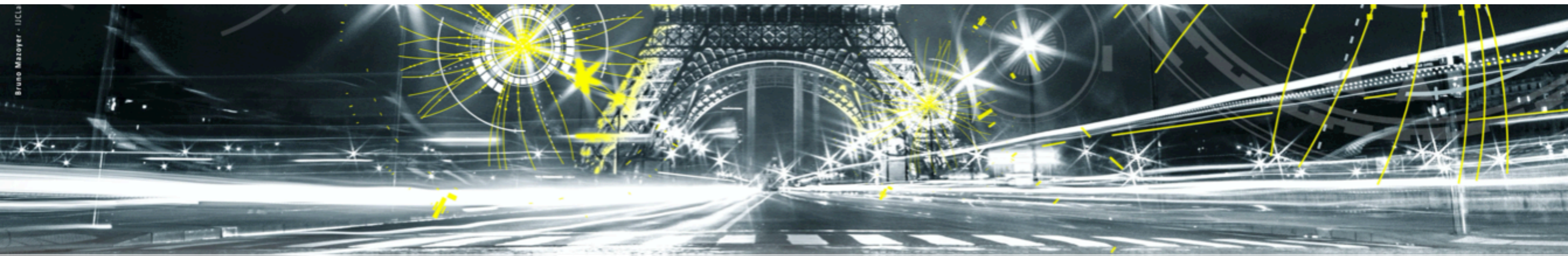


# Searches for exotic decays of a 125 GeV Higgs boson at ATLAS & CMS

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*On Behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations*



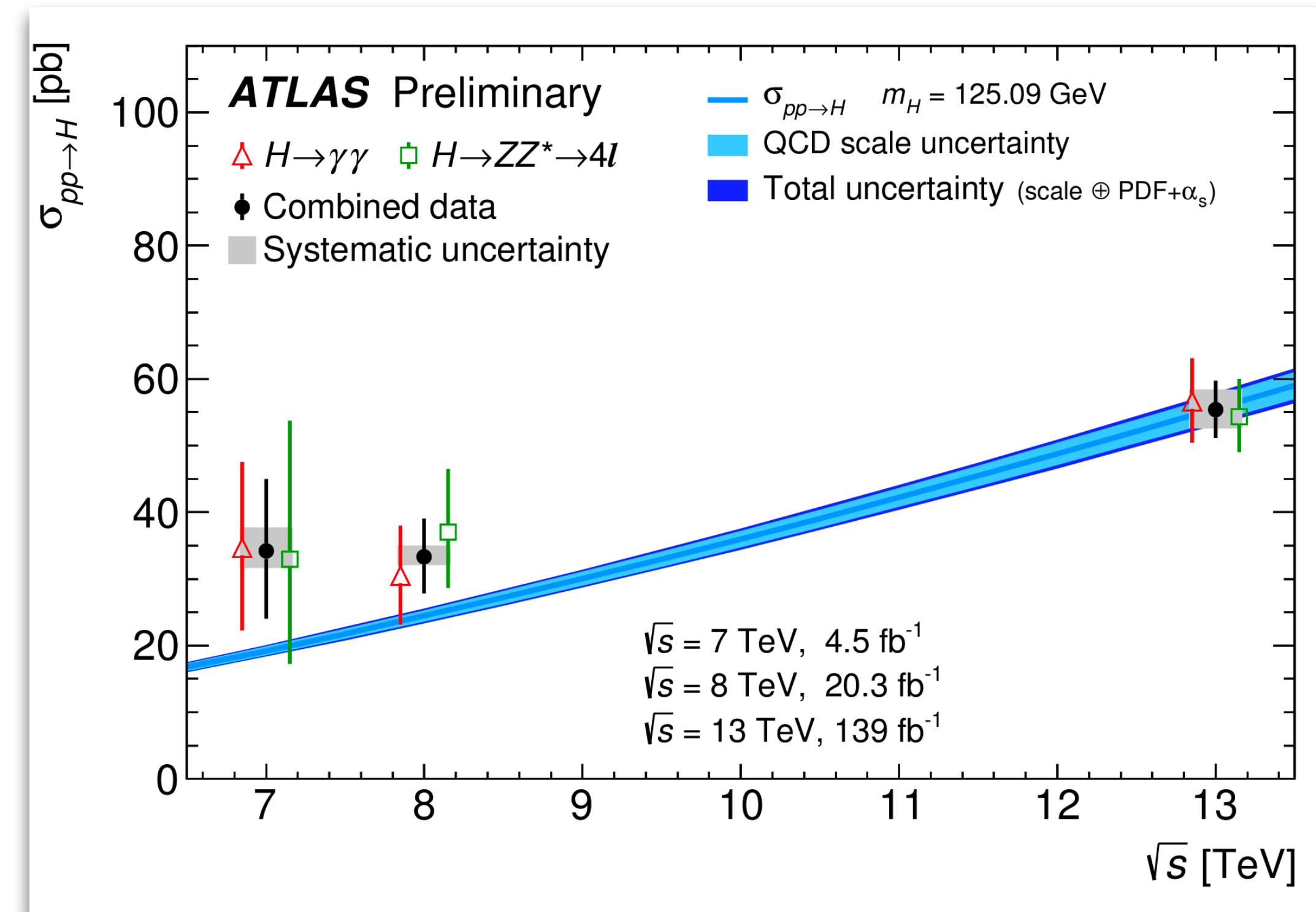
JOHANNES GUTENBERG  
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

The 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Large Hadron Collider  
Physics, 25-30 May 2020











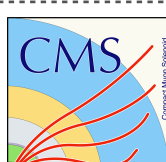




# Introduction

- The discovered 125 GeV Higgs boson is compatible with the Standard Model (SM) prediction.
- However, the SM **cannot** provide complete descriptions of the following issues:
  - “hierarchy problem” ( $m_h \ll m_{\text{Planck}}$ )
  - existence of dark matter and dark energy
  - existence of neutrino masses
  - matter-antimatter asymmetry
- Strong indications that the SM is only a **low-energy approximate** of a more advanced theory.
- Many theories beyond the Standard Model (BSM) were developed to overcome the limitations of the SM (e.g. SUSY, extra Higgs doublets, composite Higgs, Higgs portals to dark matter...).
- Looking at **new/exotic Higgs boson decays** provides us a unique approach to BSM searches.



# Exotic Higgs searches at ATLAS & CMS

- Search for Higgs boson decaying to
  - non-SM particles: **light scalars** ( $\rightarrow$  SM particles) or new stable particles
  - SM particles: rare or **forbidden** in SM

Higgs decays to new light scalars		Lepton flavour violating	
$h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4b/2b2\mu$	 	$h \rightarrow e\tau$	 
$h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\tau/2b2\tau/2\mu2\tau$		$h \rightarrow \mu\tau$	 
$h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\mu$	 	$h \rightarrow e\mu$	
$h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \gamma\gamma gg$			
$h \rightarrow Za/Z\eta_c/ZJ/\psi \rightarrow \ell\ell j$			
$h \rightarrow Z\rho^0/Z\varphi$			

<http://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/preliminary-results/HIG/index.html>

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/ResultswithData2018>

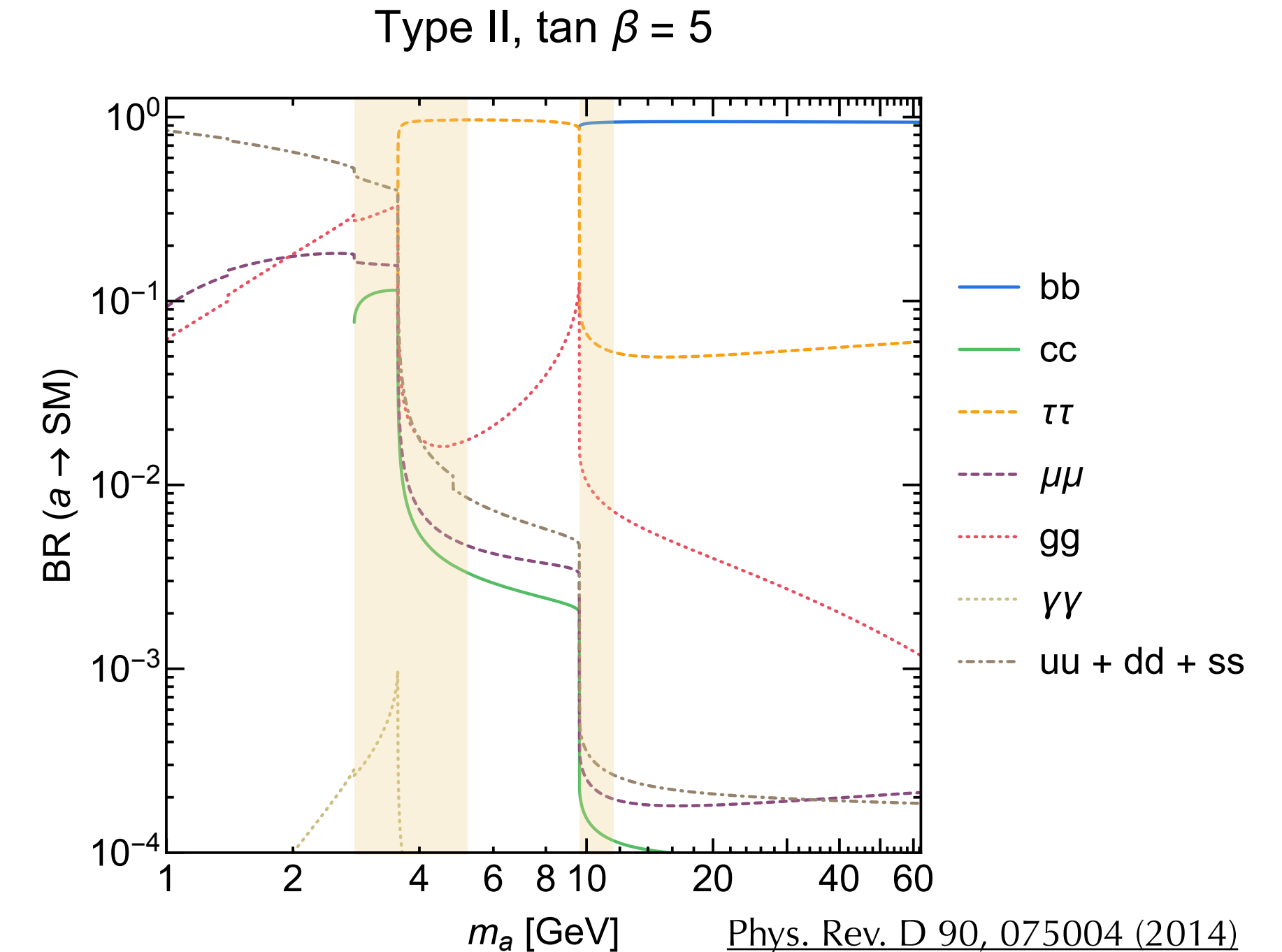
# Two-Higgs-doublet model + one complex scalar singlet (2HDM+S)

- The **2HDM** is one of the simplest extensions of the SM (motivated by MSSM, axion models...)
- Two Higgs doublets  $\phi_1, \phi_2$ , after symmetry breaking =>
  - (h, H) neutral Higgs bosons which are CP-even (scalar),
  - (A) neutral Higgs boson and CP-odd (pseudo-scalar),
  - ( $H^\pm$ ) charged Higgs bosons
  - $\tan\beta$ : the ratio of the VEV of the two Higgs doublets
  - $\alpha$ : the mixing angle between the CP-even Higgs bosons
- Different categories depending on the type of interaction of the two doublets with quarks and charged lepton.
- In addition, the extra **complex scalar singlet** only couples to the two Higgs complex fields in the **potential** and has **no Yukawa couplings** => light pseudo-scalar (a)
  - all of its couplings to SM fermions are through mixing of the scalar with the Higgs fields, and **small** to preserve the SM nature of the Higgs sector

Models which lead to natural flavour conservation. The superscript  $i$  is a generation index. By convention, the  $u_R^i$  always couple to  $\Phi_2$ .

Model	$u_R^i$	$d_R^i$	$e_R^i$
Type I → Fermiophobic	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_2$
Type II → MSSM-like	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_1$	$\Phi_1$
Lepton-specific	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_1$
Flipped	$\Phi_2$	$\Phi_1$	$\Phi_2$

G.C. Branco et al. / Physics Reports 516 (2012) 1–102

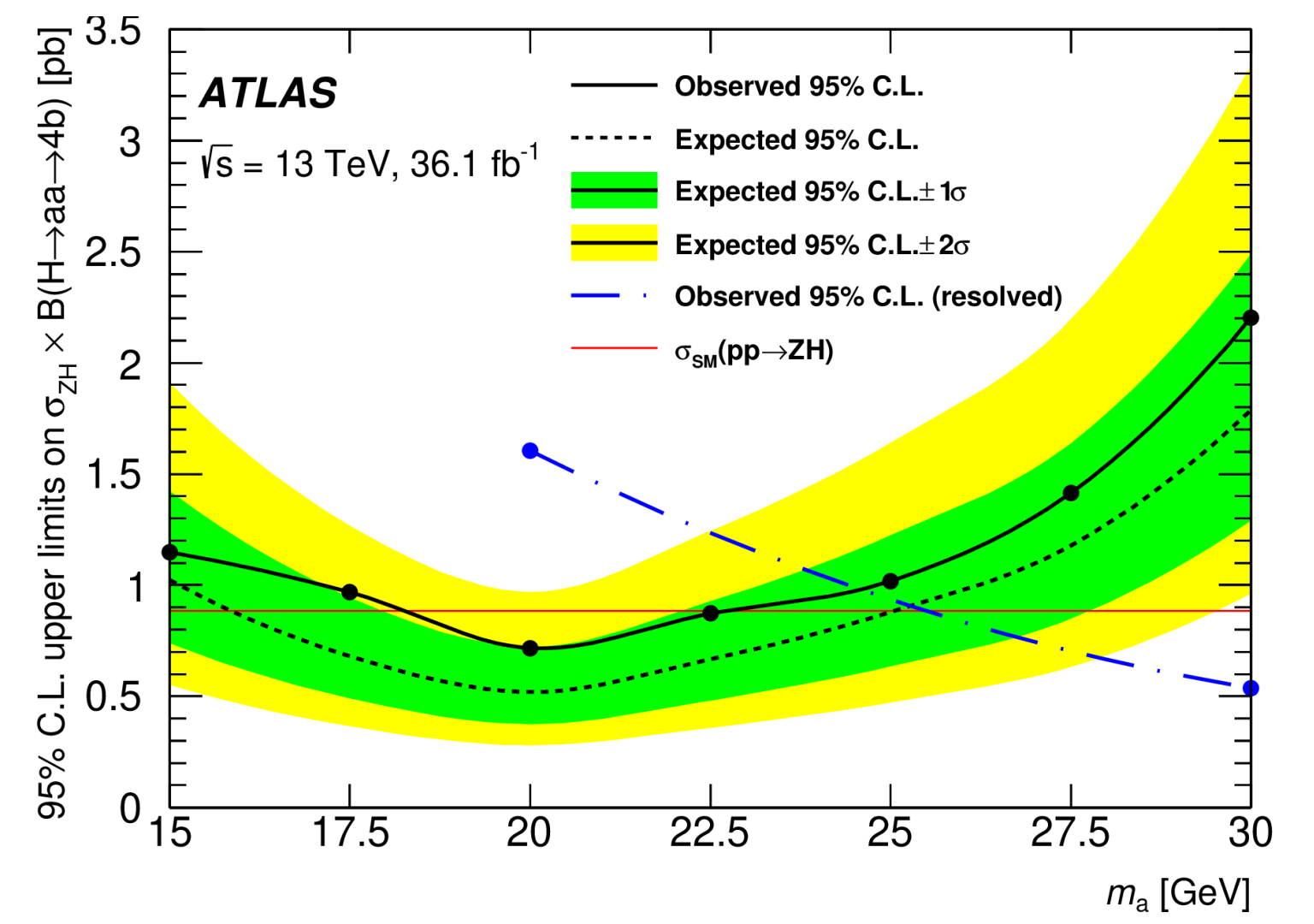
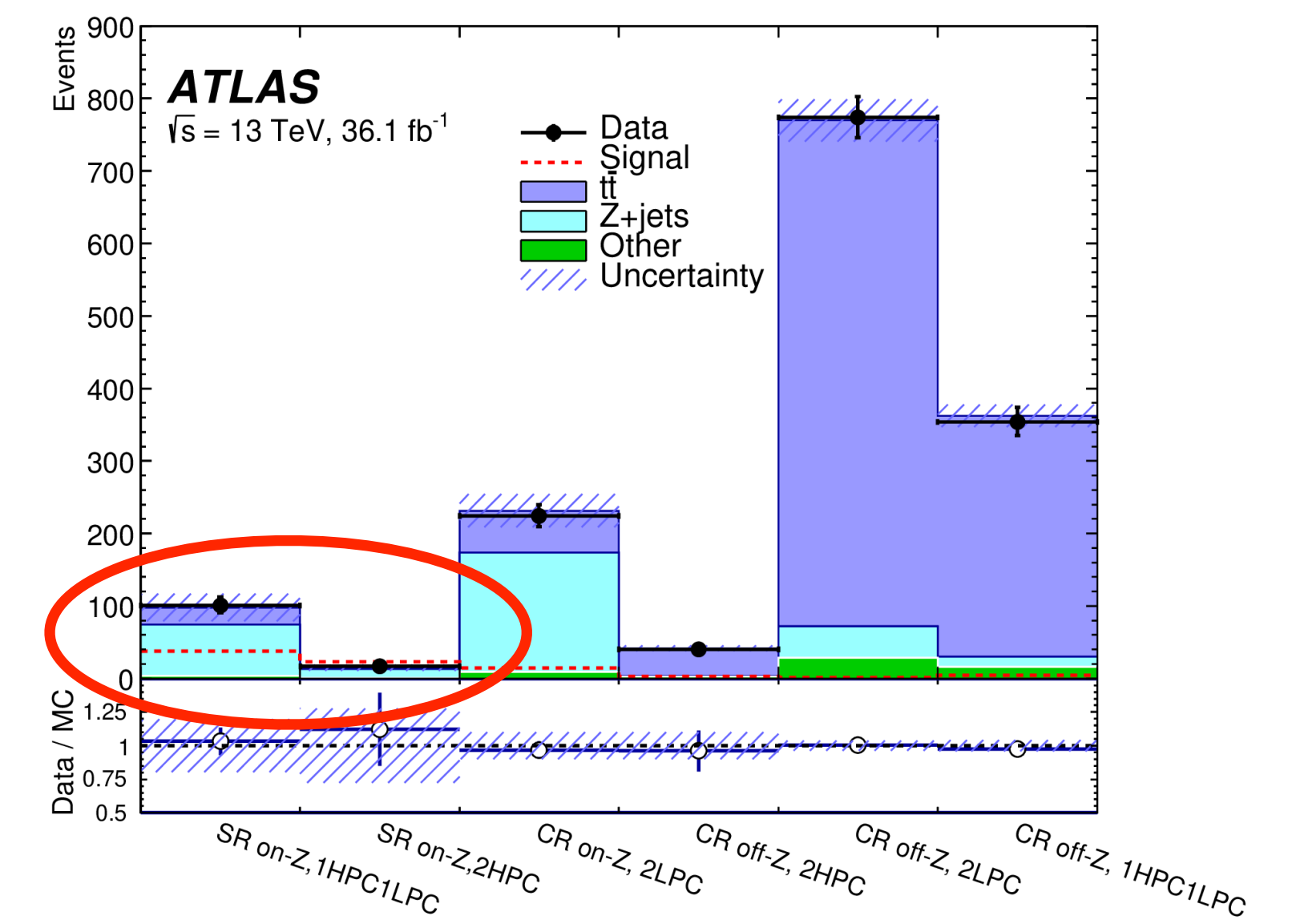


**NEW**

# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4b$

CERN-EP-2020-061

- In most of 2HDM+S models,  $B(a \rightarrow bb)$  dominates in the range of  $m_a > 10$  GeV
- This analysis was recently extended in the ZH production to cover the mass regime  **$15 \text{ GeV} \leq m_a \leq 30 \text{ GeV}$**
- To investigate the boost case of  $a \rightarrow bb$ , a special BDT based-on track-jets is trained for reconstruction and identification
- No significant excess of events above the SM background prediction is observed
- This novel search improves the expected limit on  $\sigma \times B$  for  $m_a = 20$  GeV by a **factor of 2.5** w.r.t. the previous result

