

Light charged Higgs boson with dominant decay to  $cb$   
quarks and its search at LHC and LEP colliders  
[arXiv:1810.05403]

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# Overview

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- 2 Light charged Higgs in 3HDM (Three-Higgs-Doublet-Model)
- 3 Mixing matrix and Yukawa couplings
- 4 Charged Higgs decay with cb quark
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# 1. Motivation

# Motivation of charged Higgs and MHDM (Multi-Higgs-Doublets-Model)

- A neutral-charged Spin 0 Higgs Boson has been detected at LHC
- Existence of Charged Higgs boson?

	SPIN 0	SPIN 1/2	SPIN 1
Charge 0	$H$	$\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$	$\gamma, Z, g$
Charge $\pm 1$	$H^\pm ?$	$e^\pm, \mu^\pm, \tau^\pm, u, d, c, s, t, b$	$W^\pm$

Reason for MHDM:

- Supersymmetry, DM...
- Three generations of fermions. More generations (doublets) of scalars?
- Extra sources of CP-violation.

## 2.Light charged Higgs in 3HDM

# Light charged Higgs in 3HDM

- Three active isospin fields  $\Phi_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  are introduced, and each contain a vacuum expectation value with sum rule

$$\Phi_i = \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_i^+ \\ (v_i + \phi_i^{0,real} + i\phi_i^{0,imag})/\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right),$$
$$\sum_i v_i^2 = v_{sm}^2 = (246 \text{ GeV})^2$$

- The mass matrix of the charged scalars is diagonalized by the  $3 \times 3$  matrix  $U$  : [C. Albright, J. Smith and S.-H.H. Tye]

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} G^+ \\ H_2^+ \\ H_3^+ \end{array} \right) = U \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1^+ \\ \phi_2^+ \\ \phi_3^+ \end{array} \right).$$

- By considering  $H_3^+$  is much heavier, the light charged Higgs  $H_2^+$  after imposing two soft-broken  $Z_2$  symmetries will have:

$$\mathcal{L}_{H_2^\pm} = -H_2^+ \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}V_{ud}}{v_{sm}} \bar{u} (m_d X P_R + m_u Y P_L) d + \frac{\sqrt{2}m_l}{v_{sm}} Z \bar{\nu}_L l_R \right\} + H.c.$$

### 3. Mixing matrix and Yukawa couplings

# Yukawa Couplings of light charged Higgs in 3HDM

- Yukawa couplings for  $H_2^+$  can be written as:

$$X = \frac{U_{d2}^\dagger}{U_{d1}^\dagger}, \quad Y = -\frac{U_{u2}^\dagger}{U_{u1}^\dagger}, \quad Z = \frac{U_{\ell 2}^\dagger}{U_{\ell 1}^\dagger}.$$

- Five independent versions of Yukawa interactions of 3HDM with NFC based on charged assignment of  $Z_2$  symmetries.

	$u$	$d$	$\ell$
3HDM(Type I)	2	2	2
3HDM(Type II)	2	1	1
3HDM(Lepton-specific)	2	2	1
3HDM(Flipped)	2	1	2
3HDM(Democratic)	2	1	3

# Mixing matrix $U$ in 3HDM

- The matrix  $U$  can be written explicitly as a function of four parameters  $\tan \beta$ ,  $\tan \gamma$ ,  $\theta$ , and  $\delta$ , where

$$\tan \beta = v_2/v_1, \quad \tan \gamma = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}/v_3.$$

- $v_1$ ,  $v_2$ , and  $v_3$  are the vacuum expectation values of the three Higgs doublets.
- $\theta$  is the mixing angle between light and heavy charged Higgses
- $\delta$  is the CP phase.
- The explicit form of  $U$  given as :  
[C. Albright, J. Smith and S.-H.H. Tye]

$$= \begin{pmatrix} s_\gamma c_\beta & s_\gamma s_\beta & c_\gamma \\ -c_\theta s_\beta e^{-i\delta} - s_\theta c_\gamma c_\beta & c_\theta c_\beta e^{-i\delta} - s_\theta c_\gamma s_\beta & s_\theta s_\gamma \\ s_\theta s_\beta e^{-i\delta} - c_\theta c_\gamma c_\beta & -s_\theta c_\beta e^{-i\delta} - c_\theta c_\gamma s_\beta & c_\theta s_\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

Here  $s$ ,  $c$  denote the sine or cosine of the respective parameter.

