



The Standard Model Higgs and beyond

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April 11, 2018

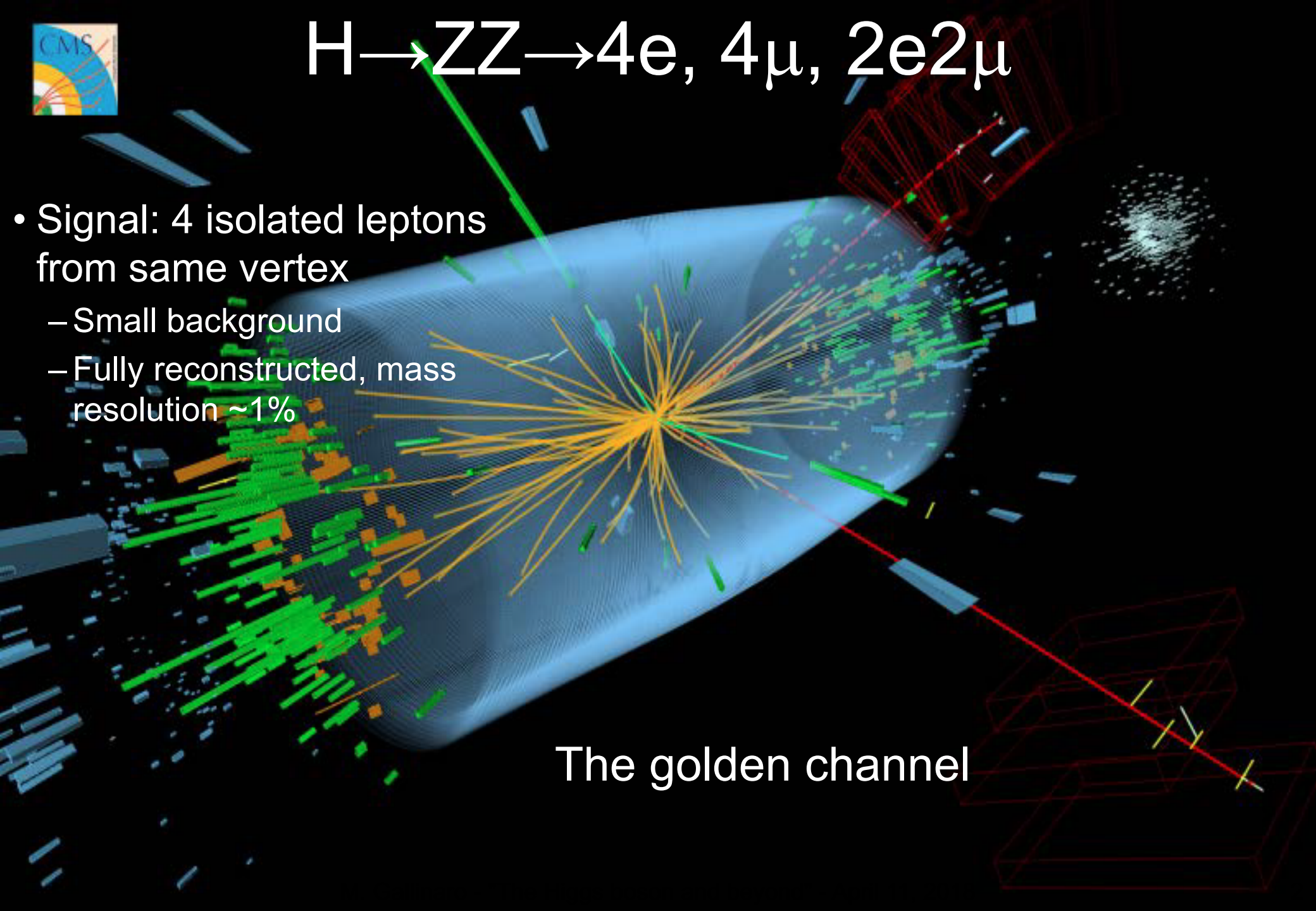
- ✓ The Higgs boson and beyond
- ✓ (Charged Higgs in top quark decays)
- ✓ BSM Higgs: light pseudo-scalar, non-SM Higgs decay
- ✓ Higgs boson and Dark Matter



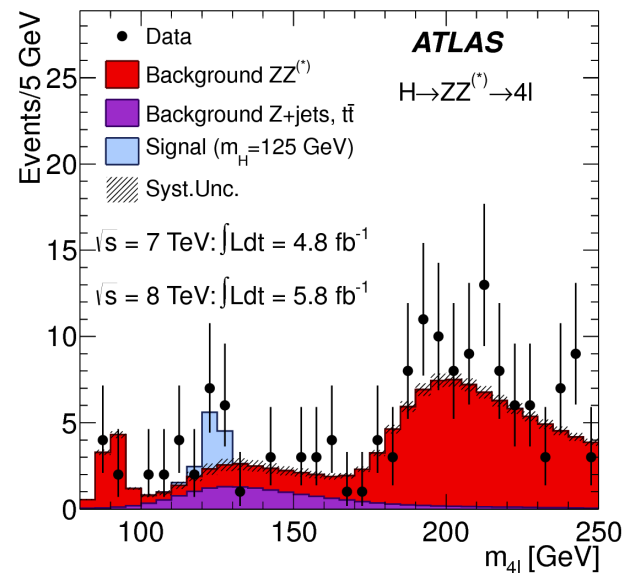
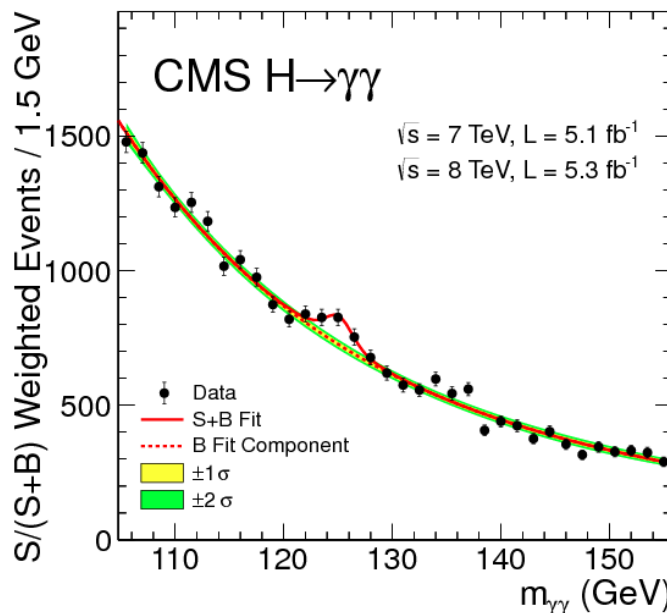
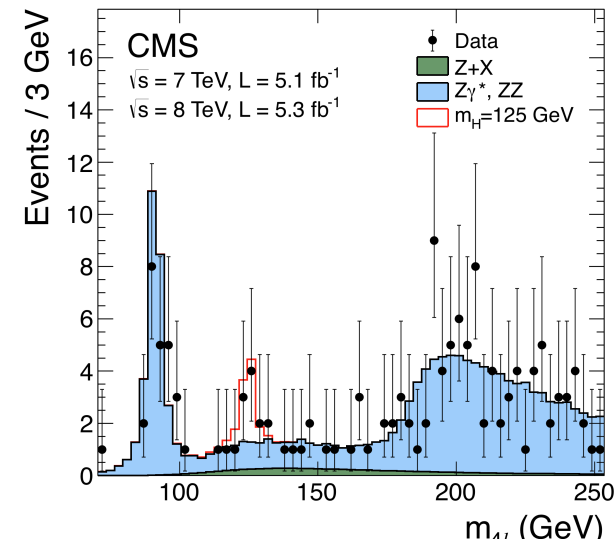
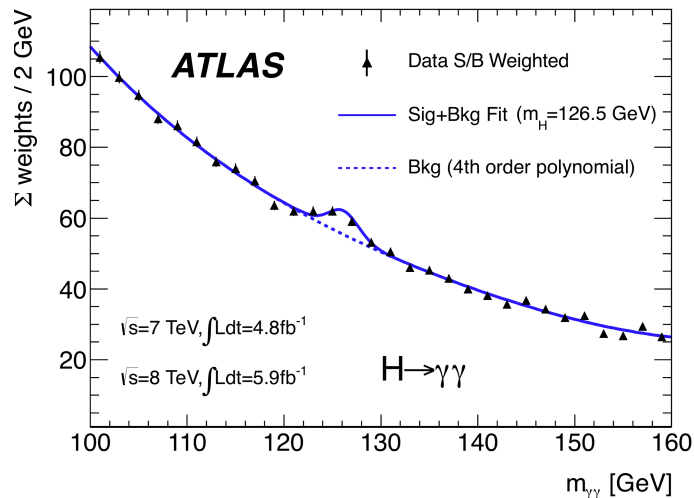
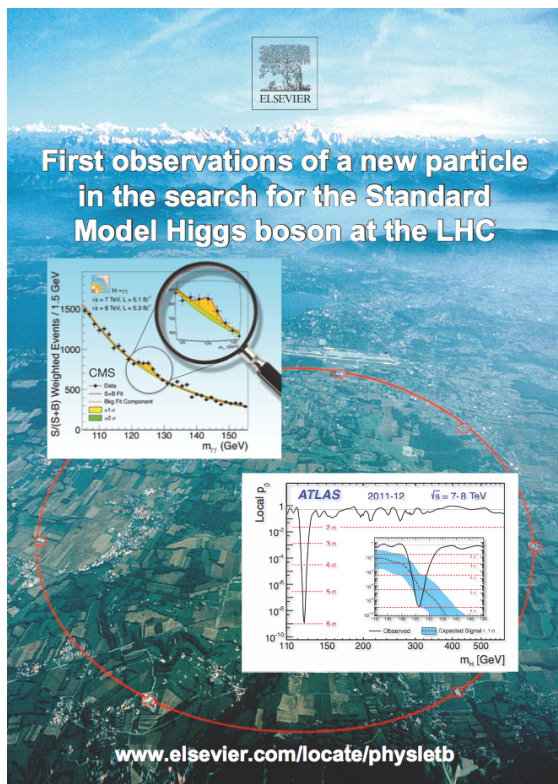
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4e, 4\mu, 2e2\mu$

- Signal: 4 isolated leptons from same vertex
 - Small background
 - Fully reconstructed, mass resolution $\sim 1\%$

The golden channel



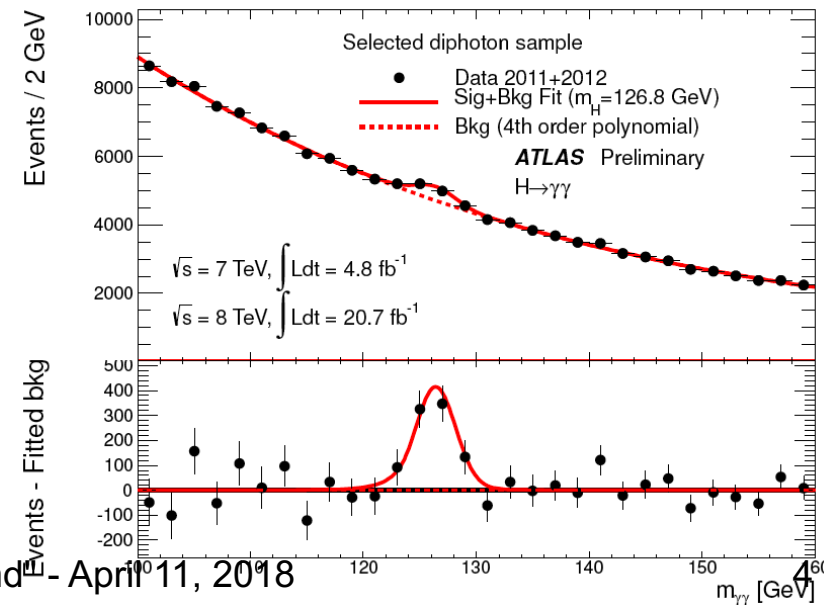
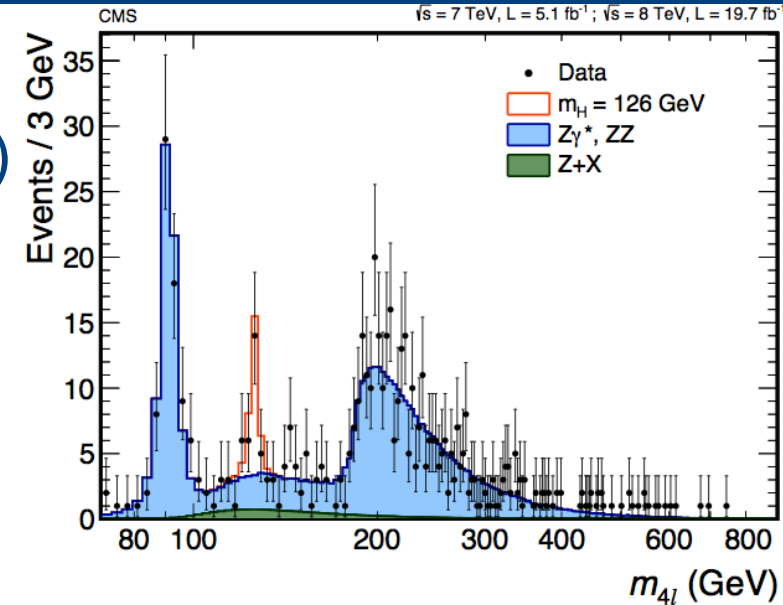
July 4th, 2012: A Higgs boson



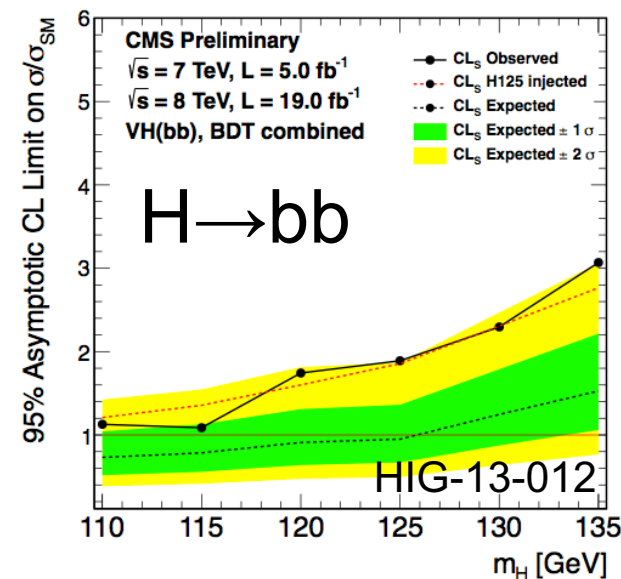
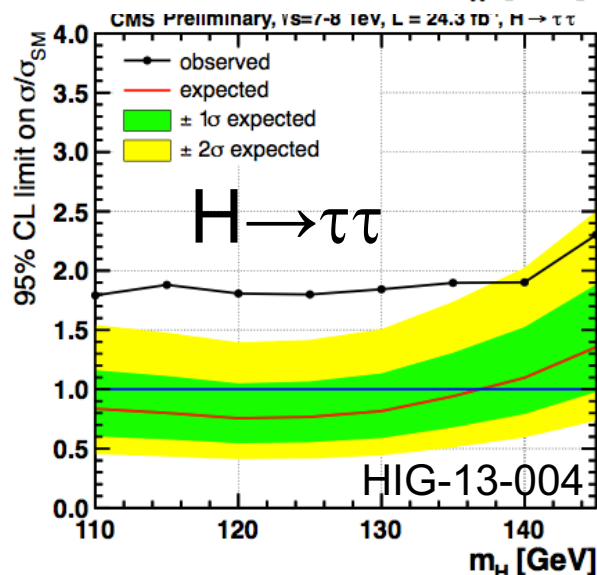
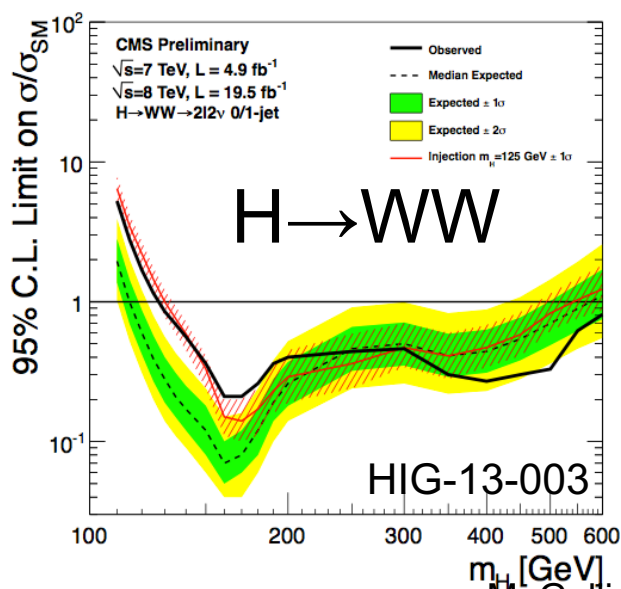
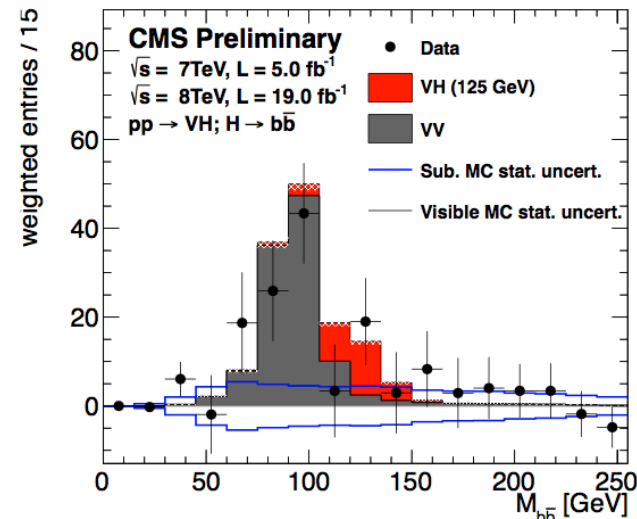
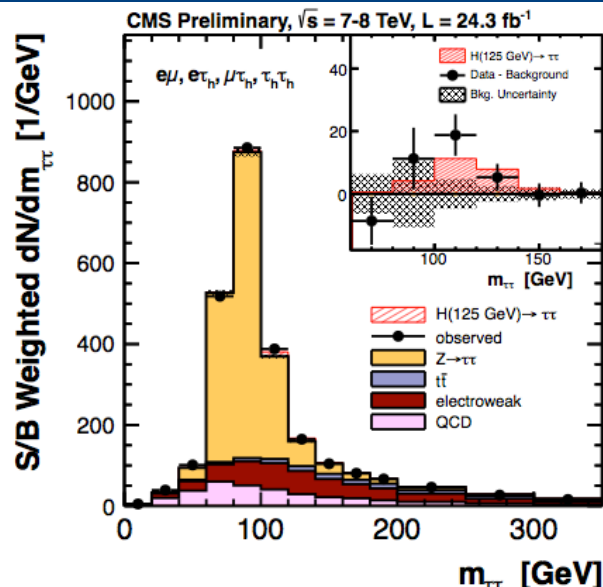
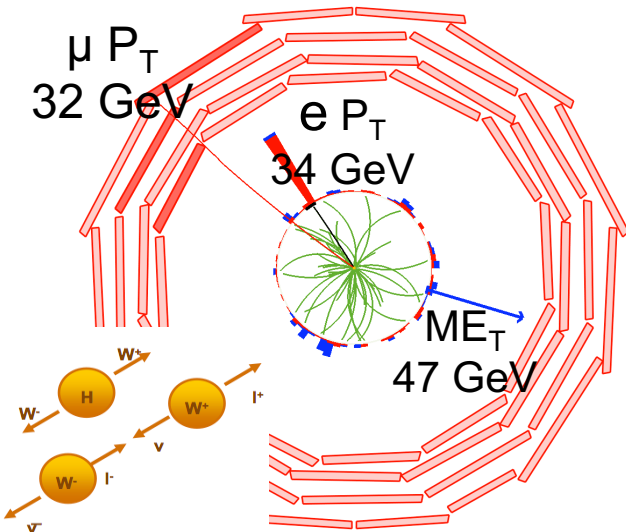
Higgs boson

PRD 89 (2014) 092007, PLB726(2013)088

- Progress since Higgs discovery (July 2012)
 - Observation in boson channels
 - Evidence for fermion couplings
 - Precision mass measurement (~ 125 GeV)
 - Spin determined
- It looks more like SM Higgs boson



