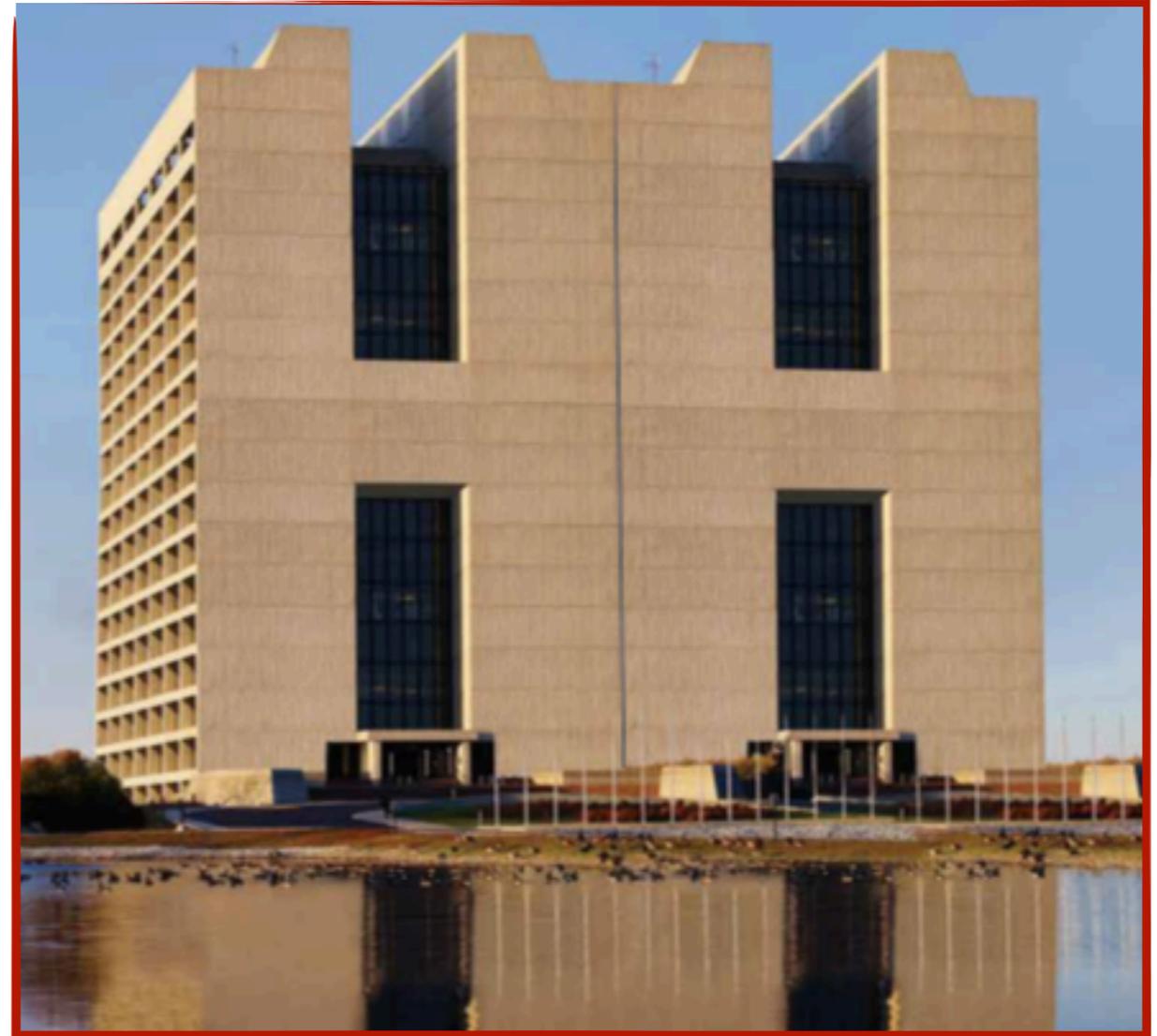


Why do we care about di-Higgs Production?

Tyler James Burch
US LHC Users Association
Fermilab - Batavia, Illinois
October 24-26, 2018



From [Double Higgs at Colliders Workshop](#)



The Higgs Boson

July 4, 2012 -

Standard Model-like Higgs particle discovered by ATLAS and CMS!

- Mass reconstructed at ~ 125 GeV
- Observed in multiple channels with rates consistent with the Standard Model (SM)



[NYTimes](#)

But, plenty of outstanding questions! Among these...

- Does the discovered Higgs boson couple as predicted by the SM?
- Are there any additional Higgs bosons?
- Do particles beyond those predicted by the SM exist? If so, how do they couple to the Higgs boson?

Searching for di-Higgs production gives insight into these questions

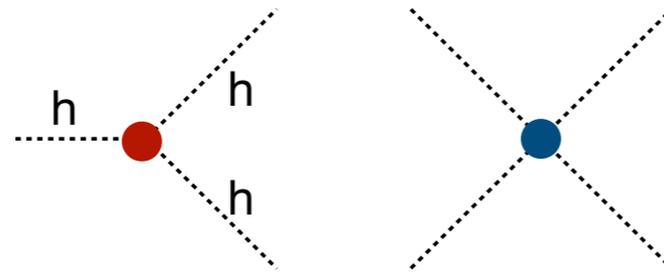
The Higgs Mechanism

Higgs Potential is given by:

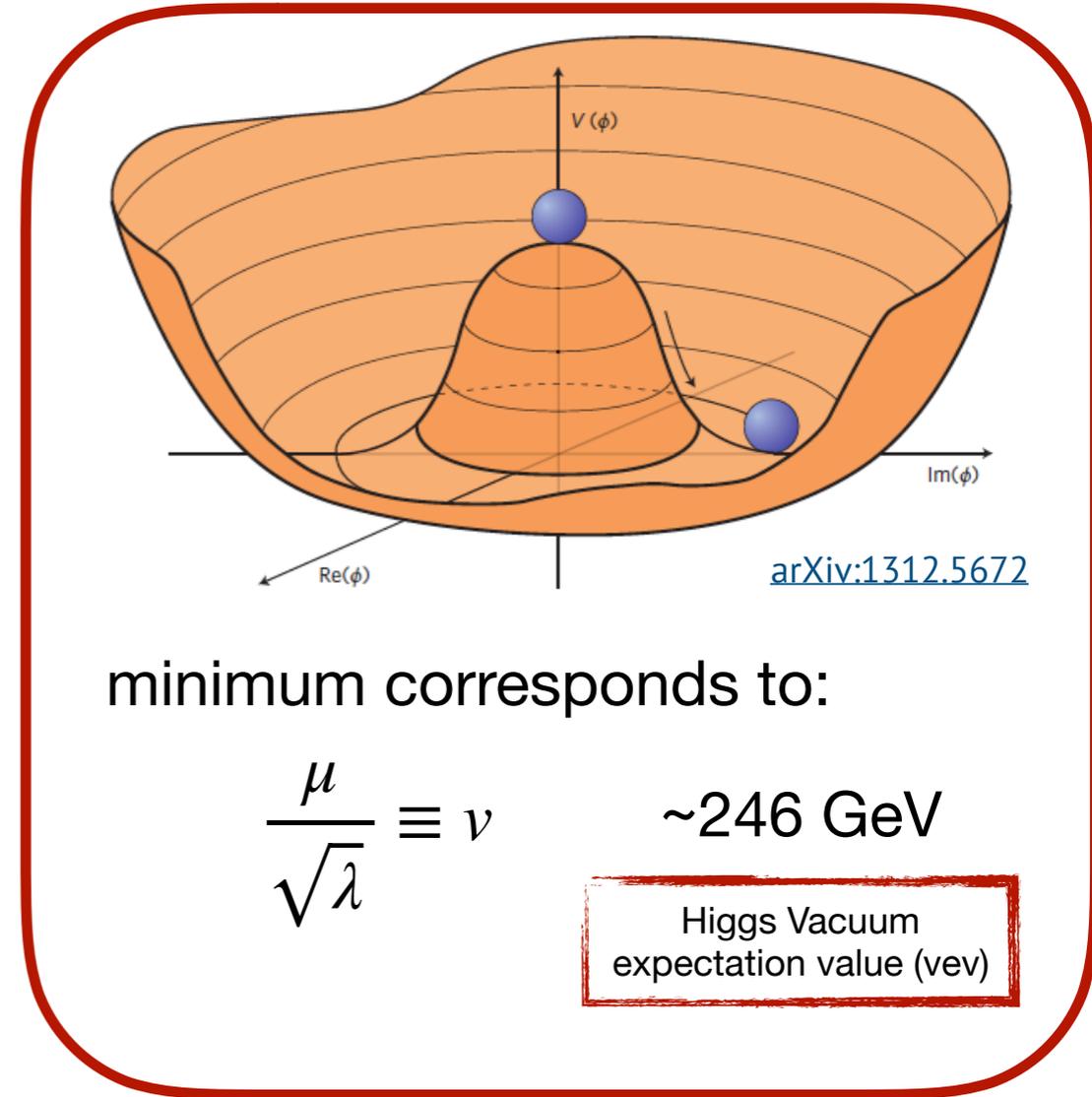
$$V(\phi^*\phi) = \mu^2(\phi^*\phi) + \lambda(\phi^*\phi)^2$$

For fluctuations about the minima, $\phi \rightarrow v + h$

$$V = V_0 + \frac{m_h^2}{2}h^2 + \underbrace{\frac{m_h^2}{2v^2}}_{\lambda_{HHH}^{SM}}vh^3 + \underbrace{\frac{m_h^2}{8v^2}}_{\lambda_{HHHH}^{SM}}h^4$$



Results in di-Higgs production!



Does the discovered Higgs boson couple as predicted by the SM?

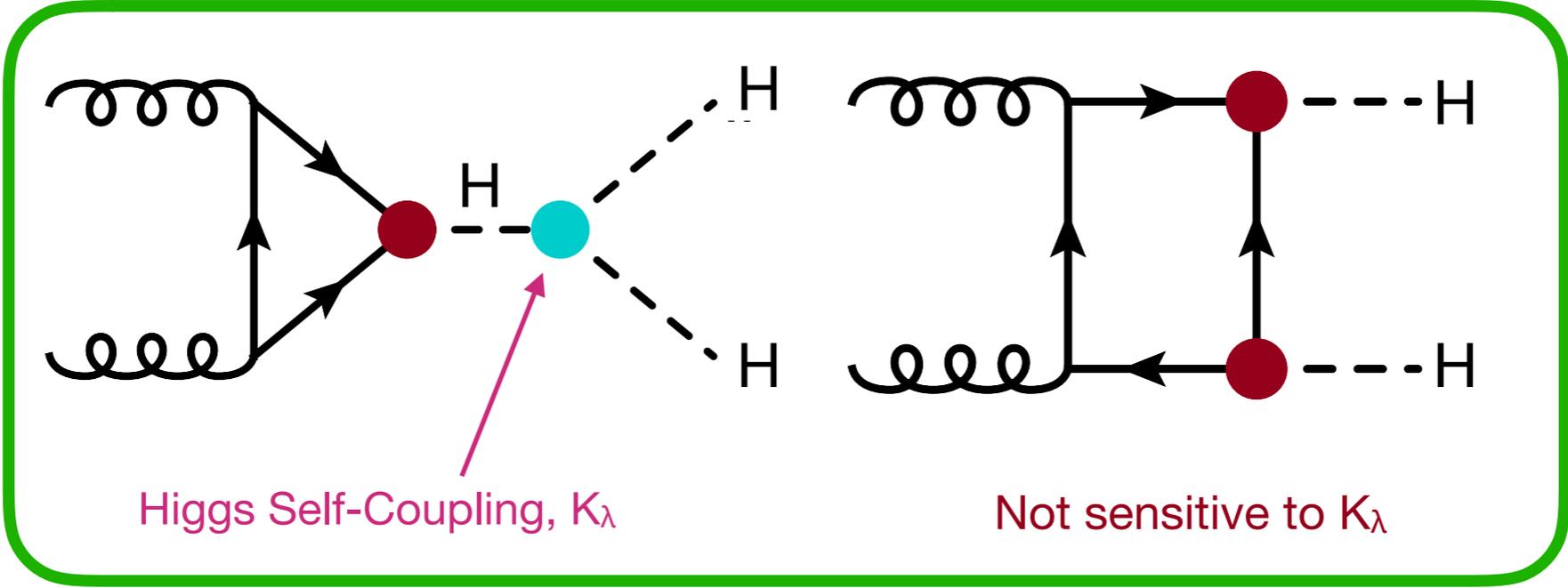
Di-Higgs searches look to better understand this by probing the trilinear coupling, providing another check that this is, in fact, the SM Higgs boson

