

High Mass Higgs Models

Carl Gwilliam



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL



27th July 2015

BSM H $\rightarrow$ dibosons Meeting

Introduction



- HBSM were asked to provide some **rough** numbers for BSM models @ 13 TeV to see which models we are sensitive to when
 - EWS
 - 2HDM – only ggF available atm
 - Htriplet – not yet available
- In addition to “model-indep”, EWS maybe possible for high m_H with early data
 - Reinterpretation of exotics boosted analysis for council meeting
- 2HDM only below $m_H \sim 350$ GeV
 - Resolved analysis for Moriond
- Htriplet interesting for high m_H for future (after council)
 - For now, HTriplet mostly to have an idea of if model independent limits on mass vs width are sensitive to BSM Higgs model
- Some first ideas on width and rate in these slides
 - Followed by some first estimates of interference effects

Electroweak Singlet

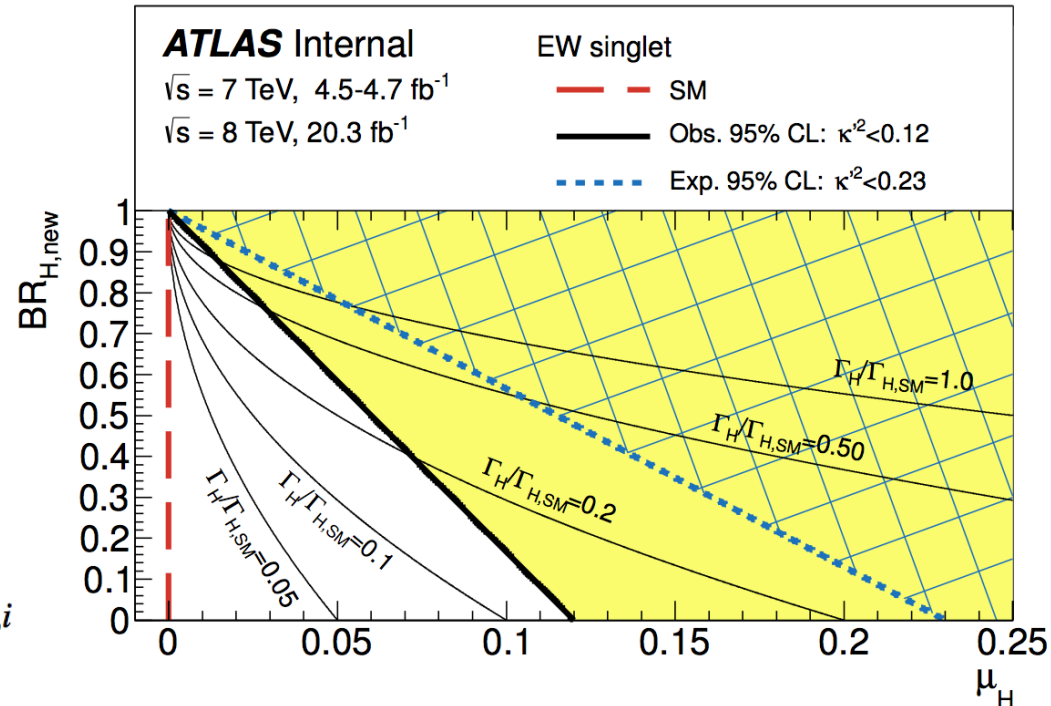
- Extra singlet which mixes with SM double to reduce rate & width

- Pol are k' and $BR(H, \text{new})$

$$\sigma_H = k'^2 \times \sigma_{H,SM}$$

$$\Gamma_H = \frac{k'^2}{1 - BR_{H,new}} \times \Gamma_{H,SM}$$

$$BR_{H,i} = (1 - BR_{H,new}) \times BR_{H,SM,i}$$



- Based on the indirect results from the SM H couplings we have upper limit of:
 - $k'^2 < 0.12$ (0.23) for $BR(H, \text{new}) = 0$
- What is the corresponding limits on coupling/width for HBSM?

Electroweak Singlet (2)

- Assuming limiting case of $\text{BR}(H, \text{new}) = 0$, for $m_H = 1 \text{ TeV}$ get ...
- Width: $\Gamma_H < k'^2 * \Gamma_{H, \text{SM}}$
 - Obs: $0.12 * 6.47\text{E}+02 = 78 \text{ GeV} = 7.8\% m_H$
 - Exp: $0.23 * 6.47\text{E}+02 = 148 \text{ GeV} = 14.8\% m_H$
 - In the ballpark where we can treat width OK
- Rate: $(\sigma * \text{BR}_{ZZ})_H < k'^2 * (\sigma * \text{BR}_{ZZ})_{H, \text{SM}}$
 - ggF $(\sigma * \text{BR}_{ZZ}) = 7.04 \text{ fb} (13.5 \text{ fb})$
 - $< k'^2 * (5.900 (13/8 \text{ TeV}) * 0.0320 (\sigma @ 8 \text{ TeV}) * 3.11\text{E}-01 (\text{BR})) \text{ pb}$
 - ggF $(\sigma * \text{BR}_{WW}) = 14.06 \text{ fb} (26.95 \text{ fb})$
 - $< k'^2 * (5.900 (13/8 \text{ TeV}) * 0.0320 (\sigma @ 8 \text{ TeV}) * 6.21\text{E}-01 (\text{BR})) \text{ pb}$
 - VBF $(\sigma * \text{BR}_{ZZ}) = 2.46 \text{ fb} (4.71 \text{ fb})$
 - $< k'^2 * (2.757 (13/8 \text{ TeV}) * 0.0239 (\sigma @ 8 \text{ TeV}) * 3.11\text{E}-01 (\text{BR})) \text{ pb}$
 - VBF $(\sigma * \text{BR}_{WW}) = 4.92 \text{ fb} (9.43 \text{ fb})$
 - $< k'^2 * (2.757 (13/8 \text{ TeV}) * 0.0239 (\sigma @ 8 \text{ TeV}) * 6.21\text{E}-01 (\text{BR})) \text{ pb}$
- Means we get $\sim 1,2$ events for $H \rightarrow ZZ, WW$ in 10 / fb at 13 TeV
 - Before BR for ZZ, WW decay

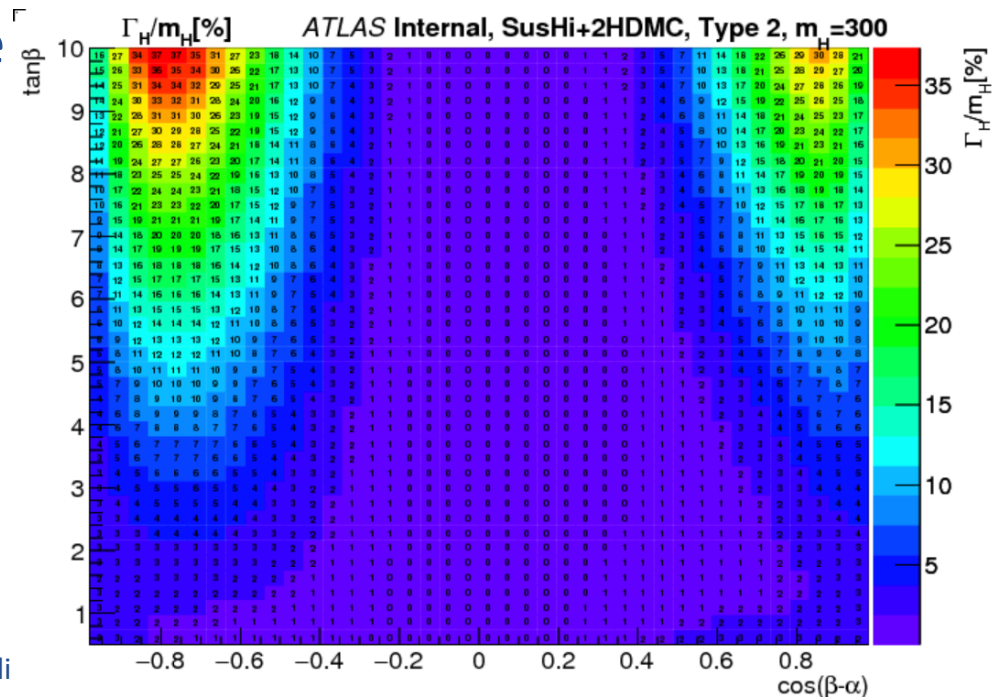
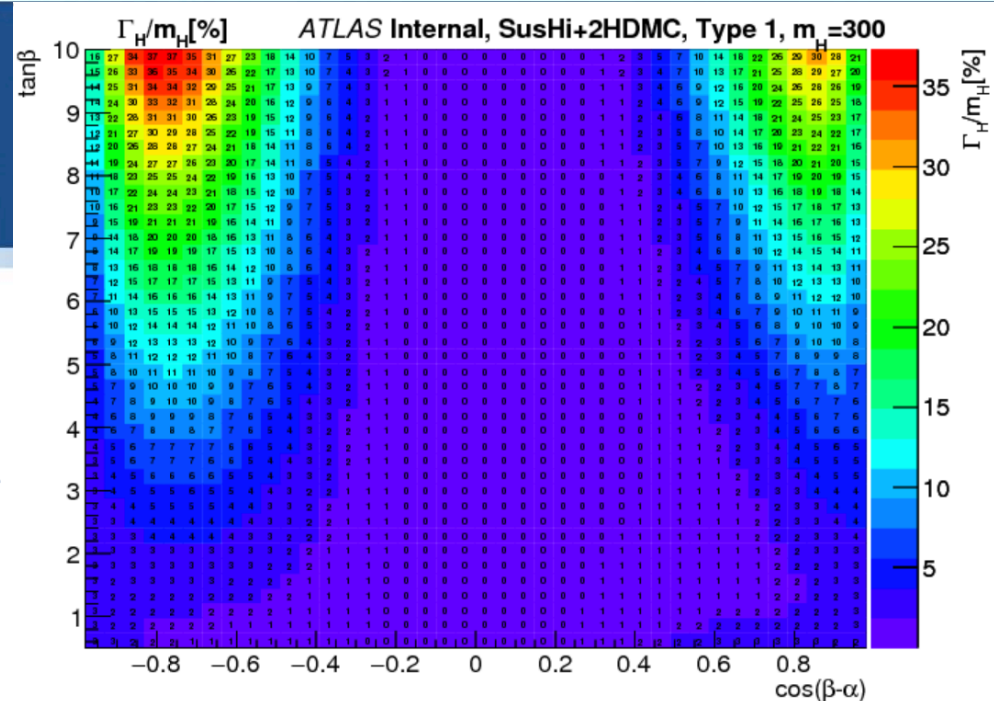
2HDM: Width

