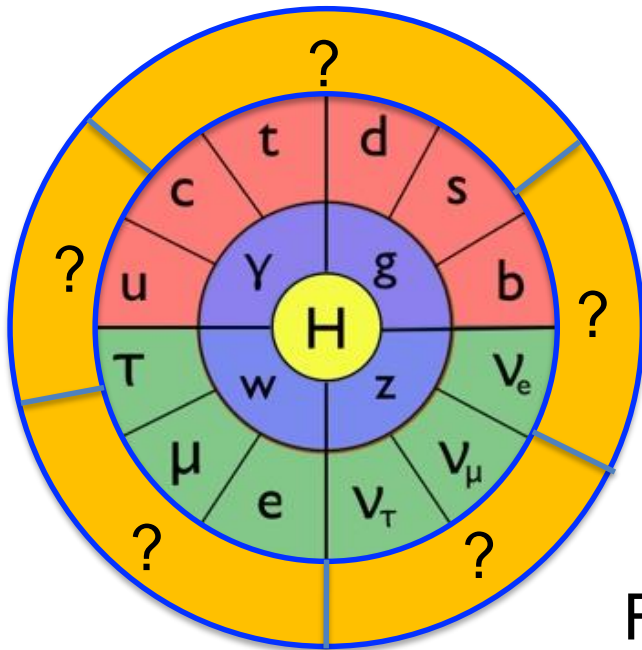


Probing New Physics and the Nature of the Higgs boson at ATLAS



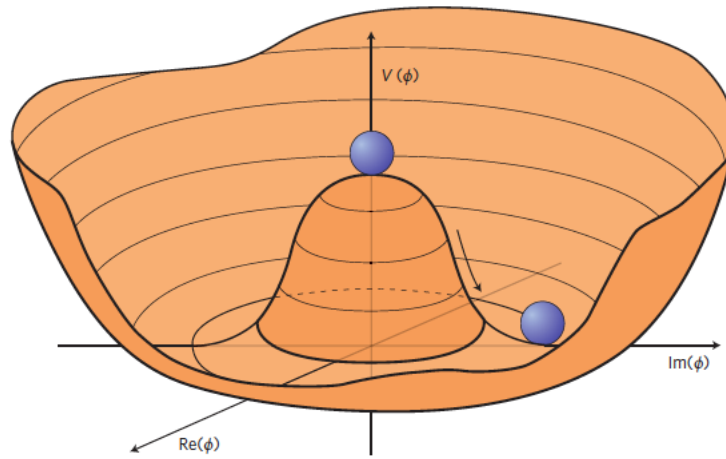
Lailin Xu

Brookhaven National Laboratory
Fermilab Topic of the Week Seminar,
Mar 5, 2019

Outline

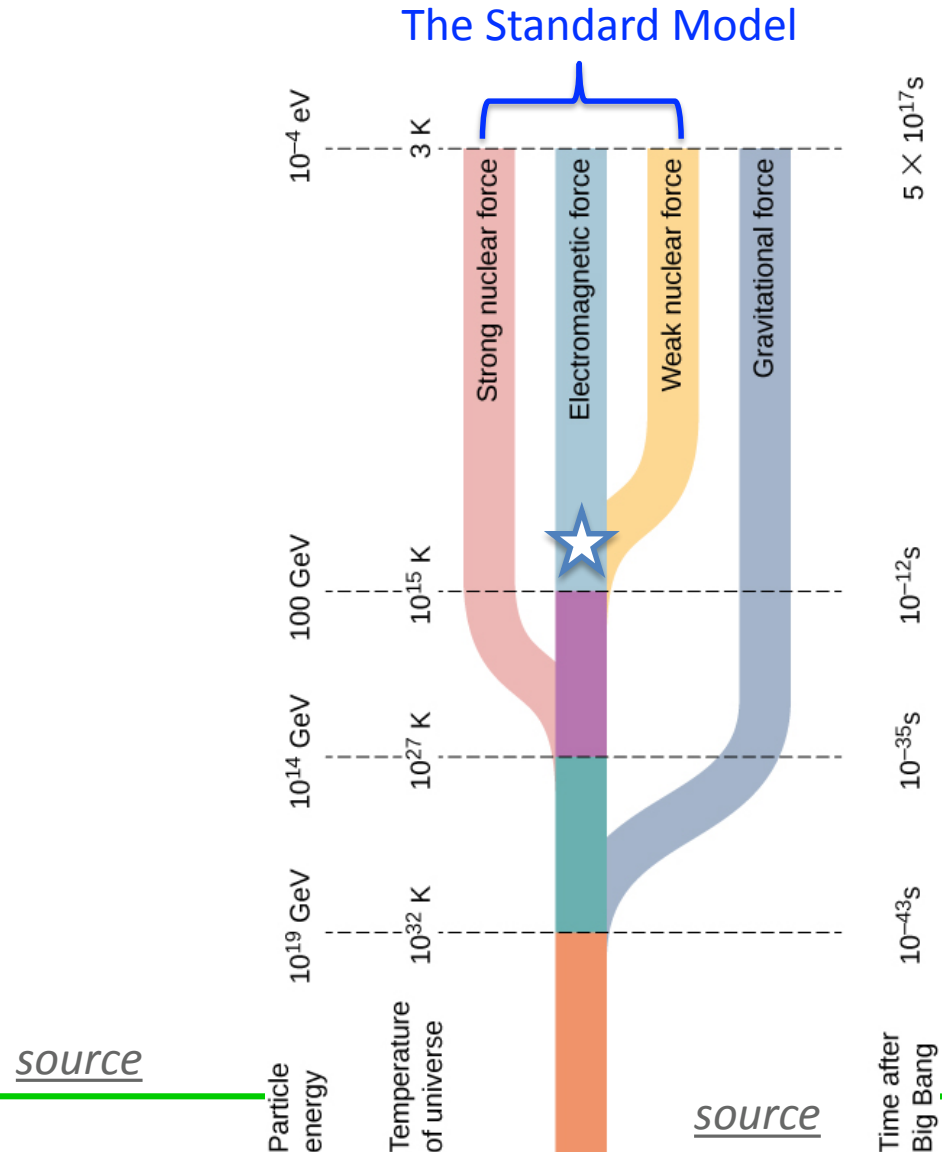
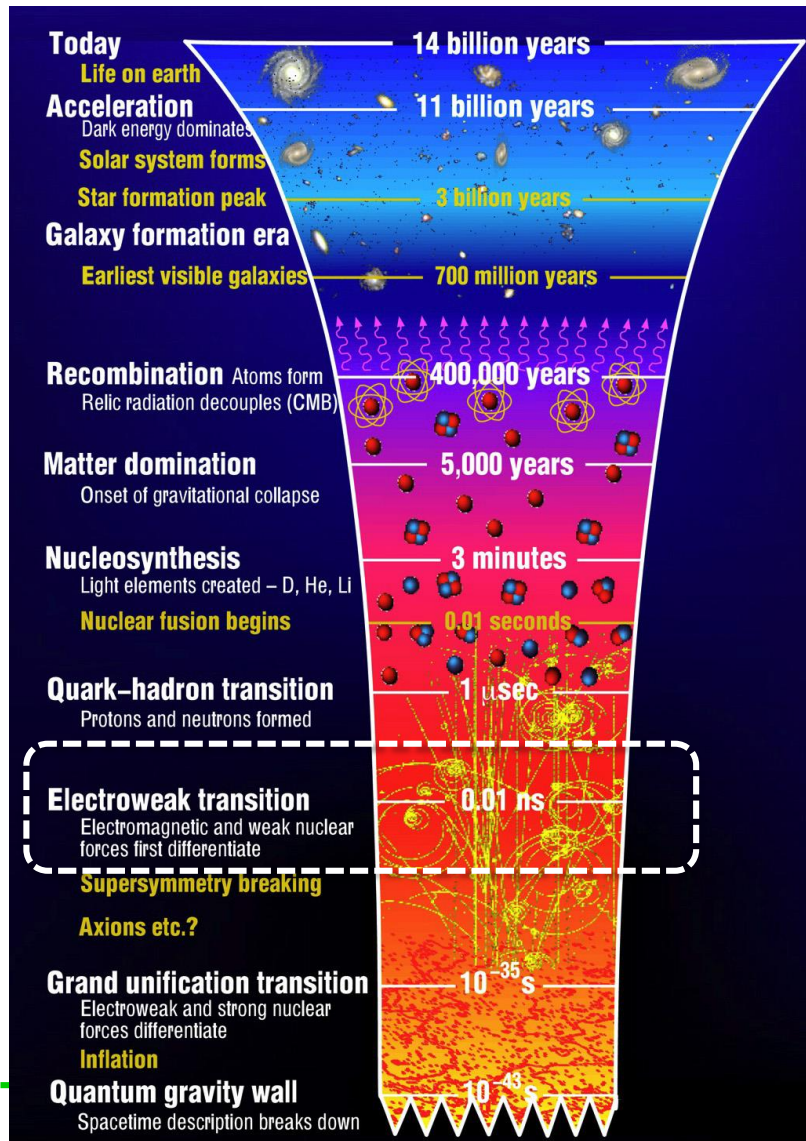
- Introduction
- Overview of Higgs measurements
- Higgs couplings measurements and New Physics constraints
 - Couplings to different particles
 - Couplings at different scales
 - Self coupling
- Prospects of Higgs physics at future colliders
- Summary

Why Higgs boson matters?



The Big-Bang

- Almost all particles massless at the early Universe

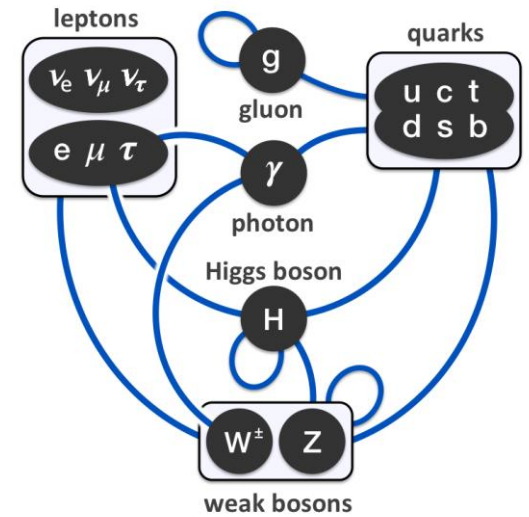
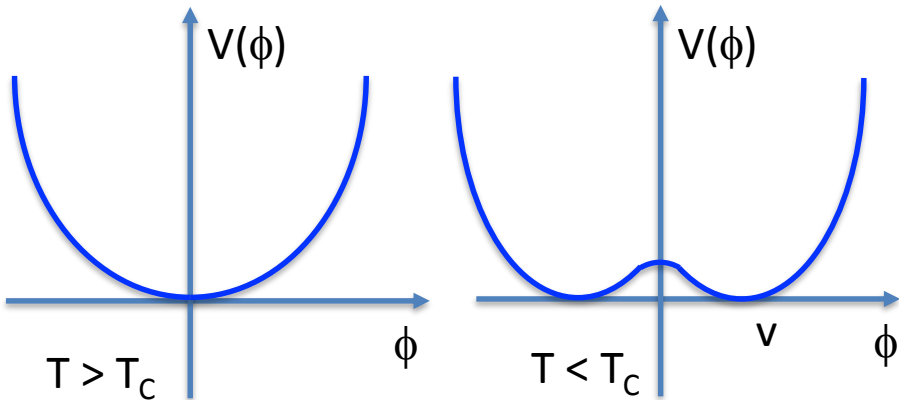


The Higgs mechanism

- Massive elementary particles acquired masses during the electroweak phase transition \rightarrow electroweak symmetry breaking

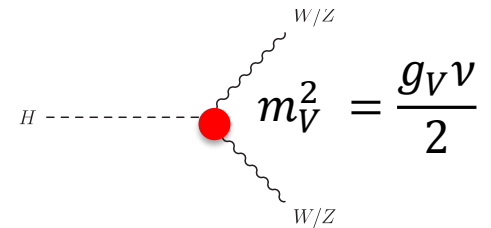
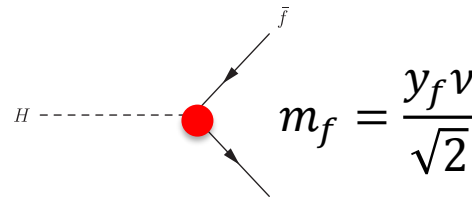
- The Higgs potential

$$V(\phi, T) \approx -\frac{m^2 - \frac{\lambda T^2}{24}}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi^4$$



- The Higgs boson

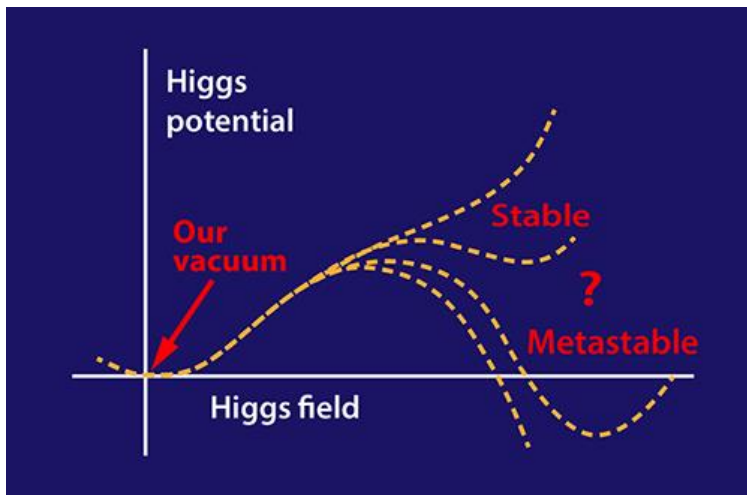
- Gives masses to both fermions and gauge bosons
- Higgs mass at tree level: $m_h = \sqrt{2\lambda}v$, no theory prediction



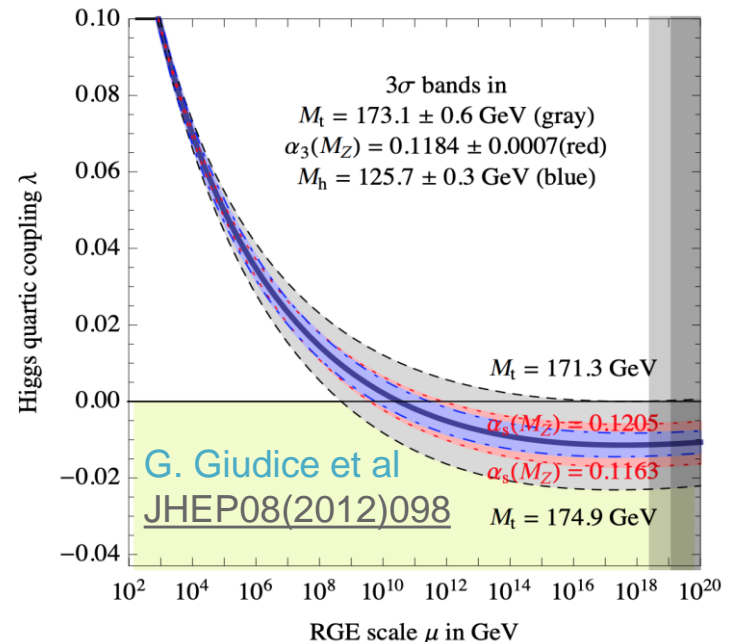
- With Higgs mass known, SM predicts everything else!

Higgs frontier

- Higgs precision era since July 2012
 - Rapid development in both experiment and theory community
- Big questions on the Higgs sector in SM
 - Are all the production mechanisms as expected?
 - Is the Higgs boson solely responsible for EWSB?
 - How electroweak phase transition (EWPT) happened?
 - Higgs at high scale: fate of EW vacuum stability

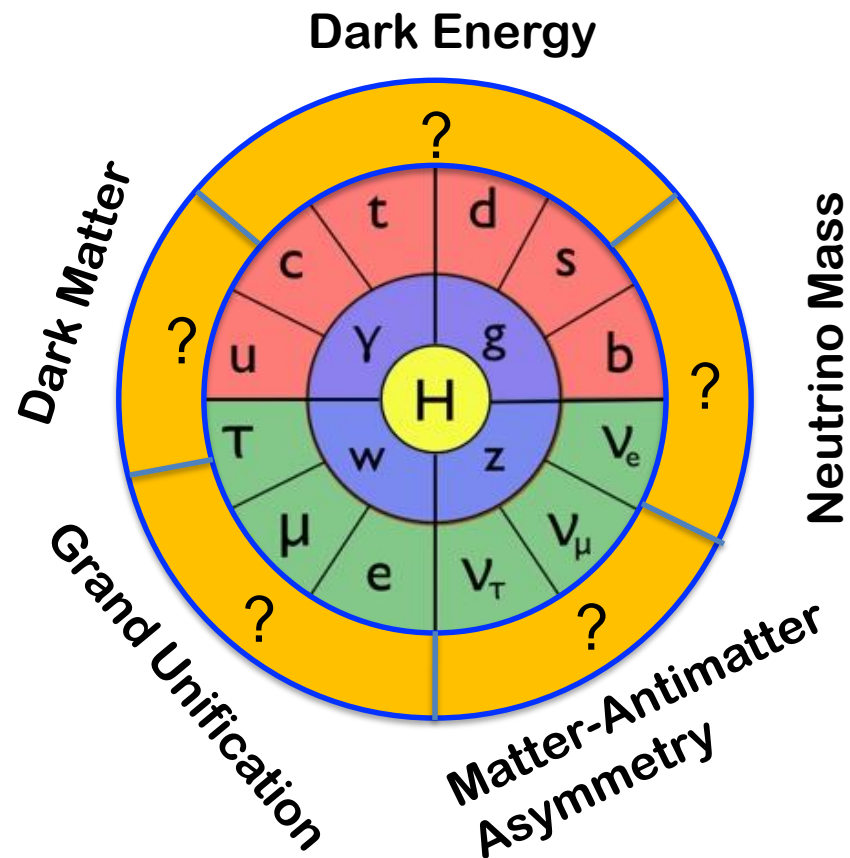
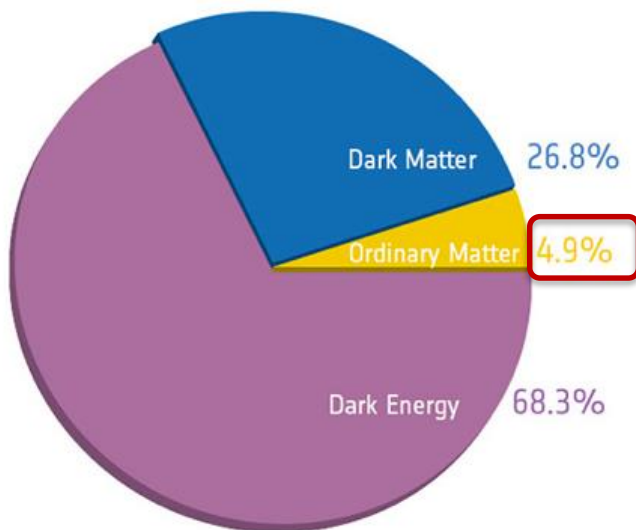


source



Not the whole story

- Many other open issues in Universe
 - Calling for physics beyond the SM



Higgs and BSM

- Crisis?
 - No new physics at TeV found at the LHC yet
 - Absence of detection of dark matter
- “Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence” [PDG\(2018\)](#)
- Higgs physics: No-lose theorem?
 - Deep mysteries of EWSB remain unanswered
 - An invaluable portal to new physics

