

**ICNFP2019:** 8th International Conference on New Frontiers in Physics  
Orthodox Academy of Crete (OAC), Kolymbari, Greece  
21-29 August 2019

# Search for di-Higgs production at 13 TeV and prospects for HL-LHC

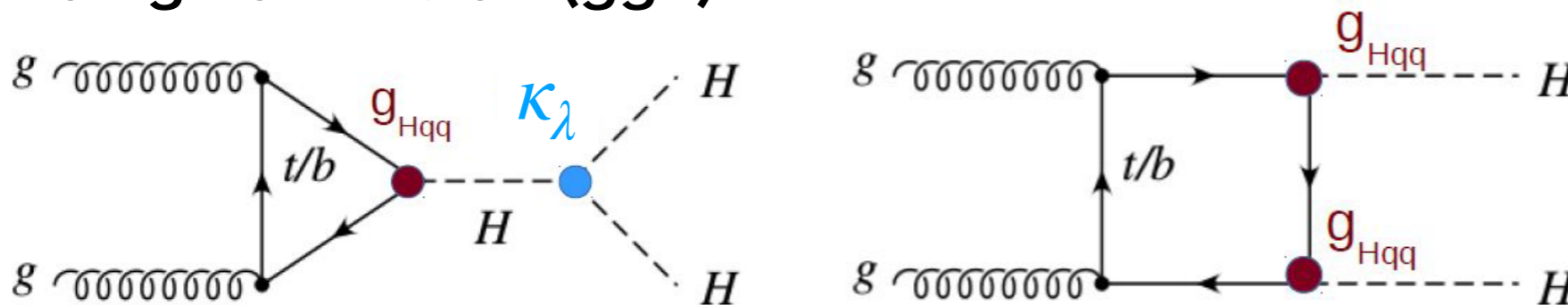
Yuta Sano (Nagoya Univ.)  
on behalf of the ATLAS



# What we can access using HH production

~Non resonant signals~

## gluon gluon Fusion (ggF)

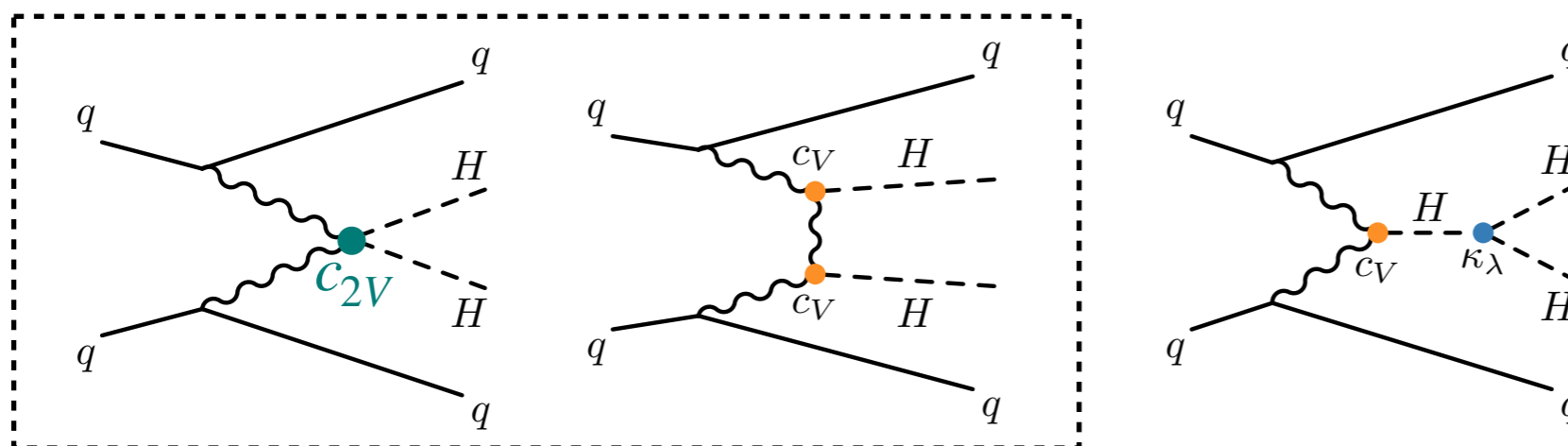


SM cross-section at 13 TeV: 31.05 fb.

Negative interference with box diagram

Possible BSM enhancements due to modified coupling strength of  $\kappa_\lambda$

## Vector Boson Fusion (VBF)



SM cross-section at 13 TeV: 1.73 fb.

In SM, each coupling strength is  $c_{2V}=1$  and  $c_V=1$ ,  $\kappa_\lambda=1$ .

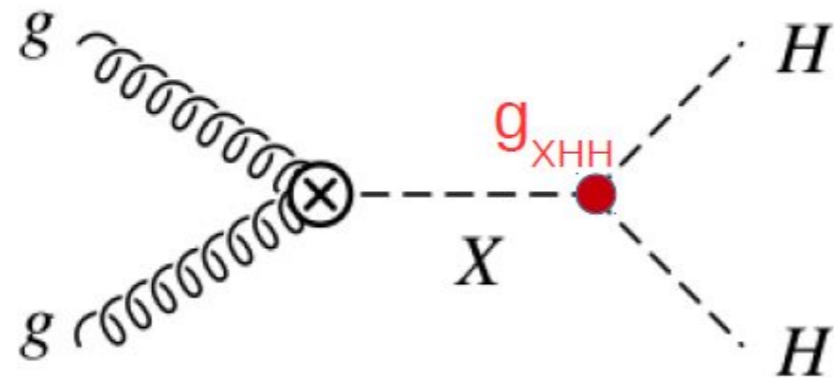
$$\mathcal{A}(V_L V_L \rightarrow hh) \simeq \frac{\hat{s}}{v^2} (c_{2V} - c_V^2) \quad [\text{Eur. Phys. J. C (2017) 77:481}]$$

Possible BSM enhancements due to modified coupling strength of  $c_{2V}$

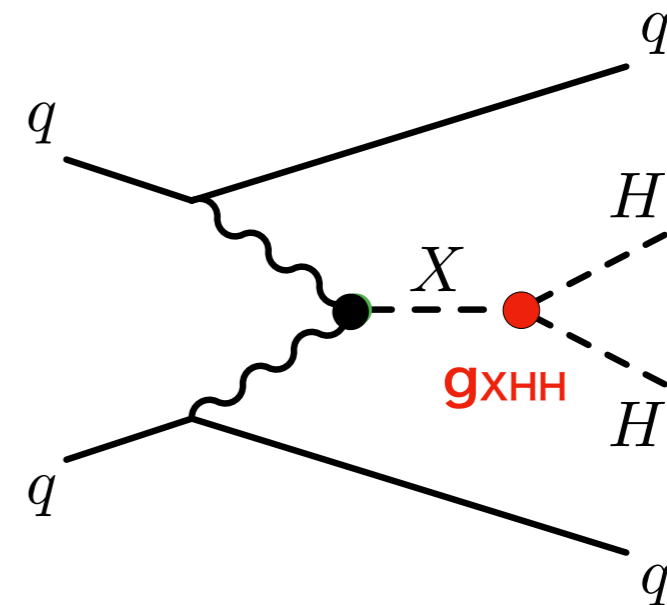
# What we can access using HH production

