

Linearly polarized gluons and the Higgs transverse momentum distribution

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Higgs boson status update

December 2011:

Big news!

and then?

- is it the SM Higgs?
- to what particles does it couple?
- with what strength?
- what is its spin?
- is it a **scalar** or **pseudoscalar** boson?

scalar vs pseudoscalar

scalar Higgs:

$$\mathcal{L} \ni m_q H^0 \bar{\Psi} \Psi$$

$$H^0 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} H^0$$

$$H^0 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{CP}} H^0$$

pseudoscalar Higgs:

$$\mathcal{L} \ni m_q A^0 \bar{\Psi} \gamma^5 \Psi$$

$$A^0 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} -A^0$$

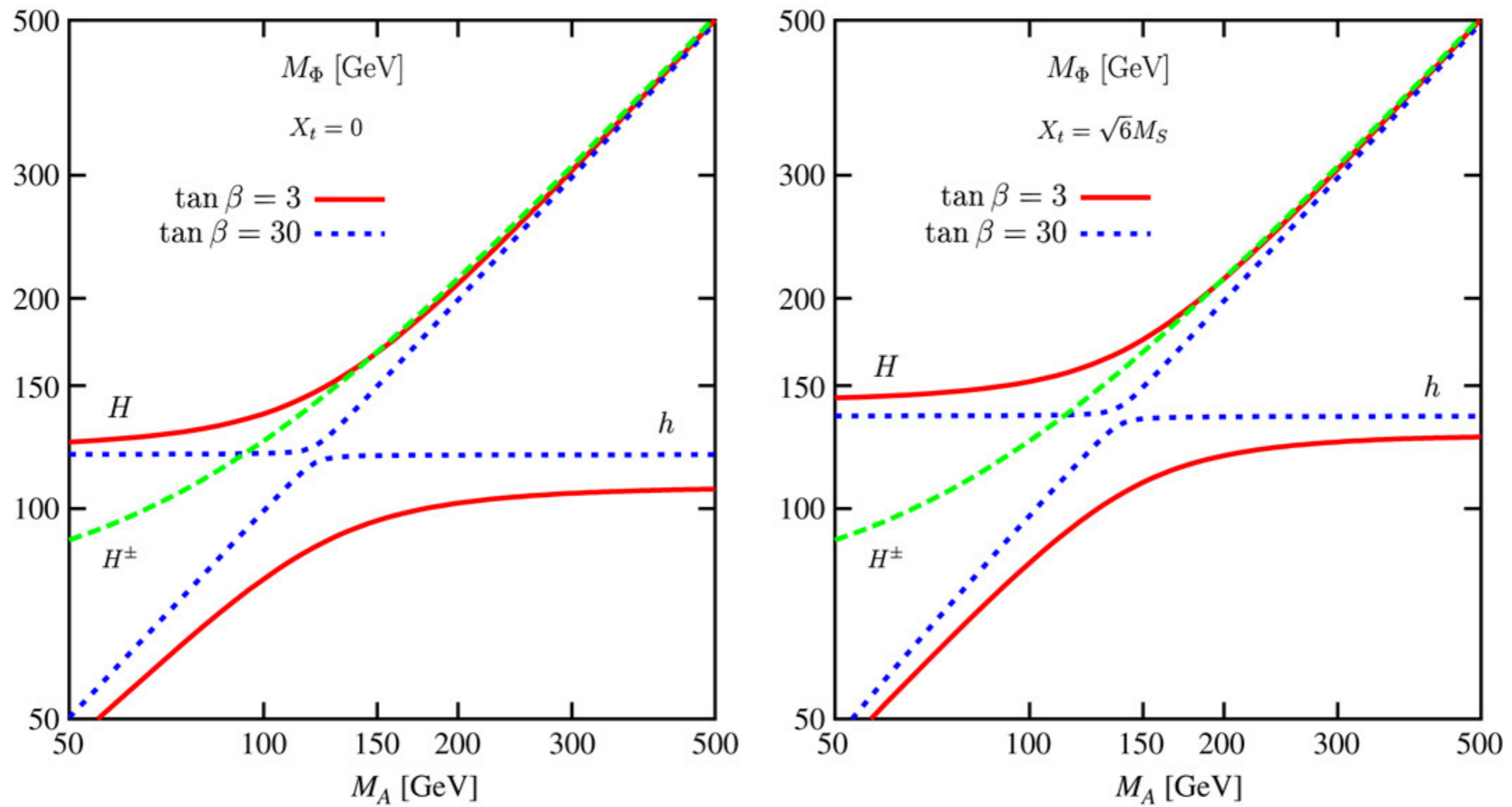
$$A^0 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{CP}} -A^0$$

	$\bar{\Psi} \Psi$	$\bar{\Psi} \gamma^5 \Psi$
\mathcal{P}	+	-
\mathcal{C}	+	+
\mathcal{CP}	+	-

SM extensions

	scalar	pseudoscalar	charged
SM	h		
MSSM/2HDM	h, H	A	H^\pm
NMSSM	H_1, H_2, H_3	A_1, A_2	H^\pm
MWT	8	7	2
...			

MSSM

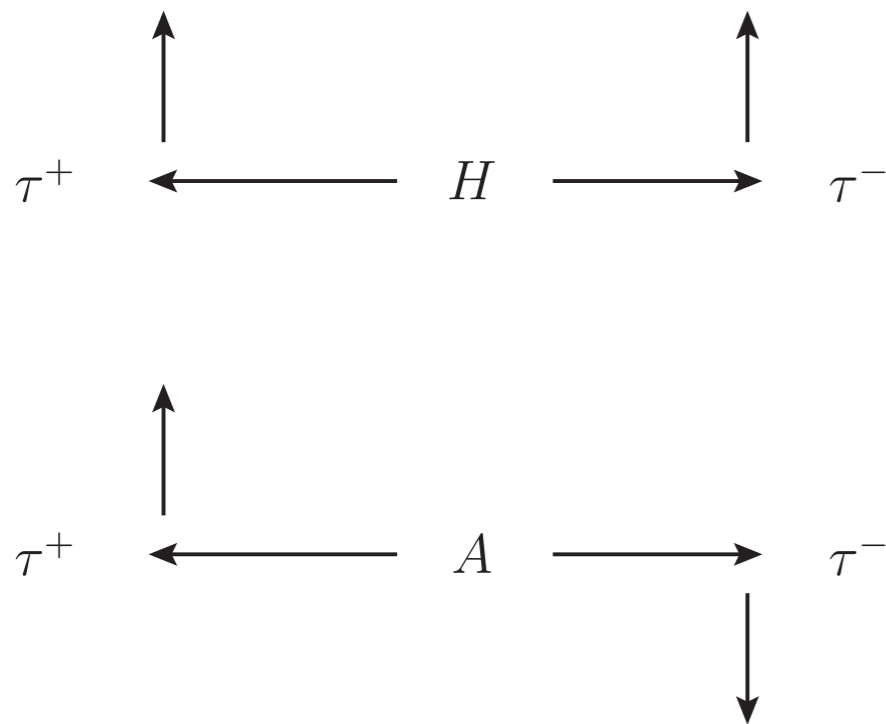


how to distinguish?

pseudoscalar	scalar
$\frac{\text{BR}(A \rightarrow WW^*)}{\text{BR}(A \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} \ll 1$ <p>e.g. MSSM A</p>	$\frac{\text{BR}(H \rightarrow WW^*)}{\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} \sim 10^2$ <p>e.g. SM Higgs</p>
$\frac{\text{BR}(A \rightarrow WW^*)}{\text{BR}(A \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} \sim 10^2$ <p>e.g. CP violating MSSM</p>	$\frac{\text{BR}(H \rightarrow WW^*)}{\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} \ll 1$ <p>e.g. - MSSM H (decoupling regime) - MSSM h (anti decoupl. reg.)</p>

how to distinguish?

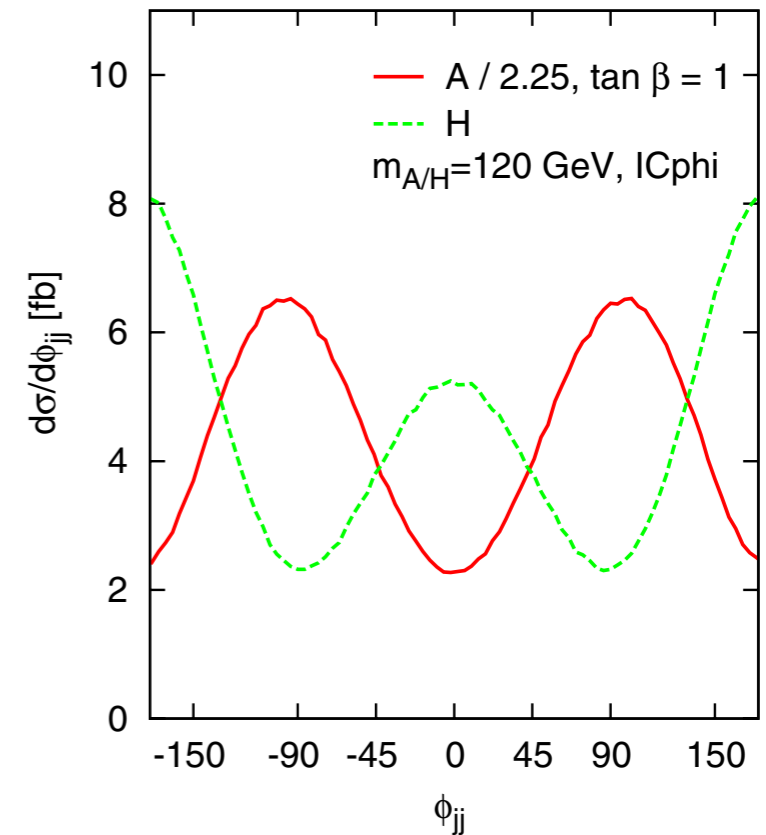
$$\Phi \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$$



Berge et al., Phys.Lett. B671, 470 (2009)
Berge et al., Phys.Rev. D84, 116003 (2011)

$$\Phi = H, A$$

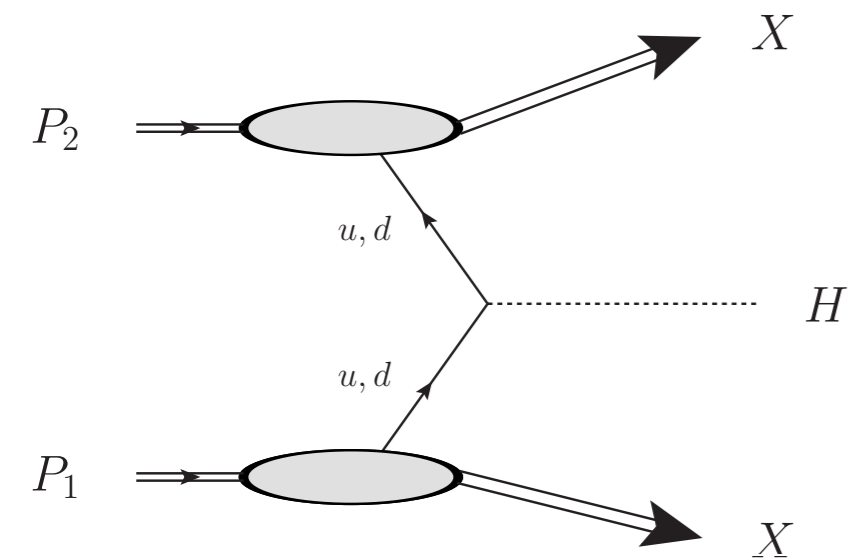
Φjj production



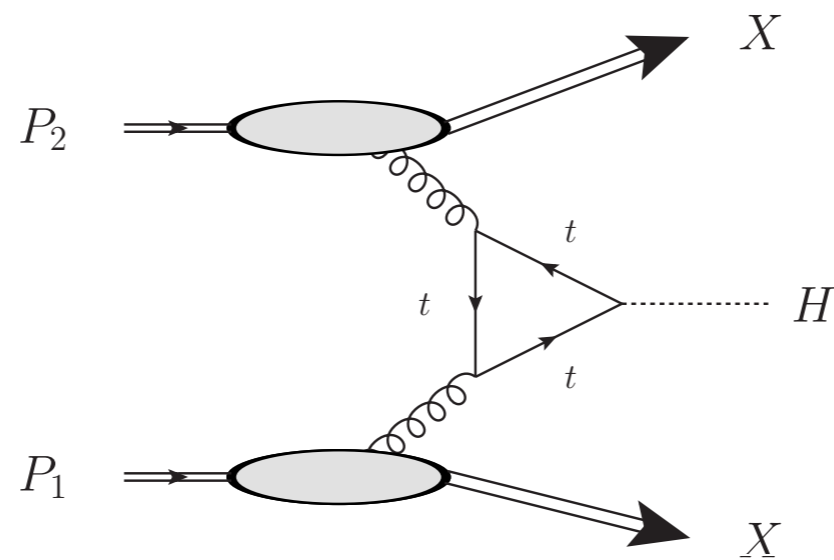
Plehn et al., Phys.Rev.Lett. 88, 051801
Campanino et al., Phys. Rev. D84, 095025 (2011)

transverse momentum distribution?