Measurements:

Mass, width, Spin, CP

Couplings

Differential cross sections

H^0

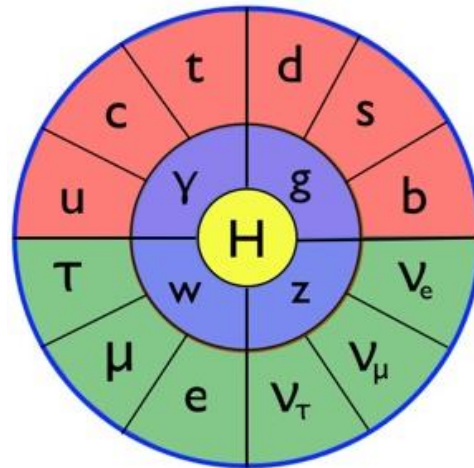
Tool for discovery

Portal to Dark Matter

Portal to Hidden Sectors

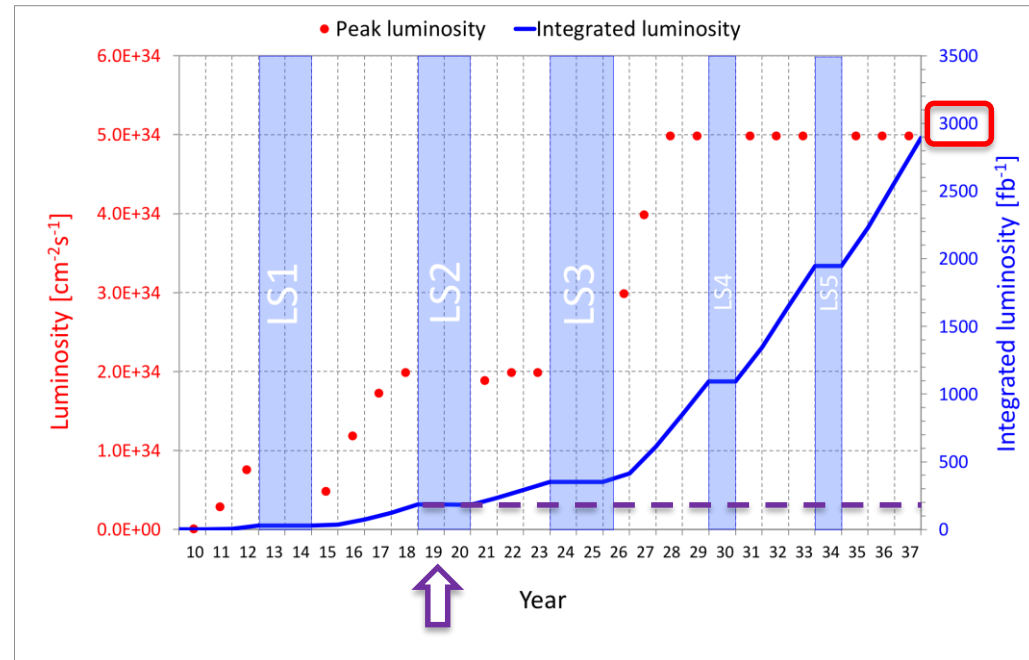
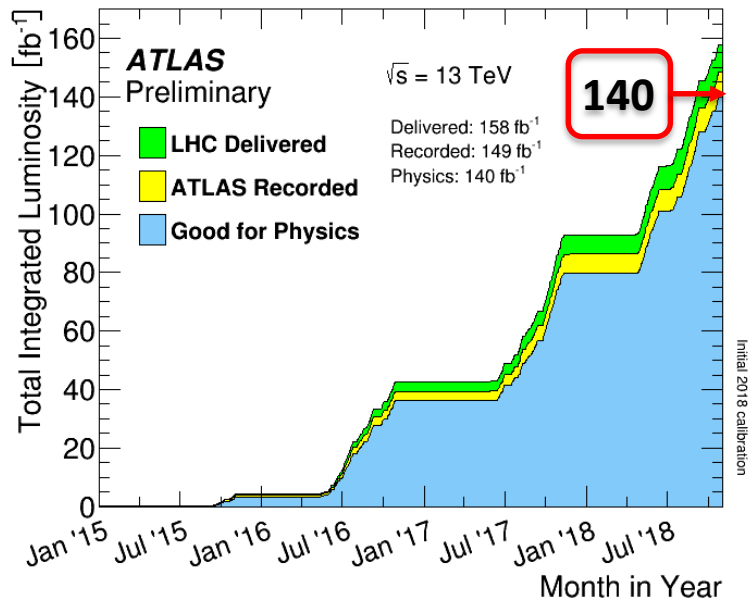
Exotic decays

The Higgs Portrait: Overview of latest Higgs results at the LHC



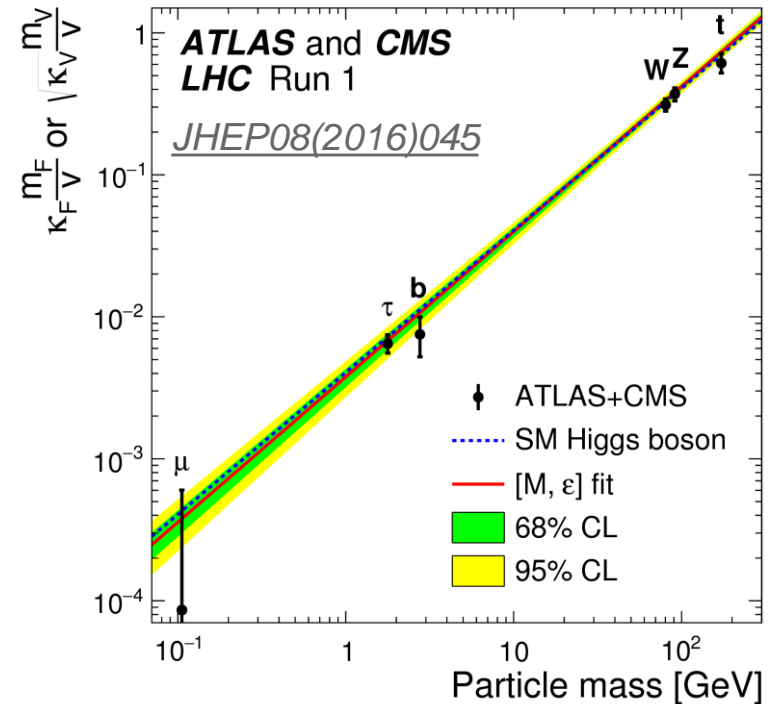
LHC and ATLAS at Run 2

- 140 fb^{-1} pp collision @ 13 TeV collected in 2015-18
 - ~8M Higgs boson produced ($\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H} \sim 60 \text{ pb}$)
 - Available results: $36 \sim 80 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



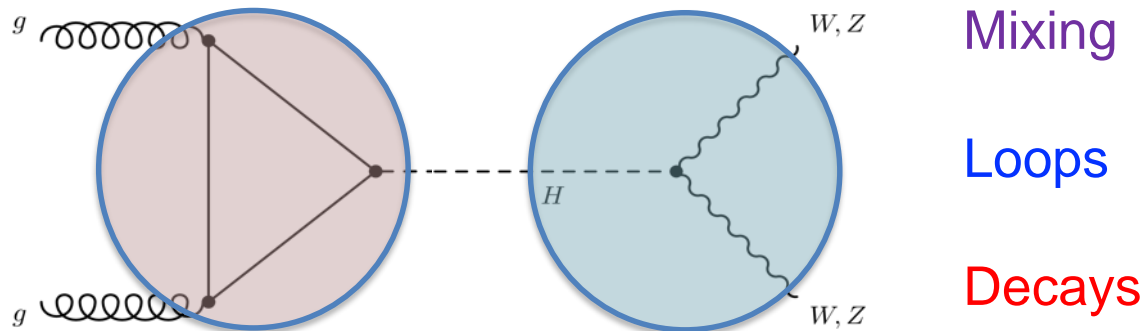
What we have learnt

- Mass: $M_H = 125.09 \pm 0.24$ GeV ATLAS+CMS: PRL 114 (2015) 191803
- Spin/Parity: 0^+ ATLAS: EPJC 75 (2015) 476
CMS: PRD 92 (2015) 012004
- Width:
 - < 1 GeV (direct) CMS: JHEP11(2017)047
 - < 14 MeV (indirect) ATLAS: PLB786(2018)223
CMS: CMS-PAS-HIG-18-002
- Observed direct coupling to:
 - Vector bosons ATLAS: PLB 716 (2012) 1-29
CMS: PLB 716 (2012) 30
 - τ leptons ATLAS: arXiv:1811.08856
CMS: PLB 779 (2018) 283
 - Top quarks ATLAS: PLB 784 (2018) 173
CMS: PRL 120 (2018) 231801
 - Bottom quarks ATLAS: PLB 786 (2018) 59
CMS: PRL 121 (2018) 121801



All measurements compatible with SM predictions!

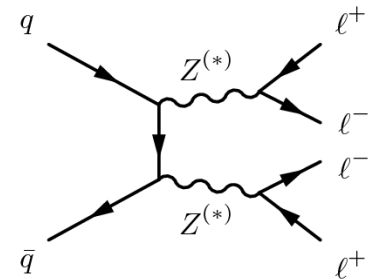
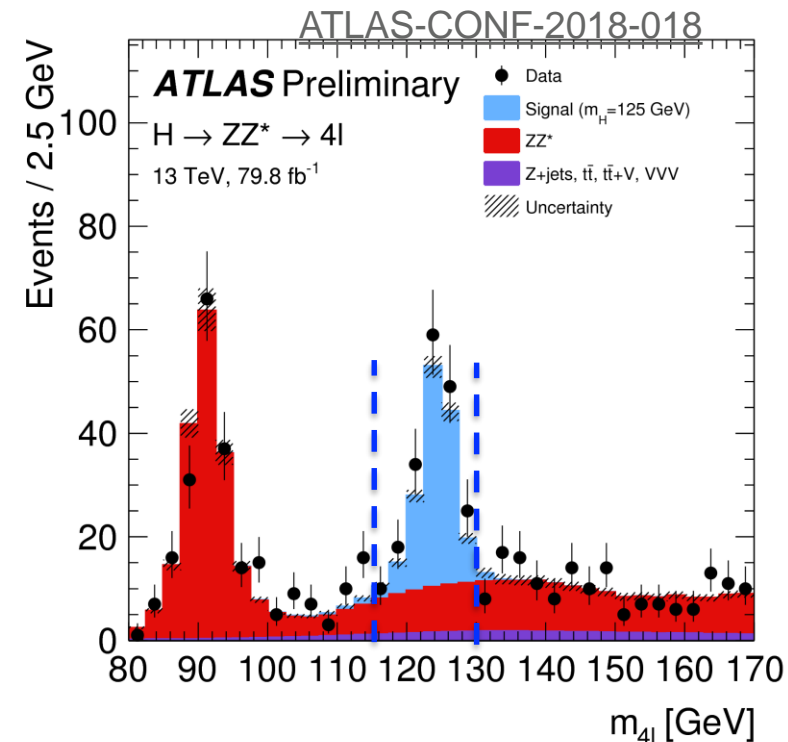
Probing New Physics and the Nature of the Higgs boson with $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$



$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$

- “The golden channel”
 - Fully reconstructed four-lepton final states
 - High S/B ~ 2

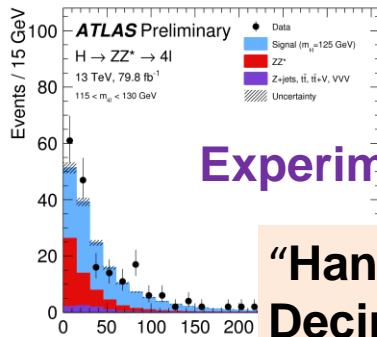
- Event selection:
 - Lepton p_T (20,15,10, 5/7)GeV for μ/e
- Background estimation:
 - $ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$: Monte Carlo (MC)
 - Mis-identified leptons (Z+jets, tt): data driven



115 GeV < m_{4l} < 130 GeV, 80 fb⁻¹ data
195 events observed
112 ± 5 expected $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ events

How to characterize Higgs properties

- To connect Experiment and Theory



Experiment



Theory
(SM, BSM)

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi + h.c. + \sum_i y_i \psi_i \psi_i \phi + h.c. + \dots$$

“Handbook of LHC Higgs Cross Sections: 4. Deciphering the Nature of the Higgs Sector”, LHC Higgs Cross Section Working Group, [arXiv:1610.07922](https://arxiv.org/abs/1610.07922)

869 pages, ... and 1645 citations

Raw experimental
Event rate (N)
Distributions (eg. p_T^4)

Fiducial cross section: $\sigma = \frac{N}{L}$

Differential cross section: $\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^{4l}}$

Simplified template cross section (STXS)

Signal strength: $\mu = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma^{SM}}$

Observables (PO)
Effective couplings

Effective field theory (EFT)

SMEFT

HEFT

Higgs Characterization framework

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \bar{c}_i^{(6)} O_i^{(6)}$$

κ framework:

Ratio of couplings: $\kappa_i = \frac{g_i}{g_i^{SM}}$

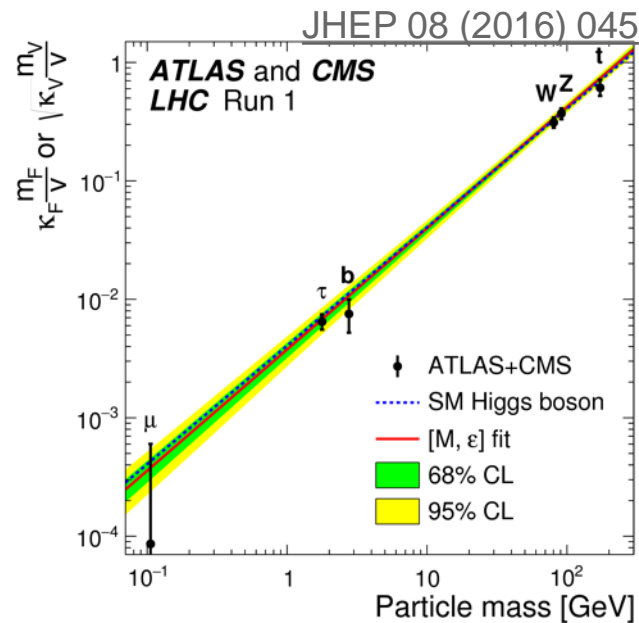
$$\sigma_{i \rightarrow H \rightarrow f} = \frac{\kappa_i^2 \kappa_f^2 \sigma_i^{SM} \Gamma_f^{SM}}{\kappa_H^2 \Gamma_H^{SM}}$$

Measurements of the Higgs boson properties:

→ On-shell couplings

Off-shell couplings

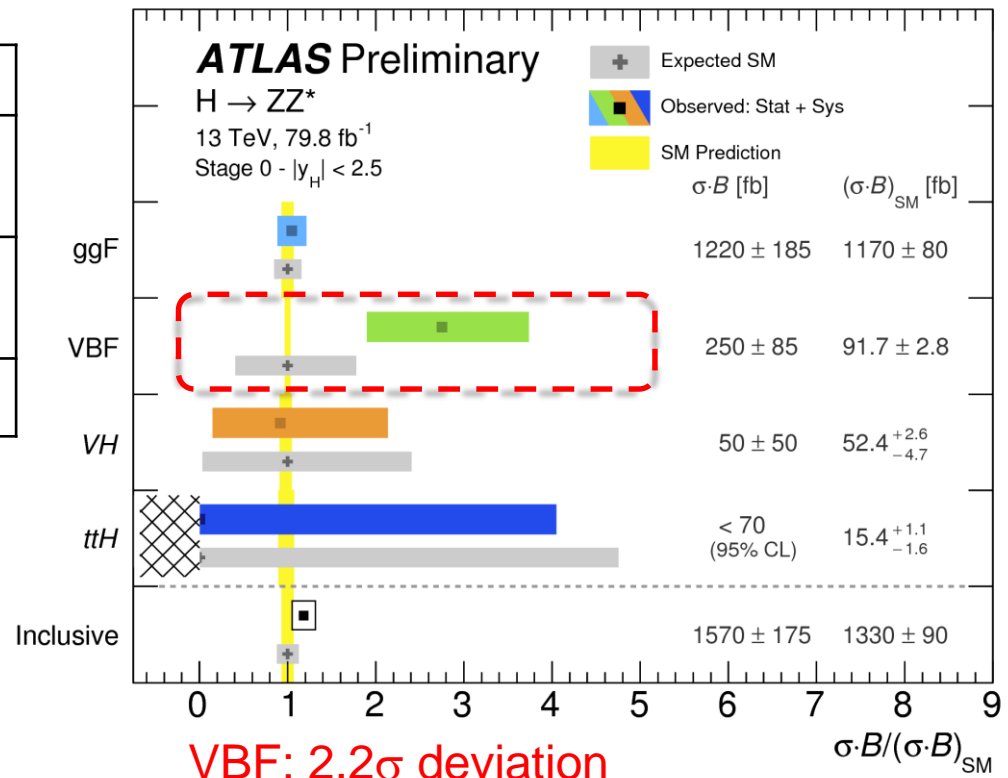
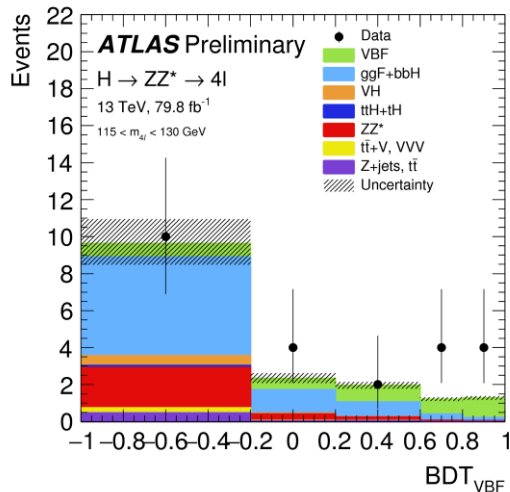
Self-couplings



