

BSM Higgs: Why Bother?



- * The Higgs discovery confirmed the existence of the predicted electroweak symmetry breaking mechanism, and so far the experimental results from LHC are consistent with the SM Higgs boson (as detailed by Sara)
- However, many of the shortcomings of the SM seem to be connected to the Higgs sector:
 - Hierarchy problem, fermion generations, CP violation and baryogenesis (David's talk), dark matter...
 - Models aiming to address these issues often include an extended Higgs sector (e.g. all SUSY models)
- * Key question: is the Higgs sector indeed minimal, unlike any other sector in SM, with only one complex Higgs doublet – or is it more complex?
- * The list of interesting BSM Higgs models is wide and would earn its own lecture series:
 - * Singlet models: Additional neutral scalar bosons (e.g. DM), strong first-order phase transition
 - Doublet models: Additional neutral and charged scalar bosons, more CP violation, FCNCs
 - * E.g. two-Higgs-doublet models (2HDMs) with 5 Higgs bosons: h, H, A, H+, H-
 - Doublet+singlet models to combine the nice features of both
 - * Triplet models: Similar consequences to doublet models [no FCNCs] and a spectrum of new scalars
 - ◆ E.g. Georgi-Machacek: Two extra triplets → several neutral, charged and doubly-charged scalars ,

From Early Run 2 to Early Run 3

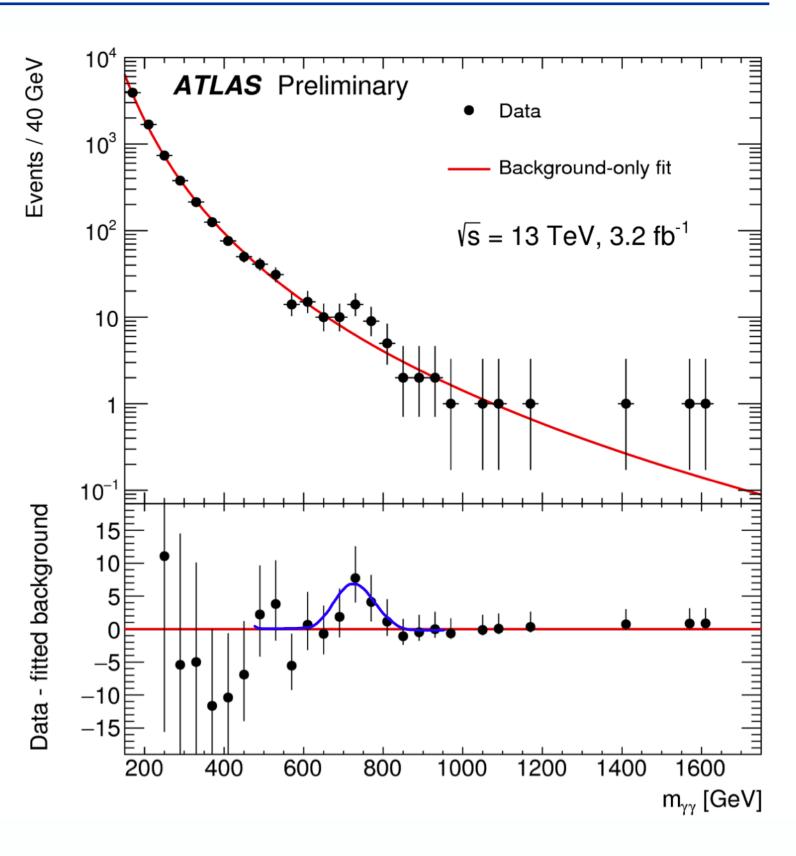


Throwback to Spåtind 2016:

Chorus:

BSM particles
Show us who you are
Stop hiding, start coupling
The energy is high
Gathering at Spåtind
No need to wear a tie
Days they turn, more we learn
The energy is high

At seven-hundred-fifty
We indeed see a bump
It's time to ask the question
How significant?



- In this talk, I aim to give an overview of where we stand with BSM Higgs searches at the LHC
 - Very wide topic, so I have hand-picked a bunch of recent results [in a completely personally biased way]
 - * Recent advances and innovations in search methods are highlighted (lots of ML as explained by Thea)
 - Some (mild) current excesses are mentioned too
 - Let's remember the 750 GeV lesson and not jump to conclusions!

BSM Higgs at the

- How to discover an extended Higgs sector at the LHC?
 - "Do the Higgs trick again" Searches for H_{BSM} with production and decay processes similar to H₁₂₅



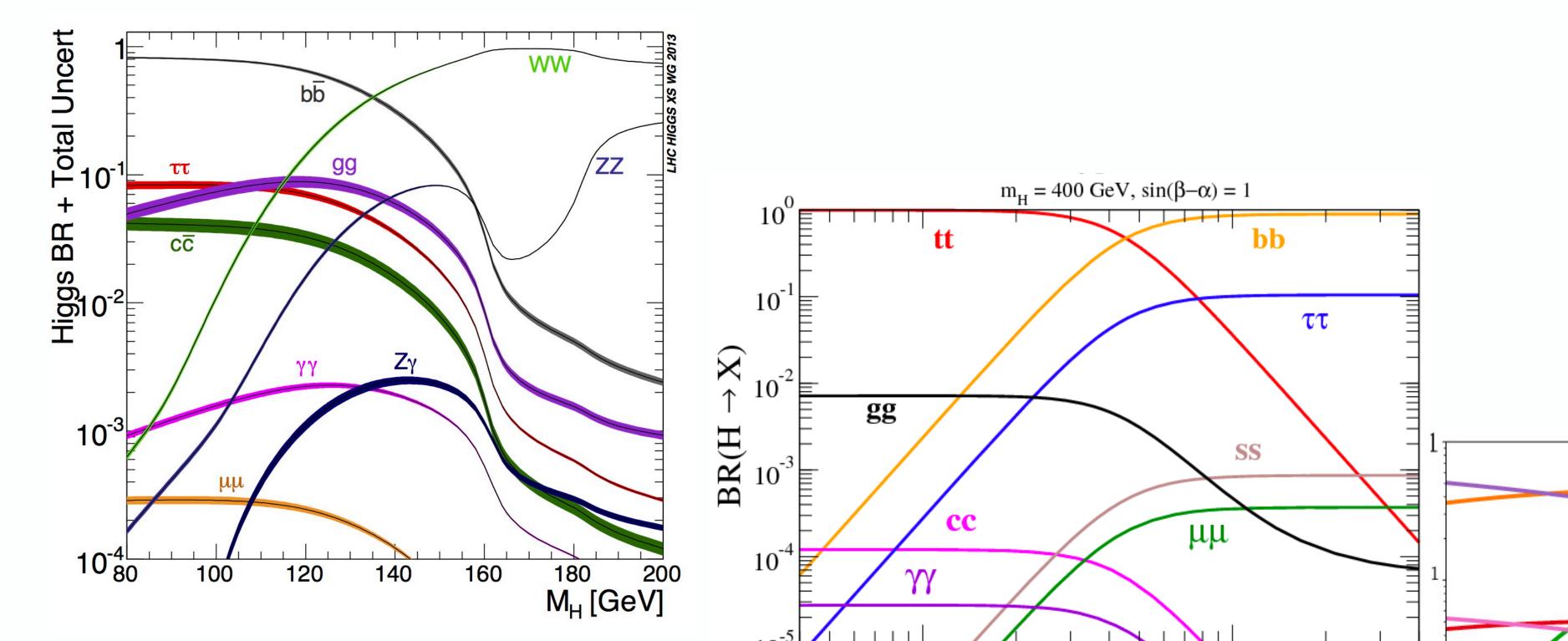
- * "Do the Higgs trick, but this time with electric charge" Searches for charged Higgs bosons
- * "Search as low as possible"
 Searches for low-mass H_{BSM} (or other light BSM particles) *produced in H*₁₂₅ *decays*
- * "Search as high as possible"
 Search for high-mass H_{BSM} (or other heavy BSM particles) *decaying to H*₁₂₅
- * All these scenarios are constrained not excluded by the previous searches and the H₁₂₅ measurements



Neutral Higgs Production & Decays



♣ Just as for H₁₂₅, we need to consider several potential production modes: gluon-gluon fusion, vector boson fusion, WH and WZ, ttH...

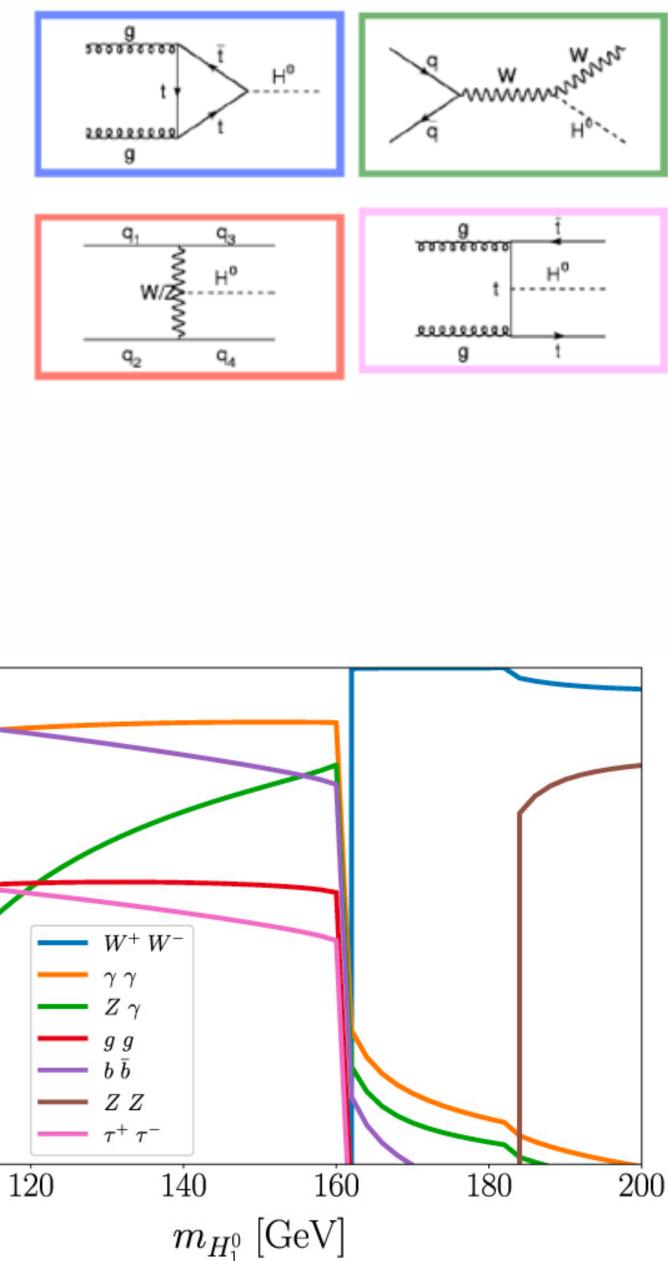


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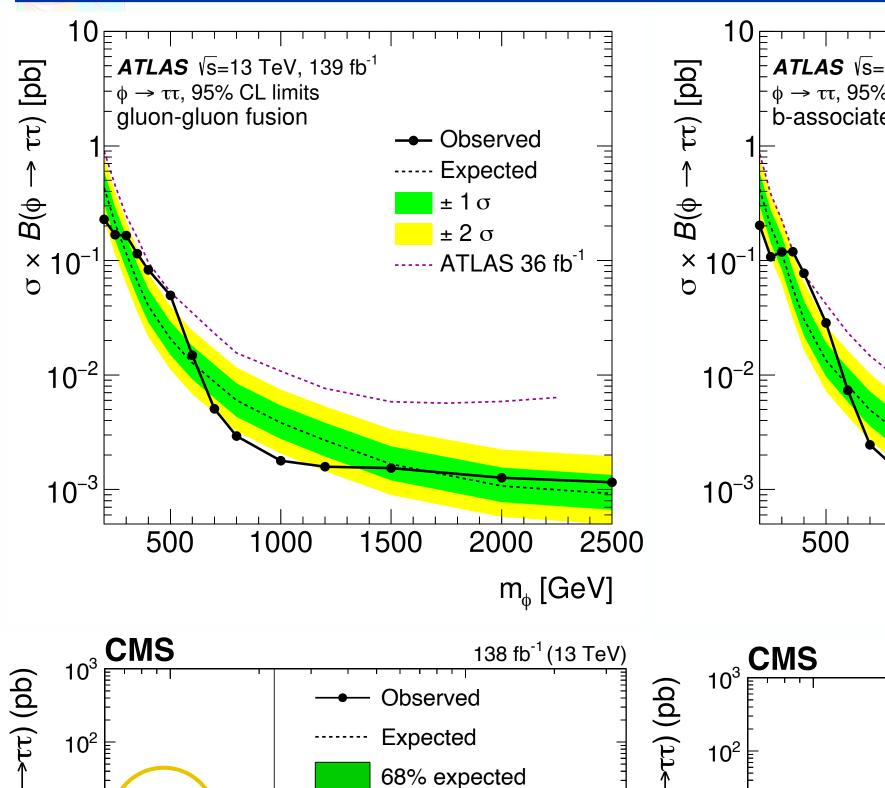
 10^{-3} 100

Branching fractions depend on the BSM scalar mass, and often differently than in the SM!



