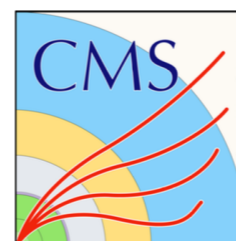


ATLAS and CMS Higgs measurements

Anne-Catherine Le Bihan (CNRS)
on behalf of the ATLAS and CMS experiments



PASCOS 2024, 29th International Symposium on Particles, String and Cosmology
July 7-13 2024, Quy Nhơn, Việt Nam



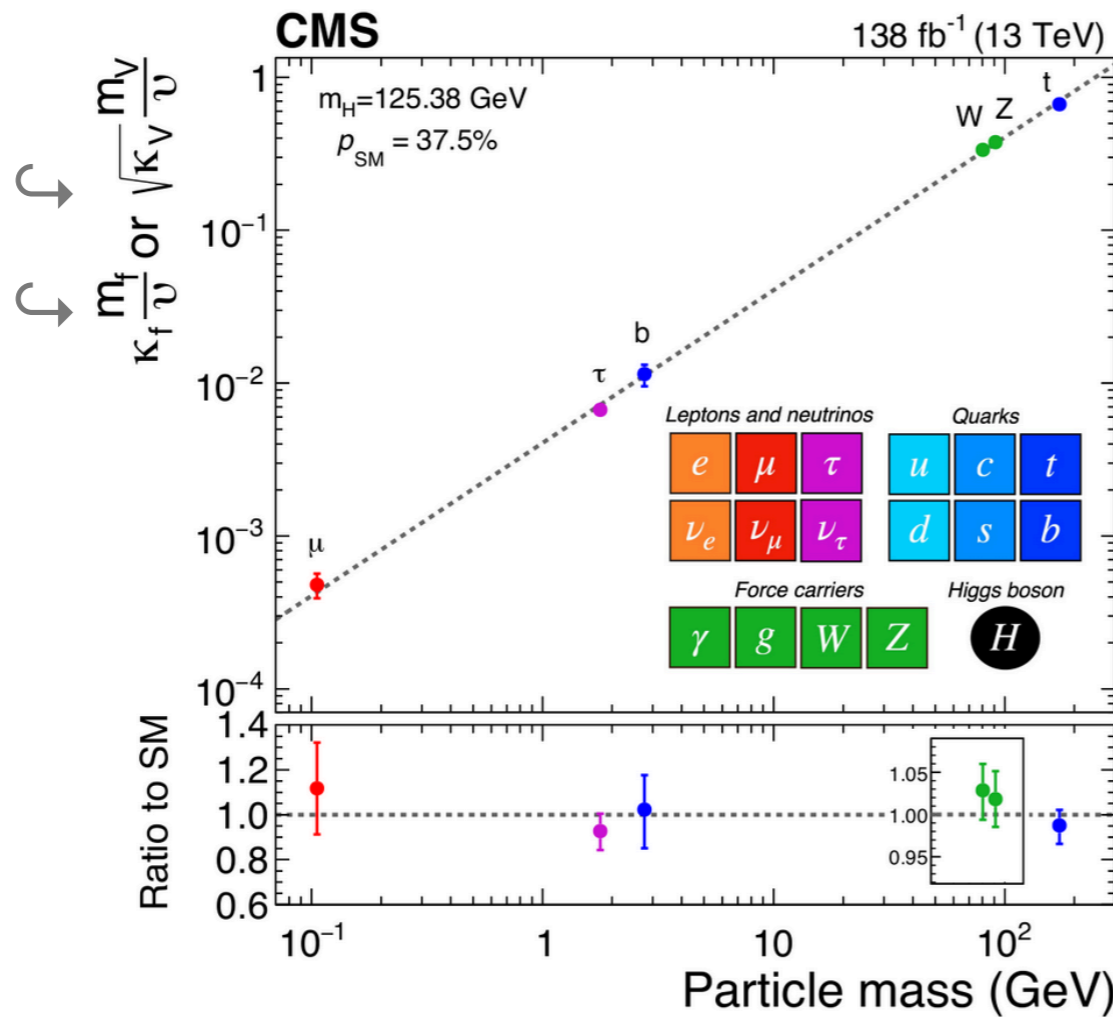
Higgs boson

Discovered in 2012

Higgs mechanism expected to give mass to particles...

Boson couplings

Fermion couplings



Couplings (or $\sqrt{\quad}$) proportional to the mass of the coupled particle...

Over three orders of magnitude

- Great precision from LHC's Run 2 data
- So far excellent compatibility with theory

What Else?

Higgs decays

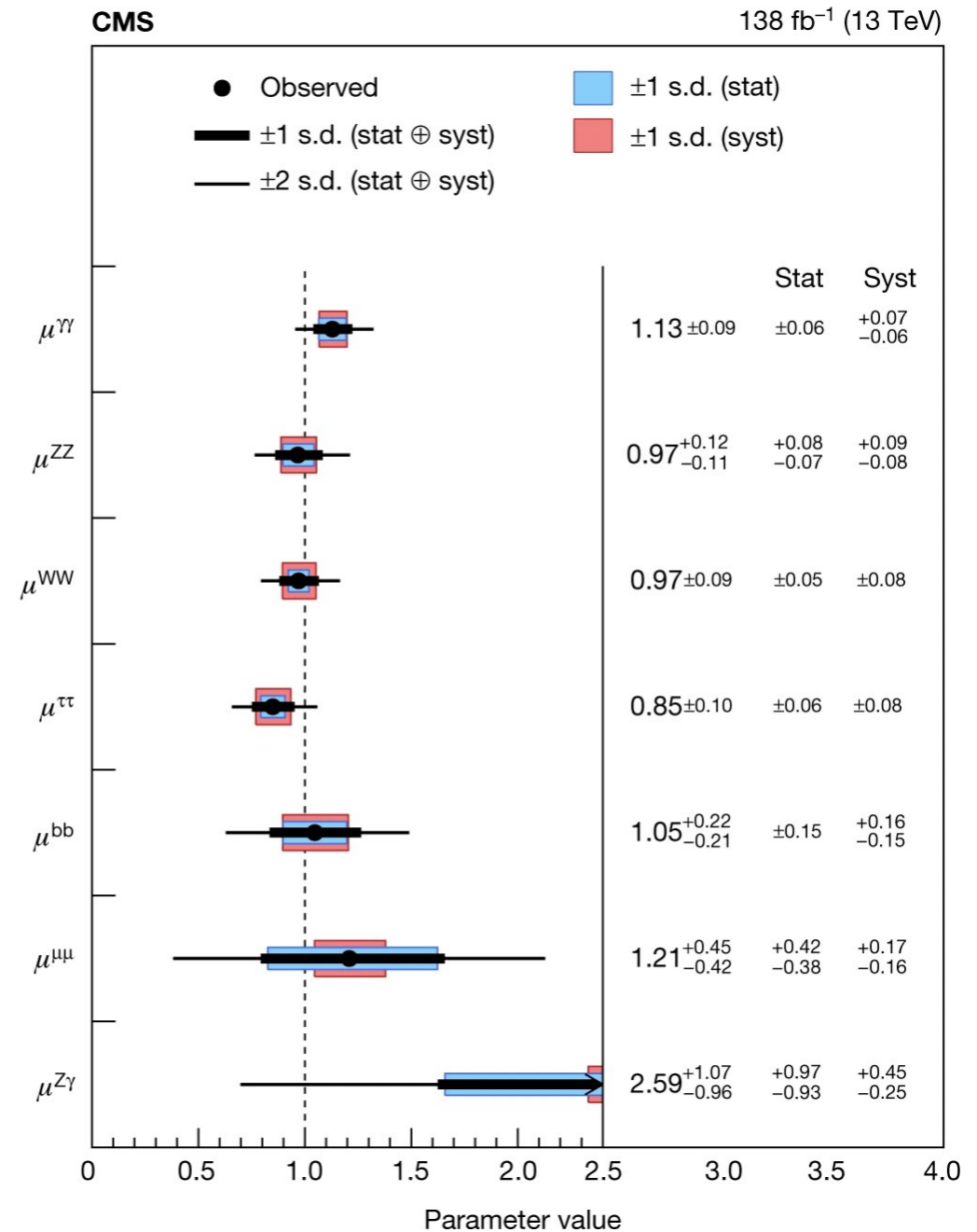
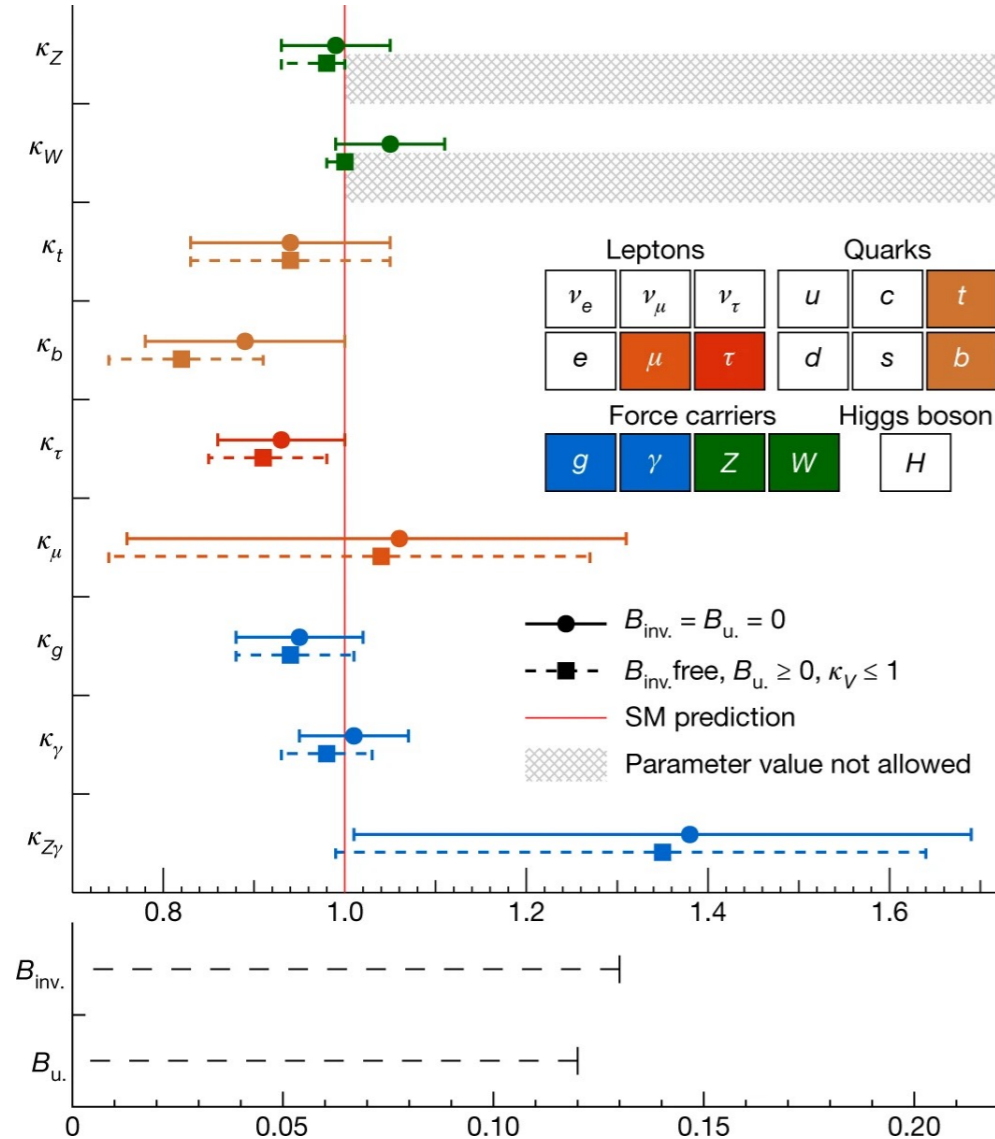
10 years after discovery

[Nature 607 \(2022\) 52](#)

[Nature 607 \(2022\) 60](#)

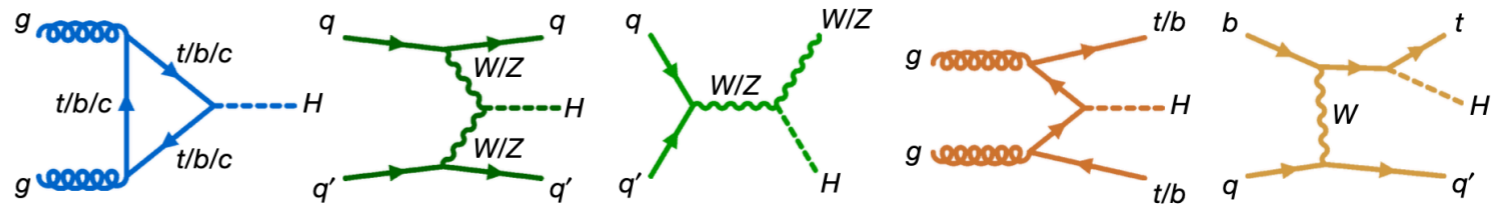
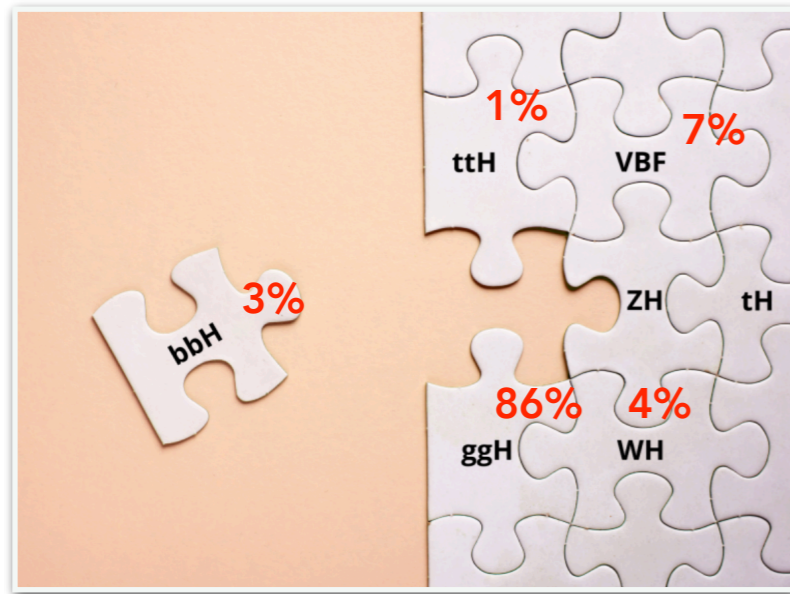
Couplings to **bosons** and **3rd generation fermions** are known with a precision of **~10%**

Evidence only for $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$



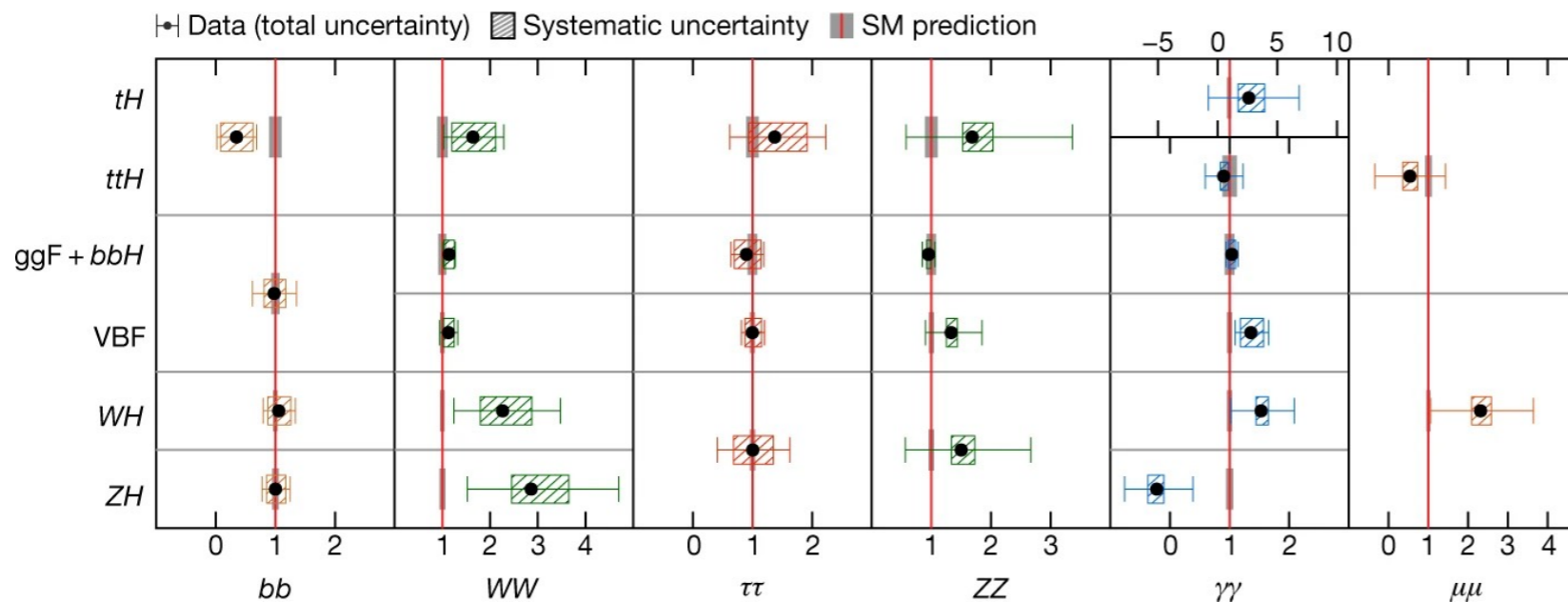
Higgs production modes

10 years after discovery



[Nature 607 \(2022\) 52](#)

[Nature 607 \(2022\) 60](#)



Global signal strength modifiers

$\mu = 1.05 \pm 0.06$ (ATLAS)

$\mu = 1.002 \pm 0.057$ (CMS)

Observation of the usual production modes ggH , VBF , VH , ttH

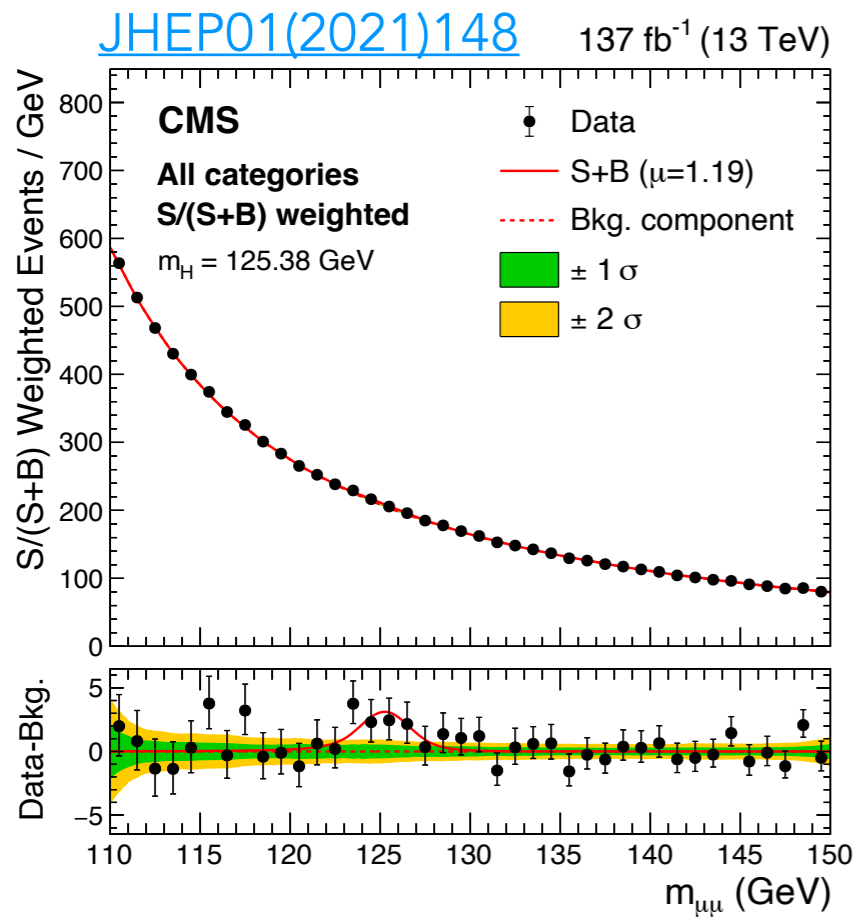
Higgs decays 2nd generation of fermions

$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$: evidence for CMS (3.0σ)