Measuring λ_{HHH} checks that Electroweak Symmetry Breaking follows from a ϕ^4 potential

di-Higgs Production

Gluon-gluon fusion (ggF) is the dominant di-Higgs production mode, accounting for ~87% of di-Higgs events at 13 TeV, current analyses target this production mode

SM non-resonant HH Production via gluon-gluon fusion



Occurs through two diagrams which interfere destructively, which causes a very small cross section

$$\sigma(gg \rightarrow HH)_{SM} \approx 33 \text{ fb @ 13 TeV}$$

~5000 HH events produced in the projected 150 fb⁻¹ in Run-2

di-Higgs production is a rare process, which will test the limits of the LHC

Probing BSM

Are there any additional Higgs bosons?

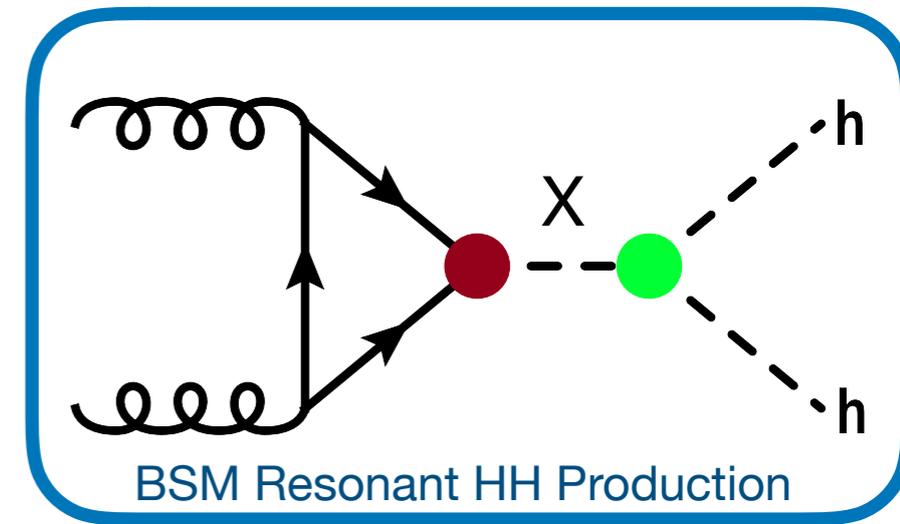
Do particles beyond those predicted by the SM exist?

di-Higgs searches look to investigate these questions by looking for Beyond the Standard Model (BSM) enhancements to di-Higgs production

Resonant enhancements:

Enhancements can occur through a resonance that decays to two Higgs bosons

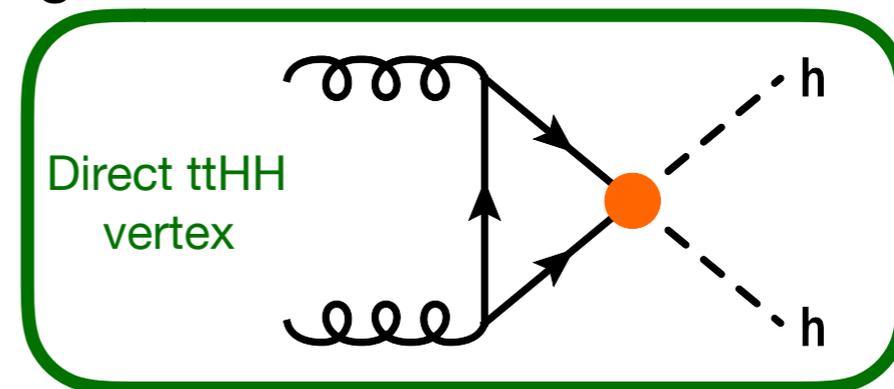
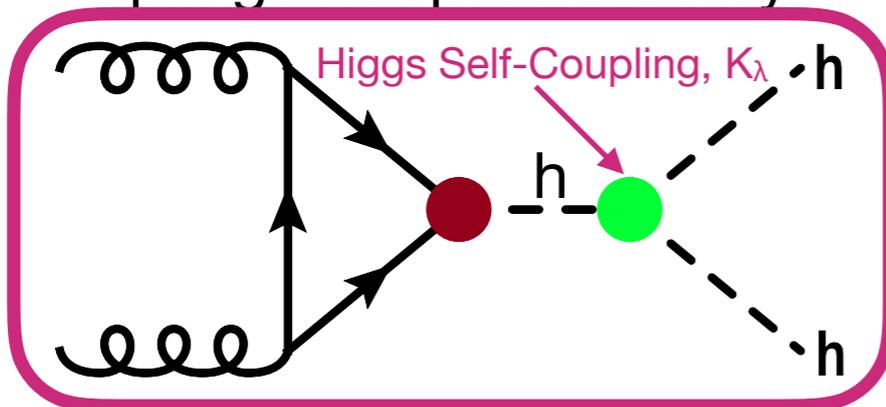
- Two-Higgs-doublet model (THDM) - Resonance is a heavy scalar
- Randall-Sundrum Model - Resonance is a Spin-2 Kaluza-Klein graviton



Non-Resonant enhancements:

Can also look toward enhanced production caused by couplings that differ from the SM

- Higgs Self-Coupling (K_λ) - strength of coupling deviating from SM value can lead to enhanced production
- Additional couplings not predicted by the SM, e.g. direct $ttHH$ vertex