CERN

ATLAS & CMS H/A-tt



95% expected

1000

2000

 m_{ϕ} (GeV)

High-mass

200 300

95% CL limit on $\sigma({
m gg}\phi)B(\phi-$

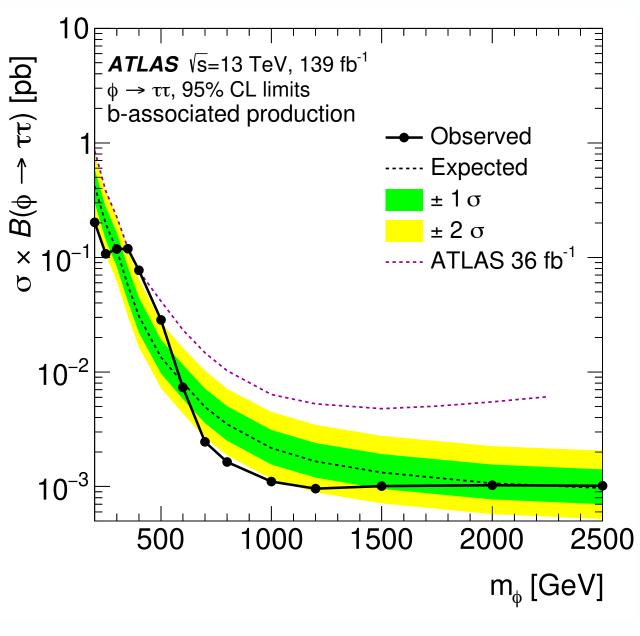
 10^{-1}

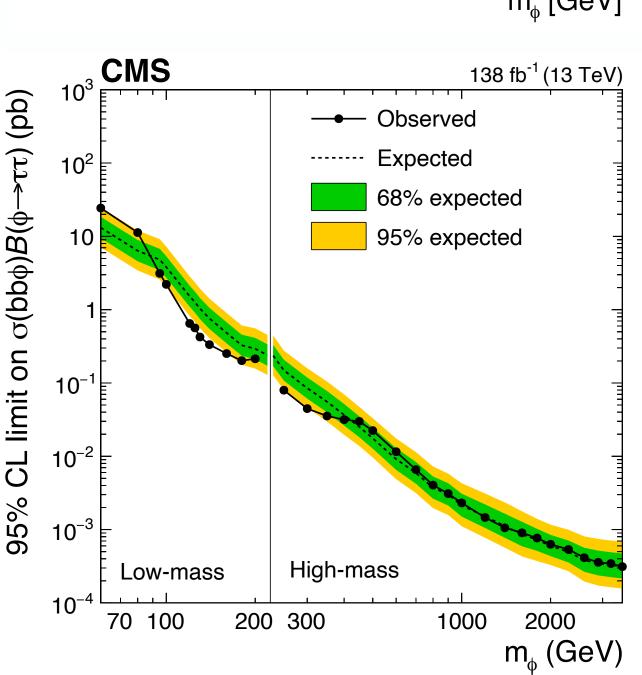
 10^{-2}

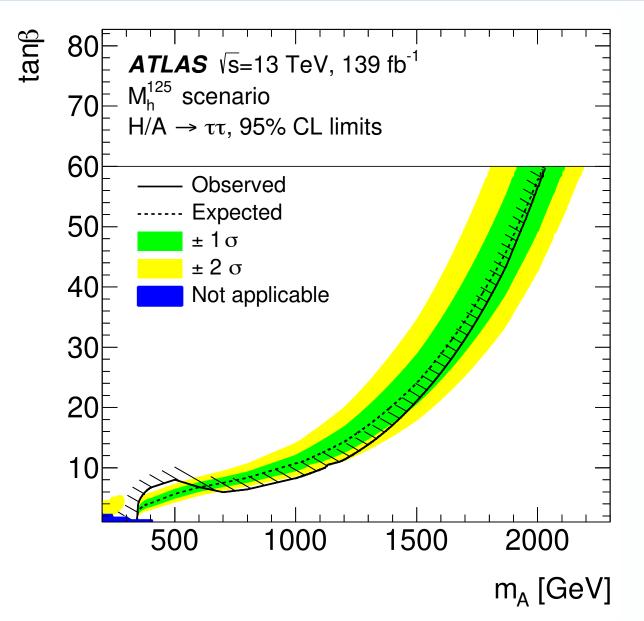
 10^{-3}

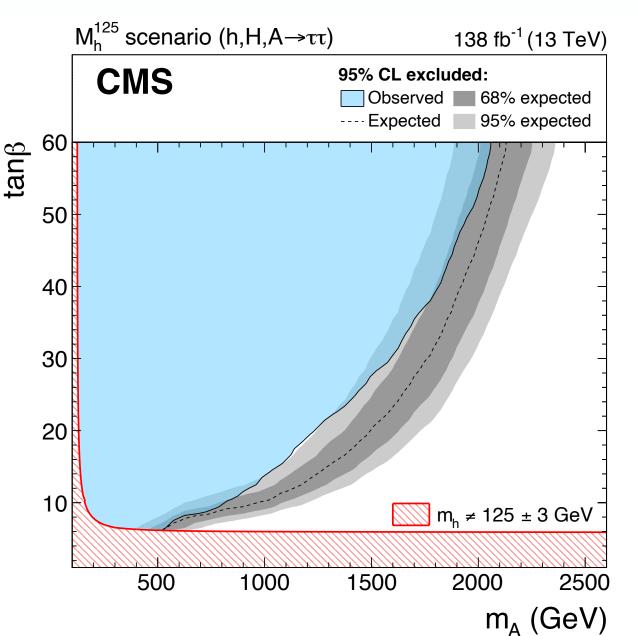
Low-mass

70 100





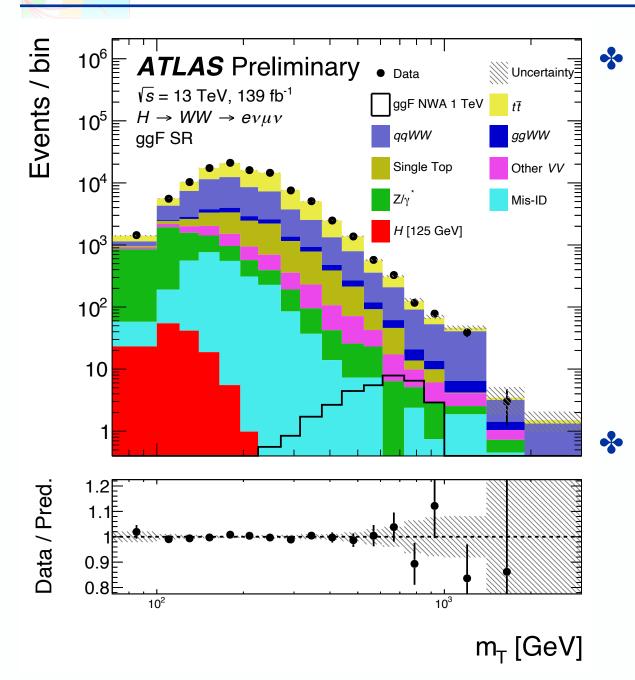




- ♣ H/A→TT results are out with full Run 2 dataset
- of ~3σ (local) around 95 GeV
 - The other ~3σ one at 1.2 TeV is ruled out by ATLAS

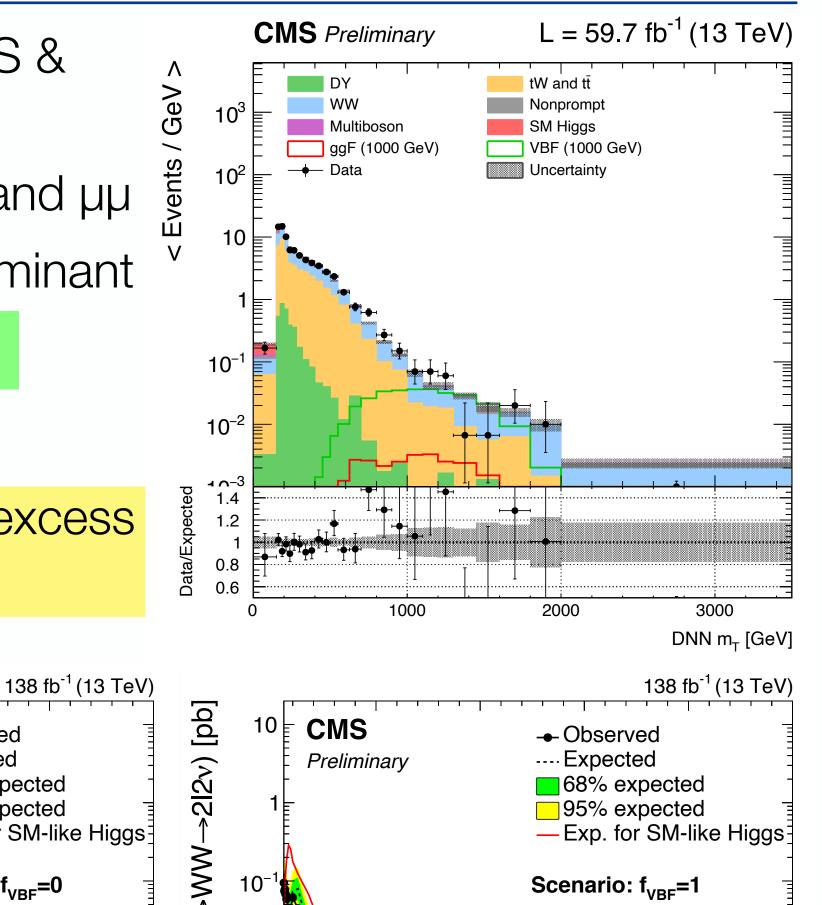
CMS-PAS-HIG-20-016

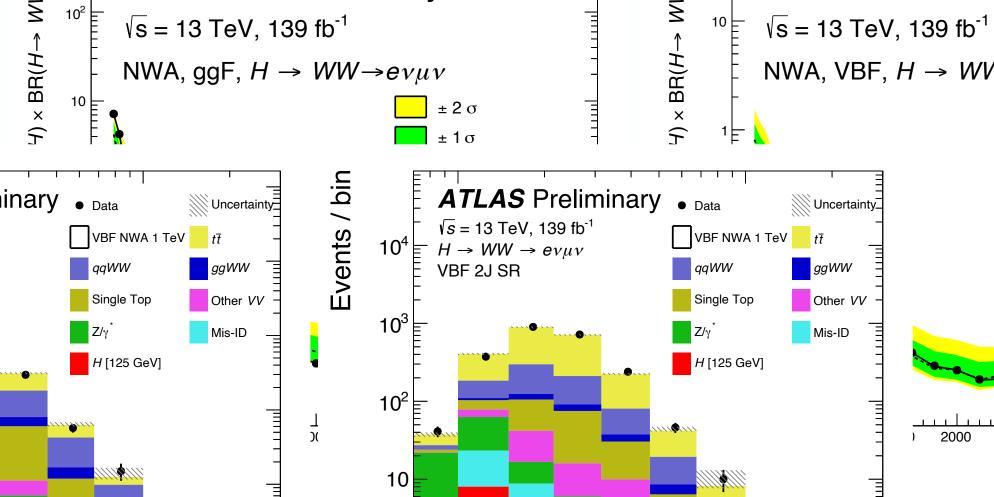


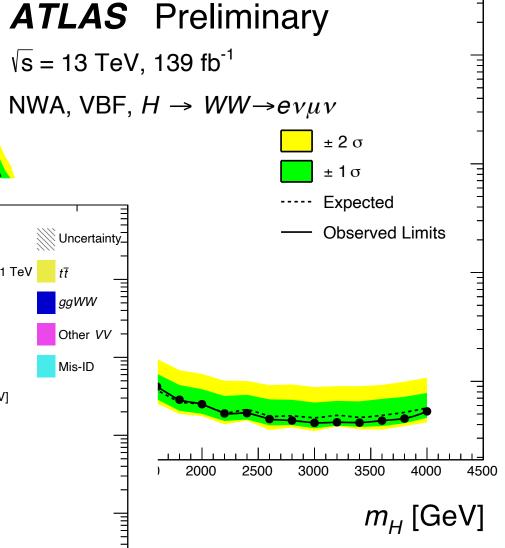


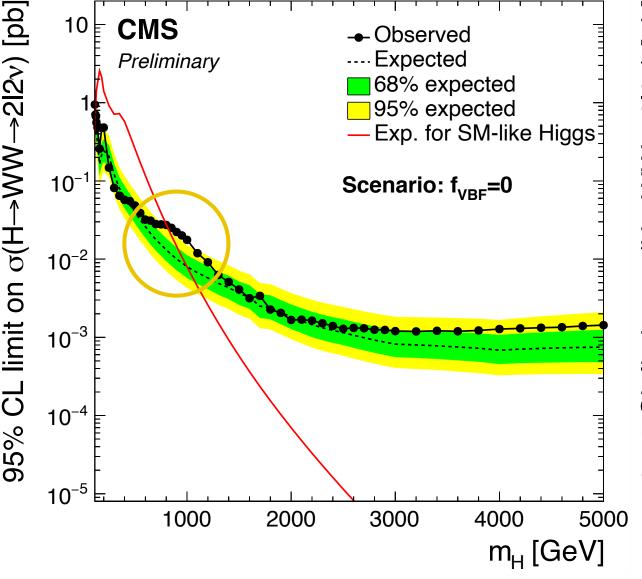
ATLAS Preliminary

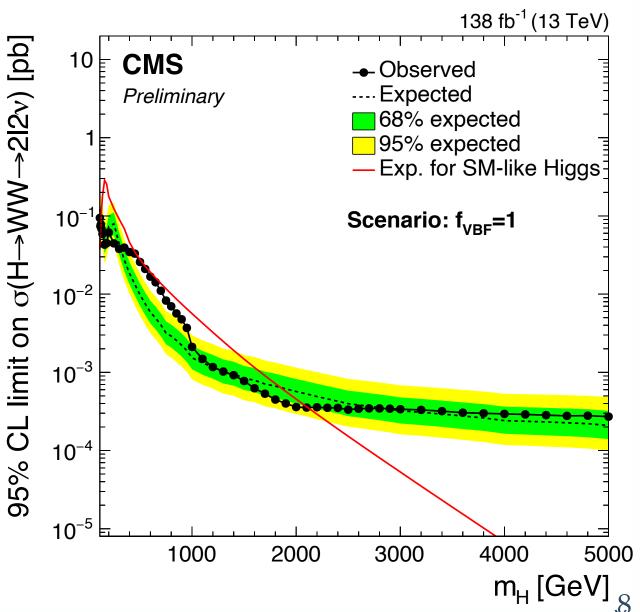
- Recent results in **dilepton** channel from both ATLAS & CMS, with search range **up to ~5 TeV**
- * ATLAS focuses on eμ+p_Tmiss, CMS uses also ee and μμ
- Transverse mass of leptons+p_Tmiss as the discriminant
- CMS uses a DNN for transverse mass regression
- No significant excess
- * CMS sees 3.8 (2.6) sigma local (global) VBF-like excess at **650 GeV**, not ruled out by the ATLAS limit