~BSM resonant signals~

## gluon gluon Fusion (ggF)



## Vector Boson Fusion (VBF)



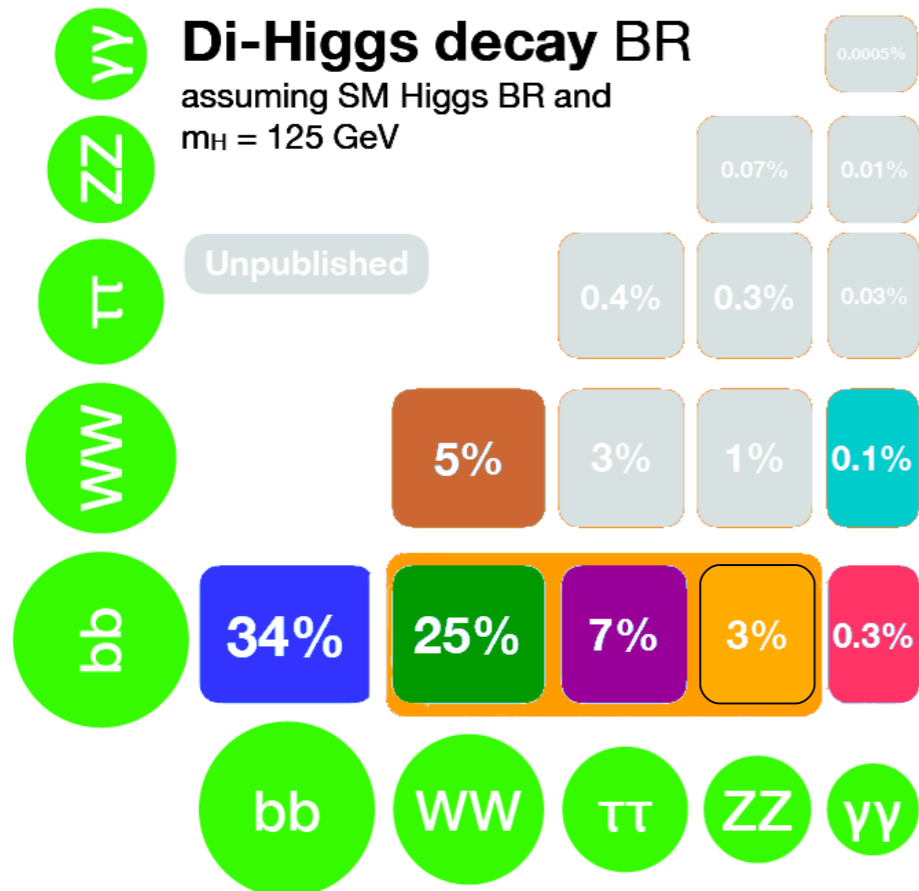
Models with a heavy **spin-0** particle: “Singlet extension”, “2HDM”, “hMSSM”

Models with a heavy **spin-2** particle: “Randall-Sundrum Graviton”

ggF and VBF are complementary to each other for the specific parameters due to different couplings at production.

# Studied channels at 13 TeV

various decay channels in HH



Channels	$\int L$ [ $\text{fb}^{-1}$ ]	Reference
★ $bbbb$	27.5-36.1	JHEP 01 (2019) 030
★ $bb\tau\tau$	36.1	Phys. Rev. Lett. 121 (2018) 191801
★ $bb\gamma\gamma$	36.1	JHEP 11 (2018) 40
$WWWW$	36.1	JHEP 05 (2019) 124
$WW\gamma\gamma$	36.1	Eur. Phys. J. C 78 (2018) 1007
$bbWW$	36.1	JHEP 04 (2019) 092
★ combination	36.1	1906.02025

**New this summer**

★ $bbll\nu\nu$	139	-
★ VBF $bbbb$	126	ATLAS-CONF-2019-030

Today, will report “★” that are the selected ggF analyses and the combination of them, two new analyses, and HL-LHC prospect of ggF analyses.

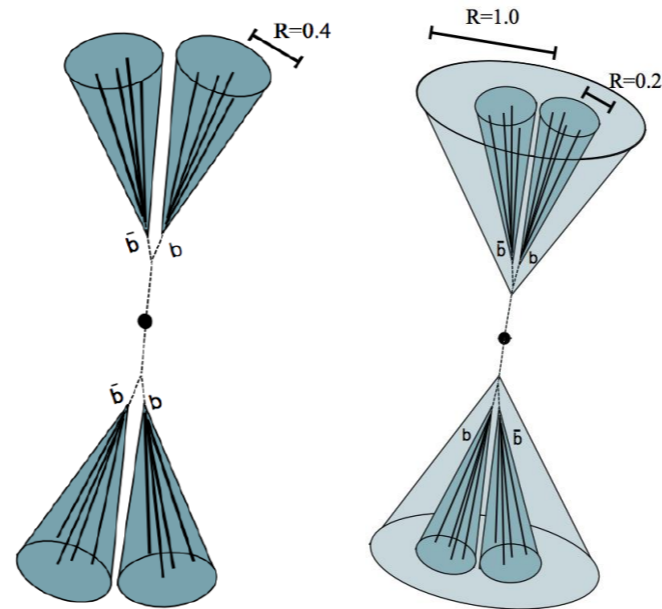
# ggF $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

27.5-36.1  $\text{fb}^{-1}$   
 JHEP 01 (2019) 030

- Feature: **high statistics**
- Two approaches for low mass and high mass regions

## Resolved:

- 4  $R=0.4$  jets (“small-R jets”)
- Relies critically on b-jet triggers

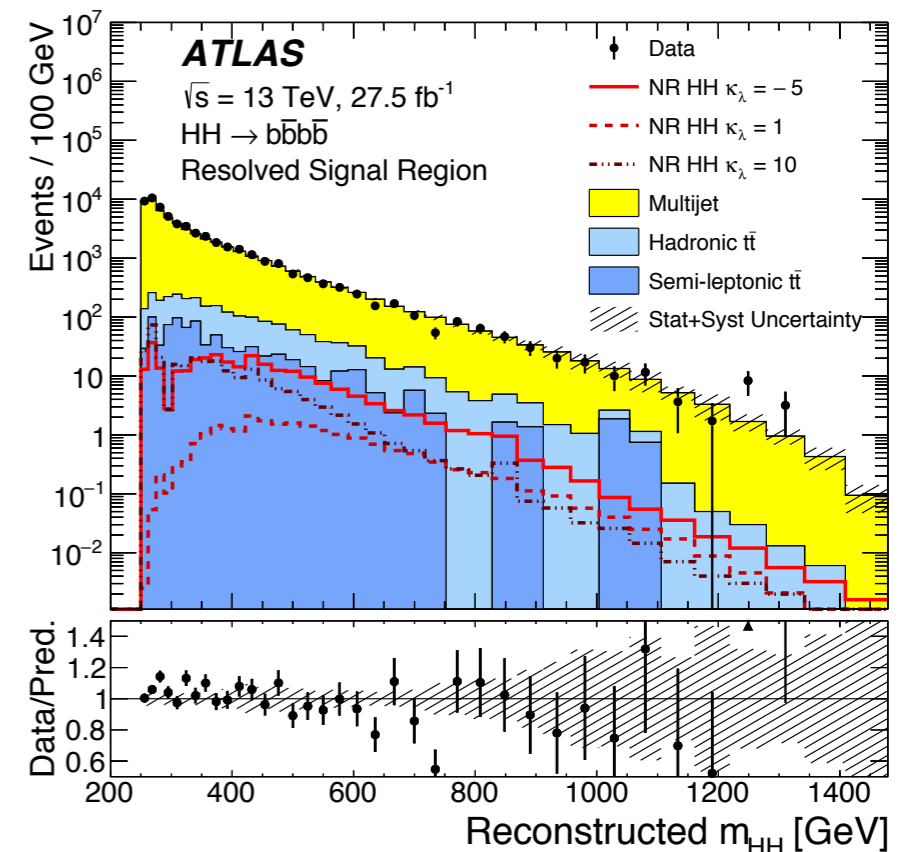


- Backgrounds
  - **Multijet (95%): Data-driven** estimation in CRs with reduced b-tagging for multijet bkg.
  - $t\bar{t}$  (5%): MC
- Uncertainty: dominated by QCD modeling unc.
- Observation is consistent with no enhanced di-Higgs production hypothesis.  $\longrightarrow$
- The limits on  $\kappa_\lambda$  will be shown at the combination results.