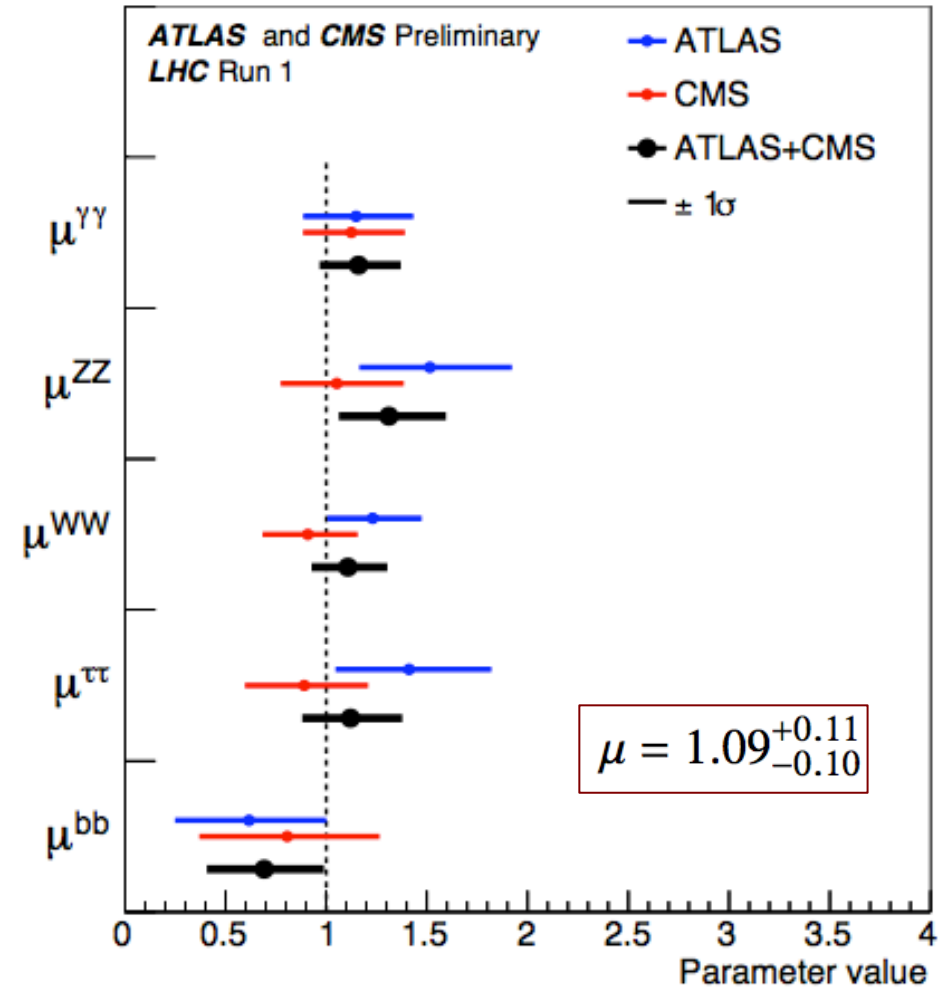
Low mass-resolution channels



Couplings: individual channels

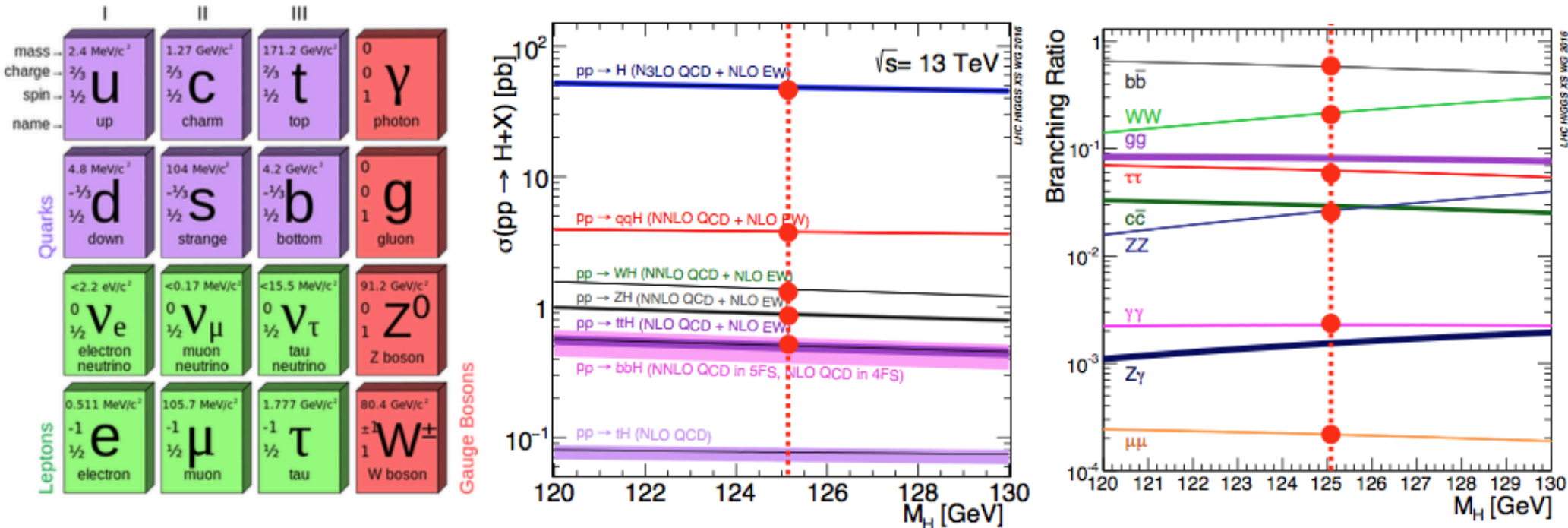
EPJC 75(2015)212, arXiv:1507.04548

Results based on the full Run 1 data samples



Combined Higgs measurements

- A wide range of production and decay modes accessible
- Important to establish unambiguous observation ($>5\sigma$ significance) of these processes on the way to precision tests of the couplings
- Uncertainties on theoretical predictions also important (in some cases, already comparable to experimental uncertainties)



Vector bosons decay channels

CMS-HIG-16-041, arXiv:1804.02716

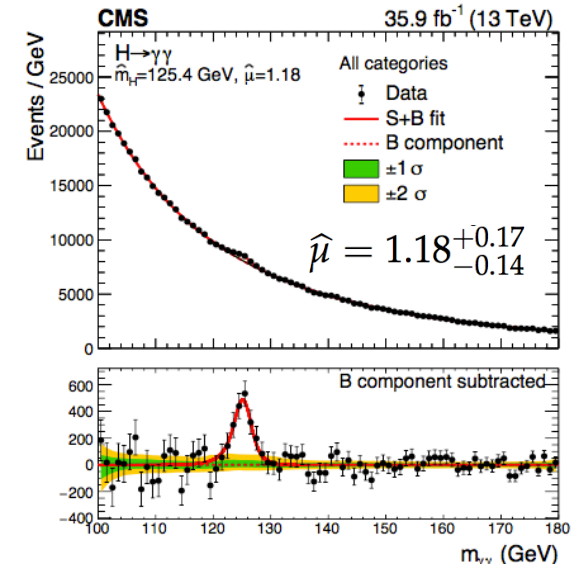
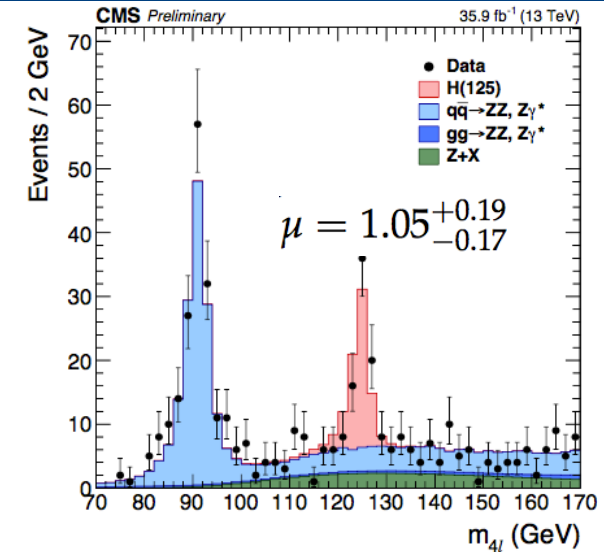
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4$ leptons

- Main systematics:
 - Lepton ID efficiency
 - Theoretical uncertainties on ggH predictions

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

- Main systematics:
 - Photon identification and energy scale
 - Theoretical uncertainties on ggH prediction

Differential measurements also performed in both channels



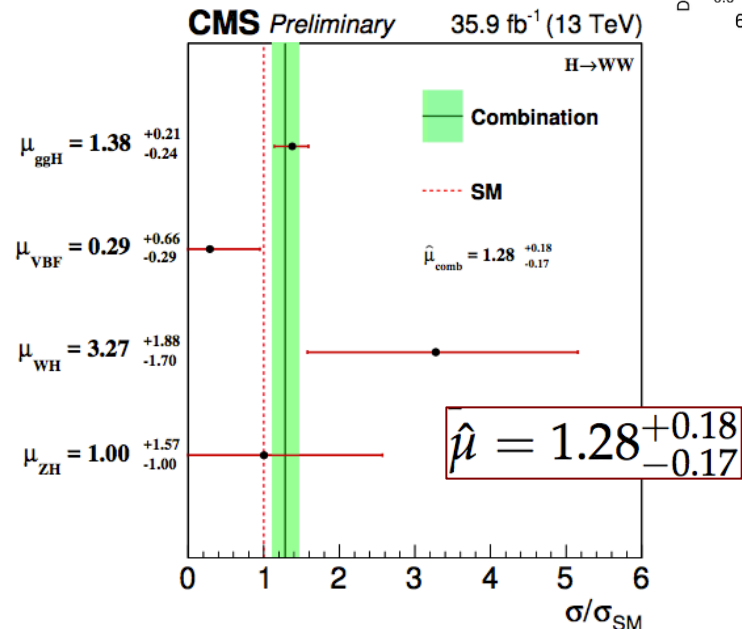
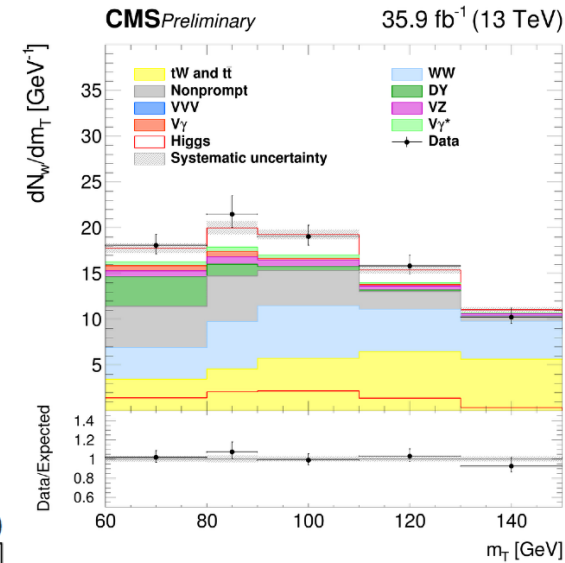
Vector bosons decay channels (cont.)

CMS-HIG-16-042

$H \rightarrow WW$

- Dedicated event categories targeting ggH (0/1 jet), VBF and VH production, control regions to determine WW, top, DY bkg
 - Categories for same-flavour ($ee/\mu\mu$) lepton final state, and different-flavour ($e\mu$)

- Main systematics:
 - Background determination
 - Luminosity
 - Theoretical uncertainties on signal normalization and acceptance



Fermion decay channels

arXiv:1709.07497

ggH→bb

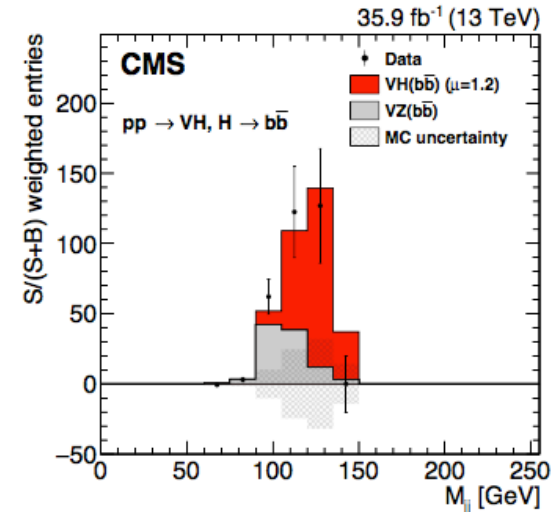
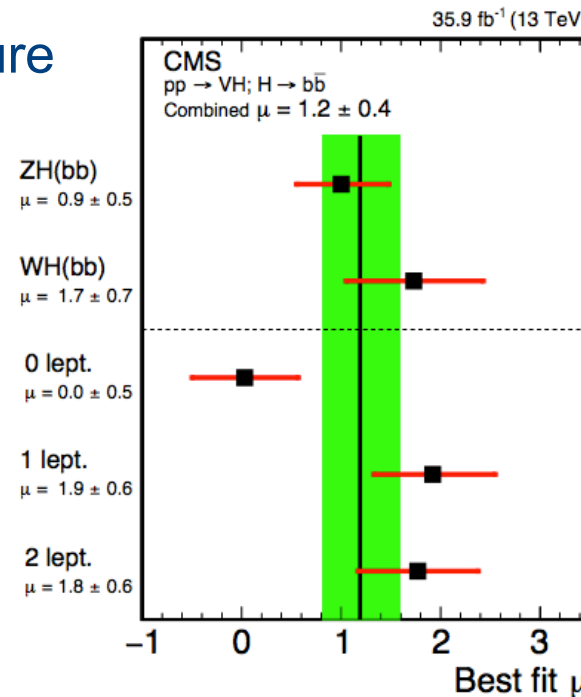
- Dominant QCD background
- Reconstruct H(bb) decay within a single boosted jet, using substructure techniques

VH→bb

- BDT-based discriminant in 0/1/2 lepton categories
- Main backgrounds from V+HF/LF jets, and ttbar

Main systematics:

- Background normalization/modeling
- MC statistics
- B-tagging efficiency



Data used	Significance expected	Significance observed	Signal strength observed
Run 1	2.5	2.1	0.89 ^{+0.44} _{-0.42}
Run 2	2.8	3.3	1.19 ^{+0.40} _{-0.38}
Combined	3.8	3.8	1.06 ^{+0.31} _{-0.29}

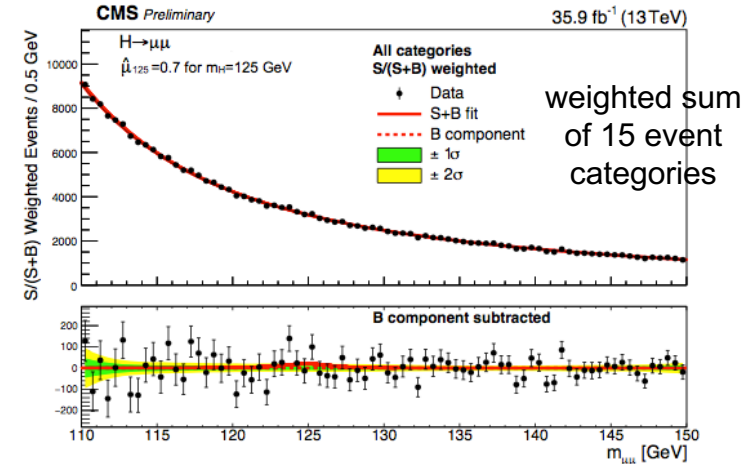
Fermion decay channels (cont.)

PLB780(2018)283, HIG-17-019

$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$

- Not yet sensitive to SM signal

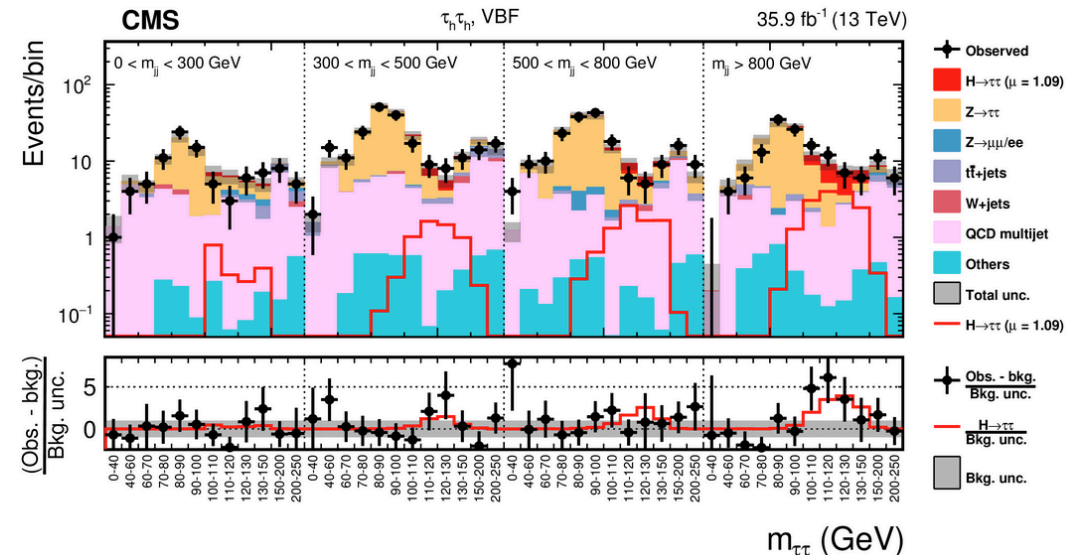
$$\hat{\mu}_{125}^{\text{comb}} = 0.9^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$$



$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

- Main experimental uncertainties from tau(h) and MET scales, background normalization and MC statistics
- Main theory uncertainties on signal cross section and ggH production

$$\mu = 1.09^{+0.27}_{-0.26}$$

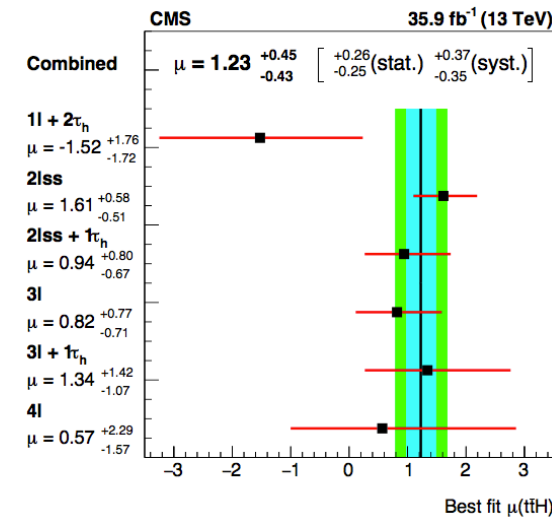
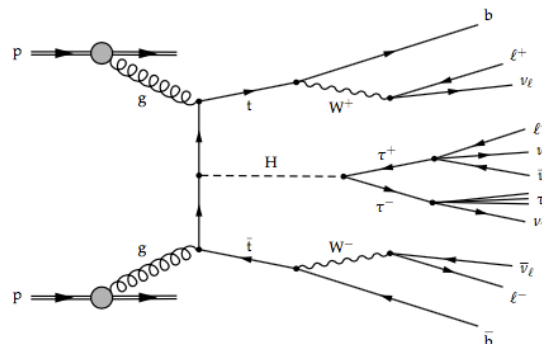


ttH production

arXiv:1803.05485, CMS-HIG-17-026

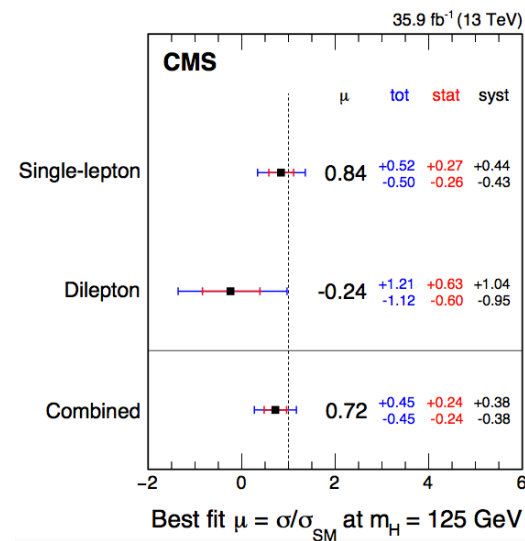
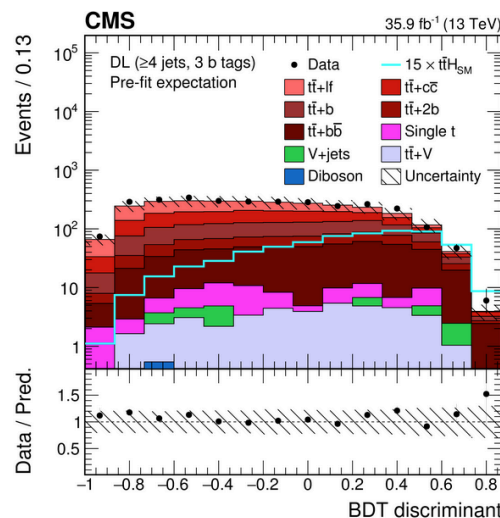
ttH → multileptons

- Search categories based on # of leptons (e/μ) and hadronic taus
- Discrimination from main backgrounds (ttV, lepton fakes) with BDT and MEM techniques
- Main systematics:
 - lepton efficiencies, lepton misID, normalization of irreducible backgrounds



ttH → bb

- H(bb): Leptonic and hadronic
- Large QCD multijet background
- Use MVA methods to separate S/B
- Main systematics:
 - b-tagging efficiency, MC stat, tt+HF

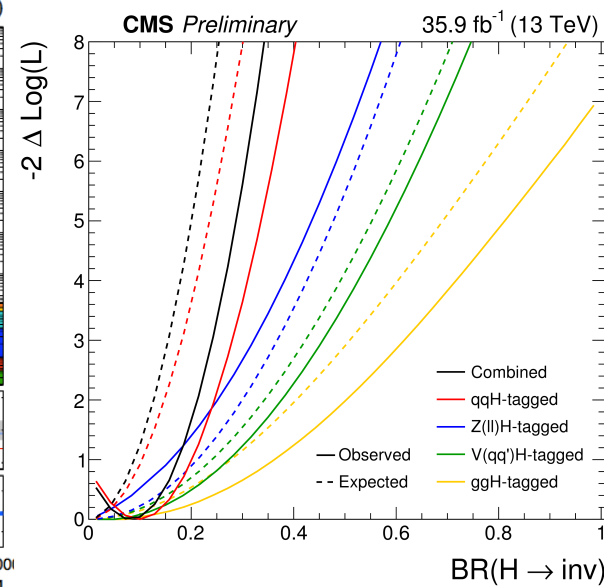
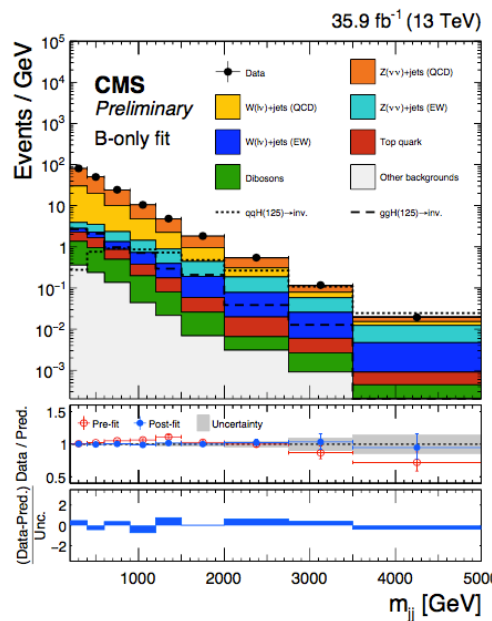
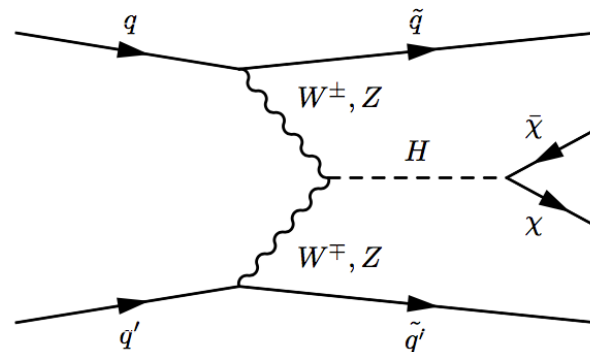


ttH production (cont.)