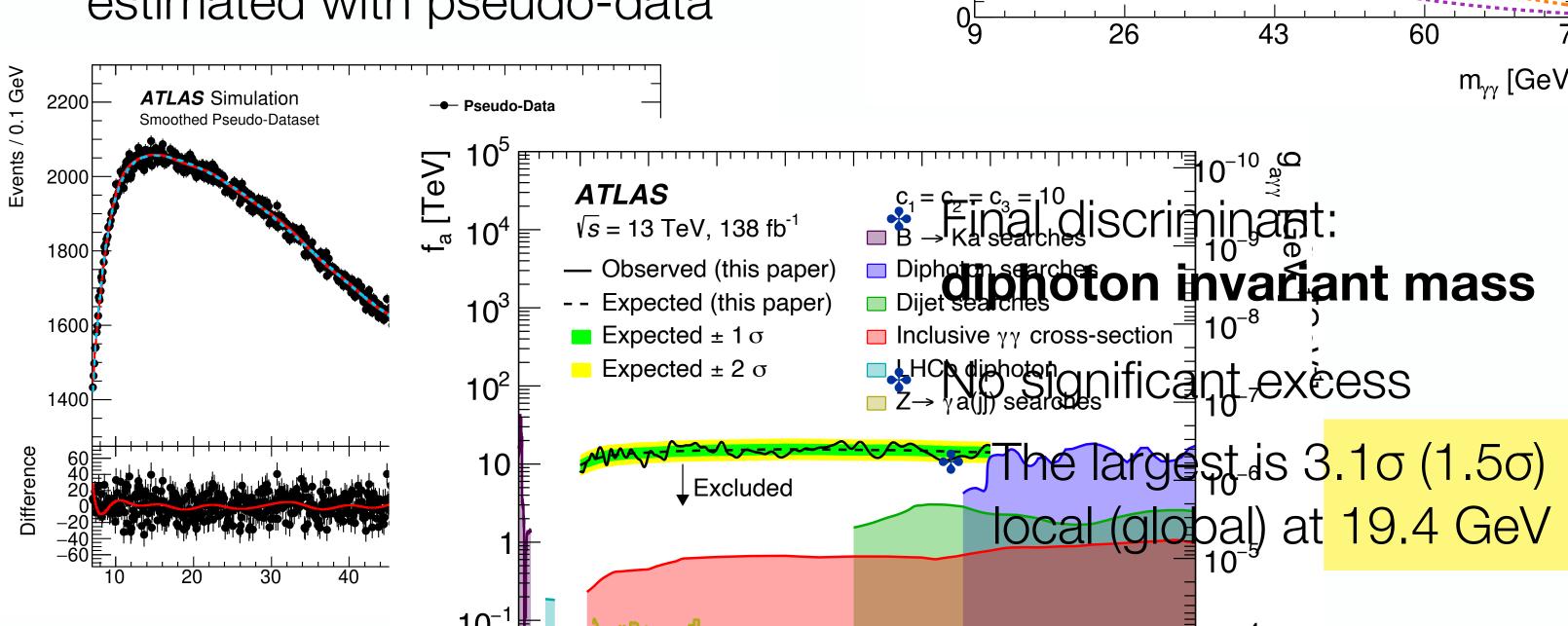


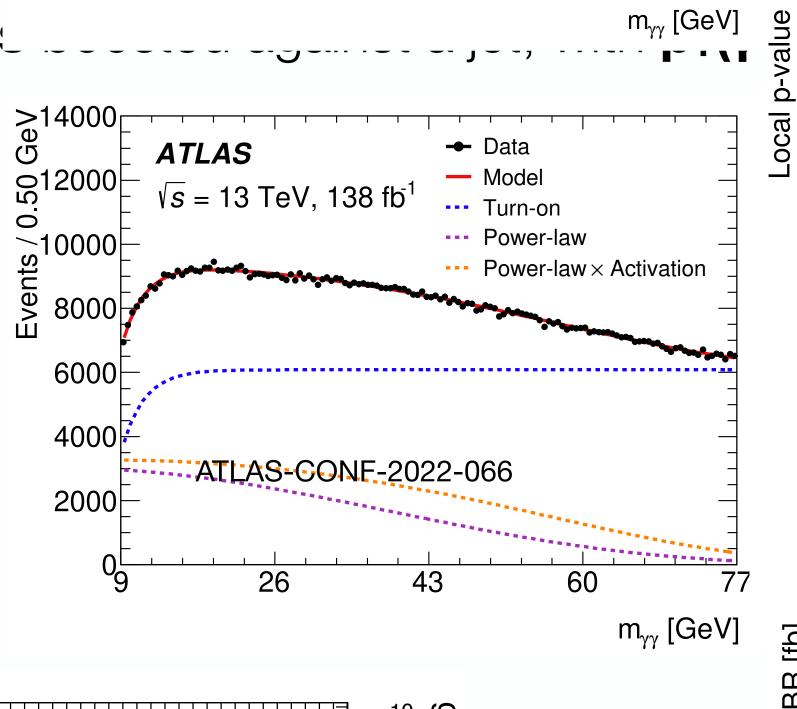




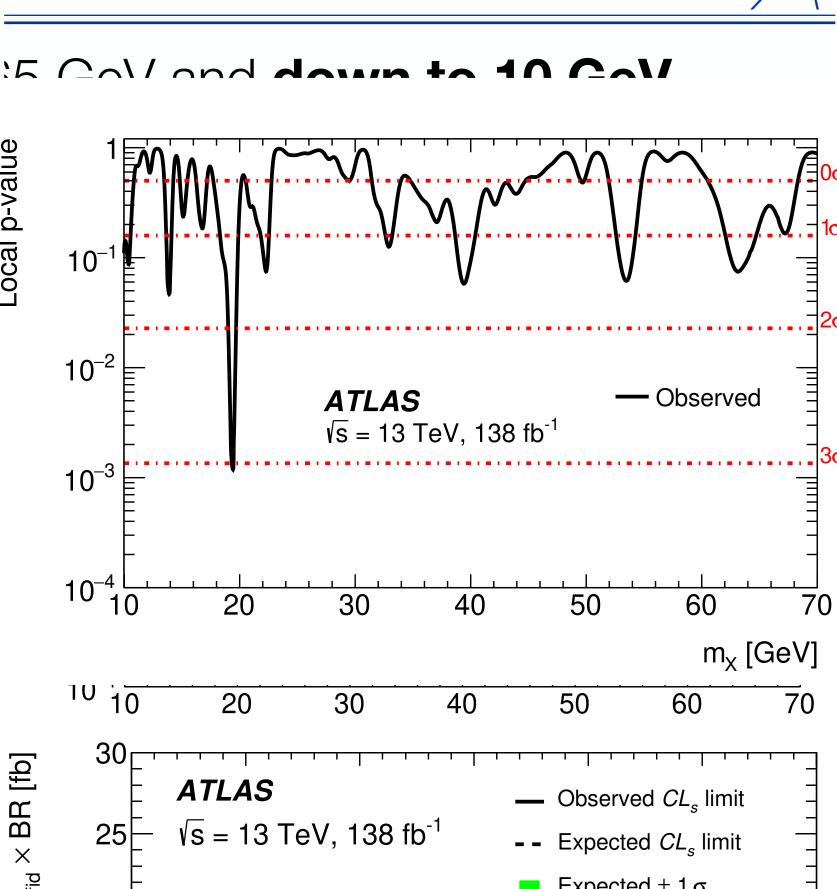
arXiv:2211.04172

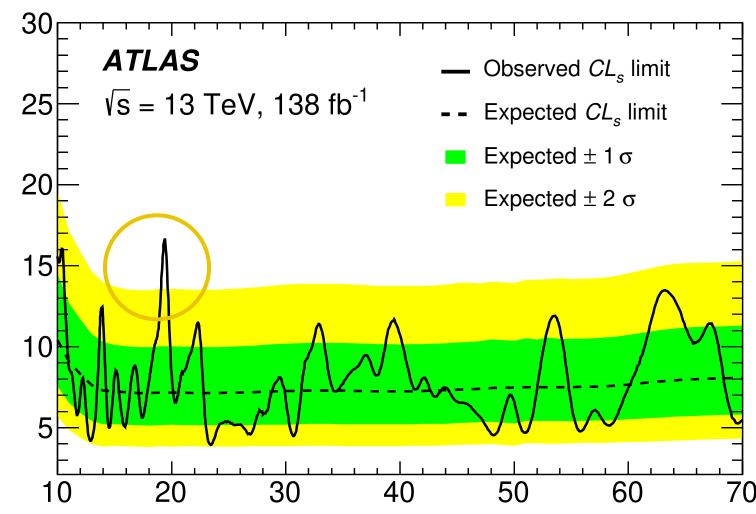
- First LHC search for generic low-mas
- Select closely spaced photon pairs
- Background modeling based on a parametric fit
 - Smoothing based on Gaussian
 Process regression reduces
 the modeling systematics
 - Uncertainty in smoothing estimated with pseudo-data





 $p_{\tau}^{\gamma\gamma} > 50 \text{ GeV}$





UC

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ZU

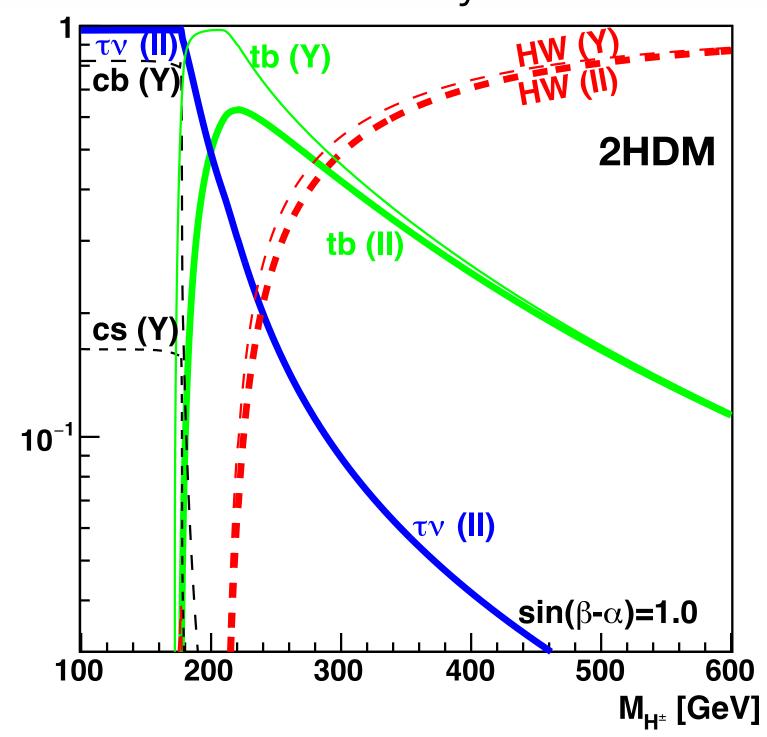
m_X [GeV] o

95% CL UK



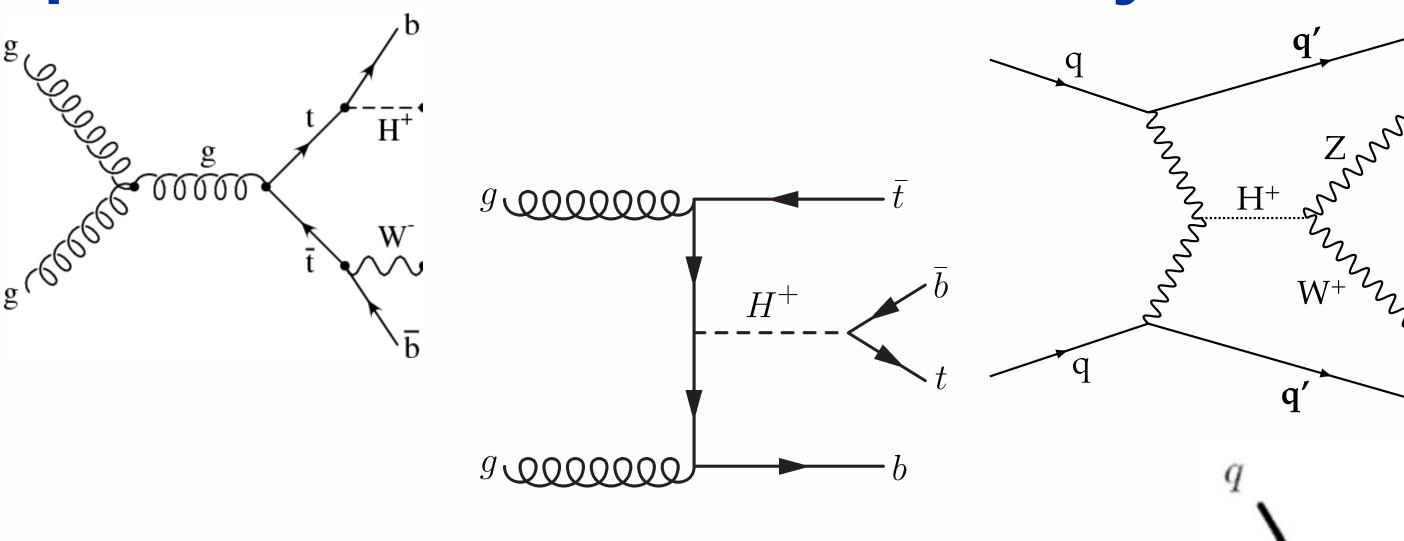
hW (II, Y) HW (II, Y) sin(β-α)=0.7 100 200 300 400 500 600 M_{H*} [GeV]

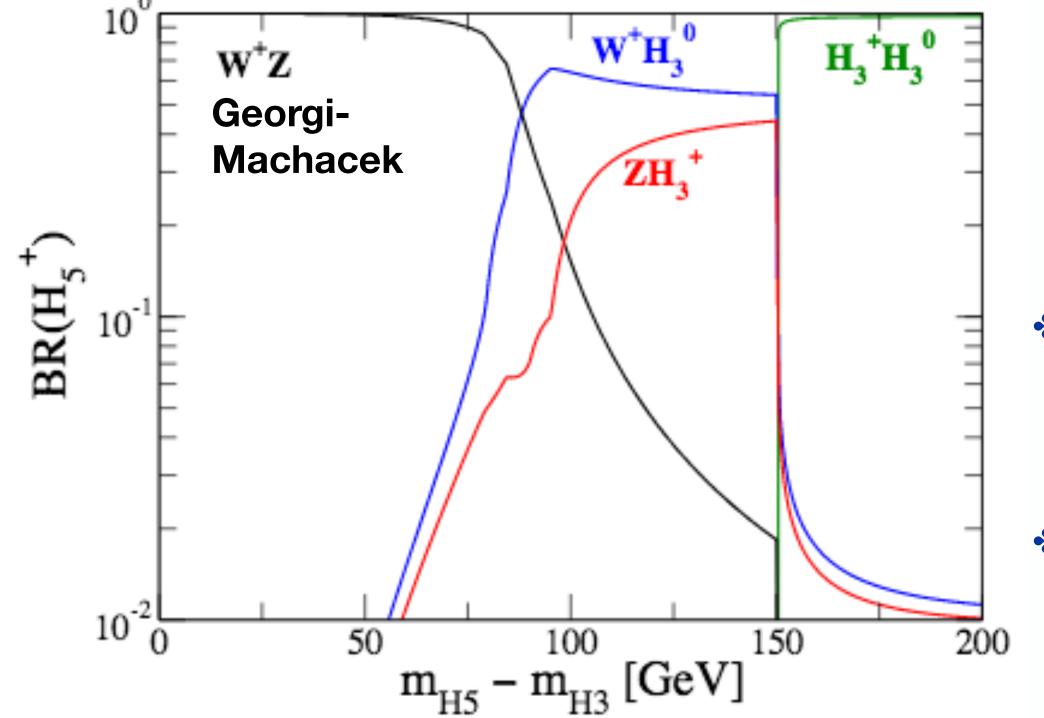
And various decay channels:



s production and decays





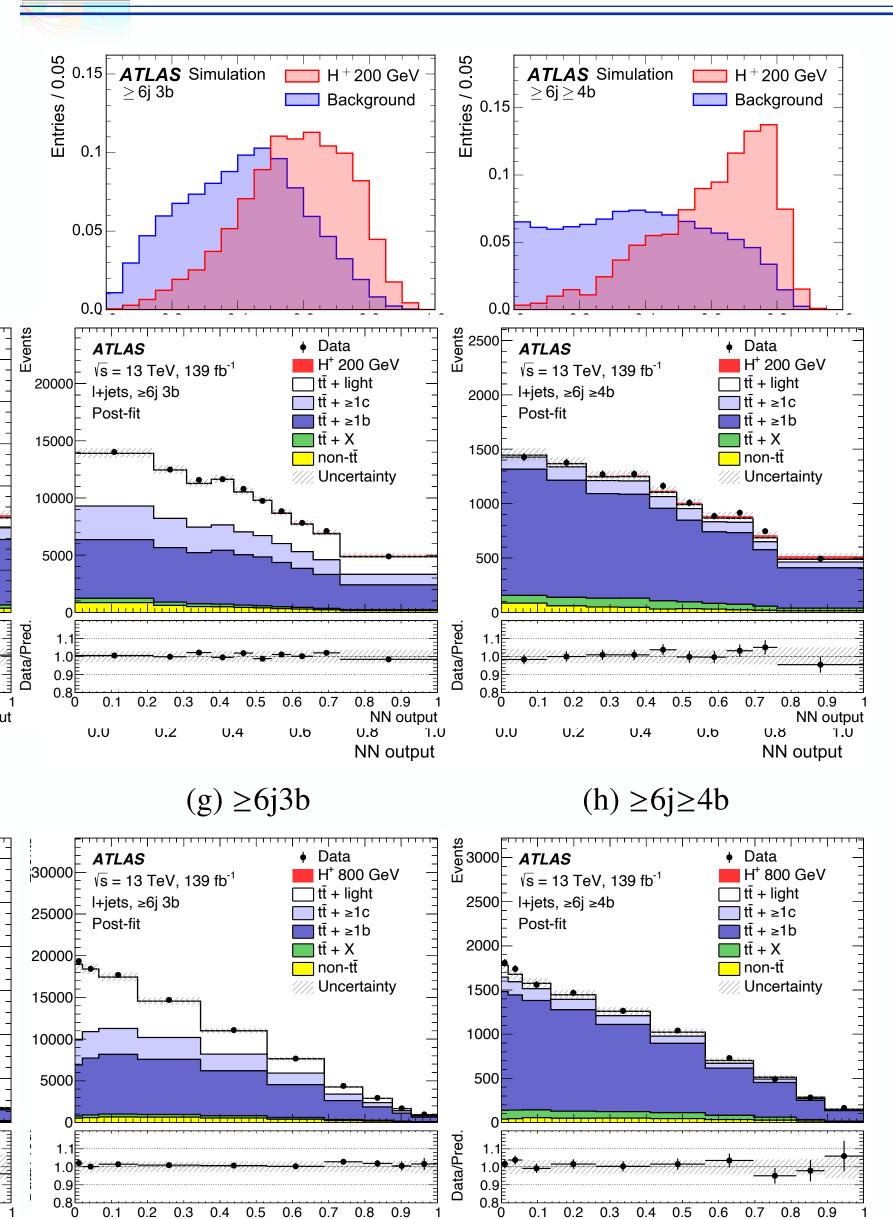


 ATLAS and CMS have wide search programs to cover ~all of this

(a)

