

# Determination of the CP quantum numbers of neutral Higgs bosons in the tau decay channels at the LHC

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1. Introduction
2. Determination of  $CP = \pm 1$  states of Higgs bosons
3. Distinguish Higgs boson of CP-mixture
4. Conclusion

## 1.) Introduction

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- LHC may discover one or several neutral boson resonances  $\Phi$  including

$$pp \rightarrow \Phi \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$$

- Spin may be extracted from polar angle distribution of  $\tau$ 's

- if spin-zero  $\rightarrow$  CP quantum number ?

MSSM:  $h^0, H^0, A^0$  : scalar, pseudoscalar ?  
especially if mass degeneracy: CP mixture?

- 1.  $\mathcal{O}_1 = s_{\tau^-} \cdot s_{\tau^+} \rightarrow \text{CP} = +1 \text{ or } \text{CP} = -1$

- 2.  $\mathcal{O}_2 = \hat{k}_{\tau^-} \cdot (s_{\tau^-} \times s_{\tau^+}) \rightarrow \text{test if state of undefined CP}$

(Bernreuther, Brandenburg, Flesch, '97, '98)

## 2.) Determine CP= $\pm 1$ states of Higgs bosons

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1.)  $\mathcal{O}_1 = s_{\tau^-} \cdot s_{\tau^+}$

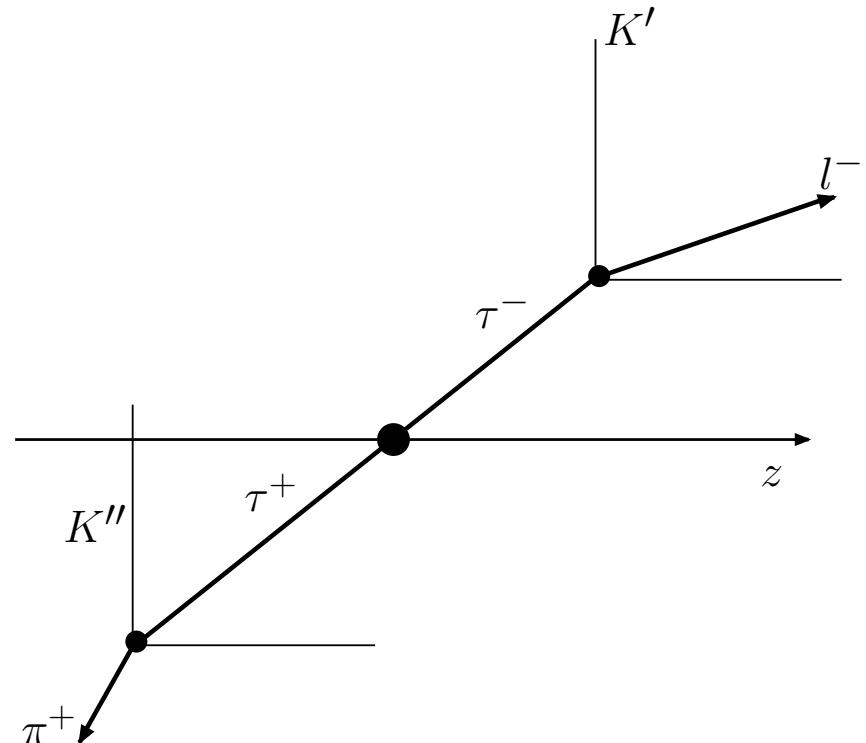
$\Phi$  scalar,  $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$ ,  $\rightarrow$   ${}^3P_0$  state  $\rightarrow \langle s_{\tau^-} \cdot s_{\tau^+} \rangle = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Phi$  pseudoscalar,  $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$ ,  $\rightarrow$   ${}^1S_0$  state  $\rightarrow \langle s_{\tau^-} \cdot s_{\tau^+} \rangle = -\frac{3}{4}$

- Consider  $\tau$  decays:  $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau$ ,  $l^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_l$ , ...  
 $\{a, b\} = \{l, \pi, \rho, \dots\}$

$$pp \rightarrow \Phi \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow a(p_a) + \bar{b}(p_b)$$

$\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_1$  propagates into distribution of  
 $\cos(\phi_{ab})$  with  $\phi_{ab} = \angle(\hat{q}_a, \hat{q}_b)$



