



中国科学院高能物理研究所

*Institute of High Energy Physics*

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# Combination of searches for Higgs boson pair production in ATLAS Run2

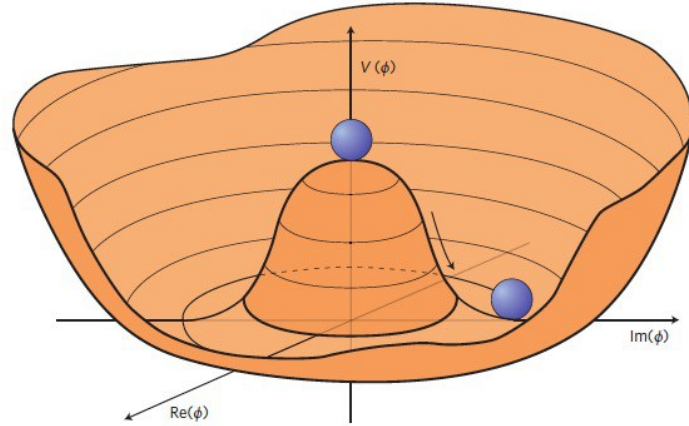
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IHEP

第十四届全国粒子物理学术会议, 青岛

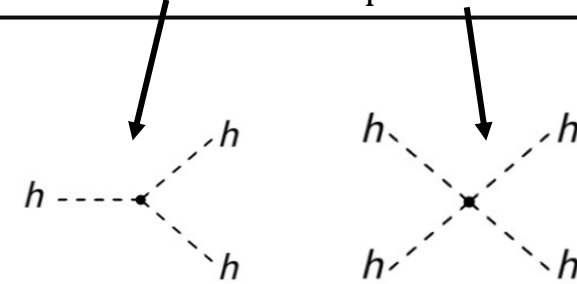
# Motivation

- Higgs potential is important to understand the mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking



The Higgs potential:

$$V(H) = V_0 + \frac{1}{2}m_H^2 H^2 + \lambda_{HHH}\nu H^3 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_{HHHH}H^4 + \dots$$



- Properties of Higgs boson and its coupling to fermions and vector bosons have been scrutinized.
  - No clear indications for new physics yet...
- Self-interaction still not determined.
  - Test SM and look for BSM

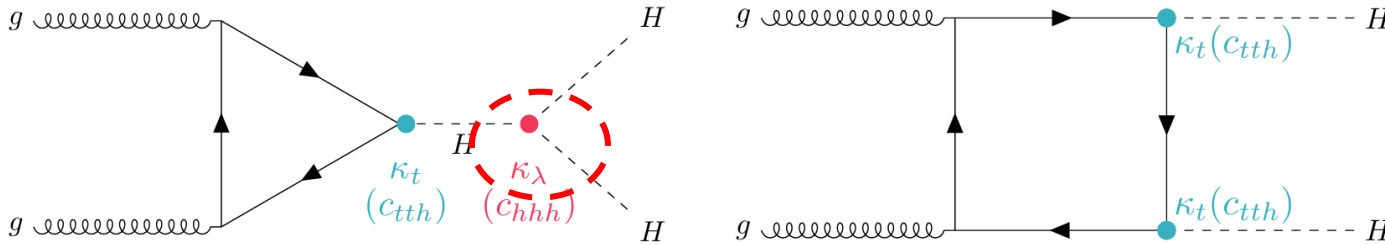
# Di-Higgs production at LHC

## ➤ HH production via gluon-gluon fusion (ggF):

- accounts for more than 90% in the SM

coupling modifier:

$$\kappa_\lambda \equiv \lambda_{HHH}/\lambda_{HHH}^{SM}, \kappa_{2V}, \kappa_t \dots$$