## Boosted:

- 2  $R=1.0$  jets (“large-R jets”)
- 3 categories (2,3,4 b-tags), based on number of b-tagged “track jets” associated with the large-R jets

## Resolved SR



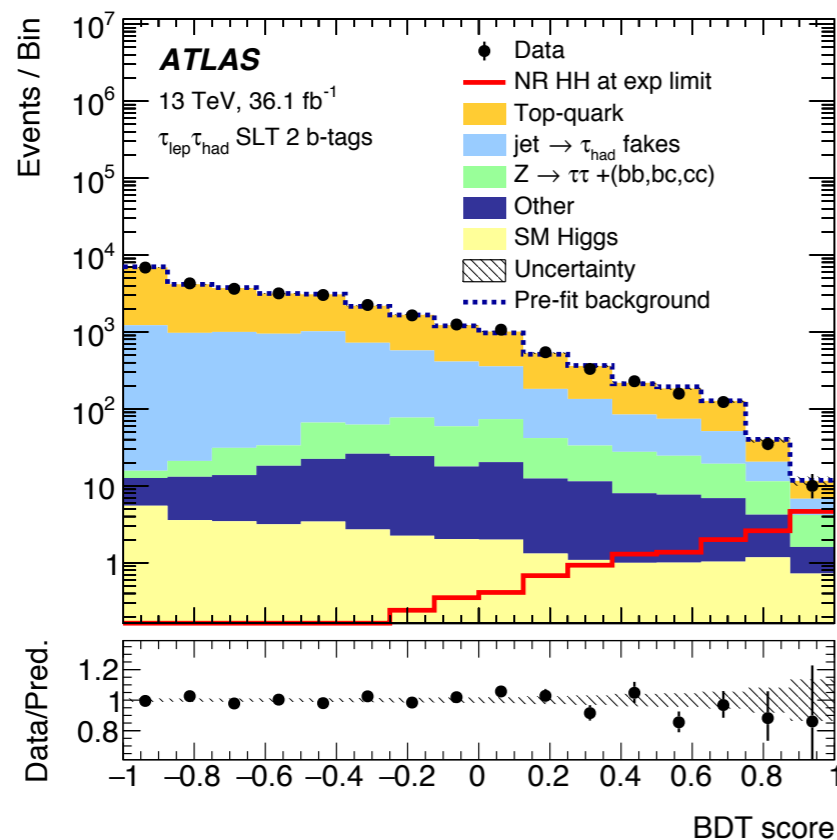
# ggF $HH \rightarrow bb \tau \tau$

36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup>

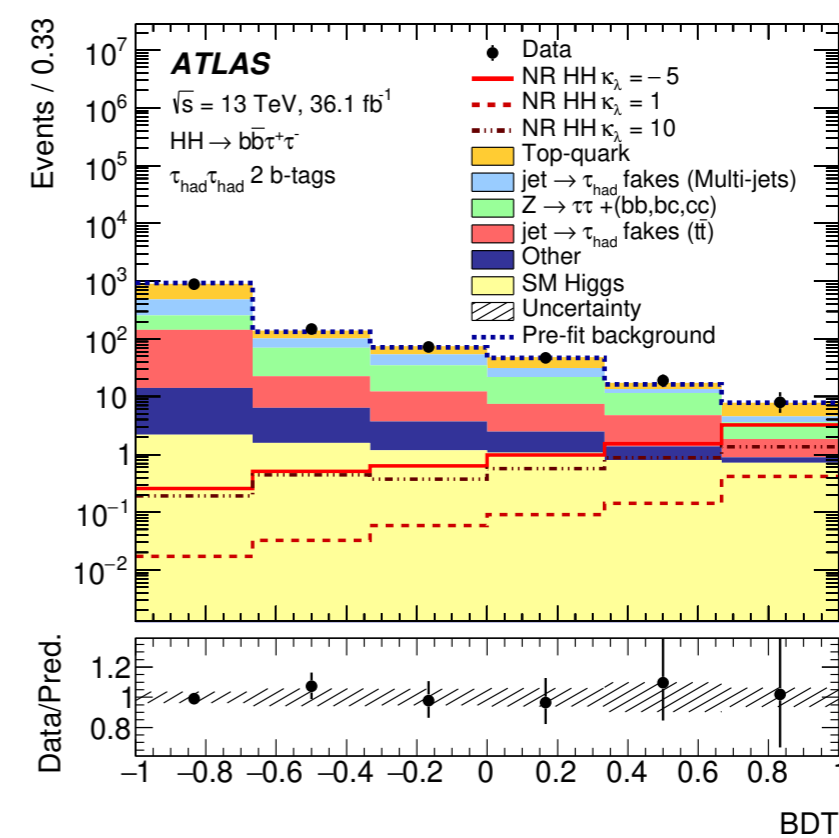
Phys. Rev. Lett. 121 (2018) 191801

- Feature: **Fairly high statistics, clean with lepton channel**
- Two channels, based on decays of the tau leptons:  $\tau_{\text{lep}} \tau_{\text{had}}$ ,  $\tau_{\text{had}} \tau_{\text{had}}$ 
  - Boosted Decision Trees (BDT) used to enhance the analysis sensitivity
- Backgrounds: ttbar (MC), QCD multijet(data driven), Z+HF(MC)
- Uncertainty: dominated by statistical uncertainties
- Observation is consistent with no enhanced di-Higgs production hypothesis.

