

# Searches for Higgs Boson Pair Production with the Full LHC Run 2 Dataset in ATLAS

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*On behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration*

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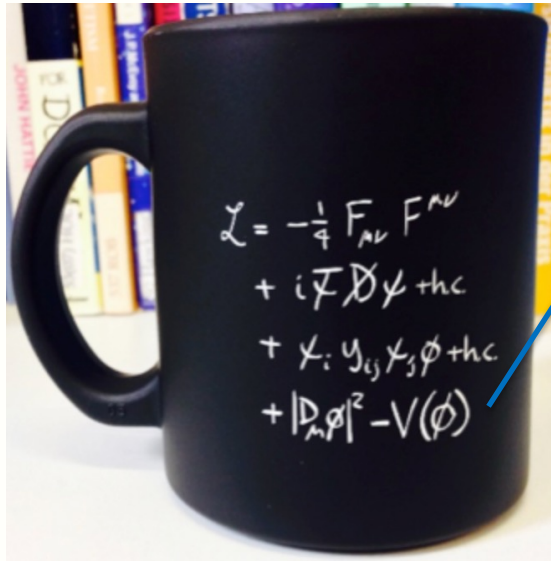


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Yanlin Liu

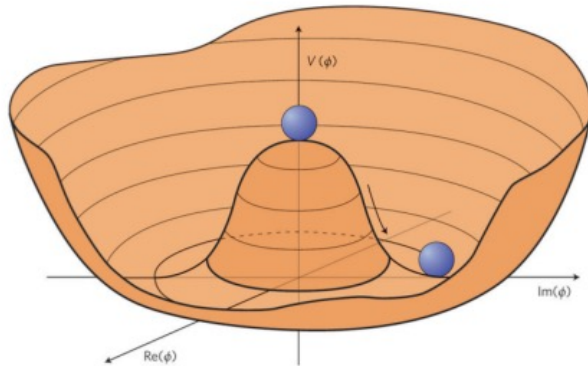
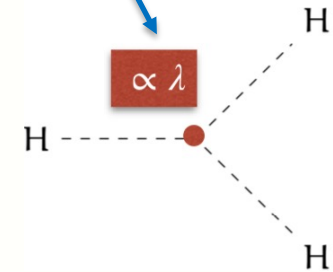
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# Physics Motivation



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

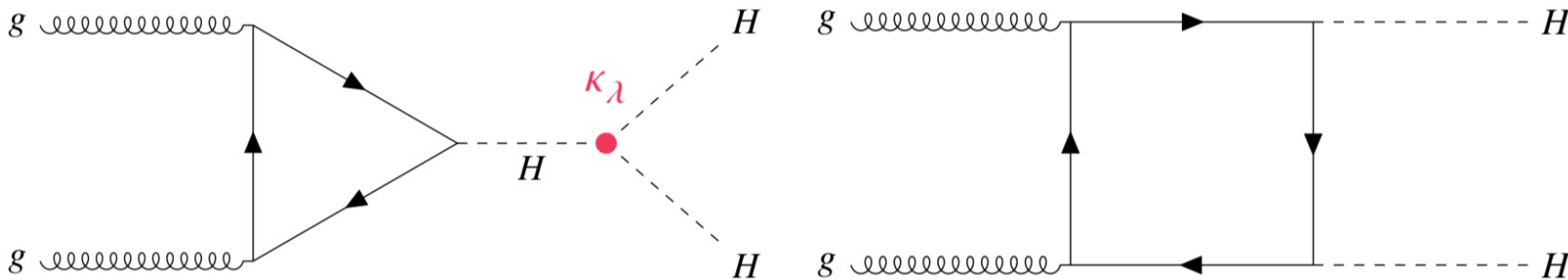
Direct access to  $\lambda$  in  
Higgs boson pair (HH)  
production  
Standard Model (SM)  
prediction:  $\lambda = \sim 0.13$



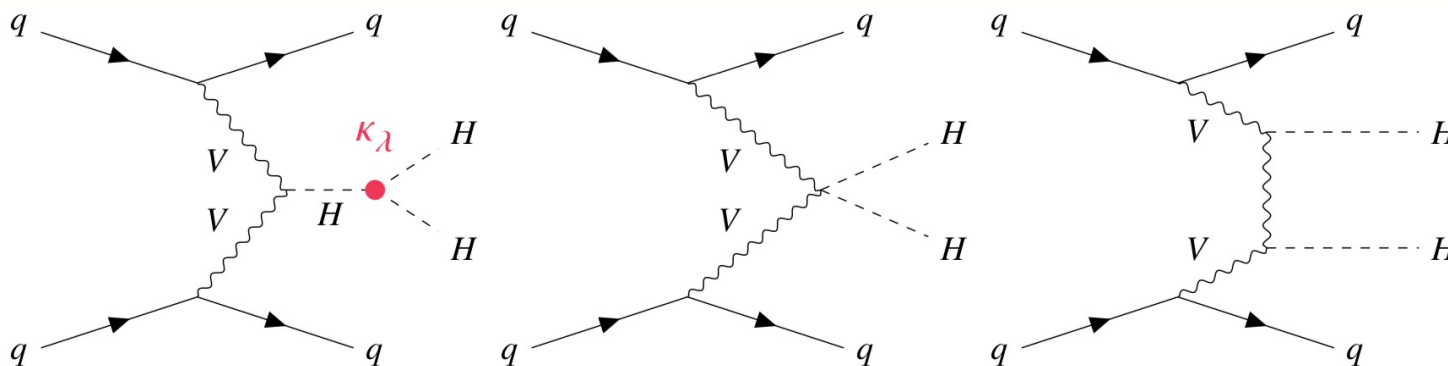
New physics can alter the Higgs boson self coupling  $\lambda$ , therefore measuring  $\kappa_\lambda$  ( $\lambda_{\text{HHH}}/\lambda_{\text{SM}}$ ) via searches for HH production is important for studying the Higgs boson property and probing physics Beyond the SM (BSM)