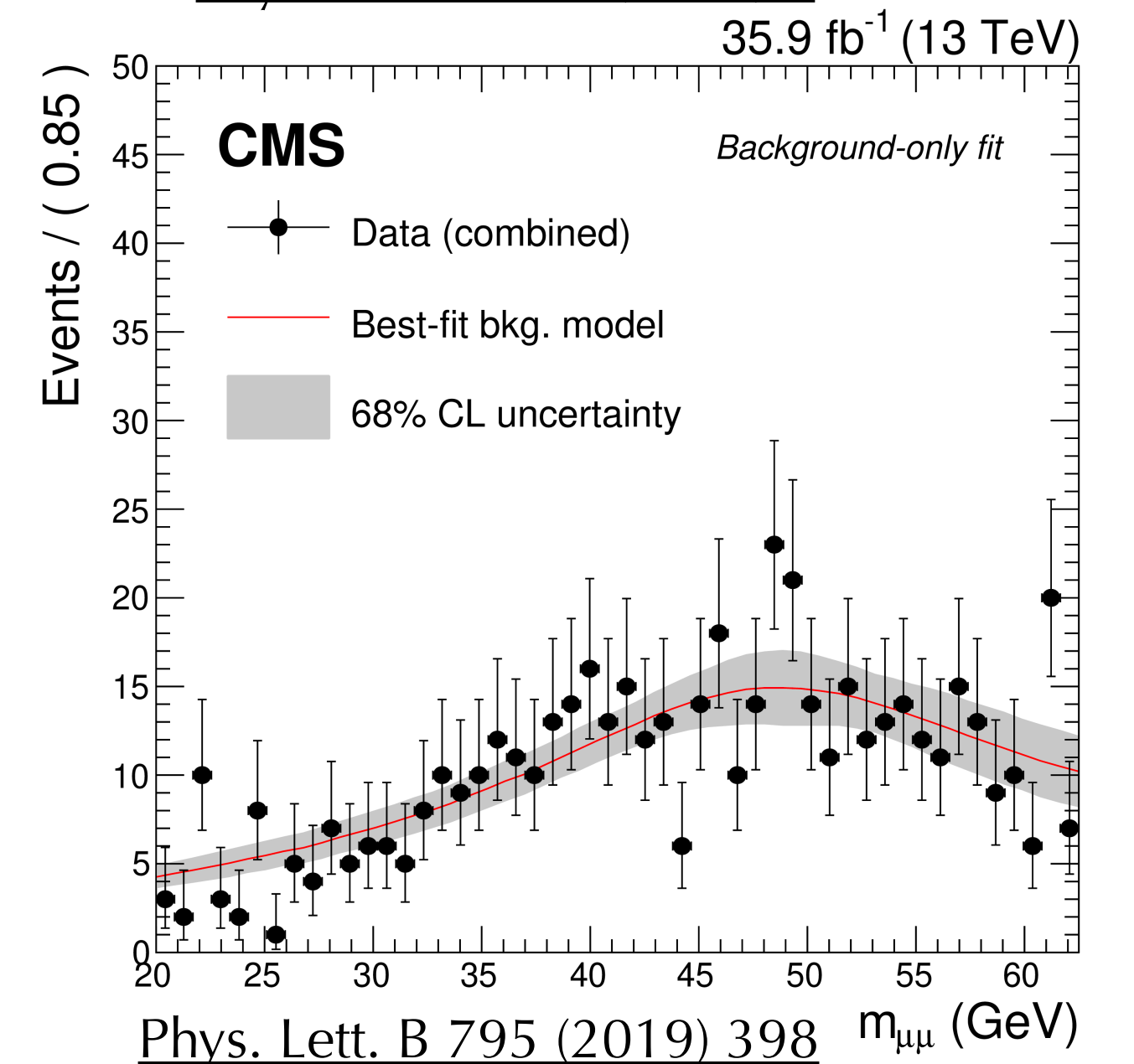
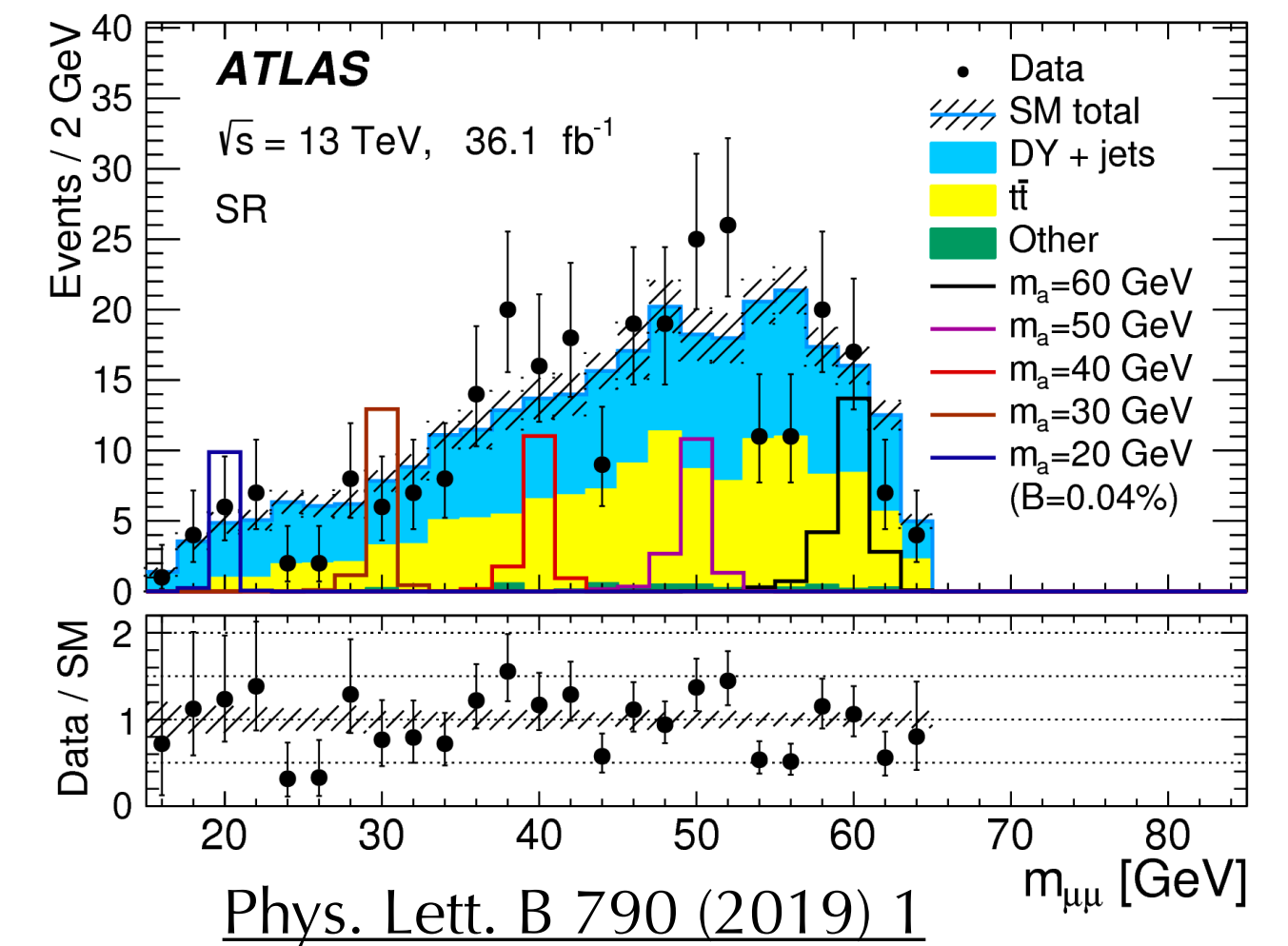


# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 2\mu 2b$ in ggF and VBF productions

- In the Type-III 2HDM+S (with enhanced lepton couplings),  $B(a \rightarrow \mu\mu)$  can also be relatively large

- ATLAS:** Exactly 2 b-tagged jets, kinematic fit to  $m_{bb\mu\mu}$ , the floating normalization of the  $t\bar{t}$  and DY backgrounds are determined from CRs
- Observed  $(\sigma_H/\sigma_{SM}) \times B$  upper limit @95%CL:  **$(1.2-8.4) \times 10^{-4}$**  in the a-boson mass range of 20 to 60 GeV

- CMS:** 3 categories based on b-tagged jets, analytic functions are used to model both signal and backgrounds, simultaneously unbinned likelihood fitting
- Observed  $(\sigma_H/\sigma_{SM}) \times B$  upper limit @95%CL :  **$(1-7) \times 10^{-4}$**  for the mass range 20 to 62.5 GeV

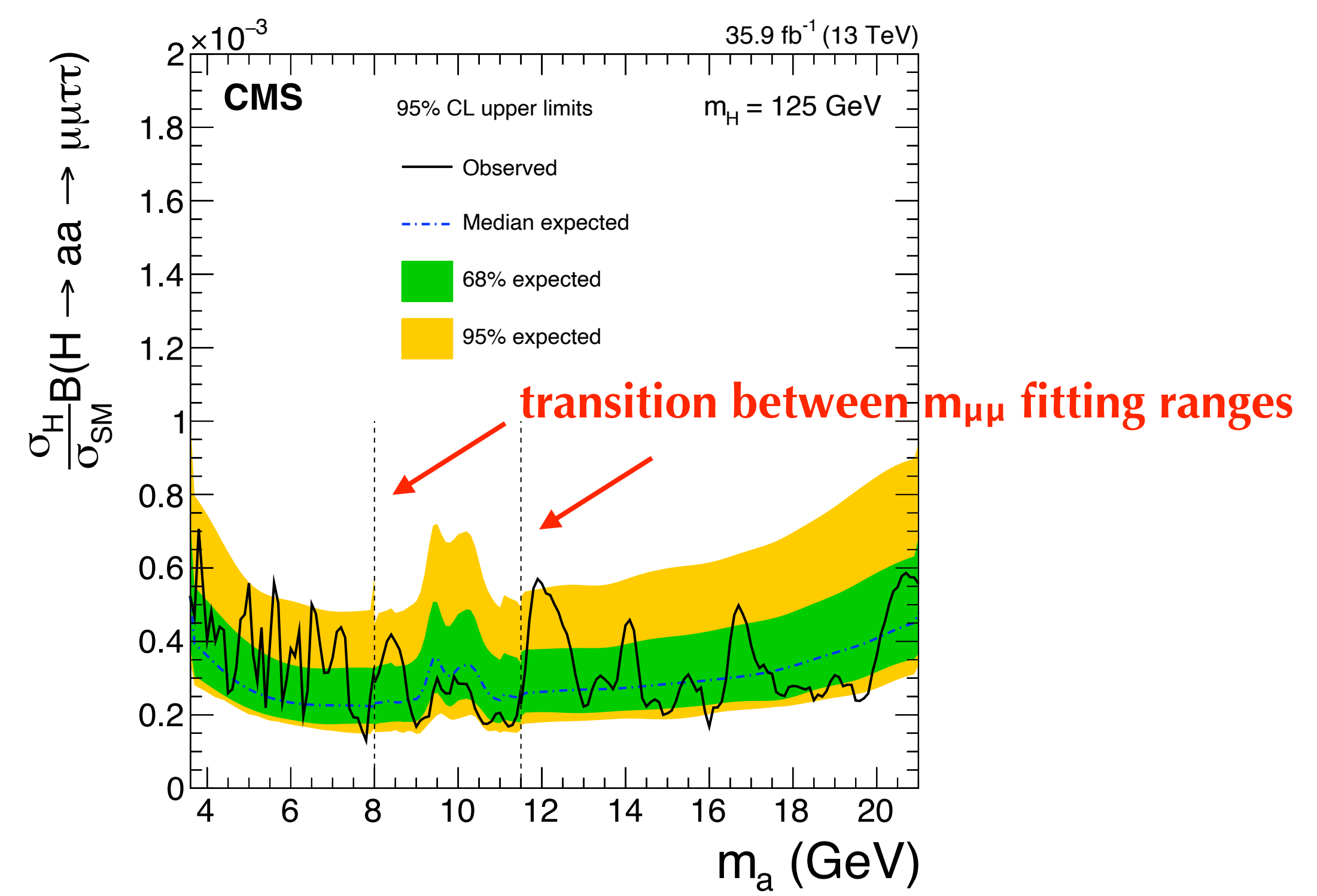
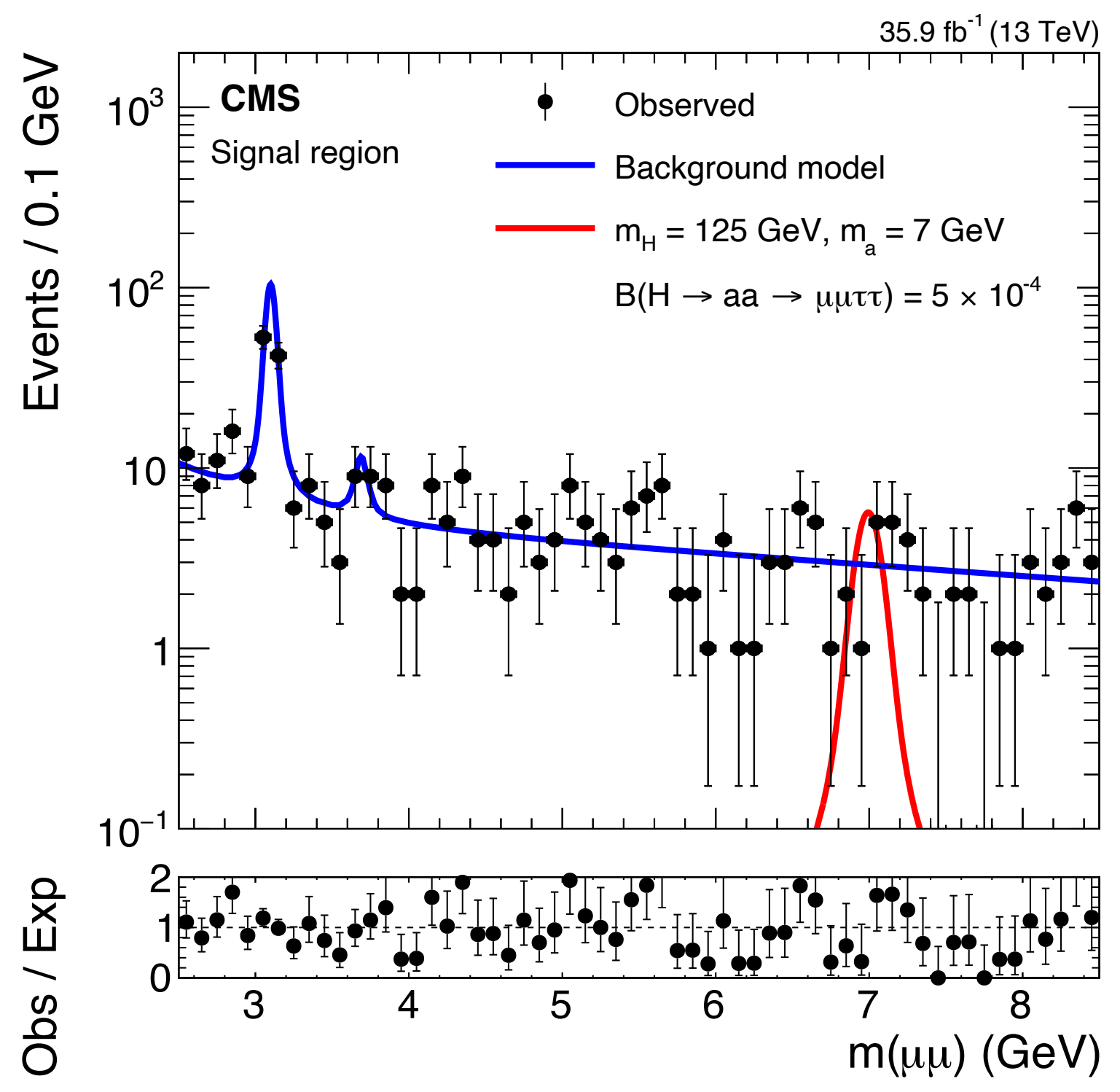




# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 2\mu 2\tau$

[arXiv:2005.08694](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.08694)

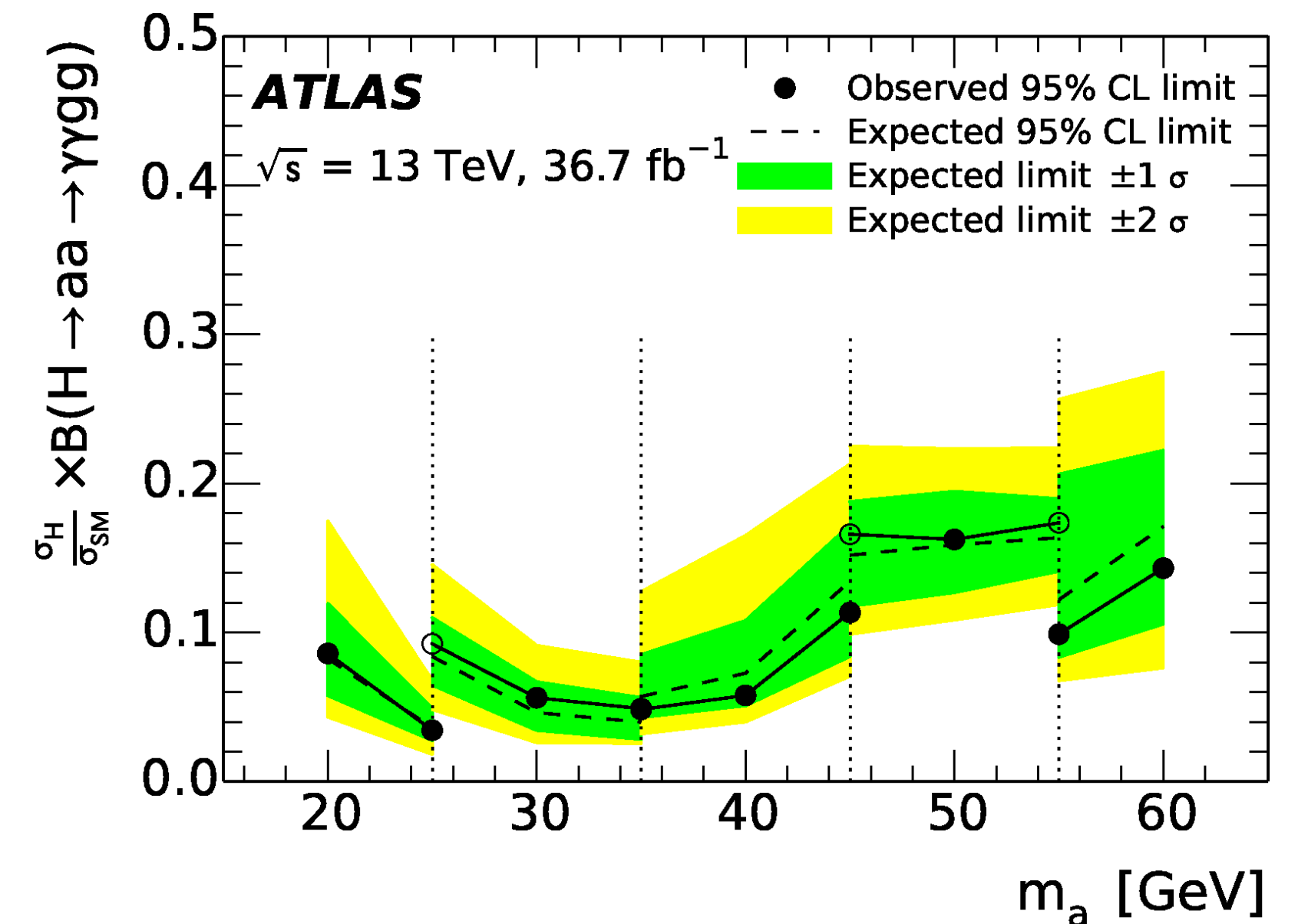
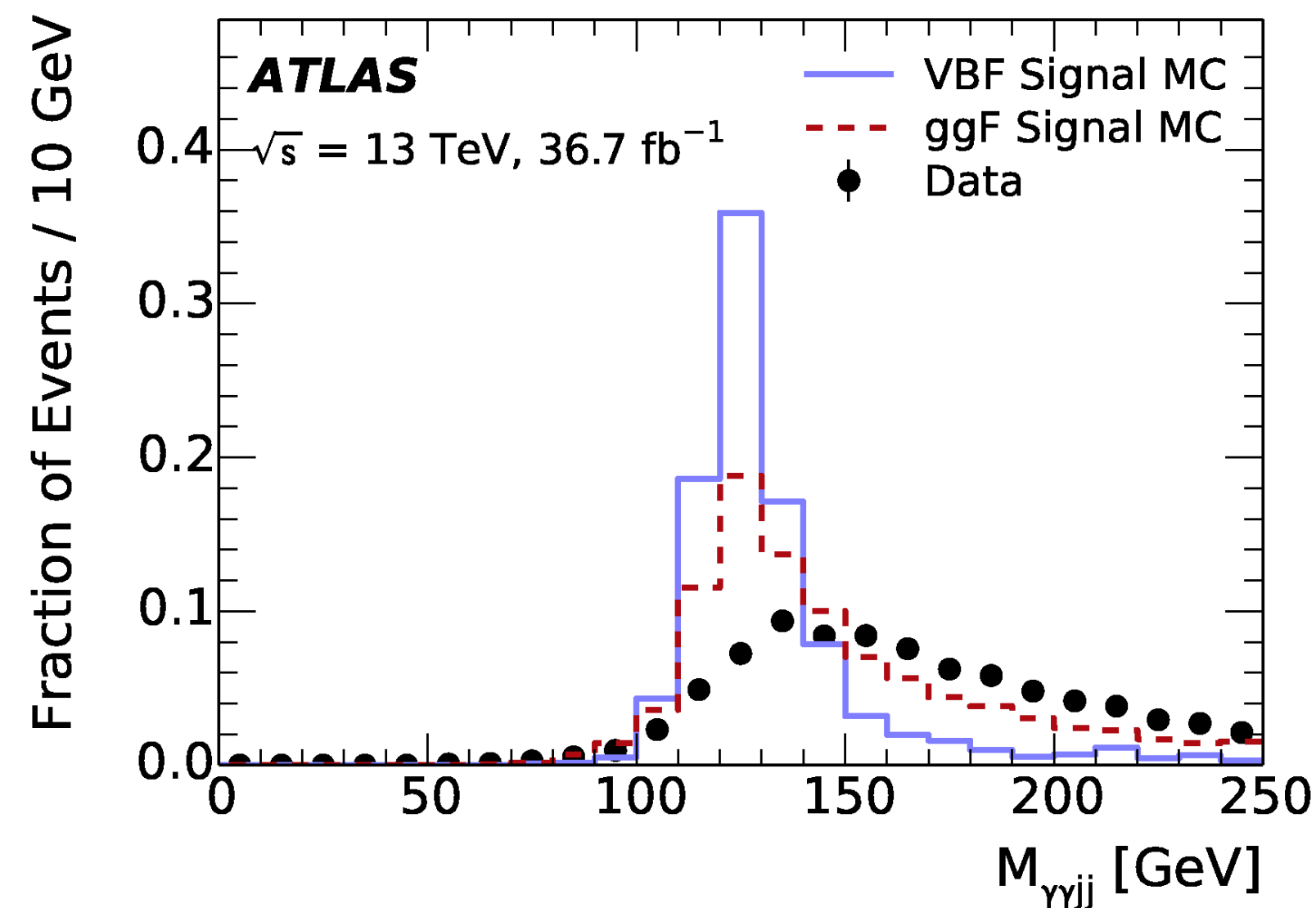
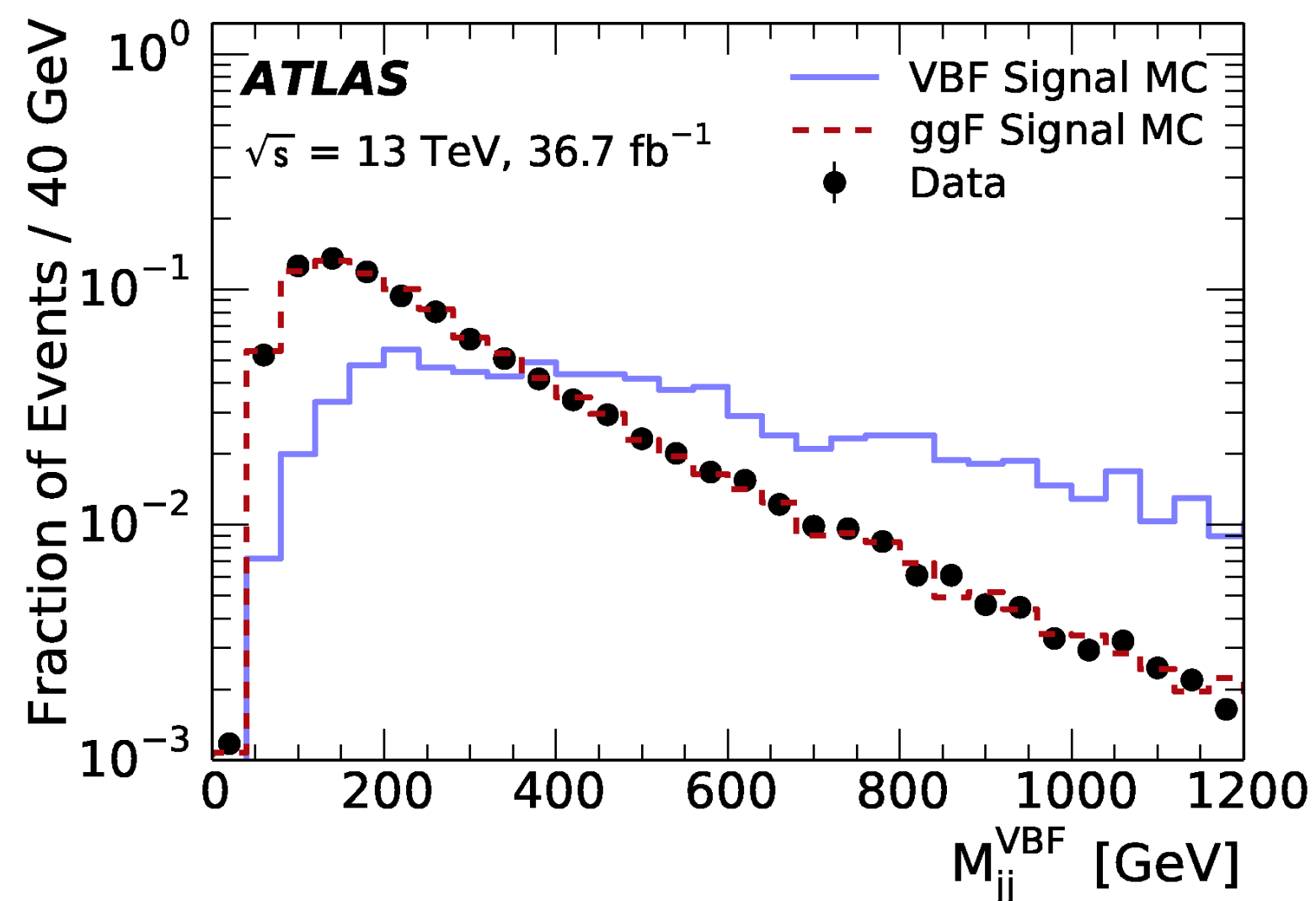
- **3.6 GeV <  $m_a$  < 21 GeV**, the  $\mu\mu$  and the  $\tau\tau$  pairs have high Lorentz boost and are collimated.
- A special technique is developed for boosted  $\tau$  lepton pair reconstruction ( $a \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$ ) base on hadron-plus-strips algorithm
- The 2D fit of  $m(\mu\mu)$  vs.  $m(\tau_\mu \tau_h)$  is performed in data, three  $m(\mu\mu)$  ranges: [2.5,8.5], [6,14], and [11,25].



# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \gamma\gamma gg$

Phys. Lett. B 782 (2018) 750

- **20 GeV <  $m_a$  < 60 GeV**
- Selecting the VBF Higgs production, more effective suppression of the background.
  - ggF production mode has a larger cross-section, but is overwhelmed by the  $\gamma\gamma$ +multi-jet background.
- Events are required to have at least 4 jets
- The observed 95%CL upper limit is set for  $\sigma \times B(H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow \gamma\gamma gg) < 3.1\text{-}9.0 \text{ pb}$  depending on  $m_a$



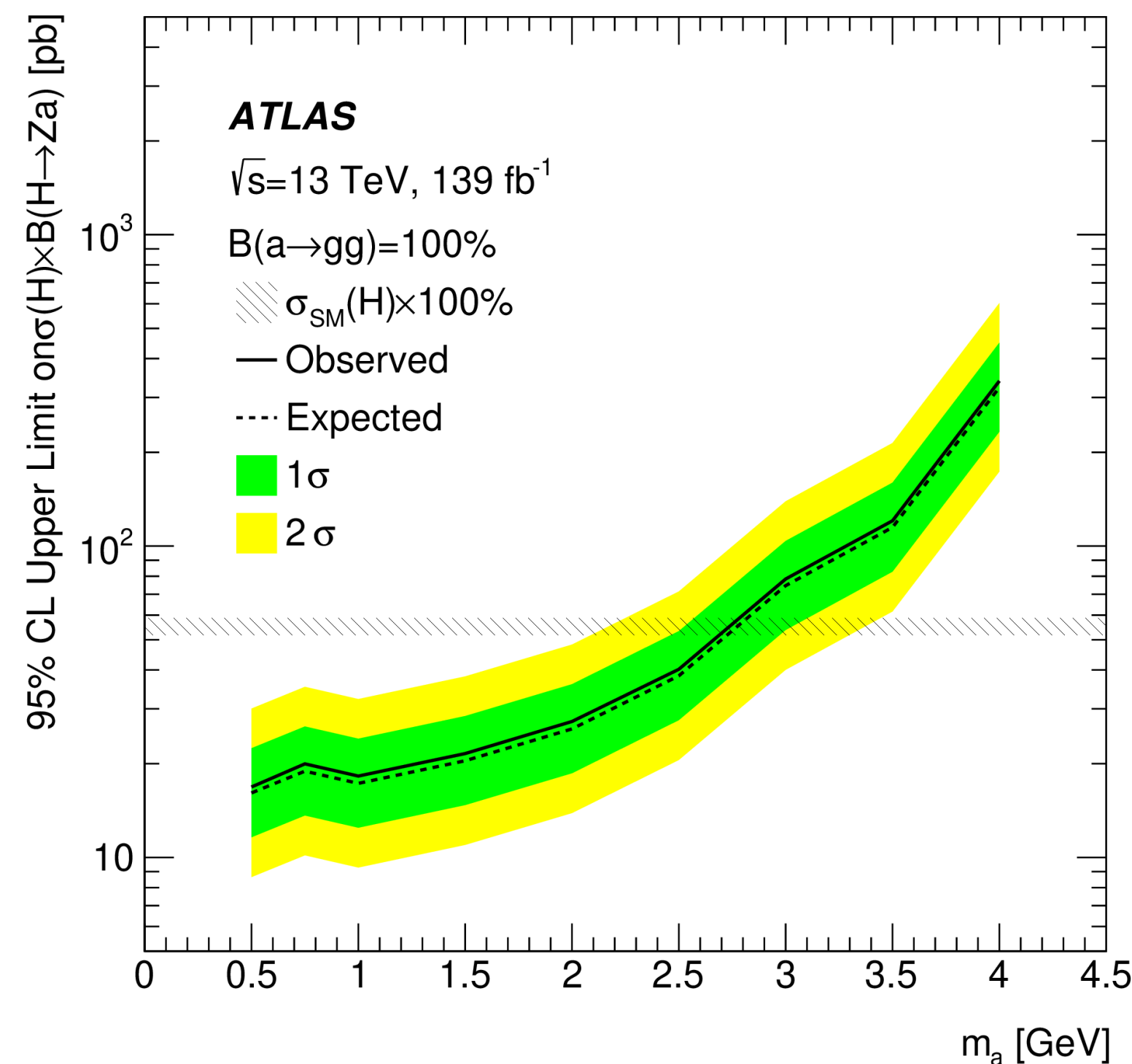
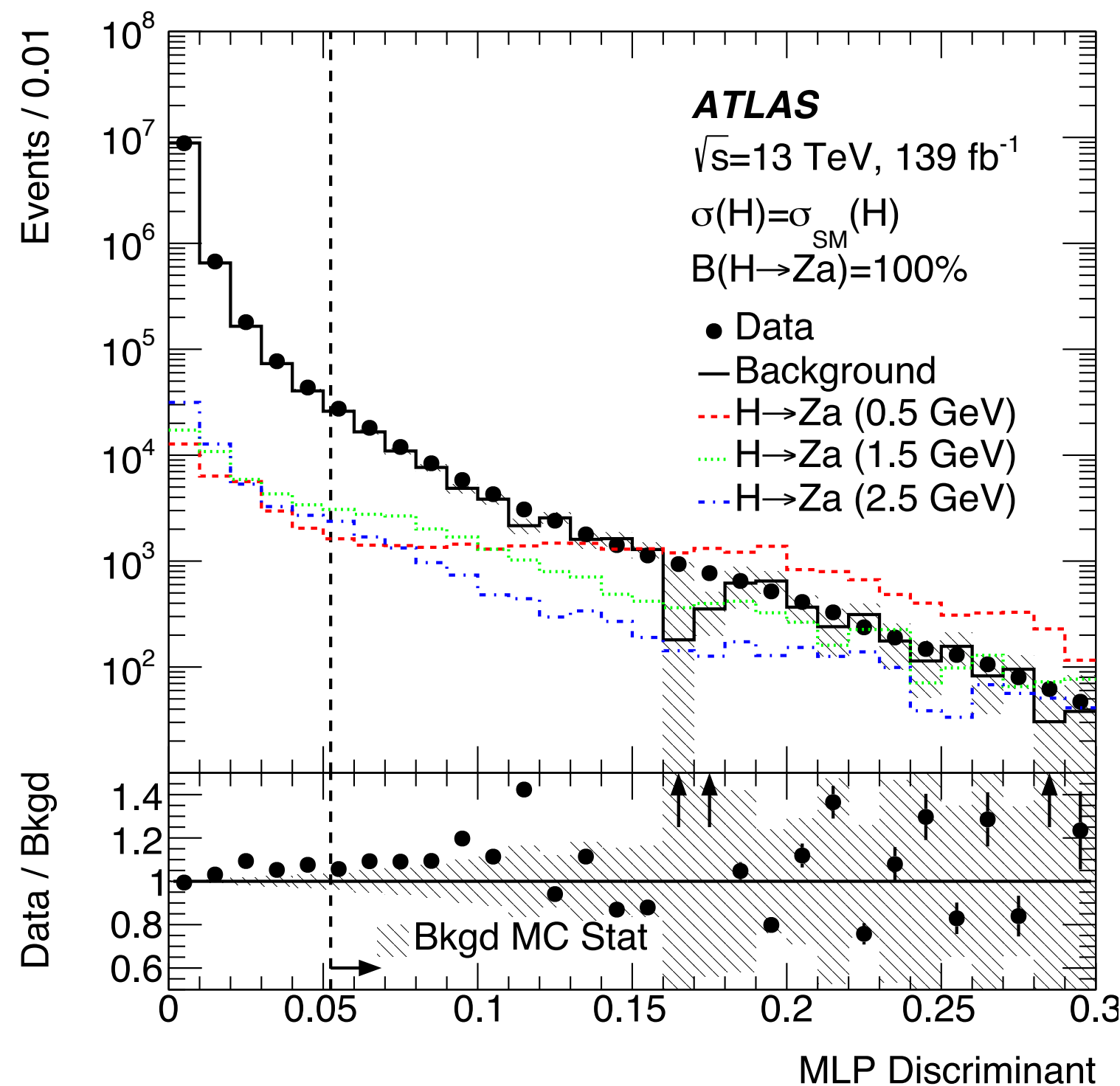


**NEW**

# Search for $h \rightarrow Z(\ell\ell)a, h \rightarrow Z(\ell\ell)\eta_c, h \rightarrow Z(\ell\ell)J/\psi$

arXiv:2004.01678

- Search for Higgs boson decays into a Z boson (leptonic decays) and a light pseudo-scalar/meson to a **single jet**
- Jet substructure variables are used for the reconstruction of this light, boosted, hadronic pseudo-scalar/meson
  - individual substructure variables are combined using machine learning techniques
  - a multilayer perceptron (MLP) classifier is used for event selection
- Data-driven estimation for the total background



95% CL **observed** upper limits set:  
 $\sigma \times B(H \rightarrow aa)$ : **17–340 pb** for  $m_a$   
from 0.5 GeV to 4 GeV

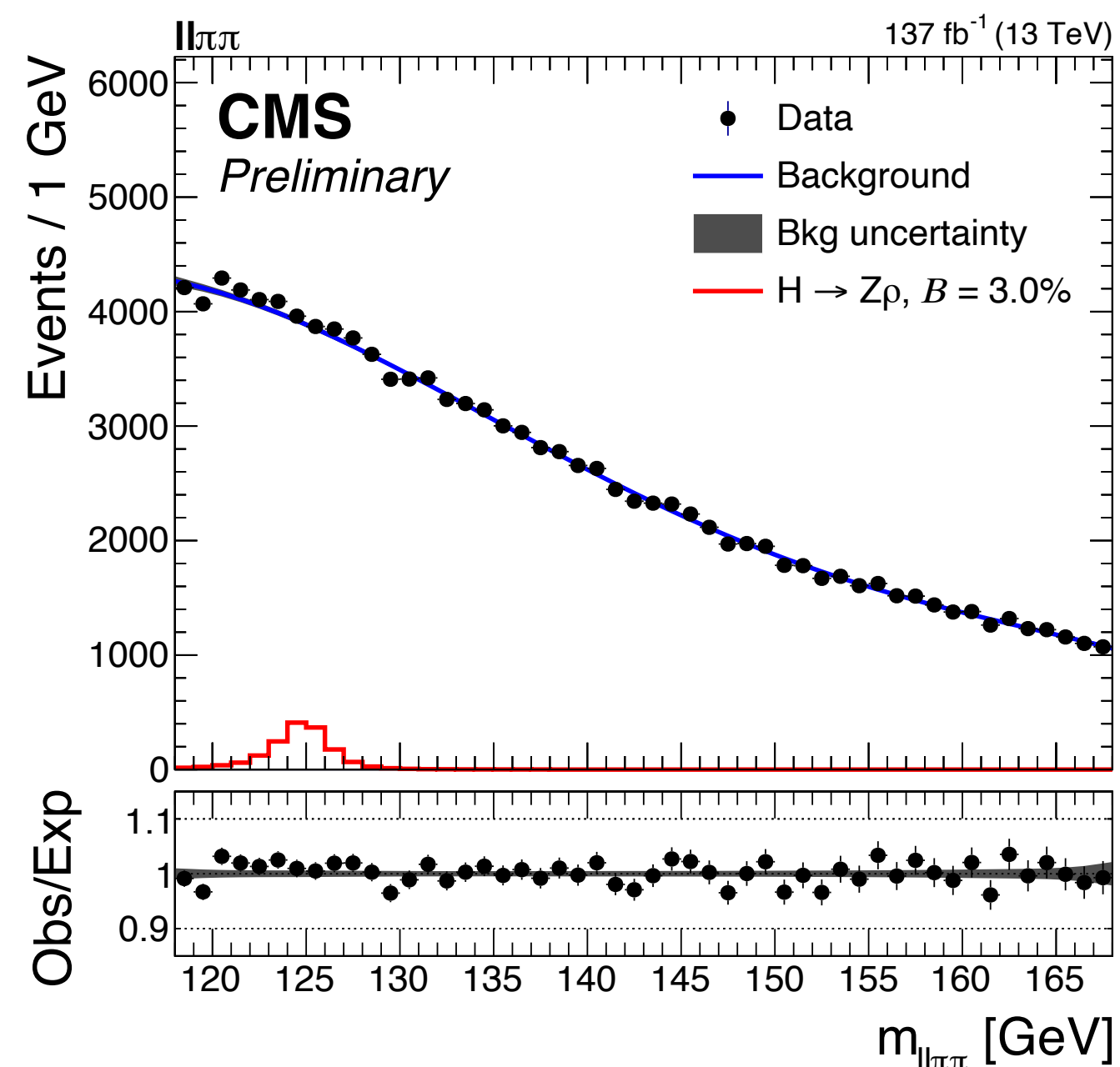
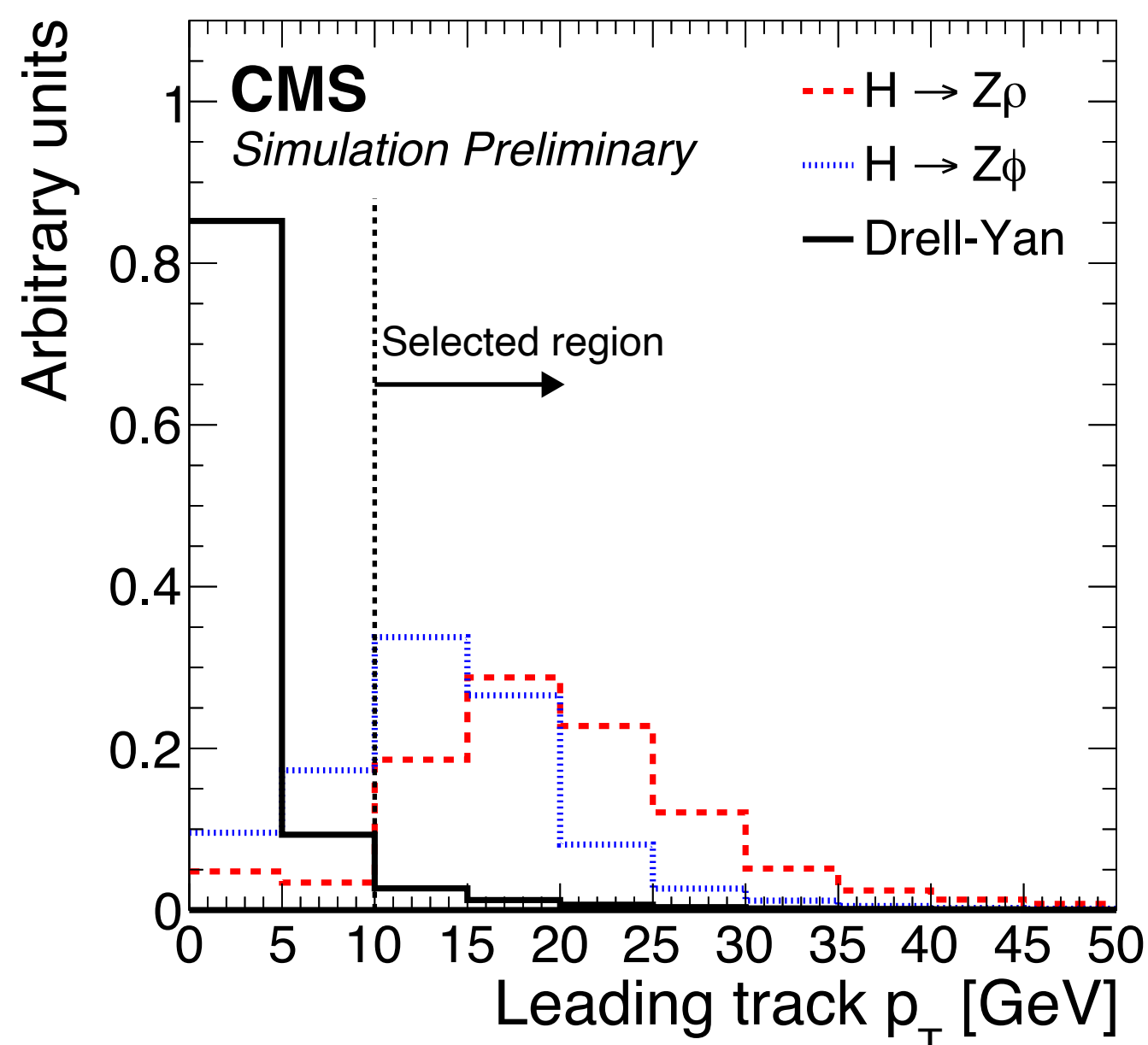
95% CL **observed** upper limits set:  
 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H)B(h \rightarrow Z\eta_c)$ : **110 pb**  
 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H)B(h \rightarrow Z J/\psi)$ : **100 pb**



# Search for $h \rightarrow Z(\ell\ell)\rho^0(770) / Z(\ell\ell)\varphi(1020)$

CMS PAS HIG-19-012

- Select events with a  $Z(\ell\ell)$ , and the  $\rho^0$  or  $\varphi$  mesons decaying into pairs of pions or kaons.
- The meson candidate is selected as a pair of oppositely charged particle tracks
  - $p_T > 1$  GeV,  $\Delta R < 0.1$ , good separation with lepton tracks of the Z boson
  - at least one of the tracks must have  $p_T > 10$  GeV, isolated di-track system
- Main background: Drell–Yan  $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$  with a genuine or misidentified meson candidate, determined in data sidebands

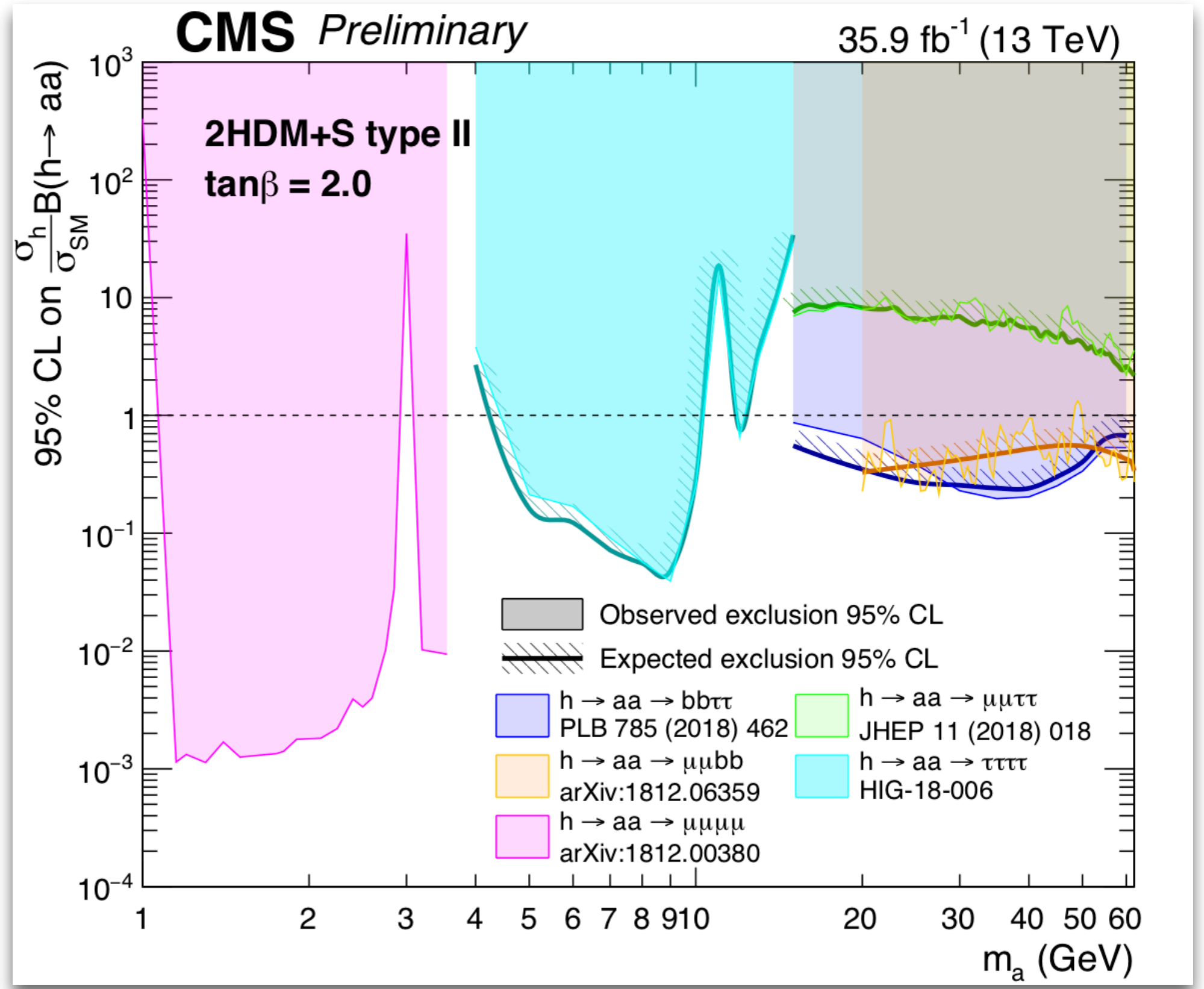
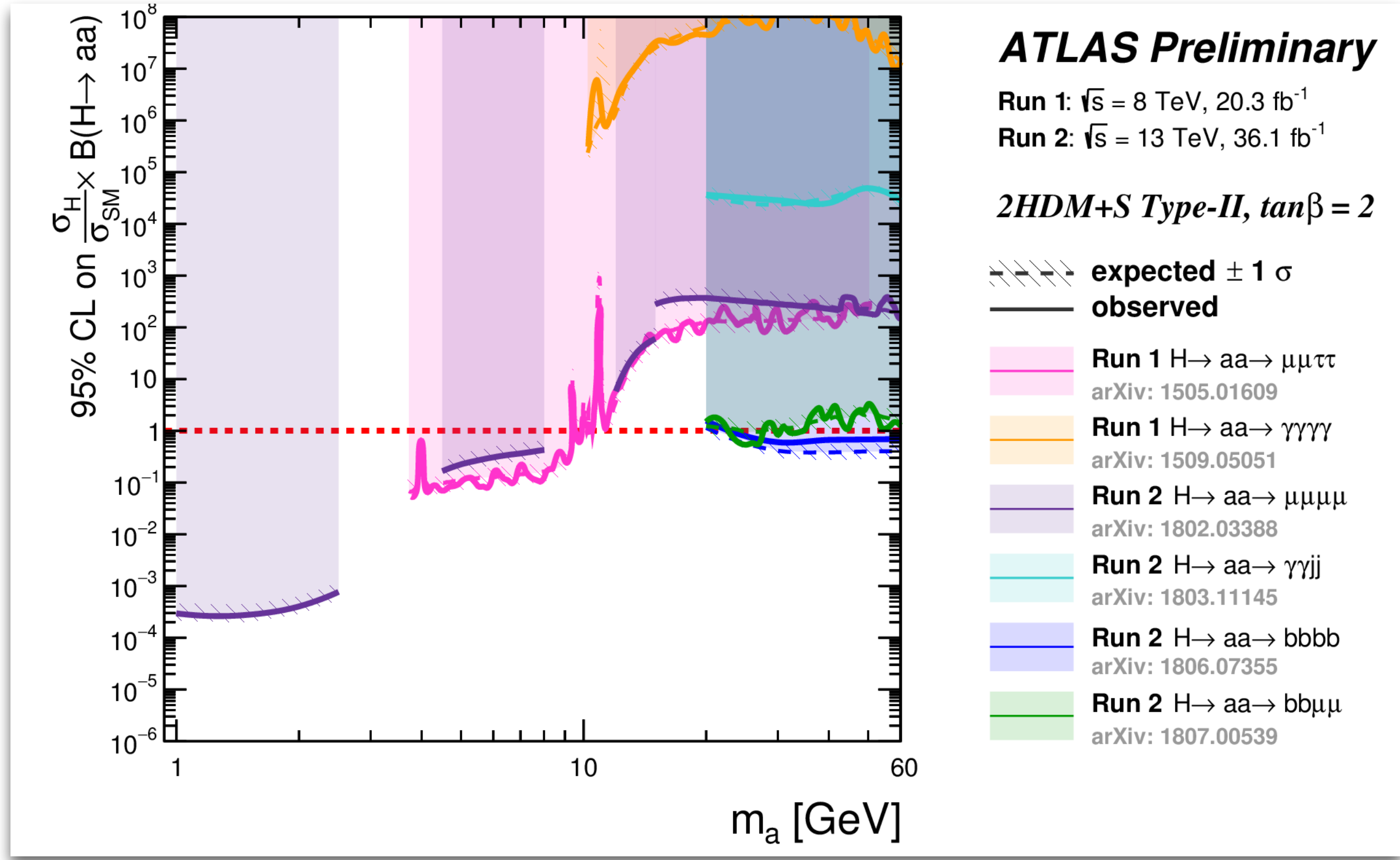


No significant excess above the background model is observed.