## $\tau_{\text{lep}} \tau_{\text{had}}$ SR



## $\tau_{\text{had}} \tau_{\text{had}}$ SR

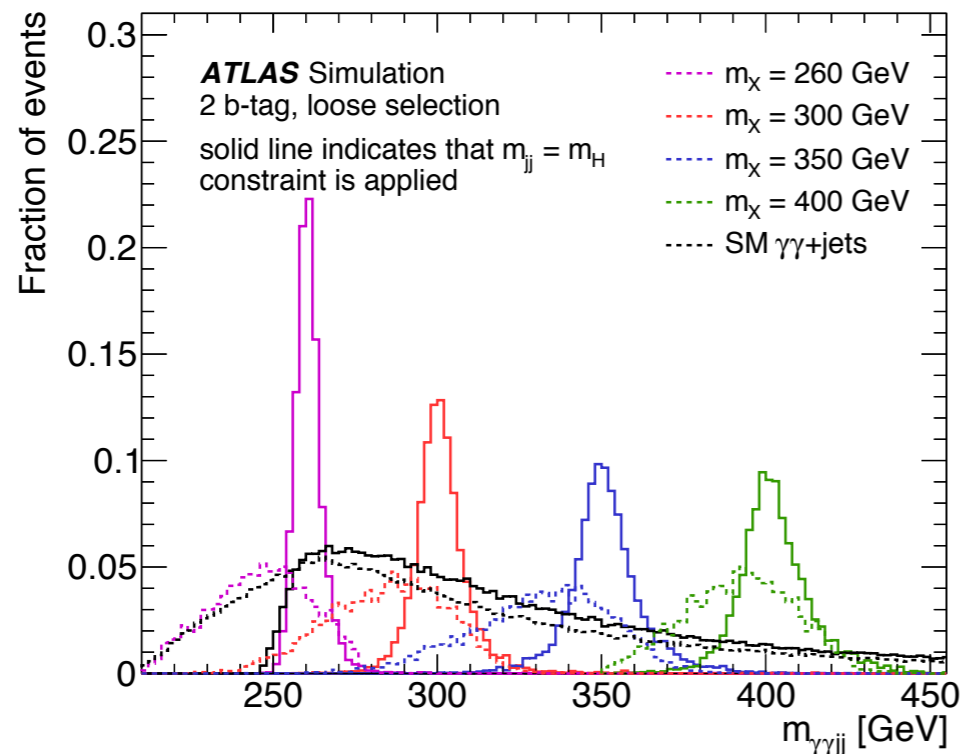


# ggF $HH \rightarrow bb \gamma \gamma$

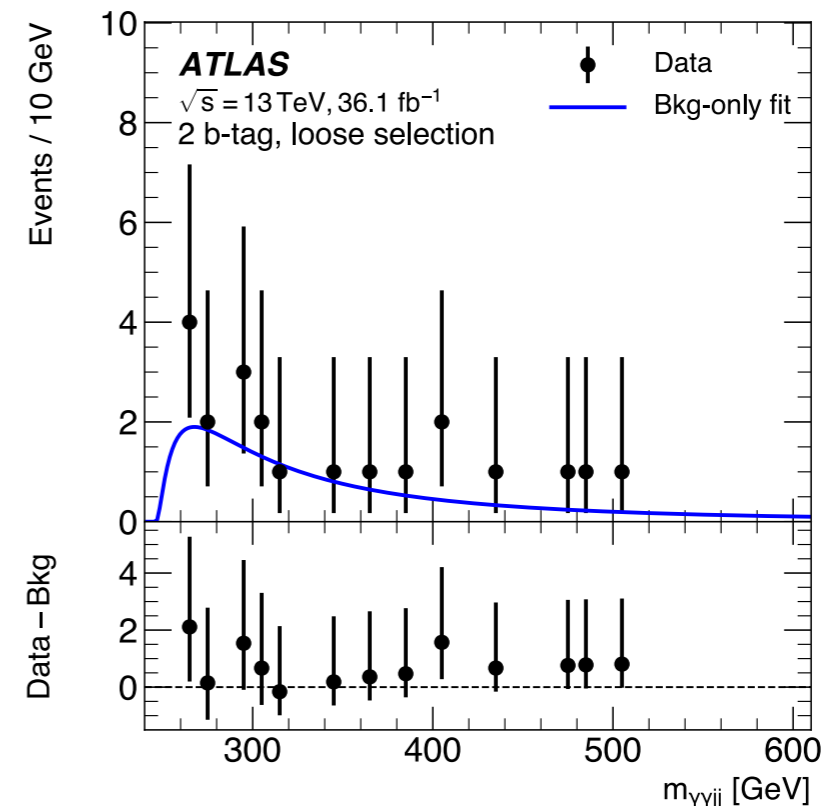
36.1 fb<sup>-1</sup>JHEP 11 (2018) 40

- Feature: **Low background**
- Two categories for low mass and high mass regions
  - **Loose selection:** (sub-)leading jet  $p_T > 40(25)$  GeV used for  $\kappa_\lambda$  analysis and resonances with  $m_\chi < 500$  GeV.
  - **Tight selection:** (sub-)leading jet  $p_T > 100(30)$  GeV used for  $m_\chi > 500$  GeV.
- Background: single higgs (MC), continuum  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$  (data driven)
- Uncertainty: dominated by statistical uncertainties
- Observation is consistent with no enhanced di-Higgs production hypothesis.

## Signals in loose SR



## Data in loose SR

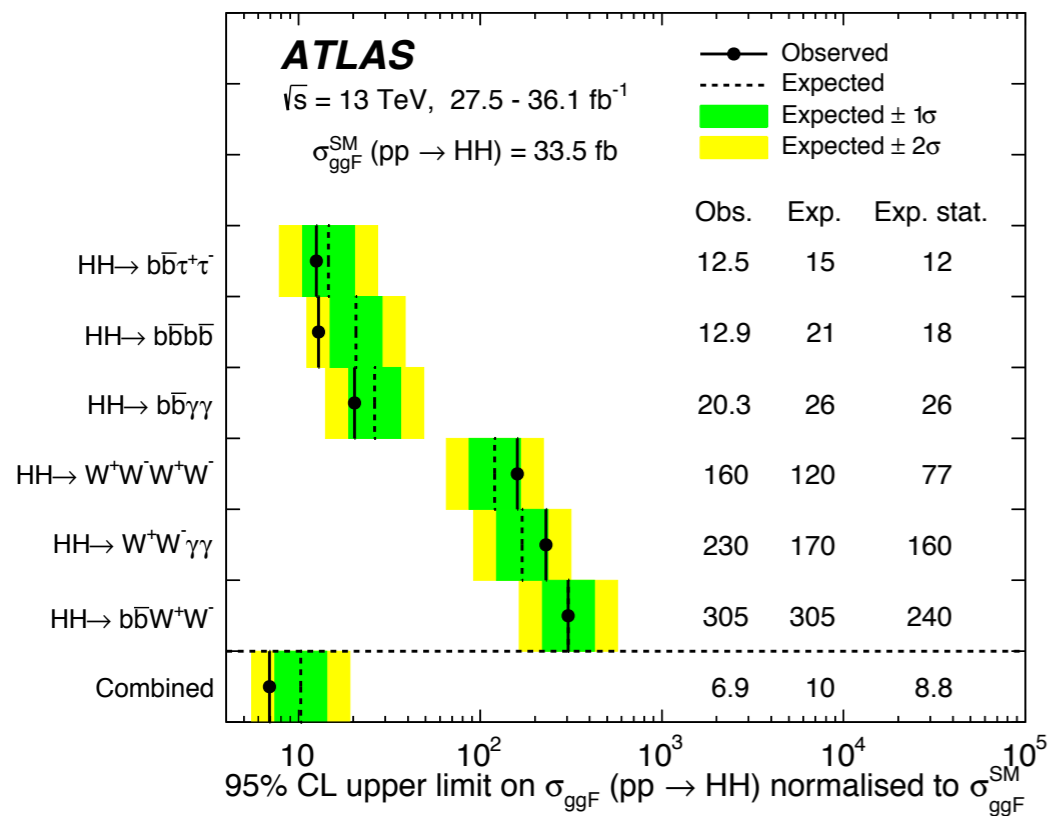




## ~Interpretation on non-resonant signal~

Simultaneous fit to data for cross-section of the signal process and nuisance parameters modeling statistical and systematic uncertainties, using the CLs approach.

