

Twice the Higgs, twice the fun!

a.k.a: The Higgs self-interaction at the LHC (and beyond)

Arnaud Ferrari (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Lyon (France), 21/03/2025

- Introduction
- Higgs boson pairs: production and decay modes
- ATLAS results: individual HH searches
- Combined HH searches in ATLAS and comparison with CMS
- Beyond the Higgs self-interaction
- Beyond the LHC Run 2
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Only picoseconds after the Big Bang, the Universe experienced a **phase transition** into a state of lower energy, in which nearly all fundamental particles became massive by interacting with the *Higgs field*.

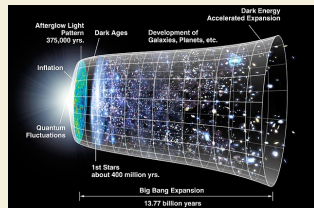


Image: NASA/WMAP Science Team

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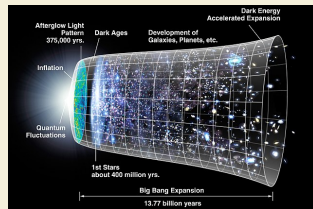
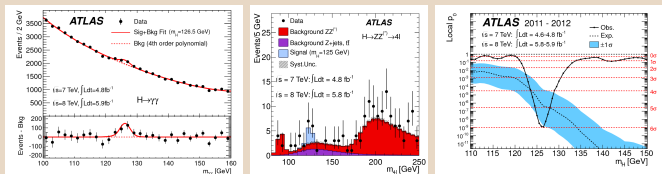


Image: NASA/WMAP Science Team

First came the Higgs-dependence Day...

4 July 2012: the ATLAS and CMS collaborations at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC) announced the discovery of a spin-0 particle with a mass of about 125 GeV.



Images: ATLAS Collaboration, *Phys. Lett. B* 716 (2012) 1.

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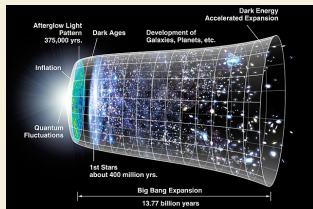


Image: NASA/WMAP Science Team

Then came the Nobel prize.

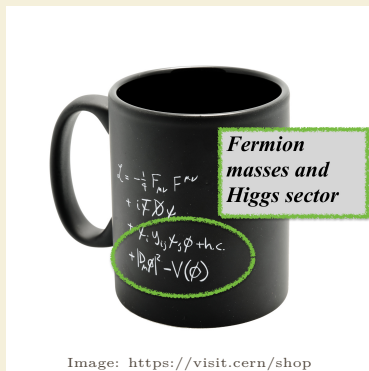
8 October 2013: the Nobel prize in physics was awarded to Englert and Higgs "for the theoretical discovery of a **mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles**, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's LHC".



The Higgs sector in the Standard Model

The Standard Model (SM) has been vastly explored and confirmed by the LHC experiments. At its core lies a scalar sector, responsible for electroweak symmetry breaking and mass generation.

Since the Higgs boson discovery in 2012, the scalar sector has been greatly studied by ATLAS and CMS.



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Since the Higgs boson discovery in 2012, the scalar sector has been greatly studied by ATLAS and CMS. All of it? No, the indomitable Higgs potential has not yet been conquered by the LHC physicists.

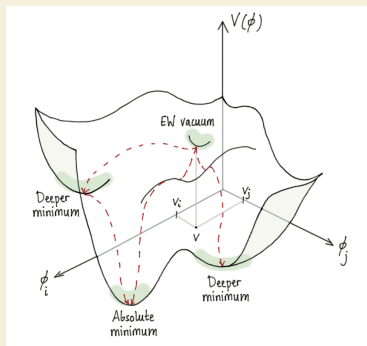
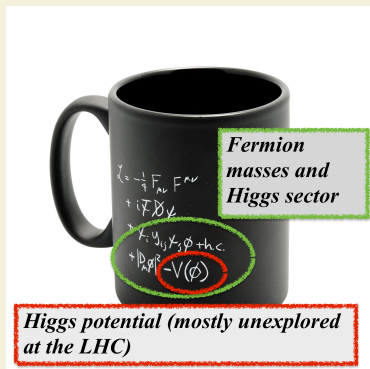


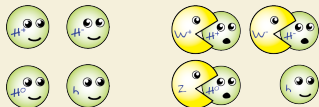
Image by Kateryna Radchenko Serdula

The Higgs sector in the Standard Model

In the mathematical framework of the SM, the Higgs field is a complex Higgs doublet ϕ and the Higgs sector is described by:

$$\mathcal{L} = |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi).$$

The first term describes the coupling of ϕ to gauge bosons:

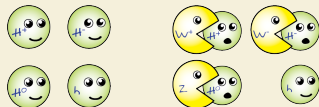


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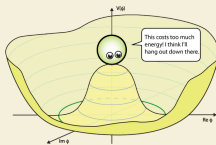
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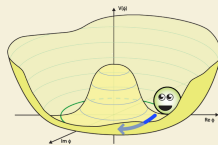
The second term, $V(\phi)$, is the Higgs potential. In its *minimal* form, it is:

$$V(\phi) = -\mu^2 \phi^2 + \lambda \phi^4.$$

If μ^2 and λ are both positive, the minimum of the Higgs potential lies at a vacuum expectation value $v \neq 0$.



Universe = a hot soup
of massless stuff

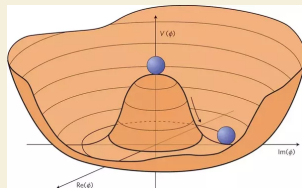


Universe = a cool
place to live in

All sketches from
www.quantumdiaries.org

The ultimate probe of the Higgs sector

The shape of the Higgs potential, which is controlled by the parameters μ^2 and λ , completely determines the properties of the Higgs sector.



$$\langle \phi_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}, \quad v = \sqrt{\mu^2/\lambda}.$$

$$\text{SM: } V(\phi) = -\mu^2 \phi^2 + \lambda \phi^4 \quad \phi \rightarrow v+H$$

$$\lambda v^2 H^2$$

mass term
 $\frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2$

$$+ \lambda v H^3$$

self-interaction terms (never observed)

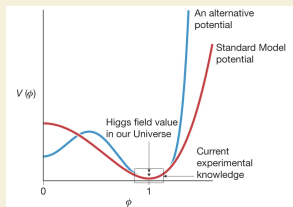
$$+ \frac{1}{4} \lambda H^4$$



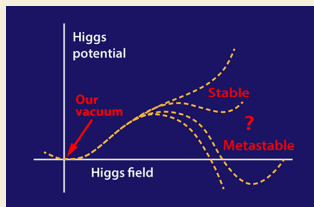
⇒ To fully test the Higgs sector, one must observe the self-interaction term(s) and measure the Higgs boson self-coupling λ via Higgs boson pair production.