Narrow resonance over falling background
Track refitting to PV and FSR energy recovery
to improve mass resolution (1.5-2.1 GeV)

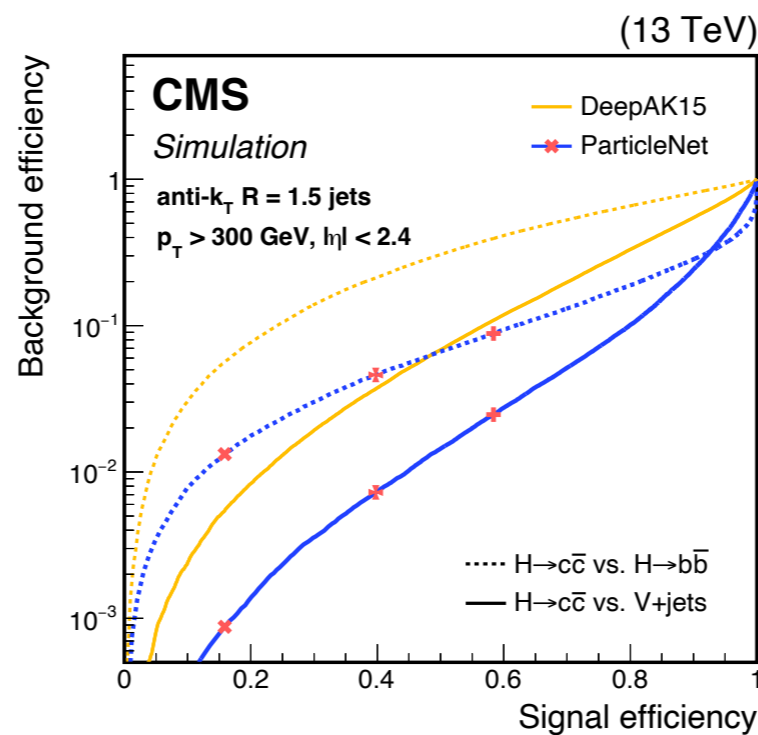
$H \rightarrow cc$: being searched for in VH production

Excellent progress on machine learning side!
5x better rejection with [ParticleNet](#)



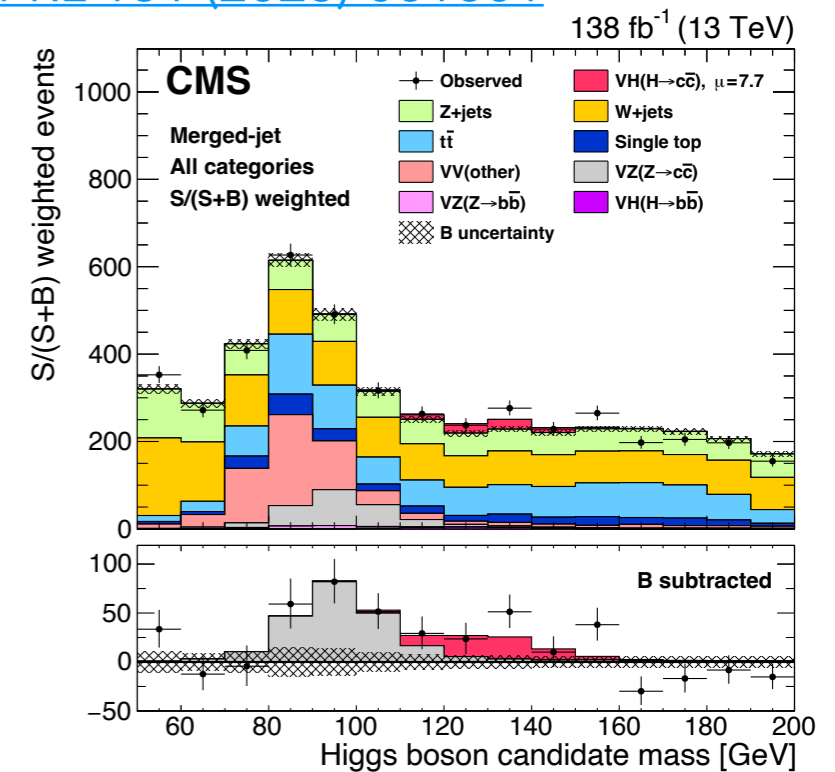
[PLB 812 \(2021\) 135980](#)

ATLAS: 2.0σ (1.7σ)



Boosted and resolved, regressions all over the place (mass, E...)
Expected limit $7.6 \times \text{SM}$
 $1.1 < |k_c| < 5.5$ ($|k_c| < 3.4$)

[PRL 131 \(2023\) 061801](#)



[Eur. Phys. J. C 82 \(2022\) 717](#)

ATLAS: $|k_c| < 8.5$ (12.4) at 95% CL

Higgs decays 1st generation of fermions

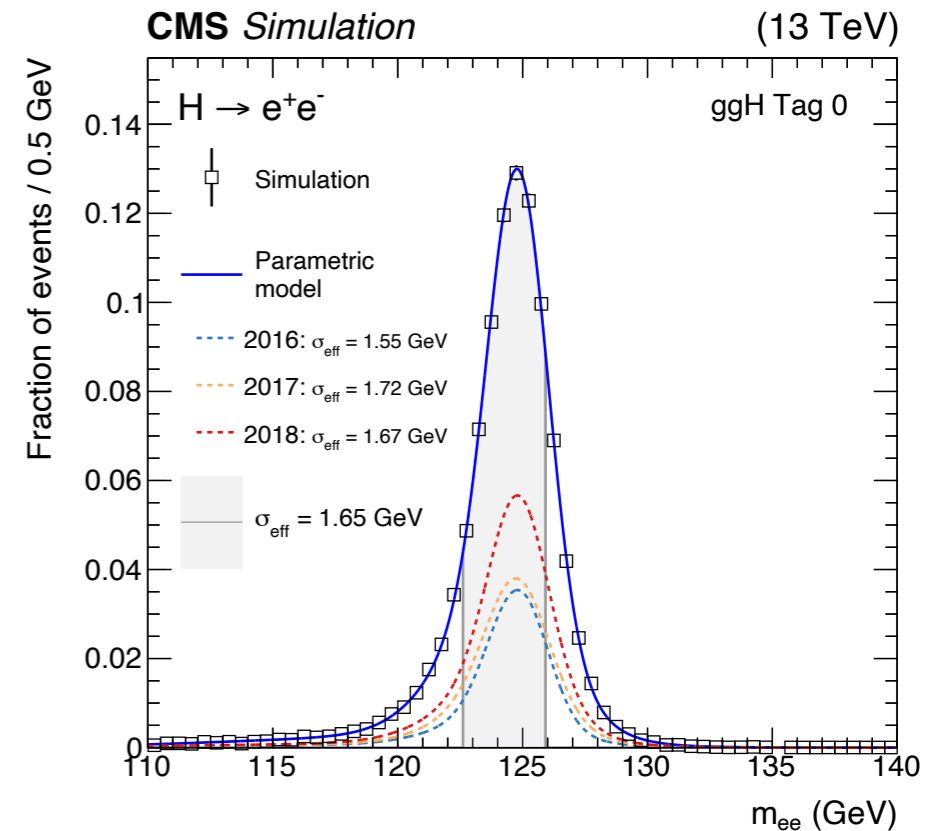
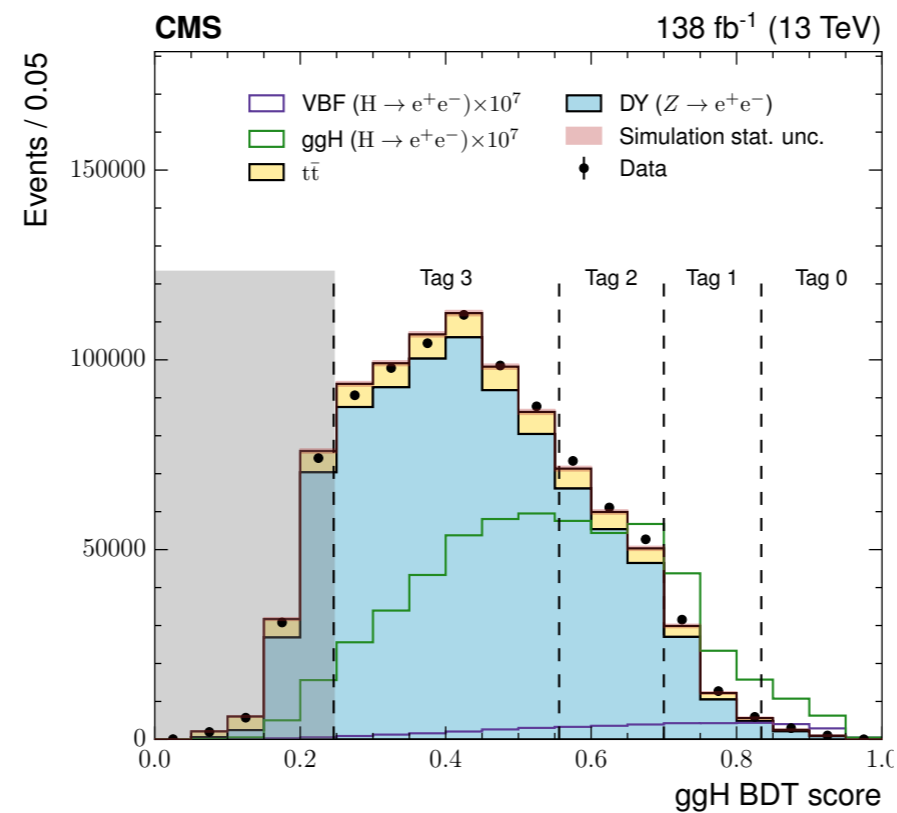
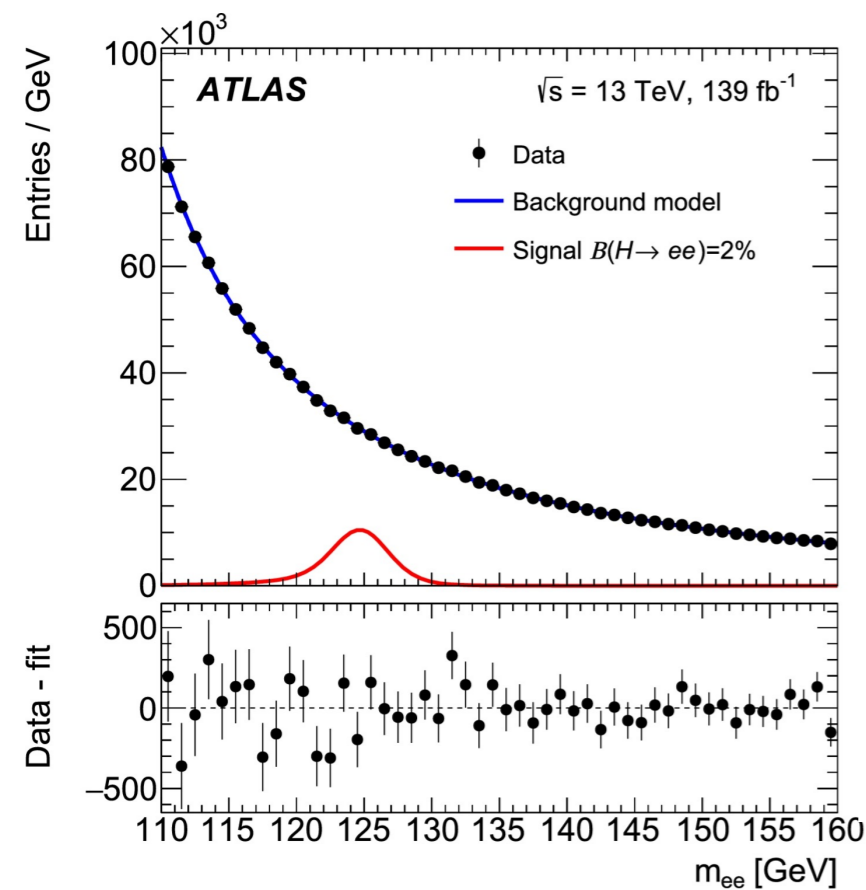
Upper limits: $BR(H \rightarrow ee) < 3.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ($3.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$) at 95%CL - ATLAS

$BR(H \rightarrow ee) < 3.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ($3.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$) at 95%CL - CMS

Far from the SM $BR(H \rightarrow ee) \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$...

[j.physletb.2019.135148](https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.05212)

[PLB 846 \(2023\) 137783](https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.13778)



Fit to $m(ee)$ distribution in different event categories:
 4 targeting gluon fusion, 2 targeting VBF production

Similar strategy than $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$

$BR(H \rightarrow e\mu) < 6.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ($5.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$)

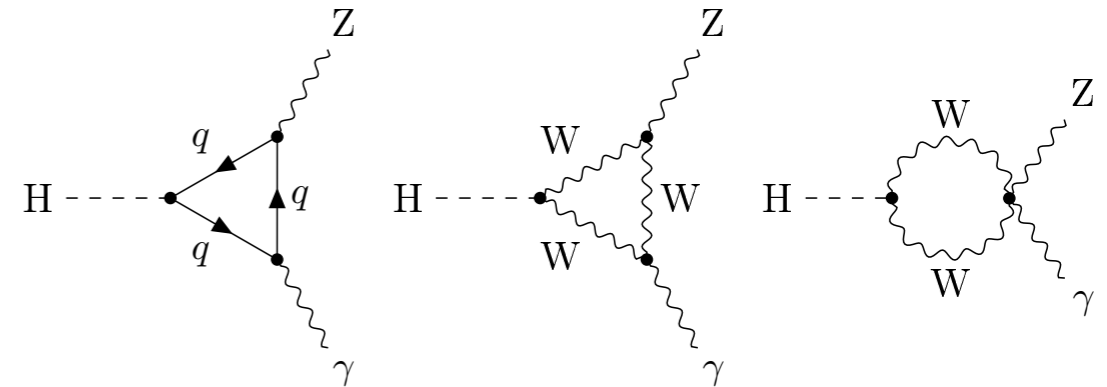
$$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$$

First evidence at 3.4σ (1.6σ) thanks to ATLAS+CMS combination!

$$\mu = 2.2 \pm 0.7$$

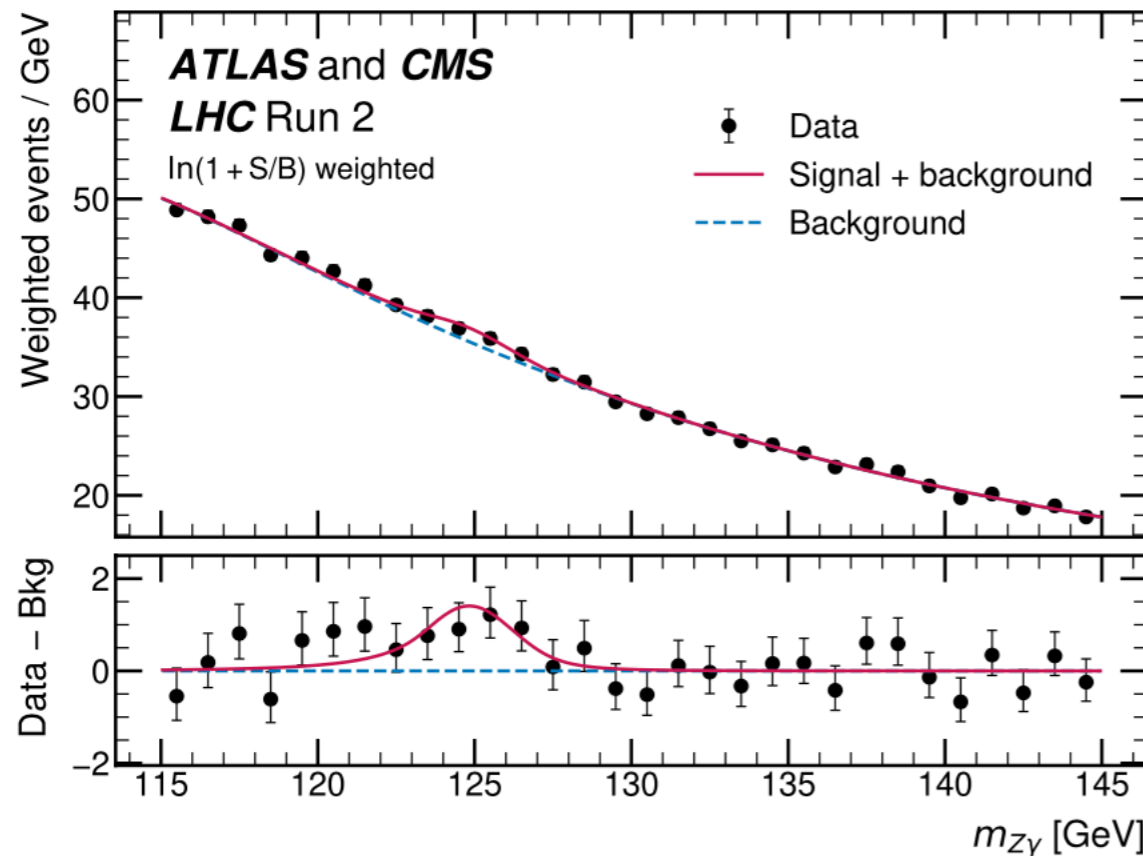
1.9σ away from the SM prediction

Rare decay, branching ratio of 0.15%.
Indirect probe of BSM physics in the loops

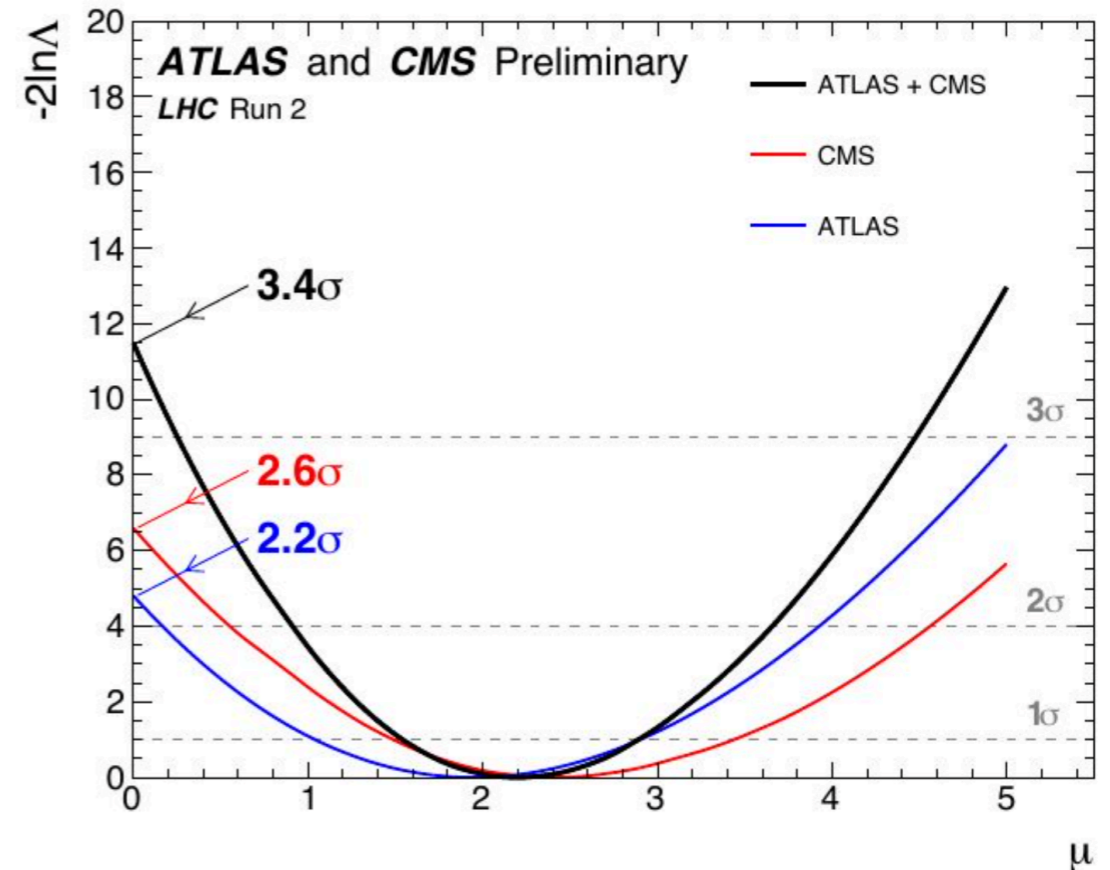


Both experiments observe a modest excess of $2.2-2.6\sigma$

[PRL 132 \(2024\) 021803](https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.1803)