### SM HH production cross-section

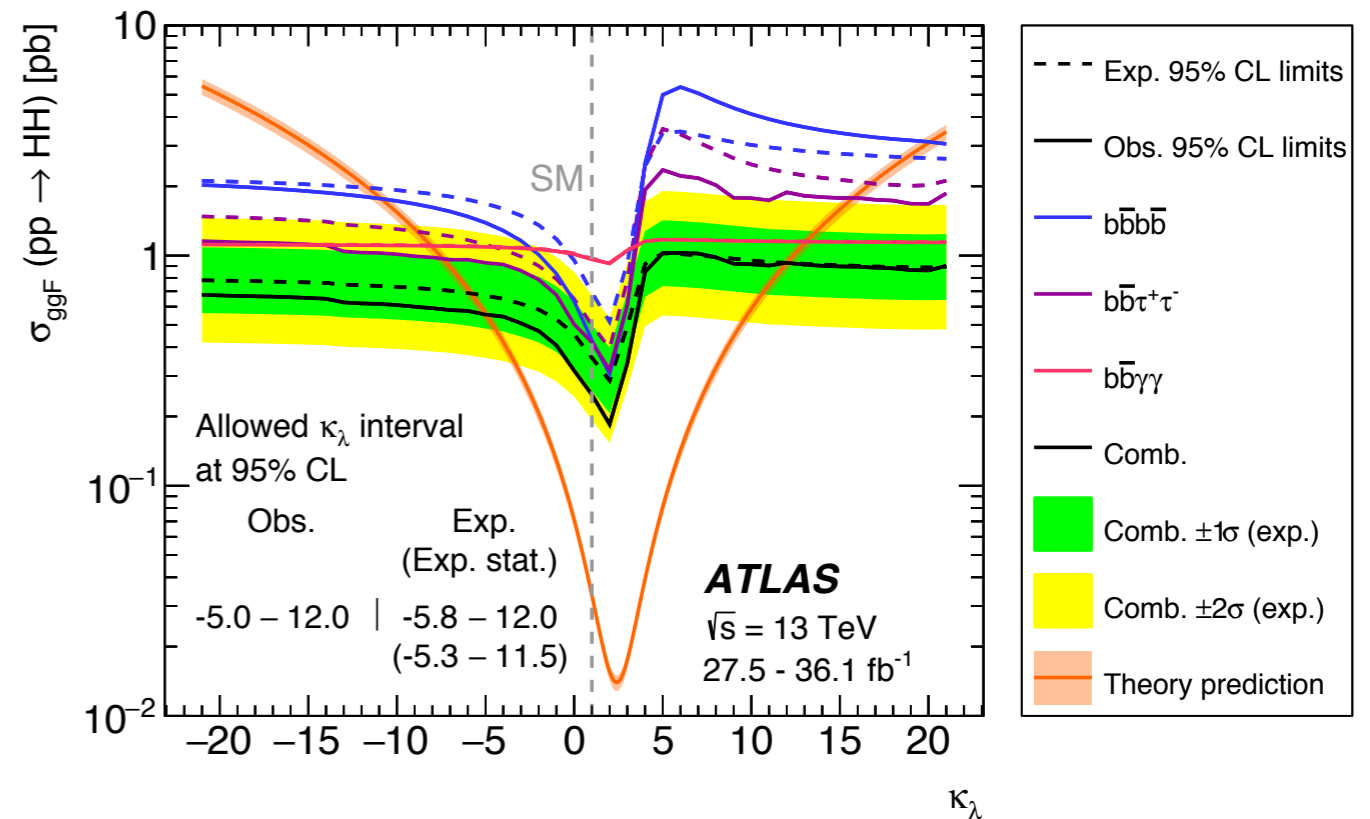


### 95% CLs upper limit

$$6.9 \times \sigma_{ggF}^{SM} \text{ (obs)}$$

$$10 \times \sigma_{ggF}^{SM} \text{ (exp)}$$

### Higgs trilinear coupling



$$95\% \text{ CLs upper limit for } \kappa_\lambda \equiv \frac{\lambda_{HHH}}{\lambda_{HHH}^{SM}} = 1$$

$$\kappa_\lambda \in [-5.0, 12] \text{ (obs)}, [-5.8, 12] \text{ (exp)}$$

Indirect limits from single Higgs differential production and decay measurement (80fb $^{-1}$ ):

$$\kappa_\lambda \in [-3.2, 11.9]$$

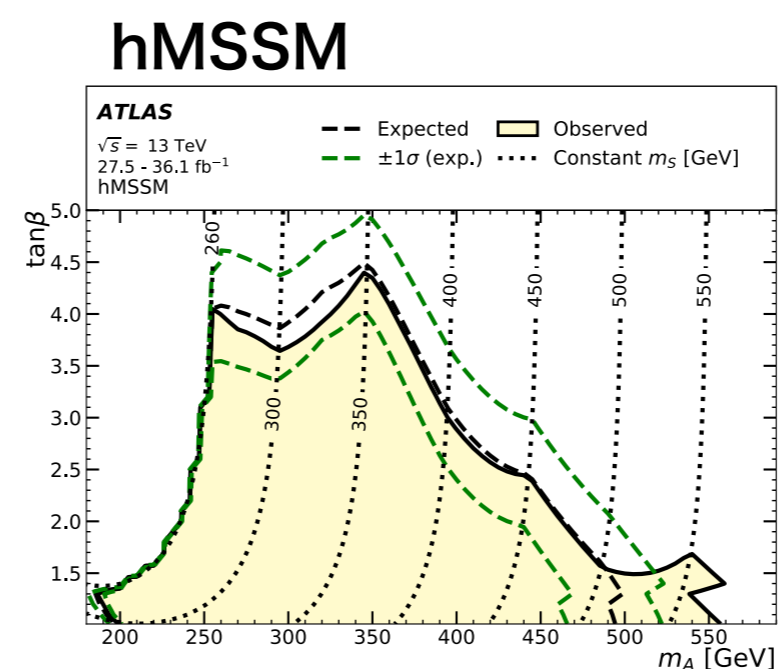
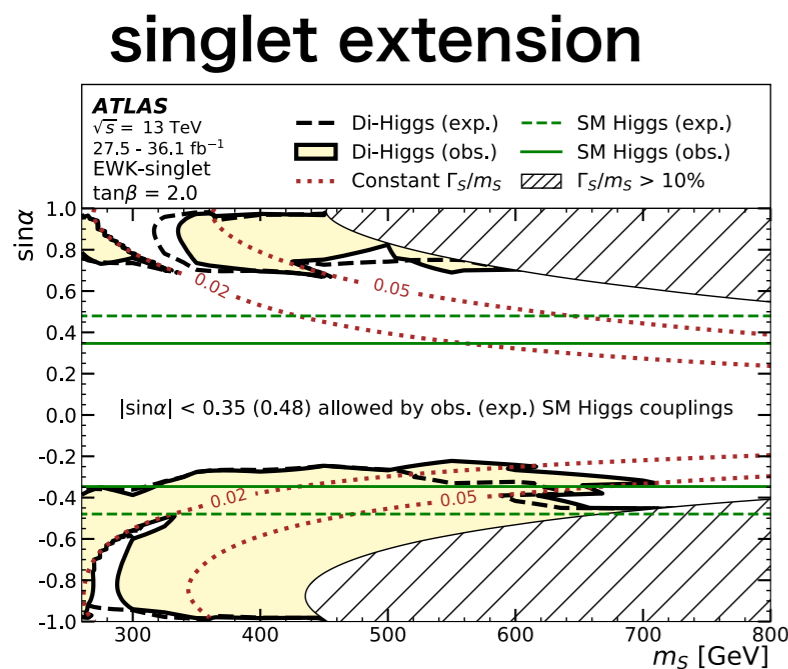
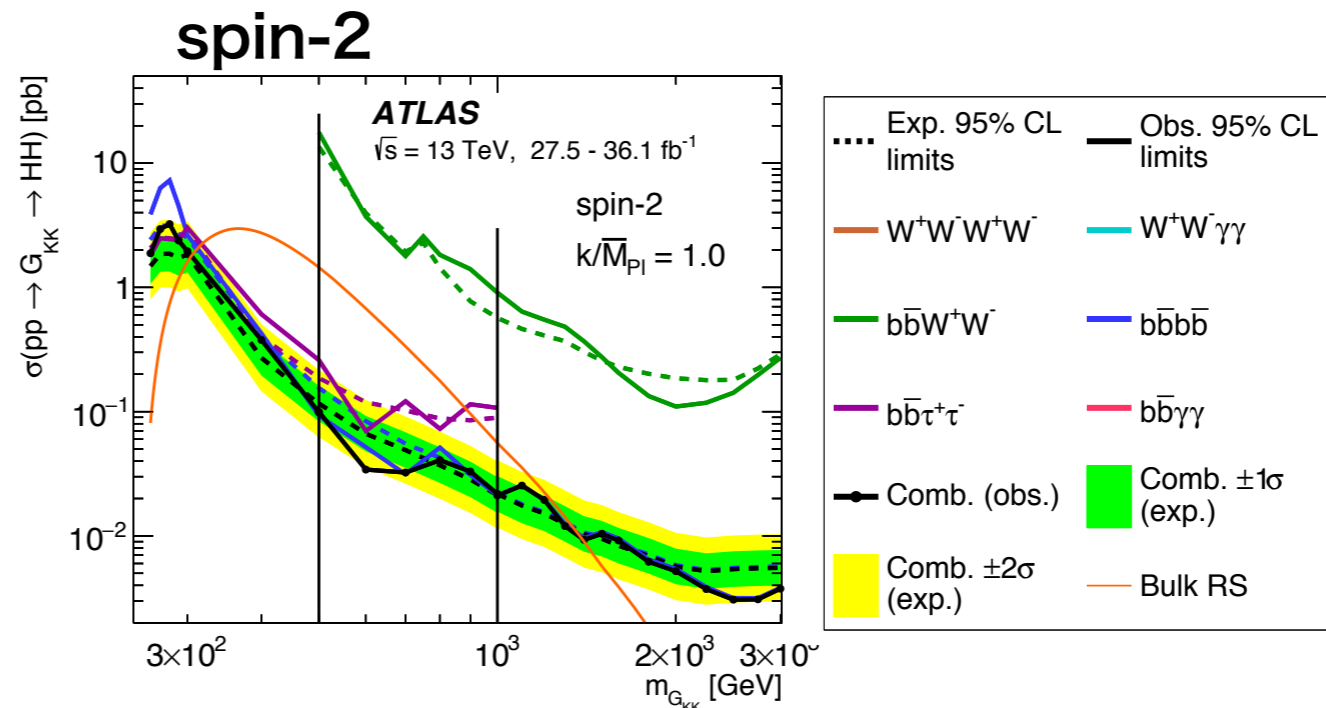
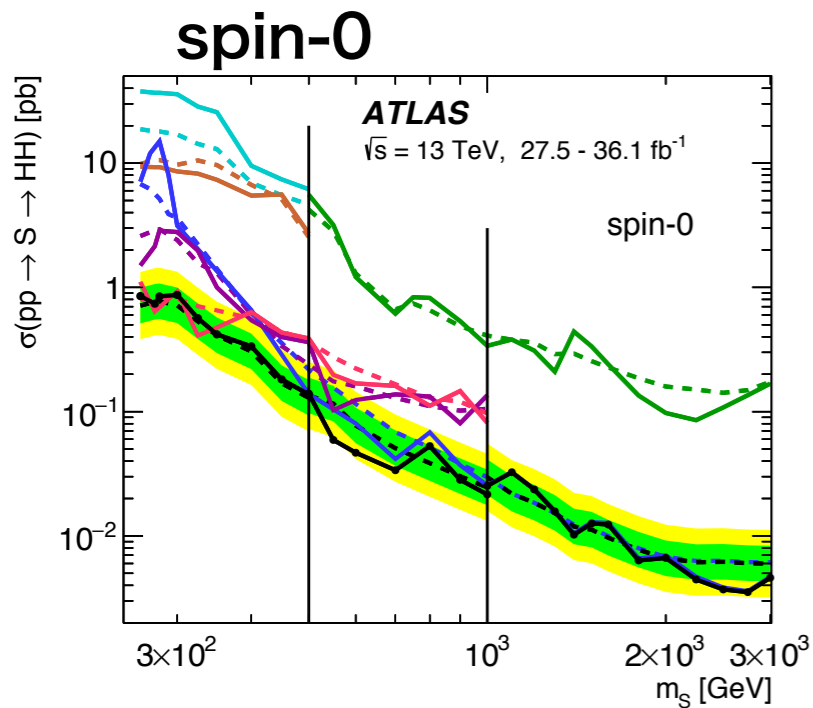
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2019-009