- If stay within $\cos(\beta-\alpha)$ region allowed by indirect limits then width generally remains low

- $\Gamma_H/m_H < 0 - 15\%$

- If want to go out side this the width quickly increases

- e.g. Γ_H/m_H up to 40% for $\tan\beta < 10$; much wider above this



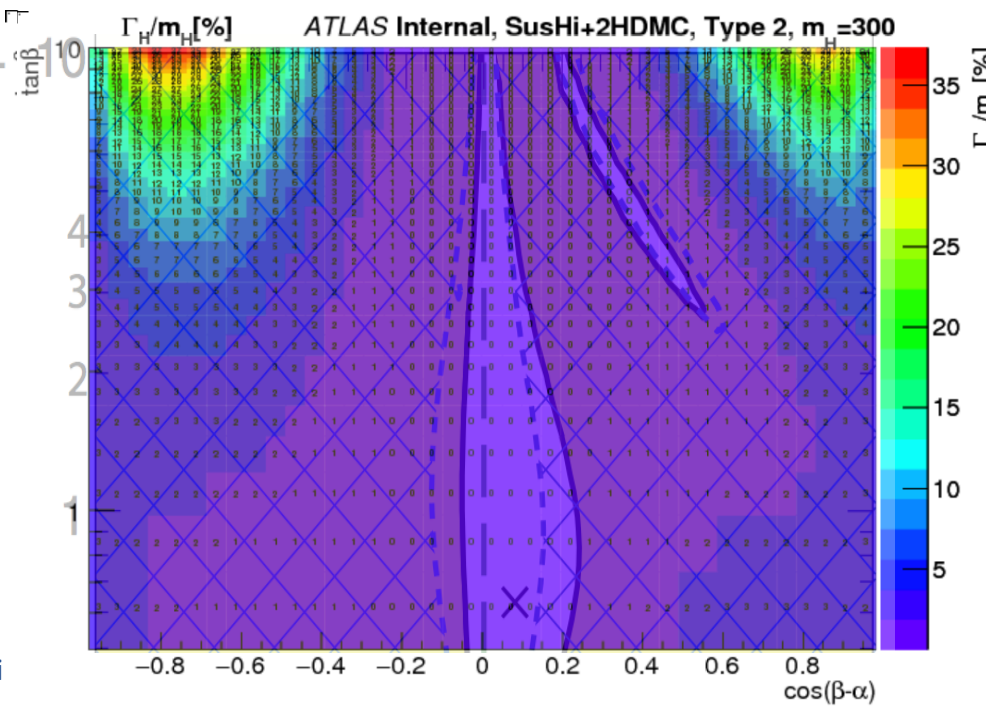
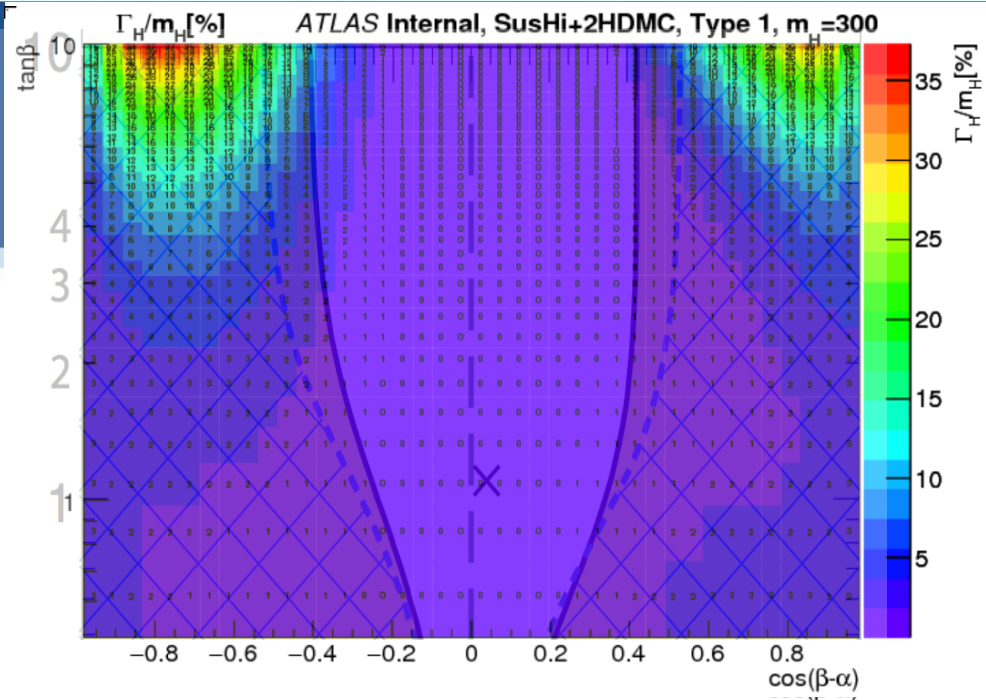
2HDM: Width

- If stay within $\cos(\beta-\alpha)$ region allowed by indirect limits then width generally remains low