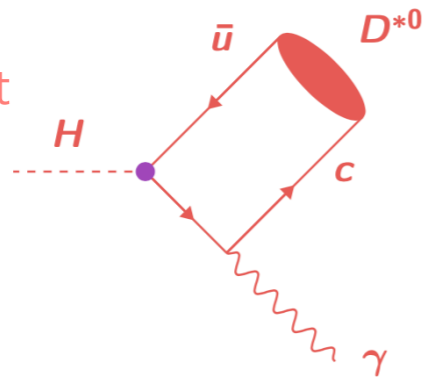
Classical bump hunt in $m(\ell\ell\gamma)$



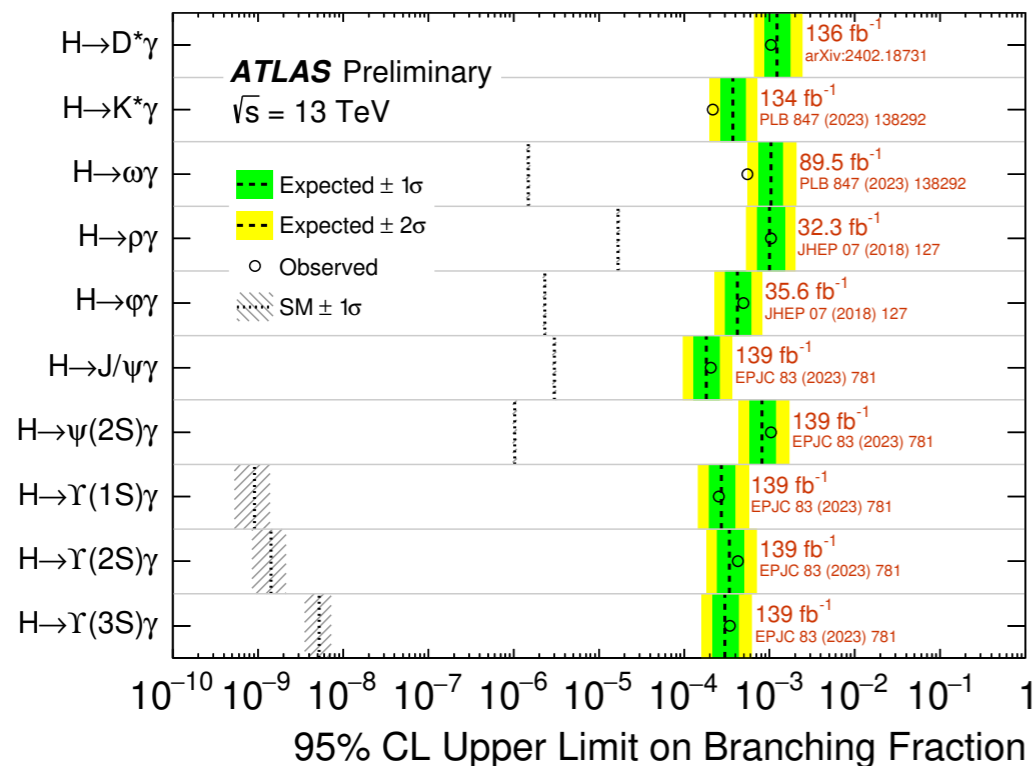
Rare decays to probe quark Yukawas

$H \rightarrow K^{*0}, D^{*0}, B_s^{*0}, B^{*0} \gamma$ are clean probes of flavour changing Yukawa interactions

Example D^{*0} , rarest decay in the SM ($\sim 10^{-27}$)



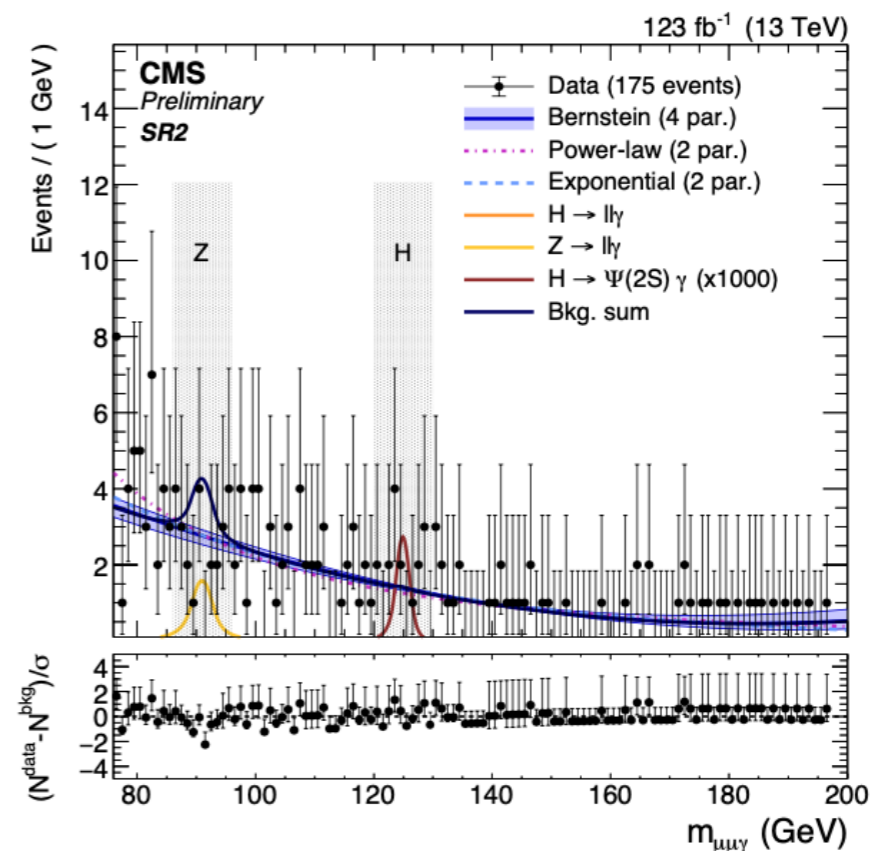
Broad range of rare decays being scrutinised...



[ATL-PHYS-PUB-2023-004](#)

Radiative Higgs boson decays to charmonium to probe charm Yukawa

$$H \rightarrow \psi(nS) \gamma, \psi(nS) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$



Comparable limits on BR and κ_c / κ_γ constraints obtained by ATLAS and CMS

$$157 < \kappa_c / \kappa_\gamma < 199 \text{ at } 95\% \text{CL}$$

[CMS-PAS-SMP-22-012](#)

$$133 < \kappa_c / \kappa_\gamma < 175 \text{ at } 95\% \text{CL}$$

[Eur. Phys. J. C 83 \(2023\) 781](#)

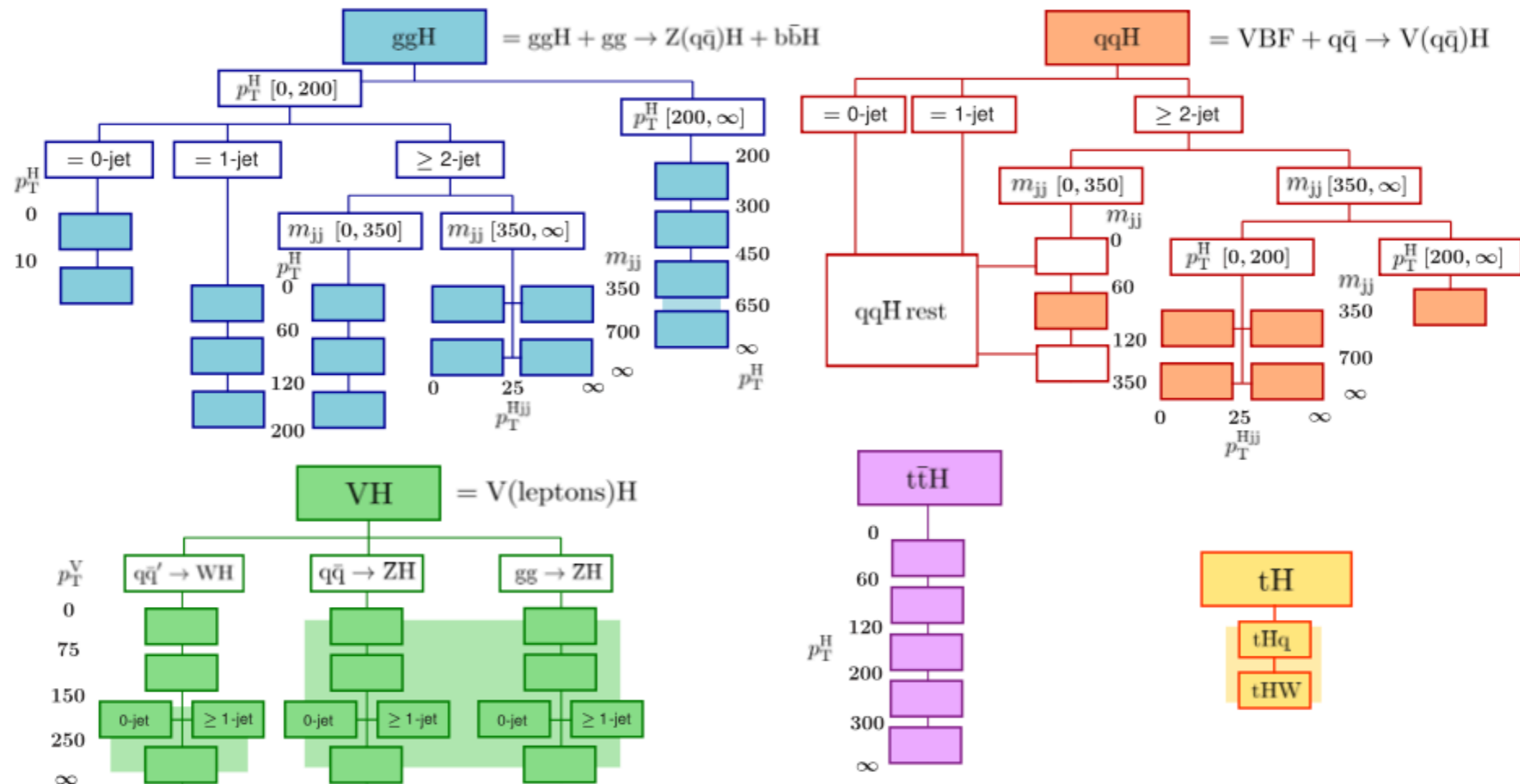
Combining decay modes and production modes

STXS measurements

Measurement in **bins of production mode** and **kinematic/jet multiplicity bins**
 To probe the **kinematic dependence of SM** & look for **BSM effects in tails**

→ Useful for combinations and consistent treatment of theory uncertainties

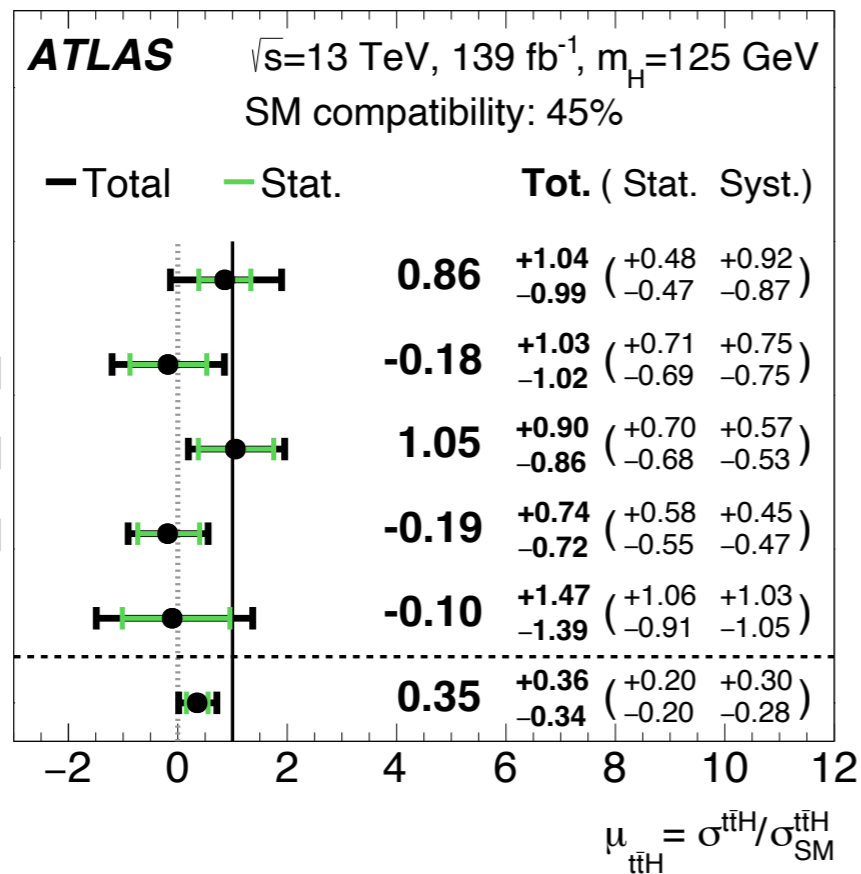
LHC Higgs WG - STXS 1.2



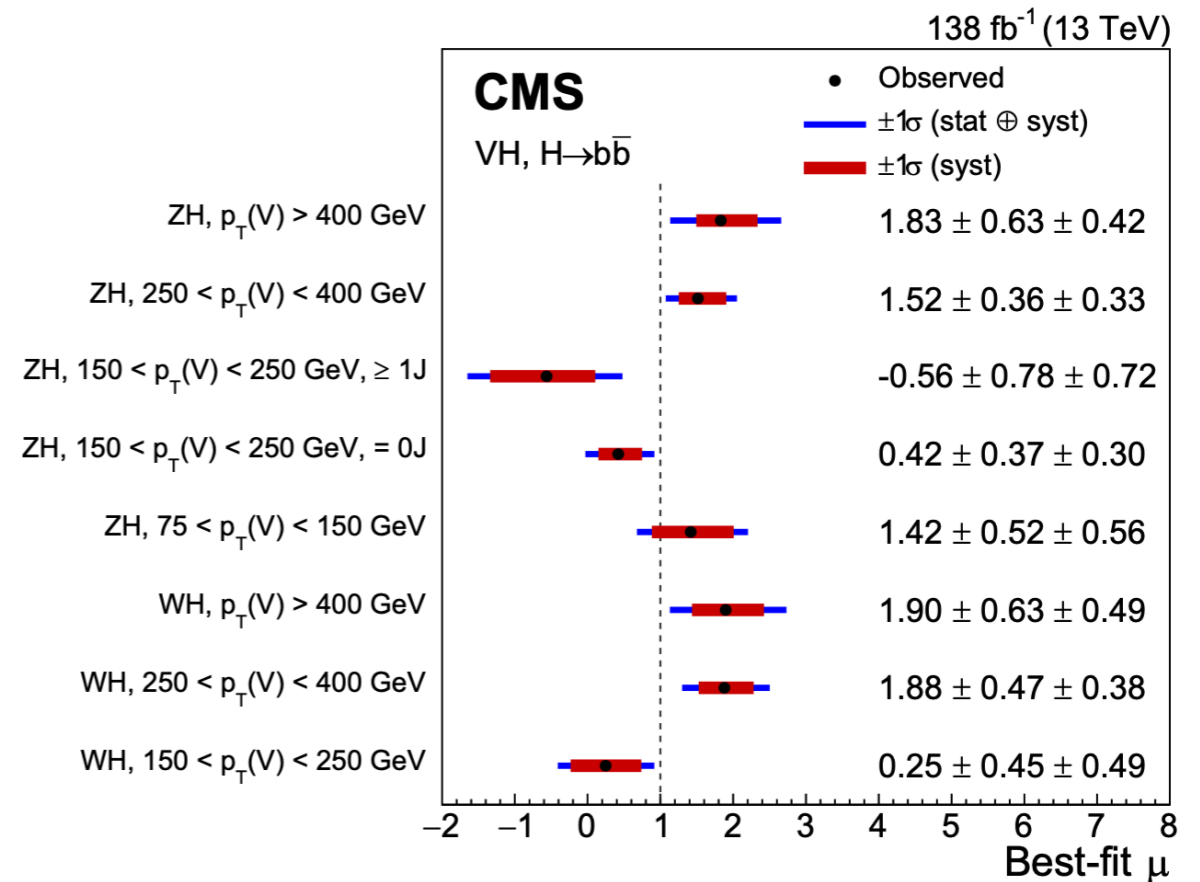
STXS measurements

First STXS 1.2 - with merged bins - in Nature papers

Recent updates for instance for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $t\bar{t}H$ and VH



