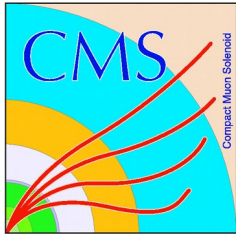
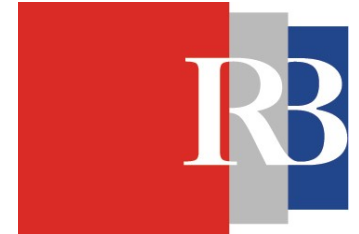


Double Higgs boson searches overview



Dinko Ferenček*
Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb
on behalf of
ATLAS and CMS Collaborations



LHC Days in Split
September 17, 2018
Split, Croatia

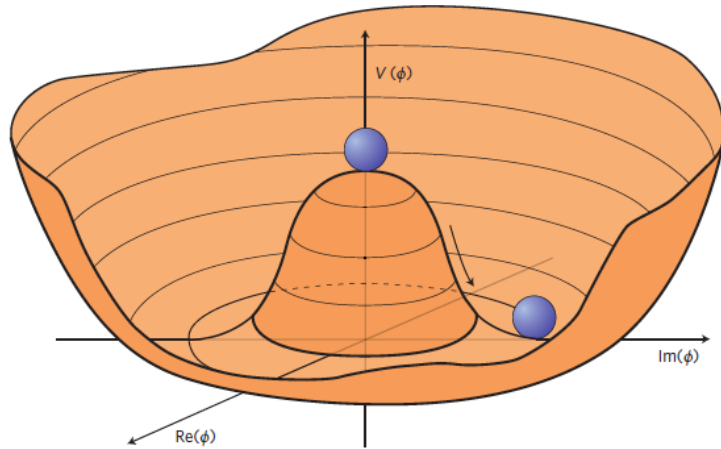
*supported by



Introduction and motivation

- Di-Higgs production provides an important test of the Standard Model (SM) electroweak symmetry breaking

Higgs field potential



Potential expanded around minimum

$$V^{\text{SM}}(h) = \frac{m_h^2}{2} h^2 + \lambda_3^{\text{SM}} v h^3 + \lambda_4^{\text{SM}} h^4$$

mass term

trilinear self-coupling

quartic self-coupling

.....●..... m_h

..... λ_3

..... λ_4

$$\lambda_3^{\text{SM}} = \frac{m_h^2}{2v^2}$$

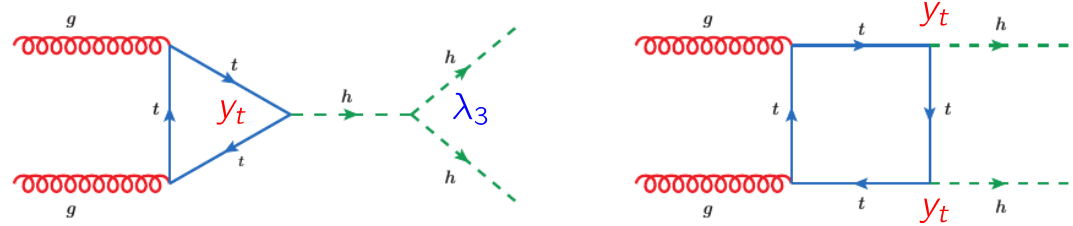
$$\lambda_4^{\text{SM}} = \frac{m_h^2}{8v^2}$$

Di-Higgs production

- In general, di-Higgs production can be resonant or non-resonant

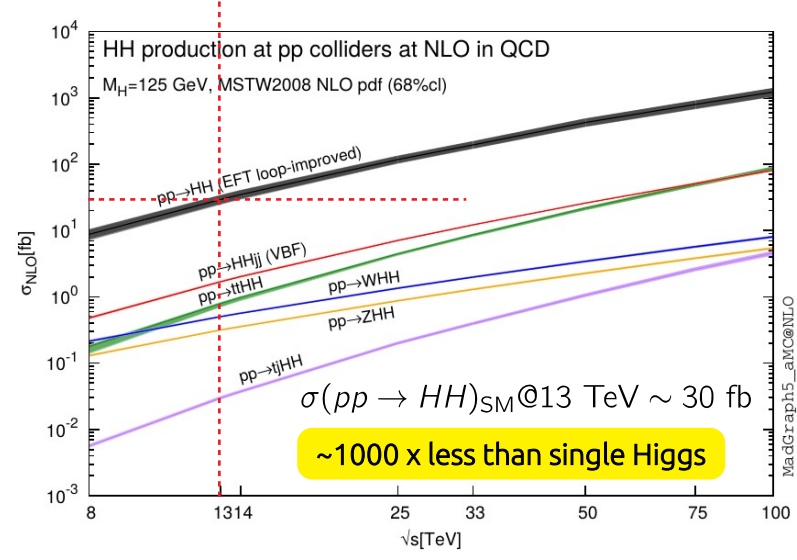
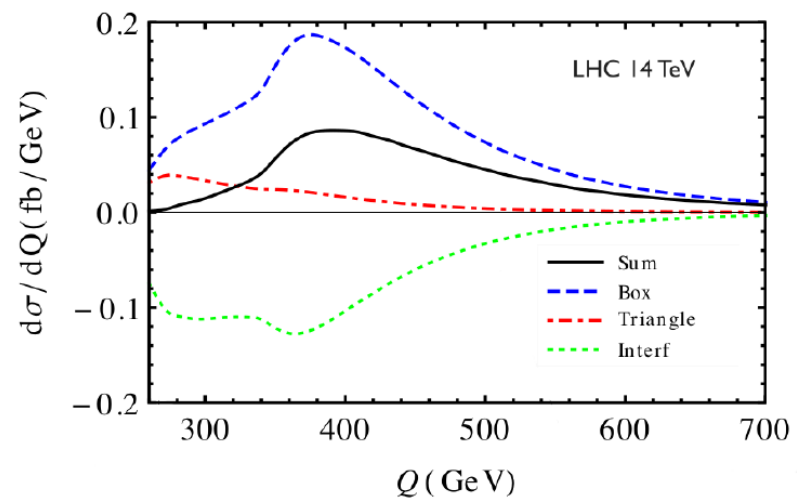
SM di-Higgs production dominated by non-resonant gluon-gluon fusion production

- Two diagrams below interfere destructively



At the leading order (LO), probing the trilinear Higgs coupling λ_3 requires di-Higgs production

In addition, the SM di-Higgs production provides access to the top-Higgs Yukawa coupling y_t

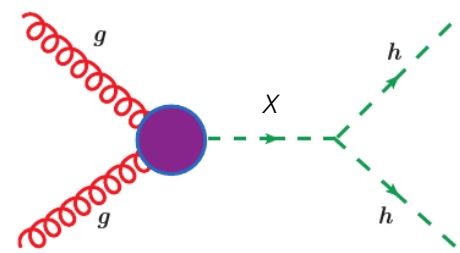


Di-Higgs production (cont'd)

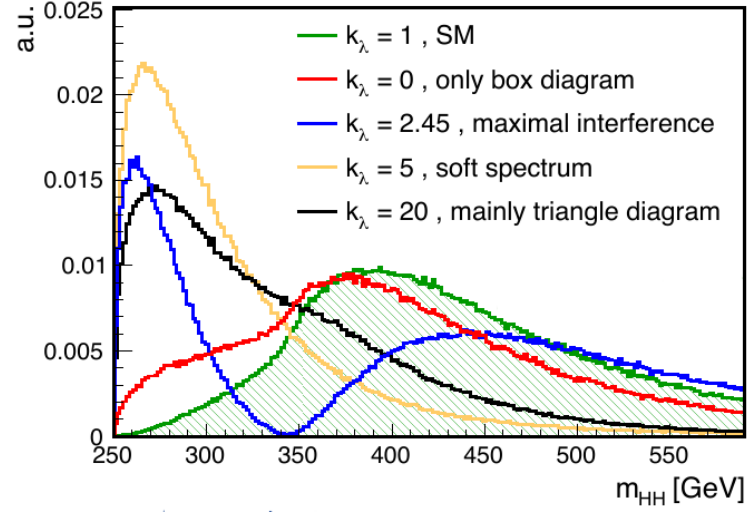
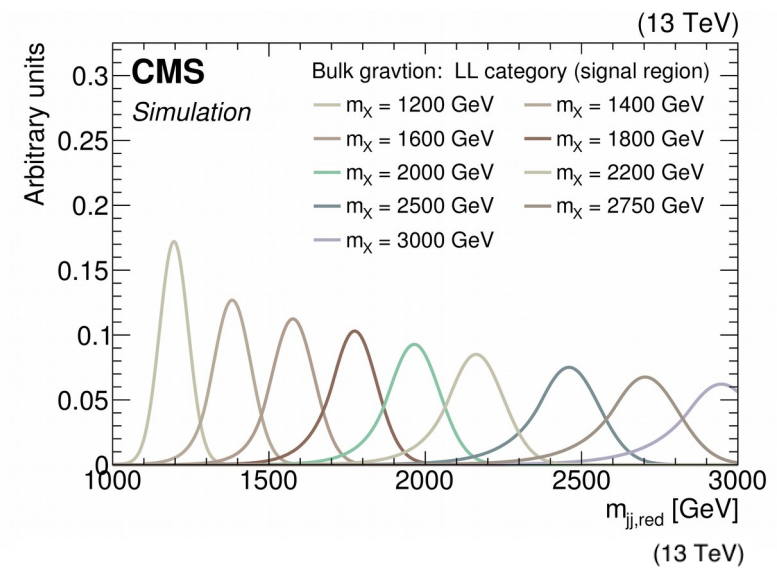
- BSM production can be resonant and non-resonant