# Experiment constraints on $X, Y$

$$X = \frac{U_{d2}^\dagger}{U_{d1}^\dagger}, \quad Y = -\frac{U_{u2}^\dagger}{U_{u1}^\dagger}, \quad Z = \frac{U_{\ell 2}^\dagger}{U_{\ell 1}^\dagger}.$$

- $b \rightarrow s\gamma$  constrains the real part of  $(XY^*)$ . For  $m_{H^\pm} = 100$  GeV case:  
[Michael Trott, Mark B. Wise, arXiv:1009.2813v3]

$$-1.1 \leq \text{Re}(XY^*) \leq 0.7.$$

- The **Electric Dipole Moment** (EDM) of the neutron (CP-violation can manifest from Yukawa couplings) gives the following constraint for  $m_{H^\pm} = 100$  GeV :

$$|\text{Im}(XY^*)| \leq 0.1.$$

## 4. Charged Higgs decay with cb quark

# Study light $H^\pm$ decay through Yukawa couplings

- For  $m_{H^\pm} > m_t$ ,  $H^\pm \rightarrow tb$  could dominate for all 2HDMs and 3HDMs.
- Only focus on fermions by considering additional neutral scalars to be much heavier than  $H^\pm$ .

- $$\Gamma(H^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu) = \frac{G_F m_{H^\pm} m_\ell^2 |Z|^2}{4\pi\sqrt{2}},$$

- $$\Gamma(H^\pm \rightarrow ud) = \frac{3G_F V_{ud} m_{H^\pm} (m_d^2 |X|^2 + m_u^2 |Y|^2)}{4\pi\sqrt{2}}.$$

- $|X| \gg |Y|, |Z|$ ,  $BR(H^\pm \rightarrow cb)$  could be dominant ( $\sim 80\%$ ).

# Dominant $cb$ decay from light $H^\pm$ in 3HDM

Benefit of  $cb$ :

- Strategy to distinguish between 2HDM and 3HDM due to  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$  constrain and limit from  $M_{H^\pm}$ .
- search gap within region  $80 \rightarrow 90$  GeV.
- Main background is WW, and  $W^\pm \rightarrow cb$  is small due to small CKM matrix element ( $V_{cb} \approx 0.04$ ).
- Use b-tagging to select signal events and to suppress the background.

Parameter study:

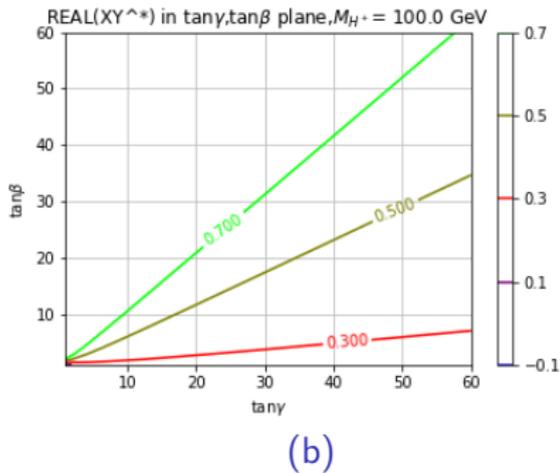
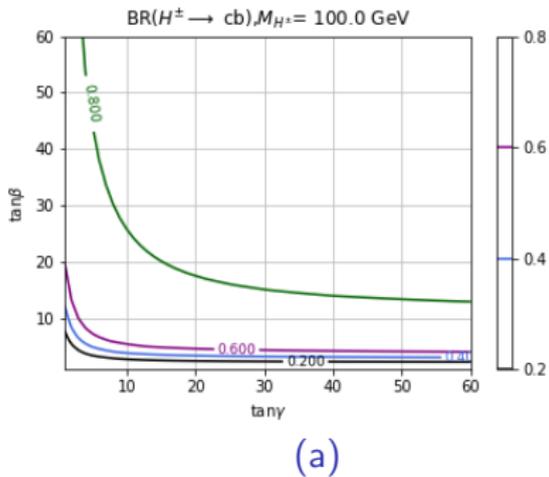
- Input fundamental parameters for  $X, Y, Z$  are varied as follows :

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 0 & , \quad 1 \leq \tan\beta \leq 60 \\ 0 \leq \delta \leq 2\pi & , \quad 1 \leq \tan\gamma \leq 60 \end{aligned}$$

- 2 types (**Flipped and Democratic**) can have large  $BR(H^\pm \rightarrow cb)$ .