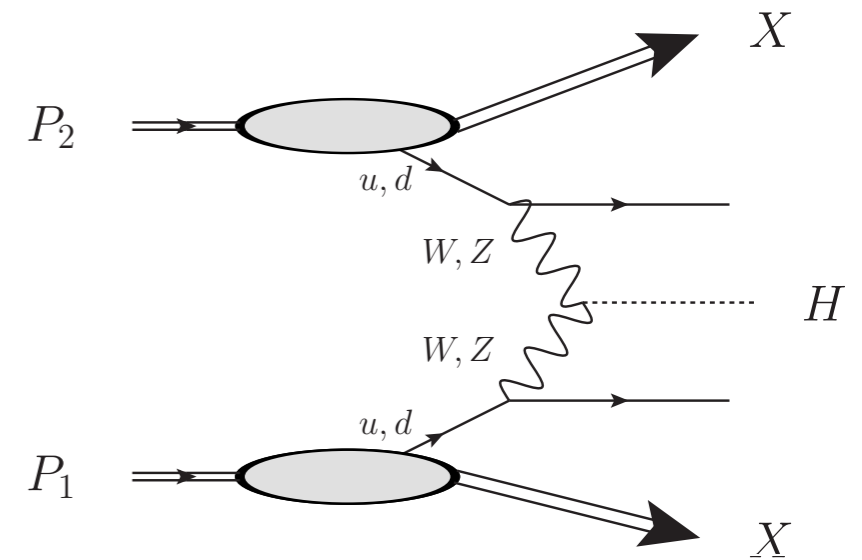
Higgs production at the LHC



'direct'
 ≈ 0 pb

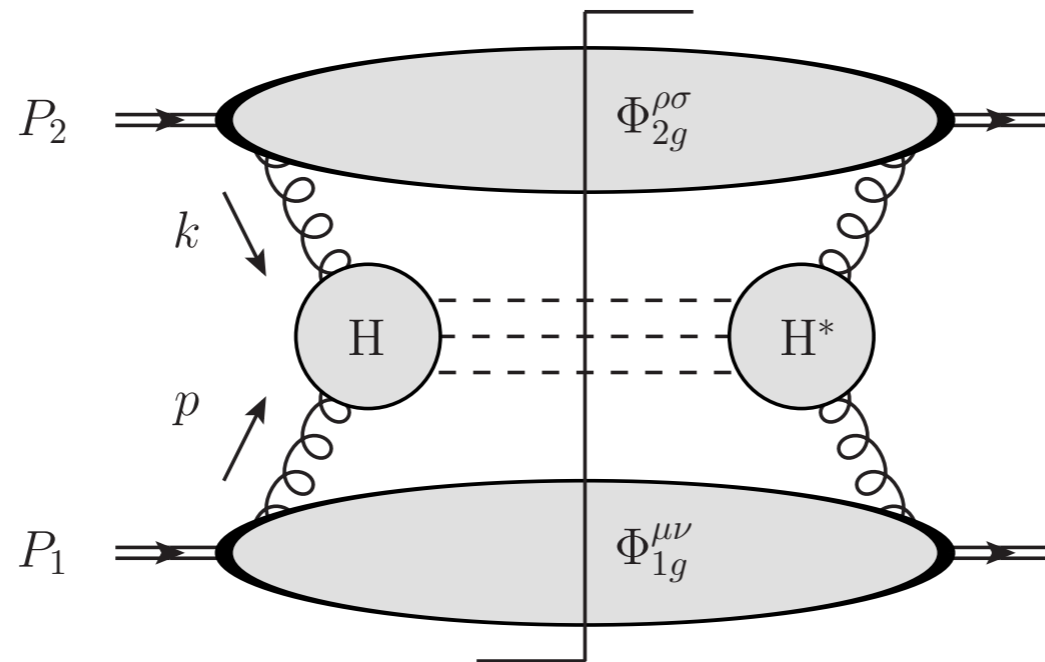


gluon fusion
 $\approx 20-60$ pb



weak boson fusion
 $\approx 3-5$ pb

TMD factorization for gluons



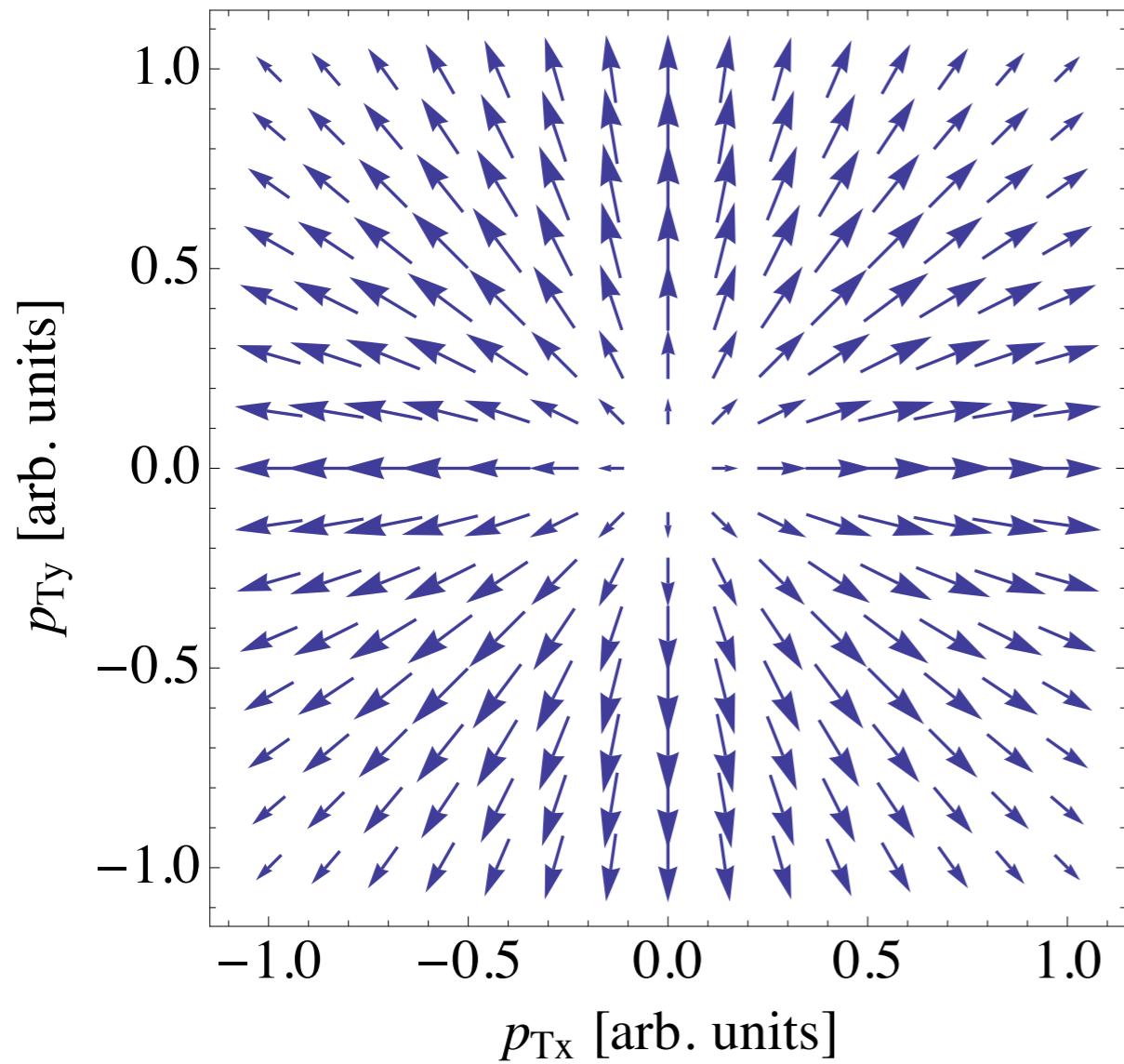
$$= \int d^2 \mathbf{p}_T d^2 \mathbf{k}_T \delta^2(\mathbf{p}_T + \mathbf{k}_T - \mathbf{q}_T) \Phi_{1g}^{\mu\nu}(x_1, \mathbf{p}_T) \Phi_{1g}^{\rho\sigma}(x_2, \mathbf{k}_T) H_{\mu\rho} H_{\nu\sigma}^*$$

$$\Phi_g^{\mu\nu}(x, \vec{p}_T) = -\frac{1}{2x} \left\{ g_T^{\mu\nu} f_1^g(x, \vec{p}_T) - \left(\frac{p_T^\mu p_T^\nu}{M^2} + g_T^{\mu\nu} \frac{\vec{p}_T^2}{2M^2} \right) h_1^{\perp g}(x, \vec{p}_T) \right\} + \dots$$

gluon TMD PDF

gluon BM function

Boer-Mulders function



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma \propto & f_1^g(x_1, p_T) f_1^g(x_2, k_T) \sigma_p^{\text{unpol}} \\ & + h_1^{g\perp}(x_1, p_T) h_1^{g\perp}(x_2, k_T) \times \\ & \left[\sigma_p^{\parallel\parallel} - \sigma_p^{\parallel\perp} - \sigma_p^{\perp\parallel} + \sigma_p^{\perp\perp} \right] \end{aligned}$$

gluon polarization inside proton

Boer-Mulders function

positivity bound

$$\frac{\mathbf{p}_T^2}{2M^2} |h_1^{\perp g}(x, \mathbf{p}_T^2)| \leq f_1^g(x, \mathbf{p}_T^2),$$

Mulders, Rodrigues, Phys.Rev. D63 094021 (2001)

Gaussian TMD ansatz

$$f_1^g(x, \mathbf{p}_T^2) = \frac{G(x)}{\pi \langle p_T^2 \rangle} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{p}_T^2}{\langle p_T^2 \rangle}\right),$$