CMS-HIG-17-023

ttH → invisible

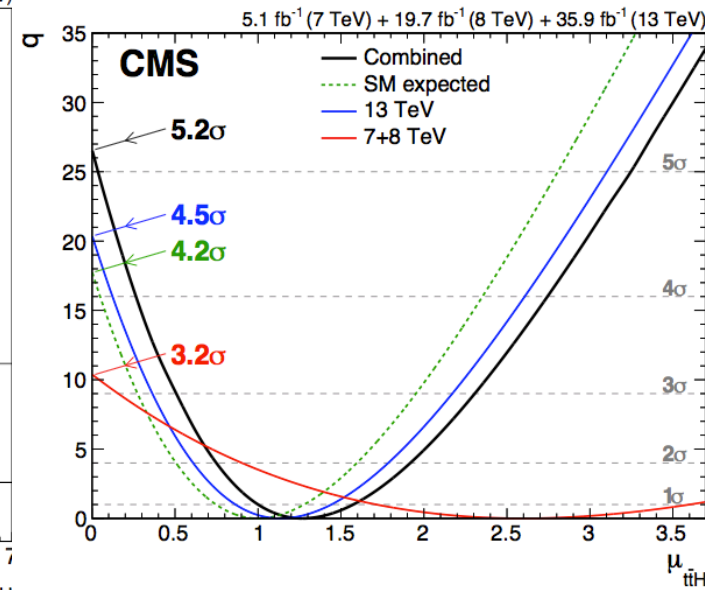
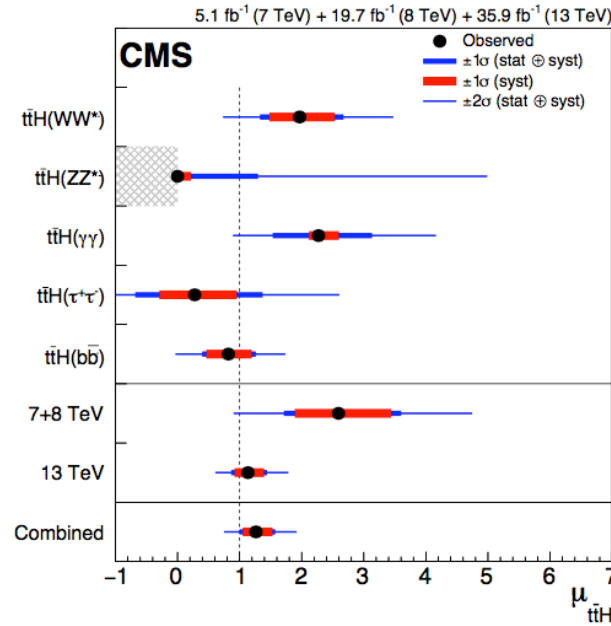
- Search for invisible decays in VBF
- Select large MET and 2-jet events with large $\Delta\eta(jj)$
- Fit to dijet invariant mass distributions
- Combination of ggH, V(jj)H, and Z(II)H production modes
- Upper limits: 24% @ 95% CL (18% exp.)



ttH production (cont.)

arXiv:1804.02610

- Combination of ttH results: 7+8+13 TeV results
- Uncertainties
- **Experimental:** lepton misID, b-tagging, MC stats
- **Background theory:** mainly from tt+HF predictions in ttH(bb)
- **Signal theory:** mainly from inclusive ttH predictions

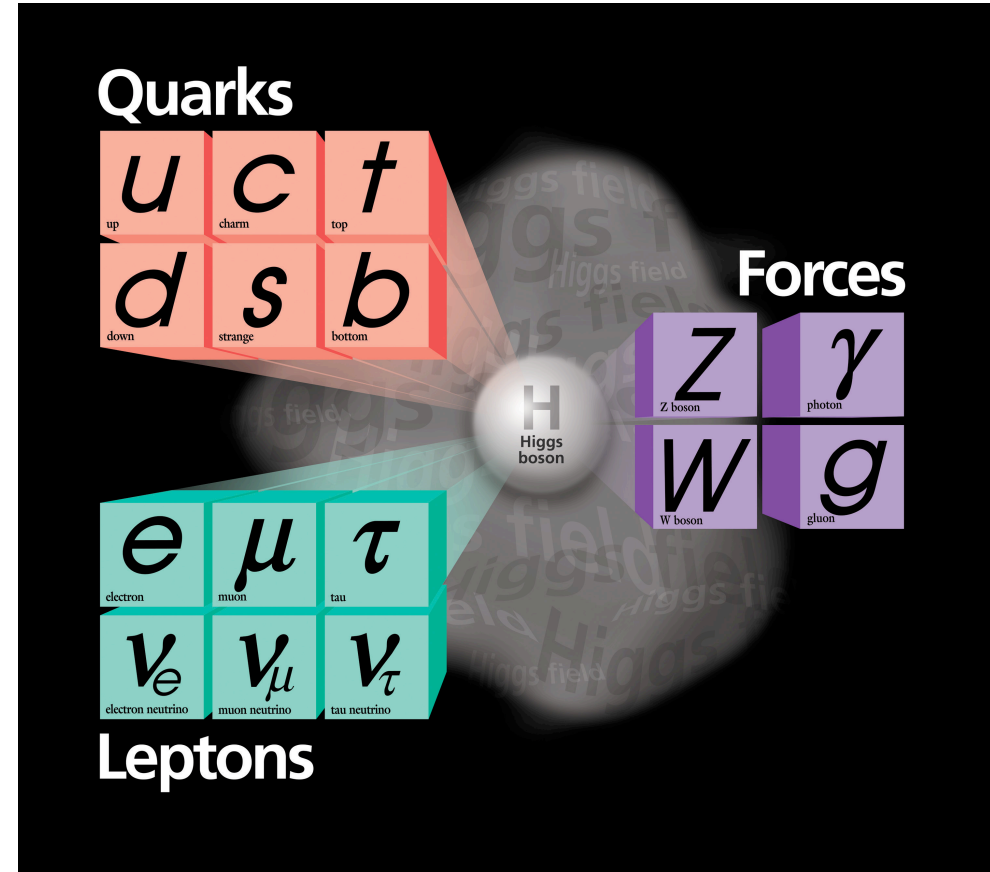


$$\mu_{tt\bar{H}} = 1.26^{+0.31}_{-0.26}$$

$$\mu_{tt\bar{H}} = 1.26^{+0.31}_{-0.26} = 1.26^{+0.16}_{-0.16}(\text{stat})^{+0.17}_{-0.15}(\text{expt})^{+0.14}_{-0.13}(\text{bkg th})^{+0.15}_{-0.07}(\text{sig th})$$

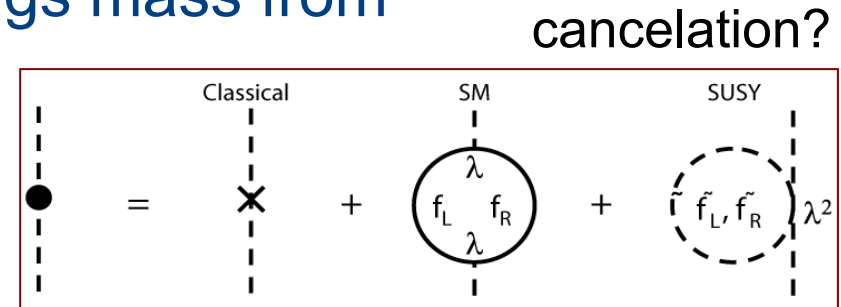
Standard Model theory of everything?

- Discovery of the Higgs boson marks the triumph of the SM
- However, even with the inclusion of the Higgs boson, SM is an incomplete theory



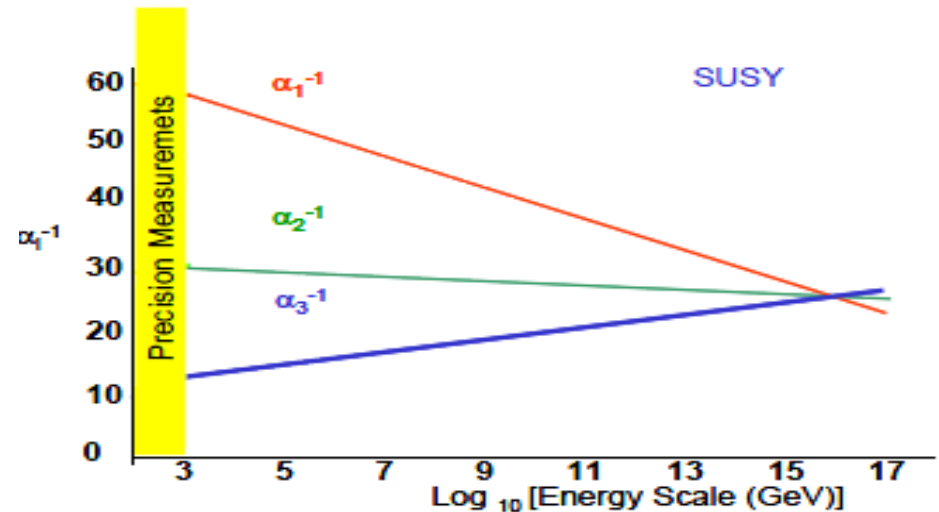
Higgs and the SM

- SM is a successful theory
- Nothing prevents the SM to survive up to the Planck scale. However, it is **unnatural**.
- Virtual particles in quantum loops contribute to the Higgs mechanism
 - Contributions grow with Λ (upper scale validity of the SM)
 - Higgs mass depends quadratically on Λ : $m^2 = m_0^2 + g^2\Lambda^2$
- Miraculous cancellations are needed to keep $m_H < 1\text{TeV}$
- Is there a symmetry that protects the Higgs mass from receiving large corrections?



Higgs and the SM (cont.)

- SUSY postulates a new symmetry between fermions and bosons
 - Loops of particles and their SUSY partners have the ability to cancel the quadratic divergences in the Higgs field self-couplings, solving the naturalness problem
 - SUSY foresees unification of couplings at large energy scales $\sim 10^{15}$ GeV
 - Provides DM candidates (LSP)
- It suggests many options, but the LHC may not be able to find it
- # of experimental scenarios is large



Beyond the Standard Model

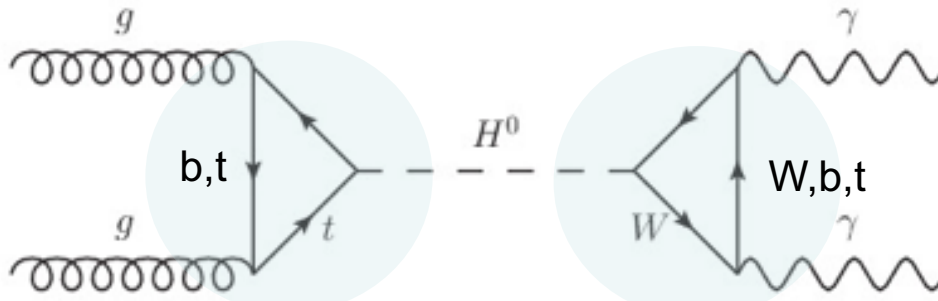
The SM answers many of the questions about the structure of matter. But SM is not complete; still many unanswered questions:

- a) Why do we observe matter and almost no antimatter if we believe there is a symmetry between the two in the universe?
- b) What is this "dark matter" that we can't see that has visible gravitational effects in the cosmos?
- c) Are quarks and leptons actually fundamental, or made up of even more fundamental particles?
- d) Why are there three generations of quarks and leptons? What is the explanation for the observed pattern for particle masses?
- e) How does gravity fit into all of this?

Higgs and BSM

ATLAS-CONF-2015-044, CMS-HIG-15-002

- Is there BSM physics **hidden** in the “Higgs sector”?

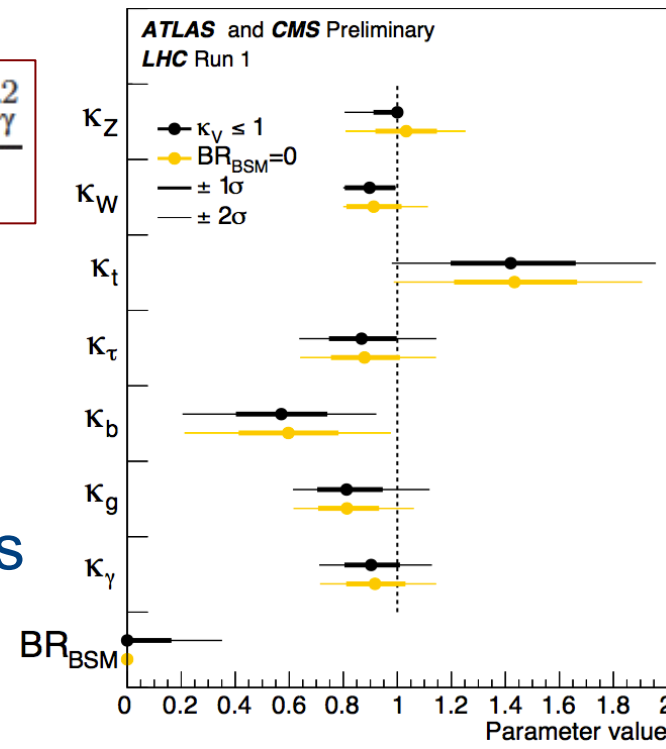


$$(\sigma \cdot \text{BR})(gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \sigma_{\text{SM}}(gg \rightarrow H) \cdot \text{BR}_{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \cdot \frac{\kappa_g^2 \cdot \kappa_\gamma^2}{\kappa_H^2}$$

Strategy: parametrize deviations wrt SM in production and decay
 ⇒ loops are sensitive to BSM physics

Experimental approach

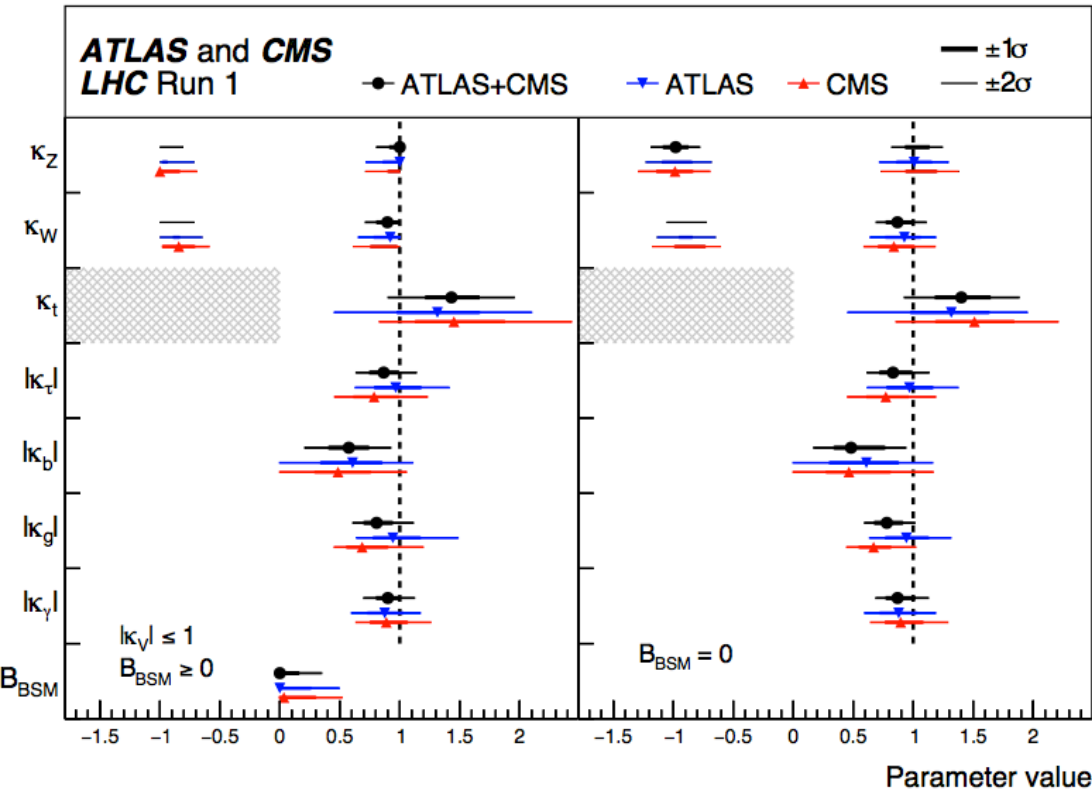
- Measure H(125) properties
- Search for additional Higgs bosons
- Search for BSM in signatures with Higgs bosons
- Search for BSM Higgs decays



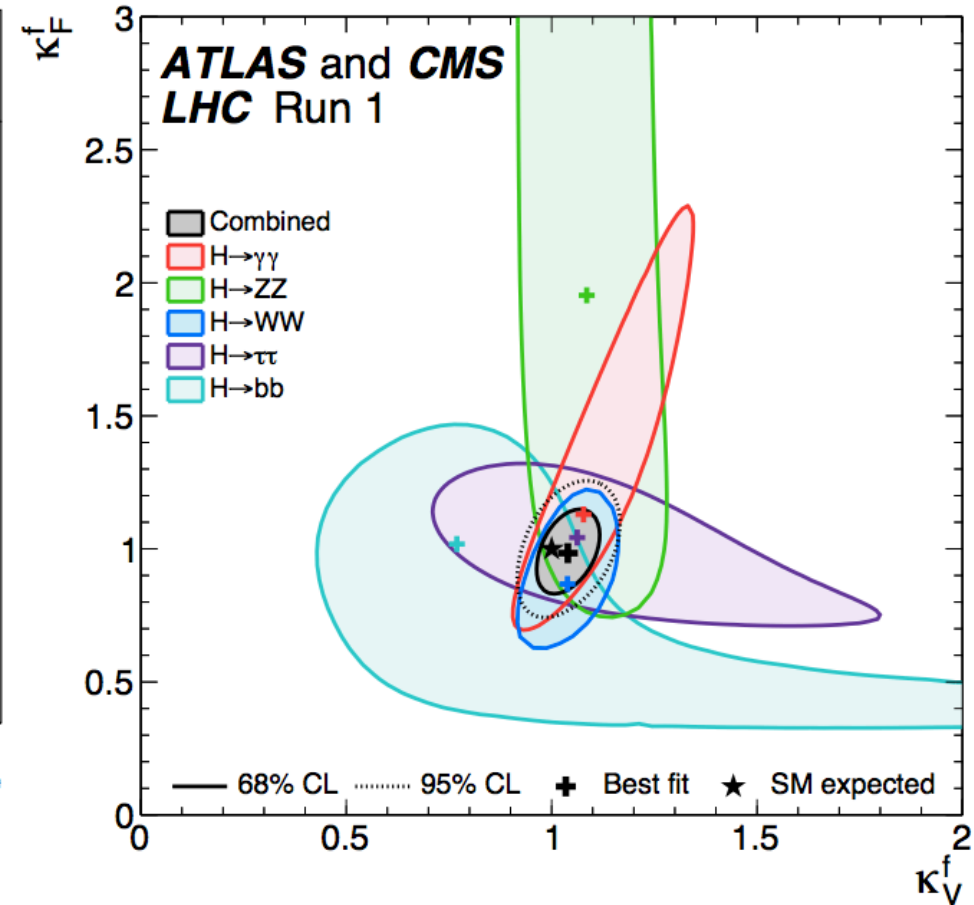
Couplings: decays

ATLAS-CONF-2015-044, CMS-HIG-15-002, JHEP08(2016)045

BSM physics in the loop



Vector and fermion couplings



BR_{BSM} can be measured

$BR_{\text{BSM}} < 0.34$ at 95% C.L. (assuming $\kappa_V \leq 1$)

BR_{BSM} includes non standard decays, visible or invisible

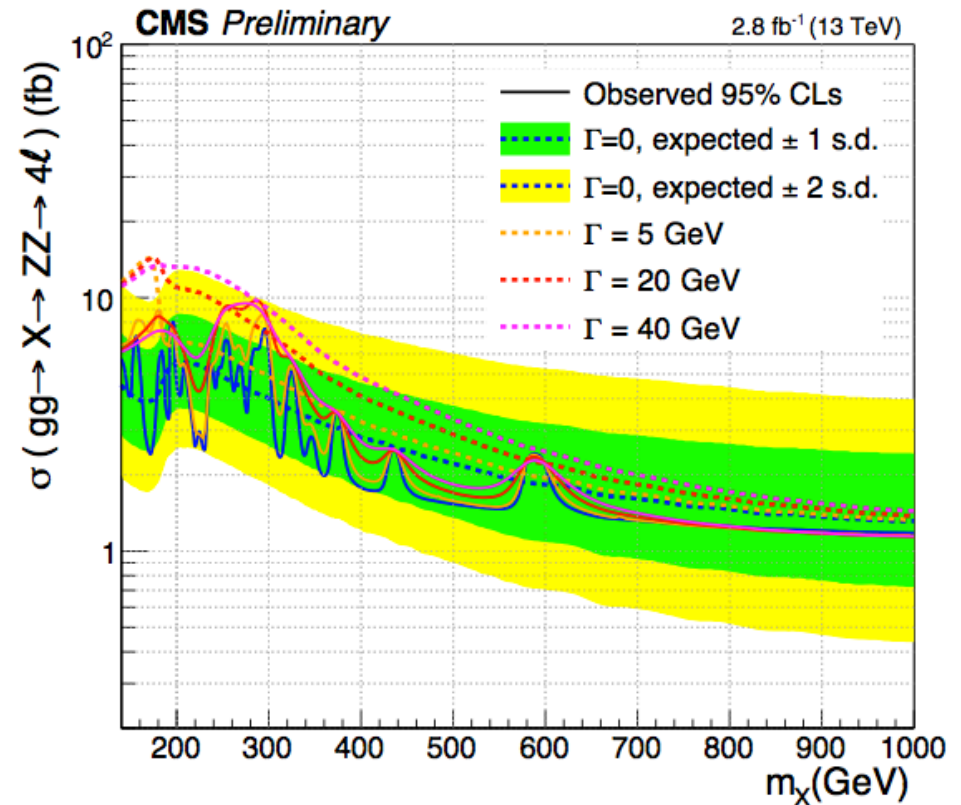
⇒ Results in agreement with SM ($\kappa_V = \kappa_F = 1$) within 1σ

High mass: $H \rightarrow WW/ZZ$

JHEP 10(2015)144, HIG-15-004

- Search for a heavy Higgs boson
 - $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell, 2\ell 2\nu, 2\ell qq$
 - $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu, 2\ell qq$
- optimized separately for VBF and gluon fusion production processes
- SM-like Higgs boson excluded in 4ℓ and $2\ell 2\nu/\ell\nu qq$ channels at 95%CL in mass ranges up to 1000 GeV
- Search interpreted in BSM scenario (heavy Higgs, heavy EWK singlet state)
 - evolution of signal strength of the singlet state with modified couplings/width wrt SM.
 - assume new scalar does not decay to any new particle