Measurements of production modes

- Event categorization to probe Higgs production modes:
 - 11 bins, based on p_T^H and jet activities (N_{jet}, p_T^j , etc)
 - For example:

Prod. bins		Requirement
ttH	ttH-Had	≥ 1 b-jet ≥ 4 jets
	ttH-Lep	≥ 1 b-jet ≥ 2 jets, ≥ 1 lepton
VBF		≥ 2 jets, $m_{jj} > 120$ GeV



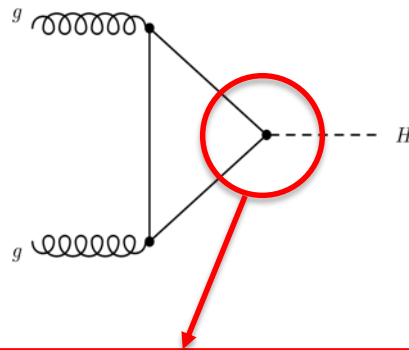
Inclusive

$$\mu = 1.28^{+0.18}_{-0.17}(\text{stat.})^{+0.08}_{-0.06}(\text{exp.})^{+0.08}_{-0.06}(\text{th.}) = 1.28^{+0.21}_{-0.19}$$

Higgs couplings – the κ framework

- Define coupling modifiers: $\kappa_i = \frac{g_i}{g_{i,SM}}$

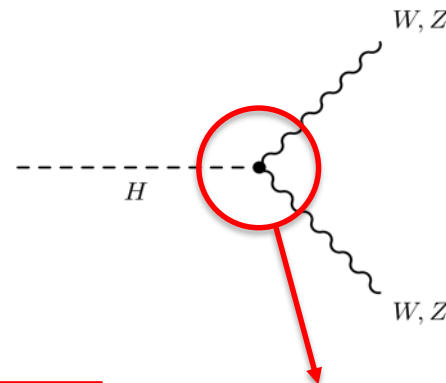
- Production and decay rates



$$\sigma_{ggF} = (1.04\kappa_t^2 + 0.002\kappa_b^2 - 0.04\kappa_t\kappa_b)\sigma_{ggF}^{SM}$$

$$\sigma_{VBF} = (0.73\kappa_W^2 + 0.27\kappa_Z^2)\sigma_{VBF}^{SM}$$

- 1) SM couplings modifiers: $\kappa_W, \kappa_Z, \kappa_t, \kappa_b, \kappa_\tau, \kappa_\mu$
- 2) Allow BSM couplings modifiers: κ_g, κ_γ
- 3) Allow BSM Higgs decay: B_{BSM}

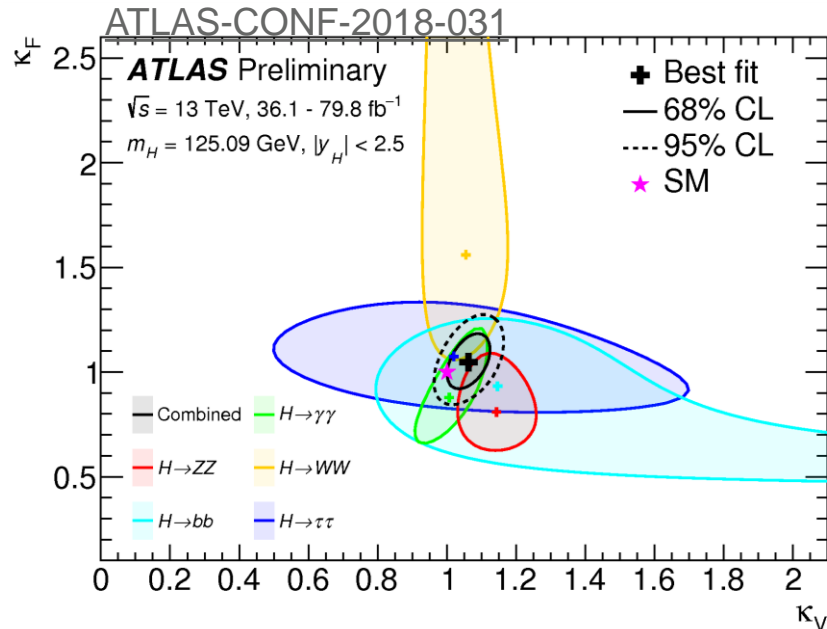


$$\Gamma_{ZZ} = \kappa_Z^2 \Gamma_{ZZ}^{SM}$$

$$\Gamma_H = \frac{\kappa_H^2 \Gamma_H^{SM}}{1 - B_{BSM}}$$

Results in the κ framework

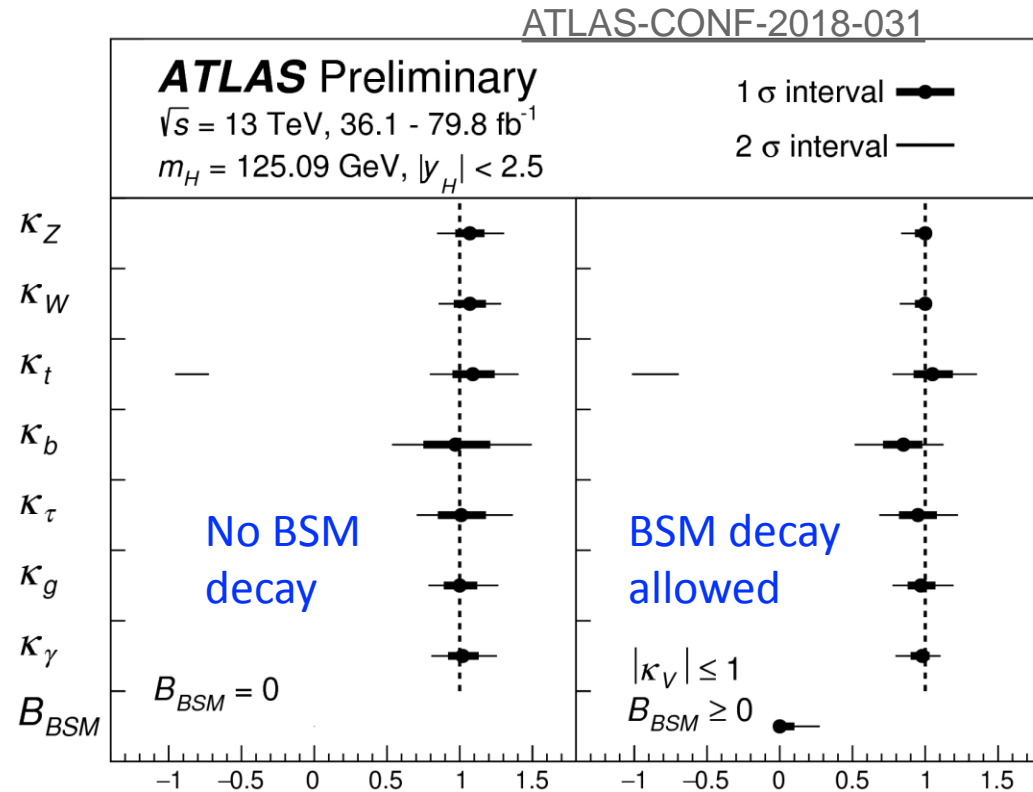
- Couplings from combined measurements



$$\kappa_V = 1.06^{+0.04}_{-0.04} \quad (\kappa_V = \kappa_W = \kappa_Z)$$

$$\kappa_F = 1.05^{+0.09}_{-0.09} \quad (\kappa_F = \kappa_t = \kappa_b = \kappa_\tau = \kappa_\mu)$$

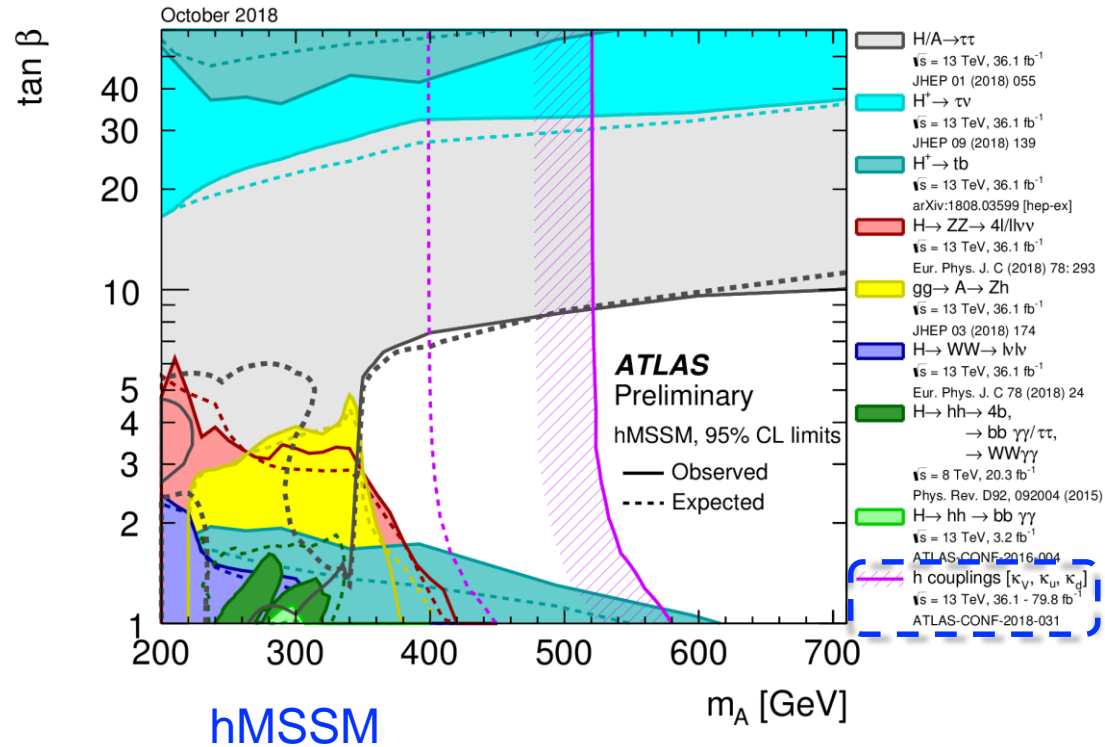
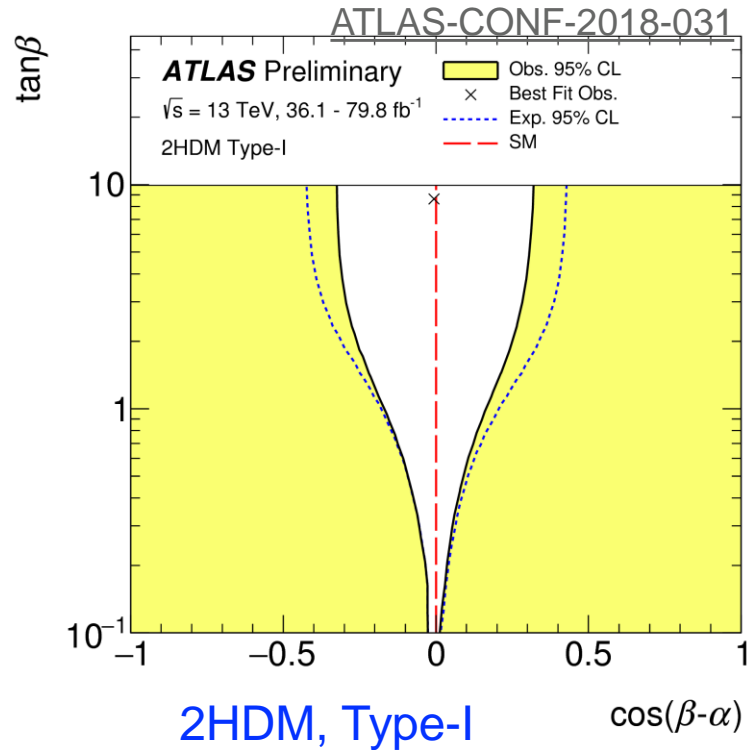
Precision 4~9 %



BSM decay: $B_{BSM} < 26\%$ @ 95% CL
 Direct invisible Higgs search: $B_{BSM} < 26\%$
 (Run1+2 combined) [ATLAS-CONF-2018-054](#)

Constraints on BSM

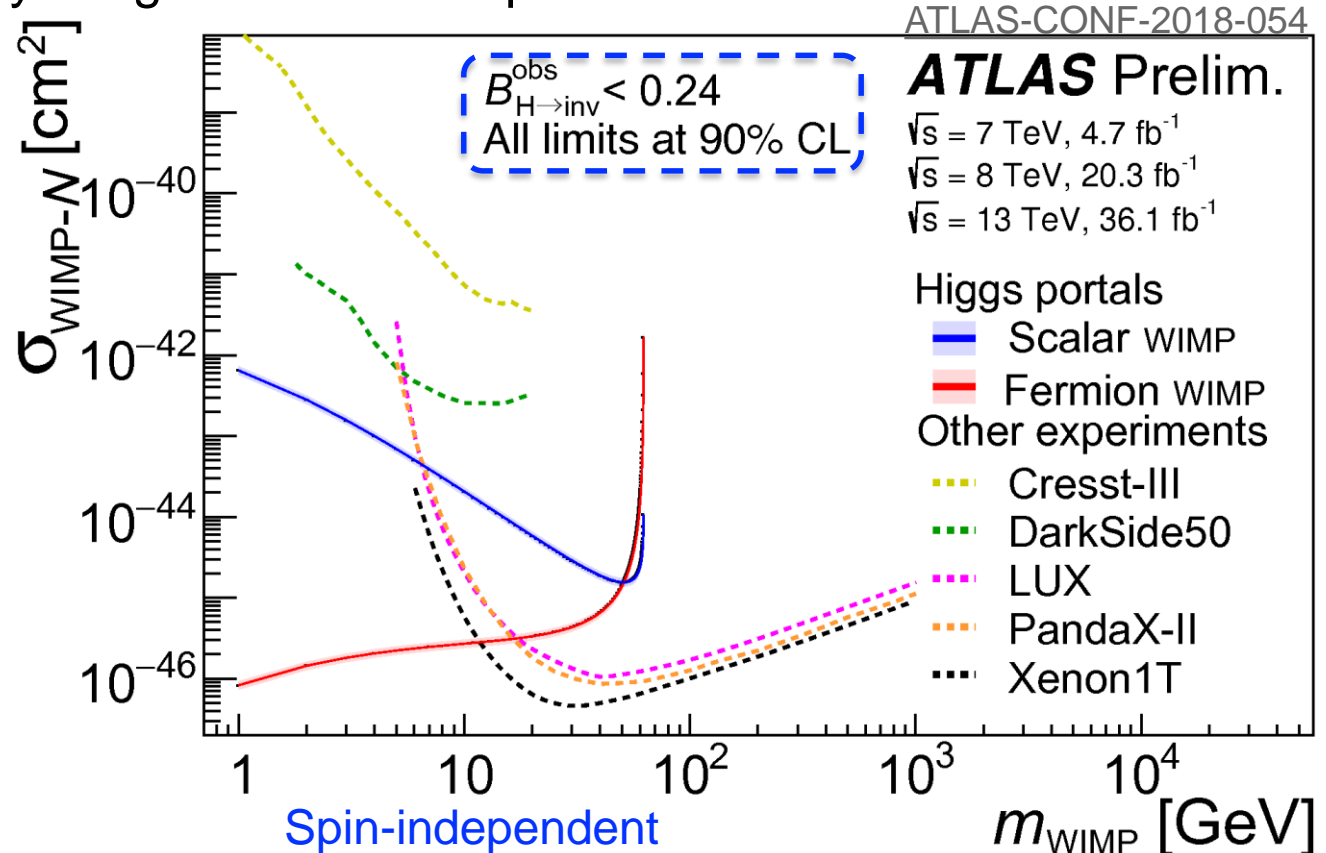
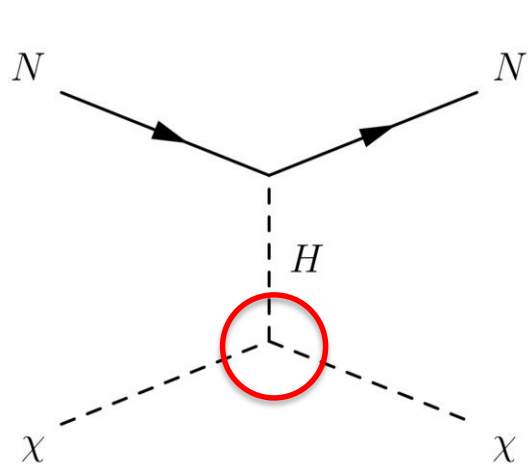
- Using measured Higgs couplings to constrain new physics
 - Two-Higgs-Doublet model (2HDM)
 - Simplified Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (hMSSM)



Complementary to direct searches

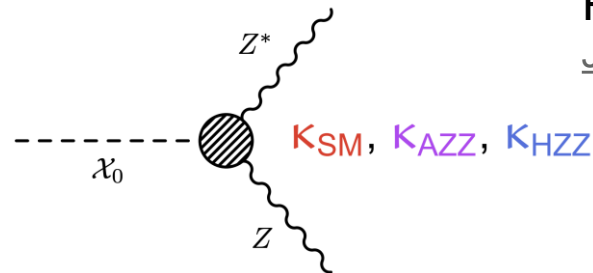
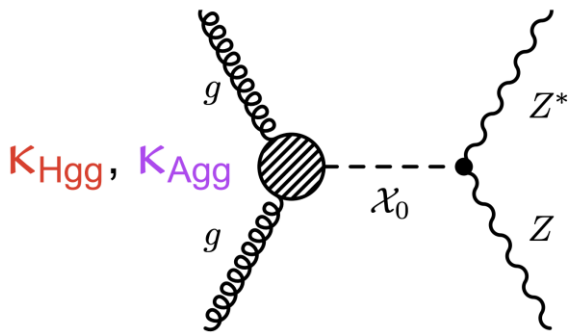
Higgs portal to Dark Matter

