



LHCP 2020, Paris (virtually)
27 May 2020

Higgs sector / 2

"What we would like to know"

Giovanni Petrucciani (CERN)

on behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations



Outline

- Part I: Higgs boson self-coupling
- Part II: Rare decays and beyond standard model physics
- Part III: Very brief outlook towards HL-LHC

In this talk I will focus only on a selection of the more recent results.

However, a very comprehensive set of studies on all these topics has been done by both collaborations on the early LHC Run 2 data from 2016 in the past. Results are available from the links below:



All ATLAS results: [Higgs](#), [HDBS](#)
["Higgs and Diboson searches"](#)



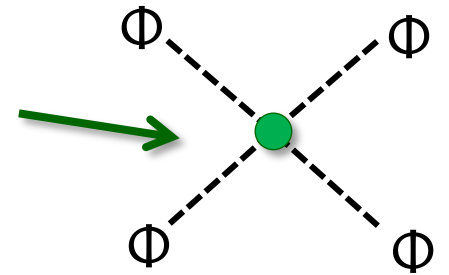
All CMS Higgs results: [papers](#),
[preliminary results](#)

More info in the parallels: Daniel and Stefano (HH, Thursday), Andrey (2nd gen, Thursday), Adam and Renje (BSM, Wednesday), Mariia (DM, Friday)

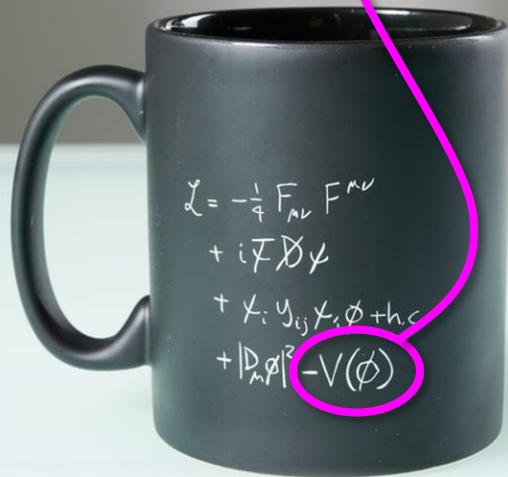
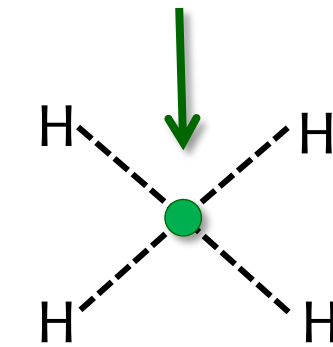
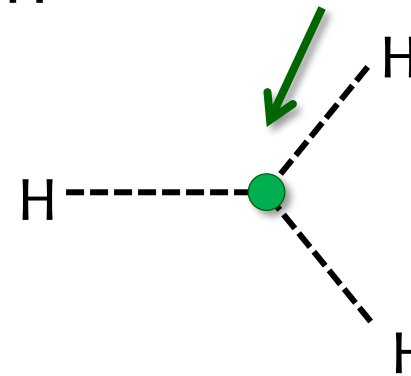
Part I: Higgs boson self-coupling

- An essential component of electroweak symmetry breaking

$$V(\Phi) = -\mu^2 |\Phi^\dagger \Phi| + \lambda |\Phi^\dagger \Phi|^2$$

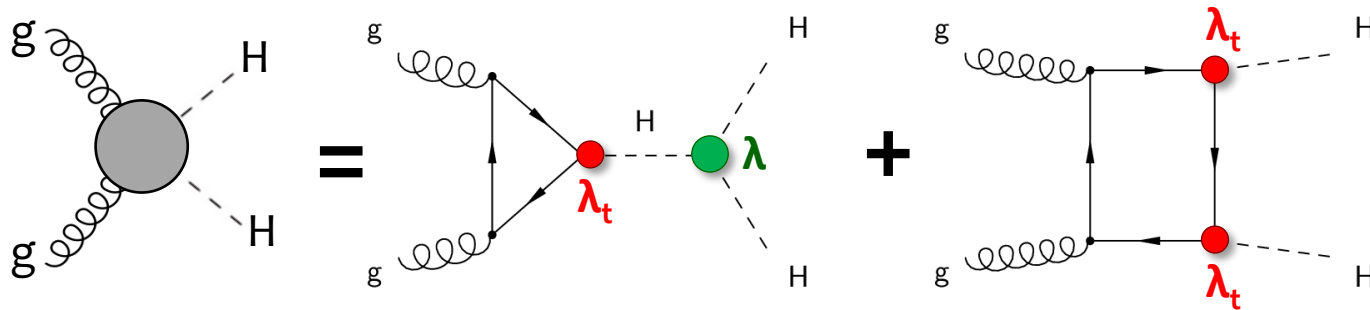


$$= V_0 + \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 + \lambda v H^3 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda H^4$$



HH production in the SM: gluon fusion

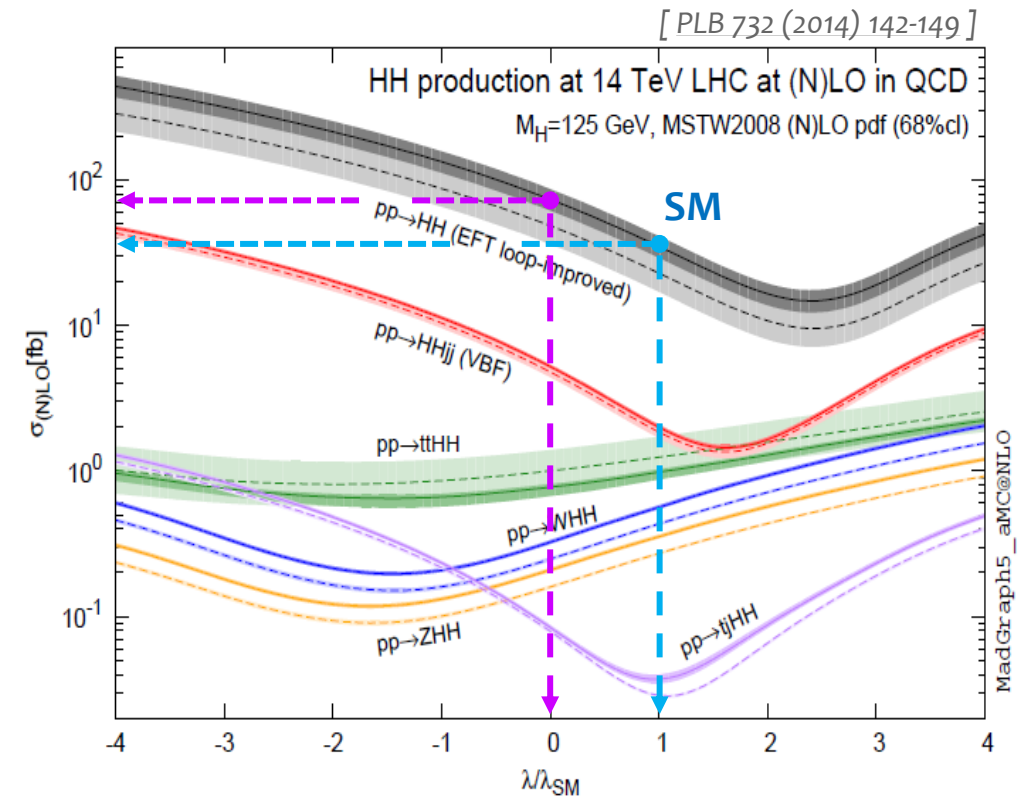
- Dominant HH production mode in the SM is **gluon fusion**, driven by on **self-coupling λ** and **Higgs-top couplings λ_t**
 - $\sigma_{SM}(ggHH) = 31 \text{ fb}$ [$\sim 1/1500$ of $\sigma(ggH)$!]



- **Destructive interference** between the two contributions: σ larger at $\lambda = 0$!


$$\sigma/\sigma_{SM} \sim 2.09 \kappa_t^4 - 1.36 \kappa_\lambda \kappa_t^3 + 0.28 \kappa_\lambda^2 \kappa_t^2$$

$$[\kappa_t := \lambda_t / \lambda_t^{SM}; \kappa_\lambda := \lambda / \lambda_{SM}]$$




Double-Higgs production: early run 2 results

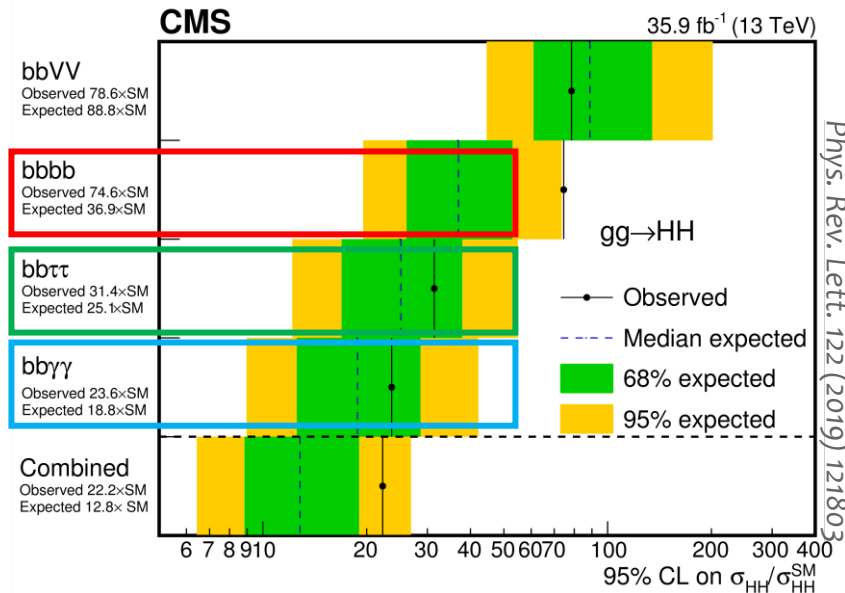
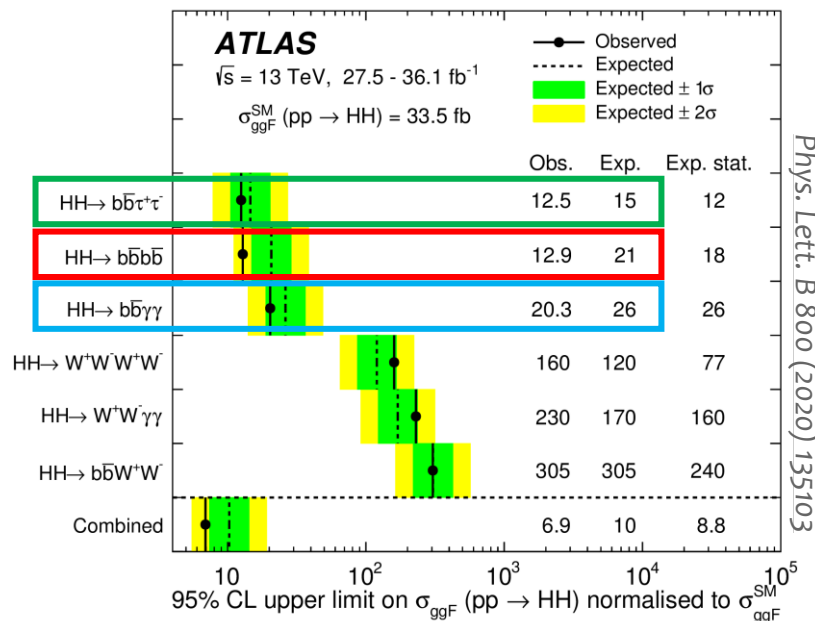
- Currently, the most stringent constraints on HH production are still the ones from the analysis of early LHC Run 2 (2016) data
 - Observed and expected upper limits on $\sigma(\text{HH})/\sigma_{\text{SM}}(\text{HH})$



ATLAS obs. 6.9 (exp. 10)

CMS obs 22.2 (exp. 12.8)

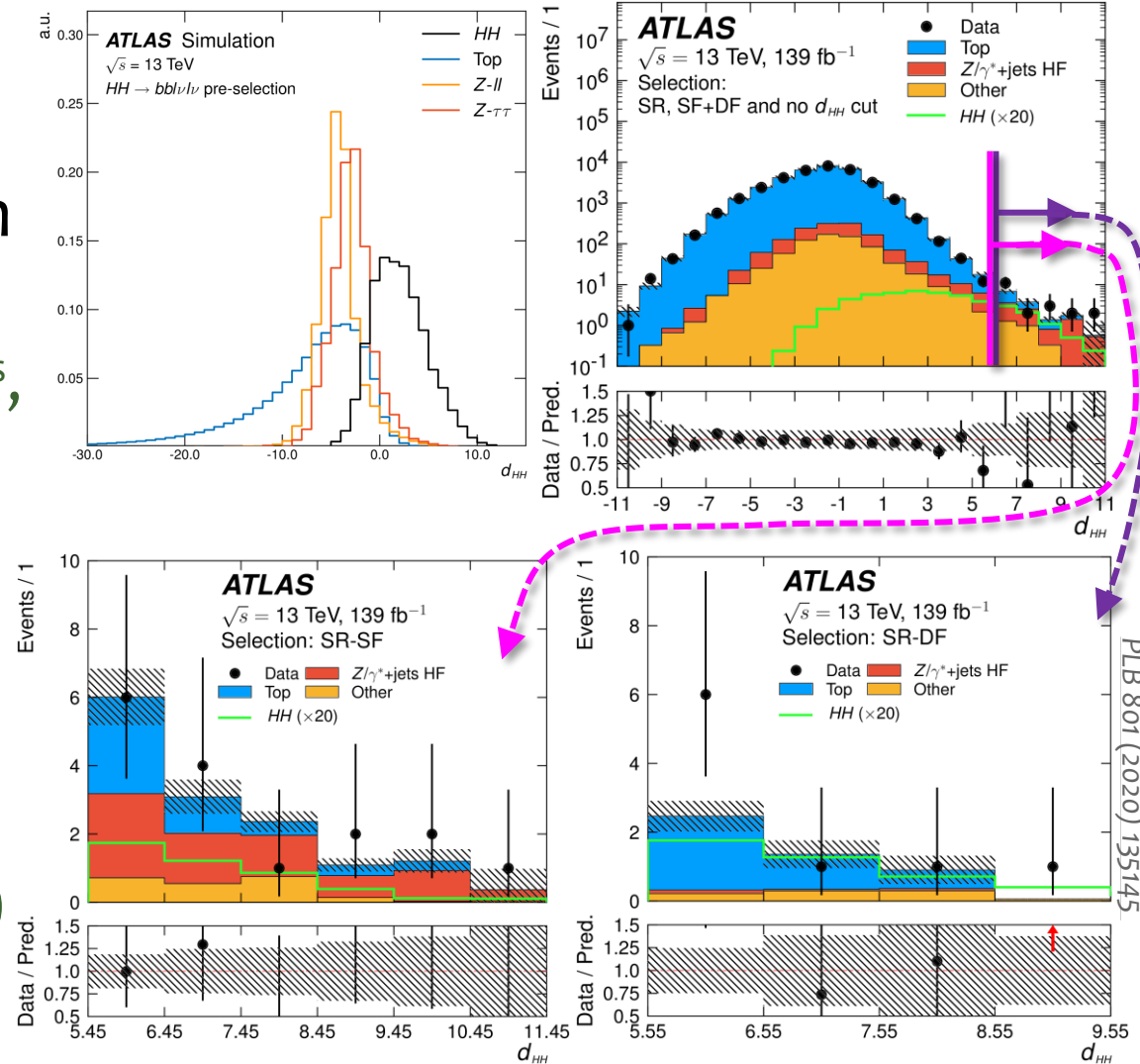

 - Driven by the 3 most sensitive modes: **bb $\tau\tau$** , **bb $\gamma\gamma$** , **bb bb**



Differences across experiments for the same channel mainly driven by different level of complexity of the analyses.

Beyond 2016 data: $HH \rightarrow bb W_{\ell\nu} W_{\ell\nu}$

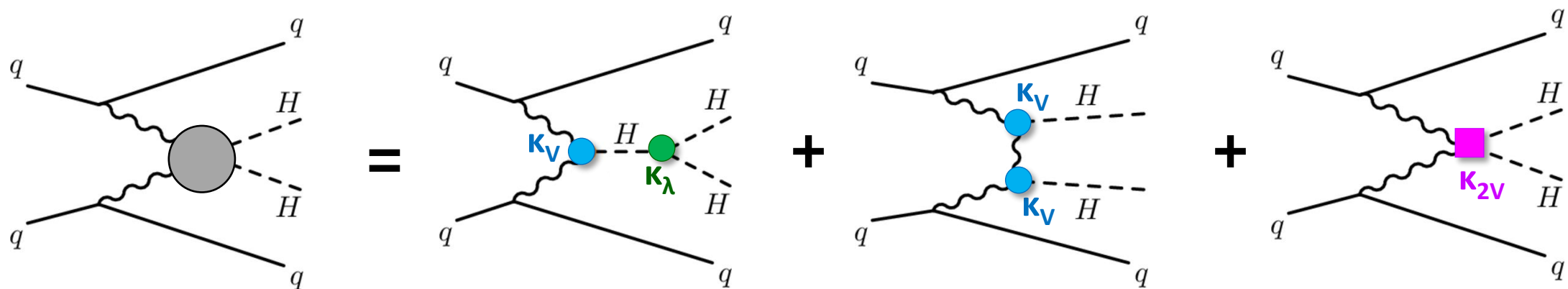
- First $HH \rightarrow bb\ell\nu\ell\nu$ analysis at ATLAS
- Multiclass DNN to separate **HH** from 3 main backgrounds: **$t\bar{t}$** , **$Z(\ell\ell)$** , **$Z(\tau\tau)$**
 - Inputs are individual leptons, jets, E_T^{miss} , high-level variables (e.g. $\Delta R_{\ell\ell}$, $m_{T_2}^{bb}$)
 - Output $\mathbf{d}_{HH} := \ln(\mathbf{p}_{HH} / \Sigma \mathbf{p}_{\text{bkg}})$
- Signal regions defined by d_{HH} cuts
- $\times 8 / \times 3$ better sensitivity than old 36 fb⁻¹ analyses from ATLAS[*]/CMS:
 - Set limit at $\sigma_{HH} < 40 \times SM$ (exp.: $29 \times SM$)



[*] older analysis was for the $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu qq, qq\bar{q}\bar{q}$ decays

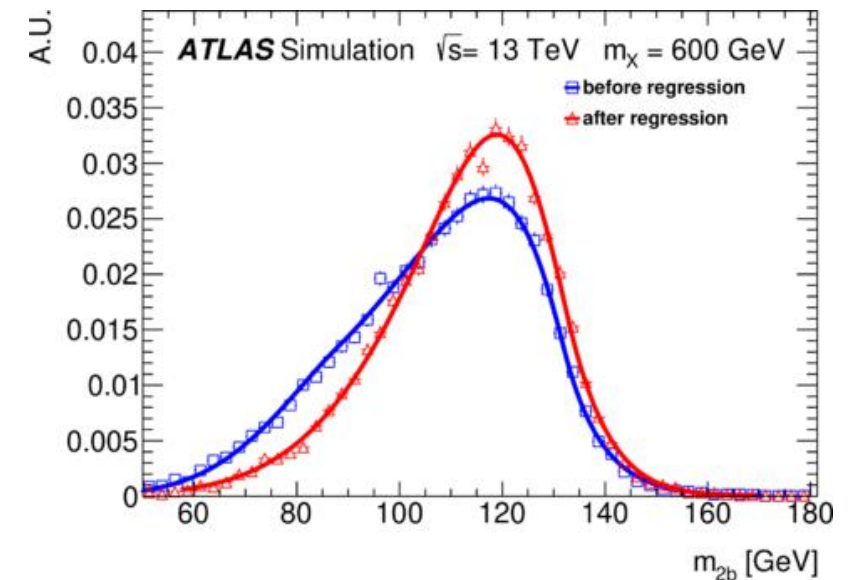
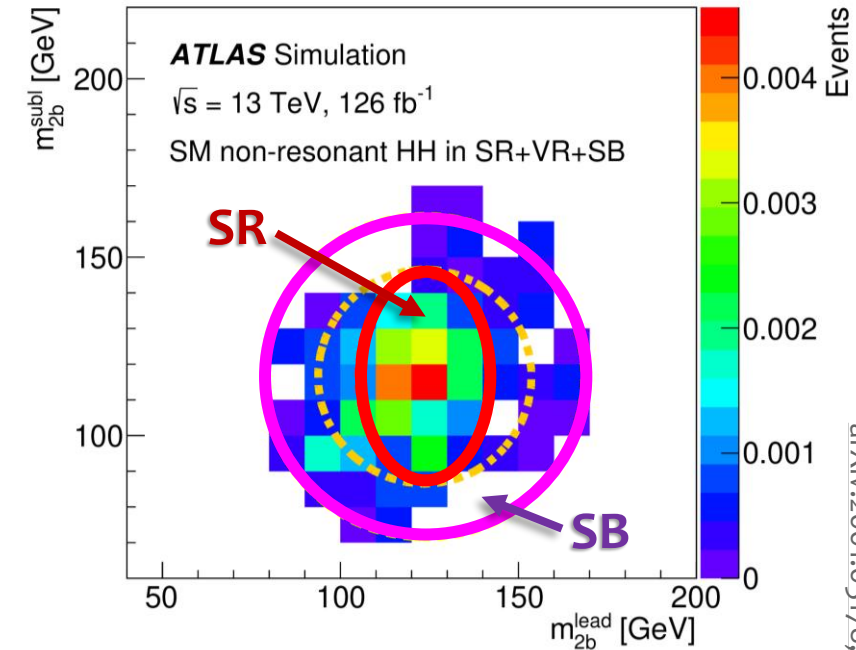
HH production: vector boson fusion

- VBF is the second production mode, with $\sigma_{SM} = 1.72 \text{ fb}$
 - $\sim 1/20$ of $ggHH$, $\sim 1/2000$ of VBF H
- Receives contributions from **self-coupling** HHH, **HVV** coupling (κ_V , well measured in single Higgs), and **HHVV** quartic vertex (κ_{2V}).
 - $\kappa_{2V} = \kappa_V^2$ if H is part of a $SU(2)_L$ doublet, as in the SM or the SMEFT.
 - Otherwise, large increase in σ_{VBF} possible: $V_L V_L \rightarrow H H$ would violate unitarity



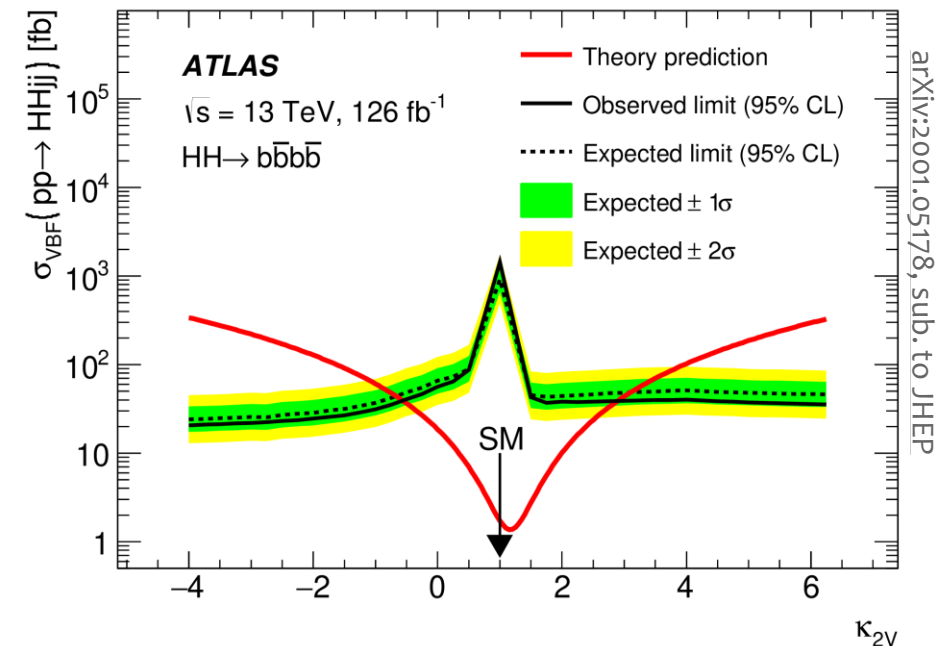
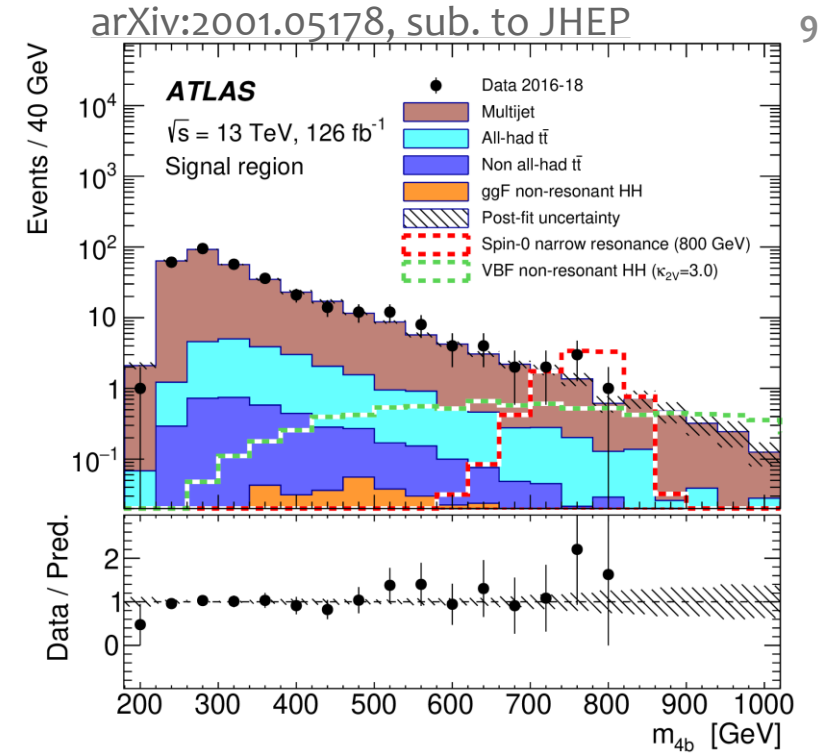
VBF HH → 4b