No significant excess
 \Rightarrow set limits: $\sigma \cdot B(X \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell)$
 ~ a few fb @ $m_X = 400$ GeV
 ~ 1 fb @ $m_X = 1$ TeV



high-mass searches improve at 13TeV

Extending searches

- Minimal Supersymmetric SM (MSSM)
 - Neutral Higgs: $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau/bb/\mu\mu$
 - Charged Higgs
- Next-to-MSSM
 - Light pseudoscalar: $h \rightarrow aa$
 - Non-SM decays: $h \rightarrow 2a \rightarrow 4\tau/4\mu$
 - Heavy Higgs: $H \rightarrow h_{125}h_{125}$ or $A \rightarrow Zh_{125}$
- FCNC: $t \rightarrow cH$

Higgs sector in the MSSM

Higgs sector in SUSY contains two scalar doublets:

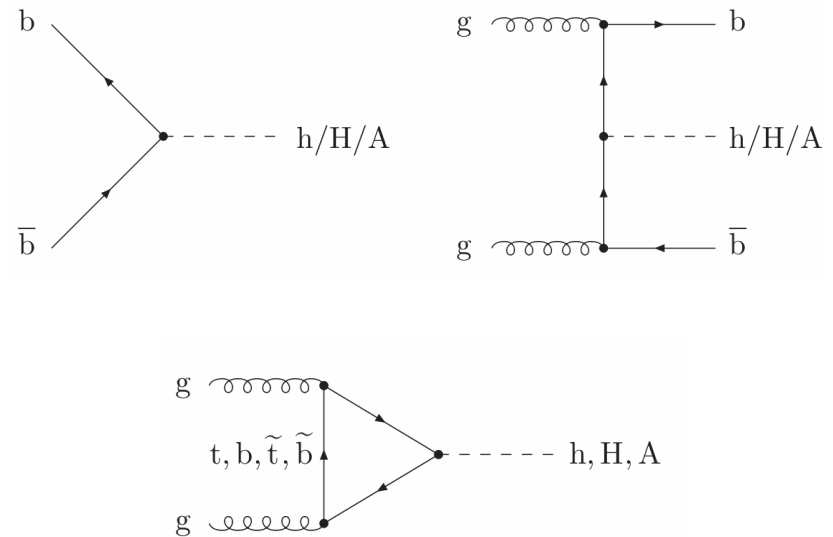
- 5 physical Higgs bosons
 - 3 neutral: CP-even $\phi=h, H$ CP-odd A
 - 2 charged H^\pm
- SM-like Higgs boson: h

Neutral Higgs ϕ decay modes:

- $BR(\phi \rightarrow b\bar{b}) \sim 90\%$
- $BR(\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau) \sim 10\%$
- $BR(\phi \rightarrow \mu\mu) \sim 0.1\%$

Two main production modes:

- $gg \rightarrow H$
- $b\bar{b}H$



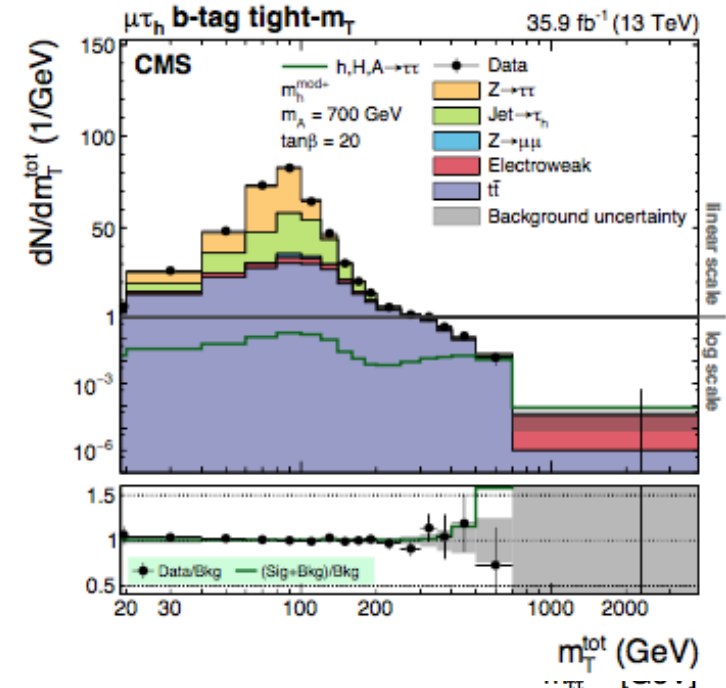
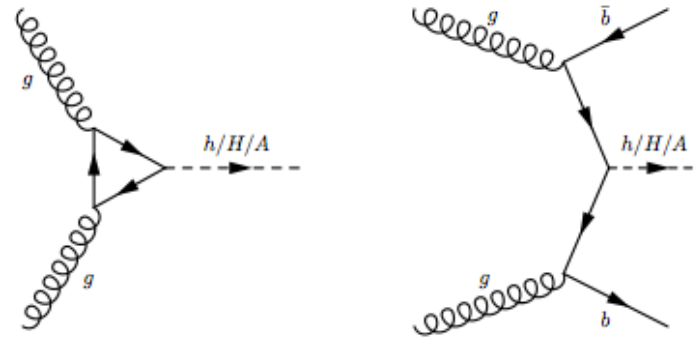
Neutral MSSM Higgs

JHEP 10(2014)212, arXiv:1803.06553

- Enhanced couplings of MSSM Higgs to down-type fermions (large $\tan\beta$)
 \Rightarrow increased BR to τ leptons and b-quarks

$$m_T^{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{m_T^2(p_T^{\tau_1}, p_T^{\tau_2}) + m_T^2(p_T^{\tau_1}, p_T^{\text{miss}}) + m_T^2(p_T^{\tau_2}, p_T^{\text{miss}})},$$

- Search for neutral MSSM Higgs boson
- 5 final states used: $\mu\tau_h$, $e\tau_h$, $\tau_h\tau_h$, $e\mu$, $\mu\mu$
 - Reconstruct tau-pair invariant mass
 - Split in b-tag/no b-tag categories to enhance sensitivity
- Main backgrounds: $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$, QCD/W+jets, DY, ttbar, dibosons

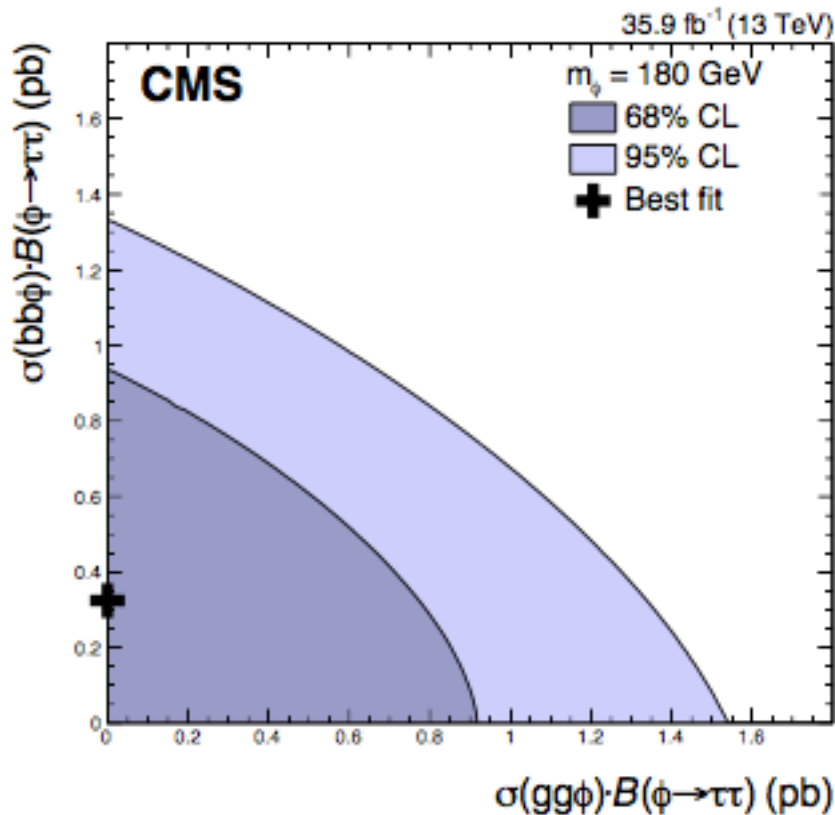


Neutral MSSM Higgs: $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$

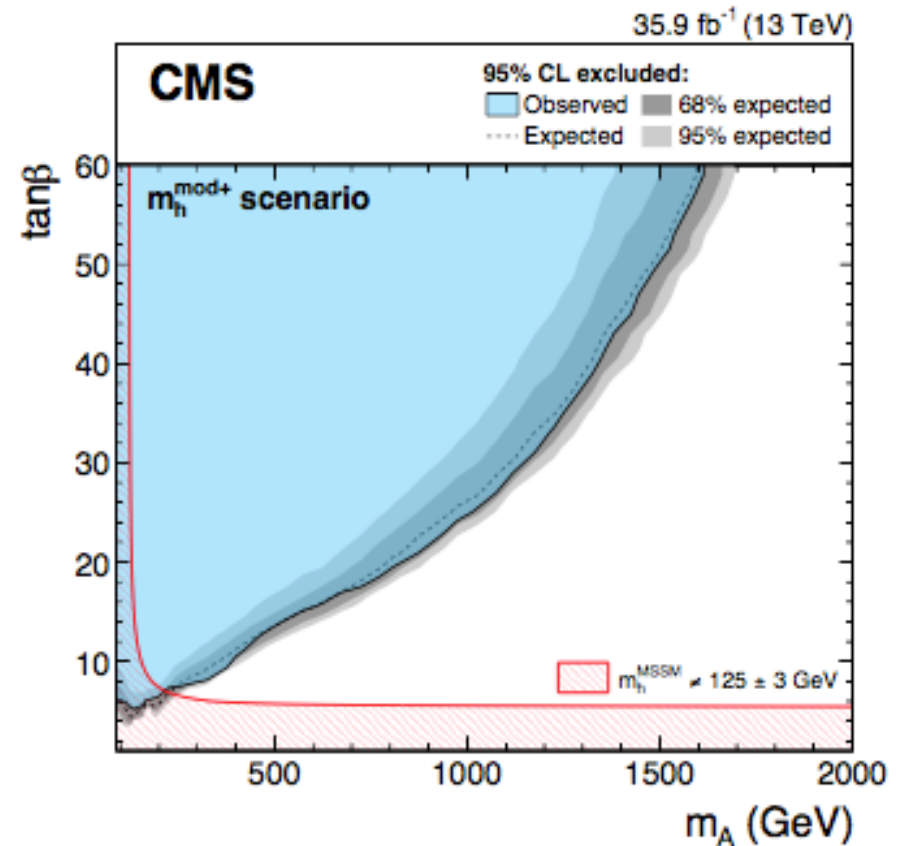
JHEP 10(2014)212, arXiv:1803.06553

- Direct search: inclusive and b-tagged
- τ in both leptonic and hadronic decays

$\tan\beta$ vs m_A window becoming smaller



Model-independent limits by separating production modes

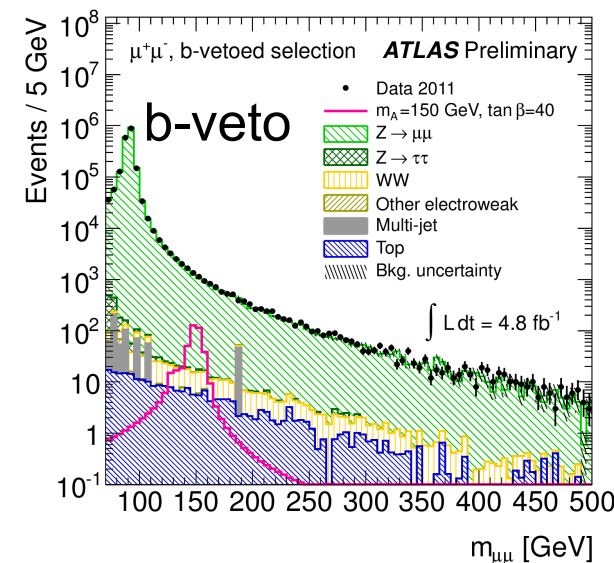
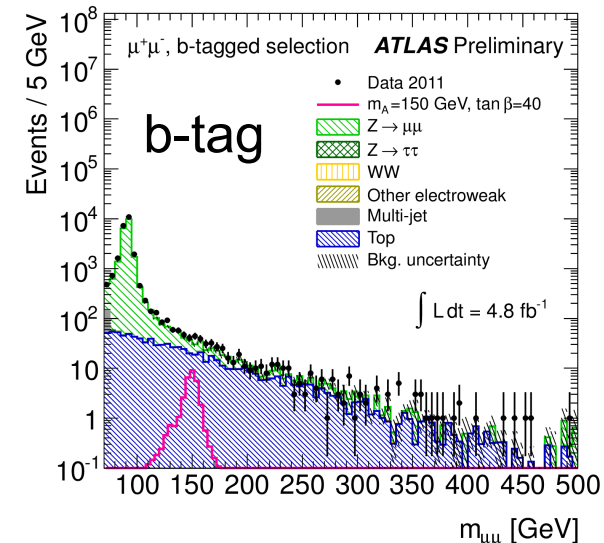
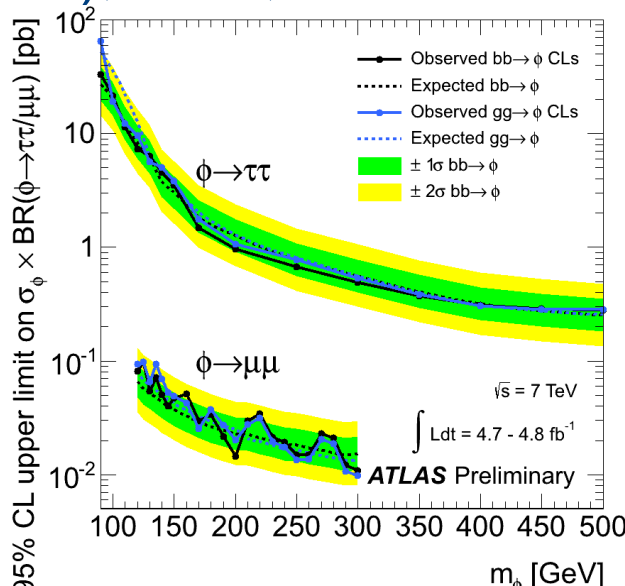
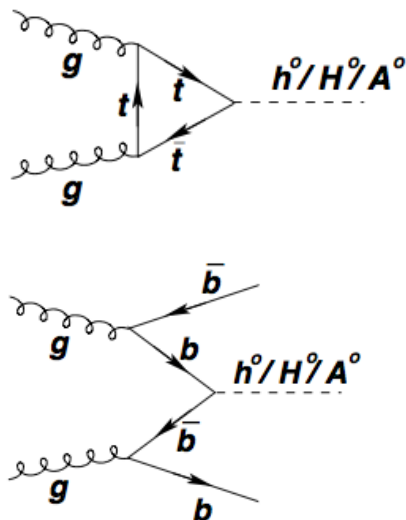


No significant excess over bkg expectations

Neutral MSSM Higgs: $\phi \rightarrow \mu\mu$

arXiv:1508.01437

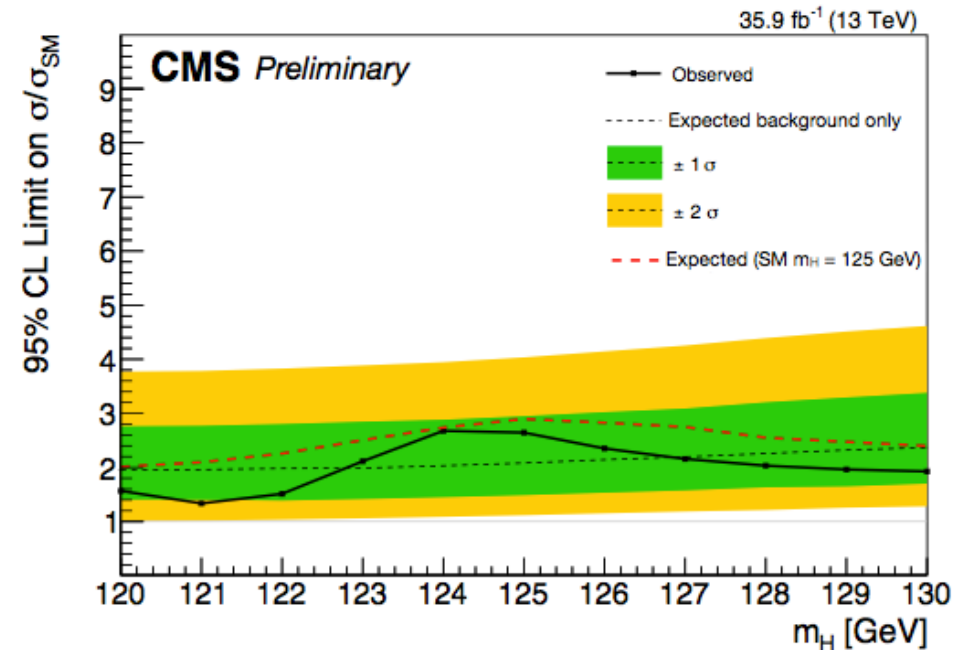
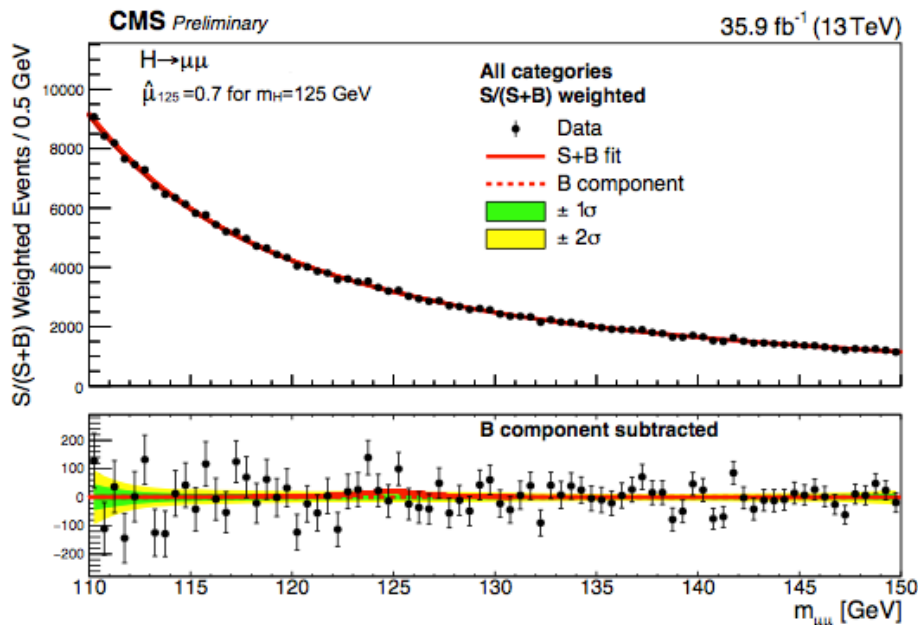
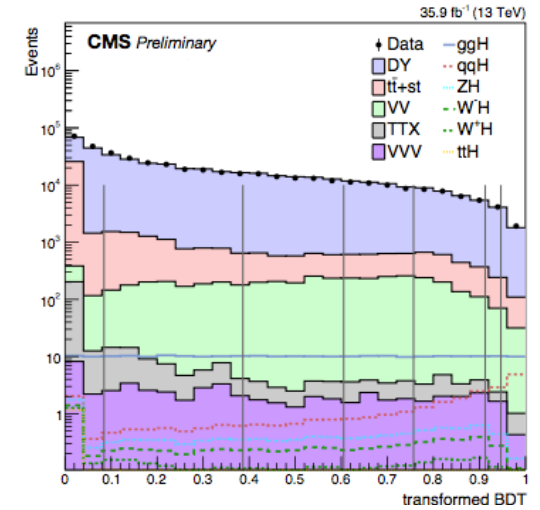
- Search for a $\mu\mu$ mass resonance
- Good mass resolution
 - full and clean reconstructed final state
- Split in b-tagged and non b-tagged categories to be sensitive to $gg \rightarrow \phi$ and $bb\phi$ production modes
- Main backgrounds: $Z(b\bar{b})$, $t\bar{t}$, WW



Search for SM $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$

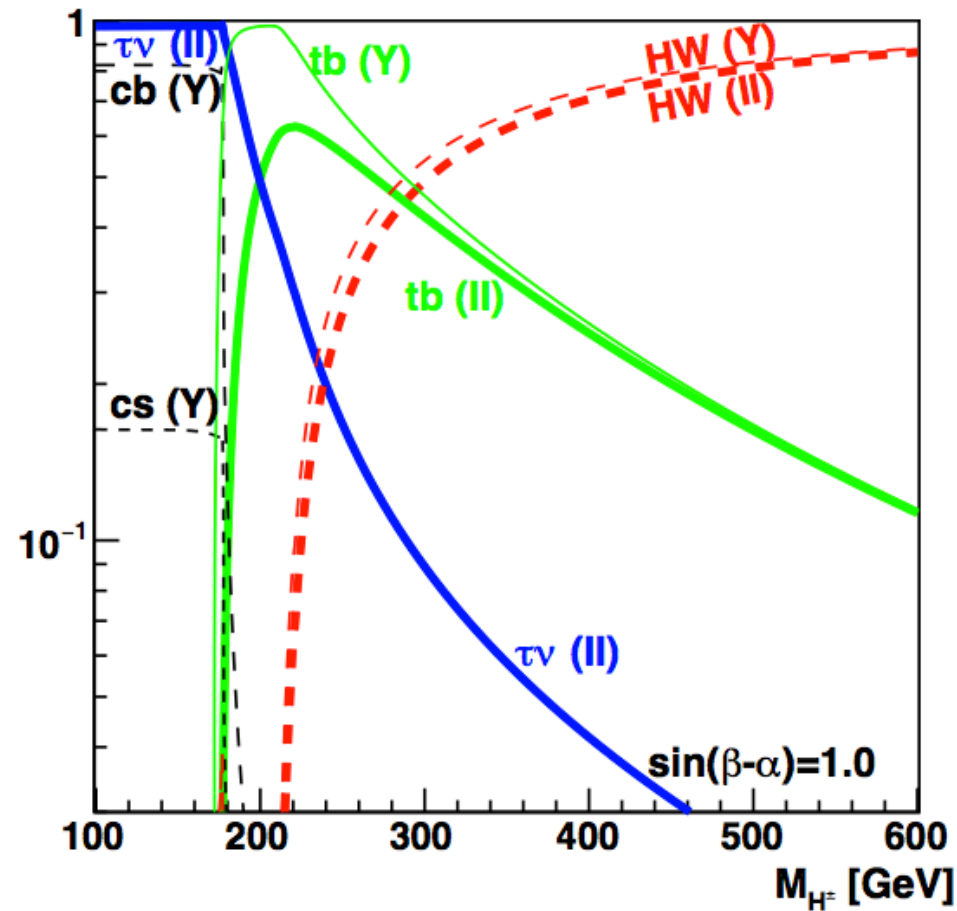
HIG-17-019

- Search based on BDT discriminant
 - Event categories based on BDT score
- Weighted sum of individual fits to each category
- Signal starting to appear in the data
- Signal strength: $\mu < 2.64$ (2.08) obs. (exp.)



