

Search Sensitivity for Heavy Neutral Higgs Bosons at a 100 TeV Hadron Collider

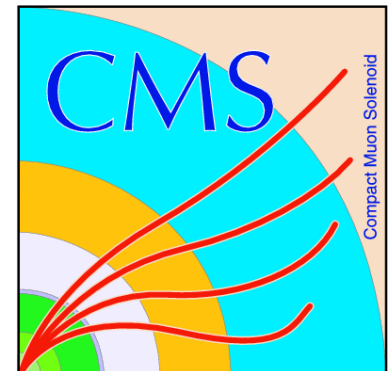
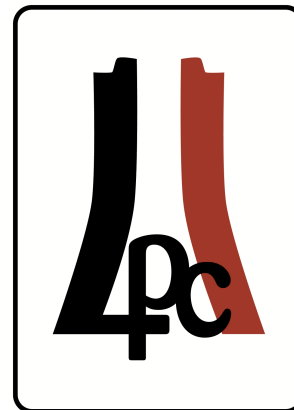
John Stupak III on behalf of

Eric Brownson¹, Nathaniel Craig², Nitish Dhingra³, Ulrich Heintz⁴, Gena Kukartsev⁴, Meenakshi Narain⁴, Neeti Parashar⁵

¹University of Puerto Rico, ²Rutgers University, ³Panjab University, ⁴Brown University, ⁵Purdue University - Calumet

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Introduction

- The SM contains a minimal Higgs sector
 - Many natural models predict extended Higgs sector
 - Can be described at low energy by the Two Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM)
- 2HDM
 - 5 Higgs bosons
 - h, H, A, H^\pm
 - Large parameter space, but many simplifications possible
 - No CP violation, No FCNC, MSSM quartic couplings
 - 4 2HDM types with 6 parameters: 4 masses and 2 angles (α, β)
- Will assume throughout that $h(125)$ is the lighter of the CP-even 2HDM scalars
- Will focus on search sensitivity for H and A

Coupling Assignments

2HDM types

Model	u	d	ℓ^\pm
I	Φ_2		Φ_2
LS		Φ_2	Φ_1
2		Φ_1	
F			Φ_2

Probing the 2HDM (I)

- 2 complementary strategies available to probe 2HDM:
 - Precision measurement of $h(125)$ couplings
 - Couplings of $h_{2\text{HDM}}$ differ from those of h_{SM}

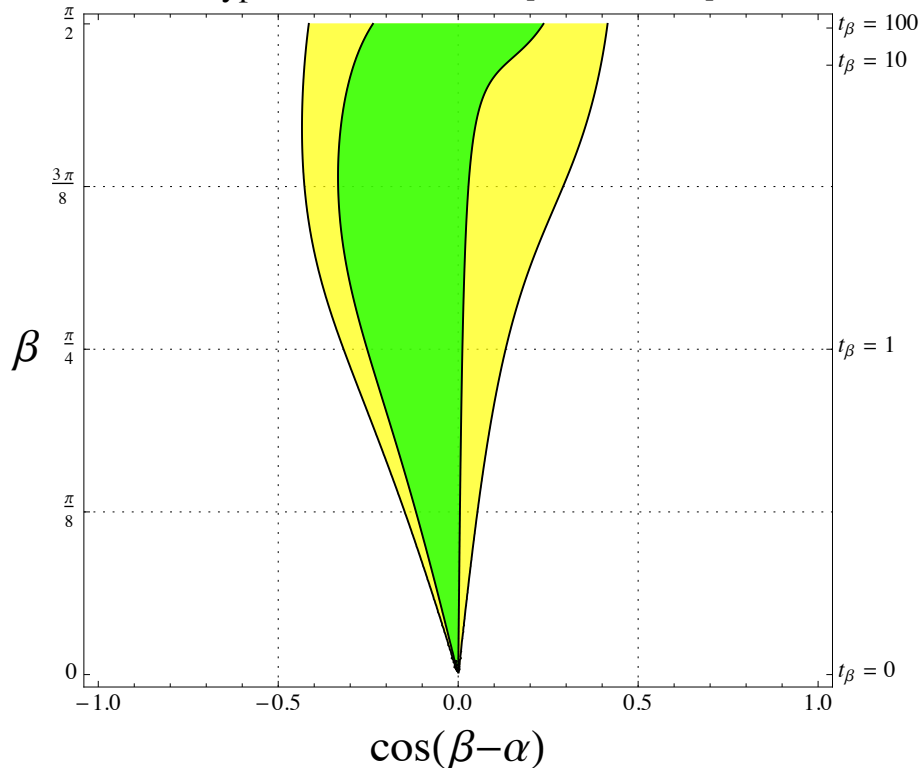
$y_{2\text{HDM}}/y_{\text{SM}}$	h_{VV}	h_{Qu}	h_{Qd}	h_{Le}
I	$\sin(\beta-\alpha)$	$\sin(\beta-\alpha) + \cos(\beta-\alpha)/\tan(\beta)$	$\sin(\beta-\alpha) + \cos(\beta-\alpha)/\tan(\beta)$	$\sin(\beta-\alpha) + \cos(\beta-\alpha)/\tan(\beta)$
LS				$\sin(\beta-\alpha) - \cos(\beta-\alpha)\tan(\beta)$
2			$\sin(\beta-\alpha) - \cos(\beta-\alpha)\tan(\beta)$	$\sin(\beta-\alpha) - \cos(\beta-\alpha)\tan(\beta)$
F				$\sin(\beta-\alpha) + \cos(\beta-\alpha)/\tan(\beta)$

- $h(125)$ coupling measurements can constrain 2HDM
 - But not sensitive in alignment limit (AL) - **for $\cos(\beta-\alpha)=0$, all $y_{2\text{HDM}}/y_{\text{SM}}=1$**

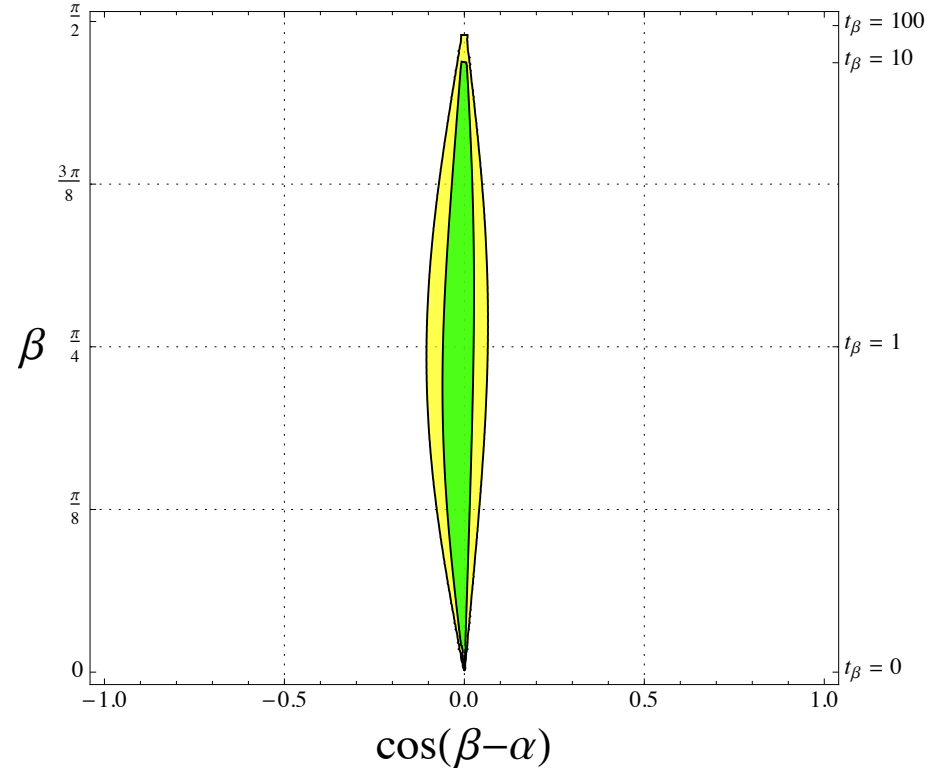
h(125) Couplings Constraints

[Craig, Galloway, Thomas]

Type 1: Combined Fit [68, 95% CL]



Type 2: Combined Fit [68, 95% CL]



- If nature can be described by a 2HDM, must be fairly close to AL

Probing the 2HDM (II)

- 2 strategies available to probe 2HDM:
 - Precision measurement of $h(125)$ couplings
 - Direct search for additional scalars
 - Best to focus on production through gluon fusion
 - HVV coupling proportional to $\cos(\beta-\alpha)$ \rightarrow VBF and AP suppressed
 - No AVV tree-level coupling \rightarrow No VBF or AP
 - Scalars generally prefer to decay to heaviest kinematically accessible final state
 - Allowed decays:
 - $H \rightarrow tt, hh, ZZ, WW, bb, \tau\tau, \gamma\gamma$
 - $A \rightarrow tt, Zh, bb, \tau\tau, \gamma\gamma$ *Suppressed near AL
 - Cleaner decays also happen to be suppressed near AL
 - But can still have significant BR quite close to AL
 - We focus on search for gluon fusion production with $H \rightarrow ZZ$ and $A \rightarrow Zh$