- Target the more extreme kinematic of $\kappa_{2V} \neq 1$
 - Tight cut-based VBF cuts: $m_{jj} > 1 \text{ TeV}$, $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 5$
- Largely based on earlier HH → 4b search on 36 fb⁻¹ dataset [*JHEP 01 (2019) 030*]
 - Same strategy used for HH → 4b selection: ΔR_{bb} cuts dependent on m_{4b} , elliptic **signal region** in the plane of the two m_{2b} masses
 - Same estimation of main QCD multi-jet and $t\bar{t}$ background: from events with 2 b-tags, with weights derived in **mass sideband**
- New b-jet energy regression using a BDT
 - ~10% better b-jet energy resolution



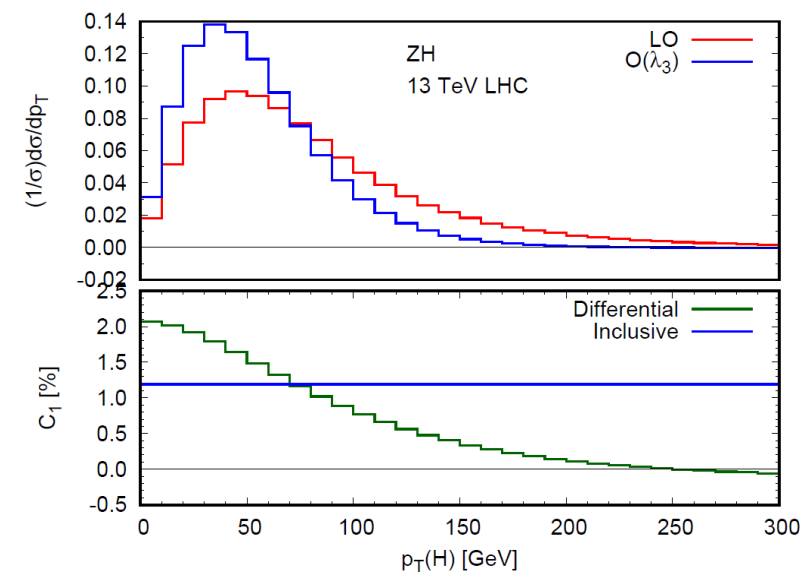
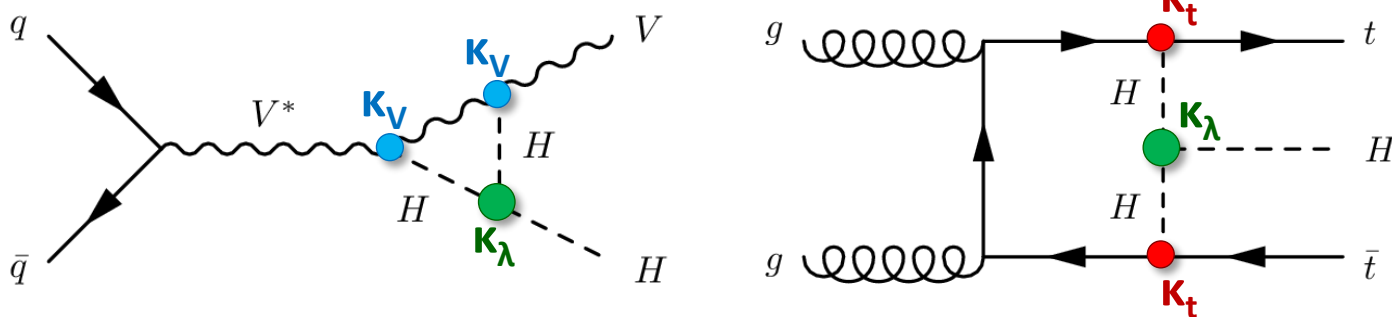
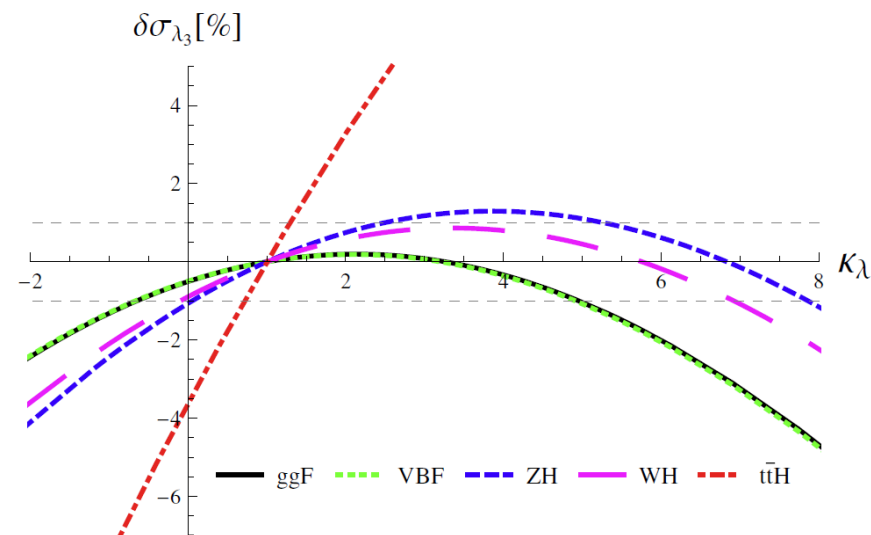
VBF HH \rightarrow 4b

- Use $m(4b)$ as final discriminating variable
 - Searching also for resonant VBF $X \rightarrow$ HH
- Focus on probing **anomalous κ_{2V}**
 - Set $\kappa_V = 1, \kappa_\lambda = 1$
 - SM ggHH negligible with present sensitivity
- Set limit **$-0.56 < \kappa_{2V} < 2.89$ @ 95% CL** (expected limit $-0.67 < \kappa_{2V} < 3.10$)
 - **First constraints on κ_{2V} at LHC!**
 - But still far from sensitivity to SM VBF HH. Set upper limit $\sigma/\sigma_{SM} < 840$ (exp. 540)



Constraining self-coupling from single H

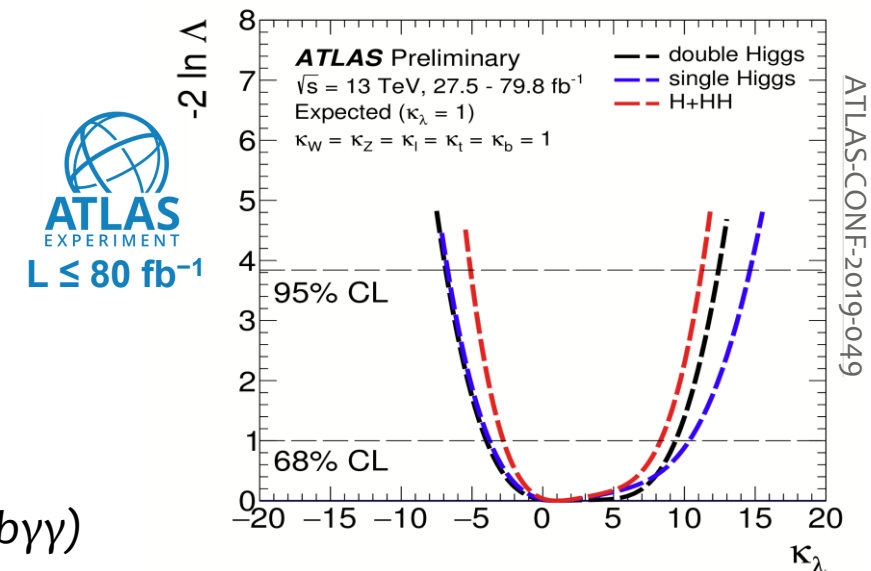
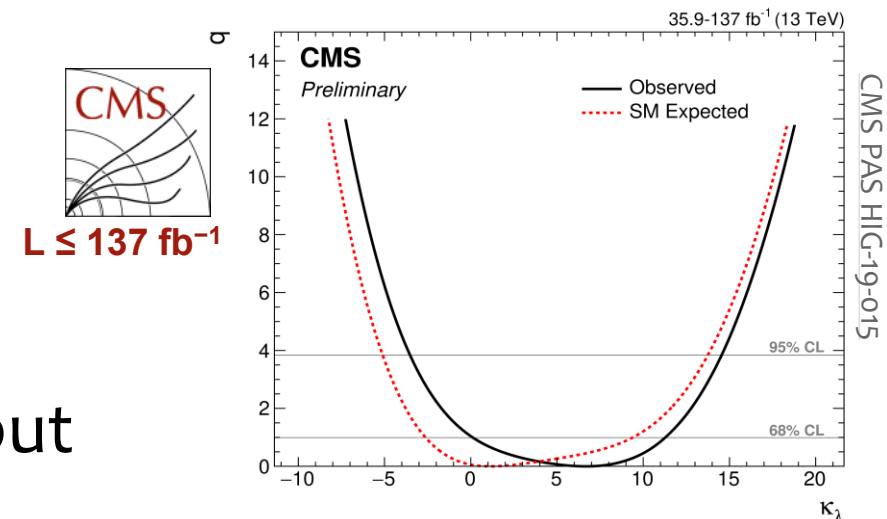
- At NLO, single Higgs observables are sensitive to Higgs boson self-coupling
 - $O(1\%)$ corrections to σ_H and BRs for $\Delta\kappa_\lambda = 1$
 - Largest effect inclusively is $\sim 3.5\%$ on σ_{ttH}
 - Use of kinematic information, e.g. $p_T(H)$, can enhance the effect further ($\sim \times 2-3$)



Constraining self-coupling from single H

- Explored by both ATLAS & CMS in the latest single-H combinations
 - ATLAS also including some kinematic information via STXS in VH & VBF prod.
- Constraints comparable to HH searches but only under tight mode assumptions
 - All other couplings fixed to SM, or only floating κ_V or only κ_f
- ATLAS: also combined H + HH fit*
 - Tighter constraint in κ_λ -only fit
 - Allow more general model with floating individual κ 's and also κ_λ

*: $ttH(\gamma\gamma)$ dropped from H inputs due to large overlap with HH(bb $\gamma\gamma$)



Overall summary of 95% CL limits on κ_λ



| inputs | model. | ATLAS | (expected) | CMS | (expected) |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Single H | only κ_λ | -3.2, 11.9 | -6.2, 14.4 | -3.5, 14.5 | -5.1, 13.7 |
| HH | only κ_λ | -5.0, 12.0 | -5.8, 12.0 | -11.8, 18.8 | -7.1, 13.6 |
| H + HH | only κ_λ | -2.3, 10.3 | -5.1, 11.2 | | |
| H + HH | κ 's & κ_λ | -3.7, 11.5 | -6.2, 11.6 | | |

More info in talks by Daniel and Stefano on Thursday

Disclaimer: these are still rather ad-hoc models; still a lot of work ahead for both theorists and experimentalists before we can have a more sounded global fit with full NLO SMEFT or HEFT

Part II: rare, forbidden and BSM

A selection, with highlights on **new results from 2020**

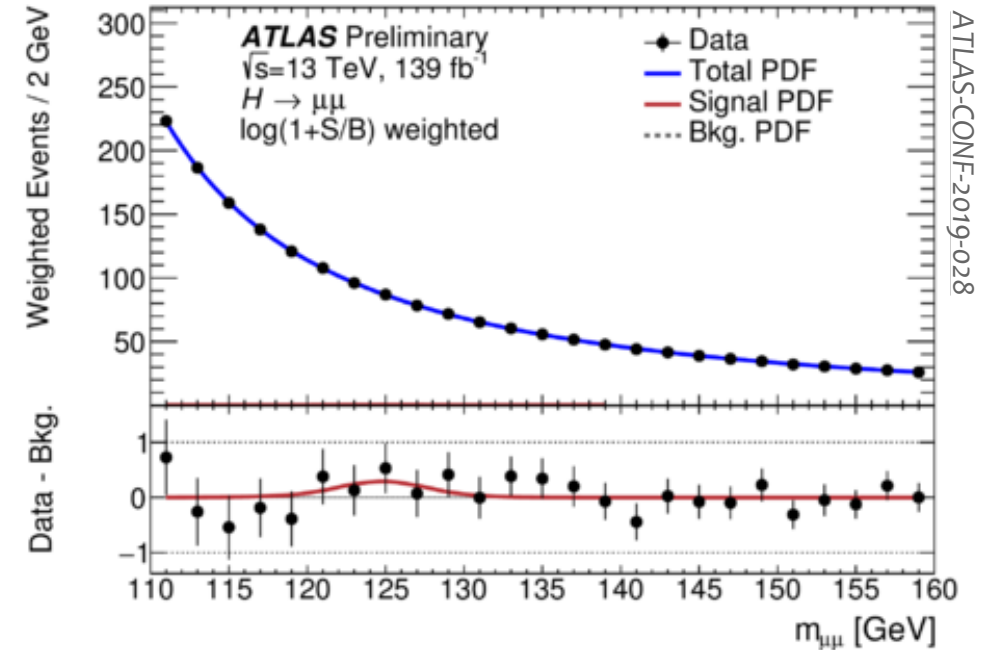
- $H \rightarrow \mu\mu, c\bar{c}$ 2nd gen fermion couplings
- $H \rightarrow Z \rho/\varphi$ enhanced light flavour couplings
- $H \rightarrow Z \gamma$ SU(2) structure of heavy BSM physics
- $H \rightarrow e \mu^{[b]}$ lepton flavour violation
- $H \rightarrow \text{invis}^{[a]}, Z \text{ invis}^{[b]}$ Higgs-coupled dark matter or dark sector
- $H \rightarrow Z a, a a, Z_{(D)} Z_D$ Light BSM particles coupled to the Higgs
- **Heavy H** $\rightarrow \tau \tau$ Extended Higgs sector, esp. MSSM

[a] in "Dark Matter" plenary talk by Katherine [b] in the backup slides

More info in the parallels: Andrey (2nd gen, Thursday), Adam and Renje (BSM, Wednesday)

$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$

- $BR_{SM}(H \rightarrow \mu\mu) \sim 2.2 \times 10^{-4}$, and large irreducible $DY \rightarrow \mu\mu$ background
 - $S/B \sim 0.1\%$ for inclusive events at 125 GeV
- Improvements to increase sensitivity:
 - Improved MVA categorization to select events at high S/B , e.g. from VBF
 - New FSR recovery to improve $\sigma(m_{\mu\mu})$
 - Improved rejection of jets from pileup
- Signal extraction from $m_{\mu\mu}$ fit
 - Improved background parametrization: inclusive "core" pdf + per-category empirical transfer function (with less free parameters)

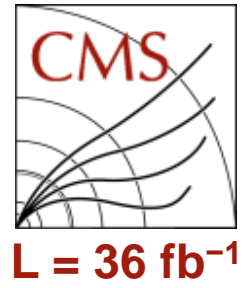


Signal strength: $\mu = 0.5 \pm 0.7$
Significance: 0.8 obs. (1.5 exp.)
Upper limit on μ : 1.7 obs. (1.3 exp.)

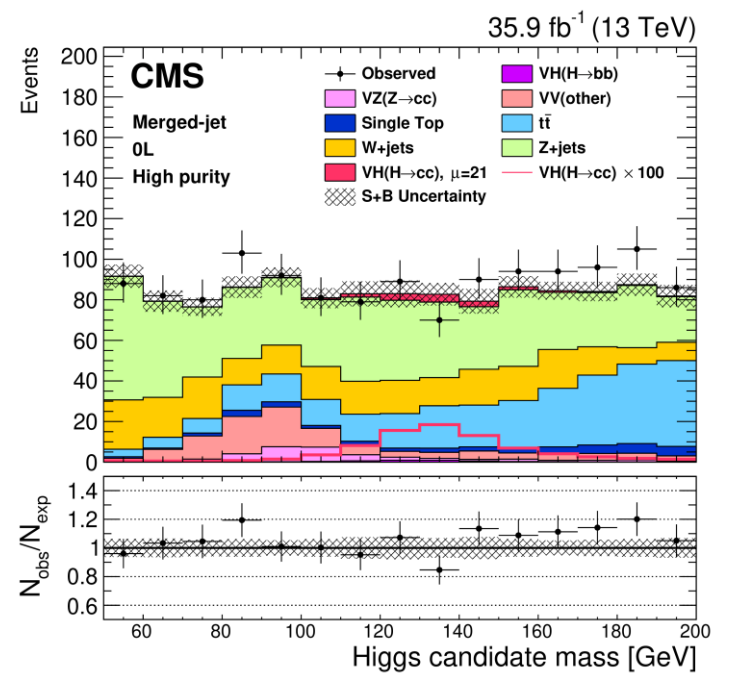
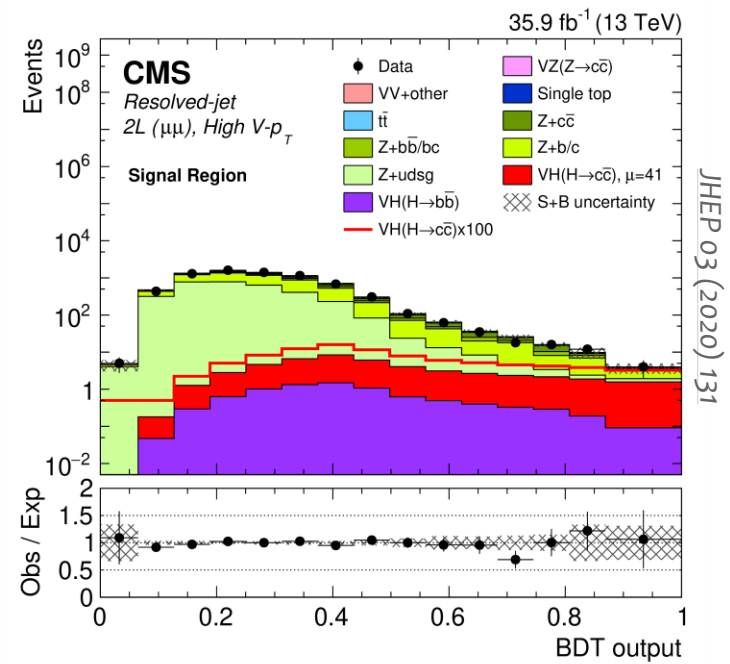


Also older CMS $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ result, 36 fb^{-1} + Run 1 [PRL 122 (2019) 021801]
 $\mu = 1.0 \pm 1.0$ (stat) ± 0.1 (syst), significance 0.9 σ (expected 1.0 σ)

$$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$$



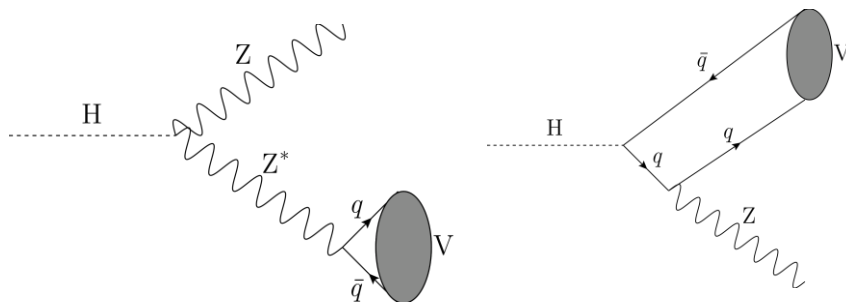
- $BR_{SM}(H \rightarrow c\bar{c}) = 2.9\% \sim 1/20$ of $BR(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$
- Target VH with $V = Z \rightarrow \ell\ell, W \rightarrow \ell\nu, Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, with the combination of two strategies:
 - **Resolved analysis:** based on $VH(b\bar{b})$ analysis, but with charm tagging. Signal extraction from fit to BDT
 - **Boosted analysis:** use anti- $k_T(R=1.2)$ jets with advanced $H \rightarrow cc$ DNN tag (flavour + substructure), Signal extraction from groomed jet mass
- Multiple control regions to normalize in data the main backgrounds, i.e. $V + jets$ and $t\bar{t}$
- **Set limits $\sigma \times BR(H \rightarrow c\bar{c}) < 70 \times SM$ (exp. $37 \times SM$)**



Also older ATLAS VH($c\bar{c}$), 36 fb^{-1} , only $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ channel and simpler analysis, Observed upper limit $110 \times SM$ (expected $150 \times SM$) [PRL 120 (2018) 211802]



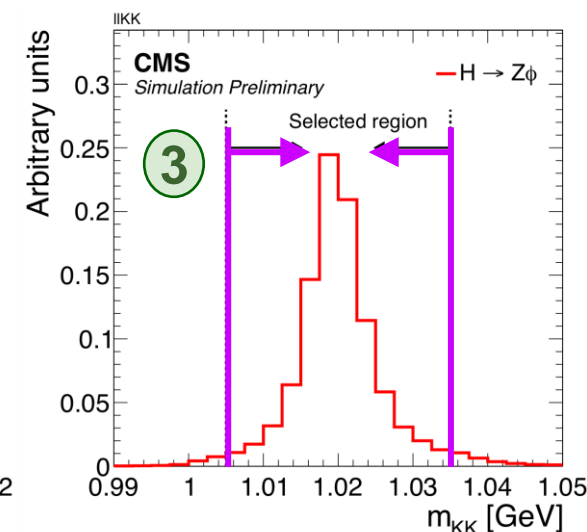
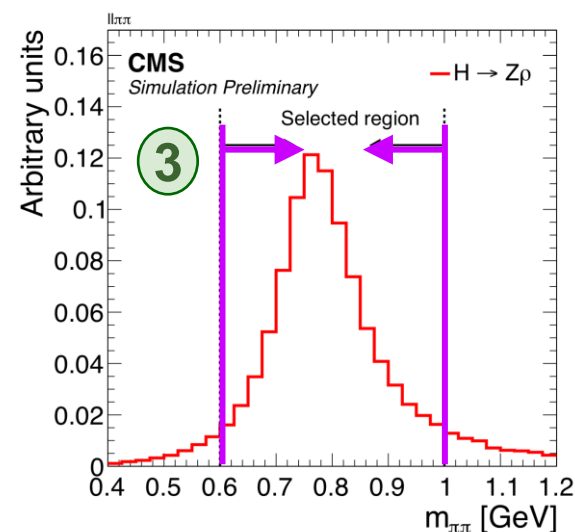
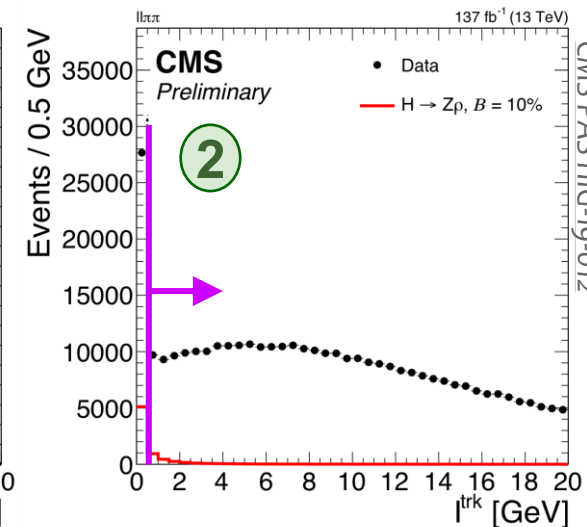
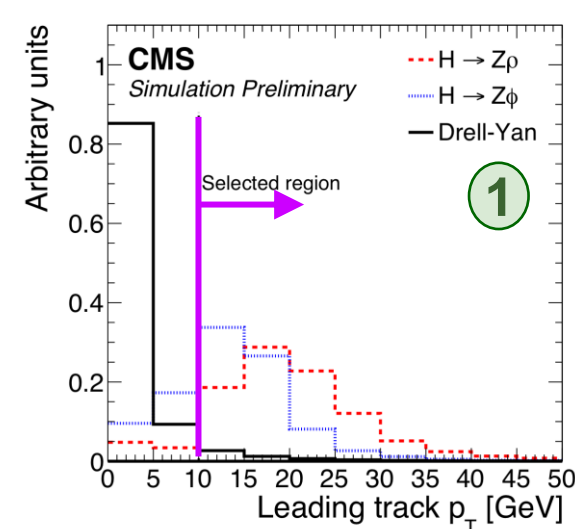
$H \rightarrow Z + \rho/\varphi$