Why does it matter?

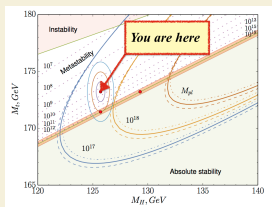
- ▶ Experimental data only provides information on the position of the minimum of the Higgs potential, in which our Universe lives.
- ▶ The (unconstrained) shape of the Higgs potential has implications beyond the mass-generation mechanism, in particular on the vacuum state of the Universe.
- ▶ In the absence of new physics that may affect the Higgs sector, there is a (borderline) possibility that our Universe is in a metastable state, i.e. a false vacuum.



Nature 607 (2022) 41



APS/Alan Stonebraker



Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 201802

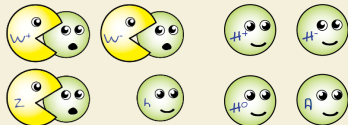
Why does it matter?



Sketches adapted from www.quantumdiaries.com

There are already many (indirect) hints of new physics beyond the SM! And its Higgs sector has serious short-comings:

- ▶ Why so many orders of magnitude across the fermion couplings to the Higgs field?
- ▶ m_H should be driven to a very large scale by quantum loop corrections, why such a remarkably precise cancellation against the bare mass?
- ▶ Why should the Higgs potential have a minimal form, and could there be an extended Higgs sector?

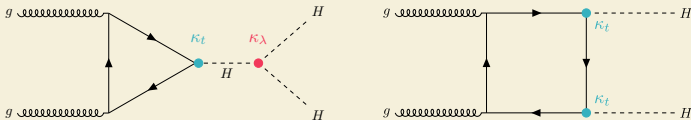


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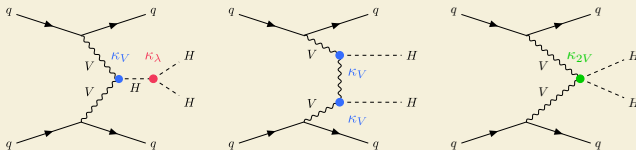
Higgs boson pair production at the LHC

Non-resonant pairs of Higgs bosons (HH) arise from several diagrams, some of which interfere destructively. **Very small cross-sections!**

Gluon-gluon fusion: $\sigma_{\text{ggF}}^{\text{SM}} \simeq 31 \text{ fb} \pm 3\%(\text{PDF} + \alpha_s) \begin{matrix} +6\% \\ -23\% \end{matrix} (\text{scale} + m_t)$ [13 TeV].



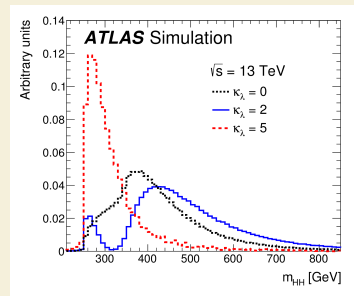
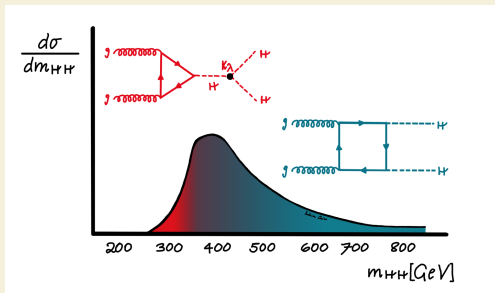
Vector-boson fusion: $\sigma_{\text{VBF}}^{\text{SM}} \simeq 1.7 \text{ fb} \pm 2.1\%(\text{PDF} + \alpha_s) \begin{matrix} +0.03\% \\ -0.04\% \end{matrix} (\text{scale})$ [13 TeV].



Other production modes (e.g. VHH, ttHH) have even smaller cross-sections.

Non-resonant HH mass distribution(s)

- ▶ HH events from the self-interaction diagrams are soft.
⇒ Challenge for triggers and detector object reconstruction/identification!
- ▶ $\kappa_\lambda \neq 1$ modifies the cross-section and kinematical properties of HH pairs.
⇒ Allows to disentangle κ_λ hypotheses (it also holds for other couplings, e.g. κ_{2V} in VBF).



HH decays and search channels

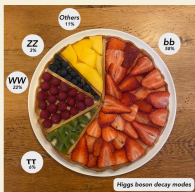


Image: @PhysicsCakes (Twitter)

Multitude of Higgs boson decays $\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\text{multitude}^2)$ of HH search channels, each with specific experimental challenges and sensitivity reach.

- Not a single "golden" channel;

	bb	WW	$\tau\tau$	ZZ	$\gamma\gamma$
bb	34%				
WW	25%	4.6%			
$\tau\tau$	7.3%	2.7%	0.39%		
ZZ	3.1%	1.1%	0.33%	0.069%	
$\gamma\gamma$	0.26%	0.10%	0.028%	0.012%	0.0005%

Image by Katharine Leney

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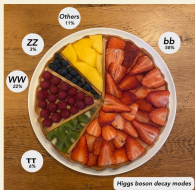
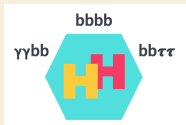


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- ▶ **Three silver bullets!**



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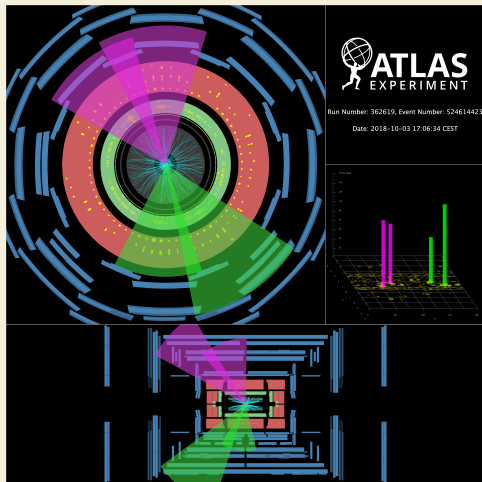
- ▶ Not a single "golden" channel;
- ▶ Three silver bullets!
- ▶ **Additional channels with sizeable sensitivity:**
 - ▶ $2b + 2\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$,
 - ▶ multi-lepton/photon final states.