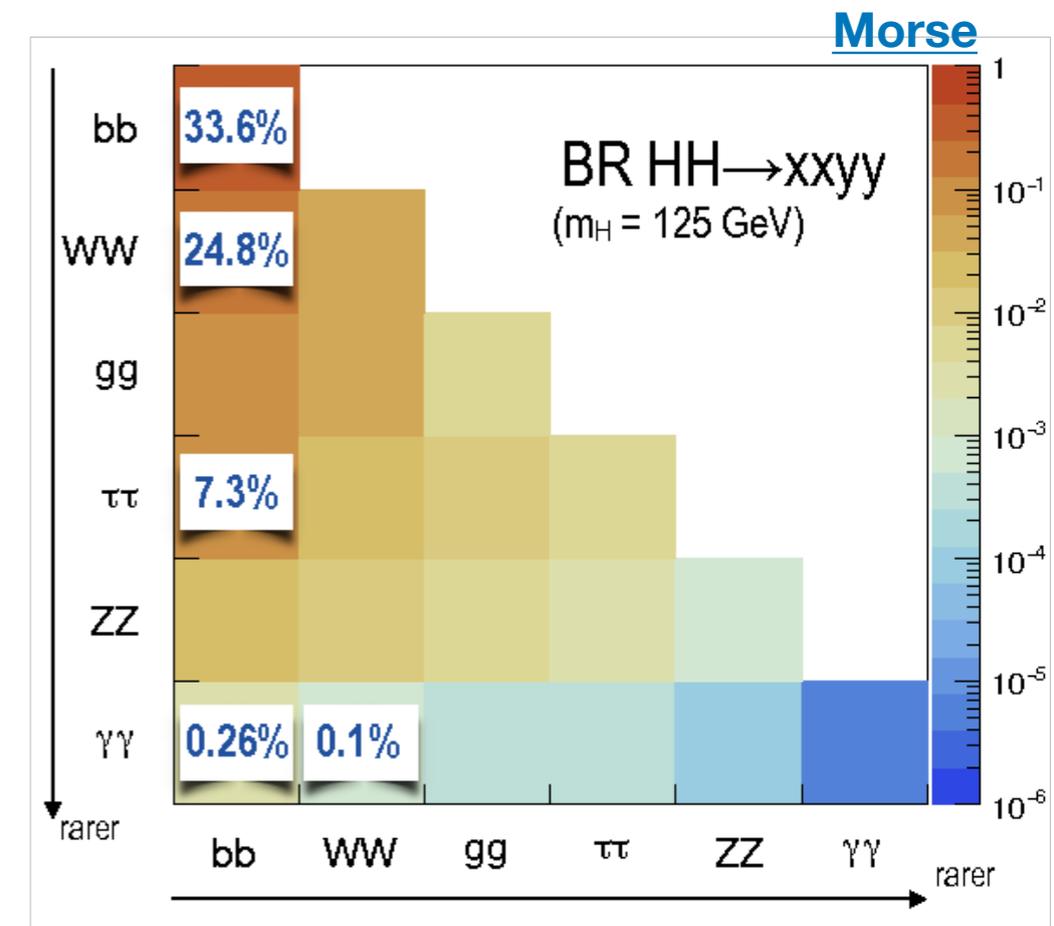
Models with enhanced production make di-Higgs already interesting to study with Run-2 data

di-Higgs Decays

Strong motivation to look at certain channels based on properties of decay products

Strongest contribution to current limits:

- $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$: fully takes advantage of high bb branching ratio
- $\gamma\gamma b\bar{b}$: Excellent trigger and mass resolution for photons, high bb branching ratio
- $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$: Taus are relatively clean while still having a large branching ratio, high bb branching ratio



SM Landscape

Combination limits:

SM di-Higgs production constrained to

Expected: 0.35 pb ($10.4^* \sigma_{SM}$)

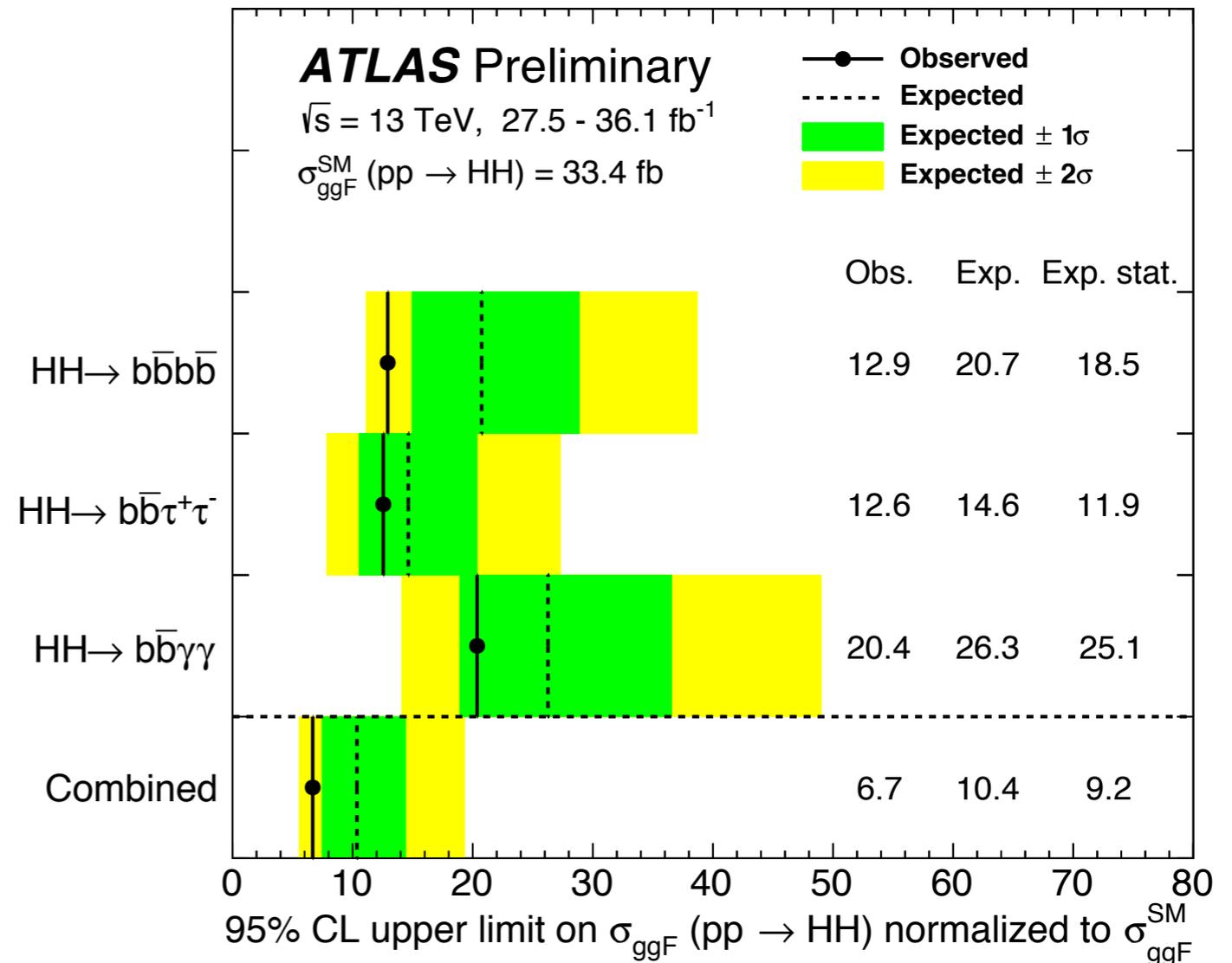
Observed: 0.22 pb ($6.7^* \sigma_{SM}$)