Signal and Background Simulation

Assumed run conditions:

[\[http://www.snowmass2013.org/tiki-index.php?page=EF+Facilities+List\]](http://www.snowmass2013.org/tiki-index.php?page=EF+Facilities+List)

	LHC Run II	HL-LHC	HE-LHC	VLHC
$s^{1/2}$ [TeV]	14	14	33	100
L [fb^{-1}]	300	3000	3000	1000
$\langle N_{\text{PU}} \rangle$	50	140	140	40

Background MC

Madgraph + Bridge + Pythia + Delphes*

- S_T-binned background samples
- Normalized to NLO cross sections**

*Delphes parameterized detector simulation with generic “LHC-like” Snowmass detector

Signal MC

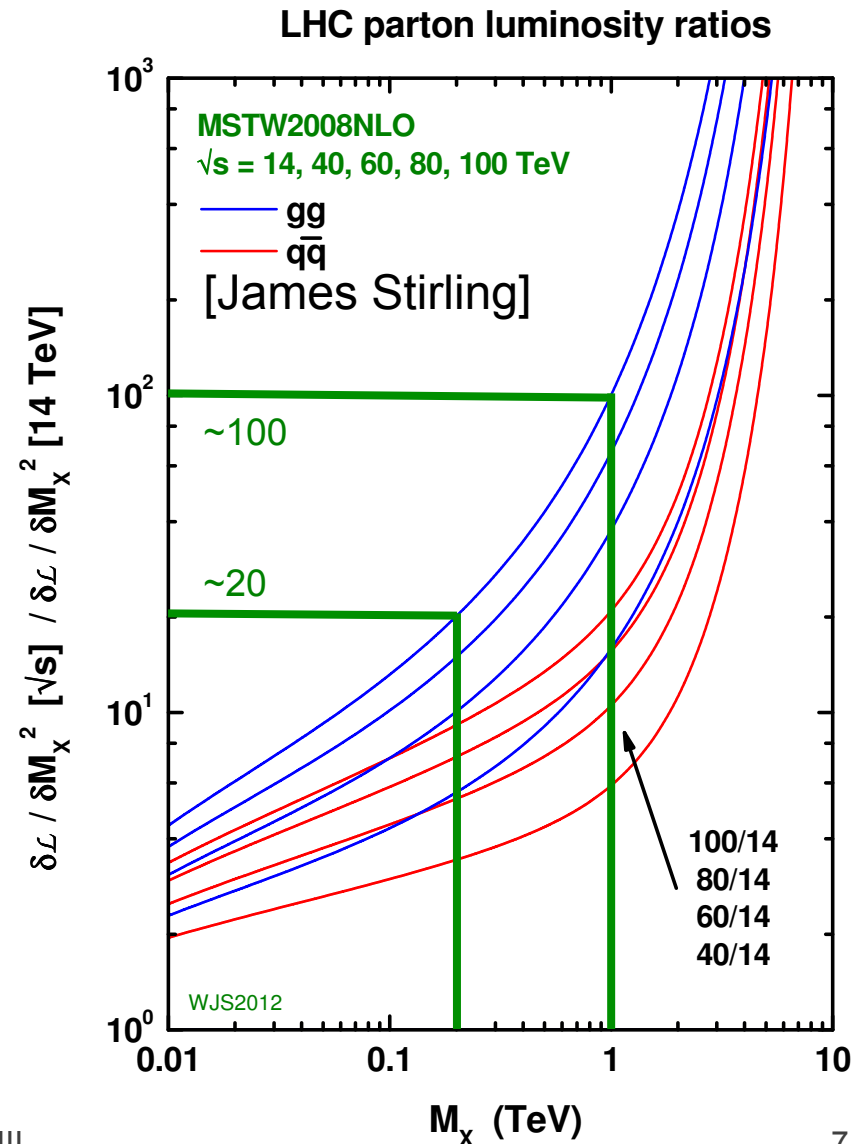
Madgraph + Pythia + Delphes*

**Sub-dominant backgrounds at LO

- SM NLO gluon fusion cross sections and BRs rescaled by 2HDM LO coupling dependence on α , β

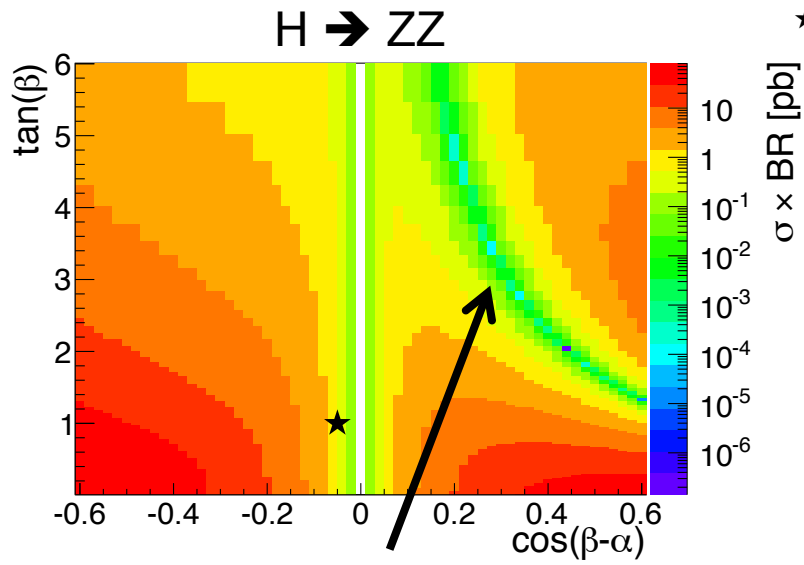
Parton Luminosity

- Large gain in gluon fusion cross section at 100 TeV compared to 14 TeV
 - Factor ~20 (~100) for $m_{gg} = 200 \text{ GeV}$ (1 TeV)

