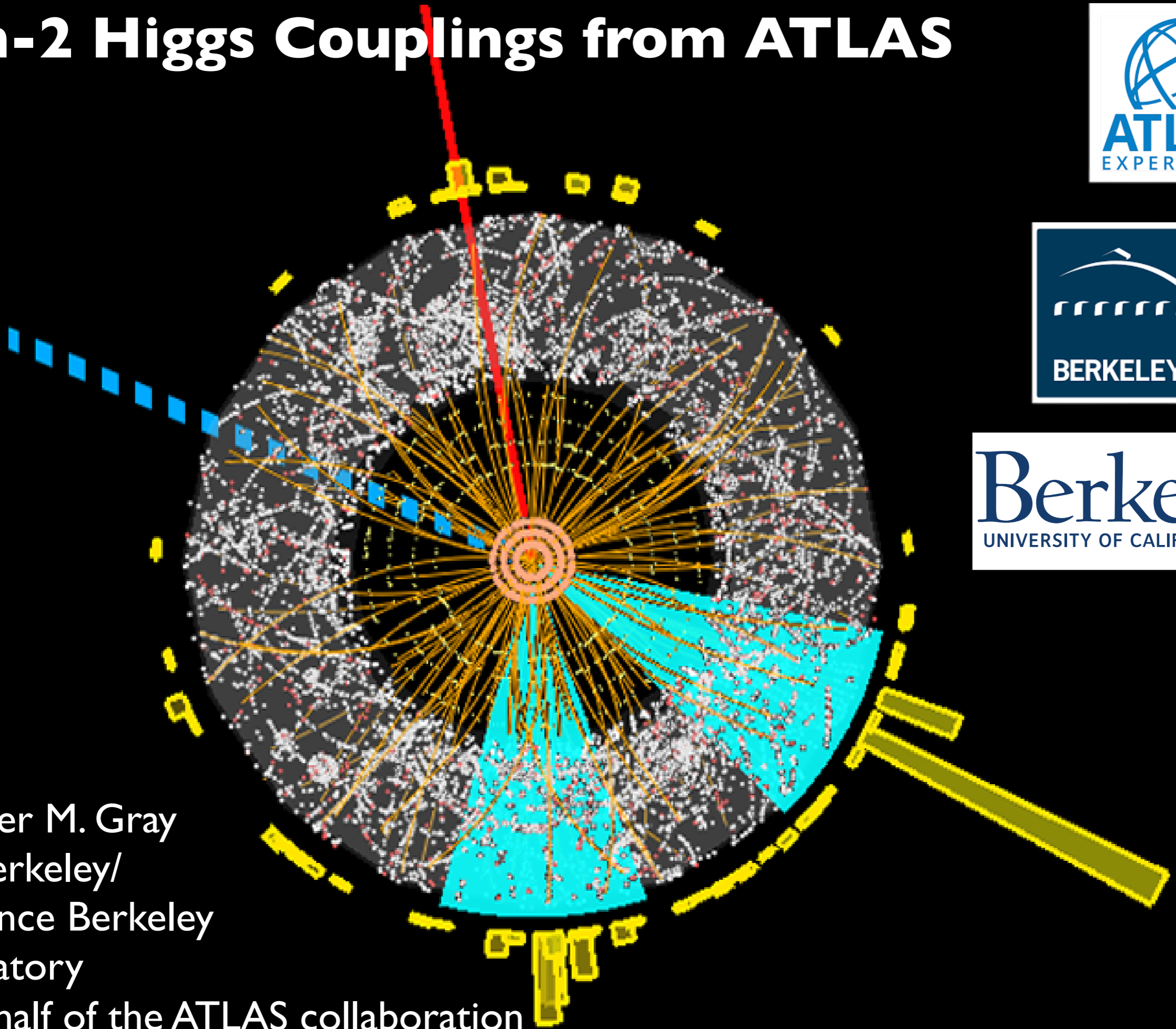


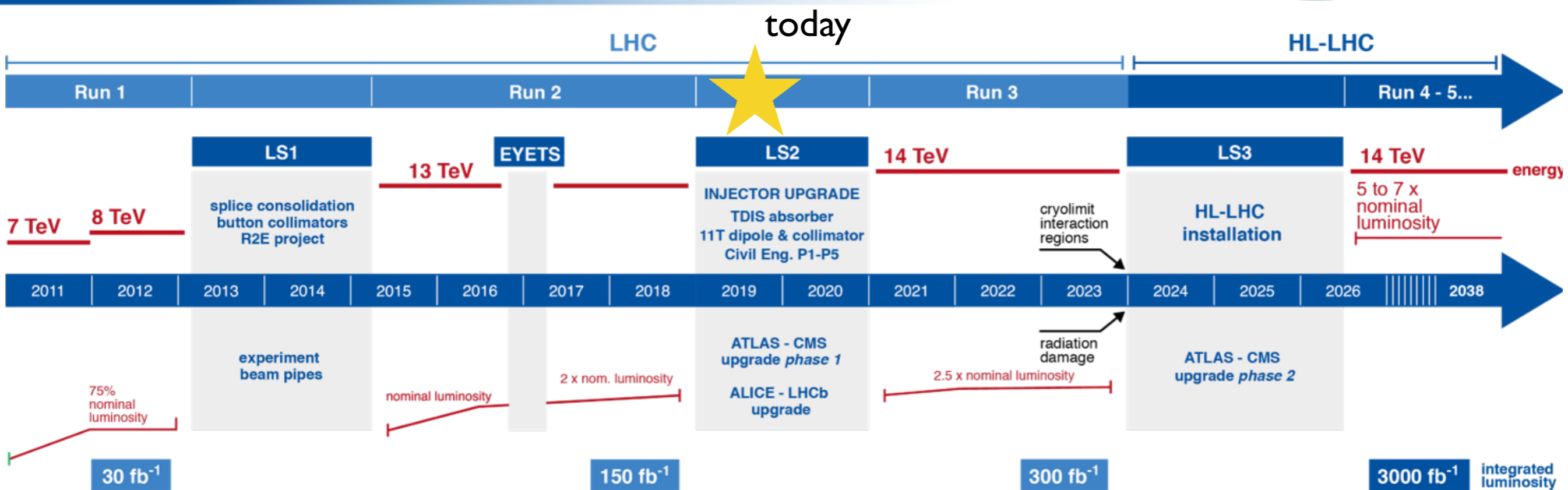
# Run-2 Higgs Couplings from ATLAS



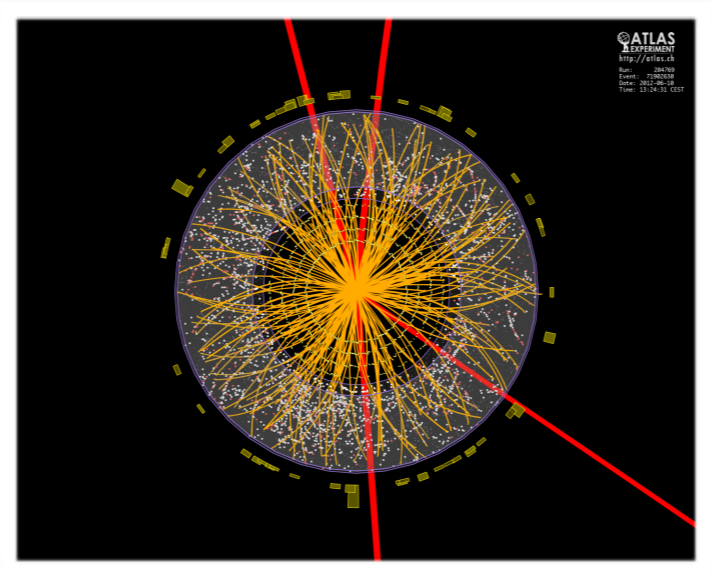
Heather M. Gray  
UC Berkeley/  
Lawrence Berkeley  
Laboratory  
on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

# The Higgs and the LHC

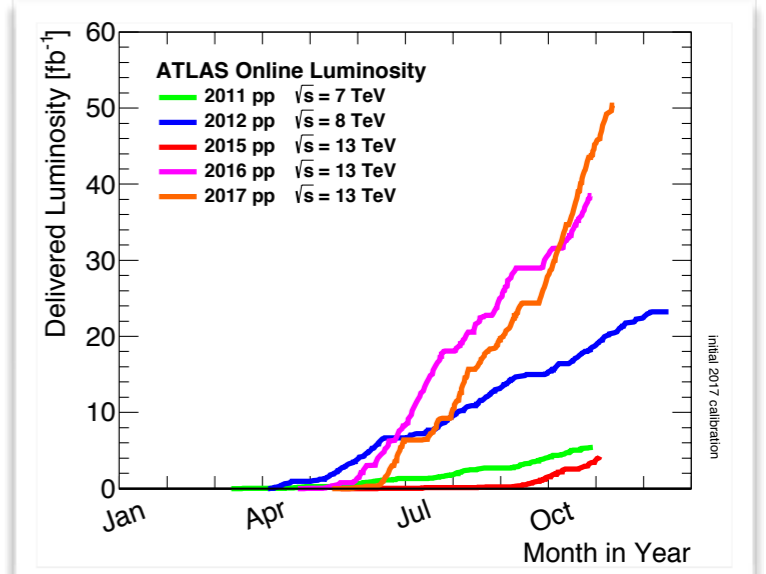
## LHC / HL-LHC Plan



First beam in ATLAS (2009)



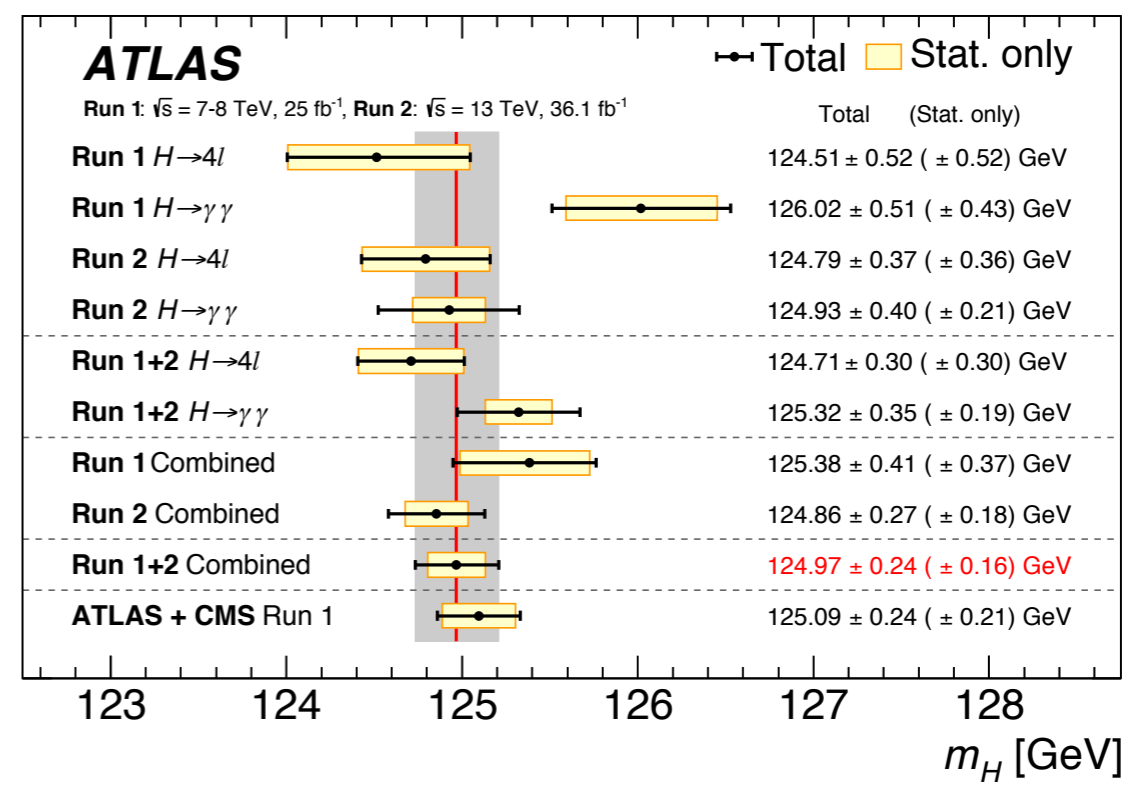
Higgs discovery (2012)



Only ~5% of total expected data

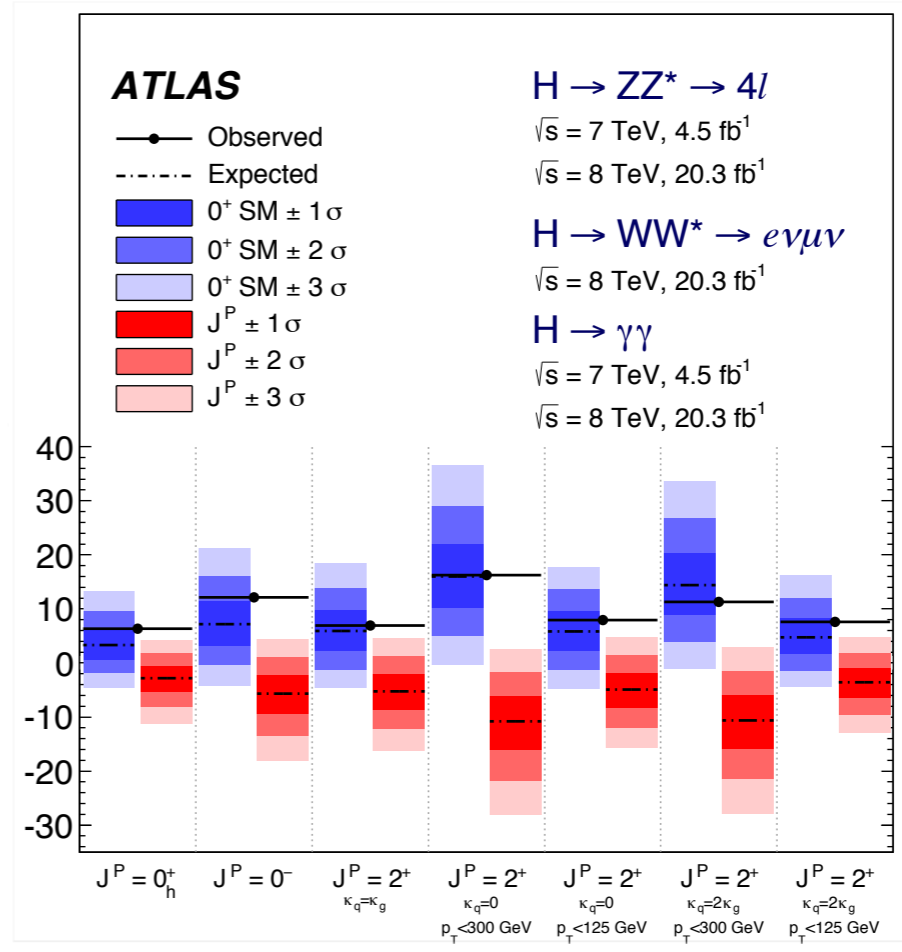
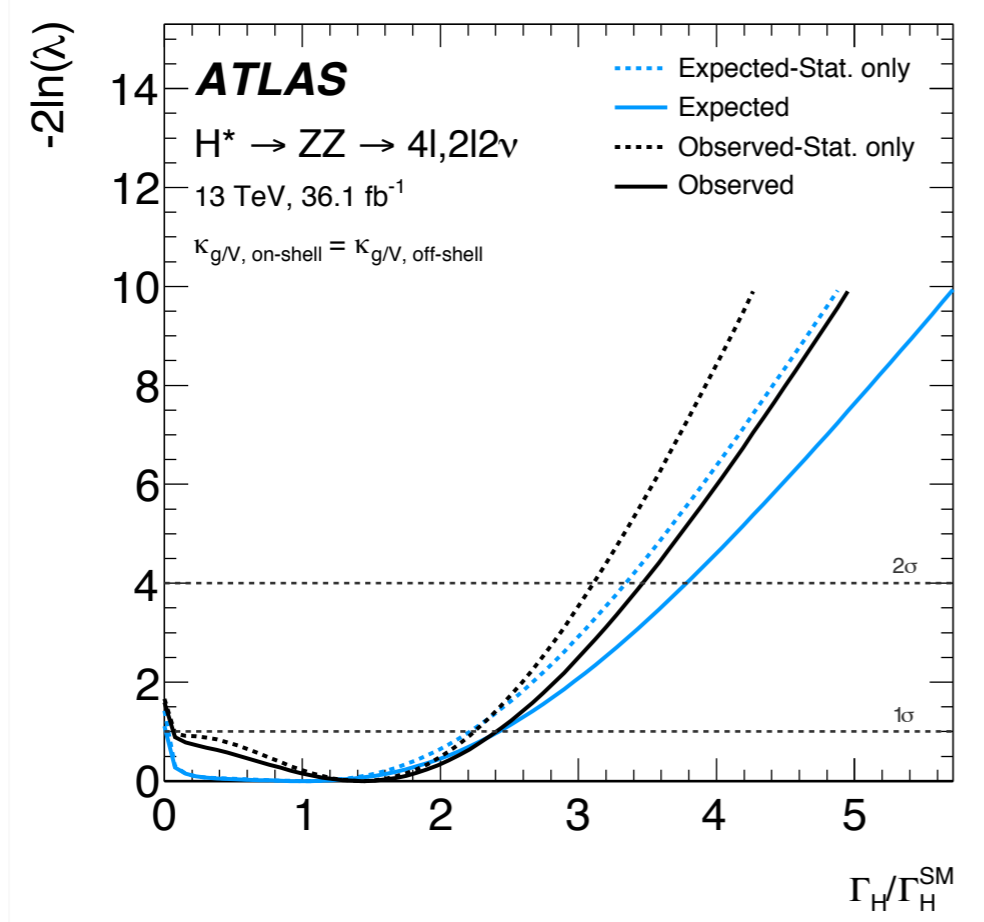
# Higgs Properties

- Mass:  $124.97 \pm 0.24$  GeV
- (Indirect) width:  $< 14.4$  MeV
  - (15.2 MeV)
- Spin and parity  $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$
- Couplings



PLB784 (2018) 345

PLB786 (2018) 223

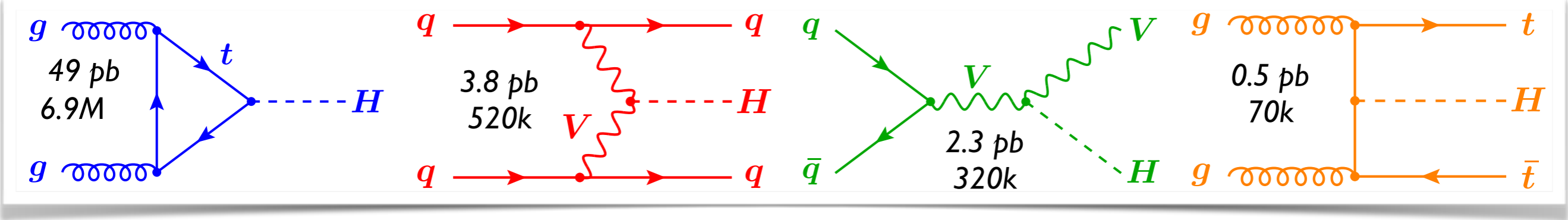


EPJC75 (2015) 476

# Probing Higgs Couplings at the LHC

$\sigma$  [pb]  
#Higgs produced during Run-2

## 4 main production modes

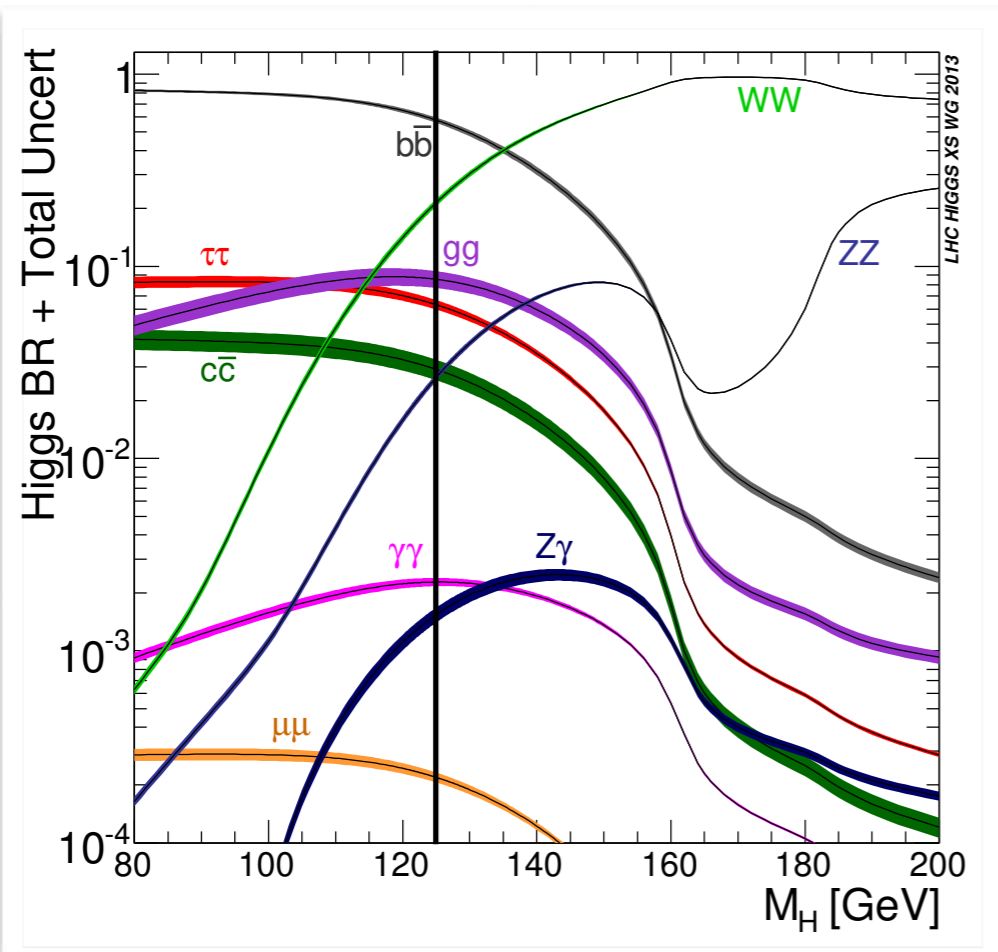


Main production channel: gluon-gluon fusion

2 forward jets, little central hadronic activity

Tag W and Z decays

Tag 2 top quarks



## 5 key decay channels

- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ : 58 %
- $H \rightarrow WW^*$ : 21%
- $H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ : 6.3%
- $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$ : 2.6%
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ : 0.23%

Decay branching fractions for  $m_H = 125$  GeV

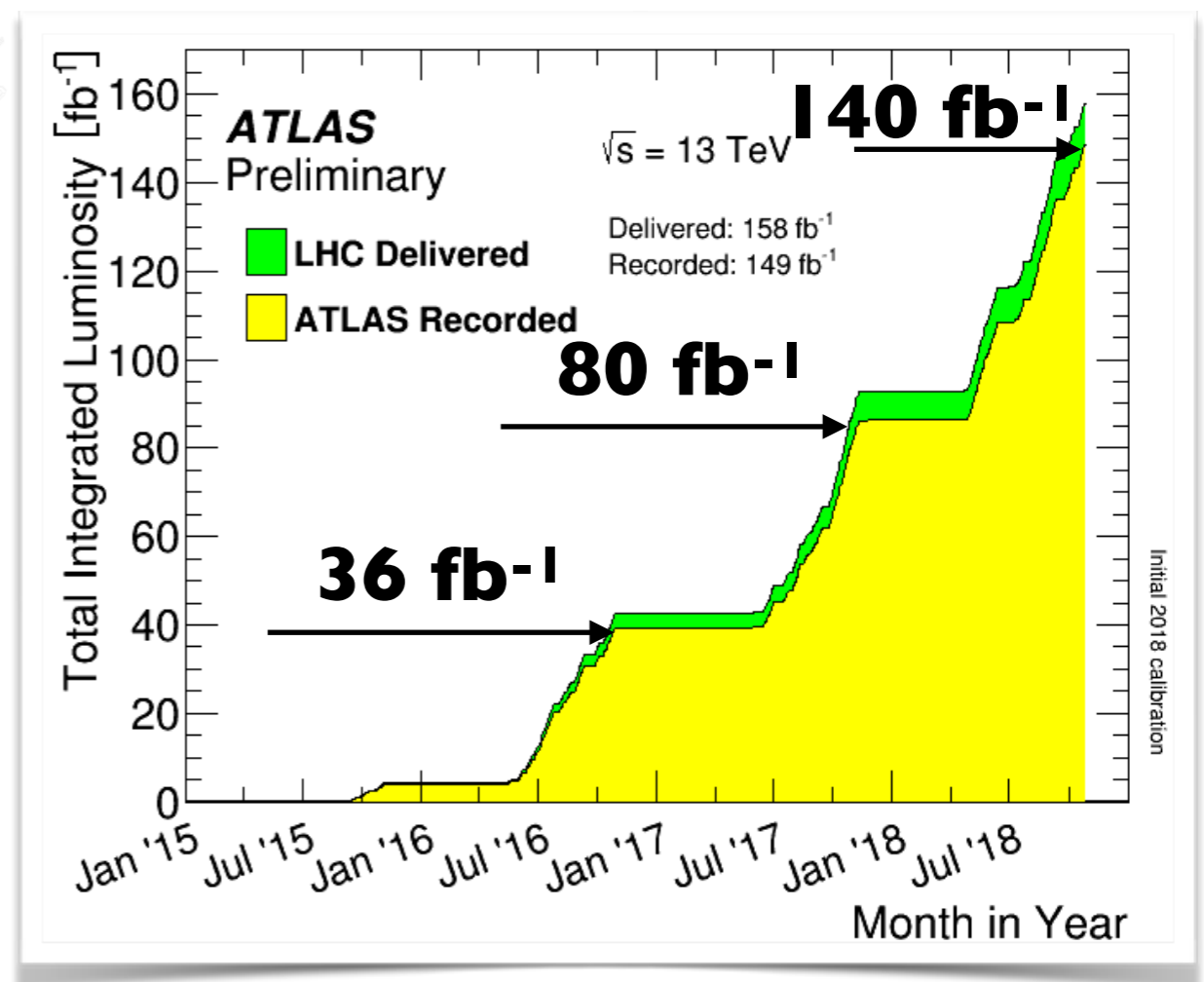
# Recent ATLAS Higgs coupling results

## • Results with 80 fb<sup>-1</sup>

- $VH(bb)$ : [PLB 786 \(2018\) 59](#)
- $ttH$ : [PLB 784 \(2018\) 173](#) **NEW**
- $H(\gamma\gamma)$ : [ATLAS-CONF-2019-005](#), [ATLAS-CONF-2018-028](#)
- $H(ZZ \rightarrow 4l)$ : [ATLAS-CONF-2019-005](#), [ATLAS-CONF-2018-018](#)
- $H(\mu\mu)$ : [ATLAS-CONF-2019-005](#), [ATLAS-CONF-2018-026](#)
- $\lambda_{HHH}$ : [ATL-PHYS-PUB-2019-009](#) **NEW**

