Queen Mary
University of London

Understanding the Higgs Boson: Where We Are, Where We're Going, and How To Get There

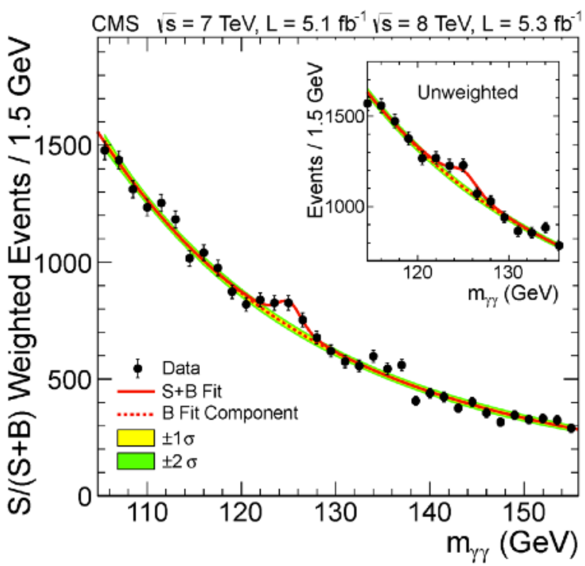
S.C. Zenz[58,197]

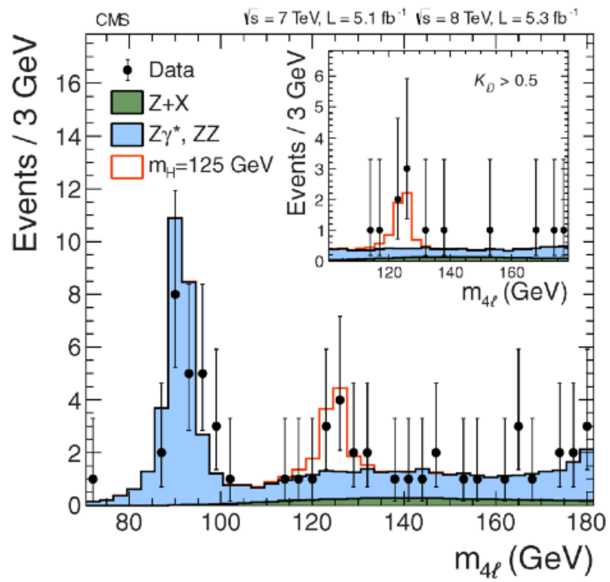
[197]Queen Mary U. London, Sch. Phys. Astron.

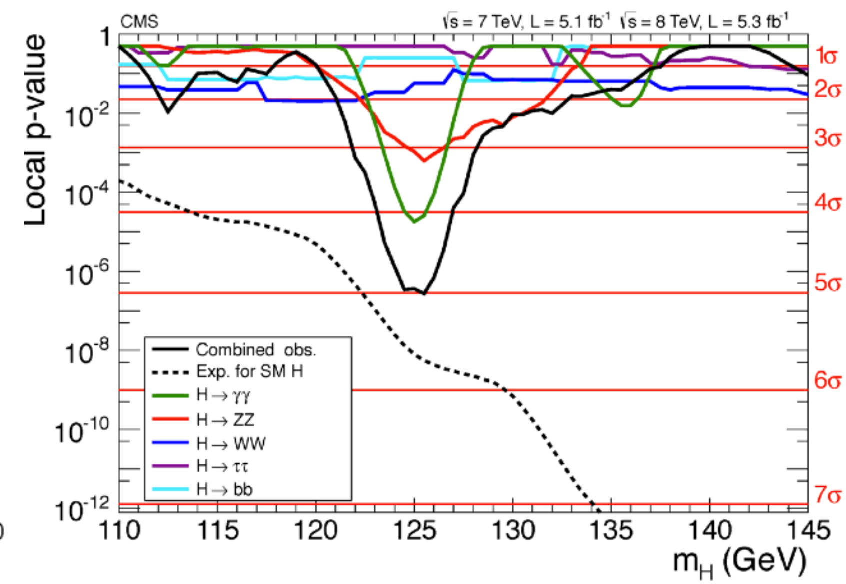
[58]Imperial Coll., London, Dept. Phys.

Imperial College London High Energy Physics Seminar
6 February 2019

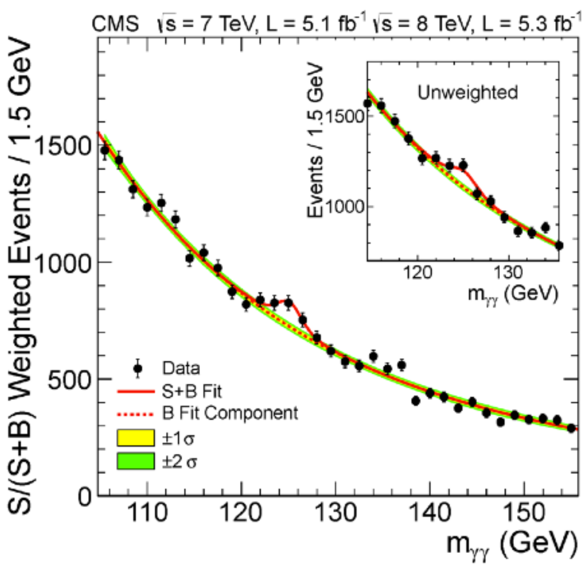
Foreword: Higgs Discovery

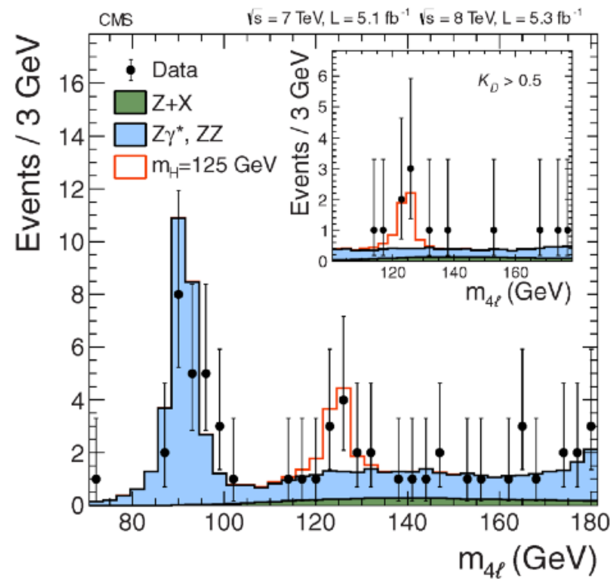


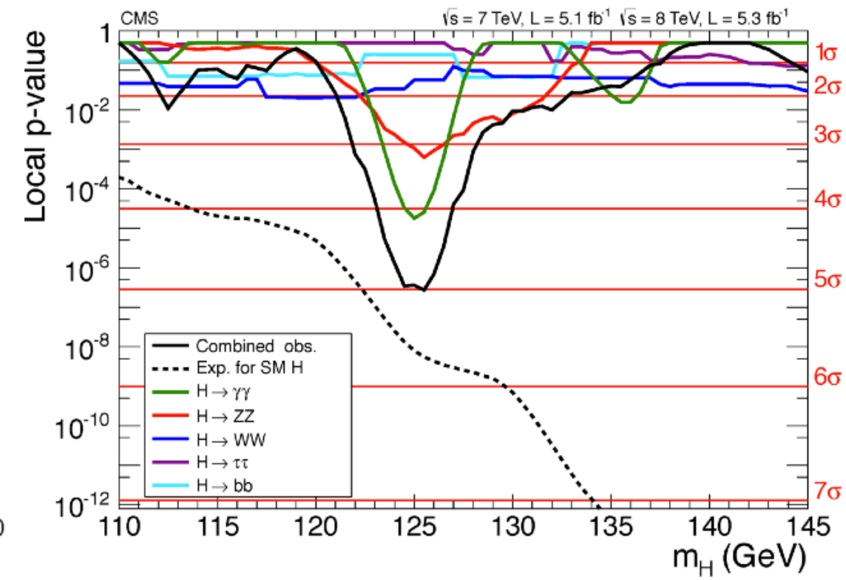




Foreword: Higgs Discovery







Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- How do we get from discovery to measurement?
- How do we get from ideas to finished analyses?

Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- How do we get from discovery to measurement?
- How do we get from ideas to finished analyses?

Jet substructure as a new Higgs search channel at the LHC

Jonathan M. Butterworth, Adam R. Davison
Department of Physics & Astronomy, University College London.

Mathieu Rubin, Gavin P. Salam
LPTHE; UPMC Univ. Paris 6; Univ. Denis Diderot; CNRS UMR 7589; Paris, France.

It is widely considered that, for Higgs boson searches at the Large Hadron Collider, WH and ZH production where the Higgs boson decays to $b\bar{b}$ are poor search channels due to large backgrounds. We show that at high transverse momenta, employing state-of-the-art jet reconstruction and decomposition techniques, these processes can be recovered as promising search channels for the standard model Higgs boson around 120 GeV in mass.

2008

Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- How do we get from discovery to measurement?
- How do we get from ideas to finished analyses?

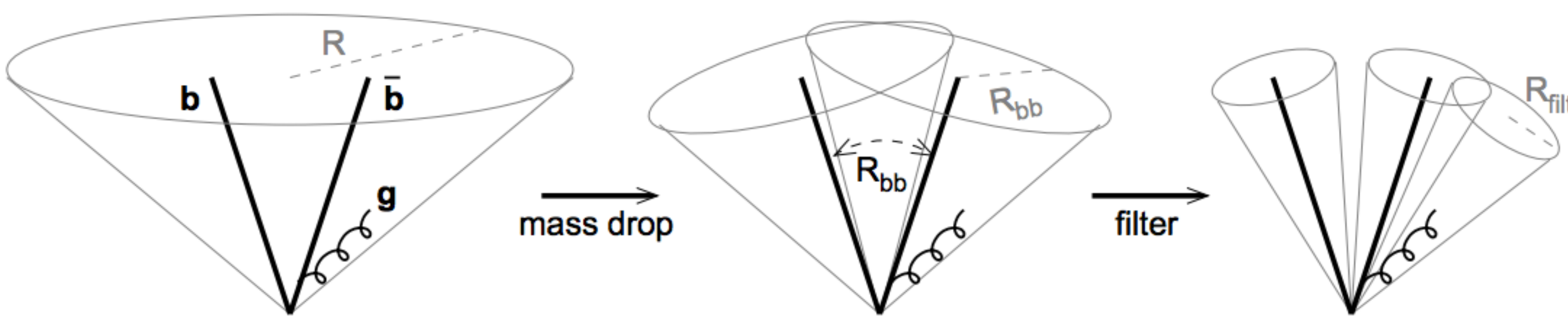
"At high transverse momenta . . . these processes can be recovered as promising search channels for the standard model Higgs boson around 120 GeV in mass."

"employing state-of-the-art jet reconstruction and decomposition techniques"

Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- How do we get from discovery to measurement?
- How do we get from ideas to finished analyses?

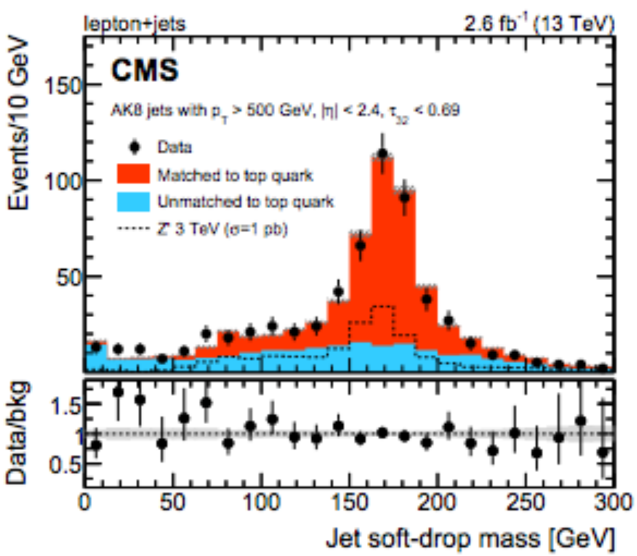
“employing state-of-the-art jet reconstruction and decomposition techniques”



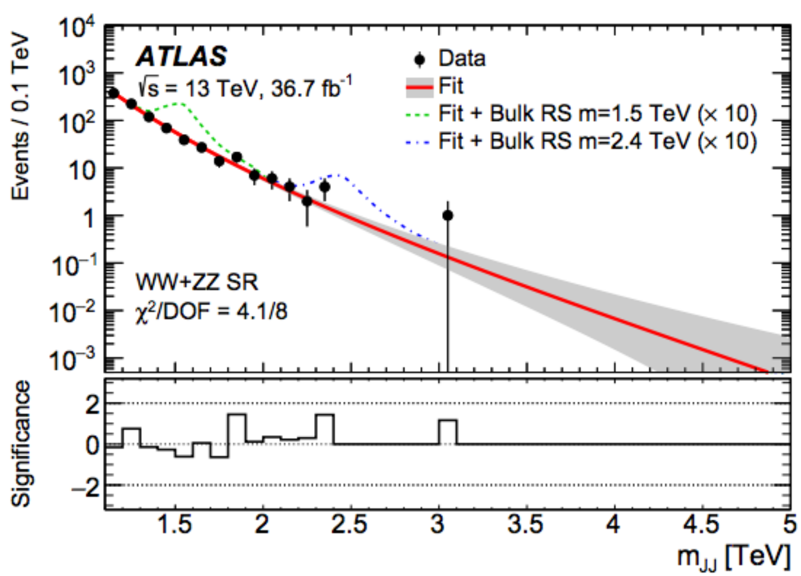
Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- How do we get from discovery to measurement?
- How do we get from ideas to finished analyses?

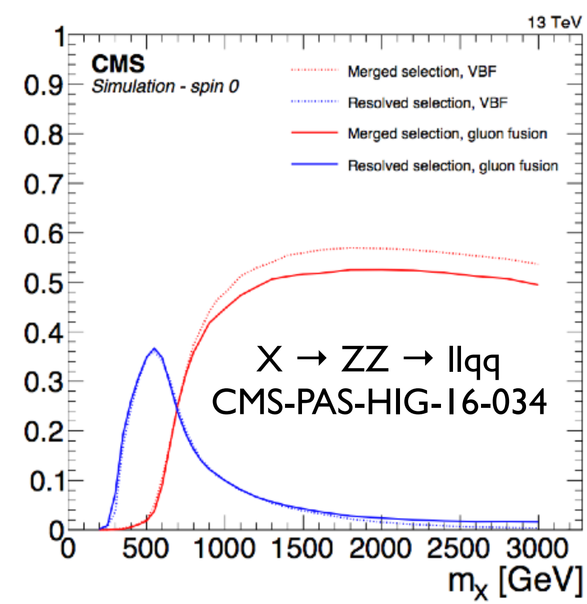
“employing state-of-the-art jet reconstruction and decomposition techniques”



JHEP 07 (2017) 001
X → tt → lepton+jets or fully hadronic



Phys. Lett. B 777 (2017) 91
X → VV → qqqq



Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- How do we get from discovery to measurement?
- How do we get from ideas to finished analyses?

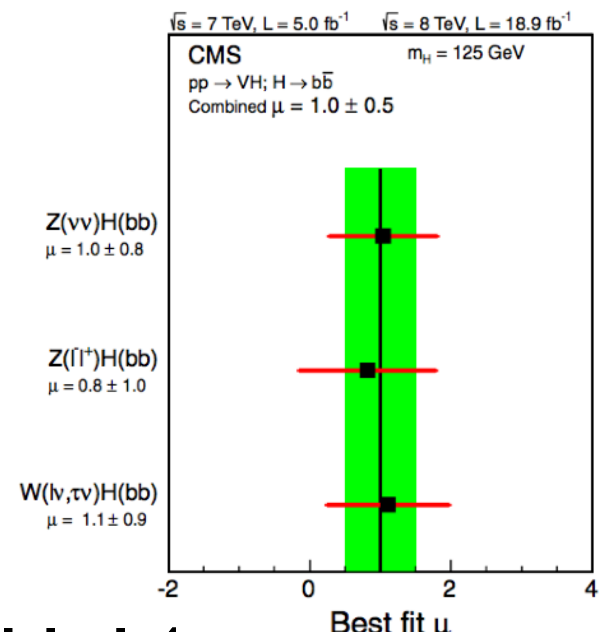
"At high transverse momenta . . . these processes can be recovered as promising search channels for the standard model Higgs boson around 120 GeV in mass."

PHYSICAL REVIEW D **89,** 012003 (2014)

Search for the standard model Higgs boson produced in association with a *W* or a *Z* boson and decaying to bottom quarks

S. Chatrchyan *et al.**
(CMS Collaboration)
(Received 14 October 2013; published 21 January 2014)

A search for the standard model Higgs boson (H) decaying to $b\bar{b}$ when produced in association with a weak vector boson (V) is reported for the following channels: $W(\mu\nu)H$, $W(e\nu)H$, $W(\tau\nu)H$, $Z(\mu\mu)H$, $Z(ee)H$, and $Z(\nu\nu)H$. The search is performed in data samples corresponding to integrated luminosities of up to 5.1 inverse femtobarns at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and up to 18.9 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, recorded by the CMS experiment at the LHC. An excess of events is observed above the expected background with a local significance of 2.1 standard deviations for a Higgs boson mass of 125 GeV, consistent with the expectation from the production of the standard model Higgs boson. The signal strength corresponding to this excess, relative to that of the standard model Higgs boson, is 1.0 ± 0.5.



2011-14

Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- How do we get from discovery to measurement?
- How do we get from ideas to finished analyses?

"At high transverse momenta … these processes can be recovered as promising search channels for the standard model Higgs boson around 120 GeV in mass."

	$W(\ell\nu)H$			$W(\tau\nu)H$	$Z(\ell\ell)H$		$Z(\nu\nu)H$		
Process	Low $p_T(V)$	Int. $p_T(V)$	High $p_T(V)$		Low $p_T(V)$	High $p_T(V)$	Low $p_T(V)$	Int. $p_T(V)$	High $p_T(V)$
$V + b\bar{b}$	25.2	22.4	15.9	4.3	158.6	36.2	177.3	98.3	68.2
$V + b$	3.1	2.9	9.6	1.2	95.8	14.6	84.7	58.3	27.6
$V + udscg$	4.5	8.5	10.0	2.5	62.3	8.7	57.6	31.0	21.6
$t\bar{t}$	113.2	106.5	50.3	22.6	107.0	6.9	153.8	87.4	39.2
Single-top quark	24.1	20.3	14.7	7.4	2.9	0.4	54.5	20.1	11.7
$VV(udscg)$	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.2	2.4	0.4	2.3	1.5	1.4
$VZ(b\bar{b})$	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.1	11.0	2.7	9.5	6.9	7.7
Total backgrounds	171.7	163.4	104.1	39.4	439.8	69.8	539.7	303.5	177.4
VH	3.0	6.0	8.3	1.4	5.5	6.3	8.5	8.5	11.5
Data	185	182	128	35	425	77	529	322	188
S/B (%)	1.7	3.7	8.0	3.4	1.3	9.0	1.6	2.8	6.5

… uses well-separated standard jets only

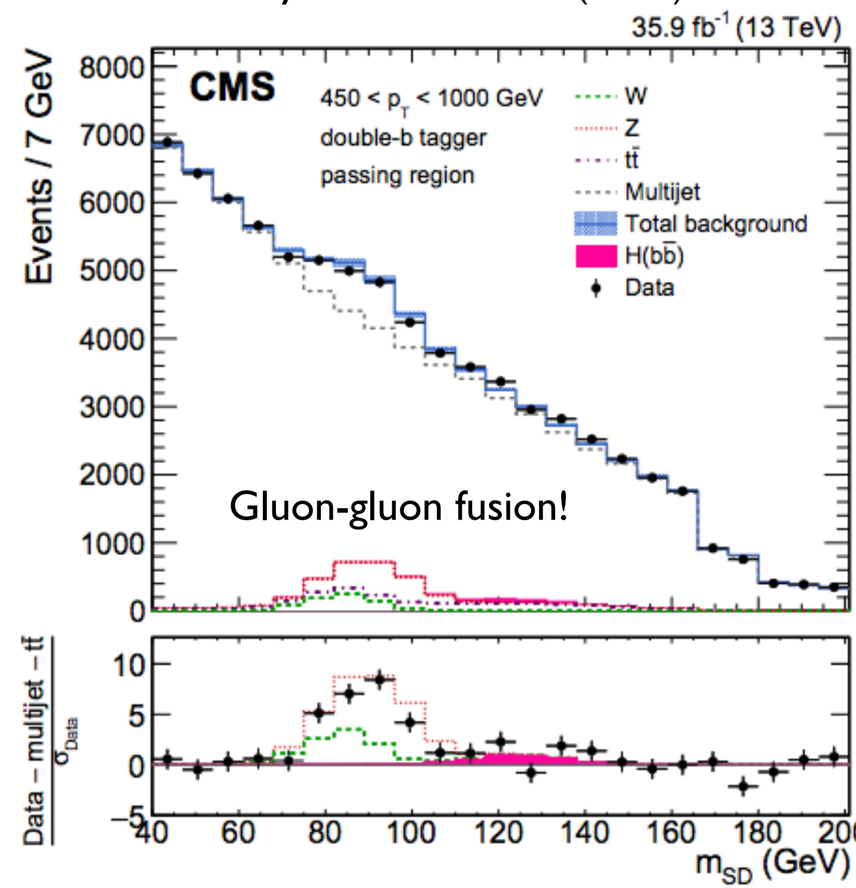
Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- Even if we know exactly where we're going…
  - How will we get there?
  - And what will we learn along the way?

Preface: Climbing the Peaks

- Even if we know exactly where we're going…
  - How will we get there?
  - And what will we learn along the way?

Phys. Rev. Lett. 120 (2018) 071802



Outline

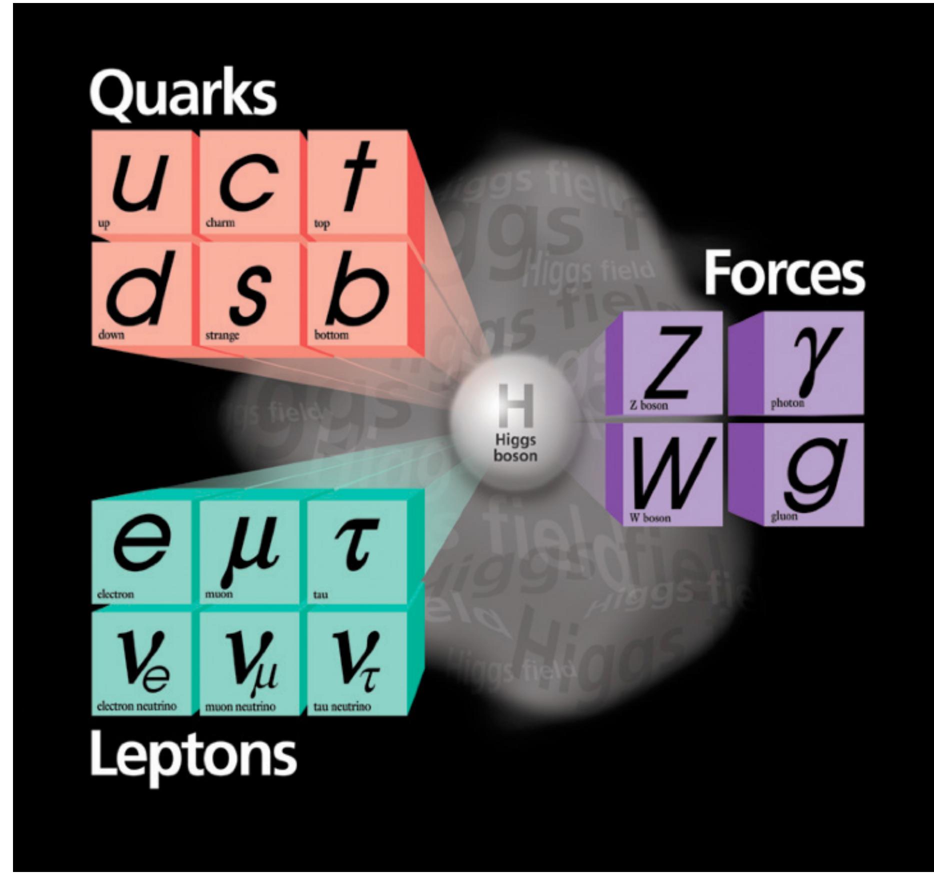
- Why the Higgs boson?
- The Large Hadron Collider and Compact Muon Solenoid
- Higgs Properties → Analysis Strategy
  - Production and decay modes
  - Overview of $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (as an example)
- **Where we are**: what sort of Higgs Boson is it?
  - Production and decay
  - Differential measurements
- **Where we're going**: the High Luminosity LHC (2026 and beyond)
  - Analysis projections and measurements
  - Higgs trilinear couplings
- **How to get there**, and what can we learn along the way?
  - Measurements for Run 2 (2015-18) and Run 3 (2021-23)
  - Stepping stones toward the HL-LHC

Why the Higgs Boson?

- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions

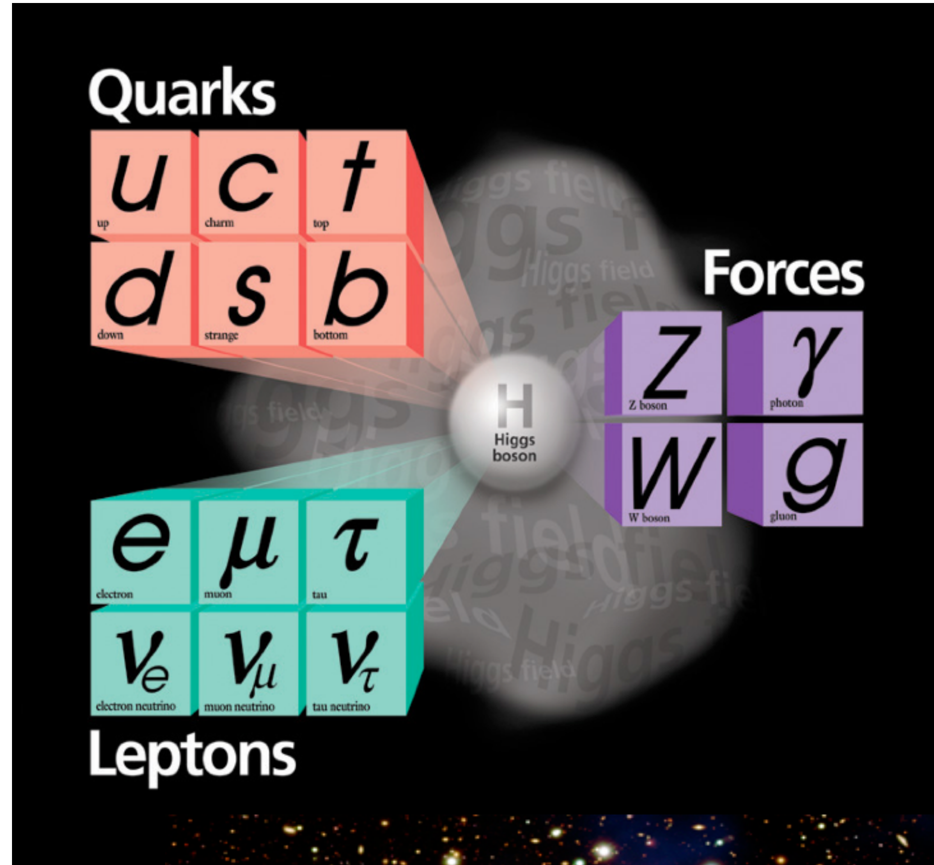
Why the Higgs Boson?

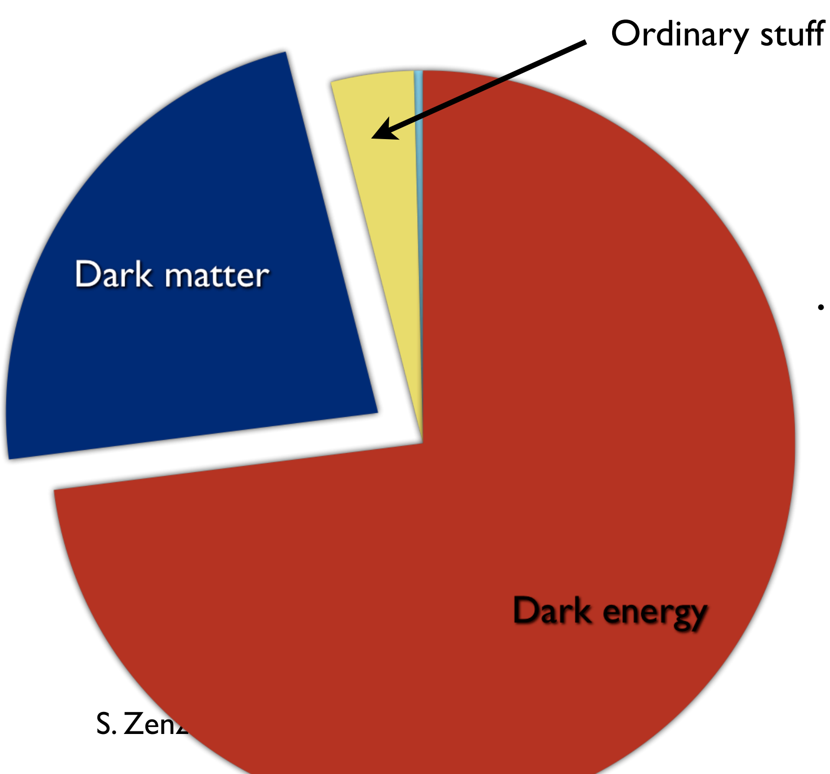
- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions



Why the Higgs Boson?

- The Higgs boson is…
    - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
    - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions

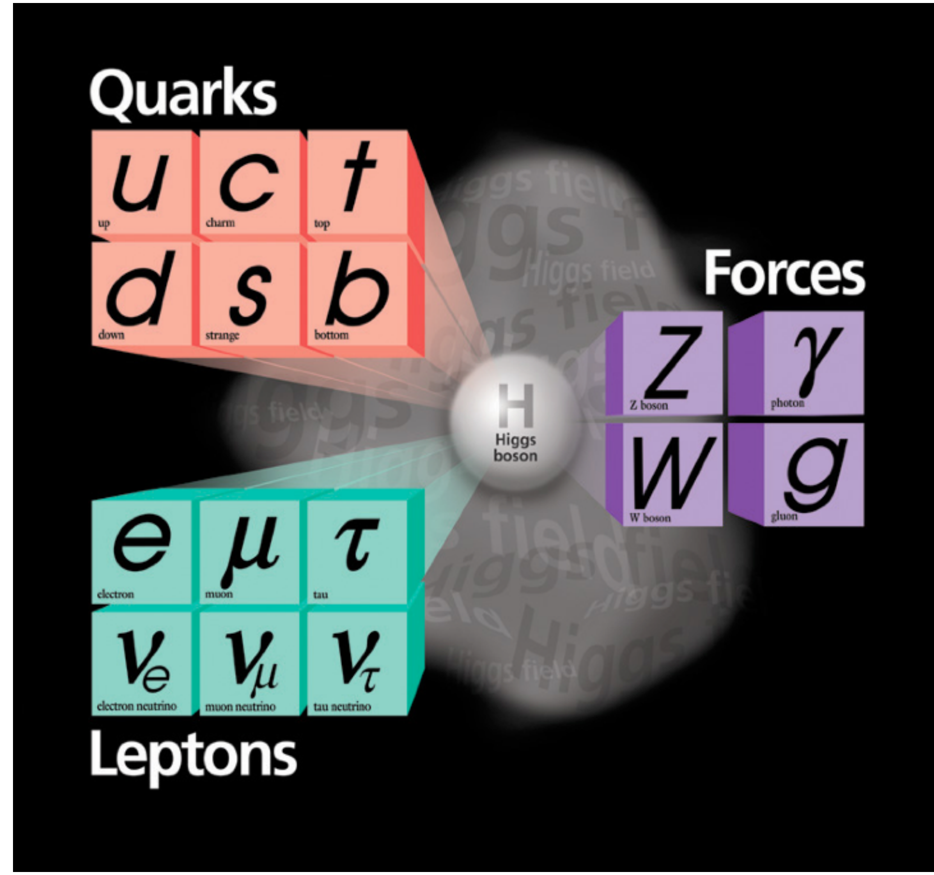




… but we know the SM doesn't explain everything!

Why the Higgs Boson?

- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions



The Higgs field …

…Interacts with gauge bosons to leave
two massive vector bosons (V),
a massless photon (γ)
and a scalar Higgs boson (h)

…Interacts with 3 generations of
fermions (*f*), giving them
each a mass proportional to
its Higgs-fermion coupling

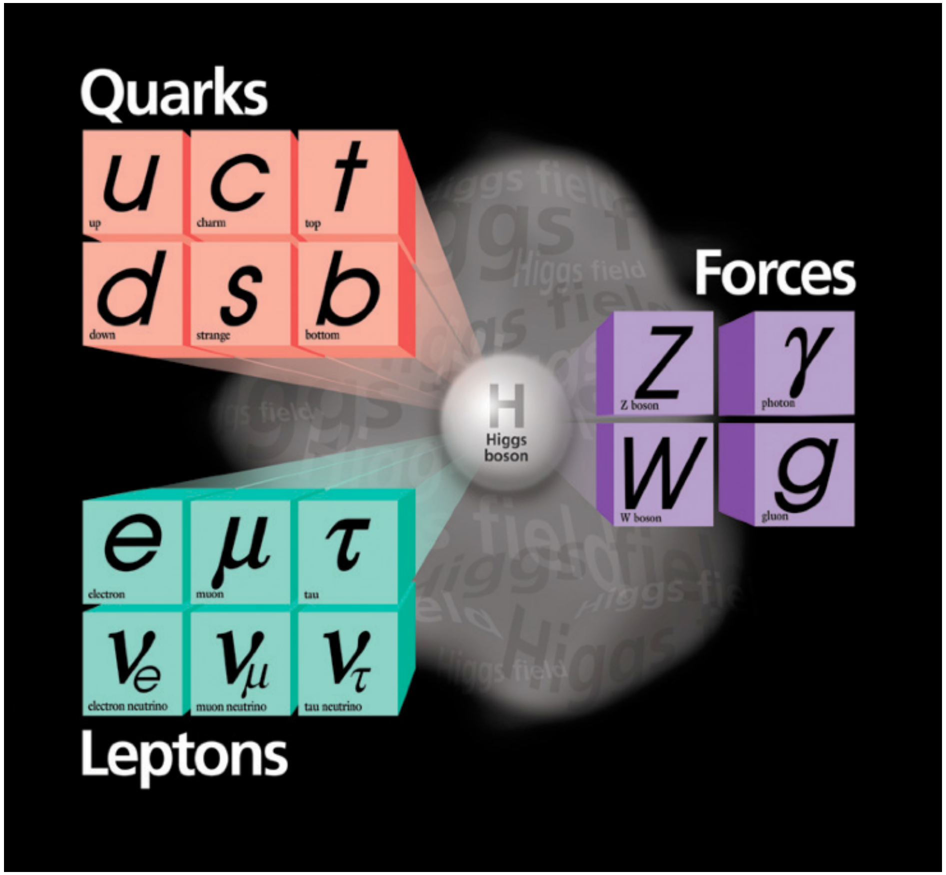
Why the Higgs Boson?

- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions

The Higgs field …

…Interacts with gauge bosons to leave
two massive vector bosons (V),
a massless photon (γ)
and a scalar Higgs boson (h)

…Interacts with 3 generations of
fermions (f), giving them
each a mass proportional to
its Higgs-fermion coupling



Now that we know the Higgs mass,
the SM predicts all interaction rates,
so we can test:

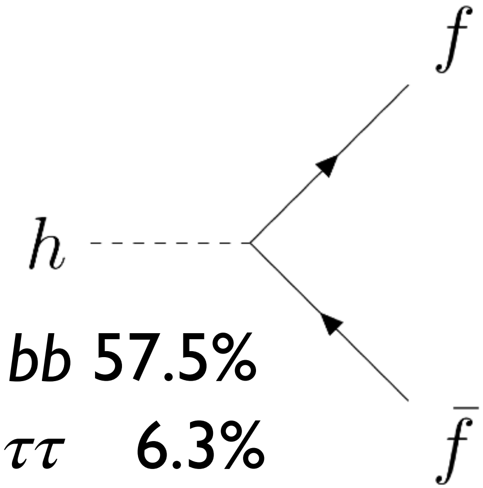
- Decay Rates
- Production Cross Sections

Why the Higgs Boson?

- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions
  - **Decay Rates**

Why the Higgs Boson?

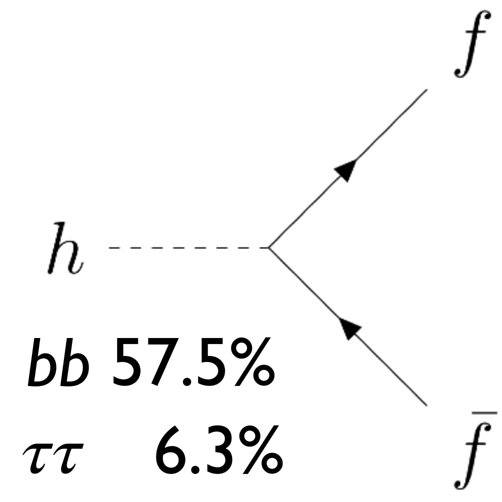
- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions
  - **Decay Rates**

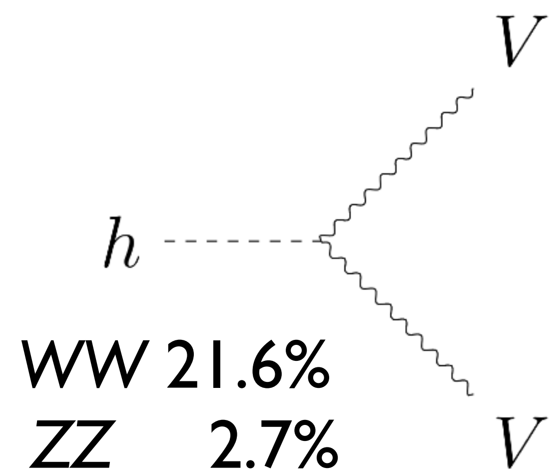


bb 57.5%
$\tau\tau$ 6.3%

Why the Higgs Boson?

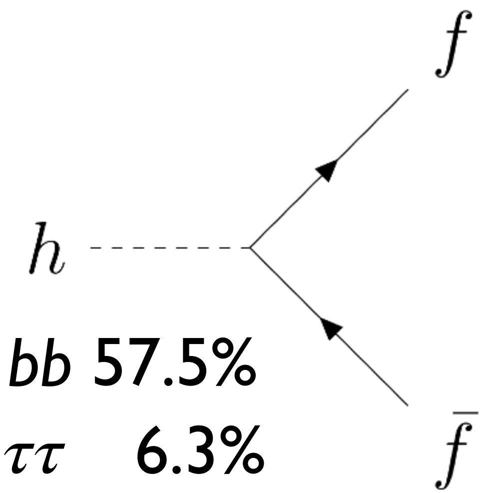
- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions
  - **Decay Rates**



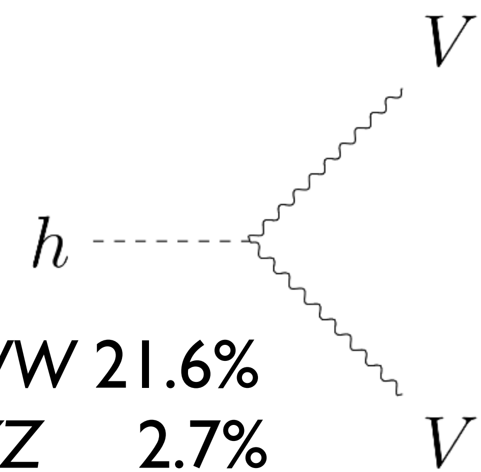


Why the Higgs Boson?

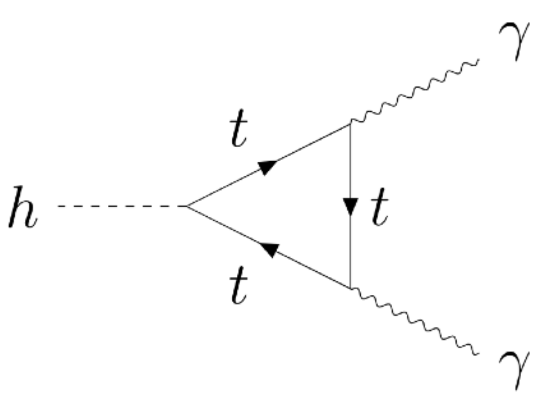
- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions
  - **Decay Rates**

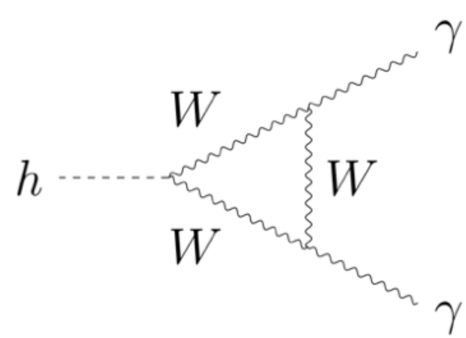


bb 57.5%
$\tau\tau$ 6.3%



WW 21.6%
ZZ 2.7%



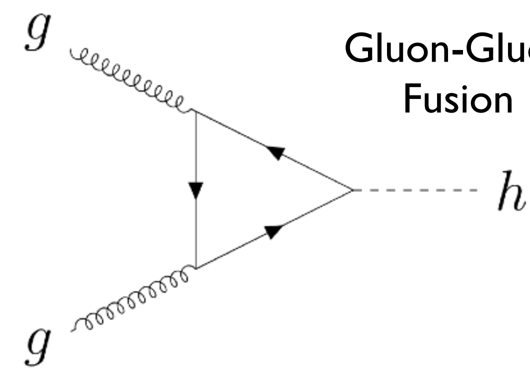


γγ 0.2%

Why the Higgs Boson?

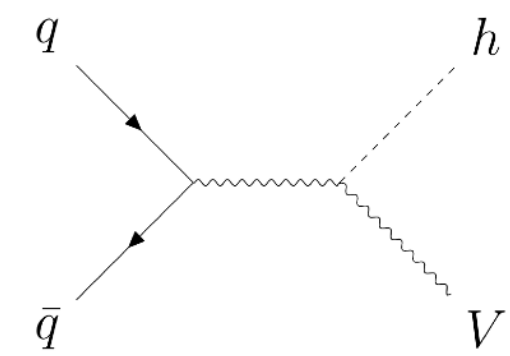
- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions
  - Decay Rates
  - **Production Cross Sections**

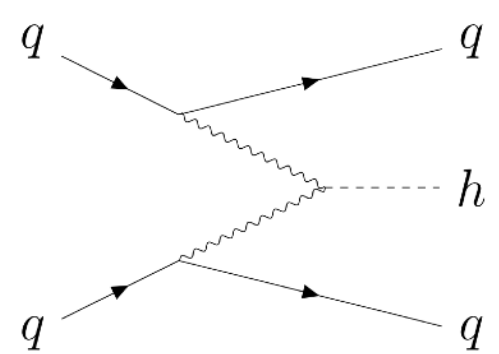
ggF
87%



Gluon-Gluon Fusion

VH
5%

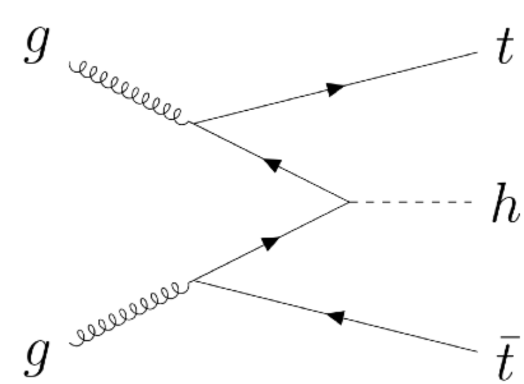




Vector Boson Fusion

VBF
7%

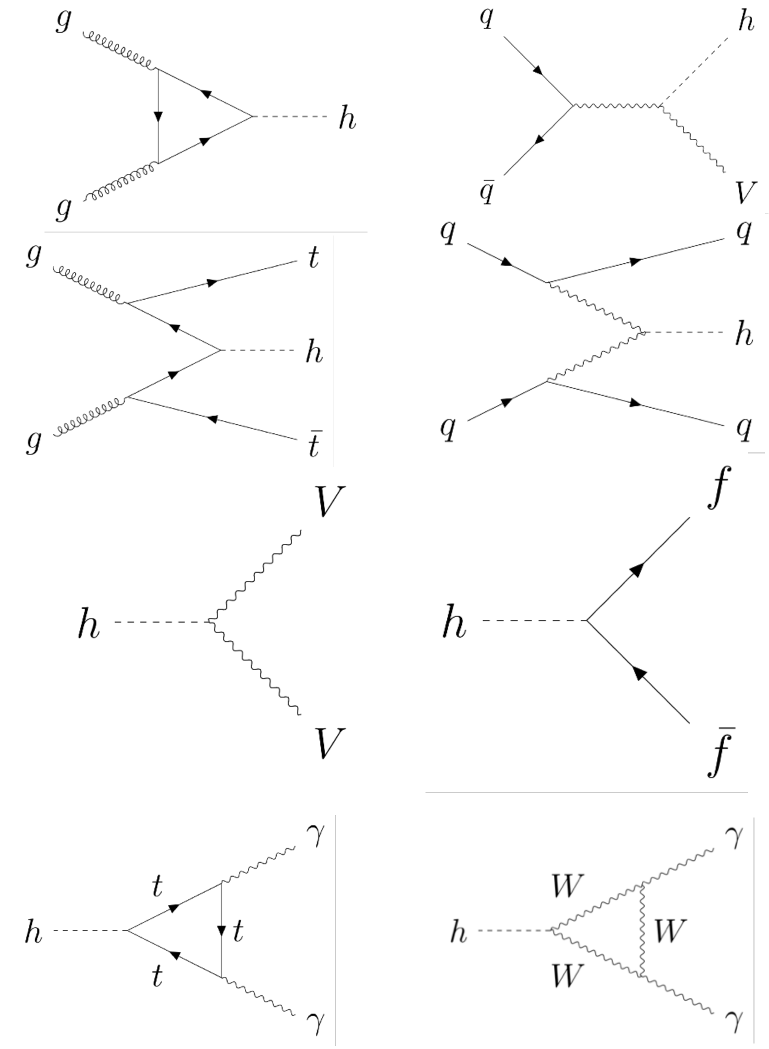
ttH
1%



Total cross section $\sigma_H \sim 50$ pb

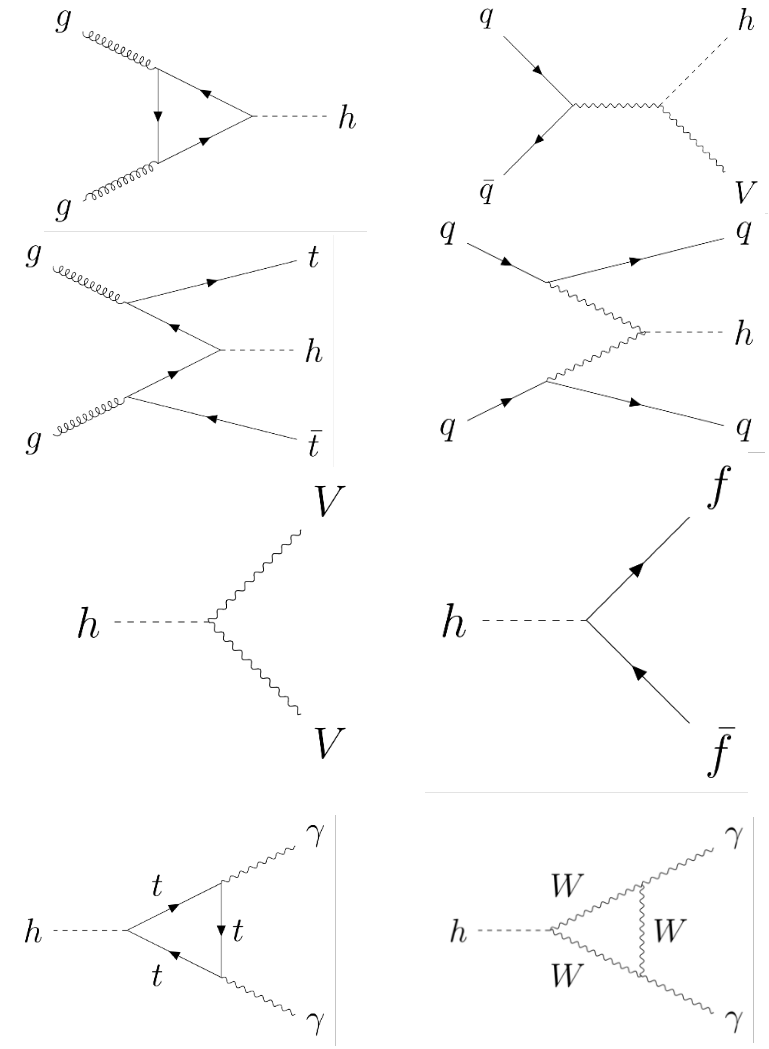
Why the Higgs Boson?