 $L = 137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

- SM BR mainly via $H \rightarrow Z Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow Z V$, but $H \rightarrow qq$ channel may have large enhancement in some BSM models

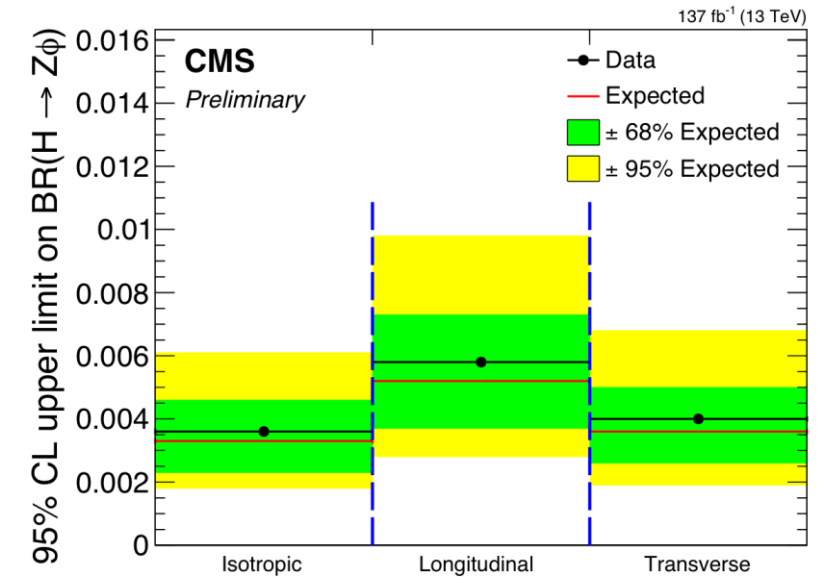
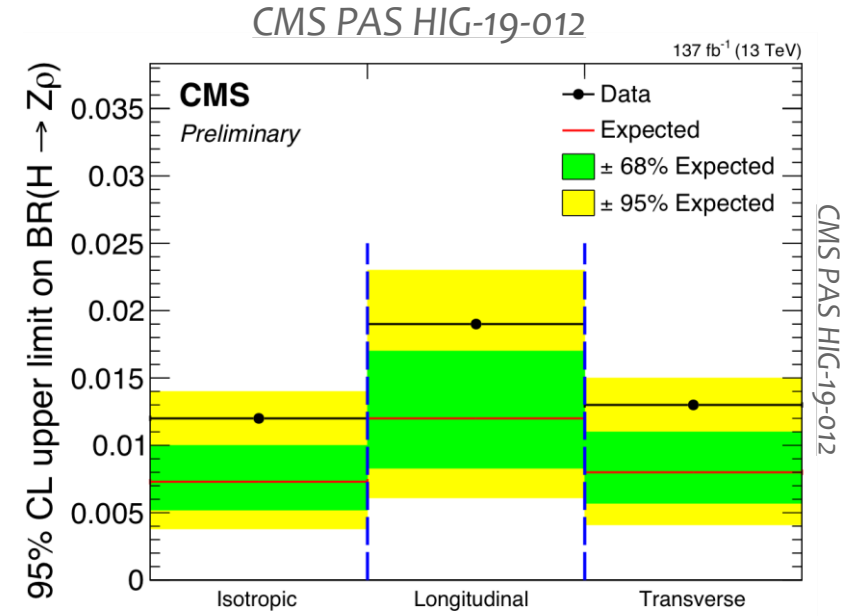
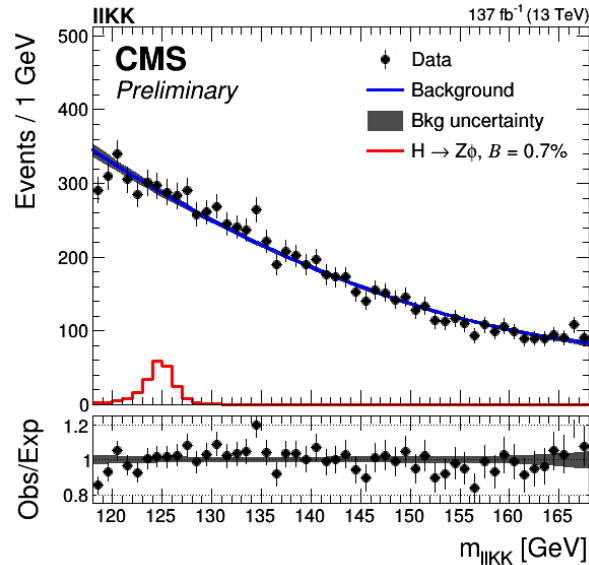
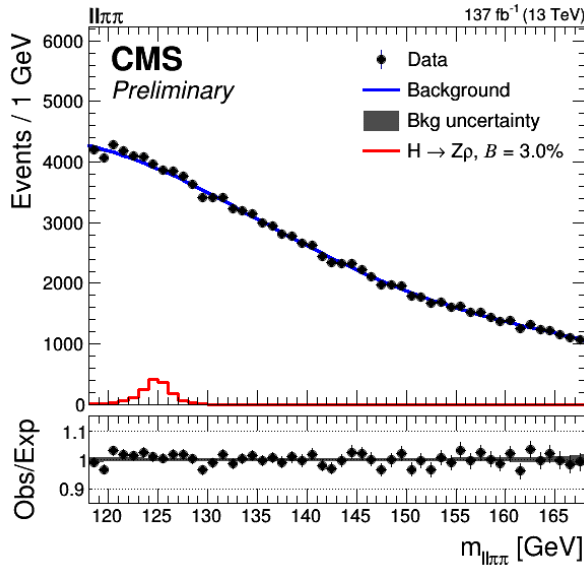
- Target $\rho \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $\varphi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$

1. Select pairs of opposite-charge tracks, $\Delta R < 0.1$ and $p_T^{\text{lead}} > 10 \text{ GeV}$
2. Require di-track pair to be isolated
3. Select window in di-track mass



$H \rightarrow Z + \rho/\varphi$

- **Fit $m(\ell\ell\pi\pi)$ or $m(\ell\ell KK)$ to extract signal**
 - Agnostic background model, *a la* $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- **Set upper limits in the 0.3 – 2 % range**
 - Acceptance depends on polarization, limits provided for different scenarios
 - Corresponding to $\sim 860 - 1350 \times \text{SM BR}$

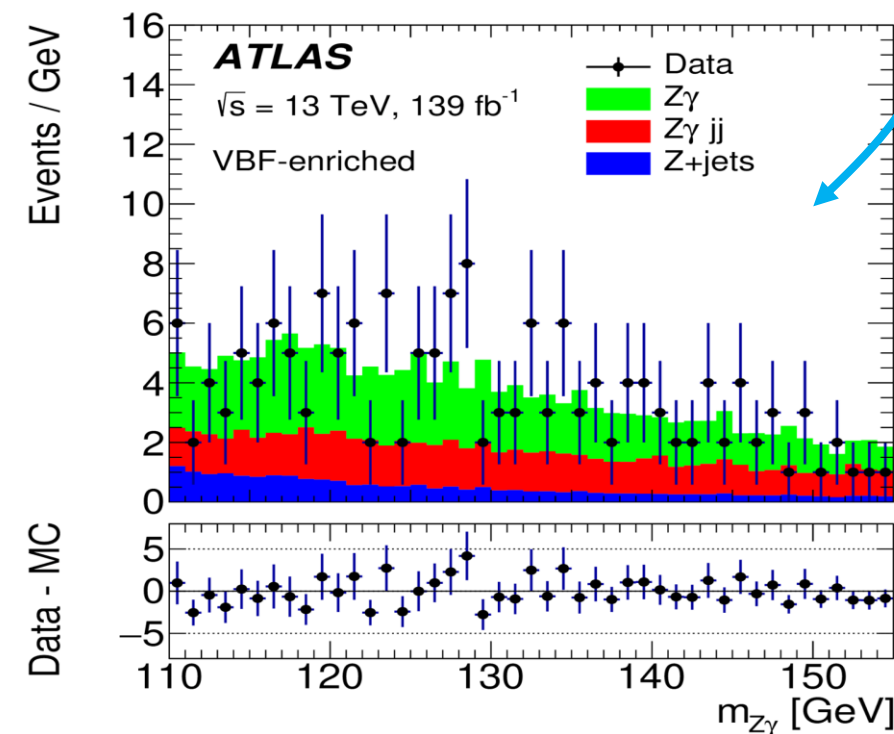
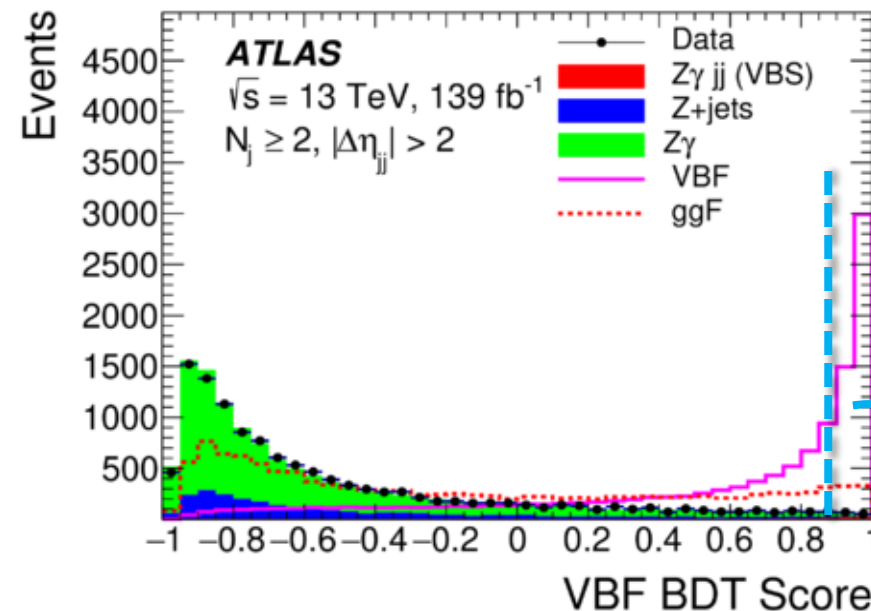


Also older ATLAS $H \rightarrow \gamma \rho/\varphi$ with 36 fb^{-1}
 Set BR limits at $52 / 208 \times \text{SM}$ for ρ / φ
 [JHEP 07 (2018) 127]

$H \rightarrow Z \gamma$

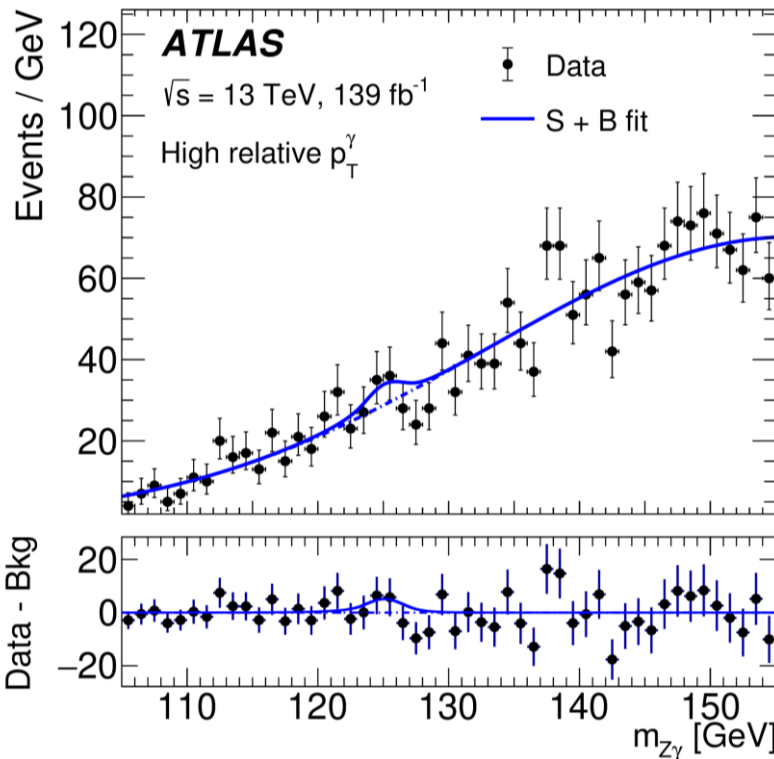


- $SU(2)_L$ symmetry ties together the HWW , HZZ , $H\gamma\gamma$, $HZ\gamma$ interactions
 - If heavy new physics respects $SU(2)_L$, correlated effects across the four
- $BR(H \rightarrow Z \gamma \rightarrow \ell\ell \gamma) = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
 - Similar BR to $H \rightarrow 4\ell$, but larger background from $Z \gamma$ production
- As in $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$, key ingredients are:
 - **Improve signal mass resolution:** FSR recovery, kinematic refit of $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$
 - **Improve S/B via categorization:** BDT targeting VBF production; p_T and p_{Tt}

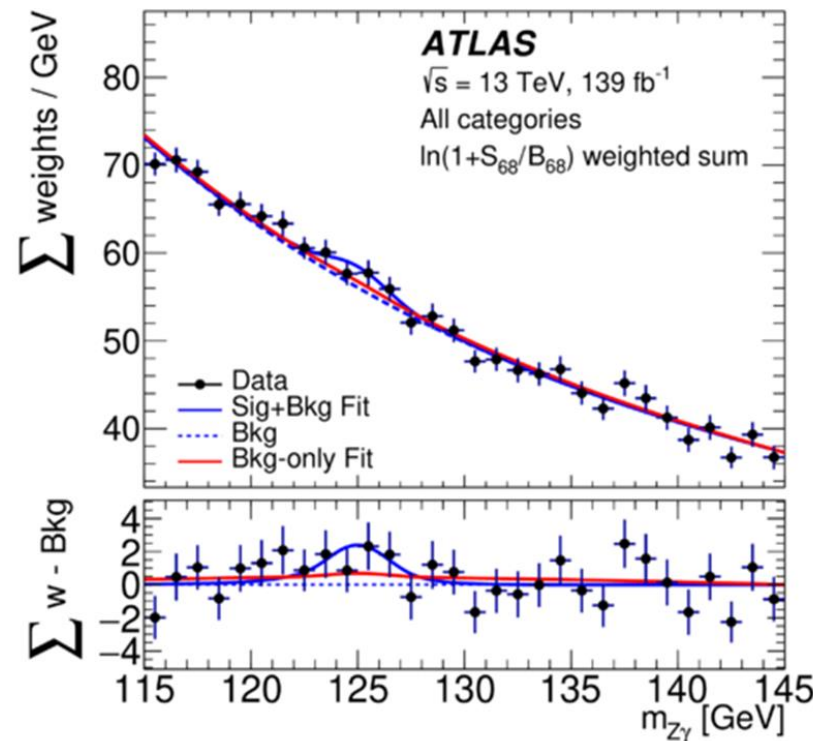


H \rightarrow Z γ : fit and results

High $p_{T}^{\gamma} / m_{Z\gamma}$ category
(highest sensitivity)



Sum of all categories
(sensitivity-weighted)



Fit results by category
and combined

| Category | μ | Significance |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| VBF-enriched | $0.5^{+1.9}_{-1.7} (1.0^{+2.0}_{-1.6})$ | 0.3 (0.6) |
| High relative p_T | $1.6^{+1.7}_{-1.6} (1.0^{+1.7}_{-1.6})$ | 1.0 (0.6) |
| High $p_{T_t} ee$ | $4.7^{+3.0}_{-2.7} (1.0^{+2.7}_{-2.6})$ | 1.7 (0.4) |
| Low $p_{T_t} ee$ | $3.9^{+2.8}_{-2.7} (1.0^{+2.7}_{-2.6})$ | 1.5 (0.4) |
| High $p_{T_t} \mu\mu$ | $2.9^{+3.0}_{-2.8} (1.0^{+2.8}_{-2.7})$ | 1.0 (0.4) |
| Low $p_{T_t} \mu\mu$ | $0.8^{+2.6}_{-2.6} (1.0^{+2.6}_{-2.5})$ | 0.3 (0.4) |
| Combined | $2.0^{+1.0}_{-0.9} (1.0^{+0.9}_{-0.9})$ | 2.2 (1.2) |

*We may be starting to see
the first hints of the signal*

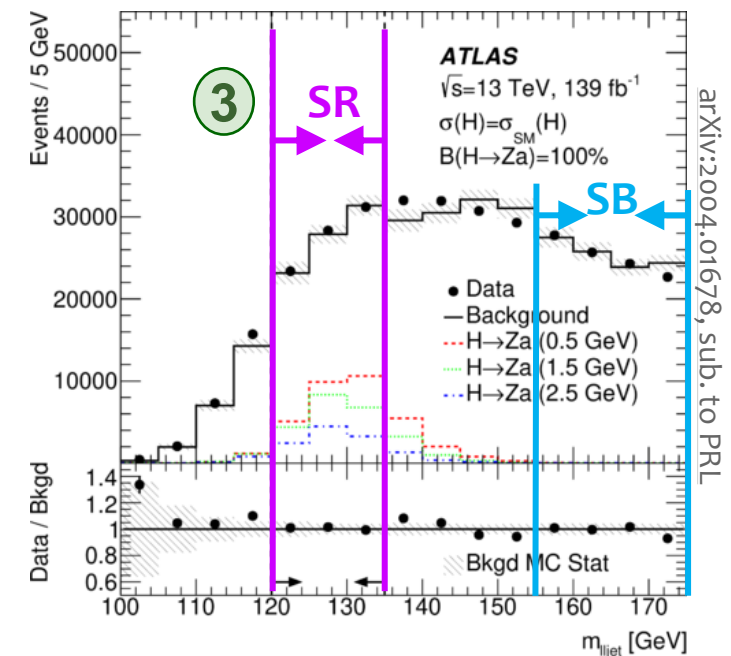
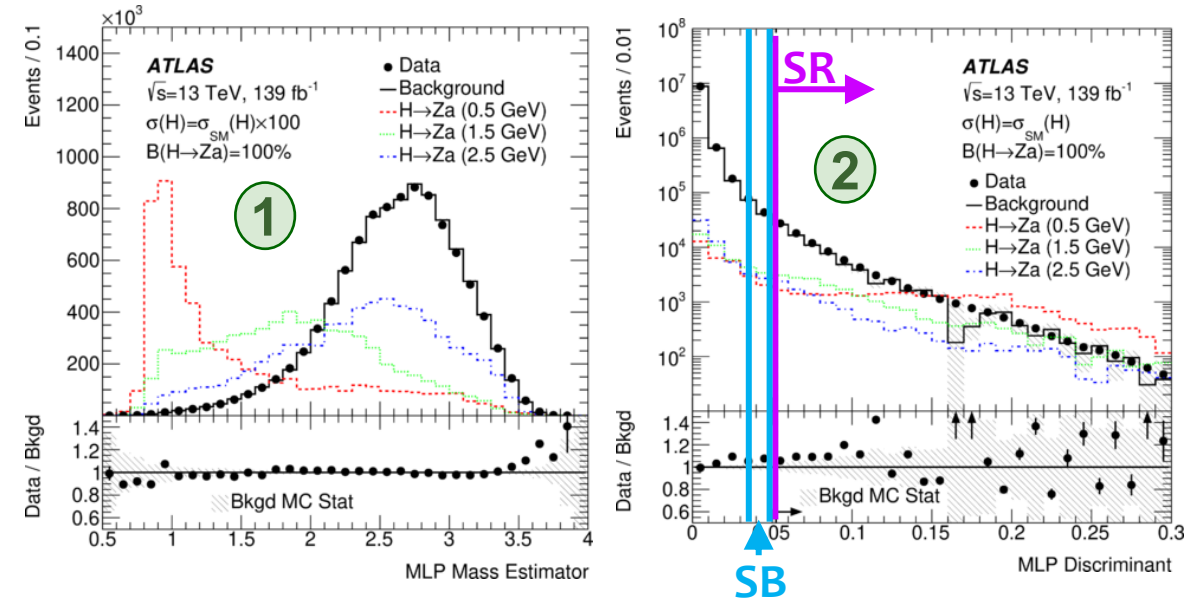


Also older CMS result on 36 fb^{-1} for $H \rightarrow Z \gamma$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu \gamma$
 Upper limit $3.9 \times SM$ (expected $2.0 \times SM$). [JHEP 11 (2018) 152]