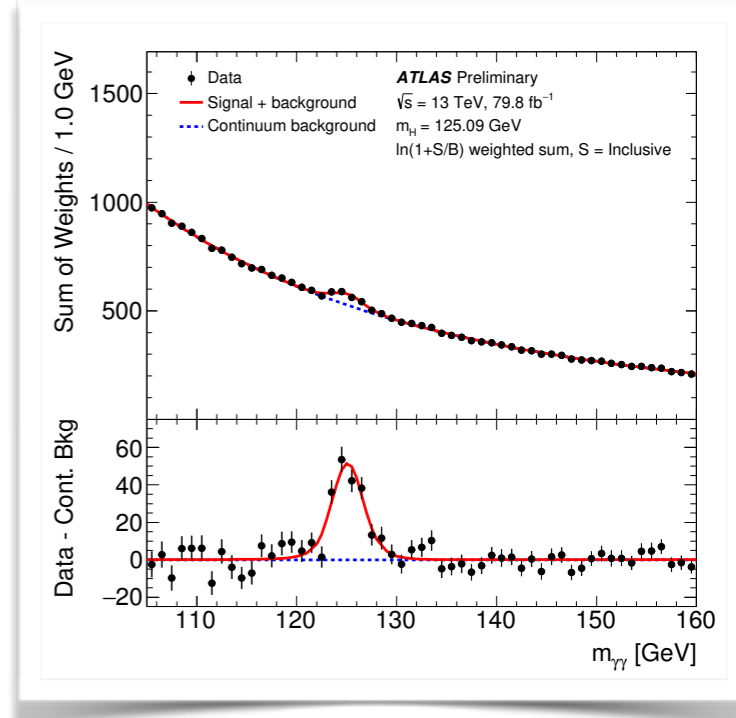
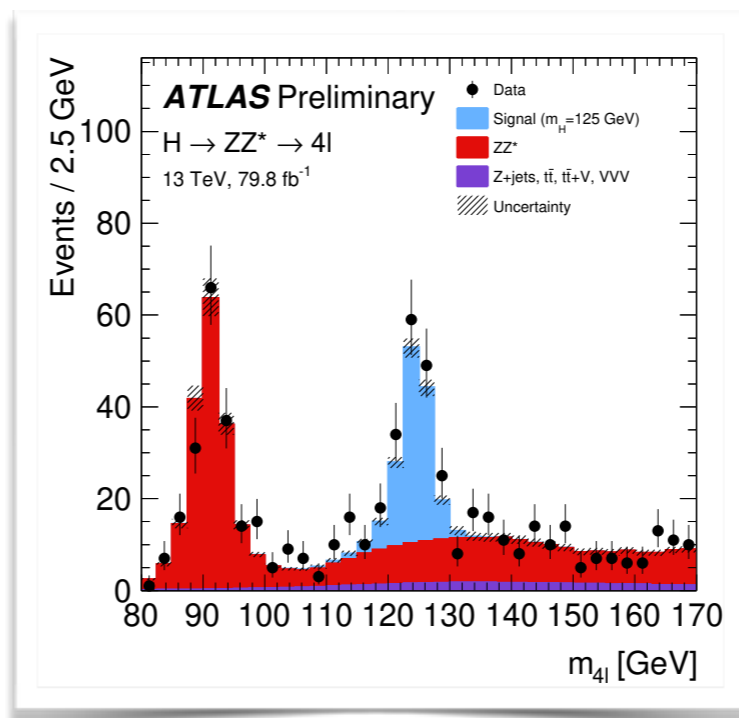
## • Results with 36 fb<sup>-1</sup>

- $H(\tau\tau)$ : [arXiv:1811.08856](#)
- $ttH(ML)$ : [PRD 97 \(2018\) 072003](#)
- $ttH(bb)$ : [PRD 97 \(2018\) 072016](#)
- $VBF H(bb)$ : [PRD 98 \(2018\) 052003](#)
- $H(inv)$ : [ATLAS-CONF-2018-054](#)
- $H(WW)$ : [PLB 789 \(2019\) 508](#)

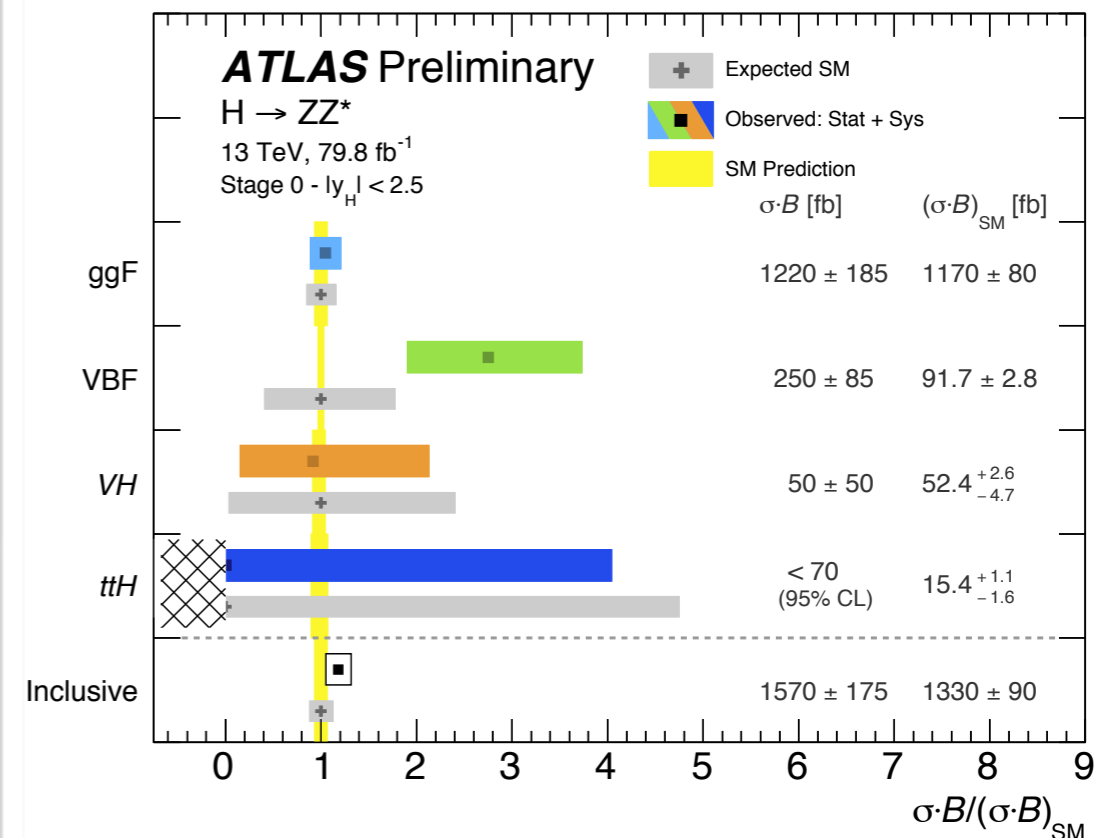
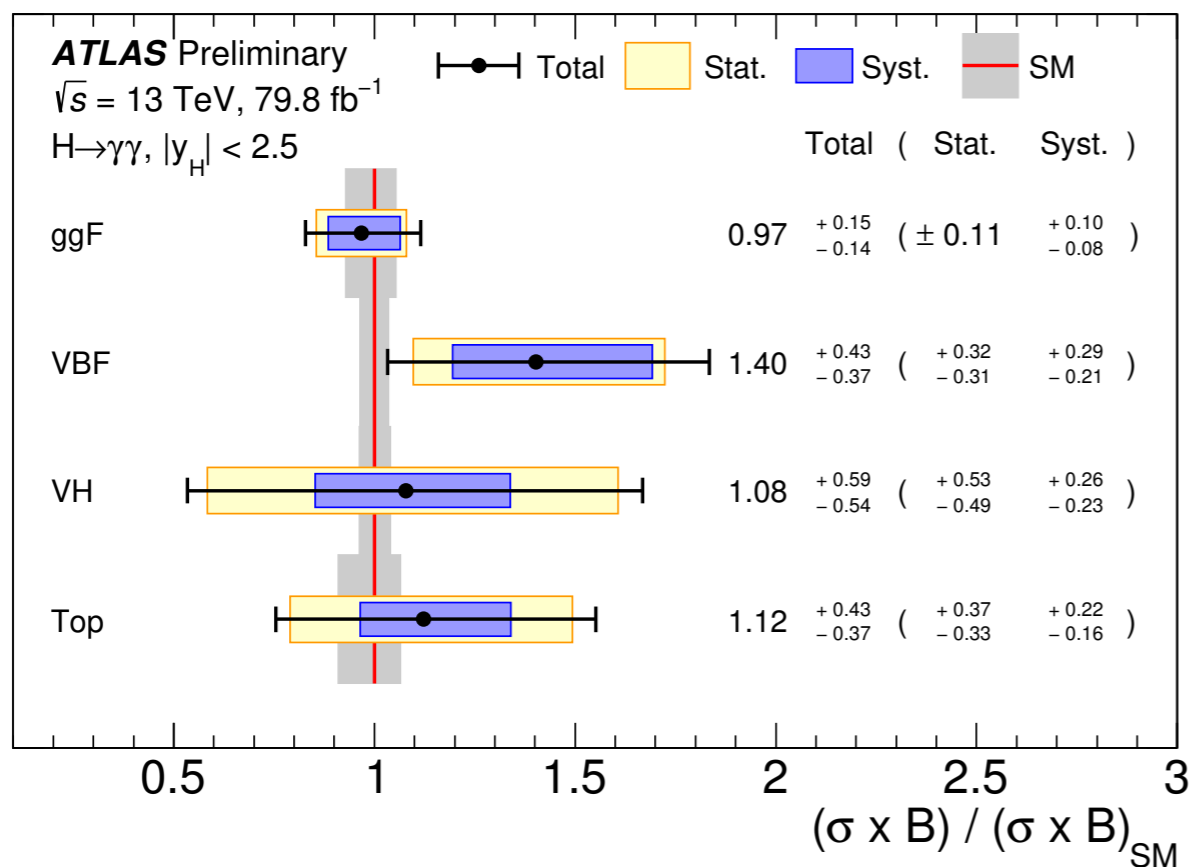


# Discovery Channels: $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

- Results using  $80 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- Probing cross-sections of individual production modes
  - Up to  $\sim 15\%$  precision
- Exp. and theo. systematics play a key role



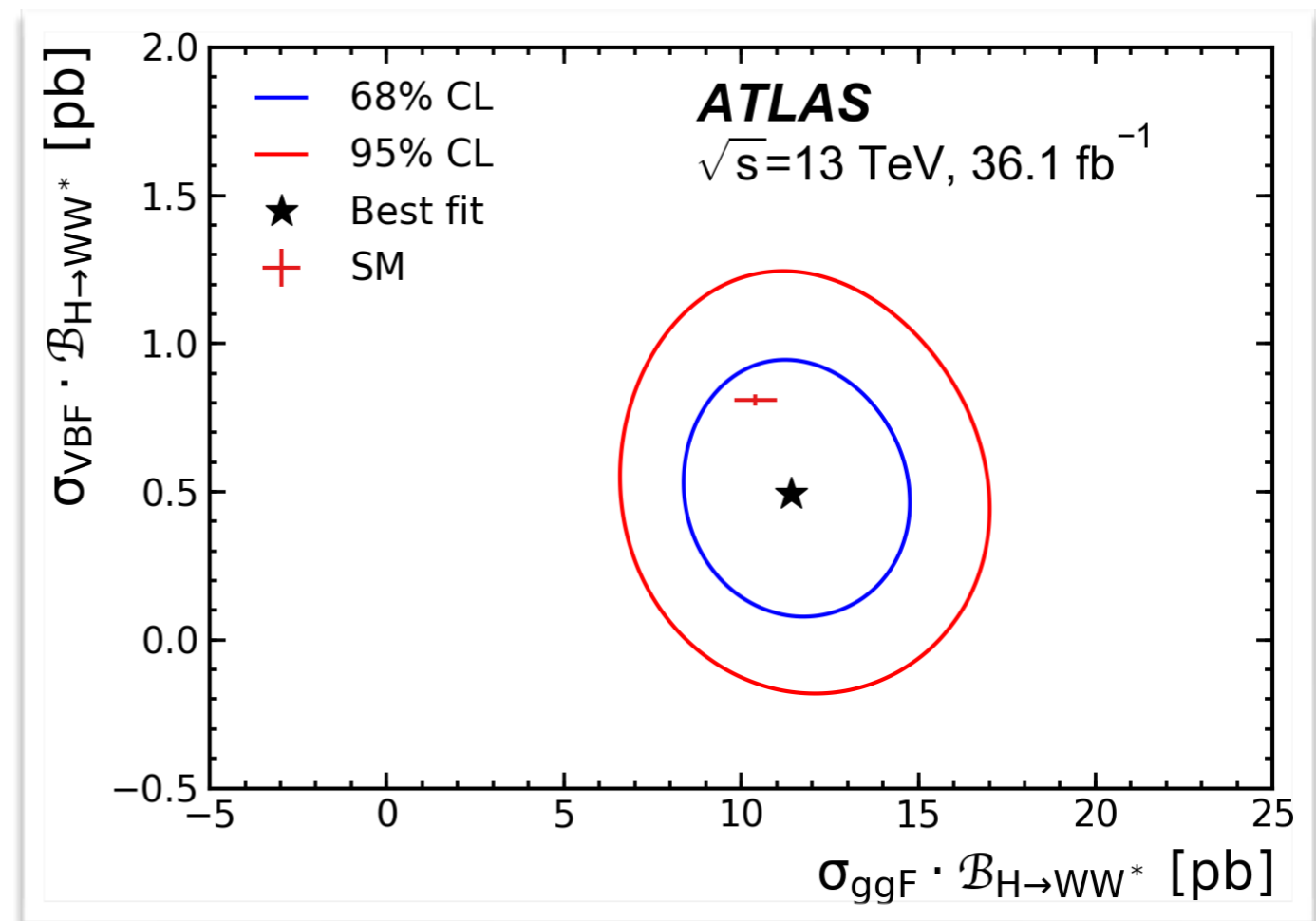
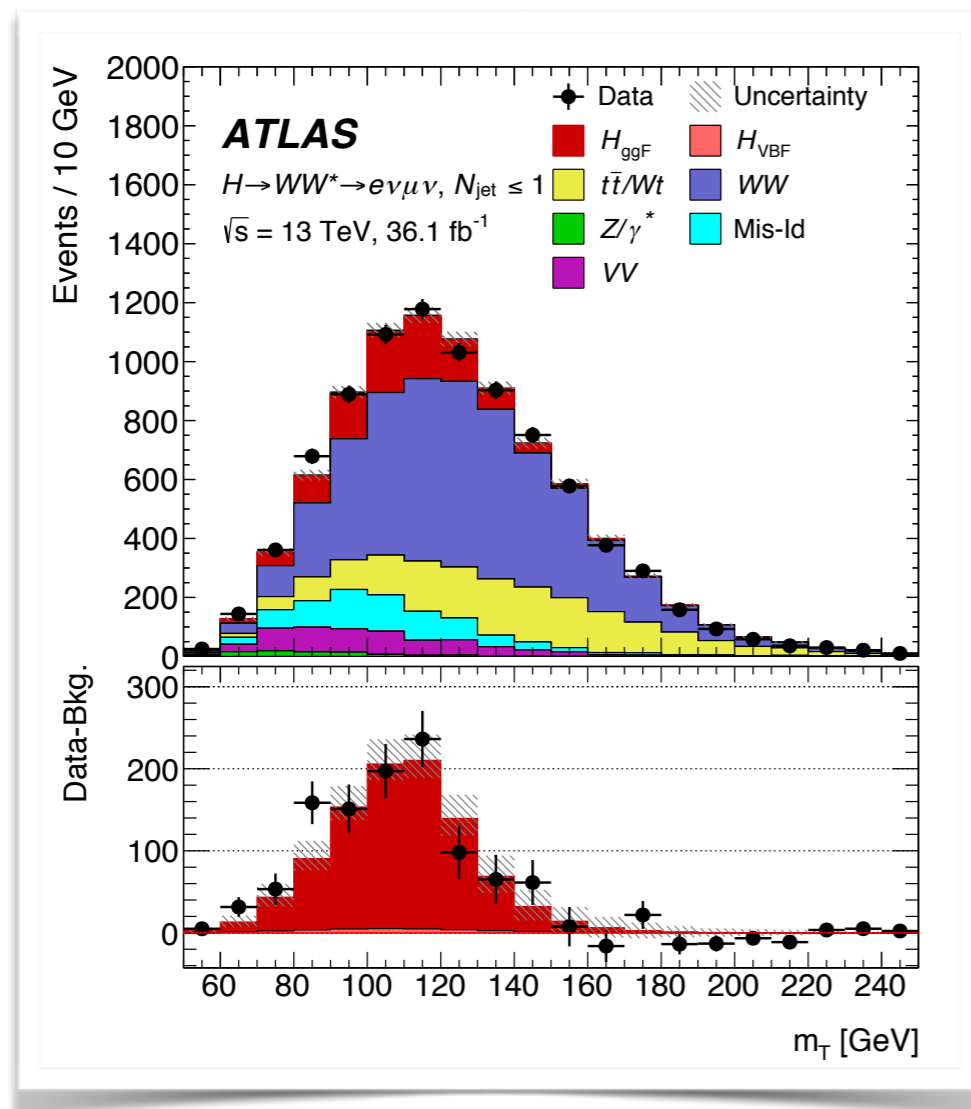
ATLAS-CONF-2018-028, ATLAS-CONF-2018-018



See talk by F. Cerutti, e.g. for simplified template cross-section (STXS) results

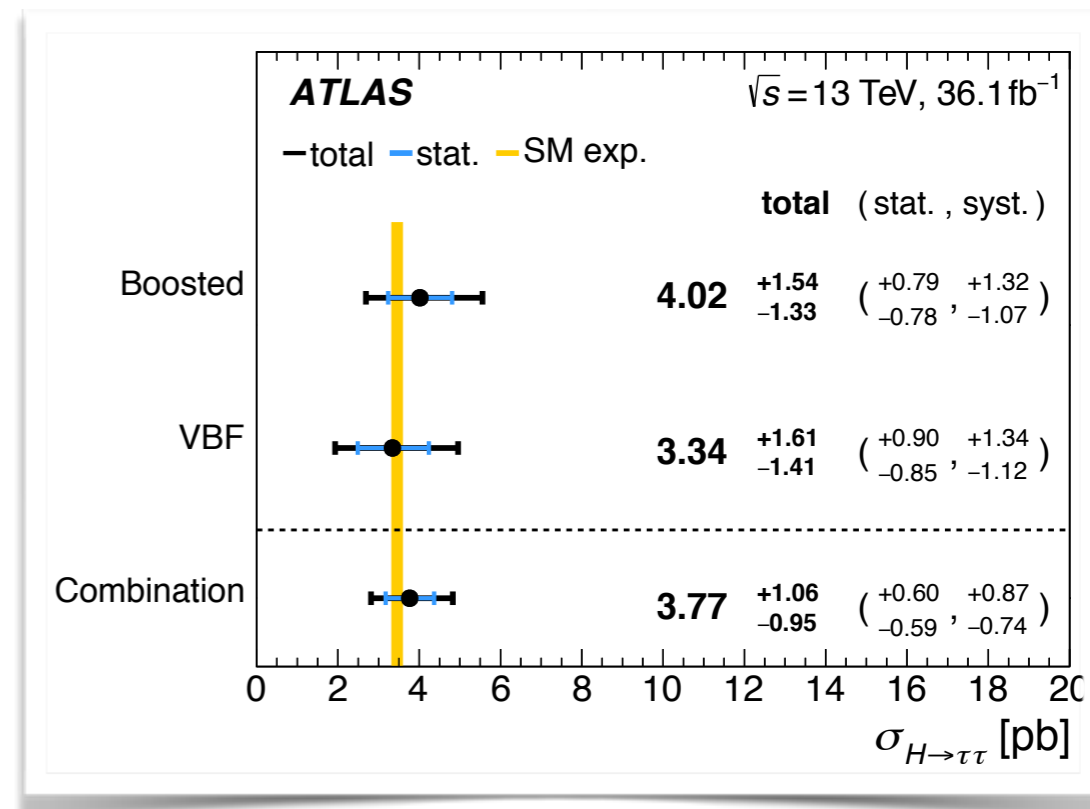
# Measurements with $H \rightarrow WW$

- Cross-section  $\times$  BR measurements for ggF and VBF production
- ggF:  $11.4^{+1.2}_{-1.1}(\text{stat})^{+1.2}_{-1.1}(\text{theo syst.})^{+1.4}_{-1.3}(\text{exp syst.}) \text{ pb}$ 
  - $(10.4 \pm 0.6 \text{ pb})$
- VBF:  $0.5^{+0.24}_{-0.22}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{theo syst.})^{+0.12}_{-0.13}(\text{exp syst.}) \text{ pb}$ 
  - $(0.81 \pm 0.02 \text{ pb})$

