

Exploring CP Violation in the Higgs Sector Through Higgs Boson Production in Association of Three Jets

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References and Collaborators

- Higgs boson CP-properties of the gluonic contributions in Higgs plus three jet production via gluon fusion at the LHC
- CP-violating Higgs boson production in association with three jets via gluon fusion
- Azimuthal angle correlations for Higgs boson plus multi-jet events
- Collaborators: Francisco Campanario and Michael Kubocz

Model Setup

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} = \bar{q} (Y_q + i\gamma_5 \tilde{Y}_q) q \Phi. \quad Y_q = y_q \cos \alpha \text{ and } \tilde{Y}_q = \tilde{y}_q \sin \alpha.$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \left(Y_t \cdot \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi m_t} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} + \tilde{Y}_t \cdot \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi m_t} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu} \right) \Phi. \quad \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu} = 1/2 G_{\rho\sigma}^a \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

- Pure CP-odd: $\tan(\beta) = \pi/2$
- CP-violating: $\tan(\beta) = 2/3$
- Pure CP-even: $\tan(\beta) = 0$

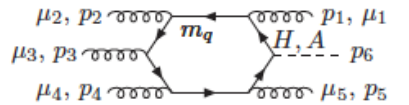
Type-II Two Higgs Double Model

$$\tilde{y}_u^{\text{II}} = -\frac{\cot \beta}{v} m_u \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{y}_d^{\text{II}} = -\frac{\tan \beta}{v} m_d,$$

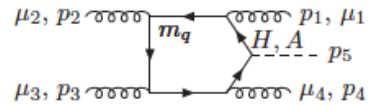
Feynman Diagrams (Yes, we still use them.)

$$q \bar{q} \rightarrow q \bar{q} g \Phi, \quad Q \bar{q} \rightarrow Q \bar{q} g \Phi,$$

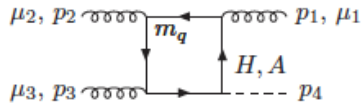
$$q g \rightarrow q g g \Phi, \quad g g \rightarrow g g g \Phi.$$



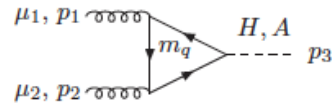
$$\mathcal{H}_{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 \mu_5}^\phi(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5, m_q)$$



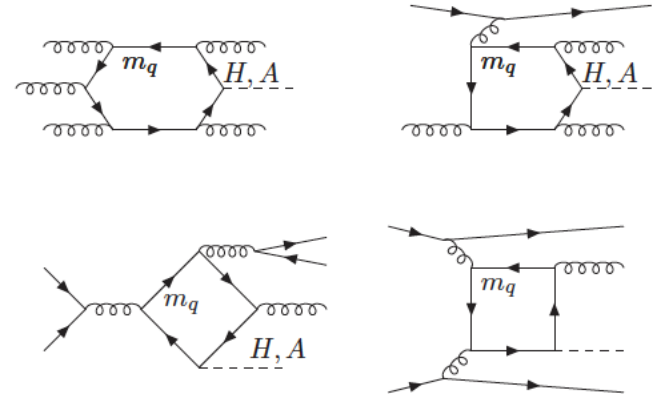
$$\mathcal{P}_{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4}^\phi(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, m_q)$$



$$\mathcal{B}_{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}^\phi(p_1, p_2, p_3, m_q)$$



$$\mathcal{V}_{\mu_1 \mu_2}^\phi(p_1, p_2, m_q)$$



The gluonic contributions were computed by Campanario and Kubocz. **New: quark gluon, quark quark channels.**