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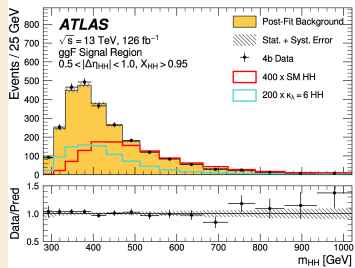
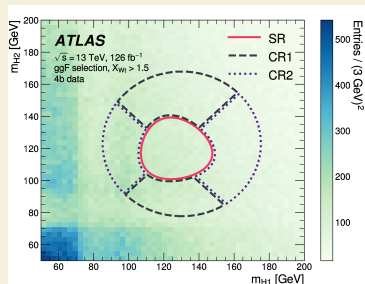
HH \rightarrow bbbb



- ▶ Highest branching ratio... but large multi-jet background!
- ▶ Mostly probes large $m_{HH} \Rightarrow$ sensitivity to HH events with large p_T^H .
- ▶ Phys. Rev. D 108 (2023) 052003 (ggF and VBF resolved topologies)
- ▶ Phys. Lett. B 858 (2024) 139007 (VBF boosted topologies)

HH \rightarrow bbbb – resolved topologies

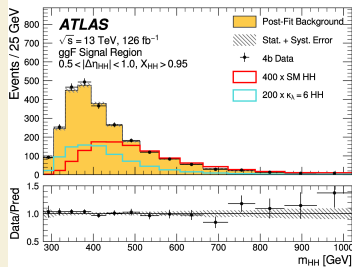
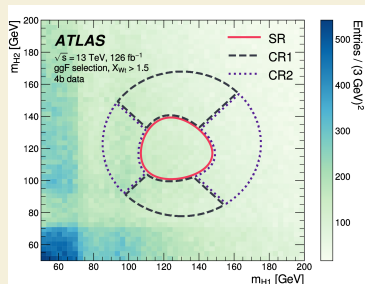
- ▶ Trigger events with ≥ 2 b-jets.
- ▶ SR = two b-jet pairs compatible with a Higgs boson (pairing based on angular distances).
- ▶ Data-driven background model based on SR event re-weighting:
 - $2b \rightarrow 4b$ re-weighting function derived with machine-learning techniques in CRs around the SR.
- ▶ ggF- and VBF-like event categories based on forward jets and kinematic properties of HH.
- ▶ Fit m_{HH} in all categories.



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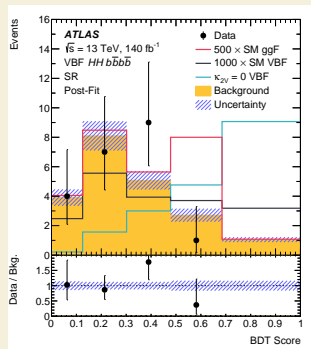
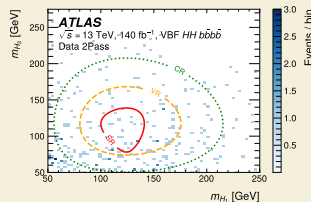
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Obs. (exp.) 95% CL upper limit on $\sigma_{HH}^{\text{ggF+VBF}} = 5.4$ (8.1) \times SM prediction.



HH \rightarrow bbbb – VBF boosted topologies

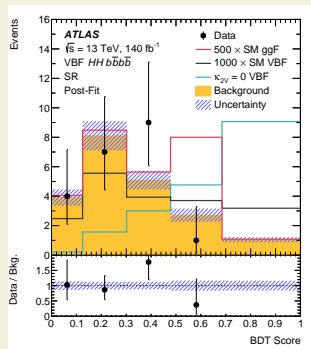
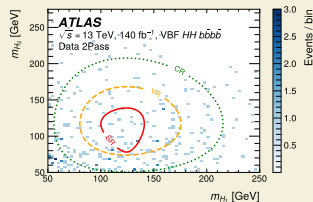
- ▶ Trigger events with a large-R jet.
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 - $1J_{Hbb} \rightarrow 2J_{Hbb}$ re-normalisation derived in the CR around the SR.
- ▶ Fit a BDT trained with $\kappa_{2V} = 0$ in the SR.
- ▶ Combination with ggF and VBF categories of the resolved HH \rightarrow bbbb search.



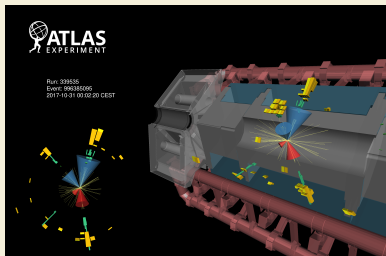
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Obs. (exp.) exclusion of $\kappa_{2V} = 0$ with 3.4σ (2.9σ).



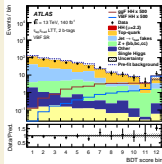
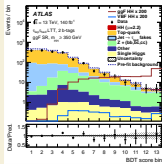
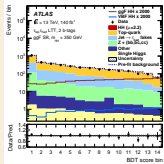
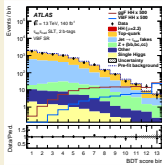
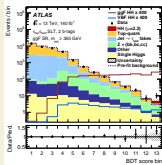
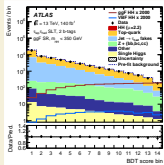
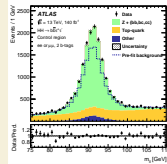
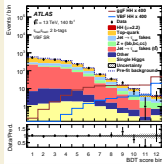
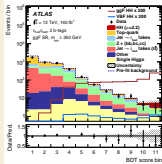
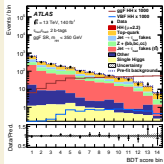
HH \rightarrow bb $\tau\tau$



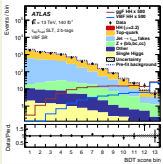
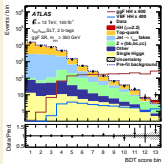
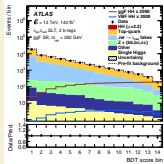
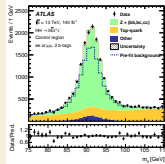
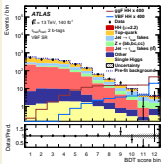
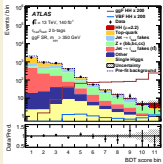
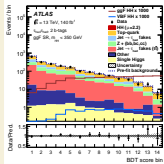
- ▶ Intermediate branching ratio but clean final state with moderate backgrounds!
- ▶ Sensitive to a broad range of κ_λ values.
- ▶ Phys. Rev. D 110 (2024) 032012

