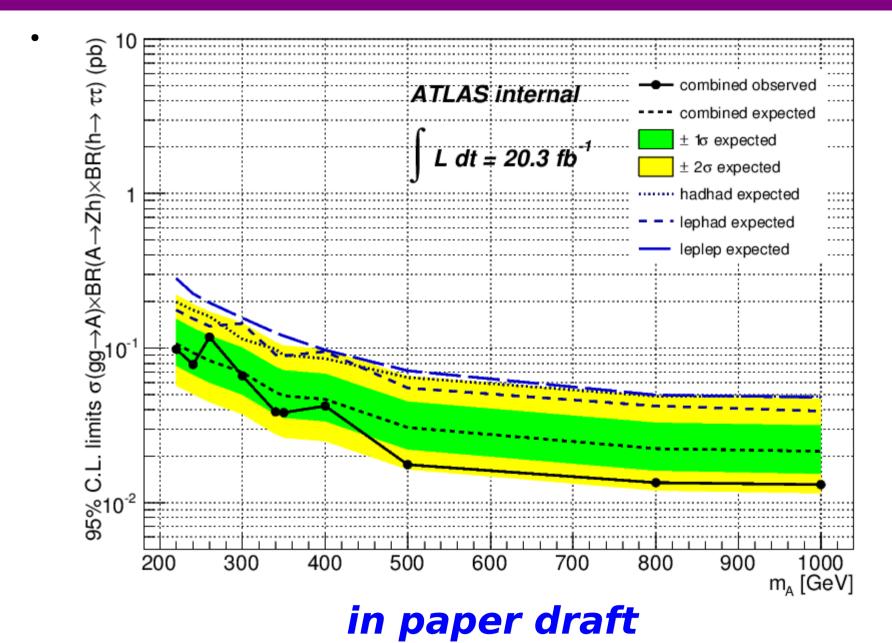
AZh combination 2HDM interpretations Type I II III V

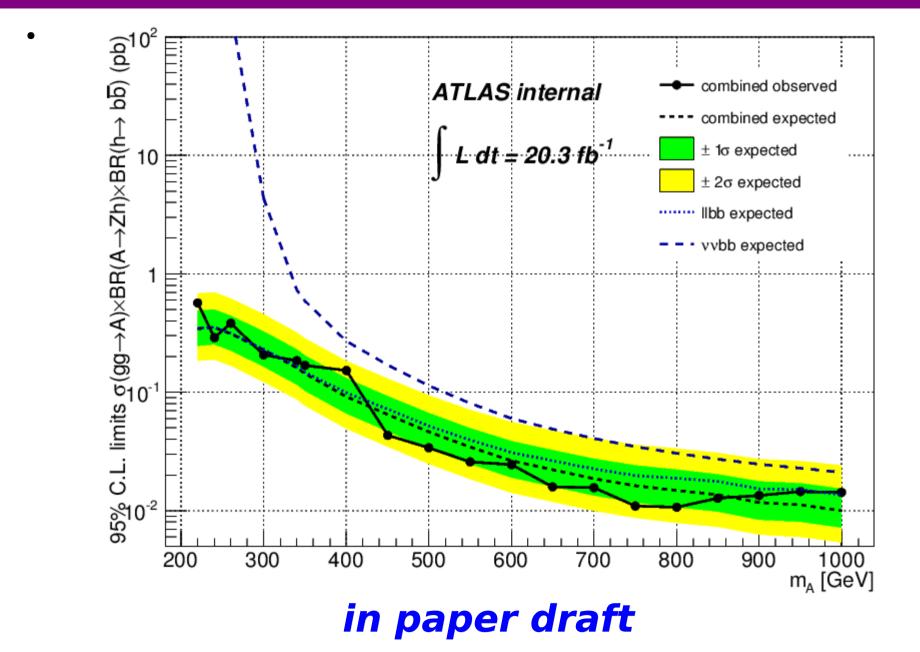
 $A \rightarrow Zh \rightarrow II(vv) bb$ $A \rightarrow Zh \rightarrow II tautau$