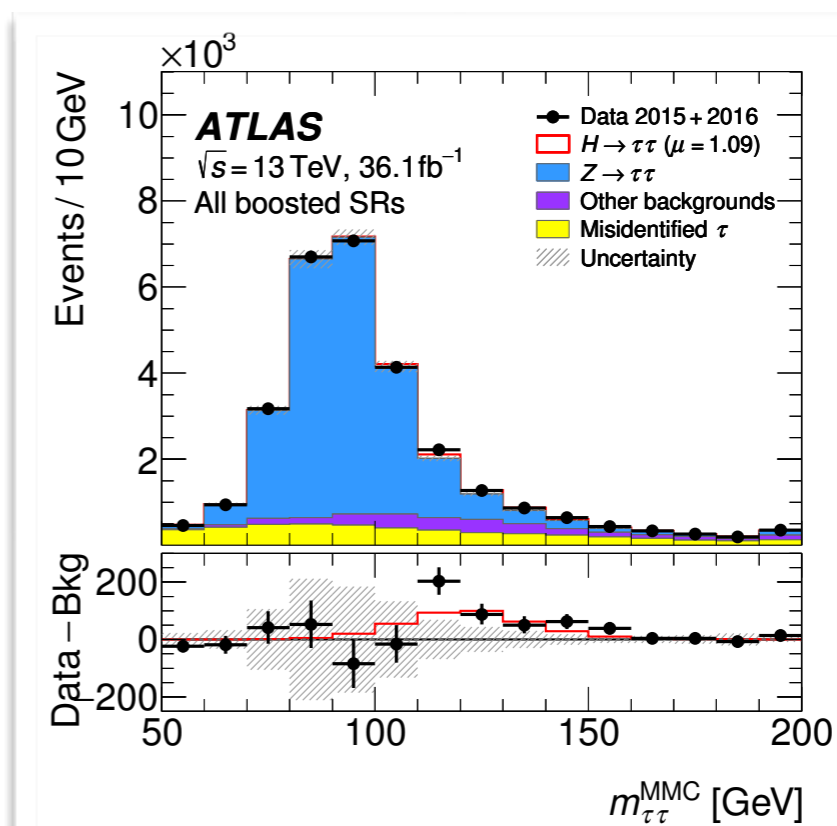
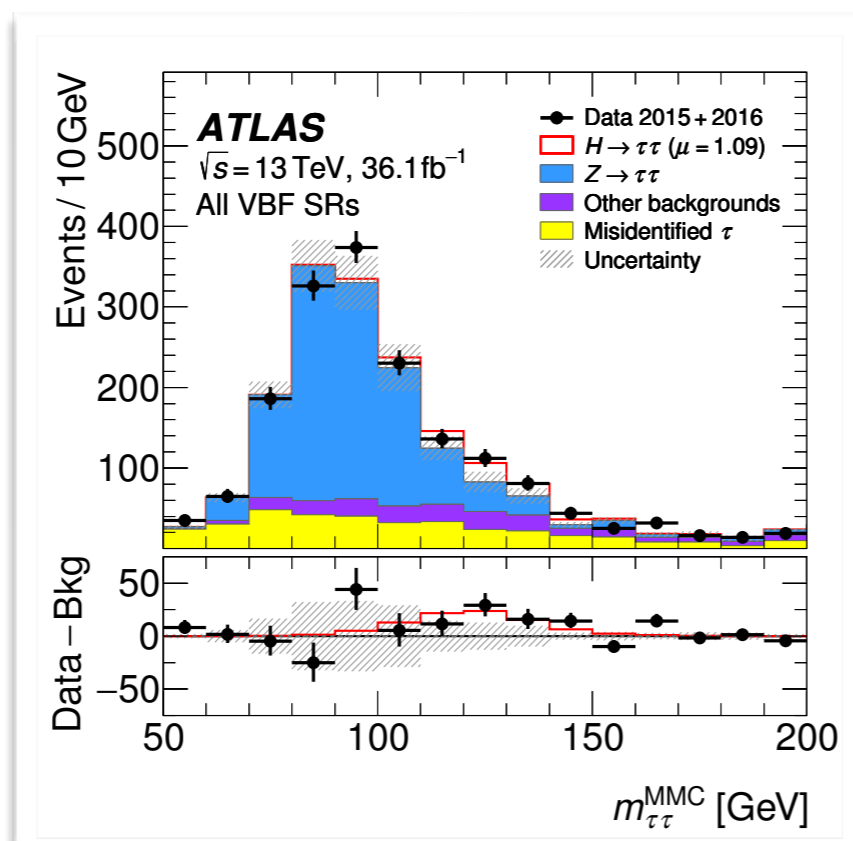


# Observation of coupling to $\tau$ -leptons

- 5.5 (5.0) $\sigma$  for  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  (ATLAS/CMS Run-I)
- 6.4 (5.4) $\sigma$  from ATLAS (7-13 TeV results)
- Sensitive decay channel for VBF production
  - ggF:  $3.1 \pm 0.1$  (stat)  $^{+0.1.6}_{-1.3}$  (syst.) pb
    - (SM:  $3.05 \pm 0.13$  pb)
  - VBF:  $0.28 \pm 0.09$  (stat)  $^{+0.11}_{-0.9}$  (syst.) pb
    - (SM:  $0.237 \pm 0.006$  pb)



JHEP08(2016)045, arXiv:1811.08856

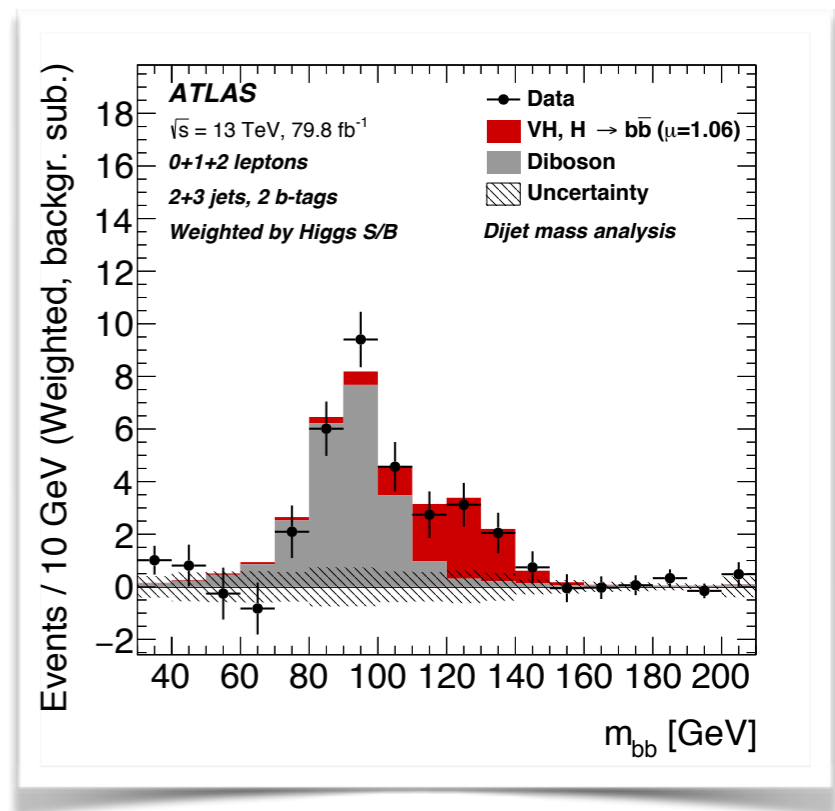




# Observation of coupling to b-quarks

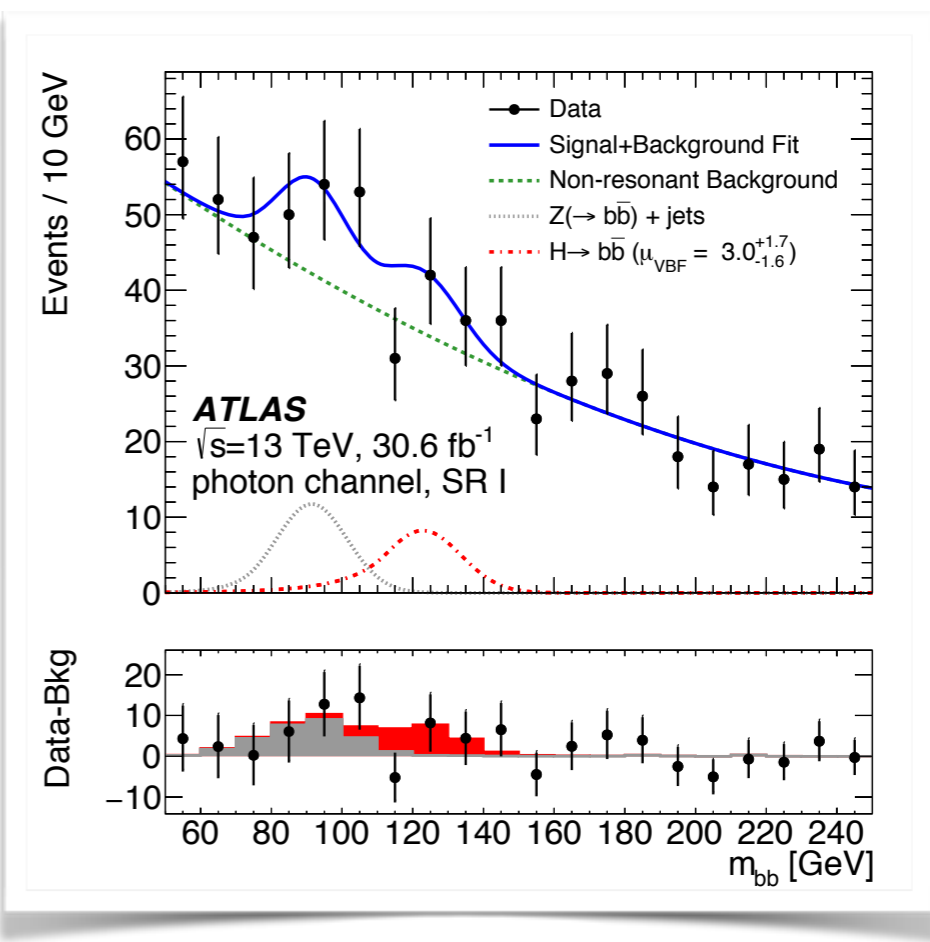
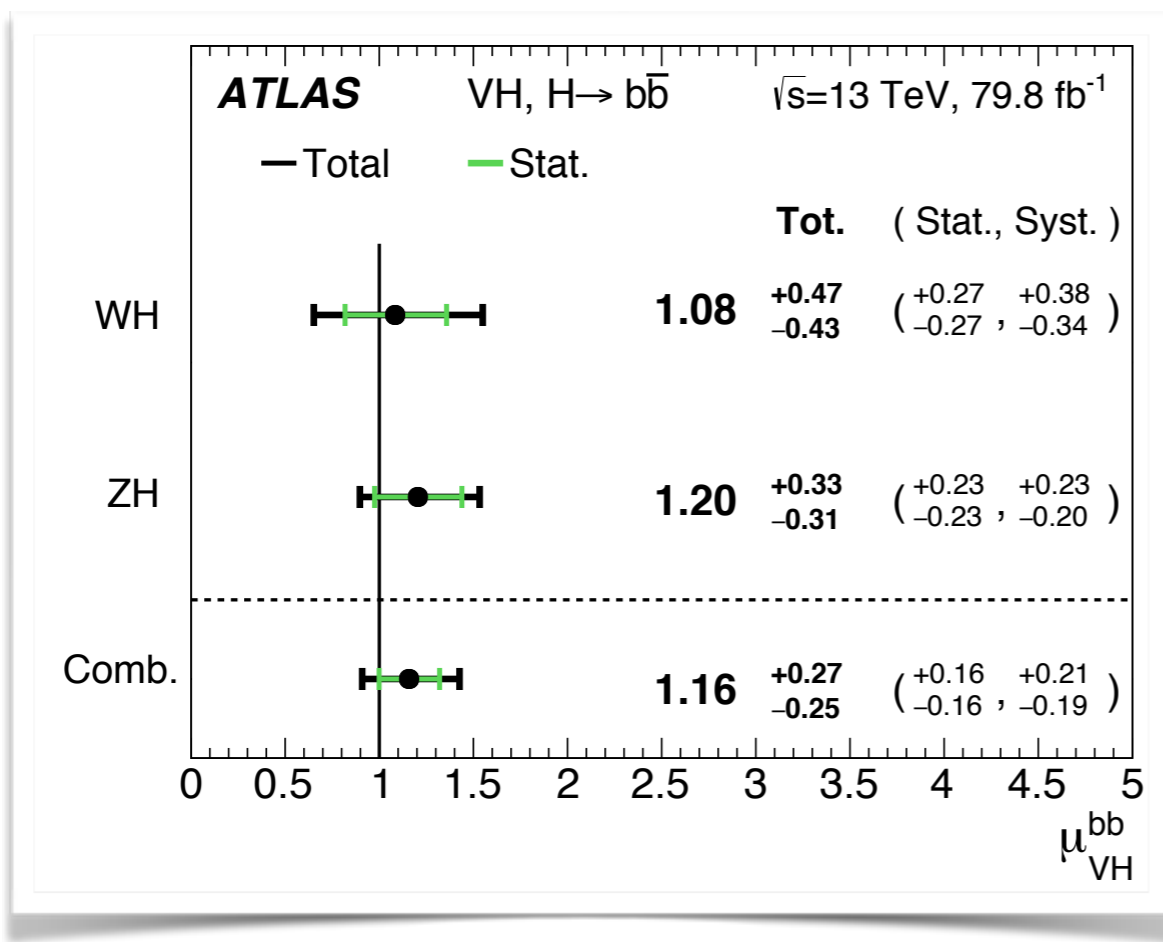
## VH

- Difficult channel despite the large branching ratio (58%) due to large backgrounds
- Most sensitive production mode: VH production
- Further searches using ggF, VBF and ttH production
- Observed with  $5.4\sigma$  ( $5.5\sigma$ ) by ATLAS
- Cross-checked via observation of VZ(bb) production
- Most sensitive channel for VH production



## VH

PLB 786 (2018) 59



## VBF

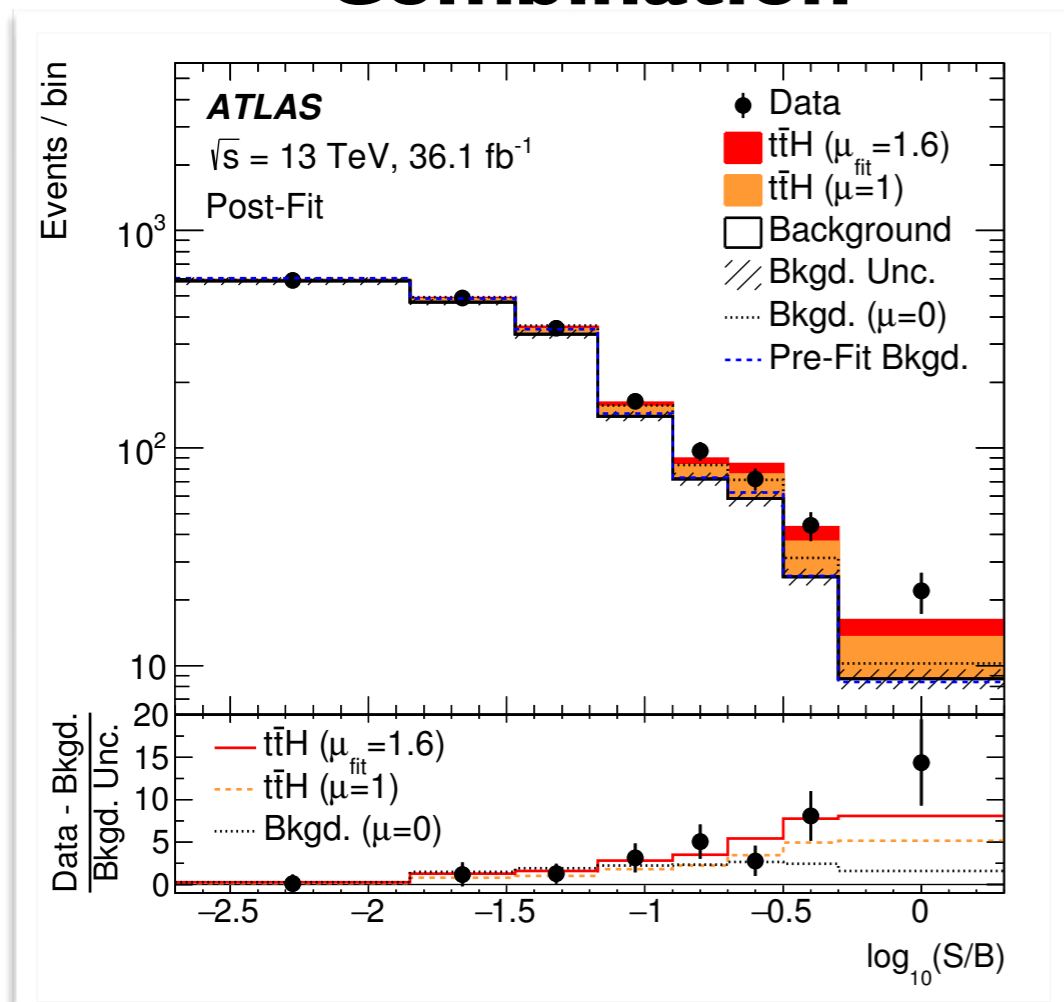
PRD 98 (2018) 052003

# Observation of coupling to top quarks

See talk by J. Dickinson

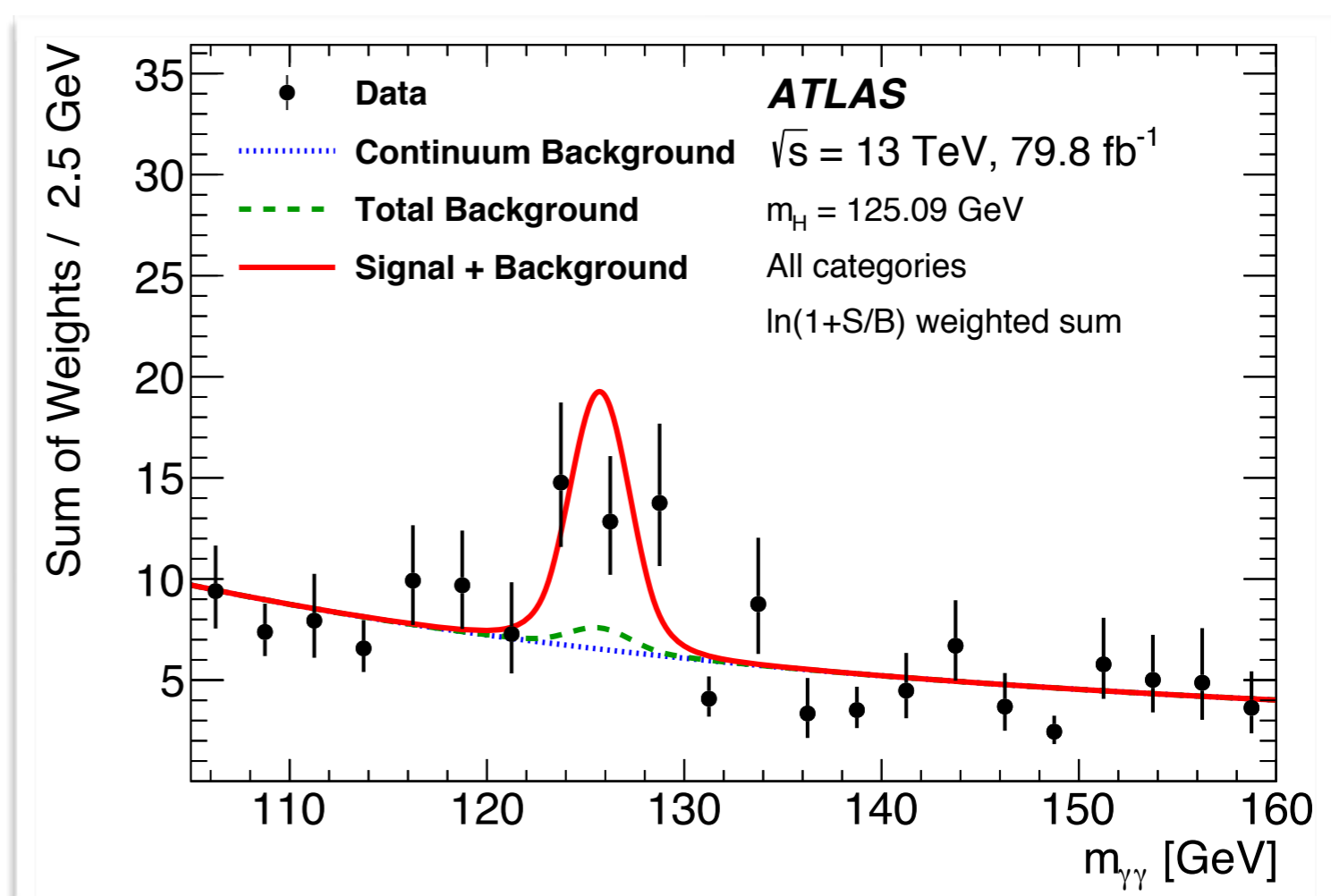
- $t\bar{t}H$  production provides a direct probe of the coupling of the Higgs boson to top quarks
  - Probes potential new physics contribution in the ggF loop
- $6.3\sigma$  ( $5.1\sigma$ ) observation for  $t\bar{t}H$  production from ATLAS through the combination of the major decay modes

## Combination



PRD 97 (2018) 072003

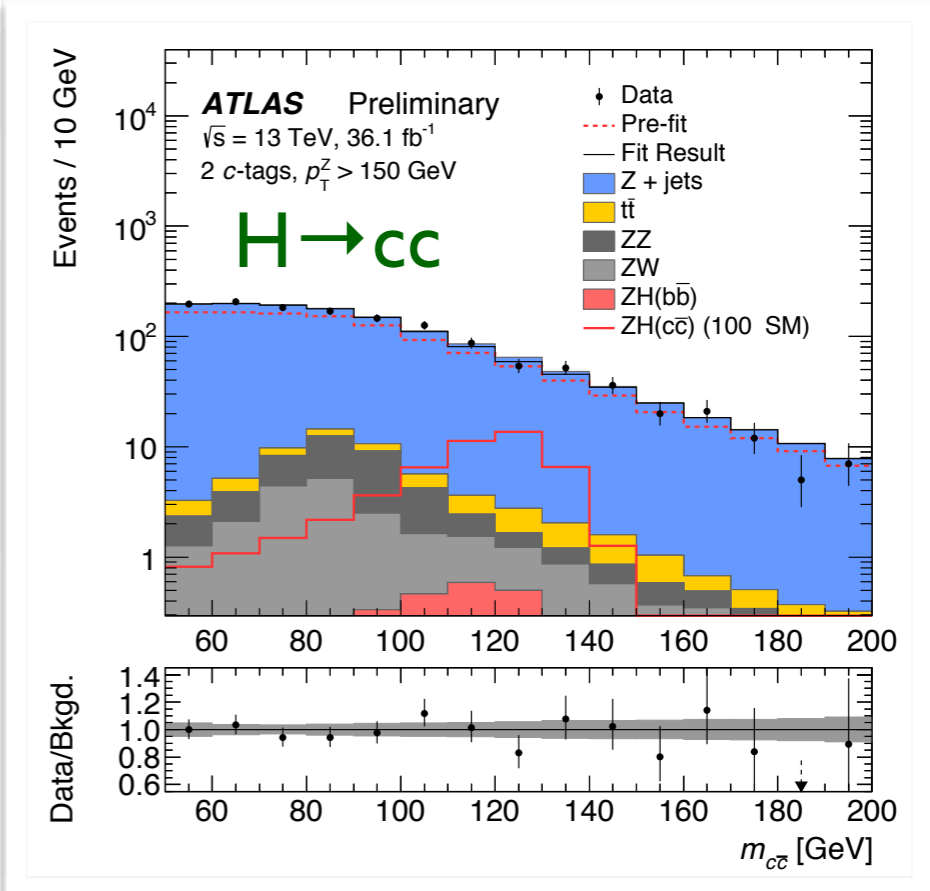
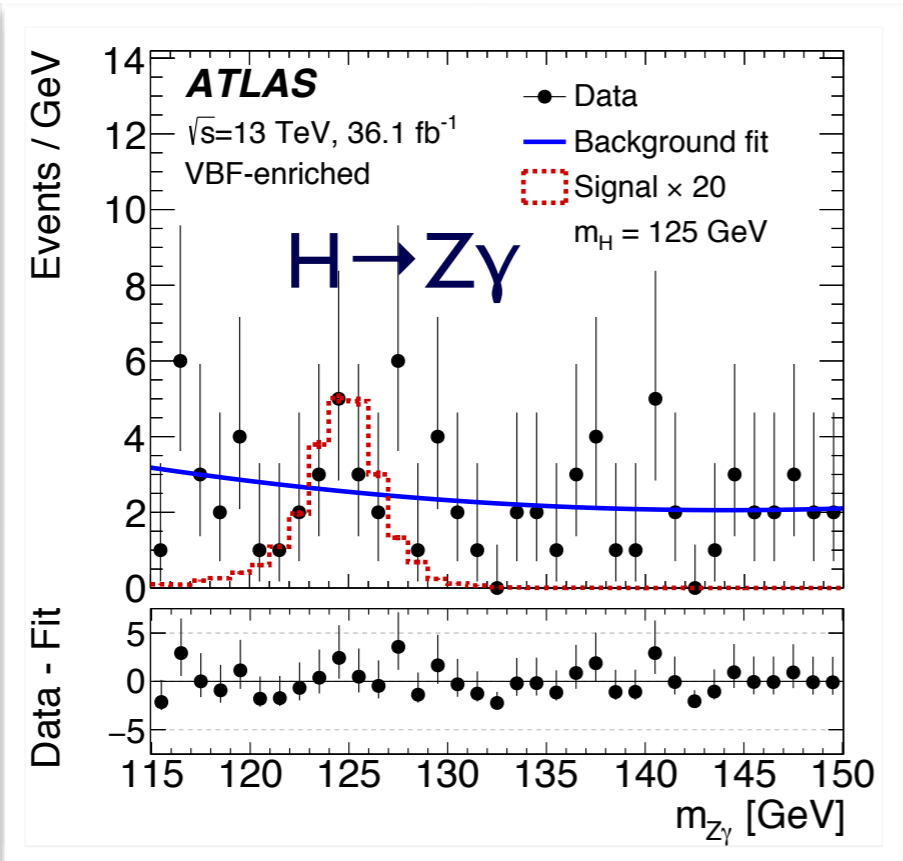
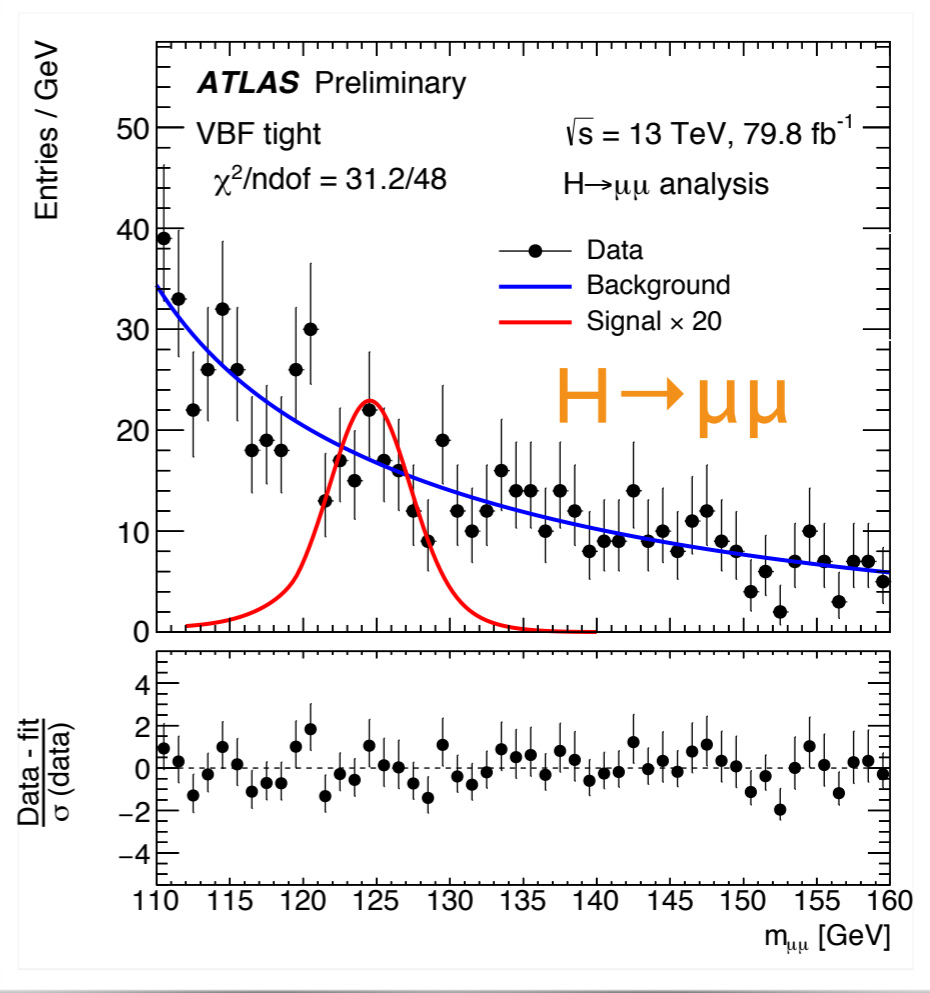
## $t\bar{t}H(\gamma\gamma)$