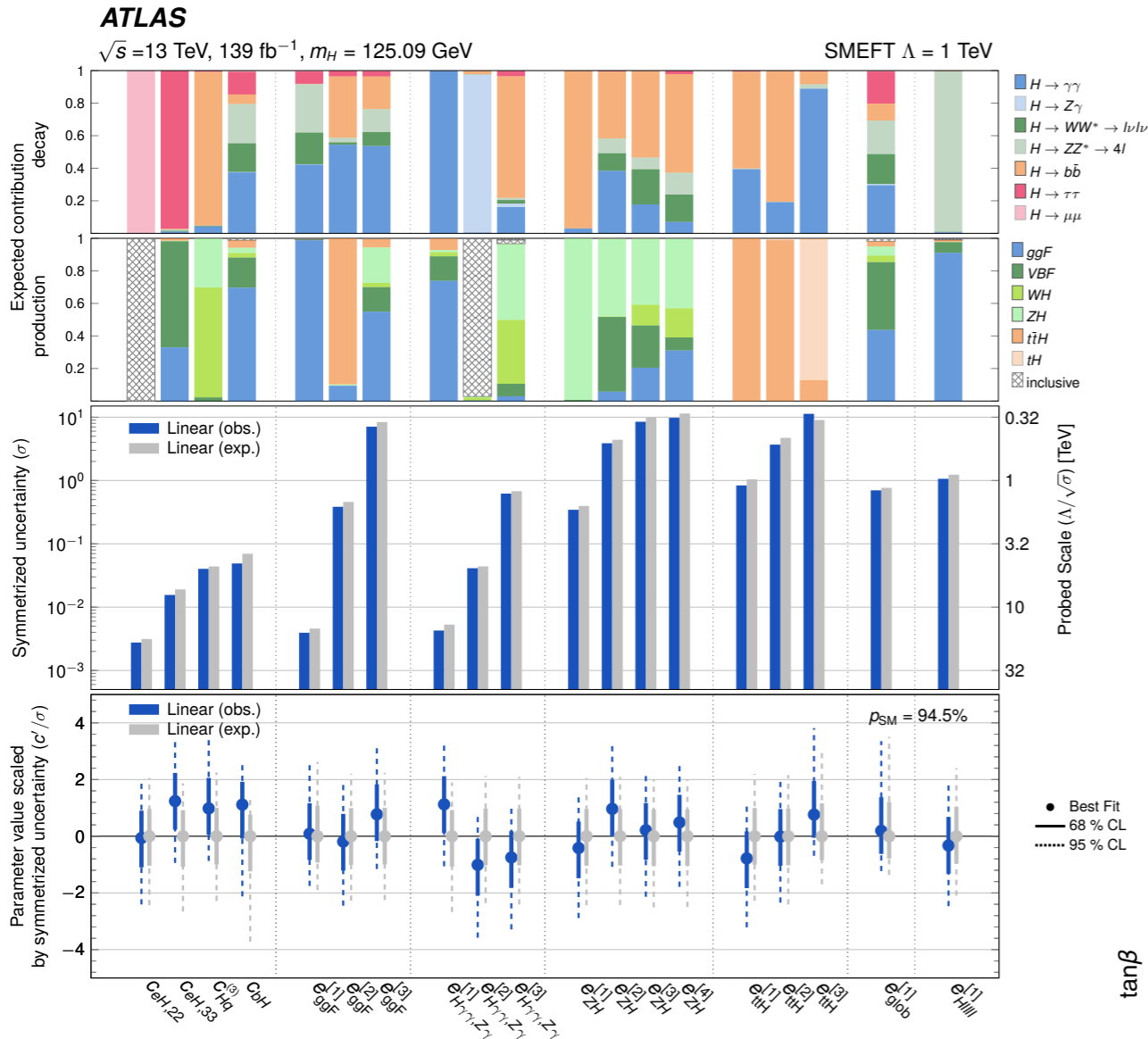
[PRD 109 \(2024\) 092011](#)



[JHEP 06 \(2022\) 97](#)

STXS measurements

[arXiv:2402.05742v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.05742v1) sub. to JHEP



p-value of 94.5% to be compatible with SM

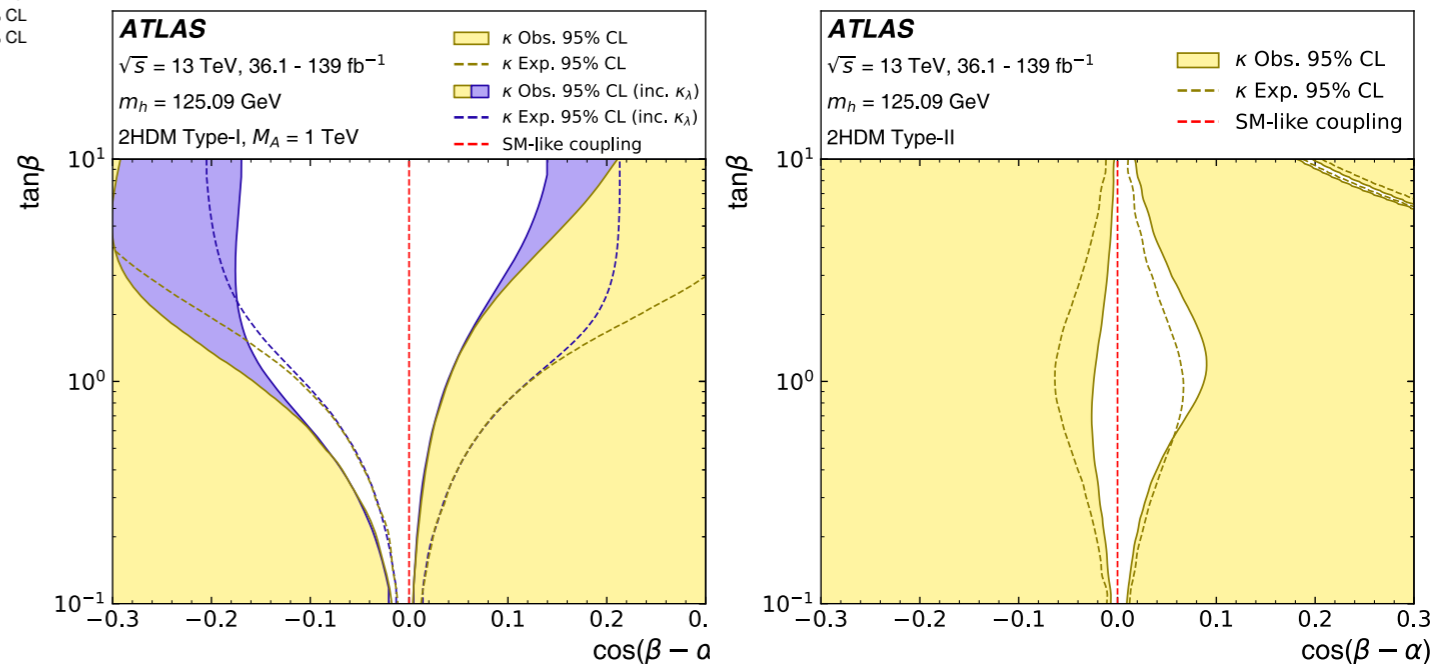
STXS measurements reinterpreted with EFT approach

Input measurements don't allow to constrain all dim 6 Wilson coefficients simultaneously

→ 19 linear combinations in rotated basis

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i^{N_{d=6}} \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \sum_j^{N_{d=8}} \frac{b_j}{\Lambda^4} \mathcal{O}_j^{(8)} + \dots,$$

And reinterpretation in MSSM (7 new benchmarks) and different 2HDM models...

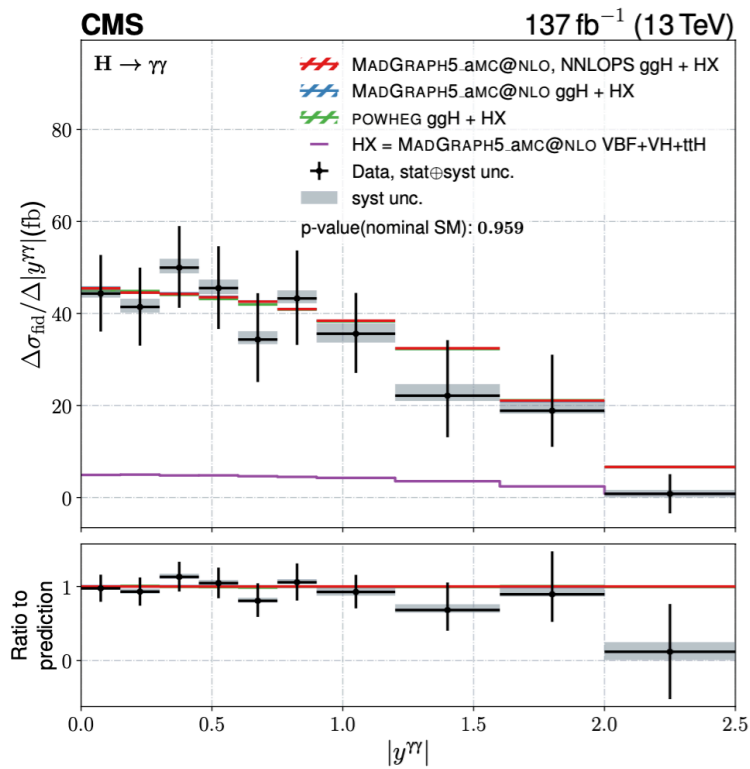


Differential measurements

Fiducial measurements to avoid extrapolations, **unfolded** for selection efficiencies and resolution effects
 Check kinematics & variables sensitive to new physics

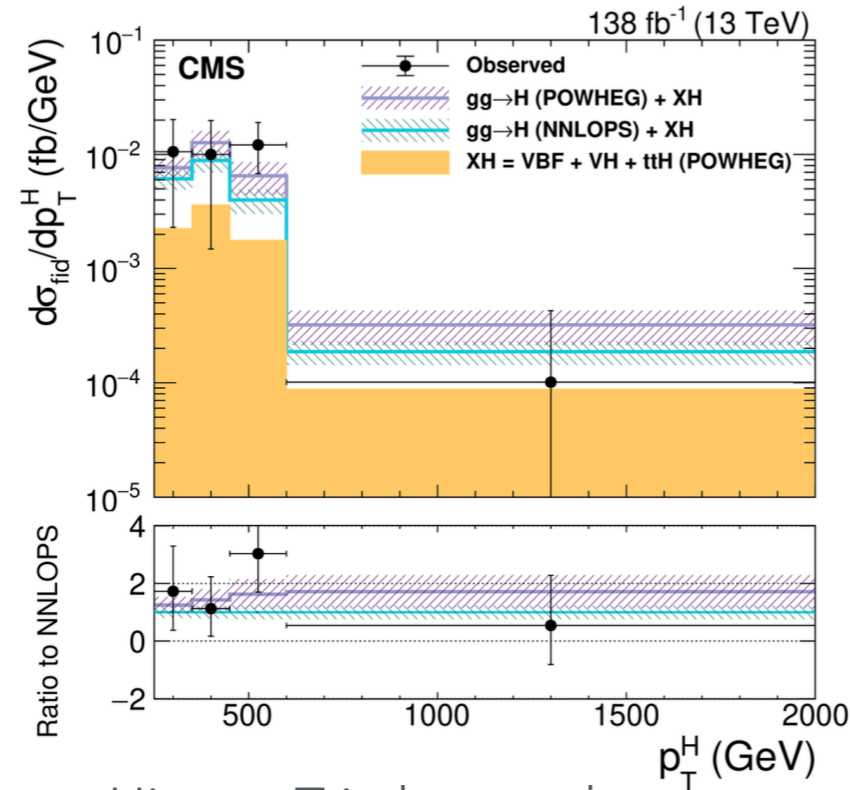
Measurements available for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $H \rightarrow WW$, $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$...

[JHEP 07 \(2023\) 091](#)



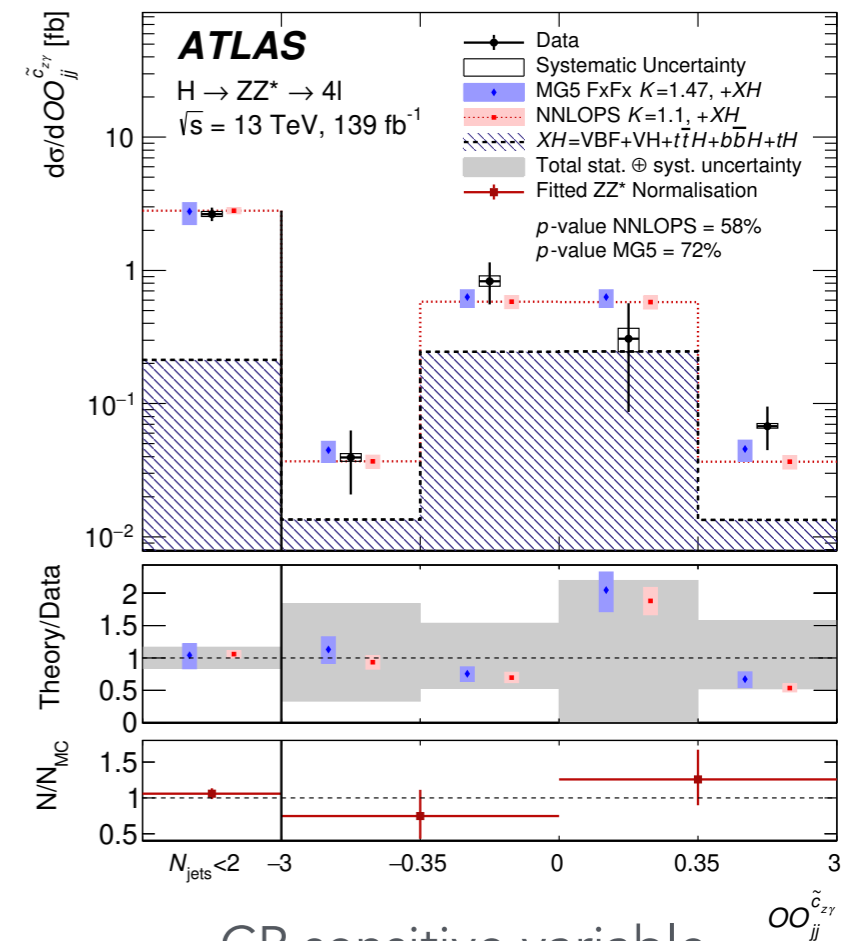
Higgs rapidity in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

[arxiv.2403.20201 sub. PLB](#)



Higgs p_T in boosted τ topologies

[Eur. Phys. J. C 80 \(2020\) 942](#)



CP sensitive variable in $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$

[H to WW \(ATLAS\)](#)

[H to tau tau non boosted \(CMS\)](#)

[H to b b \(CMS\)](#)

[Phys. Rev. D 108 \(2023\) 072003](#)

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 128 \(2022\) 081805](#)

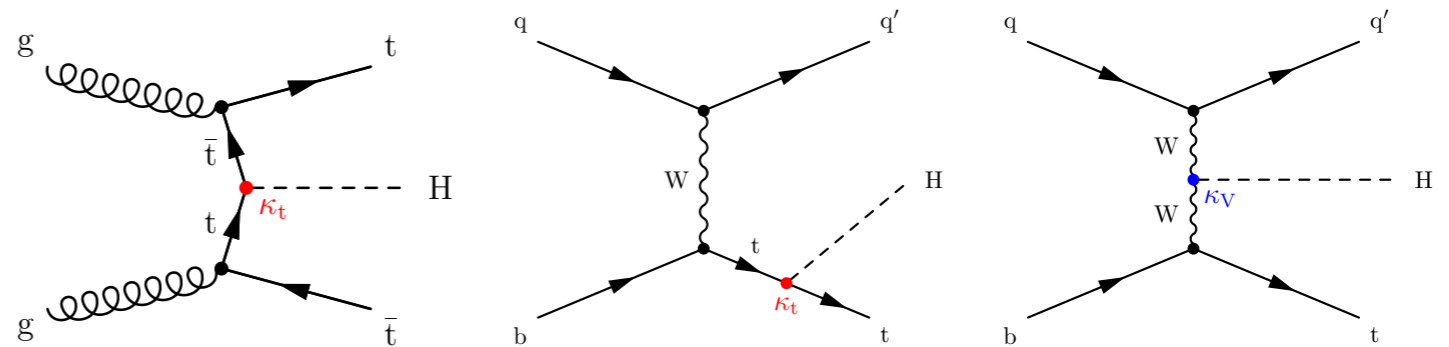
[JHEP 12 \(2020\) 085](#)

ttH and tH measurements

2018: First observation combining main decay modes Run1 + Run2 (2016)

2018: Observation in the multilepton final state

2020: Observation in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

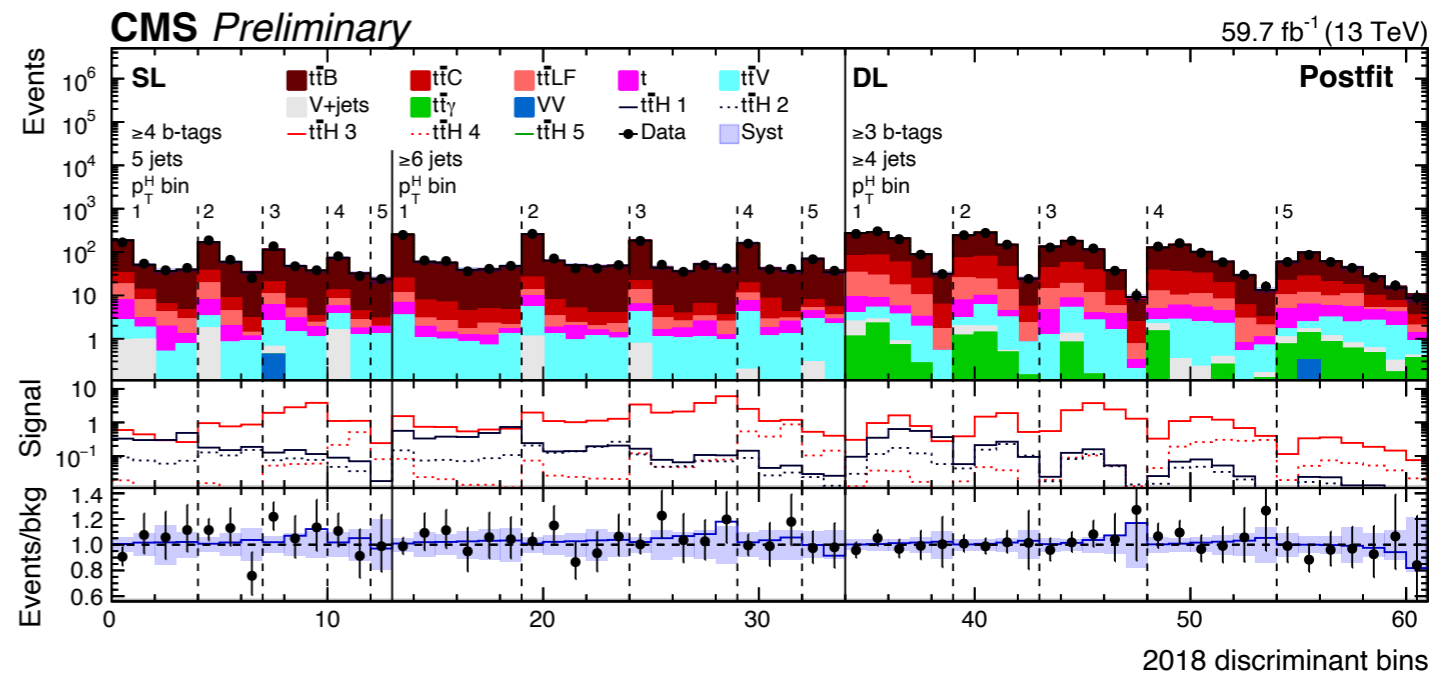


[CMS-PAS-HIG-19-011](#)