- ▶ **bb $\tau_h\tau_\ell$ and bb $\tau_h\tau_h$ final states + further event categories:**
 - 3 regions based on the trigger strategy (1 $\tau_h\tau_h$ & 2 $\tau_h\tau_\ell$);
 - 1 VBF-like & 2 ggF-like (low/high- m_{HH}) sub-categories per region;
 - 1 CR to constrain the Z+bb/cc background.
- ▶ **Background modelling:**
 - $t\bar{t}$ and Z+jets: simulation with data-driven corrections;
 - data-driven method if a gluon- or quark-initiated jet mimics τ_h .
- ▶ **Signal extraction: BDT classifiers in the 9 SRs, $m_{\ell\ell}$ in the CR.**

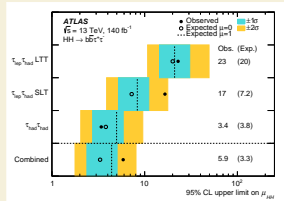
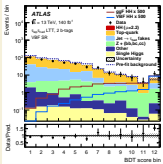
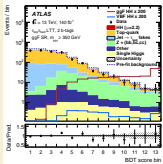
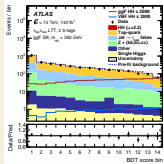
HH \rightarrow bb $\tau\tau$



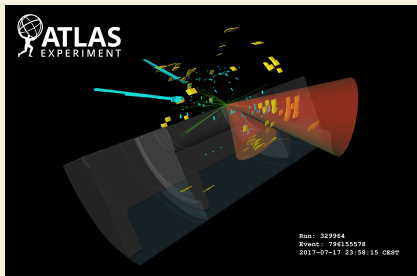
HH \rightarrow bb $\tau\tau$



Obs. (exp.) 95% CL upper limit on $\sigma_{\text{HH}}^{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}} = 5.9$ (3.3) \times SM prediction.

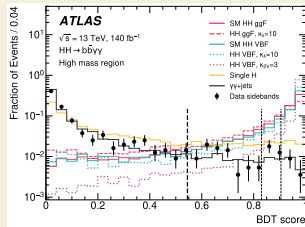


HH \rightarrow bb $\gamma\gamma$



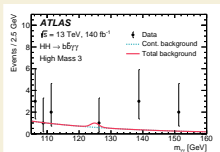
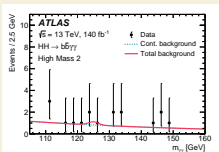
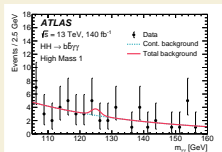
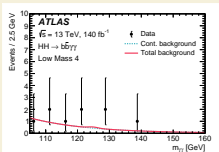
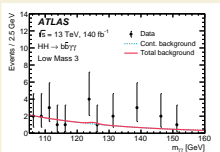
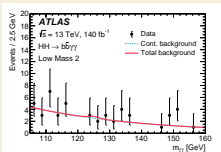
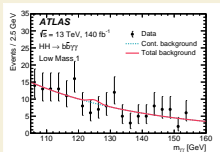
- ▶ Di-photon trigger and event selection + 2 b-jets.
- ▶ 7 event categories based on:
 - $m_{bb\gamma\gamma}^*$ (low vs high);
 - classification BDT output ranges, trained on different signal hypotheses.
- ▶ No dedicated VBF category but the mass and $\Delta\eta$ of VBF-tagged jets are inputs to the BDTs.

- ▶ Tiny branching ratio but very clean signature: excellent $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ resolution and small backgrounds!
- ▶ Enhanced sensitivity at low m_{HH} , hence to the Higgs self-interaction.
- ▶ JHEP 01 (2024) 066



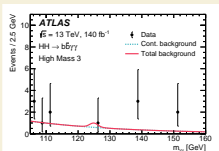
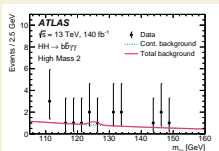
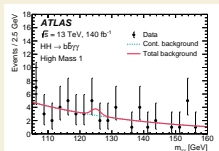
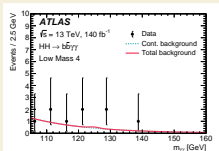
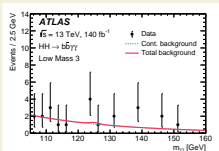
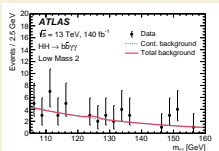
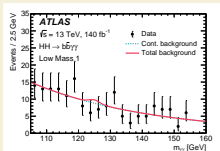
HH \rightarrow bb $\gamma\gamma$

- ▶ Signal and backgrounds:
 - HH and single-H shapes from simulation;
 - continuum background shape from data.
- ▶ Signal extraction through parametric fits of $m_{\gamma\gamma}$.



HH \rightarrow bb $\gamma\gamma$

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 - HH and single-H shapes from simulation;
 - continuum background shape from data.
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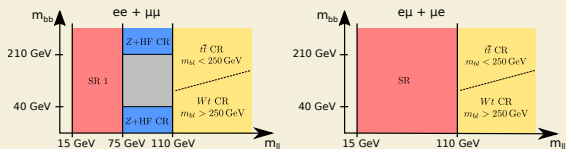


Obs. (exp.) 95% CL upper limit on $\sigma_{\text{HH}}^{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}} = 4.0$ (5.0) \times SM prediction.

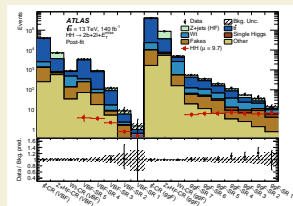
HH $\rightarrow 2b + 2\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$

- ▶ Captures HH di-lepton decays to $bbWW$, $bbZZ$ and $bb\tau_\ell\tau_\ell$.
- ▶ Large $t\bar{t}$ background for ggF HH but only small backgrounds in VBF topologies.
- ▶ JHEP 02 (2024) 037

- ▶ 2 e/μ and 2 b-jets, no requirement on E_T^{miss} ;
- ▶ SRs and CRs based on $m_{\ell\ell}$ and m_{bb} ;
- ▶ VBF and ggF categories.