PLB 784 (2018) 173

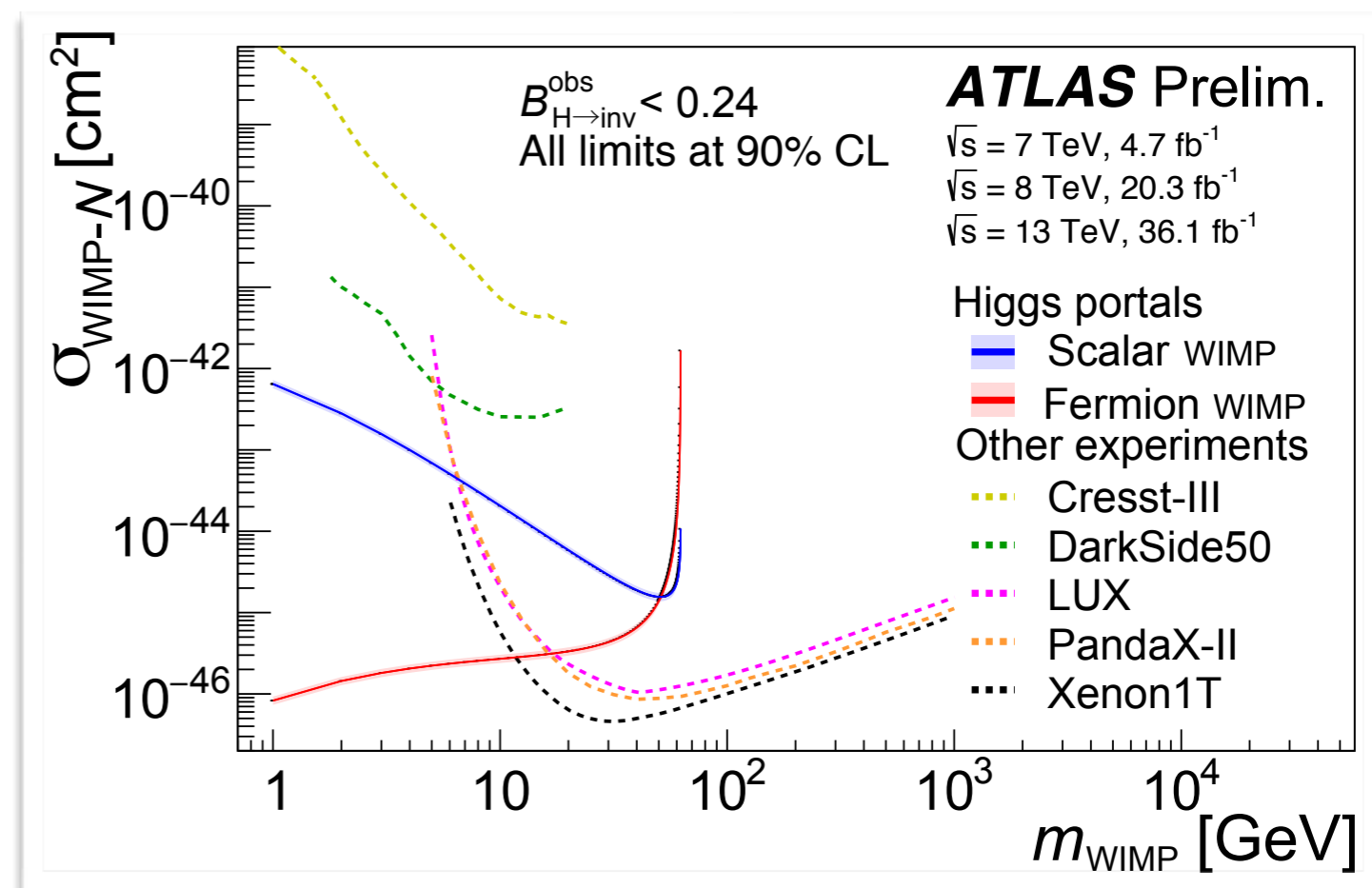
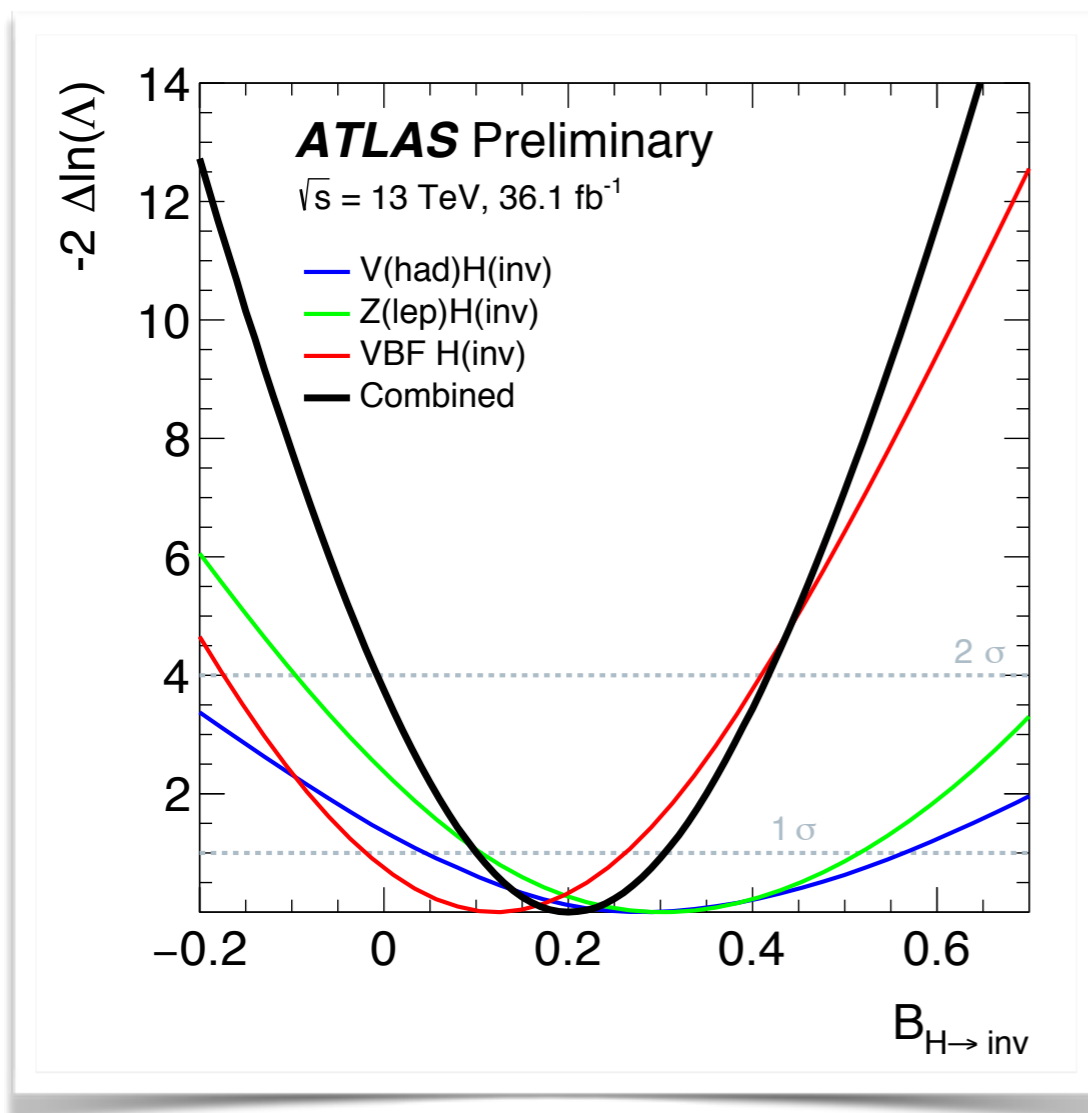
# Rare Higgs decays

- Exploit growing LHC dataset to add limits on further decay channels
  - $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ :  $< 2.1$  (2.0)  $\times$  SM
  - $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ :  $< 6.6$  (4.4)  $\times$  SM
  - $H \rightarrow cc$ :
    - $< ZH(cc)$ :  $110 \times$  SM
    - $< J/\psi\gamma$ :  $120 \times$  SM
  - $H \rightarrow \varphi\gamma$ :  $< 200 \times$  SM;  $H \rightarrow \rho\gamma$ :  $< 50 \times$  SM



# Higgs to Invisible

- Indirect: constraints from coupling fits
- Direct: searches for Higgs to decays to invisible particles
  - Three separate ATLAS searches: V(had)H(inv), Z(lep)H(inv), VBF H(inv)
  - $B(H \rightarrow \text{inv}) < 0.26$  ( $0.17^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$ ) @ 95% CL





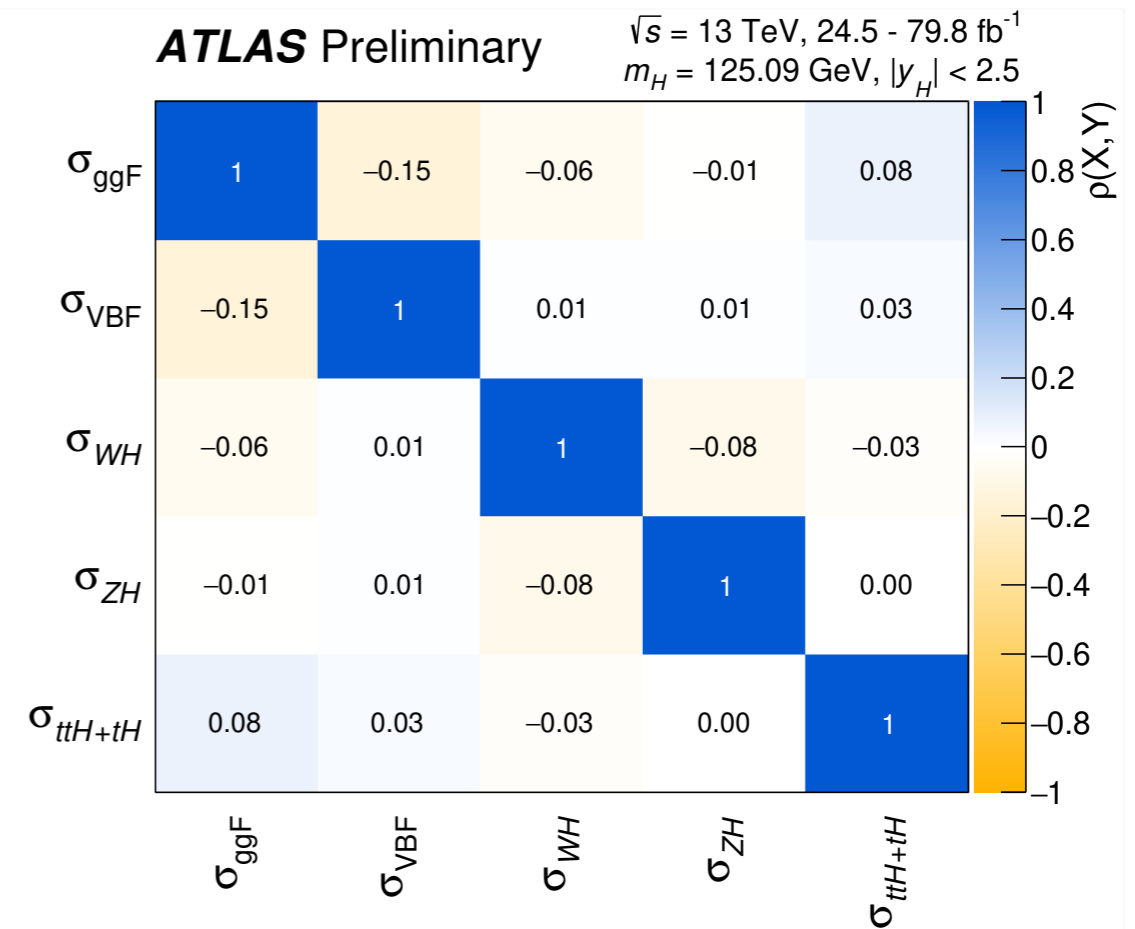
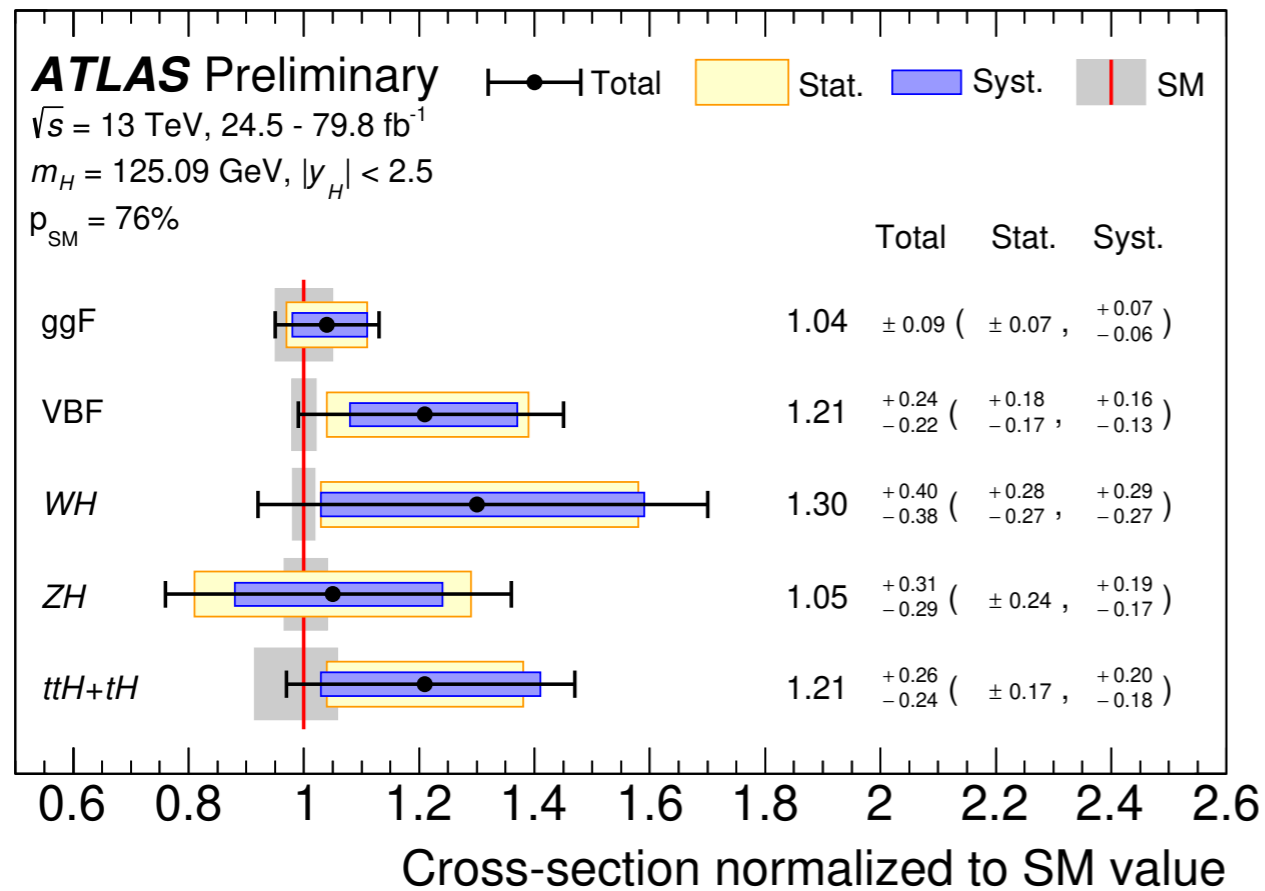
# ATLAS combination

	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	$H \rightarrow WW^*$	$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
$t\bar{t}H$	$t\bar{t}H$ leptonic (3 categories) $t\bar{t}H$ hadronic (4 categories)	$t\bar{t}H$ multilepton 1 $\ell$ + 2 $\tau_{\text{had}}$ $t\bar{t}H$ multilepton 2 opposite-sign $\ell$ + 1 $\tau_{\text{had}}$ $t\bar{t}H$ multilepton 2 same-sign $\ell$ (categories for 0 or 1 $\tau_{\text{had}}$ ) $t\bar{t}H$ multilepton 3 $\ell$ (categories for 0 or 1 $\tau_{\text{had}}$ ) $t\bar{t}H$ multilepton 4 $\ell$ (except $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ ) $t\bar{t}H$ leptonic, $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ $t\bar{t}H$ hadronic, $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$			$t\bar{t}H$ 1 $\ell$ , boosted $t\bar{t}H$ 1 $\ell$ , resolved (11 categories) $t\bar{t}H$ 2 $\ell$ (7 categories)
$VH$	$VH$ 2 $\ell$ $VH$ 1 $\ell$ , $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell+E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}} \geq 150$ GeV $VH$ 1 $\ell$ , $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell+E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}} < 150$ GeV $VH$ $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}, E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} \geq 150$ GeV $VH$ $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}, E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} < 150$ GeV $VH+VBF$ $p_{\text{T}}^{j1} \geq 200$ GeV $VH$ hadronic (2 categories)	$VH$ leptonic  0-jet, $p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell} \geq 100$ GeV  2-jet, $m_{jj} < 120$ GeV			2 $\ell$ , $75 \leq p_{\text{T}}^V < 150$ GeV, $N_{\text{jets}} = 2$ 2 $\ell$ , $75 \leq p_{\text{T}}^V < 150$ GeV, $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 3$ 2 $\ell$ , $p_{\text{T}}^V \geq 150$ GeV, $N_{\text{jets}} = 2$ 2 $\ell$ , $p_{\text{T}}^V \geq 150$ GeV, $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 3$ 1 $\ell$ $p_{\text{T}}^V \geq 150$ GeV, $N_{\text{jets}} = 2$ 1 $\ell$ $p_{\text{T}}^V \geq 150$ GeV, $N_{\text{jets}} = 3$ 0 $\ell$ , $p_{\text{T}}^V \geq 150$ GeV, $N_{\text{jets}} = 2$ 0 $\ell$ , $p_{\text{T}}^V \geq 150$ GeV, $N_{\text{jets}} = 3$
VBF	VBF, $p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma jj} \geq 25$ GeV (2 categories) VBF, $p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma jj} < 25$ GeV (2 categories)	2-jet VBF, $p_{\text{T}}^{j1} \geq 200$ GeV 2-jet VBF, $p_{\text{T}}^{j1} < 200$ GeV	2-jet VBF	VBF $p_{\text{T}}^{\tau\tau} > 140$ GeV ( $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ only) VBF high- $m_{jj}$ VBF low- $m_{jj}$	VBF, two central jets VBF, four central jets VBF + $\gamma$
ggF	2-jet, $p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma} \geq 200$ GeV 2-jet, $120$ GeV $\leq p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma} < 200$ GeV 2-jet, $60$ GeV $\leq p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma} < 120$ GeV 2-jet, $p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma} < 60$ GeV 1-jet, $p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma} \geq 200$ GeV 1-jet, $120$ GeV $\leq p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma} < 200$ GeV 1-jet, $60$ GeV $\leq p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma} < 120$ GeV 1-jet, $p_{\text{T}}^{\gamma\gamma} < 60$ GeV 0-jet (2 categories)	1-jet, $p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell} \geq 120$ GeV 1-jet, $60$ GeV $\leq p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell} < 120$ GeV 1-jet, $p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell} < 60$ GeV 0-jet, $p_{\text{T}}^{4\ell} < 100$ GeV	1-jet, $m_{\ell\ell} < 30$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_2} < 20$ GeV 1-jet, $m_{\ell\ell} < 30$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_2} \geq 20$ GeV 1-jet, $m_{\ell\ell} \geq 30$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_2} < 20$ GeV 1-jet, $m_{\ell\ell} \geq 30$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_2} \geq 20$ GeV 0-jet, $m_{\ell\ell} < 30$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_2} < 20$ GeV 0-jet, $m_{\ell\ell} < 30$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_2} \geq 20$ GeV 0-jet, $m_{\ell\ell} \geq 30$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_2} < 20$ GeV 0-jet, $m_{\ell\ell} \geq 30$ GeV, $p_{\text{T}}^{\ell_2} \geq 20$ GeV	Boosted, $p_{\text{T}}^{\tau\tau} > 140$ GeV Boosted, $p_{\text{T}}^{\tau\tau} \leq 140$ GeV	

$$\mu = 1.11_{-0.08}^{+0.09} = 1.11 \pm 0.05 \text{ (stat.) }_{-0.04}^{+0.05} \text{ (exp.) }_{-0.04}^{+0.05} \text{ (sig. th.) }_{-0.03}^{+0.03} \text{ (bkg. th.)}$$



