UNIVERSITY OF Southampton

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

Muyuan Song

University of Southampton

July 2, 2019

Supervisors: Prof. Stefano Moretti
Dr.Andrew Akeroyd

Overview

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	ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ	γ, Z, g
Charge ± 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

$$\Phi_i = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_i^+ \\ (v_i + \phi_i^{0,real} + i\phi_i^{0,imag})/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\sum_i v_i^2 = v_{sm}^2 = (246 GeV)^2$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} G^+ \\ H_2^+ \\ H_3^+ \end{pmatrix} = U \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ \\ \phi_2^+ \\ \phi_3^+ \end{pmatrix}.$$

- By considering H_3^+ is much heavier, the light charged Higgs H_2^+ after imposing Z_2 and $\tilde{Z}_2$ symmetries will have:

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

3.Mixing matrix and Yukawa couplings

Yukawa Couplings of light charged Higgs in 3HDM

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

$$X = \frac{U^\dagger_{d2}}{U^\dagger_{d1}}, \qquad Y = -\frac{U^\dagger_{u2}}{U^\dagger_{u1}}, \qquad Z = \frac{U^\dagger_{\ell 2}}{U^\dagger_{\ell 1}}\,.$$

- Five independent versions of Yukawa interactions of 3HDM with NFC based on charged assignment of Z_2 and $\tilde{Z}_2$ symmetries.

	u	d	ℓ
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 $\tan\beta$, $\tan\gamma$, θ, and δ, where

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

- v_1, v_2, and v_3 are the vacuum expectation values of the three Higgs doublets.
- θ is the mixing angle between light and heavy charged Higgses
- δ 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

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

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

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

- 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 :

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

4.Charged Higgs decay with cb quark

Study light $H^{\pm}$ decay through Yukawa couplings

- For $m_{H^{\pm}} > m_t$, $H^{\pm} \to tb$ could dominate for all 2HDMs and 3HDMs.
- Only focus on fermions by considering additional neutral scalars to be much heavier than $H^{\pm}$.
- $$\Gamma(H^{\pm} \to \ell^{\pm}\nu) = \frac{G_F m_{H^{\pm}} m_{\ell}^2 |Z|^2}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} \,,$$
- $$\Gamma(H^{\pm} \to ud) = \frac{3 G_F V_{ud} m_{H^{\pm}} (m_d^2 |X|^2 + m_u^2 |Y|^2)}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} \,.$$
- $|X| \gg |Y|, |Z|$, $BR(H^{\pm} \to cb)$ 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 $b \to s\gamma$ constrain and limit from $M_{H^{\pm}}$.
- search gap within region 80 $\to$ 90 GeV.
- Main background is WW, and $W^{\pm} \to cb$ 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:

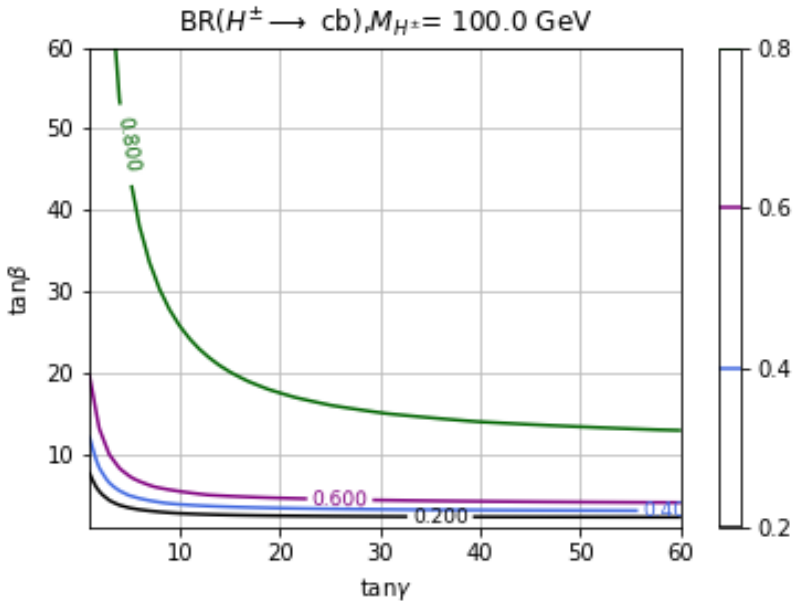
- Input fundamental parameters for X, Y, Z are varied as follows :

