



Couplings and properties measurements (Spin/Parity, mass and width) with ATLAS + CMS in bosonic Higgs decay modes

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Particle mass [GeV



Introduction



- Higgs boson plays a fundamental role in the Standard Model (SM)
- Bosonic decay channels (H→γγ, ZZ, WW) have excellent sensitivities at LHC
 - Leading channels for Higgs boson discovery
 - Crucial for high precision Higgs boson property measurements
- This presentation: latest ATLAS & CMS Run 2 Higgs boson property measurement results in bosonic decay channels



* Results labeled as "new" in this presentation are produced after LHCP2018

Bosonic channels @ 13 TeV



~56k Higgs boson produced in every fb⁻¹ of 13 TeV data

 Small BRs! For WW and ZZ, stick to leptonic (e, μ) decay of vector boson to suppress large bkg.

- γγ and ZZ→4l can reconstruct Higgs boson invariant mass with high resolution
- WW→IvIv has MET in the final states: rely on other observables (m_T, m_{II} etc.)



H→VV

Η



 W^*/Z^*



Coupling measurements

This talk will focus on ggF and VBF production modes VH results will be covered by L. Mastrolorenzo ttH results will be covered by J. Keller



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Run 2 dataset in each channel



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Simplified template cross-section (STXS)



- Measure cross-section per production mode in different phasespace regions (more discussions in C. Kato's talk)
 - Reduce model dependence and maximize sensitivity to BSM effects
 - Support kinematic-dependent interpretations (EFT etc.)
- Within each region, use the SM predicted signal templates to fit data
 - Can still exploit powerful analysis techniques (e.g. MVA)

H→γγ inclusive production cross-sections & STXS



- Reaching 15% level precision for inclusive ggF cross-section, 30~40% level for VBF with ~80 fb⁻¹
- Data in good agreement with SM within uncertainties



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H→ZZ→4I: inclusive production cross-sections



- Reaching 10% precision for ggF with full Run 2 stats
- Good agreement with SM. 2σ tension from SM in ATLAS VBF result not confirmed by CMS

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H→ZZ→4I: STXS cross-sections



 CMS use "Stage 1.1". Current ATLAS results based on "Stage 1" granularity (will move to "Stage 1.1" in the next step)

Choice of binning: balance between granularity and sensitivity/correlation



H→WW→Iviv



- Good sensitivity for ggF (20% level precision) and VBF (50% level precision) with ~36 fb⁻¹ (about a quarter of full Run 2 data)
- Two processes well separated, yielding small correlation between them



Mass, width, and CP results



Higgs boson mass measurement



- ATLAS (γγ+4I): m_H = 124.97 ± 0.16 (stat.) ± 0.18 (syst.) GeV
- CMS (4I): m_H = 125.26 ± 0.20 (stat.) ± 0.08 (syst.) GeV
- Syst. uncertainty dominated by experimental ones (energy/ momentum scale and resolution)

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Off-shell analysis (new)



- Γ_{H}^{SM} =4 MeV for m_{H} = 125.09 GeV: far below detector resolution!
- Use off-shell production in H→ZZ→4l/llvv channels to constrain Higgs boson total width, assuming same couplings for on-shell/off-shell regions

CP studies: CMS results



- Spin-0 nature established in Run 1
- CP admixture as well as other BSM interactions still possible: use Run 2 data to study HVV couplings

CP studies: ATLAS results



 ATLAS use Higgs characterization model or Wilson coefficients etc. to probe CP even and odd BSM interactions

Conclusions



- Bosonic decay channels continue leading Run 2 measurements of ggF (reaching 10% precision) and VBF (reaching 30% level precision) cross-sections
 - Also measured phase-space regions within production modes using STXS framework
- Higgs boson mass measurement updated with Run 2 data
- Off-shell analysis (for total width) and HVV CP studies did not show deviation from SM
- Many analyses to be updated to full Run 2 dataset, ATLAS and CMS dataset to be combined. Stay tuned for more results!



References



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- CMS Collaboration, "Measurements of Higgs boson production via gluon fusion and vector boson fusion in the diphoton decay channel at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ ", <u>CMS-PAS-HIG-18-029</u>
- CMS Collaboration, "Measurements of properties of the Higgs boson in the four-lepton final state in proton-proton collisions at √s = 13 TeV", <u>CMS-PAS-HIG-19-001</u>
- CMS Collaboration, "Measurements of properties of the Higgs boson decaying to a W boson pair in pp collisions at √s = 13 TeV", PLB <u>791 (2019) 96</u>
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- CMS Collaboration, "Measurements of the Higgs boson width and anomalous HVV couplings from on-shell and off-shell production in the four-lepton final state", <u>arXiv:1901.00174</u>, accepted by PRD



Backup

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LHC and ATLAS detector







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SM Higgs boson production at LHC





- Distinct topology from each production mode
- Rare production modes difficult to probe, but important for beyond the SM (BSM) scenarios
- Improved accuracy from theory calculations: inclusive σ(ggF) now calculated at N³LO in QCD and NLO in EW, with 5% uncertainty

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Stage 1 STXS framework



Stage 1.1 STXS framework



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ggF

VBF

WH

qq→ZH

gg→ZH

ttH

bbH

tWH

tHjb

$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$: signal fractions



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$H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$: correlation matrices for STXS





H→ZZ→4I: signal fractions









Signal fraction

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Reconstructed category

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$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4I$: correlation matrices for STXS



H→Zγ/γγ*→IIγ





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Prospect for off-shell constraint on \Gamma_H



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Theory model for HVV anomalous coupling studies

CMS:

$$A \sim \left[a_1^{\rm VV} - \frac{\kappa_1^{\rm VV} q_1^2 + \kappa_2^{\rm VV} q_2^2}{\left(\Lambda_1^{\rm VV}\right)^2} - \frac{\kappa_3^{\rm VV} (q_1 + q_2)^2}{\left(\Lambda_Q^{\rm VV}\right)^2} \right] m_{\rm V1}^2 \epsilon_{\rm V1}^* \epsilon_{\rm V2}^* + a_2^{\rm VV} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(1)} f^{*(2)\,\mu\nu} + a_3^{\rm VV} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(1)} \tilde{f}^{*(2)\,\mu\nu}$$

ATLAS:

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{0}^{V} = & \left\{ \kappa_{\text{SM}} \left[\frac{1}{2} g_{HZZ} Z_{\mu} Z^{\mu} + g_{HWW} W_{\mu}^{+} W^{-\mu} \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{4} \left[\kappa_{Hgg} g_{Hgg} G_{\mu\nu}^{a} G^{a,\mu\nu} + \tan \alpha \kappa_{Agg} g_{Agg} G_{\mu\nu}^{a} \tilde{G}^{a,\mu\nu} \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\Lambda} \left[\kappa_{HZZ} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} + \tan \alpha \kappa_{AZZ} Z_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu\nu} \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\Lambda} \left[\kappa_{HWW} W_{\mu\nu}^{+} W^{-\mu\nu} + \tan \alpha \kappa_{AWW} W_{\mu\nu}^{+} \tilde{W}^{-\mu\nu} \right] \right\} X_{0}. \end{split}$$