

# HEAVY HIGGS BOSONS AT LHC

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**arXiv:1504.07617** J. Hajer, T. Liu and J.F.H. Shiu

**arXiv:1605.08744** N. Craig, J.Hajer, T.Liu and H. Zhang

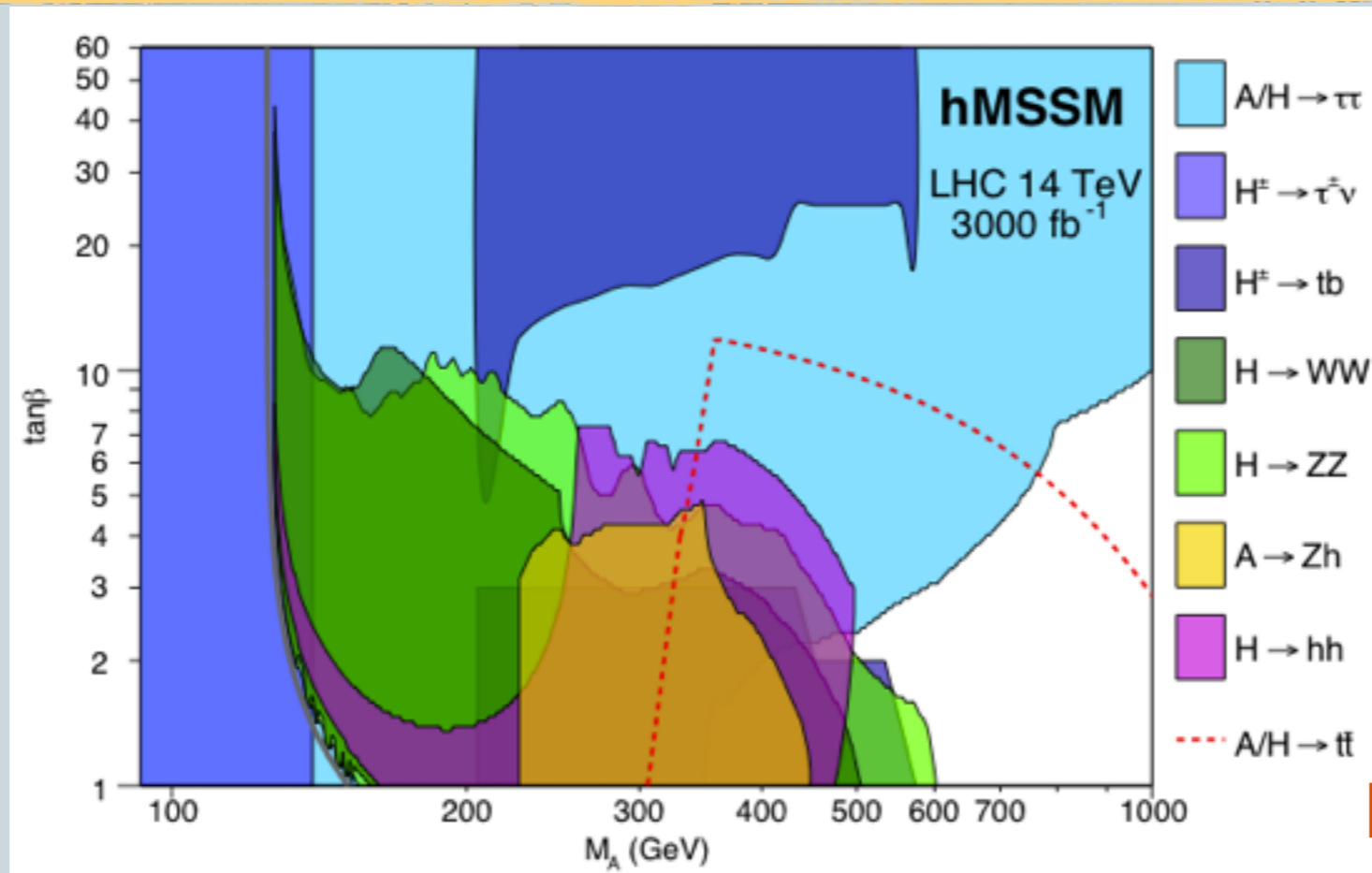


# BSM Higgs Bosons

- ¢ An extended Higgs sector extensively exists in NP
- ¢ We focus on the MSSM Higgs bosons (no CP-violation): H, A, Hc
  - ¢ Higgs mass spectrum and couplings only depend on two parameters (in addition to the SM ones) at tree-level:  $\tan_\beta$ ,  $m_A/m_{Hc}$
  - ¢ So in principle we can make a sensitivity projection on a plane expanded by these two parameters:  $m_A/m_{Hc}$  -  $\tan_\beta$
- ¢ It is straightforward to generalise the analyses to many other models, such as 2HDM, NMSSM, etc.



# MSSM Higgs Bosons at 14 TeV



[A. Djouadi et. al.'15]

- ¢ A sensitivity projected at the LHC, by rescaling the 7 and 8 TeV results to 14 TeV
- ¢ Neutral Higgs: excluded up to ~ O(1) TeV, except an expected wedge region
- ¢ Charged Higgs: excluded up to ~600 GeV, via pp → tb H<sub>c</sub> → tbtb



# Questions to Address

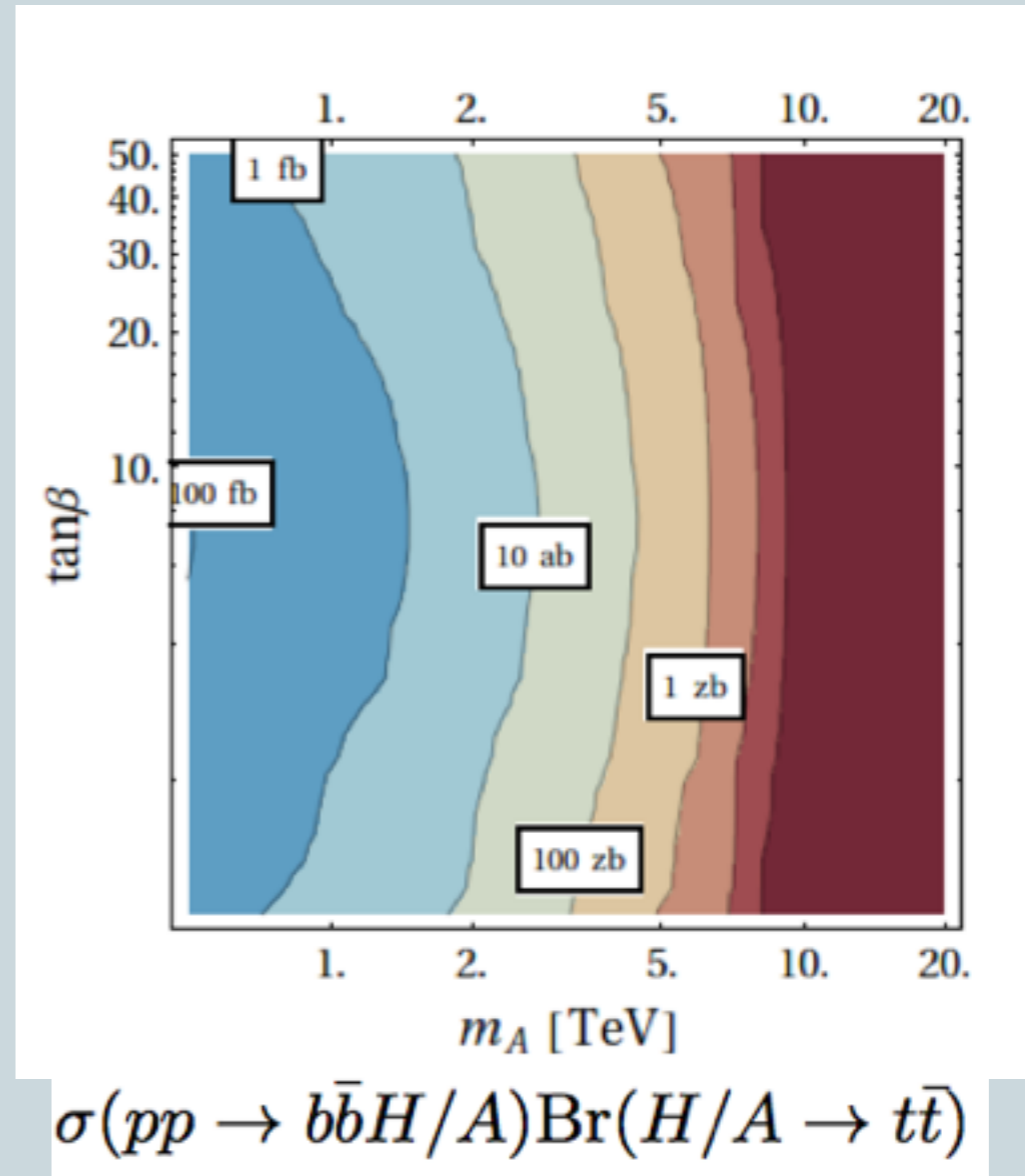
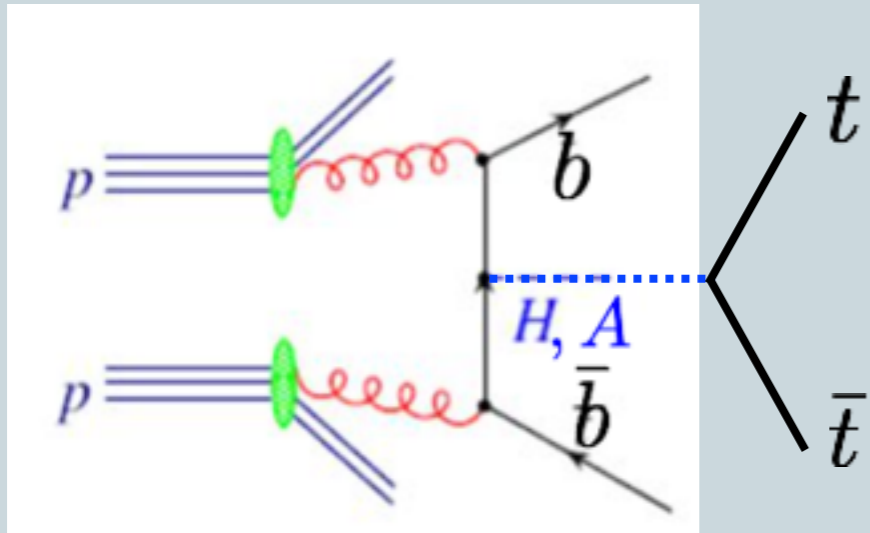
- ¢ For neutral Higgs search, how to probe the uncovered wedge region?
- ¢ What is wrong with the red dotted line?

