



**I FOUND THE HUGS BISON.**

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# Resonant Di-Higgs Production at the LHC: Theory vs. Experiment

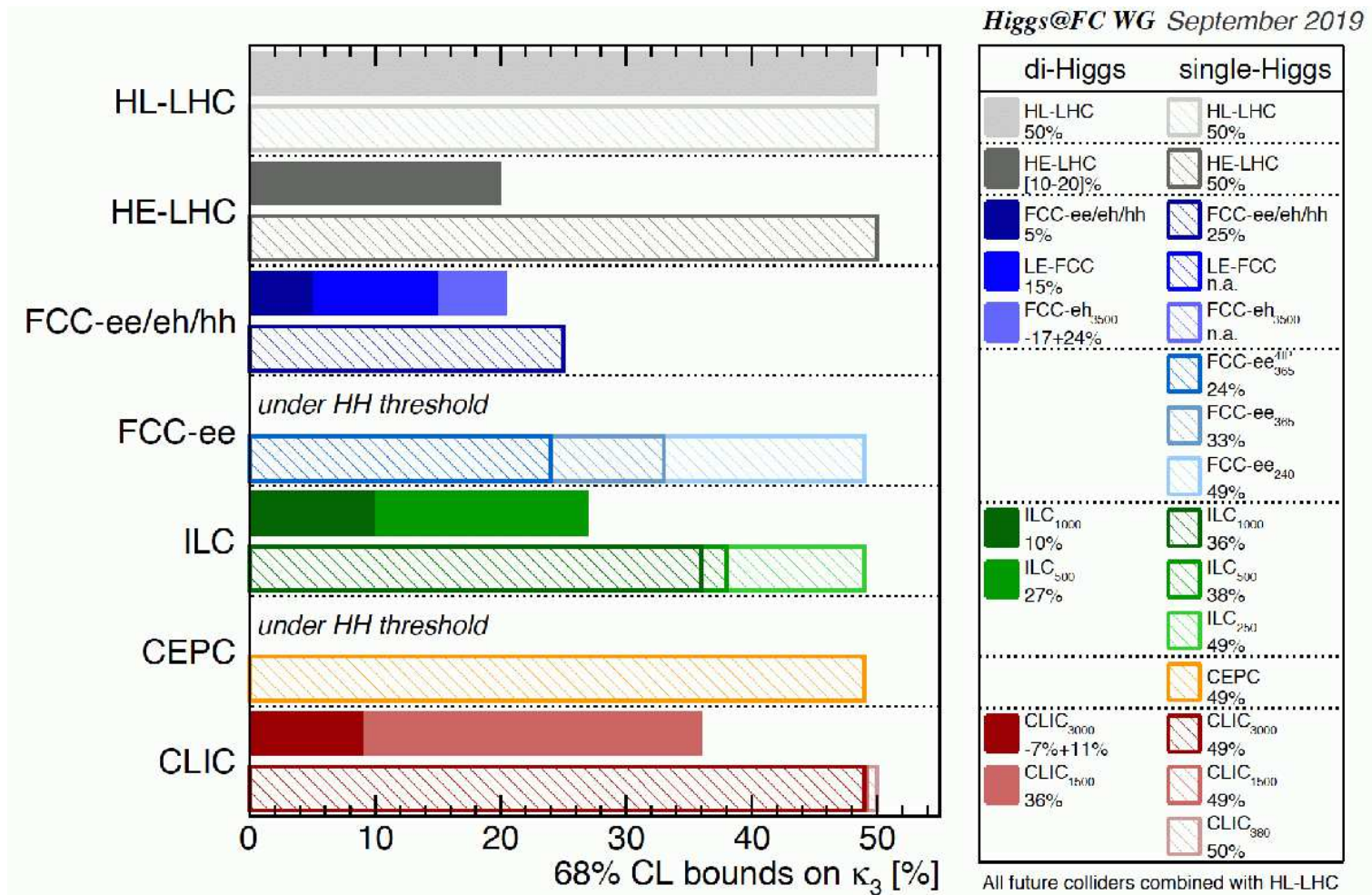
*Sven Heinemeyer, IFT (CSIC, Madrid)*

Madrid, 05/2024

1. Introduction
2. Resonant di-Higgs production: theory vs. experiment
3. My first Neural Network analysis
4. Conclusions

# 1. Introduction

## SM triple Higgs coupling: comparison of all colliders:

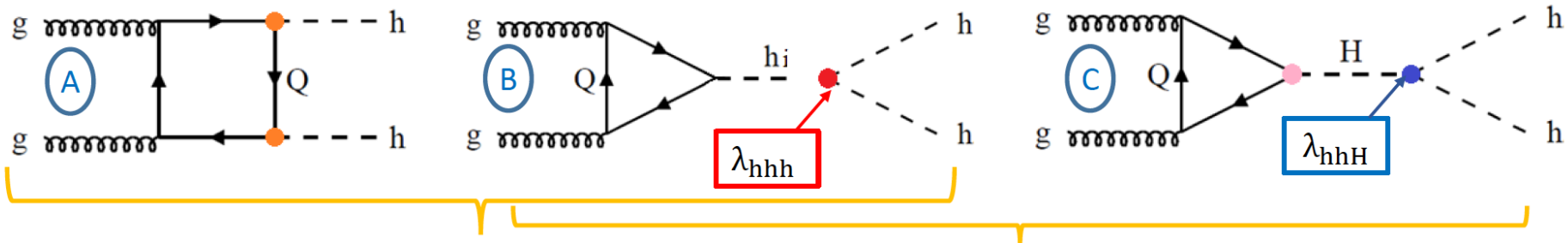


⇒ focus on “SM triple Higgs coupling”,  $\kappa_\lambda := \lambda_{hhh} / \lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM,tree}}$

BSM case 1:  $\kappa_\lambda \neq 1$

BSM case 2: THC that involves BSM Higgses:  $\lambda_{hhH}, \dots$

# Di-Higgs production at the LHC:

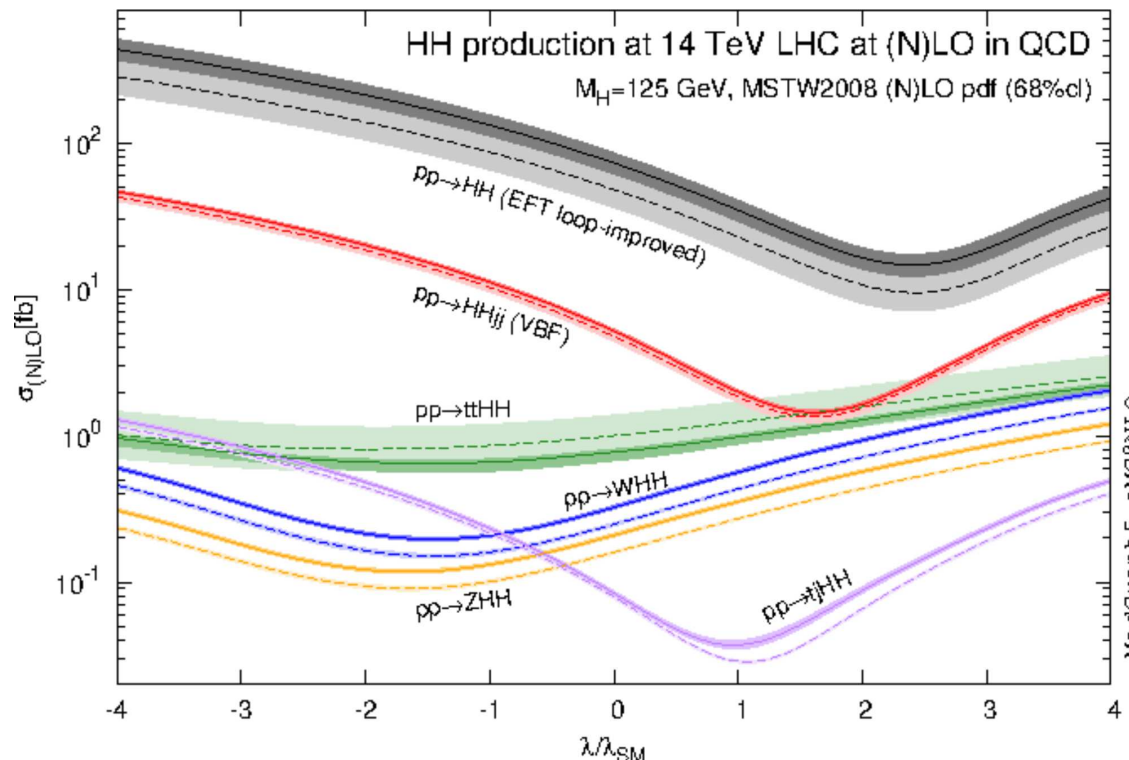


$\sigma_{SM} \sim 38 \text{ fb at NLO}$

Diagrams that exist in the SM:  
They have a negative interference

Diagrams that are sensitive to triple Higgs couplings

⇒ strong interference of “box” and “SM-like Higgs”



# Resonant di-Higgs production requires BSM physics

Resonant di-Higgs production requires BSM physics

Two Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM):

Fields:

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_1 + \rho_1 + i\eta_1) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_2 + \rho_2 + i\eta_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Potential:

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

Physical states:  $h$ ,  $H$ , ( $CP$ -even),  $A$  ( $CP$ -odd),  $H^\pm$  (charged)

“Physical” input parameters:

$$c_{\beta-\alpha}, \quad \tan \beta, \quad v, \quad M_h, \quad M_H, \quad M_A, \quad M_{H^\pm}, \quad m_{12}^2$$

Alignment limit:  $c_{\beta-\alpha} \rightarrow 0$  (for  $M_h \sim 125$  GeV)

Many triple Higgs couplings:  $\lambda_{hhh}$ ,  $\lambda_{hhH}$ ,  $\lambda_{hHH}$ ,  $\lambda_{hH^+H^-}$ ,  $\lambda_{HAA}$ ,  $\dots$

Assumption:  $h \sim h_{125}$

$Z_2$  symmetry to avoid FCNC:

$$\Phi_1 \rightarrow \Phi_1, \quad \Phi_2 \rightarrow -\Phi_2$$

Extension of the  $Z_2$  symmetry to fermions determines four types:

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	$u$ -type	$d$ -type	leptons	
type I	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_2$	
type II	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_1$	$\Phi_1$	$\rightarrow$ SUSY type
type III (lepton-specific)	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_1$	
type IV (flipped)	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_1$	$\Phi_2$	