# SM Non-resonant HH Production

Gluon-gluon fusion (ggF) production mode: 31.05 fb



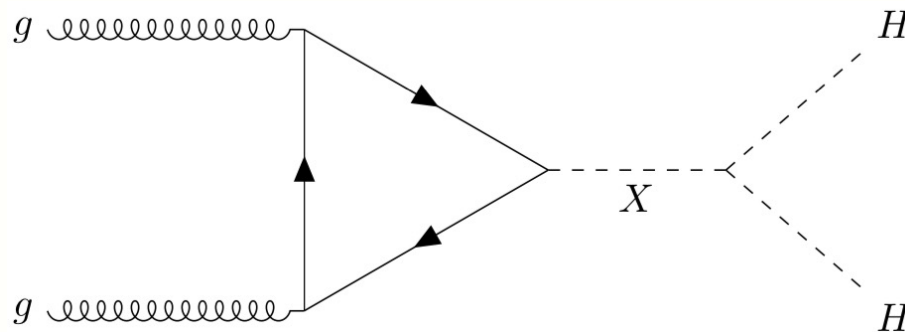
Vector boson fusion (VBF) production mode: 1.73 fb



New physics can appear as  $\kappa_\lambda \neq 1$ , which will have impact on  $\sigma_{HH}$  and kinematics

# BSM Resonant HH Production

- Various BSM theories predict heavy resonances which can decay into Higgs bosons pair, such as
  - Spin-0 heavy scalars
  - Spin-2 gravitons from the Randall–Sundrum model
- Only **ggF production mode** is considered for the resonant searches in the talk today



# HH Decay Channels

~4k HH events expected to be produced during Run 2  
Complementarity and combination of various decay channels to maximize the sensitivity

Branching Ratio	bb	WW	$\tau\tau$	ZZ	$\gamma\gamma$
bb	33%				
WW	25%	4.6%			
$\tau\tau$	7.4%	2.5%	0.39%		
ZZ	3.1%	1.2%	0.34%	0.076%	
$\gamma\gamma$	0.26%	0.10%	0.029%	0.013%	0.0005%

- For the talk today, I will cover the latest results at ATLAS:
  - $HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$  (non-resonant and resonant): [ATLAS-CONF-2021-030](#)
  - $HH \rightarrow bb\gamma\gamma$  (non-resonant and resonant): [ATLAS-CONF-2021-016](#)
  - $HH \rightarrow bbbb$  (resonant): [ATLAS-CONF-2021-035](#)
  - HH combination: [ATLAS-CONF-2021-052](#)

# *Non-resonant HH Search*

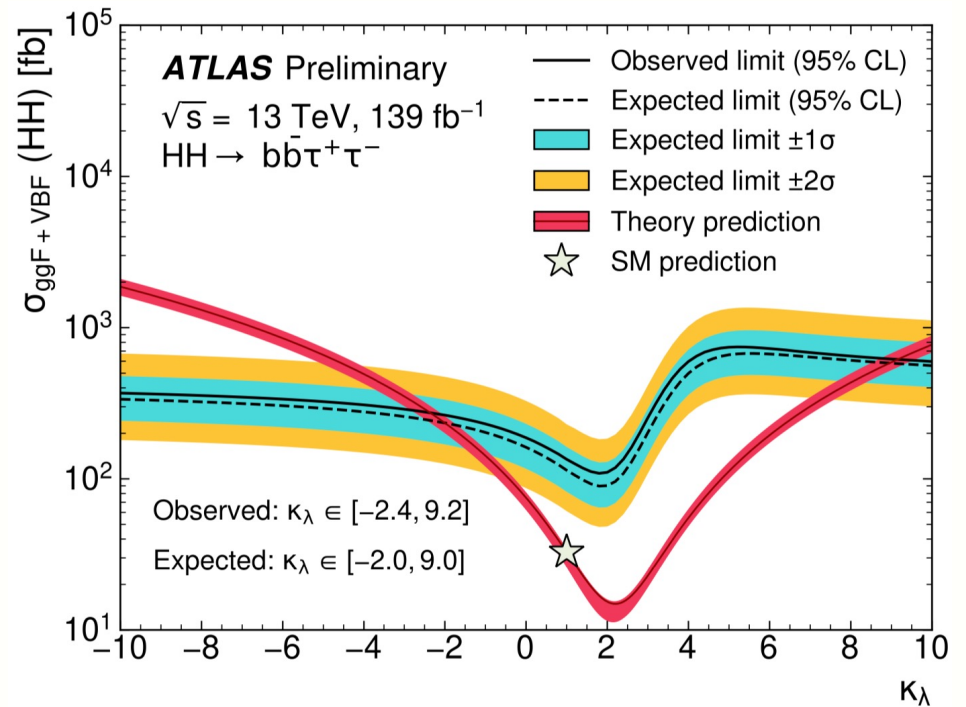
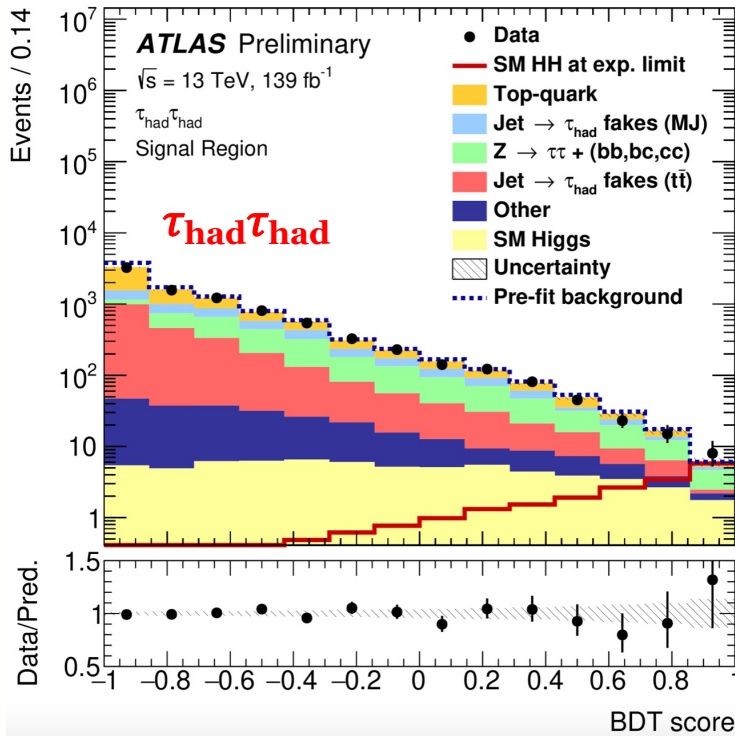
# HH $\rightarrow$ bb $\tau\tau$ Analysis