Latest Run 2 result: ttH, H → bb for ATLAS and CMS

Common treatment of difficult irreducible tt+bb background

Comparable sensitivity to ttH in multileptons but $\mu \sim 0.3$



Usage of machine learning and categorisation

$$\mu = 0.35 \pm 0.20 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.29 \text{ (syst)} \text{ (ATLAS)}$$

$$\mu = 0.33 \pm 0.17 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.21 \text{ (syst)} \text{ (CMS)}$$

Associated b quark production

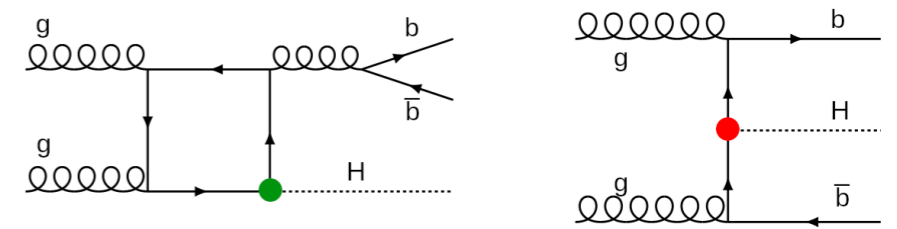
CMS-PAS-HIG-23-003

3% of the total production cross section

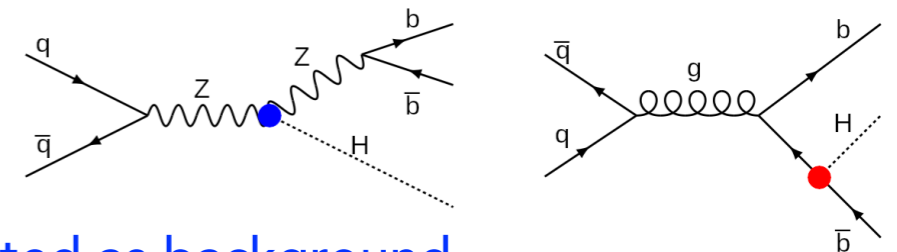
gluon fusion with gluon \rightarrow bb splitting and b-fusion

Accuracy of theoretical prediction of b-fusion of only 40%

Upper limits: 3.7 (6.1) x SM at 95%CL



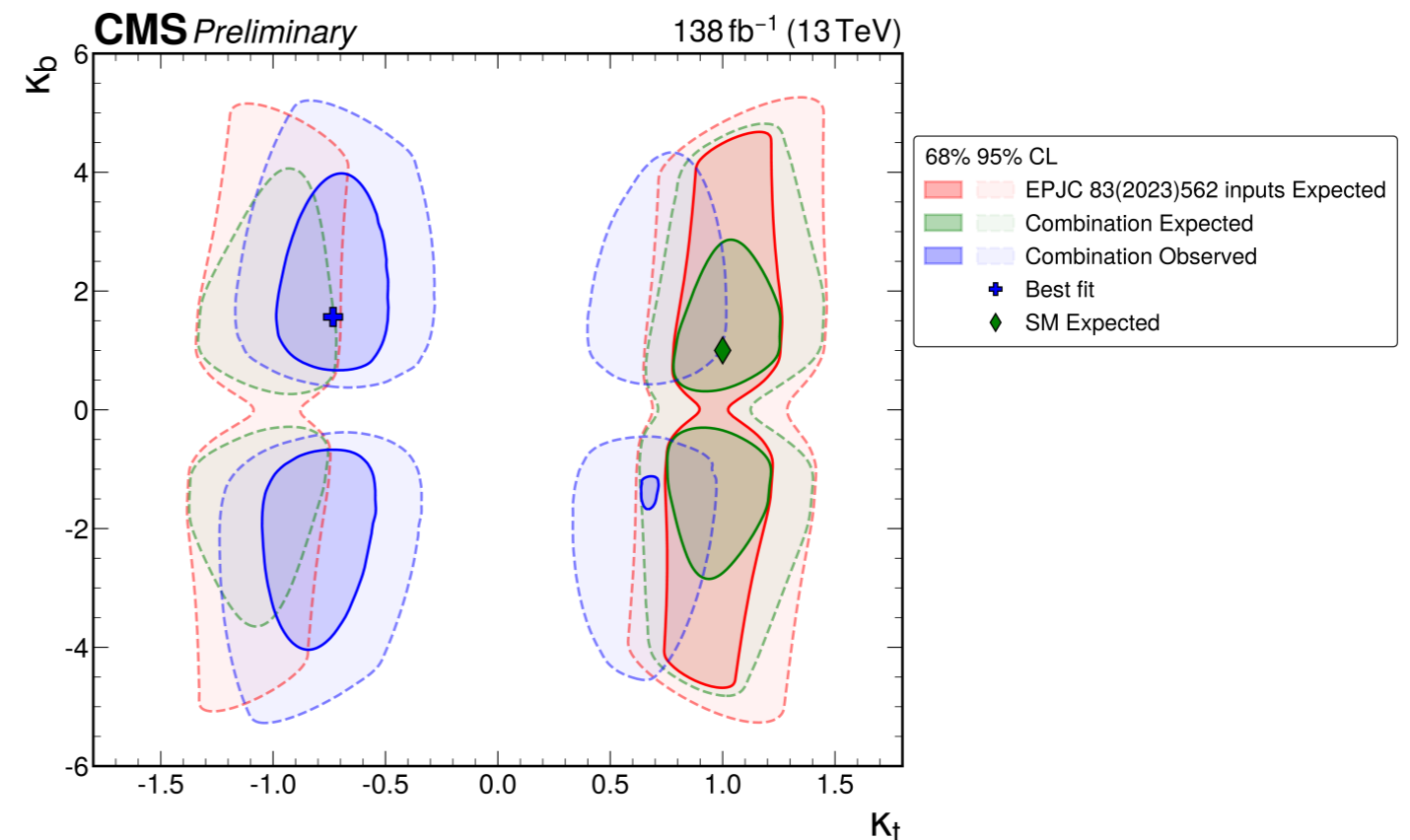
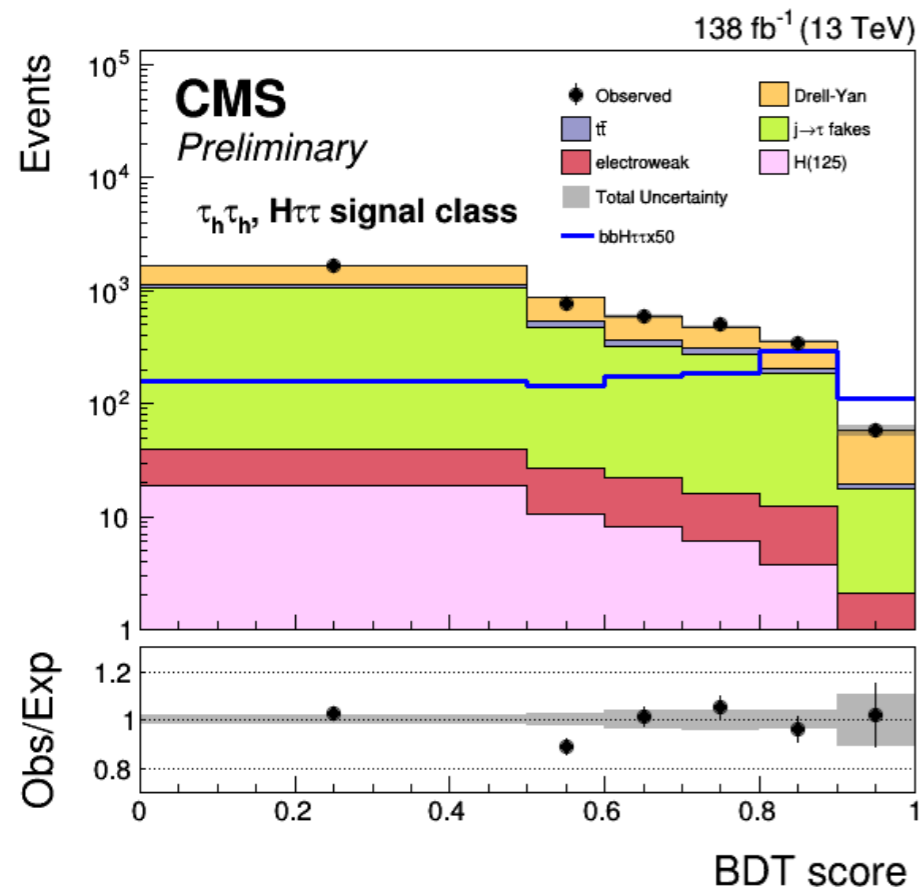
interferences between b-fusion and gluon fusion



ZH treated as background

$\tau\tau$ final states (including WW)

Allows to constrain relative sign of κ_b and κ_t



Electroweak VH measurement

Vector Boson Scattering

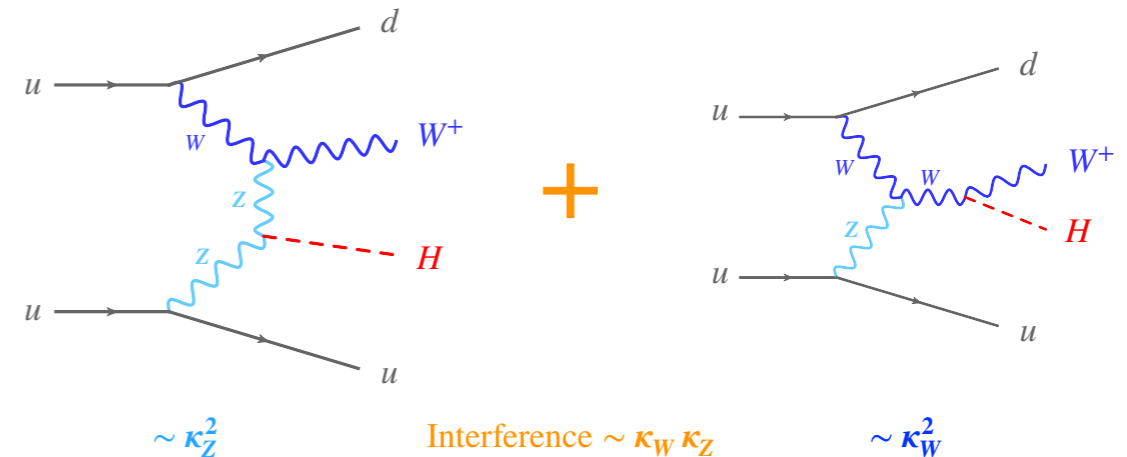
[arXiv:2402.00426](https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.00426)

[arXiv:2405.16566](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.16566)

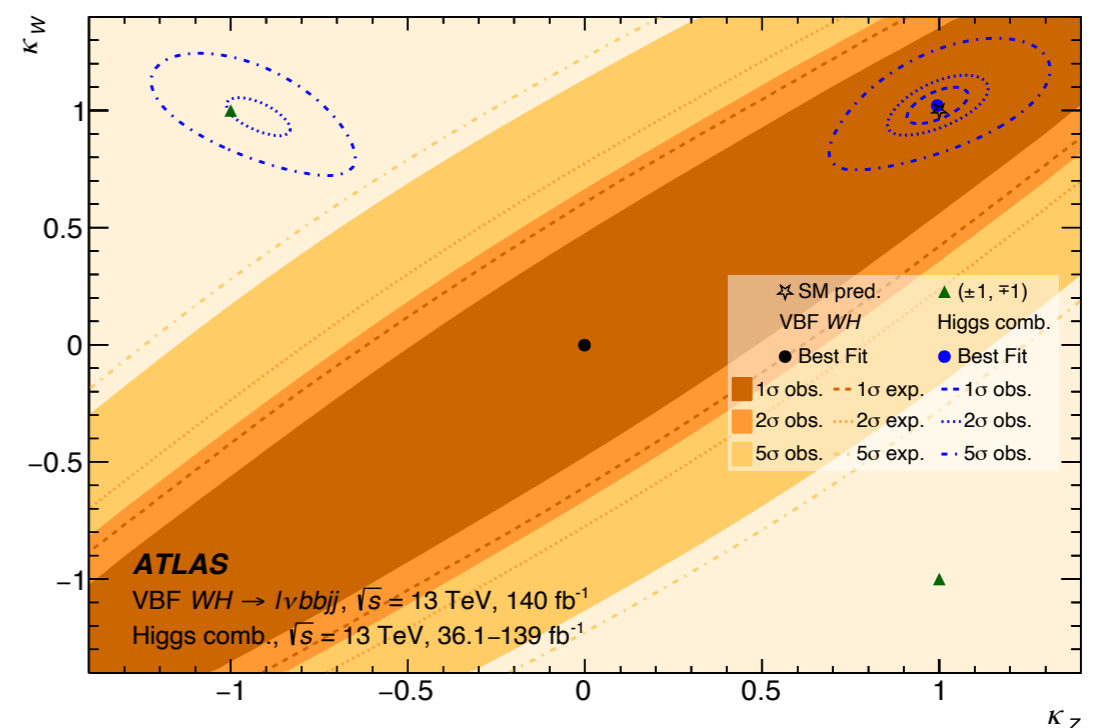
VH measurements traditionally performed in V to 2 leptons and H to fermions (large BR)

VBS production gives access to relative sign of κ_Z and κ_W

ATLAS and CMS both exclude $\kappa_W/\kappa_Z < 0$ beyond 5σ in $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ final states



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{VBF,WH}} &\propto \kappa_Z^2 |\mathcal{M}_Z|^2 + \kappa_W^2 |\mathcal{M}_W|^2 - 2 \kappa_Z \kappa_W \Re[\mathcal{M}_Z^\dagger \mathcal{M}_W] \\ &= \kappa_Z^2 |\mathcal{M}_Z|^2 + \kappa_W^2 |\mathcal{M}_W|^2 - 2 \kappa_Z^2 \lambda_{\text{WZ}} \Re[\mathcal{M}_Z^\dagger \mathcal{M}_W] \end{aligned}$$



Inclusive cross section measurement

Run 3 - 13.6 TeV

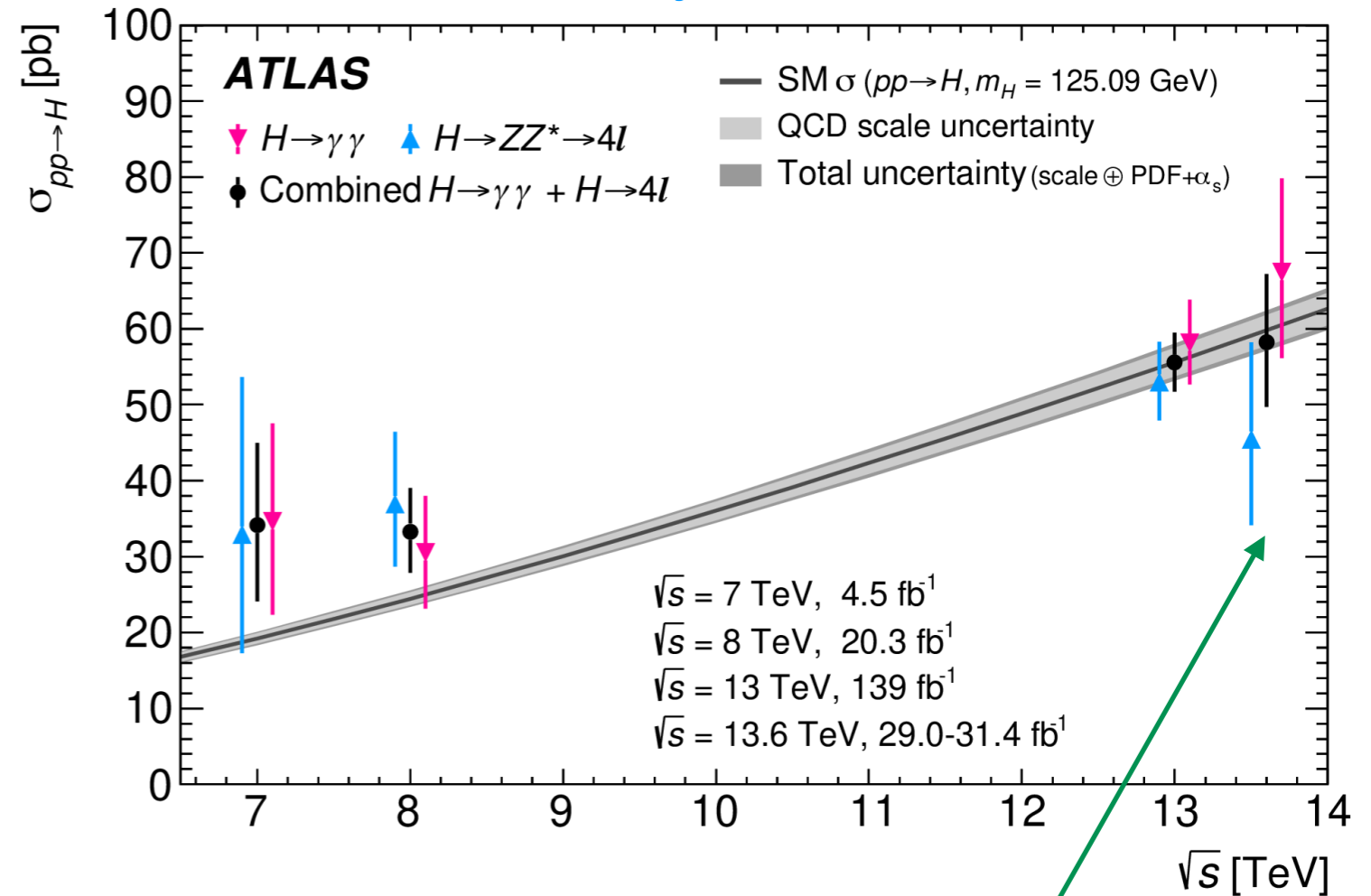
Fiducial inclusive cross sections with 2022 ATLAS Run 3 data

- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (29.0 fb^{-1})
- $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$ (31.4 fb^{-1})

Extrapolation to full phase space

- $\sigma(\text{pp} \rightarrow H) = 58.2 \pm 8.7 \text{ pb}$
- $\sigma(\text{pp} \rightarrow H) \text{ SM} = 59.9 \pm 2.6 \text{ pb}$

[Eur. Phys. J. C 84 \(2024\) 78](#)



First Run 3 uncertainty is ~15%
Twice Run 2 for now

Mass, width and CP violation

H

was H^0

$J = 0$

Mass $m = 125.20 \pm 0.11$ GeV (S = 1.4)

Full width $\Gamma = 3.7^{+1.9}_{-1.4}$ MeV (assumes equal on-shell and off-shell effective couplings)

Higgs boson mass

Mass from channels with best resolutions: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$
 Multiple categories with different resolutions
 Reaching 0.1% precision

