

# Overview of ATLAS HH/SH Run-2 results and Run-3 plan



David Brunner  
on the behalf of Stockholm University ATLAS group



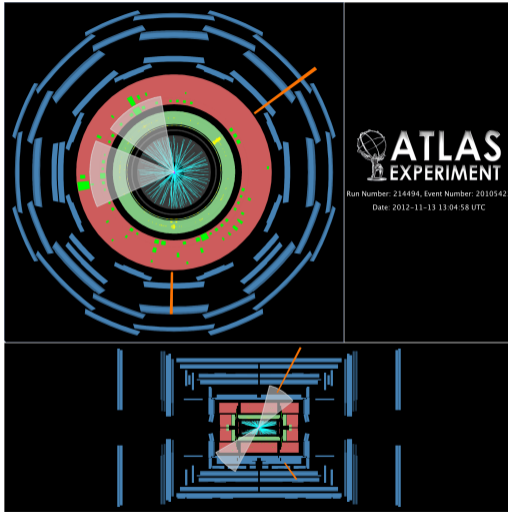
HIPPO meeting at UU  
6.12.2023



Stockholm  
University



# What are we exactly looking for?

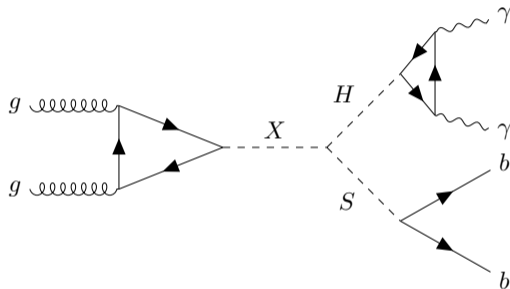


(Auxiliary figure from [Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 \(2015\) 081802](#))

- 👑 A (quite old) event display of a di-jet + di-photon event

## Choice of final state:

### Physical process of interest:



	bb	WW	$\tau\tau$	ZZ	$\gamma\gamma$
bb	34.0%				
WW	25.0%	4.6%			
$\tau\tau$	7.3%	2.7%	0.39%		
ZZ	2.1%	1.1%	0.33%	0.069%	
$\gamma\gamma$	0.26%	0.1%	0.028%	0.012%	0.0005%

- 👑  $X$  and  $S$  Higgs-like heavy bosons, with  $m_X > m_S$
- 👑  $H$  as Standard Model Higgs boson

- 👑  $bbbb$  with large branching ratio, but challenging dominating multi-jet background
- 👑  $bb\gamma\gamma$  with small branching ratio, but smaller and easier to handle background

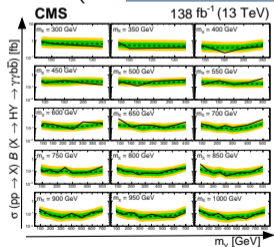
# Latest results of the SH searches in the $bb\gamma\gamma$ final state

## ATLAS:

Search for a resonance decaying to a scalar particle and a Higgs boson in the final state with two bottom quarks and two photons in proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector

Coming soon to your favourite high energy particle physics journal!

CMS: (see [arXiv:2310.01643](https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.01643))



(Spin-0)  $X \rightarrow H\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma b\bar{b}$   
Expected limit  $\pm 1\sigma$       Expected limit  $\pm 2\sigma$   
----- Expected 95% upper limit      ———— Observed 95% upper limit

## Recent analysis with other final states\*:

- 👑 ATLAS  $bbbb$  decay mode [arXiv:2202.07288](https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.07288)
  - 👑 ATLAS  $bb\tau\tau$  decay mode [arXiv:2209.10910](https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.10910)
  - 👑 ATLAS  $bb\gamma\gamma$  decay mode [arXiv:2112.11876](https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.11876)
  - 👑 CMS  $bbbb$  decay mode [arXiv:2204.12413](https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.12413)
  - 👑 CMS  $bbWW$  decay mode [arXiv:2112.03161](https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.03161)
  - 👑 CMS  $\tau\tau WW/\tau\tau\tau\tau/WWWW$  decay mode [arXiv:2206.10268](https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.10268)
- Analysis with  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV and integrated luminosity of  $138 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- X are 260-1000 GeV and 300-1000 GeV, with the Y mass range being 90-800 GeV
- Local (global) significance of 3.8 (2.8) standard deviations for X and Y masses of 650 and 90 GeV

\*(most of the time resonant HH analysis, where an additional heavy resonance study is performed)

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## What is currently done:

- 👑 Analysis in the  $bb\gamma\gamma$  final state with data taken from 2016-2018 (Run 2)
- 👑 Mass window cut on di- $\gamma$  mass and usage of mass-parametrised in  $X$  and  $S$  mass to increase signal sensitivity
- 👑 Simplified signal model used (no underlying physics model is used)

## What is planned (so far) for the next analysis iteration:

- 👑 Study both decay modes  $S(\rightarrow bb)H(\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$  and  $S(\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)H(\rightarrow bb)$
- 👑 Analyse the kinematic phase space with highly boosted jets
- 👑 Use more sophisticated physics models for signal modeling

## TRSM in a nutshell ([arXiv:1908.08554](https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.08554))

TRSM potential:

$$V = \mu_\Phi^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \lambda_\Phi (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + \mu_S^2 \phi_S^2 + \lambda_S \phi_S^4 + \mu_X^2 \phi_X^2 + \lambda_X \phi_X^4 + \lambda_{\Phi S} \Phi^\dagger \Phi \phi_S^2 + \lambda_{\Phi X} \Phi^\dagger \Phi \phi_X^2 + \lambda_{SX} \phi_S^2 \phi_X^2$$

Field parametrisation in unitary gauge:

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\varphi_h + v_h}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_S = \frac{\varphi_S + v_S}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \phi_X = \frac{\varphi_X + v_X}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Mass eigen states parametrisation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix} = R(\theta_{XS}, \theta_{SH}, \theta_{XH}) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_h \\ \varphi_S \\ \varphi_X \end{pmatrix}$$

with  $m(h_3) > m(h_2) > m(h_1)$

7 free parameters:

$v_X, v_S, \theta_{XS}, \theta_{SH}, \theta_{XH}, m_a, m_b$

## Model scenarios

Two scenarios lead to wished signal configuration:

♣ h3 = X, h2 = S, h1 = H<sub>SM</sub> (BP3)

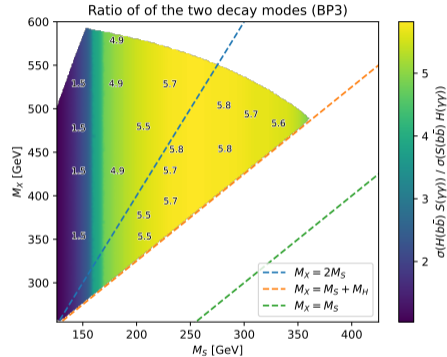
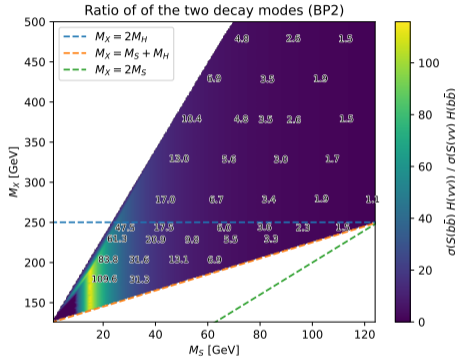
♣ h3 = X, h2 = H<sub>SM</sub>, h1 = S (BP2)

Benchmarks studied in paper and in the analysis:

Parameter	Benchmark scenario					
	BP1	BP2	BP3	BP4	BP5	BP6
$M_1$ [GeV]	[1, 62]	[1, 124]	125.09	[1, 62]	[1, 124]	125.09
$M_2$ [GeV]	[1, 124]	125.09	[126, 500]	[1, 124]	125.09	[126, 500]
$M_3$ [GeV]	125.09	[126, 500]	[255, 650]	125.09	[126, 500]	[255, 1000]
$\theta_{hs}$	1.435	1.352	-0.129	-1.284	-1.498	0.207
$\theta_{hx}$	-0.908	1.175	0.226	1.309	0.251	0.146
$\theta_{sx}$	-1.456	-0.407	-0.899	-1.519	0.271	0.782
$v_s$ [GeV]	630	120	140	990	50	220
$v_x$ [GeV]	700	890	100	310	720	150



## Cross section comparison $S(\rightarrow bb)H(\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ vs $S(\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)H(\rightarrow bb)$ :



👑 Interesting observation: In BP3 is  $S(\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)H(\rightarrow bb)$  enhanced compared to  $S(\rightarrow bb)H(\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$

# Summary

- 👑 A lot of activity in the Higgs sectors
- 👑 Mostly SM di-Higgs boson searches, but beyond SM di-Higgs searches getting more attention
- 👑 SU was and is involved in heavy Higgs resonance searches at ATLAS



Tack för er uppmärksamhet!  
(Thanks for your attention!)

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