$H \rightarrow Z a \rightarrow \ell\ell j$



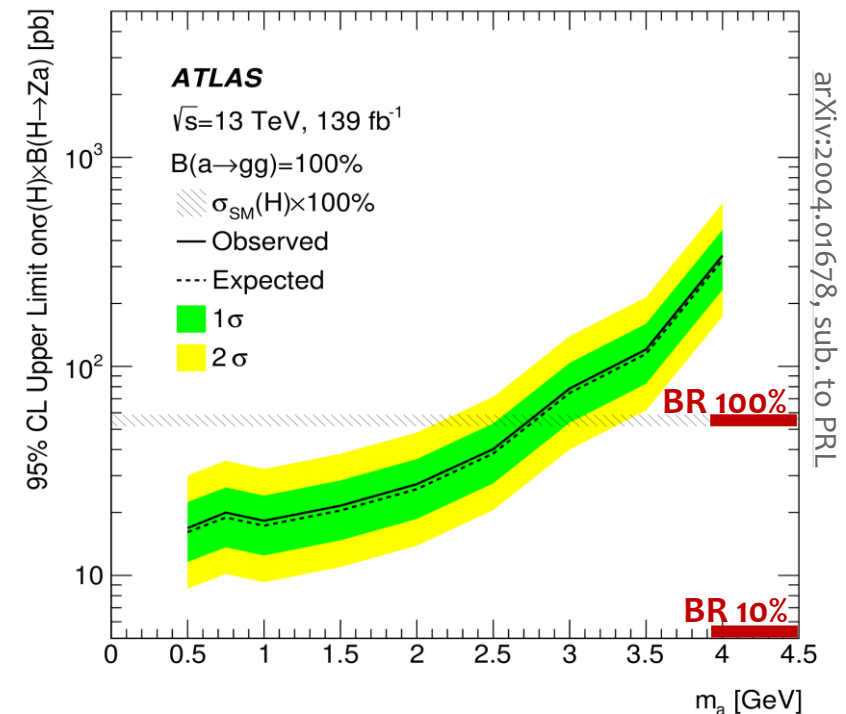
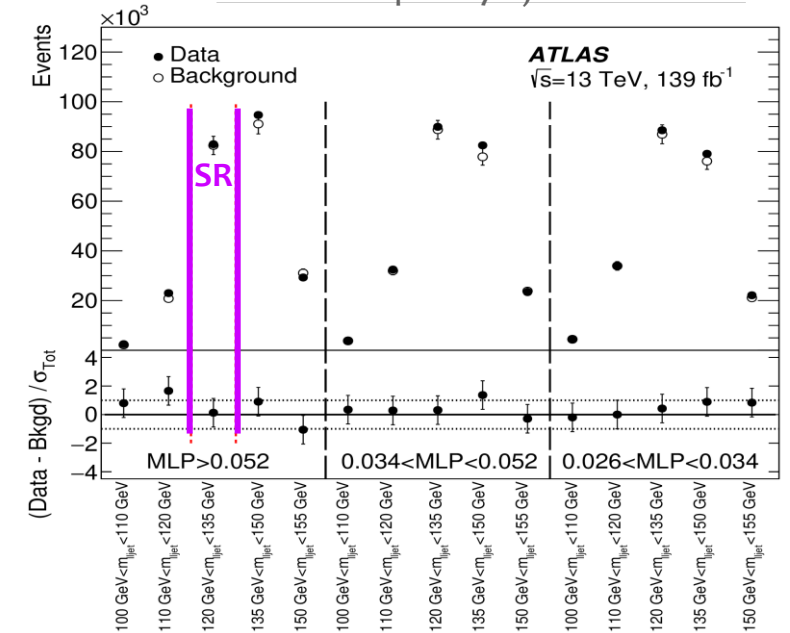
- Search for pseudoscalar "a"
 - e.g. in NMSSM or 2HDM+S models
- Target **inclusive hadronic decays**
 $a \rightarrow \text{jet}$, for $m_a < 4 \text{ GeV}$
 1. **MLP regression** to estimate a mass from jet substructure information
 2. **MLP discriminator** vs Z + jets bkg (using MLP regression as input)
 3. Define **signal region** by cutting on $m(\ell\ell j)$ and discriminator output
- Estimate backgrounds from data:
 - "ABCD" method with **sidebands** in $m(\ell\ell j)$ & MLP discriminator (+ corrections)



arXiv:2004.01678, sub. to PRL

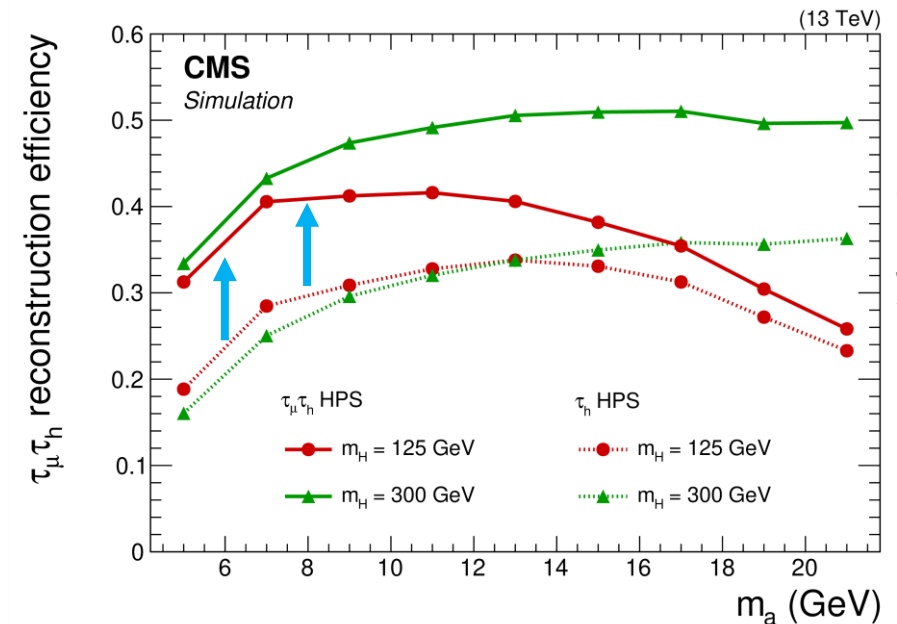
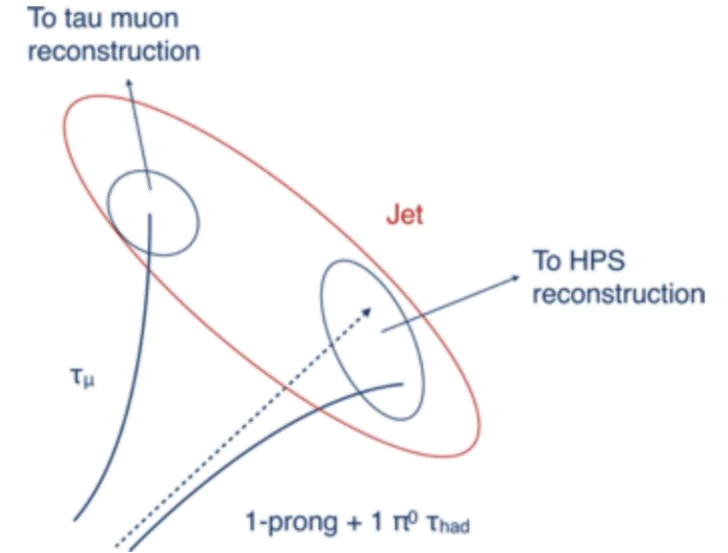
$H \rightarrow Z a \rightarrow \ell\ell j$

- Search for pseudoscalar "a"
- Target **inclusive hadronic decays**
 $a \rightarrow \text{jet}$, for $m_a < 4 \text{ GeV}$
- Good agreement found between data and background predictions in signal region and validation regions
- Set upper limits on $\sigma \cdot \text{BR}(H \rightarrow Za)$
 - Interpreted separately for $a \rightarrow gg / s\bar{s}$ (different efficiency of MLP discr. cut)
 - Also set upper limits on $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow Z \eta_c)$ and $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow Z J/\psi)$, but at $\text{BR} \sim 200\%$



$H \rightarrow a_{\mu\mu} a_{\tau\tau}$ at low m_a

- Dedicated τ reco. for overlapping decay products of $a \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$
 - **Gain +50% efficiency at low m_a**

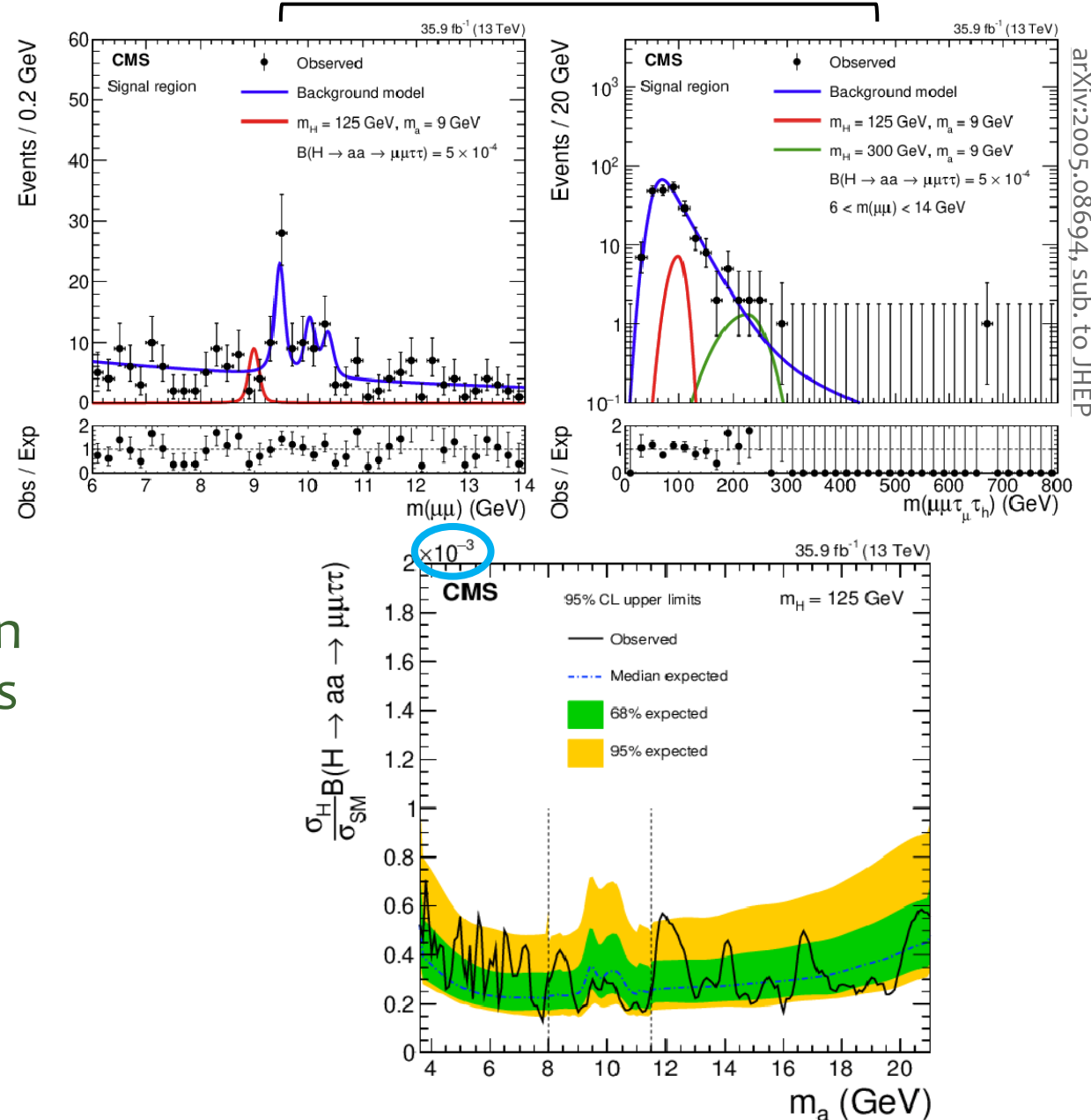

 $L = 36 \text{ fb}^{-1}$


arXiv:2005.08694, sub. to JHEP

HPS (Hadrons Plus Strips) is the CMS algorithm for hadronic τ reconstruction using Particle Flow

$H \rightarrow a_{\mu\mu} a_{\tau\tau}$ at low m_a

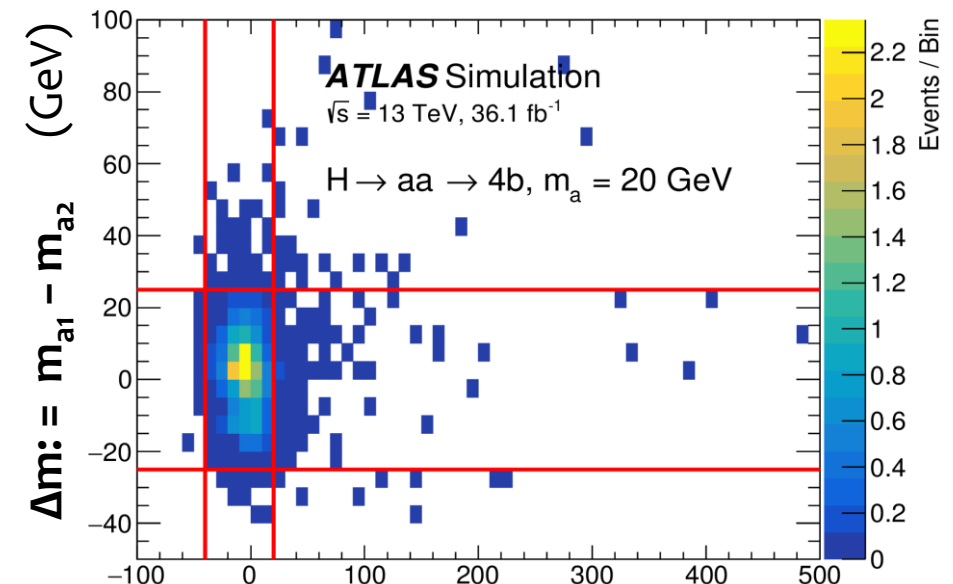
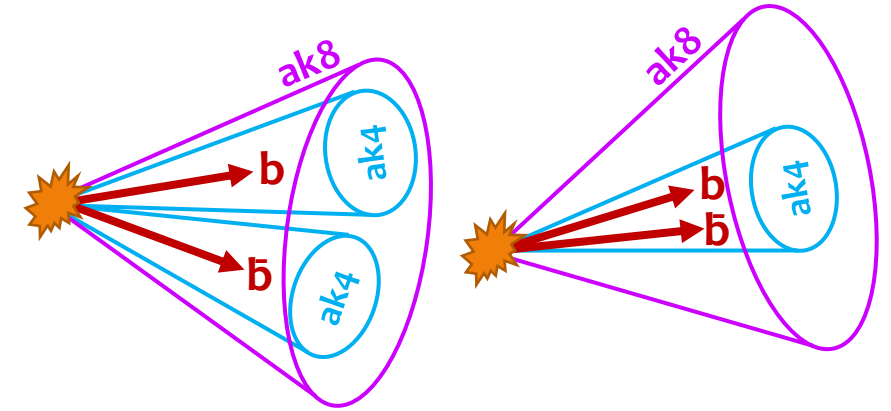
- Dedicated τ reco. for overlapping decay products of $a \rightarrow \tau_{\mu} \tau_h$
- 2D fit in $m(\mu\mu) \times m(\mu\mu\tau_{\mu}\tau_h)$ plane
 - Fit separately in 3 $m(\mu\mu)$ ranges, to reduce correlations with $m(\mu\mu\tau_{\mu}\tau_h)$
 - Control regions included to constrain the continuum and $\psi_{(2S)}$ and Y peaks
- Set model-independent limits on $BR(H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \mu\mu\tau\tau) \sim 0.02-0.08\%$
 - And in 2HDM+S benchmark models
 - Also demonstrate potential for $H_{\text{Heavy}} \rightarrow aa$ using $m_H = 300 \text{ GeV}$



$H \rightarrow a_{b\bar{b}} a_{b\bar{b}}$ at low m_a



- Rely on $Z_{\ell\ell}H$ associated production
- Recluster jets with anti- k_T ($R=0.8$)
 - One ak8 jet for each $a \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ candidate
- Tag ak8 jets relying on substructure and b-tagging information from associated tracks and sec. vertices
 - Trained vs jets that contain a single b quark
 - $\times 100 / \times 30$ rejection of b-jets from $t\bar{t}$ & Z +jets at $a \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ signal efficiency of $\sim 25\% / 30\%$
- Select events with kinematic compatible with $H \rightarrow aa$ decay
 - Separately each m_a mass hypothesis



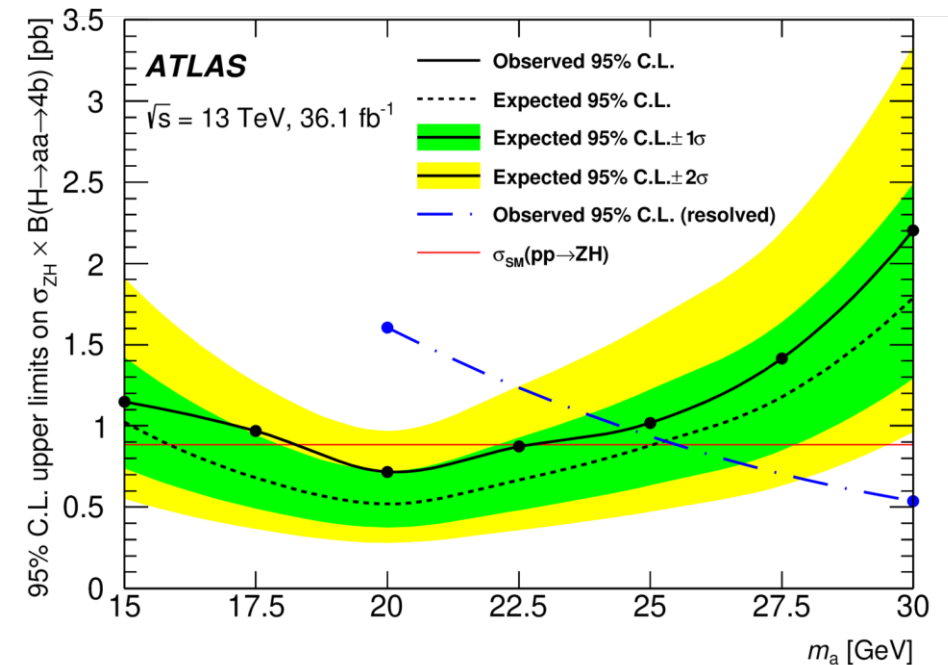
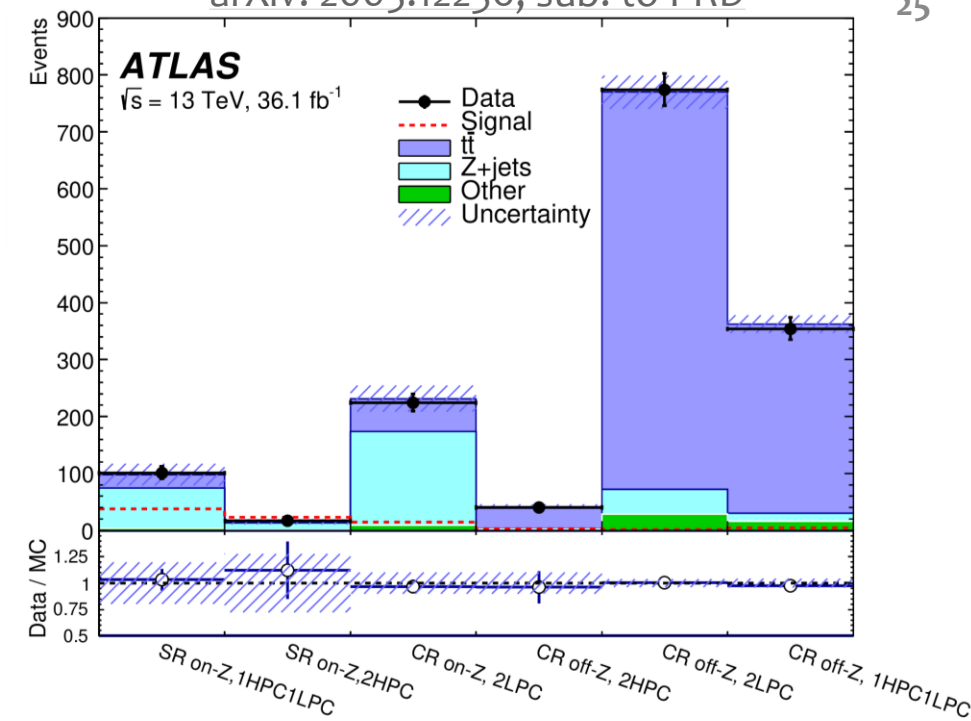
$$m_{\text{red}} := [m_{aa} - (m_{a1} + m_{a2} - 2 m_a)] - m_H \quad (\text{GeV})$$

correct reco m_{aa} for m_{a1}
jet mismeasurement

fixed inputs from
signal hypothesis

$H \rightarrow a_{bb} a_{bb}$ at low m_a

- Define signal and control regions depending on $m_{\ell\ell}$ and number of loose (LP) & tight (HP) ak8 tags
 - Constrain dominant backgrounds from **Z+jets** and **ttbar**
- Set limits on $\sigma_{ZH} \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4b)$ for m_a in 15–30 GeV range
 - Best sensitivity at $m_a = 20$ GeV
Set limit at $80\% \times \sigma_{ZH}^{SM}$ (exp. $60\% \times \sigma_{ZH}^{SM}$)
 - at large m_a , sensitivity taken over by older $H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4b$ "resolved" analysis [JHEP 10 (2018) 031]



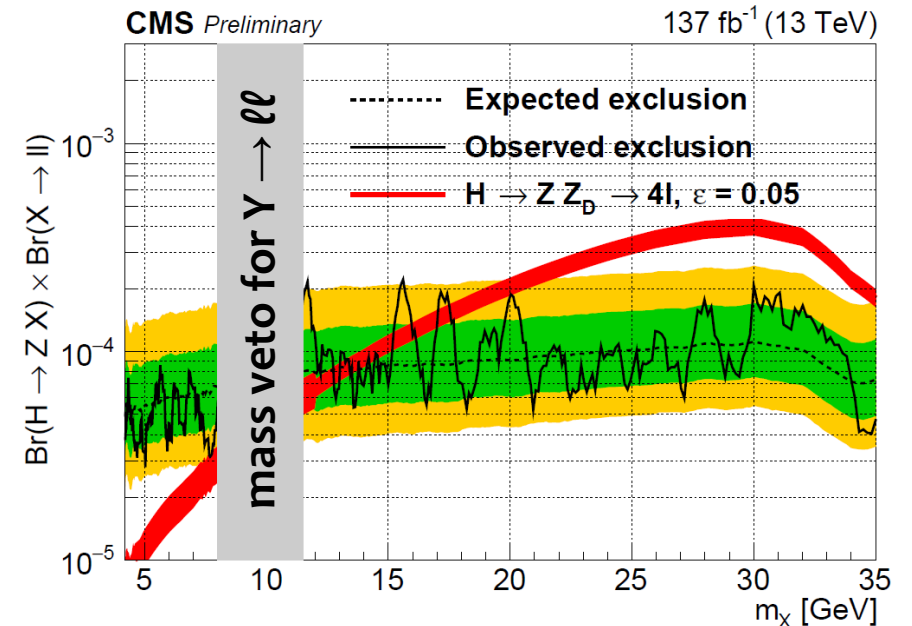
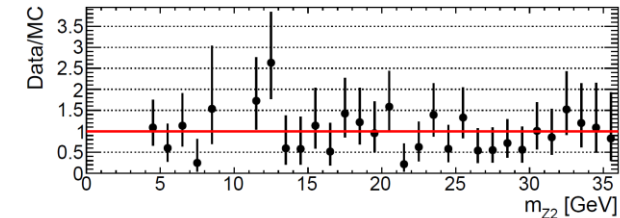
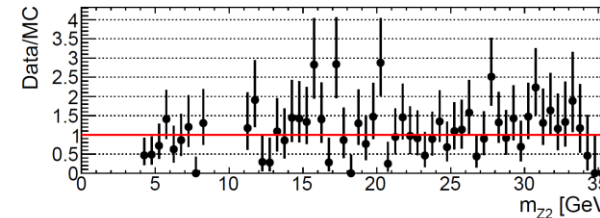
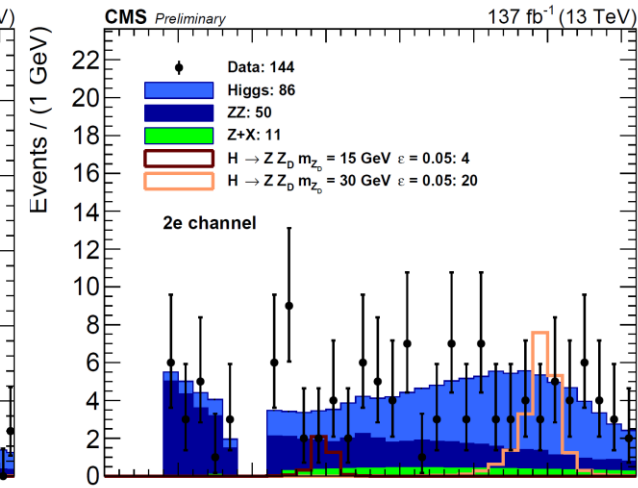
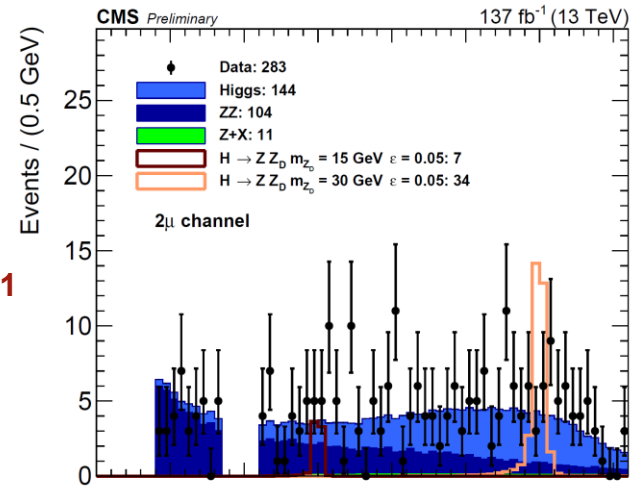
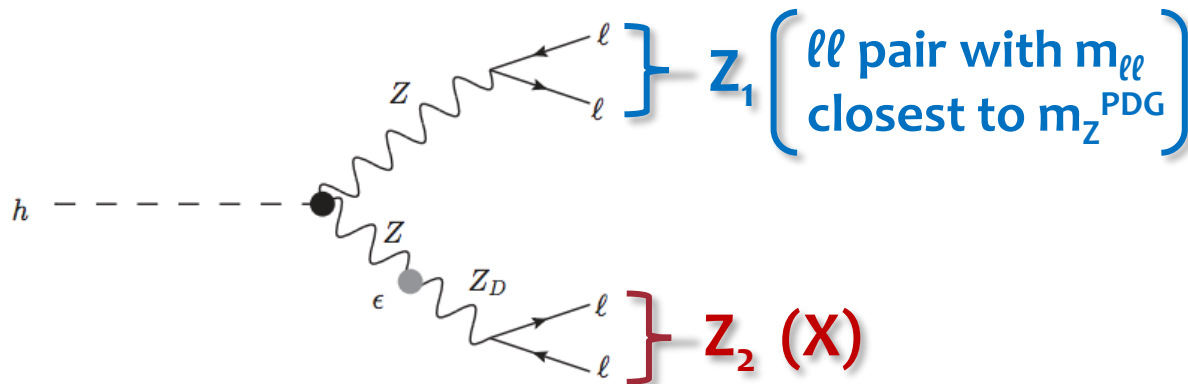
$$H \rightarrow Z_{(D)} Z_D \rightarrow 4\ell$$


 $L = 137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

- Search for dark photons or ALPs
- Based on $H \rightarrow Z Z^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ analysis
 - objects, background estimation, ...

