

Higgs-gauge operators

D6 Lagrangian for Run 2 [SMEFT]

- Higgs operators [renormalizable]

$$\mathcal{O}_{GG} = \phi^\dagger \phi G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} \quad \mathcal{O}_{WW} = \phi^\dagger \hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} \phi \quad \mathcal{O}_{BB} = \dots$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{BW} = \phi^\dagger \hat{B}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} \phi \quad \mathcal{O}_W = (D_\mu \phi)^\dagger \hat{W}^{\mu\nu} (D_\nu \phi) \quad \mathcal{O}_B = \dots$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi,1} = (D_\mu \phi)^\dagger \phi \phi^\dagger (D^\mu \phi) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\phi,2} = \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \partial_\mu (\phi^\dagger \phi) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\phi,3} = \frac{1}{3} (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3$$

- basis after equation of motion, field re-definition, integration by parts

$$\mathcal{L}_{D6} = -\frac{\alpha_s V}{8\pi} \frac{f_g}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{GG} + \frac{f_{BB}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{BB} + \frac{f_{WW}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{WW} + \frac{f_B}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_B + \frac{f_W}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_W + \frac{f_{\phi,2}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{\phi,2}$$

- Higgs couplings [derivatives = momentum]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{D6} = & g_g H G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} + g_\gamma H A_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} \\ & + g_Z^{(1)} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu H + g_Z^{(2)} H Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} + g_Z^{(3)} H Z_\mu Z^\mu \\ & + g_W^{(1)} (W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu} \partial^\nu H + \text{h.c.}) + g_W^{(2)} H W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu\nu} + g_W^{(3)} H W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

plus Yukawa structure $f_{\tau,b,t}$

- one more operator for TGV

$$\mathcal{O}_{WWW} = \text{Tr} \left(\hat{W}_{\mu\nu} \hat{W}^{\nu\rho} \hat{W}_\rho^\mu \right)$$

⇒ Bosonic electroweak sector: 10 operators

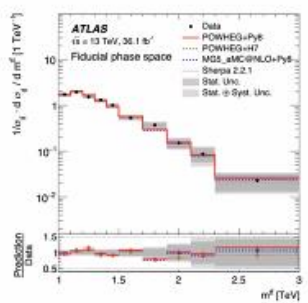


Tilman Plehn

Higgs-gauge-top legacy

Top sector, executive summary [Brivio, Bruggisser, Maltoni, Moutafis, TP, Vryonidou, Westhoff, Zhang]

- production channels $t\bar{t}$, $t\bar{t}V$, tj , tV , plus top decays
 - NLO predictions, theory uncertainties not only from scales
 - $m_{t\bar{t}}$, $p_{T,t}$ distributions unfolded
 - highly correlated 4-fermion sector
 - flat directions circular
- ⇒ Still no anomalies



Tilman Plehn

HiggsHunting0221_Draft

40%

Play

Table Chart Text Shape Media Comment

Collaborate

Tools

Slide

Slide Layout: Title & Beamer

Appearance

- Title
- Body
- Slide Number

Background

Color fill

Edit Slide Layout

THE ONCE AND FUTURE HIGGS

Six Questions
Does the Higgs...

1. ...have a size?
2. ...interact with itself?
3. ...mediate a yukawa force?
4. ...fulfill the naturalness strategy?
5. ...preserve causality?
6. ...realize electroweak symmetry?

Thank you!

Karsten Koeneke

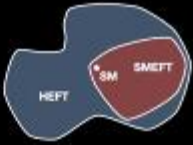
40% Zoom Add Slide Play Table Chart Text Shapes Media Comment Collaborate

Electroweak Symmetry?

"Is electroweak symmetry linearly realized by the known fundamental particles?"

Equivalently: can we rule out HEFT?

- It is a well defined, bounded question...
- ...but physical criteria need sharpening.
- We don't currently know the answer.
- We might be able to find out @ the LHC...
- ...but future colliders are likely required.
- NLL results (agreement w/SM) only help.



This is a "big" question that we can potentially answer even without departures from SM.

Slide Layout: Title - Top

Appearance: Title, Body, Slide Number

Background: Color Fill

Edit Slide Layout



Emilian Dudas

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 50 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

HighHunting2021_Only

40%

Electroweak Symmetry?

"Is electroweak symmetry linearly realized by the known fundamental particles?"

Equivalently: can we rule out HEFT?

- It is a well defined, bounded question...
- ...but physical criteria need sharpening.
- We don't currently know the answer.
- We might be able to find out @ the LHC...
- ...but future colliders are likely required.
- Null results (agreement w/SM) only help.

This is a "big" question that we can potentially answer even without departures from SM.

Slide controls: Slide Layout, Title + Top, Appearance (Title, Body, Slide Number), Background, Color Fill, Edit Slide Layout.

Christophe Grojean (DESY and HU)

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 46

Écran partagé

Réactions

Applications

Plus


HighEnergy2021.Greg

Electroweak Symmetry?

"Is electroweak symmetry linearly realized by the known fundamental particles?"

Equivalently: can we rule out HEFT?


- It is a well defined, bounded question ...
- ...but physical criteria need sharpening.
- We don't currently know the answer.
- We might be able to find out @ the LHC...
- ...but future colliders are likely required.
- Null results (agreement w/SM) only help.





This is a "big" question that we can potentially answer even without departures from SM.





Sven Heinemeyer


Activier  ^


Vidéo  ^


Sécurité 

Participants  45 ^

Écran partagé  ^

Réactions 

Applications 

Plus 



Nathaniel Craig



Christophe Grojean (D...)



Emilian Dudas



Enregistrement...



Karsten Koeneke



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



42

Participants



Écran partagé



Réactions



Applications

Outlook

LHC the best data set for decades

- steps in modern data analysis overdue
- rate measurements fairly uninteresting
- measurements of fundamental parameters much better
- measurements with BSM impact even better
- BSM discoveries what we really want

Future Higgs physics

- link Higgs to dark matter
- link Higgs to baryogenesis
- search for extended Higgs sectors
- search for symmetries: Z_2 , CP , ...



Vidéo



Sécurité



77

Participants



Sondages



Discussion



Écran partagé



Réactions



Applications



Plus

Precise predictions for double-Higgs production via vector-boson fusion

Mathieu PELLE

University of Freiburg

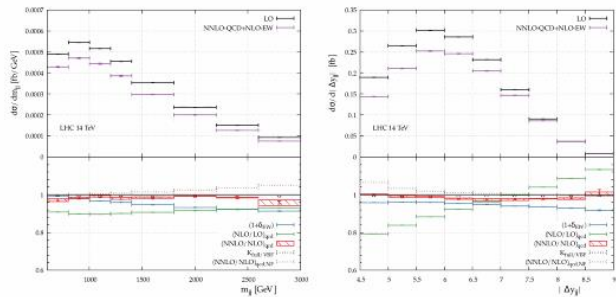
Based on [arXiv:2005.13341](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.13341) - EPJC 80 (2020) 11

In Collaboration with:
Frédéric A. Dreyer, Alexander Karlberg, Jean-Nicolas Lang

Higgs Hunting 2021, Paris (France)
20th of September 2021



Differential distributions (2)



- Important distributions for VBF: m_{jj} and $|\Delta y_{jj}|$
- Corrections at the level of 10/20%
- More distributions in [Dreyer, Karlberg, Lang, MP: 2005.13341]

Mathieu PELLEN

Precise predictions for double Higgs production via vector-boson fusion

10 / 11



Mathieu Pellen

Q Trouver un participant

LF Louis Fayard (Hôte, moi)

Mathieu Pellen (Co-hôte, invité)

FE Filippo Errico (Co-hôte, invité)

GW Georg Weiglein (Co-hôte, invité)

Giovanni Marchiori (Co-hôte, invité)

JP Julie Pagès (Co-hôte, invité)

MC Maria Cepeda (Co-hôte, invité)

NB Nicolas Berger (Co-hôte)

PS Paris Spicas (Co-hôte, invité)

RC Reina Camacho Toro (Co-hôte)

TR Tania Robens (Co-hôte, invité)

Tilman Plehn (Co-hôte, invité)

AM Adriana Milic (Invité)

Al Aleksei Lukianchuk

Inviter

Mue



Fin

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants

Sondages

Discussion

Écran partagé

Réactions

Applications

Plus

Radiative Electroweak Symmetry Breaking in the 4321 model

Higgs Hunting 2021, Young Scientist Forum, 20 September 2021

Julie Pagès
University of Zurich (UZH)



In collaboration with
R. Houtz (Durham U., IPPP) and S. Trifinopoulos (SISSA, Trieste)



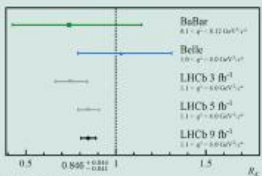
Julie Pagès

B anomalies

Neutral currents

$b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$: universality in μ vs. e

$$R_K = \frac{\Gamma(B \rightarrow K \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\Gamma(B \rightarrow K e^+ e^-)} \quad 3.1 \sigma$$



+ other observables:

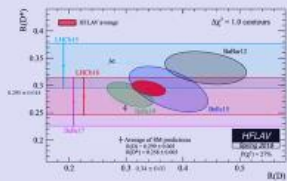
$$R_{K^*}, P_S', B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu^+ \mu^-, > 4 \sigma$$

$$B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-, B_s \rightarrow \phi \mu^+ \mu^-, \dots$$

Charged currents

$b \rightarrow c \ell \nu$: universality in τ vs. μ, e

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu)}{\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu)} \quad 3.1 \sigma$$



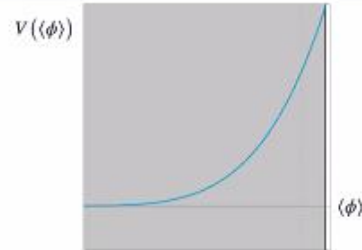
Julie Pagès

REWSB

Radiative electroweak symmetry breaking:

Electroweak symmetry is conserved at the classical level, but loop corrections to the mass parameter of the Higgs boson trigger its spontaneous breaking.

⇒ A positive Higgs mass parameter at high field value can turn negative at lower scale via the renormalization group flow.



Julie Pagès



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants 78



Sondages



Discussion



Écran partagé



Réactions



Applications

Conclusion

The 4321 model

addresses both charge current ($R_{D^{(*)}}$) and neutral current ($R_{K^{(*)}}$) anomalies in semileptonic B-decays.

It features:

- an extended gauge sector containing the U_1 leptoquark
- quark-lepton unification with a $U(2)^5$ flavour symmetry
- a rich scalar sector with TeV-scale new states Ω_1 and Ω_3

Radiative Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

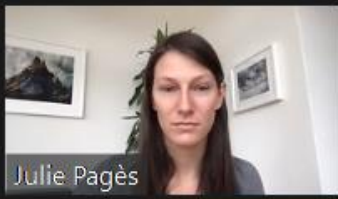
is an interesting mechanism to trigger the breaking of the symmetry by flipping the sign of the electroweak Higgs mass via RGE.

- It can happen in the 4321 model
- But fine-tuning seems ineluctable

Next step:

quantify the fine-tuning precisely and understand if the renormalisation group flow can relax it or not

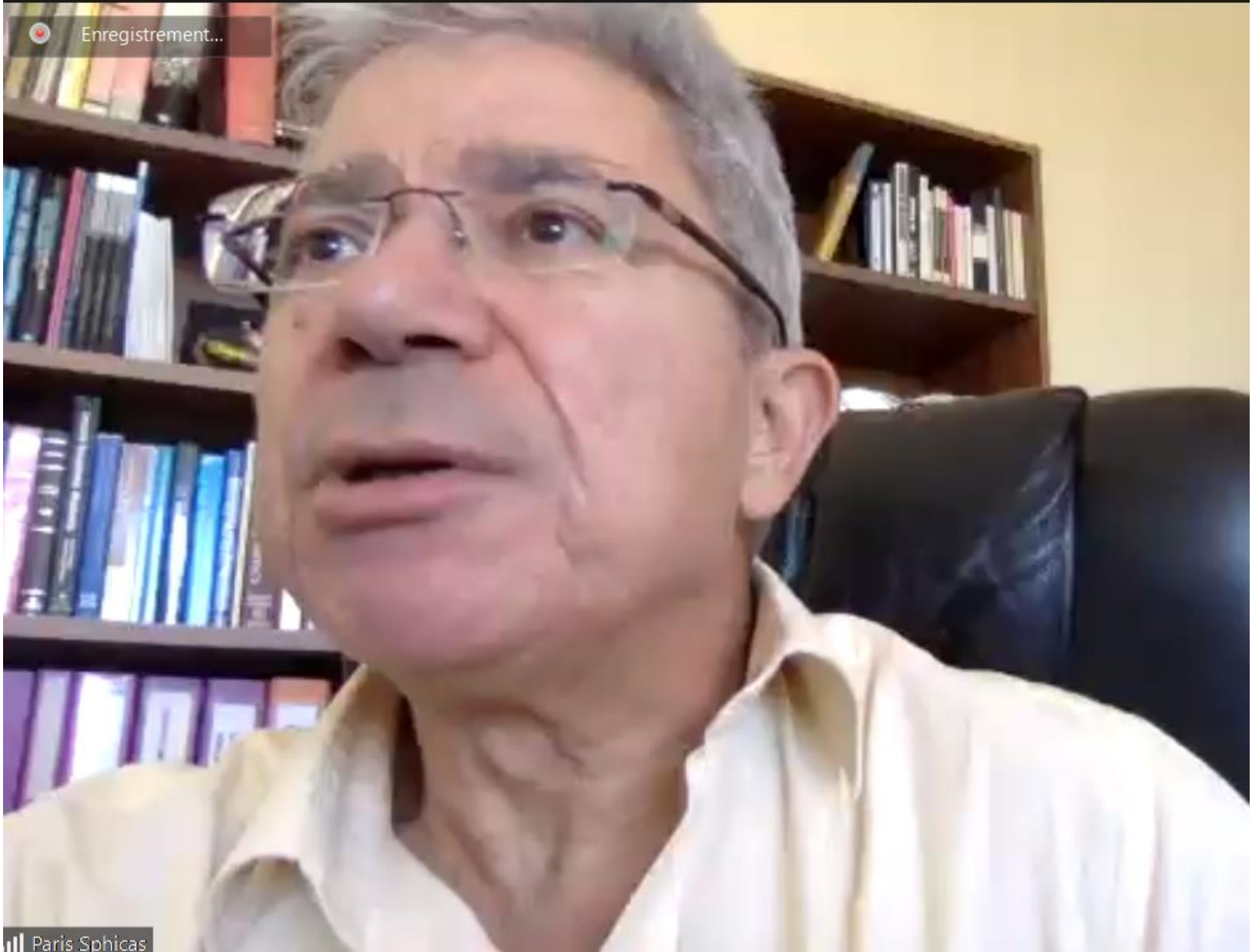




Julie Pagès



Paris Sphicas



Paris Sphicas

Introduction

This talk will focus on:

- Higgs mass measurement w/ $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ ($l=e,\mu$) and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- Fiducial and simplified template cross sections with $H \rightarrow$

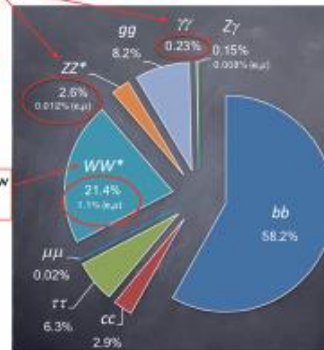
- $ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$
- $\gamma\gamma$
- $WW^* \rightarrow e\nu\mu$

Almost all results (except mass w/ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$) w/ full ATLAS Run2 data (139/fb). Improvements wrt previous publications:

- 4x more data
- improved electron, photon and jet reconstruction, lepton selection and calibration, b-tagging ...
- Improvements in analysis-techniques (in violet in the following)

$ZZ, \gamma\gamma$: high mass resolution channels mass and precise differential measurements

WW : High BR, but low mass resolution

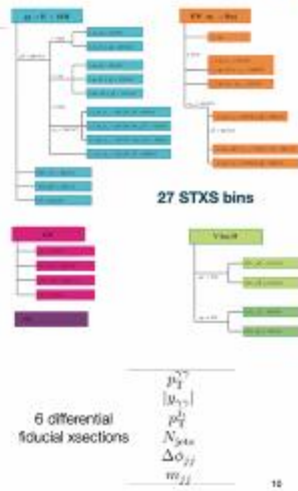


Giovanni Marchiori

Activier ^ Vidéo Sécurité 74 Sondages Discussion Écran partagé Réactions Applications

H → $\gamma\gamma$

- Higher BR; but larger background, estimated robustly from data sidebands
- Fiducial and STXS (reduced Stage-1,2) measured w/ full Run2 data [ATLAS CONF 2019-020](#)
[ATLAS CONF 2020-020](#)
- S+B fit to $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ in each category of the STXS analysis or bin of the differential observables of the fiducial measurement. Response matrix implemented in the likelihood function
- Main improvements wrt previous ATLAS publications:
 - STXS:
 - More event categories for more granular measurement (including differential $\beta\beta$ measurement)
 - New categorisation reduces uncertainties and correlations
 - Fiducial cross-sections:
 - Unfolding based on response matrix approach
 - Finer binning, higher p_T reach



Giovanni Marchiori

Activer

Vidéo

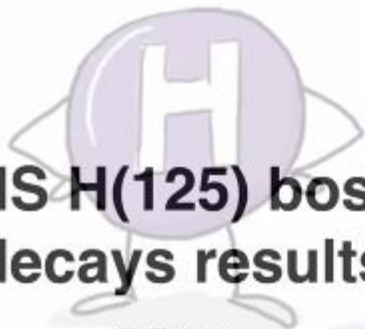
Sécurité

Participants 71

Écran partagé

Réactions

Applications



CMS H(125) boson decays results

F. Errico¹,

¹University & INFN Bari

on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

HH2021, Orsay (France)

20-22/09/2021



Filippo Errico

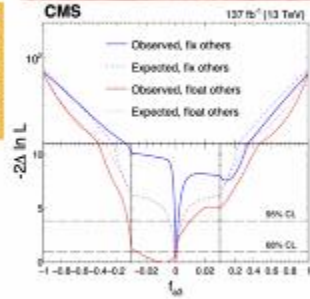


Higgs boson to $ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$

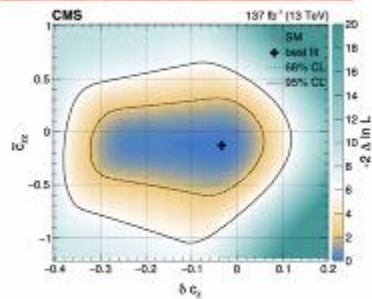
11

Not only SM measurements, but also search for CP violation and anomalous couplings

#XVCat104_12152



anomalous coupling framework



SMEFT formulation

F. Errico, HH2021 Orsay, 20th Sept 2021



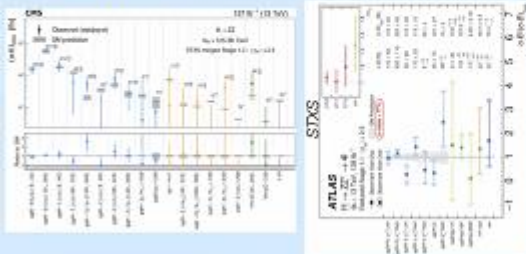
Fiilippo Errico



H→ZZ*

STXS: Slightly finer binning for CMS ("stage 1.2 vs 1.1")

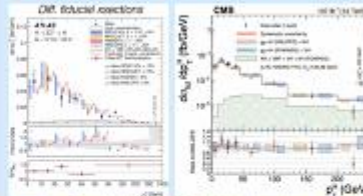
Albeit with some bin merging (and even some empty bins)



No hollers;
Statistics limited

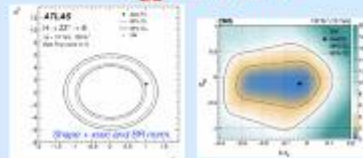
Can we agree on whether we plot absolute $\sigma \cdot B$ or ratio of $(\sigma \cdot B)$ Exp/Theory?

Fiducial/differential xsecs



Sensitivity to VBF+VH/ttH not there yet

$\kappa_{c/b}$ & SMEFT



P. Spicas
H(125) decays

HiggsHunting2021, Paris-on-the-net
Sep 20, 2021

3







Filippo Errico



Giovanni Marchiori




Paris Spicas


Enregistrement...  


Arrêter l'enregistrement (Alt+R)





Paris Spicas


Activiter  ^


Vidéo  ^


Sécurité 

Participants  67 ^

Écran partagé  ^

Réactions 

Applications 

Plus 



Filippo Errico



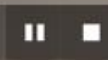
Paris Sphicas



Giovanni Marchiori



Enregistrement...



Giovanni Marchiori



Activer



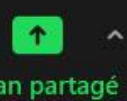
Vidéo



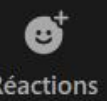
Sécurité



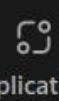
Participants 66



Écran partagé



Réactions



Applications

H→WW & some parting thoughts/questions

ATLAS Preliminary

Model	BR	BR _{SM}	BR/BR _{SM}
SM	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH+VBF	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH+VBF+VBF	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH+VBF+VBF+VBF	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF	0.01741	0.01741	1.000
SM+VH+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF+VBF	0.01741	0.01741	1.000

ATLAS Preliminary

STXS analysis by ATLAS; includes a >6σ sighting of vBF WW

CMS: dedicated VH analysis

CMS: dedicated VH analysis

CMS: dedicated VH analysis

- Much progress;
- More uniformity welcome; e.g. would be great to have direct comparison of ratios wrt SM
- Remaining work from Run II: clear path, clear plan to legacy results.
- What to do *during* the upcoming 3-4 years of Run III (while data is accumulating): hm...
- LHC publication strategy/plan for these modes in Run III?