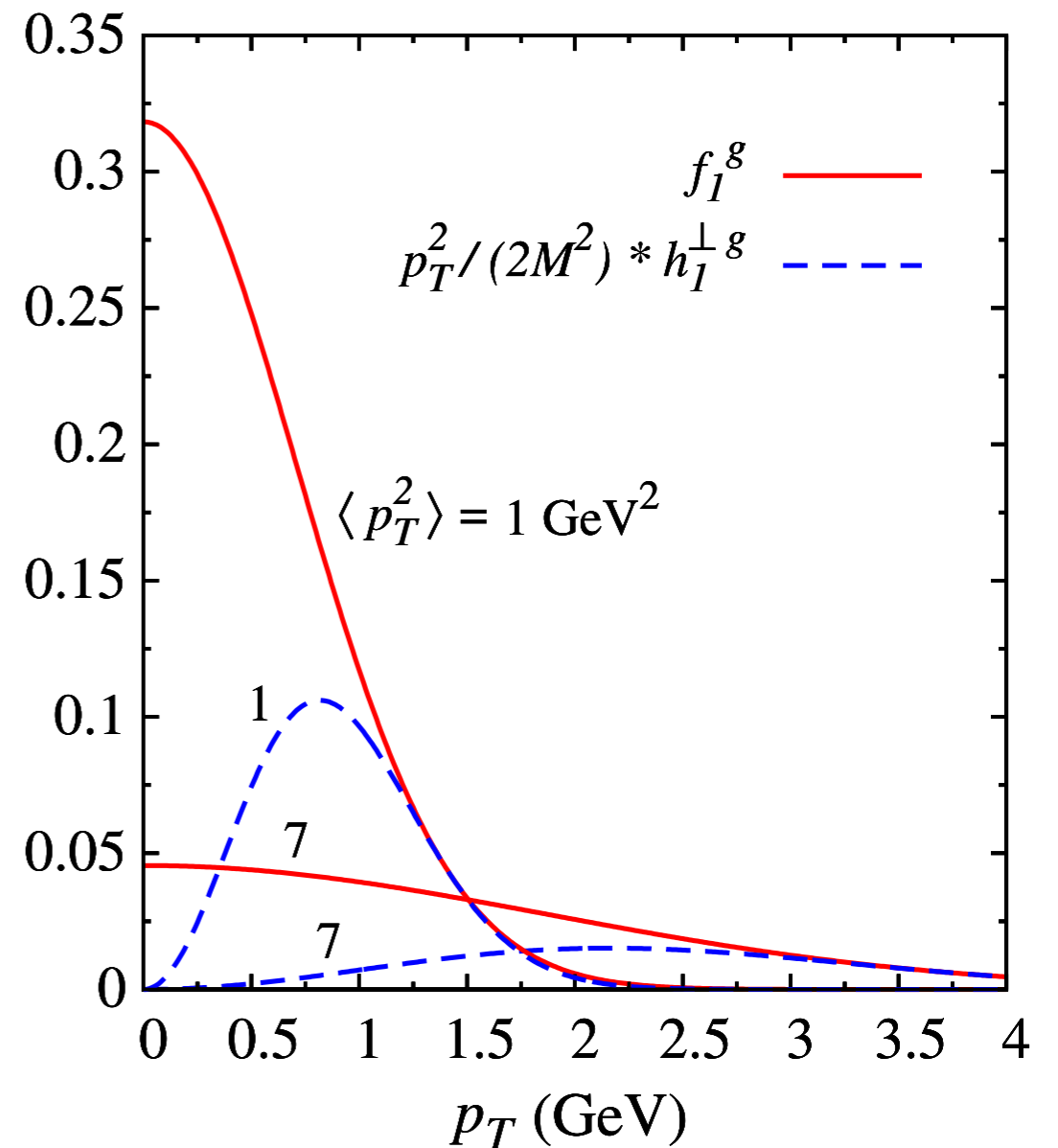
$$h_1^{\perp g}(x, \mathbf{p}_T^2) = \frac{M^2 G(x)}{\pi \langle p_T^2 \rangle^2} \frac{2e(1-r)}{r} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{p}_T^2}{r \langle p_T^2 \rangle}\right).$$

$$r = 2/3.$$

model calculations: bound saturated for all pT

Color Glass Condensate: Metz and Zhou, Phys. Rev. D 84 (2011) 051503

Color Dipole Model: Dominguez et al., Phys.Rev. D85 (2012) 045003

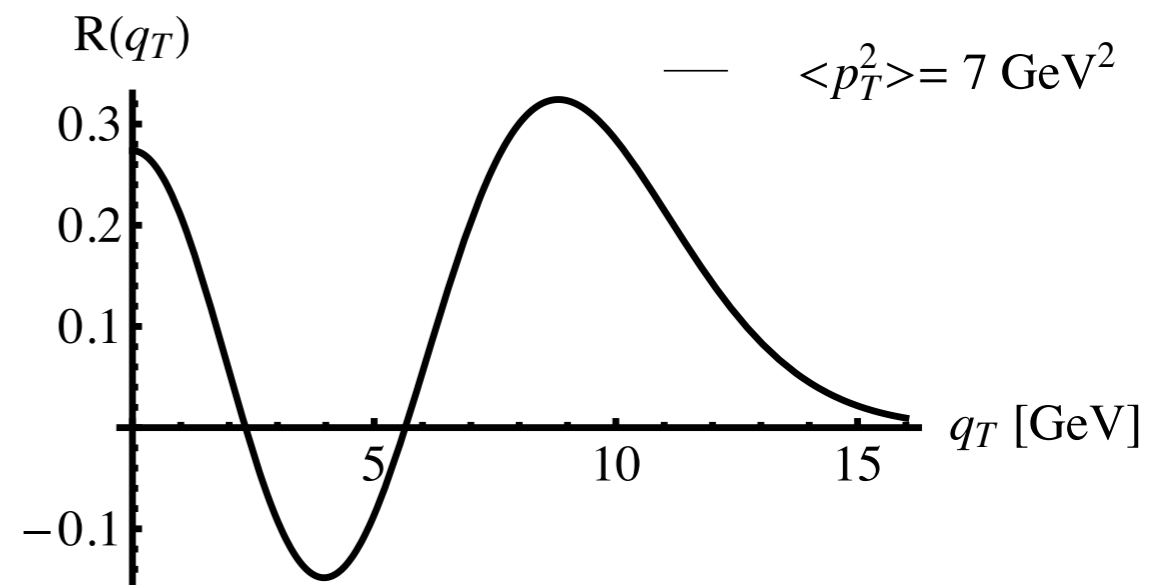
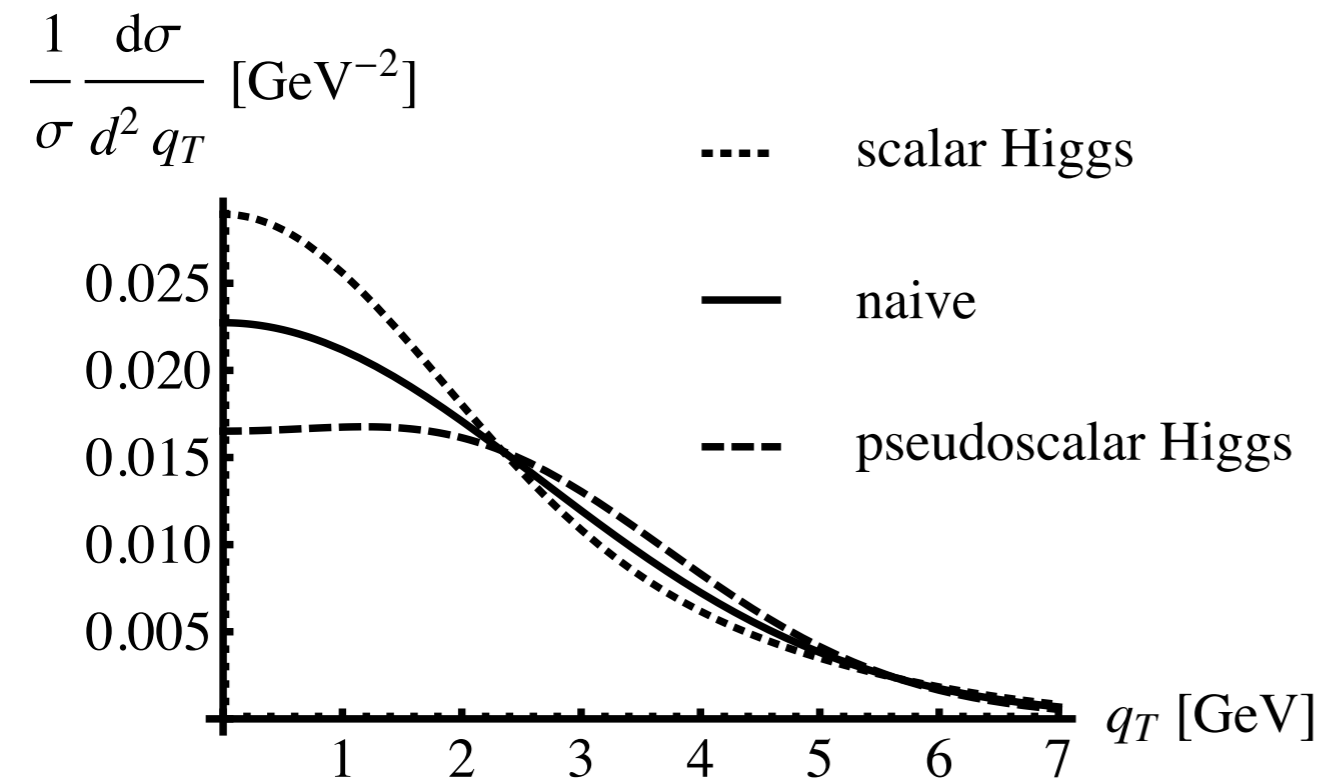


$$\langle p_T^2 \rangle = 7 \text{ GeV}^2$$

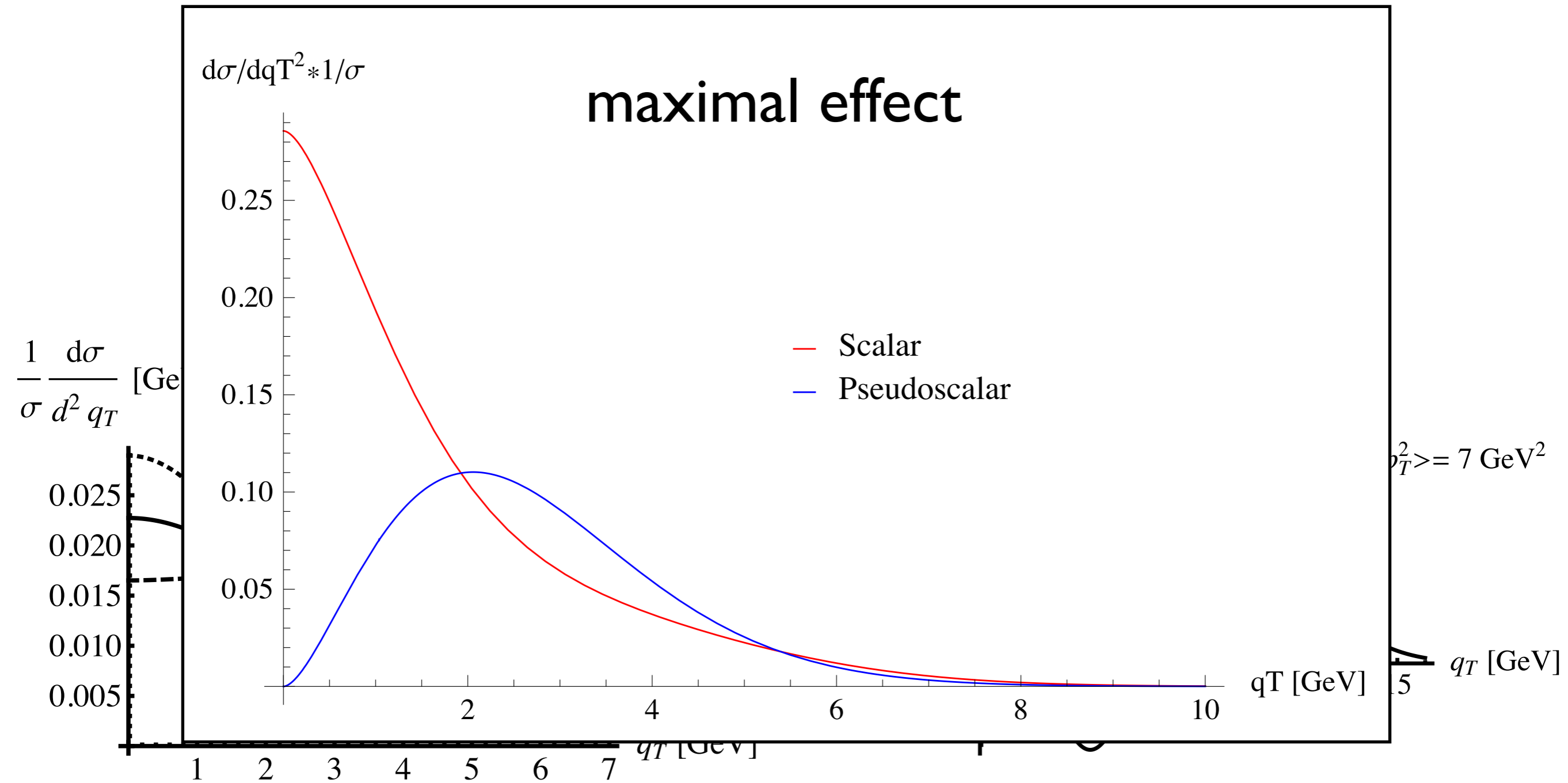
Aybat, Rogers, Phys. Rev. D 83, 114042 (2011)