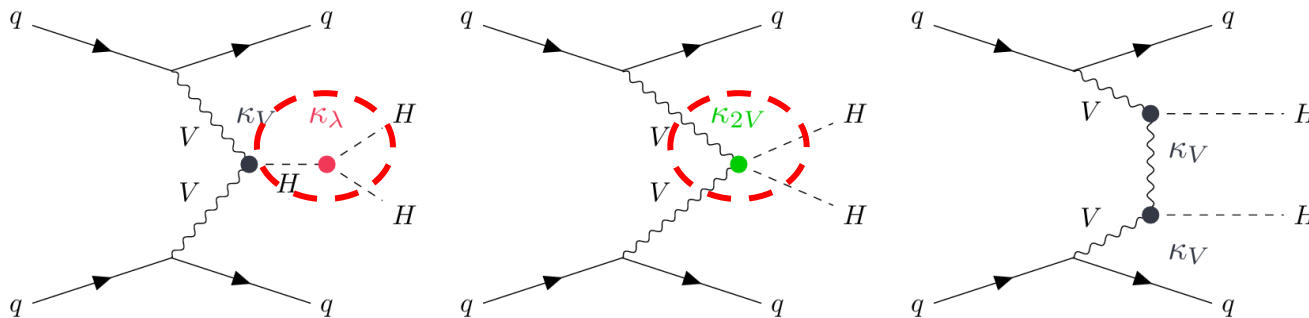


$$\sigma_{ggF}^{SM} = 31.05 fb_{-23\%}^{+6\%} (scale + m_{top}) + 3.0\%(PDF + \alpha_s)$$

## ➤ HH production via vector-boson fusion (VBF):

- Advantage in  $\kappa_{2V}$  determination

Fucus on HH signal strength,  $\kappa_\lambda$  and  $\kappa_{2V}$



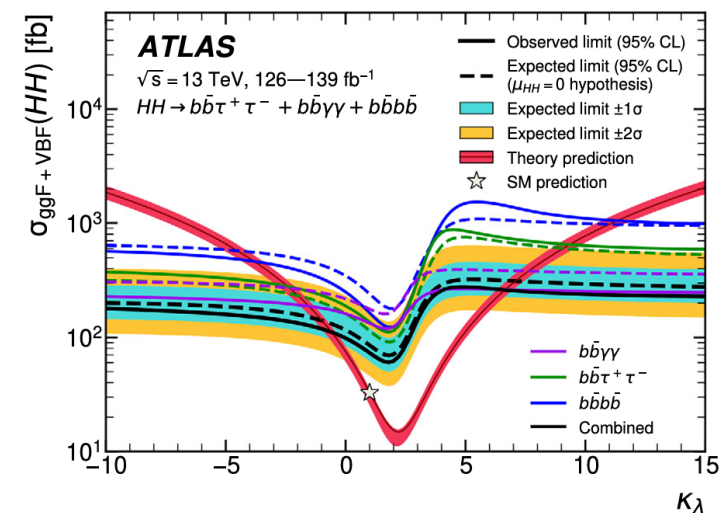
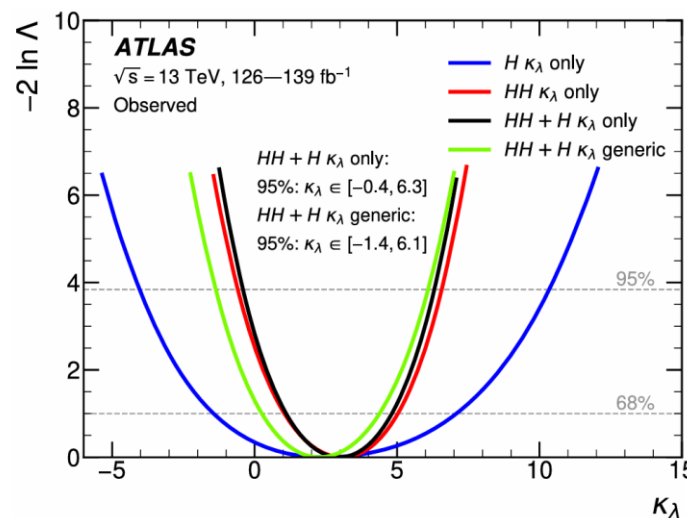
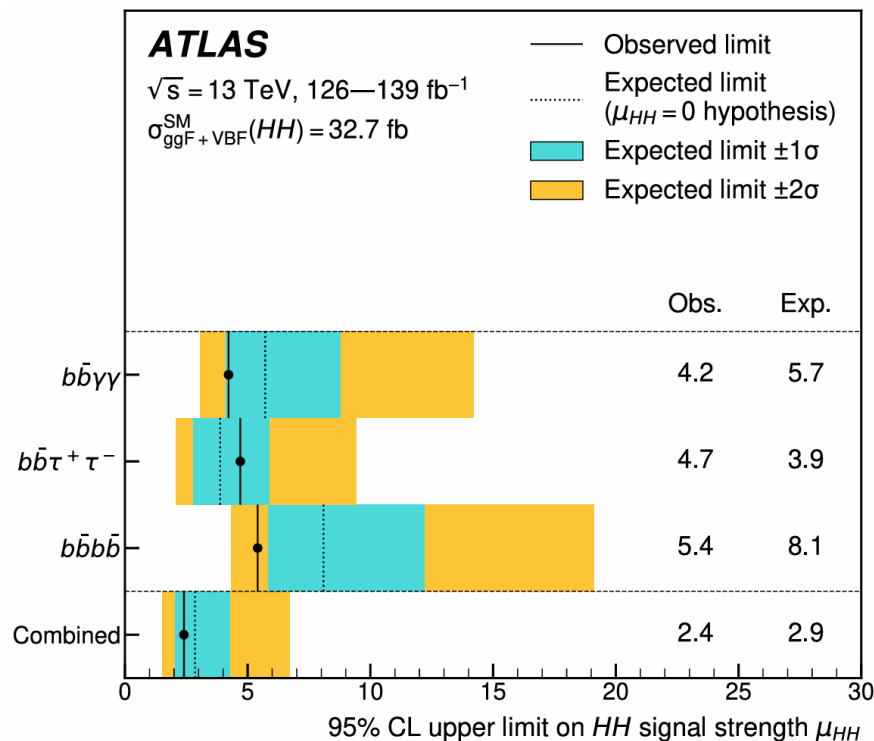
$$\sigma_{VBF}^{SM} = 1.73 fb_{-0.04\%}^{+0.03\%} (scale + m_{top}) + 2.1\%(PDF + \alpha_s)$$