$$g_{HVV} = g_{hZA} = g_{hW^\mp H^\pm} \propto \cos(\beta - \alpha) \rightarrow 0$$

	Couplings	MSSM
$H$	$g_{HVV}$	$\cos(\beta - \alpha)$
	$g_{Ht\bar{t}}$	$\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$
	$g_{Hb\bar{b}}$	$\cos \alpha / \cos \beta$
	$g_{H\tau\bar{\tau}}$	$\cos \alpha / \cos \beta$
$A$	$g_{AVV}$	0
	$g_{At\bar{t}}$	$\cot \beta$
	$g_{Ab\bar{b}}$	$\tan \beta$
	$g_{A\tau\bar{\tau}}$	$\tan \beta$
$H^\pm$	$g_{H^+ \bar{u}d}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}v} V_{ud}^* [m_d \tan \beta (1 + \gamma_5) + m_u \cot \beta (1 - \gamma_5)]$
	$g_{H^- u\bar{d}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}v} V_{ud} [m_d \tan \beta (1 - \gamma_5) + m_u \cot \beta (1 + \gamma_5)]$
	$g_{H^+ \nu l}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}v} m_l \tan \beta (1 + \gamma_5)$
	$g_{H^- \nu \bar{l}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}v} m_l \tan \beta (1 - \gamma_5)$



# Neutral Higgs-14TeV

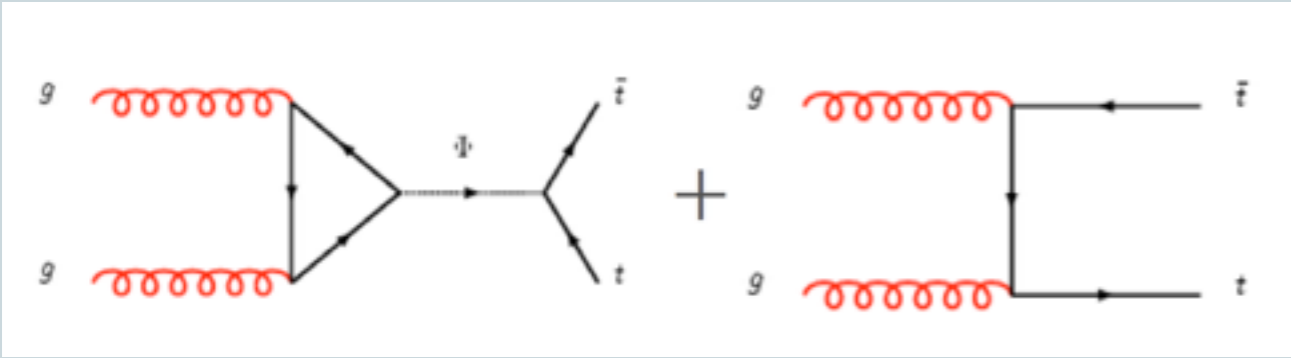


- ⌘ moderate  $\tan_\beta$  enhanced !
- ⌘ expected to yield a larger sensitivity for probing moderate  $\tan_\beta \Rightarrow$  the wedge region might be covered !

$$g_{HVV} = g_{hZA} = g_{hW^\mp H^\pm} \propto \cos(\beta - \alpha) \rightarrow 0$$



# Neutral Higgs-14TeV

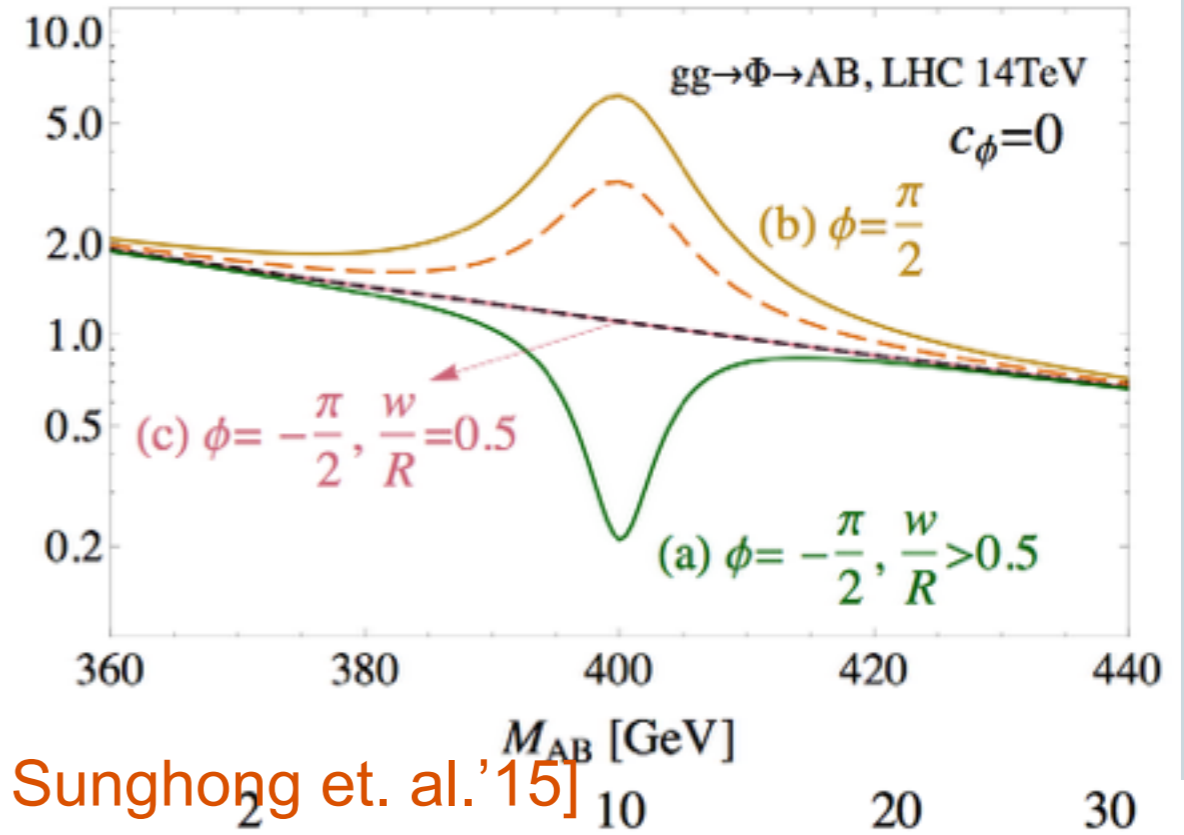


$$\hat{\sigma} = \hat{\sigma}_{\text{bg}} + \frac{M^4}{(\hat{s} - M^2)^2 + M^4 w^2} \times \left[ \frac{2(\hat{s} - M^2)}{M^2} \hat{\sigma}_{\text{int}} c_\phi + \hat{\sigma}_{\text{res}} \left( 1 + \frac{2w}{R} s_\phi \right) \right]$$

