





di-Higgs searches and prospects CMS and ATLAS experiments

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OUTLINE

- 1. Why and which Higgs pair (di-Higgs) productions?
 - resonant
 - non-resonant
- 2. Searches status per decay channel (focus on Run 2 results):
 - bb bb
 - bb WW
 - bb ττ
 - bb yy
 - γγ WW
- 3. BSM in non-resonant hh searches
- 4. Future prospects



Results from CMS and ATLAS collaborations. New analysis shown at ICHEP 2016 plus two brand new results.

MOTIVATIONS

Search for Standard Model (SM) di-Higgs (hh) production at LHC is:

- a baseline SM topic.
- *important for measuring Higgs self-coupling* (λ_{hhh}).



Di-Higgs are produced mainly via gluon-gluon fusion at LHC. Destructive interference among diagrams leads to small prod. cross section:

> $\sigma^{SM}_{hh}(p-p \ 8 \ TeV) = 10.16 \ fb^{[1]}$ $\sigma^{SM}_{hh}(p-p \ 13 \ TeV) = 33.45 \ fb^{[2]}$

- Measurements possible starting from 3 ab⁻¹.
 However, BSM effects lead to:
 - the presence of **resonant** hh process.
 - the enhancement of the **non-resonant** hh production cross section.

[1] +4.1% -5.7% (scale unc.) ± 4.0% (PDF+ α_s unc) -- NNLO+NNLL. [2] +4.3% -6.0% (scale unc.) ± 3.1% (PDF+ α_s unc) -- NNLO+NNLL.

MOTIVATIONS



Resonant di-Higgs predicted in at least three possible BSM models:

• **MSSM/2HDM** (250-400 GeV) -> additional Higgs doublet \rightarrow CP-even scalar H.

*see Ning Chen's talk

- Singlet model (250-1000 GeV) -> Additional Higgs singlet with an extra scalar H. Sizeable BR beyond 2xm_{top}, non negligible width at high m_H.
- Warped Extra Dimensions (250-3000 GeV) ->
 <u>spin-2 (KK-graviton) ^[1] and spin-0 (radion) ^[2] resonances</u>.

 Different phenomenology if SM particles are allowed (bulk RS) or not (RSI model) in the extra dimensional bulk.
- Searches for resonant di-Higgs production at LHC cover a wide resonance mass range. Above 1 TeV performed on bbbb channel only.
- > Different analysis techniques depending on the mass region.
- Results usually compared with prediction from spin-2 and spin-0 scenarios.

[2] Radion phenomenology, Csaba Csaki et al

^[1] Goldberger-Wise mechanism

SEARCHES

di-Higgs searches can be performed looking at different final states

Considering the low production cross section,

one Higgs is mainly searched for in bb decay to exploit the higher branching ratio.

Four main decay channels:

- **bb bb** -> highest BR, high QCD/tt bkg
- **bb WW** -> high BR, large irreducible tt
- **bb ττ** -> relatively low background
- **bb γγ** -> high purity, very low BR

In addition:

- γγ WW -> studied by ATLAS.
- WW WW -> first studies done. See Maosen Zhou's talk

34% bb 10⁻¹ BR(H→ a am 10% 25% $BR(HH \rightarrow XXYY)$ 10⁻² 10⁻³ 7% ττ 10-4 CC **10**⁻⁵ ZZ γγ 1e-3 3e-3 **10**⁻⁶ Zγ 10⁻⁷ μμ 10⁻⁸ μμ ττ Zγ γγ 77 CC gg ww bb $BR(H \rightarrow XX)$

All challenging searches \rightarrow

'add' one more Higgs to 'standard' single Higgs analysis.

SEARCHES

LHC Run1 (8 TeV, ~20 fb⁻¹):

	ATLAS	CMS	
	resonant && non-res	resonant	non- res
hh-> bbbb	<u>10.1103/PhysRevD.92.092004</u>	<u>PLB 749 (2015) 560,</u> arXiv:1602:08762	-
hh-> bbWW	-	-	-
hh-> bbττ	10.1103/PhysRevD.92.092004	PLB 755 (2016) 217, PAS-EXO-15-008, <u>PAS-HIG-15-013</u>	<u>PAS-HIG-15-013</u>
hh-> bbγγ	10.1103/PhysRevD.92.092004	arxiv:1603.06896	arxiv:1603.06896
hh-> γγWW	10.1103/PhysRevD.92.092004	-	-

- channels combination performed by Atlas producing: <u>10.1103/PhysRevD.92.092004</u>.
- bbWW channel not exploited by any experiment in Run 1.
- BSM effects on non-resonant hh studied by CMS in bbγγ channel.