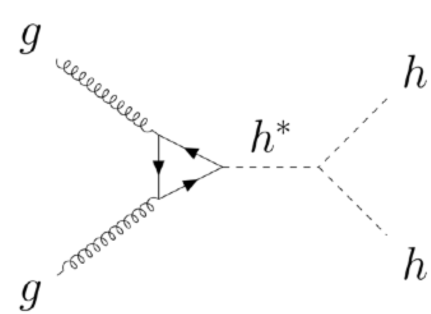
- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions
  - Decay Rates
  - Production Cross Sections
- Do the rates of these interactions agree with the SM? If not, there are new particles and interactions!



Why the Higgs Boson?

- The Higgs boson is…
    - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
    - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions
    - Decay Rates
    - Production Cross Sections
- Do the rates of these interactions agree with the SM? If not, there are new particles and interactions!
- Ultimate challenge for this program: Higgs self-coupling

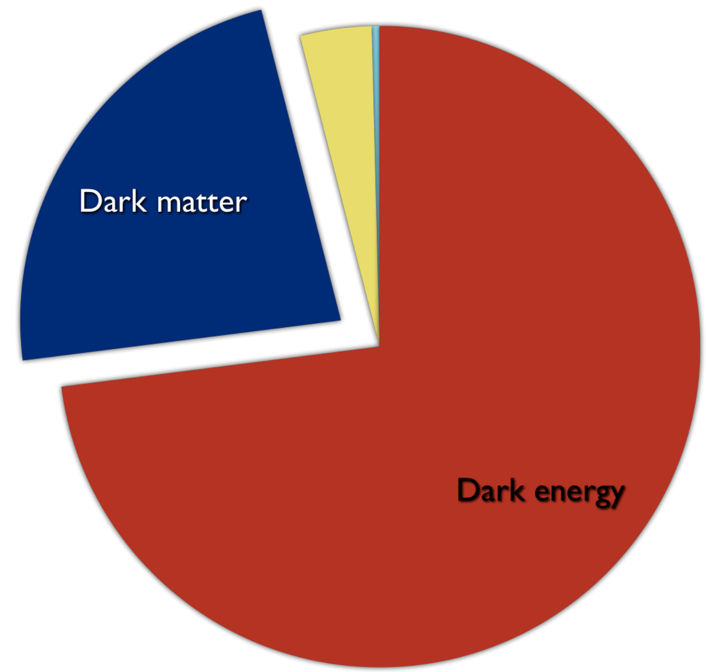




$\sigma_{HH} \sim 30$ fb $\sim 0.06\%\ \sigma_H$

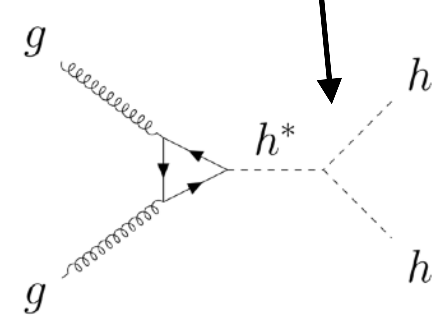
Why the Higgs Boson?

- The Higgs boson is…
  - … the biggest discovery at the Large Hadron Collider so far
  - … one of our best windows of discovery for new particles and interactions
- Why? The Standard Model (SM) precisely predicts Higgs interactions
  - Decay Rates
  - Production Cross Sections
- Do the rates of these interactions agree with the SM? If not, there are new particles and interactions!
- Ultimate challenge for this program: Higgs self-coupling



Inflation,
High-energy stability of SM

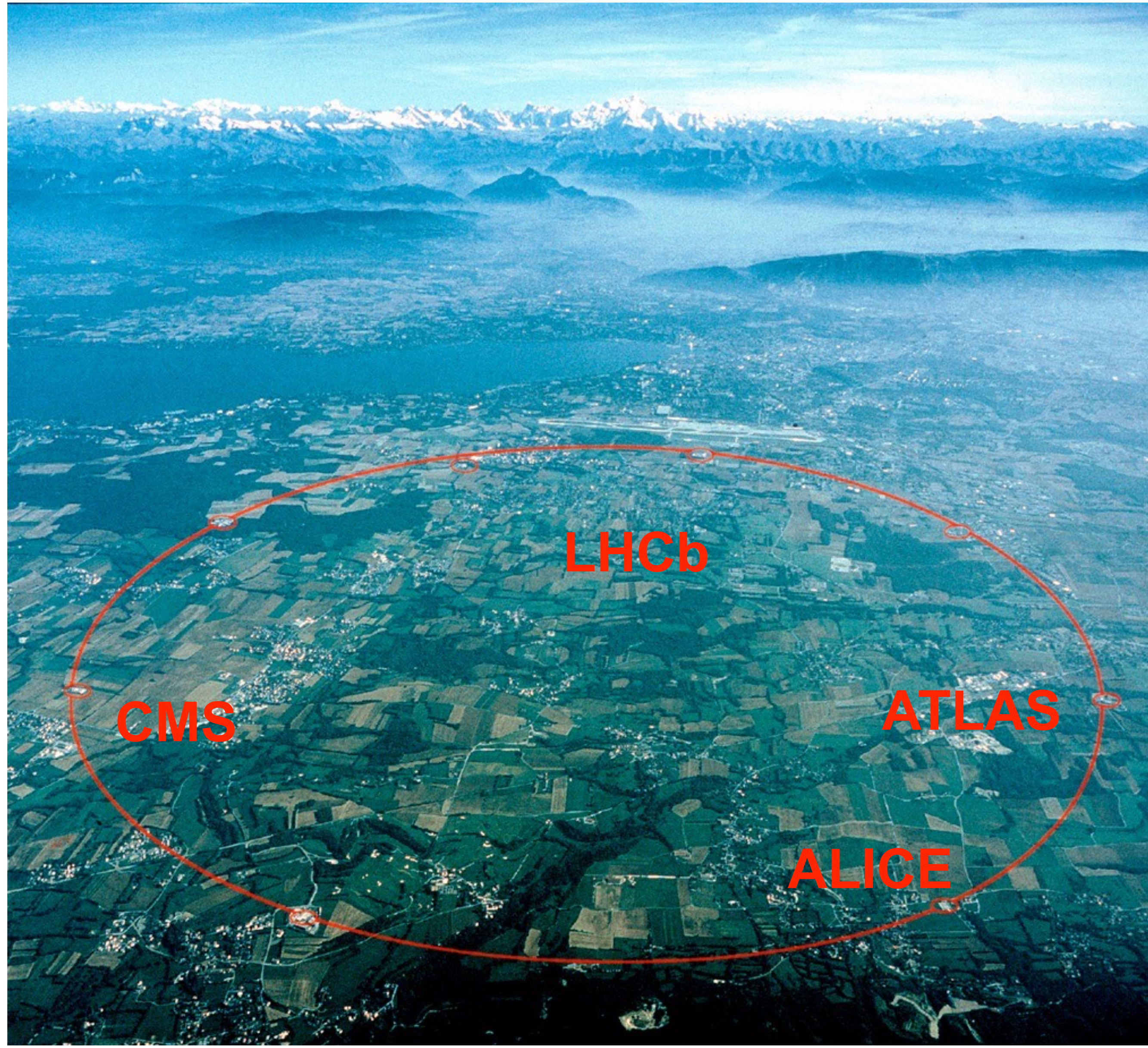
?



$\sigma_{HH} \sim 30\text{ fb} \sim 0.06\%\ \sigma_H$

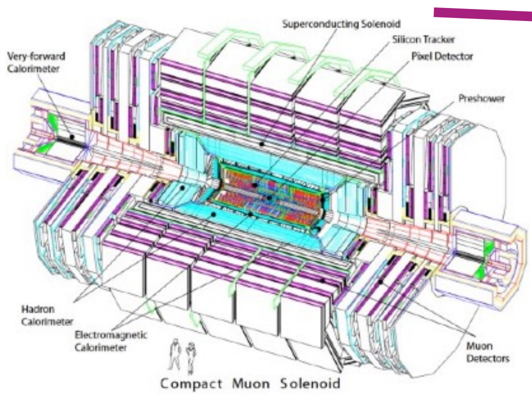
Large Hadron Collider

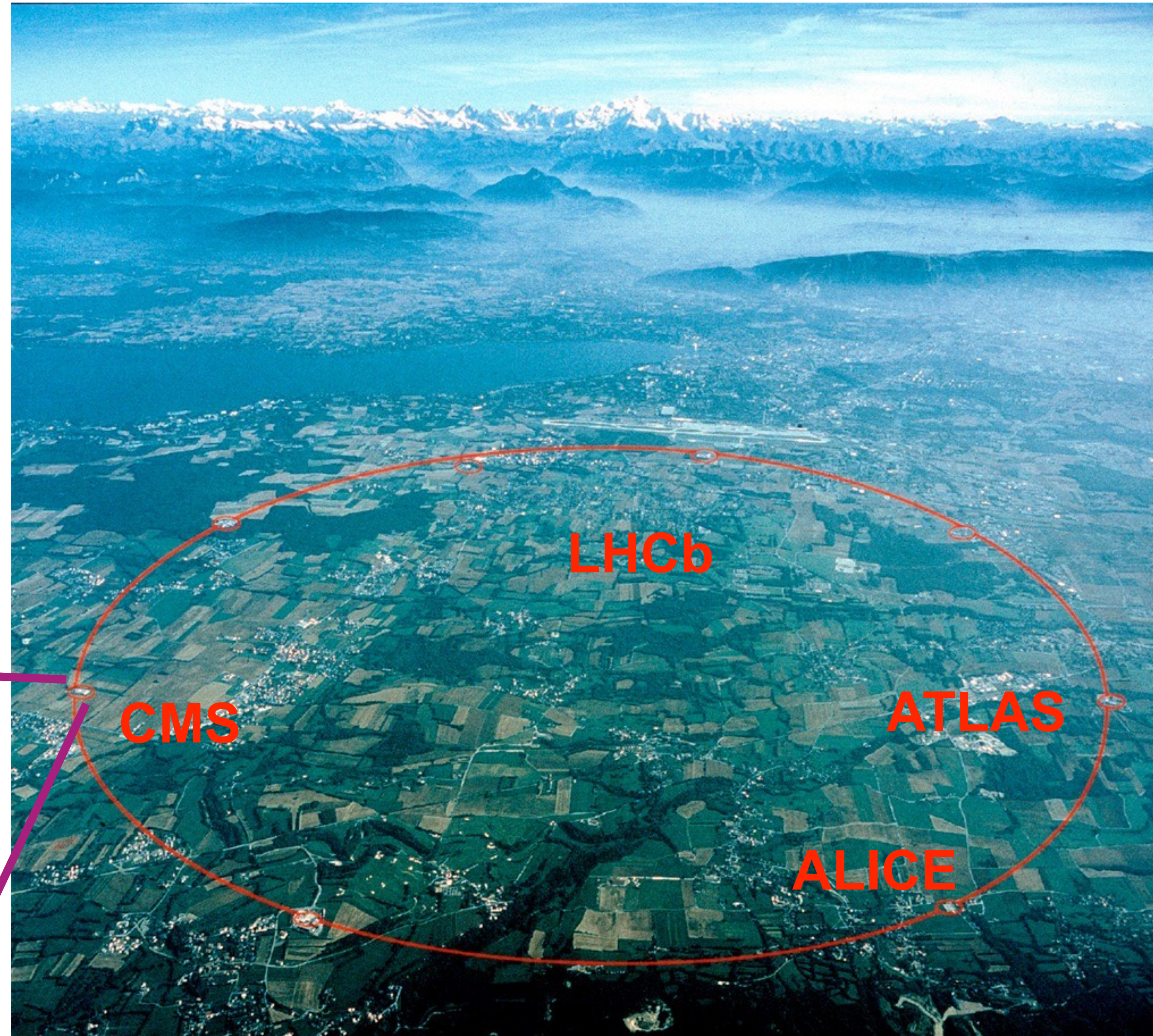
- p-p, Pb-Pb, p-Pb
- p-p: $\sqrt{s}$ = 7-8 TeV, now 13 TeV, ultimately ~14 TeV
- Design luminosity: $\sim 10^{34}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}
  - Run 1: 7.7×10^{33} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
  - Run 2: 2.1×10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}



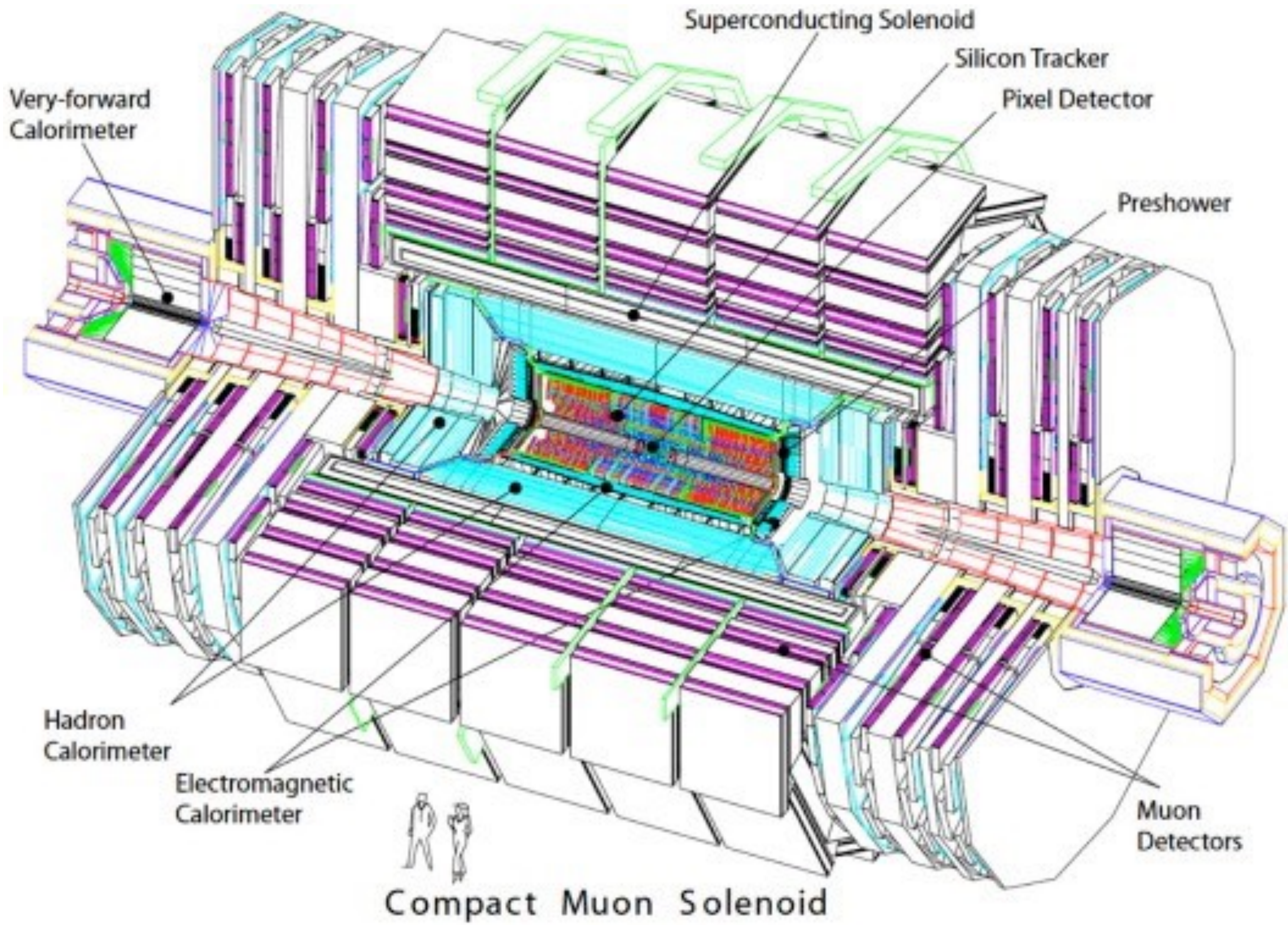
Large Hadron Collider

- p-p, Pb-Pb, p-Pb
- p-p: $\sqrt{s}$ = 7-8 TeV, now 13 TeV, ultimately ~14 TeV
- Design luminosity: $\sim 10^{34}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}
  - Run 1: 7.7×10^{33} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
  - Run 2: 2.1×10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}