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

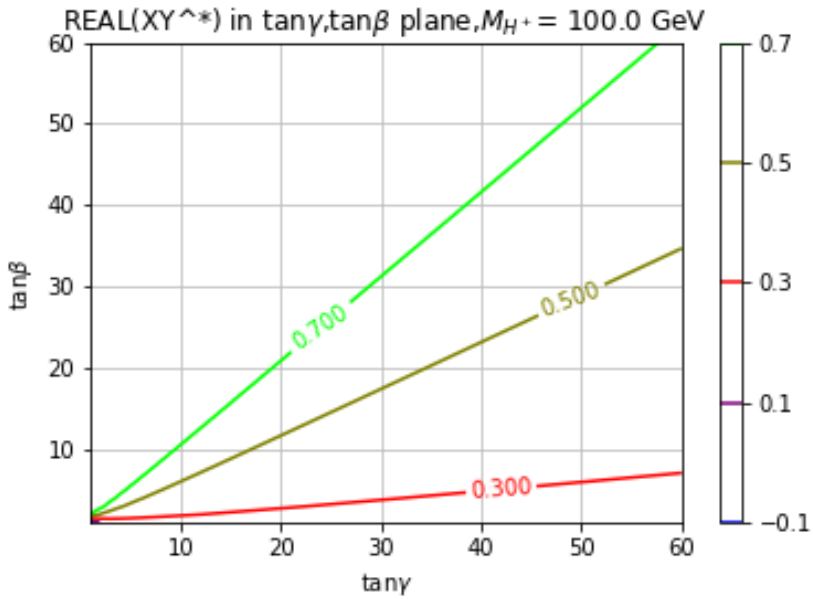
- 2 types (Flipped and Democratic) can have large $BR(H^{\pm} \to cb)$.

	u	d	ℓ
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

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



(a)



(b)

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 $BR(H^{\pm} \to cb)$. *Right Panel* :Contours of $Re(XY^*)$ ($b \to s\gamma$ constraint).

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

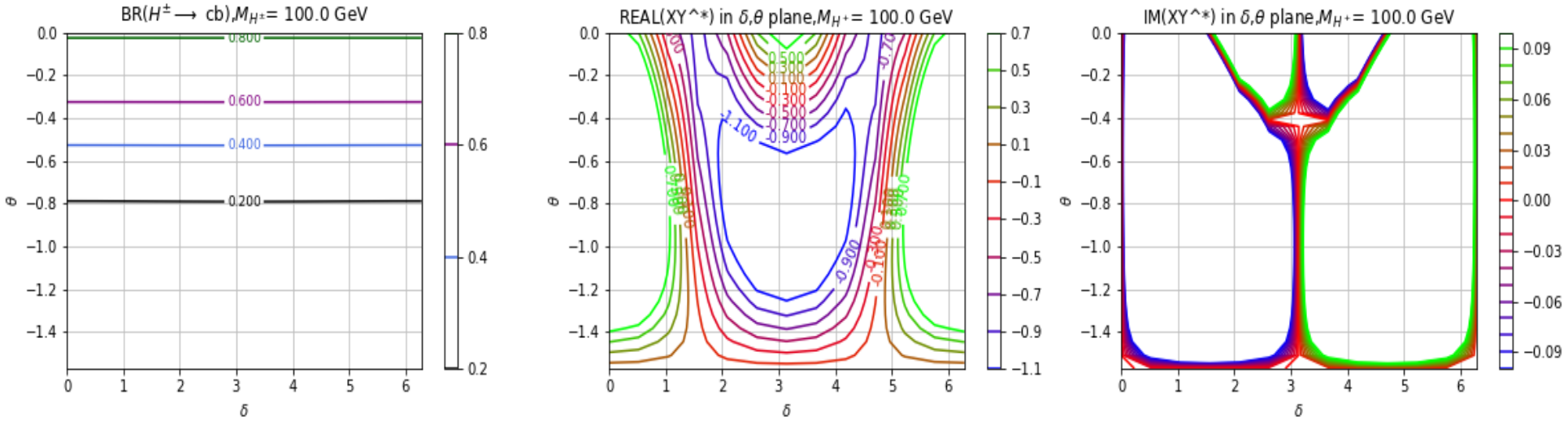
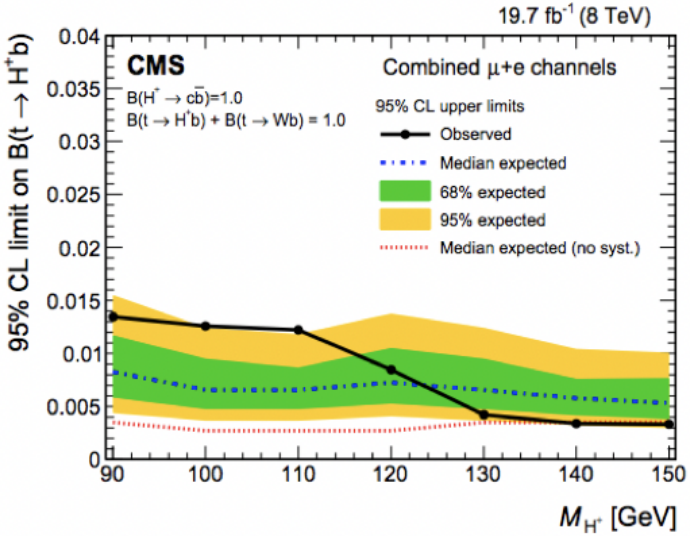