1. $H \rightarrow Z X \rightarrow 4\ell$ search:

- $m_{Z_1} > 40 \text{ GeV}$, $118 < m_{4\ell} < 130 \text{ GeV}$
- Scan m_{Z_2} distribution with window of size 4% / 10% for $X \rightarrow \mu\mu / ee$
- Set limits for $X \rightarrow \ell\ell, \mu\mu, ee$

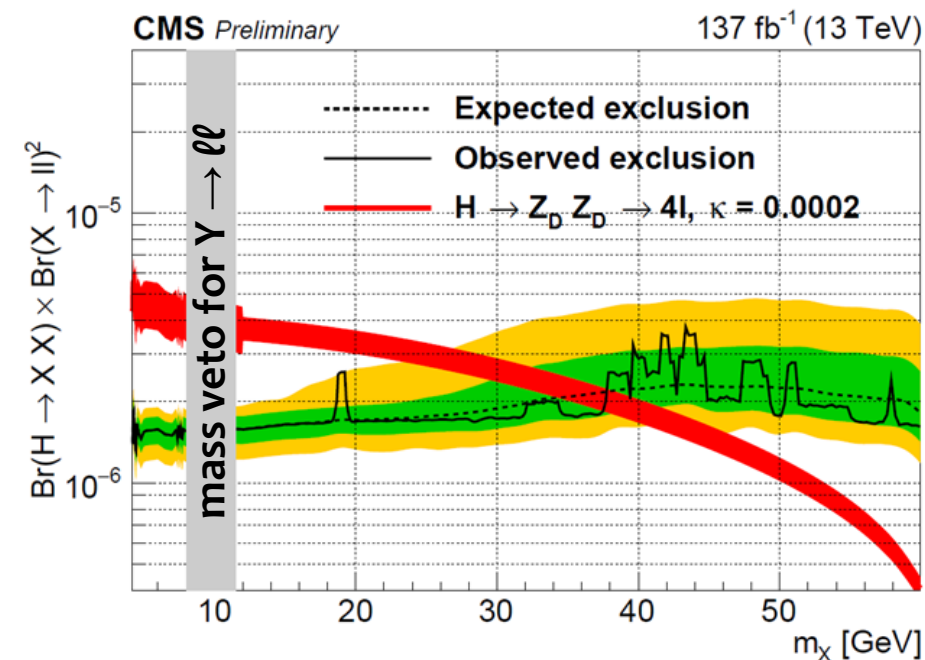
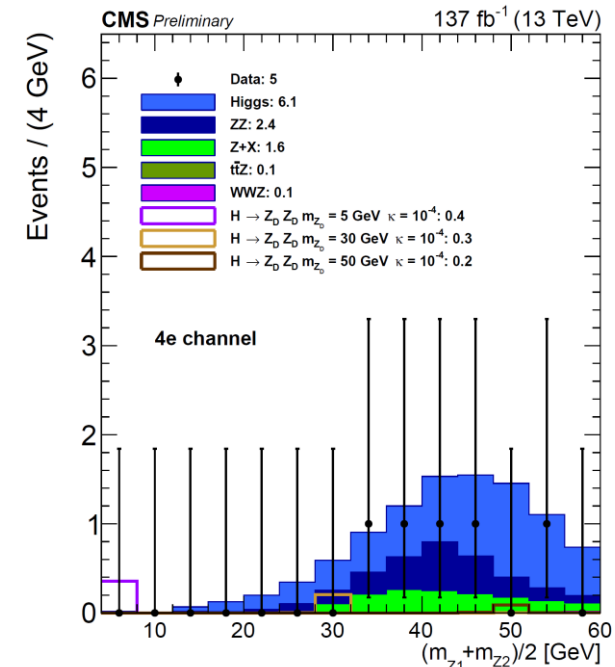
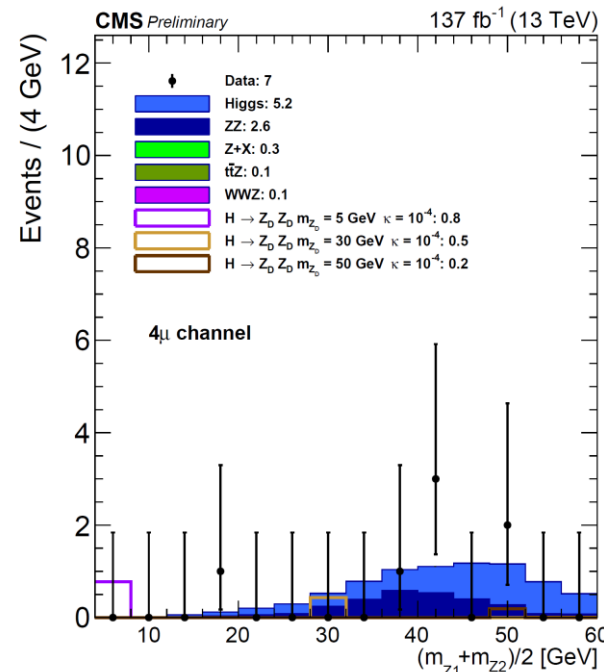
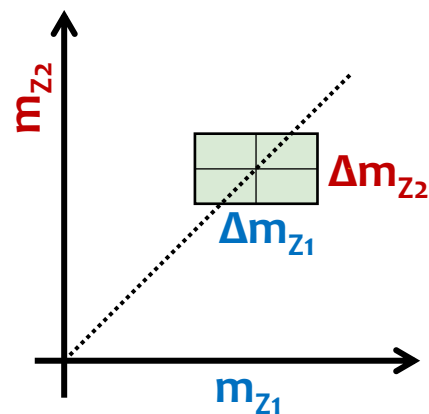
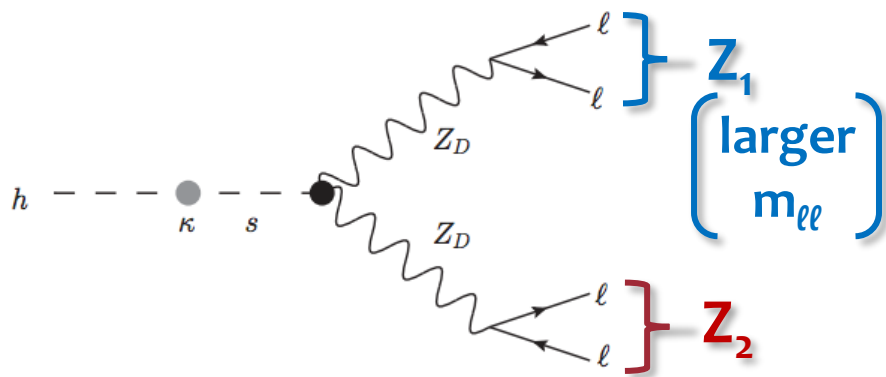


$$H \rightarrow Z_{(D)} Z_D \rightarrow 4\ell$$


 $L = 137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

2. $H \rightarrow X X \rightarrow 4\ell$ search:

- Select lepton pairings minimizing $|m_{Z_1} - m_{Z_2}| / (m_{Z_1} + m_{Z_2})$
- $m_{Z_i} \in 4\text{--}62.5 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{4\ell} \in 118\text{--}130 \text{ GeV}$
- Scan m_{Z_1}, m_{Z_2} plane with 2D box centered on $m_{Z_1} = m_{Z_2} = m_X$ of size $\Delta m_{Z_i} = 4\% / 10\%$ for $Z_i \rightarrow \mu\mu / ee$
- Set limits for $X \rightarrow \ell\ell, \mu\mu, ee$

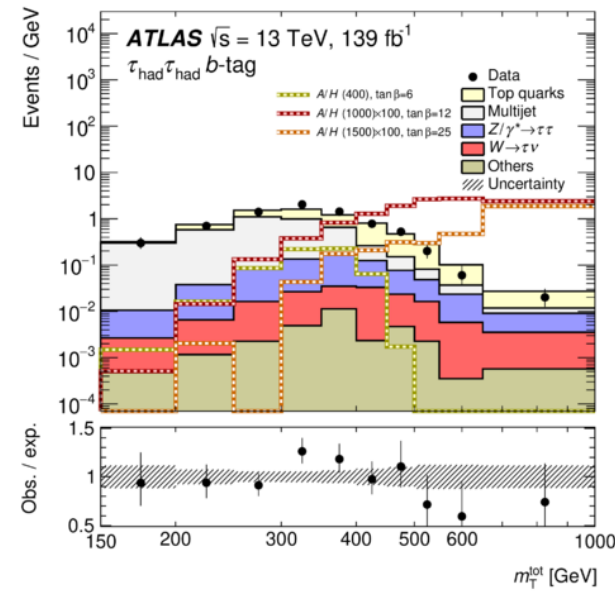
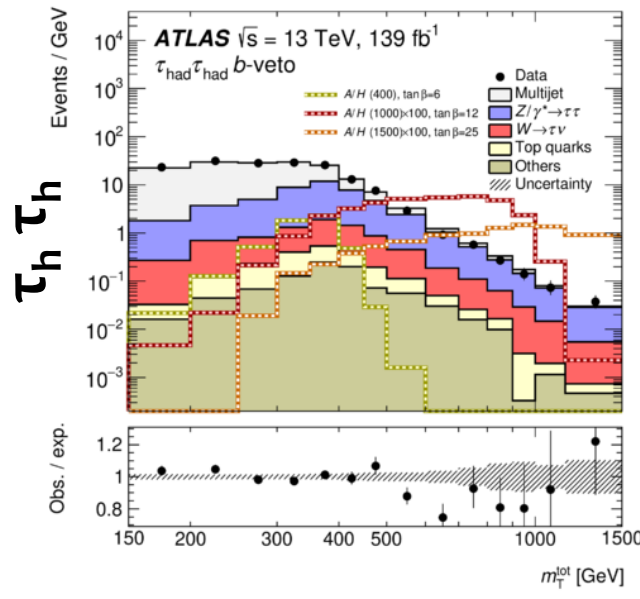
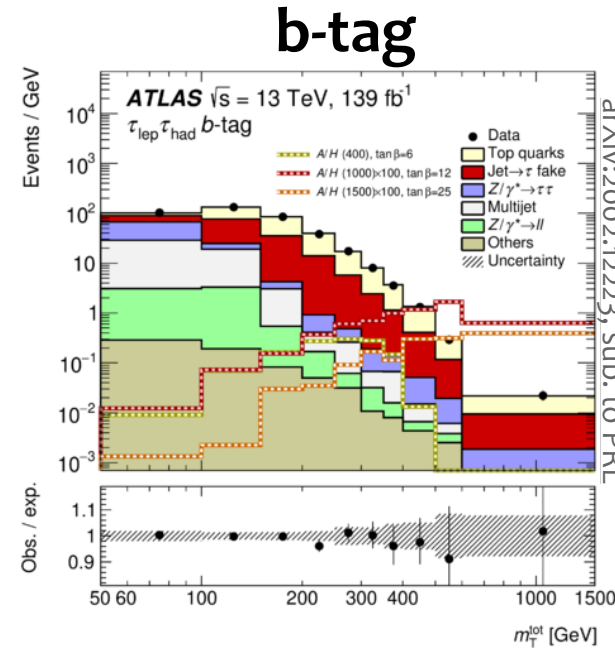
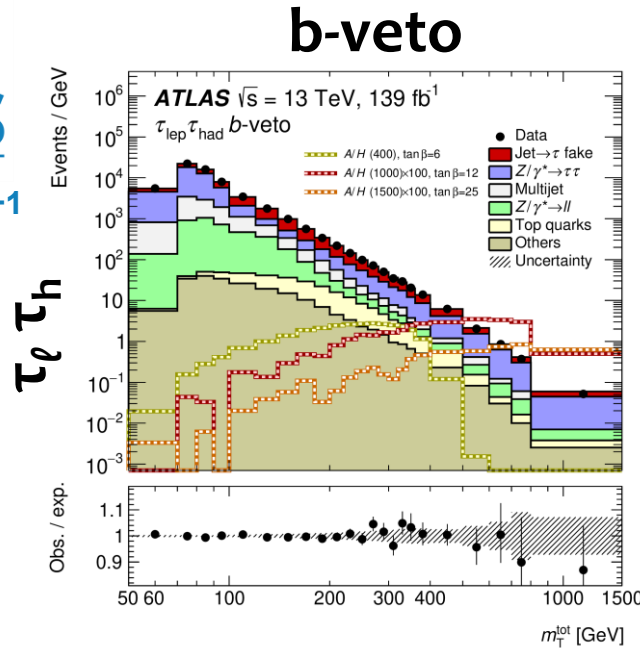


MSSM $A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$



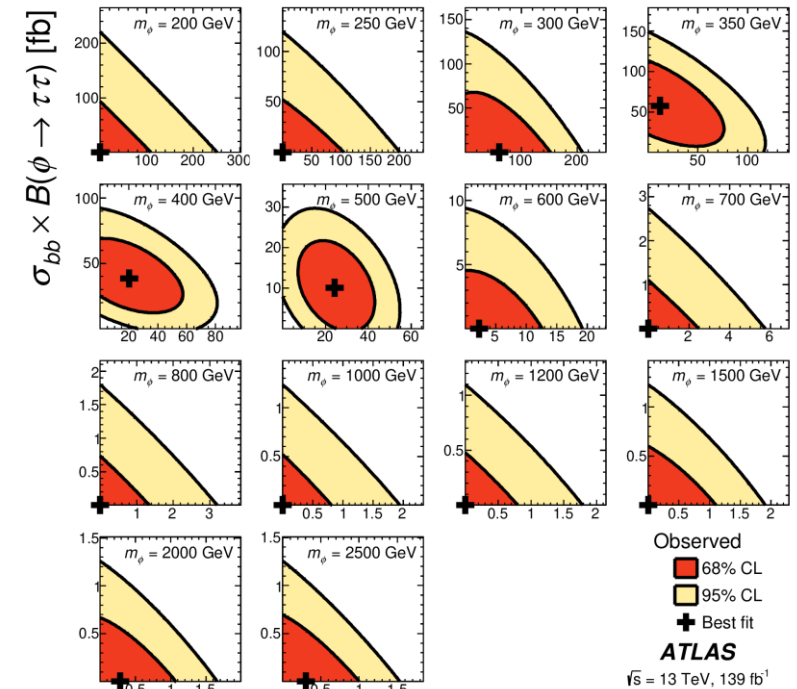
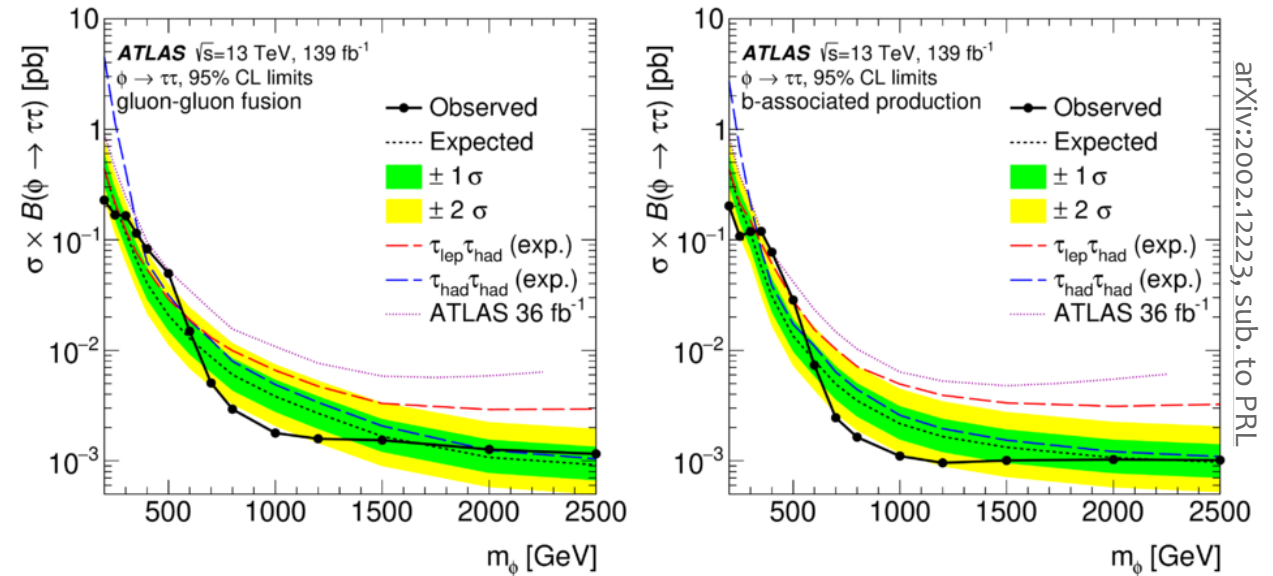
- Flagship mode at high $\tan(\beta)$
 - Enhanced $\text{BR}(A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau)$ and bbH production
- Main backgrounds:
 - Reducible jet $\rightarrow \tau_h$: from data using fake rate methods
 - Irreducible $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $t\bar{t}$: estimated from MC, plus CR at high $m_T^{\ell\nu}$ for $t\bar{t}$
- Final discriminating variable

$$m_T^{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{(\vec{p}_T^{\tau 1} + \vec{p}_T^{\tau 2} + \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}})^2 - (\vec{p}_T^{\tau 1} + \vec{p}_T^{\tau 2})^2}$$



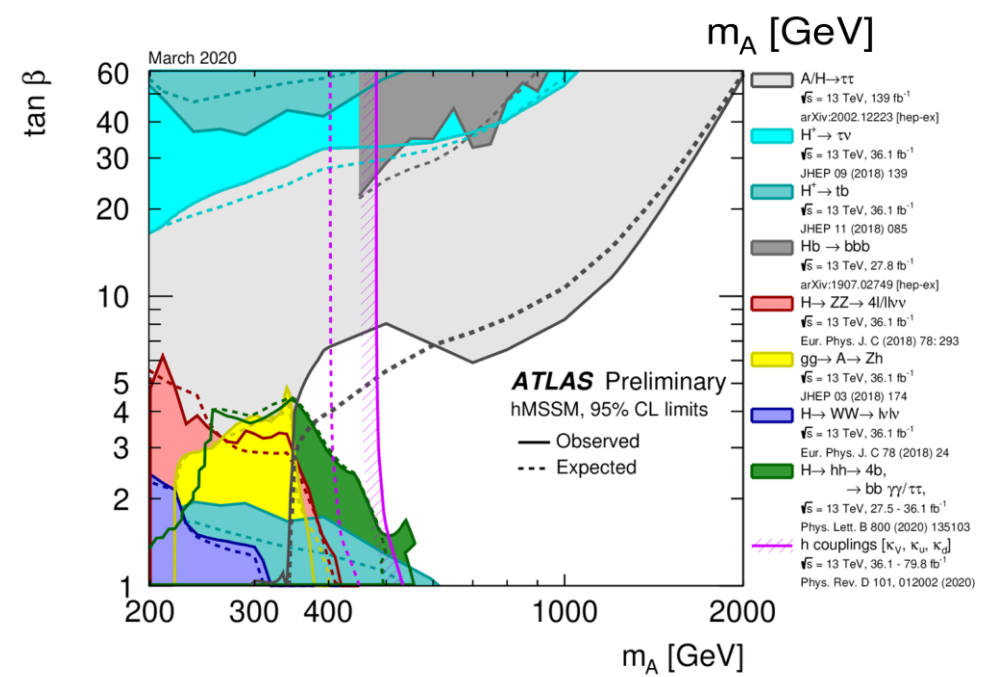
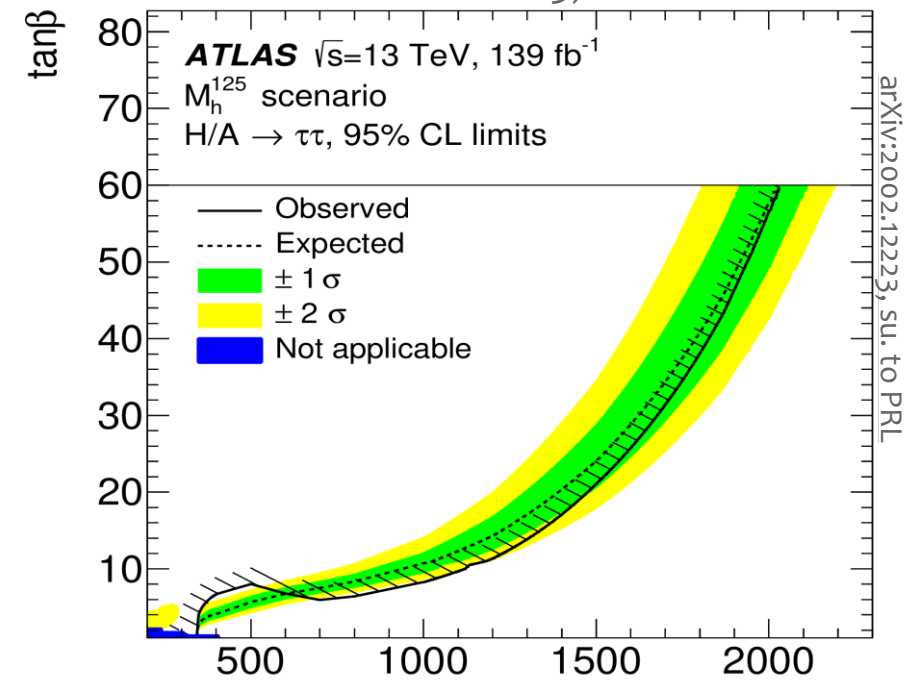
MSSM $A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

- Interpretation as limits on $\sigma \times \text{BR}$ for generic scalar ϕ
 - Provide 1D and 2D limits and likelihoods vs m_ϕ , σ_{ggF} , σ_{bbH}
 - Largest excess at $m_\phi \sim 400$ GeV, local significance $\sim 2 \sigma$


 $\sigma_{gg} \times B(\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau)$ [fb]

MSSM $A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

- Interpretation as limits on $\sigma \times \text{BR}$ for generic scalar φ
 - Provide 1D and 2D limits and likelihoods vs m_φ , σ_{ggF} , σ_{bbH}
 - Largest excess at $m_\varphi \sim 400$ GeV, local significance $\sim 2 \sigma$
- MSSM interpretations
 - New M_h^{125} benchmark scenarios e.g. $\tan(\beta) < 8$ at 1 TeV (expected: < 10)
 - hMSSM, to compare with old result

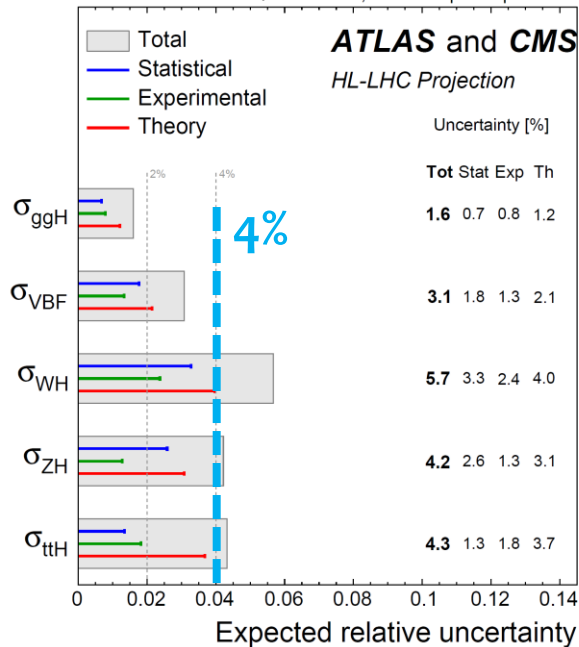
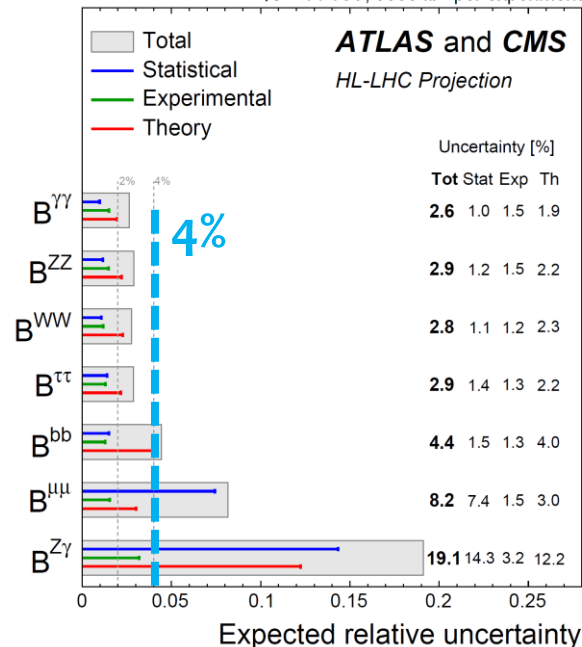


