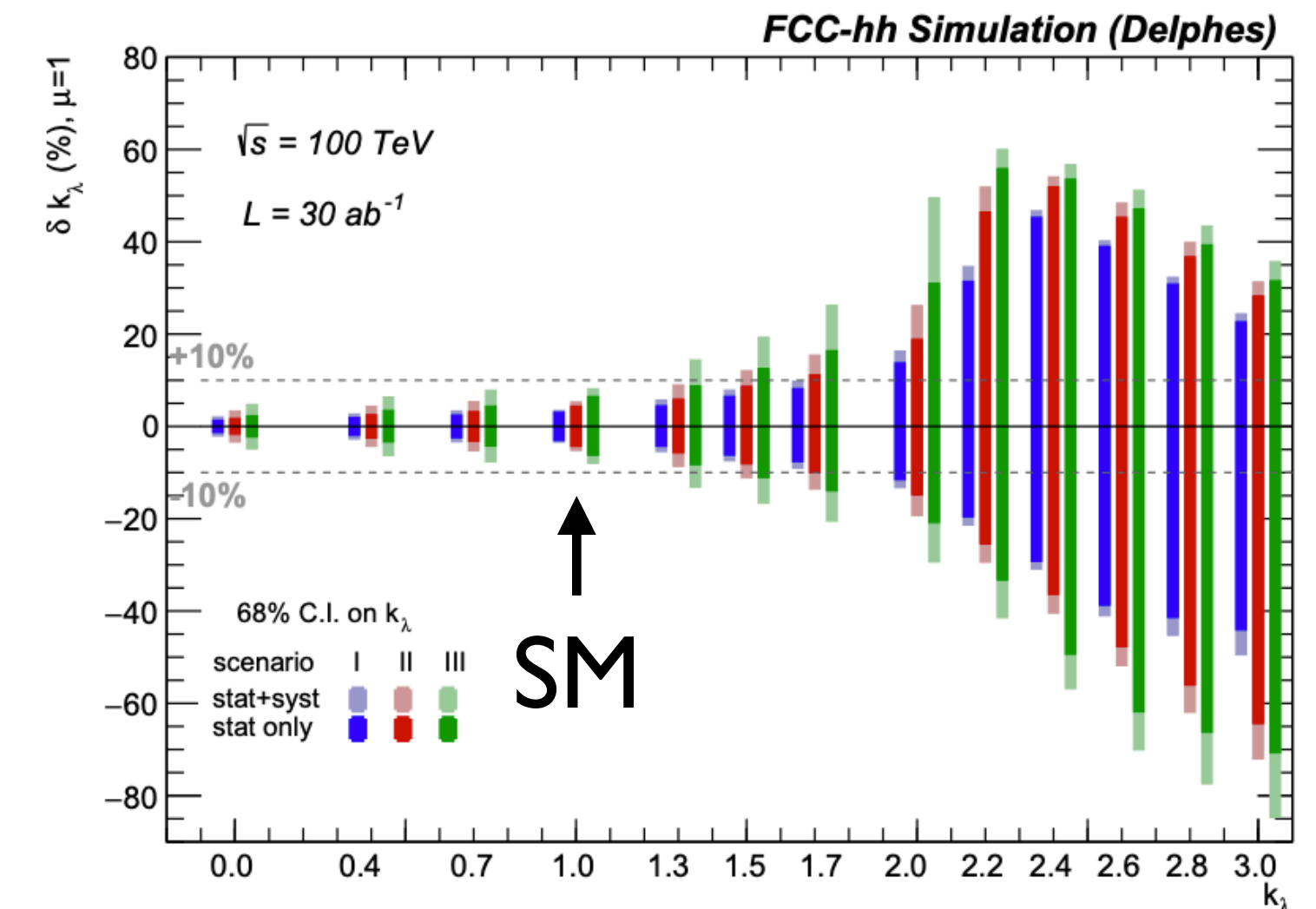
- Expected precision:

@68% CL	scenario I	scenario II	scenario III
bby γ	3.8	5.9	10.0
bb $\tau\tau$	9.8	12.2	13.8
bbbb	22.3	27.1	32.0
comb.	3.4	5.1	7.8



- Combined precision:

- 3.5-8% for SM (3% stat. only)
- 10-20% for $\lambda_3 = 1.5 * \lambda_3^{SM}$



Precision vs. Time

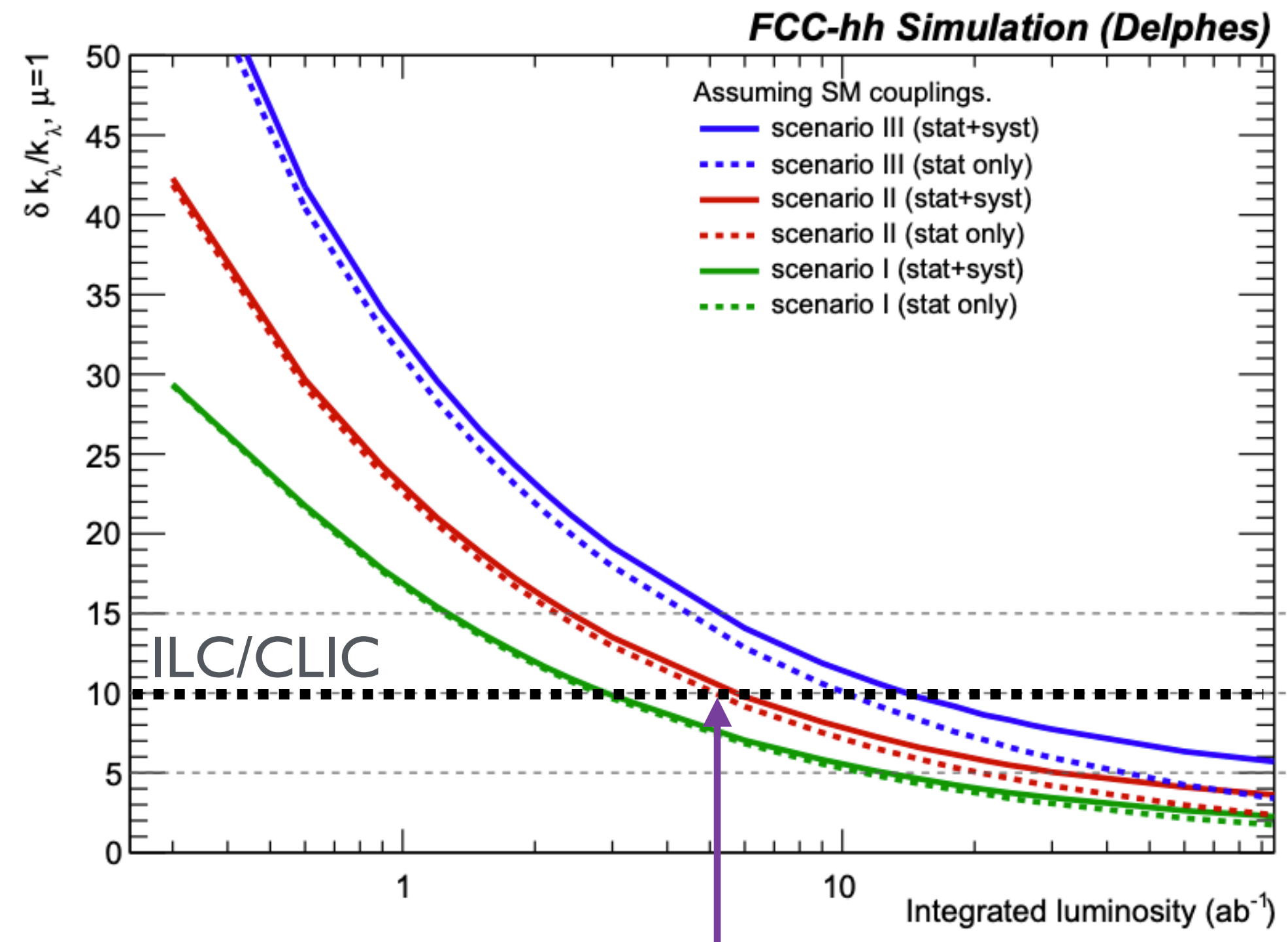
Briefing book

Collider	Type	\sqrt{s}	\mathcal{P} [%] [e^-e^+]	N_{Det}	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{inst}}/\text{Det.}$ [$10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]	\mathcal{L} [ab^{-1}]	Time [years]
HL-LHC	pp	14 TeV	-	2	5	6.0	12
HE-LHC	pp	27 TeV	-	2	16	15.0	20
FCC-hh	pp	100 TeV	-	2	30	30.0	25
FCC-ee	ee	M_Z	0/0	2	100/200	150	4
		$2M_W$	0/0	2	25	10	1-2
		240 GeV	0/0	2	7	5	3
		$2m_{\text{top}}$	0/0	2	0.8/1.4	1.5	5
(1y SD before $2m_{\text{top}}$ run)							(+1)
ILC	ee	250 GeV	$\pm 80/\pm 30$	1	1.35/2.7	2.0	11.5
		350 GeV	$\pm 80/\pm 30$	1	1.6	0.2	1
		500 GeV	$\pm 80/\pm 30$	1	1.8/3.6	4.0	8.5
(1y SD after 250 GeV run)							(+1)
CEPC	ee	M_Z	0/0	2	17/32	16	2
		$2M_W$	0/0	2	10	2.6	1
		240 GeV	0/0	2	3	5.6	7
CLIC	ee	380 GeV	$\pm 80/0$	1	1.5	1.0	8
		1.5 TeV	$\pm 80/0$	1	3.7	2.5	7
		3.0 TeV	$\pm 80/0$	1	6.0	5.0	8
(2y SDs between energy stages)							(+4)
LHeC	ep	1.3 TeV	-	1	0.8	1.0	15
HE-LHeC	ep	1.8 TeV	-	1	1.5	2.0	20
FCC-eh	ep	3.5 TeV	-	1	1.5	2.0	25

16 yrs

22 yrs

27 yrs



FCC-hh:

- 5 ab^{-1} during the first 10 years
- assuming 2 IPs:
 - 2.5 yrs / 2.5 ab^{-1}

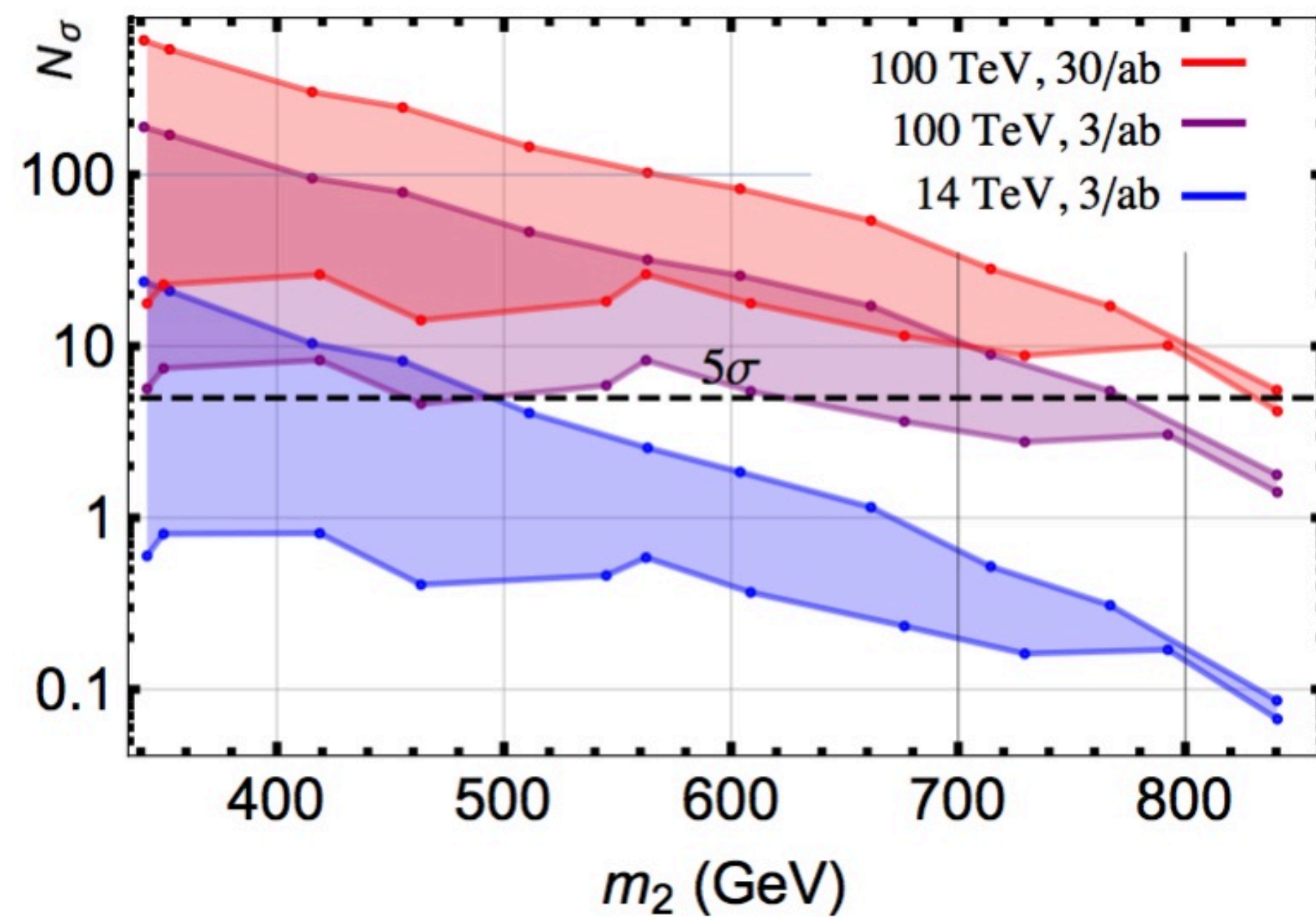


Can reach expected precision of ILC/CLIC with 5 ab^{-1}

Higgs Self-coupling and constraints on models with 1st order EWPT

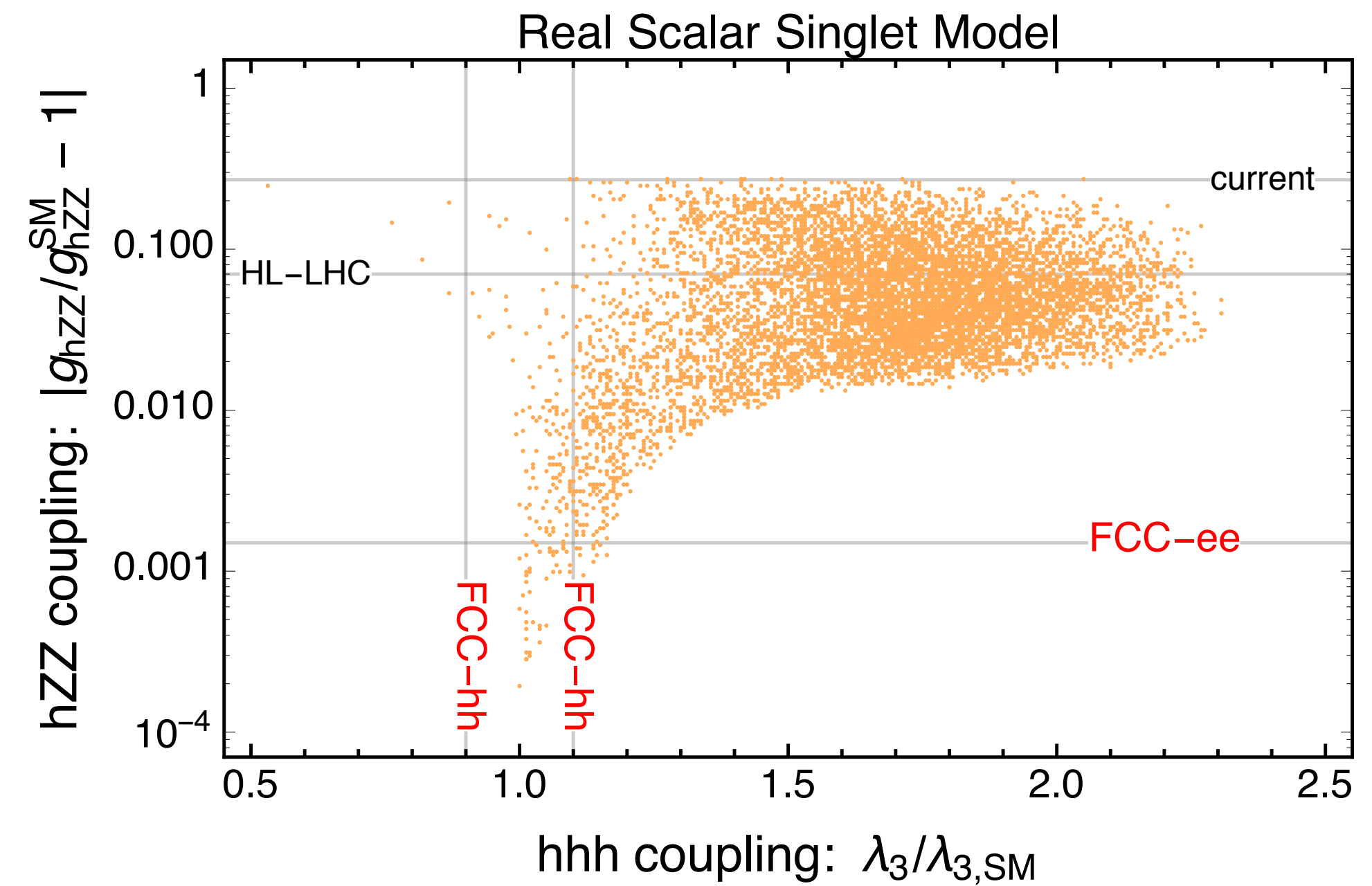
- Strong 1st order EWPT needed to explain large observed baryon asymmetry in our universe
- Can be achieved with extension of SM + singlet

Direct detection of extra Higgs states



$$h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1 \quad (b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma + 4\tau)$$

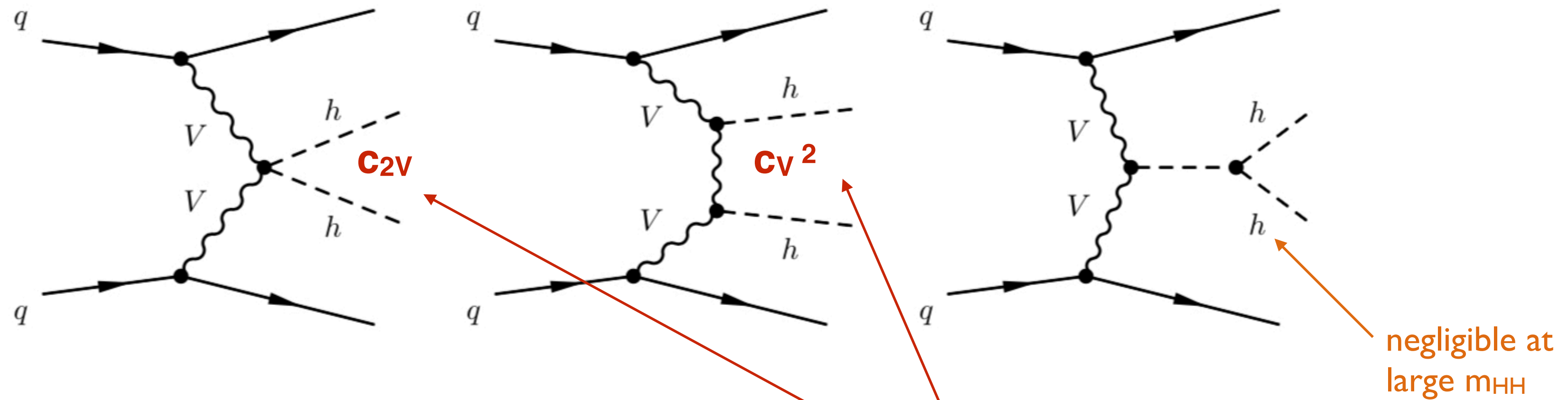
Combined constraints from precision Higgs measurements at FCC-ee and FCC-hh



Parameter space scan for a singlet model extension of the Standard Model. The points indicate a first order phase transition.

$V_L V_L \rightarrow HH$

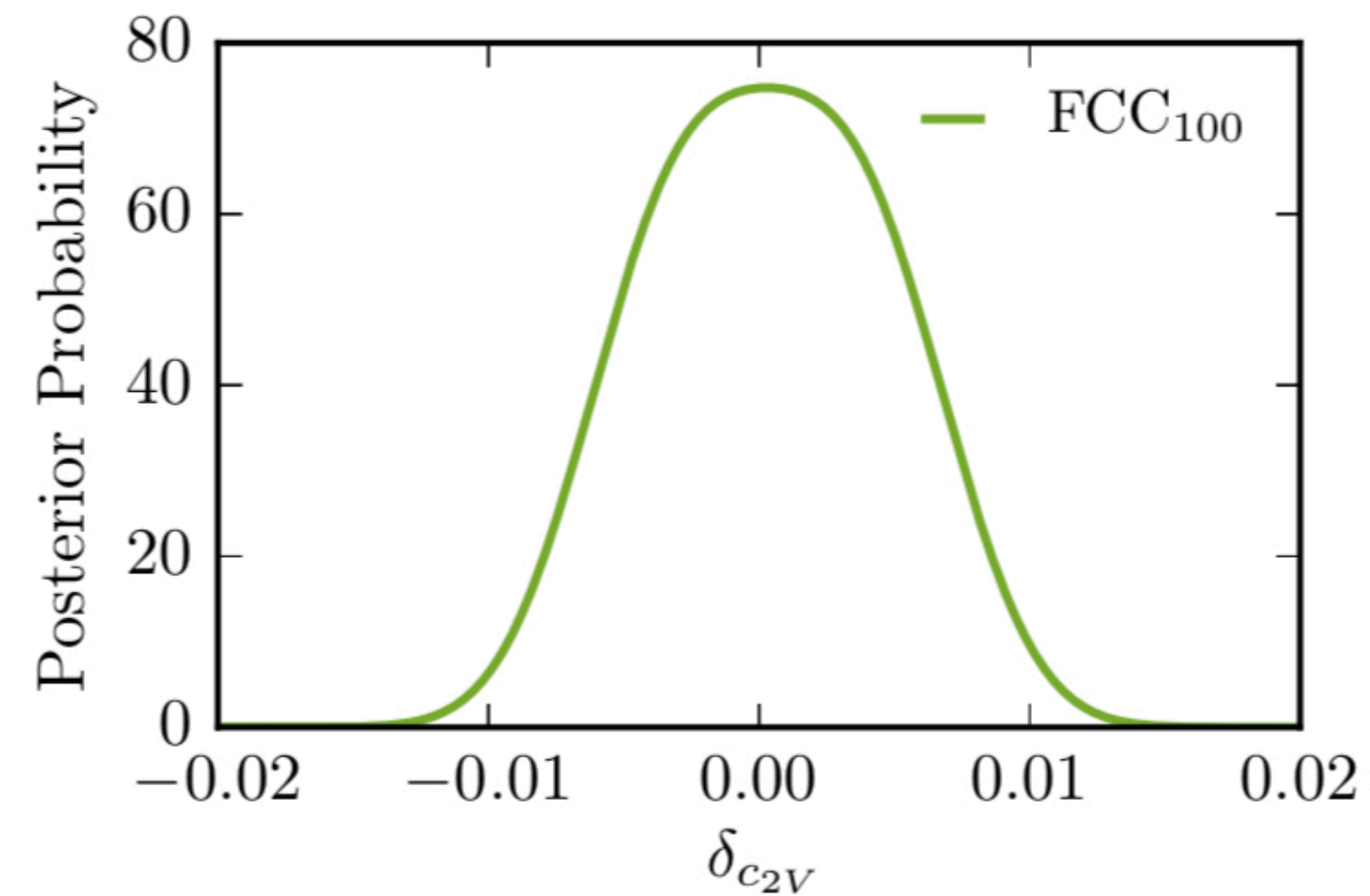
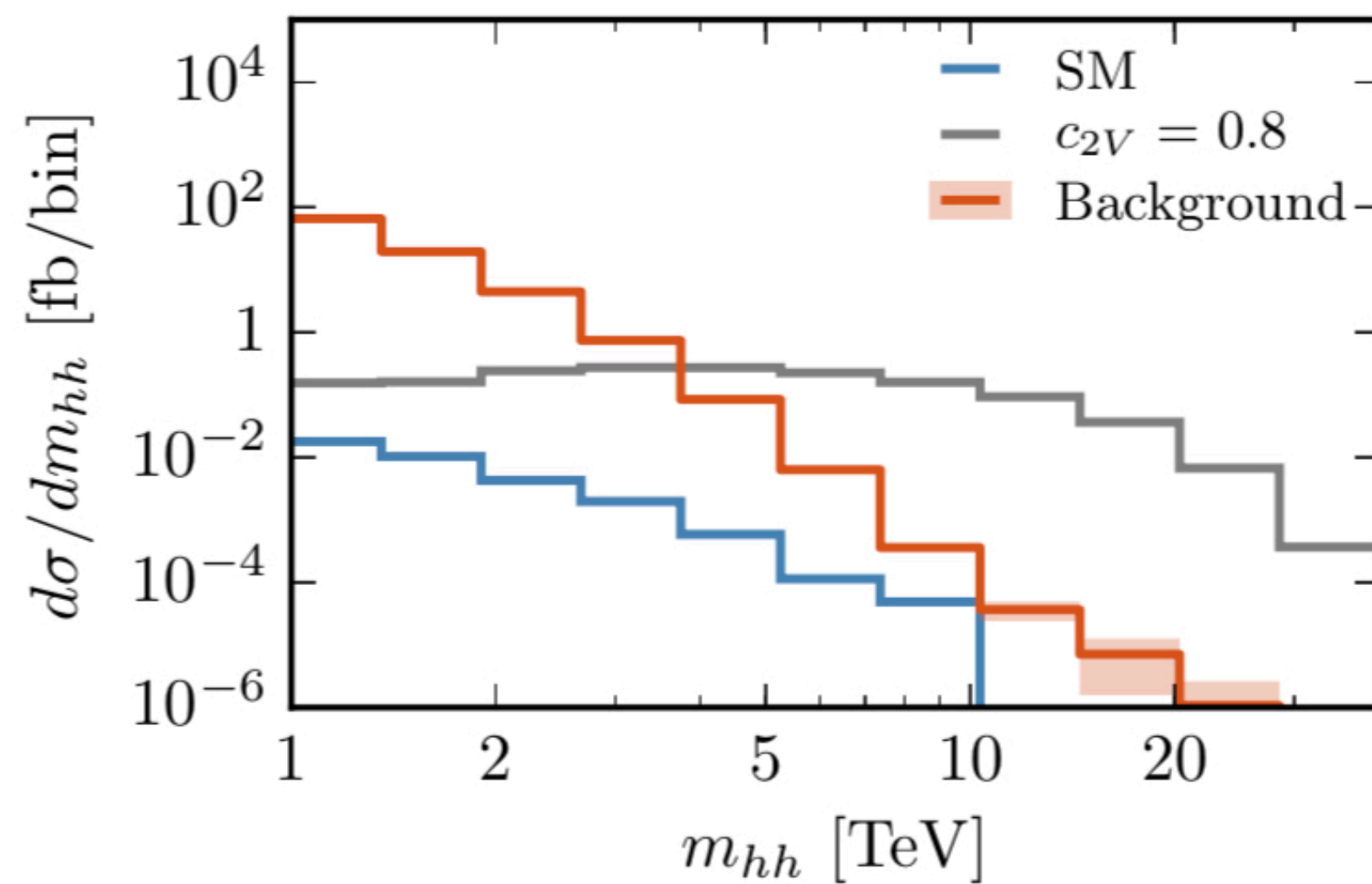
[1611.03860]



$$A(V_L V_L \rightarrow HH) \sim \frac{\hat{s}}{v^2} (c_{2V} - c_V^2) + \mathcal{O}(m_W^2/\hat{s}),$$

0 in the SM

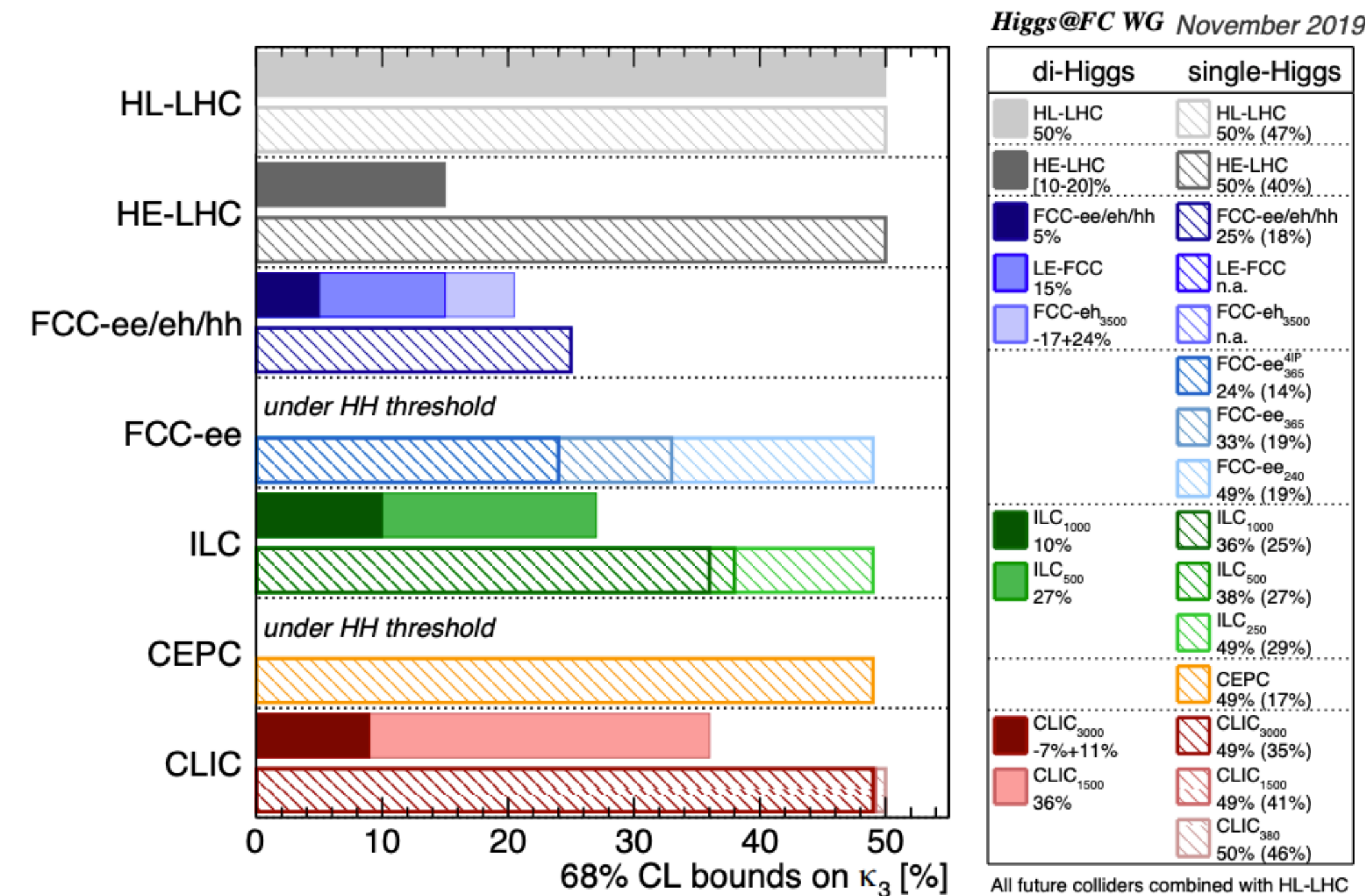
high energy behaviour driven by C_{2V} and C_V , if $\delta C_{2V} \neq 0$, grows with E



