

Latest Results from ATLAS and Higgs Self- Coupling Measurements

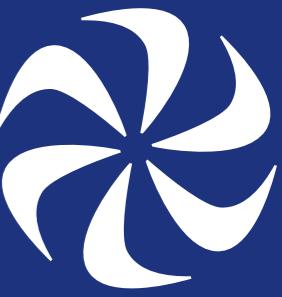
TRIUMF Science Week

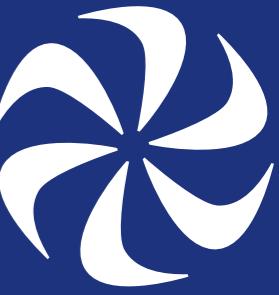
Maximilian Swiatlowski

TRIUMF



Physics at the LHC





Physics at the LHC



Protons circulate in
bunches around
a 27 km ring



Physics at the LHC

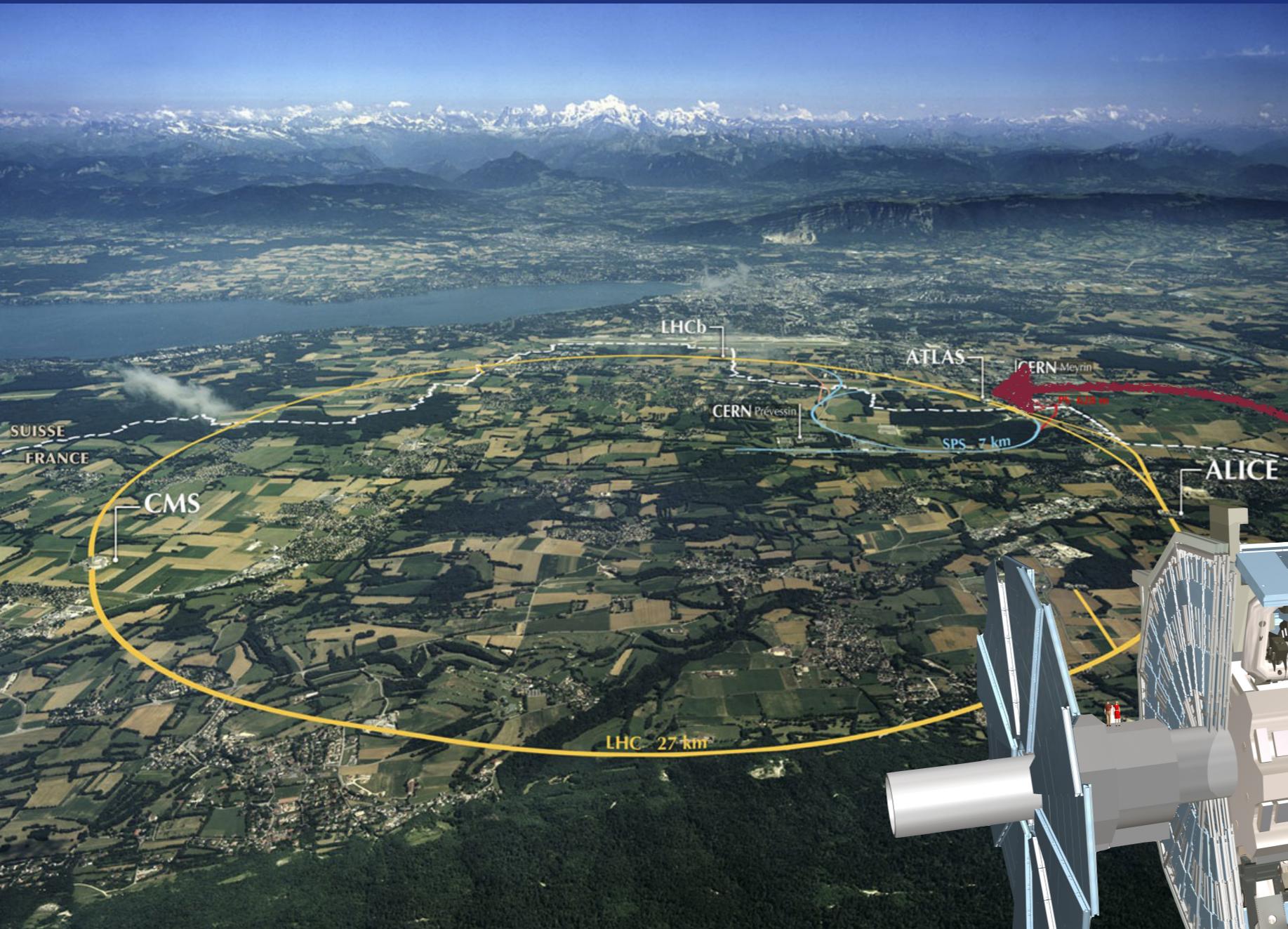


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Collide protons at
 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

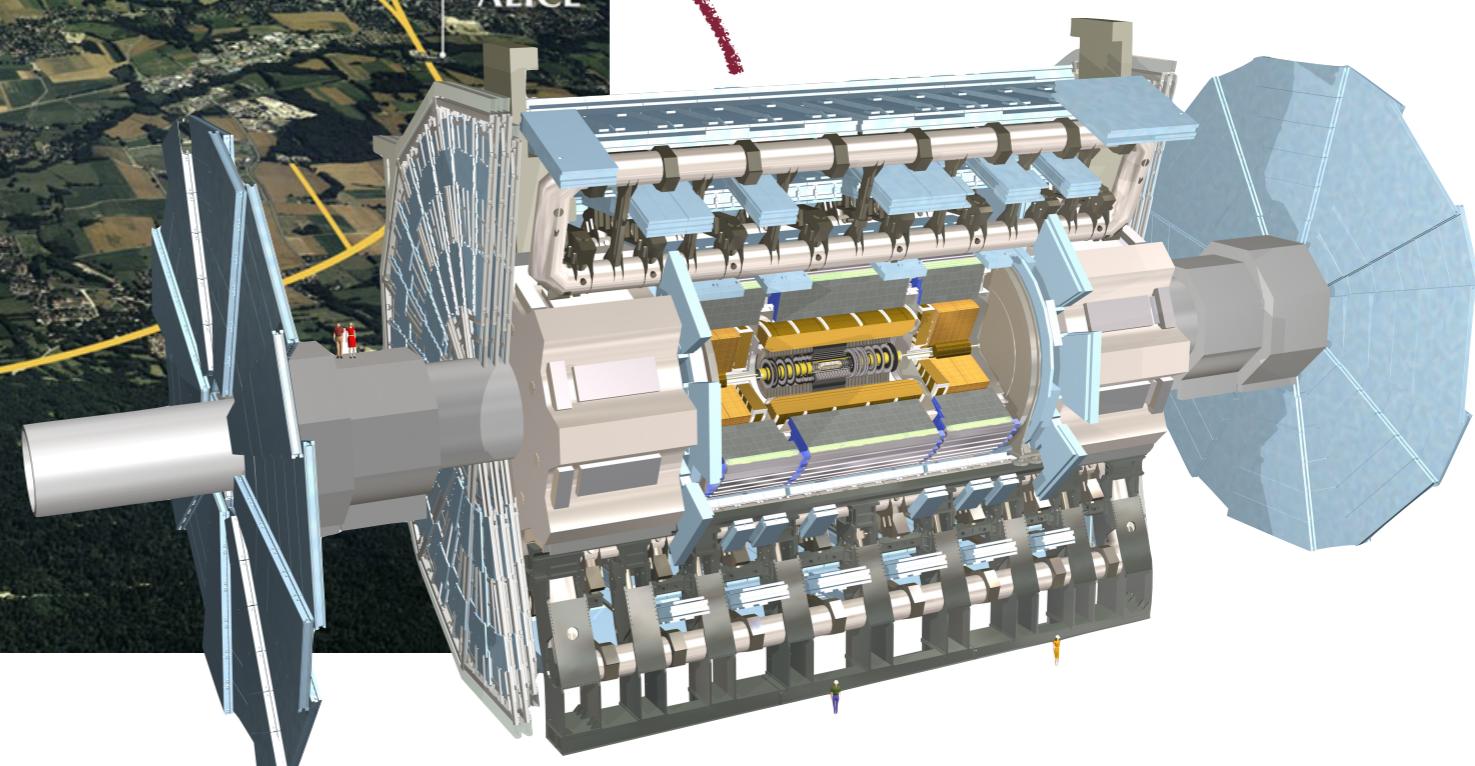


Physics at the LHC



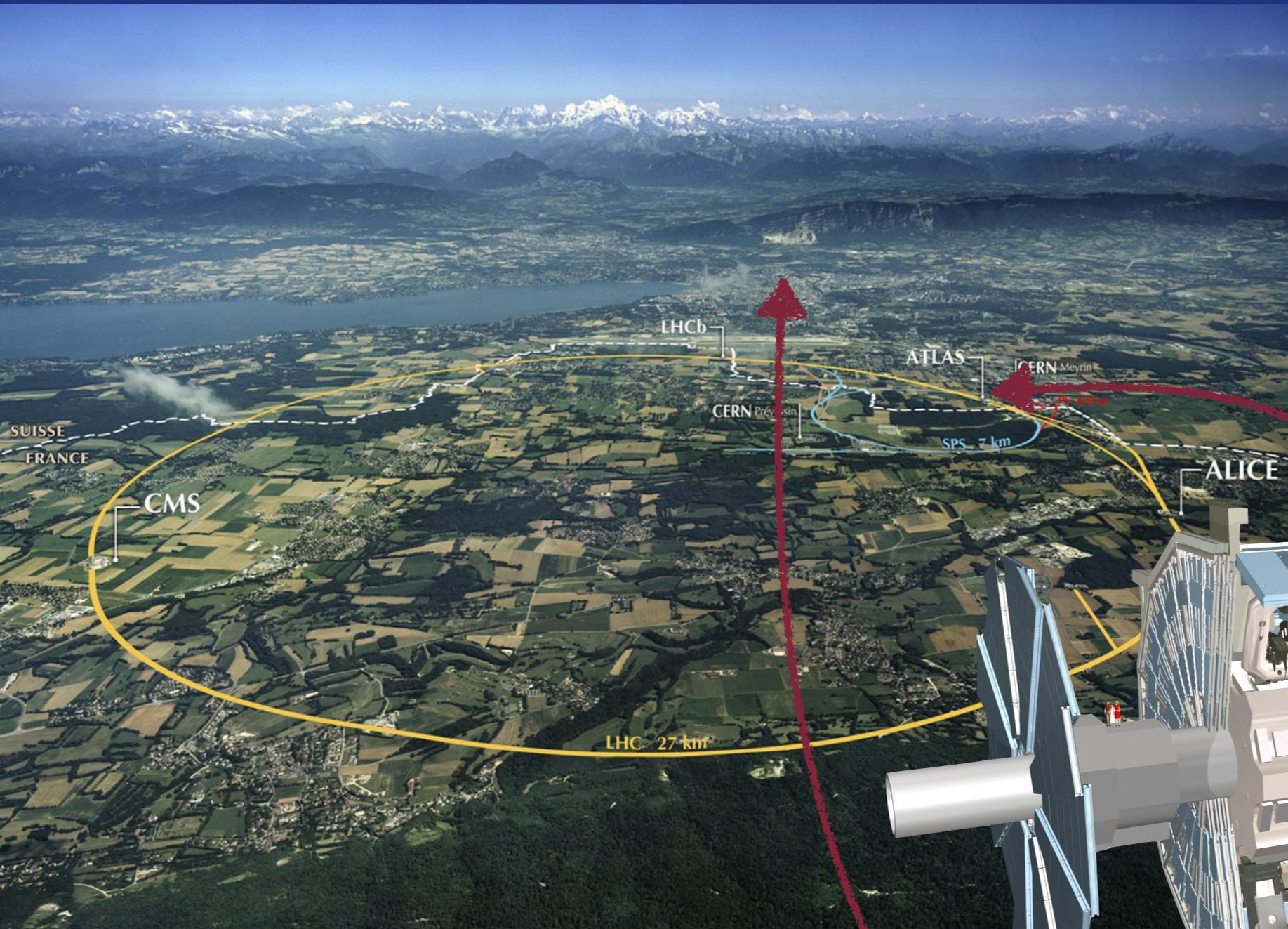
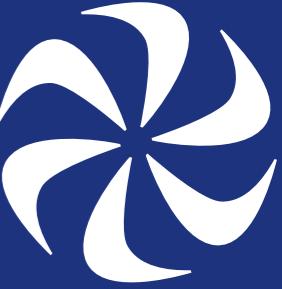
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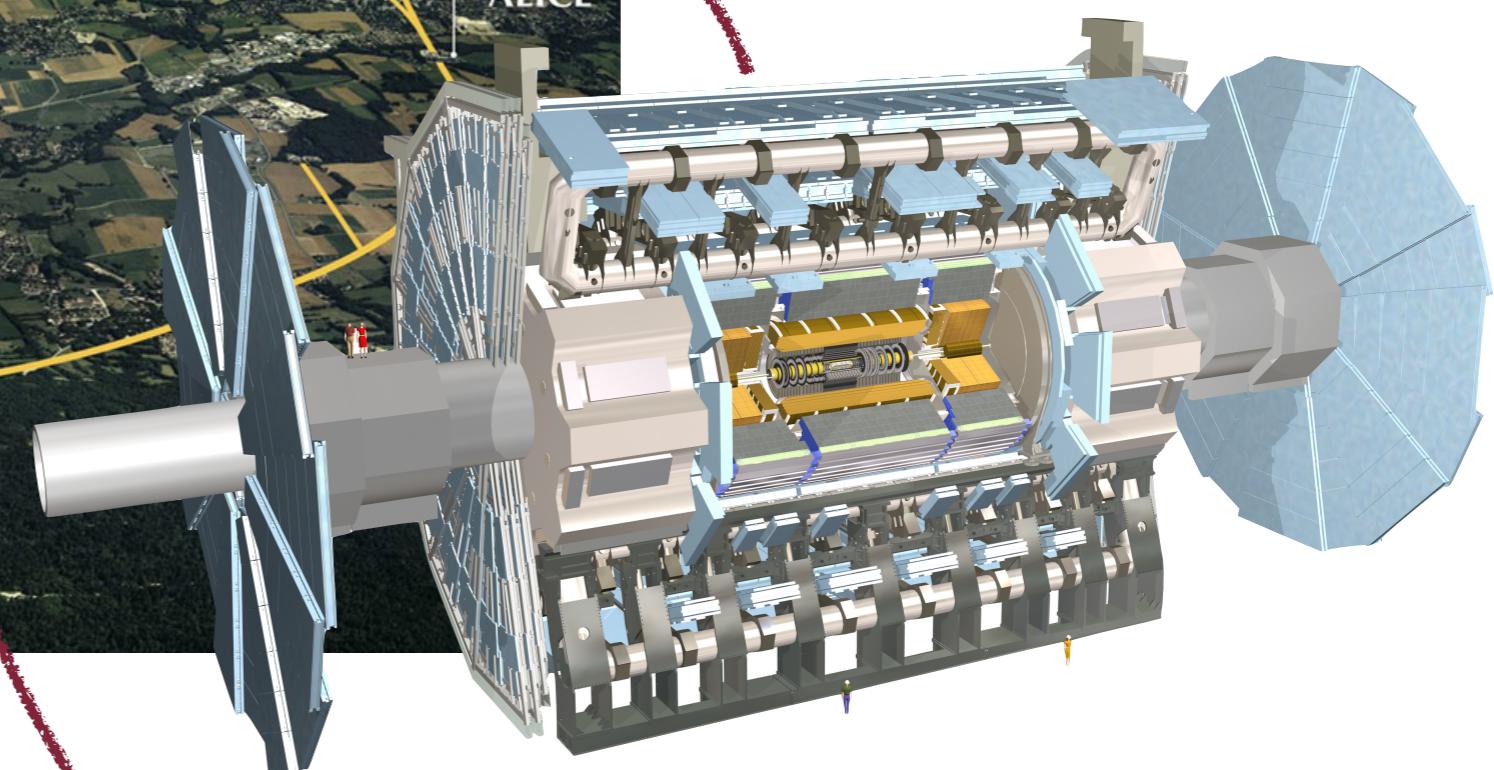
Measure collisions with the
ATLAS detector

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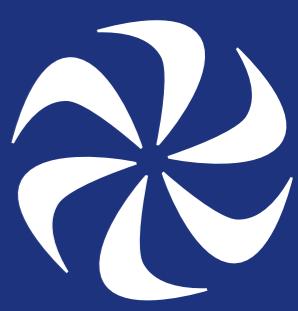
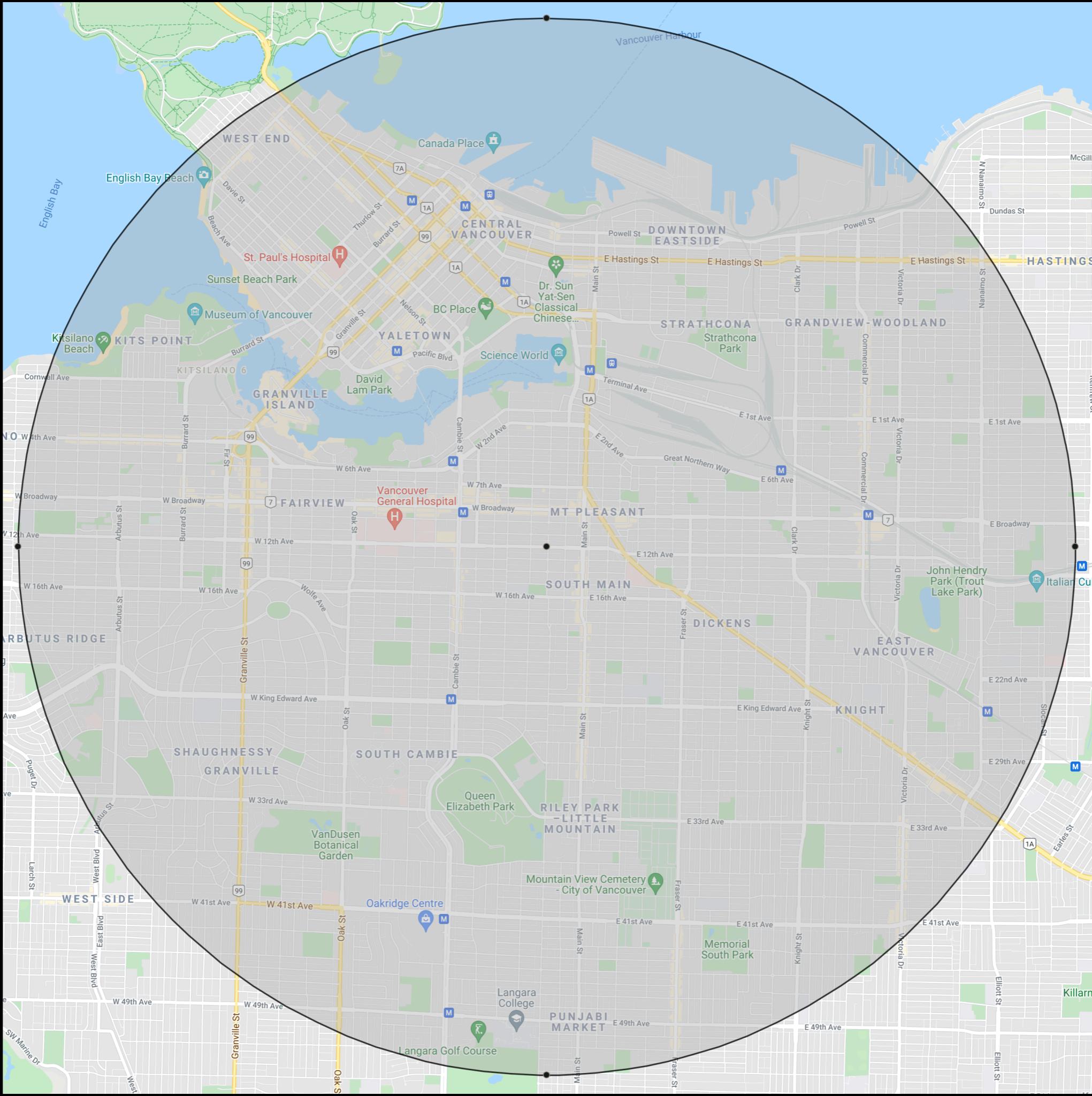
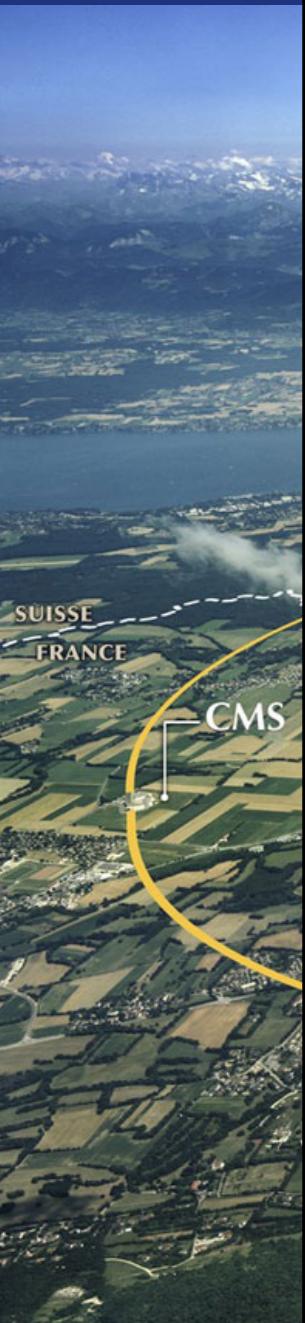
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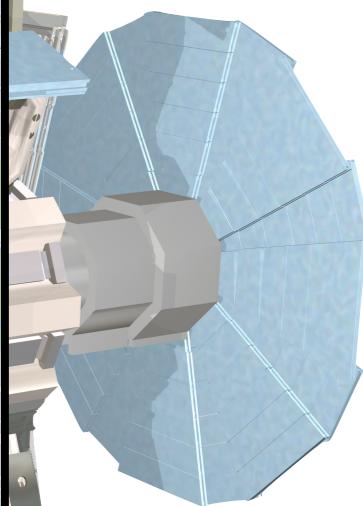
Measure collisions with the
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I live here (moving to Van in one month!)

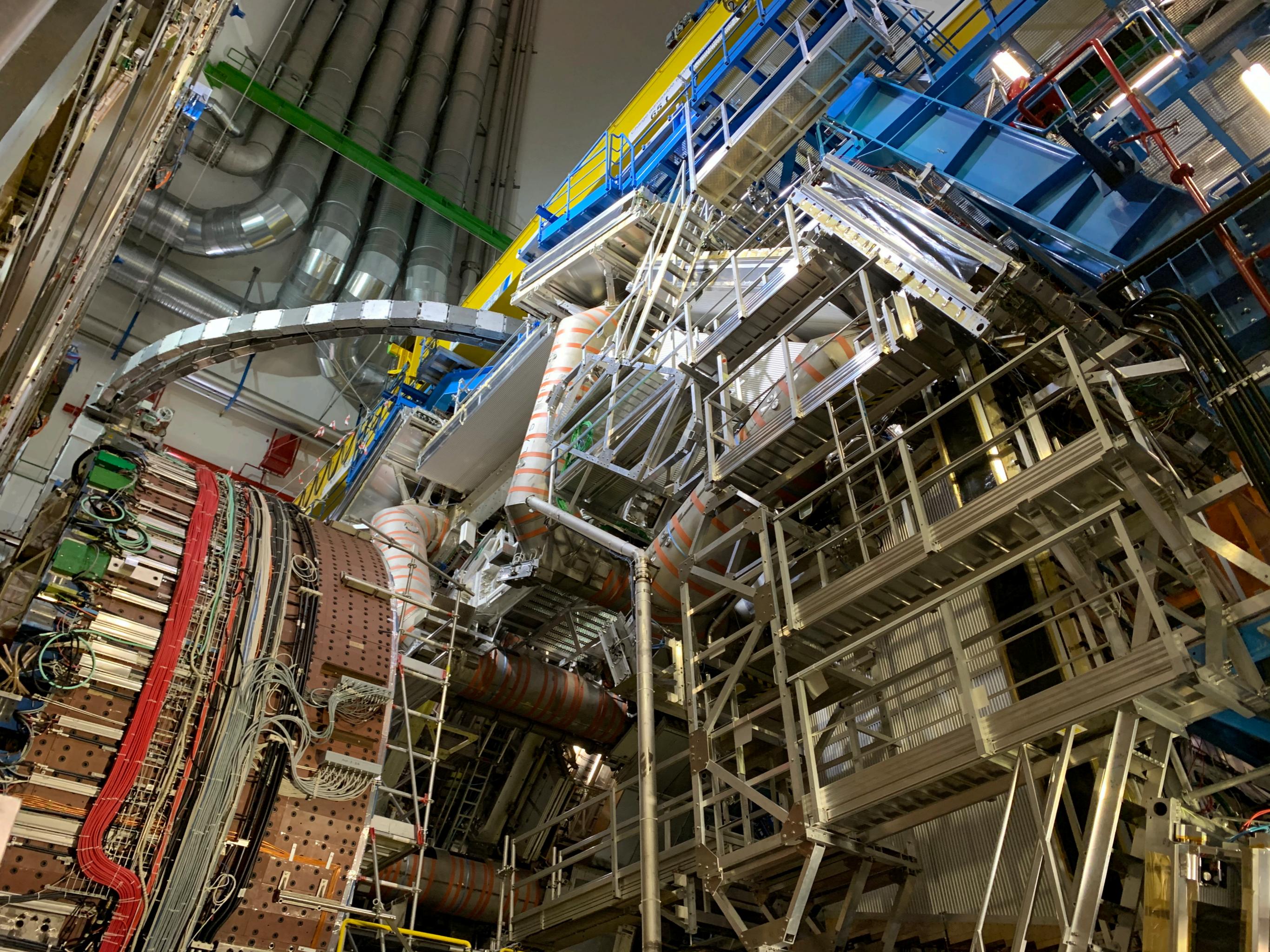
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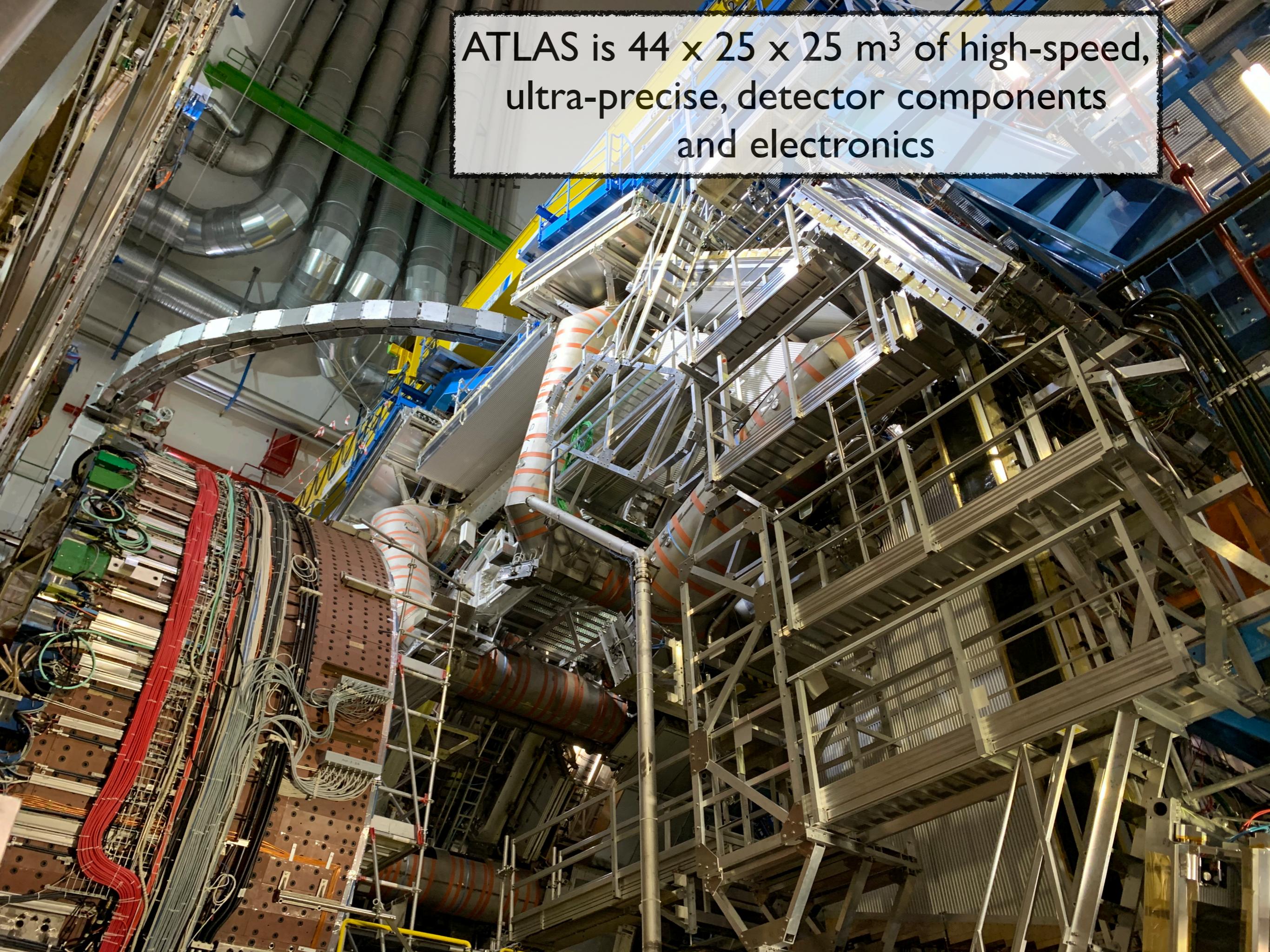


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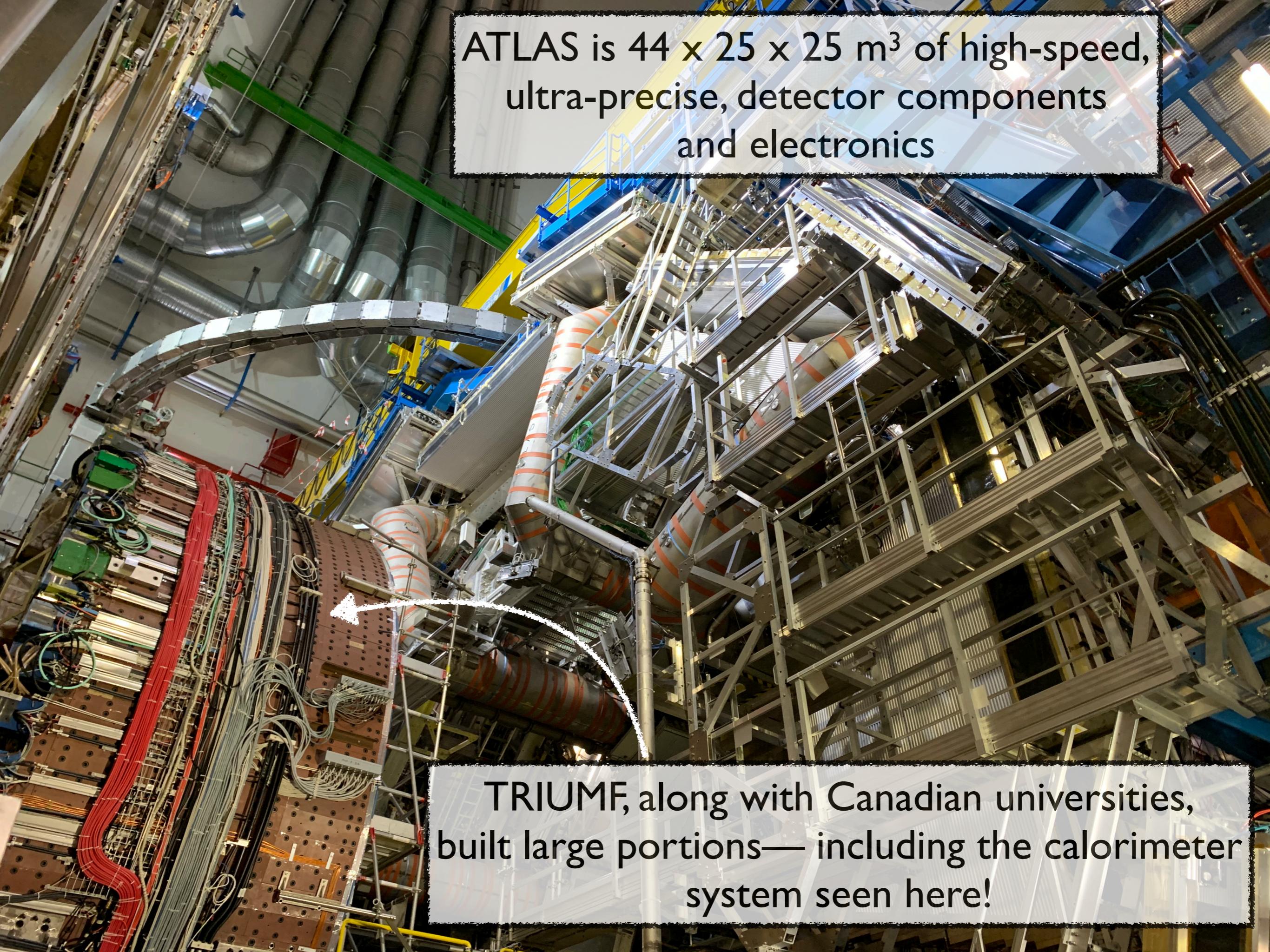


M



A photograph showing the intricate internal structure of the ATLAS particle detector. The image is dominated by a complex network of silver-colored metal trusses, support structures, and various detector components. On the left, a large cylindrical component with a red and white striped pattern is visible, likely part of the magnet system. Numerous colored cables (red, green, blue) run along the structures. The overall scene is one of a massive, precision-engineered scientific instrument.

ATLAS is $44 \times 25 \times 25$ m³ of high-speed,
ultra-precise, detector components
and electronics

A photograph showing the intricate internal structure of the ATLAS particle detector at CERN. The image is dominated by a complex web of silver-colored metal trusses, support structures, and various detector components. Large cylindrical components, likely calorimeters, are visible on the left and right sides. Numerous colored cables in red, green, and blue run along the structures. A white dashed circle highlights a specific cylindrical component in the center-left.

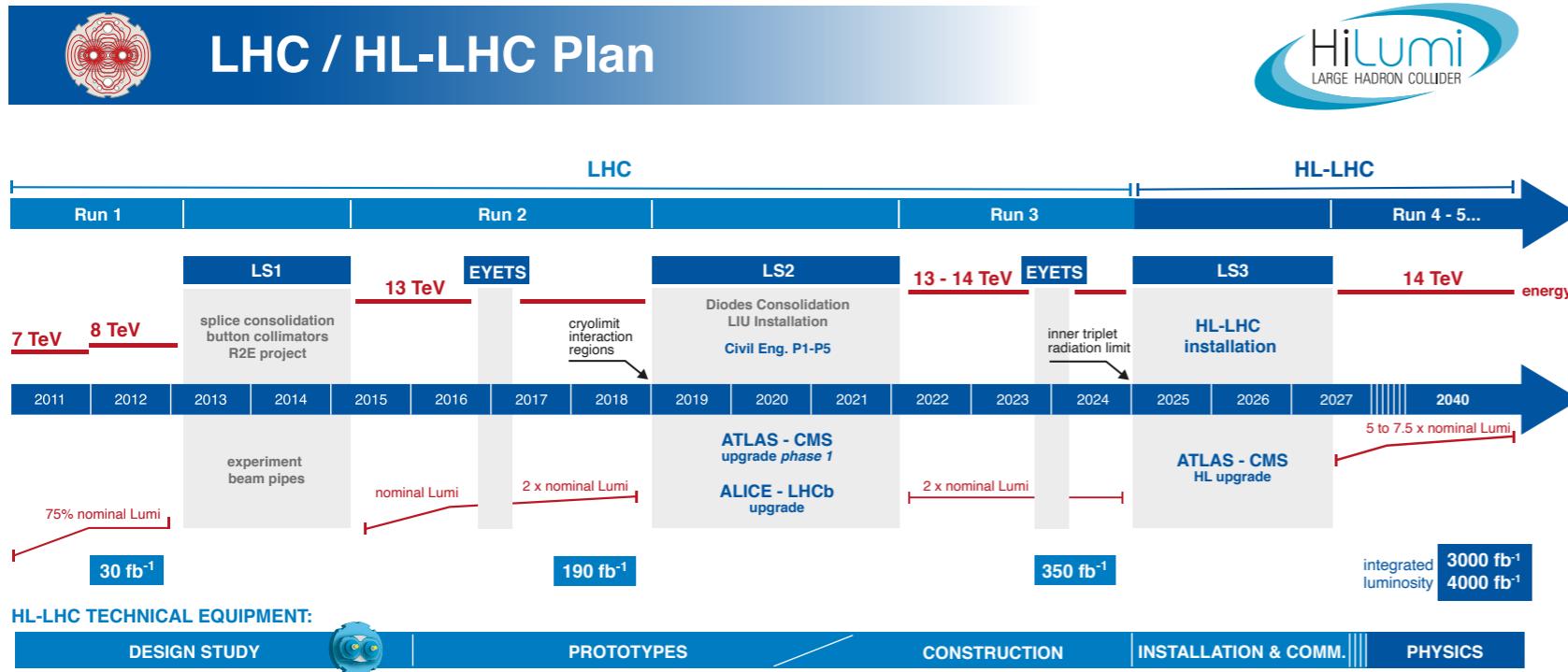
ATLAS is $44 \times 25 \times 25 \text{ m}^3$ of high-speed,
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TRIUMF, along with Canadian universities,
built large portions—including the calorimeter
system seen here!