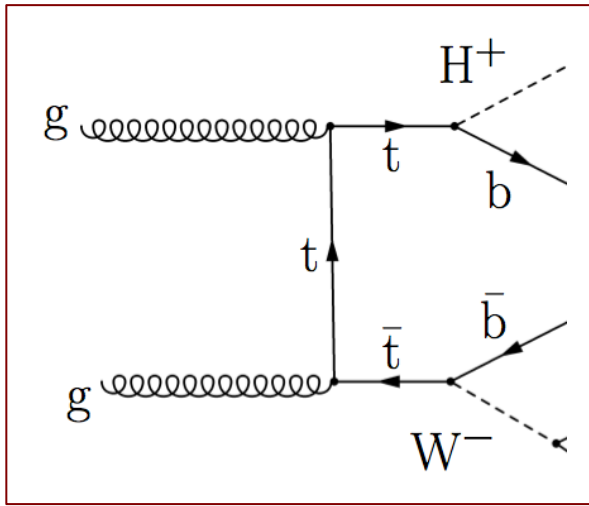
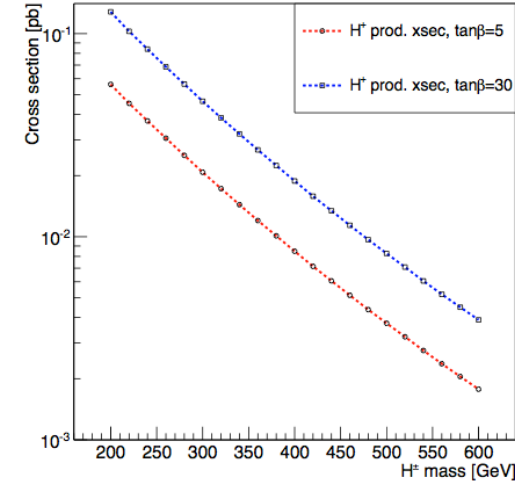
Charged Higgs

- If found, a clear indication of BSM
- Study non-SM Higgs in **two mass regimes**:
- $m_H < m_{\text{top}}$
 - Mostly produced in top quark decays
 - Large $\tan\beta$: $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau^+\nu$
 - Small $\tan\beta$ (<1): $H^+ \rightarrow c\bar{s}$
- $m_H > m_{\text{top}}$
 - Produced in gluon-gluon fusion
 - Main decays: $H^+ \rightarrow tb$, $H^+ \rightarrow \tau^+\nu$
- Main backgrounds: $t\bar{t}$, W +jets

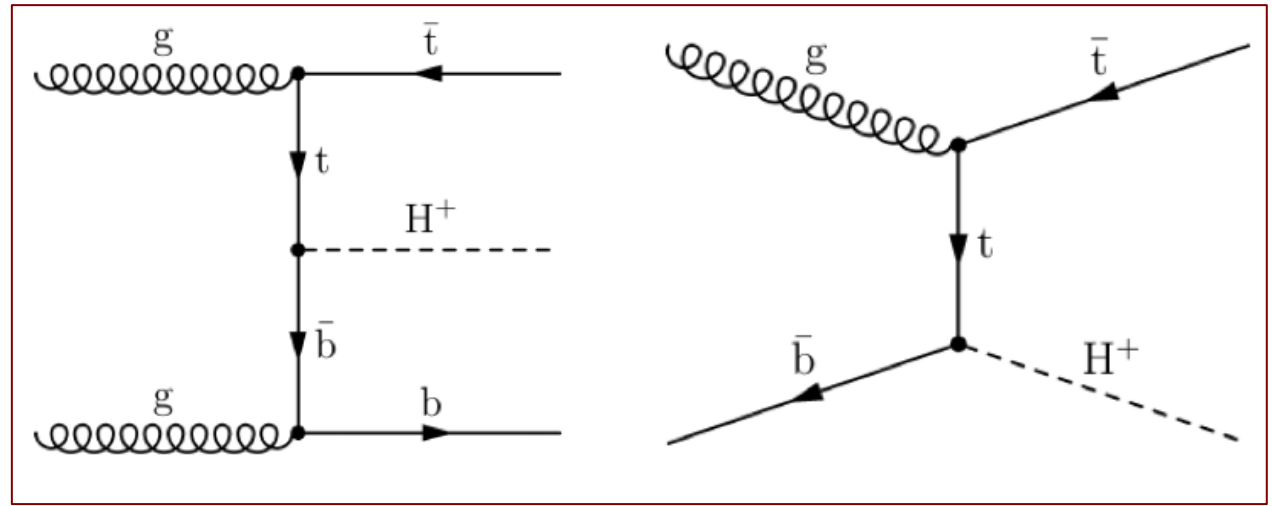


Charged Higgs (cont.)

- Different strategies for low- and high-mass searches
- tau+lepton, lep+jets, and $e\mu$ final states
- b-tagged jet categorization
- limited by statistics at high-mass



$$m_H < m_{top}$$



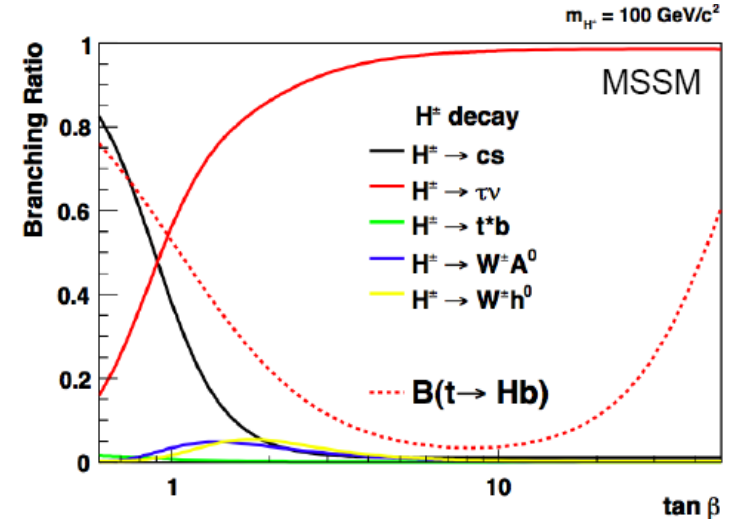
$$m_H > m_{top}$$

Charged Higgs and top quark decays

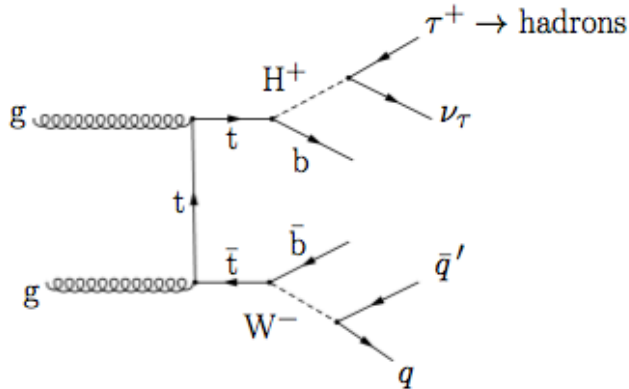
JHEP 07(2012)143, arXiv:1508.07774, HIG-16-031

- Look for charged Higgs in four final states:

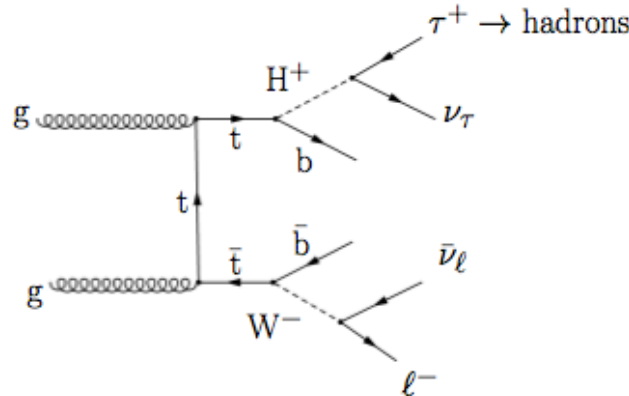
- Tau+lepton (electron or muon)
- Dilepton (tau decays leptonically)
- lepton+jets
- Fully hadronic: tau+jets



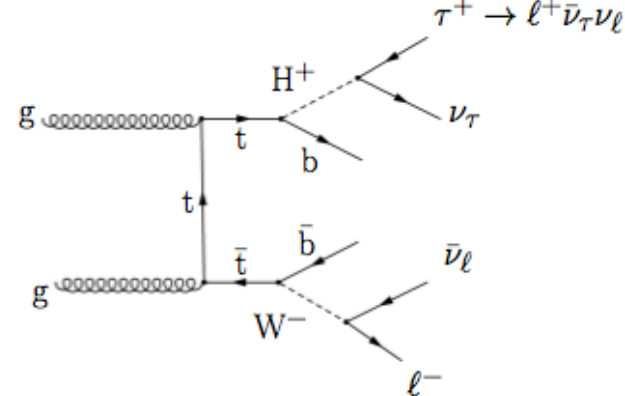
τ_h +jets



τ_h +lepton (e/ μ)



di-lepton (e μ)



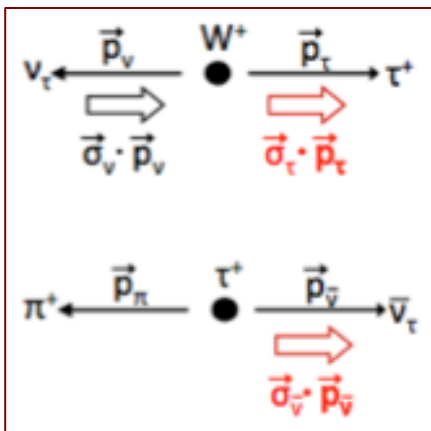
Looking at tau decays

CMS-HIG-12-052

Low H^+ mass:

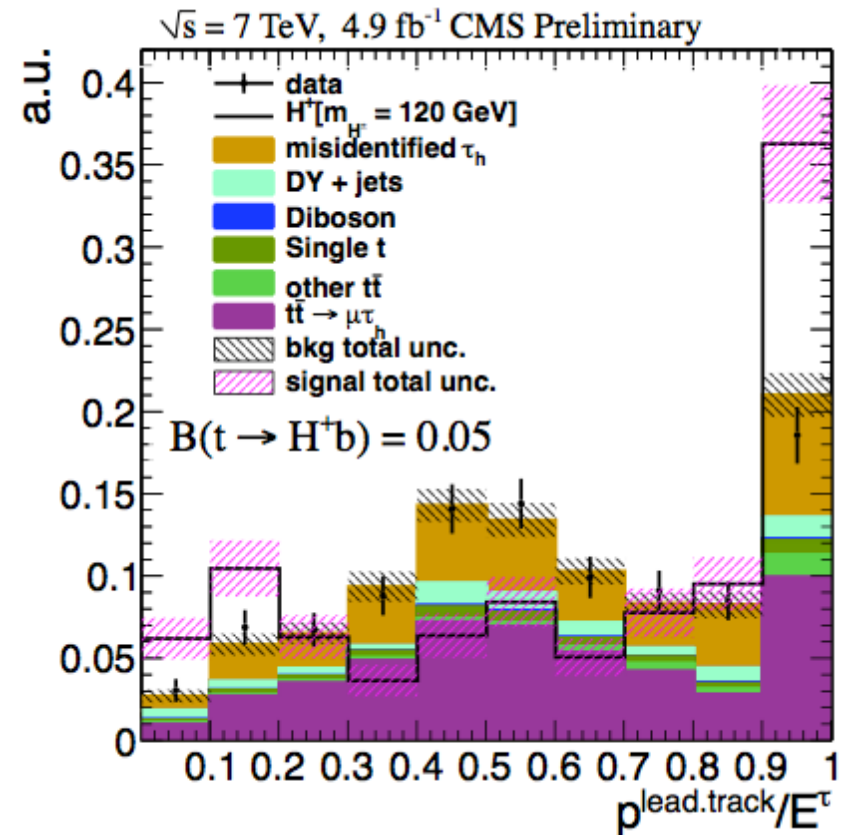
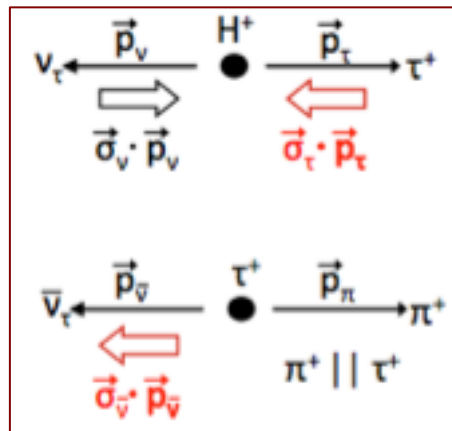
- Use R variable in the limit extraction: binned maximum-likelihood fit
- Tau fake component is data-driven, includes uncertainties

SM



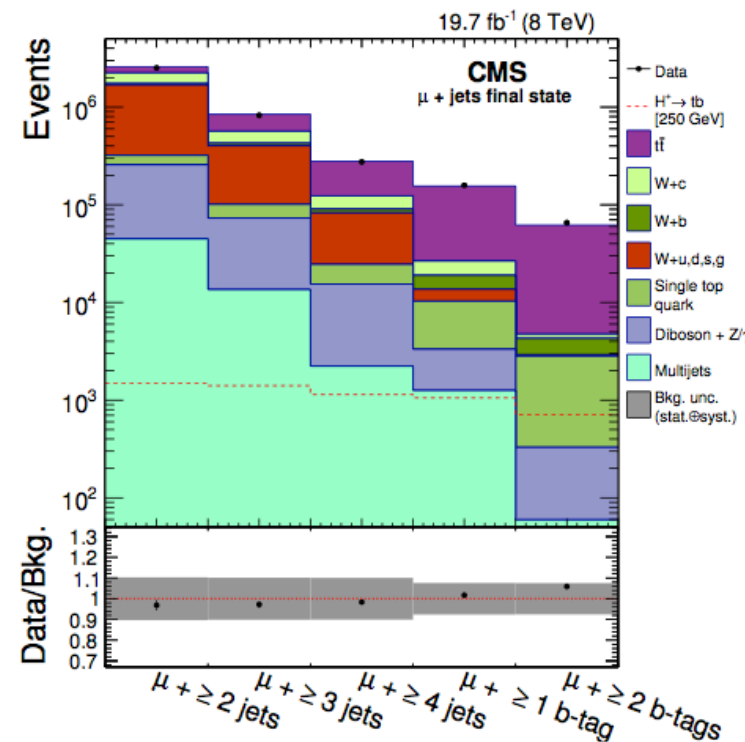
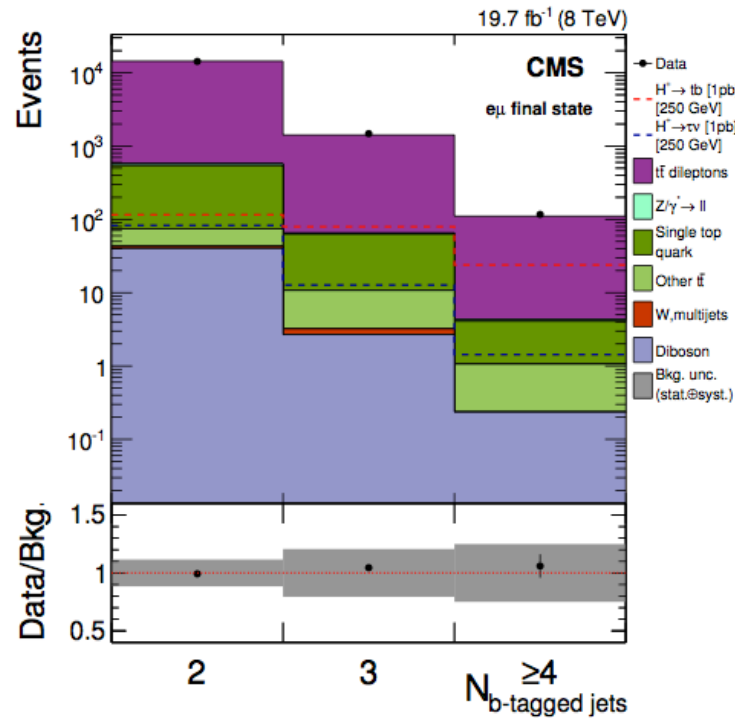
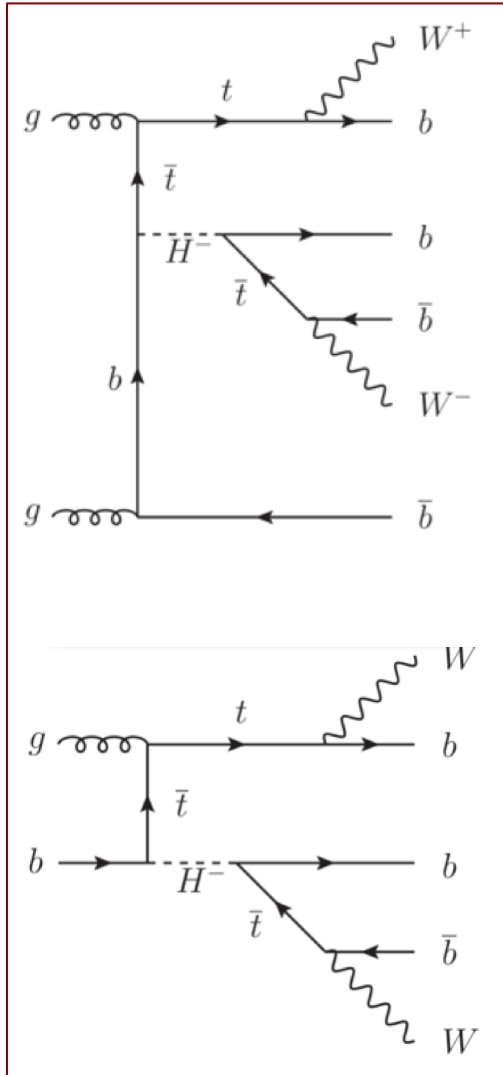
VS

BSM



Number of b-tagged jets

High-mass H^\pm search: look at b-tag multiplicity



Is there a charged Higgs?

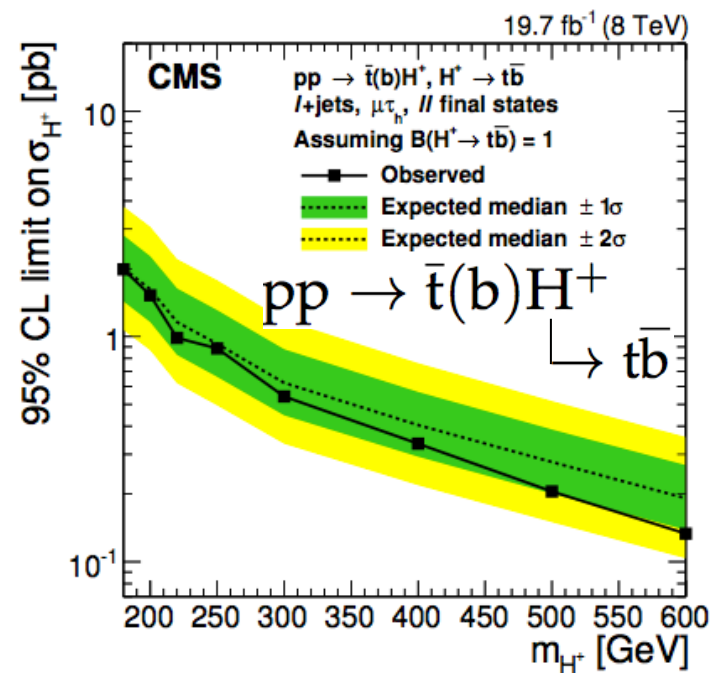
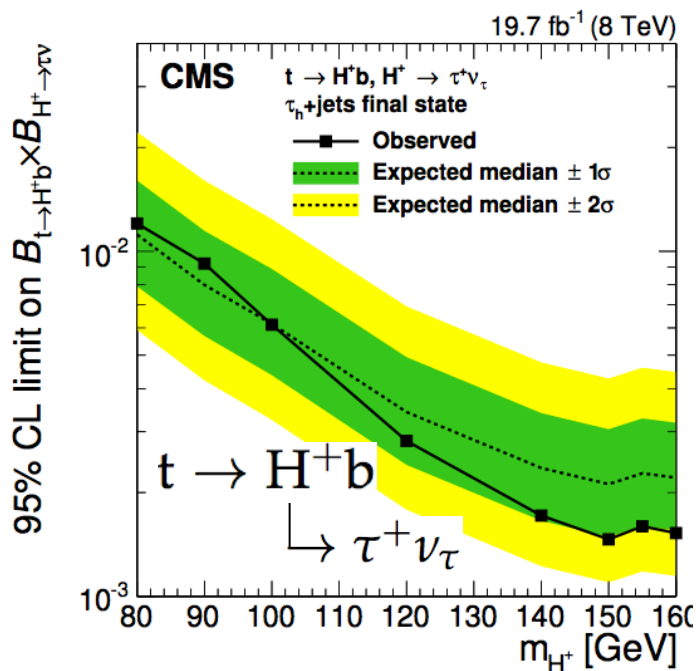
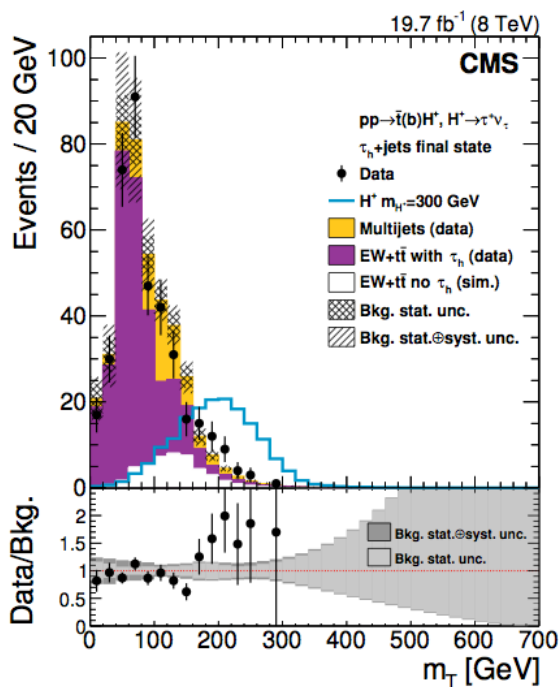
JHEP 07(2012)143, CMS-HIG-12-052, arXiv:1508.07774

