

Exotic decays of the Higgs and Z boson

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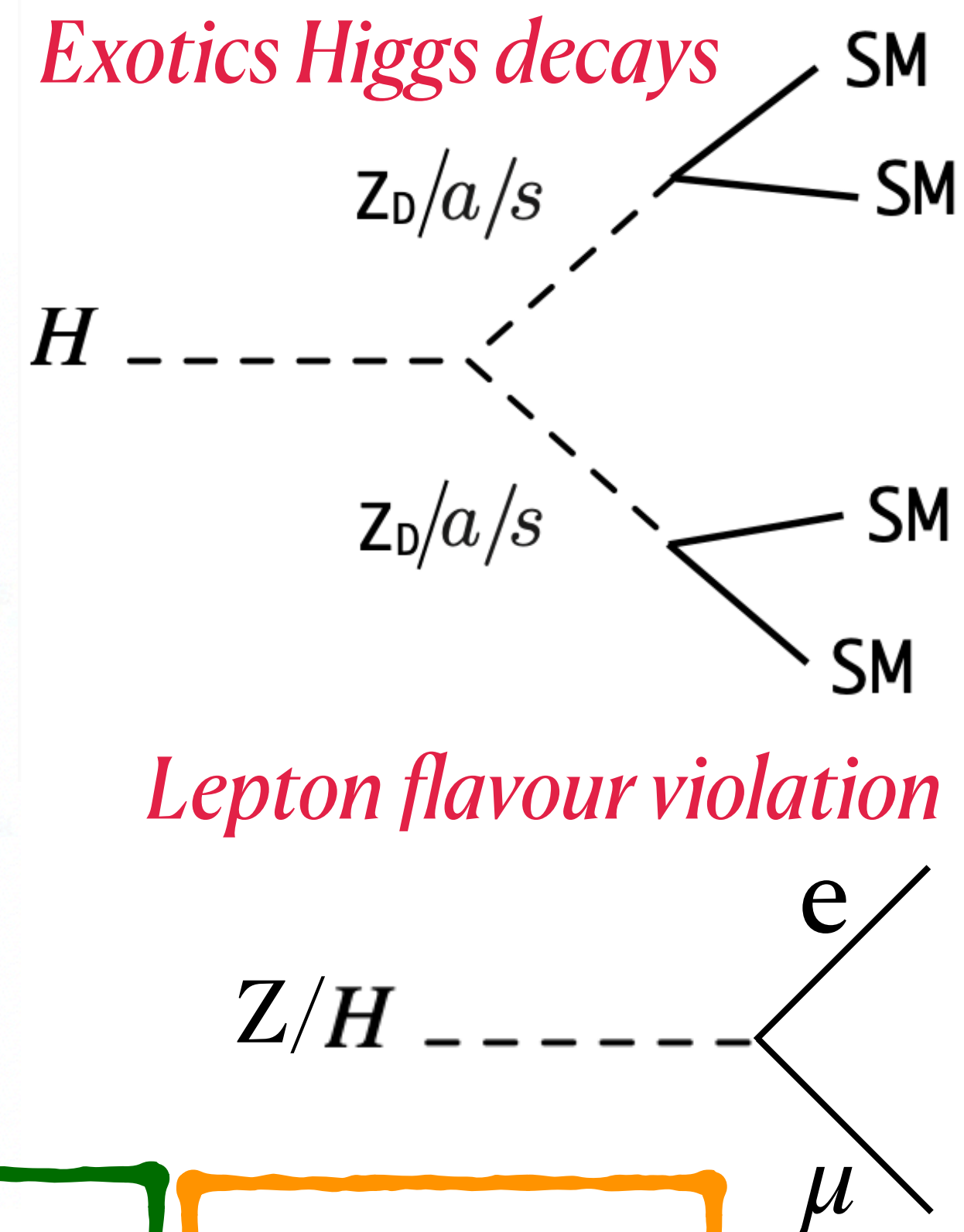
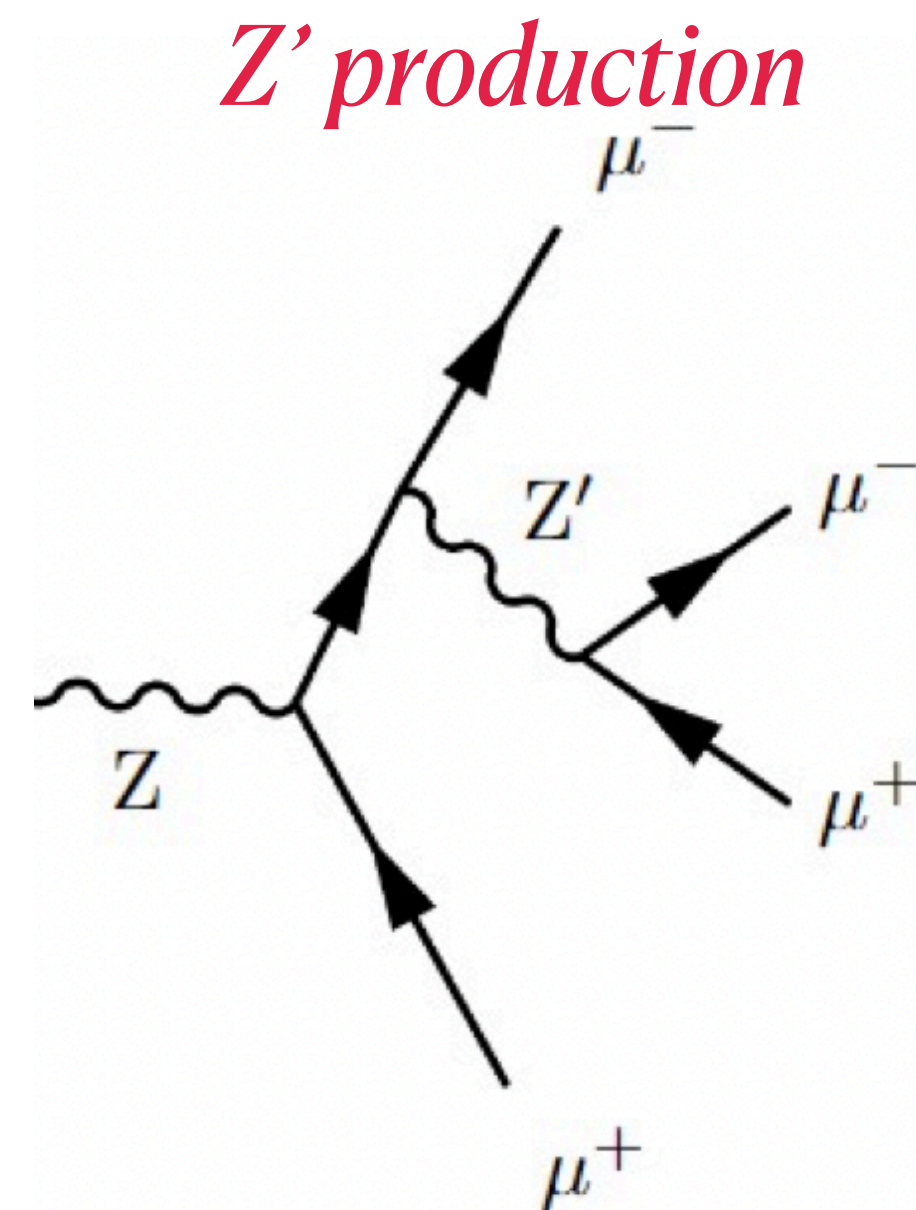
**Kirchhoff Institute for Physics, University of Heidelberg
on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration**

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Introduction

- **Beyond Standard Model (BSM)** particles could couple to the SM ones only through the **Higgs boson**
- **Can the SM 125 GeV Higgs be the bridge between SM and BSM?**
- **Recent constrains from fits to SM Higgs couplings:**
 $\text{BR}[H \rightarrow \text{undetected}] < 19\%$ and $\text{BR}[H \rightarrow \text{invisible}] < 9\%$
[\[ATLAS-CONF-2020-027\]](#)
- Today we are going to go through the **latest ATLAS results in Z' searches, exotic decays of the Higgs boson and Higgs and Z bosons LFV measurements** (all full Run-2 dataset results)



Z' production and Higgs to light resonances

- Z' search using 4μ
- $H \rightarrow XX/ZZ \rightarrow bb\ell\ell$
- $H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow bb\mu\mu$
- Summary of 2HDM+S