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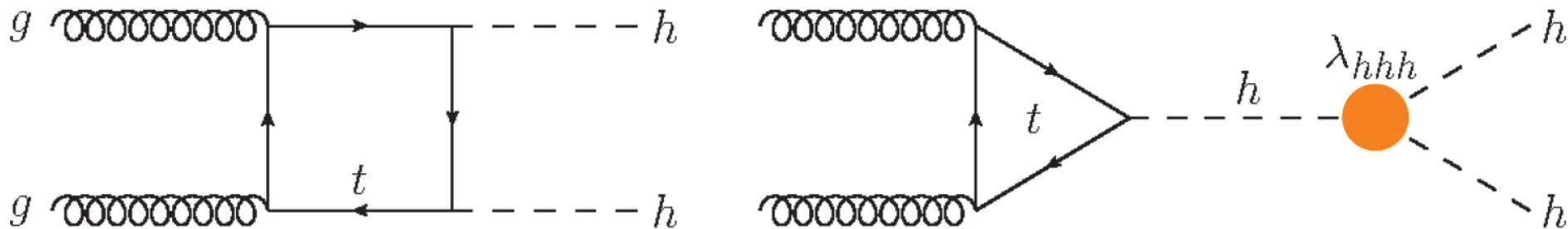
Sum rule (with  $h$  SM-like):  $\sin(\beta - \alpha) \approx 1, \cos(\beta - \alpha) \approx 0$

Unitarity/perturbativity and EWPO :  $\Rightarrow M_A \sim M_H \sim M_{H^\pm}$

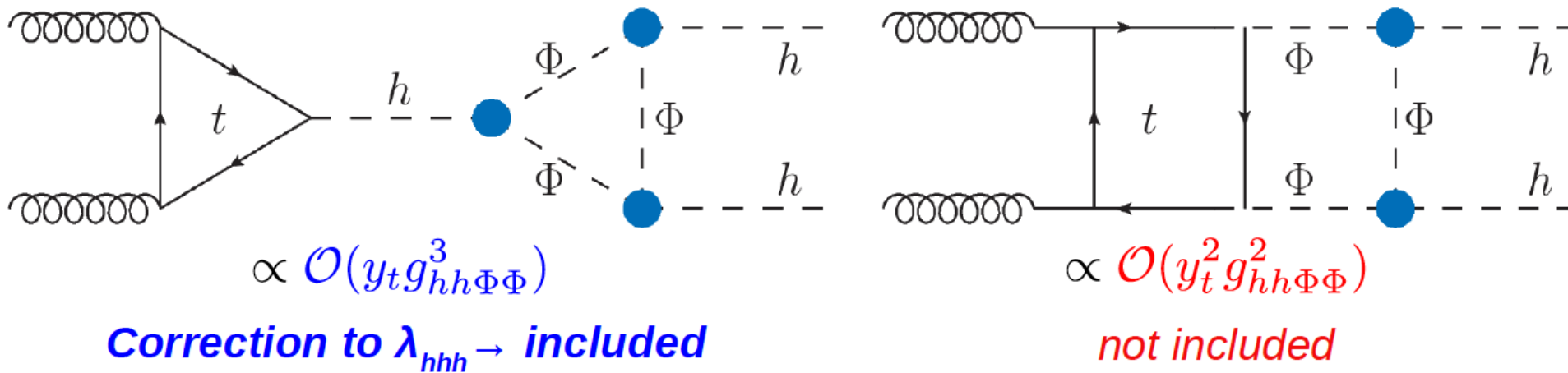
# Higher-order correction to the THCs in the 2HDM:

[taken from J. Braathen]

## Box vs. $s$ -channel Higgs:



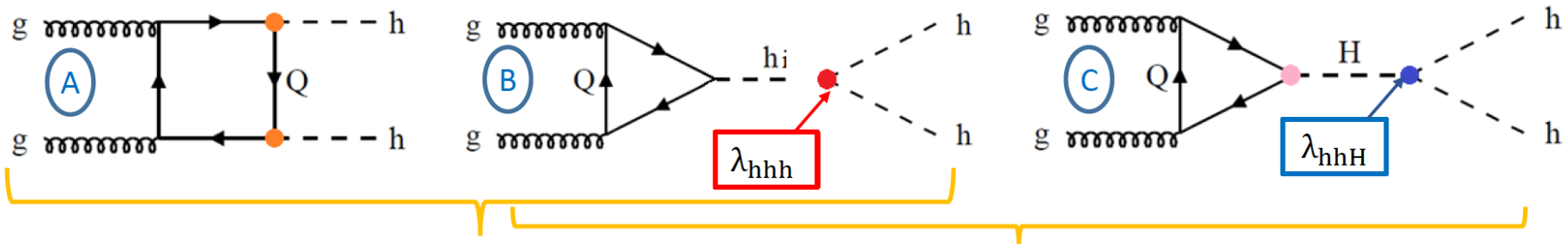
## Inclusion of one-loop corrections to THCs:



$\Rightarrow$  always closed subset, dominant for large THCs



## BSM THCs at the HL-LHC



$\sigma_{\text{SM}} \sim 38 \text{ fb at NLO}$

Diagrams that exist in the SM:  
They have a negative interference

Diagrams that are sensitive  
to triple Higgs couplings

⇒ possible strong resonance with BSM Higgs

Important: experimental limits are obtained for

- non-resonant production
- purely resonant production

⇒ no limits available for mixed scenarios :-)

⇒ existing exclusion bounds questionable!

Example model in this talk: 2HDM

Similar results exist also for RxSM (Higgs singlet extension)

[S.H., A. Verduras PRELIMINARY]

## 2. Resonant di-Higgs production: theory vs. experiment:

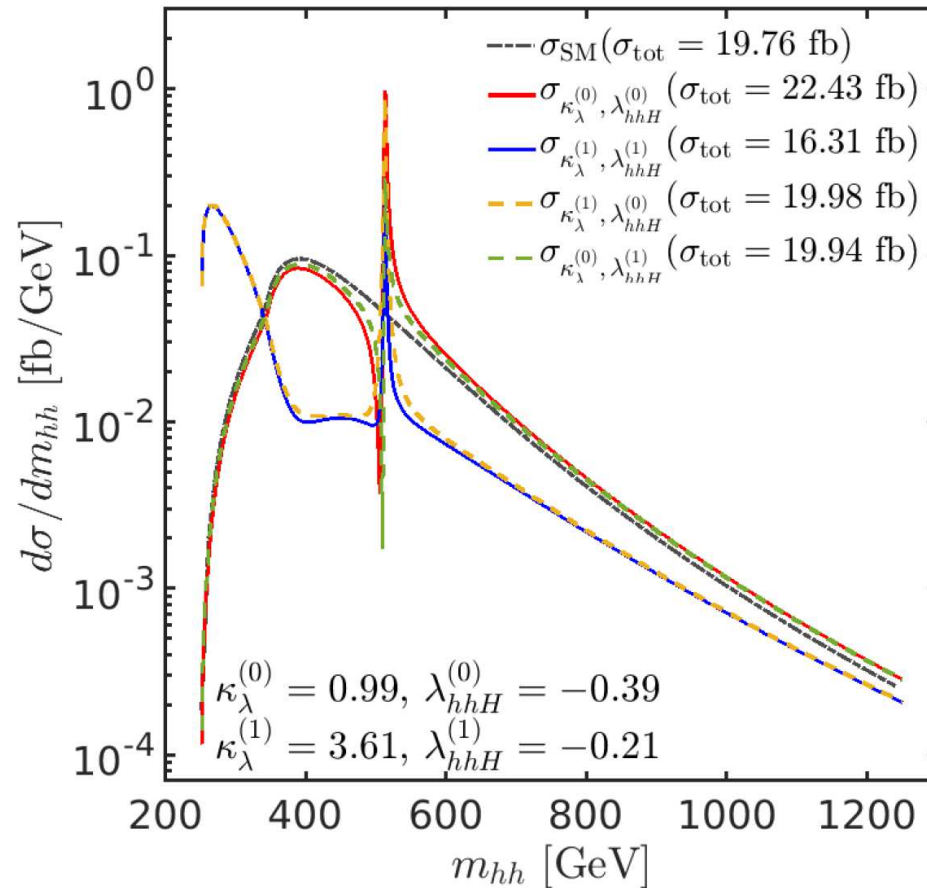
⇒ analyses so far focus on “SM THC”:  $\kappa_\lambda := \lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM,tree}} \equiv 1$

BSM case 1:  $\kappa_\lambda \neq 1$

BSM case 2: THC that involves BSM Higgses:  $\lambda_{hhH}, \dots$

Example of  $m_{hh}$  distortions:

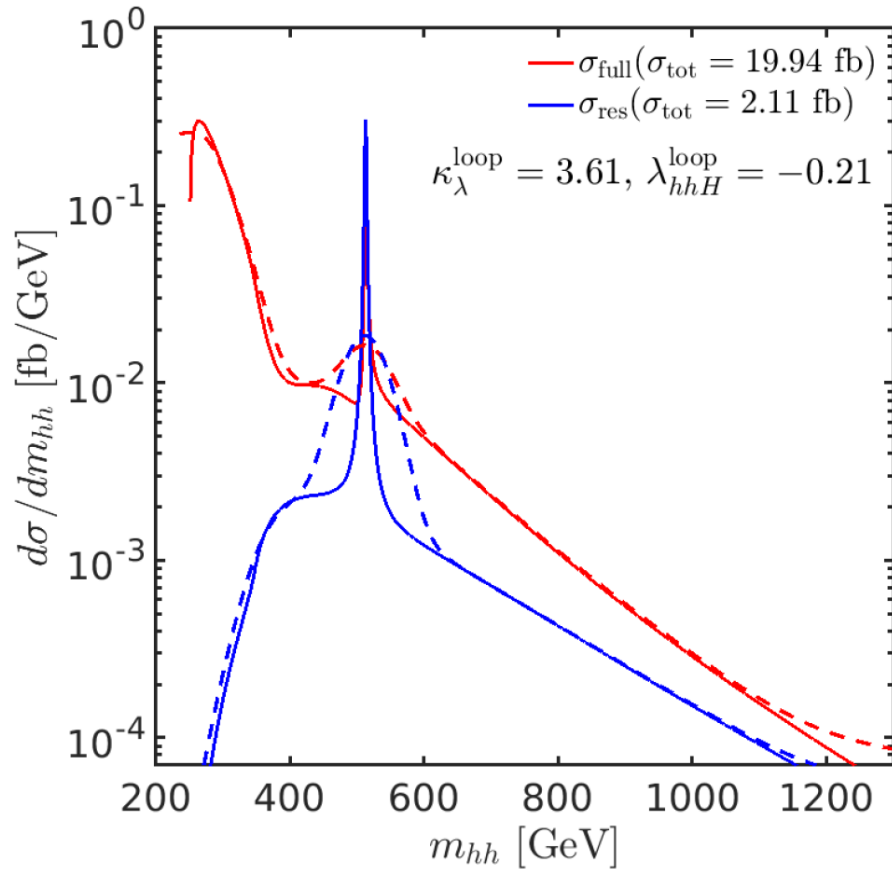
[S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, G. Weiglein '24]