With c_V from FCC-ee, $\delta c_{2V} < 1\%$

Summary

- A precise measurement of the Higgs self-coupling can constrain the shape of the Higgs potential:
- LHC can detect at best $O(10)$ - $O(2)$ deviations
- HL-LHC can measure at **50 %** precision
- LE-FCC / HE-LHC \sim **15%** precision
- ILC/CLIC can measure at best with **10%**
- FCC can reach $\delta\kappa_\lambda \approx$ **5%** using double Higgs production
- Muon Collider @10 TeV \sim **5-7% ??**
@30 TeV \sim **2-3% ??**



BACKUP

Prospects for HL-LHC measurements

1) LHC

- $O(10)$ - $O(2)$
- Could detect large anomalous coupling

2) HL-LHC

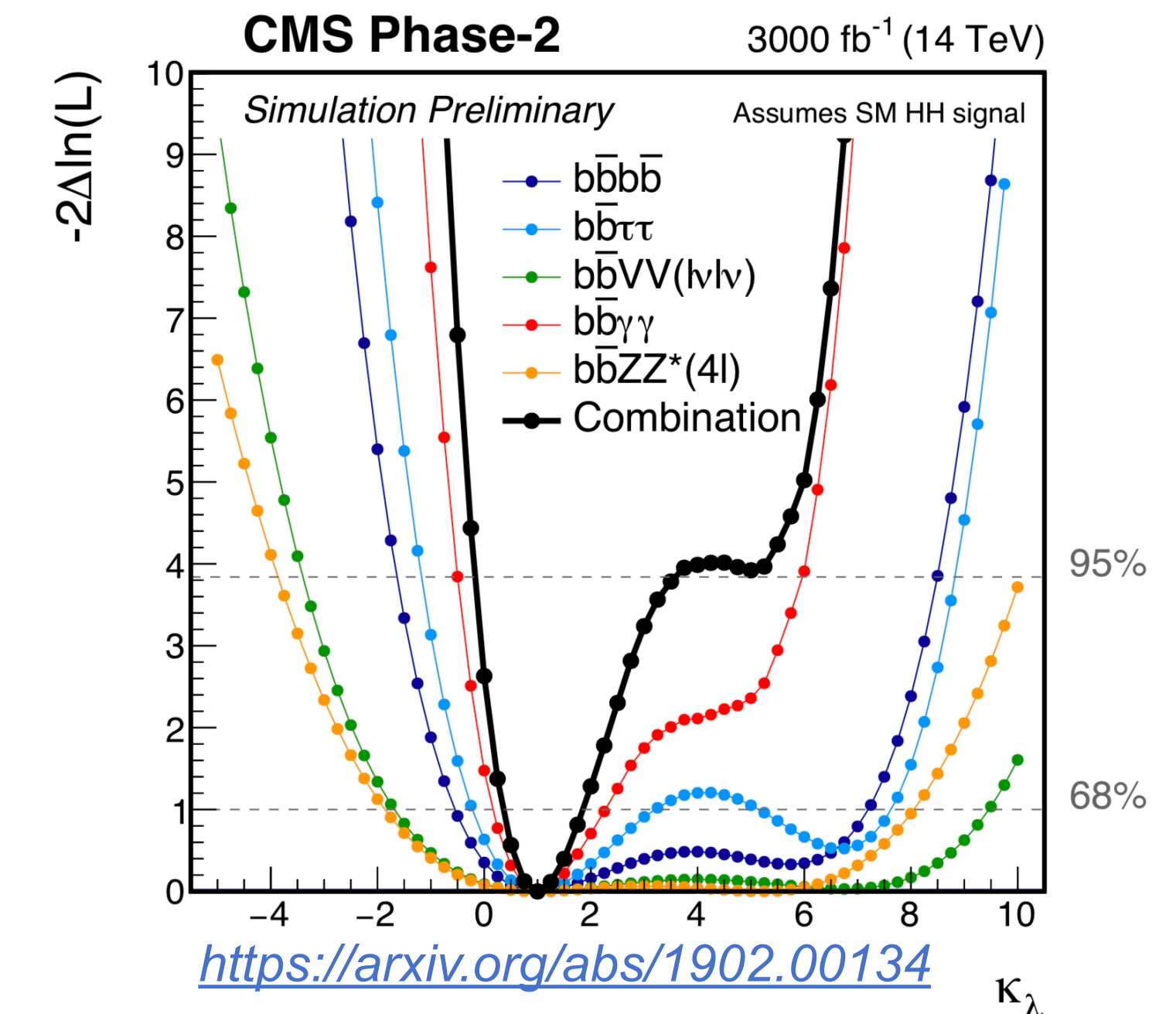
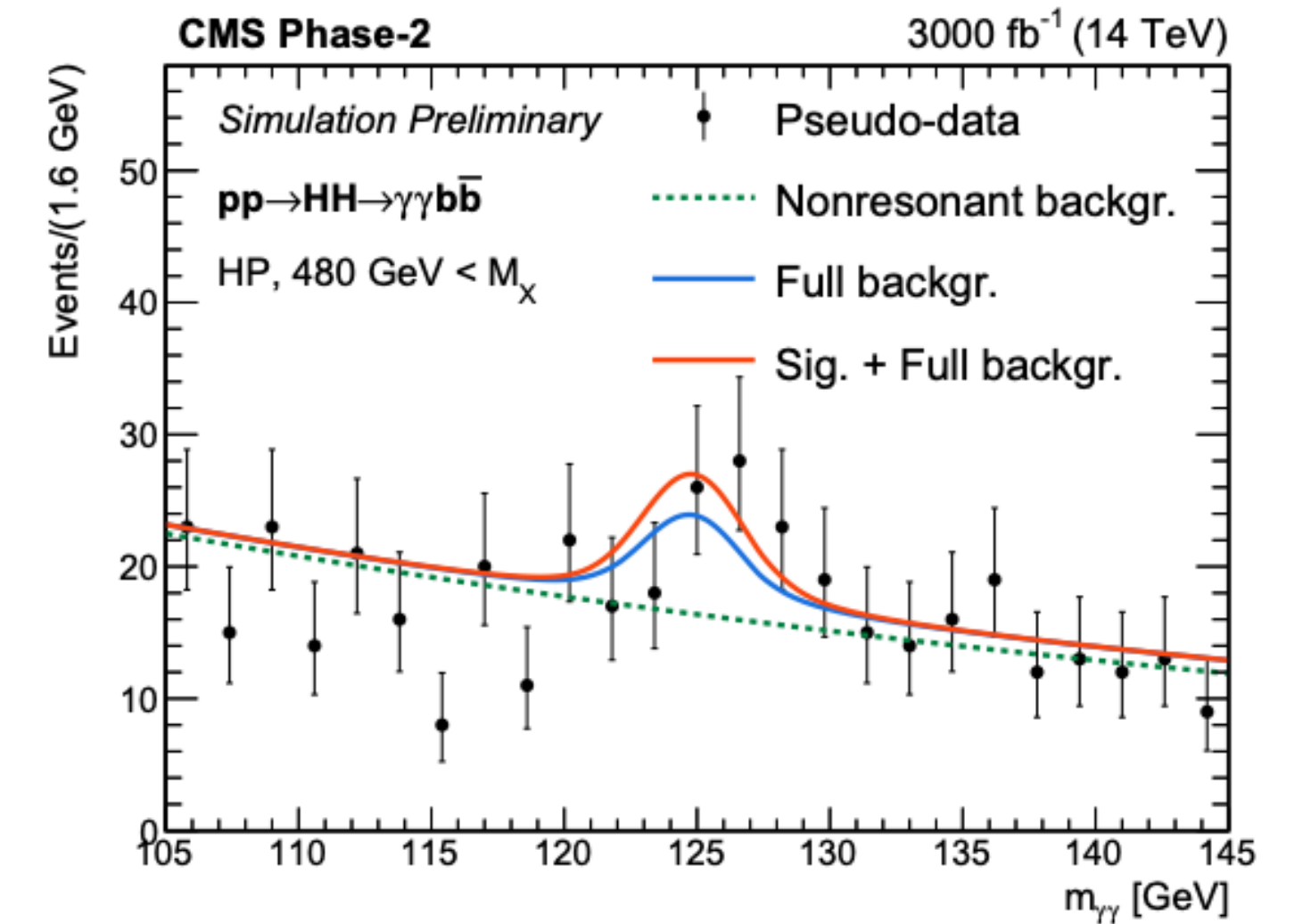
- $O(1)$
- Potential for evidence (3σ precision)

3) FCC-ee : single H couplings + indirect measurement

- Potential for observation (5σ precision)
- $\delta g_{ttZ} \sim 1\%$, allows for $\delta y_t \sim 1\%$ @FCC-hh

4) ILC/CLIC : $\sim 10\%$ precision

5) FCC-hh : precision measurement



HH decays

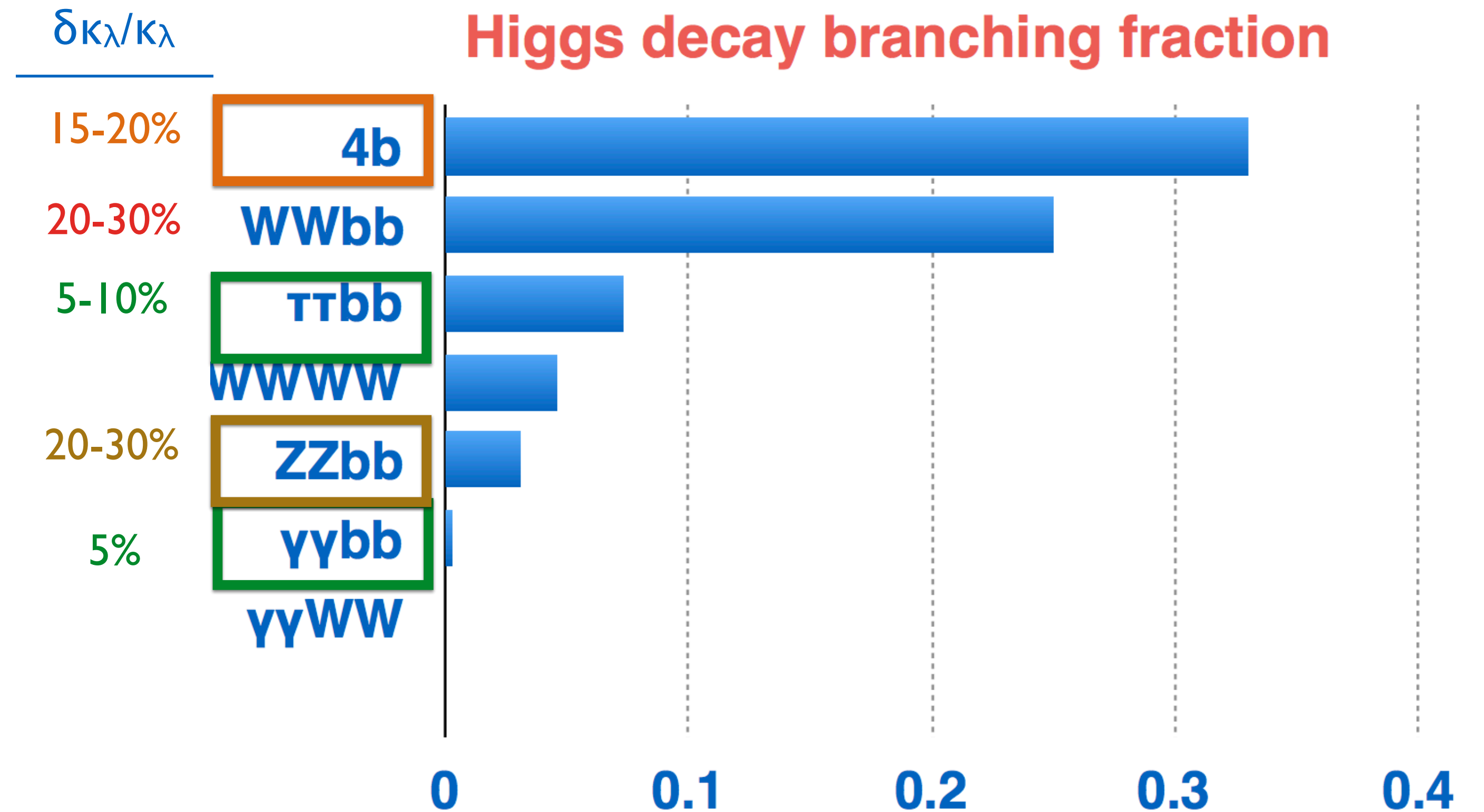
- Sensitivity driven by the following channels:

- $bb\gamma\gamma$ (golden channel)