95% CL **observed** upper limits set:  
 $B(H \rightarrow Z\varphi) < 0.36\% - 0.58\%$   
 $B(H \rightarrow Z\rho^0) < 1.21\% - 1.89\%$   
 depending on the polarization scenarios

# Summary plot of 2HDM+S

To be updated with full Run 2 data!



<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/CombinedSummaryPlots/HDBS/>

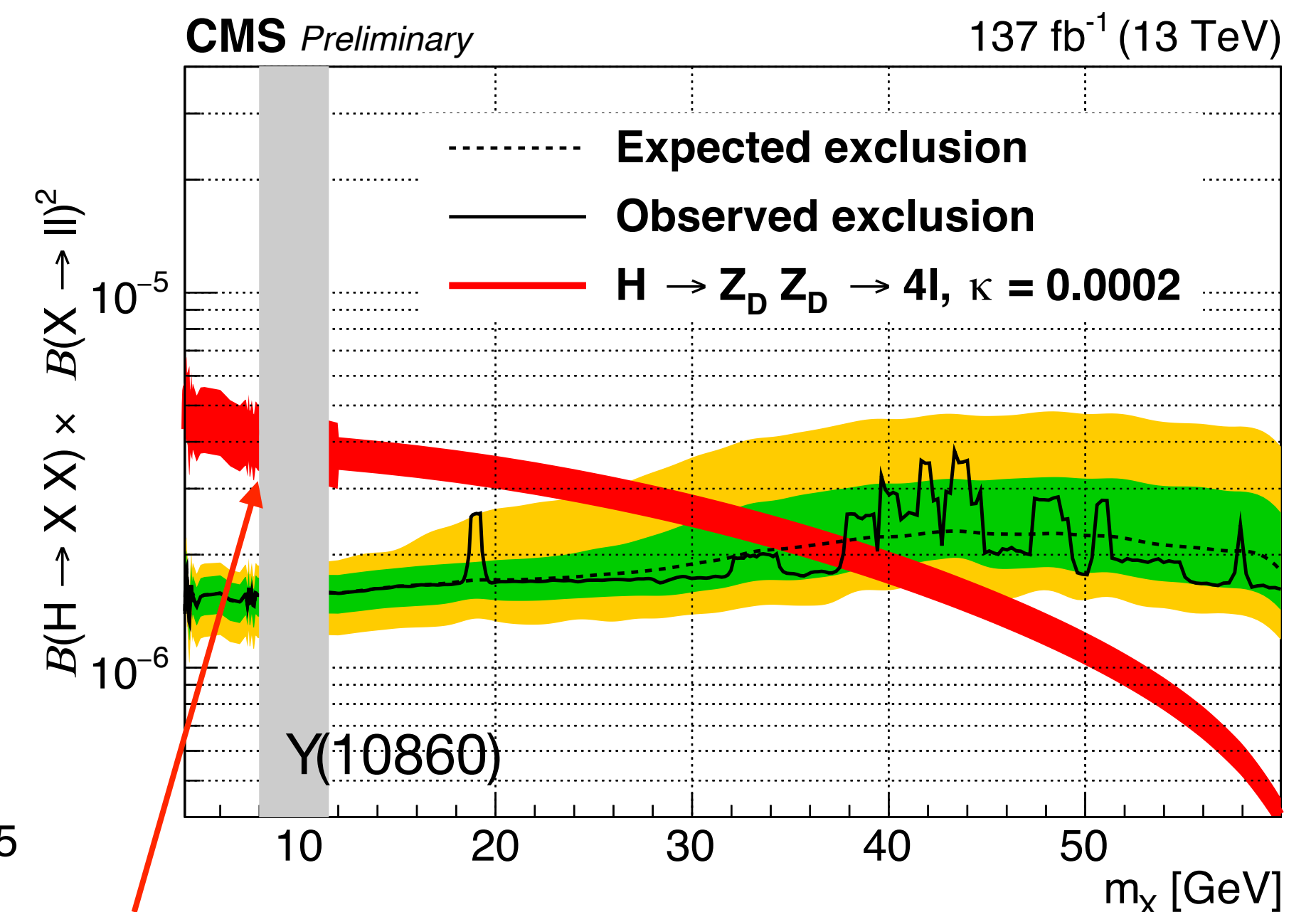
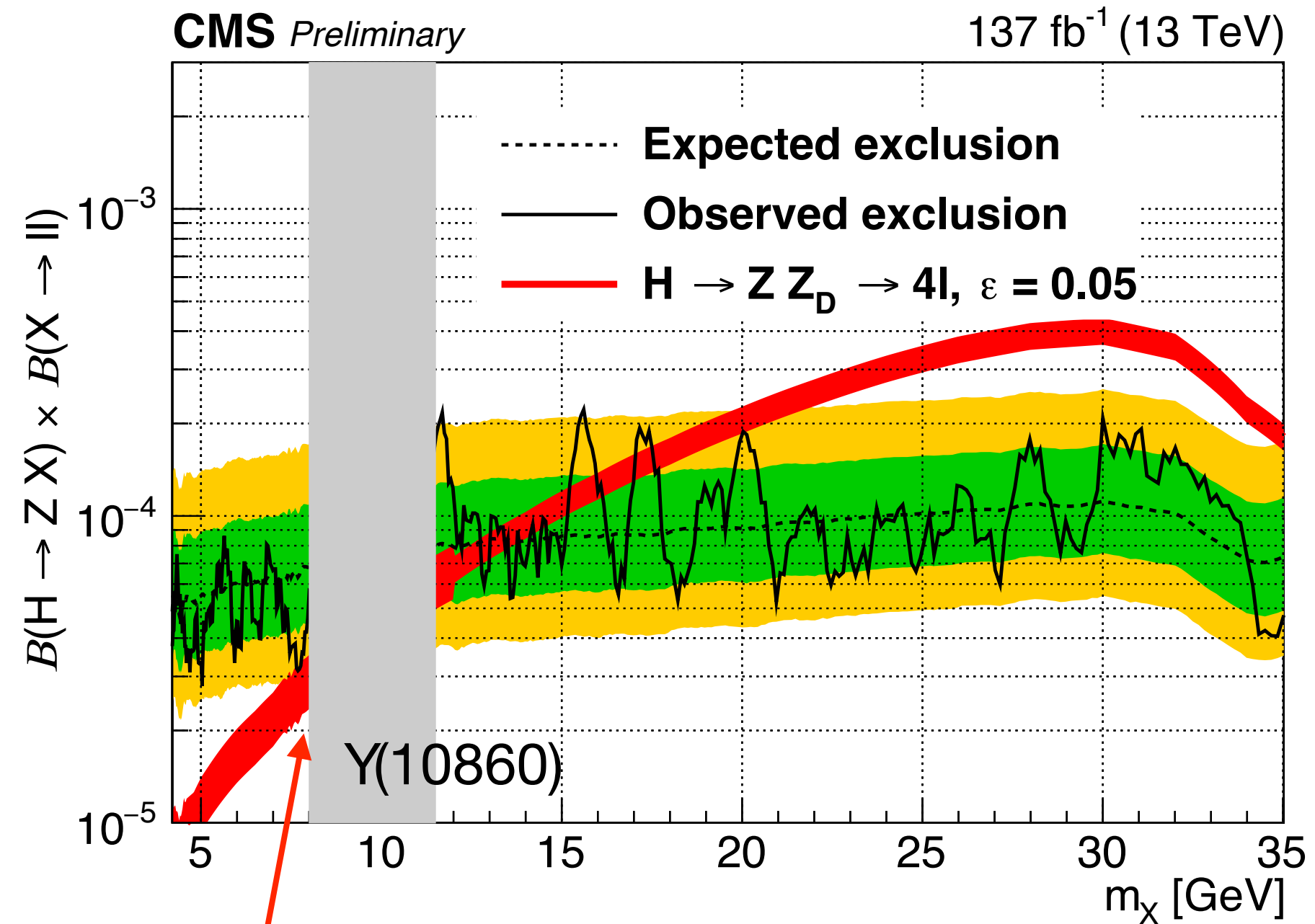
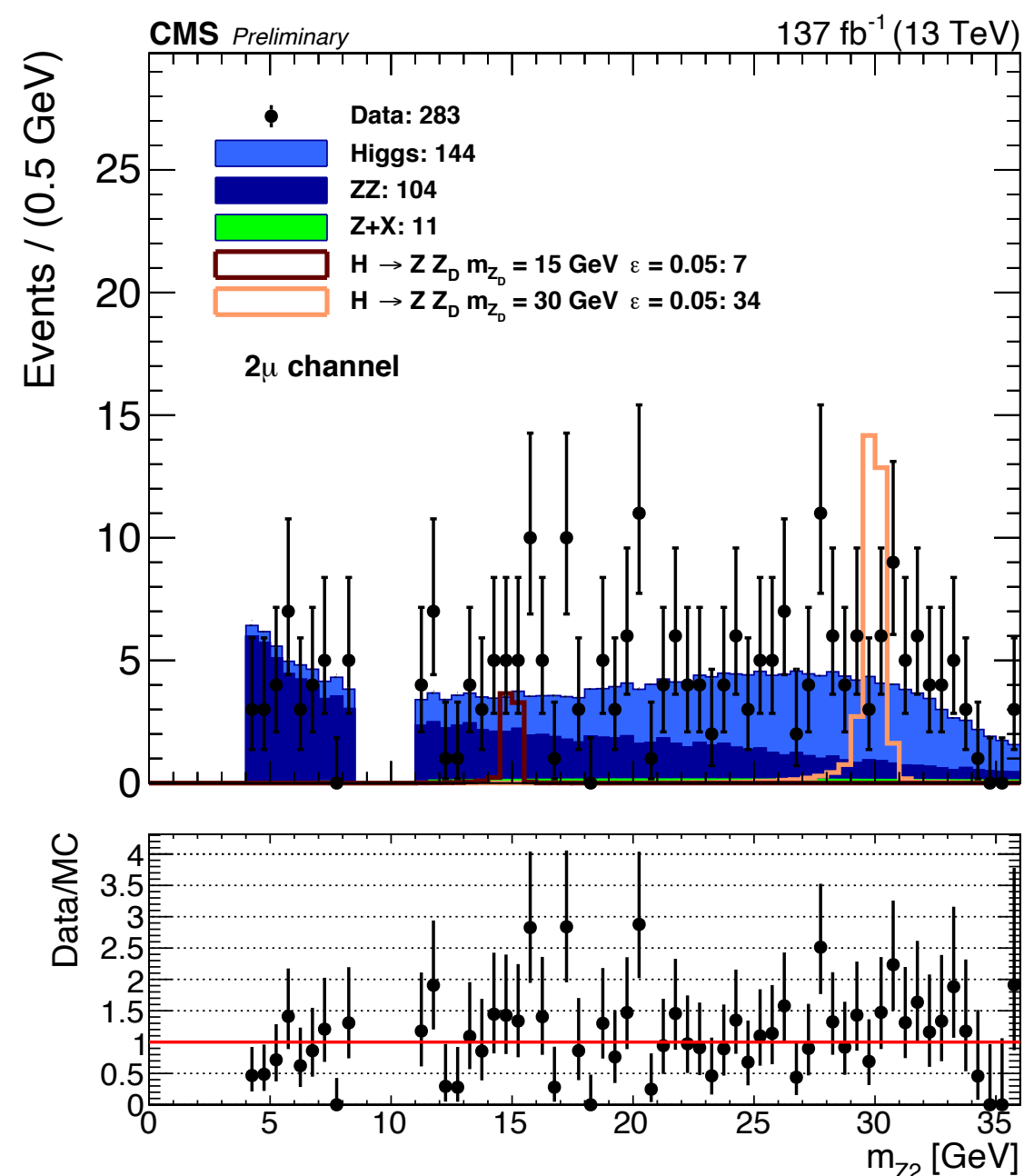
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/SummaryResultsHIG>

**NEW**

# Search for $h \rightarrow ZZ_d/Z_dZ_d \rightarrow 4\ell$

CMS PAS HIG-19-007

- Two event topologies ( $ZZ_d$  and  $Z_dZ_d$ ) are defined to maximize the sensitivity of searches
  - different selections are applied on these two topologies
- Irreducible backgrounds ( $ZZ$ , SM Higgs boson) are estimated by simulation, reducible background ( $Z$ +jets) are estimated from data
- No significant deviation from the standard model expectation is observed.

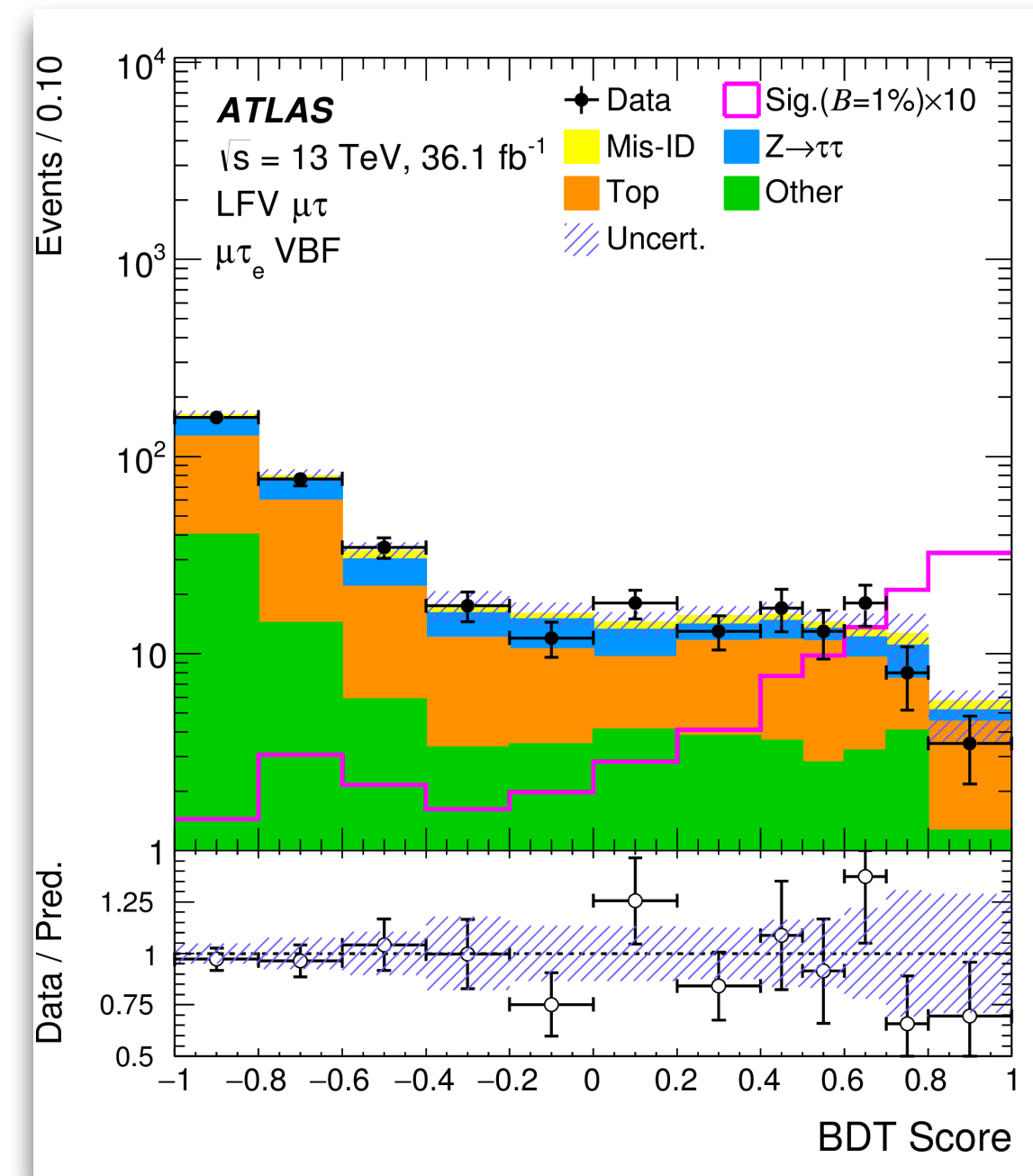


discontinuity due to the switch from experimentally to theory-driven

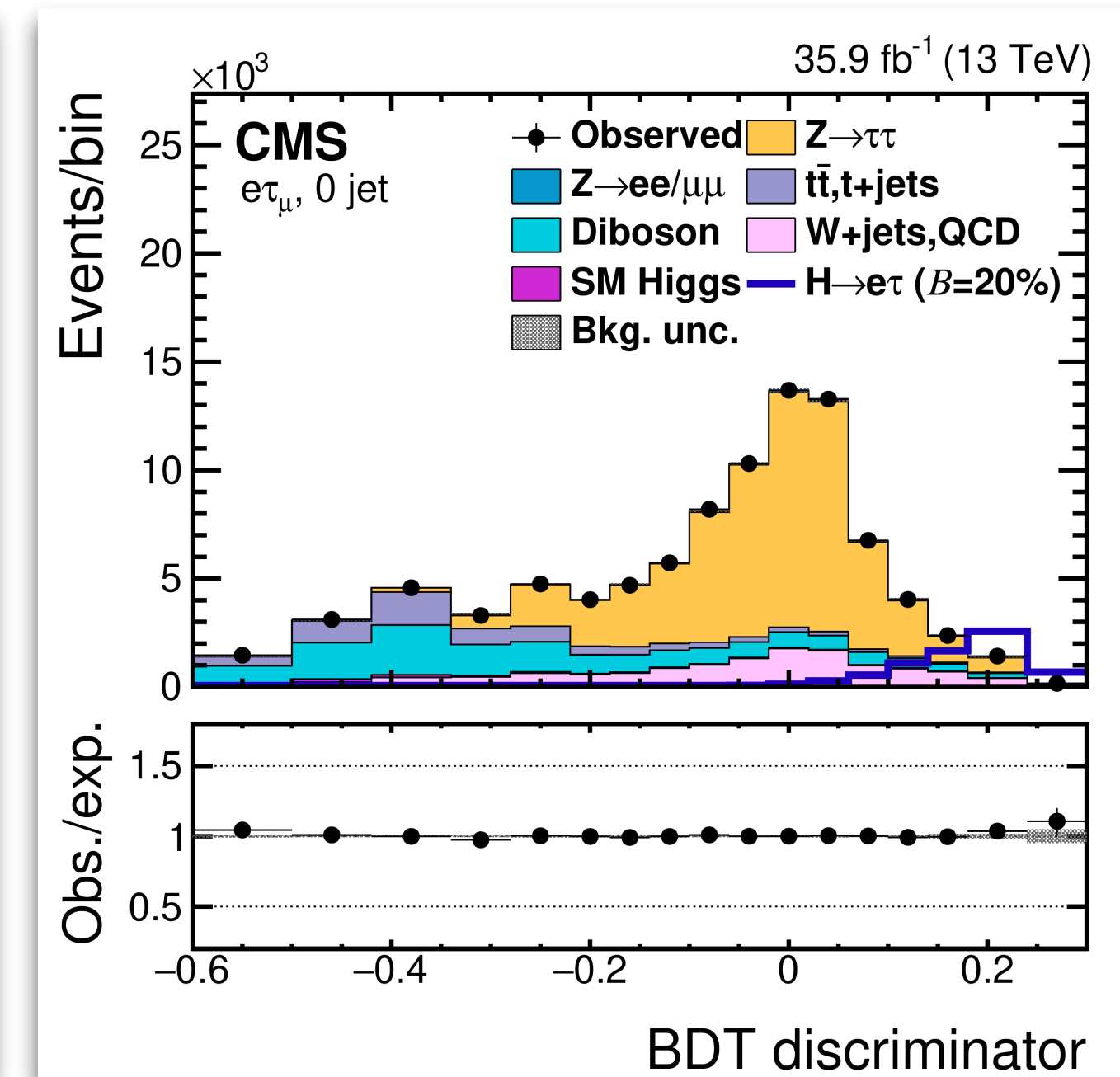
# Lepton flavour violating

- **Lepton flavour violating decays** of the Higgs boson are **forbidden** in the **SM** but occur in many new physics scenarios.
- Both leptonic and hadronic decays of  $\tau$ -leptons are considered in ATLAS and CMS, further categorization by using the number of jets.
  - events are further categorized into VBF and non-VBF categories.
- Same flavour lepton pairs are rejected to suppress Drell-Yan background.
- BDT classifiers are exploited in individual categories to enhance the signal separation from the background.