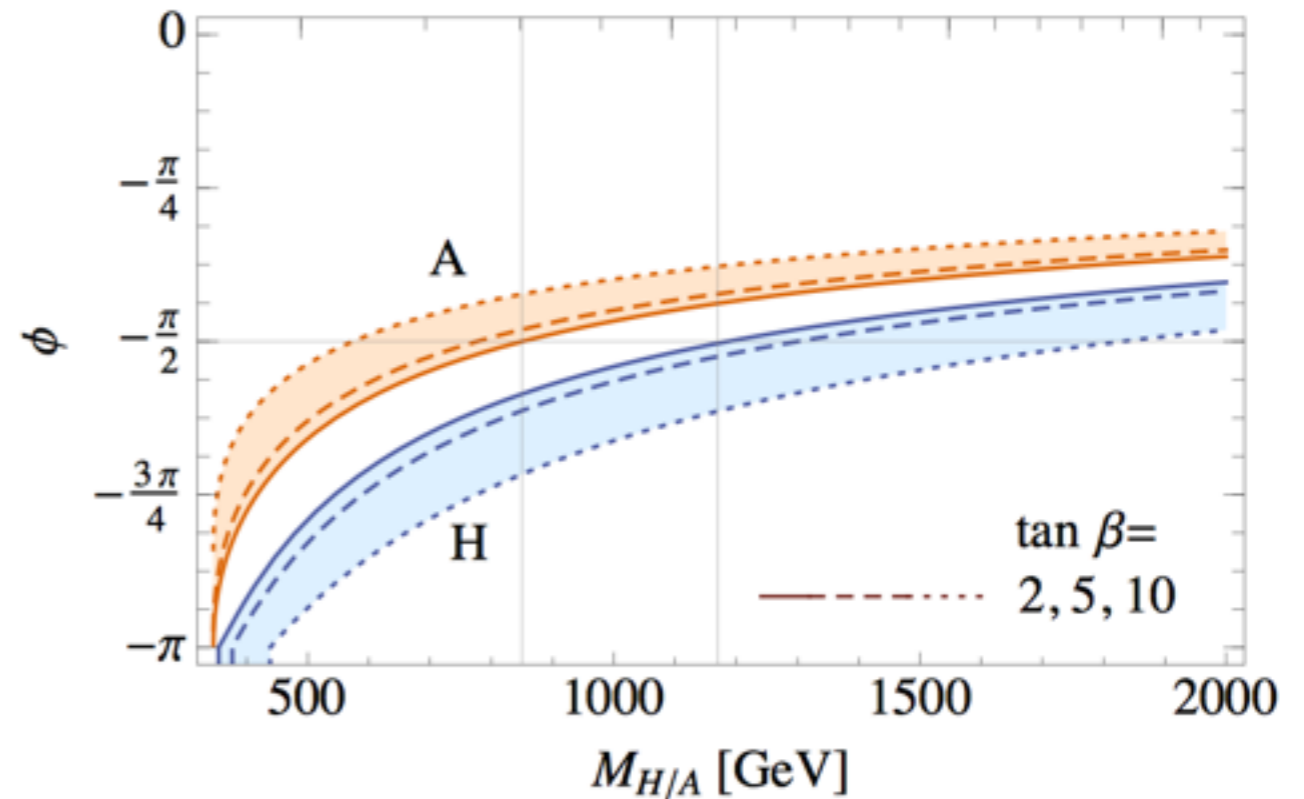
$$\hat{\sigma}_{\text{bg, res}} = \frac{1}{32\pi\hat{s}} \int dz \sum \mathcal{A}_{\text{bg, res}}^2,$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\text{int}} e^{i\phi} = \frac{1}{32\pi\hat{s}} \int dz \sum \mathcal{A}_{\text{bg}} \mathcal{A}_{\text{res}} e^{i(\phi_{\text{res}} - \phi_{\text{bg}})}$$

$$R = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{res}}}{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{int}}}, \quad w \equiv \frac{\Gamma}{M}.$$

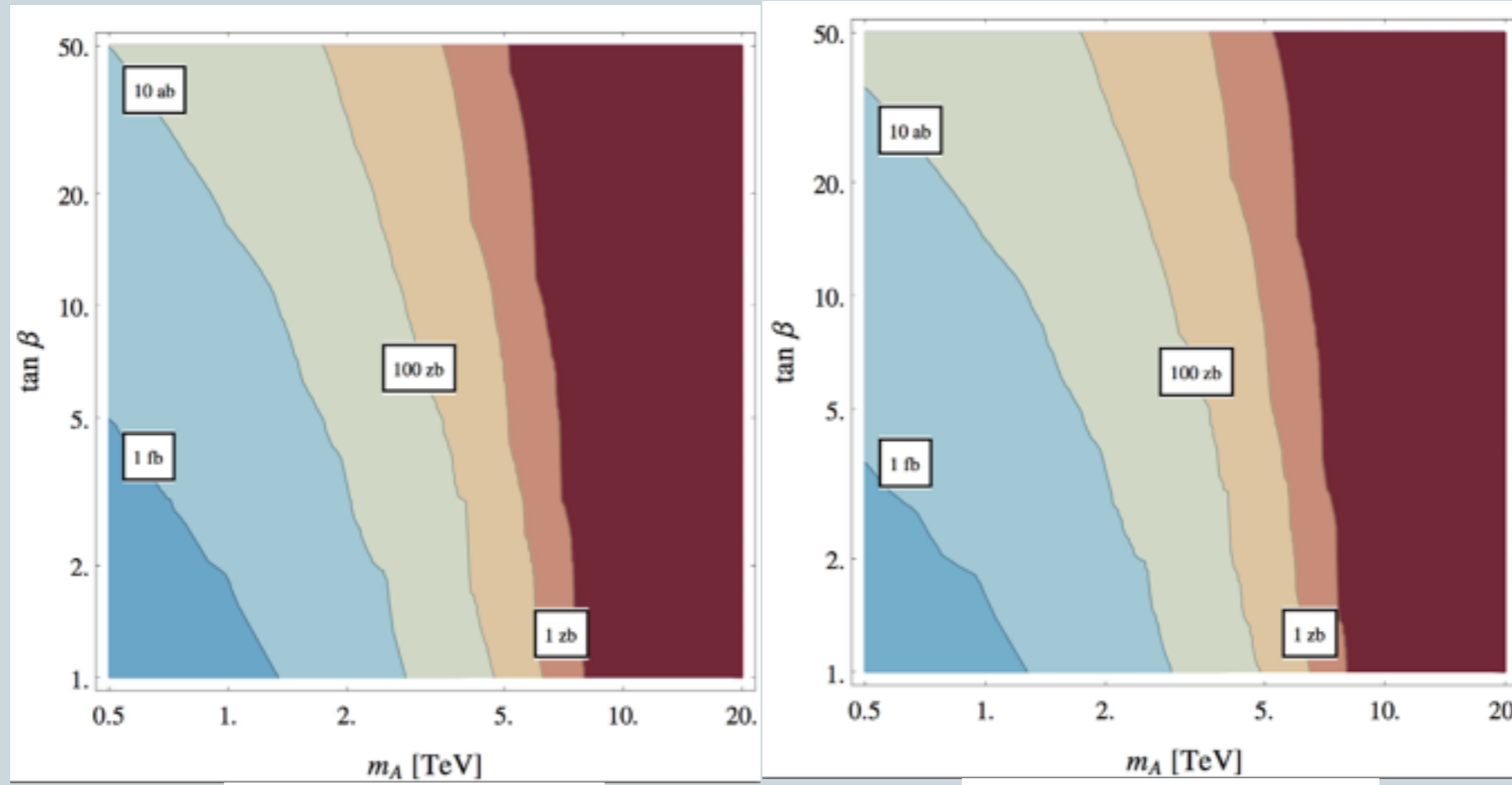


[J. Sunghong et. al.'15]