Prospect studies for HL-LHC (3 ab^{-1}):

Channel	Exclusion (95% CL)	Discovery Significance
$\gamma\gamma bb$	N/A	1.5σ
$bb\tau\tau$	$4.3^* \sigma_{SM}$	0.6σ
$bbbb$	$1.5^* \sigma_{SM}$	N/A

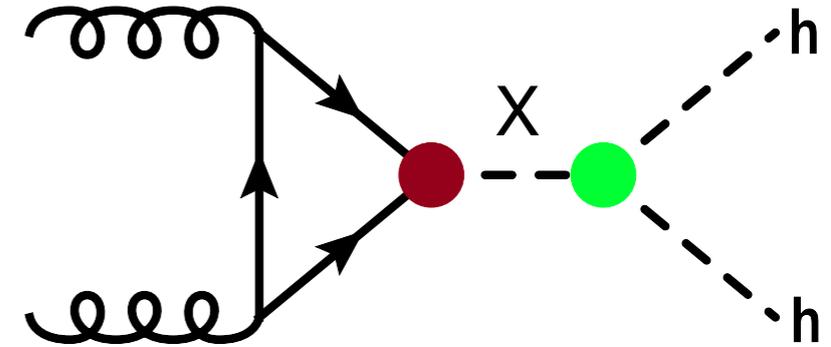
*Based on extrapolation of current analyses, likely will improve with more advanced analysis techniques