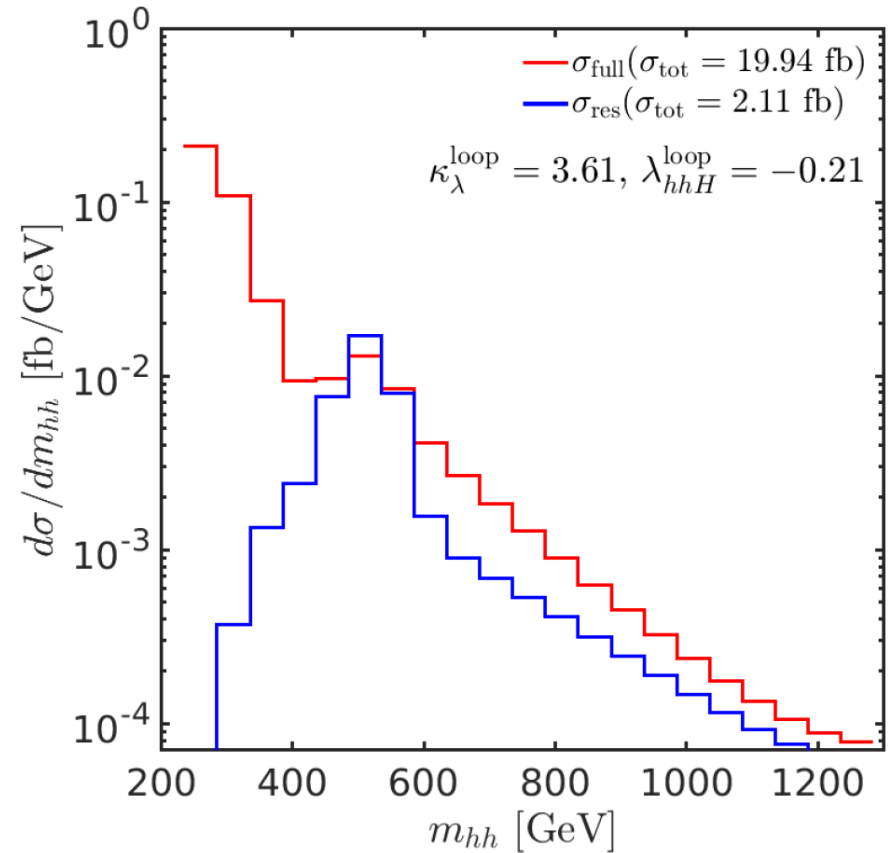
# Experimental analysis vs. reality:

[S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, G. Weiglein '24]

smear



⊕ binned

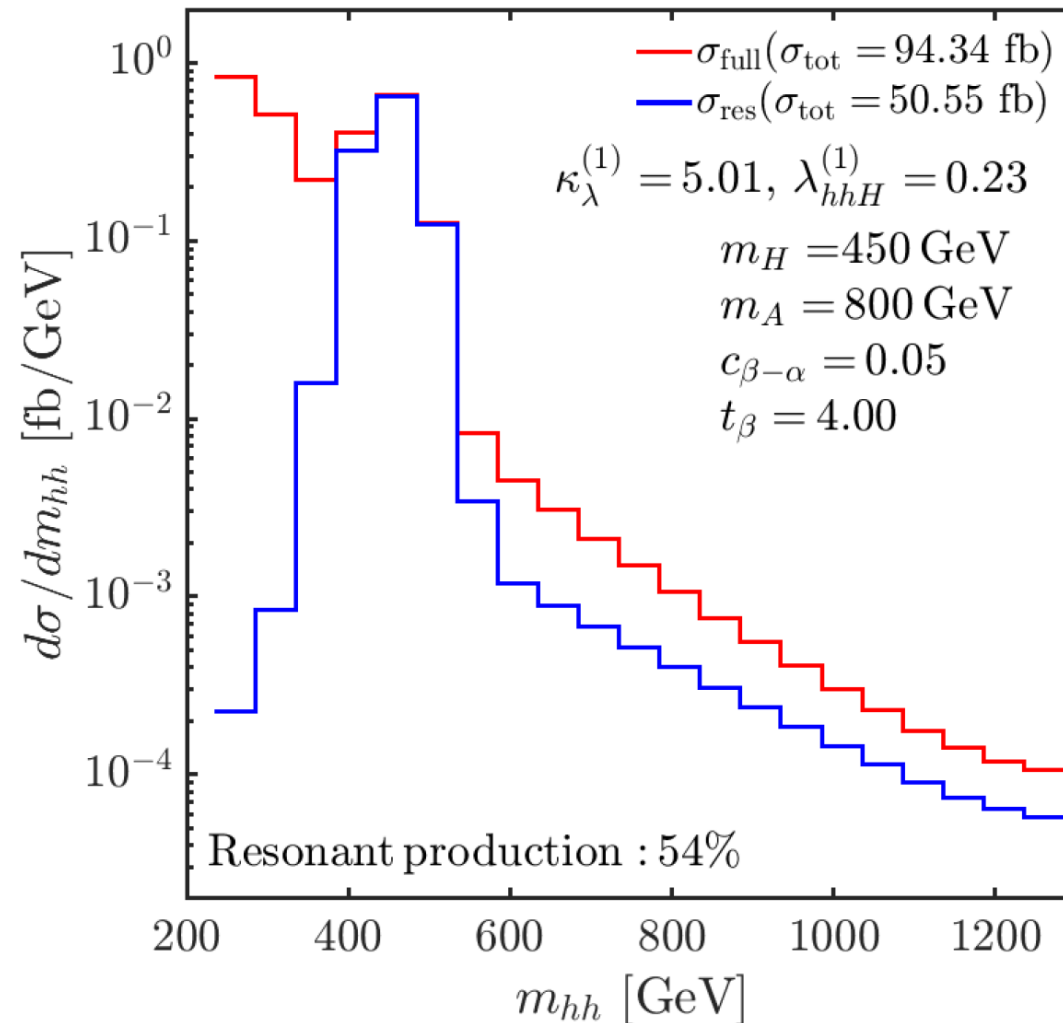


⇒ experimental analysis

⇒ full calculation

## Experimental analysis vs. reality:

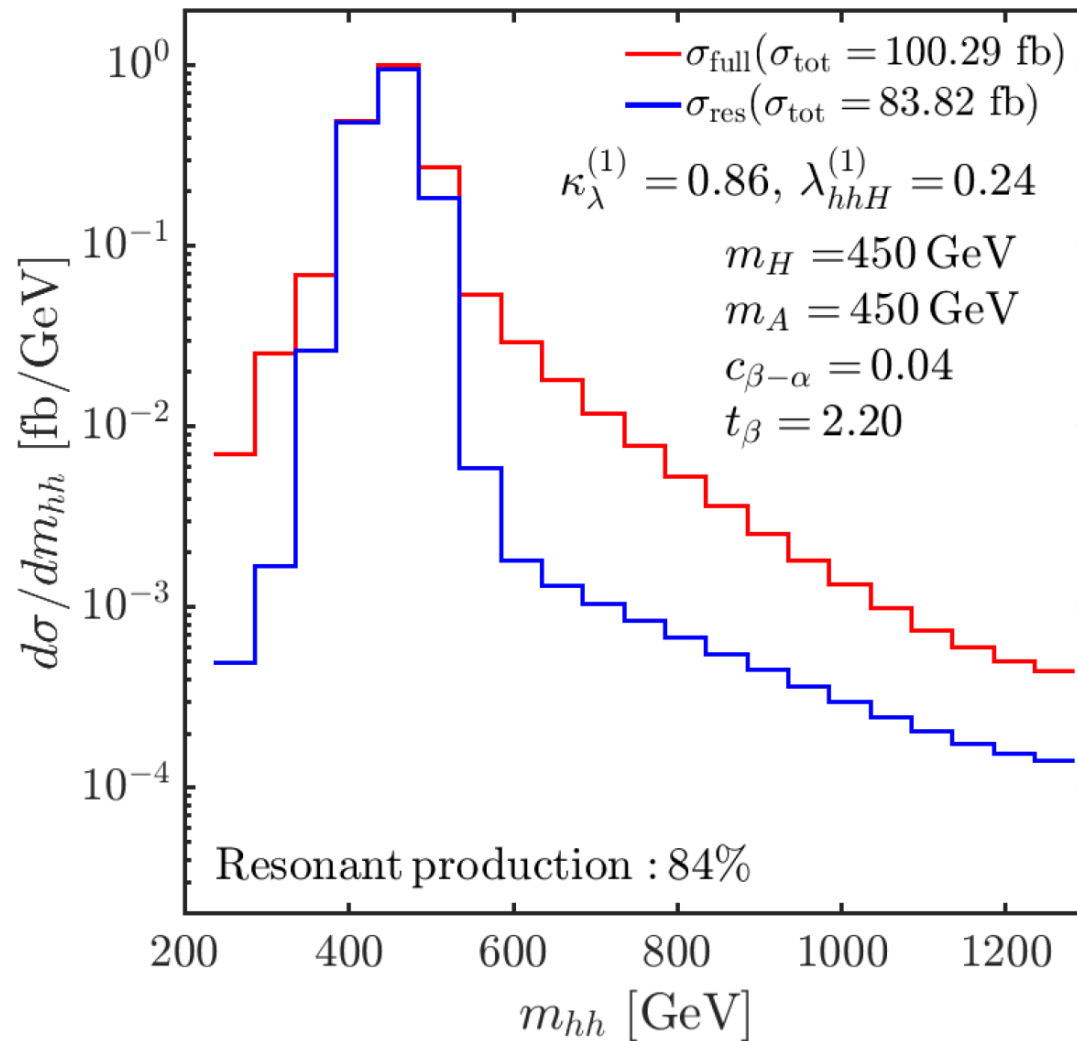
[S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, G. Weiglein '24]



⇒ excluded by ATLAS resonant searches ⇔ reality: exclusion?