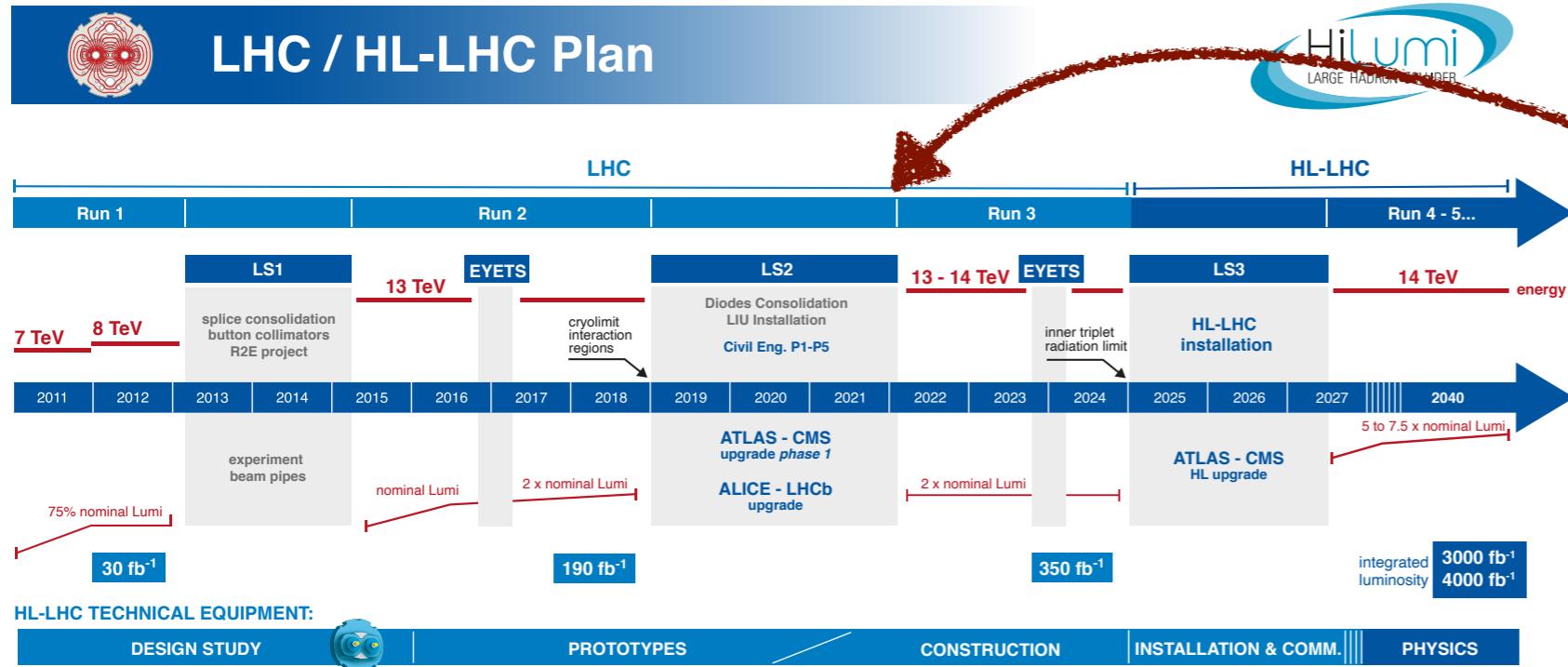
ATLAS Status



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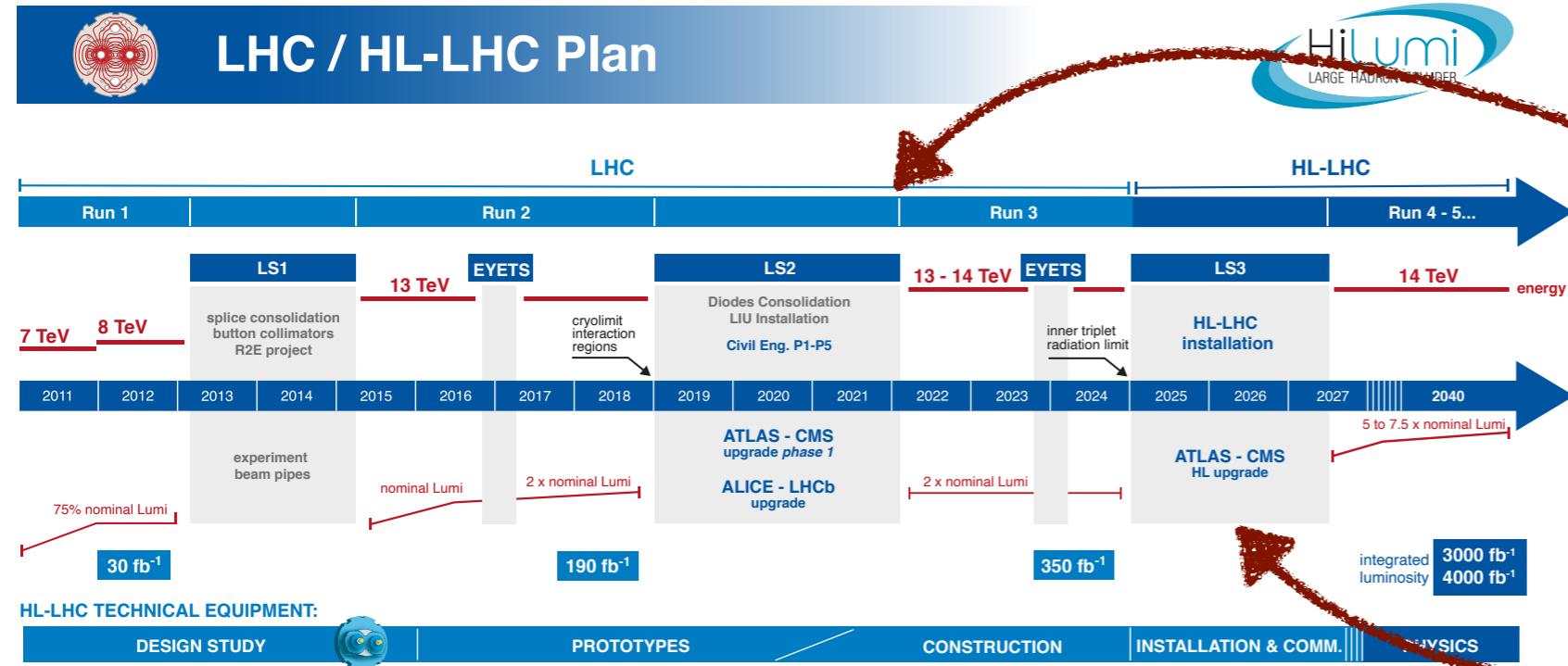
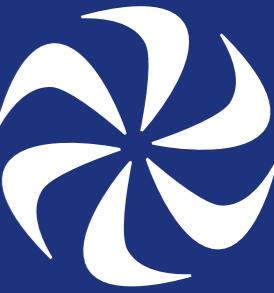


ATLAS Status



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Run3 about to start!

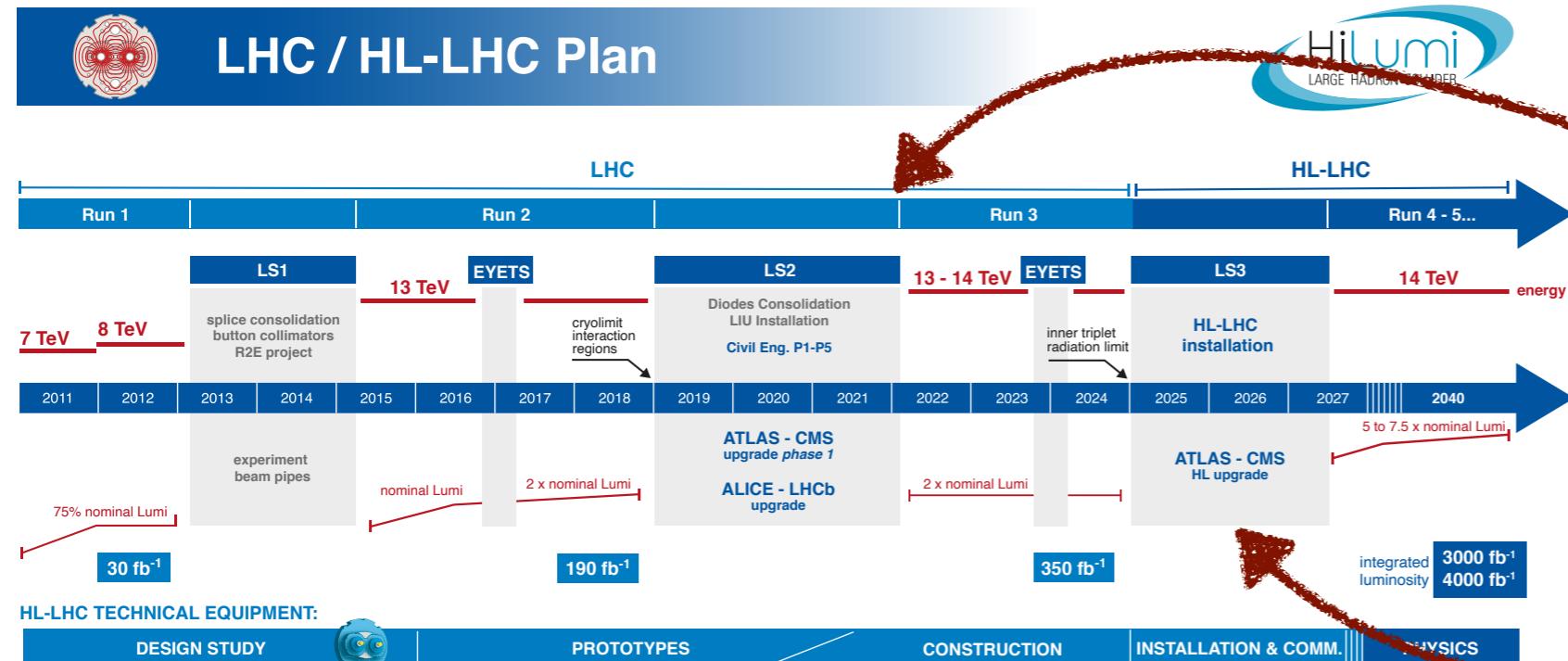
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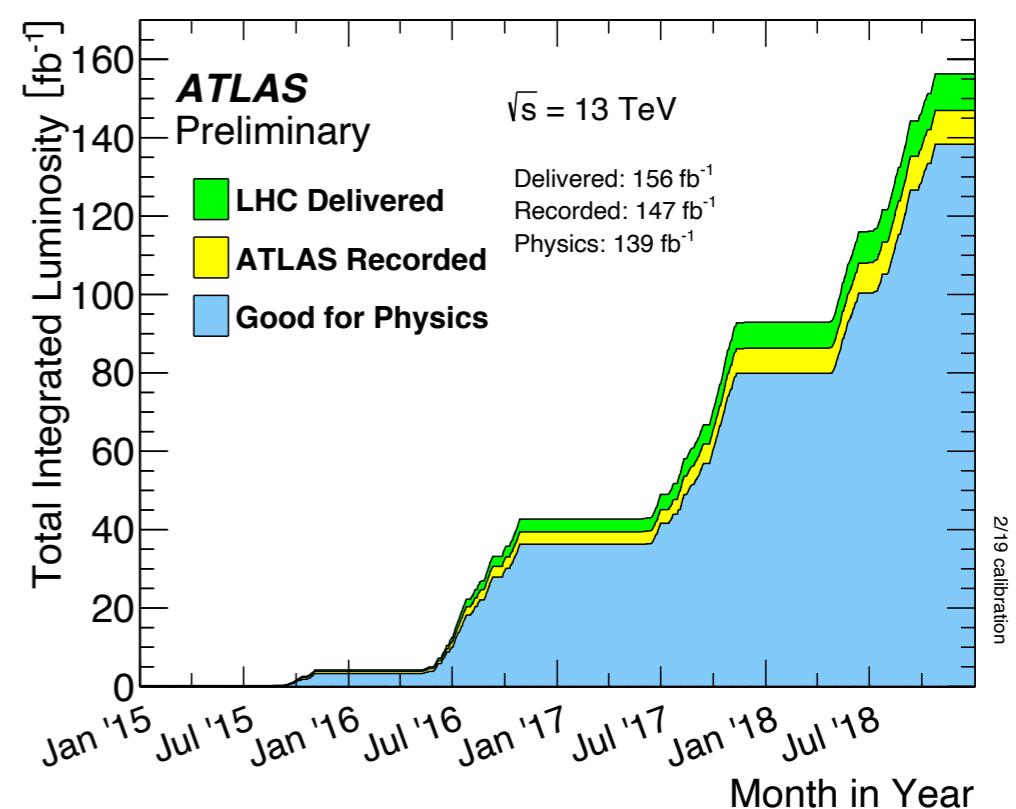
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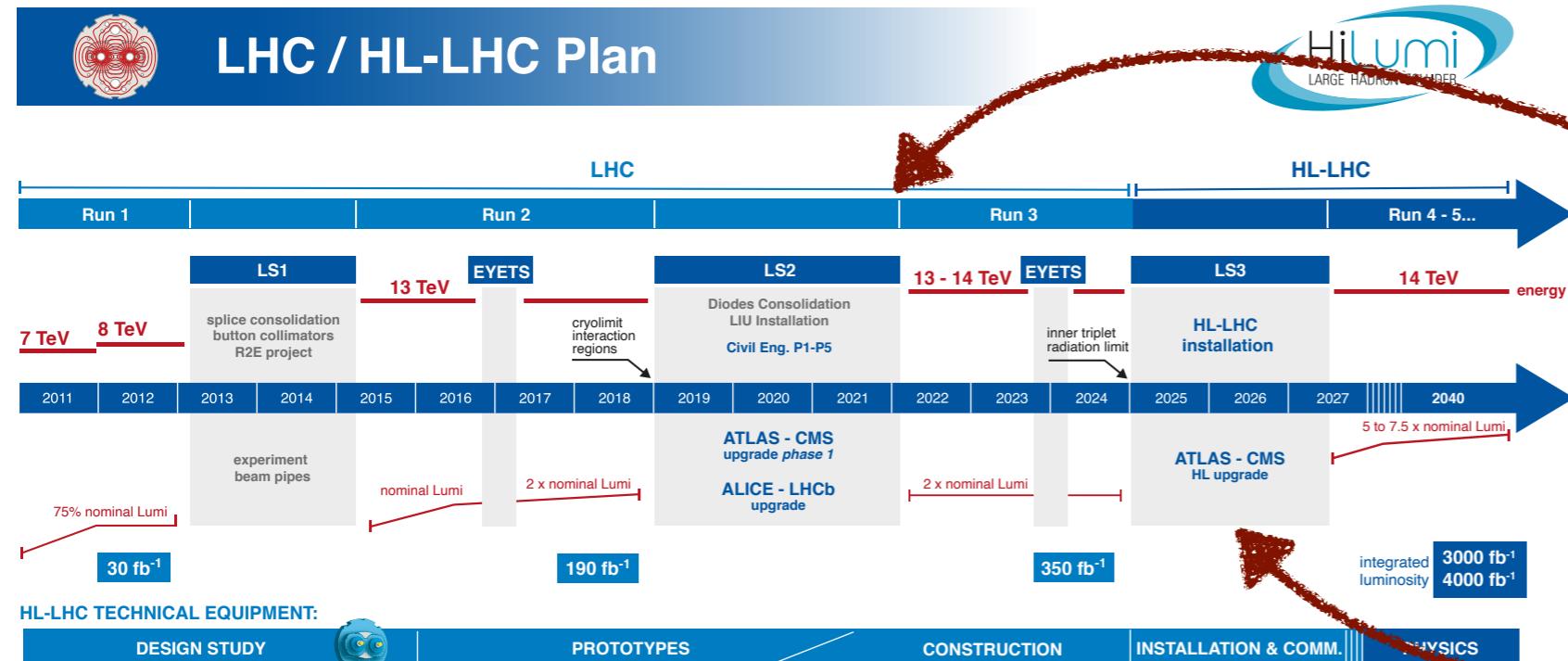
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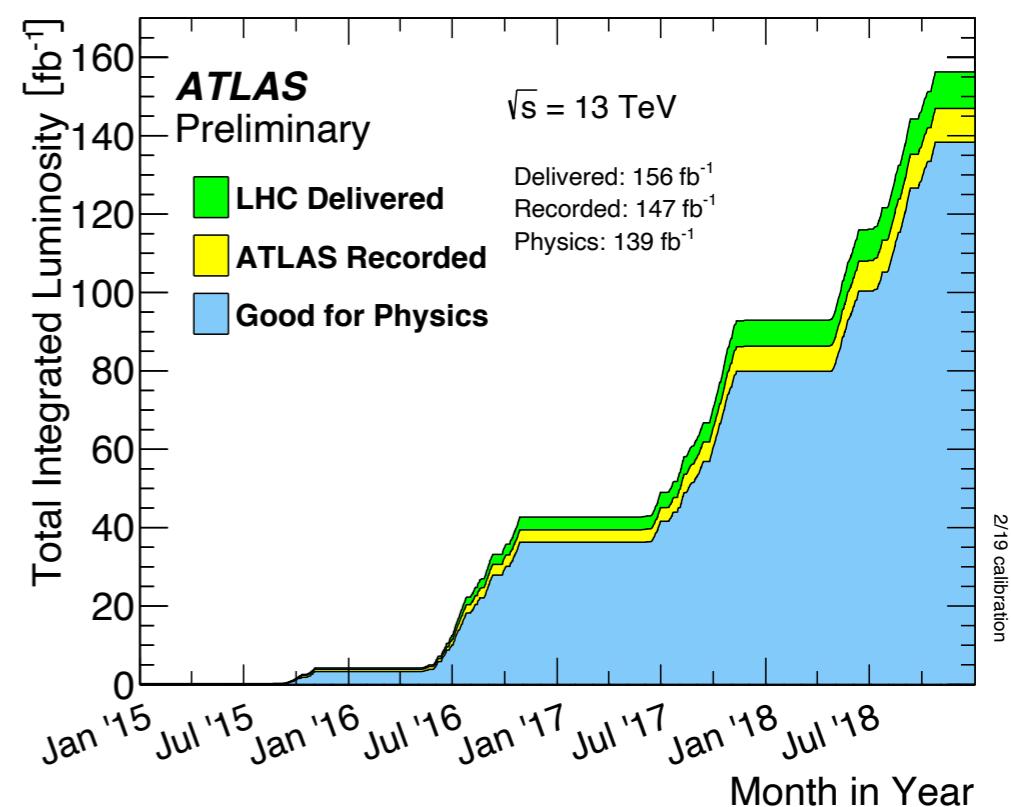


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139 fb^{-1} of data: huge dataset
for measurement and discovery



Latest ATLAS Highlights

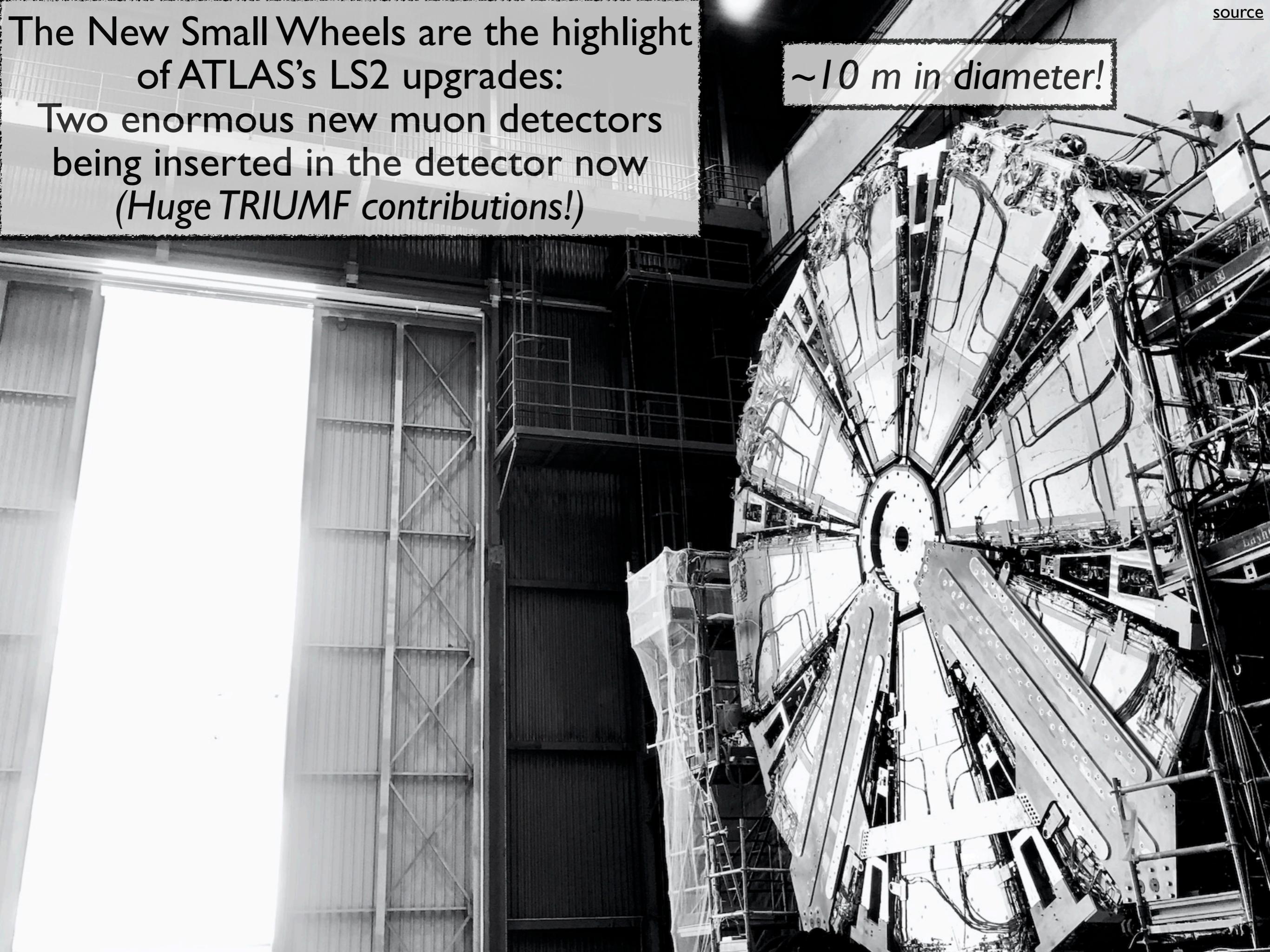


The New Small Wheels are the highlight
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Two enormous new muon detectors
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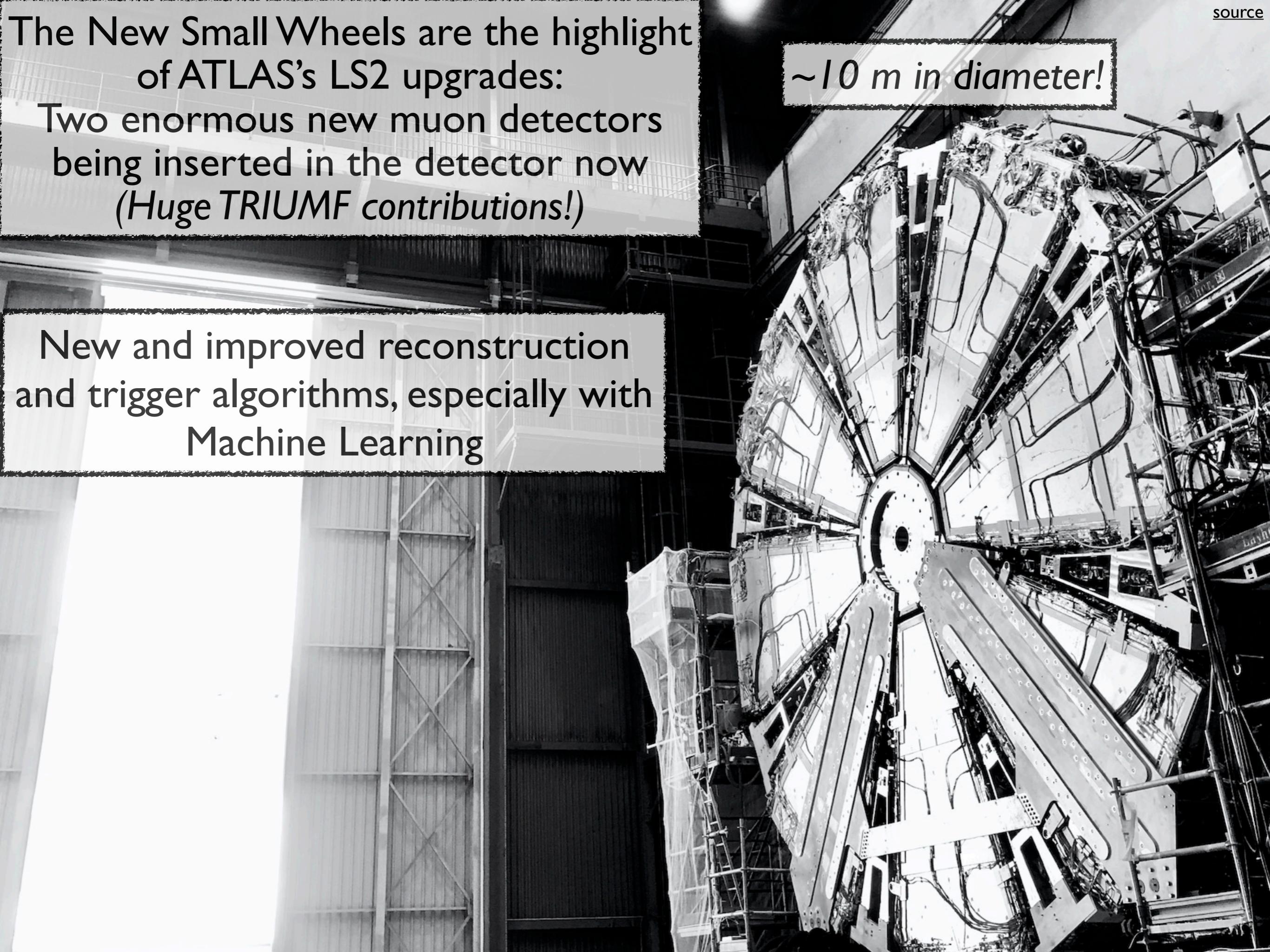
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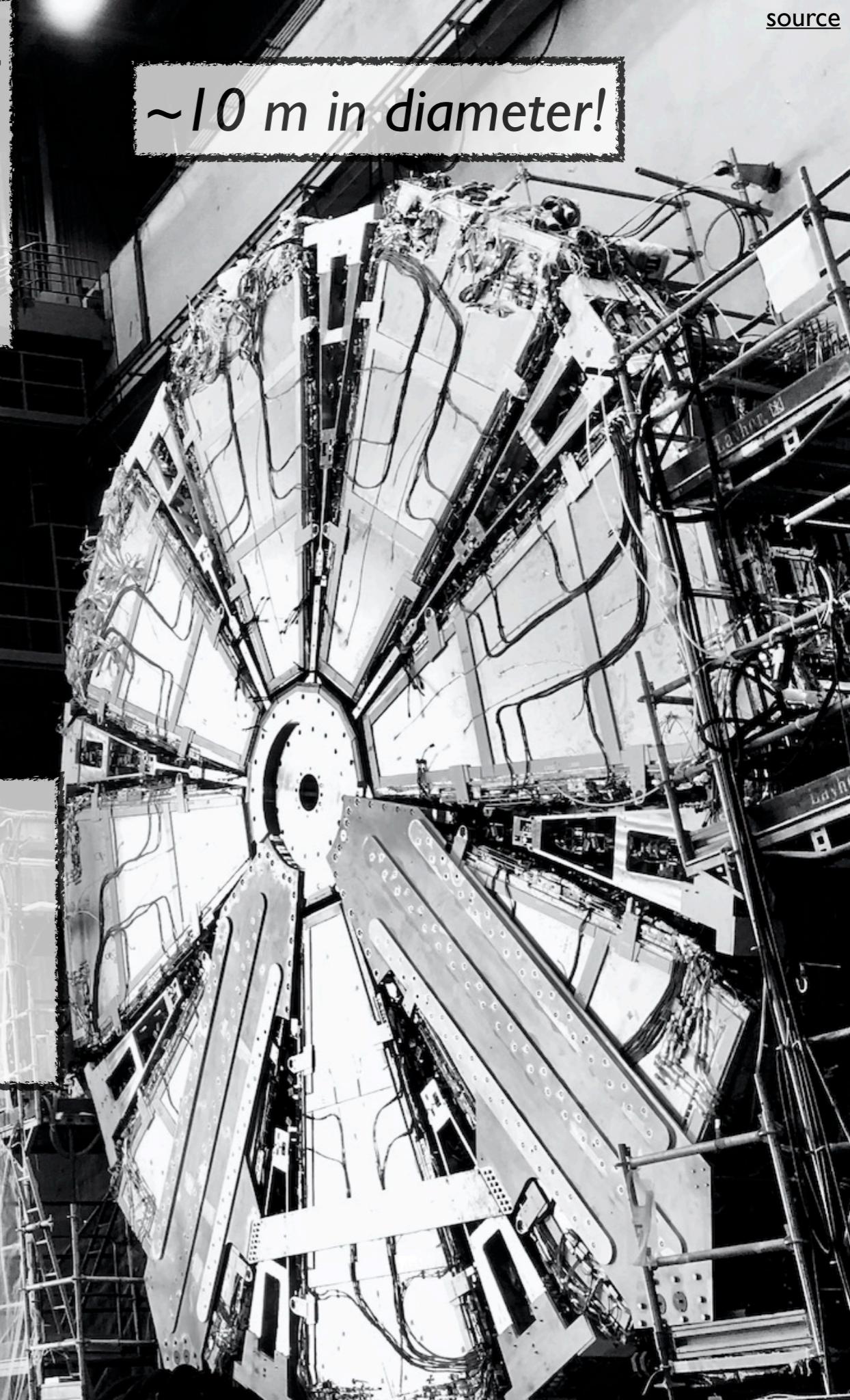


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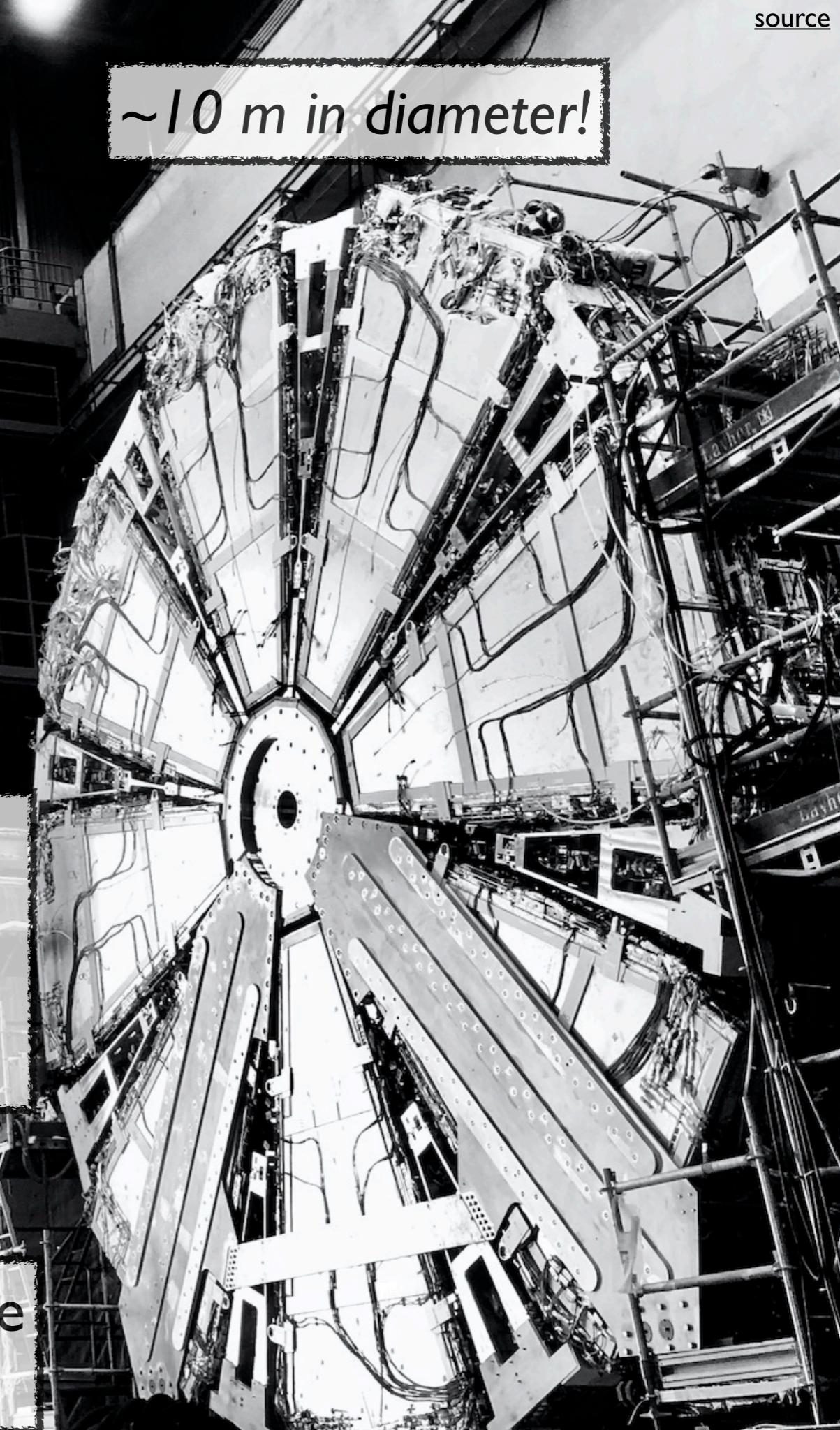
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Dozens of new results this summer: some
highlights today!

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Higgs Boson Measurements



Higgs Boson Measurements

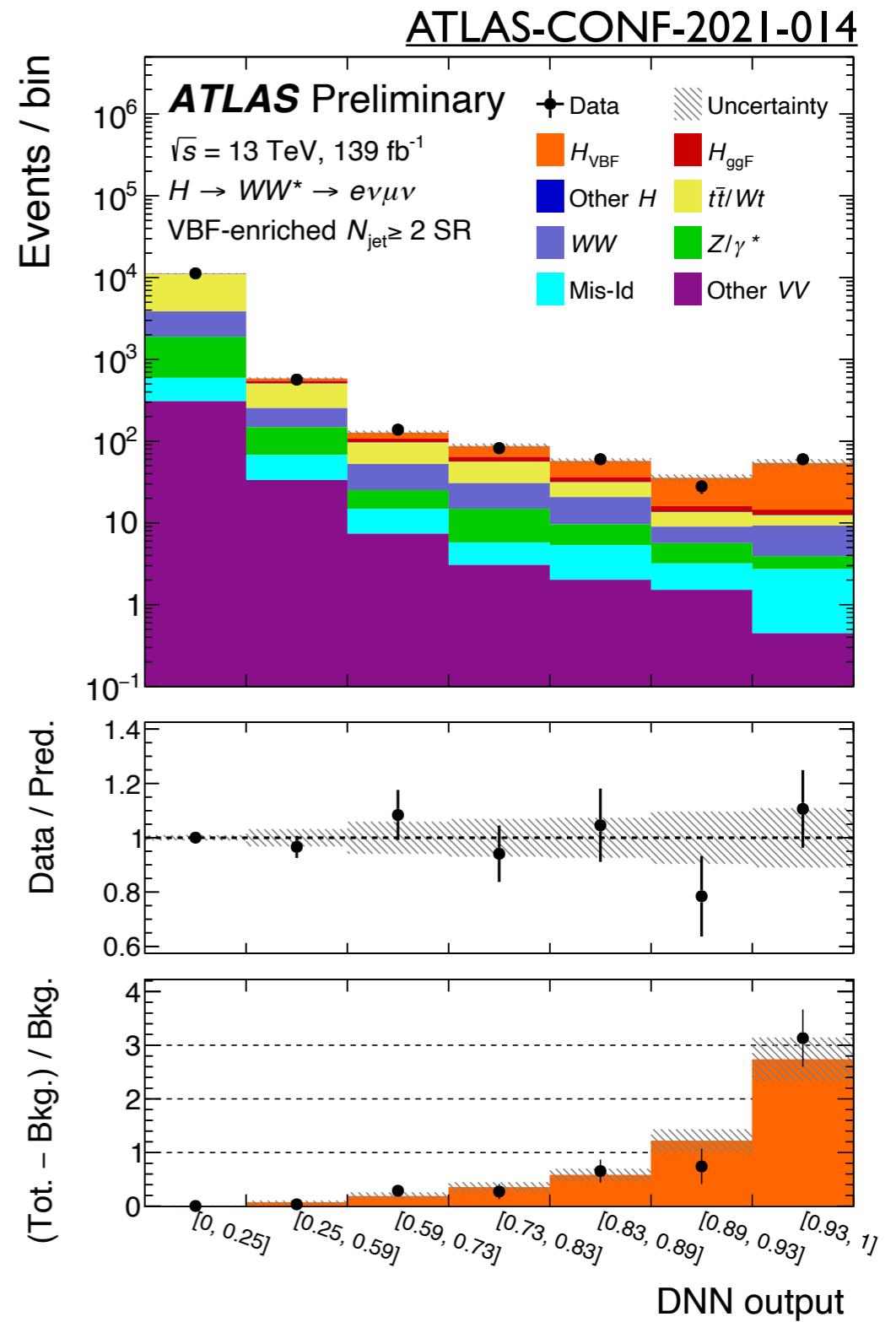


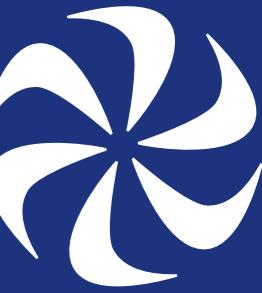
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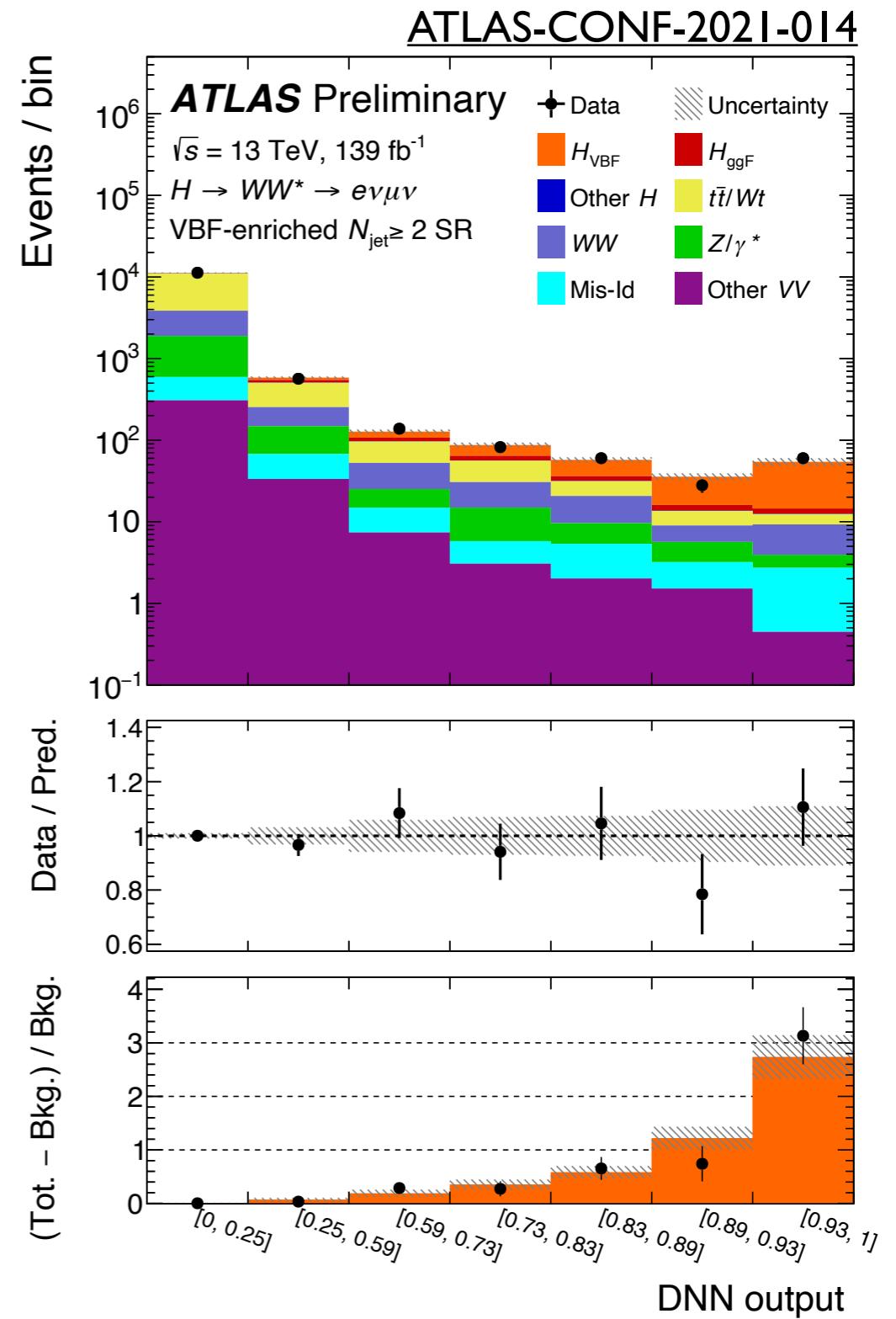




Higgs Boson Measurements

We only discovered the Higgs a few years ago, but we are moving into the precision measurement era

Neural networks are increasing our sensitivity to levels never before seen!