ATLAS-CONF-2018-043

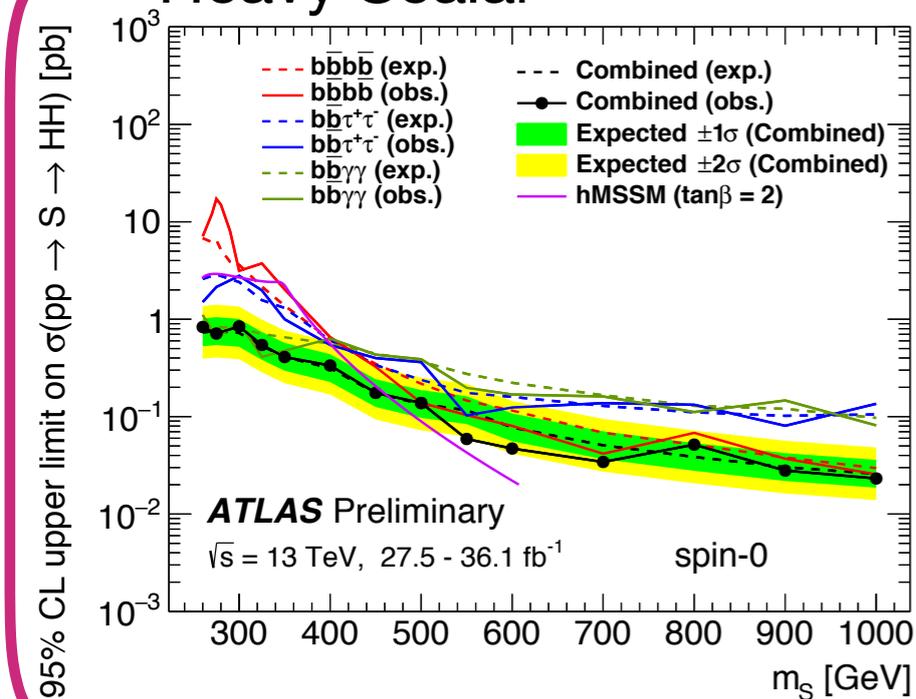


BSM Landscape - Resonances

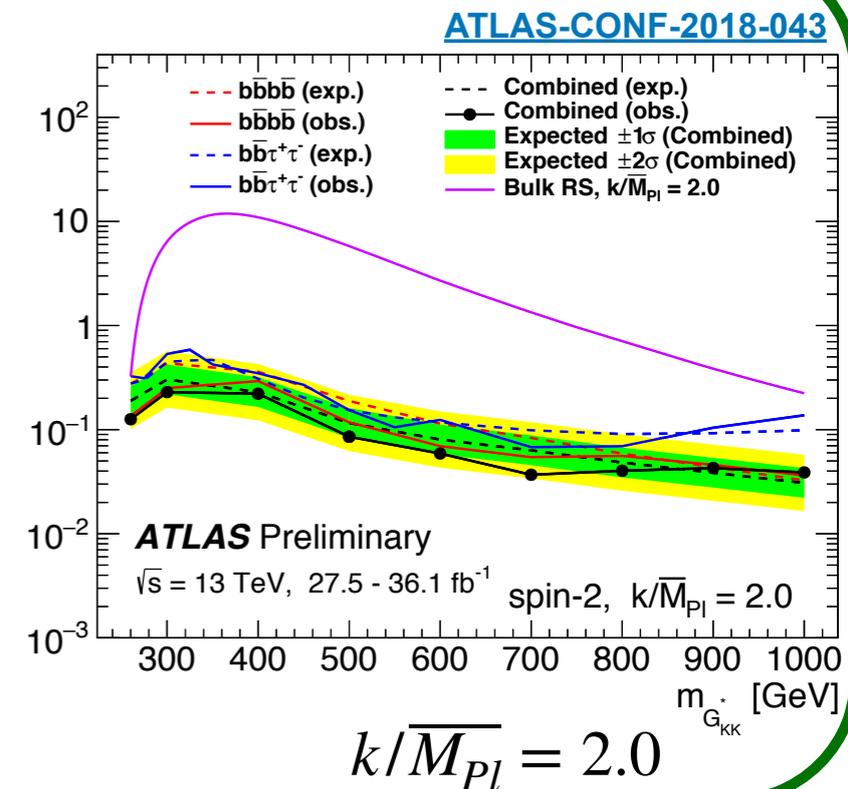
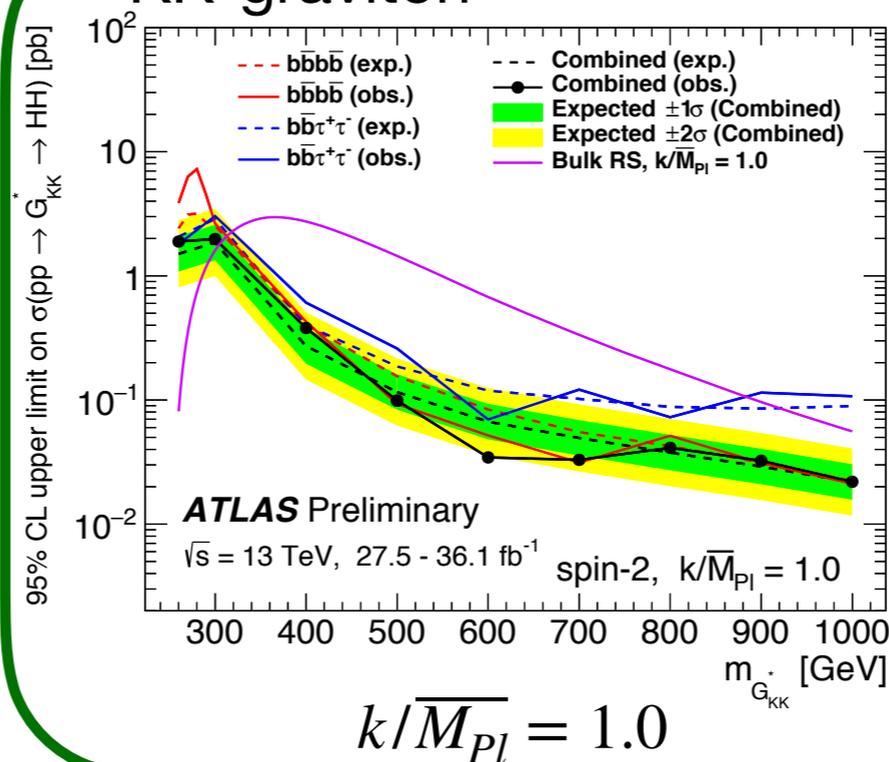
No significant excesses found,
limits set



Heavy Scalar



KK-graviton



ATLAS-CONF-2018-043

$\tan\beta = 2$: ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs doublets

k : curvature of the warped extra dimension
 \overline{M}_{Pl} : the effective four-dimensional Planck scale

$m_X < 462 \text{ GeV}$ @ 95% CL in
hMSSM

$k/\overline{M}_{Pl} = 1.0$ constraints: $307 < m_G < 1362 \text{ GeV}$
 $k/\overline{M}_{Pl} = 2.0$ constraints: $m_G < 1744 \text{ GeV}$

BSM Landscape - λ_{HHH}

Combination limits:

Expected: $-5.8 < \kappa_\lambda < 12.0$

Observed: $-5.0 < \kappa_\lambda < 12.1$

Prospect studies for HL-LHC (3 ab⁻¹):