Also older CMS result on 36 fb^{-1} [*JHEP 09 (2018)007*]
 M_h^{125} limits, e.g. $\tan(\beta) < 15$ at 1 TeV (expected: < 16)

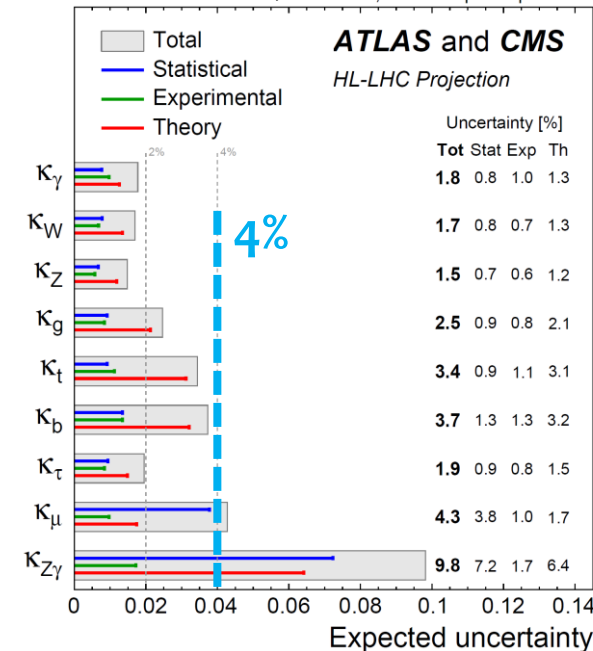
Part III: brief outlook at HL-LHC

- Sensitivity for Higgs boson physics at HL-LHC evaluated back in 2018 in the context of the European Strategy update
 - Mostly based on knowledge from early LHC run 2 analyses (2016 data)
- Single Higgs boson observables: can reach few-percent precision

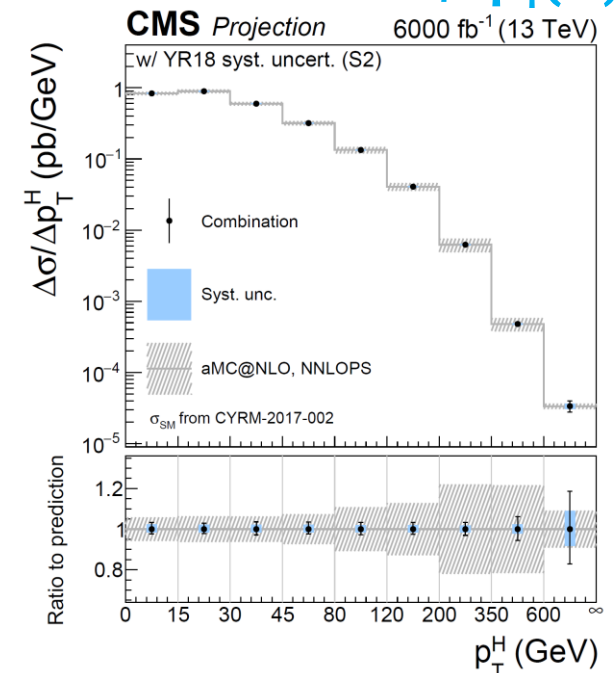
Cross sections and branching ratios

 $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}, 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1} \text{ per experiment}$

 $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}, 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1} \text{ per experiment}$


Couplings, e.g. κ fit

 $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}, 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1} \text{ per experiment}$


Differential $d\sigma/dp_T(H)$

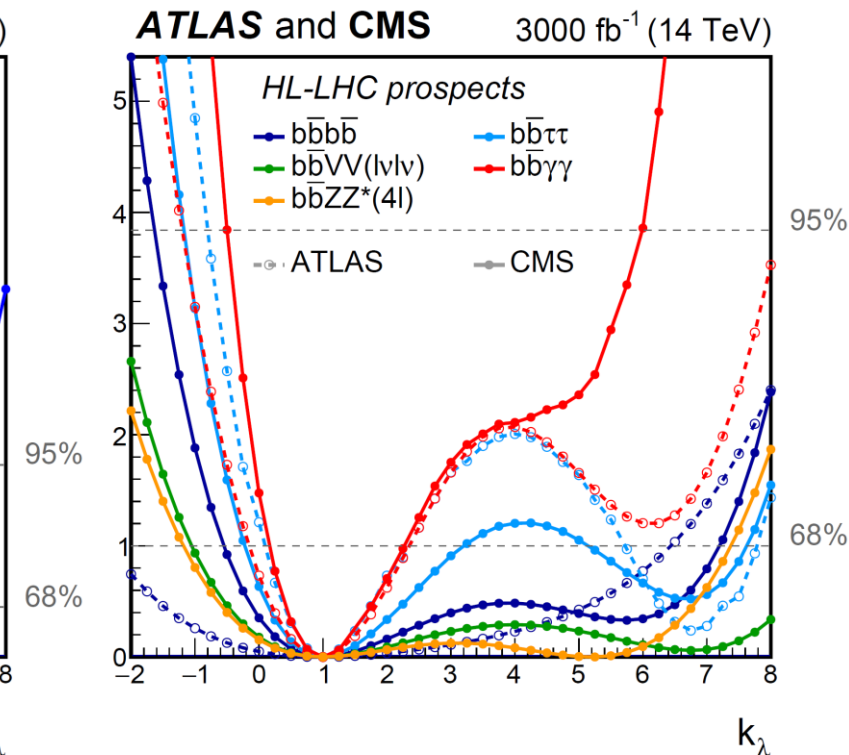
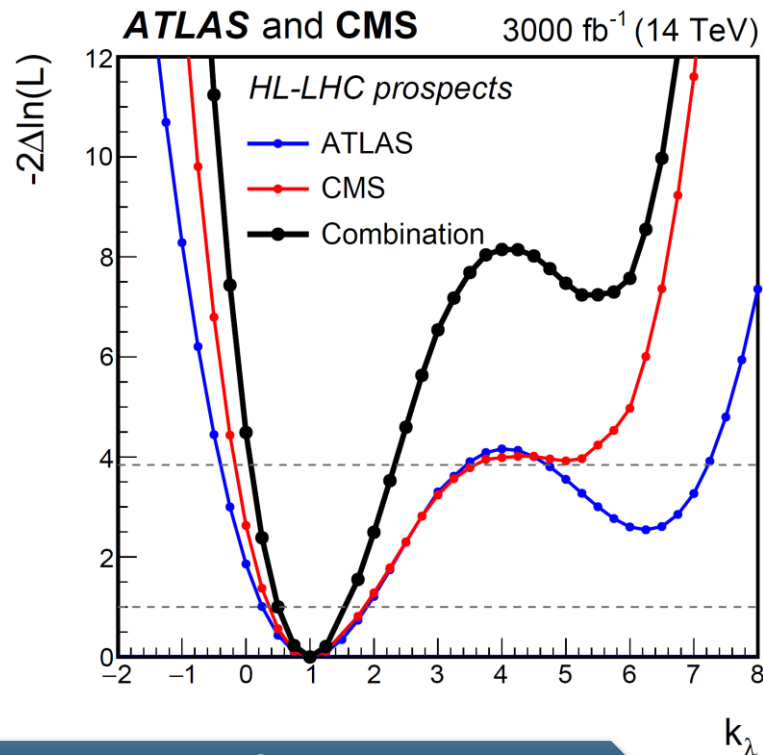


Part II: brief outlook at HL-LHC

- HH production: $\sim 4\sigma$ evidence, measure κ_λ with $\sim \pm 50\%$ uncertainty
 - Projections based on a combination of extrapolations from Run 2 analyses and new analyses designed for HL-LHC

Expected significance for HH

| | ATLAS | CMS |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| $\bar{b}b \bar{b}b$ | 0.61 | 0.95 |
| $\bar{b}b \tau\tau$ | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| $\bar{b}b \gamma\gamma$ | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| $\bar{b}b VV(\ell\ell\nu\nu)$ | | 0.56 |
| $\bar{b}b ZZ(4\ell)$ | | 0.37 |
| combined | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| LHC comb. | | 4.0 |



More info in talk by Rafael on Tuesday

Conclusions & outlook

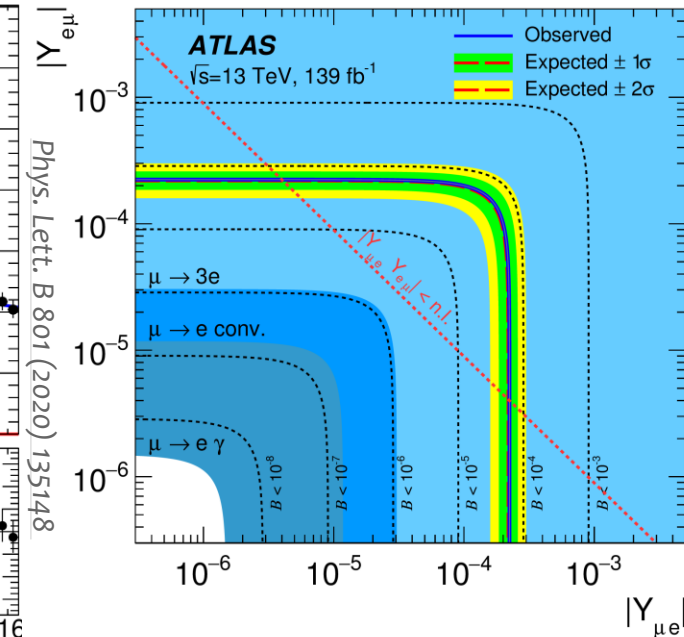
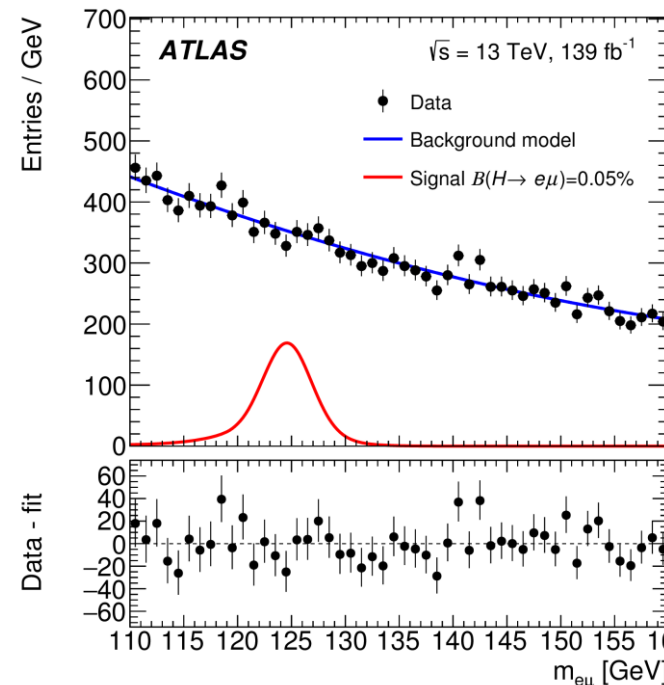
- The quest for the Higgs boson self coupling goes on
 - Started probing new couplings in VBF HH, and deploying more advanced analysis methods to improve on past results
 - Expect strong results when LHC Run 2 data fully analysed!
 - and in the longer future, HH observation at HL-LHC
- Many new searches probing into the unknown:
 - Higgs boson decays into new yet unobserved particles
 - Rare decays that could be largely enhanced by new physics
 - Additional Higgs bosons from extensions of the standard model... and still many more to try, with Run 2 data and beyond

BACKUP

FIXME: this still needs work, of course....

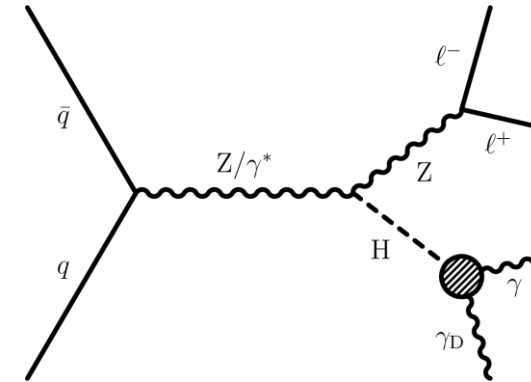
Lepton flavour violating decays

- Probe for $H \rightarrow e\mu$: direct test for LFV $y_{e\mu}$ Yukawa coupling
 - Very stringent limits from $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ and electron EDM, but depend on yet unobserved y_{ee} and $y_{\mu\mu}$
- Categorize by p_T^{ℓ} , $|\eta_{\ell}|$, $p_T^{\ell\ell}$
 - Select events with higher S/B or better dilepton mass resolution
- Set upper limit $BR_{e\mu} < 6.2 \times 10^{-5}$
 - Factor ~ 6 better than Run 1 limit
- Also set $BR(H \rightarrow ee) < 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$
 - $BR_{SM} \sim 5 \times 10^{-9}$ well out of reach

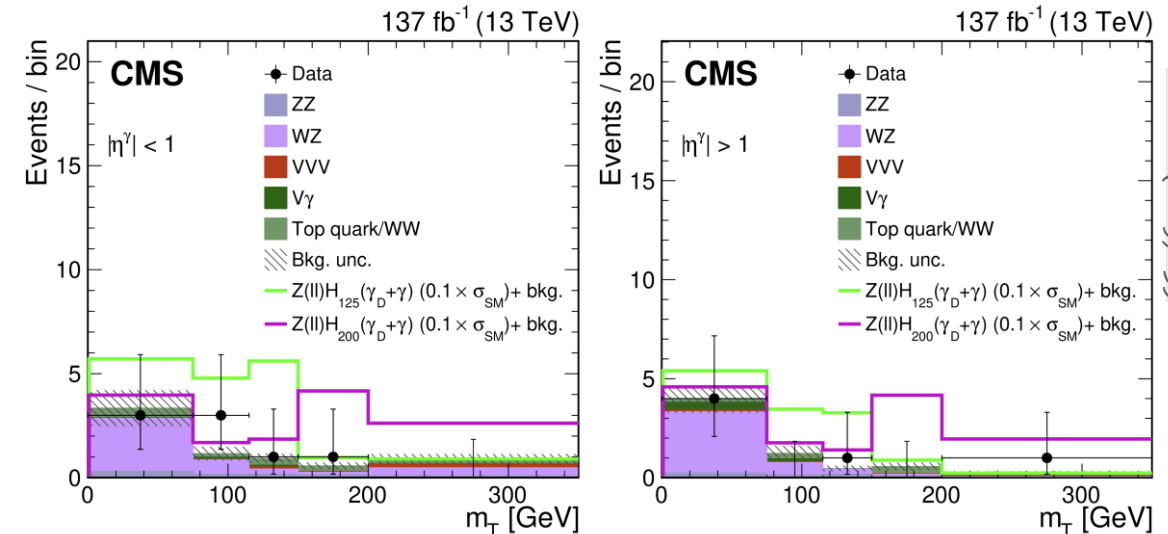


$H \rightarrow \gamma + \text{invisible}$

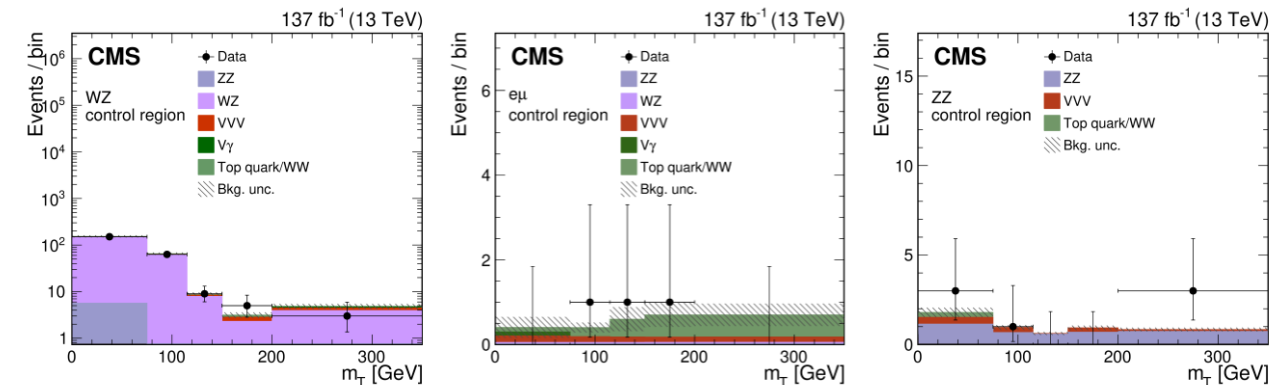
- Probe e.g. for $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma_D$ (dark photon)
- Rely on $Z(\ell\ell) H$ associated production
 - Require high- $p_T Z_{\ell\ell}$, back-to-back and balanced with $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ vector
- Dominant background: $WZ \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$
 - With electron mis-id as photon, or genuine γ from ISR/FSR and a lost ℓ
- Transverse mass m_T of $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ system used to look for a signal
 - Control regions for **WZ**, $t\bar{t}/WW$, **ZZ**
- Set limits **$\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \gamma + \text{inv.}) < 4.6\%$**
 - Tiny $\text{BR}_{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow Z \gamma \rightarrow \nu\nu \gamma) \sim 3 \times 10^{-4}$



$L = 137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

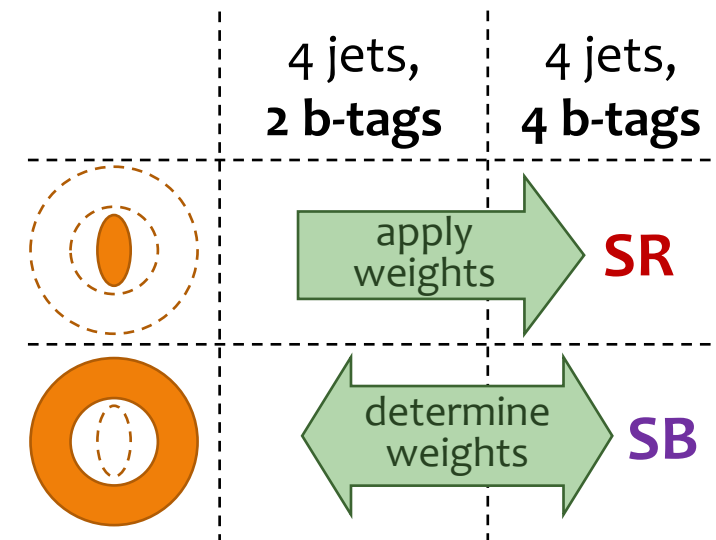
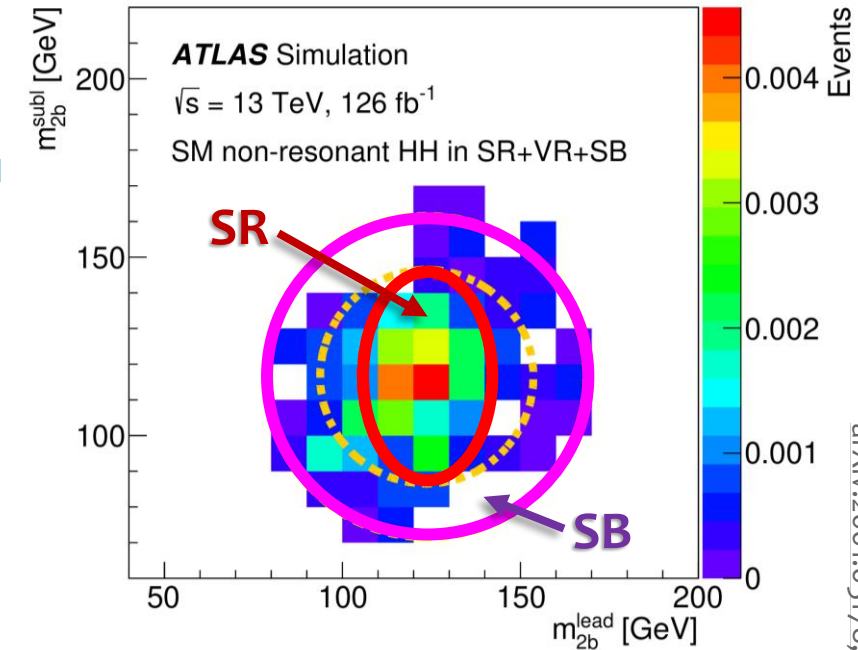


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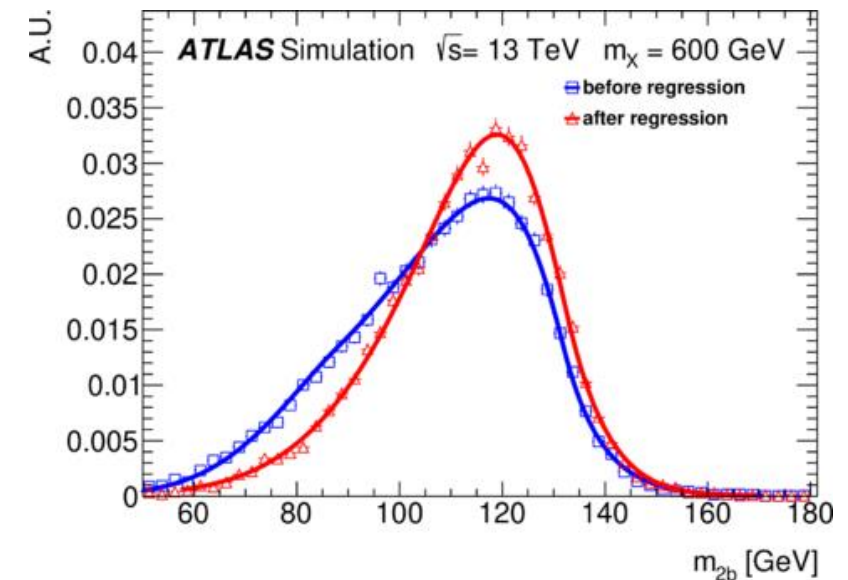
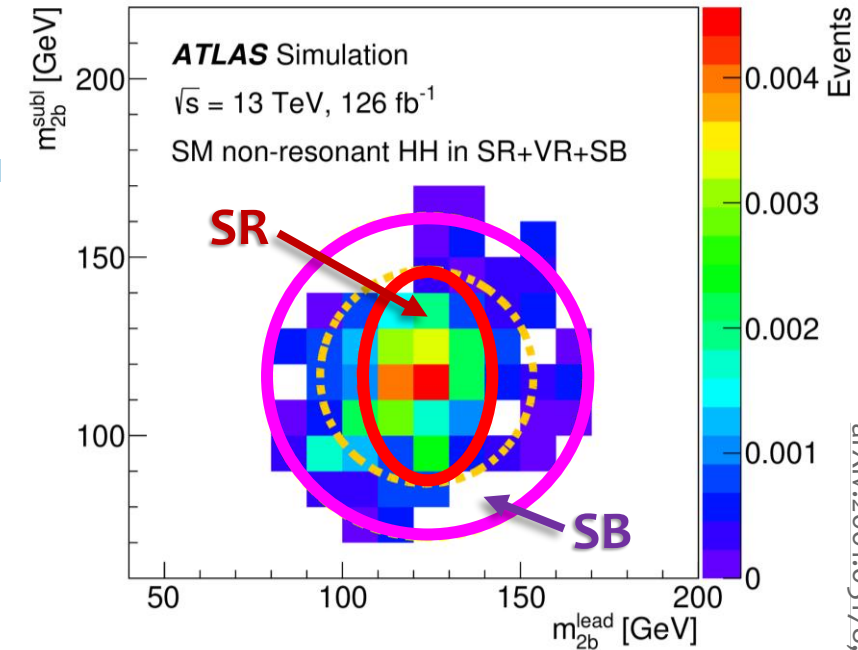
VBF HH → 4b