Input Parameters and Selection Cuts

VBNLO 3.0

MMHT2014nlo68lo parton distributions functions

Kt-jet with p=-1

Collider Energies: 13 TeV
27 TeV

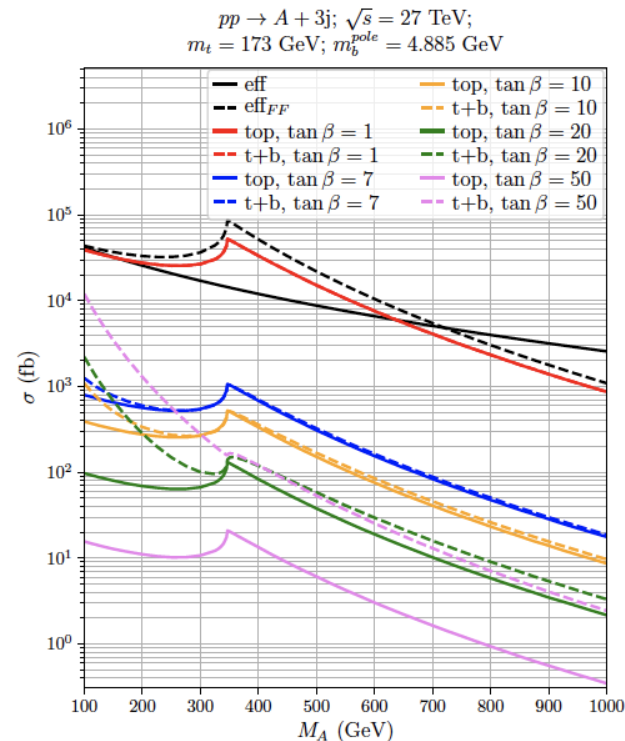
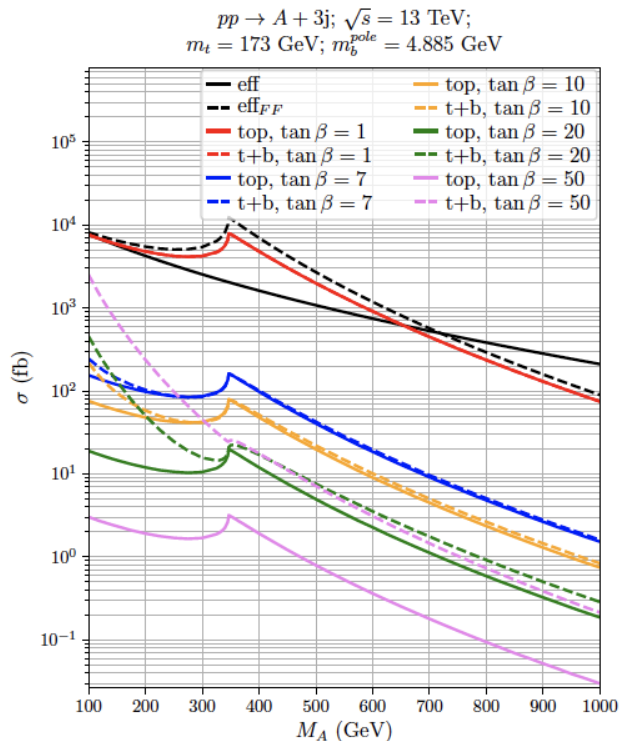
$$\mu_F = \mu_R = \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{jets} p_T^{(i)} + E_{T,higgs} \right)$$

$$p_T^{j_i} > 30 \text{ GeV} , \quad |y_j| < 4.4 , \quad R_{jj} > 0.4 ,$$

$$R_{jj} = \sqrt{\Delta y_{jj}^2 + \phi_{jj}^2} ,$$

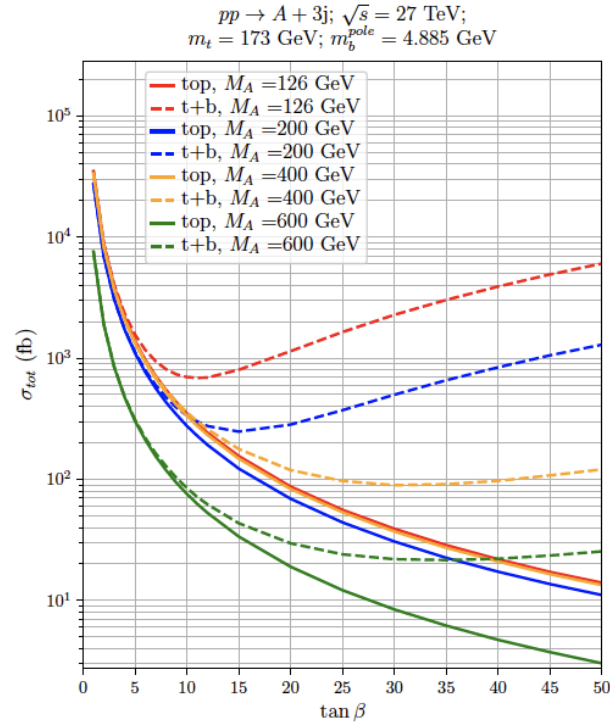
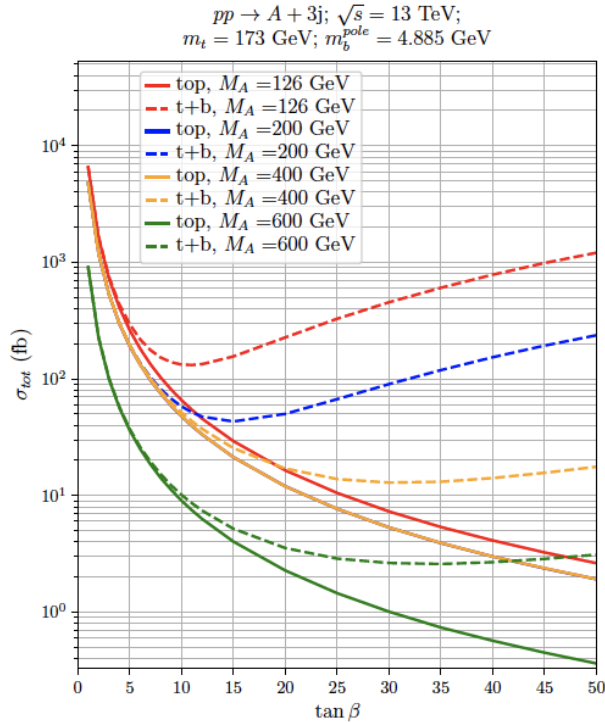
$$\Delta y_{jj} = |y_{j1} - y_{j2}| \text{ and } \phi_{jj} = \phi_{j1} - \phi_{j2} .$$