Figure: Branching ratio of $H^{\pm}$ decay through cb channel with $tan\beta = 40, tan\gamma = 10, M_{H^{\pm}} = 100\ GeV$ in $[\delta, \theta]$ plane. *Left Panel*: Contours of $BR(H^{\pm} \to cb)$. *Central Panel* : Contours of $Re(XY^*)$ in $[\delta, \theta]$ plane($b \to s\gamma$ constraint). *Right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

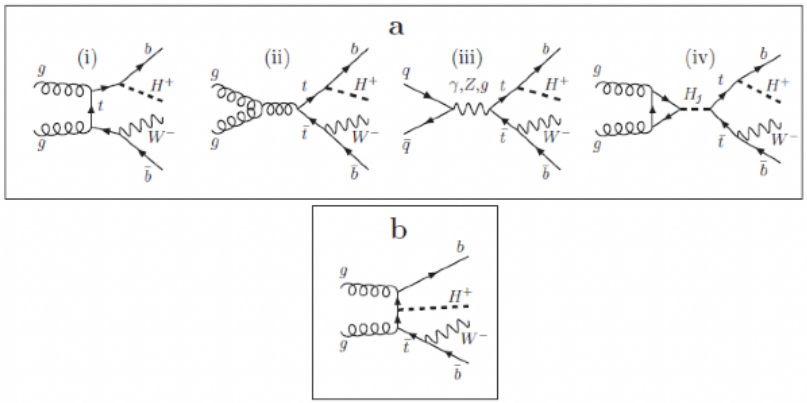
5.Collider Searches and Detection Prospects

Recent charged Higgs research from colliders

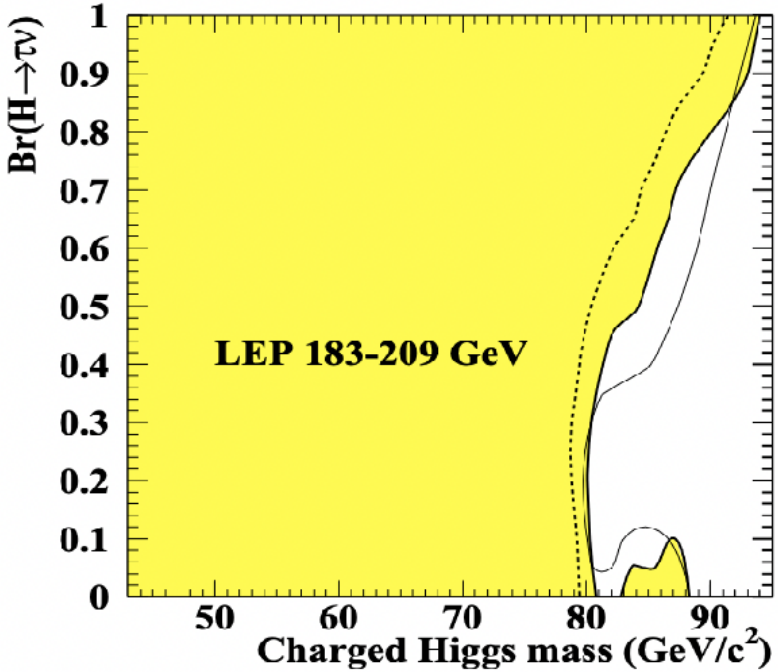
LHC [arXiv:1808.06575]



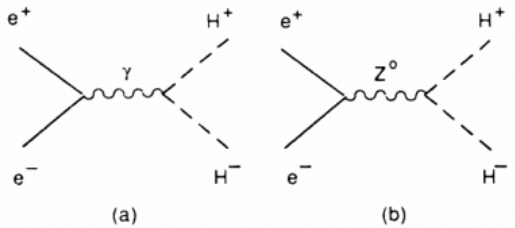
$$gg, q\bar{q}, b\bar{b}(\rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{t}H^+) \rightarrow b\bar{b}W^-H^+,$$
$$gg\ (\rightarrow b\bar{t}H^+) \rightarrow b\bar{b}W^-H^+$$



LEP [arXiv:1301.6065]



