# CONSTRAINTS ON NEW PHENOMENA THROUGH HIGGS COUPLING MEASUREMENTS WITH THE ATLAS DETECTOR

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### STATE-OF-THE-ART

- $\star$  Higgs-like particle discovered in summer 2012 by ATLAS and CMS <sup>[1-2]</sup>
- $\star$  Mass of the new-found particle about 125.5 GeV <sup>[3-4]</sup>
- $\star$  Spin-parity compatible with a J<sup>P</sup> = 0<sup>+</sup> particle <sup>[5-7]</sup>
- $\star$  Couplings measurement consistent with SM expectations [3-4] compatible



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## Physics Motivation

### The new-found particle is compatible with a SM Higgs

### Is the Higgs sector extended?

the presence of a family of Higgs bosons may help answering a number of fundamental open questions:

- \* Hierarchy problem: why is the Higgs boson mass unnaturally small?
- \* Dark Matter: looking for DM candidates via the "Higgs portal"
- → indirect searches for BSM models (Higgs compositeness, Higgs singlet, 2Hdoublet, MSSM, dark matter) with the Higgs coupling measurements<sup>[8]</sup> →prospects of such searches at HL-LHC<sup>[9]</sup>



## ANALYZED DATA

- ★ Full Run-1 ATLAS data sample used ~25 fb<sup>-1</sup>
- \* Combination of the couplings is used to constrain BSM parameters
- Rates measured in all decay channels:
  - $\star$  h  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma\gamma$
  - ★ h → ZZ\* → 4ℓ
  - ★ h → WW\* →  $\ell \nu \ell \nu$
  - **★** h → ττ
  - ★ h → bb̄
  - ★ +  $Zh \rightarrow \ell \ell E_T^{miss}$  limits

[Higgs portal to DM]

★ Other direct searches are **not** considered





## COUPLING MEASUREMENTS

★ Measured couplings to vector-bosons, fermions

 $\rightarrow$  compatible with the SM within ~1.5 $\sigma$ 





# STATISTICAL TREATMENT

- ★ Confidence intervals are based on the profile likelihood ratio test statistic  $\mathbf{t}_{\alpha} = -2 \ln \Lambda(\alpha)$ likelihood ratio  $\mathbf{A} = -2 \ln \Lambda(\alpha)$  $\mathbf{A}(\alpha) = \frac{L(\alpha, \hat{\Theta}(\alpha))}{L(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\Theta})}$   $\mu, m_h, \kappa, \Theta$ systematic uncertainties → nuisance parameters  $\Theta$
- ★ L(α, Θ(α)) → product of the likelihoods in each channel
   ★ In each channel → likelihood is the sum of the signal and background pdfs for the signal/background discriminating variable
   ★ signal pdf → MC simulation, background pdf → data and MC



## TWO-HIGGS-DOUBLET MODELS

 $\star$  Extension where the Higgs sector is extended by an additional doublet:  $\star$  two neutral CP-even  $\rightarrow$  h and H  $\star$  one neutral CP-odd  $\rightarrow$  A  $\star$  two charged bosons  $\rightarrow$  H<sup>±</sup> Different couplings to vector bosons and fermions are tested all satisfying the Glashow-Weinberg condition ★ ex: type II (MSSM-like) → one doublet couples to up-type quarks, the other to down-type quarks and leptons.

limits consistent with SM expectations





## SIMPLIFIED MSSM

- ★ A simplified Minimal
   Supersymmetric SM
   (MSSM) is probed via
   Higgs couplings to:
  - ★ vector bosons (W, Z)
  - up-type fermions(mainly top)
  - \* down-type fermions (mainly bottom and  $\tau$ )
- ★ For tanβ>2, lower limit on
   CP-odd Higgs mass is: m<sub>A</sub>
   > 400 GeV obs. (290 GeV exp.)



still large unexplored region for  $\tan\beta > 1$ 



### HIGGS PORTAL TO DARK MATTER



★ The Higgs boson may decay invisibly to new particles:  $\chi \rightarrow m_{\chi} < m_{h}/2$ 

Upper limit set on the Higgs invisible branching ratio:

 BR<sub>inv</sub> < 0.37 obs. (0.39 exp.)</li>
 ★ WIMP-nucleon scattering crosssection → ATLAS dominates in the low mass region



## THE LHC PROGRAM



### Broad physics program in the Higgs sector:

- **★** Couplings and rare decays  $(H \rightarrow \mu \mu, Z\gamma, J/\psi\gamma?)$ 
  - $\rightarrow$  test of the SM and indirect searches for new physics
- ★ Direct searches for BSM
- ★ Search for CP violation in the Higgs sector



### **MEASUREMENTS PERSPECTIVES**

### Couplings

- **★** Experimental precisions of ~1.5% on  $\kappa_V$  and ~3% on  $\kappa_f$  are expected with 3000 fb<sup>-1</sup> (3.5% and 8.5% with current theoretical uncertainties)
- ★ ~2.5%on  $\kappa_V$  and 7% on  $\kappa_f$  are expected with 300 fb<sup>-1</sup> (3.5% and 8.5% with current theoretical uncertainties)

#### ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2013-014/15/16

Expected limits with 95% CL on the invisible branching ratio of the Higgs boson

	300 fb <sup>-1</sup>	3000 fb <sup>-1</sup>
From ZH→II+invisible	[23,32]%	[8,16]%
From coupling measurements	[25,28]%	[12,15]%

### Higgs to invisible



## CONCLUSIONS

- ★ The measured Higgs boson couplings and their mass dependence, invisible BR and vacuum expectation value are compatible with the SM expectation
- ★ Limits are set on new physics phenomena by using the Higgs coupling measurements extracted with the full ATLAS data sample in all decay channels available → no hints for new physics up to now
- ★ Still a lot of margin for new physics to be discovered at the HL-LHC !



### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- [2] CMS Collaboration, Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC, Phys. Lett. B 716 (2012) 30, arXiv:1207.7235 [hep-ex];
- ★ <sup>[3]</sup> ATLAS Collaboration, Measurements of Higgs boson production and couplings in diboson final states with the ATLAS detector at the LHC, Phys. Lett. B 726 (2013) 88, arXiv:1307.1427 [hep-ex]<sup>;</sup>
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- ★ [5] ATLAS Collaboration, Evidence for the spin-o nature of the Higgs boson using ATLAS data, Phys. Lett. B 726 (2013) 120, arXiv:1307.1432 [hep-ex];
- ★ <sup>[6]</sup> CMS Collaboration, Study of the Mass and Spin-Parity of the Higgs Boson Candidate Via Its Decays to Z Boson Pairs, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 081803, arXiv:1212.6639 [hep-ex];
- ★ [7] CMS Collaboration, Measurement of the properties of a Higgs boson in the four-lepton final state, arXiv:1312.5353 [hep-ex];
- \* <sup>[8]</sup> ATLAS Collaboration, Constraints on new phenomena via Higgs boson couplings measurements with the ATLAS detector, ATLAS-CONF-2014-010;
- \* <sup>[9]</sup> ATLAS Collaboration, Sensitivity to new phenomena via Higgs couplings with the ATLAS detector at the High-Luminosity LHC, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2013-015.

# BACKUP SLIDES





### ELECTROWEAK FIT WITH GFITTER



blue line: full SM fit

**prey band:** fit without  $M_H$  measurement included  $\rightarrow$  gives  $M_H = 94^{+25}-22$  GeV, 1.3 $\sigma$  from the measured value



### Mass Scaling and Vacuum Expectation

★ The couplings mass dependence and the vacuum expectation value are also consistent with the SM<sup>[8]</sup>





## HIGGS BOSON COMPOSITENESS

★ A composite Higgs boson is a possible solution to the hierarchy problem

- ★ Limits at 95% CL are set on the **compositeness scale** *f*
- **★** Two Minimal Composite Higgs Models (MCHM) are considered:
  - ★ MCHM4 → f > 710 GeV
  - ★ MCHM5 → f > 460 GeV





### MCHM4 and MCHM5 Parameterisations

In the MCHM4 model [26], the ratio of the predicted couplings to their SM expectations can be written in the particularly simple form:

$$\kappa = \kappa_V = \kappa_F = \sqrt{1 - \xi},\tag{7}$$

Similarly, in the MCHM5 model [27, 28] the measured rates are expressed in terms of  $\xi$  by rewriting the couplings as:

$$\kappa_V = \sqrt{1 - \xi}$$

$$\kappa_F = \frac{1 - 2\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi}}.$$
(8)

(here: 
$$\xi = (v/f)^2$$
)



## Additional EW Real Singlet

- ★ Simplest extension of the SM: additional singlet → two nondegenerate CP-even Higgs bosons (h, H)
- ★ Measuring  $\kappa' \rightarrow$  H coupling strength reduction factor ( $\kappa' = 0$  in SM) ★ Unitarity is conserved:  $\kappa^2 + \kappa'^2 = 1$
- **\* Obs. κ'² = 1-μ**<sub>h</sub> **= -0.30 +0.17 -0.18** (Exp. κ'² = 0 +0.15 -0.17)
- ★ 95% CL upper limit: κ'² < 0.12 obs. (<0.29 exp.)





## 2HDM PARAMETERS

The Glashow-Weinberg condition is satisfied by four types of 2HDMs [38]:

- Type I: One Higgs doublet couples to vector bosons, while the other couples to fermions. The first
  doublet is "fermiophobic" in the limit of no mixing.
- Type II: This is an "MSSM-like" model, in which one Higgs doublet couples to up-type quarks and the other to down-type quarks and leptons.
- Type III: This is a "lepton-specific" model, where the Higgs bosons have the same couplings to quarks as in the Type I model and to leptons as in Type II.
- Type IV: This is a "flipped" model, where the Higgs bosons have the same couplings to quarks as in the Type II model and to leptons as in Type I.

Coupling scale factor	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
ĸv	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$
Ku	$\cos(\alpha)/\sin(\beta)$	$\cos(\alpha)/\sin(\beta)$	$\cos(\alpha)/\sin(\beta)$	$\cos(\alpha)/\sin(\beta)$
ĸd	$\cos(\alpha)/\sin(\beta)$	$-\sin(\alpha)/\cos(\beta)$	$\cos(\alpha)/\sin(\beta)$	$-\sin(\alpha)/\cos(\beta)$
ĸı	$\cos(\alpha)/\sin(\beta)$	$-\sin(\alpha)/\cos(\beta)$	$-\sin(\alpha)/\cos(\beta)$	$\cos(\alpha)/\sin(\beta)$

Table 2: Couplings of the light Higgs boson *h* to weak vector bosons ( $\kappa_V$ ), up-type quarks ( $\kappa_u$ ), down-type quarks ( $\kappa_d$ ), and leptons ( $\kappa_l$ ), expressed as ratios to the corresponding SM predictions in 2HDMs of various types.



# 2HDM RESULTS /1





# 2HDM RESULTS /1

