

Imperial College
London

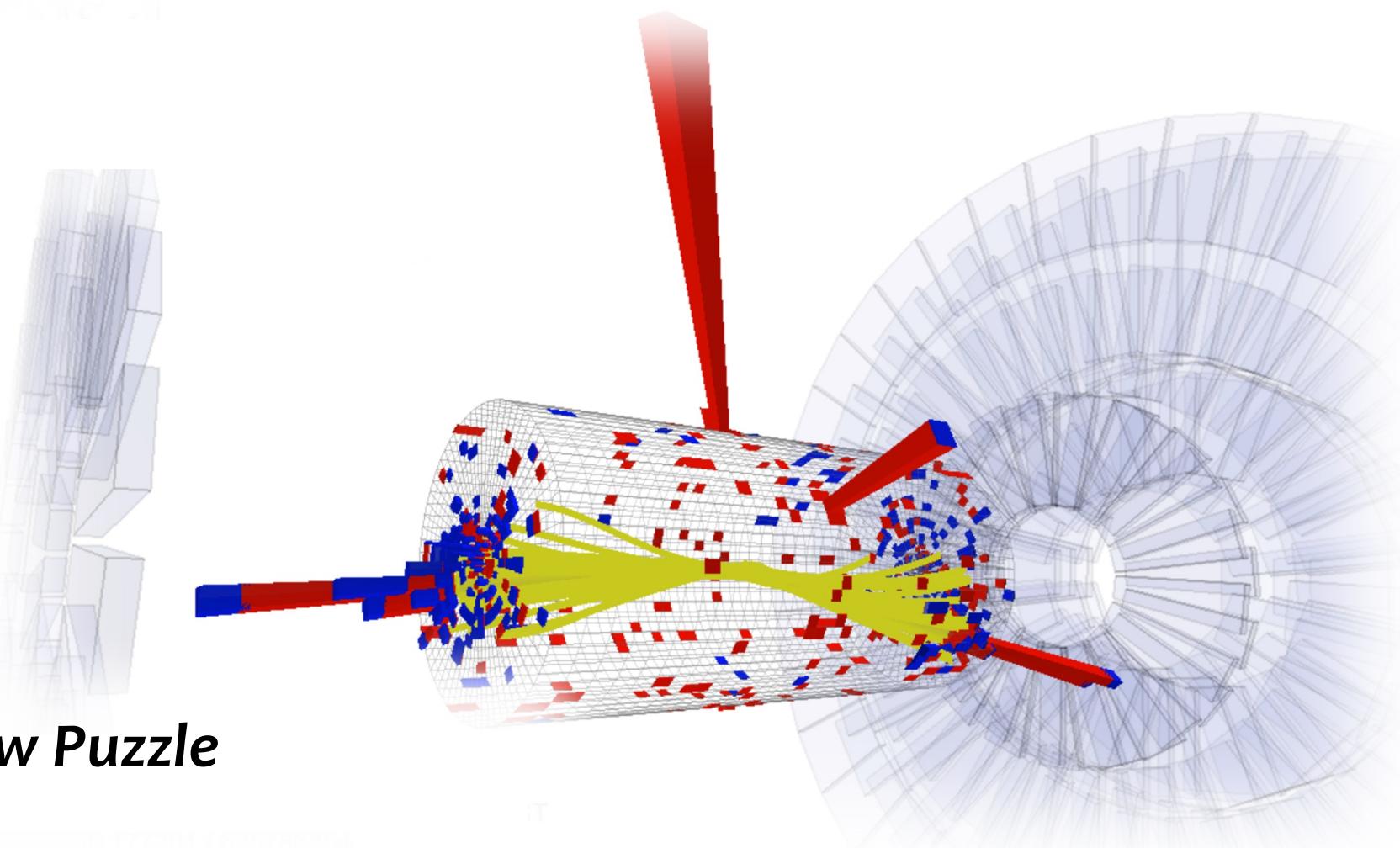


Higgs @ CMS

Nicholas Wardle



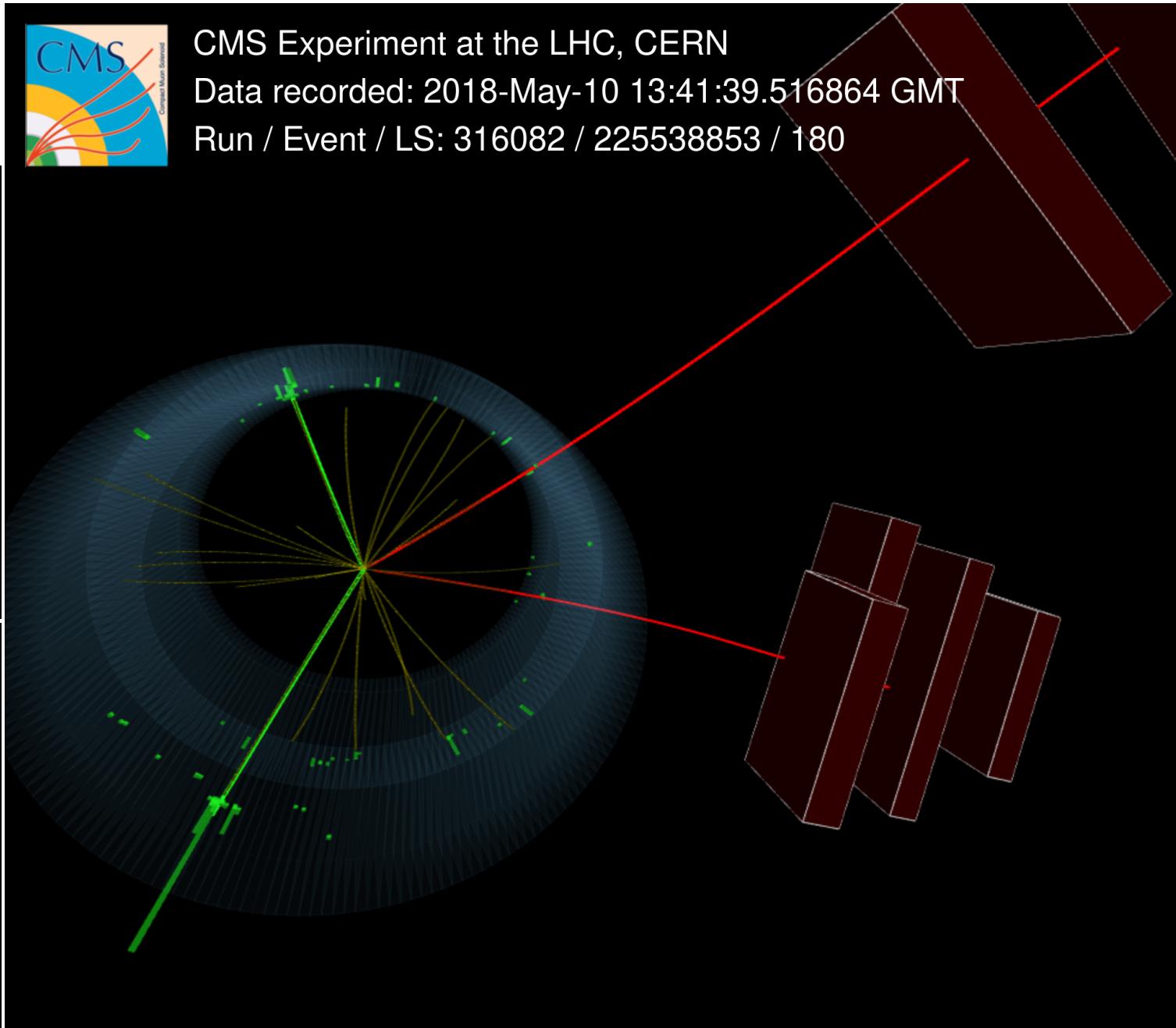
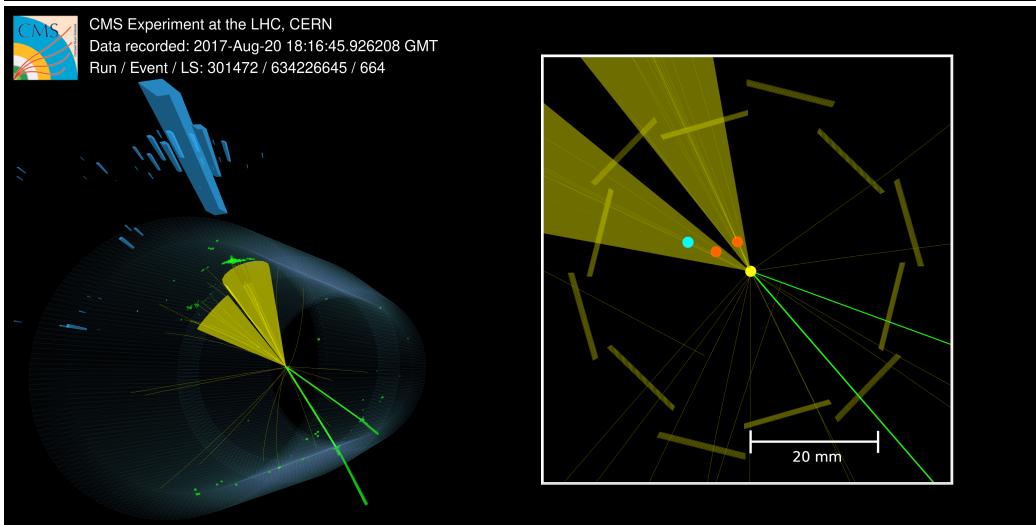
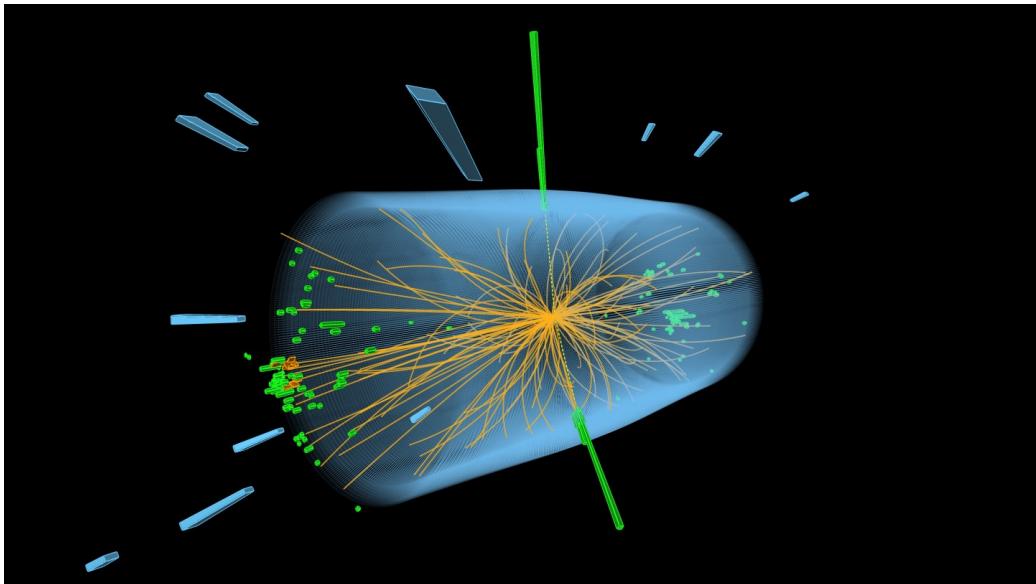
UK HEP Forum 2023:
Completing the Higgs-saw Puzzle
21-22 November 2023



Higgs @ CMS

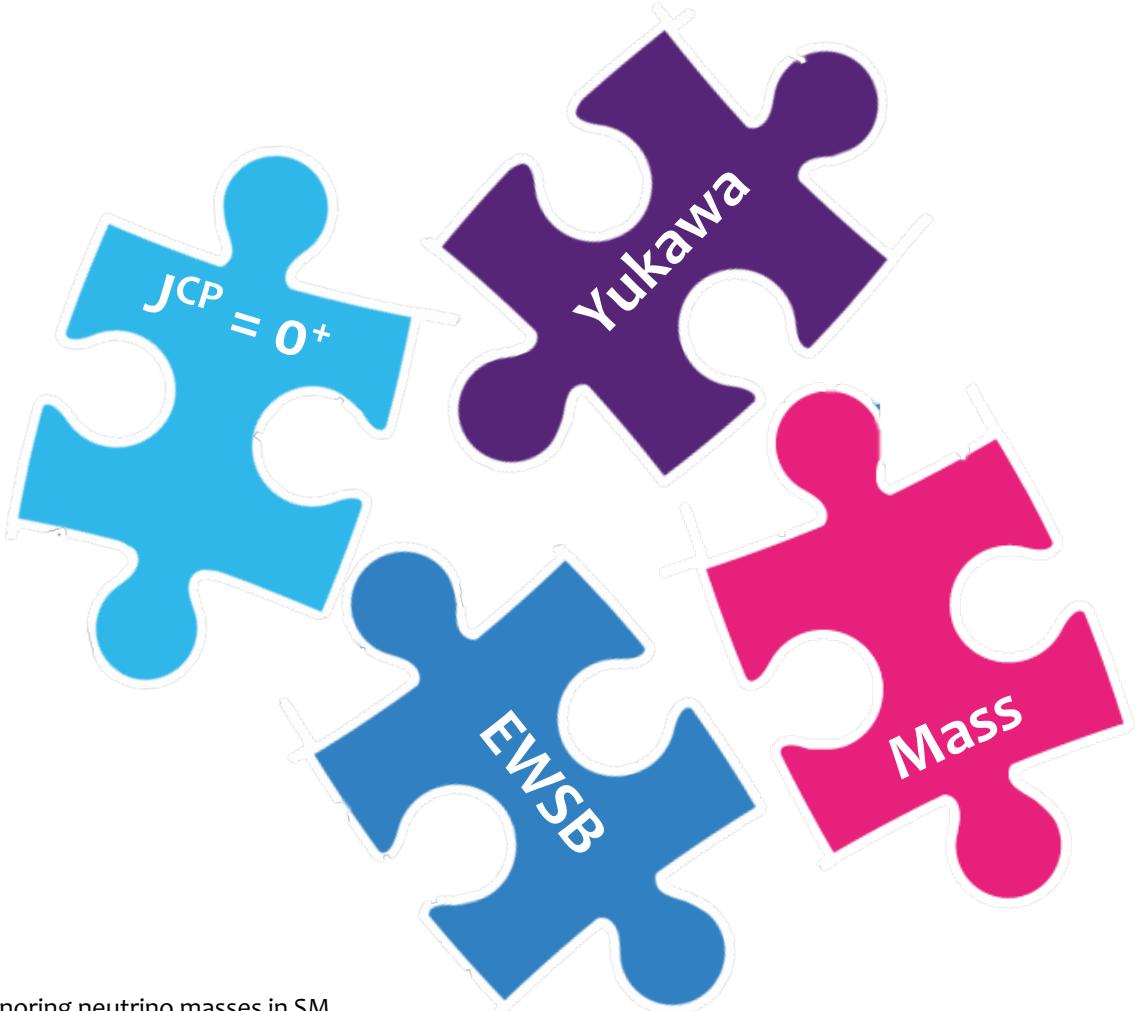


CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2018-May-10 13:41:39.516864 GMT
Run / Event / LS: 316082 / 225538853 / 180

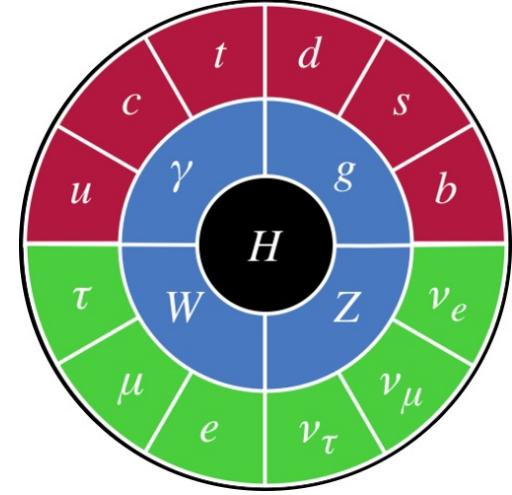


Higgs potential plays a central role in the SM

→ Understanding Higgs boson properties is crucial to solving the Higgs-saw puzzle



*ignoring neutrino masses in SM

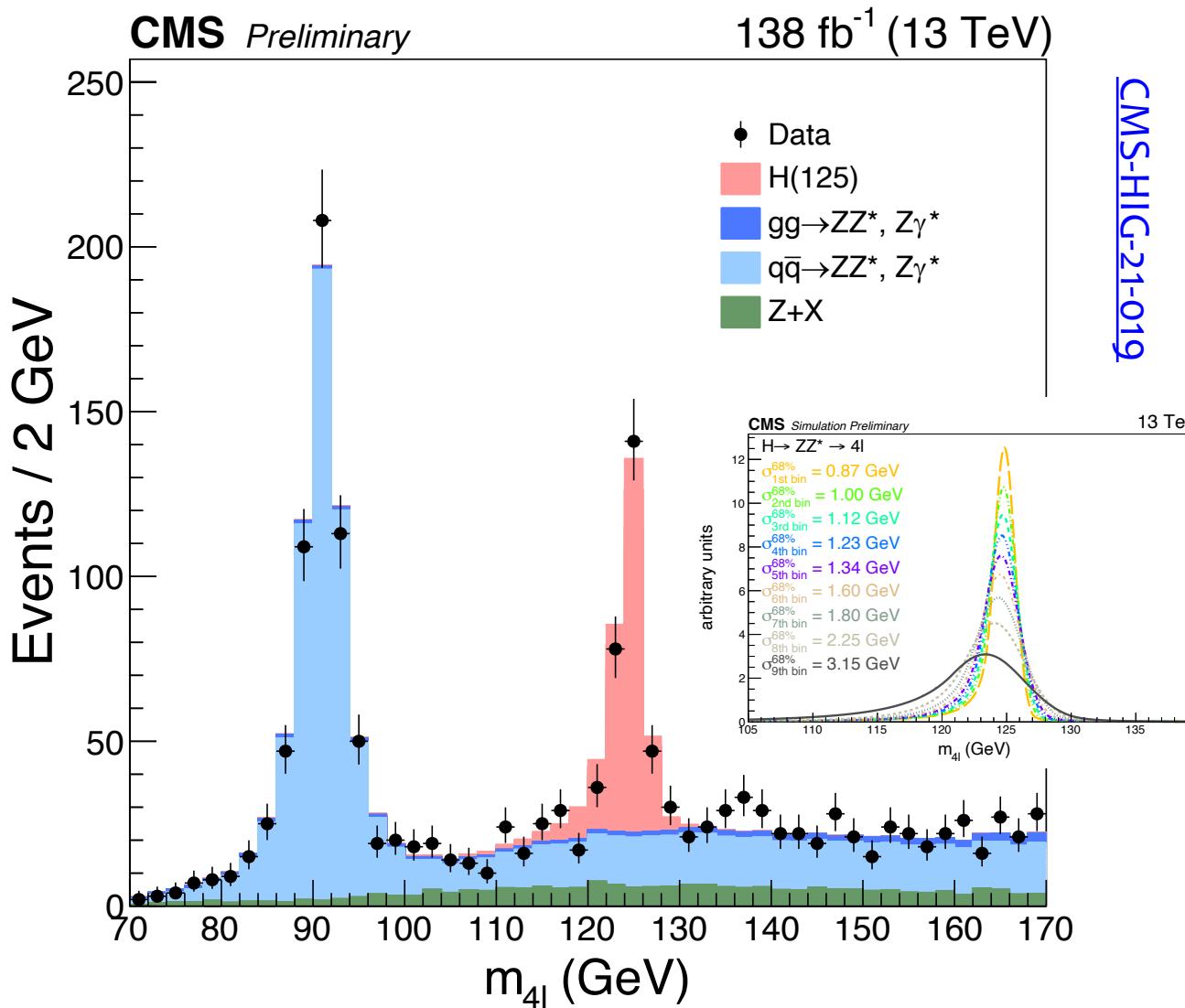


The Higgs boson is

- A **massive** fundamental **CP-even scalar** in SM
- Responsible for **masses of W/Z bosons** (EWSB)
- Gives rise to **fermion masses***

I will cover a few important CMS results → **personal highlights** from CMS Higgs physics measurements!

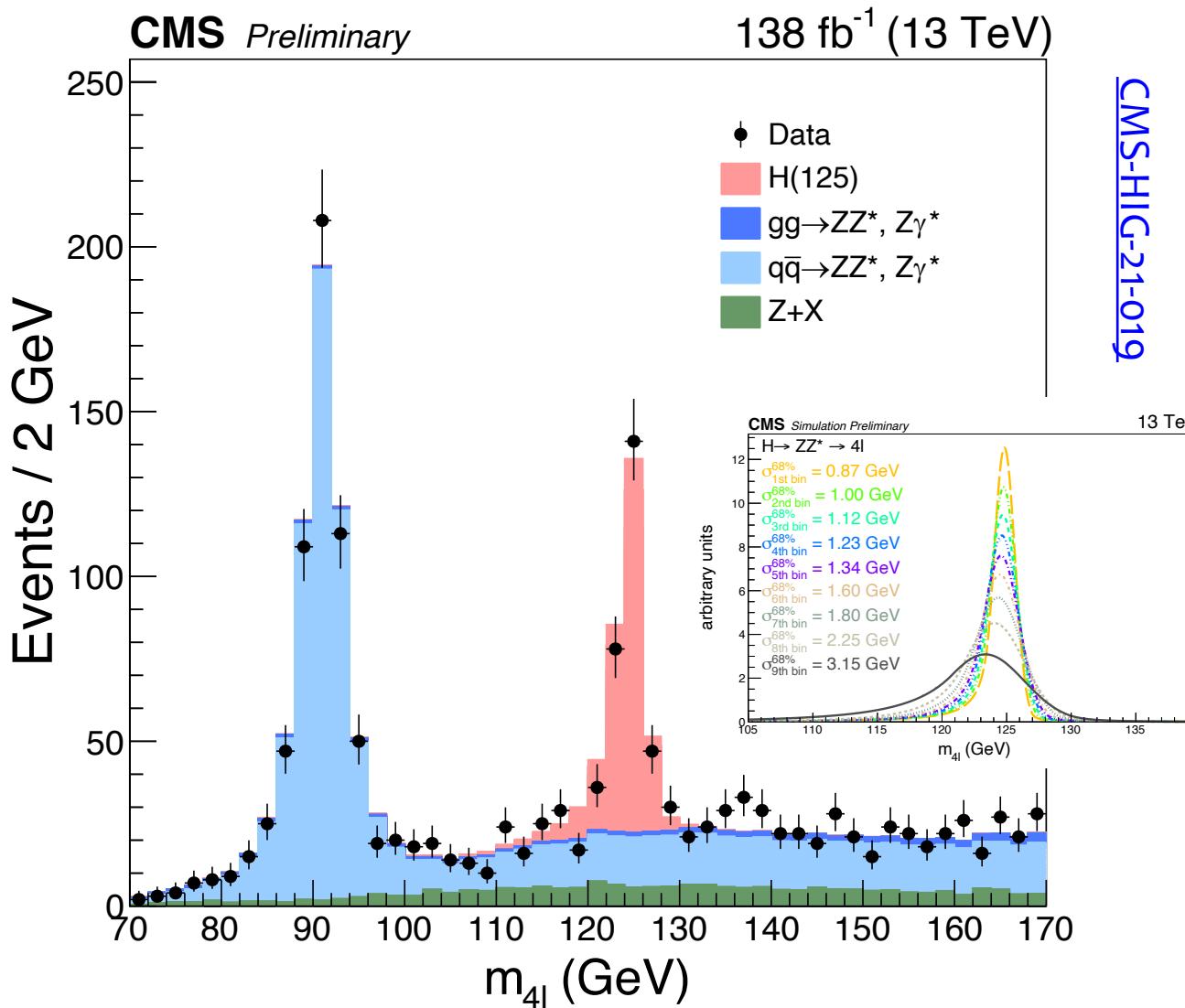
Higgs mass and Width



Best single-channel mass measurement from CMS in the $H \rightarrow 4l$ channel

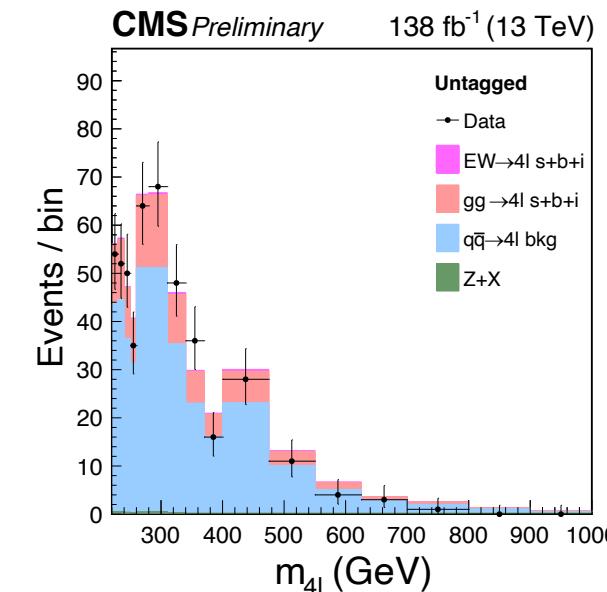
- Events classified in **9 classes with improving mass resolution**
- Mass resolution (1-2%) improved from Run-1 due to **beam-spot constraint in muon p_T reconstruction**

Higgs mass and Width



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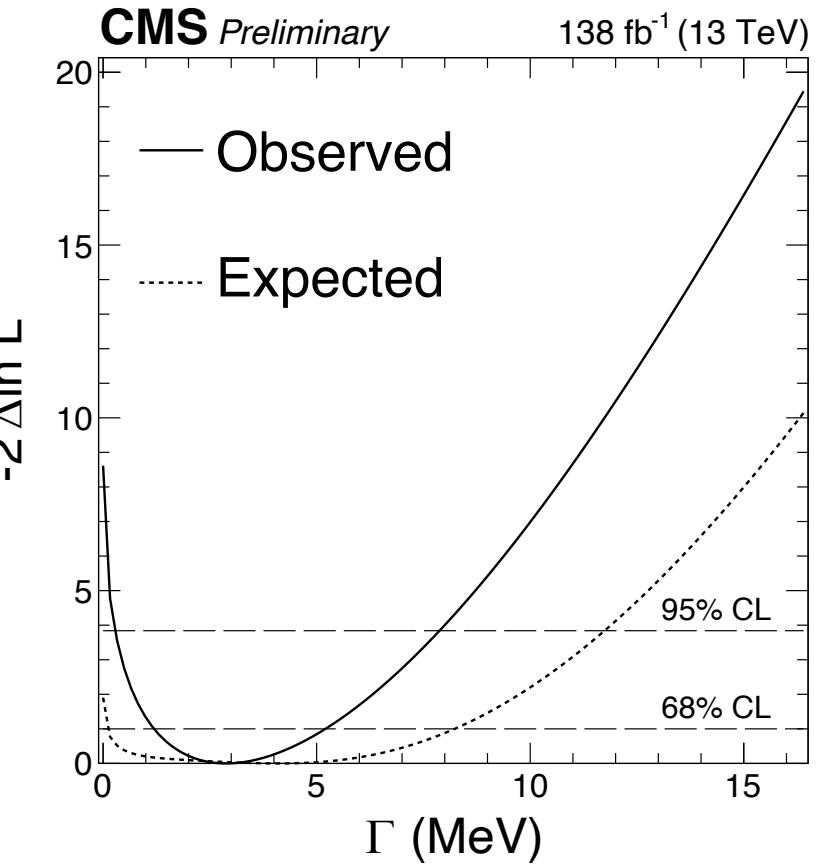
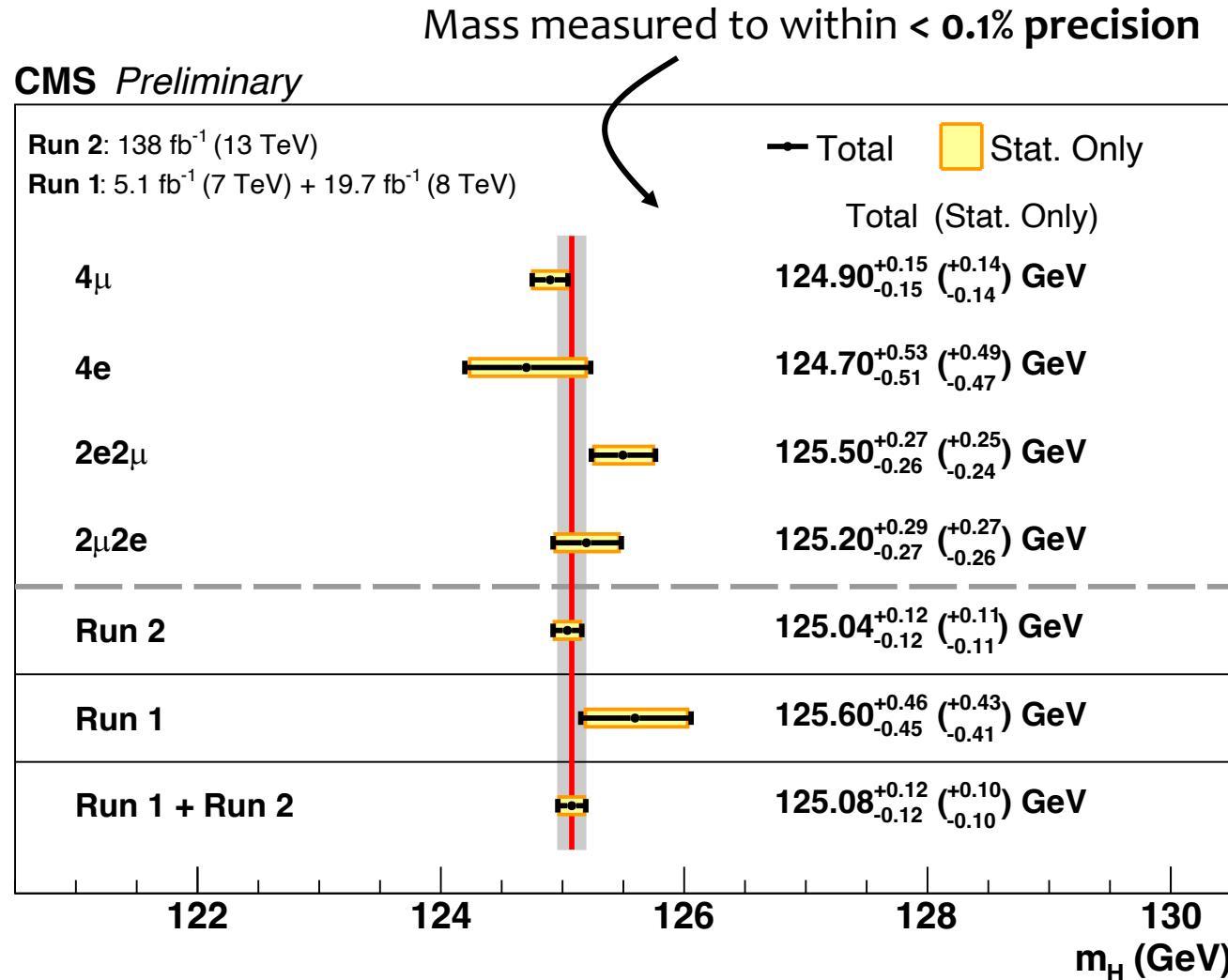
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Higgs line shape dominated by experimental resolution

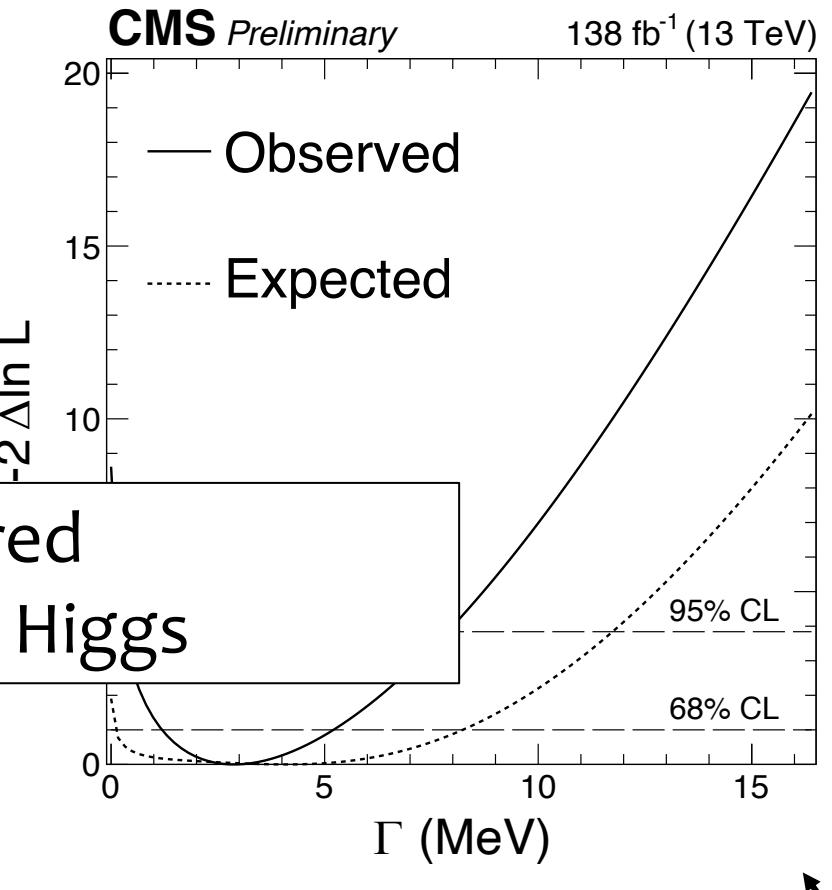
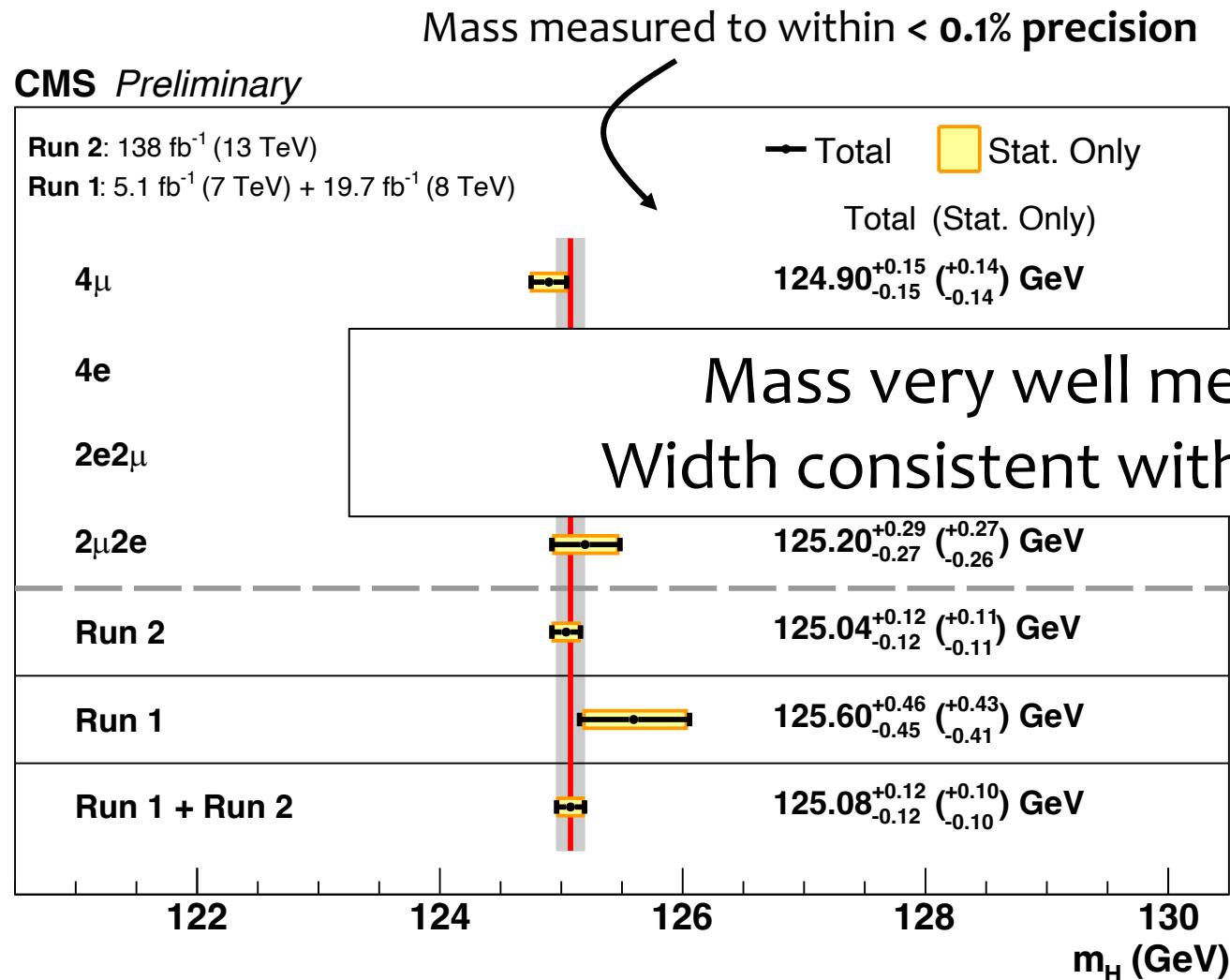
→ Include **off-shell** region to measure width

Higgs mass and Width



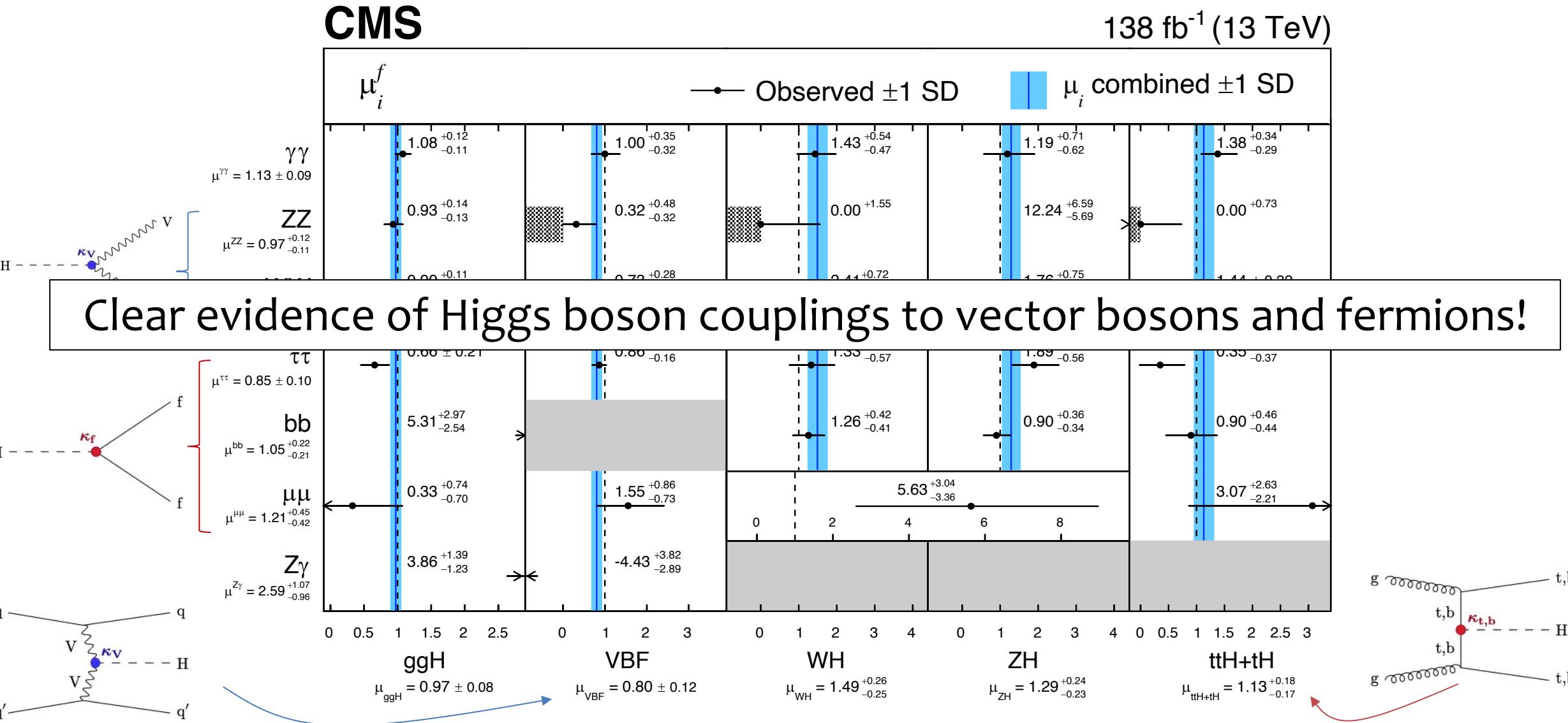
Zero width exclusion translates to observation of off-shell region

Higgs mass and Width



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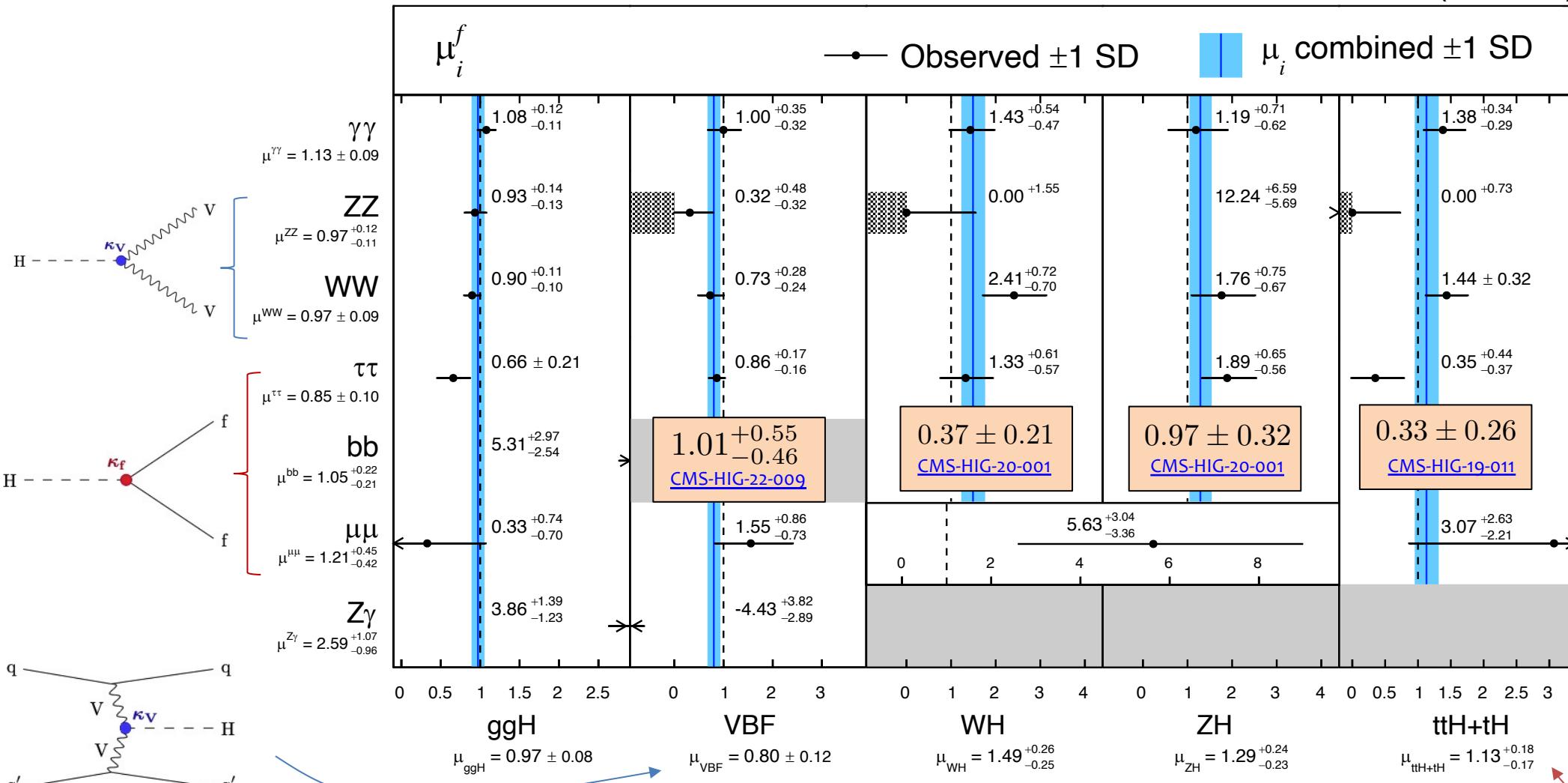
Higgs couplings to vector bosons and fermions



Higgs couplings to vector bosons and fermions

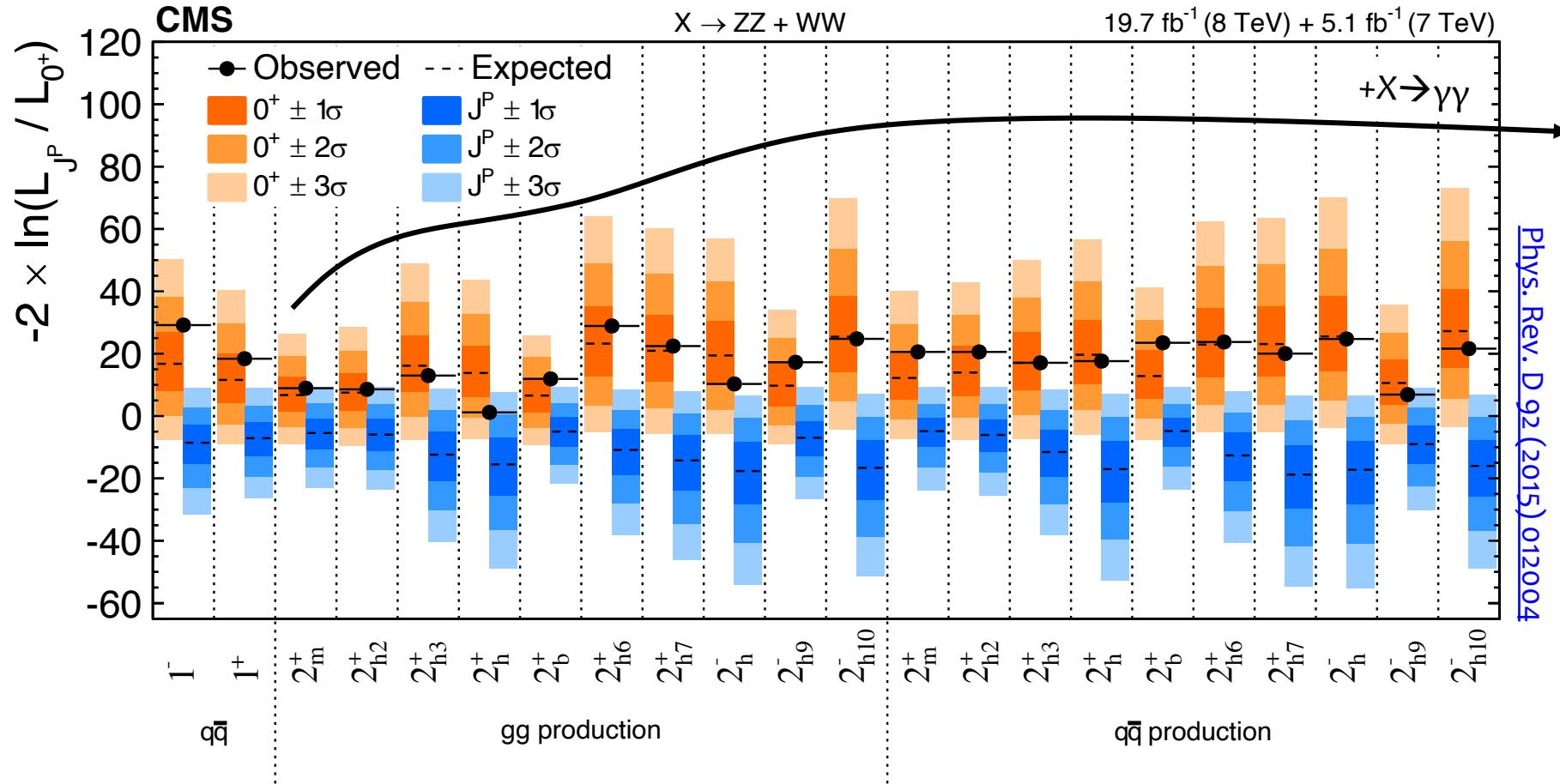
CMS

138 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

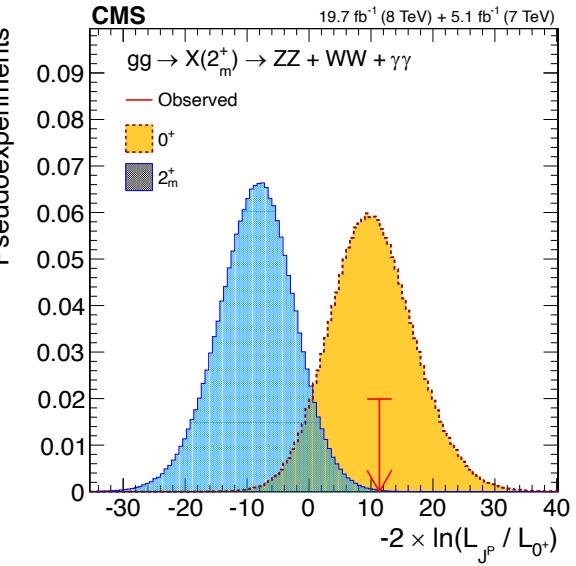


No Zero - Spin zone

Multiple hypothesis tests used to distinguish O^+ from other J^{CP} states.



Phys. Rev. D 92 (2015) 012004



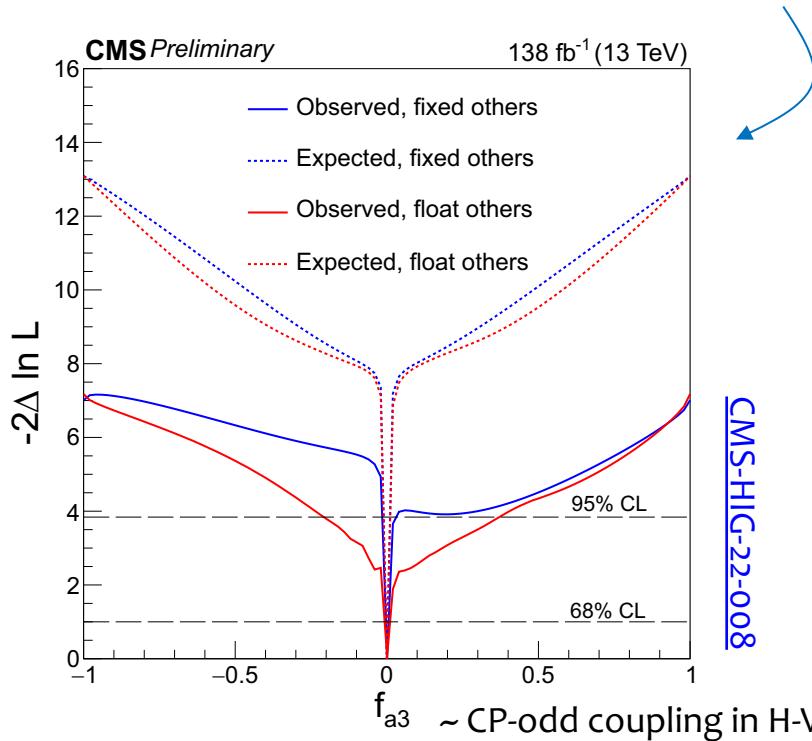
Run-1 data is already enough to rule out spin-2 (and many other J^P states) at $> 99.9\%$ confidence level

CP-studies

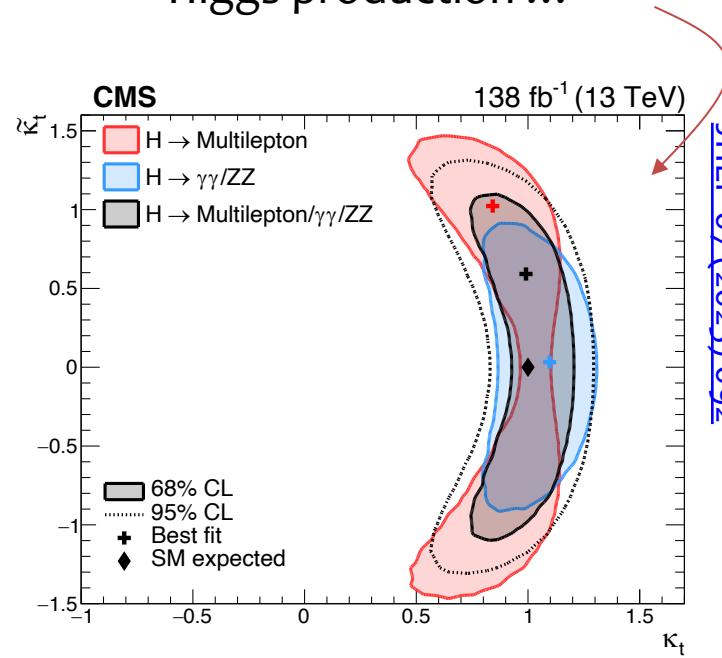
Many alternate hypotheses for spin ($J \neq 0$) excluded already in Run-1

→ Studies of the CP-properties of Higgs interactions reveal structure of the underlying Higgs sector

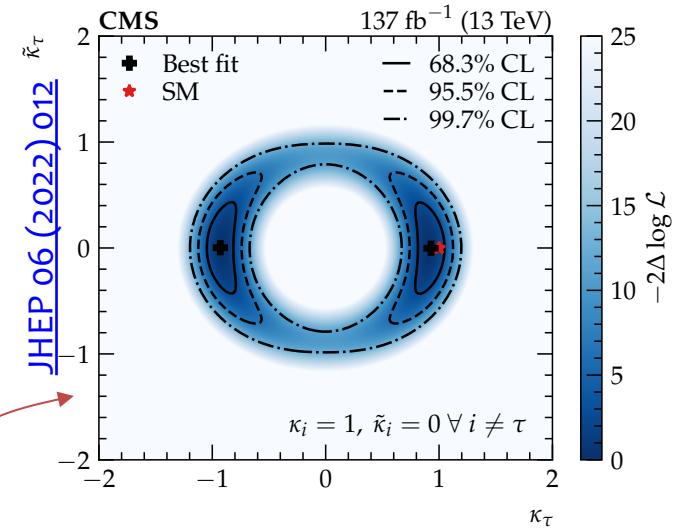
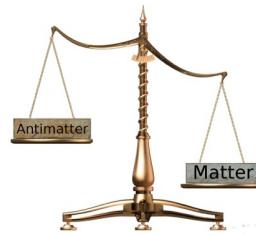
In vector-boson couplings (e.g $H \rightarrow WW$)



In fermion couplings via
Higgs production ...



$$\mathcal{L}_{H-ff} = \frac{m_f}{v} \bar{\psi}_f (\kappa_f + i\gamma_5 \tilde{\kappa}_f) \psi_f H$$



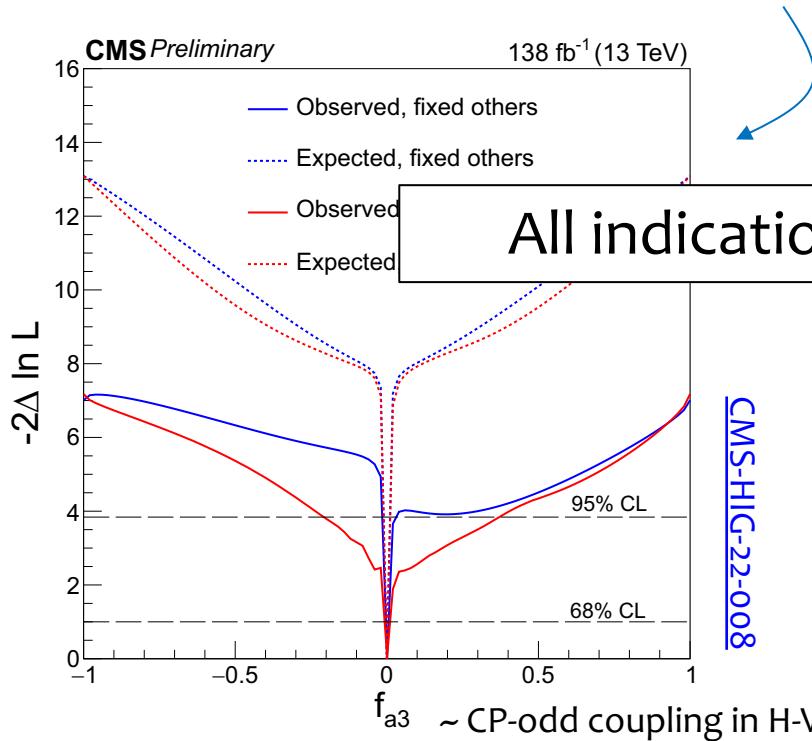
... and Higgs decays (eg $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$)

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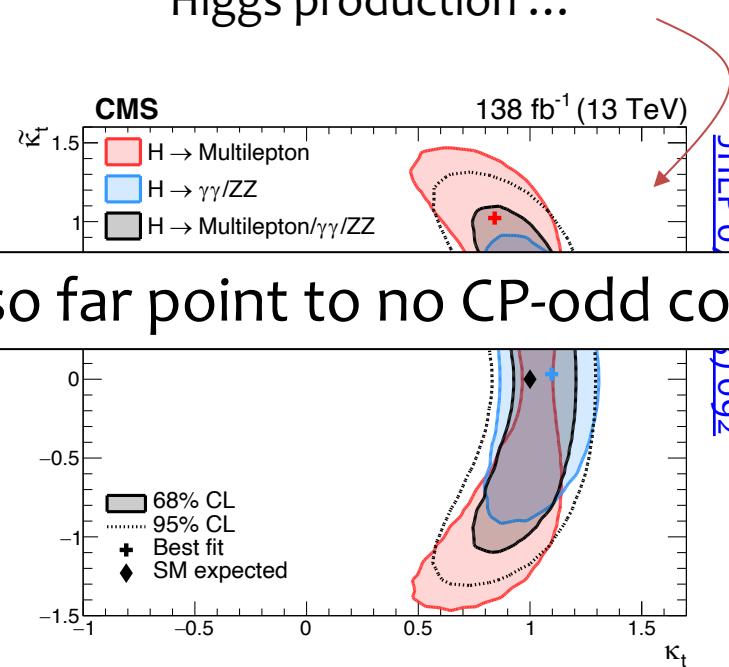
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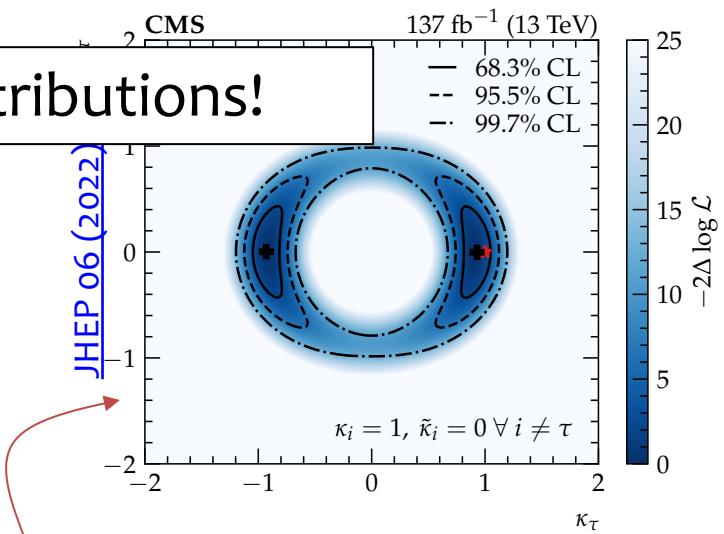
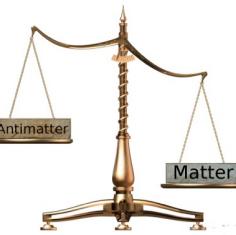


In fermion couplings via
Higgs production ...



All indications so far point to no CP-odd contributions!

$$\mathcal{L}_{H-f_f} = \frac{m_f}{v} \bar{\psi}_f (\kappa_f + i\gamma_5 \tilde{\kappa}_f) \psi_f H$$

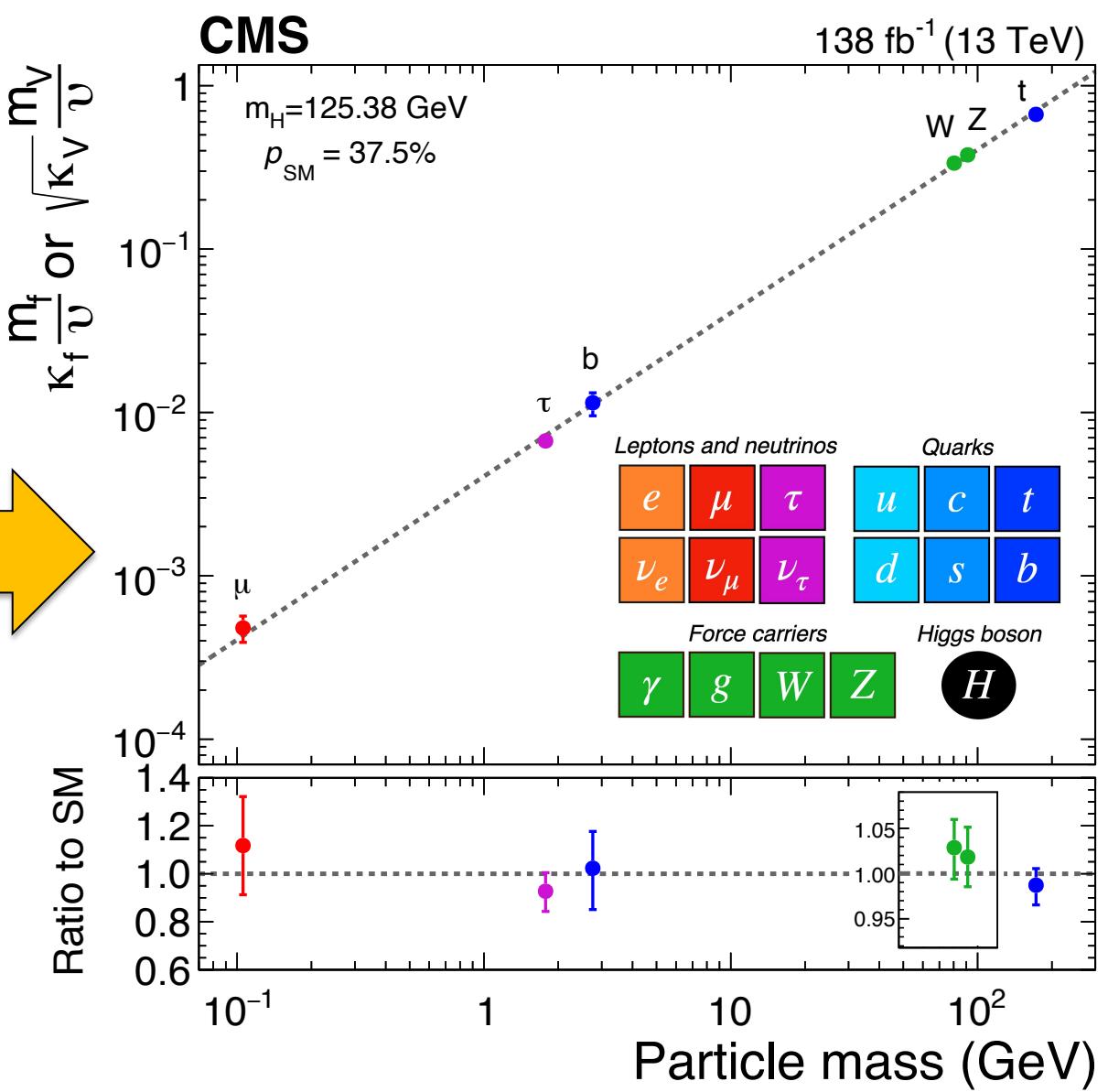


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Putting the pieces together



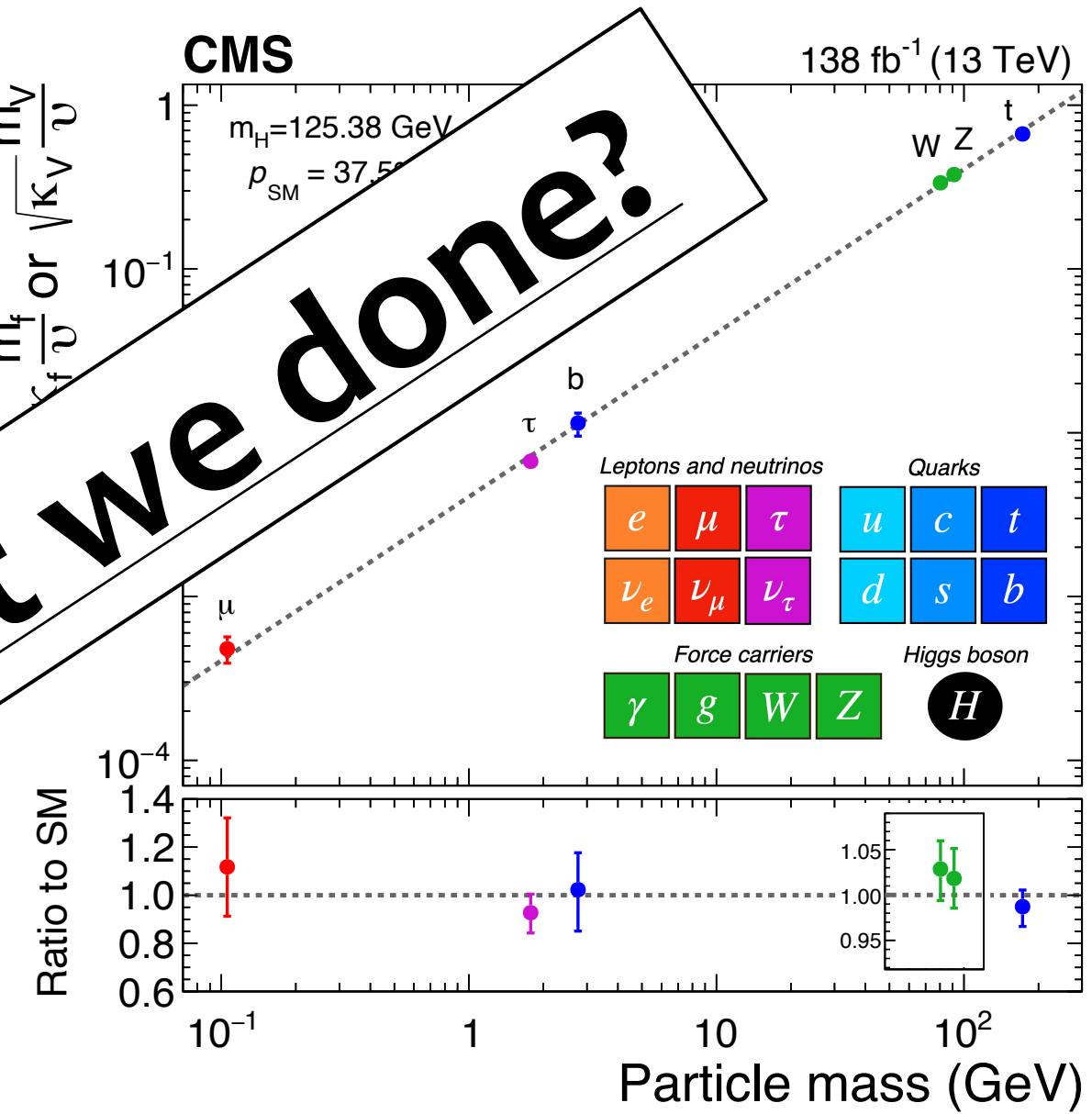
We see a clear picture of the Higgs boson when we put the various pieces together!



Putting the pieces together



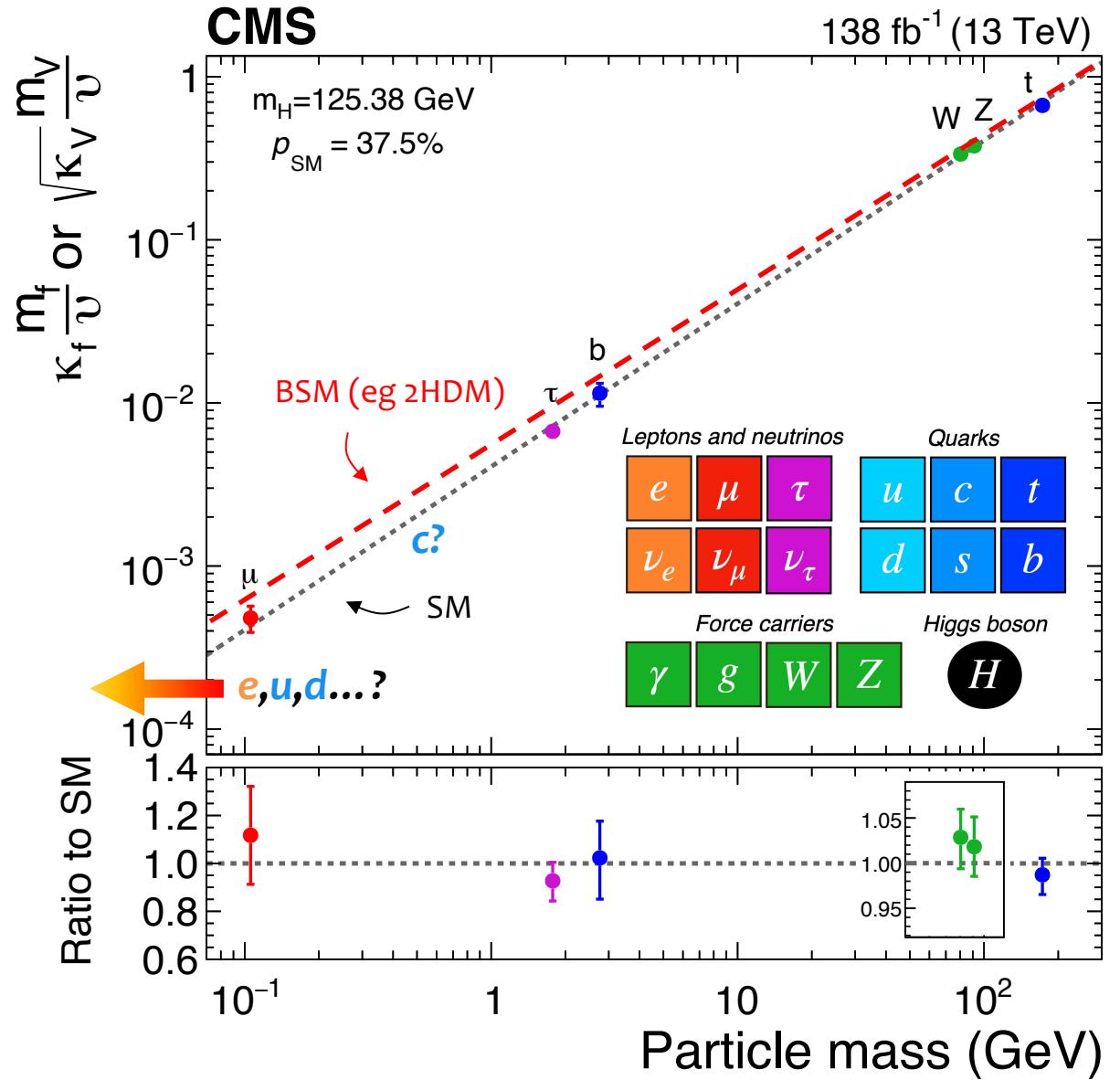
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So, we aren't done?

The **Higgs boson** was the **missing piece of the SM** and we've had it now for 10 years ...

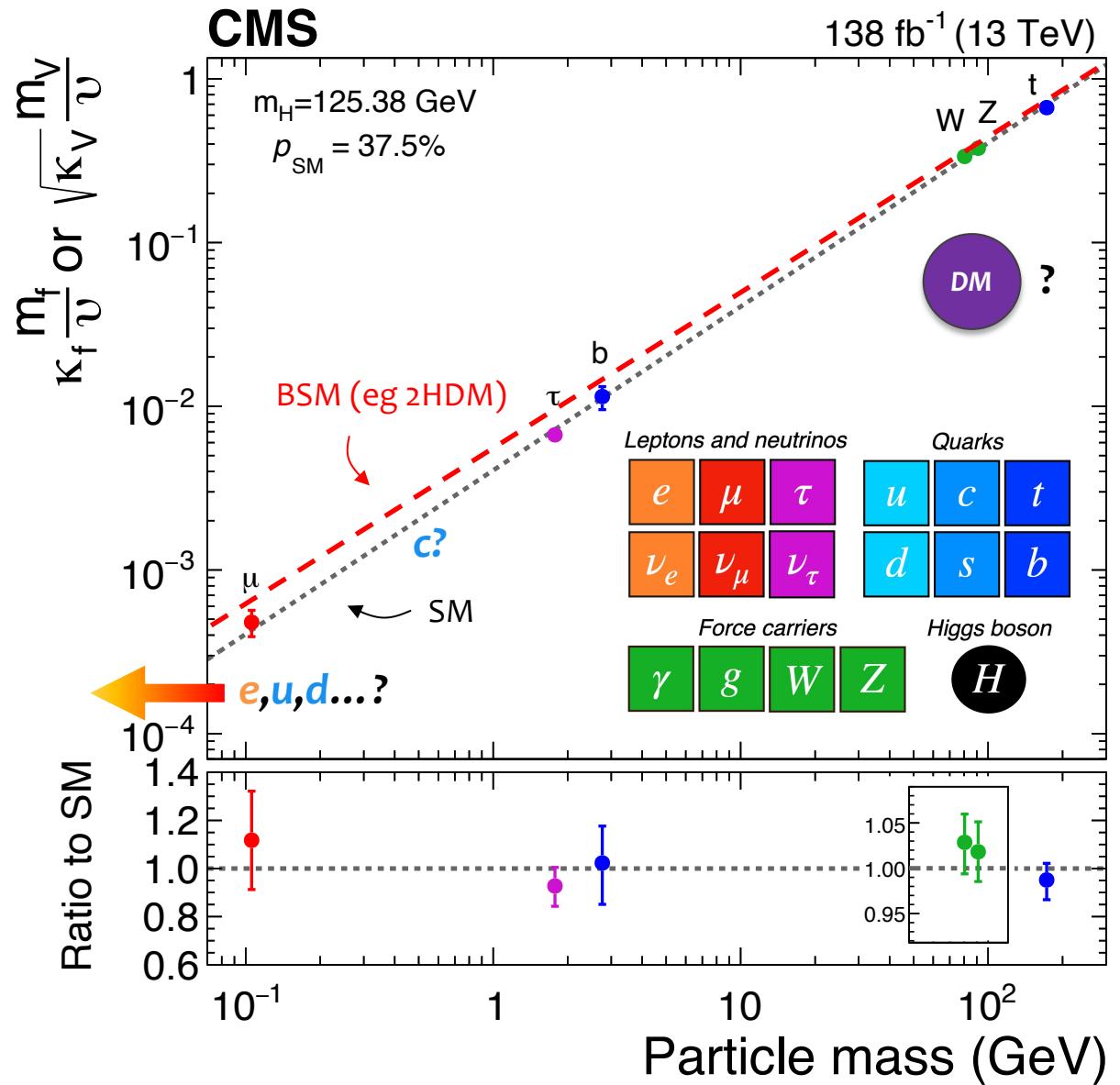
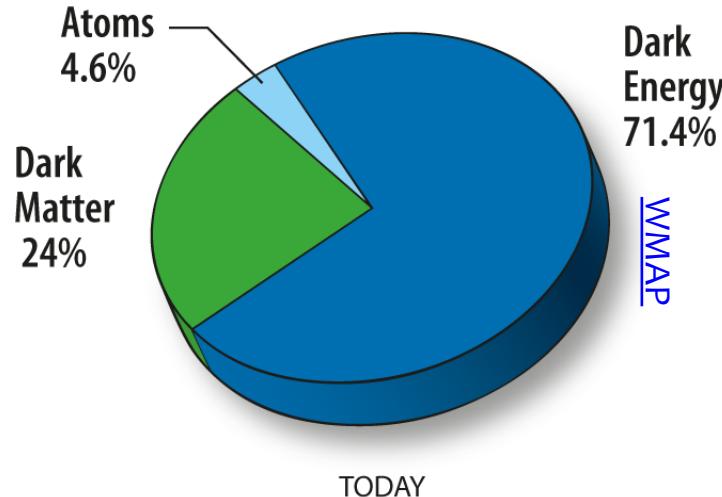
- Is the Higgs sector SM-like ?



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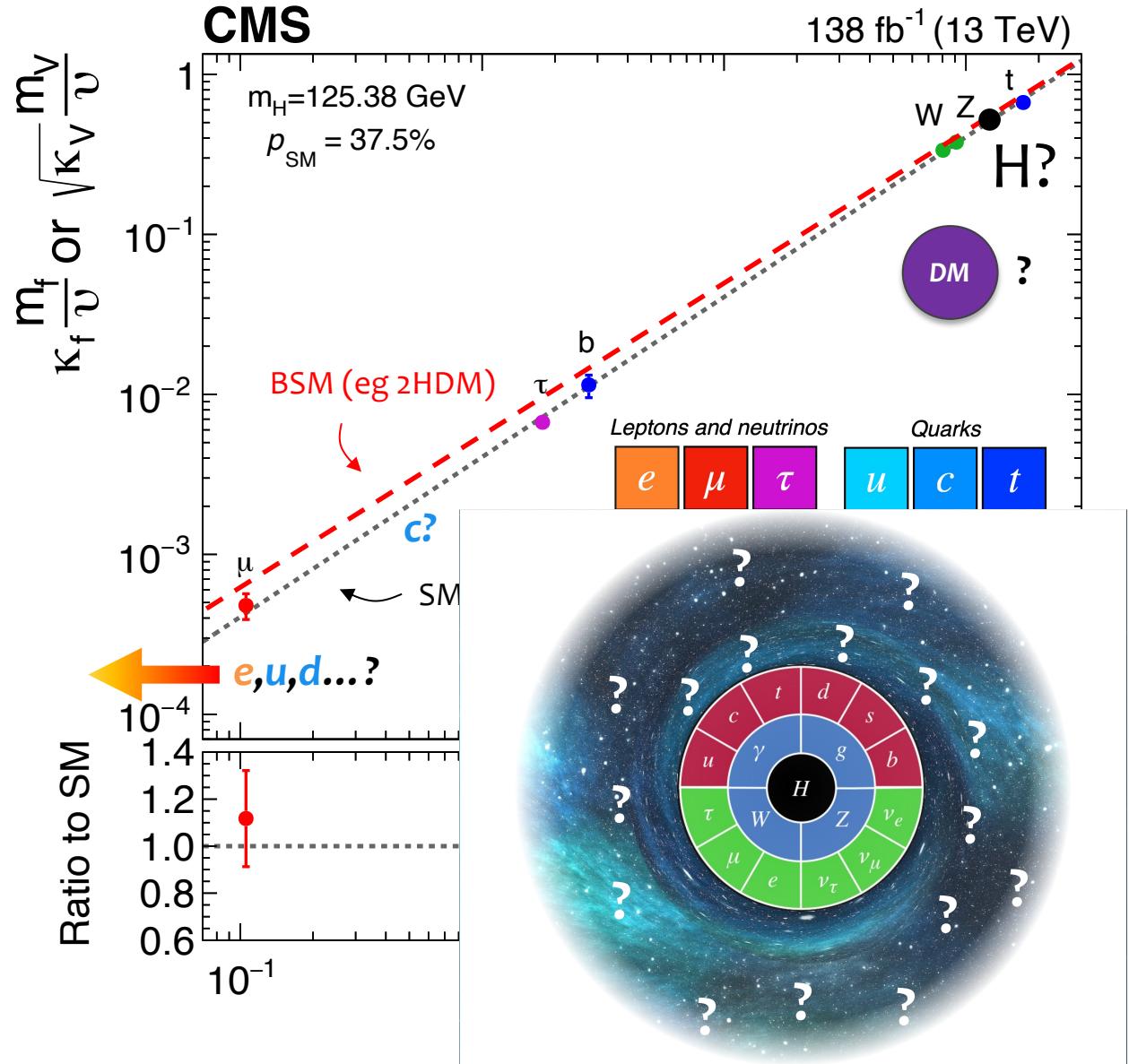
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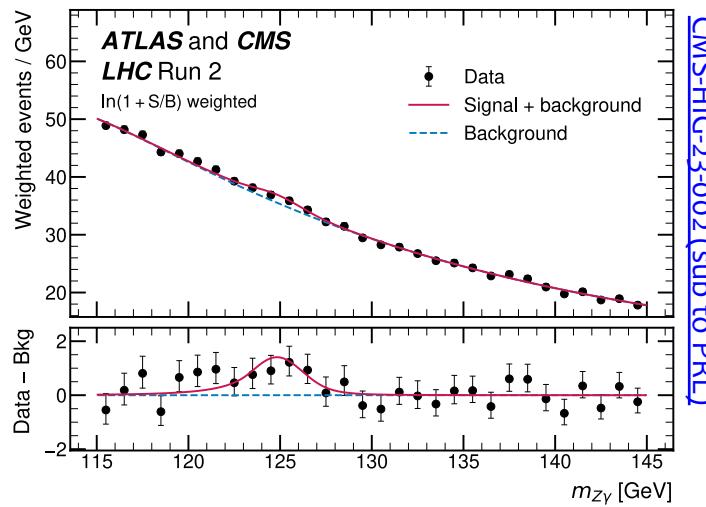
- Is the Higgs sector SM-like ?
- Is DM a particle and does it get mass from the Higgs?
- Can the Higgs boson self-coupling help explain the evolution of the early universe?



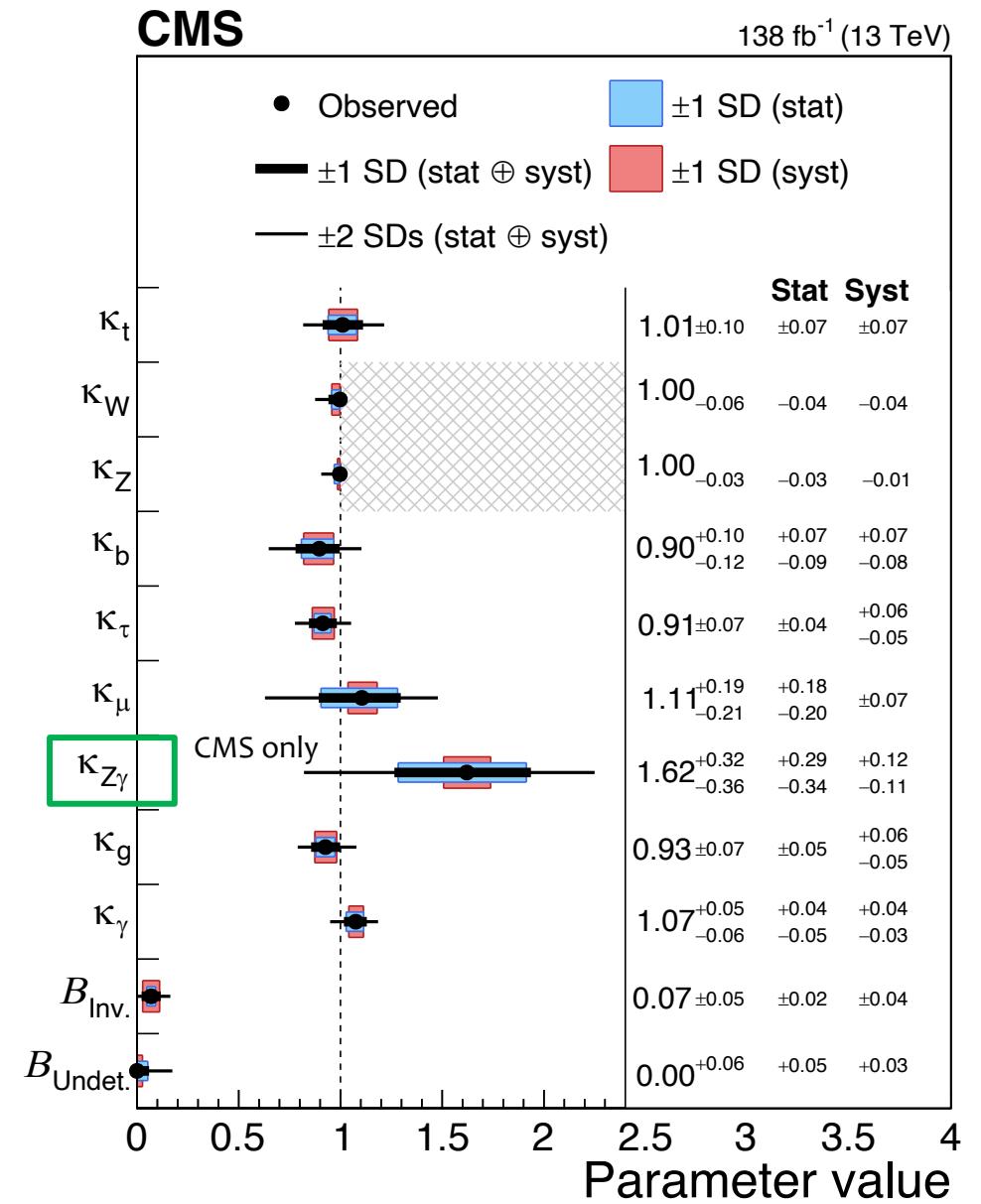
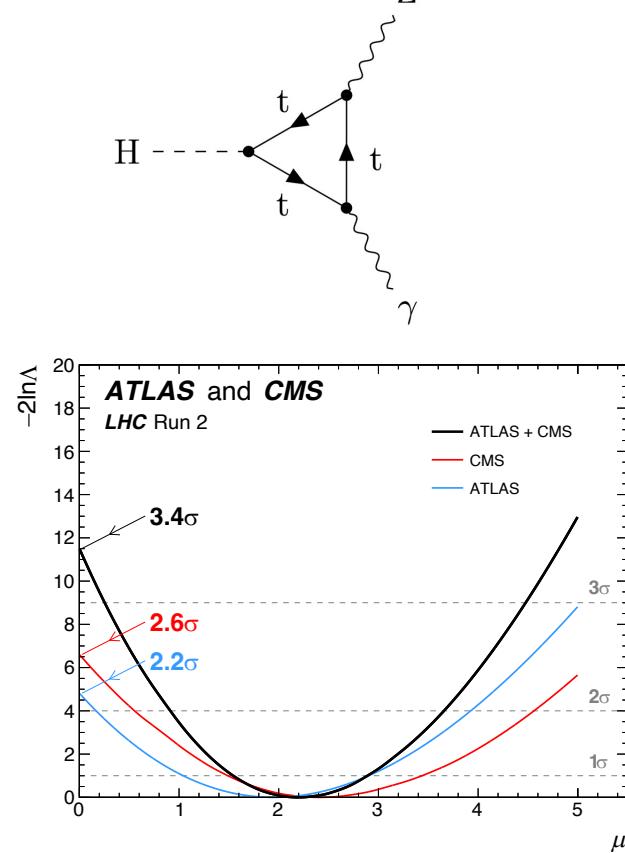
Rare Processes

Constraints on SM couplings so far allow for extra contributions to total Higgs width ...

- From new physics in decay loops



Evidence for $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ from ATLAS+CMS combination

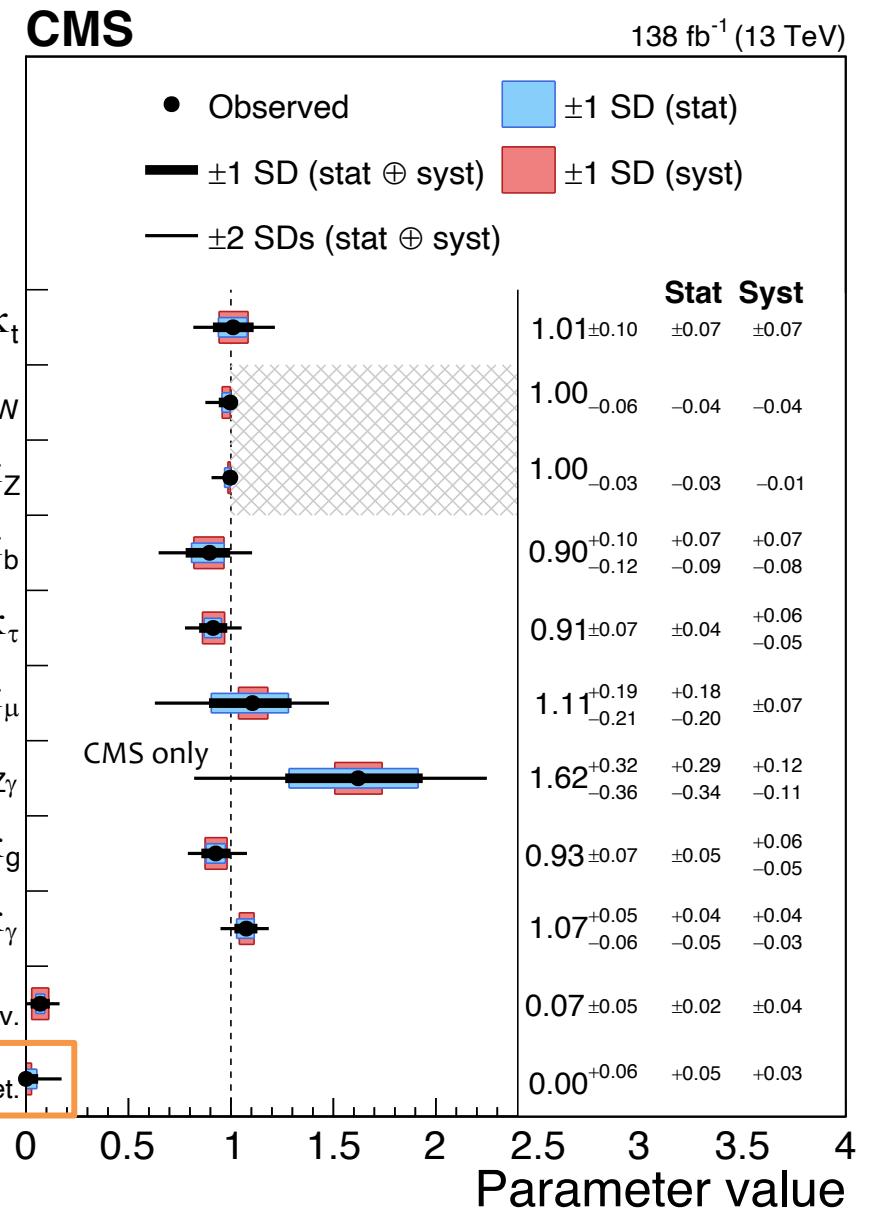
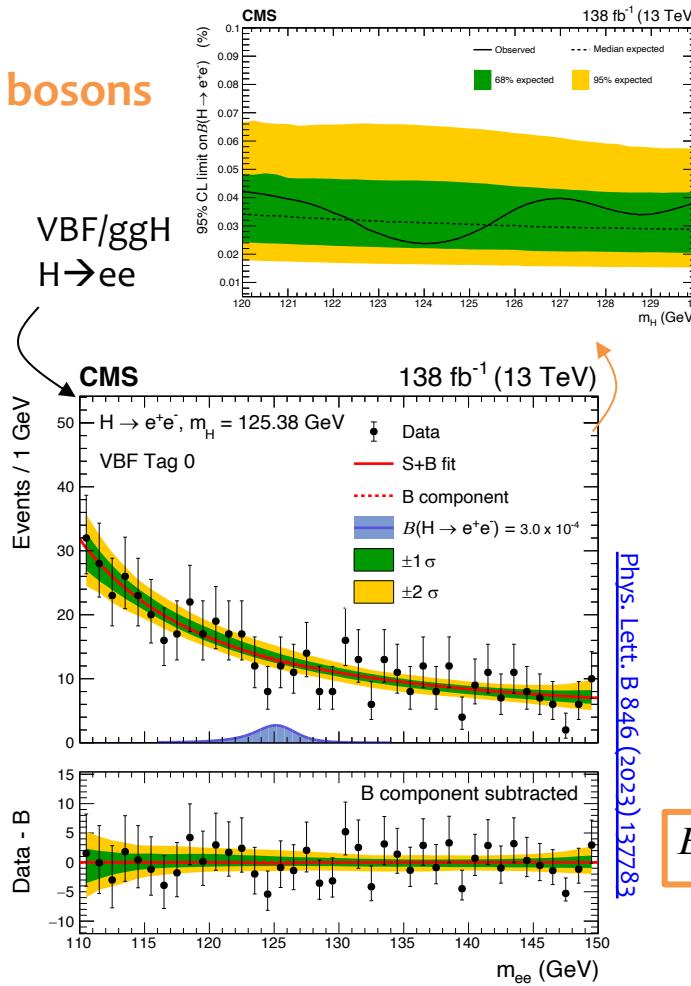
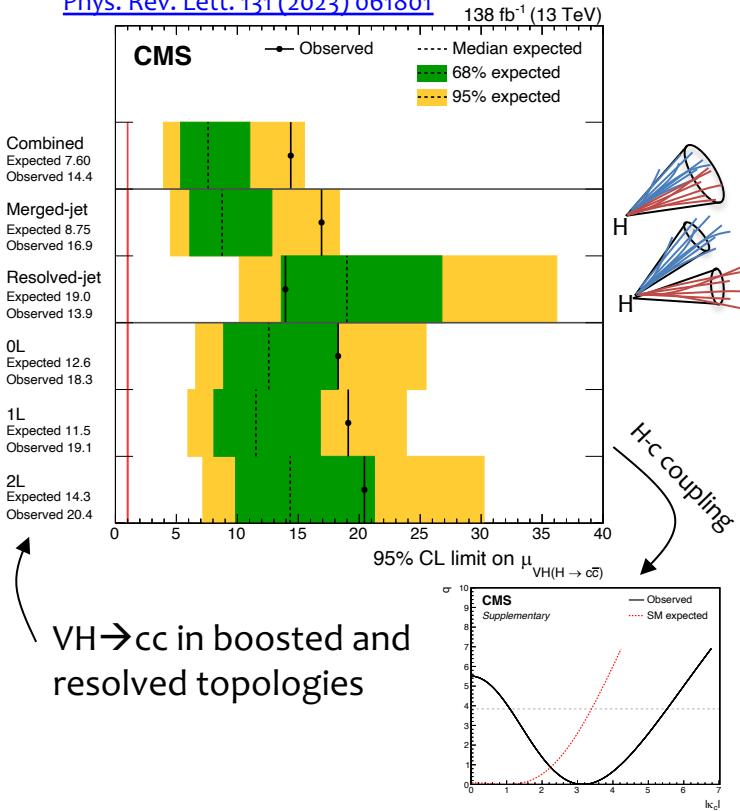


Rare Processes

Constraints on SM couplings so far allow for extra contributions to total Higgs width ...

- From **new physics in decay loops**
- Searches for **rare decays of Higgs bosons**

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 131 \(2023\) 061801](#)

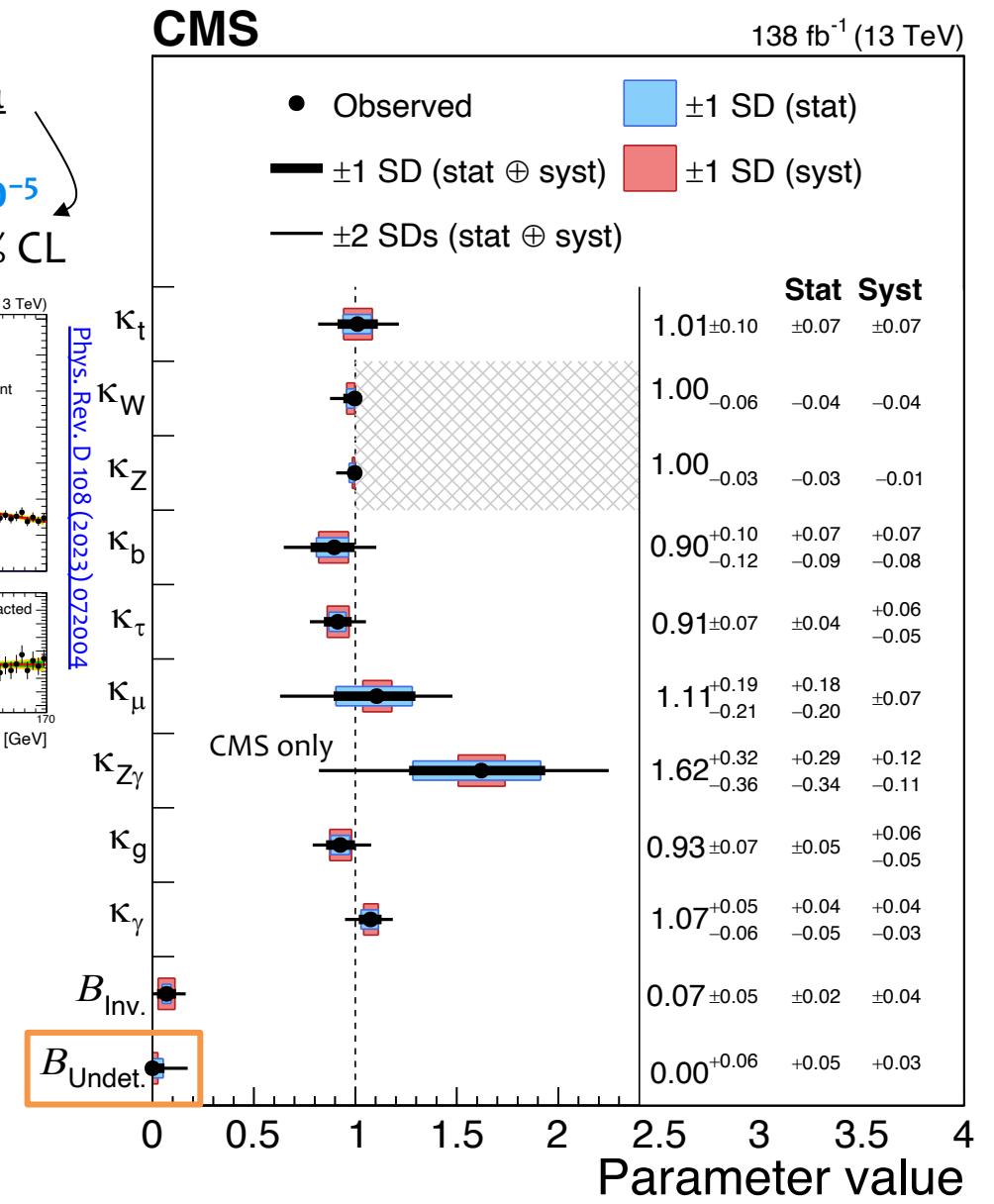
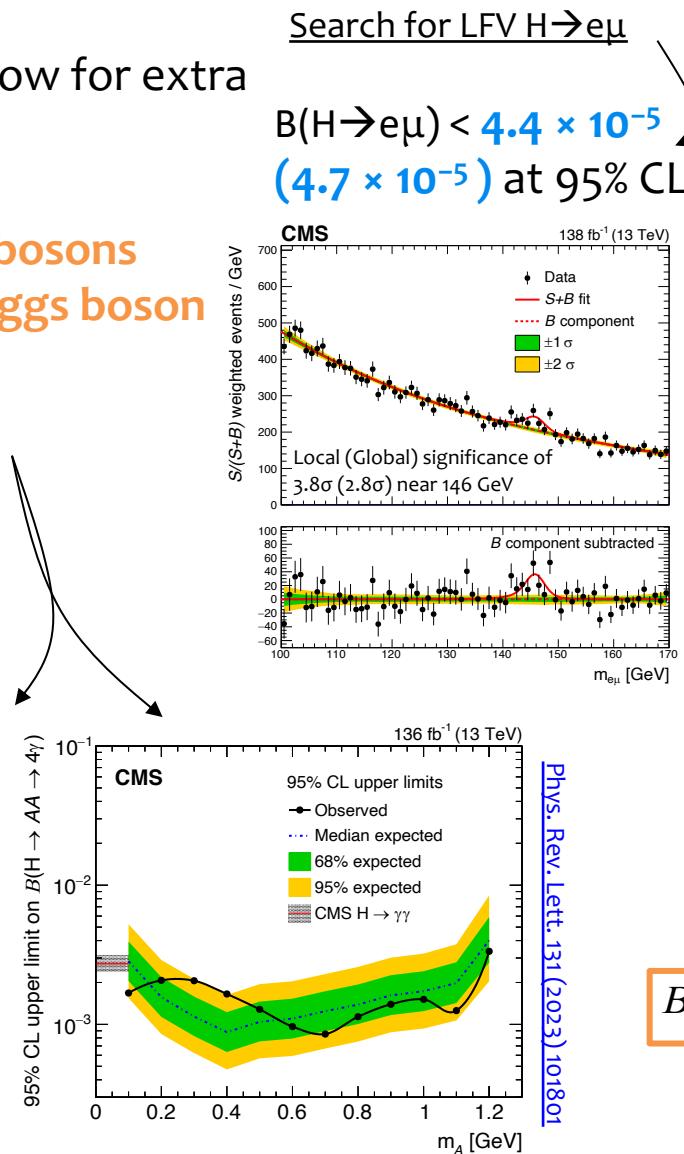
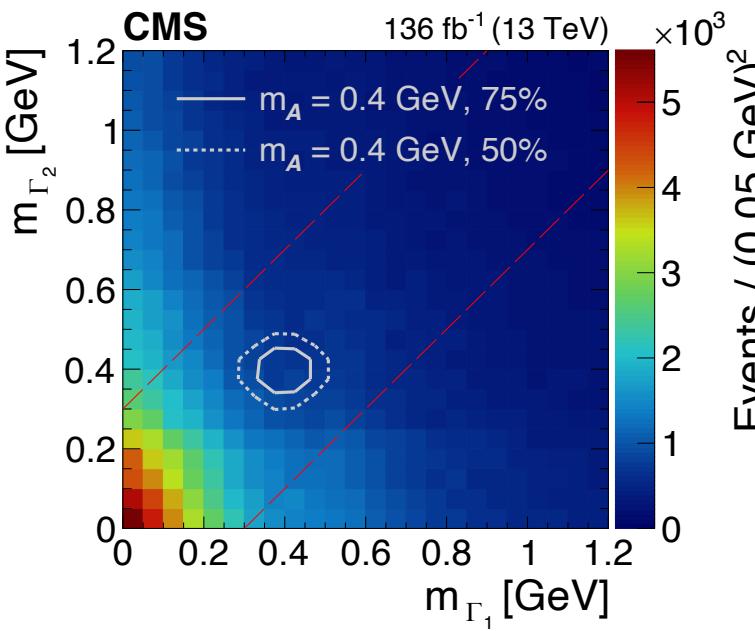


BSM Processes

Constraints on SM couplings so far allow for extra contributions to total Higgs width ...

- From **new physics in decay loops**
- Searches for **rare decays of Higgs bosons**
- Searches for **BSM decays of the Higgs boson**

Search for $H \rightarrow AA \rightarrow 4\gamma$: Extreme boosts require novel photon reconstruction method

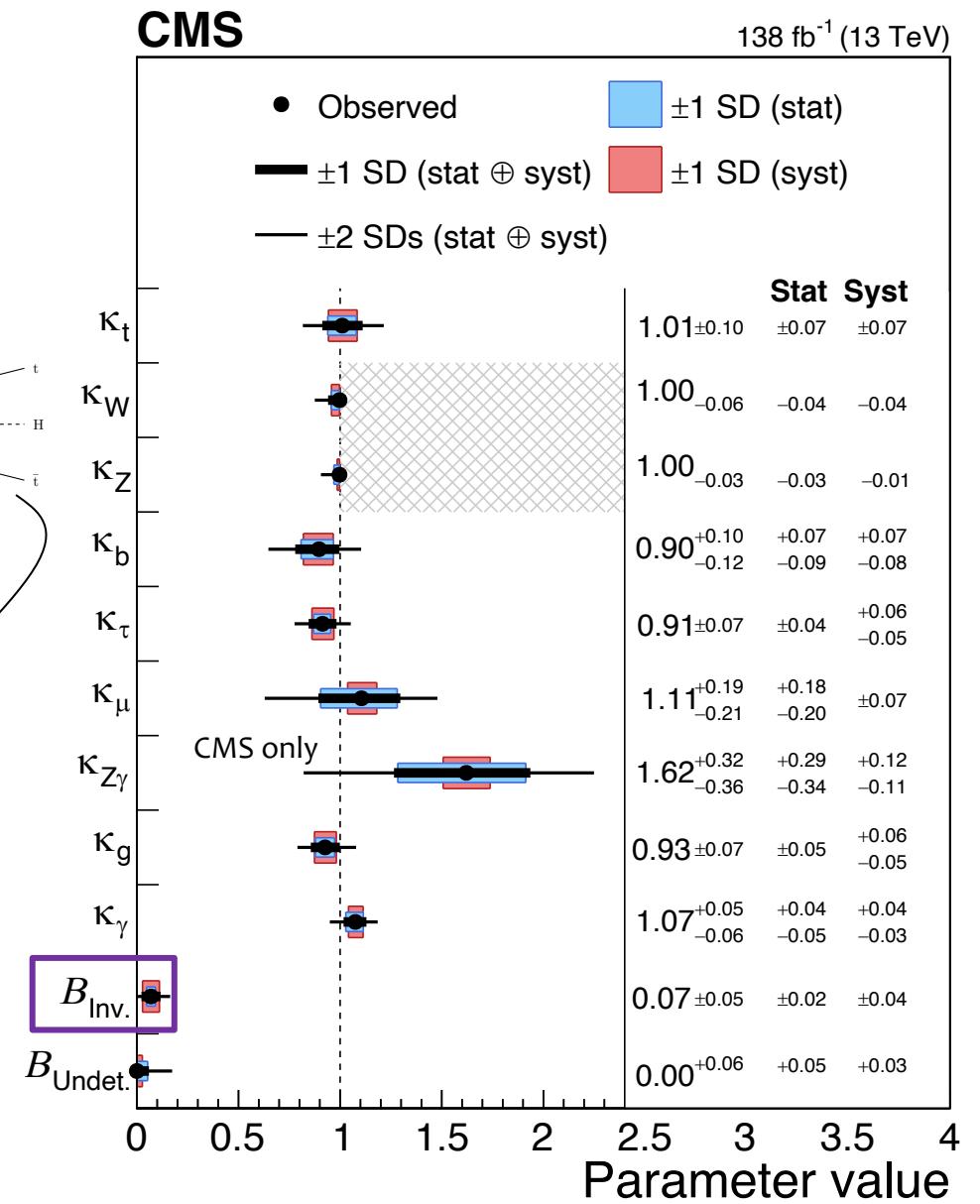
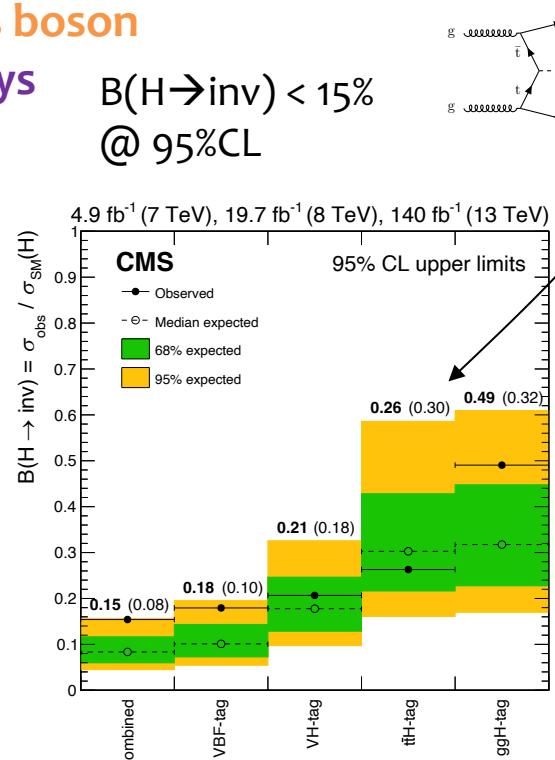
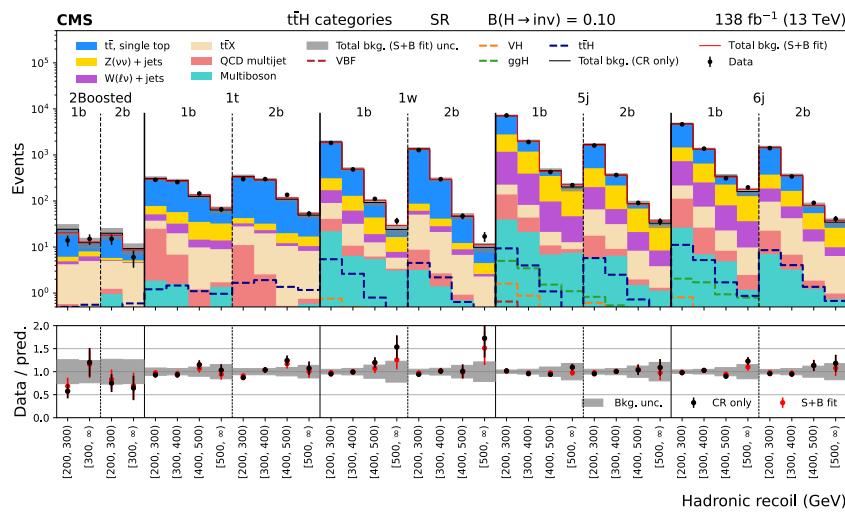


BSM Processes

Constraints on SM couplings so far allow for extra contributions to total Higgs width ...

- From **new physics in decay loops**
- Searches for **rare decays of Higgs bosons**
- Searches for **BSM decays of the Higgs boson**
- Search for **invisible Higgs boson decays**

First results including dedicated $t\bar{t}H(\rightarrow \text{inv})$ search from CMS



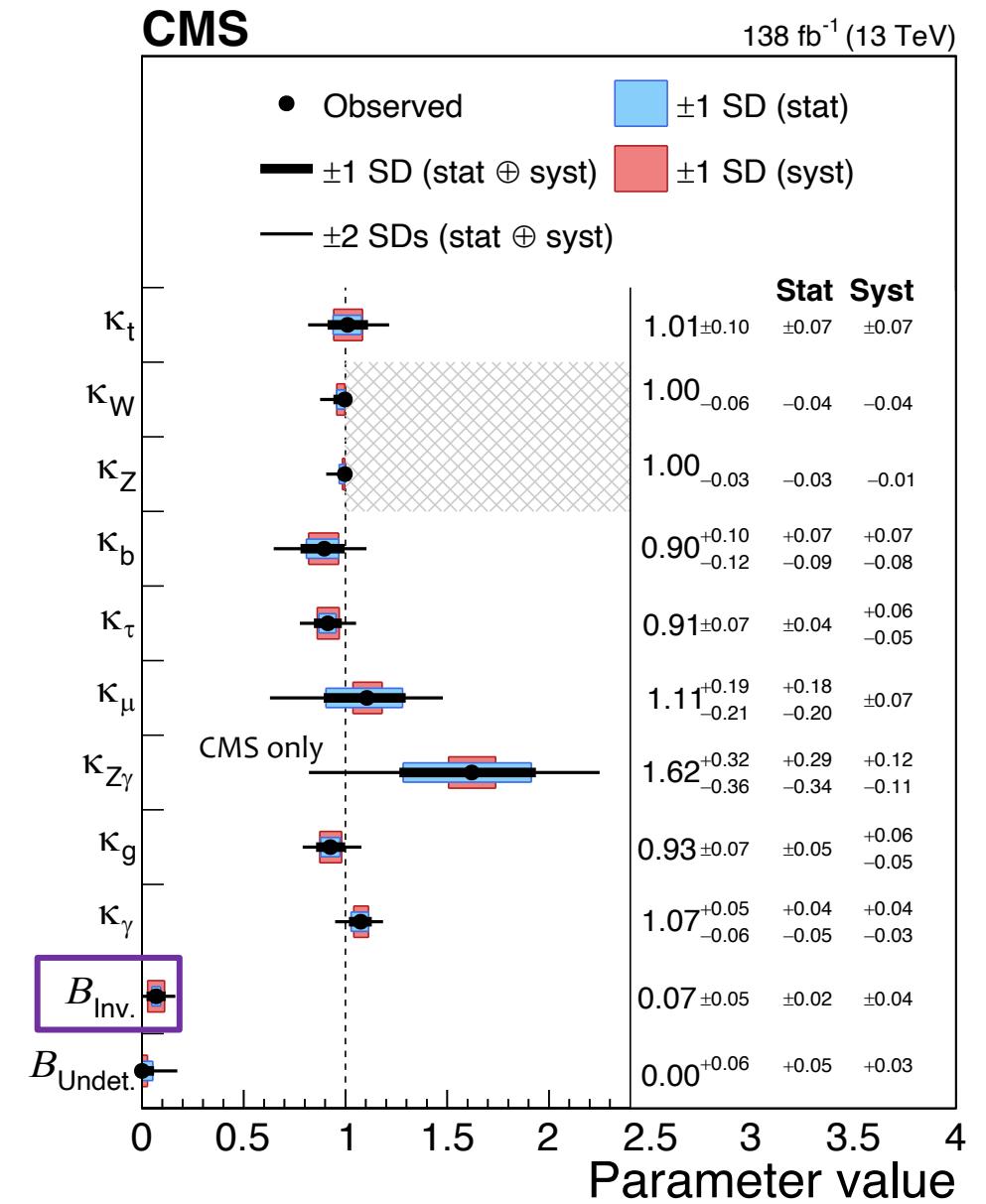
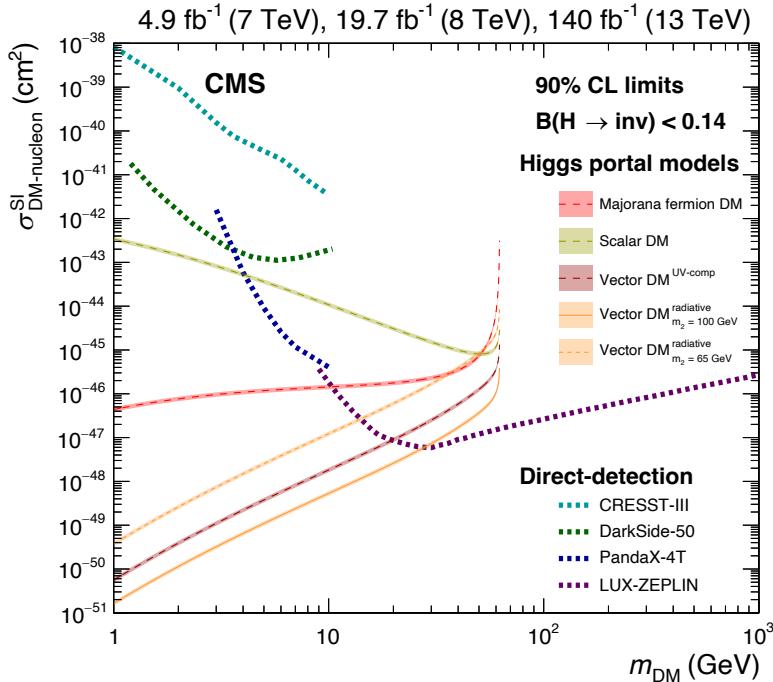
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Interpretations under searches for Dark Matter

Complementary to direct searches!

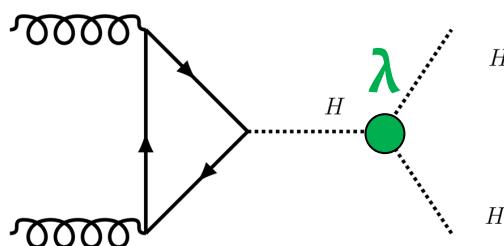


Higgs boson self-coupling

The Higgs potential includes H^3 terms

$$V(H) = \frac{m_H^2}{2} H^2 + \boxed{\lambda v H^3} + \lambda H^4$$

“self-coupling” generates Higgs-Higgs interactions → Search for $pp \rightarrow HH$



Bruno Alvez

HH	bb	WW	ττ	ZZ	γγ
bb	34%	25%	4.6%		
WW					
ττ	7.3%	2.7%	0.39%		
ZZ	3.1%	1.1%	0.33%	0.069%	
γγ	0.26%	0.10%	0.028%	0.012%	0.0005%

Require combinations of multiple search channels for best sensitivity

- ★ nonres VHH
- resonant
- nonres VBF
- nonres ggF

New since latest CMS combination

WW γγ
Expected: 52
Observed: 97

bb WW
Expected: 18
Observed: 14

bb ZZ ♣
Expected: 40
Observed: 32

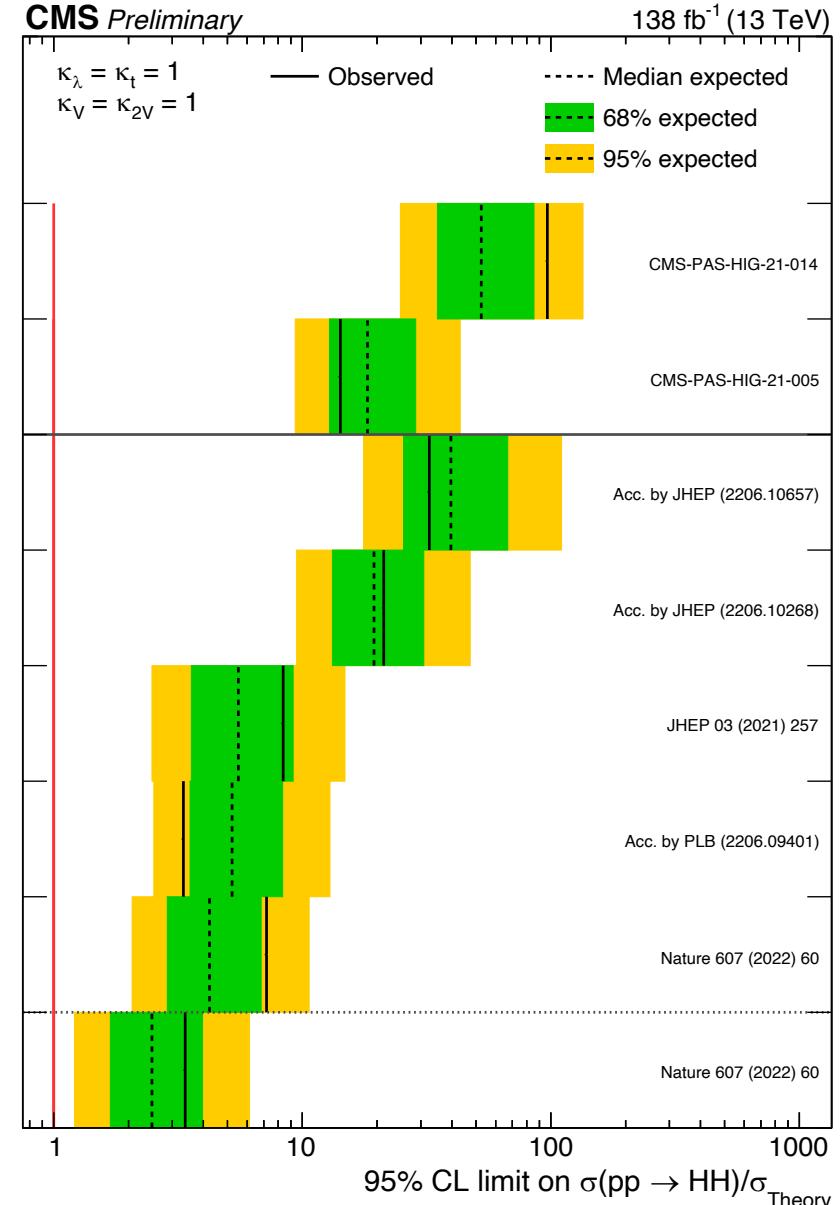
Multilepton ♣
Expected: 19
Observed: 21

bb γγ ♣
Expected: 5.5
Observed: 8.4

bb ττ ♣
Expected: 5.2
Observed: 3.3

bb bb ♣
Expected: 4.2
Observed: 7.2

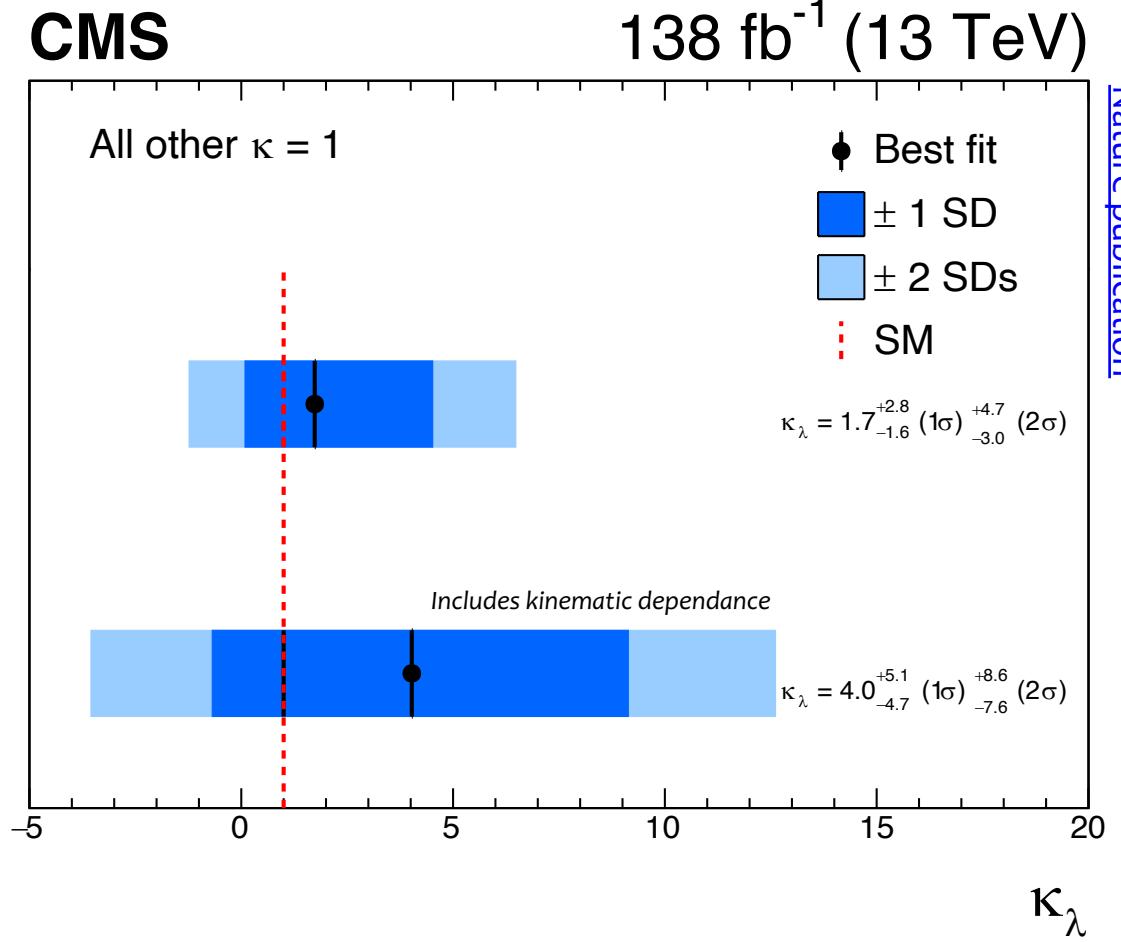
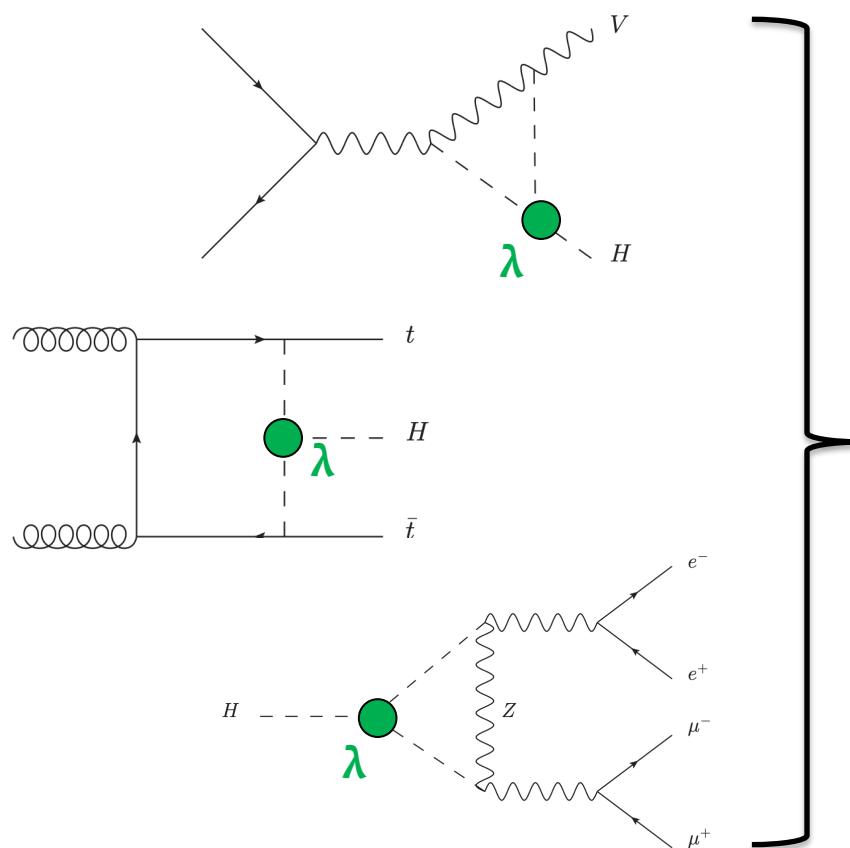
Comb. of ♣
Expected: 2.5
Observed: 3.4



Nature publication

Higgs boson self-coupling

Loop corrections to **single-Higgs boson** production and decay involve **Higgs self-coupling** [1]



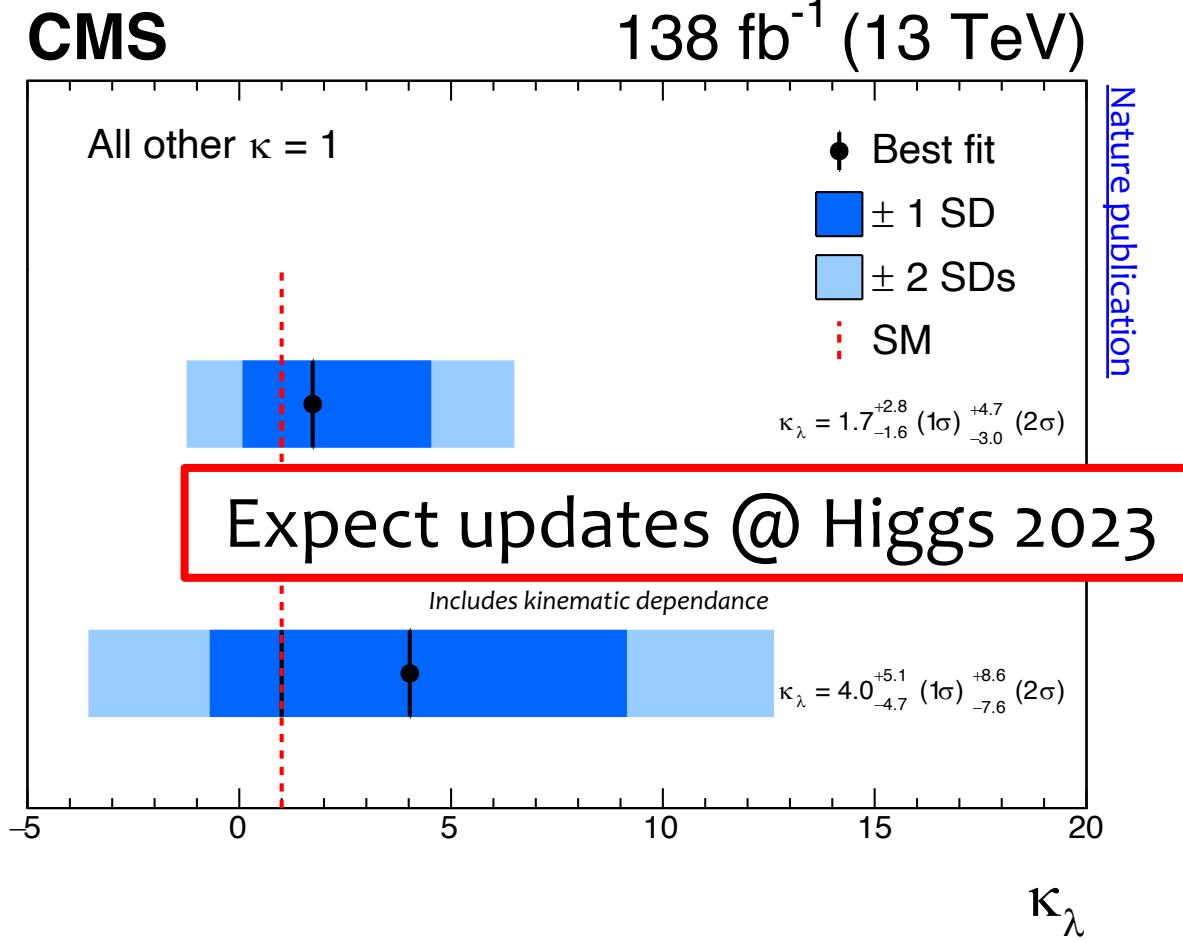
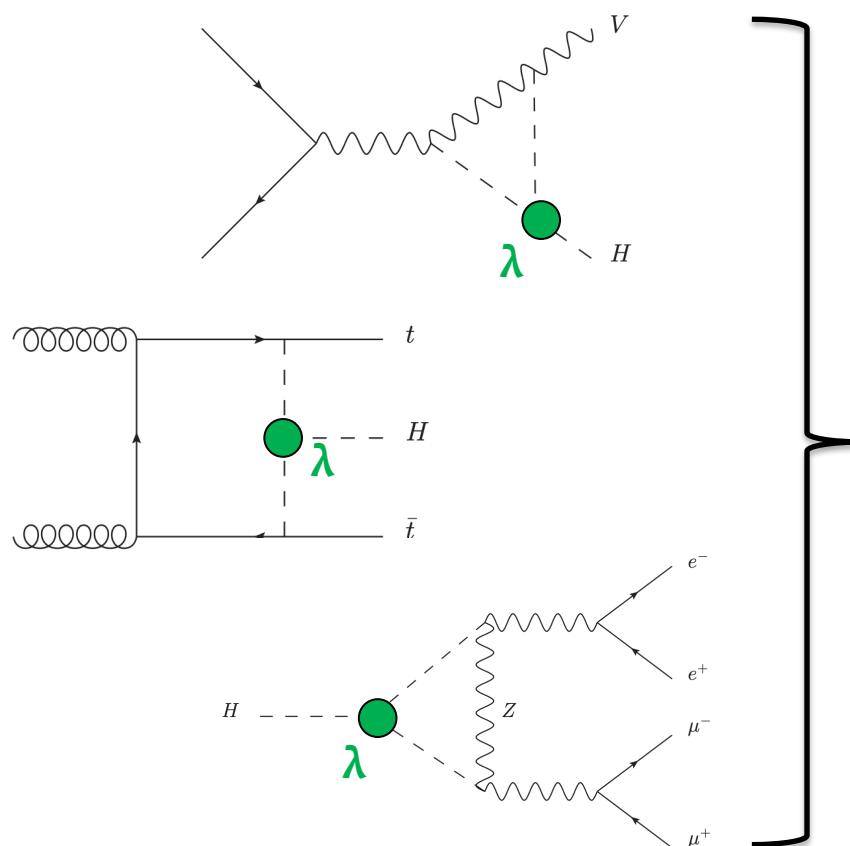
Precision (single) Higgs boson measurements also sensitive to Higgs self-coupling!

[1] Eur. Phys. J. C (2017) 77: 887

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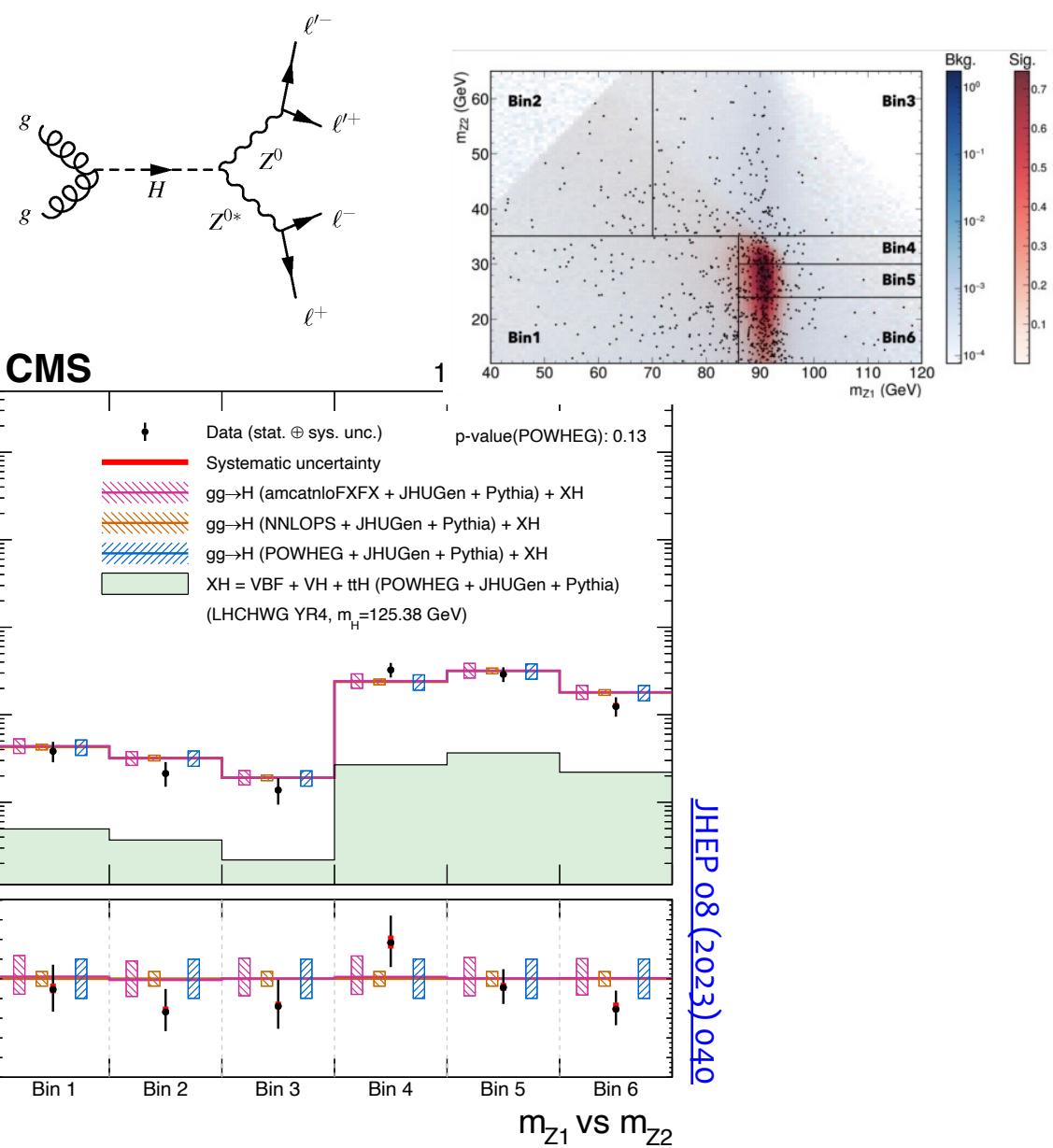
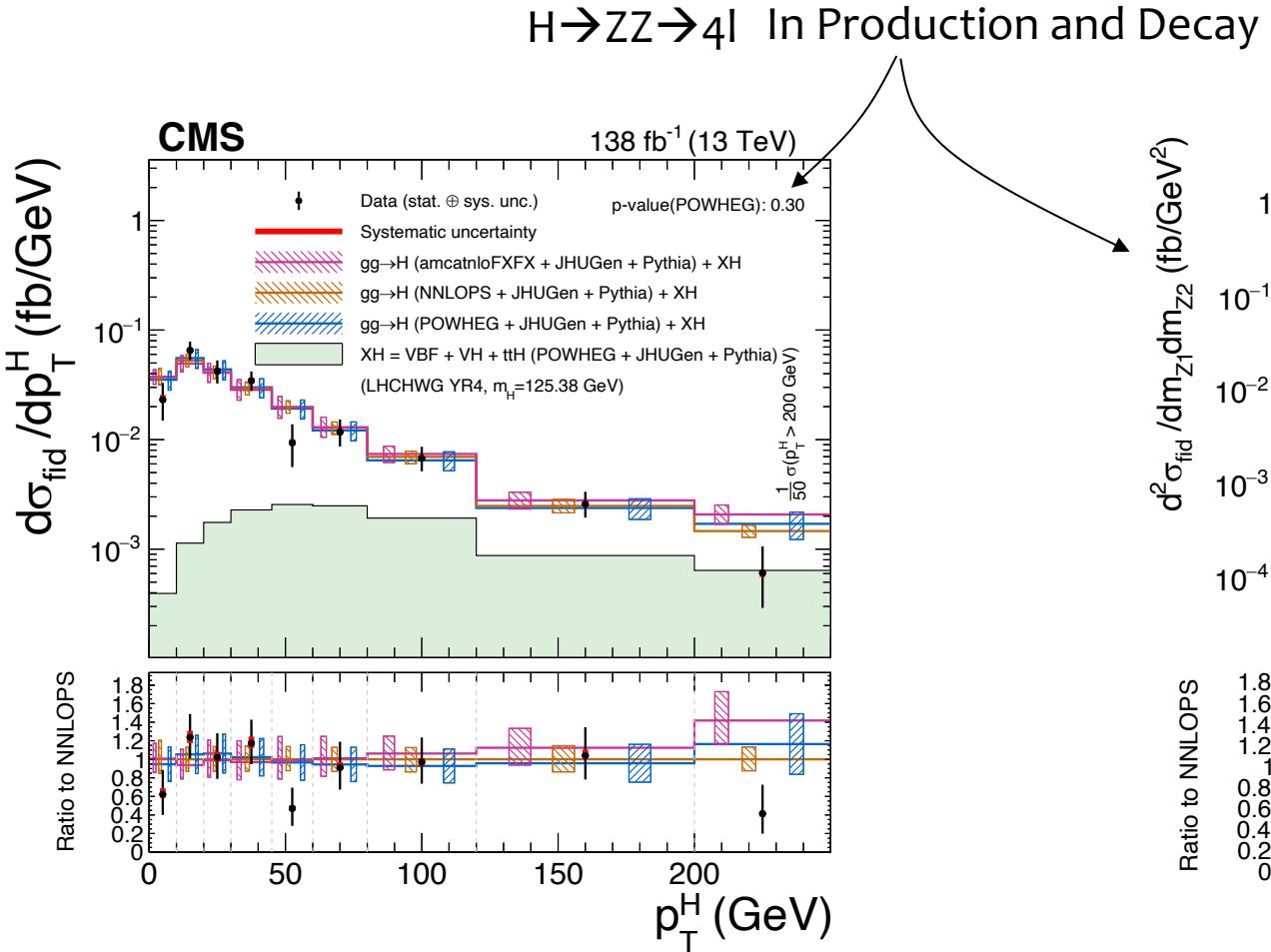
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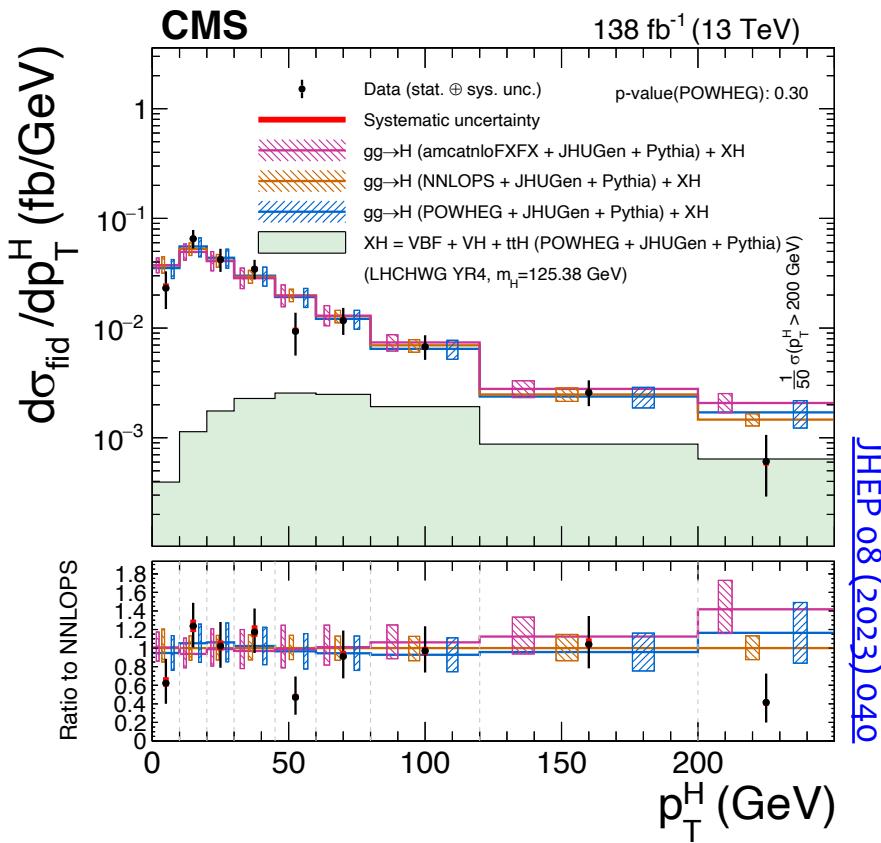
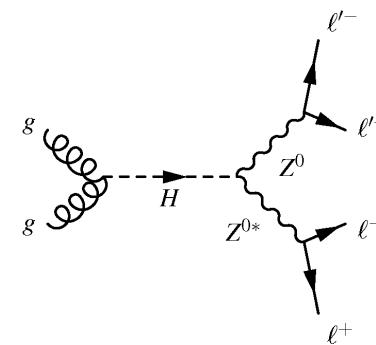
Looking beyond the couplings

Huge datasets available in Run-2 (and being collected in Run-3) allow to measure Higgs boson properties differentially

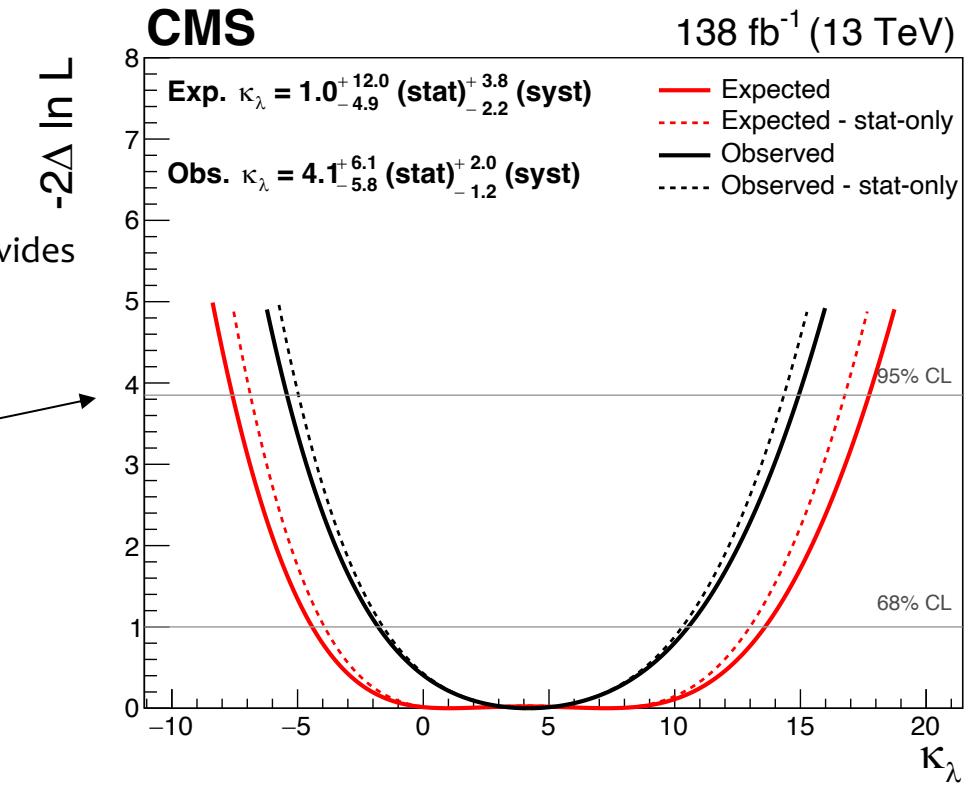


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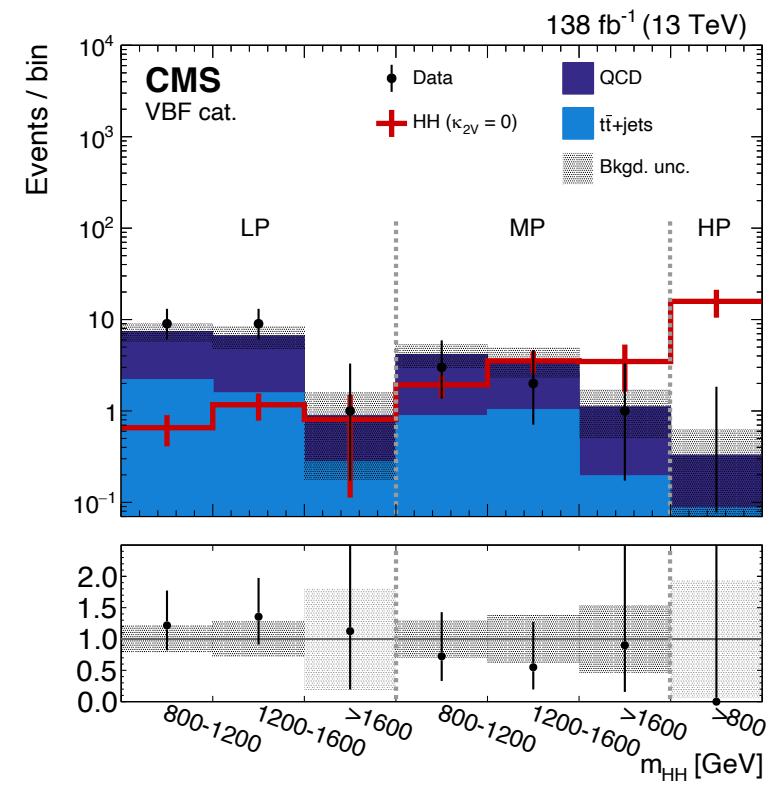
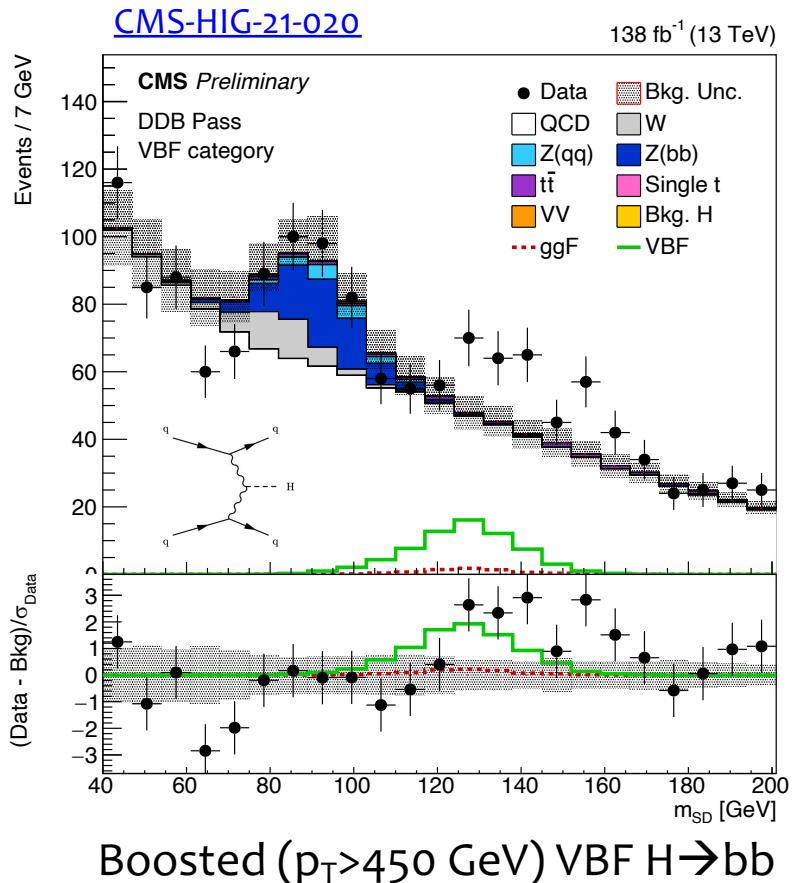
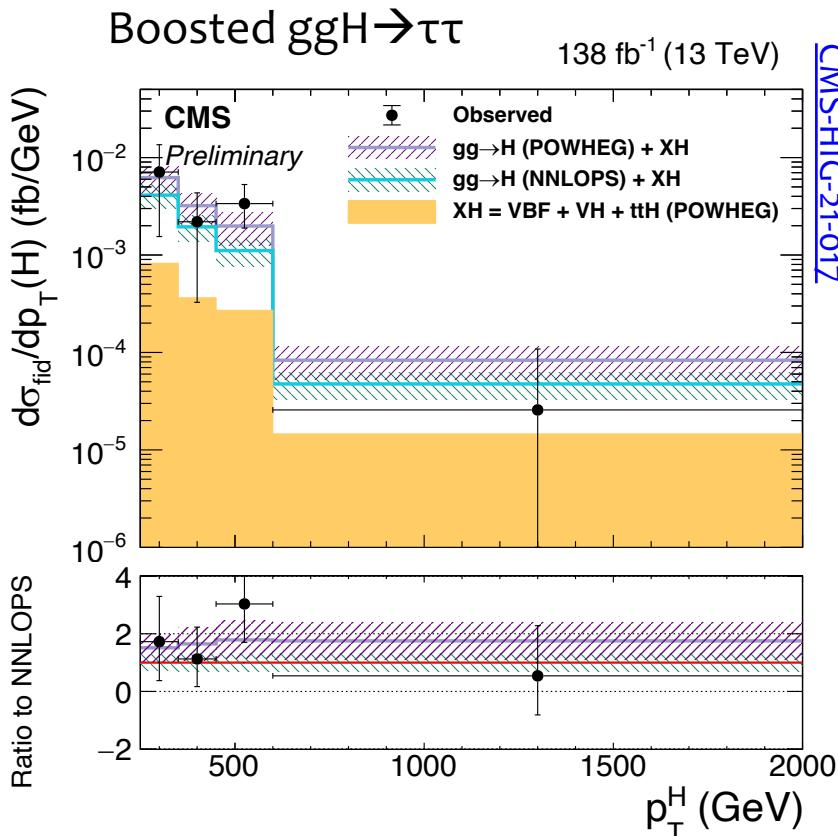


Differential information provides additional handles on Higgs boson (self) couplings



Looking at Extreme Higgs events

Large datasets allow us to probe **extreme regions of phase-space** → Extreme Higgs boson events!

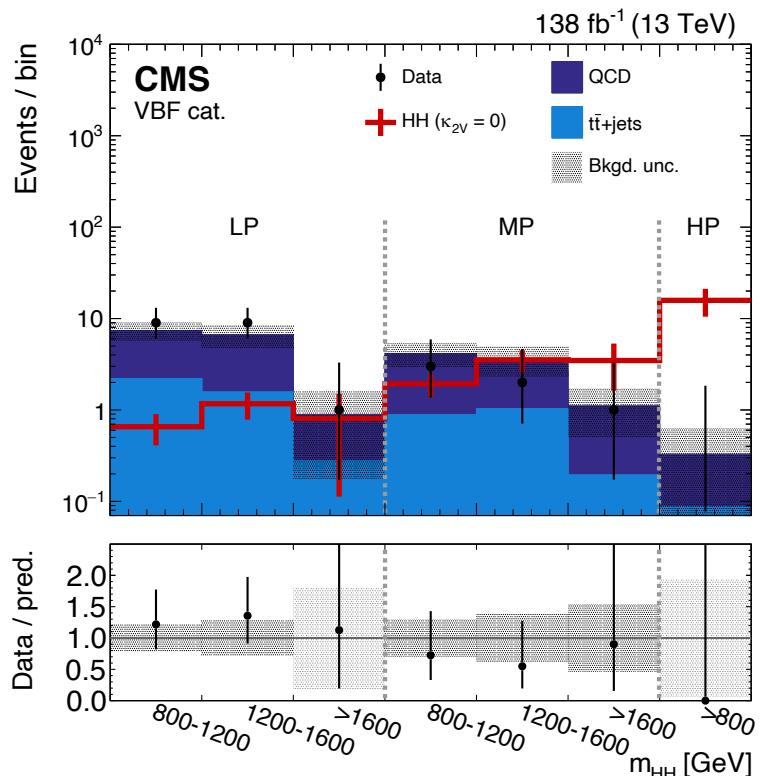
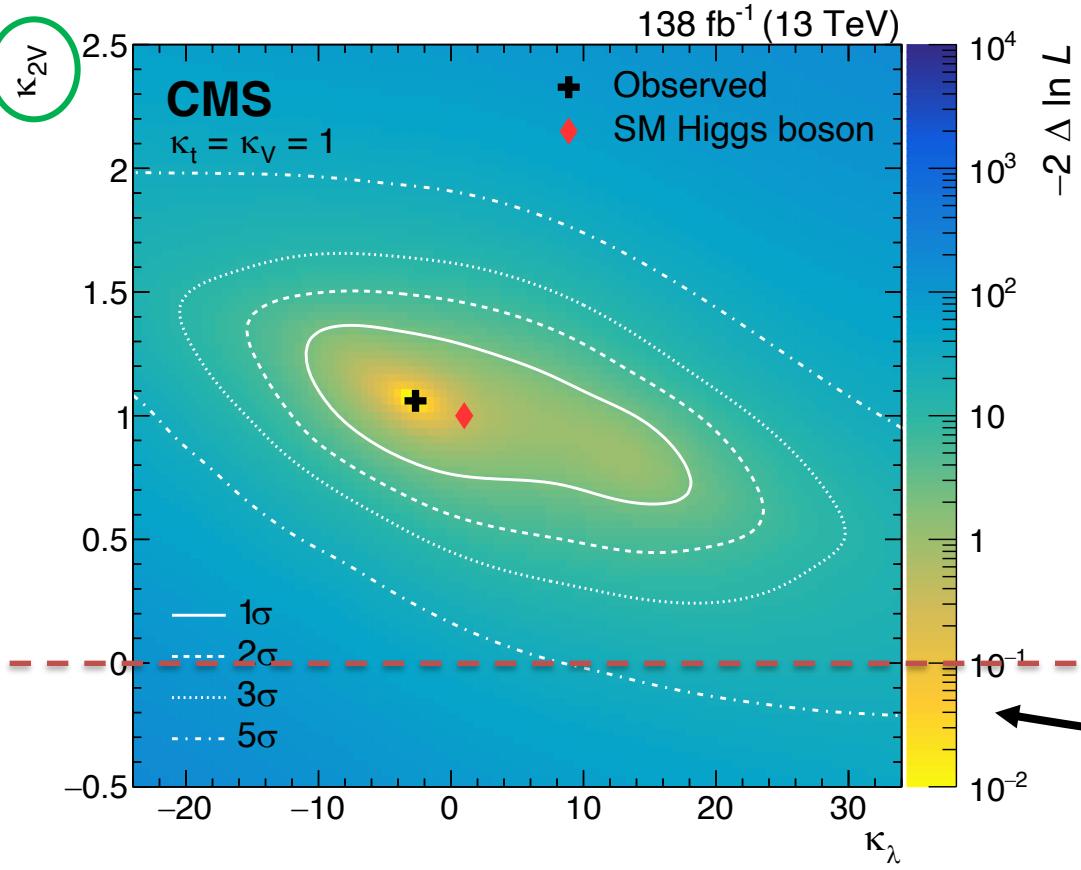
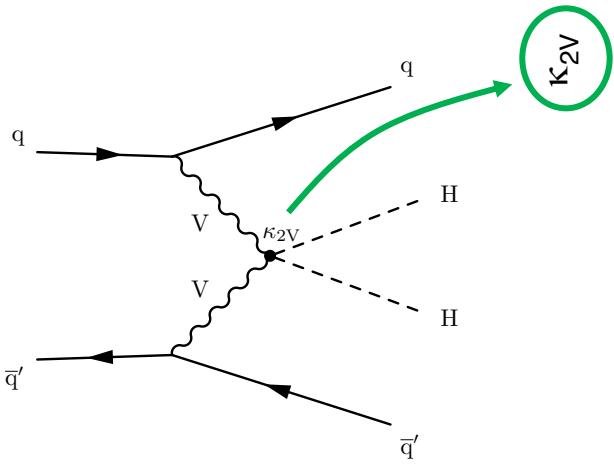


High mass VBF HH($\rightarrow 4b$)

Often requires re-thinking traditional tagging for decay products

Looking and not seeing Extreme Higgs events

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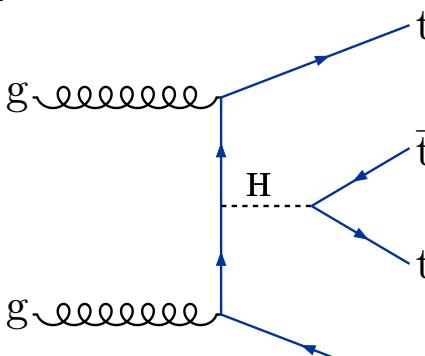
High mass VBF HH($\rightarrow 4b$)

Search excludes zero κ_{VV} at above 95%

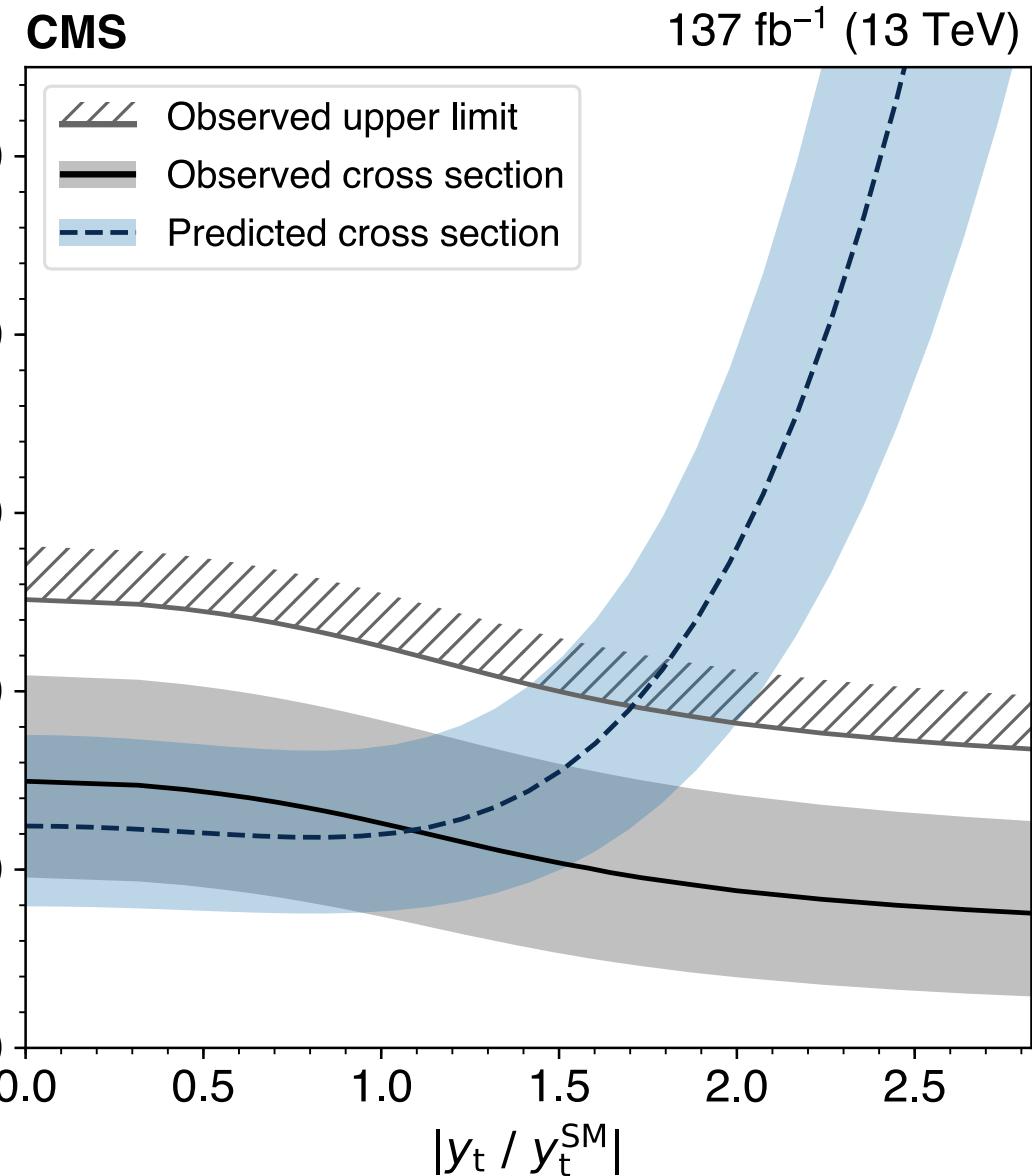
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Looking beyond the Higgs?

Search for 4-tops provides complementary approach to constraining **Higgs-top Yukaw coupling!**



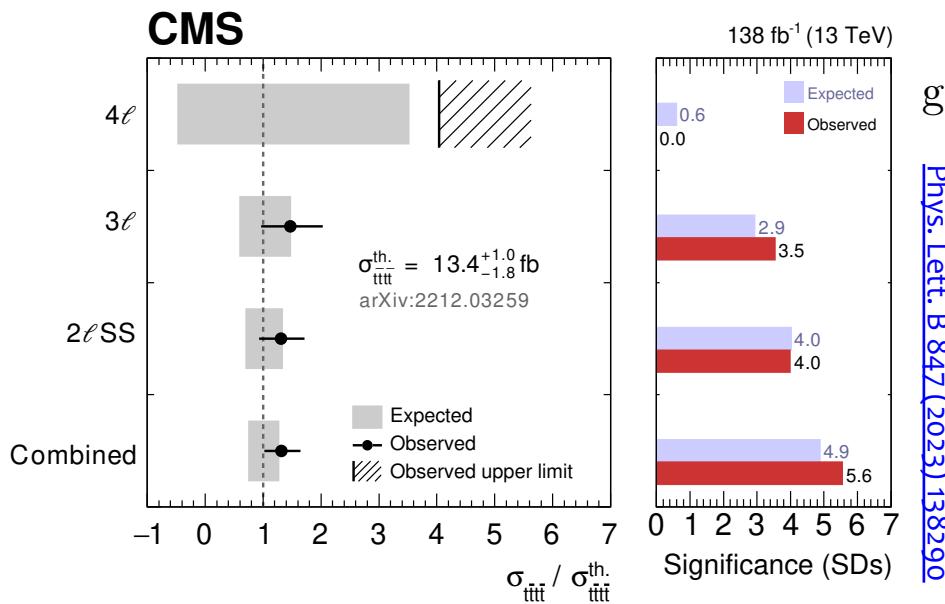
Global fits across multiple measurements (eg through EFTs) will provide strongest constraints on Higgs boson properties



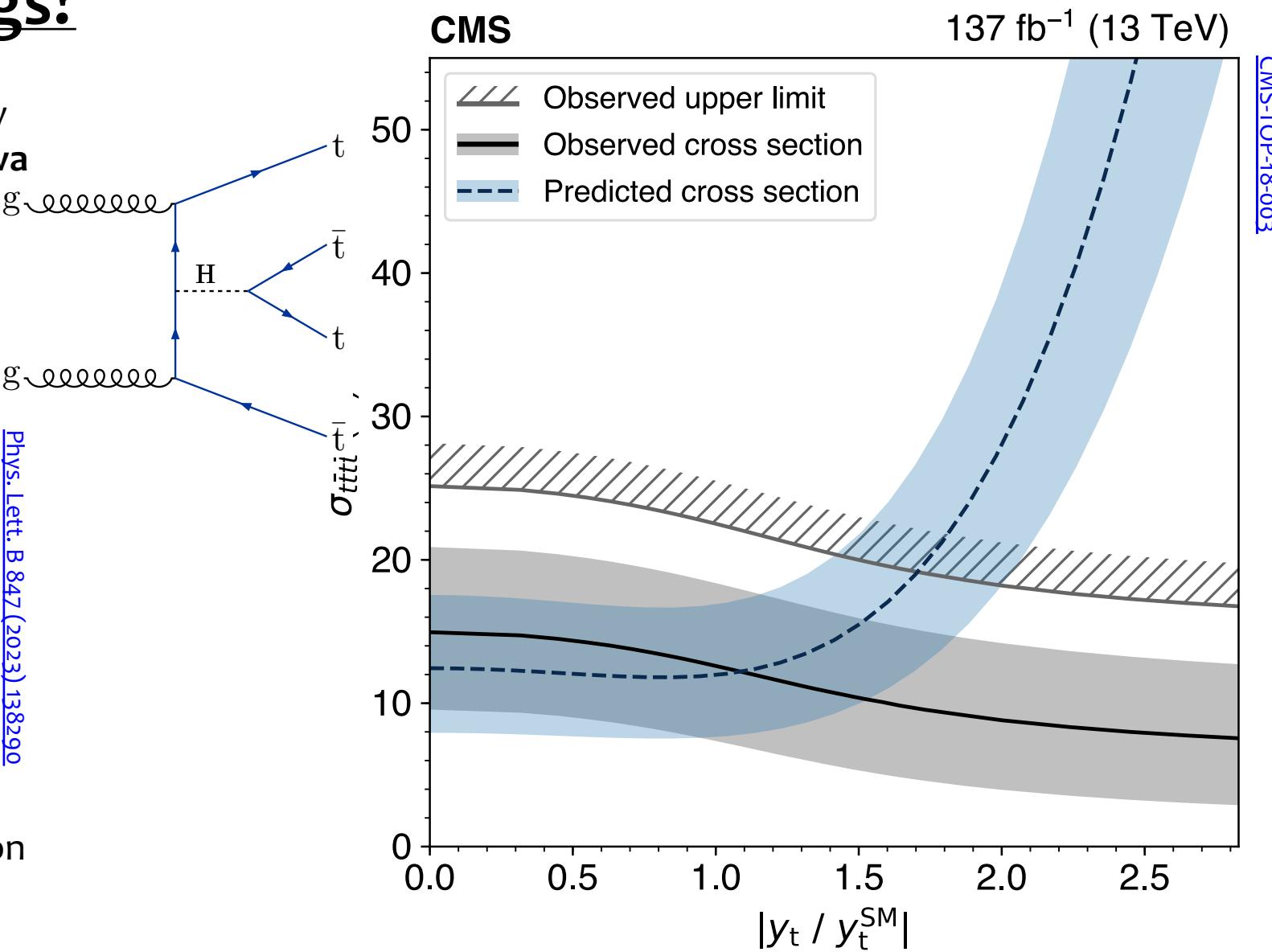
CMS-TOP-18-003

Looking beyond the Higgs?

Search for 4-tops provides complementary approach to constraining **Higgs-top Yukawa coupling!**



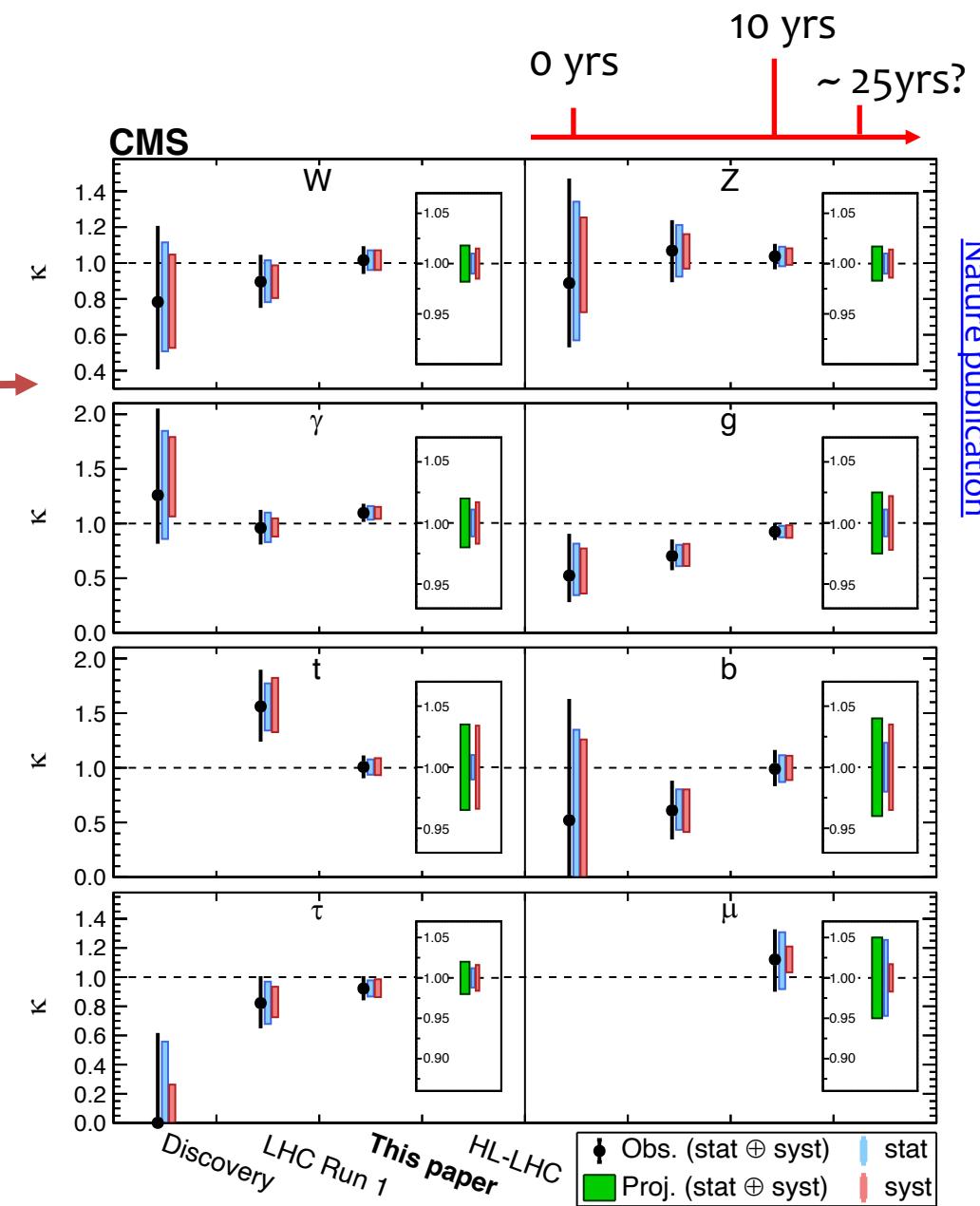
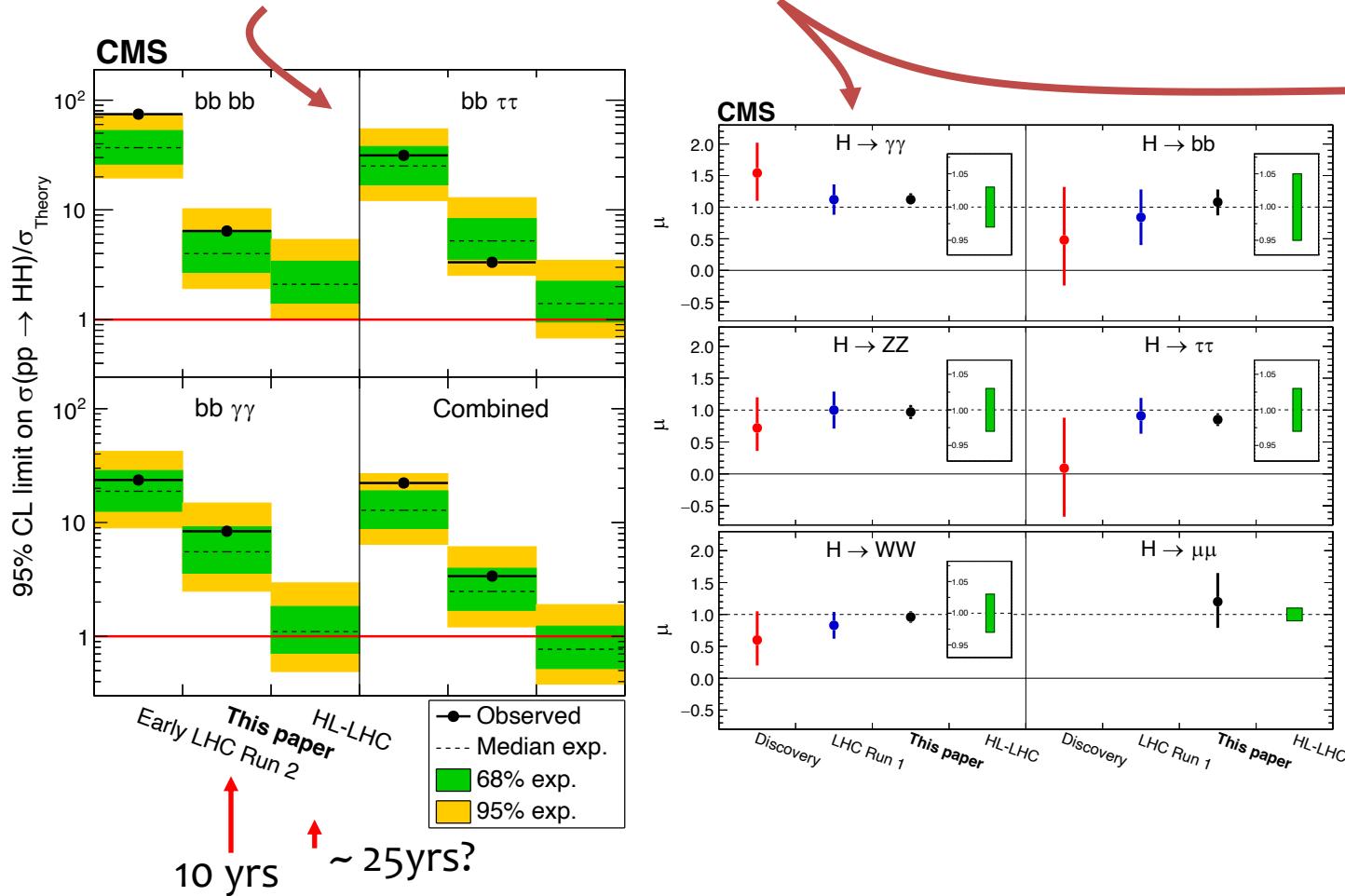
Full Run-2 analysis yields 4-top observation
Combined significance **5.9σ (5.1σ)**!



Higgs @ HL-LHC CMS

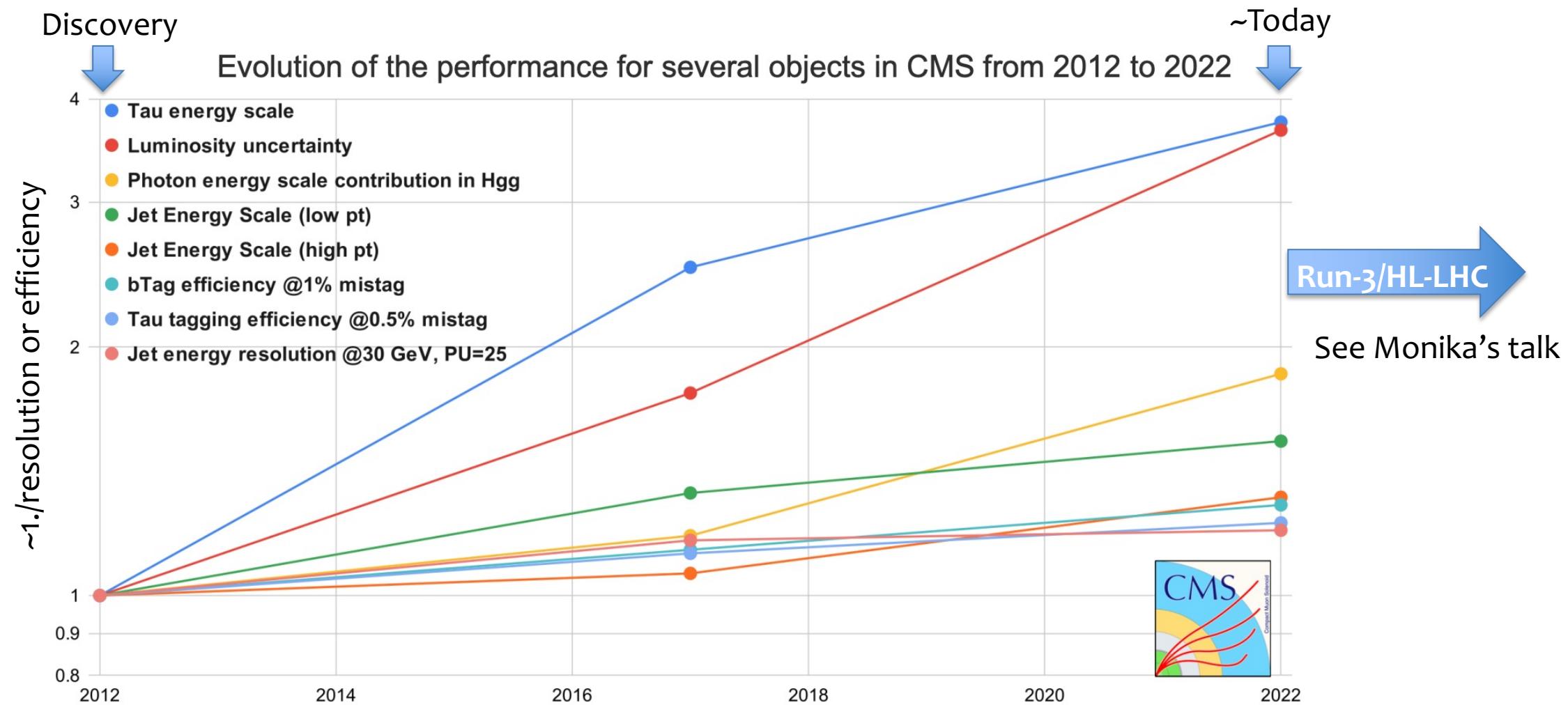
Precision measurements require more than just more data

→ Improvements in reconstruction techniques & calibrations will be needed for HH sensitivity and %-level H measurements @HL-LHC



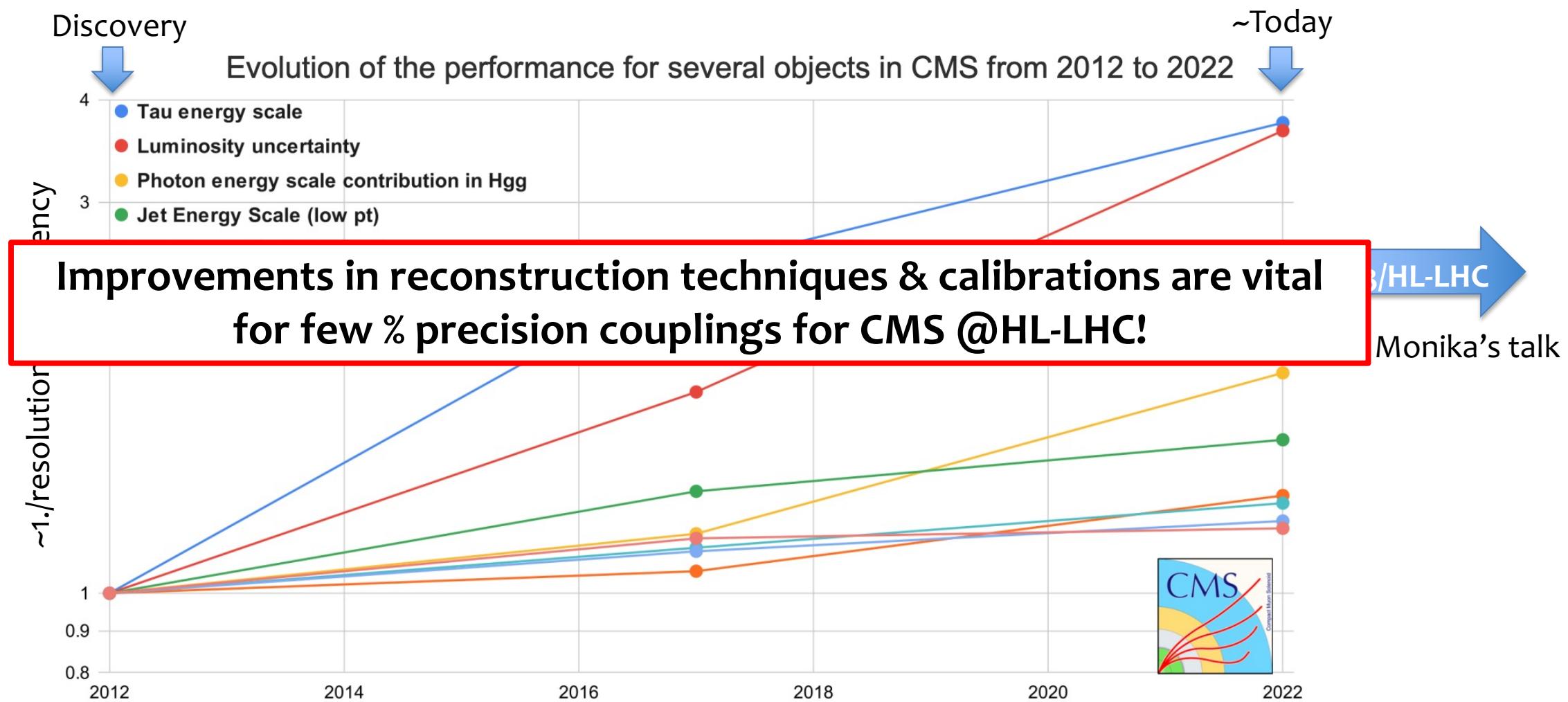
Higgs @ HL-LHC CMS

Precision measurements require more than just more data



Higgs @ HL-LHC CMS

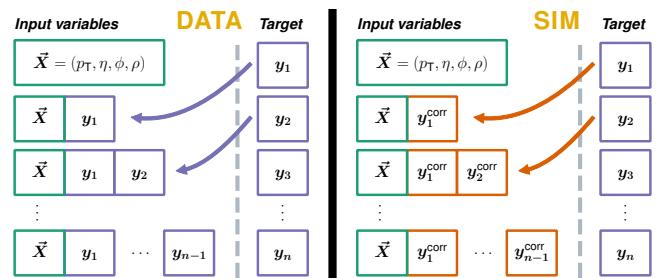
Precision measurements require more than just more data



New ideas/tools to get there

Many avenues being explored but just as a couple of **Machine Learning** examples from Run-2

Chained quantile regression to improve description of photon identification used in $\text{pp} \rightarrow \text{H} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ differential cross-section measurements



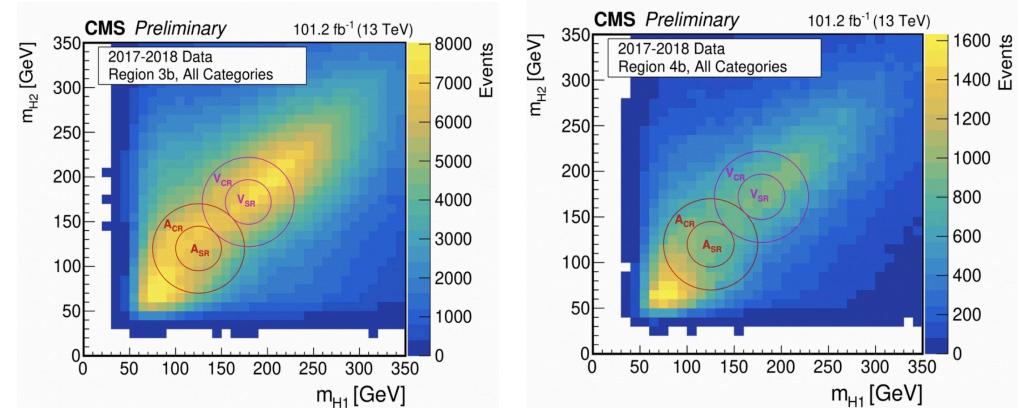
BDT learns corrections per-quantile for each input variable from CDFs

$$y_C = F_Y^{\text{data}^{-1}}(F_Y^{\text{sim}}(y))$$

→ Improves dominant experimental uncertainty in $\text{H} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ by ~70%!

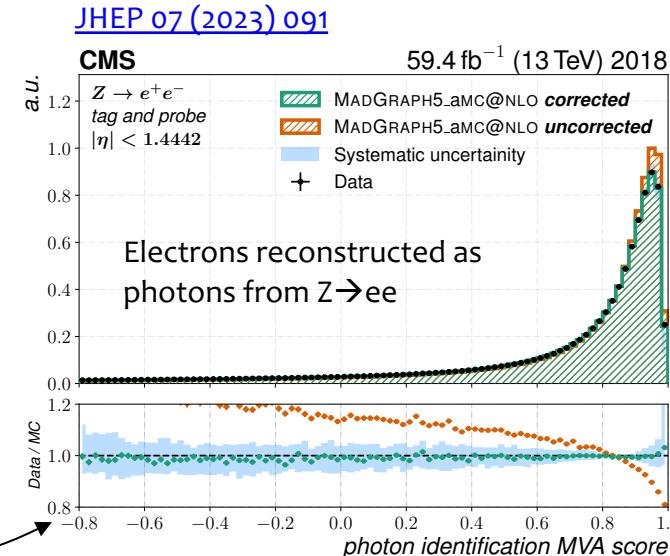
CMS investigating similar approaches with NN/Normalising flows for Run-3

QCD Multijet background in $\text{HH} \rightarrow 4\text{b}$ analysis based on data-driven method

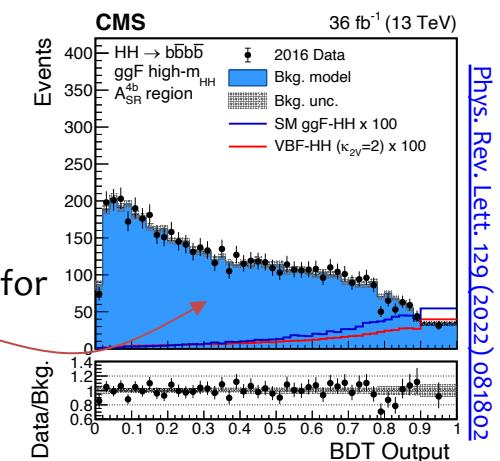


BDT reweighting technique based on [1] to perform corrections, optimized in A_{CR} data

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\text{leaf}} \frac{(w_{\text{leaf},1} - w_{\text{leaf},2})^2}{(w_{\text{leaf},1} + w_{\text{leaf},2})^2}$$



Correct p_T b-jets, m_{HH} , $p_T(H_1)$, $p_T(H_2)$, $m(H_1)$, $m(H_2)$, $|\Delta\eta(H_1, H_2)|$ applied in SR regions to account for differences between 3b and 4b



[1] [J.Phys.Conf.Ser. 762 \(2016\) 1, 012036](https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6588/762/1/012036)

Summary

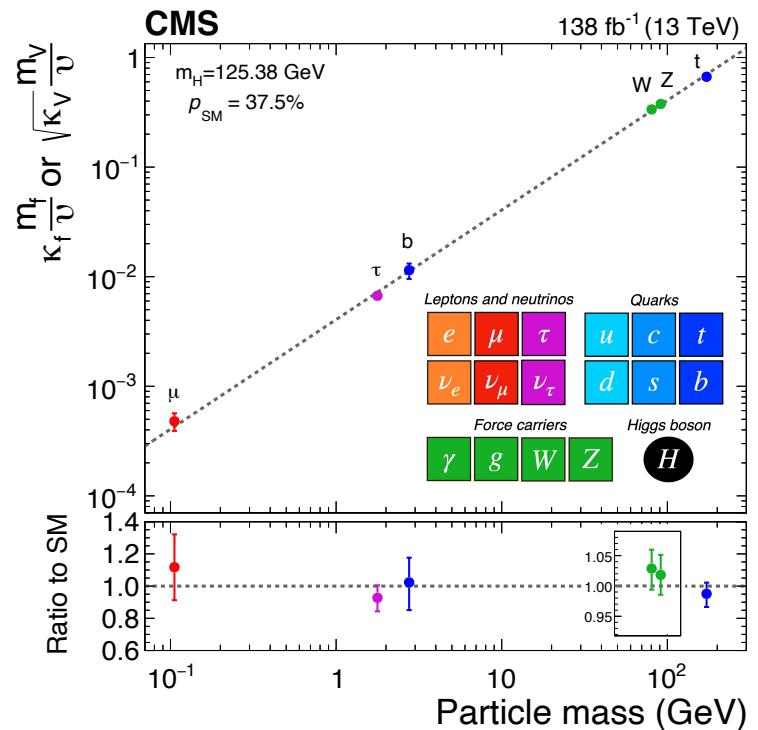
Higgs-saw puzzle has kept CMS entertained since the discovery

In 11 years...

- Higgs boson mass **measured within <0.1% precision**
- Confirmed **couplings to vector bosons** and **heavy fermions**
 - Evidence for $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- Studied **CP properties of Higgs interactions**

But also

- Extra components of width still allowed
 - Rare SM decays, BSM decays (eg dark matter)
 - New physics in Loops
- Constrained self-coupling (Higgs potential → see Higgs 2023 for update)
- Go beyond inclusive yields and couplings
 - Differential measurements give new angles of approach
 - Extreme Higgs boson events
 - Look places other than Higgs boson production (4-top)
- Developed new ways to improve on our experimental data analysis



Summary

Many more pieces of the
puzzle to keep us busy!

- Evidence for $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- Studied **CP properties of Higgs**

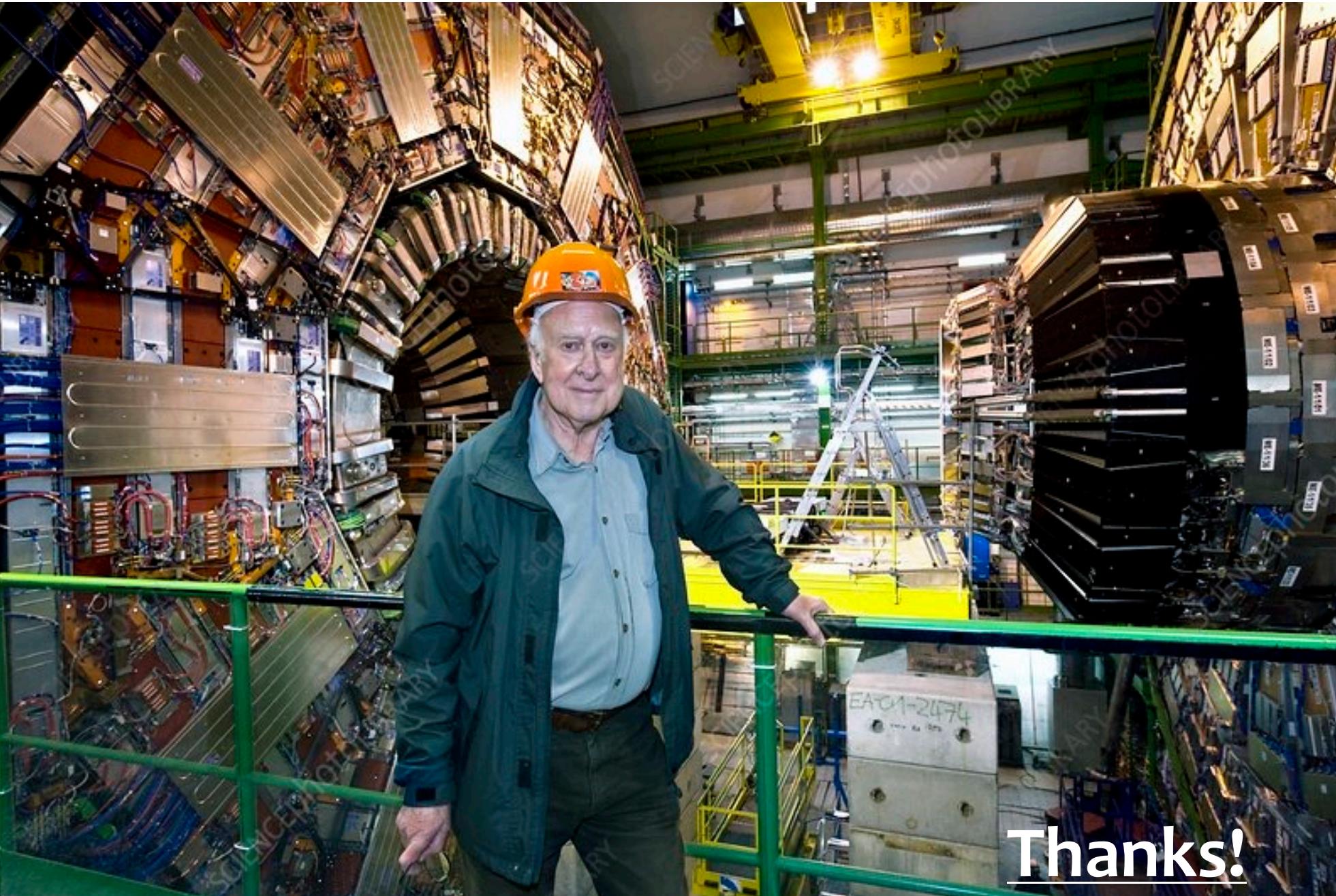
But also

- Extra components of width still
 - Rare SM decays, BSM decays
 - New physics in Loops
- Constrained self-coupling (Higgs)
- Go beyond inclusive yields and
 - Differential measurement
 - Extreme Higgs boson events
 - Look places other than Higgs
- Developed new ways to impro...

very

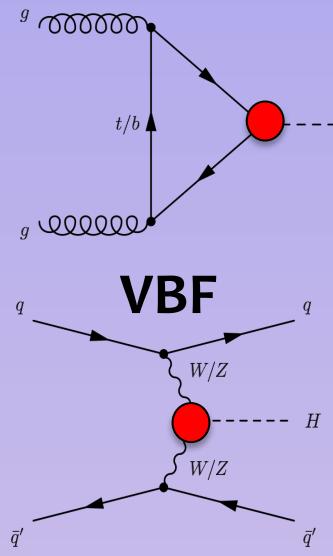


Higgs @ CMS

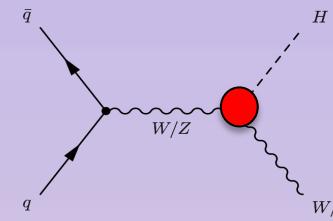


Thanks!

ggH



WH / ZH

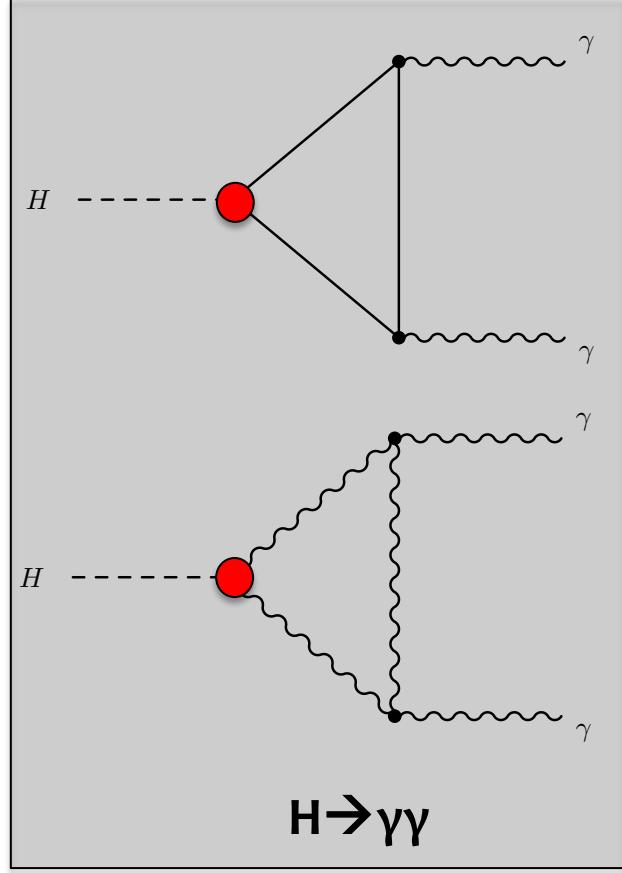
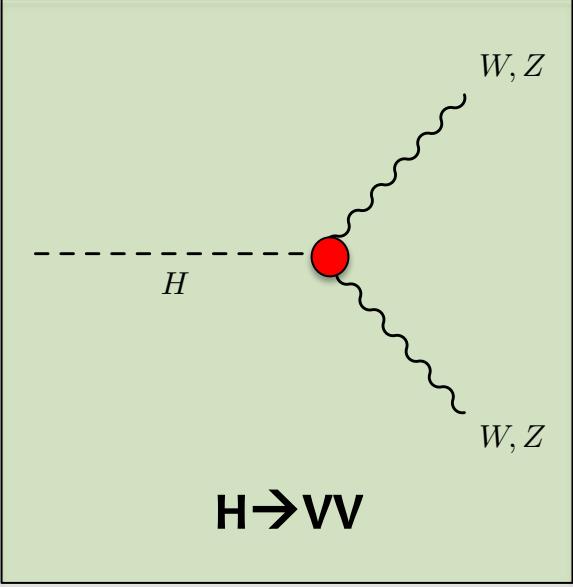
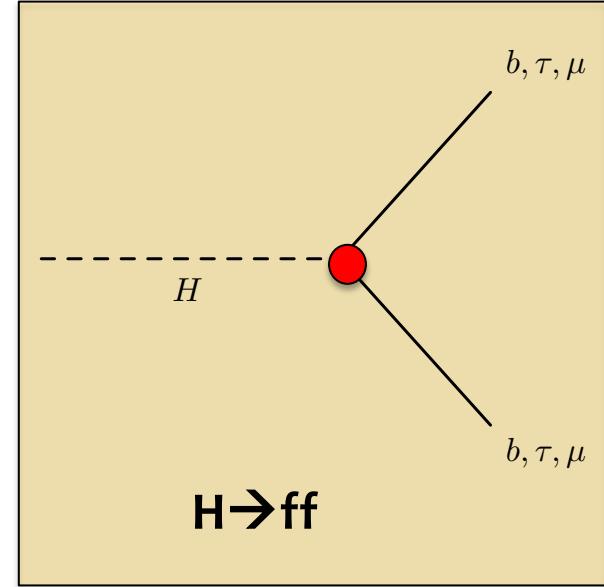


gg \rightarrow ZH

Nicholas Wardle

Many different ways to make and see a Higgs

Decreasing cross-section

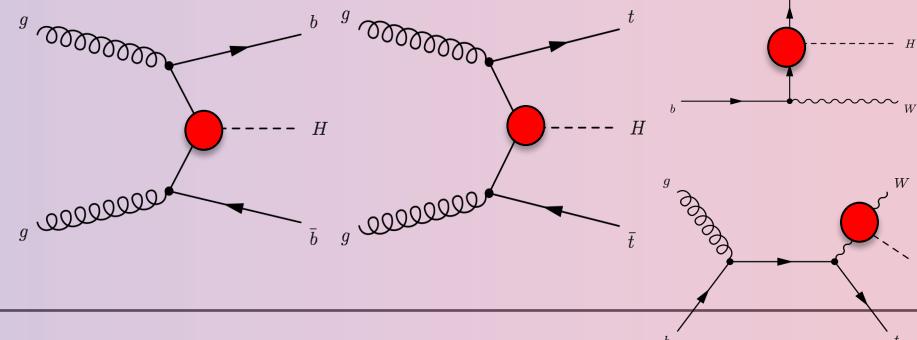


bbH

ttH

gb \rightarrow tHW

qg \rightarrow tHq



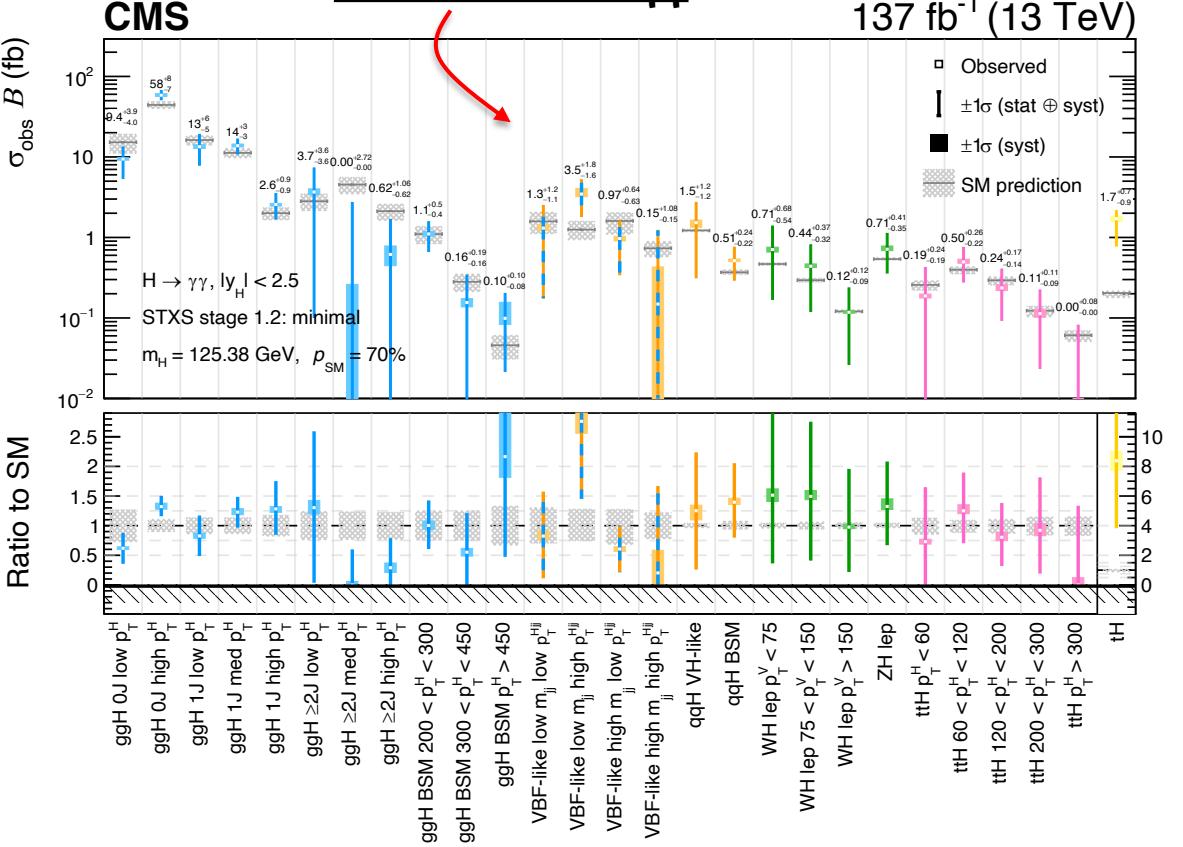
39
39

With the mass well measured we can test concrete predictions of **Higgs-SM couplings**

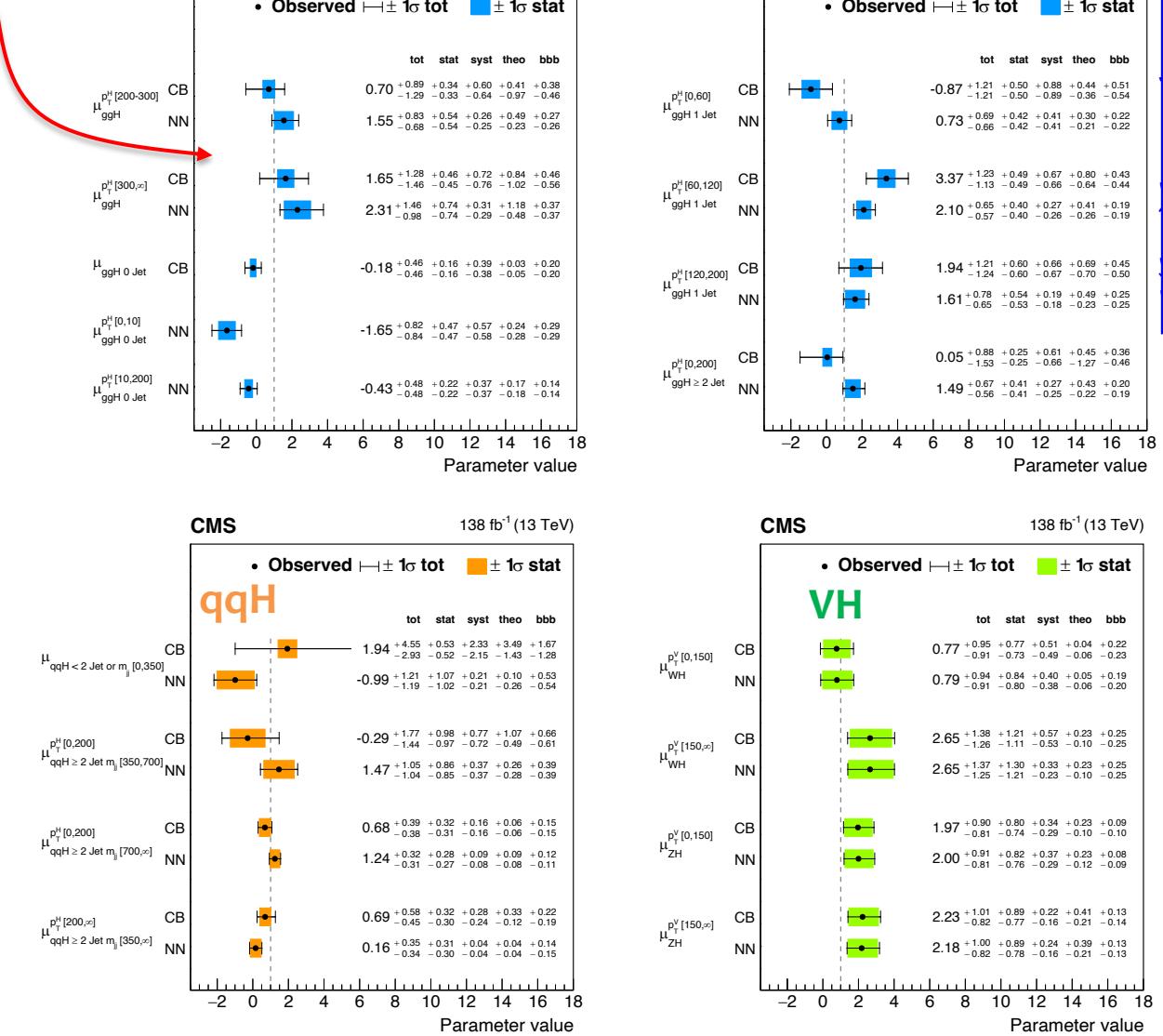
STXS $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ & $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$

With the data collected in Run-2 we have enough Higgs bosons to **explore high momentum regions** and probe potential hiding places for new (heavy) physics!

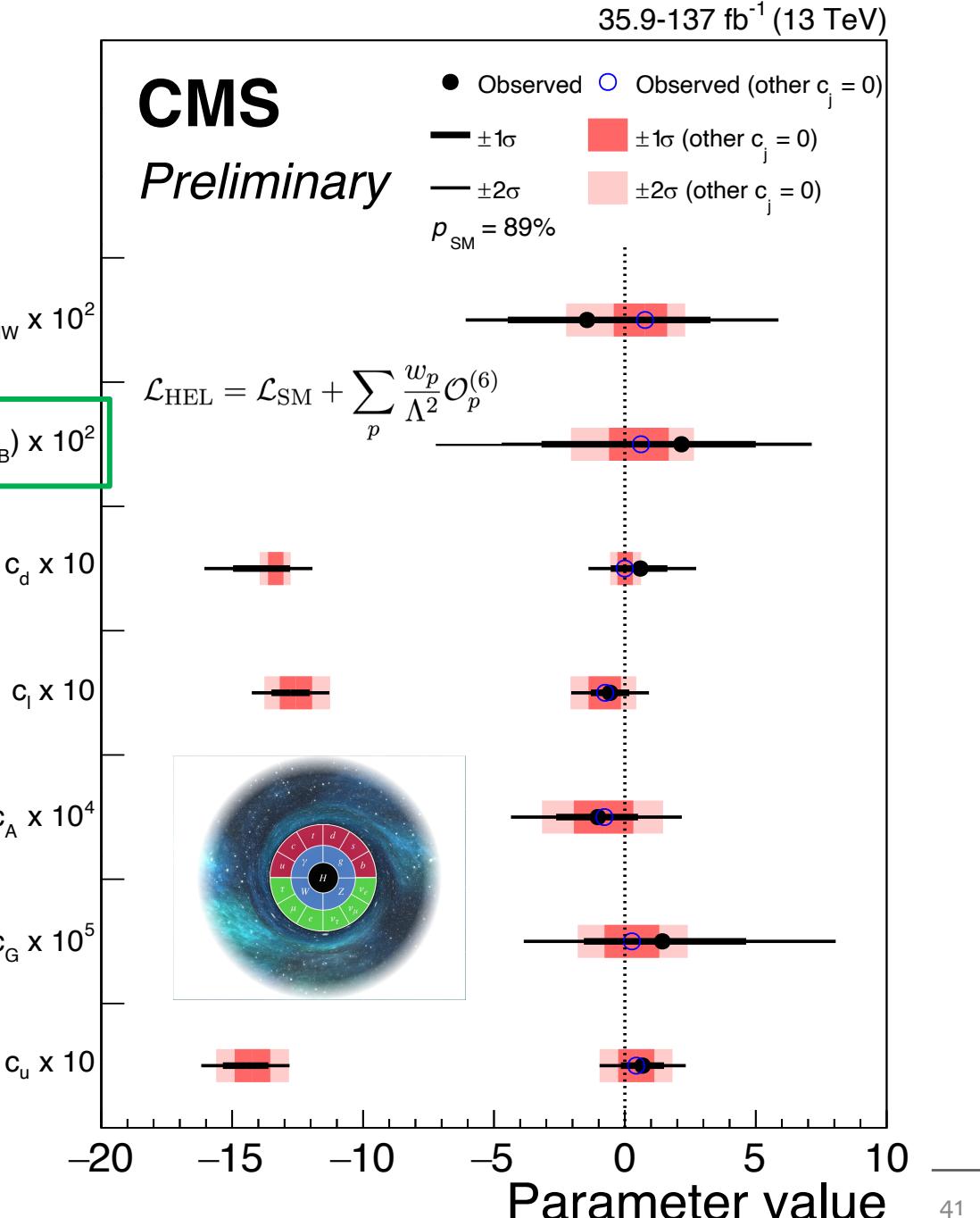
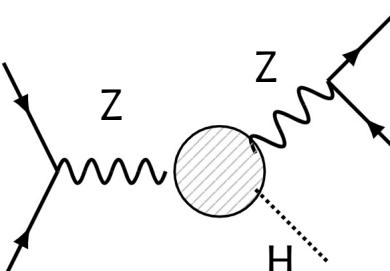
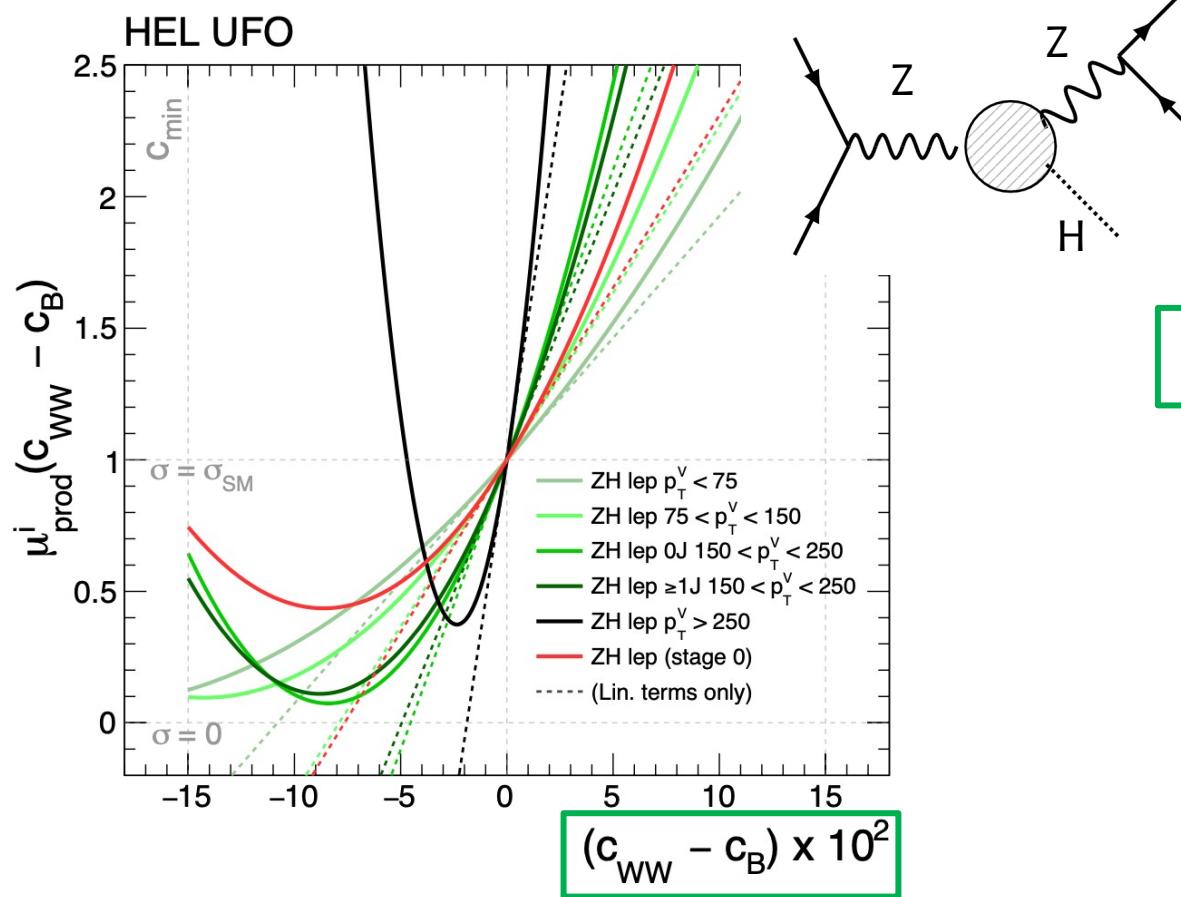
Run-2 CMS $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



Run-2 CMS $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$



Effective field theories

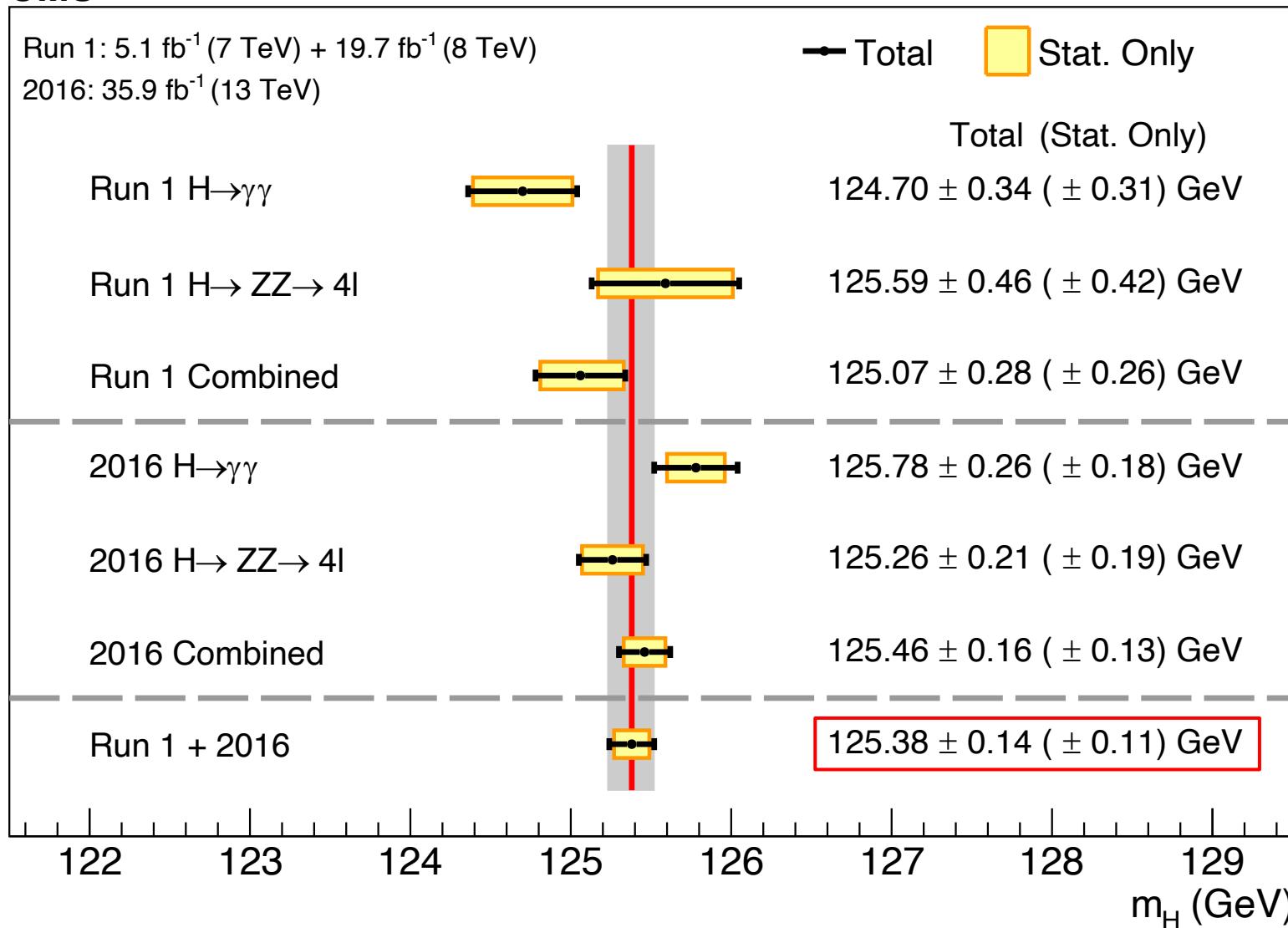


EFTs allow us to coherently correlate measurements across different production & decay, from different kinematic regions, to pick out coherent BSM effects → **guide on the path to New Physics!**

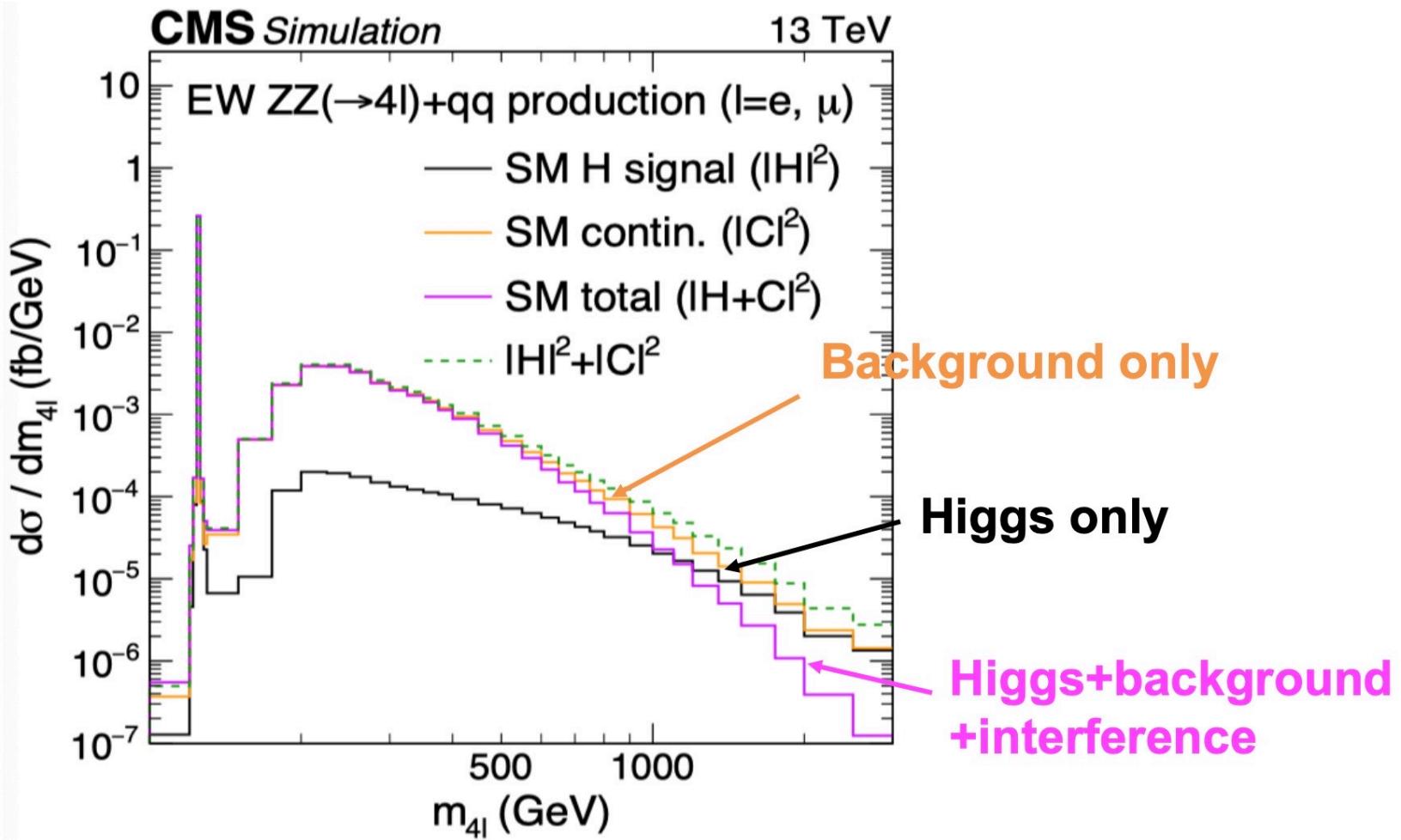
m_H combination

CMS

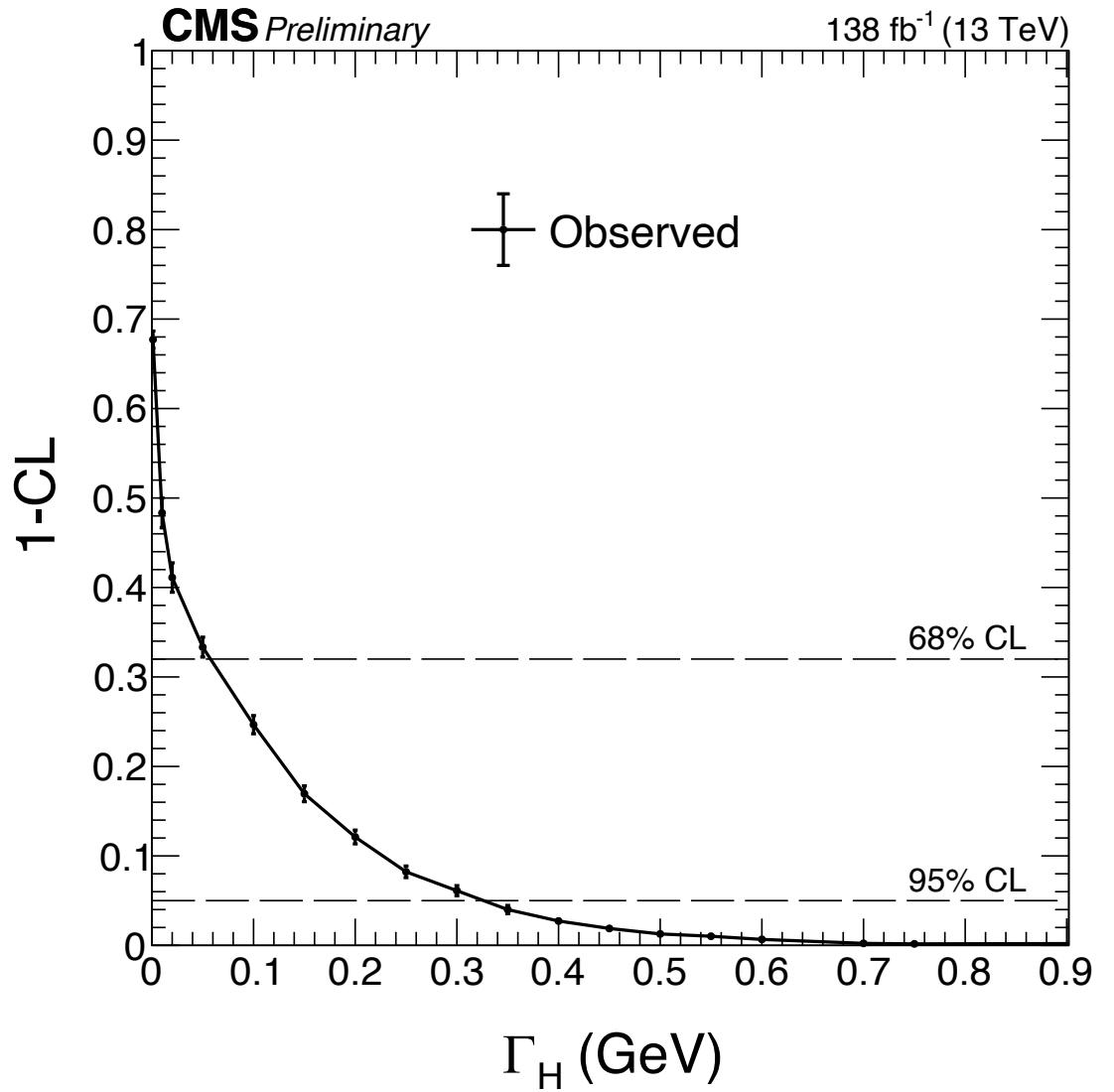
[Phys. Lett. B 805 \(2020\) 135425](#)



Higgs Width

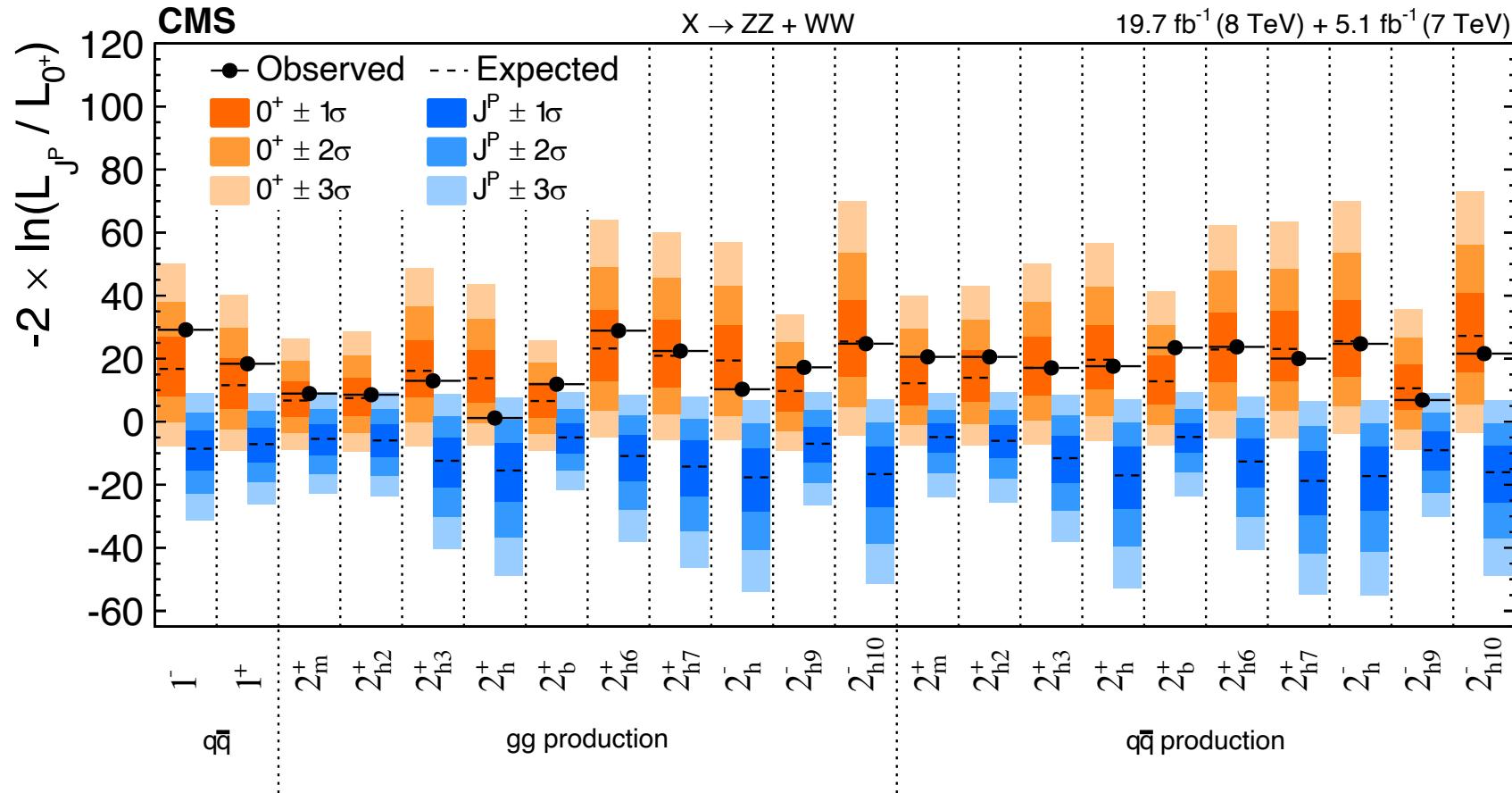


FC for boundary $H \rightarrow 4l$



No Zero - Spin zone

Hypothesis tests for **non-nested models** used to distinguish O^+ from other J^{CP} states.



Run-1 data is already enough to rule out spin-2 (and many other J^P states) at > 99.9% confidence level

H \rightarrow WW/ZZ Anomalous Couplings

$$A(HV_1V_2) \sim \left[a_1^{VV} + \frac{\kappa_1^{VV} q_{V1}^2 + \kappa_2^{VV} q_{V2}^2}{(\Lambda_1^{VV})^2} \right] m_{V1}^2 \epsilon_{V1}^* \epsilon_{V2}^*$$

$$+ \frac{1}{v} a_2^{VV} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(1)} f^{*(2),\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{v} a_3^{VV} f_{\mu\nu}^{*(1)} \tilde{f}^{*(2),\mu\nu},$$

$$f_{ai} = \frac{|a_i|^2 \sigma_i}{\sum_j |a_j|^2 \sigma_j} \text{sign} \left(\frac{a_i}{a_1} \right)$$

Translation into Warsaw Basis

$$\delta a_1^{ZZ} = \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \left(2c_{H\square} + \frac{6e^2}{s_w^2} c_{HWB} + \left(\frac{3c_w^2}{2s_w^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) c_{HD} \right),$$

$$\kappa_1^{ZZ} = \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \left(-\frac{2e^2}{s_w^2} c_{HWB} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2s_w^2} \right) c_{HD} \right),$$

$$a_2^{ZZ} = -2 \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} (s_w^2 c_{HB} + c_w^2 c_{HW} + s_w c_w c_{HWB}),$$

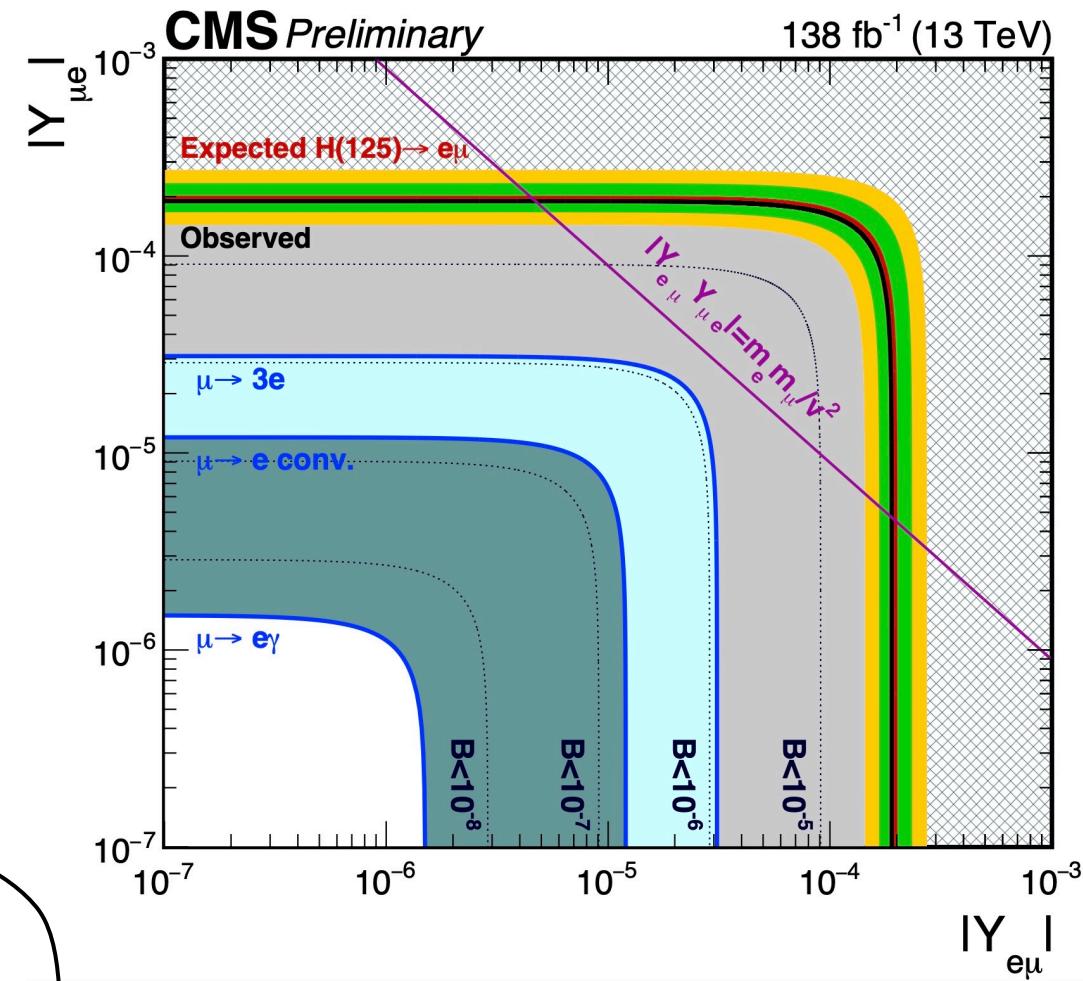
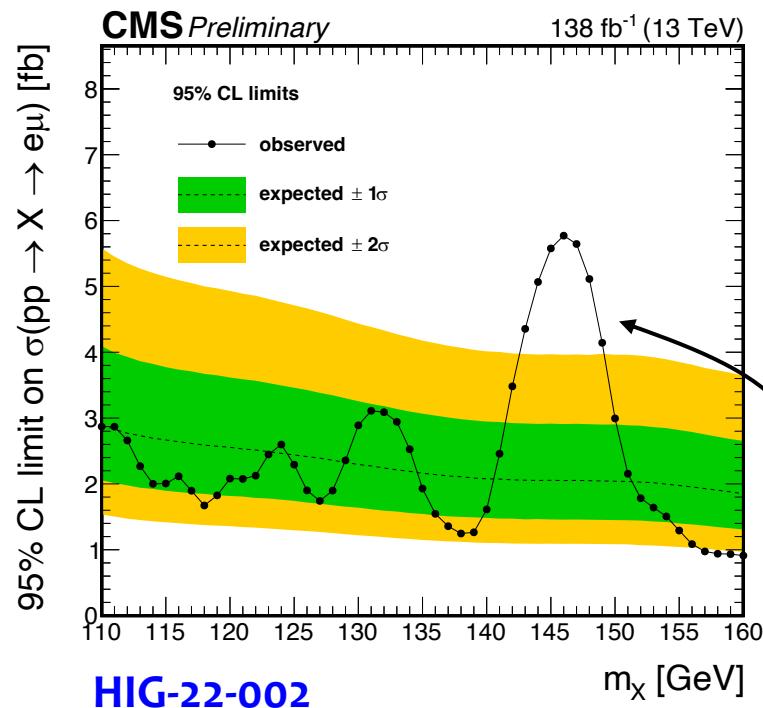
$$a_3^{ZZ} = -2 \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} (s_w^2 c_{H\tilde{B}} + c_w^2 c_{H\tilde{W}} + s_w c_w c_{H\tilde{WB}}),$$

e/μ Flavour anomalies

Search for lepton-flavour violating decay of a Higgs boson to an eμ pair

$B(H \rightarrow e\mu) < 4.4 \times 10^{-5}$
 (4.7×10^{-5}) at 95% CL

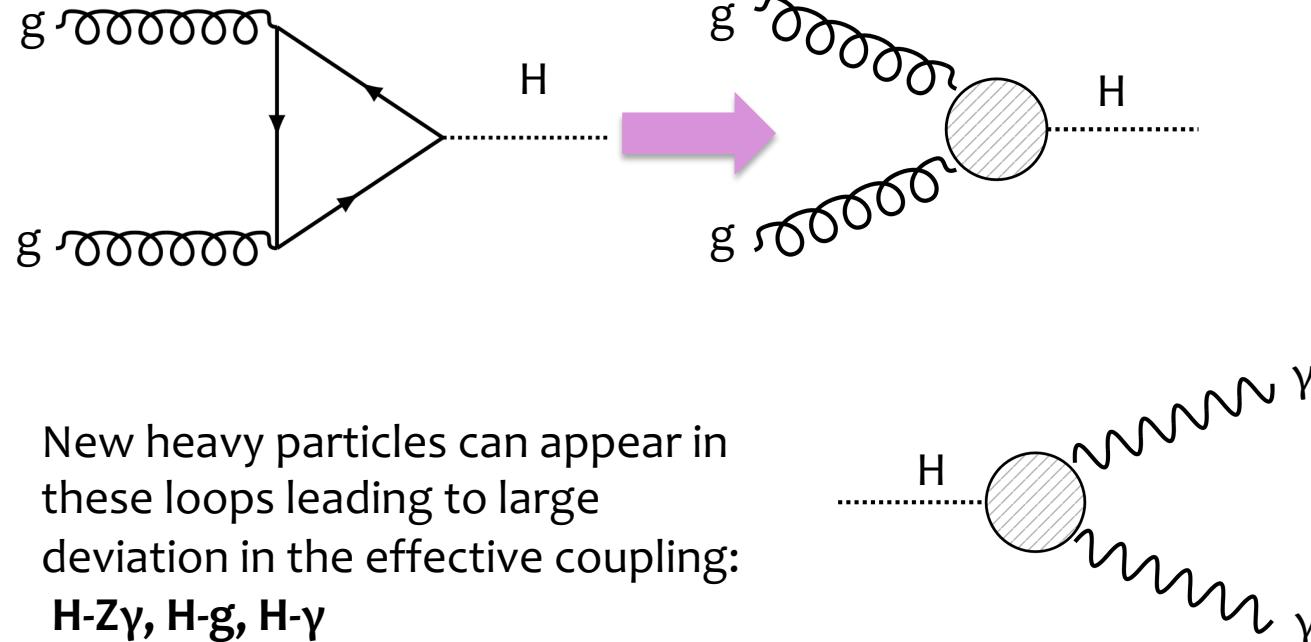
[c.f ATLAS : 6.2×10^{-5} (5.9×10^{-5})]



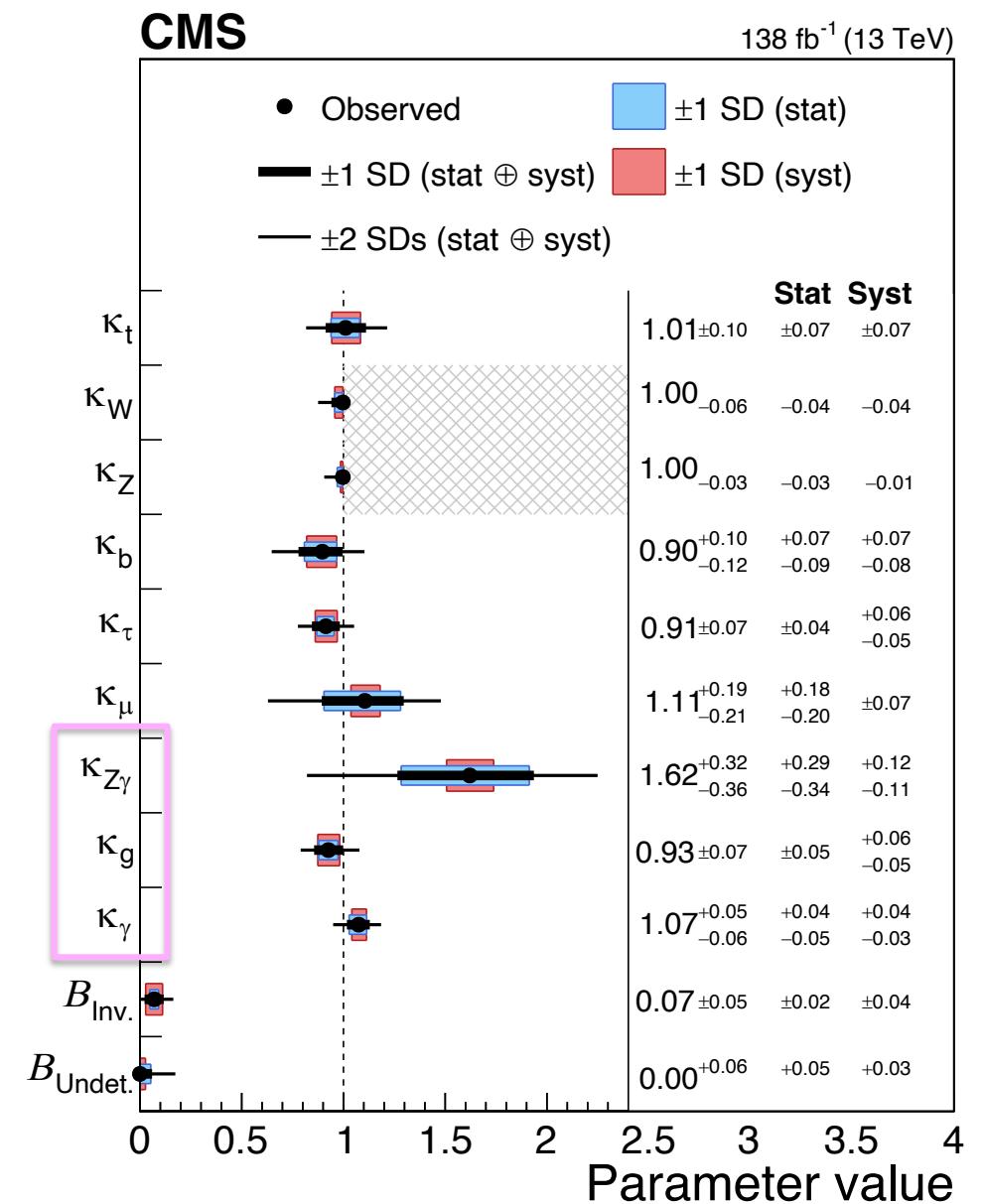
Local (Global) significance of
 3.8σ (2.8σ) near 146 GeV

Effective couplings

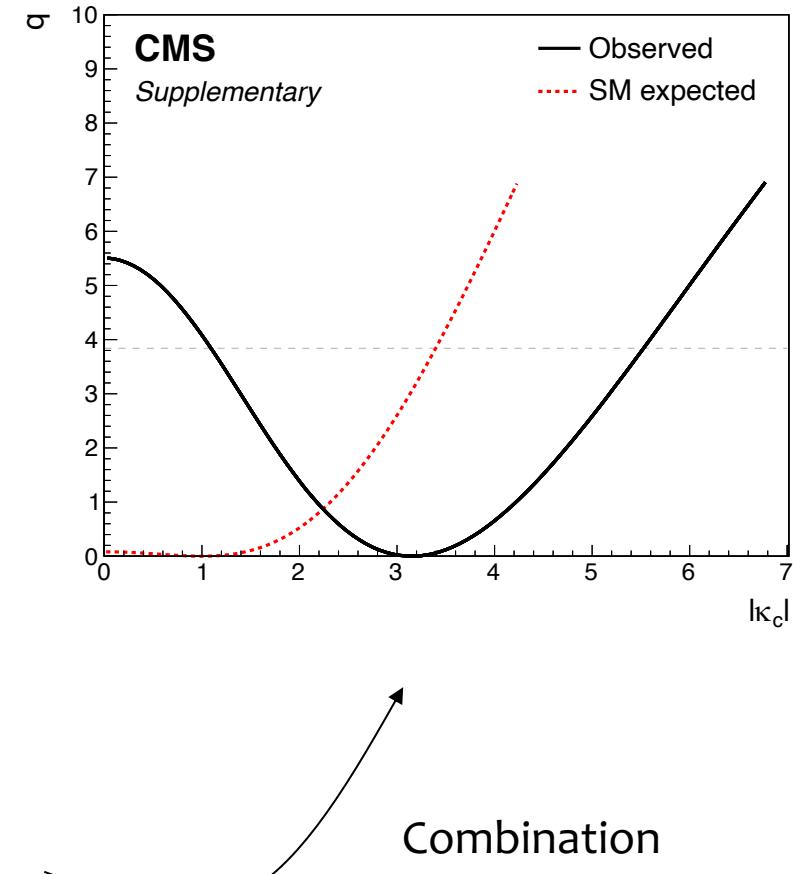
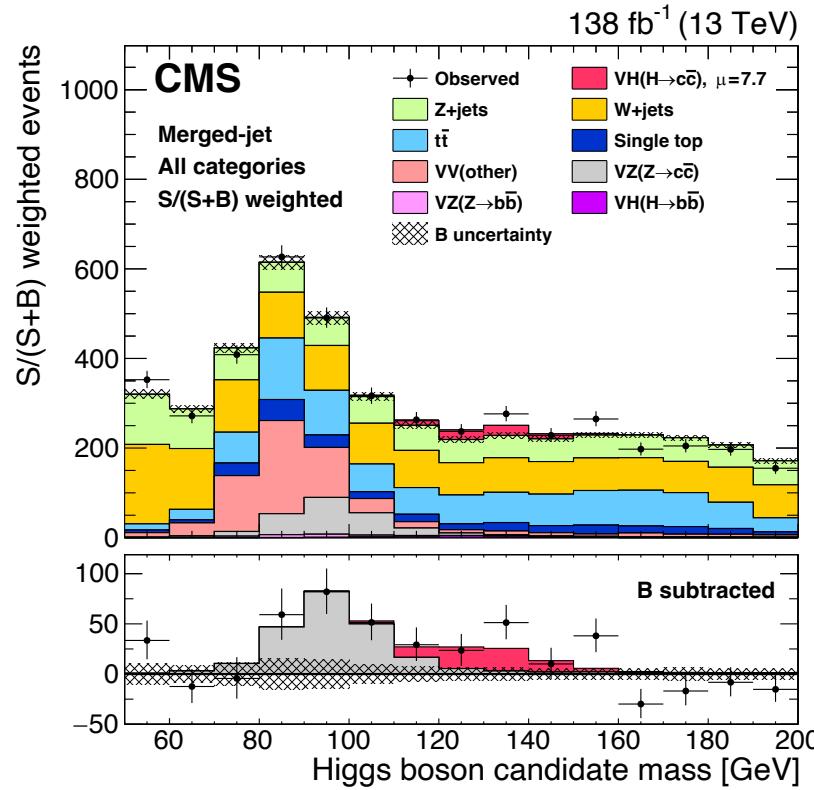
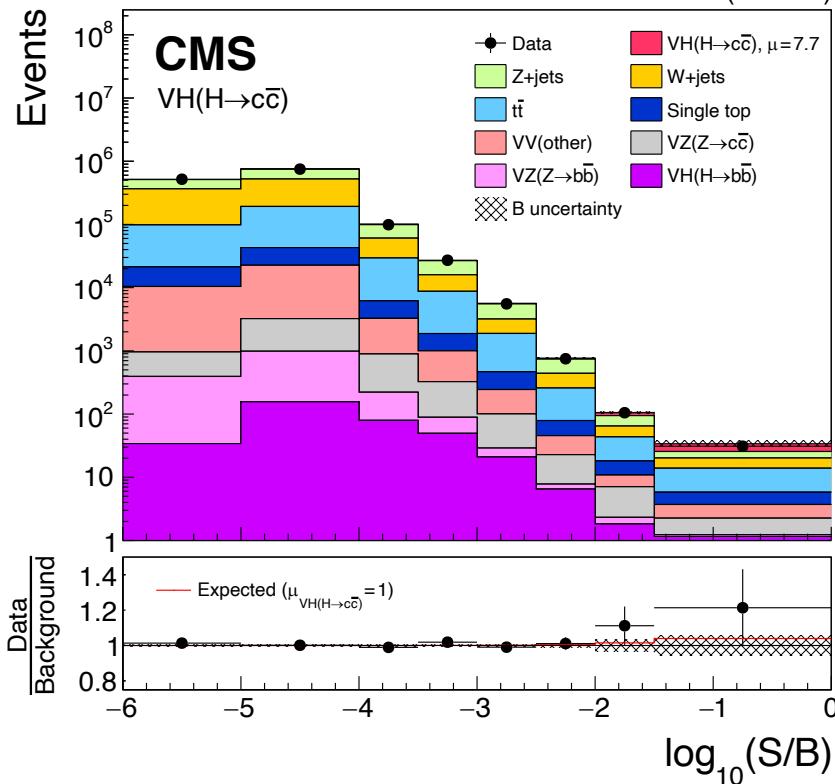
Higgs boson production and decay mechanisms that proceed by loops can be treated as **effective couplings**



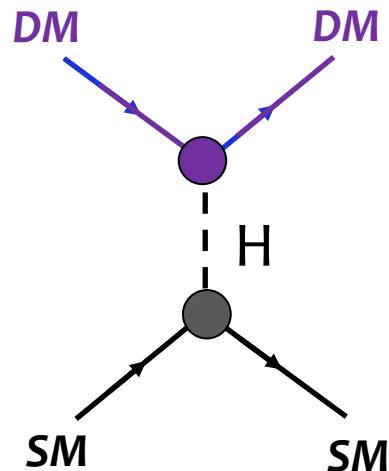
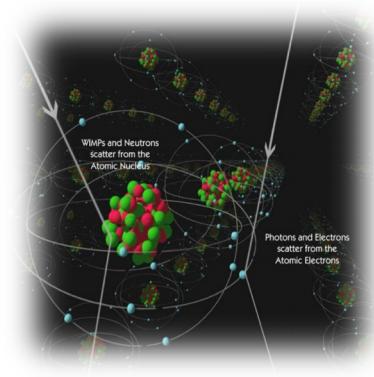
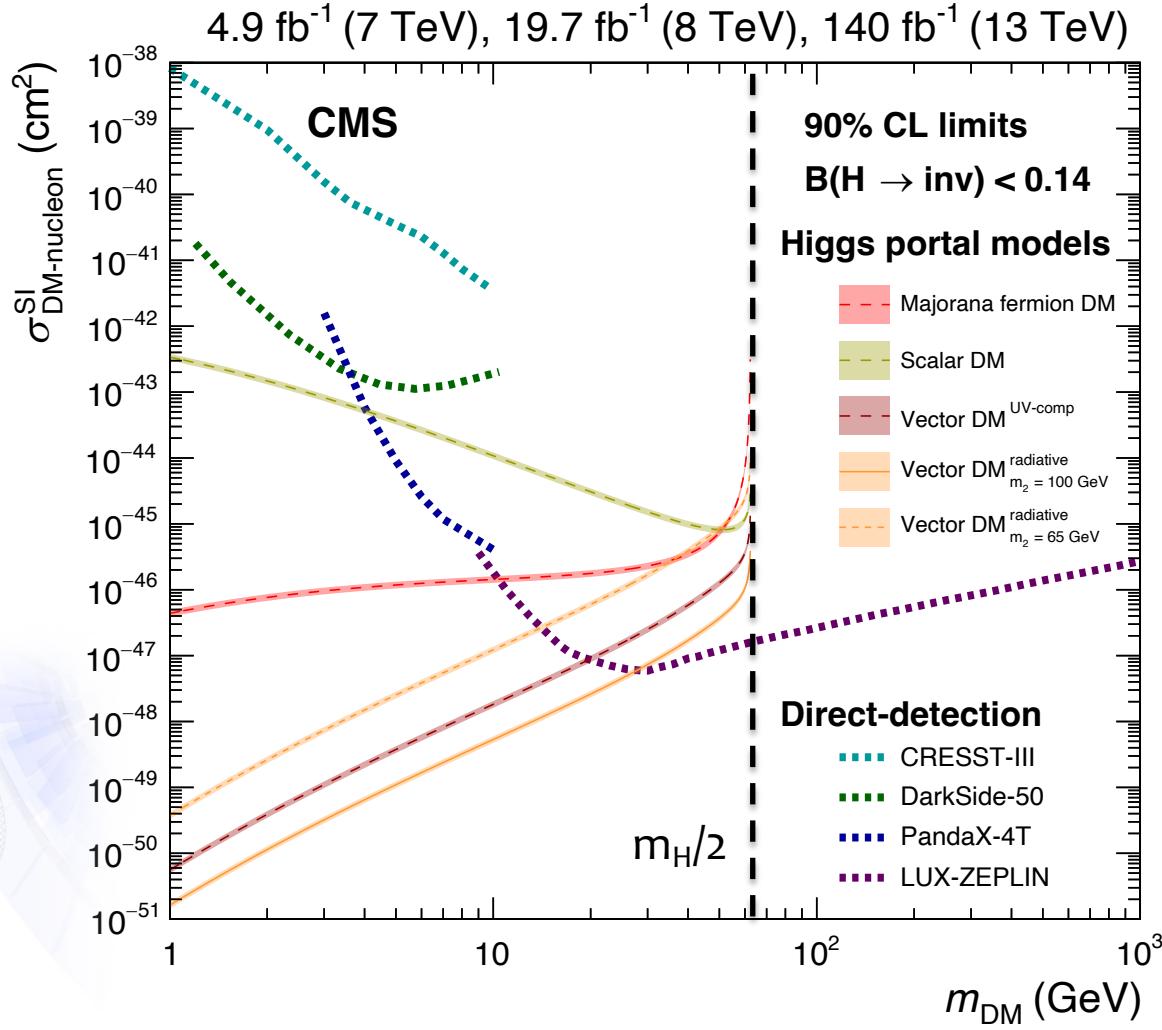
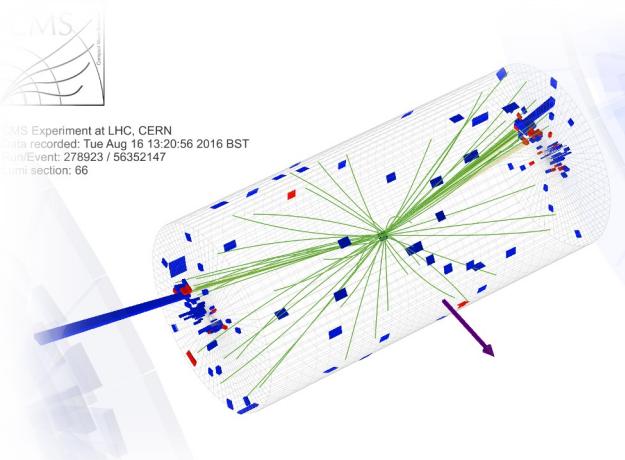
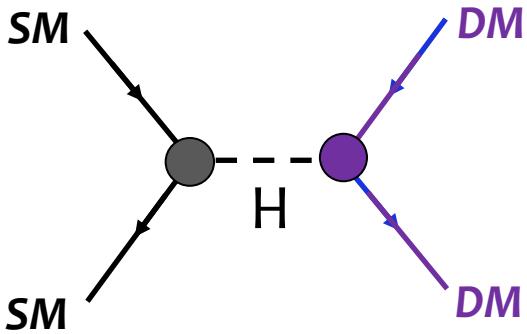
New heavy particles can appear in these loops leading to large deviation in the effective coupling:
H-Zγ, H-g, H-γ



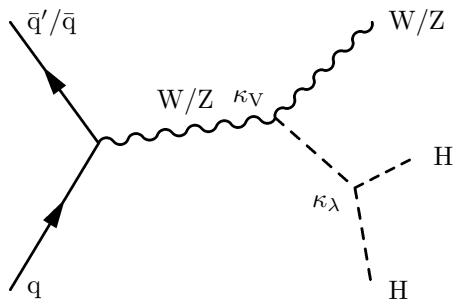
Charm coupling



Dark matter interpretation



VHH Search



[CMS-HIG-22-006](#)

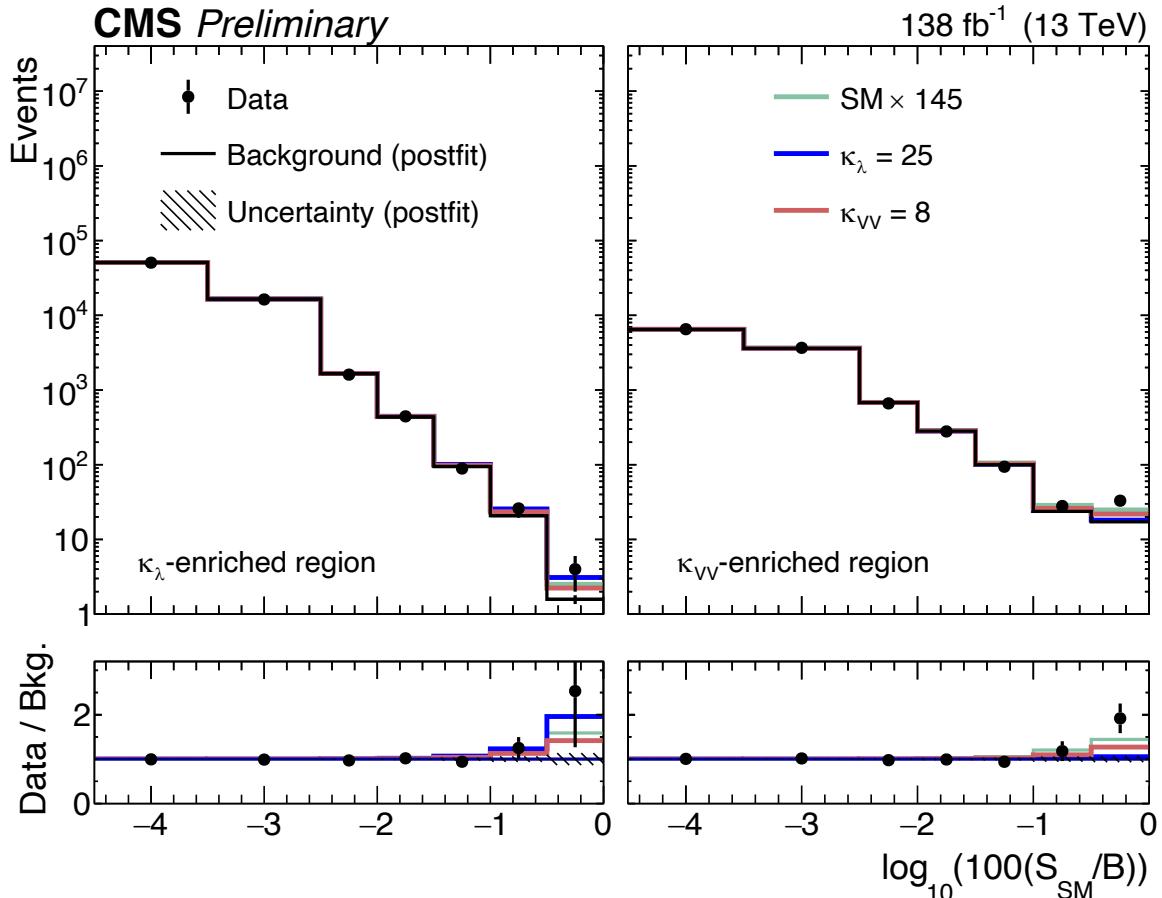
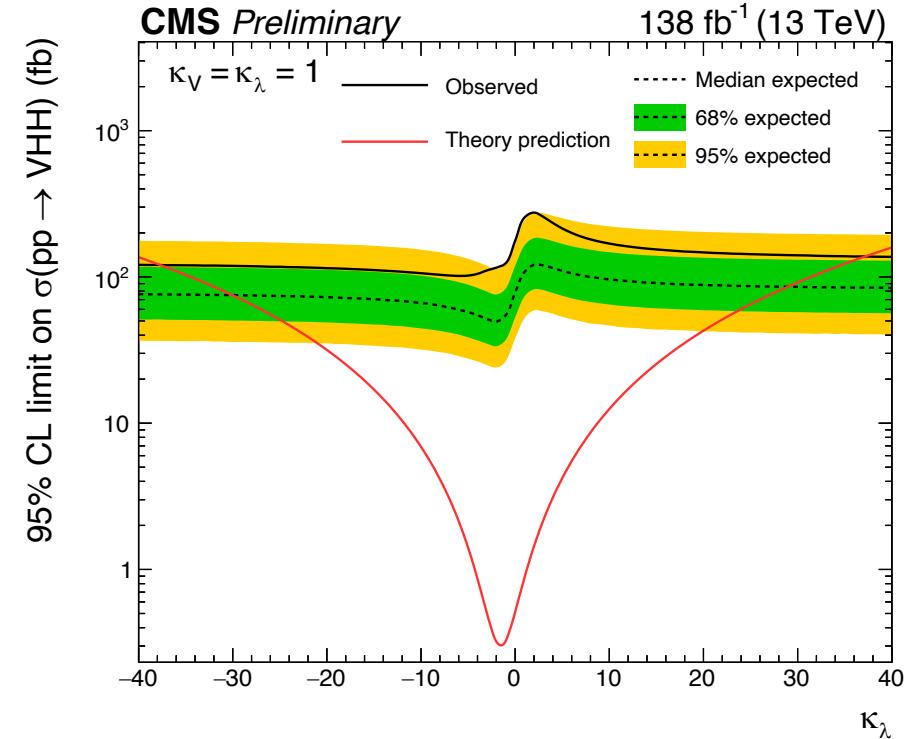


Table 4: A summary of categorization in all channels.

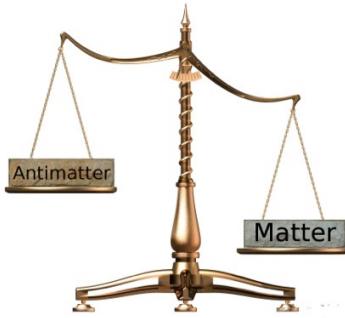
	MET small-radius	MET large-radius	1L small-radius	1L large-radius	2L	FH
Coupling enrichment	$\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_{VV}$	κ_{VV}	$\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_{VV}$	κ_{VV}	$\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_{VV}$	$\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_{VV}$
N_b	$N_b \geq 3$	—	$N_b \geq 3$	—	$N_b = 3$ $N_b = 4$	$N_b = 4$
$D_{b\bar{b},1} \times D_{b\bar{b},2}$	—	HP, LP	—	HP, LP	—	—
SR, CR	SR+CR	SR+CR	SR+CR	SR+CR	SR, CR	SR
SB	$\kappa_\lambda + \kappa_{VV}$	HP, LP	$\kappa_\lambda + \kappa_{VV}$	HP, LP	$N_b = 3$ $N_b = 4$	—
t̄t CR	—	—	—	—	One	—
Year split	Per year	Per year	Per year	Per year	Combined	Per year
Total regions	9	12	9	12	11	6



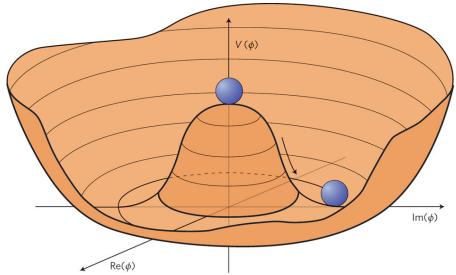
Why do we care?

The universe today is **matter** (baryon)-dominated,

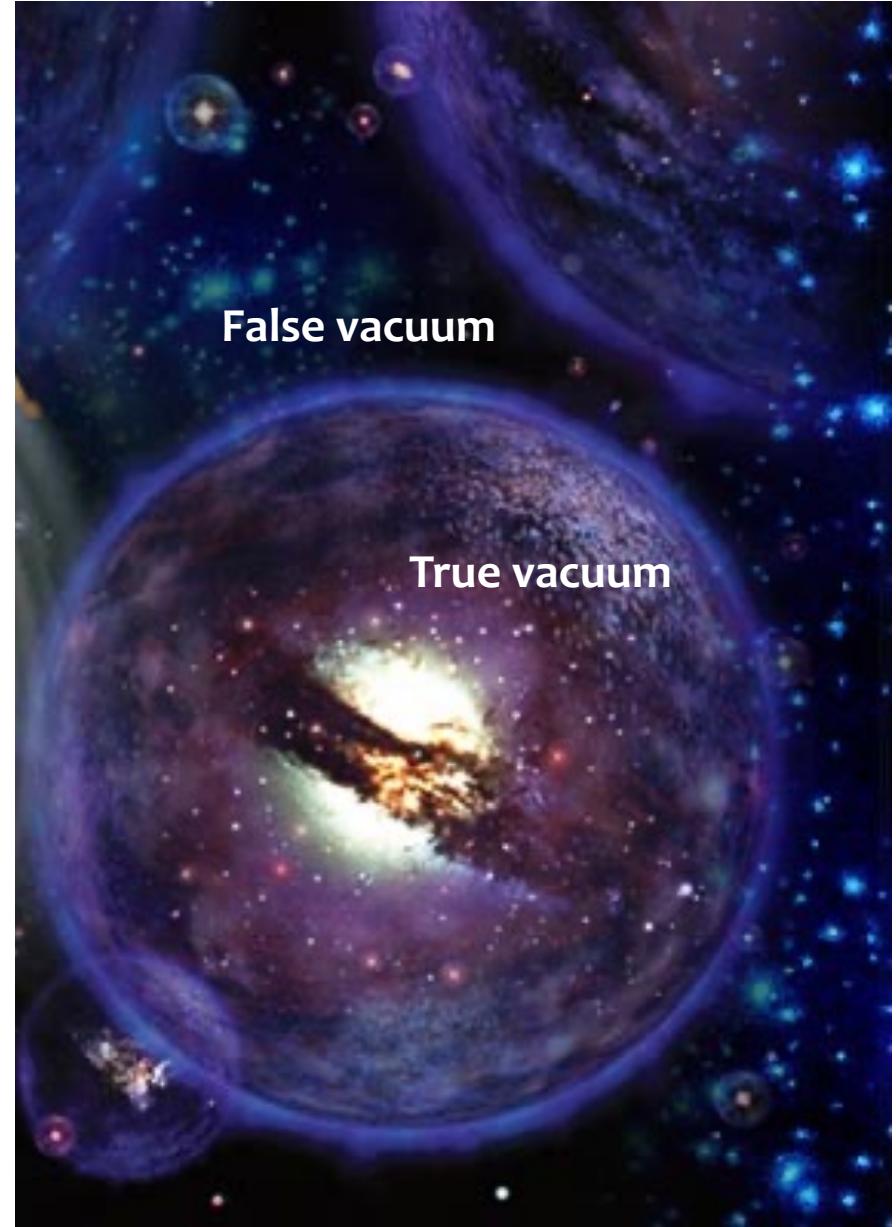
$$n_B \gg n_{\bar{B}}$$



Essential ingredient for **Baryogenesis** (production of B-asymmetry) :
→ First order phase transition [1]



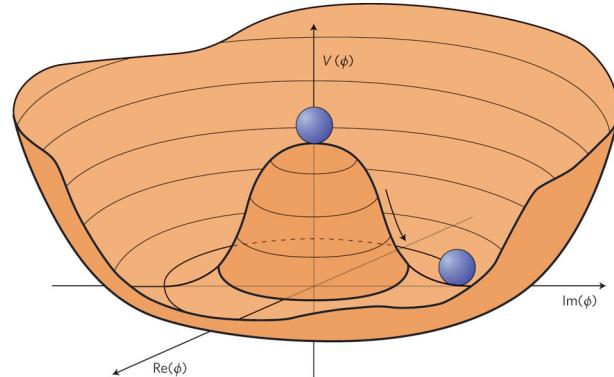
[1] A. D. Sakharov, JETP Lett. 5, 24 (1967)



Modified Higgs potential and Baryogenesis

BSM physics in Higgs potential could be the solution!

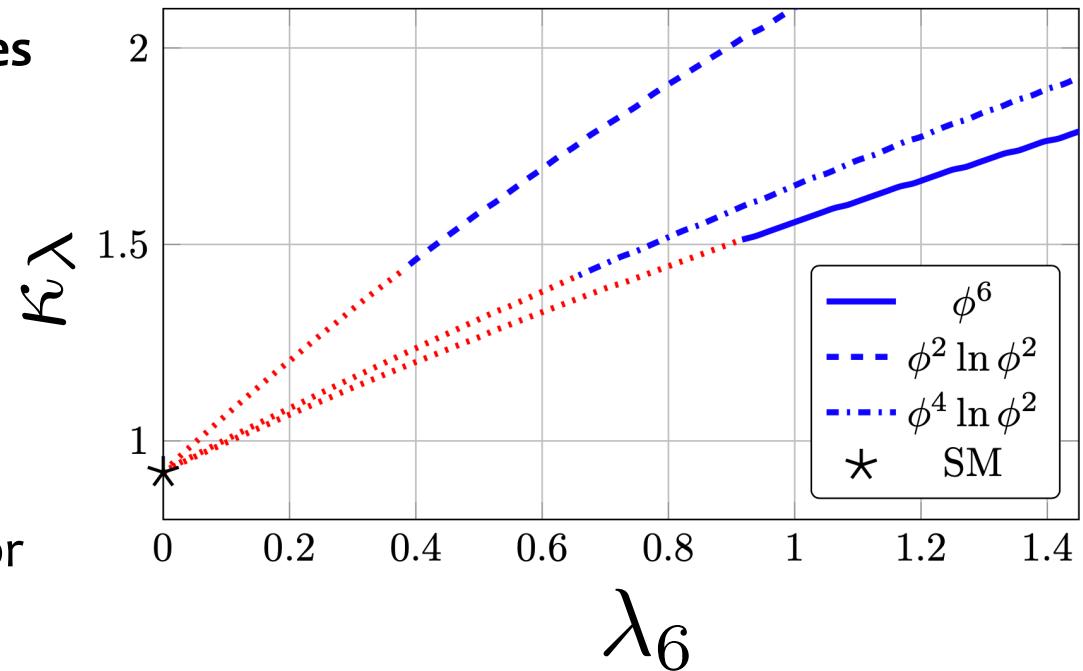
$$V(H) = \underbrace{\frac{\mu^2}{2}(v + H)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}(v + H)^4}_{\text{SM}} + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_6}{\Lambda}(v + H)^6}_{\text{BSM}}$$



Inclusion of Dimension-6 (BSM) term in potential **changes the relationships between** the fundamental Higgs parameters

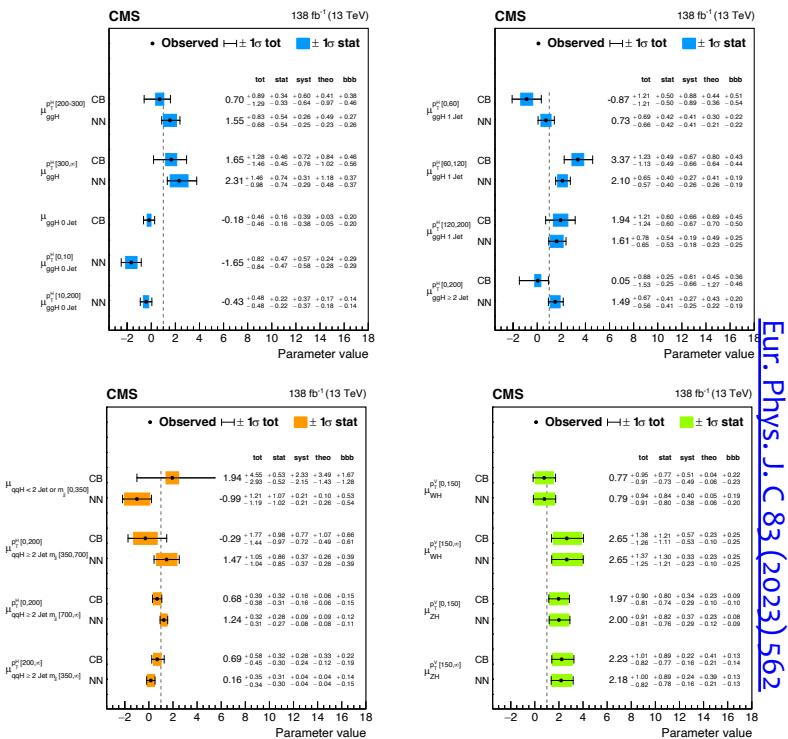
$$\kappa_\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{SM}} = 1 + \frac{16\lambda_6 v^4}{m_H^2 \Lambda^2}$$

50% increase in self-coupling could hint at mechanism for 1st order EWK phase-transition accuracy crucial goal

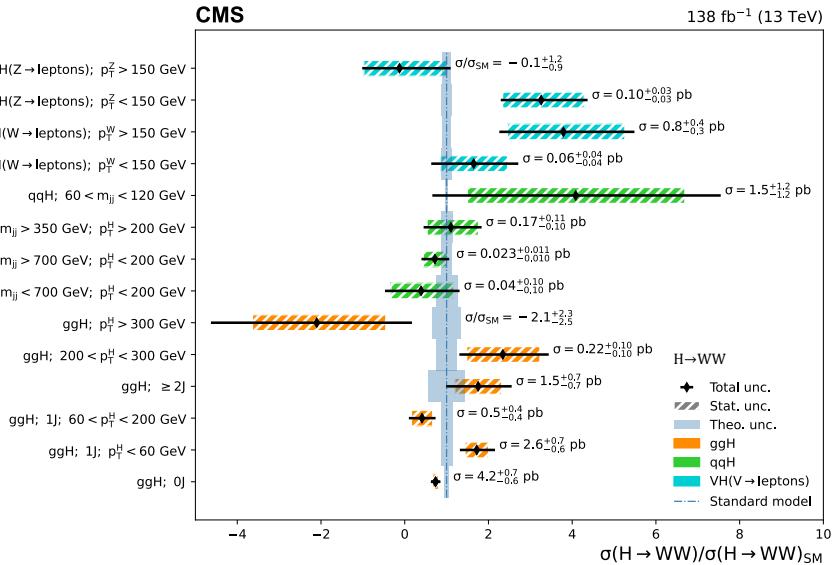


STXS measurements

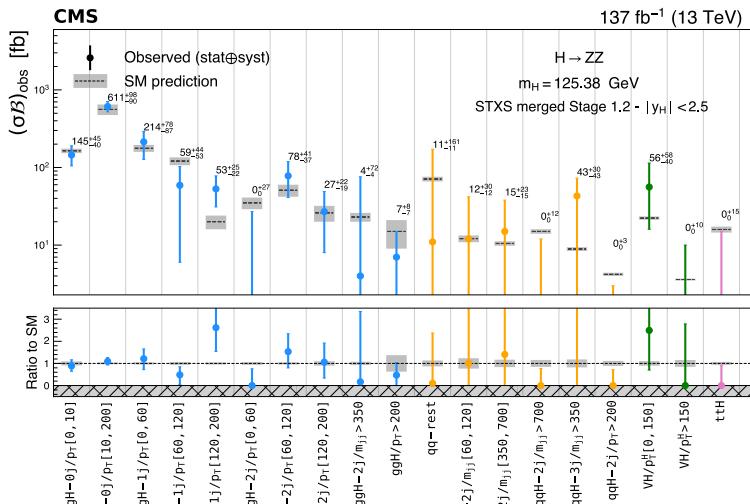
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$



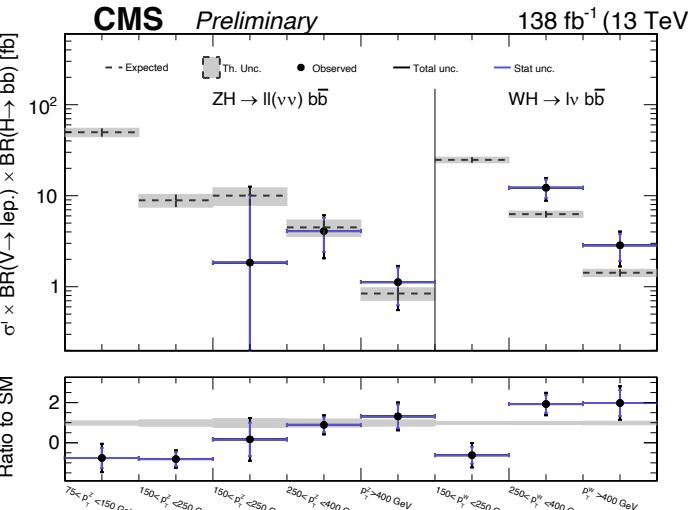
$H \rightarrow WW$ ([CMS-HIG-20-013](#))



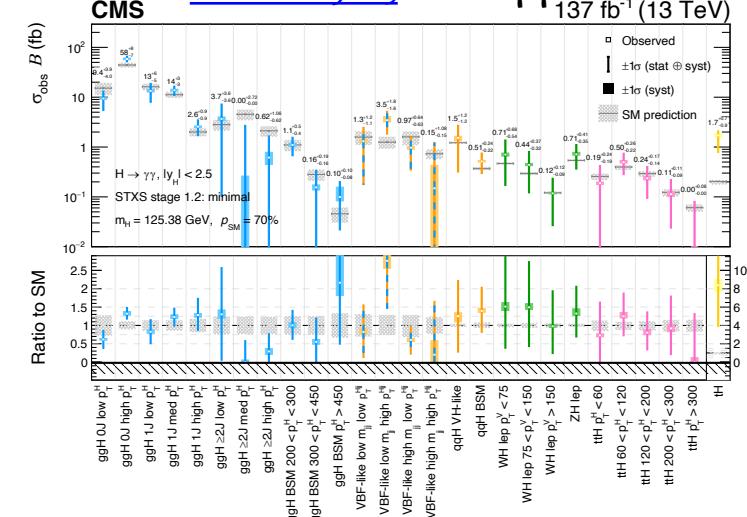
$H \rightarrow ZZ$ ([CMS-HIG-19-001](#))



[CMS-HIG-20-001](#) $VH(\rightarrow bb)$



[CMS-HIG-19-015](#) $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
Overall diameter : 15.0 m
Overall length : 28.7 m
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE

12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS

Pixel ($100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}^2$) $\sim 1 \text{ m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$ channels
Microstrips ($80-180 \mu\text{m}$) $\sim 200 \text{ m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID

Niobium titanium coil carrying $\sim 18,000 \text{ A}$

MUON CHAMBERS

Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER

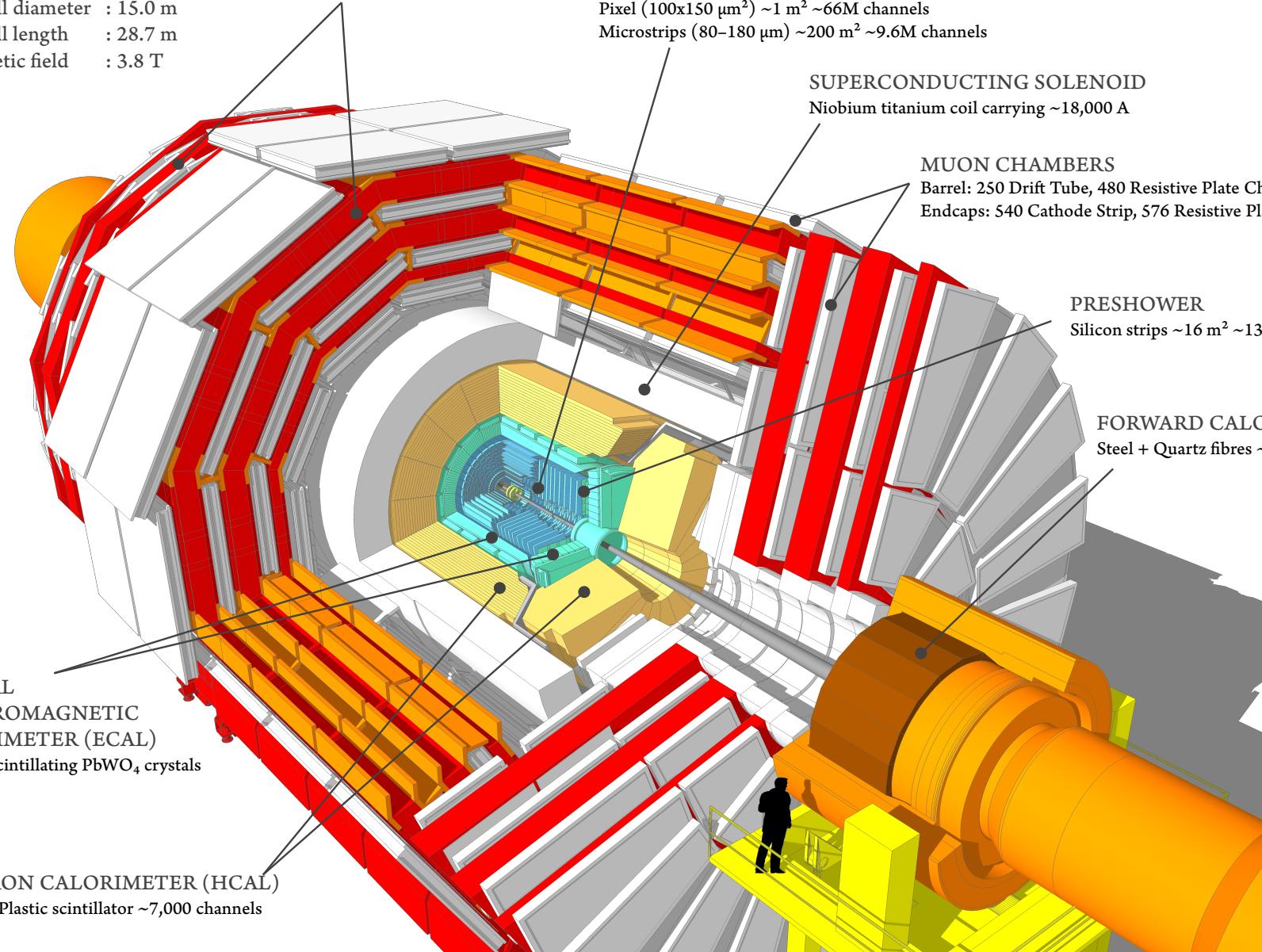
Silicon strips $\sim 16 \text{ m}^2 \sim 137,000$ channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER

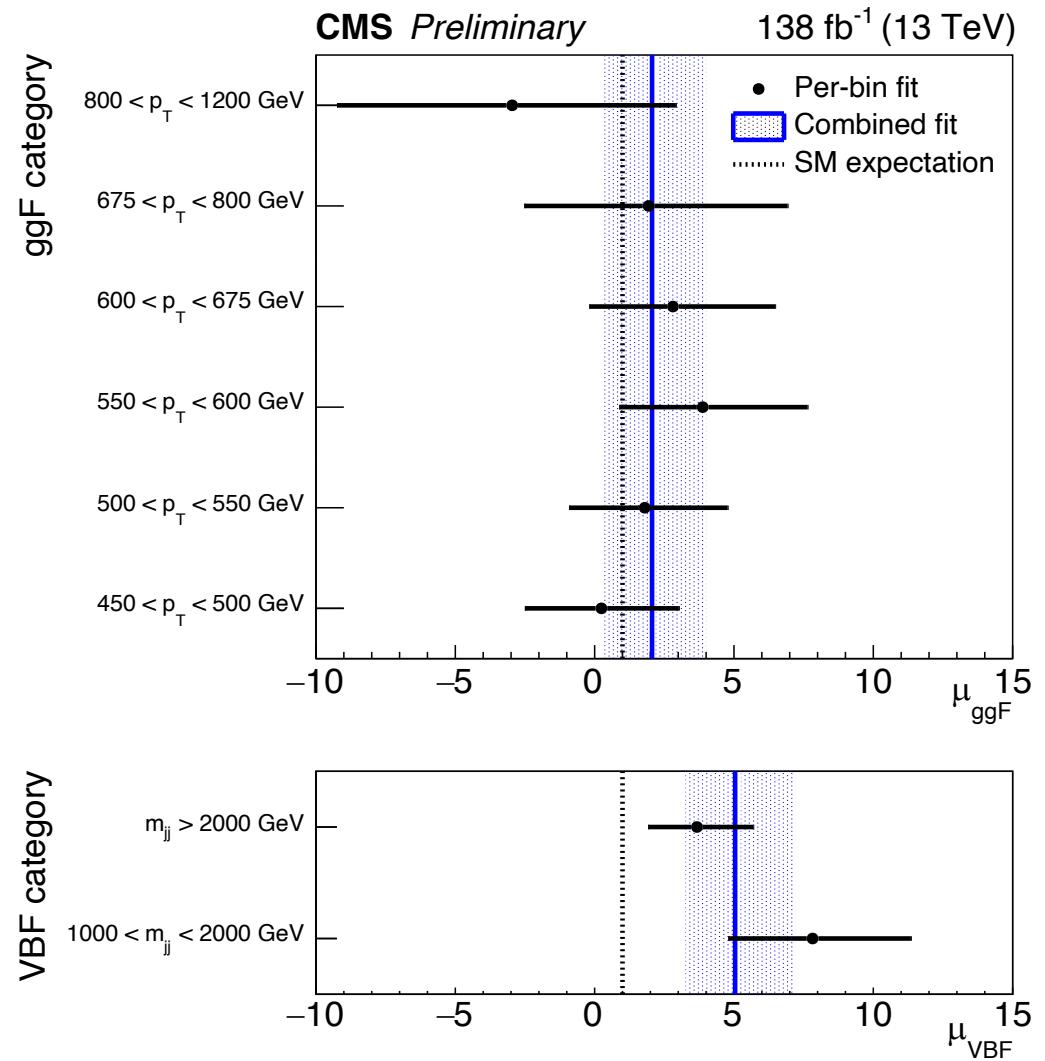
Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CRYSTAL
ELECTROMAGNETIC
CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

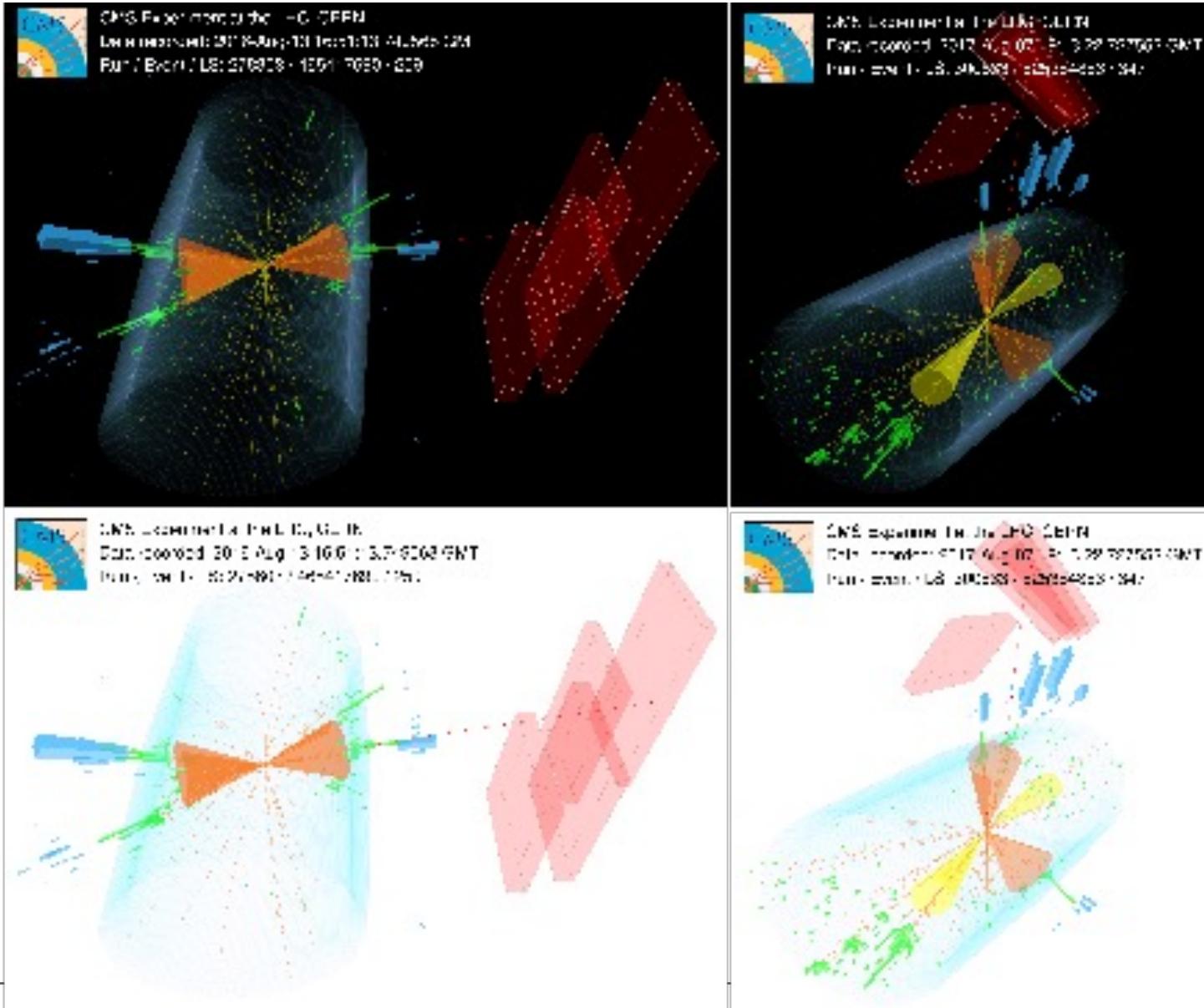
HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)
Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels



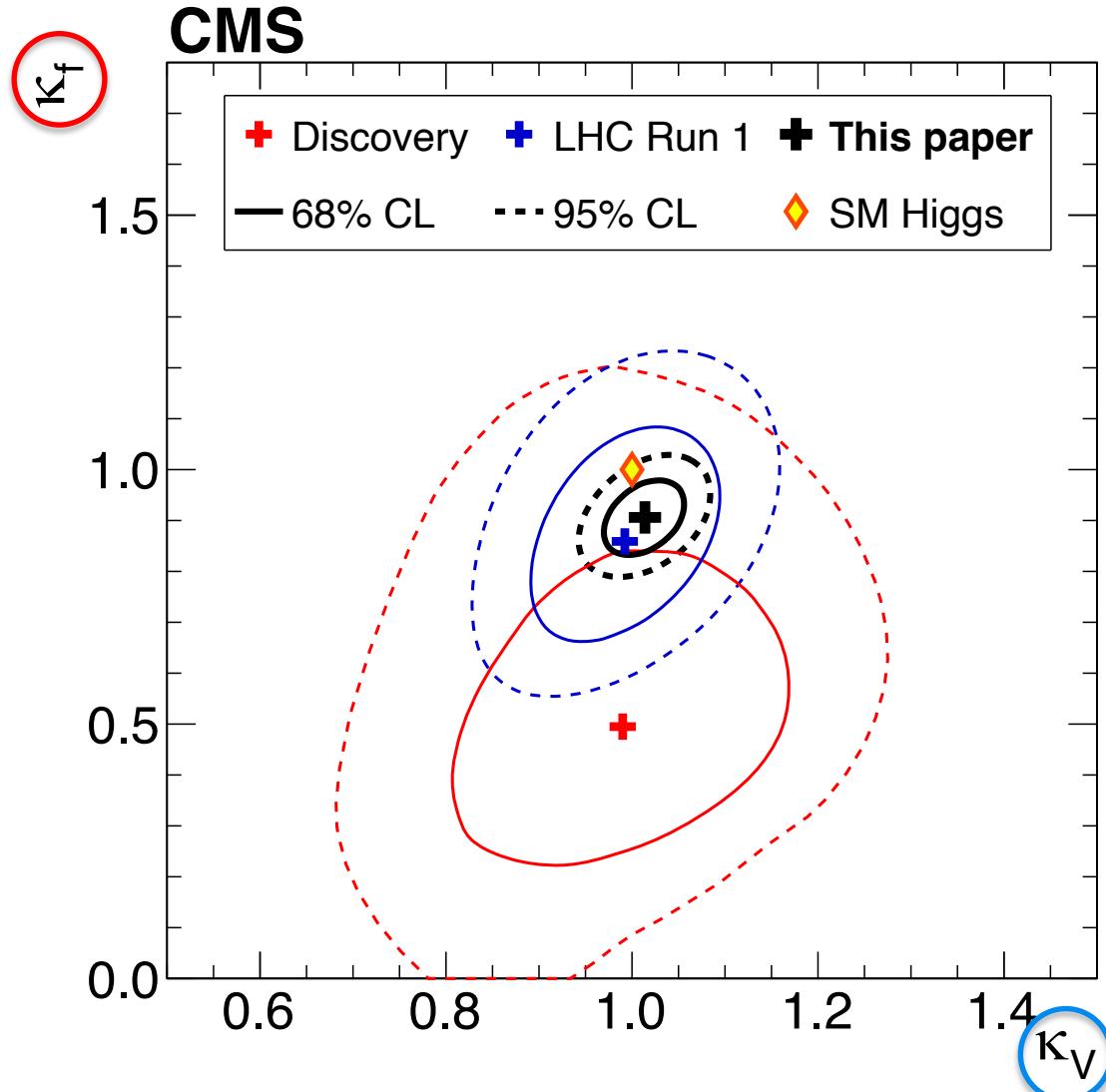
Boosted VBF $H \rightarrow bb$ Results



Boosted HH \rightarrow 4b events

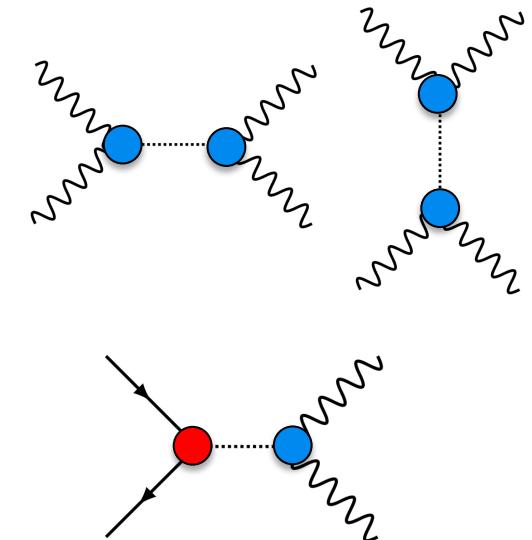


Higgs couplings for BSM physics



In the **SM**, the Higgs regulates longitudinal WW scattering at high energies

$$W_L^+ W_L^- \rightarrow W_L^+ W_L^- \sim \frac{g^2}{4m_W^2} (s+t) (1-\kappa_V^2)$$



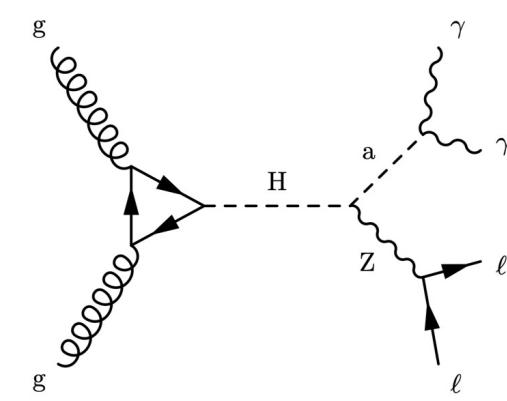
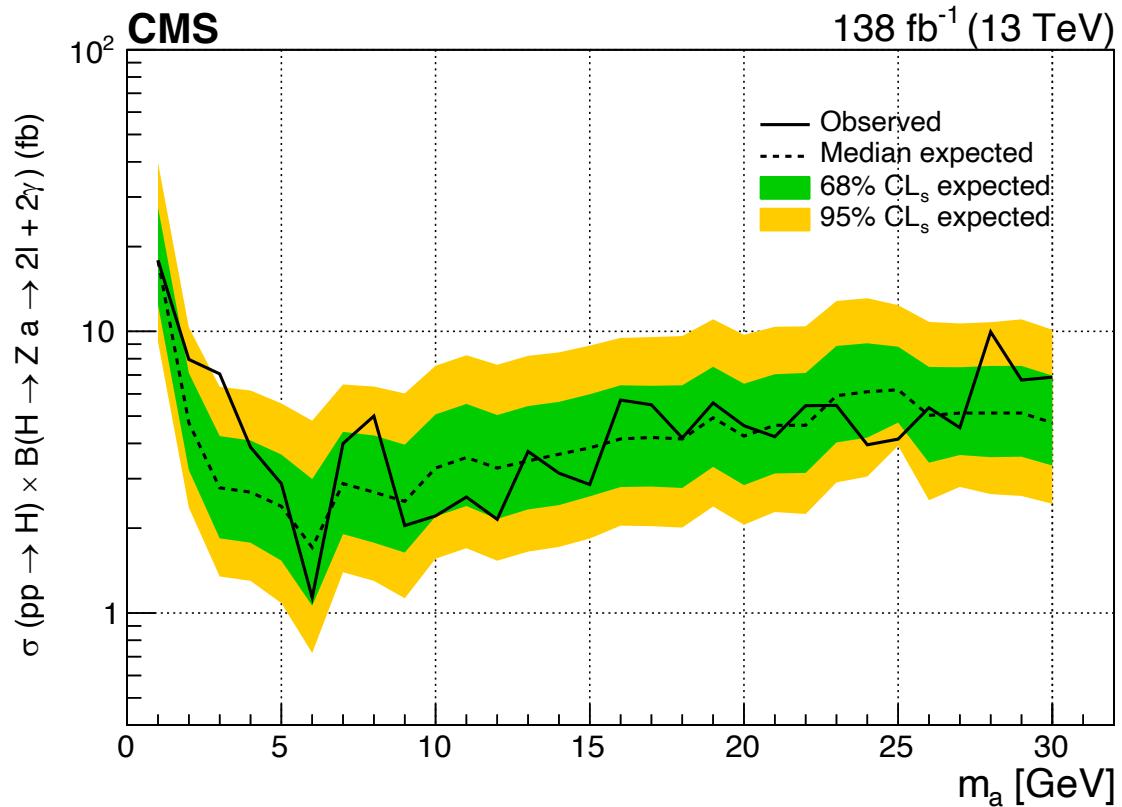
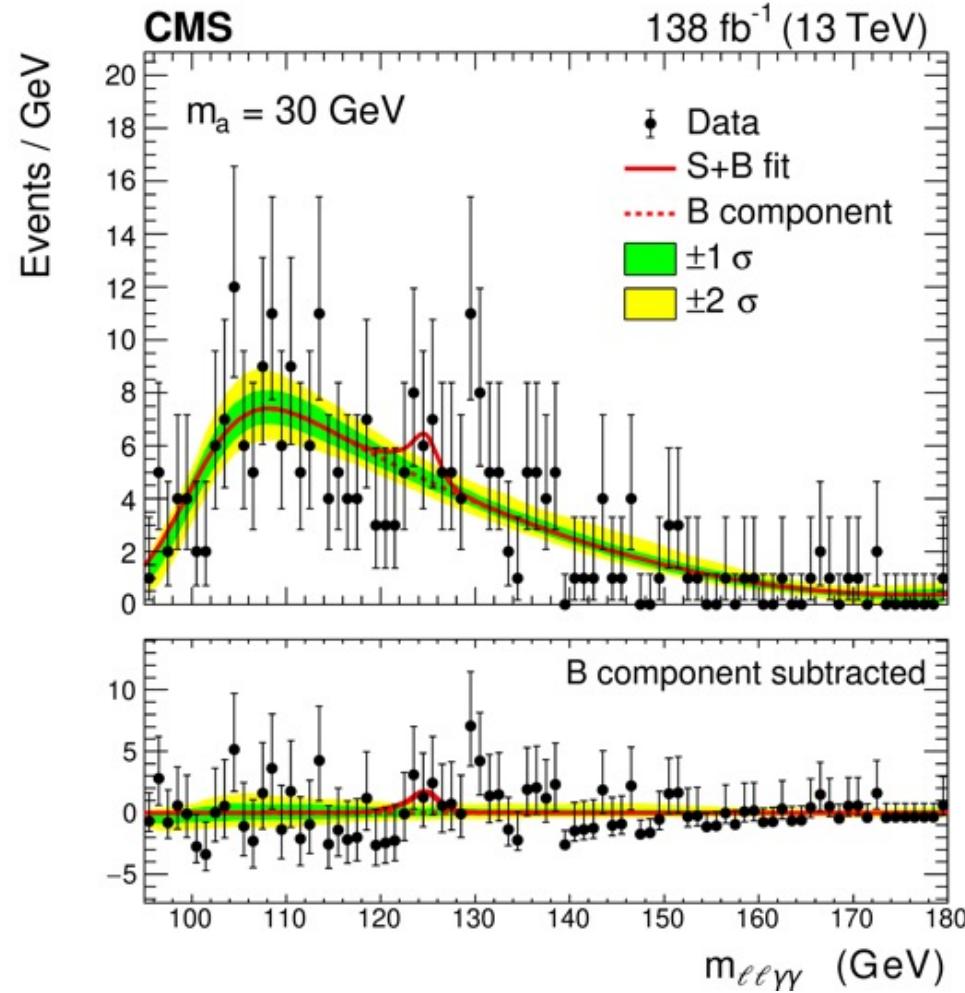
$$\psi\bar{\psi} \rightarrow W_L^+ W_L^- \sim \frac{m_\psi \sqrt{s}}{v^2} (1-\kappa_F \kappa_V)$$

If couplings to vector bosons and fermions are SM-like
Scattering amplitudes don't diverge

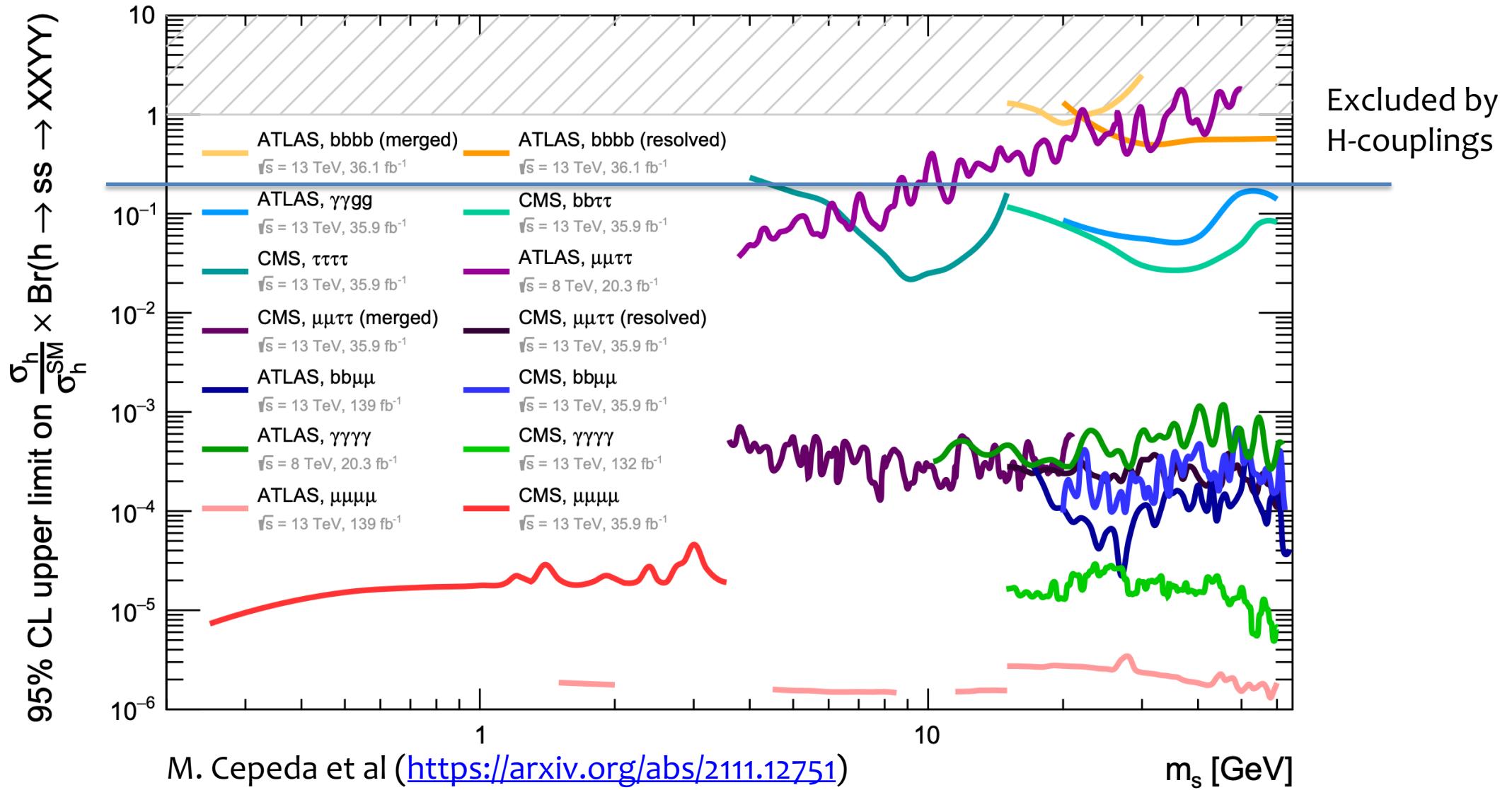
→ Measuring these couplings is a **strict test of SM** at higher energies

$H \rightarrow Za$

[CMS-HIG-22-003](#)

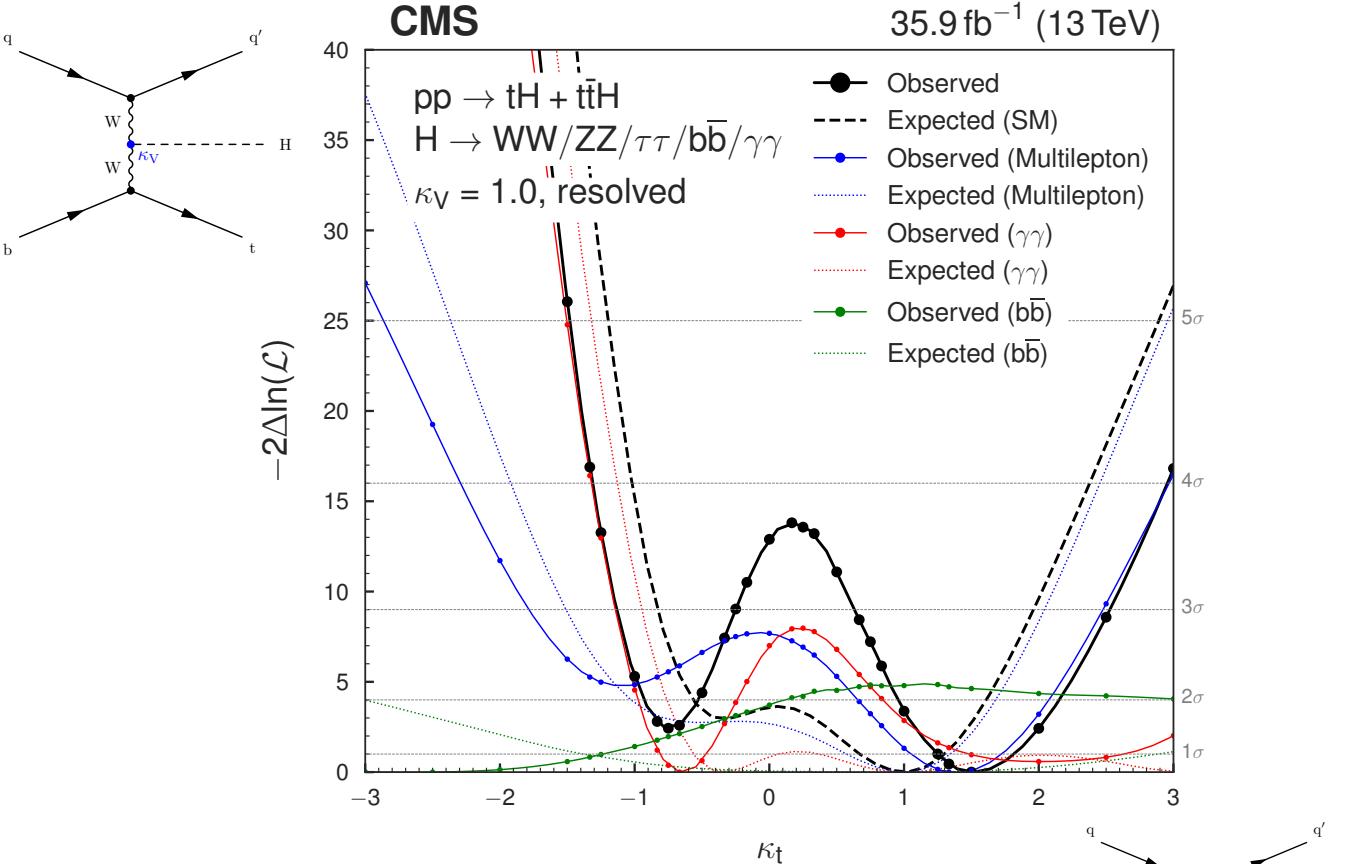


$H \rightarrow aa$ BSM searches

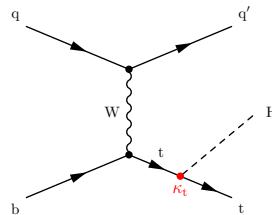


Single Top

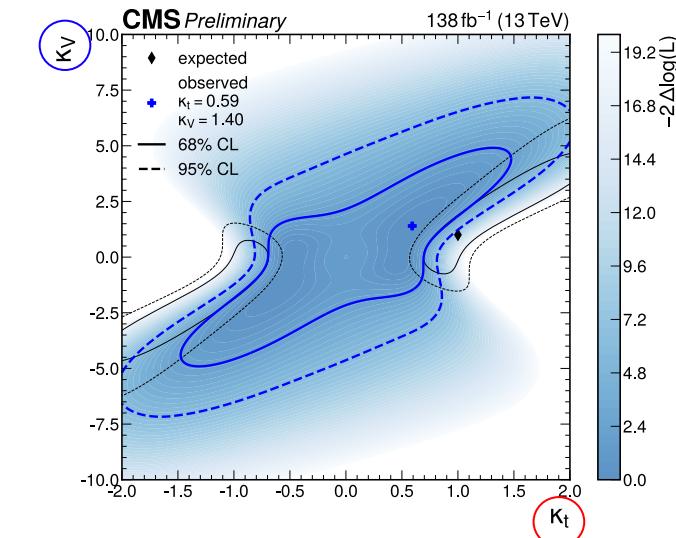
[Phys. Rev. D 99 \(2019\) 092005](#)



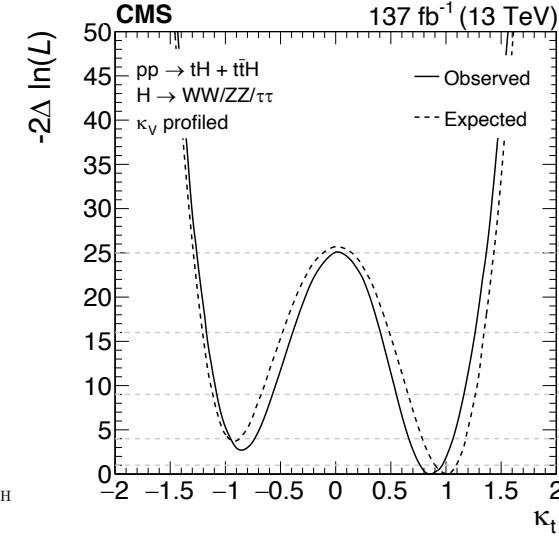
Close to exclusion for odd-sign κ_V/κ_F couplings
with partial Run-2 data



[tH/ttH->bb](#)

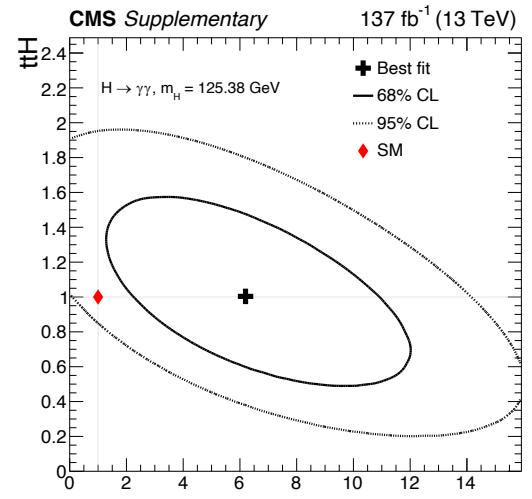


[tH/ttH->multileptons](#)



Full Run-2 constraints underway!

[tH/ttH->γγ](#)



CMS Higgs Comb (Nature 2022)

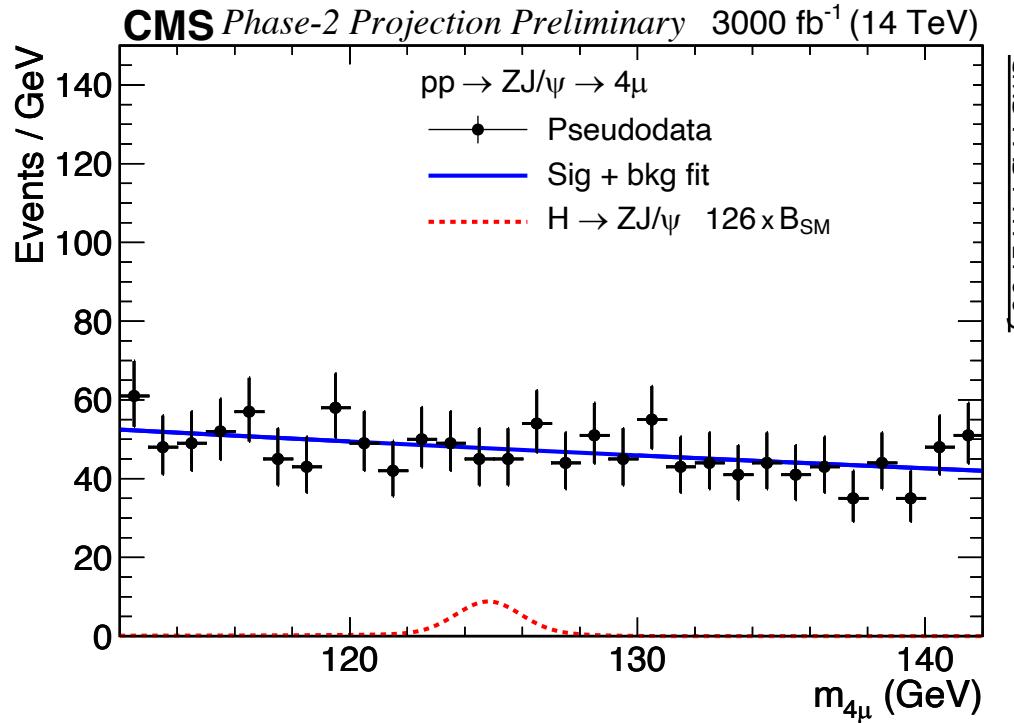
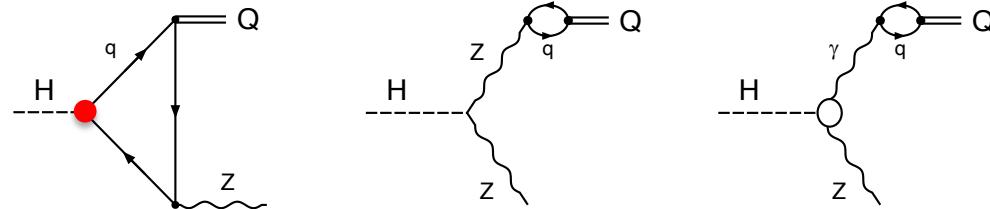
Refs available @

<https://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/publications/HIG-22-001/index.html>

Analysis	Decay tags	Production tags
Single Higgs boson production		
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ [42]	$\gamma\gamma$	$ggH, p_T(H) \times N_j$ bins VBF/VH hadronic, $p_T(H_{jj})$ bins WH leptonic, $p_T(V)$ bins ZH leptonic ttH $p_T(H)$ bins, th
$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ [43]	$4\mu, 2e2\mu, 4e$	$ggH, p_T(H) \times N_j$ bins VBF, m_{jj} bins VH hadronic VH leptonic, $p_T(V)$ bins ttH
$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ [44]	$e\mu/ee/\mu\mu$ $\mu\mu+jj/ee+jj/e\mu+jj$ 3ℓ 4ℓ	$ggH \leq 2\text{-jets}$ VBF VH hadronic WH leptonic ZH leptonic ggH VBF $ggH, p_T(H) \times N_j$ bins VH hadronic VBF
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ [45]	$Z\gamma$	$VH, \text{high-}p_T(V)$ WH leptonic ZH leptonic ggH VBF $ggH, p_T(H) \times N_j$ bins VH hadronic VBF
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ [46]	$e\mu, e\tau_h, \mu\tau_h, \tau_h\tau_h$	$VH, \text{high-}p_T(V)$ WH leptonic ZH leptonic ttH, $\rightarrow 0, 1, 2\ell + \text{jets}$ $ggH, \text{high-}p_T(H)$ bins ggH VBF
$H \rightarrow bb$ [47–51]	$W(\ell\nu)H(bb)$ $Z(\nu\nu)H(bb), Z(\ell\ell)H(bb)$ bb	$ggH, \text{high-}p_T(H)$ bins VBF
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ [52]	$\mu\mu$	$VH, \text{high-}p_T(V)$ WH leptonic ZH leptonic ttH, $\rightarrow 0, 1, 2\ell + \text{jets}$ $ggH, \text{high-}p_T(H)$ bins ggH VBF
ttH production with $H \rightarrow$ leptons [53]	$2\ell SS, 3\ell, 4\ell,$ $1\ell + \tau_h, 2\ell SS+1\tau_h, 3\ell + 1\tau_h$	ggH VBF
$H \rightarrow \text{Inv.}$ [71, 72]	p_T^{miss}	$VH \text{ hadronic}$ ZH leptonic
<hr/>		
Higgs boson pair production		
$HH \rightarrow bbbb$ [57, 58]	$H(bb)H(bb)$	$ggHH, \text{VBFHH}$ (resolved, boosted)
$HH \rightarrow bb\tau\tau$ [59]	$H(bb)H(\tau\tau)$	$ggHH, \text{VBFHH}$
$HH \rightarrow$ leptons [60]	$H(WW)H(WW), H(WW)H(\tau\tau), H(\tau\tau)H(\tau\tau)$	$ggHH, \text{VBFHH}$
$HH \rightarrow bb\gamma\gamma$ [61]	$H(bb)H(\gamma\gamma)$	$ggHH, \text{VBFHH}$
$HH \rightarrow bbZZ$ [62]	$H(bb)H(ZZ)$	$ggHH$

Rare decays @ HL-LHC

Beyond SM physics can lead to large modifications of 1st generation quark Yukawas → possible enhancement in $H \rightarrow ZQ/QQ$ compared to SM



Projection of Run-2 search for $H \rightarrow Z$
 $J/\psi \rightarrow 4\mu$ and $H \rightarrow YY \rightarrow 4\mu$

Analysis still very statistics limited at
HL-LHC → 3 events in $H \rightarrow YY$ Higgs
peak would constitute discovery!

95% CL Upper limit on $B(H \rightarrow X)$ at (extended) HL-LHC

Channel	3000 fb^{-1} ($\times \text{SM}$)	4500 fb^{-1} ($\times \text{SM}$)
$H \rightarrow ZJ/\psi$	2.9×10^{-4} (126)	2.7×10^{-4} (117)
$H \rightarrow Y(mS)Y(nS)$	1.3×10^{-5} (0.2)	8.5×10^{-6} (0.14)