Lepton flavour violation

- $H \rightarrow e\mu$
- $Z \rightarrow e\mu$

Exotic decays : Z' searches and Higgs to light resonances

Z' searches using 4μ final state

- Low mass Z' from U(1) based on $L_\mu - L_\tau$

- Z' only **couples to muons and taus**

- A Z' boson is radiated from muons

- It is explored the SM $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$

- $m_{4\mu}$ in the range [80 GeV, 180 GeV], excluding Higgs region

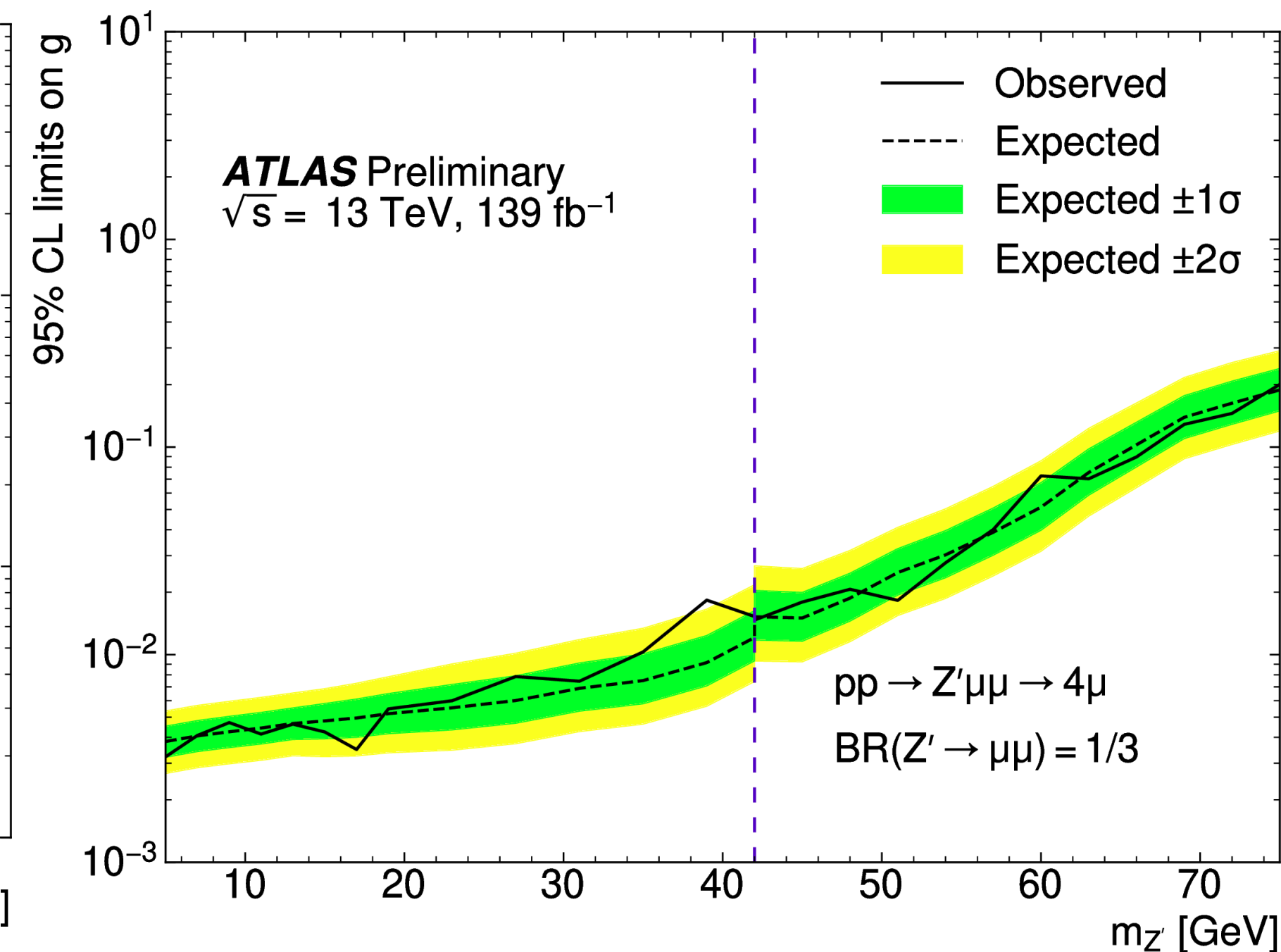
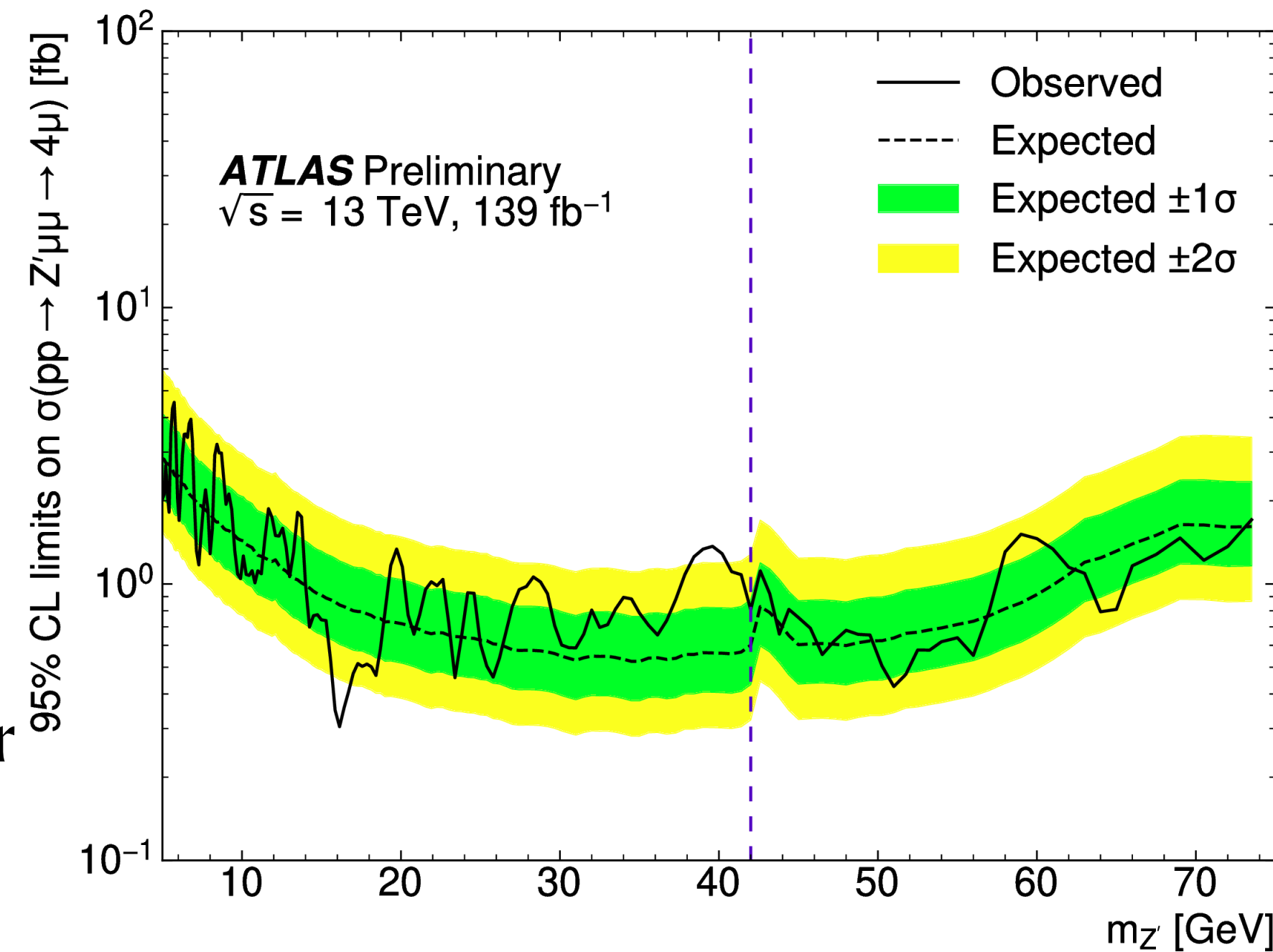
- Two **pDNN** applied, one for low mass ($m_{Z'} < 42$ GeV) and another for high mass ($m_{Z'} > 42$ GeV) region

- The **statistic uncertainty is dominant**

- No significant excess seen** and limits set on several Z' masses [5 GeV, 75 GeV] are calculated

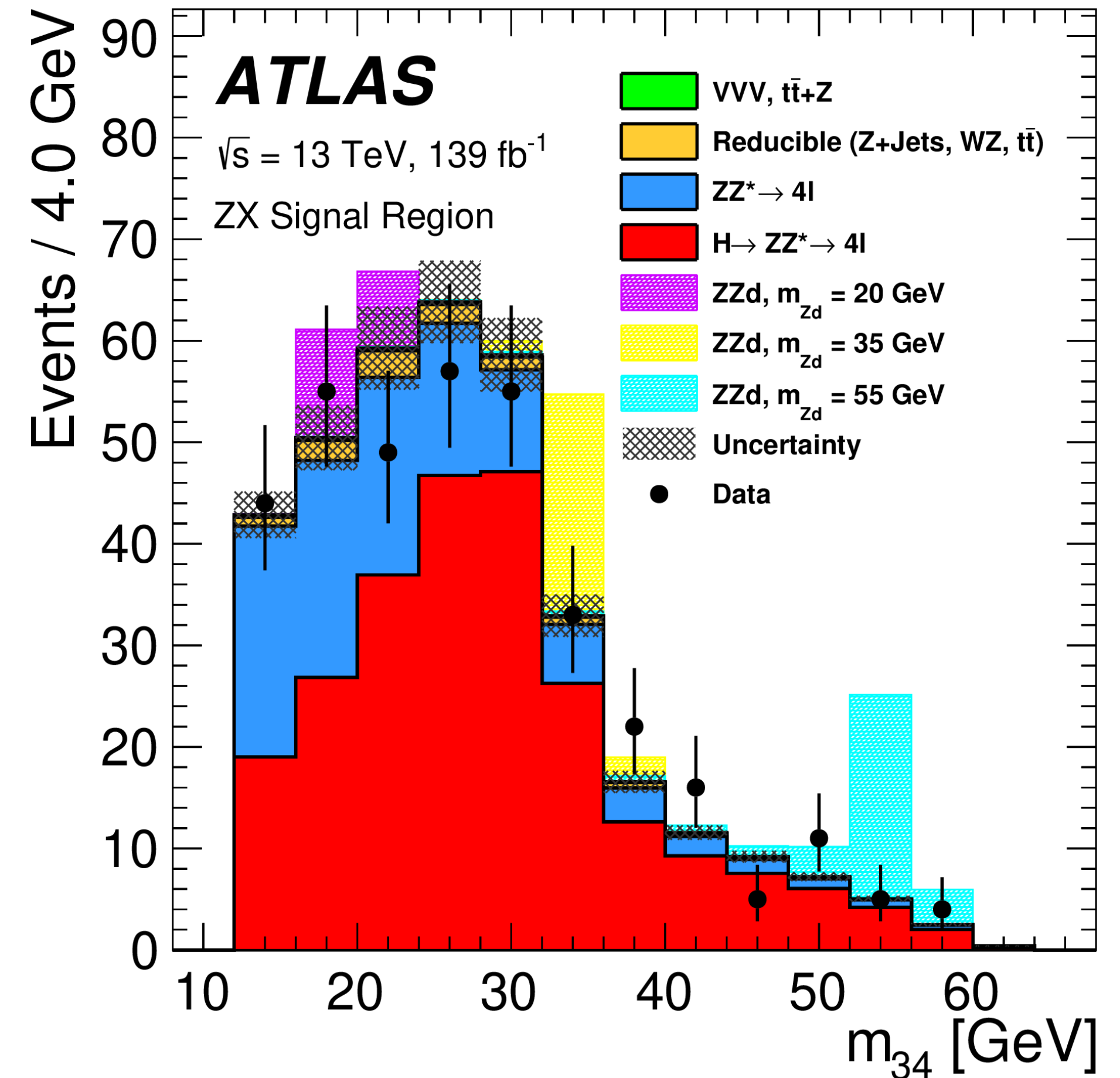
- Coupling limit improved a 30% compared with the **previous result** done by CMS with 77 fb^{-1} ([Phys. Lett. B 792 \(2019\) 345](#))

Poster: [Search for a new gauge boson \$Z'\$ in \$4\mu\$ events with the ATLAS experiment](#) by Zhe Yang