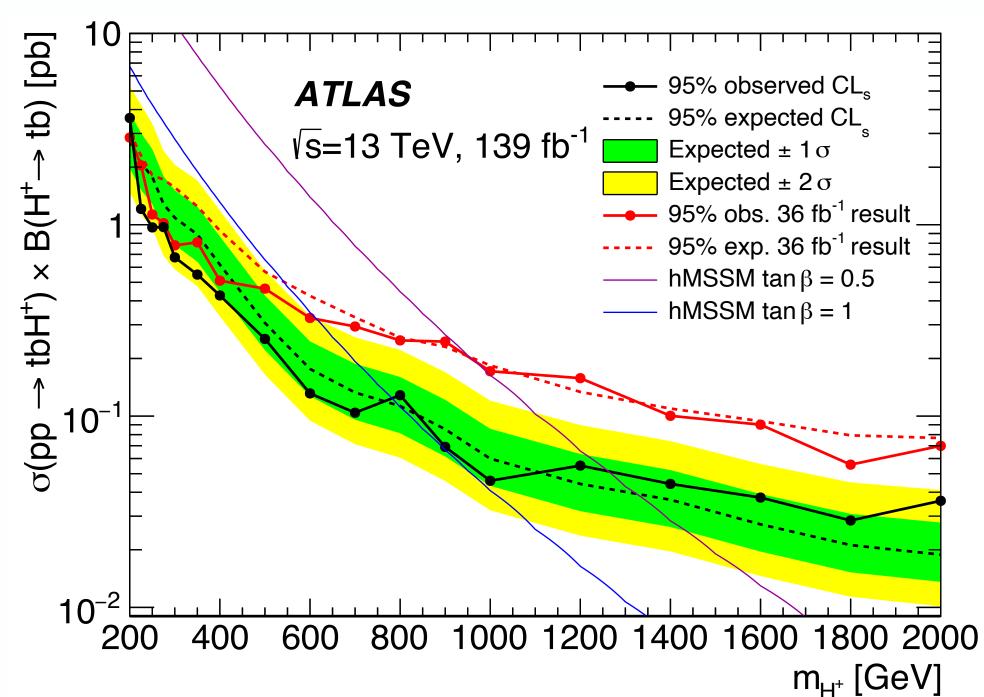
 For today, two recent examples suffice

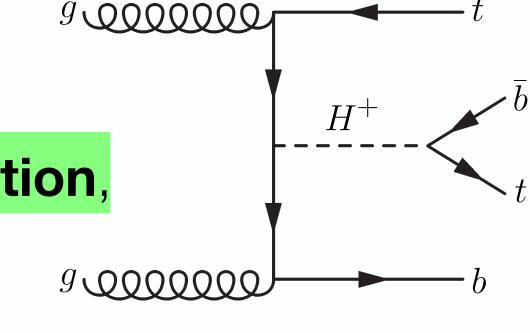
 H^+



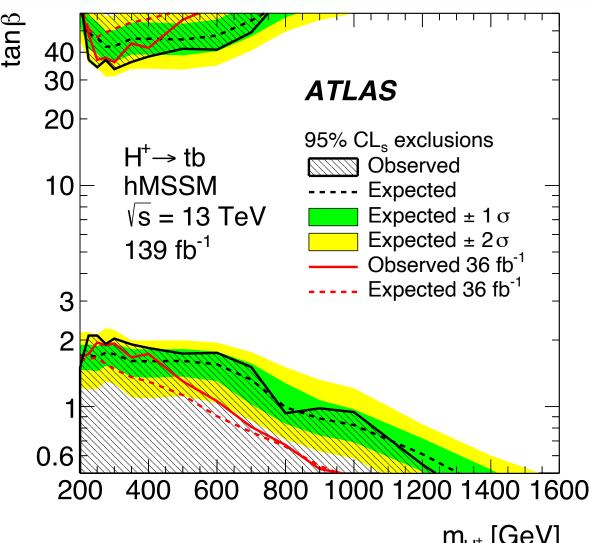
NN output

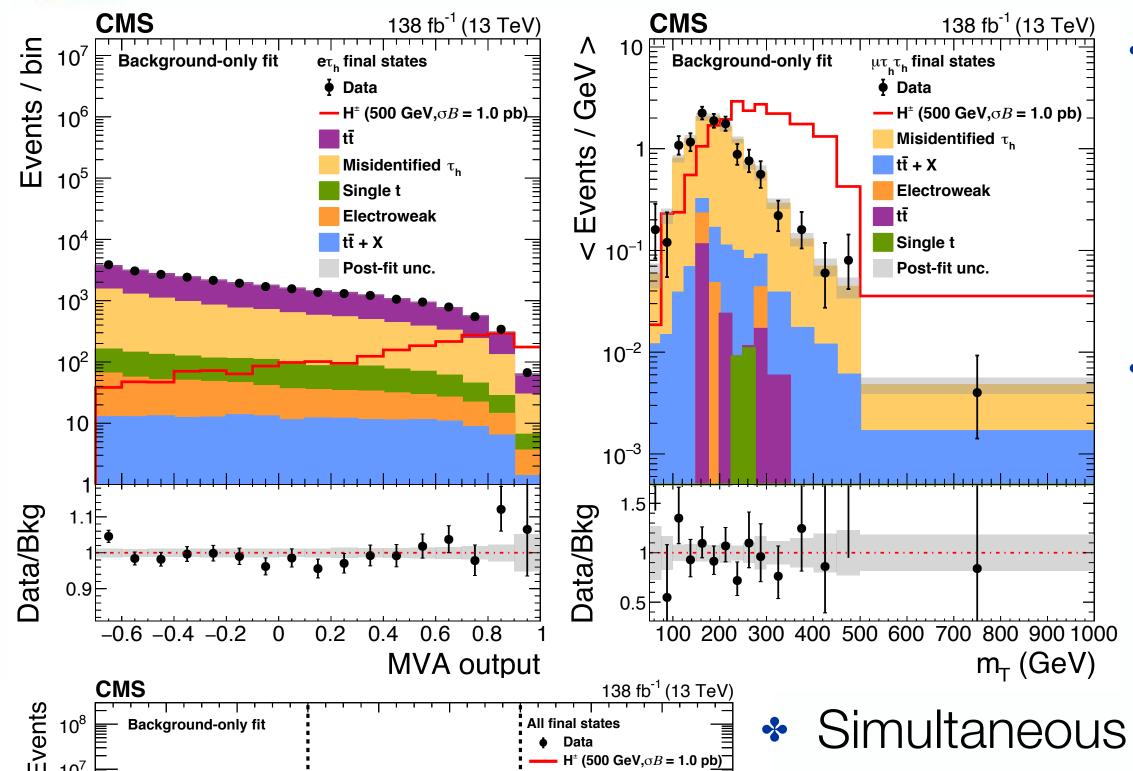
- Search for H+ with mass up to 2 TeV in e/µ+jets final state
- First H+ search with NN-based limit extraction, in categories of jet and b-jet multiplicity
- Background estimation from MC, with normalizations fitted from data
- No excess observed





Limits improved by 5% (in systematics-driven low-mass region) to 70% (at high mass)



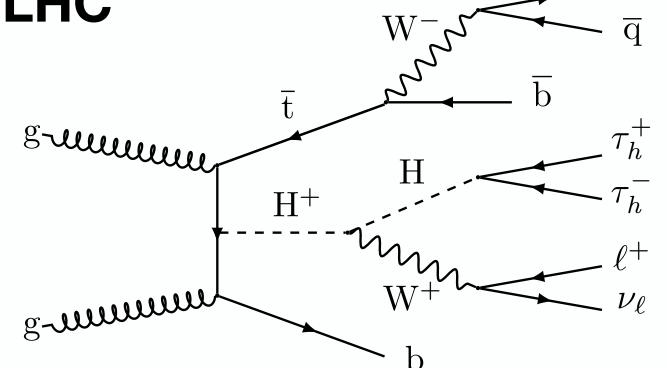


fit to 18 categories, with **BDT** 10³ output or transverse mass as the discriminant

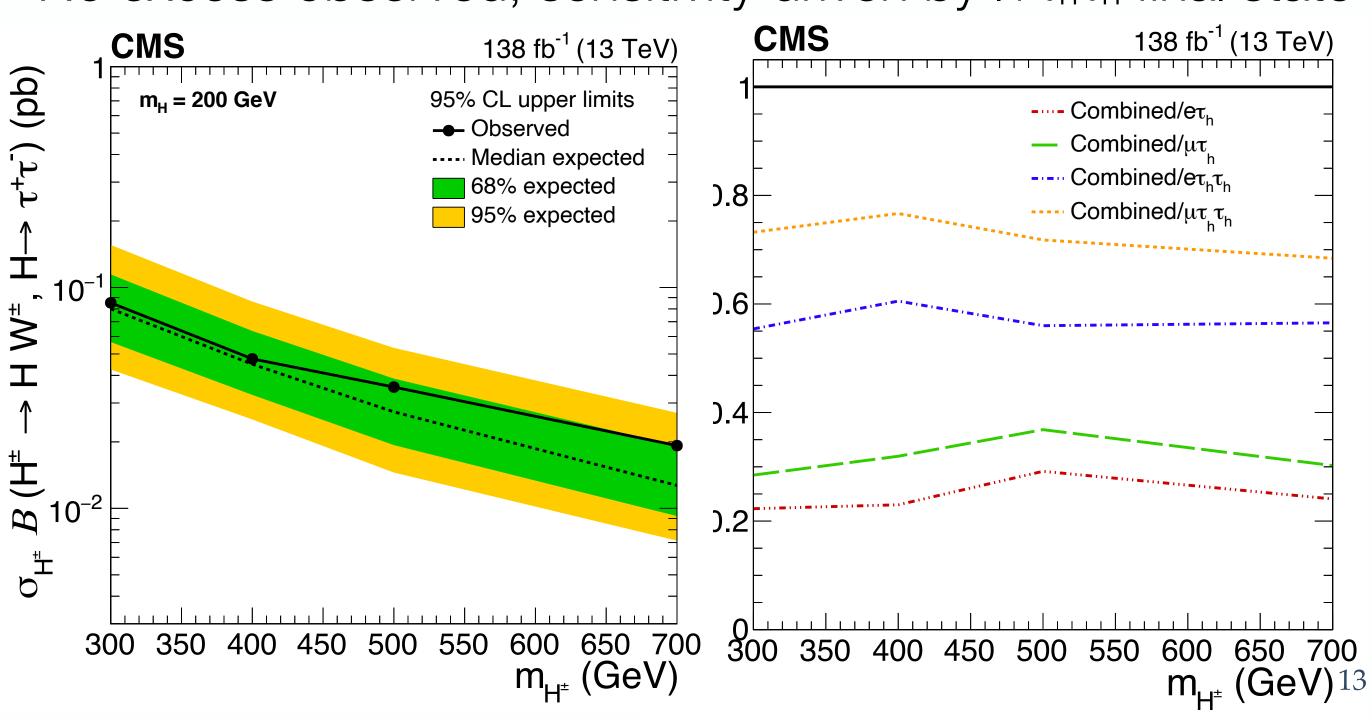
10⁴

Data/Bkg

- First search for H+→WH at LHC
 - + H+ mass 300-700 GeV
 - m_H set to 200 GeV, targeting H(TT) decay
 - Data-driven estimation of jet→τ_h (QCD) background



No excess observed, sensitivity driven by I+ThTh final state

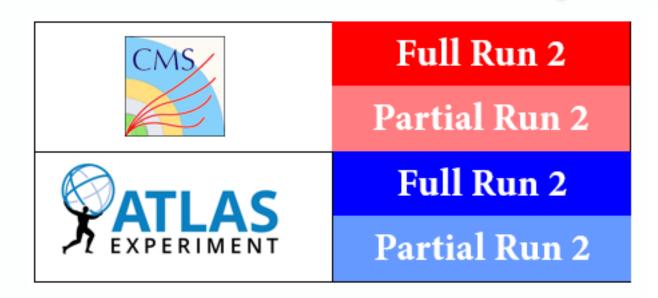


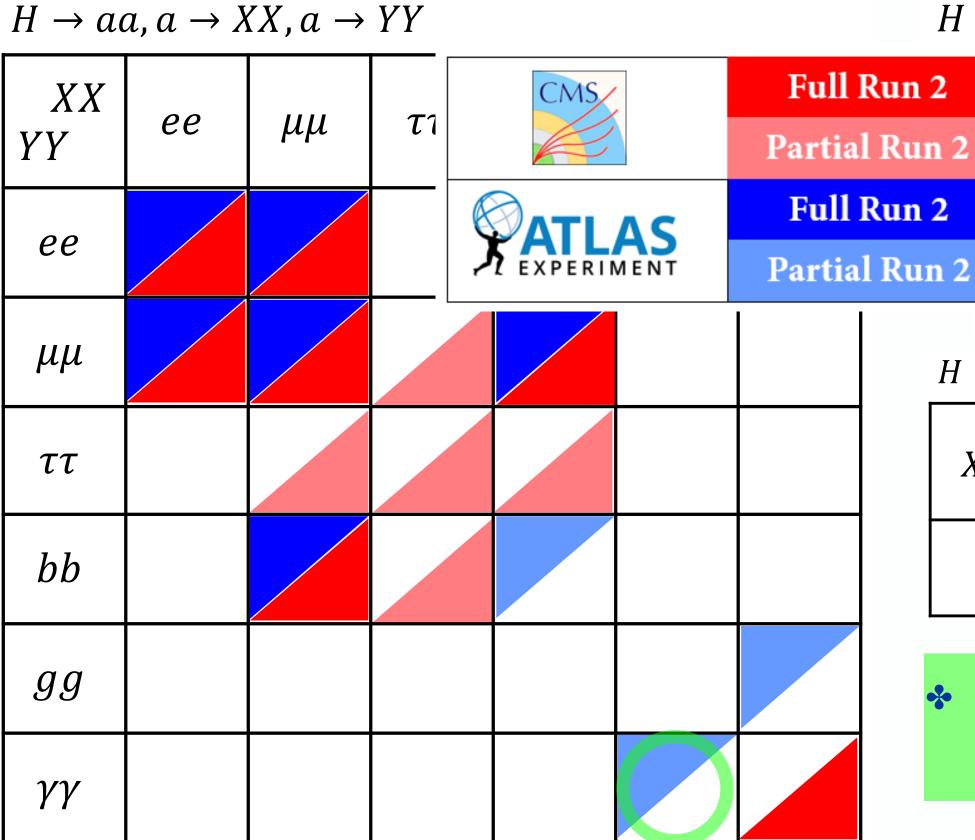


H₁₂₅ XBSMXBSM experimental summary



- * Thanks to the small total width of H₁₂₅, it could have notable branching fraction to even very weakly **Full Run 2**
 - coupled BSM particles, e.g.
 - One extra singlet coupling to H₁₂₅ would generate H₁₂₅ → h_{BSM}h_I
- * Models with axion-like particles typically contain H₁₂₅→aa decel
- Very active and diverse search program at the LHC