- $bb\tau\tau$

- $bbbb$

- $bbZZ(4l)$

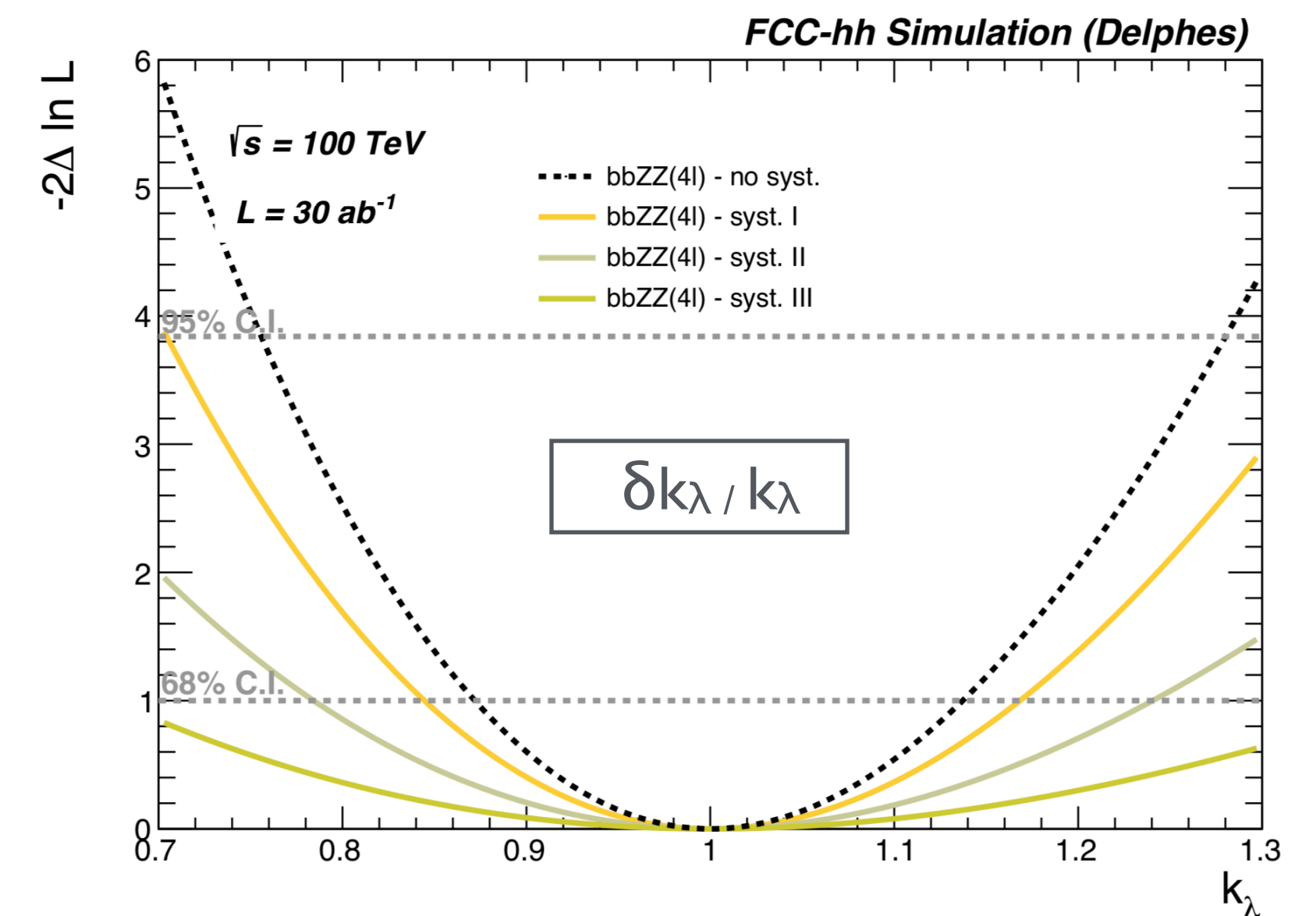
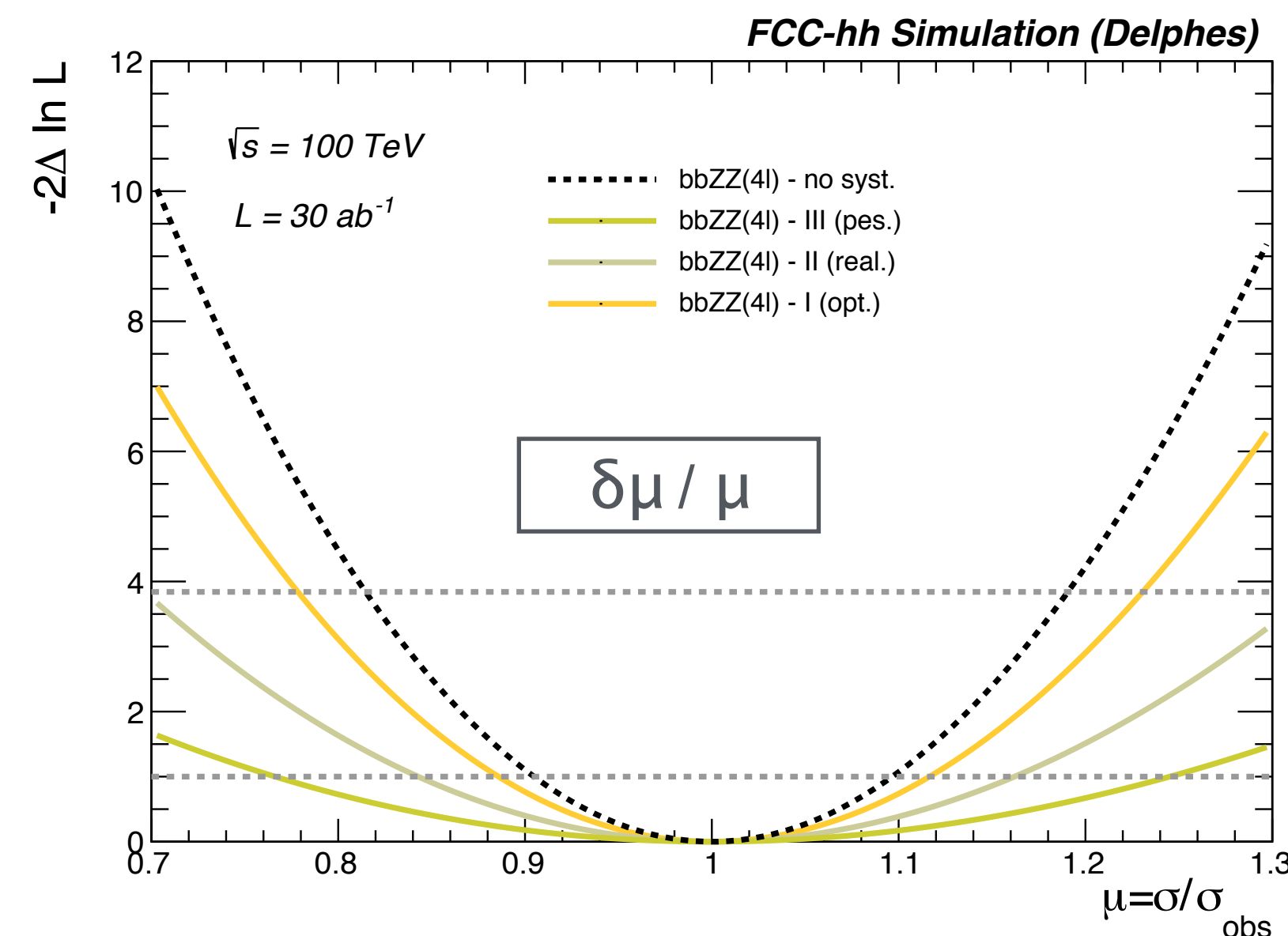
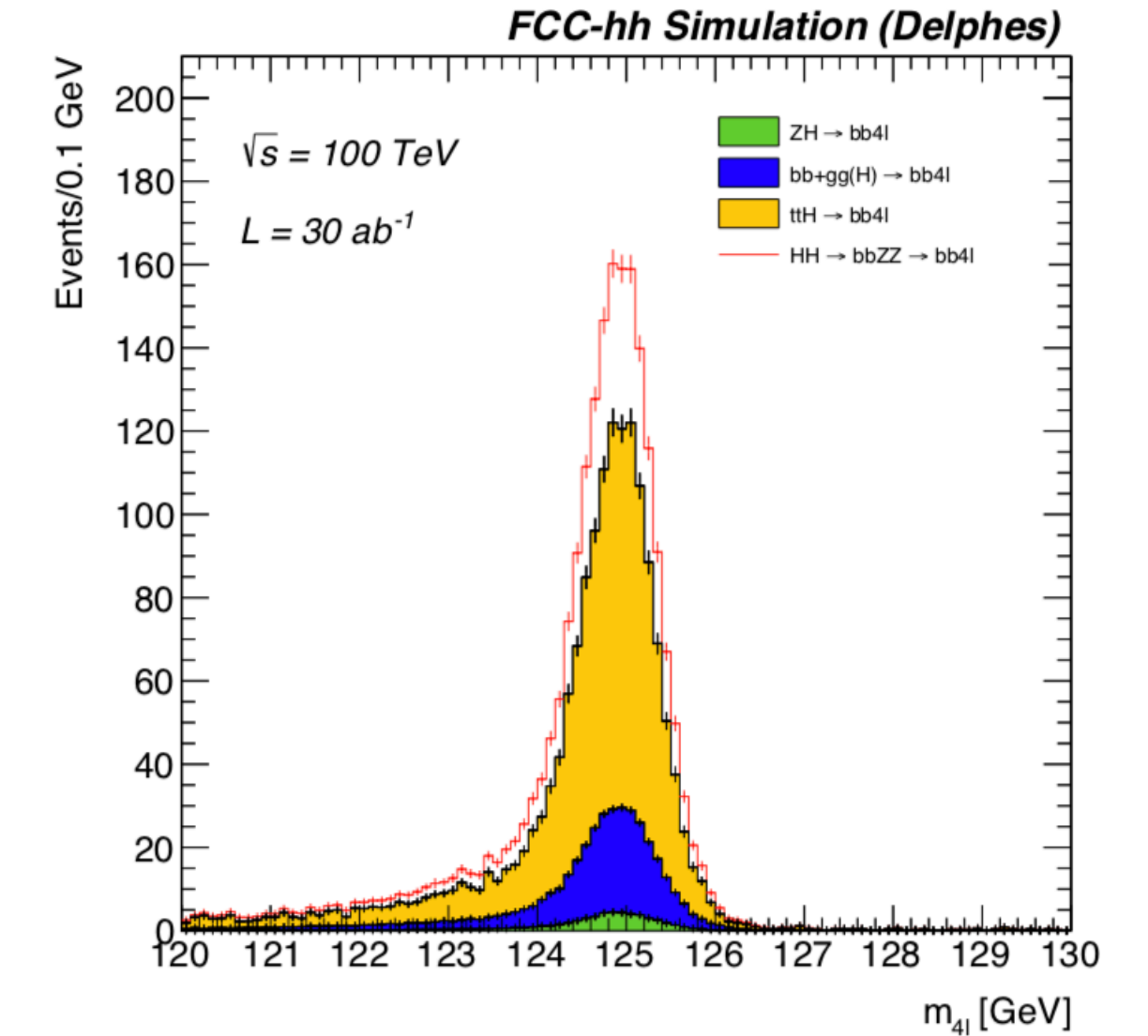


HH → bb4l

- New channel opening at FCC-hh !!
- clean channel with mostly reducible backgrounds (single Higgs)
- Simple cut and count analysis on (4e, 4μ and 2e2μ channels)

Backgrounds:

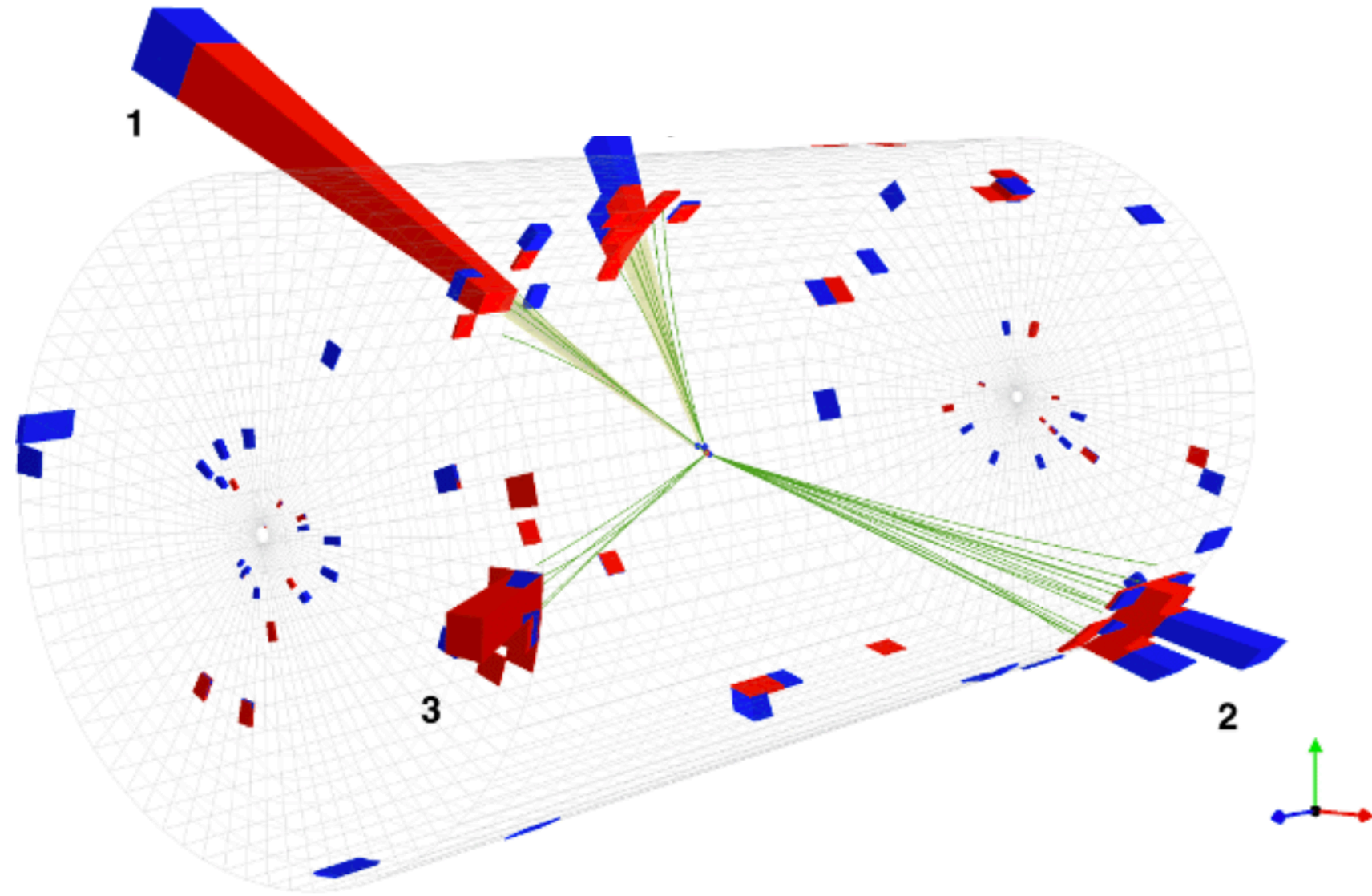
- ttH , H → 4 leptons
- 4l + jets (ZZ*, Z*Z*, ZZ) continuum
- pp → H bb → 4l bb (gluon fusion)



$\delta k_\lambda / k_\lambda = 15-30\%$

depending on systematics assumptions

The bbbb channel



Detector assumptions:

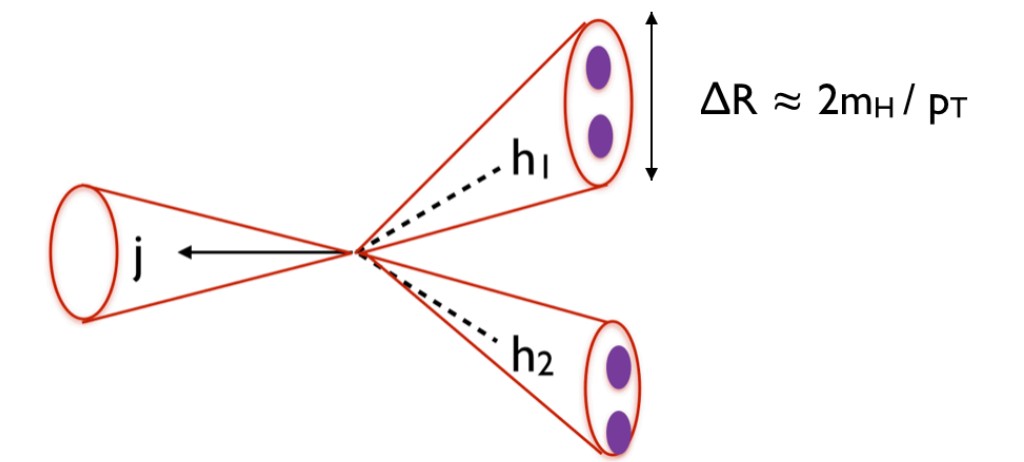
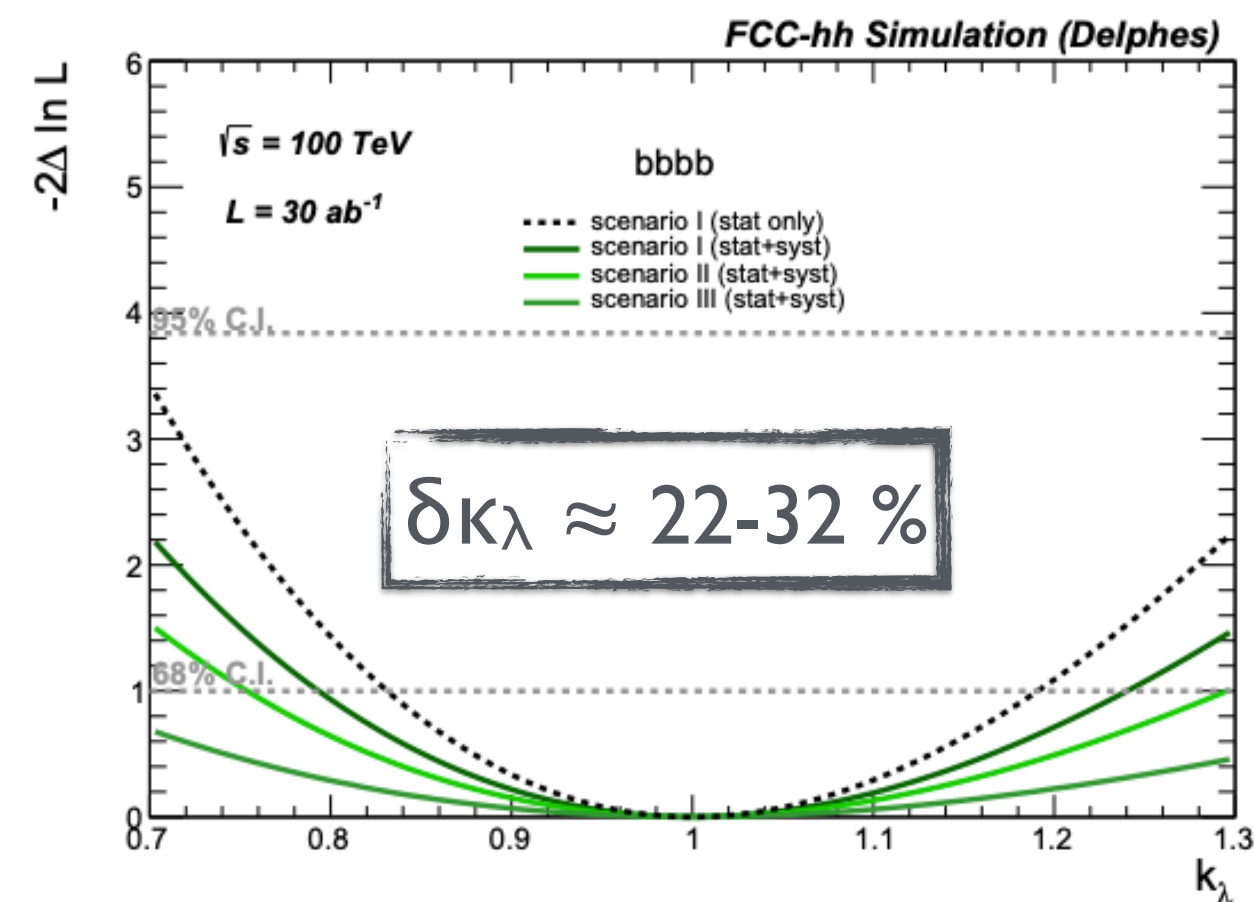
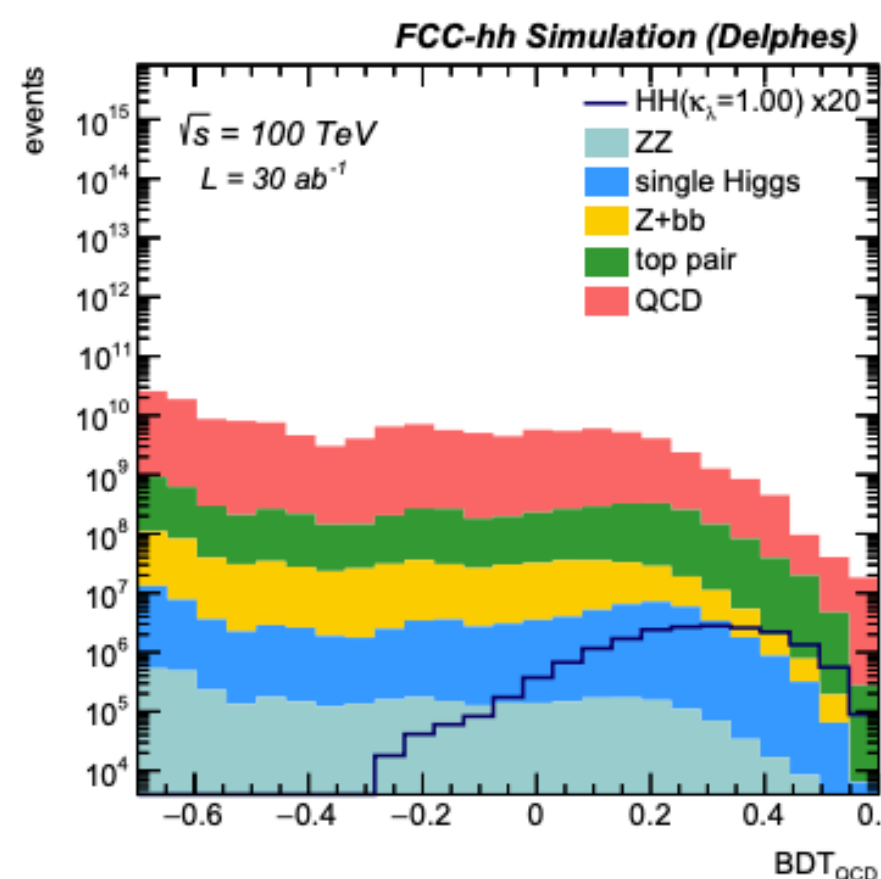
b-tagging : $\epsilon_b = 80\%$, $\epsilon_{j \rightarrow b} = 1\%$ (\sim HL-LHC)

- Largest branching ratio
 $\text{BR}(\text{HH} \rightarrow \text{bbbb}) \approx 31\%$
- Backgrounds:
 - QCD
 - Top pair
 - single Higgs (VH, ttH, ggH)
 - $Z + \text{bb} \rightarrow \text{bb} + \text{bb}$

HH → bbbb

Resolved:

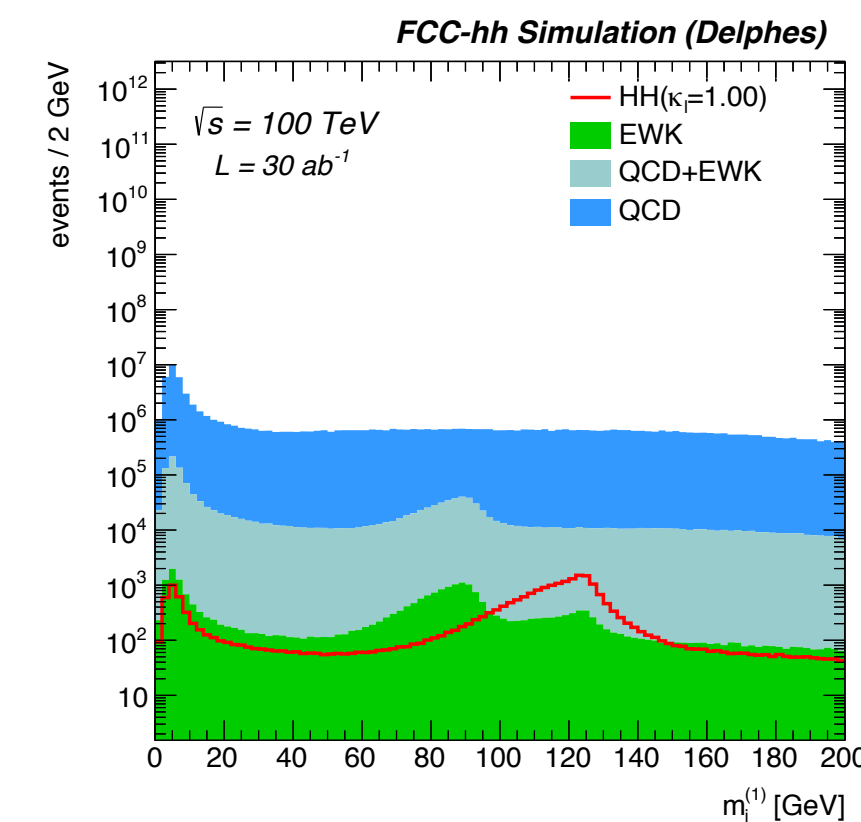
- Large combinatorial QCD background
- Select 4b-jets with $p_{T} > 45$ GeV
- Test all possible pairs among 4 b-jets (6 total), and rank them in ascending ascending $|m_H - m_{bb}|$, keep first two pairs
- Use all kinematics available in the event to train a BDT discriminant



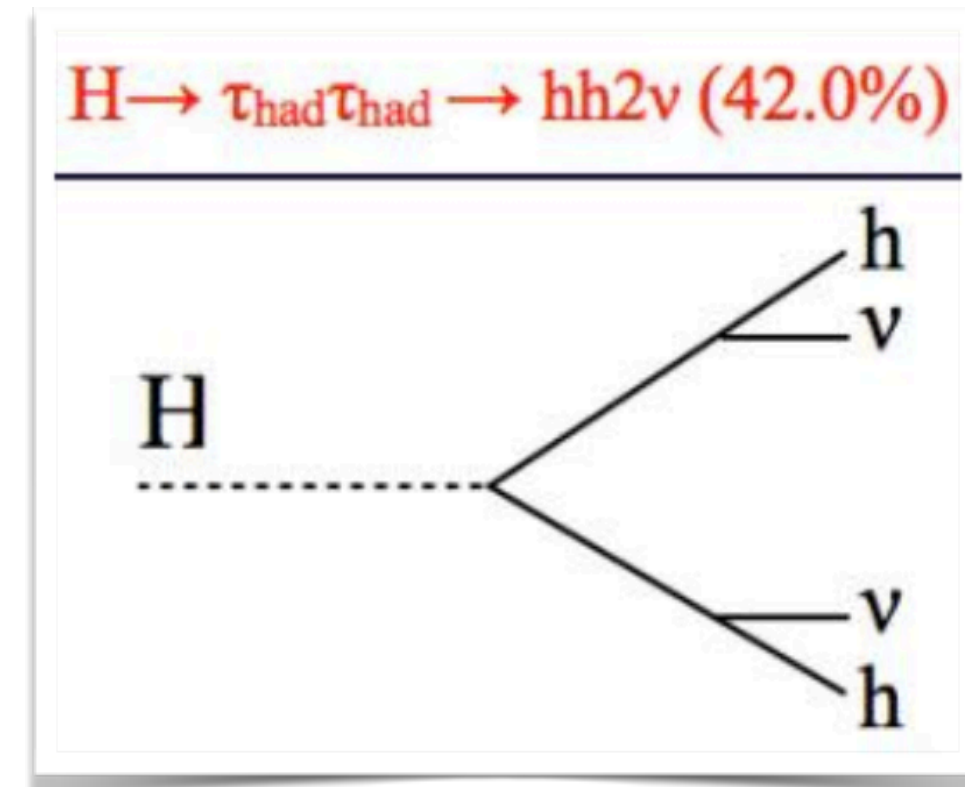
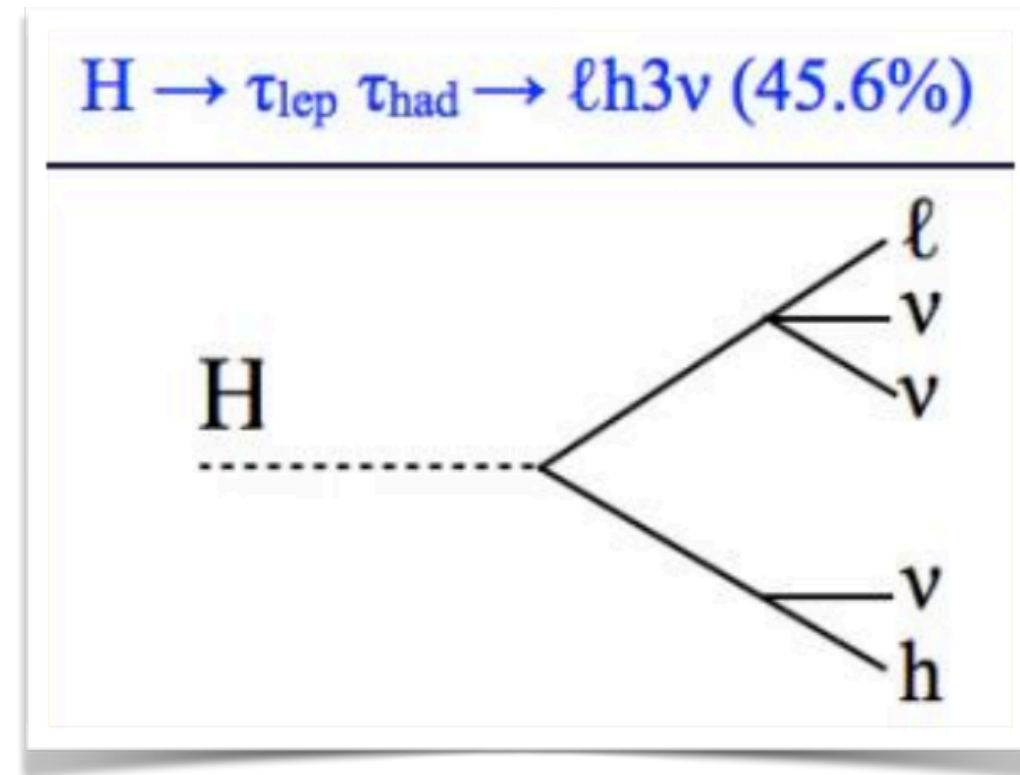
Boosted