- 7.4% of the total HH branching ratio (BR): relatively clean signature and low background
- Signal signature: two b-jets (DL1r tagger, 77%) and  $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}/\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$  with opposite charge

Signal region	Tau/Lepton	Trigger
$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	2 hadronic $\tau$	Single or Di-tau Trigger
$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ SLT	1 hadronic $\tau$ + 1 e/ $\mu$	Single lepton trigger (SLT)
$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ LTT	1 hadronic $\tau$ + 1 e/ $\mu$	Lepton+tau trigger (LTT)

- Real  $\tau$  background from simulation; fake  $\tau$  background estimated with data-driven methods
- Multivariate (MVA) method used for signal and background separation

# Non-resonant $HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ Results



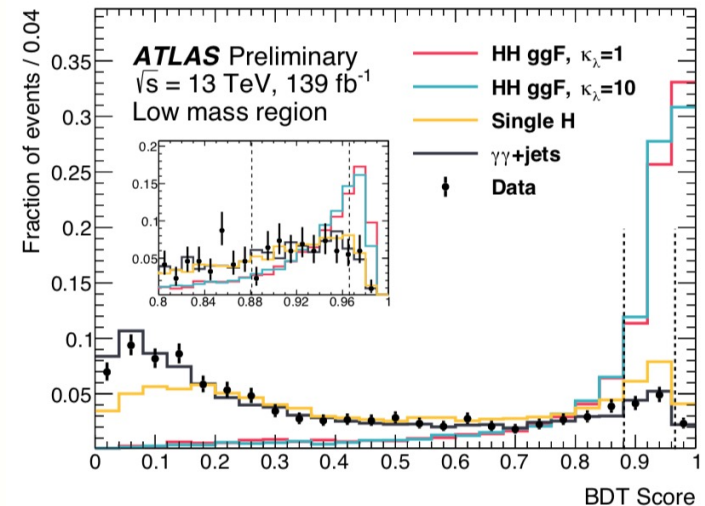
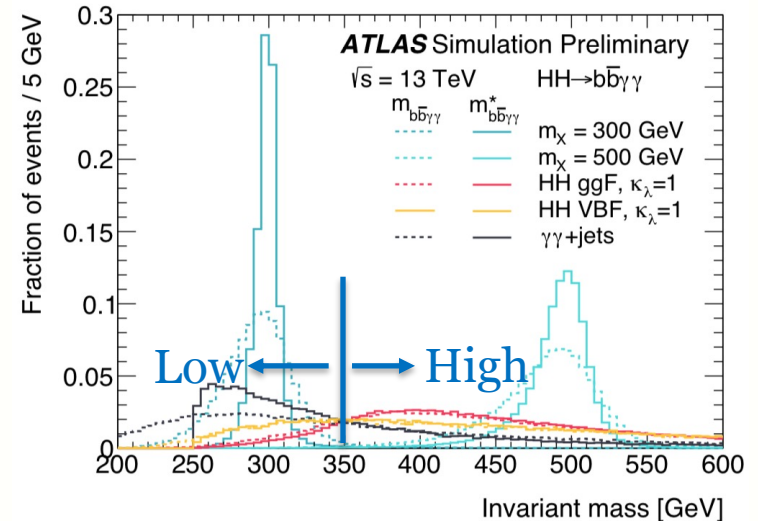
Observed (expected) limit at 95% CL:  $4.7 (3.9) \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$   
 4x improvement over  $36.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  result ( $12.7 \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$ )

Observed (expected) constraint on  $\kappa_\lambda$ :  $-2.4 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 9.2$  ( $-2.0 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 9.0$ )