Resonant BSM production proceeds through the production of a new heavy resonance X that decays into two Higgs bosons

- Production cross section significantly enhanced

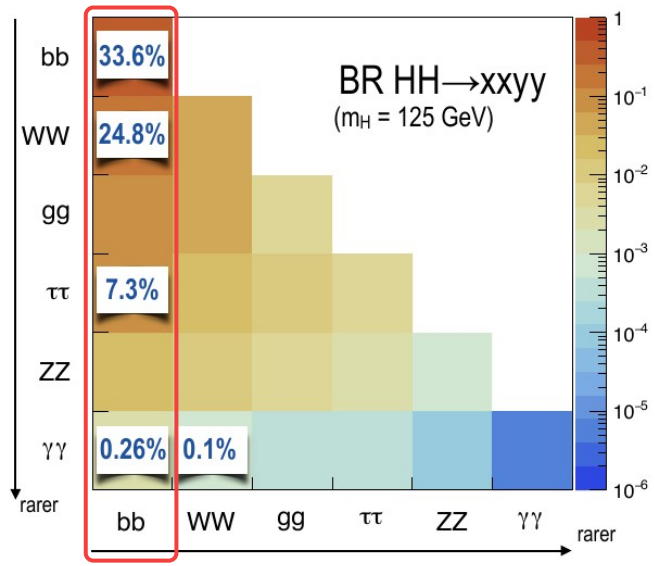
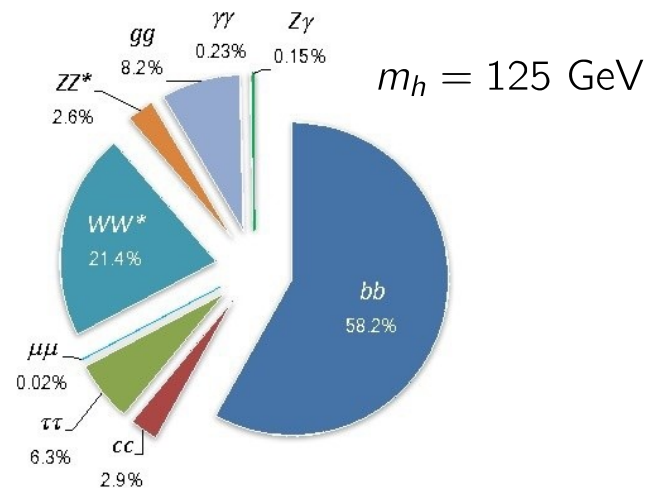
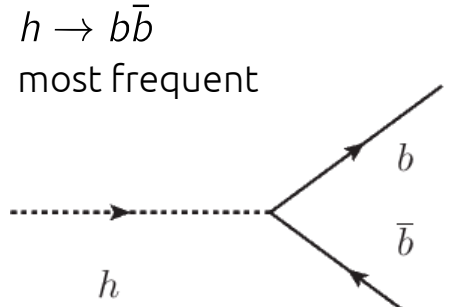
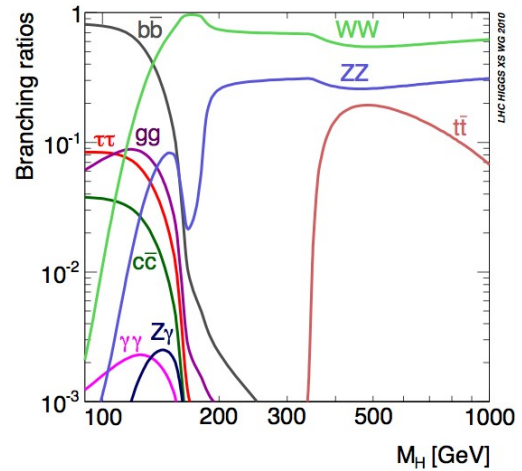


Non-resonant BSM production can arise from anomalous couplings κ_λ and additional contact interactions \rightarrow Can lead to large modifications in the production cross section and shapes of kinematic distributions



Final state signatures

- Higgs boson decay modes



Di-Higgs final state signatures

- Searches prioritize on high branching fractions and clean final states
- Main final states include b jets \rightarrow **b tagging algorithms play an important role**

- In the following slides recent experimental results for different final states from ATLAS and CMS will be presented
 - Results mostly based on 2015 and 2016 data
- Due to limited time, focus on the final results without going into various analysis details
 - Trigger strategy, Monte Carlo sample production, event selection, background estimation, definition of sideband and control regions, use of MVA techniques,...
- More details can be found in provided references

$hh \rightarrow 4b$

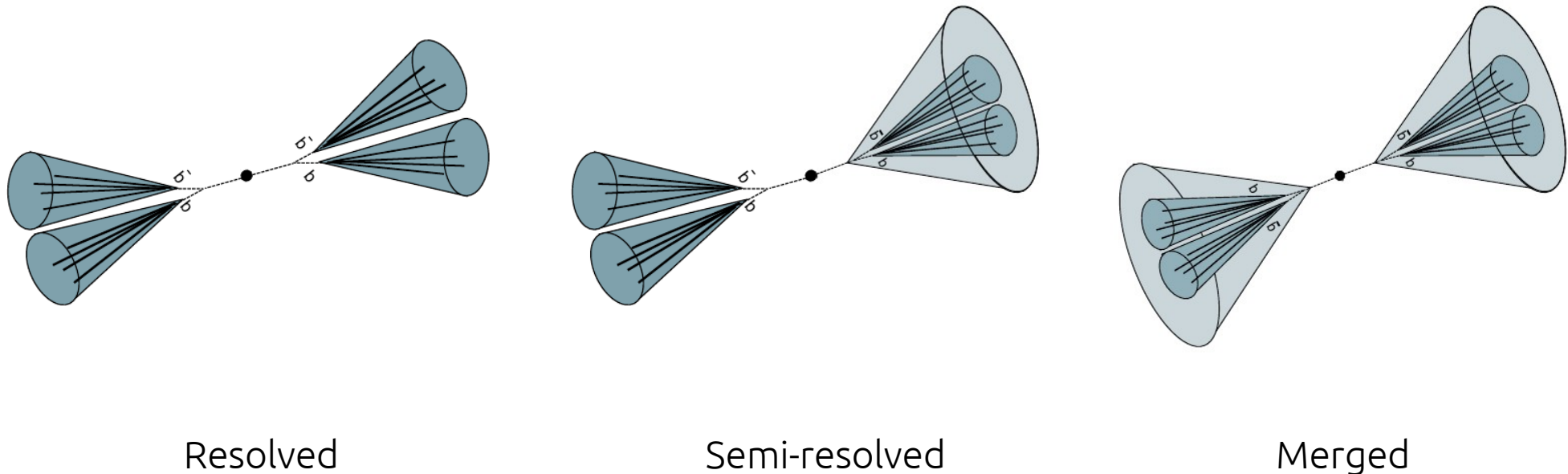
References

ATLAS [arXiv:1804.06174](#)

CMS [JHEP 08 \(2018\) 152, CMS-PAS-HIG-17-017, Phys. Lett. B 781 \(2018\) 244, arXiv:1808.01473](#)

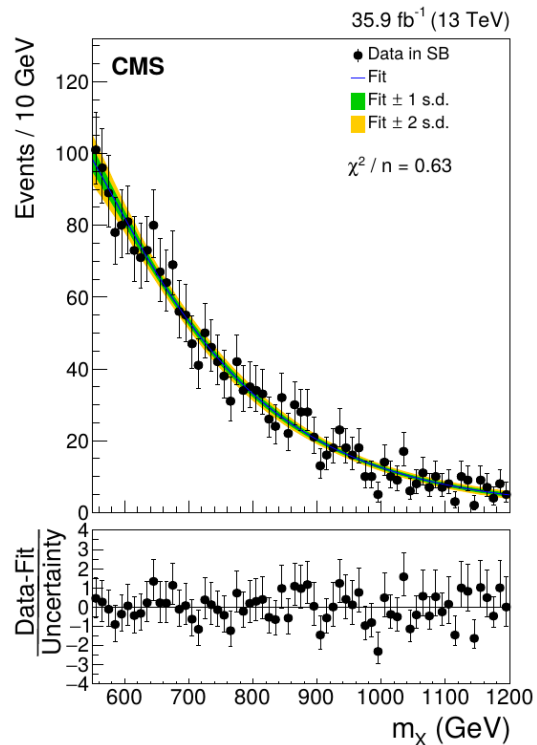
$hh \rightarrow 4b$

- Both resonant and non-resonant signatures being looked for
- Final state topology can be resolved, semi-resolved or merged