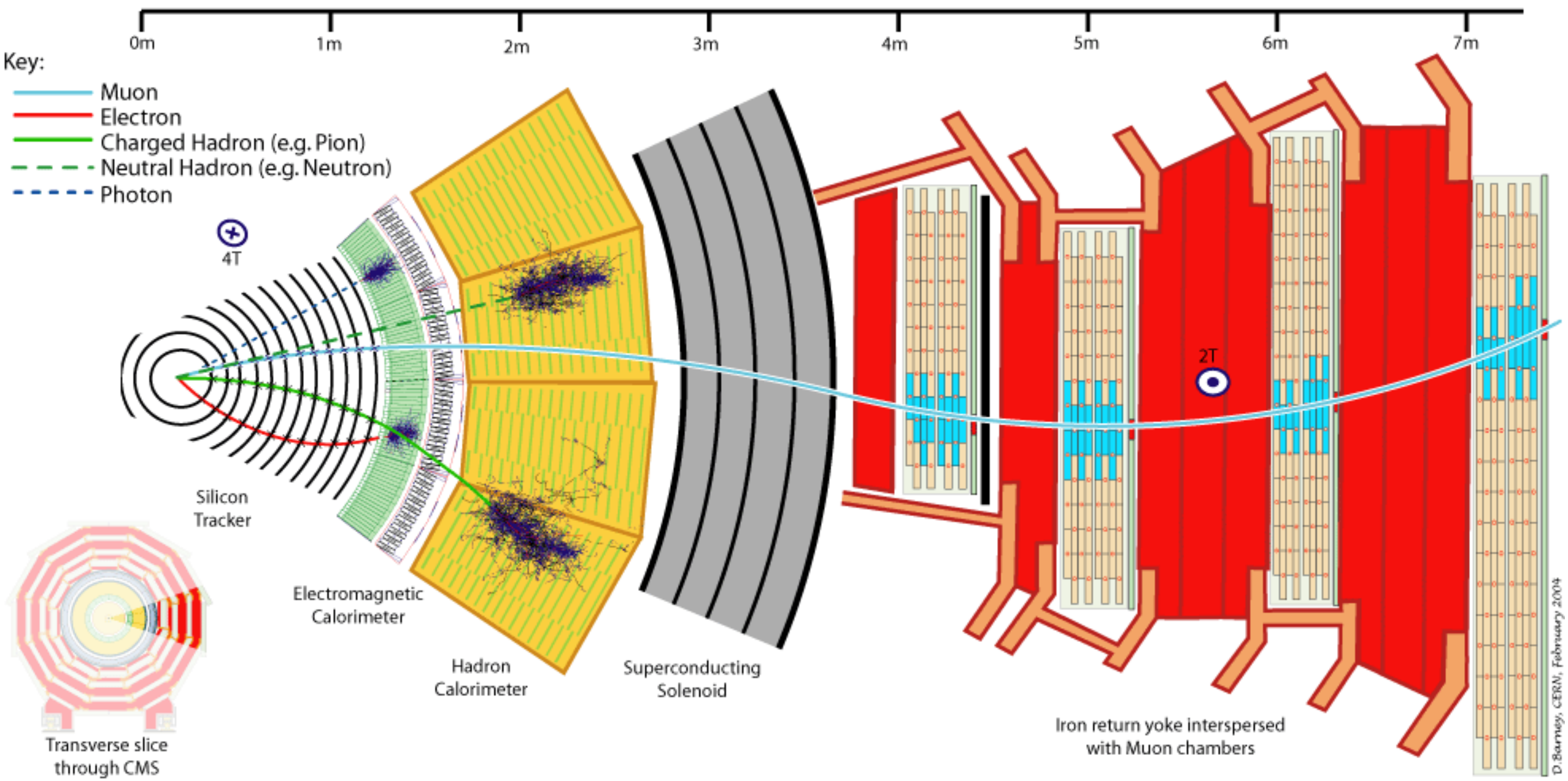




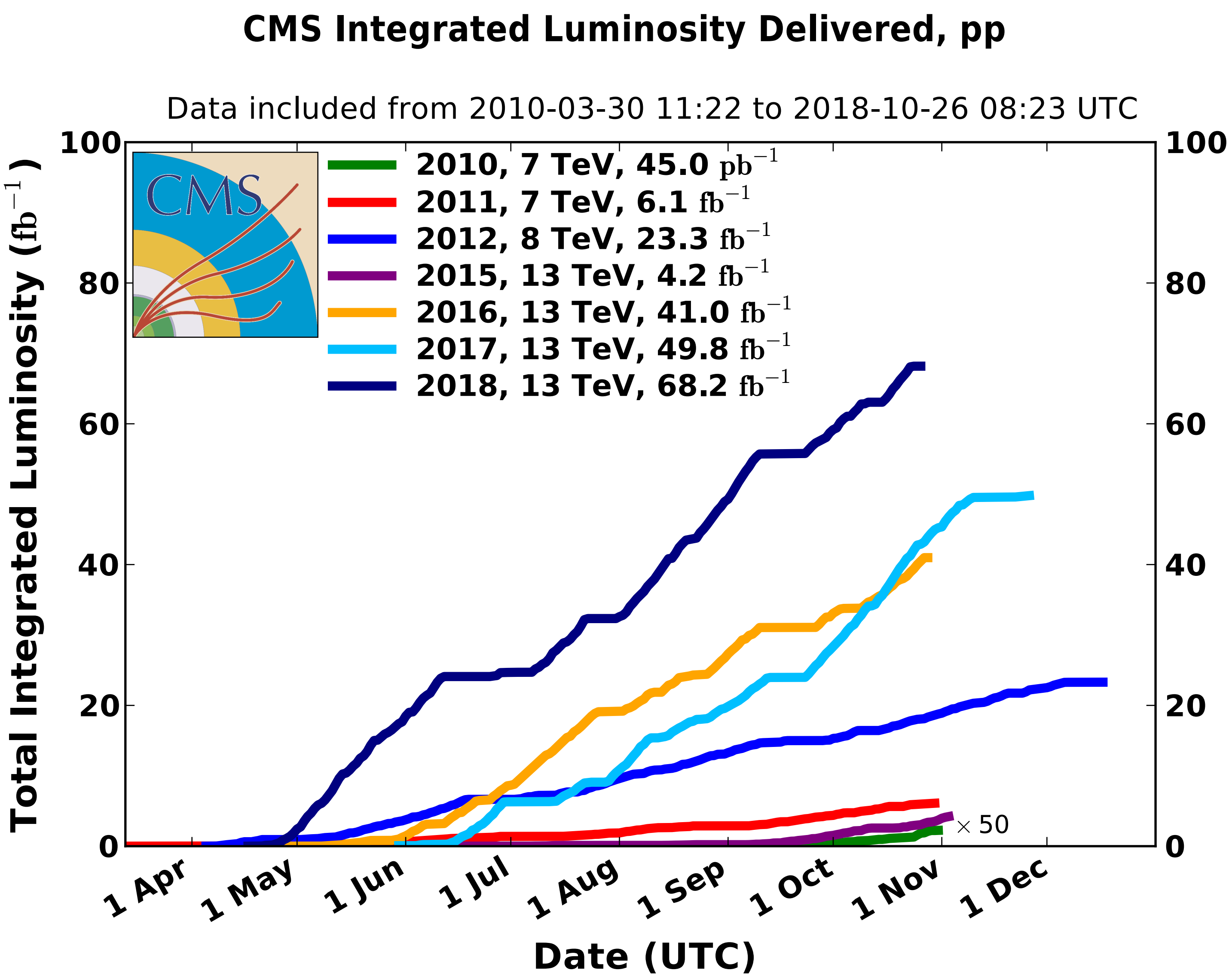
Compact Muon Solenoid



Object Reconstruction in CMS



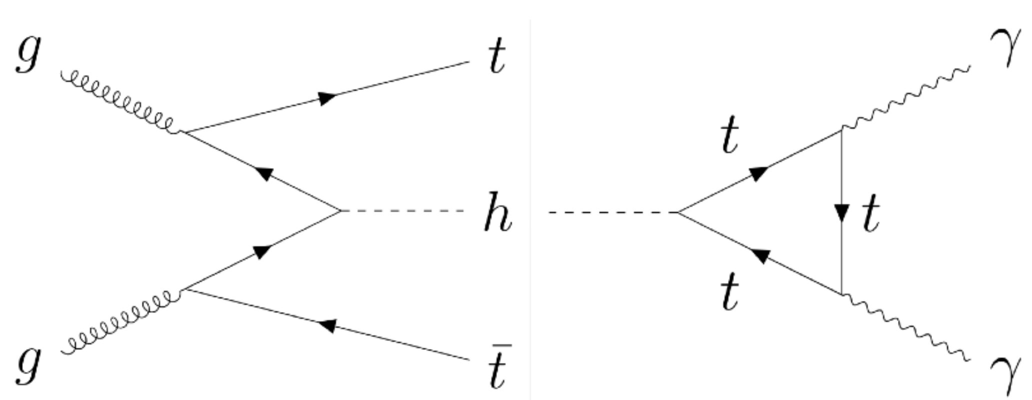
Luminosity



$$N = \mathcal{L}\sigma$$

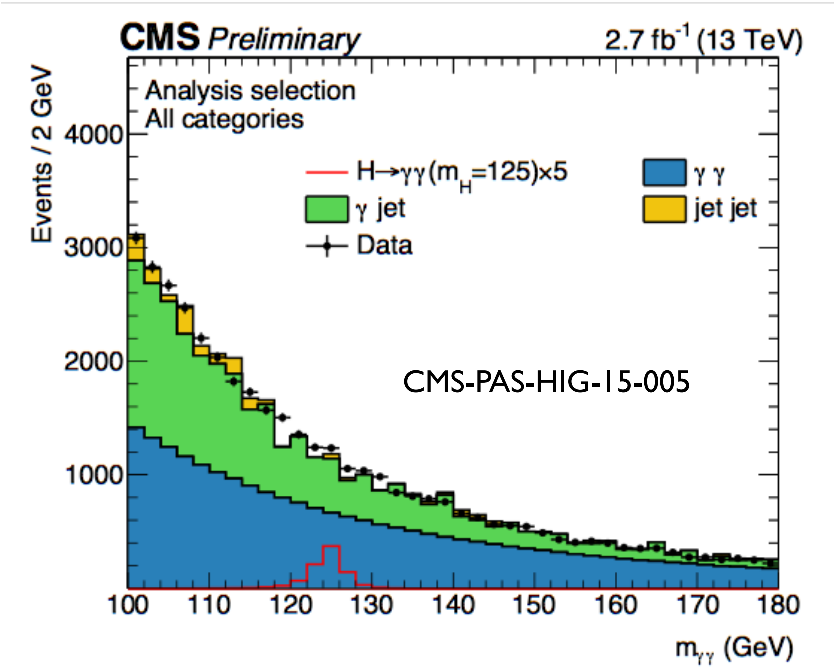
Higgs Analyses: Production and Decay

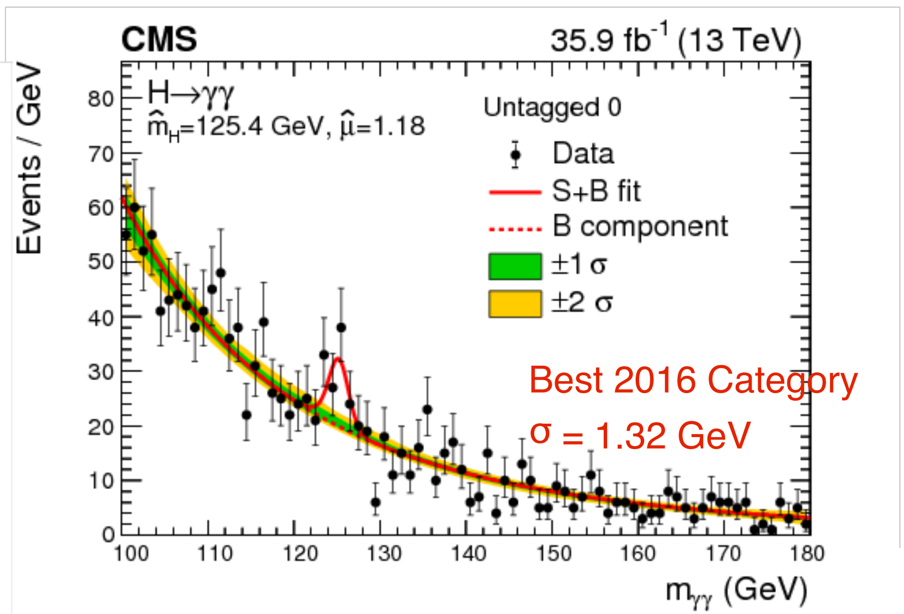
- Complete detector signature created by the Higgs decay *and* the decay products of particles from the production process
- Which analyses are possible?
  - Luminosity
  - Rate of detector signature
  - Rate of backgrounds
  - Tools for background rejection
- Example from my work: H → γγ



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Analysis Overview

- Maximize Signal-to-Background using mass: $m_{\gamma\gamma}^2 = 2E_1E_2(1 - \cos\Delta\alpha)$
- Some photons have better energy resolutions than others
  - Best measurements in central region of calorimeter
  - Well-contained in calorimeter cells
  - Avoid "cracks" in detector
- Tracking: conversions to e^+e^- in material, isolation, vertex selection
- Categorize events by resolution to maximize Signal-to-Background



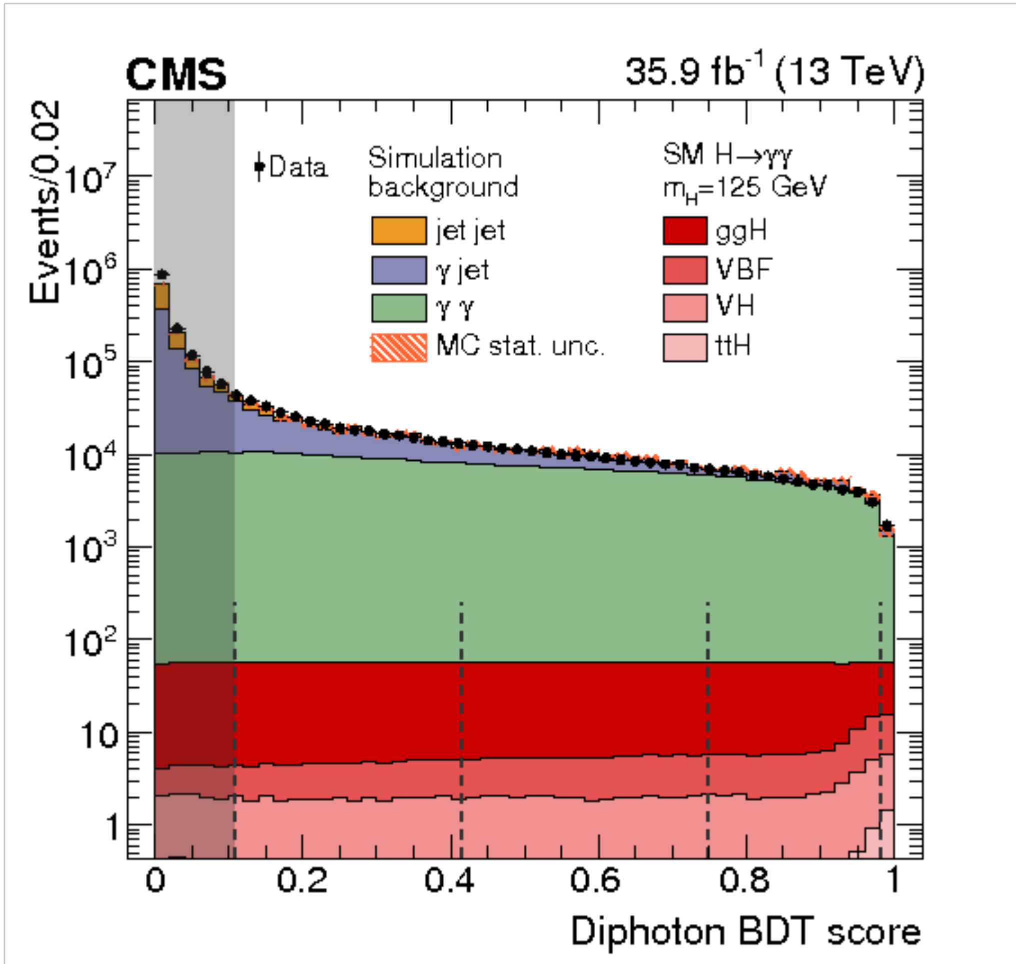


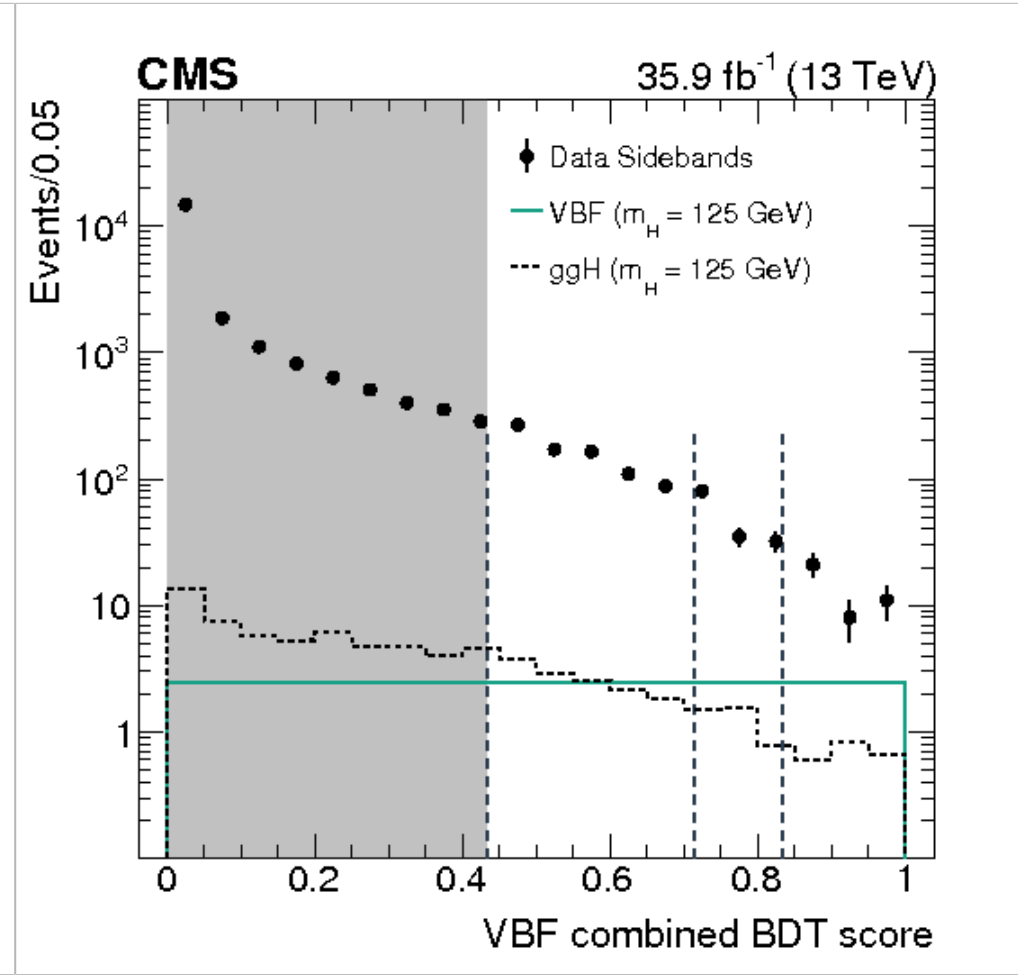
JHEP 11 (2018) 185

Worst Category

σ = 2.61 GeV

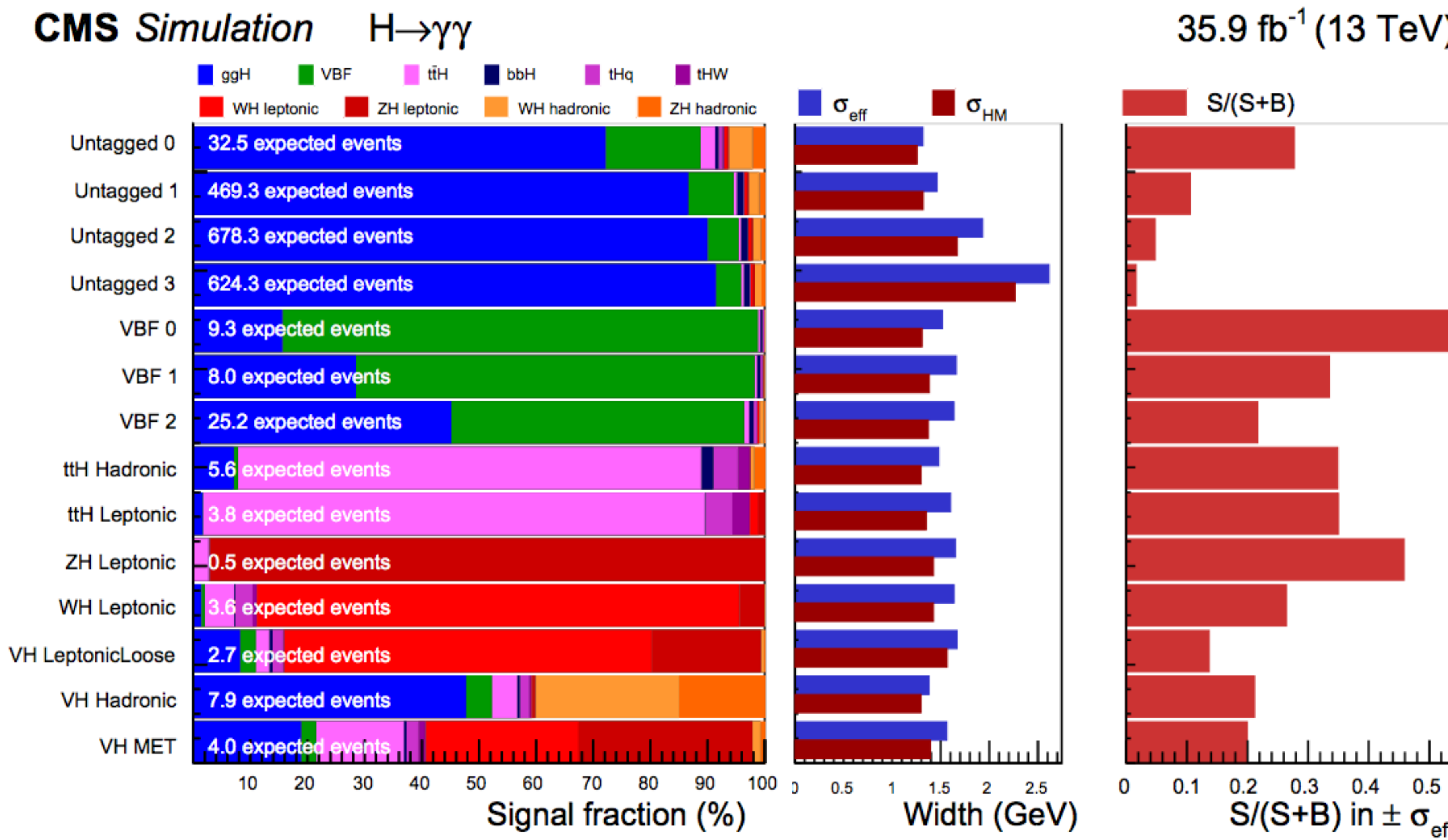
Categorization





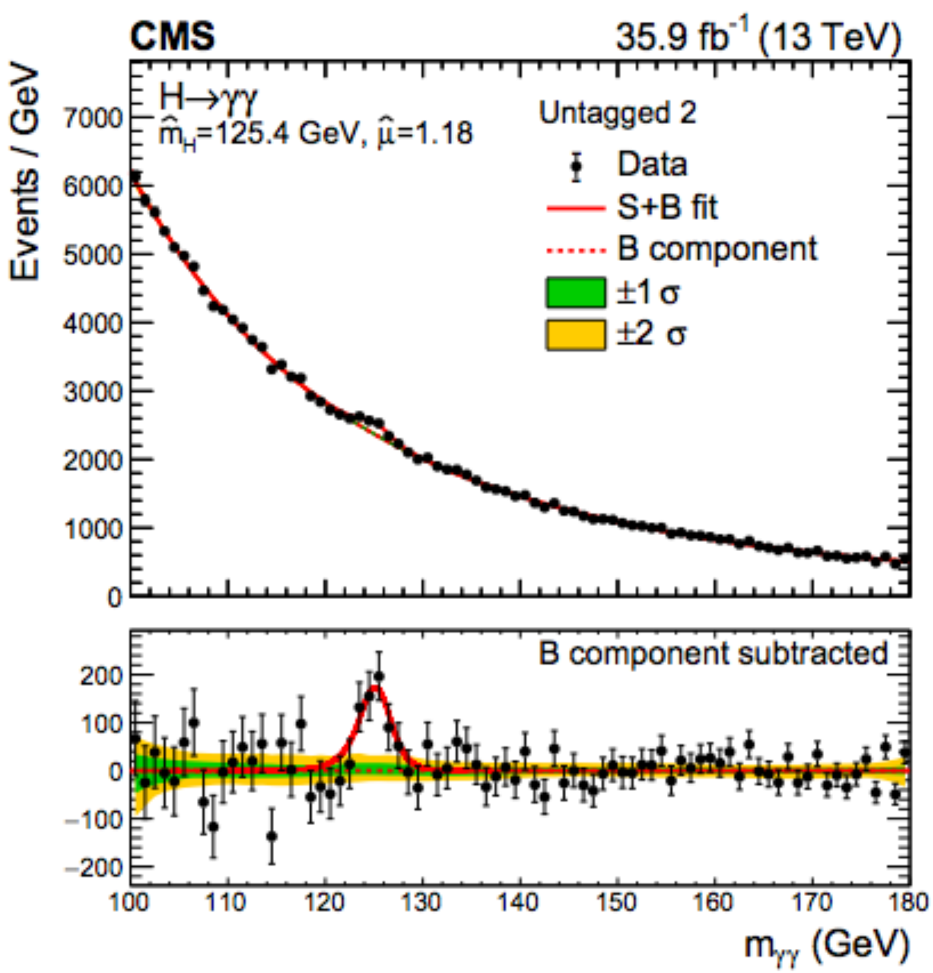
- Classifier BDT's independent of $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ – fit in next step

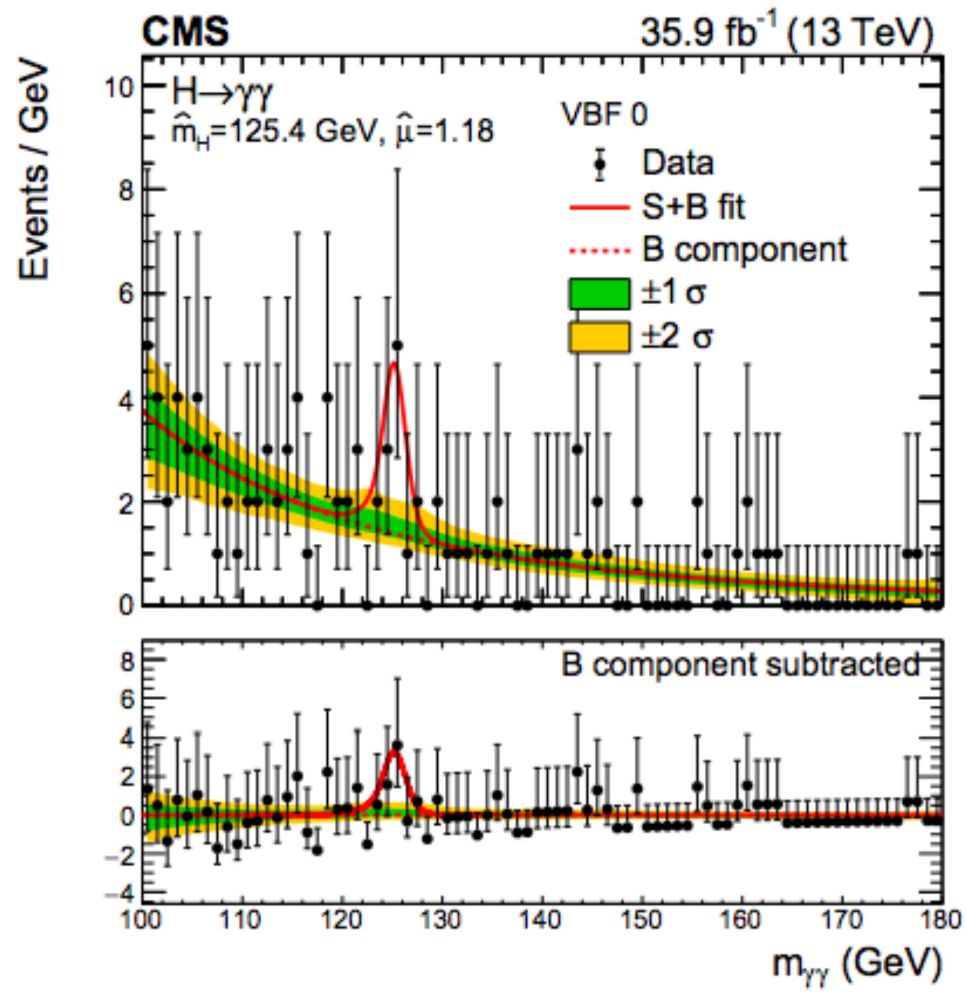
All Categories



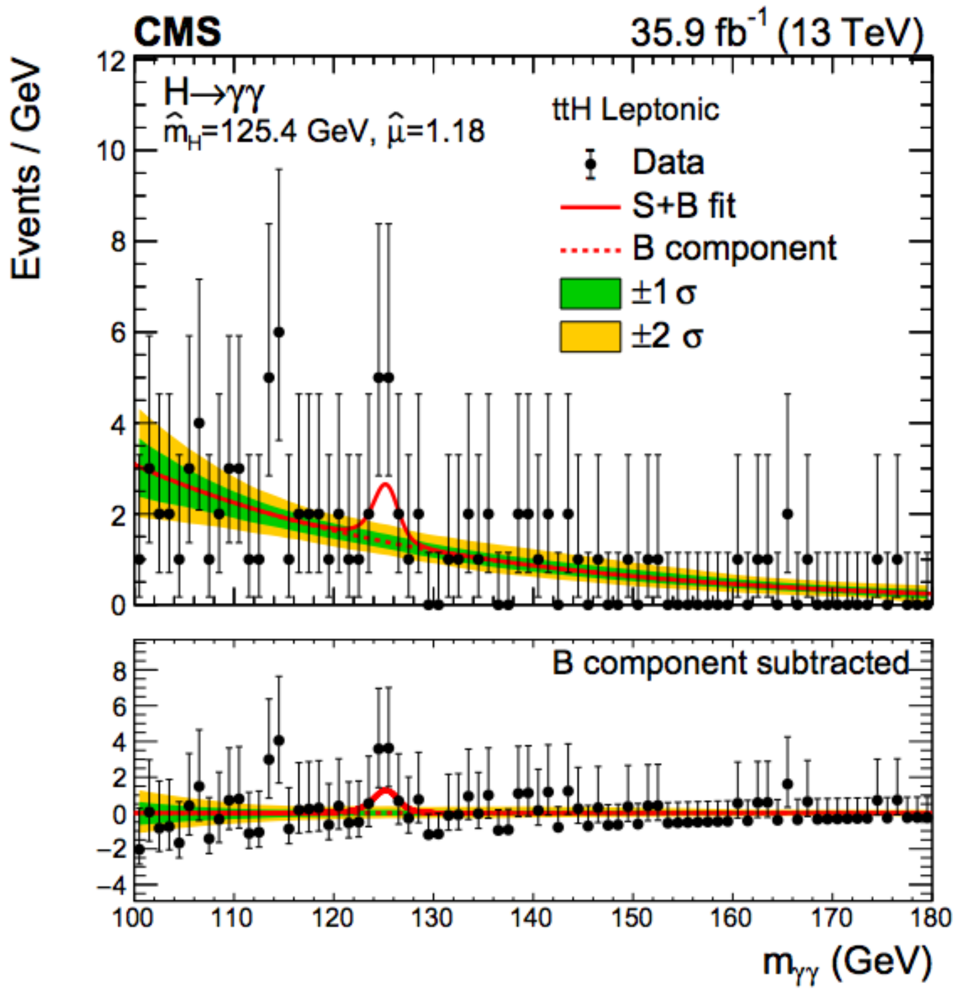
- Classifier BDT's independent of $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ – fit in next step

