

Flavor changing top decays to charm and Higgs with $\tau\tau$ at the LHC

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We investigate the prospects of discovering the top quark decay into a charm quark and a Higgs boson ($t \rightarrow ch^0$) in top quark pair production at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

A general two Higgs doublet model is adopted to study flavor changing neutral Higgs (FCNH) interactions.

We perform a parton level analysis as well as Monte Carlo simulations using \textsc{Pythia}~8 and \textsc{Delphes} to study the flavor changing top quark decay

$t \rightarrow ch^0$, followed by the Higgs decaying into $\tau^+\tau^-$, with the other top quark decaying to a bottom quark (b) and two light jets ($t \rightarrow bW \rightarrow bj\bar{j}$).

To reduce the physics background to the Higgs signal, only the leptonic decays of tau leptons are considered, $\tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow e^\pm\mu^\mp + \text{MET}$,

where MET represents the missing transverse energy from the neutrinos.

In order to reconstruct the Higgs boson and top quark masses as well as to reduce the physics background, the collinear approximation for the highly boosted tau decays is employed.

Furthermore, the energy distribution of the charm quark helps set the acceptance criteria used to reduce the background and improve the statistical significance of the signal.

We study the discovery potential for the FCNH top decay at the LHC with collider energy $\sqrt{s} = 13$ and 14 TeV as well as a future hadron collider with $\sqrt{s} = 27$ TeV.

Our analysis suggests that a high energy LHC at $\sqrt{s} = 27$ TeV will be able to discover this FCNH signal with an integrated luminosity $\mathcal{L} = 3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ for a branching fraction

$\text{calB}(t \rightarrow ch^0) > 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$,

which corresponds to a FCNH coupling $|\lambda_{tch}| > 0.023$.

This FCNH coupling is significantly below the current ATLAS combined upper limit of $|\lambda_{tch}| = 0.064$.

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