# Previous HH+H combination publication

Phys. Lett. B (843) (2023) 137745

➤ Previous HH+H combination considered the three most sensitive channels:

- $bbbb, bb\gamma\gamma, bb\tau\tau$
- Single Higgs don't improve the accuracy but is helpful to constrain BSM model



Since previous publication:

- $bb\tau\tau$  and  $bb\gamma\gamma$  have been re-optimized
- Boosted VBF  $bbbb$  regime that provides better  $k2v$  constraint
- $bbll + E_T^{\text{miss}}$  and multi-lepton results available

# Analyses Overview

- Results from all 5 channels are combined to derive upper limits on signal strength and interpreted within the  $\kappa$  framework
- Accounts for about 50% of di-Higgs decay
- Overlap checks are performed across all channels
  - Less than 1% overlaps in the signal regions, negligible

channel	BR	Lumi[ $fb^{-1}$ ]	Paper(Draft)
<i>bbbb</i>	0.339	126(resolved) 140(boosted VBF)	<a href="#">PhysRevD.108.052003</a> <a href="#">arXiv.2404.17193</a>
<i>bbγγ</i>	$2.6 \times 10^{-3}$	140	<a href="#">JHEP01(2024)066</a>
<i>bbττ</i>	0.073	140	<a href="#">arXiv:2404.12660</a>
<i>bbll + E<sub>T</sub><sup>miss</sup></i>	0.029	140	<a href="#">JHEP02(2024)037</a>
multi-lepton	0.065	140	<a href="#">arXiv:2405.20040</a>

# Statistical model

- Combined likelihood is the product of likelihoods from each channel

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G} | \mu, \alpha) = \prod_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \text{Pois}(n_c | \nu_c(\mu, \alpha)) \prod_{e=1}^{n_c} f_c(x_{ce} | \mu, \alpha) \times \prod_{p \in \mathbb{S}} f_p(a_p | \alpha_p)$$

channel
events
Constrained NPs

- The profile likelihood ratio is constructed as

$$\tilde{\lambda}(\mu) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mu, \hat{\theta}(\mu))}{\mathcal{L}(0, \hat{\theta}(0))} & \hat{\mu} < 0, \\ \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mu, \hat{\theta}(\mu))}{\mathcal{L}(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})} & \hat{\mu} \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

**one-sided test statistics**

- The test statistics for limit setting is:

$$\tilde{q}_\mu = \begin{cases} -2 \ln \tilde{\lambda}(\mu) & \hat{\mu} \leq \mu \\ 0 & \hat{\mu} > \mu \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -2 \ln \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mu, \hat{\theta}(\mu))}{\mathcal{L}(0, \hat{\theta}(0))} & \hat{\mu} < 0, \\ -2 \ln \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mu, \hat{\theta}(\mu))}{\mathcal{L}(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\theta})} & 0 \leq \hat{\mu} \leq \mu, \\ 0 & \hat{\mu} > \mu. \end{cases}$$

# Systematic Uncertainties and Correlation

- **Nuisance parameters from the same systematic sources, ideally, should be correlated due to their expected similar impacts on the analysis**
  - Variations in calibrations or uncertainty models across different channels
  - NPs might be over-constrained in one analysis while showing shifts/pull in another → lead to improper final results

- **Correlation scheme (Baseline):**

- Common systematic uncertainties sources are correlated
- Over-constrained ( $<0.7\sigma$ ) or strongly-pulled ( $>0.5\sigma$ ), but rank top 20 NPs are decorrelated