P. Spricas
HiggsHunting2021, Paris-on-the-net
Sep 20, 2021



Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 65 Écran partagé Applications Plus



🔴 Filippo Errico



🔴 Giovanni Marchiori



Paris Sphicas



glein



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants 65



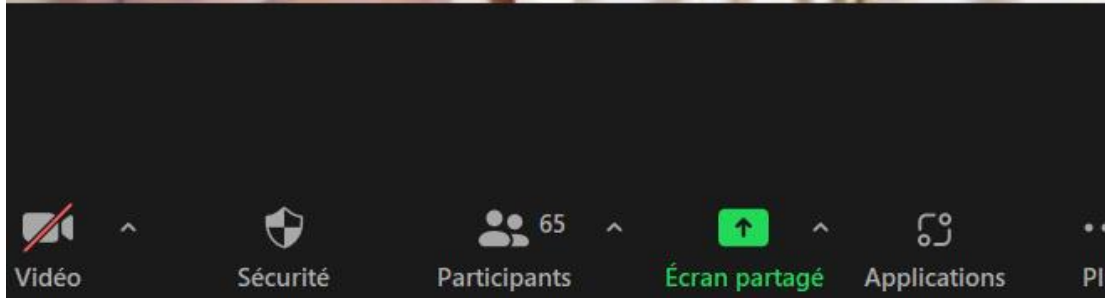
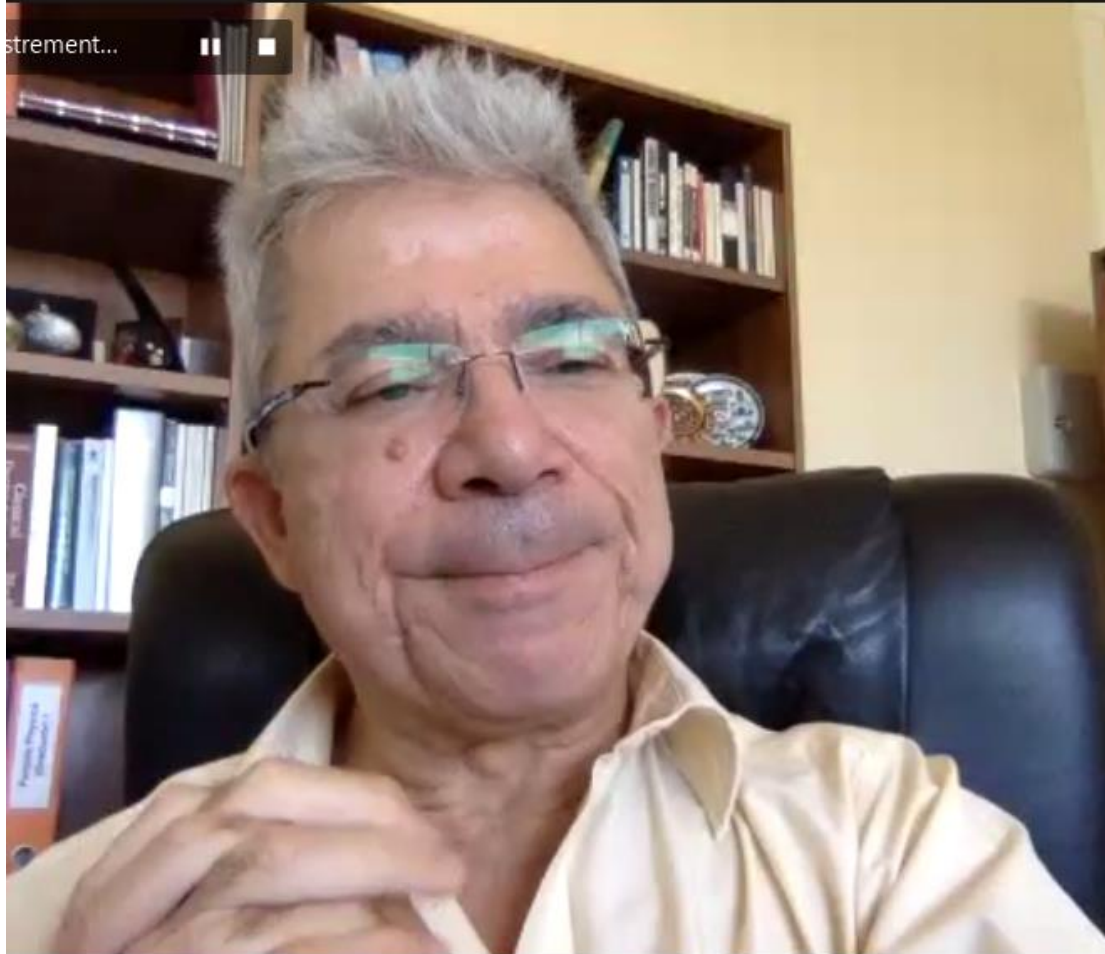
Écran partagé



Applications



Pl






Andrei Gritsan



Andrei Gritsan

Activer  ^

Vidéo  ^

Sécurité 

Participants 43  ^

Écran partagé  ^

Applications 

Plus 

Category	Processes	n_{dat}
Top quark production	$t\bar{t}$ (inclusive)	94
	$t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}W$	14
	single top (inclusive)	27
	tZ, tW	9
	$t\bar{t}t, t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	6
	Total	150
Higgs production and decay	Run I signal strengths	22
	Run II signal strengths	40
	Run II, differential distributions & STXS	35
	Total	97
Diboson production	LEP-2	40
	LHC	30
	Total	70
Baseline dataset	Total	317



Results

Luca Mantani

Chi2 values: slight improvement
(dataset dependent)

Dataset	n_{obs}	χ^2_{tot}	χ^2_{err} $\mathcal{O}(\Delta^{-2})$	χ^2_{res} $\mathcal{O}(\Delta^{-1})$
\mathcal{H} archive	82	1.46	1.23	1.23
\mathcal{H} change asymmetry	11	0.60	0.39	0.58
$\mathcal{H} + V$	14	0.43	0.48	0.43
single-top inclusion	27	0.43	0.44	0.41
single-top + V	9	0.71	0.55	0.73
$\mathcal{H} \& \mathcal{H}^c$	8	1.48	1.28	1.12
Higgs signal strength (Run I)	22	0.96	0.85	0.96
Higgs signal strength (Run II)	46	0.47	0.44	0.43
Higgs differential & STXS	31	0.88	0.85	0.83
Diboson (LEP+LHC)	78	1.31	1.21	1.20
Total	317	1.65	0.89	1.84



Luca Mantani



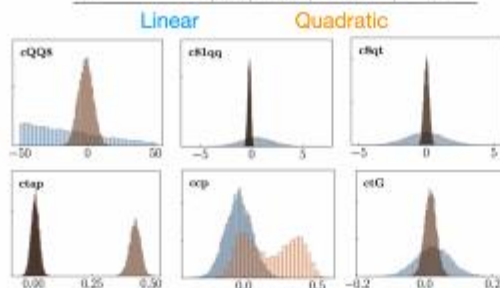
5



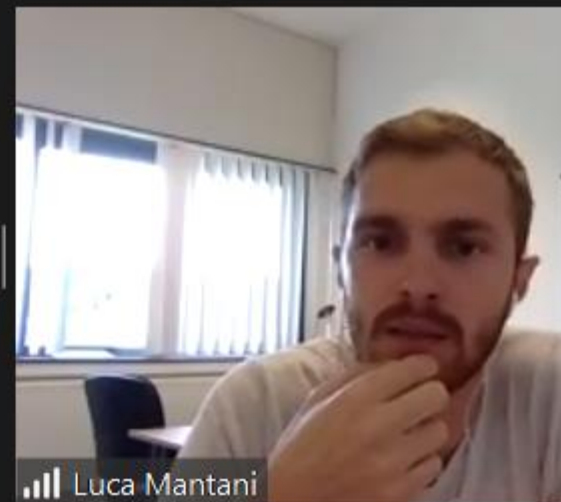
Chi2 values: slight improvement
(dataset dependent)

Dataset	N_{tot}	$\bar{\chi}^2_{lin}$	$\bar{\chi}^2_{lin}$ (Δ/Δ^2)	$\bar{\chi}^2_{quad}$ (Δ/Δ^2)
tt inclusive	45	1.40	1.33	1.42
tt charge asymmetry	11	0.60	0.36	0.58
tt + V	14	0.85	0.48	0.82
single-top inclusive	27	0.42	0.41	0.41
single-top +V	9	0.71	0.52	0.75
ttb & ttb'	4	1.66	1.06	1.12
Higgs signal strengths (Run II)	22	0.86	0.82	0.90
Higgs signal strengths (Run II)	40	0.47	0.44	0.52
Higgs differential & STXS	35	0.86	0.82	0.82
Distance (LBP+LBC)	70	1.31	1.31	1.26
Total	317	1.05	0.88	1.04

Effects of quadratic
corrections can be drastic



5



Luca Mantani



A NLO+PS generator for $H \rightarrow VV$ production in gluon fusion including non-resonant and offshell effects



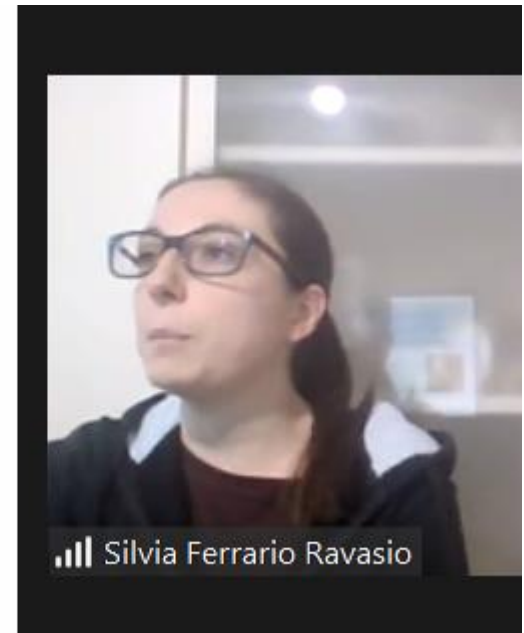
Silvia Ferrario Ravasio
Oxford University



Higgs Hunting 2021

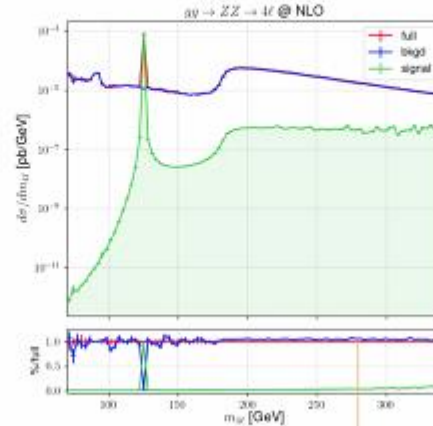
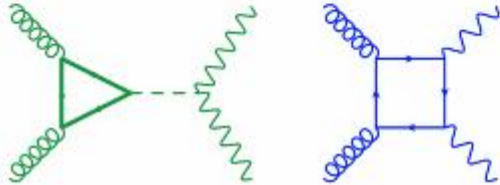
Orsay-Paris, online, 20th September 2021

based on *Eur. Phys. J. C* **81**, 687 (2021), [2102.07783], S. Alioli, S.F.R., J.M. Lindert and R. Röntsch



Anatomy of $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow VV$

- Gluon fusion is the dominant mechanism for Higgs production at the LHC
- $H \rightarrow VV$ sensitive to the Higgs - gauge bosons coupling
- Roughly 10% of $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow VV$ comes from $m_W > m_V$
- Offshell Higgs cross section important to determine $\Gamma_H \ll$ detector resolutions
- **QCD background $gg \rightarrow VV$** is dominant and cannot be distinguished from the **signal**
- The **full** contribution is given by the sum of background, signal as well as their **interference**



Sizeable and negative interference for large m_{VV} ²

Silvia Ferrario Ravasio



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants



Écran partagé



Applications

Anatomy of $pp \rightarrow VV \rightarrow 4l$

- $gg - VV$ contributes to the NNLO QCD corrections to $pp - VV$, and can be computed separately

Contribution	σ [fb]
LO	$36.8^{+2.9}_{-2.6}$
NLO	$49.0^{+1.5}_{-1.4}$
NNLO (no gg)	$52.1^{+0.7}_{-0.7}$
gg @ LO	$4.3^{+1.1}_{-0.8}$
gg @ NLO	$7.8^{+1.3}_{-1.1}$

ATLAS fiducial cuts for $gg \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ @ 13 TeV, 1902.05892

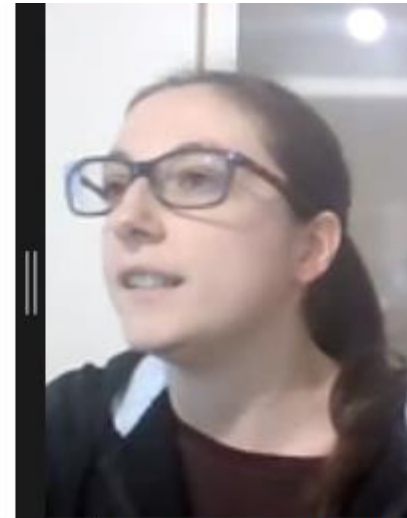
Grazzini, Kallweit, Wieseemann, Yook '21

$O(\alpha_s^2) = 3.1 + 4.3$ pb, the gluon-fusion channel is enhanced by the large gluon luminosity

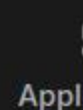
A lot of recent activity!

Large NLO corrections

- $pp - WW - 4l$ ([MiNNLO_{gg}](#), Lombardi, Wieseemann, Zanderighi '21, [Re, Wieseemann, Zanderighi '18]) and $pp - ZZ - 4l$ ([GENEVA](#), Alioli, Broggio, Gavardi, Kallweit, Lim, Nagar, Napoletano '21; [MiNNLO_{gg}](#); Buonocore, Koole, Lombardi, Rottoli, Wieseemann, Zanderighi '21) are both known at NNLOPS.
- In this talk: $gg - VV - 4l$ at NLOPS in [POWHEG BOX RES](#), with spin correlations, interferences and off-shell effects are included exactly, top-quark mass effects are included approximately in the QCD bkgd (S. Alioli, S.F.R., J.M. Lindert and R. Röntsch '21)



Silvia Ferrario Ravasio



Higgs boson decays to fermions

Leptons and neutrinos			Quarks		
e	μ	τ	u	c	t
ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ	d	s	b

W and Z masses from EWSB

Fermion masses from ad-hoc Yukawa couplings

One Yukawa coupling per (heavy) fermion to be scrutinised...

Generalised Yukawa coupling, CP violation ?

$$L_Y = -\frac{m_f}{v} H(x_f \bar{f}f + \tilde{\kappa}_f \bar{f} \gamma_5 f)$$

CMS H(125) fermion decay results (preliminary)

Anne-Catherine Le Bihan for the CMS Collaboration

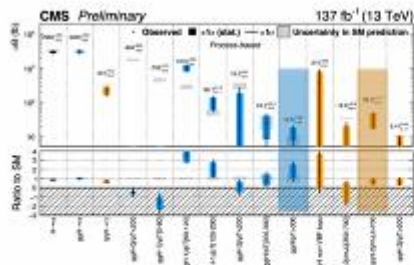
This talk: $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (BR=58%), $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ (BR=6%), $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ (BR = 0.02%), tH & $t\bar{t}H$ measurements

$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$, $H \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$ in Badder Marzocchi's talk on Tuesday



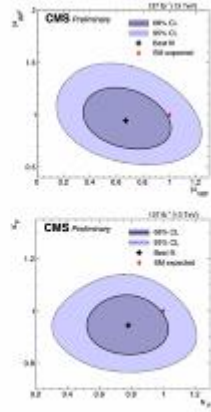
Anne-Catherine Le Bihan

H → ττ



Cut based event categorisation, 2D distributions for ML fit
11 signal strengths adjusted
 μ^{gg} and μ^{bb} , κ_V and κ_V close to 1σ agreement with SM

CMS-PAS-HIG-19-010
137 fb⁻¹



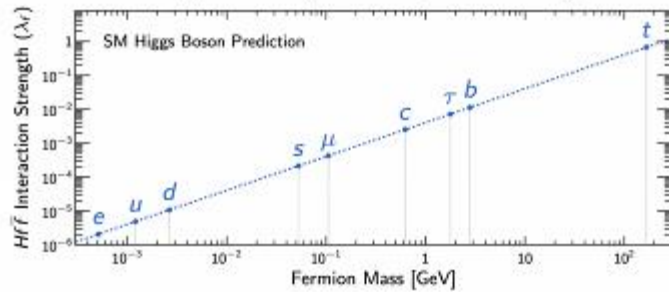
Anne-Catherine Le Bihan

Video Sécurité Participants 71 Écran partagé Applications Plus

Introduction and Motivation

1
18

The fermion masses appear randomly chosen and span orders of magnitude - why?



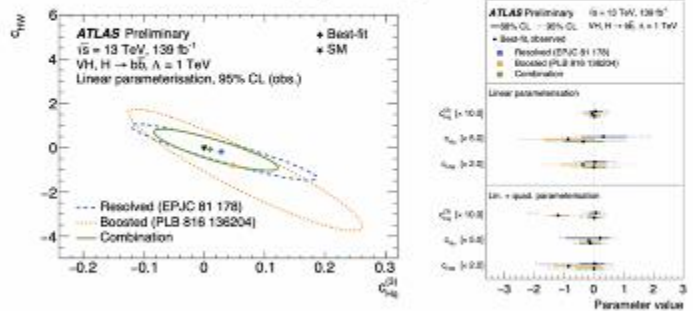
- The Yukawa sector of the SM offers no fundamental insight into the fermion mass hierarchy, there is something more to understand!
- Establishing and measuring the coupling of the Higgs boson with all of the fermions is a top priority for the LHC - do they all behave as the SM predicts?

The following talk will outline the current status of the ATLAS effort to study the couplings of the Higgs boson with the fermions, focussing on the latest results



Andy Chisholm

STXS ρ_V^Y measurements interpreted in terms of an effective lagrangian (SMEFT) considering only $D = 6$ operators



- Constraints on Wilson coefficients sensitive to modifying VH, H → b \bar{b} production are placed at 95% CL (either 1 or 2 POI fits)
- Combination strengthens limits w.r.t. individual analyses (particularly for parameters with strong energy dependence) and also resolves some ambiguities!



CMS & ATLAS $H(125)$ Fermion Decays Results (including $t\bar{t}H$)

Andrew Chisholm

Birmingham U.



Anne-Catherine Le Bihan

IPHC, IN2P3, UHA Mulhouse

Andrei Gritsan

Johns Hopkins U.



September 20, 2021

Higgs Hunting Workshop, LAL Orsay, France



Andrei Gritsan

Activer

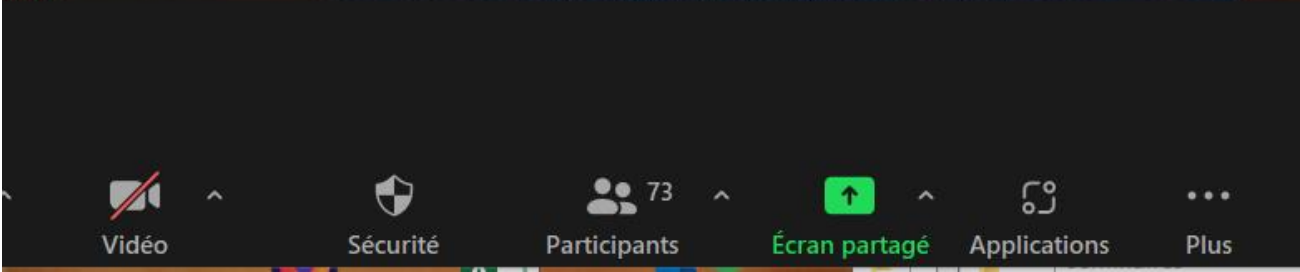
Vidéo

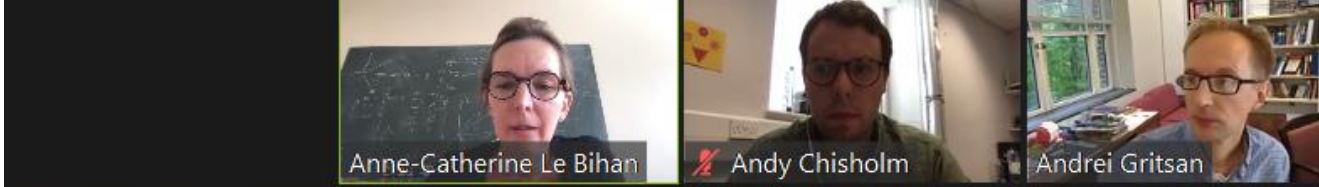
Sécurité

Participants 75

Écran partagé

Applications





Enregistrement...

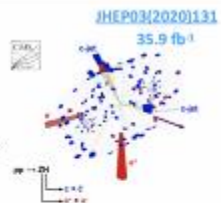
Main video feed of Anne-Catherine Le Bihan. She is wearing glasses and a dark jacket over a patterned top. Behind her is a chalkboard with technical diagrams and handwritten notes. The diagrams include a coordinate system with axes labeled x and y , and various mathematical expressions and arrows. Some text on the board includes "70 k", "500", "PF", "DATE", "HFE", "APF", and "DR PFGS".

Anne-Catherine Le Bihan

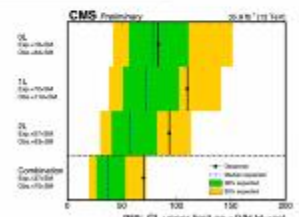
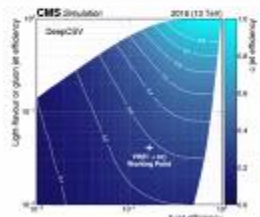
Zoom meeting control bar with the following elements from left to right: a microphone icon with a slash and the label "Activer"; a video camera icon with a slash and the label "Vidéo"; a shield icon with the label "Sécurité"; a group of people icon with the number "72" and the label "Participants"; a green screen sharing icon with the label "Écran partagé"; and a grid icon with the label "Applications".

H → c \bar{c}

- VH is the golden channel similarly to H → bb
- c-tagging thanks to multi-output deepCSV
- Two analyses: resolved jets or merged jets, and 0-, 1-, 2- lepton categories



	Resolved-jet (inclusive)				Merged-jet (inclusive)			
	0L	1L	2L	All channels	0L	1L	2L	All channels
Expected UL	84 ⁺²² ₋₂₁	79 ⁺²⁴ ₋₂₁	66 ⁺²³ ₋₁₇	38 ⁺¹⁴	81 ⁺²⁸ ₋₂₆	88 ⁺³² ₋₂₉	90 ⁺³⁸ ₋₂₉	49 ⁺¹⁴
Observed UL	66	120	119	73	74	120	79	71



First upper limits (UL) w.r.t. SM: $\mu < 71$ (obs.), 49 (exp.) at 95% CL



Andy Chisholm

Video player controls including a microphone icon, a play/pause icon, a shield icon, a group of people icon with '74' participants, a green arrow icon, a play/pause icon, a screen share icon, and a menu icon.

Plan of the talk

1. Main question & Introduction :

Can the Higgs have (hidden) CP violating (CPV) couplings?

Experimental status of the searches for an electron EDM

2. Indirect constraints on CPV Higgs couplings

- * EDM constraints: a complete (gauge invariant) calculation
- * Higgs rate measurements

Focusing on
2HDMs

3. Direct constraints on CPV Higgs couplings

- * Differential distributions in Higgs boson productions / decays
- * Possible new searches for heavy CPV Higgs bosons

Main references for this talk

Altmannshofer, SG, Hamer, Patel, 2009.01258
SG, Hamer, in preparation (21xx.xxxxx)

S.Gori

2



Higgs and CP violation

In the Standard Model (SM),

- * The only source of CP violation comes from the electroweak sector (CKM phase).
- * The Higgs has scalar couplings with SM particles.

We need to test these two statements!

From the experimental point of view,

- * The Higgs CP nature is one of the least known properties of the Higgs boson.
- * By now, the CP-odd hypothesis is strongly disfavored.

What if the Higgs is a CP even - CP odd admixture?

Generically, UV scenarios (e.g. 2HDMs) involve extended Higgs sectors and the possibility of CPV Higgs couplings.

Baryon asymmetry (typically) requires new sources of CPV



Stefania Gori

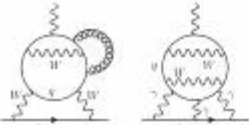
EDMs, experimental status & prospects

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = - \sum_f \frac{id_f}{2} (\bar{f} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 f) F_{\mu\nu}$$

from Altmannshofer, SG, Patel, Profumo, Tuckler, 2002.01400

observable	SM theory	current exp.	projected sens.
d_e	$< 10^{-43}$ e cm	$< 1.1 \times 10^{-29}$ e cm	$\sim 10^{-30}$ e cm
d_μ	$< 10^{-42}$ e cm	$< 1.9 \times 10^{-19}$ e cm	$\sim 10^{-23}$ e cm
d_τ	$< 10^{-43}$ e cm	$< 4.5 \times 10^{-17}$ e cm	$\sim 10^{-19}$ e cm
d_n	$\sim 10^{-32}$ e cm	$< 3.6 \times 10^{-26}$ e cm	few $\times 10^{-28}$ e cm

example diagrams in the Standard Model:



S.Gori

- d_e : ACME collaboration
 - d_μ : g-2 collaboration
 - d_τ : Belle collaboration
- ACME collaboration
 - EDM experiment @ PSI
 - Belle II & e-e experiments

4



Stefania Gori

tiver

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 59

Écran partagé

Applications

Plus

The complex 2HDM

Most general Higgs potential for a 2HDM with a softly broken Z_2 symmetry:

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 \\ + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_5 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \text{h.c.})$$

Only one independent phase

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{R} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ A \end{pmatrix}$$

125 GeV Higgs \rightarrow h_1
 mass eigenstates \rightarrow h_2, h_3
 basis used above \rightarrow ρ_1, ρ_2, A

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{pmatrix} -s_\alpha c_{\alpha_2} & c_\alpha c_{\alpha_2} & s_{\alpha_2} \\ s_\alpha s_{\alpha_2} s_{\alpha_3} - c_\alpha c_{\alpha_3} & -s_\alpha c_{\alpha_3} - c_\alpha s_{\alpha_2} s_{\alpha_3} & c_{\alpha_2} s_{\alpha_3} \\ s_\alpha s_{\alpha_2} c_{\alpha_3} + c_\alpha s_{\alpha_3} & s_\alpha s_{\alpha_3} - c_\alpha s_{\alpha_2} c_{\alpha_3} & c_{\alpha_2} c_{\alpha_3} \end{pmatrix}$$



Stefania Gori

Chapter 3:

Direct probes of Higgs CPV couplings

- * Higgs distributions
- * Signals of CPV from additional Higgs bosons



(image: DESY/designdoppel)

Stefania Gori

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 63

Écran partagé

Applications

Plus

EDMs, 2HDM results

Example benchmark: Abdusalamov, DG, Nucl. Phys. 2009, 2-1228

Type I

Type II

● in a "typical" point, the CPV coupling of the Higgs

- with top quarks is $O(10^{-1})$
- with electrons is $O(\text{few } 10^{-4})$

in the decoupling limit:

Type I:
$$A_e = -10 \times 10^{-4} \frac{m_e}{M} \left[\frac{(10M)}{M^2} \ln(k_e) \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{M}{10M} \right) \right]$$

Type II:
$$A_e = 10 \frac{m_e}{M} \left[\frac{(10M)}{M^2} \ln(k_e) \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{M}{10M} \right) \right] - 1.20 \ln^2 \left(\frac{M}{10M} \right)$$



Stefania Gori

Activer

Vidéo

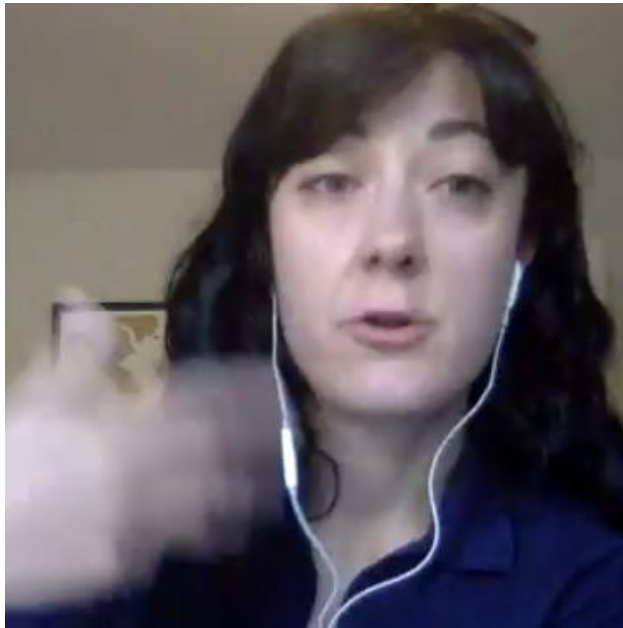
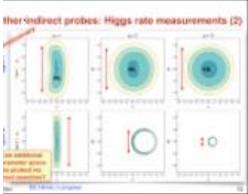
Sécurité

62 Participants

Écran partagé

Applications

Plus





Stefania Gori




Howard Haber



Enregistrement...