## 2.) Numerical Results, LO

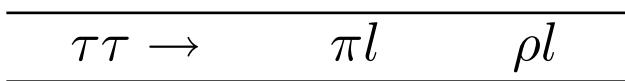
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$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{ab}} \frac{d\sigma_{ab}}{d \cos \phi_{ab}} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - D_{ab} \cos \phi_{ab})$$

with

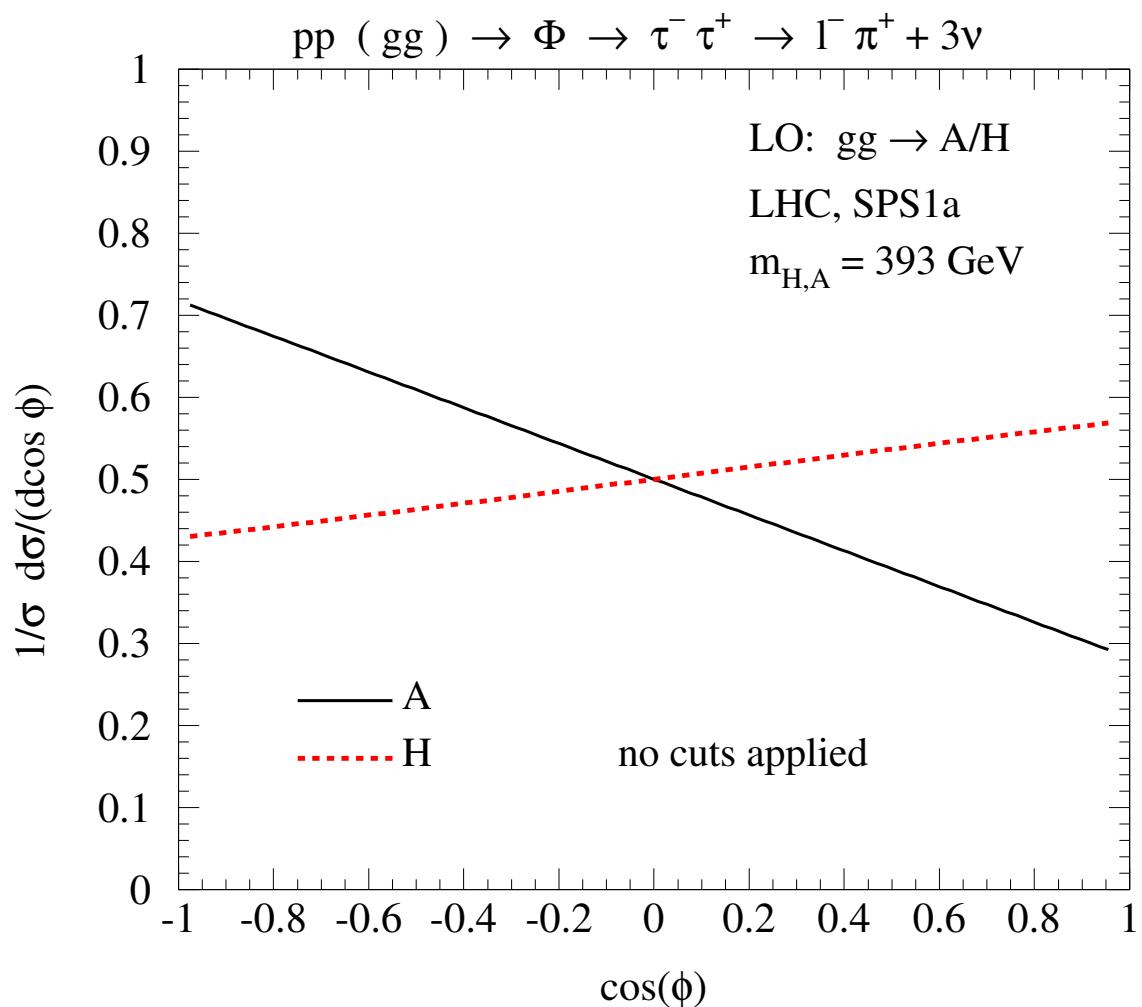
$$D_{ab} = \frac{4}{3} c_a c_b \langle s_{\tau^-} \cdot s_{\tau^+} \rangle$$

e.g.