*No significant excess is observed above the expected background from SM processes!*



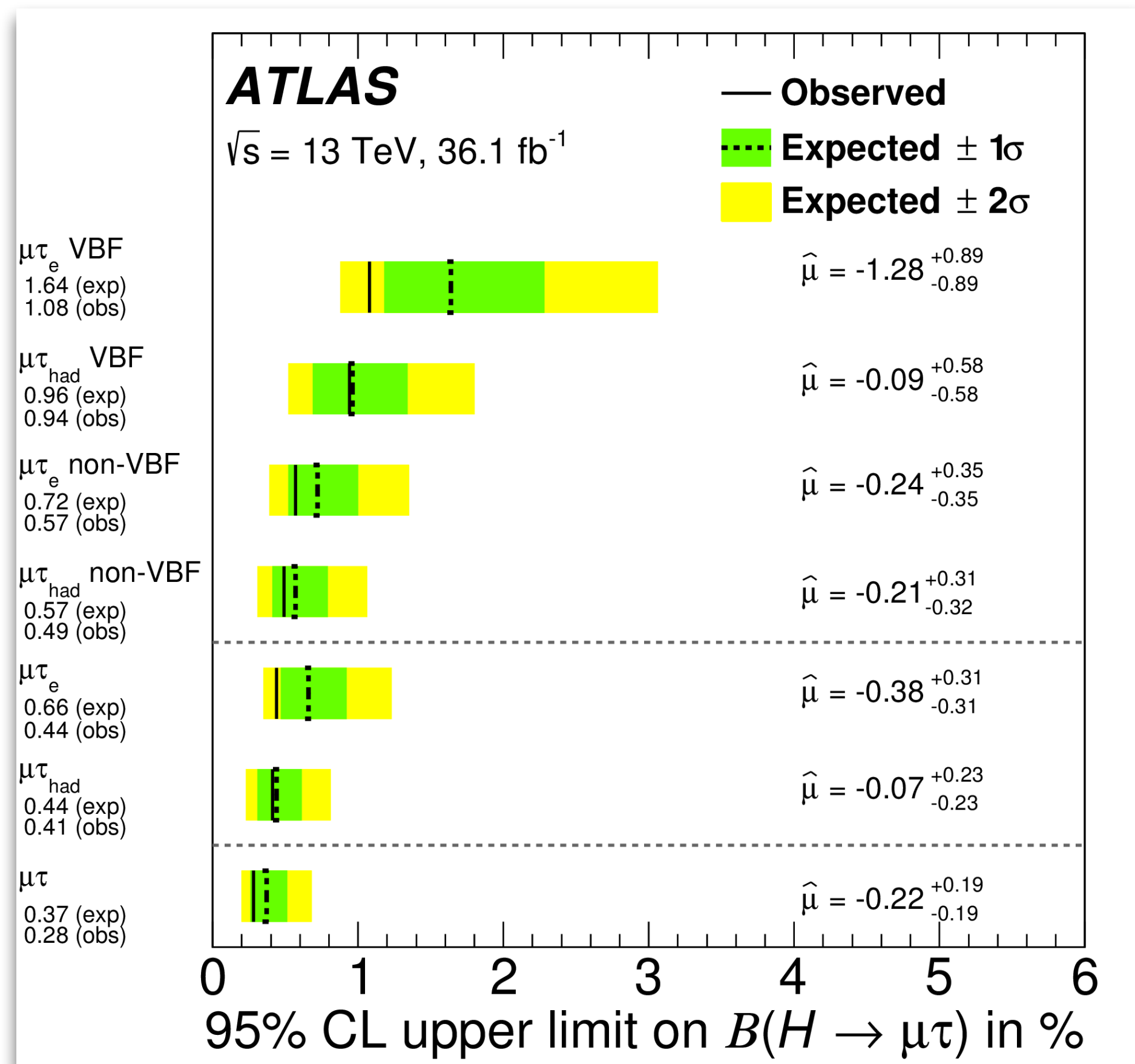
PLB 800 (2020) 135069



JHEP 06 (2018) 001

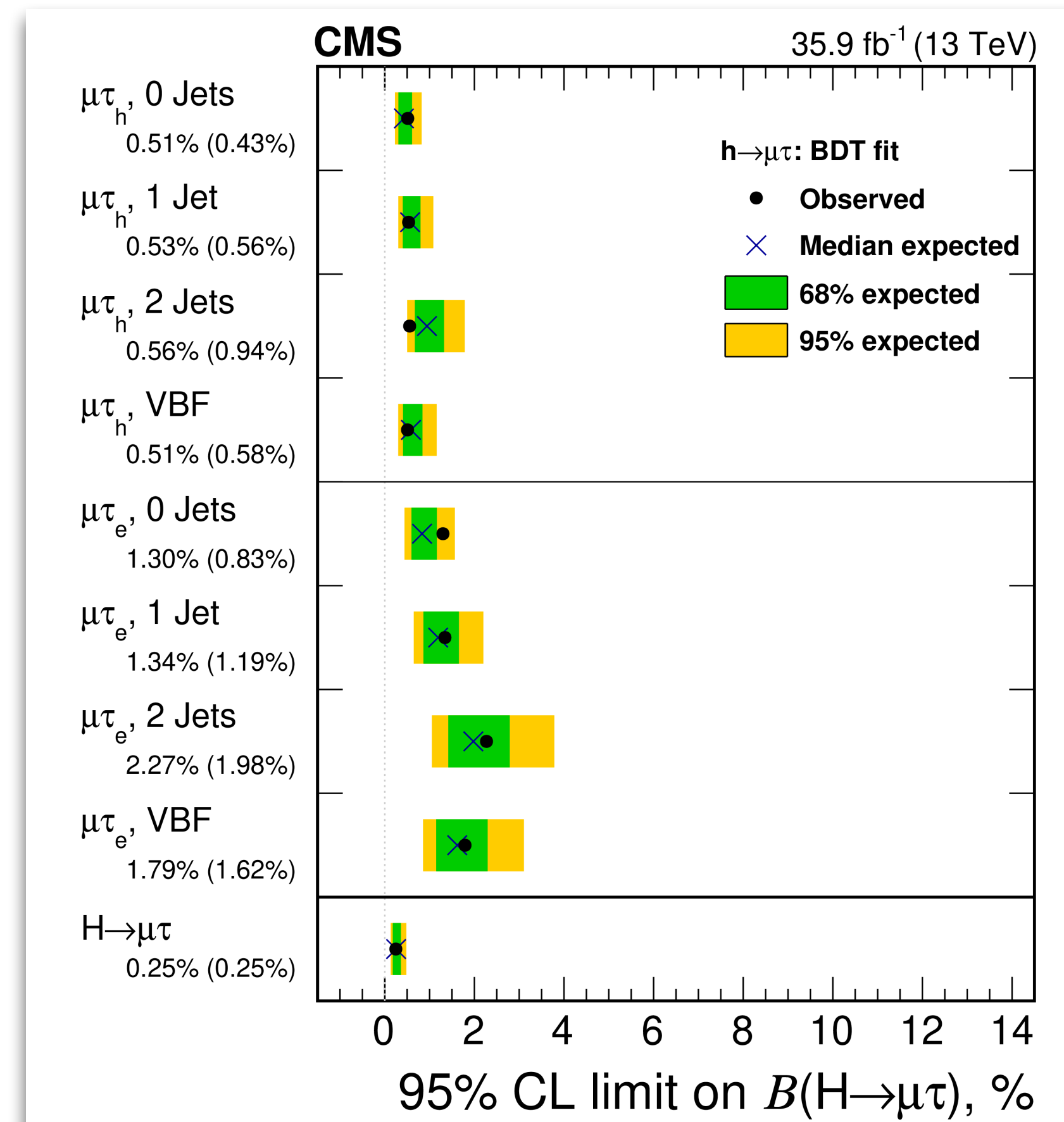
# Lepton flavour violating $h \rightarrow \mu\tau$

ATLAS:  $B(h \rightarrow \mu\tau) < \mathbf{0.28\%}$   
 ( $0.37^{+0.14}_{-0.10} \%$ ) at 95%CL



PLB 800 (2020) 135069

CMS:  $B(h \rightarrow \mu\tau) < \mathbf{0.25\%}$   
 (0.25 %) at 95%CL

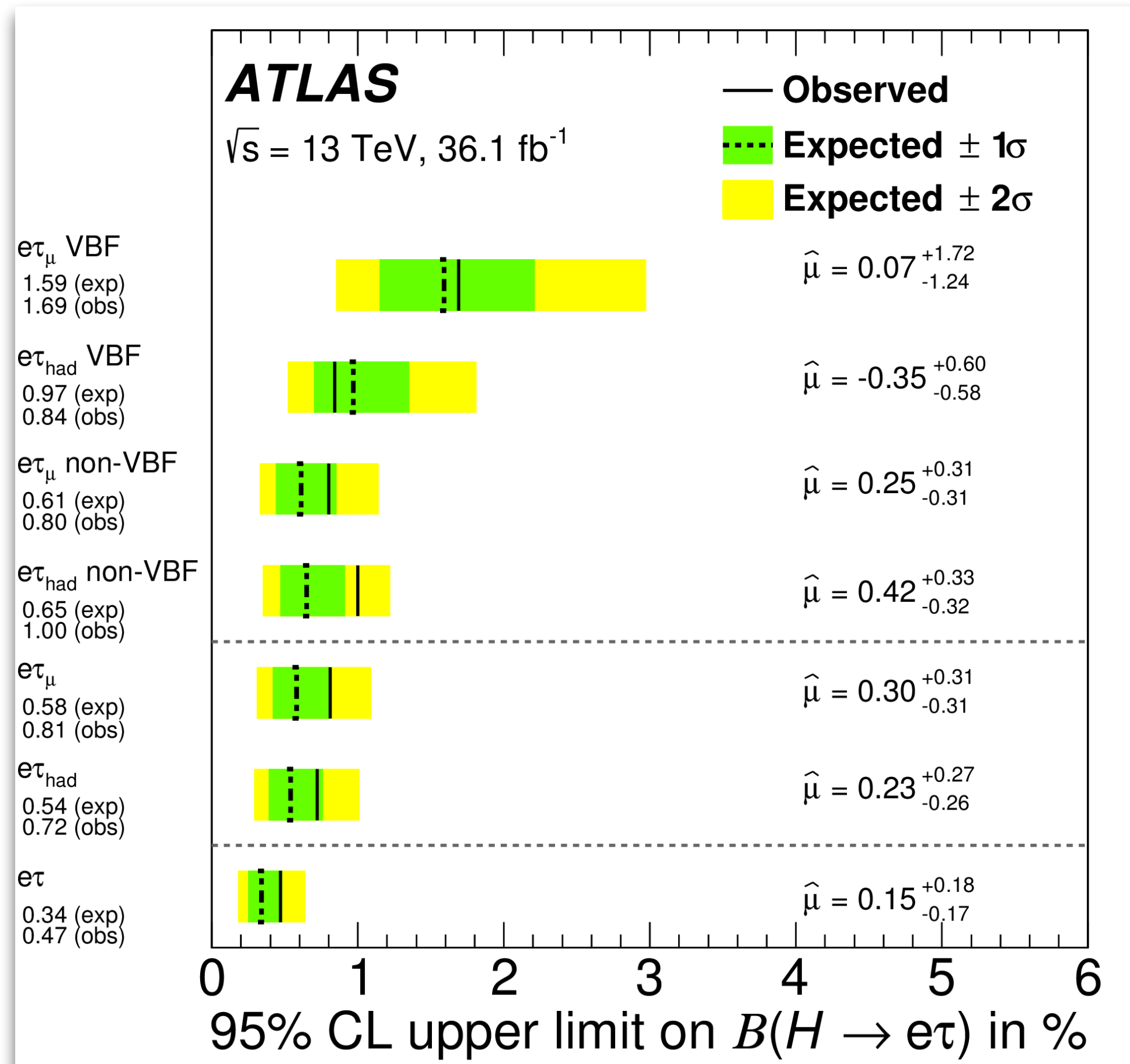


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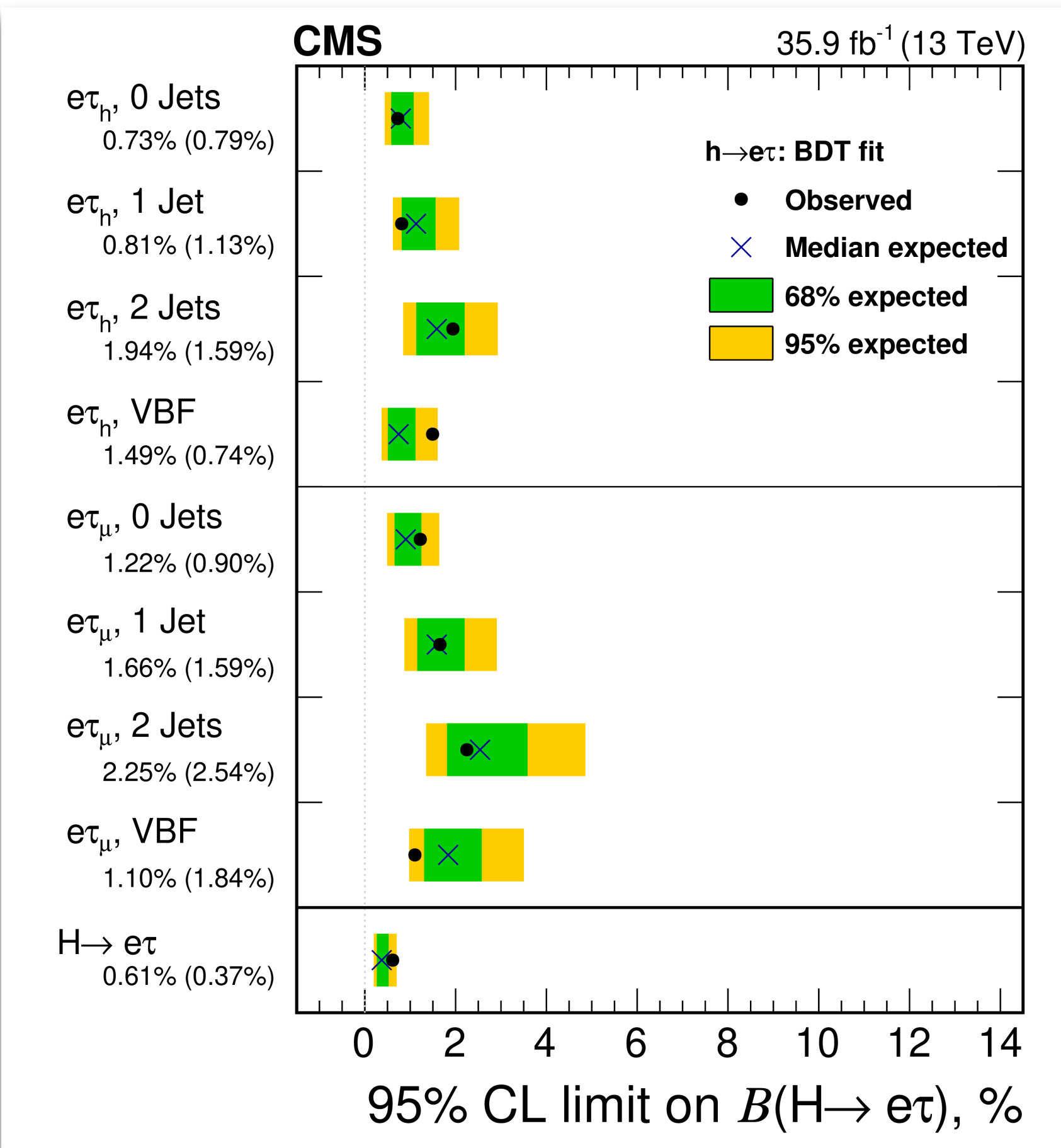
# Lepton flavour violating $h \rightarrow e\tau$

ATLAS:  $B(h \rightarrow e\tau) < \mathbf{0.47\%}$   
 $(0.34^{+0.13}_{-0.10} \%)$  at 95%CL

CMS:  $B(h \rightarrow e\tau) < \mathbf{0.61\%}$   
 $(0.37 \%)$  at 95%CL



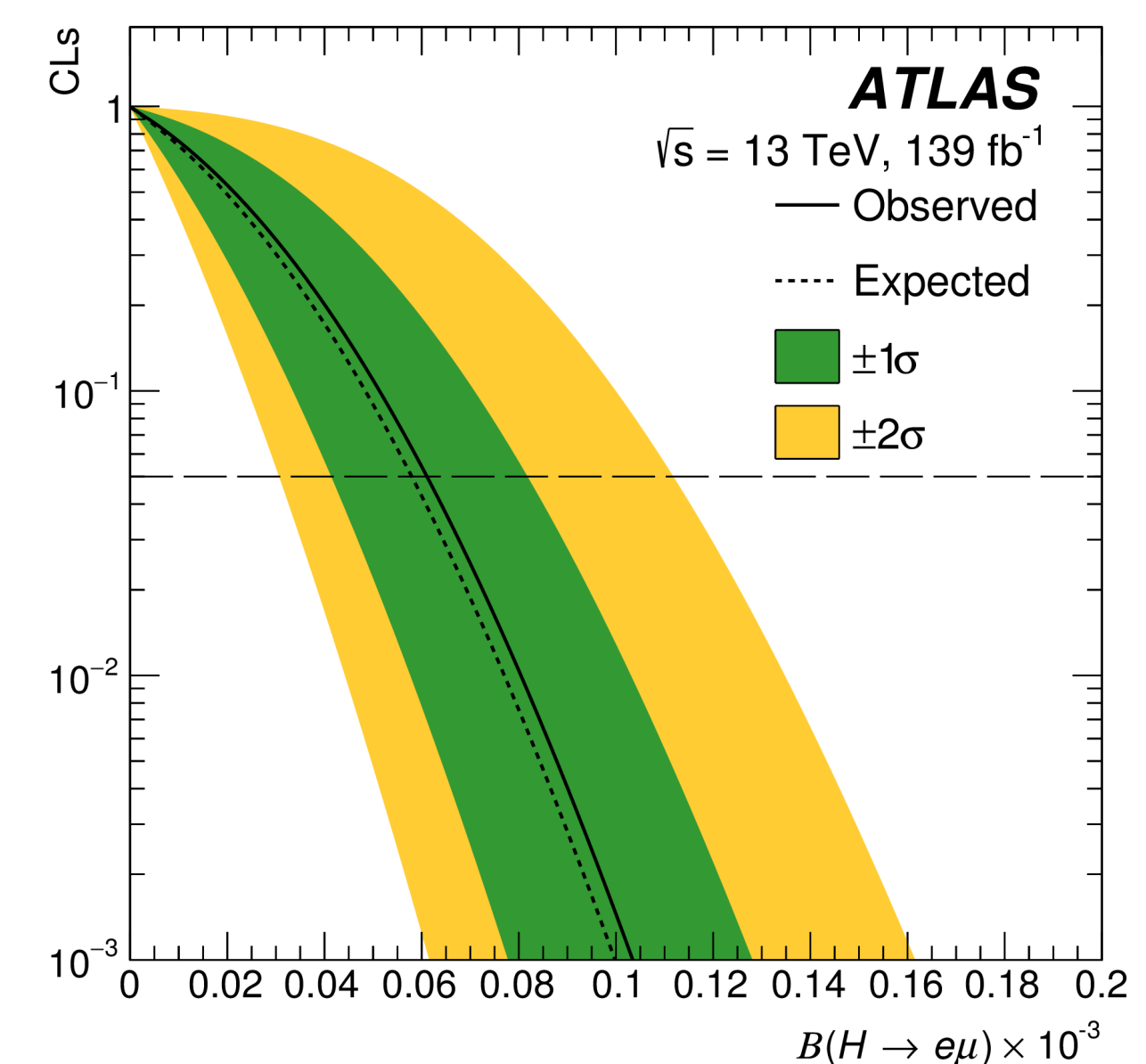
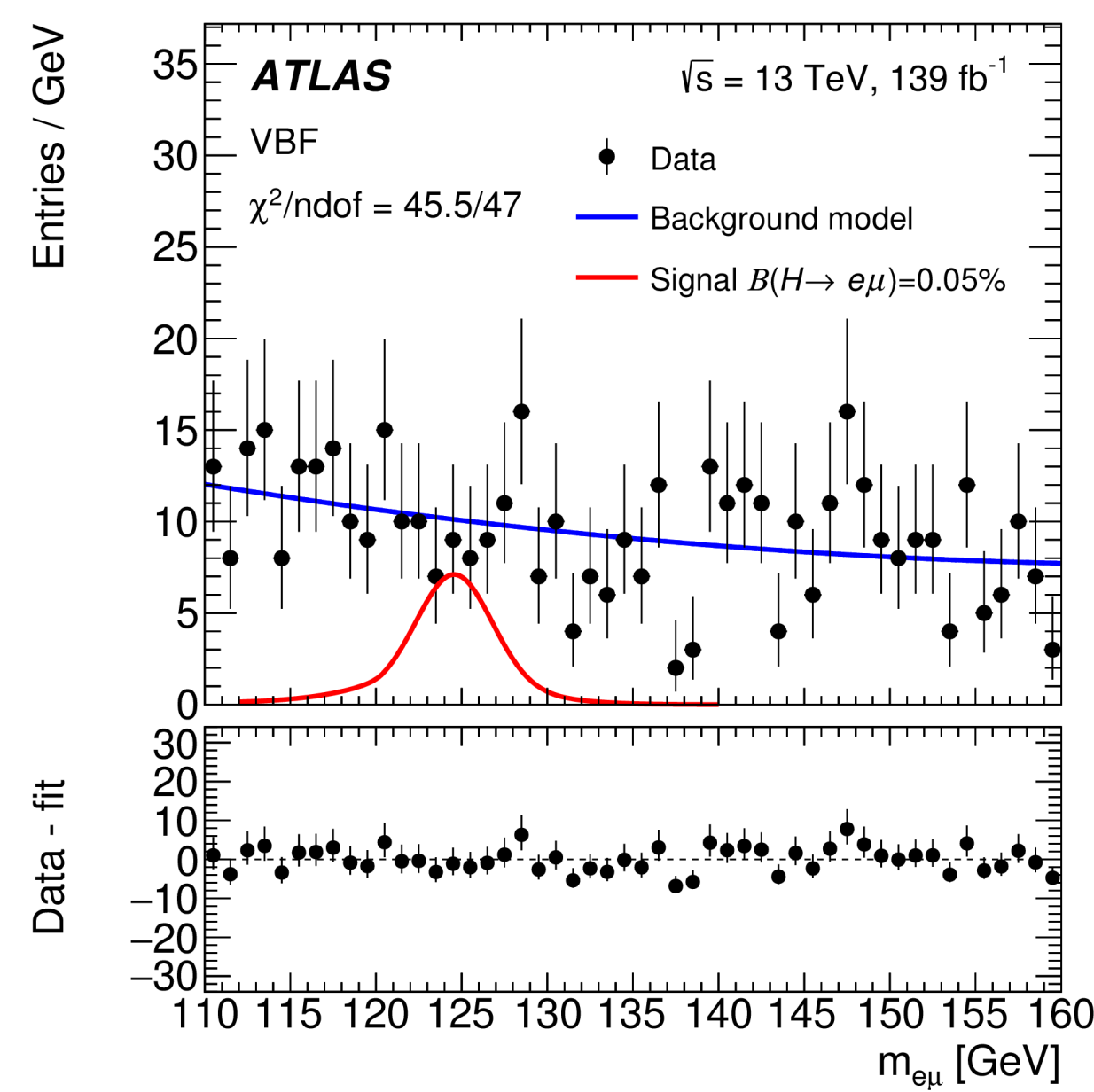
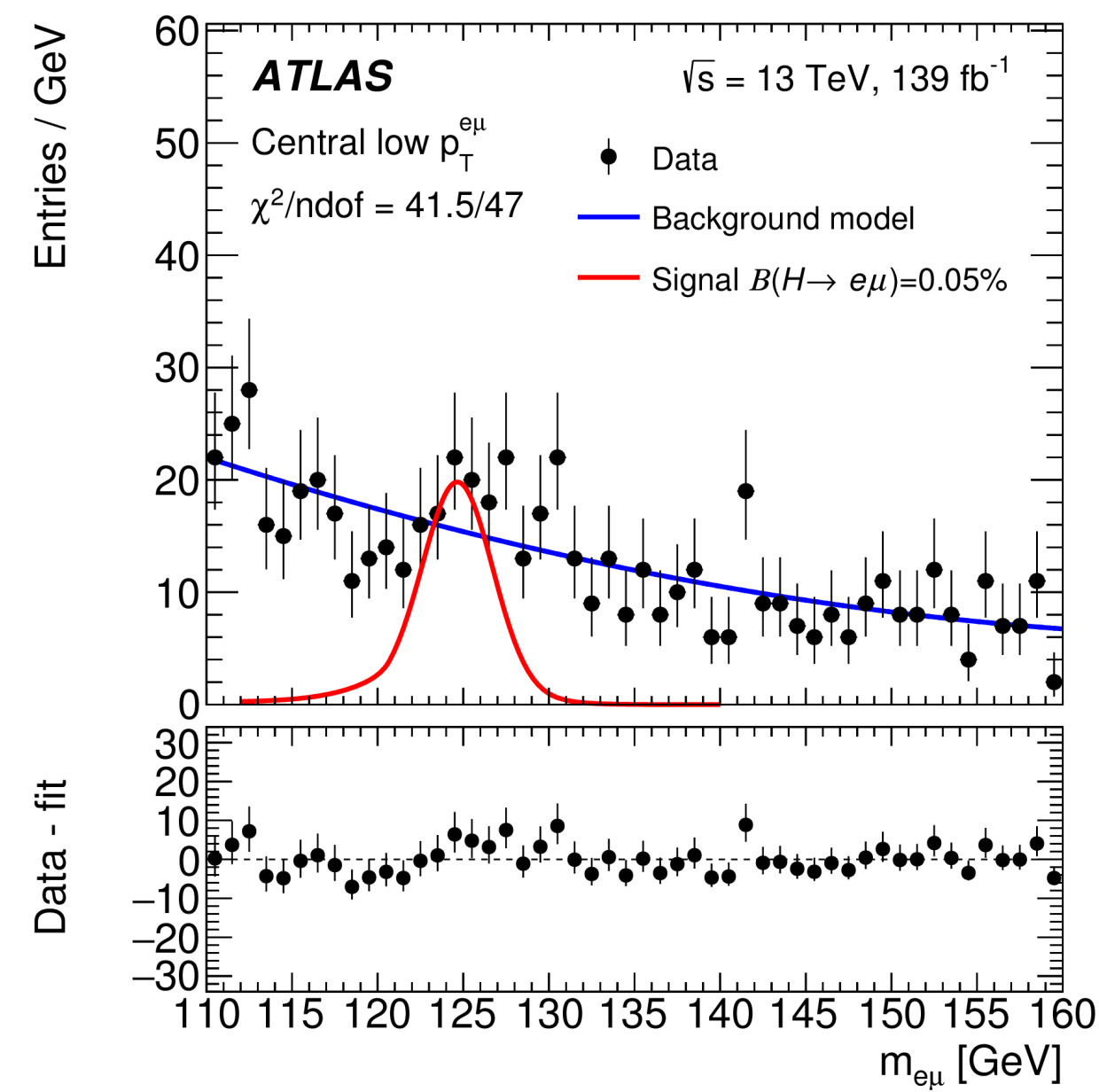
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# Lepton flavour violating $h \rightarrow e\mu$