No excess observed for resonant searches, upper limit set on SM non-resonant hh production: **best observed limit: ATLAS (hh->bbbb) > 63 X σ**_{SM}



LHC Run2 (13 TeV):

	ATLAS		CMS	
	resonant	non- res	resonant	non- res
hh-> bbbb	arXiv:1606 ATLAS-CONF-20	.04782*)16-049_***	<u>CMS-PAS-HIG-16-002</u> *, <u>CMS-PAS-B2G-16-008</u> *	CMS-PAS HIG-16- 026*
hh-> bbWW	-		<u>CMS-PAS-HIG-16-011_</u> *	CMS-PAS-HIG-16-024_*
hh-> bbττ	-		CMS-PAS-HIG-16-029_**	CMS-PAS-HIG-16-028_**
hh-> bbγγ	ATLAS-CONF-	2016-004*	CMS-PAS HIG-16-032_*	
hh-> γγWW	ATLAS-CONF-2	016-071_**	-	
$201E data (~ 2 fb^{-1})$				

*	2015 data (~ 3 fb ⁻¹)	Now maculta	
**	2016 data (~ 13 fb ⁻¹)	<u>New results:</u>	
***	2015+2016 data combination (~ 13 fb ⁻¹)	Green -> shown at ICHEP2016	
		Red -> shown here for the first time	

• Details of these analysis in next slides.



LHC Run2 (13 TeV):

RESONANT hh

RESOLVED ANALYSIS:

- Resolve all decay products
- 2 strategy for CMS: Low mass (m_H<400 GeV) and High mass (m_H<1200 GeV) regions.
- Exploit b-tagging \rightarrow off-line cut: >= 4 b-tagged jets per event. on-line cut: >= 2 (3) b-tagged anti-k_T R=0.4 jets for ATLAS (CMS)

RESONANT

- High QCD and tt contamination (2-10%).
- First 4 jets sorted in bTag + selection on jet/di-jet $\Delta R/\Delta m$.
- Bkg shape extracted from sidebands on data in 2D mass plane (with request of >=2 b-tag for ATLAS).

• Limit extraction on m_{4j} distribution.



BOOSTED ANALYSIS:

- Optimised for higher mass (m_{hh}>1TeV) resonant hh.
- high-momentum Higgs bosons->
 high boosted 2 b-jets are in a 'large' jet.
- Apply substructure techniques.
- Limit extracted on M of 2 'large' jets.



ATLAS-CONF-2016-049 CMS-PAS-B2G-16-008

RESONANT

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- For CMS -> 2 complementary techinques: double b-tagger: BDT from jet properties + bkg estimation from multiple sidebands. subjet b-tag: bkg fit + 3 categories based on number of b-tagged sub-jets.
- For ATLAS ->

>=2 anti- k_t jet (R=0.1) with p_T >250 per event >=1 b-tagged anti- k_t jet (R=0.2) 'inside' each large jet data-driven bkg extraction for QCD and tt in sidebands.



Unique channel which covers mass range above 1TeV. No evidence of new resonance over large mass range.

Exclusion at 95% CL :

CMS: $1000 < M_{H} < 1720$ GeV for Radion ($\Lambda_{R} = 1$ TeV) -boosted. $350 < M_{H} < 725$ GeV and $M_{H} > 850$ GeV for Graviton.

ATLAS: $360 < M_{H} < 869$ GeV for Radion.



ATLAS-CONF-2016-049 RESONANT CMS-PAS-HIG-16-002 CMS-PAS-B2G-16-008 2.3 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) CMS Expected Upper Limit Preliminary Expected $\pm 1\sigma$ Expected $\pm 2 \sigma$ Observed Upper Limit KK-Graviton, kL=35, k/Mn=0.1 Resolved

 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X) BR(X \rightarrow H(bb) H(bb)) (fb)$

10³

10²



SEARCHES – hh>bbττ

IN THIS CHANNEL IN RUN2, CMS SEARCHES ONLY.

