





# Higgs boson measurements at CMS

**Soumya Mukherjee**, TIFR, Mumbai, India soumya.mukherjee@cern.ch

On behalf of

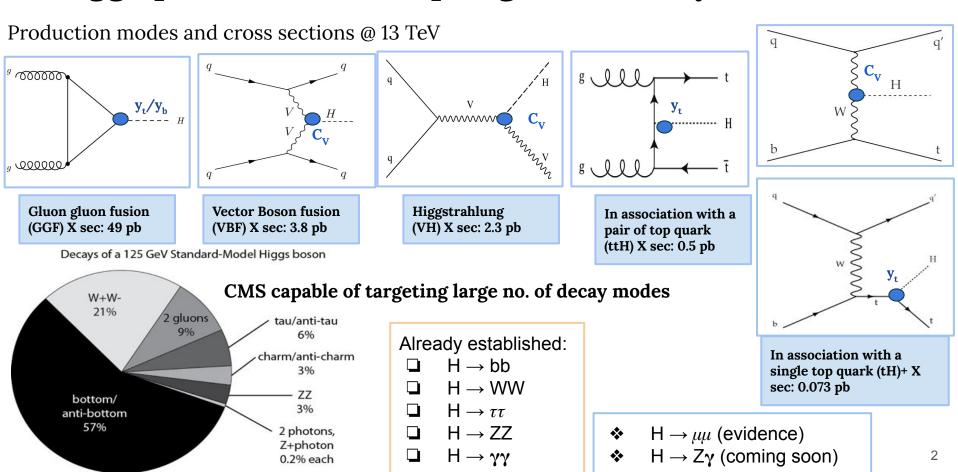
CMS Collaboration, LHC, CERN.

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# Higgs productions, couplings and decays at the LHC



# Higgs searches at the LHC

Run-1:  $\sqrt{s}$ =7, 8 TeV  $\int L dt = 5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , 19 fb<sup>-1</sup>

- → Discovery of Higgs bosons
- → Measurement total cross sections in different modes
- → Characterization: mass, spin, coupling with vector bosons

#### Run-2: 13 TeV, $\int L dt = 137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

- → two fold gain
  - (i) increase in Higgs cross section
  - (ii) higher luminosity helps to probe and establish rarer decays
- → Precision measurement of Higgs properties (mass, couplings)
- → Differential cross sections
- ⇒ Use Higgs as a probe for new physics.

Couplings with Vector bosons (V):

$$C_V \propto rac{M_V^2}{v}$$

 $C_V \propto rac{M_V^2}{v}$  Couplings with fermions (f):  $y_f \propto rac{m_f}{v}$ 

Measurement of Higgs couplings in

 $\kappa$ - framework (  $\kappa_{V}$ ,  $\kappa_{t}$ ,  $\kappa_{h}$ ,  $\kappa_{v}$ , . . . . )  $\kappa$  = (Observed Higgs coupling)/

(Standard Model predicted value)  $\kappa = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Standard Model (SM)}$ 

Signal strength  $(\mu) = (\sigma * \mathcal{B}r)^{\text{obs}} / (\sigma * \mathcal{B}r)^{\text{SM}}$ 



**H** CP study

Differential cross

HH (H - self coupling)

### Common strategy for CMS analyses:

(i) Multivariate analysis techniques based on **boosted decision trees (BDT)** or, **Deep Neural Network (DNN)** to discriminate signals from backgrounds (ii) Events categorized to achieve best sensitivity.



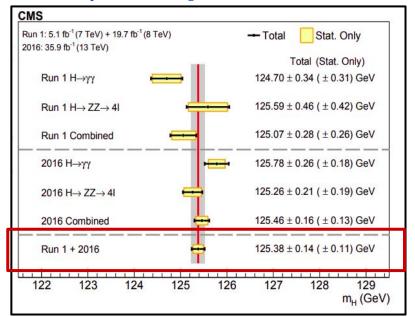
### Combined Higgs mass measurement

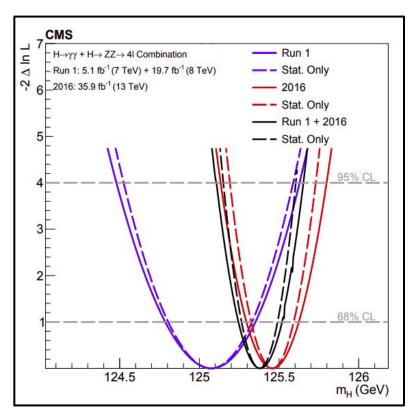
Combination of 2 high resolution channels:  $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$  with  $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ 