- Target the more extreme kinematic of $\kappa_{2V} \neq 1$
 - Tight cut-based VBF cuts: $m_{jj} > 1 \text{ TeV}$, $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 5$
- Largely based on earlier HH → 4b search on 36 fb⁻¹ dataset [*JHEP 01 (2019) 030*]
 - Same strategy used for HH → 4b selection: ΔR_{bb} cuts dependent on m_{4b} , elliptic **signal region** in the plane of the two m_{2b} masses
 - Same estimation of main QCD multi-jet and $t\bar{t}$ background: from events with 2 b-tags, with weights derived in **mass sideband**
- New b-jet energy regression using a BDT
 - ~10% better b-jet energy resolution



VBF HH \rightarrow 4b

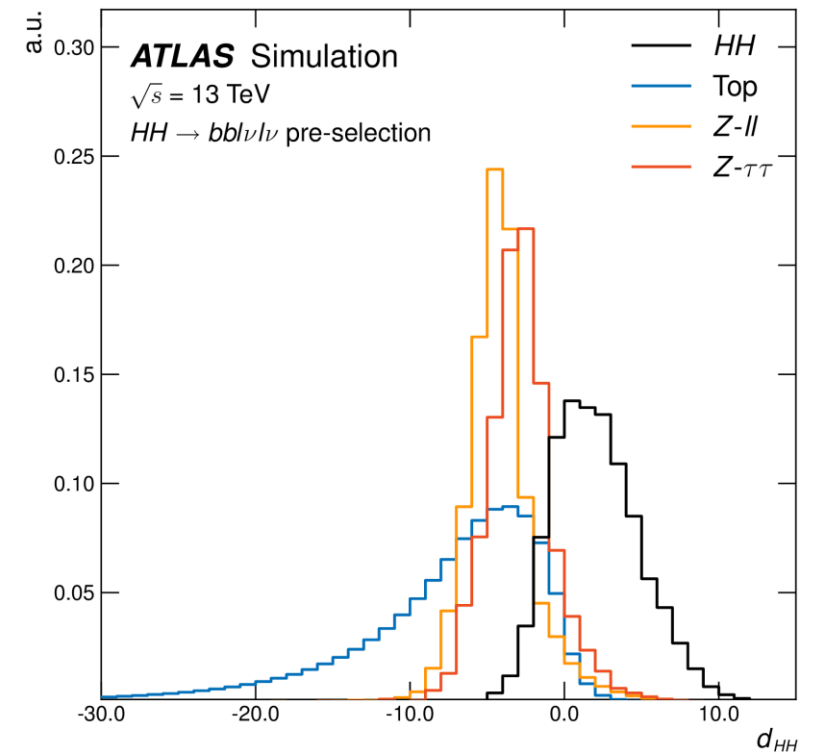
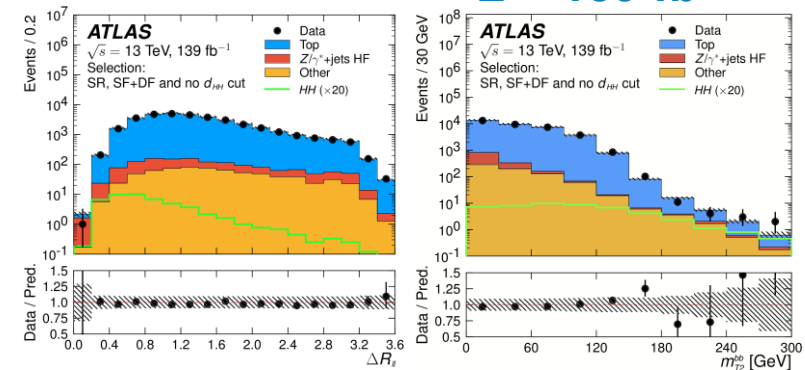
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Beyond 2016 data: $HH \rightarrow bb W_{\ell\nu} W_{\ell\nu}$



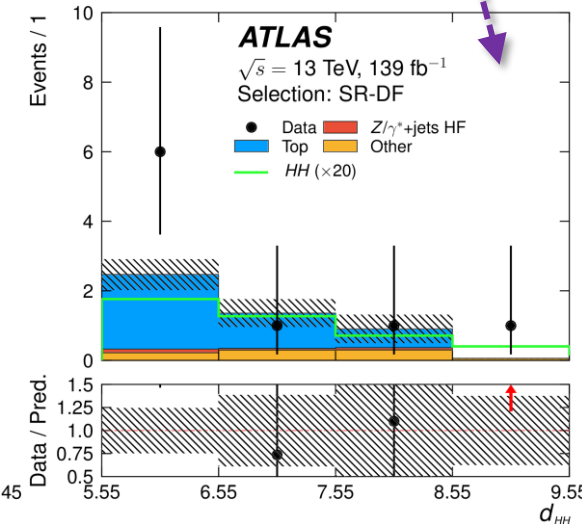
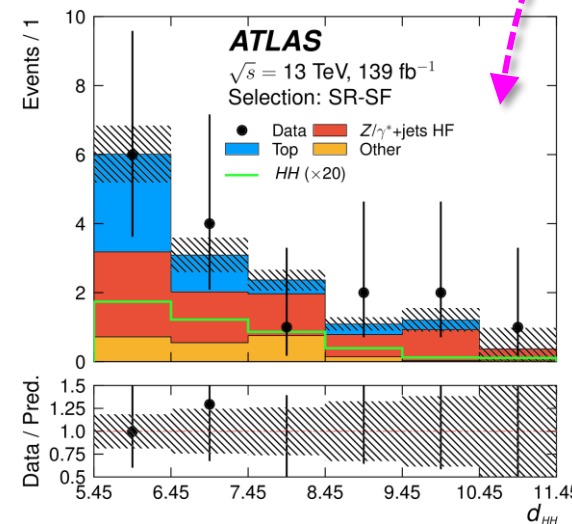
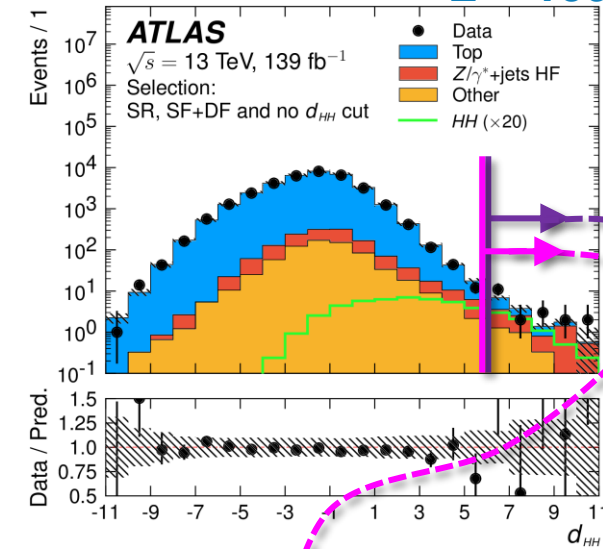
- Multiclass DNN to separate **HH** from 3 main backgrounds: **tt**, **Z($\ell\ell$)**, **Z($\tau\tau$)**
 - Inputs are individual leptons, jets, E_T^{miss} , high-level variables (e.g. $\Delta R_{\ell\ell}$, m_{T2}^{bb})
 - Output $d_{HH} := \ln(p_{HH} / \sum p_{\text{bkg}})$



Beyond 2016 data: $HH \rightarrow bb W_{\ell\nu} W_{\ell\nu}$

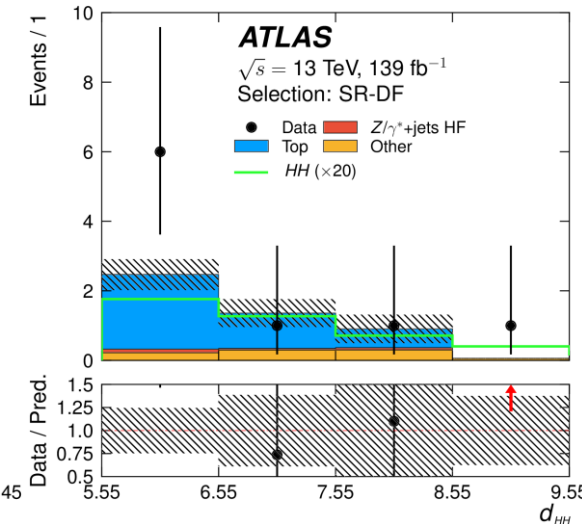
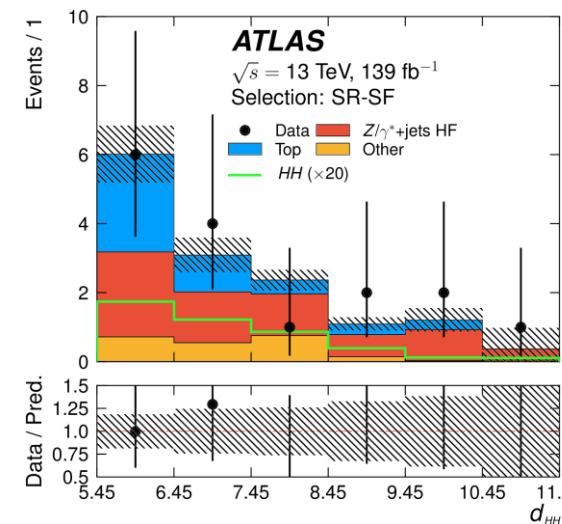
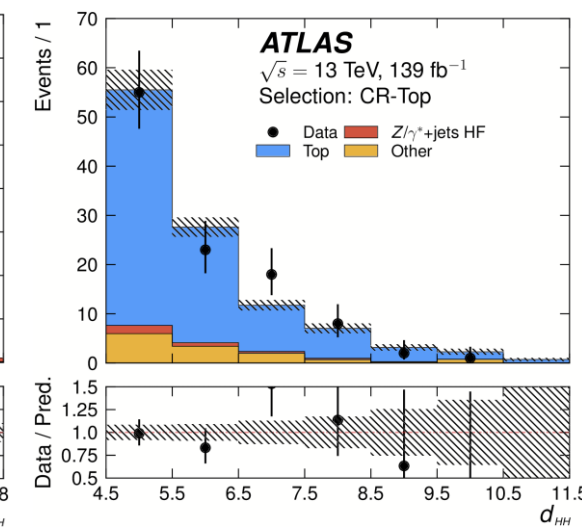
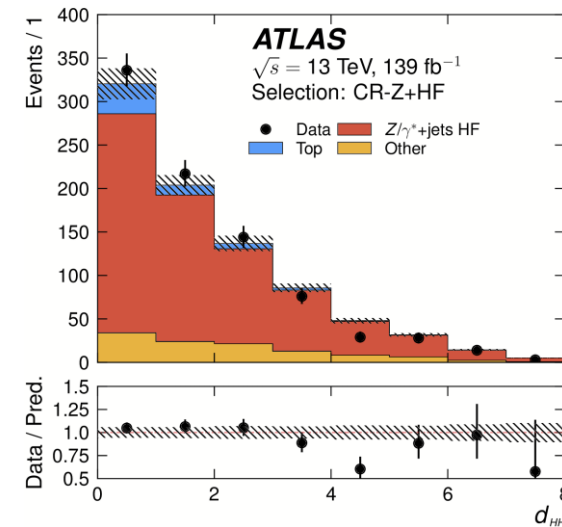


- Multiclass DNN to separate **HH** from 3 main backgrounds: **$t\bar{t}$** , **$Z(\ell\ell)$** , **$Z(\tau\tau)$**
 - Inputs are individual leptons, jets, E_T^{miss} , high-level variables (e.g. $\Delta R_{\ell\ell}$, m_{T2}^{bb})
 - Output $d_{HH} := \ln(p_{HH} / \sum p_{bkg})$
- Signal regions defined by d_{HH} , split by lep. flavour: SF(ee+ $\mu\mu$), DF(e μ)



Beyond 2016 data: $HH \rightarrow bb W_{\ell\nu} W_{\ell\nu}$

- Multiclass DNN to separate **HH** from 3 main backgrounds: **$t\bar{t}$** , **$Z(\ell\ell)$** , **$Z(\tau\tau)$**
 - Inputs are individual leptons, jets, E_T^{miss} , high-level variables (e.g. $\Delta R_{\ell\ell}$, m_{T2}^{bb})
 - Output $d_{HH} := \ln(p_{HH} / \sum p_{\text{bkg}})$
- Signal regions defined by d_{HH} , split by lep. flavour: SF(ee+ $\mu\mu$), DF(e μ)
- Control regions inverting $m_{\ell\ell}$ and m_{bb} cuts for **Z + heavy flavour jets** and **$t\bar{t}$**
- $\times 8 / \times 3$ better sensitivity than older 36 fb⁻¹ analyses from ATLAS/CMS:
 - Set limit at $\sigma_{HH} < 40 \times SM$ (exp.: $29 \times SM$)

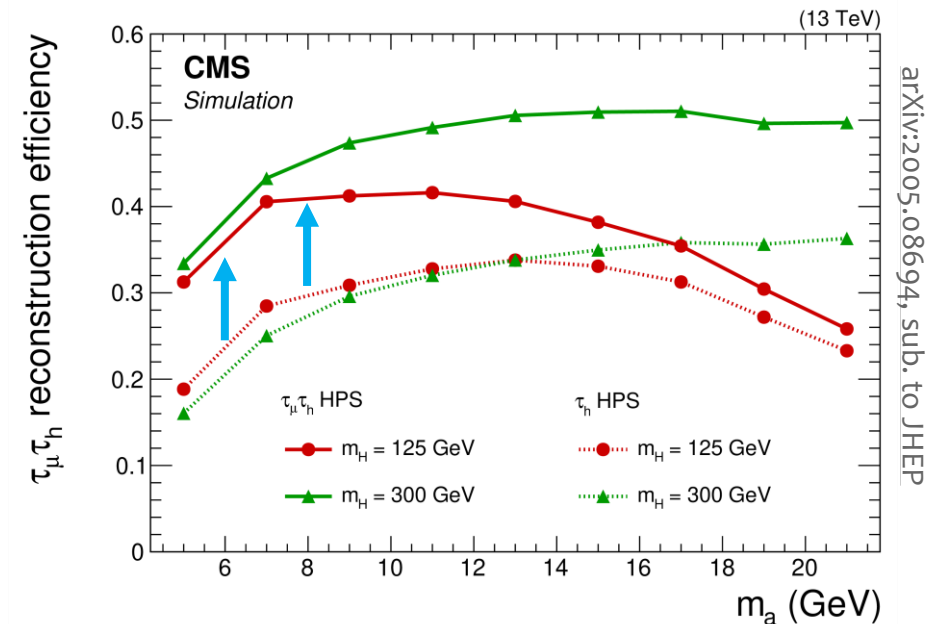
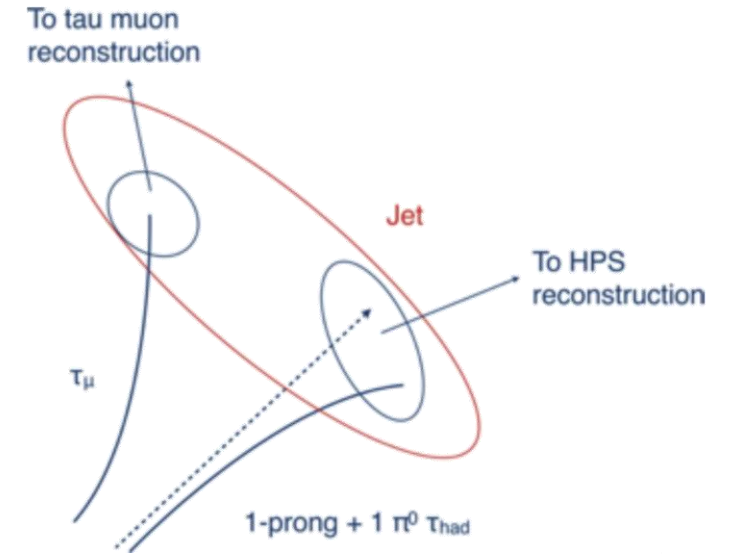


$H \rightarrow a_{\mu\mu} a_{\tau\tau}$ at low m_a

- Dedicated τ reco. for overlapping decay products of $a \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$
 - **Gain +50% efficiency at low m_a**



$L = 36 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



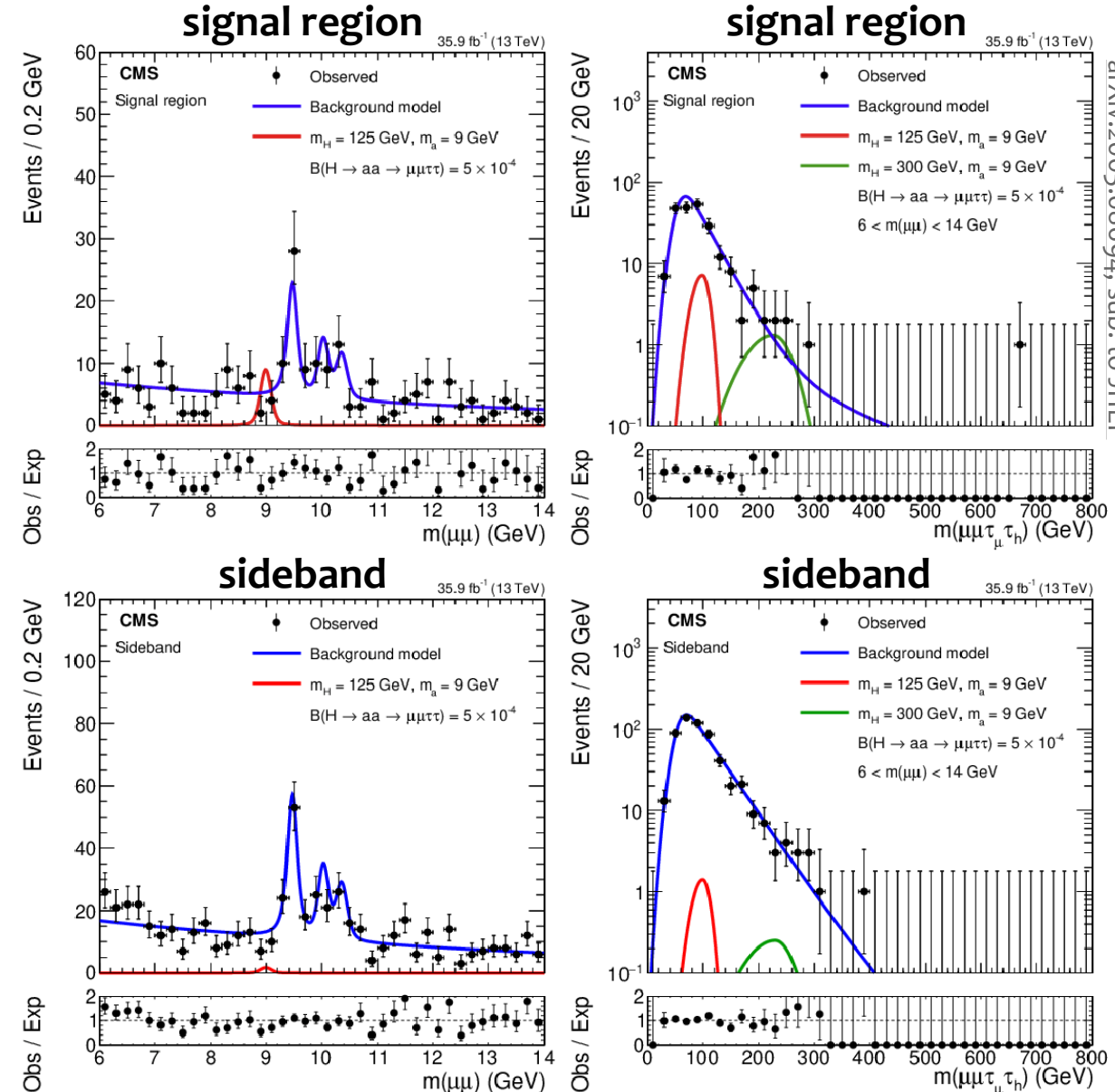
arXiv:2005.08694, sub. to JHEP

HPS (Hadrons Plus Strips) is the CMS algorithm for hadronic τ reconstruction using Particle Flow

$H \rightarrow a_{\mu\mu} a_{\tau\tau}$ at low m_a

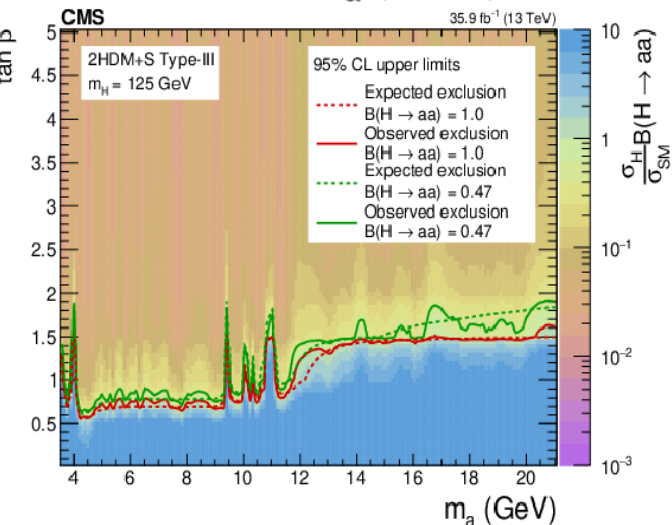
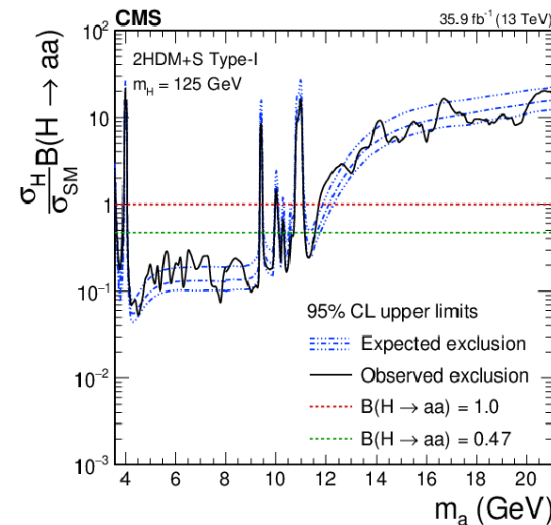
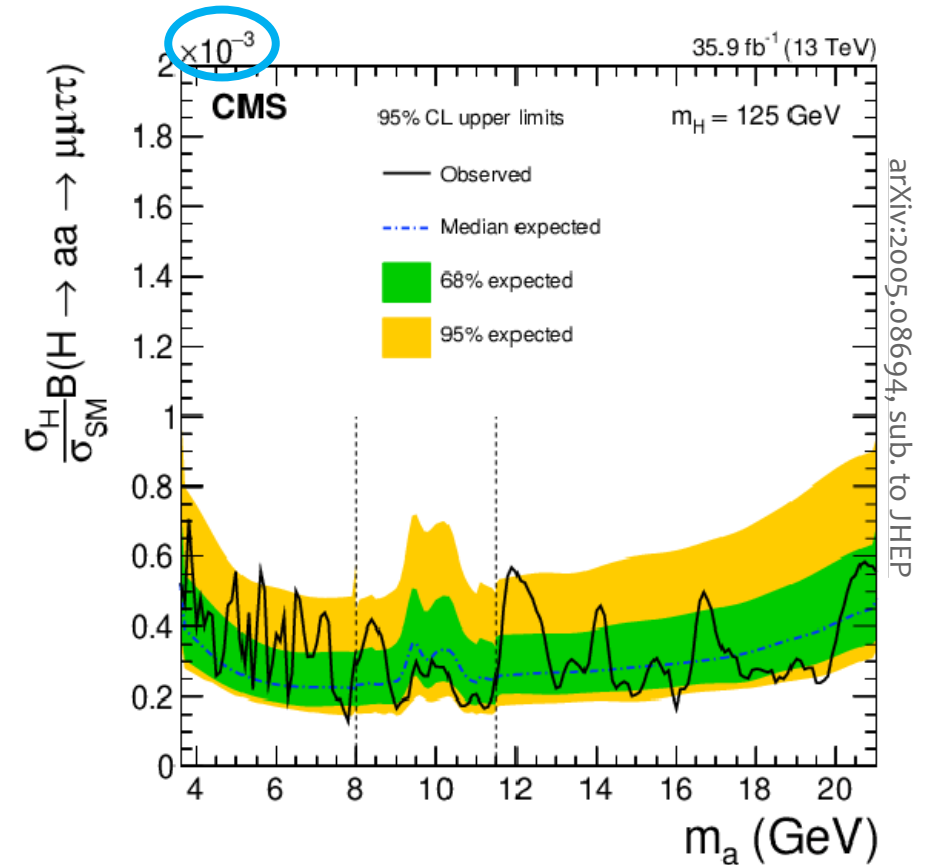
- 2D fit in $m(\mu\mu) \times m(\mu\mu\tau_\mu\tau_h)$ plane
 - Fit separately in 3 $m(\mu\mu)$ ranges, to reduce correlations with $m(\mu\mu\tau_\mu\tau_h)$
 - Sideband with anti-isolated τ_h to constrain background, with transfer factor measured in $Z_{\mu\mu} + \text{jet}$ data
 - Additional 1D dimuon control region to constrain better $\psi_{(2S)}$ and Y peaks