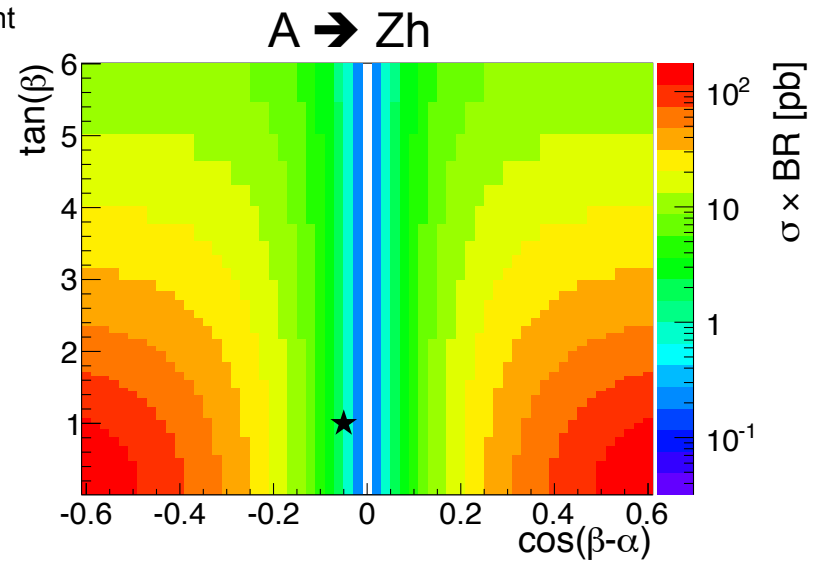


Cross Section \times BR

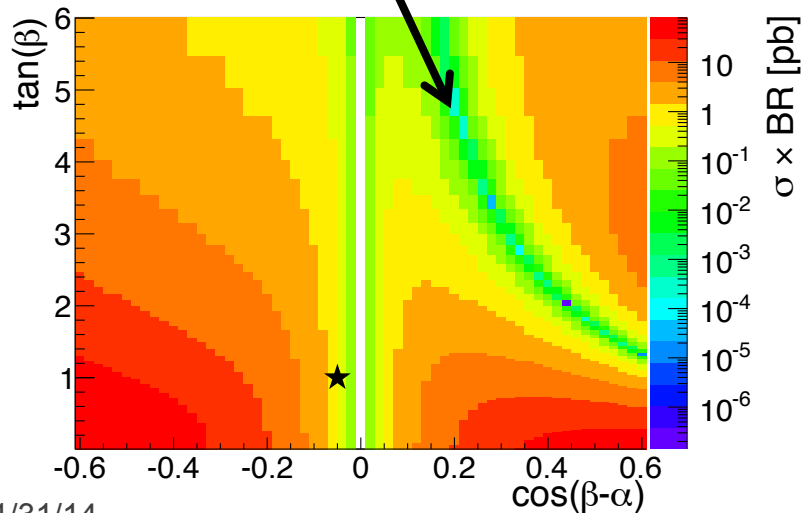
$m = 500$ GeV



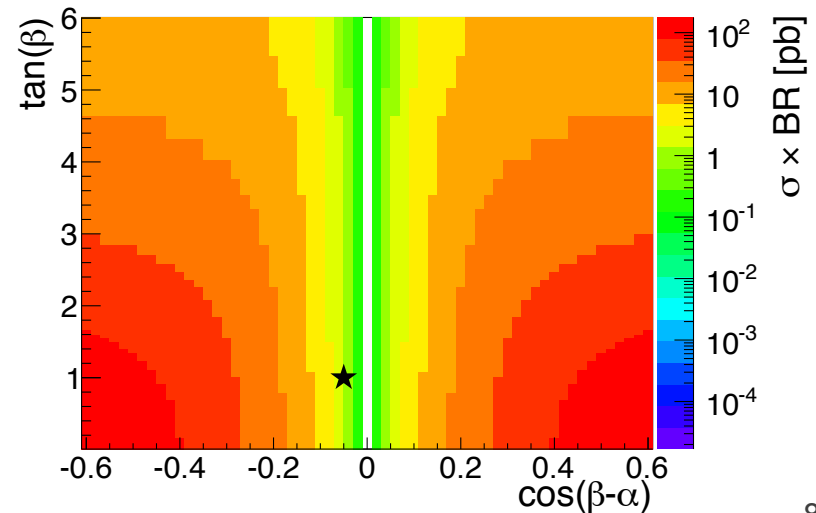
type I



$\sin(\alpha) = 0$: Htt coupling \rightarrow 0



type II



Trigger and Object Selection

■ Trigger

- Assume thresholds remain similar to LHC
- Require: $p_T(\ell_1) > 30 \text{ GeV}$ OR
 $p_T(\ell_1) > 20 \text{ GeV AND } p_T(\ell_2) > 10 \text{ GeV}$

■ Object selection

■ lepton (e, μ)

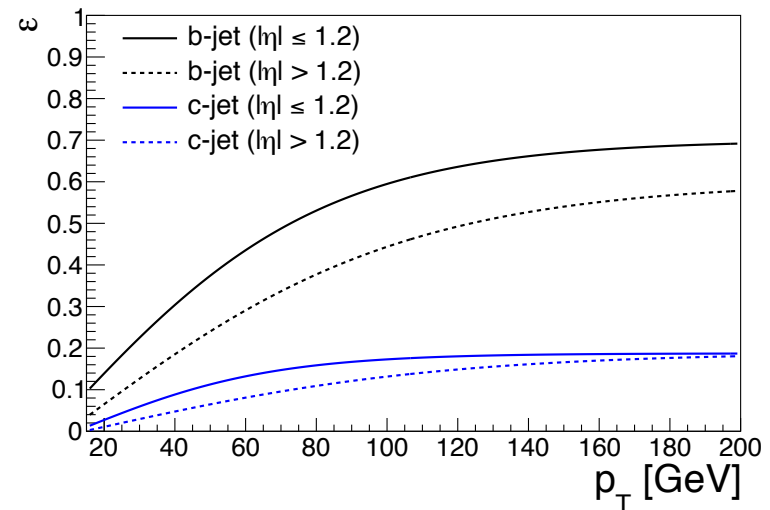
- $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\eta| < 2.5$
- Relative isolation $< 10\%$

■ τ

- $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\eta| < 2.5$
- 65% efficiency
- 0.4% mistag rate

■ b-jet

- $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\eta| < 2.5$
- 70% (60%) efficiency for $|\eta| \leq 1.2$ ($|\eta| > 1.2$)
- 0.1% light jet mis-tag rate



$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

Event Selection

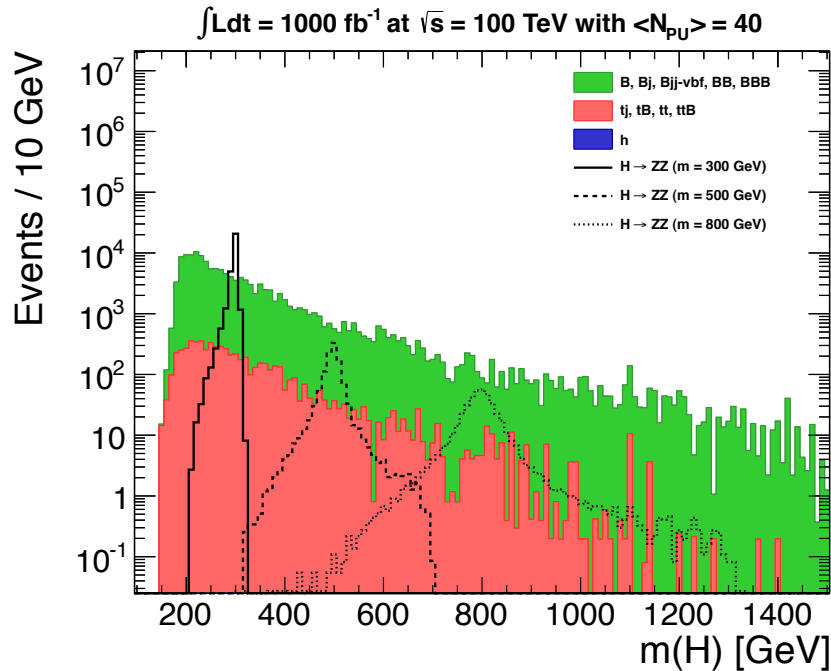
- Exactly 4 leptons
- 2 Z candidates
 - Opposite sign (OS), same flavor (SF) lepton pair
 - $80 \text{ GeV} < m(Z_1) < 100 \text{ GeV}$
 - $60 \text{ GeV} < m(Z_2) < 120 \text{ GeV}$

t = top, anti-top
B = W^\pm, Z



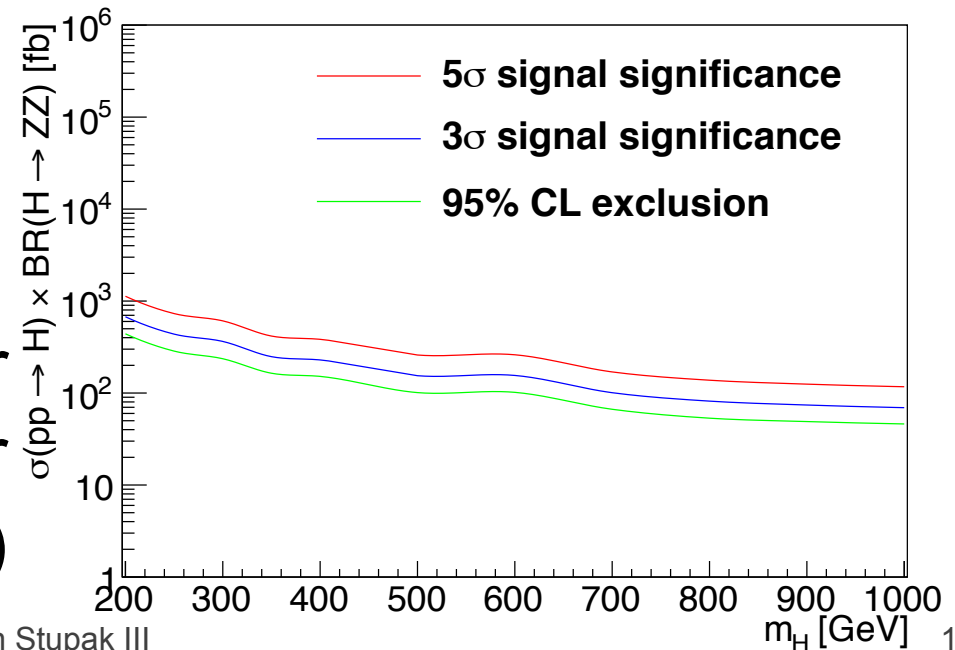
Sample	Selected Events
BB	1.3×10^5
ttB	6.1×10^3
BBB	1.8×10^3
Total Background	1.4×10^5
Signal (m = 500 GeV)	1.2×10^3
Signal (m = 800 GeV)	450