$$H \rightarrow XX/ZX \rightarrow 4\ell$$

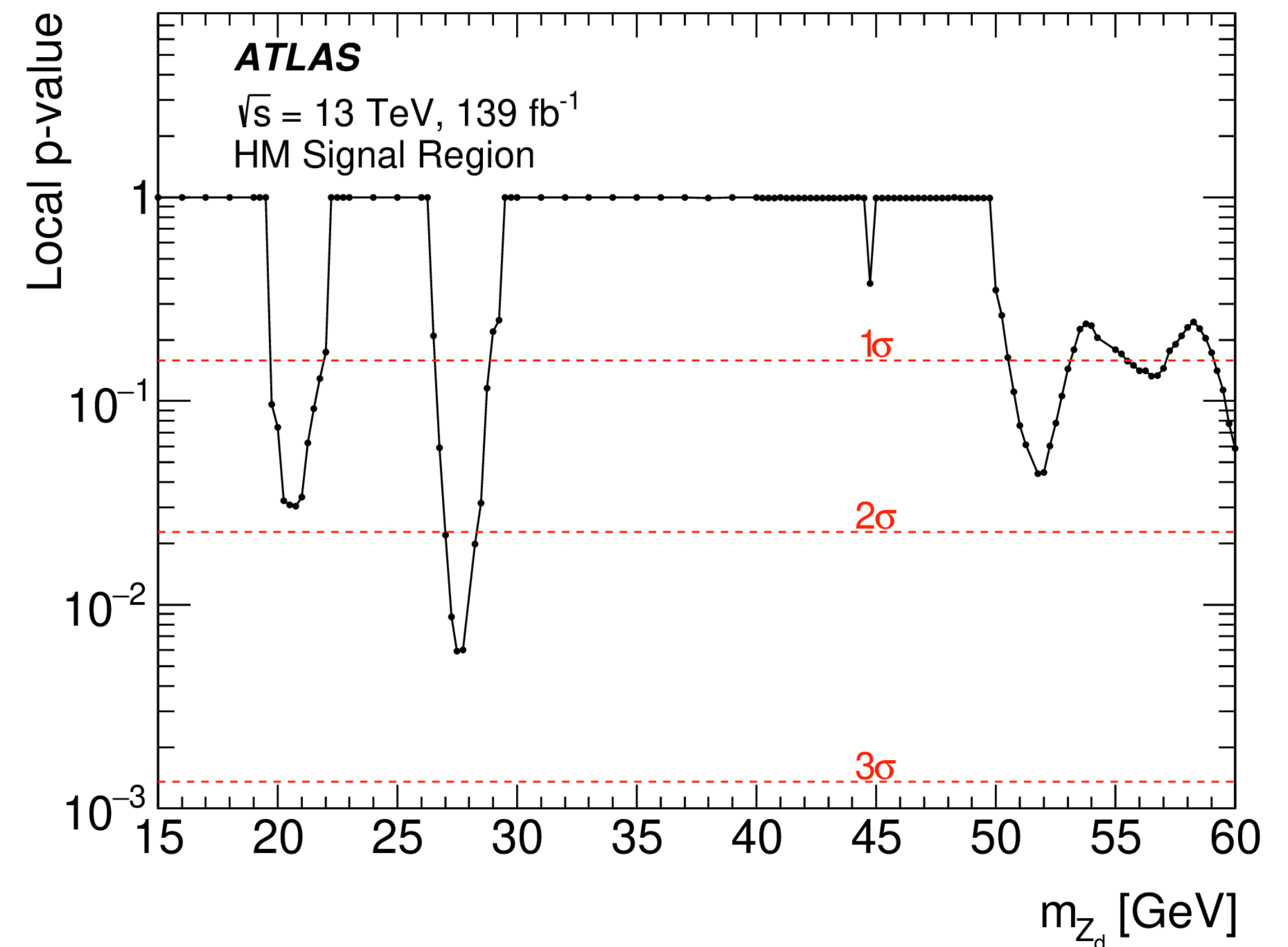
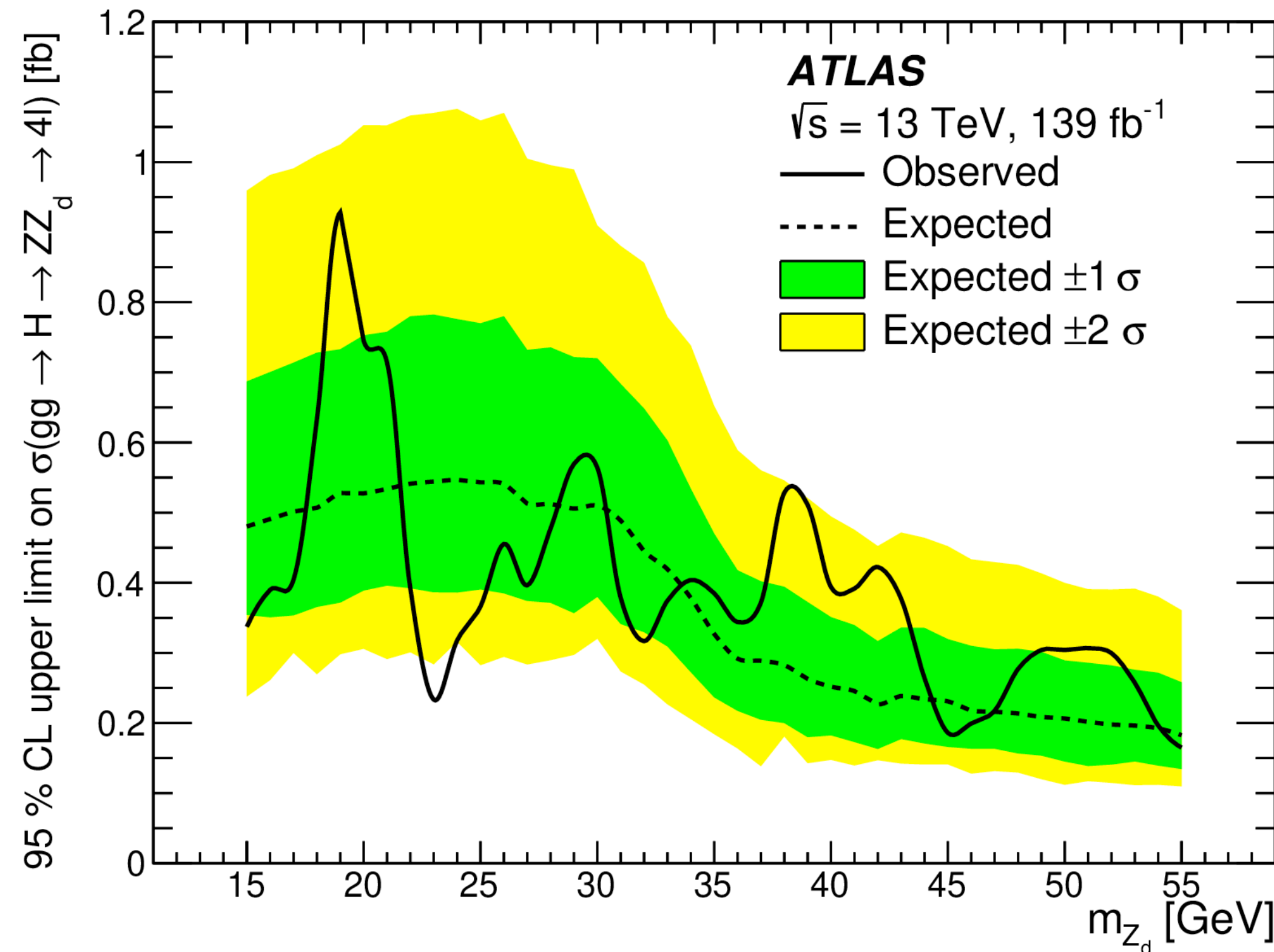
- Search for Higgs bosons **decaying into new spin-0 or spin-1** particles in four-lepton final states (e or μ)
 - **Target separated in 3 channels** (Signal selection)
 - **High mass (HM)** : $H \rightarrow XX \rightarrow 4\ell$ $15 \text{ GeV} < m_\chi < 60 \text{ GeV}$
 - **Low mass (LM)**: $H \rightarrow XX \rightarrow 4\mu$ $1 \text{ GeV} < m_\chi < 15 \text{ GeV}$
 - **Single Z-boson (ZX)**: $H \rightarrow ZX \rightarrow 4\ell$ $15 \text{ GeV} < m_\chi < 55 \text{ GeV}$
 - $m_{4\ell}$ in the Higgs range (115-130) GeV
- **Main background**
 - Z boson production from Higgs decays
 - **LM**: Require mass compatibility between pairs $m_{34}/m_{12} > 0.85$
 - **HM and LM**:
 - Fit to $\langle m_{\ell\ell} \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(m_{12} + m_{34})$
 - **ZX**:
 - one pair consistent with m_Z
 - Fit on m_{34}



$$H \rightarrow XX/ZX \rightarrow 4\ell$$

- **No significant excess found in all channels**
- Limits set on dark boson (Z_d) or on a pseudo scalar (a)
- Main systematics from modelling, electron identification and muon isolation

- No events observed in low mass signal region.
- Small excess seen around 28 GeV (local significance 2.5σ) in high-mass channel.



The limits **are improved** on those from the previous ATLAS ([JHEP 06 \(2018\) 166](#)) search by factors between **2 and 4** due to a **larger data sample**, improved lepton reconstruction and identification, and a **better optimised event selection**.

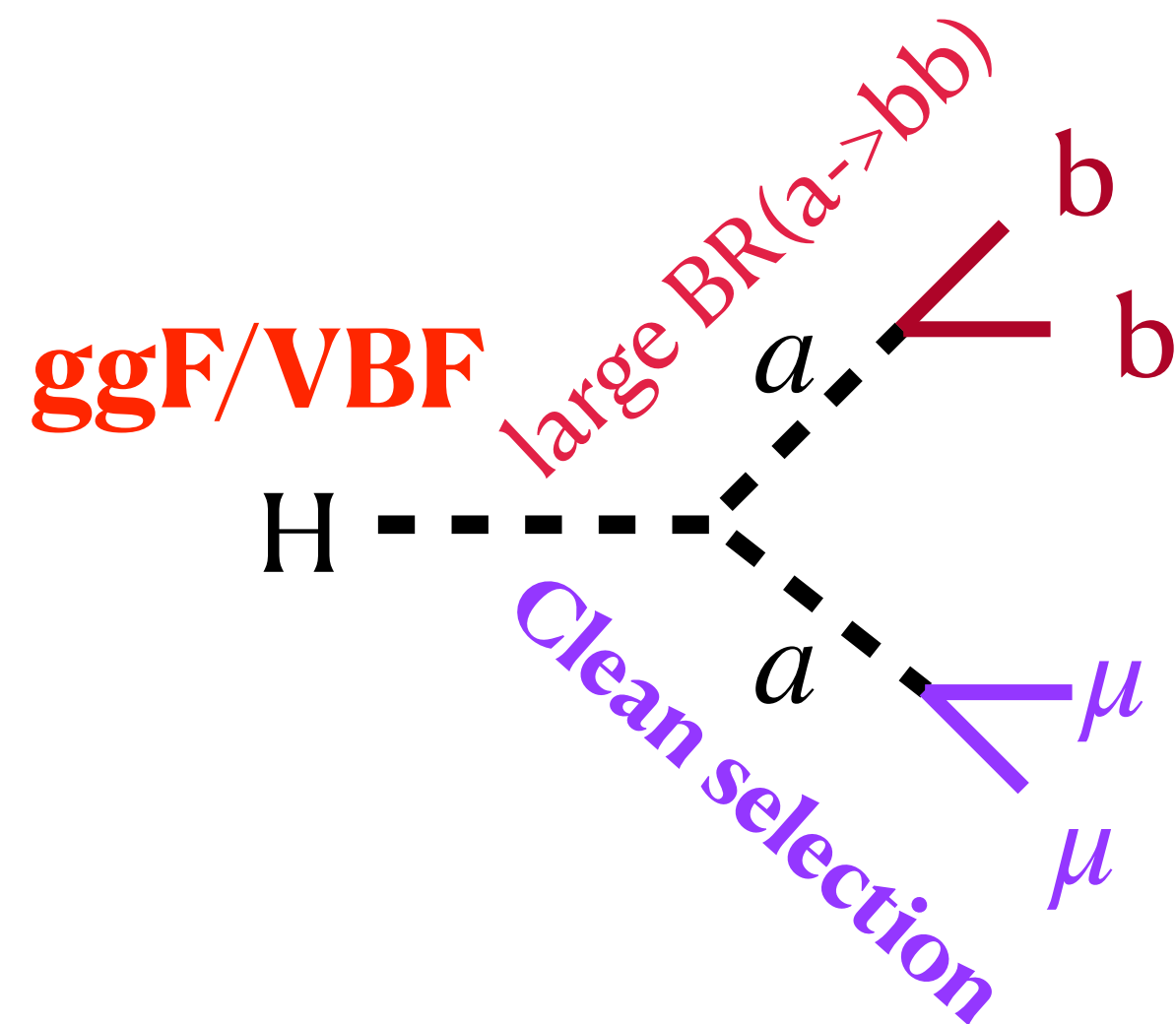
$H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow bb\mu\mu$

Phys. Rev. D 90, 075004 (2014)