using 2016 data (~36/fb) and Run-1 data (~25/fb)

$$m_{\rm H}$$
 = 125.38± 0.11 (stat) ± 0.08 (sys) GeV

- $\rightarrow$  total uncertainty ~ 0.21%, dominated by stat (0.14%).
- → currently the most precise measurement





## $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ study using full Run-2 data

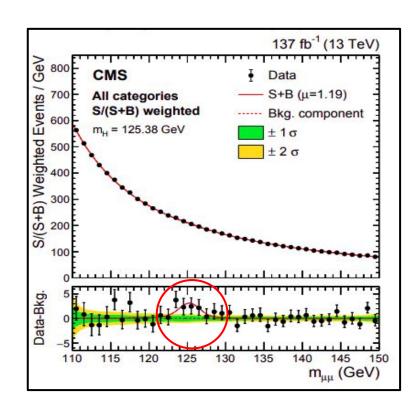
Experimental confirmation of  $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$  decay is crucial to establish Higgs interaction with 2nd generation fermions.

#### But extremely low branching fraction: 2.18 \* 10<sup>-4</sup>

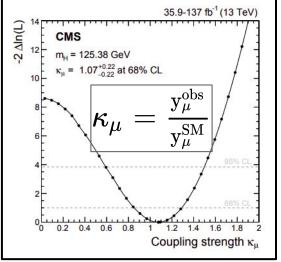
- → requires high luminosity
- → used complete Run-2 data
- → Targets all production modes
- → overwhelming continuum background from **Drell-Yan**

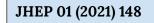
#### Signal extraction:

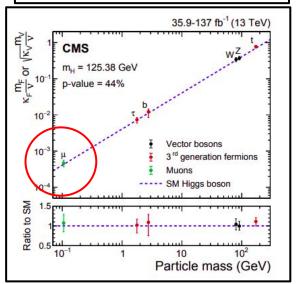
- → VBF categories by performing template fit of DNN output score.
- $\rightarrow$  For other production modes (ggH, VH, ttH), by fitting dimuon invariant mass (m<sub>,,,,</sub>) spectrum



- $\rightarrow$  First evidence of H $\rightarrow \mu\mu$  process at the LHC
- $\rightarrow$  Observed (expected) signal significance: **3.0** (2.5) $\sigma$
- → Signal strength  $\mu = 1.19^{+0.44}$  @68%
- $\rightarrow$  Observed best fit value of  $\mathbf{\kappa}_{\mu}$  : 1.07  $^{+$  0.29  $_{-0.15}$  @ 68% CL
- $\rightarrow$  Most constrained measurement of  $\kappa_{\mu}$  till date.







### ttH + tH: multilepton study

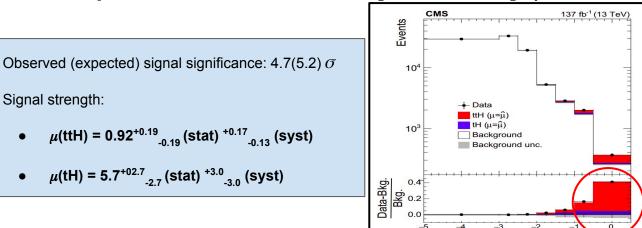
EPJC 81 (2021) 378

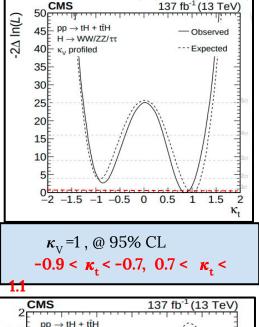
> ttH: probe magnitude of top Yukawa coupling (y<sub>t</sub>)

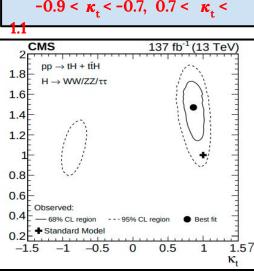
tH: provides the sign of  $y_t$  wrt  $C_v$ 