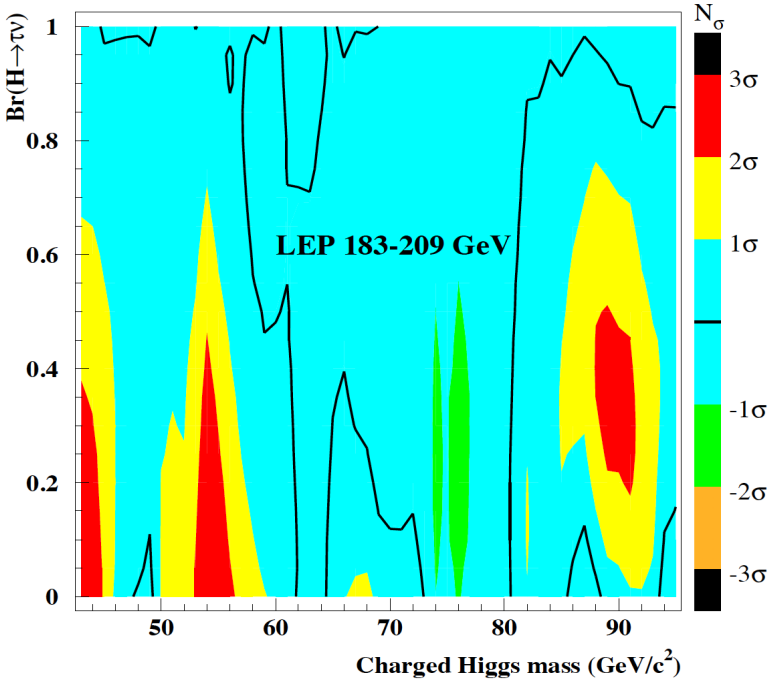
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^-$$

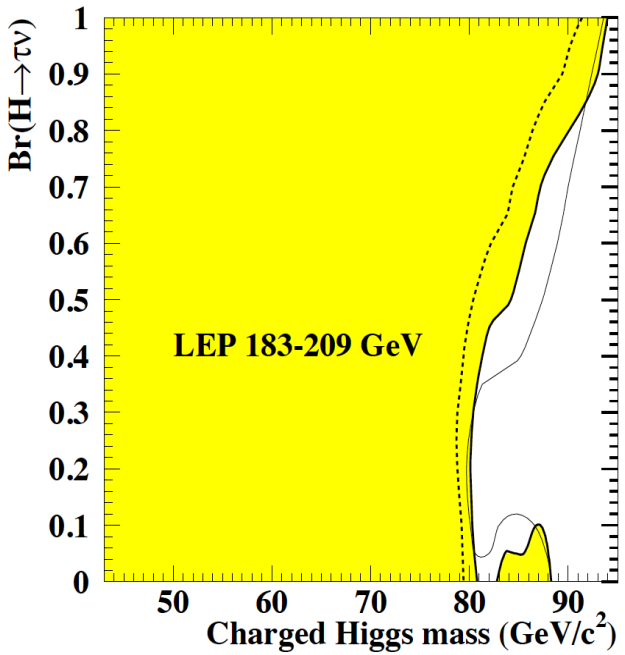


LHC collider search approach

- $$\Gamma(t \to W^{\pm} b) = \frac{G_F m_t}{8\sqrt{2}\pi}[m_t^2 + 2M_W^2][1 - M_W^2/m_t^2]^2$$
- $$\Gamma(t \to H^{\pm} b) = \frac{G_F m_t}{8\sqrt{2}\pi}[m_t^2|Y|^2 + m_b^2|X|^2][1 - m_{H^{\pm}}^2/m_t^2]^2 \,.$$
- $BR(t \to H^{\pm} b)$ 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 $Br(H^{\pm} \to \tau\nu)$ [arXiv: 1301.6065]





Left Panel : Statistical Significance from background expectation. *Right Panel* : excluded regions in the $Br(H^{\pm} \to \tau\nu)$ 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.

Collider search prospects

- At LHC, no current sensitivity for 80 GeV $\leq m_{H^\pm} \leq$ 90 GeV.
- Production of $H^\pm$ at LHC depends on magnitude of $|X|, |Y|$.
- Pair production of $H^\pm$ at e^+e^- colliders does not depend on magnitude of $|X|, |Y|$.
- LEP2 searches found a 2 and more σ excess of events around $m_{H^\pm} = 89$ GeV.
- ILC, CEPC, and FCC-ee could be used to discover $H^\pm$ with small $|X|, |Y|$ in region 80 GeV $\leq m_{H^\pm} \leq$ 90 GeV (which would escape detection at LHC).

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 $BR(H^\pm \to cb)$. 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 GeV $\leq m_{H^\pm} \leq$ 150 GeV.
- Currently no sensitivity to 80 GeV $\leq m_{H^\pm} \leq$ 90 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.

Thanks for Listening

References

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. D21 (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)

$b \to s\gamma$ 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