$\tan \beta=5$, TYPE II

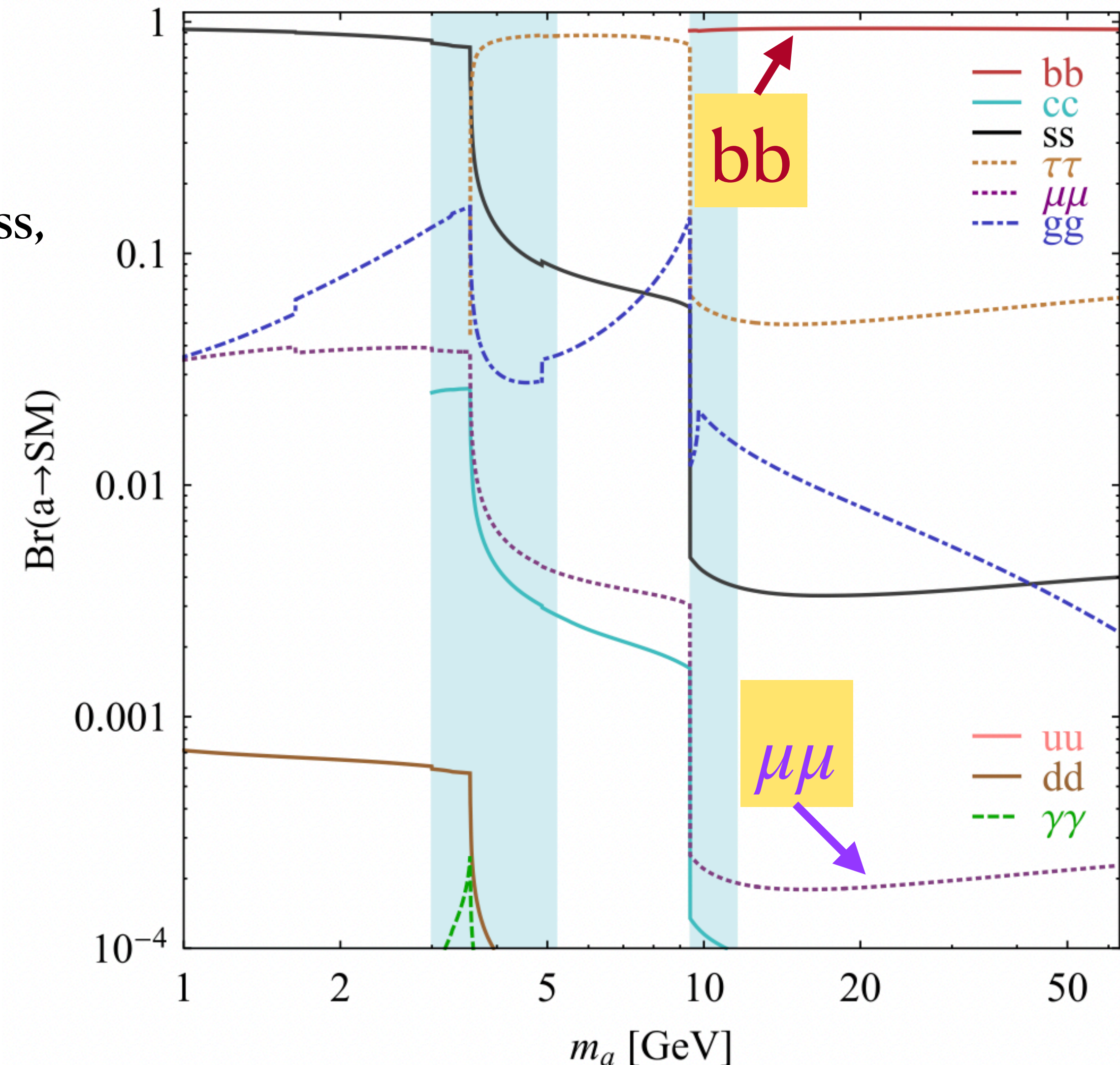
$H \rightarrow aa$ searches inspired by 2HDM+S \rightarrow Mediator is a singlet (pseudo)scalar

- Channels to search and dominant **decay modes change** as a function of mass.
- **New decays to 4-body final** states can come from different (ss, aa, or Za) interactions.



- Target **dominant ggF** production
- a -boson mass hypotheses in $16 \text{ GeV} < m_a < 62 \text{ GeV}$

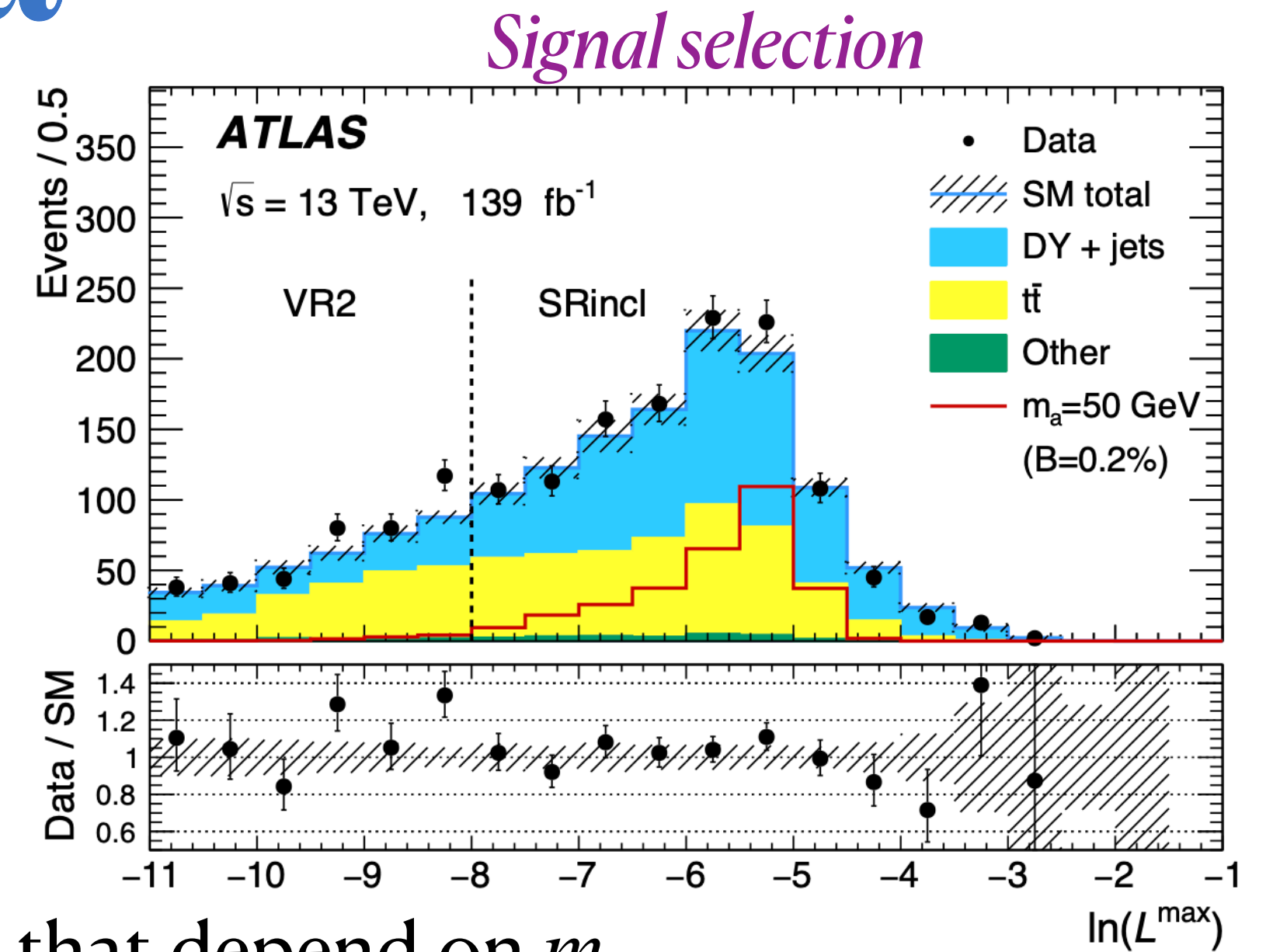
$\tan(\beta)$ = ratio of vacuum expectation values of the 2 Higgs-doublets