> Xiaohu Sun and all AZh people 28-10-2014 IHEP

Combined limits (tautau)

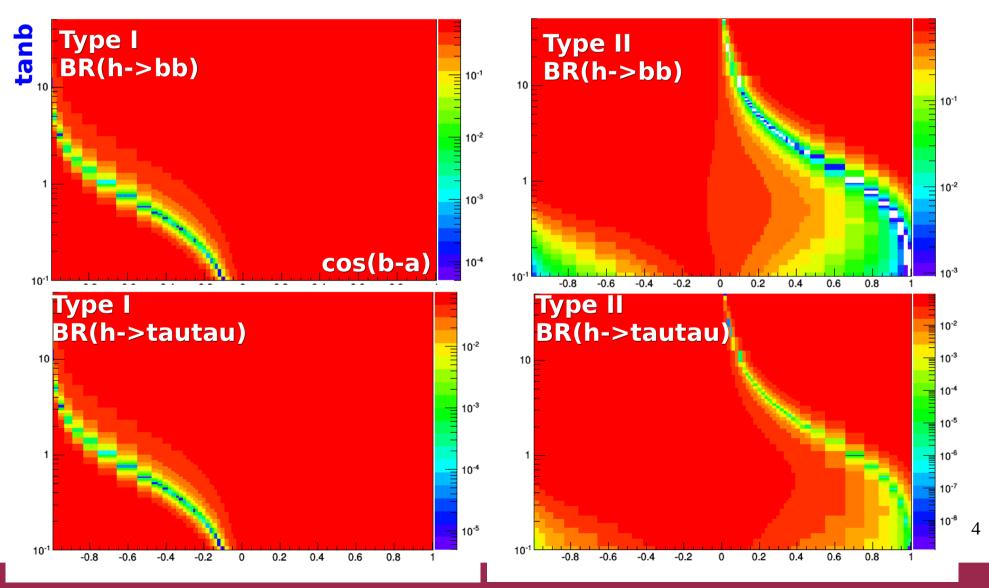


Combined limits (bb)



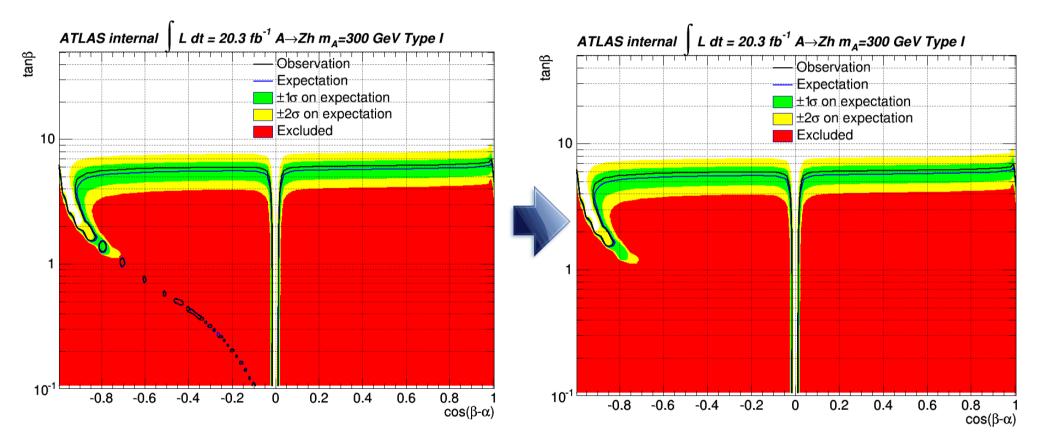
2HDM type I and II

 Non-SM BR(h->bb) and BR(h->tautau) are considered, they scale in the same way in LO, so no need to redo the limits, just simply rescale the upper limits