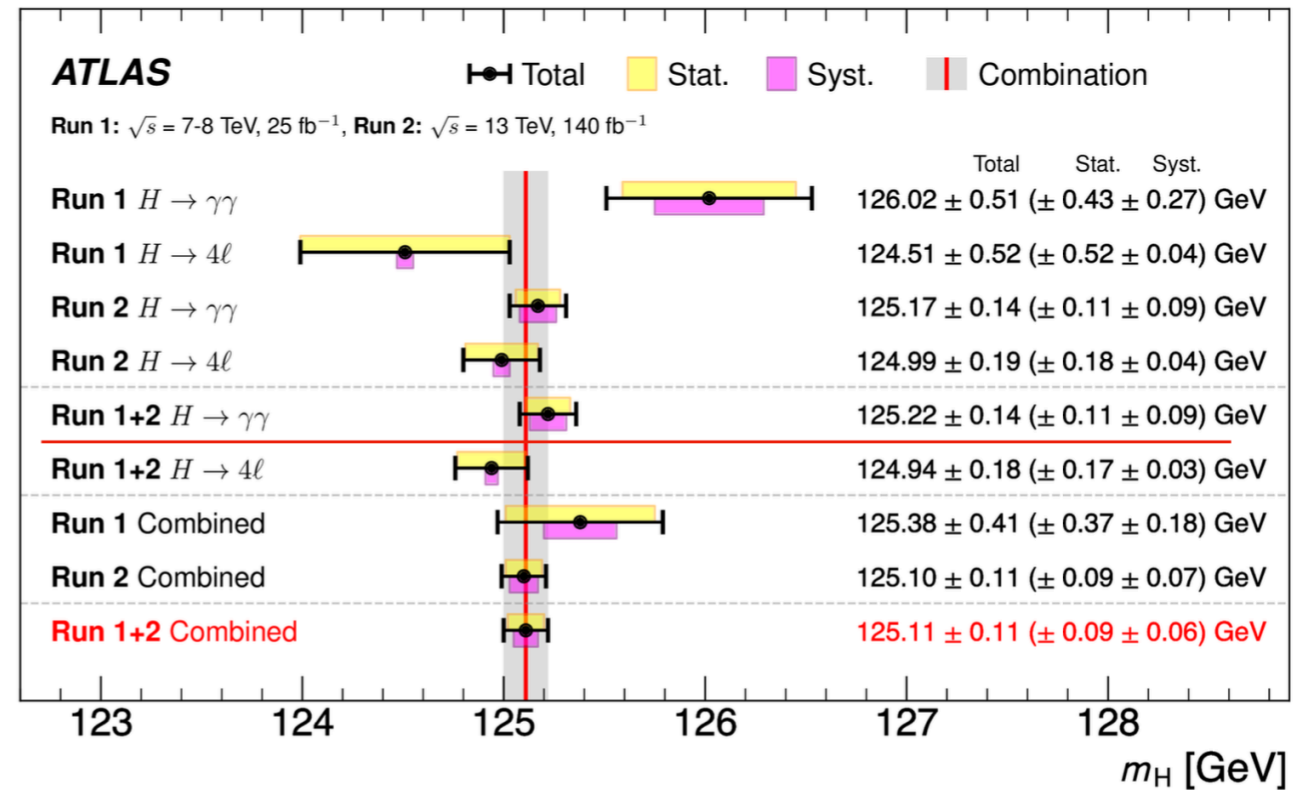
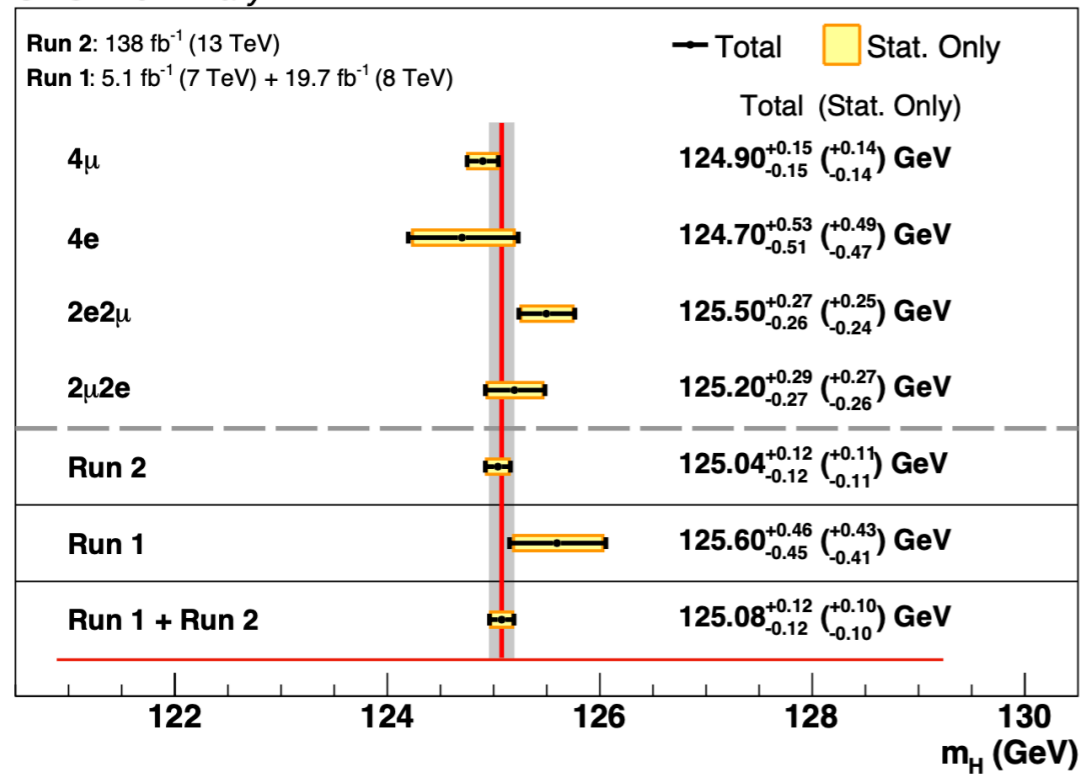
$M_H = 125.08 \pm 0.12$ GeV (CMS 4 leptons)

Best single measurement! [JHEP 08 \(2023\) 040](#)

$M_H = 125.17 \pm 0.14$ GeV (ATLAS di-photon)

$M_H = 125.11 \pm 0.11$ GeV (ATLAS, Best combination!)

CMS Preliminary



$\sigma(m_{4\ell})$ improved by 3-8%: constraint to common vertex (with beam spot constraint) of the 4 lepton tracks + 9 $\delta 4\ell/m_{4\ell}$ categories

Higgs boson width

On- & off-shell ratio gives access to the Higgs boson width
 Assuming same couplings to on- and off-shell Higgs

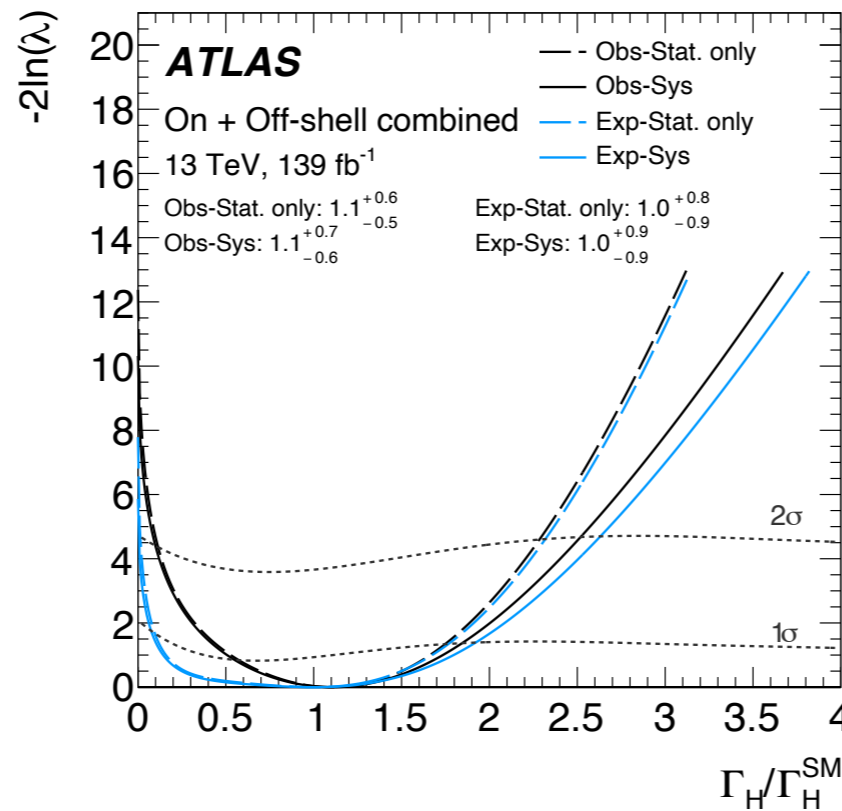
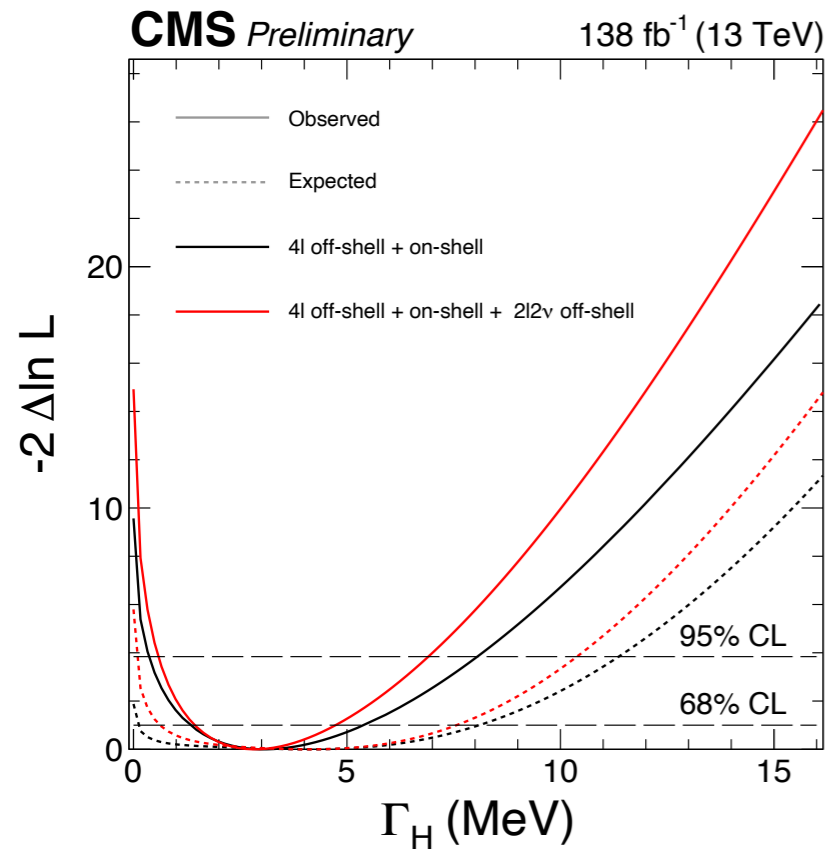
$$\mu_{ZZ}^{\text{on}} \equiv \frac{\sigma_h \times \text{BR}(h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell)}{[\sigma_h \times \text{BR}(h \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell)]_{\text{SM}}} \sim \frac{\kappa_{ggh}^2 \kappa_{hZZ}^2}{\Gamma_h / \Gamma_h^{\text{SM}}}$$

$$\mu_{ZZ}^{\text{off}} \equiv \frac{d\bar{\sigma}_h}{[d\bar{\sigma}_h]_{\text{SM}}} \sim \kappa_{ggh}^2(\hat{s}) \kappa_{hZZ}^2(\hat{s})$$

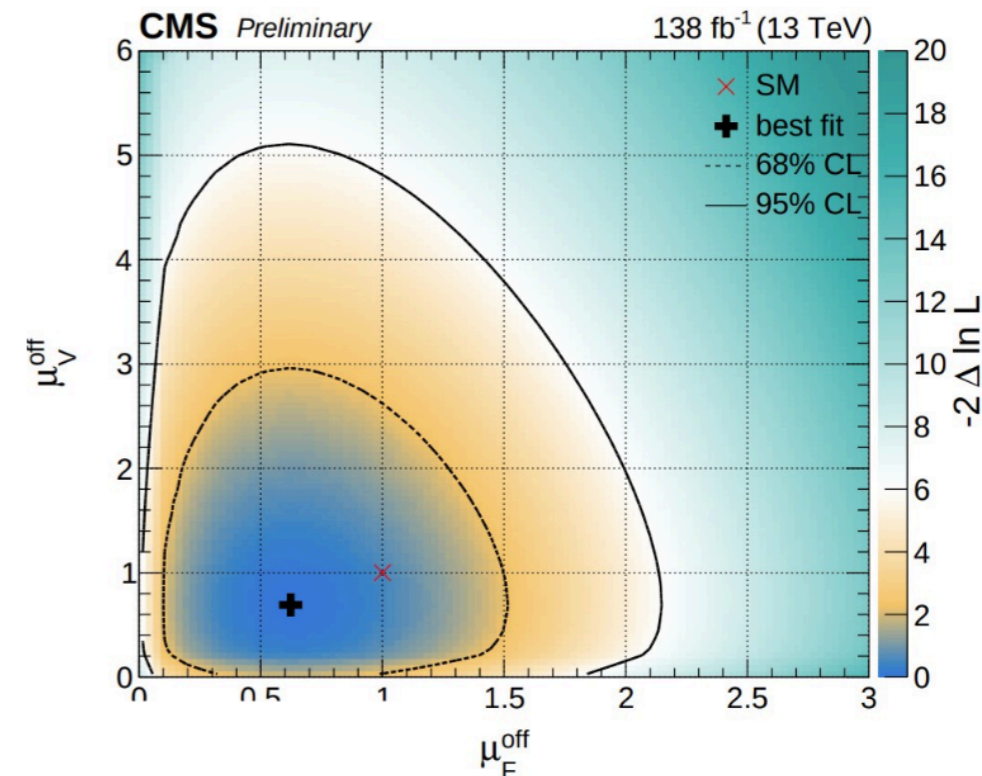
[JHEP 08 \(2023\) 040](#)

[PLB 846 \(2023\) 138223](#)

[JHEP 08 \(2023\) 040](#)



Off-shell region: $m(4\ell) > 220$ GeV
 + combination with $m(2\ell 2\nu)$



$$\Gamma_H = 2.9^{+1.9}_{-1.4} @ 68\% \text{ CL}$$

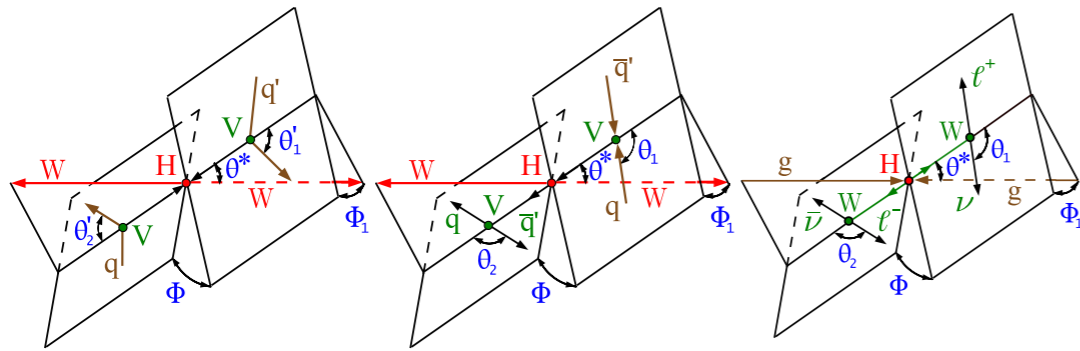
$$\Gamma_H = 4.5^{+3.3}_{-2.5} @ 68\% \text{ CL}$$

+ direct constraint $\Gamma_H < 330$ MeV
 @ 95% CL from 4ℓ mass

Measurement is statistically limited

Main uncertainties related to dominant $qq \rightarrow (Z/\gamma^*)(Z/\gamma^*) \rightarrow 4\ell$ background modelling

CP violation - bosonic couplings



Tree level CP-even coupling (=0 if absent in SM)

CP-even anomalous higher order couplings

$$\mathcal{A}(HVV) \simeq \boxed{a_1^{VV}} + \boxed{\frac{k_1^{VV} q_1^2 + k_2^{VV} q_2^2}{(\Lambda_1^{VV})^2} + \frac{k_3^{VV} (q_1 + q_2)^2}{(\Lambda_Q^{VV})^2}} m_V^2 \varepsilon_{V1}^* \varepsilon_{V2}^*$$

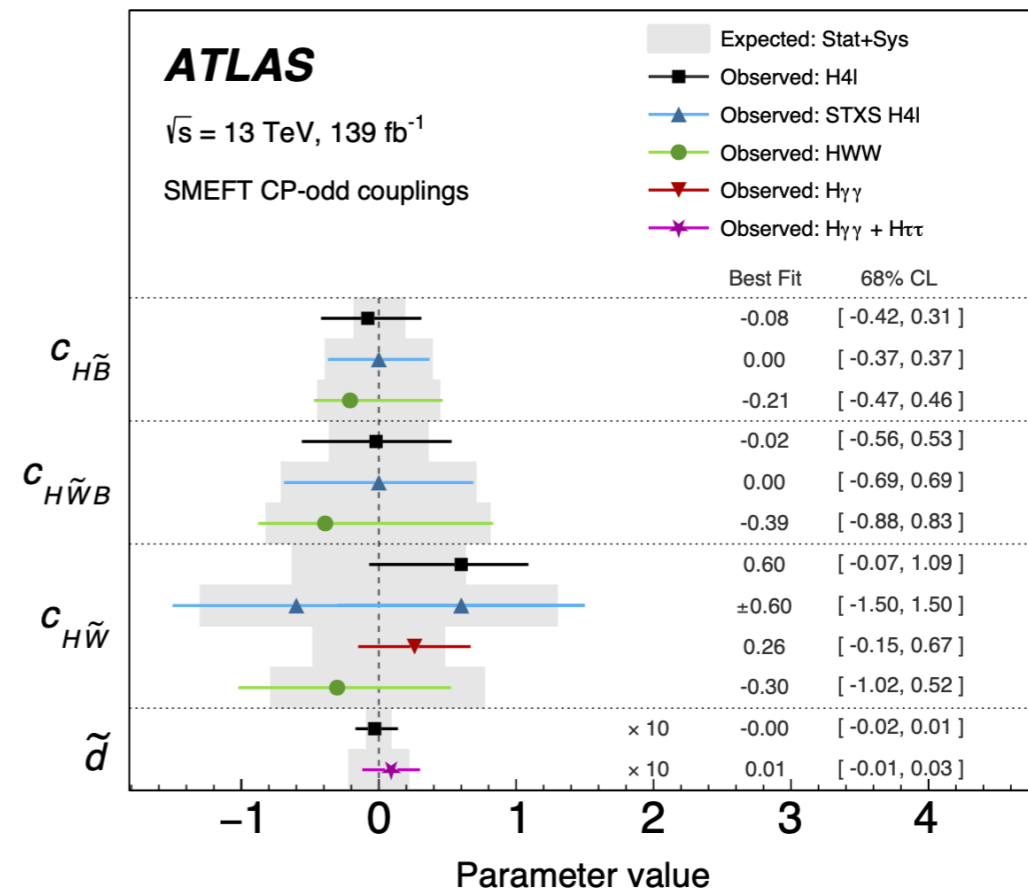
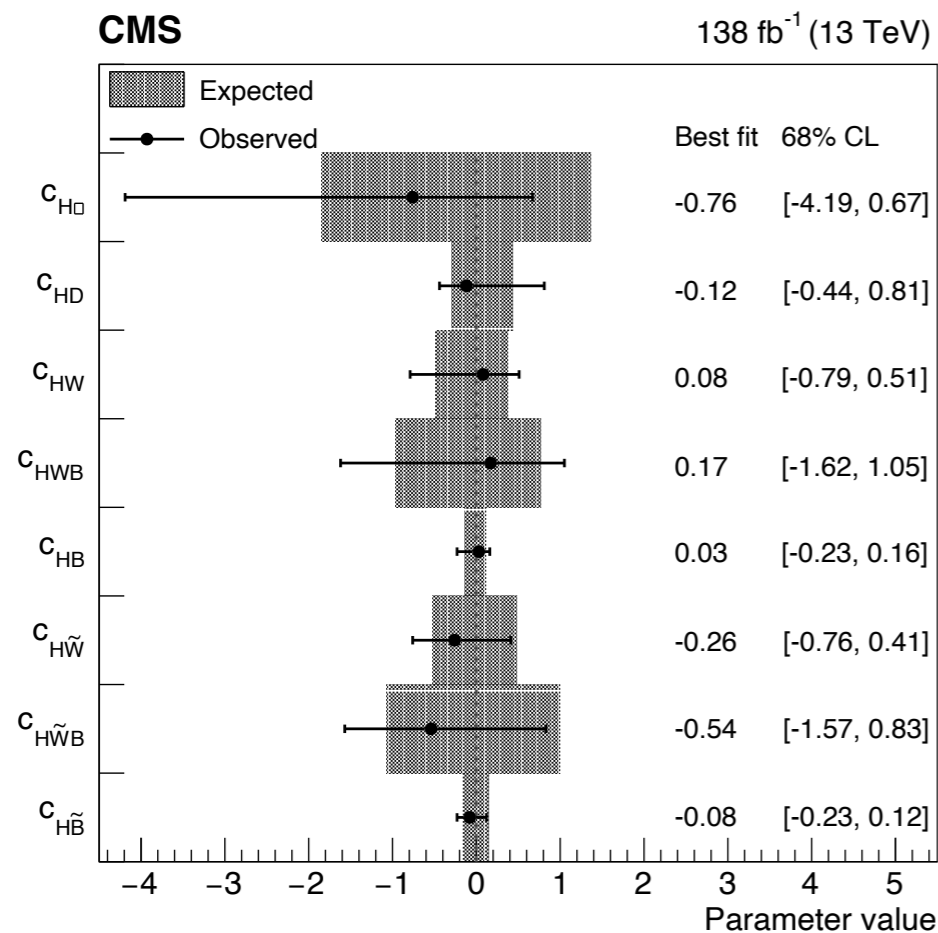
$$+ \boxed{a_2^{VV}} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(1)} f^{*(2)\mu\nu} + \boxed{a_3^{VV}} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(1)} \bar{f}^{*(2)\mu\nu},$$