gg \rightarrow H/A

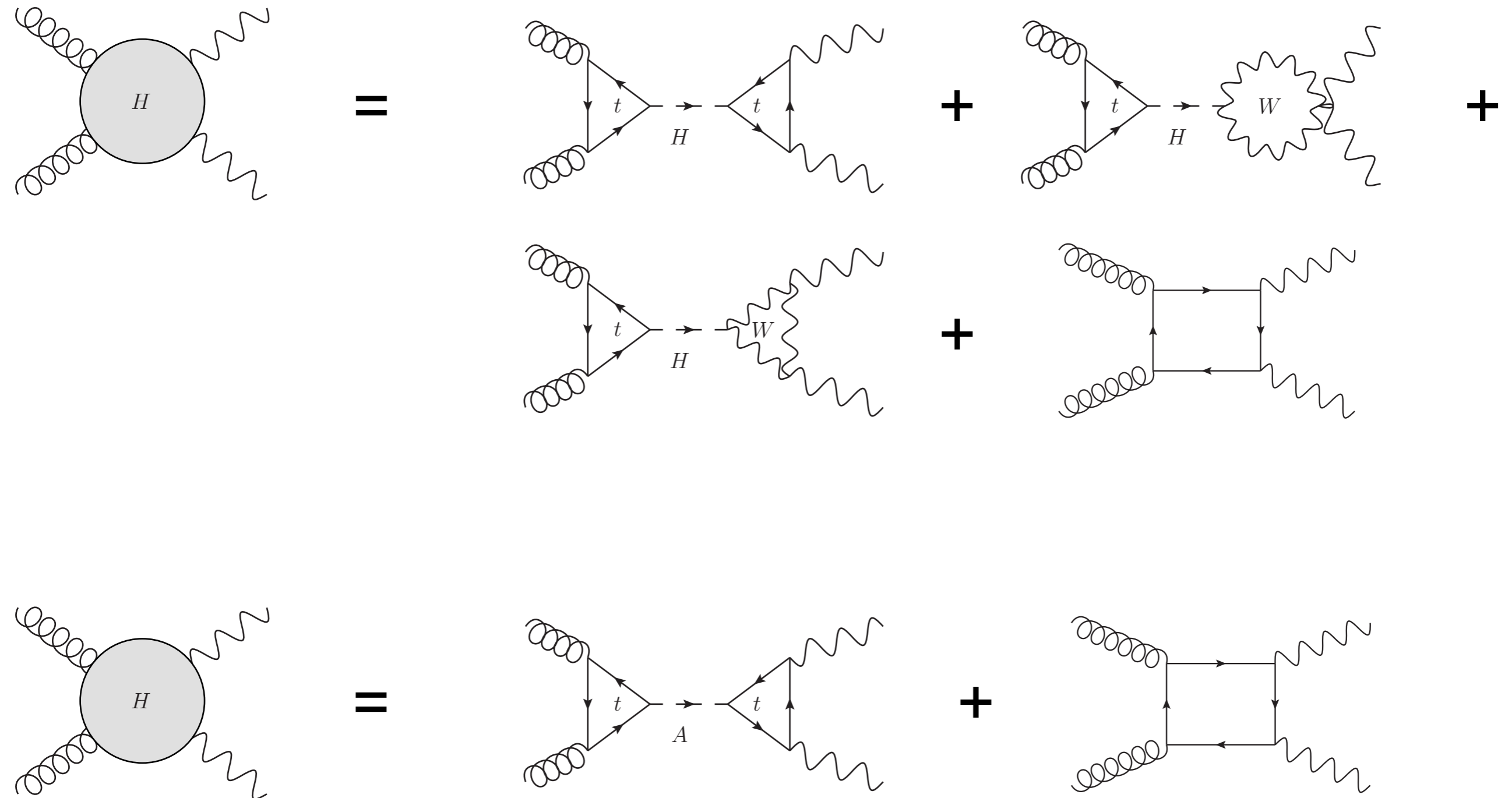
$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d^2 \vec{q}_T} = [1 \pm R(q_T)] \frac{1}{2\pi \langle p_T^2 \rangle} e^{-q_T^2 / 2 \langle p_T^2 \rangle}$$



$gg \rightarrow H/A$



include the decay $H/A \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

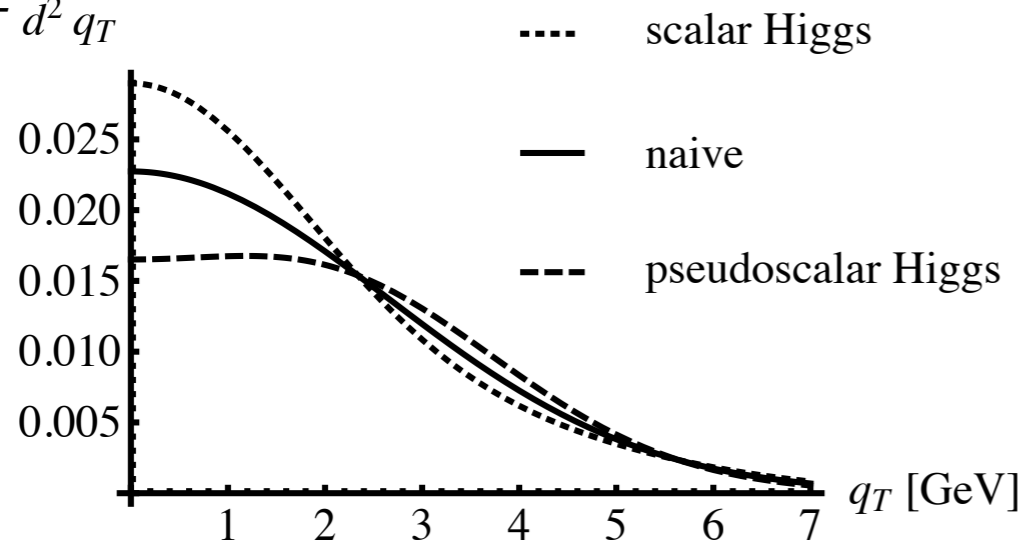


$gg \rightarrow H/A$ vs.

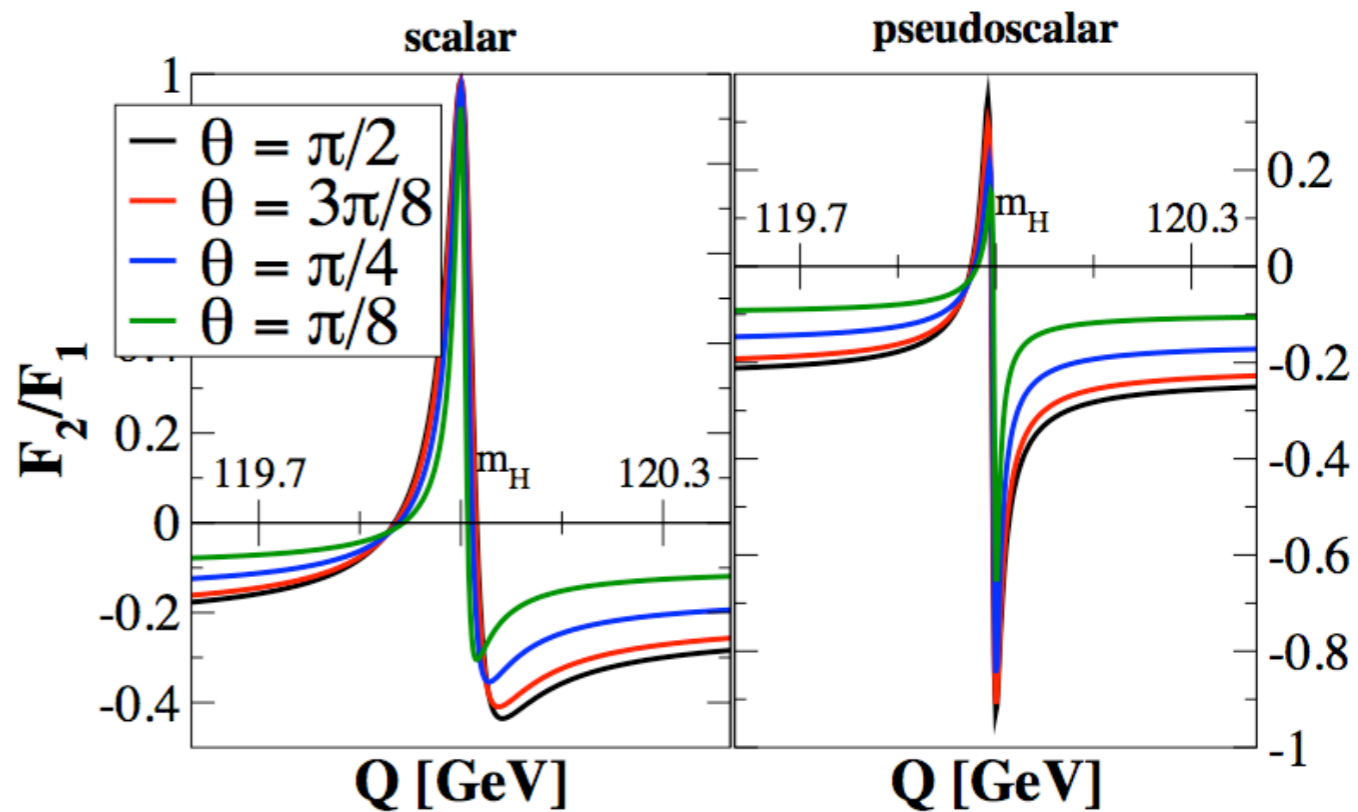
$gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d^2\vec{q}_T} = [1 \pm R(q_T)] \frac{1}{2\pi\langle p_T^2 \rangle} e^{-q_T^2/2\langle p_T^2 \rangle}$$