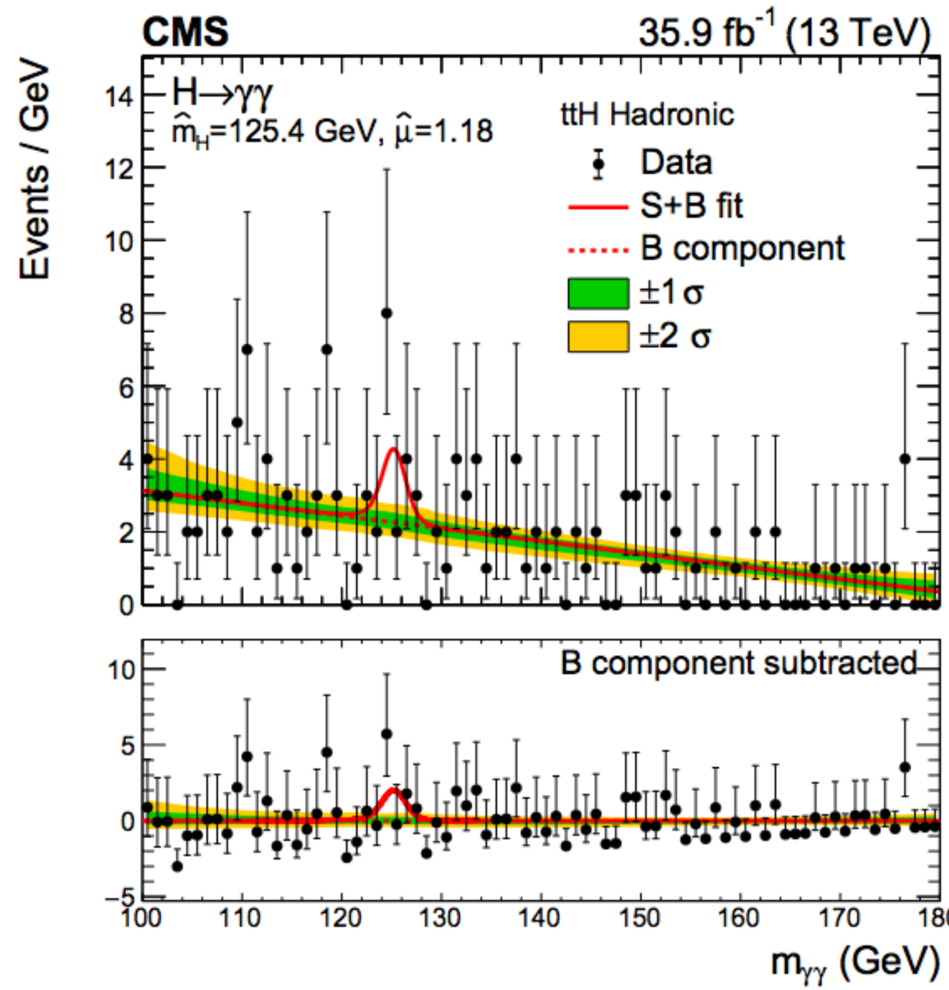
Signal extraction examples



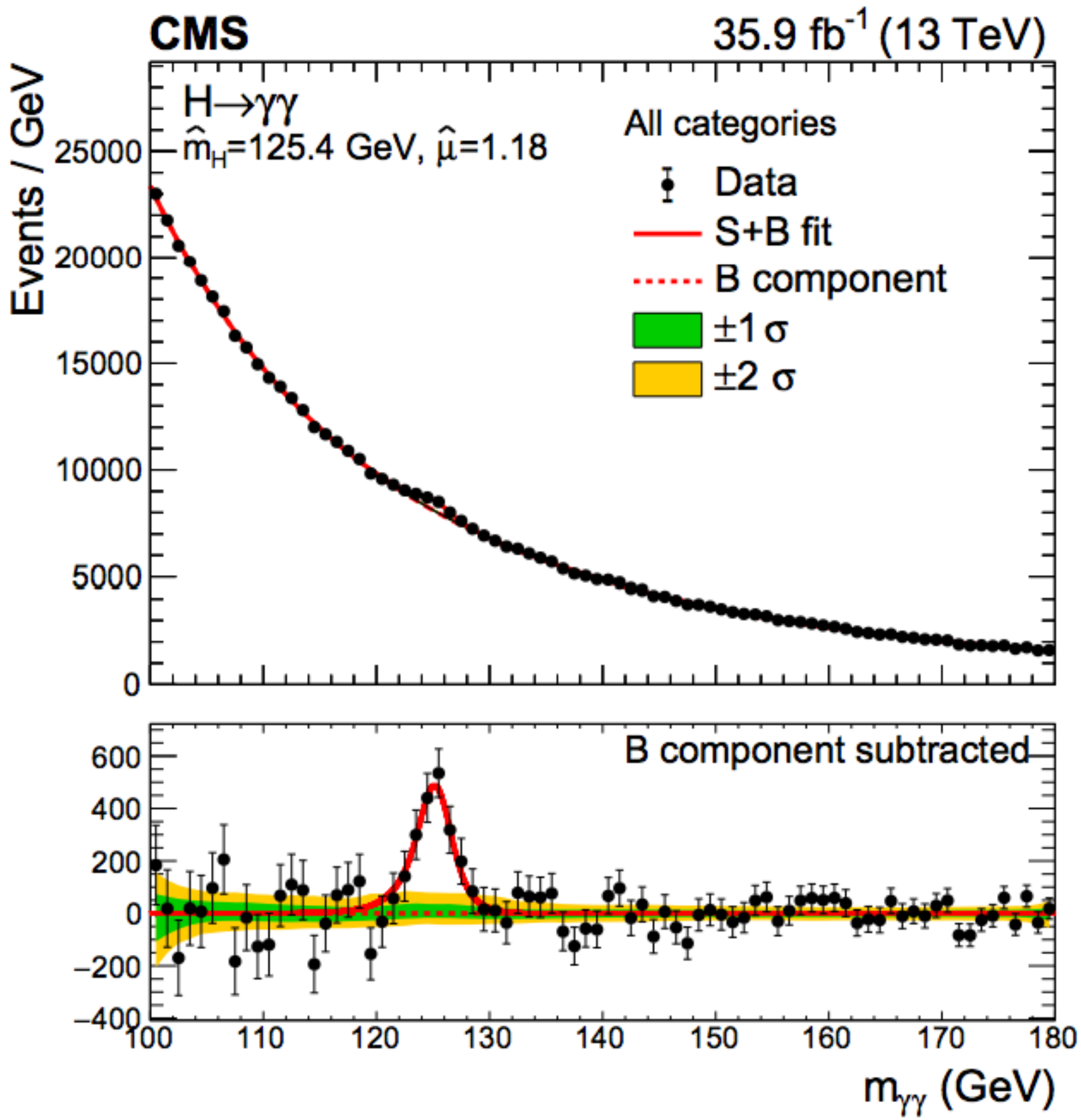


Signal extraction examples





Beyond Discovery

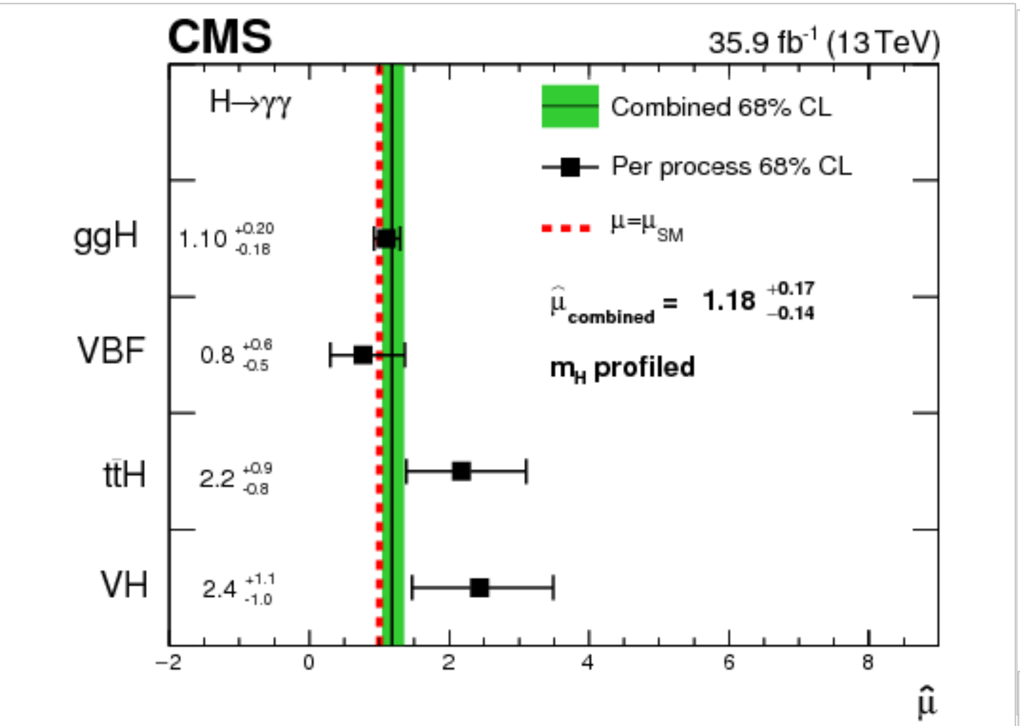


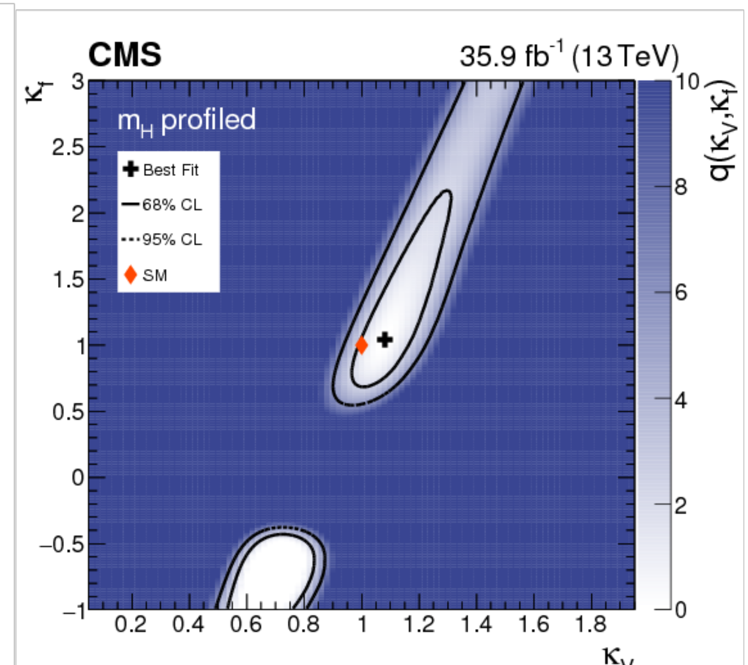
- 2012 discovery: fit of all production and decay modes
- Now: clear peak from naive addition of events, just in $\gamma\gamma$
- Better still, we can measure Higgs boson properties and search for rare production modes!

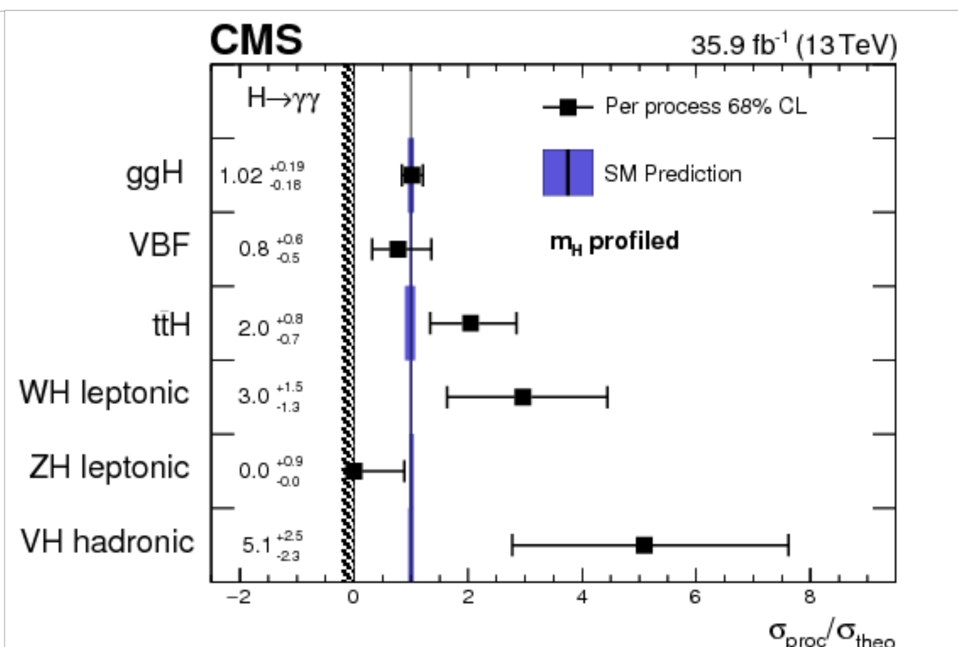
Outline

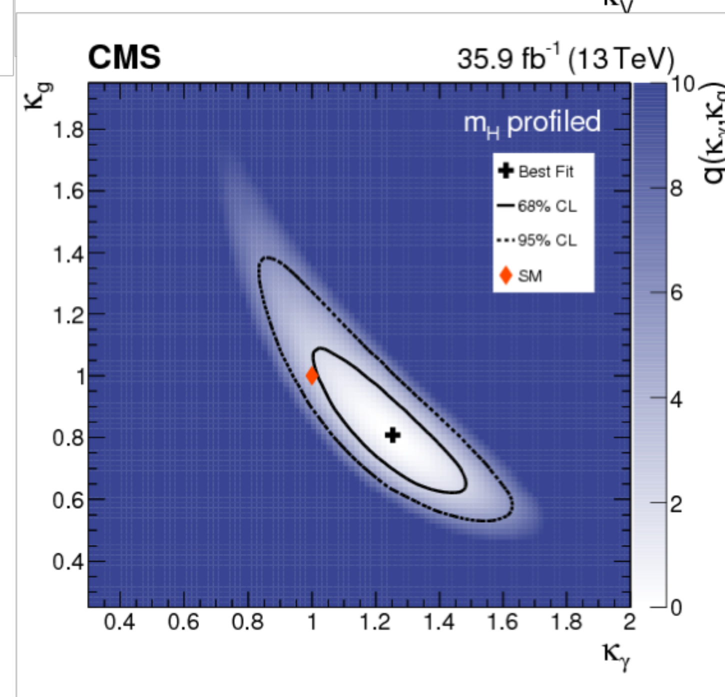
- Why the Higgs boson?
- The Large Hadron Collider and Compact Muon Solenoid
- Higgs Properties → Analysis Strategy
    - Production and decay modes
    - Overview of $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (as an example)
- **Where we are**: what sort of Higgs Boson is it?
    - Production and decay
    - Differential measurements
- **Where we're going**: the High Luminosity LHC (2026 and beyond)
    - Analysis projections and measurements
    - Higgs trilinear couplings
- **How to get there**, and what can we learn along the way?
    - Measurements for Run 2 (2015-18) and Run 3 (2021-23)
    - Stepping stones toward the HL-LHC

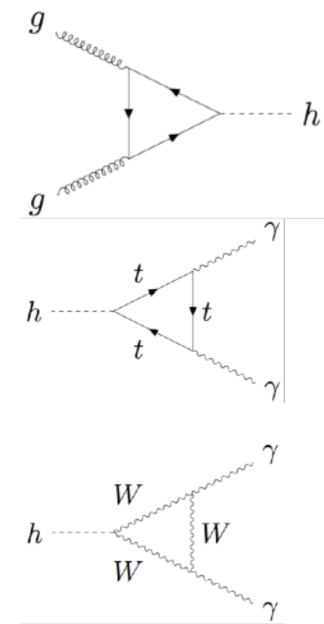
H → γγ Run 2 Results (so far)