- 3 final states: $e \tau_{H'} \mu \tau_{H'} \tau_{H} \tau_{H}$
- •Final state: $1\tau_{H} + 1$ isolated leptons (e, μ, τ_{H}) + 2 b-jets
- •Main bkgs: tf (from MC),
 - QCD multijet (from data in control regions).
- BDT to enrich signal region.
- Limit extraction on kinematic fit of the resonant $m_{\rm H}$
- 3 categories: 1b-jet, 2 b-jet, boosted b-jets category.





• Th. interpretation not computed yet.

Results on 2016 datasets.

CMS-PAS-HIG-16-029

RESONANT

SEARCHES – hh>bbyy



RESONANT

- Lowest BR among all channels, but excellent resolution on m_{yy} Main backgrounds:
 - SM yy+Jets production
 - SM y+Jets (one jet identified as a photon)
 - Multijet (two jets identified as photons)

Similar event selection both for CMS and ATLAS ->

Accordingly to signal hypothesis, select mass window in $M(jj\chi\chi)$ around resonance mass. Two categories based on b-tagging (one for high mass region).

Different Signal Extraction -> 2D unbinned fit in m_{ii} and m_{vv} for CMS \rightarrow selection on m_{H} region Counting experiment with fit on m_{yy} for ATLAS. **CMS-PAS HIG-16-032**

ATLAS-CONF-2016-004



SEARCHES – hh>bbyy

- ATLAS search stop at low mass regime.
- CMS search divided into low and high mass regime with different b-tag categorization.



Exclusions at 95%:

CMS-> Spin-0 Radion below 750 GeV (except 650 GeV vicinity)



σ(pp→X→HH→bbγγ) [fb]

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CMS-PAS HIG-16-032

CMS Preliminary

 $pp \rightarrow X \rightarrow HH \rightarrow b\overline{b}\gamma\gamma$

Spin-2 Resonance

---- Bulk Graviton, k/Mpi = 1

RESONANT

 $L = 2.70 \text{ fb}^{-1} (13 \text{ TeV})$

 Observed 95% upper limit Expected 95% upper limit

Expected limit $\pm 1\sigma$

Expected limit $\pm 2\sigma$

SEARCHES – hh>yyWW



IN THIS CHANNEL ATLAS SEARCHES ONLY.

Large h->WW BR -- Clean h-> signature

Final state yylvqq'

- Events with 2 photons, at least 2 jets and no b-jet
- 105 GeV< m_{νν} < 160 GeV

Signal Region:

- One lepton region requiring at least one lepton
- The diphoton mass $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ to be within a 2σ window of the Higgs boson mass ($\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$ = 1.7 GeV)

Control Region:

Zero lepton region - requiring no lepton

Side-Band Region:

- Reversing the tight mass window in either the onelepton region or the zero-lepton region
- Used for the data-driven estimation of the continuum diphoton background

Limits on $\sigma(pp \rightarrow X \rightarrow hh)$ 47.7 pb (expected 24.3 pb) at m_X= 260 GeV 24.7 pb (expected 12.7 pb) at m_X = 500 GeV



ATLAS-CONF-2016-071

di-Higgs at LHC

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m_x [GeV]

SEARCHES – hh>ALL



CMS -> Summary plot of limit on spin-0 resonant including all the results performed on 8 TeV:

- Coverage ranges from $2 \times m_H$ to few TeVs.
- 4b channel provides tighter limit for high mass



ATLAS -> combination of all the analysis performed on 8TeV.

- Combination improves each single AN limit.
- No boosted regime in the combination. ATLAS search in hh->4b above 1 TeV also do not provide any excess.



di-Higgs at LHC

SEARCHES – hh>ALL







ATLAS -> no excess in each channel. No official combination yet.

CMS -> Summary plots including all the latest results: Range from 2 x m_H to few TeVs covered. hh->4b still provides best limit in a wide mass range. hh->bbγγ has strong power in low mass regions.





LHC Run2 (13 TeV):

NON-RESONANT hh

BSM non-resonant hh

The non-resonant Higgs bosons pair is a golden channel to study the **Higgs potential.** It allows to directly probe the Higgs trilinear coupling (λ_{hhh}). No sensitivity to measure SM λ_{hhh} in Run2.