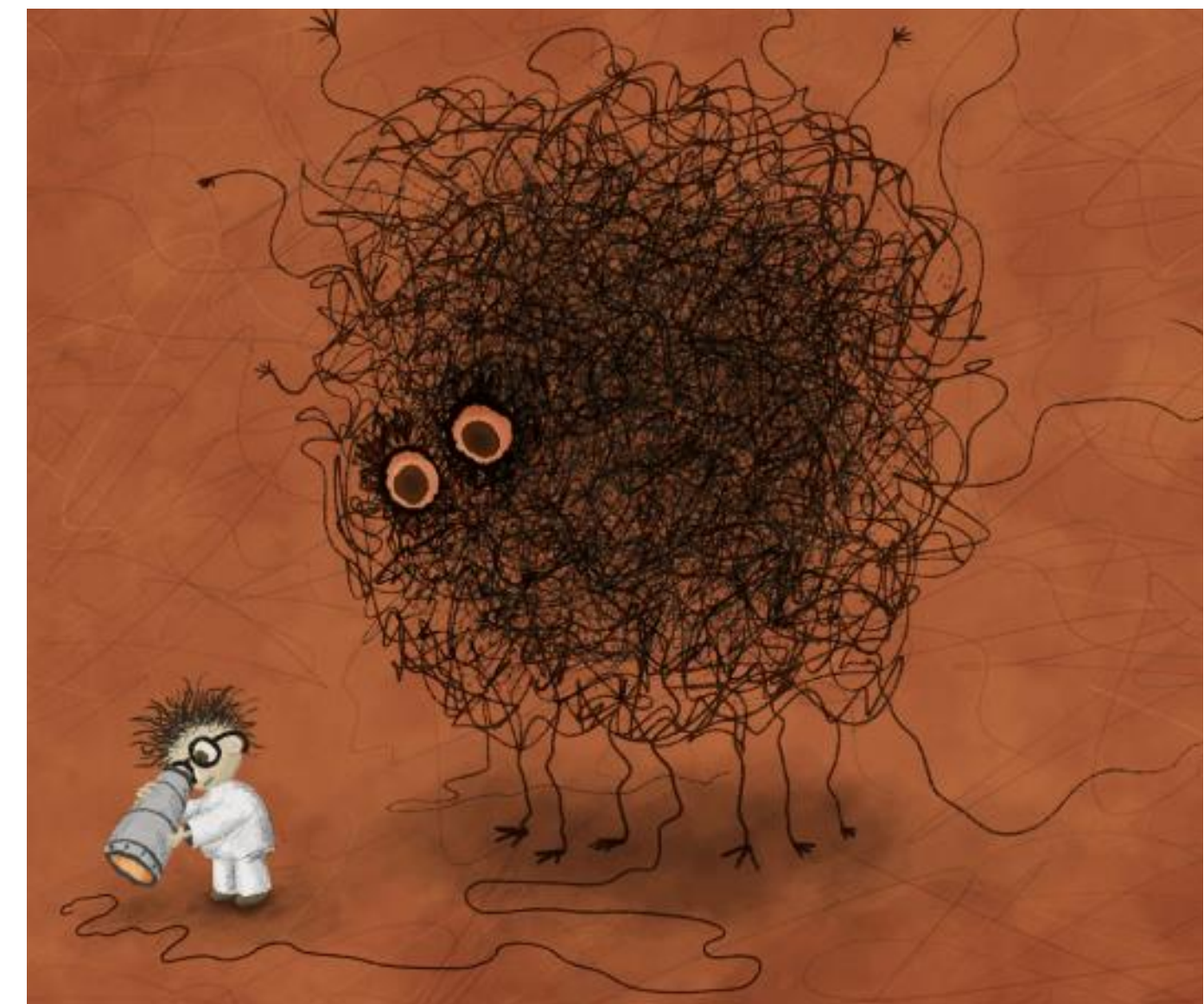
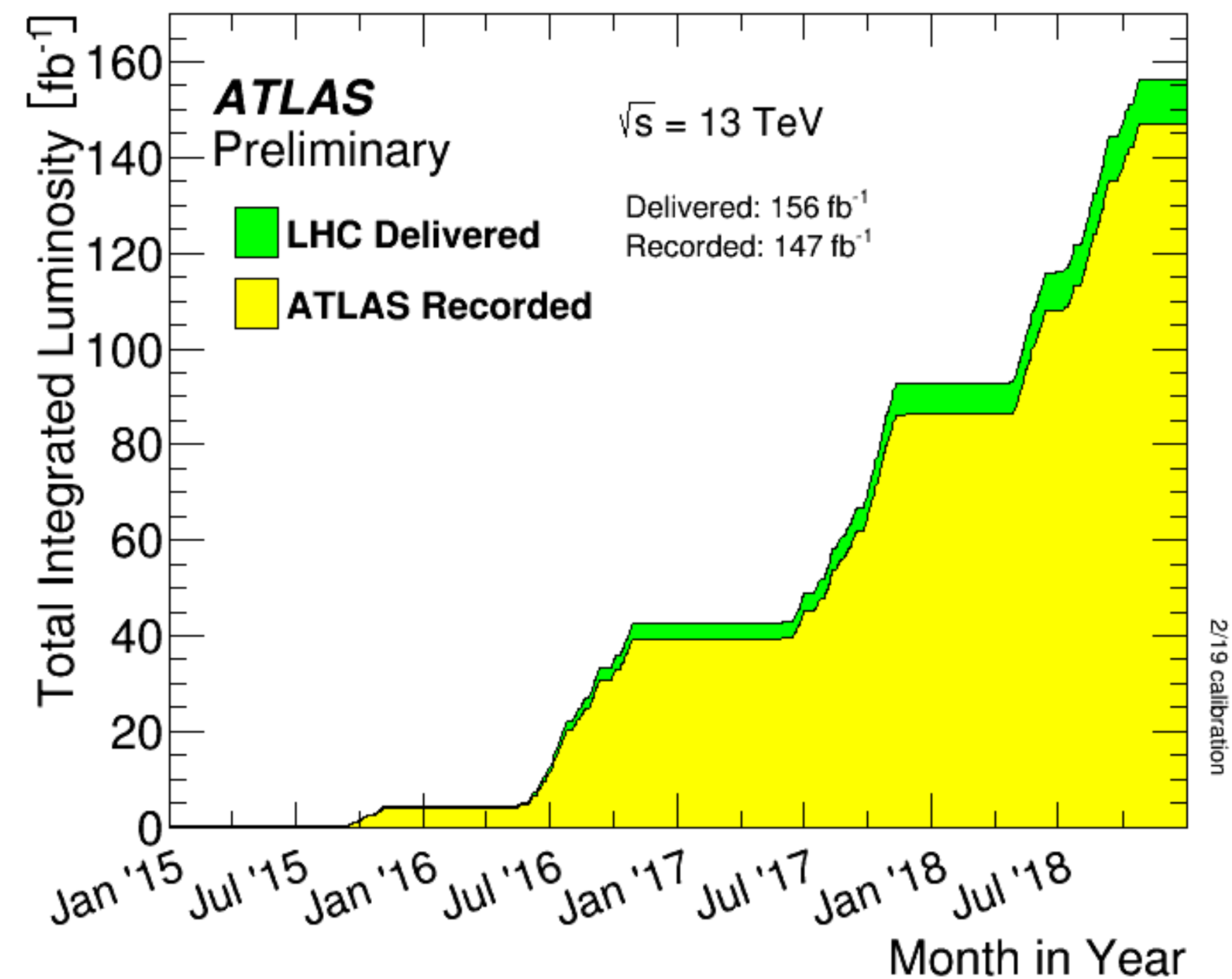
- Eight categories differing in their expected  $S/B$  ratios are defined.
- Analytic functions are used to describe the  $m_{e\mu}$  distributions for both the signal and the background.
- No evidence of the decay  $h \rightarrow e\mu$  is observed.
  - **ATLAS:**  $B(h \rightarrow e\mu) < 6.2 \times 10^{-5}$  ( $5.9 \times 10^{-5}$ ) at 95%CL @**13TeV**
  - **CMS:**  $B(h \rightarrow e\mu) < 3.5 \times 10^{-4}$  ( $4.8 \times 10^{-4}$ ) at 95% CL @**8TeV**





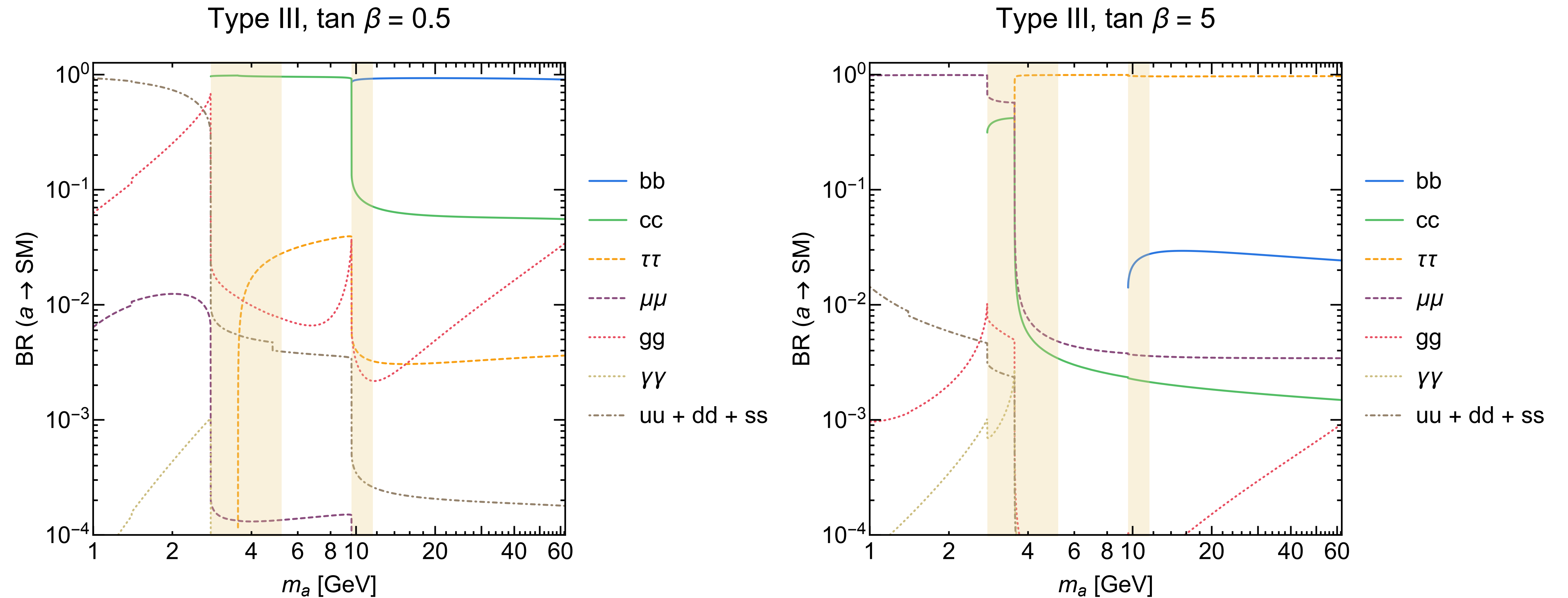
# Conclusions

- The latest exotic Higgs boson decay searches in ATLAS and CMS are reported.
- No significant deviations yet observed from SM predictions.
- Looking forward to more results from ATLAS and CMS using the full Run-2 dataset!

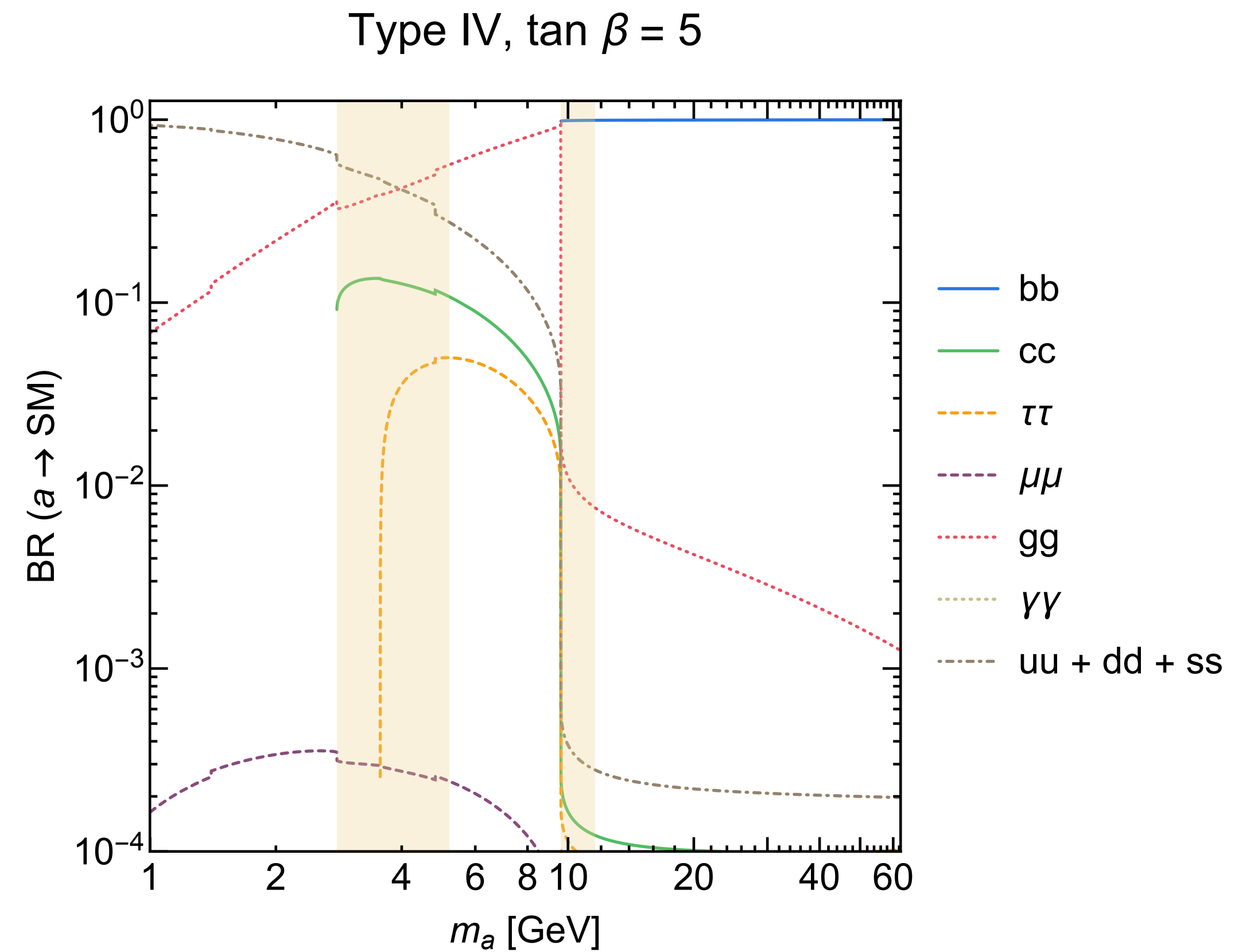
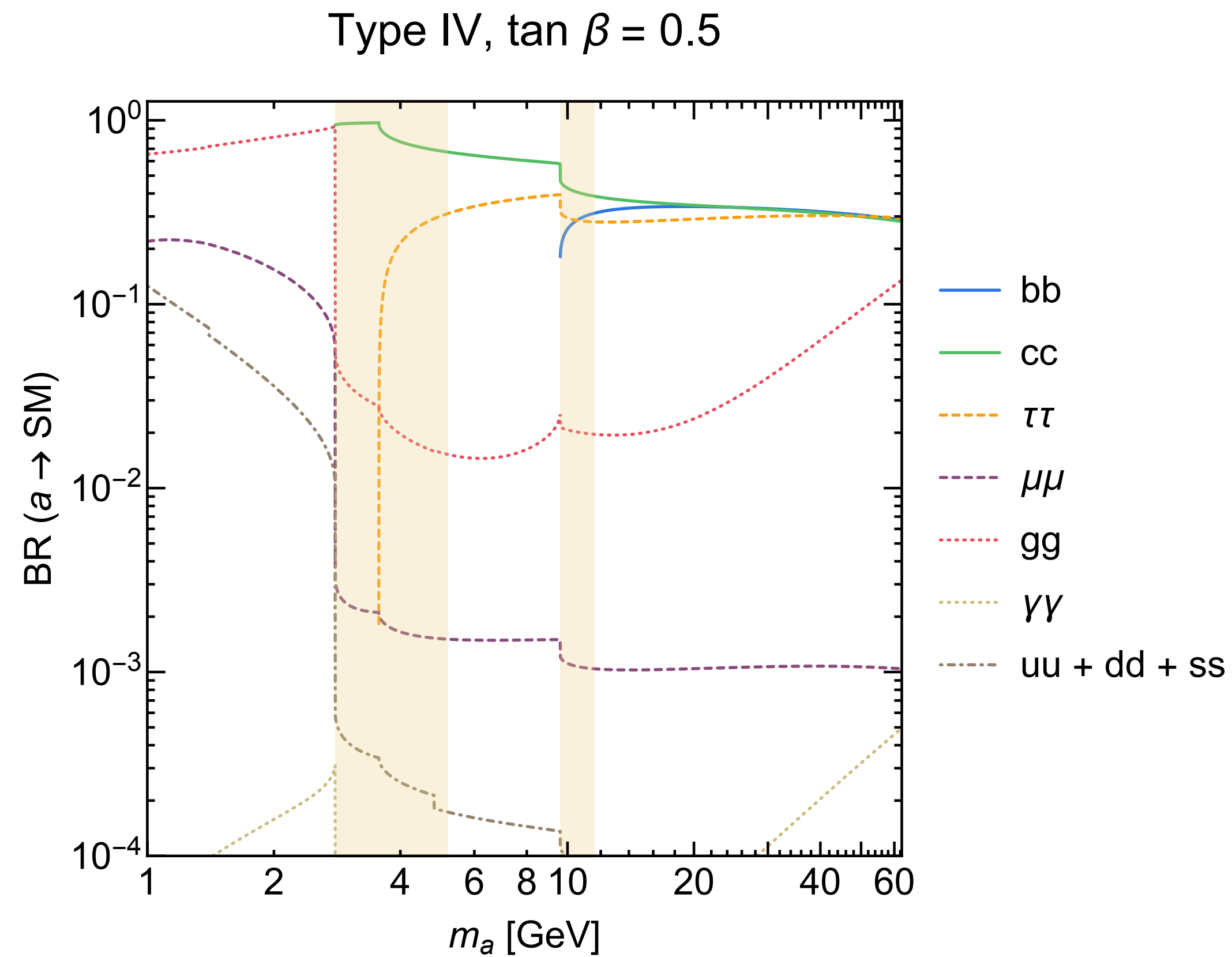