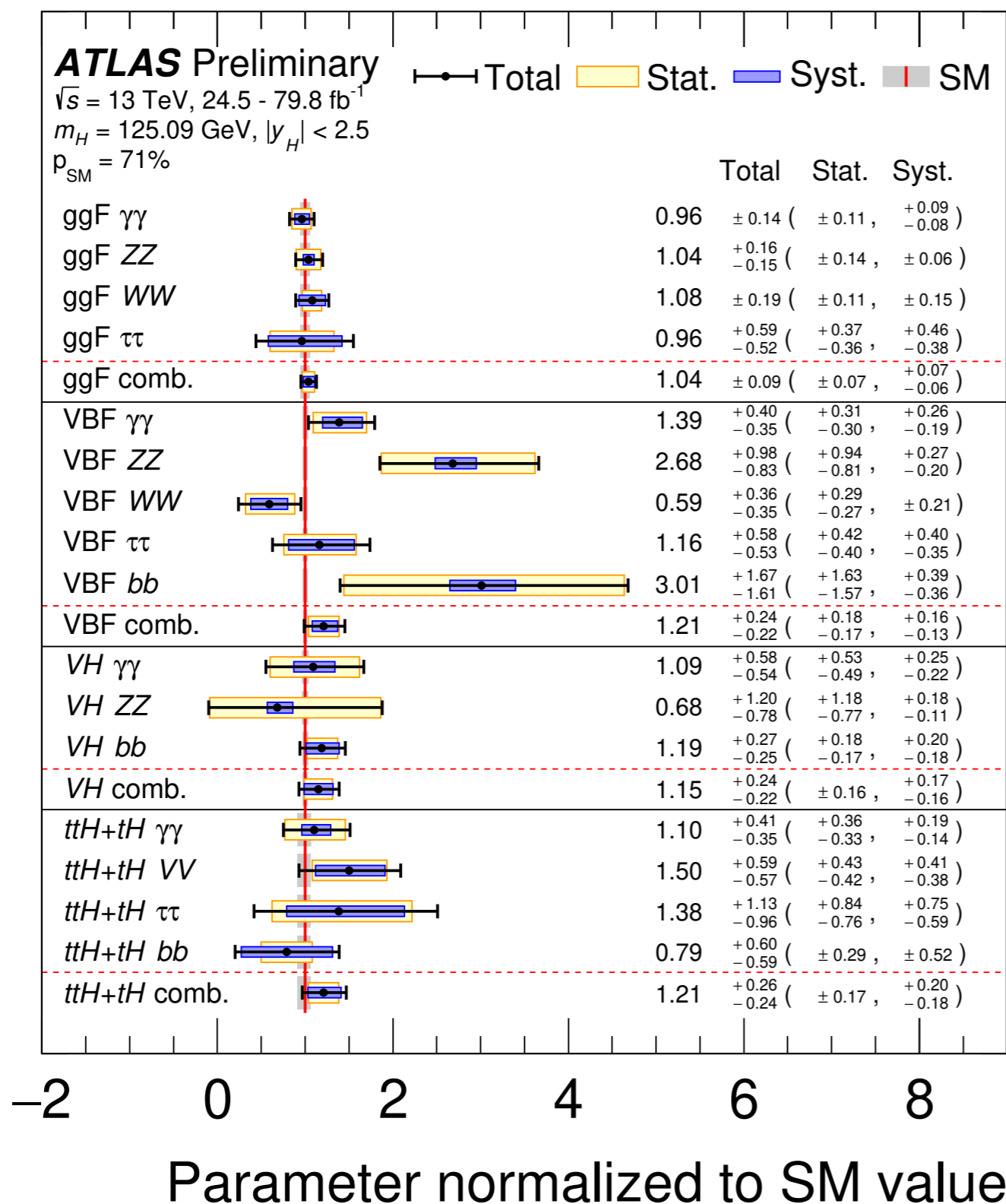
# Higgs Production Modes



- Significances above  $5\sigma$  are obtained for ggF, VBF ( $6.5\sigma$ ), VH ( $5.3\sigma$ ) and ttH ( $5.8\sigma$ ) production modes when assuming SM branching ratios
- Low correlations between production modes
- Results are consistent with predictions from the Standard Model

NEW

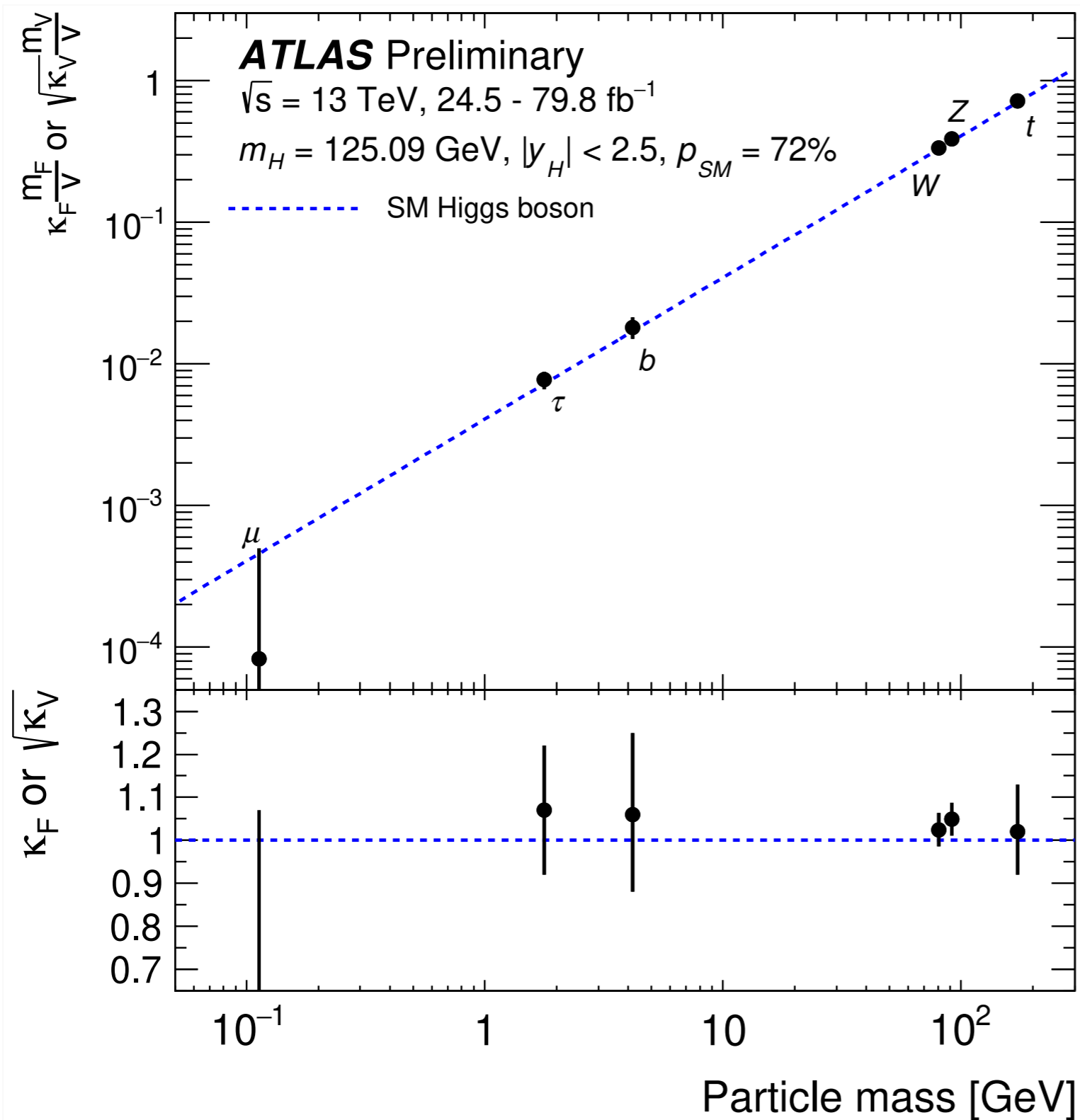
# Production and Decay Modes



*Fix production/decays with low sensitivity to SM values*

**ATLAS-CONF-2019-005**

# Coupling vs Mass



Interpret the results in the K framework as a function of the particle mass assuming no BSM contributions to the total width

$$\kappa_j^2 = \frac{\sigma_j}{\sigma_j^{\text{SM}}} \quad \text{or} \quad \kappa_j^2 = \frac{\Gamma^j}{\Gamma_{\text{SM}}^j}$$

[ATLAS-CONF-2019-005](#)

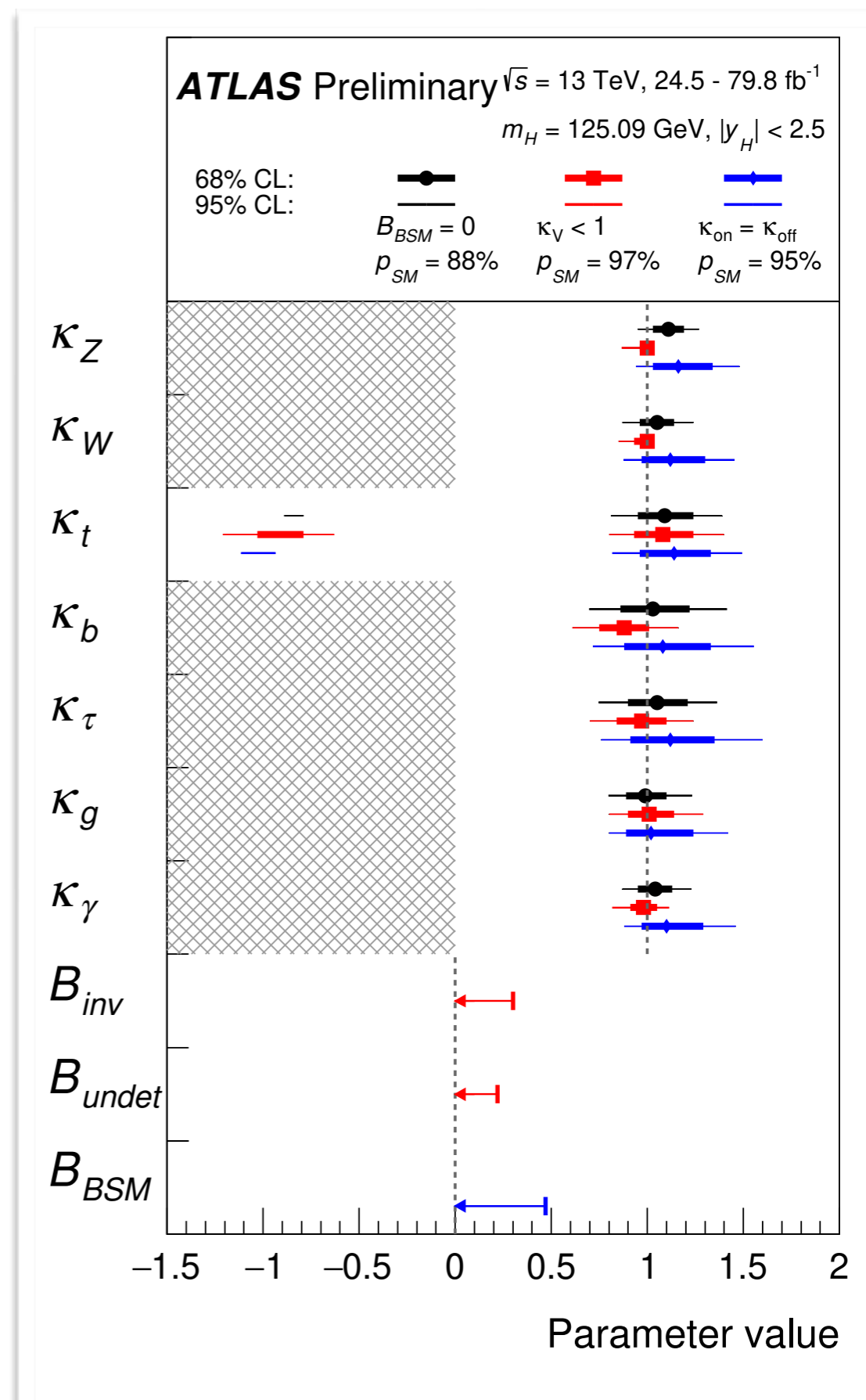


# Probing BSM Contributions

Explore three different scenarios for the total width

## All scale factors measured to be compatible with SM expectations

- If  $|K_V| < 1$ ;
  - $B_{inv} < 0.30$  (0.18) and
  - $B_{undet} < 0.22$  (0.38)
- Off-shell  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$  measurement
  - if  $K_{on} = K_{off}$ ;
    - $B_{BSM} < 0.47$  (0.57)



NEW

[ATLAS-CONF-2019-005](#)

# Probing the Higgs Self-coupling

- Starting from the Higgs potential

$$V(H) = \frac{1}{2}m_H^2 H^2 + \lambda_3 \nu H^3 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_4 H^4 + O(H^5)$$

- Consider modifications:  $\lambda_3 = \kappa_\lambda \lambda_3^{SM}$
- Modified Higgs production cross-sections:

$$\mu_i(\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_i) = \frac{\sigma^{BSM}}{\sigma^{SM}} = Z_H^{BSM}(\kappa_\lambda) \left[ \kappa_i^2 + \frac{(\kappa_\lambda - 1)C_1^i}{K_{EW}^i} \right]$$

$$Z_H^{BSM}(\kappa_\lambda) = \frac{1}{1 - (\kappa_\lambda^2 - 1)\delta Z_H} \quad \text{with} \quad \delta Z_H = -1.536 \times 10^{-3}$$

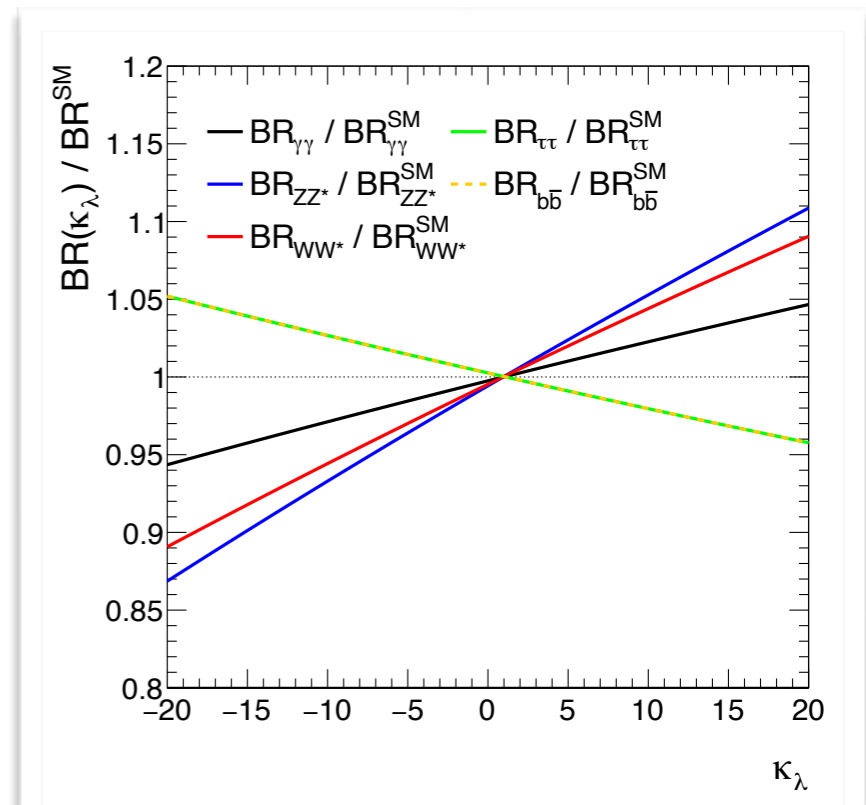
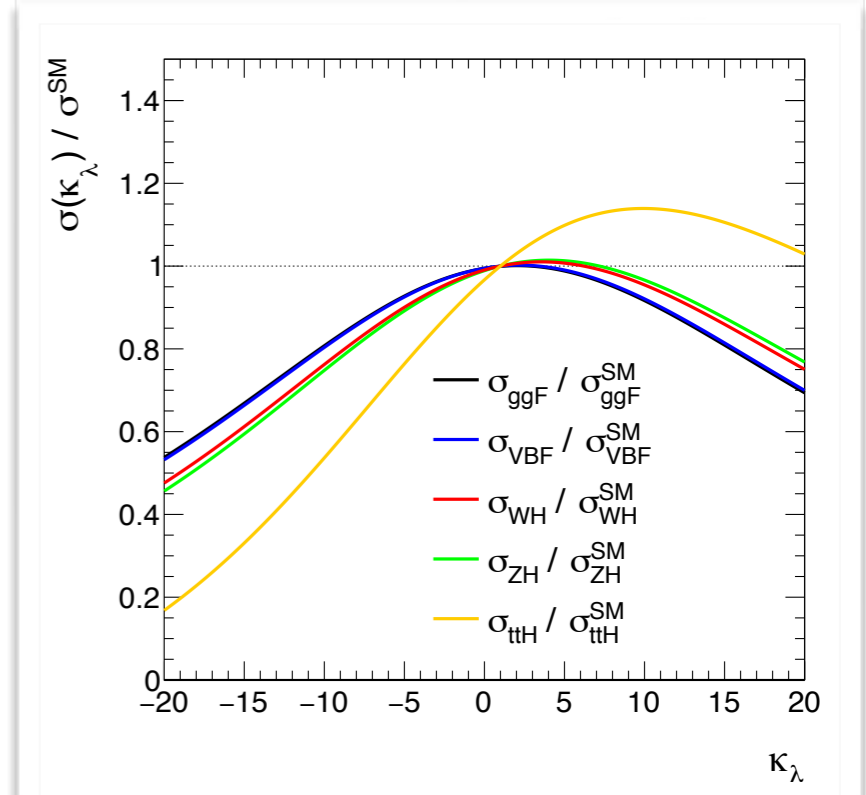
- Modified branching fractions

$$\mu_f(\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_f) = \frac{BR_f^{BSM}}{BR_f^{SM}} = \frac{\kappa_f^2 + (\kappa_\lambda - 1)C_1^f}{\sum_j BR_j^{SM} \left[ \kappa_j^2 + (\kappa_\lambda - 1)C_1^j \right]}$$

- Apply fit to Higgs combination (incl. STXS):

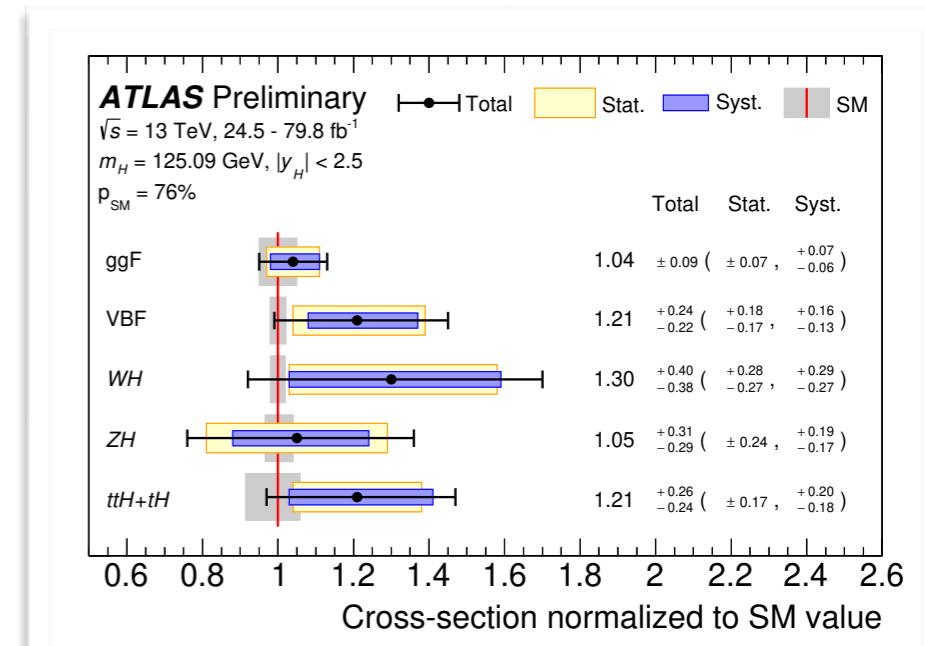
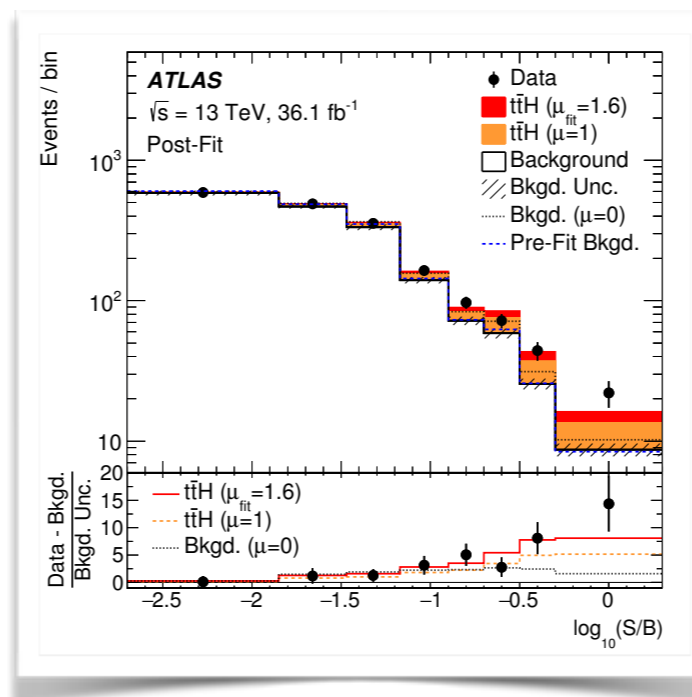
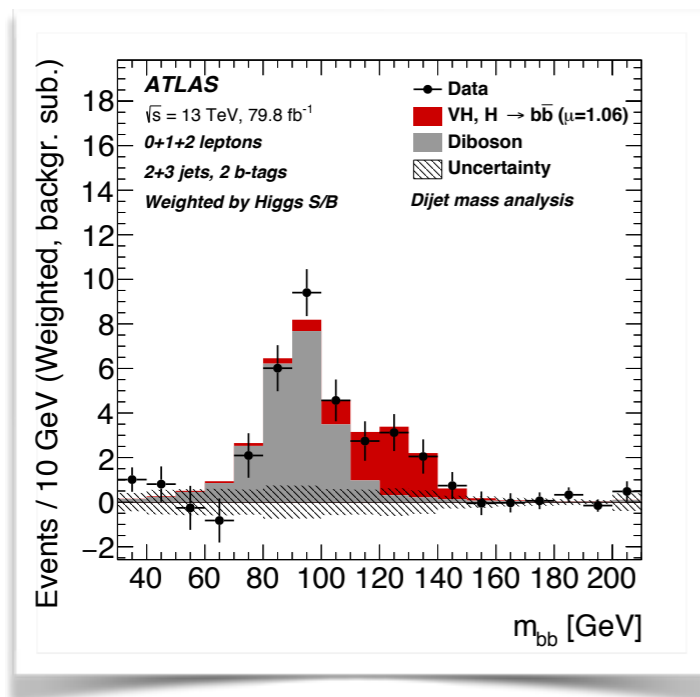
$$\kappa_\lambda = 4.0^{+3.7}_{-3.6}(\text{stat.})^{+1.6}_{-1.5}(\text{exp.})^{+1.3}_{-0.9}(\text{sig.th})^{+0.8}_{-0.9}(\text{bkg.th})$$

$$-3.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 11.9 \quad @ \quad 95\% \text{ CL}$$



# Conclusion

- Highlights since Moriond last year include
  - Observation of the coupling of the **Higgs to bottom quarks**
  - Observation of the coupling of the **Higgs to top quarks**
  - **New combination** with observation of **all main LHC Higgs production modes**
- So far, the results seem to agree to a remarkable degree to the Standard Model predictions...
  - But more data and more results to come



See talks by F. Cerutti, H. Wang and J. Dickinson for more details

**Backup**

**$K\lambda$**

# Feynman Diagrams for $\kappa_\lambda$

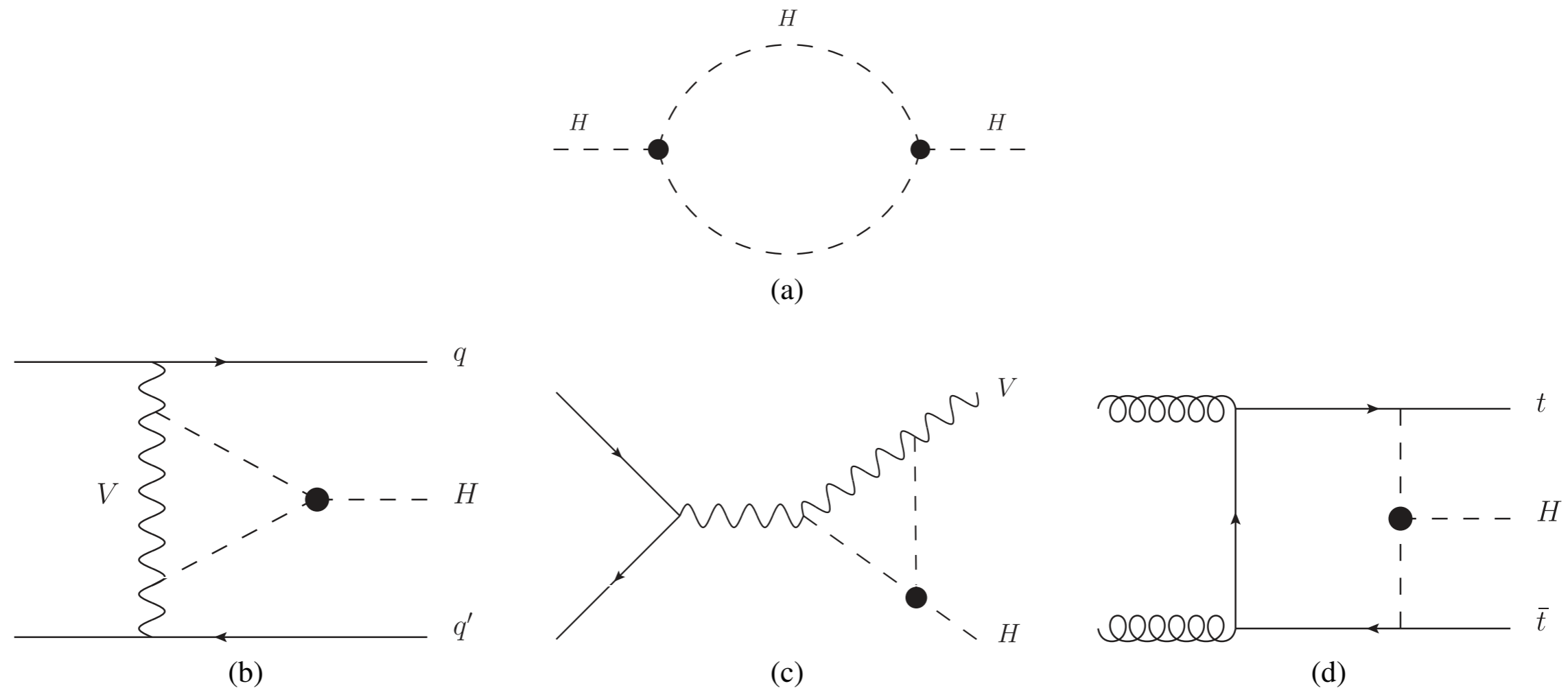


Figure 1: Examples of one loop  $\lambda_{HHH}$ -dependent diagrams for the Higgs boson self energy (a) and the single Higgs boson production in the VBF (b), VH (c), and  $t\bar{t}H$  (d) modes. The self-coupling vertex is indicated by the filled circle.