- Variation of λ_{hhh} wrt to SM value can be investigated with di-Higgs.
- A more general extension to **BSM effects** is modelled in EFT adding dim-6 operators^[2]. The physics can be described with **5 parameters** following this Lagrangian: λ_{HHH} y_T C₂ C_g C_{2g}

$$\mathcal{L}_{h} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu} h \partial^{\mu} h - \frac{1}{2} m_{h}^{2} h^{2} - \kappa_{\lambda} \lambda_{SM} v h^{3} - \frac{m_{t}}{v} (v + \kappa_{t} h + \frac{C_{2}}{v} h h) (t_{L} t_{R} + h.c.)$$
where $\mathbf{k}_{\lambda} = \lambda_{\text{HHH}} / \lambda_{\text{HHH}}^{\text{SM}}$; $\mathbf{k}_{t} = \mathbf{y}_{T} / \mathbf{y}_{T}^{\text{SM}}$; $+ \frac{1}{4} \frac{\alpha_{s}}{3\pi v} (c_{g} h - \frac{c_{2g}}{2v} h h) G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}$.
$$\frac{g}{0000} + \frac{1}{h} e^{-h} h g = 0.129$$
SM processes:
$$g = 0.129$$

$$\frac{g}{0000} + \frac{1}{h} e^{-h} h g = 0.000$$
Final processes:
$$g = 0.129$$

$$\frac{g}{0000} + \frac{1}{h} e^{-h} h g = 0.000$$

$$\frac{1}{h} e^{-h} h g = 0.000$$

$$\frac{1}{h$$

BSM non-resonant hh



The previous parametrization leads to 5-dimensional space

-> Need to identify benchmarks to be analyzed.

Variation of the 5 parameters (couplings) implies a variation of the di-higgs kinematics.

Developed a technique based on test statistic (TS) to group parameters space points and to identify benchmarks of each cluster based on final state kinematics.



NON-RESONANT

- In hh->bbbb channel studied only the SM production so far.
 - First CMS result in this channel approved yesterday.
 - Tighten upper limit set by Atlas looking at 2015+2016 data.

ATLAS -> same analysis strategy of the low mass resonant hh search.



Sensible changes in the analysis strategy wrt 2015 data analysis -> Limit was 108 X σ_{SM} .



CMS -> dedicated analysis to the non-resonant search. Preliminary result performed on 2015 data.

- Same trigger as resonant (3b-tag).
- First 4 jets sorted in b-tag.
- BDT trained on QCD and tt (di-jet kinematics).
- 2D fit in [m(bb), m(bb)] plane to extract the limit.
- **Background extraction** based on data-driven method: *hemisphere mixing technique*
 - -> divide data events into two parts and get new events (bkg template) from them
 - 1. Fill hemisphere library from data dividing each events 1 to the transverse thrust axis (max of Σp_{T} projections).
 - 2. Create new events dataset choosing per each event the 2nd nearest neightbour* hemispheres from library. Events / 1 bin

Background shape well reproduced and not dependent on small signal contaminations.

 \rightarrow no sidebands, extracted from whole 2D plane.

SM Observed (exp) limit on 2015 data:

 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bbbb) < 3880 (3490) fb$ -> equal to 342 X σ_{SM}





*kin variables: #jets, #b-tag, ΣpTcosθ, ΣpTsinθ, Σpz, hemisphere mass.

2D bin

NON-RESONANT

CMS-PAS HIG-16-026

SEARCHES – hh>bbWW

CMS

IN THIS CHANNEL CMS SEARCHES ONLY.

Search for hh \rightarrow bbWW \rightarrow bb2l2v

- 2 isolated OS leptons + 2 b-jets in the final state
- Main backgrounds: tt, DY, single top

Differences wrt resonant search:

- 1 single BDT trained for non-resonant searches.
- 2D fit in [m(bb), BDT score] to extract the limits

CMS-PAS-HIG-16-024_

NON-RESONANT

<u>SM observed (exp) LIMIT:</u> $\sigma(pp \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb2l2\nu) < 166.7$ (92.8) fb -> equal to ~ 400 x σ_{SM.}

BSM SEARCHES:

Performed on 12 benchmarks and then extended to the 5-D parameter space \rightarrow excl. limit in some k_{λ} k_{t} combinations.



SEARCHES – hh>bbττ



IN THIS CHANNEL IN RUN2, CMS SEARCHES ONLY.