Results

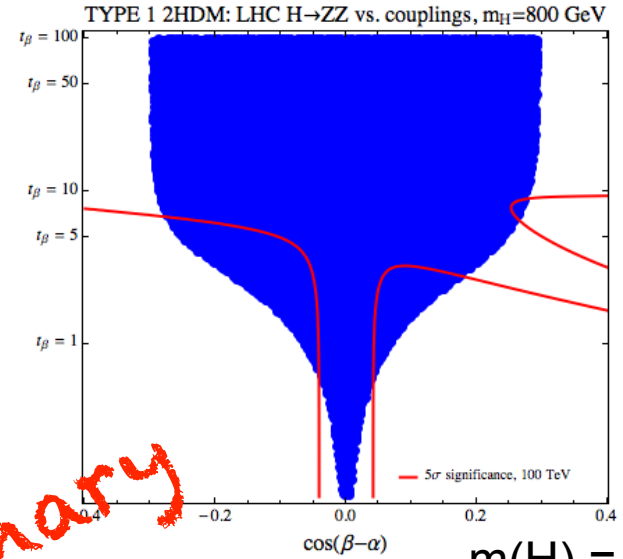
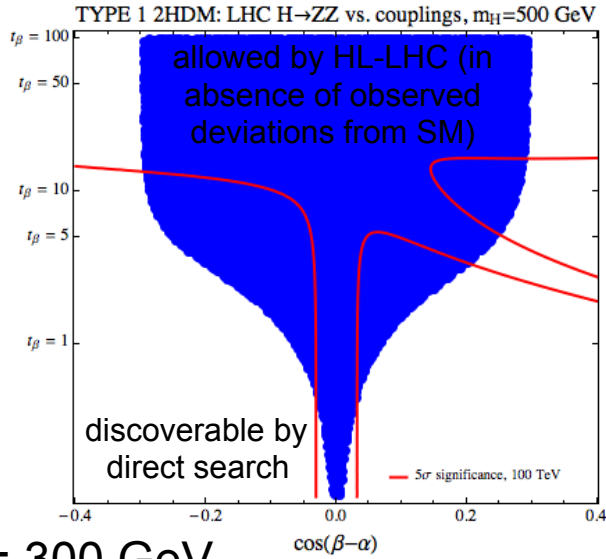


- Use to determine $\sigma \times \text{BR}$ which can be excluded or yield observation/discovery
 - Assume uniform 20% background systematic uncertainty

■ Compare to $\sigma \times \text{BR}$ for each point in parameter space (next slide)



2D Results

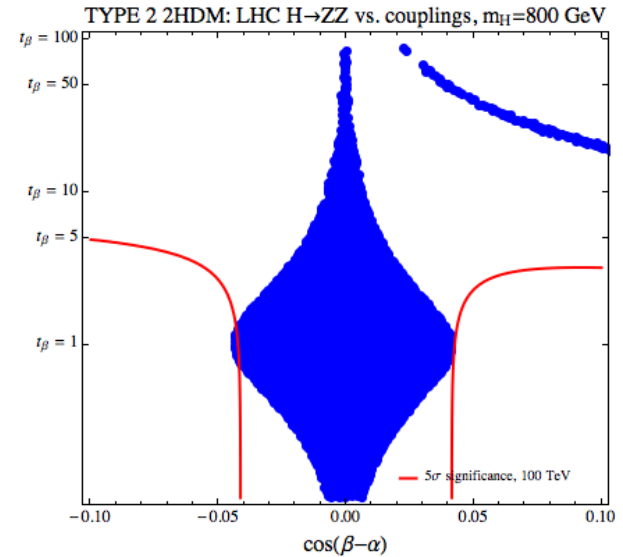
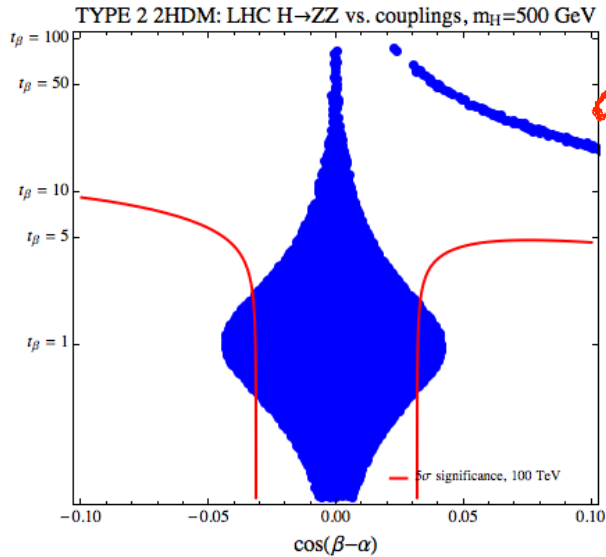


type I

Preliminary

$m(H) = 300$ GeV

$m(H) = 500$ GeV



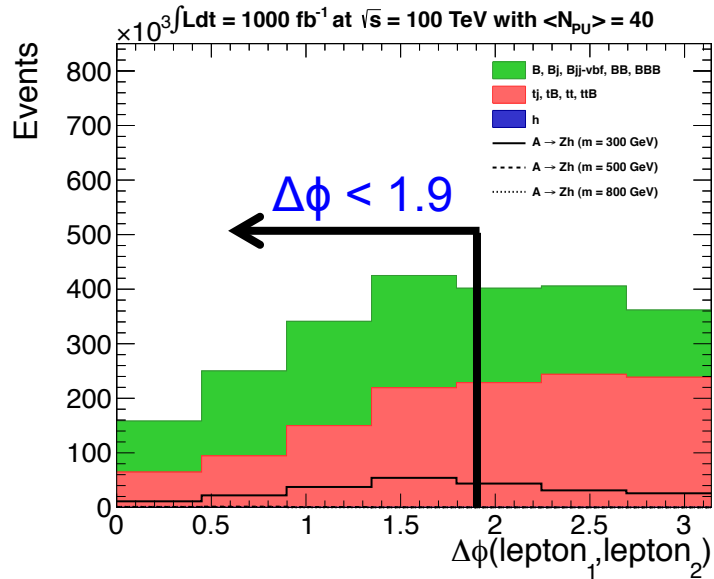
type II

$A \rightarrow Zh \rightarrow \ell\ell + bb/\tau\tau$

Event Pre-Selection

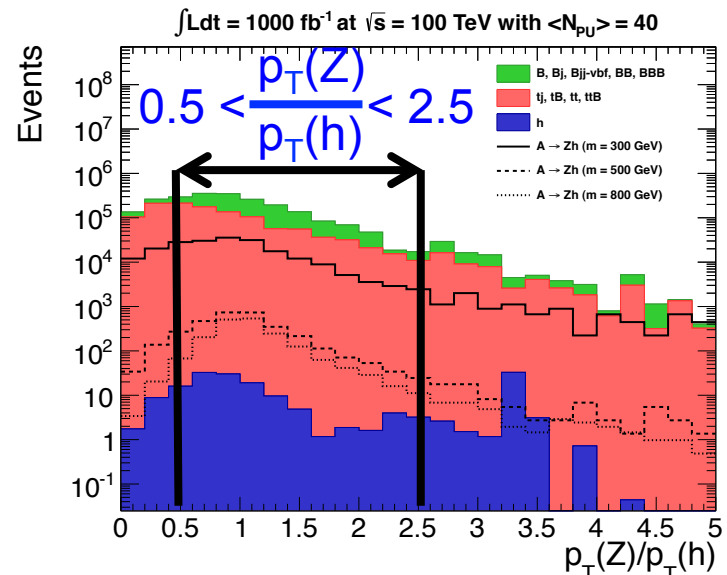
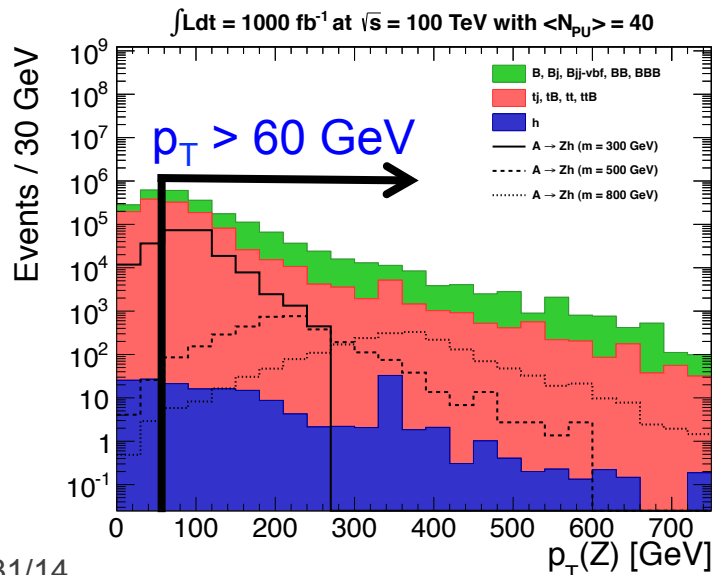
Channel	
bb	$\tau\tau$
Exactly 2 b-jets	Exactly 2 τ leptons
Fewer than 2 τ leptons	Fewer than 2 b-jets
Exactly 2 leptons	
<u>Z candidate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSSF lepton pair • $80 \text{ GeV} < m(Z) < 100 \text{ GeV}$ 	
<u>h candidate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $90 \text{ GeV} < m(bb) < 150 \text{ GeV}$ • $55 \text{ GeV} < m(\tau\tau) < 125 \text{ GeV}$ 	

Pre-Selection Kinematics



- Apply additional selection cuts to enhance signal sensitivity

- $\Delta\Phi(\ell_1, \ell_2) < 1.9$
- $p_T(Z) > 60 \text{ GeV}$
- $0.5 < p_T(Z)/p_T(h) < 2.5$