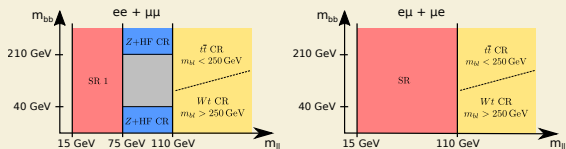
Fit of highest-score BDT (DNN) bins and CR event yields in the VBF (ggF) categories.



HH \rightarrow $2b + 2\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$

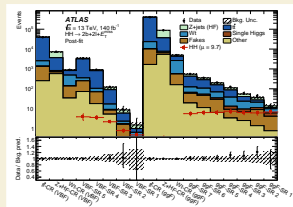
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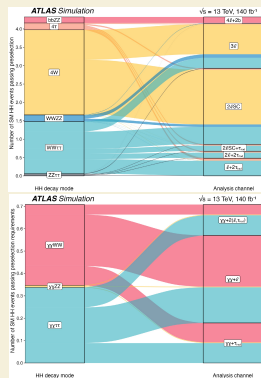
Obs. (exp.) 95% CL upper limit on $\sigma_{\text{HH}}^{\text{ggF}+\text{VBF}} = 9.7$ (16.2) \times SM prediction.



Multi-lepton HH decays

- ▶ Captures HH decays to $bbZZ$, $4V$, $VV\tau\tau$, 4τ , $VV\gamma\gamma$ and $\gamma\gamma\tau\tau$.
- ▶ Multi-lepton final states have small associated backgrounds.
- ▶ JHEP 08 (2024) 164

- ▶ **Event categories** based on N_γ , N_{τ_h} and N_ℓ ;
- ▶ Signal = ggF+VBF HH in all categories;
- ▶ Prompt leptons and true τ_h : simulation with normalisation factors from dedicated CRs;
- ▶ Non-prompt and wrong-charge leptons, fake τ_h and non-resonant $\gamma\gamma$ processes: data-informed corrections to simulation.
- ▶ **Fit of BDT scores (ML) and $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ ($\gamma\gamma$ +ML).**

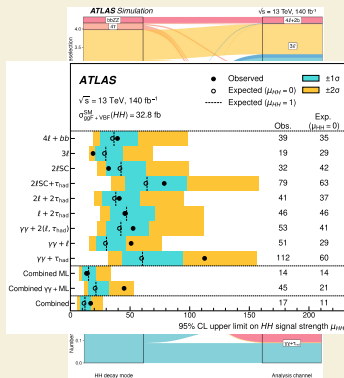


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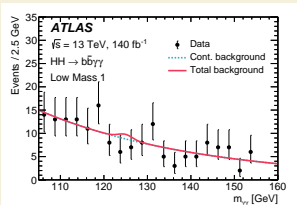
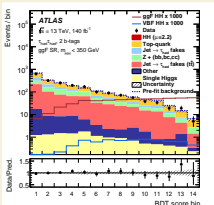
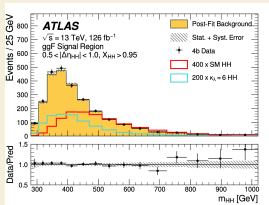
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- ▶ **Fit of BDT scores (ML) and $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ ($\gamma\gamma+ML$).**

Obs. (exp.) 95% CL upper limit on $\sigma_{HH}^{ggF+VBF} = 17$ (11) \times SM prediction.



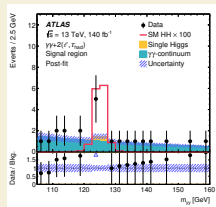
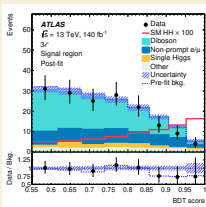
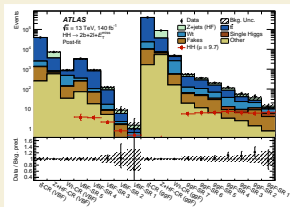
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Putting it all together...

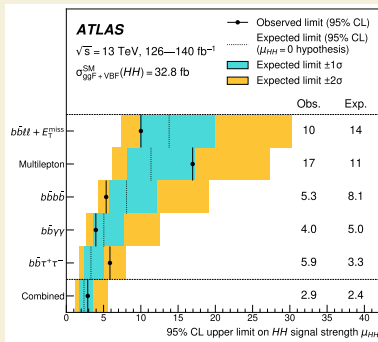


No golden HH search channel: combinations are key.

► Phys. Rev. Lett. 133 (2024) 101801

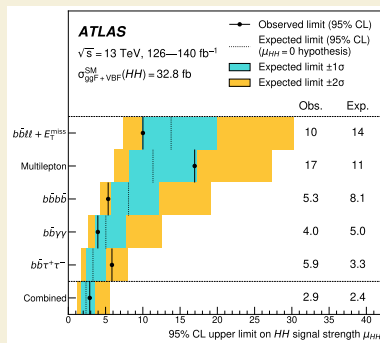


HH combination: limits on $\sigma_{ggF+VBF}^{HH}$



► Obs. (exp.) 95% CL combined limit: 2.9 (2.4) \times SM prediction.

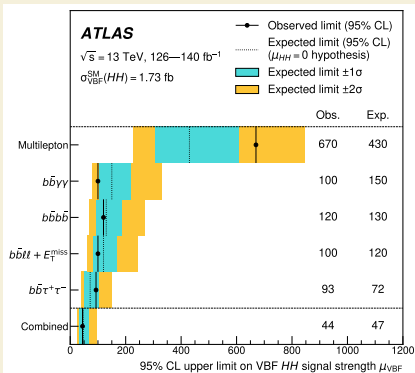
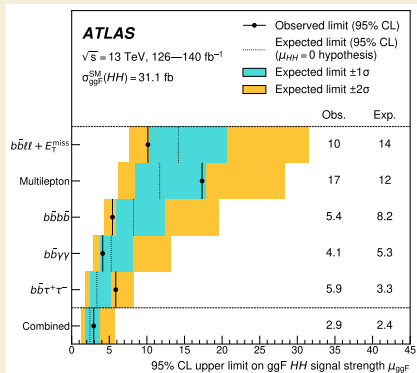
HH combination: limits on $\sigma_{\text{ggF+VBF}}^{\text{HH}}$