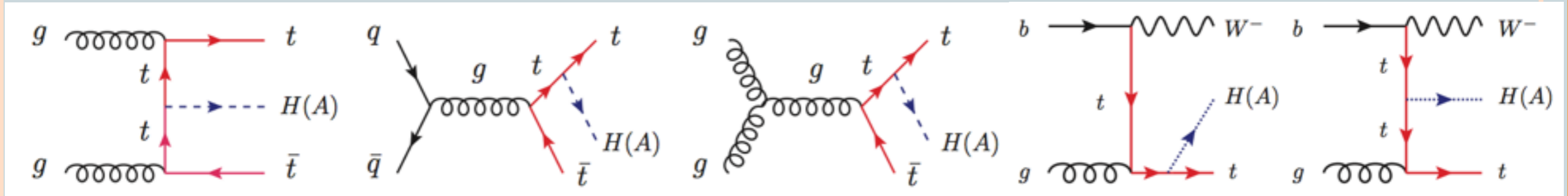


# Neutral Higgs-14TeV



$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H/Att)$

$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H/AtW)$





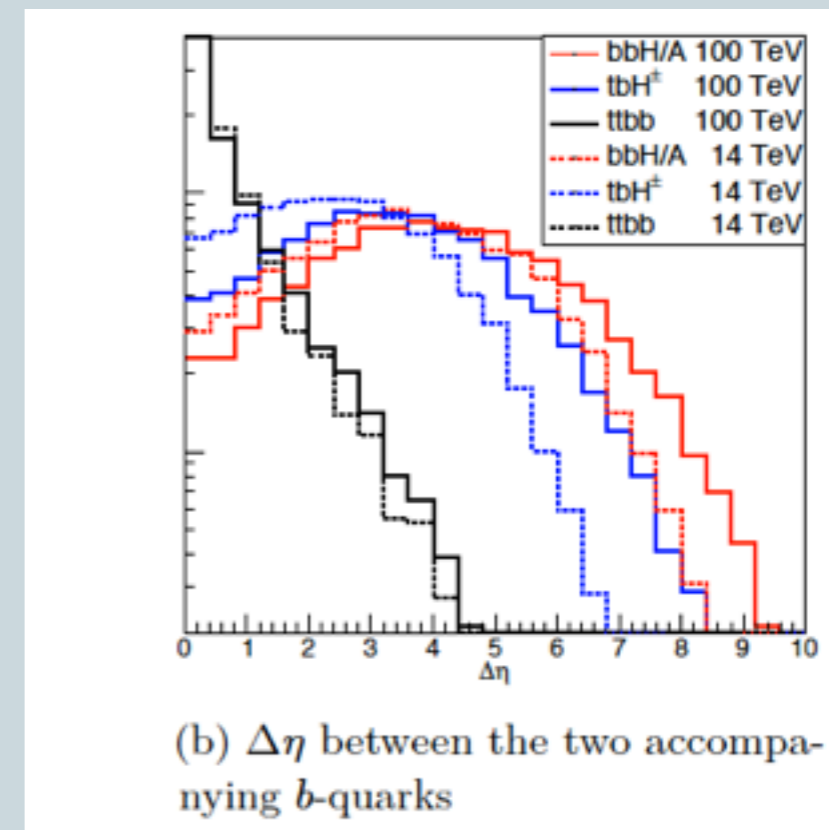
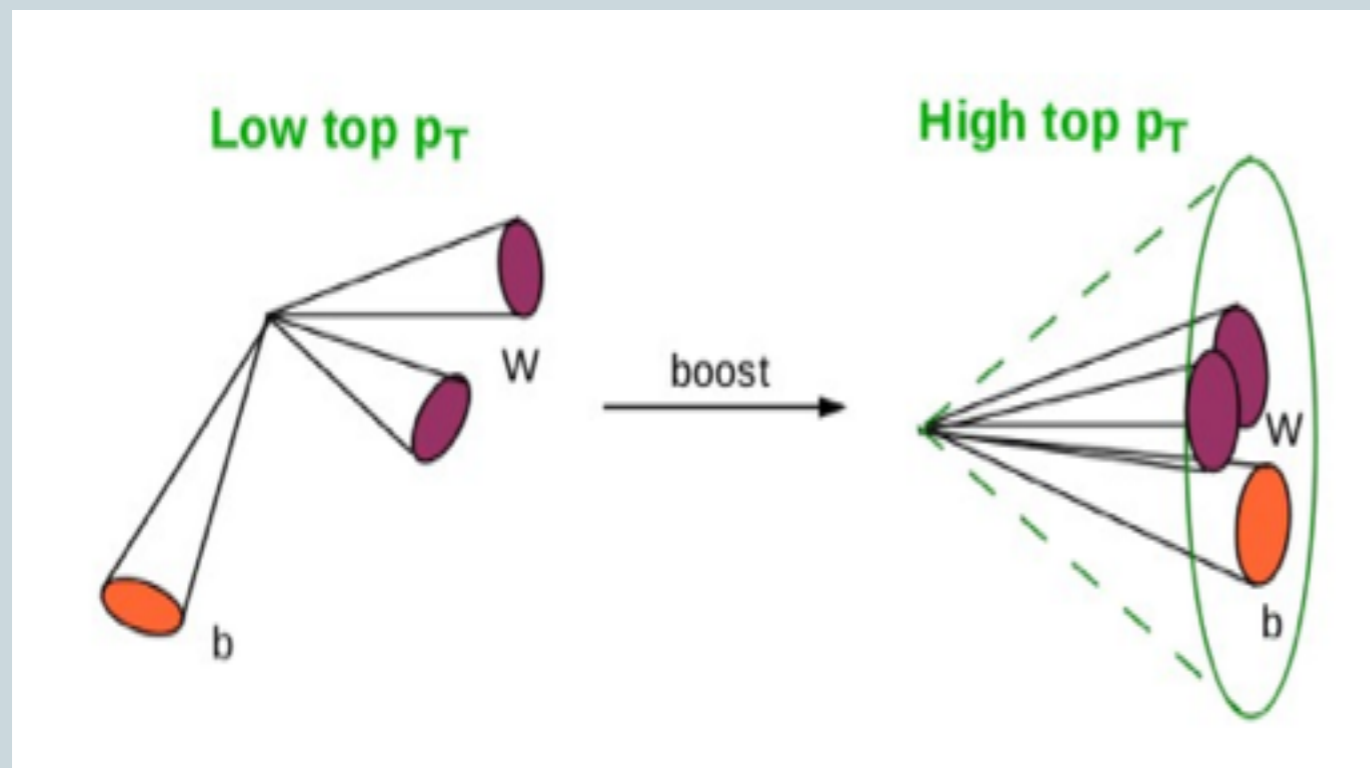
# Kinematics

## Heavy Higgs resonance

related to the heaviness of Higgs bosons in the decoupling limits.

## Forwardness/Backwardness of accompanying particles

the accompanying particles are less boosted, but tend to have a large rapidity.



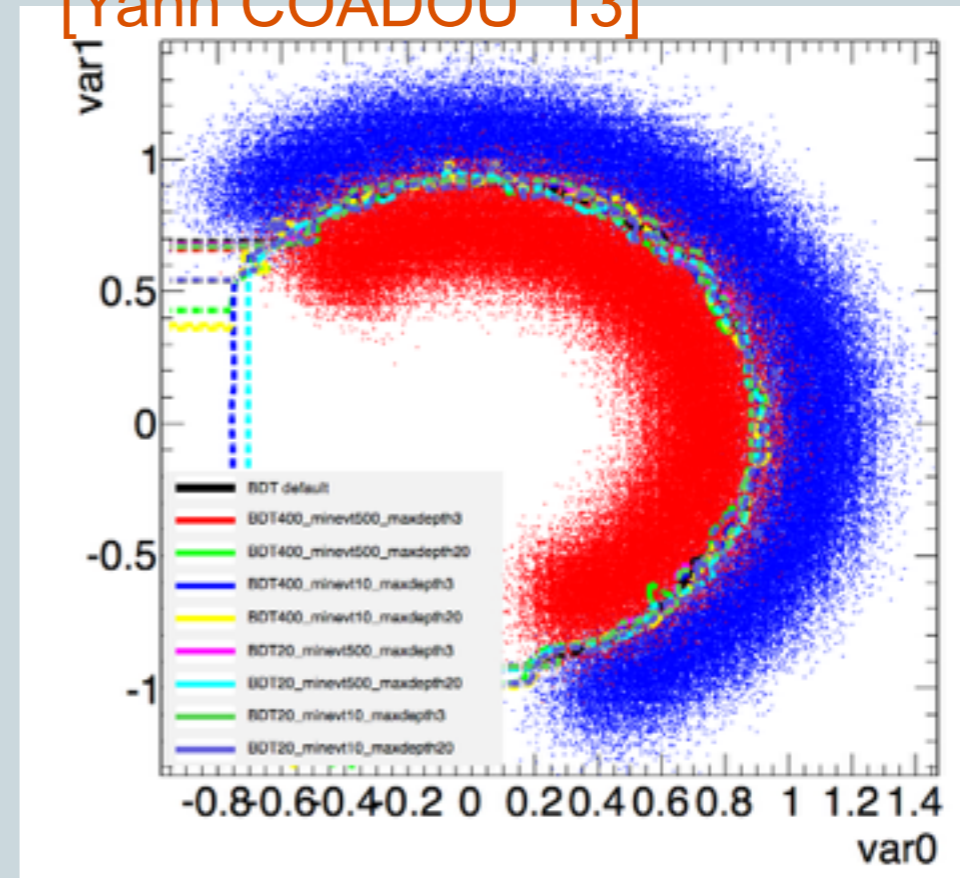




# BDT

BDT: Non-linear combination of variables.  
optimise the analysis.

[Yann COADOU '13]