$$\Phi(0^{++}): \quad -0.11 \quad -0.05$$

$$\Phi(0^{-+}): \quad 0.33 \quad 0.15$$



## 2.) Numerical Results at LO: Detector cuts

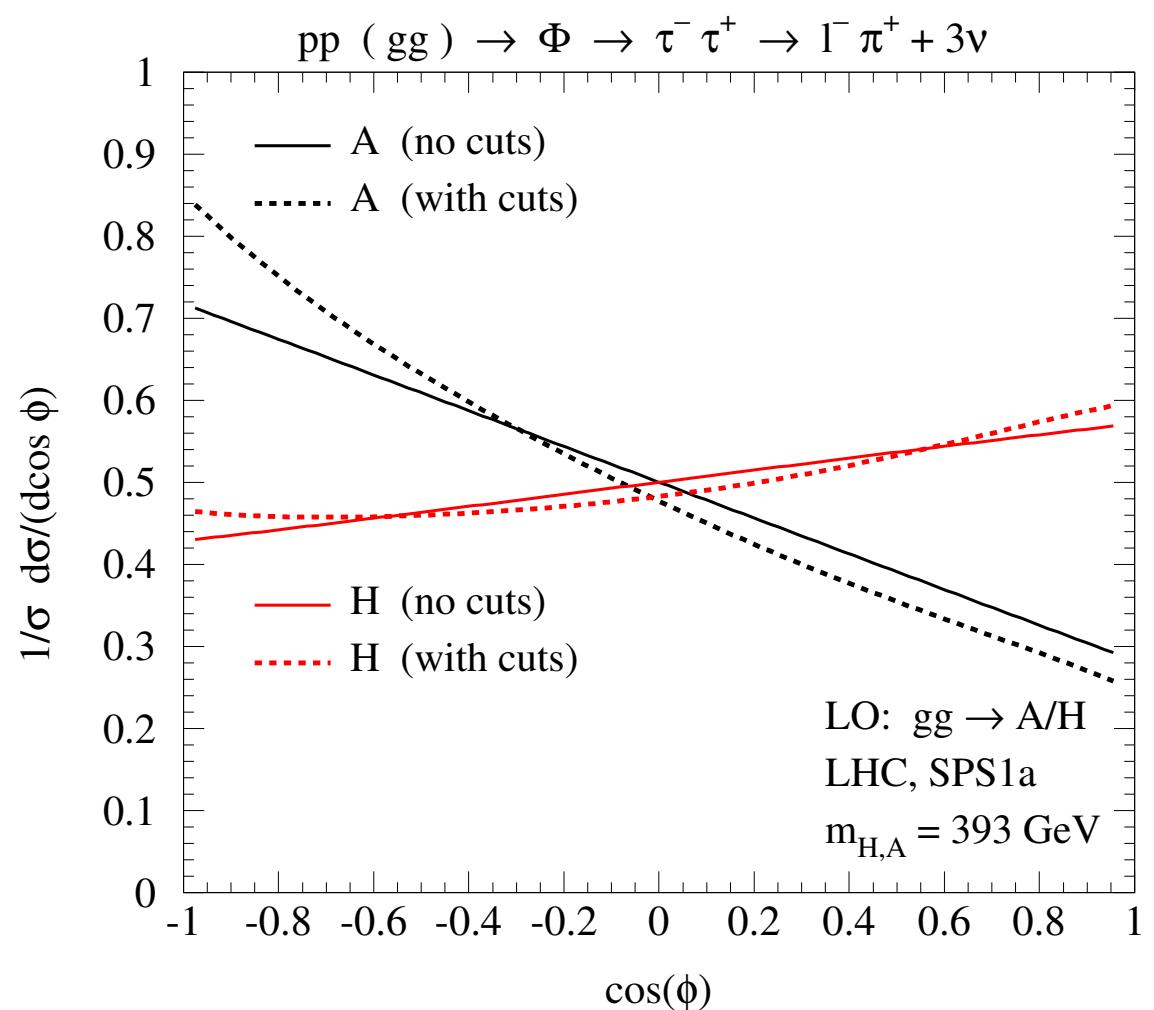
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- Effect of detector cuts:

$$p_{Tl} > 20 \text{ GeV}$$

$$p_{T\pi} > 40 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\eta_{l,\pi} \leq 2.5$$