CP-even anomalous coupling

CP-odd anomalous coupling

MELA discriminants in $H \rightarrow WW$ - ggH , VBF, VH production
EFT interpretations

Optimal observables in VBF (many channels),
And $H \rightarrow ZZ$, $H \rightarrow WW$ decays
EFT interpretations



CP violation - fermionic couplings

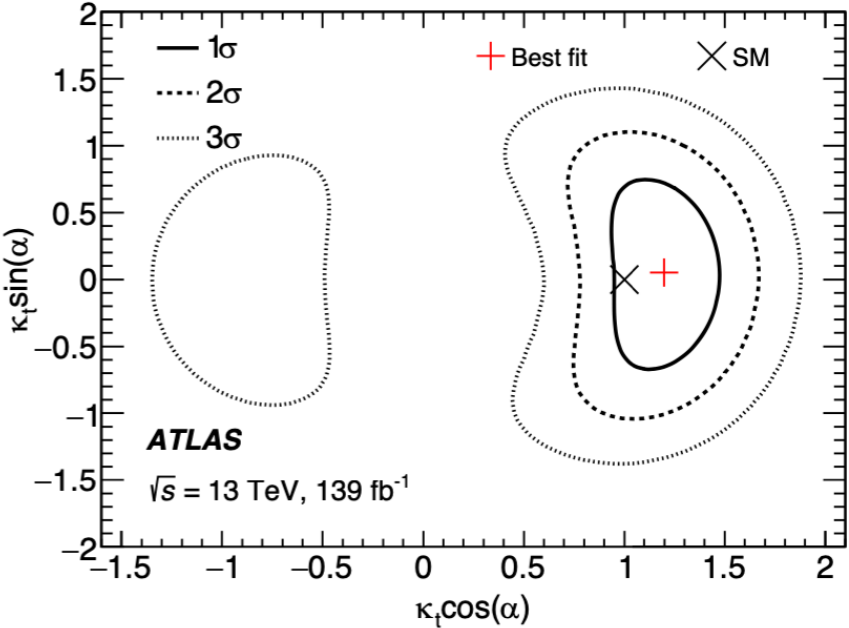
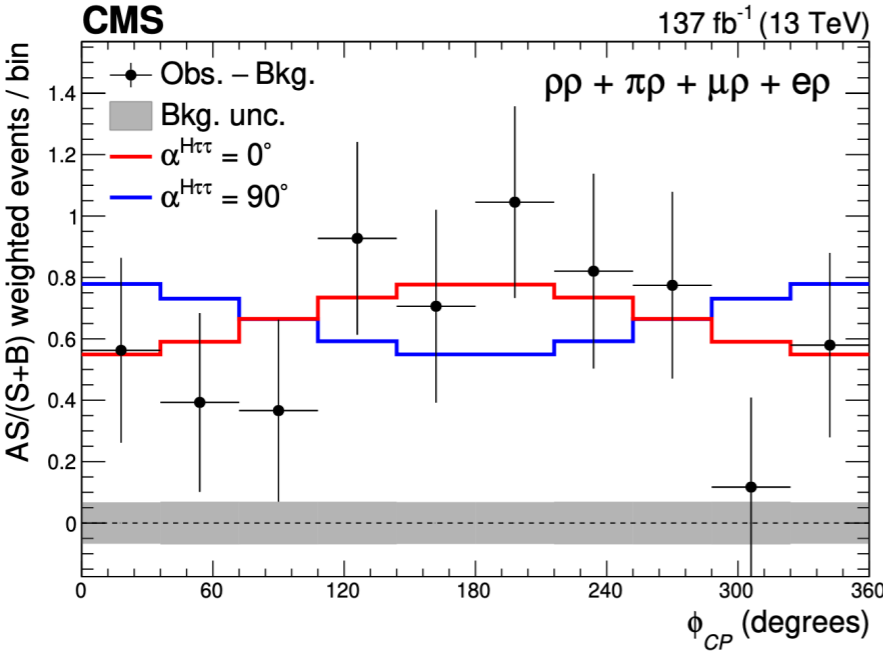
Generalised Yukawa coupling, CP violation can occur at tree level!

$$L_Y = -\frac{m_l \phi}{\nu} (\kappa_l \bar{\psi}_l \psi_l + \tilde{\kappa}_l \bar{\psi}_l i \gamma_5 \psi_l) \quad f_{cp}^{Hll} = \frac{|\tilde{\kappa}_l|^2}{|\kappa_l|^2 + |\tilde{\kappa}_l|^2} = \sin^2(\alpha^{Hll})$$

Angle between tau decay planes gives access to α^{Hll}
 Several techniques depending on τ decay mode $\mu^\pm, e^\pm, \pi^\pm, \rho^\pm, a_1^{1pr,3pr}$

Top Yukawa CP structure probed in $t\bar{t}H, H \rightarrow 4l, \gamma\gamma$ and ggH loop with top quark dominance and also in $t\bar{t}H, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

Overall weighted distribution



CMS → pure CP-odd hypothesis excl. at 3.0σ (2.6σ)
[JHEP 06 \(2022\) 012](#) → $\alpha(H\tau\tau) = -1 \pm 19^\circ$

ATLAS → pure CP-odd hypothesis excl. at 3.4σ (2.1σ)
[Eur. Phys. J. C 83 \(2023\) 563](#) → $\alpha(H\tau\tau) = 9 \pm 16^\circ$

CMS → pure CP-odd hypothesis excl. at 3.2σ (ttH,4l,γγ)
[Phys. Rev. D 104 \(2021\) 052004](#)
 → pure CP-odd hypothesis excl. at 1.0σ (ttH,bb)
[CMS-PAS-HIG-19-011](#)

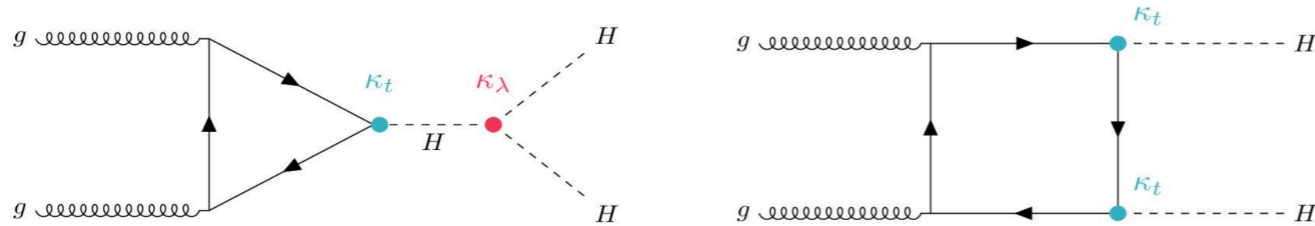
ATLAS → pure CP-odd hypothesis excl. at 3.9σ (ttH,γγ)
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 125 \(2020\) 061802](#)
 → pure CP-odd hypothesis excl. at 1.2σ (ttH,bb)
[Phys. Lett. B 849 \(2024\) 138469](#)

Towards the Higgs self-coupling

Towards the Higgs self-coupling

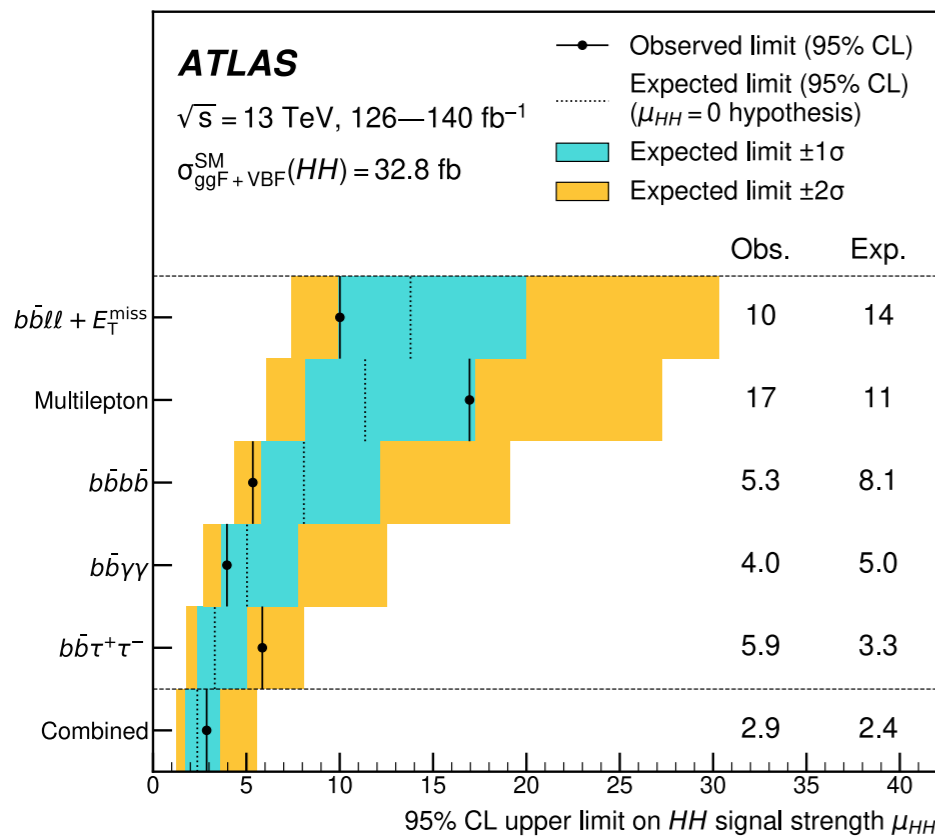
Di-Higgs production allows to probe the **shape of the Higgs potential** by measuring the trilinear **self-coupling** λ of the Higgs boson

$$V(H) = \frac{1}{2}m_H^2 H^2 + \lambda_3 v H^3 + \frac{\lambda_4}{4} H^4$$

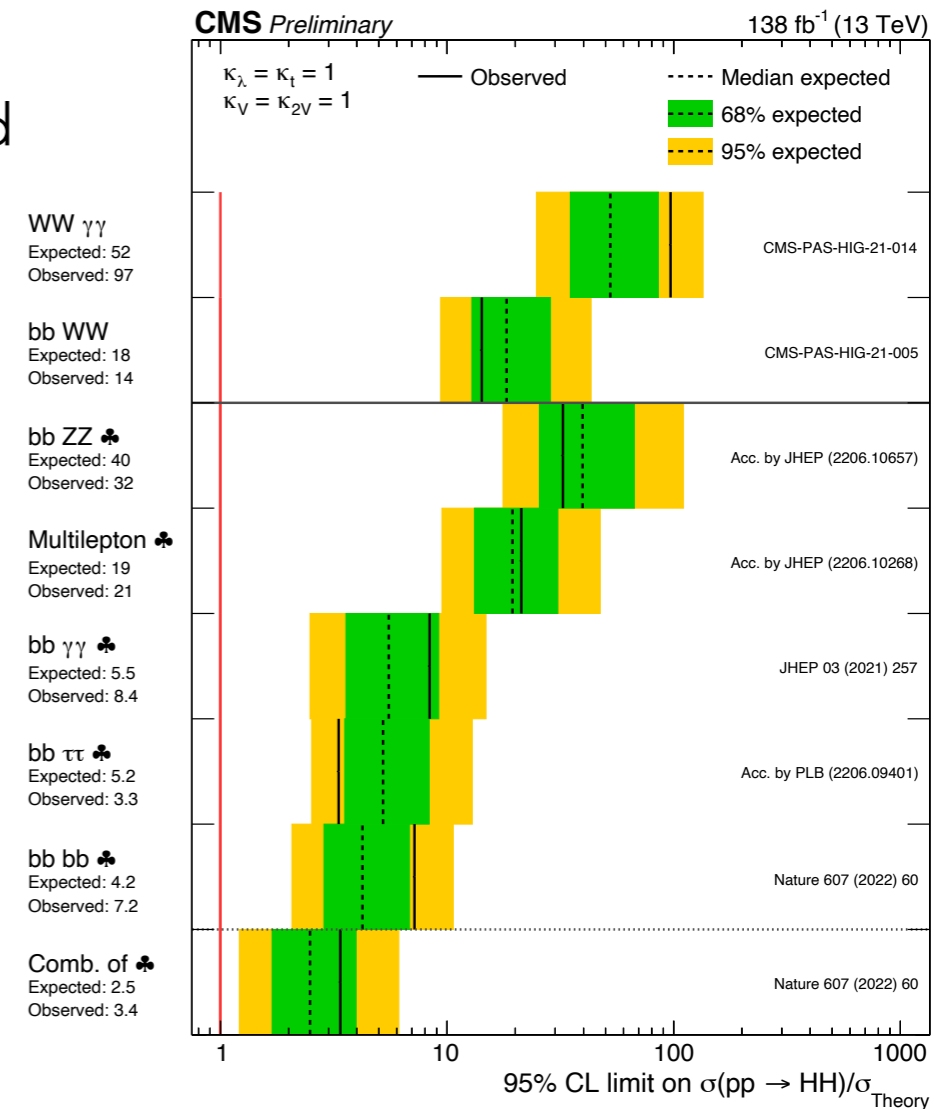


But destructive interference between **triangle** and **box** diagrams: small x-sec...

No golden channel, combination between many channels needed



3 leading channels ($b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma, b\bar{b}\tau\tau, b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$) are reaching limits close to $\sim 5 \times \text{SM}$