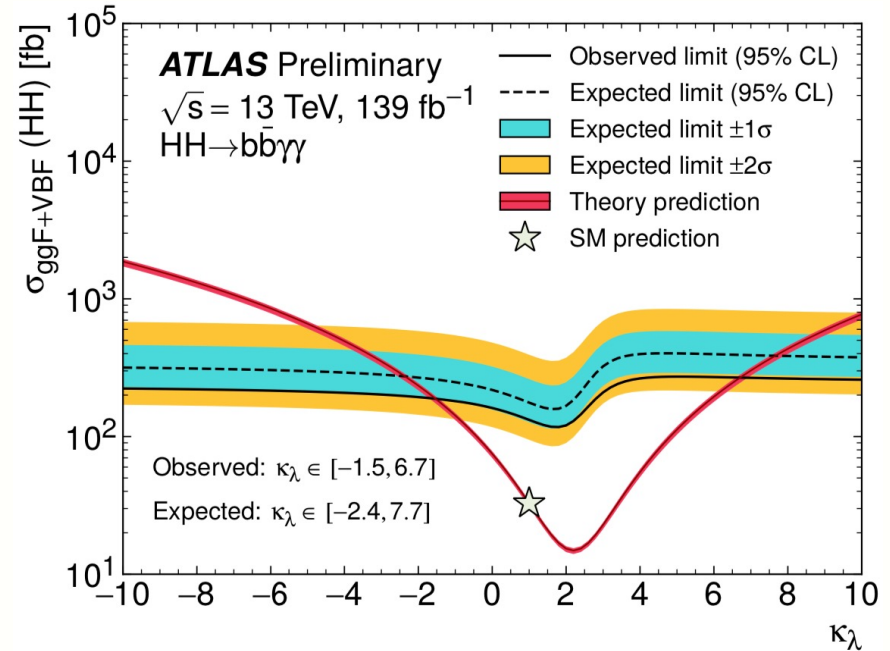
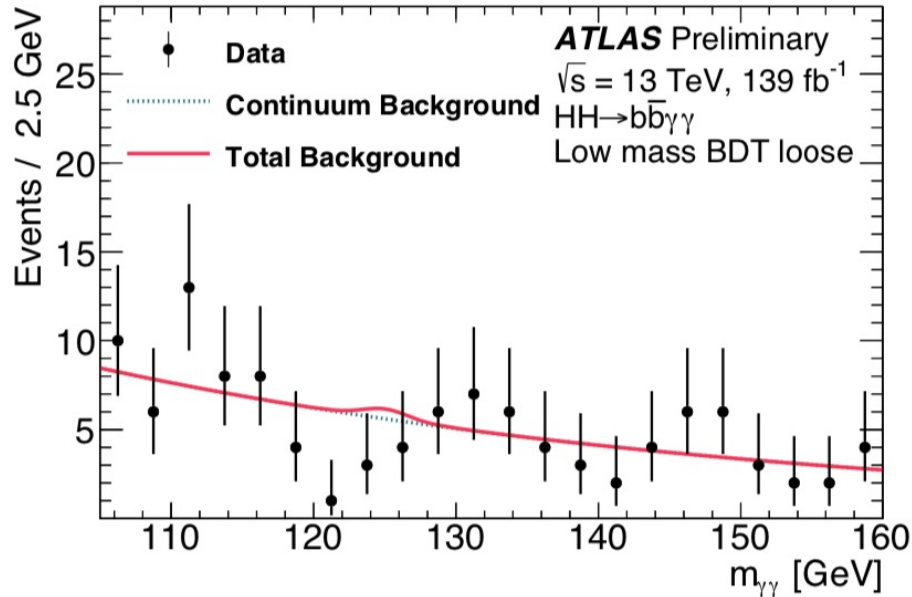


# HH $\rightarrow$ bb $\gamma\gamma$ Analysis

- 0.26% of HH BR,  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  decay provides clean trigger, event selection and excellent  $m_H$  resolution
- 2 photons, 2 b-jets (DL1r, 77%)
- $105 \text{ GeV} < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 160 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$  final discriminant for fitting
- Non-resonant: 4 categories (split by  $m_{bb\gamma\gamma}^*$  at 350 GeV, and then split by BDT into tight and loose)
 
$$m_{bb\gamma\gamma}^* = m_{bb\gamma\gamma} - m_{b\bar{b}} - m_{\gamma\gamma} + 250 \text{ GeV}$$
- Resonant: 1 category based on BDT output



# Non-resonant $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ Results



Obs. (exp.) limits:  $4.1 (5.5) \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$   
 $5\times$  improvement compared with previous result ( $25 \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$ ),  $3\times$  due to analysis improvement

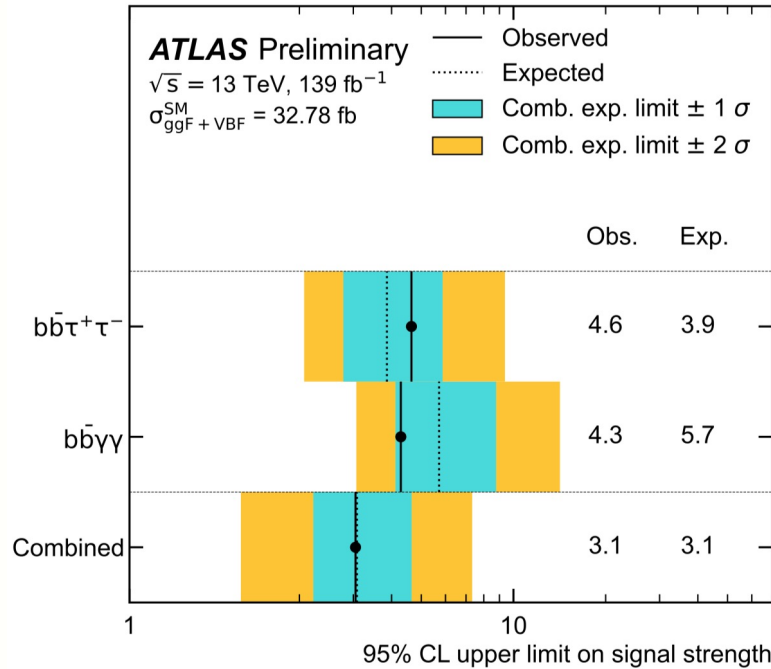
Obs. (exp.) constraint on  $\kappa_\lambda$ :  $-1.5 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 6.7$  ( $-2.4 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 7.7$ )