- Categories based on flavour and number of final state leptons (L: e,  $\mu$ , hadronic tau  $\tau_h$ )
  - (i) H  $\rightarrow$  WW : In final state: **2L SS** +  $0\tau_h$ , 3L SS +  $0\tau_h$ , 4L SS +  $0\tau_h$
  - (ii) H  $\rightarrow$  ZZ : In final state 3L +  $0\tau_h$ , 4L +  $0\tau_h$
  - (ii)  $H \rightarrow ZZ$ : In final state  $3L + 0\tau_h$ ,  $4L + 0\tau_h$ (iii)  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ : In final state 2L SS +  $1\tau_h$ ,  $0L + 2\tau_h$ ,  $1L + 1\tau_h$ ,  $1L + 2\tau_h$ ,  $2L + 2\tau_h$ SS: same sign  $\rightarrow$  reduced background by large factor
- DDT output good used for the outpostion of signal for each estagony

BDT output score used for the extraction of signal for each category

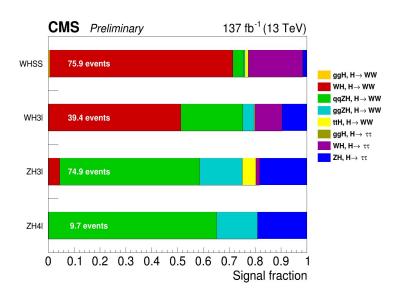




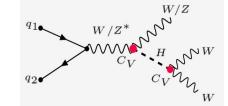


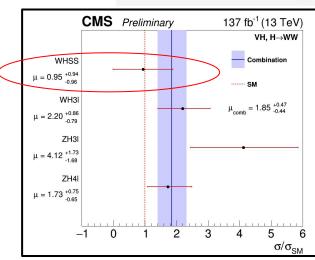
### VH (V = W/Z), H $\rightarrow$ WW to multileptons

- Pure process for probing H coupling to vector bosons (C<sub>v</sub>)
- Events with at least one leptonically decaying W in  $e/\mu$  modes.
- Final states marked by number, charge and flavour of leptons
- WH same-sign (SS) lepton category has the best sensitivity
   → compatible with SM



#### **CMS PAS HIG-19-017**





Observed signal significance:  $4.7\sigma$  Signal strength:

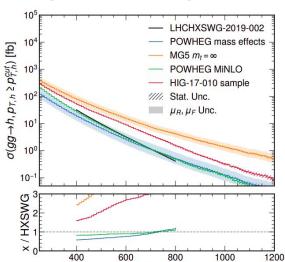
$$\mu = 1.85^{+0.33}_{-0.32} \text{(stat)} + 0.25_{-0.25} \text{(syst)} + 0.10_{-0.07} \text{(theo)}$$

Inclusive boosted Higgs production and decay to bb

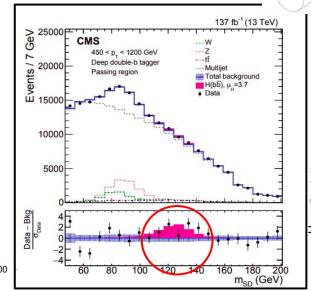
 $\Box$  Suitable to measure Hbb Yukawa coupling  $(y_b)$ 

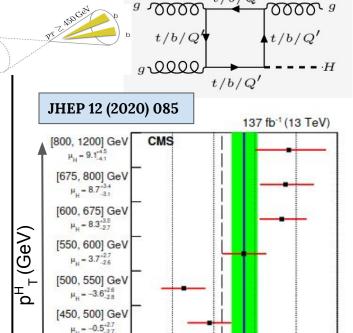
 $\Box$  High end  $p_{T}^{H}$  can resolve loop-induced contributions to the ggH

process from new particles



pcut [GeV]





Analysis strategy:

> Serious background from tt production, controlled by

- → missing transverse energy < 140 GeV
- → lepton veto, no b-jets in opposite hemisphere

Signal extraction by fitting jet mass distribution

Obs. (exp. ) signal significance: 2.5 (0.7)  $\sigma$  Signal strength:

$$\mu = 3.7^{+1.2}_{-1.2} \text{(stat)}^{+0.6}_{-0.7} \text{(syst)}^{+0.8}_{-0.5} \text{(theo)}$$