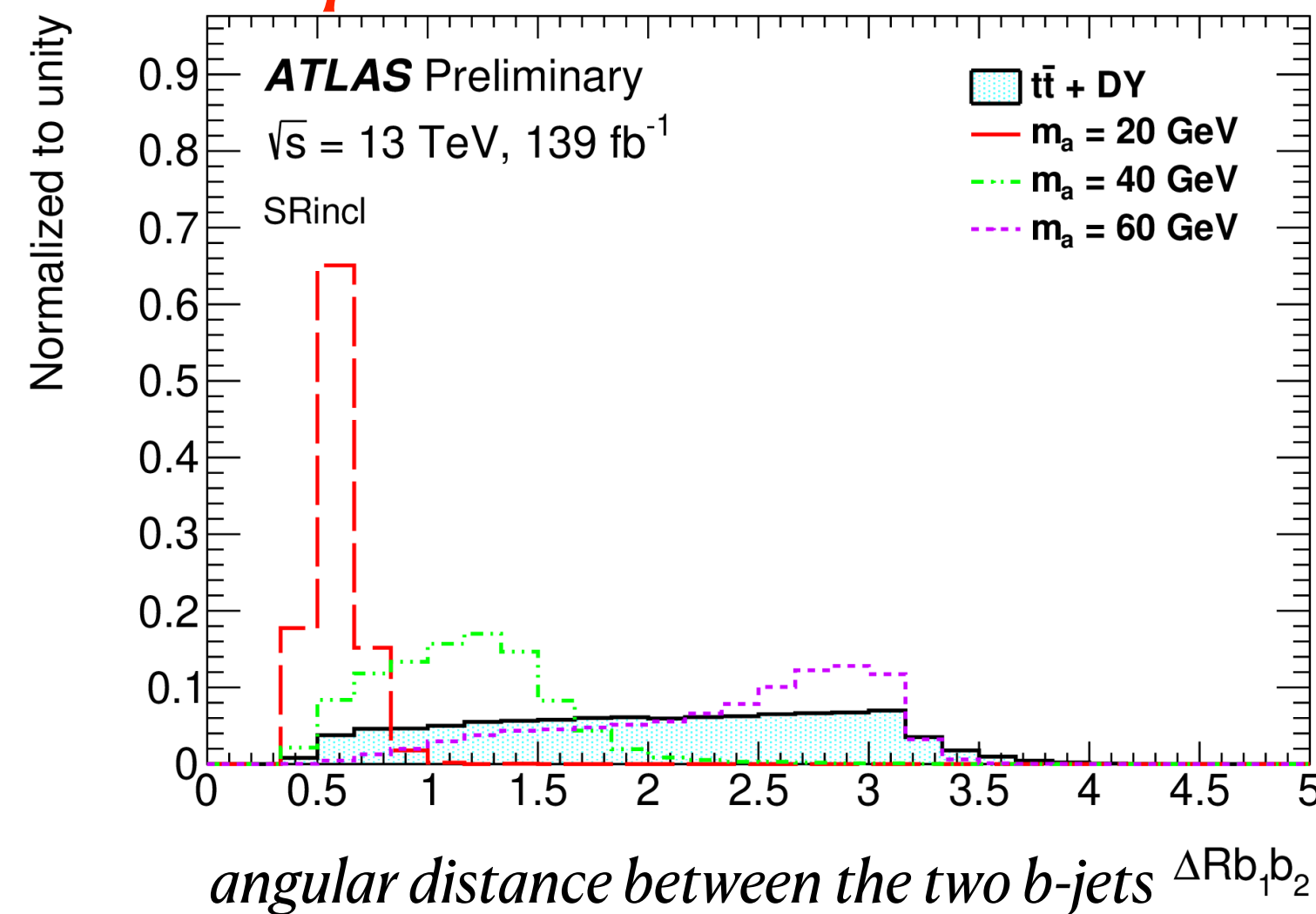
Phys. Rev. D 105 (2022) 012006

$H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow bb\mu\mu$

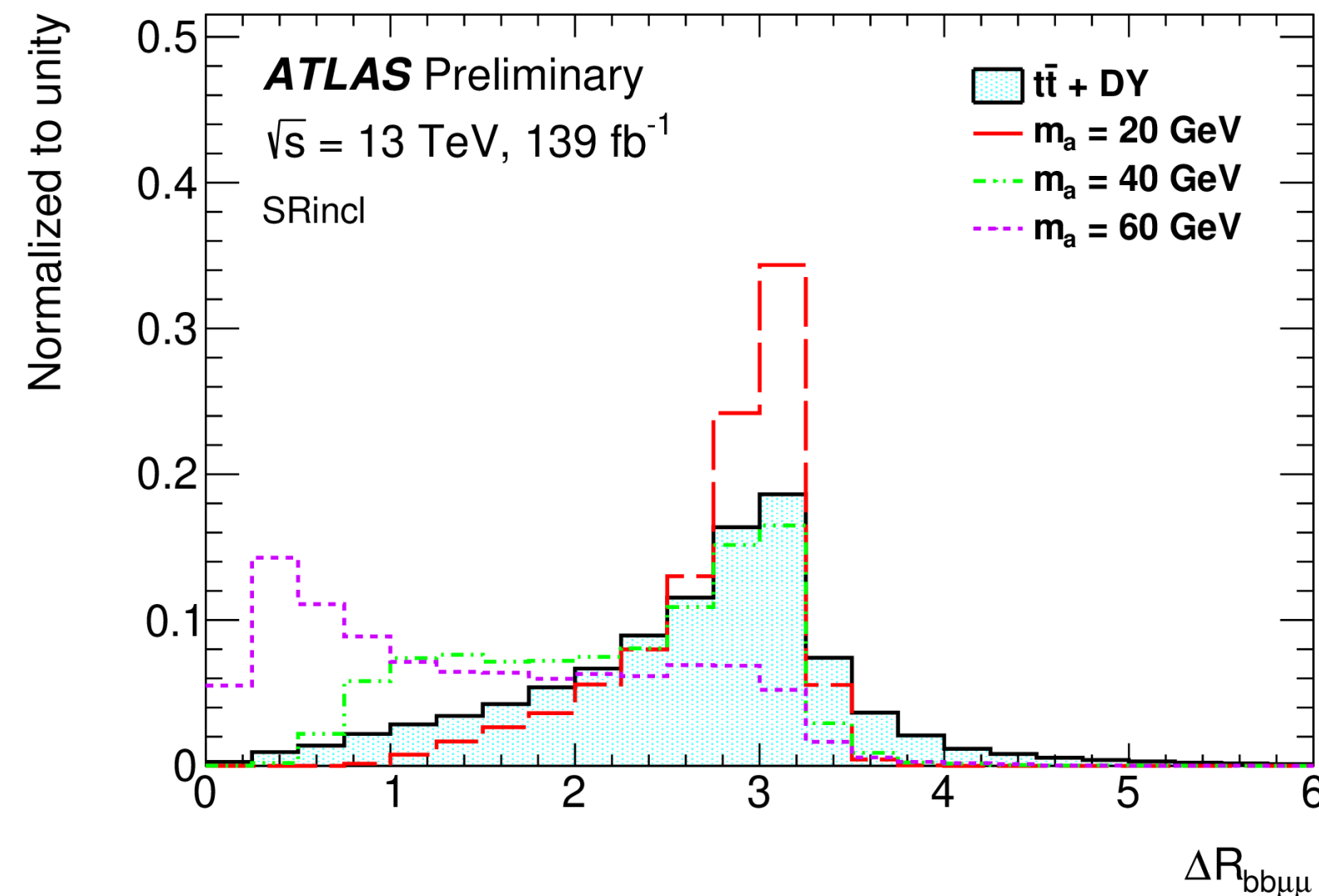
- Kinematic likelihood fit used to **improve** $m_{b\bar{b}\mu\mu}$ resolution
constraining $m_{b\bar{b}} \approx m_{\mu\mu}$ in $H \rightarrow aa$ decays:
 - $m_{\mu\mu}$ has 10 times a better resolution compared with $m_{b\bar{b}}$
- $110 < m_{b\bar{b}\mu\mu} < 140$ GeV
- $E_{miss}^T < 60$ GeV
- Train BDTs** separate signal from $t\bar{t}$ and DY
 - Optimised in a **multiple $m_{\mu\mu}$ windows** to exploit kinematic differences that depend on m_a



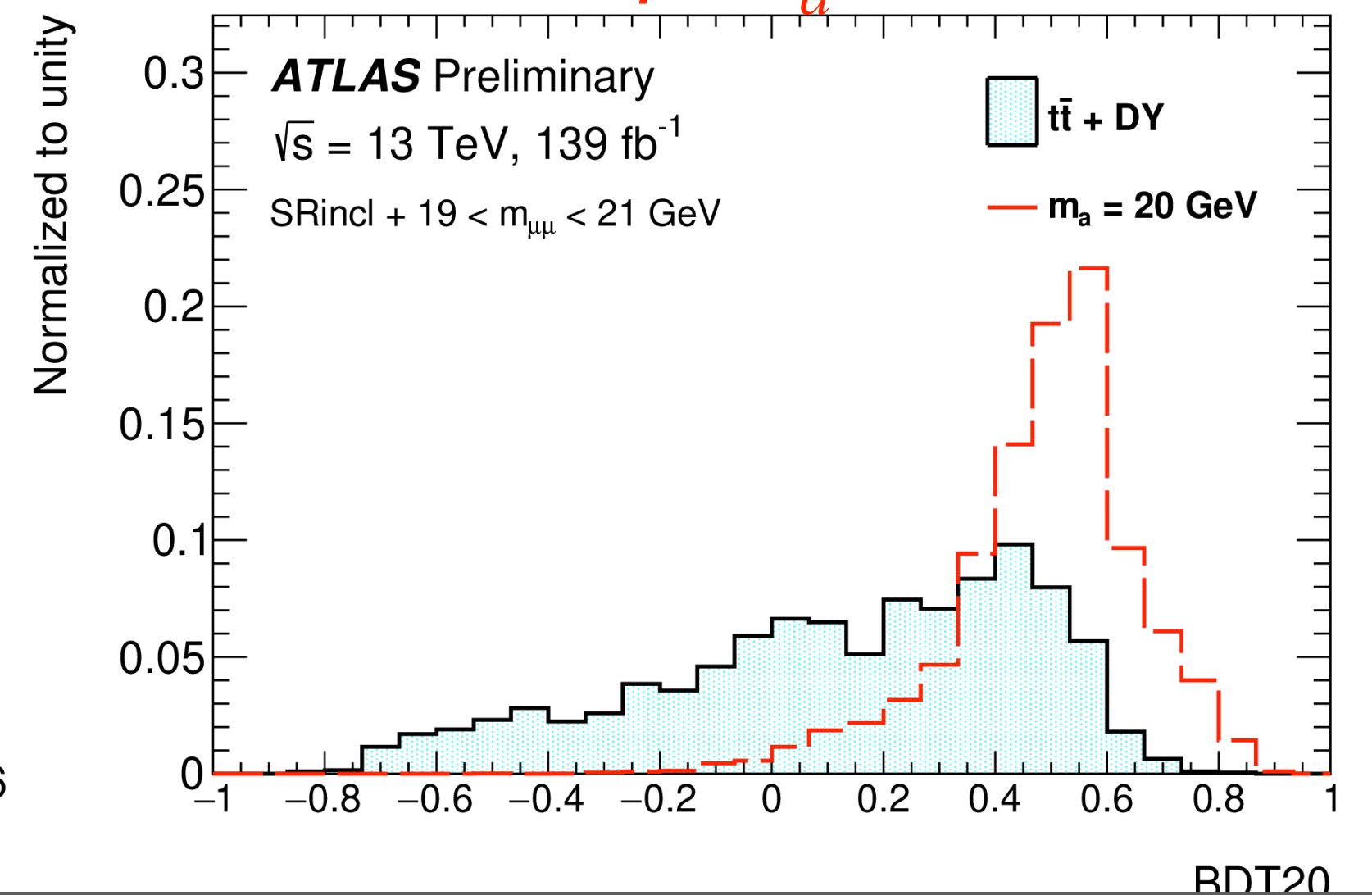
Some input variables



the angular distance between the bb and the $\mu\mu$ systems



BDT trained for $m_a = 20$ GeV



$H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow bb\mu\mu$

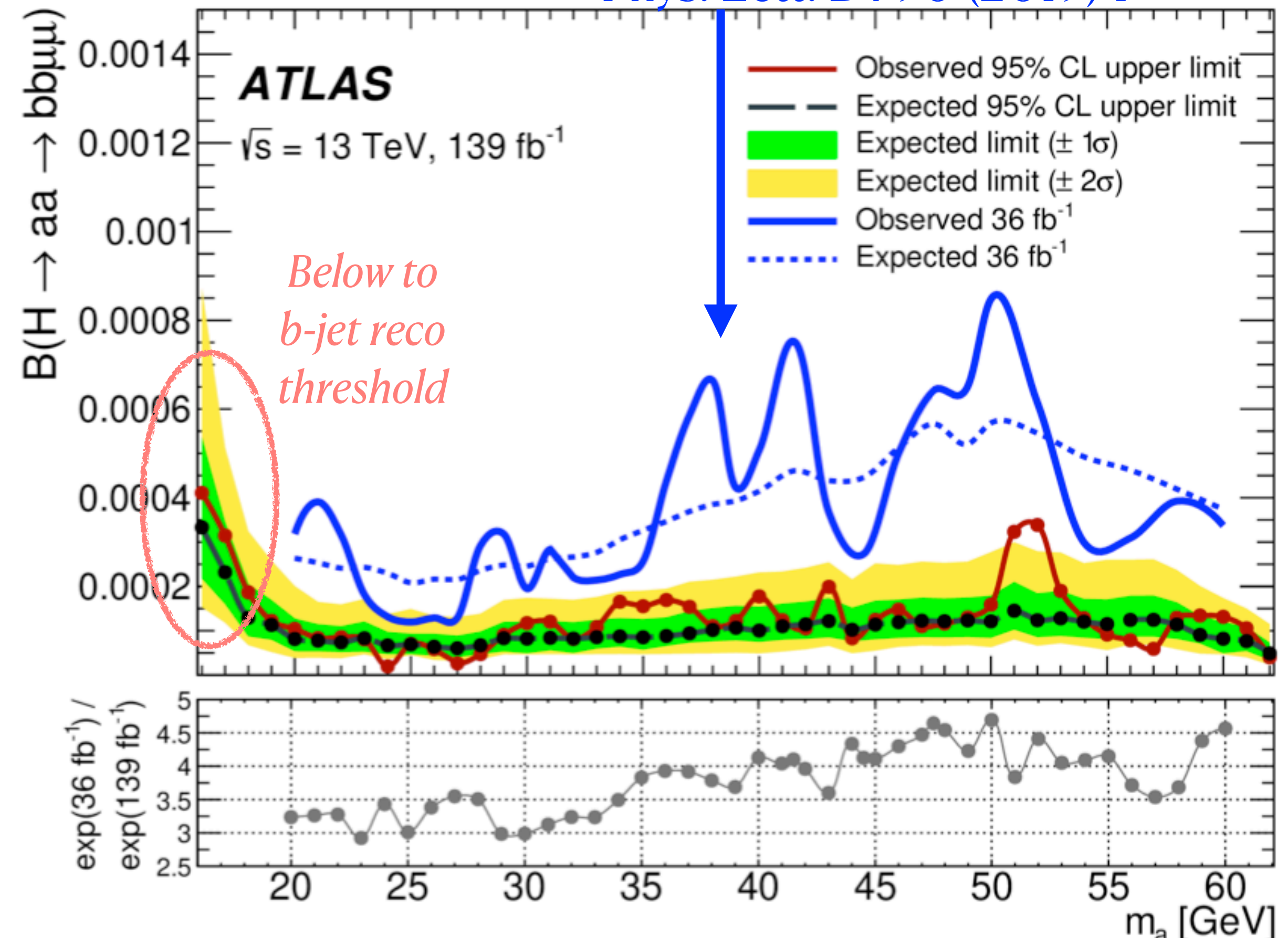
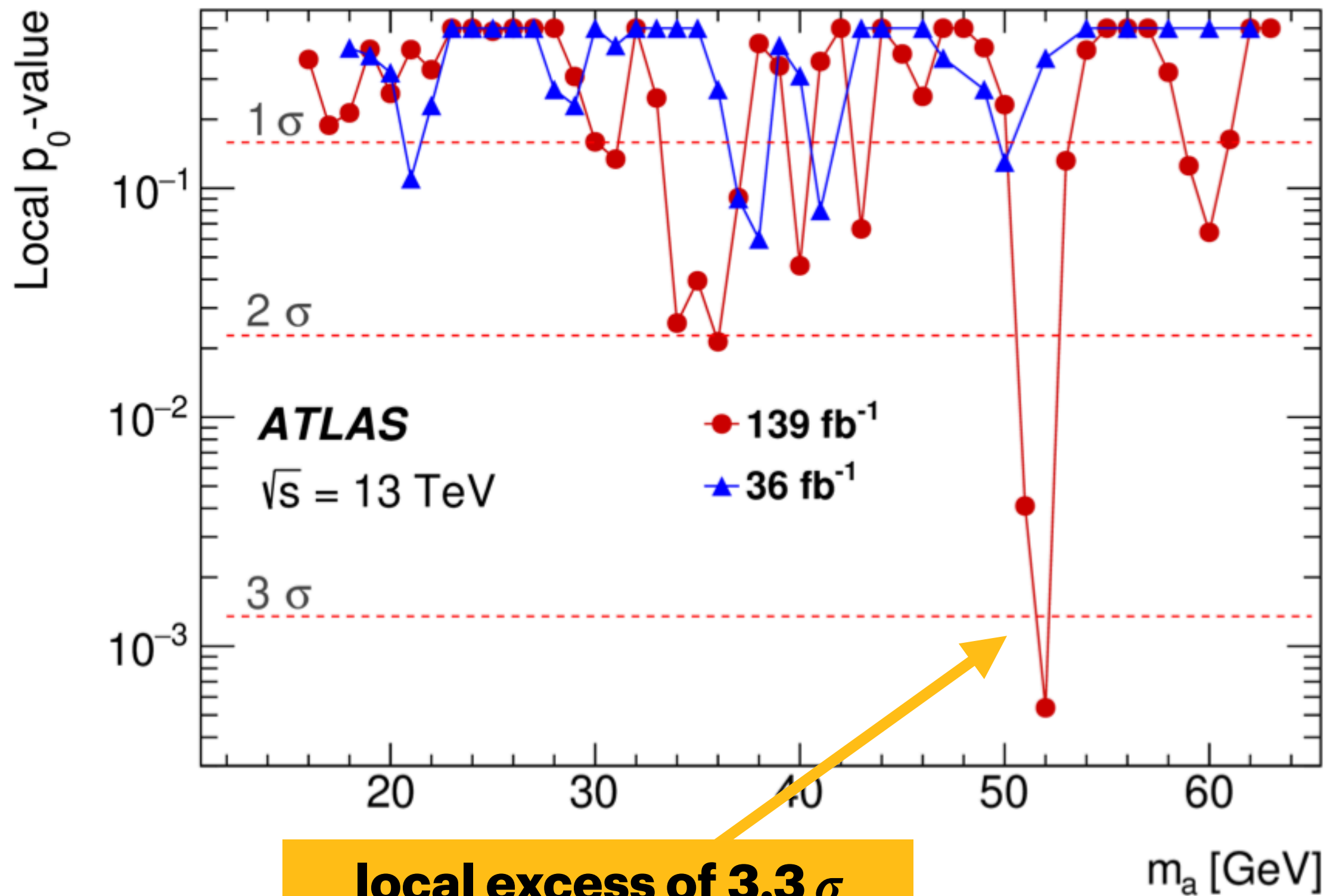
Phys. Rev. D 105 (2022) 012006