# Categories used for $K_\lambda$

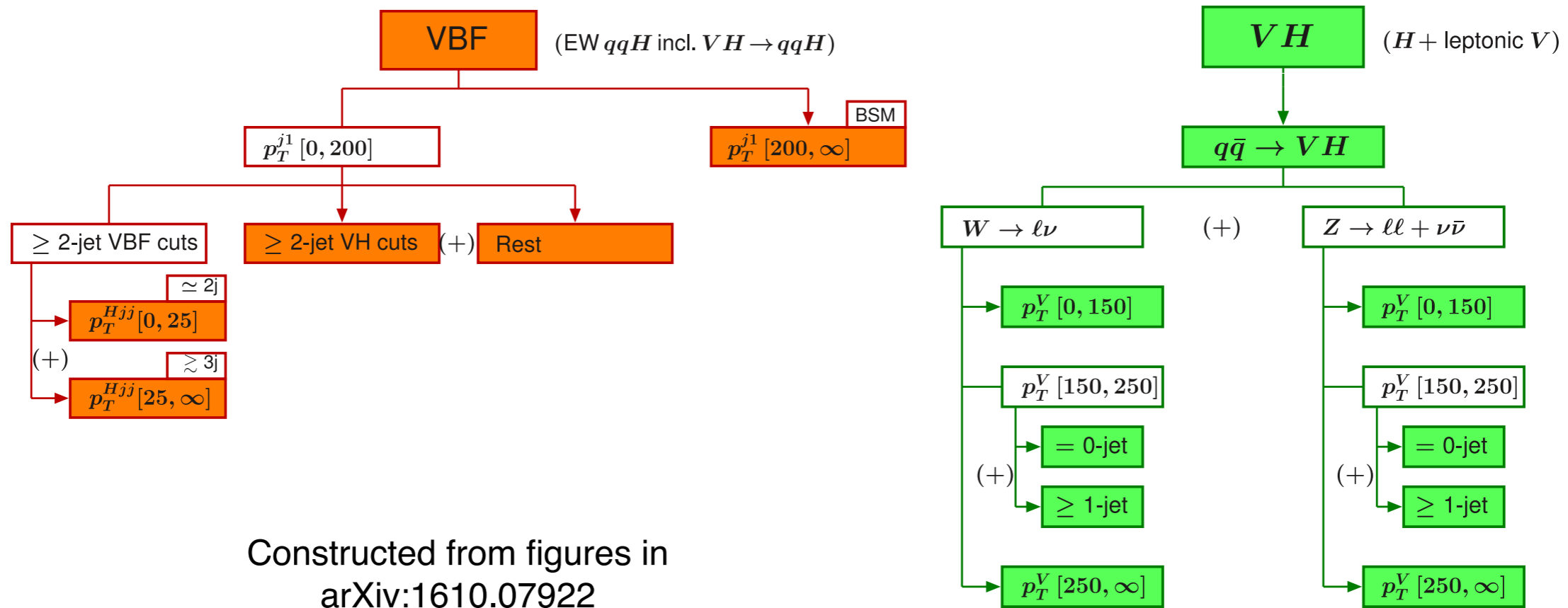


Figure 3: Schematic diagram of the VBF +  $V(\text{had})H$  (left) and  $V(\text{lep})H$  (right) STXS regions.  $p_T^{Hjj}$  is the  $p_T$  of the Higgs boson plus two jets system,  $p_T^V$  is the  $p_T$  of the vector boson  $V$  in the  $VH$  production mode,  $p_T^{j1}$  is the  $p_T$  of the jet with the highest  $p_T$ . In the  $VH$ ,  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  analysis, the separation in jet number of the  $p_T^V [150, 250]$  region in the  $VH$  production mode has been ignored, merging the 0 and the  $\geq 1$  jet regions. The diagrams are obtained from Ref. [14].

# Categories used for $K_\lambda$

STXS bin		VBF	WH	ZH
		$C_1^i \times 100$		
VBF + V(had)H	VBF-cuts + $p_T^{j1} < 200$ GeV, $\leq 2j$	0.63	0.91	1.07
	VBF-cuts + $p_T^{j1} < 200$ GeV, $\geq 3j$	0.61	0.85	1.04
	VH-cuts + $p_T^{j1} < 200$ GeV	0.64	0.89	1.10
	no VBF/VH-cuts, $p_T^{j1} < 200$ GeV	0.65	1.13	1.28
	$p_T^{j1} > 200$ GeV	0.39	0.23	0.28
$qq \rightarrow H\ell\nu$	$p_T^V < 150$ GeV		1.15	
	$150 < p_T^V < 250$ GeV, $0j$		0.18	
	$150 < p_T^V < 250$ GeV, $\geq 1j$		0.33	
	$p_T^V > 250$ GeV		0	
$qq \rightarrow H\ell\ell$	$p_T^V < 150$ GeV			1.33
	$150 < p_T^V < 250$ GeV, $0j$			0.20
$qq \rightarrow H\nu\nu$	$150 < p_T^V < 250$ GeV, $\geq 1j$			0.39
	$p_T^V > 250$ GeV			0

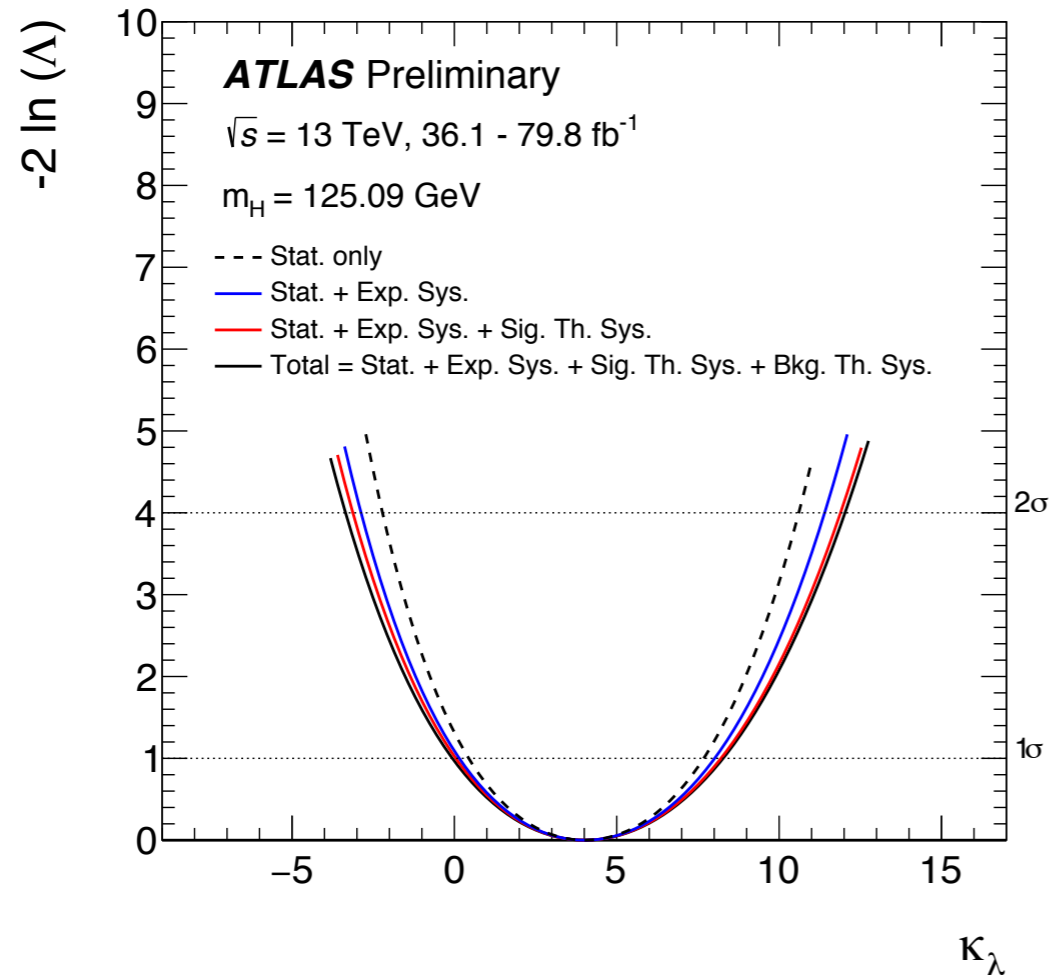
Table 5:  $C_1^i$  coefficients for each region of the STXS scheme for the VBF, WH and ZH production modes. The same definition for STXS regions and production modes as in Table 2 is used. In the VBF categories, “VBF-cuts” [14] indicates selections applied to target the VBF di-jet topology, with requirements on the di-jet invariant mass ( $m_{jj}$ ) and the difference in pseudorapidity between the two jets; the additional  $\leq 2j$  and  $\geq 3j$  bin separation is performed indirectly by requesting  $p_T^{Hjj} \leq 25$  GeV. “VH-cuts” select the  $W, Z \rightarrow jj$  decays, requiring an  $m_{jj}$  value close to the vector boson mass [14]. The  $C_1^i$  coefficients of the  $p_T^V > 250$  GeV regions are negligible,  $O(10^{-6})$ , and are set to 0.



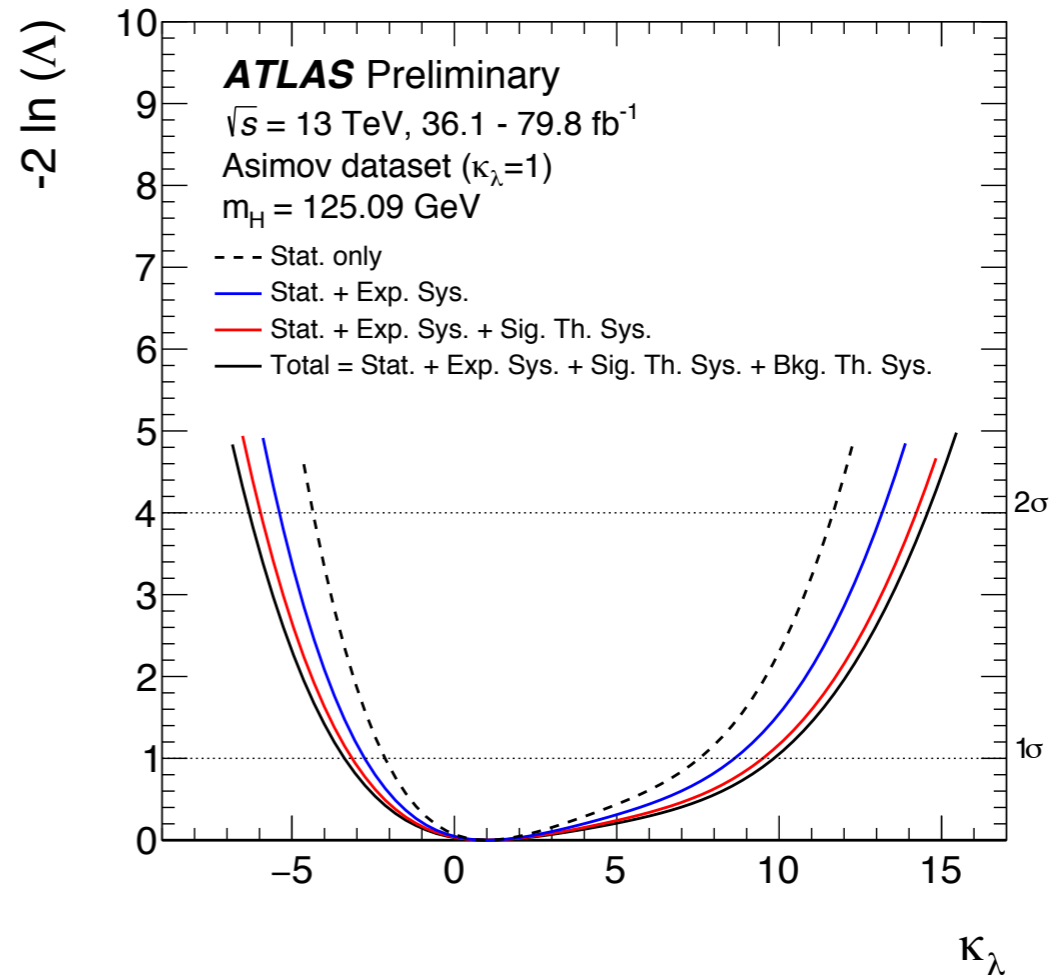
# H vs HH

- H
  - $\kappa_\lambda = 4.0_{-3.6}^{+3.7}(\text{stat.})_{-1.5}^{+1.6}(\text{exp.})_{-0.9}^{+1.3}(\text{sig.th})_{-0.9}^{+0.8}(\text{bkg.th})$
  - Observed:  $-3.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 11.9 @ 95\% \text{ CL}$  ~80 fb<sup>-1</sup>
  - Expected:  $-6.2 < \kappa_\lambda < 14.4 @ 95\% \text{ CL}$
- HH
  - Observed:  $-5.0 < \kappa_\lambda < 12.1 @ 95\% \text{ CL}$  ~36 fb<sup>-1</sup>
  - Expected:  $-5.8 < \kappa_\lambda < 12.0 @ 95\% \text{ CL}$

# Likelihoods



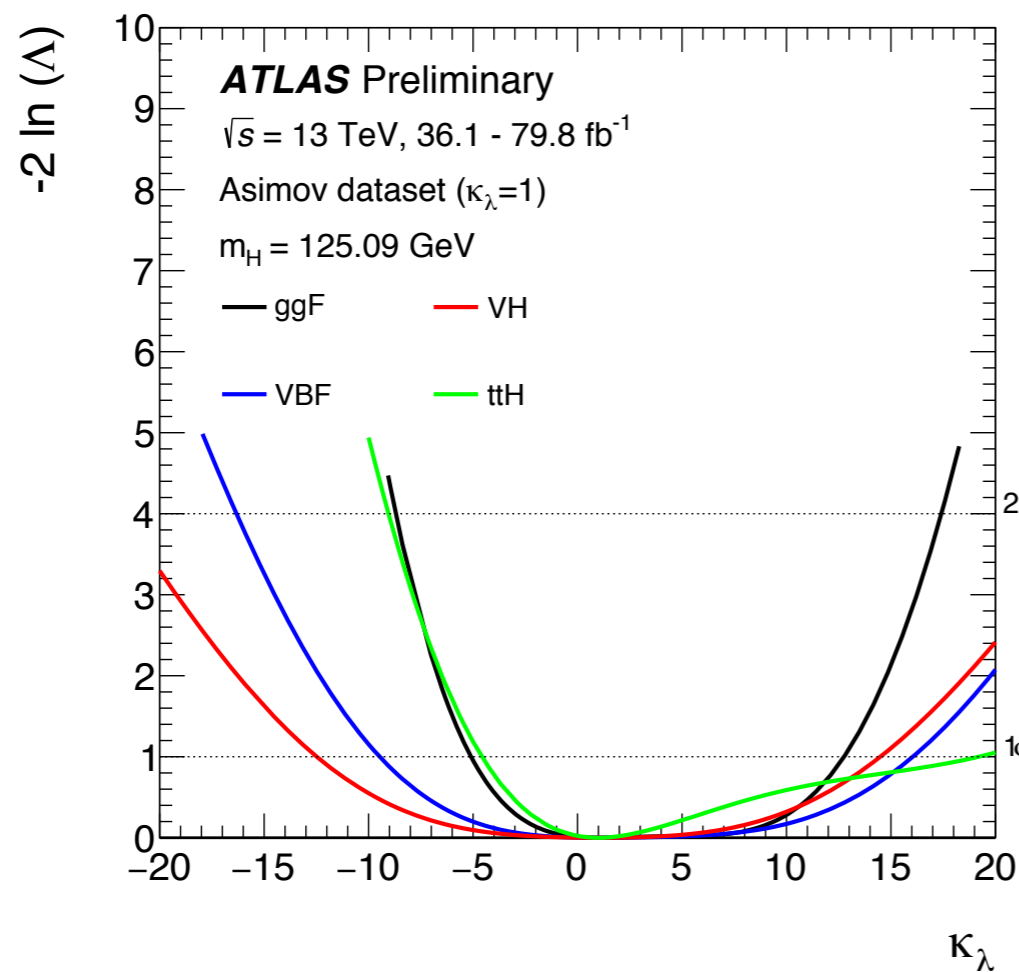
(a)



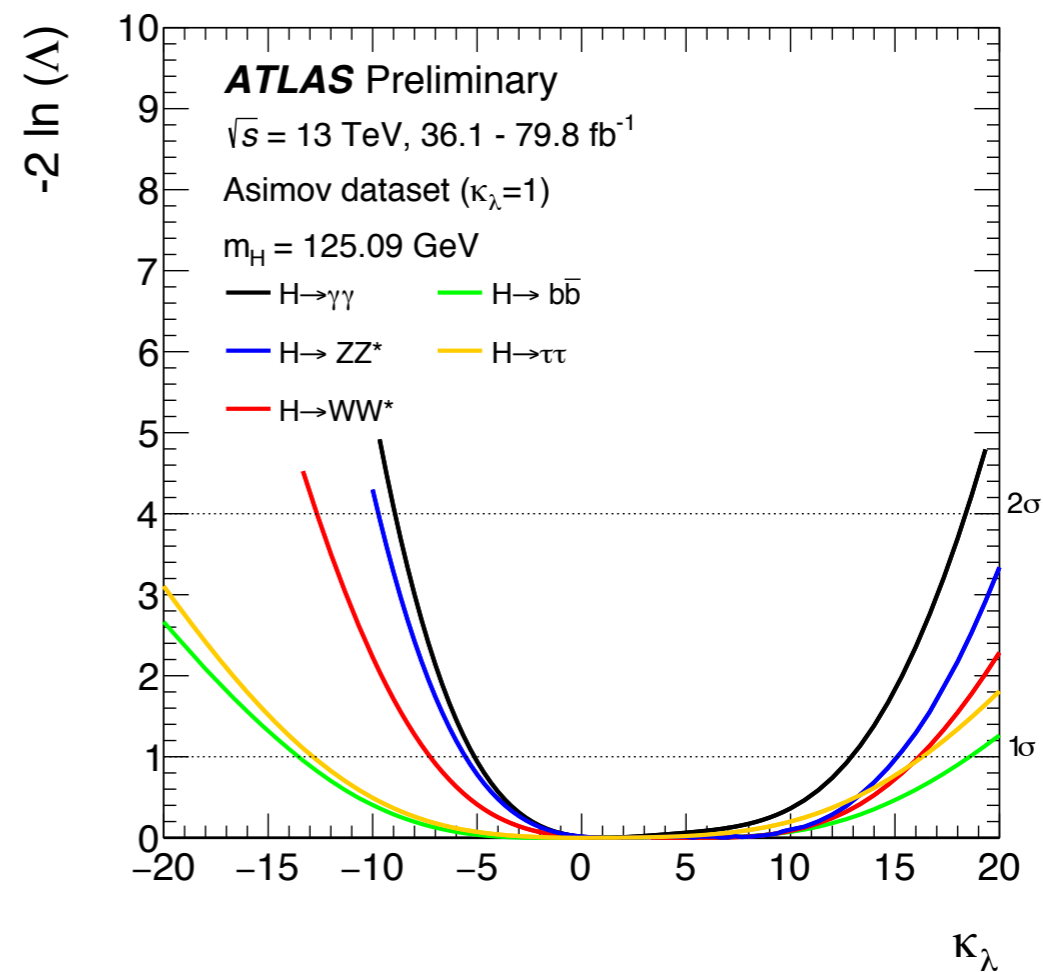
(b)

Figure 4: Profile likelihood scan, in terms of  $-2 \ln \Lambda(\kappa_\lambda)$ , performed as a function of  $\kappa_\lambda$  on data (a) and on the Asimov dataset [32] generated under the SM hypothesis (b). The solid black line shows the profile likelihood distributions obtained including all systematic uncertainties (“Total”). Results from a statistic only fit “Stat. only” (black dashed line), including the experimental systematics “Stat. + Exp. Sys.” (blue solid line), adding theory systematics related to the signal “Stat.+ Exp. Sys.+ Sig. Th. Sys.” (red solid line) are also shown. The dotted horizontal lines show the  $-2 \ln \Lambda(\kappa_\lambda) = 1$  and  $-2 \ln \Lambda(\kappa_\lambda) = 4$  levels that are used to define the  $\pm 1\sigma$  and  $\pm 2\sigma$  uncertainties on  $\kappa_\lambda$ .

# Likelihoods by Channel



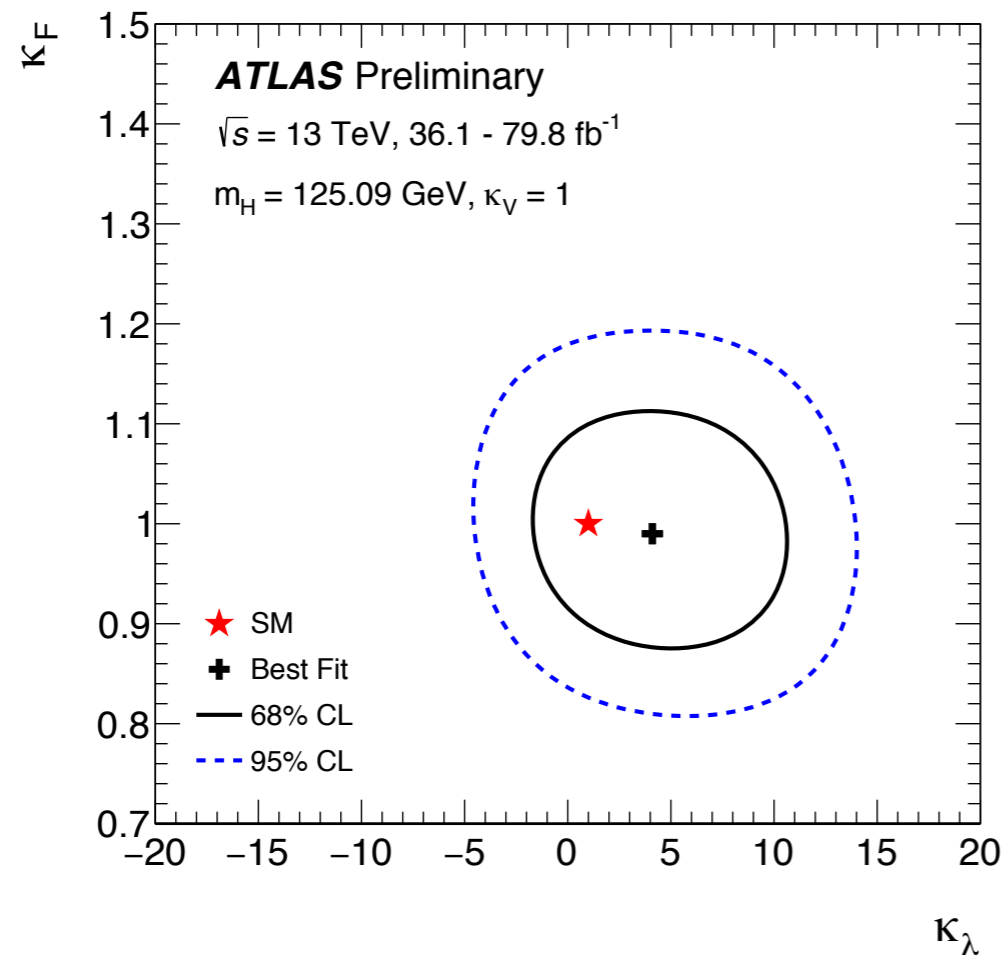
(a)



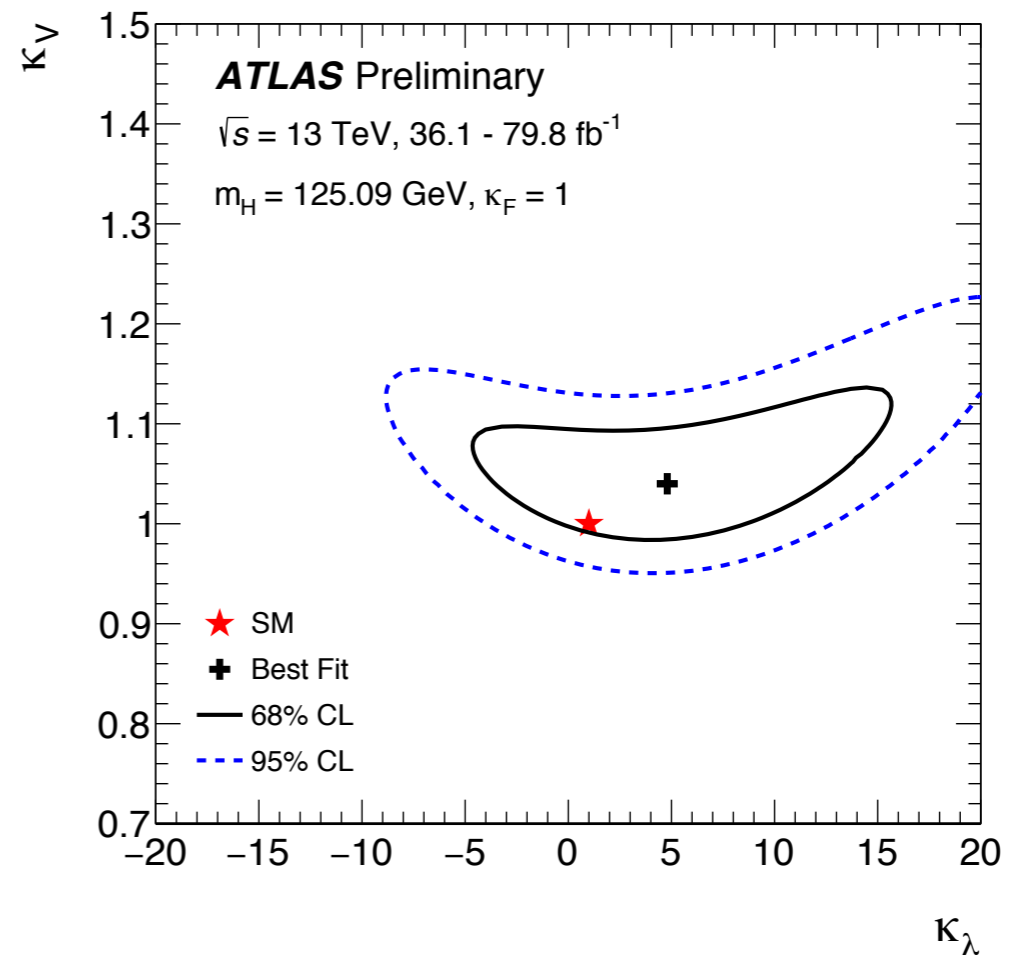
(b)

Figure 5: Profile likelihood scan, in terms of  $-2 \ln \Lambda(\kappa_\lambda)$ , performed as a function of  $\kappa_\lambda$  on Asimov datasets [32] generated under the SM hypothesis for each Higgs boson production mode (a) and each decay channel (b). In (a) the scan is performed parametrising all branching fractions and the selected production mode cross section as a function of  $\kappa_\lambda$ , while freely floating the signal strengths of the other production modes, in (b) all production mode cross sections and decay branching fractions are expressed as a function of  $\kappa_\lambda$ , but only the categories of the selected channel are included in the fit. The  $t\bar{t}H$  multi-lepton categories are excluded from the  $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$ ,  $H \rightarrow WW^*$ , and  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  fits.