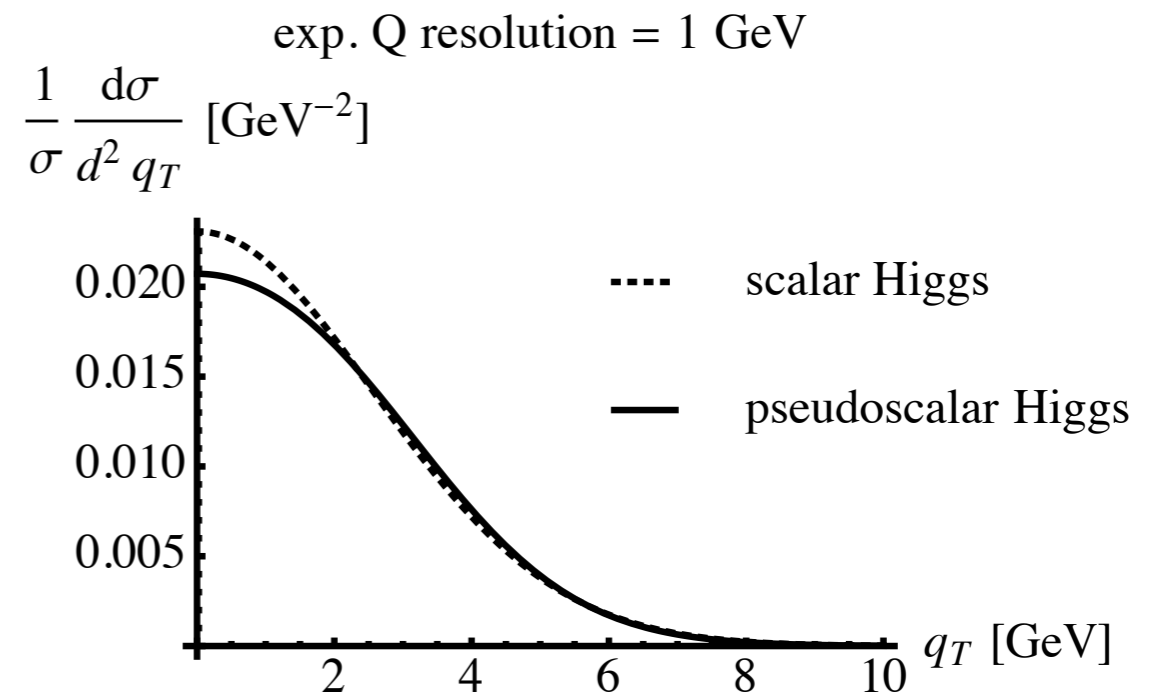
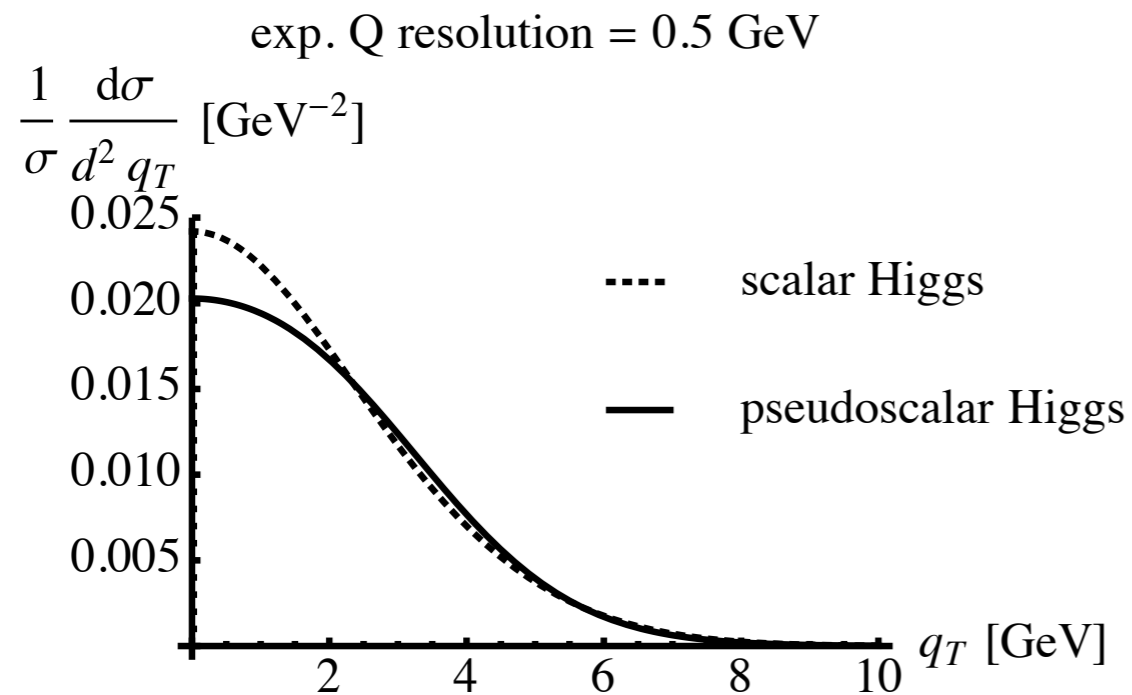
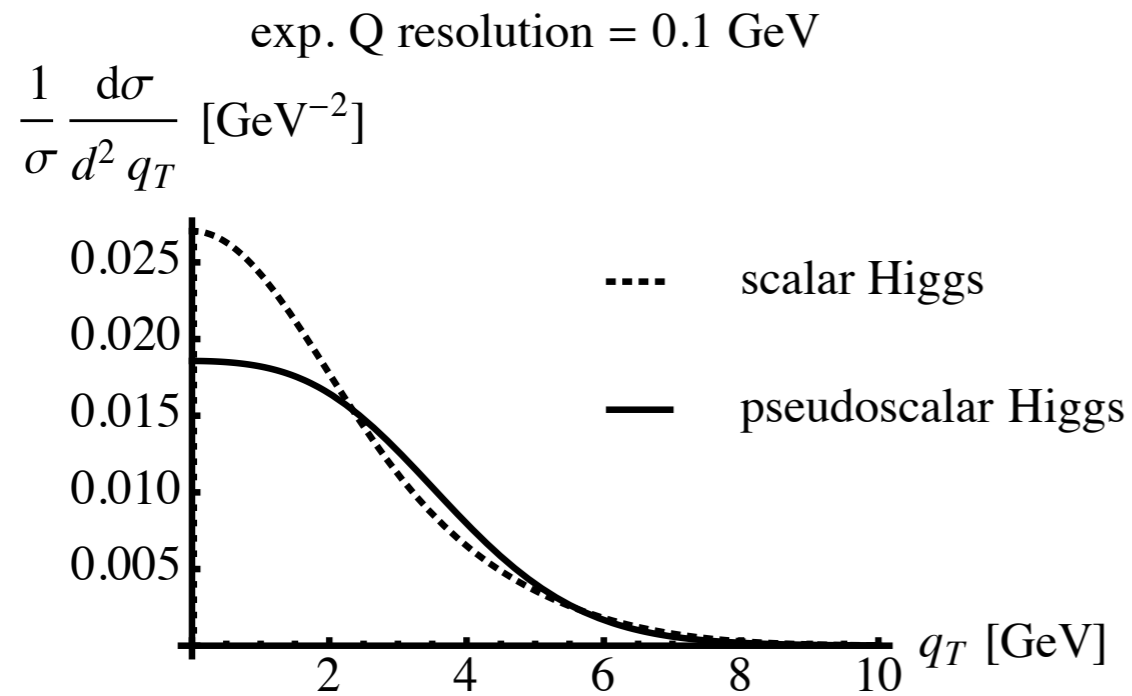
$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d^2q_T} \text{ [GeV}^{-2}\text{]}$$



$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d^2\vec{q}_T} = \left[1 + \frac{F_2}{F_1} R(q_T) \right] \frac{1}{2\pi\langle p_T^2 \rangle} e^{-q_T^2/2\langle p_T^2 \rangle}$$



exp. resolution in $gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

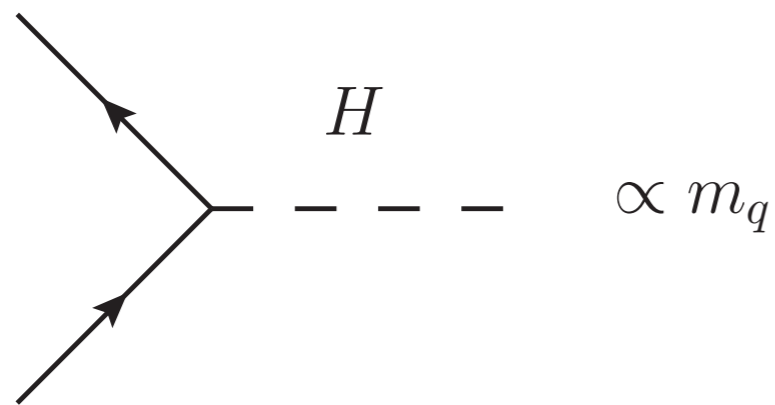


summary

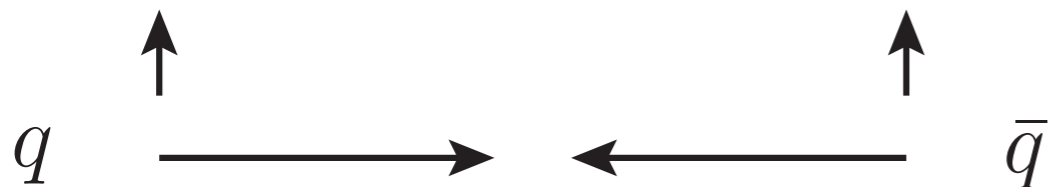
- gluon transverse momentum \rightarrow polarized gluons
- polarization modifies q_T distribution
- different modification for **scalar** & **pseudoscalar**
- next: ZZ^* , WW^* , $Z\gamma$ final states, NLO & evolution

scalar/pseudoscalar Higgs

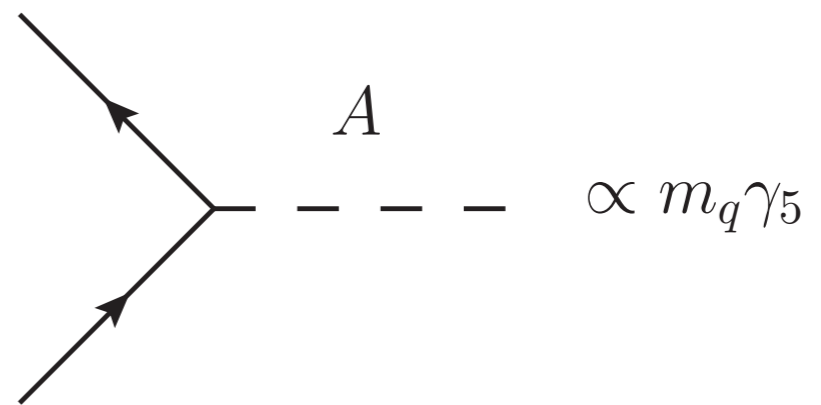
scalar Higgs



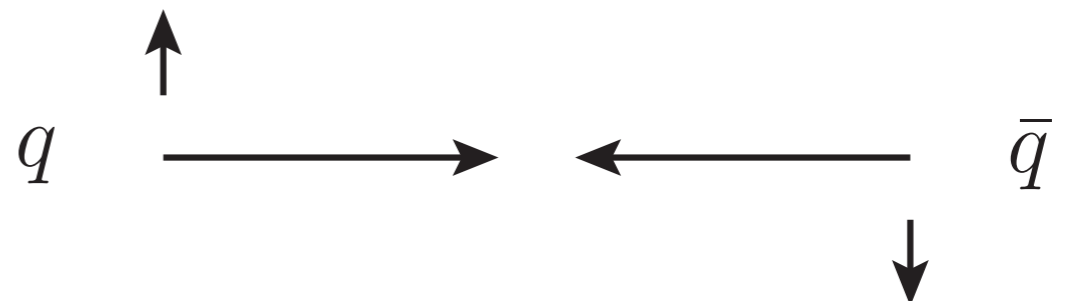
$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow H^0$$



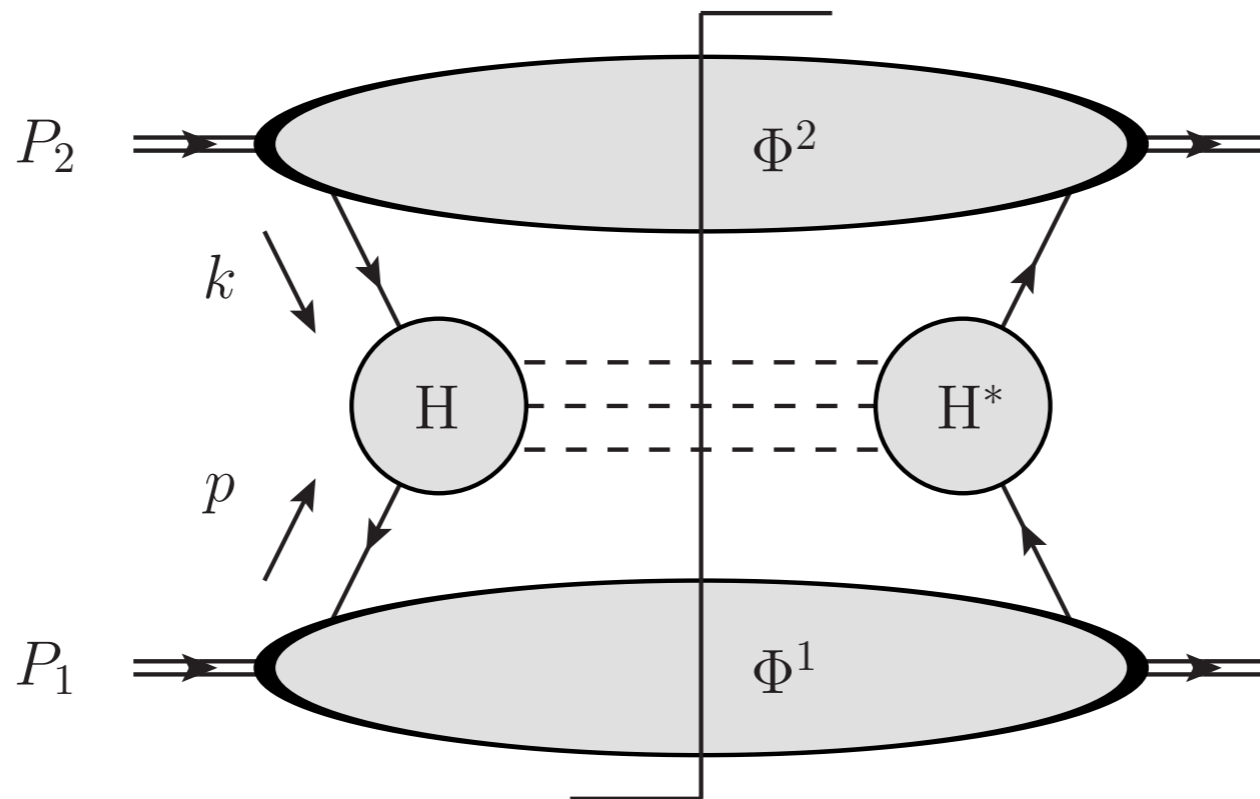
pseudoscalar Higgs



$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow A^0$$



diagrammatic factorization



$$= \int d^4 p d^4 k \text{Tr} \left[\Phi^1(p) H \Phi^2(k) H^* \right] \delta^4(p + k - q)$$