- $\Gamma_H/m_H < 0 - 15\%$

- If want to go out side this the width quickly increases

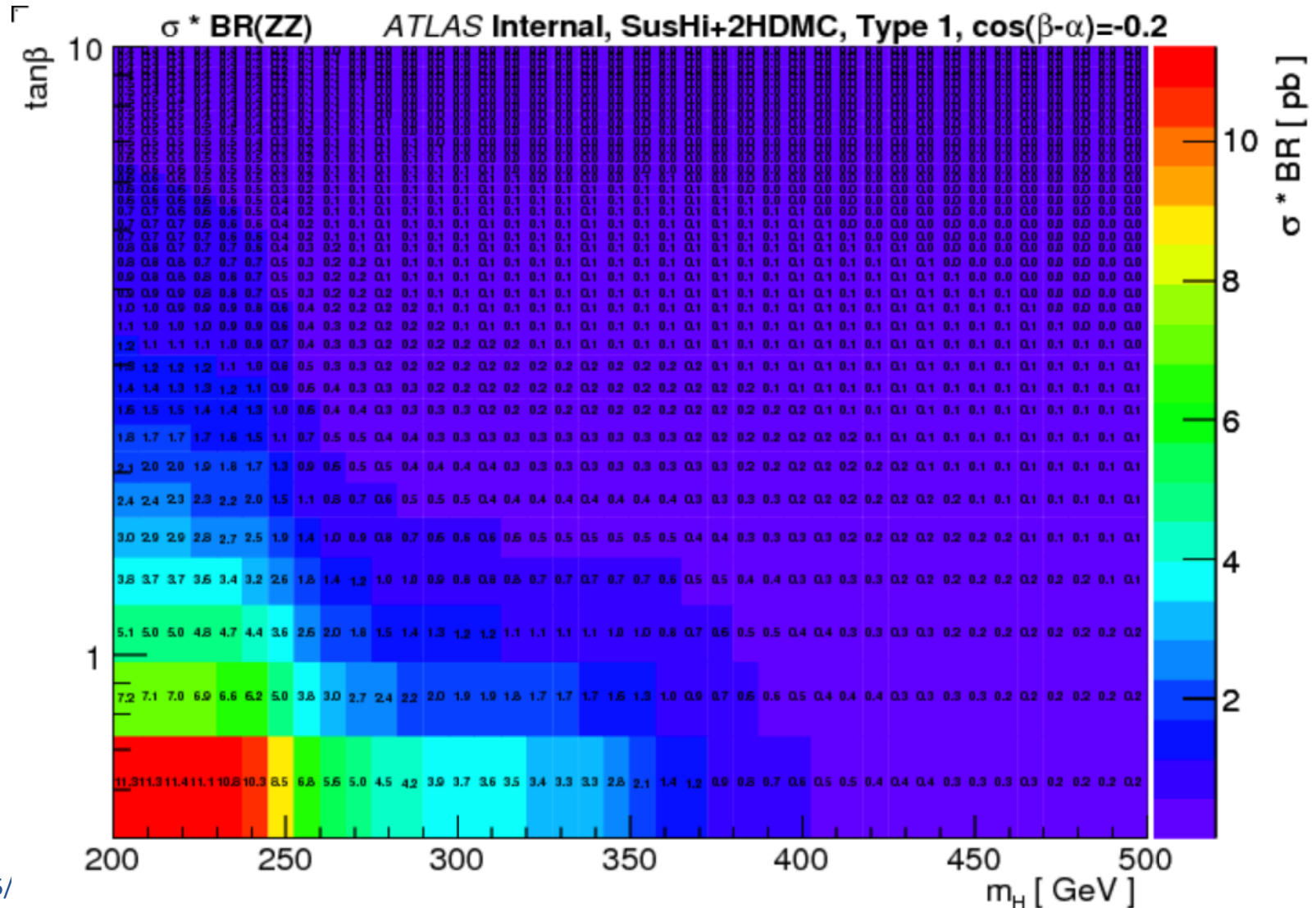
- e.g. Γ_H/m_H up to 40% for $\tan\beta < 10$; much wider above this



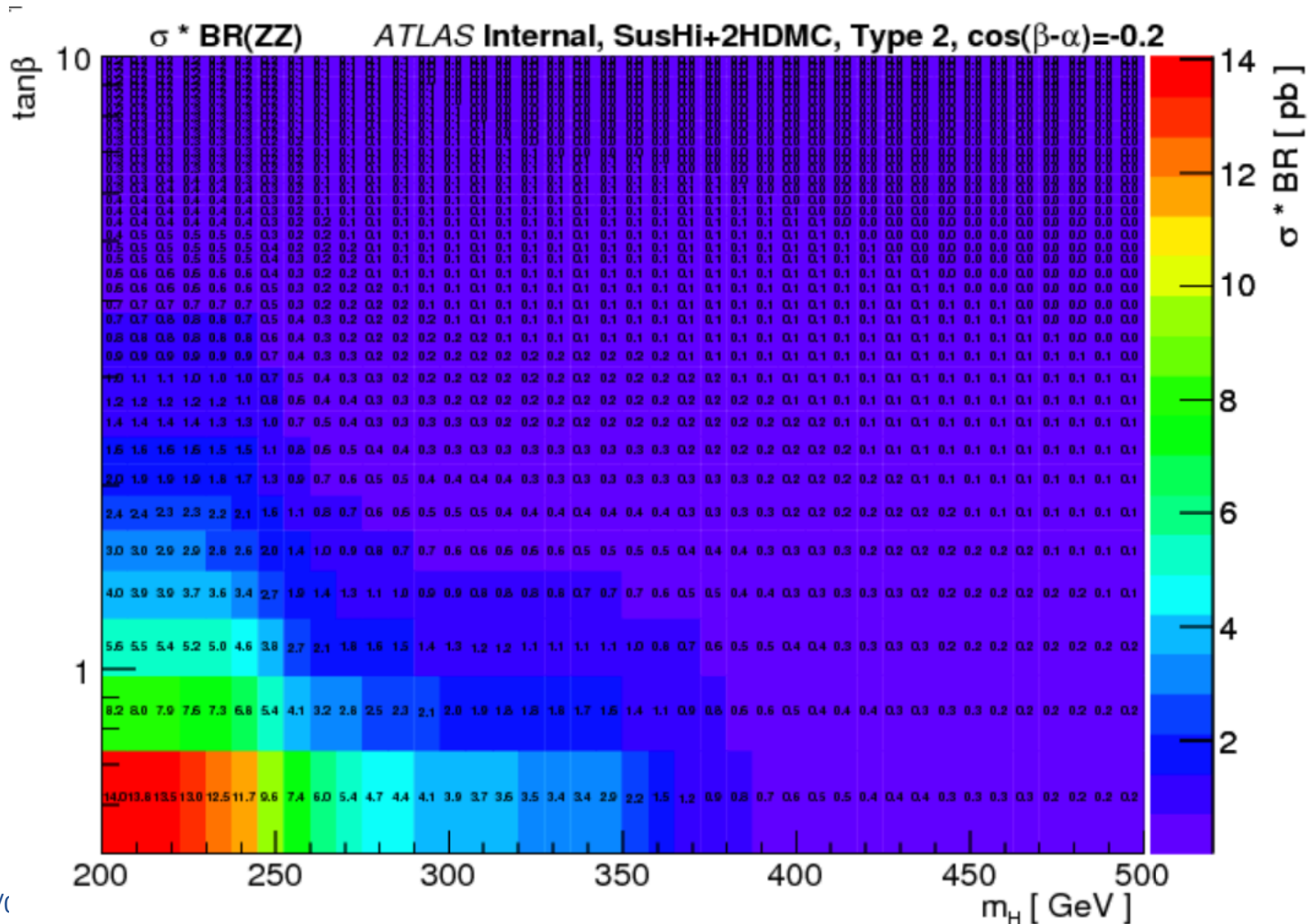
2HDM: Rate

- Take as a benchmark $\cos(\beta-\alpha) = \pm 0.2$ which is somewhere near indirect exclusion for $\tan\beta \sim 1$
 - 13 TeV $\sigma * \text{BR}$ for ggF
 - Have asked via LHC HXS WG3 for VBF numbers
 - Preliminary numbers (not final UR4 ones) should be possible on ~week
- For ZZ/WW limited to below $t\bar{t}$ threshold: $m_H < 350 \text{ GeV}$
- Depending on type and decay, $\max \sigma_{\text{ggF}} * \text{BR} = 10 - 40 \text{ pb}$
 - At lowest mass (i.e. 200 GeV) and low $\tan\beta$ (0.5)
 - Anyway where most sensitive in these channels
 - Doesn't increase much beyond this
 - Plots on next slides ...