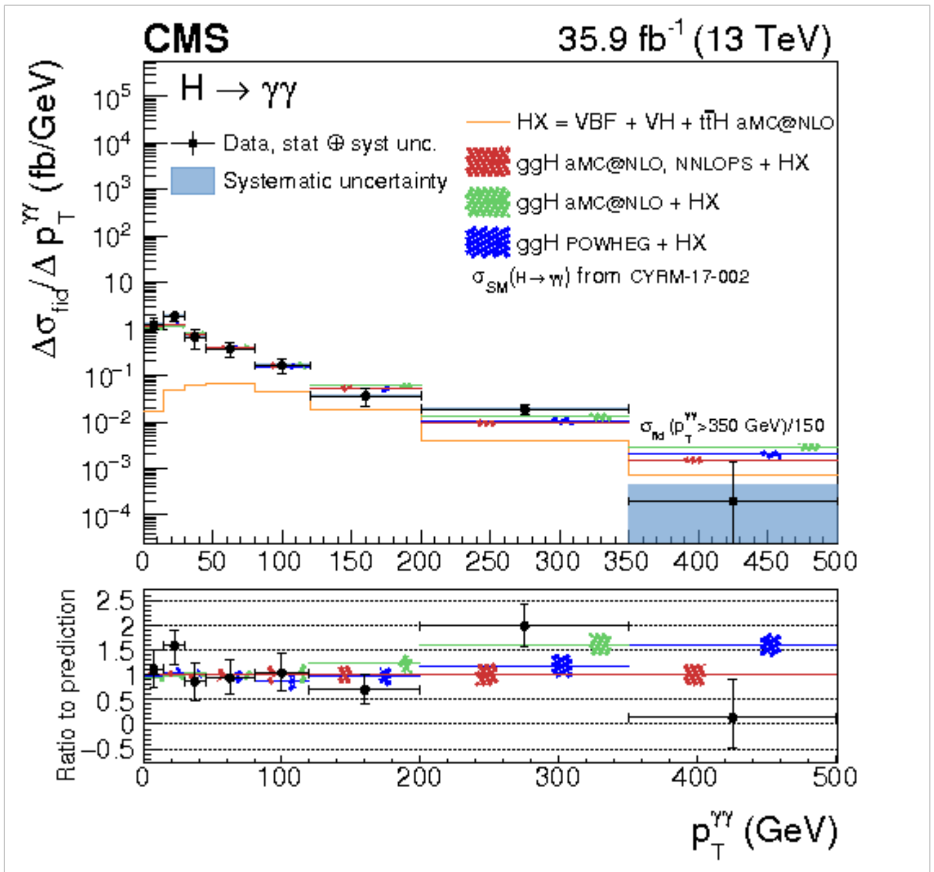


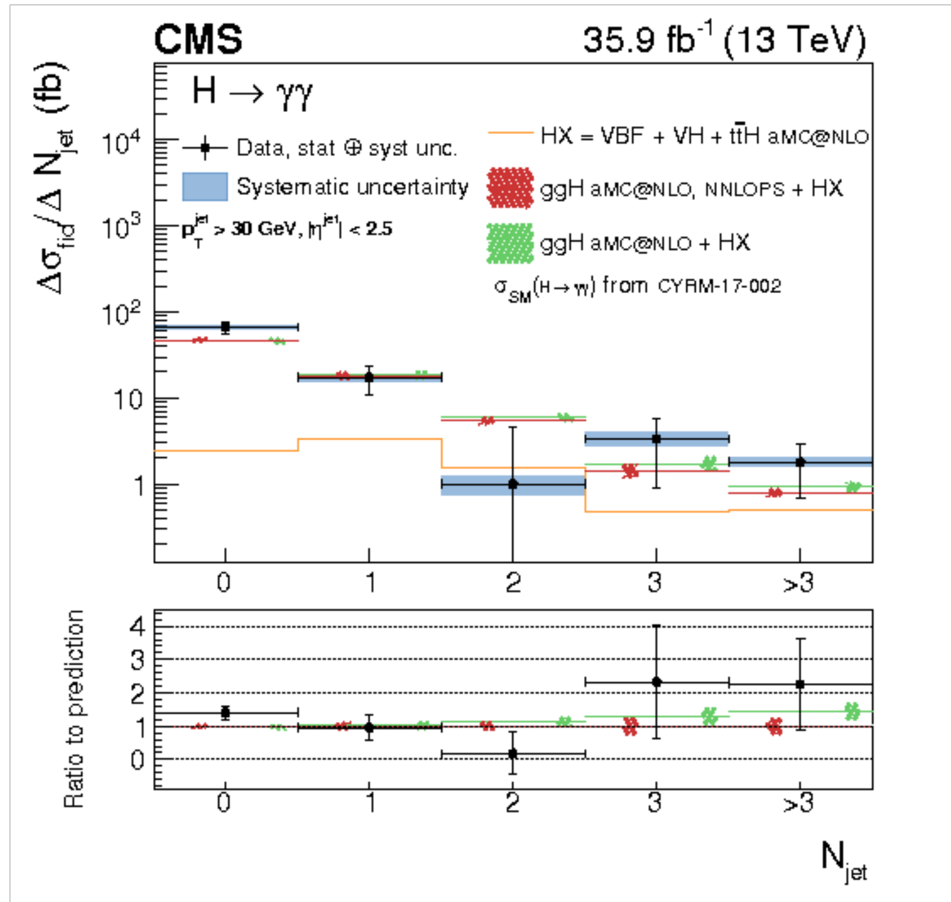




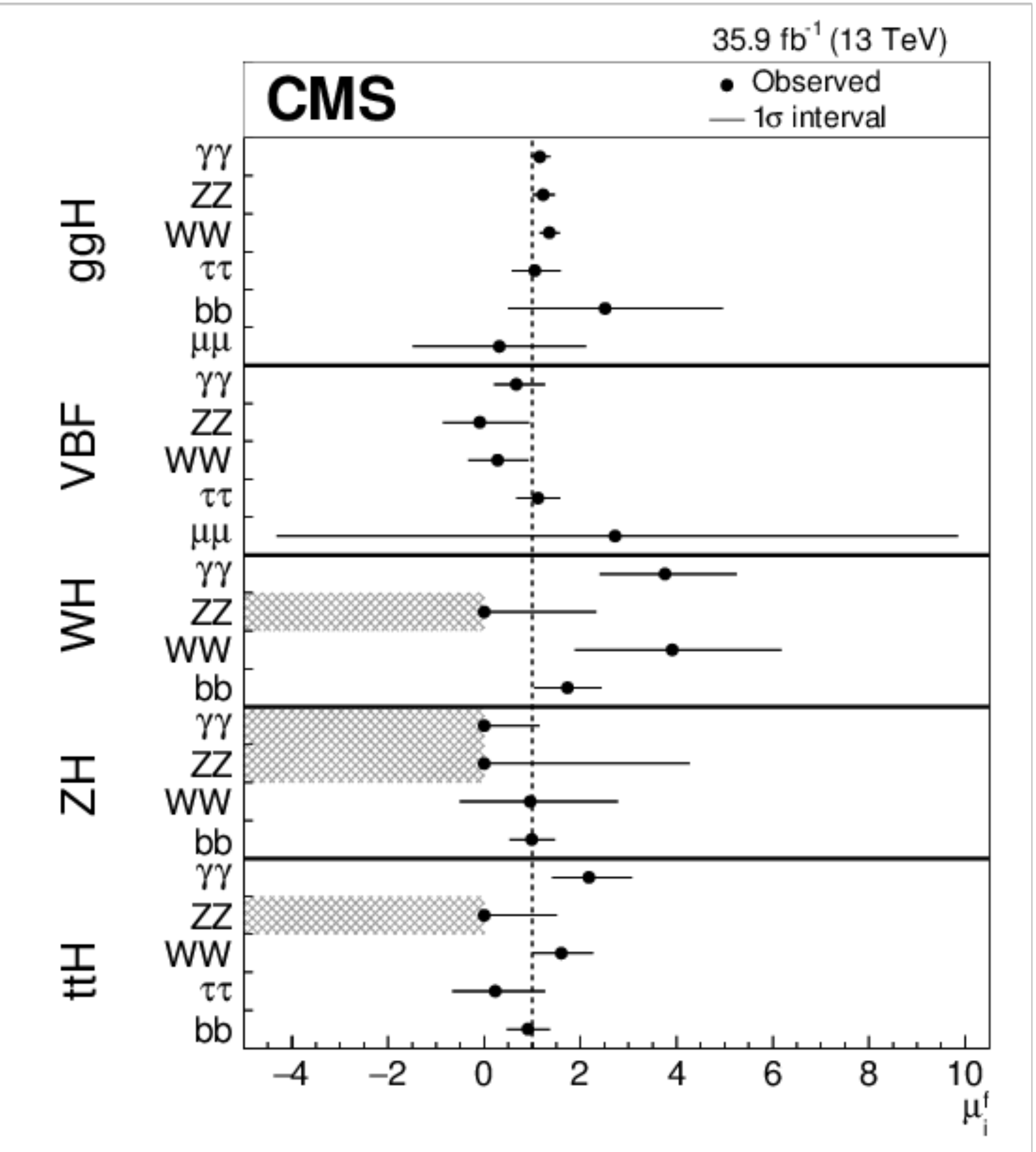
Fiducial and differential

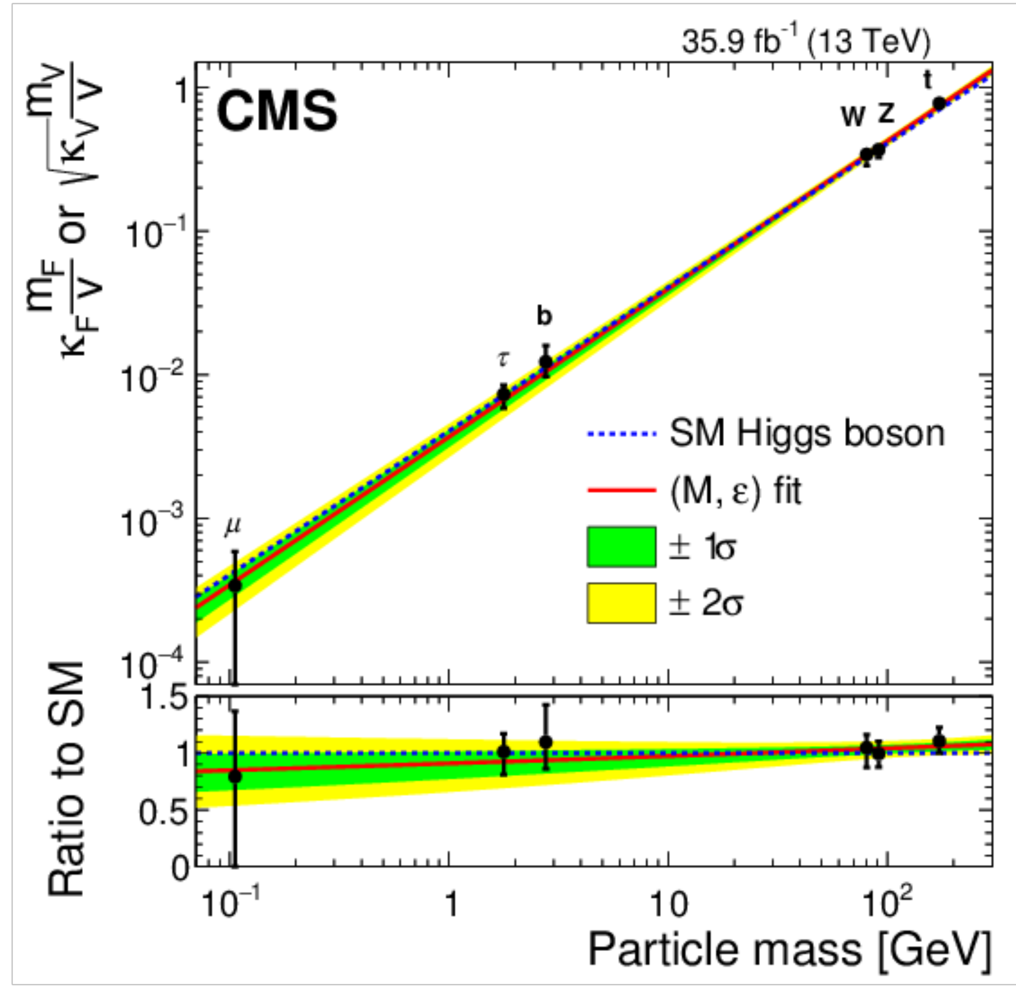
- With simplified resolution classification, we can also bin $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ events in event shape variables
- Further test of SM predictions JHEP01(2019)183





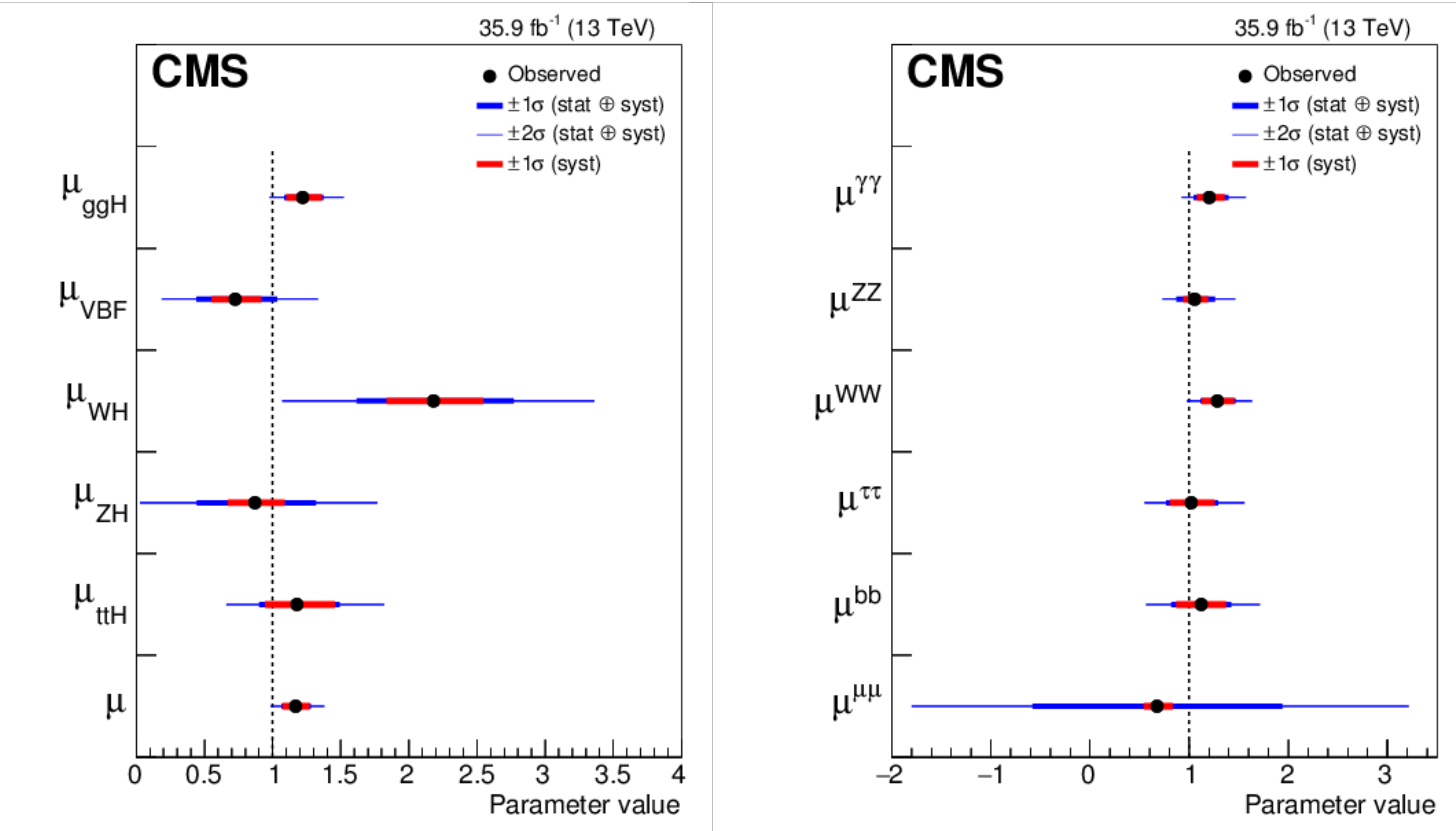
SM: The Whole Picture



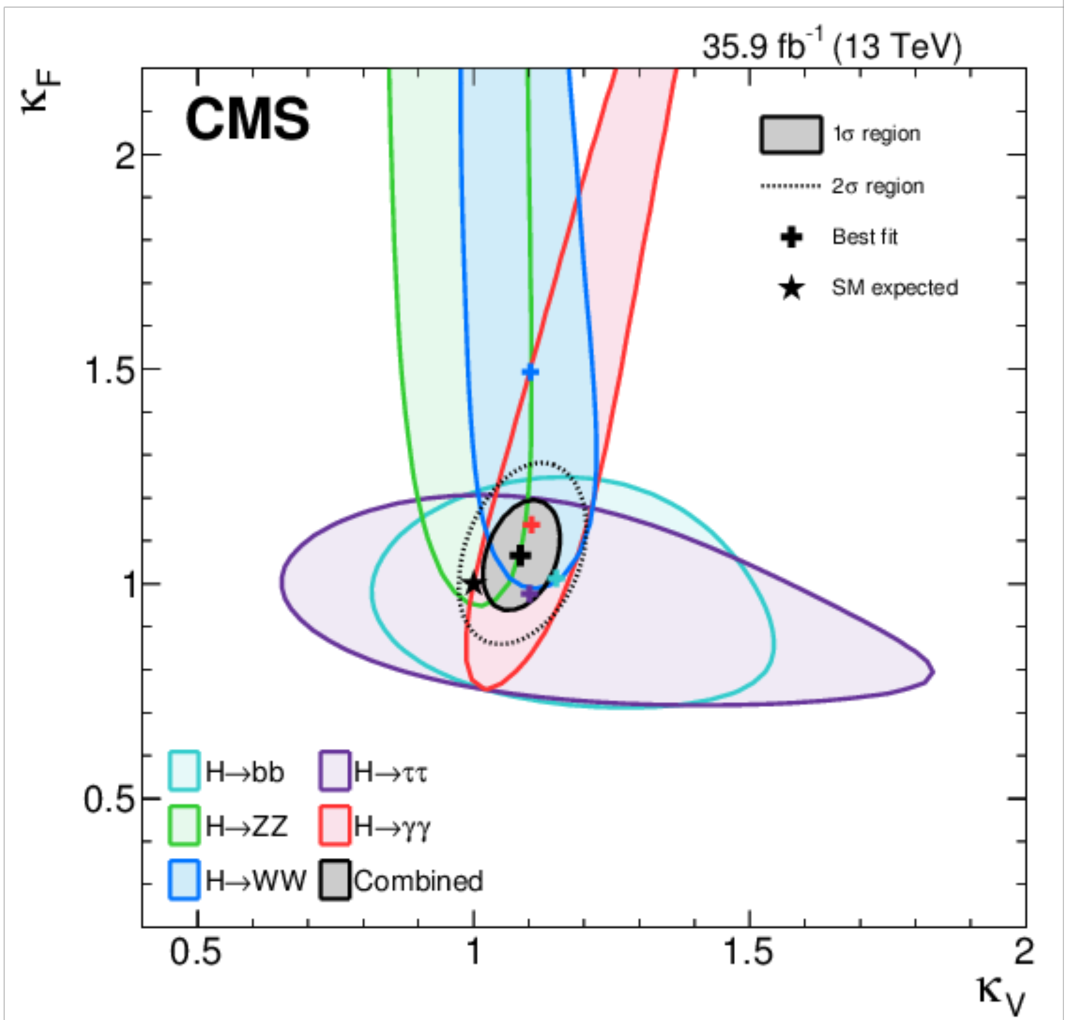


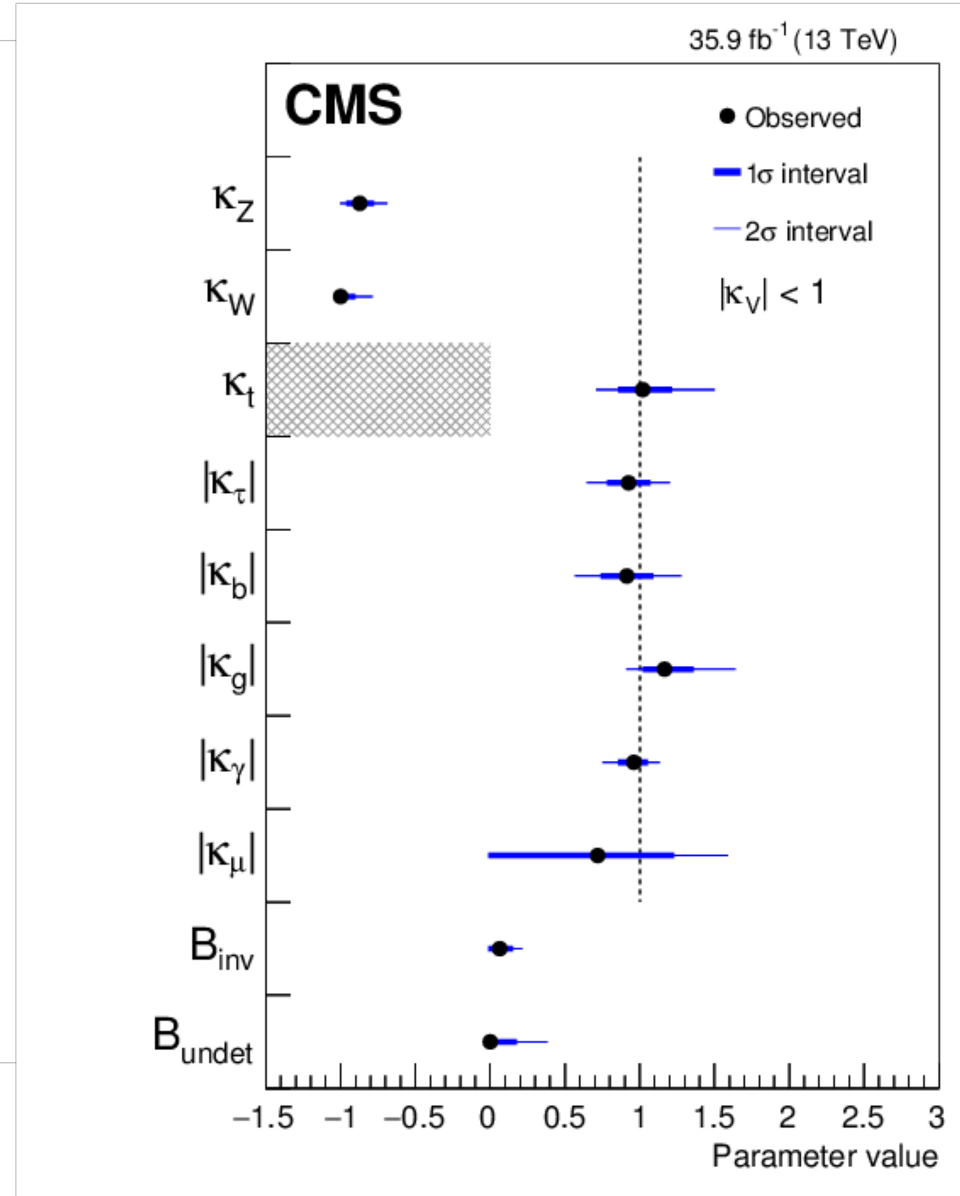
arXiv:1809.10733

By Production and Decay

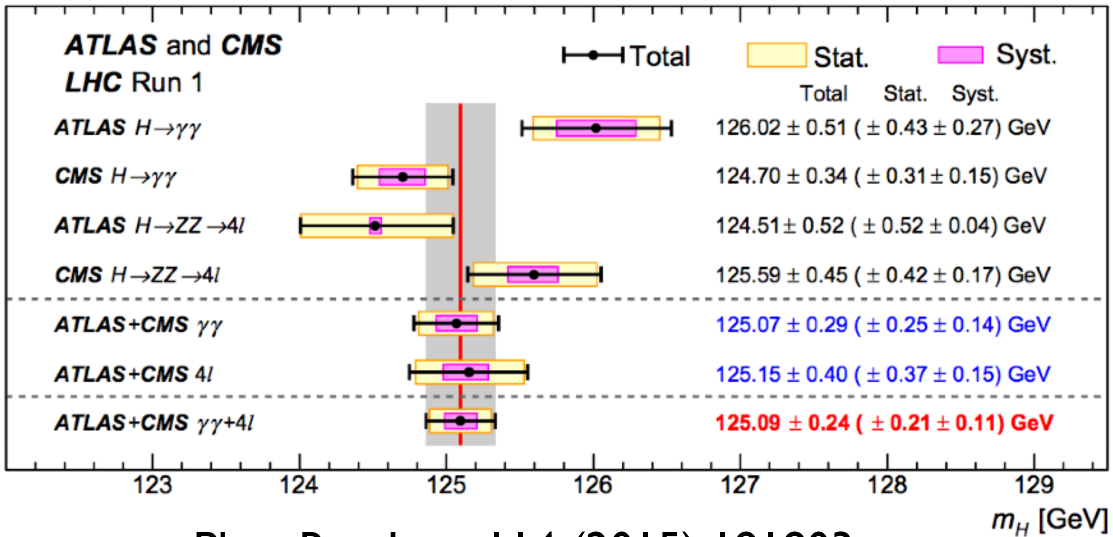


Benchmark Model Fits

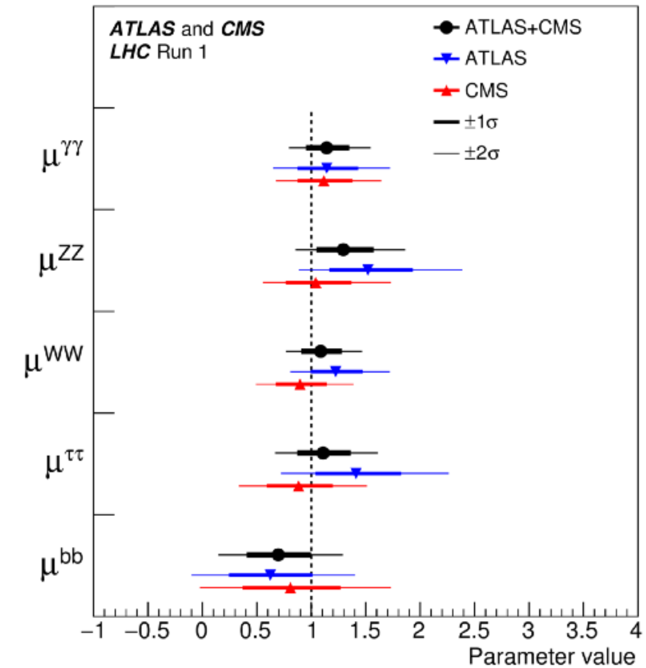




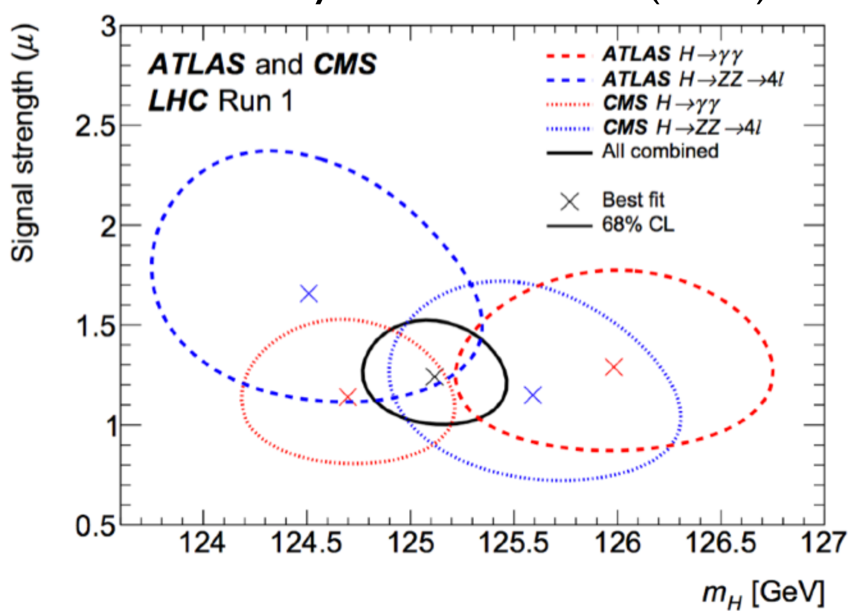
ATLAS-CMS Run 1 Combination



Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 (2015) 191803



J. High Energy Phys. 08 (2016) 045



- For the word's best Higgs measurements, use all available data from the LHC!
- Which mass uncertainty is not like the others?