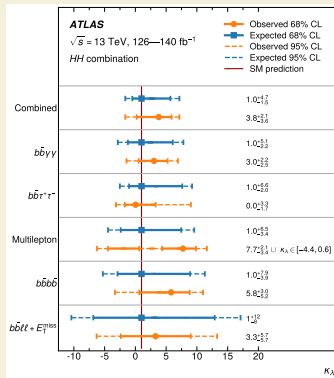
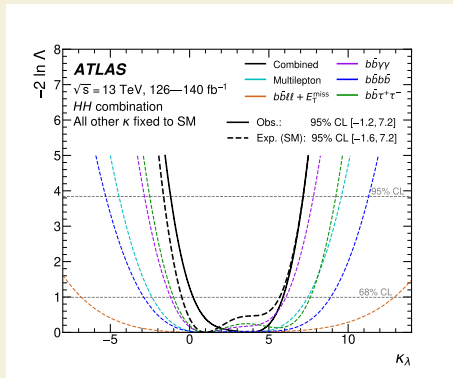
- ▶ **Obs. (exp.) 95% CL combined limit: 2.9 (2.4) \times SM prediction.**
- ▶ Expected limit reduced by 17% w.r.t Phys. Lett. B 843 (2023) 137745 (13% from analysis improvements of the three silver-bullet HH searches, 4% from adding two new channels).
- ▶ Slightly different limits for $\text{HH} \rightarrow 2b + 2\ell + E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ due to a different treatment of negative best-fit signal strengths and signal MC statistical uncertainties.

HH combination: limits on $\sigma_{\text{ggF}}^{\text{HH}}$ & $\sigma_{\text{VBF}}^{\text{HH}}$

When deriving the limits on ggF (VBF) HH, the VBF (ggF) HH production cross-section is fixed to the SM predicted value.

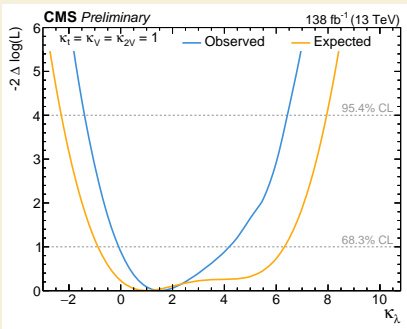
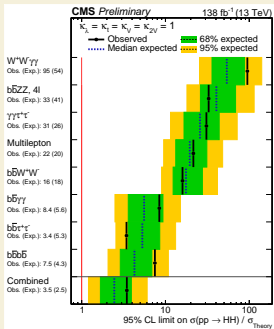


HH combination: constraints on κ_λ



- ▶ **Obs. (exp.) 95% CI for $\kappa_\lambda = [-1.2; 7.2]$ ($[-1.6; 7.2]$).**
- ▶ When profiling κ_λ , other Higgs boson couplings are set to their SM values.

Comparison with CMS

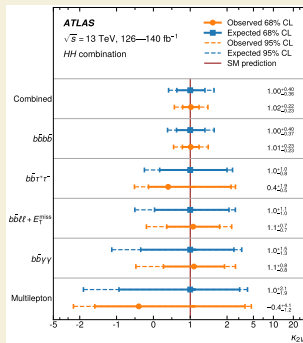
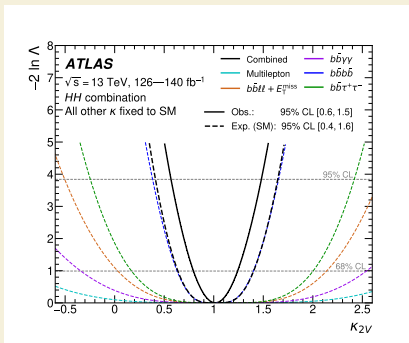
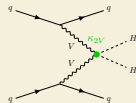


- ▶ Results from CMS-PAS-HIG-20-011.
- ▶ Similar sensitivity to the HH signal strength (exp. 2.5, obs. 3.5) but the leading channel is $\text{HH} \rightarrow \text{bbbb}$, in which CMS has a search for ggF boosted topologies.
- ▶ Obs. (exp.) 95.4% CI for $\kappa_\lambda = [-1.40; 6.43]$ $([-2.29; 7.95])$.

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VVHH quartic coupling

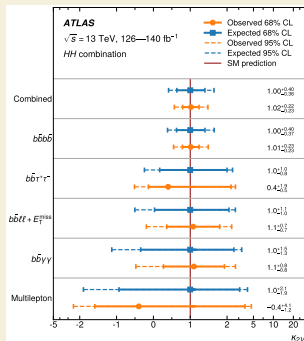
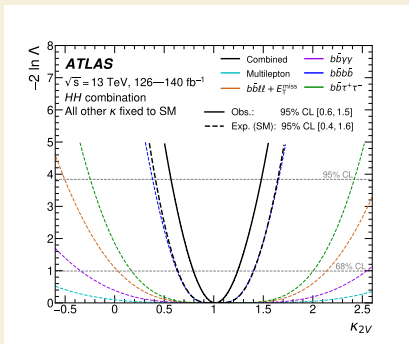
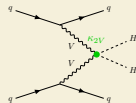
Searches for VBF Higgs boson pair production allow to uniquely probe the VVHH quartic coupling.



► Obs. (exp.) 95% CI for $\kappa_{2V} = [0.6; 1.5]$ ($[0.4; 1.6]$), dominated by the VBF $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ search in boosted topologies.

VVHH quartic coupling

Searches for VBF Higgs boson pair production allow to uniquely probe the VVHH quartic coupling.



CMS excludes the $\kappa_{2V} = 0$ hypothesis with a significance beyond 6 standard deviations!

HH in Effective Field Theories

Effective Field Theories (EFTs) provide a model-independent framework to parametrise deviations from the SM, where higher-dimension operators modify the interactions of the SM particles.

In the Higgs EFT (HEFT) formalism, anomalous couplings are expected to be the dominant source of new physics. Also, the couplings to single Higgs bosons and Higgs boson pairs are separate \rightarrow most suitable for HH interpretations.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{HEFT}} \supset -m_t \left(C_{tth} \frac{h}{v} + C_{tthh} \frac{h^2}{v^2} \right) \bar{t}t - C_{hhh} \frac{m_h^2}{2v} h^3 + \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \left(C_{ggh} \frac{h}{v} + C_{gghh} \frac{h^2}{v^2} \right) G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu}$$

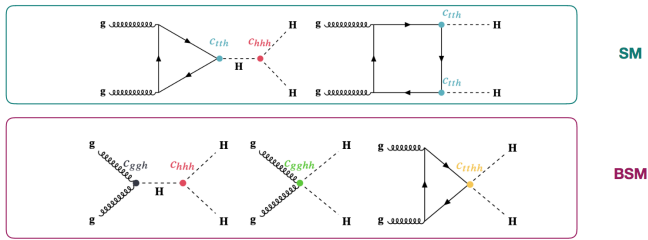


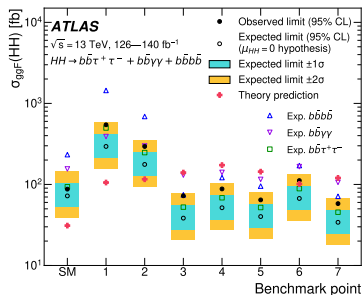
Image by Christina Dimitriadi

HH in Effective Field Theories

ATLAS has performed HEFT re-interpretations of HH searches in the $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ and $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ decay channels, as well as their combination.