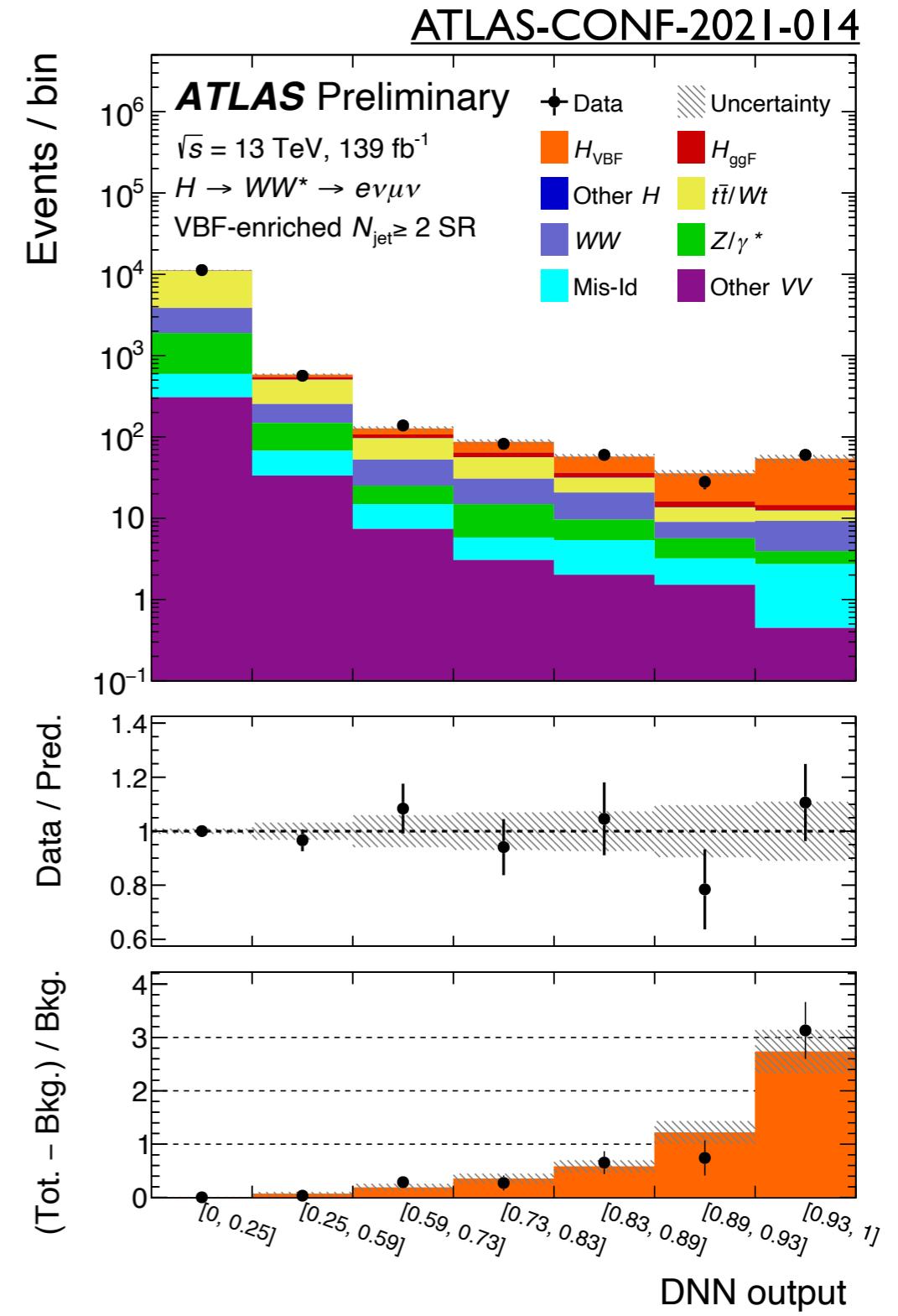
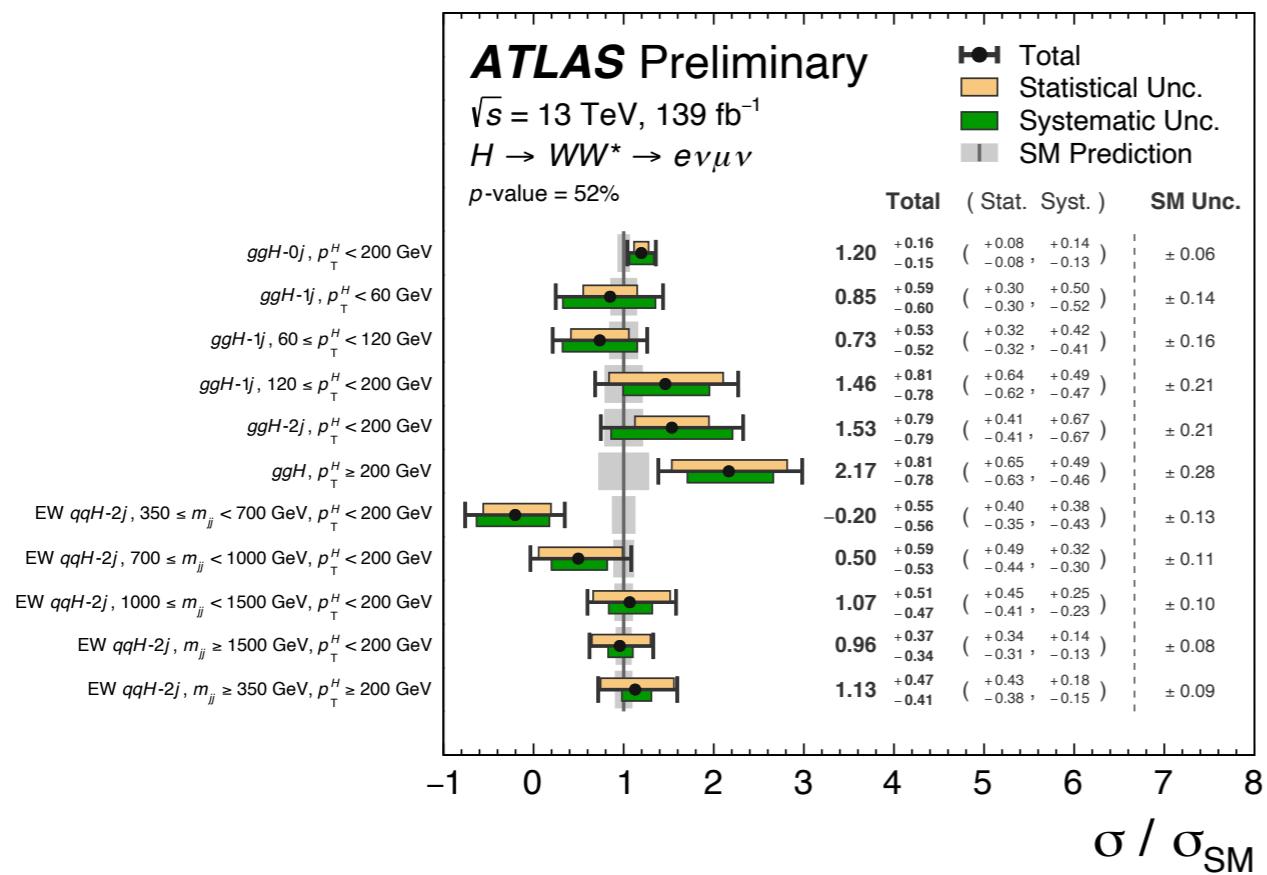


Higgs Boson Measurements

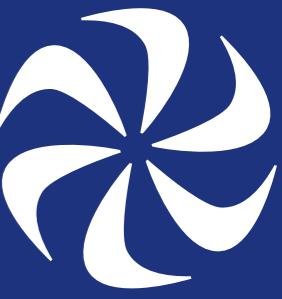
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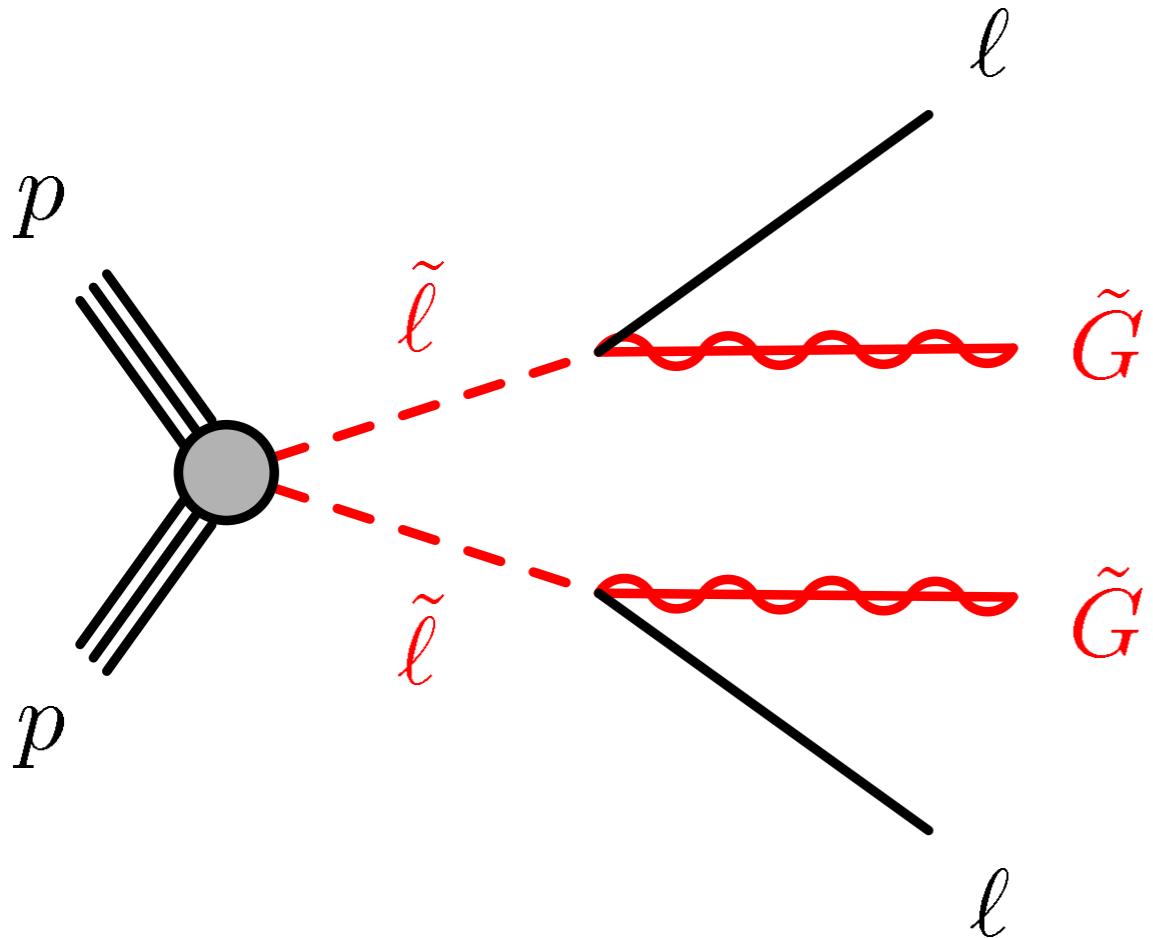
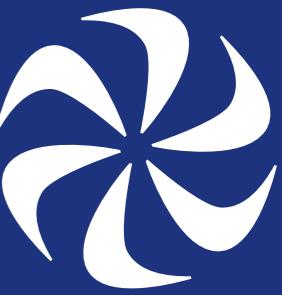
Huge datasets enable hugely differential measurements



Searches for BSM

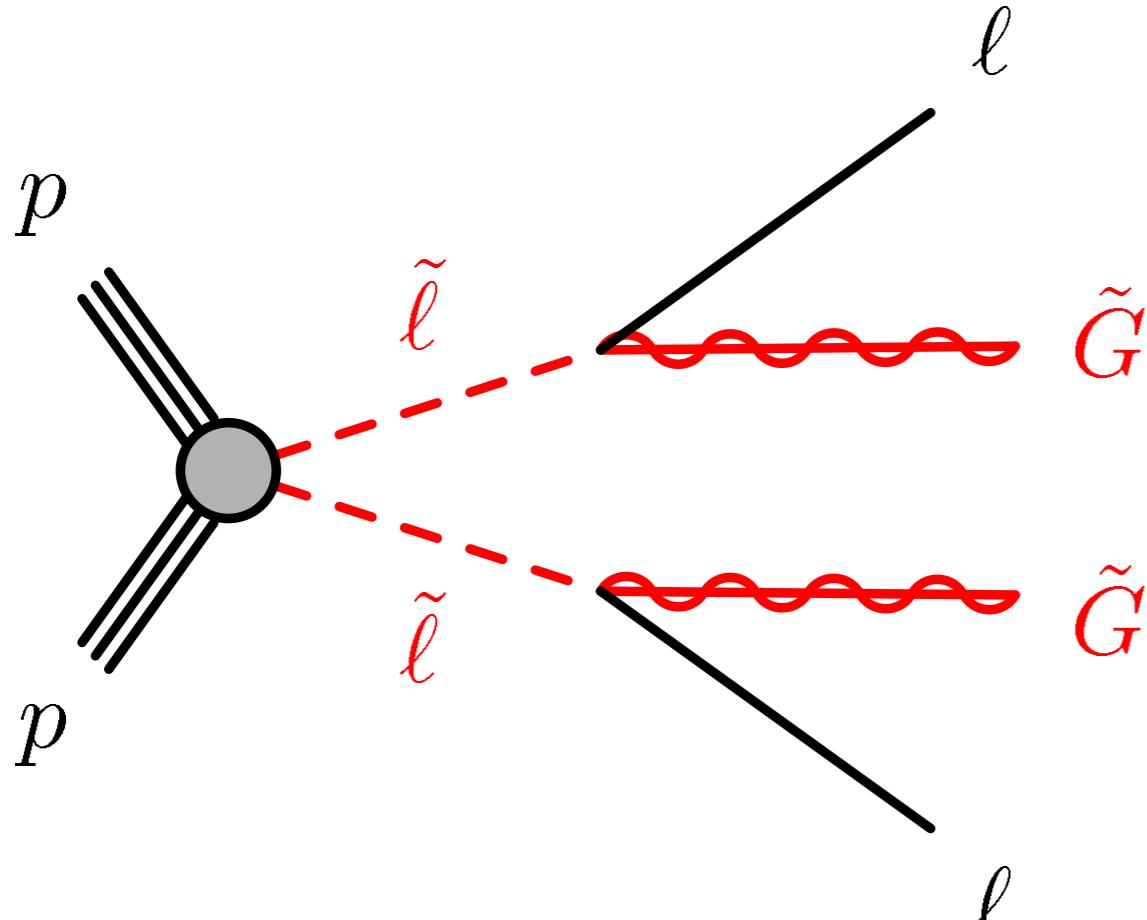


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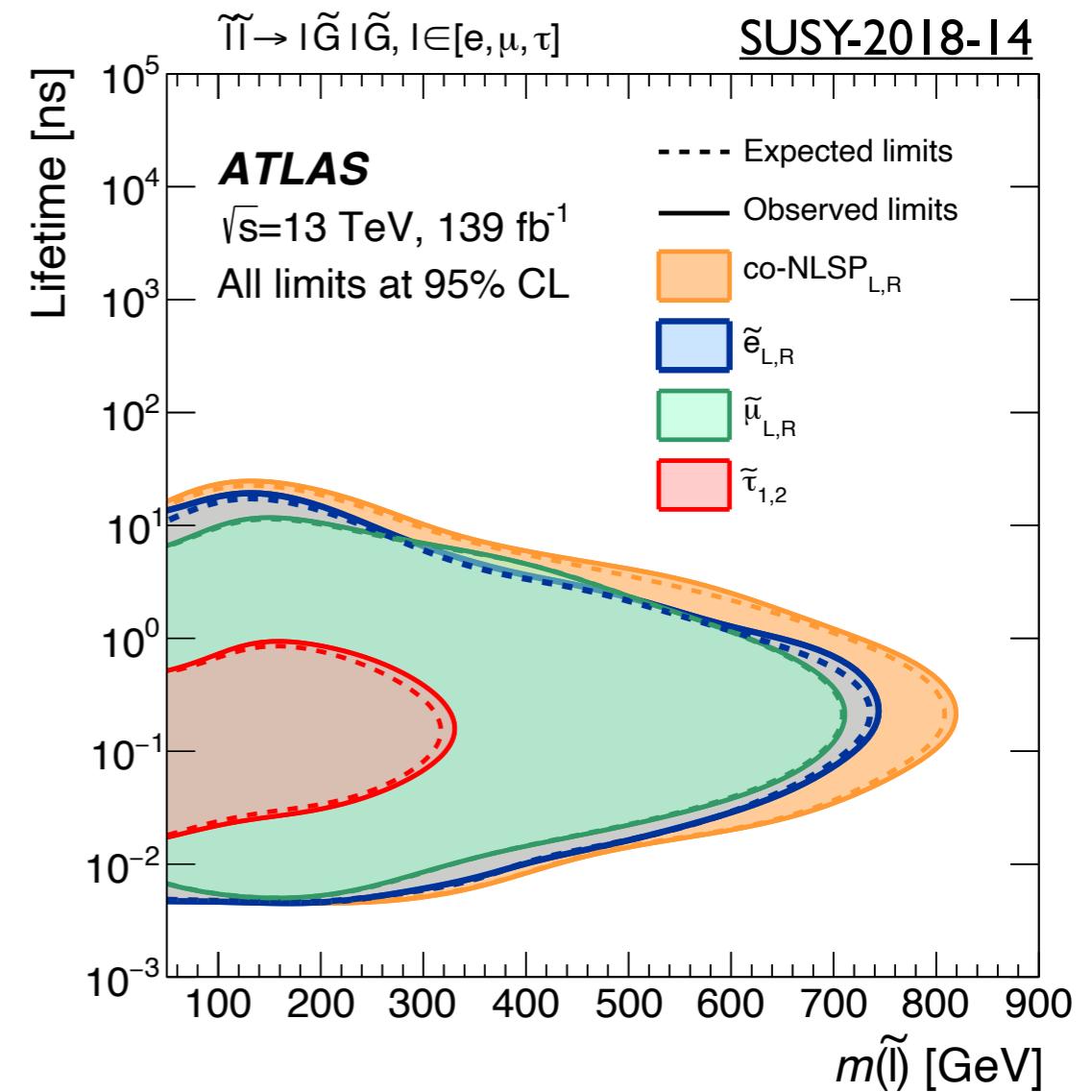
New searches for **long-lived**
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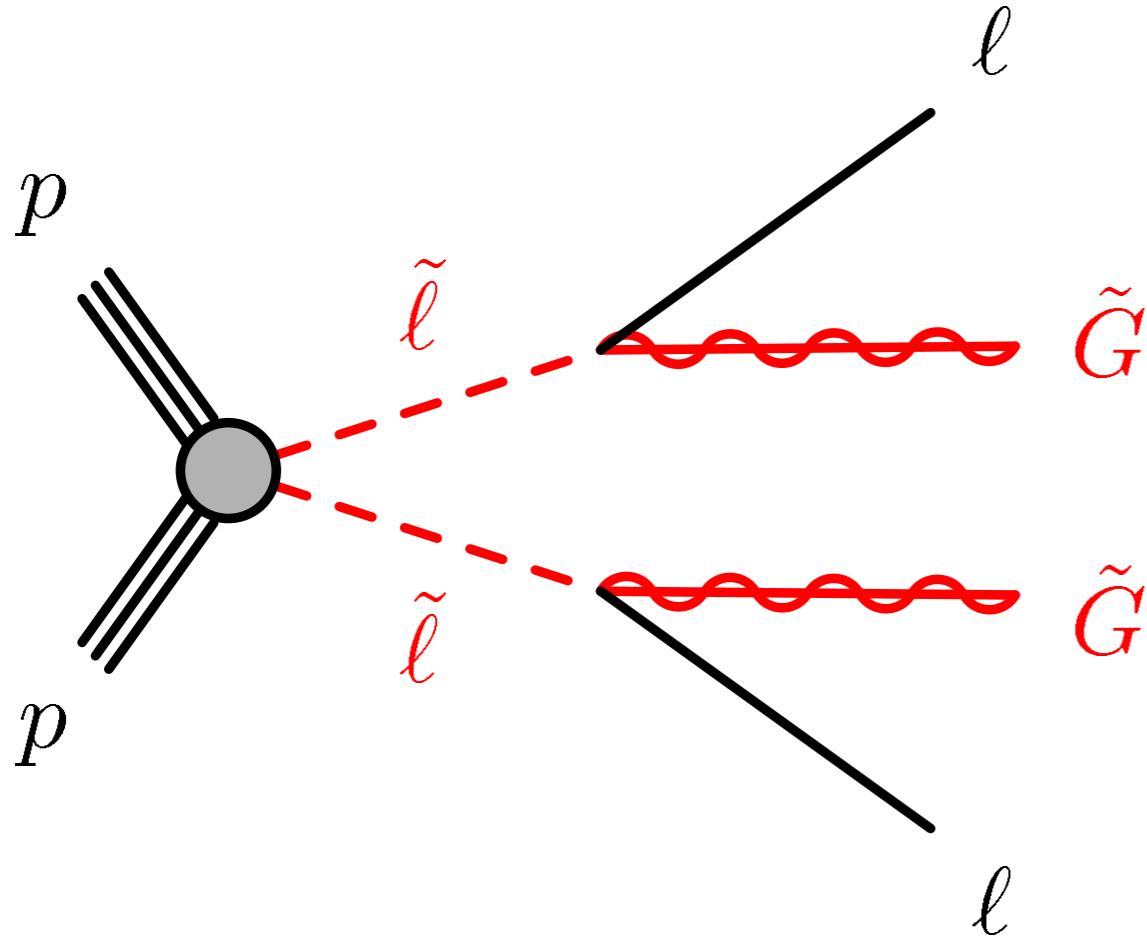
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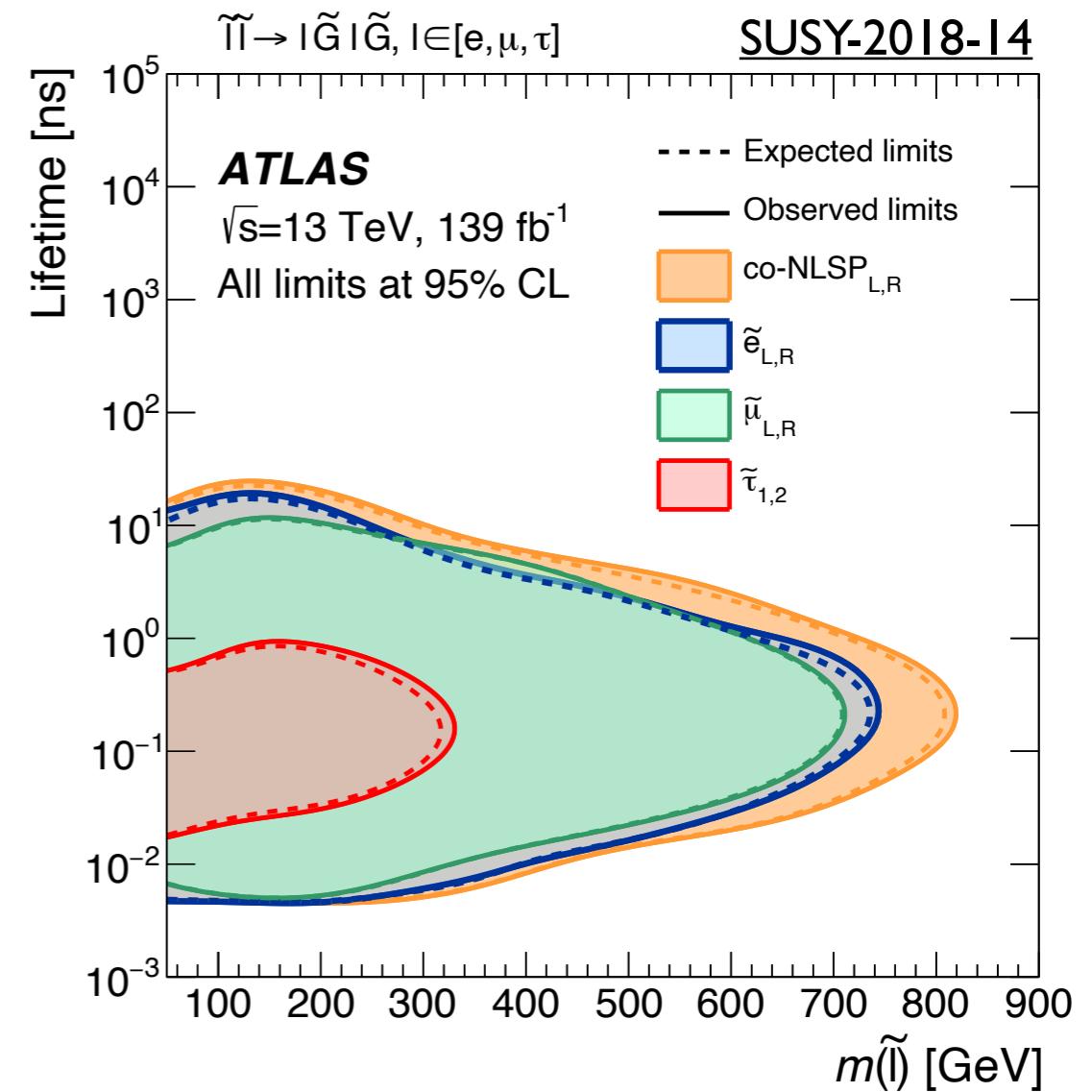
Searches for BSM



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First limits since LEP on these models!

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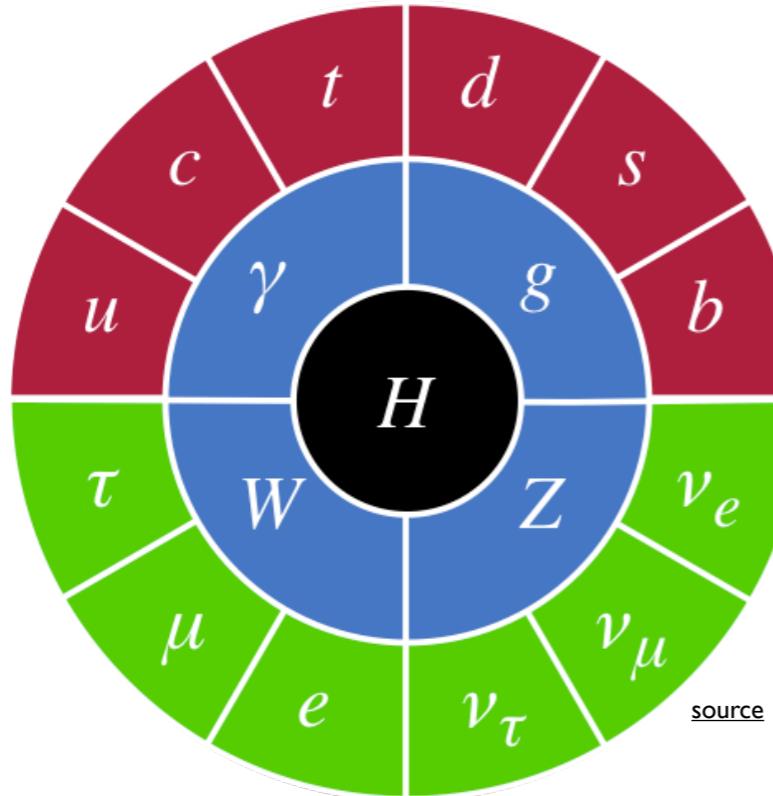
The Higgs Self-Coupling

The Higgs Potential



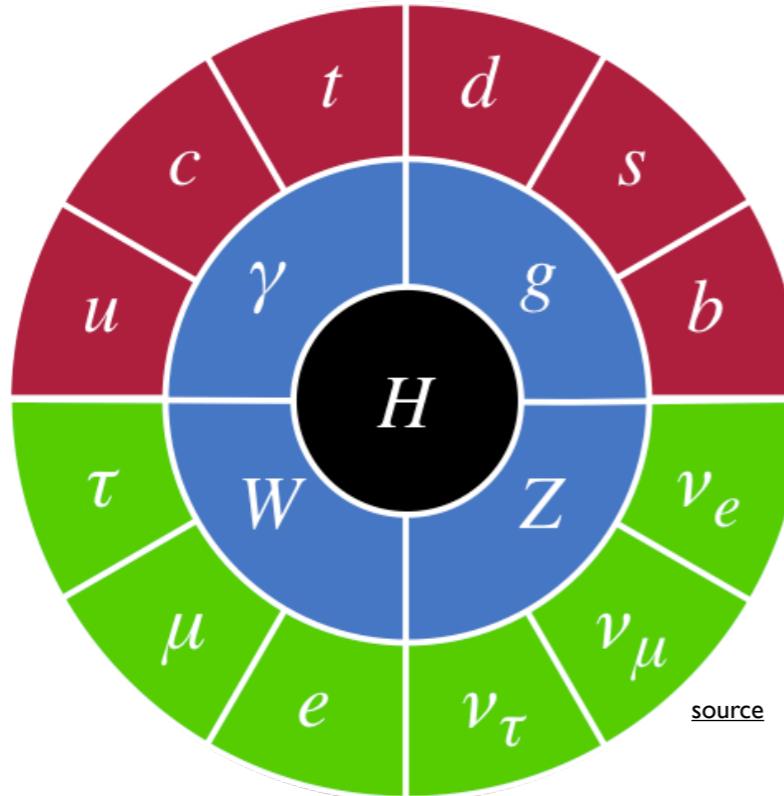


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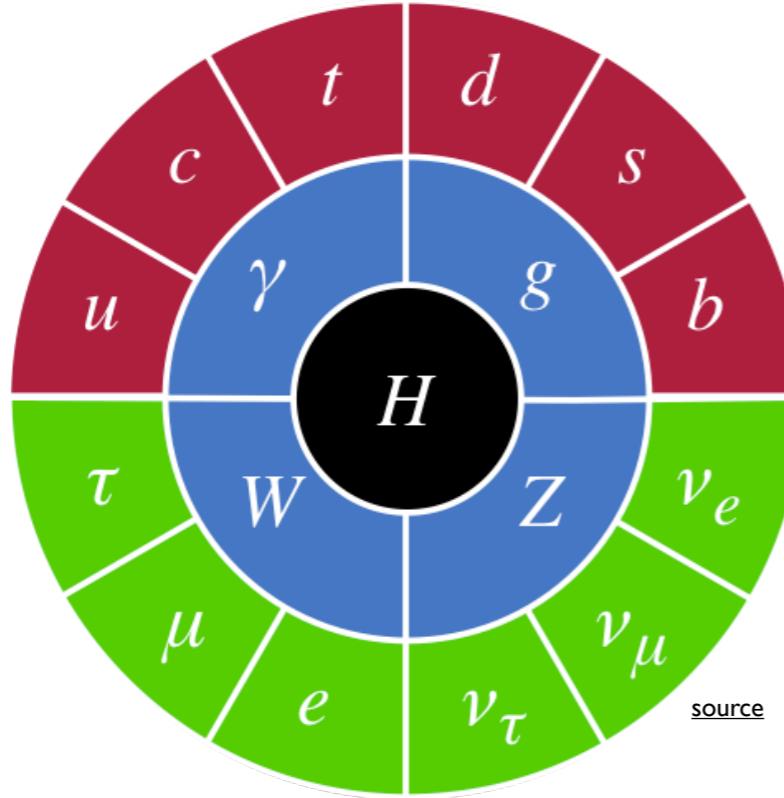
The Higgs Potential



The Higgs is the center of the Standard Model!

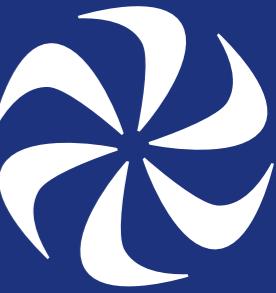


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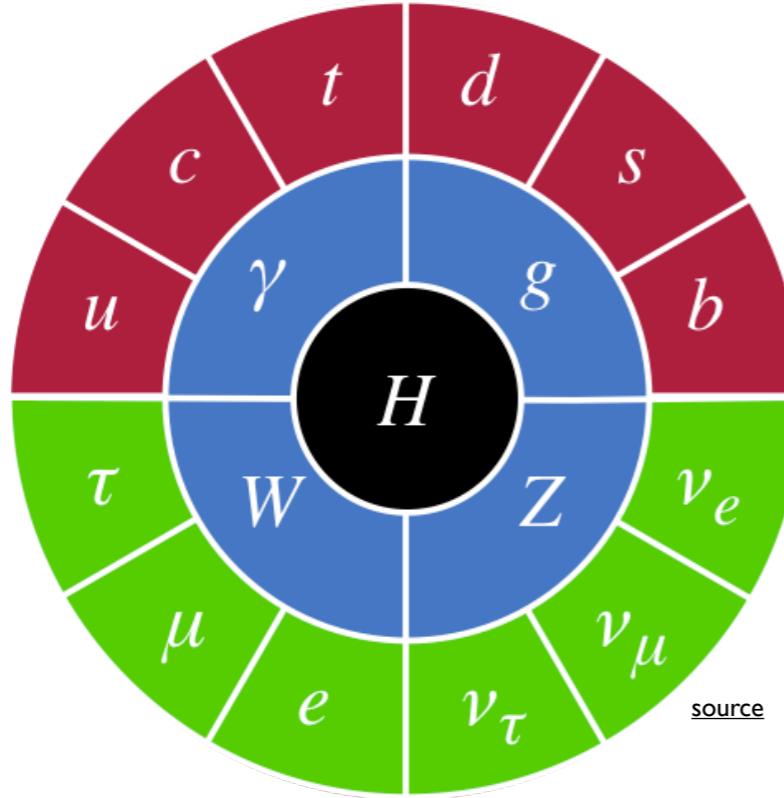