- **Check on NP Correlation are performed**

	Expected	Observed
Fully decorrelate	2.200	2.653
Baseline	2.363	2.895

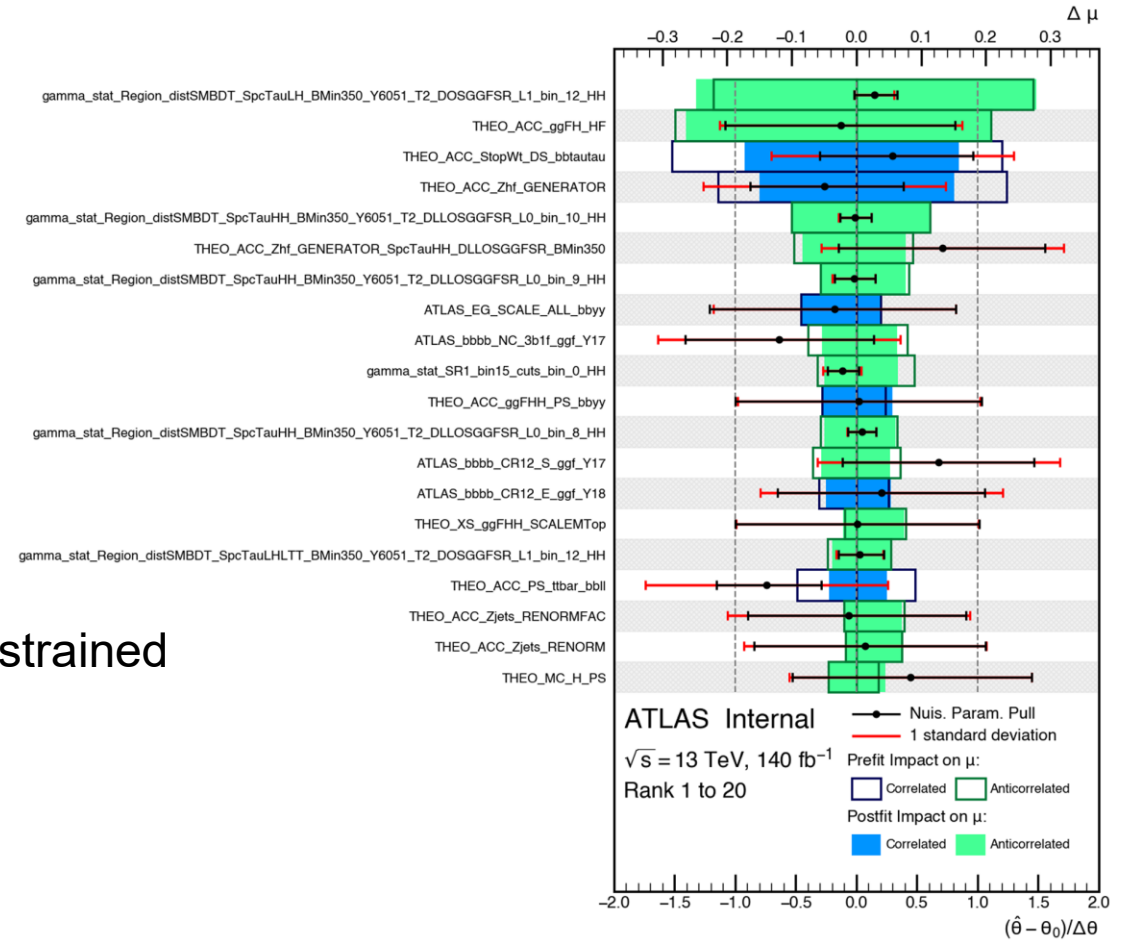
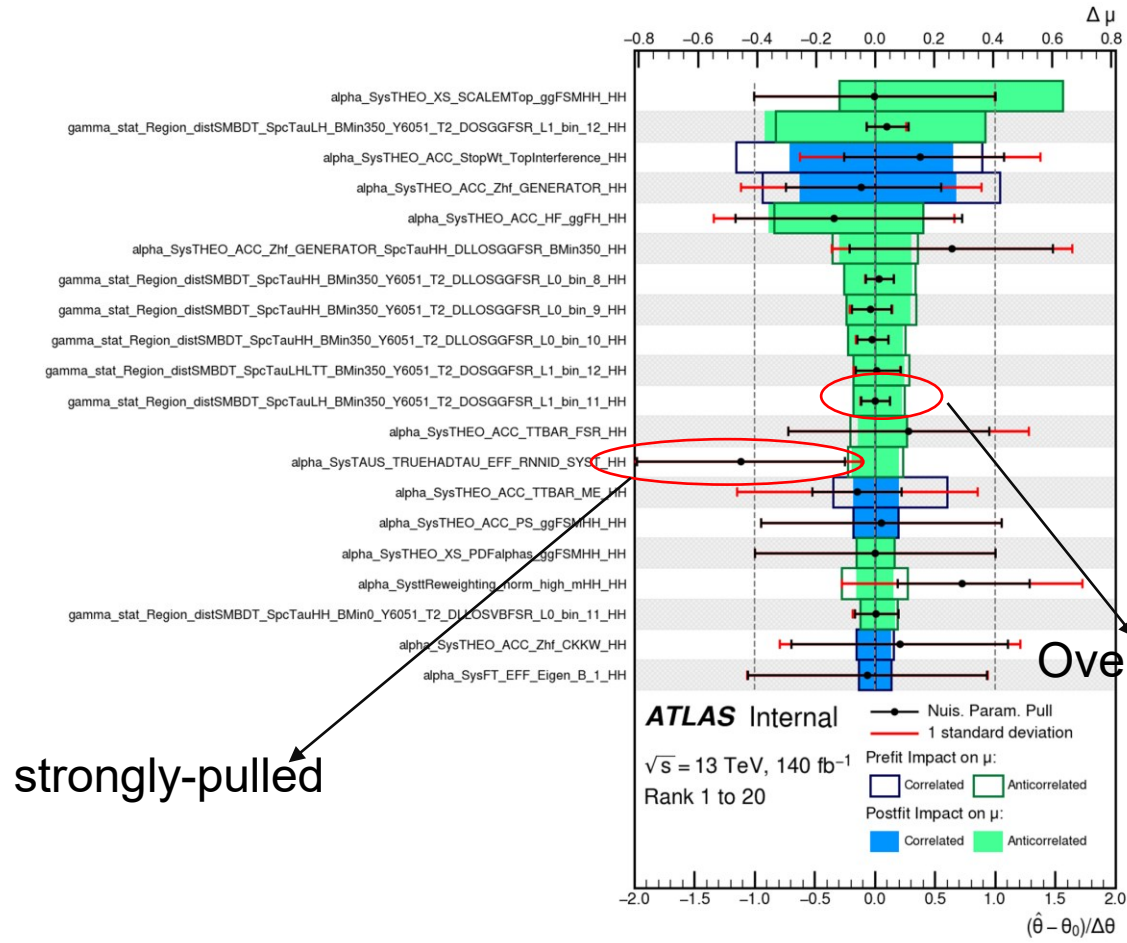
<b>Large influence</b>	Expected	Observed
Baseline	2.363	2.895
Baseline but decorrelate THEO_ACC_HF_ggH	2.335	2.858
Baseline but decorrelate THEO_XS_*_ggFHH/VBFFH	2.224	2.708
Baseline but decorrelate both	2.200	2.670

	<b>Correlate threshold</b>	Expected	Observed
$< 0.7\sigma$ constraint or $> 0.5\sigma$ pulled	Baseline	2.363	2.895
$< 0.5\sigma$ constraint or $> 1.0\sigma$ pulled	Tighter threshold	2.338	2.904
	No threshold	2.321	2.926

<b>negligible influence</b>	Expected	Observed
Baseline	2.363	2.895
Baseline but correlate Lumi	2.363	2.895
Baseline but correlate signal PS	2.365	2.913
Baseline but correlate Z+HF NPs	2.362	2.899

# Ranking with Observed Data

➤ The ranking is consistent with the results reported in individual analysis (only show **bbsautau** here)



Bbtautau Observed Data

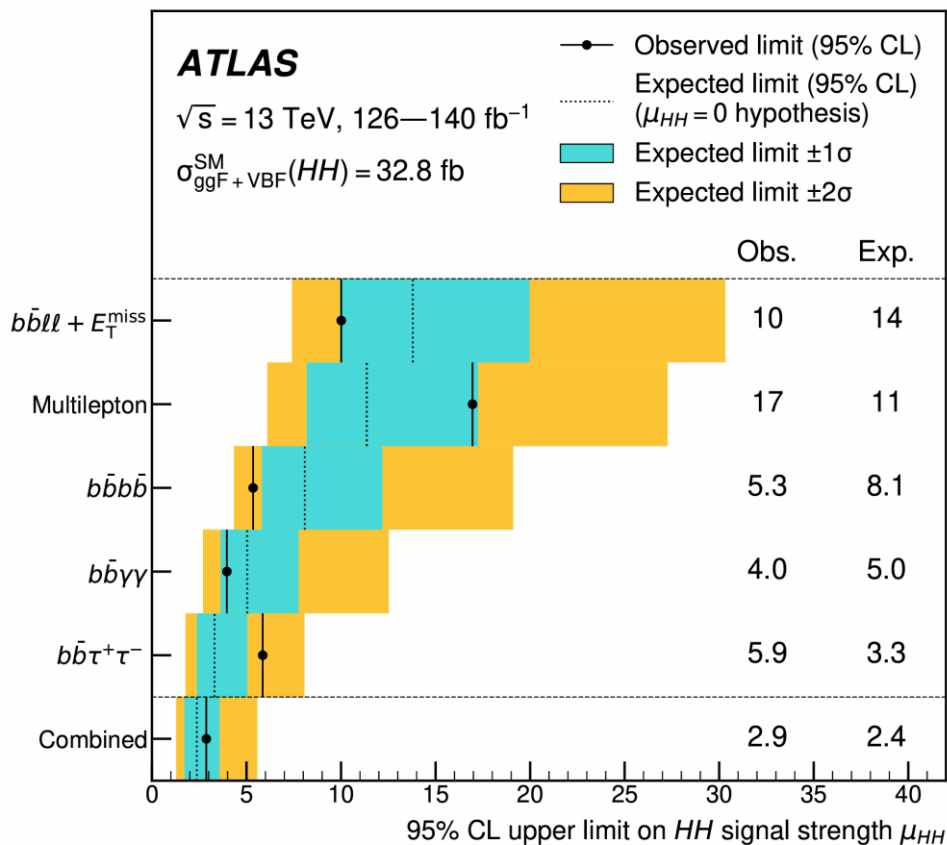
Combined observed data



# limit on HH signal strength

Exp:  $\mu = 1.0_{-0.9}^{+1.0}(\text{stat})_{-0.5}^{+0.7}(\text{syst})$

Obs:  $\mu = 0.5_{-0.8}^{+0.9}(\text{stat})_{-0.6}^{+0.7}(\text{syst})$



➤ Obs. and exp. 95% CL upper limits on the SM HH signal strength in 5 channels and their combination

➤ All the limits obtained from individual channels agreed well with their paper

	Obs.	$-2\sigma$	$-1\sigma$	Exp.	$1\sigma$	$2\sigma$	Exp. SM
$b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$	5.35	4.34	5.82	8.08	12.19	19.11	9.13
$b\bar{b}\tau^+\tau^-$	5.86	1.77	2.38	3.31	5.04	8.06	4.30
$b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	3.96	2.70	3.63	5.04	7.76	12.54	6.35
$b\bar{b}l\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	9.68	7.40	9.94	13.79	19.97	30.33	14.63
multilepton	16.95	6.10	8.19	11.36	17.248	27.27	12.16
Combined	2.87	1.27	1.71	2.37	3.57	5.57	3.44