# Results of the ggF combination

1906.02025

## ~Interpretation on resonant signal~



First ATLAS interpretation of HH results within this model

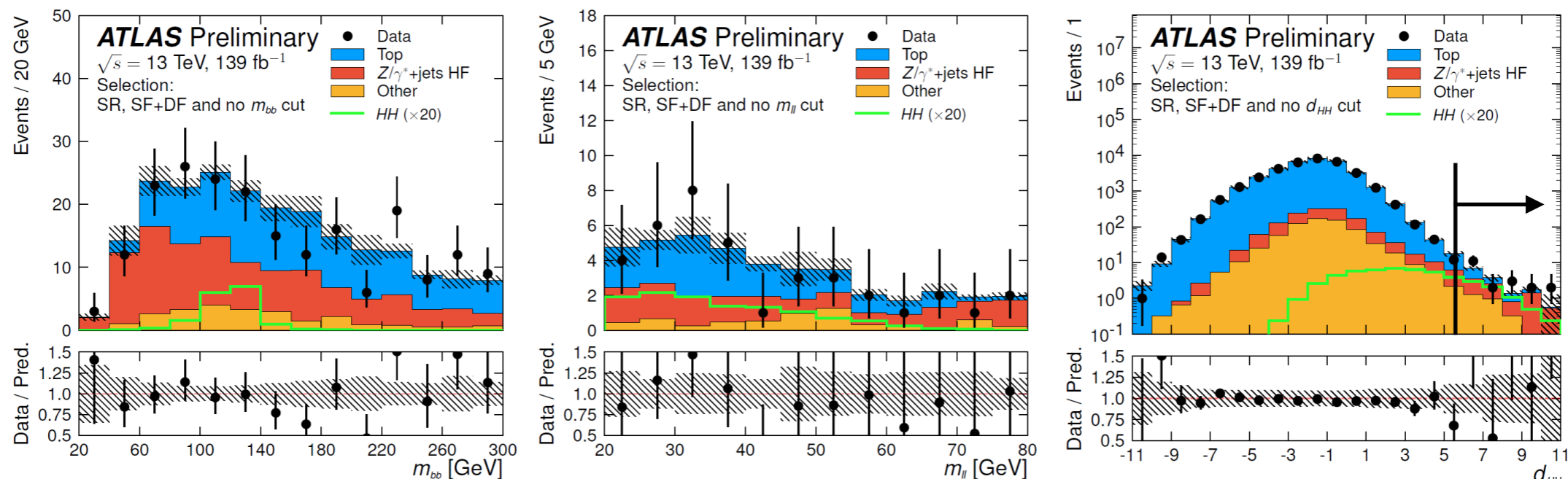
Over double the Run 1 exclusion in both  $m_A$  and  $\tan\beta$ .

- The limits on the cross-section for each model are set close to the expected values.
- Enlarged excluded region for spin-0/2 models.

**New!**  
**Full Run2**

# ggF $HH \rightarrow bb\ell\ell$

- New channel in ATLAS addressing the 2l decay of  $HH \rightarrow bbWW^*/ZZ^*/\tau\tau$
- The analysis relies on a **DNN classifier** to distinguish the **signal** from the main backgrounds: **Top**,  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-/\mu^+\mu^-$ , and  $Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ .
- The four outputs of the DNN, are combined: 
$$d_{HH} = \ln \left( \frac{P_{HH}}{P_{\text{Top}} + P_{Z \rightarrow \ell\ell} + P_{Z \rightarrow \tau\tau}} \right)$$
- Observation is consistent with no enhanced di-Higgs production hypothesis.
- The factor 10 improvement on previous  $bbWW$  result of upper limit at  $\kappa_\lambda = 1$ .