- Requiring a **boosted HH system recoiling against jet(s)**, contains the invariant mass to small values
 - maintain sensitivity to the self-coupling
 - reduce combinatorial background

$\delta\kappa_\lambda(\text{stat}) \approx 20 - 40\%$



The $bb\tau\tau$ channel



Detector assumptions:

- **b-tagging** : $\epsilon_b = 85\%$, $\epsilon_{j \rightarrow b} = 1\%$ (\sim HL-LHC)
- **τ -tagging** : $\epsilon_\tau = 80\%$, $\epsilon_{j \rightarrow \tau} = 1\%$. (\sim HL-LHC)

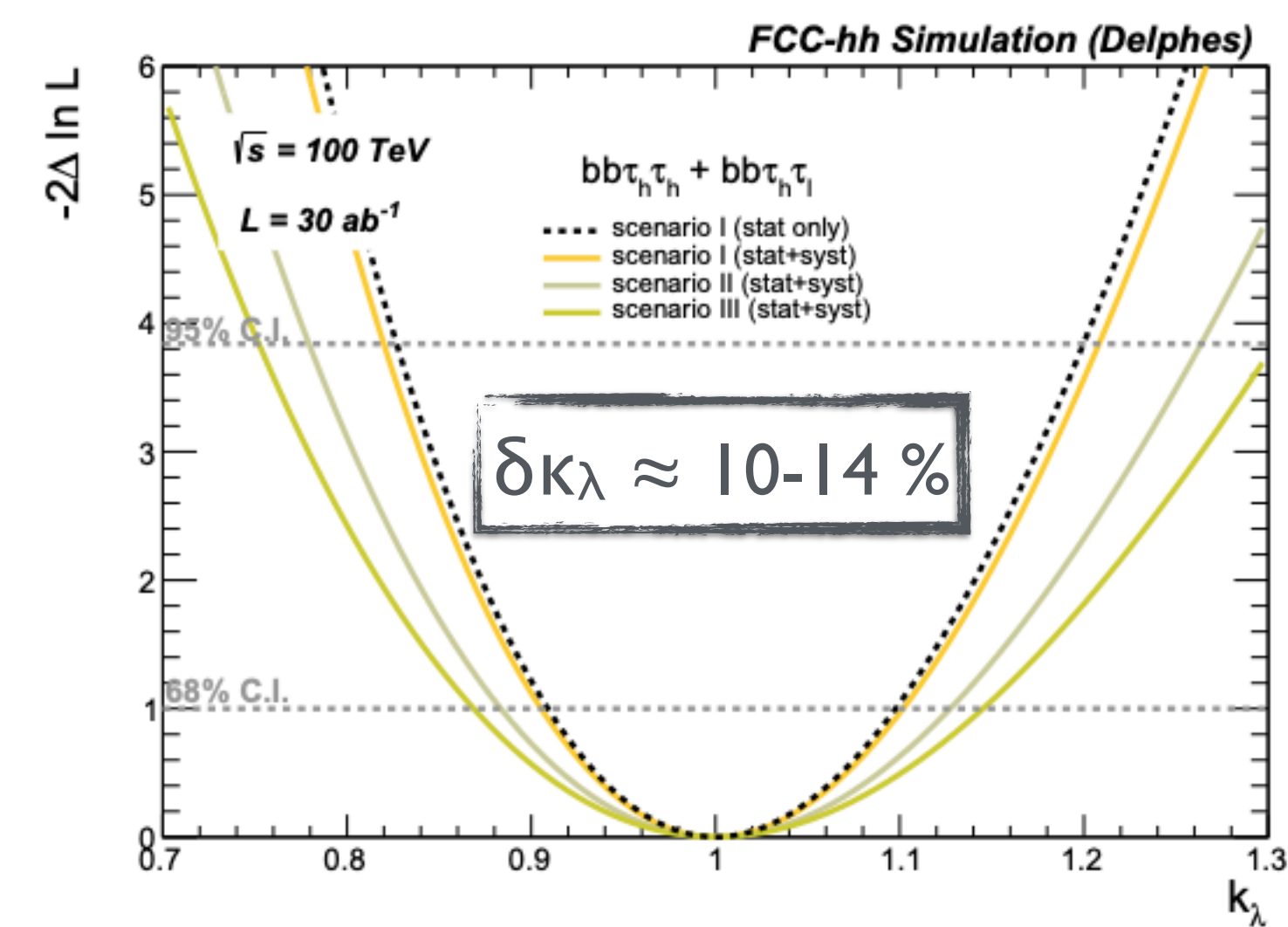
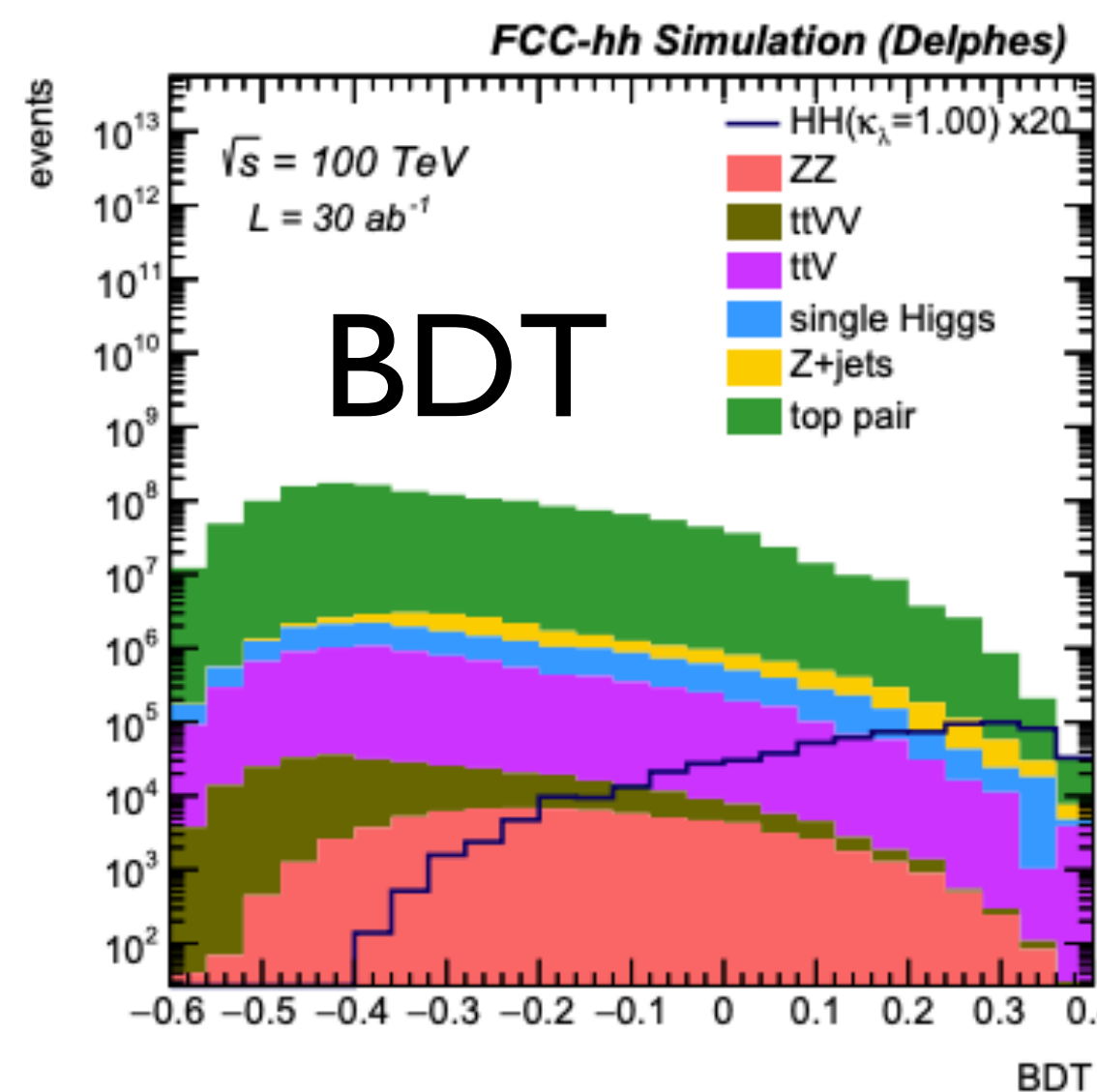
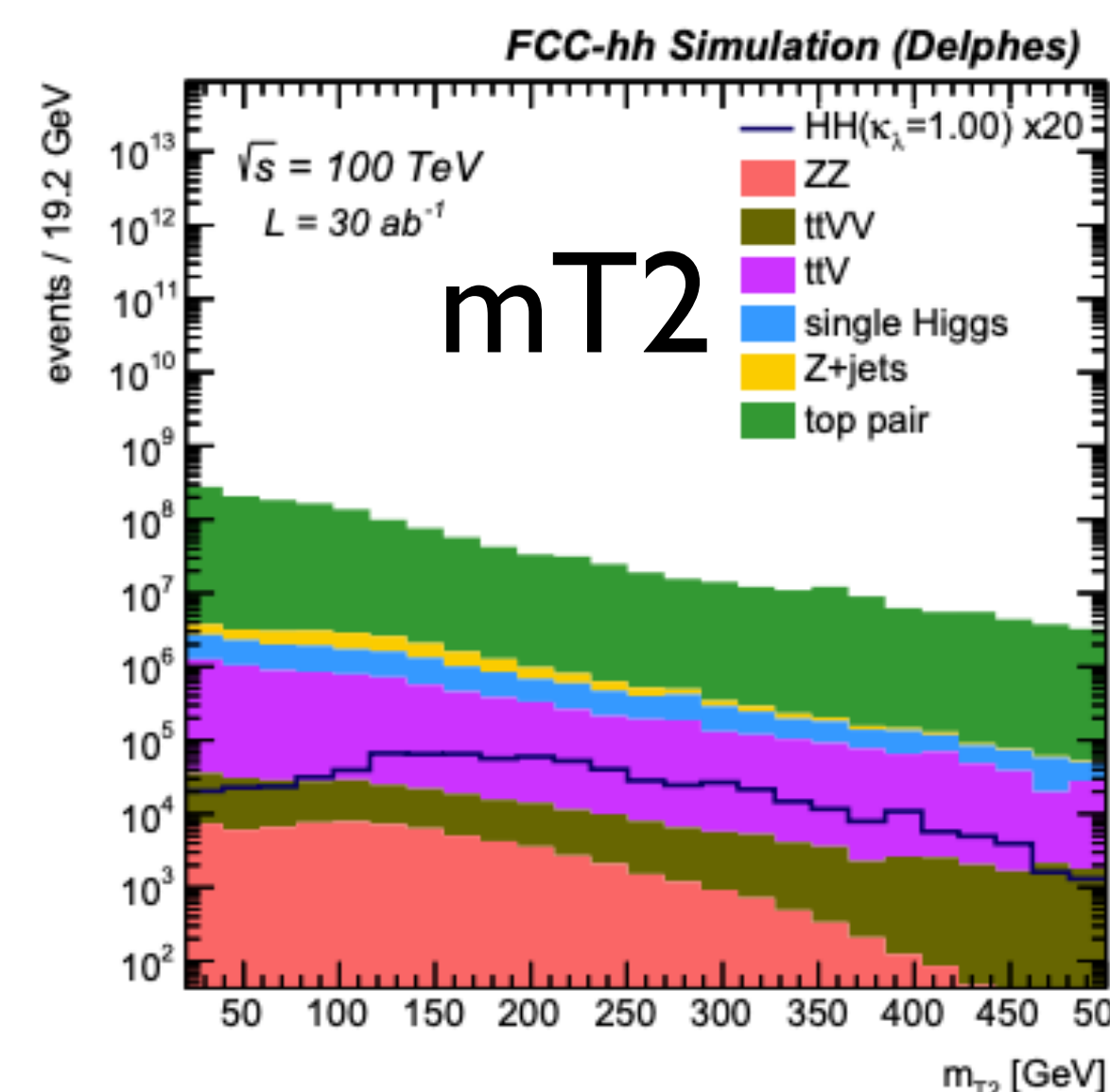
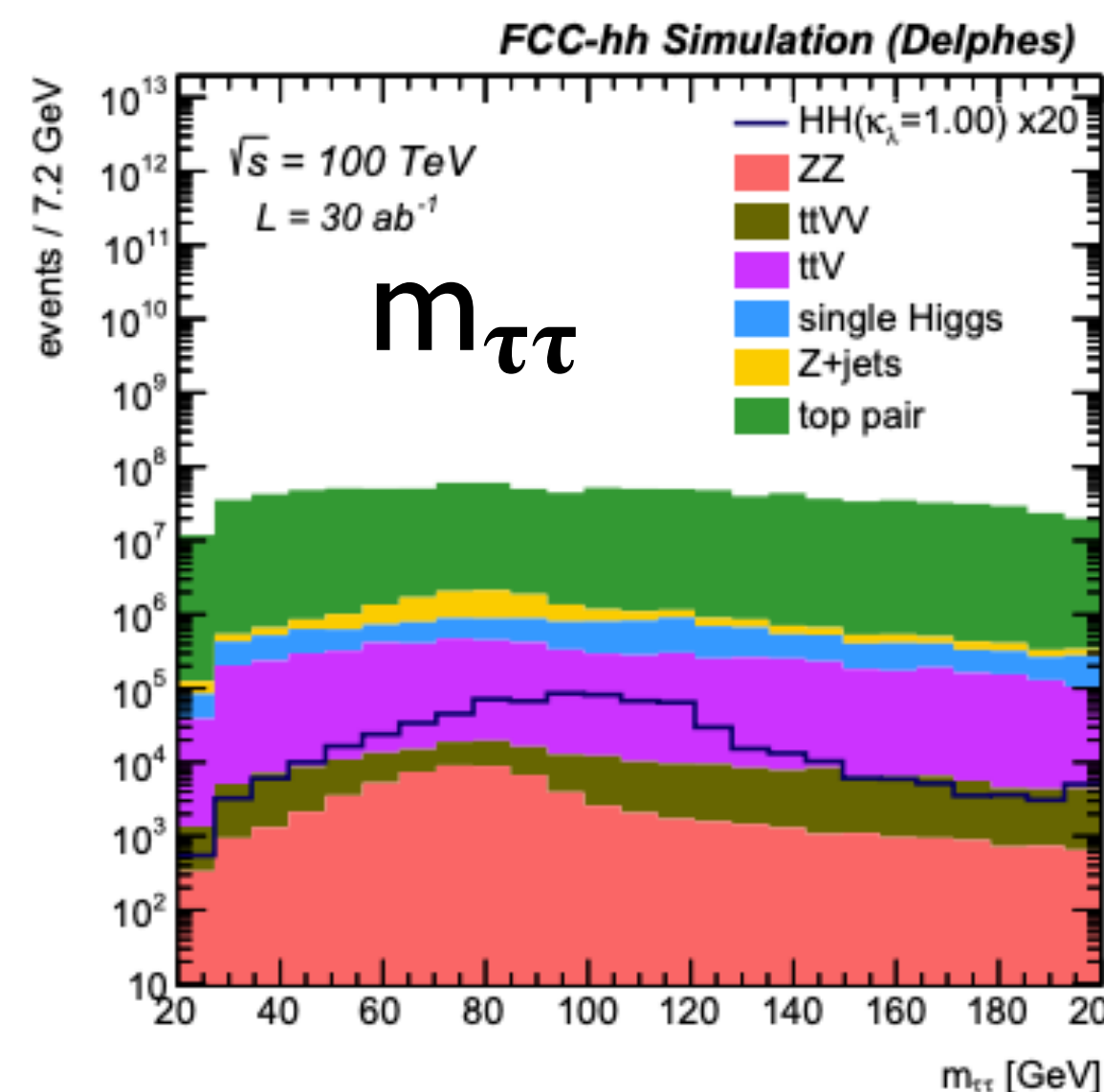
- Exploit large branching ratio
 $2 * BR(H \rightarrow bb) * BR(H \rightarrow \tau\tau) \approx 7.3\%$
- Both states only $\tau_{had}\tau_{had}$ and $\tau_{had}\tau_{lep}$ considered
- $\tau_{lep}\tau_{had}$ has larger B contamination
 - $t\bar{t}$ with $\tau_{had} + e/\mu$ (in addition to $\tau_{lep}\tau_{had}$)
- Backgrounds:
 - **Top pair**
 - **single Higgs (VH, ttH, ggH)**
 - $Z + bb \rightarrow \tau\tau + bb$
 - **ttZ, ttW**
 - **ttZZ, ttWW, ttW**