Parametric Dependence (Pure CP-odd)



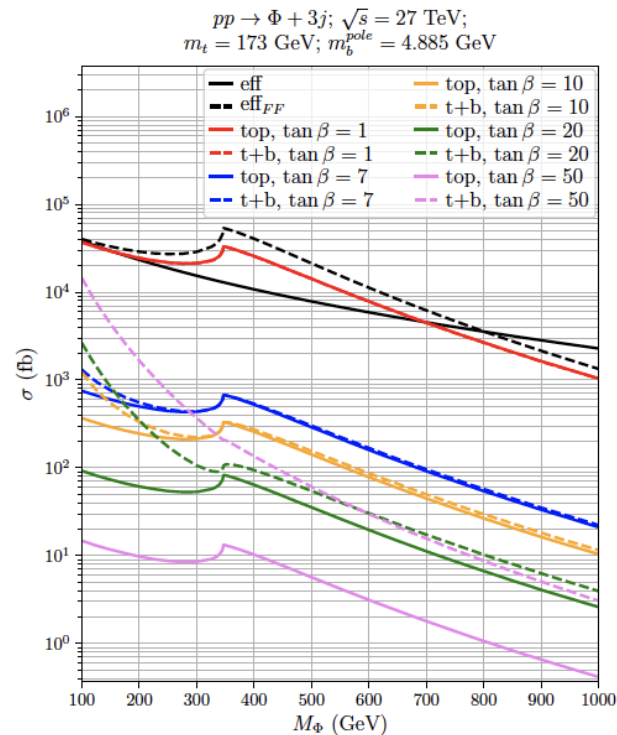
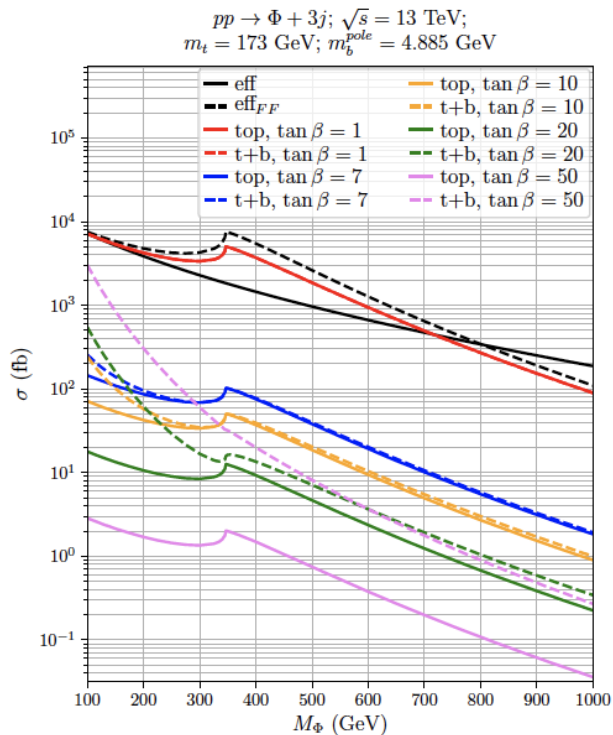
Total Cross-sections vs. M_A

Parametric Dependence (Pure CP-odd)



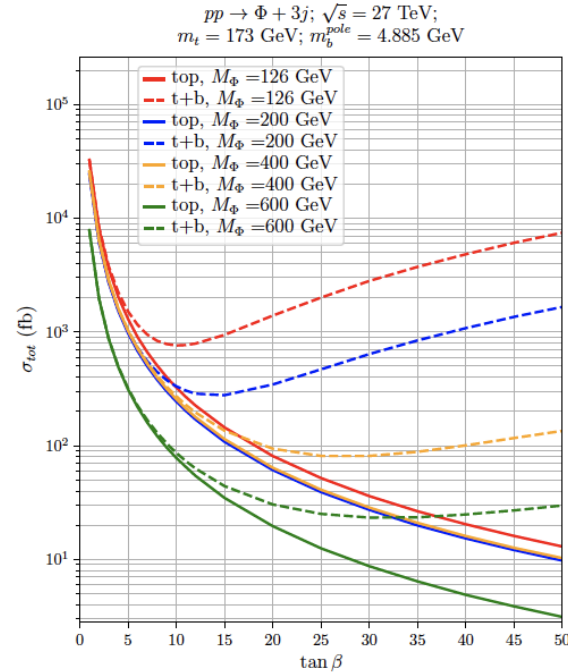
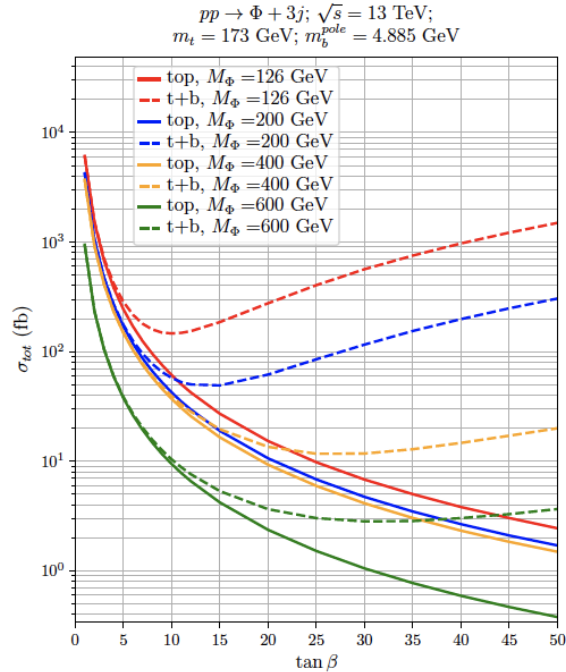
Total cross-sections vs. $\tan(\beta)$