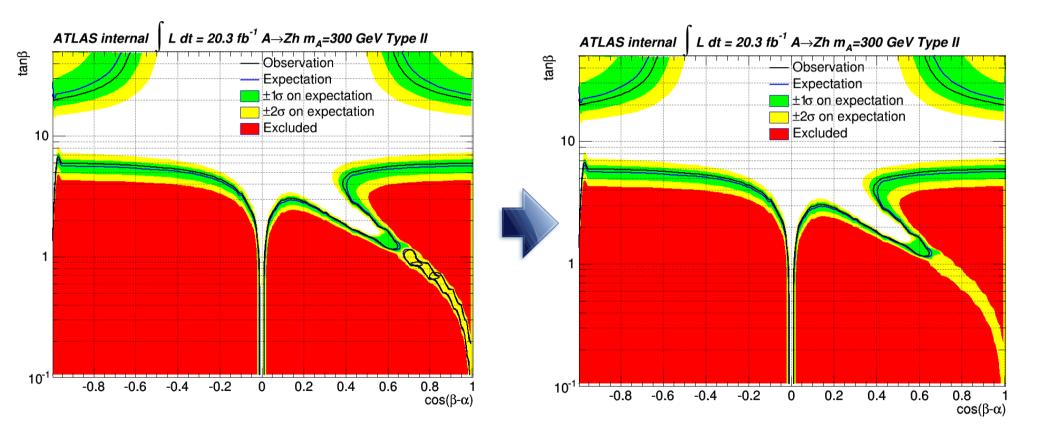
2HDM – type I

manually remove the wrongly interpolated islands



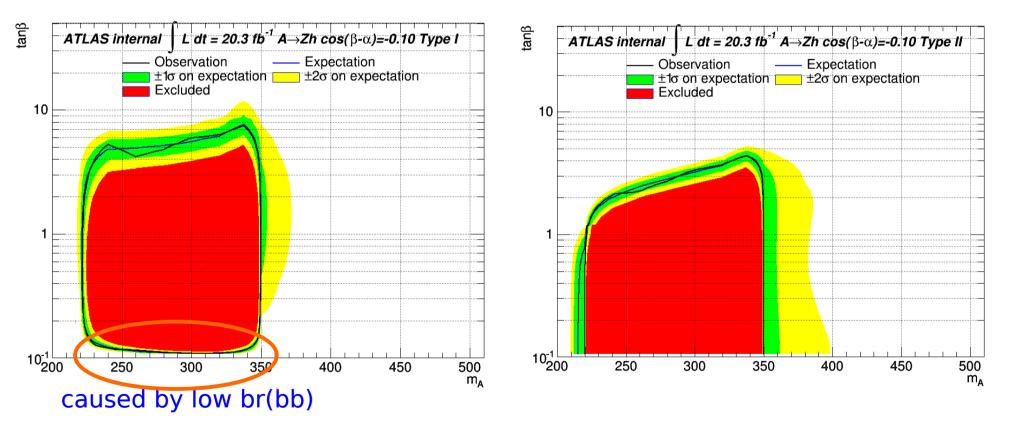
2HDM – type II

manually remove the wrongly interpolated islands



2HDM – type I II in tanb vs mA cos(b-a)=-0.1

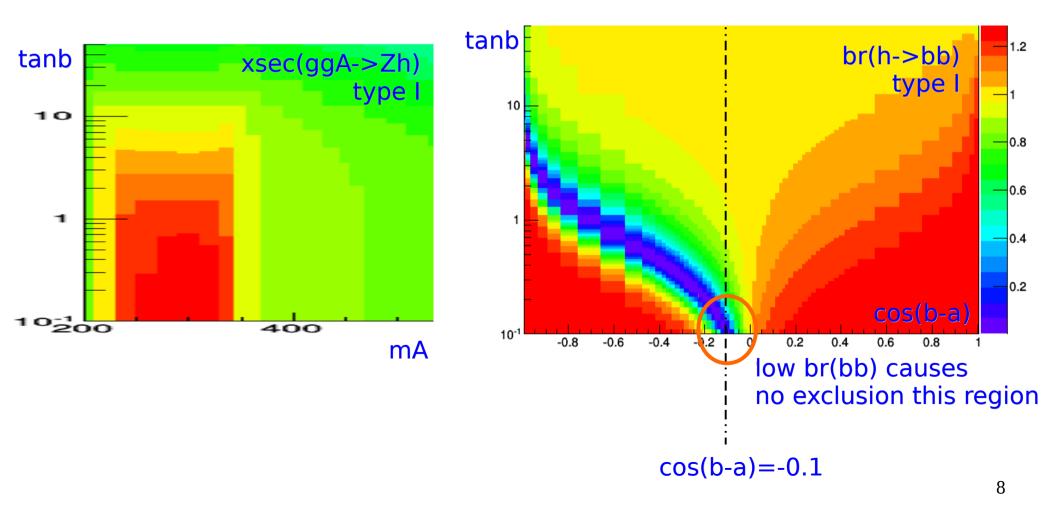
 The variations from BR(bb/tautau) are also considered in exclusion contours for plane of tanb vs mA



