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# Higgs self-coupling measurement from HH + H combination and Higgs pairs in the $bb\gamma\gamma$ final state

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## Introduction

Higgs boson was discovered since 2012 and the measurement of its characteristics comes to a hot topic. Higgs self-coupling( $\kappa_{\lambda}$ ) is crucial to explore the shape of the Higgs potential. In this poster, the following two results will be talked.

• Legacy  $HH \rightarrow b\overline{b}\gamma\gamma$  : the most dominant and sensitive channel[1].

•  $HH + H : \kappa_{\lambda}$  devoting to single Higgs via sizeable NLO EW correction[2]. Combining single-Higgs and double-Higgs could explore the Higgs selfinteraction and shed more light on the Higgs boson potential, the source of EW symmetry breaking in the SM.

## HH + H combination

The Higgs self-interaction contributes to other processes via NLO EW corrections. Particularly, the single-Higgs productions and branching ratios are modified if  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  deviates from the SM prediction. Thus single-Higgs and di-Higgs are combined. More stringent constraints on  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  are reported based on the latest AT-LAS single Higgs combination results from  $\gamma\gamma$ ,  $ZZ^*$ ,  $WW^*$ ,  $\tau^+\tau^-$  and  $b\overline{b}$  decay channel.

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 $HH \rightarrow bb\gamma\gamma$  Analysis



**Figure 1:** HH Production via  $ggF(\sigma = 31.02fb)$  and VBF( $\sigma = 1.723fb$ ) at 13TeV

#### Analysis strategy

Preselection applied to choose the events with  $bb\gamma\gamma$  signature:

- Two *tight* and *isolated* photons and (sub-)leading  $pT/m_{\gamma\gamma} > 0.35(0.25)$



**Figure 4:** Examples of one-loop  $\lambda_{HHH}$ -dependent diagrams

HH combined from *bbbb*,  $bb\tau^+\tau^-$  and  $bb\gamma\gamma$  channels shown in Fig 5. The observed (expected) is  $\mu_{HH} < 2.4(2.9)$  at 95% CL.



**Figure 5:** Di-Higgs combination results from three dominant channels.

• Exactly 2 b-jets with WP77 for DL1r, No leptons,  $N_{jet} > 2$  and  $N_{central jet} < 6$ XGBoost classifier respectively defined for:

low mass ( $M^*_{b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma}$  < 350 GeV) and high mass ( $M^*_{b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma} \ge 350$  GeV Final events categorized to seven fit regions as shown in Fig 2.



**Figure 2:** Event selection strategy and BDT distribution

### **Statistical results**

#### Two scenarios are considered:

•  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  only: Fit with  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  floating and all other coupling modifiers fixed to unity. •  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  generic: Fit with all coupling modifiers floating except for  $\kappa_{2V}$  fixed to unity.



**Figure 6:** Observed constraints for  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  and  $\kappa_t$ .

Combination assumption	Obs. 95% CL	Exp. 95% CL	Obs. value $^{+1\sigma}_{-1\sigma}$
HH combination	$-0.6 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.6$	$-2.1 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.8$	$\kappa_{\lambda} = 3.1^{+1.9}_{-2.0}$
Single- <i>H</i> combination	$-4.0 < \kappa_\lambda < 10.3$	$-5.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 11.5$	$\kappa_{\lambda} = 2.5^{+4.6}_{-3.9}$
HH+H combination	$-0.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.3$	$-1.9 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.6$	$\kappa_{\lambda} = 3.0^{+1.8}_{-1.9}$
<i>HH</i> + <i>H</i> combination, $\kappa_t$ floating	$-0.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.3$	$-1.9 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.6$	$\kappa_{\lambda} = 3.0^{+1.8}_{-1.9}$
<i>HH</i> + <i>H</i> combination, $\kappa_t$ , $\kappa_V$ , $\kappa_b$ , $\kappa_\tau$ floating	$-1.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.1$	$-2.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.7$	$\kappa_{\lambda} = 2.3^{+2.1}_{-2.0}$

**Figure 7:** Summary of  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  observed and expected constraints.

#### **Fitted results**



**Figure 3:** Negative likelihood 1D and 2D scan results for  $\kappa_{\lambda}$ ,  $\kappa_{2V}$ 

Unbinned likelihood was performed.No significant excess observed.The observed HH production cross-section is 4.0 times its Standard Model prediction. The observed (expected)  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  and  $\kappa_{2V}$  constraints at 95% CL are shown Fig 3.

#### Conclusion

- Comparing with previous analysis, the new selection procedure increases 5% improvements on observed  $\mu_{HH}$ , 16% improvement on observed  $\kappa_{2V}$  and 5% reduction on observed  $\kappa_{\lambda}$  due to larger, less negative values of  $\mu_{HH}$ .
- These results contains full Run2 dataset. Di-Higgs combination makes a significant gain (49%) on  $\mu_{HH}$ , and single Higgs brings 6.94% improvements on  $\kappa_{\lambda}$ . The study provides the most stringent constraints on Higgs selfinteraction.

## References

[1] ATLAS Collaboration. Studies of new higgs boson interactions through nonresonant HH production in the  $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$  final state in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector. https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.12301, 2023.

[2] ATLAS Collaboration. Constraints on the Higgs boson self-coupling from single- and double-Higgs production with the ATLAS detector using pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV. page 137745. Physics Letter B, 2023.

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