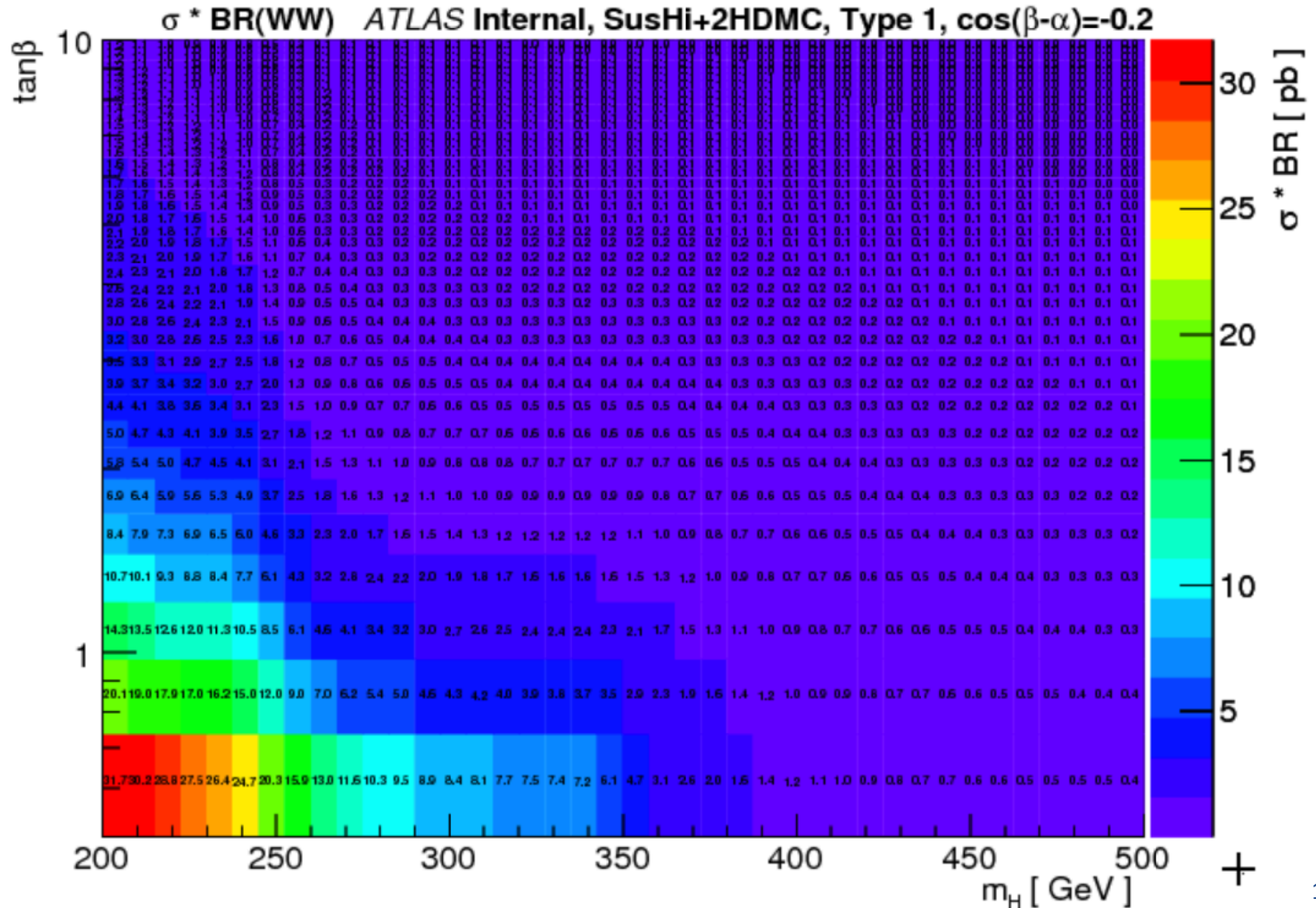
2HDM: ZZ Type 1: ≈ 10 pb



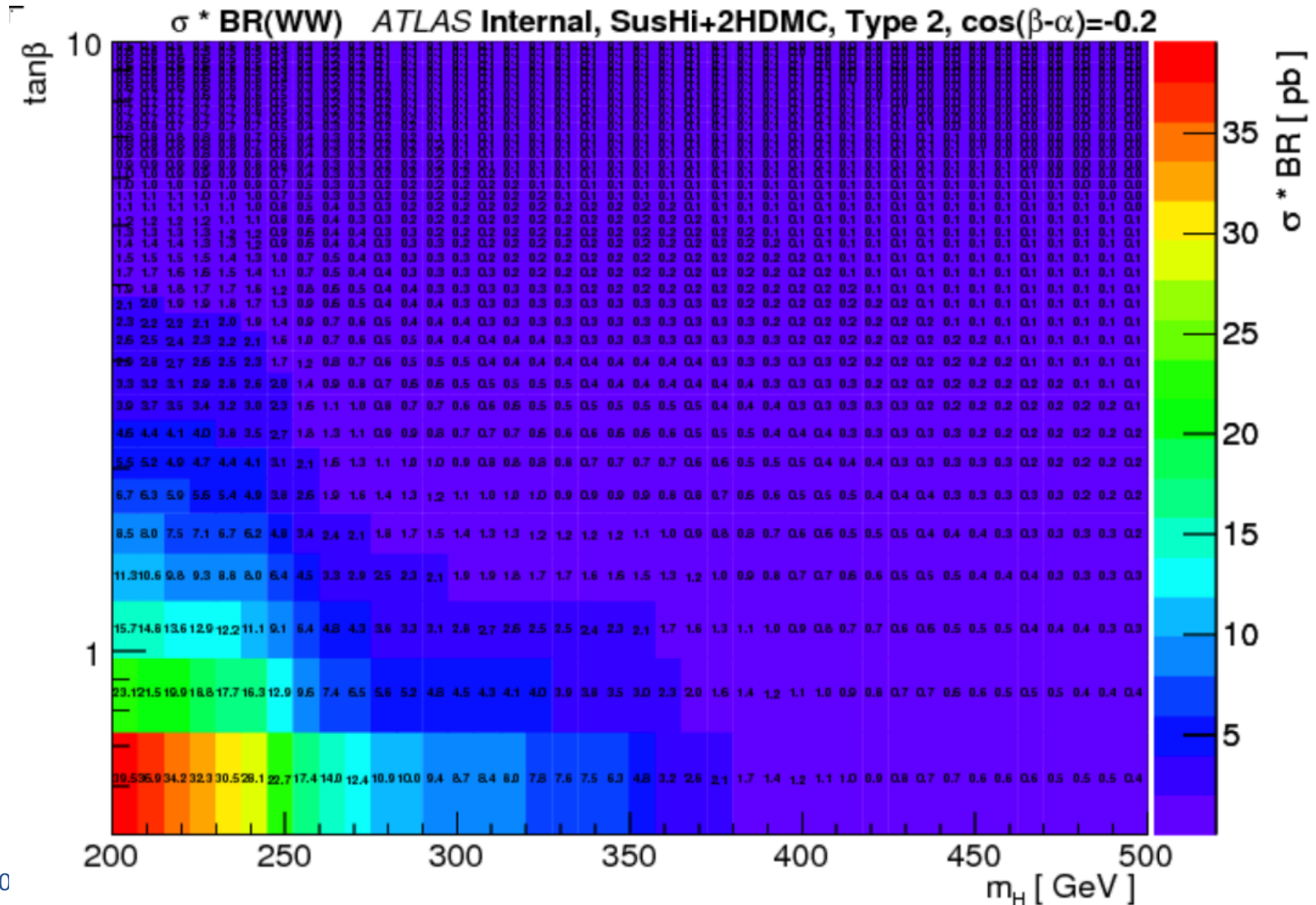
2HDM: ZZ Type 2: ≈ 15 pb



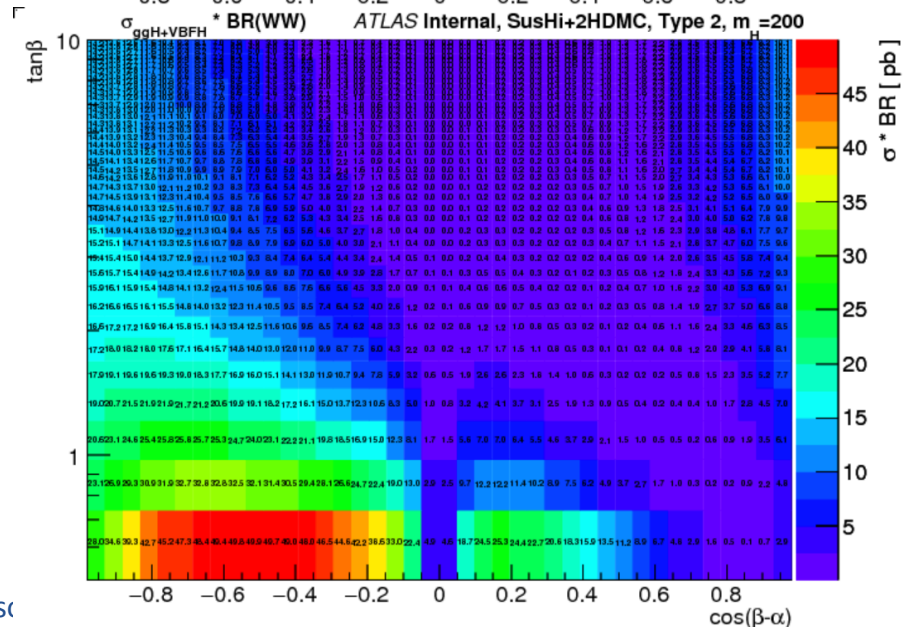
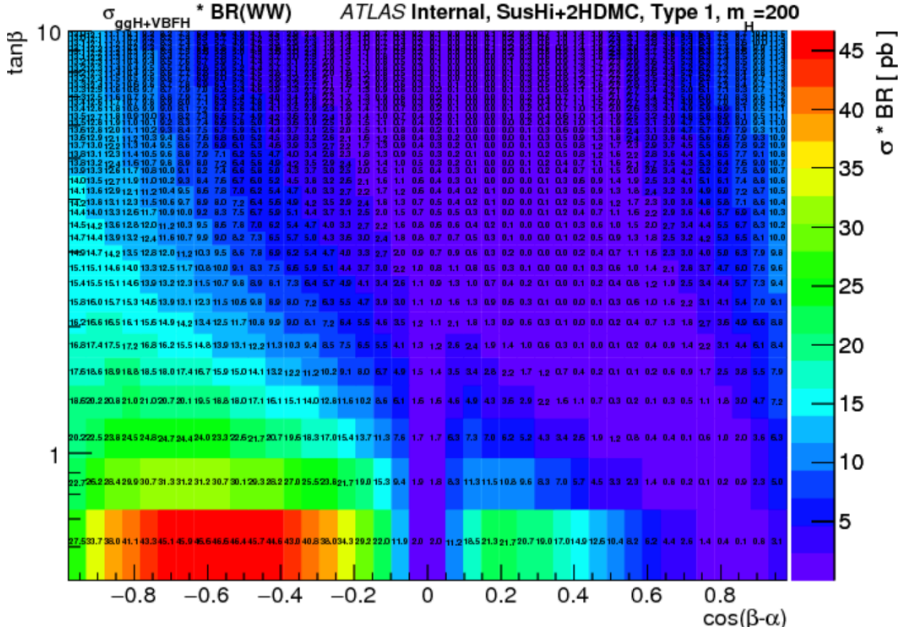
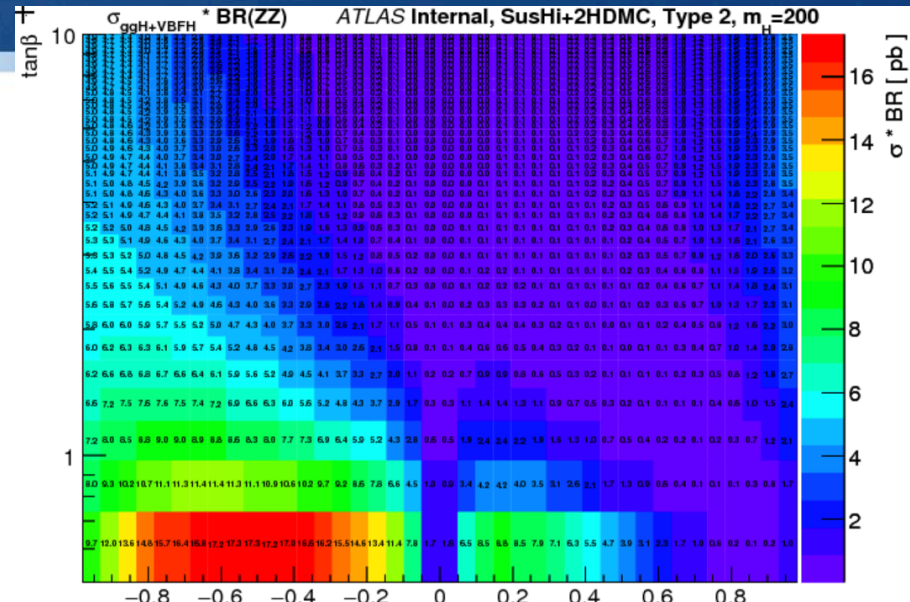
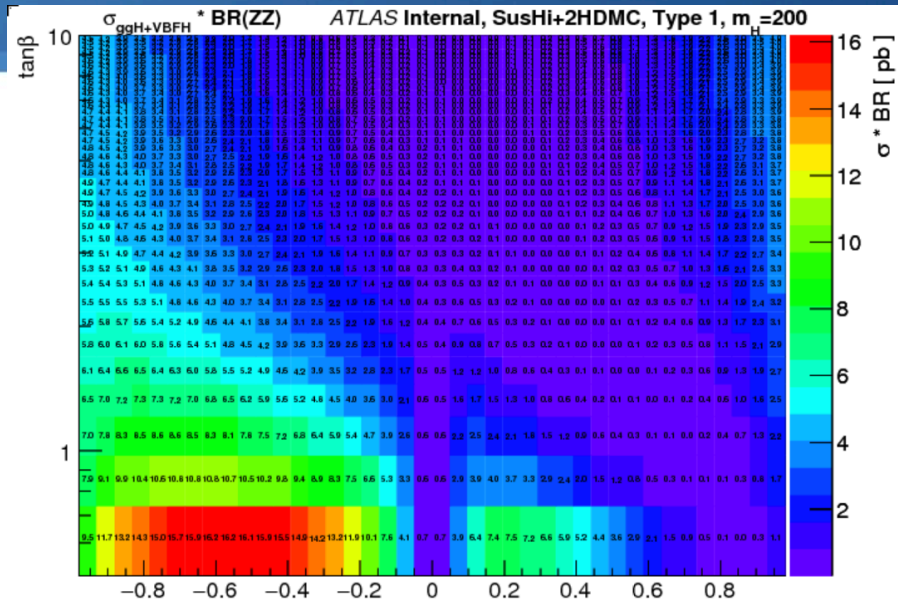
2HDM: WW Type 1: ≈ 30 pb



2HDM: WW Type 2: ≈ 40 pb



2HDM: Beyond $\cos(\beta-\alpha) = \pm 0.2$



HTriplet



- Have asked Heather Logan for rough numbers

Interference



Interference: Using run 1 reweights

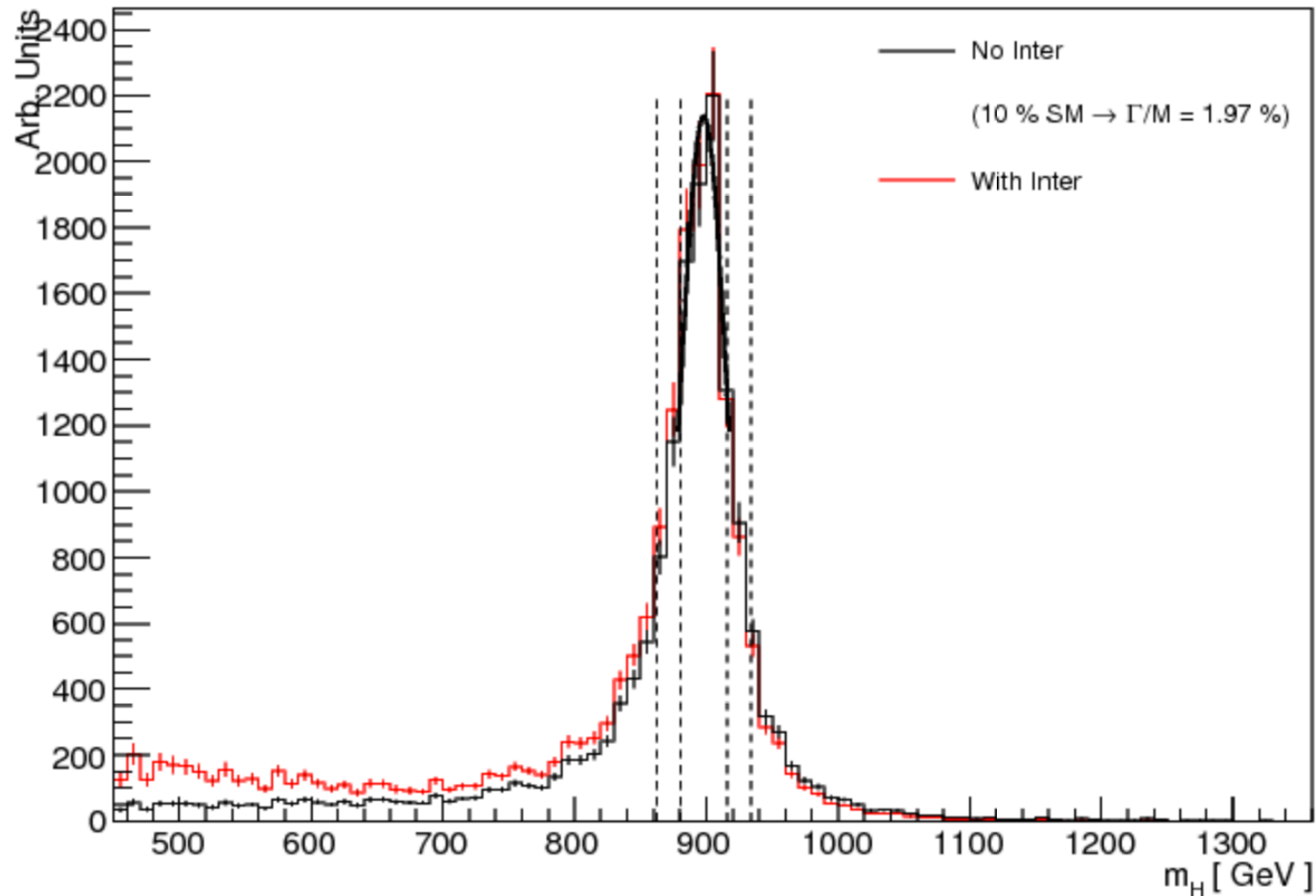
- Run 1 8 TeV reweight results for H+ZZ interf. (as used for EWS)
 - Use the SM CPS ZZ samples and reweight width down to a given width relativistic BW using run 1 Powheg weights
 - See affect of then applying interference on generated m_H line-shape (signal only) coming from gg2VV run 1 procedure
 - Use 900 GeV as a benchmark and reweight to various widths in range we are interested in. Will only get worse at higher mass.
- This has several caveats
 - Interference depends on line-shape and signal strength, which in singlet or doublet will be necessarily lower the SM ($k_V < 1$)
 - The h+H interference will reduce the effect (as opposite)
 - At least for 900 GeV though the low mass bump in the line shape is not really an issue
- Seems like even if cut around 1σ of mass peak then interference bcomes important effect on line-shape above about 5%
 - Plots for various widths on next slides