**95% CL upper limit at  $\kappa_\lambda = 1$  (SM)**

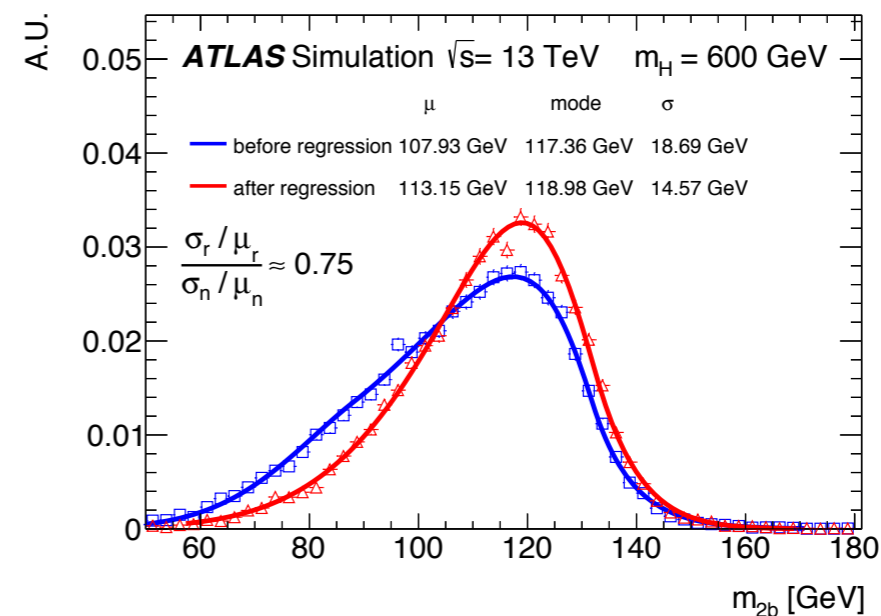
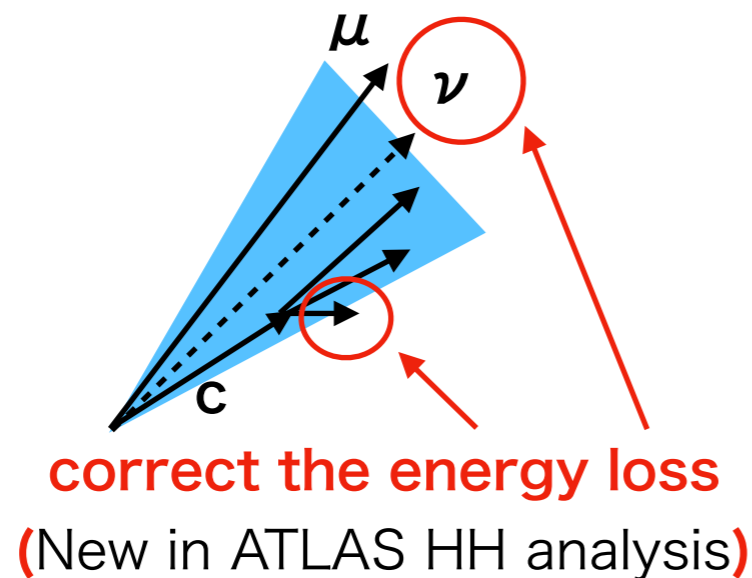
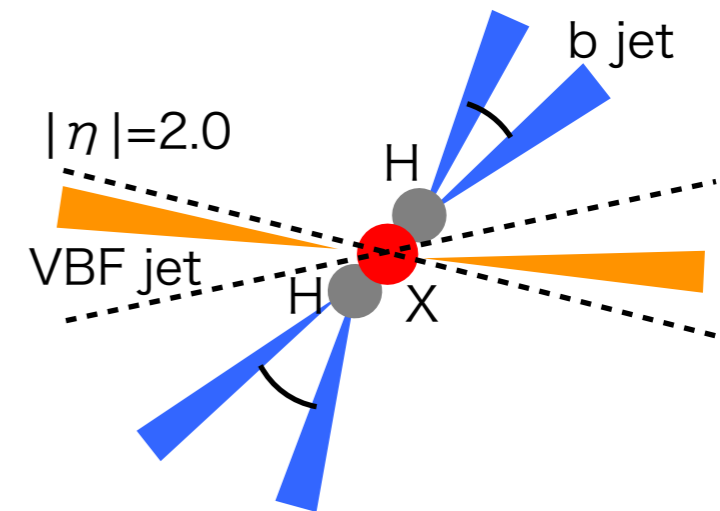
	$-2\sigma$	$-1\sigma$	Expected	$+1\sigma$	$+2\sigma$	Observed
$\sigma (gg \rightarrow HH)$ [pb]	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.2
$\sigma (gg \rightarrow HH) / \sigma^{\text{SM}} (gg \rightarrow HH)$	14	20	29	43	62	40

**New!**  
**Full Run2**

# VBF $HH \rightarrow 4b$

ATLAS-  
CONF-2019-030

- **New VBF HH analysis in LHC**, using the full Run-2 dataset
  - The VBF jet selections are added to di-Higgs selection from ggF resolved analysis.
  - The invariant mass of 4b is reconstructed.
- The b-jet energy regression based on BDT is implemented to account for energy loss due to:
  - Neutrinos in b-jets due to semi-leptonic B decays
  - Soft particles result in out-of-cone leakage



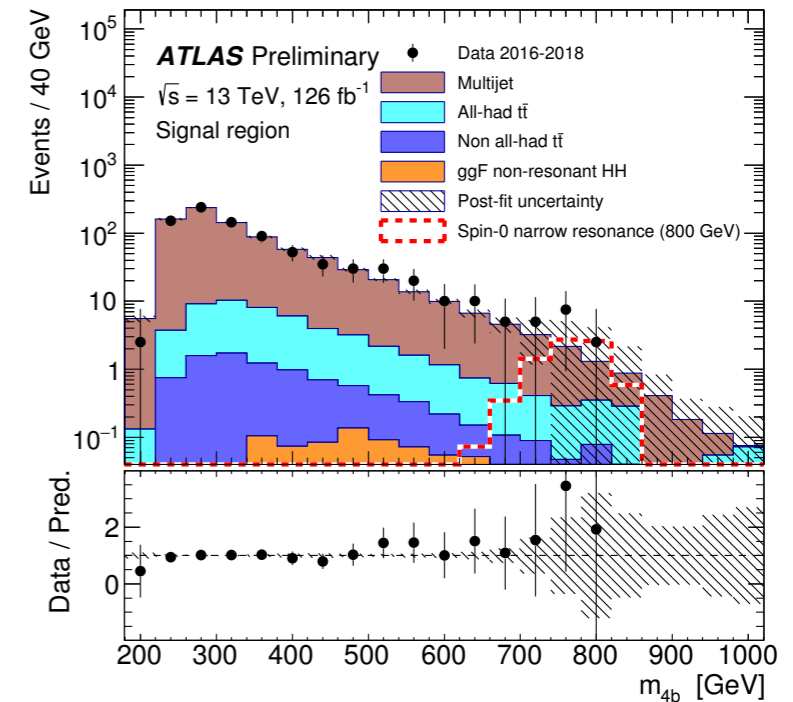
- Background: **~90% Multijet**, **~10% ttbar**
  - **Data-driven** estimation in CRs with reduced b-tagging.

**New!**  
**Full Run2**

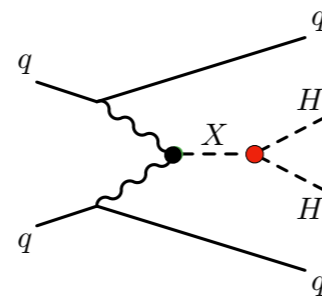
# VBF HH→4b: Results

ATLAS-  
CONF-2019-030

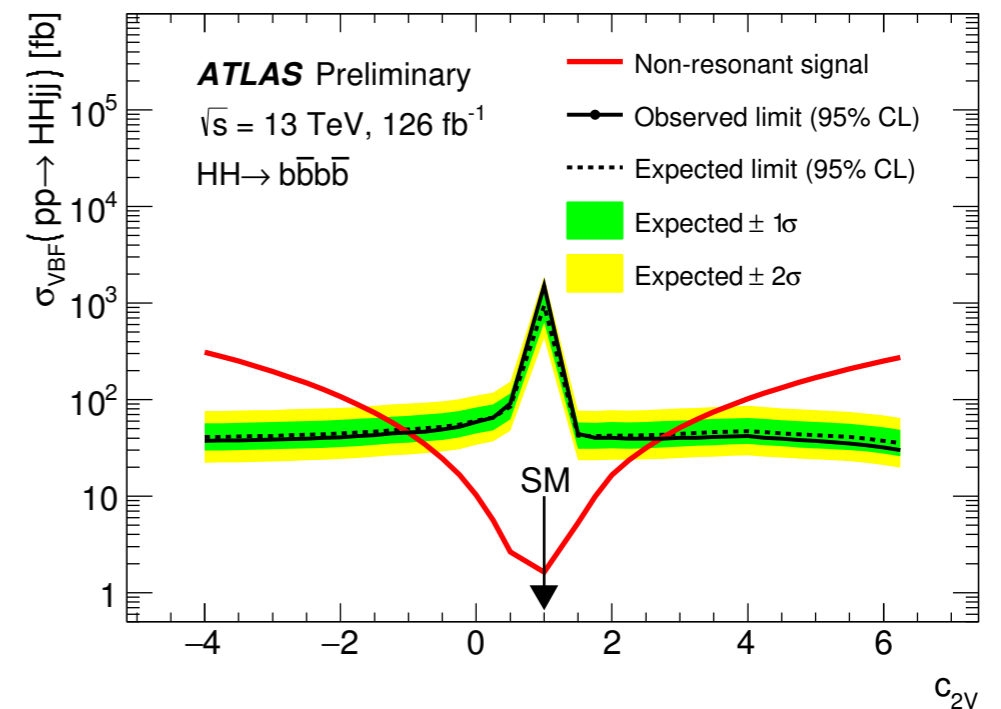
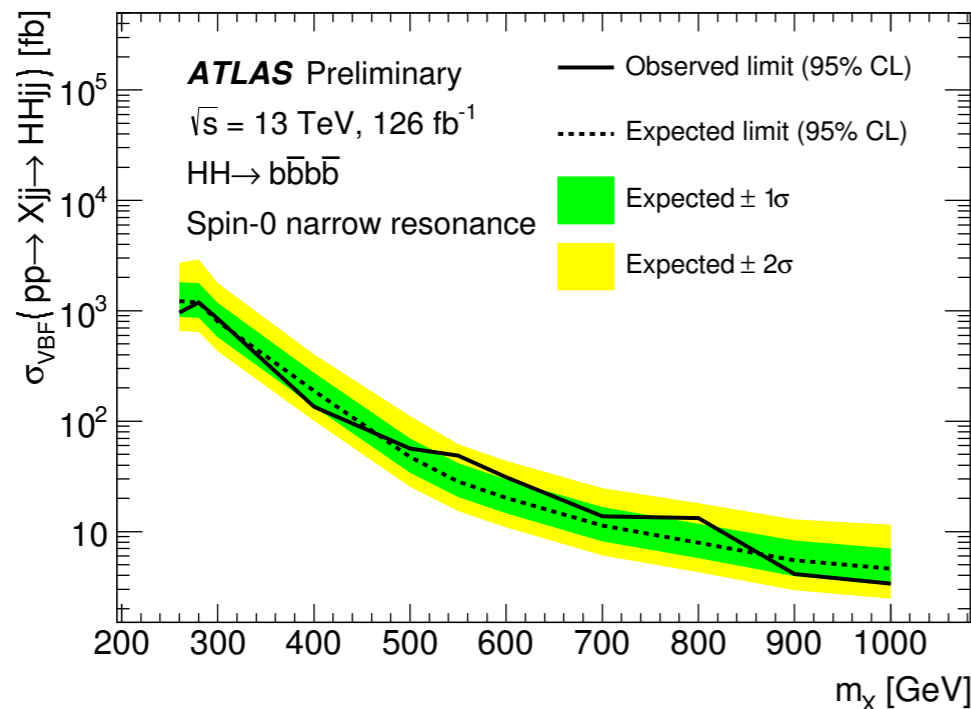
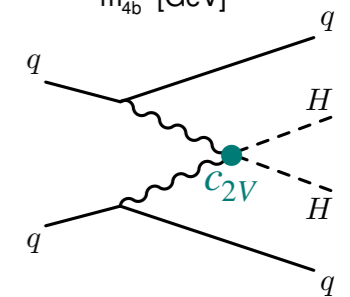
- No significant deviation observed. Local  $1.5\sigma$  excess at  $\sim 550$  GeV is largest deviation and set limits near expected values.
- World's first limit on VVHH coupling strength:  $c_{2V} < -1.02$  and  $2.71 < c_{2V}$  is excluded with 95% CLs.