quark
correlator

$$\Phi_{ij}^1(p) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int d^4 \xi e^{ip \cdot \xi} \langle P_1 | \bar{\Psi}_j(0) \Psi_i(\xi) | P_1 \rangle$$

diagrammatic factorization

$$= \int d^4 p d^4 k \text{Tr} [\Phi^1(p) H \Phi^2(k) H^*] \delta^4(p + k - q)$$

$$\delta^4(p + k - q) \approx \delta(p^+ - q^+) \delta(k^- - q^-) \delta^2(\mathbf{p}_T + \mathbf{k}_T - \mathbf{q}_T)$$

$$= \int d^2 \mathbf{p}_T d^2 \mathbf{k}_T \delta^2(\mathbf{p}_T + \mathbf{k}_T - \mathbf{q}_T) \text{Tr} [\Phi^1(x_1, \mathbf{p}_T) H \Phi^2(x_2, \mathbf{k}_T) H^*]$$

TMD correlator

$$\Phi_{ij}^1(x, \mathbf{p}_T) \equiv \int dp^- \Phi_{ij}^1(p) \Big|_{p^+ = x P_1^+}$$

diagrammatic factorization

$$= \int d^2 \mathbf{p}_T d^2 \mathbf{k}_T \delta^2(\mathbf{p}_T + \mathbf{k}_T - \mathbf{q}_T) \text{Tr} \left[\Phi^1(x_1, \mathbf{p}_T) H \Phi^2(x_2, \mathbf{k}_T) H^* \right]$$

TMD correlator

$$\Phi_{ij}^1(x, \mathbf{p}_T) \equiv \int dp^- \Phi_{ij}^1(p) \Big|_{p^+ = x P_1^+}$$

Collinear correlator

$$\Phi_{ij}^1(x) \equiv \int d^2 \mathbf{p}_T dp^- \Phi_{ij}^1(p) \Big|_{p^+ = x P_1^+}$$

diagrammatic factorization

Collinear correlator

Parton Distribution Function

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} f_1(x) \not{n}_+ + \frac{M}{2P^+} \left(e(x) + h(x) \frac{i[\not{n}_+, \not{n}_-]}{2} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{M^2}{P^+2} \right)$$

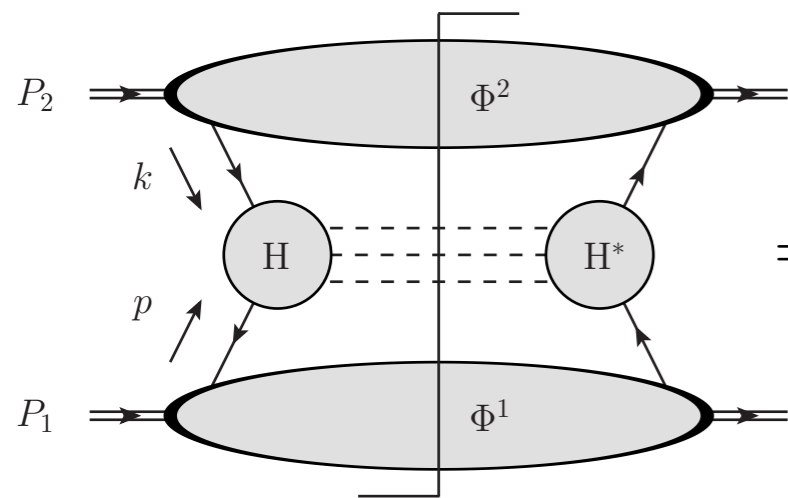
TMD correlator

TMD PDF

Boer-Mulders function

$$\Phi(x, \mathbf{p}_T) = \frac{1}{2} f_1(x, p_T) \not{n}_+ + h_1^\perp(x, p_T) \frac{i[\not{p}_T, \not{n}_+]}{2M} + \frac{M}{2P^+} \left(e(x, p_T) + f^\perp(x, p_T) \frac{\not{p}_T}{M} + h(x, p_T) \frac{i[\not{n}_+, \not{n}_-]}{2} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{M^2}{P^+2} \right)$$

diagrammatic factorization



$$= \int d^2 \mathbf{p}_T d^2 \mathbf{k}_T \delta^2(\mathbf{p}_T + \mathbf{k}_T - \mathbf{q}_T) \text{Tr} \left[\Phi^1(x_1, \mathbf{p}_T) H \Phi^2(x_2, \mathbf{k}_T) H^* \right]$$

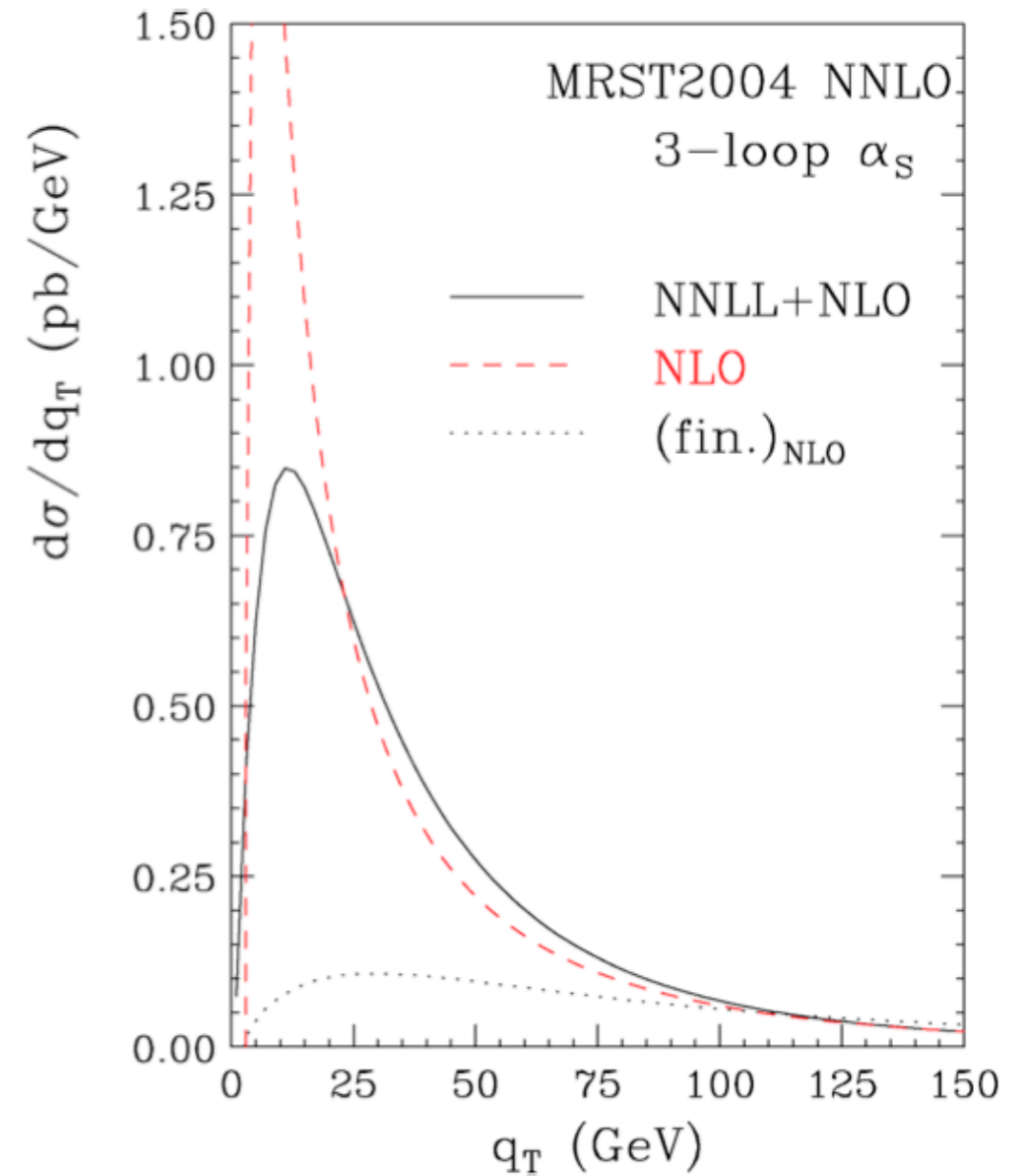
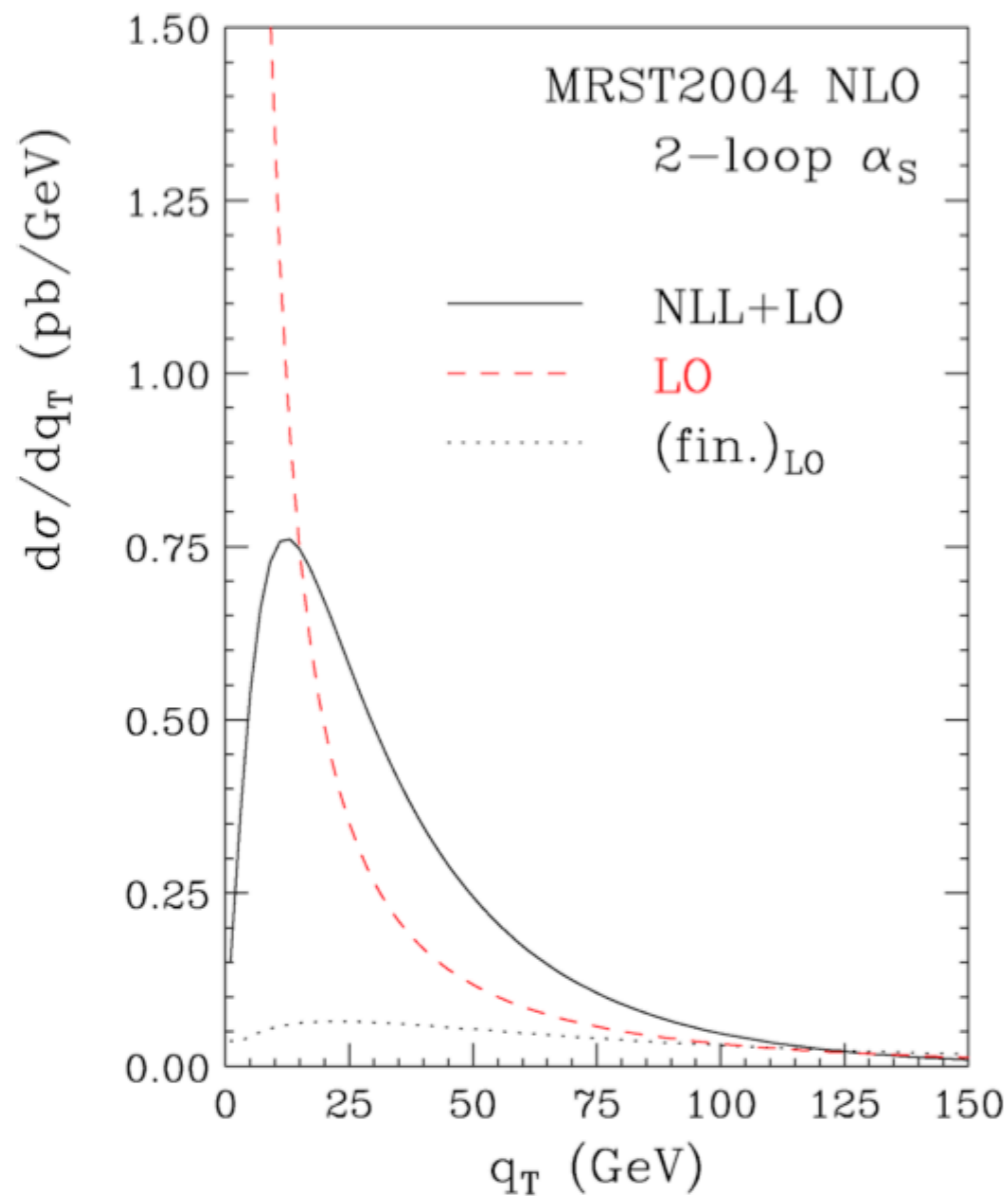
**Collinear
factorization**