The $bb\tau\tau$ channel

- Simple preselection $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}/\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$:
 - ≥ 2 (l) τ -tagged jets with:
 - $p_T(\tau_{\text{had}}) > 45$ GeV, $|\eta(\tau_{\text{had}})| < 3.0$
 - At least two b-tagged jets with:
 - $p_T(b) > 30$ GeV, $|\eta(b)| < 3.0$
 - < 1 lepton $p_T(l) > 25$ GeV, $|\eta(l)| < 3.0$
 - ≥ 1 lepton

- **BDT** training input:

- 3-vectors of τ_1, τ_2, b_1, b_2
- 4-vectors of $H_{\tau\tau}, H_{bb}, HH$
- E_T miss
- $MT2, m_T(\tau_1), m_T(\tau_2), H_T$

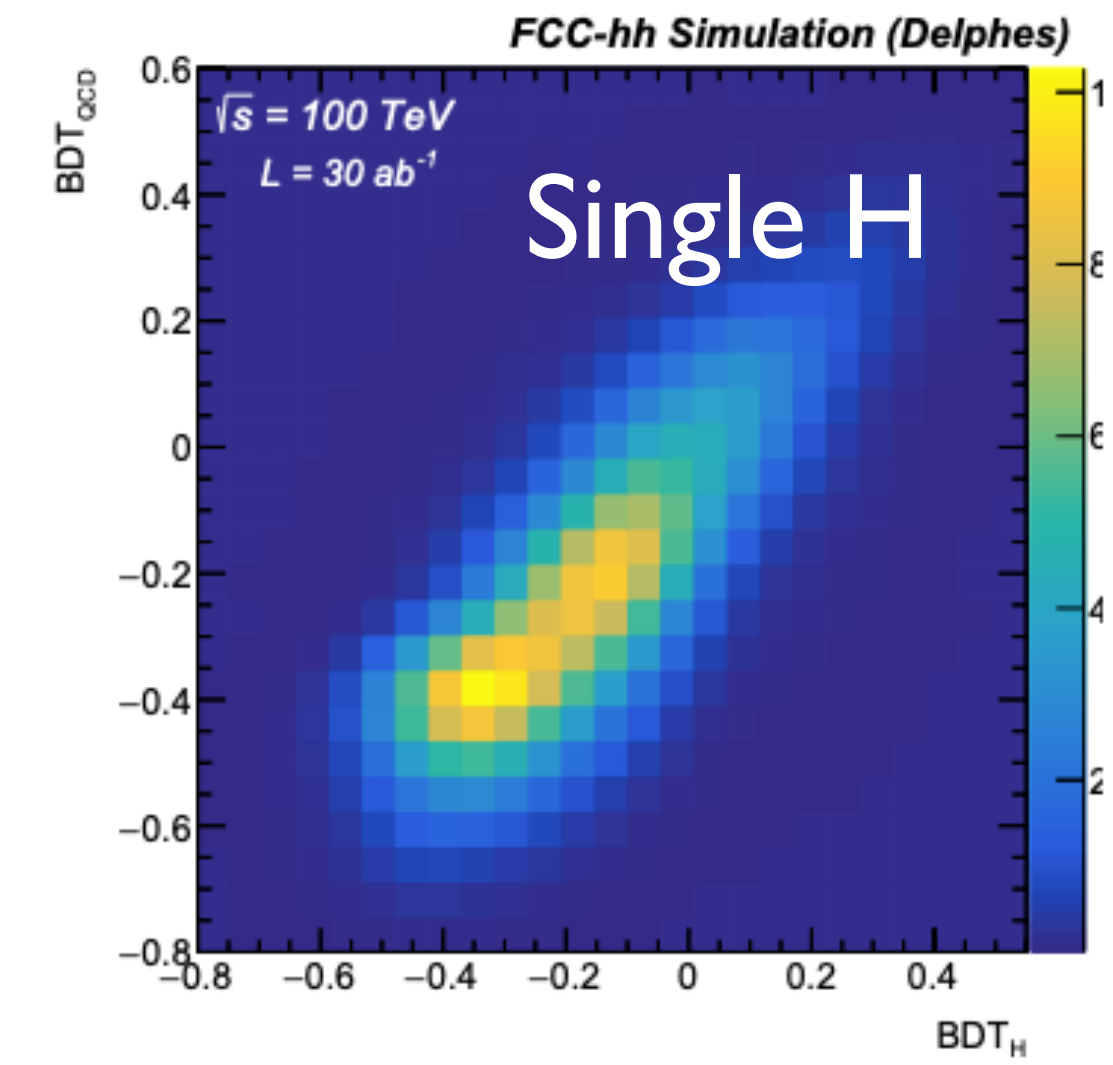
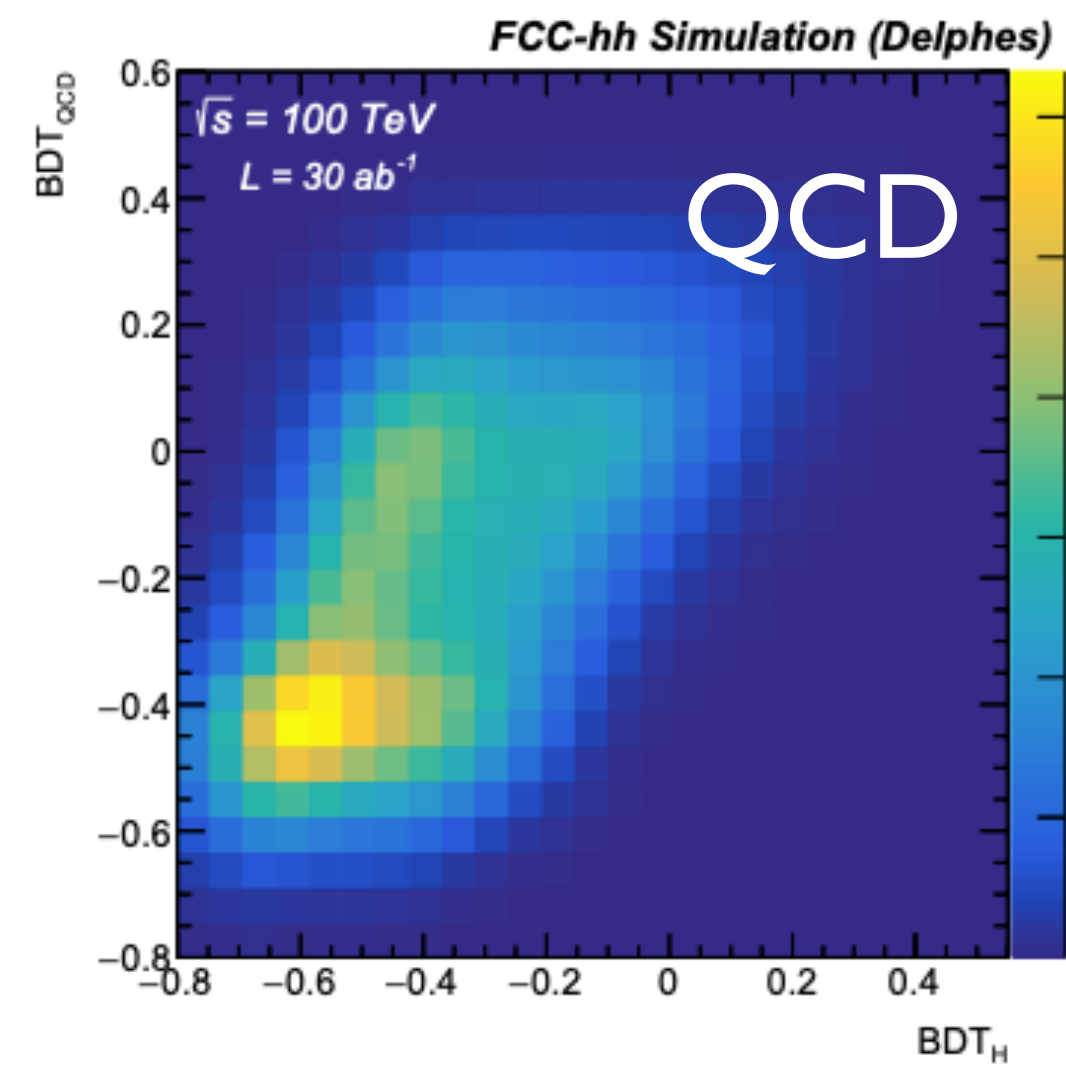
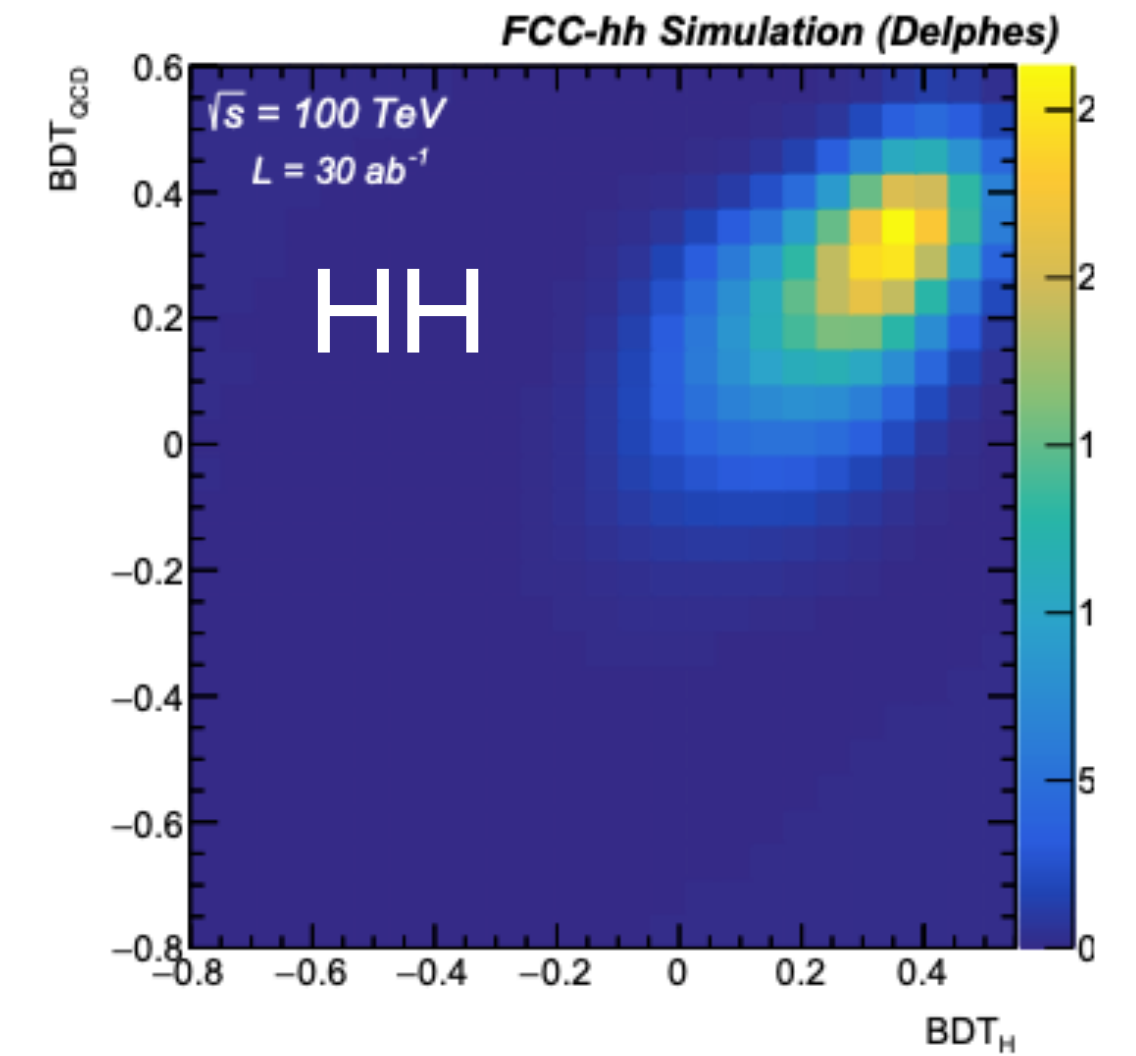
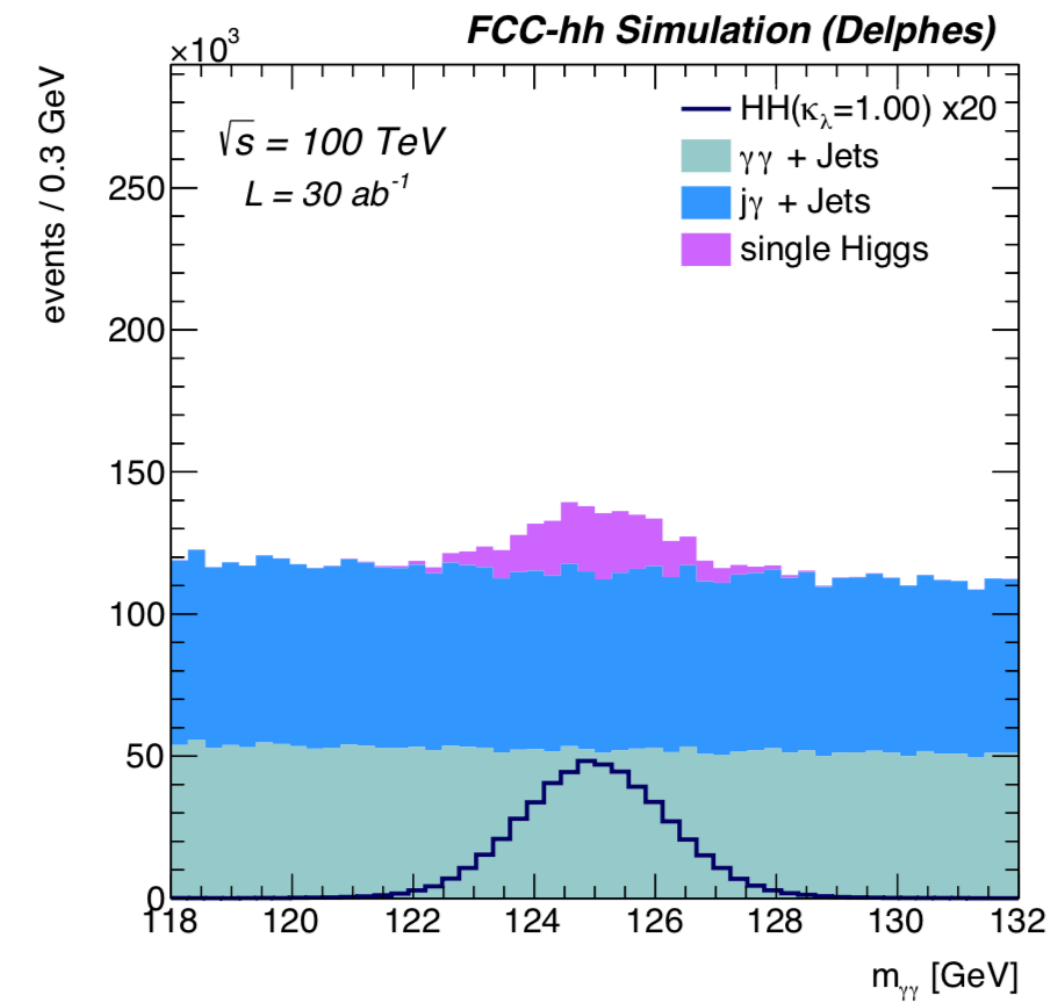