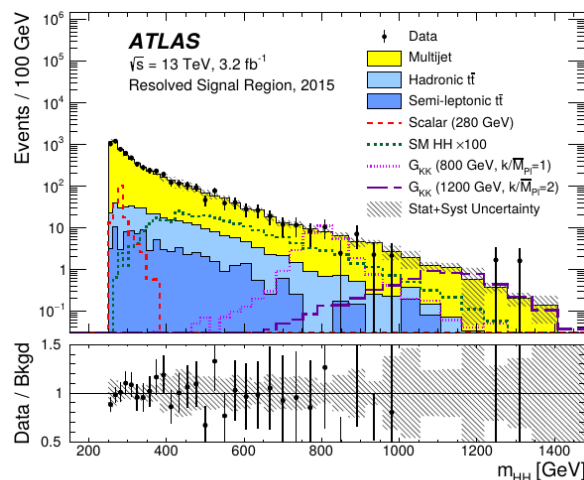


hh→4b (resolved)

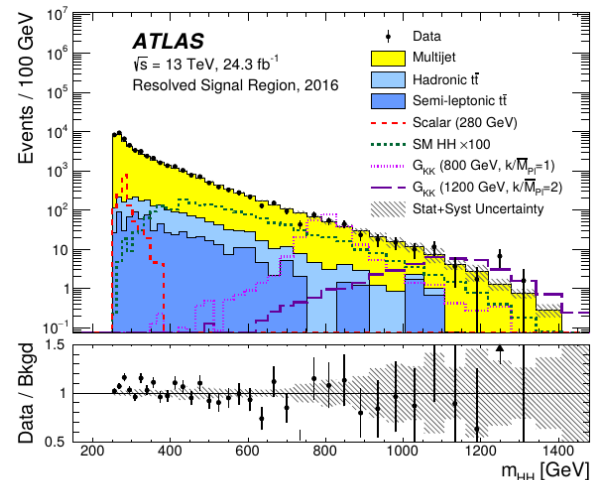
Resolved resonant



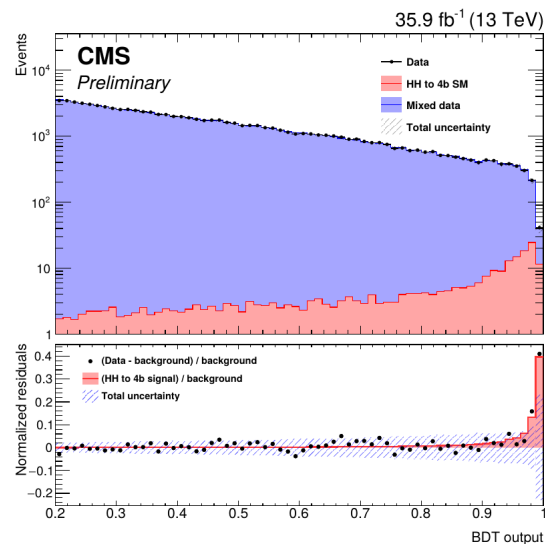
Resolved



(a) 2015 dataset

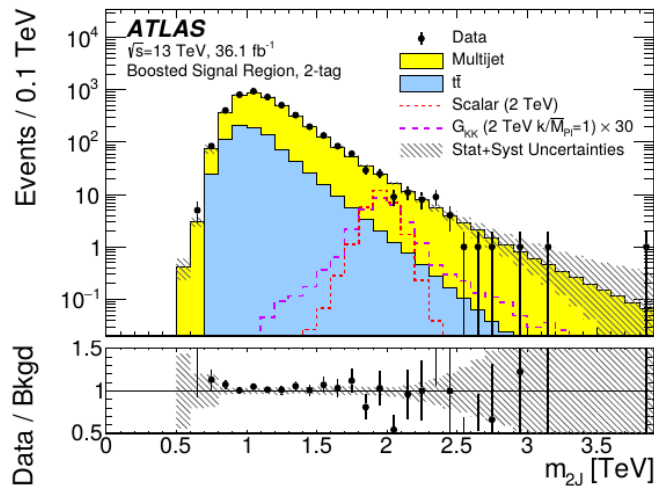
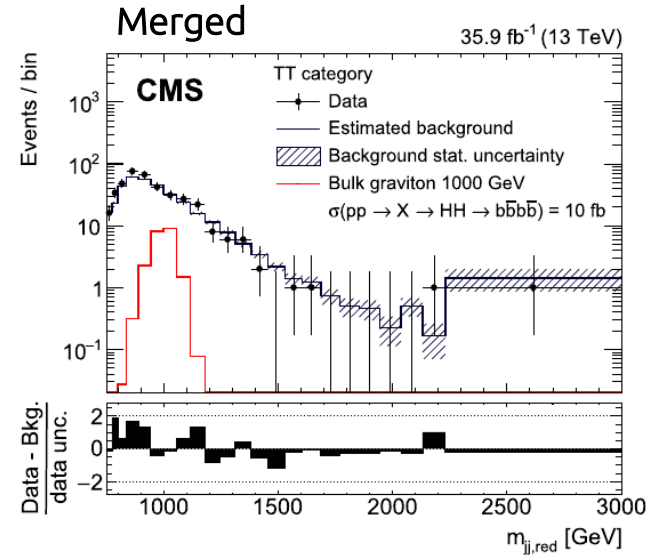
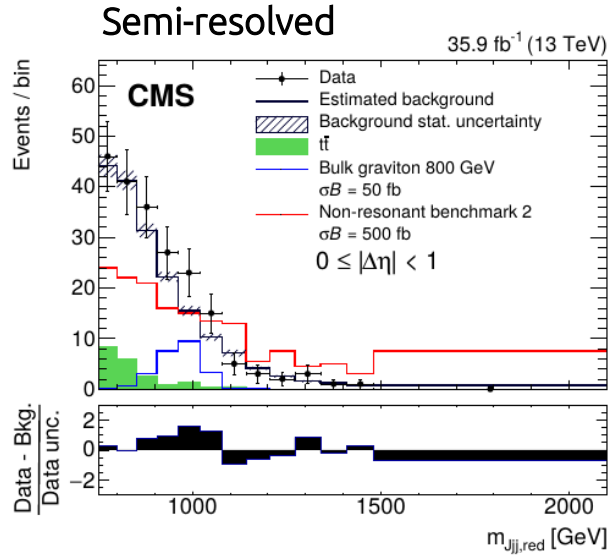


(b) 2016 dataset

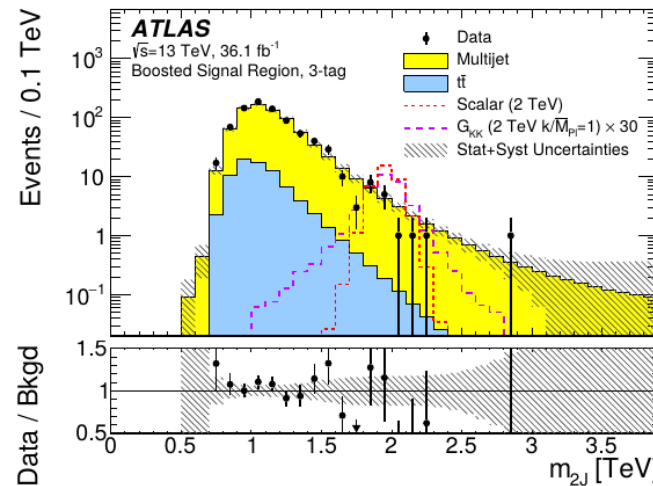


Resolved non-resonant

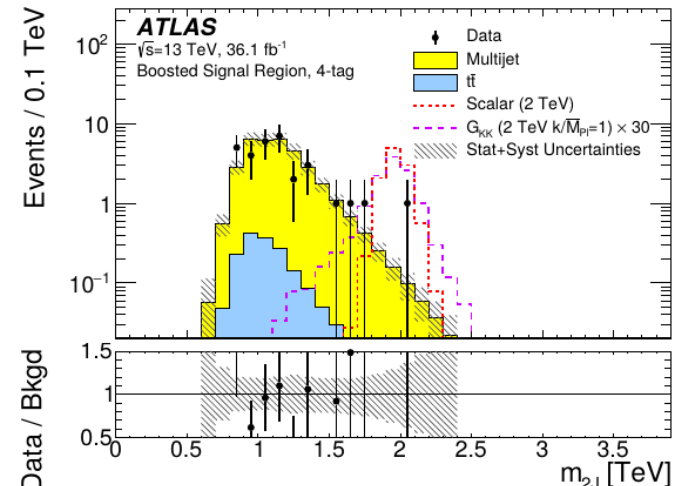
hh → 4b (merged)