$$\sigma \propto f_1(x_1) f_1(x_2) \sigma_p^{\text{unpol}}$$

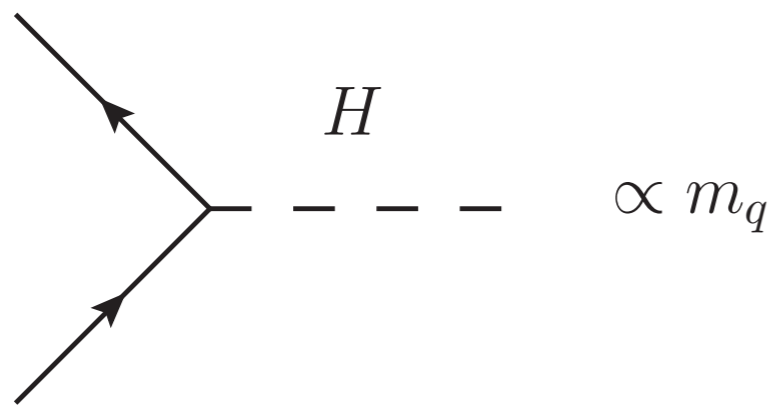
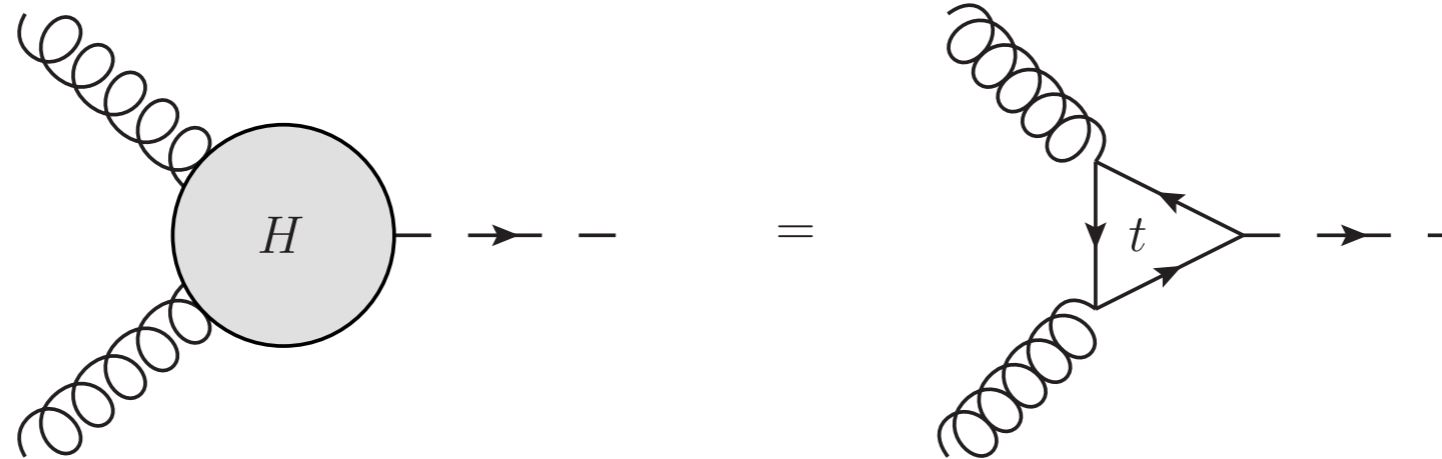
**TMD
factorization**

$$\sigma \propto f_1(x_1, p_T) f_1(x_2, k_T) \sigma_p^{\text{unpol}} + h_1^\perp(x_1, p_T) h_1^\perp(x_2, k_T) \left[\sigma_p^{\uparrow\uparrow} - \sigma_p^{\uparrow\downarrow} - \sigma_p^{\downarrow\uparrow} + \sigma_p^{\downarrow\downarrow} \right]$$

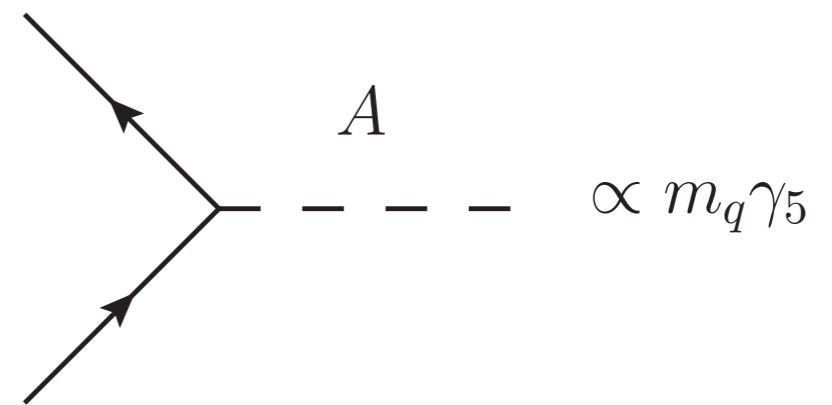
transverse momentum distribution (collinear factorization)



$gg \rightarrow H^0/A^0$

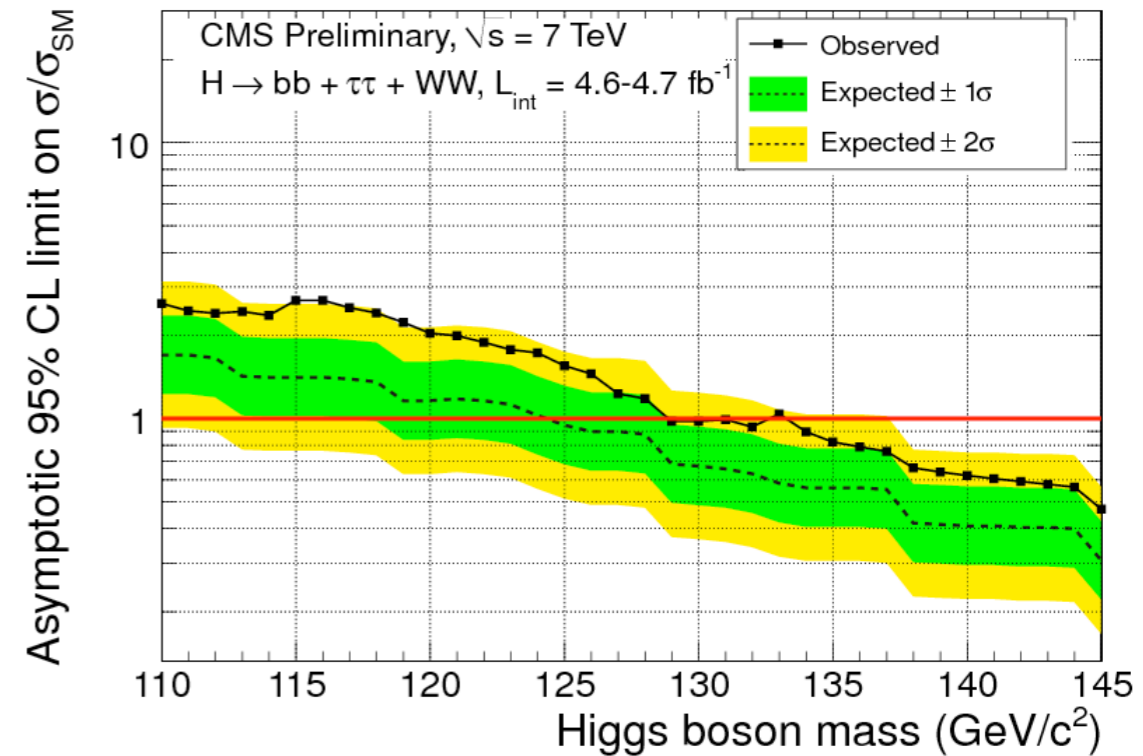
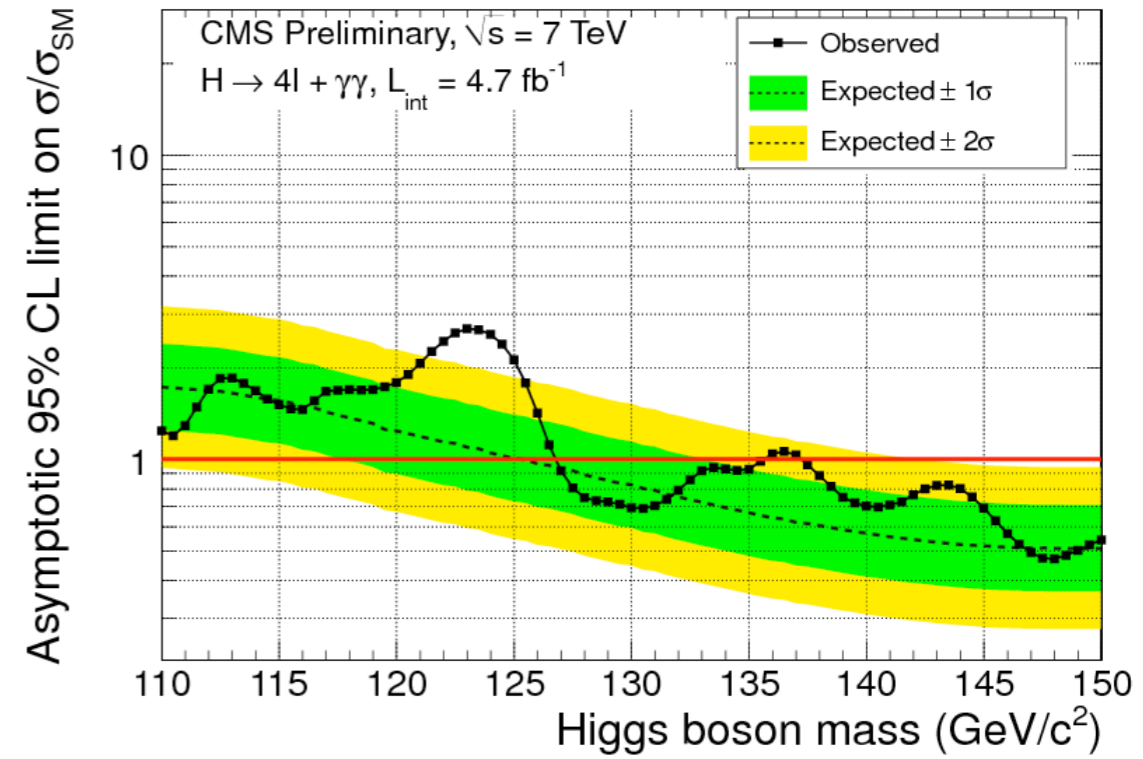
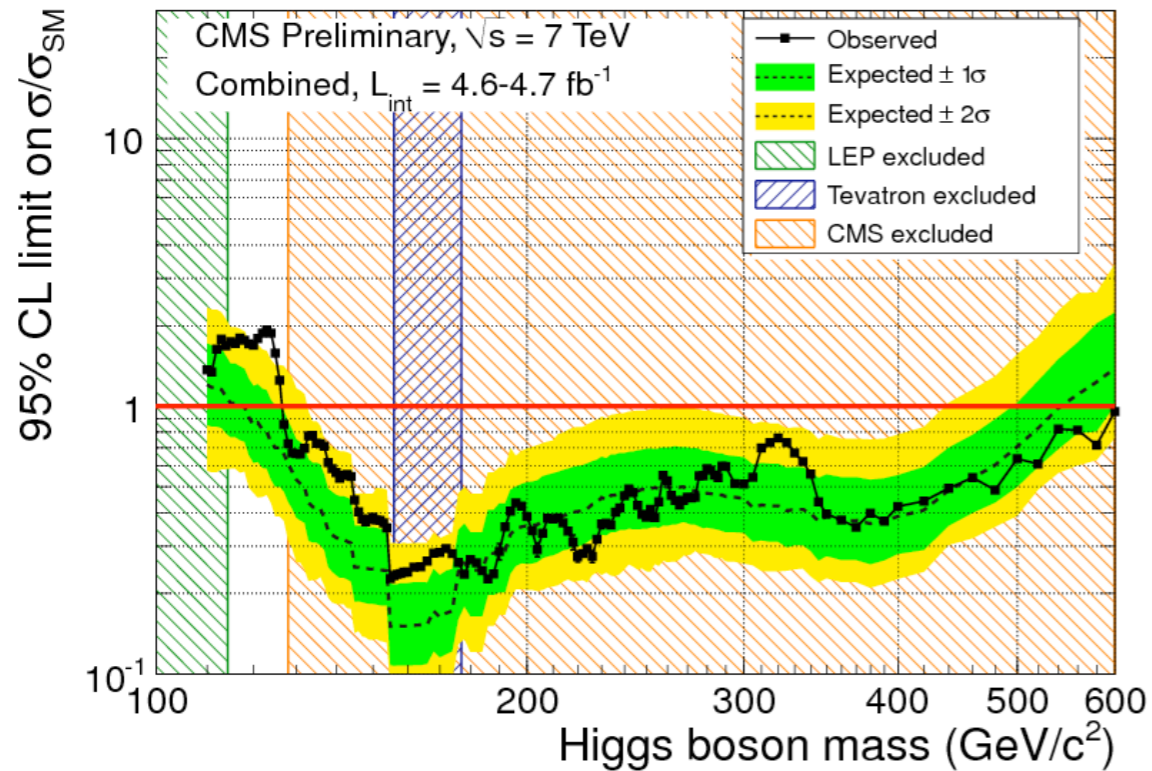