1D projections



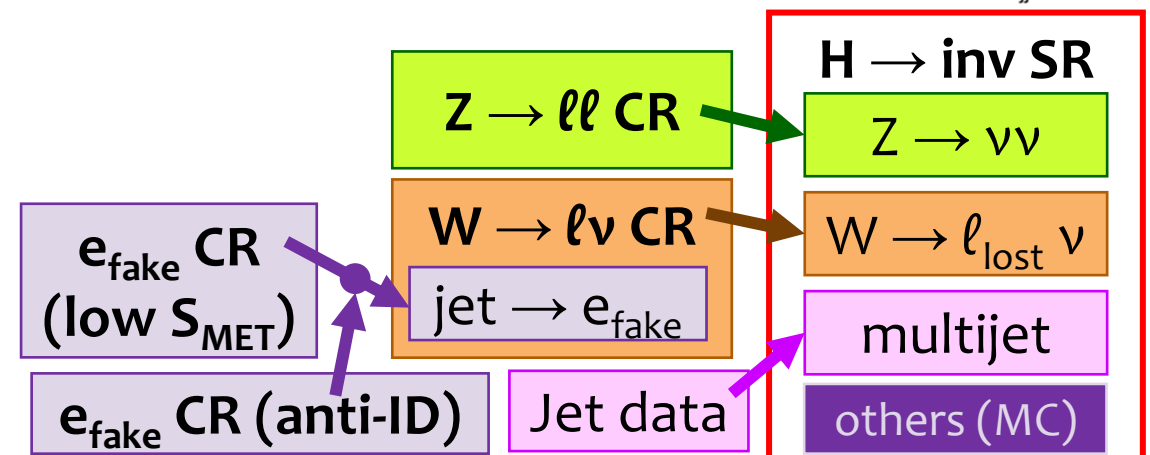
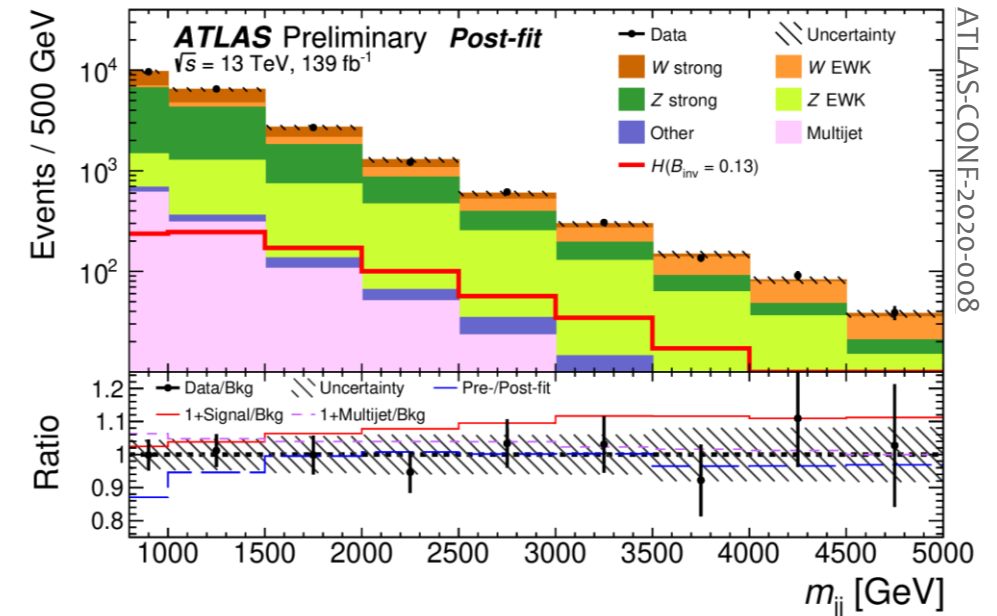
$H \rightarrow a_{\mu\mu} a_{\tau\tau}$ at low m_a

- Dedicated τ reco. for overlapping decay products of $a \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$
- 2D fit in $m(\mu\mu) \times m(\mu\mu\tau_\mu\tau_h)$ plane
- Set model-independent limits on $BR(H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \mu\mu\tau\tau) \sim 0.02-0.08\%$
 - plus interpretations in different 2HDM+S benchmark models
- Showcase power of dedicated τ reco. also for heavier bosons
 - Demonstrated using a Higgs boson of mass 300 GeV as example



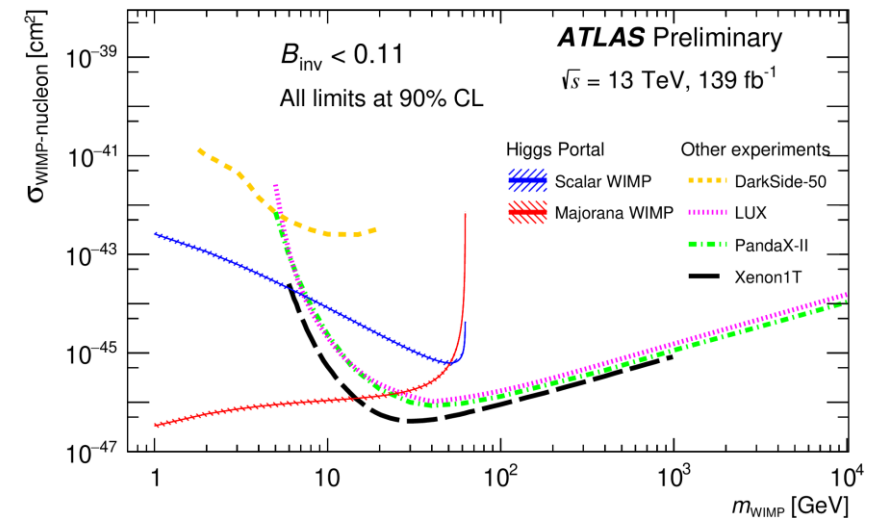
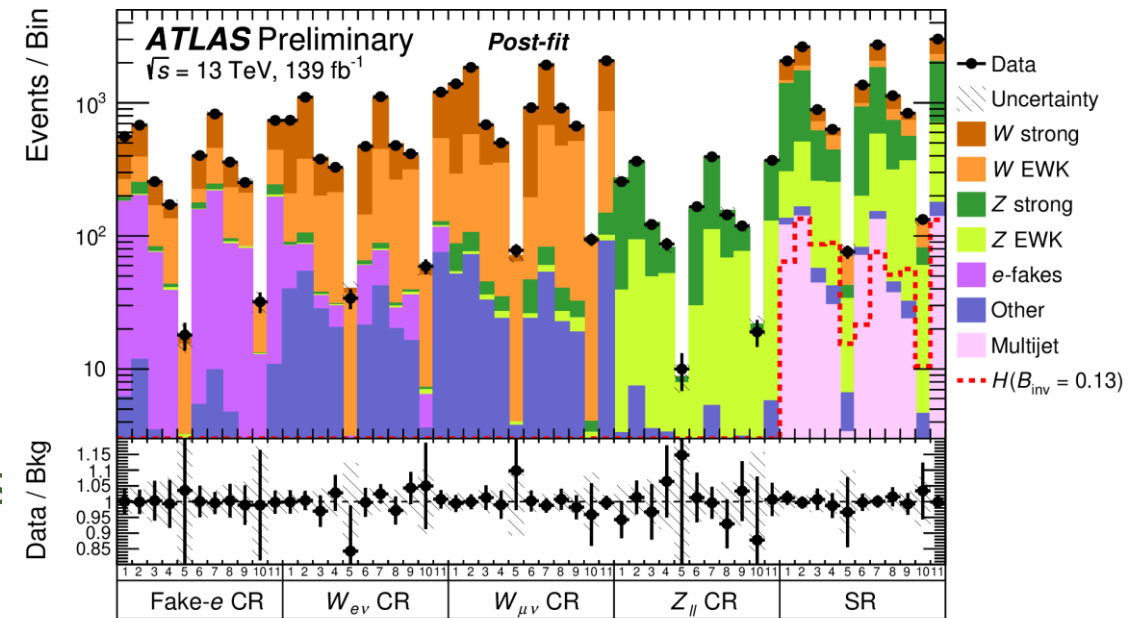
VBF H → invisible

- Search for Higgs boson decays to Dark Matter ($m_{DM} < m_H/2$)
- VBF offers the best balance of cross section & purity
- Dominant backgrounds from $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$ and $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ (with lost ℓ)
 - Estimated from simultaneous fit using CRs of $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ and $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$
 - Further data-driven estimates for QCD multijet background in SR and in $W \rightarrow e\nu$ CR



VBF H \rightarrow invisible

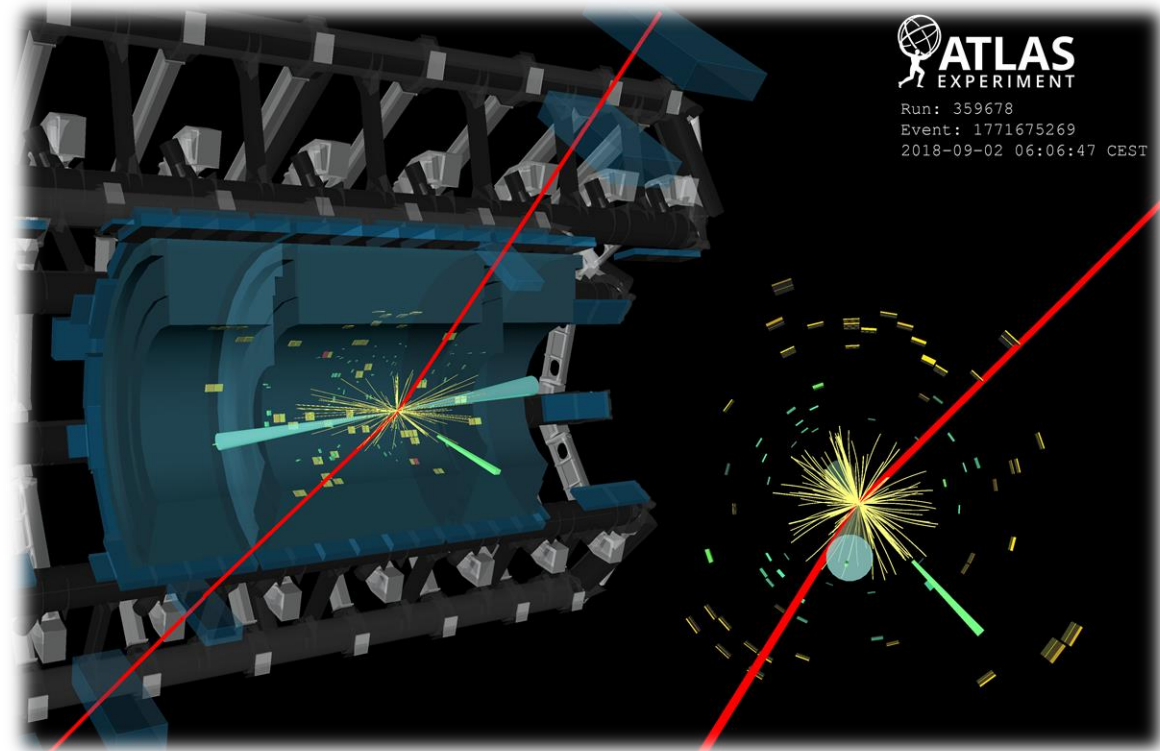
- Several improvements compared to older 36 fb⁻¹ ATLAS result
 - Improved acceptance & include events with 3rd jet from ISR/FSR
 - Finer SR binning in m_{jj} , $\Delta\phi_{jj}$, n_{Jet}
 - Improved lepton selections (less $W \rightarrow \ell_{lost} \nu$, more $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ in CR)
 - Reduced MC stat. uncertainties (better filters, event weights, ...)
- Sets world's best upper limit:
 - **BR(H \rightarrow inv) < 0.13 (exp. 0.13) @ 95% CL**
 - (σ_{WIMP} , m_{WIMP}) limit interpretation



H \rightarrow Z γ : the missing diboson decay

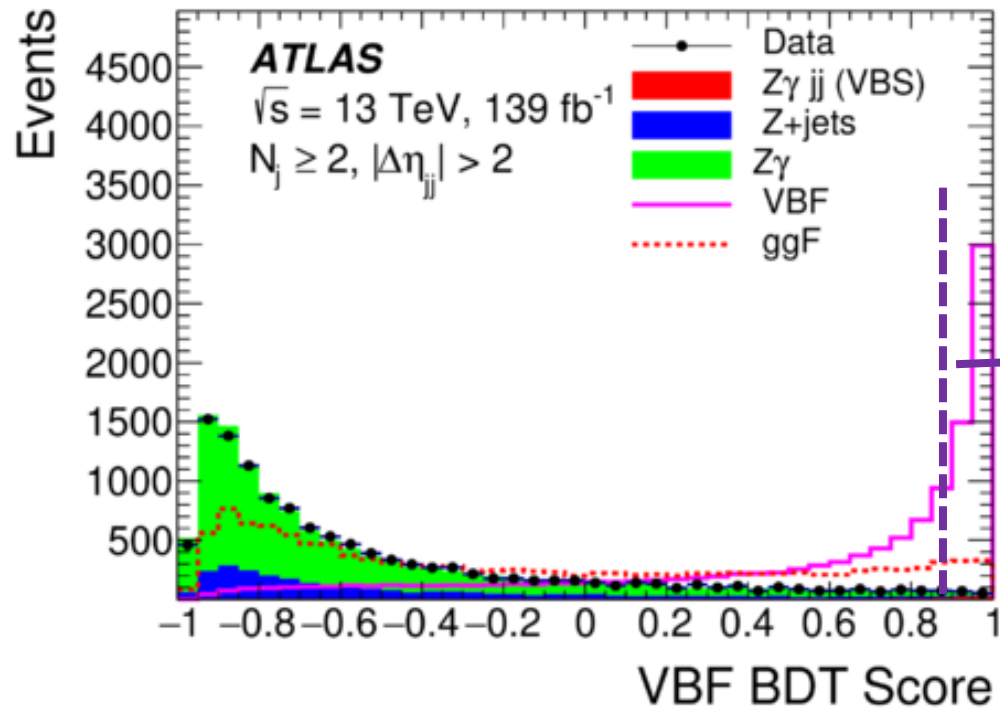


- $SU(2)_L$ symmetry ties together the HWW , HZZ , $H\gamma\gamma$, $HZ\gamma$ interactions
 - If heavy new physics respects $SU(2)$, correlated effects across the four
- $BR(H \rightarrow Z \gamma \rightarrow \ell\ell \gamma) = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
 - Similar BR to $H \rightarrow 4\ell$, but larger background from $Z \gamma$ production
- As in $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$, key ingredients are:
 - **Improve signal mass resolution:** FSR recovery, kinematic refit of $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$
 - **Improve S/B via categorization:** BDT targeting VBF production; p_T and p_{Tt}

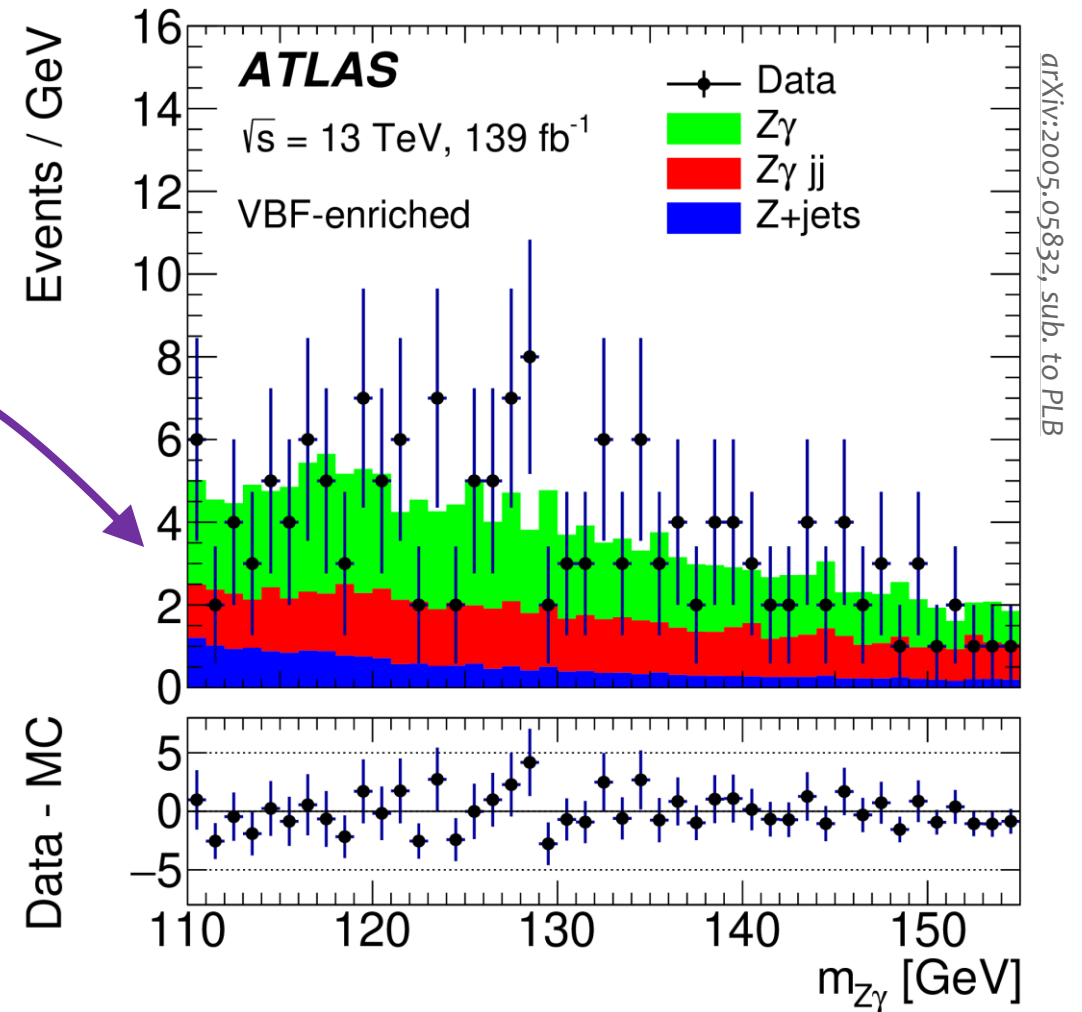


Event display of VBF $H \rightarrow Z \gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu \gamma$ candidate

$H \rightarrow Z \gamma$: VBF BDT

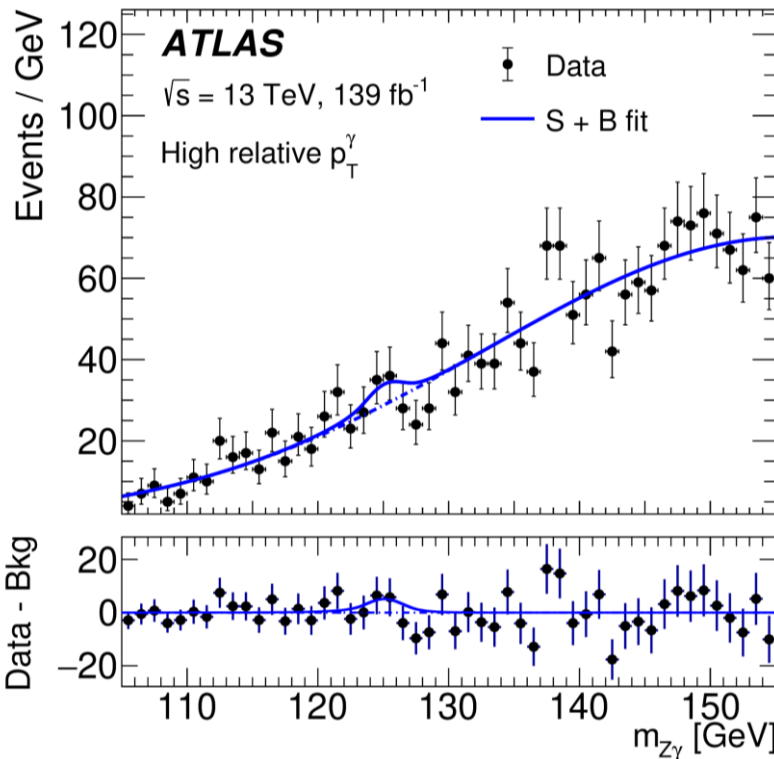


BDT with 8 inputs defined from the kinematics of the $Z\gamma jj$ system: e.g. $m(jj)$, $\Delta\phi(Z\gamma, jj)$, $p_T(j1)$, ...

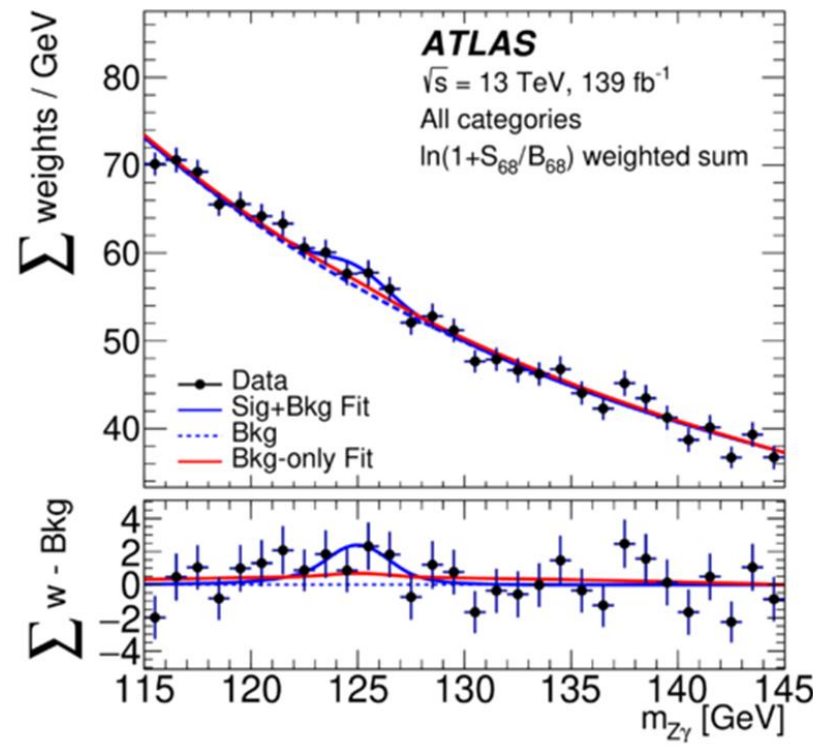


H \rightarrow Z γ : fit and results

High $p_{T}^{\gamma} / m_{Z\gamma}$ category
(highest sensitivity)



Sum of all categories
(sensitivity-weighted)



Fit results by category
and combined

| Category | μ | Significance |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| VBF-enriched | $0.5^{+1.9}_{-1.7} (1.0^{+2.0}_{-1.6})$ | 0.3 (0.6) |
| High relative p_T | $1.6^{+1.7}_{-1.6} (1.0^{+1.7}_{-1.6})$ | 1.0 (0.6) |
| High $p_{Tt} ee$ | $4.7^{+3.0}_{-2.7} (1.0^{+2.7}_{-2.6})$ | 1.7 (0.4) |
| Low $p_{Tt} ee$ | $3.9^{+2.8}_{-2.7} (1.0^{+2.7}_{-2.6})$ | 1.5 (0.4) |
| High $p_{Tt} \mu\mu$ | $2.9^{+3.0}_{-2.8} (1.0^{+2.8}_{-2.7})$ | 1.0 (0.4) |
| Low $p_{Tt} \mu\mu$ | $0.8^{+2.6}_{-2.6} (1.0^{+2.6}_{-2.5})$ | 0.3 (0.4) |
| Combined | $2.0^{+1.0}_{-0.9} (1.0^{+0.9}_{-0.9})$ | 2.2 (1.2) |

*We may be starting to see
the first hints of the signal*



Also older CMS result on 36 fb^{-1} for $H \rightarrow Z \gamma$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu \gamma$
Upper limit $3.9 \times SM$ (expected $2.0 \times SM$). [JHEP 11 (2018) 152]