HH \rightarrow bb $\gamma\gamma$

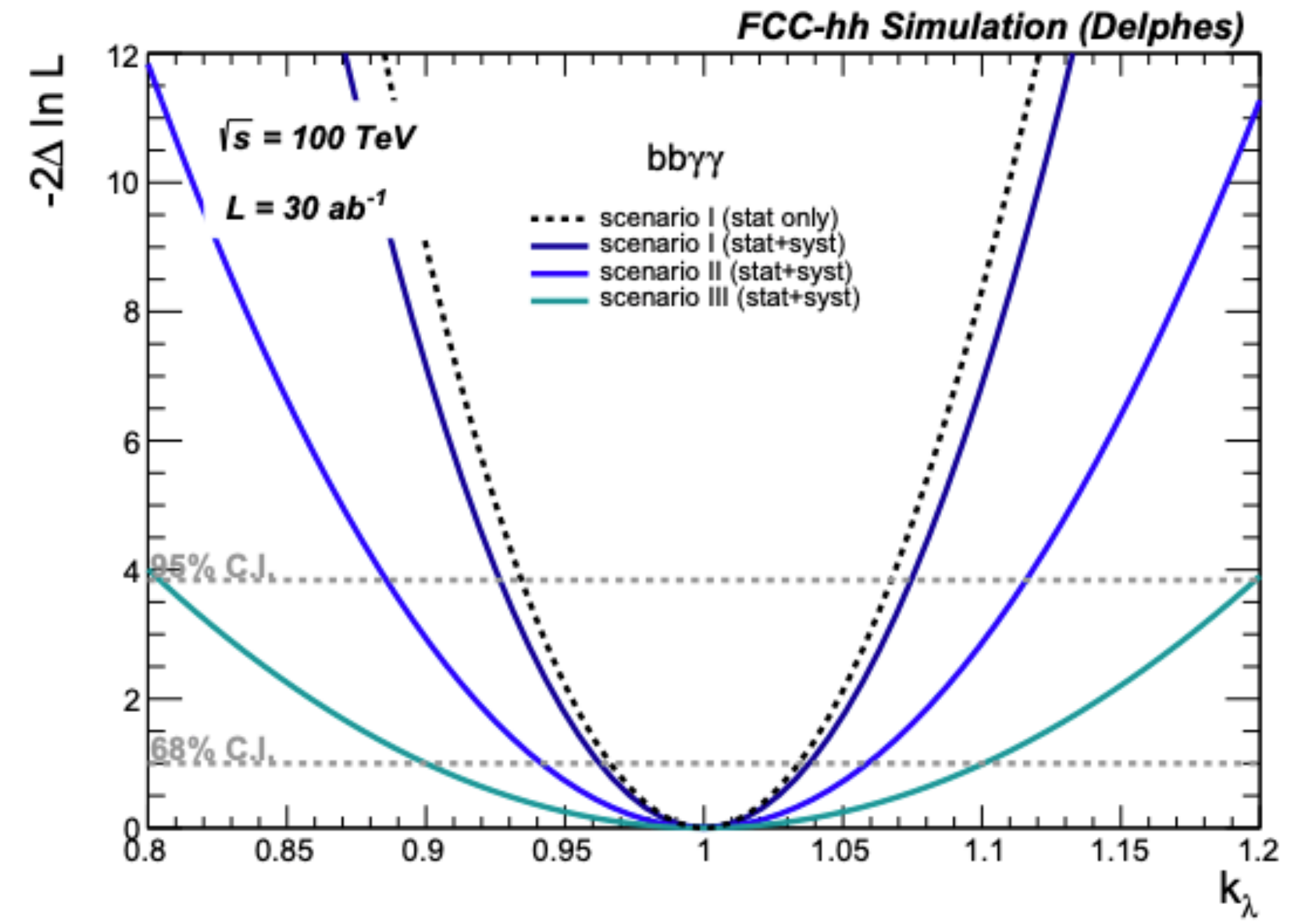
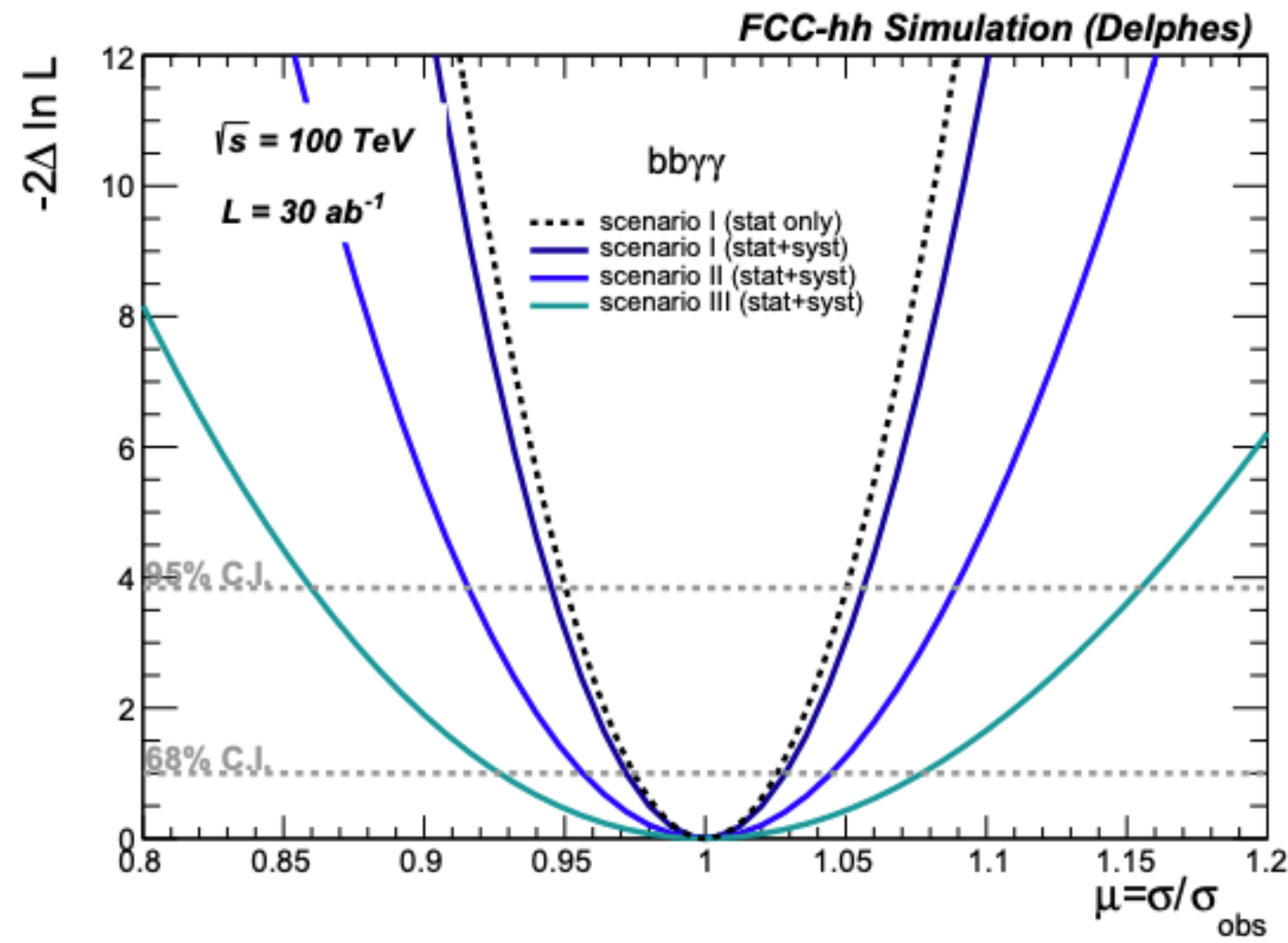
- Cleanest decay channel
- Large QCD backgrounds (jj $\gamma\gamma$ and γ +jets)
- Main difference w.r.t LHC is the very large single Higgs (mainly ttH background)

• Strategy:

- Exploit full final state information and correlations $p_T(\gamma_i)$, $p_T(b_i)$, $\eta(\gamma_i)$, $\eta(b_i)$, etc... with a MVA
- Single H and QCD trained separately
- Fit 2D (BDT_H, BDT_{QCD}) spectrum

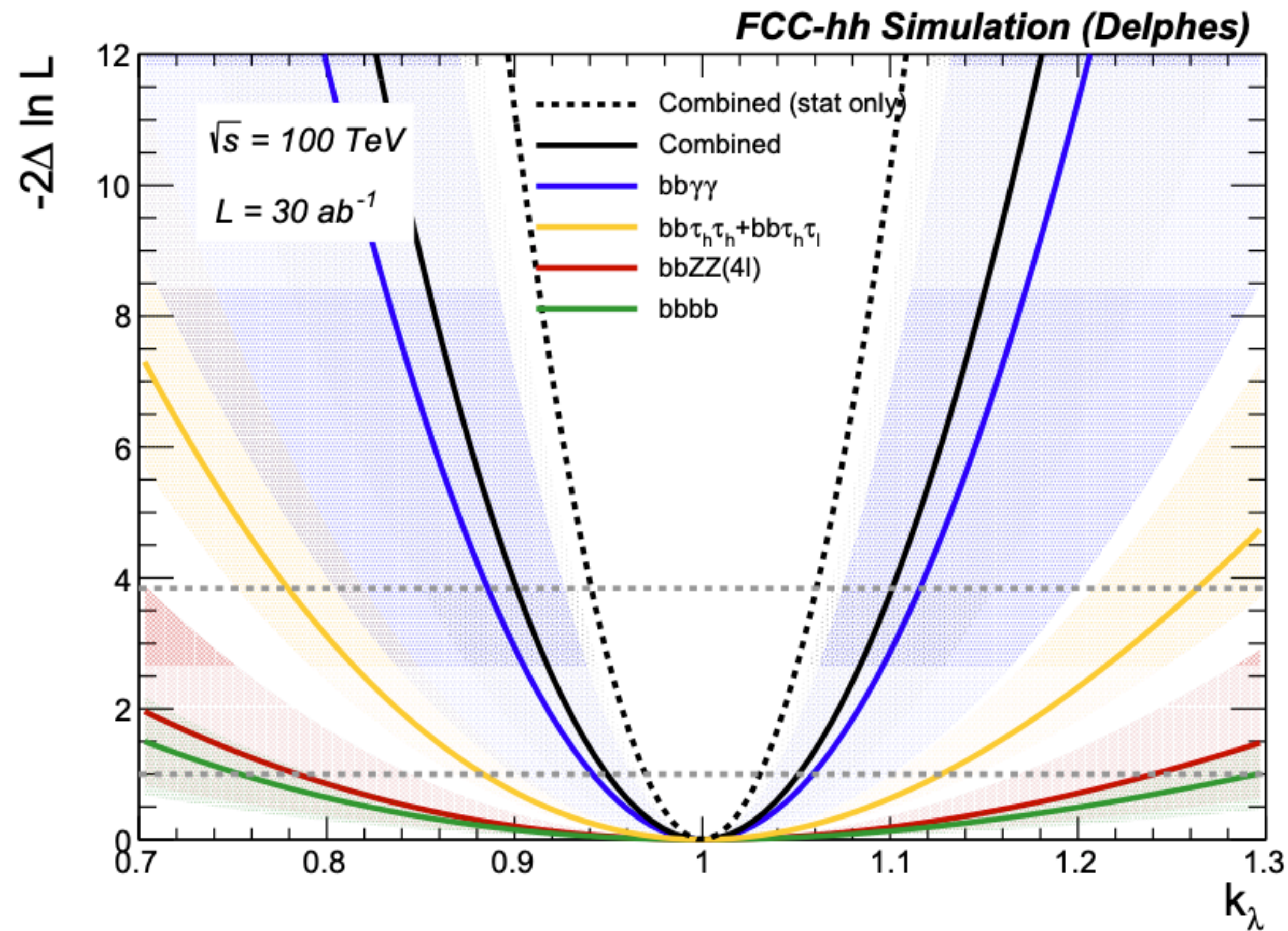


HH \rightarrow bb $\gamma\gamma$



	@68% CL	scenario I	scenario II	scenario III
δ_μ	stat only	2.5	3.6	5.6
	stat + syst	2.8	4.4	7.5
δ_{κ_λ}	stat only	3.4	4.8	7.4
	stat + syst	3.8	5.9	10.0

Combination of all channels



Combined sensitivity:

	@68% CL	scenario I	scenario II	scenario III
δ_μ	stat only	2.2	2.8	3.7
	stat + syst	2.4	3.5	5.1
δ_{κ_λ}	stat only	3.0	4.1	5.6
	stat + syst	3.4	5.1	7.8