(a) Two-tag

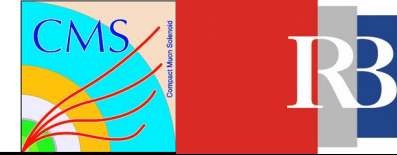


(b) Three-tag

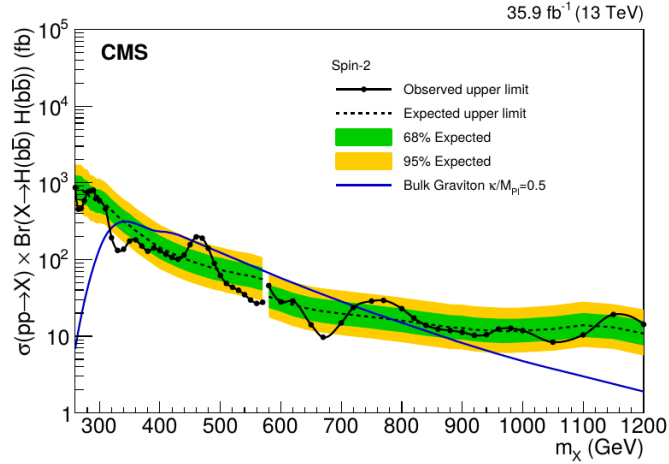


(c) Four-tag

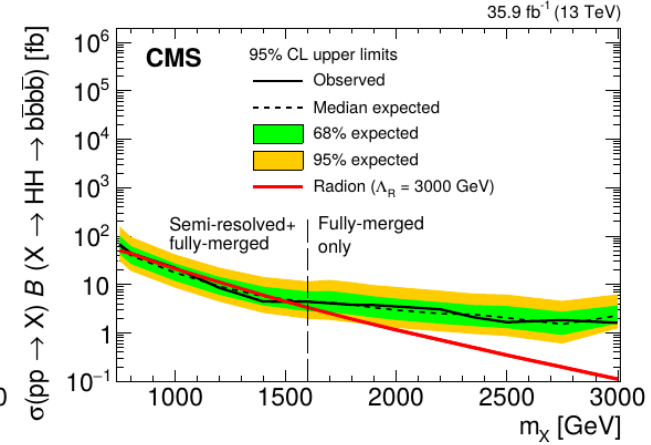
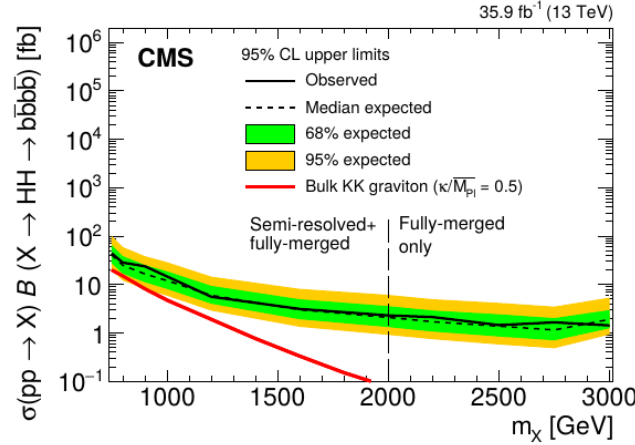
hh→4b (resonant)



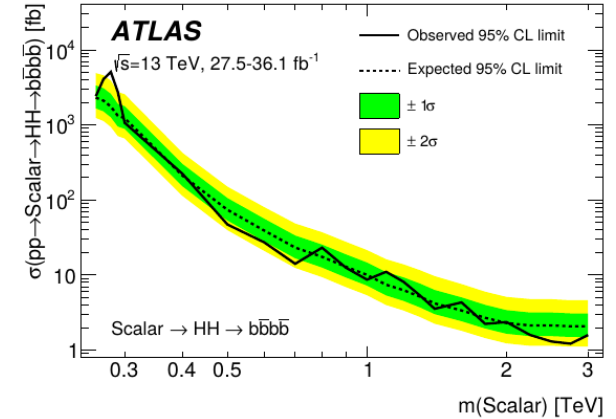
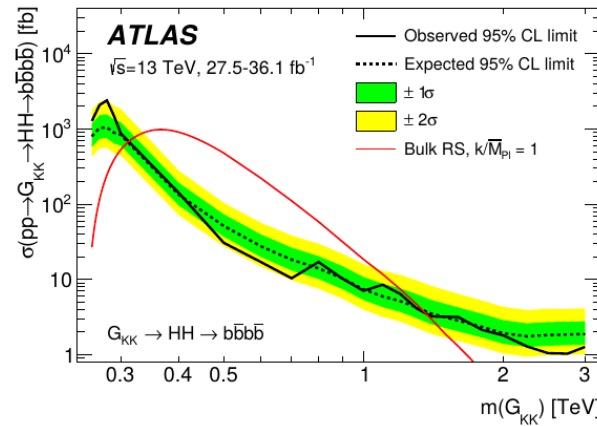
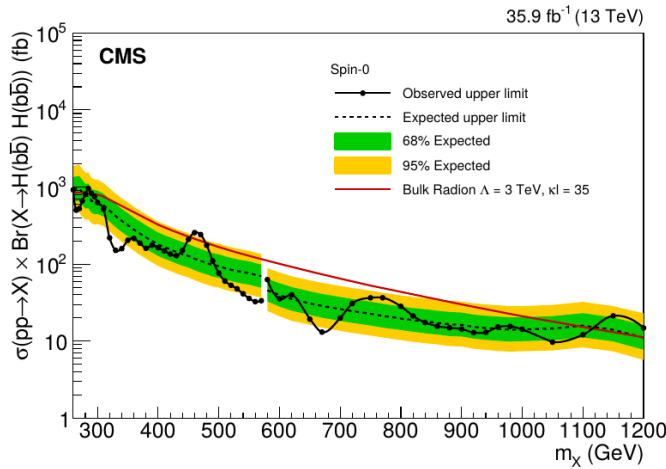
Resolved resonant



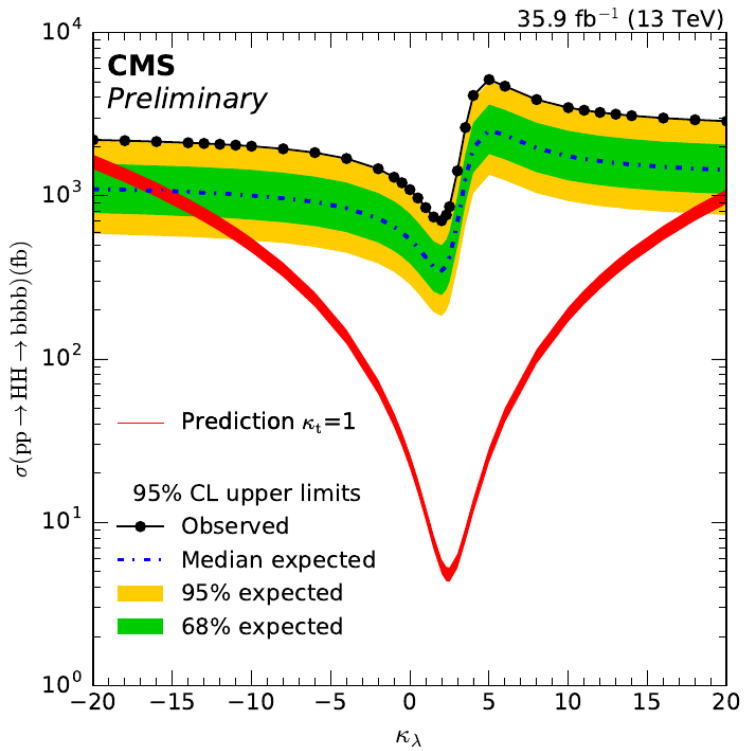
Merged resonant



Resonant



hh→4b (non-resonant)



Limit on σ/σ^{SM}
 Observed: 74
 Expected: 37

ATLAS

Observed	-2σ	-1σ	Expected	+1σ	+2σ	$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma^{SM}}$
13.0	11.1	14.9	20.7	30.0	43.5	

$hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$

References

ATLAS

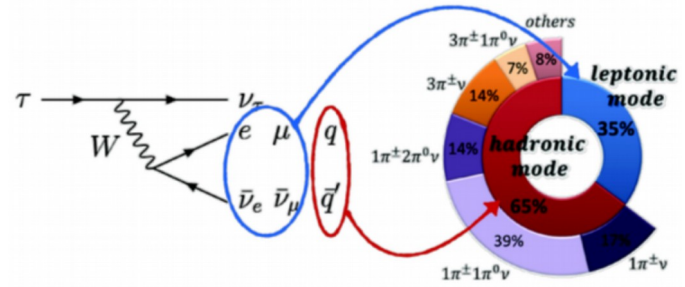
[arXiv:1808.00336](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.00336)

CMS

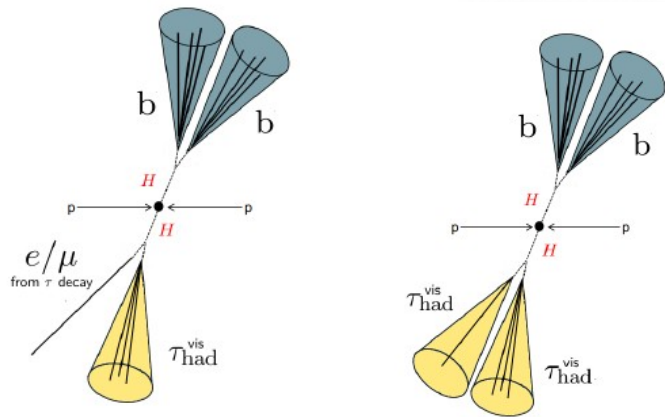
Phys. Lett. B 778 (2018) 101, [arXiv:1808.01365](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.01365)

$hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$

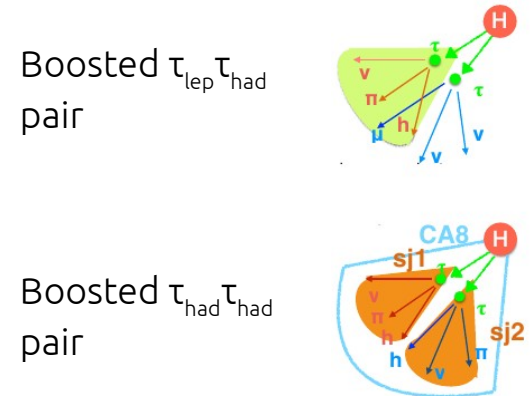
- Third largest branching fraction and relatively clean compared to other final states



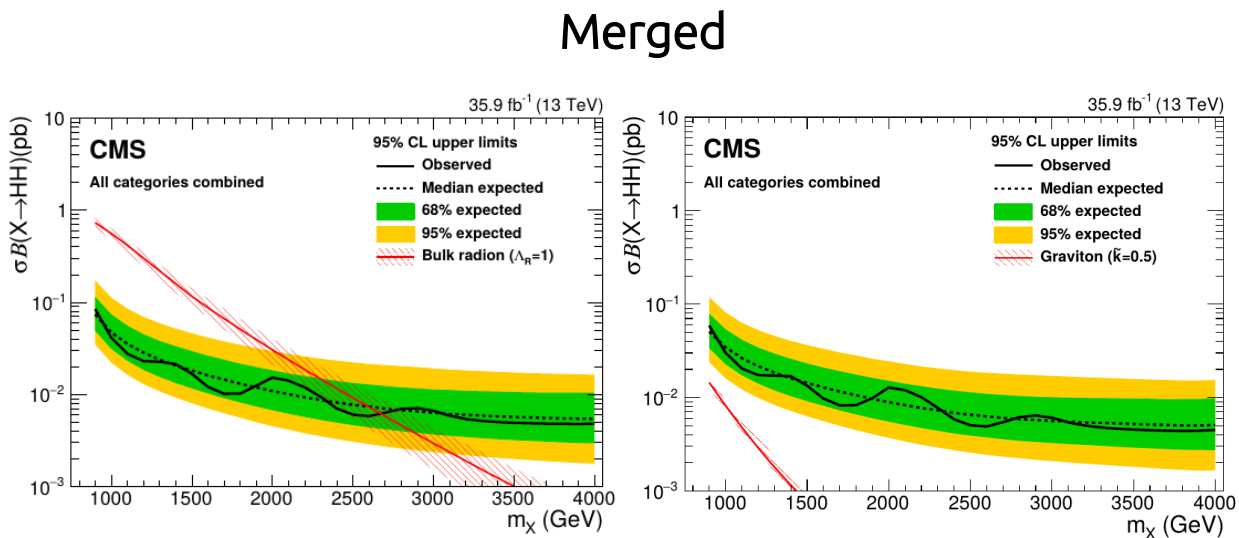
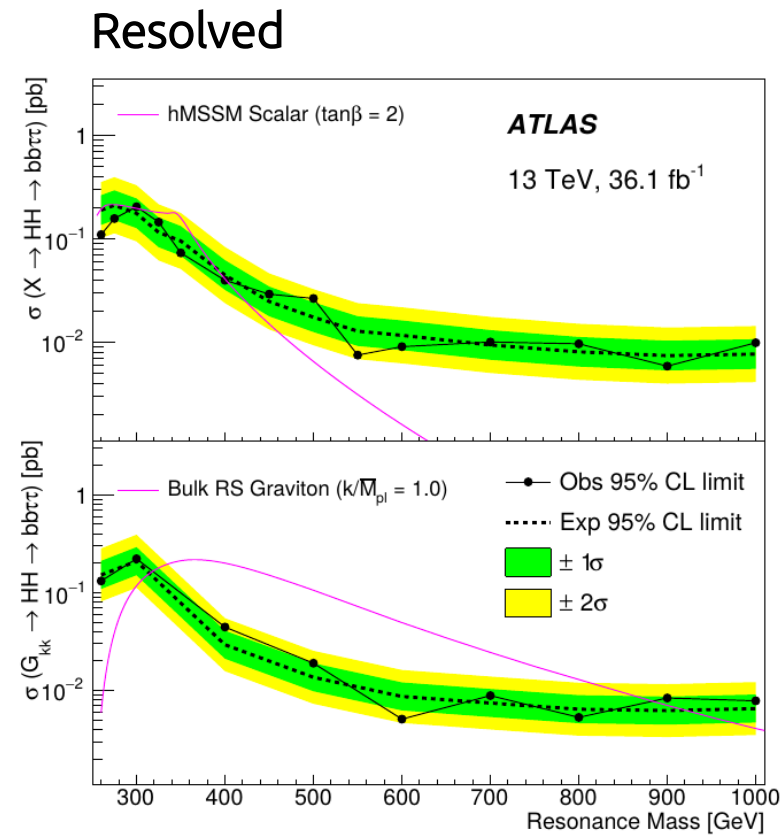
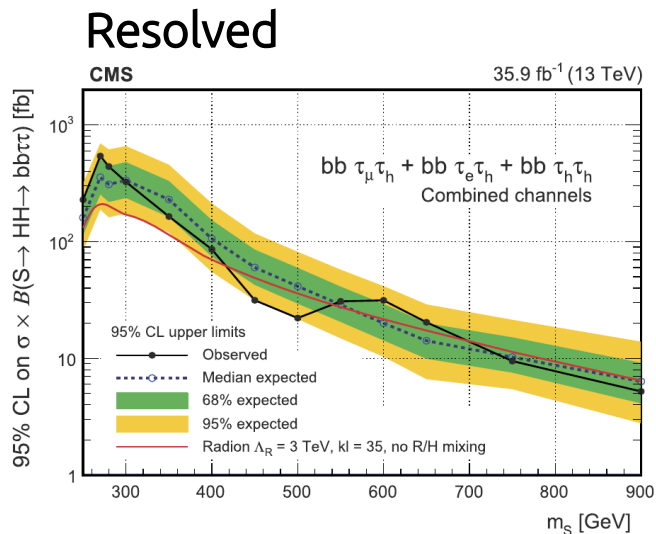
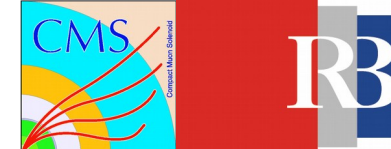
- To maximize the analysis sensitivity, using both leptonic and hadronic τ decay modes (approx. 88% of all $\tau\tau$ decays)



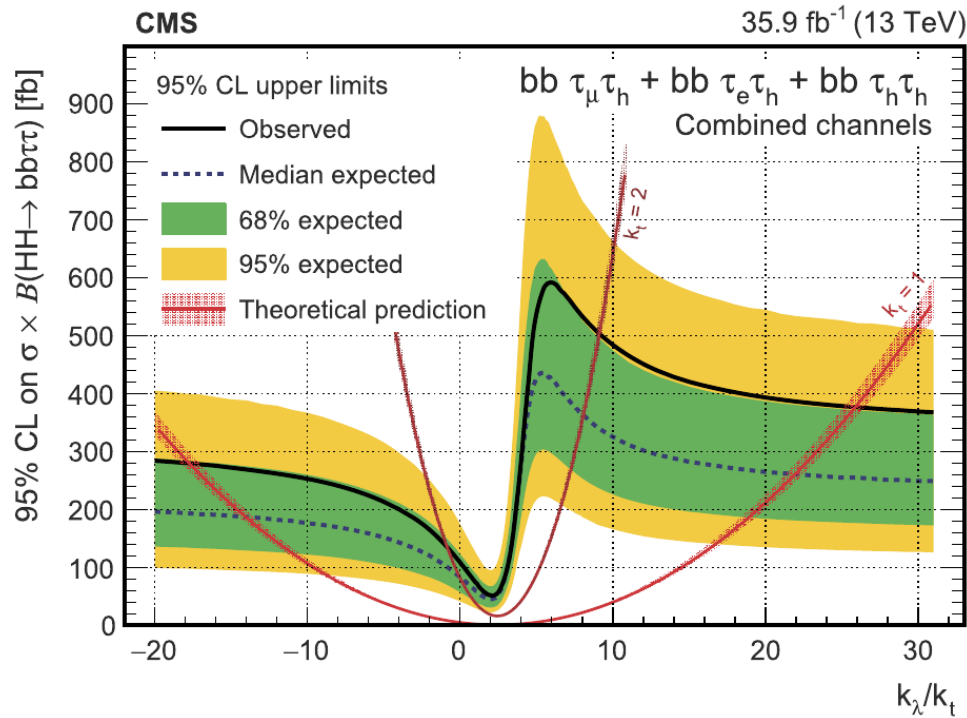
- As in the 4b case, looking for resonant and non-resonant signatures in both resolved and boosted (currently CMS only) final state topologies



hh→bbττ (resonant)



$hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ (non-resonant)



Limit on $\sigma/\sigma^{\text{SM}}$
 Observed: 30
 Expected: 25

ATLAS

		Observed	-1σ	Expected	+1σ
$\tau_{\text{lep}} \tau_{\text{had}}$	$\sigma(HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau)$ [fb]	57	49.9	69	96
	$\sigma/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$	23.5	20.5	28.4	39.5
$\tau_{\text{had}} \tau_{\text{had}}$	$\sigma(HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau)$ [fb]	40.0	30.6	42.4	59
	$\sigma/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$	16.4	12.5	17.4	24.2
Combination	$\sigma(HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau)$ [fb]	30.9	26.0	36.1	50
	$\sigma/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$	12.7	10.7	14.8	20.6

$hh \rightarrow bb\gamma\gamma$

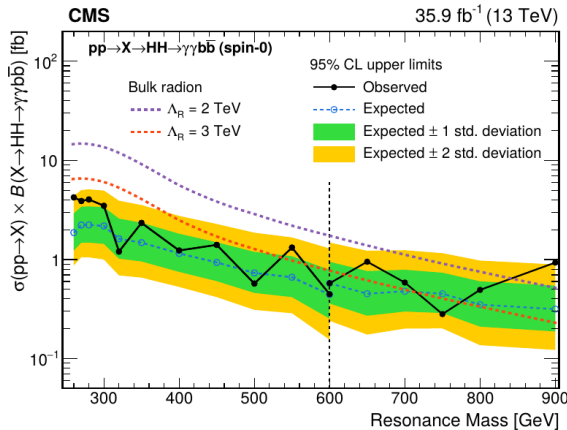
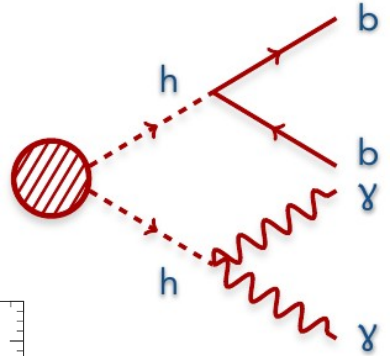
References

ATLAS [arXiv:1807.04873](#)

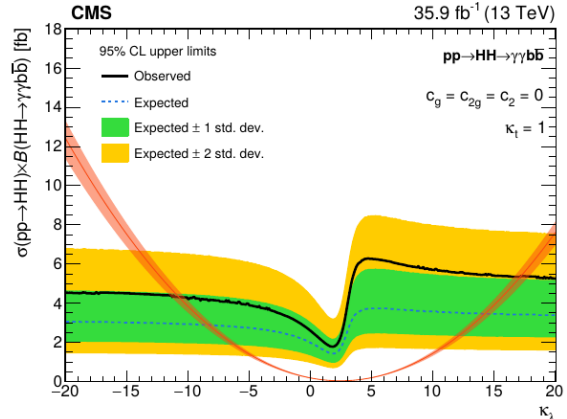
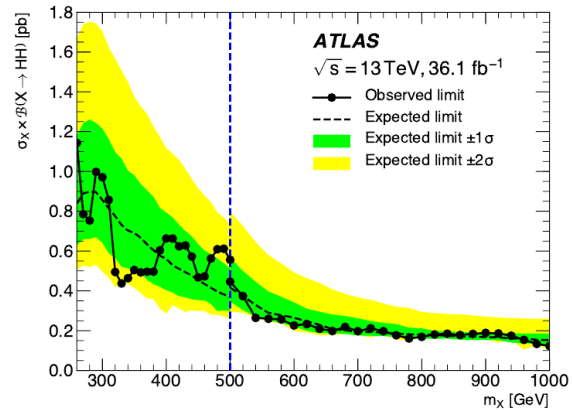
CMS [arXiv:1806.00408](#)

hh → bbγγ

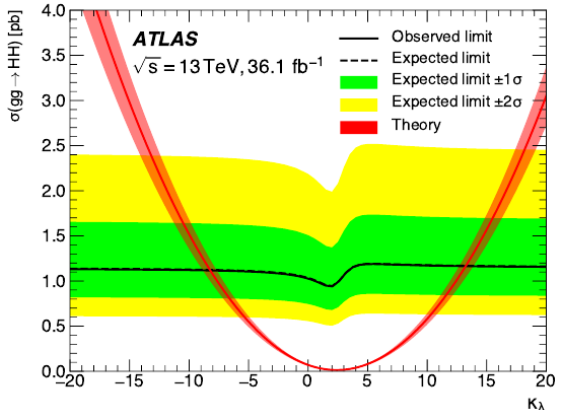
- Small branching fraction but clean final state due to the presence of photons
- Good energy resolution for photons
- Fully reconstructible final state



Resonant



Non-resonant



Observed limits
 $\sigma/\sigma^{SM} < 24$
 $-11 < \kappa_\lambda < 17$

Observed limits
 $\sigma/\sigma^{SM} < 22$
 $-8.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 13.2$

- $hh \rightarrow WW\gamma\gamma$
 - ATLAS: [arXiv:1807.08567](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.08567) (NR $\sigma/\sigma^{\text{SM}} < 230 @ 95\% \text{ CL}$)
- $hh \rightarrow bbWW$
 - ATLAS: Preliminary result (NR $\sigma/\sigma^{\text{SM}} < 300 @ 95\% \text{ CL}$)
 - CMS: [JHEP 01 \(2018\) 054](https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.054) (NR $\sigma/\sigma^{\text{SM}} < 79 @ 95\% \text{ CL}$)
- Other more exotic final states being explored as well
 - $bbZZ$
 - $\tau\tau\tau\tau$
 - $WWWW$

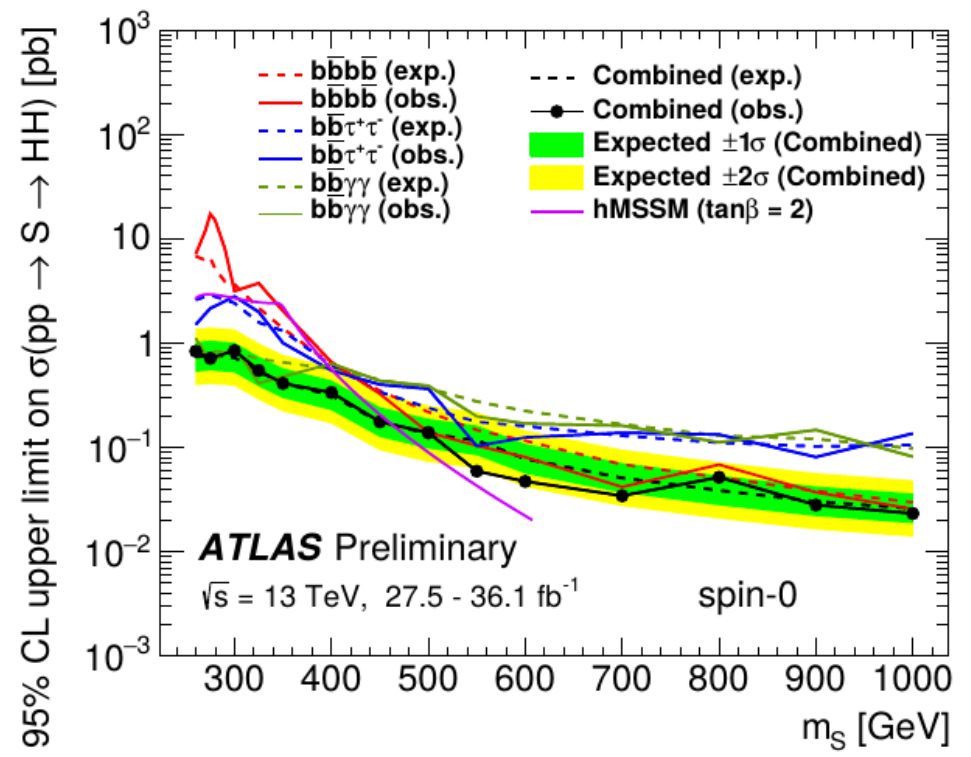
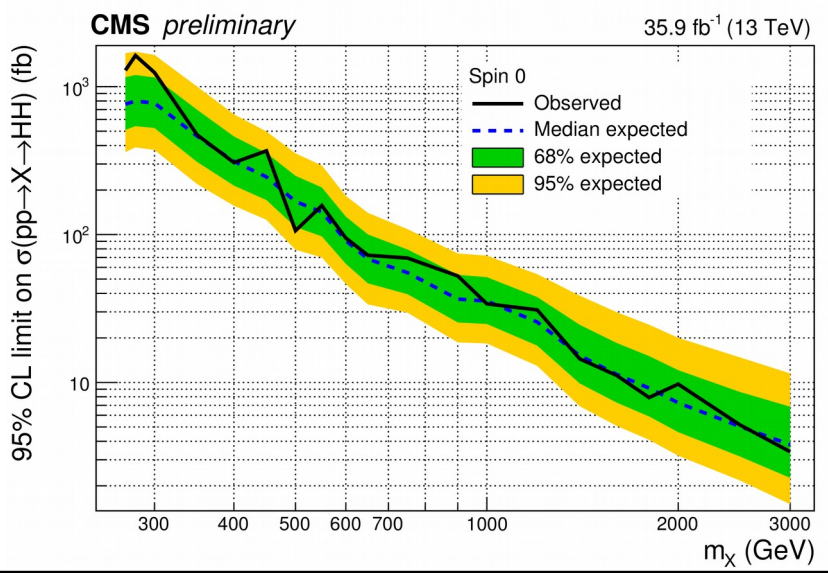
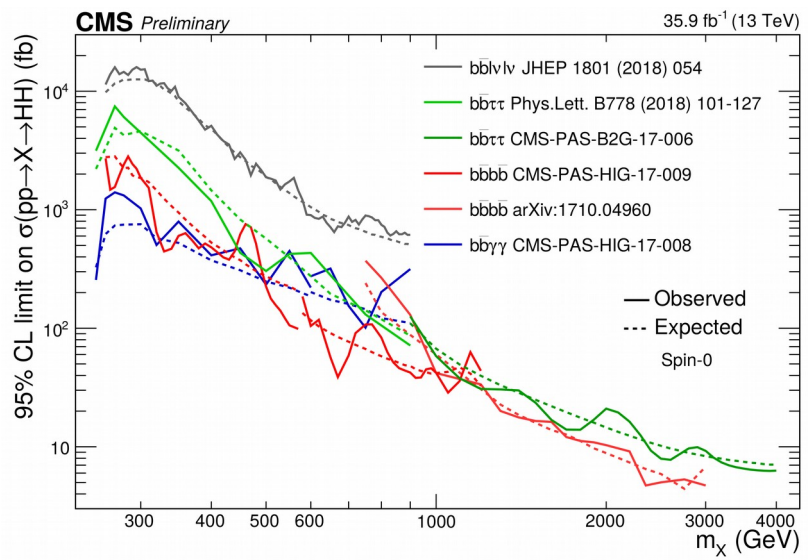
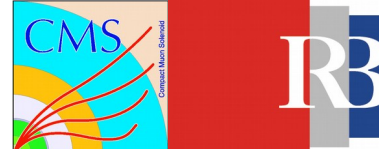
Combination