in paper draft

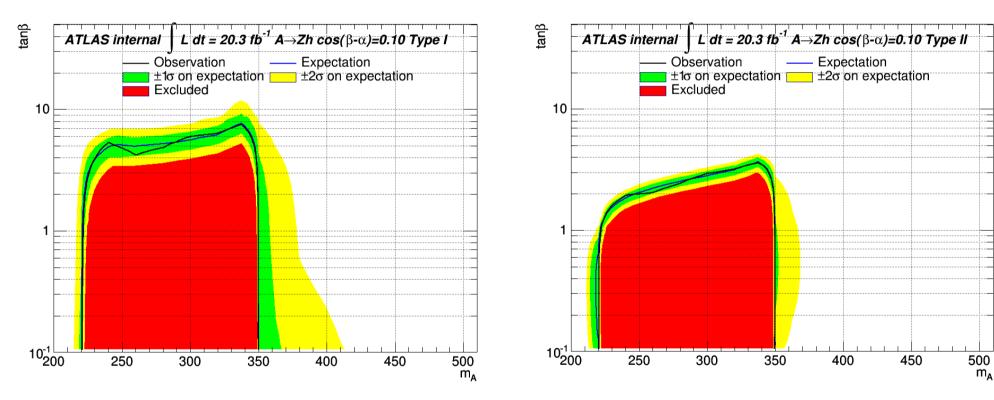
2HDM – type I check in tanb vs mA

- Check on the contours of xsec(ggH->hh) in tanb vs mA
- The non-excluded areas in low tanb region is caused by the diminishing br(h->bb) at low tanb @ cos(b-a)=-0.1



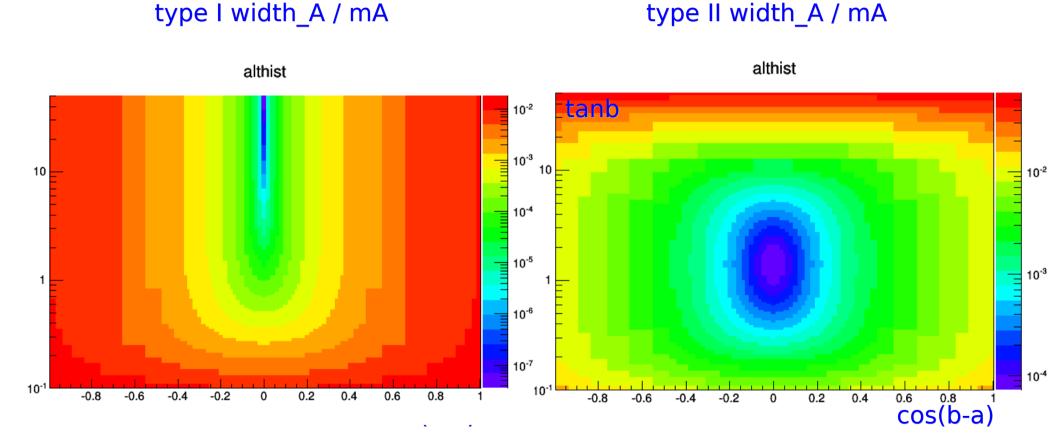
2HDM – type I II in tanb vs mA cos(b-a)=+0.1

 The variations from BR(bb/tautau) are also considered in exclusion contours for plane of tanb vs mA