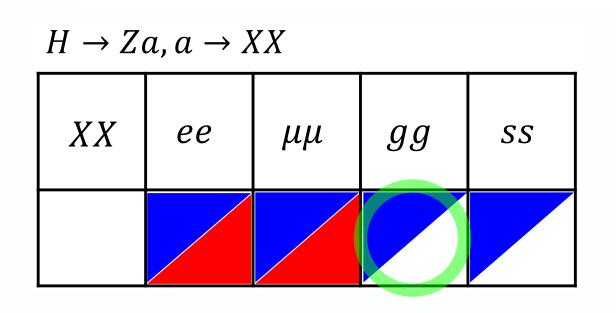


 $H \rightarrow a + E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}, a \rightarrow XX$ l Run 2 $E_{
m T}^{
m miss}$ bbial Run 2 l Run 2 ial Run 2

Partial Run 2

Full Run 2

MassAmherst 2

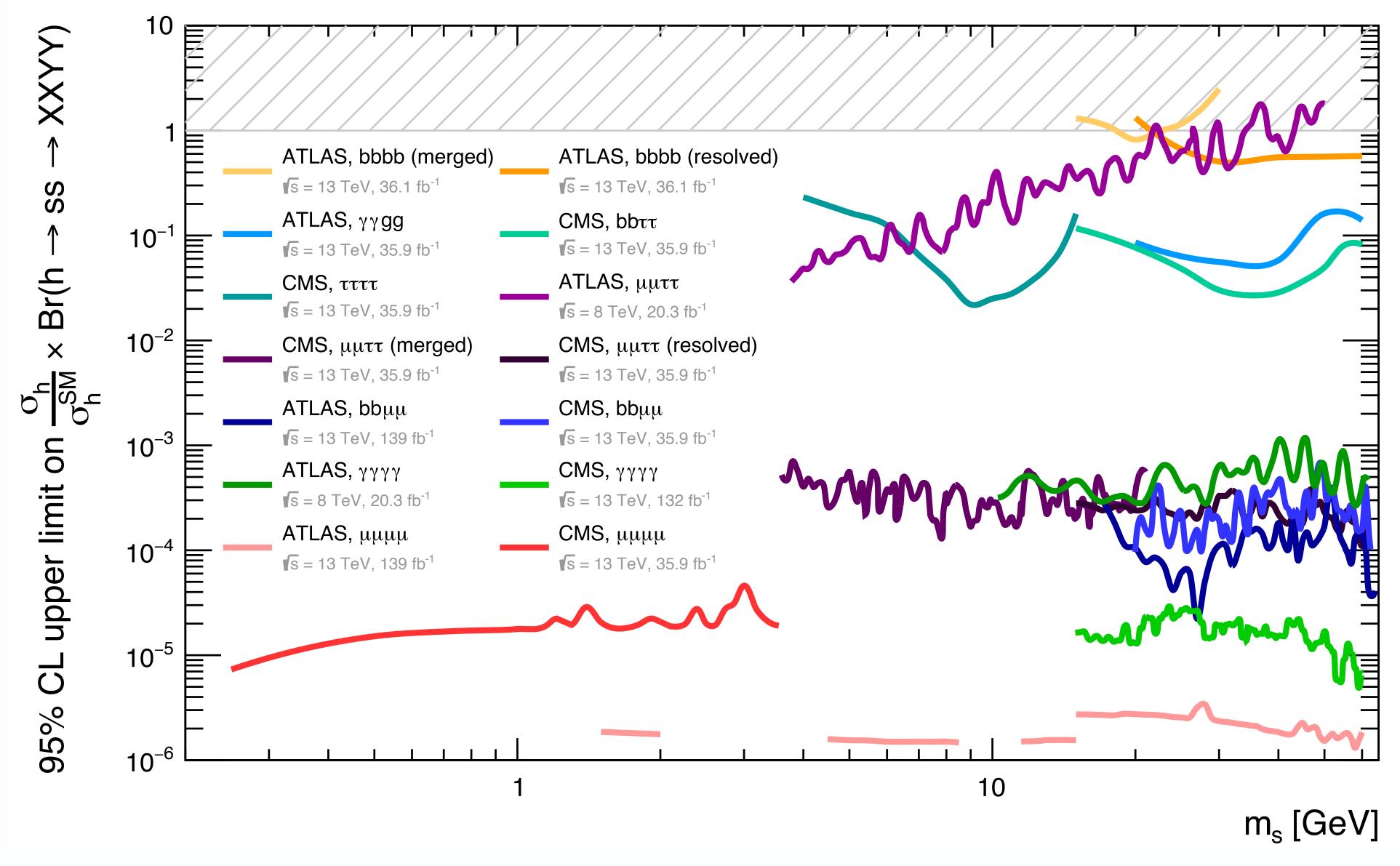


ATLAS has introduced a dedicated DNN tagger for merged digluon jets

Overview tables by Rafael Coelho Lopes de Sá (for details see this talk)

Summary of current upper limits



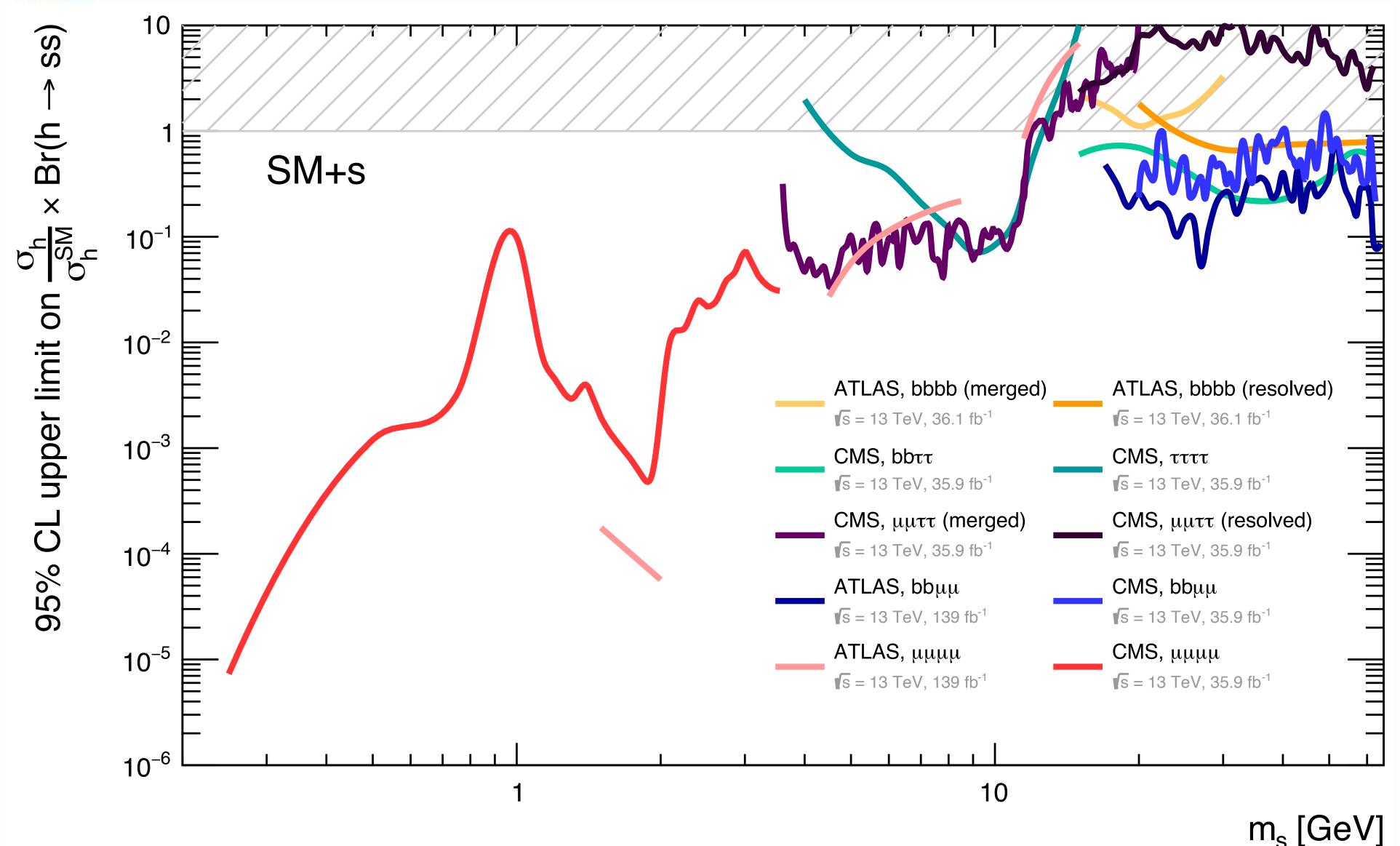


NB! To compare these upper limits, need to plug in (model-dependent) branching fractions to XX and YY 16

CMS prounts sony anduo

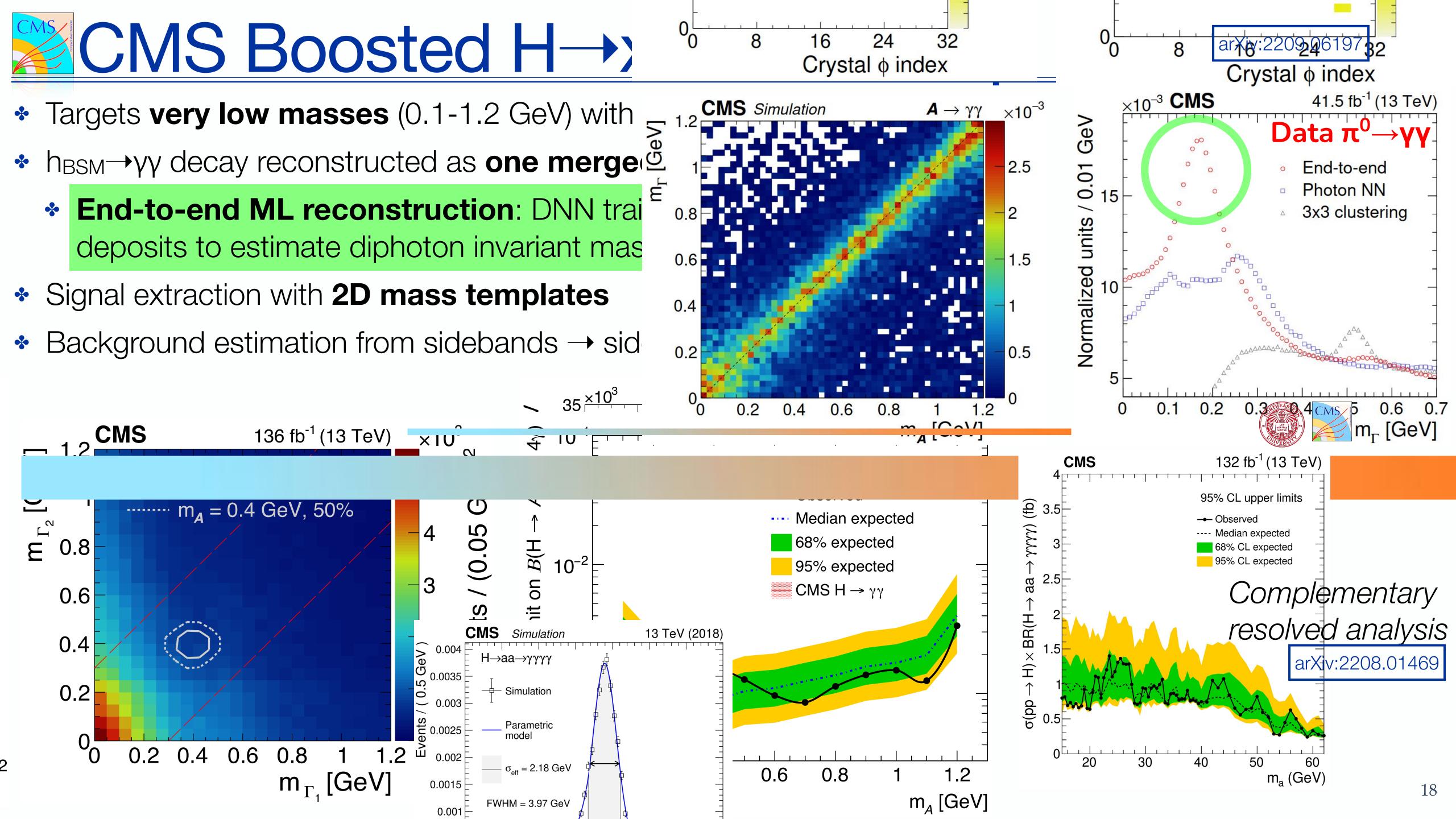
Limit comparisons in SM+s model





See the <u>overview paper</u> for other interesting benchmarks, e.g. case where s is long-lived

Limit comparison assuming SM+singlet benchmark model with one extra real scalar singlet





bb WW merged-jet - JHEP 05 (2022) 005

bb bb merged-jet - Sub. to PLB (2204.12413)