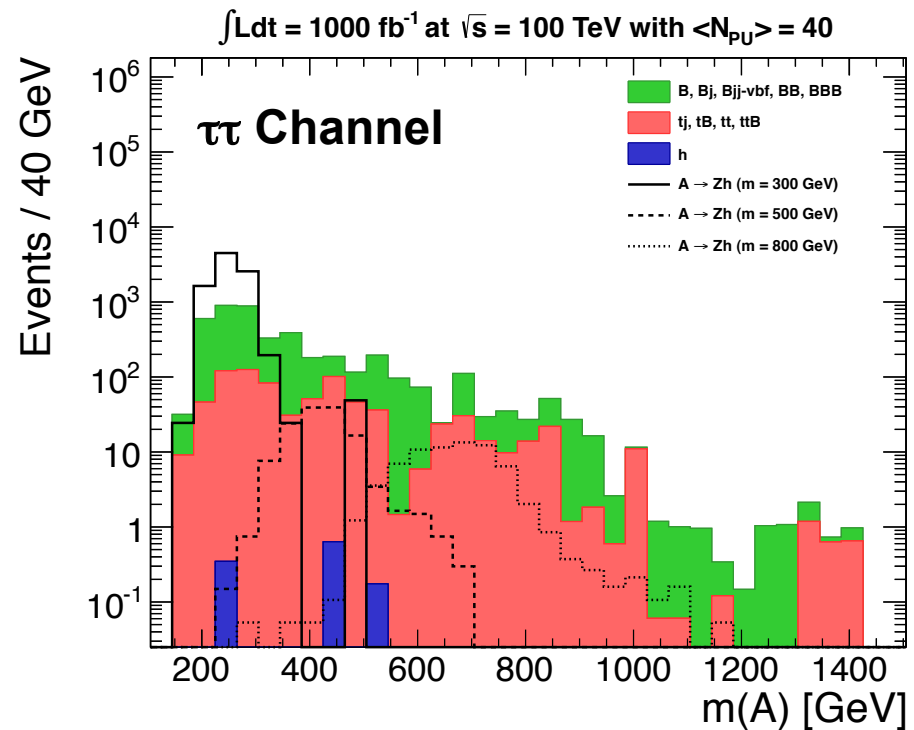
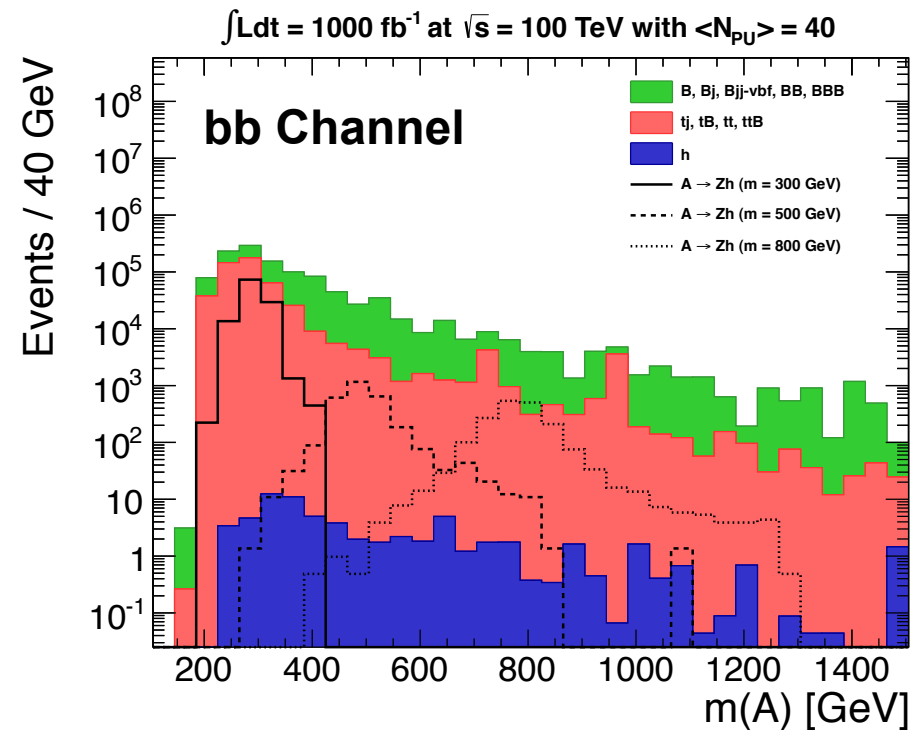


Selected Events

t = top, anti-top
B = W[±], Z

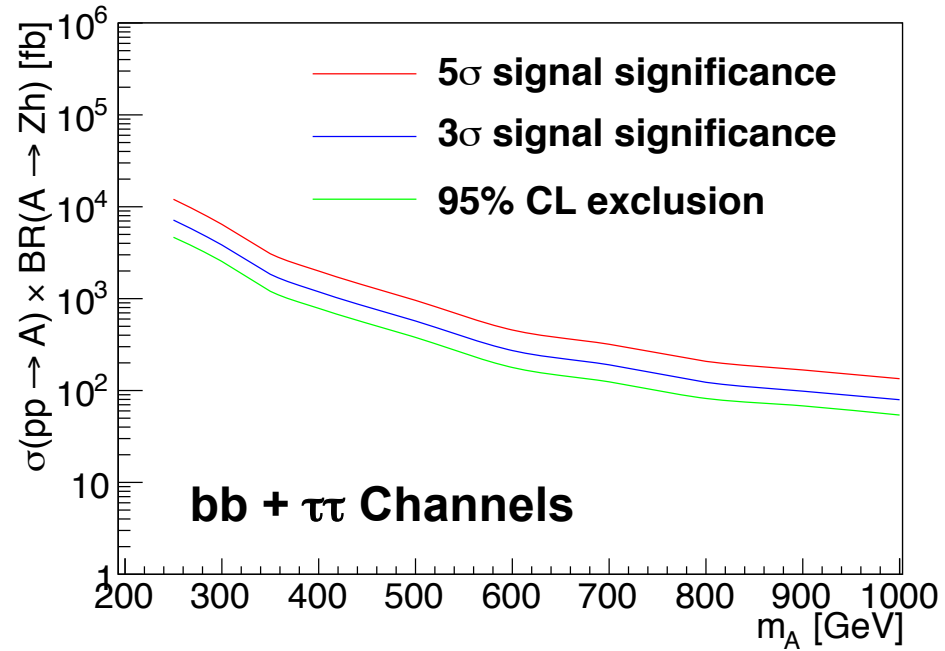
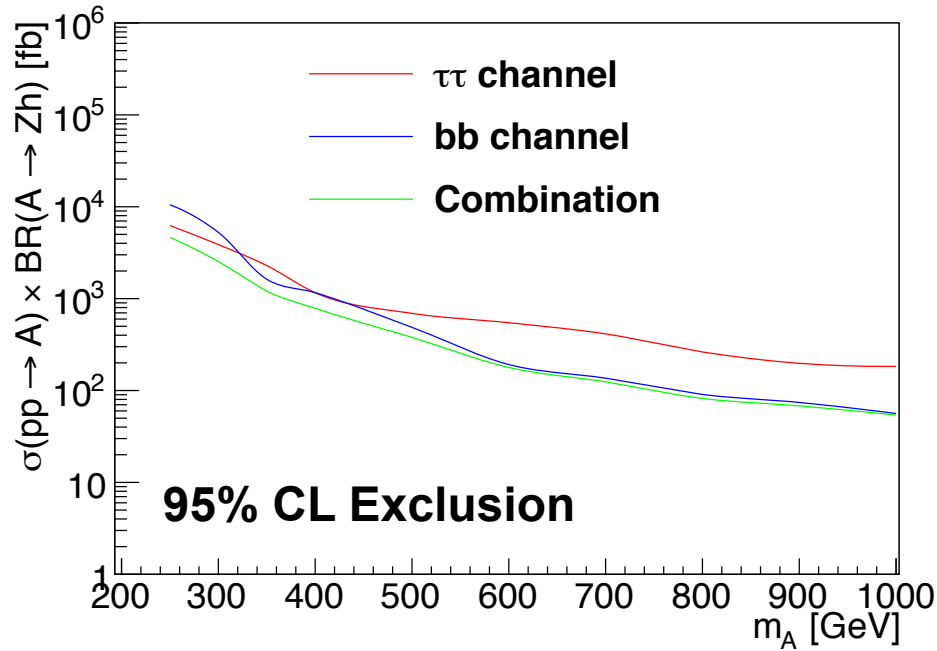
Sample	Selected Events	
	bb Channel	ττ Channel
B	6.2×10^5	-
tt	4.4×10^5	-
ttB	2.8×10^4	790
BB	2.4×10^4	3.3×10^3
tB	2.2×10^4	-
BBB	-	250
Total Background	1.1×10^6	4.3×10^3
Signal (m = 500 GeV)	2.9×10^3	140
Signal (m = 800 GeV)	1.9×10^3	70