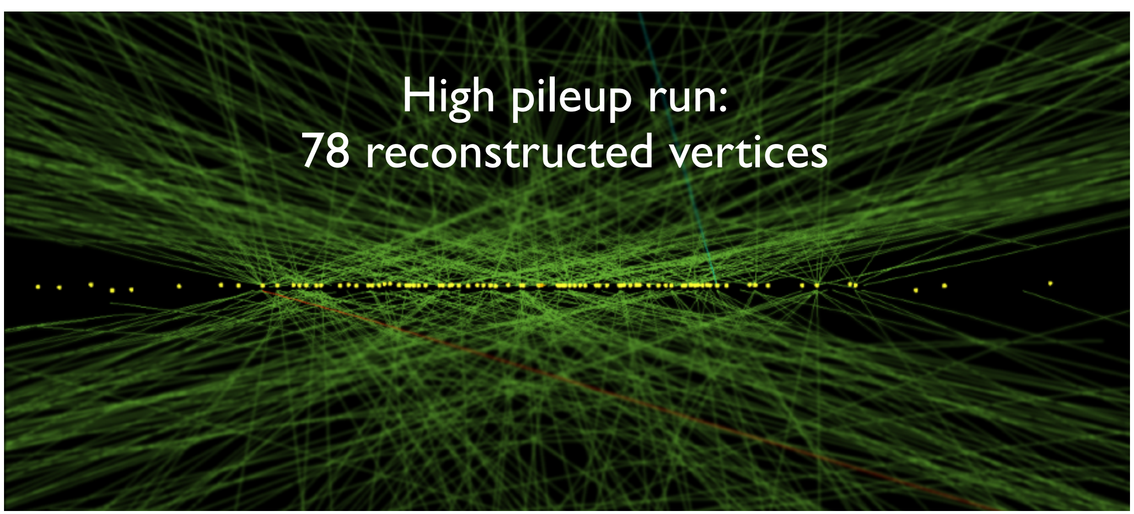
Outline

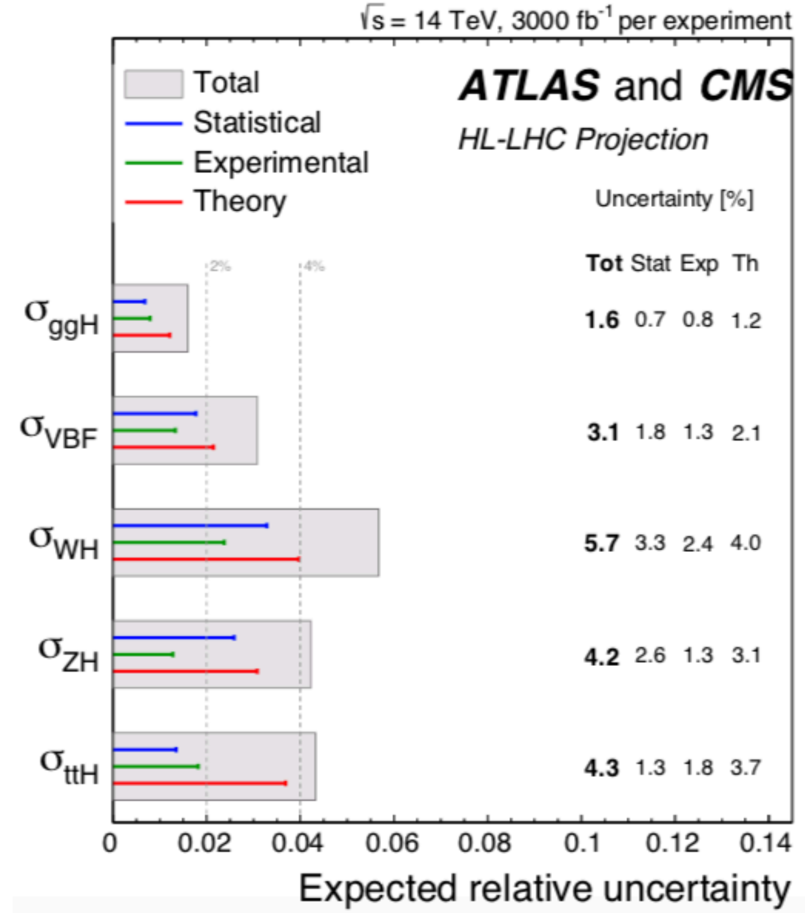
- Why the Higgs boson?
- The Large Hadron Collider and Compact Muon Solenoid
- Higgs Properties → Analysis Strategy
  - Production and decay modes
  - Overview of H → $\gamma\gamma$ (as an example)
- **Where we are**: what sort of Higgs Boson is it?
  - Production and decay
  - Differential measurements
- **Where we're going**: the High Luminosity LHC (2026 and beyond)
  - Analysis projections and measurements
  - Higgs trilinear couplings
- **How to get there**, and what can we learn along the way?
  - Measurements for Run 2 (2015-18) and Run 3 (2021-23)
  - Stepping stones toward the HL-LHC

The HL-LHC

- High luminosity LHC will collect up to 3000 fb^{-1} starting in 2026
- Critical challenge: maintaining performance with 140-200 pileup

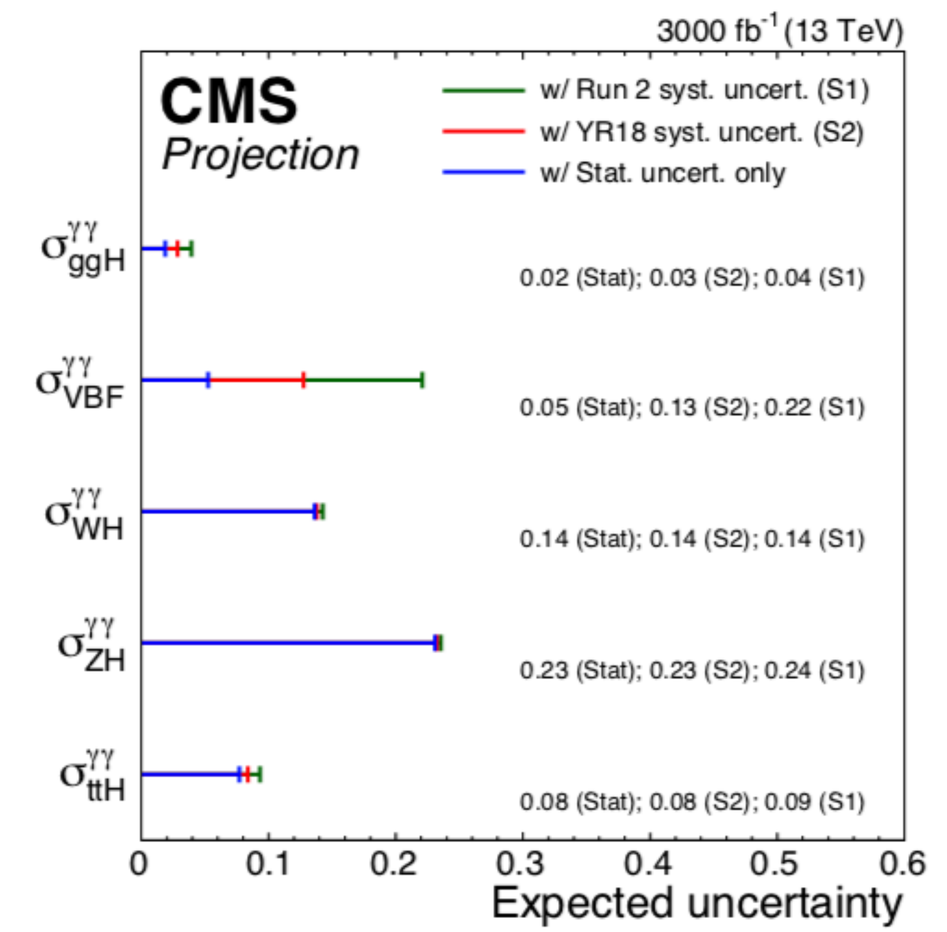
SM Higgs Process	Number of events
All, LHC Run 1	660k
All, HL-LHC, 3000 fb^{-1}	170M
VBF Production (all decays)	13M
ttH Production (all decays)	1.8M
$H \to \gamma\gamma$	390k
$H \to Z\gamma$	260k
$H \to \mu\mu$	37k
HH (all decays)	121k
HH → WWWW	5580
$HH \to bb\gamma\gamma$	320
$HH \to \gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$	0.6

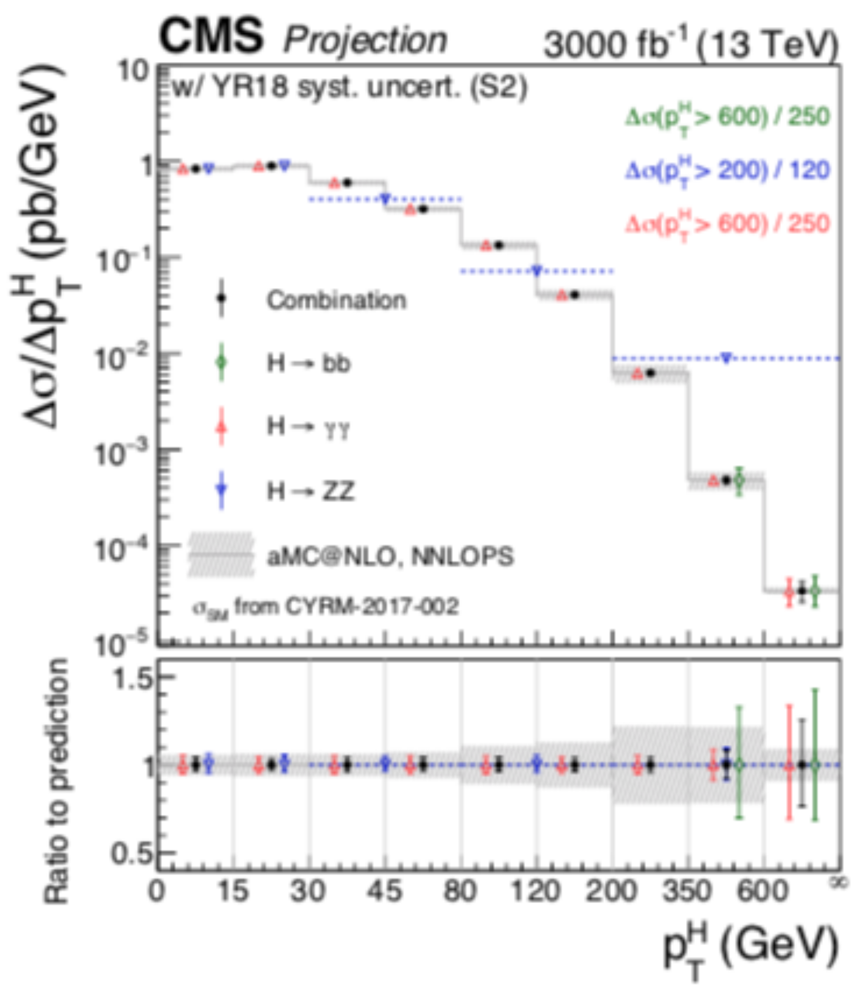




CERN-LPCC-2018-04

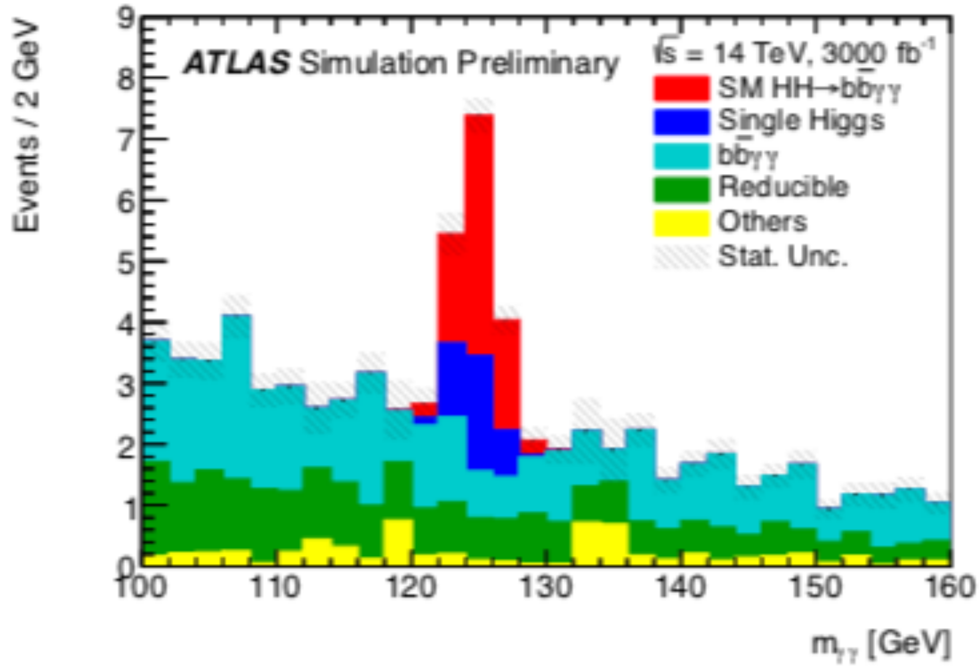
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and Differential Measurements

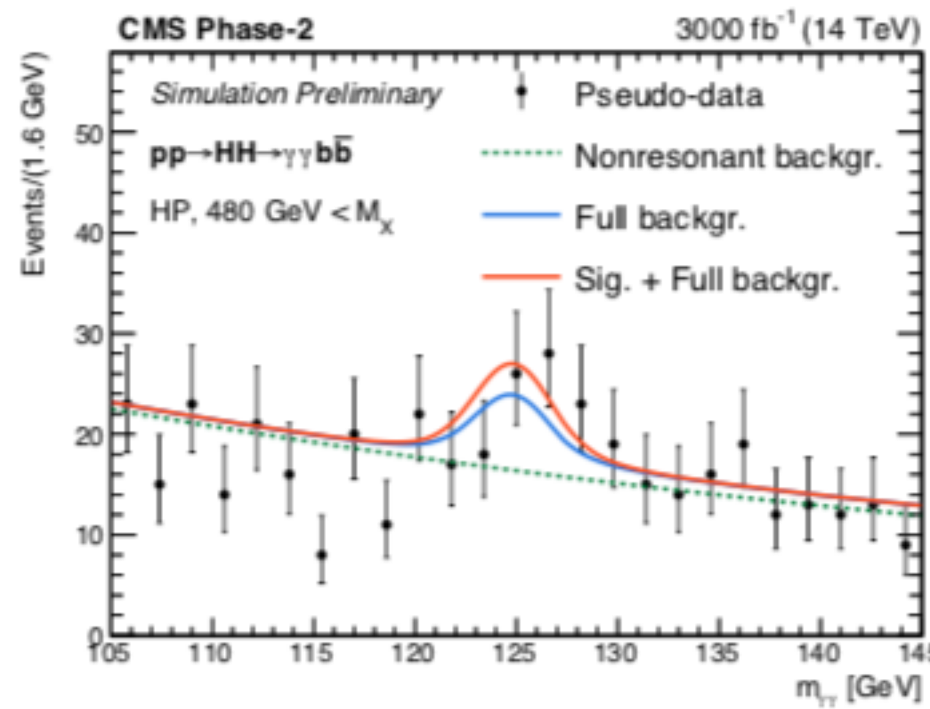




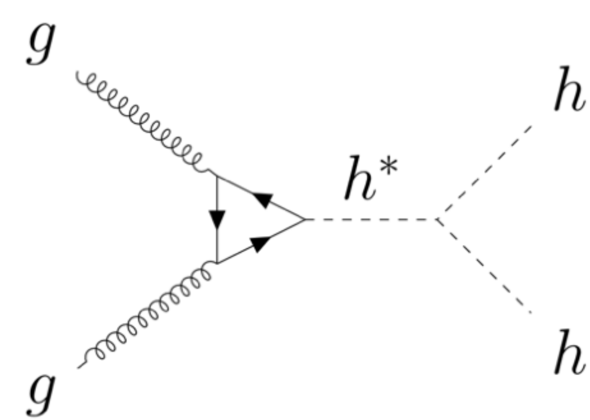
- We can do very precise measurements
- But why not… $\dfrac{1}{\sigma}\dfrac{d\sigma}{dp_{\mathrm{T}}}$

HH → bbγγ

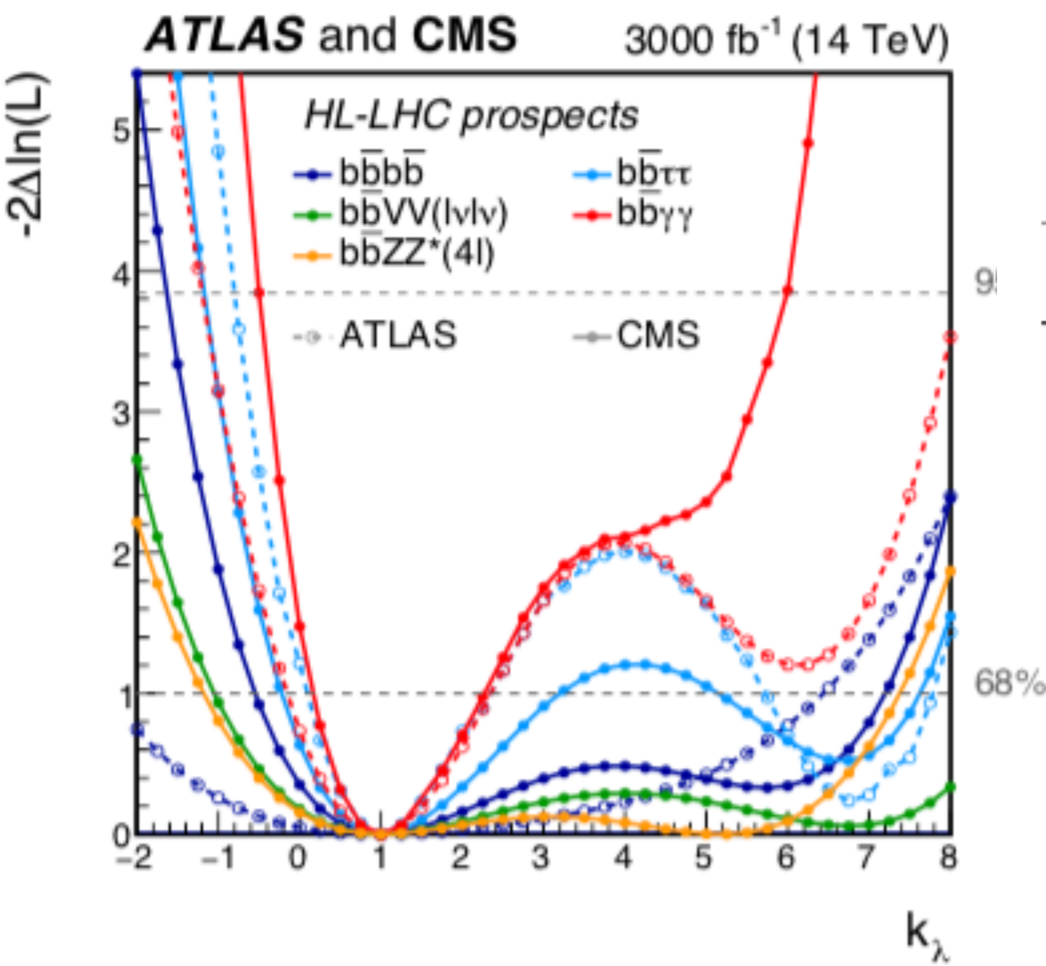




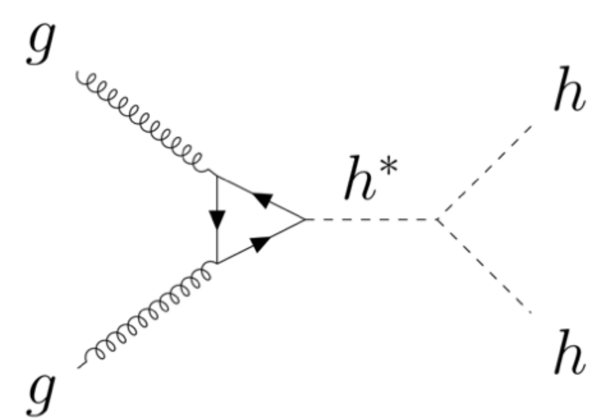
- What do we learn from the notably different signal-to-background ratio?



Di-Higgs Combined

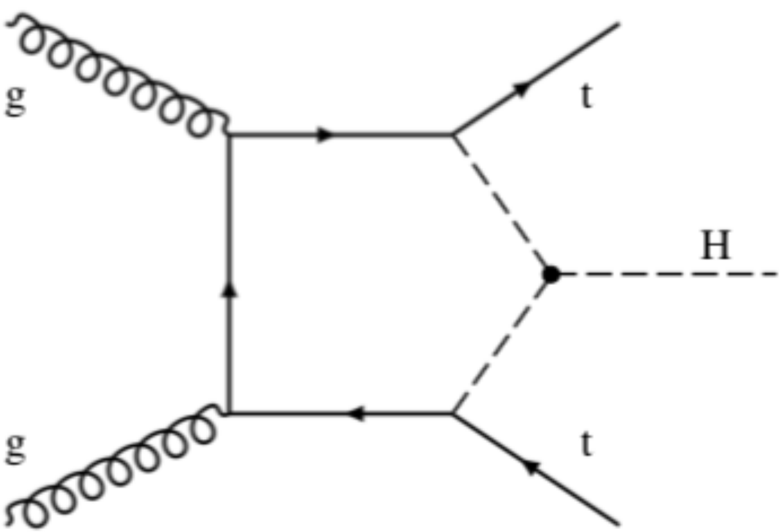


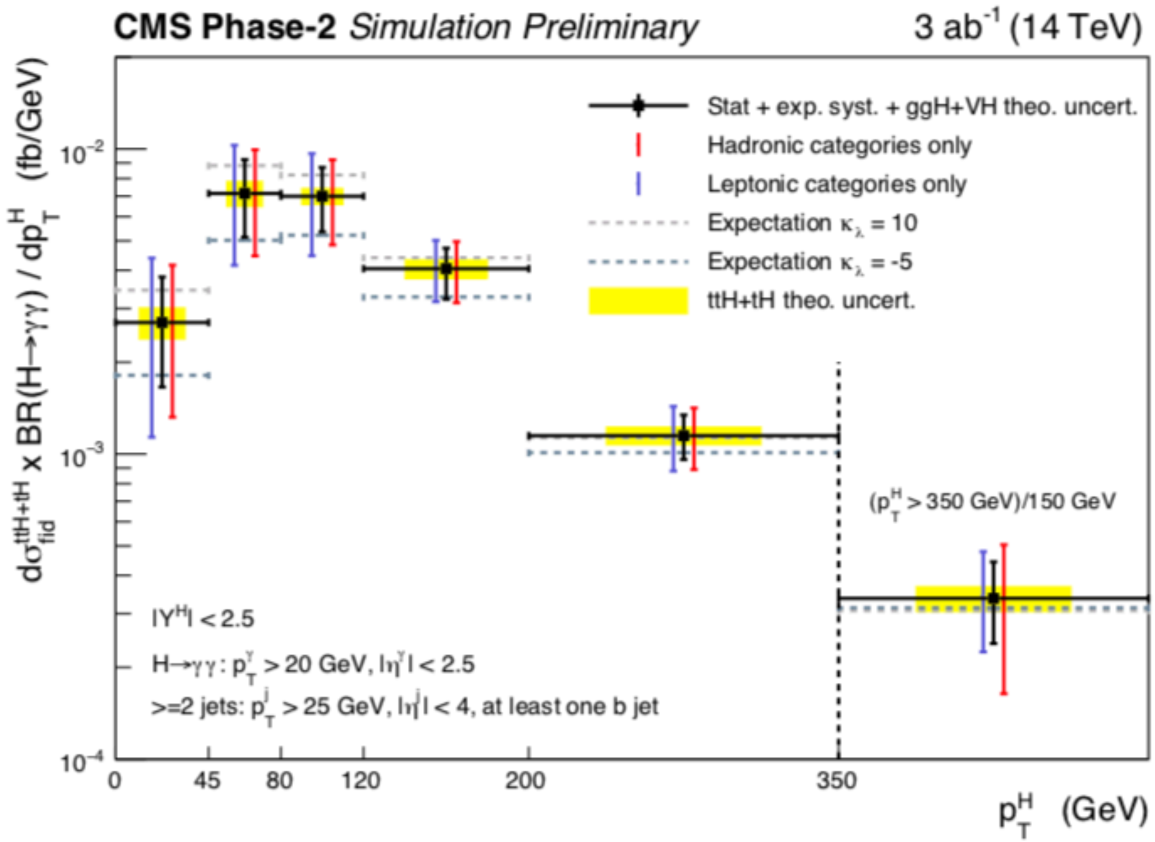
	Statistical-only		Statistical + Systematic	
	ATLAS	CMS	ATLAS	CMS
$HH \to b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$	1.4	1.2	0.61	0.95
$HH \to b\bar{b}\tau\tau$	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.4
$HH \to b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8
$HH \to b\bar{b}VV(ll\nu\nu)$	-	0.59	-	0.56
$HH \to b\bar{b}ZZ(4l)$	-	0.37	-	0.37
combined	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.6
	Combined 4.5		Combined 4.0	