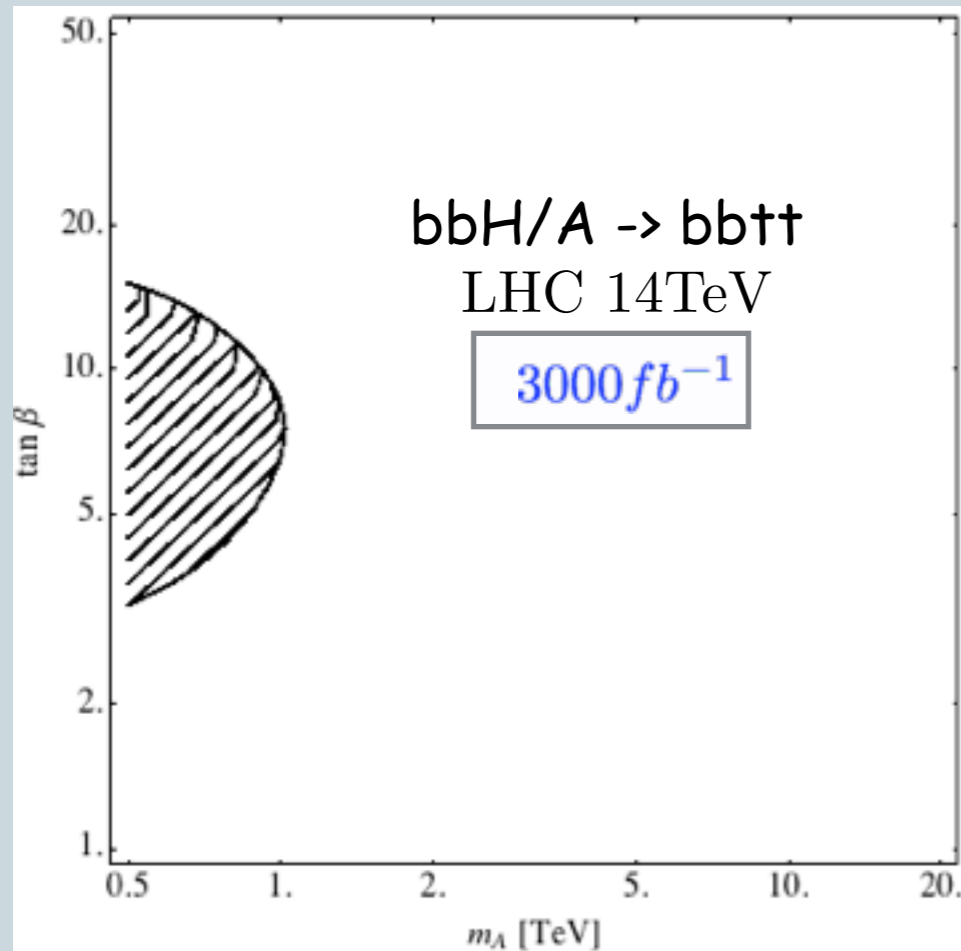


(a) Circular correlation example

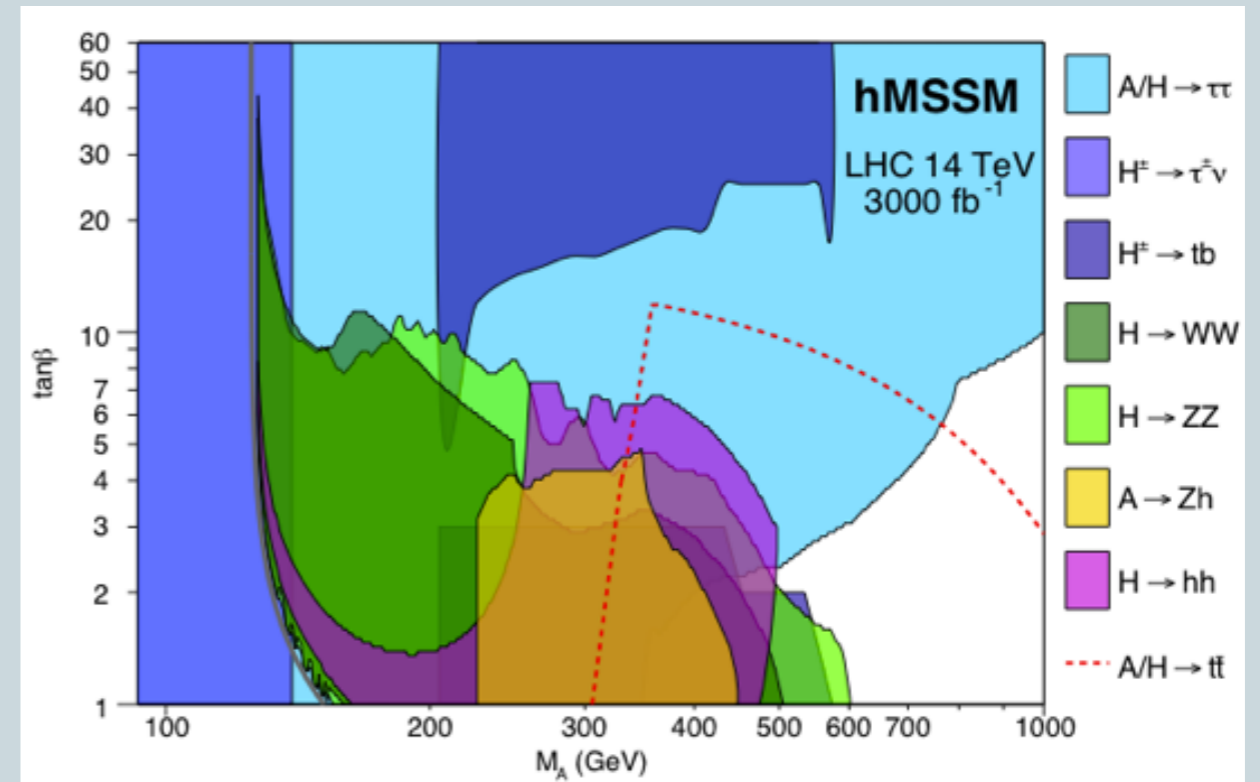
- ¢ Construct top BDT: one is hadronic, another one is leptonic.
- ¢ Construct Bottom Fusion BDT: demand two b-like jets with large delta eta



# Neutral Higgs Exclusion Limit-14TeV



(a) Exclusion limit

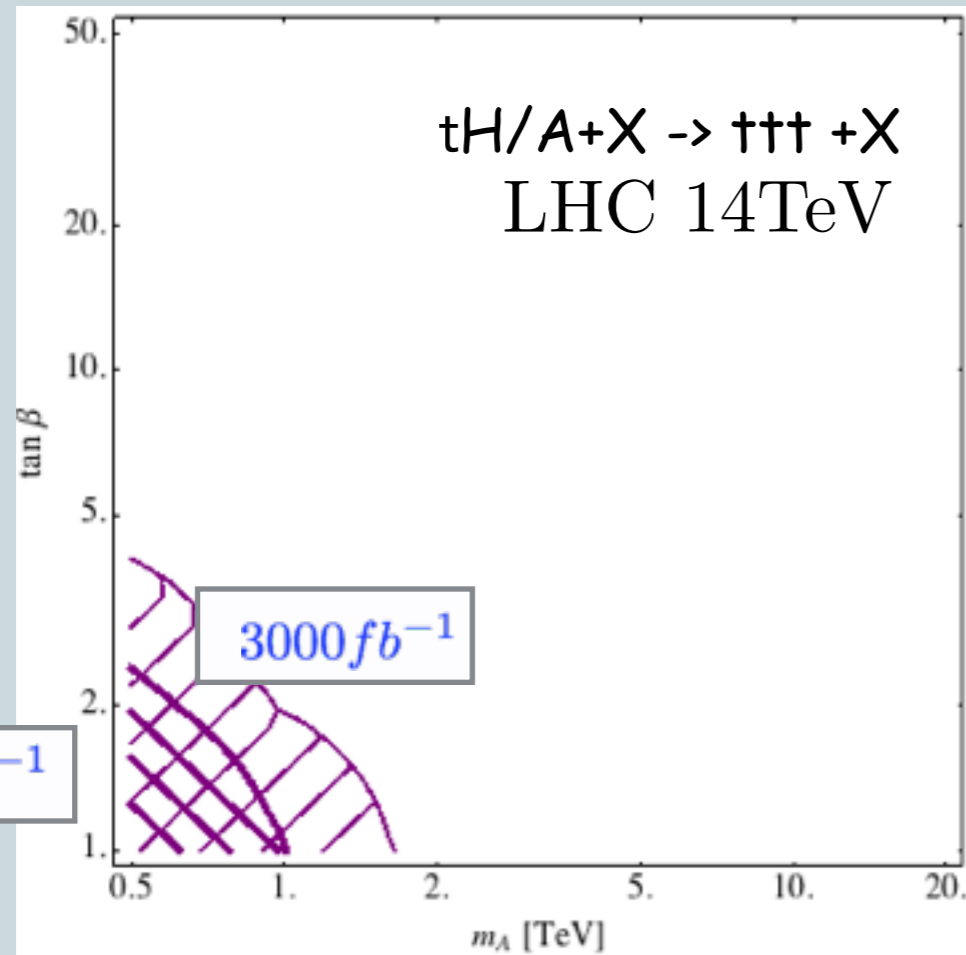


[A. Djouadi et. al.'15]