Parametric Dependence (CP-violating)



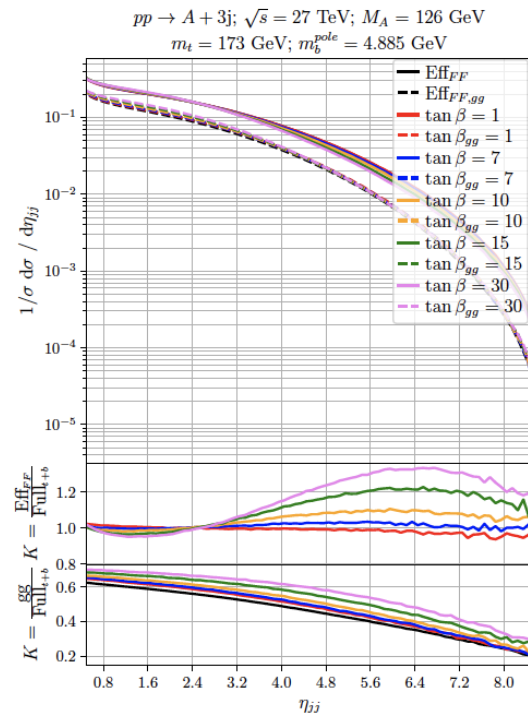
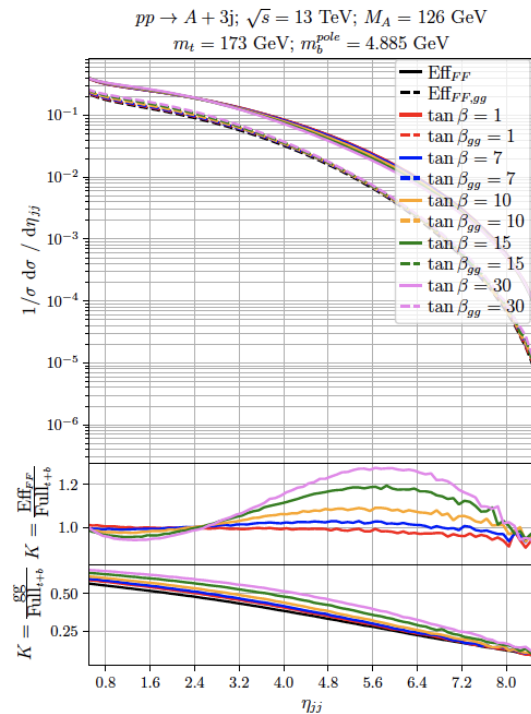
Total cross-sections vs. M_Φ

Parametric Dependence (CP-violating)



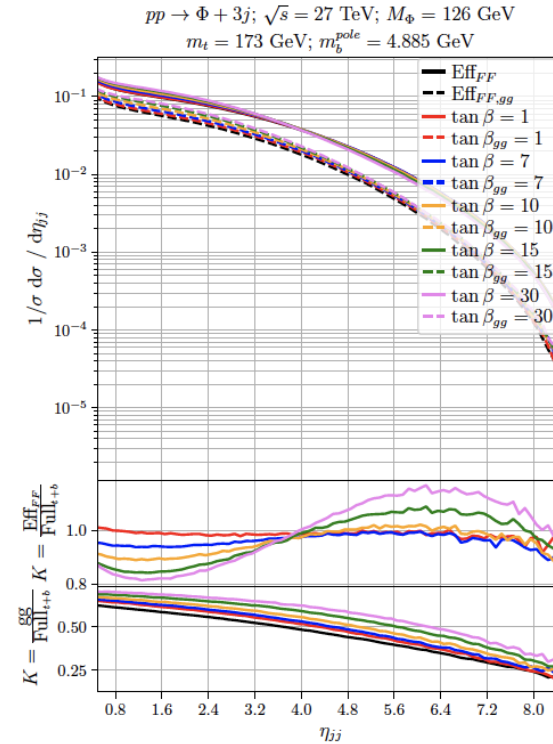
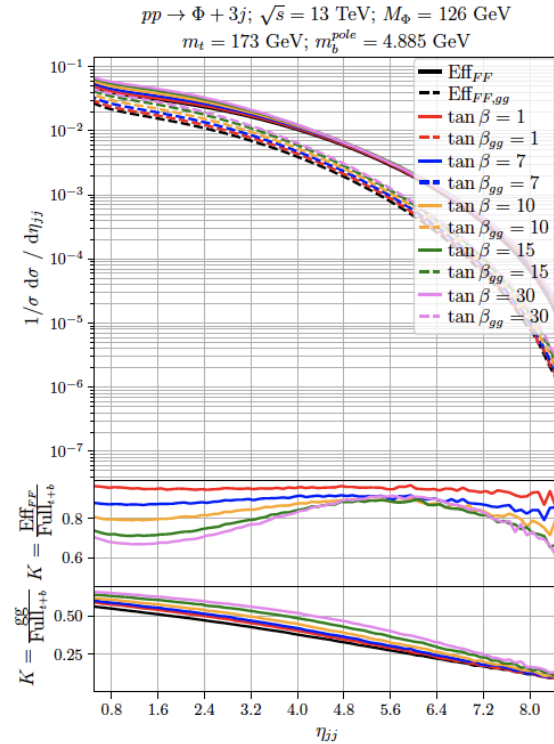
Total cross-sections vs. $\tan(\beta)$