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# Simplified template cross section (STXS)

- ❖ Increased luminosity of Run-2 → probe BSM using H measurement as a tool
- Fine-grained measurements for individual or inclusive Higgs production modes in various kinematic regions
- $\bullet$  Differential distributions in  $p_{T}^{H}$ , njets, ...
- Minimizing theory dependence
- Maximizing experimental sensitivity
- **♦** Used as common framework in all decay modes → optimum for combined interpretation

Inclusive production of H+X  $\rightarrow$  WW\*  $\rightarrow$  leptons (e<sup>±</sup>,  $\mu$ <sup>±</sup> modes only)

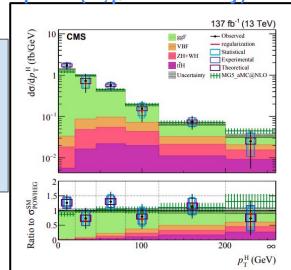
stage: 1.0

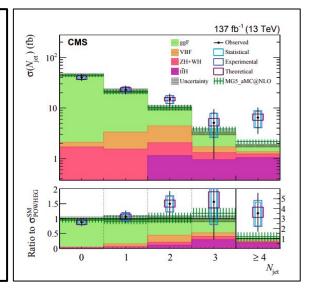
Signal strength:

 $\mu = 1.05 \pm 0.05 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.07 \text{ (exp)}$  $\pm 0.01 \text{ (signal)} \pm 0.07 \text{ (bkg)} \pm 0.03 \text{ (lumi)}$ 

Measured cross section: 86.5 ± 9.5 fb

SM prediction: 82.5 ± 4.2 fb



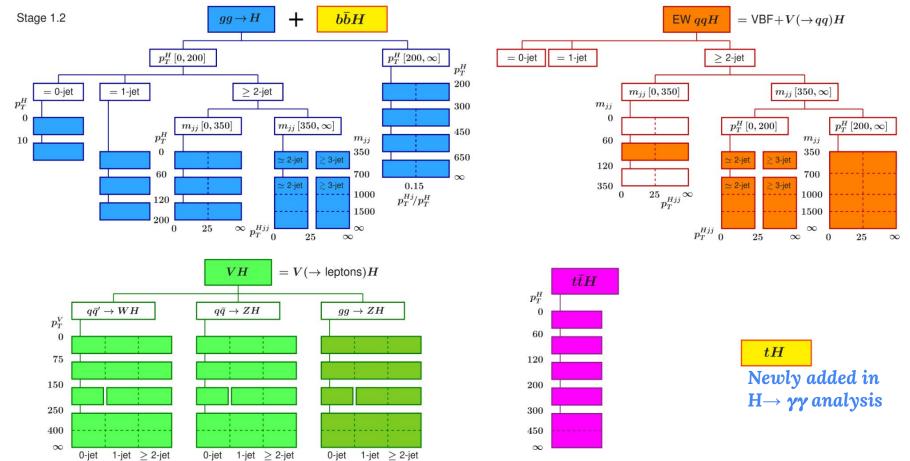


### STXS analysis for $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

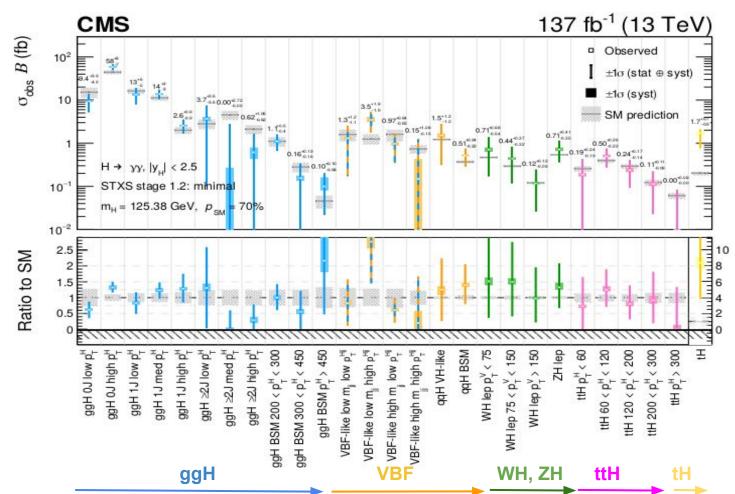
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arXiv: 2103.06956 Accepted by JHEP