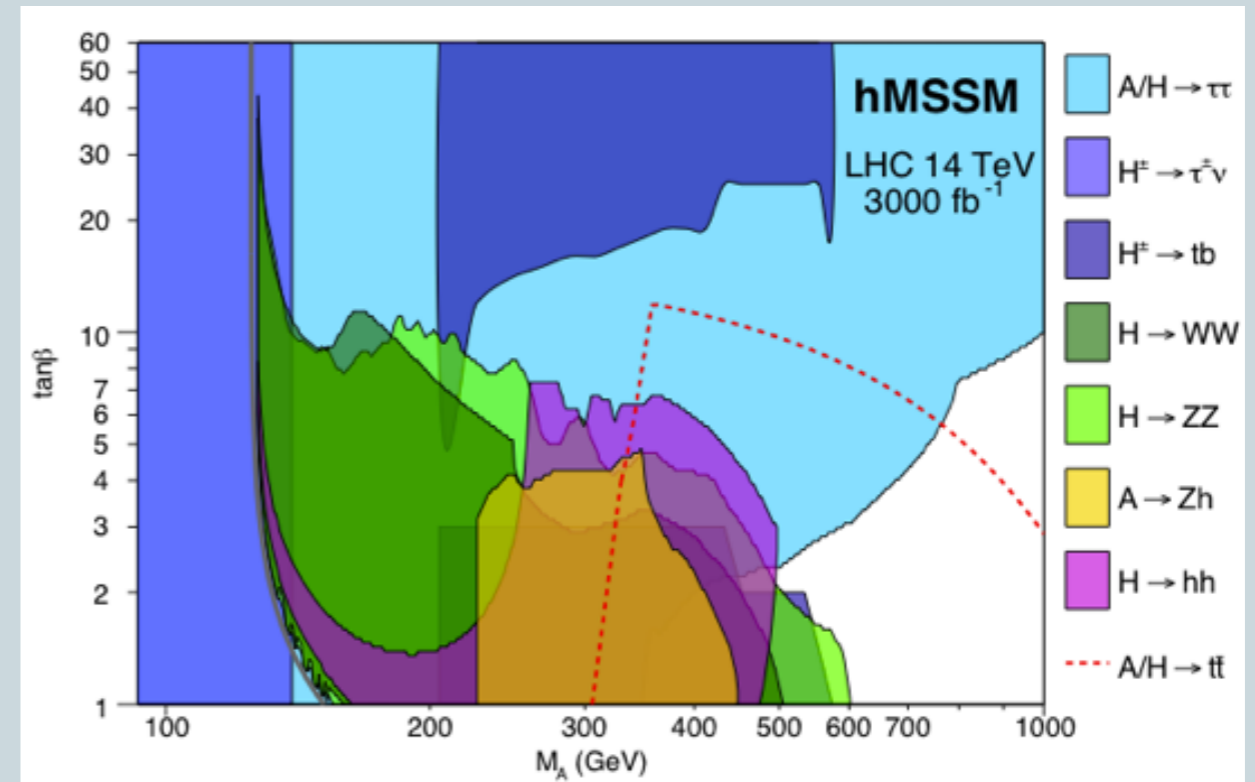
- ¢ The wedge region centered on moderate tan\_beta is covered(3/ab).
- ¢ A potential to exclude m<sub>A</sub>/m<sub>H</sub> up to 1 TeV via bbH/A  $\rightarrow$  bbtt, with tt decaying semi-leptonically.



# Neutral Higgs Exclusion Limit-14TeV



(a) Exclusion limit

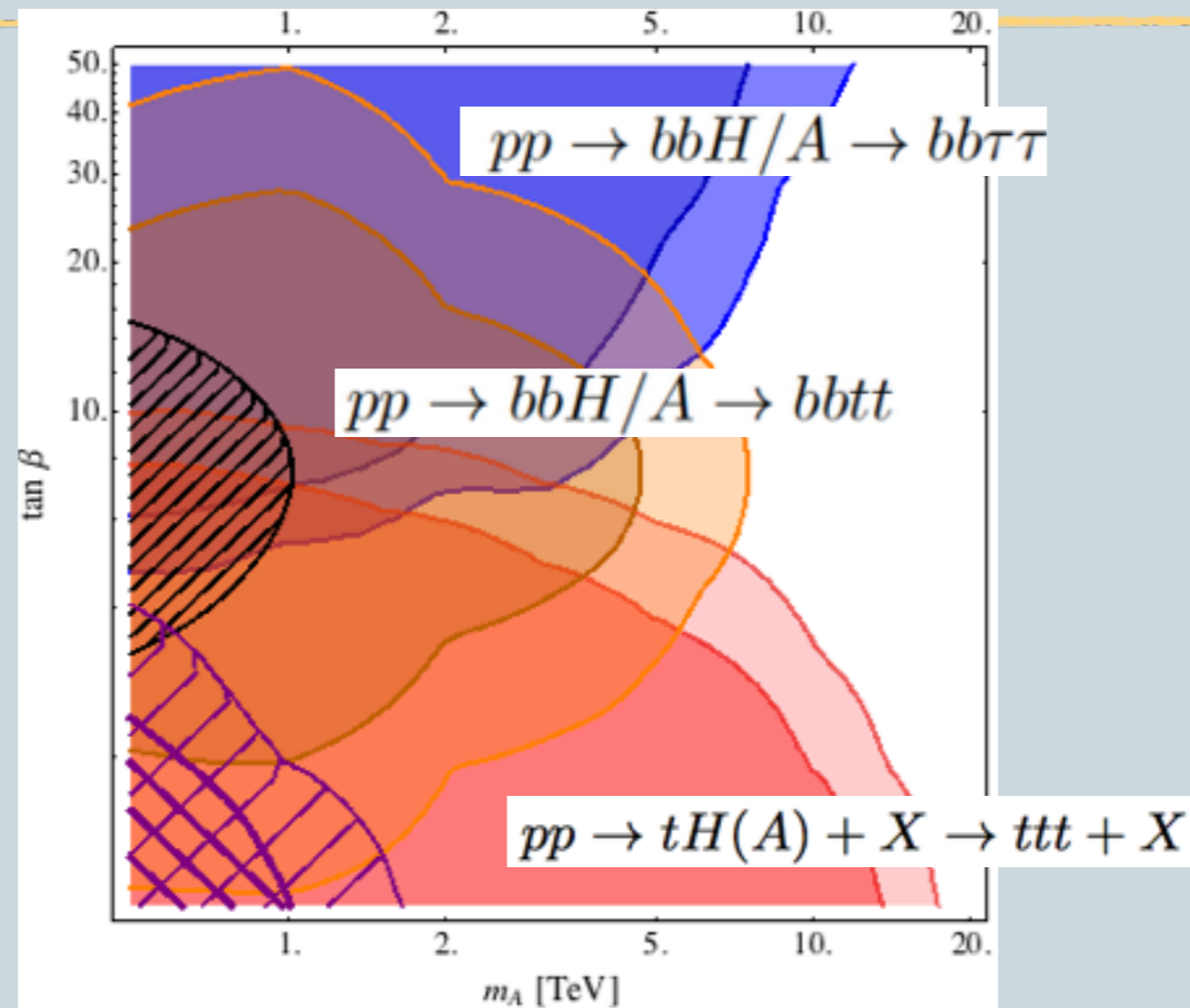


[A. Djouadi et. al.'15]

- ⌘ The red dotted line for low  $\tan_\beta$  region is covered to  $\sim 1$  TeV for  $(0.3/\text{ab})$  and to  $\sim 1.5$  TeV for  $(3/\text{ab})$ .
- ⌘ Associated production help to probe the low  $\tan_\beta$  region.



# Conclusion-Neutral Higgs at 100 TeV

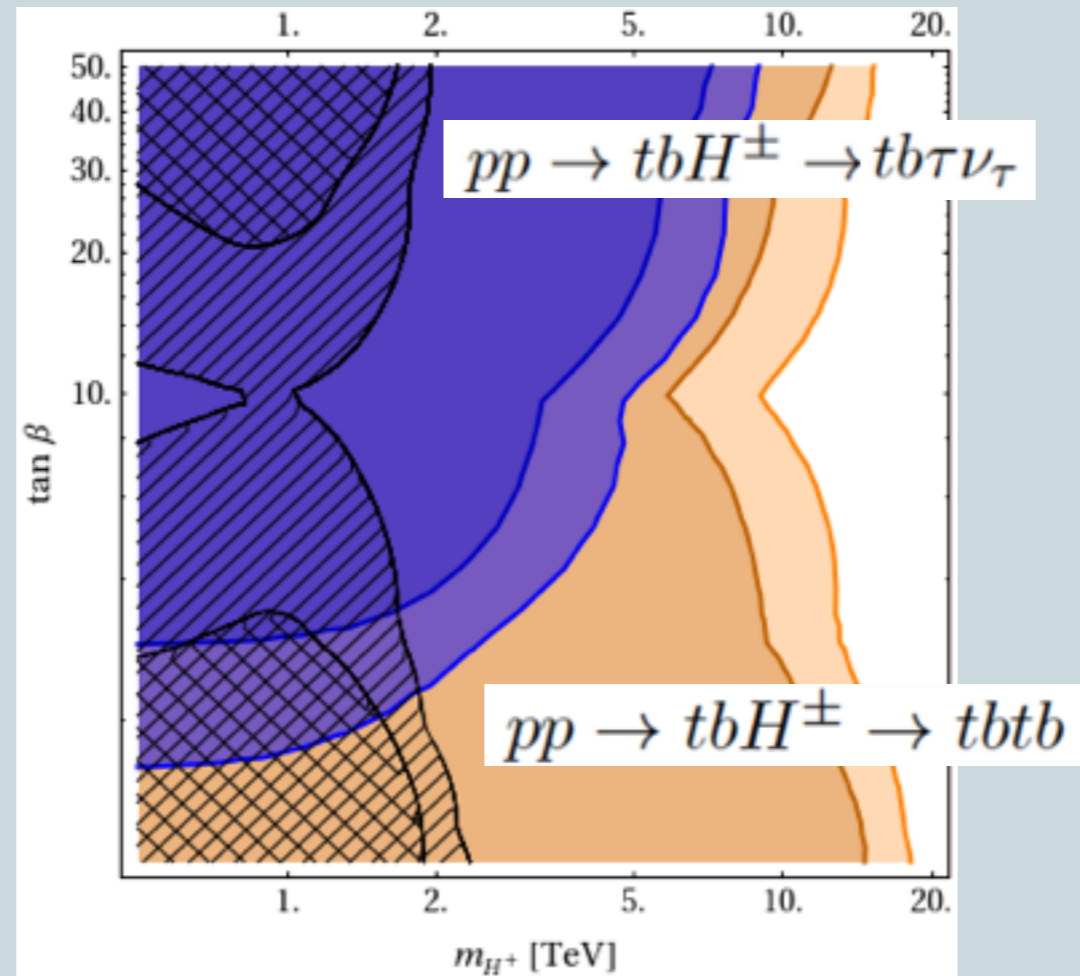


(a) Exclusion limit

- ⌘ Different transy represents different luminosity, 30/ab and 3/ab.
- ⌘ Large tan\_beta: bbH -> bbtatau continues to play a significant role.
- ⌘ A potential to exclude m\_A/m\_H up to 10 TeV via bbH/A -> bb tt (30/ab), with tt decaying semi-leptonically, except for low tan\_beta region.