**Spin-0 resonant production XS**



**Non-resonant production XS**

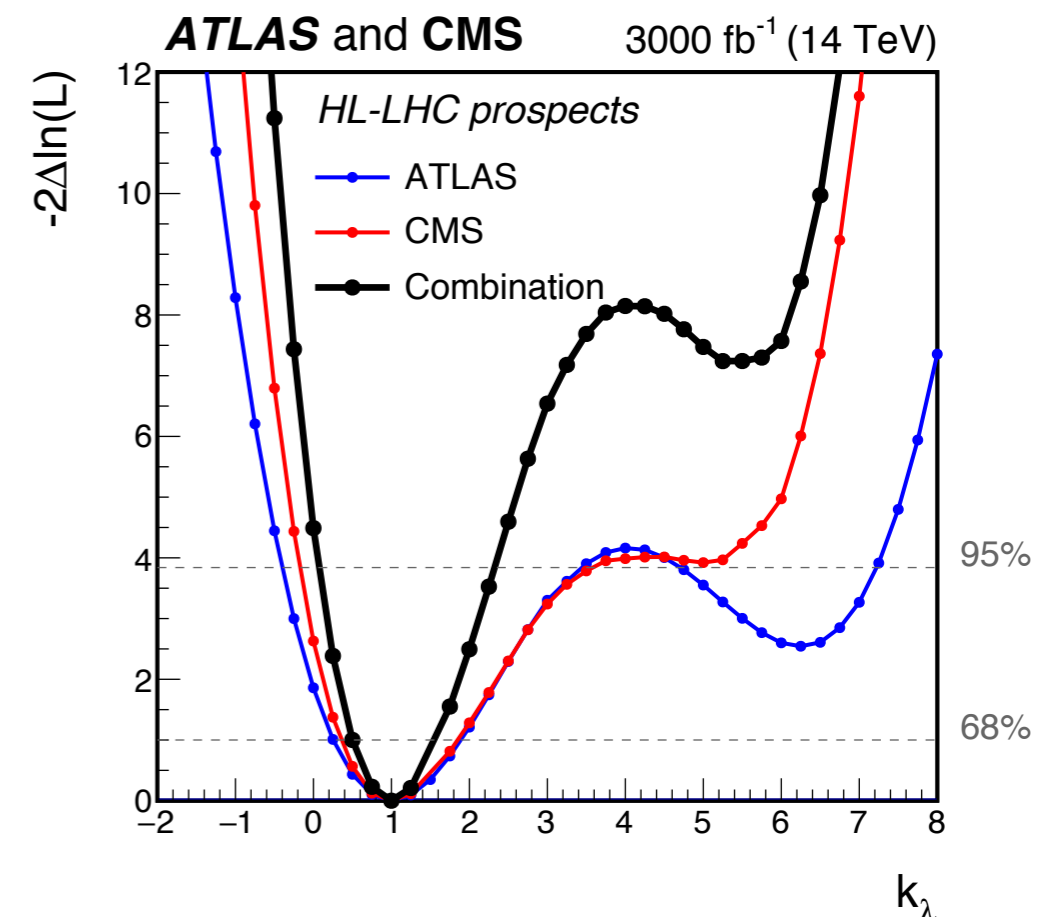


# HL-LHC prospects on SM non-resonant

1902.00134

- HL-LHC will deliver  $\sim 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at 14 TeV by late 2030's
- Latest HL-LHC projections published in the Yellow Report by a joint ATLAS+CMS+Theory effort.
  - $HH \rightarrow bbbb$  and  $HH \rightarrow bb \tau \tau$ : **Extrapolation** from Run2 analysis
  - $HH \rightarrow bb \gamma \gamma$ : **Dedicated** analysis with **parametric smearing** based on upgraded detector performance
  - Systematics are estimated with expected potential gains in technique
- HH combination
  - No correlation considered (shown to have negligible impact).
  - Signal (SM) significance:  **$4\sigma$  expected** for ATLAS+CMS
  - $\kappa_\lambda$  measurement (assuming SM value):
    - $0.1 < \kappa_\lambda < 2.3$  [95% CLs]

	Statistical-only		Statistical + Systematic	
	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS
$HH \rightarrow bbbb$	1.4	1.2	0.61	0.95
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\tau\tau$	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.4
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}VV(l\nu\nu)$	-	0.59	-	0.56
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}ZZ(4l)$	-	0.37	-	0.37
combined	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.6
	Combined 4.5		Combined 4.0	



# Summary

- HH studies can access the SM higgs couplings and BSM physics.
- A **combination of all 2015-16 ATLAS analyses** and **two new analyses performed on the full LHC-Run2 dataset** ( $b\bar{b}l\nu l\nu$  and VBF  $HH\rightarrow 4b$ ) have been presented.
  - No observation for enhanced di-Higgs production has been found up to now.
  - The most stringent constraint on di-Higgs production cross-section (SM) is set and is  **$6.9(10) \times \sigma^{\text{SM}}_{ggF \text{ obs (exp)}}$** .
  - The first constraint on VVHH coupling strength has been set:  **$c_{2\nu} < -1.02$  and  $2.71 < c_{2\nu}$  is excluded** with 95% CLs.
  - Limits on heavy spin-0/2 particles are set
- Stay tuned for more & more results with the full Run-2 dataset.
- The HL-LHC prospects at  $3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at 14 TeV shows **discovery significance of  $4\sigma$**  and  **$\kappa_\lambda$  measurement of  $0.1 < \kappa_\lambda < 2.3$**  by ATLA+CMS. New channels, ideas for physics analysis, and improved detector performances can improve the measurement.