- Different channels combined to improve sensitivity to the di-Higgs production

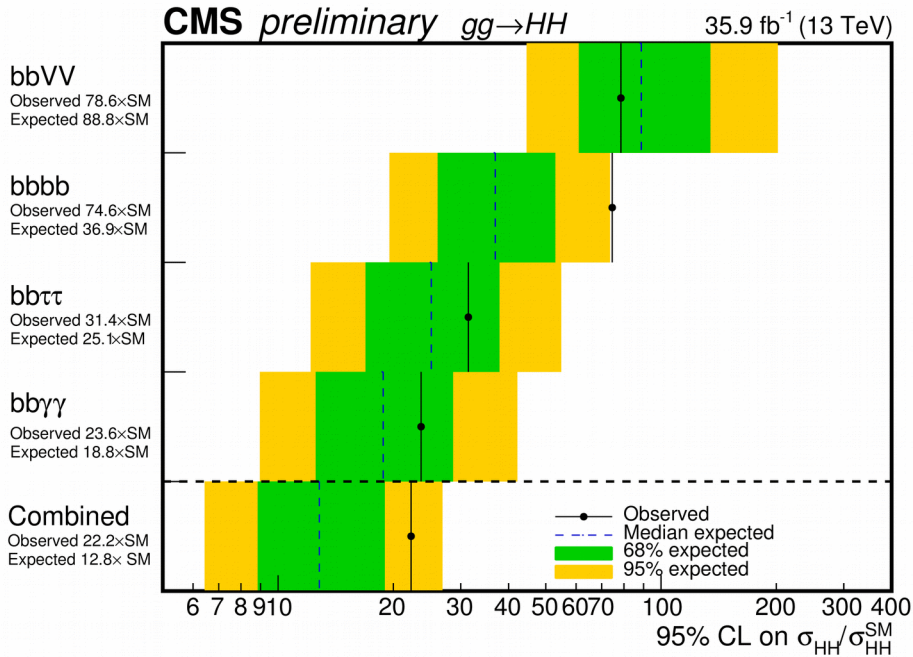
References

ATLAS	Higgs Summary Plots
CMS	Higgs Summary Plots, CMS-PAS-HIG-17-030

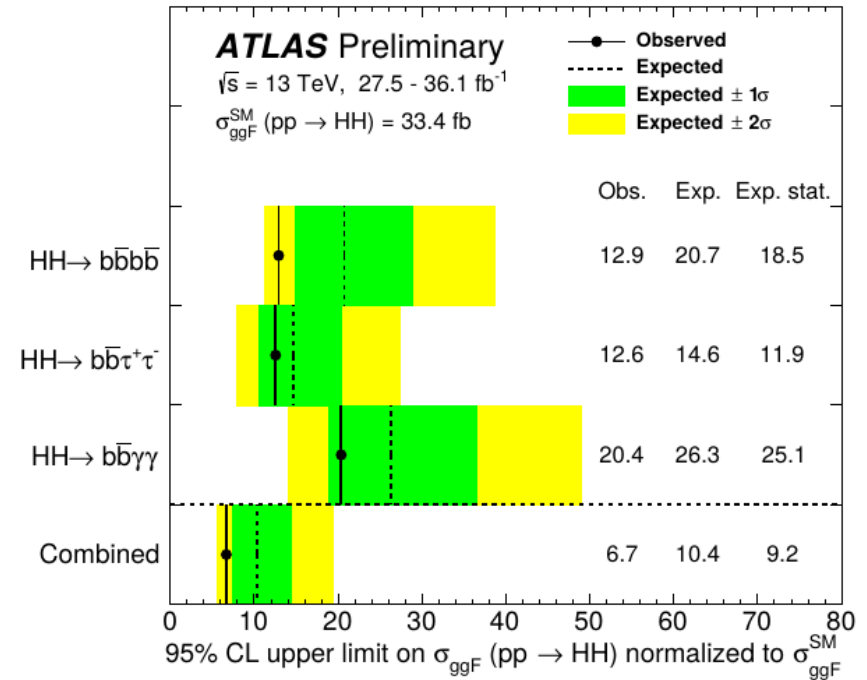
Combination (resonant production)



Combination (SM hh production)

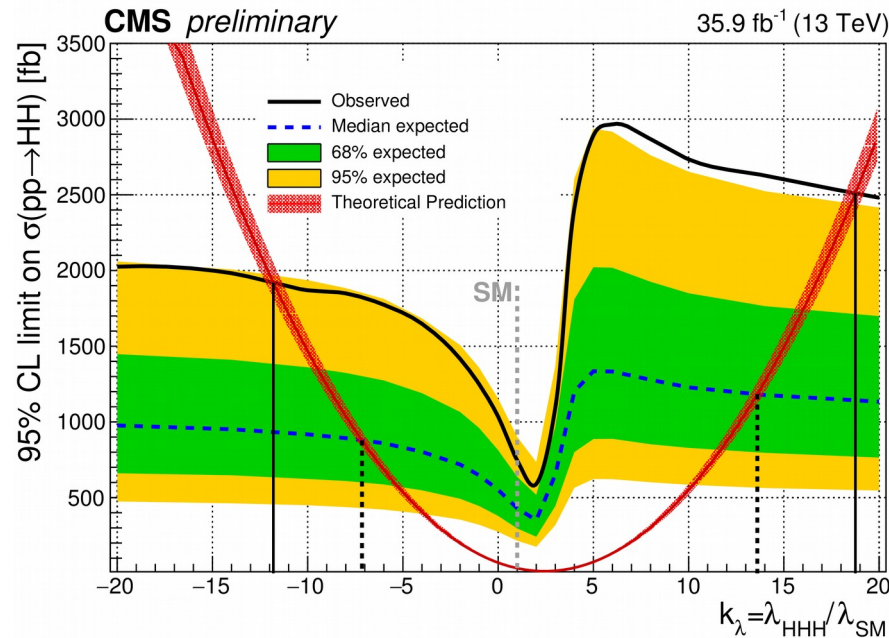


Combined limit on σ/σ^{SM}
 Observed: 22.2
 Expected: 12.8

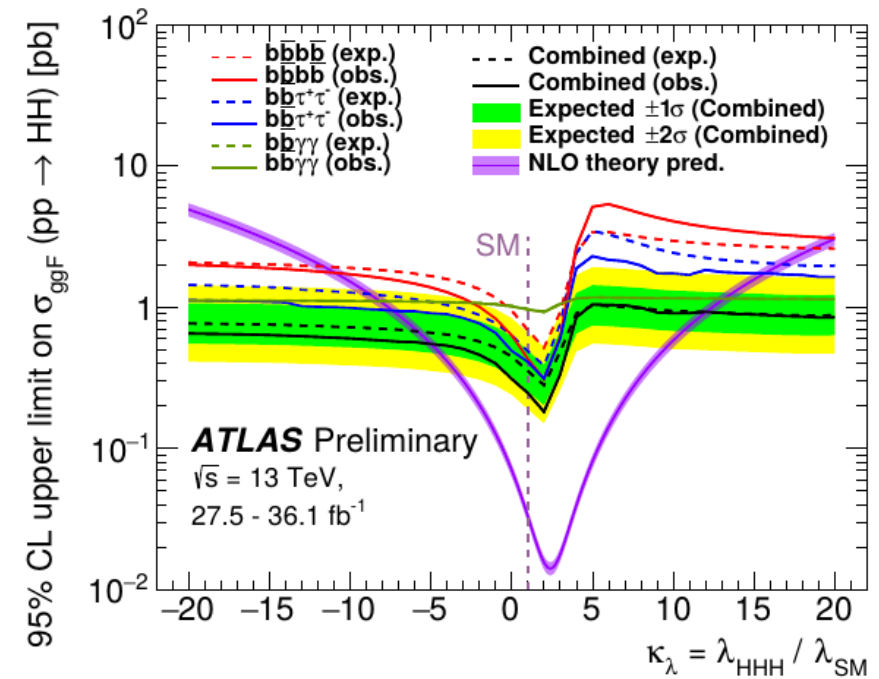


Combined limit on σ/σ^{SM}
 Observed: 6.7
 Expected: 10.4

Combination (trilinear self-coupling)