# Conclusion-Charged Higgs at 100 TeV



(a) Exclusion limit

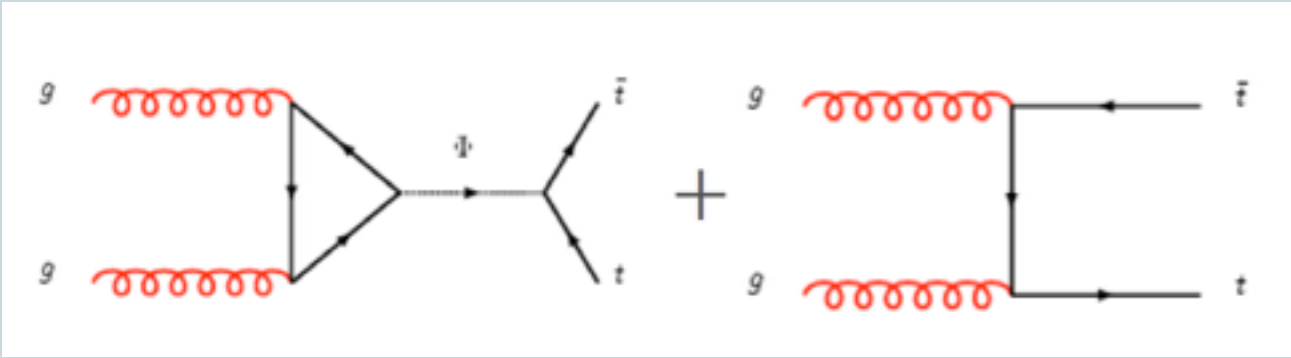
- ☛ Different transparency represents different luminosity, 30/ab and 3/ab.
- ☛ A potential to exclude  $m_{H^{\pm}}$  up to 10 TeV via  $tbH^{\pm} \rightarrow tbtb$  (30/ab) for the whole  $\tan_{\beta}$  region, with  $tt$  decaying semi-leptonically
- ☛ Cover up to 20TeV (30/ab) for both high and low  $\tan_{\beta}$  region.



Thank you



# Neutral Higgs-14TeV

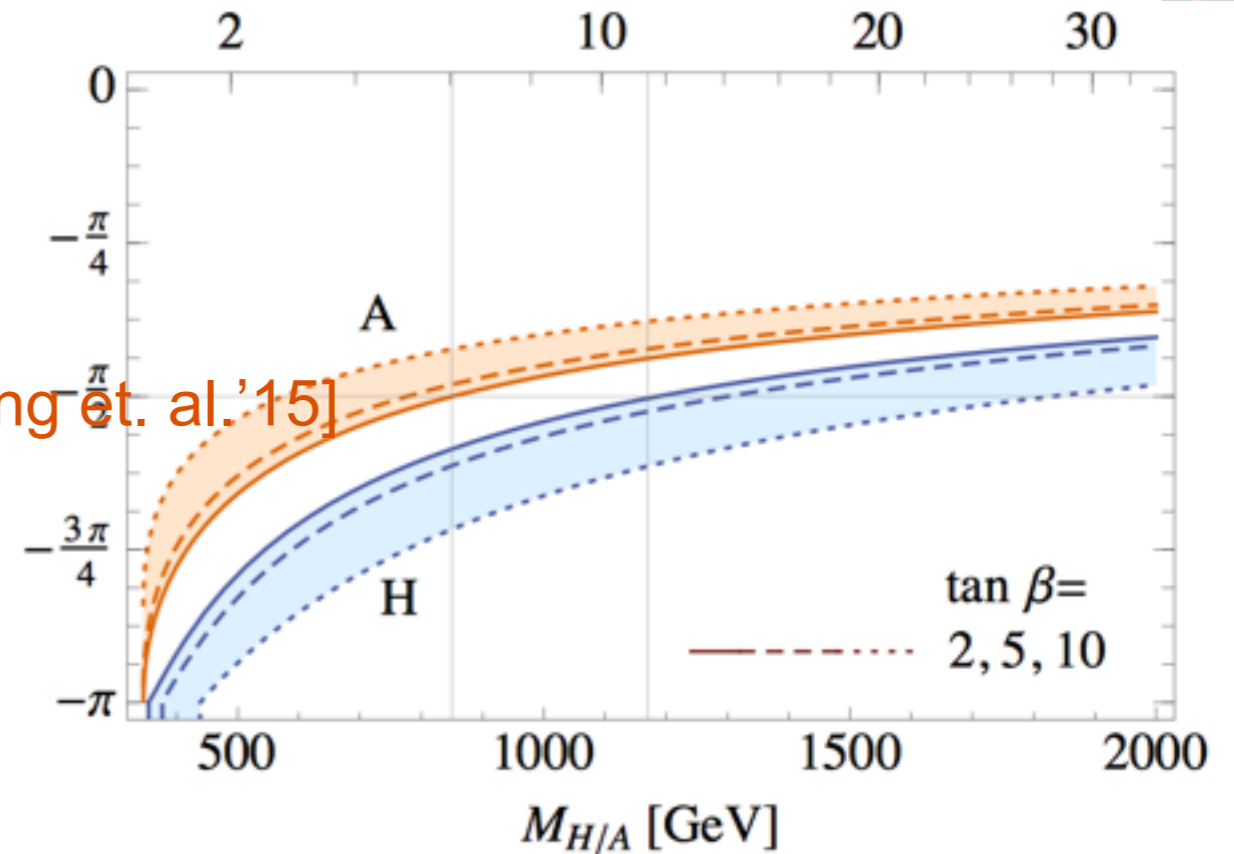
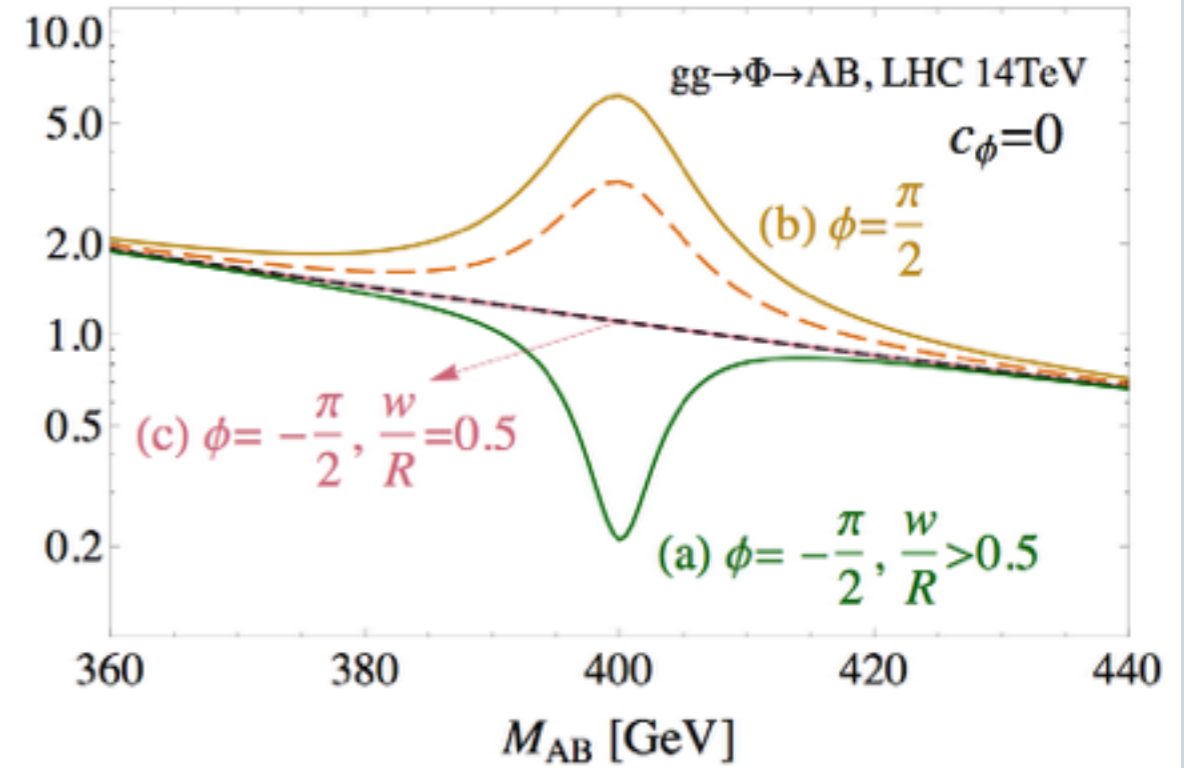