# Likelihood Contours



(a)



(b)

Figure 6: Negative log-likelihood contours at 68% and 95% C.L. in the  $(\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_F)$  plane under the assumption of  $\kappa_V = 1$  (a), and in the  $(\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_V)$  plane under the assumption of  $\kappa_F = 1$  (b). The best fit value is indicated by a cross while the SM hypothesis is indicated by a star. The plot assumes that the approximations in Refs. [8,9] are valid inside the shown contours.

# $\kappa$ from different fits

POIs	Granularity	$\kappa_F^{+1\sigma}_{-1\sigma}$	$\kappa_V^{+1\sigma}_{-1\sigma}$	$\kappa_\lambda^{+1\sigma}_{-1\sigma}$	$\kappa_\lambda$ [95% C.L.]
$\kappa_\lambda$	STXS	1	1	$4.0^{+4.3}_{-4.1}$	[-3.2, 11.9]
				$1.0^{+8.8}_{-4.4}$	[-6.2, 14.4]
$\kappa_\lambda$	inclusive	1	1	$4.6^{+4.3}_{-4.2}$	[-2.9, 12.5]
				$1.0^{+9.5}_{-4.3}$	[-6.1, 15.0]
$\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_V$	STXS	1	$1.04^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	$4.8^{+7.4}_{-6.7}$	[-6.7, 18.4]
				$1.00^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	$1.0^{+9.9}_{-6.1}$
$\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_F$	STXS	$0.99^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$	1	$4.1^{+4.3}_{-4.1}$	[-3.2, 11.9]
		$1.0^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$		$1.0^{+8.8}_{-4.4}$	[-6.3, 14.4]

Table 6: Best fit values for  $\kappa$  modifiers with  $\pm 1\sigma$  uncertainties. The first column shows the parameter(s) of interest in each fit configuration, where the other coupling modifiers are kept fixed to the SM prediction. The fit to determine  $\kappa_\lambda$  has been performed in two configurations, one using the full STXS granularity for VBF,  $ZH$  and  $WH$  (STXS), and the other only considering the inclusive parametrization for all the production modes (inclusive). The 95% C.L. interval for  $\kappa_\lambda$  is also reported. For each fit result the upper row corresponds to the observed results, and the lower row to the expected results obtained using Asimov datasets generated under the SM hypothesis [32]. The  $\kappa_\lambda$ ,  $\kappa_V$  and  $\kappa_\lambda, \kappa_F$  fit results are obtained under the assumption that the approximations in Refs. [8,9] are valid in 95% C.L. regions.

# Combination

# Luminosity in Combination

Table 1: Integrated luminosity of the dataset used for each input analysis to the combination.

Analysis	Integrated luminosity ( $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (including $t\bar{t}H$ , $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ )	79.8
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ (including $t\bar{t}H$ , $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ )	79.8
$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$	36.1
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	36.1
$VH, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	79.8
VBF, $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	24.5 – 30.6
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	79.8
$t\bar{t}H, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ and $t\bar{t}H$ multilepton	36.1
$H \rightarrow$ invisible	36.1
Off-shell $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$	36.1

# Likelihood in the Combination

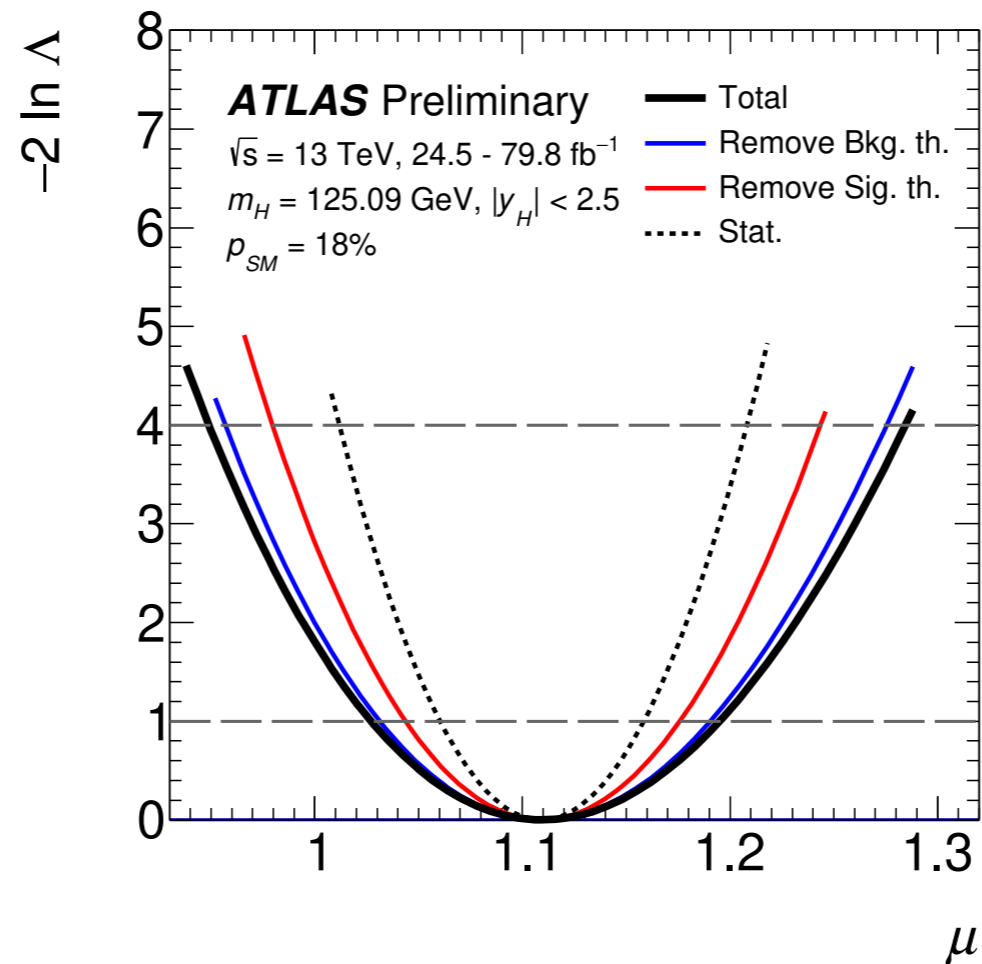


Figure 1: Variations of  $-2 \ln \Lambda(\mu)$  as a function of  $\mu$  with all systematic uncertainties included (solid black line), with parameters describing theory uncertainties on background processes fixed to their best-fit values (solid blue line), with the same procedure also applied to theory uncertainties on the signal process (solid red line) and all systematic uncertainties (dotted black line). The dashed horizontal lines show the levels  $-2 \ln \Lambda(\mu) = 1$  and  $-2 \ln \Lambda(\mu) = 4$  which are used to define, respectively, the  $1\sigma$  and  $2\sigma$  confidence intervals on  $\mu$ , as described in Section 4.



# Combination Systematics

Table 3: Summary of the relative uncertainties  $\Delta\mu/\mu$  affecting the measurement of the combined global signal strength  $\mu$ . "MC stat." refers to uncertainties due to limited numbers of simulated events. "Other" refers to the combined effect of the sources of experimental systematic uncertainty not explicitly listed in the table.

Uncertainty source	$\Delta\mu/\mu$ [%]
Statistical uncertainty	4.4
Systematic uncertainties	6.2
Theory uncertainties	4.8
Signal	4.2
Background	2.6
Experimental uncertainties (excl. MC stat.)	4.1
Luminosity	2.0
Background modeling	1.6
Jets, $E_T^{\text{miss}}$	1.4
Flavour tagging	1.1
Electrons, photons	2.2
Muons	0.2
$\tau$ -lepton	0.4
Other	1.6
MC statistical uncertainty	1.7
Total uncertainty	7.6

# Breakdown for Combination Cross-sections

Table 4: Best-fit values and uncertainties of the production cross sections of the Higgs boson, assuming SM values for its decay branching fractions. The total uncertainties are decomposed into components for data statistics (Stat.), experimental systematic uncertainties (Exp.), and theory uncertainties in the modeling of the signal (Sig. th.) and background (Bkg. th.) processes. SM predictions [26] are shown for the cross section of each production process. The observed (obs.) and expected (exp.) significances of the observed signals relative to the no-signal hypothesis are also shown for all processes except ggF, which was observed in Run 1. For the  $WH$  and  $ZH$  modes, a combined  $VH$  significance is reported assuming the SM value of the ratio of  $WH$  to  $ZH$  production.

Process ( $ y_H  < 2.5$ )	Value [pb]	Uncertainty [pb]					SM pred. [pb]	Significance	
		Total	Stat.	Exp.	Sig. th.	Bkg. th.		obs.	(exp.)
ggF	46.5	$\pm 4.0$	$\pm 3.1$	$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 0.9$	$\pm 1.3$	$44.7 \pm 2.2$	-	
VBF	4.25	+0.84 -0.77	+0.63 -0.60	+0.35 -0.32	+0.42 -0.32	+0.14 -0.11	$3.515 \pm 0.075$	6.5 (5.3)	
$WH$	1.57	+0.48 -0.46	+0.34 -0.33	+0.25 -0.24	+0.11 -0.07	$\pm 0.20$	$1.204 \pm 0.024$	3.5 (2.7)	} 5.3 (4.7)
$ZH$	0.84	+0.25 -0.23	$\pm 0.19$	$\pm 0.09$	+0.07 -0.04	$\pm 0.10$	$0.797^{+0.033}_{-0.026}$	3.6 (3.6)	
$t\bar{t}H+tH$	0.71	+0.15 -0.14	$\pm 0.10$	$\pm 0.07$	+0.05 -0.04	+0.08 -0.07	$0.586^{+0.034}_{-0.049}$	5.8 (5.4)	

# Systematics Breakdown for Combination

Table 5: Summary of the uncertainties affecting the production cross section measurements. "MC stat." refers to uncertainties due to limited numbers of simulated events. "Other" refers to the combined effect of the sources of experimental systematic uncertainty not explicitly listed in the table.

Uncertainty source	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{ggF}}{\sigma_{ggF}}$ [%]	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{VBF}}{\sigma_{VBF}}$ [%]	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{WH}}{\sigma_{WH}}$ [%]	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{ZH}}{\sigma_{ZH}}$ [%]	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}H+tH}}{\sigma_{t\bar{t}H+tH}}$ [%]
Statistical uncertainties	6.4	15	21	23	14
Systematic uncertainties	6.2	12	22	17	15
Theory uncertainties	3.4	9.2	14	14	12
Signal	2.0	8.7	5.8	6.7	6.3
Background	2.7	3.0	13	12	10
Experimental uncertainties (excl. MC stat.)	5.0	6.5	9.9	9.6	9.2
Luminosity	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.1
Background modeling	2.5	2.2	4.7	2.9	5.7
Jets, $E_T^{\text{miss}}$	0.9	5.4	3.0	3.3	4.0
Flavour tagging	0.9	1.3	7.9	8.0	1.8
Electrons, photons	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	3.8
Muons	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
$\tau$ -lepton	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	2.4
Other	2.5	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.8
MC statistical uncertainties	1.6	4.8	8.8	7.9	4.4
Total uncertainties	8.9	19	30	29	21

# Systematics Breakdown for Combination (2)

Table 6: Best-fit values and uncertainties of the production cross sections times branching ratios of the Higgs boson, for the combinations in which sufficient sensitivity is provided by the input analyses. Combinations not shown in the table are fixed to their SM values within uncertainties. For  $t\bar{t}H+tH$  production,  $H \rightarrow VV^*$  refers to the combination of  $H \rightarrow WW^*$  and  $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$ , with a relative weight fixed by their respective SM branching fractions. The total uncertainties are decomposed into components for data statistics (Stat.), experimental systematic uncertainties (Exp.), and theory uncertainties in the modeling of the signal (Sig. th.) and background (Bkg. th.) processes. SM predictions [26] are shown for each process.

Process ( $ y_H  < 2.5$ )	Value [fb]	Uncertainty [fb]					SM pred. [fb]
		Total	Stat.	Exp.	Sig. th.	Bkg. th.	
ggF, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	97	$\pm 14$	$\pm 11$	$\pm 8$	$\pm 2$	$^{+2}_{-1}$	$101.5 \pm 5.3$
ggF, $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	1230	$^{+190}_{-180}$	$\pm 170$	$\pm 60$	$\pm 20$	$\pm 20$	$1181 \pm 61$
ggF, $H \rightarrow WW^*$	10400	$\pm 1800$	$\pm 1100$	$\pm 1100$	$\pm 380$	$^{+960}_{-870}$	$9600 \pm 500$
ggF, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	2700	$^{+1700}_{-1500}$	$\pm 1000$	$\pm 920$	$^{+810}_{-310}$	$^{+390}_{-420}$	$2800 \pm 140$
VBF, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	11.1	$^{+3.2}_{-2.8}$	$^{+2.5}_{-2.4}$	$^{+1.4}_{-1.0}$	$^{+1.5}_{-1.1}$	$^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$7.98 \pm 0.21$
VBF, $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	249	$^{+91}_{-77}$	$^{+87}_{-75}$	$^{+16}_{-11}$	$^{+17}_{-12}$	$^{+9}_{-7}$	$92.8 \pm 2.3$
VBF, $H \rightarrow WW^*$	450	$^{+270}_{-260}$	$^{+220}_{-200}$	$^{+120}_{-130}$	$^{+80}_{-70}$	$^{+70}_{-80}$	$756 \pm 19$
VBF, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	260	$^{+130}_{-120}$	$\pm 90$	$^{+80}_{-70}$	$^{+30}_{-10}$	$^{+30}_{-20}$	$220 \pm 6$
VBF, $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	6100	$^{+3400}_{-3300}$	$^{+3300}_{-3200}$	$^{+700}_{-600}$	$\pm 300$	$\pm 300$	$2040 \pm 50$
VH, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	5.0	$^{+2.6}_{-2.5}$	$^{+2.4}_{-2.2}$	$^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.1$	$4.54^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$
VH, $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	36	$^{+63}_{-41}$	$^{+62}_{-41}$	$^{+5}_{-4}$	$^{+6}_{-4}$	$^{+4}_{-2}$	$52.8 \pm 1.4$
VH, $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	1380	$^{+310}_{-290}$	$^{+210}_{-200}$	$\pm 150$	$^{+120}_{-80}$	$\pm 140$	$1162^{+31}_{-29}$
$t\bar{t}H+tH$ , $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	1.46	$^{+0.55}_{-0.47}$	$^{+0.48}_{-0.44}$	$^{+0.19}_{-0.15}$	$^{+0.17}_{-0.11}$	$\pm 0.03$	$1.33^{+0.08}_{-0.11}$
$t\bar{t}H+tH$ , $H \rightarrow VV^*$	212	$^{+84}_{-81}$	$^{+61}_{-59}$	$^{+47}_{-44}$	$^{+17}_{-10}$	$^{+31}_{-30}$	$142^{+8}_{-12}$
$t\bar{t}H+tH$ , $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	51	$^{+41}_{-35}$	$^{+31}_{-28}$	$^{+26}_{-21}$	$^{+6}_{-4}$	$^{+8}_{-6}$	$36.7^{+2.2}_{-3.1}$
$t\bar{t}H+tH$ , $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	270	$\pm 200$	$\pm 100$	$\pm 80$	$^{+40}_{-10}$	$^{+150}_{-160}$	$341^{+20}_{-29}$

# ggF vs VBF

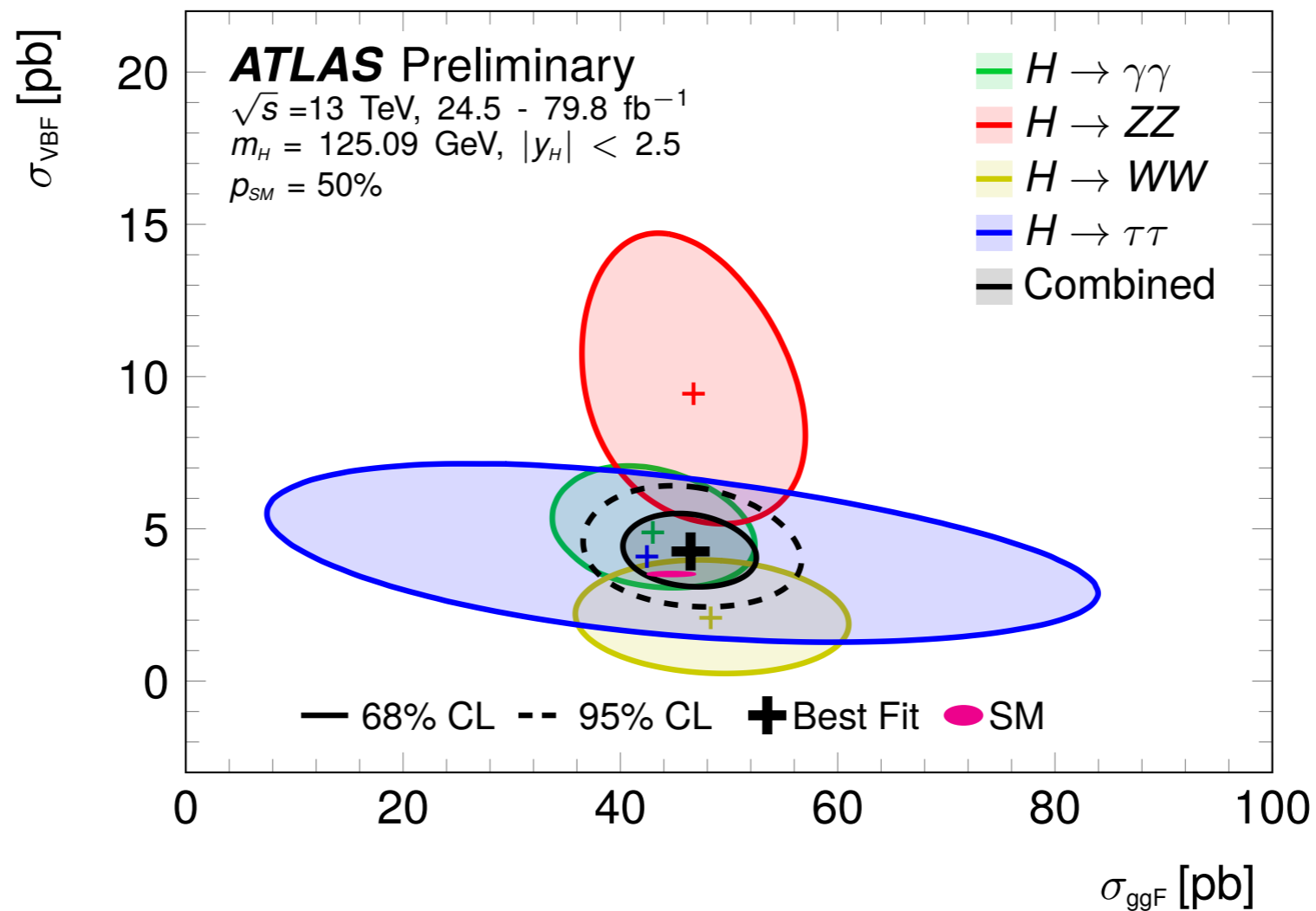
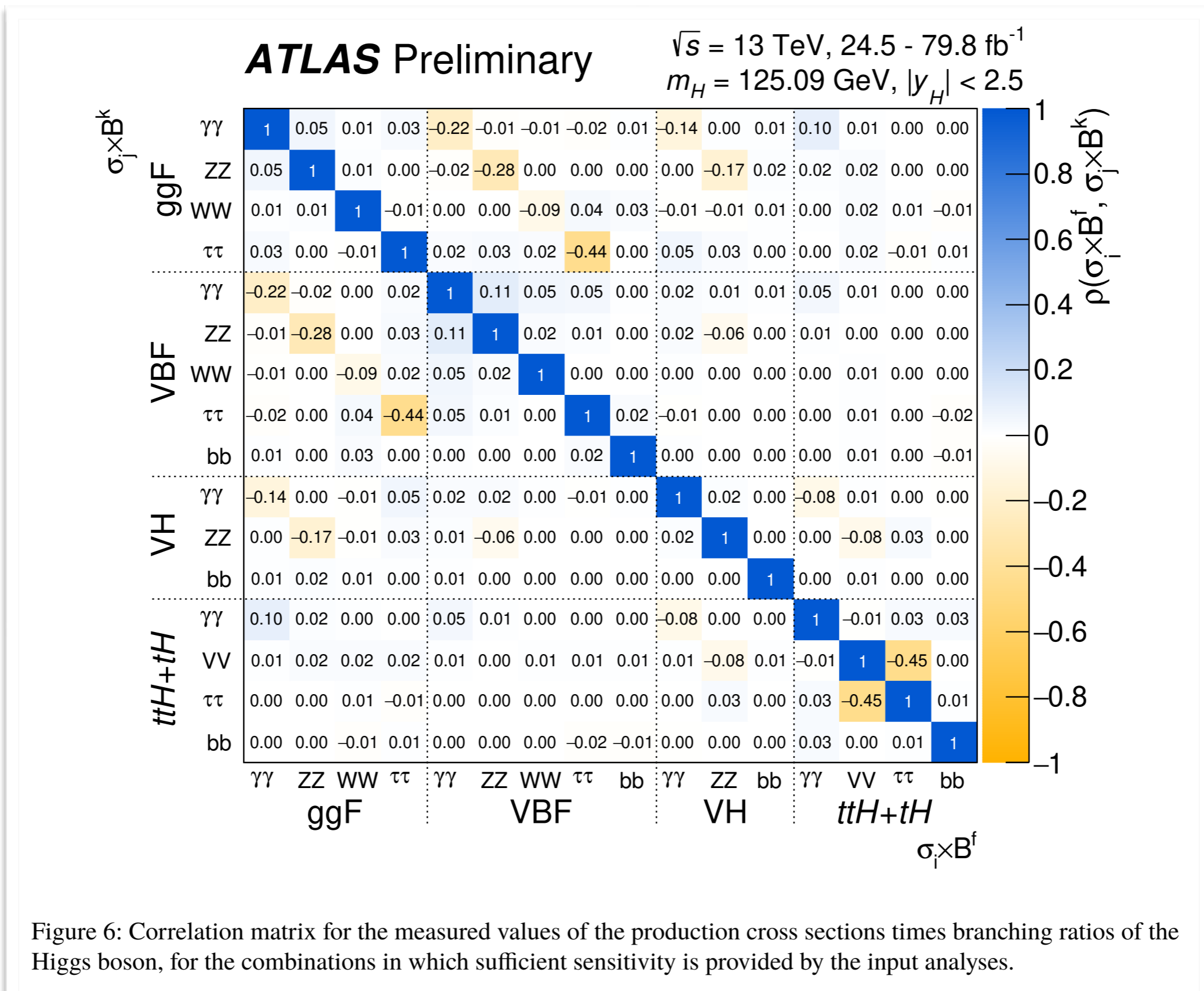


Figure 4: Observed likelihood contours in the plane of  $\sigma_{\text{VBF}}$  versus  $\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$  from individual channels and the combined fit. Contours for 68% (95%) CL, defined in the asymptotic approximation by  $-2 \ln \Lambda = 2.28$  (5.99), are shown in solid (dashed) lines. The crosses indicate the best-fit values, and the solid ellipse the SM prediction. Higgs boson branching fractions are fixed to their SM values within theory uncertainties. The compatibility between the combined measurement and the SM prediction, estimated using the procedure outlined in the text with 2 degrees of freedom, is indicated.