- Assuming dark matter interact SM particles via Higgs portal
 - Translating the limit on $B_{\text{BSM}} \rightarrow H\chi\chi$ coupling
 - \rightarrow DM-nucleon scattering
 - Unique sensitivity to light dark matter particles



Probing CP nature of the Higgs boson

- Why still interesting to measure CP properties
 - Still room for anomalous couplings due to CP violation
 - Electroweak Baryogenesis needs large CPV (Sakharov's criteria)
- Effective Lagrangian with CP-even and CP-odd operators
 - κ_{SM} and κ_{Hgg} modify SM interactions (== 1 for SM)
 - BSM couplings: CP-even κ_{HZZ} , CP-odd: κ_{AZZ} , κ_{Agg}

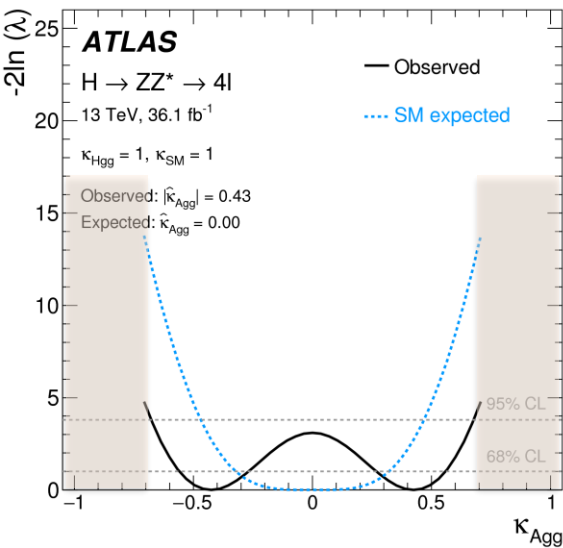


Higgs characterization model,
P. Artoisenet et al
[JHEP11\(2013\)043](#)

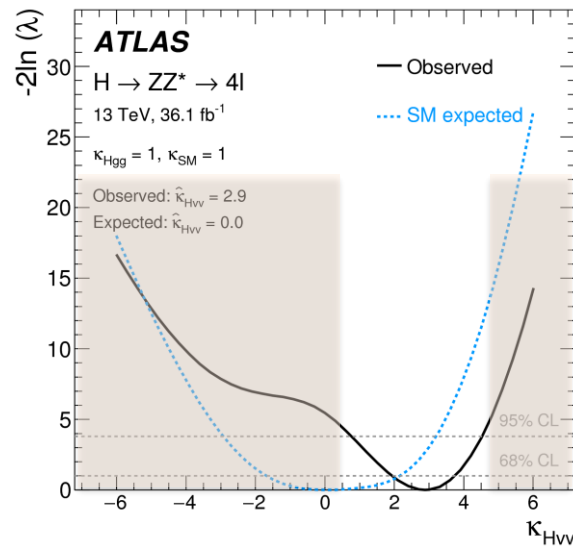
CP measurements

JHEP 03 (2018) 095

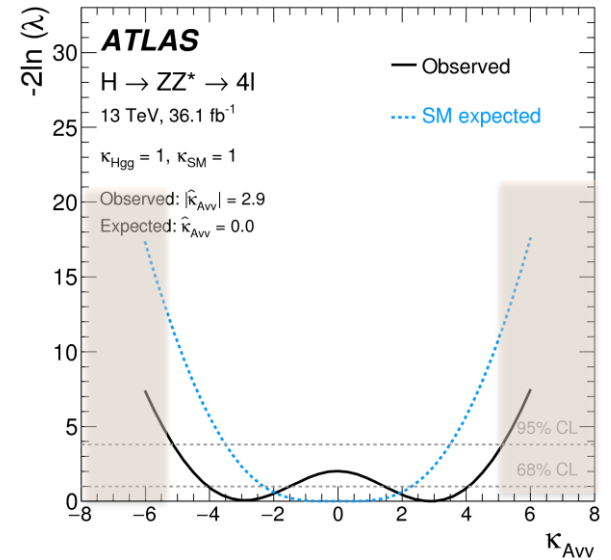
- Constraints on CP-mixing and CP-violation
 - Using event rates



$\kappa_{A_{gg}} [-0.68, 0.68]$



$\kappa_{H_{ZZ}} [0.8, 4.5]$

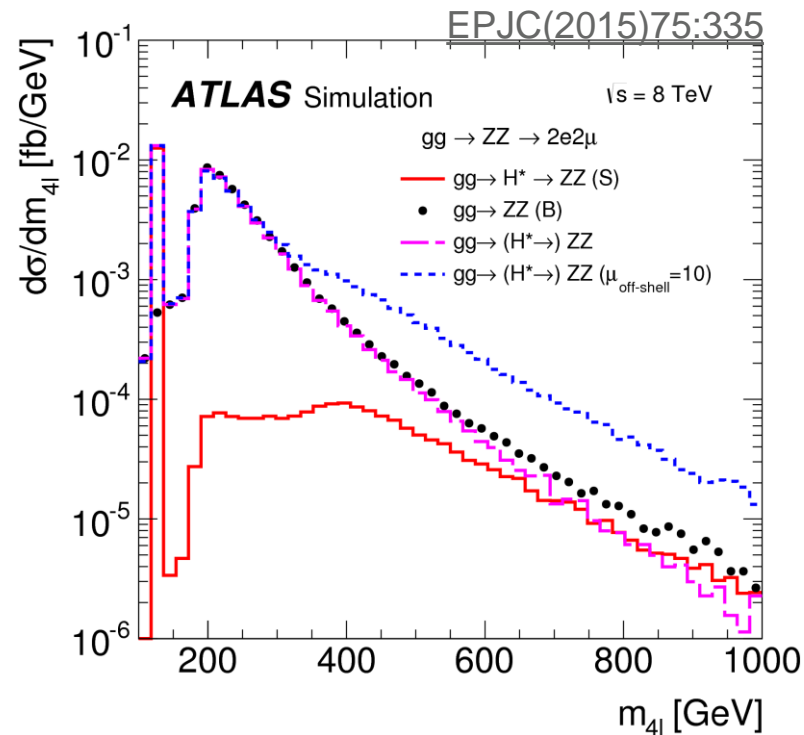


$\kappa_{A_{ZZ}} [-5.2, 5.2]$

Sensitivity can be further improved by using event kinematic information

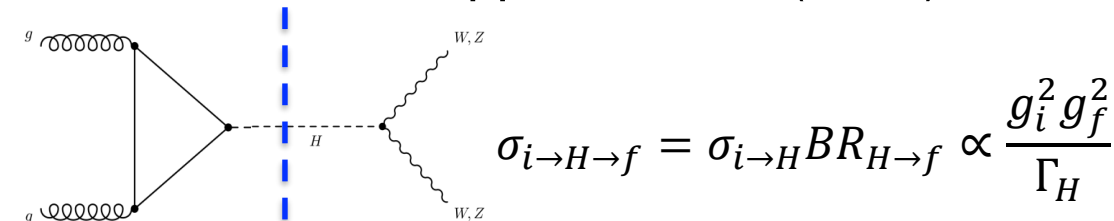
Measurements of the Higgs boson properties:

- On-shell couplings
- Off-shell couplings
- Self-couplings



Higgs boson width

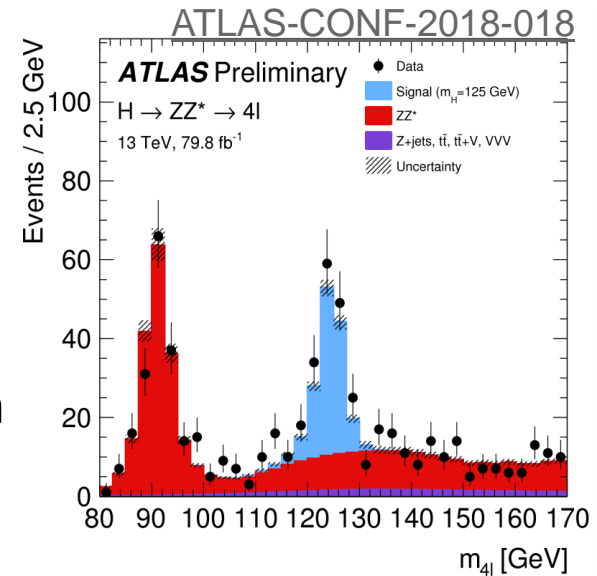
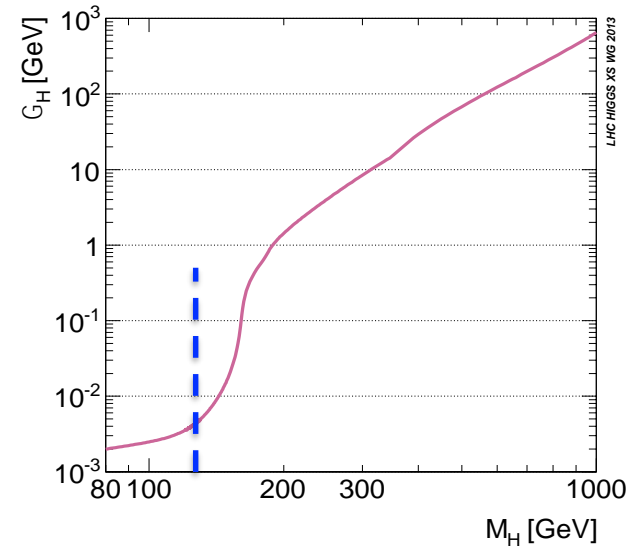
- How wide the Higgs boson is?
 - $\Gamma_H^{SM} = 4.1 \text{ MeV} @ m_H=125 \text{ GeV}$
- Two implications:
 - Zero width approximation (ZWA)



$$\sigma_{i \rightarrow H \rightarrow f} = \sigma_{i \rightarrow H} BR_{H \rightarrow f} \propto \frac{g_i^2 g_f^2}{\Gamma_H}$$

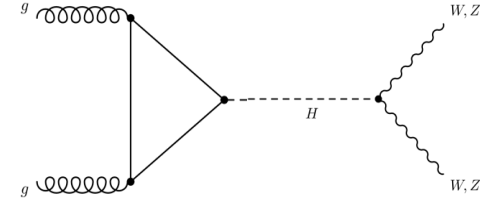
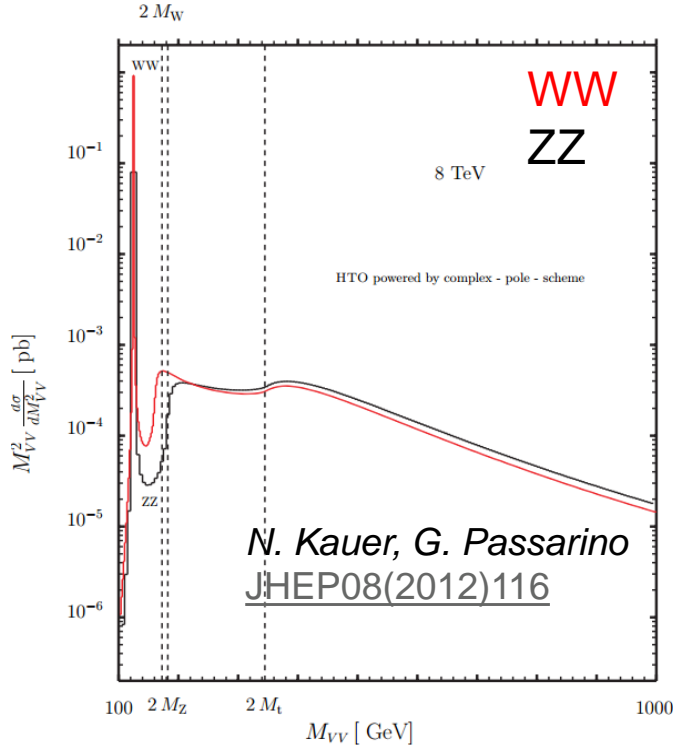
Degeneracy: Invariant if $g \rightarrow g\varepsilon, \Gamma_H \rightarrow \Gamma_H\varepsilon^4$

- Can we measure it at the LHC?
 - Seems impossible due to detector resolution



Off-shell Higgs

- Is ZWA precise enough?



$$\frac{d\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow VV}}{dM_{VV}^2} \propto \frac{g_{Hgg}^2 g_{HVV}^2}{(M_{VV}^2 - M_H^2)^2 + M_H^2 \Gamma_H^2}$$

Higgs has a long tail

Off-shell

	Tot [pb]	$M_{ZZ} > 2 M_Z$ [pb]	R [%]
$gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \text{all}$	19.146	0.1525	0.8
$gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ$	0.5462	0.0416	7.6

- Off-shell Higgs

- A unique phase space
- Characterize Higgs couplings at high scale
- Sensitive to new physics

Bounding the Higgs width

- Off-shell effect makes Higgs width measurement possible

$$\frac{d\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow VV}}{dM_{VV}^2} \propto \frac{g_{Hgg}^2 g_{HVV}^2}{(M_{VV}^2 - M_H^2)^2 + M_H^2 \Gamma_H^2}$$

on-shell: $m_{4l} \sim m_H$ $\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ}^{\text{on-shell}} \sim \frac{\kappa_{g,on}^2 * \kappa_{V,on}^2}{\Gamma_H / \Gamma_{SM}} = \mu_{\text{on-shell}}$

off-shell: $m_{4l} - m_H \gg \Gamma_H$ $\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ}^{\text{off-shell}} \sim \kappa_{g,off}^2 * \kappa_{V,off}^2 = \mu_{\text{off-shell}}$

Breaks the degeneracy!

- Assuming $\kappa_{g,on} = \kappa_{g,off}$ and $\kappa_{V,on} = \kappa_{V,off}$

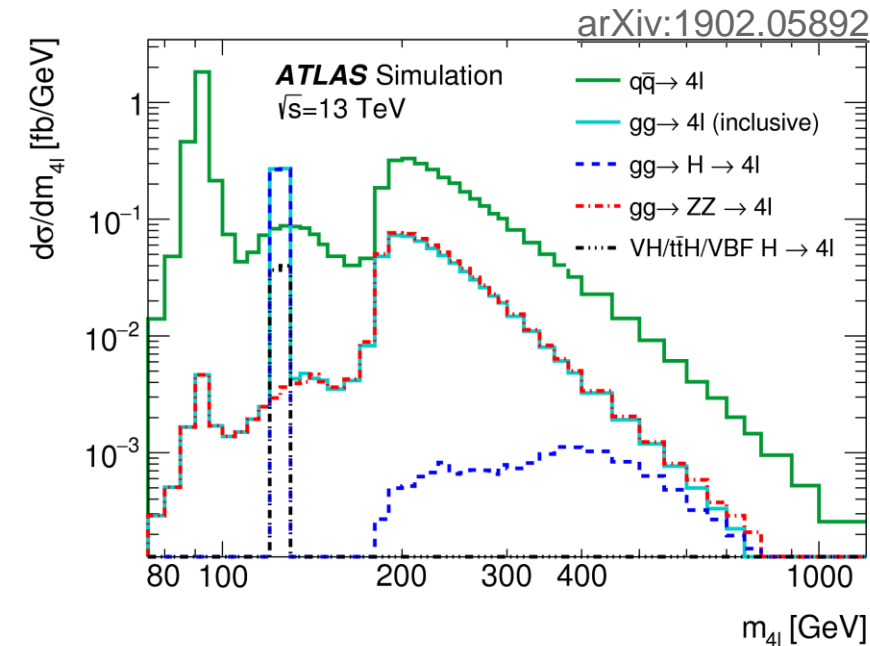
$$\mu_{\text{off-shell}} = \mu_{\text{on-shell}} \cdot \Gamma_H / \Gamma_H^{SM}$$

- Measuring both on- and off-shell production could constrain Higgs width

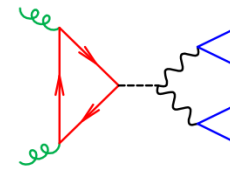
F. Caola, K. Melnikov
PRD88(2013)054024

Going off-shell

- More challenging to go beyond the Higgs peak region
 - Higher background events from $qq \rightarrow ZZ$
 - Negative interference between $gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ$ and $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ continuum

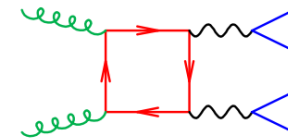


Higgs Signal

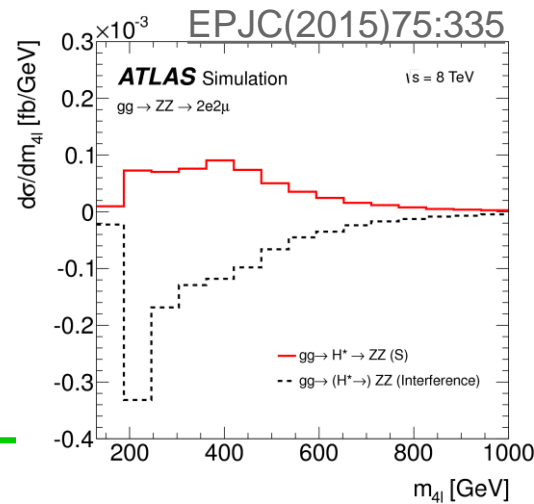


$$\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H^* \rightarrow ZZ} \propto \mu_{\text{off-shell}}$$