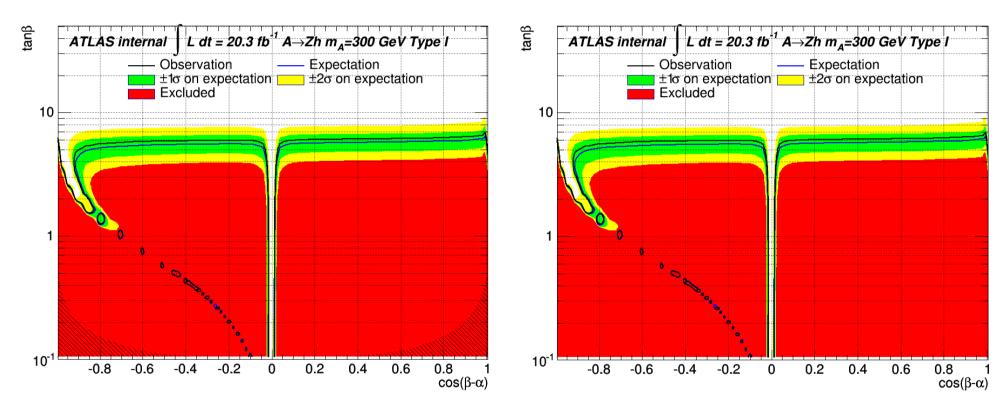
in paper draft

2HDM – type I II check width



2HDM – type I check width

• type I, our exclusion is valid with narrow width approximation

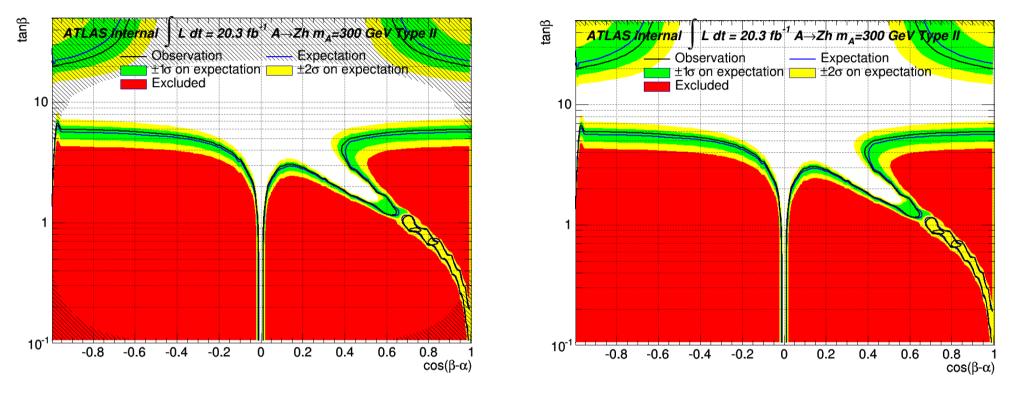


shadow = width(A)/m(A)>5%

shadow = width(A)/m(A)>1%

2HDM – type II check width

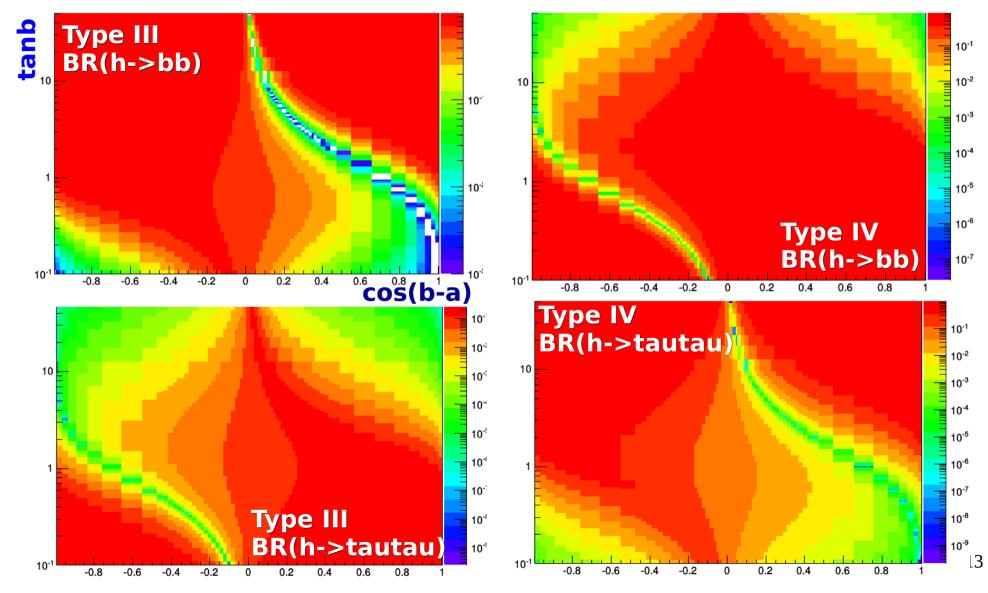
• type II, our exclusion is valid with narrow width approximation