# Correlation Matrix: Modes



# Cross-section Ratios

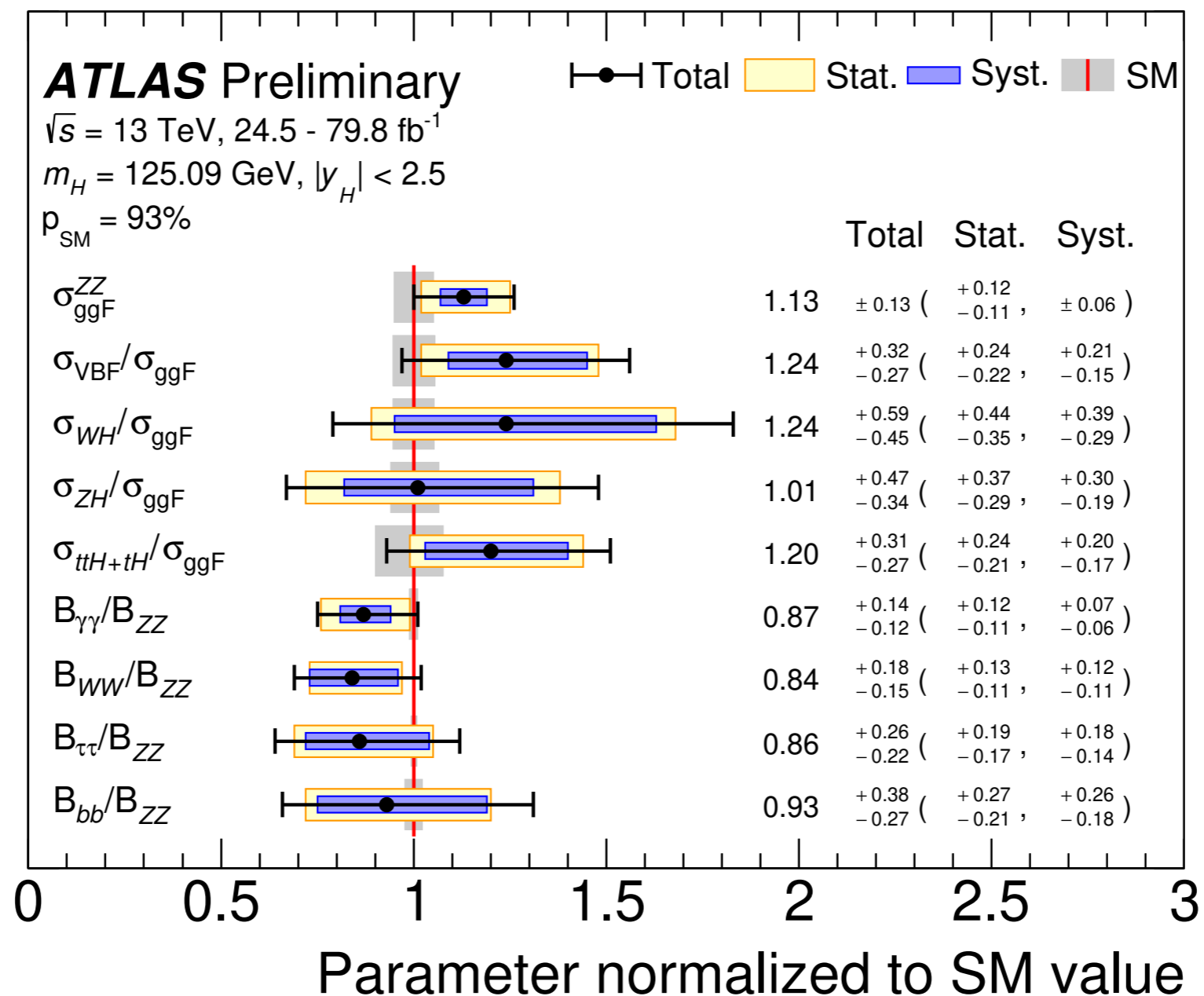


Figure 7: Results of a simultaneous fit for  $\sigma_{\text{ggF}}^{\text{ZZ}}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{VBF}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{WH}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{ZH}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{ttH}+\text{tH}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$ ,  $B_{\gamma\gamma}/B_{\text{ZZ}}$ ,  $B_{\text{WW}}/B_{\text{ZZ}}$ ,  $B_{\tau\tau}/B_{\text{ZZ}}$ , and  $B_{bb}/B_{\text{ZZ}}$ . The fit results are normalized to the SM predictions. The black error bars, blue boxes and yellow boxes show the total, systematic, and statistical uncertainties in the measurements, respectively. The gray bands show the theory uncertainties in the predictions.

# Cross-section Ratios (2)

Table 7: Best-fit values and uncertainties of  $\sigma_{\text{ggF}}^{\text{ZZ}}$ , together with ratios of production cross sections normalized to  $\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$ , and ratios of branching fractions normalized to  $B_{\text{ZZ}}$ . Uncertainties in the SM predictions are computed following the same method as for Ref. [3].

Quantity	Value	Uncertainty					SM prediction
		Total	Stat.	Exp.	SigTheo.	BkgTheo.	
$\sigma_{\text{ggF}}^{\text{ZZ}}$ [pb]	1.33	$\pm 0.15$	+0.14 -0.13	$\pm 0.06$	$\pm 0.02$	$\pm 0.04$	$1.181 \pm 0.061$
$\sigma_{\text{VBF}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$	0.097	+0.025 -0.021	+0.019 -0.017	+0.010 -0.008	+0.011 -0.008	+0.006 -0.005	$0.0786 \pm 0.0043$
$\sigma_{\text{WH}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$	0.034	+0.016 -0.012	+0.012 -0.009	+0.008 -0.006	+0.003 -0.002	+0.007 -0.005	$0.0269^{+0.0014}_{-0.0015}$
$\sigma_{\text{ZH}}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$	0.0180	+0.0084 -0.0062	+0.0066 -0.0052	+0.0034 -0.0021	+0.0016 -0.0009	+0.0037 -0.0025	$0.0178^{+0.0011}_{-0.0010}$
$\sigma_{t\bar{t}H+tH}/\sigma_{\text{ggF}}$	0.0157	+0.0041 -0.0035	+0.0031 -0.0029	+0.0020 -0.0017	+0.0012 -0.0008	+0.0013 -0.0012	$0.0131^{+0.0010}_{-0.0013}$
$B_{\gamma\gamma}/B_{\text{ZZ}}$	0.075	+0.012 -0.010	+0.010 -0.009	+0.006 -0.005	+0.002 -0.001	$\pm 0.002$	$0.0860 \pm 0.0010$
$B_{\text{WW}}/B_{\text{ZZ}}$	6.8	+1.5 -1.2	+1.1 -0.9	+0.8 -0.7	$\pm 0.2$	+0.6 -0.5	$8.15 \pm < 0.01$
$B_{\tau\tau}/B_{\text{ZZ}}$	2.04	+0.62 -0.52	+0.45 -0.40	+0.36 -0.31	+0.17 -0.09	+0.12 -0.09	$2.369 \pm 0.017$
$B_{bb}/B_{\text{ZZ}}$	20.5	+8.4 -6.2	+6.2 -4.6	+3.7 -2.4	+1.3 -0.9	+4.2 -2.9	$22.00 \pm 0.51$



# STXS in Combination

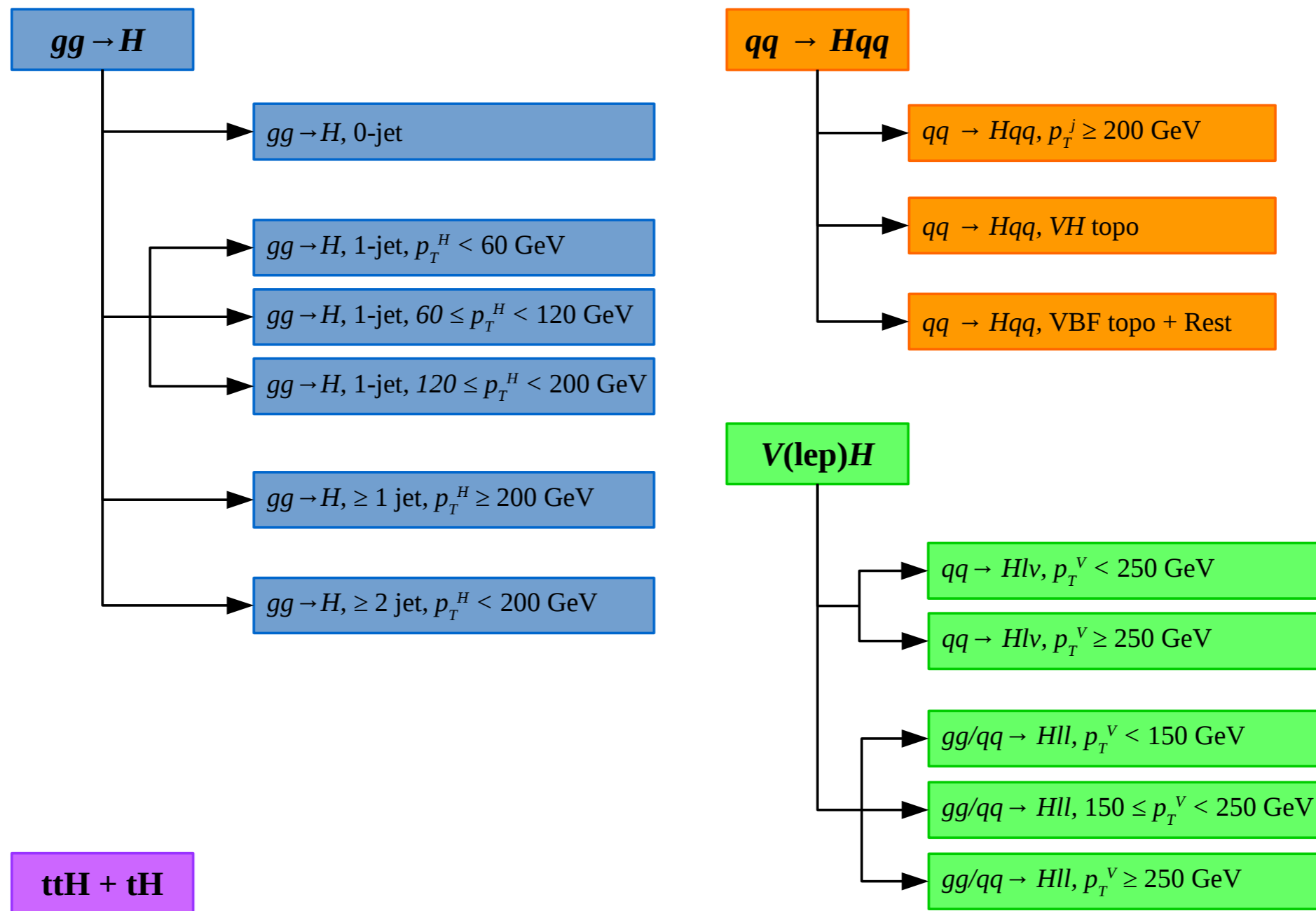


Figure 8: Definition of the STXS measurement regions used in this note. For each Higgs boson production process, the regions are defined starting from the top of the corresponding schematic, with regions nearer the top taking precedence in case of overlapping selections. The  $b\bar{b}H$  production mode is considered as part of  $gg \rightarrow H$ .

# $\kappa_F$ VS $\kappa_V$

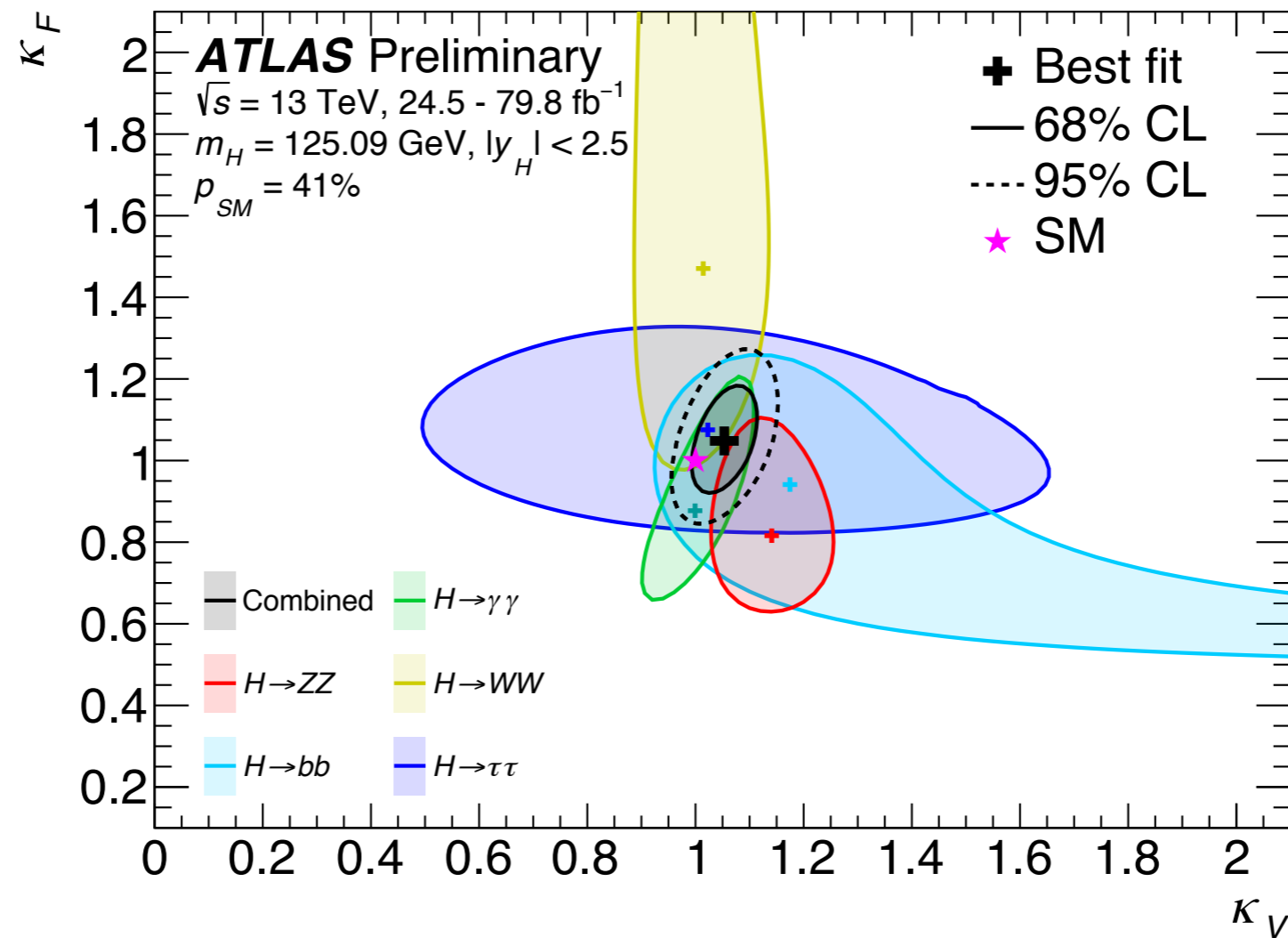


Figure 12: Negative log-likelihood contours at 68% and 95% CL in the  $(\kappa_V^f, \kappa_F^f)$  plane for the individual decay modes and their combination ( $\kappa_F$  versus  $\kappa_V$  shown in black) assuming the coupling strengths to fermions and vector bosons to be positive. No contributions from invisible or undetected Higgs boson decays are assumed. The best fit value for each measurement is indicated by a cross while the SM hypothesis is indicated by a star.

# Generic Parametrisation

Table 12: Best-fit values and uncertainties of ratios of coupling modifiers. The second column provides the expression of the measured parameters in terms of the coupling modifiers defined in previous sections. All parameters are defined to be unity in the SM.

Parameter	Definition in terms of $\kappa$ modifiers	Result
$\kappa_{gZ}$	$\kappa_g \kappa_Z / \kappa_H$	$1.06 \pm 0.07$
$\lambda_{tg}$	$\kappa_t / \kappa_g$	$1.10^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$
$\lambda_{Zg}$	$\kappa_Z / \kappa_g$	$1.12^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$
$\lambda_{WZ}$	$\kappa_W / \kappa_Z$	$0.95 \pm 0.08$
$\lambda_{\gamma Z}$	$\kappa_\gamma / \kappa_Z$	$0.94 \pm 0.07$
$\lambda_{\tau Z}$	$\kappa_\tau / \kappa_Z$	$0.95 \pm 0.13$
$\lambda_{bZ}$	$\kappa_b / \kappa_Z$	$0.93^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$

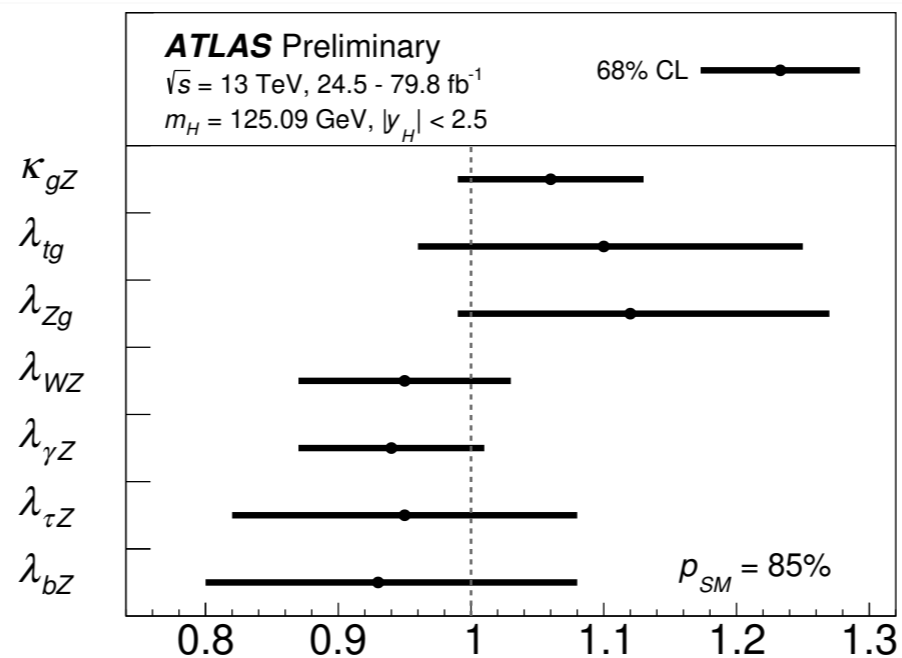


Figure 17: Measured ratios of coupling modifiers. The dashed line indicates the SM value of unity for each parameter.

# **Invisible Combination**

# Inputs

Table 1: Observed and expected upper limits on  $\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow \text{inv}}$  at 95% CL from direct searches for invisible decays of the 125 GeV Higgs boson and statistical combinations. Also given are the observed  $p$ -values under the SM hypothesis.

Analysis	$\sqrt{s}$	Int. luminosity	Observed	Expected	$p_{\text{SM}}$ -value	Reference
Run 2 VBF	13 TeV	36.1 fb <sup>-1</sup>	0.37	0.28 <sup>+0.11</sup> <sub>-0.08</sub>	0.19	[33]
Run 2 $ZH$	13 TeV	36.1 fb <sup>-1</sup>	0.67	0.39 <sup>+0.17</sup> <sub>-0.11</sub>	0.06	[34]
Run 2 $VH$	13 TeV	36.1 fb <sup>-1</sup>	0.83	0.58 <sup>+0.23</sup> <sub>-0.16</sub>	0.12	[35]
Run 2 Comb.	13 TeV	36.1 fb <sup>-1</sup>	0.38	0.21 <sup>+0.08</sup> <sub>-0.06</sub>	0.03	this note
Run 1 Comb.	7, 8 TeV	4.7, 20.3 fb <sup>-1</sup>	0.25	0.27 <sup>+0.10</sup> <sub>-0.08</sub>	—	[32]
Run 1+2 Comb.	7, 8, 13 TeV	4.7, 20.3, 36.1 fb <sup>-1</sup>	0.26	0.17 <sup>+0.07</sup> <sub>-0.05</sub>	0.10	this note

# Additional Results

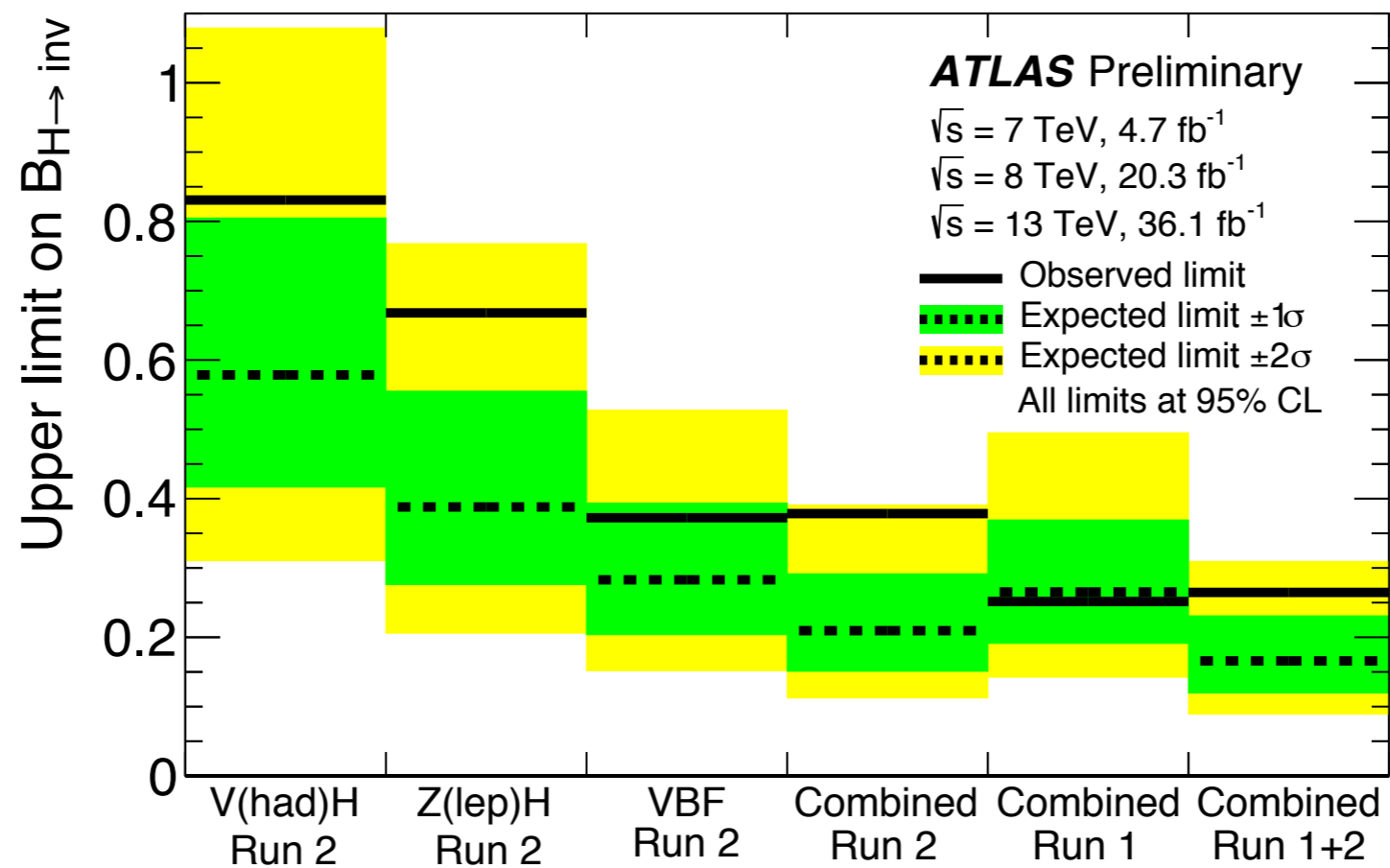


Figure 2: The observed and expected upper limits on  $\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow \text{inv}}$  at 95% CL from direct searches for invisible decays of the 125 GeV Higgs boson and statistical combinations.