- 3 final states: $e \tau_{H}, \mu \tau_{H}, \tau_{H}, \tau_{H}$
- Final state: $1\tau_{\mu}$ + 1 isolated leptons + 2 b-jets
- Main bkgs: tt (from MC),

QCD multijet (from data in control regions).

- BDT discriminant to reduce tt, only angular information.
- BDT trained on the SM sample has good performances on BSM samples $(k_{\lambda} \neq 1)$ too.

CMS-PAS-HIG-16-028

• limit extracted on four body mass.

SM observed (exp) LIMIT: $\sigma(pp \rightarrow hh \rightarrow bb\tau\tau) < 508 (420) \text{ fb}$ -> equal to ~ 200 x σ_{SM} .

BSM SEARCHES:

Results on 2016 datasets.

- k_λ variations investigated (k_t , c_2 , c_g , c_{2g} = SM value). Still not enough sensitivity.
- Extension to the 5-D parameter space will be performed soon.



NON-RESONANT



SEARCHES – hh>bbyy

Almost same strategy of resonant search for both ATLAS and CMS.



SM – Observed upper limit on $\sigma(pp-hh)_{SM} \times BR$:

	ATLAS	CMS	
	SM	SM	BSM searches
hh-> bbbb	29 X σ_{SM} (13.3 fb ⁻¹)**	342 X σ_{SM} (2.32 fb ⁻¹)	-
hh-> bbWW	-	410 X σ_{SM} (2.3 fb ⁻¹)	DONE
hh-> bbττ	-	200 X σ_{SM} (12.9 fb ⁻¹) **	DONE
hh-> bbγγ	115 X σ_{SM} (3.2 fb ⁻¹)	91 Χ σ_{SM} (2.7 fb ⁻¹)	DONE
hh-> γγWW	700 X σ_{SM} (13.3 fb ⁻¹) **	-	-

Assuming $\sigma(pp-hh)_{SM}$ =33.45 fb¹, values are indicatives for channels comparisons.

No excess even in Run 2 searches.

** 2016 data [1] <u>LHCHXSWG Yellow Report 4</u>.

- **green** -> shown at ICHEP2016 r**ed** -> shown here for the first time
- Upper limits on SM prod. cross section extracted on 2015 data only are compatible with Run1.
- Result on hh->bbbb from ATLAS, based on 2016 data, set tighter limit on SM process.
- CMS started searches to BSM effects, looking at Higgs anomalous couplings. No excess seen but exclusion limit set to points of the parameters space, mainly on point with 'high' k_λ and k_t values -- far from 1 (SM).





What can we expect from HL-LHC (>2024)?

Main focus is on SM non-resonant production since most the BSM should be already constrained.

• Study performed by CMS on bbττ, bbγγ and bbWW channels

HL-LHC operating condition assumed \rightarrow 3000 fb⁻¹

Delphes simulation used.

Simplified Run1 analysis flow followed. Phase II Upgrade conditions included.

Combining **bbττ and bbγγ**: the expected significance for Higgs boson pair production is 1.9 standard deviation.

The bbbb final state promises the largest potential for improvement but still not investigated \rightarrow waiting for first result on 13TeV data.



di-Higgs at LHC

PROSPECTS



What can we expect from HL-LHC (>2024)?

HL-LHC operating condition assumed \rightarrow 3000 fb⁻¹

• bbττ channel:

Simple cut based analysis.

Assuming SM background and SM signal, set an upper limit of the cross section for di-Higgs production of **4.3 x σ(hh->bbττ)** at 95% CL.

- BSM → using an effective Lagrangian for the Higgs potential, exclusion of k_{λ} <-4 and k_{λ} >12 *
- bbyy channel:

Gen-level MC used. Simple cut based analysis.

<u>8 events expected \rightarrow significance = 1.3 std dev.</u>

BSM \rightarrow exclusion of k_{λ}<-1.3 and k_{λ}>8.7 *

 $jjjj, jjj, bc, bjj, ttH(\rightarrow bb), H(\rightarrow bb), H(\rightarrow bb) j, H(\rightarrow bb) jj,$ fully hadronic *tt* decays, $Z(\rightarrow bb)$, also considered but almost zero events expected.

*different notation/parametrization wrt the one previously shown.