## Experimental analysis vs. reality:

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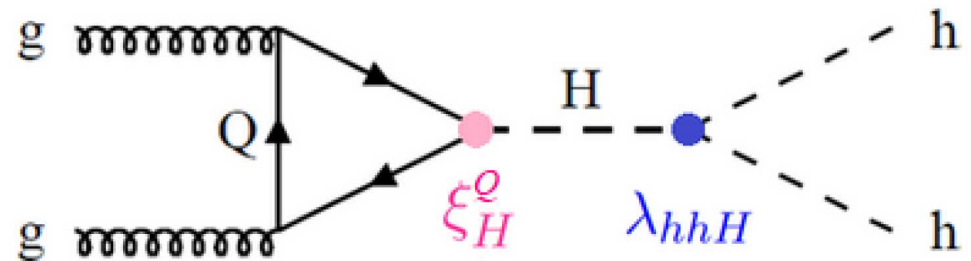
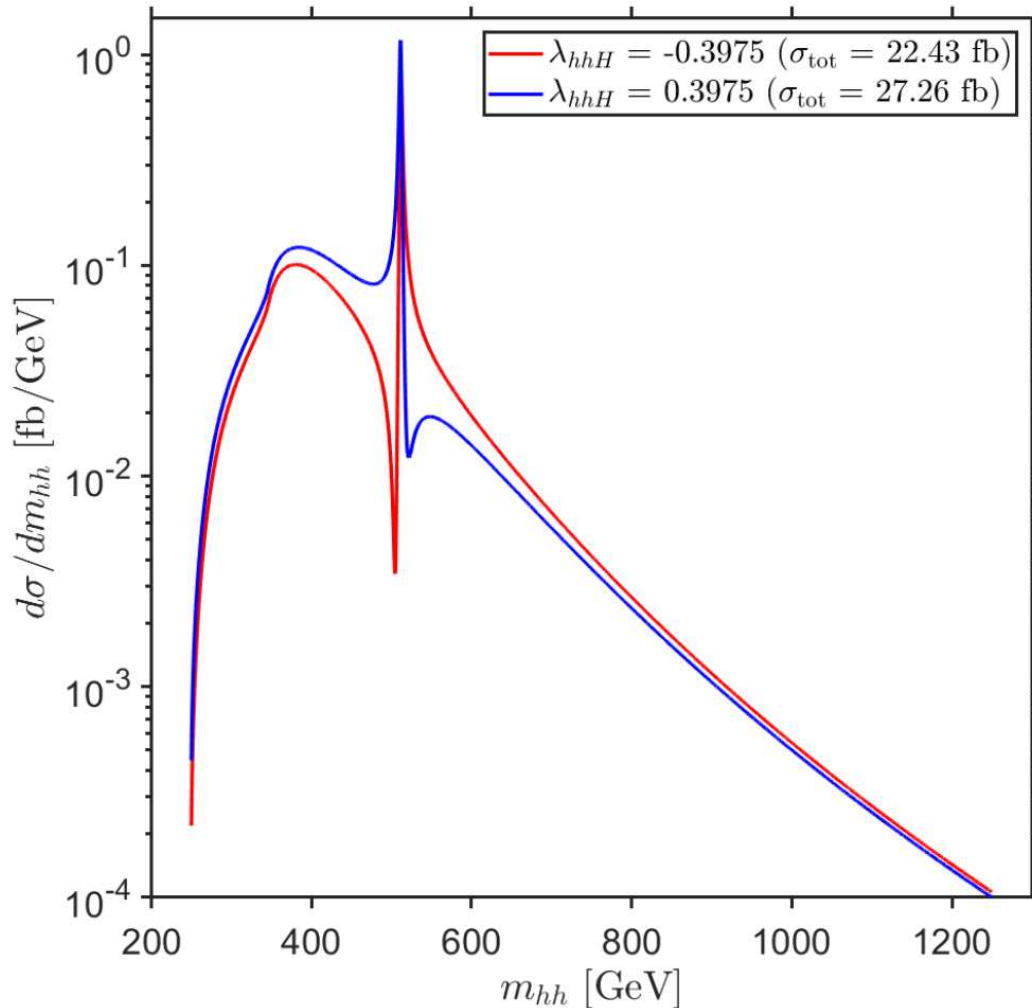


⇒ excluded by ATLAS resonant searches ⇔ reality: exclusion?

### 3. My first neural network analysis

Di-Higgs production at the HL-LHC: [F. Arco, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko '22]

2HDM type I:  $m_{A,H^\pm} = 545$  GeV,  $m_H = 515$  GeV,  $t_\beta = 10$ ,  $c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.2$ ,  $m_{12}^2 = m_H^2 c_\alpha^2 / t_\beta$



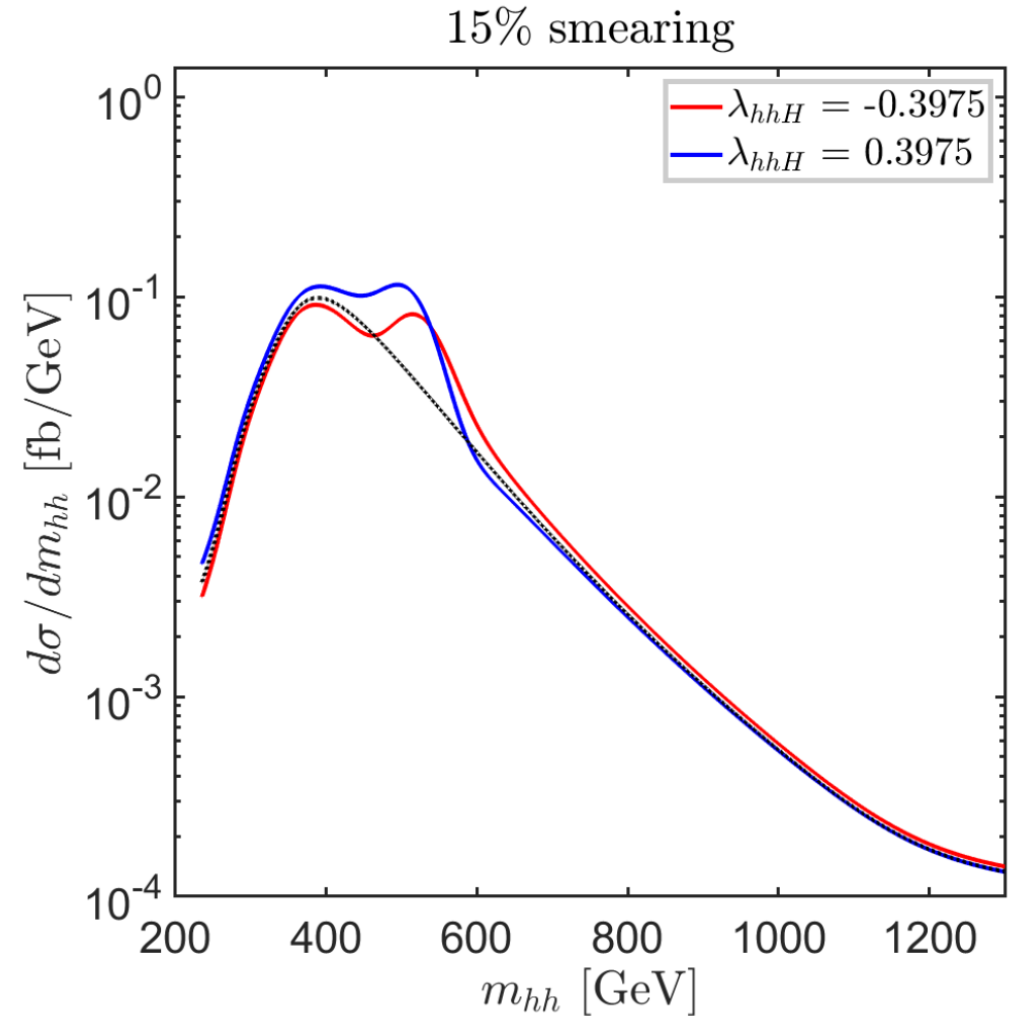
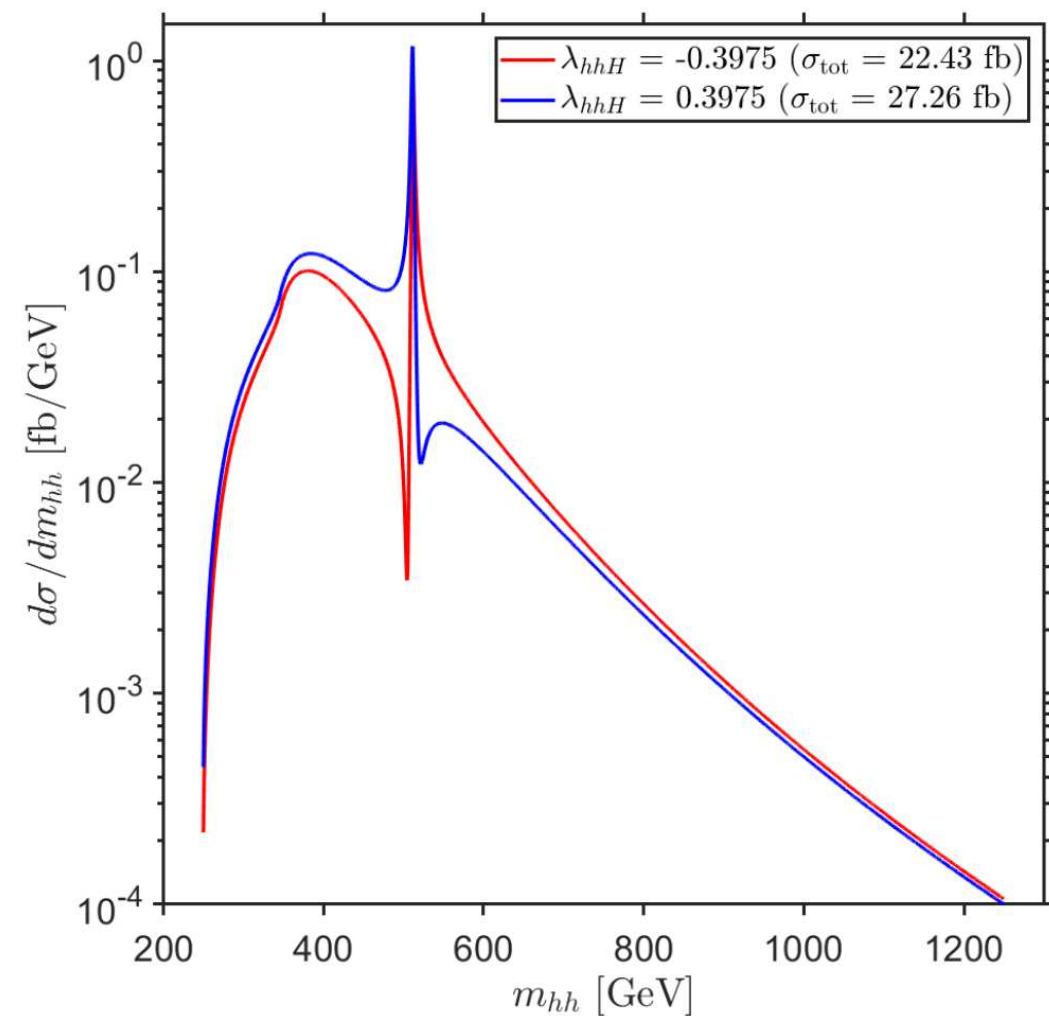
⇒ dip-peak / peak-dip from resonant  $H$ -exchange ⇒ access to  $\xi_H^t \times \lambda_{hhH}$ ?

# Di-Higgs production at the HL-LHC:

[F. Arco, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko '22]

Benchmark point: 2HDM type I,

$$m_{A,H^\pm} = 545 \text{ GeV}, m_H = 515 \text{ GeV}, t_\beta = 10, c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.2, m_{12}^2 = m_H^2 c_\alpha^2 / t_\beta$$



⇒ smearing of 15% applied (optimistic?) ⇒ access to  $\xi_H^t \times \lambda_{hhH}$ ?

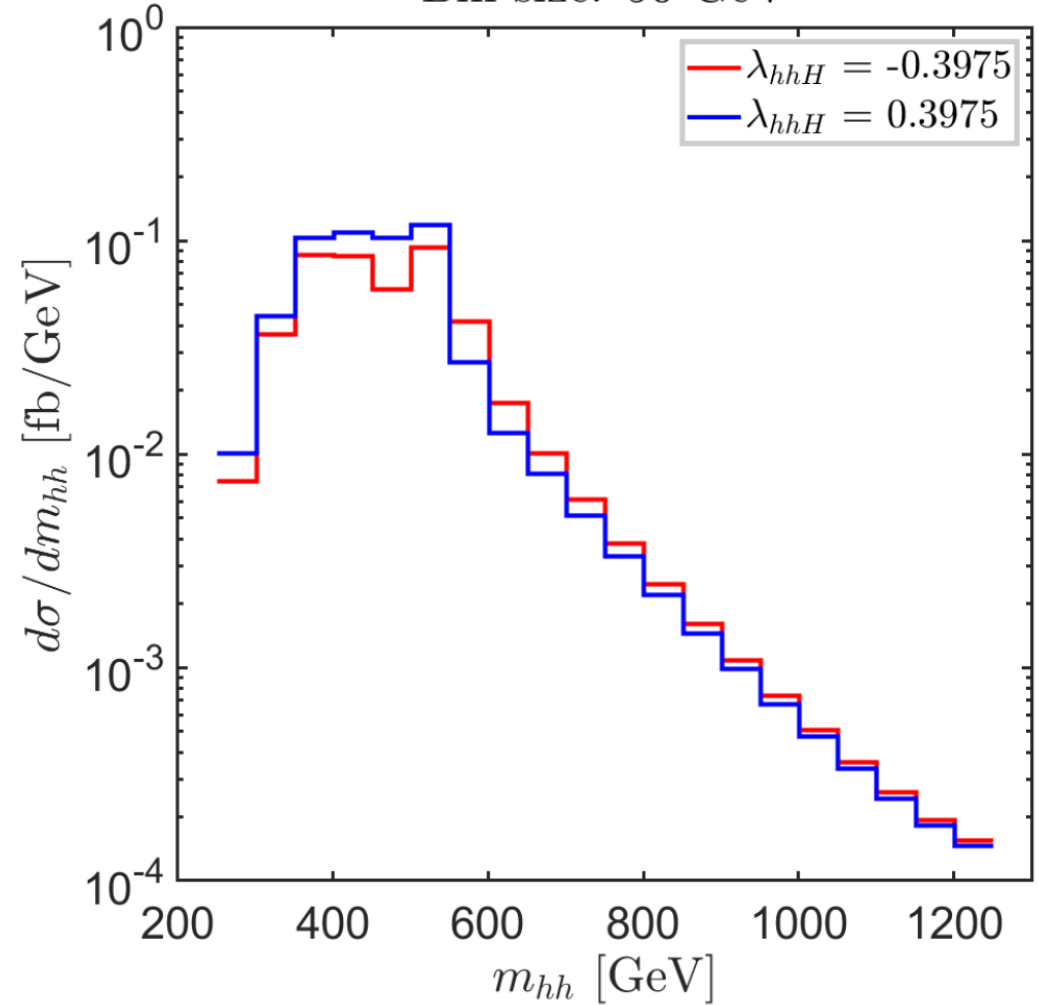
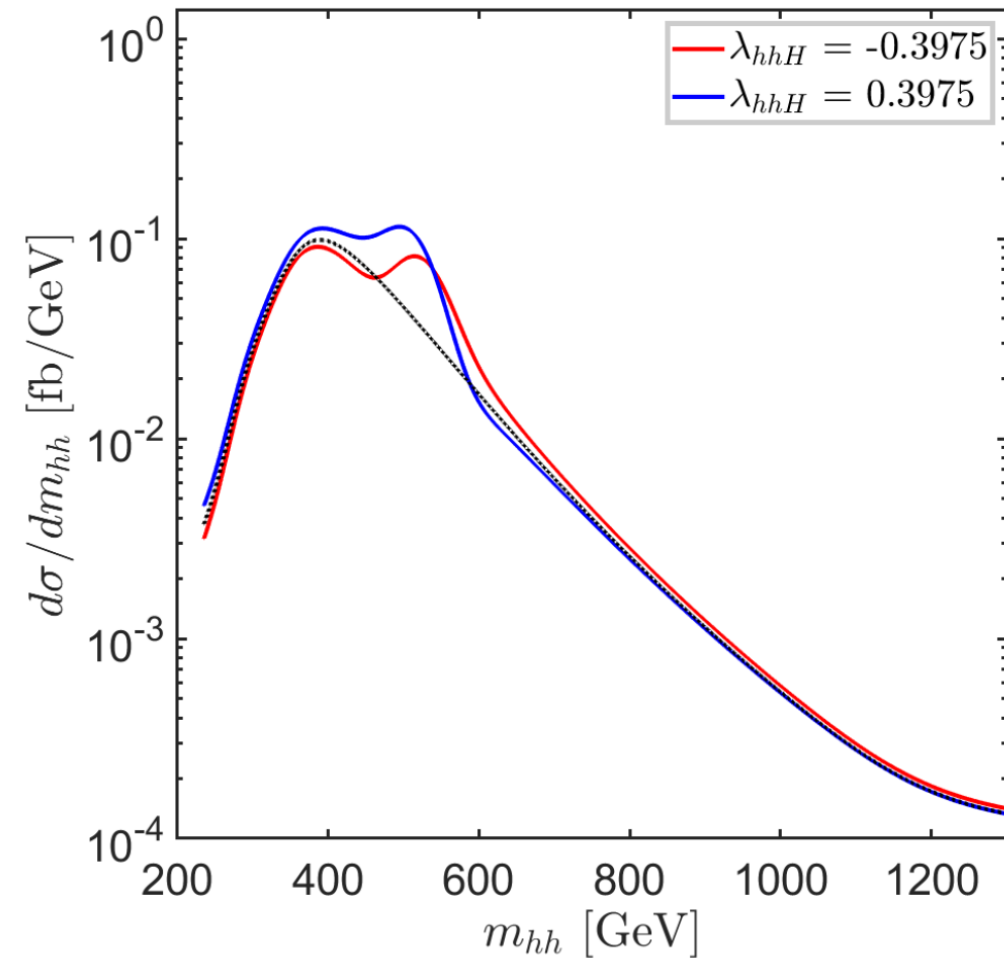
Di-Higgs production at the HL-LHC: [F. Arco, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko '22]

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15% smearing

Bin size: 50 GeV

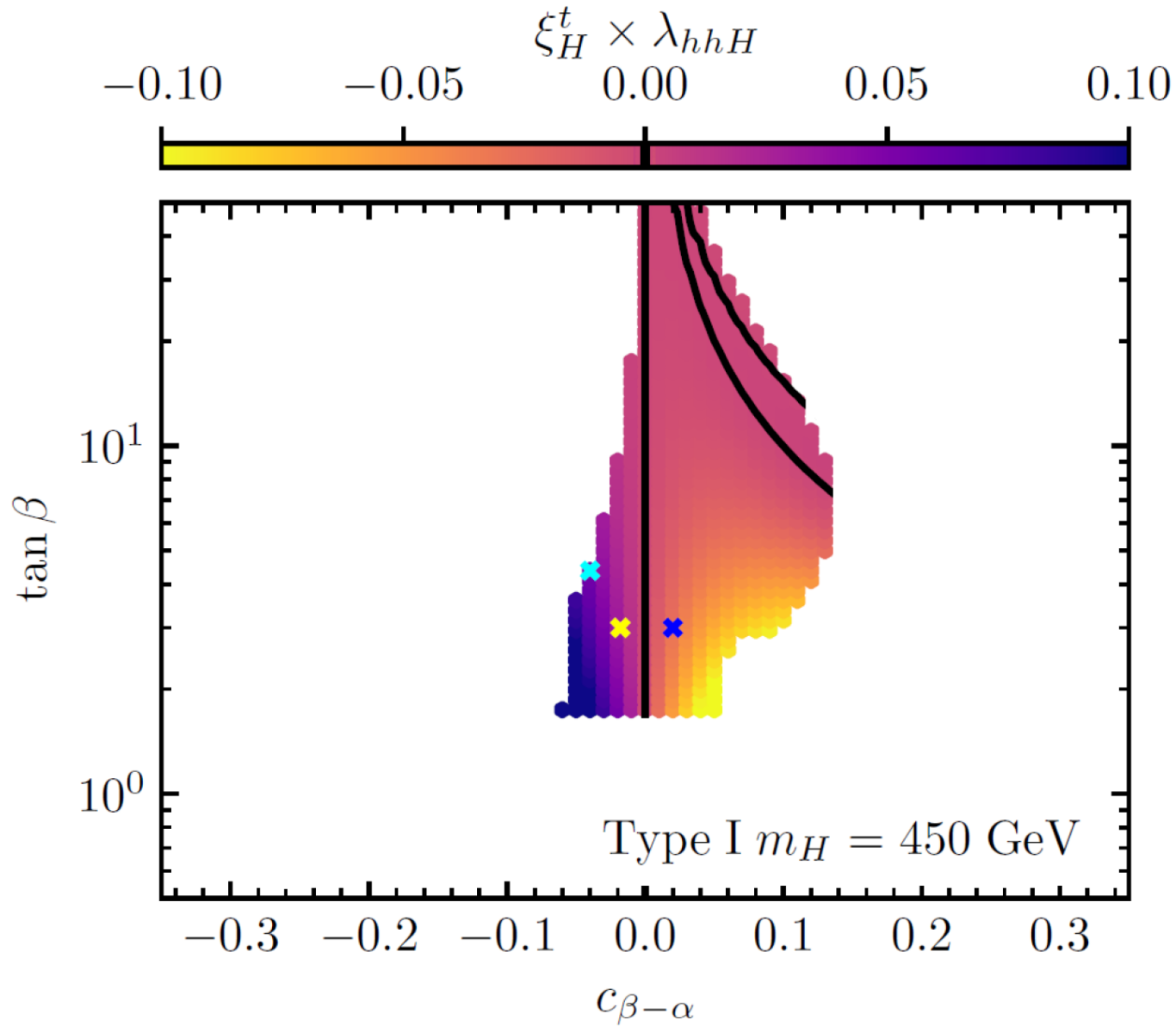


$\Rightarrow$  binning of 50 GeV applied (realistic?)  $\Rightarrow$  access to  $\xi_H^t \times \lambda_{hhH}$ ?



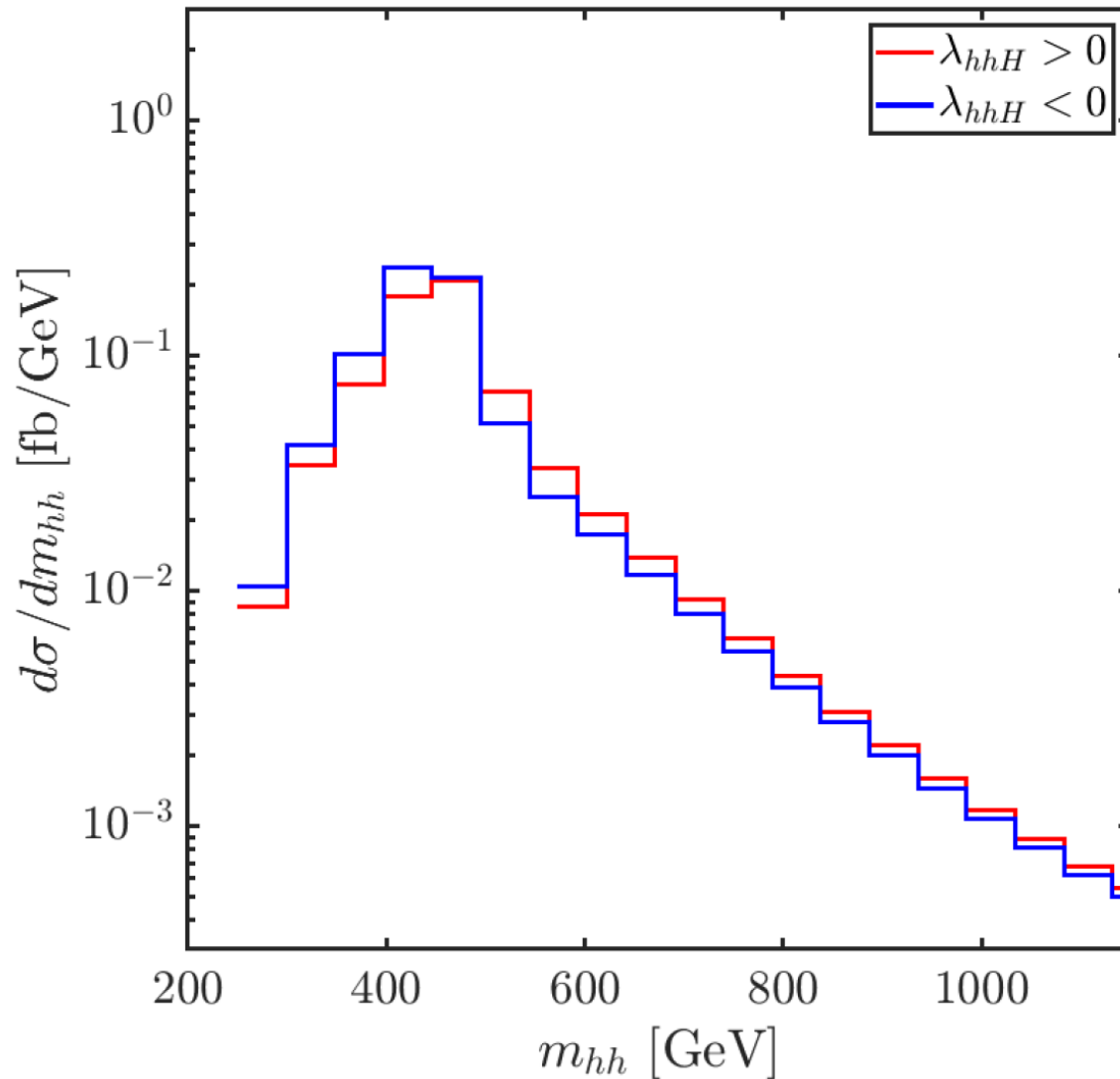
## Parameter plane to train the NN:

[M. Frank, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, PRELIMINARY]



Each point yields an  $m_{hh}$  distribution  $\Rightarrow$  fed to the NN

[M. Frank, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, PRELIMINARY]

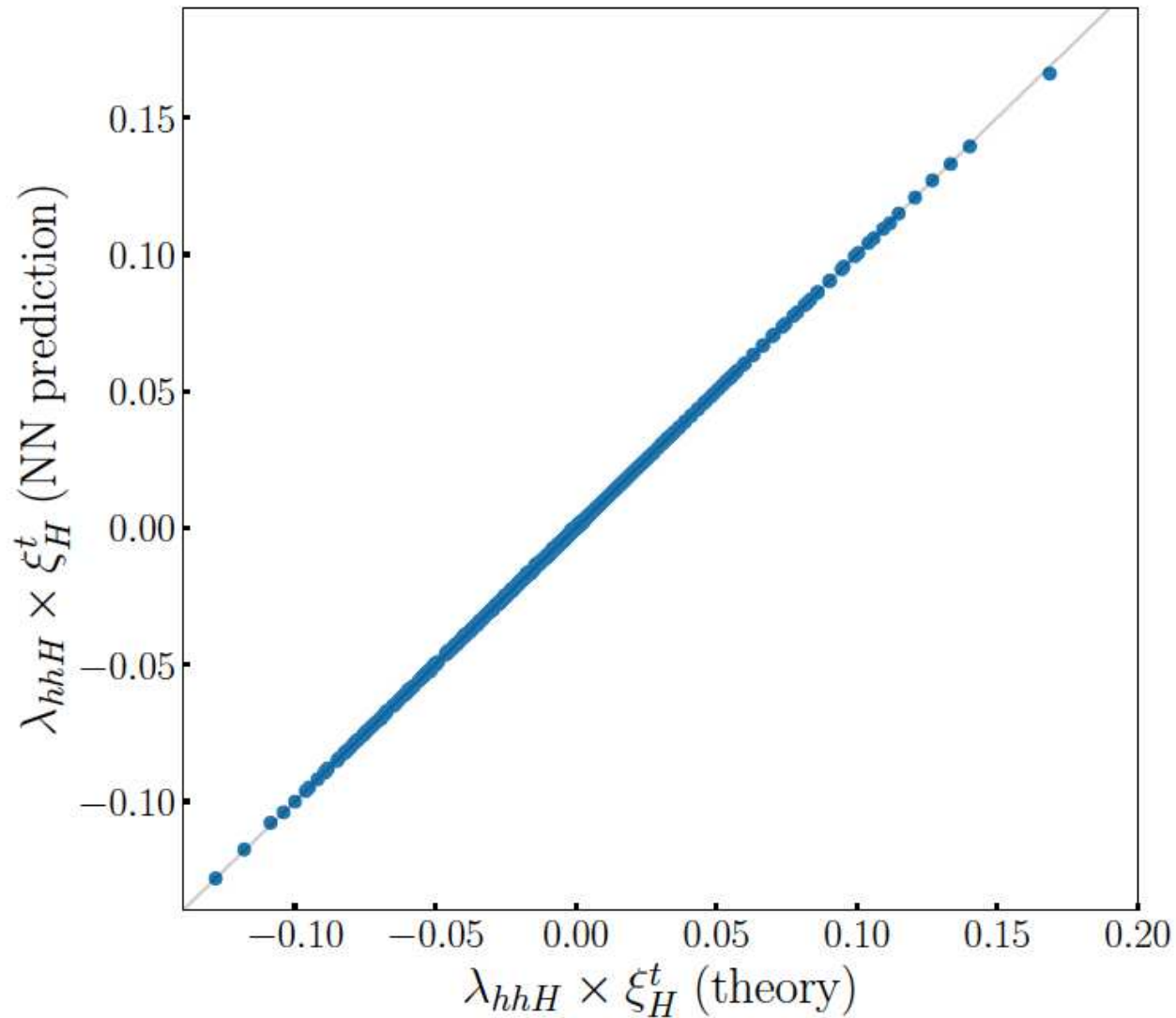


### NN set-up:

- 16 input values (smeared and binned)
- 4 hidden layers with 128 nodes
- output layer to yield  $\xi_H^t \times \lambda_{hhH}$
- training with 3/4 of  $m_{hh}$  distribution (randomly chosen)
- “measure” the remaining 1/4 (or ...)

Train with the correct  $m_{hh}$  distributions:  $\Rightarrow$  perfect result

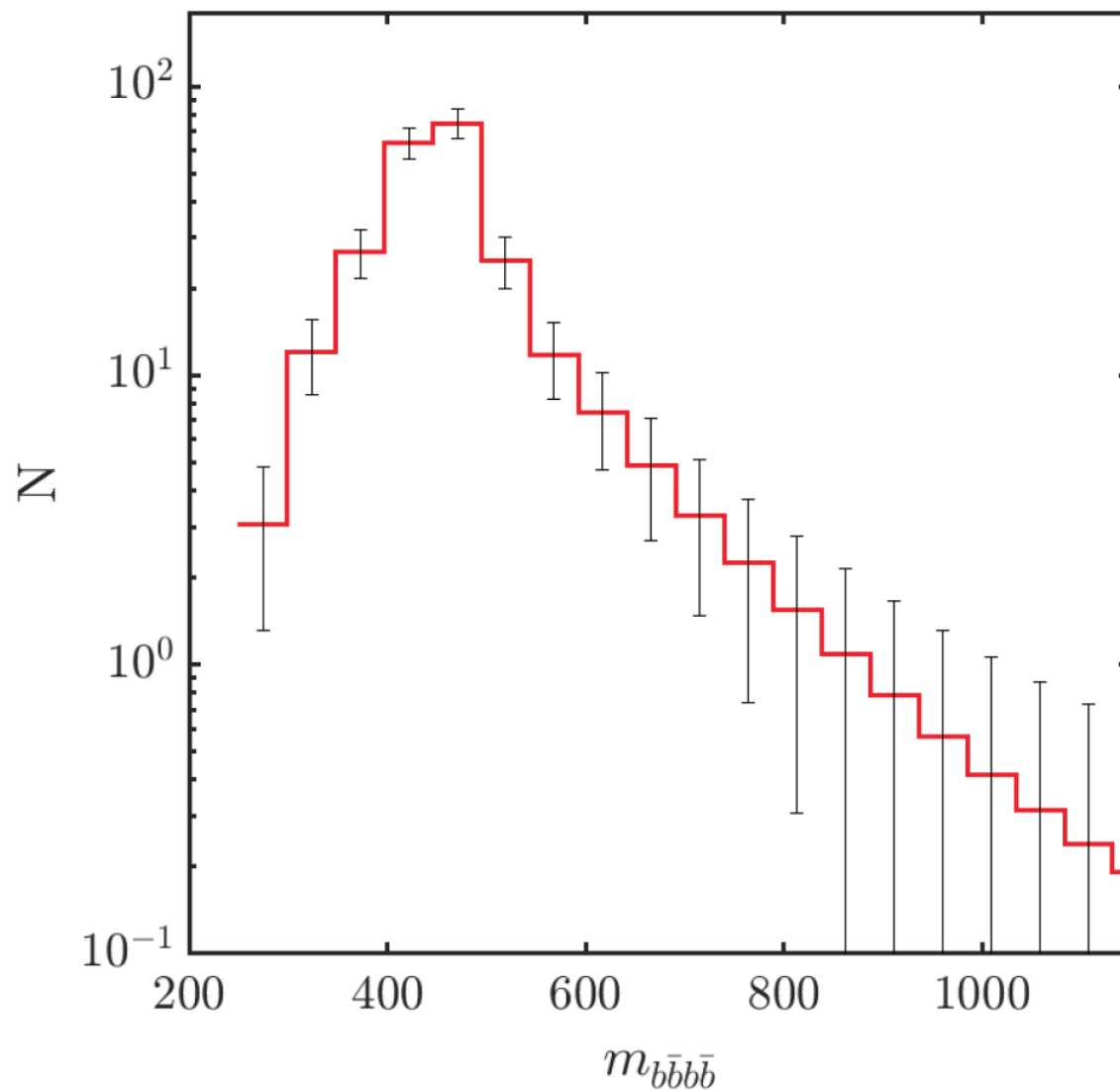
[M. Frank, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, PRELIMINARY]



$\Rightarrow$  but not realistic . . .