- If anomalous tau/lepton production in $t\bar{t}$ decays there may be contribution from H^\pm

Yields in agreement with expectations \Rightarrow set limits

$$m_{H^\pm}: 80-160 \text{ GeV} \quad \mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bH^\pm) < 1.2-0.3\%$$

$$200-600 \text{ GeV} \quad \sigma(pp \rightarrow \bar{t}(b)H^\pm) < 2.0-0.2 \text{ pb}$$



At 13 TeV, expect improvement with 5-10/fb for $m_{H^\pm} > 300 \text{ GeV}$

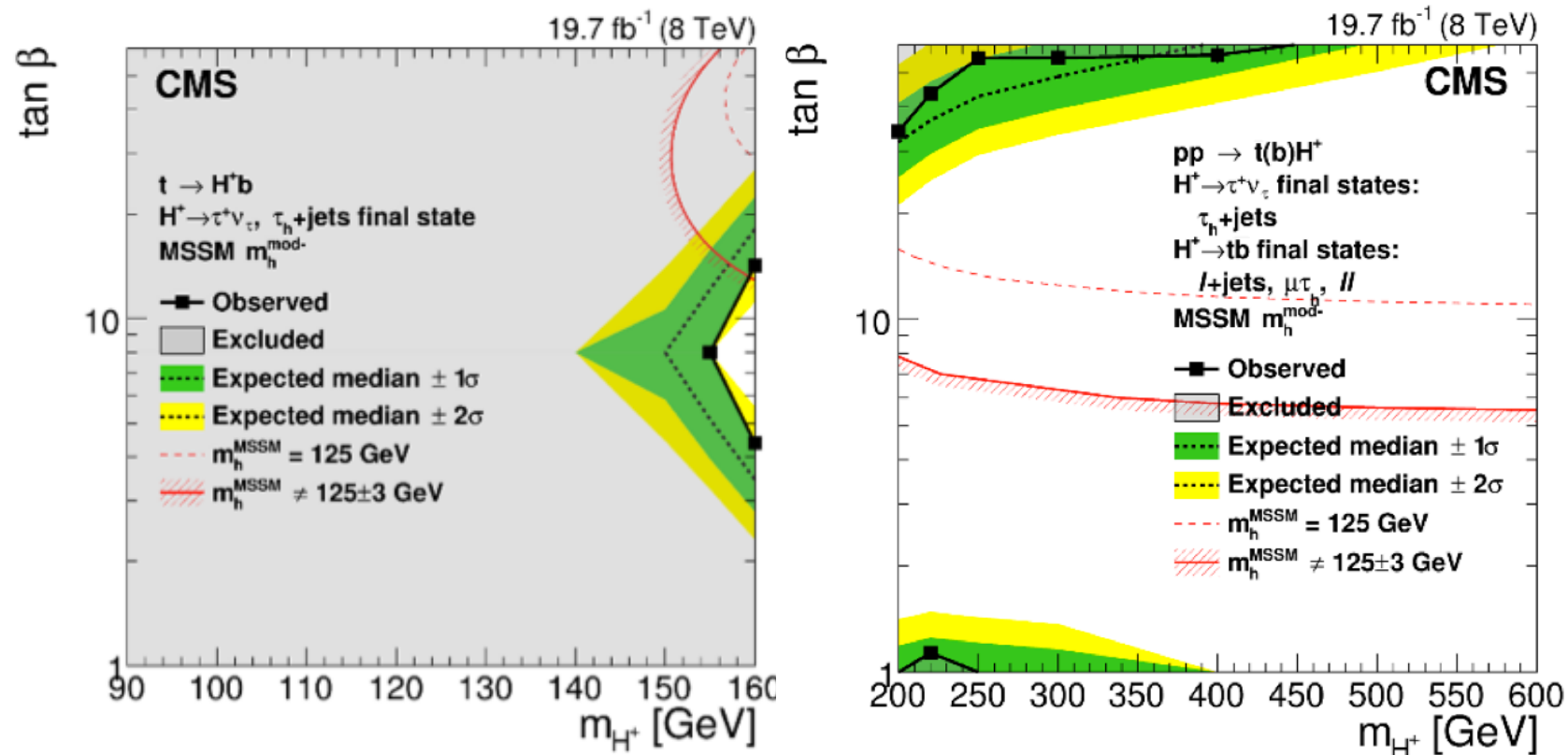


- $t\bar{t}$ xsection increases x3.3
- signal increases x6(x7) for $m_{H^\pm} = 500(600) \text{ GeV}$

Still hope for MSSM?

JHEP 07(2012)143, CMS-HIG-12-052, arXiv:1508.07774

- A new modified MSSM scenario: m_h^{mod} (arXiv:1302.7033)
- Reduce amount of mixing in the stop sector (X_t/M_{SUSY})
- A/H decays to chargino/neutralinos allowed (arXiv:0709.1029)
- Allows for reduction of decays into $\tau\tau$ and bb



Cross section ratios

PRD 80(2009) 071102

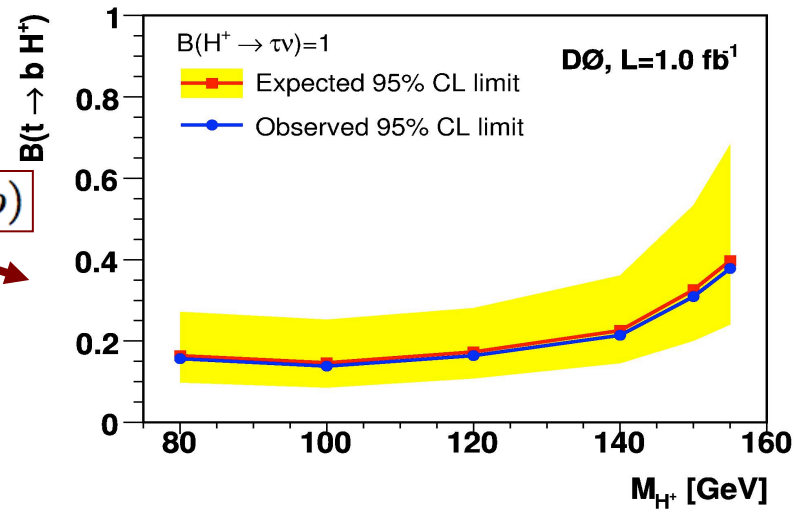
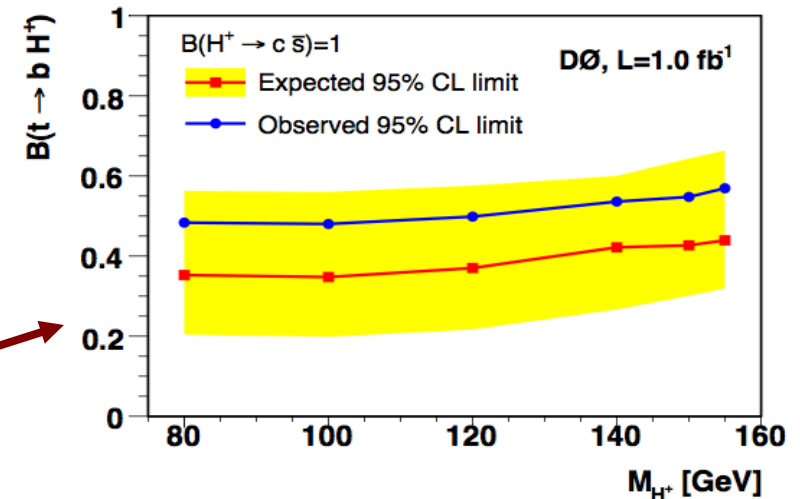
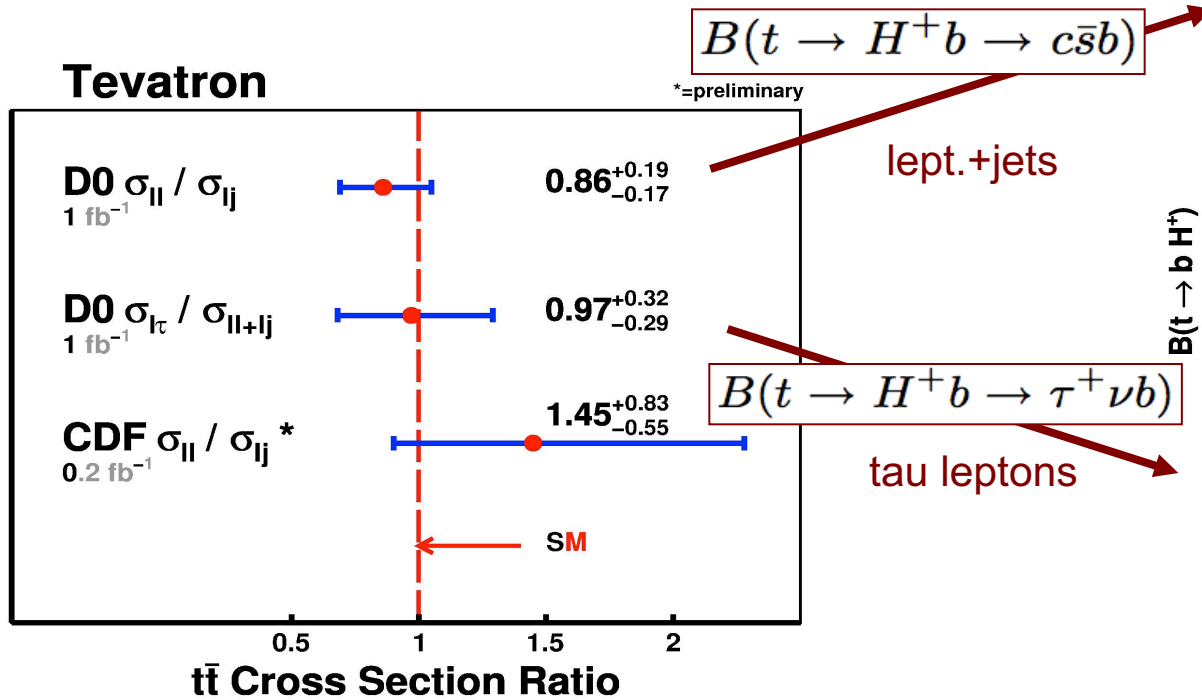
Many systematic unc. cancel in the ratio

Study of cross section ratios

⇒ sensitive to BSM

1. $BR(l+jets)/BR(\ell)$

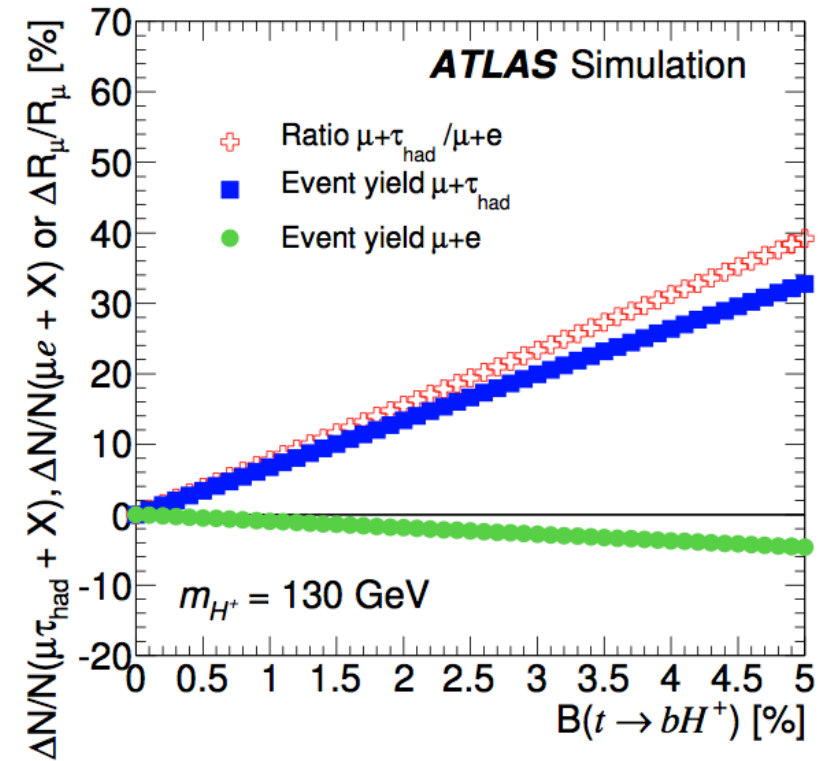
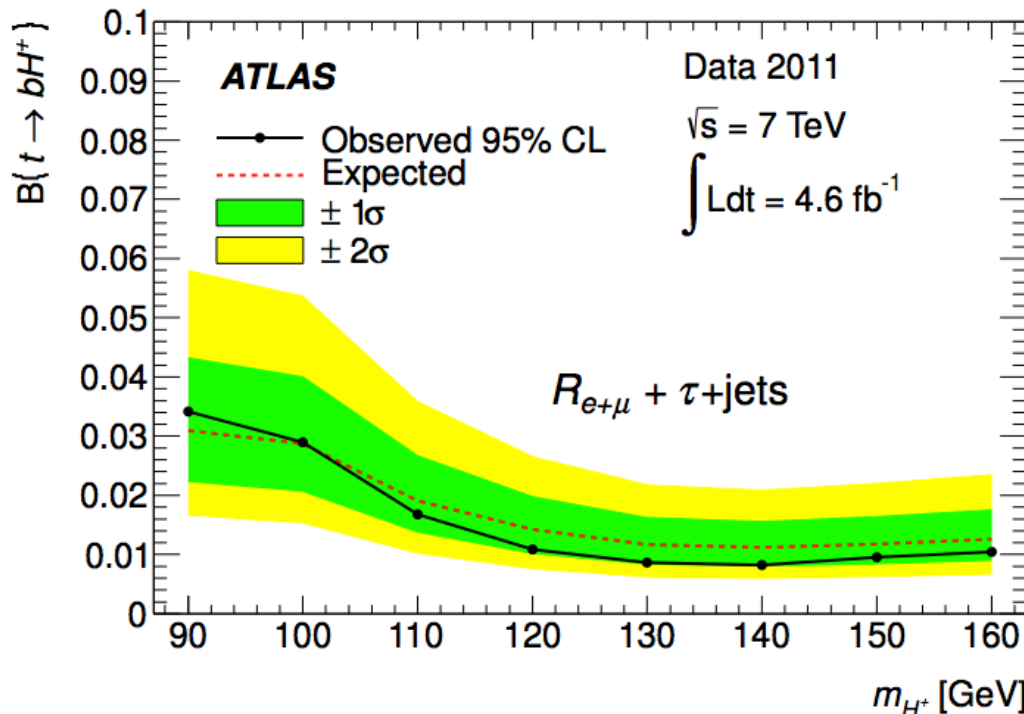
2. $BR(l+tau)/BR(\ell)$



Combination of more channels

JHEP 03(2013)076

- Search for charged Higgs boson
- Use $\tau_{\text{had}} + \text{lep}$ and $\tau_{\text{had}} + \text{jets}$ final states
 - compare to $e\mu$ yields
- Search for anomalous decays



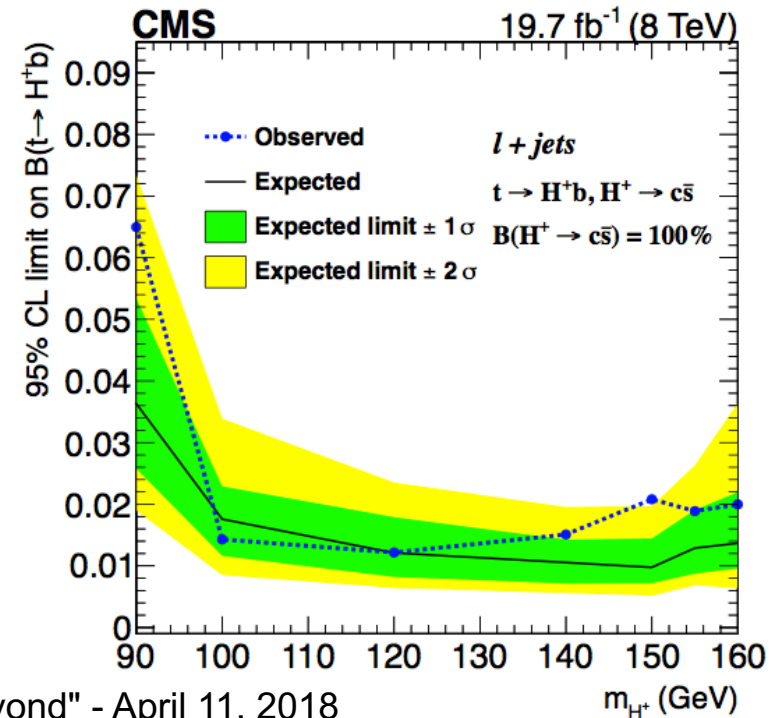
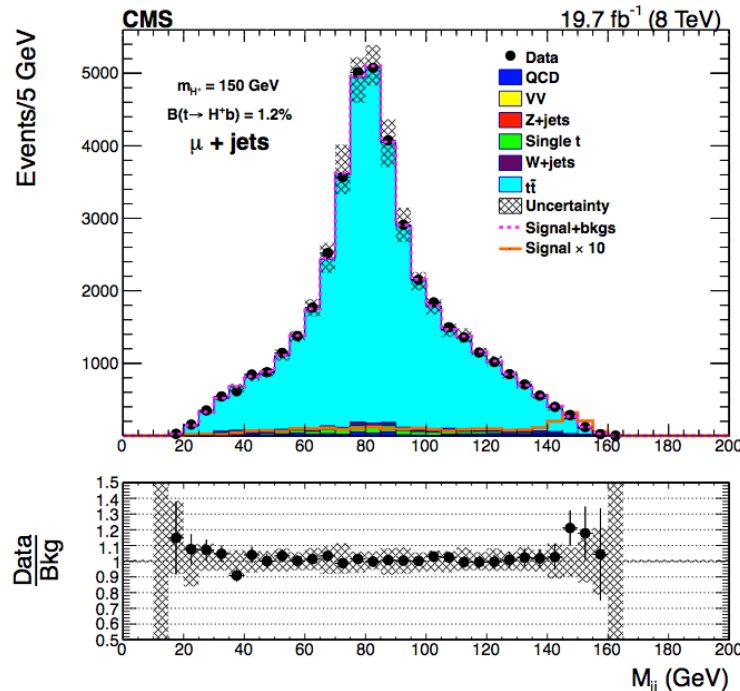
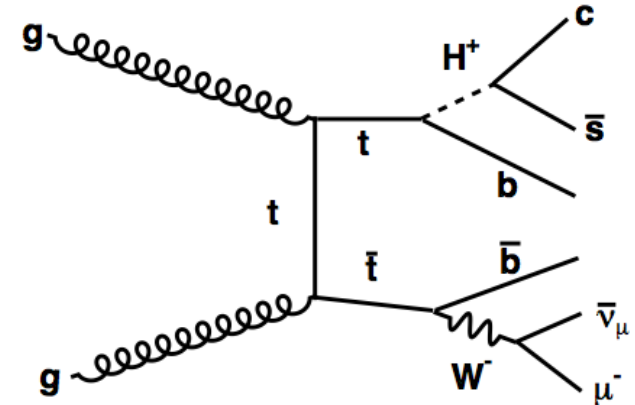
Set limits on:

$$B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$$

Light charged Higgs: $c\bar{s}$

JHEP 12(2015)1, arXiv:1510.04252

- $H \rightarrow c\bar{s}$ decay
 - dominant in low $\tan\beta$ region
- Lepton+jet final states
- Dominant bkg from $t\bar{t}$
- Kinematic fit to reconstruct W/H mass
- Set model-independent limits on $\text{BR}(t \rightarrow H^+b) \sim 2\text{-}7\%$



Doubly charged Higgs

EPJC 72 (2012) 2189, CMS-HIG-14-039, HIG-16-036

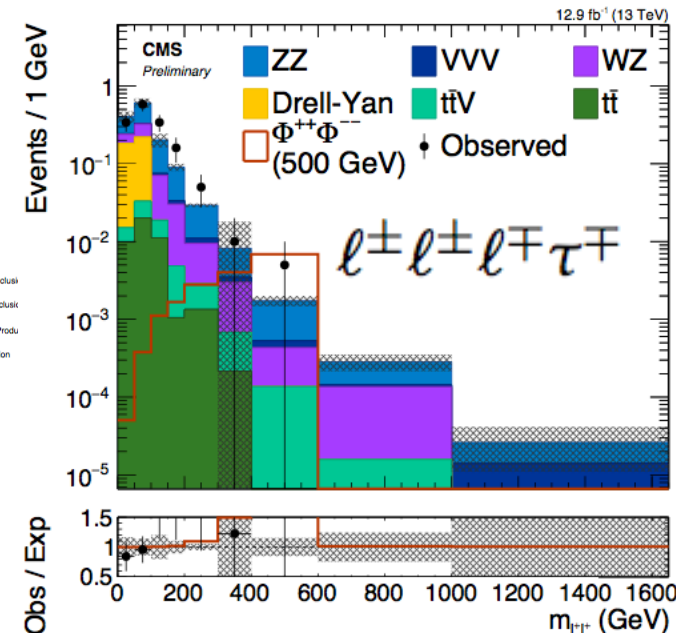
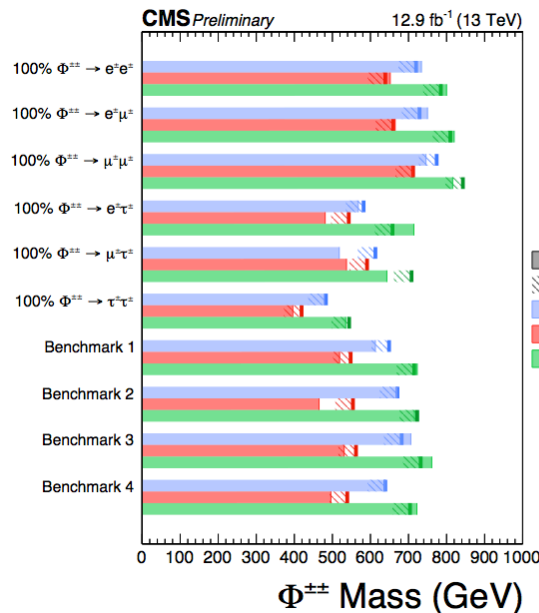
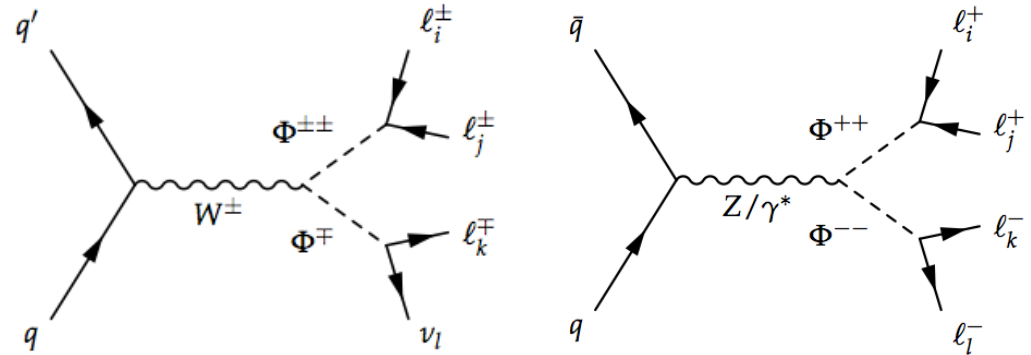
• Model