Interference @ 900 GeV



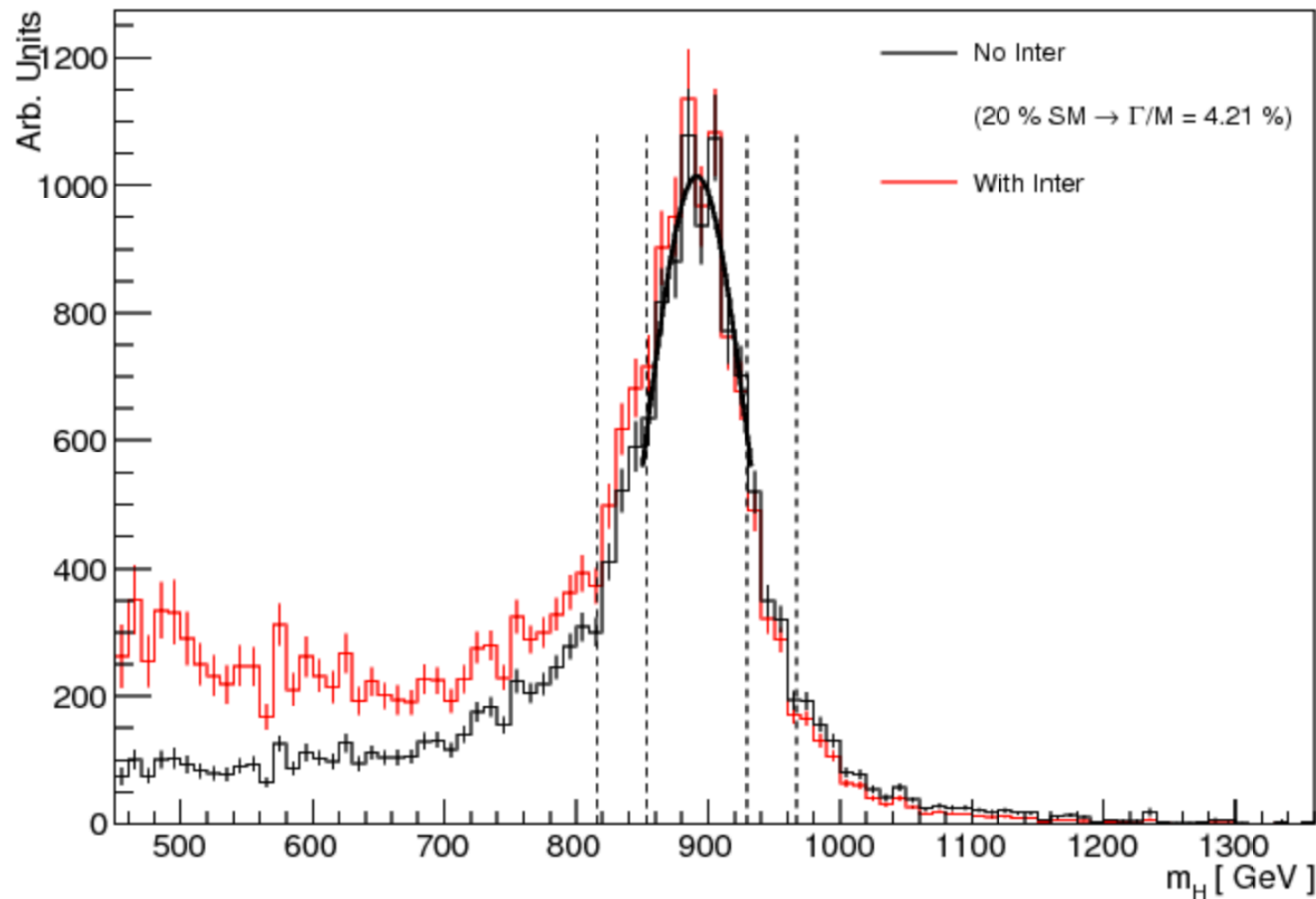
┌

Interference effect $m_H=900$ GeV, $\Gamma/m = 1.97$ %

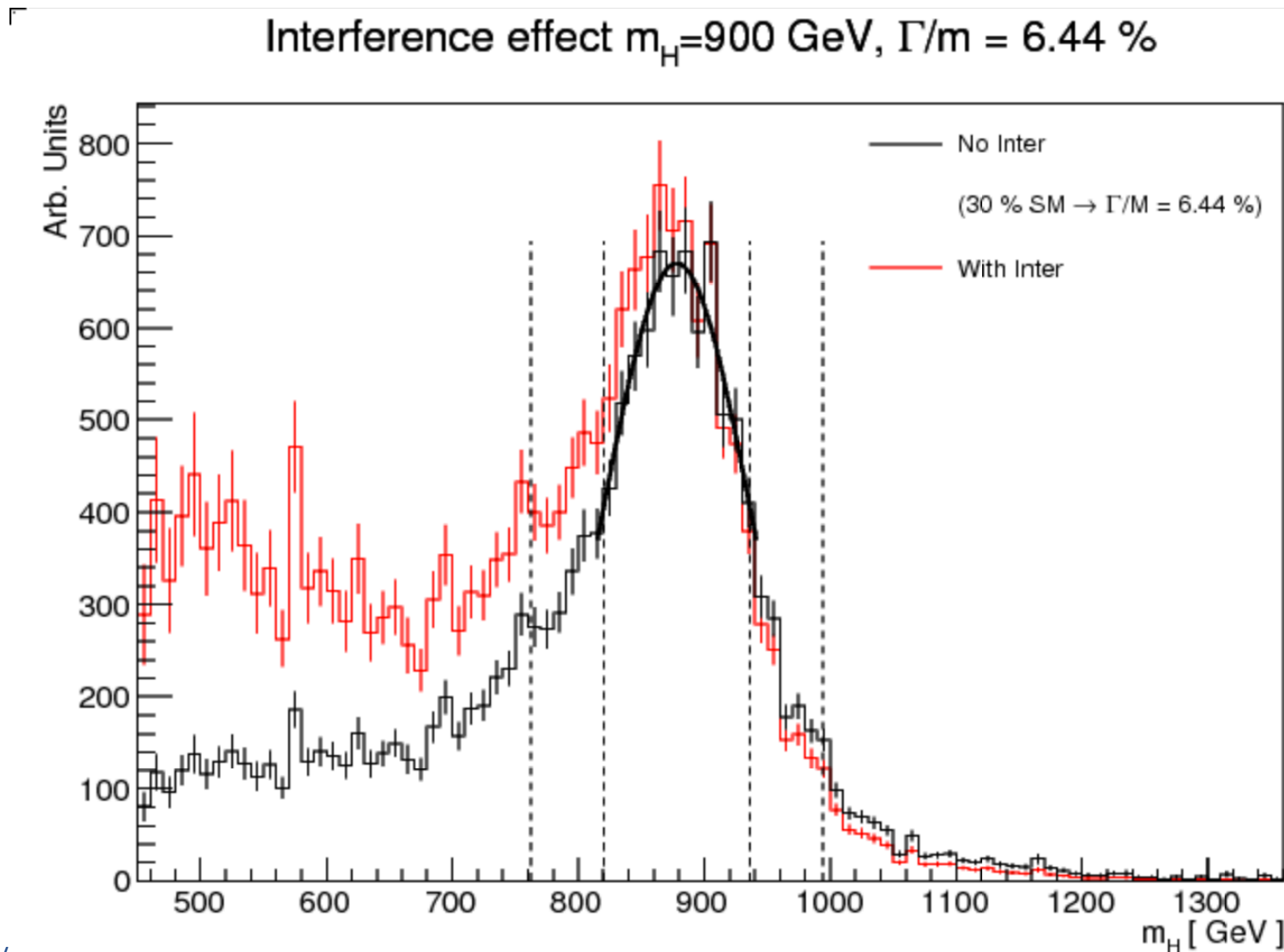


Interference @ 900 GeV

Interference effect $m_H=900$ GeV, $\Gamma/m = 4.21$ %

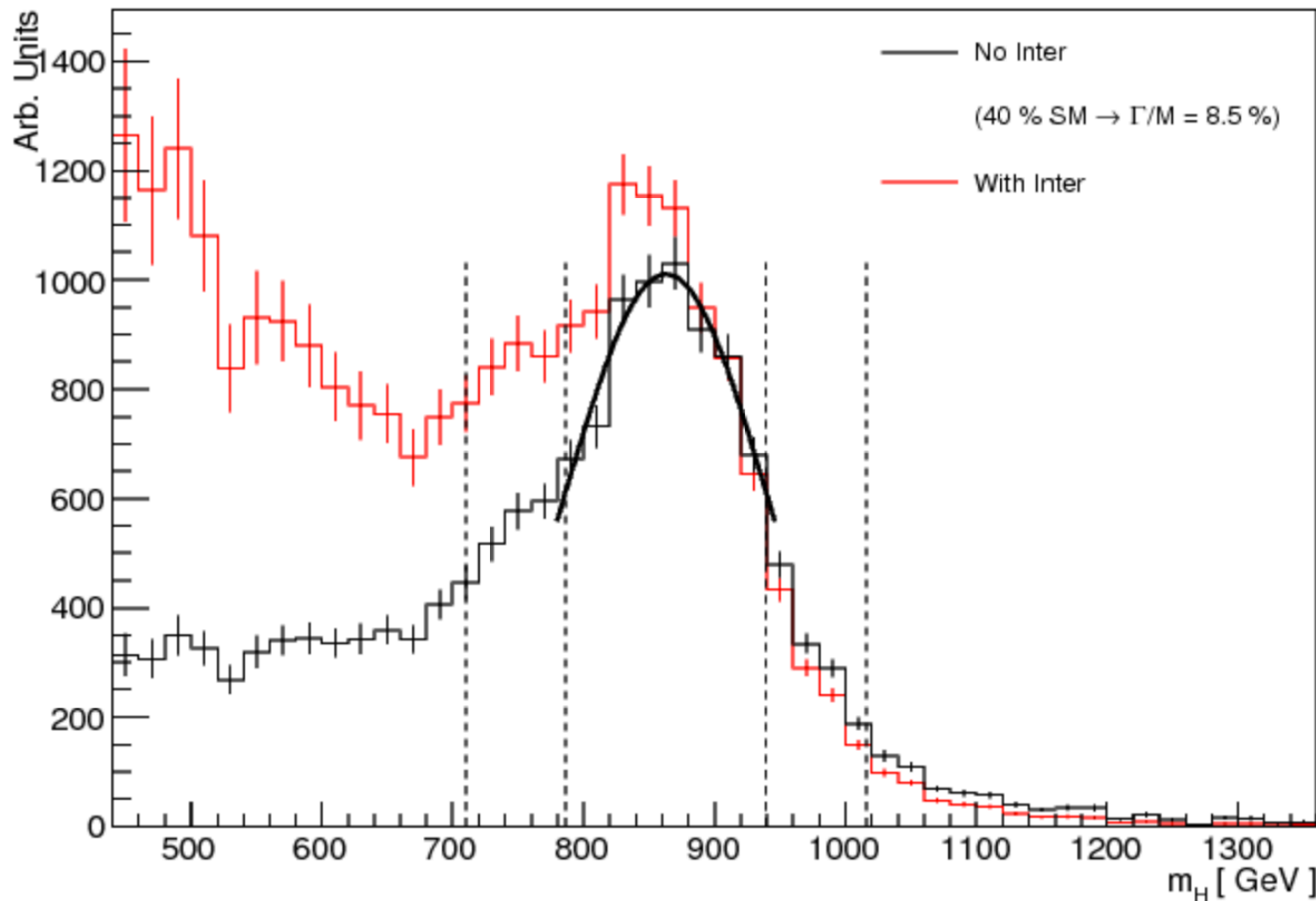


Interference @ 900 GeV

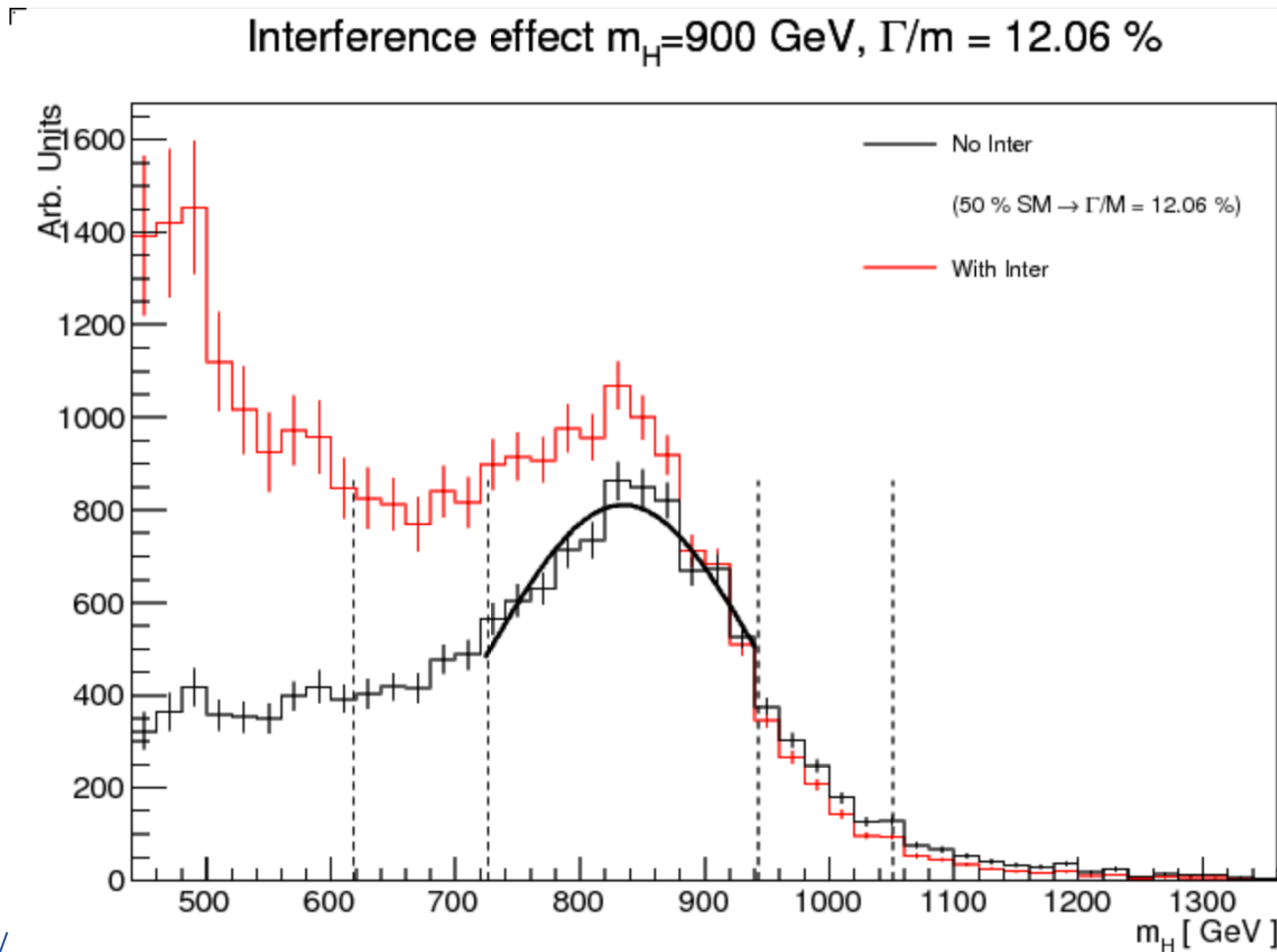


Interference @ 900 GeV

Interference effect $m_H=900$ GeV, $\Gamma/m = 8.5$ %



Interference @ 900 GeV



Interference gg2VV EWS

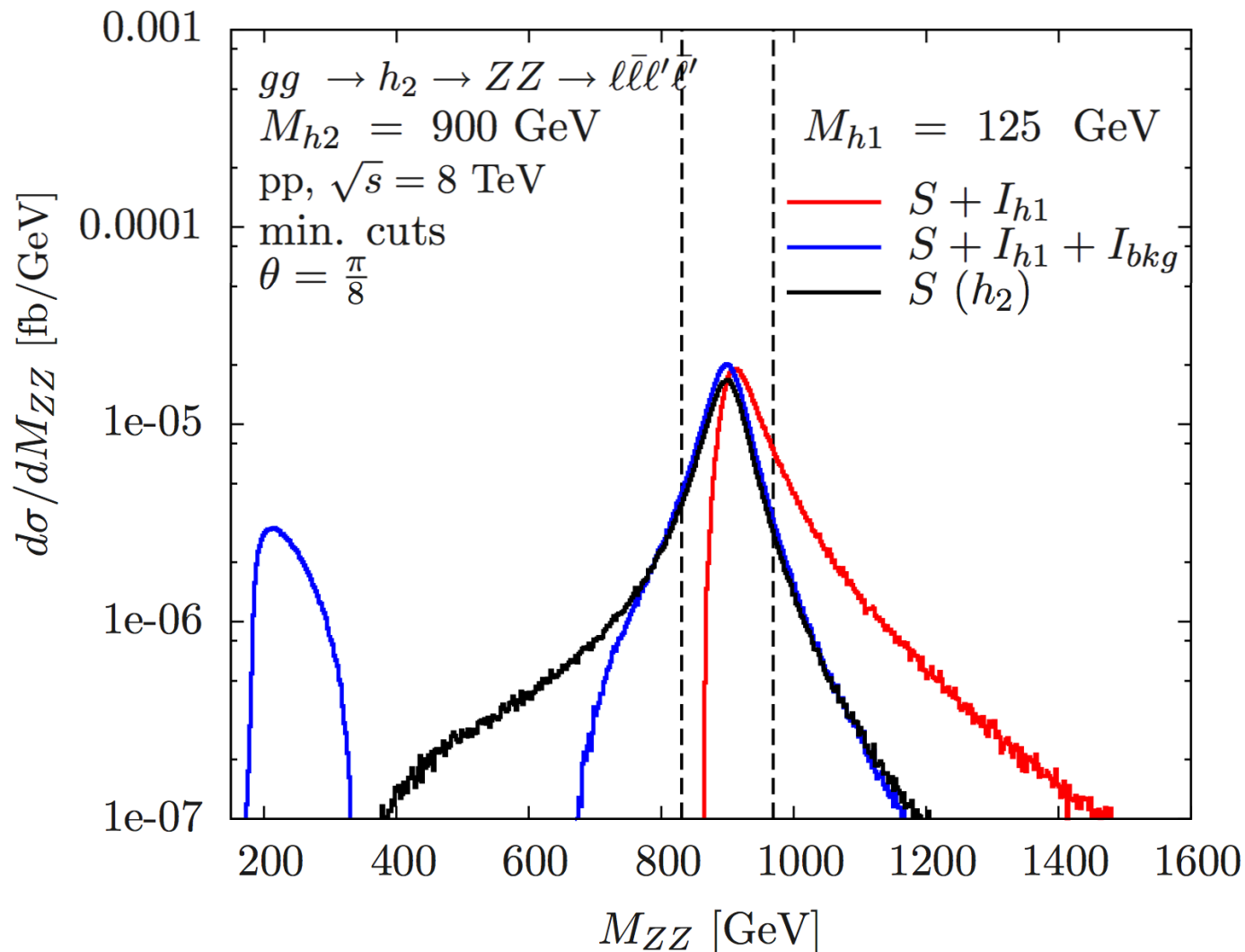
- Latest versions of gg2VV allow S + B + interference with VV & h