## 2.) Numerical Results at LO: Detector cuts

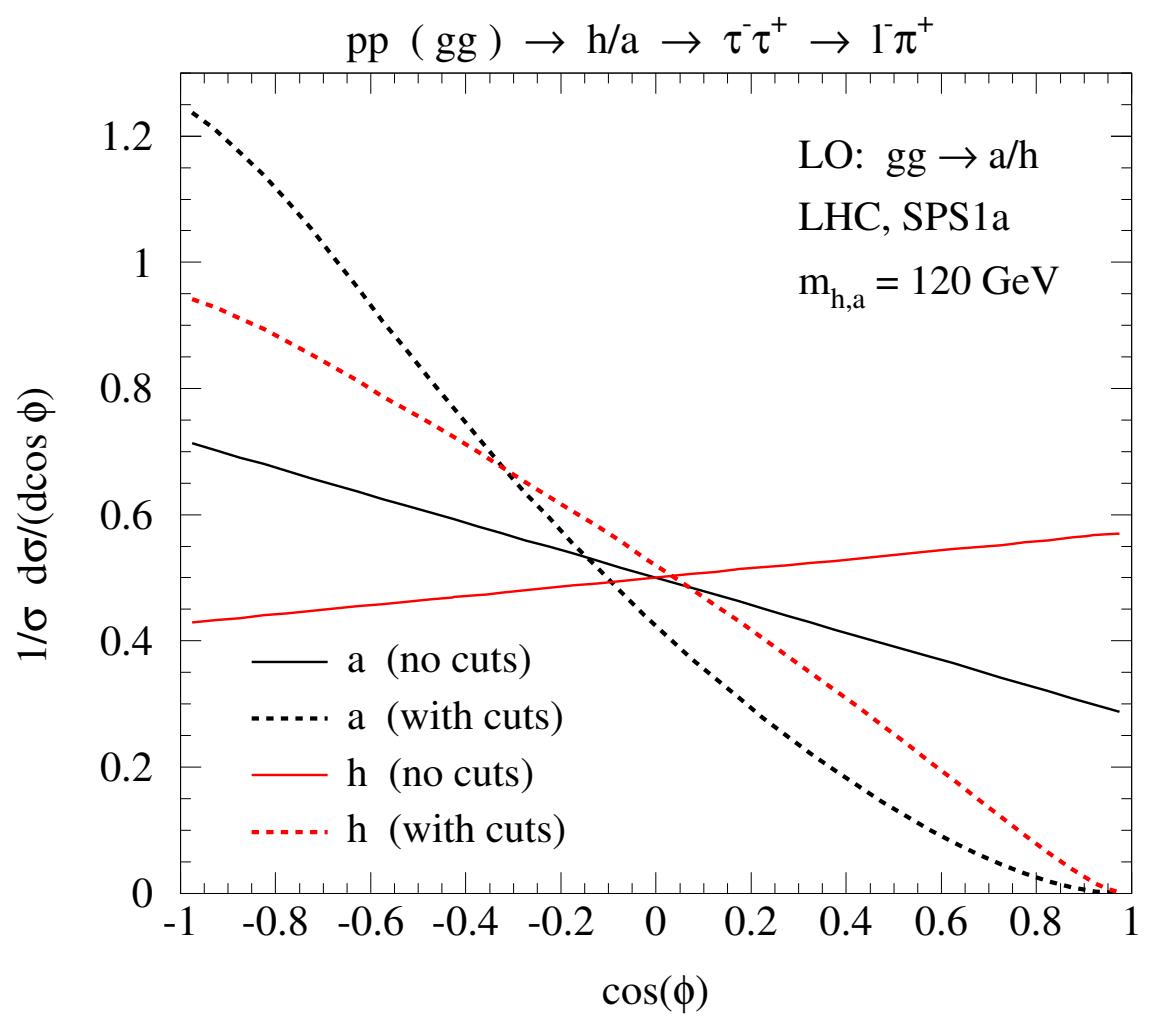
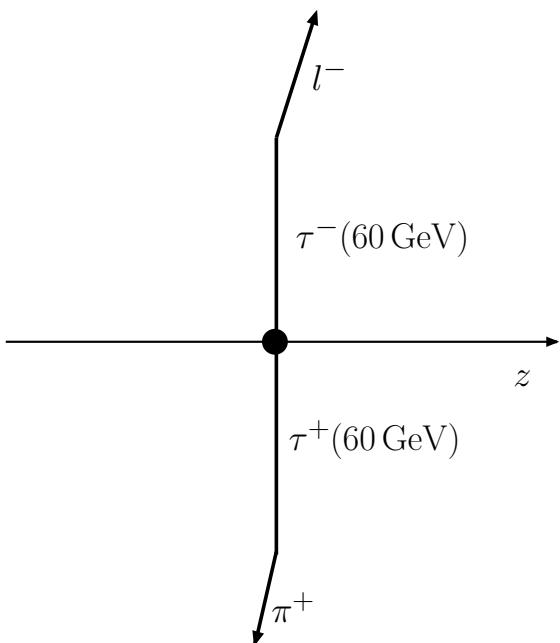
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- Effect of detector cuts:

$$p_{Tl} > 20 \text{ GeV}$$

$$p_{T\pi} > 40 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\eta_{l,\pi} \leq 2.5$$



## 2.) NLO QCD corrections

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- Partonic  $\tau^+\tau^-$  production process:

$$|\overline{M}_{gg \rightarrow \Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau}|^2 = Tr \left[ R_{gg \rightarrow \Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau} (\rho^{\tau^+} \otimes \rho^{\tau^-}) \right]$$

- factorizes for QCD-corrections

$$|\overline{M}_{gg \rightarrow \Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau}|^2 = |\mathcal{T}(gg \rightarrow \Phi)|^2 |D^{-1}(\Phi)|^2 \cdot Tr \left[ \widetilde{R}_{\Phi \rightarrow \tau\tau} (\rho^{\tau^+} \otimes \rho^{\tau^-}) \right]$$

- Use effective Higgs-Gluon interaction (top-quark, squarks, gluinos integrated out)

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \frac{-1}{4v} \Phi G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu} \cdot C^i$$

$$C_{SM} = \sum_{n=1}^4 C_{SM}^{(n)} \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^n$$

*Spira et al.; Chetyrkin et al., hep-ph/9807241*

$$C_{MSSM} = C_{MSSM}^{(1)} \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) + C_{MSSM}^{(2)} \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2$$

*Dawson et al.; Harlander and Steinhauser, hep-ph/0307346*

## 2.) Numerical Results at NLO QCD

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- NLO QCD corrections in eff. theory:

- MSSM, SPS1a  
 $m_H = m_A \approx 400$  GeV

- Corrections are small

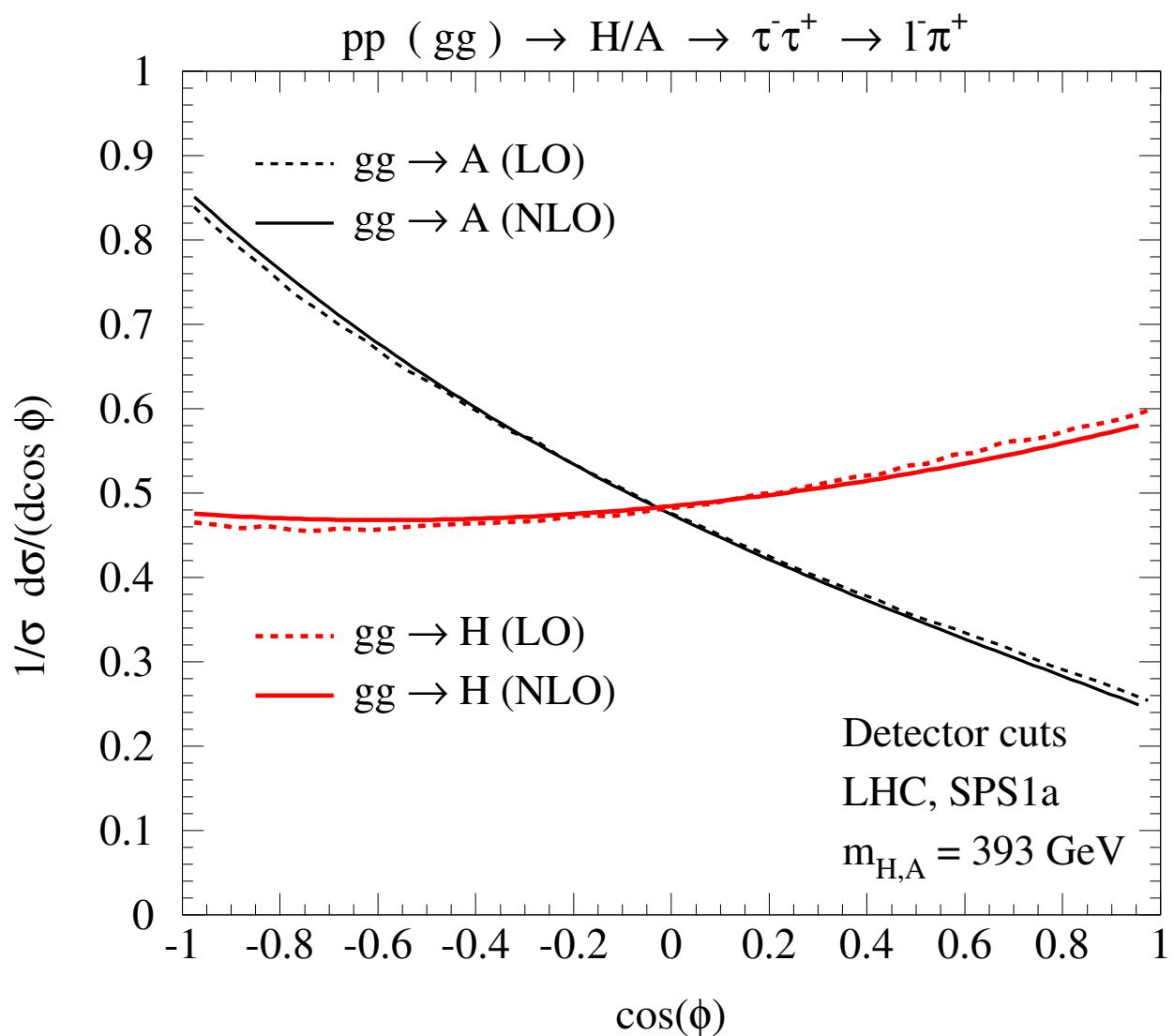
- Detector Cuts

$p_{Tl} > 20$  GeV

$p_{T\pi} > 40$  GeV

$\eta_{l,\pi} \leq 2.5$

- Similar size or smaller for  $bb \rightarrow \Phi(g)$

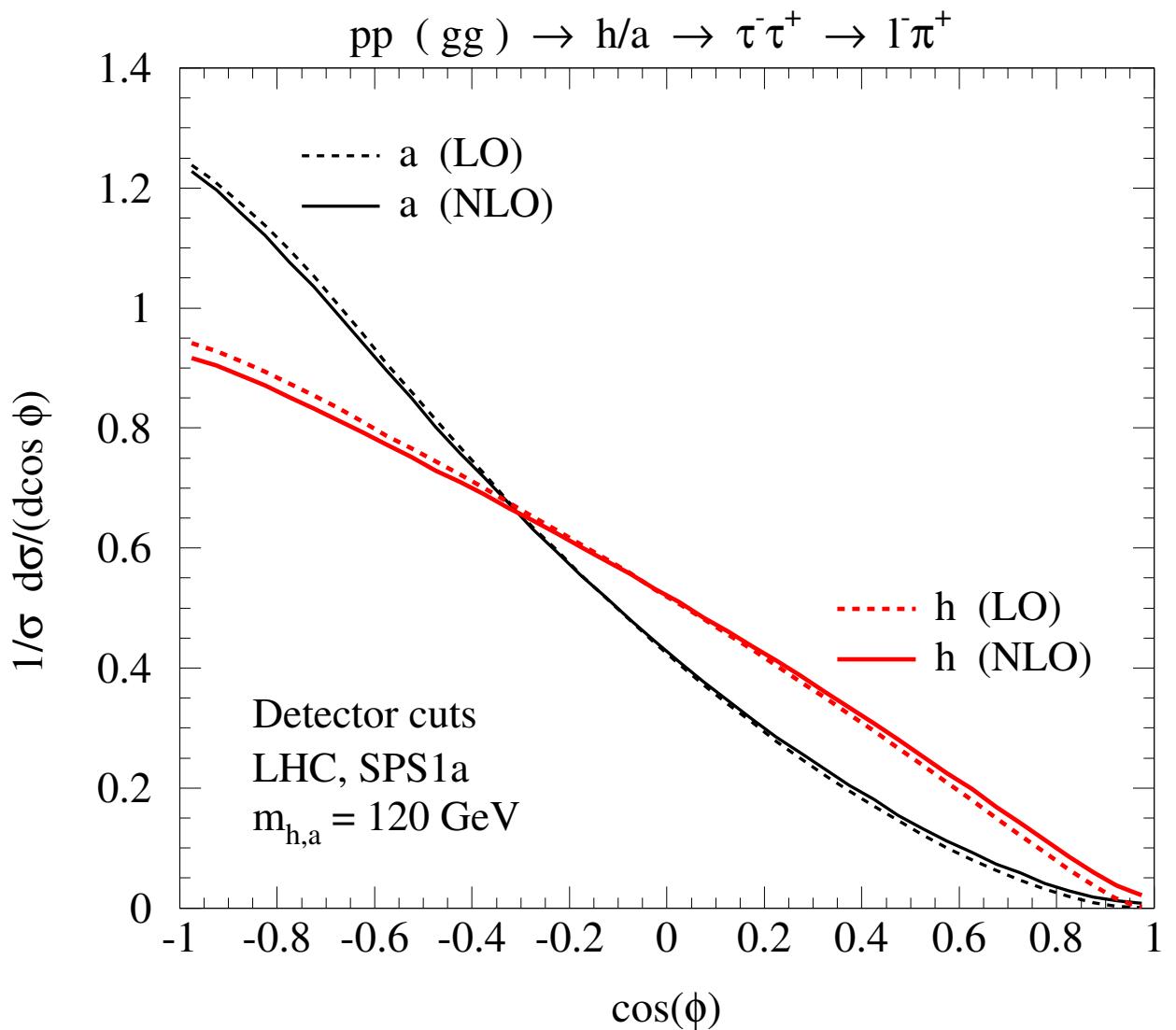


## 2.) Numerical Results at NLO QCD

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- NLO QCD corrections in eff. theory

- for SM-like Higgs boson  
 $m_h = m_a \approx 120$  GeV

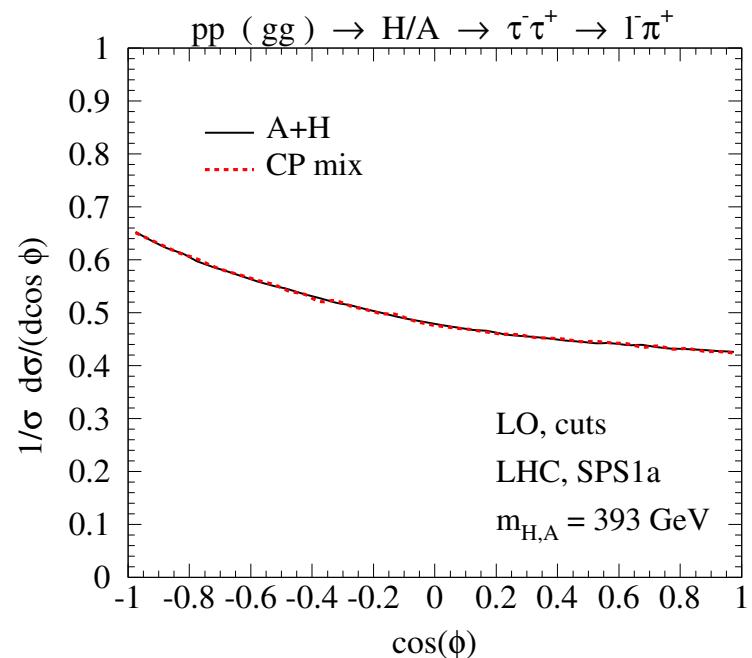


### 3.) Distinguish Higgs boson of CP-mixture

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- $\mathcal{O}_1$  can't distinguish between  $H + A$  (CP eigenstates; A,H mass degenerated) and CPmix
- Use  $\mathcal{O}_2 = \hat{k}_{\tau^-} \cdot (s_{\tau^-} \times s_{\tau^+})$
- CP-odd
- $\mathcal{O}_2$  measures correlation of  $\tau^+$  and  $\tau^-$  Spins transverse to direction of flight
- $\langle \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle$  may  $\neq 0$  already at LO
- Measurement of final particle charge required
- Final state dependence: (*Bernreuther et al., '97, '98*)

$$Q_2 = (\hat{k}_{\tau^-} - \hat{k}_{\tau^+}) \cdot (\hat{\vec{p}}_{l^-} \times \hat{\vec{p}}_{\pi^+})/2$$