- SM extended with scalar triplet (Φ^{++} , Φ^+ , Φ^0)
- Triplet responsible for neutrino masses
- Search for doubly- and singly-charged
- DY pair production is most common
- SS lepton pair of any flavor combination

• Search with ≥ 3 leptons of any flavor

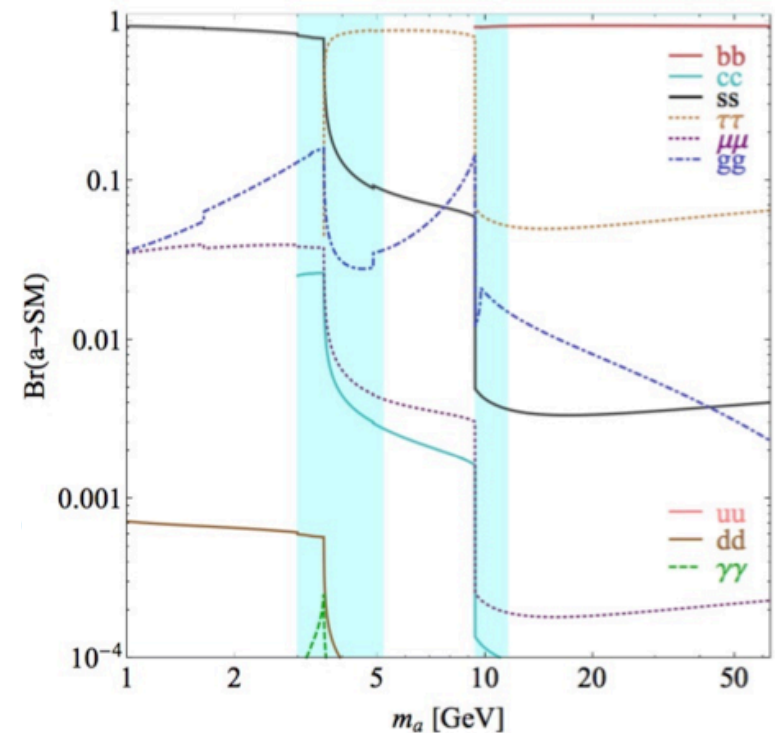
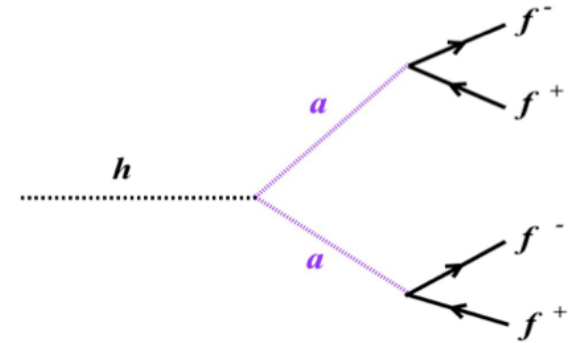
- Search for excess of events in one or more flavor combinations of SS lepton pairs

• Dilepton invariant mass as discriminant



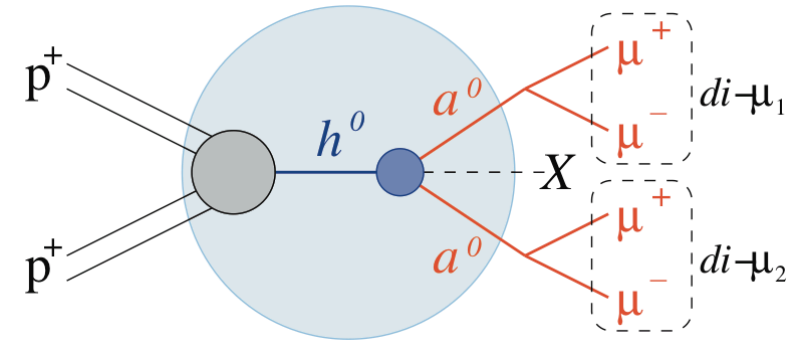
non-SM Higgs decay: $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4X$

- Standard search for light (pseudo)- scalar Higgs with $m_a < m_h/2$
 - generic prediction of BSM theories (extended Higgs sector, NMSSM, etc)
 - Final states go to fermions (b, τ, μ, \dots)
 - BR depends on boson mass, model parameters

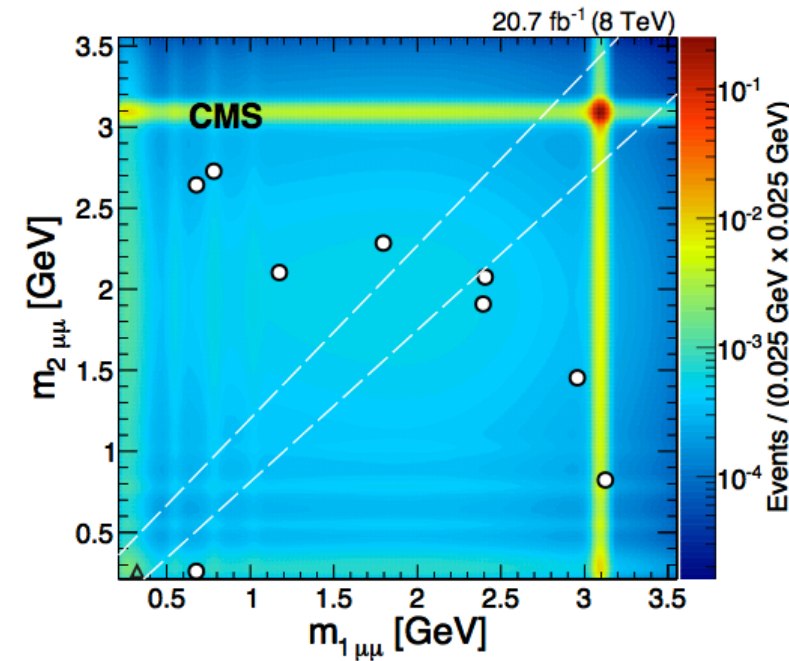


non-SM Higgs decay: $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\mu$

PLB 726(2013)564, arXiv:1506.00424, HIG-16-035



- Explore non-SM decays of a Higgs boson (h)
 - Higgs boson (h) can be SM or not
 - include production of two new light boson (a^0)
- Search for generic Higgs decays: $h \rightarrow 2a + X \rightarrow 4\mu + X$
 - Require two dimuon pairs with consistent masses
 - Observe 9 events in off-diagonal region
 - Signal region: **1 event** (2.2 ± 0.7 bkg)
 - Limits on production rates, benchmark models



NMSSM and Dark SUSY Limits

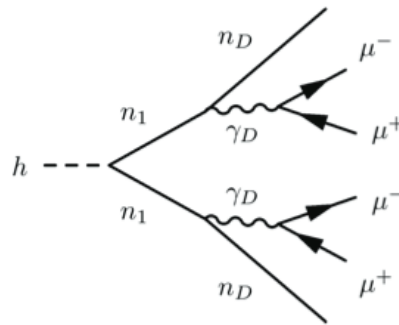
PLB 726(2013)564, arXiv:1506.00424

Results interpreted in NMSSM and dark SUSY

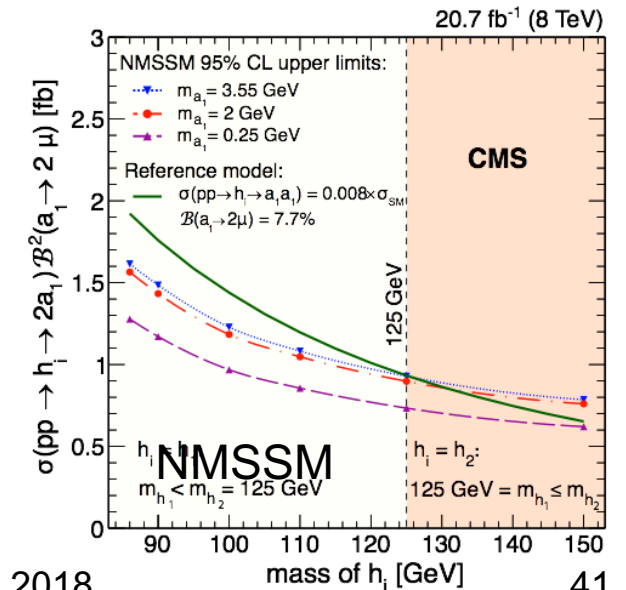
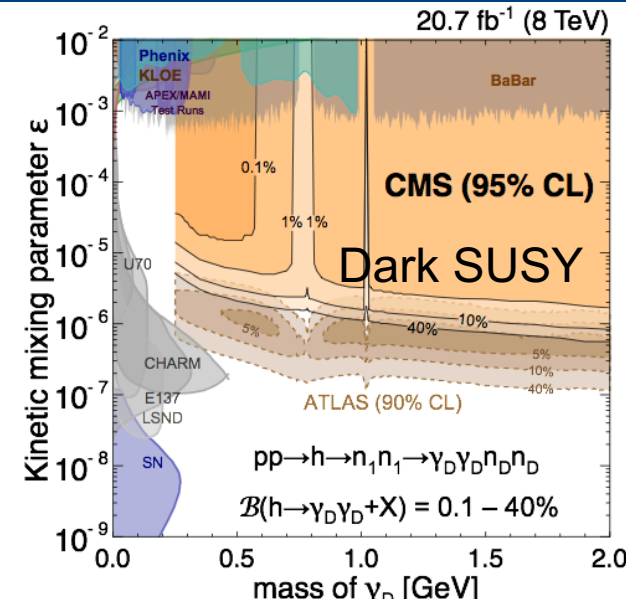
- Dark SUSY: h decay to pair of neutralinos (n_1): LSP

$n_1 \rightarrow n_D \gamma_D$ decays

- $\rightarrow \mu\mu$
- \rightarrow invisible



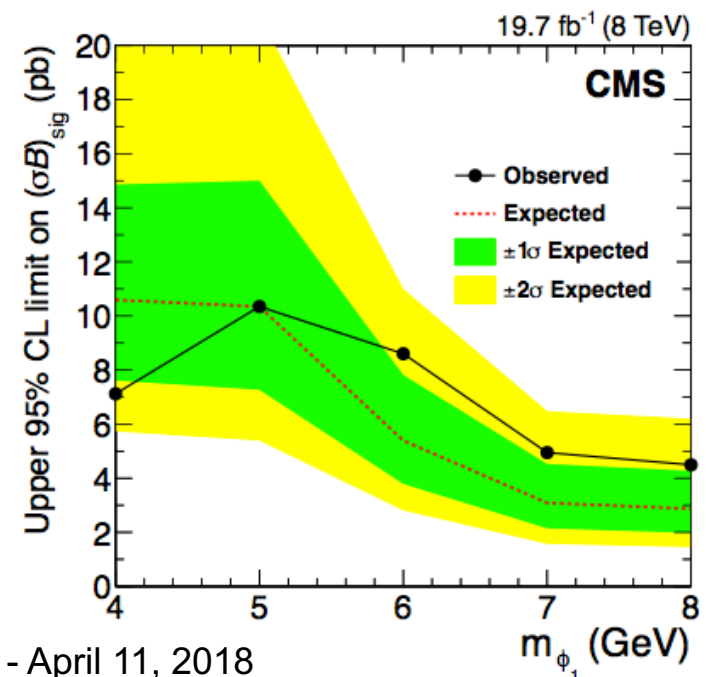
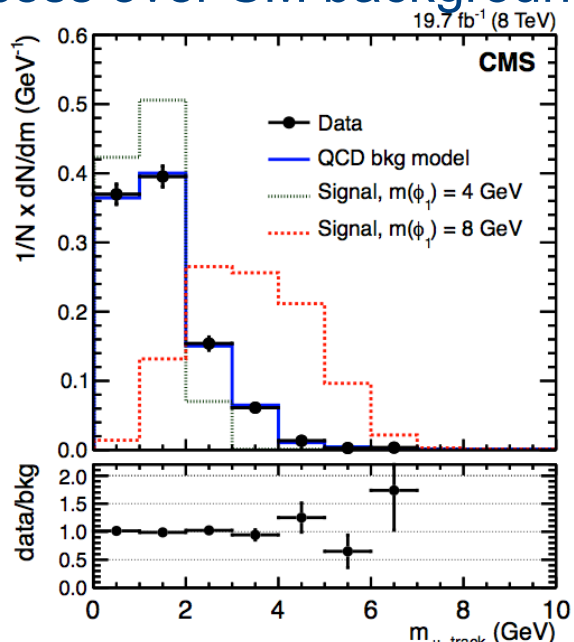
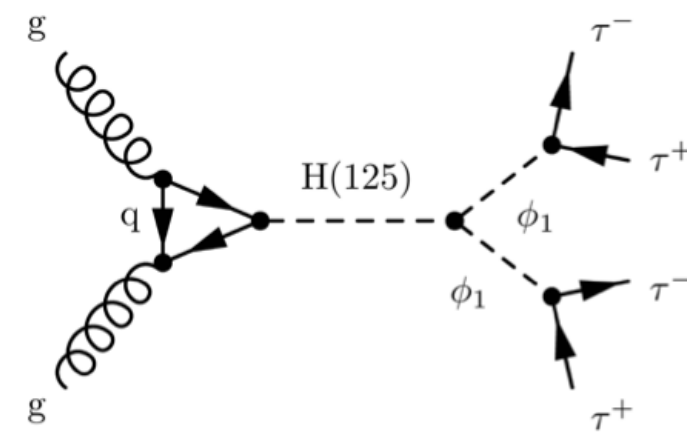
- NMSSM: Extend MSSM by adding a complex singlet field (1 CP-even+1 CP-odd boson)
- NMSSM: $h_{1,2} \rightarrow 2a_1$; $a_1 \rightarrow 2\mu$
- Compare to SM Higgs cross section



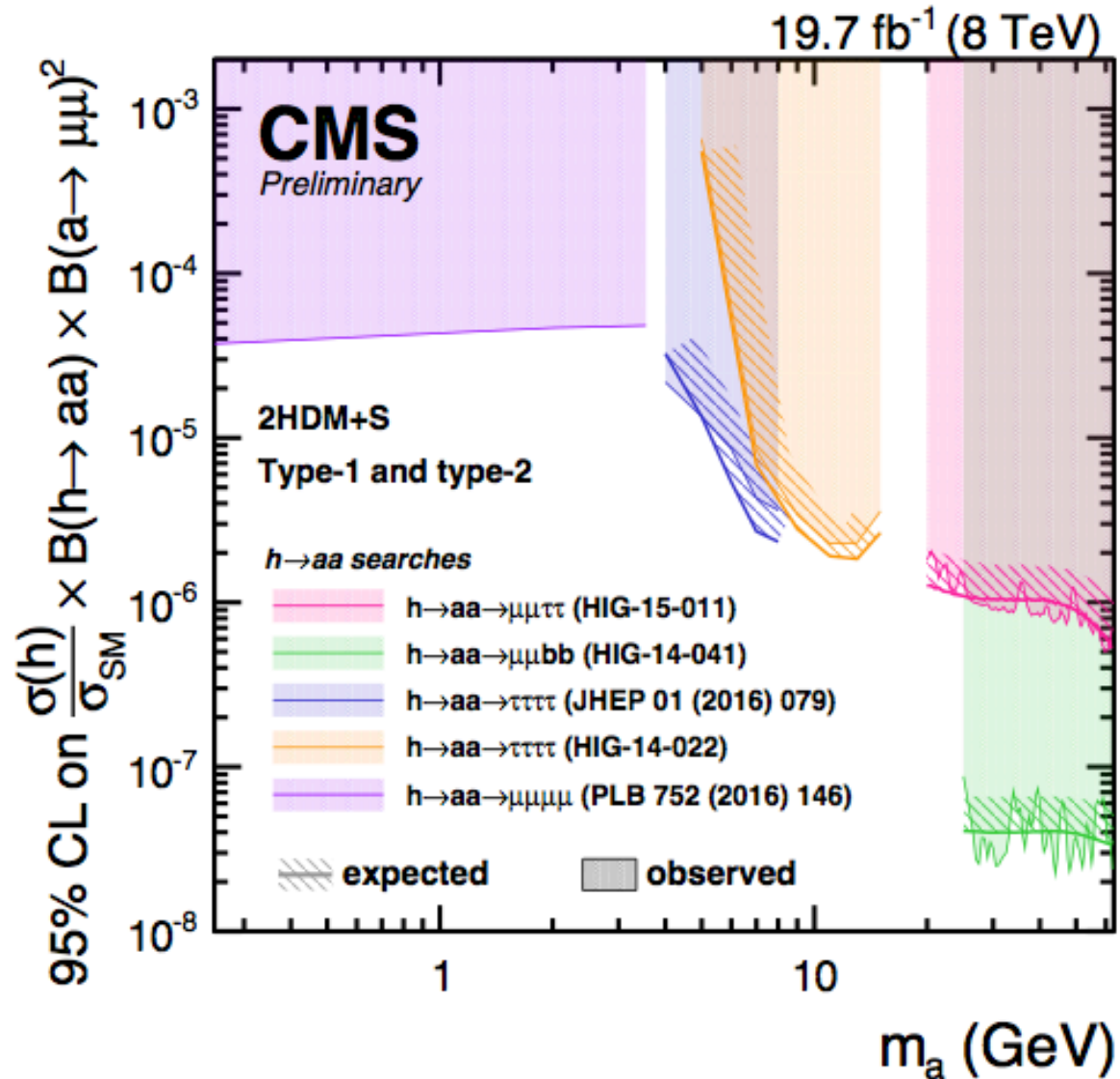
non-SM Higgs decay: $H_{125} \rightarrow 2h(a) \rightarrow 4\tau$

JHEP01(2016)079

- Search for **very light Higgs** in NMSSM
 - $h_{1,2}$ (CP-even), $a_{1,2}$ (CP-odd) to a pair of τ leptons
 - $H(125) \rightarrow h_1 h_2 (a_1 a_2) \rightarrow 4\tau$
- Reconstruct μ -track invar. mass (m_1, m_2)
 - SS dimuon sample (removes DY)
 - bin in 2-dim distribution, fit signal and bkg
 - QCD bkg from control region
- No excess over SM backgrounds



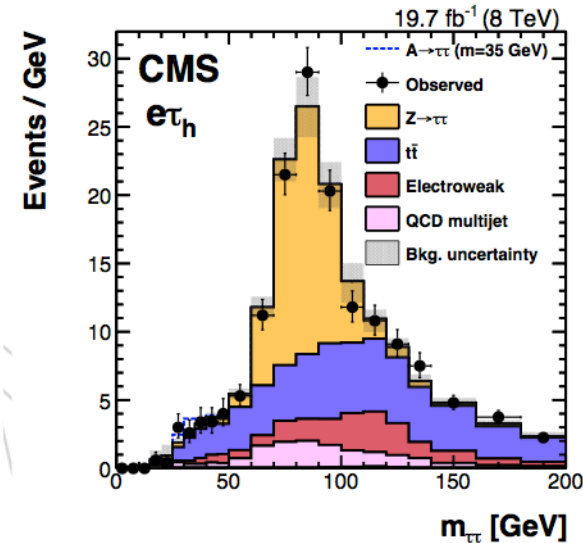
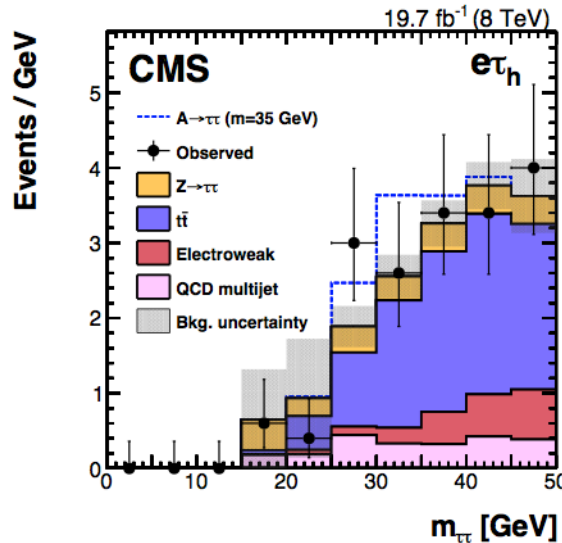
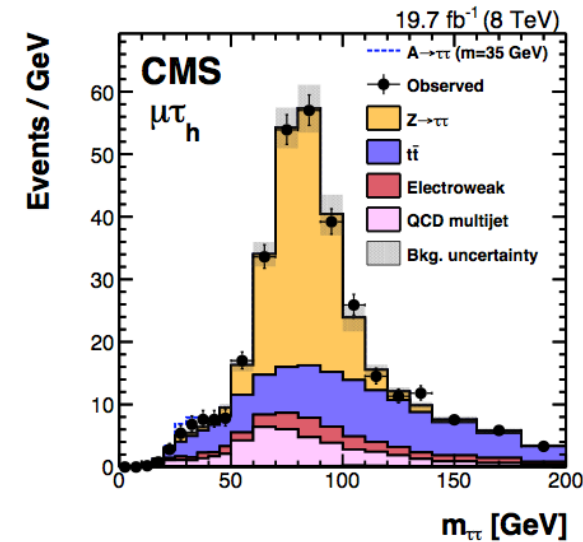
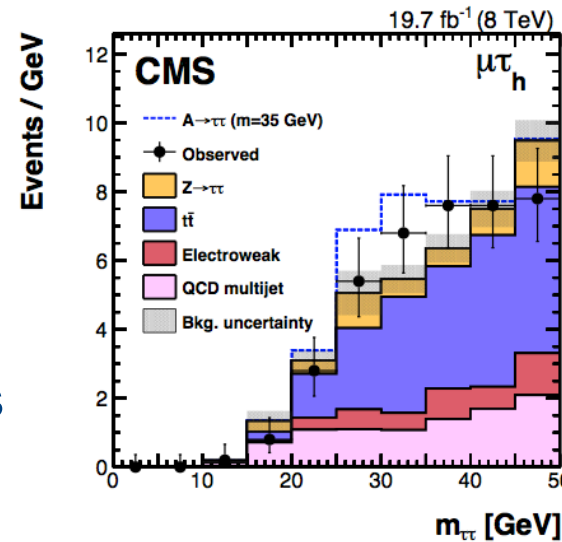
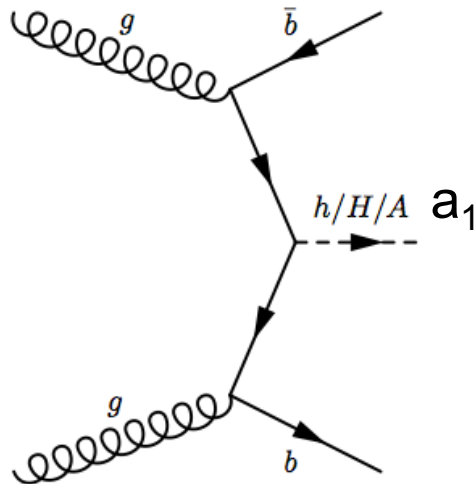
Summary for Higgs exotic decays