Event Kinematics



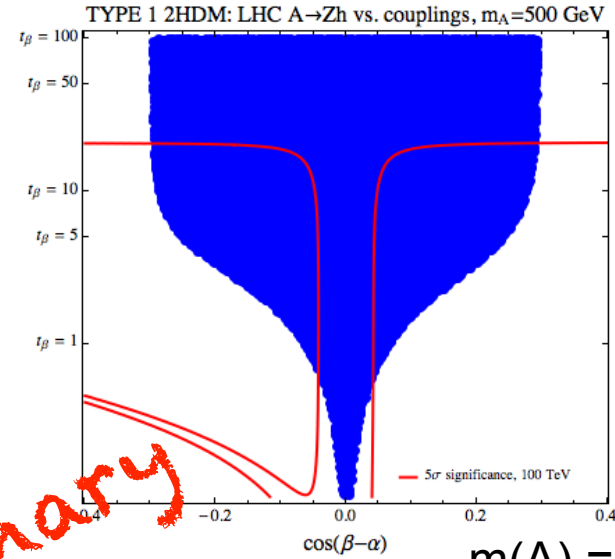
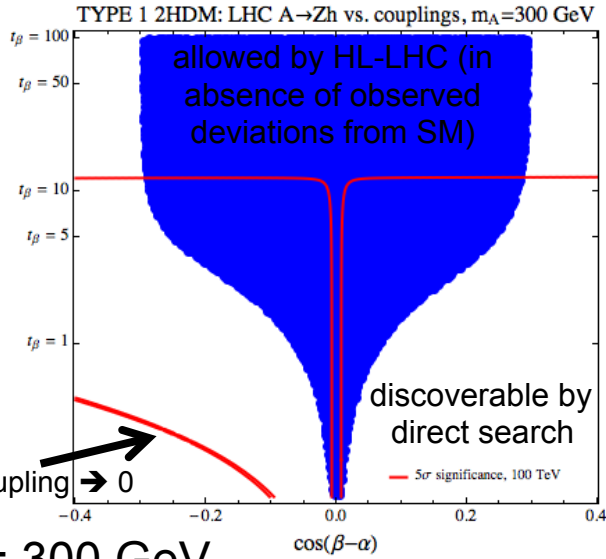
- Use to determine $\sigma \times \text{BR}$ which can be excluded or yield observation/discovery
 - Assume uniform 20% background systematic uncertainty

Results



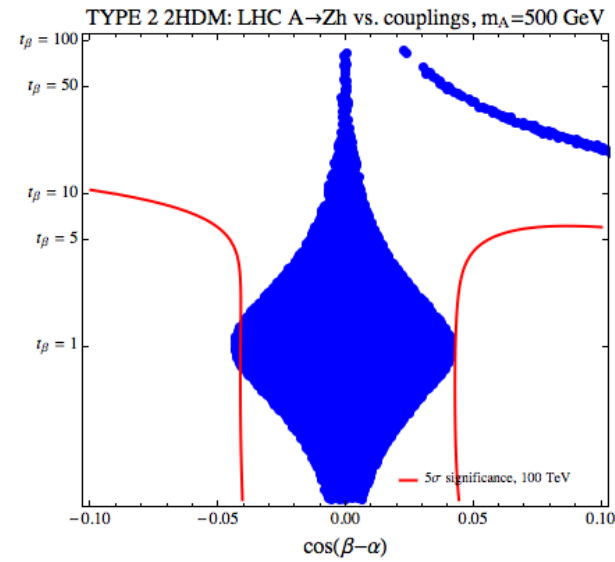
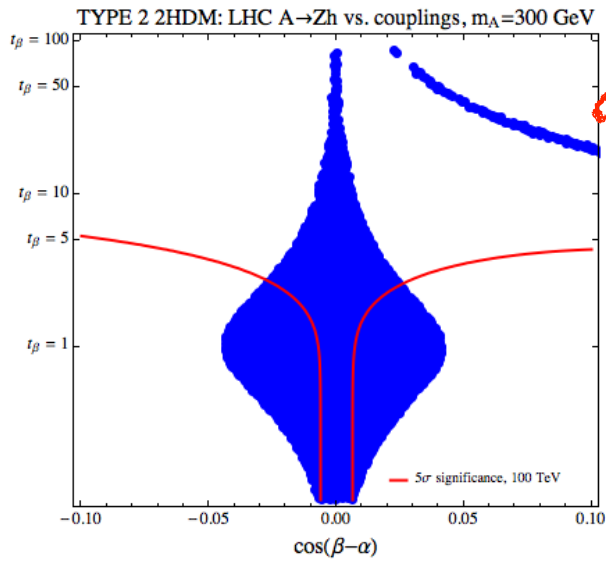
- $\tau\tau$ (bb) channel more sensitive at small (large) $m(A)$
- Low mass A harder to exclude/discover than H

2D Results



type I

Preliminary



type II

$m(A) = 300$ GeV

$m(A) = 500$ GeV

Conclusions

- Important to fully explore the Higgs sector
- Precision measurement of $h(125)$ couplings can constrain parameter space of the 2HDM
 - Little (no) sensitivity near (at) alignment limit
- Direct search at a 100 TeV pp collider offers unique potential to probe regions of parameter space near the alignment limit
- Important to pursue both coupling measurements and direct search

Backup

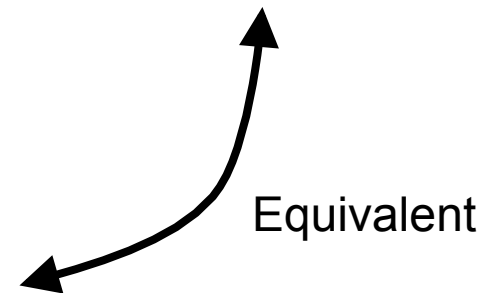
2HDM Coupling Strengths

[Craig, Galloway, Thomas]

$y_{2\text{HDM}}/y_{\text{SM}}$	Lepton-Specific			Flipped
	2HDM 1	2HDM 2	2HDM 3	2HDM 4
hVV	$s_{\beta-\alpha}$	$s_{\beta-\alpha}$	$s_{\beta-\alpha}$	$s_{\beta-\alpha}$
hQu	$s_{\beta-\alpha} + c_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} + c_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} + c_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} + c_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$
hQd	$s_{\beta-\alpha} + c_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} - t_\beta c_{\beta-\alpha}$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} + c_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} - t_\beta c_{\beta-\alpha}$
hLe	$s_{\beta-\alpha} + c_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} - t_\beta c_{\beta-\alpha}$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} - t_\beta c_{\beta-\alpha}$	$s_{\beta-\alpha} + c_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$
HVV	$c_{\beta-\alpha}$	$c_{\beta-\alpha}$	$c_{\beta-\alpha}$	$c_{\beta-\alpha}$
HQu	$c_{\beta-\alpha} - s_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} - s_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} - s_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} - s_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$
HQd	$c_{\beta-\alpha} - s_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} + t_\beta s_{\beta-\alpha}$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} - s_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} + t_\beta s_{\beta-\alpha}$
HLe	$c_{\beta-\alpha} - s_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} + t_\beta s_{\beta-\alpha}$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} + t_\beta s_{\beta-\alpha}$	$c_{\beta-\alpha} - s_{\beta-\alpha}/t_\beta$
AVV	0	0	0	0
AQu	$1/t_\beta$	$1/t_\beta$	$1/t_\beta$	$1/t_\beta$
AQd	$-1/t_\beta$	t_β	$-1/t_\beta$	t_β
ALe	$-1/t_\beta$	t_β	t_β	$-1/t_\beta$