“Realistic result” has statistical uncertainties ( $b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$  final state):

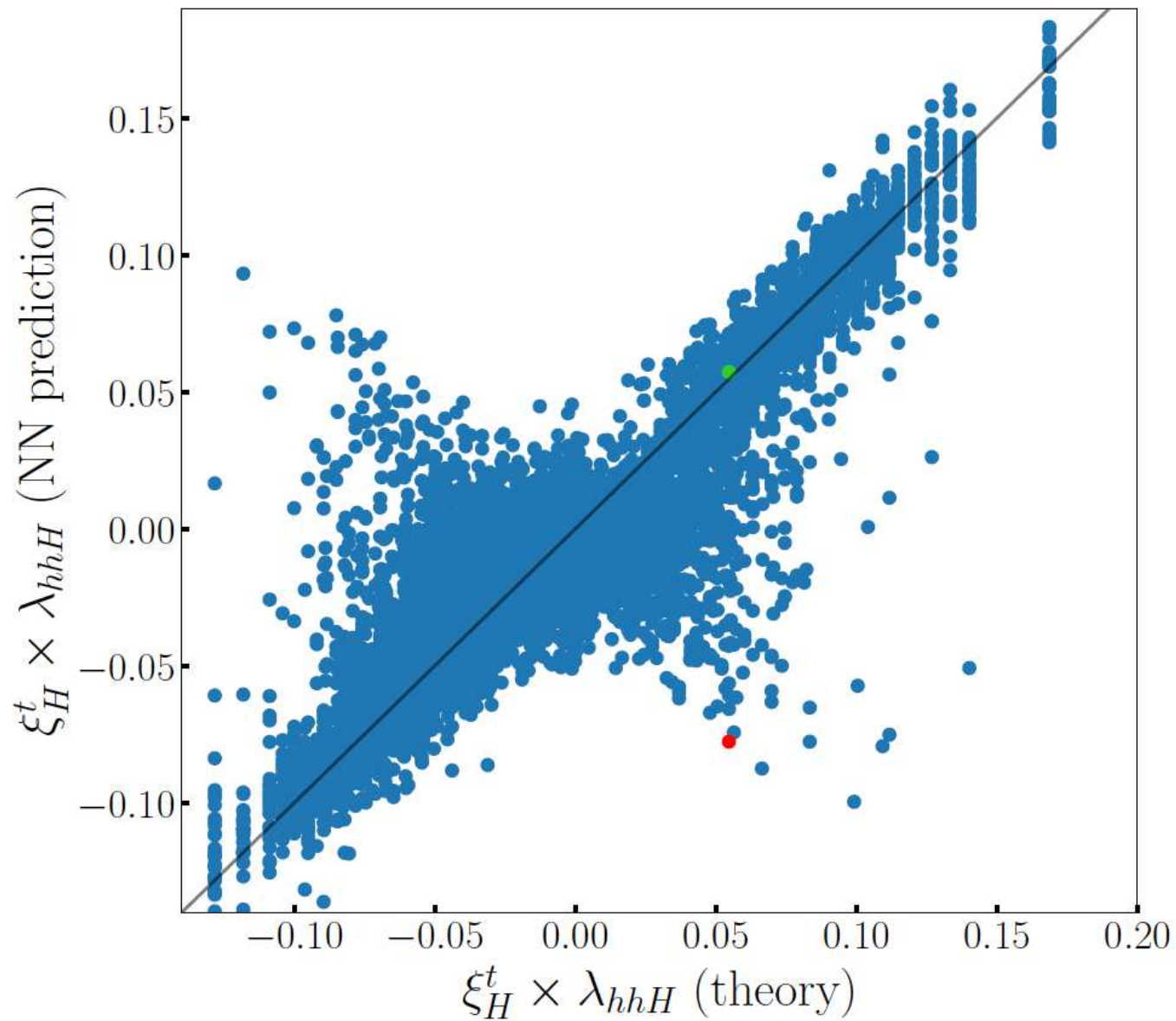
(and corr. exp. efficiencies) [M. Frank, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, PRELIMINARY]



⇒ for each point in the plane test an  $m_{hh}$  distribution statistically smeared

# “Realistic” determination of $\xi_H^t \times \lambda_{hhH}$ :

[M. Frank, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, PRELIMINARY]

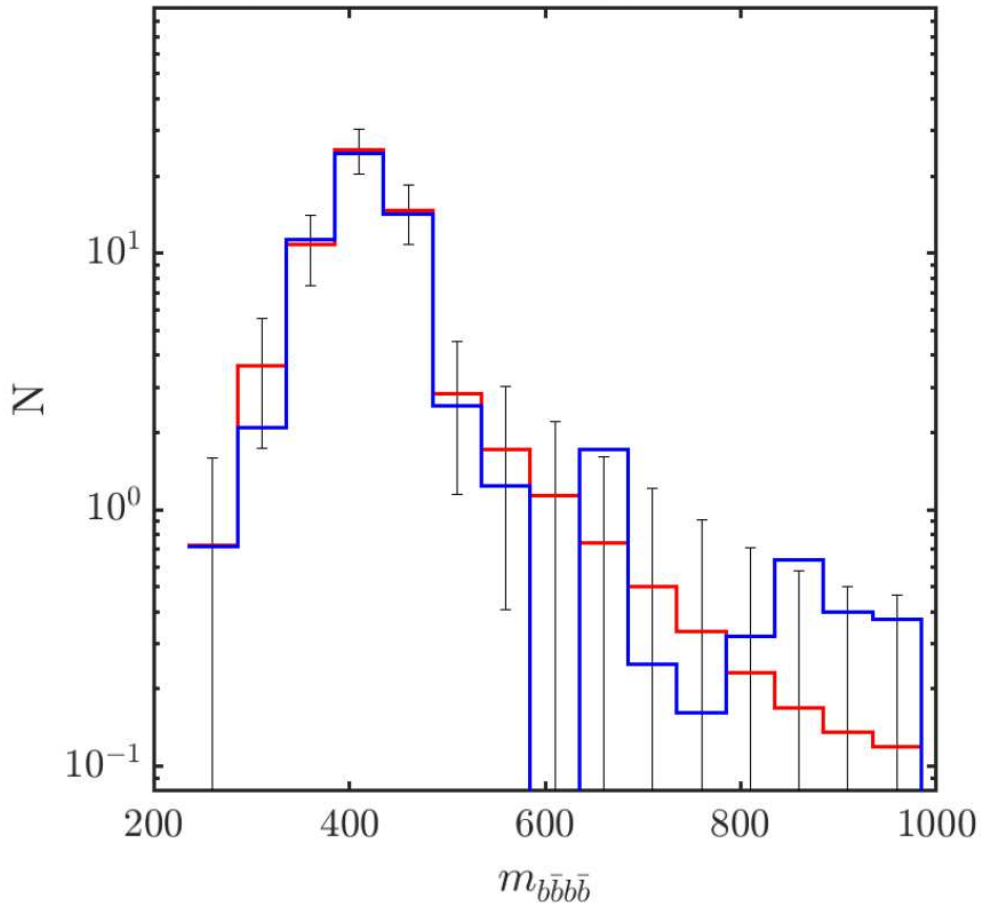


# “Realistic” determination of $\xi_H^t \times \lambda_{hhH}$ :

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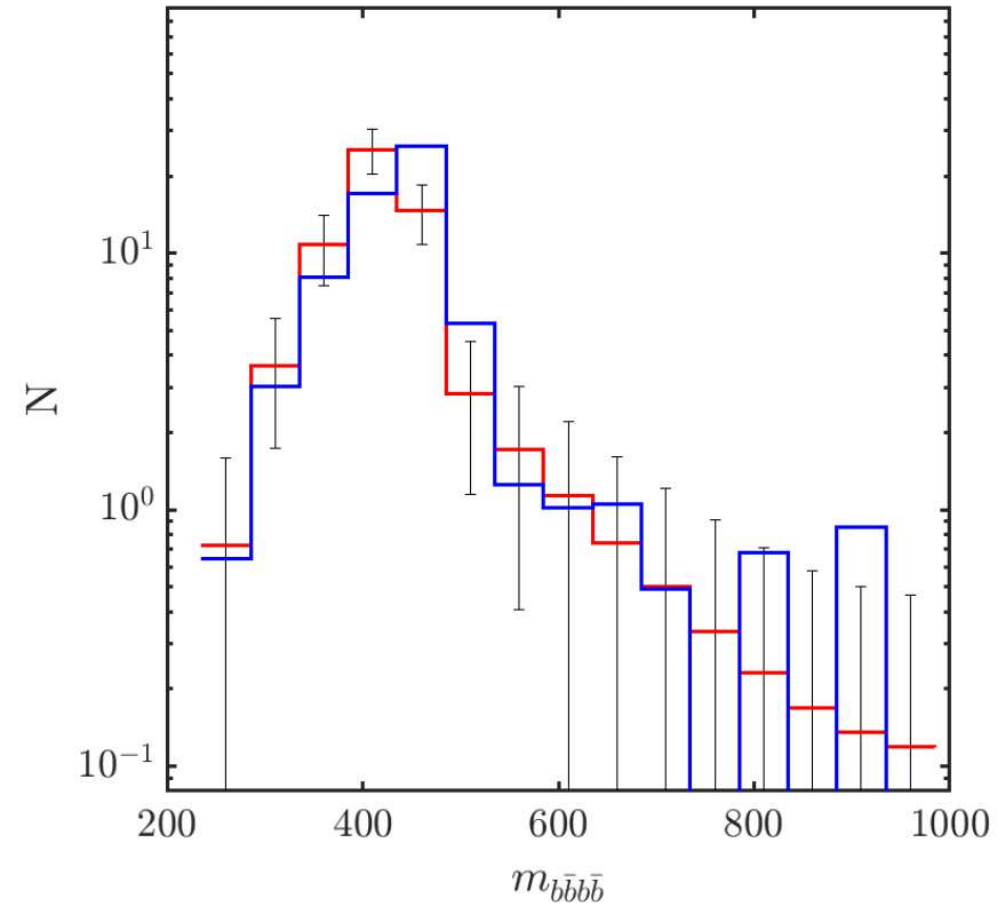
“good” point