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The Higgs is unique:
Originates from “Electroweak
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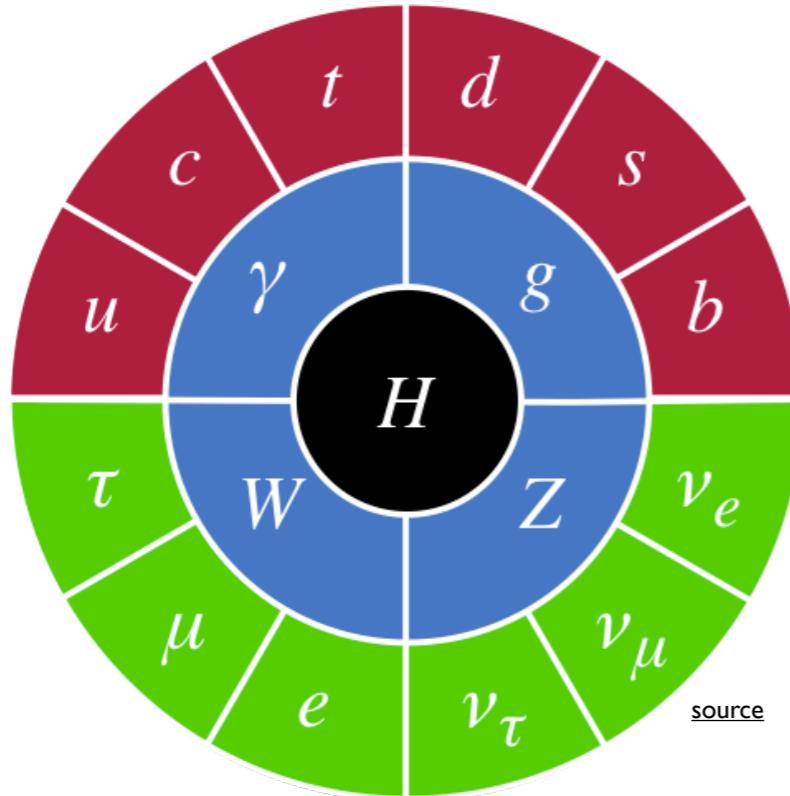
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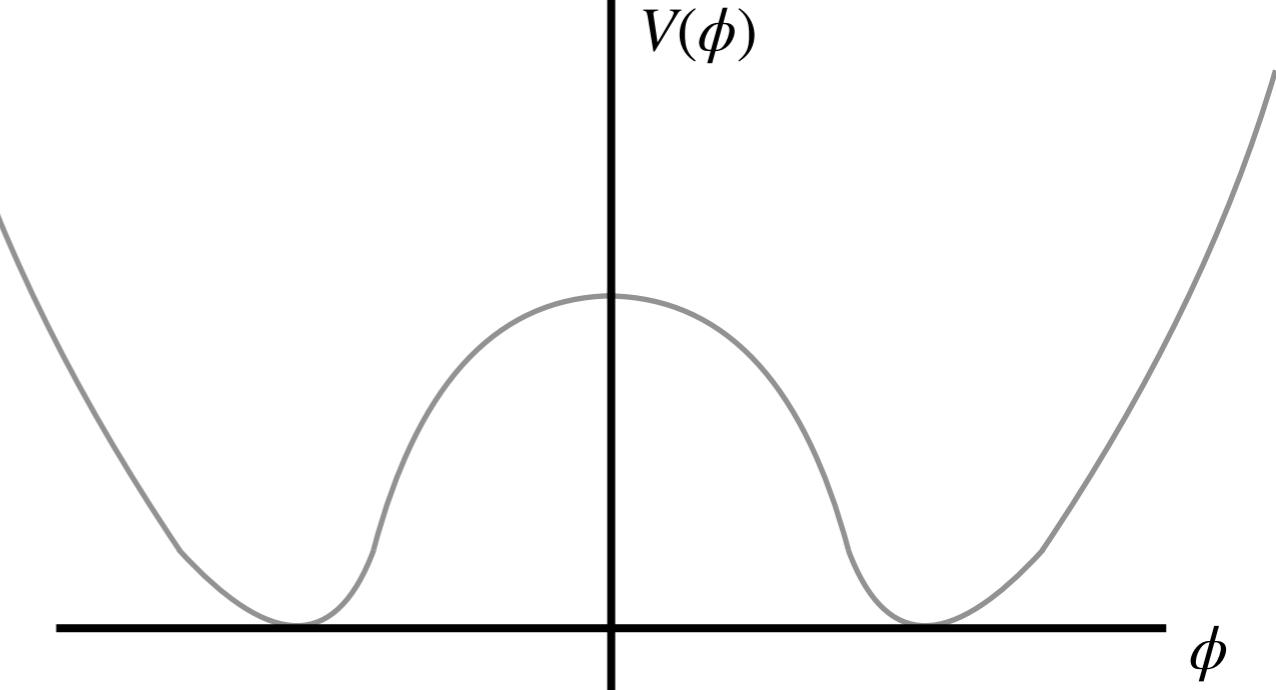
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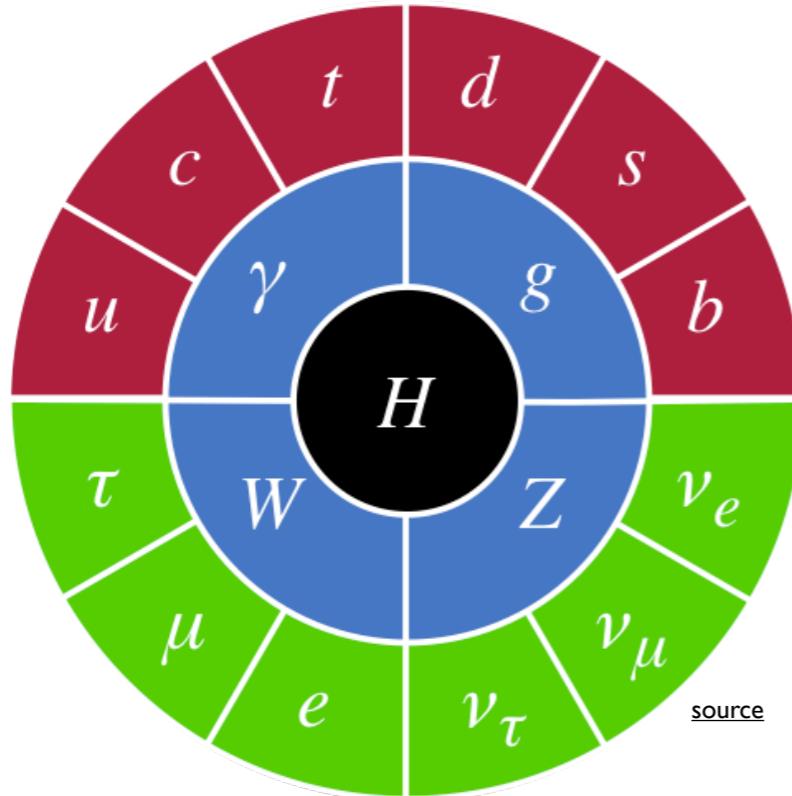
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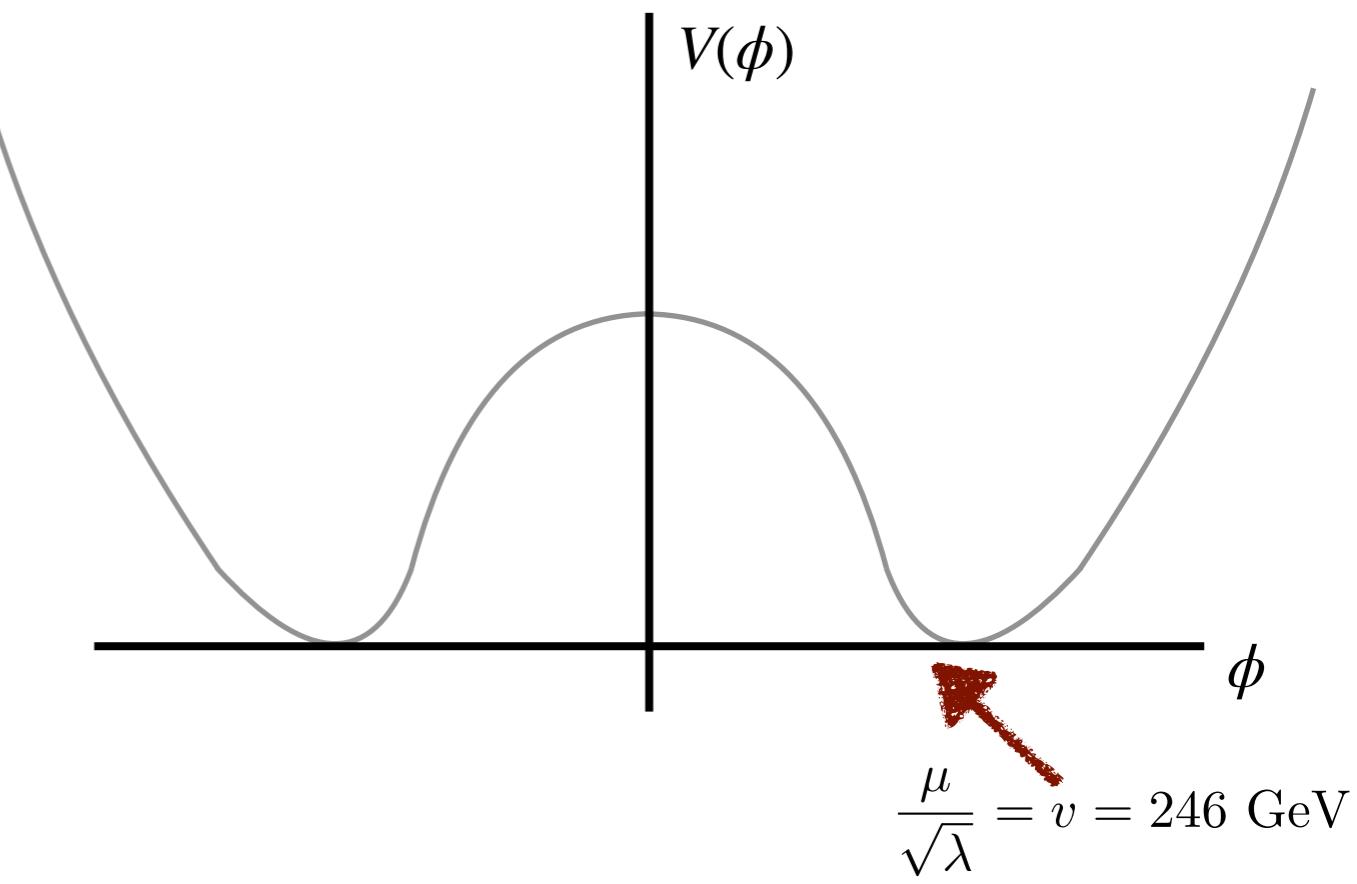
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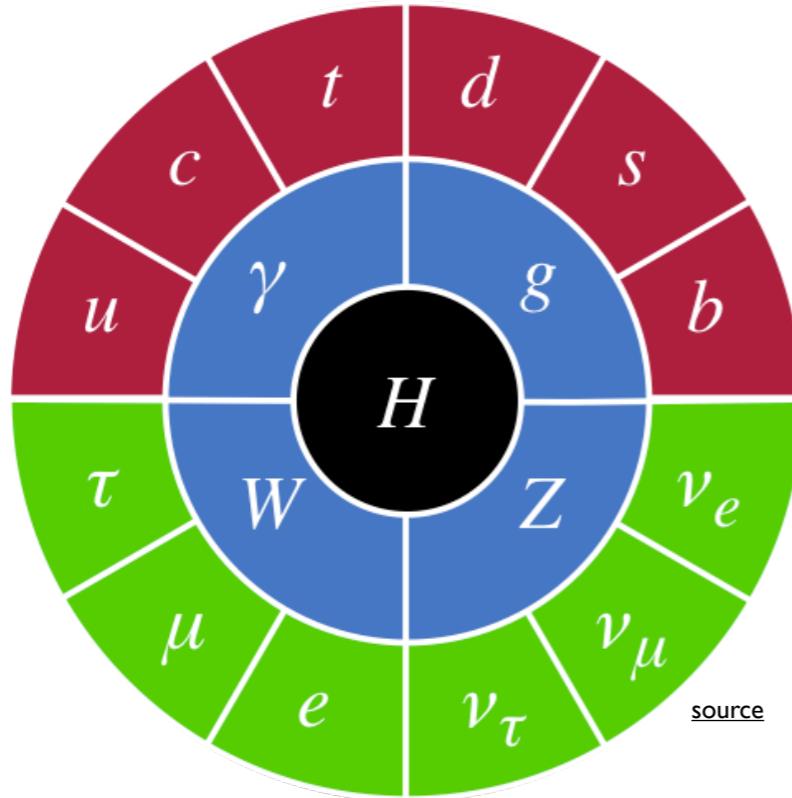
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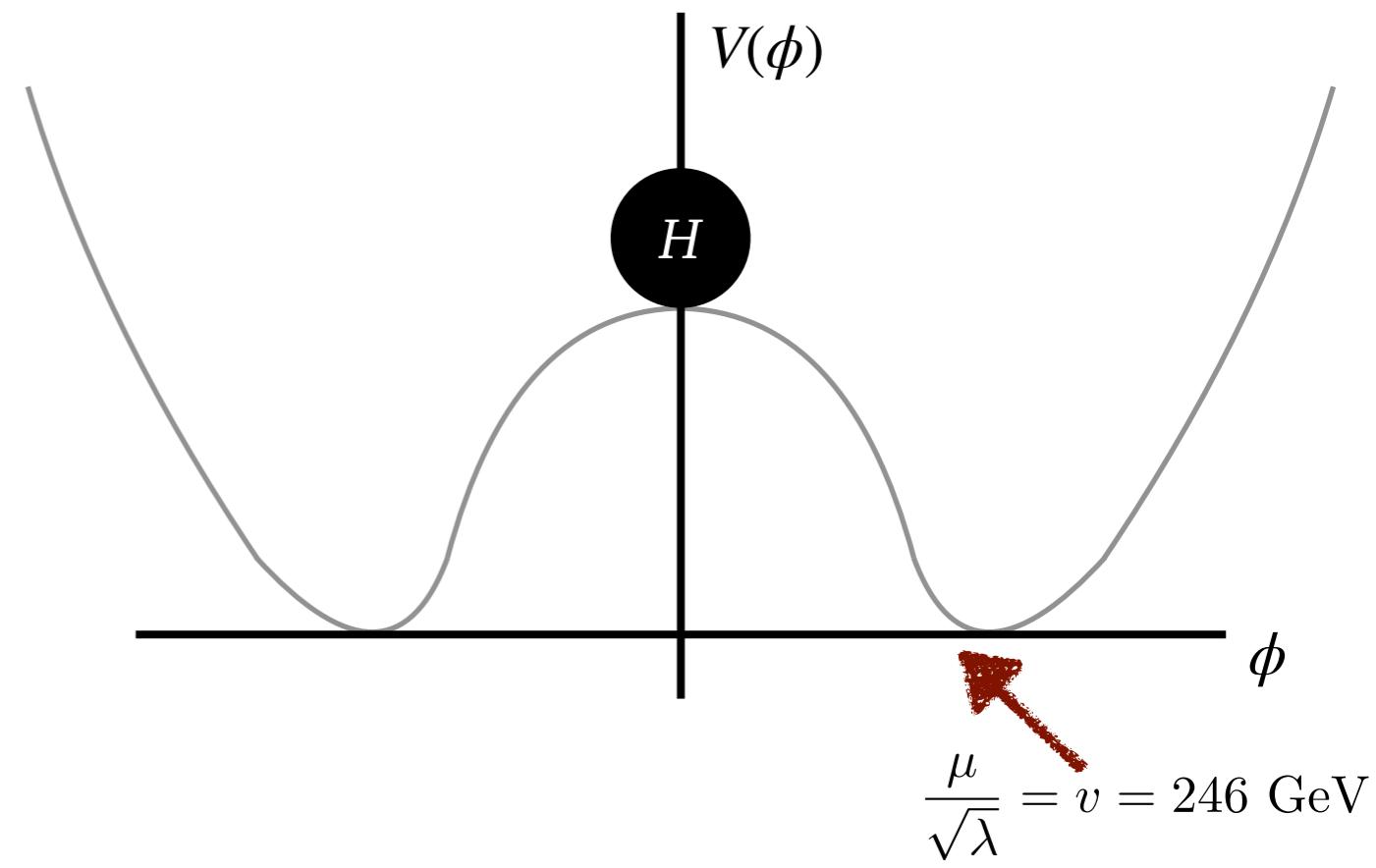
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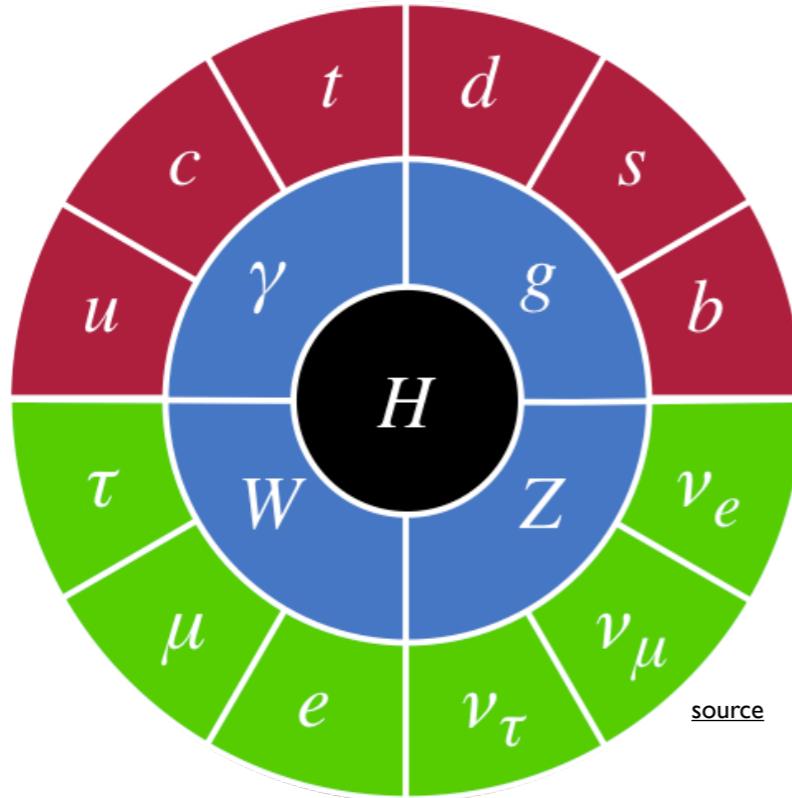
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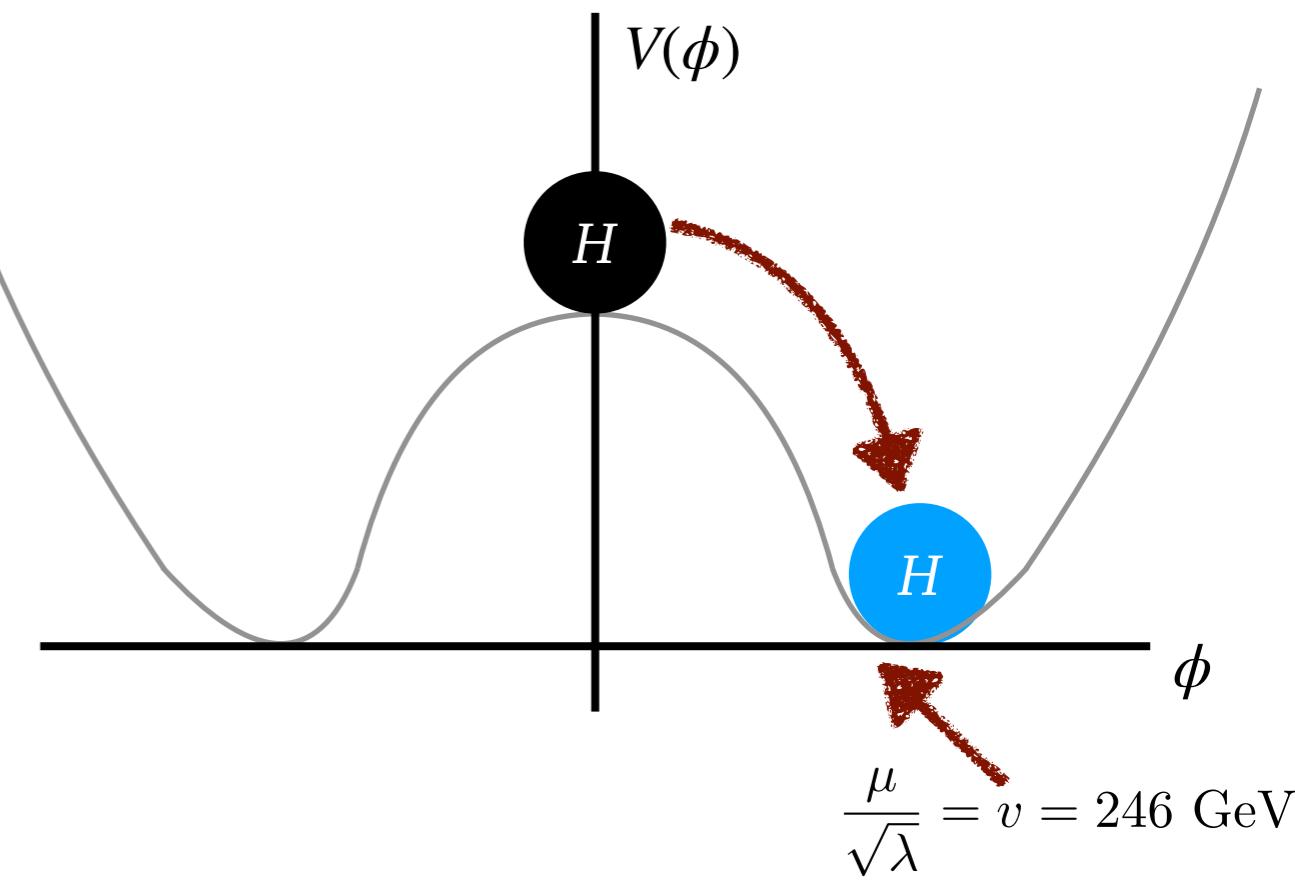
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Why Measure the Potential?

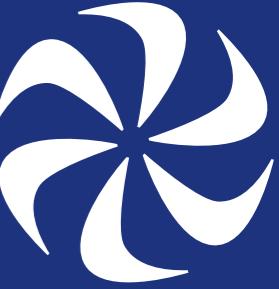


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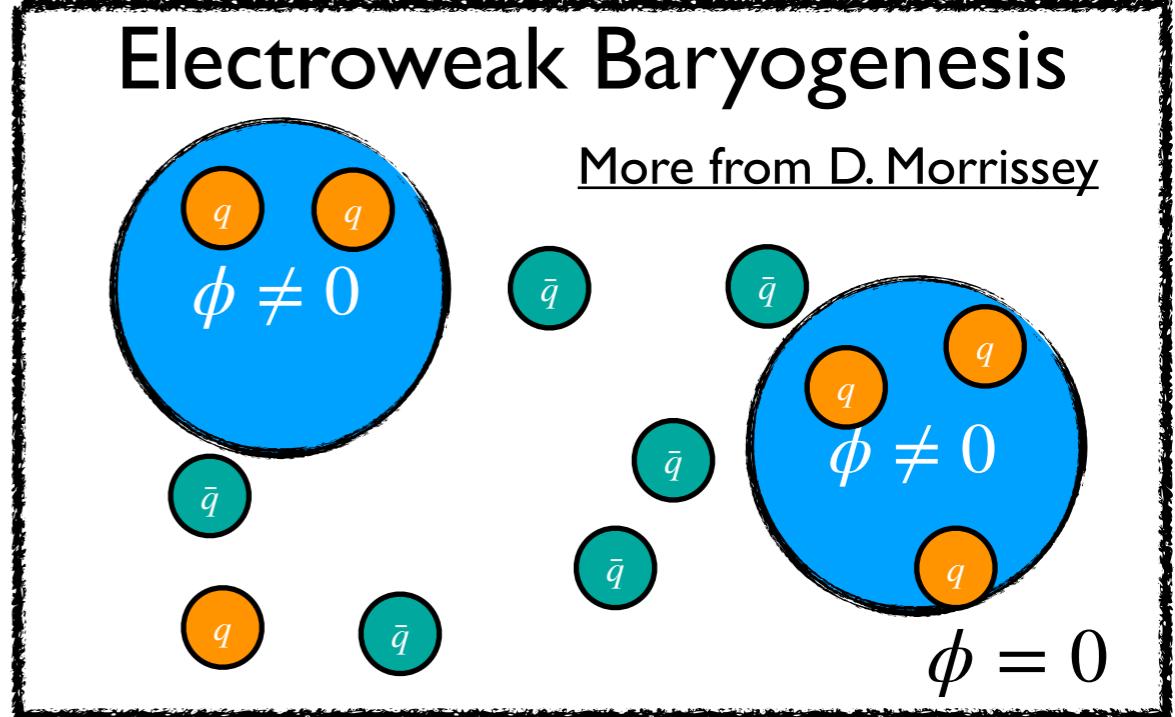
The potential isn't static: it had a different shape in the early universe

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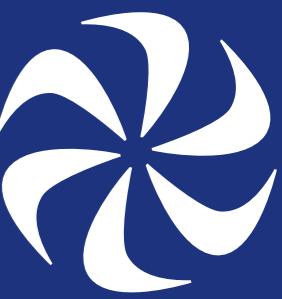
If the potential had the *right shape* as it cools after the Big Bang, this phase transition might explain the universe's matter/anti-matter asymmetry!



Measuring the Potential



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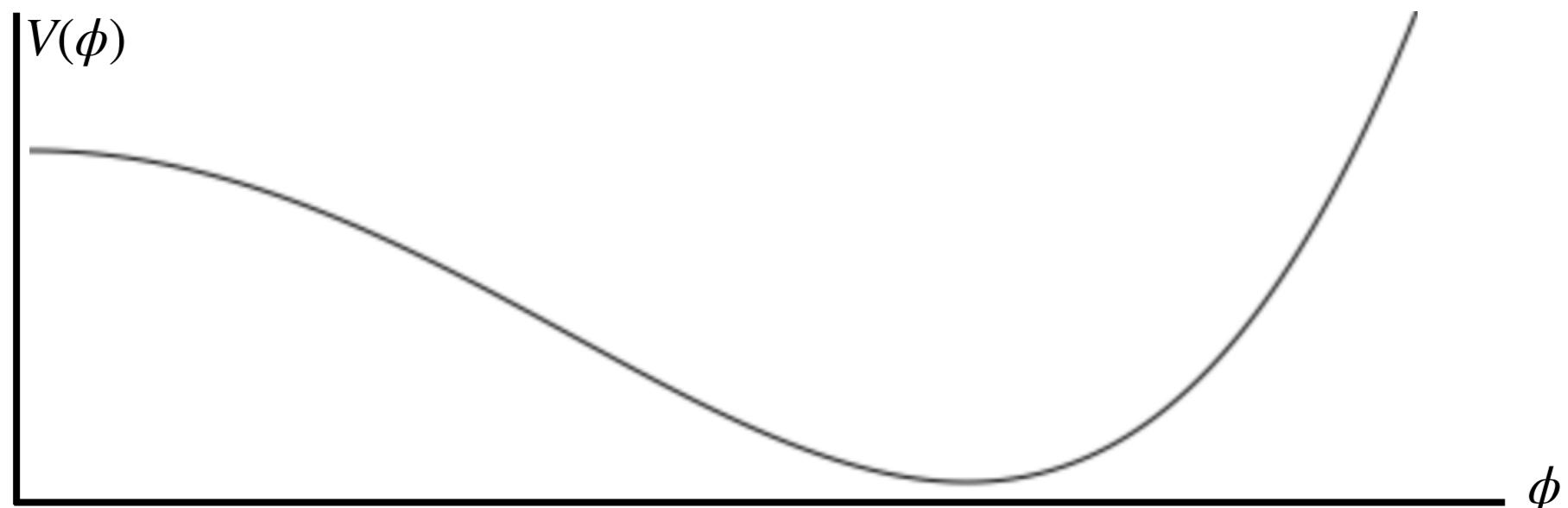


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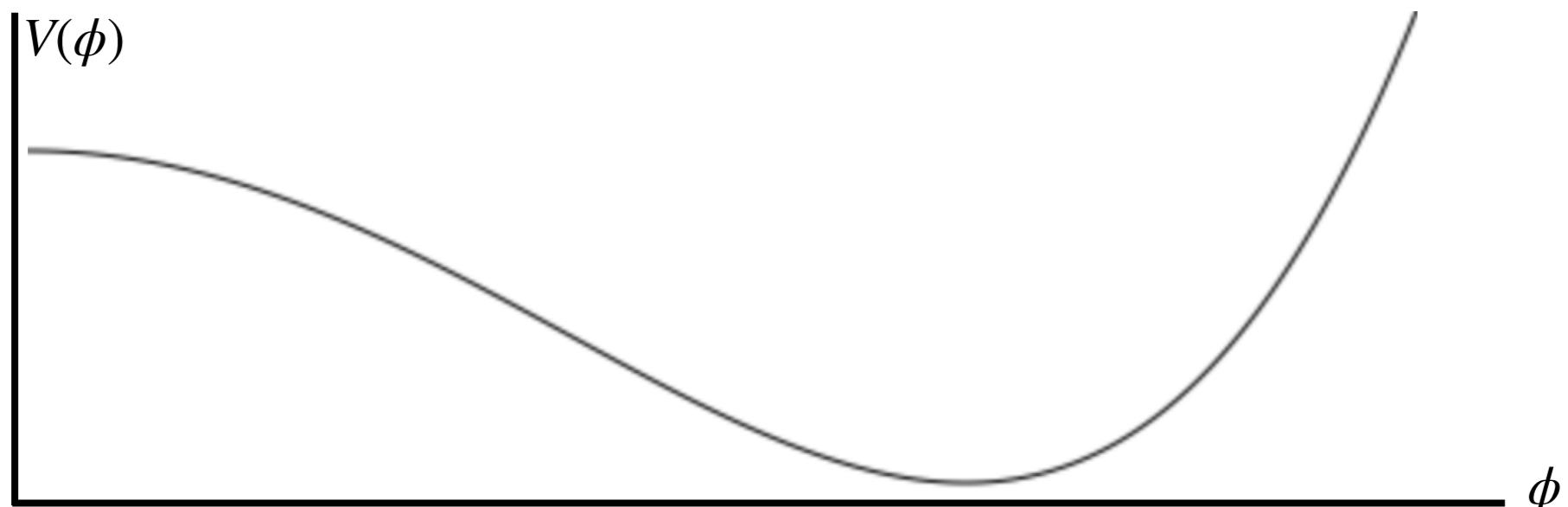




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Taylor expand 



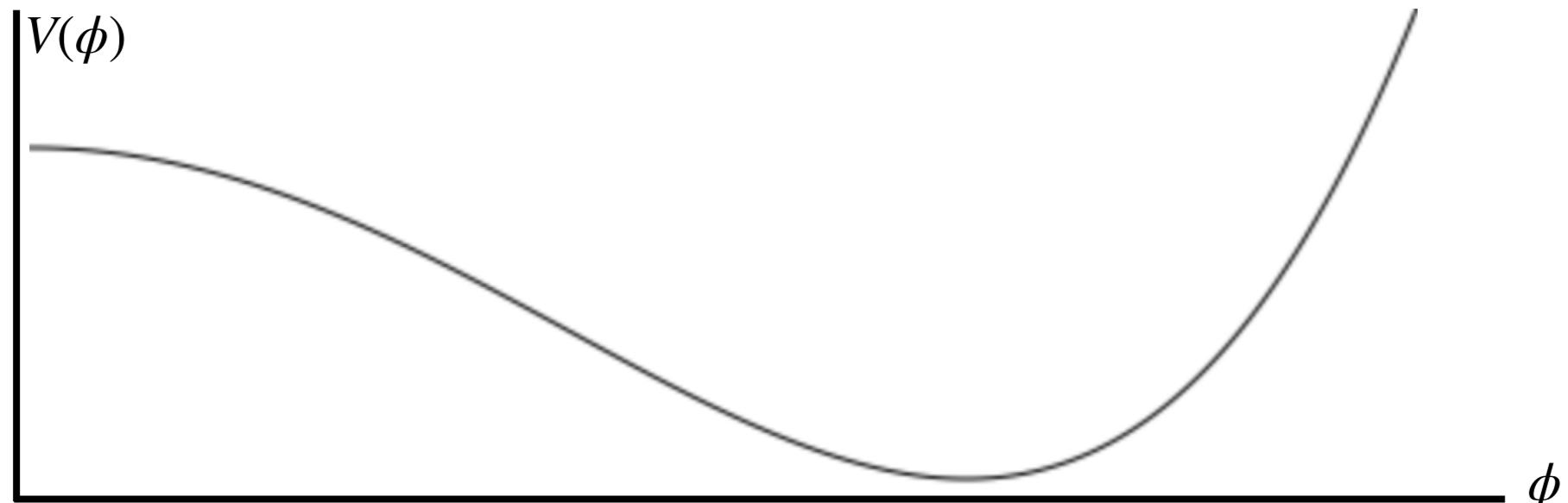


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$$V \approx V_0 + \frac{1}{2}m_H^2 h^2 + \frac{m_H^2}{2v^2}vh^3 + \dots$$



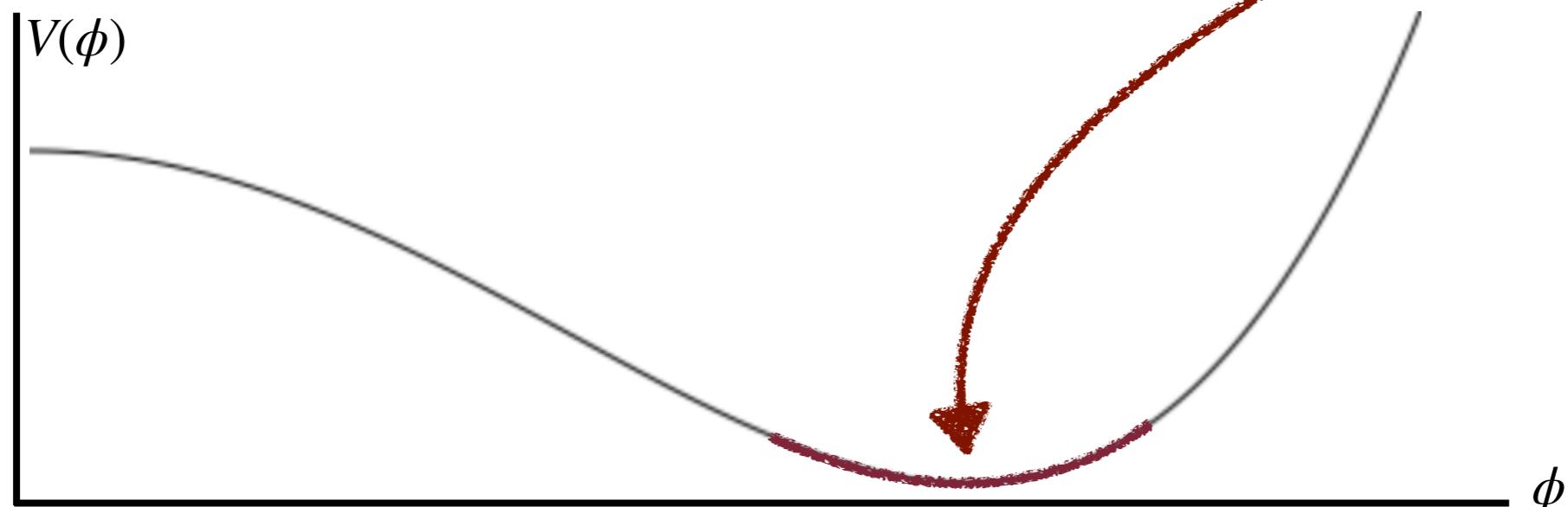


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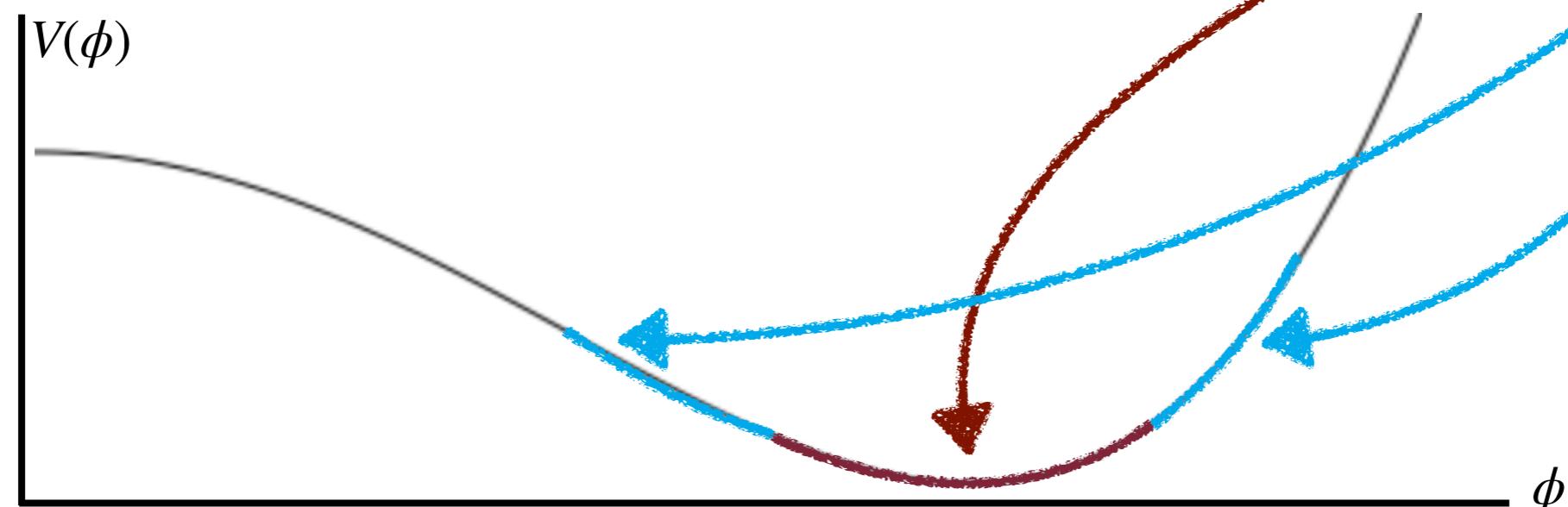
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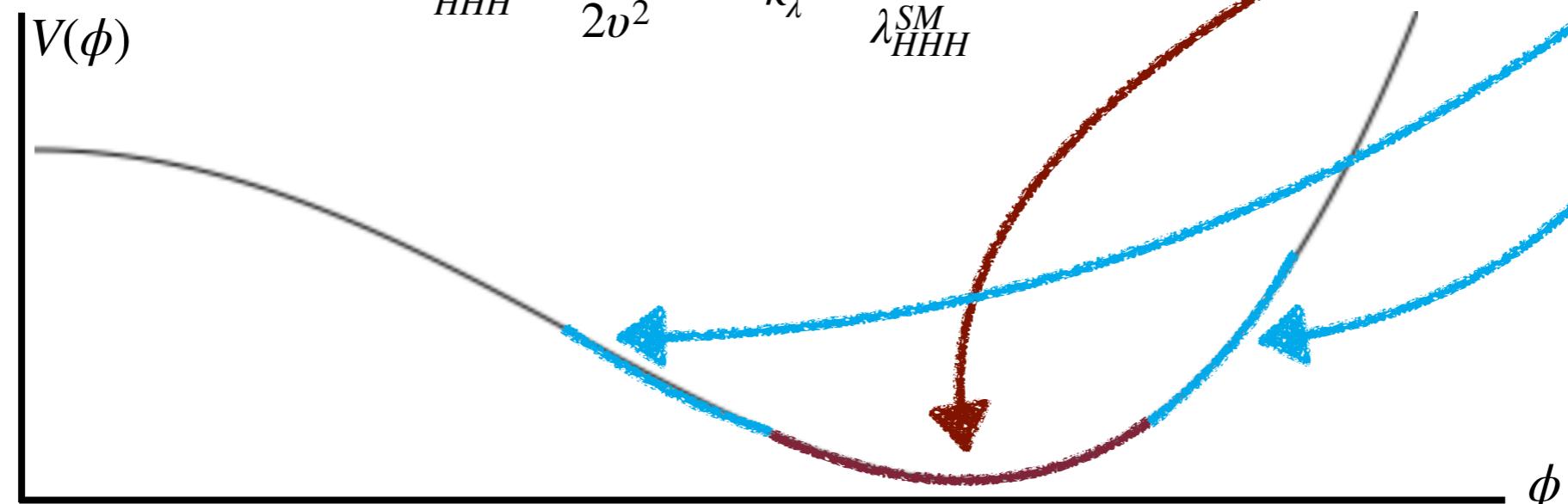


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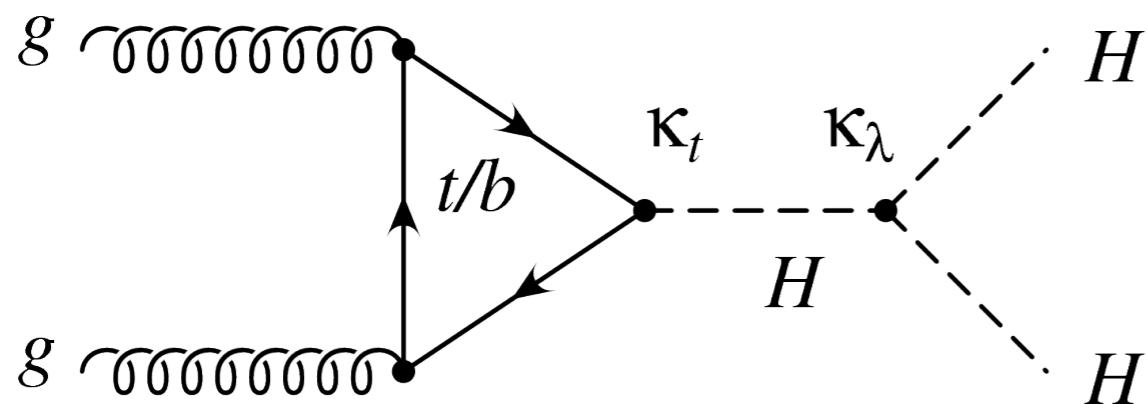
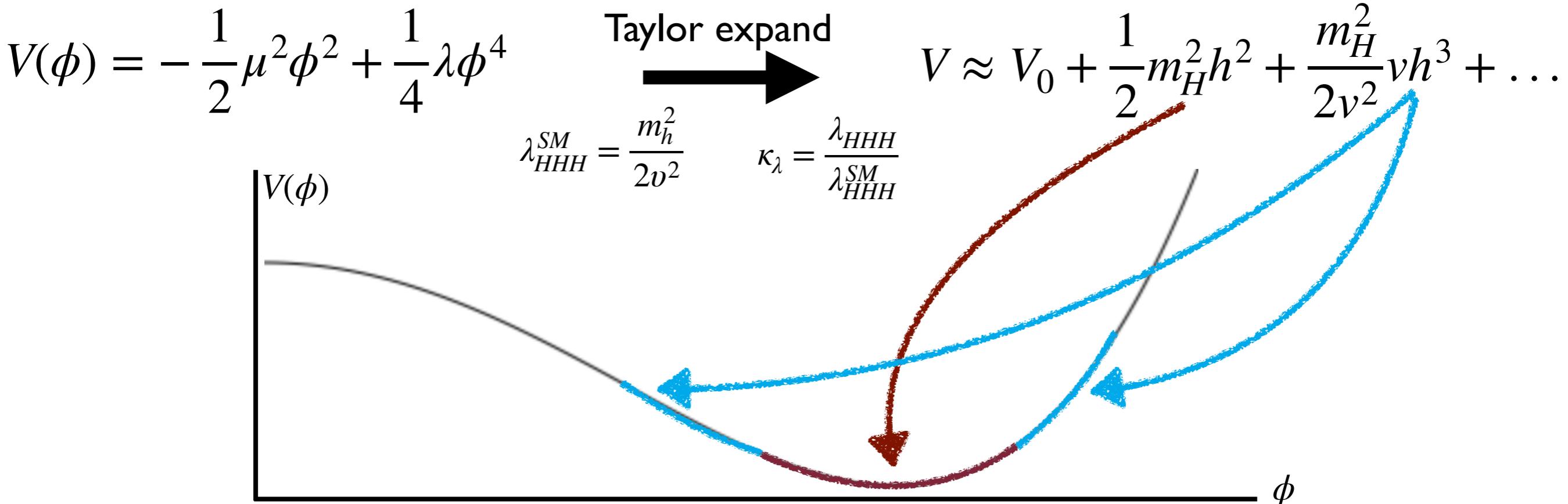
Taylor expand

$$\lambda_{HHH}^{SM} = \frac{m_h^2}{2v^2} \quad \kappa_\lambda = \frac{\lambda_{HHH}}{\lambda_{HHH}^{SM}}$$

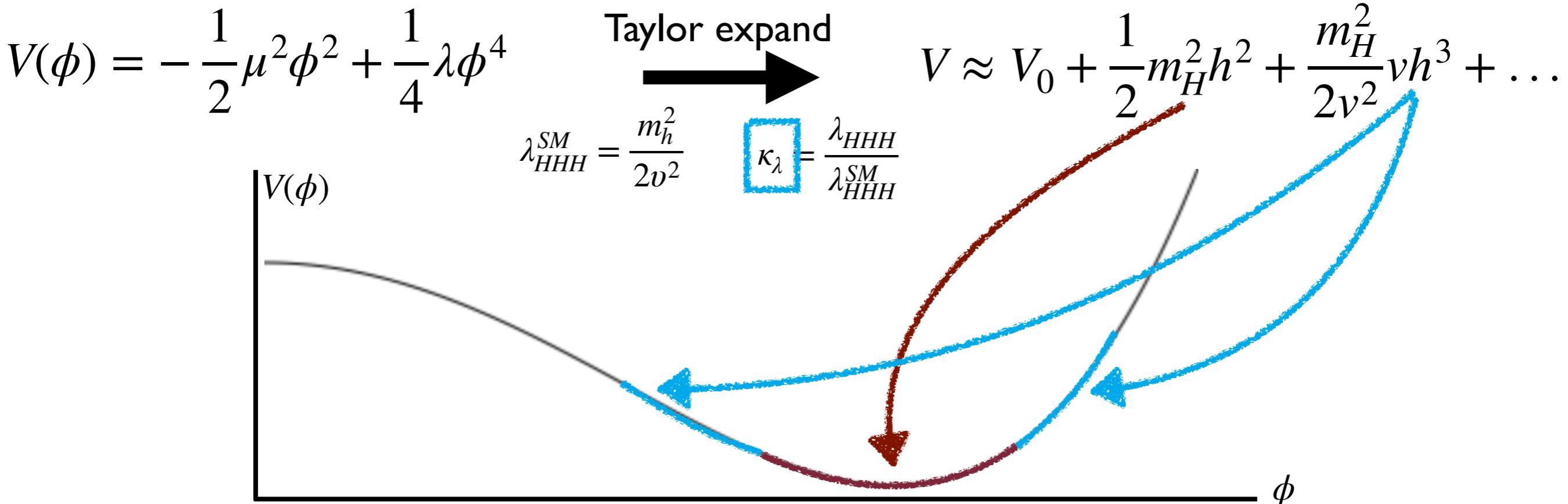
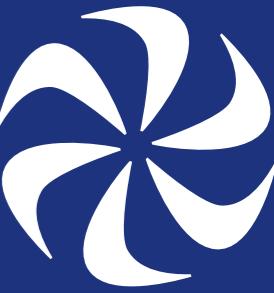
$$V \approx V_0 + \frac{1}{2}m_H^2h^2 + \frac{m_H^2}{2v^2}vh^3 + \dots$$



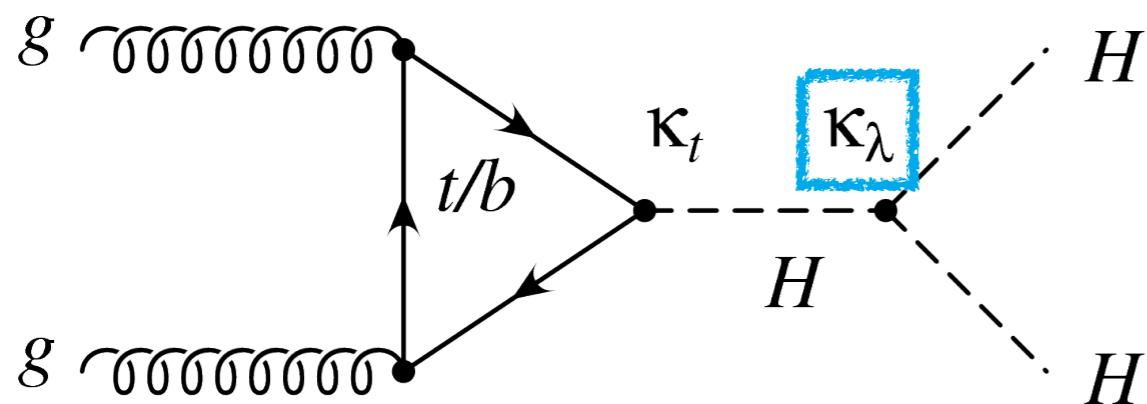
Measuring the Potential



Measuring the Potential

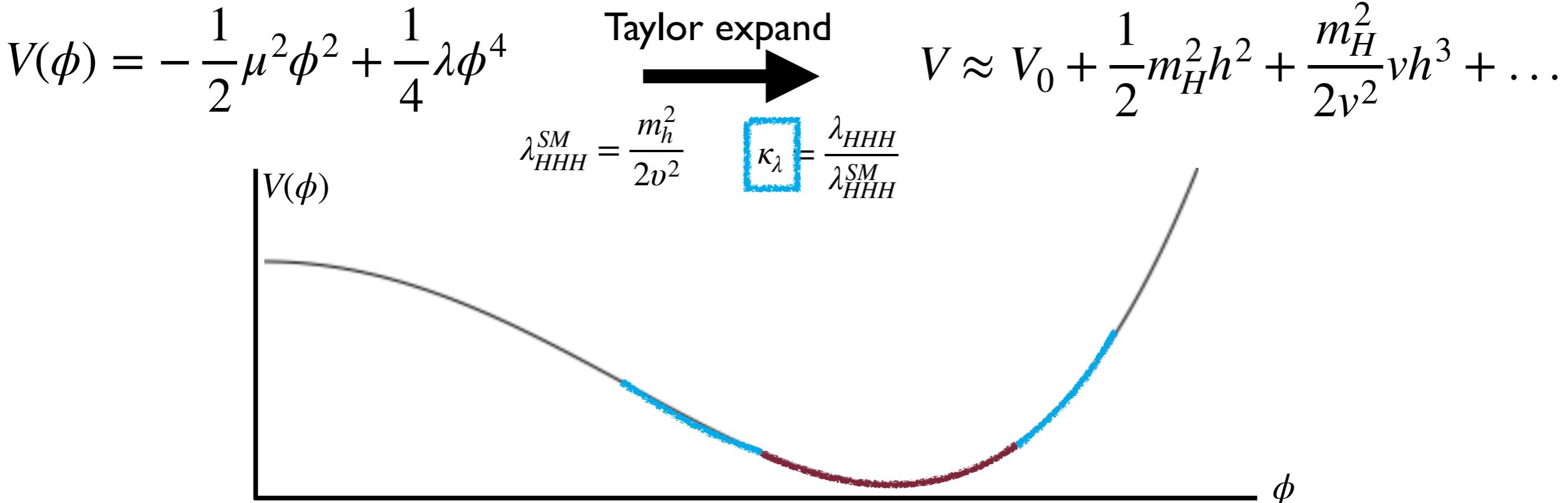


We can measure these **di-Higgs events** at the LHC!