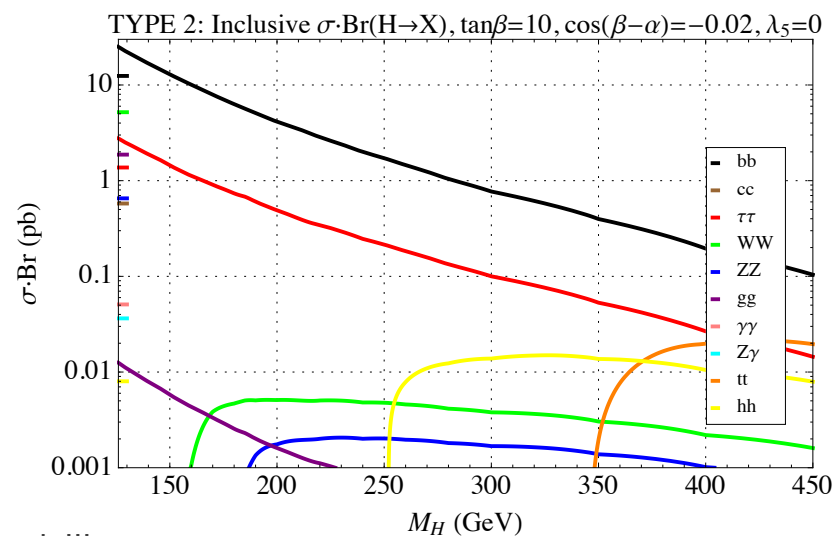
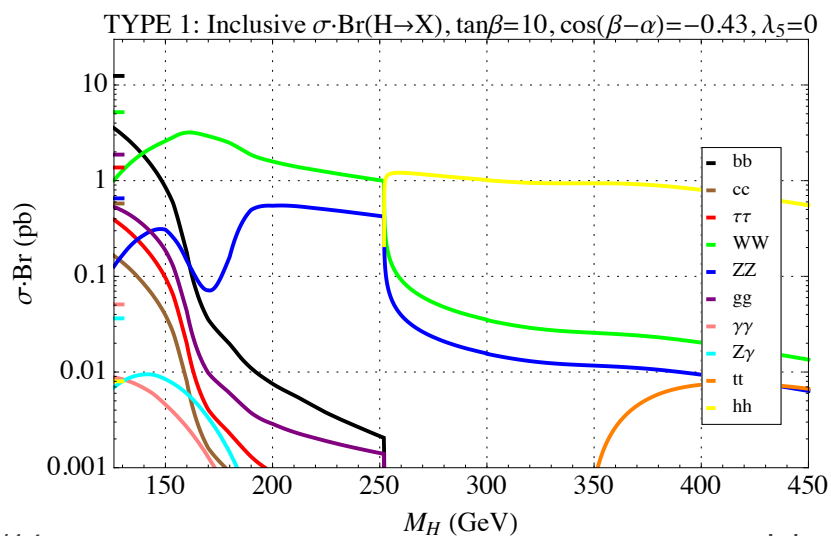
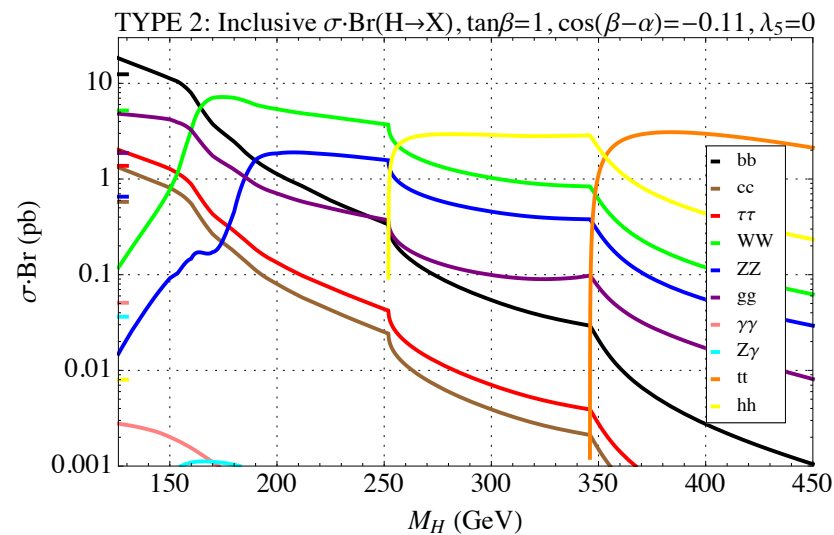
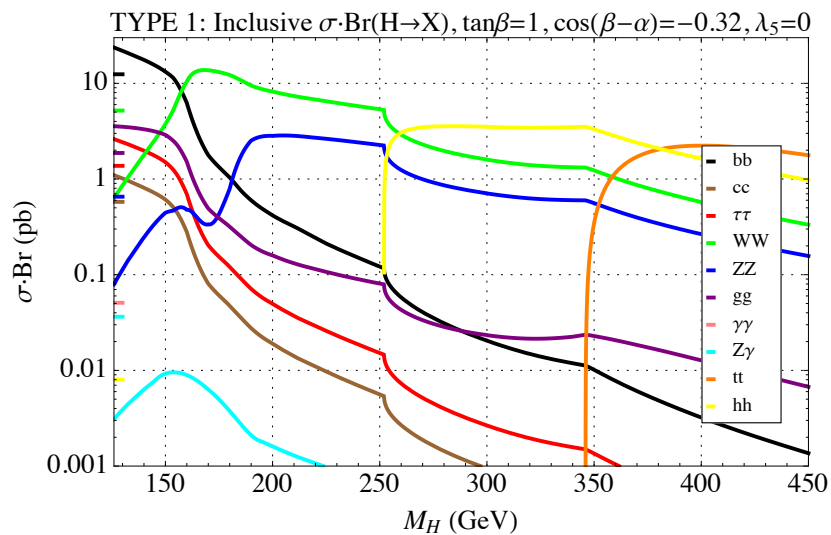
[Branco, Ferreira, Lavoura, Rebelo, Sher, Silva]

	Type I	Type II	Lepton-specific	Flipped
ξ_h^u	$\cos \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \sin \beta$
ξ_h^d	$\cos \alpha / \sin \beta$	$-\sin \alpha / \cos \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \sin \beta$	$-\sin \alpha / \cos \beta$
ξ_h^ℓ	$\cos \alpha / \sin \beta$	$-\sin \alpha / \cos \beta$	$-\sin \alpha / \cos \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \sin \beta$
ξ_H^u	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$
ξ_H^d	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \cos \beta$	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \cos \beta$
ξ_H^ℓ	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \cos \beta$	$\cos \alpha / \cos \beta$	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$
ξ_A^u	$\cot \beta$	$\cot \beta$	$\cot \beta$	$\cot \beta$
ξ_A^d	$-\cot \beta$	$\tan \beta$	$-\cot \beta$	$\tan \beta$
ξ_A^ℓ	$-\cot \beta$	$\tan \beta$	$\tan \beta$	$-\cot \beta$



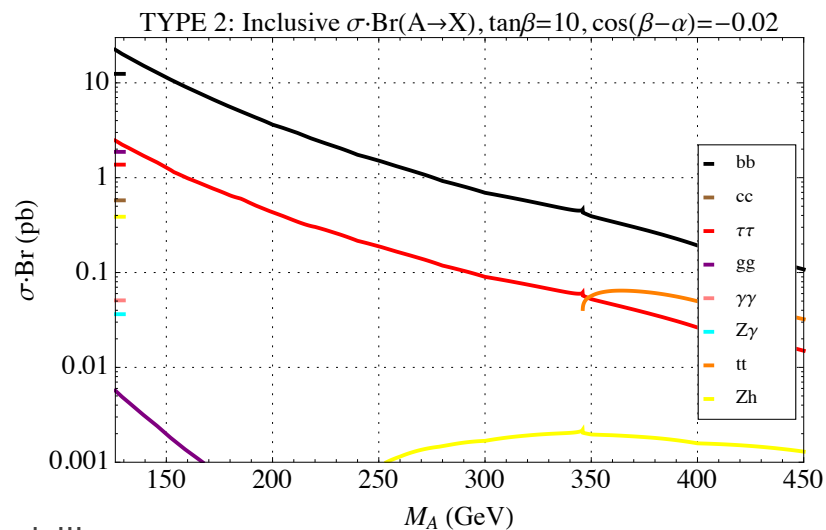
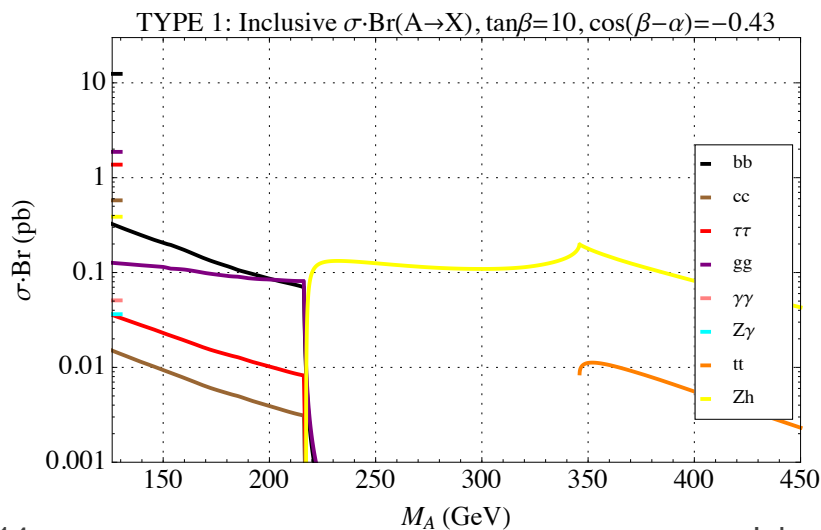
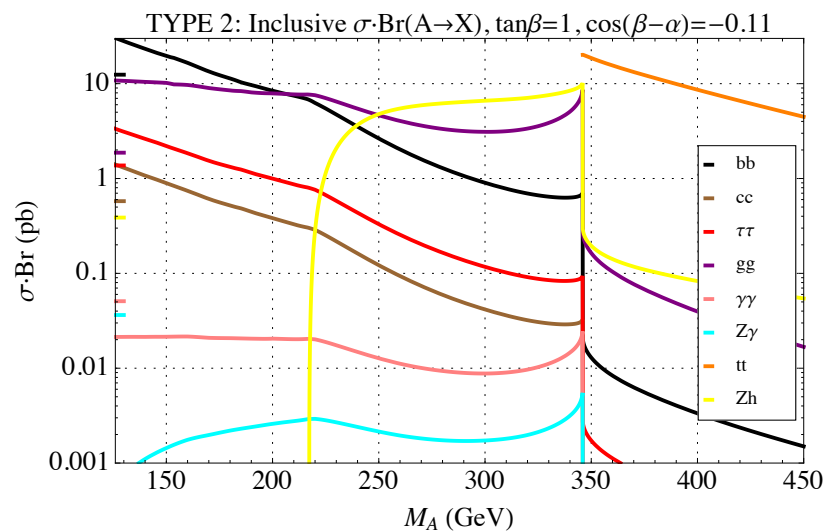
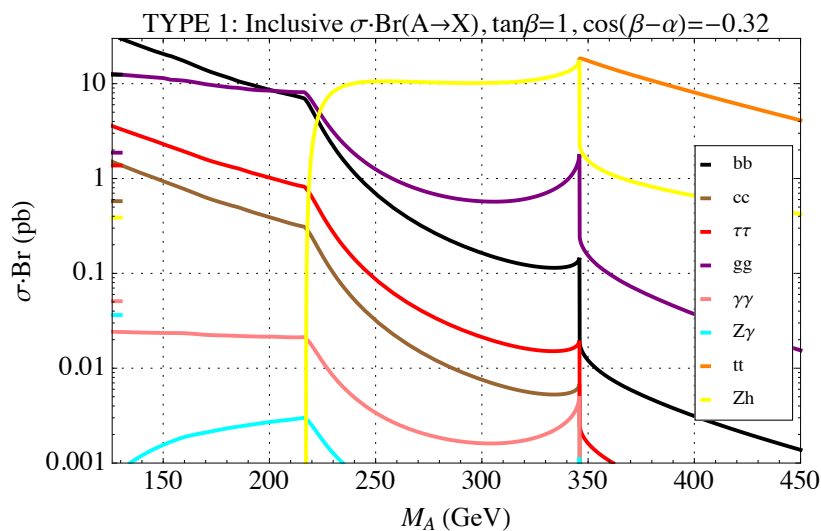
$\sigma(H) \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow X)$