# HH Combination

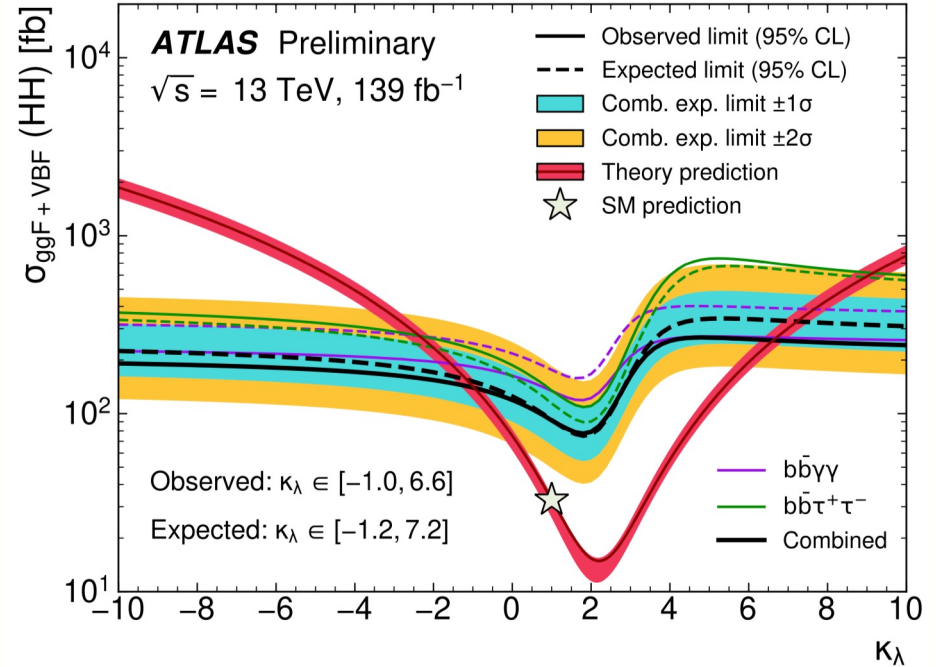
**New!**

- Performed statistical combination for different HH analyses to maximize sensitivity to HH production
- Non-resonant: including  $bb\tau\tau$  and  $bb\gamma\gamma$ 
  - $bb\tau\tau$  outperforms at around  $\kappa_\lambda = 1$  due to more boosted signal and higher BR, while  $bb\gamma\gamma$  outperforms at high  $\kappa_\lambda$  values due to high acceptance
- Systematics correlated where appropriate (like luminosity, flavor tagging, signal theory uncertainties, etc)

# Non-resonant Combination Result



Obs. (exp.) limits:  $3.1 (3.1) \times \sigma_{\text{SM}}$



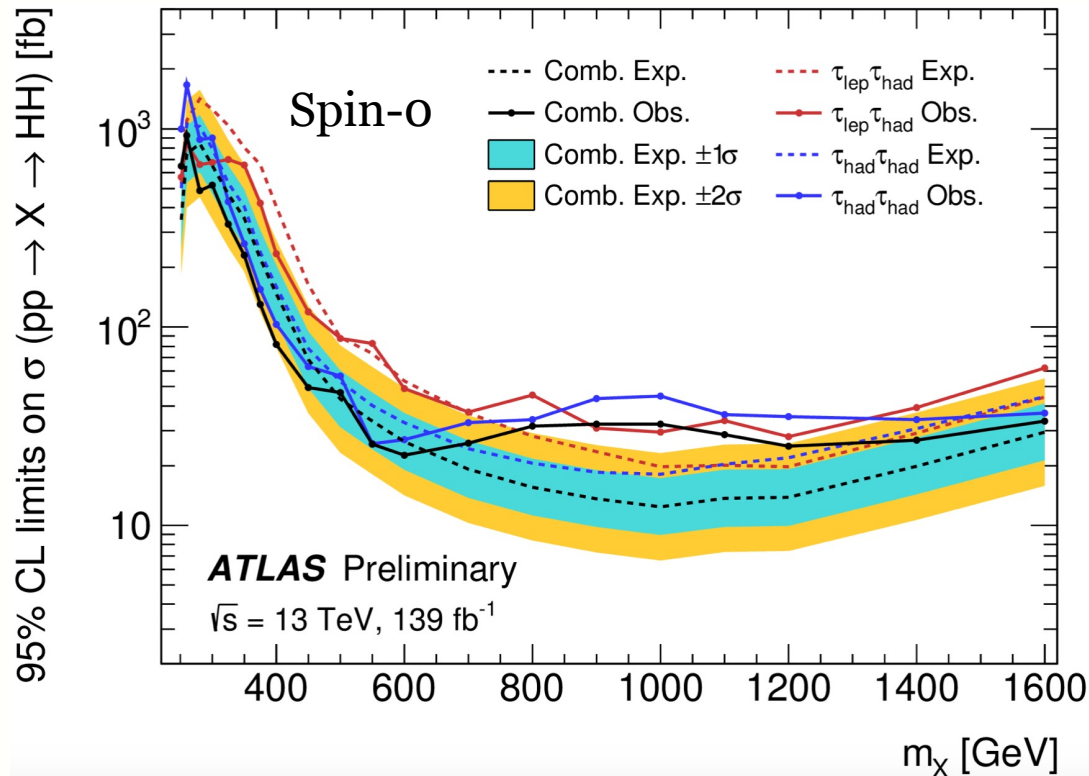
Obs. (exp.) constraint on  $\kappa_\lambda$ :  $-1.0 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 6.6$  ( $-1.2 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 7.2$ )

The best constraints on HH signal strength and  $\kappa_\lambda$  to date!