Seven HEFT benchmarks are used, with representative m_{HH} shape features, from SciPost Phys. Comm. Rep. 2 (2024).

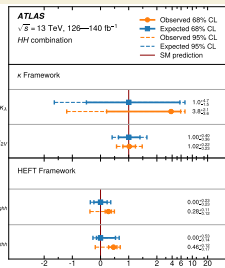
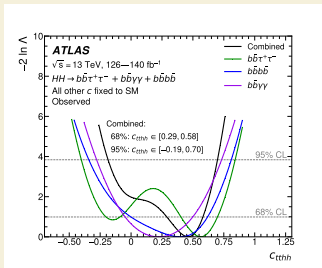
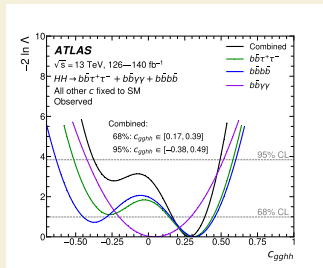
benchmark	c_{hhh}	c_t	c_{tt}	c_{ggh}	c_{gghh}
SM	1	1	0	0	0
1	5.11	1.10	0	0	0
2	6.84	1.03	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0
3	2.21	1.05	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	2.79	0.90	$-\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
5	3.95	1.17	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
6	-0.68	0.90	$-\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.25
7	-0.10	0.94	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{6}$



HH in Effective Field Theories

ATLAS has performed HEFT re-interpretations of HH searches in the $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ and $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ decay channels, as well as their combination.

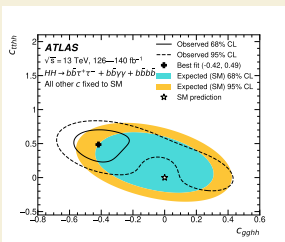
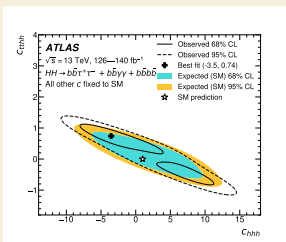
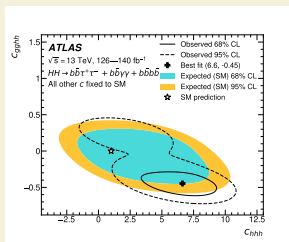
Constraints on the c_{gghh} and c_{tthh} anomalous couplings (all others are set to their SM value):



HH in Effective Field Theories

ATLAS has performed HEFT re-interpretations of HH searches in the $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ and $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ decay channels, as well as their combination.

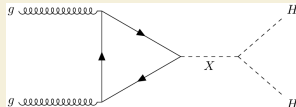
Constraints on the anomalous couplings corresponding to HHx vertices (all others are set to their SM value):



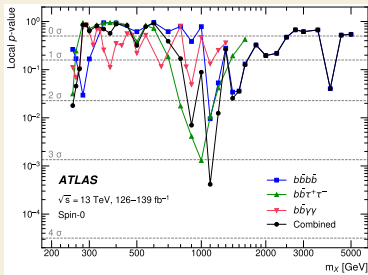
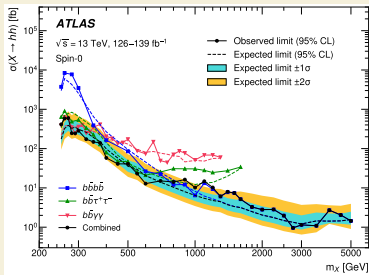
- ▶ Tension with the SM, arising mostly from a low-mass excess in the $HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ search channel.

Resonant HH searches

Pairs of Higgs bosons can also be produced via the decay of a hypothetical heavy resonance, and many BSM theories predict the existence of such heavy particles.



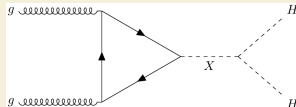
Summary of individual and combined resonant HH limits ($bb\gamma\gamma$, $bb\tau\tau$, $bbbb$): the largest excess in the combined limit is found at 1.1 TeV and corresponds to a local (global) significance of 3.2σ (2.1σ).



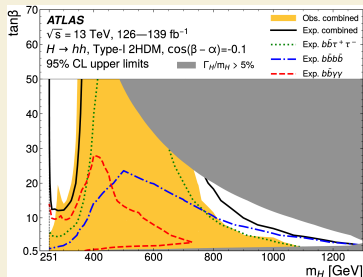
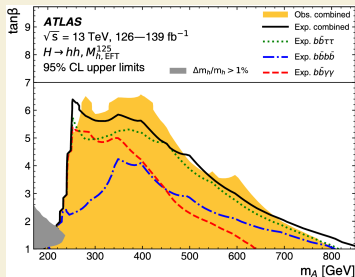
Phys. Rev. Lett. 132 (2024) 231801

Resonant HH searches

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Searches for resonant HH production can then be interpreted in various BSM scenarios with an extended Higgs sector, e.g. in the MSSM (left) and in the type-I 2HDM for $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = -0.1$ (right).