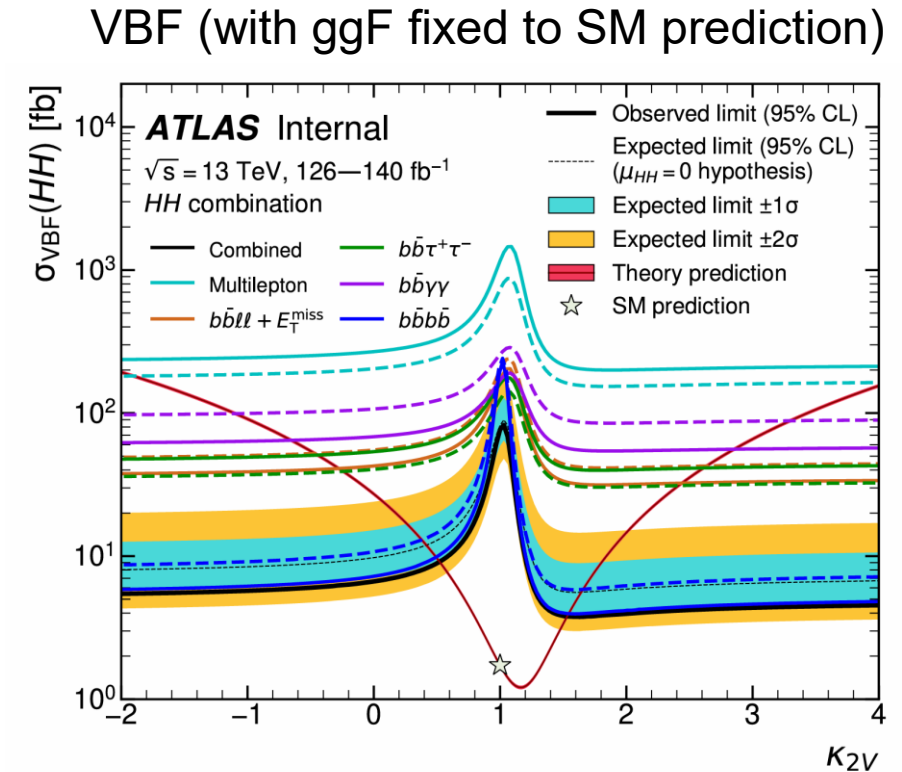
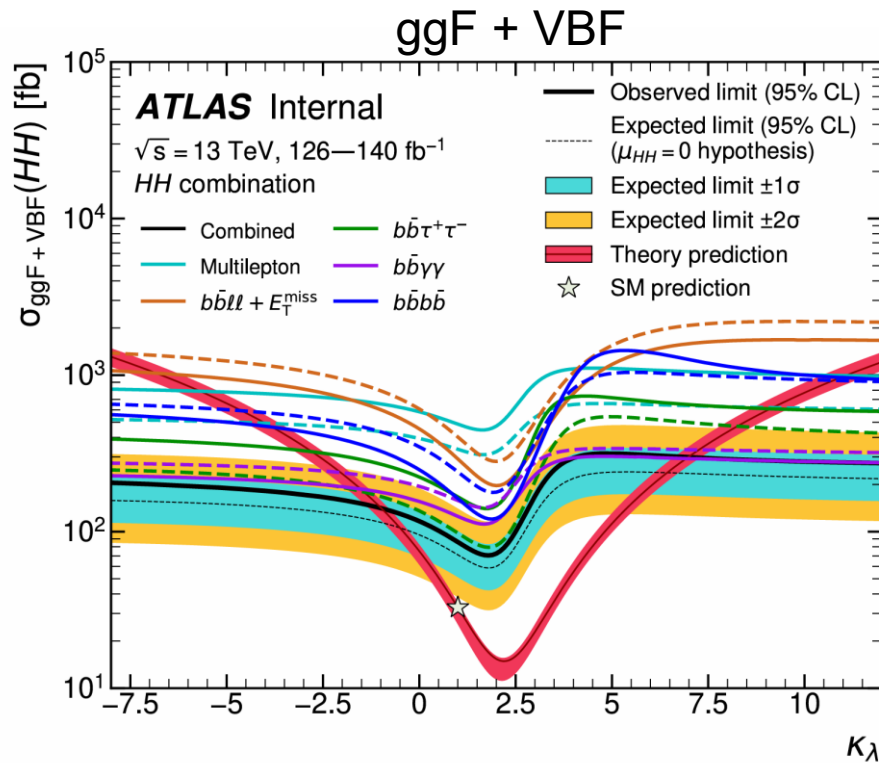
➤ Expected limits is improved by 19% with respect to previous result

- 4% from two new channels bbl and ML
- 15% from improvements of the updated Legacy Run2 analysis

# Xsec Limit vs $\kappa$ -modifiers

➤ An alternative and more intuitive statistical interpretation for 95% CL exclusion limits on the coupling  $\kappa$ -modifiers

- Compare with the theory prediction, the allowed
  - $\kappa_\lambda$  range is obs.[-1.0,7.0],exp.[-0.5,6.4]
  - $\kappa_{2V}$  range is obs.[0.5,1.5],exp.[0.4,1.6]