Continuum background

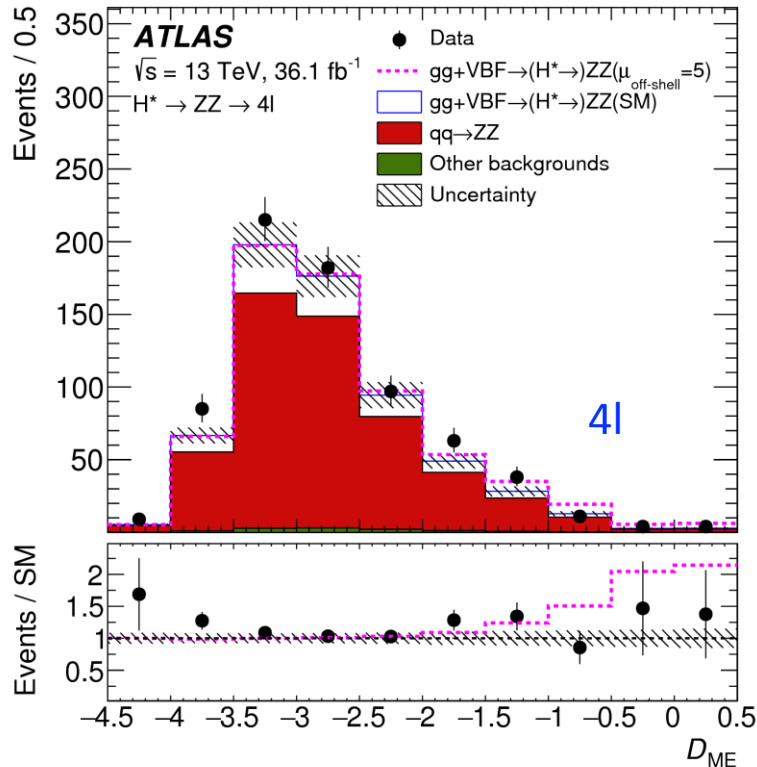


$$\sigma_{\text{interf.}} \propto \sqrt{\mu_{\text{off-shell}}}$$



How to measure $\mu_{\text{off-shell}}$

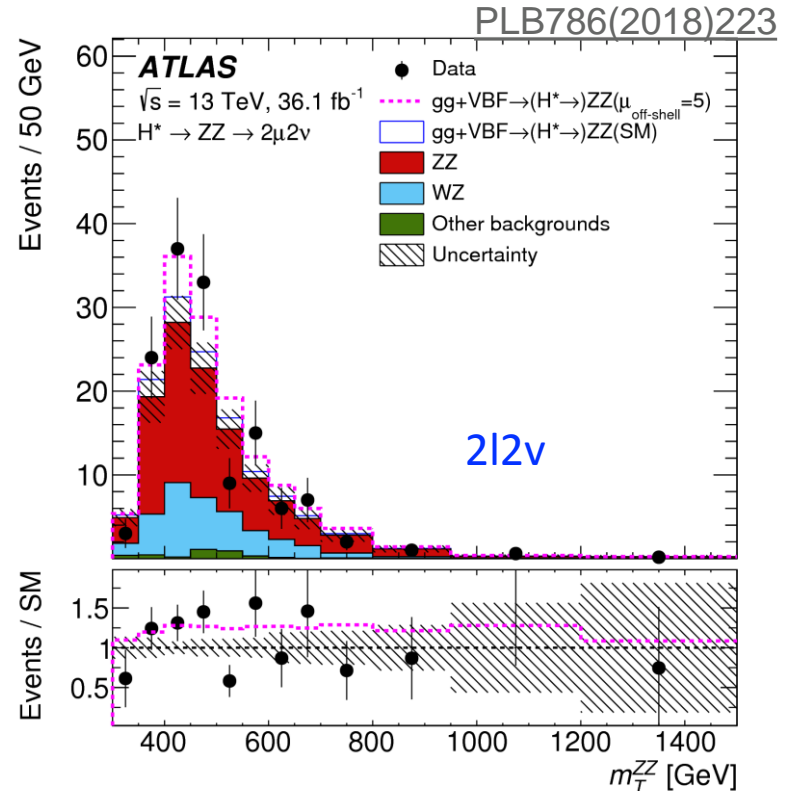
- Using high mass ZZ events ($m_{ZZ} > 2m_Z$)
- $H^* \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2l2\nu$ viable



Matrix-element discriminant

$$D_{\text{ME}} = \log_{10} \left(\frac{P_H}{P_{gg} + c \cdot P_{q\bar{q}}} \right)$$

J. Campbell et al, [JHEP04\(2014\)060](#)



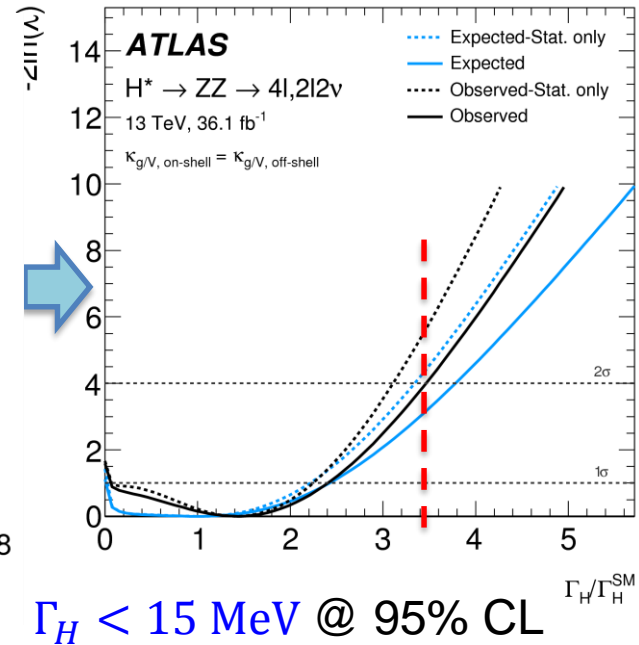
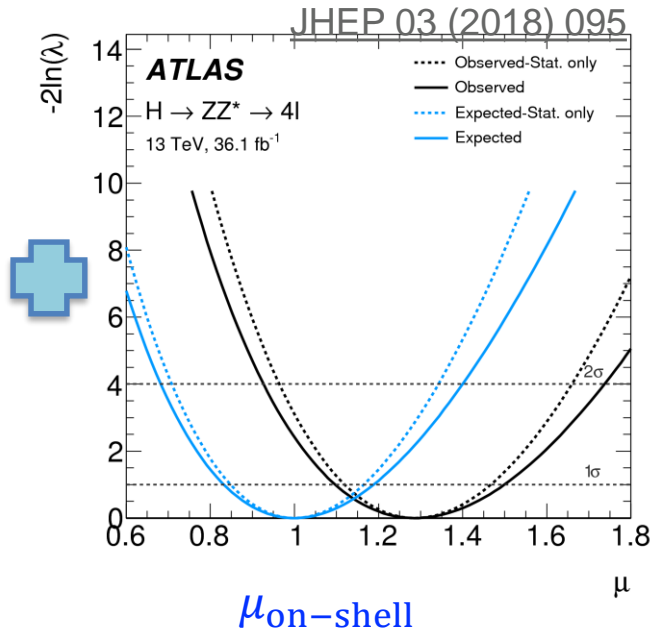
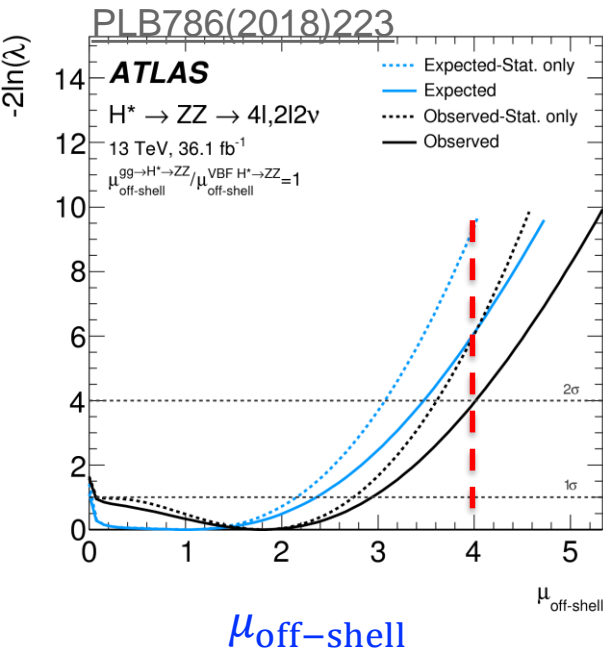
Transverse mass

$$E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} > 175 \text{ GeV}$$

Results

- Measurements of off-shell production
 - Off-shell: $H^* \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l, H^* \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 2l2\nu$
- and Higgs width
 - On-shell: $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$

$$\mu_{\text{off-shell}} = \mu_{\text{on-shell}} \cdot \Gamma_H / \Gamma_H^{\text{SM}}$$

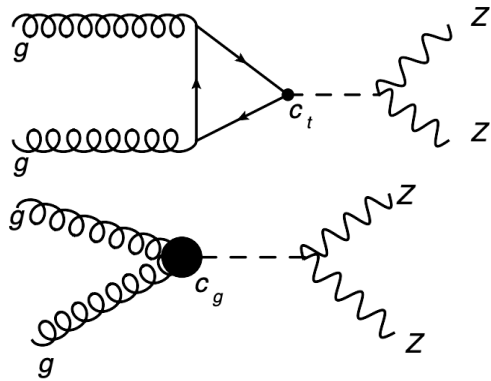


Direct measurement:

$\Gamma_H < 1.1 \text{ GeV}$ (JHEP11(2017)047)

Constraints on BSM

- Off-shell Higgs has unique sensitivity to new physics
 - BSM contribution grows with \hat{s} \rightarrow high energy bins become important



Assuming new physics enters the loop, with effective couplings c_t, c_g for $gg \rightarrow H$

$$\mathcal{L} = -c_t \frac{m_t}{v} \bar{t} t h + \frac{g_s^2}{48\pi^2} c_g \frac{h}{v} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu},$$

On-shell Higgs production $\sigma \sim |c_t + c_g|^2$

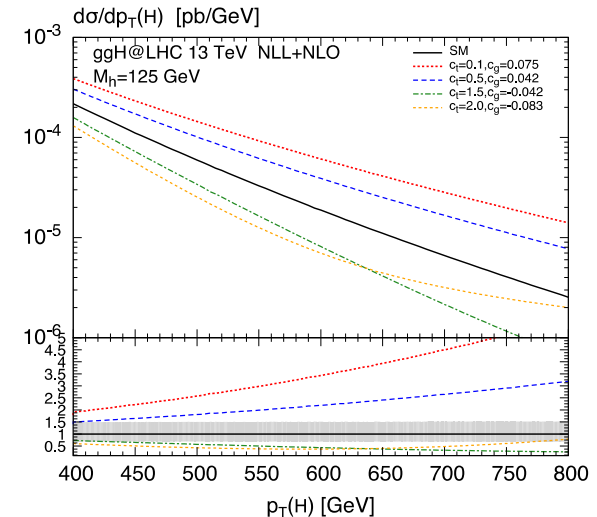
- To break the degeneracy

- ttH production
- Boosted Higgs via $pp \rightarrow H + \text{jets}$
- Off-shell Higgs
- Di-Higgs production

C. Grojean et al, [JHEP05\(2014\)022](#)
 C. Grojean et al, [JETP120\(2015\)354](#)

S. Dawson et al, [PRD91\(2015\)115008](#)

M. Grazzini et al [JHEP03\(2017\)115](#)



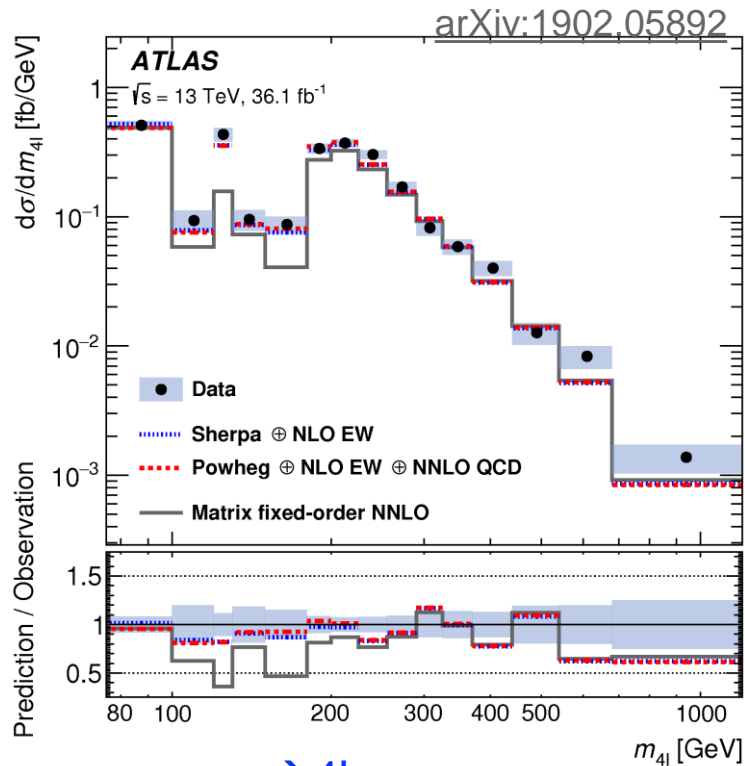
Constraints on BSM (2)

- Off-shell Higgs to constrain c_t, c_g

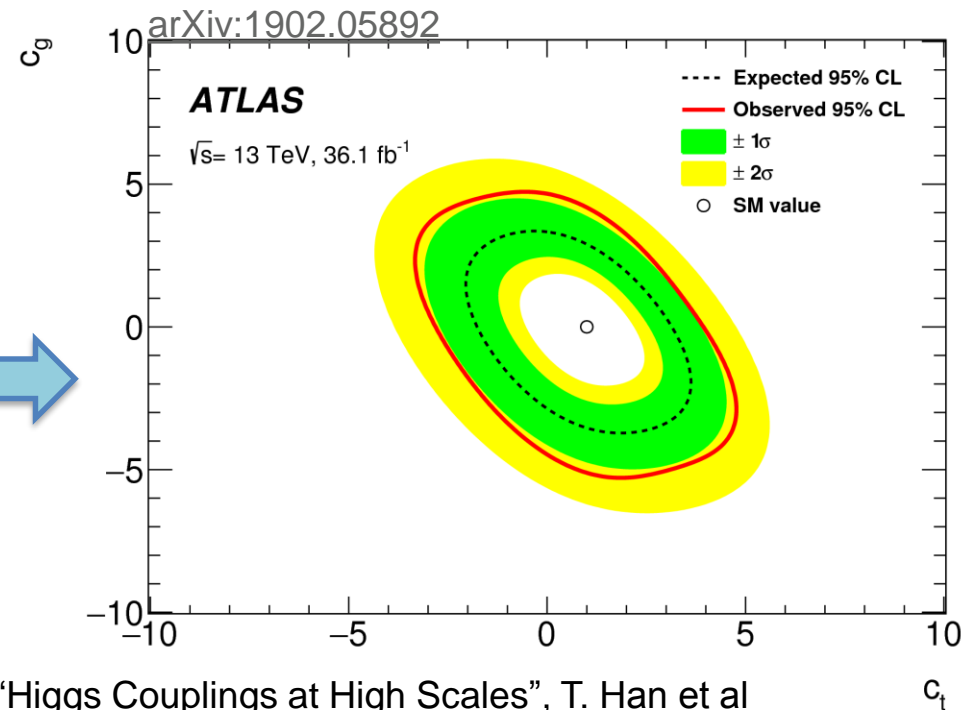
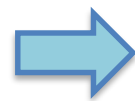
- Using unfolded m_{4l} spectrum

C. Grojean et al, [JETP120\(2015\)354](#)

$$gg \rightarrow 4l \quad \frac{d\sigma(c_t, c_g)}{dm_{4l}} = F_0 + F_1 \left(c_t + c_g \frac{F_\Delta(\infty)}{\text{Re } F_\Delta(m_t)} \right)^2 + F_3 \left(c_t + c_g \frac{F_\Delta(\infty)}{\text{Re } F_\Delta(m_t)} \right) + F_2 c_t^2 + F_4 c_t,$$



$pp \rightarrow 4l$



“Higgs Couplings at High Scales”, T. Han et al

[PRD.98\(2018\)015023](#)

“Off-shell Higgs Probe to Naturalness”, T. Han et al

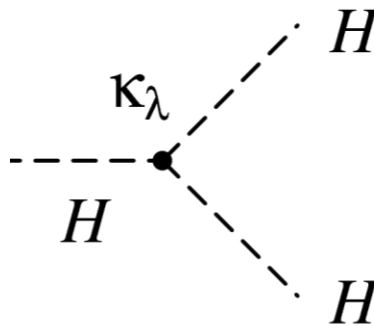
[PRL120\(2018\)111801](#)

Measurements of the Higgs boson properties:

On-shell couplings

Off-shell couplings

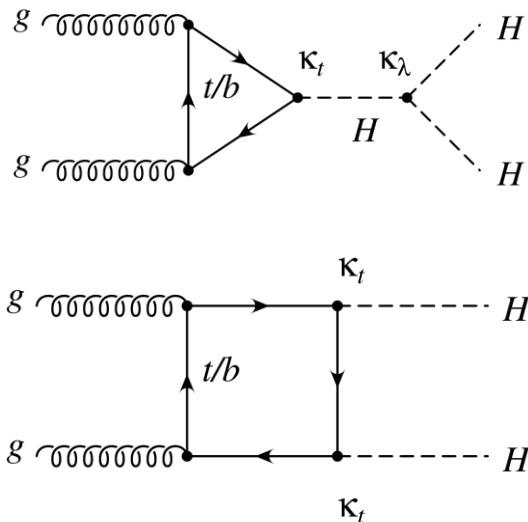
→ Self-couplings



DiHiggs production

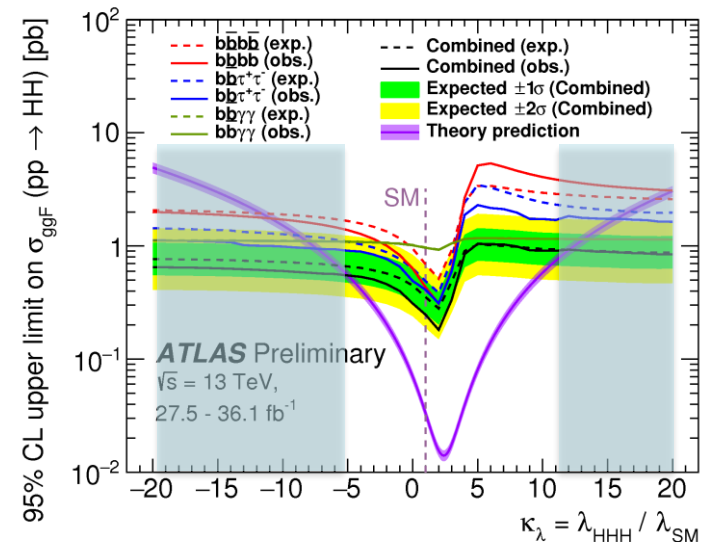
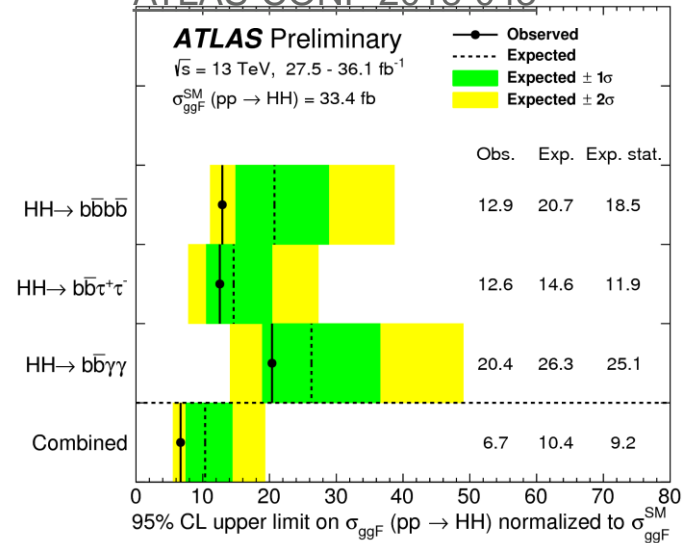
- Direct probe of Higgs self-coupling and Higgs potential