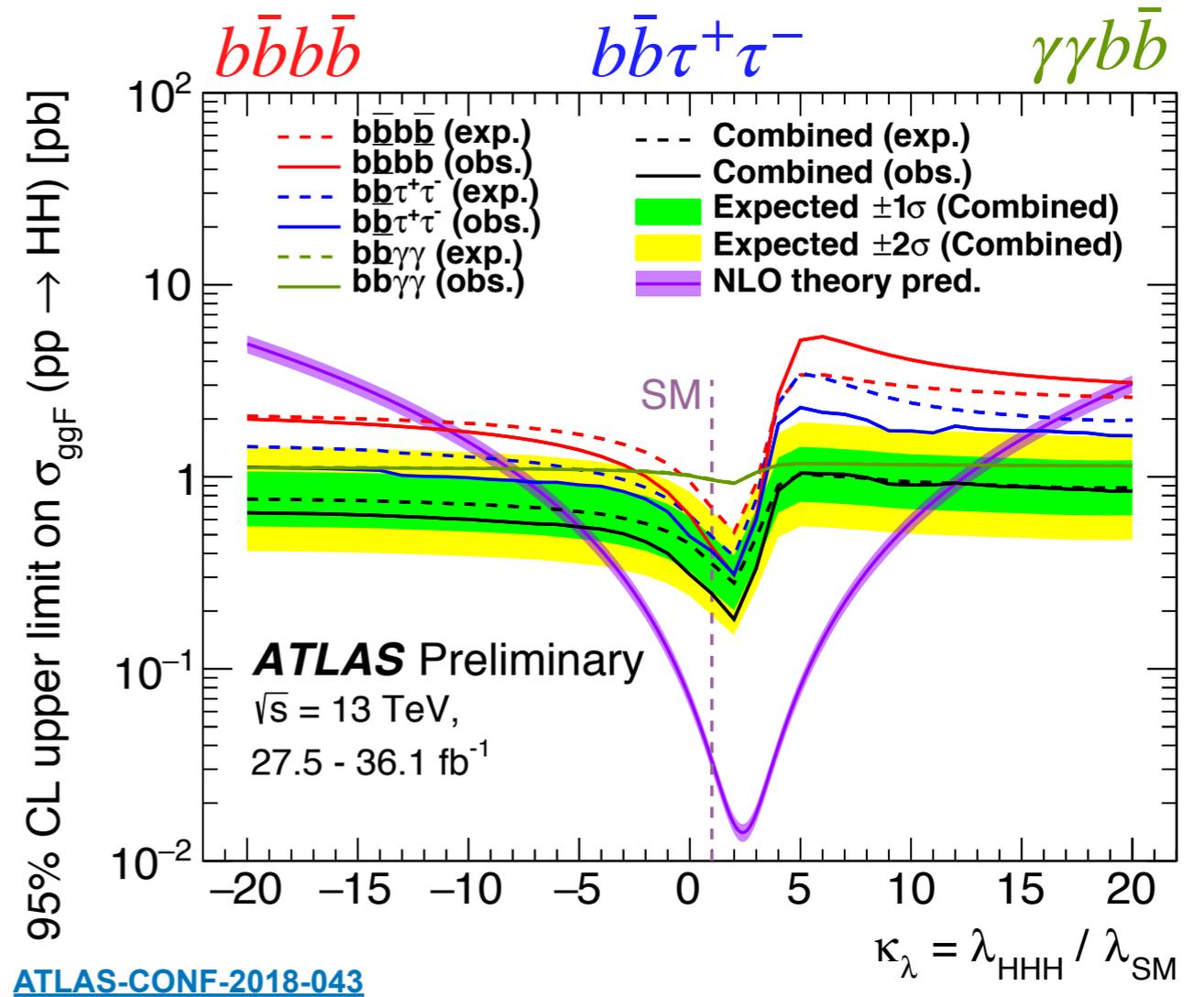
Channel	Exclusion @ 95% CL
---------	--------------------

HH → bbbb $-4.1 < \kappa_\lambda < 8.7$

HH → $\gamma\gamma$ bb $0.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.9$

HH → bb $\tau\tau$ $-4.0 < \kappa_\lambda < 12.0$

[Stefania Gori](#)

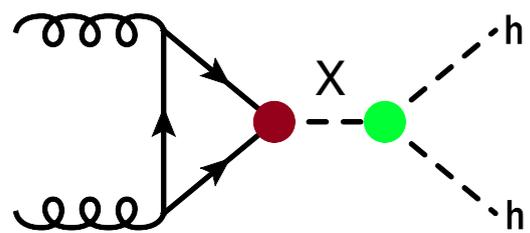
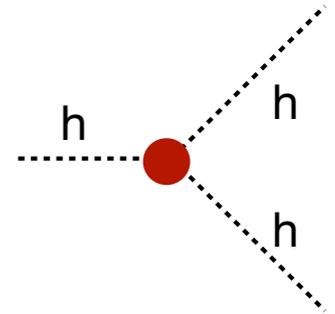


So, Why Do We Care?

Searches for di-Higgs production seek to answer important outstanding questions still surrounding the discovered Higgs boson

Studying the Higgs Trilinear coupling investigates if the discovered Higgs couples as predicted by the SM

- Provides insight into Electroweak Symmetry Breaking, a long-term goal of the LHC



Searching for enhanced di-Higgs production targets BSM physics

- Opportunity to discover additional Higgs bosons or new BSM particles
- Due to small SM hh cross section, BSM enhancements may be noticeable even with the full Run-2 dataset

However, SM di-Higgs production is a rare process that will challenge the limits of the LHC

- With more data and improved analysis techniques, evidence *may* be possible with full LHC dataset

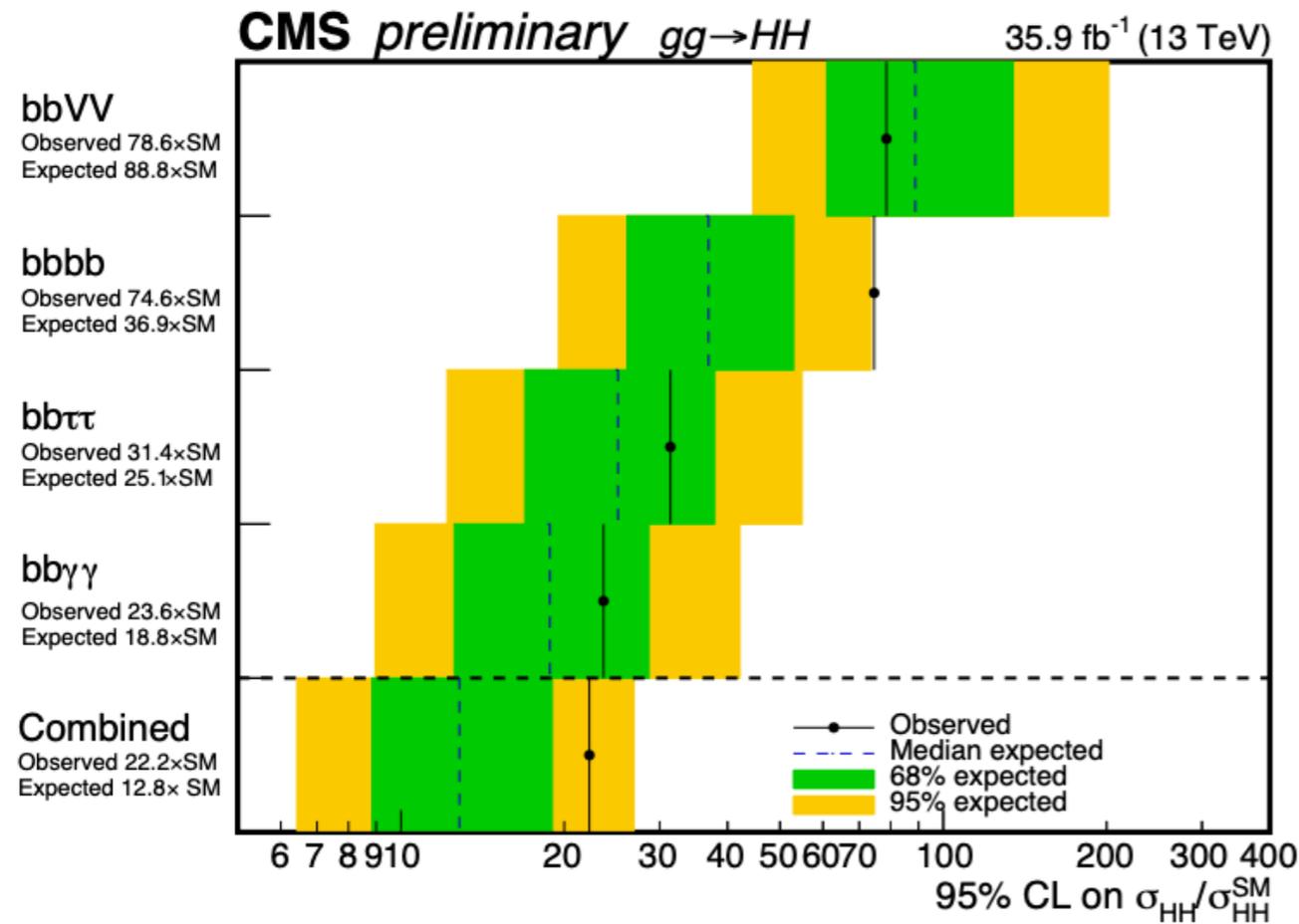
Significant current work towards di-Higgs in ATLAS