Rapidity Separation (Pure CP-odd)



Rapidity separation of leading two jets

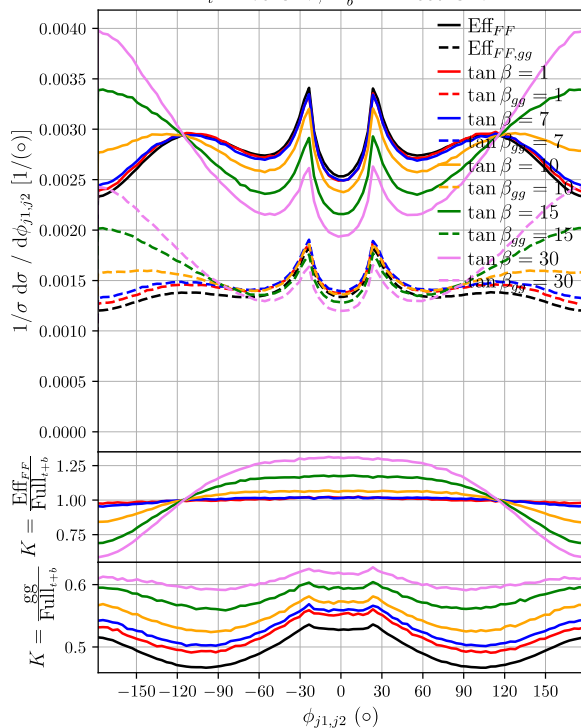
Rapidity Separation (CP-violating)



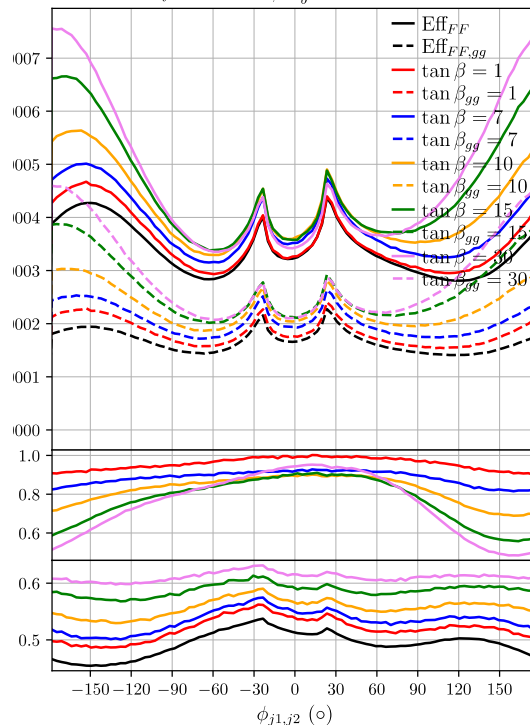
Rapidity separation of leading two jets

Azimuthal Angle Correlations: $\phi_{jj} = \phi_f - \phi_b$

$pp \rightarrow A + 3j$; $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV; $M_A = 126$ GeV
 $m_t = 173$ GeV; $m_b^{pole} = 4.885$ GeV



$pp \rightarrow \Phi + 3j$; $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV; $M_\Phi = 126$ GeV
 $m_t = 173$ GeV; $m_b^{pole} = 4.885$ GeV



The sharp peak is due to the jet radius. The extra radiation decorrelates the two hard jets. However, this can be fixed.