BSM + H₁₂₅H₁₂₅

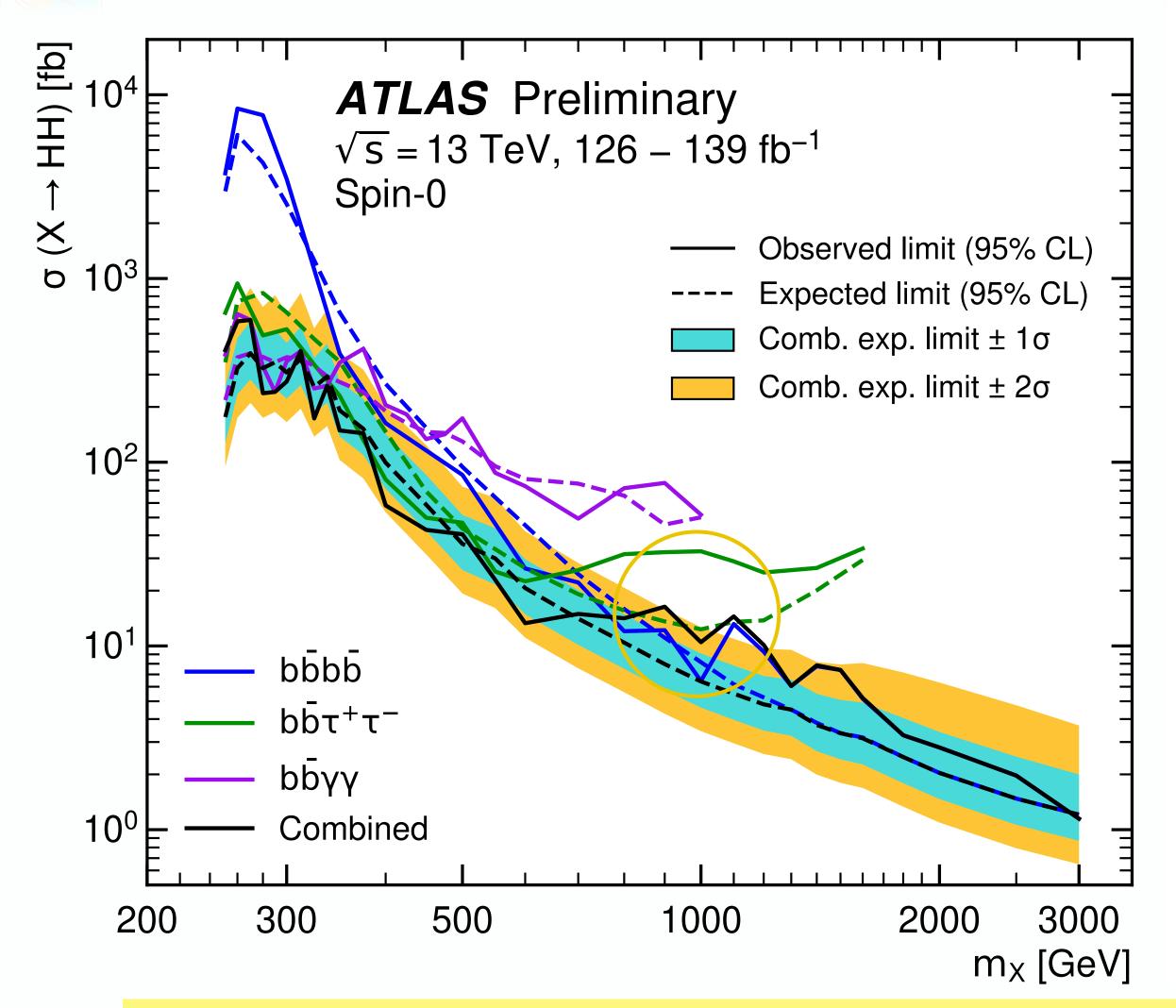


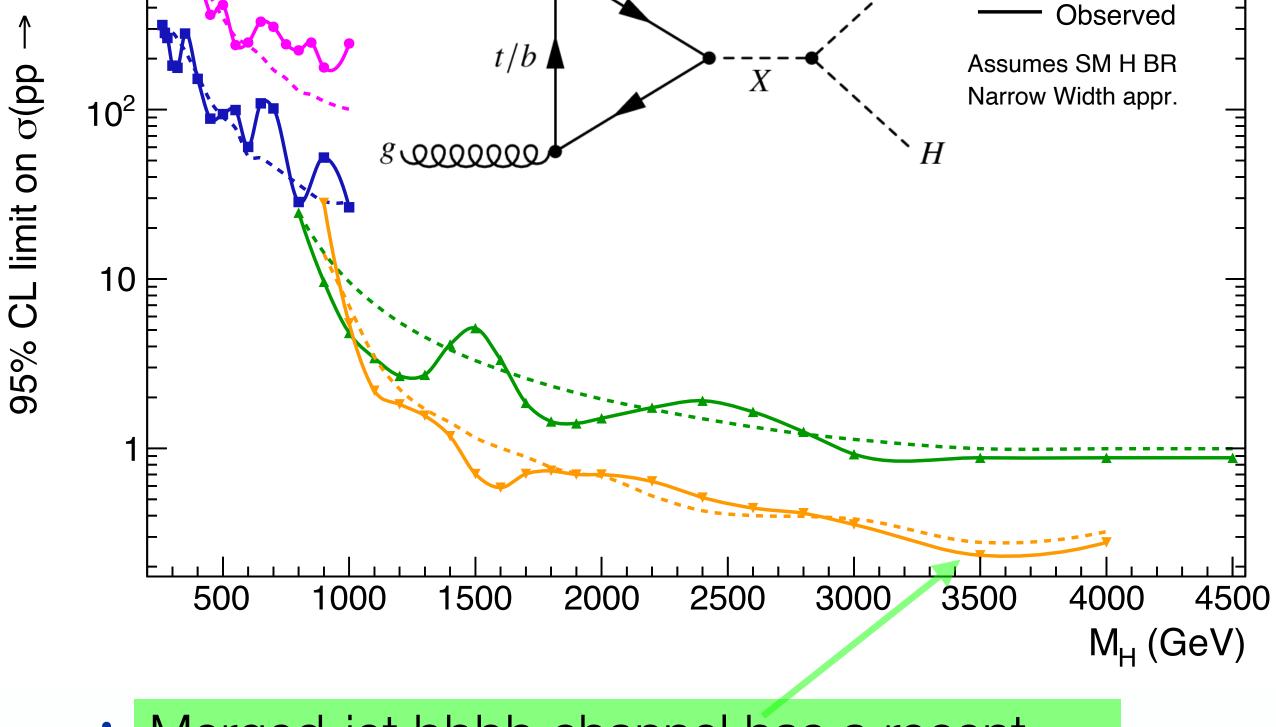
- Sub. to JHEP (2206.10268)

- CMS-PAS-HIG-21-011

138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

-- Expected





Multilepton

 $bb \ \gamma \gamma$

g0000000

CMS Preliminary

Spin 0

h₁₂₅) (fb)

10⁴

 10^{3}

- ATLAS combined limit has 3σ (2σ) global (local) excess around 1.1 TeV, not confirmed by CMS
 - * bbττ has a 3σ (2σ) excess around 1.0 TeV

 Merged-jet bbbb channel has a recent improvement by a factor of ~2 thanks to graph neural network based jet tagging

CMS HBSM + H125 NBSM



* $H_{BSM} \rightarrow H_{125}h_{BSM}$ can be the dominant production process for h_{BSM} e.g. in 2HDM+singlet models and in two-real-scalar-singlet models

CMS has recently preformed the first LHC searches for this process,

targeting different H₁₂₅ decay modes:

H₁₂₅(bb)h_{BSM}(bb)

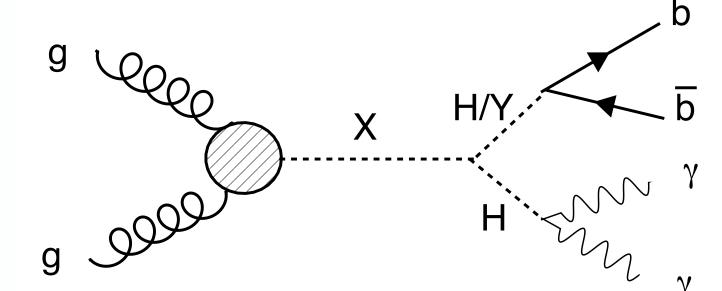
arXiv:2204.12413

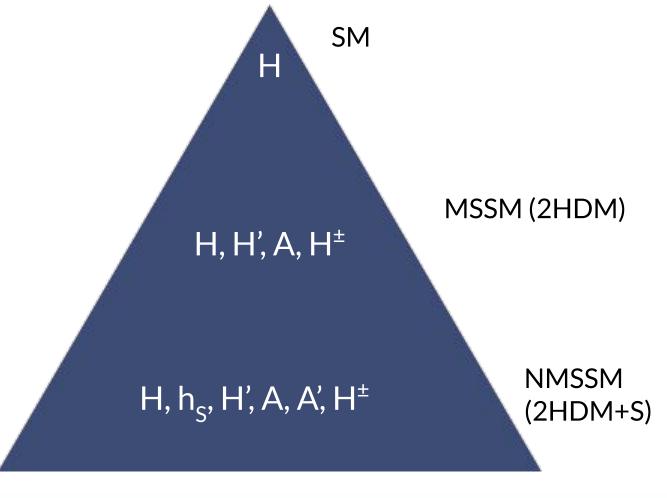
+ H₁₂₅(TT)h_{BSM}(bb)

arXiv:2106.10361

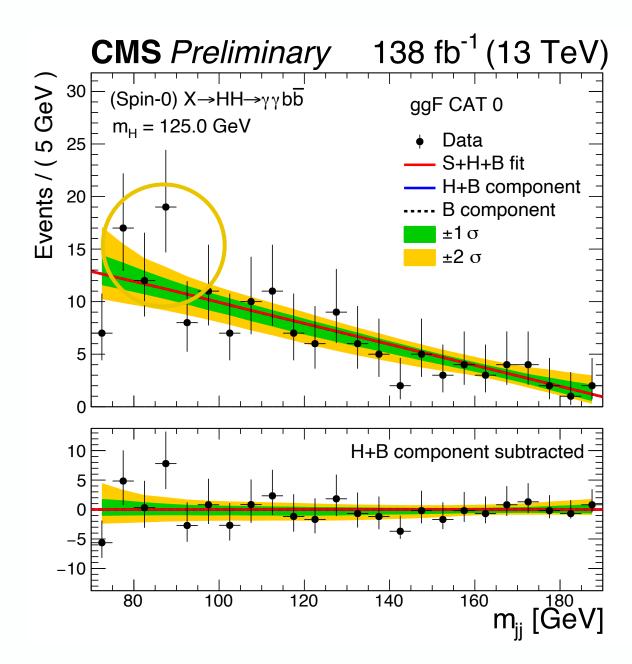
 \star H₁₂₅($\gamma\gamma$)h_{BSM}(bb)

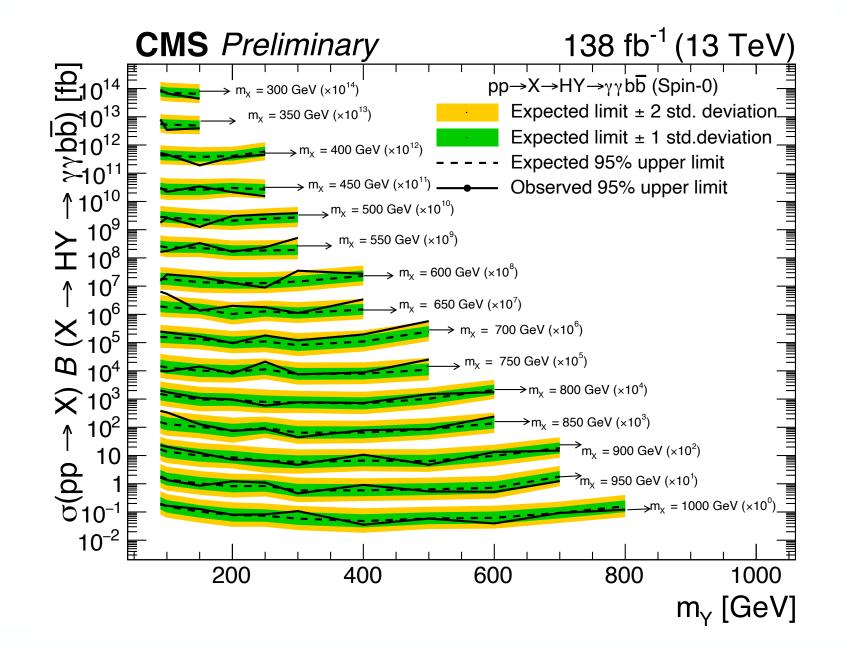
CMS-PAS-HIG-21-011

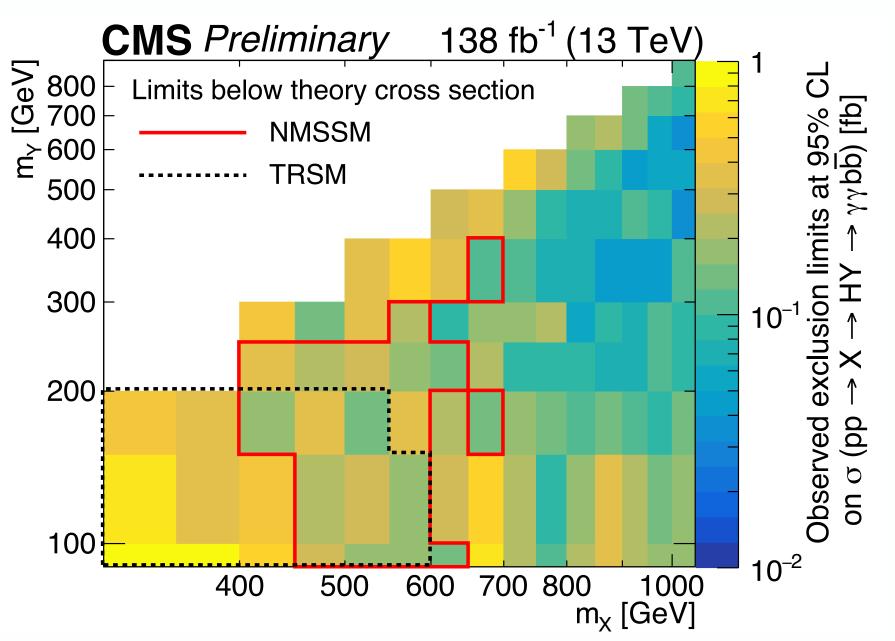




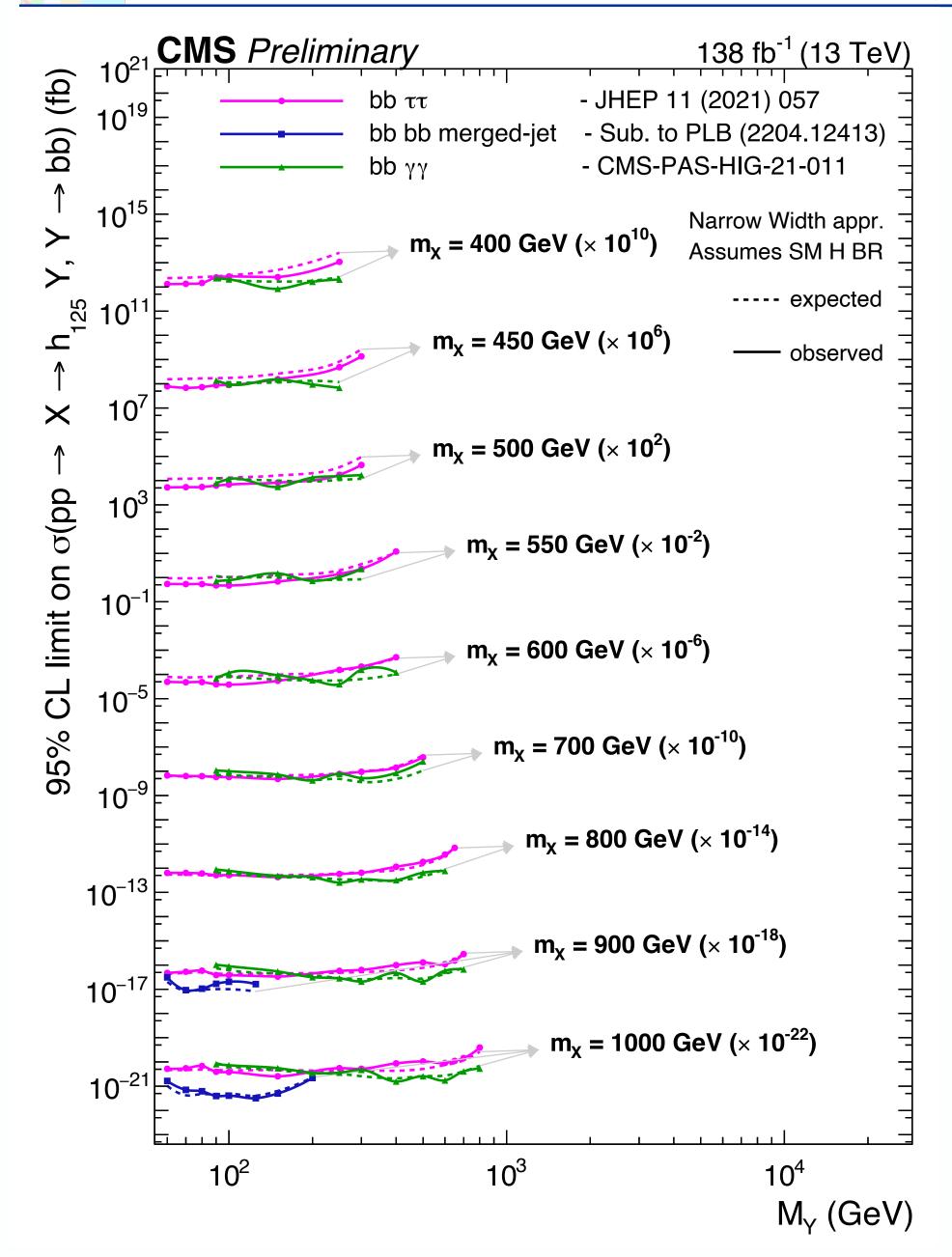
The γγbb channel has a local (global) excess of 3.8σ (2.8σ) at m(H_{BSM})=650 GeV, m(h_{BSM})=90 GeV