### 3.) Higgs boson of CP-mixture, Numerical Results

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- $O_2 = (\hat{k}_{\tau^-} - \hat{k}_{\tau^+}) \cdot (\hat{\vec{p}}_{l^-} \times \hat{\vec{p}}_{\pi^+})/2$

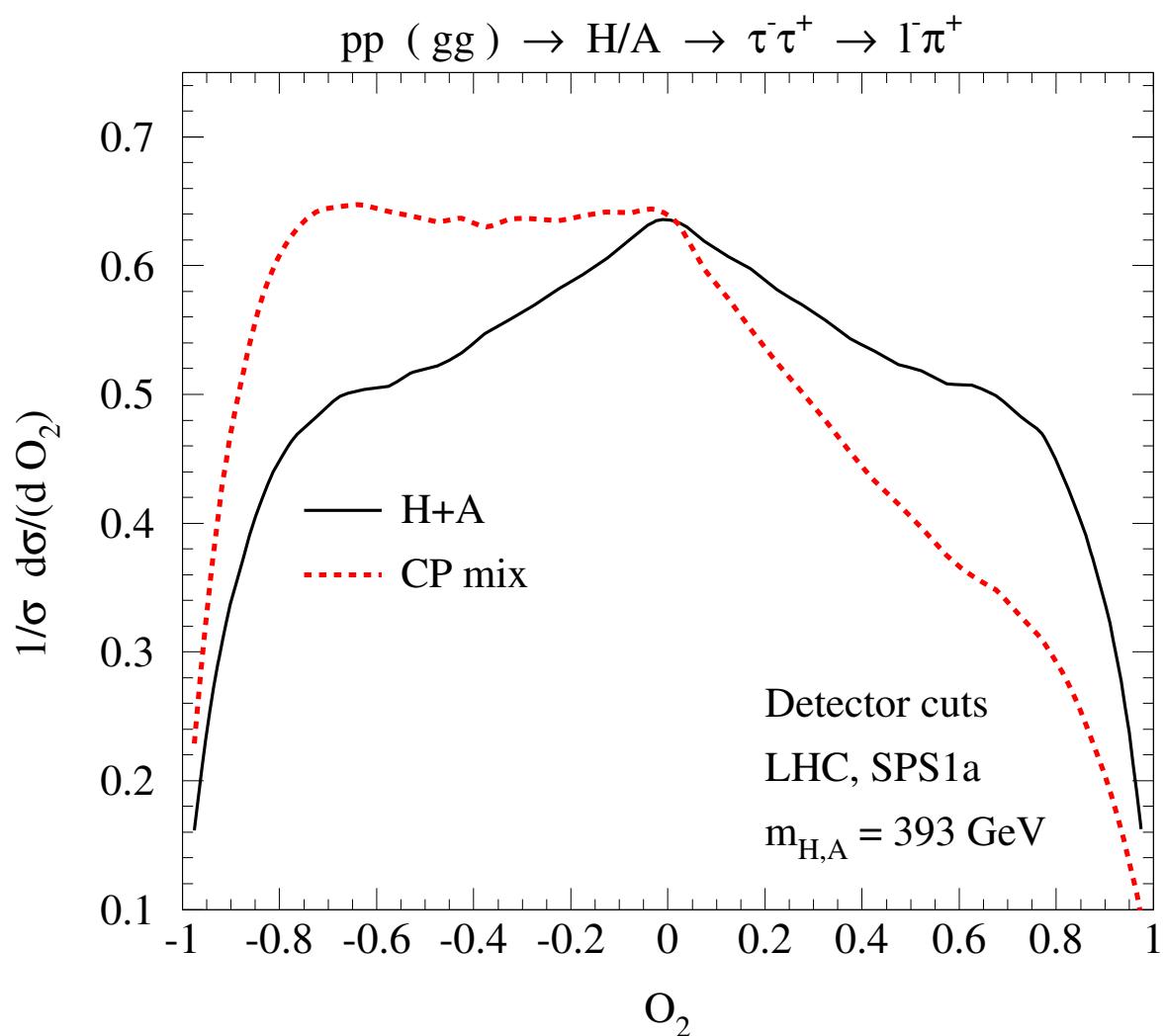
- $\hat{k}$  defined in  $\tau^+\tau^-$ -ZMF ;