Azimuthal Angle Correlations

[https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP06\(2010\)091](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP06(2010)091) [Arnold, Andersen, and Zeppenfeld]

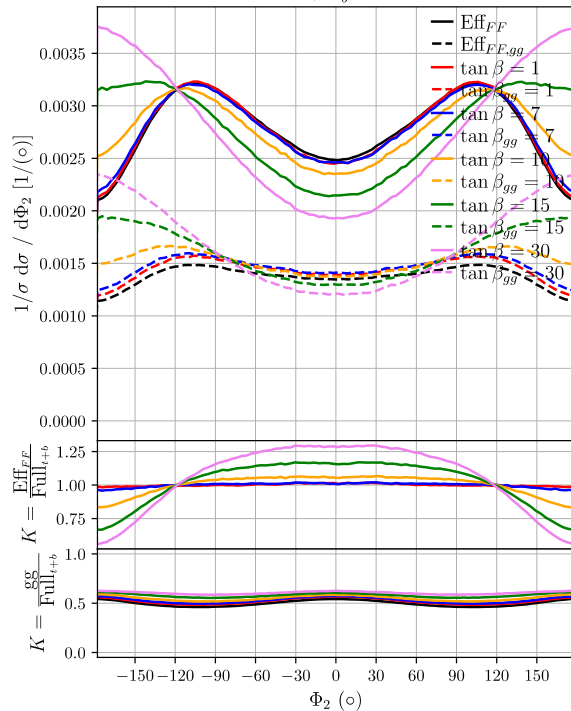
$$q_a = \sum_{j \in \{\text{jets}: y_j < y_h\}} p_j,$$

$$q_b = \sum_{j \in \{\text{jets}: y_j > y_h\}} p_j,$$

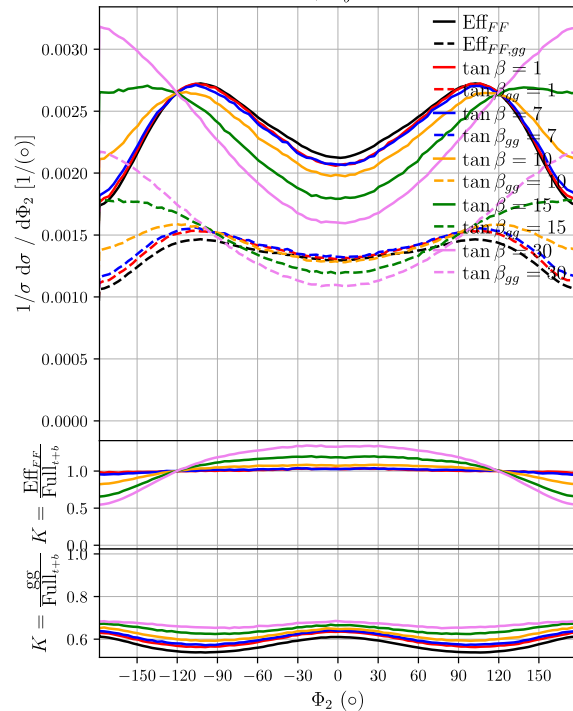
$$\phi_2 = \angle(\mathbf{q}_{a\perp}, \mathbf{q}_{b\perp})$$

Azimuthal Angle Correlations (Pure CP-odd)

$pp \rightarrow A + 3j$; $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV; $M_A = 126$ GeV
 $m_t = 173$ GeV; $m_b^{pole} = 4.885$ GeV

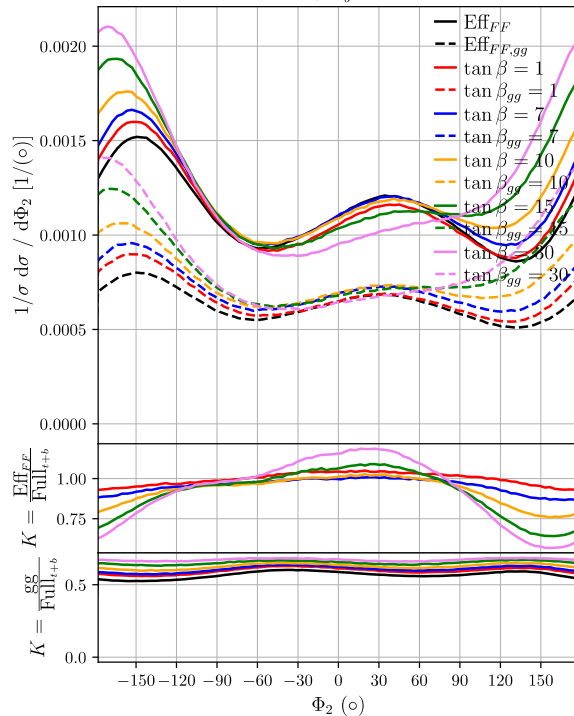


$pp \rightarrow A + 3j$; $\sqrt{s} = 27$ TeV; $M_A = 126$ GeV
 $m_t = 173$ GeV; $m_b^{pole} = 4.885$ GeV