- Challenging due to low rate, $\frac{\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H}}{\sigma_{gg \rightarrow HH}} \sim 1500$
- Sensitive to new physics \rightarrow implication on EW Phase Transition

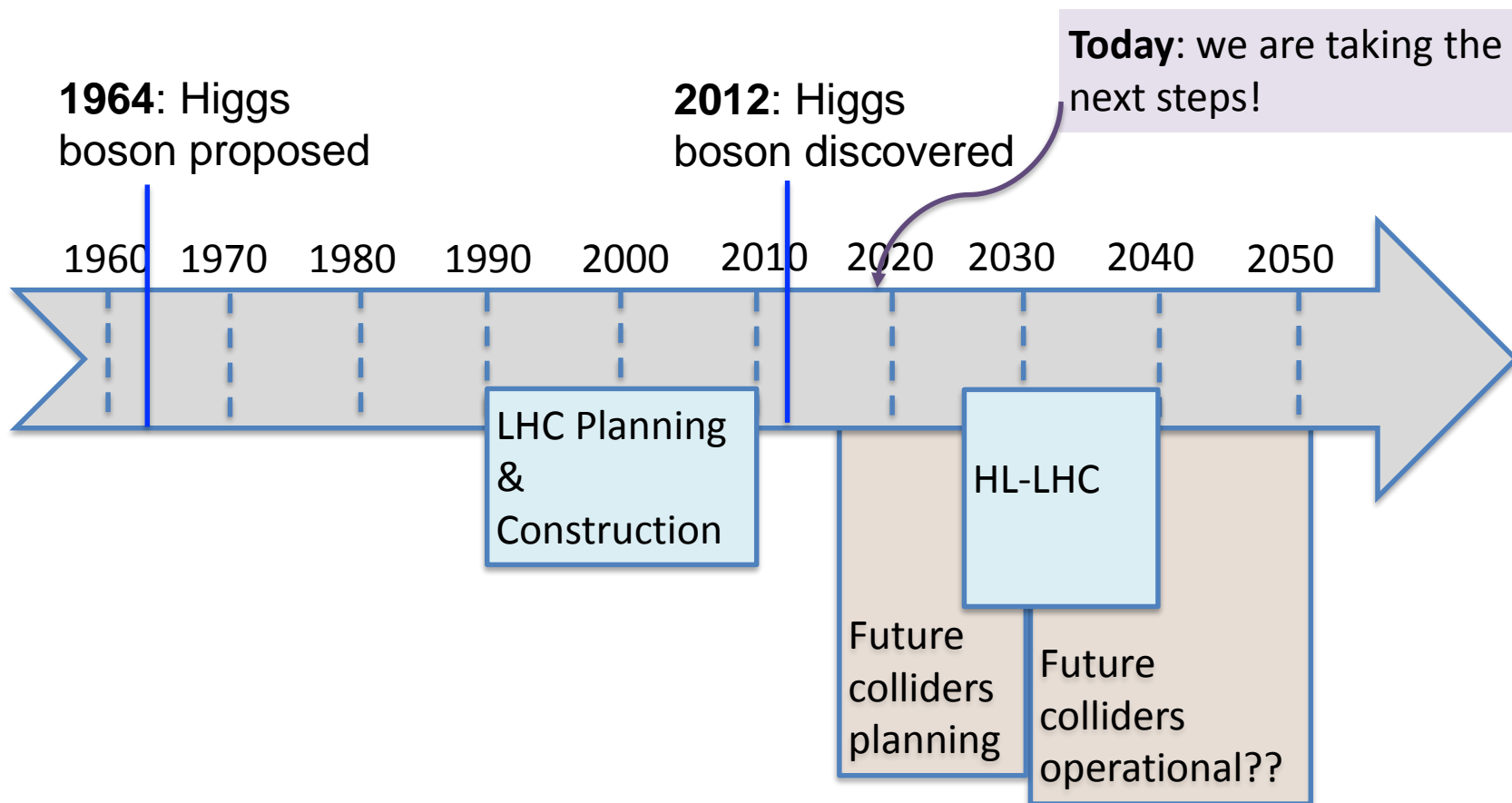


Similar to off-shell, measuring deficit in data

ATLAS-CONF-2018-043

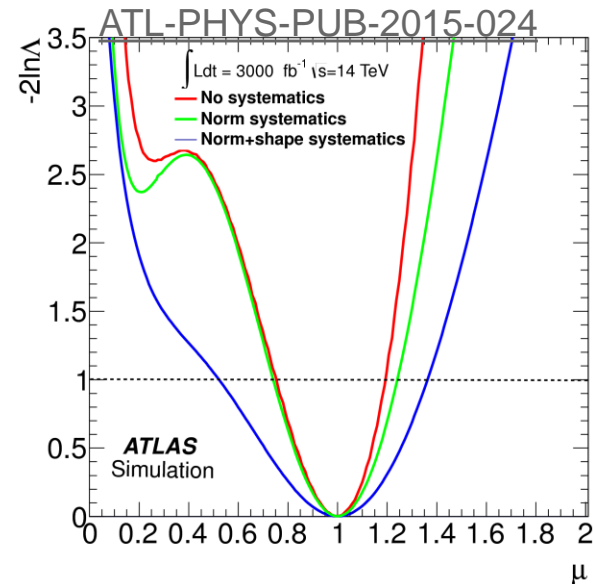
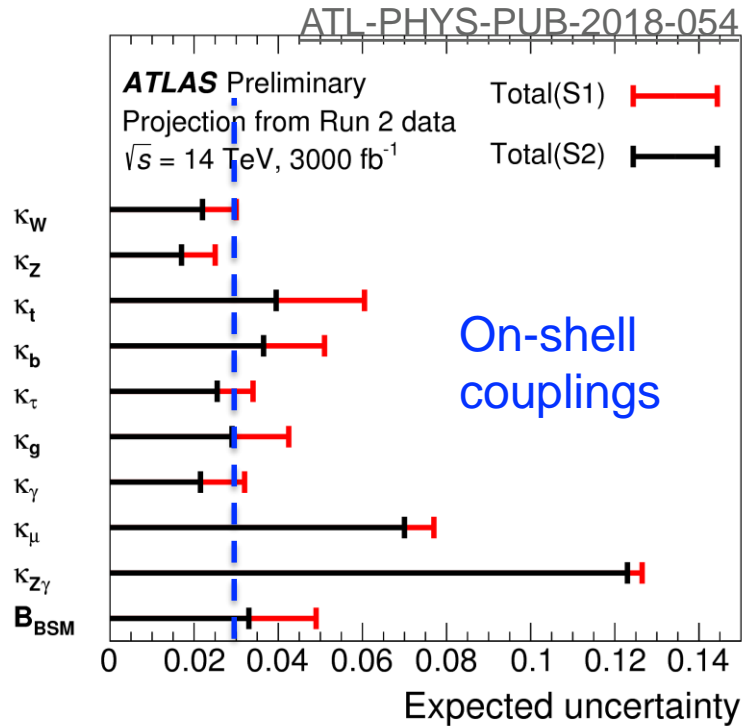


Prospects at the HL-LHC and Future Colliders



Prospects for Higgs properties measurements

- Current measurements are statistically limited
 - 4l, 80 fb⁻¹: $\mu = 1.19 \pm 0.12(stat.) \pm 0.06(exp.)_{-0.07}^{+0.08}(th.)$
- High luminosity LHC:
 - Limited by the large theory uncertainties



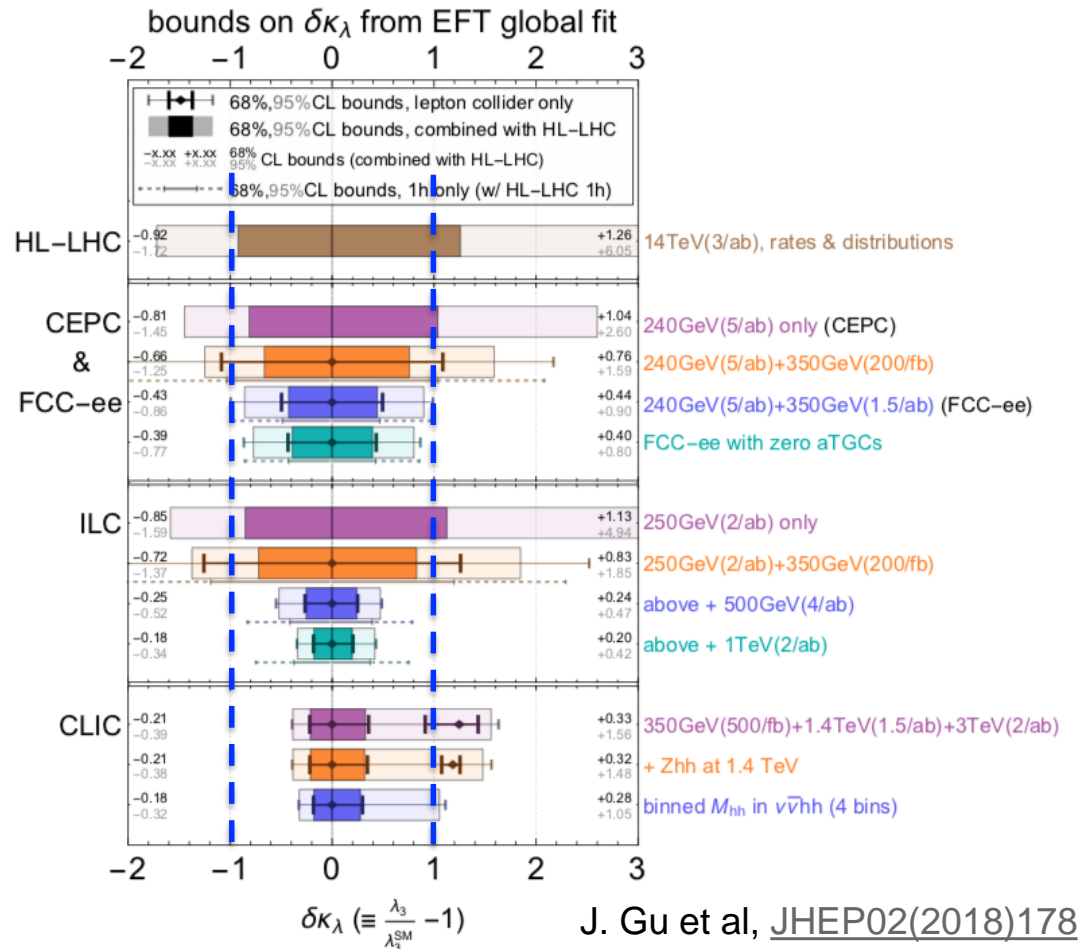
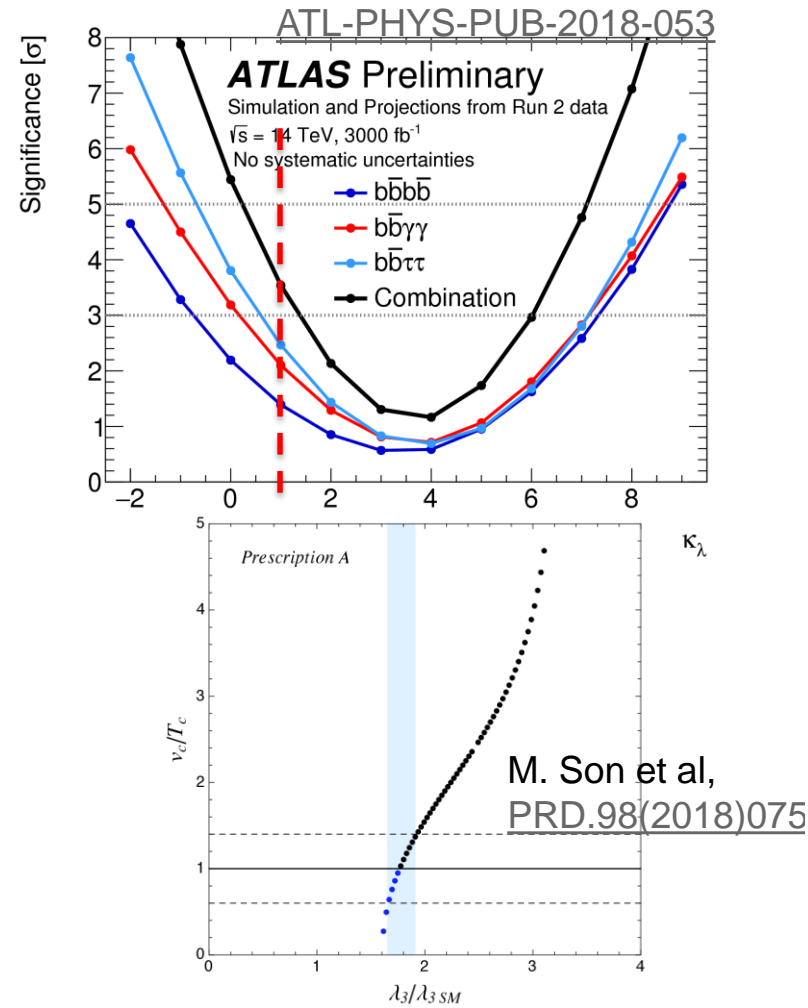
Off-shell couplings
O(20%) stat. only

CEPC, 5 ab⁻¹, O(0.01)

Higgs self-coupling

- DiHiggs: flagship physics for HL-LHC

□ κ_λ : precision of O(10) now, O(1) at HL-LHC



ILC@1 TeV: O(0.2), 100 TeV pp: O(0.05)

Conclusion

- Higgs couplings measurement: crucial to probe the nature of EWSB and New Physics
 - On-shell couplings: precision era $O(0.1)$
 - Off-shell couplings: Higgs at high scale, $O(3)$
 - Self-coupling: benchmark for HL-LHC, $O(10)$

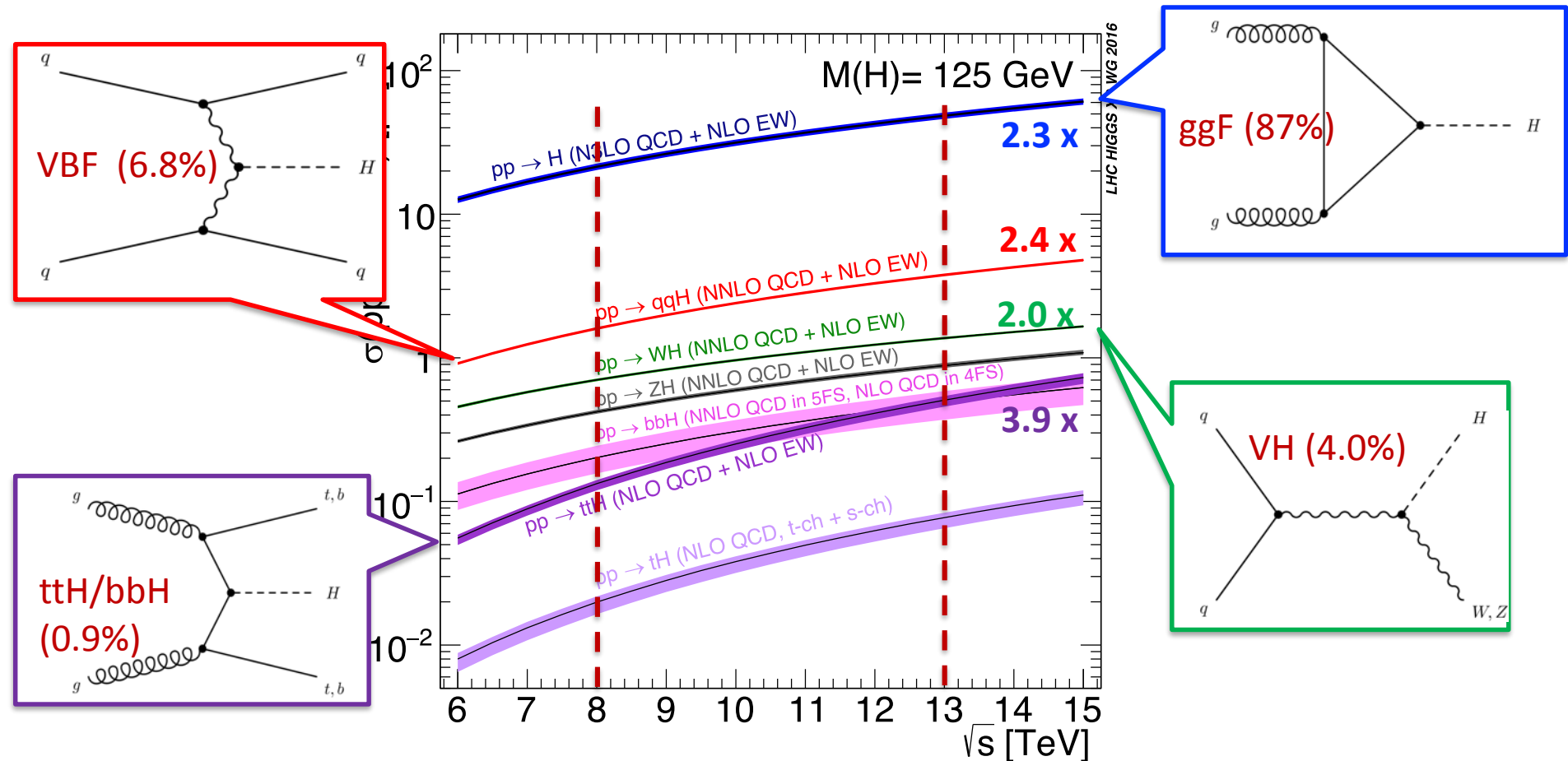
“Improved precision equates to discovery potential” FCC CDR