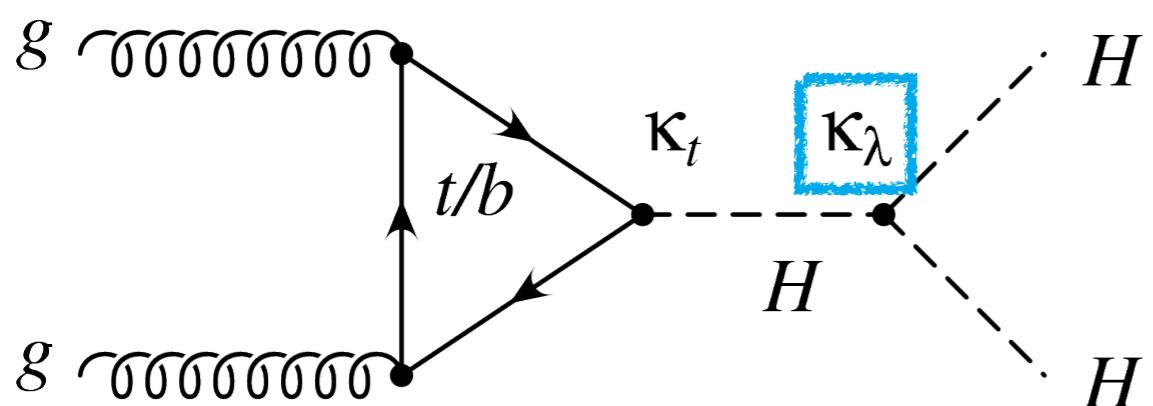




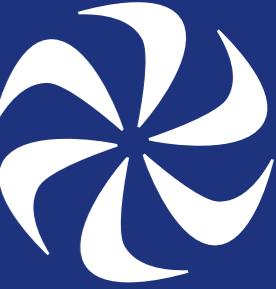
Measuring the Potential



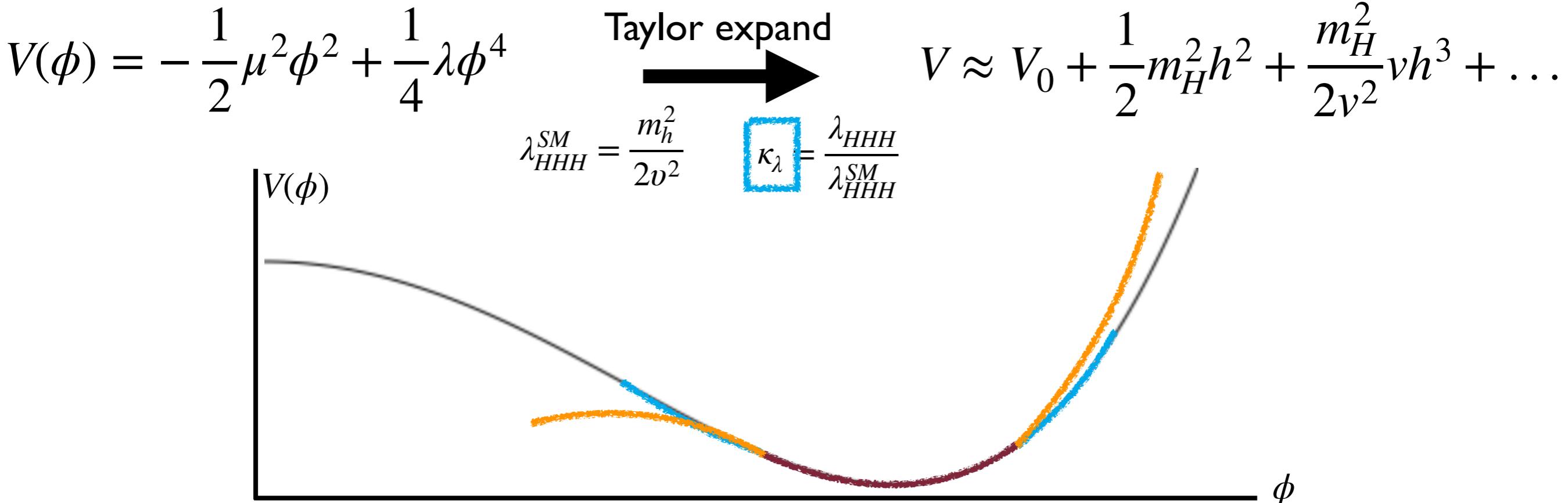
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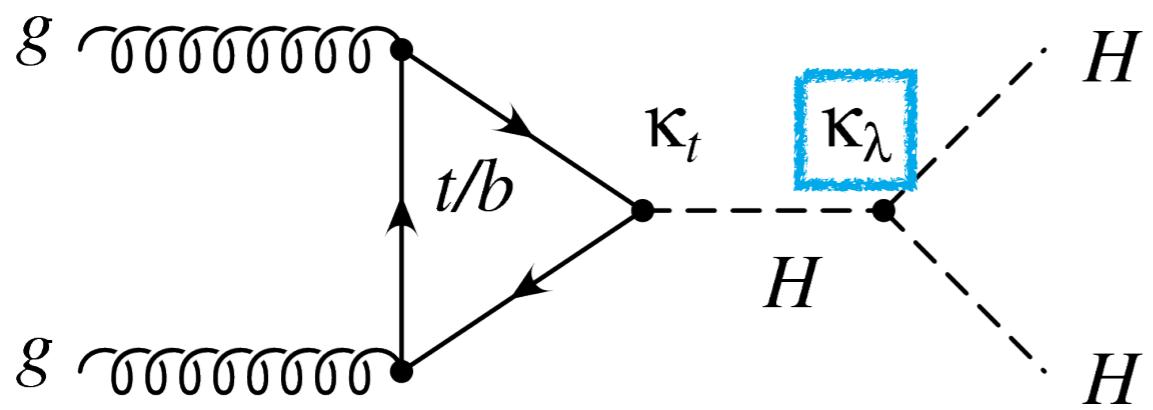
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Measuring the Potential



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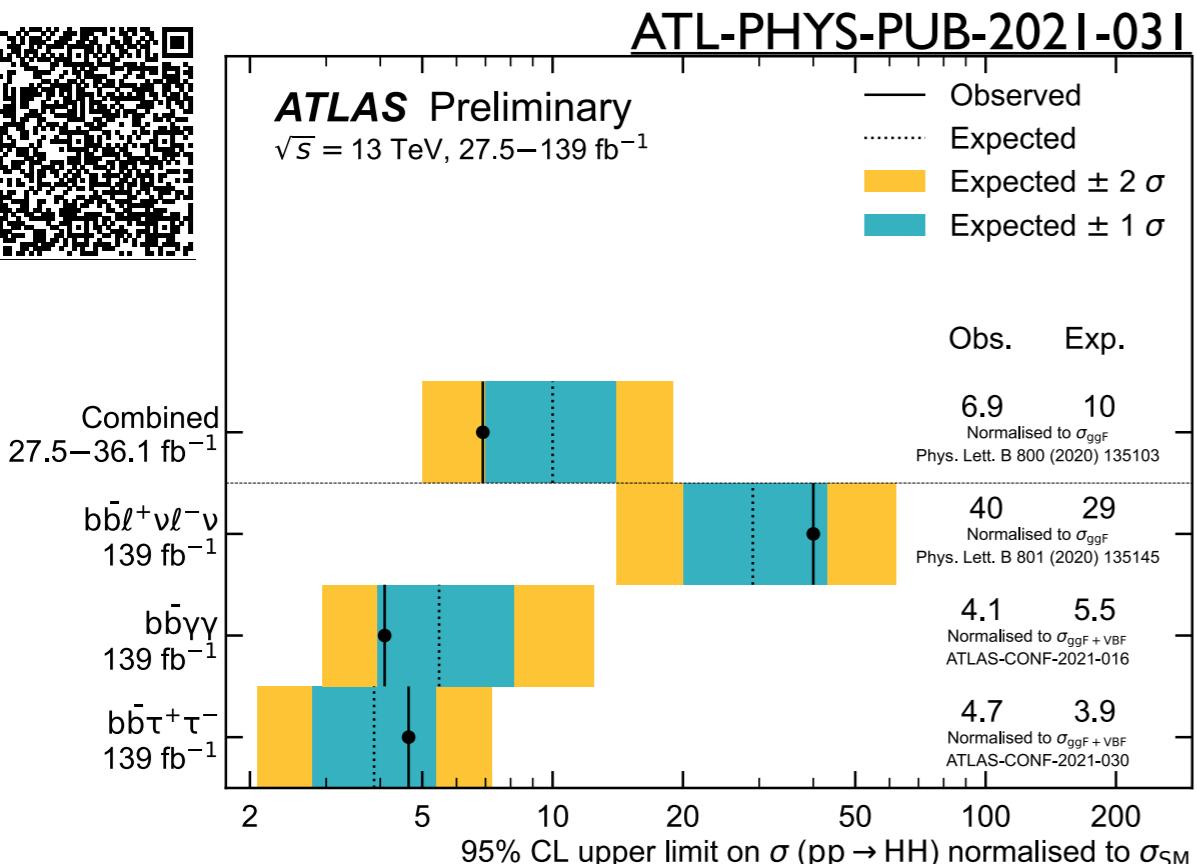
How often these di-Higgs happen lets us measure the Higgs potential by measuring κ_λ

If we see something **completely different** from the SM prediction, we know $\kappa_\lambda \neq 1$!

Searching for Higgs Pairs



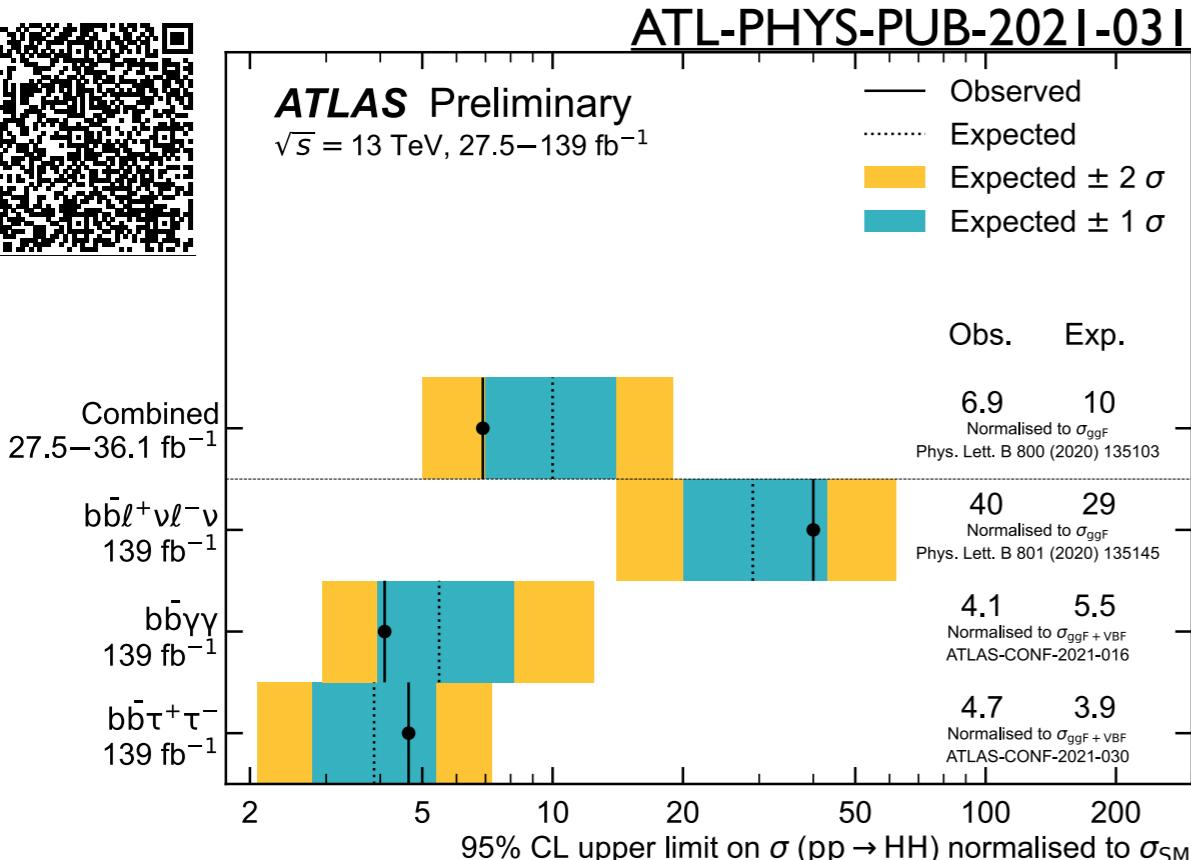
Searching for Higgs Pairs



Here, show what factor of the SM
x-sec we can exclude



Searching for Higgs Pairs

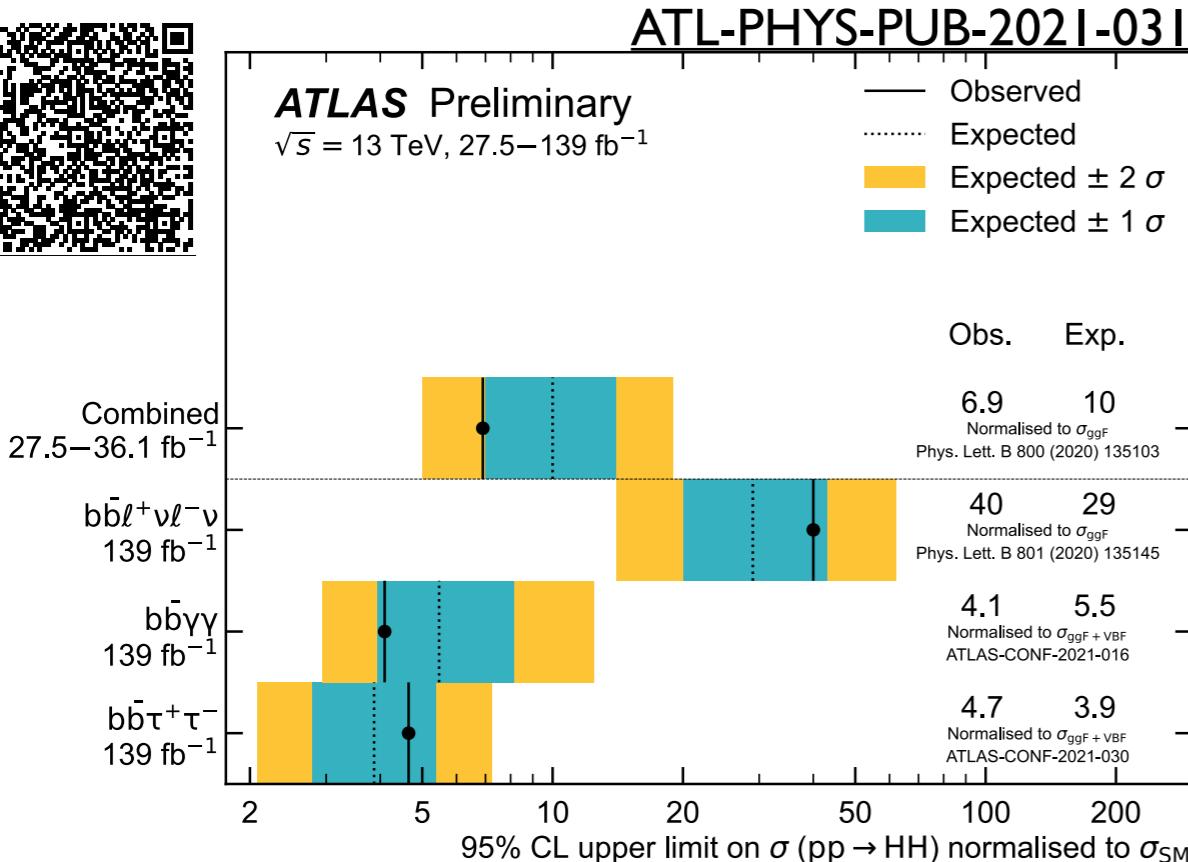


Here, show what factor of the SM x-sec we can exclude

Two Higgs bosons means two decays:
 $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ and $b\bar{b}\tau\tau$ channels each
exclude around 4x the SM



Searching for Higgs Pairs

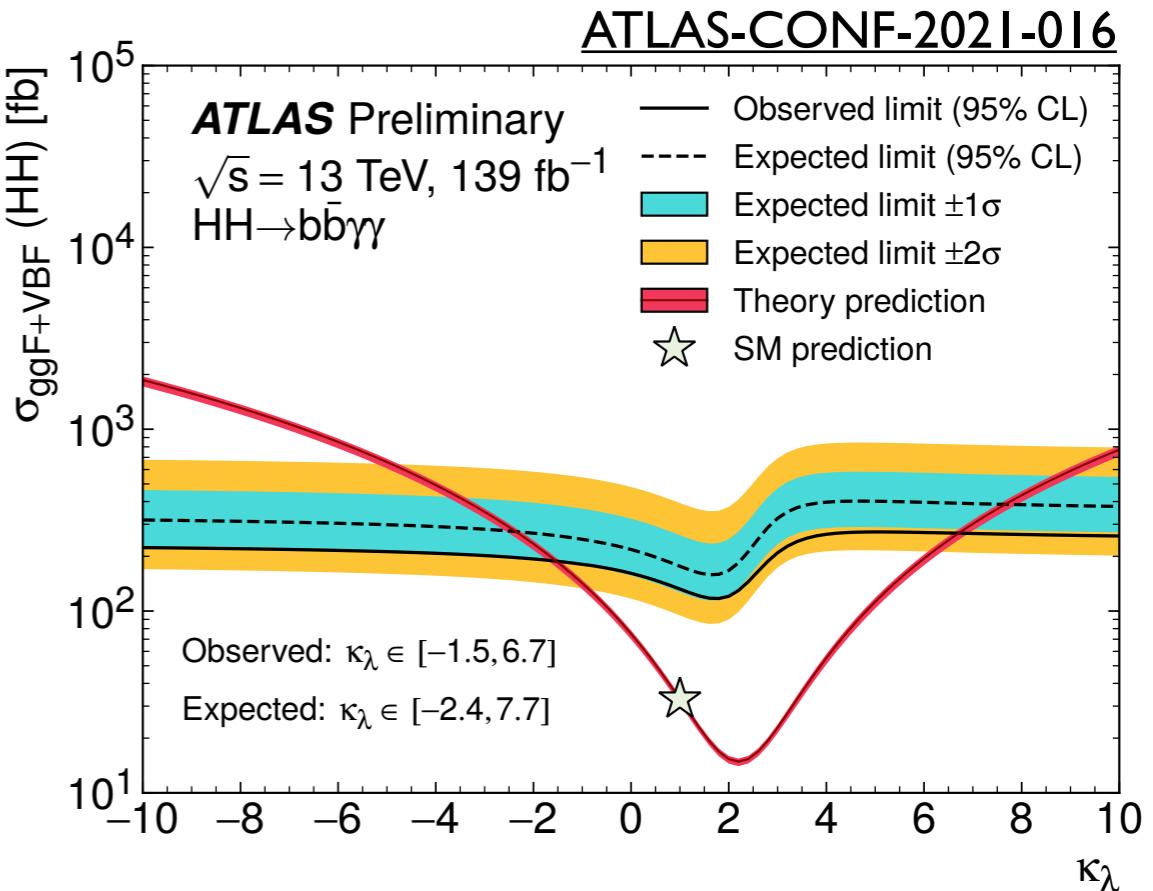
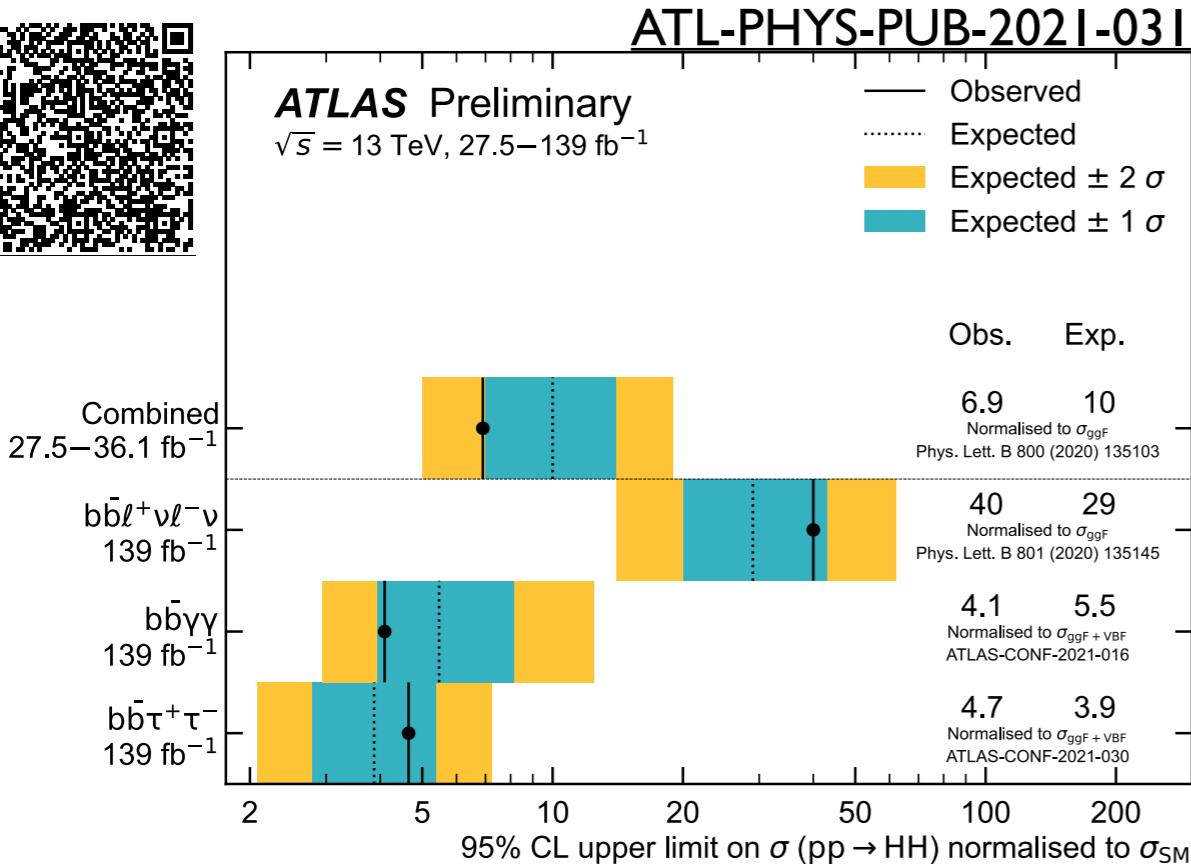
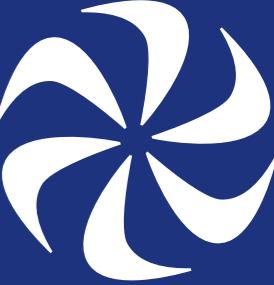


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More channels and more data mean
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Searching for Higgs Pairs



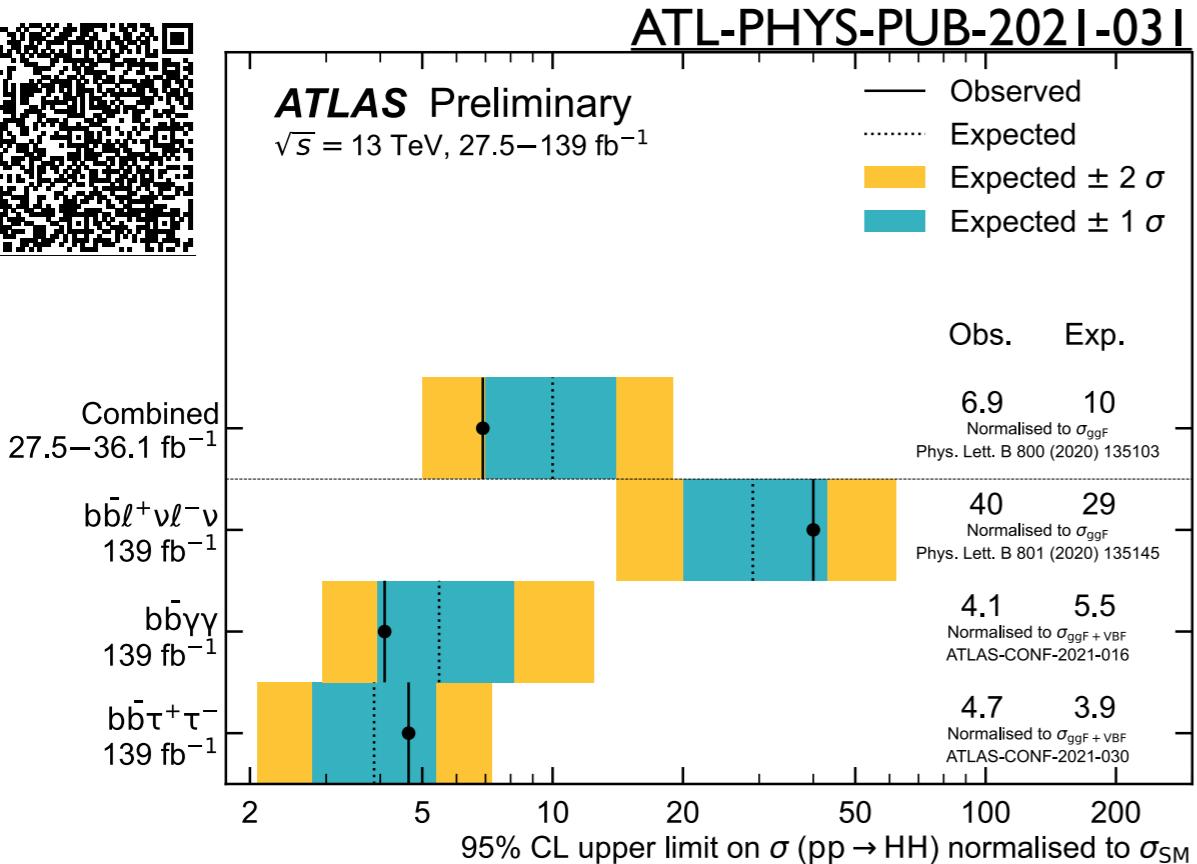
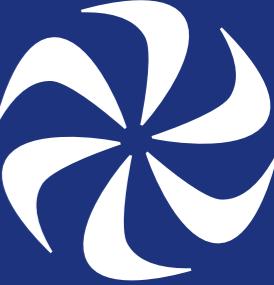
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Here, show sensitivity to κ_λ :
the actual deviation in the
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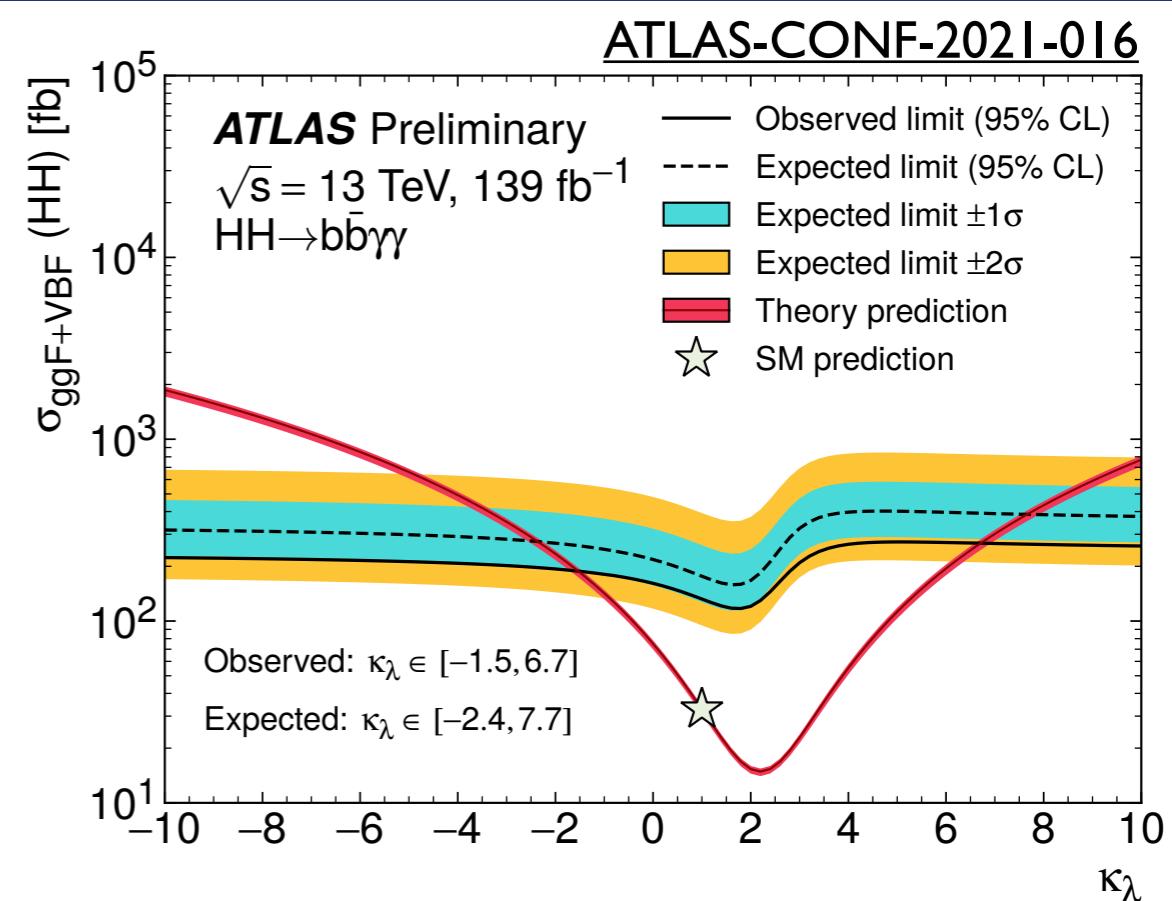
Searching for Higgs Pairs



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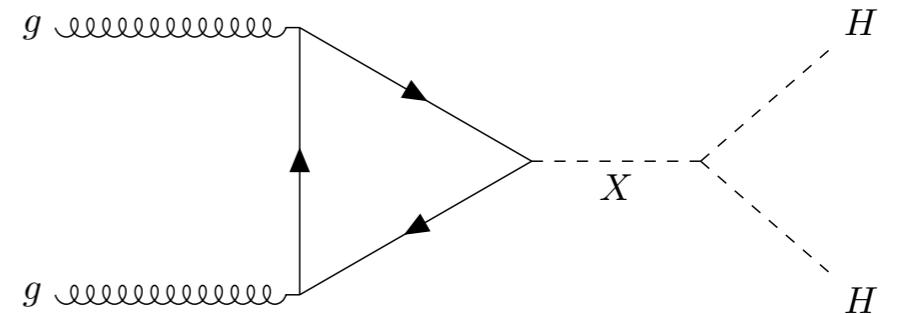
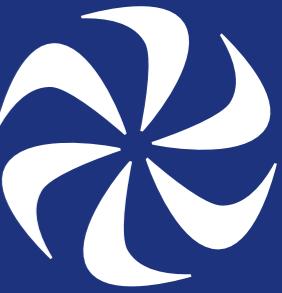
Here, show sensitivity to κ_λ :
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Higgs self-coupling

Values below -1.5 and above 6.7
excluded: even full HL-LHC
dataset will critical to tighten this!

Searching for Higgs Pairs

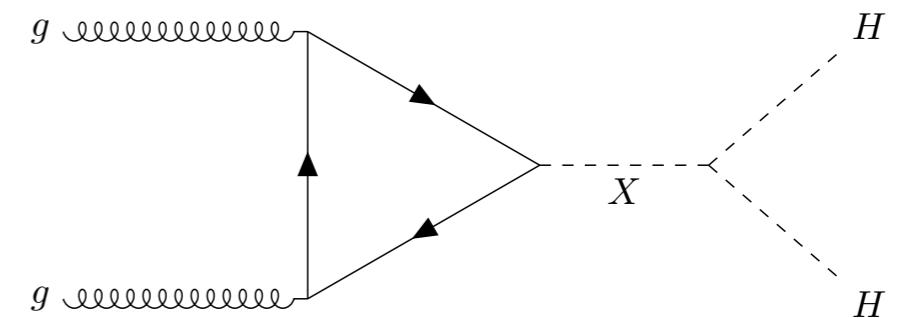
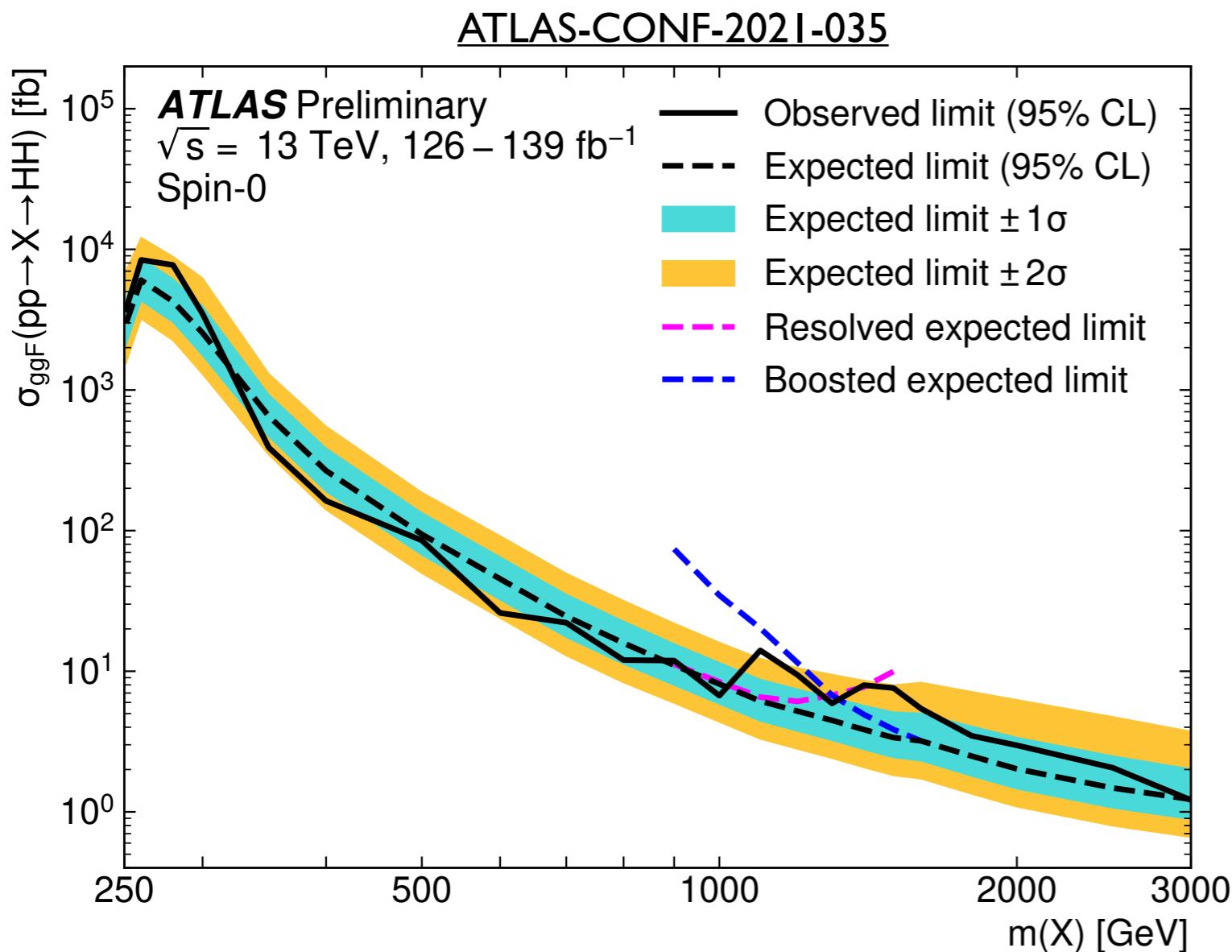
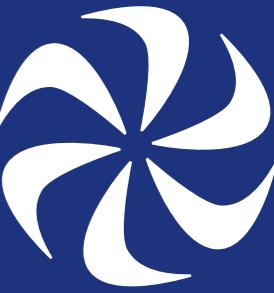