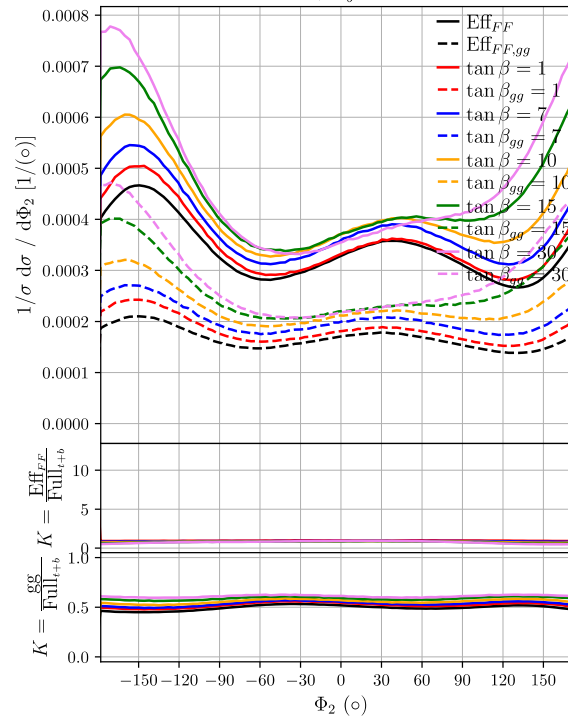


Azimuthal Angle Correlations (CP-violating)

$pp \rightarrow \Phi + 3j$; $\sqrt{s} = 27$ TeV; $M_\Phi = 126$ GeV
 $m_t = 173$ GeV; $m_b^{pole} = 4.885$ GeV



$pp \rightarrow \Phi + 3j$; $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV; $M_\Phi = 126$ GeV
 $m_t = 173$ GeV; $m_b^{pole} = 4.885$ GeV

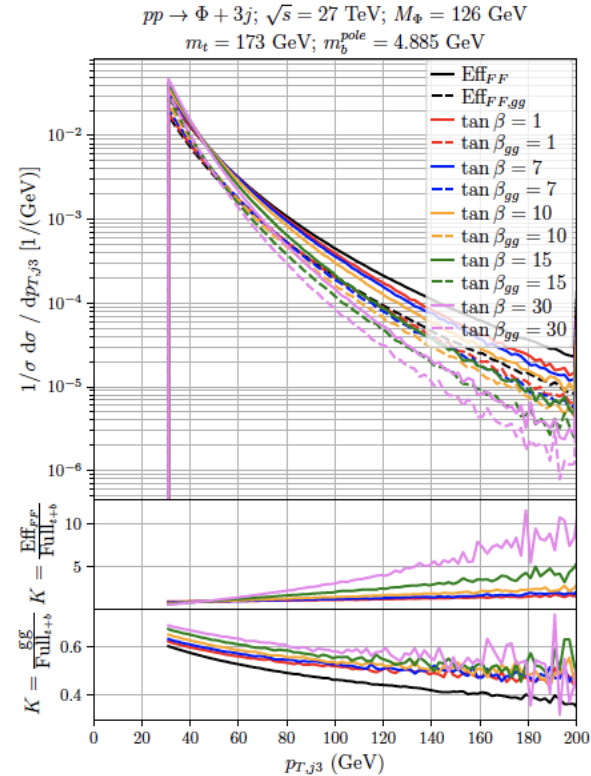
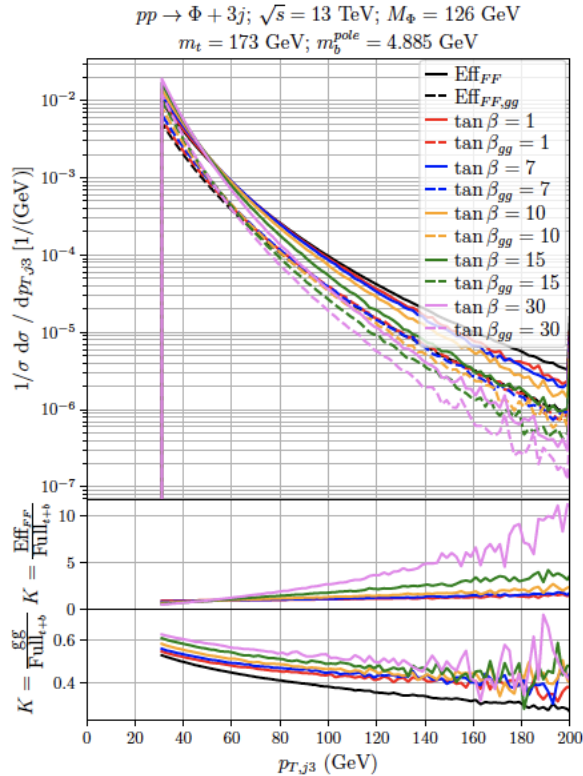