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-046 ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-019



CONCLUSIONS

<u>LHC Run 2:</u>

- di-Higgs searches at LHC started to be an interesting topic.
- Several final states lead to competing analysis within each experiment and provide excellent coverage in different decay modes.
- SM process still not accessible but tight limit set by ATLAS with 2016 dataset.
- Higgs anomalous couplings -> 5-D parameter space. Developed a cluster technique to identify benchmarks. First exclusion limits set by CMS searches.
- No excess seen in BSM resonant di-Higgs searches.

Prospects:

- Considering current LHC performances, whole 2016 dataset will provide a strong improvements in each final state searches.
- Deep investigation of BSM effects on non-resonant hh production using Run2 data.
- Update of HL-LHC prediction is planned for ECFA based on 2015-2016 experience. *see also DongMing Zhan's talk

Thank you



di-Higgs at LHC

RESONANT

RESOLVED ANALYSIS:

- Resolve all decay products
- 2 strategy for CMS: Low mass (m_H<400 GeV) and High mass (m_H<1200 GeV) regions.
- Exploit b-tagging \rightarrow off-line cut: >= 4 b-tagged jets per event. on-line cut: >= 2 (3) b-tagged anti-k_T R=0.4 jets for ATLAS (CMS)
- High QCD and tt contamination (2-10%).
- Additional selection on jet ΔR in ATLAS (see later).
- Bkg shape extracted from sidebands on data in 2D mass plane with request on 2 b-tag only.

• Limit extraction on m_{4i} distribution.

ATLAS-CONF-2016-049

CMS-PAS-HIG-16-002

ATLAS - RESOLVED

RESONANT

Thanks to Tülin Varol @ICHEP2016

ATLAS-CONF-2016-049

Optimised for non-resonant or low-mass hh systems

RESOLVED ANALYSIS

Resolve all decay products

- Large $h \rightarrow bb$ branching fraction
- High statistics control regions
- Suffers from large multi-jet background
- Four anti-kt jets with R=0.4 selected
 - Each b-tagged (70% working point),
 - With $p_{\pi} > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$
- · Forming di-jets with selected jets

•

- Three possible ways to build two Higgs candidates out of the four jets
- m_{4i} -dependent requirements applied on the Higgs candidate $\Delta R(j,j)$
- Minimising the distance D_{hh}
- (120 GeV, 115 GeV) account for energy losses through semi-leptonic decays
 - Correspond to the median values of the narrowest intervals that contain 90% of the signal in simulation

 $D_{hh} = \sqrt{\left(m_{2j}^{\text{lead}}\right)^2 + \left(m_{2j}^{\text{subl}}\right)^2} \left|\sin\left(\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{m_{2j}^{\text{subl}}}{m_{2j}^{\text{lead}}}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{115}{120}\right)\right)\right|$

- Mass dependent cuts as a function of m₄ applied on the three variables; Leading and sub-leading Higgs candidate $p_{T} & |\Delta \eta_{hh}|$
- Vetoing events with $\Delta R(h,h) < 1.5$

SEARCHES

BSM non-resonant hh --- cluster analysis

2. Define a Test Statistic to identify kinematical similarities:

• A 2-D binned histogram created on m_{HH} and $cos\theta^*$ (i == bin).

• If 2 samples share the same parent distribution, the likelihood function is the product over the bins of probability to observe $n_{i,1}$ and $n_{i,2}$ events (1,2 == samples).

 \rightarrow product of two Poisson distributions (*P*P*) with estime: $\hat{\mu}_i = (n_{i,1} + n_{i,2})/2$

All information on samples diversity are contained in this binomial (factorized out from *P*P*):

$$Binomial(n_{i,1}/(n_{i,1}+n_{i,2})) = \frac{(n_{i,1}+n_{i,2})!}{n_{i,1}!n_{i,2}!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_{i,1}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n_{i,2}}$$

Considering L_s the *Binom*. with sample1 = sample2 (*saturated hypothesis*), we got:

$$TS = -2\log\left(\frac{L}{L_S}\right) = 2\sum_{i=1}^{N_{bins}} \log(n_{i,1}!) + \log(n_{i,2}!) - 2\log\left(\frac{n_{i,1} + n_{i,2}}{2}!\right)$$
TS does not depend on the sample under test.

PROSPECTS

What can we expect from HL-LHC (>2024)?

HL-LHC operating condition assumed \rightarrow 3000 fb⁻¹

• bbtt channel:

• bbyy channel:

