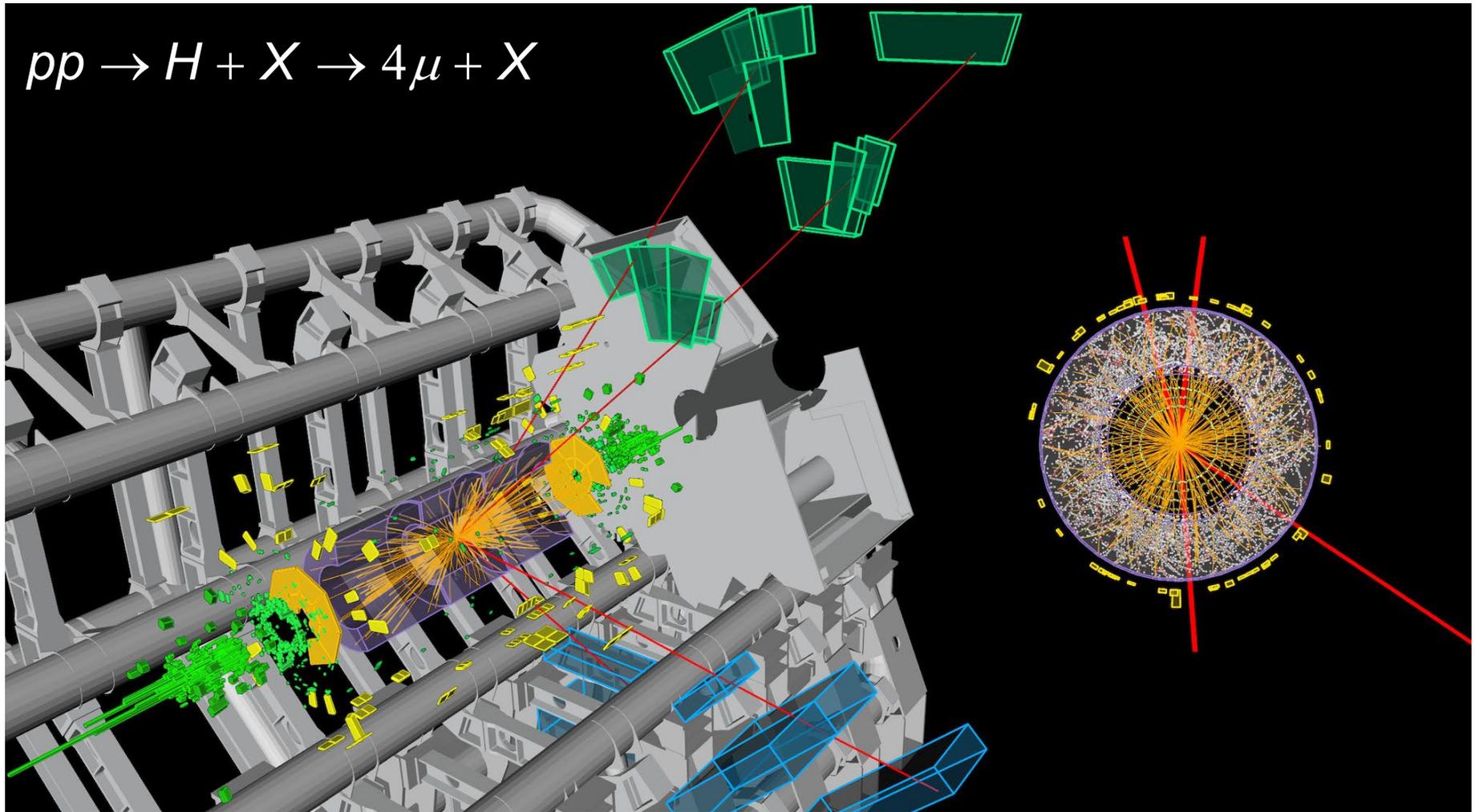
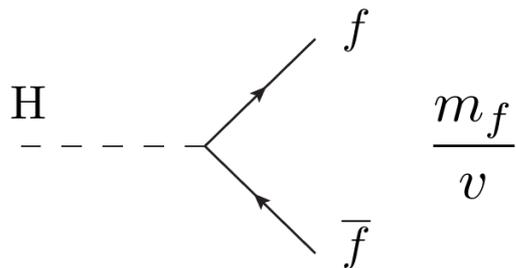


4. Discovery of the Higgs boson and its properties

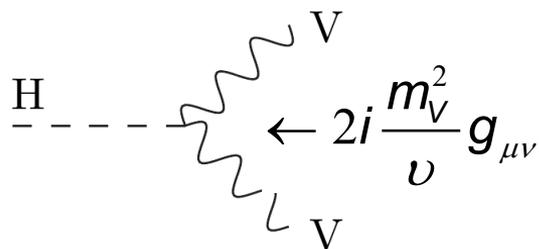


Recap: Higgs couplings

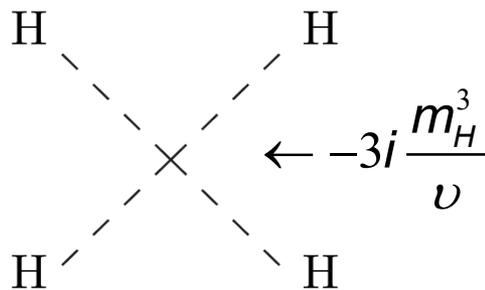
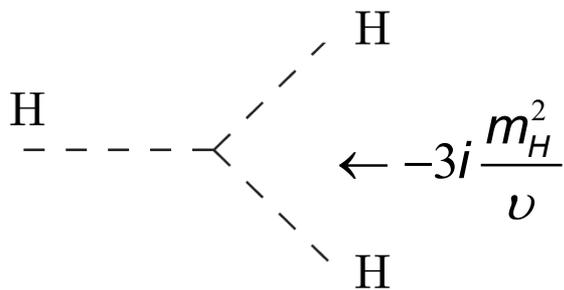
$$v^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}G_F} = \frac{4m_W^2}{g^2} = (246.22 \text{ GeV})^2$$



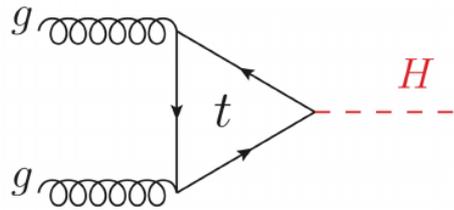
$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow f\bar{f}) = \frac{CG_F m_f^2 M_H}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} \left(1 - 4\frac{m_f^2}{M_H^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$



$$\Gamma(H \rightarrow WW) = \frac{G_F M_H^3}{8\pi\sqrt{2}} \left(1 - 4\frac{M_W^2}{M_H^2} + 12\frac{M_W^4}{M_H^4}\right) \sqrt{1 - 4\frac{M_W^2}{M_H^2}}$$



Two additional effective couplings:



$$\sim \frac{\alpha_s m_f}{v} \cdot \frac{1}{M}$$

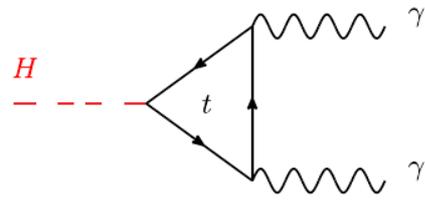
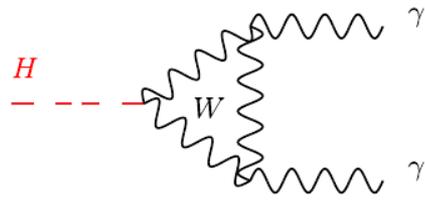
M is momentum flowing in loop:

Important for production

Two cases:

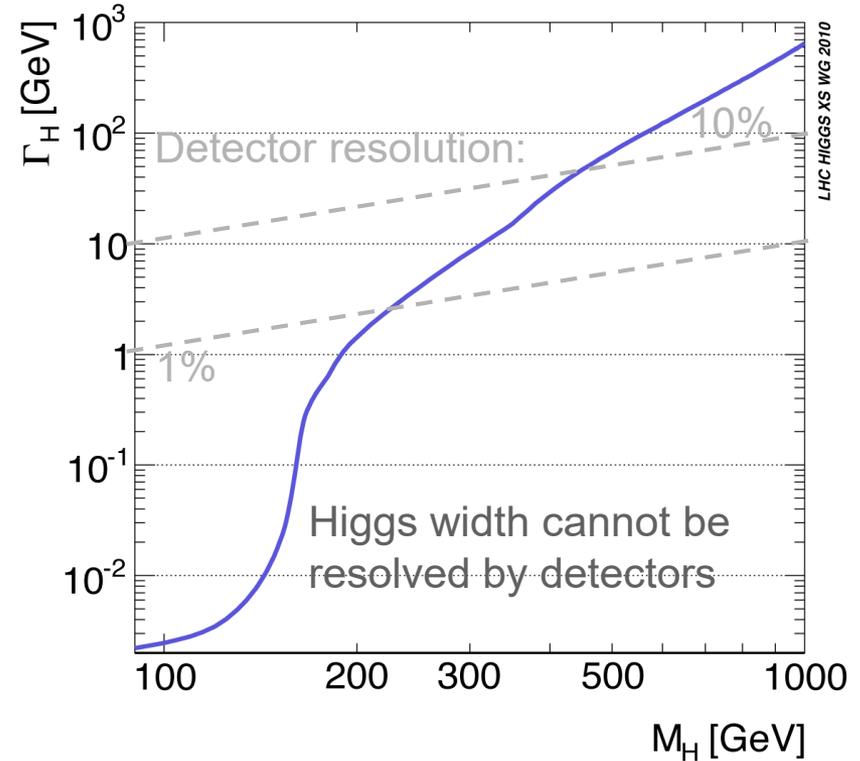
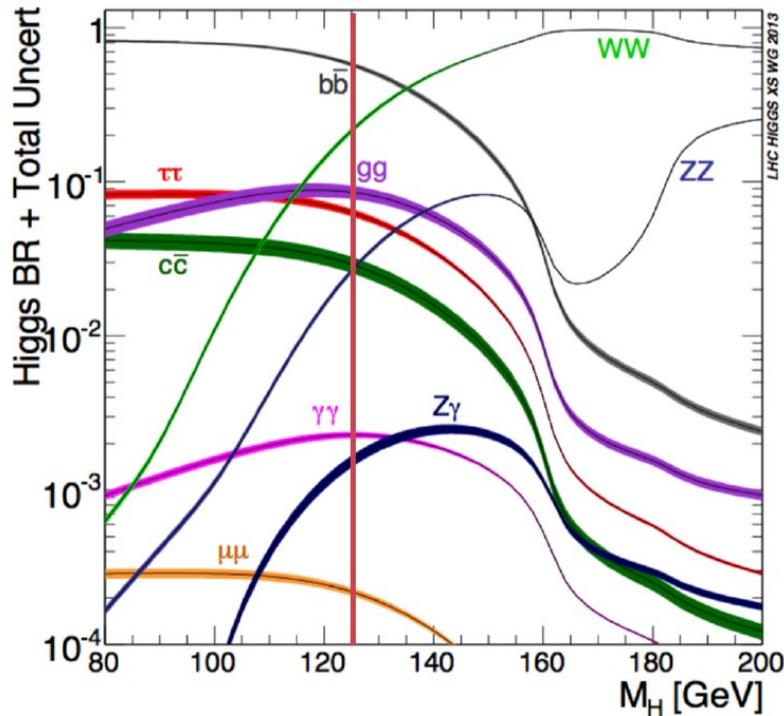
- $2m_f < m_H$
Diagram suppressed by factor $2m_f / m_H$
- $2m_f > m_H$
Factor m_f cancels and diagram at full strength independent of m_f

$$m_h^2 \ll 4m_t^2 \quad \Gamma(h \rightarrow gg) = \frac{\alpha_w \alpha_s^2}{72\pi^2} \frac{m_h^3}{m_W^2}$$



$$m_h \ll (2m_W, 2m_t) \quad \Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \frac{\alpha_w \alpha^2}{144\pi^2} \frac{m_h^3}{m_W^2} \left| \frac{21}{4} - \frac{4}{3} \right|^2$$

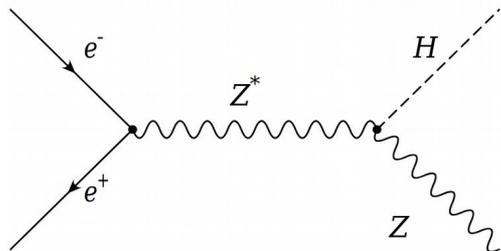
The decay widths of the Higgs boson will depend on the Higgs boson mass, but, once this is known, the widths can be computed precisely.



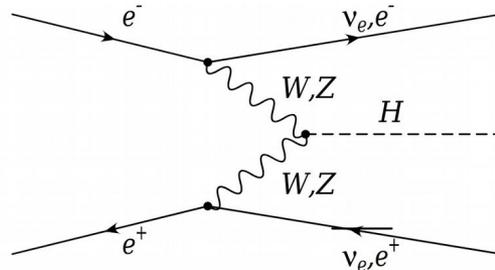
$b\bar{b}$	56%	$\tau^+\tau^-$	6.2%	$\gamma\gamma$	0.23%
WW^*	23%	ZZ^*	2.9%	γZ	0.16%
gg	8.5%	$c\bar{c}$	2.8%	$\mu^+\mu^-$	0.02%

Higgs boson mass of 125 GeV,
the prediction for the total width
is $\Gamma_{\text{Higgs}} = 4.1 \text{ MeV}$

Direct Higgs searches at LEP



Higgs bremsstrahlung



Vector boson fusion
(suppressed)

Mass sensitivity limited by center-of-mass energy:

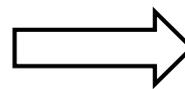
$$m_H \approx \sqrt{s_{\max}} - m_Z \approx 205 \text{ GeV} - m_Z \approx 114 \text{ GeV}$$

Higgs decay channels analyzed: $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

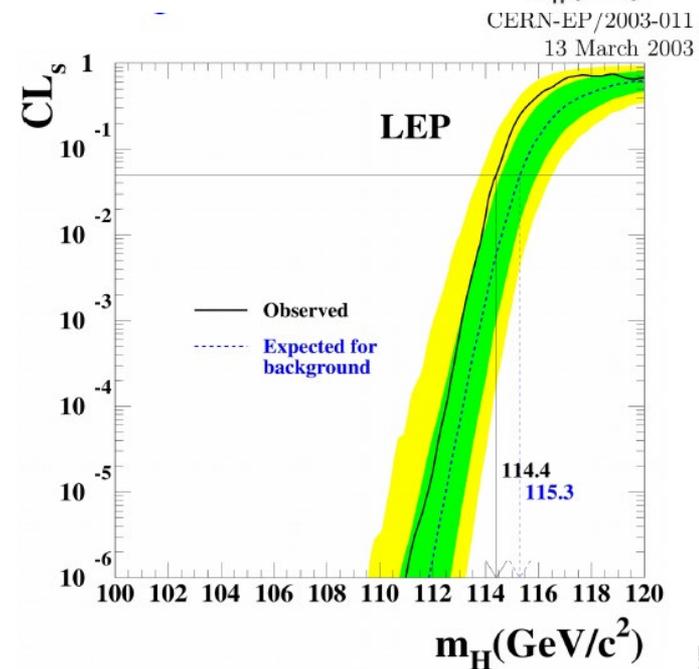
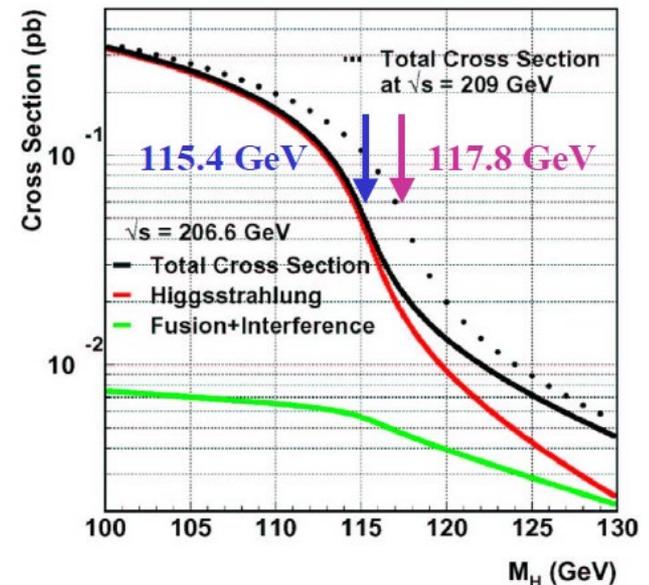
Some interesting events but at the end nothing seen!

Confidence level for lower limit for signal:

At 95% CL (0.05): $m_H > 114,4 \text{ GeV}$

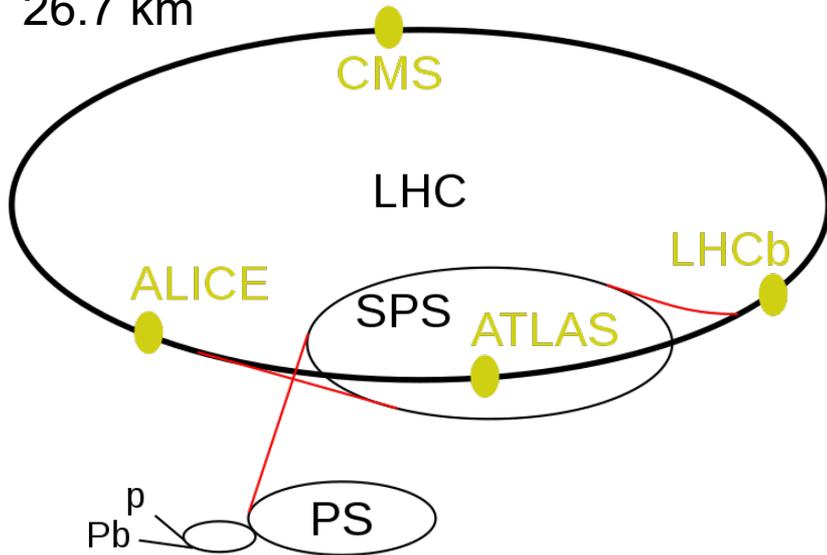


Searches at Tevatron: no significant signal.



Large Hadron Collider

26.7 km



Beam parameters:

$$C = 26659 \text{ m}$$

$$n_b = 2808 / \text{beam}$$

$$N_b = 1,15 \cdot 10^{11}$$

$$I_B = 0,54 \text{ A / beam}$$

$$\pi\epsilon = 1.68 \times 10^{-9} \text{ rad m}$$

$$\beta^* = 0.55 (0.33) \text{ m}$$

$$L = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

RF Cavities: 8 per beam

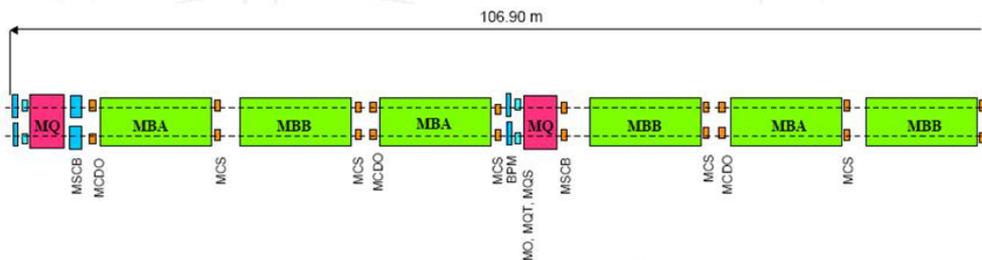
400.8 MHz

2 MV per cavity (5 MV/m field)

→ 16 MV in total

8 arcs (octants, 2450 m): **23 arc cells (FODO)**

FODO: 2 Quadrupoles + 6 dipoles + multipoles



1232 SC dipoles:

$$I = 11800 \text{ A}$$

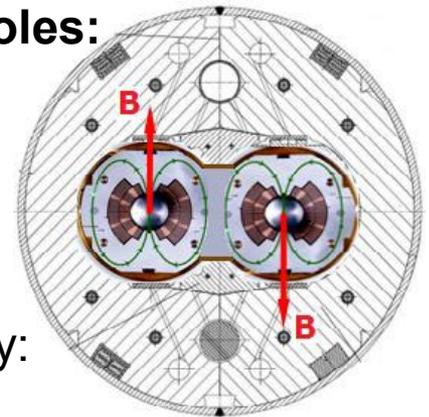
$$B = 8.33 \text{ T}$$

$$R = 2804 \text{ m}$$

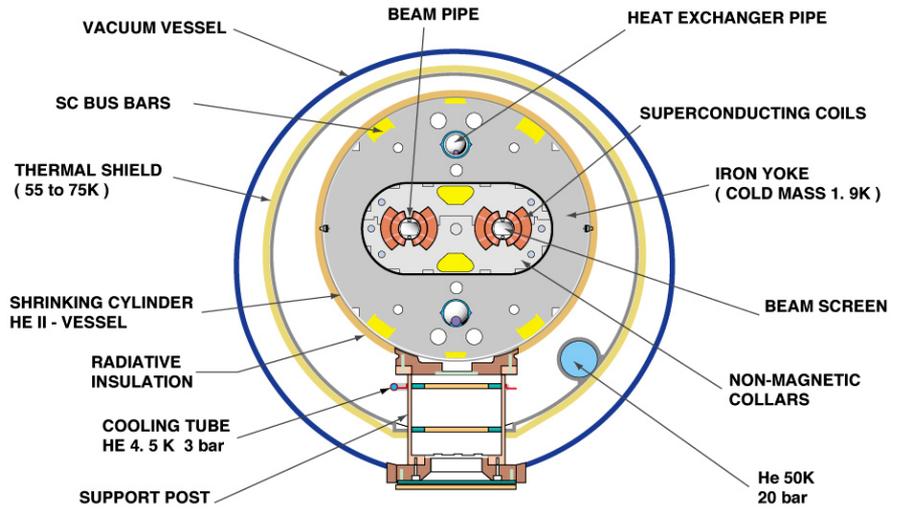
$$L = 14.3 \text{ m}$$

Stored energy:

7 MJ / dipole

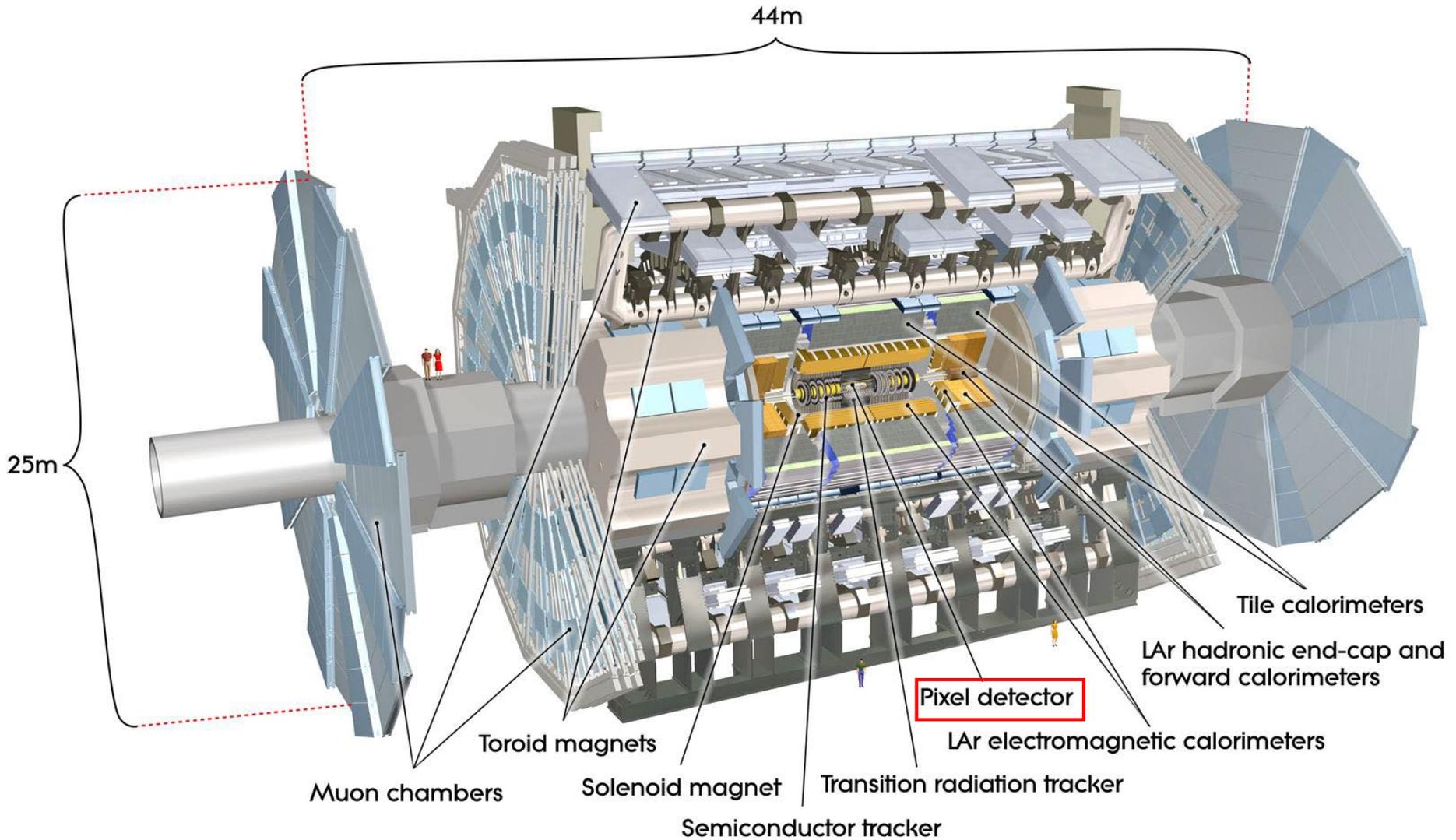


LHC tunnel:



Live display of machine status: <https://op-webtools.web.cern.ch/vistar/>

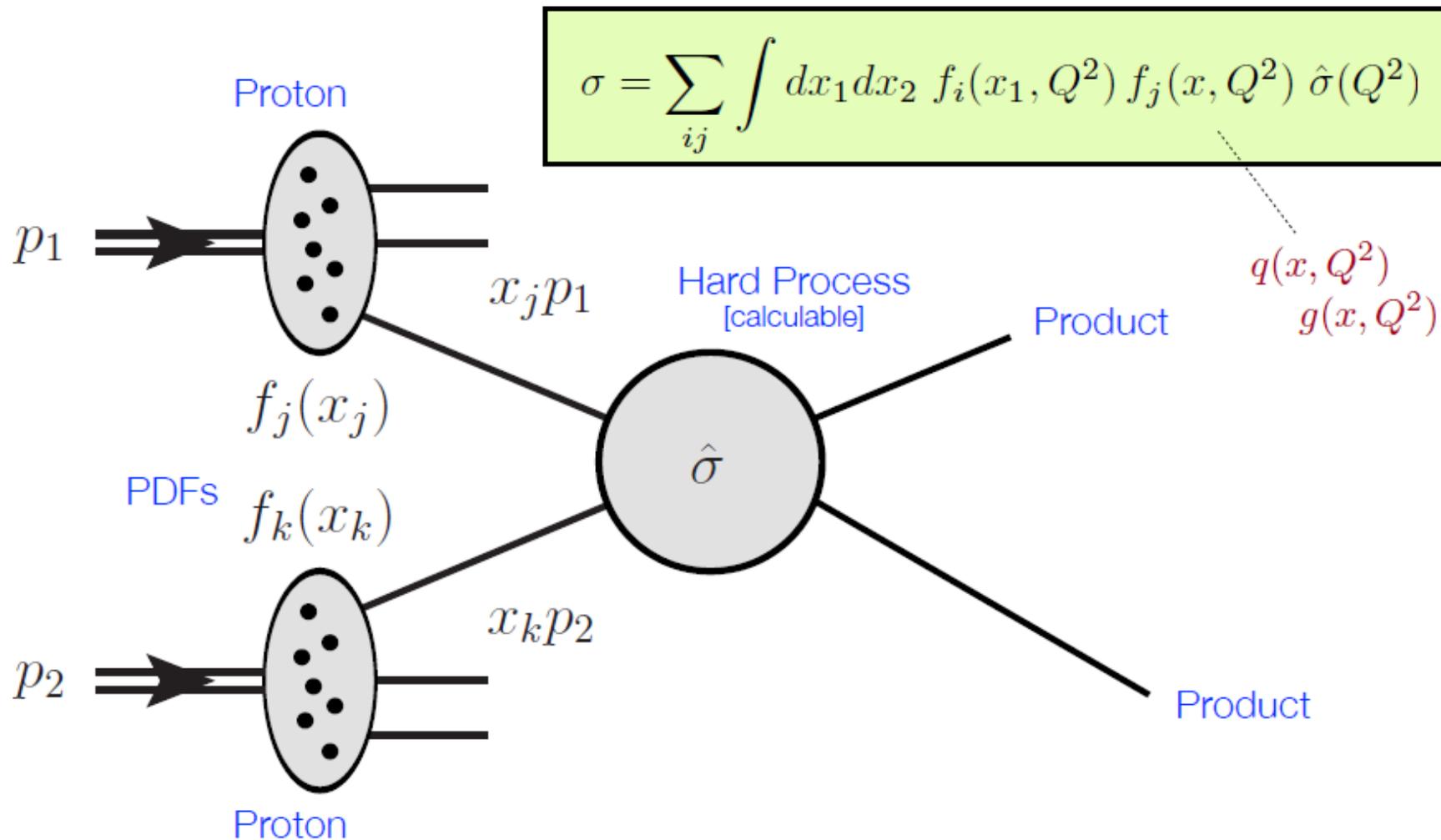
ATLAS Detector



e.g. 90M channels

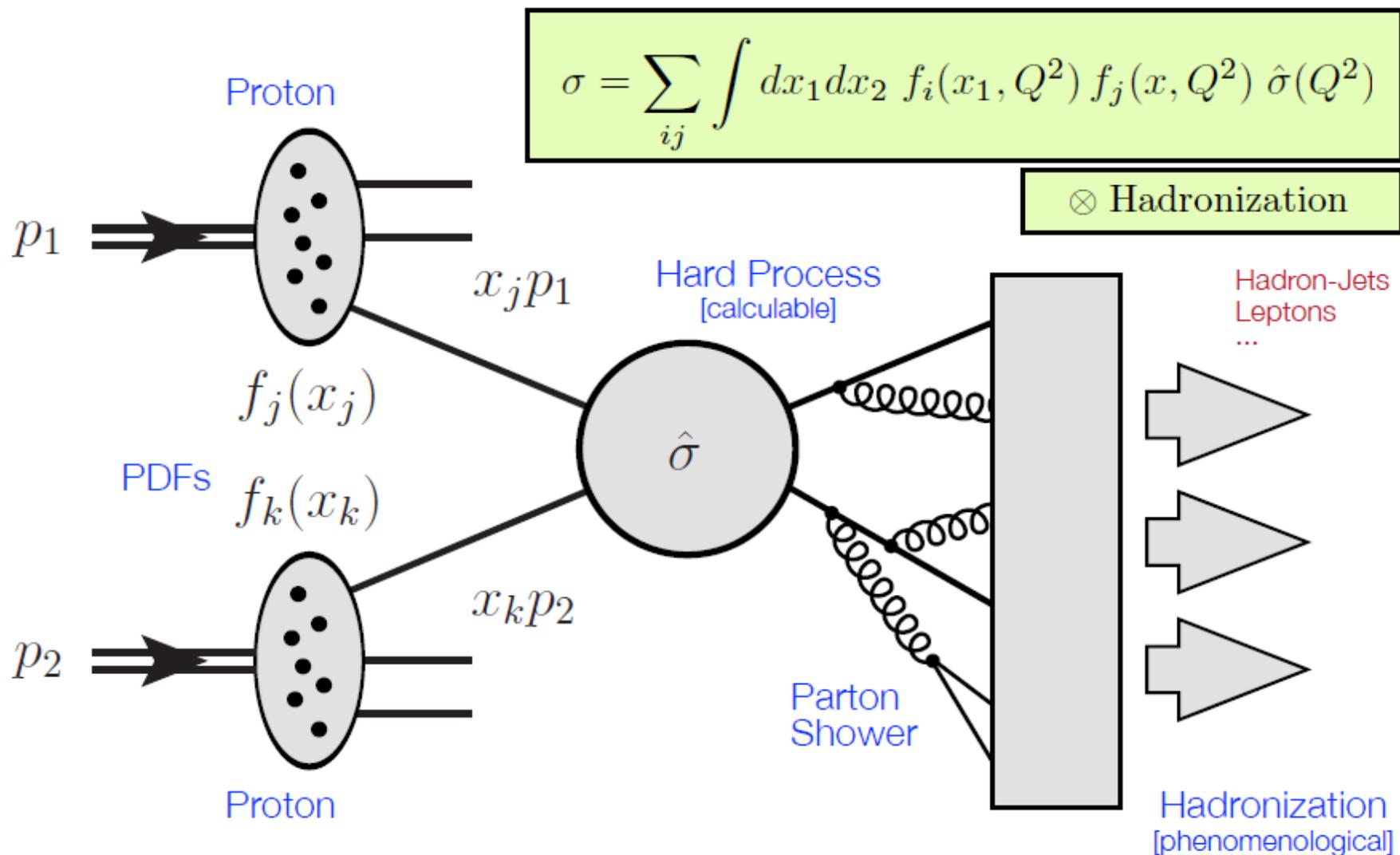
Proton-proton scattering

Slide: H.C Schultz-Coulon

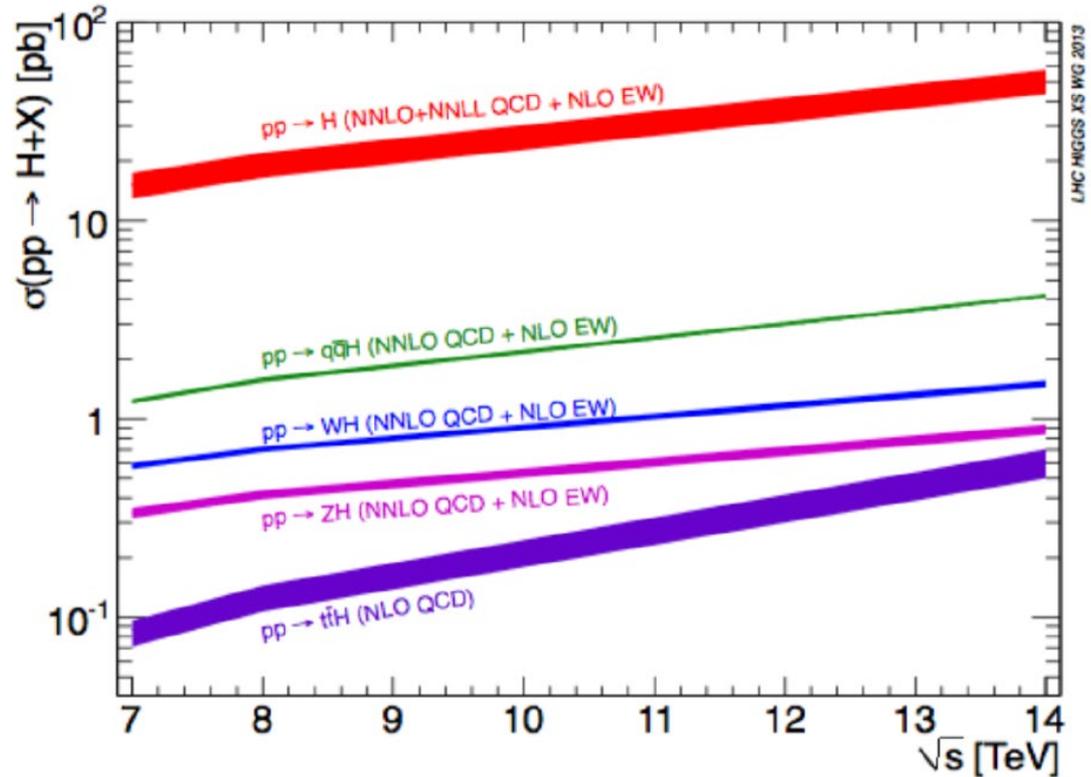
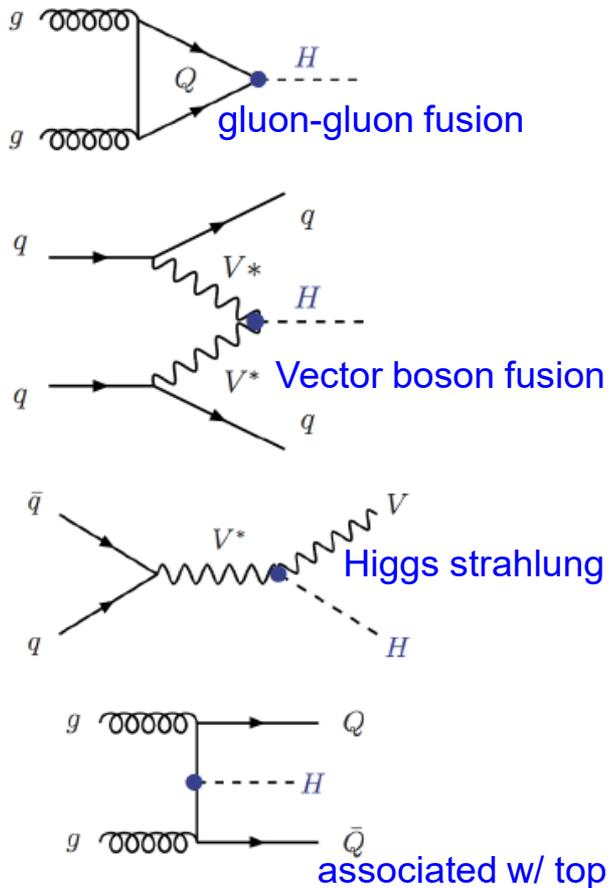


Proton-proton scattering

Slide: H.C Schultz-Coulon



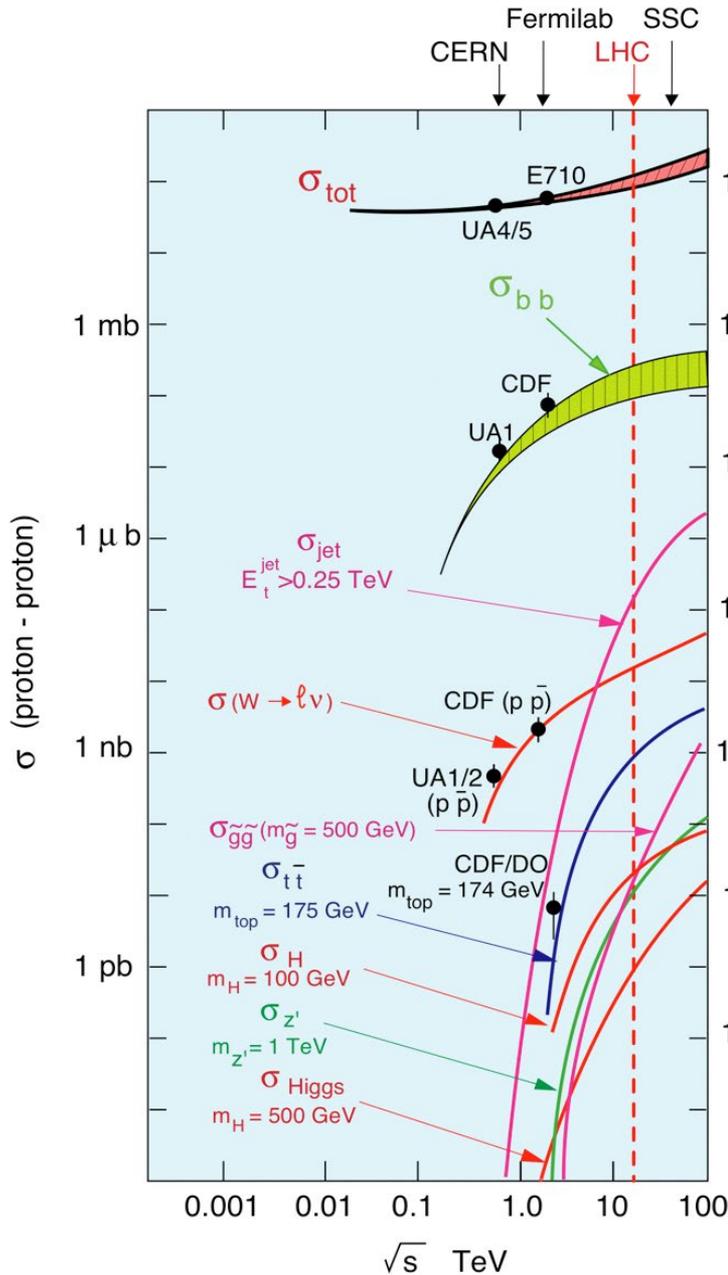
Higgs production at LHC: pp @ 7 and 13.6 TeV



Strongest contribution from gluon-gluon fusion:

The other production processes can be important to search for Higgs decays with large background: associated signatures \rightarrow **background reduction**

Higgs cross section in comparison

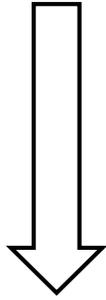


LHC luminosity: $>10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Total pp cross section $\sim 100 \text{ mb}$
 Interaction rate: 10^9 IA / sec
 Events per bunch crossing: >35

Events / sec for $\mathcal{L} = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$

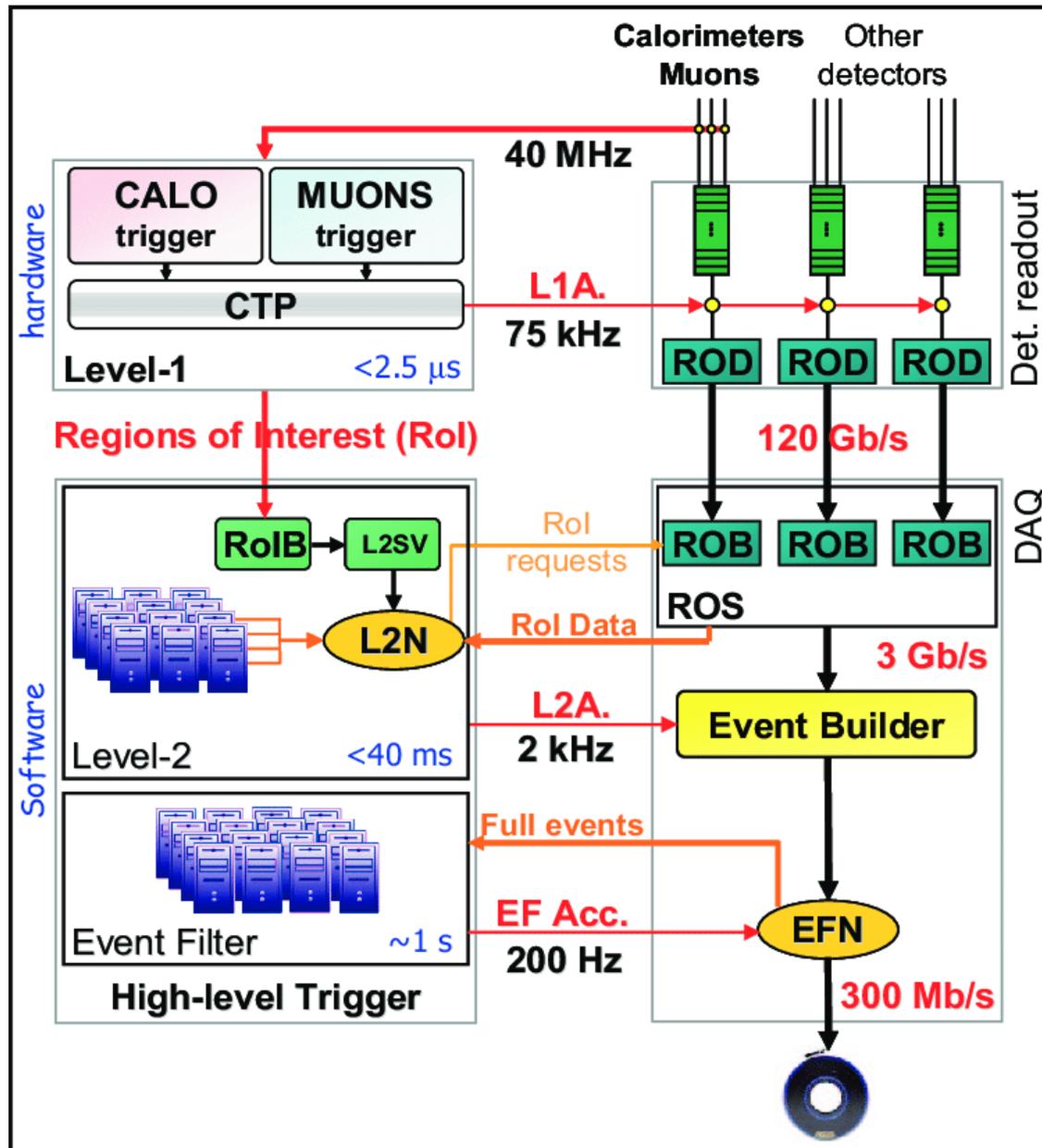
$\times 10^{-10}$



Data reduction:
 Trigger & event filter

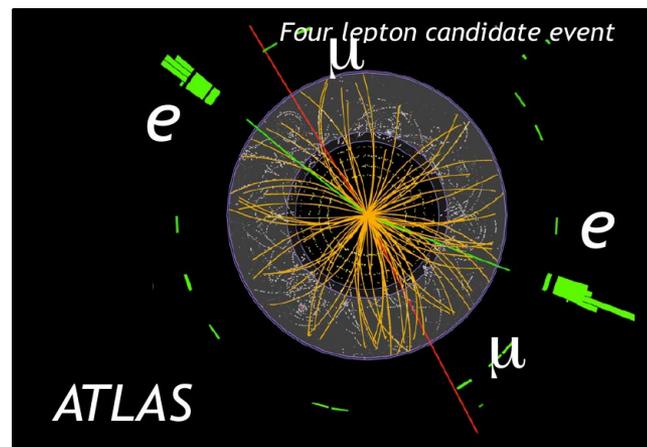
Higgs cross section $\sim 10 \text{ pb}$
 ~ 1 Higgs pro 2min (produziert)

e.g.: ATLAS Trigger (Run 1)

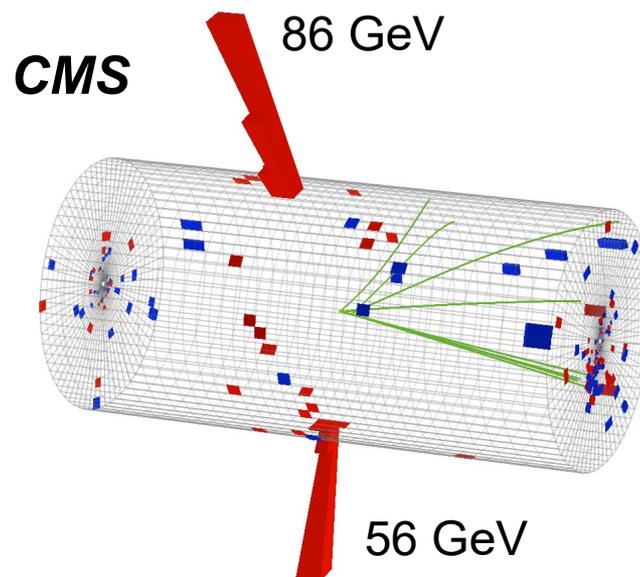


The “easy” Higgs decay channels

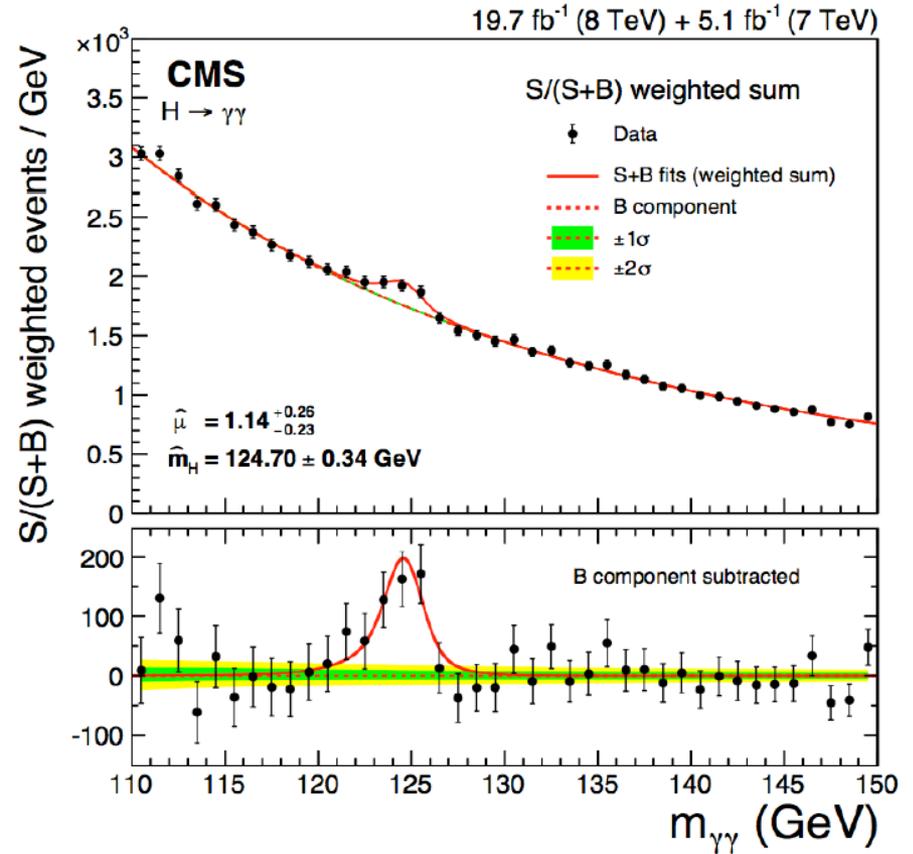
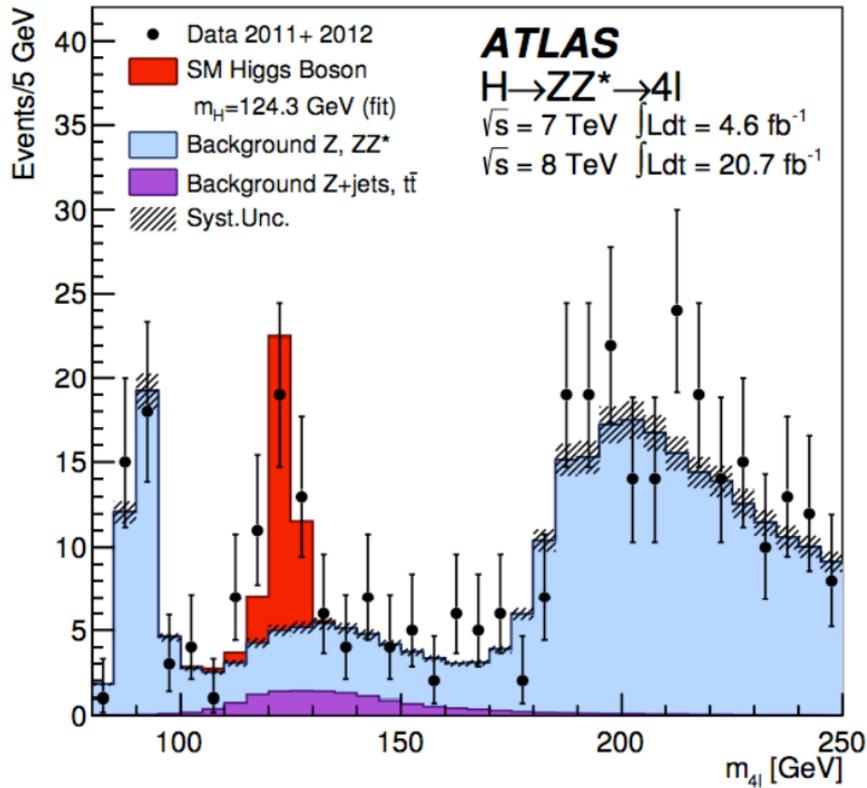
$$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$$



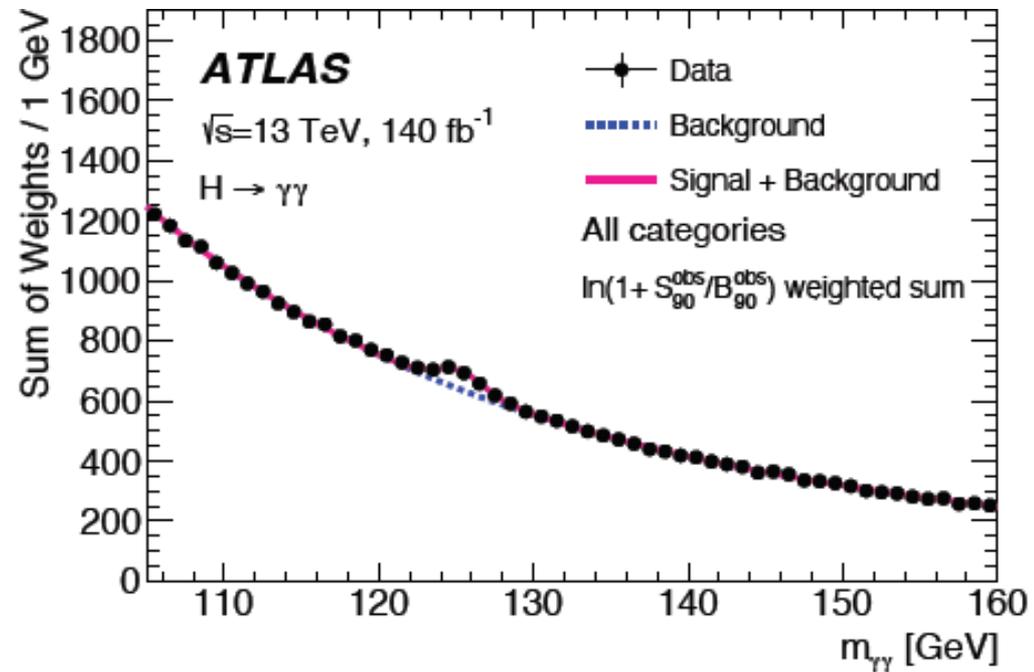
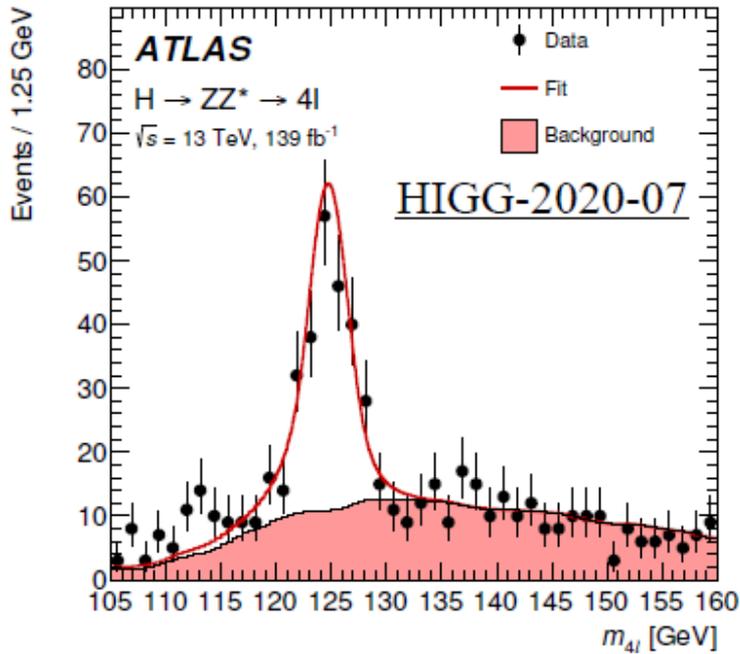
$$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$



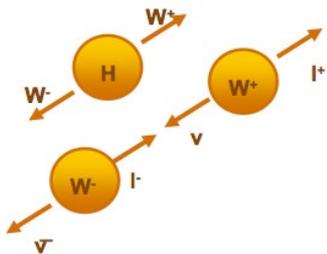
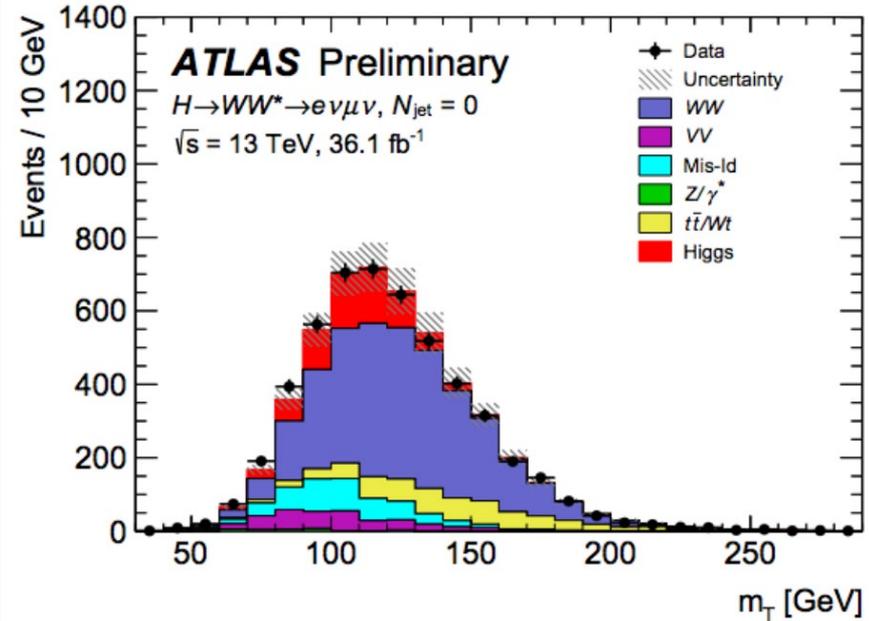
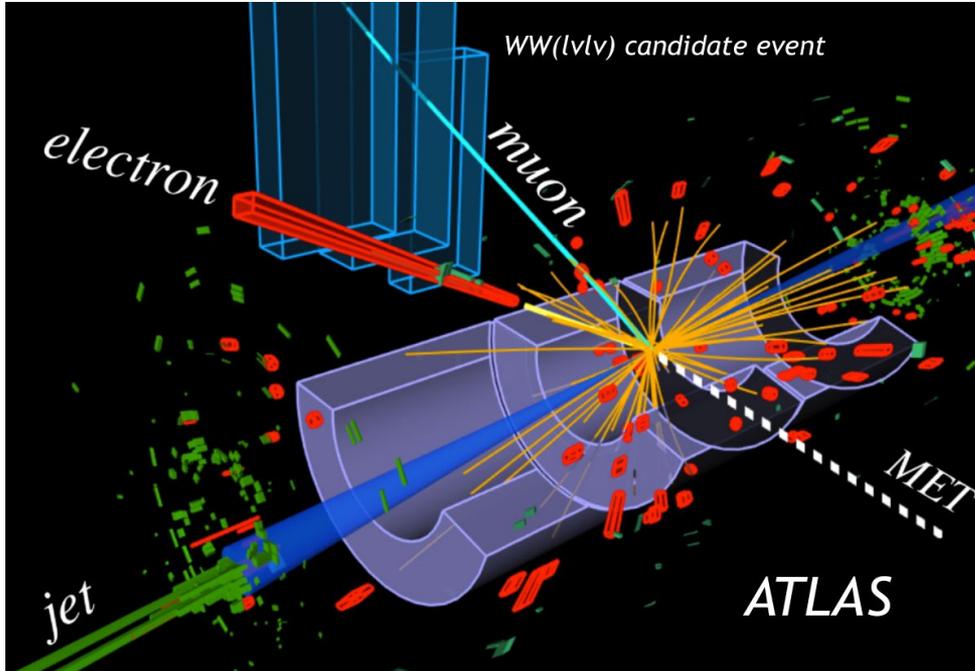
Higgs signals in 2012



Higgs signals as presented in Moriond 2024

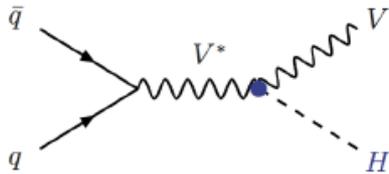


For discovery also important: $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow l\nu l\nu$

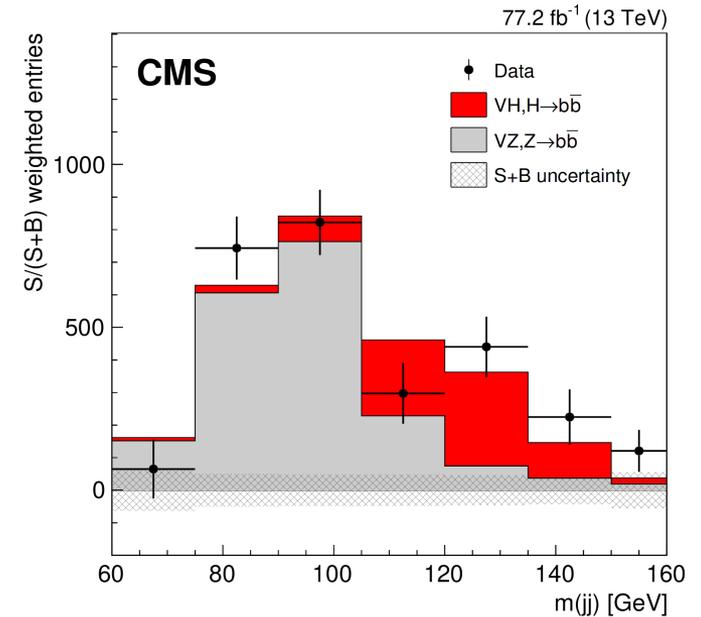
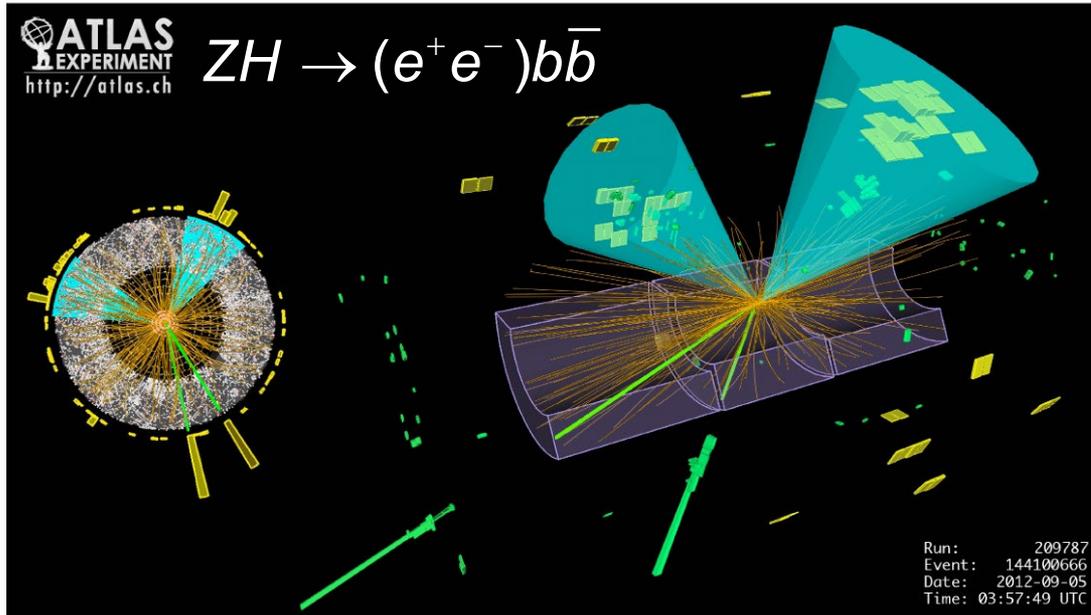


Huge background from $pp \rightarrow WW$.
 Interesting experimental detail to reduce backgrounds:
 Higgs is a scalar \rightarrow 2 leptons are very close.

H → bb: large signal but extremely large background



Use associated VH production:
 Reconstruct V: $W \rightarrow l\nu$, $Z \rightarrow ll$, and $Z\nu\nu$
 Use b-jet-tagging (displaced 2nd vertex)



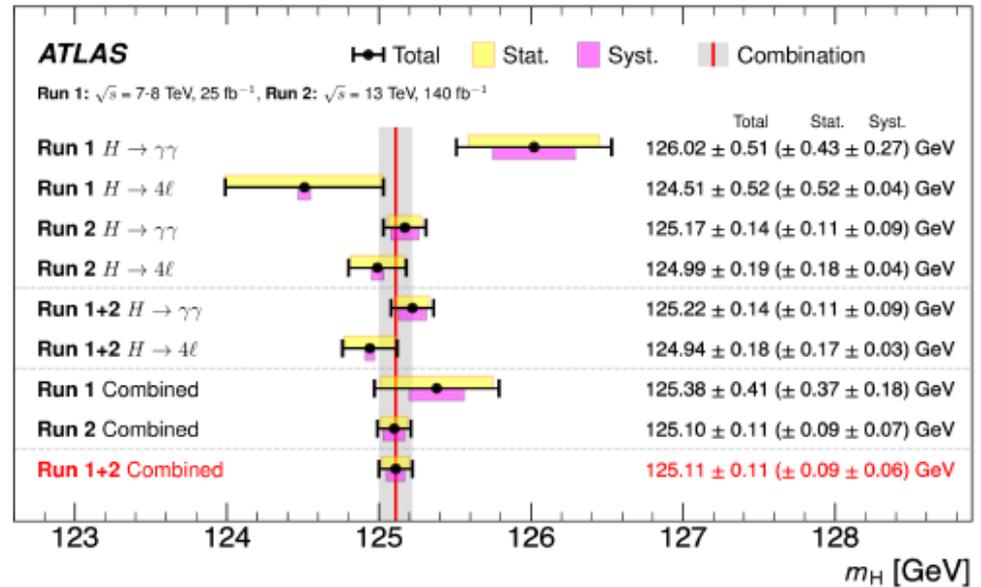
Higgs mass:

Resolution (%) of reconstructed Higgs mass:

$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$	1-2
$H \rightarrow gg$	1-2
$H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2l2\nu$	20
$H \rightarrow \text{tau tau}$	15
$H \rightarrow bb$	10

(taken from C. Paus)

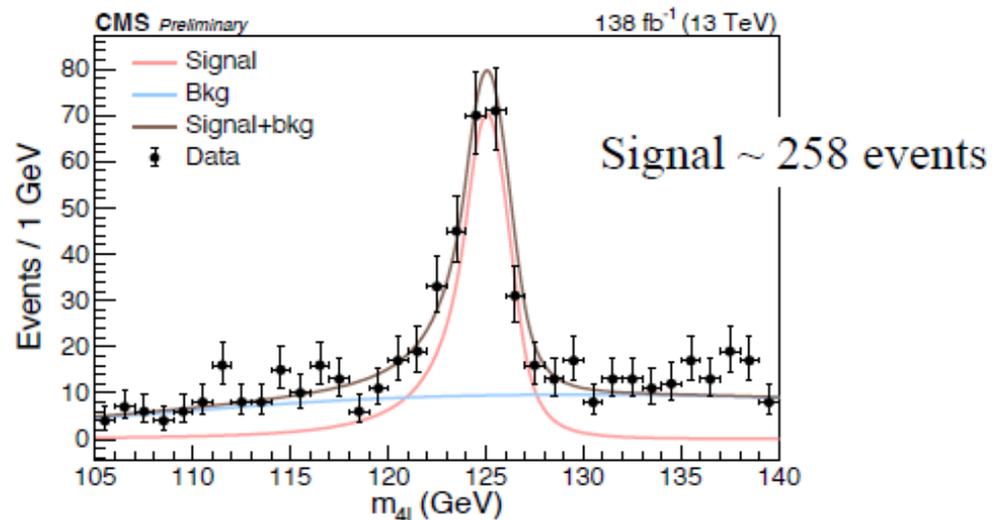
Reference: see J.-B. de Vivie, Moriond 2024



Recent 4l measurement from CMS:

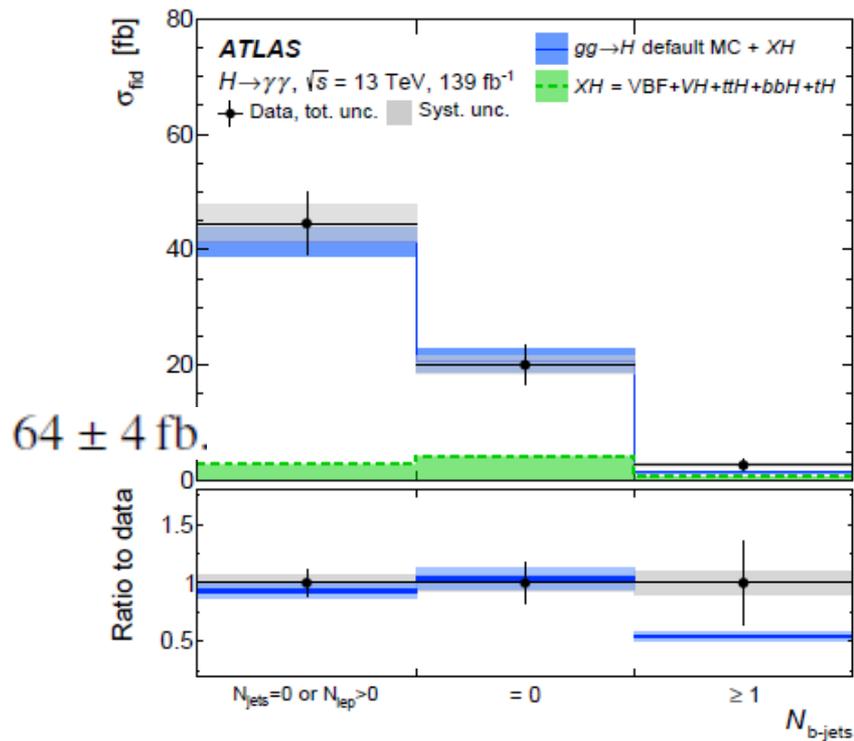
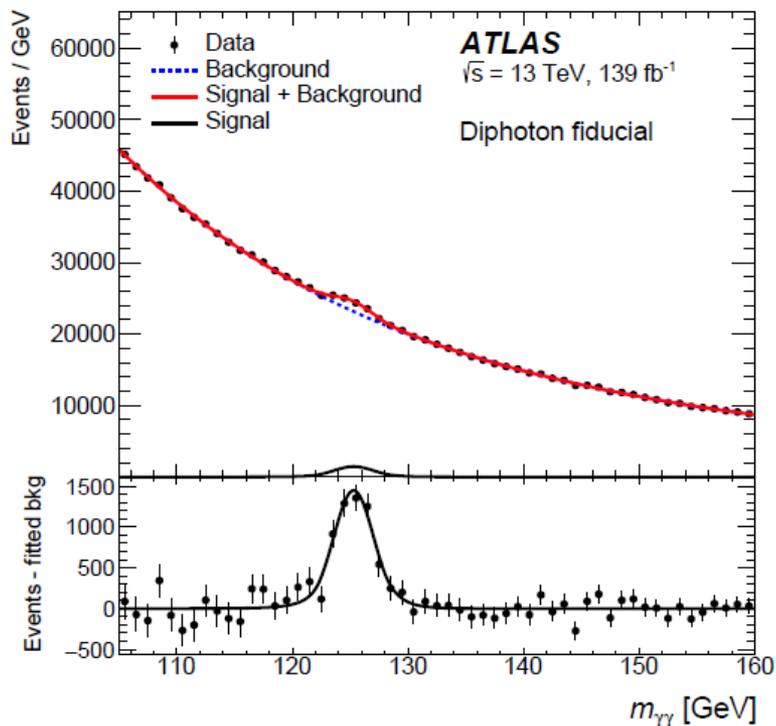
$$m_H = 125.04 \pm 0.11_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.05_{\text{syst}} \text{ GeV}$$

(most precise single measurement)



Higgs production cross section: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

ATLAS, 10.1007/JHEP08(2022)027



$$\sigma_{\text{fid}} = 67 \pm 5 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 4 \text{ (syst.) fb}$$

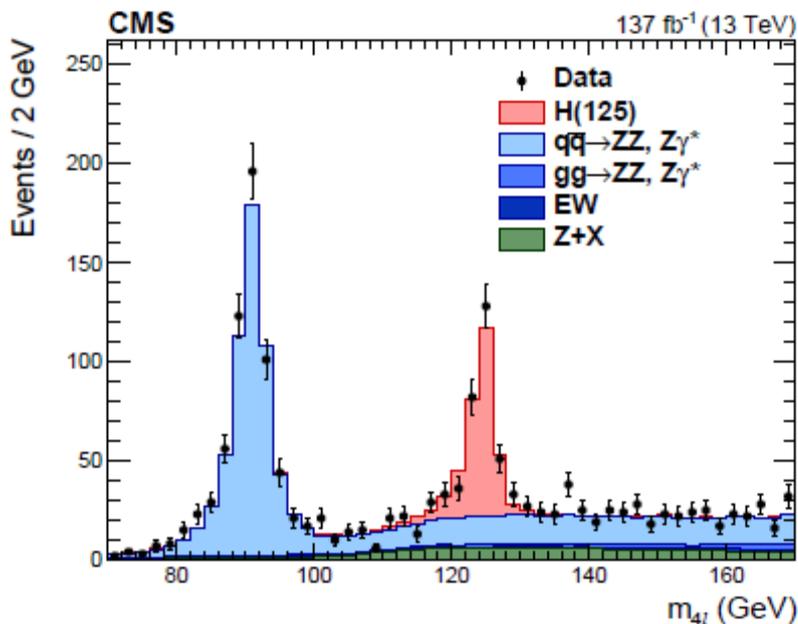
$$\text{SM: } 64 \pm 5 \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H) = (58 \pm 4_{\text{stat}} \pm 4_{\text{syst}}) \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H)_{\text{SM}} = (55.6 \pm 2.7) \text{ pb}$$

Higgs production cross section $pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

CMS, arXiv:2103.04956v



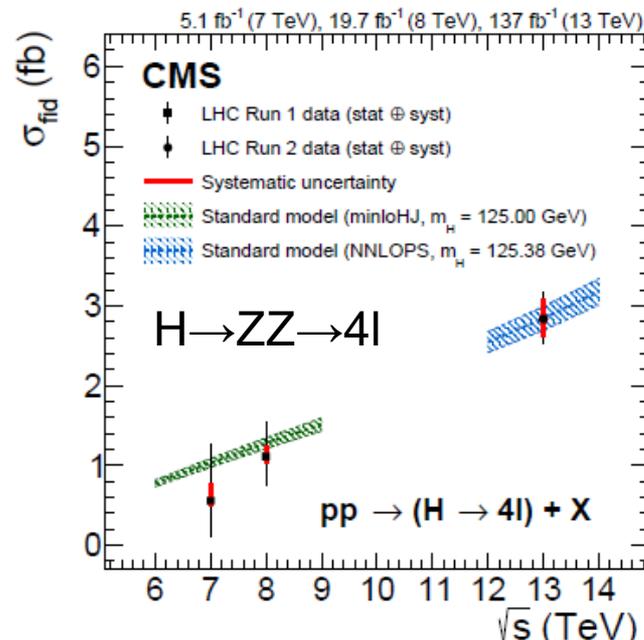
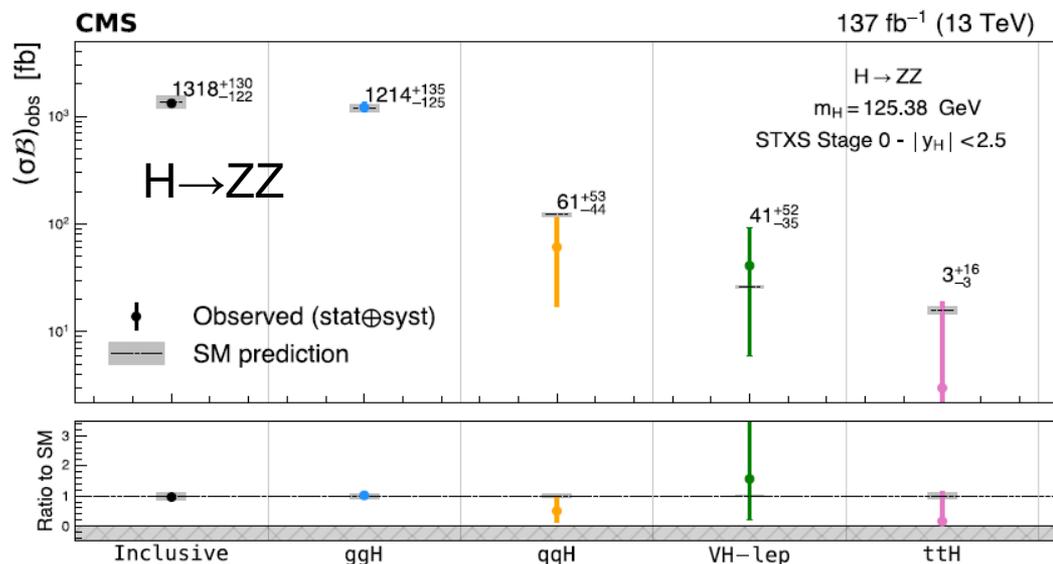
$$\sigma_{\text{fid}} = 2.84^{+0.34}_{-0.31} = 2.84^{+0.23}_{-0.22} (\text{stat})^{+0.26}_{-0.21} (\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{fid}}^{\text{SM}} = 2.84 \pm 0.15 \text{ fb.}$$

U.Uwer

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H) = (52.3 \pm 6.7) \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H)_{\text{SM}} = (55.6 \pm 2.7) \text{ pb}$$



Measurement of Higgs total widths Γ_H

Direct measurement difficult because of experimental errors of many contributions. Also need assumptions on invisible decay widths Γ_{inv} .

→ Instead study “off-shell” Higgs production, i.e.

$$\frac{d\sigma(i \rightarrow H^{(*)} \rightarrow f)}{d\hat{s}} \sim \frac{g_i^2 g_f^2}{\underbrace{(\hat{s} - m_H^2) + m_H^2 \Gamma_H^2}} \quad \text{with } \hat{s} \gg m_H^2$$

Breit-Wigner Resonanz

Higgs cross section “on-shell”

Higgs cross section “off-shell”, i.e. $\hat{s} \gg m_H^2$

$$\sigma(i \rightarrow H^{(*)} \rightarrow f) \sim \frac{g_i^2 g_f^2}{\Gamma_H} \sim \mu_{on}$$

$$\sigma(i \rightarrow H^{(*)} \rightarrow f) \sim g_i^2 g_f^2 \sim \mu_{on} \Gamma_{Higgs}$$

Often used parameter: production strength

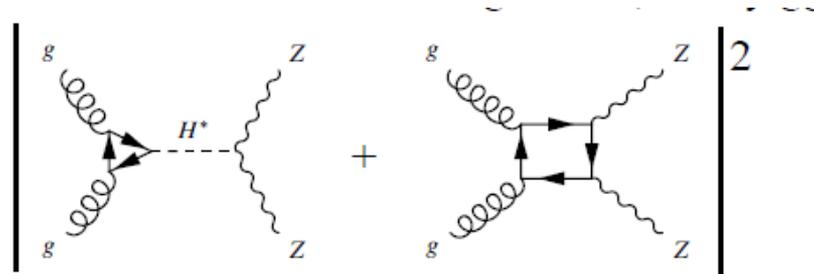
$$\mu_{on,off} = \frac{\sigma(i \rightarrow H^{(*)} \rightarrow f)}{\sigma(i \rightarrow H^{(*)} \rightarrow f)_{SM}}$$

Measurement of on- and off-shell contribution allows determination of Γ_{Higgs}

Studied Higgs decay: Vector boson pair production $H \rightarrow ZZ$

But: in addition to Higgs amplitudes, there are electroweak background processes which need to be considered, e.g.

$gg \rightarrow ZZ$:

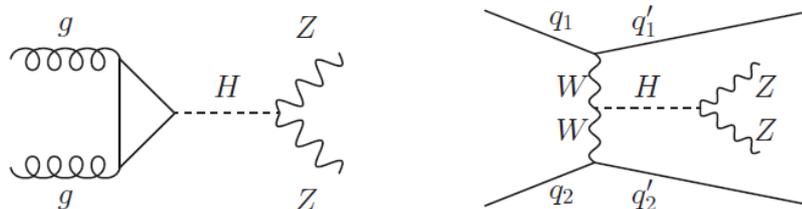


$H^2 + \text{interference} + C^2$

Experimentally studies Z-decays: (1) $ZZ \rightarrow l^+ l^- l^+ l^-$

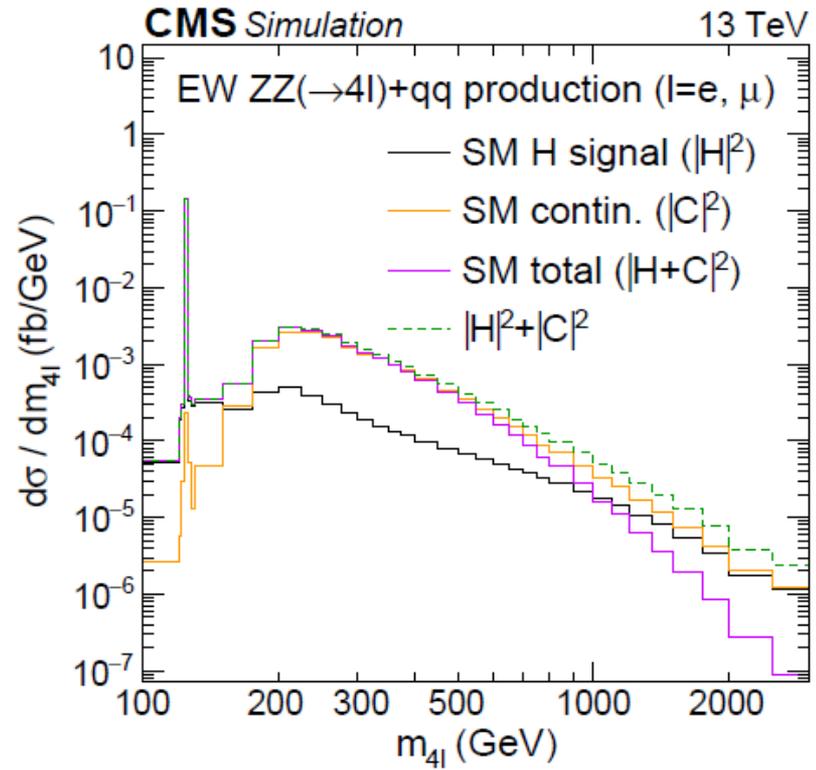
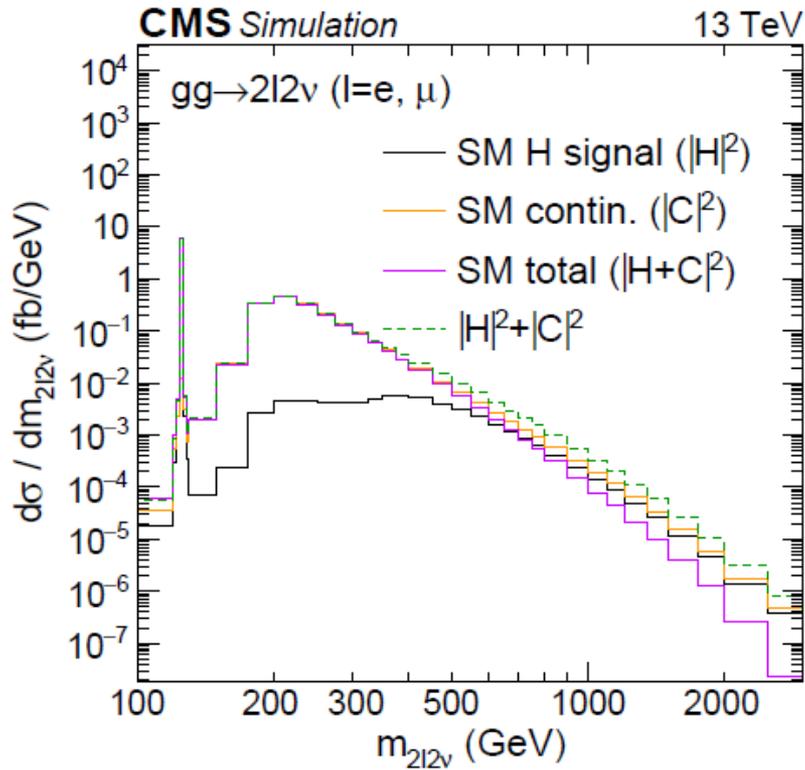
(2) $ZZ \rightarrow l^+ l^- \nu \bar{\nu}$

Additional complication: Beside gluon fusion there is also vector boson fusion.



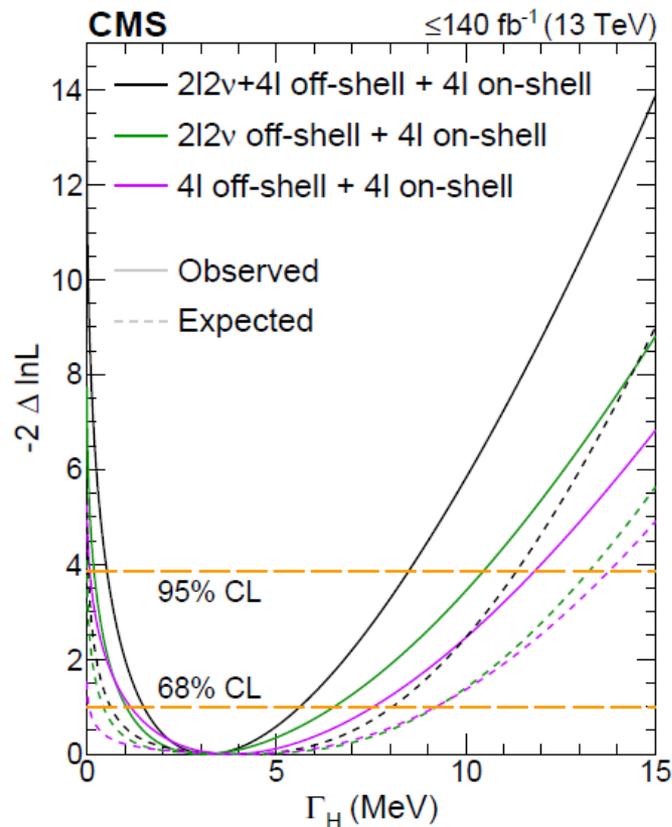
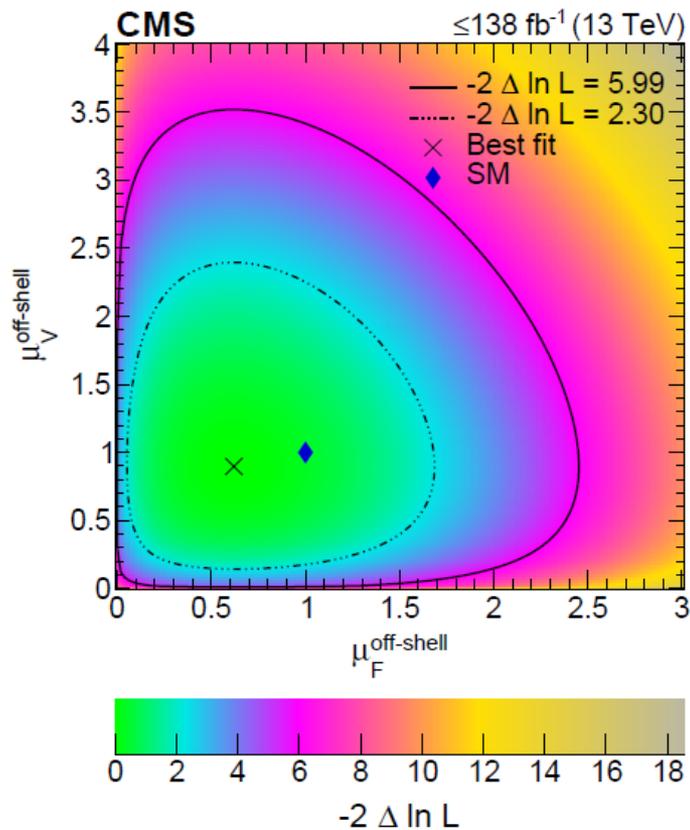
Theoretical predictions:

CMS; [Nature Physics 2022](#), arXiv:2202.06923



Extraction of Γ_{Higgs}

CMS; [Nature Physics 2022](#), arXiv:2202.06923



CMS 2023: $\Gamma = 2.9^{+1.9}_{-1.4} \text{ MeV}$
ATLAS 2018: $\Gamma = 4.5^{+3.0}_{-2.5} \text{ MeV}$

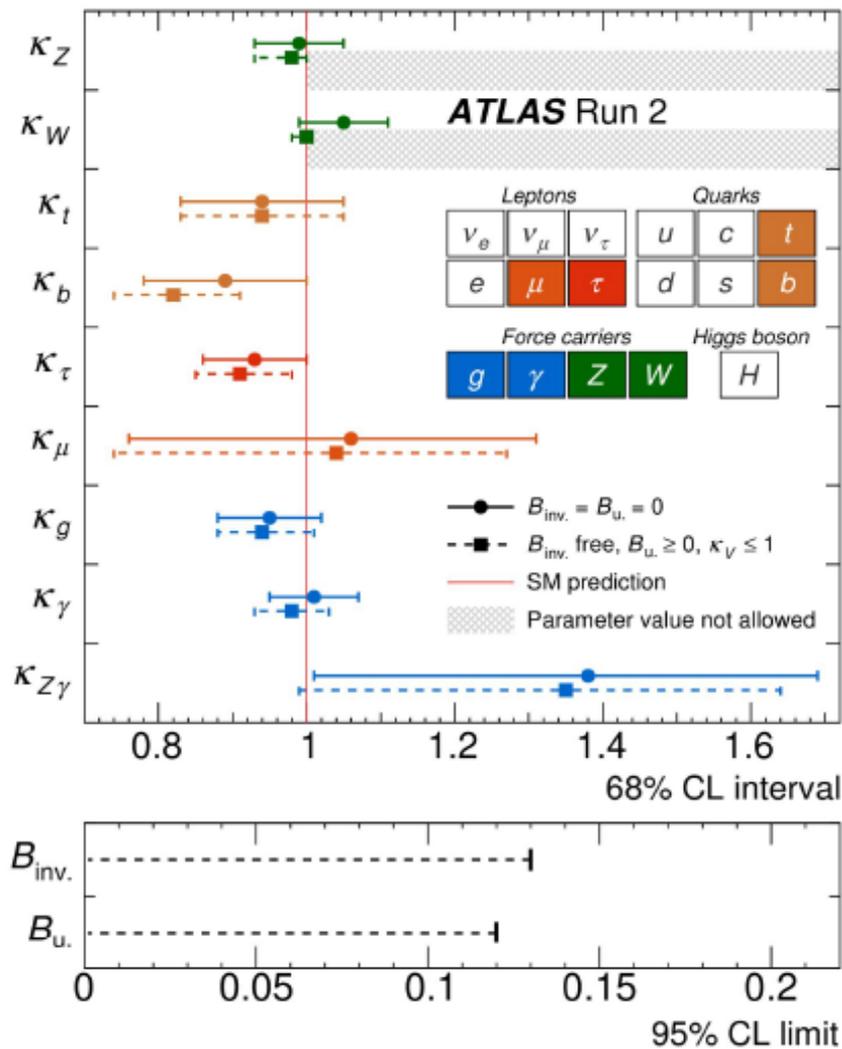
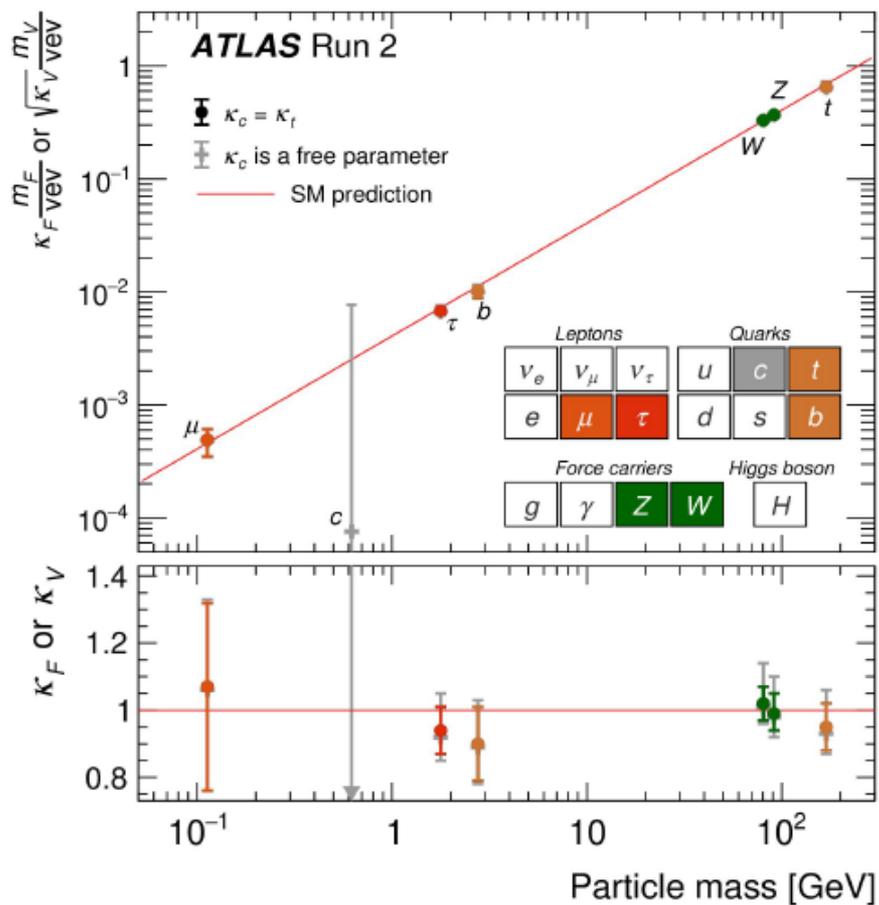
Constraints from Higgs production on 4th generation:

Presence of additional heavy quarks will increase the effective ggH coupling by a large factor, i.e. we would expect an enhanced Higgs production rate at the LHC w/r to the Standard Model rate.