- **Statistical uncertainty dominant in this analysis.**
 - Most impacting systematics arise from jet energy calibration and resolution, and b-jet efficiencies

Previous result with 36 fb^{-1} significantly improved by using BDT (factor ~ 2) and additional data (factor ~ 2)

- Phys. Lett. B 790 (2019) 1

Model independent fit. Global excess of 1.7σ

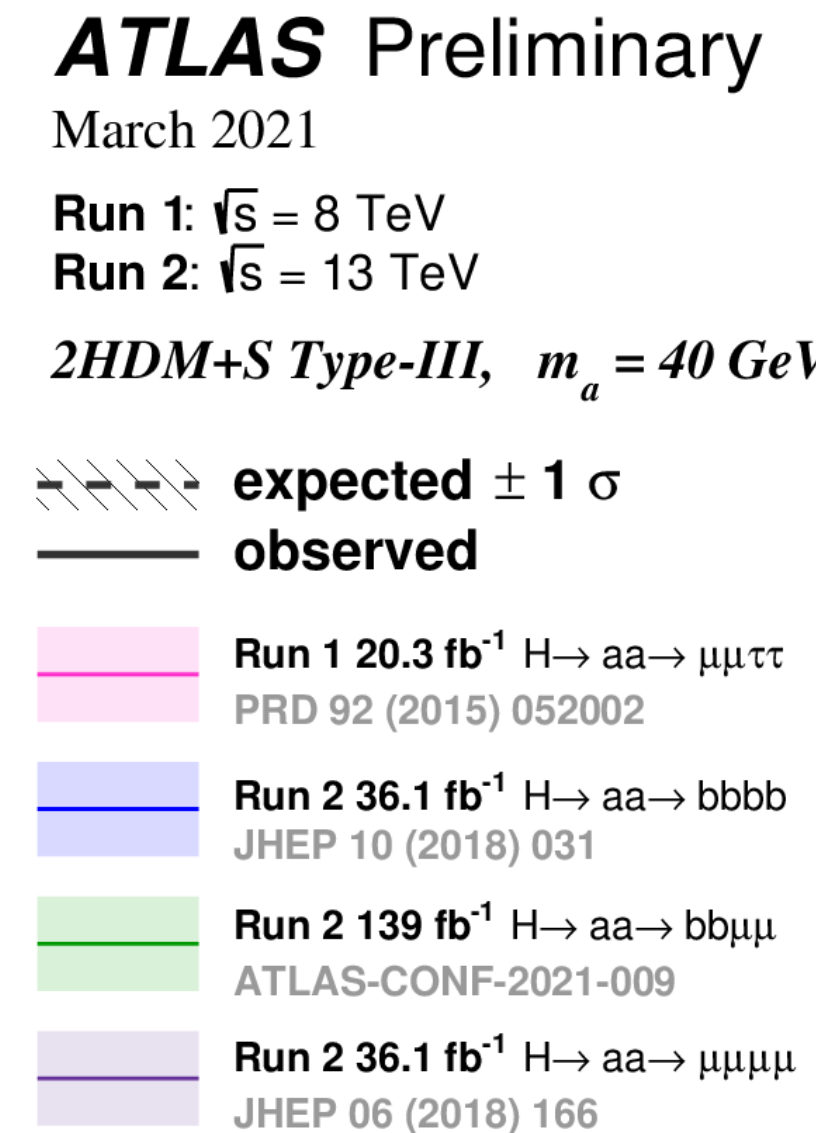
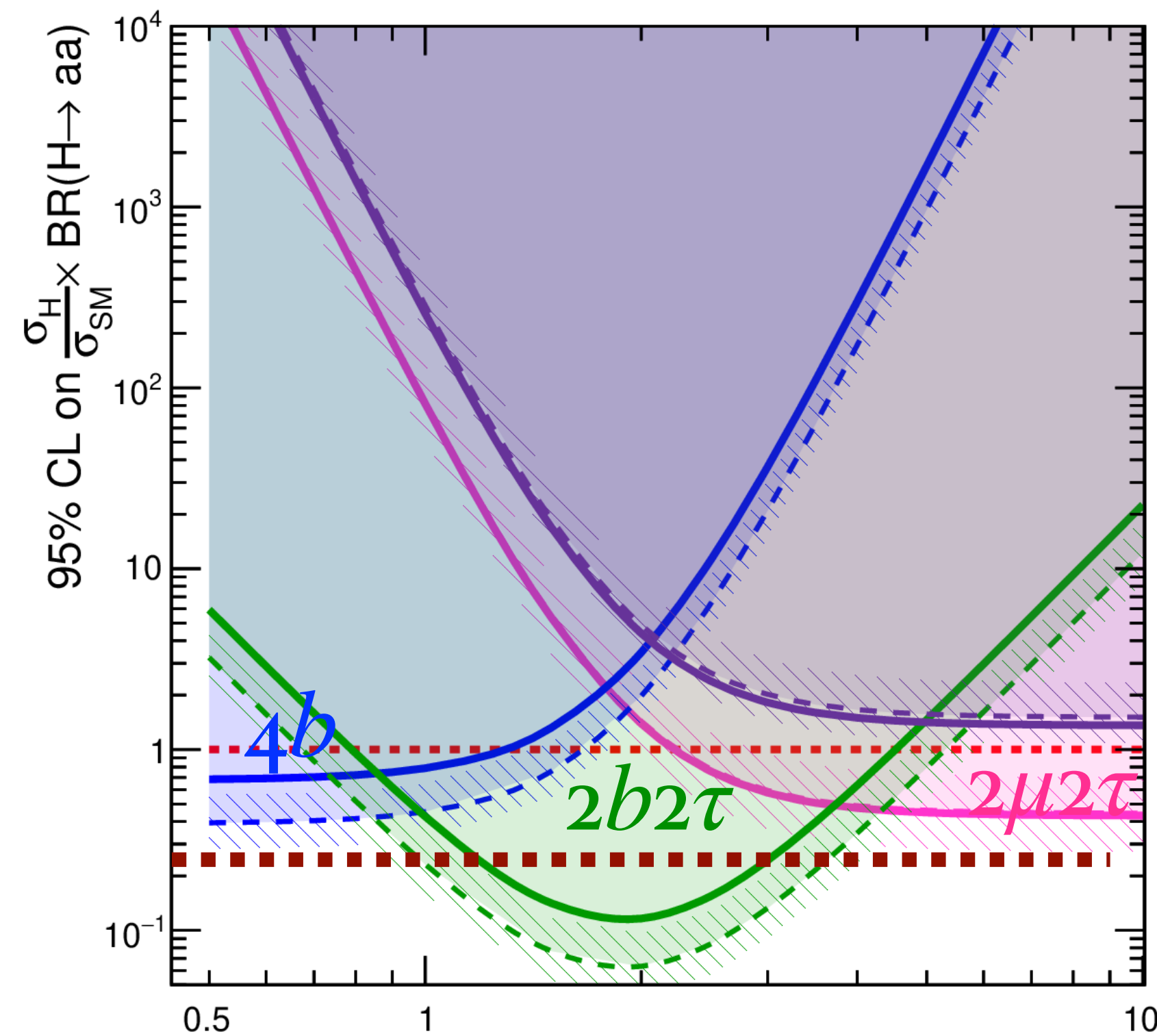
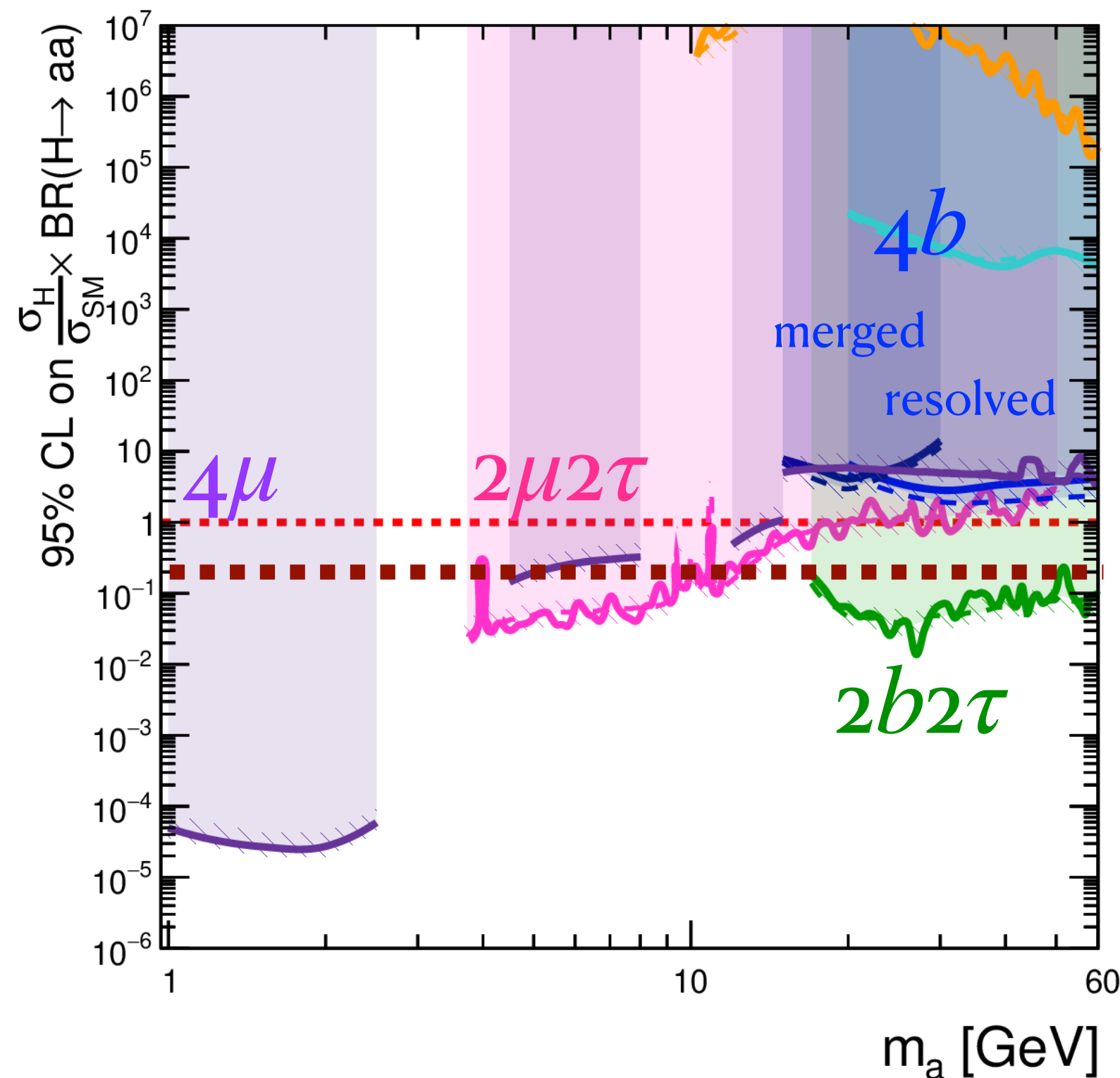