shadow = width(A)/m(A)>5%

shadow = width(A)/m(A)>1%

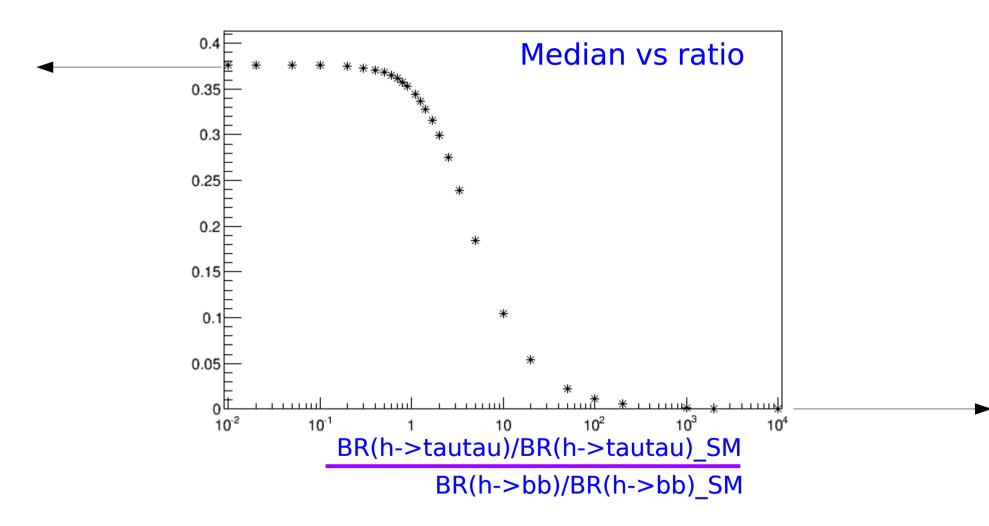
 BR(h->bb) and BR(h->tautau) are NOT scaling in the same way for type III and IV, have to redo the limits



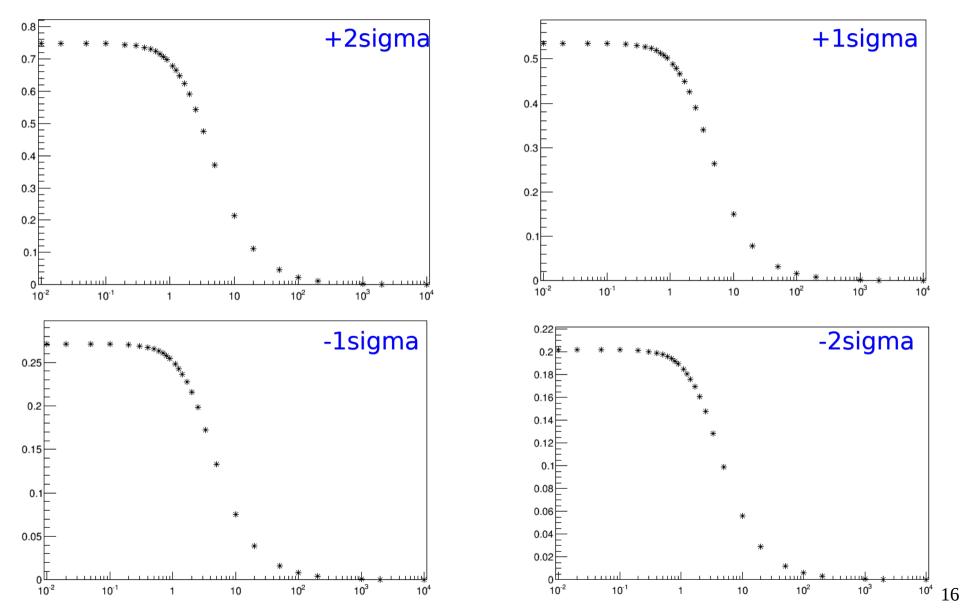
- The idea is to only redo the limits for a certain ratios of BR(h->bb) / BR(h->tautau) (bb is always fixed, only change tautau), then rescale the limits to the different BRs
- On the bottom, with help of Andy, these ratios are scanned