Howard Haber

er Vidéo Sécurité Participants 61 Écran partagé Applications



Search for Higgs boson decays to charm quarks with the ATLAS detector

Paula Ferreira (University of Oxford) on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration
Higgs Working Group (2017-2019/2021)

The image shows a stylized visualization of the ATLAS detector, a large particle detector at CERN, with a blue and white color scheme. The text below the image provides information about the research topic and the presenter.



📶 Maria Mironova

 ^
Activer

 ^
Vidéo


Sécurité

 58 ^
Participants

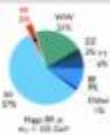
 ^
Écran partagé


Applications

⋮
Plus

Higgs coupling to charm quarks

- Probe of Higgs coupling to 2nd generation of quarks
- One of the largest contributors to Higgs width that we have no evidence for
- Small charm Yukawa coupling \rightarrow susceptible to significant modifications in various new physics scenarios



Goal: Use the ATLAS Full Run 2 dataset (13 TeV) to achieve best limits on $\text{VM}(c\bar{c})$ process to date

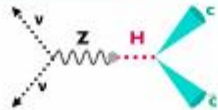
- Second ATLAS $c\bar{c}$ search, extending the previous iteration by including the Full Run 2 dataset, and all three lepton channels



Maria Mironova

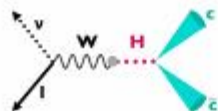
Analysis strategy

0 lepton



- Search in **VH production**
- Categorisation into channels by the decay of the vector boson
- Event categorisation in each channel:

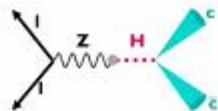
1 lepton



	1 c-tag		2 c-tag	
$75 < p_T^V < 150 \text{ GeV}$ (*)	2 jet	3(+) jet	2 jet	3(+) jet
$p_T^V > 150 \text{ GeV}$	2 jet	3(+) jet	2 jet	3(+) jet

→ p_T^V – transverse momentum of the vector boson
 (*) only in 2 lepton channel

2 lepton



- **Cut-based analysis:** m_{cc} of two leading p_T jets as a discriminant
- Simultaneous binned likelihood fit to the signal strength of $VH(cc)$, $VZ(cc)$ and $VW(cc)$



Maria Mironova



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus

RobinHayes-HWW-HiggsHunting2021.pdf (page 2 of 16)

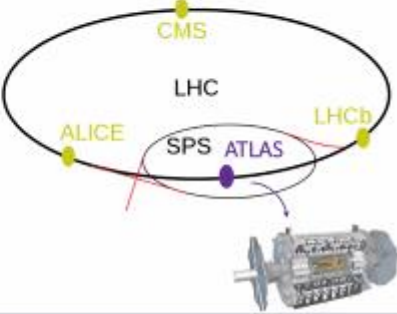
Analysis Overview

Analysis Scope: [ATLAS-CONF-2021-014](#)

- ggF and VBF production of Higgs bosons in the $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$ decay channel.
- Aim to measure cross-sections times branching fractions ($\sigma^{obs} \cdot BR_{H \rightarrow WW^*}$) and signal strengths ($\mu = \sigma^{obs}/\sigma^{SM}$)

Full Run-2 Result

- Data for this result comes from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC).
 - Collected between 2015-2018 ("Run 2") with the ATLAS detector.
- This analysis makes several changes with respect to the previous (36 fb⁻¹) ATLAS measurement [1]:
 - ✓ Addition of $ggF \geq 2$ -jet channel
 - ✓ Use of deep neural network (DNN) in VBF channel
 - ✓ Measurement of cross-sections in kinematic bins ("STXS").



[arXiv:1808.00054 \[hep-ex\]](#)

Higgs Hunting, Sept. 2021 Robin Hayes 2



Robin Hayes

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 58 Écran partagé Applications Plus

RobinHayes-HWW-HiggsHunting2021.pdf (page 2 of 16)

Analysis Overview

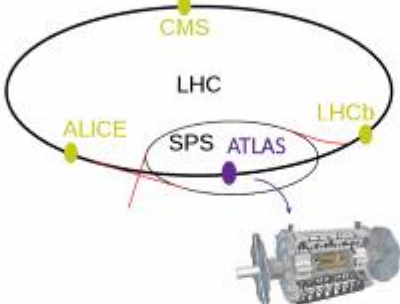
Analysis Scope: [ATLAS-CONF-2021-014](#)

- ggF and VBF production of Higgs bosons in the $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$ decay channel.
- Aim to measure cross-sections times branching fractions ($\sigma^{\text{obs}} \cdot BR_{H \rightarrow WW^*}$) and signal strengths ($\mu = \sigma^{\text{obs}} / \sigma^{\text{SM}}$)

Full Run-2 Result

- Data for this result comes from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC).
 - Collected between 2015-2018 ("Run 2") with the ATLAS detector.
- This analysis makes several changes with respect to the previous (36 fb^{-1}) ATLAS measurement [1]:
 - ✓ Addition of ggF ≥ 2 -jet channel
 - ✓ Use of deep neural network (DNN) in VBF channel
 - ✓ Measurement of cross-sections in kinematic bins ("STXS").

1. [arXiv:1808.06564 \[hep-ex\]](#)



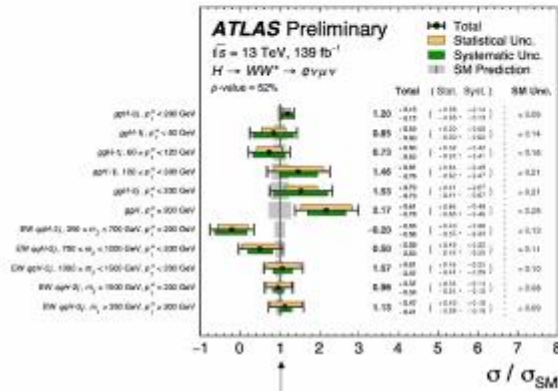
Higgs Hunting, Sept. 2021 Robin Hayes 2



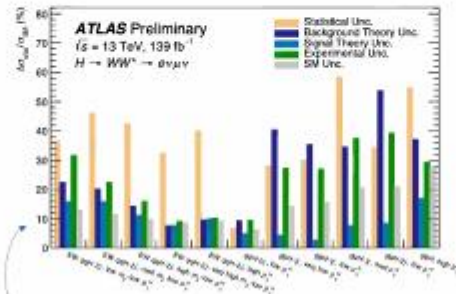
Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 58 Écran partagé Applications Plus

Results: Simplified Template Cross-Sections

Ratio of measured cross-section to SM prediction shown for all 11 cross-sections:



Results are compatible with the SM.



Signal theory uncertainties no longer dominate.

Most analysis categories are statistically-limited, with some ggH modes affected predominantly by background theory uncertainties.



Robin Hayes

Howard Haber

Tom's iPad



Enregistrement...

|| Tom's iPad

Custodial Basis of ν SMEFT

Based on the Warsaw Basis of dim-6 SMEFT

Includes right-handed neutrinos (ν SMEFT)

The red operators violate custodial symmetry with hard breakings

The operators circled by purple are relevant to us

1: X^2		2: H^6		3: $H^4 D^2$		5: $\psi\psi H^2 + \text{h.c.}$	
O_{\Box}	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) G_{\mu\nu}^2 G_{\mu\nu}^2$	$O_{H\Box}$	$[\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma)]^2$	$O_{H\Box}$	$[\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger D_\mu \Sigma)]^2$	$O_{H\Box}^+$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) (\Sigma^\dagger P_\mu \Sigma)$
O_{\Box}	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) G_{\mu\nu}^2 G_{\mu\nu}^2$	$O_{H\Box}$	$[\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma)]^2$	$O_{H\Box}$	$[\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger D_\mu \Sigma)]^2$	$O_{H\Box}^+$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) (\Sigma^\dagger P_\mu \Sigma)$
O_W	$\text{tr}(W_{\mu\nu}^a W_{\mu\nu}^a W_{\mu\nu}^a)$						
O_W	$\text{tr}(\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^a W_{\mu\nu}^a W_{\mu\nu}^a)$						
4: $X^2 H^2$		6: $\psi\psi XH + \text{h.c.}$		7: $\psi\psi H^2 D$			
$O_{H\Box}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) G_{\mu\nu}^2 G^{\mu\nu}$	$O_{H\Box}^+$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma) W_{\mu\nu}^a$	$O_{H\Box}^{(1)}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger D_\mu \Sigma \tau_\mu^a)$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma)$	
$O_{H\Box}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}^2 G^{\mu\nu}$	$O_{H\Box}^+$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma) B_{\mu\nu}$	$O_{H\Box}^{(2)}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \tau^a D_\mu \Sigma)$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma)$	
O_{HW}	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) W_{\mu\nu}^a W^{\mu\nu}$	O_{HW}^+	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma) G_{\mu\nu}^2$	$O_{HW}^{(1)}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger D_\mu \Sigma \tau_\mu^a)$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma)$	
O_{HW}	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^a W^{\mu\nu}$	O_{HW}^+	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma) W_{\mu\nu}^a$	$O_{HW}^{(2)}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \tau^a D_\mu \Sigma)$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma)$	
O_{HB}	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$	O_{HB}^+	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma) B_{\mu\nu}$	$O_{HB}^{(1)}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger D_\mu \Sigma \tau_\mu^a)$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma)$	
O_{HB}	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \Sigma) \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$			$O_{HB}^{(2)}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger D_\mu \Sigma \tau_\mu^a)$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma)$	
O_{HWB}	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \tau^a \Sigma \tau_\mu^a) W_{\mu\nu}^a B^{\mu\nu}$			$O_{HWB}^{(1)}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger D_\mu \Sigma \tau_\mu^a)$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma)$	
O_{HWB}	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger \tau^a \Sigma \tau_\mu^a) \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^a B^{\mu\nu}$			$O_{HWB}^{(2)}$	$\text{tr}(\Sigma^\dagger D_\mu \Sigma \tau_\mu^a)$	$(\psi^{\dagger\alpha} \gamma^\mu \Sigma P_\mu \Sigma)$	
8: $(LL)(LL)$		9: $(RR)(RR)$		8: $(LL)(RR)$			
O_{ll}	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu l_\beta)$	O_{ll}^{++}	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu P_\alpha l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta l_\beta)$	O_{ll}^+	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta l_\alpha)$		
$O_{ll}^{(1)}$	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu q_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu q_\beta)$	O_{ll}^{+-}	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu P_\alpha l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta l_\alpha)$	O_{ll}^+	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu l_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta q_\alpha)$		
$O_{ll}^{(2)}$	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu \tau^a q_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \tau^a q_\beta)$	O_{ll}^{++}	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu P_\alpha q_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta q_\beta)$	O_{ll}^+	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu l_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta l_\alpha)$		
$O_{ll}^{(3)}$	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu l_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu q_\beta)$	O_{ll}^{+-}	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu P_\alpha q_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta q_\alpha)$	O_{ll}^{++}	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu q_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta q_\alpha)$		
$O_{ll}^{(4)}$	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu \tau^a l_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \tau^a q_\beta)$	O_{ll}^{++}	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu \tau^a q_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \tau^a q_\alpha)$	O_{ll}^{++}	$(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma_\mu \tau^a q_\beta)(\bar{q}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \tau^a P_\beta q_\alpha)$		
		O_{ll}^{+-}	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu P_\alpha l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta q_\alpha)$				
		O_{ll}^{+-}	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu P_\alpha l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu P_\beta q_\alpha)$				
		O_{ll}^{++}	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu \tau^a l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \tau^a P_\beta q_\alpha)$				
		O_{ll}^{++}	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu \tau^a l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \tau^a P_\beta q_\alpha)$				
		O_{ll}^{++}	$(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma_\mu \tau^a l_\beta)(\bar{l}_\alpha \gamma^\mu \tau^a P_\beta q_\alpha)$				

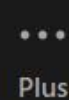
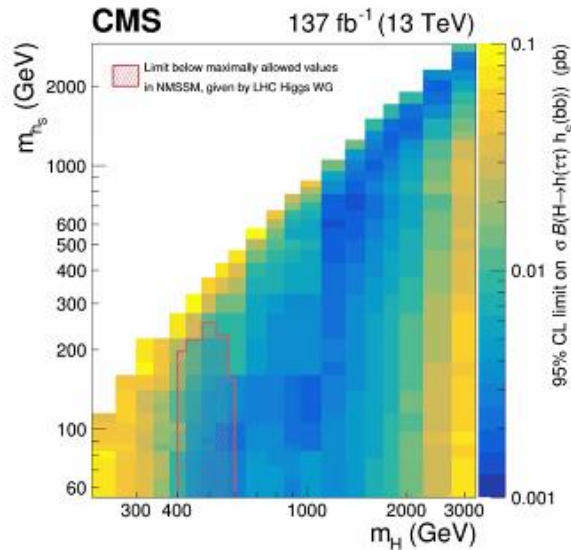


Howard Haber



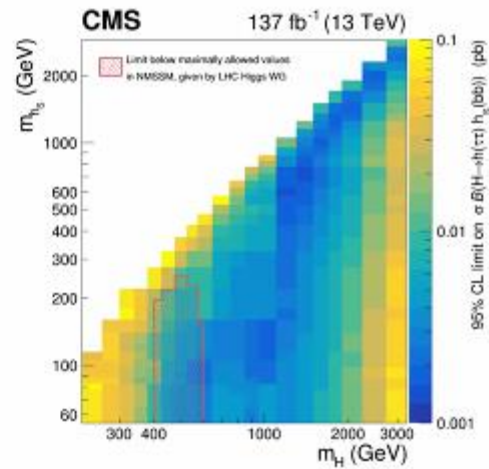
Interpretation in NMSSM

- Comparison of observed upper limits with maximally allowed $\sigma \times \text{BRs}$ for the $H \rightarrow hh_s$ process in the NMSSM
- Red hatched region in the $m(H)$ - $m(h_s)$ plane can be further constrained by these data
- **First search for such a process at the LHC**



Interpretation in NMSSM

- Comparison of observed upper limits with maximally allowed $\sigma \times \text{BRs}$ for the $H \rightarrow hh_s$ process in the NMSSM
- Red hatched region in the $m(H)$ - $m(h_s)$ plane can be further constrained by these data
- **First search for such a process at the LHC**



How Did We Get There: *from LEP to the LHC*

Luciano Maiani
Sapienza Università di Roma and INFN Roma1



Eur. Phys. J. H
DOI: 10.1140/epjh/v2017-80002-8

THE EUROPEAN
PHYSICAL JOURNAL H

Oral history interview

Mostly taken from:

**The LHC timeline: a personal recollection
(1980–2012)***

Luciano Maiani¹ and Luisa Bosolis^{2,*}



Higgs Hunting 2021

L. Maiani. How did we get there



ver le son



Vidéo



Sécurité



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus

Fin

LHC @ CERN
some
protagonists



LHC @ CERN
some
protagonists



1. Prologue: the LEP tunnel

- Physicists had thought to make the tunnel wider than what was strictly needed, so as to be able to install later a proton machine with superconducting magnets
- The ECFA study (Roma 1978, chaired by A. Zichichi) had made a recommendation in this direction, notwithstanding the resistance of those afraid that the implied cost increase would put the LEP project at risk
- As a compromise, a tunnel of 4 meters diameter was accepted. However, this was not enough for a cryogenic system with two independent magnets (such as was designed for the SSC).
- CERN was forced to develop a new advanced design: "two-in-one", more compact and less expensive
- The choice of tunnel's dimensions, all in all, is a positive story: an admirable compromise that made it possible to prolong the lifetime of CERN well above 20 years.

Two-in-one Dipole Superconducting Magnets

Table 2. List of Magnets

		Magnetic length (m)	Number of magnets
Dipoles	$B_0 = 10.5 \text{ T}$	2.00	2 x 1142
Quadrupoles	$G = 240 \text{ T/m}$	3.00	2 x 642
Sextupoles	$S = 120 \text{ T/m}^2$	0.72	2 x 400
Resonance dipoles	$B^* = 4500 \text{ Tm}^2$	1.0	2 x 800
Higher-order dipoles	$B_0 = 1.5 \text{ T}$	1.0	2 x 512
Subtotal			2 x 3000

A more detailed review of the LHC magnets is given in Reference [7].

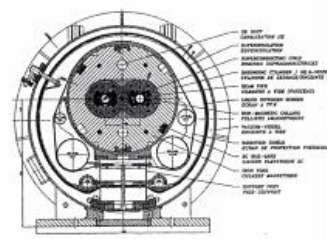


Fig. 3 - LHC dipole standard cross-section



November 1988.

SSC approved at a new site: Waxahachie, Texas, Fermilab loses the competition for hosting the SSC

- **1988** SSC approved, proton-proton, 20 TeV/beam, 87 km tunnel, cost 4-5 B US\$;
- **1989** SSC construction starts.
- **1993** SSC discontinued by the US Congress after a bitter discussion which invested all the scientific community (projected cost >10 B US\$, 2 B US\$ spent).



10 November 1988. Leon Lederman, wearing a Stetson hat, announces to the Laboratory that Fermilab has not been chosen as the SSC site. FNAL Visual Media Service.



Shaft to the SSC tunnel di SSC, located at about 10 meters underground. The planned tunnel had a circumference of 87 km.



LHC agreements: 1995 to 1997



Chris Llewellyn Smith (right), with Hubert Curien, President of Council (center) receives a Daruma Doll from Kaoru Yosano, Japan Minister of Education, Science and Culture, June 1st 1995 at the signature of the Japan-CERN agreement for Japan participation in LHC (machine and experiments).

Signature of the USA-CERN agreement for the US participation in LHC (machine and experiments), Washington 8 december 1997. From left: Neil Lane, Director NSF, Federico Peña, Secretary for Energy, Luciano Maiani, President of Council, Chris Llewellyn Smith, Director General of CERN.



Agreements were made with several other countries, among them:

- Russia: warm magnets for the beam transfer line from SPS to the LHC (over 150 MCHF)
- India: hardware, software and skilled superconductor manpower
- Pakistan: detector construction (RPC); barrel yoke (35 tons) for the CMS detector



..and major crises: LEP

Clean, startling events seen by ALEPH, september 2000

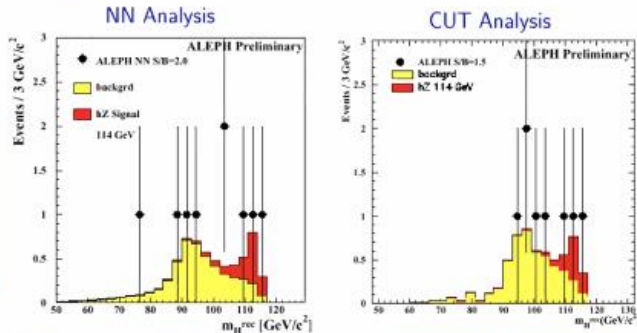
Analysed as:

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z + H$$

$Z \rightarrow 2$ jets;

$H \rightarrow 2$ b -tagged jets

$M_{2\ b\ jets}$ compatible with M_Z



When cuts are tightened, both accept the same three four jet events with $M_H > 109$ GeV/c²

The survival of these three candidates indicates that they are indeed quite signal-like

Peter McNamee

Status of the Higgs Search at Aleph

November 3, 2000

L.Maiani 9 February 2001

LEP @ ICFA

6



maiani

Higgs Hunting 2021

L. Maiani. How did we get there

12

And they were really.

To prolong LEP running for one year, required to stop the LHC civil works for the connection of SPS to the LHC tunnel, with an estimated cost of ~ 120 MCHF, to be added to the overall LHC budget.

Letter to G. Kalmus, Chair Scientific Policy Committee
November 4th, 2000

...an interesting evidence for the Higgs boson in LEP data. However, I am much more sceptical that a year running may allow us to get any better. ...Indeed, even the more optimistic analyses conclude that there are no golden plated events to be seen, all relying on small statistical effects accumulating here and there. This may well be the case, by the way, of LHC experiments, but when we shall be there we shall have all the time and the energy to improve the statistics as much as we want, a much more comfortable situation.

The idea that we may find ourselves in September 2001 with 3.5-4 sigmas, CERN's financial position aggravated, LHC delayed and LHC people disbanded is not very encouraging. I am not going to go along this way.



CERN Council, DG report, Dec. 15, 2000

The future of CERN is in the LHC !!!

CC Statement

"On 17th November 2000, the CERN Committee of Council held a meeting to examine a proposal by the Director-General concerning the continuation of the existing CERN programme, which foresees the decommissioning of the LEP accelerator at the end of the year 2000.

The Committee has expressed its recognition and gratitude for the outstanding work done by the LEP accelerator and experimental teams.

It has taken note of the request by many members of the CERN Scientific Community to continue LEP running into 2001 and also noted the divided views expressed in the Scientific Committees consulted on this subject.

On the basis of these considerations and in the absence of a consensus to change the existing programme, the Committee of Council supports the Director-General in pursuing the existing CERN programme."

This decision moves us definitely into the LHC era
A powerful complex, machine and detectors, to fully
explore the Higgs and SUSY region

Le Roi est mort
Vive le Roi !!

15/12/2000

L. MAIANI. Status Report 2000





Measurement of Differential Higgs Boson Cross Section with the Di-Tau Decay Channel at CMS

Andrew Loeliger – University of Wisconsin Madison
On behalf of the CMS Collaboration

Andrew Loeliger - University of Wisconsin
Madison



Introduction



2

Analysis	Link To Documentation	arXiv link
$H\tau\tau$ Differential Cross Section Analysis	CMS-PAS-HIG-20-015	2107.11486

- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ decays...
 - ... provide direct observation of the yukawa coupling
 - ... have a high branching fraction that allows for measurements of rarer parts of Higgs Phase space (high transverse momentum, large jet multiplicity, etc)
- The $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ had its first observation in 2016, and is now the target of increasingly precise measurements
 - STXS measurements ([Anne-Catherine's Talk](#)) ([Official Documentation](#))
 - Differential Measurements



Andrew Loeliger

Introduction



2

Analysis	Link To Documentation	arXiv link
<i>H</i> ττ Differential Cross Section Analysis	CMS-PAS-HIG-20-015	2107.11486

- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ decays...
 - ... provide direct observation of the yukawa coupling
 - ... have a high branching fraction that allows for measurements of rarer parts of Higgs Phase space (high transverse momentum, large jet multiplicity, etc)
- The $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ had its first observation in 2016, and is now the target of increasingly precise measurements
 - STXS measurements ([Anne-Catherine's Talk](#)) ([Official Documentation](#))
 - Differential Measurements

Andrew Loeliger - University of Wisconsin-Madison

2



Andrew Loeliger

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 44

Écran partagé

Applications

Plus

Differential Analysis



- This analysis targets an inclusive and differential fiducial higgs XS measurement using $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ decays
 - Provides a more model independent way to look at Higgs physics in secondary variables than the STXS scheme, but integrates over production modes
- Three variables are considered that provide the most interesting measurements and where the $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ channel can contribute
 - Higgs Pt ← **Offers particularly good probe of BSM Physics**
 - Jet Multiplicity
 - Leading Jet Pt
- The $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ channel offers a good way to examine low cross section regions of phase space
 - High branching fraction to massive taus
- This is the first time that a differential analysis has been performed for the $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ channel at the LHC

Andrew Loeliger - University of Wisconsin-Madison



Andrew Loeliger

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 44

Écran partagé

Applications

Plus



Enregistrement...

Sven Heinemeyer



Search for heavy charged Higgs bosons decaying into top and bottom quarks in the ATLAS detector

Adrian Salvador Salas (IFAE-BIST Barcelona)
on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration
21st September 2021
Higgs Hunting 2021



Adrià Salvador Salas



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants

51



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus

Analysis strategy



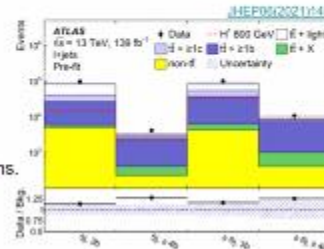
Select events with:

- Exactly **one lepton**: e^\pm or μ^\pm .
- ≥ 5 jets, ≥ 2 b-tagged at 70% efficiency.



Classify events according to jet and b-jet multiplicities.

- Four signal regions: $5j3b$, $5j\geq 4b$, $\geq 6j3b$, $\geq 6j\geq 4b$.
- $\bar{t}\bar{t}$ +jets is the main background.
 - Especially $\bar{t}\bar{t}+\geq 1b$ in the most signal-sensitive regions.
 - Modelling improved by applying Data/MC-based corrections.



Adrià Salvador Salas



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants

52



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus

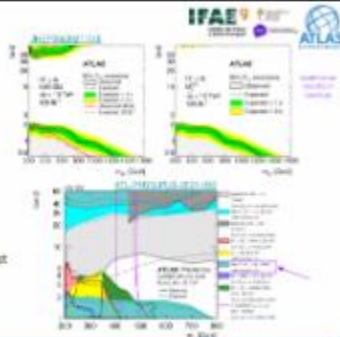
Exclusion limits

Results interpreted in context of different benchmark models

- mSUGRA, $M_{1/2}^{low}$
- $M_{1/2}^{high}$, $M_{1/2}^{high}$ (TS, $M_{1/2}^{high}$, $M_{1/2}^{high}$, $M_{1/2}^{high}$)

Exclusion limits on mSUGRA improved especially of high H^+ masses with respect to the previous publication.

(m) exclusion summary from direct and indirect ATLAS searches.



Adrià Salvador Salas

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 53

Écran partagé

Applications

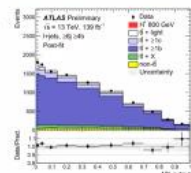
Fit results

#HEP09/2021/1146

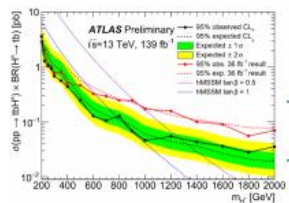


Simultaneous binned profile likelihood fit to mass-parameterised NN output in the four signal regions.

- One fit for each H^\pm mass hypothesis.
- Normalisation of $\bar{t}t+\geq 1b$ and $\bar{t}t+\geq 1c$ backgrounds allowed to vary freely.
- Systematic uncertainties included as nuisance parameters.



Produced model-independent $\sigma \times BR$ limits.



Improved exclusion limits at 95% CL with respect to the 36 fb⁻¹ publication, especially at high H^\pm masses.
Limited by systematics, especially $\bar{t}t+\geq 1b$ modelling.



Sven Heinemeyer

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 51 Écran partagé Applications Plus



Adrià Salvador Salas

Introduction

> Many BSM models predict an extended scalar sector.

- > 2HDM, 2HDM+singlet, 3HDM, hMSSM ...
- > Additional scalars: $H, A, H^{\pm}, H^{\pm\pm}$

Parameters in 2HDM:

Higgs bosons masses
 α : mixing angle between h and H
 $\tan\beta$: Ratio of vacuum expectation values

Recent searches for new scalars in ATLAS

Target	Channels	Luminosity (fb^{-1})	Reference
Heavy neutral: H/A	$A \rightarrow Zh$ ($h = 125 \text{ GeV}$ Higgs)	130	ATLAS-CONF-2020-0432
	$A \rightarrow ZH$ ($H \neq 125 \text{ GeV}$ Higgs)	130	EPJ C 81 (2021) 398
	$H \rightarrow ZZ$	130	EPJ C 81 (2021) 332
	$A/H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	130	arXiv:2102.13495
	$A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	130	PRL 125 (2020) 051801
Charged $H^{\pm}/H^{\pm\pm}$	$H^{\pm} \rightarrow cb$	130	ATLAS-CONF-2021-032
	$H^{\pm} \rightarrow W^{\pm} Z$ and $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow W^{\pm} W^{\pm}$	130	ATLAS-CONF-2021-047
	$H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow W^{\pm} W^{\pm}$ and $H^{\pm\pm} \rightarrow W^{\pm} Z$	130	JHEP 05 (2021) 146



Ke Li

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 51

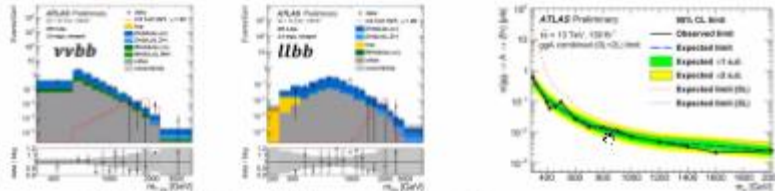
Écran partagé

Applications

Plus

Heavy neutral Higgs: $A \rightarrow Zh$ ($h=125$ GeV Higgs)

- > $Zh \rightarrow llbb$ and $\nu\nu bb$ from ggF .
- > Good sensitivity for small $\tan\beta$.
- > $h \rightarrow hh$ could be resolved (2 small-R jets) or merged (1 large-R jet).
- > Dominant background: $t\bar{t}$ and Z -jets, constrained from data.



• Largest excess is at 500 GeV ($llbb$ channel) with a local significance of 1.6 σ .

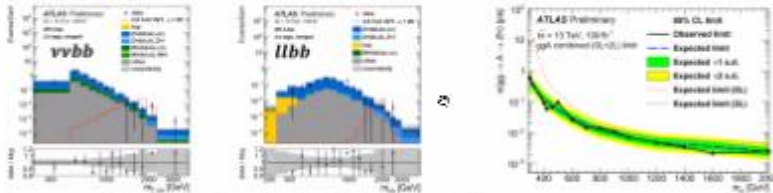


Ke Li

Activeur Vidéo Sécurité Participants 54 Écran partagé Applications Plus

Heavy neutral Higgs: $A \rightarrow Zh$ ($h=125$ GeV Higgs)

- > $Zh \rightarrow llbb$ and $\nu\nu bb$ from ggF .
- > Good sensitivity for small $\tan\beta$.
- > $h \rightarrow bb$ could be resolved (2 small-R jets) or merged (1 large-R jet).
- > Dominant background: $t\bar{t}$ and Z -jets, constrained from data.



• Largest excess is at 500 GeV ($llbb$ channel) with a local significance of 1.6σ .



5

-CONF-2020-043/



Howard Haber

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 54 Écran partagé Applications

Additional scalar bosons
Higgs Hunting 2021, 20–22 September 2021

Alexandros Attikis¹
on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

¹University of Cyprus (UCY)

Tuesday 21st September, 2021



📶 Alexandros Attikis

^  ^   54 ^  ^  

Vidéo Sécurité Participants Écran partagé Applications Plus

- ▶ In most extensions of the SM, the Higgs sector must also be extended
- ▶ Minimal extensions known as two-Higgs-doublet models (2HDMs) predict:
 - ▶ CP -even h^0 and H^0 , CP -odd A^0
 - ▶ Singly-charged H^+ and H^-
- ▶ Observation of a charged Higgs boson an unequivocal proof of BSM physics
- ▶ Four ways to couple SM fermions to two Higgs doublets (no FCNCs):

type I All quarks & leptons couple to Φ_2

type II All u -type to Φ_2 and all d -type & ℓ to Φ_1

type X Both u & d types couple to Φ_2 , all ℓ to Φ_1

type Y Roles of two doublets reversed wrt type II

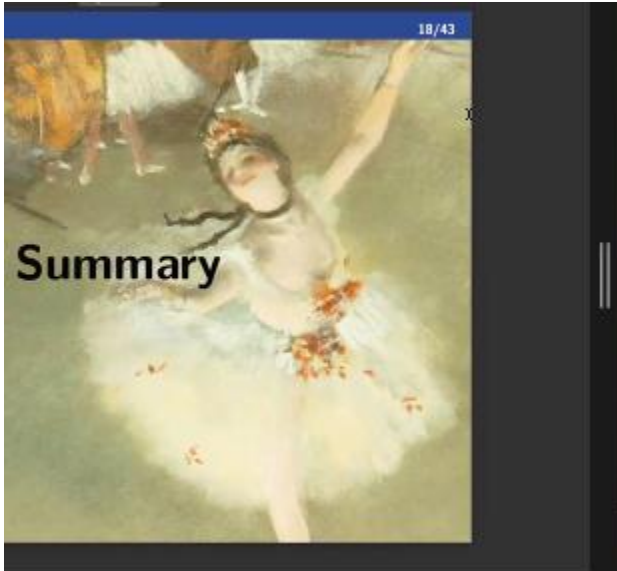
Type	u	d	ℓ
I	Φ_2	Φ_2	Φ_2
II	Φ_2	Φ_1	Φ_1
III (X)	Φ_2	Φ_2	Φ_1
IV (Y)	Φ_1	Φ_1	Φ_2

MSSM

- ▶ Higgs triplet models (HTMs) extend the sector by addition of scalar triplet(s):
 - ▶ Georgi-Machacek (GM) model adds one real & one complex $SU(2)$ triplet
 - ▶ Appearance of the $H^\pm W^\pm Z^0$ coupling at tree-level
 - ▶ Presence of doubly-charged Higgs bosons H^{++} and H^{--}
- ▶ Extensions with a scalar singlet 2HDM+S lead to 2 additional Higgs bosons
 - ▶ $h^0, H^0, A^0, H^\pm, h_\pm^0, A^0$ NMSSM
- ▶ Production & decay modes greatly depend on the particles masses



Alexandros Attikis



o ^

Sécurité

Participants 53 ^

Écran partagé

Applications

Plus

Searches for rare SM and BSM Higgs decays in ATLAS

Adriana Milic

September 20-22, 2021
Higgs Hunting 2021 - Paris, France
On behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

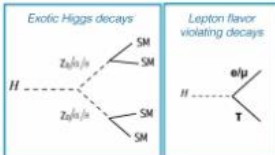
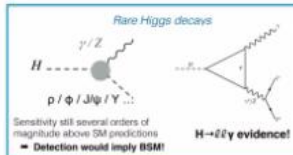


Adriana Milic

Overview of rare and exotic Higgs decays



- Decays via loops, $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$
- Decays to mesons, $H \rightarrow M^0\gamma$
- Direct decays to fermions and bosons



September 21, 2021

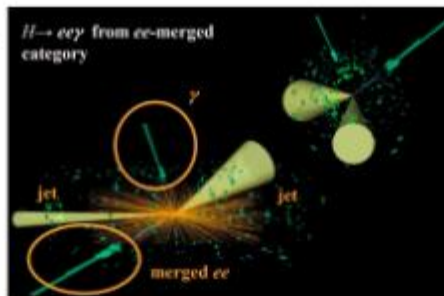
Adriana Milic

2

Adriana Milic

Low $m_{ll} H \rightarrow ll\gamma$

- Electron channel experimentally challenging due to low invariant mass of electron pair and high pair p_T
- Electrons collimated and merge in the EM calorimeter
- Special trigger for merged electrons with relaxed shower shape cuts deployed
- Dedicated merged electrons calibration procedure and identification algorithms used



September 21, 2021

Adriana Milic

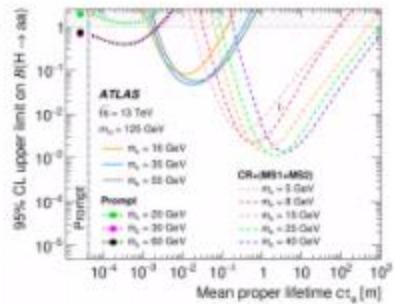
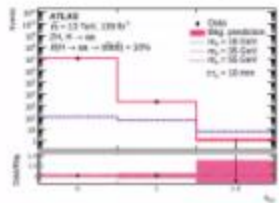
6



Adriana Milic

$H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4b$ (a long-lived)

- Background estimated from CR with $n_{b\bar{b}} < 2$
 - Extrapolated to SR using the probability $P_{b\bar{b}}$ to fake a DV (depending on jet p_T and b-tagging score)
- No events observed in SR
- Limits set on $BR(H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow 4bb)$



September 21, 2021

Adriana Milic

13

Adriana Milic

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 53 Écran partagé Applications Plus



MS

CMS rare H(125) and BSM decays

Badder Marzocchi¹, on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

¹Northeastern University (Boston, US)

Results and prospects in the electroweak symmetry breaking sector

Higgs Hunting

September 20 - 22, 2021
Orsay-Paris, France



Introduction

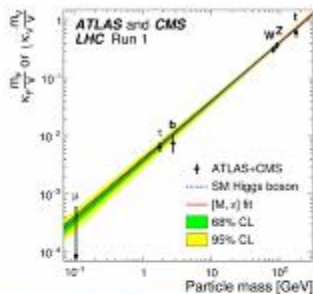
- The Higgs boson has been observed decaying to

- Massive vector bosons (Z, W) and photons
- Third generation charged fermions (b, t)
- Coupling to top quarks observed (ttH)

- The interaction to the 1st and 2nd generation fermions not observed

- New physics can be probed from SM deviations:

- In rare decay measurements
- In Higgs BSM decay modes



Decay	BR (%)
H → bb	58
H → WW	21.6
H → tt	6.3
H → cc	2.9
H → ZZ	2.7
H → γγ	0.23
H → Zγ	0.115
H → μμ	0.022

3. Marzocchi

CMS rare H(125) and BSM decays

2

badder

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 52

Écran partagé

Applications

Plus

egistrement...



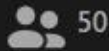
yer



Vidéo



Sécurité



50



Participants



Écran partagé



Applications

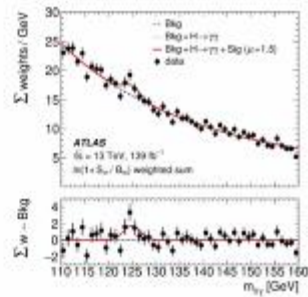


Plus

Finally: $h_{125} \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$

- First evidence for $H \rightarrow B\gamma$!
 - 3.2σ observed, 2.1σ expected
 - $xsec \times BR = 8.7^{+1.8}_{-2.1} \text{ fb}$

- Search statistically limited (syst. uncertainty 35% of stat. uncertainty)



⇒ agreed upon cuts?? ⇒ in the LHCHWG we tried for years ...



Sven Heinemeyer



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants

51



Écran partagé





Applications








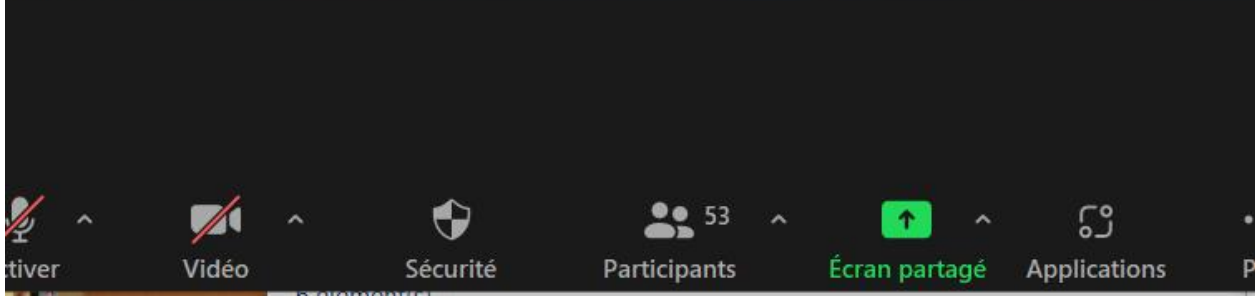
Plus



Enregistrement...  



ver  Vidéo  Sécurité  53 Participants  Écran partagé Applications  Plus





Sven Heinemeyer



badder



Ke Li



Enregistrement...



Howard Haber



Activer



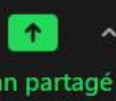
Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants 54



Écran partagé



Applications



Howard Haber



Adriana Milic



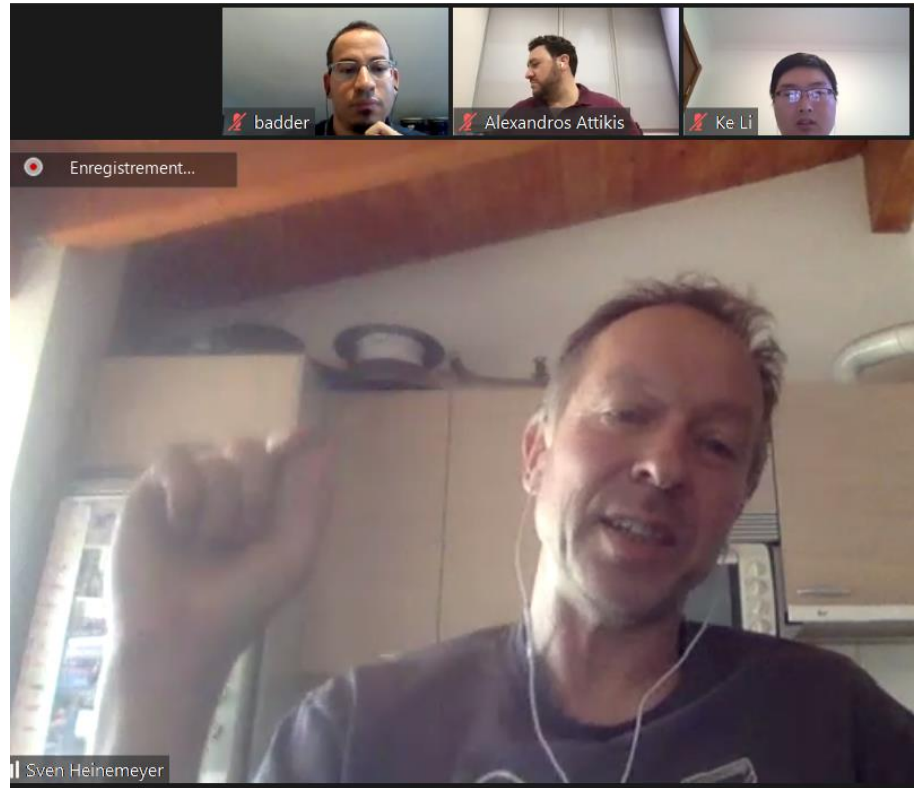
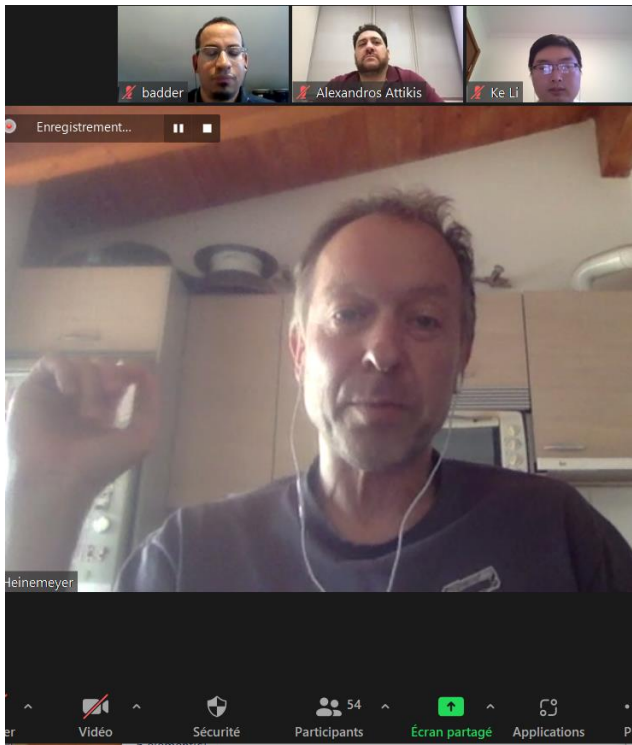
Sven Heinemeyer



Enregistrement...



Sven Heinemeyer



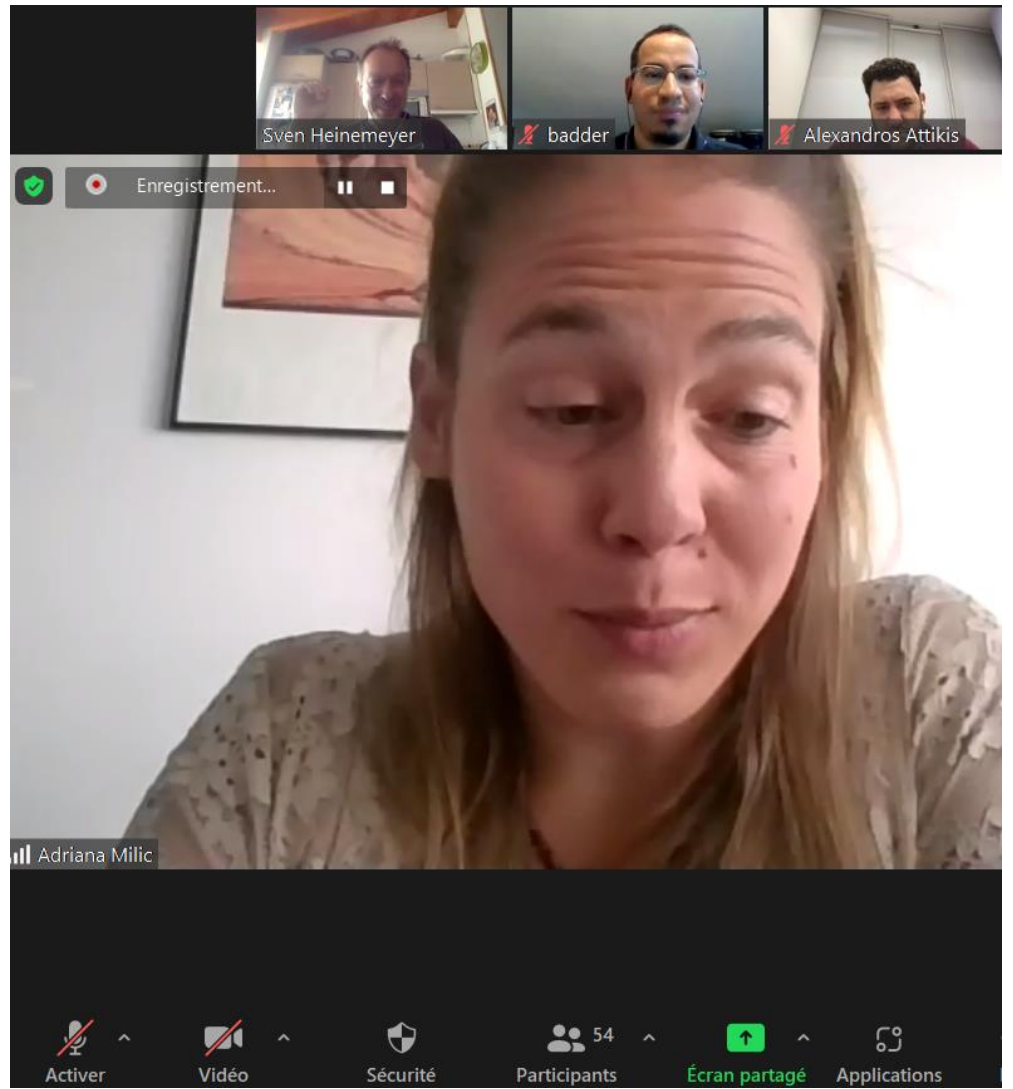


Enregistrement...



erno

Video Sécurité Participants 54 Écran partagé Applications Plus





Sven Heinemeyer



Adriana Milic



badder



Enregistrement...



Katharine Leney



Activer



Vidéo



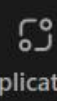
Sécurité



Participants 53



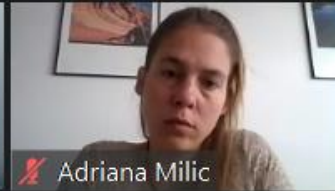
Écran partagé



Applications



badder



Adriana Milic



Alexandros Attikis



Enregistrement...



Sven Heinemeyer



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants



Écran partagé



Applications



Alexandros Attikis



Ke Li



Sven Heinemeyer



Enregistrement...



Marco Delmastro

 ^
Activer

 ^
Vidéo


Sécurité

 50 ^
Participants

 ^
Écran partagé


Applications

...




 Anne-Marie Magnan

 Kostas Nikolopoulos



 Enregistrement



 Anne-Marie Magnan

 Activer

 Vidéo

 Sécurité

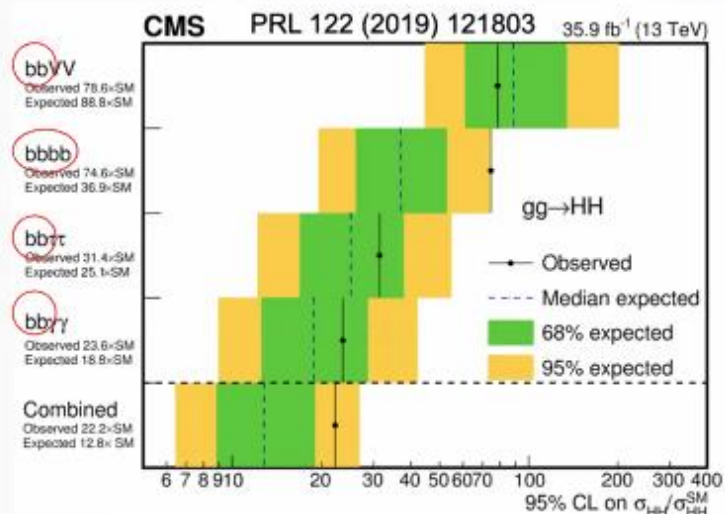
 27 Participants

 Écran partagé

 Réactions

 Applications

- Searches with b quarks play an important role in the LHC physics program



**Characteristic case:
Searches with Higgs boson(s)**

- $H \rightarrow bb$: largest BR
- **but**: large QCD backgrounds

Key for success:

- Advanced b-jet identification algorithms
- Sophisticated analysis techniques



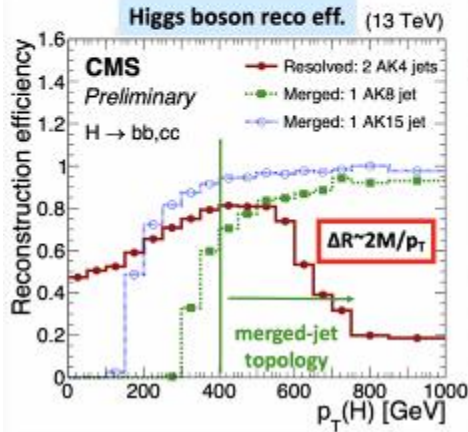
- Today's talk: Recent CMS results w/ **boosted** Higgs bosons decaying to b quarks
 - Particularly focus on the latest tools and techniques developed to enhance sensitivity
 - e.g., jet identification ("tagging"), jet mass regression, search design
- Full suite of results: [CMS-B2G-analyses](#) , [CMS-HIG-analyses](#)



General strategy



- Focus on scenarios that produce Higgs bosons with high- p_T ("boosted"):
 - i.e., decay products can be reconstructed as a single jet
- Target $H \rightarrow bb$ final states (largest BR)



Traditional approach

- Higgs decay products resolved in two "small- R " jets ($R=0.4$)

"Merged-jet topology"

- A single "large- R " jet to reconstruct the $H \rightarrow bb$ decay
- Better RECO efficiency at high- p_T
- Exploit the correlation between the two bottom quarks
- Reduced combinatorial BKG





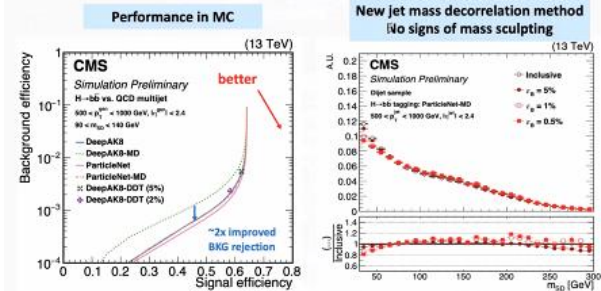
Pushing the limits in jet tagging (II)

CMS

- bb-tagging discriminant:

$$D_{bb} = \frac{\text{score}(X \rightarrow bb)}{\text{score}(X \rightarrow bb) + \text{score}(QCD)}$$

PRD 101 (2020) 5, 056019
CMS-DP-2020-062



- Calibration in data using proxy jets from gluon → bb

- Data-MC correction factors typically ~1 with ~20% uncertainty

Loukas Gouskos

Higgs Hunting 2021; DiHiggs searches in CMS

17



Loukas Gouskos



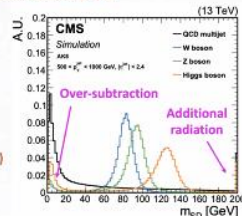
Large-R jet mass regression

CMS

- Jet mass: powerful observable to discriminate signal (e.g., H → bb jets) from BKGs [e.g., QCD jets]
 - but very sensitive to soft radiation, pileup, ...



- Grooming techniques [e.g., SoftDrop] have been developed to mitigate this effect:
 - Iteratively decluster the jet and remove constituents that are:
 - soft and/or wide angle
 - Pros: simple and well tested in data
 - Cons: some inefficiency
 - e.g., some two prong jet identified as 1-prong



Loukas Gouskos

Higgs Hunting 2021; DiHiggs searches in CMS



Loukas Gouskos



Pushing the limits in jet tagging

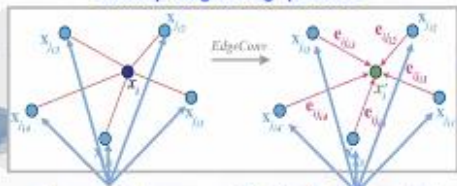
CMS

PRD 101 (2020) 5, 056019
CMS-OP-2020-002

- **ParticleNet**: Novel algorithm w/ improved jet representation & network arch.
 - Jet represented as a "particle cloud"
 - Architecture: Graph Neural Networks [i.e., DGCNN – add ref]
 - Input: PFcands & SV, Output: W/Z/H/top/QCD + decays; [same as DeepAK15]
- Follow a hierarchical learning approach
 - First: Learn "local" structures; Then: move to more "global" features
 - Treat the particle cloud as a graph
 - Particles are the vertices of the graph
 - Relationships between the particles are the edges of the graph

Jet:
As particle cloud

Identify "neighboring" particles



Category	Label
Top	b-c
	bqq
	lqq
Higgs	bb
	cc
	VV* → qqqq
Z	bb
	cc
W	cq
	qq
QCD	g → bb
	g → cc
	b
	c
	others



Loukas Gouskos



Enregistrement...



Anne-Marie Magnan



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



50

Participants



Écran partagé



Réactions



Applicati

ATLAS measurements of Vector Boson Scattering

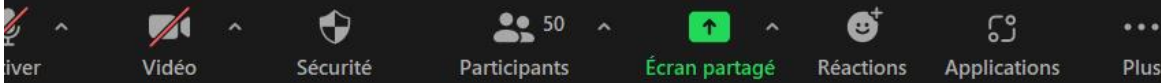
Narei Lorenzo Martinez (LAPP-Annecy, France)
on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

September 21st, 2021 - Higgs Hunting 2021

1



lorenzo martinez



lorenzo martinez

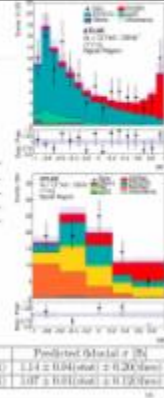
Signal extraction

- Using a multivariate discriminant (MD) with 12 (13) jet-based and lepton based variables for $\#(Z)Z(\nu)$
- Normalisation of QCD $ZZ(\nu)$ varied simultaneously in CR and SR

	Rate	μ_{QCD}	Significance Obs. (Exp.)
$\#(Z)Z$	1.5 ± 0.4	0.85 ± 0.22	$5.5 (4.3) \sigma$
$\#(W)Z$	0.7 ± 0.7		$1.2 (1.8) \sigma$
Continuum	1.35 ± 0.31	0.90 ± 0.22	$5.5 (4.3) \sigma$

- Fiducial X5 also extracted
 - exp. dominated by jet unc. for $\#$ and by big unc. for $\#(W)$

	Measured fiducial σ [fb]	Predicted fiducial σ [fb]
$\#(Z)Z$	$1.27 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{theo}) \pm 0.02(\text{exp}) \pm 0.01(\text{MC}) \pm 0.01(\text{had})$	$1.14 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.20(\text{theo})$
$\#(W)Z$	$1.20 \pm 0.40(\text{stat}) \pm 0.01(\text{theo}) \pm 0.00(\text{exp}) \pm 0.00(\text{MC}) \pm 0.00(\text{had})$	$1.07 \pm 0.01(\text{stat}) \pm 0.12(\text{theo})$



lorenzo martinez

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 50

Écran partagé

Réactions

Applications



Outline



- This is a **VBS summary talk** of the most recent **CMS measurements**
 - only **results** obtained with the **full Run 2 data** are included
- **Several final states** presented:
 - **fully-leptonic** : $W^+W^+ \rightarrow 2l2\nu$; $WZ \rightarrow 3l\nu$; $ZZ \rightarrow 4l$
 - **semi-leptonic**: $WW/WZ \rightarrow lvjj$;
 - **with photons**: $Z\gamma \rightarrow 2l\gamma$;
- Inclusive/differential **cross-section measurements**
- **EFT interpretation** and constraints on anomalous **quartic gauge couplings**
 - **VBS targets explicit models** e.g. VBF H^\pm and $H^{\pm\pm}$, see [talk](#) by Attikis
- **Prospects** for VV scattering measurements **at the HL-LHC** with the CMS detector

2



Antonio Vagnerini



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



47

Participants



Écran partagé



Réactions



Applications



Plus

Outline

- This is a **VBS summary talk** of the most recent CMS measurements
 - only **results** obtained with the **full Run 2 data** are included
- Several final states** presented:
 - fully-leptonic : $W^+W^+ \rightarrow 2l2\nu$; $WZ \rightarrow 3lv$; $ZZ \rightarrow 4l$
 - semi-leptonic: $WW/WZ \rightarrow 4lj$
 - with photons: $Z\gamma \rightarrow 2l\gamma$
- Inclusive/differential **cross-section measurements**
- EFT interpretation** and constraints on anomalous **quartic gauge couplings**
 - VBS targets **explicit models** e.g. VBF H^{\pm} and $H^{\pm\pm}$, see [talk](#) by Attikis
- Prospects** for WV scattering measurements **at the HL-LHC** with the CMS detector



Antonio Vagnerini

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 46 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus Fin

VBS $W^+W^+ \rightarrow 2l^+2\nu$ Polarisation CMS, Phys. Lett. B 812, 136018 (2021)

- First measurement of **polarization states** in VBS W^+W^+
 - challenging** since **low expected yields** for $W_L W_L$
 - four-momentum** of **W-boson unknown**
 - no direct access to helicity angles
- Similar **strategy** but different variables in BDT training
 - separately for WW & parton-parton rest frame
- Two-dimensional fit** of two BDT output scores
 - inclusive**: optimised to isolate EW WW from bkg
 - signal** : designed to select $W_L W_L$ or $W_L W_X$ against other polarisation states
- Obs (exp) **2.6(2.9) σ** significance for EW $W_L W_X$ production and 95% U.L. of **1.17(0.88) fb** for $W_L W_L$



Antonio Vagnerini

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 45 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

ATLAS/CMS Comparisons Discussion

Vector Boson Scattering ATLAS-CMS comparison

Introduction to the discussion session

N. Lorenzo Martinez, LAPP Annecy
A. Vagnerini, INFN U. Turin
A.-M. Magnan, Imperial College London

21/09/2021 - Higgs Hunting 2021

A.-M. Magnan VBS@H1C1 21/09/2021 11:11

Anne-Marie Magnan

Vidéo Sécurité Participants 46 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

ATLAS/CMS Comparisons Discussion

ATLAS/CMS comparison: fiducial requirements


Channel	FS	ATLAS	CMS
ssWW	$\ell\ell+\bar{2}$	$p_T^{\ell} > 27 \text{ GeV}, m_{\ell\ell} > 40 \text{ GeV}$ $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 85, 35 \text{ GeV}, M_{\bar{2}} > 500 \text{ GeV}, \Delta\eta_{\bar{2}} > 2$	$p_T^{\ell} > 25, 20 \text{ GeV}, m_{\ell\ell} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 50 \text{ GeV}, M_{\bar{2}} > 500 \text{ GeV}, \Delta\eta_{\bar{2}} > 2.5,$ $z_1^{\bar{2}} < 0.75$
VV+ $\bar{2}$	WZ $\rightarrow 3\ell$	$p_T^{\ell} > 15, 15(Z), 20(W) \text{ GeV}, m_{\bar{2}} - m_Z < 10 \text{ GeV}, m_{\ell\ell}^{\bar{2}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$ $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 40 \text{ GeV}, \eta^{\bar{2}} \eta^{\bar{2}} < 0, M_{\bar{2}} > 500 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T^{\ell} > 25, 10(Z), 20(W) \text{ GeV}, m_{\bar{2}} - m_Z < 15 \text{ GeV}, m_{\ell\ell}^{\bar{2}} > 100 \text{ GeV}, \text{MET} > 30 \text{ GeV},$ $\max(z_1^{\bar{2}} , z_2^{\bar{2}}) < 1$
	ZZ $\rightarrow 4\ell$	$p_T^{\ell} > 20, 20, 10, 7 \text{ GeV}, 65 < m_{\bar{2}} < 116 \text{ GeV}, \Delta R_{\bar{2}} > 0.2$ $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 30/40 \text{ if } 2.4 < \eta < 4.5 \text{ GeV}, \eta^{\bar{2}} \eta^{\bar{2}} < 0, M_{\bar{2}} > 300 \text{ GeV}, \Delta\eta_{\bar{2}} > 2$	$p_T^{\ell} > 20, 10, 5, 5 \text{ GeV}, 60 < m_{\bar{2}} < 120 \text{ GeV}, M_{\bar{2}} > 100 \text{ GeV}$ $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 30 \text{ GeV}, M_{\bar{2}} > 100, 400, 1k \text{ GeV}, \Delta\eta_{\bar{2}} > 2.4$
WW $\rightarrow \ell\nu q\bar{q}$		Boosted ($\Delta R = 0.8$) and Resolved ($\Delta R = 0.4$) Vqq topologies. $p_T^{\ell} > 27(\text{veto } 7) \text{ GeV}, \text{MET} > 80 \text{ GeV}$ V-tag $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 20/30 \text{ if } 2.4 < \eta < 4.5 \text{ GeV}, p_T^{\bar{2}} > 200 \text{ GeV}, \eta^{\bar{2}} < 2$ $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 30 \text{ GeV}, \eta^{\bar{2}} \eta^{\bar{2}} < 0, M_{\bar{2}} > 400 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T^{\ell} > 30(\mu), 35(e)(\text{veto } 10) \text{ GeV}, \text{MET} > 30 \text{ GeV}, m_{\nu\ell} > 185 \text{ GeV}$ V-tag $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 30 \text{ GeV}, p_T^{\bar{2}} > 200 \text{ GeV}$
		$Z\gamma$	$p_T^{\ell} > 30 \text{ GeV}, M_{\bar{2}} > 500 \text{ GeV}, \Delta\eta_{\bar{2}} > 2.5$
$Z\gamma$	$\ell\ell+\bar{2}$	$p_T^{\ell} > 30, 20 \text{ GeV}, m_{\ell\ell} > 40 \text{ GeV}, E_T^{\bar{2}} > 25 \text{ GeV}, \Delta R(\ell, \gamma) > 0.4$ $M_{\bar{2}} - M_{\bar{2}} > 182 \text{ GeV}, \zeta_{\bar{2}} < 0.4$ $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 50 \text{ GeV}, M_{\bar{2}} > 150 \text{ GeV}, \Delta\eta_{\bar{2}} > 1, \Delta R(\gamma, \bar{2}) > 0.4, \Delta R(\ell, \bar{2}) > 0.3,$ $N_{\text{tag}}^{\text{Dob}} = 0$	$p_T^{\ell} > 25(\mu), 20(e) \text{ GeV}, 70 < m_{\bar{2}} < 110 \text{ GeV}, E_T^{\bar{2}} > 20 \text{ GeV}, \Delta R(\ell, \gamma) > 0.7$ $M_{\bar{2}} > 100 \text{ GeV}, \eta^{\bar{2}} < 2.4$ $p_T^{\bar{2}} > 30 \text{ GeV}, M_{\bar{2}} > 500 \text{ GeV}, \Delta\eta_{\bar{2}} > 2.5, \Delta R(\gamma, \bar{2}) > 0.5, \Delta R(\ell, \bar{2}) > 0.5,$ $\Delta\Phi(Z, \bar{2}) > 1.9$

A.-M. Magnan VBS@H1C1 21/09/2021 3/11

Anne-Marie Magnan

W⁺W⁺ Polarization components

Helicity: $h = \beta \cdot \hat{z}$



Definition according to the final state of the scattering:

- $W^+ W^+ \rightarrow W^+ W^+$
- $W^+ W^+ \rightarrow W^0 W^0$
- $W^+ W^+ \rightarrow W^0 W^\pm$
- $W^+ W^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\pm = \text{SIGNAL}$

Summary of the fractions of the $W^+ W^+$, $W^+ W^0$, and $W^+ W^\pm$ processes

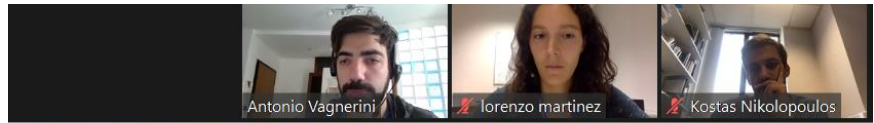
Cross sections with $m_W > 200\text{GeV}$ and $p_T > 10\text{GeV}$

Mode	WW rest-frame fraction (%)	Parton-parton rest-frame fraction (%)
$W^+ W^+$	10.9e	7.3
$W^+ W^0$	31.9	37.4
$W^+ W^\pm$	57.2	55.3

Each rest-frame produces different fractions, and hence different distributions

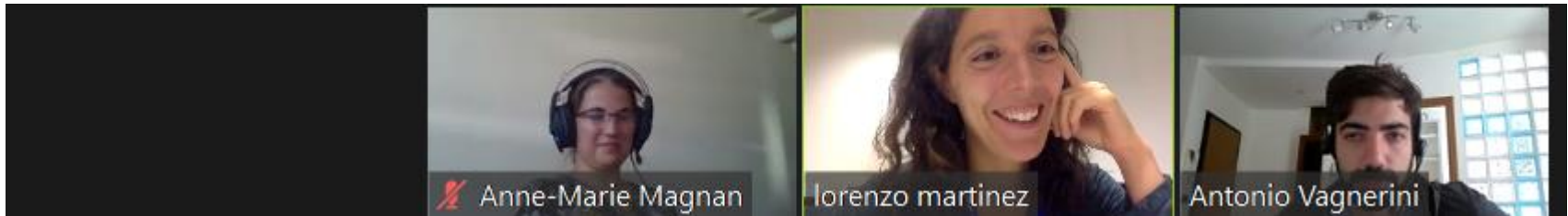
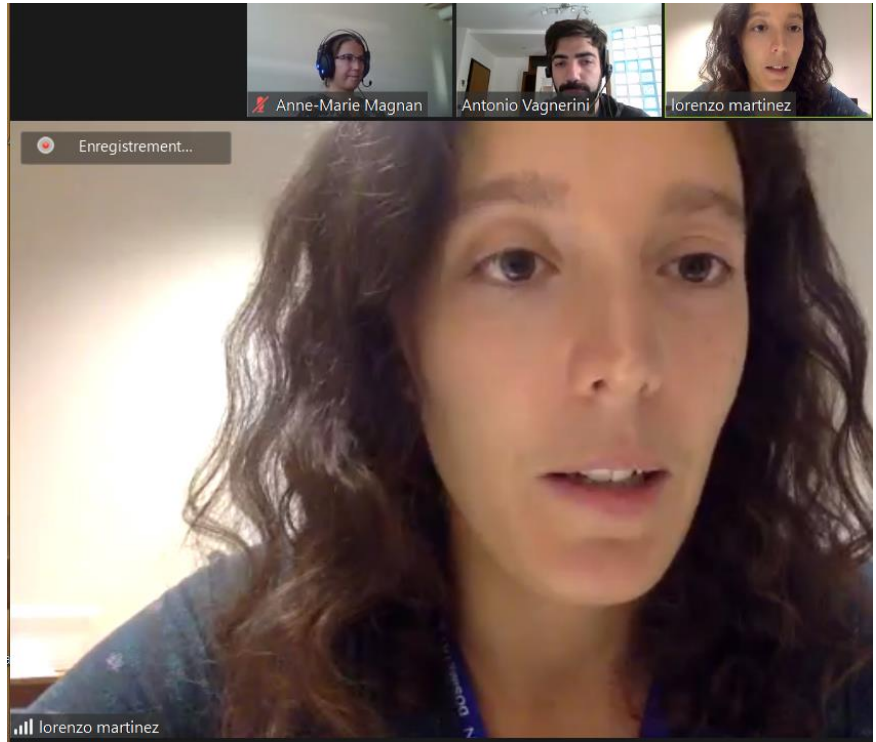


Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 47 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus



Enregistrement...

Anne-Marie Magnan





Enregistrement

Karsten Koeneke Emilian Dudas

Emilian Dudas

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 32 Partager (Alt+S) Actions Applications Plus

Mattermost

If you have not done so already, please join the Higgs Hunting mattermost channel:

1. Follow this link: https://mattermost.web.com.ch/signup_user_complete?l=448b20m9f6d0a2a16f6
2. Click on the "x" near the top left and then "Browse channels" to sign up to the channels you wish to follow (generally one channel is defined per session, see ->)

A CERN account is required. If you don't have one please create a lightweight account here first: <https://account.com.ch/account/first-name/ RegisterAccount.aspx>

After signing up, you can find the discussions here: <https://mattermost.web.com.ch/higgs-hunting>

All participants are strongly encouraged to post questions and comments on mattermost to foster interesting and useful discussions!

Note that all VSF presentations are grouped in a single channel, with a different thread for each talk: please post questions on the relevant thread to avoid overlaps.
Hide "XXX has joined the discussion" messages > Account Settings > Advanced > Enable Join/Leave Messages

Emilian Dudas

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 36 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

Karsten Koeneke Christophe Grojean (DESY... Emilian Dudas

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA INFN LHCb

Searches for SM and exotic Higgs decays at LHCb

Davide Zuliani
University and INFN of Padova
On behalf of the LHCb Collaboration

13th Higgs Hunting

da: davide.zuliani@unipd.it

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 44 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

Higgs Hunting 2021

Higgs @ LHCb in future upgrades

What is the future of Higgs boson studies at LHCb upgrades?

Best LHC sensitivity on Yukawa coupling for c quark $\sim 2\%_{\text{CL}}^{\text{L}}_{\text{UL}}$

- LHCb could definitely improve its results for the process $tt \rightarrow c\bar{c}$:
 - Rescaling results by increasing integrated luminosity to 300 fb^{-1} (end of Run 5)
 - Loosening c -tagging criteria would allow us to get a di-jet tagging efficiency $\sim 30\%$
 - VELO-induced c -tagging efficiency (from 25% to 30%)
 - Better discrimination between b - and c -quarks (e.g. Machine Learning algorithms, similar to CMS)

- Tagging strange jets to constrain Yukawa coupling of the strange quark
- Strange quarks hadronize to prompt kaons
- Cut on the impact parameter d_0 to suppress heavy flavour jets
- Suppression of light jets in the Charged-Neutral channel

David Zuliani | Searches for SM and exotic Higgs decays at LHCb | 09 / 10



Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 50 Écran partagé Réactions Applications

Thank you for your attention!

Daniela Bortoletto

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 50 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus


Thank you for your attention!

Karsten Koeneke

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 50 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

Resummation in Gluon-Fusion Higgs Production

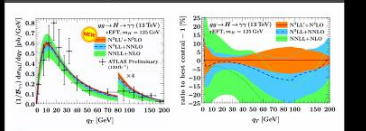
Johannes Michel
MIT Center for Theoretical Physics
Higgs Hunting 2021
Orsay/Paris, September 20



Johannes K. L. Michel

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 51 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

Results: The fiducial q_T spectrum at N^3LL+N^2LO



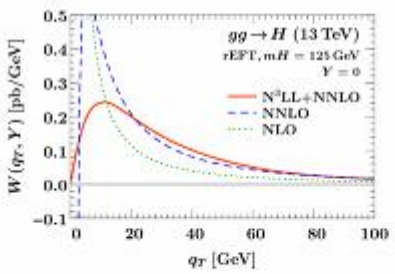
- Total uncertainty is $\Delta_{stat} \oplus \Delta_{sys} \oplus \Delta_{th} \oplus \Delta_{model} \oplus \Delta_{PDF} \oplus \Delta_{scale}$ (see also slide 28, Slides, Section 2, 2009/10 for details)
- Observe excellent perturbative convergence & uncertainty coverage
 - Crucial to consider every variation to probe all parts of the prediction
- Divide $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ branching ratio $B_{\gamma\gamma}$ out of data (LHC Higgs Cross Section 06, 060, 07092)
- Data are corrected for other production channels, photon isolation efficiency [ATLAS, 0804.0454]

Johannes K. L. Michel

Johannes K. L. Michel

Leading-power factorization & resummation to N^3LL'


- Factorization predicts singular structure of $\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T}$ as $q_T \rightarrow 0$
- Enables all-order resummation \Rightarrow Sudakov peak
- Resummation at N^3LL' involves a host of three and four-loop QCD ingredients [see backup for a list and references]



But if this were the end of the story, it'd be pretty boring indeed!


10/20

Johannes K. L. Michel



RGE effects in the SMEFT

Maria Ramos
 mariaramos@lip.pt
 based on 2106.05291



Maria Ramos


Vidéo
Sécurité
Participants 51
Écran partagé
Réactions
Applications
Plus

Consequences

- The operators which are renormalized arise at tree-level in UV completions
- S and U parameters are not renormalized, at one-loop, by tree-level dimension six interactions

$$\frac{1}{16\pi^2} S = \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \left[c_{0W} W_B + c_{1W}^{(1)} \frac{W^2}{\Lambda^2} \right], \quad \frac{1}{16\pi^2} U = \frac{v^4}{\Lambda^4} W^2 \phi^4$$

$C_{0W}^{(1)} = (d^i d^j d^k d^l) W_{\mu\nu}^i W_{\nu\rho}^j W_{\rho\sigma}^k W_{\sigma\mu}^l$
 $C_{1W}^{(1)} = (d^i d^j d^k d^l) W_{\mu\nu}^i W_{\nu\rho}^j W_{\rho\sigma}^k W_{\sigma\mu}^l$
 $C_{W\Box} = (d^i d^j d^k d^l) W_{\mu\nu}^i W_{\nu\rho}^j W_{\rho\sigma}^k W_{\sigma\mu}^l$



Emilian Dudas

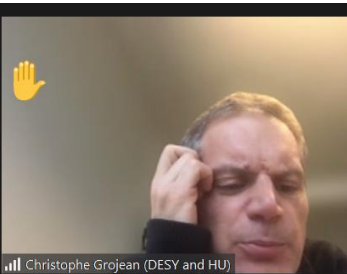
Vidéo
Sécurité
Participants 52
Écran partagé
Réactions
Applications
Plus

Consequences

- The operators which are renormalized arise at tree-level in UV completions
- S and U parameters are not renormalized, at one-loop, by tree-level dimension six interactions

$$\frac{1}{16\pi^2} S = \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \left[c_{0W} W_B + c_{1W}^{(1)} \frac{W^2}{\Lambda^2} \right], \quad \frac{1}{16\pi^2} U = \frac{v^4}{\Lambda^4} W^2 \phi^4$$

$C_{0W}^{(1)} = (d^i d^j d^k d^l) W_{\mu\nu}^i W_{\nu\rho}^j W_{\rho\sigma}^k W_{\sigma\mu}^l$
 $C_{1W}^{(1)} = (d^i d^j d^k d^l) W_{\mu\nu}^i W_{\nu\rho}^j W_{\rho\sigma}^k W_{\sigma\mu}^l$
 $C_{W\Box} = (d^i d^j d^k d^l) W_{\mu\nu}^i W_{\nu\rho}^j W_{\rho\sigma}^k W_{\sigma\mu}^l$



Christophe Grojean (DESY and HU)

Vidéo
Sécurité
Participants 52
Écran partagé
Réactions
Applications
Plus

The SMEFT approach

Precision era @LHC with all experimental data consistent with the SM motivates the use of:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{\mathcal{L}_6}{\Lambda} + \frac{\mathcal{L}_8}{\Lambda^2} + \dots$$


describing any UV physics at $\Lambda \gg v$

Bases

404: Weinberg PRL 92 16 1994
 404: Buchmüller, Wyler Nucl Phys B 323 685 (1989)
 ... Graduate et al 2016 4394
 407: Lombardi 1410.0761, Henning et al 1306.0713, Monnihan 1512.0343
 408: Li, Ren, Sha, Xiao, Yu, Zhang 2020 30039
 ... Henning 2008 0808
 409: Li, Ren, Sha, Yu, Zhang 2007 07898, Liu, Ma 2007 08125

Anomalous dimensions (d=6)

Alonso, Jenkins, Marziani, Trott 1309.2922, 2019 4936, 1312.2044
 Gomez, Jenkins, Marziani, Trott 2012 2514
 Henning, Chang, Jenkins, Marziani, Trott 2011 3499
 Monnihan, Henning 2010 0193
 Bouchard, Pospelov, Pospelov 2005 0719, 2010 13939



Maria Ramos

Vidéo
Sécurité
Participants 51
Écran partagé
Réactions
Applications
Plus

Higgs Hunting
21/09/2021

CMS Higgs Combination

Matteo Bonanomi

ILR, Ecole Polytechnique, CNRS
On behalf of the CMS Collaboration

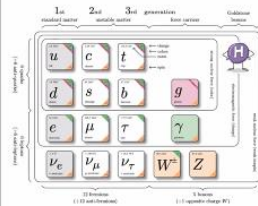


Matteo Bonanomi

Page 2 of 48

The Higgs sector

The **Higgs boson** is a **scalar particle**, regulates the **EWSB mechanism**, and it couples with:



Matteo Bonanomi

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 48

Écran partagé

Réactions

Applications

Plus

ATLAS Higgs Combination

Chen Zhou (University of Wisconsin)
on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration



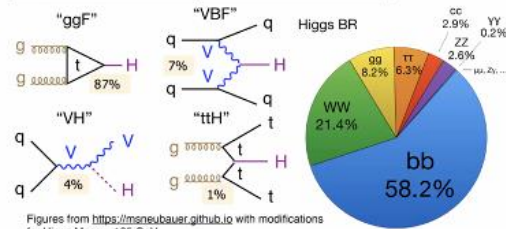
September 20-22, 2021 - Orsay-Paris
Higgs Hunting Workshop



chen zhou

Introduction

- Since the Higgs discovery by ATLAS and CMS in 2012, many **Higgs property studies** (mass, spin, parity, couplings, cross sections, etc.) have been performed
- Today: combined measurements of Higgs boson using **13 TeV data** collected with the ATLAS detector ([ATLAS-CONF-2020-027](#), [ATLAS-CONF-2020-053](#), [ATLAS-CONF-2019-032](#))



Figures from <https://mneubauer.github.io> with modifications for Higgs Mass = 125 GeV

Chen Zhou (Wisconsin)

Higgs Hunting 2021/9/21

2



chen zhou



General Higgs Combinations
—
ATLAS-CMS Comparisons



Results and prospects in the electroweak symmetry breaking sector

Higgs Hunting

September 20-22, 2021
Orsay-Paris, France



Chen Zhou
University of Wisconsin

Karsten Köneke
Universität Freiburg



Matteo Bonanomi
LLR, Ecole Polytechnique, CNRS

21.09.2021



📶 Karsten Koeneke

Activé

Vidéo

Sécurité

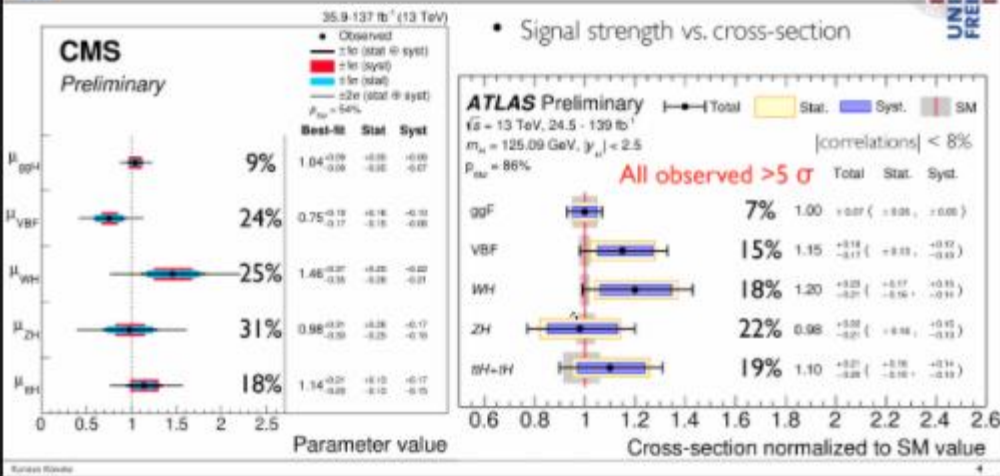
Participants 50

Écran partagé

Réactions

Applications

Production modes



Karsten Koeneke

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 51 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

Inputs and Global μ



Daniela Bortoletto

Decay channel	ggF		VBF		VH		ttH+ttH	
	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS
H → $\gamma\gamma$	139	77	139	77	139		139	77
H → ZZ* → 4l	139	137	139	137	139	137	139	137
H → WW*	36 ¹⁾	36	36 ¹⁾	36		36		
H → bb		36	<31 ¹⁾		139	77	36 ¹⁾	77
H → $\tau\tau$	36 ¹⁾	77	36 ¹⁾	77		77		
ttH multilepton							36 ¹⁾	77
H → $\mu\mu$	139 ¹⁾	36	139 ¹⁾	36	139 ¹⁾		139 ¹⁾	
H → invisible			139 ¹⁾					

Full Run 2

Updated result available; not yet in main public combination

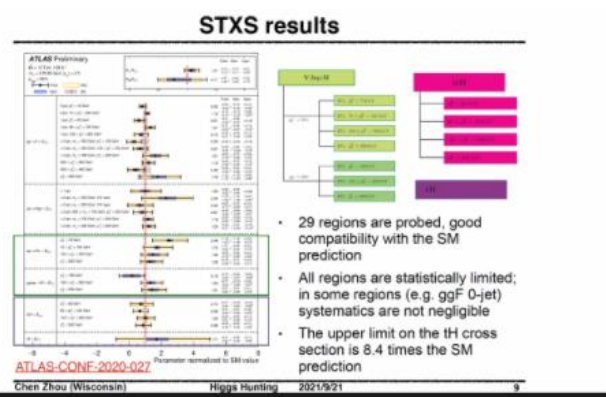
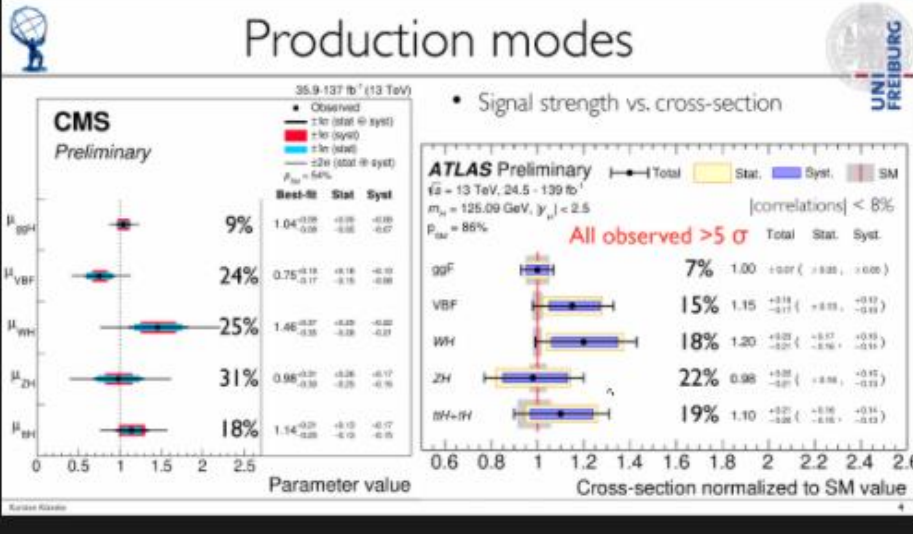
¹⁾ Not used in STXS fit

Global signal strength:

- ATLAS: $\mu = 1.06 \pm 0.07 = 1.06 \pm 0.04(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.03(\text{exp.})^{+0.05}_{-0.04}(\text{sig. th.}) \pm 0.02(\text{bkg. th.})$
- CMS: $\mu = 1.02^{+0.07}_{-0.06} = 1.02 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.04(\text{exp}) \pm 0.04(\text{theo})$

Daniela Bortoletto a levé la main

Activer Vidéo Sécurité 51 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus



Zoom meeting controls:

- Activer
- Arrêter la video
- Sécurité
- Participants 51
- Écran partagé
- Réactions
- Applications
- Plus

Inputs and Global μ

Decay channel	ggF		VBF		VH		ttH+tt	
	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	139	77	139	77	139	77	139	77
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$	139	137	139	137	139	137	139	137
$H \rightarrow WW^*$	361	36	361	36	361	36	361	36
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	361	36	<311	36	139	77	361	77
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	361	77	361	77	139	77	361	77
ttH multiplicities	139 ⁽¹⁾	36	139 ⁽¹⁾	36	139 ⁽¹⁾	36	139 ⁽¹⁾	36
$H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$			139 ⁽¹⁾					

Global signal strength:

- ATLAS: $\mu = 1.06 \pm 0.07 = 1.06 \pm 0.04(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.03(\text{exp.})^{+0.05}_{-0.03}(\text{sig. th.}) \pm 0.02(\text{bkg. th.})$
- CMS: $\mu = 1.02^{+0.07}_{-0.06} = 1.02 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.04(\text{exp}) \pm 0.04(\text{theo})$

Full Run 2
Updated result available, not yet in main public combination
Not used in STXS fit

Nicolas Morange

Effective Field Theories: HEL vs SMEFT

- Leading D=6 CP-even EFT operators
- Different EFT bases:
 - HEL vs SMEFT
- Different procedures:
 - Finding (non-) sensitive directions
 - Acceptance corrections

chen zhou

Interpretation of STXS with EFT

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N_6} \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \dots$$

- Parameterize the signal strengths, $(XS^*BR)_{\text{meas}}/(XS^*BR)_{\text{SM}}$, directly with Wilson coefficients of d=6 SMEFT operators
- Rotate the SMEFT basis c_j to eigenvector c_j' and fit 10 sensitive eigenvectors simultaneously
- these eigenvectors are obtained from identifying groups of operators with similar impact and performing eigenvector decomposition for the covariance matrix of the measurement

ATLAS-CONF-2020-053
Nicola Bruneri, Roberto Salerno, 2020/12/11

Roberto Salerno

Effective Field Theories: HEL vs SMEFT

Nicolas Berger

Zoom meeting interface showing a presentation slide on the left and a participant, Karsten Koeneke, on the right. The slide features a blue crosshair graphic with a sunburst at the top and the text "THE ONCE AND FUTURE HIGGS" on a ribbon. Logos for "Nathaniel Craig UCSB" and "11TH HIGGS MEETING" are also visible.

Participant: Karsten Koeneke

Zoom controls at the bottom: Activer, Arrêter la video, Sécurité, Participants (53), Écran partagé, Réactions, Applications, Plus.

Zoom meeting interface showing a presentation slide on the left and a participant, Nathaniel Craig, on the right. The slide features a blue crosshair graphic with a sunburst at the top and the text "THE ONCE AND FUTURE HIGGS" on a ribbon. Logos for "Nathaniel Craig UCSB" and "11TH HIGGS MEETING" are also visible.

Participant: Nathaniel Craig

Zoom controls at the bottom: Activer, Arrêter la video, Sécurité, Participants (53), Écran partagé, Réactions, Applications, Plus.

A Yukawa Force?

Situation no less interesting for 1st & 2nd generation. Relative lightness makes flavor puzzle compelling, measurements could hold key to flavor puzzle.

E.g. Yukawa from irrelevant operator
 $\Rightarrow \kappa = 3$

H → $\nu\mu\mu$		3000 fb^{-1}	
Experiment	ATLAS	CMS	
Process	Combination	Combination	
Scenario	S1	S2	S1 S2
Total uncertainty	+10% -10%	+10% -10%	13% 10%
Statistical uncert.	+10% -10%	+10% -10%	9% 6%
Experimental uncert.	+8% -8%	+8% -8%	8% 5%
Theory uncert.	+8% -8%	+8% -8%	5% 5%

Bar chart showing projected coupling limits for various search channels. The x-axis is the projected coupling limit on a log scale from 10^0 to 10^4 . The y-axis is the projected coupling limit on a log scale from 10^0 to 10^4 . The legend includes: global (95% CL), direct search (95% CL), kinematic (95% CL), width (off-shell, 95% CL), width (on-shell, 95% CL), and exclusive (95% CL).

Approximate values from the chart:

- Global (95% CL): 1.3
- Direct search (95% CL): 1.3
- Kinematic (95% CL): 1.3
- Width (off-shell, 95% CL): 1.3
- Width (on-shell, 95% CL): 1.3
- Exclusive (95% CL): 1.3
- Other channels: 1.3×10^1 , 1.3×10^2 , 1.3×10^3 , 1.3×10^4

Participant: Nathaniel Craig

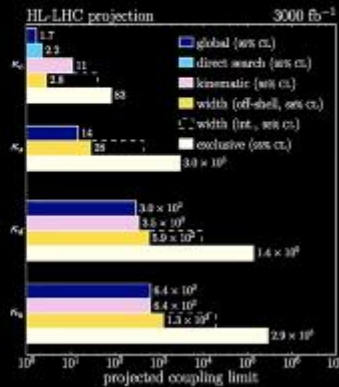
A Yukawa Force?

Situation no less interesting for 1st & 2nd generation. Relative lightness makes flavor puzzle compelling, measurements could hold key to flavor puzzle.

E.g. Yukawa from irrelevant operator
 $\Rightarrow \kappa = 3$

Experiment	ATLAS		CMS	
	S1	S2	S1	S2
Process	Combination		Combination	
Scenario				
Total uncertainty	+18%	+33%	13%	19%
	-12%	-25%		
Statistical uncert.	+18%	+33%	9%	9%
	-12%	-25%		
Experimental uncert.	+3%	+9%	8%	2%
	-2%	-2%		
Theory uncert.	+8%	+1%	6%	3%
	-3%	-1%		

[1902.00134]



Activer
Vidéo
Sécurité
Participants 52
Écran partagé
Réactions
Applications
Plus

Why to search for HH?

• Higgs potential

$$V(H) = \frac{m_H^2}{2} H^2 + \lambda H^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4} H^4$$

SM: $\lambda = \frac{m_H^2}{2v^2} = 0.13$

mass term triple Higgs coupling quartic Higgs coupling

$m_H = 125.10 \pm 0.14 \text{ GeV}$

• Higgs self-interactions

- indirect via single Higgs production at higher order
- direct via di-Higgs production

1





Tatjana Lenz



Verena Ingrid Martinez O...




Verena Ingrid Martinez Outschoorn

 
Désactiver le son

 
Vidéo


Sécurité

 41 
Participants

 
Écran partagé


Réactions


Applications


Plus

Home Tools Hitting_130424... Sign In

Tatjana Lenz
UNIVERSITÄT BERN

HH Production ggF & VBF

- HH production → non-resonant via ggF and VBF

non-resonant ggF

non-resonant VBF

- VBF production is sub-dominant = 1.7 fb @ 13 TeV

3



Tatjana Lenz

Microphone icon: Désactiver le son

Video icon: Vidéo

Shield icon: Sécurité

48 people icon: Participants

Green up arrow icon: Écran partagé

Smiley icon: Réactions

App icon: Applications

More icon: Plus

HH bbττ: Systematics

Relative contribution to the uncertainty in the extracted signal cross-sections (sum in quadrature)

Uncertainty source	Non-resonant HH		Resonant $X \rightarrow HH$	
	200 GeV	500 GeV	500 GeV	1000 GeV
Data statistical	81%	70%	89%	89%
Systematic	59%	66%	46%	46%
H and Z + BF resolutions	4%	15%	3%	5%
MC statistical	28%	44%	31%	18%
Experimental				
Jet and E_T^{miss}	7%	26%	5%	3%
b-jet tagging	3%	4%	3%	3%
τ -lepton	5%	13%	3%	7%
Electron and muon	2%	3%	2%	1%
Lepton and pileup	3%	2%	2%	2%
Theoretical and modelling				
$\text{Volo-}\tau_{\text{had}}$	9%	22%	8%	7%
Top-quark	24%	17%	15%	8%
$Z(\rightarrow \tau\tau) + \text{BF}$	9%	17%	9%	13%
Single Higgs boson	29%	2%	15%	11%
Other backgrounds	3%	2%	5%	3%
Signal	5%	19%	13%	14%

11



Microphone icon: over le son

Video icon: Vidéo

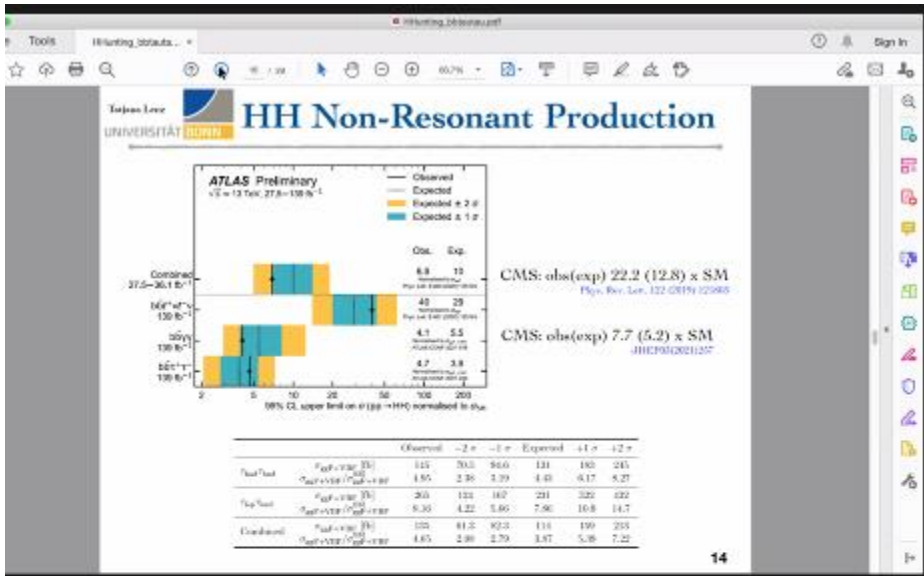
Shield icon: Sécurité

Participants icon: 55

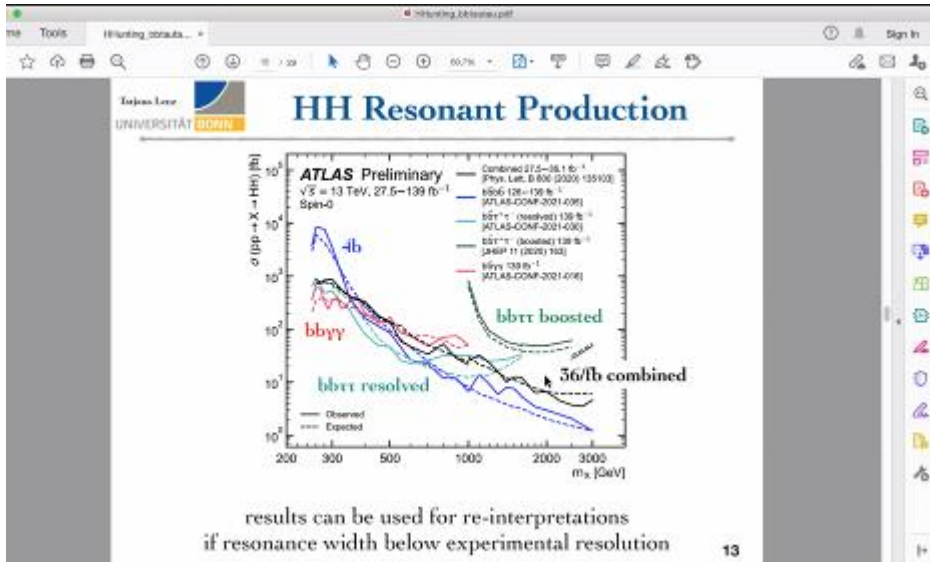
Screen sharing icon: Écran partagé

Reactions icon: Réactions

Applications icon: Applications

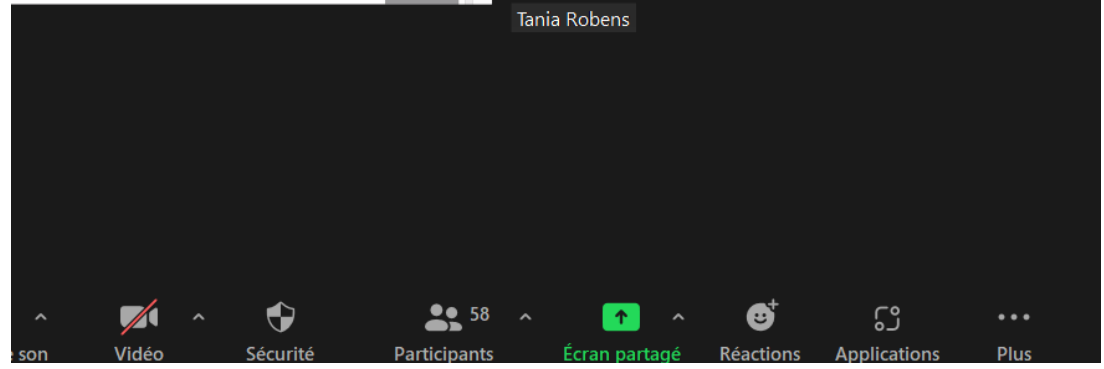
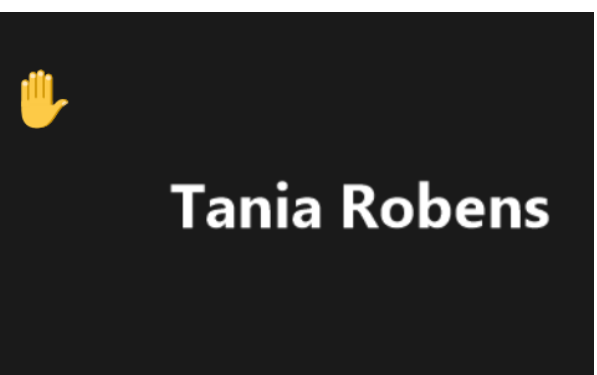
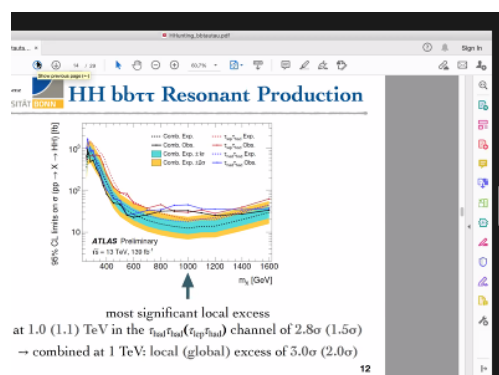
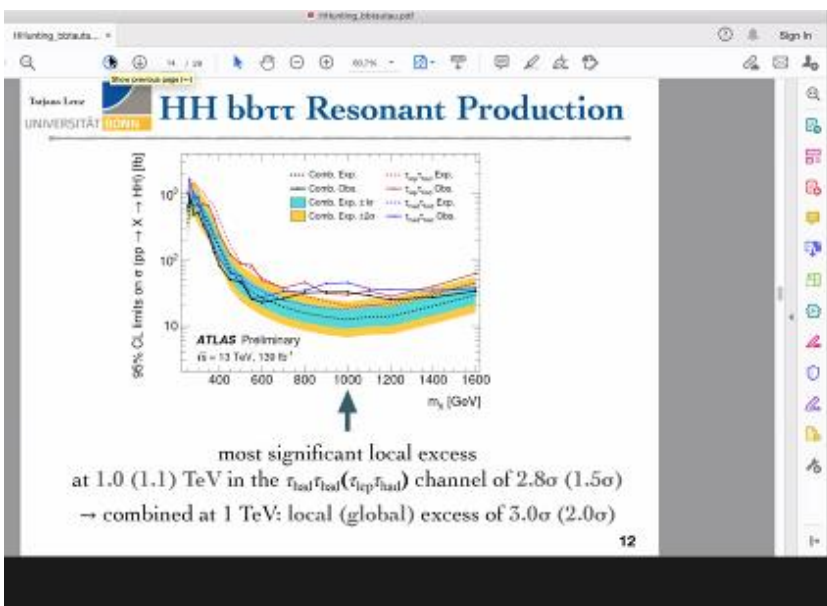


Roberto Salerno



results can be used for re-interpretations
 if resonance width below experimental resolution





Channel choice

Fully reconstructable final state

- Main backgrounds are di-photon continuum and single Higgs boson (Non-resonant $gg\bar{g}$ and VBF for resonant analysis)
- High H-to-bb branching ratio

Excellent $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ resolution (less than 1.9 GeV)

Good photon identification & reconstruction

- good trigger (advantage for low $m_{\gamma\gamma}$)
- High S/B

22/09/2021 Higgs boson pair production, HULSKEN Raphaël

Verena Ingrid Martínez Outschoorn

Channel choice

Fully reconstructable final state

- Main backgrounds are di-photon continuum and single Higgs boson (Non-resonant $gg\bar{g}$ and VBF for resonant analysis)
- High H-to-bb branching ratio

Excellent $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ resolution (less than 1.9 GeV)

Good photon identification & reconstruction

- good trigger (advantage for low $m_{\gamma\gamma}$)
- High S/B

22/09/2021 Higgs boson pair production, HULSKEN Raphaël

Raphael Hulskén

Pre-selection

Common pre-selection for resonant and non-resonant analysis

- Di-photon trigger
- $E_T/m_{\gamma\gamma} > 0.35$ (0.25) for leading (subleading) photon
- Isolation criteria in a cone of $R = 0.2$
 - $E_{T,iso} < 0.065 * E_T$
 - $p_{T,iso} < 0.05 * E_T$
- $105 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{\gamma\gamma} \leq 160 \text{ GeV}$

Less than 6 central jets ($|\eta| < 2.5$) with $P_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$

2 b-jets with 77 % b-tagging efficiency

22/09/2021 Higgs boson pair production, HULSKEN Raphaël

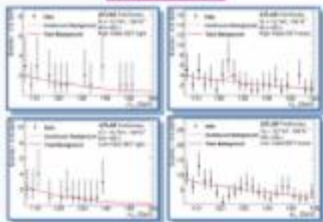
Raphael Hulskén

Signal and background modelisation

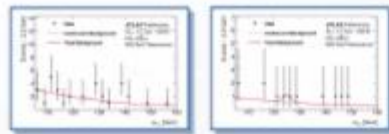


- Fit $m_{H\gamma}$ on for both non-resonant & resonant
- **Signal and single Higgs background** is modeled **from fit on MC** using **Double Sided Crystal Ball** function
- Continuum **background** is modeled from data **side-band fit** using **Exponential** function

Non-resonant



Resonant



22/09/2021

Higgs boson pair production. HULSKEN Raphaël

9

Raphael Hulsken

activer le son

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 56

Écran partagé

Réactions

Applications

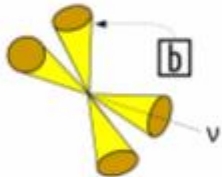
Plus

HH → bbbb decay channel at CMS Run-2

It has the largest HH branching fraction (~33%) → ~1500 events produced during Run 2 (L=138 fb⁻¹)
Signal reconstruction is ferociously challenged by the overwhelming production of multi-jet events

Expected signal

Four jets from b quark hadronization

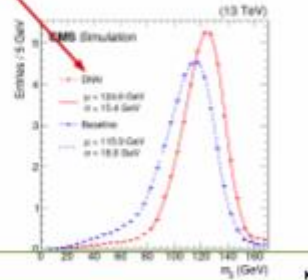


Reconstruction challenges:

- Jet identification: Large udsq/c/g jet background
- Higgs candidate reconstruction:
 - Jet combinatorics
 - Missing energy from neutrinos in B hadrons decays

Advanced identification and reconstruction methods

- Jet flavor tagging using DeepJet (DNN)
- b-jet energy regression (DNN)



Search for HH → 4b at CMS (YSF)

Daniel Guerrero (UF)

11th Higgs Hunting

3



Daniel Guerrero

Background model overview

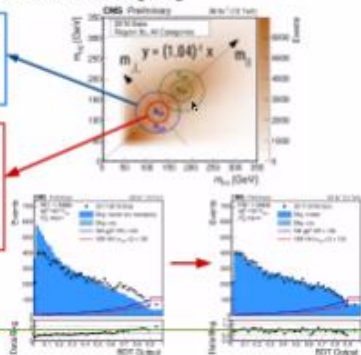
Data-driven multijet background model using '3b' data to derive '4b' background model
3b-to-4b shape differences are corrected with **BDT re-weighting**

The background model is built using $A_{CR}(3b)$ & $A_{CR}(4b)$ data
1. Normalization scaled by transfer factor $\alpha = N_{CR}(4b) / N_{CR}(3b)$
2. Residual mismodeling on key variables are addressed via weights using a trained multidimensional BDT reweighter

Use A_{CR} info + $A_{SR}(3b)$ data \rightarrow $A_{SR}(4b)$ bkg model
Normalization: Transfer factor
For ggF, it considers 'parallel' mass (m_{\parallel}) dependency
For VBF, it is constant
Shape: $A_{SR}(3b)$ distributions are re-shaped by reweighter

Full data/model closure is first verified in validation region

Performance in $A_{SR}(4b)$ region



Search for $HH \rightarrow 4b$ at CMS (YSF)

Daniel Guerrero (UF)

11th Higgs Hunting

8

Daniel Guerrero



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants 57



Écran partagé



Réactions



Applications



Plus

Fin

Conclusions

HH process can shed light on the structure of the Higgs potential



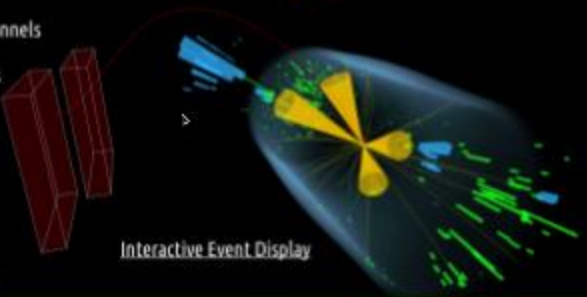
HH→bbbb is one of the most sensitive channels

- Leverage on innovative analysis methods
- ~5 x better sensitivity than 2016 result

Best LHC constraints on SM production

- Limit on HH xs : 3.6 x SM prediction
- Limit on VBF xs : 226 x SM prediction

Tight constraints on anomalous couplings



Thank you for your attention!



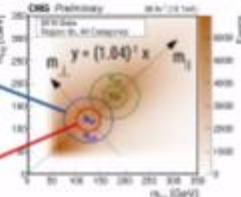
Verena Ingrid Martinez Outschoorn

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 57 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

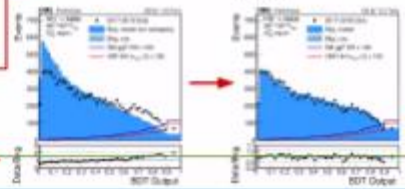
Background model overview

Data-driven multijet background model using '3b' data to derive '4b' background model
3b-to-4b shape differences are corrected with BDT re-weighting

The background model is built using $A_{CR}(3b)$ & $A_{CR}(4b)$ data
1. Normalization scaled by transfer factor $\alpha = N_{CR}(4b) / N_{CR}(3b)$
2. Residual mismodeling on key variables are addressed via weights using a trained multidimensional BDT reweighter



Use A_{CR} info + $A_{SR}(3b)$ data \rightarrow $A_{SR}(4b)$ bkg model
Normalization: Transfer factor
For ggF, it considers "parallel" mass (m_H) dependency
For VBF, it is constant
Shape: $A_{SR}(3b)$ distributions are re-shaped by reweighter



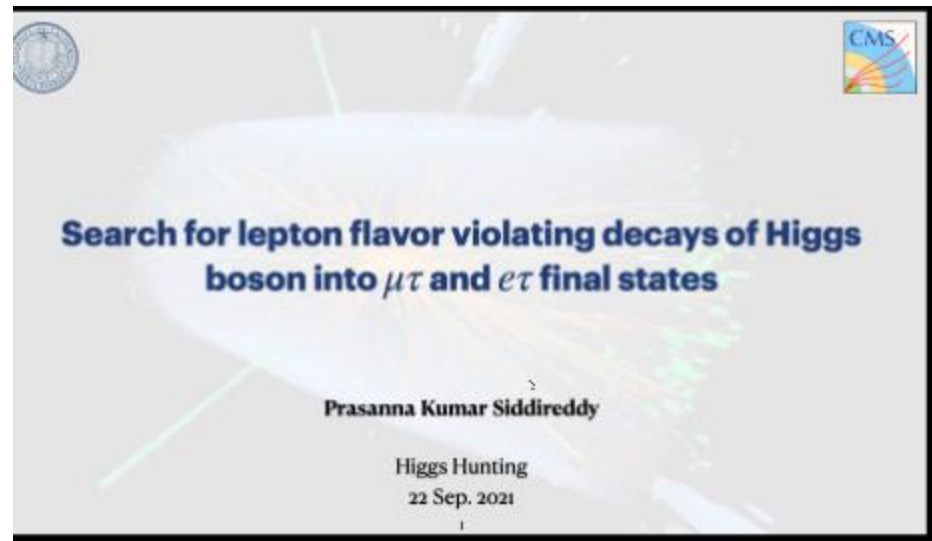
Full data/model closure is first verified in validation region



Performance in $A_{SR}(4b)$ region



Tatjana Lenz

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants 57 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus




 


Search for lepton flavor violating decays of Higgs boson into $\mu\tau$ and $e\tau$ final states


Prasanna Kumar Siddireddy


Higgs Hunting
22 Sep. 2021





Activer  ^


Vidéo  ^


Sécurité 

Participants  58 ^

Écran partagé  ^

Réactions 

Applications 

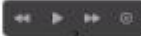
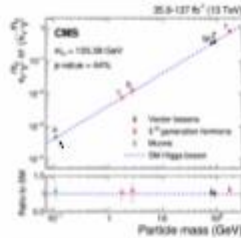
Plus 

Introduction

- Higgs interactions with fermions gives rise to their mass:

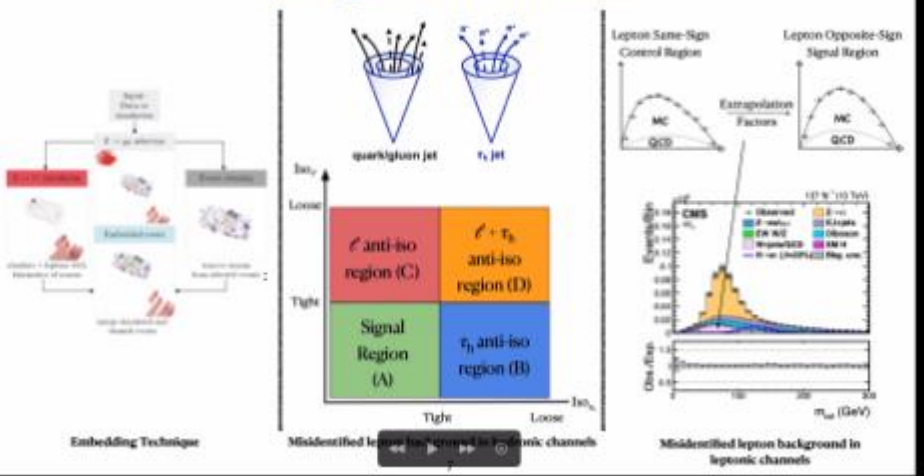
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}(\bar{\ell}_L \ell_R + \bar{\ell}_R \ell_L)w + \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}(\bar{\ell}_L \ell_R + \bar{\ell}_R \ell_L)h$$

- If mass and the Yukawa matrices are not simultaneously diagonalizable, then the off-diagonal Yukawa couplings can give rise to lepton flavor violating (LFV) Higgs decays
- LFV decays arise in models with more than one Higgs boson doublet, certain supersymmetric models, composite Higgs models, models with flavor symmetries, etc.
- Neutrino oscillations also suggest that lepton flavor is not conserved, however, no charged LFV has been observed to date



Prasanna Siddireddy

Background Estimation



ATLAS Di-Higgs results

Petar Bokan (DESY), *Higgs Hunting 2021*
on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration
September 22, 2021, Orsay and Paris



📶 Petar Bokan



er ^ ^ Vidéo Sécurité 57 ^ ^ Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

Introduction **Non-resonant** Resonant Conclusion

Decay channels and public results (non-resonant)

	$b\bar{b}$	WW	
$b\bar{b}$	33%		27.5 - 36.1 fb ⁻¹
WW	25%	4.6%	139 fb ⁻¹
$\tau\tau$	7.4%	2.5%	$HH (l = e \text{ or } \mu)$ (ATLAS, CMS, LEP)
ZZ	3.1%	1.2%	
$\gamma\gamma$	0.26%	0.10%	Combination (ATLAS, CMS, LEP, Higgs)

HH decay modes and their total relative branching ratios

Limits on the non-resonant HH cross-section assuming the SM kinematics available for the highlighted channels

4/15

Petar Bokan

er Vidéo Sécurité Participants 58 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus

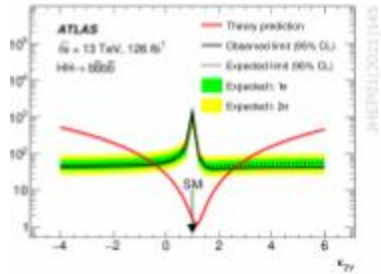
VBF $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ (126 fb^{-1})

Analysis optimized to search for VBF HH production

Multijet background constitute about 95% of the total background (data-driven)

$t\bar{t}$ background simulated, normalisation of all-hadronic $t\bar{t}$ determined from data

ggF HH production normalised to the SM expectation and treated as background



95% CL limit on $\sigma_{VBF}/\sigma_{VBF}^{SM}$

Expected	Observed
550	840

Allowed $\mu_{2\gamma}$ interval at 95% CL

Expected	Observed
$[-0.55, 2.72]$	$[-0.43, 2.56]$

9/15



📶 Petar Bokan



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants 60



Écran partagé



Réactions



Applications



Plus

HH and the trilinear coupling

arXiv:1312.5672

- HH production can be used to directly study **Higgs boson self-coupling** and Higgs potential
- At CERN LHC mainly produced through **gluon fusion** via fermion loop
- In SM destructive interference of triangle and box contributors
 - Tiny cross section (31.05 fb)
 - Experimentally very challenging

$$V(\phi^2) = \mu^2 \phi^2 + \lambda (\phi^2)^2$$

- With full Run2, possible to target also **vector boson fusion** production mode (1.72 fb)
 - sensitive to **VVHH** coupling

A. Cappati (LLR) Higgs Hunting 2021 2



Alessandra Cappati

HH and the trilinear coupling

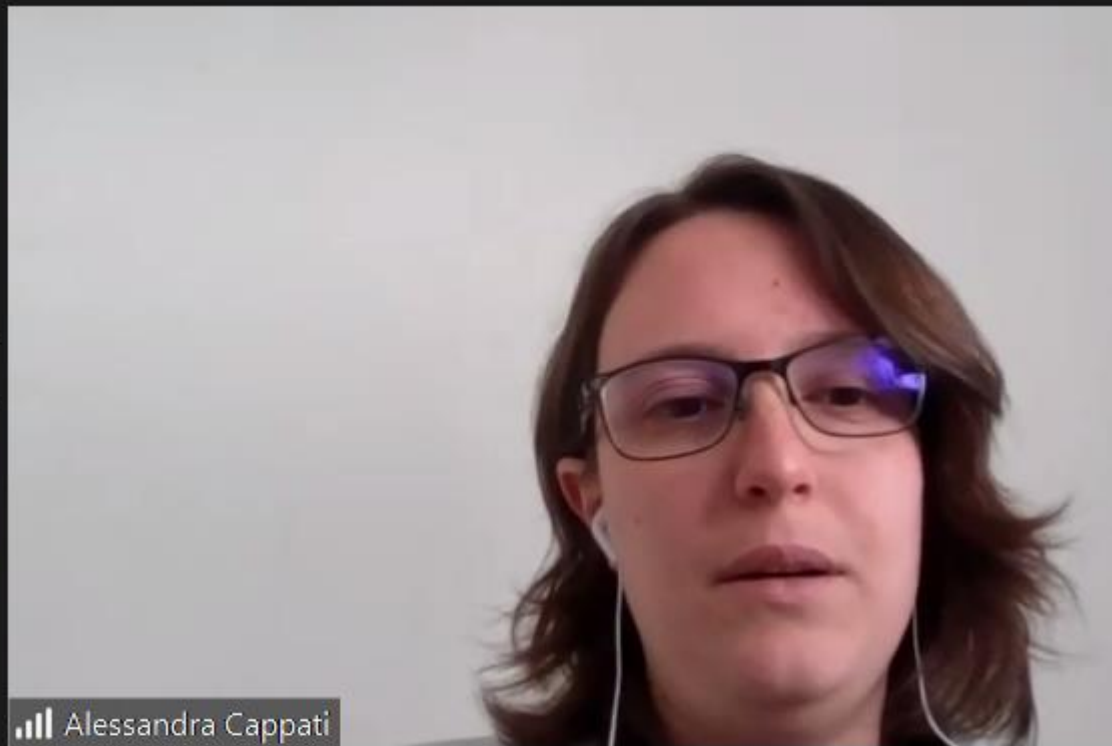
• HH production can be used to directly study **Higgs boson self-coupling** and **Higgs potential**
 • At CERN LHC mainly produced through **gluon fusion** via fermion loop
 • In SM destructive interference of triangle and box contributors
 → Tiny cross section (31.05 fb)
 → Experimentally very challenging

www.slac.stanford.edu

$$V(\phi) = \mu^2 \phi^\dagger \phi + \lambda (\phi^\dagger \phi)^2$$

• With full Run2, possible to target also **vector boson fusion** production mode (1.72 fb)
 → sensitive to **vvHH** coupling

A Capozzi (LLR) Higgs Hunting 2021 2



📶 Alessandra Cappati

Alessandra Cappati

Verena Ingrid Martinez O...



Into the Future

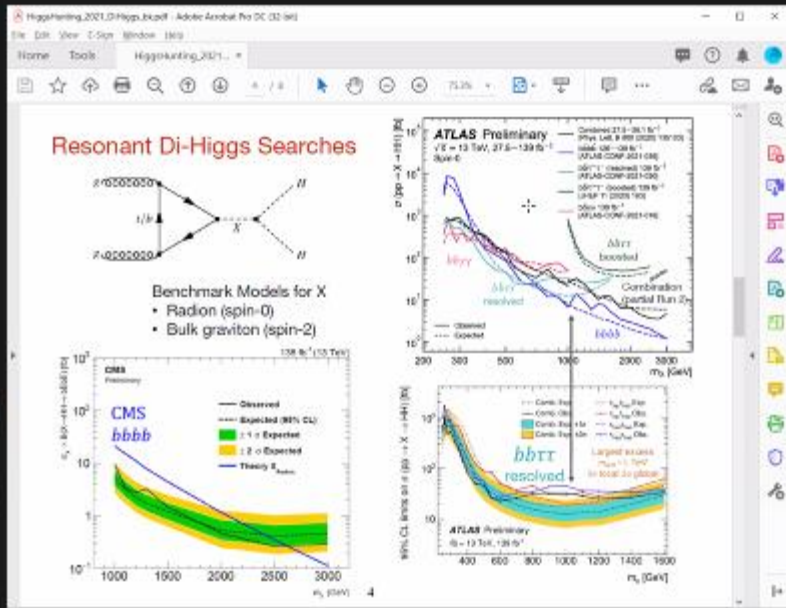
$\sigma_{\text{BR}} \times \text{BR}$ at 13 TeV	Partial Run 2 (2015-16)		Full Run 2 (2015-18)		
	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	ATLAS	20.0	20	4.1	5.5
	CMS	23.6	38.8	7.7	9.2

Plots from M. Kagan & R. Teoira de Lima



Roberto Salerno

Activer
Vidéo
Sécurité
Participants 68
Écran partagé
Réactions
Applications
Plus



Daniela Bortoletto

Activer

Vidéo

Sécurité

Participants 68

Écran partagé

Réactions

Applications

Plus

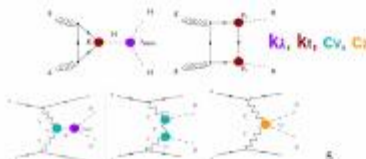
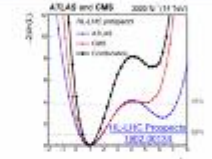
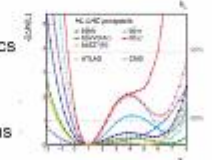
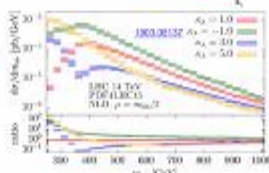
HiggsHunting_2021_L0_Higgs_BSM - Active Acrobat Pro DC (32-bit)

File Edit View 5.5.0m Windows 1016

Home Tools HiggsHunting_2021_...


Future Directions


- Towards evidence for di-Higgs production**
 - Improvements in trigger
 - New analysis techniques
- Search for BSM physics**
 - Modifications to the cross section & kinematics
 - EFT analysis
 - Studying coupling modifications
 - Other searches for new particles & interactions beyond di-Higgs resonant searches











Daniela Bortoletto


Activer  ^


Vidéo  ^


Sécurité 

Participants  68 ^

Écran partagé  ^

Réactions 

Applications 


Plus 

Higgs boson, 2011, Higgs, expert - Adobe Acrobat Pro DC (32-bit)

File Edit View Window Help

Home Tools Higgs boson_2011...

Di-Higgs Cross Section Limits

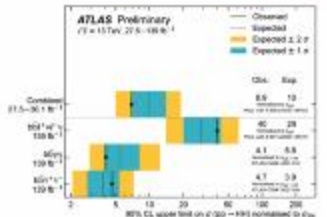
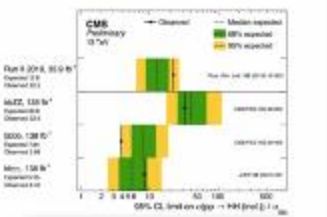


$pp \rightarrow HH$ at 13 TeV

ggF $\sigma_{2H} = 31.1^{+2.1}_{-2.2}$ fb

VBF $\sigma_{2H} = 1.73 \pm 0.04$ fb

Channel	at 13 TeV	Partial Run 2 (2015-16)		Full Run 2 (2015-18)	
		Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
ggF → ggFF	ATLAS	20.0	26	4.1	5.5
	CMS	23.6	18.8	7.7	5.2
ggF → ggFF	ATLAS	12.5	15	6.7	3.9
	CMS	21.4	25.1		
ggF → ggFF	ATLAS	12.9	21		
	CMS	74.6	30.0	3.6	7.3
Combination	ATLAS	6.9	10		
	CMS	22.2	13.6		

ATLAS Preliminary
13 TeV, 36.1 fb⁻¹

CMS Preliminary
13 TeV, 35.9 fb⁻¹

2



Gregorio Bernardi



 Rosy Nikolaidou



Désactiver le son



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus

Rosy Nikolaidou



Rosy Nikolaidou



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus



Isobel Ojalvo



Rosy Nikolaidou



Enregistrement...



Isobel Ojalvo



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



24



Participants



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus



er ^

 Vidéo ^

 Sécurité

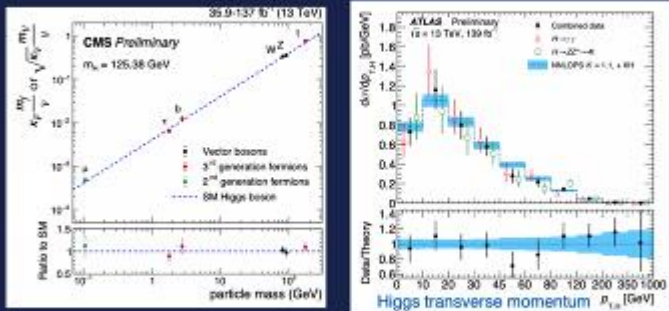
 Participants 26 ^

 Écran partagé ^

 Applications

 Plus

Where are we now?



Differential measurements in di-photon, ZZ, bb, etc.
Discovery of branching to 3rd generation fermions

6

Isobel Ojalvo

Where are we now?



HL-LHC as a Higgs factory:
170M Higgs bosons - 120k HH pairs for 3 ab⁻¹

Isobel Ojalvo



Isobel Ojalvo

Higgs Self Coupling

arXiv:1910.00012



Sensitivity to:

models where we expect new particles of few hundred GeV mass

mixing
loop
Higgs
TeV
the

Planning to define new physics benchmarks for resonant and non-resonant HH that we could use for interpretations as the precision on the self-coupling improves

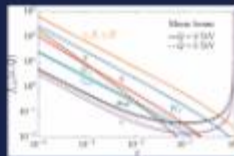
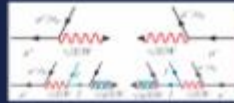
typical quantum corrections to the Higgs self-coupling generated by loop diagrams

Isobel Ojalvo

Higgs Couplings: Muon Collider

Renewed (or continued) Interest in Muon Colliders

	Fit Based (%)		
	10 TeV Muon Collider	with HL-LHC	with HL-LHC + 200 GeV e^+e^-
κ_F	0.06	0.06	0.06
κ_{A_1}	0.20	0.23	0.10
κ_{A_2}	0.15	0.13	0.15
κ_{H_1}	0.08	0.07	0.37
κ_{H_2}	1.0	1.0	0.87
κ_{γ}	0.80	0.88	0.70
κ_Z	0.0	2.0	2.8
κ_W	0.18	0.18	0.15
κ_{τ}	3.0	1.0	1.8
κ_b	0.01	0.38	0.27



High energy muon colliders actually collide a mix of EWK states
Combination with other machines to improve precision measurements

2005.10289
2103.14043
and more



Isobel Ojalvo



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants 42



Écran partagé



Applications

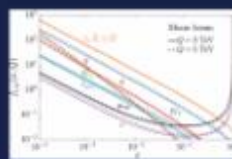
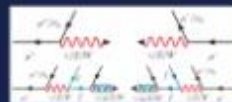


Plus

Higgs Couplings: Muon Collider

Renewed (or continued) Interest in Muon Colliders

	Fit Branch (%)		
	10 TeV Muon Collider	with HL-LHC	with HL-LHC + 100 GeV e^+e^-
κ_B	0.08	0.04	0.06
κ_C	0.20	0.23	0.10
κ_D	0.15	0.15	0.15
κ_E	0.04	0.27	0.37
$\kappa_{B,C}$	1.0	1.0	0.97
$\kappa_{C,D}$	0.89	0.89	0.70
$\kappa_{D,E}$	0.0	2.4	2.8
$\kappa_{B,C,D}$	0.18	0.18	0.15
$\kappa_{C,D,E}$	2.0	1.8	1.8
$\kappa_{B,C,D,E}$	0.01	4.39	0.27



High energy muon colliders actually collide a mix of EWK states
 Combination with other machines to improve precision measurements

2005.10289
 2103.14043
 and more



Isobel Ojalvo

Going Forward



Roberto Salerno

Key Questions

Which physics beyond the Standard Model can be probed by precision measurements of Higgs couplings?

How precise do these measurements need to be in order to probe BSM physics scenarios?

How are direct searches for new Higgs-like particles complementary to precision Higgs coupling measurements

Does the Higgs boson result from the scalar potential of the Standard Model?

How can measurements of double Higgs boson production be improved to better probe the potential ?

Which is the target precision for this? - taking into account the correlations with the other Higgs measurements

How can measurements in the Higgs sector be combined with measurements in other sectors to improve our understanding of high scale physics?

What theory calculations are needed to enable the theory precision to match the projected experimental precision of future measurements?

21



Gregorio Bernardi



ver



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants

49



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus

Key Questions

Which physics beyond the Standard Model can be probed by precision measurements of Higgs couplings?

How precise do these measurements need to be in order to probe BSM physics scenarios?

How are direct searches for new Higgs-like particles complementary to precision Higgs coupling measurements

Does the Higgs boson result from the scalar potential of the Standard Model?

How can measurements of double Higgs boson production be improved to better probe the potential ?

Which is the target precision for this? - taking into account the correlations with the other Higgs measurements

How can measurements in the Higgs sector be combined with measurements in other sectors to improve our understanding of high scale physics?

What theory calculations are needed to enable the theory precision to match the projected experimental precision of future measurements?

21



Laura Reina

Key Questions

Which physics beyond the Standard Model can be probed by precision measurements of Higgs couplings?

How precise do these measurements need to be in order to probe BSM physics scenarios?

How are direct searches for new Higgs-like particles complementary to precision Higgs coupling measurements

Does the Higgs boson result from the scalar potential of the Standard Model?

How can measurements of double Higgs boson production be improved to better probe the potential ?

Which is the target precision for this? - taking into account the correlations with the other Higgs measurements

How can measurements in the Higgs sector be combined with measurements in other sectors to improve our understanding of high scale physics?

What theory calculations are needed to enable the theory precision to match the projected experimental precision of future measurements?

21



Laura Reina



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



Participants 49



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus



Isobel Ojalvo



Laura Reina



Enregistrement...



Rosy Nikolaidou



Activer



Vidéo



Sécurité



50

Participants



Écran partagé



Applications



Plus

Higgs Hunting 2021

Theory highlights and concluding remarks

Laura Reina
Florida State University



Microphone icon (muted) Video icon (muted) Security icon Participants icon (50) Screen sharing icon (active) Applications icon More icon (three dots)

Activer Vidéo Sécurité Participants Écran partagé Applications Plus

Particle physics in the LHC era: a unique time



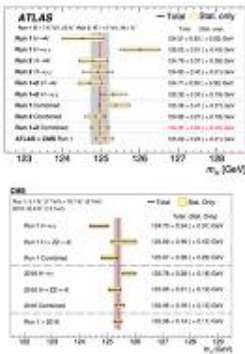
So much of the LHC physics potential is ahead of us:

- ↳ c.o.m. energy will increase from 13 TeV to 14 TeV.
- ↳ 2-fold increase in statistics by the end of Run 3.
- ↳ 20-fold increase in statistics by the end of the HL-LHC!

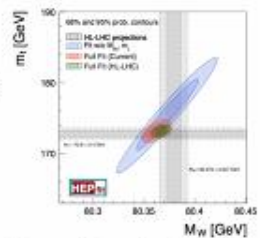


Setting the SM framework

LHC Run 1+Run 2: M_H promoted to EW precision observable



Crucial to realize the EW precision program of the HL-LHC.



Still a crucial constraint for all BSM models

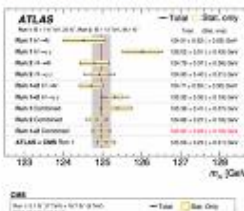
See Tong's talks

Effects of New Physics can now be more clearly disentangled in both EW observables and Higgs-boson couplings \leftrightarrow probing EWSB

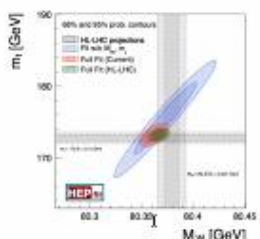


Setting the SM framework

LHC Run 1+Run 2: M_H promoted to EW precision observable



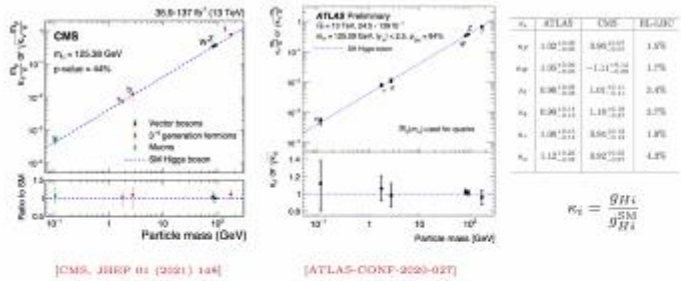
Crucial to realize the EW precision program of the HL-LHC.



Still a crucial constraint for all BSM models



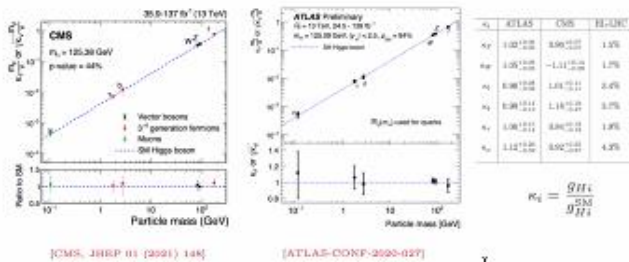
LHC Run 1+Run 2: first measurement of SM Higgs couplings



- Higgs couplings to gauge bosons measured to 5-10% level.
- Higgs couplings to 3rd-generation fermions measured at 10-20%
- First measurement of Higgs couplings to 2nd-generation fermions: κ_{μ} !
- Projections for HL-LHC look impressive!
- Next challenge: probe new structures! (EFT interactions, CP, ...)
- Ultimate challenge: measuring the Higgs self-coupling(s).



LHC Run 1+Run 2: first measurement of SM Higgs couplings

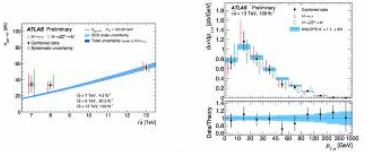


- Higgs couplings to gauge bosons measured to 5-10% level.
- Higgs couplings to 3rd-generation fermions measured at 10-20%
- First measurement of Higgs couplings to 2nd-generation fermions: κ_{μ} !
- Projections for HL-LHC look impressive!
- Next challenge: probe new structures! (EFT interactions, CP, ...)
- Ultimate challenge: measuring the Higgs self-coupling(s).



A unique physics program in front of us!

From Run 2 data: not only total but also differential cross sections.



We can explore new physics in different regimes.

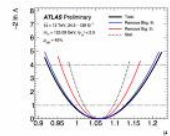
Is theory ready to take the challenge?

Laura Reina

er Vidéo Sécurité Participants 58 Écran partagé Réactions Applications Plus



Theoretical systematics: warning of a possible limiting factor



Systematic	ATLAS and CMS
Statistical	0.02
Systematic	0.02
Theory	0.02
Experimental	0.02
Other	0.02
Total	0.04

$$\mu_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_j} \times \frac{B_j}{B_i}$$

LHC: Large Theory systematics

Breakdown of residual uncertainties:

ATLAS = $1.06 \pm 0.07 = 1.06 \pm 0.04(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.03(\text{exp.})^{+0.05(\text{sig.th.}) \pm 0.02(\text{bkg.th.})}$
 CMS = $1.02^{+0.07}_{-0.06} = 1.02 \pm 0.04(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.04(\text{exp.}) \pm 0.04(\text{th.})$

See talks by Bonazzoni and Zhou

HL-LHC (S2: Theory syst. half of LHC)
 Error dominated by Theory systematics

$$\kappa = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \alpha} = 1 + \Delta \kappa \rightarrow \Delta \kappa \approx O\left(\frac{\Delta}{\alpha}\right)$$

→ Higher precision probes higher Δ



Laura Reina

ver | Vidéo | Sécurité | Participants 57 | Écran partagé | Réactions | Applications | Plus



Laura Reina

With no evidence of new physics or a preferred way beyond the Standard Model, but compelling arguments to explore the TeV scale, progress crucially relies on our ability to discern, describe, and interpret the complexity of LHC events.

📶 Laura Reina



📶 Laura Reina



📶 Laura Reina

Use cutting-edge techniques to extract more information from otherwise difficult data.

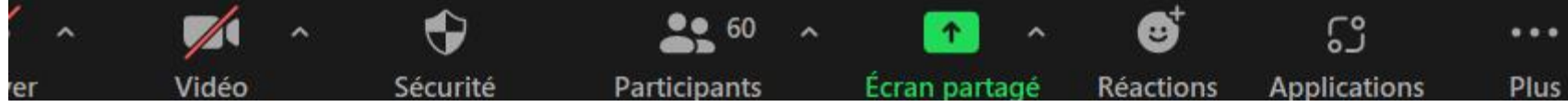
📶 Laura Reina

🔇 ^ 📺 ^ 🛡️ 👤 59 ^ 📶 ^ 😊 + 📄 ⋮ **Fin**



Thank you!!

to the organizers and all the participants





Thank you!!

to the organizers and all the participants



Matteo Cacciari

Ver ^ Vidéo ^ Sécurité Participants 60 ^ Écran partagé ^ Réactions Applications Plus



INTRODUCTION



Thanks to the organisers for this nice opportunity
and for some sleep deprivation in the last days :)



Impossible to make justice to all the many results presented in a single talk

– focussing on some highlights and personal remarks. A poor's experimentalist view

Lively discussion also with the online format, thanks to the organisers for keeping this year conference

– all excellent and very investing talks, in particular congratulations to the YSF speakers

– missing coffee break discussions and Paris. Let's hope for a 2022 HH in person :)



INTRODUCTION



Thanks to the organisers for this nice opportunity and for some sleep deprivation in the last days :)



Impossible to make justice to all the many results presented in a single talk

– focussing on some highlights and personal remarks. A poor's experimentalist view

Lively discussion also with the online format, thanks to the organisers for keeping this year conference

– all excellent and very investing talks, in particular congratulations to the YSF speakers
– missing coffee break discussions and Paris. Let's hope for a 2022 HH in person :)

Paolo Meridiani

2



Paolo Meridiani

INTRODUCTION



Thanks to the organisers for this nice opportunity and for some sleep deprivation in the last days :)



Impossible to make justice to all the many results presented in a single talk

– focussing on some highlights and personal remarks. A poor's experimentalist view

Lively discussion also with the online format, thanks to the organisers for keeping this year conference

– all excellent and very interesting talks, in particular congratulations to the YSF speakers

– missing coffee break discussions and Paris. Let's hope for a 2022 HH in person :)

Paolo Meridiani

2



Paolo Meridiani

iver ^ Vidéo ^ Sécurité Participants 59 ^ Écran partagé ^ Réactions Applications Plus

STXS: BOSONIC CHANNELS

INFN

STXS: xsec measured in several bins of phase space to reduce model dependence and allow easy interpretation to for BSM effects (EFT)

WW($\nu\nu$), competitive in particular for $\mu\mu$

With full Run2, already capable to make kinematic bins in several WH(ZH) and TH production modes (STXS Stage 1,2)

Paolo Meridiani

53 Participants

Écran partagé

3RD GEN COUPLING: TTH

INFN

Run2 legacy: discovery of the Yukawa mechanism for all 3rd gen fermions (t,b, τ)

TTH: Se from combination in 2018, now with full Run2 probing TTH @ 20-30% in single channels

CMS TTH

ATLAS Primary 36.1 fb⁻¹ Run 2016-2018

First dedicated measurements for H (multi lepton, $\gamma\gamma$)

ATLAS TTH+bb: xsec also in pT(H) bins

Paolo Meridiani

52 Participants

Écran partagé

3RD GEN COUPLING: VH(bb)

INFN

VH(ν bb): new analysis from ATLAS combining resolved and boosted topology in STXS bins pT(ν)

Sensitivity in EFT improved

A potential application for Run3: more granular 2D measurement (pT(W) vs mT) guarantees better EFT constraints for VH

Paolo Meridiani

51 Participants

Écran partagé

VBF H(bb)

INFN

Another "unforeseen" channel. Combining 2 channels: full hadronic (bb) with $\mu\mu/\nu\nu$

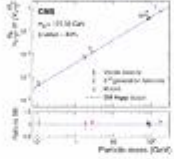
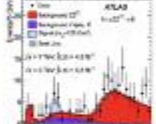
3x for VBF in H+bb alone

Paolo Meridiani

50 Participants

Écran partagé

A LONG ROAD FOR H(125)...



Almost 10 years (and x 10 statistics) have passed...

The "short executive" summary:

- fantastic measurements presented for many production and decay modes.
- moved from a "new scalar with mass around 125 GeV", to what seems in all aspects "THE SM Higgs".
- Systematically looking for "an anomaly" in the Higgs sector, LHC now into the "precision"/"EFT" era
- trying to answer several still un-answered questions: 2nd gen coupling, self-interaction, other scalars, BSM decays...

Prospects:

- Improvements seen for several analysis beyond lumi scaling thanks to ML. Next stop Run3 and then HL-LHC: new detectors and improved triggers. I'm sure the best is yet to come (however do not forget that we are running a >10 year long marathon...)

See you next year..



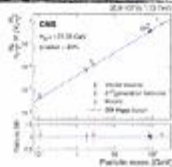
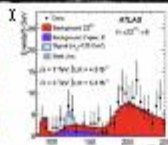
Paolo Meridiani

27



Paolo Meridiani

A LONG ROAD FOR H(125)...



Almost 10 years (and x 10 statistics) have passed...

The "short executive" summary:

- fantastic measurements presented for many production and decay modes.
- moved from a "new scalar with mass around 125 GeV", to what seems in all aspects "THE SM Higgs".
- Systematically looking for "an anomaly" in the Higgs sector, LHC now into the "precision"/"EFT" era
- trying to answer several still un-answered questions: 2nd gen coupling, self-interaction, other scalars, BSM decays...

Prospects:

- Improvements seen for several analysis beyond lumi scaling thanks to ML. Next stop Run3 and then HL-LHC: new detectors and improved triggers, I'm sure the best is yet to come (however do not forget that we are running a >10 year long marathon...)

See you next year..



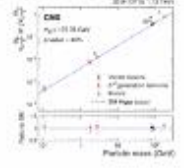
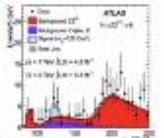
Paolo Meridiani

27



Roberto Salerno

A LONG ROAD FOR H(125)...



most 10 years (and x 10 statistics) have passed...

"short executive" summary:

Anticipatory measurements presented for many production and decay modes. Moved from a "new scalar with mass around 125 GeV", to what seems in all aspects "THE SM Higgs". Systematically looking for "an anomaly" in the Higgs sector, LHC now into the "precision"/"EFT" era trying to answer several still un-answered questions: 2nd gen coupling, self-interaction, other scalars, SM decays...

pects:

Improvements seen for several analysis beyond lumi scaling thanks to ML. Next stop Run3 and then HL-LHC: new detectors and improved triggers, I'm sure the best is yet to come (however do not forget that we are running a >10 year long marathon...)

See you next year..



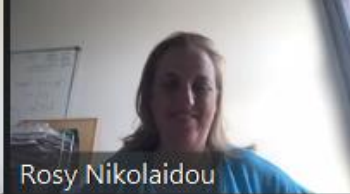
Paolo Meridiani



Paolo Meridiani



Louis Fayard



Rosy Nikolaidou



Roberto Salerno



Enregistrement...



ven Heinemeyer



Group chat audio (Alt+A)



35