$\hat{\vec{p}}_{l^-}$  ( $\hat{\vec{p}}_{\pi^+}$ ) in  $\tau^-$  ( $\tau^+$ )

rest frame

- 'CPmix' for  $\Phi$  with maximal CP-mixture ( $a = \tilde{a} = 1$ )

- study asymmetry:  
 $N_{(O_2 < 0)} - N_{(O_2 > 0)}$

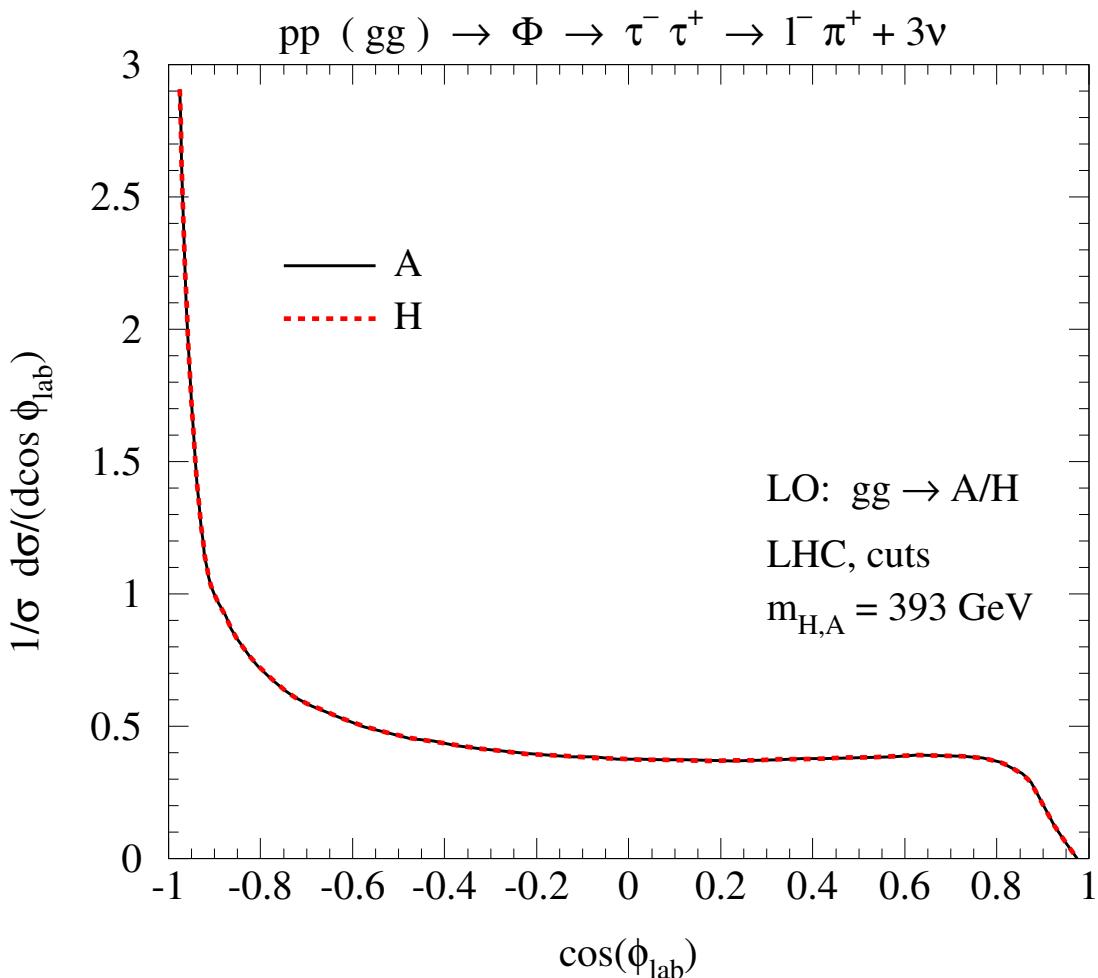


# $\cos(\phi_{lab})$ and total cross section

- total cross section [fb]:

	$\tau\tau \rightarrow \pi l$	$l(\rho \rightarrow \pi)$
$H^0$ :	3.9	3.7
$A^0$ :	2.6	2.5

- LHC: for  $100 fb^{-1}$   
leads to typically  
 $\mathcal{O}(1000)$  events  
including cuts, all channels



## 4.) Conclusion

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- studied Observables in the  
 $pp \rightarrow \Phi + X \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- + X \rightarrow l^- + \pi^+ X$  production channels
  - $\cos(\phi_{\hat{p}_l, \hat{p}_\pi})$  distribution can distinguish between scalar and pseudoscalar Higgs state
  - $O_2$  gives information if Higgs boson(s) is(are) a CP-mixture or in CP eigenstates
- Outlook:
  - include QED final state corrections
  - find pseudo-restframe of the  $\tau$ -leptons, which are easier experimental accessible