Total (SR) efficiency: 17.3 (1) %,  $m_H = 450$  GeV



“bad” point

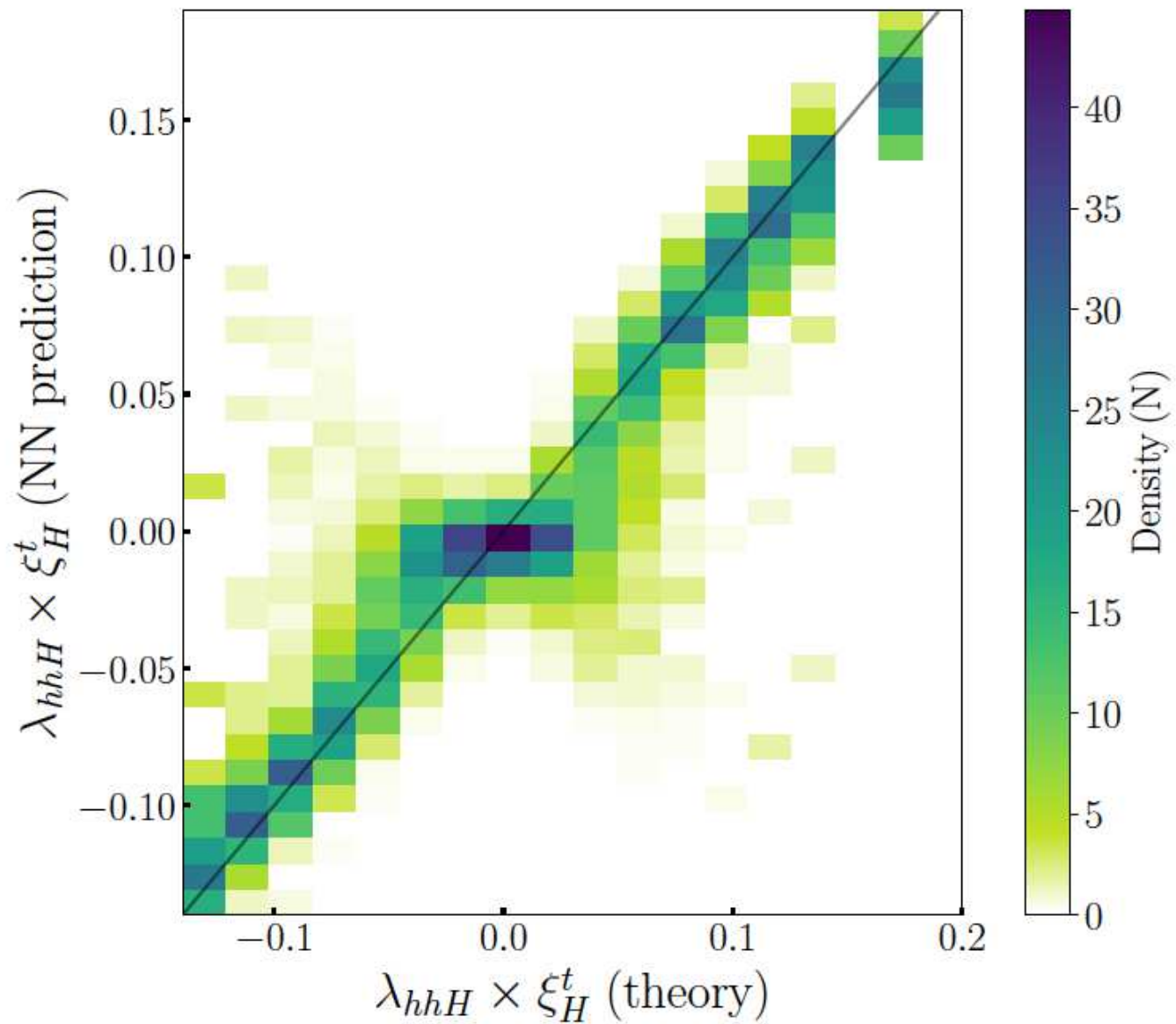
Total (SR) efficiency: 17.3 (1) %,  $m_H = 450$  GeV



⇒ “good” point much more likely than “bad” points

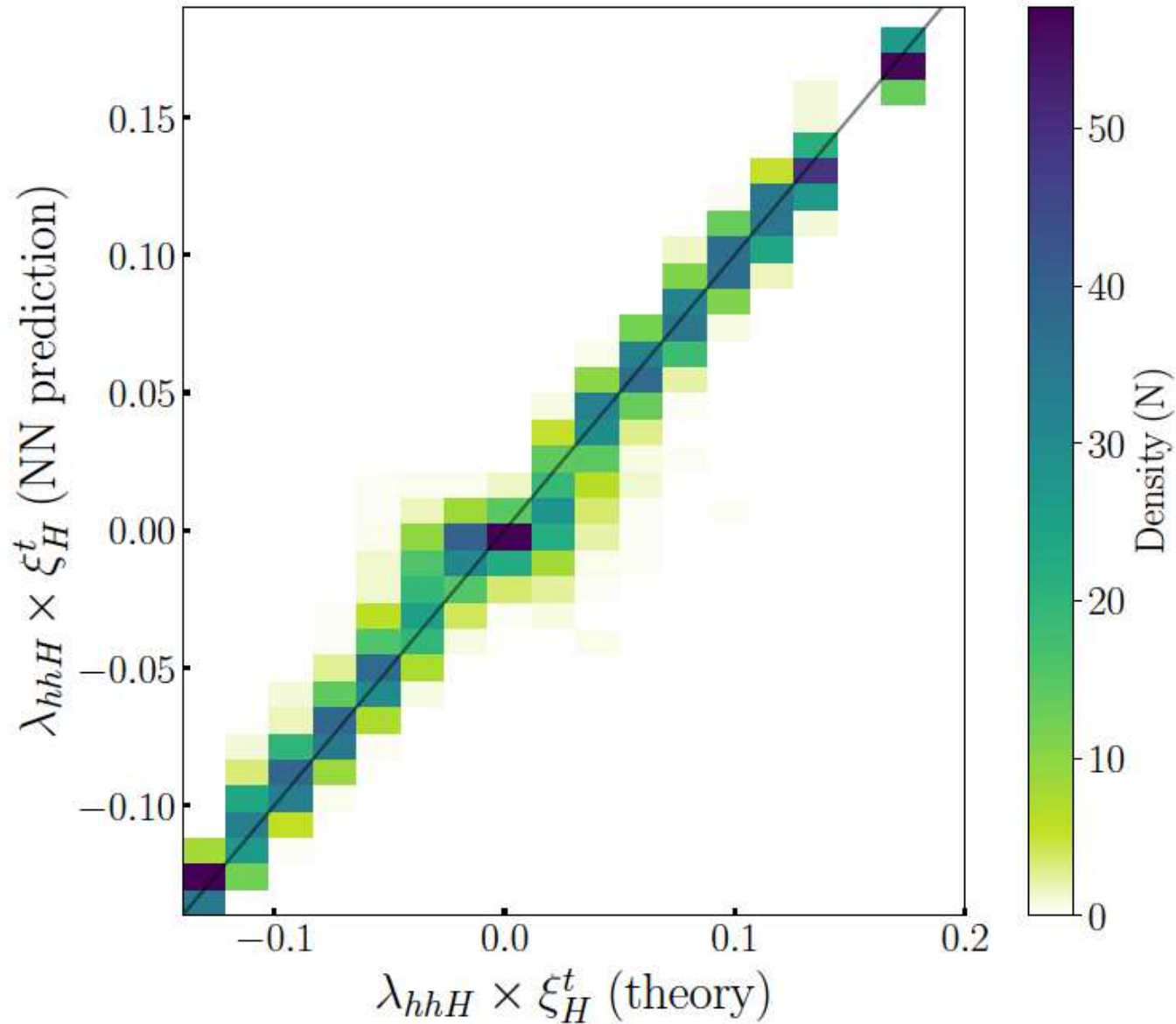
# “Realistic” determination of $\lambda_{hhH} \times \xi_H^t$ :

[M. Frank, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, PRELIMINARY]



# Hypothetical improvement in the efficiencies by $\times 2$ :

[M. Frank, S.H., M. Mühlleitner, K. Radchenko, PRELIMINARY]





## 4. Conclusions

- Tripe Higgs couplings are in the focus of current and future colliders  
⇒ focus so far on “SM triple Higgs coupling”,  $\kappa_\lambda := \lambda_{hhh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{\text{SM}}$   
BSM case 1:  $\kappa_\lambda \neq 1$   
BSM case 2: THC that involves BSM Higgses:  $\lambda_{hhH}, \dots$   
⇒ Both can have a strong impact on  $\sigma(gg \rightarrow hh)$  and  $m_{hh}$
- BSM model: 2HDM: spectrum:  $h, H, A, H^\pm$  with  $\lambda_{hhh}, \lambda_{hhH}, \dots$   
⇒ large one-loop corrections to  $\kappa_\lambda$  of 100% ... 1000%
- Experimental searches for resonant di-Higgs production:  
⇒ exp. analyses leave out interferences with non-res. diagrams  
⇒ strong impact on  $m_{hh} \Rightarrow$  results not reliable
- Access to  $\xi_H^t \times \lambda_{hhH}$  at the HL-LHC:  
interference of res.  $H$  with non-res. diagrams  $\Rightarrow$  peak-dip structure  
⇒ diluted by smearing (15%) and binning (50 GeV)
- Solution: deep NN trained on realistic set of  $m_{hh}$ 's  
⇒ biggest challenge: statistical uncertainty in  $m_{hh}$   
⇒ taken into account, incl. exp. efficiencies for  $hh \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$   
⇒ NN analysis shows remarkable sensitivity  
⇒ extraction of  $\xi_H^t \times \lambda_{hhH}$  possible

A photograph of a man with reddish hair looking up at a full-body Darth Vader costume. The scene is set in a dark, industrial environment with blue lighting from overhead fixtures. The text "Further Questions?" is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

Further Questions?