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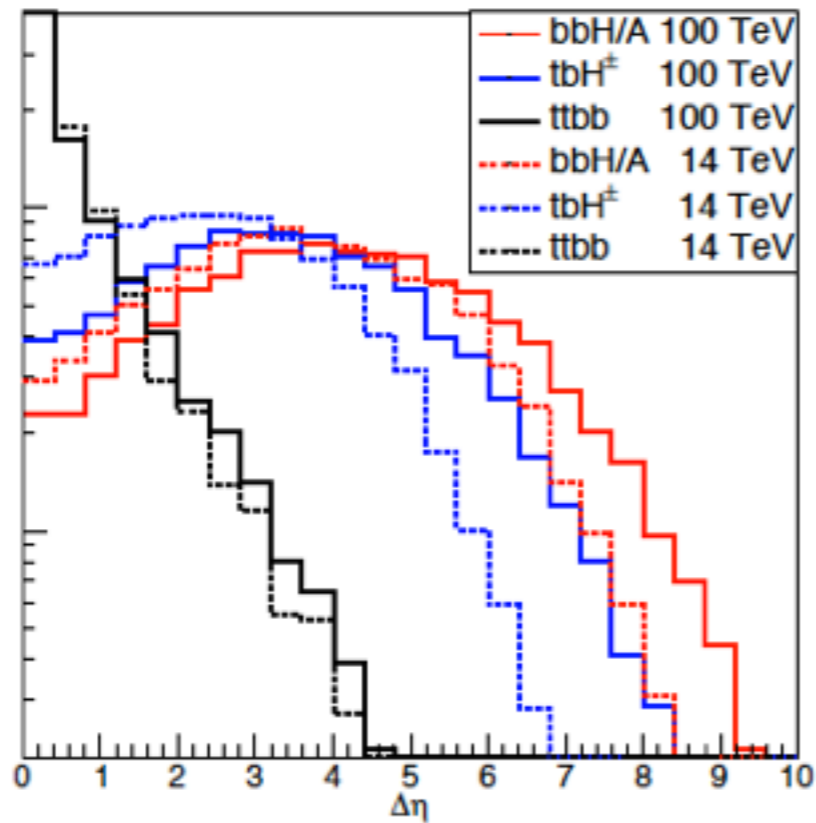
$$R = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{res}}}{\hat{\sigma}_{\text{int}}}, \quad w \equiv \frac{\Gamma}{M}.$$



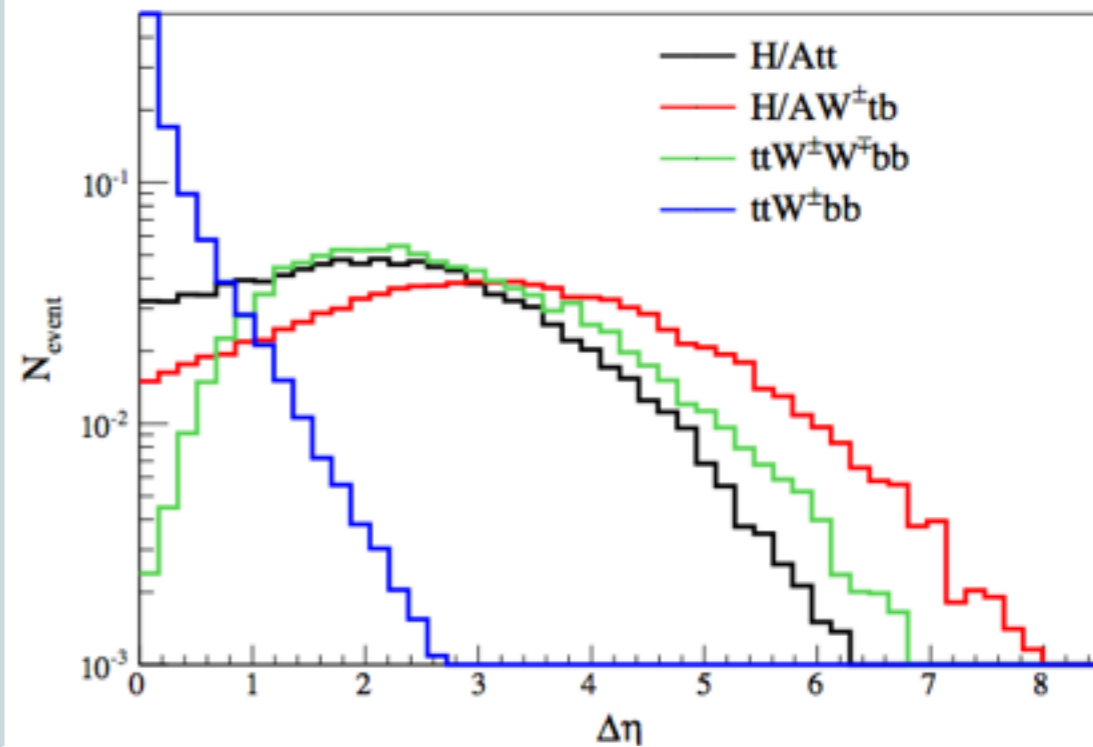
[J. Sunghong et. al.'15]



# Kinematics - Particles Accompanying Higgs Production



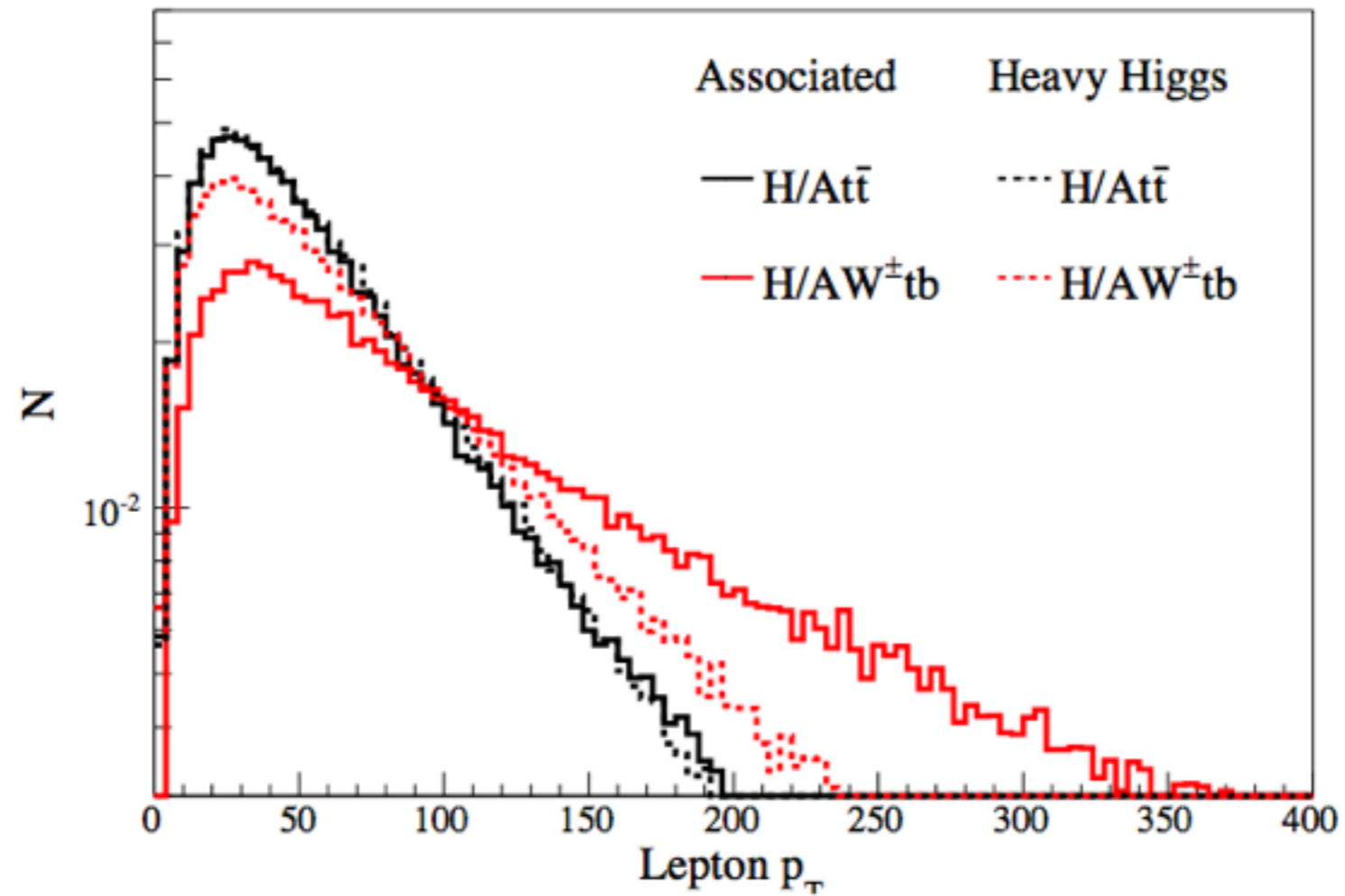
$\Delta\eta$  between the two accompanying  $b$ -quarks



$\Delta\eta$  between two accompanying  $b$ -quarks

- ¢ All  $b$  quarks are required to have  $p_t > 40$  GeV for 100TeV, and  $p_t > 20$ GeV for 14TeV.
- ¢ The  $b$ -quarks accompanying Higgs production tend to be forward and backward  $\Rightarrow$  large  $\Delta\eta$





(b) Lepton  $p_T$