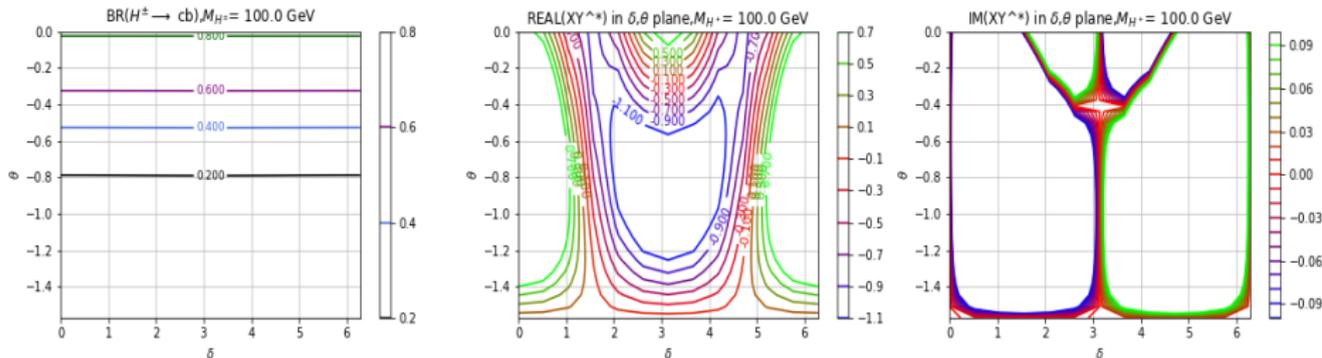
	$u$	$d$	$\ell$
3HDM(Type I)	2	2	2
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3HDM(Flipped)	2	1	2
3HDM(Democratic)	2	1	3

# Results for $BR(H^\pm \rightarrow cb)$ in Flipped 3HDM in $[\tan\gamma, \tan\beta]$ plane



**Figure:** Branching ratio of  $H^\pm$  decay through  $cb$  channel with  $\theta = -\pi/3, \delta = 0, M_{H^\pm} = 100$  GeV in  $[\tan\gamma, \tan\beta]$  plane. **Left Panel:** Contours of  $BR(H^\pm \rightarrow cb)$ . **Right Panel:** Contours of  $Re(XY^*)$  ( $b \rightarrow s\gamma$  constraint).

# Results for $BR(H^\pm \rightarrow cb)$ in Democratic 3HDM in $[\delta, \theta]$ plane

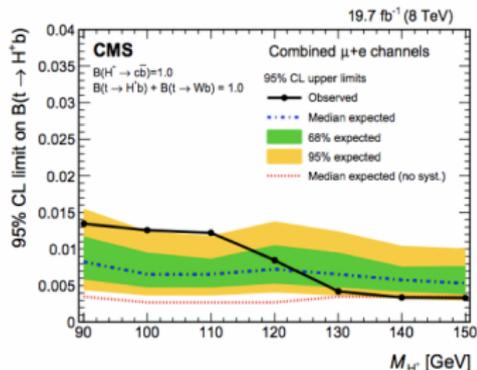


**Figure:** Branching ratio of  $H^\pm$  decay through  $cb$  channel with  $\tan\beta = 40$ ,  $\tan\gamma = 10$ ,  $M_{H^\pm} = 100$  GeV in  $[\delta, \theta]$  plane. **Left Panel:** Contours of  $BR(H^\pm \rightarrow cb)$ . **Central Panel:** Contours of  $Re(XY^*)$  in  $[\delta, \theta]$  plane ( $b \rightarrow s\gamma$  constraint). **Right Panel:** Contours of  $Im(XY^*)$  in  $[\delta, \theta]$  plane (Neutron EDM constraint).

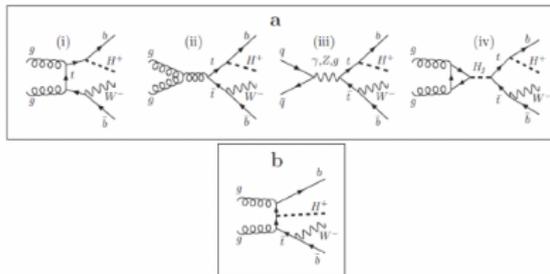
## 5. Collider Searches and Detection Prospects

# Recent charged Higgs research from colliders

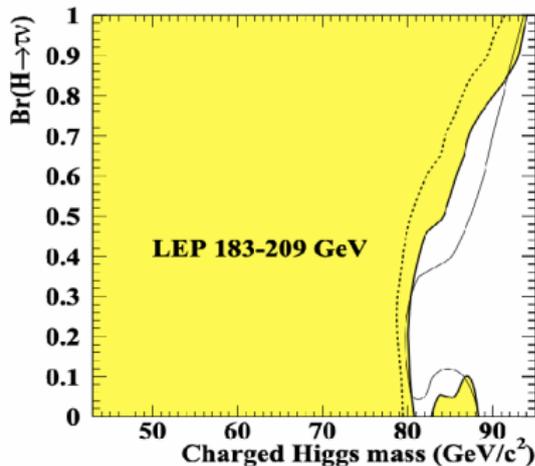
LHC [arXiv:1808.06575]



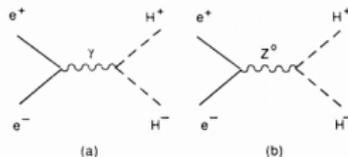
$gg, q\bar{q}, b\bar{b}(\rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{t}H^+) \rightarrow b\bar{b}W^-H^+,$   
 $gg(\rightarrow b\bar{t}H^+) \rightarrow b\bar{b}W^-H^+$