Searching for Higgs Pairs



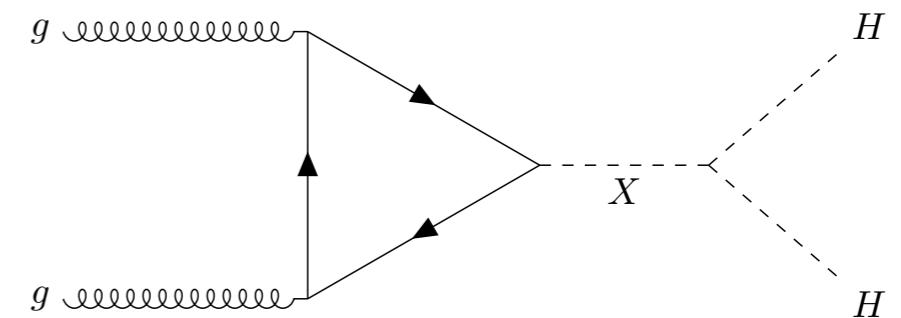
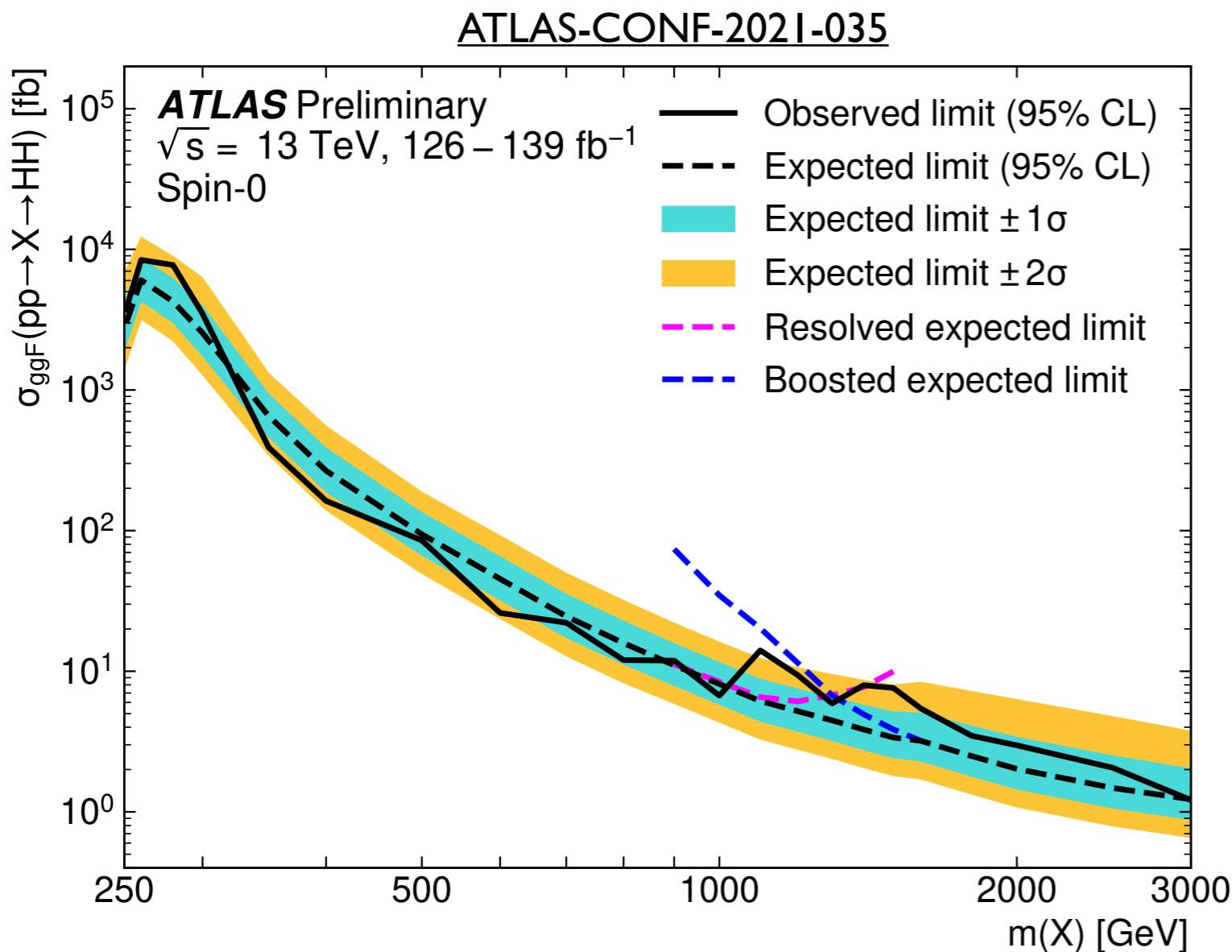
Also important to search
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Searching for Higgs Pairs



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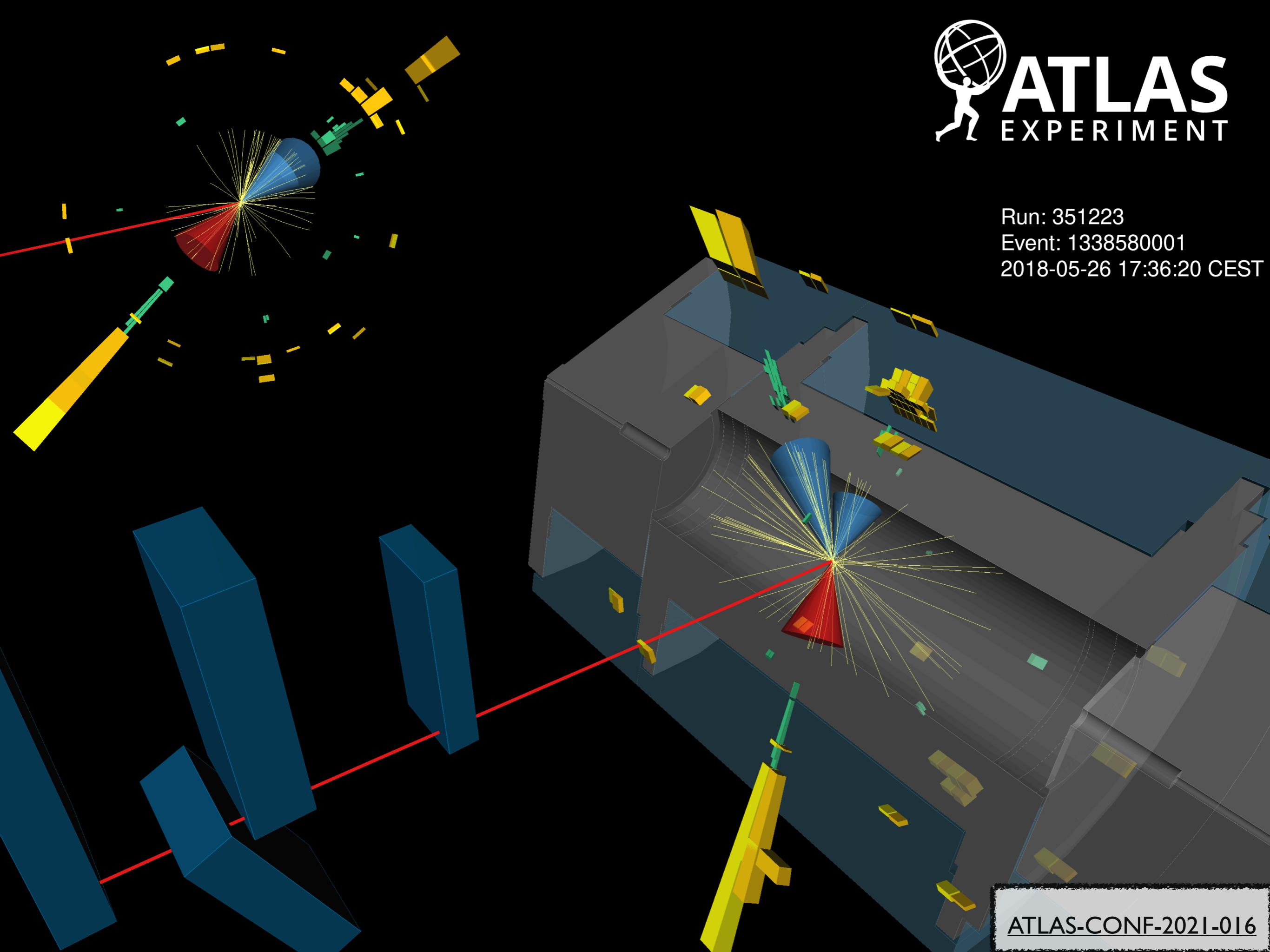
Also important to search
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in the potential

Here, search in the $bbbb$
channel: most common
decay mode

Conclusions



Run: 351223
Event: 1338580001
2018-05-26 17:36:20 CEST

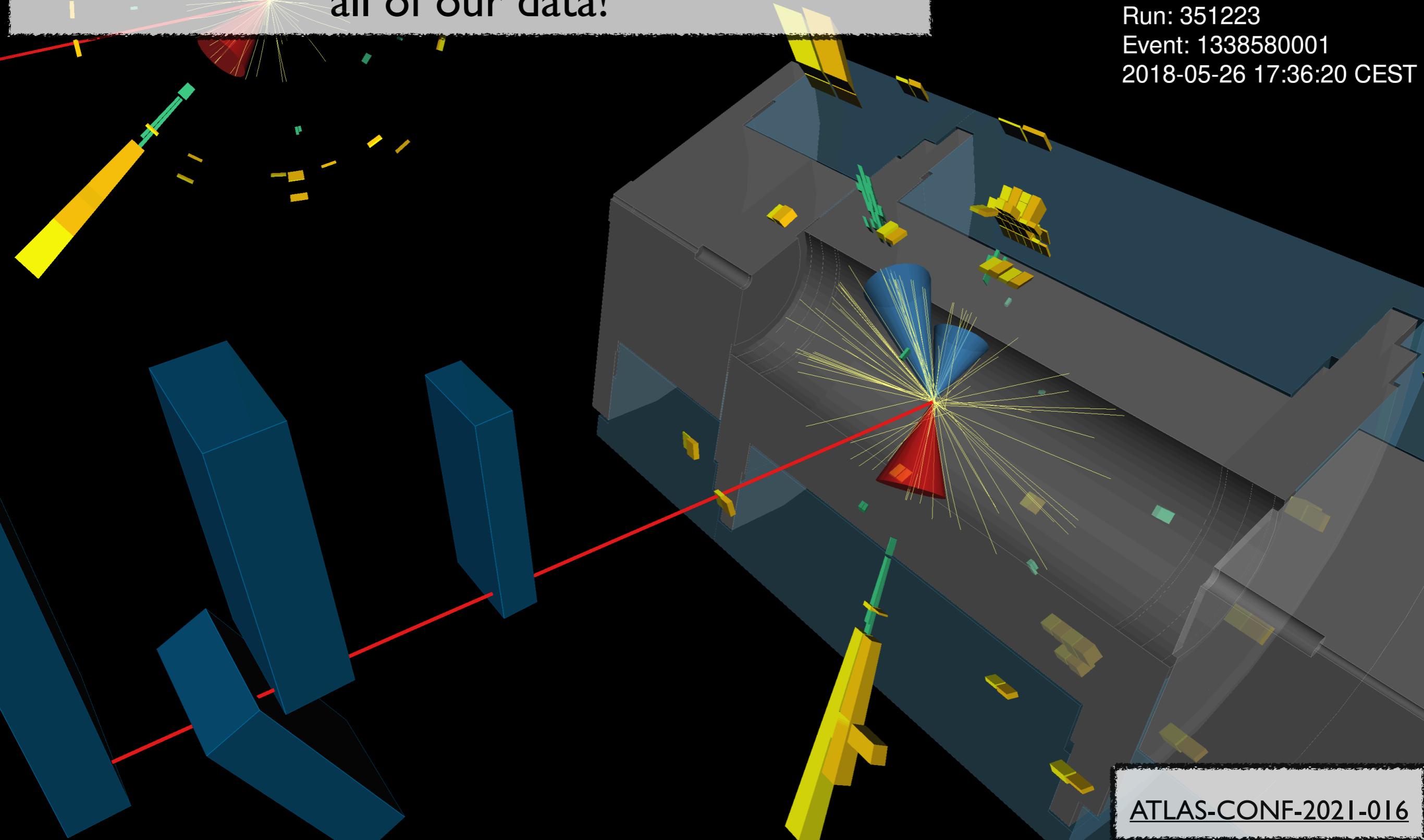


ATLAS-CONF-2021-016



ATLAS was hugely productive in the past years:
preparing for run 3, installing upgrades,
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all of our data!

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Lots more results than I could possibly
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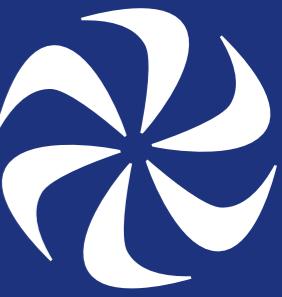
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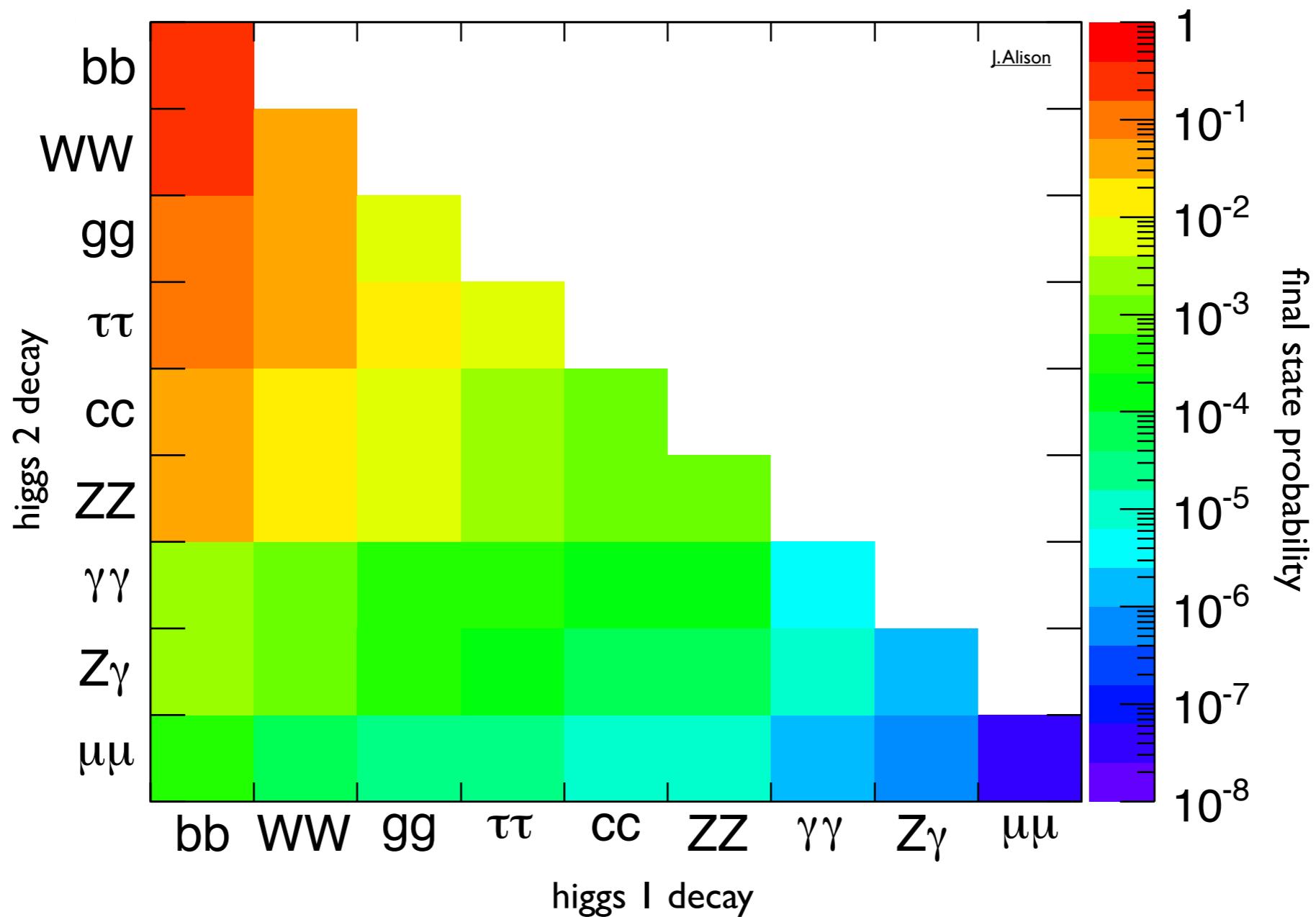
Stay tuned for more upgrades, more data,
and more measurements that elucidate
our biggest questions!

Backup

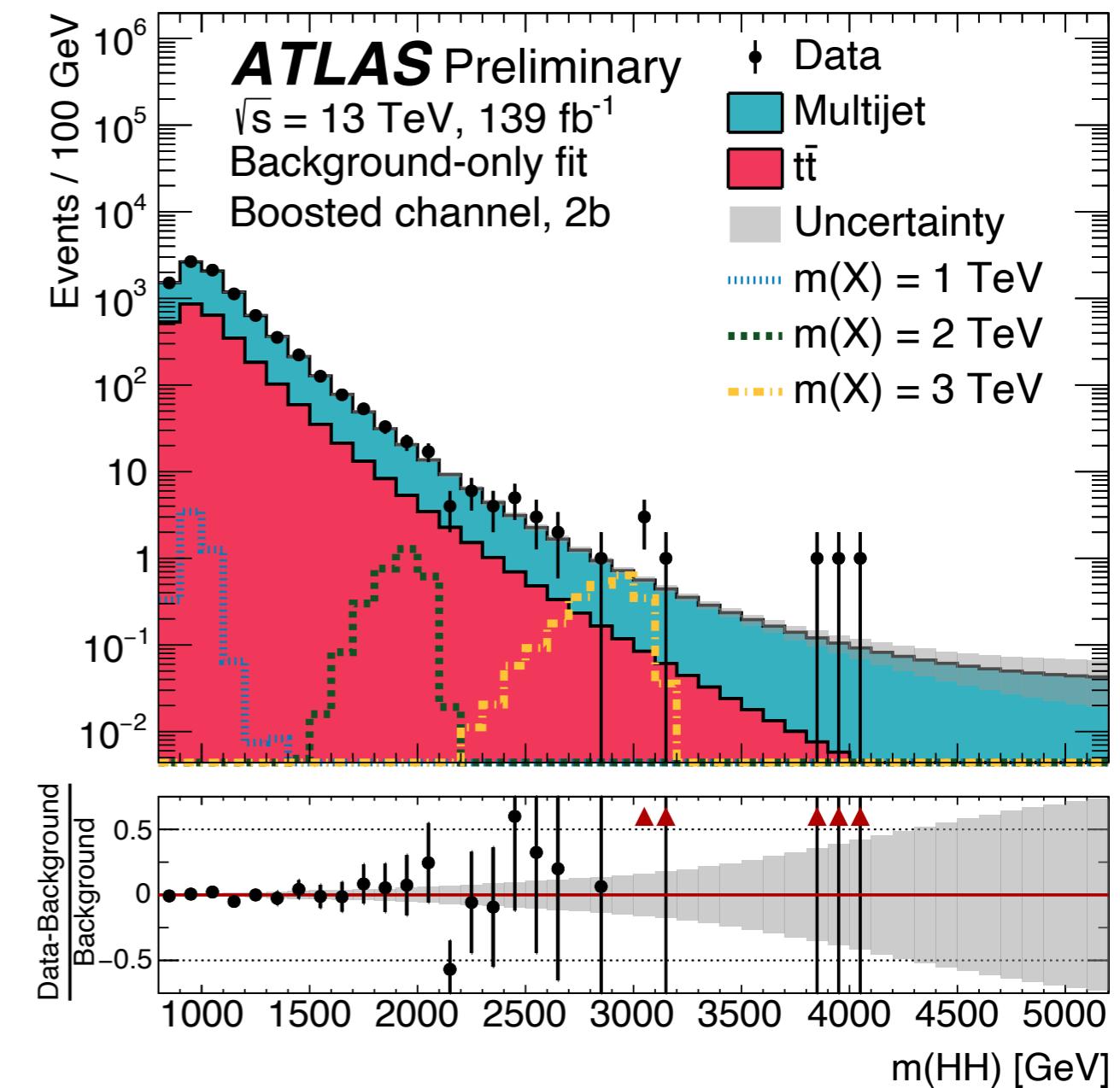
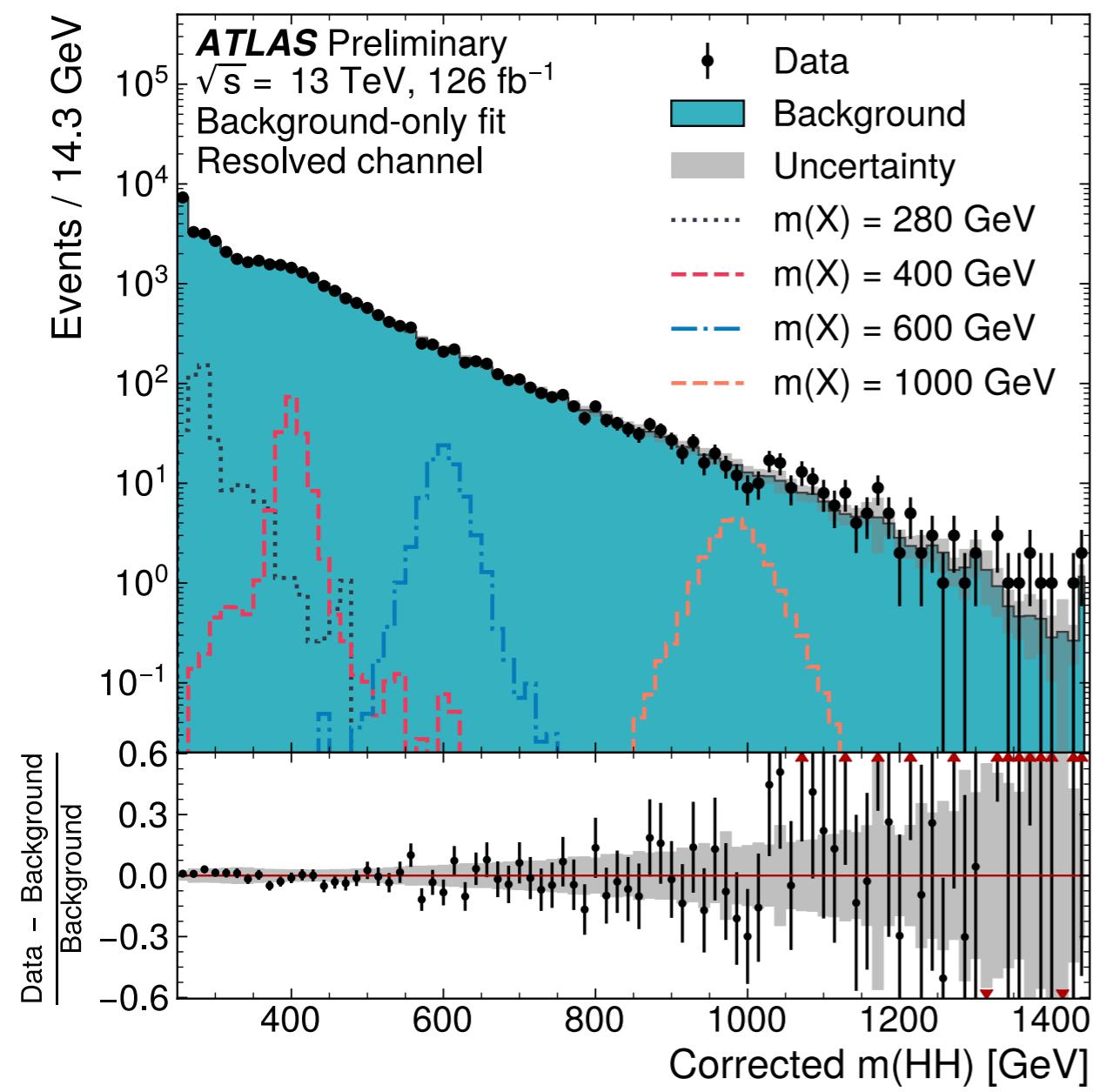
Di-Higgs Decay Modes



Di-Higgs Decay Modes

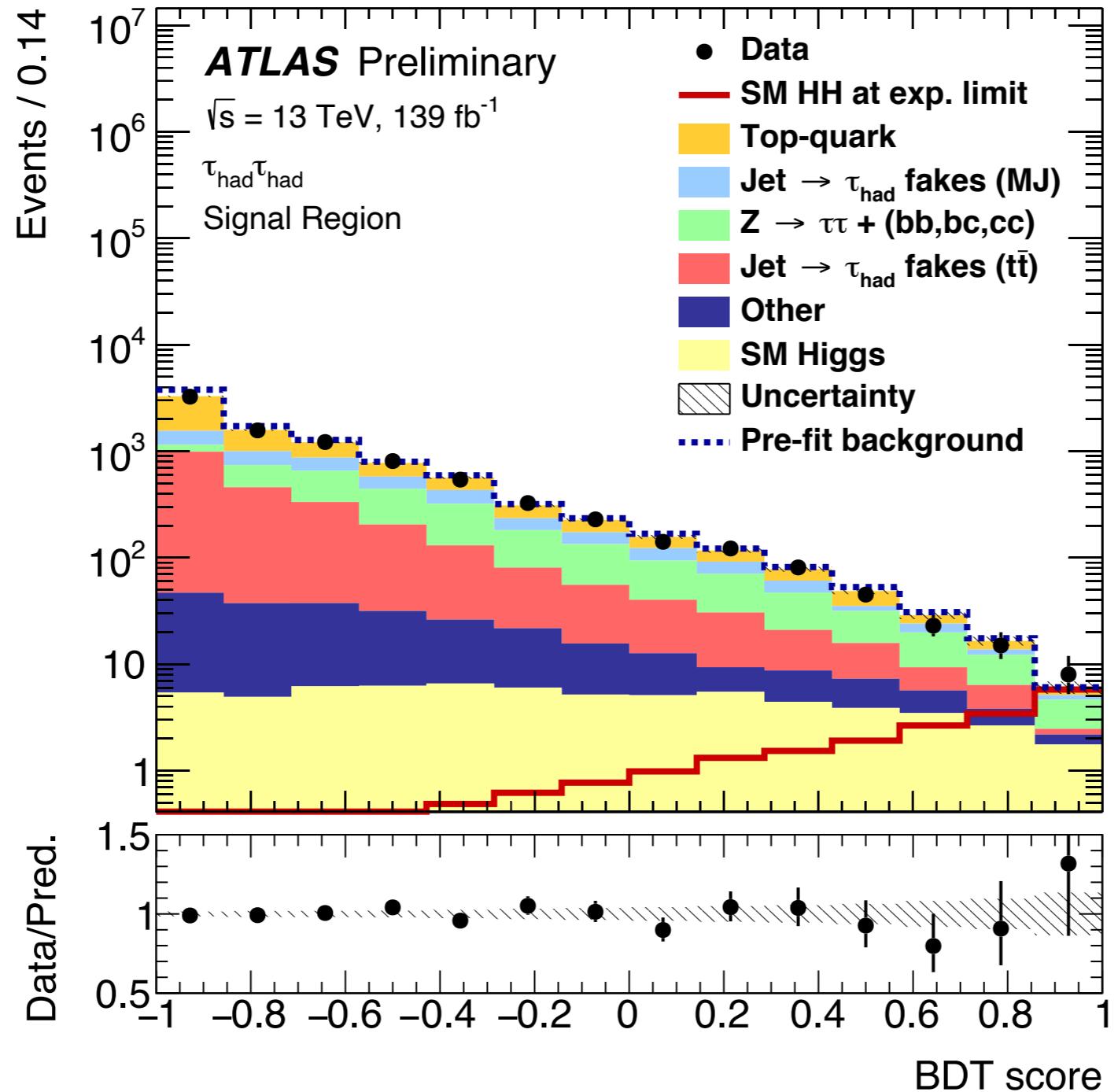


HH4b Results





HHbb $\tau\tau$ Results



HH4b VBF

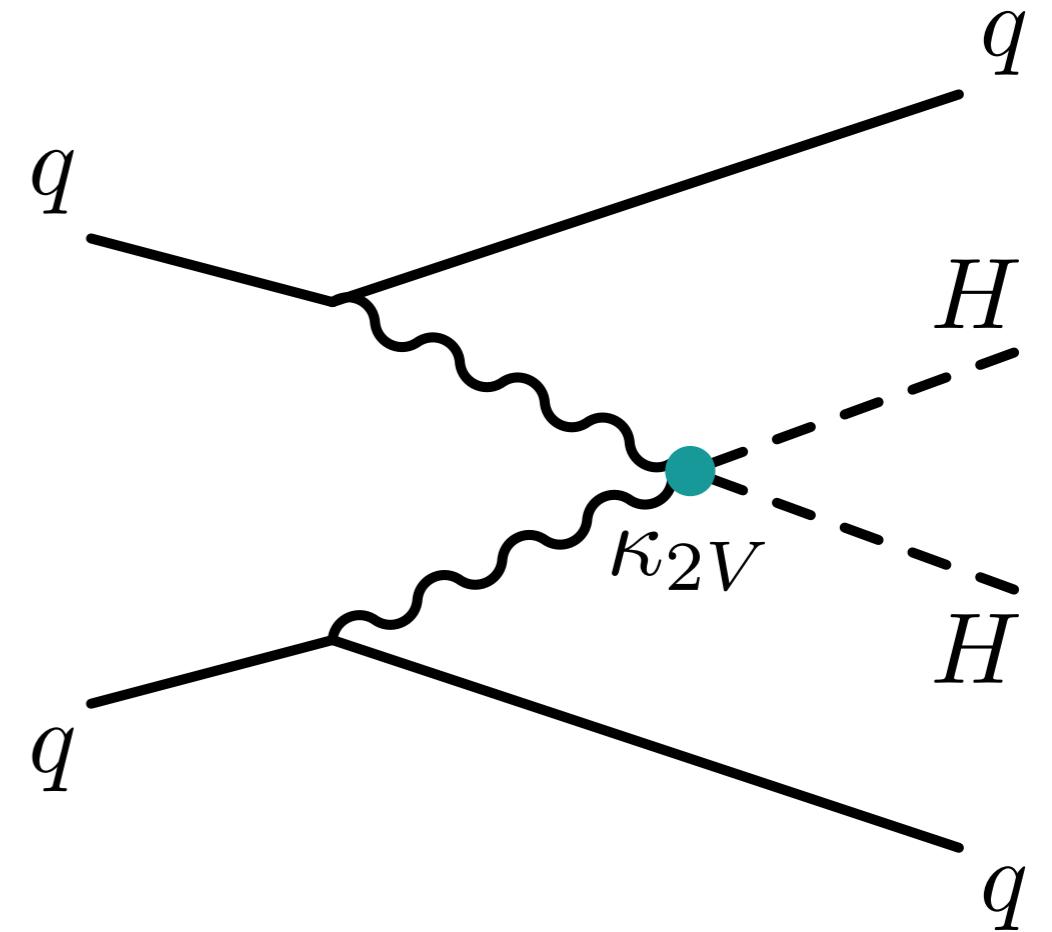
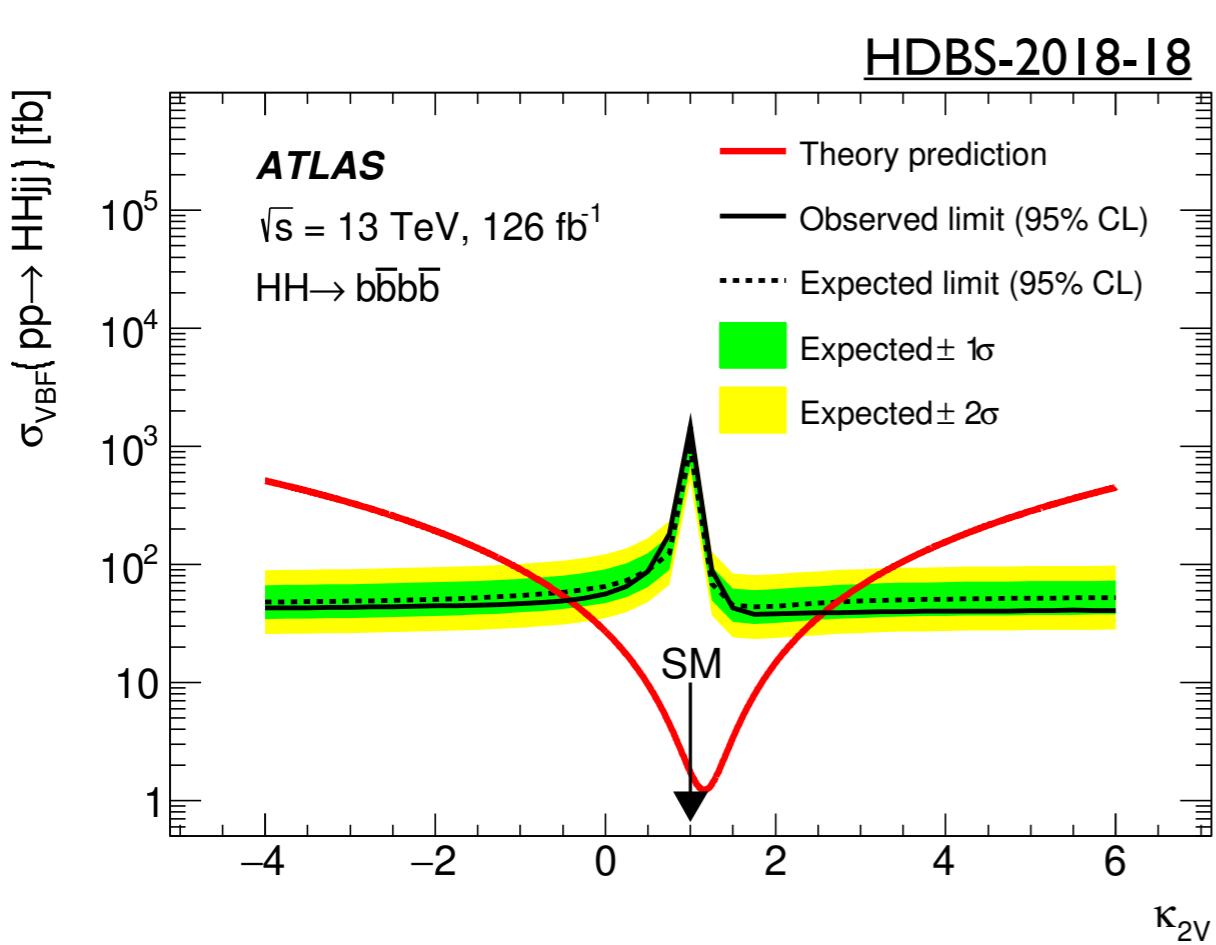
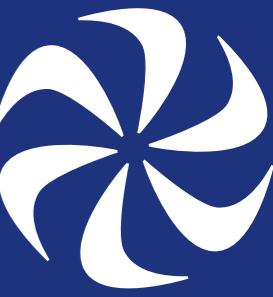


HH4b VBF



Can also measure
other effects!

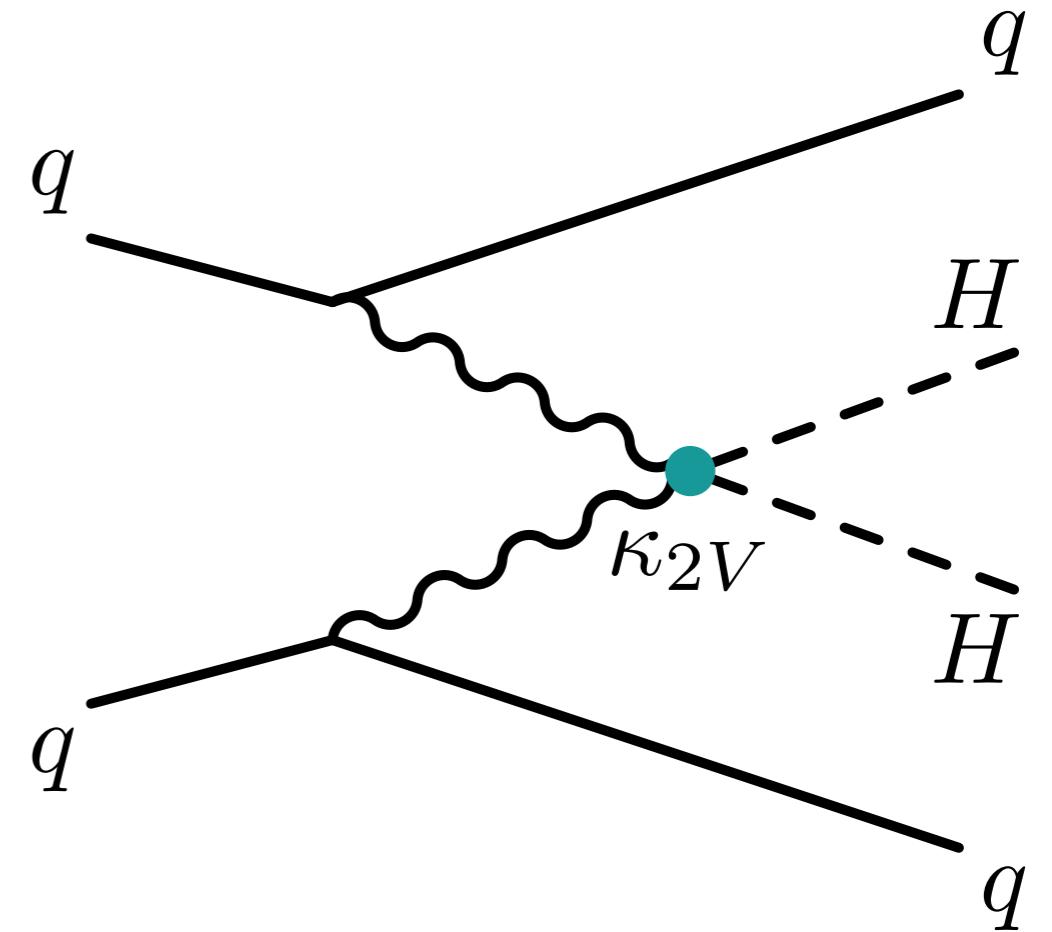
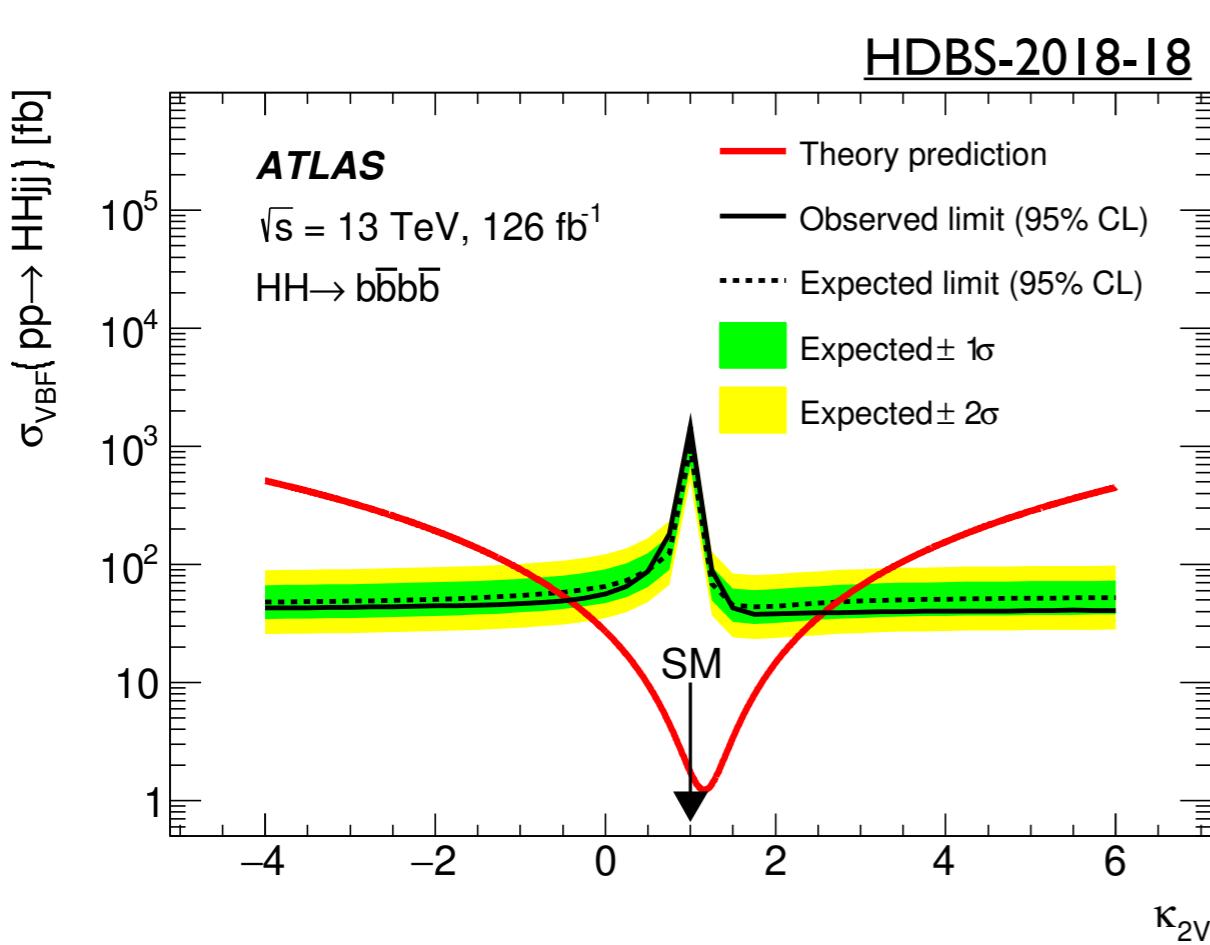
HH4b VBF



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Here, search for
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HH4b VBF



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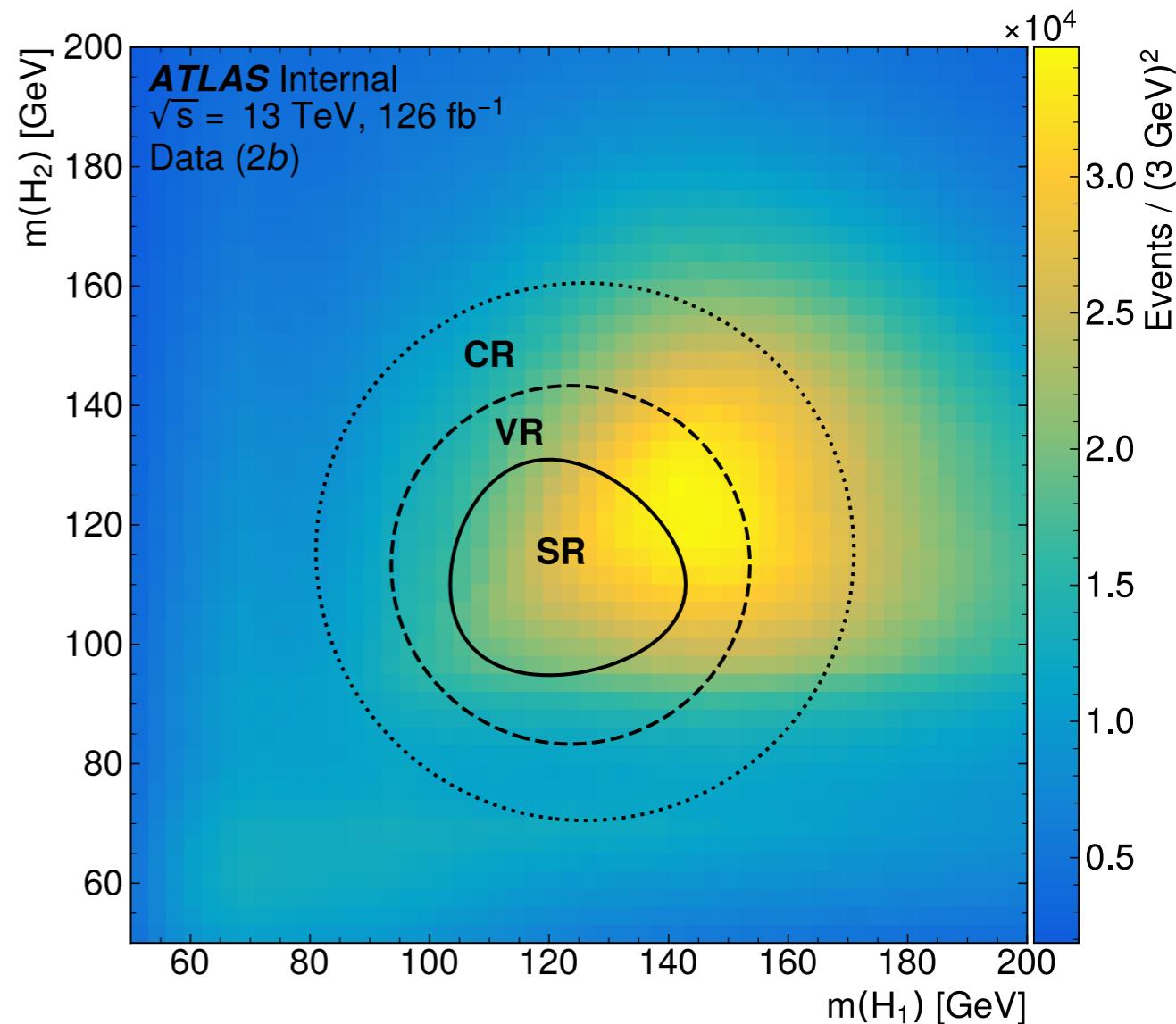
Here, search for 4-point $VVhh$ coupling

First world limits!