*Thanks for your attention!*

# Two-Higgs-doublet model + one complex scalar singlet (2HDM+S)

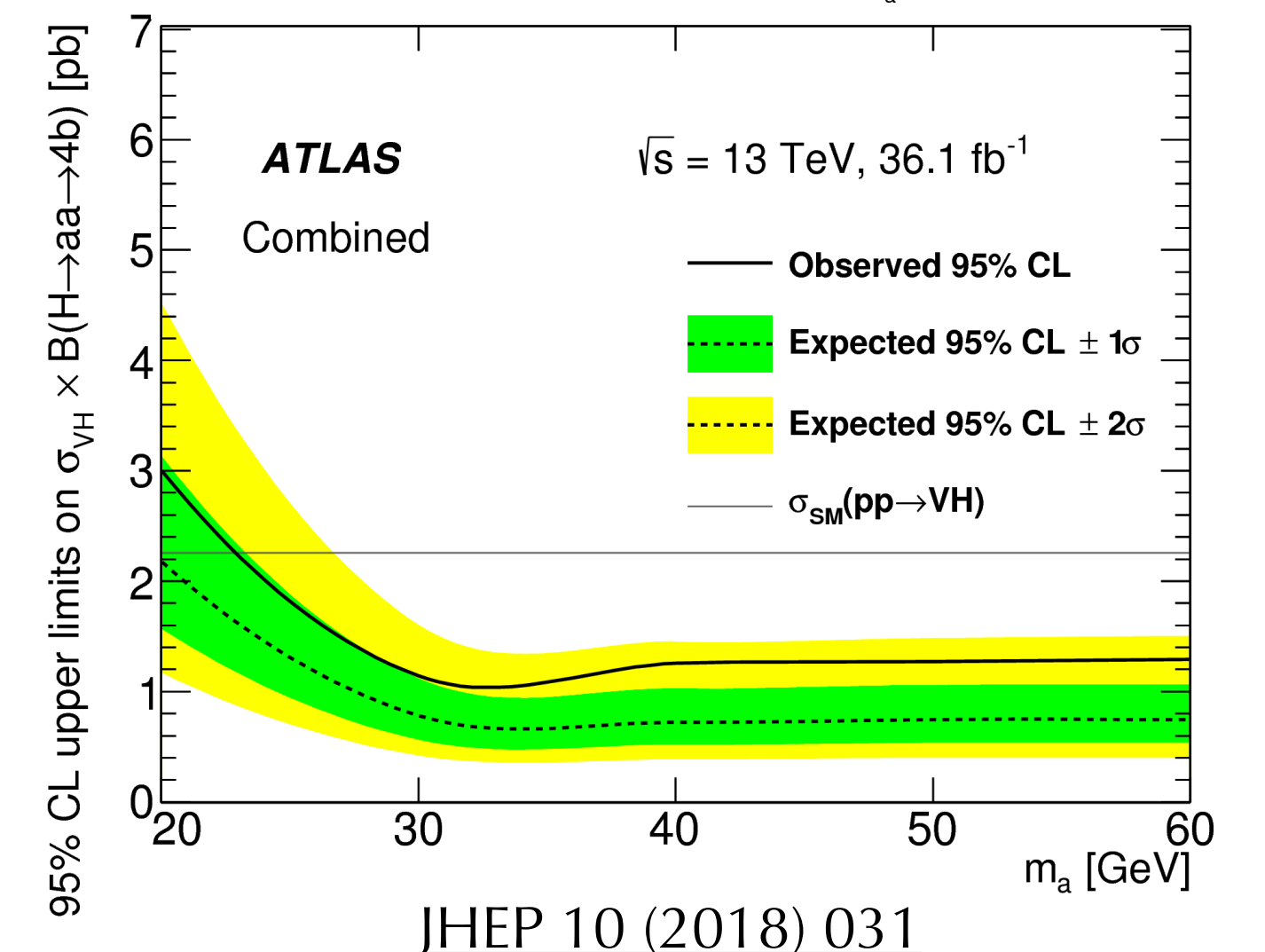
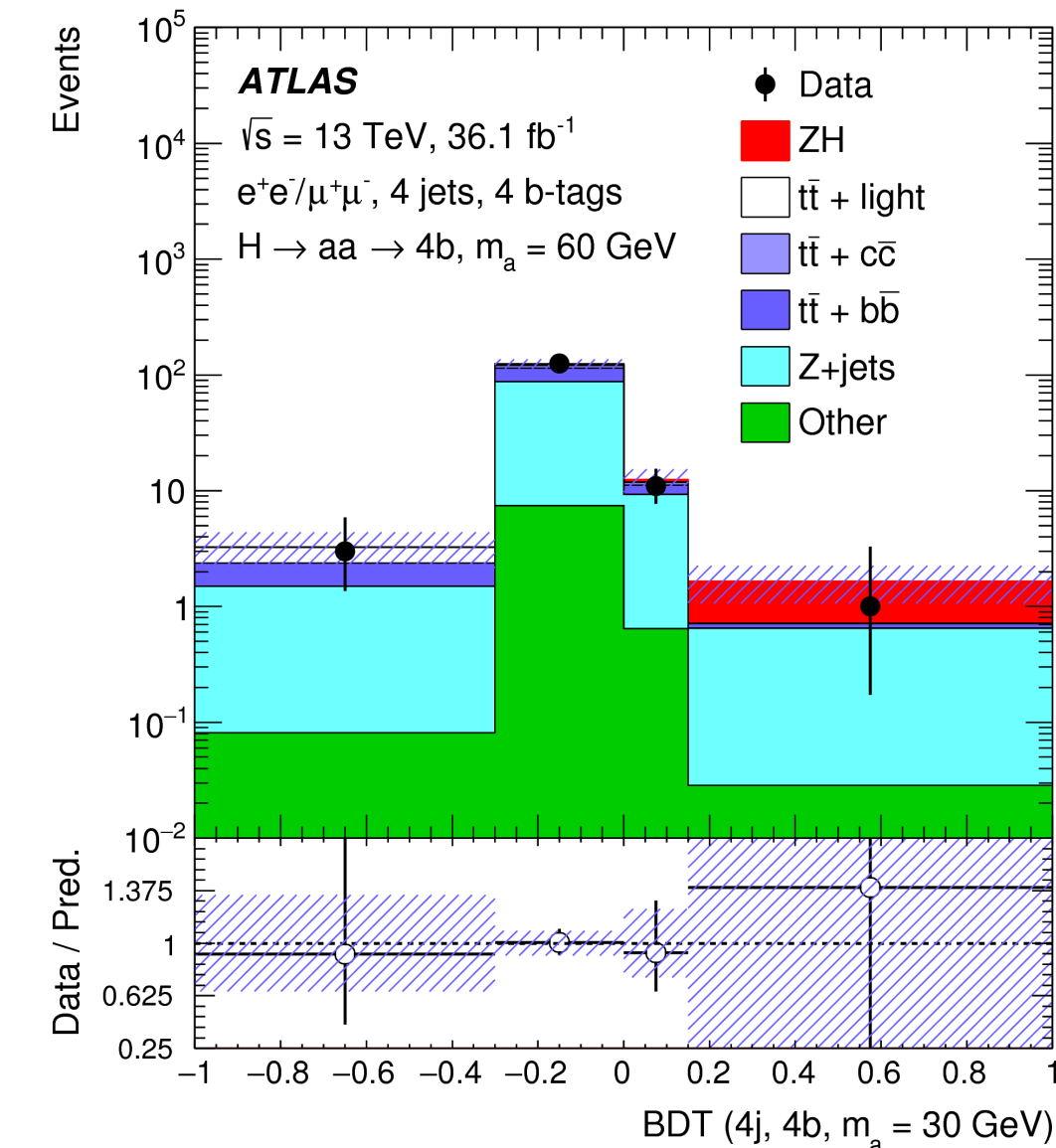


# Two-Higgs-doublet model + one complex scalar singlet (2HDM+S)



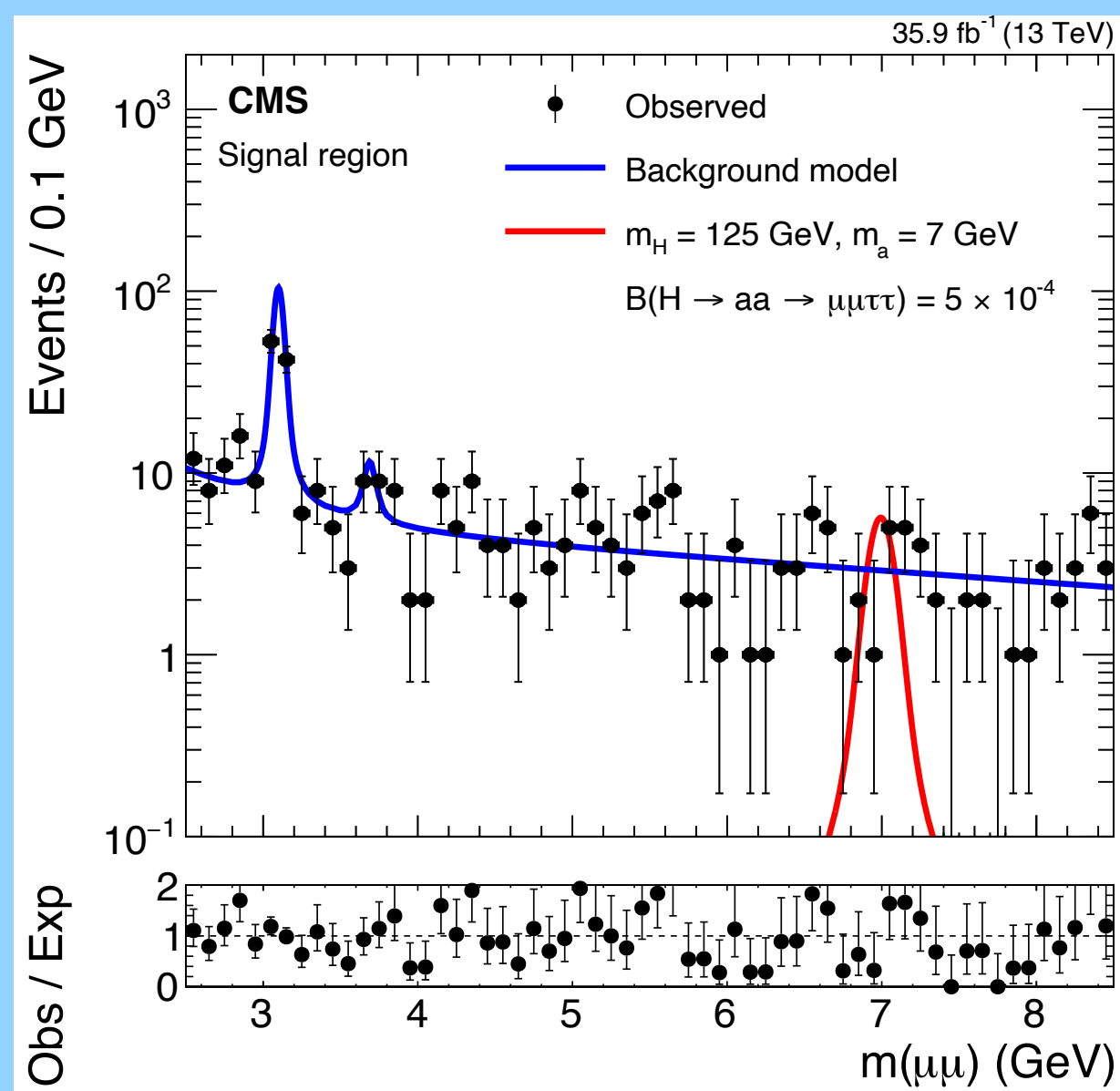
# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4b$

- In most of 2HDM+S models,  $B(a \rightarrow bb)$  dominates in the range of  $m_a > 10$  GeV
- WH or ZH production with a single lepton or two leptons accompanied by a high multiplicity of b-tagged jets
- Consider mass of a-boson:  **$20 \text{ GeV} \leq m_a \leq 60 \text{ GeV}$**
- Events are categorized into 7 CRs and 6 SRs according to the number of leptons, jets and b-tagged jets.
- A boosted decision tree (BDT) is trained in SRs
- 95%CL **obs(exp)** limits:  **$\sigma \times B < 3.0$**  (2.2) pb @ $m_a=20$  GeV, **1.3** (0.74) pb @ $m_a=60$  GeV



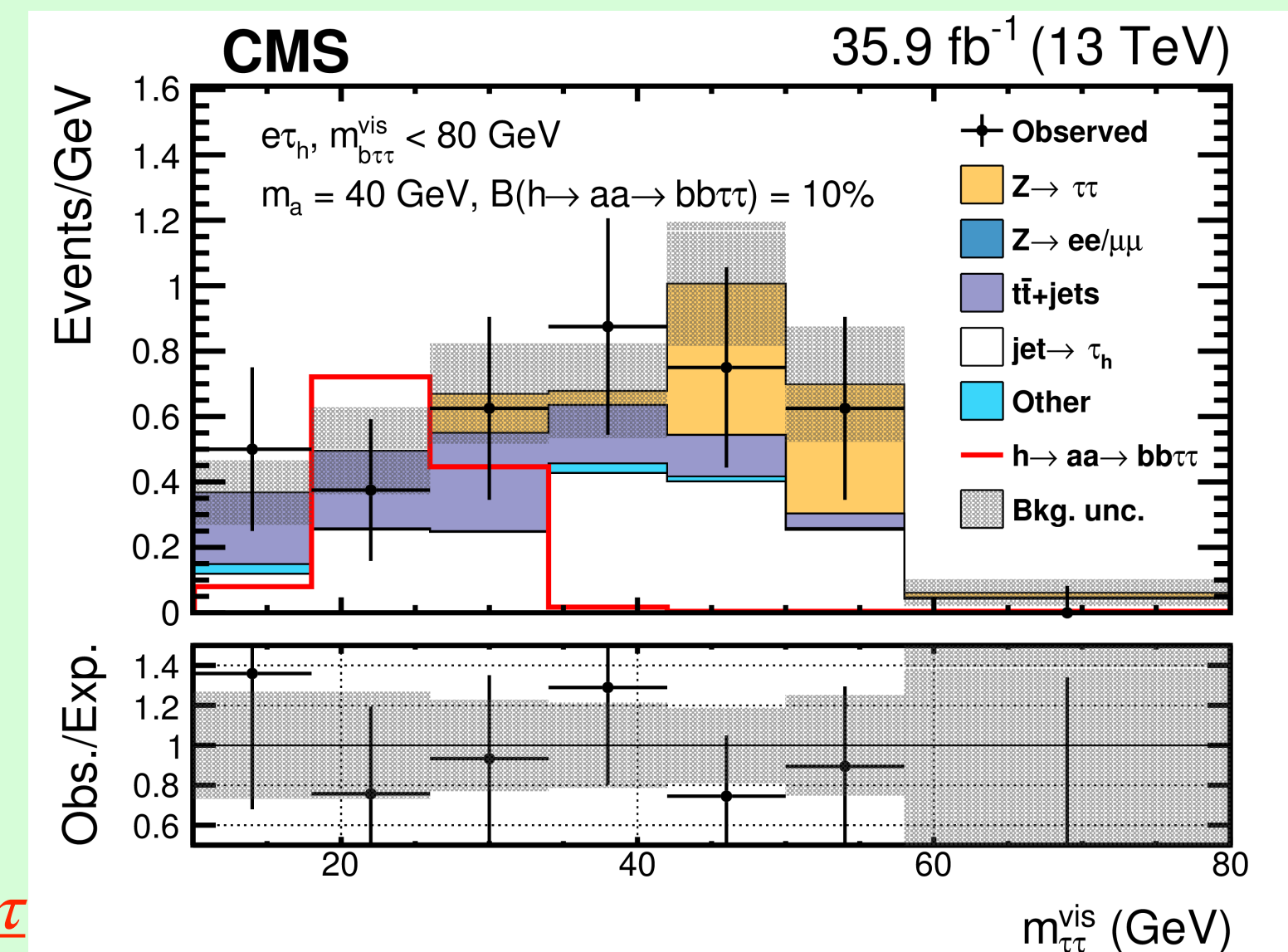
# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 2\mu 2\tau / 2b 2\tau$

- $3.6 \text{ GeV} < m_a < 21 \text{ GeV}$ , the  $\mu\mu$  and the  $\tau\tau$  pairs have high Lorentz boost and are collimated.
- A special technique is developed for boosted  $\tau$  lepton pair reconstruction ( $a \rightarrow \tau_\mu \tau_h$ ).
- The 2D fit of  $m(\mu\mu)$  vs.  $m(\tau_\mu \tau_h)$  is performed in data for background modeling and signal extraction within three  $m(\mu\mu)$  ranges:  $[2.5, 8.5]$ ,  $[6, 14]$ , and  $[11, 25]$ .



$h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 2\mu 2\tau$

- $15 \text{ GeV} < m_a < 60 \text{ GeV}$ , 3 channels:  $e\mu$ ,  $e\tau_h$ , and  $\mu\tau_h$ .
- Events are further separated into four categories with different signal-to-background ratios.
- The results of the search are extracted from a fit of the  $m(\tau\tau)$  distributions in each of the categories

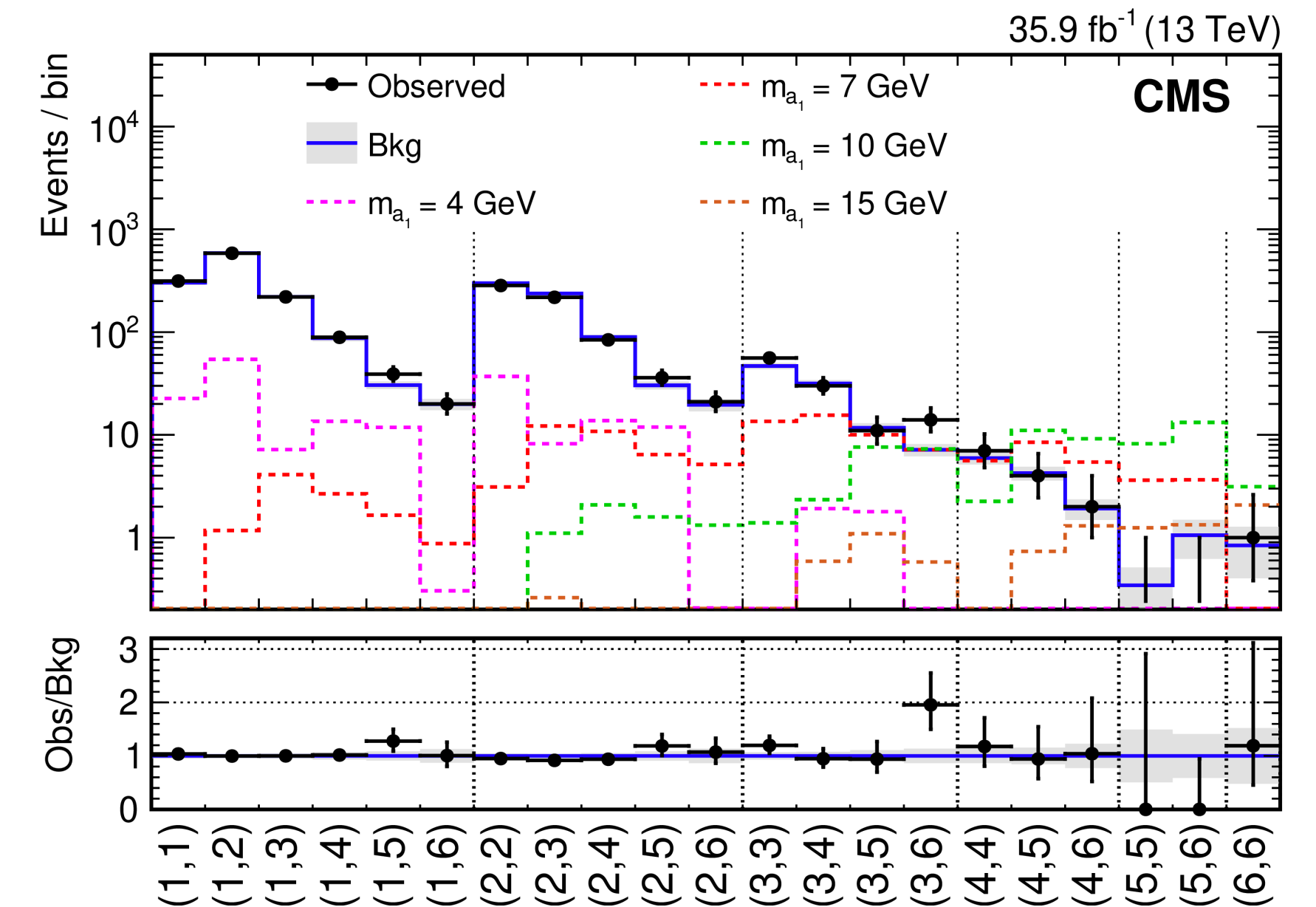
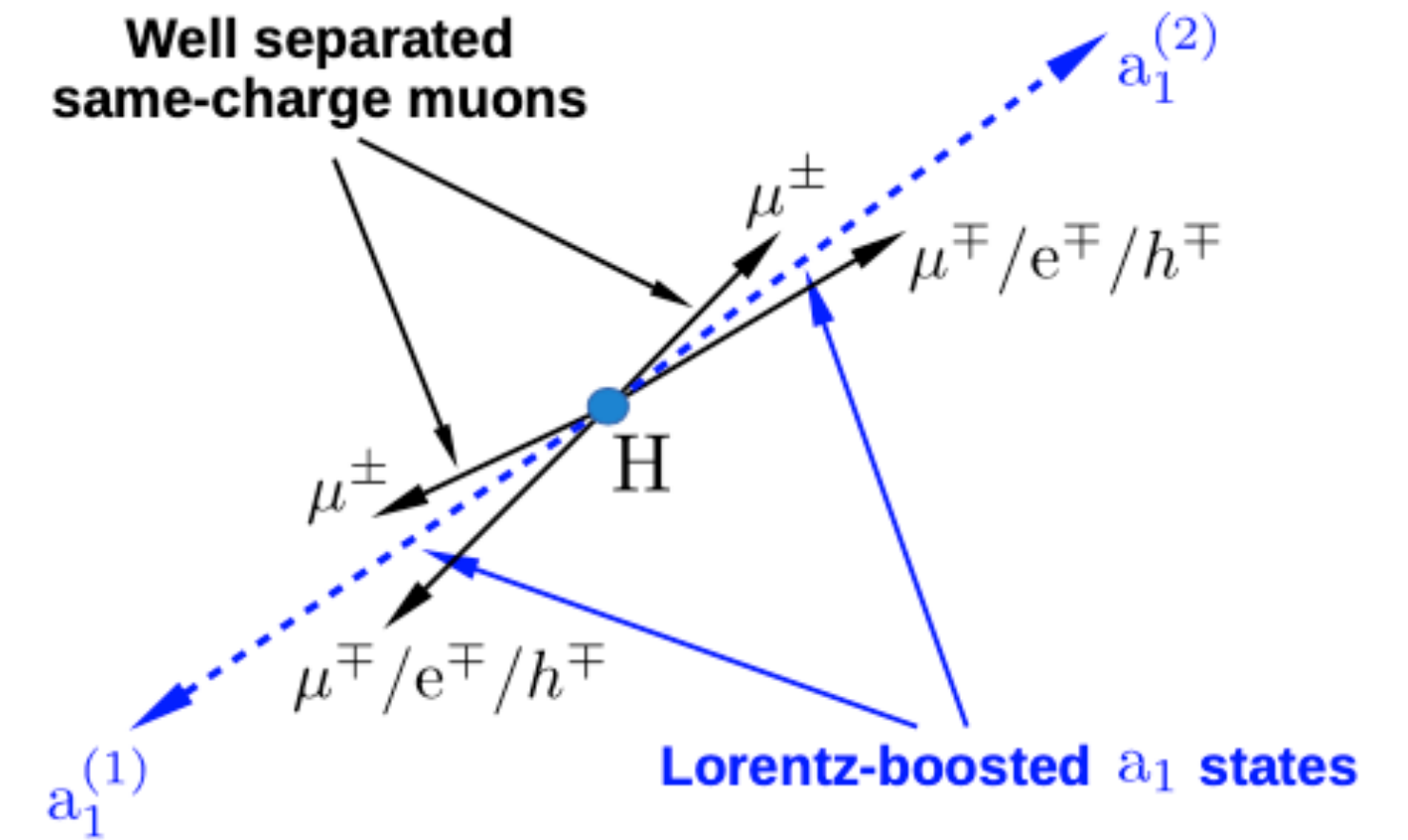