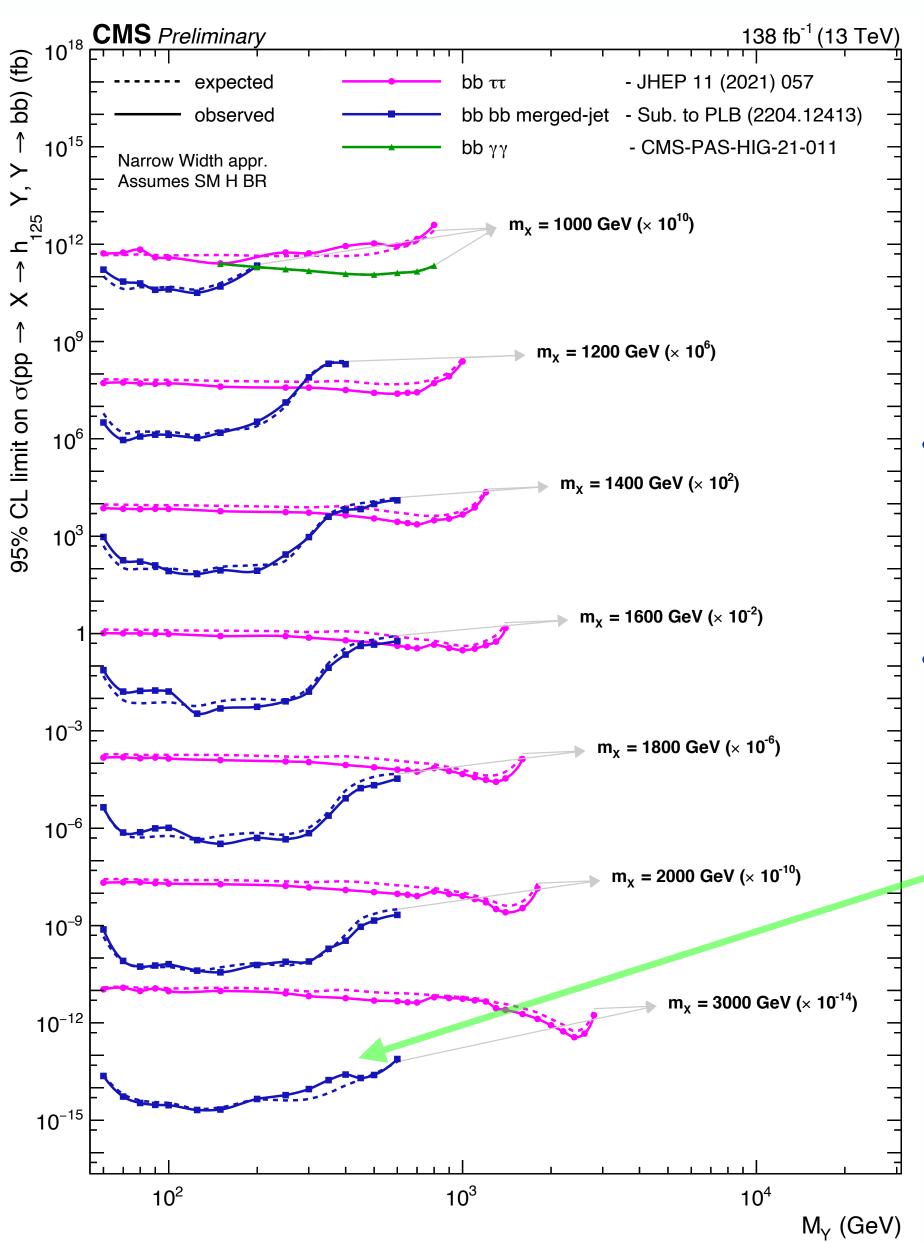


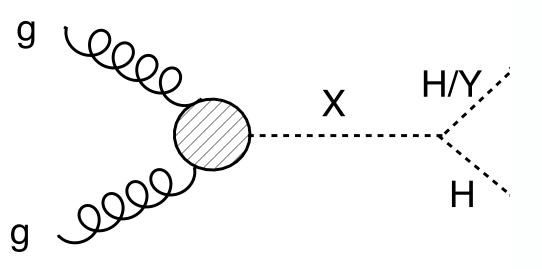




CINS HBSM + H125hBSM





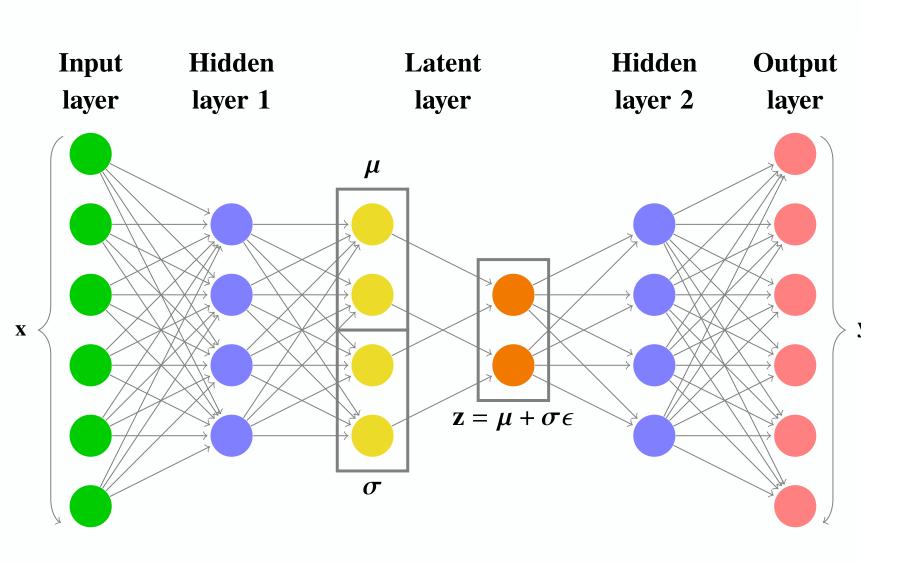


- Nice complementarity of the tree channels
- bbbb analysis focuses on merged-jet topology, benefitting from novel
 H(bb) tagging with a graph neural network

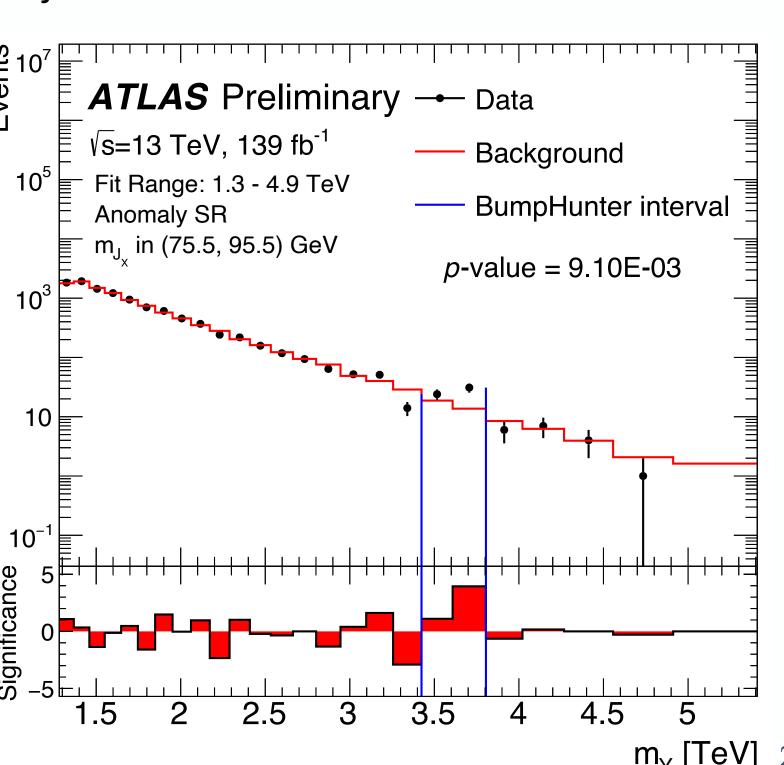
ATLAS X-YH₁₂₅ anomaly search



- Search for a heavy resonance Y (mass 1.5–6 TeV), decaying to H(bb) and a new particle X (mass 65-3000 GeV), both reconstructed as large-radius jets
- First application of fully unsupervised ML in an ATLAS analysis
 - Training on unlabeled jets, no particular signal hypothesis
 - Jets modeled as sequences of constituent four-vectors
 - * Variational autoencoder used to define an anomaly score for each jet
 - * Requiring anomaly score >0.5 leads to S/B enhancement by ~25%



- * Bump hunt performed in slices of (mX, mY)
- No significant excess (the largest has a global significance of 1.4σ)