HH4b Background



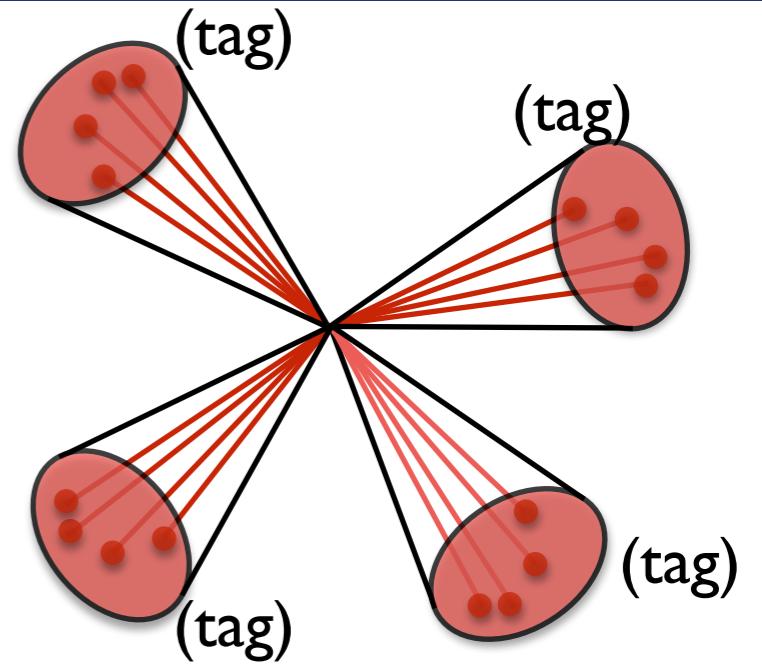
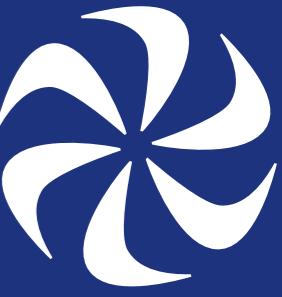
- Background estimate uses 2b events to model 4b events
 - Learn correction factors from 2b to 4b using CR, and derive systematics in the VR



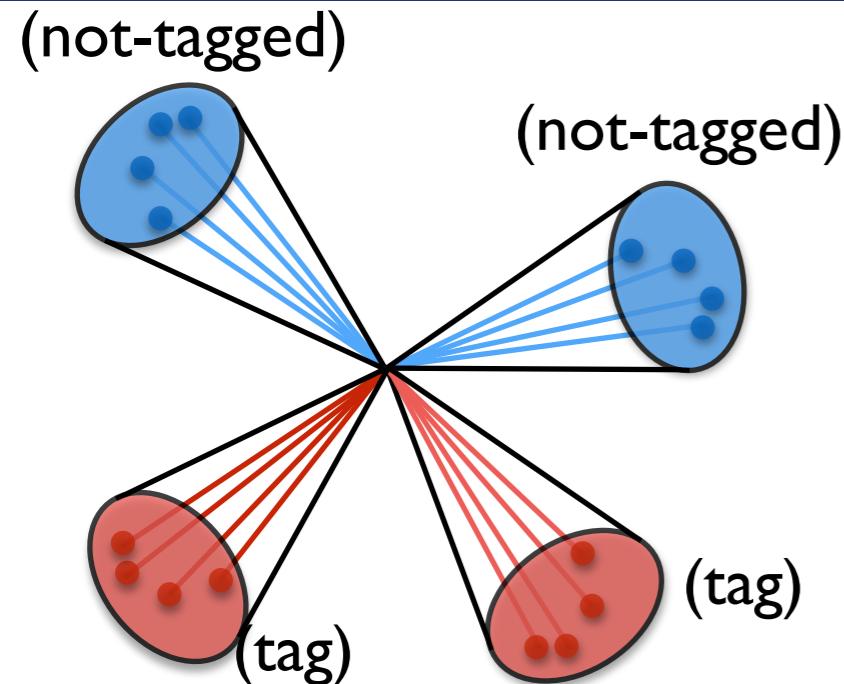
Estimating Backgrounds



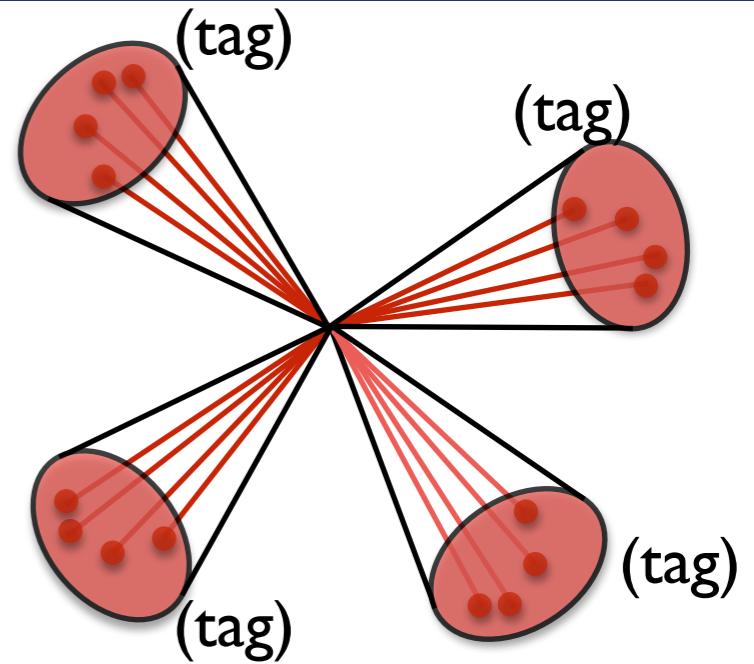
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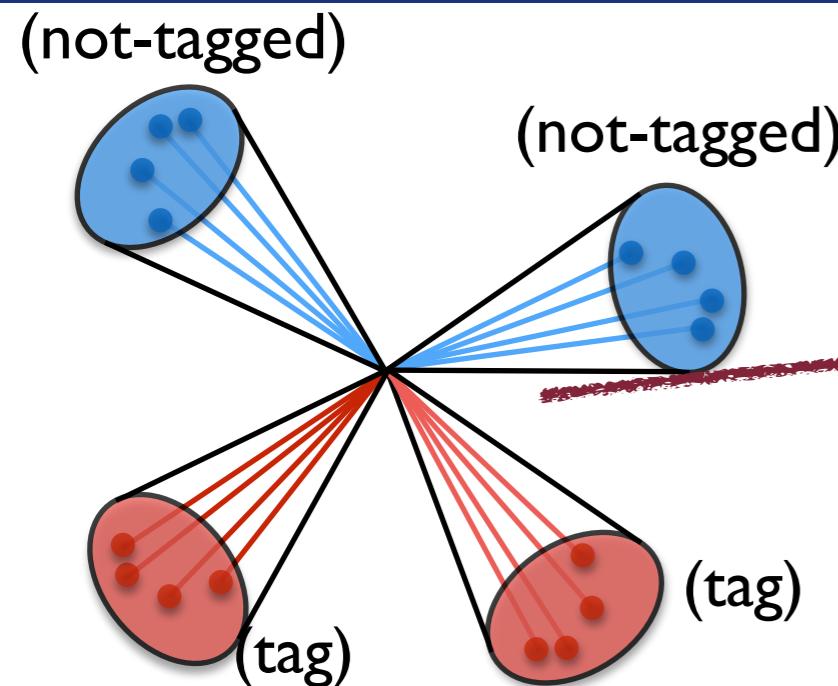
Estimating Backgrounds



2 b-tag events are
background enhanced,
signal depleted

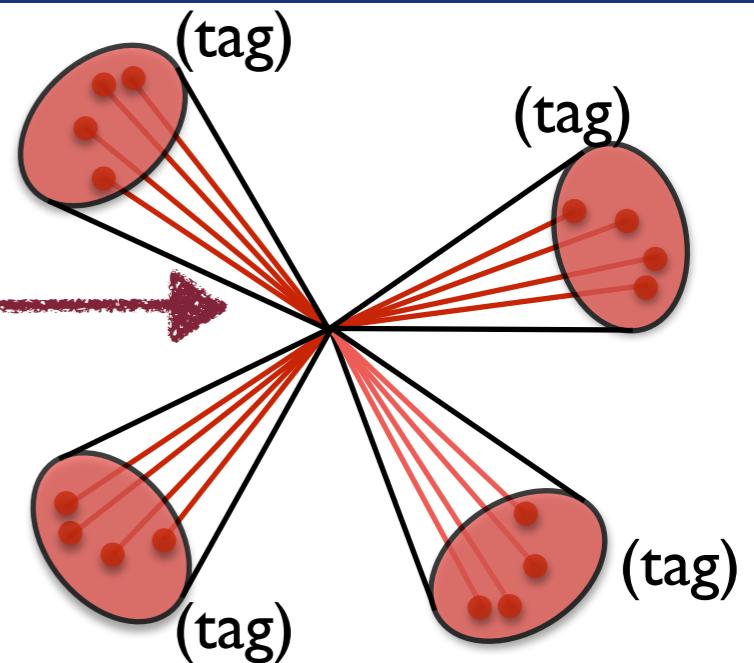


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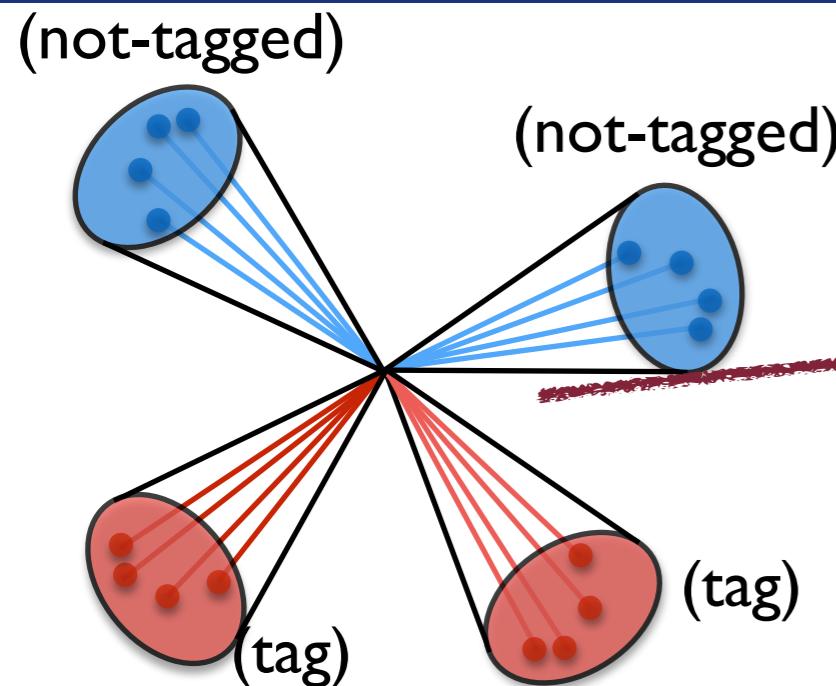


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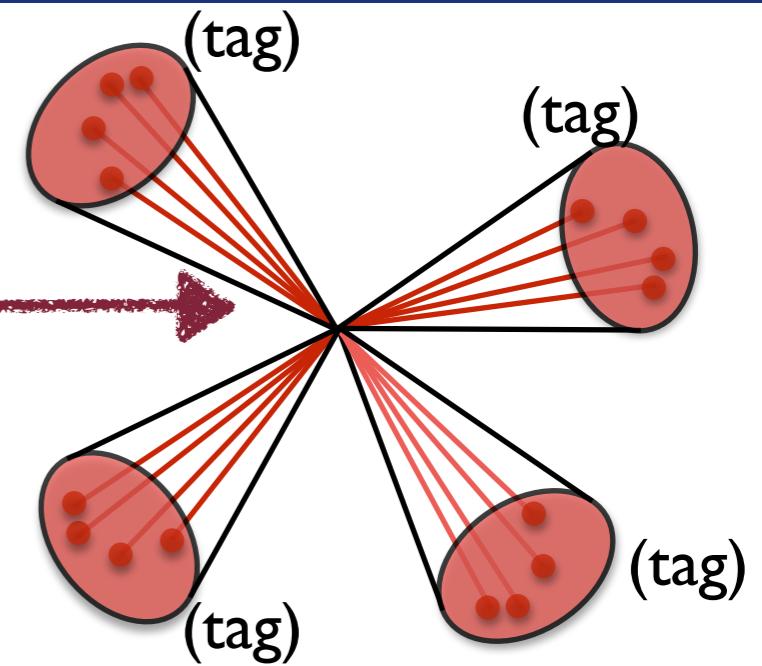
Learn how to
'correct' 2-b events to
mimic 4-b



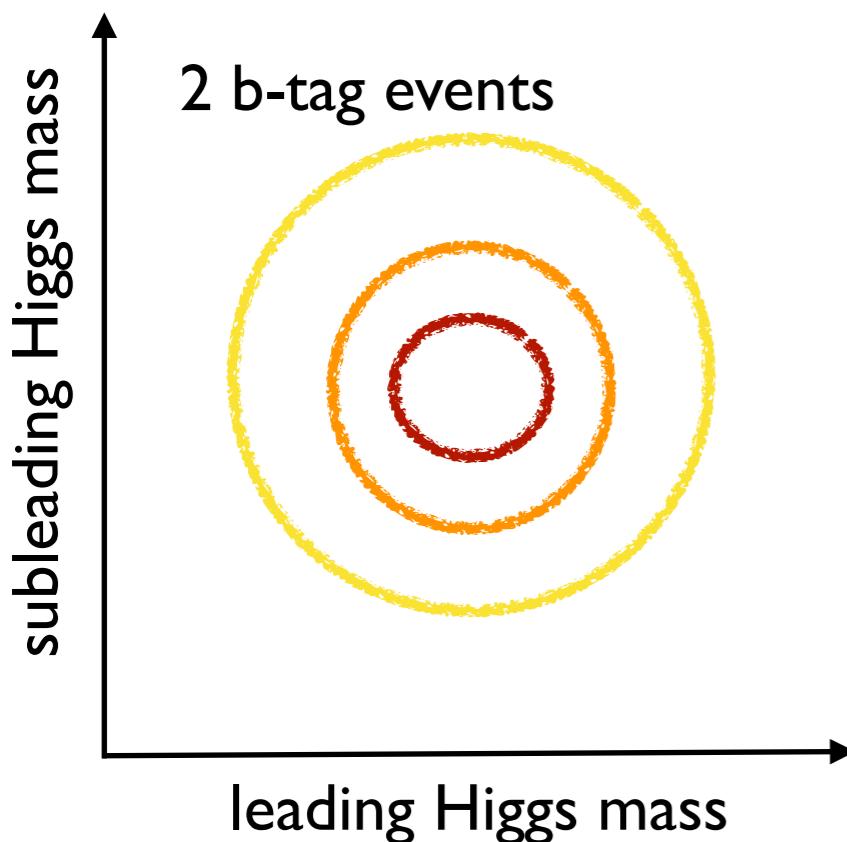
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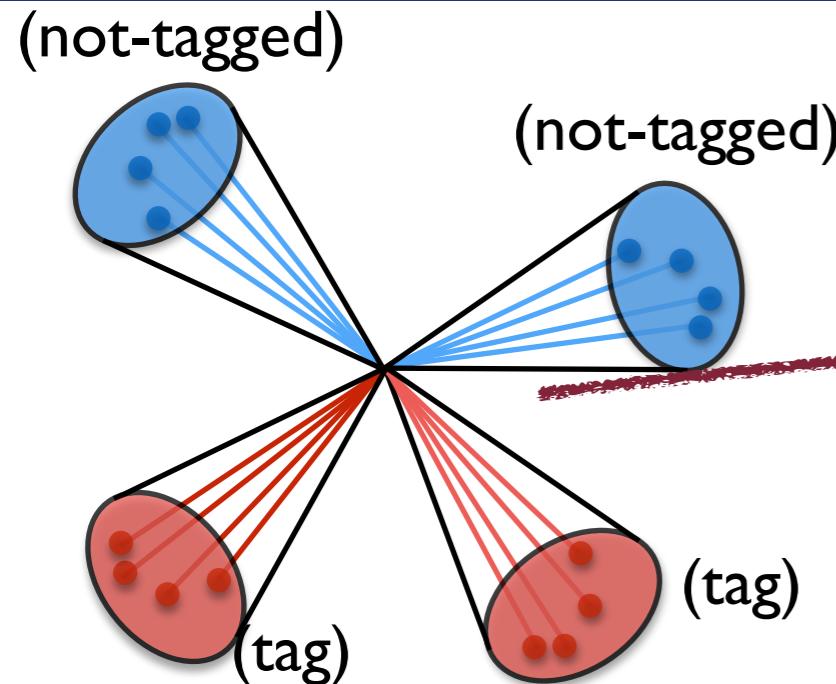
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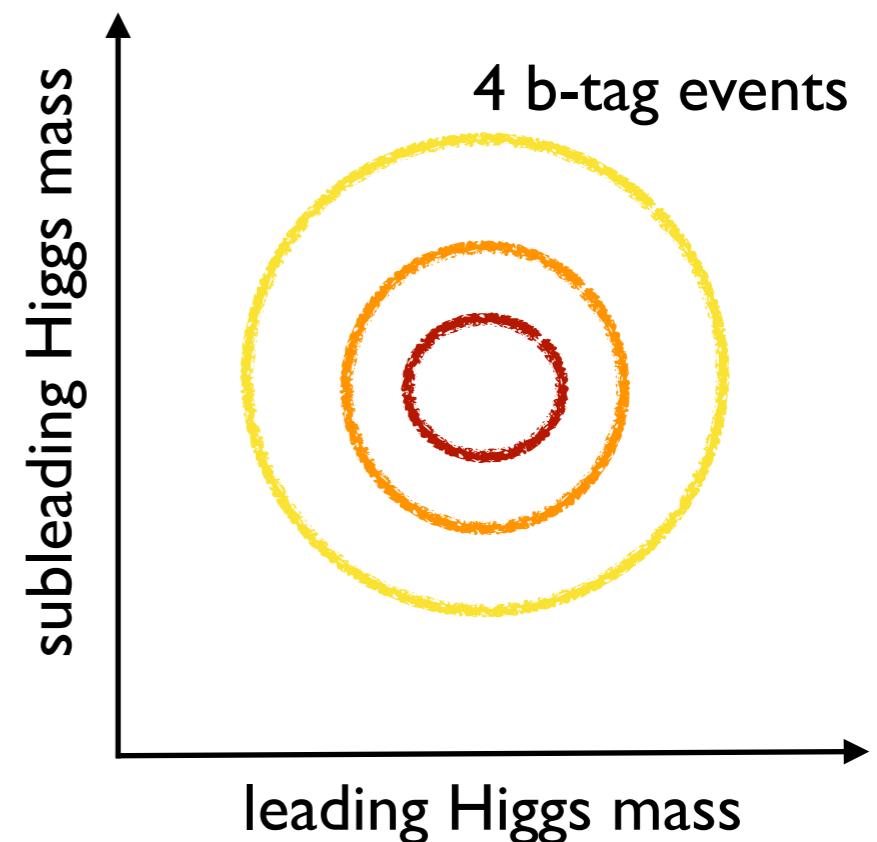
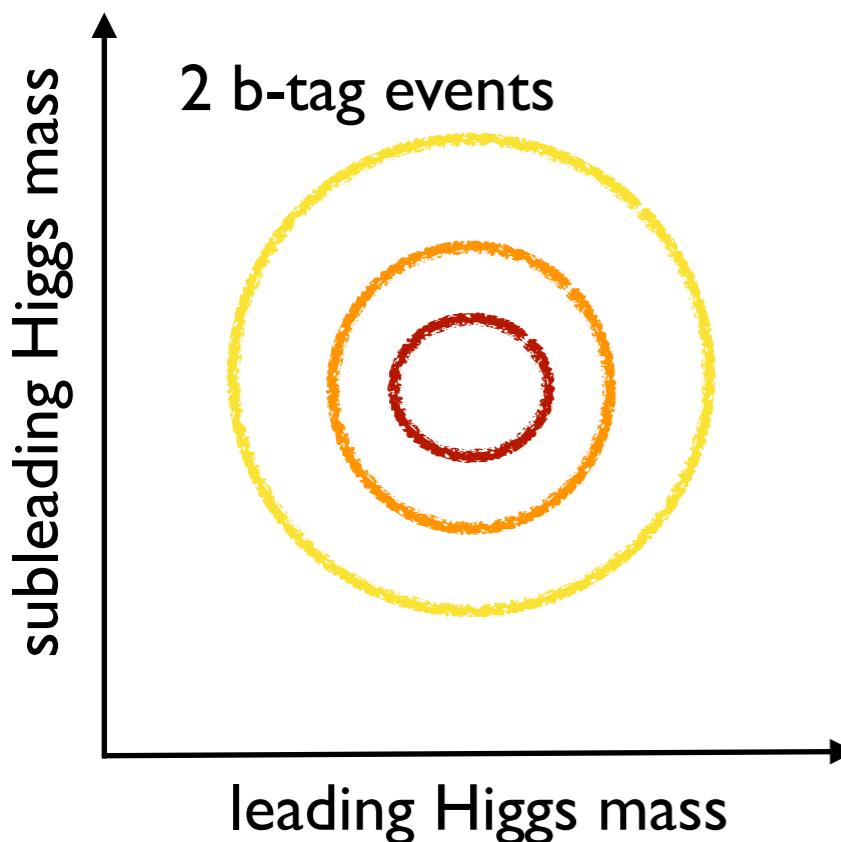
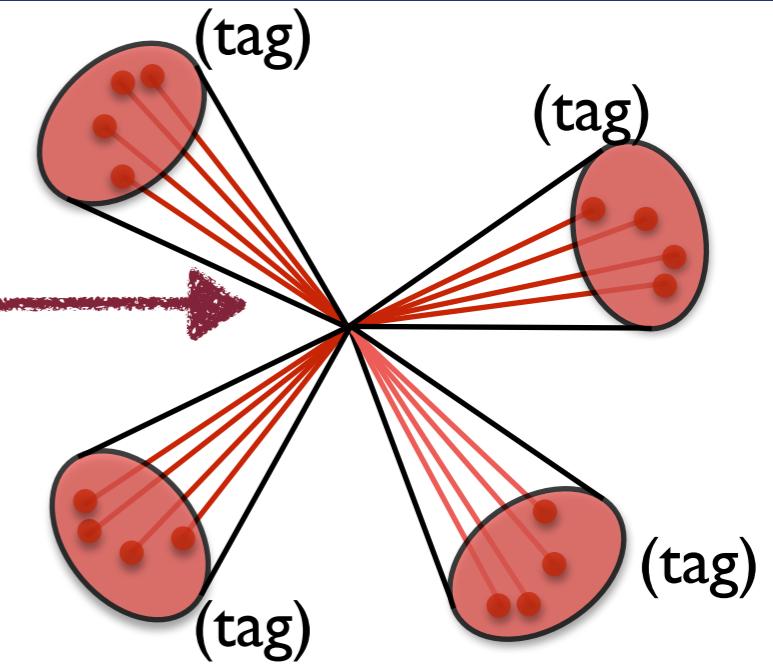


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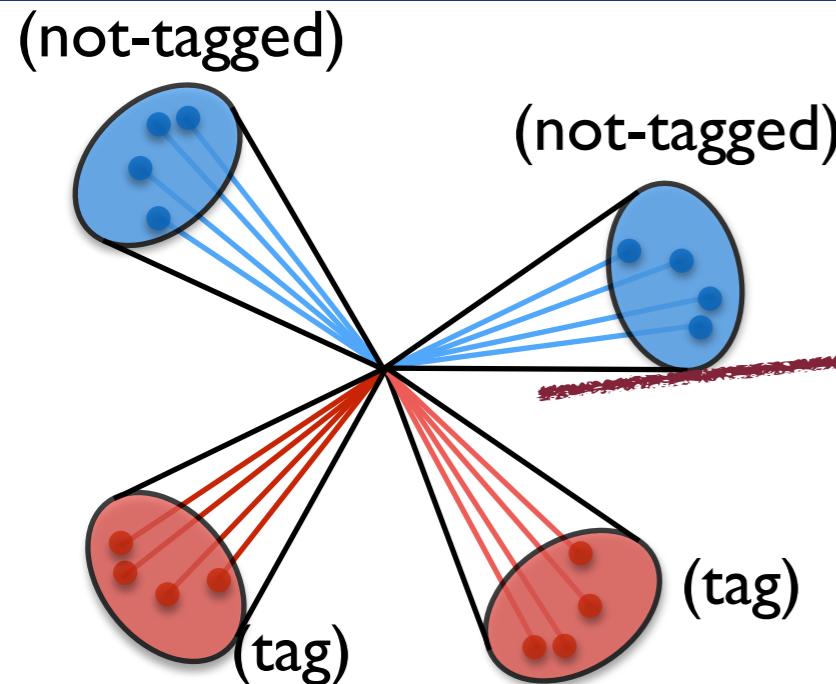


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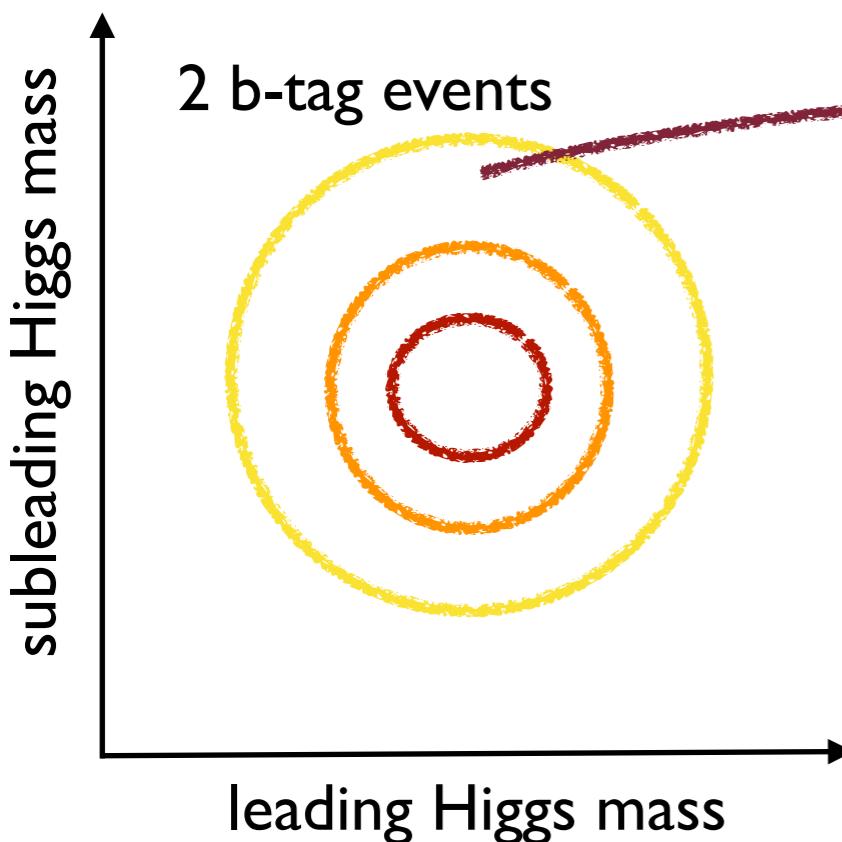
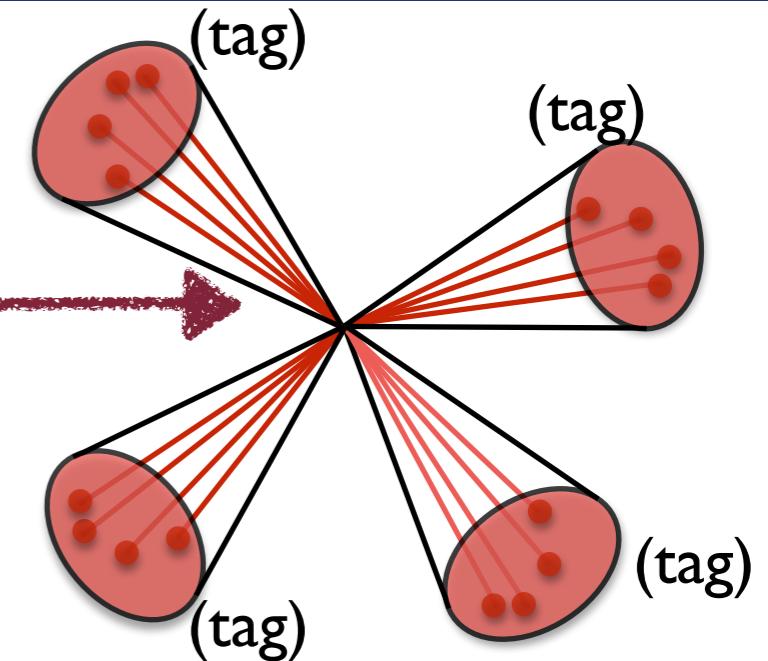


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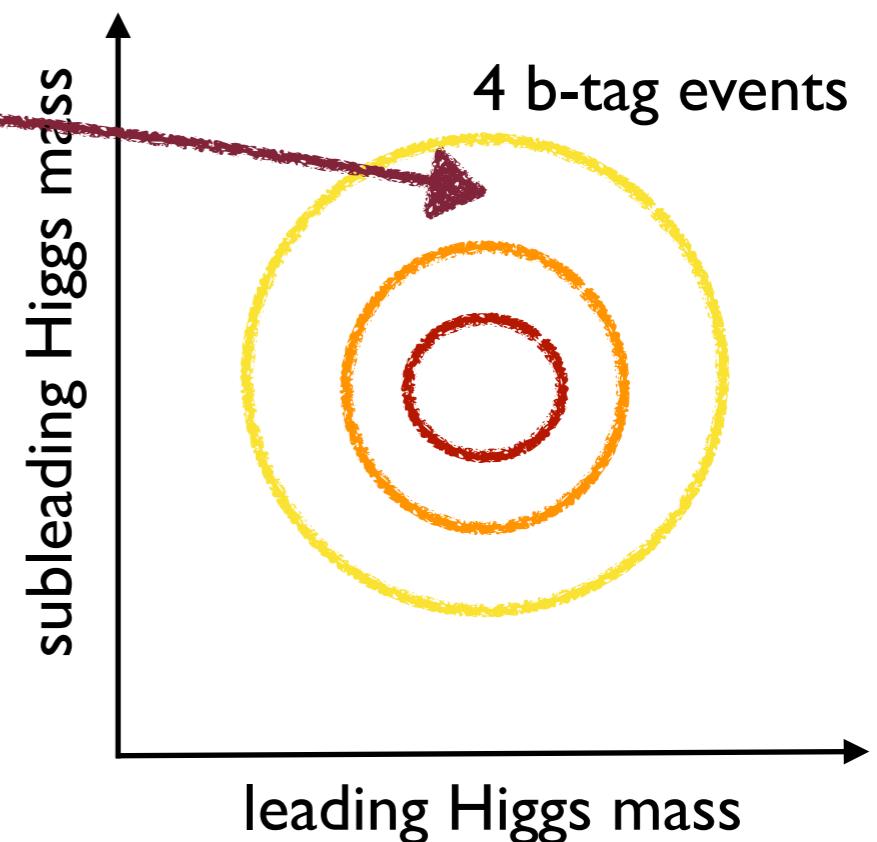


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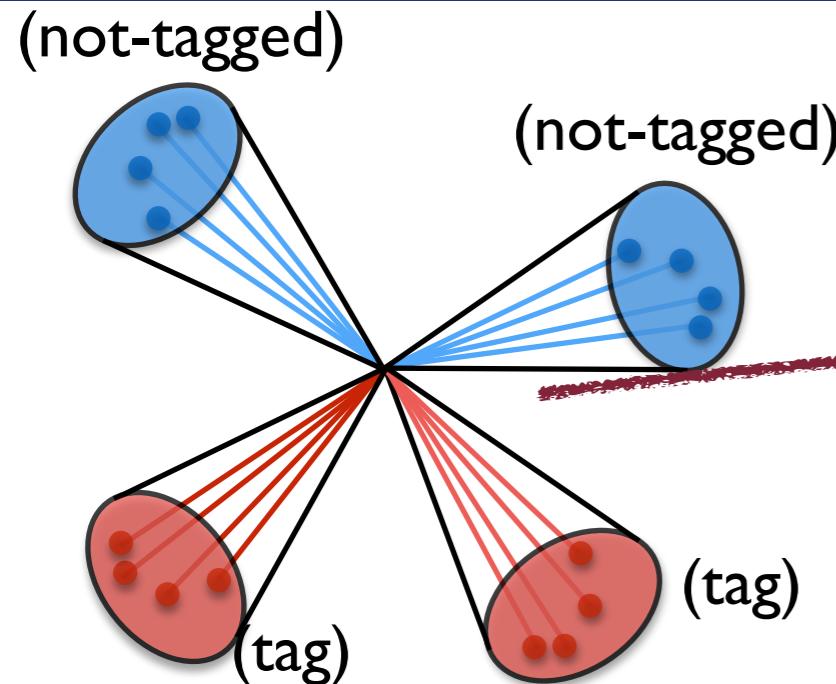
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Step I: use CR to
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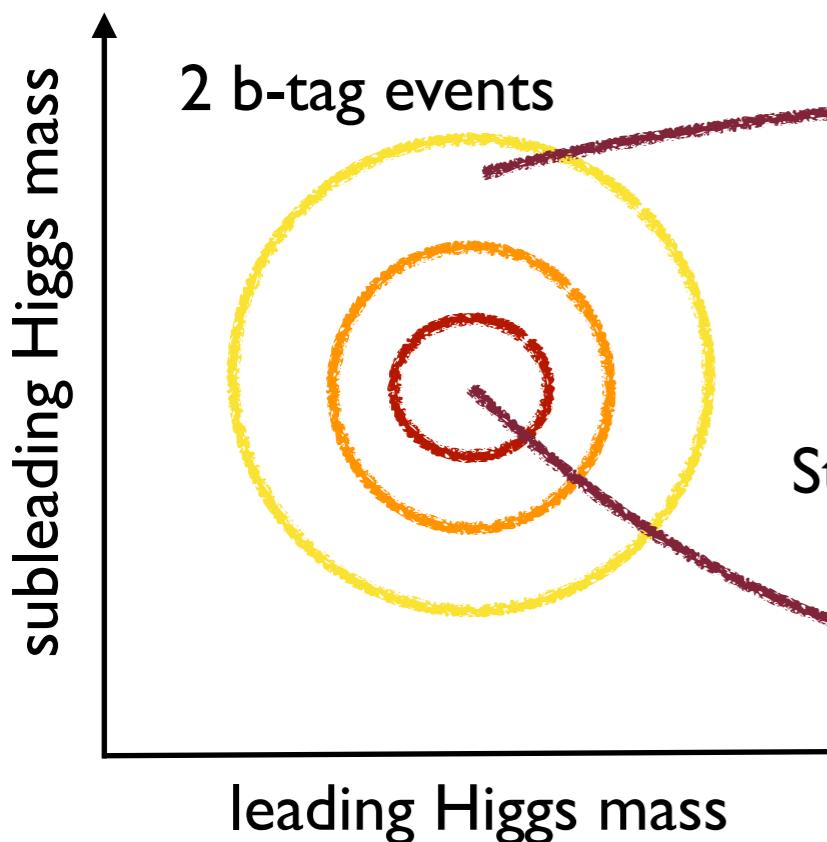
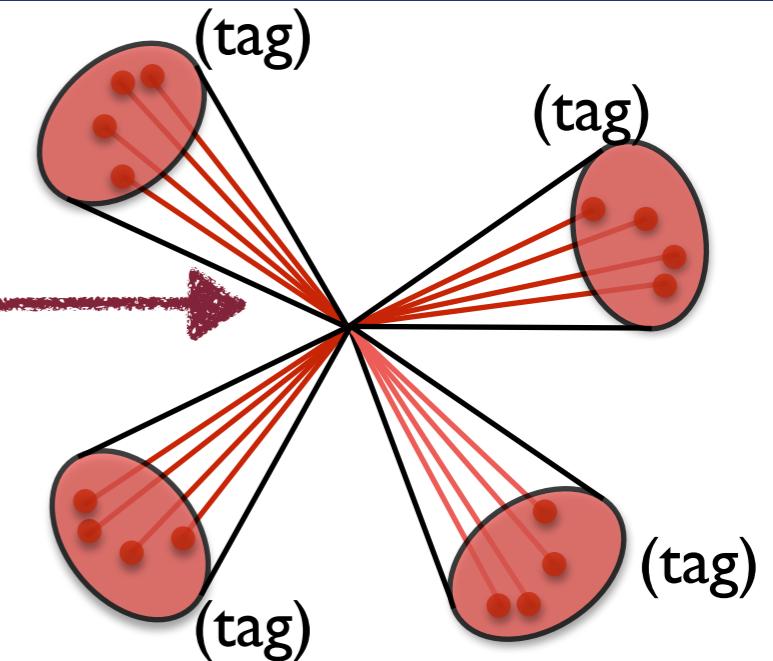


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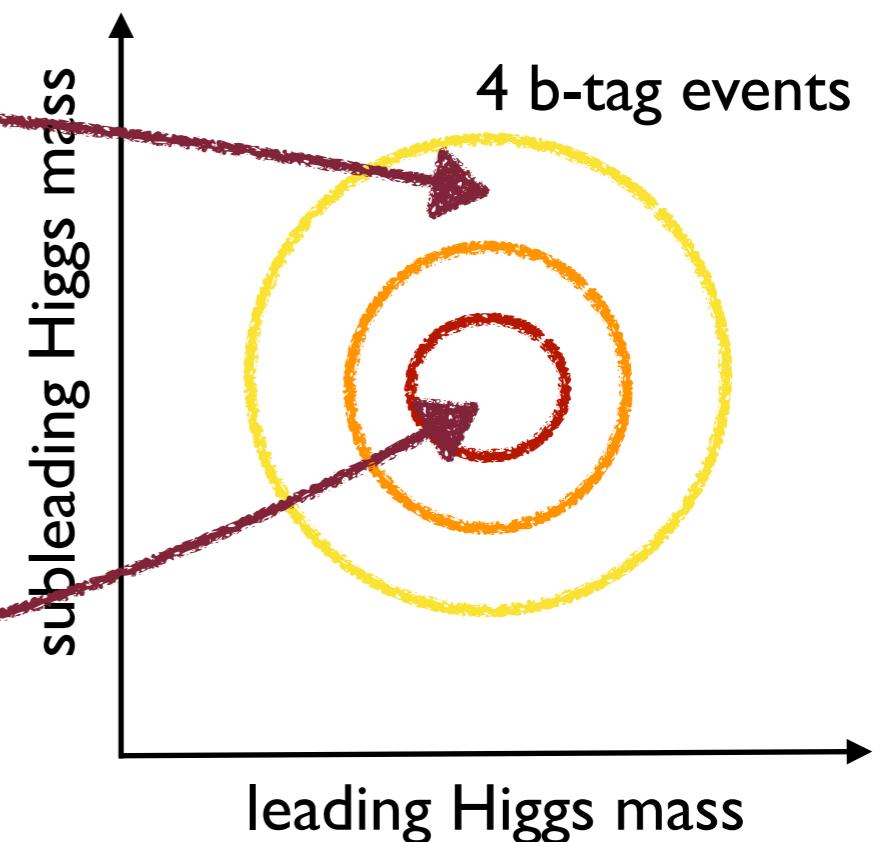
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Learn how to
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Step 1: use CR to
derive NN which can
reweight events

Step 2: use NN corrections
on 2b events with Higgs-
like masses





HH4b NN

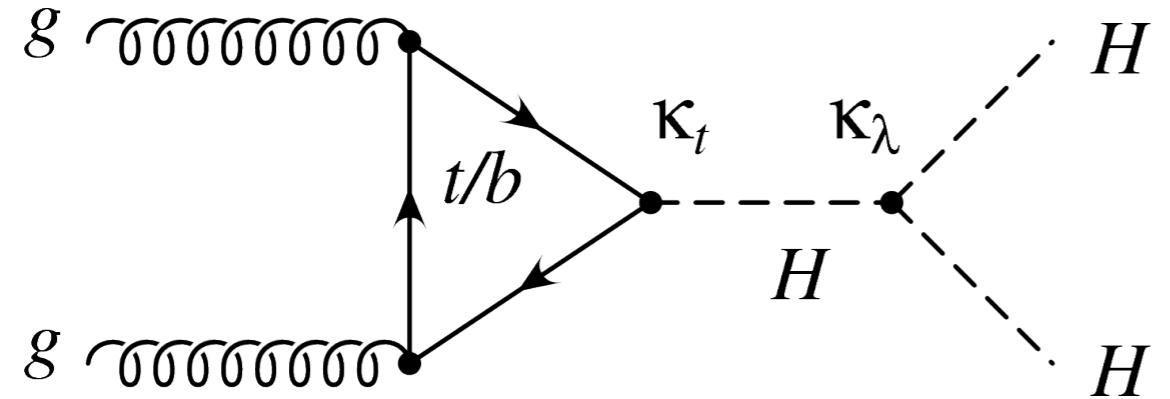
1. $\log(p_T)$ of the selected jet with the 2nd-highest p_T ,
2. $\log(p_T)$ of the selected jet with the 4th-highest p_T ,
3. $\log(\Delta R)$ between the two selected jets with the smallest ΔR ,
4. $\log(\Delta R)$ between the other two selected jets,
5. the average $|\eta|$ of selected jets,
6. $\log(p_T)$ of the HH system,
7. ΔR between the two H candidates,
8. $\Delta\phi$ between the jets making up H_1 ,
9. $\Delta\phi$ between the jets making up H_2 ,
10. $\log(\min(X_{Wt}))$, and
11. the number of jets in the event with $p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.5$, including jets that are not selected.