Improved theoretical predictions are essential, especially for HL-LHC

- New ideas and New colliders essential to continue exploring the unknown

Backup

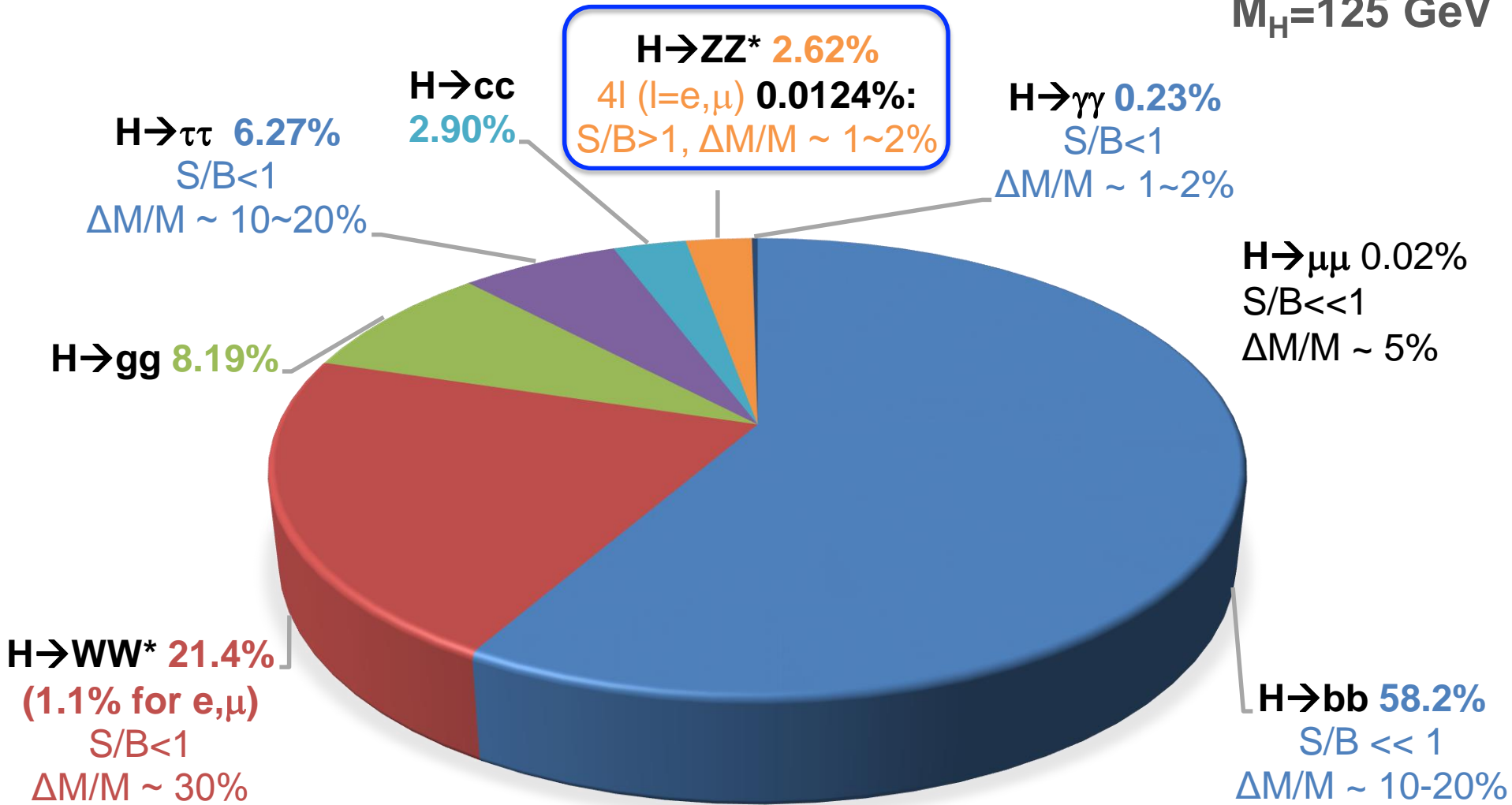
How to make a Higgs boson



$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H} = 55.7 \pm 2.5 \text{ pb @ } 13 \text{ TeV}$$

How to see a Higgs boson

$M_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$

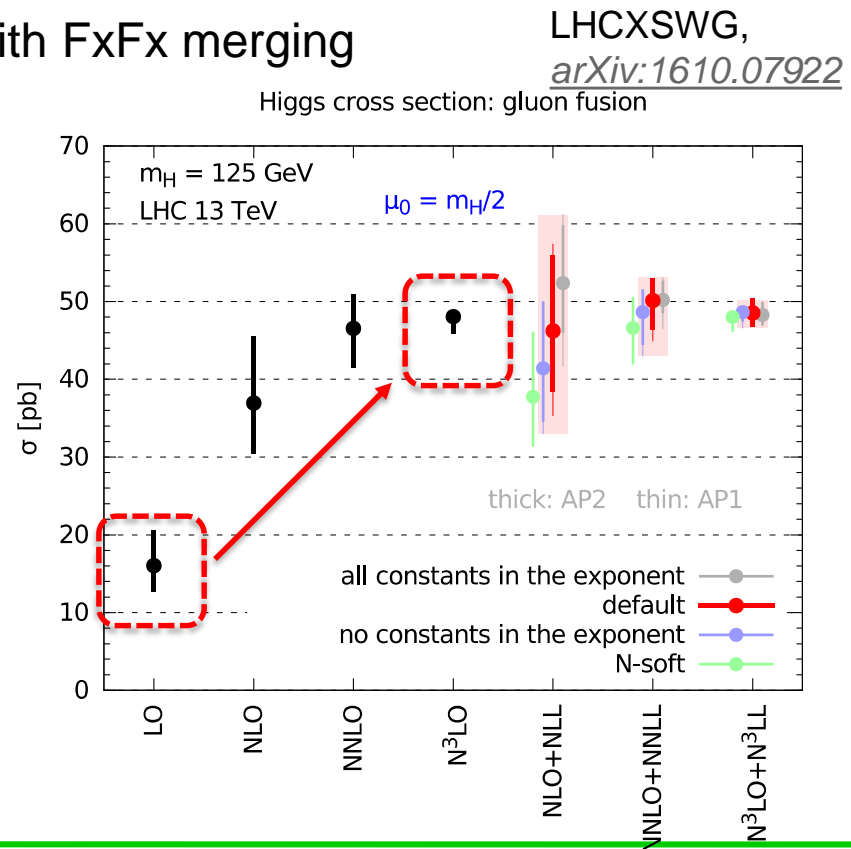


Theory predictions

- High accuracy in QCD (+EW) predictions is crucial
- ggF:
 - Total cross section: N³LO QCD + NLO EW ([LHCXSWG](#))
 - NNLOPS
 - MG5_aMC@NLO 0,1,2 jets @NLO with FxFx merging
 - HRes 2.3

- VBF, VH: NNLO QCD
 - PowhegBox
- ttH, bbH: NLO QCD
 - MG5_aMC@NLO

$$\mathbf{XH} = \mathbf{VBF} + \mathbf{VH} + \mathbf{ttH} + \mathbf{bbH}$$



Experimental explorations

- Production modes and decays studied in ATLAS

<div style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px;">Observed</div> <div style="background-color: #FFA500; padding: 2px;">Investigated</div>	Inclusive (ggF mostly)	VBF	VH	ttH
Combination of decays				★
$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$				
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$				
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$				
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$				
$H \rightarrow bb$			★	
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$				
$H \rightarrow cc$				
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$				
$H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$				

← Event categorization

↑
Higgs decay

★ Recent 5σ observations!

Systematic uncertainties

Table 4: Estimated theoretical uncertainties from missing higher orders.

Partial width	QCD	electroweak	total
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$	$\sim 0.2\%$	$\sim 0.5\%$ for $M_H < 500$ GeV	$\sim 0.5\%$
$H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-/\mu^+\mu^-$		$\sim 0.5\%$ for $M_H < 500$ GeV	$\sim 0.5\%$
$H \rightarrow t\bar{t}$	$\lesssim 5\%$	$\sim 0.5\%$ for $M_H < 500$ GeV	$\sim 5\%$
$H \rightarrow gg$	$\sim 3\%$	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 3.2\%$
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$< 1\%$	$< 1\%$	$\sim 1\%$
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	$< 1\%$	$\sim 5\%$	$\sim 5\%$
$H \rightarrow WW/ZZ \rightarrow 4f$	$< 0.5\%$	$\sim 0.5\%$ for $M_H < 500$ GeV	$\sim 0.5\%$

Uncertainties on the branching ratio,
LHCXS WG arxiv:1610.07922

PLB786(2018)223

Systematic uncertainty	95% CL upper limit on $\mu_{\text{off-shell}}$		
	$ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$	$ZZ \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$	Combined
QCD scale $q\bar{q} \rightarrow ZZ$	4.2	3.9	3.2
QCD scale $gg \rightarrow (H^* \rightarrow)ZZ$	4.2	3.6	3.1
Luminosity	4.1	3.5	3.1
Remaining systematic uncertainties	4.1	3.5	3.0
All systematic uncertainties	4.3	4.4	3.4
No systematic uncertainties	4.0	3.4	3.0

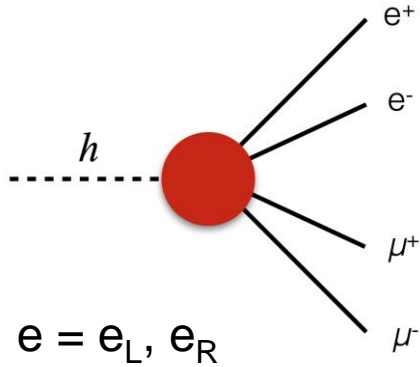
Systematic uncertainties (2)

Measurement [-0.5ex]	Experimental uncertainties [%]				Theory uncertainties [%]				
	Lum.	$e, \mu,$ pile-up	Jets, flavour tagging	Reducible backgr.	ZZ^* backgr.	PDF	QCD scale	Signal Parton Shower	Composition
Fiducial cross section									
	2.8	4.3	< 0.1	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
Per decay channel fiducial cross sections									
4μ	2.8	3.9	< 0.1	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2
$4e$	2.8	9.0	< 0.1	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1
$2\mu 2e$	2.7	8.6	< 0.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1
$2e 2\mu$	2.8	3.6	< 0.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2
Stage-0 production bin cross sections									
ggF	2.9	3.9	1.3	0.7	2.3	0.4	2.1	0.7	-
VBF	1.7	1.5	10.5	0.5	2.3	2.3	9.5	5.1	-
VH	2.0	1.7	7.8	1.8	5.6	2.1	14.9	3.1	-
$t\bar{t}H$	2.5	1.9	3.9	1.5	1.9	0.3	8.8	9.6	-

Uncertainties on H4l measured fiducial xsec,
ATLAS-CONF-2018-018

Constraints on BSM

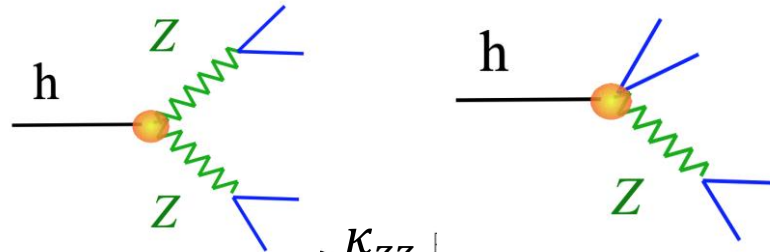
- Using the framework of pseudo-observables (PO)



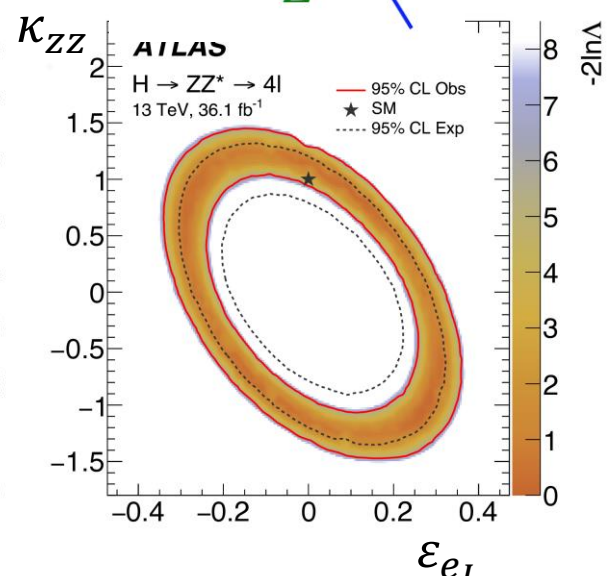
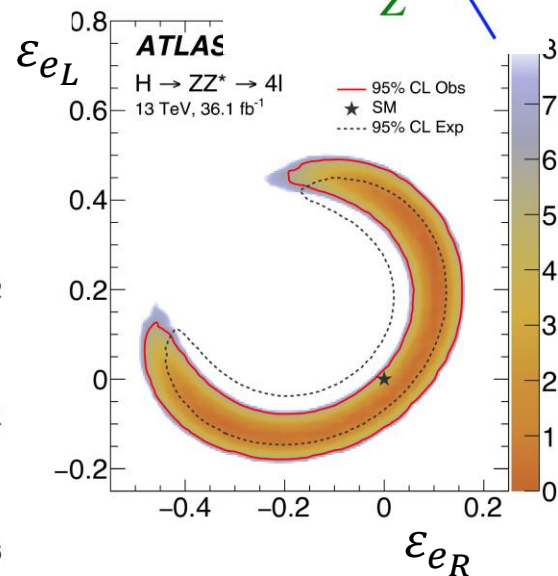
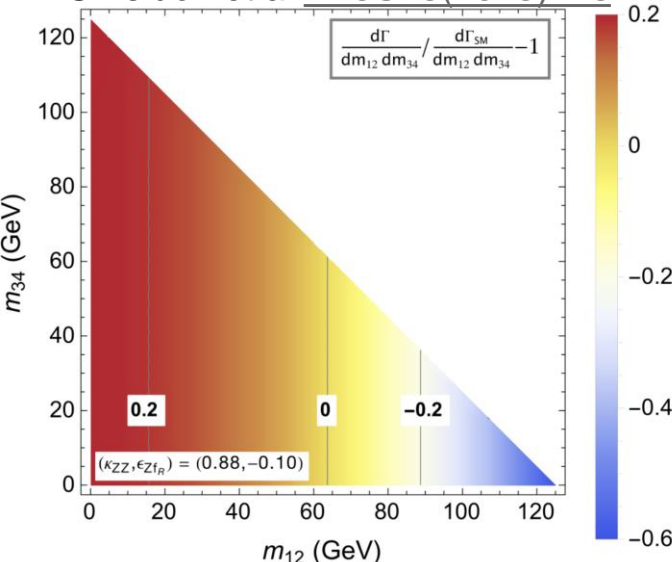
One example form factor for the contact interaction of the $h \rightarrow 4l$ decay

$$F_1^{ff'}(q_1^2, q_2^2) = \kappa_{ZZ} \frac{g_Z^f g_Z^{f'}}{P_Z(q_1^2) P_Z(q_2^2)} + \frac{\epsilon_{Zf}}{m_Z^2} \frac{g_Z^{f'}}{P_Z(q_2^2)} + \frac{\epsilon_{Zf'}}{m_Z^2} \frac{g_Z^f}{P_Z(q_1^2)} + \Delta_1^{\text{SM}}(q_1^2, q_2^2)$$

PO $\kappa_{ZZ}, \epsilon_{e_{L,R}}$ change the both the decay rate and kinematics



G. Isidori et al EPJC75(2015)128



CMS off-shell

arXiv:1901.00174

- CMS results (4l channel only):
 - Three categories: VBF, VH, others
 - Combined run 1 and run 2 (80 fb⁻¹) results

Parameter	Observed	Expected
$\mu^{\text{off-shell}}$	$0.78^{+0.72}_{-0.53}$ [0.02, 2.28]	$1.00^{+1.20}_{-0.99}$ [0.0, 3.2]
$\mu_{\text{F}}^{\text{off-shell}}$	$0.86^{+0.92}_{-0.68}$ [0.0, 2.7]	$1.0^{+1.3}_{-1.0}$ [0.0, 3.5]
$\mu_{\text{V}}^{\text{off-shell}}$	$0.67^{+1.26}_{-0.61}$ [0.0, 3.6]	$1.0^{+3.8}_{-1.0}$ [0.0, 8.4]