Observed Higgs rate excludes the existence of a heavy 4th generation of quarks. Cancellation of triangle anomalies requires the same number of lepton and quark families:

Higgs results establish the existence of only four sequential generations of fermion.

Higgs Couplings to Fermions and Bosons



e.g. $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ coupling

Measurement of Higgs couplings to light Fermions is most difficult.

Categorization based on special selection for each production mode: CMS used Neural Network to enhance signal / background ratio.

CMS:

Signal strength $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$

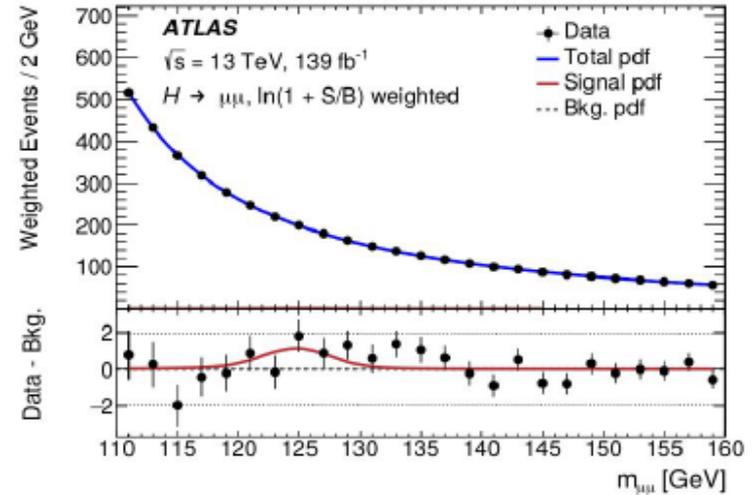
$$\mu = 1.19^{+0.40}_{-0.39} (\text{stat.}) \quad ^{+0.15}_{-0.14} (\text{syst.})$$

Branching fraction:

$$0.8 \times 10^{-4} < \text{BR}(H \rightarrow \mu\mu) < 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \quad (95\% \text{CL})$$

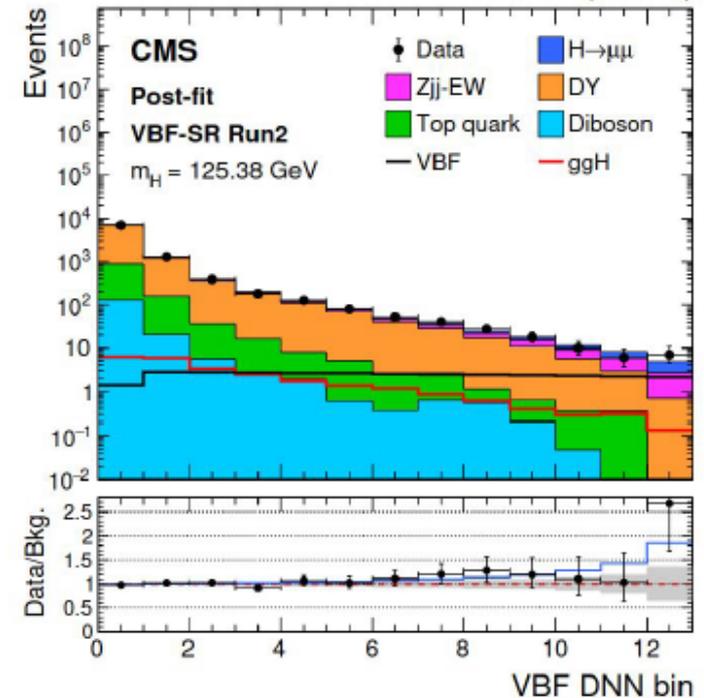
$$\text{SM BR} = 2.18 \times 10^{-4}$$

[Phys. Lett. B 812 \(2021\) 135980](#)



[JHEP01 \(2021\) 148](#)

137 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

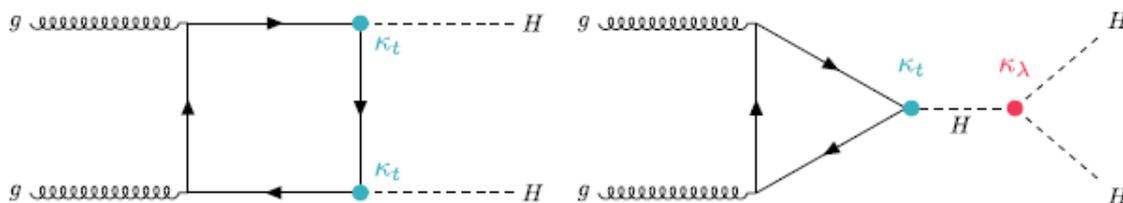


Triple Higgs Coupling and Double Higgs Production

Higgs self coupling relevant for the form of Higgs potential:

$$V = \frac{m_h^2}{2} h^2 + \lambda_3 v h^3 + \frac{1}{4} \lambda_4 h^4 \quad \lambda_3^{\text{SM}} = \lambda_4^{\text{SM}} = \frac{m_h^2}{2v^2} \quad \kappa_\lambda = \lambda_3 / \lambda_{3,\text{SM}}$$

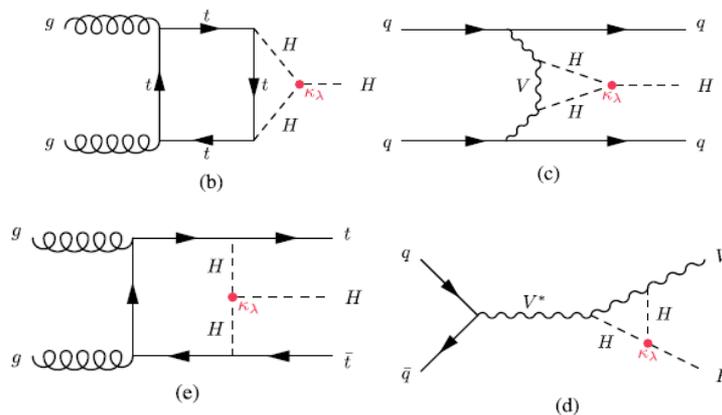
Triple Higgs coupling can be tested in double Higgs production:



Beside the gluon fusion contribution also contributions from associated production.

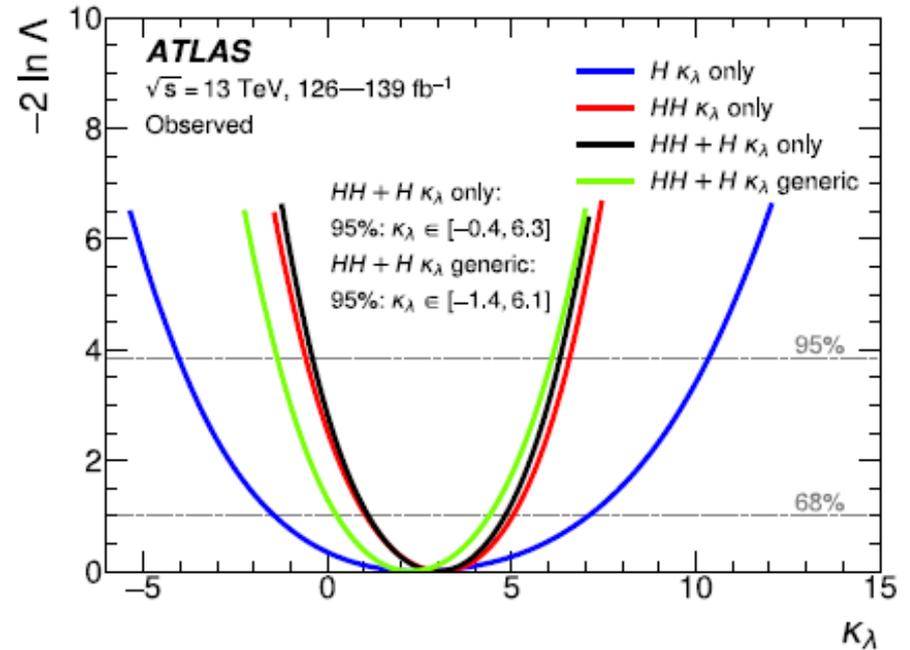
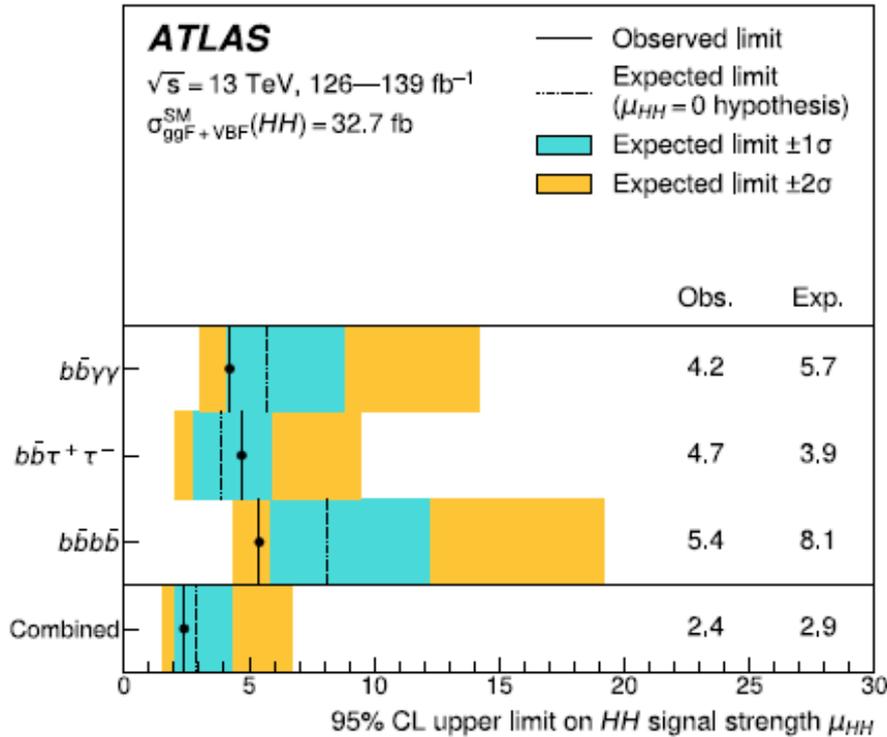
The following HH final-states are considered: bbbb, bbττ, bbWW, γγbb, γγγWW, and WWWW, where bbbb has largest branching fraction

However, through loop corrections there is also dependency of the single Higgs production on the triple Higgs vertex:



ATLAS results on triple Higgs couplings

ATLAS, *Physics Letters B* 843 (2023) 137745



Combination assumption	Obs. 95% CL	Exp. 95% CL	Obs. value $^{+1\sigma}_{-1\sigma}$
HH combination	$-0.6 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.6$	$-2.1 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.8$	$\kappa_\lambda = 3.1^{+1.9}_{-2.0}$
Single- H combination	$-4.0 < \kappa_\lambda < 10.3$	$-5.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 11.5$	$\kappa_\lambda = 2.5^{+4.6}_{-3.9}$
$HH+H$ combination	$-0.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.3$	$-1.9 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.6$	$\kappa_\lambda = 3.0^{+1.8}_{-1.9}$
$HH+H$ combination, κ_t floating	$-0.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.3$	$-1.9 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.6$	$\kappa_\lambda = 3.0^{+1.8}_{-1.9}$
$HH+H$ combination, $\kappa_t, \kappa_V, \kappa_b, \kappa_\tau$ floating	$-1.4 < \kappa_\lambda < 6.1$	$-2.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 7.7$	$\kappa_\lambda = 2.3^{+2.1}_{-2.0}$

Hardly any sensitivity yet.

Triple Higgs Coupling at High-Lumi LHC

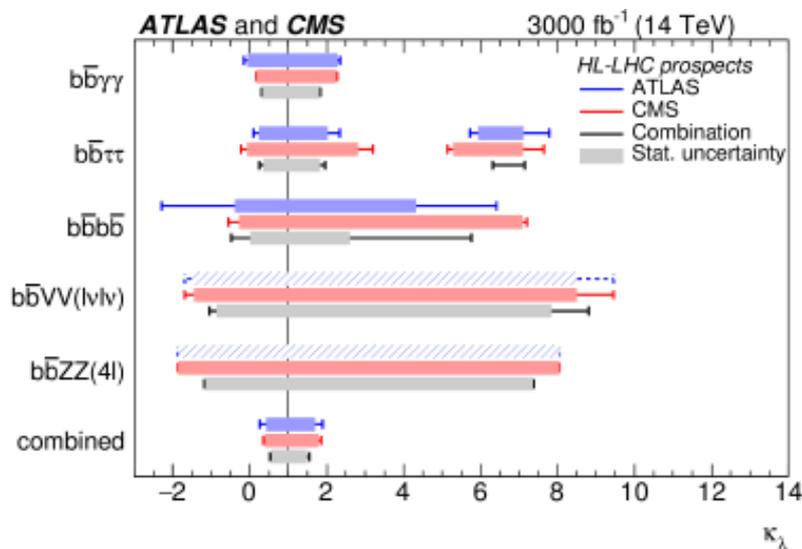
3000 fb⁻¹ (Run 1+2: ~190 fb⁻¹)

Observation of double Higgs production

	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 4.5		Combined 4.0	

Significance in
“standard deviations”

Hoping for some
analysis improvements
an observation seems
possible



Expected error at 68% CL:
 $0.57 < \kappa_\lambda < 1:5$

Higgs factory (FCCee) discussed to
improve H coupling measurements.