Two largest deviations at: $m_a = 35 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_a = 52 \text{ GeV}$

Summary of 2HDM+S

- **Model independent limits** on $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow xx yy)$ translated on limits of **$\text{BR}(H \rightarrow aa)$** under the assumption of **each particular 2HDM+S scenario** which gives a $\text{BR}(aa \rightarrow xx yy)$
 - $\text{BR}(aa \rightarrow xx yy)$ are taken from [JHEP 03 \(2018\) 178](#)
- Exclusion limits **differs by channels/analysis** at different $\tan(\beta)$ and m_a values
 - complementary phases

... $\text{BR}[H \rightarrow \text{undetected}] < 19\%$

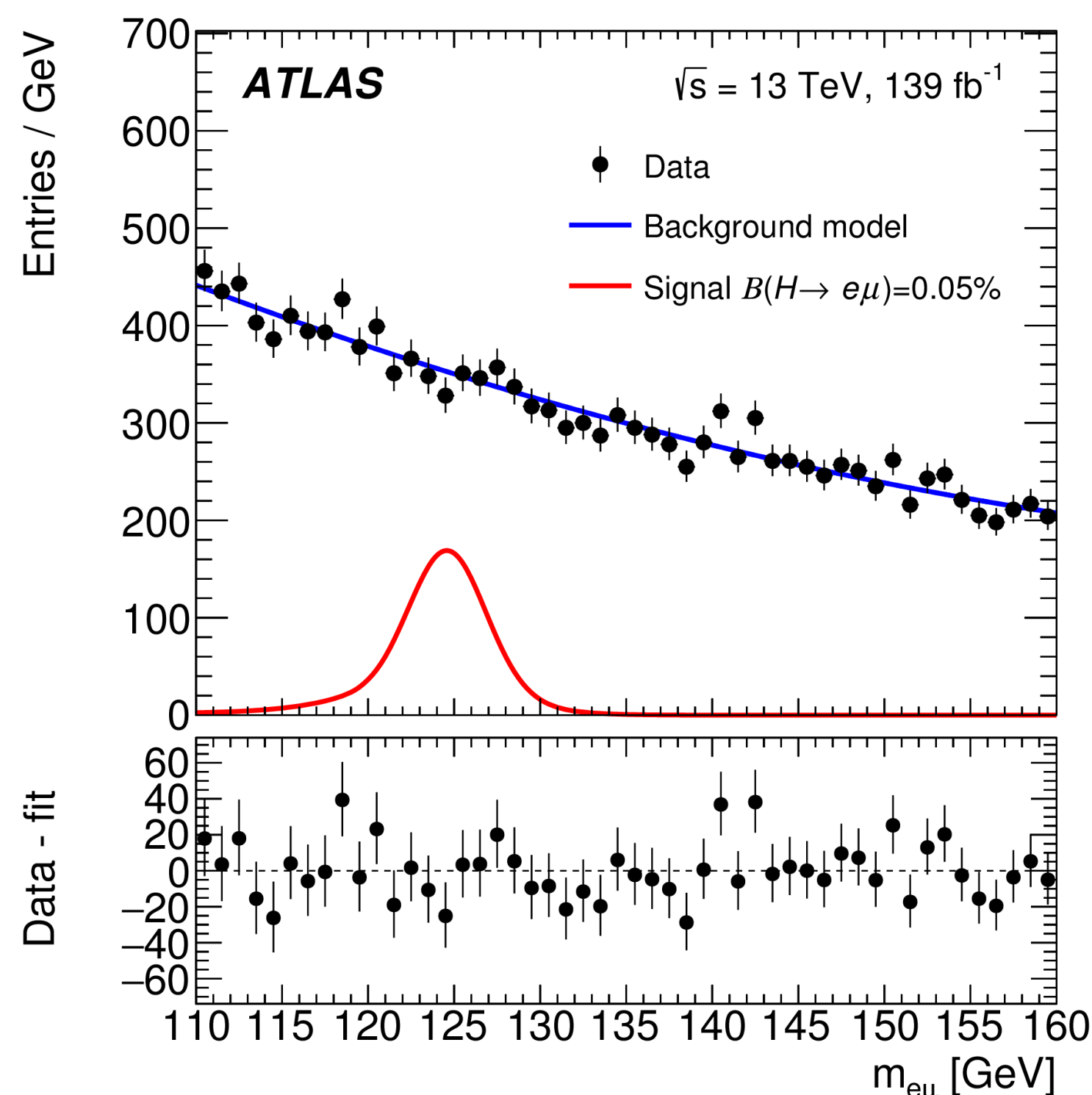


Higgs/Z \rightarrow Lepton flavour violation

Search for LFV $H \rightarrow e\mu$

[*Phys. Lett. B 801 \(2020\) 135148*](#)

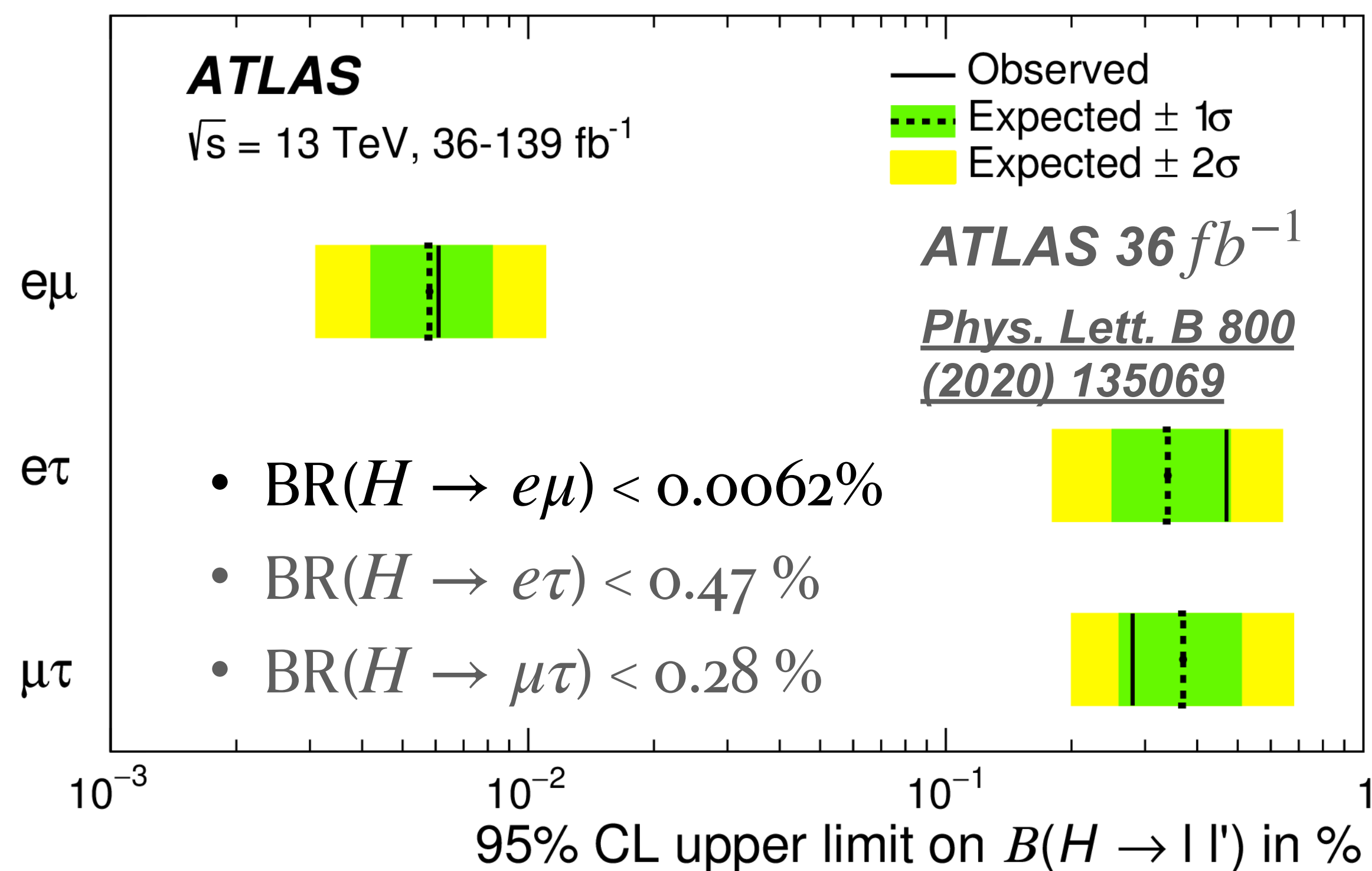
- Lepton flavour violating decays of the Higgs boson **are forbidden** in the SM
- Focusing on recent ATLAS result with 139 fb^{-1} (full Run2)
 - Statistically limited



• Signal

- Signal separated from background by requiring $m_{\ell\ell}$ close to 125 GeV (m_H)
- Eight categories for the $e\mu$ channel with different S/B

- **Backgrounds** with top quarks suppressed by bjet-veto and low E_{miss}^T requirements