Interference



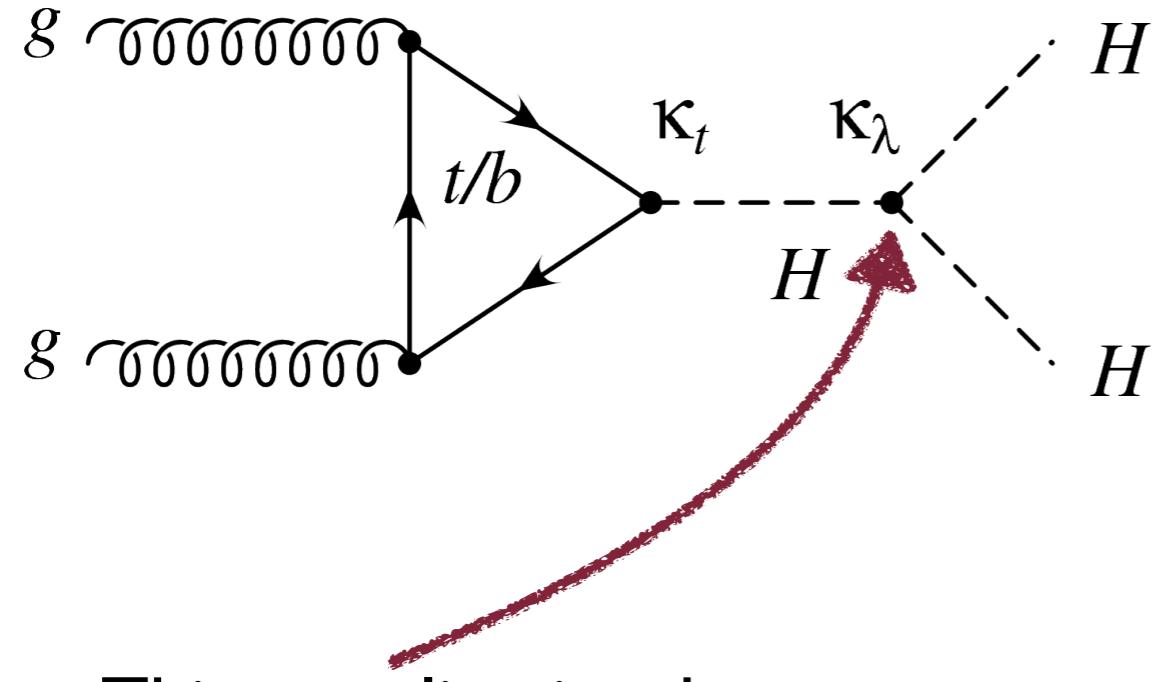


Interference





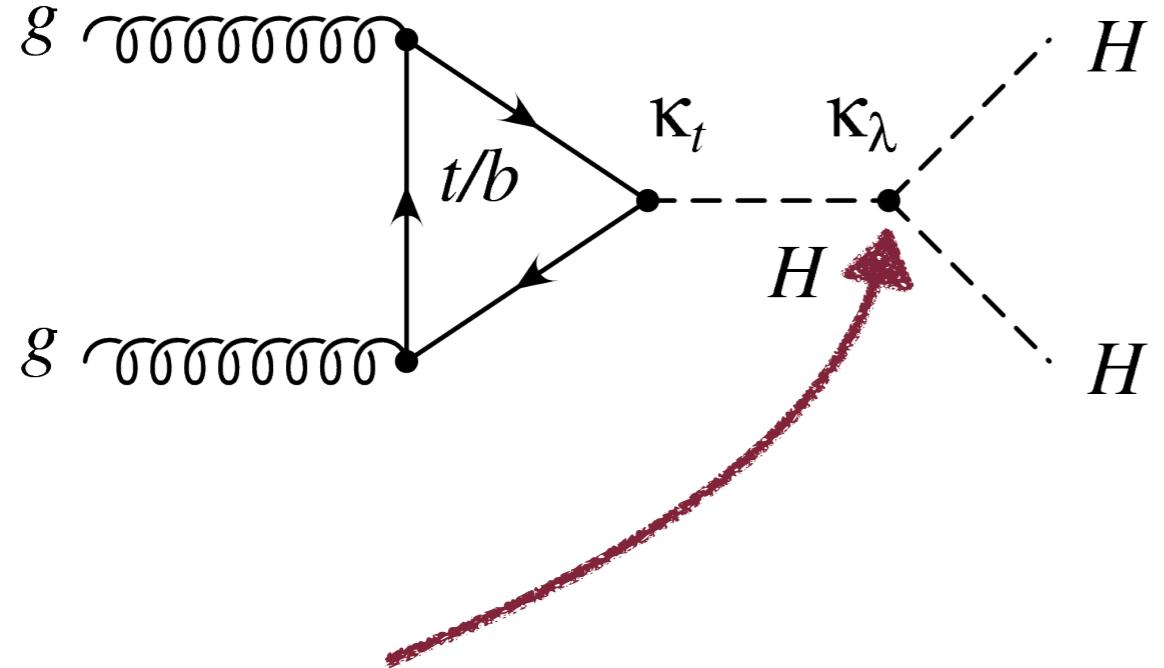
Interference



This coupling is what we want to measure



Interference

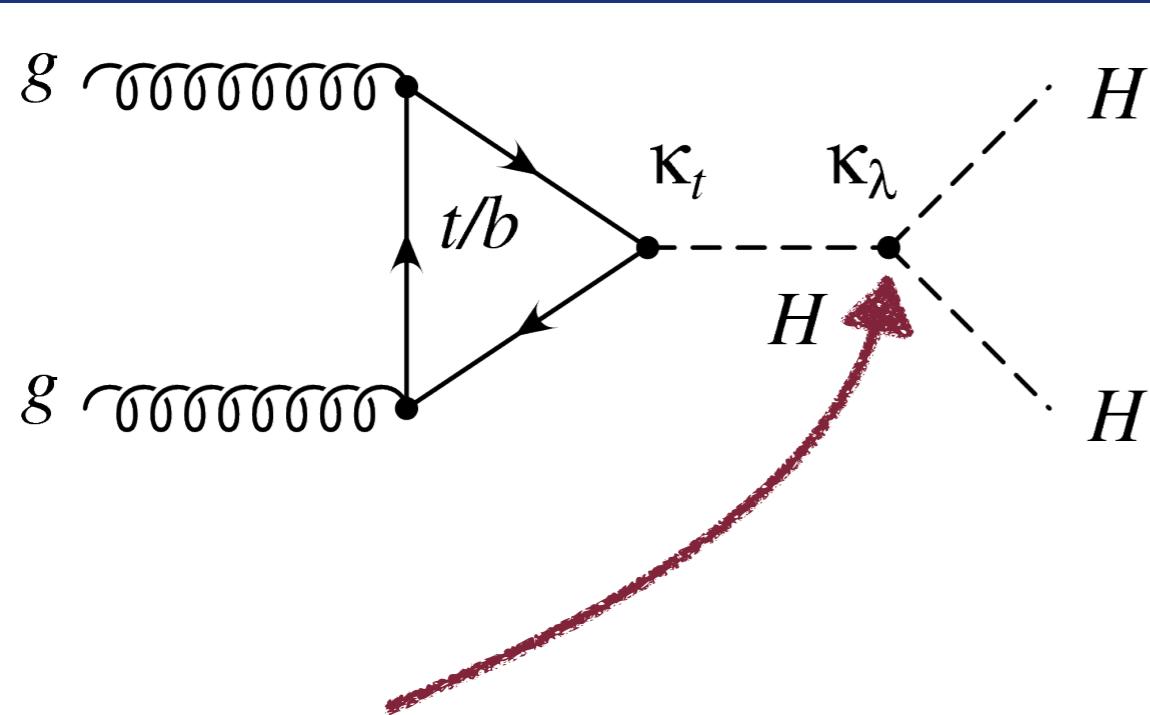


This coupling is what we want to measure

This tells us about the shape of the Higgs potential

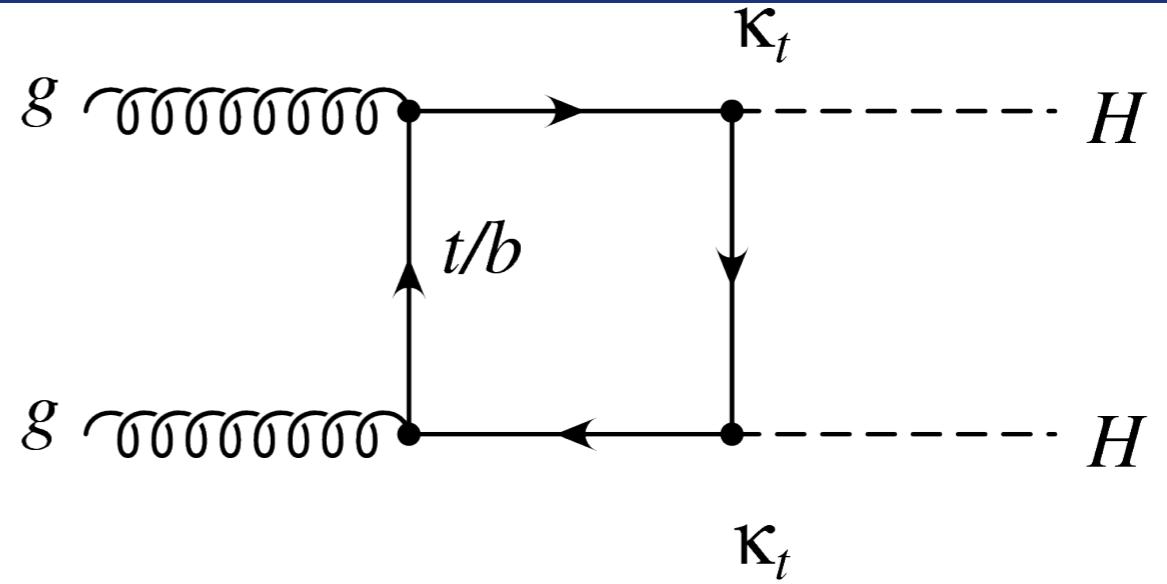


Interference



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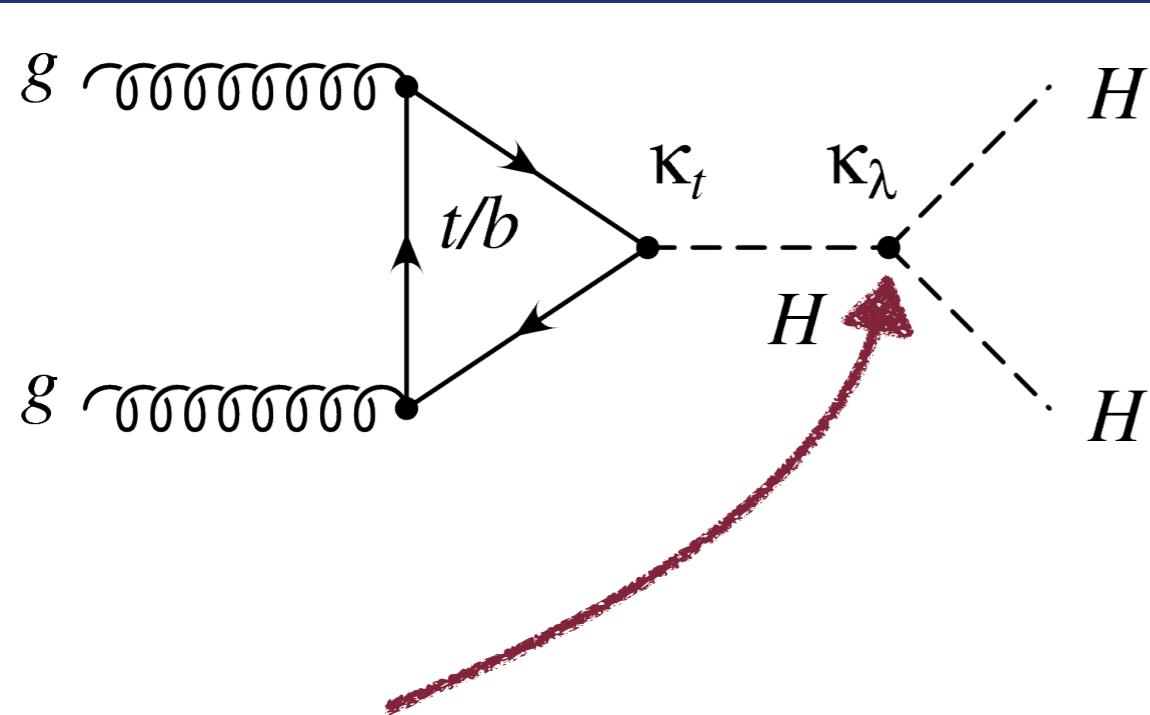
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This process has the same final state, but κ_λ doesn't appear: no information about the Higgs potential

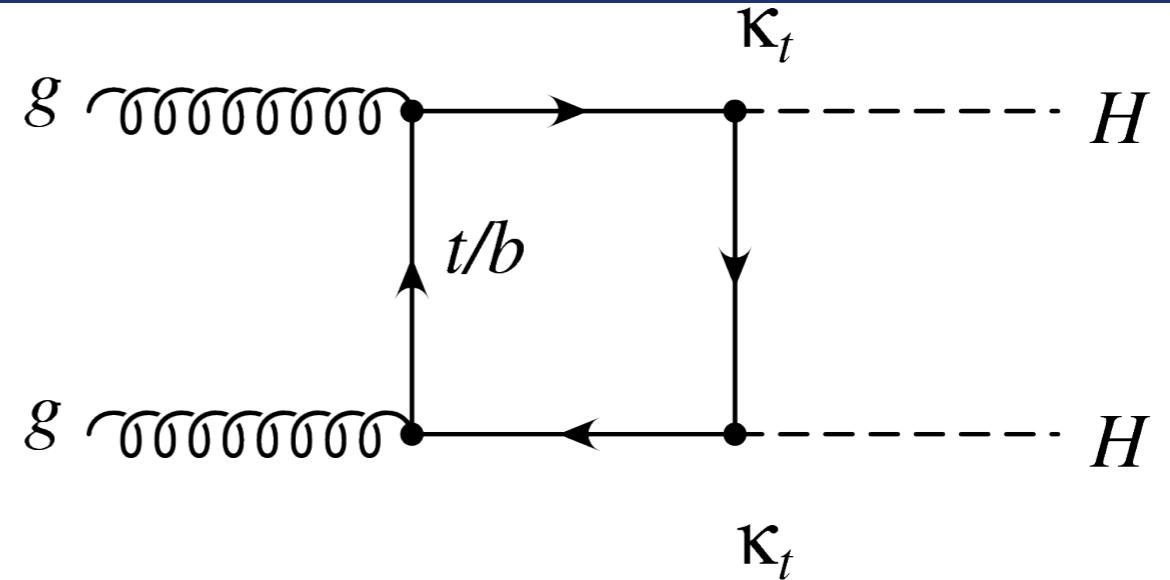


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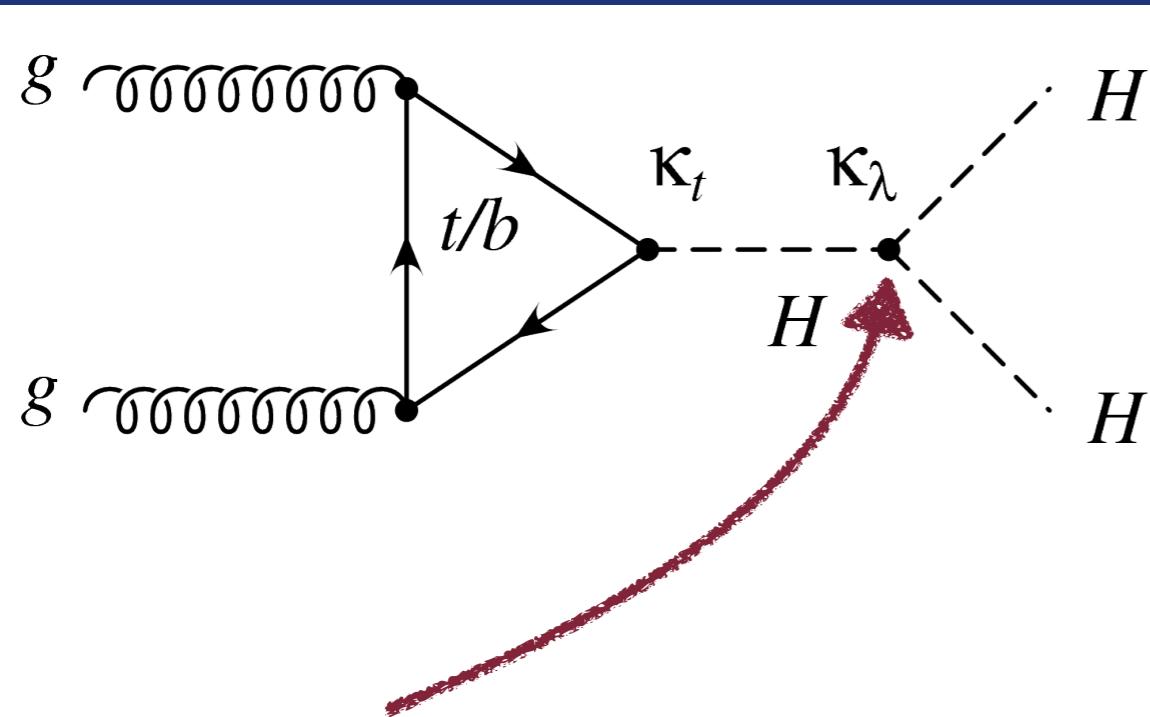


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These two processes destructively interfere in the SM, leading to **very low cross section**: 500x rarer than single Higgs

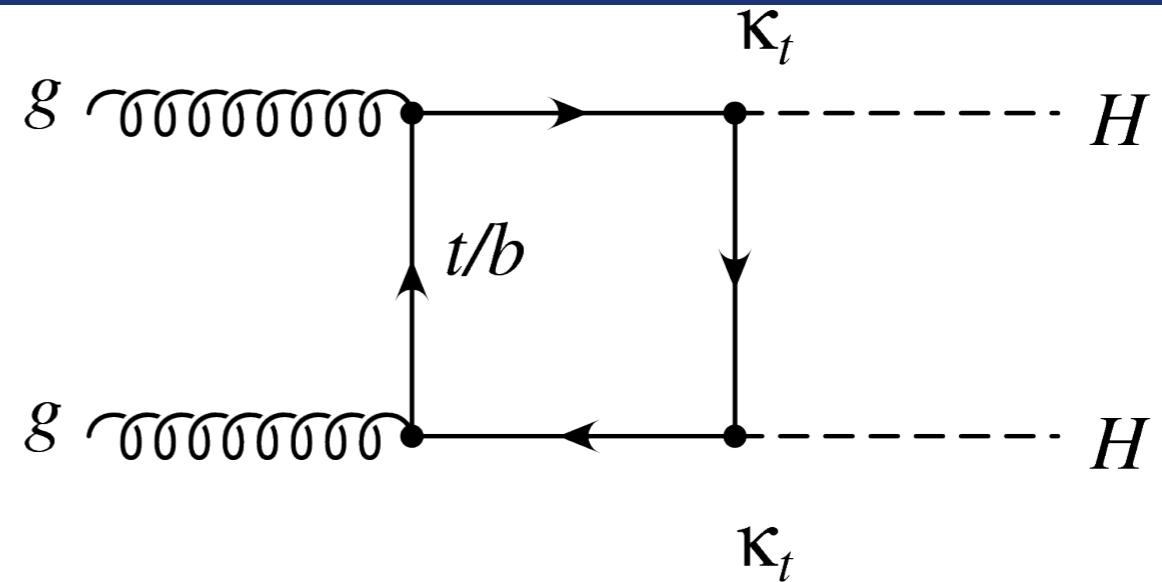


Interference



This coupling is what we want to measure

This tells us about the shape of the Higgs potential



This process has the same final state, but κ_λ doesn't appear: no information about the Higgs potential

These two processes destructively interfere in the SM, leading to **very low cross section**: 500x rarer than single Higgs

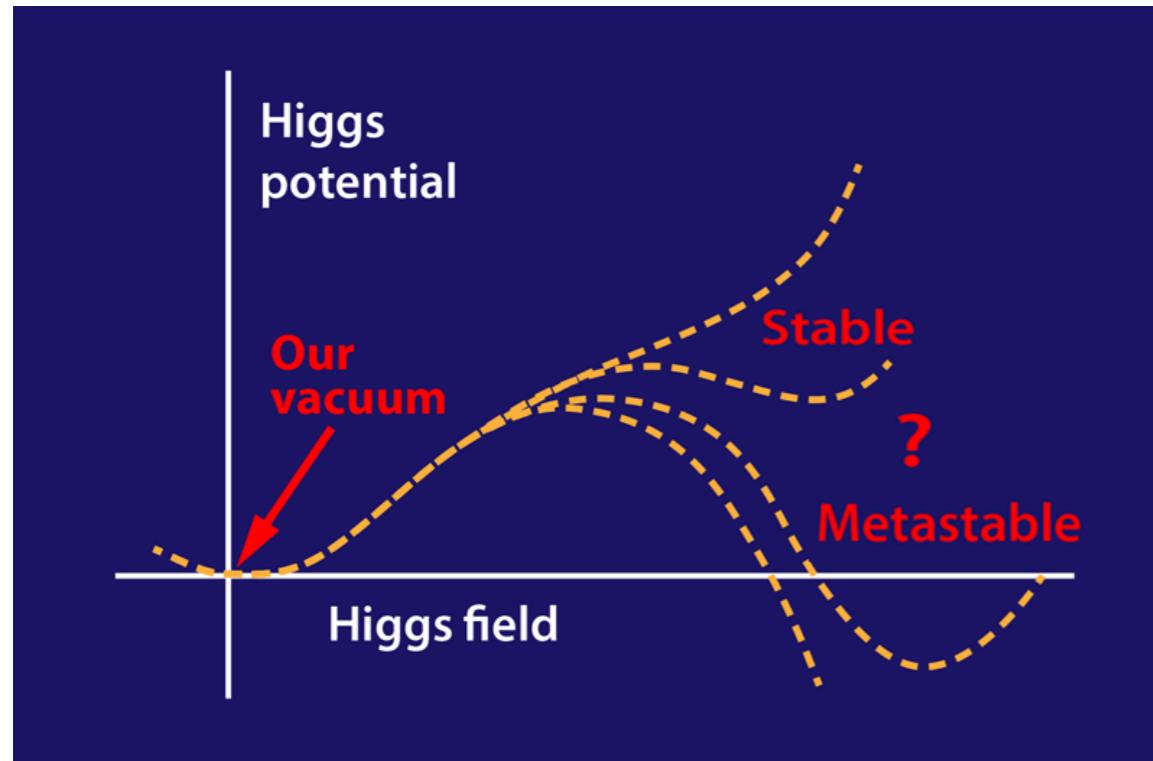
Di-Higgs production is a **rare process**

Higgs Stability





Higgs Stability

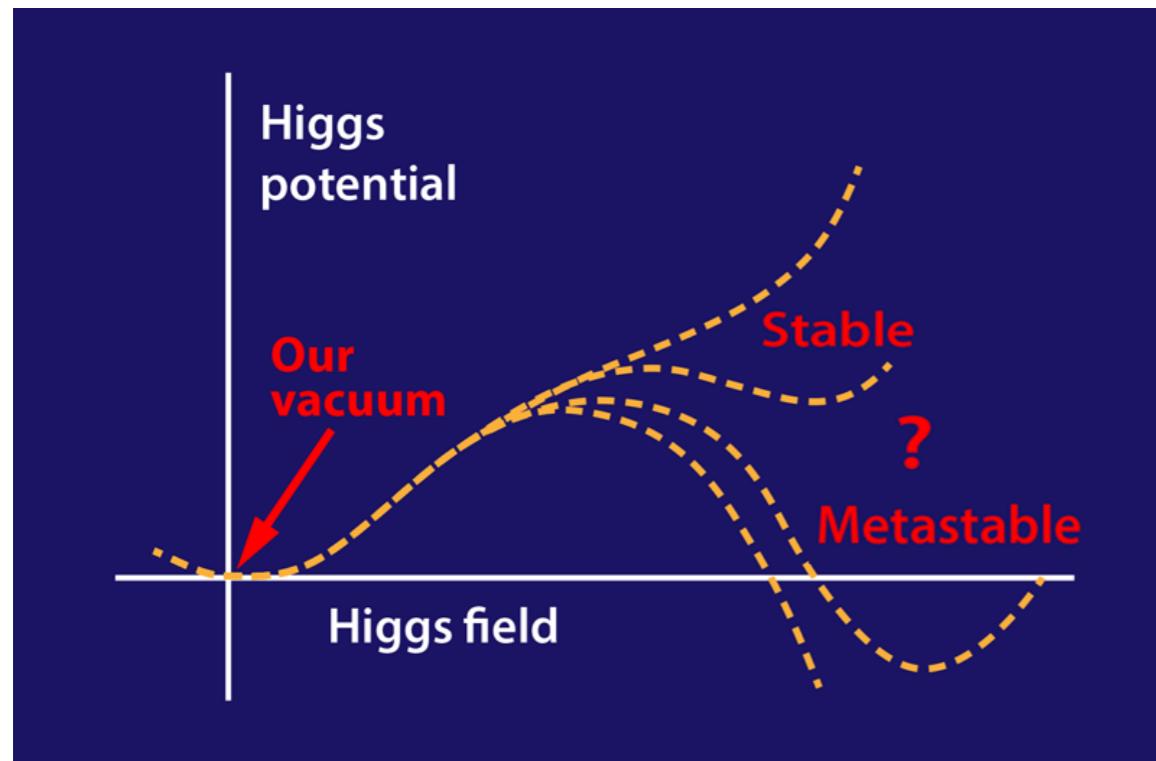


[source](#)

More simply: we do not know if the Higgs potential, and our vacuum, is stable!



Higgs Stability



[source](#)

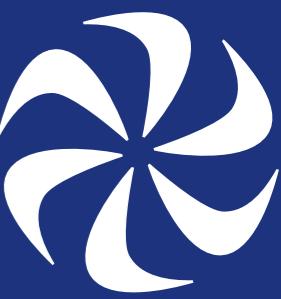
More simply: we do not know if the Higgs potential, and our vacuum, is stable!

Measuring the potential can tell us about the fate of the universe

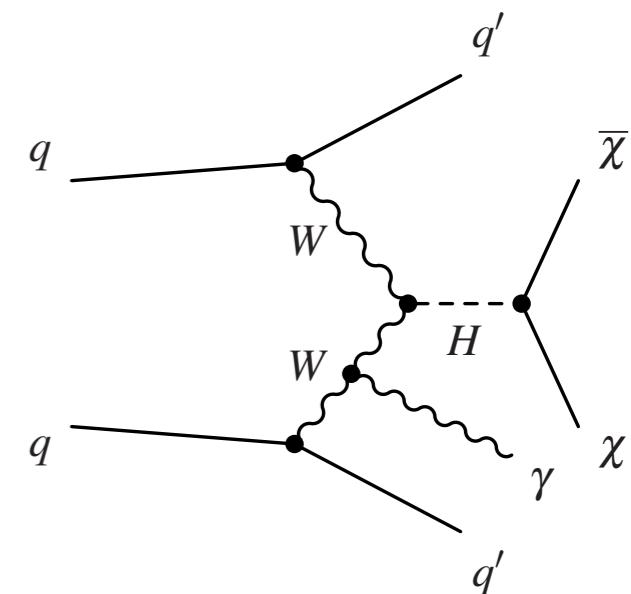
Dark Matter via Higgs



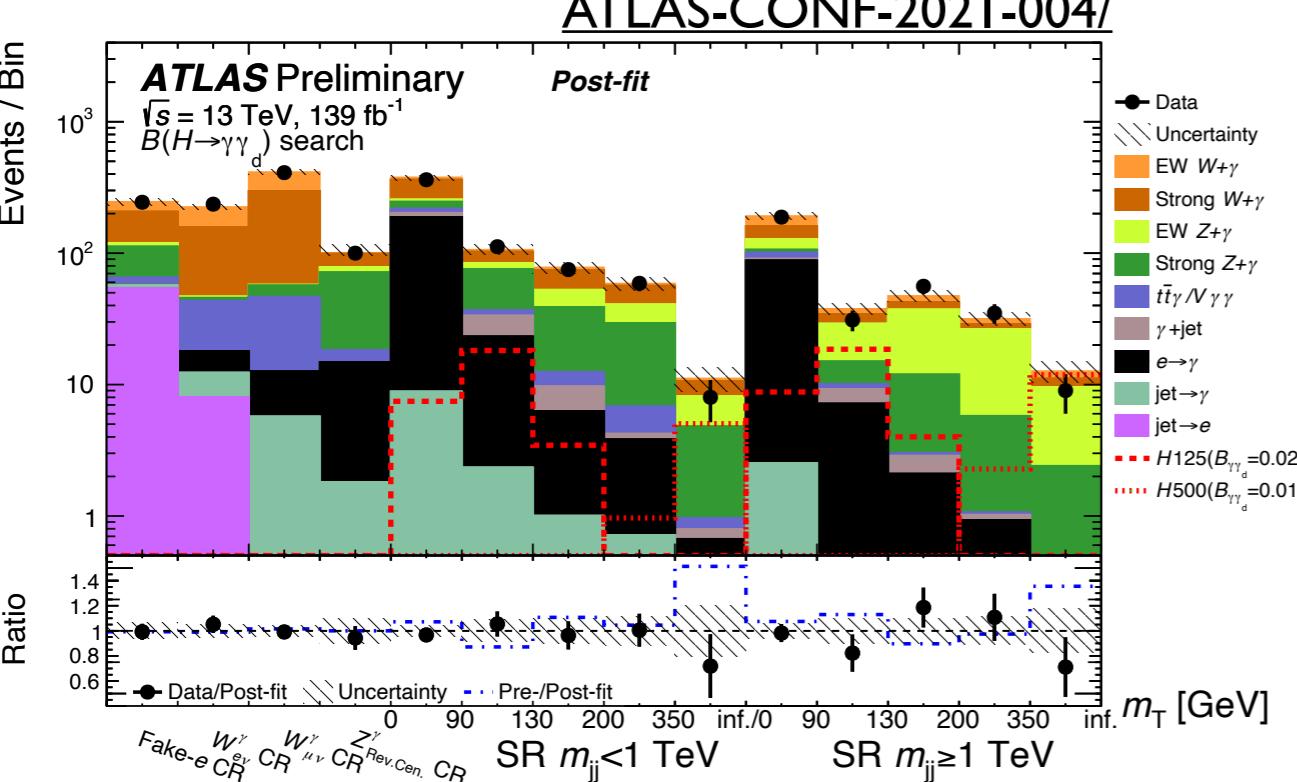
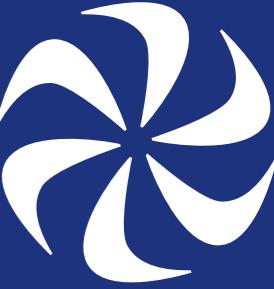
Dark Matter via Higgs



New searches
for Higgs decaying
to Dark Matter

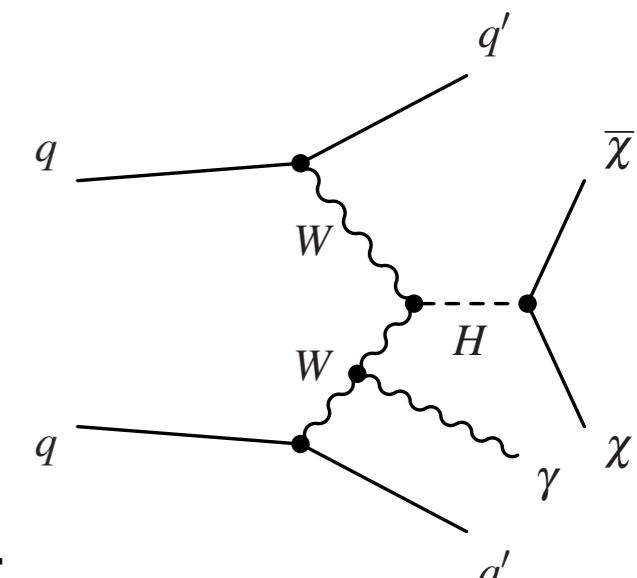


Dark Matter via Higgs

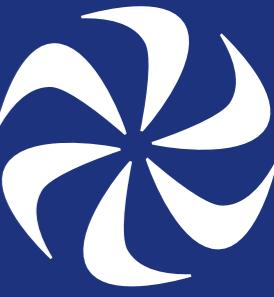


New searches
for Higgs decaying
to Dark Matter

New methods push
sensitivity to strongest
levels yet!



DNN for HWW



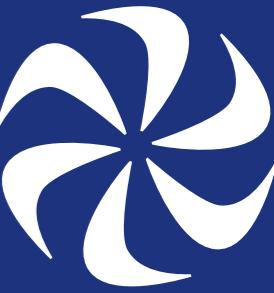
	Variable	VBF	V(had)H	ttH vs $t\bar{t}$	ttH vs $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$
Jet properties	Invariant mass of 2 leading jets	•	•		
	$p_T(jj)$	•	•		
	Product of η of 2 leading jets	•			
	Sub-leading jet p_T		•		
	Leading jet η				•
	Sub-leading jet η				•
	Scalar sum of all jets p_T			•	•
	Scalar sum of all b -tagged jets p_T				•
	Best W -candidate dijet invariant mass			•	•
Angular distances	Best t -quark-candidate three-jet invariant mass			•	•
	$\Delta\phi(\text{jet 0, jet 1})$	•			
	$ \Delta\eta(\text{jet 0, jet 1}) $	•	•		
	$\Delta R(\text{jet 0, jet 1})$		•		
	$\Delta R(\tau\tau, jj)$		•		
	$\Delta R(\tau, \tau)$		•	•	
	Smallest ΔR (any 2 jets)			•	
τ prop.	$ \Delta\eta(\tau, \tau) $			•	•
	$p_T(\tau\tau)$			•	
	Sub-leading τ p_T				•
H cand.	Sub-leading τ η				•
	$p_T(Hjj)$	•	•		
\vec{E}_T^{miss}	$p_T(H)/p_T(jj)$		•		
	Missing transverse energy E_T^{miss}		•	•	•
	Smallest $\Delta\phi(\tau, \vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}})$				•

HHbb $\tau\tau$ BDT



Variable	$\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	SLT	$\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$	LTT
m_{HH}	✓	✓		✓	
$m_{\tau\tau}^{\text{MMC}}$	✓	✓		✓	
m_{bb}	✓	✓		✓	
$\Delta R(\tau, \tau)$	✓	✓		✓	
$\Delta R(b, b)$	✓	✓			
$\Delta p_{\text{T}}(\ell, \tau)$			✓		✓
Sub-leading b -tagged jet p_{T}			✓		
m_{T}^W			✓		
$E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$			✓		
$\mathbf{p}_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ ϕ centrality			✓		
$\Delta\phi(\tau\tau, bb)$			✓		
$\Delta\phi(\ell, \mathbf{p}_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}})$				✓	
$\Delta\phi(\ell\tau, \mathbf{p}_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}})$				✓	
S_{T}				✓	

HHbb $\gamma\gamma$ BDT



Variable	Definition
Photon-related kinematic variables	
$p_T/m_{\gamma\gamma}$	Transverse momentum of the two photons scaled by their invariant mass $m_{\gamma\gamma}$
η and ϕ	Pseudo-rapidity and azimuthal angle of the leading and sub-leading photon
Jet-related kinematic variables	
b -tag status	Highest fixed b -tag working point that the jet passes
p_T , η and ϕ	Transverse momentum, pseudo-rapidity and azimuthal angle of the two jets with the highest b -tagging score
$p_T^{b\bar{b}}$, $\eta_{b\bar{b}}$ and $\phi_{b\bar{b}}$	Transverse momentum, pseudo-rapidity and azimuthal angle of b -tagged jets system
$m_{b\bar{b}}$	Invariant mass built with the two jets with the highest b -tagging score
H_T	Scalar sum of the p_T of the jets in the event
Single topness	For the definition, see Eq. (1)
Missing transverse momentum-related variables	
E_T^{miss} and ϕ^{miss}	Missing transverse momentum and its azimuthal angle

Large Radius Tracking