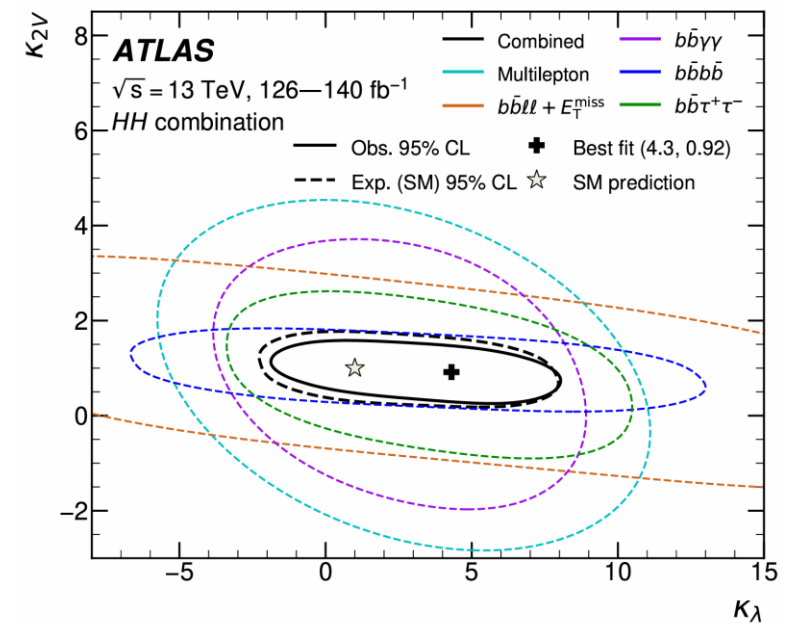
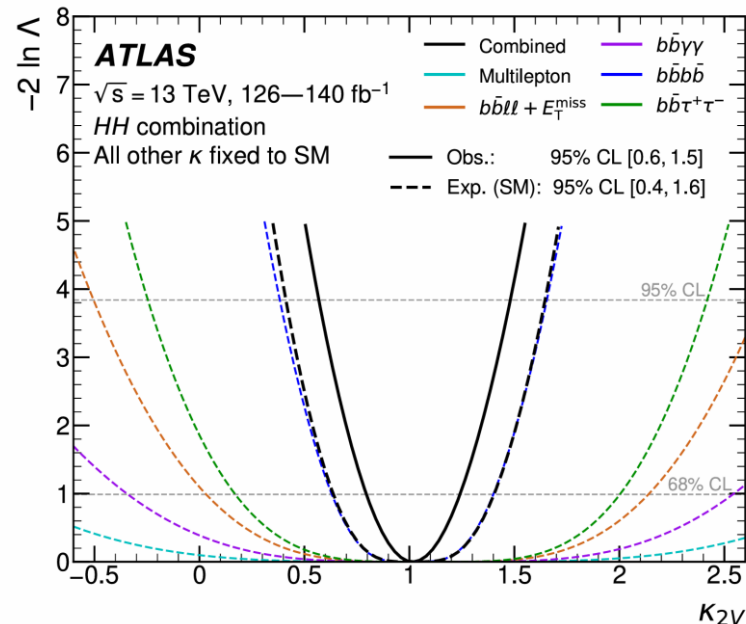
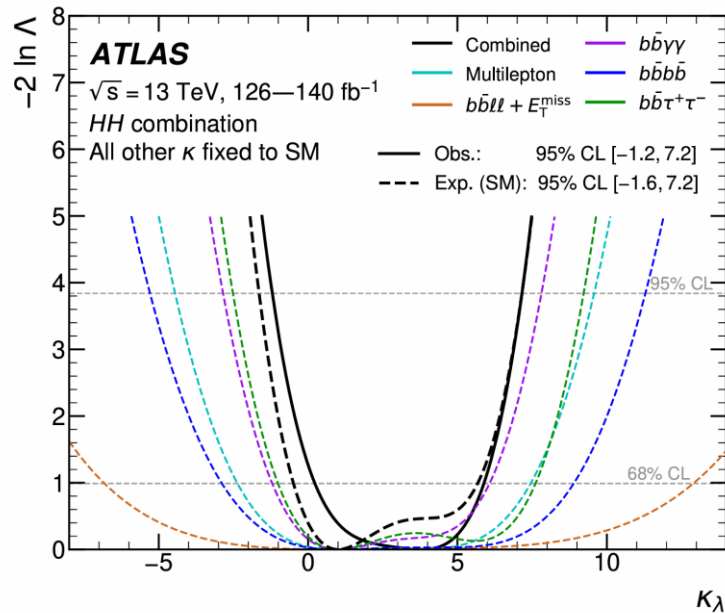


# likelihood scan on $\kappa_\lambda$ and $\kappa_{2V}$

➤ The other  $\kappa$  parameters are fixed to the SM prediction for 1D scan

- The observed (expected) 95% CL interval is  $-1.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.2$  ( $-1.6 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.2$ ), representing the best expected sensitivity to the Higgs boson self-coupling to date
- The observed (expected) 95% CL interval is  $0.6 < \kappa_{2V} < 1.5$  ( $0.4 < \kappa_{2V} < 1.6$ ). The boosted VBF bbbb channel is most sensitive

➤ To reduce model dependence, two-dimensional contours are also performed



# Summary

- **Searches for non-resonant di-Higgs production using latest Run 2 results in ATLAS**
  - Combine bbbb, bbtatau, bbyy, bbll and ML channels
- **Provides the best expected sensitivities to the  $HH$  production cross-section**
  - the upper limit on the production rate is 2.9 (2.4) times SM prediction for observed (expected) result
- **Provides the best expected sensitivities to the Higgs boson self-coupling**
  - The observed (expected) 95% CL interval is  $-1.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.2$  ( $-1.6 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.2$ )
- **Results agree well with the SM predictions**

# **Additional slides**

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