### STXS study for $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

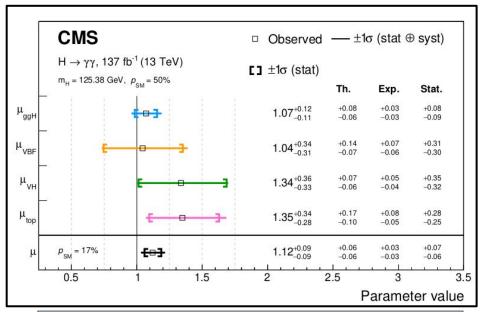


arXiv: 2103.06956
Accepted by JHEP

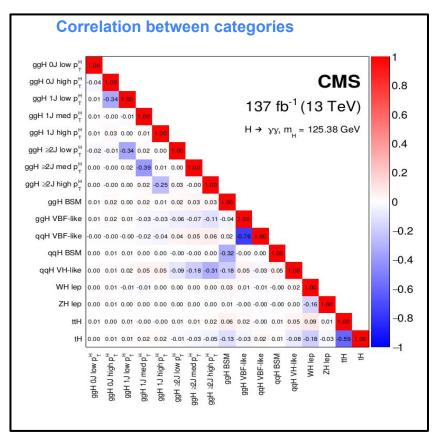
Decent sensitivity for STXS bins in all production modes

# Results of STXS study of $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ study

arXiv: 2103.06956
Accepted by JHEP



Measured signal strength  $\mu: 1.12^{+0.06}_{\phantom{0000}-0.06} \text{(theo)} ^{+0.03}_{\phantom{0000}-0.03} \text{(syst)} ^{+0.07}_{\phantom{0000}-0.06} \text{(stat)}$ 



# **Summary**

- CMS continues to explore various aspects of Higgs physics from abundant to rare decay modes.
- The standard model predicted H interaction with lower mass particles are coming into view:
- First evidence of  $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- Exploring more detailed kinematic regions to probe BSM from STXS study (recently in  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ )
- ☐ Understanding of Higgs potential from HH studies are also being carried in various final states:

#### What's next?

- Even after 2.5 years of completing Run-2 data taking, analyses not yet over in several fronts of Higgs → stay tuned!
- ☐ Continue precision measurements
- ☐ Focus to establish other rare processes
- ☐ Rigorous searches for BSM signature
- ☐ More interesting physics results and bold understandings will come in next run.

### **HH searches in CMS**

Higgs potential: 
$$V(\phi) = -\mu^2 \phi^2 + \lambda \phi^4$$

Expanding about the minimum:  $V(\phi) = -V(v + h)$ 

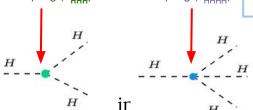
$$V = V_0 + \frac{1}{2} m_h^2 h^2 + \frac{m_h^2}{2 v^2} v h^3 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{m_h^2}{2 v^2} h^4$$

$$\text{Higgs mass term} \quad \text{Tri-linear Higgs self coupling } (\lambda_{\text{HHH}}) \quad \text{self coupling } (\lambda_{\text{HHHH}})$$

- ♦ HH decay modes being explored using full Run2 (137 fb<sup>-1</sup>) data:
- Modes with large branching ratios (BR) utilized for at least one of the H decays :
  - > bb (58%) and WW\*(21%)
- \* HH $\rightarrow$  4b , bb $\tau\tau$ , bb $\gamma\gamma$ , bbWW, bbZZ, 4W, WW $\tau\tau$ , 4 $\tau$ , WW $\gamma\gamma$

$$egin{aligned} ext{In SM}: \ \lambda_{ ext{HHH}} = \lambda_{ ext{HHHHH}} = rac{ ext{m}_{ ext{H}}^2}{2 ext{v}^2} = 0.13 \end{aligned}$$

Leads to EWK symmetr



- nasses of other standard model particles
- Measuring  $\lambda$  important because it probes the shape of the Higgs potential
- HH production at the LHC provides access to  $\lambda : \rightarrow$  **Detailed talk by Lata Panwar**