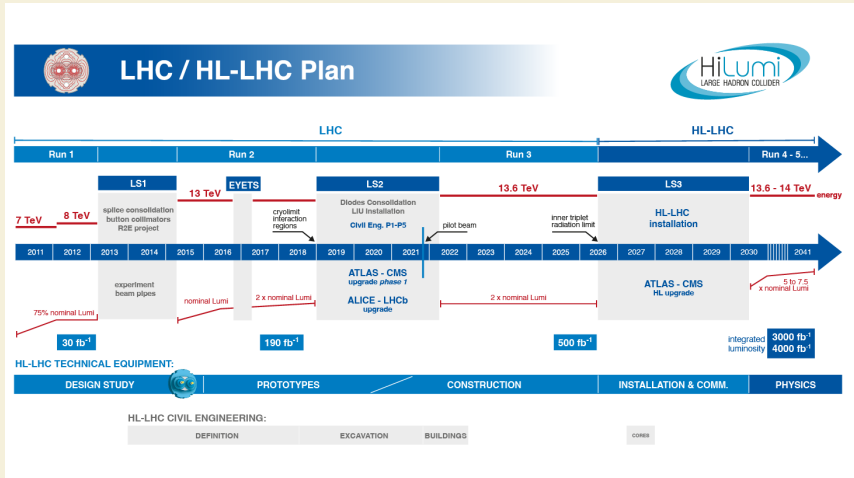


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HH prospects at the HL-LHC

A major task of the HL-LHC is to further explore the Higgs sector, in particular establish and measure the Higgs self-interaction.

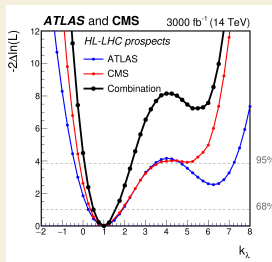
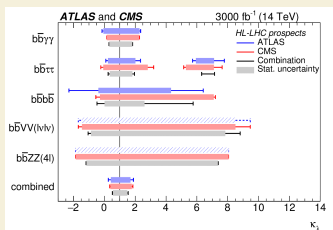


HH prospects at the HL-LHC

HH prospect studies for the European Particle Physics Strategy Update in 2018:

- ▶ Combination of five HH channels, many of which were based on the extrapolation of partial ATLAS and CMS Run 2 results.
- ▶ The combined significance was $\gtrsim 4$;
- ▶ The 68% confidence interval for κ_λ was [0.52; 1.5].

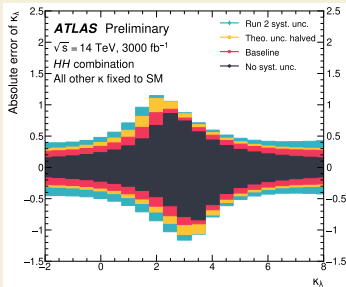
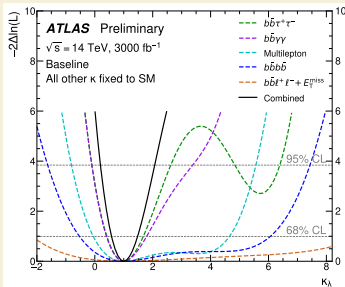
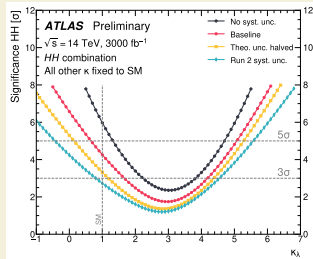
	Statistical-only		Statistical + Systematic	
	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$	1.4	1.2	0.61	0.95
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\tau\tau$	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.4
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}VV(l\nu\nu)$	-	0.59	-	0.56
$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}ZZ(4l)$	-	0.37	-	0.37
combined	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.6
	Combined		Combined	
	4.5		4.0	



HH prospects at the HL-LHC

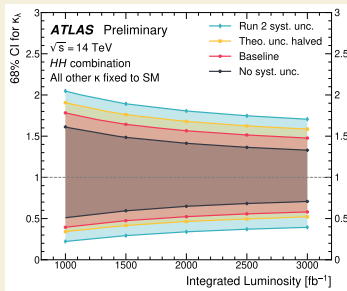
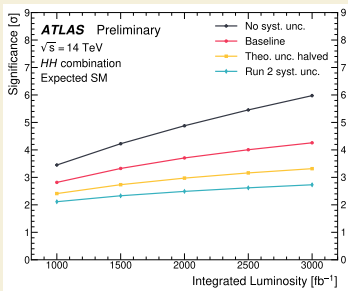
Updated HH prospect studies:

- ▶ Latest projections based on the Run-2 legacy publications, see ATL-PHYS-PUB-2025-006.
- ▶ Combined significance at 4.3;
- ▶ The 68% confidence interval for κ_λ is $1.0^{+0.48}_{-0.42}$, improved w.r.t 2018 ATLAS+CMS projections.



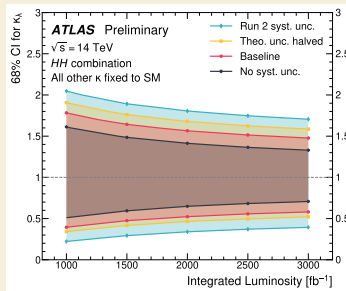
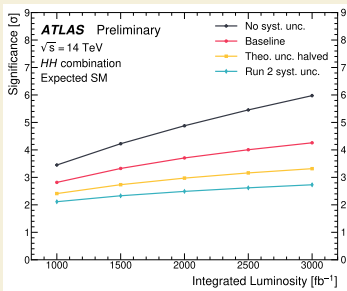
HH prospects at the HL-LHC

Evolution of the sensitivity to HH and κ_λ with the integrated luminosity:



HH prospects at the HL-LHC

Evolution of the sensitivity to HH and κ_λ with the integrated luminosity:



- ▶ Despite experimental challenges at the HL-LHC, hard work and creativity in event reconstruction and analysis techniques have allowed to improve the projected sensitivities significantly since 2018.
- ▶ Imagine what we can do in the next 20 years!!

- Introduction
- Higgs boson pairs: production and decay modes
- ATLAS results: individual HH searches
- Combined HH searches in ATLAS and comparison with CMS
- Beyond the Higgs self-interaction
- Beyond the LHC Run 2
- Conclusion

Summary

- ▶ Elusive non-resonant pairs of Higgs bosons are the prime experimental signature of the Higgs self-interaction.
- ▶ ATLAS has published impressive results with the LHC Run 2 dataset (and so did CMS):
 - ▶ σ_{HH} above 2.9 times the SM prediction is excluded at 95% CL;
 - ▶ $\kappa_\lambda \in [-1.2; +7.2]$ at 95% CL.
- ▶ VBF HH searches uniquely allow to probe the VVHH quartic coupling: the $\kappa_{2V} = 0$ hypothesis has been excluded with a significance above 3σ in ATLAS (and 6.6σ in CMS).
- ▶ Novel re-interpretations of HH searches in the framework of Effective Field Theories.
- ▶ Resonant production of Higgs boson pairs allows to probe several models with an extended Higgs sector.
- ▶ LHC physicists are eagerly analysing the LHC Run-3 dataset to further probe HH events.