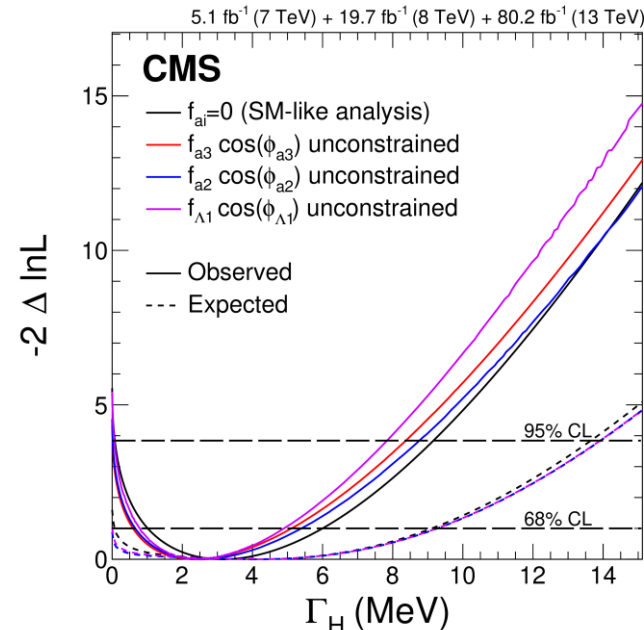
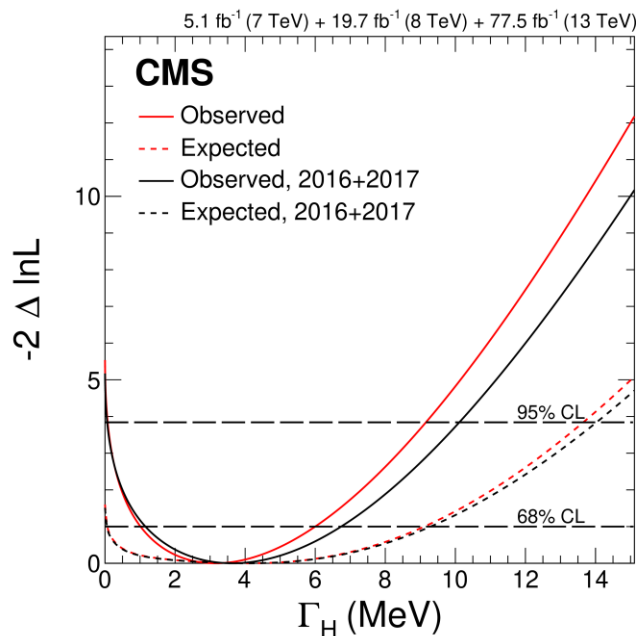
95% CL upper limit

Expected sensitivity comparable to ATLAS results (36 fb⁻¹, 4l +2l2v):

$\mu_{\text{off-shell}} < 3.4$

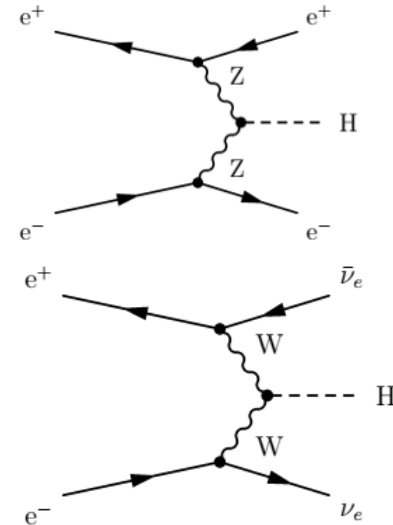
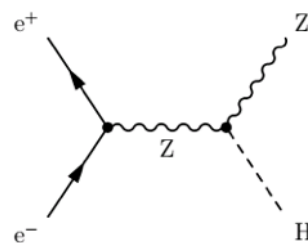
Phys. Lett. B 786 (2018)

223

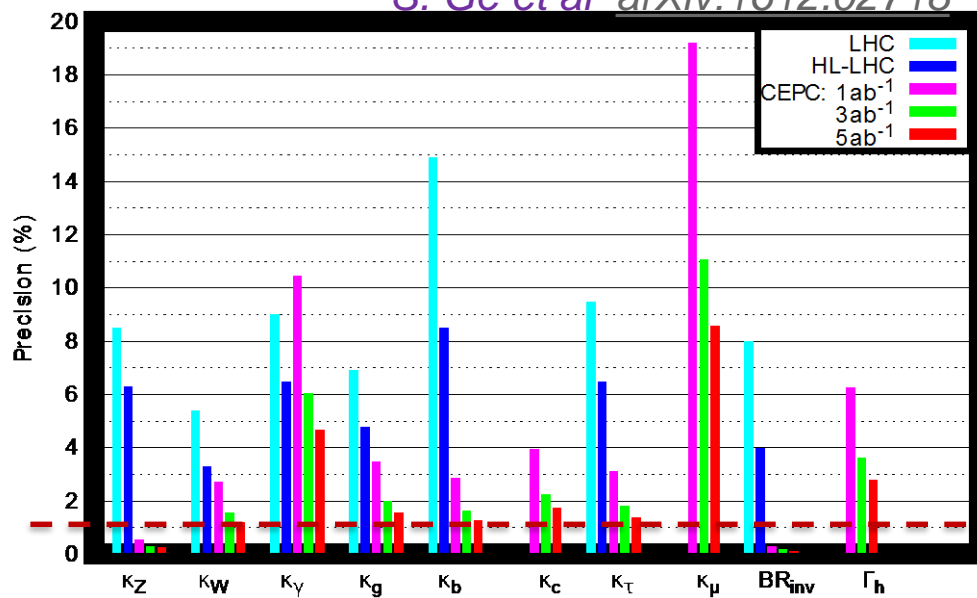


Prospects for Higgs properties measurements

- Prospects for future lepton collider
 - Much cleaner environment
 - Much smaller systematic uncertainties
 - Measure the Higgs decay Br model-independently
- CEPC 5ab⁻¹ can reach O(1%)
 - ~1M Higgs bosons



S. Ge et al arXiv:1612.02718



1%

Coupling modifications by new physics

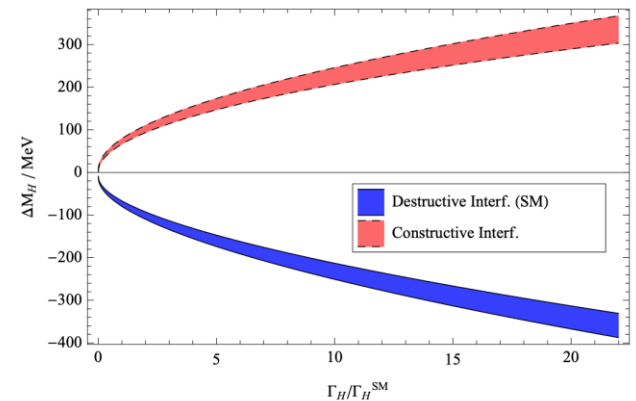
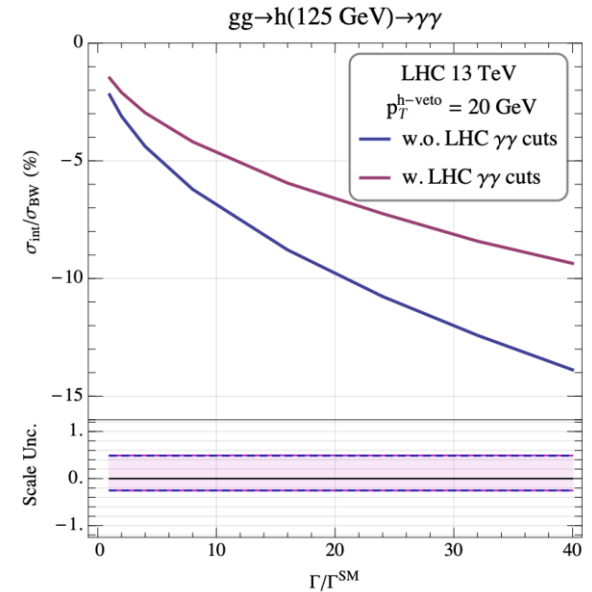
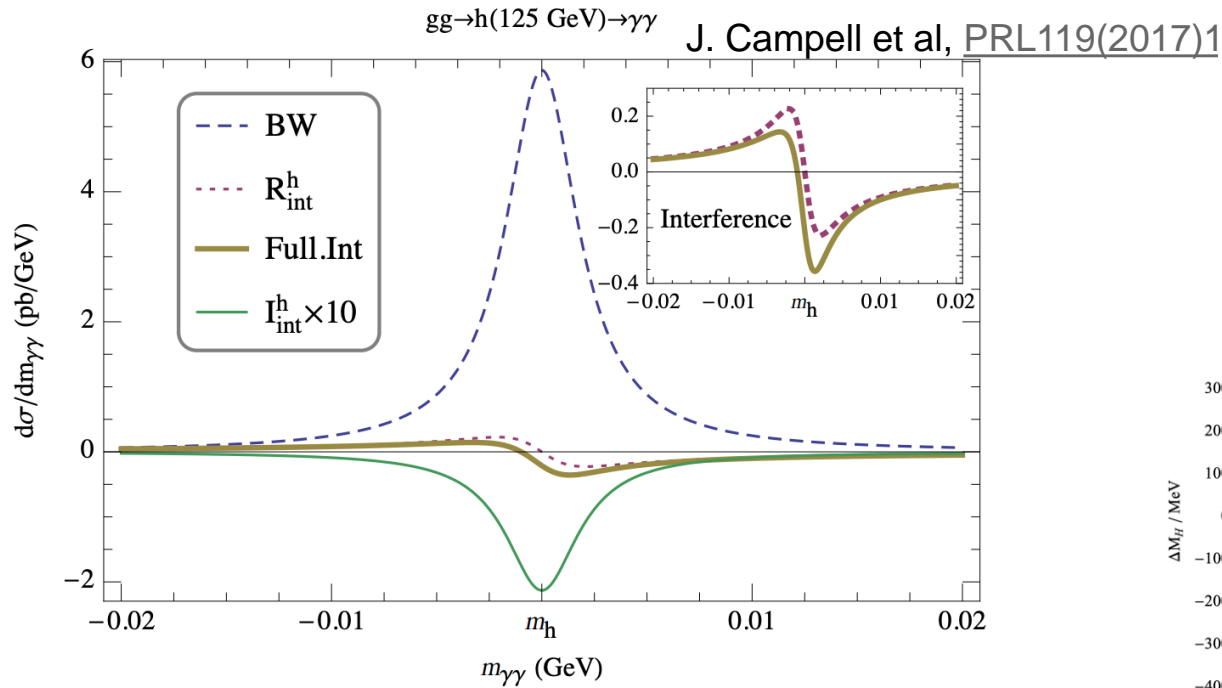
Generic size of Higgs coupling modifications from the Standard Model values when all new particles are $M \sim 1$ TeV and mixing angles satisfy precision electroweak fits.

Snowmass “Higgs working group report”, [arXiv:1310.8361](https://arxiv.org/abs/1310.8361)

Model	κ_V	κ_b	κ_γ
Singlet Mixing	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$
2HDM	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 10\%$	$\sim 1\%$
Decoupling MSSM	$\sim -0.0013\%$	$\sim 1.6\%$	$\sim -0.4\%$
Composite	$\sim -3\%$	$\sim -(3 - 9)\%$	$\sim -9\%$
Top Partner	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim +1\%$

Interference effect in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

- Interference between $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (on-shell) and $gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 - Imaginary part: 2% reduction in the overall rate
 - Real part: mass shift
 - Both effects could be used to probe Γ_H



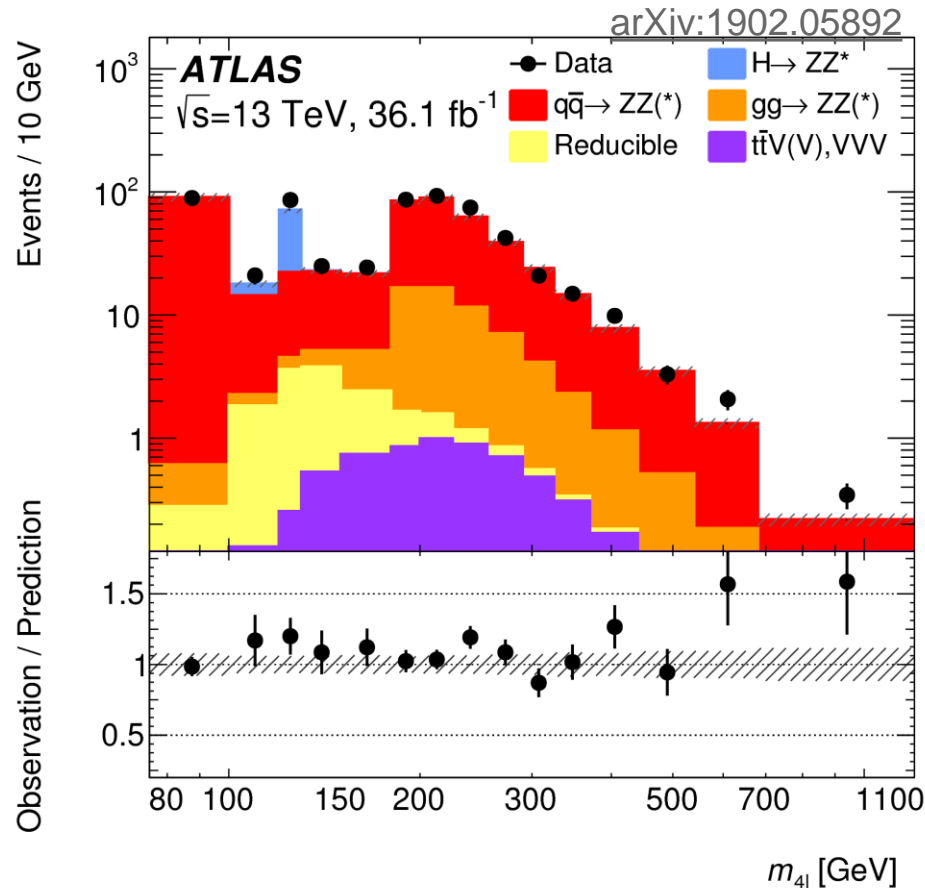
$$\Delta m_H = -35 \pm 9 \text{ MeV} \text{ (ATL-PHYS-PUB-2016-009)}$$

L. Dixon, PRL.111(2013)111802

L. Dixon, M. Siu, PRL90(2003)252001

M4I

- Inclusive 4l invariant mass spectrum



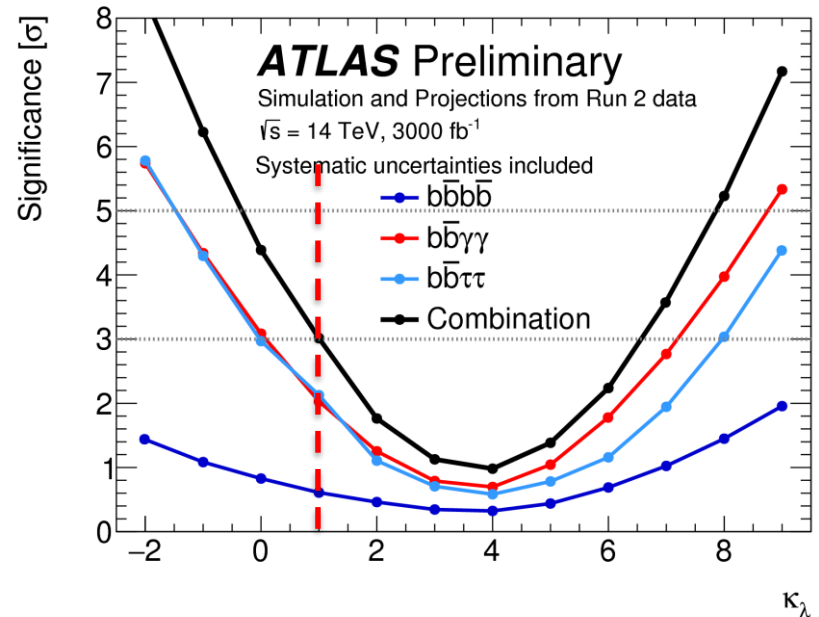
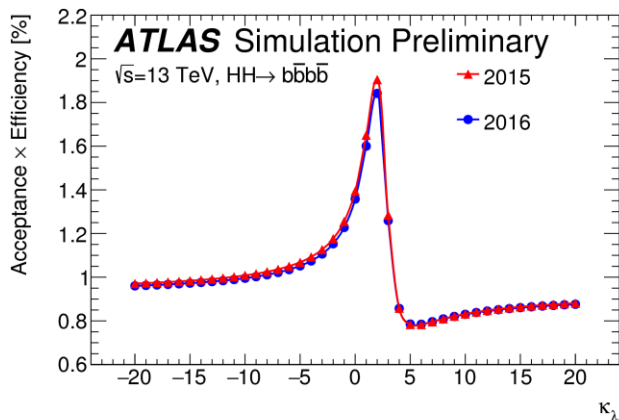
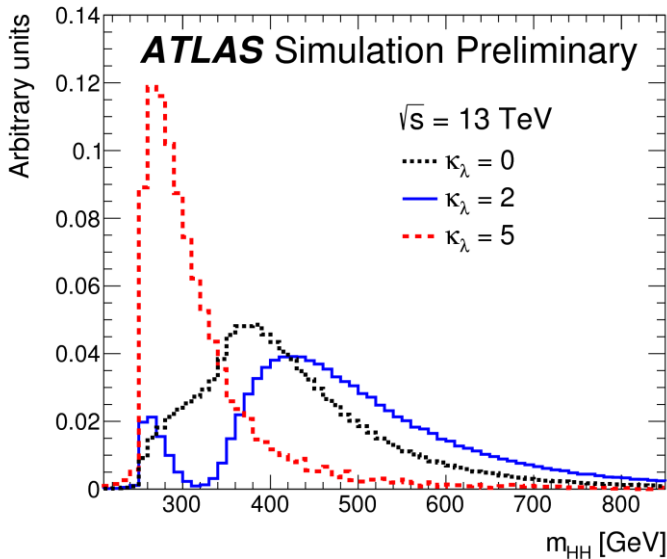
ATLAS-CONF-2018-018

Leptons and jets	
leptons:	$p_T > 5$ GeV, $ \eta < 2.7$
jets:	$p_T > 30$ GeV, $ y < 4.4$
move jets with:	$\Delta R(\text{jet}, \ell) < 0.1$
Lepton selection and pairing	
lepton kinematics:	$p_T > 20, 15, 10$ GeV
leading pair (m_{12}):	SFOS lepton pair with smallest $ m_Z - m_{\ell\ell} $
subleading pair (m_{34}):	remaining SFOS lepton pair with smallest $ m_Z - m_{\ell\ell} $
Event selection (at most one quadruplet per event)	
mass requirements:	$50 \text{ GeV} < m_{12} < 106 \text{ GeV}$ and $12 \text{ GeV} < m_{34} < 115 \text{ GeV}$
lepton separation:	$\Delta R(\ell_i, \ell_j) > 0.1$
ψ veto:	$m(\ell_i, \ell_j) > 5$ GeV for all SFOS lepton pairs
mass window:	$115 \text{ GeV} < m_{4\ell} < 130 \text{ GeV}$
extra leptons with $p_T > 12$ GeV:	Quadruplet with the largest ME

DiHiggs

- Higgs self coupling changes both signal cross sections and kinematic shapes

ATLAS-CONF-2018-043



Vacuum stability

A. Andreassen et al
PRD.97.056006(2018)