Low mass Higgs: $a(\rightarrow\tau\tau)bb$

arXiv:1511.03610

- Low mass Higgs in the NMSSM
- Low mass pseudo-scalar ($a_1 \rightarrow \tau\tau$) in association with $b\bar{b}$: $a_1 b\bar{b} \rightarrow \tau\tau b\bar{b}$
- Similar strategy to $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$
- Search for a_1 masses below Z mass
- No evidence for signal
- Set limits: $\sigma \times B \sim 9-39$ pb

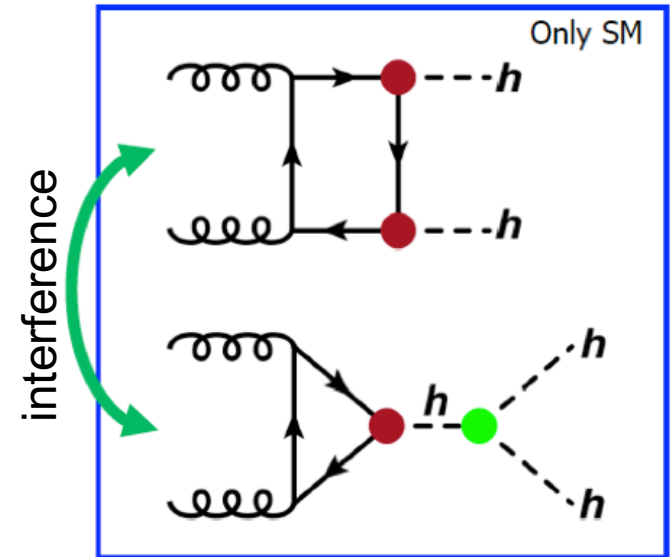


di-Higgs searches

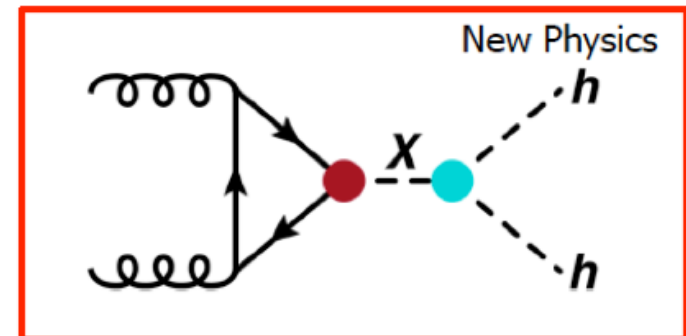
- Destructive interference in SM
- Could be altered in BSM
- If constructive, it could be large enhancement
- In SM, only $\sigma=33\text{fb}$ at 13 TeV
- Study different final states

	BR	Mass scale
$(X \rightarrow) hh \rightarrow$	$bbbb$ 34%	High
	$bb\tau\tau$ 7.3%	
	$bbWW$ 27%	
	$bb\gamma\gamma$ 0.26%	Low

non-resonant production

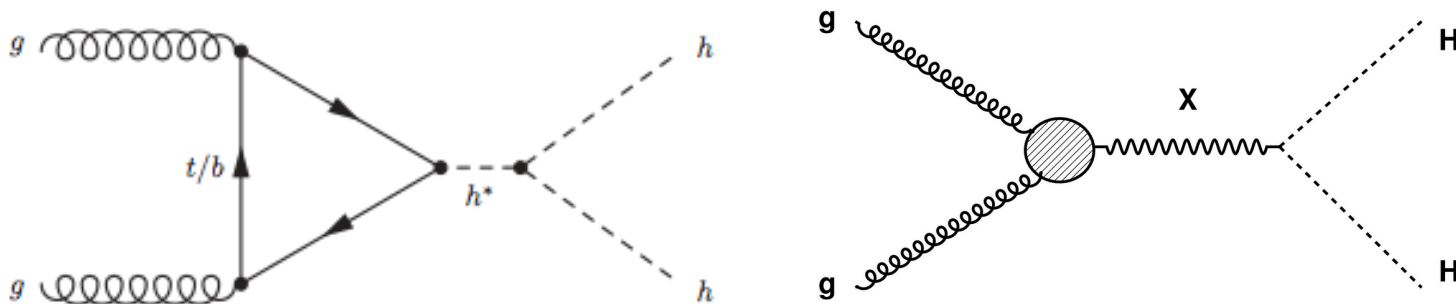


resonant production



Heavy Higgs to $h_{125}h_{125} \rightarrow \tau\tau bb$

CMS-EXO-15-008, CMS-HIG-16-012, CMS-HIG-17-002



- **Resonant and non-resonant production**

- Double Higgs production to determine λ_{hhh}
- Check couplings: $\kappa_\lambda = \lambda_{hh}/\lambda_{hhh}^{SM}$; $\kappa_t = y_t/y_t^{SM}$
- BSM could enhance non-resonant hh production
- $H \rightarrow h_{125}h_{125} \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$

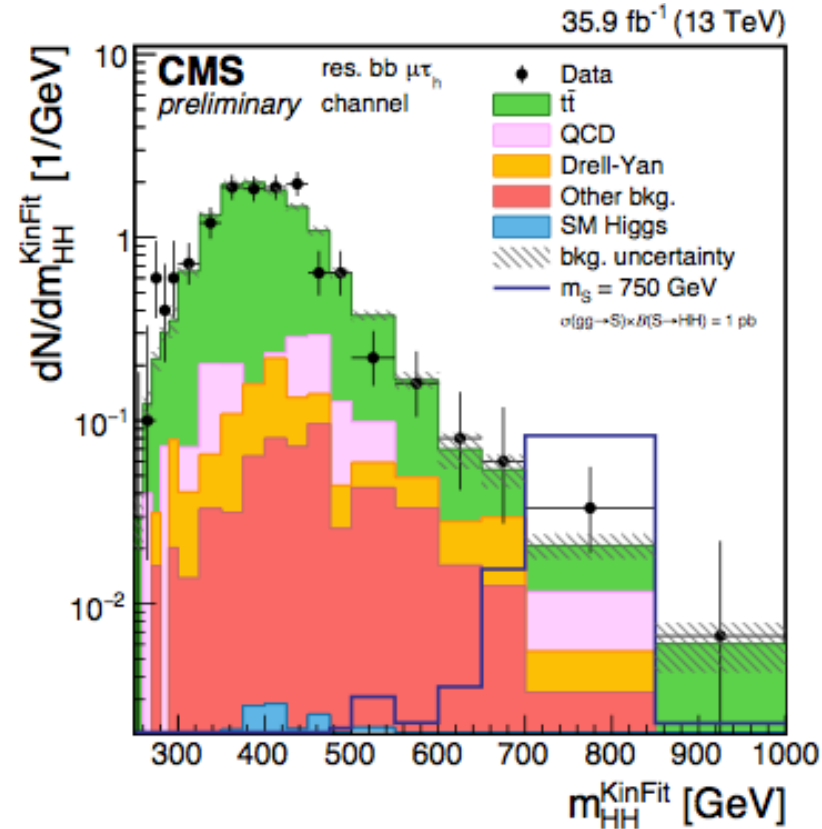
- **h_{125} decay products nearly collinear**

- boosted “single” merged jet ($\rightarrow bb$)

- **use $\tau_e\tau_h$, $\tau_\mu\tau_h$, and $\tau_h\tau_h$ final states**

- sidebands/inverted isolation to estimate bkg

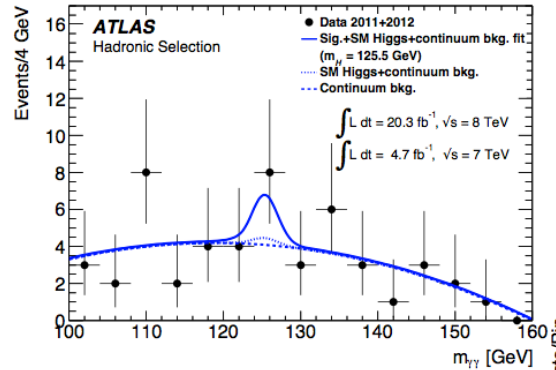
- **set limits as function of mass**



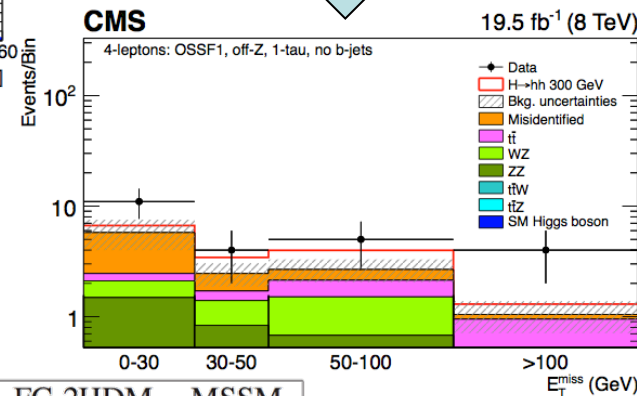
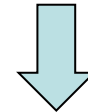
Heavy Higgs: $H \rightarrow h_{125}h_{125}$, $A \rightarrow Zh_{125}$

PRD90(2014)112013, PLB755(2016)217

- MSSM: Heavy Higgs searches
 - Search for $A \rightarrow Zh_{125}$ and $H \rightarrow hh$
- Exclusive search in **multilepton** and **diphoton+lepton** channels
- Search for FCNC decays
- Search for $tt \rightarrow (bW)(ch)$
 - Not forbidden but **highly suppressed**
 - enhanced w/some parameter models
- SM Higgs now a background
 - ATLAS: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 - CMS: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and multileptons
- b-tag provides bkg suppression



- $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$,
- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$,
- $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow jjll, \nu\nu ll, llll$,
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$.



Process	SM	QS	2HDM-III	FC-2HDM	MSSM
$t \rightarrow u\gamma$	$3.7 \cdot 10^{-16}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$	—	—	$2 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$t \rightarrow uZ$	$8 \cdot 10^{-17}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	—	—	$2 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$t \rightarrow uH$	$2 \cdot 10^{-17}$	$4.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	—	10^{-5}
$t \rightarrow c\gamma$	$4.6 \cdot 10^{-14}$	$7.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$\sim 10^{-6}$	$\sim 10^{-9}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$t \rightarrow cZ$	$1 \cdot 10^{-14}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\sim 10^{-7}$	$\sim 10^{-10}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$t \rightarrow cH$	$3 \cdot 10^{-15}$	$4.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$\sim 10^{-5}$	10^{-5}

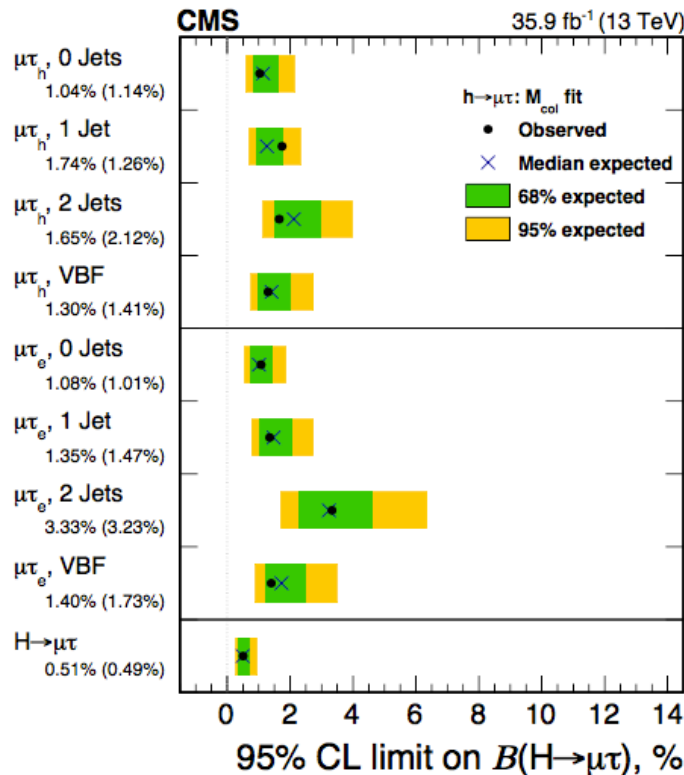
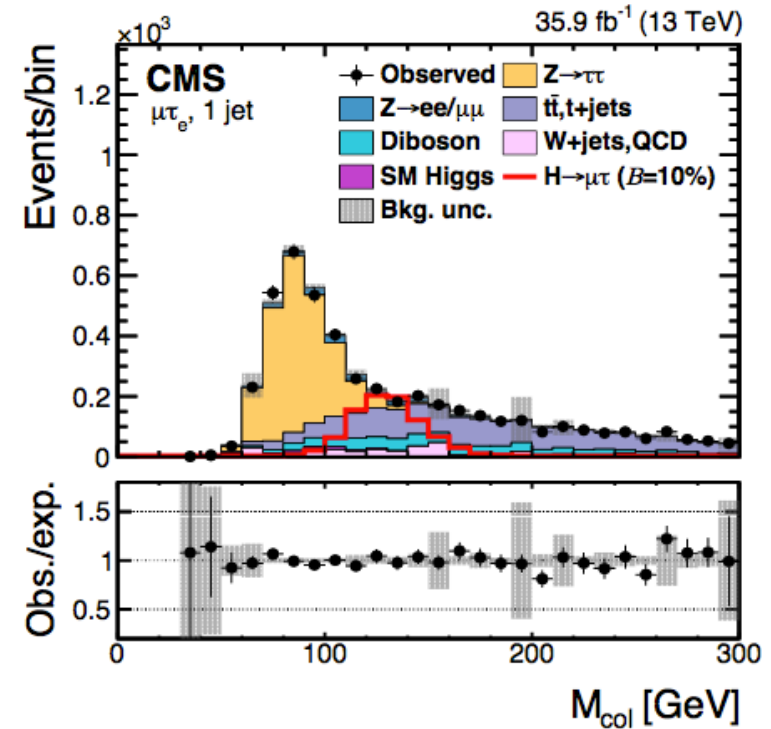
FCNC decays

	ATLAS obs(exp)	CMS
BR($t \rightarrow cH$) (95%CL)	<0.79% (0.51%)	<0.56% (0.65%)

LFV in Higgs decays

PLB 763(2016)472, arXiv:1712.07173

- Some BSM models allow for LFV Higgs decays
- Search for $H \rightarrow e\tau$, $e\mu$, $\mu\tau$ final states
- Categories: N_{jet} , lepton kinematics
 - N_{jet} to target ggH and VBF production
- Main background from DY, ttbar, WW

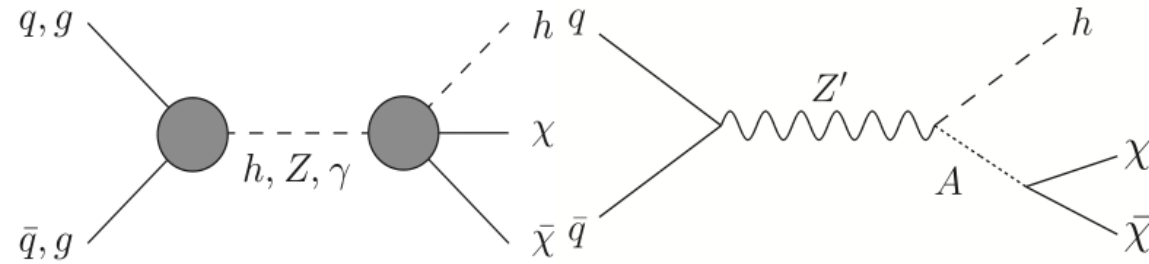


	Observed (expected) limits (%)		Best fit branching fraction (%)	
	BDT fit	M_{col} fit	BDT fit	M_{col} fit
$H \rightarrow \mu\tau$	<0.25 (0.25)%	<0.51 (0.49) %	0.00 ± 0.12 %	0.02 ± 0.20 %
$H \rightarrow e\tau$	<0.61 (0.37) %	<0.72 (0.56) %	0.30 ± 0.18 %	0.23 ± 0.24 %

Dark Matter+Higgs

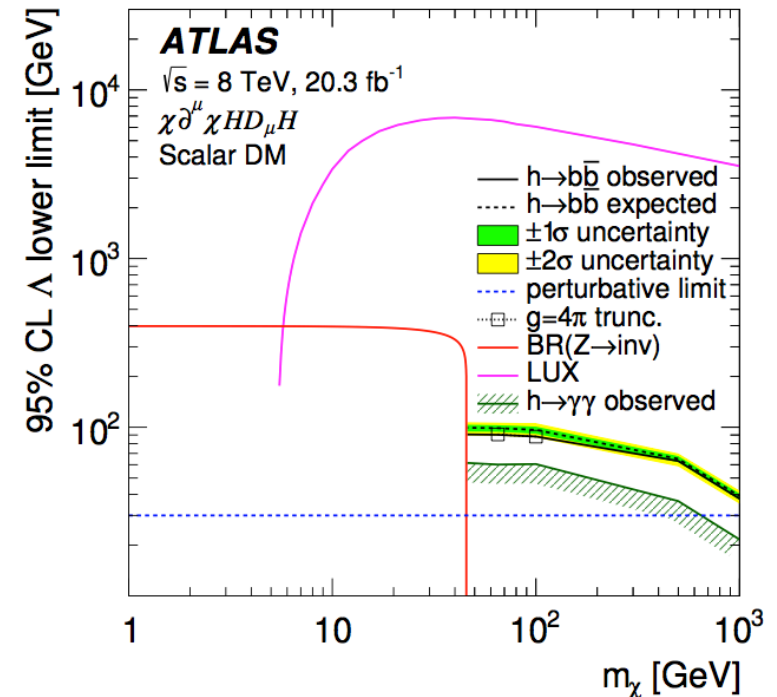
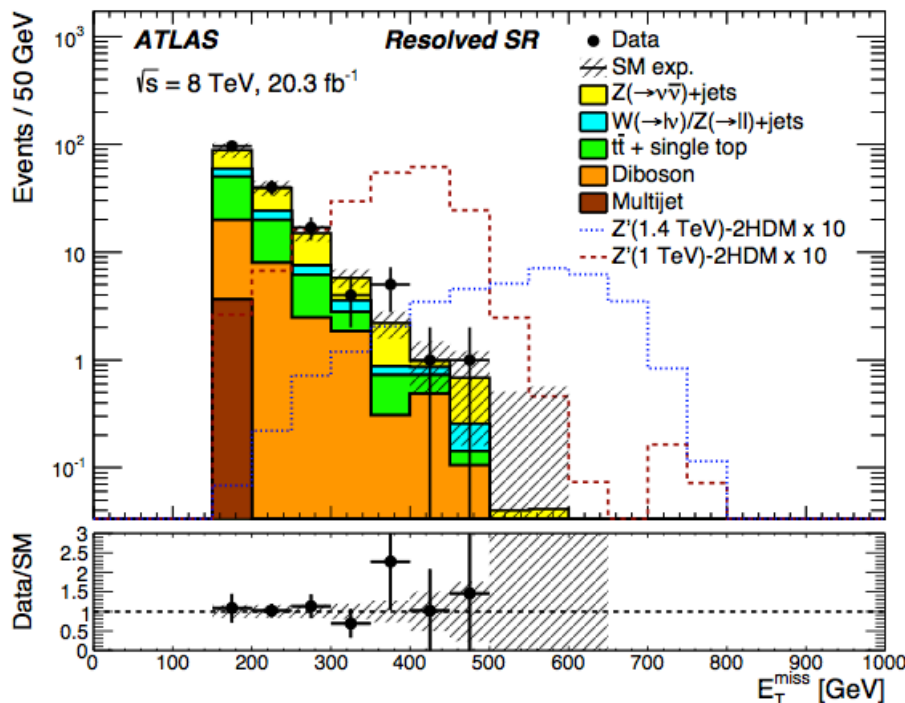
arXiv:1510.06218, arXiv:1506.01081

- Generic search: $pp \rightarrow X + \text{MET}$
- Search for DM + $h(\rightarrow bb)$
- Model-independent search
 - Signature: $h(\rightarrow ZZ/bb/\gamma\gamma) + \text{MET}$
 - Simplified model with Z' or pseudo-scalar Higgs $A(\rightarrow \chi\chi)$



DM particle (χ): can be scalar or fermion
Pseudo-scalar Higgs A

Signal events at large MET



Summary

- Excellent consistency of SM but **SM is incomplete**
- Extensions foresee existence of additional bosons
- Searches for BSM bosons natural companion to precision SM Higgs boson measurements
 - Charged Higgs searches with top quark decays
 - Other BSM searches show no indication of deviations
- Searches provide **no hints for BSM yet**