LEP [arXiv:1301.6065]



$e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^-$





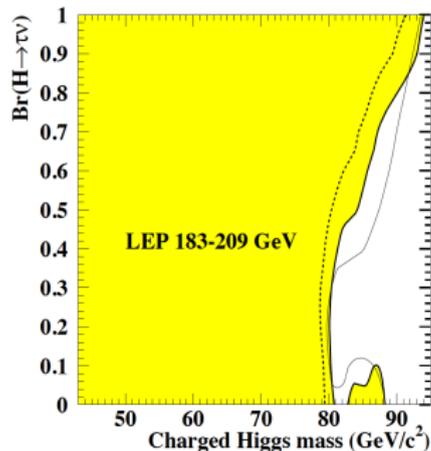
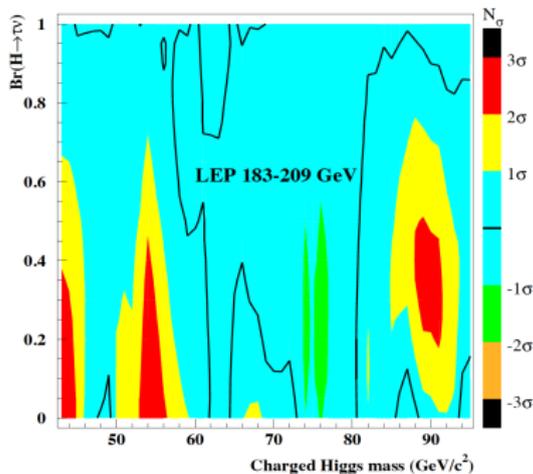
$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow W^\pm b) = \frac{G_F m_t}{8\sqrt{2}\pi} [m_t^2 + 2M_W^2] [1 - M_W^2/m_t^2]^2$$



$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow H^\pm b) = \frac{G_F m_t}{8\sqrt{2}\pi} [m_t^2 |Y|^2 + m_b^2 |X|^2] [1 - m_{H^\pm}^2/m_t^2]^2.$$

- $BR(t \rightarrow H^\pm b)$  depends on magnitudes of  $|X|, |Y|$ . It affects production rate of charged Higgs even LHC has sensitivity for mass region 80 to 90 GeV.
- LEP search involves only gauge couplings and unknown charged Higgs mass parameter.

# LEP search results on $Br(H^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu)$ [arXiv: 1301.6065]



*Left Panel* : Statistical Significance from background expectation. *Right Panel* : excluded regions in the  $Br(H^\pm \rightarrow \tau\nu)$  vs  $M_{H^\pm}$  plane. The shaded area is excluded at 95 % C.L. or higher. Solid line is expected exclusion limit at 95 %. The dotted line is observed limit at 99.7 % C.L.

## 6.Summary

# Summary

- We have studied the light charged Higgs case in 3HDM with  $m_{H^\pm} < m_t$ .
- Two types of 3HDM (Flipped and Democratic) can have large  $BR(H^\pm \rightarrow cb)$ . b-tagging could be a good strategy to search for charged Higgs signals.
- First search for  $t$  to  $H^\pm b$  followed by  $H^\pm$  to  $cb$  carried out at LHC recently (August,2018), with limits for  $90 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{H^\pm} \leq 150 \text{ GeV}$ .
- Currently no sensitivity to  $80 \text{ GeV} \leq m_{H^\pm} \leq 90 \text{ GeV}$ , but sensitivity expected in the future.
- If light  $H^\pm$  with small  $|X|, |Y|$  escapes detection at LHC (Blind Spot), then it still could be searched at future  $e^+e^-$  colliders.
- Promotion of higher energy  $e^+e^-$  colliders is necessary (ie. ILC,CEPC, FCC-ee).

# Thanks for Listening



ATLAS Collaboration and others (2018)

Evidence for the associated production of the Higgs boson and a top quark pair with the ATLAS detector

*Journal Name Phys. Rev. D* 21 (1980) 711.



C. Albright, J. Smith and S.-H.H. Tye(1980)

Signatures for charged Higgs boson production in  $e + e$  collisions

*Journal Name Physical Review D*,85(11),115002.



Thomas G. Rizzo (1988)

$b \rightarrow s\gamma$  in the two-Higgs-doublet model

*Journal Name Physical Review D*,38, 820.



DØ Collaboration (2009)



S. L. Glashow and S. Weinberg, *Phys. Rev. D* 15 (1977) 1958



On theories of enhanced CP violation in  $B_{s,d}$  meson mixing, Michael Trott, Mark B. Wise