[Craig, Galloway, Thomas]

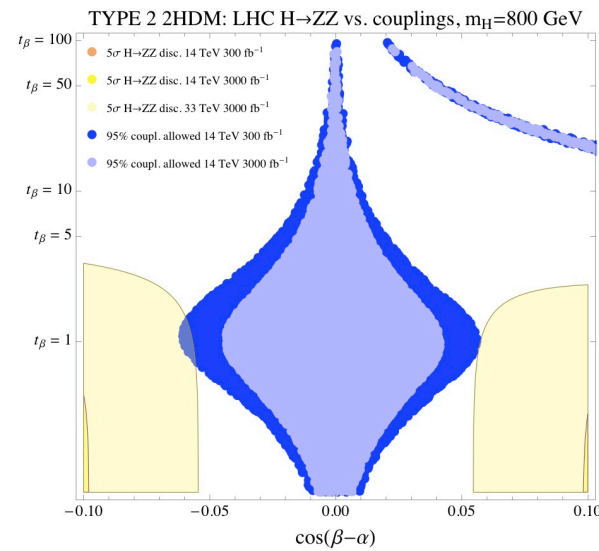
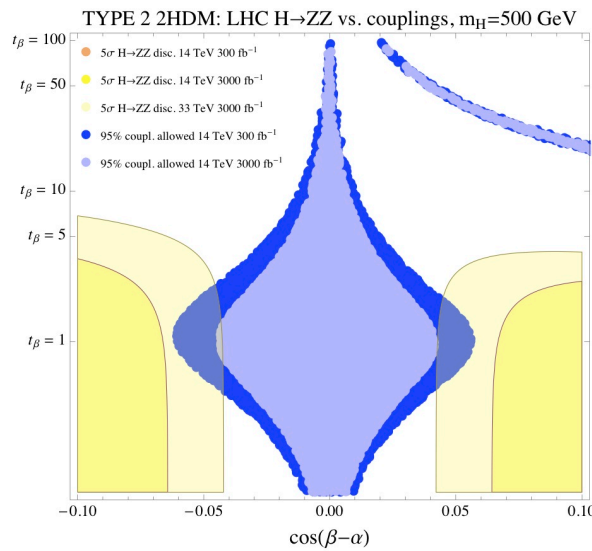
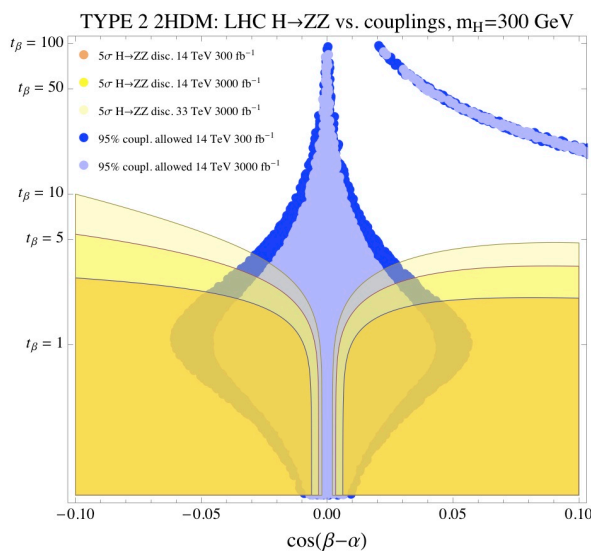
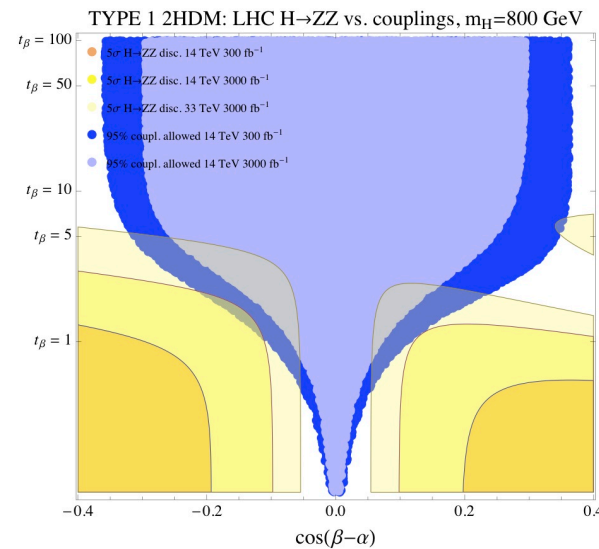
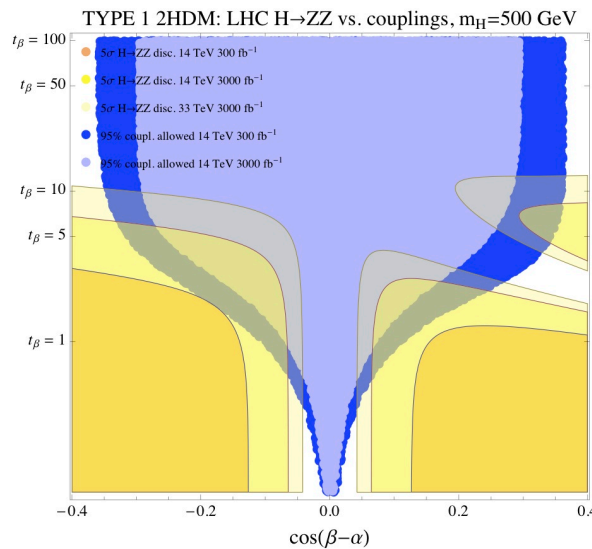
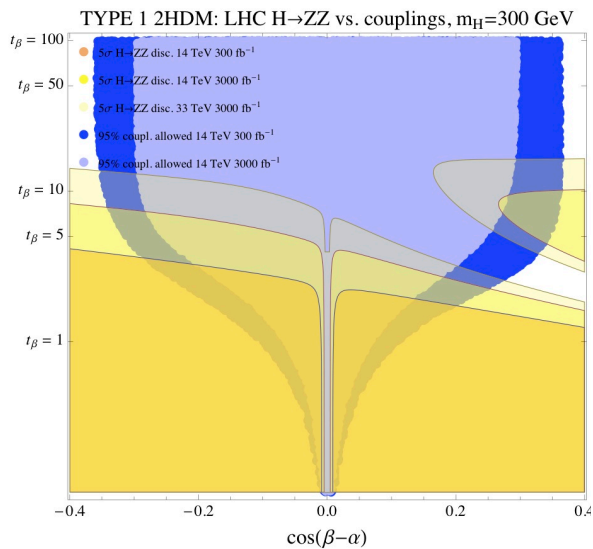


$\sigma(A) \times \text{BR}(A \rightarrow X)$

[Craig, Galloway, Thomas]



H → ZZ



A \rightarrow Zh