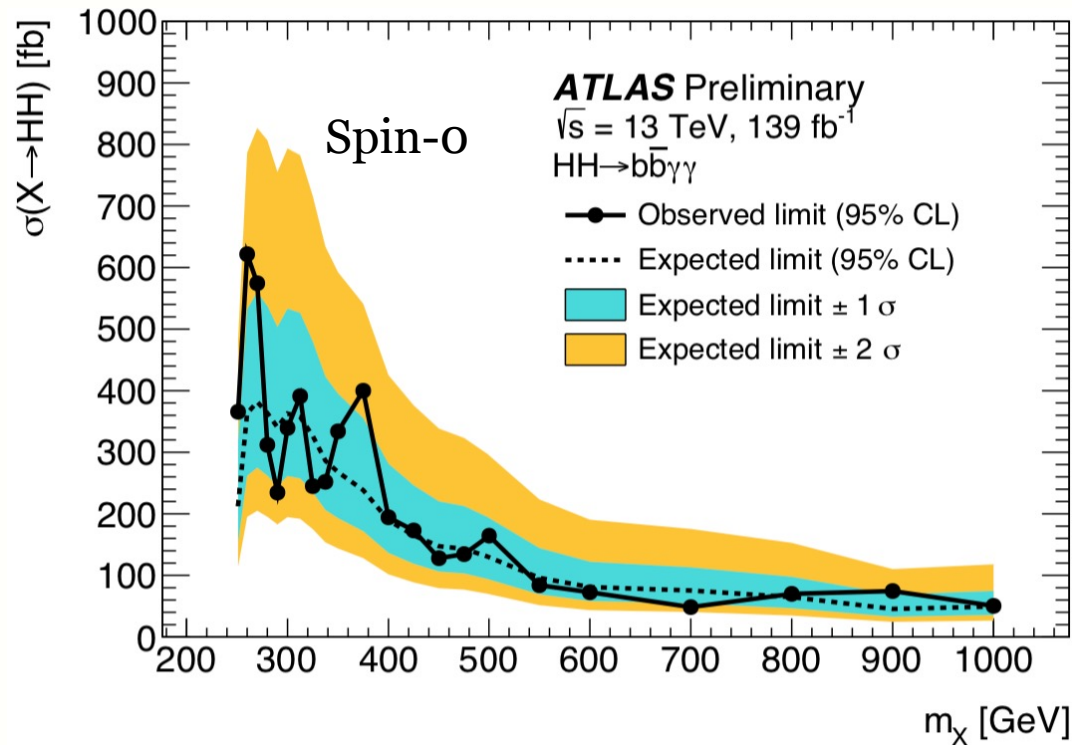
# *Resonant HH Search*

# Resonant $HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ Results



Observed (expected) upper limits: 920-23 fb (840-12 fb) depending on the mass region  
 Local (global) significance for 1 TeV is  $3.0\sigma$  ( $2.0\sigma$ )

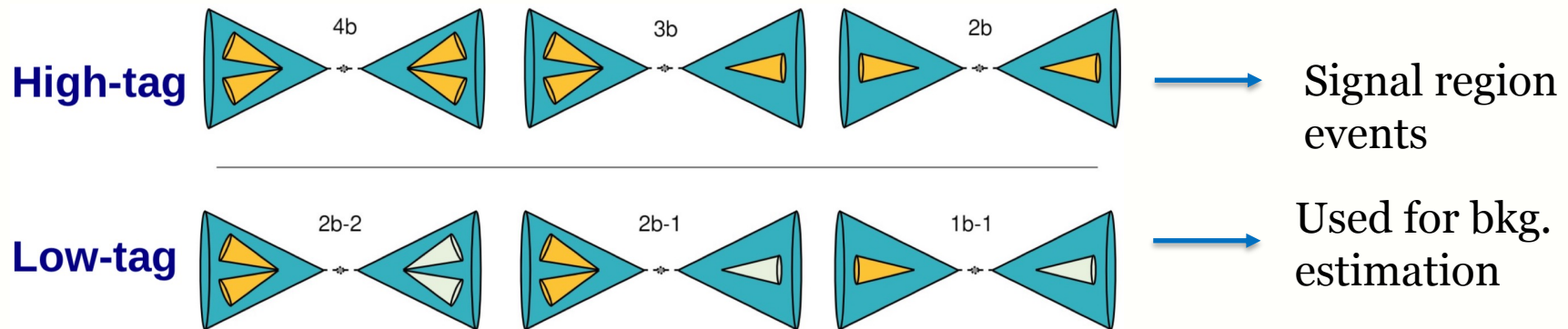
# Resonant $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ Results



- The obs. (exp.) limits: 610–47 fb (360–43 fb) in the range 251–1000 GeV
- 2-3 $\times$  improvement depending on the mass range compared with previous publication