 - <http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1502.04113>

- From paper look at 900 GeV plots

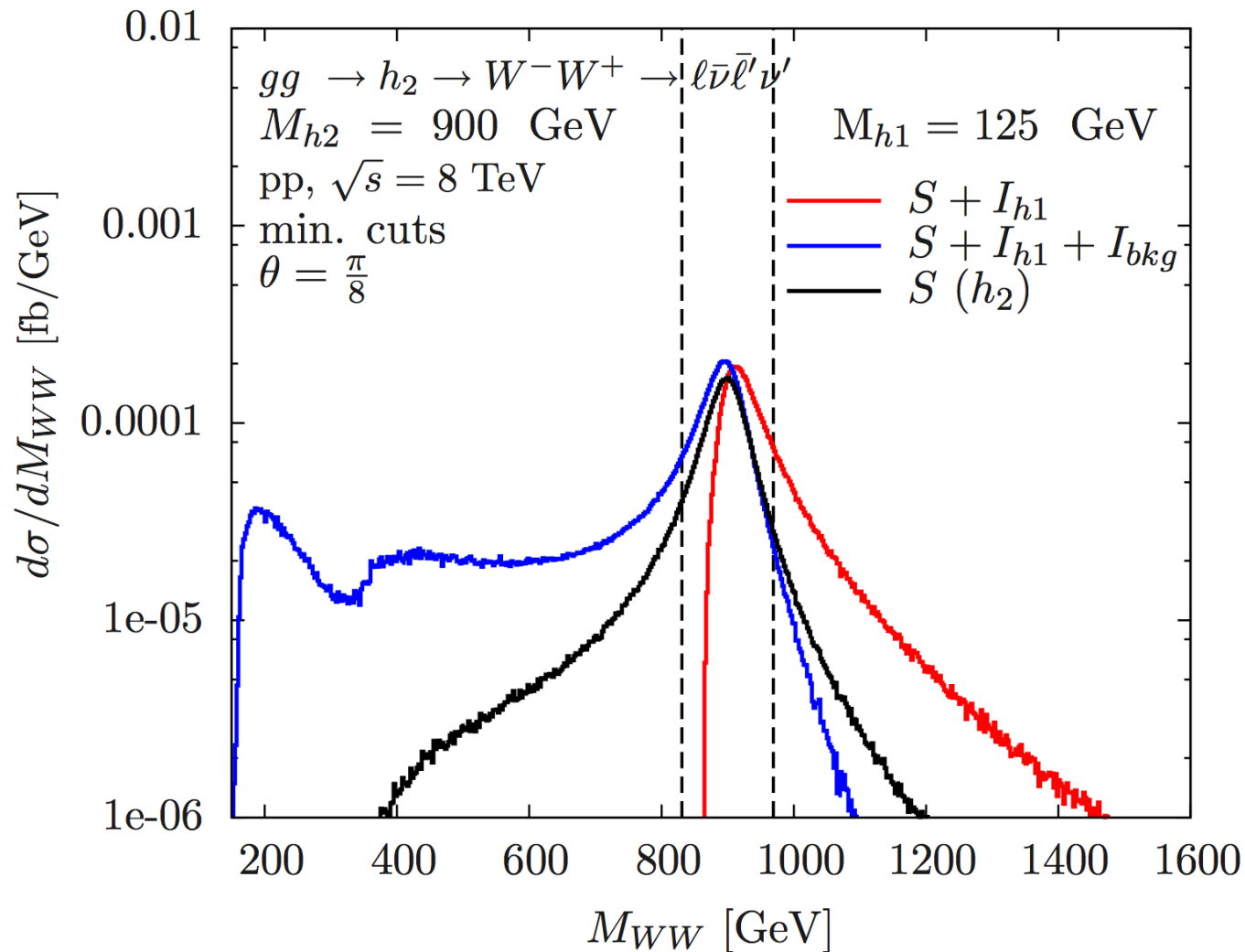
			h_1	h_2			
		M [GeV]	125	300	600	900	
$k'^2 \approx 0.05$	$\theta = \pi/15$	Γ [GeV]	4.77358×10^{-3}	0.5383	6.42445	21.4215	$\Gamma/m(H) \approx 0.5\%$
$k'^2 \approx 0.17$	$\theta = \pi/8$	Γ [GeV]	4.2577×10^{-3}	1.70204	20.7236	69.1805	$\Gamma/m(H) \approx 7.8\%$

- Interference not negligible for 7.8% width, esp. for WW
 - Again, will only get worse with mass
 - Plots on next page
 - Compare blue to black
- Need to take interference into account for EWS

Interference gg2VV EWS: ZZ



Interference gg2VV EWS: WW



Summary



- EWS is natural early model for high m_H
 - Width in region not ruled out by couplings stays “reasonable”
 - However, interference not negligible
 - Even if stay within $\sim m \pm \Gamma$
 - Can take into account with $gg2VV$
 - Need to define procedure for generating / reweighting samples
 - What about VV bkg for channels (e.g. $4l$) where VV is dominant bkg
- Also have “model-independent”
 - Here should again restrict m_{VV} range
 - No model-independent was of having interference
 - Neglect for first results
 - Later can use Michael’s method