Combined limits on κ_λ
 Observed: $-11.8 < \kappa_\lambda < 18.8$
 Expected: $-7.1 < \kappa_\lambda < 13.6$

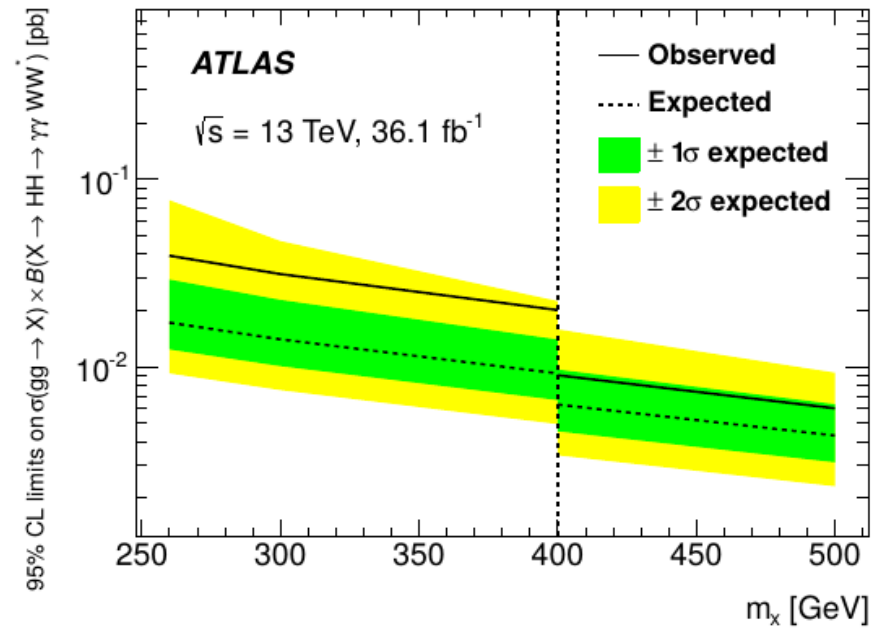
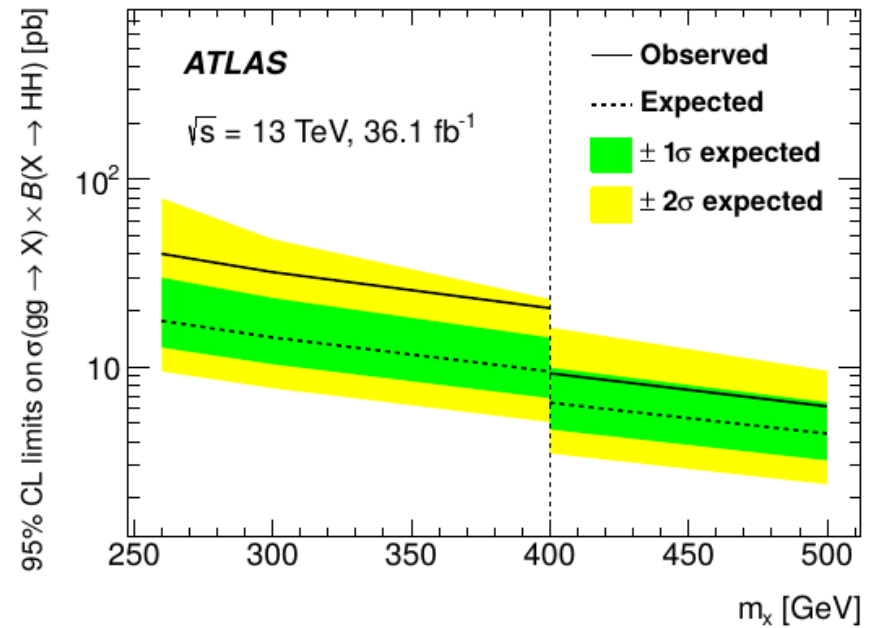


Combined limits on κ_λ
 Observed: $-5.0 < \kappa_\lambda < 12.1$
 Expected: $-5.8 < \kappa_\lambda < 12.0$

- Rich phenomenology of di-Higgs production and decay
- Equally rich program of di-Higgs searches established at both experiments
 - Sophisticated reconstruction and analysis techniques developed
 - New final states being explored
- So far no signs of new physics
- Not yet sensitive to the Standard model di-Higgs production
 - Best sensitivity from $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ and $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ (but also some differences between ATLAS and CMS in this regard)
- Important to exercise existing analyses and test their reach in preparation for future larger data sets

Backup Slides

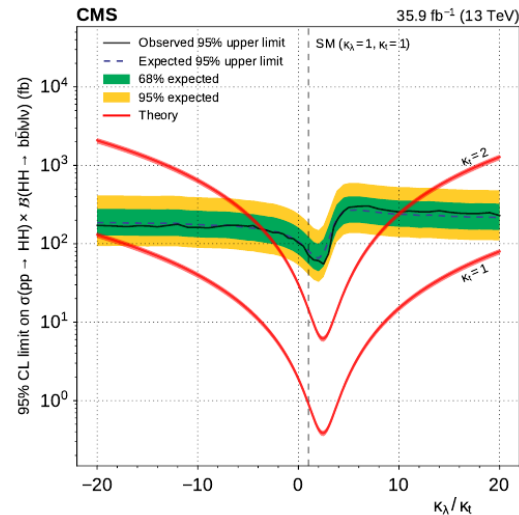
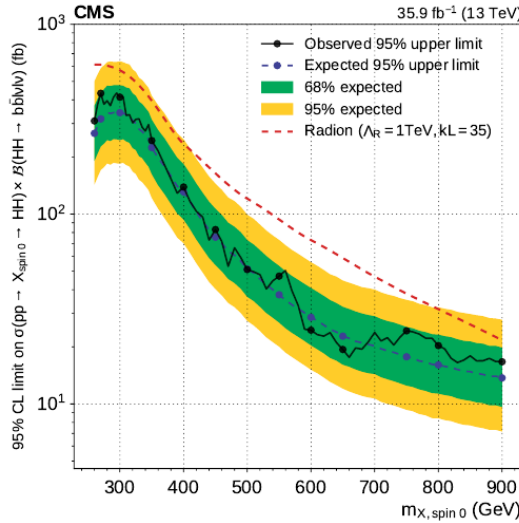
Resonant



Non-resonant

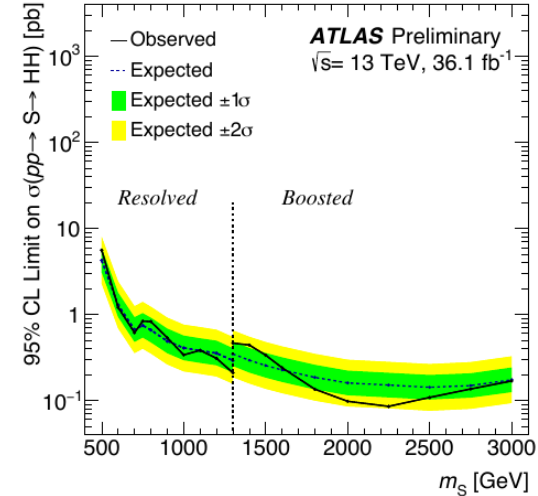
	+2 σ	+1 σ	Median	-1 σ	-2 σ	Observed
Upper limits on $\sigma(HH)$ [pb]	12	8.0	5.4	3.9	2.9	7.7
Upper limits on $\sigma(HH) \times B(\gamma\gamma WW^*)$ [fb]	12	7.8	5.3	3.8	2.8	7.5
Ratios of limits over the SM $\sigma(HH)$	360	240	160	120	87	230

CMS: hh → bbWW → bblνlν



Resonant

ATLAS: hh → bbWW → bblνqq



Non-resonant

CMS limit on $\sigma/\sigma^{\text{SM}}$
Observed: 79
Expected: 89

ATLAS limit on $\sigma/\sigma^{\text{SM}}$
Observed: 300