scalar Higgs



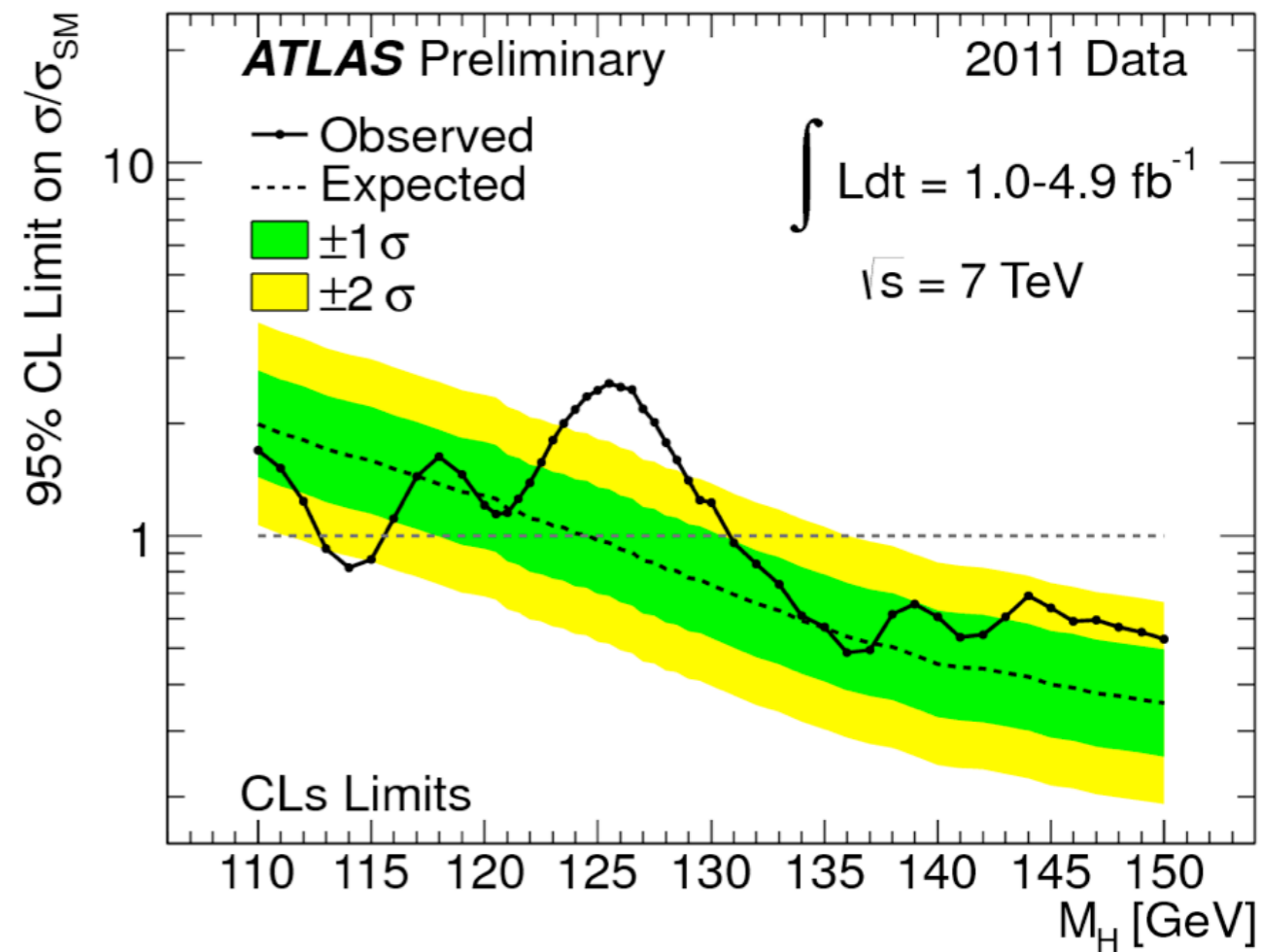
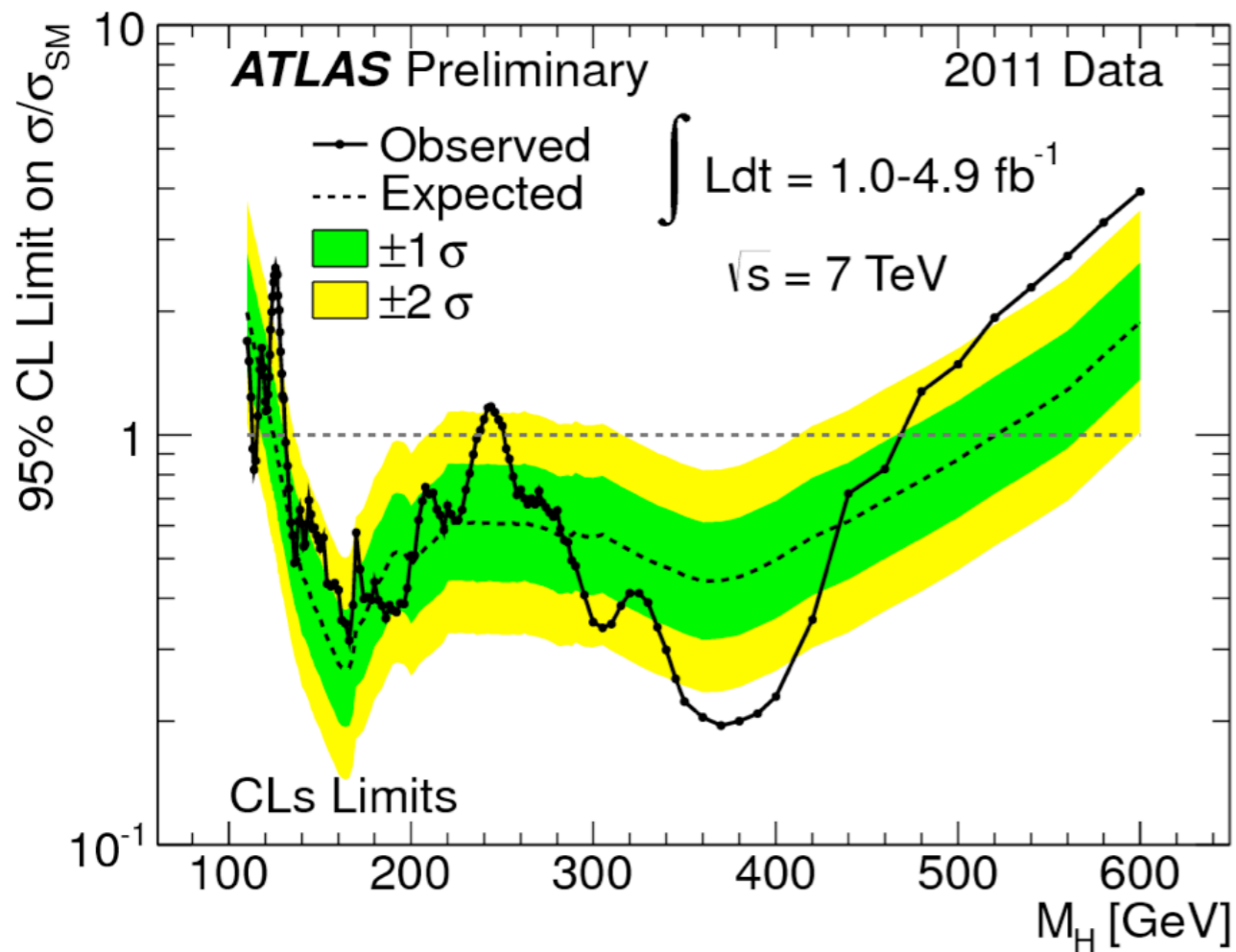
pseudoscalar Higgs

Higgs boson status update: CMS



CMS-PAS-HIG-11-032

Higgs boson status update: ATLAS



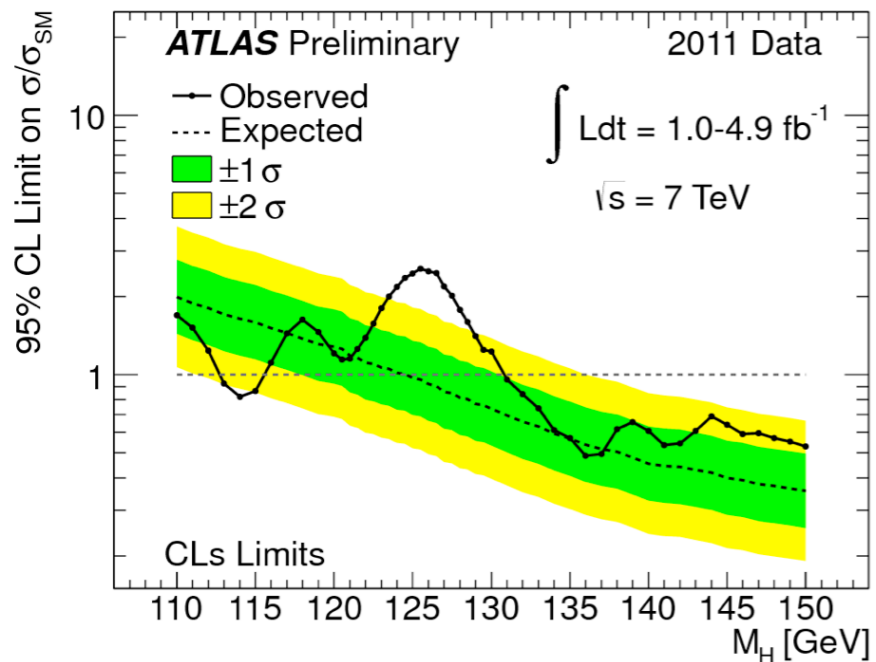
ATLAS-CONF-2011-163

Higgs boson status update

December 2011:
hints for a scalar particle
between 116-127 GeV
seen by both
CMS & ATLAS

ATLAS

ATLAS-CONF-2011-163



CMS

CMS-PAS-HIG-11-032