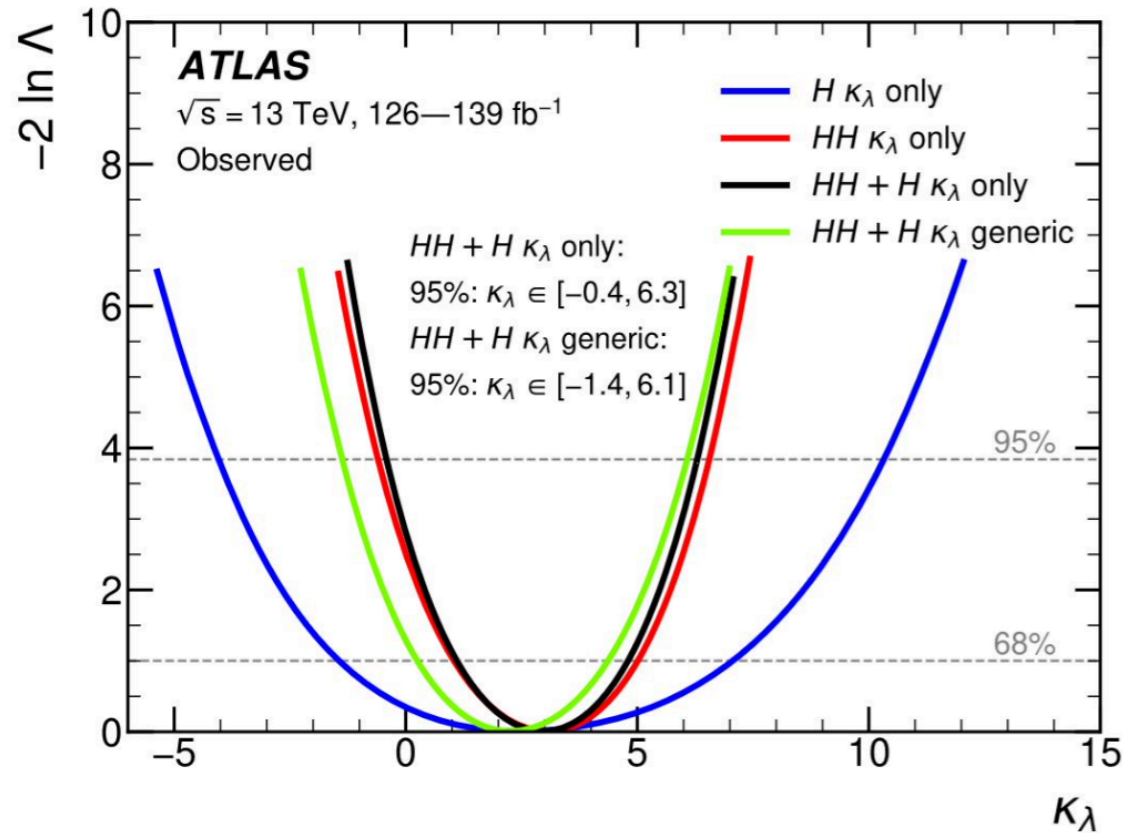


Global combinations leading to $\sim 2.5\text{--}3 \times \text{SM}$

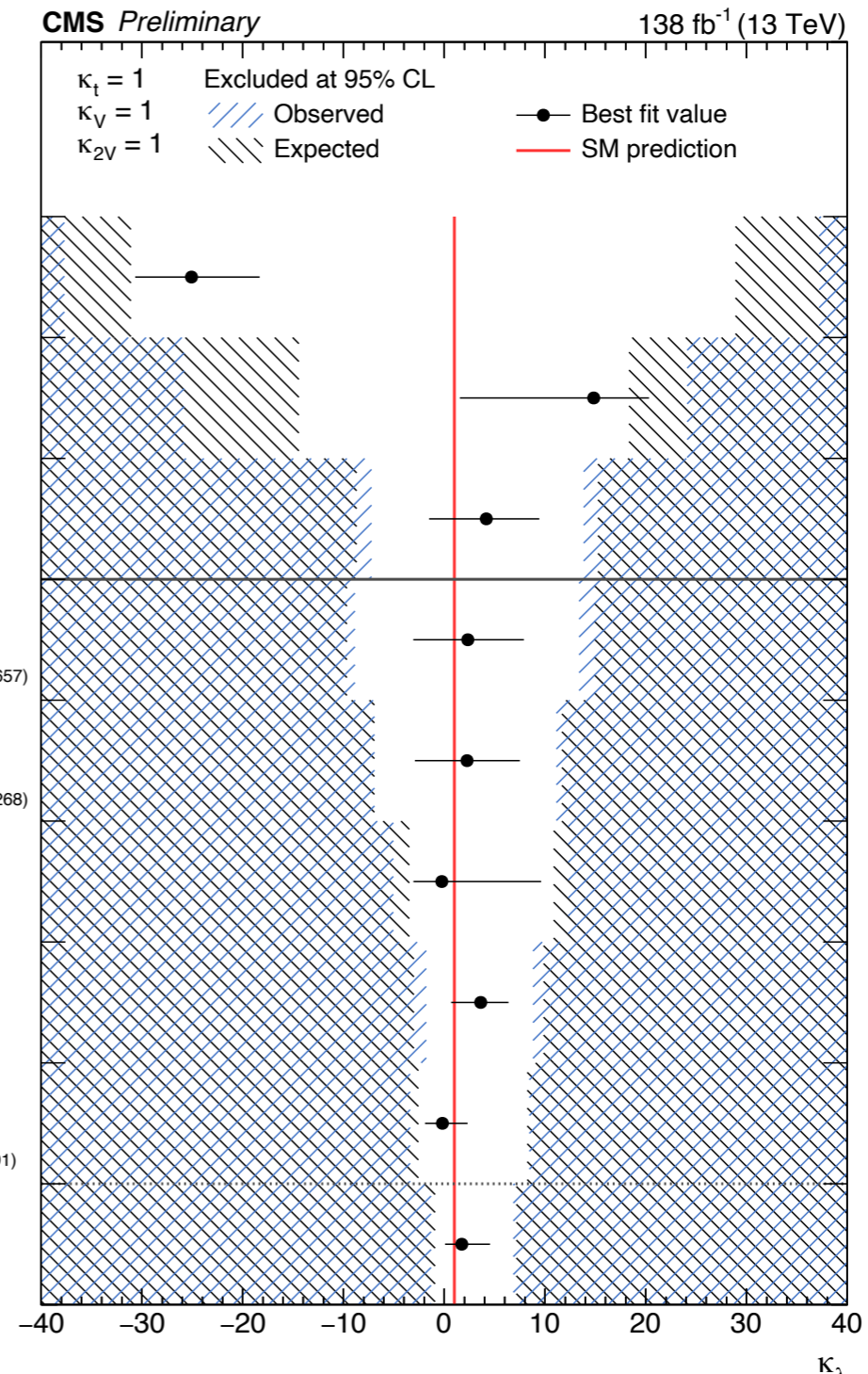
Towards the Higgs self-coupling

Higgs_PAG_Summary_Plots
CMS-PAS-HIG-23-006

Phys. Lett. B 843 (2023)



- (VHH) $bb \ bb$
 $\kappa_\lambda = -25.1^{+6.8}_{-5.6}$
CMS-PAS-HIG-22-006
- $WW \ \gamma\gamma$
 $\kappa_\lambda = 14.8^{+5.5}_{-13.3}$
CMS-PAS-HIG-21-014
- $bb \ WW$
 $\kappa_\lambda = 4.2^{+5.3}_{-5.7}$
CMS-PAS-HIG-21-005
- $bb \ ZZ \ \clubsuit$
 $\kappa_\lambda = 2.3^{+5.6}_{-5.4}$
Acc. by JHEP (2206.10657)
- Multilepton \clubsuit
 $\kappa_\lambda = 2.3^{+5.2}_{-5.2}$
Acc. by JHEP (2206.10268)
- $bb \ bb \ \clubsuit$
 $\kappa_\lambda = -0.2^{+9.9}_{-2.8}$
Nature 607 (2022) 60
- $bb \ \gamma\gamma \ \clubsuit$
 $\kappa_\lambda = 3.6^{+2.8}_{-2.9}$
JHEP 03 (2021) 257
- $bb \ \tau\tau \ \clubsuit$
 $\kappa_\lambda = -0.2^{+2.5}_{-1.7}$
Acc. by PLB (2206.09401)
- Comb. of \clubsuit
 $\kappa_\lambda = 1.7^{+2.8}_{-1.7}$
Nature 607 (2022) 60



Combination with single Higgs measurements
(sensitive to λ through NLO EW corrections)

ATLAS: $-1.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.1$ ($-2.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.7$)

CMS: $-2.3 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.8$ ($-1.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.8$)

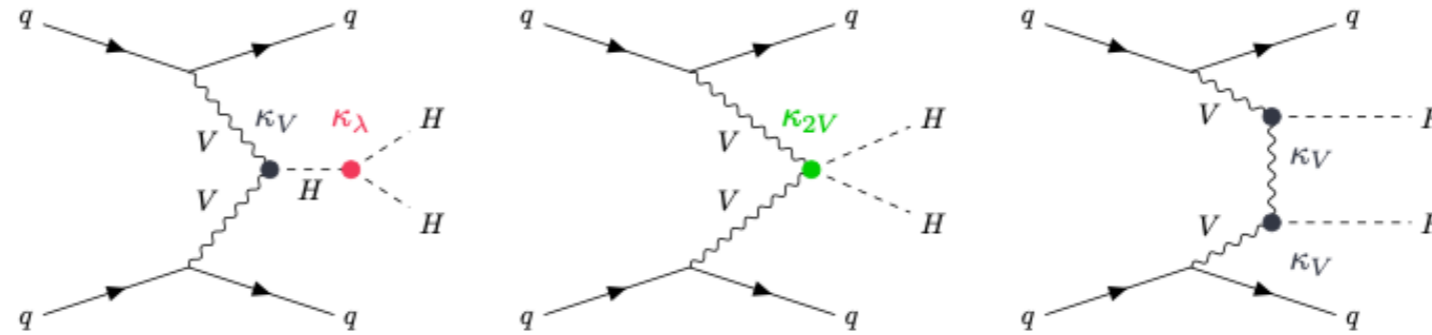
(*) with many free floating couplings (κ_λ generic)

From x-sec limit

From likelihood
result with 1σ error

Towards the Higgs self-coupling

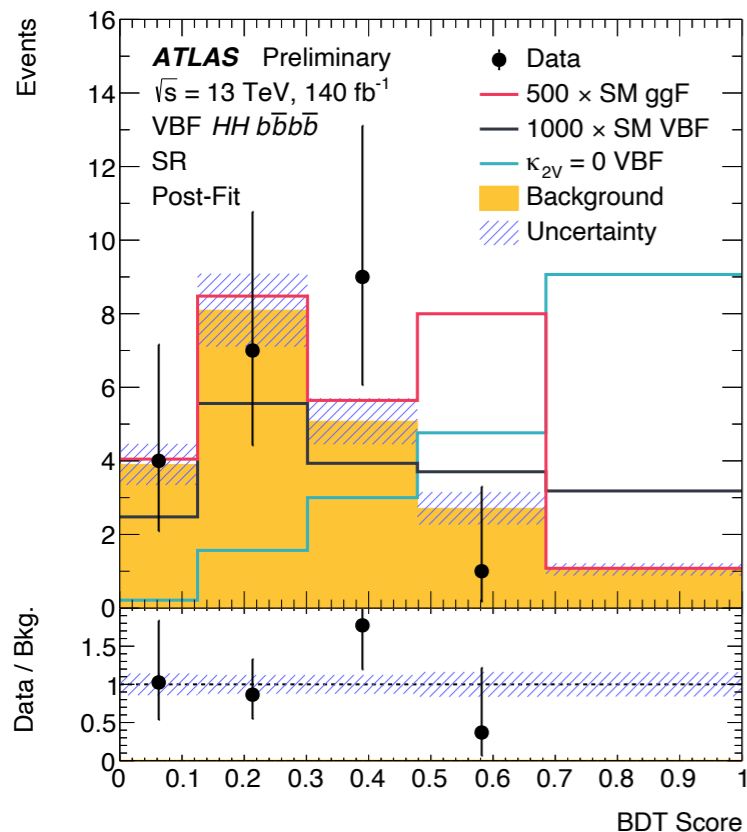
VBF HH production allows to constrain κ_{2V}



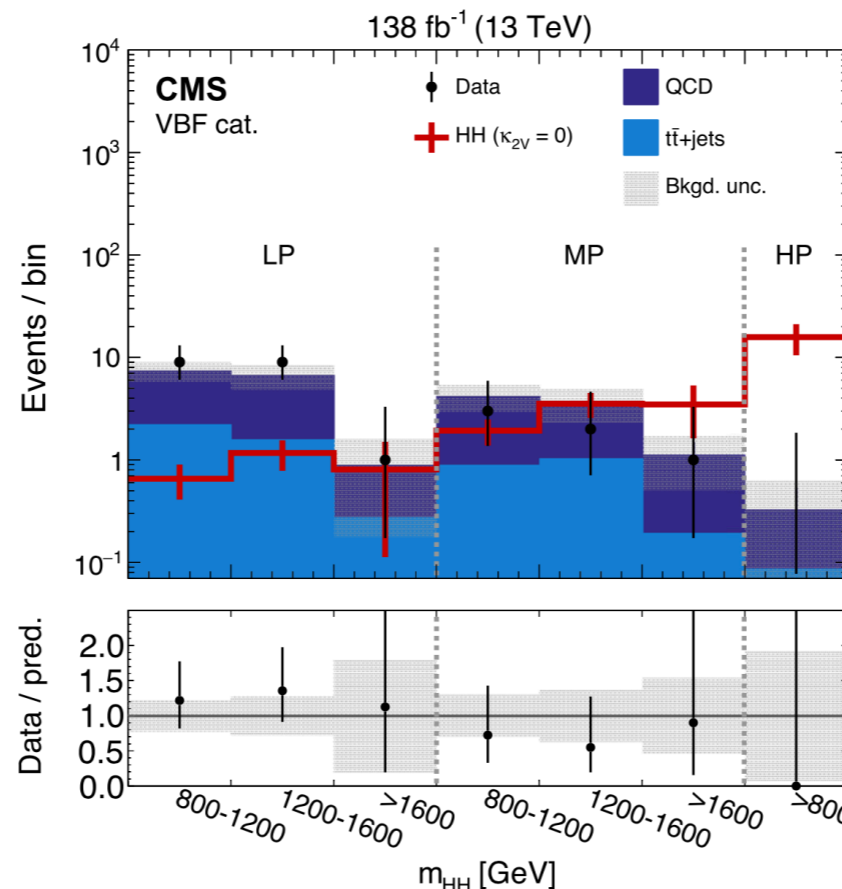
HH \rightarrow bbbb boosted analyses from ATLAS and CMS exclude both $\kappa_{2V}=0$ with significances of respectively 3.4σ (2.9σ) and 6.3σ

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 131 \(2023\)](#)

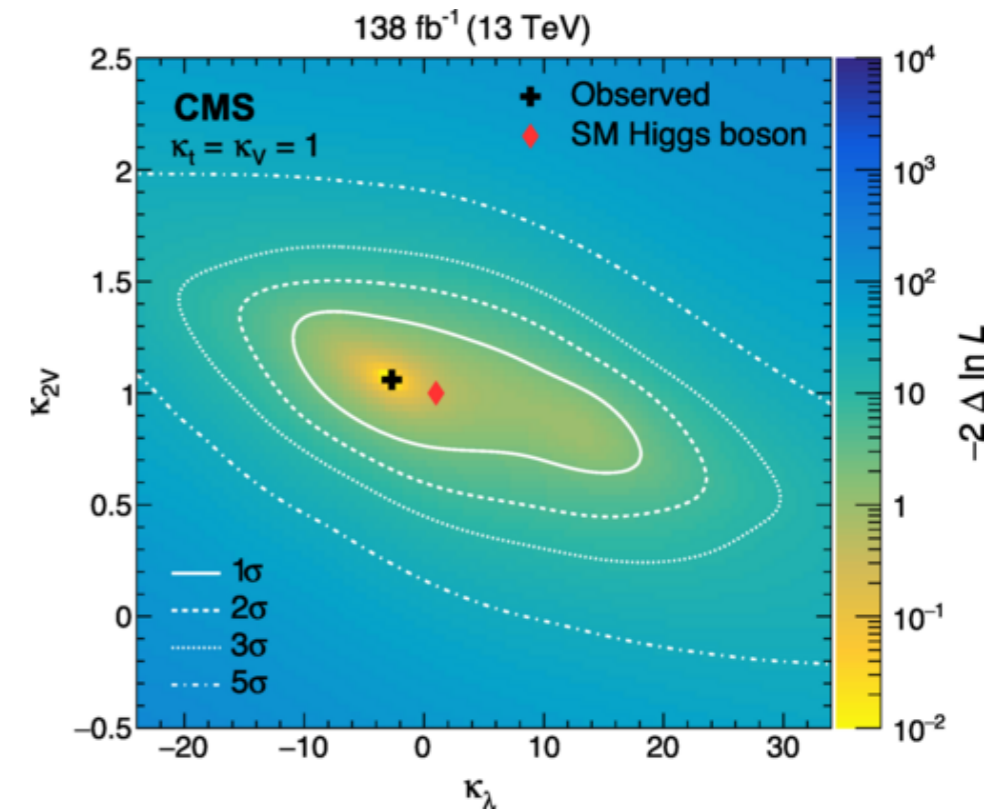
[ATLAS-CONF-2024-003](#)



BDT to select $\kappa_{2V}=0$



m_{HH} in low (LP), medium (MP), high (HP) purity regions



Conclusion & Outlook

Great progress in Higgs measurement properties since its discovery!

Higgs boson mass not predicted by SM, but is now known to 1 permille precision!

Higgs width compatible with SM with reasonable assumptions (using off-shell production)

Higgs couplings to gauge bosons, top, tau measured with <10% uncertainty

No sign of CP violation: many measurements performed, in bosonic and fermionic couplings, direct measurements and EFT approach

Rare decays being chased, can give insight to Yukawa couplings, $H \rightarrow \text{meson } \gamma$, $H \rightarrow \psi(nS)\gamma$

STXS interpretation and many differential measurements performed to assess the full picture

See parallel talks for more details!
T1P1 on Tuesday afternoon

Higgs mass and width measurements at ATLAS

Laura Nasella

Rare (SM) Higgs boson decays and rare Higgs production modes at CMS

Jae-Bak Kim

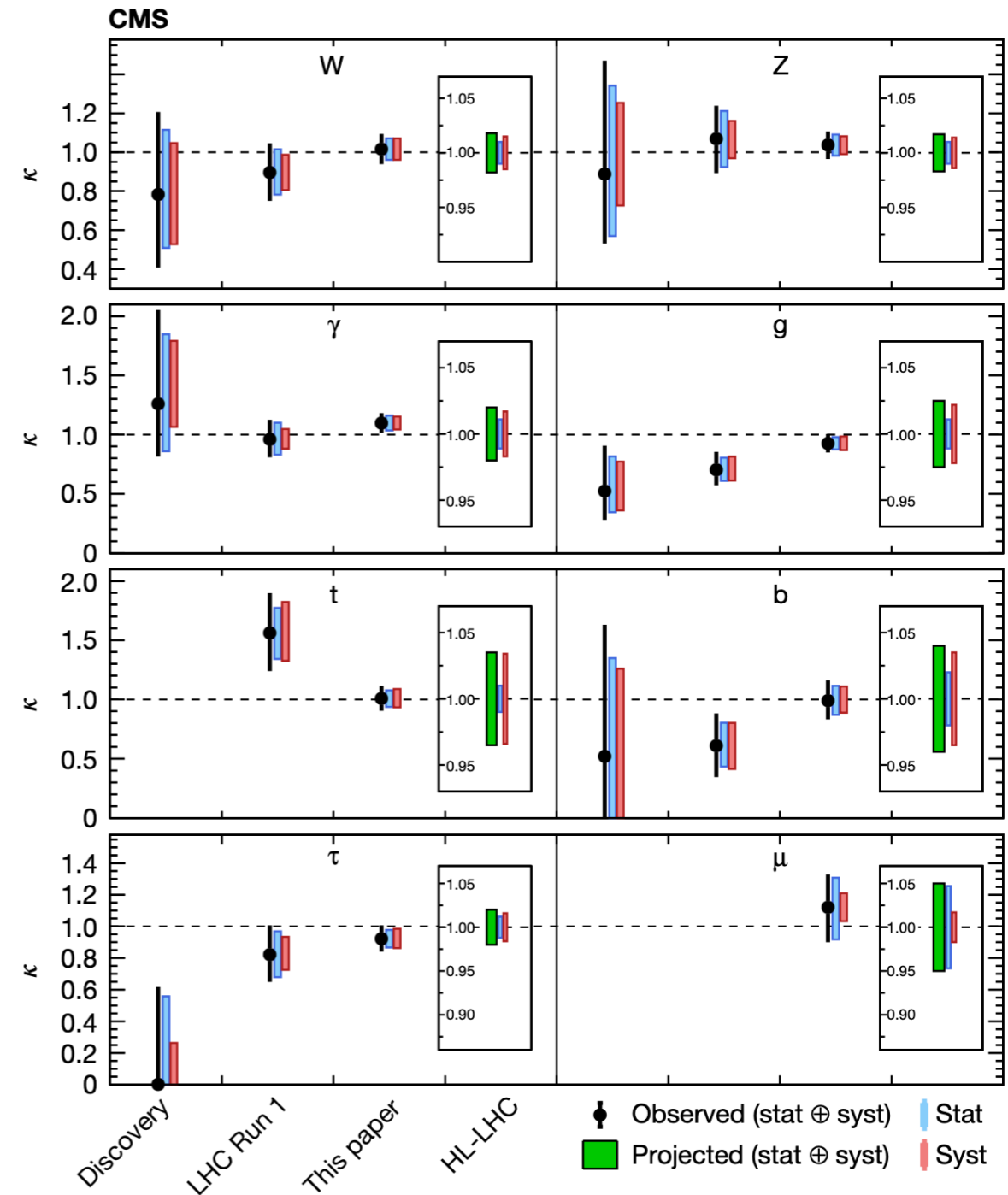
Higgs self-coupling at CMS (including di-Higgs resonant searches)

Oguz Guzel

Conclusion & Outlook

Yet more precision and data needed to...

- observe the Higgs coupling to muons (3.0σ significance)
- observe $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ (3.4σ significance ATLAS+CMS)
- improve the limits on c-Yukawa ($1.1 < |\kappa_c| < 5.5$)
- have evidence to strange, down, up quarks, electrons couplings
- have evidence for tH and bbH production modes
- have evidence for the Higgs self-coupling ($-1.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.1$)



Thanks for the interesting conference in this beautiful place!