- Combination result recently published for 36.1 fb^{-1} (2015+2016 data), set best limits on Higgs trilinear coupling to date
- Work toward full Run-2 analyses ramping up now!

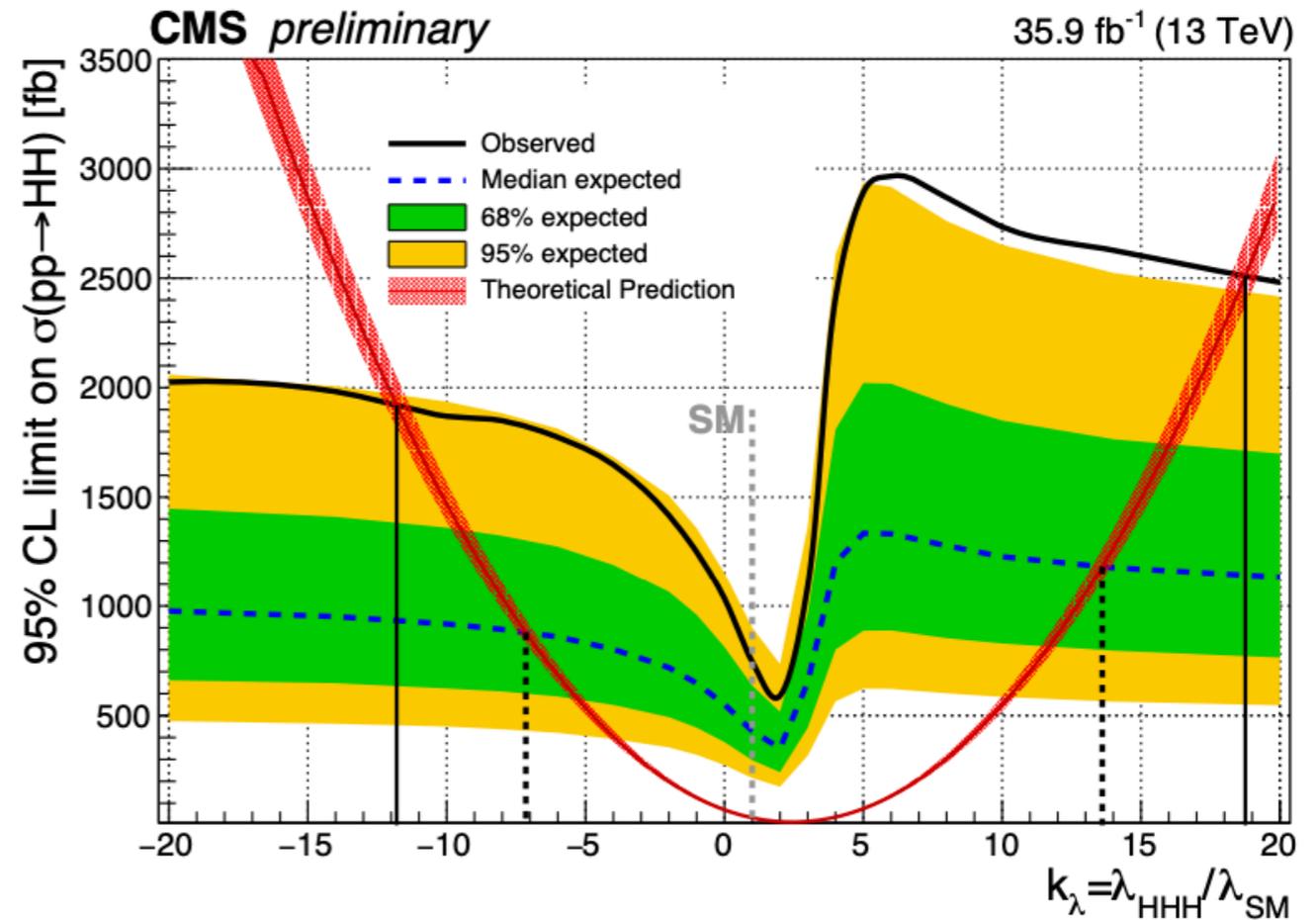
Thank you!

Backup

CMS Results



Combined limit on σ / σ_{SM}
Observed : 22.2
Expected : 12.8



Constraint on $k_\lambda = \lambda_{HHH} / \lambda_{HHH}^{SM}$
Observed : $-11.8 < k_\lambda < 18.8$
Expected : $-7.1 < k_\lambda < 13.6$

[Luca Cadamuro](#)

The Higgs Boson