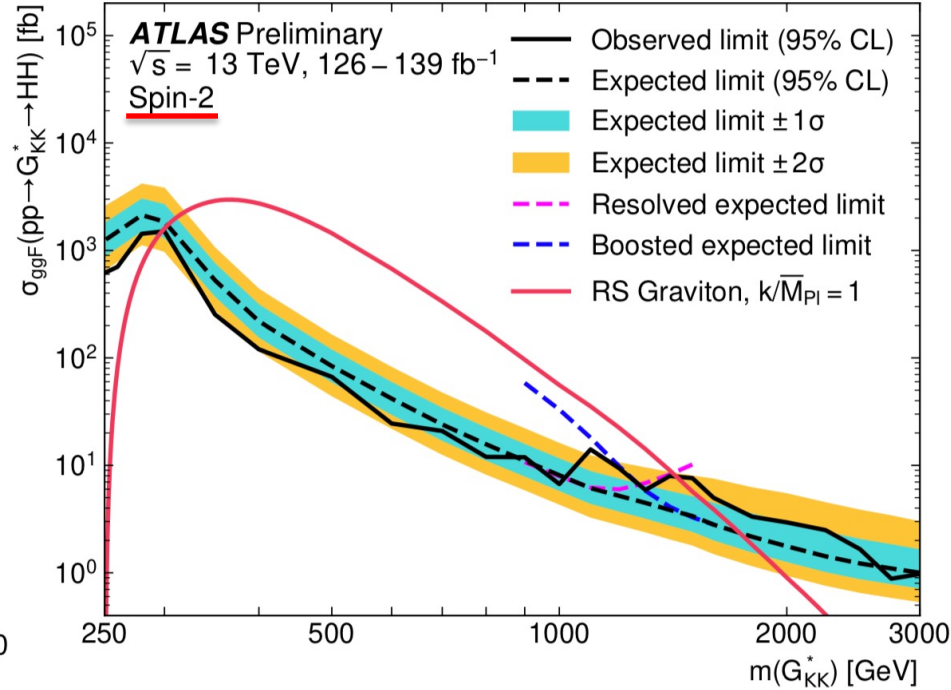
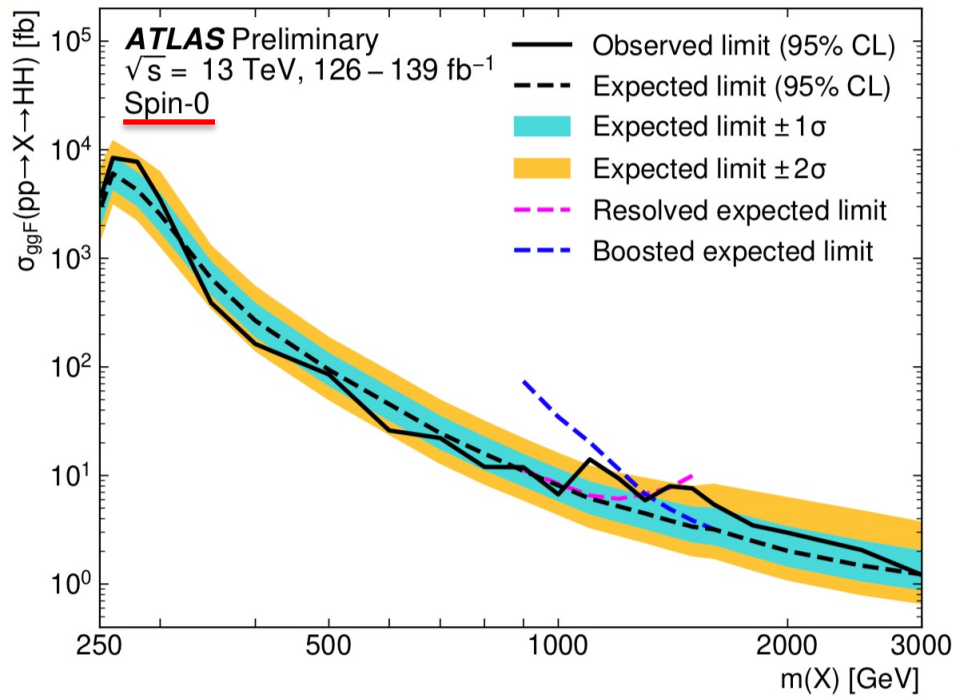
# Resonant $HH \rightarrow bbbb$ Analysis

- 4b channel has largest BR (33%) but suffering from large background from multi-jet process
- Two channels: resolved and boosted
- Resolved: 4 b-tagged jets; targeting low mass region (251 GeV to 1.5 TeV)
- Boosted: 2 large-R jets as Higgs candidates; targeting high-mass region (900 GeV to 3 TeV)





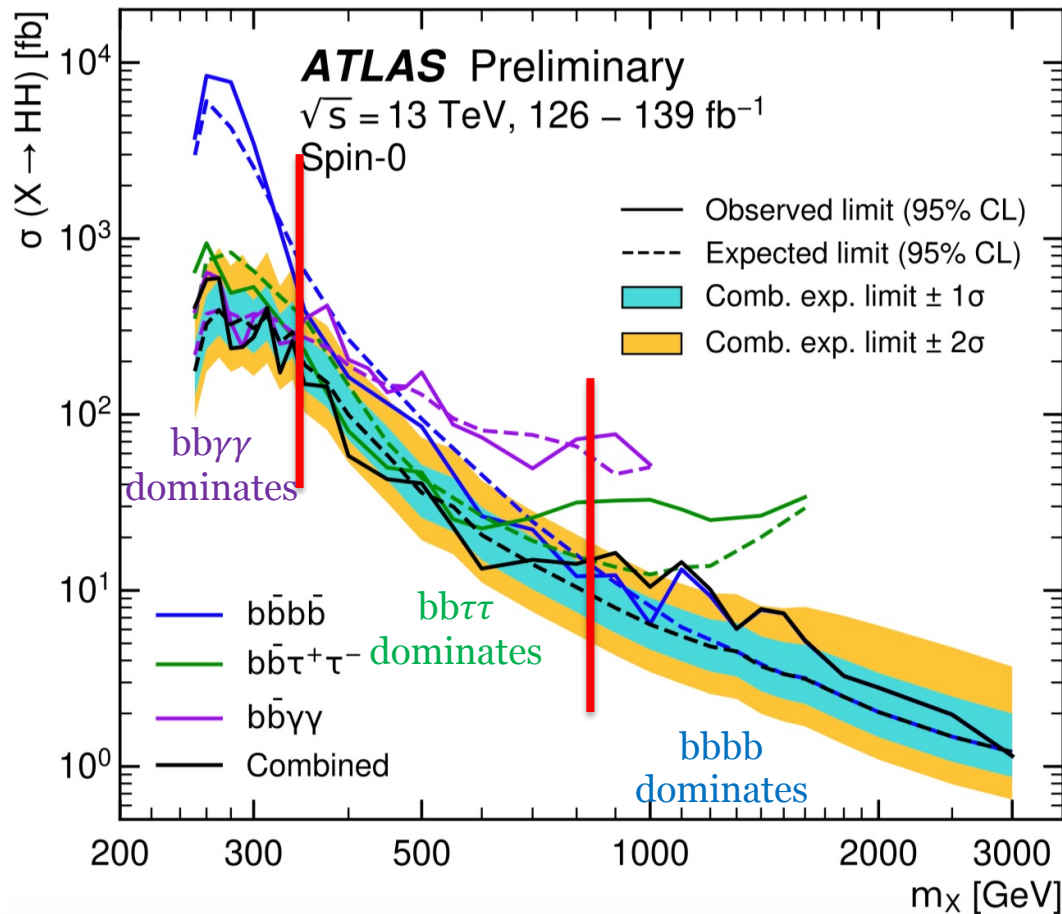
# Resonant $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ Results