$h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 2b 2\tau$

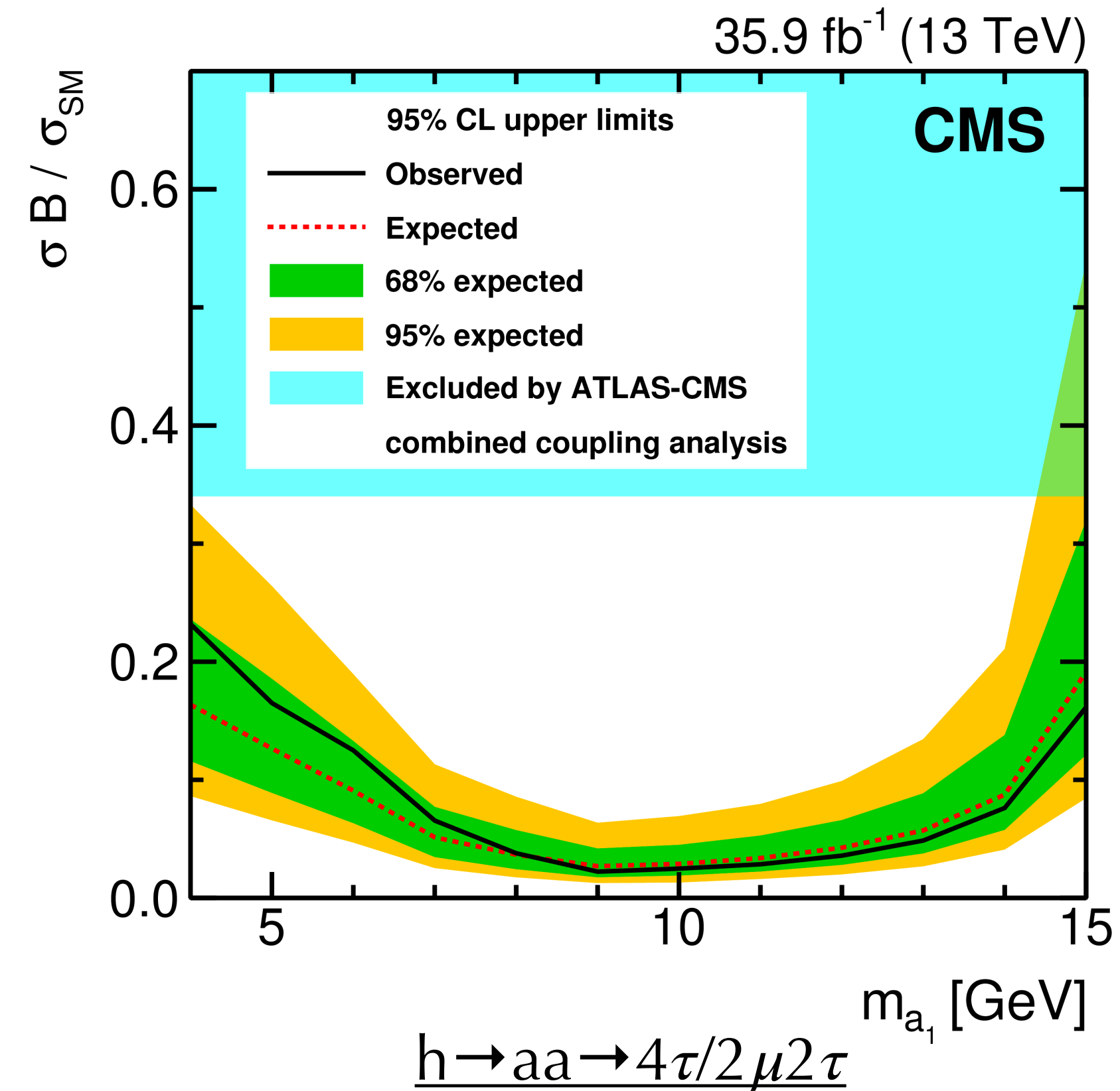
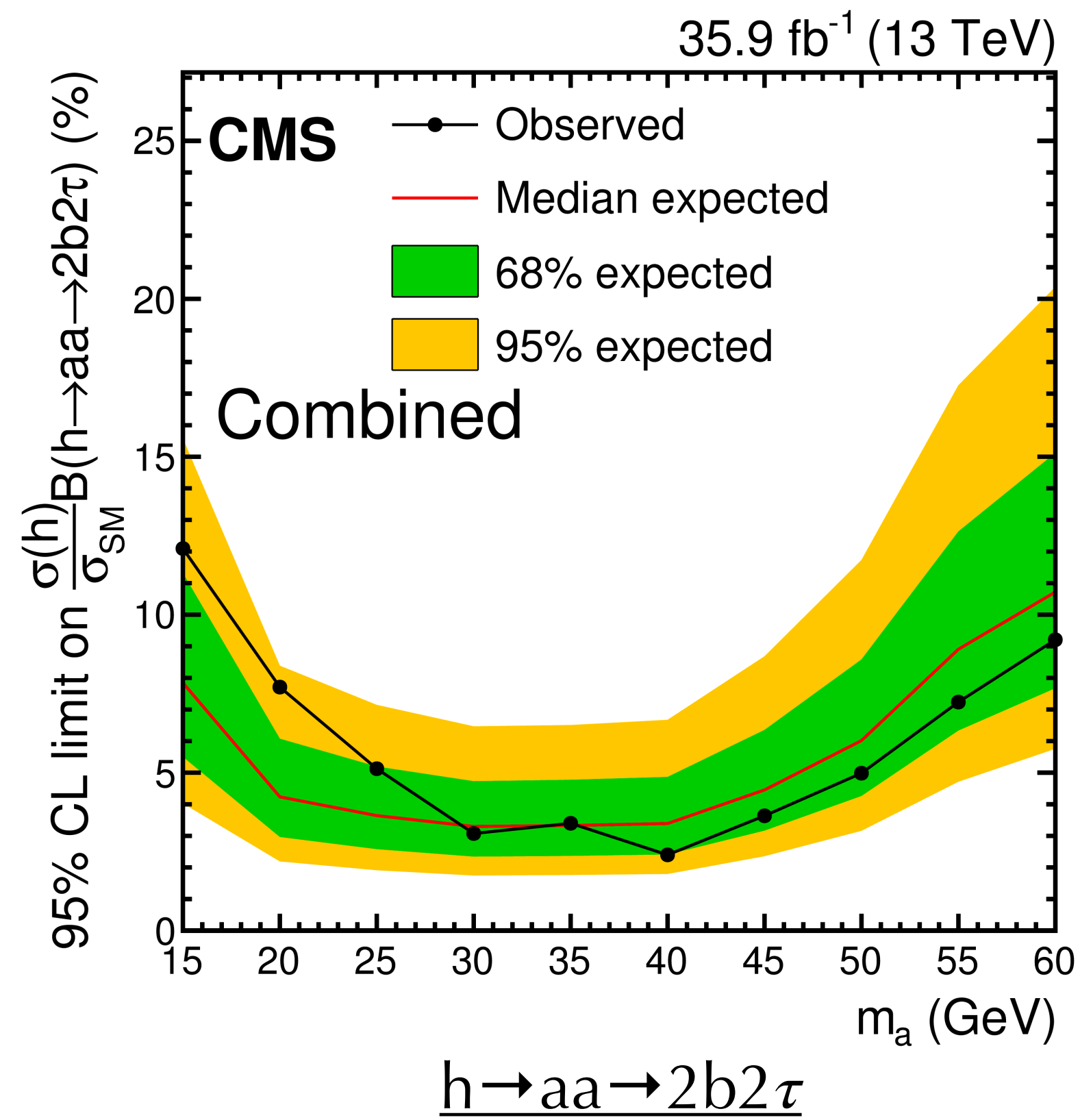
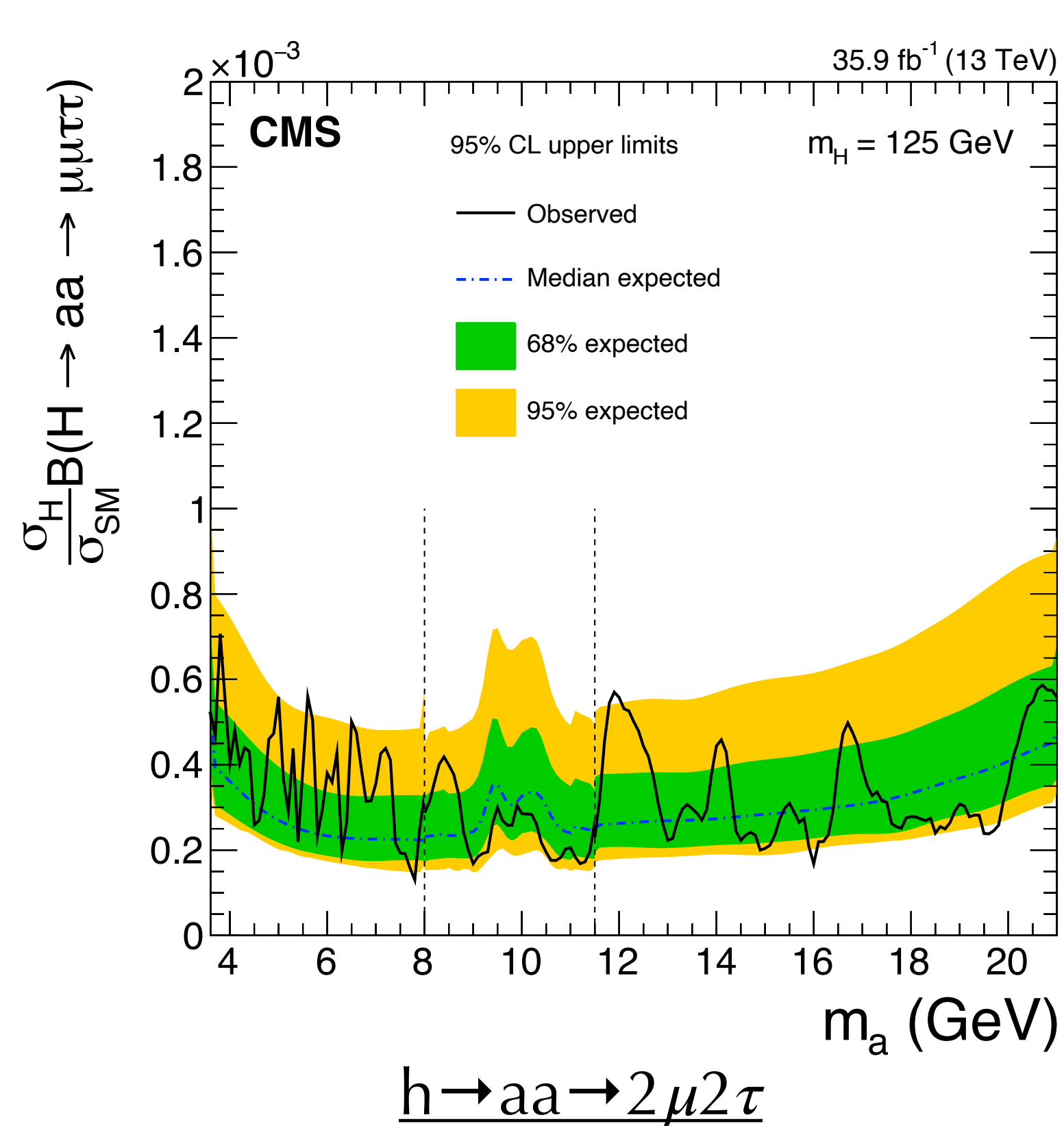
# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\tau/2\mu 2\tau$

PLB 800 (2019) 135087

- **4 GeV < m<sub>a</sub> < 15 GeV**, boosted scenario, decay products are collimated and fail the isolation selection criteria
  - *Special analysis strategy*: each a-boson is identified by the presence of a muon and only one additional charged particle
- Events are selected by using **same-charge (SC) dimuon systems** with large angular separation
- Backgrounds from the  $t\bar{t}$ , Drell–Yan, and diboson production are largely suppressed by the SC muon requirement
- The signal is extracted with a binned maximum-likelihood fit applied to different  $(m_{a1}, m_{a2})$  regions



# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\tau/2b2\tau/2\mu2\tau$



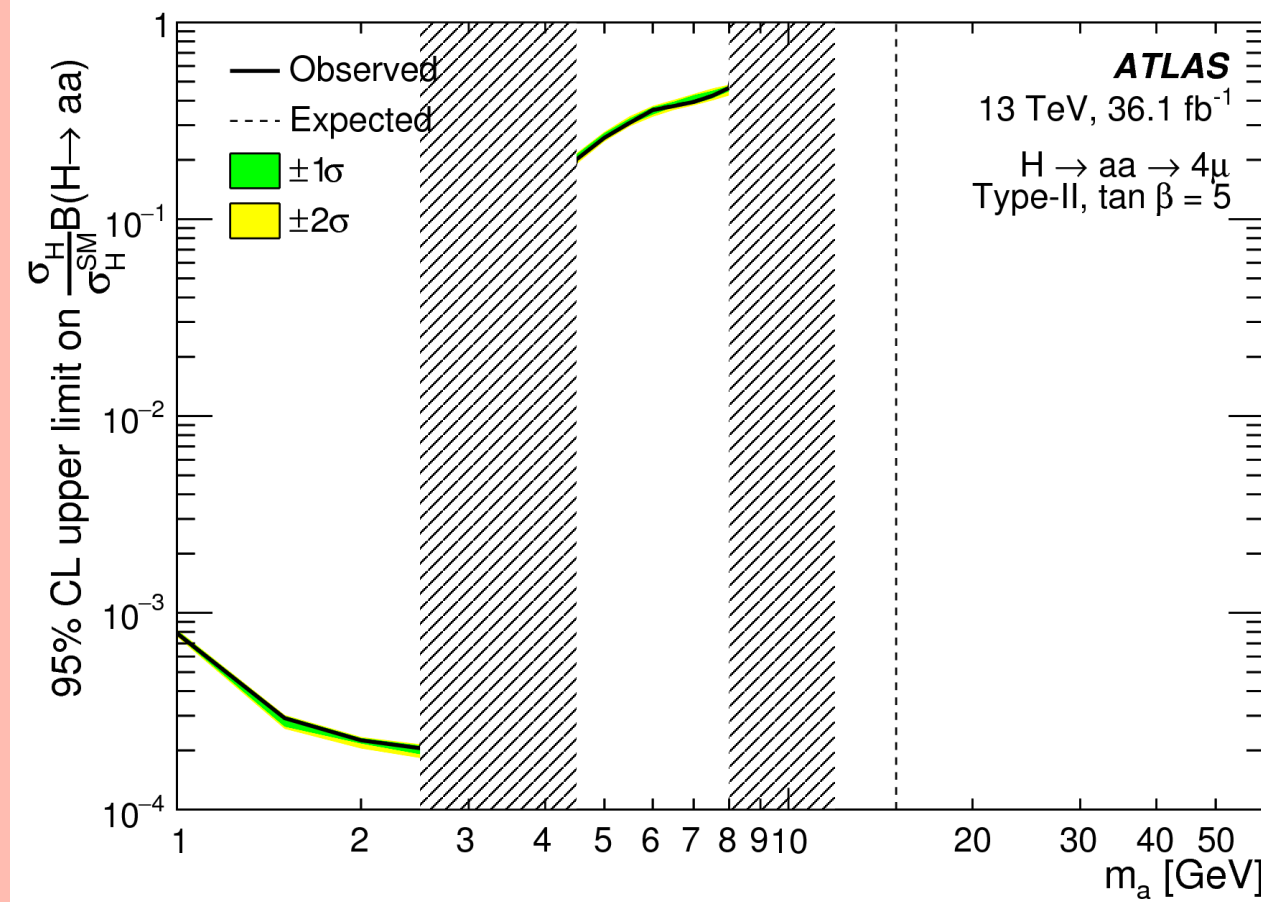
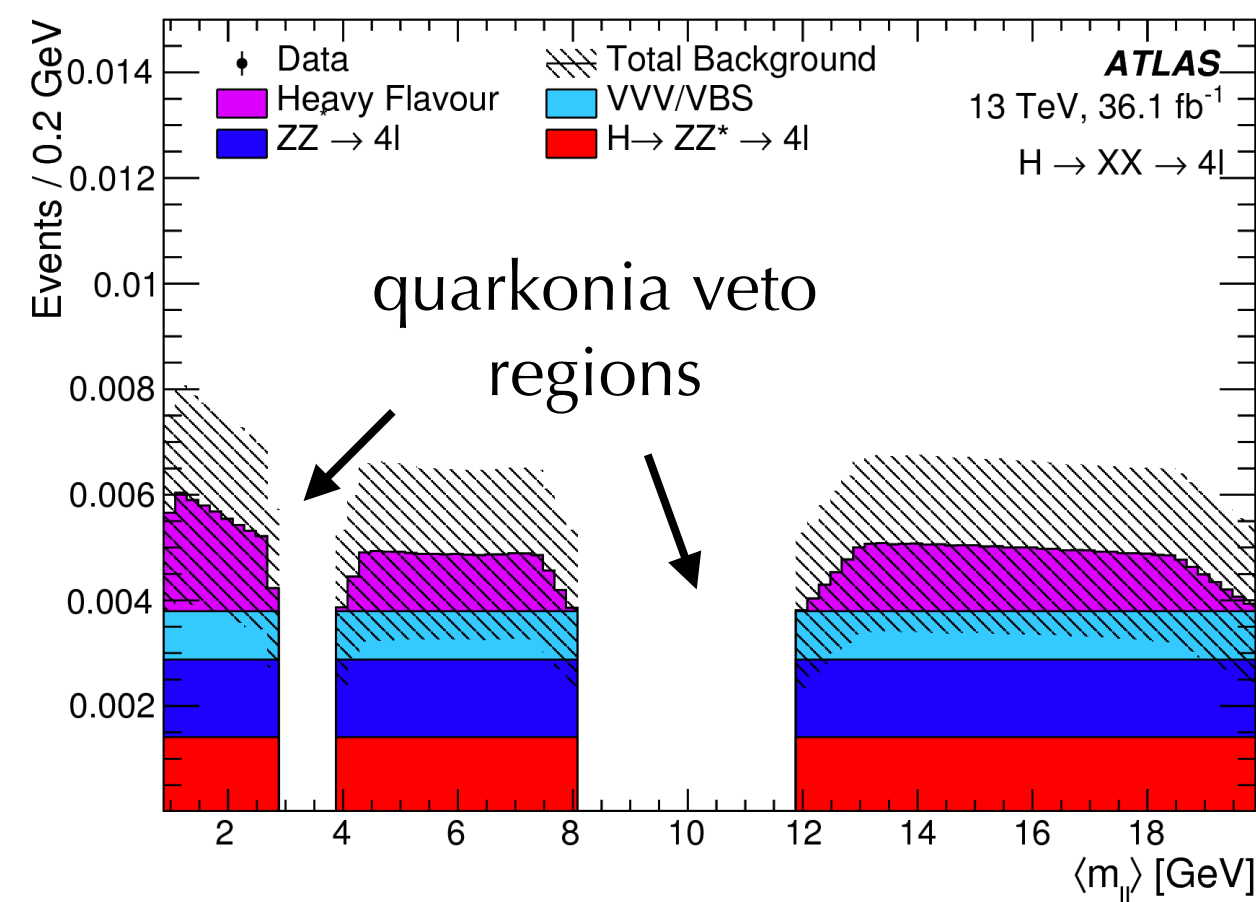


# Search for $h \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4\mu$ in ggF production

- Searching for low mass a-bosons, it is more boosted and muons are less separated

## ATLAS

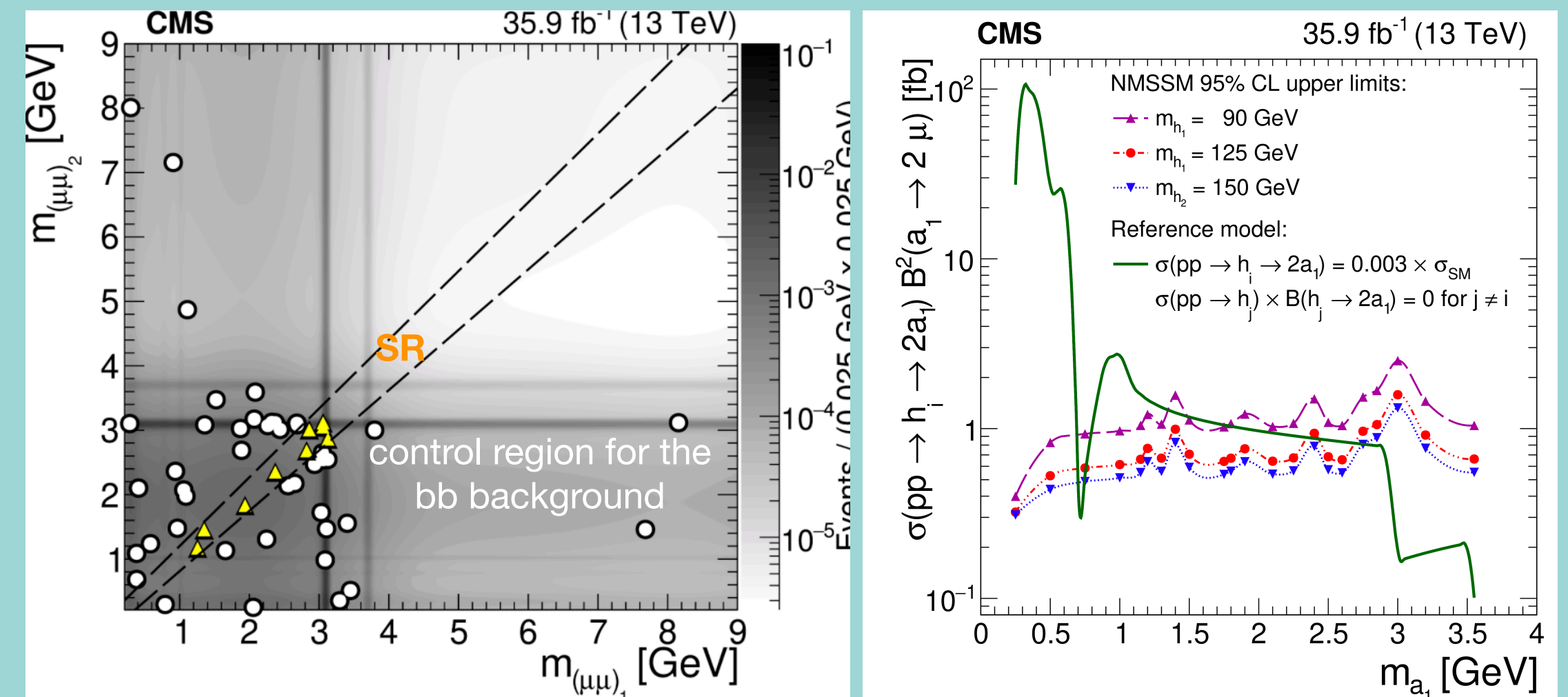
- $120 \text{ GeV} < m_{4l} < 130 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $0.88 \text{ GeV} < m_{12,34} < 20 \text{ GeV}$ .
- Events are vetoed if containing quarkonia resonances [  $J/\psi$ ,  $\Psi(2S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(1S)$ , and  $\Upsilon(3S)$  ]
- Observed  $(\sigma_H/\sigma_{SM}) \times B(h \rightarrow aa)$  upper limit @95%CL  $\sim 8 \times 10^{-4}$  for  $m_a = 1 \text{ GeV}$



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## CMS:

- A two-dimensional template is constructed
- Prompt double  $J/\psi$  meson background is estimated from data, the electroweak background is negligible
- 95%CL upper limits on  $\sigma \times B < 0.15-0.39 \text{ fb}$  for  $0.25 < m_a < 8.5 \text{ GeV}$



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