- **No significant signs of LFV in Higgs decays so far...**

Search for LFV $Z \rightarrow e\mu$

EXOT-2018-35

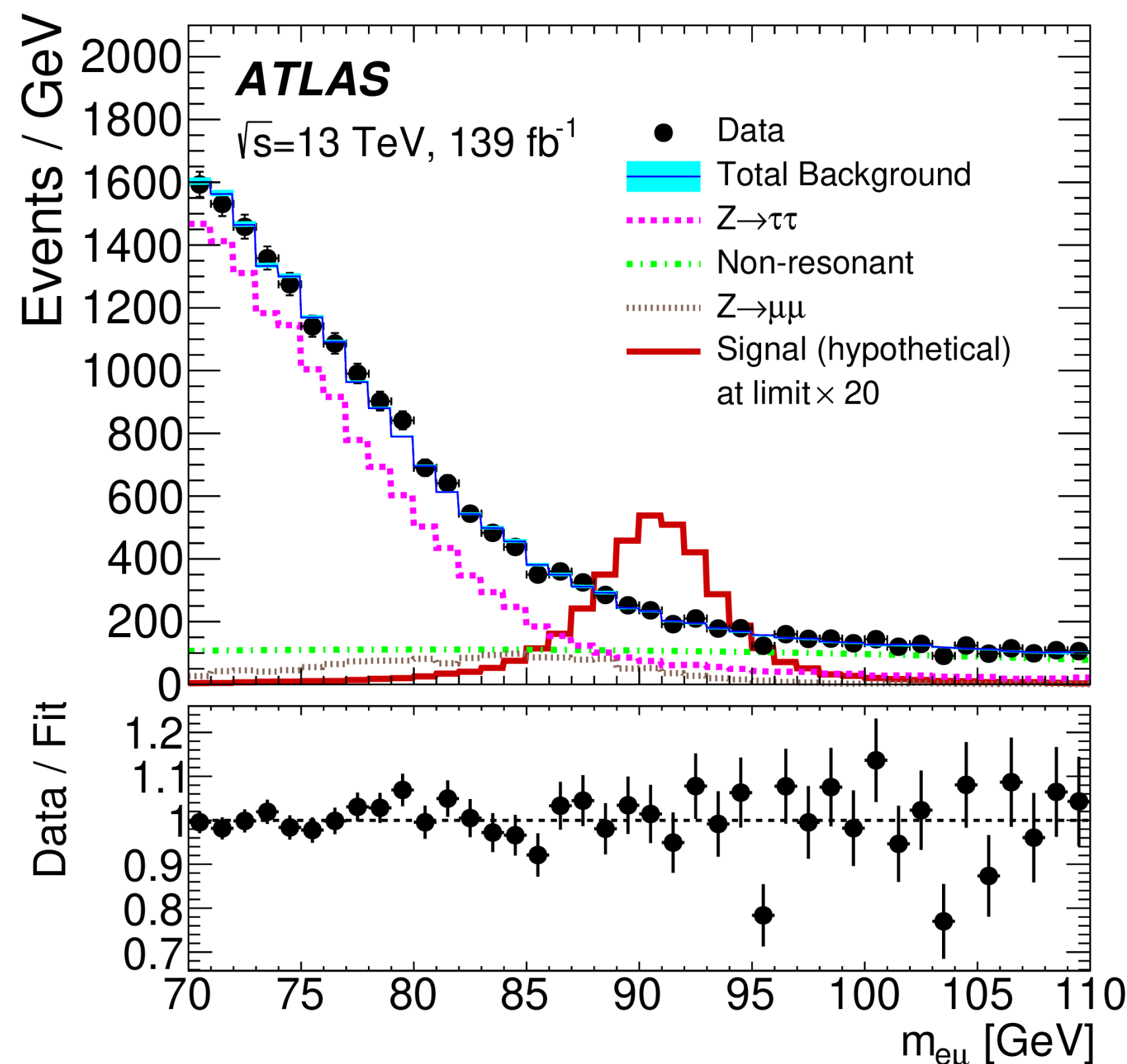
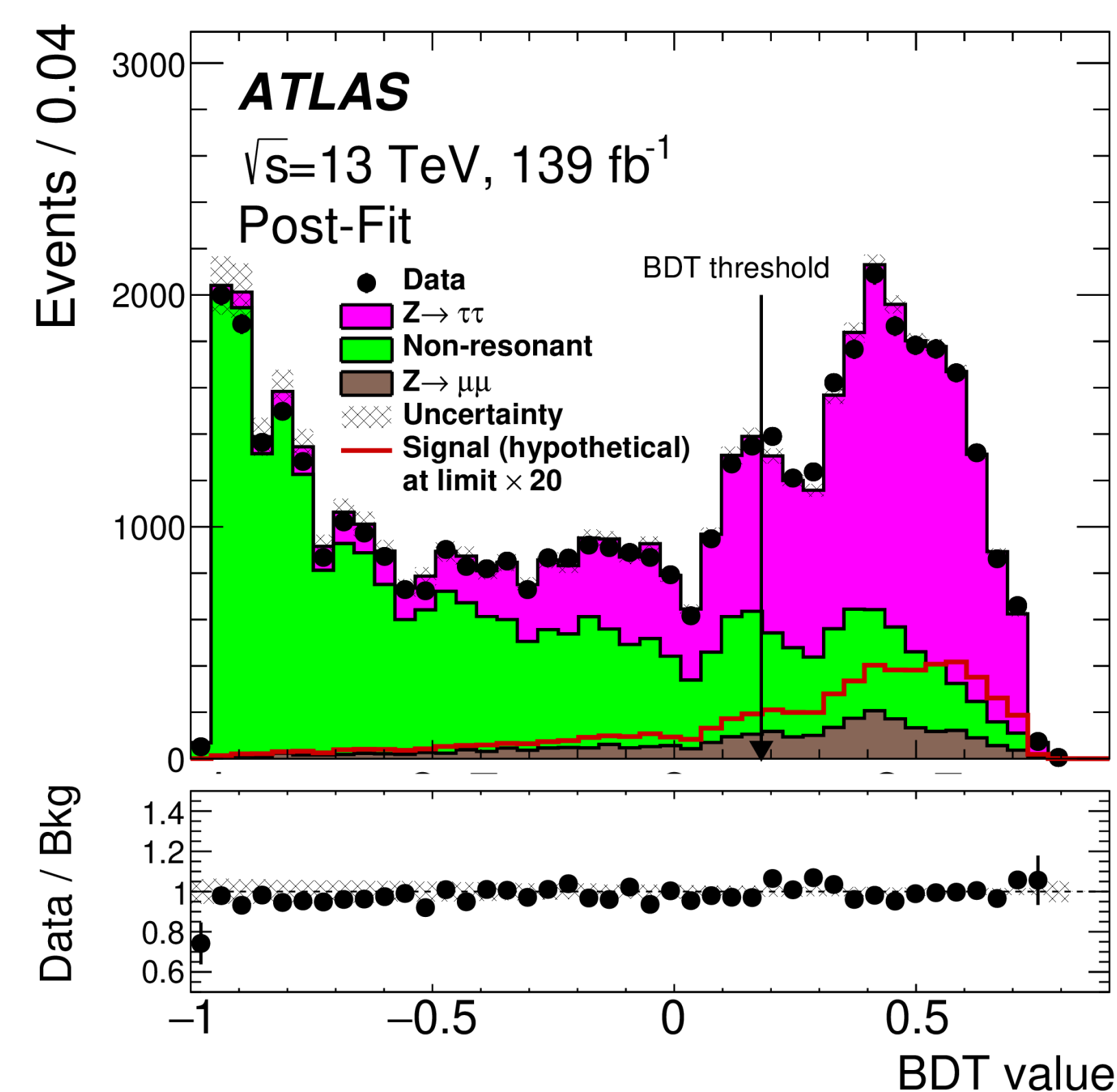
- LFV only observed in neutrino oscillations, **negligible** for charged leptons in SM
- $\sim 8 \times 10^9$ Z's produced in ATLAS in Run-2
- $Z \rightarrow e\mu$ search based on $m_{\ell\ell}$ w/ reduced uncert. normalising to $Z \rightarrow ee, \mu\mu$ observed yields

- **Signal selection**

- Opposite-sign charged $e\mu$ pair
- $70 \text{ GeV} < m_{e\mu} < 110 \text{ GeV}$
- Low E_T^{miss}
- BDT based (3 vars used)

- **The dominant**

systematic uncertainties are due to the statistical uncertainty of the simulated $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau / \mu\mu$ backgrounds

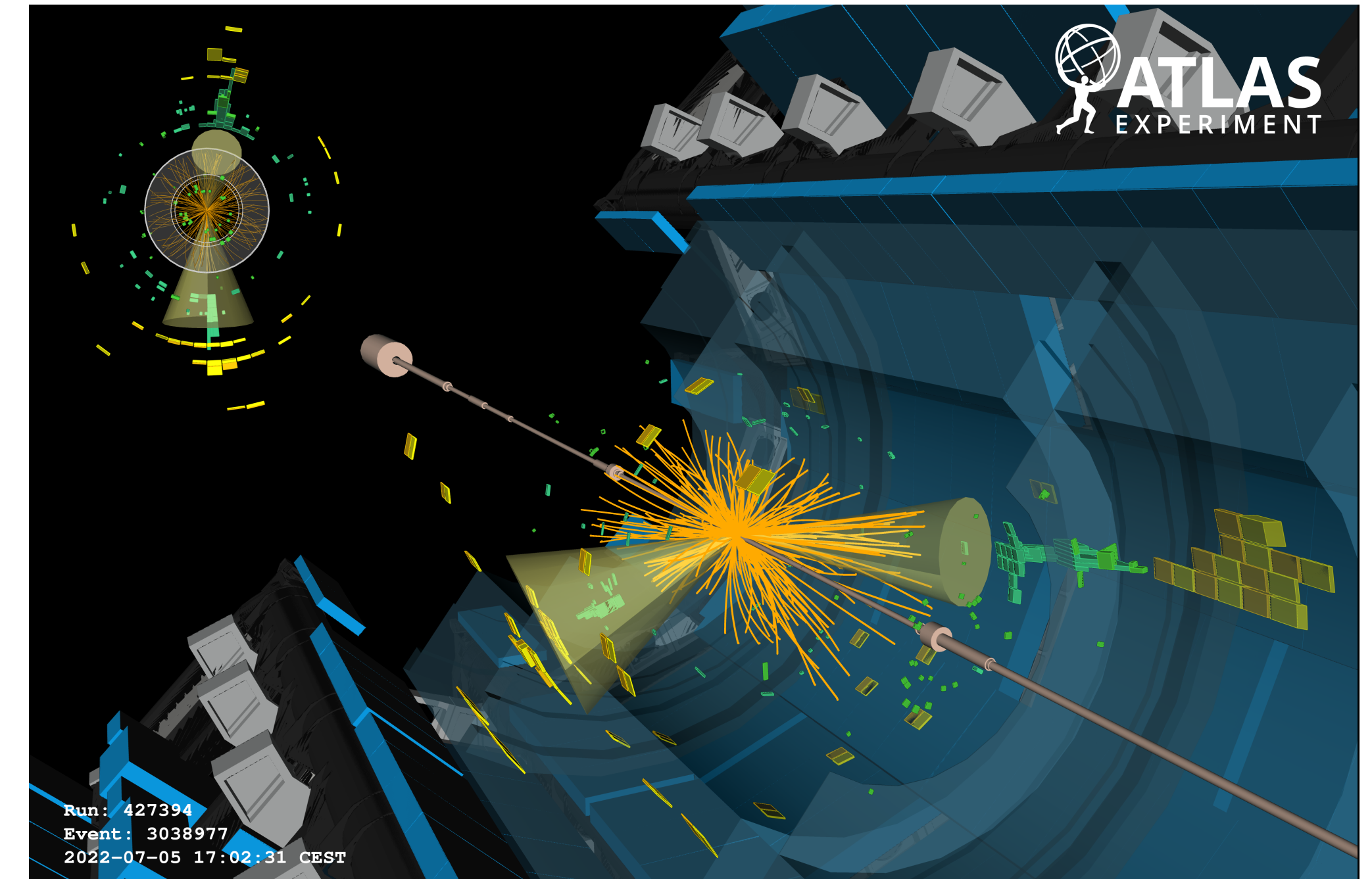


Upper Limits @95%CL	ATLAS Full Run 2	ATLAS 2012 data (20 fb^{-1})	LEP OPAL
BR ($Z \rightarrow e\mu$) ($\times 10^{-6}$)	0.26	0.75	1.7
Surpasses LEP limits!			

Outlook

- **Latest ATLAS Run 2** published results presented for:
 - Z' searches using 4μ in the final state
 - Coupling limit **improved** a 30% compared with the previous result done by CMS
 - $H \rightarrow aa \rightarrow bb\mu\mu$ and $H \rightarrow XX/ZZ \rightarrow bb\ell\ell$
 - **Improve previous result** ATLAS due to better event selection and luminosity increased
 - Summary of $H \rightarrow aa$. **Complementary phases!**
- Search for **lepton flavour violation**
 - $H \rightarrow e\mu$ **statistically limited**, waiting for larger dataset (Run-3 and HL-LHC)
 - $Z \rightarrow e\mu$ BR measurement **suppresses by a factor of 6.5 LEP results and a factor of 3 previous ATLAS result!**
- **No significant deviation** is observed from the SM background predictions
- New exciting results using the full **Run-2 dataset are going** to be released and future **Run-3 (started in July!) datasets** will give us many new exciting results and the potential for new physics discovery!

First Run3 collisions 5 of July 2022



<https://atlas.cern/Updates/Press-Statement/Run3-first-collisions>