Concluding Remarks

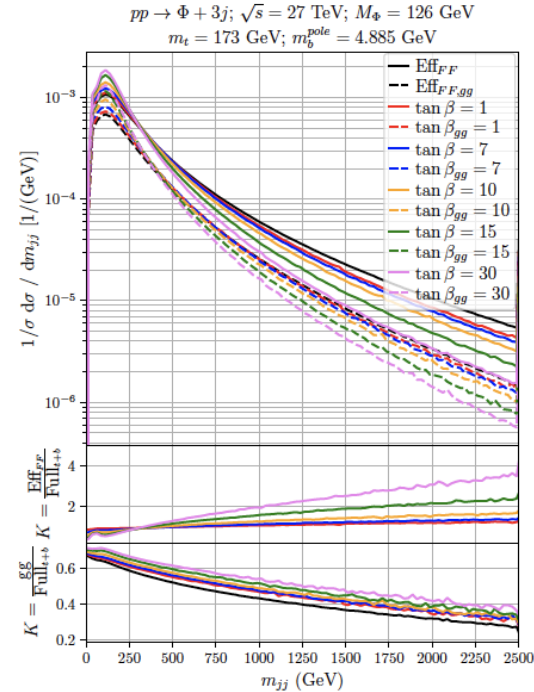
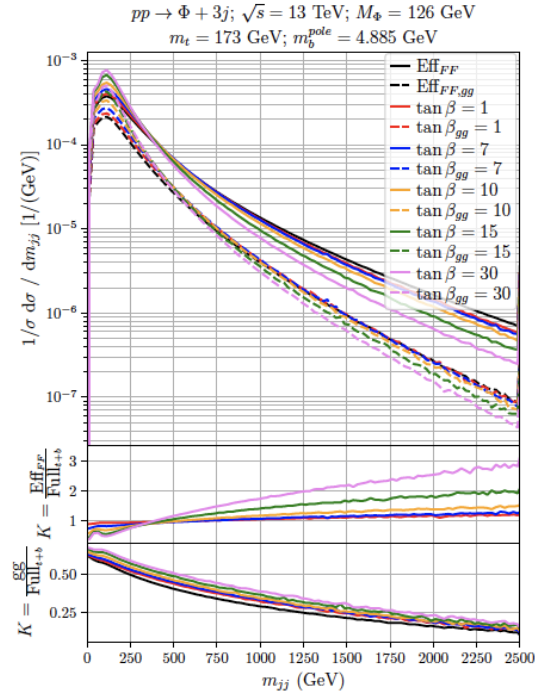
- We have implemented the remaining subprocesses into VBFNLO for Higgs boson production in association of three jets.
- We can generate prediction the include finite top and bottom mass effects (i.e. full loops) and we can operate in the Higgs effective theory (heavy top limit).
- We can simulate pure CP-odd, -even, -violating with finite top and bottom mases running in loops for Higgs boson production in association of three jet.

Auxiliary Slides

Transverse Momentum of Third Jet (CP-violating)

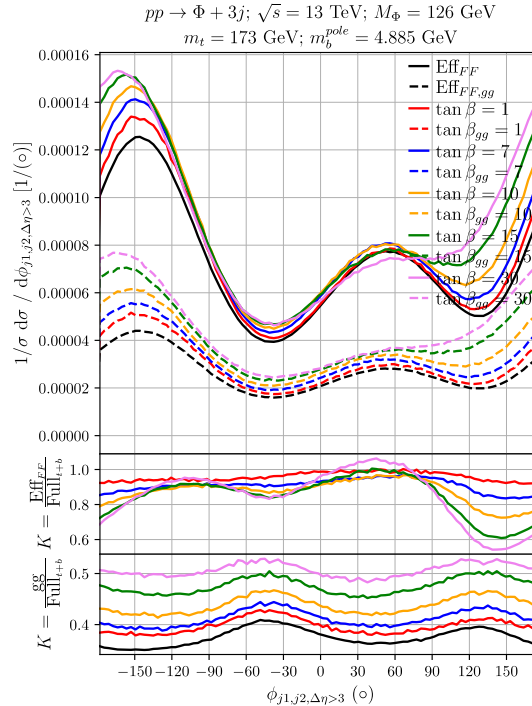
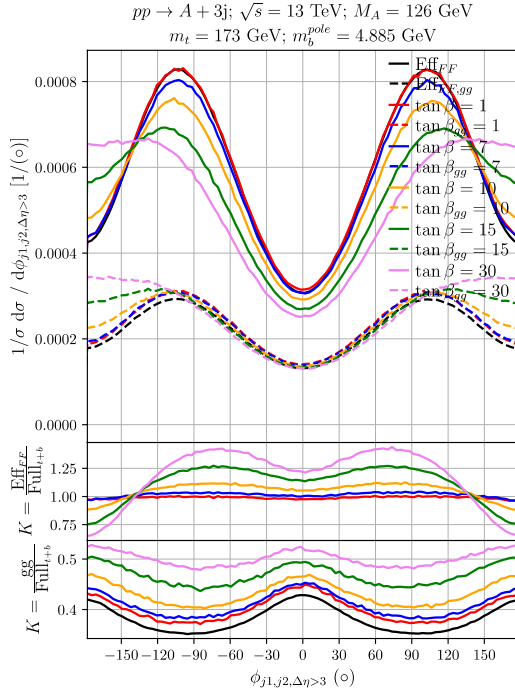


Invariant Mass of Leading Two Jets (CP-violating)



Invariant mass of leading two jets

Azimuthal Angle Correlations (Rapidity Gap)



$$\Delta\eta_{j1j2} > 3$$

The rapidity gap essentially promotes t-channel exchange graphs.