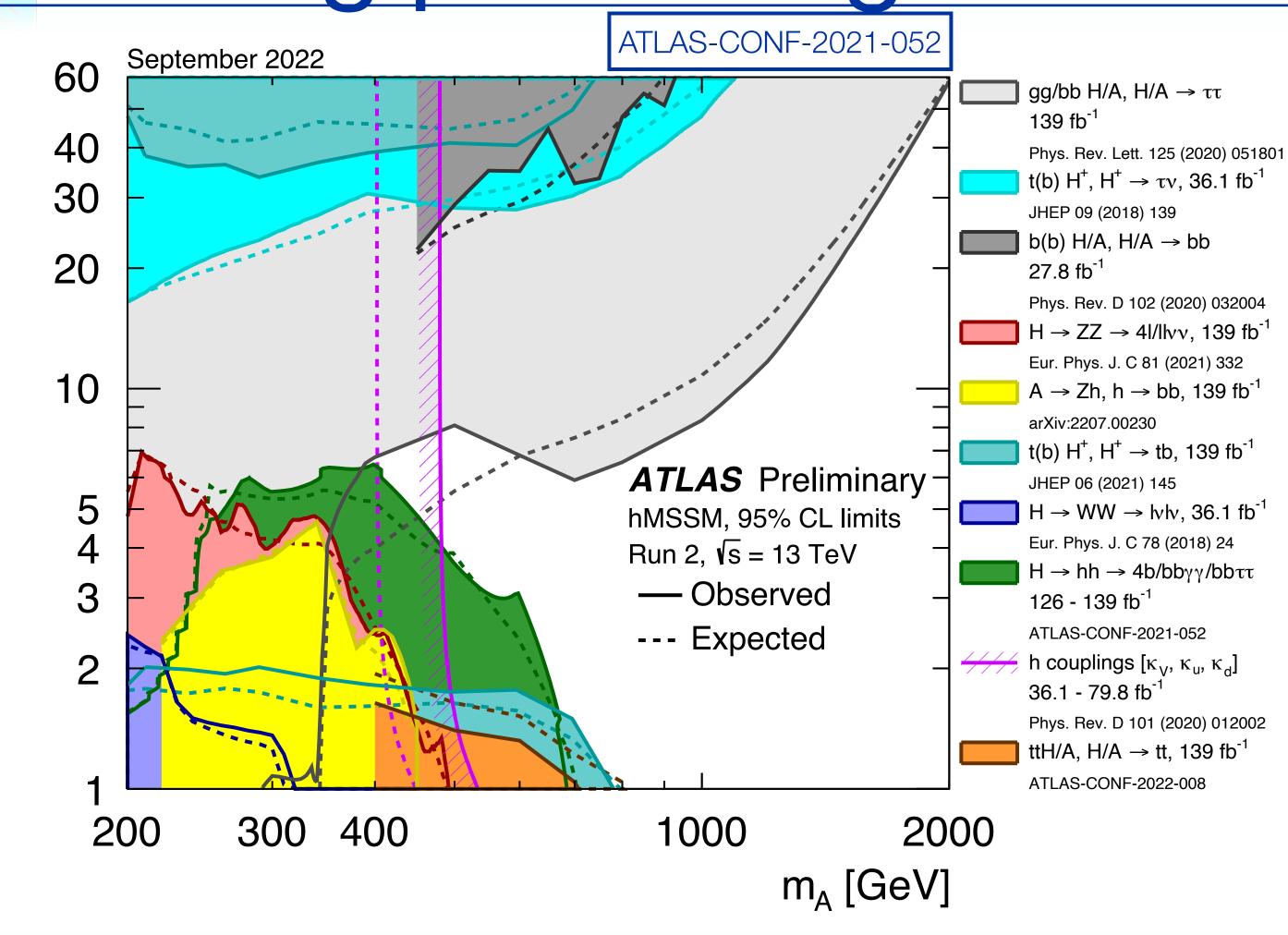




Putting pieces together: 2HDM

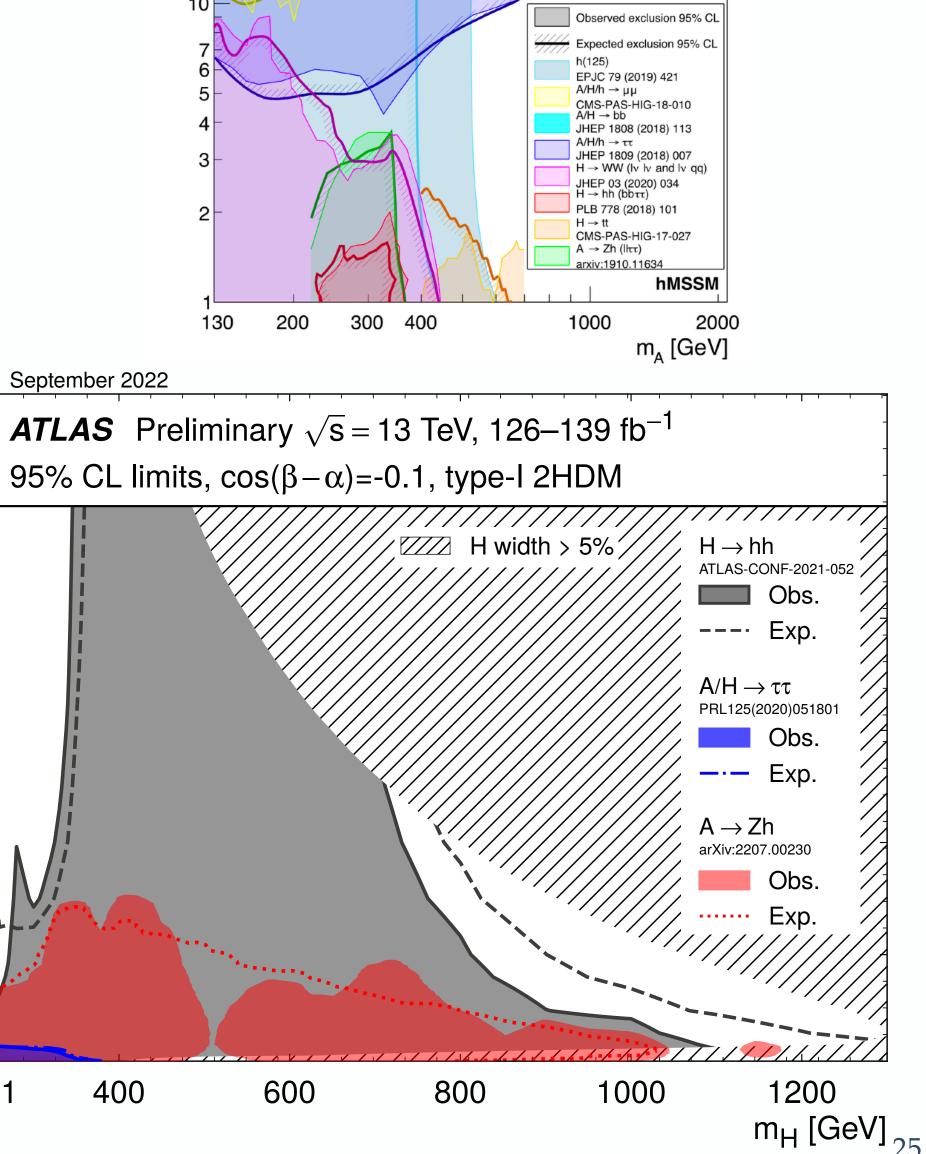


35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)



tan





60 CMS Preliminary

20

50

40

30

20

10

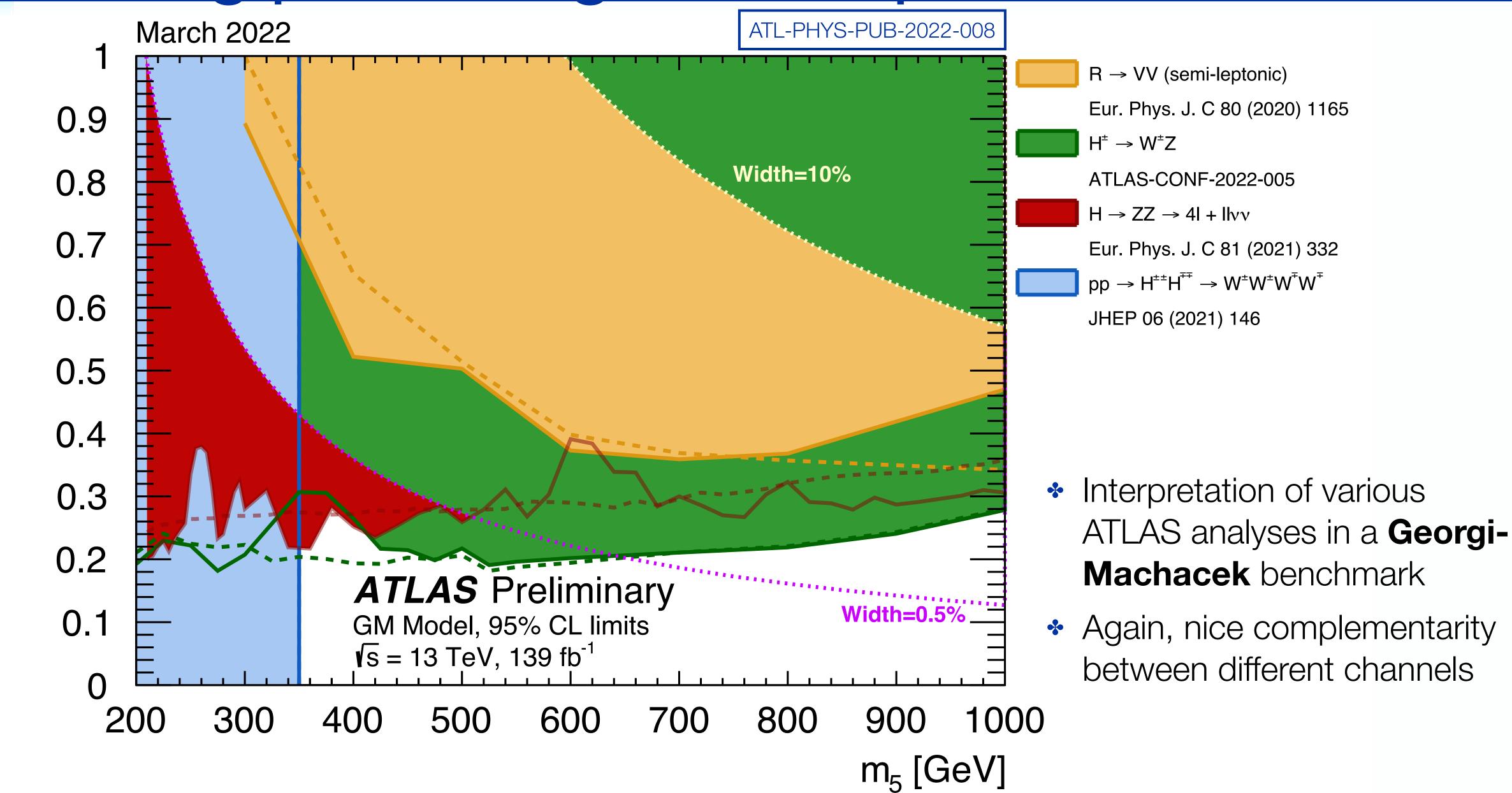
0.5

251

 $\sin(\theta_{H})$

Putting pieces together: Triplet models

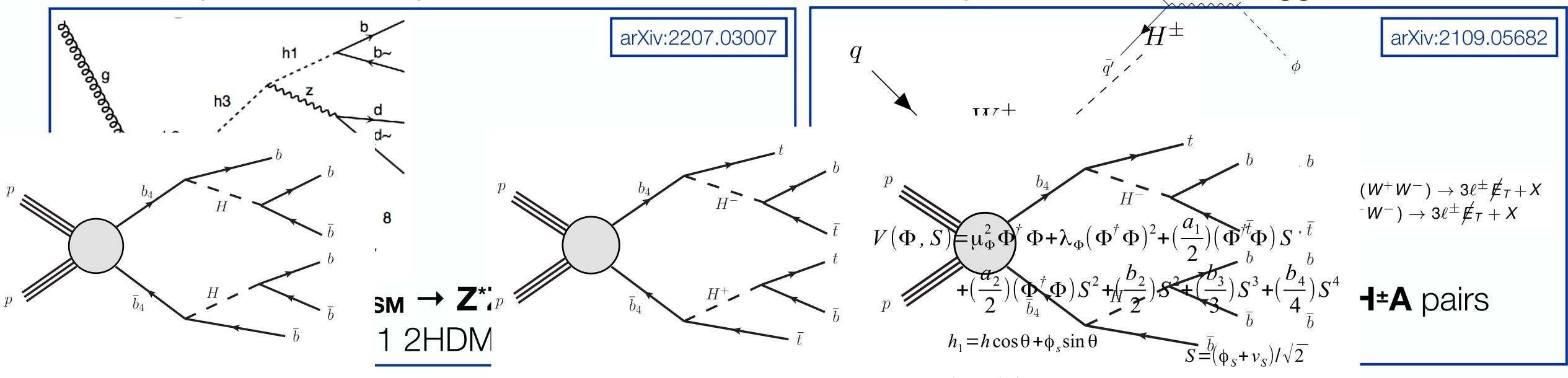


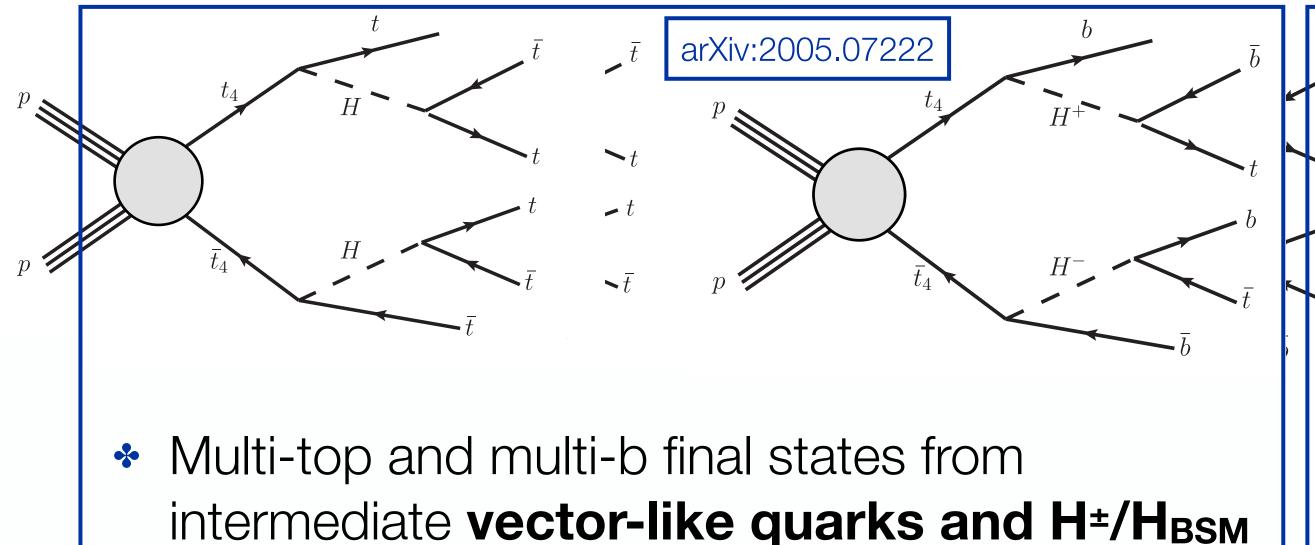


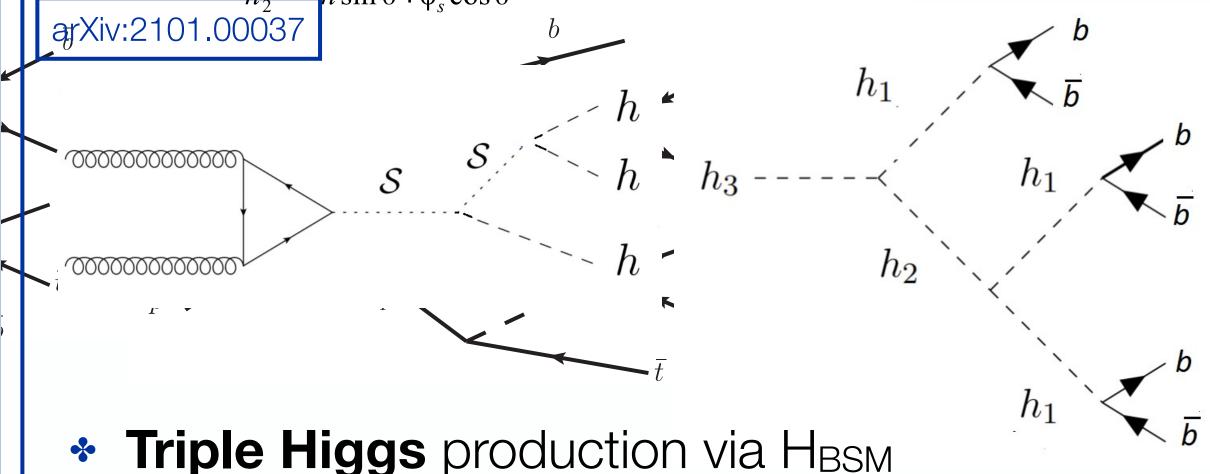
Recent proposals for new search channels



* Not a comprehensive list, just a few ideas that have been recently discussed in LHC Higgs WG







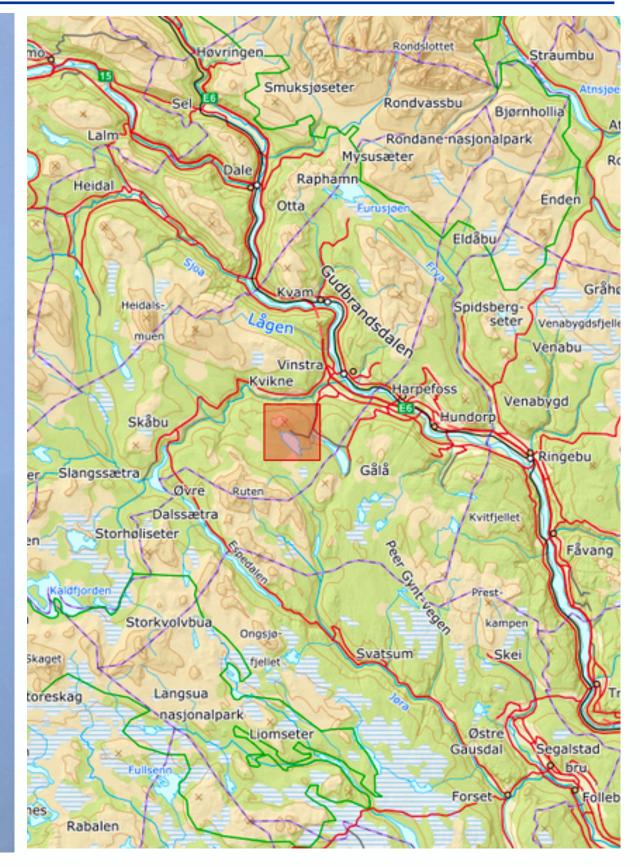
motivated by e.g. singlet or doublet models

 $\dot{M}_{1} < \dot{M}_{2} < \dot{M}_{3}$

Summary (metaphorical)







- There could be beautiful mountains in the horizon for us to observe, Beyond the Standard Mountain
- * Experimentally, skiing around the area has so far not revealed any evidence of these BSM mountains
 - * We set stronger and stronger exclusion limits, ruling out larger areas of our maps
- We keep improving our skiing techniques, and there is no shortage of possible trails
 - Most importantly, skiing can be lots of fun, and we learn a lot about the world along the way!