The bulk RS model excluded for graviton masses between 298 GeV and 1440 GeV

For excess at 1.1 TeV, the local (global) significance:  $2.6\sigma$  ( $1.0\sigma$ ) for spin-0 and  $2.7\sigma$  ( $1.2\sigma$ ) for spin-2

# Resonant Combination Result



No statistically significant excess found, largest excess at 1.1 TeV: local (global) significance is  $3.2\sigma$  ( $2.1\sigma$ )

# Summary

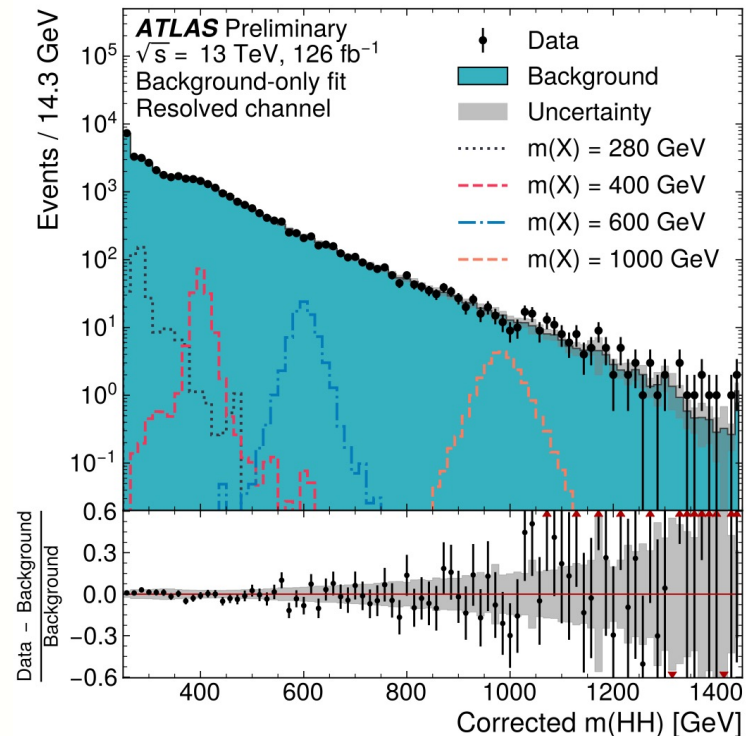
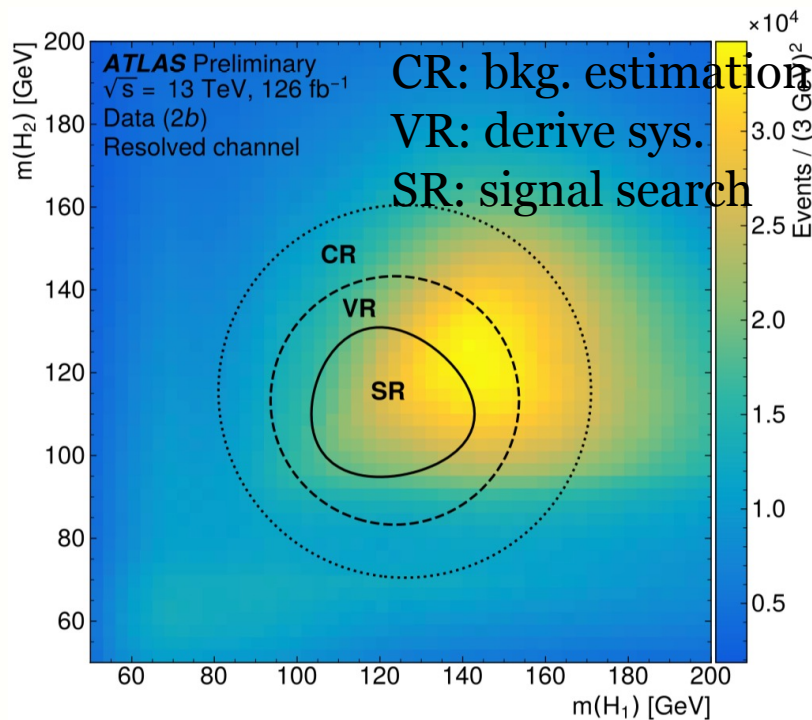
- Presented the latest HH searches with  $bb\tau\tau$ ,  $bb\gamma\gamma$  and  $bbbb$  final states, as well as the HH combination
- Significant improvement on the results comparing with the previous publications: **the best constraints on HH signal strength and  $\kappa_\lambda$  is shown!**
- $\sim 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data expected during the LHC Run 3, which can provide more room for probing HH production
- More exciting results in the coming years!



# Backup

# Resonant $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

- Resolved: multi-jet (95%) and  $t\bar{t}$  (5%); data-driven estimation
- Boosted: multi-jet from data-driven estimation;  $t\bar{t}$  from simulation



# HL-LHC Projection

Channel	Measured $\mu$ (Statistical-only)	Measured $\mu$ (Statistical + Systematic)
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$	$1.0 \pm 0.6$	$1.0 \pm 1.6$
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\tau^+\tau^-$	$1.0 \pm 0.4$	$1.0 \pm 0.5$
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	$1.0 \pm 0.6$	$1.0 \pm 0.6$
Combined	$1.00 \pm 0.31$	$1.0 \pm 0.4$

Scenario	$1\sigma$ CI	$2\sigma$ CI
Statistical uncertainties only	$0.4 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 1.7$	$-0.10 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 2.7 \cup 5.5 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 6.9$
Systematic uncertainties	$0.25 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 1.9$	$-0.4 \leq \kappa_\lambda \leq 7.3$

[ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-053](#)