Higgs Trilinear Coupling

- Non-SM trilinear coupling also changes single Higgs cross sections, including changing differential distributions

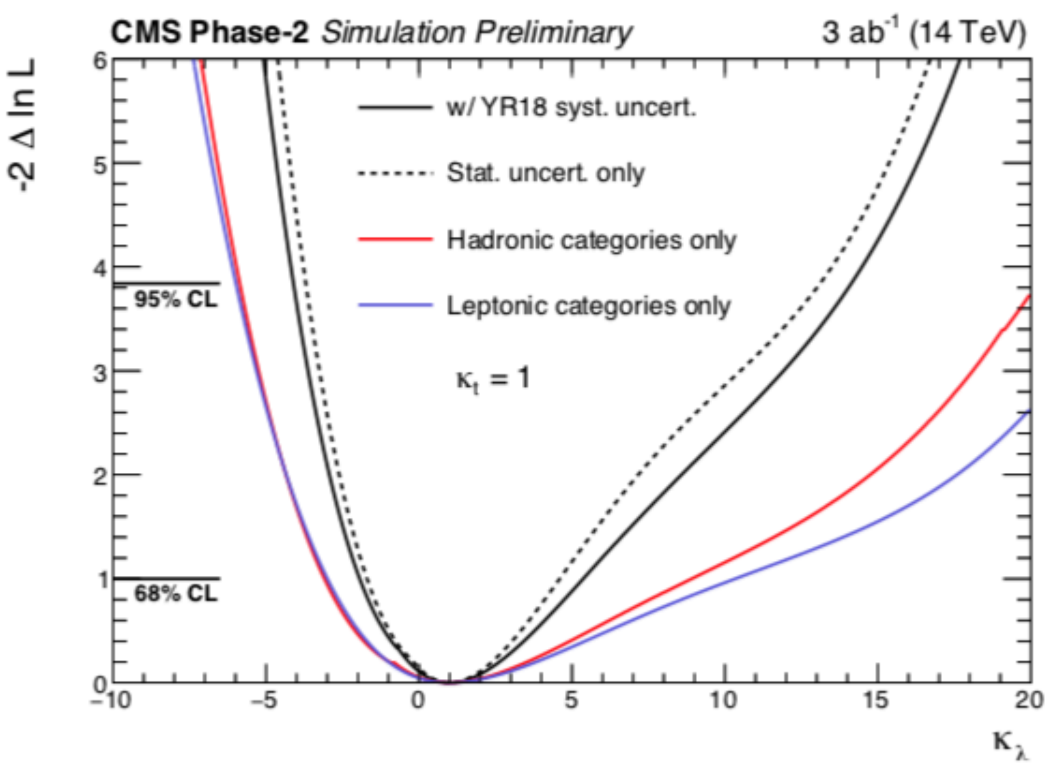


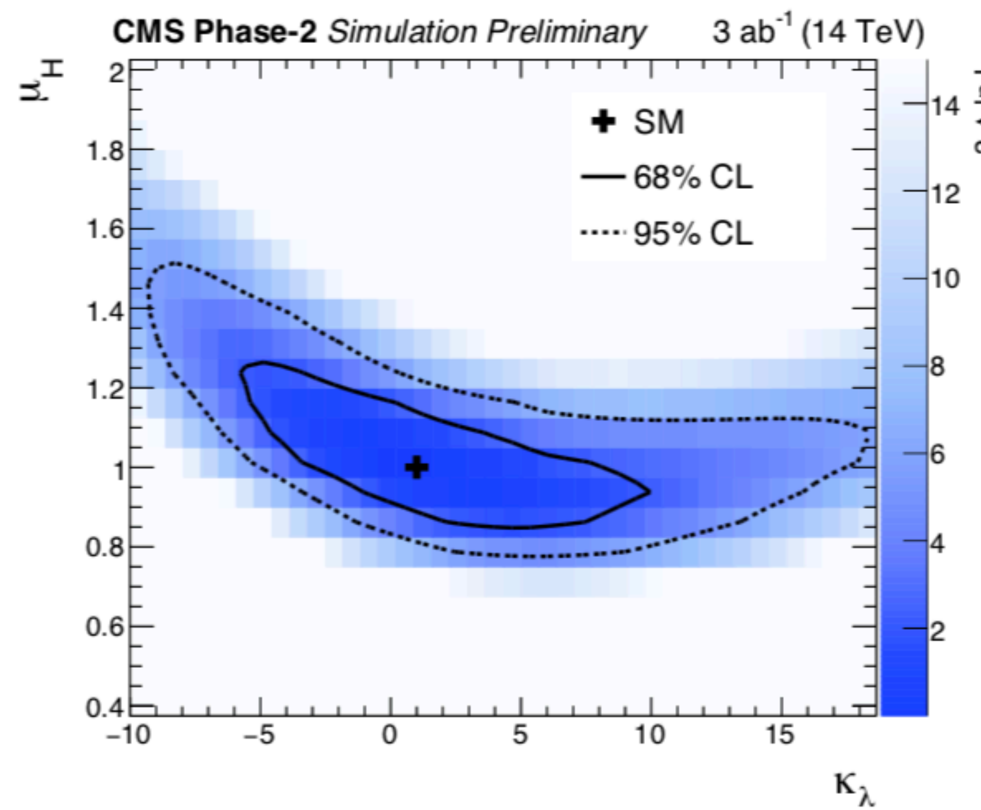


CMS-PAS-FTR-18-020

Higgs Trilinear Coupling

- Non-SM trilinear coupling also changes single Higgs cross sections, including changing differential distributions





CMS-PAS-FTR-18-020

Higgs Trilinear Coupling

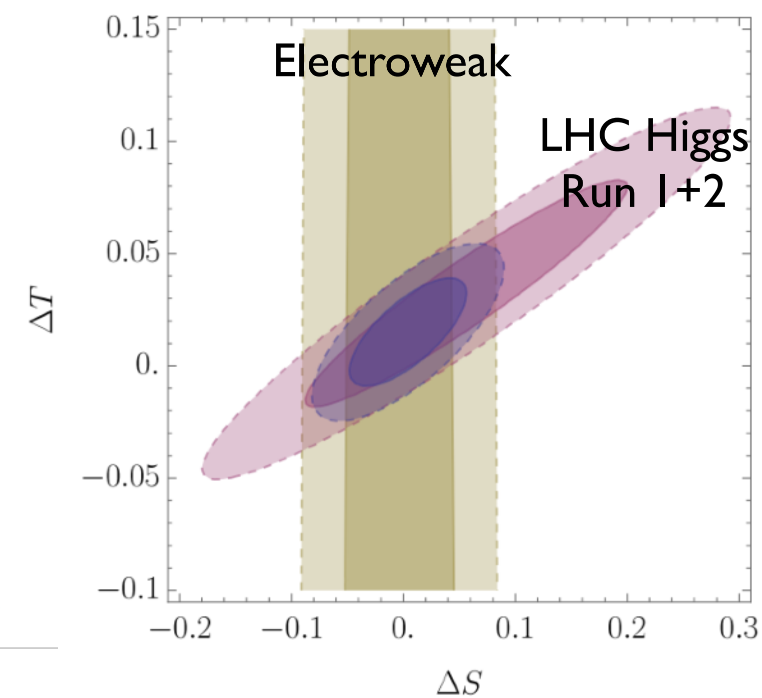
- Non-SM trilinear coupling also changes single Higgs cross sections, including changing differential distributions
- What if we combine these constraints with di-Higgs searches, or even do a broader electroweak fit?
- How much data do we really need to tightly constrain the Higgs trilinear coupling?

Higgs Trilinear Coupling

- Non-SM trilinear coupling also changes single Higgs cross sections, including changing differential distributions
- What if we combine these constraints with di-Higgs searches, or even do a broader electroweak fit?
- How much data do we really need to tightly constrain the Higgs trilinear coupling?
- Should we be thinking bigger and measuring a range of Effective Field Theory (EFT) parameters?

Updated Global SMEFT Fit to Higgs, Diboson and Electroweak Data

John Ellis[a,b], Christopher W. Murphy[c], Verónica Sanz[d] and Tevong You[e]



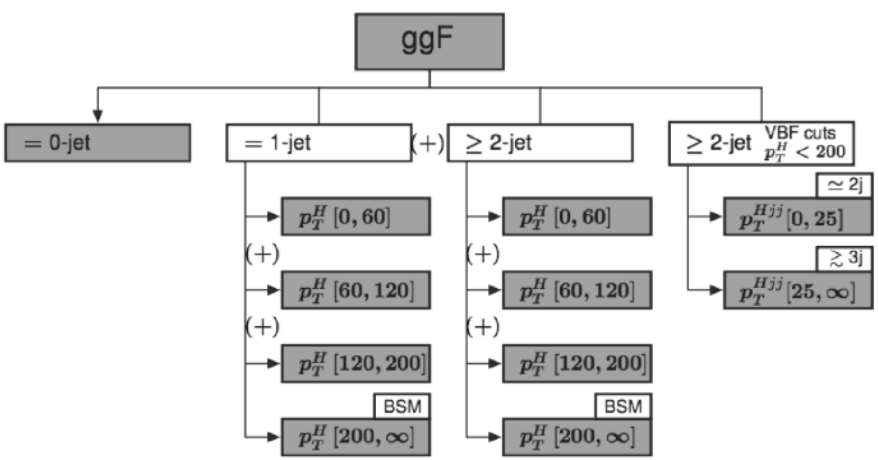
JHEP06(2018)146

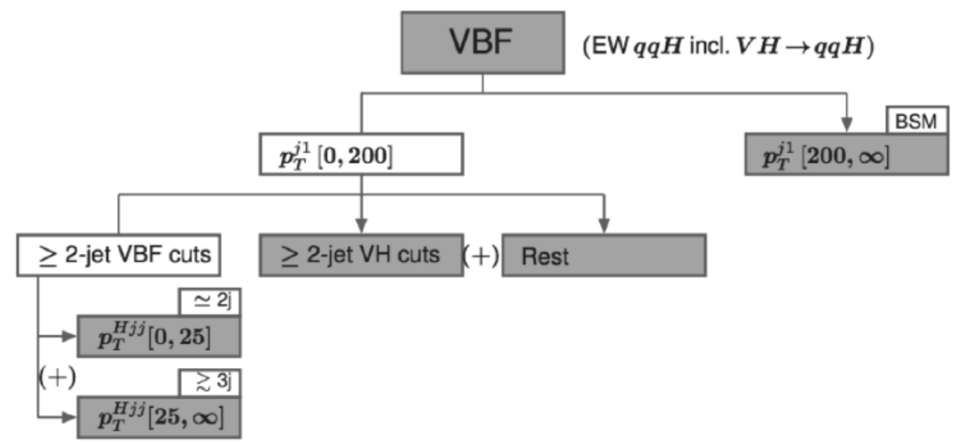
Outline

- Why the Higgs boson?
- The Large Hadron Collider and Compact Muon Solenoid
- Higgs Properties → Analysis Strategy
  - Production and decay modes
  - Overview of $H \to \gamma\gamma$ (as an example)
- **Where we are**: what sort of Higgs Boson is it?
  - Production and decay
  - Differential measurements
- **Where we're going**: the High Luminosity LHC (2026 and beyond)
  - Analysis projections and measurements
  - Higgs trilinear couplings
- **How to get there**, and what can we learn along the way?
  - Measurements for Run 2 (2015-18) and Run 3 (2021-23)
  - Stepping stones toward the HL-LHC

New Properties to Measure in Run 2 and 3

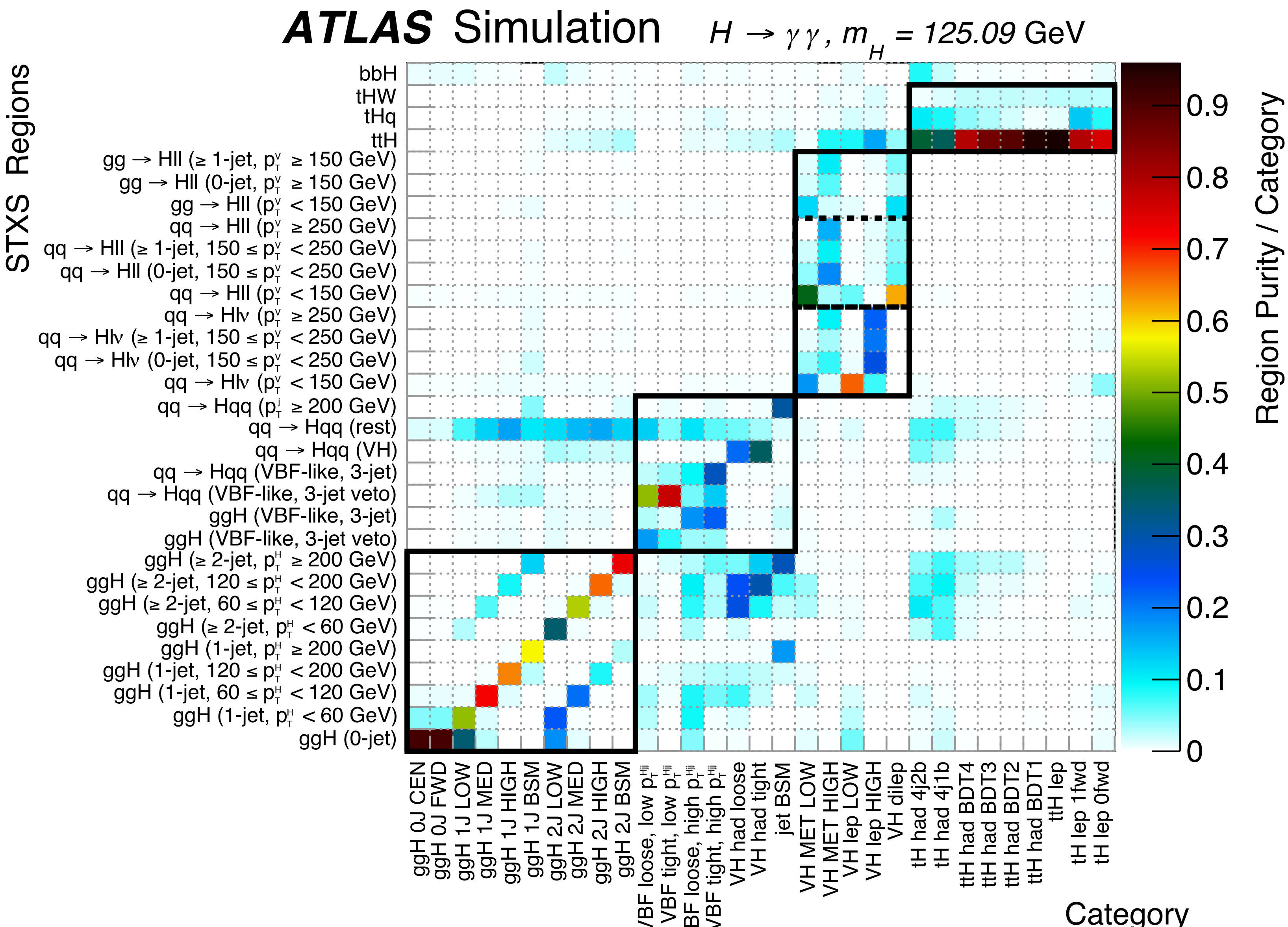
- Run 2 SM Higgs analyses must be adapted for improved properties measurements
- Example idea being implemented: Simplified Higgs Template Cross Sections
- Extract μ-like cross section scalings in defined phase space(s)
  - Reduce theory uncertainties
  - More precisely targeted as more data become available, with first revision already underway! (General plan: more p_T bins)
- Other frameworks: expanded κ's, Effective Field Theory parameters
- What's the best approach for experiment to communicate with theory?





Handbook of LHC Higgs Cross Sections: 4. Deciphering the Nature of the Higgs Sector, arXiv:1610.07922

STXS Stage 1



Phys. Rev. D 98 (2018) 052005

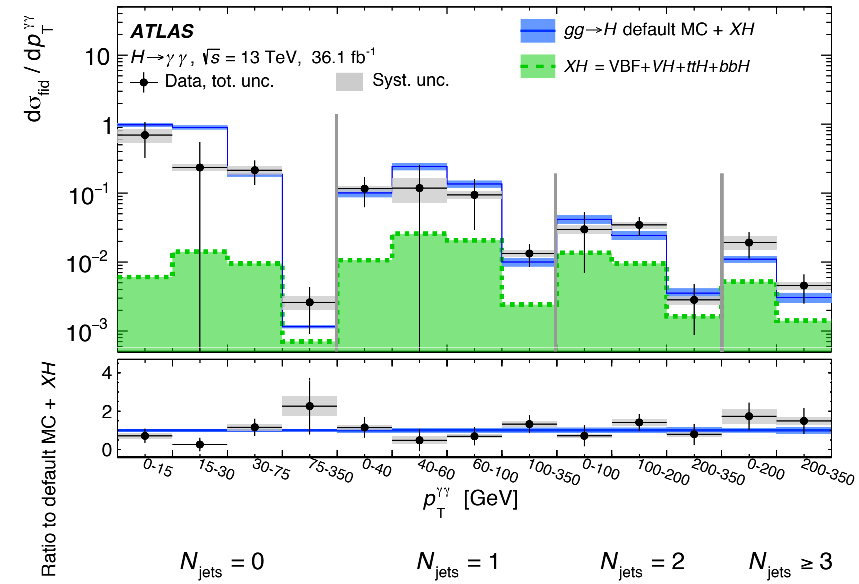
Stepping Stones: STXS Bin Merging

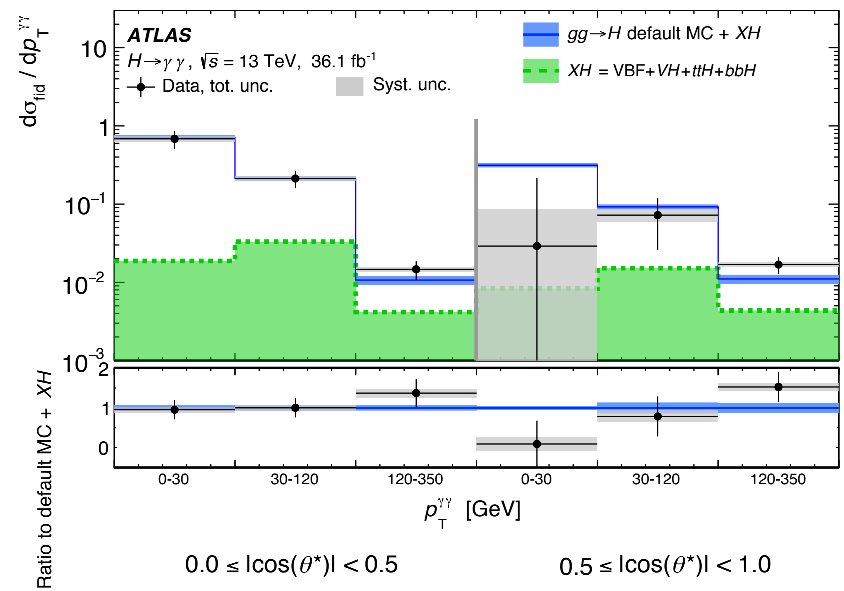
Process	Measurement region	Particle-level stage-1 region
ggH + $gg \to Z(\to qq)H$	0-jet	0-jet
	1-jet, $p_T^H < 60$ GeV	1-jet, $p_T^H < 60$ GeV
	1-jet, $60 \leq p_T^H < 120$ GeV	1-jet, $60 \leq p_T^H < 120$ GeV
	1-jet, $120 \leq p_T^H < 200$ GeV	1-jet, $120 \leq p_T^H < 200$ GeV
	$\geq$ 1-jet, $p_T^H > 200$ GeV	1-jet, $p_T^H > 200$ GeV
		$\geq$ 2-jet, $p_T^H > 200$ GeV
	$\geq$ 2-jet, $p_T^H < 200$ GeV or VBF-like	$\geq$ 2-jet, $p_T^H < 60$ GeV
		$\geq$ 2-jet, $60 \leq p_T^H < 120$ GeV
		$\geq$ 2-jet, $120 \leq p_T^H < 200$ GeV
		VBF-like, $p_T^{Hjj} < 25$ GeV
		VBF-like, $p_T^{Hjj} \geq 25$ GeV
$qq' \to Hqq'$ (VBF + VH)	$p_T^j < 200$ GeV	$p_T^j < 200$ GeV, VBF-like, $p_T^{Hjj} < 25$ GeV
		$p_T^j < 200$ GeV, VBF-like, $p_T^{Hjj} \geq 25$ GeV
		$p_T^j < 200$ GeV, VH-like
		$p_T^j < 200$ GeV, Rest
	$p_T^j > 200$ GeV	$p_T^j > 200$ GeV
VH (leptonic decays)	VH leptonic	$q\bar{q} \to ZH$, $p_T^Z < 150$ GeV
		$q\bar{q} \to ZH$, $150 < p_T^Z < 250$ GeV, 0-jet
		$q\bar{q} \to ZH$, $150 < p_T^Z < 250$ GeV, $\geq$ 1-jet
		$q\bar{q} \to ZH$, $p_T^Z > 250$ GeV
		$q\bar{q} \to WH$, $p_T^W < 150$ GeV
		$q\bar{q} \to WH$, $150 < p_T^W < 250$ GeV, 0-jet
		$q\bar{q} \to WH$, $150 < p_T^W < 250$ GeV, $\geq$ 1-jet
		$q\bar{q} \to WH$, $p_T^W > 250$ GeV
		$gg \to ZH$, $p_T^Z < 150$ GeV
		$gg \to ZH$, $p_T^Z > 150$ GeV, 0-jet
		$gg \to ZH$, $p_T^Z > 150$ GeV, $\geq$ 1-jet
Top-associated production	top	$t\bar{t}H$
		W-associated tH (tHW)
		t-channel tH (tHq)
$b\bar{b}H$	merged w/ ggH	$b\bar{b}H$

- STXS bins as initially defined are tough to measure!
- Limited statistics
- Sometimes hard to separate even in principle

Stepping Stones: Double-differential Distributions

- With HL-LHC data, we can provide decent measurements of double-differential distributions
- First examples arriving
- Future binning not mapped out (yet)… what will the impact really be?
- Goal at each step is to give the finest binning that has a meaningfully small statistical and expert





Phys. Rev. D 98 (2018) 052005

Conclusions

- Many ways to use make precision measurements of SM-like Higgs properties and potential deviations
  - Cross sections (differential, STXS, …)
  - Fits to parameters that modify the SM (κ's, EFT's)
- Related approaches would take several more seminars
  - Direct searches for BSM Higgs bosons
  - SM Higgs bosons in BSM events
  - Fits for parameters in specific BSM models (e.g. 2HDM)
- More fundamental work: detector upgrades, reconstruction, and reducing systematics
- Which ideas will bear fruit, and when?
  - All we can do is try, and find out!
  - My prediction: whatever precision we need, the right combination of state-of-the-art techniques will get us there before our current projections suggest
- Higgs looks like the Standard Model, but stay tuned…