У

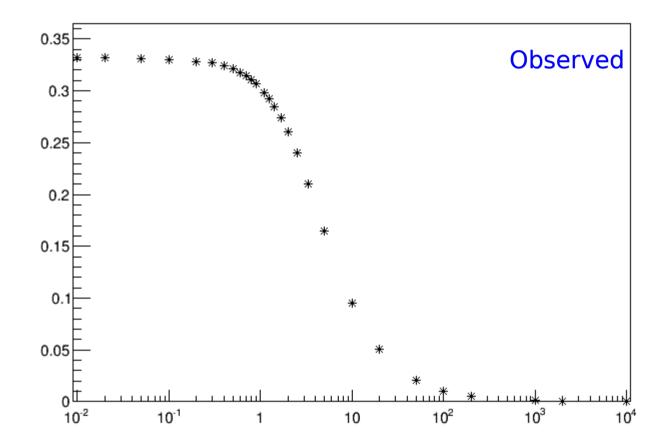
300GeV workspace is used



• Curves for bands

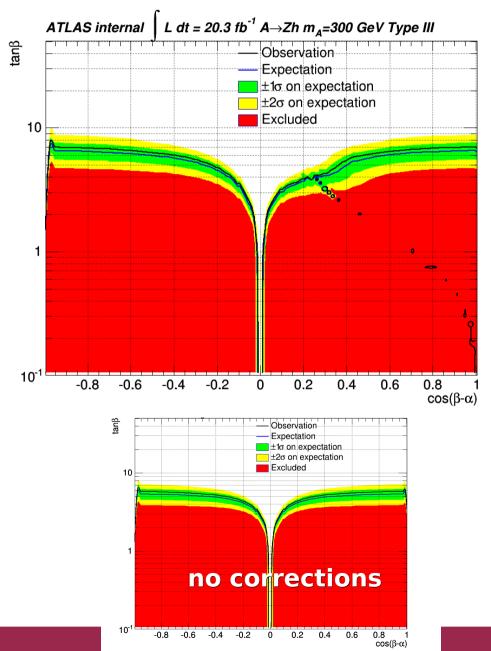


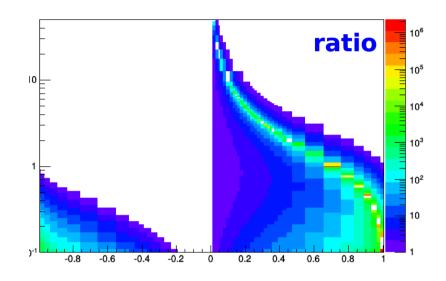


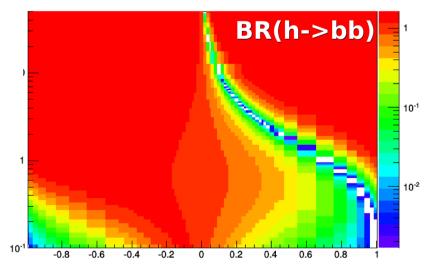


2HDM type III (ongoing)

• Plotting for type III with rescaled limits

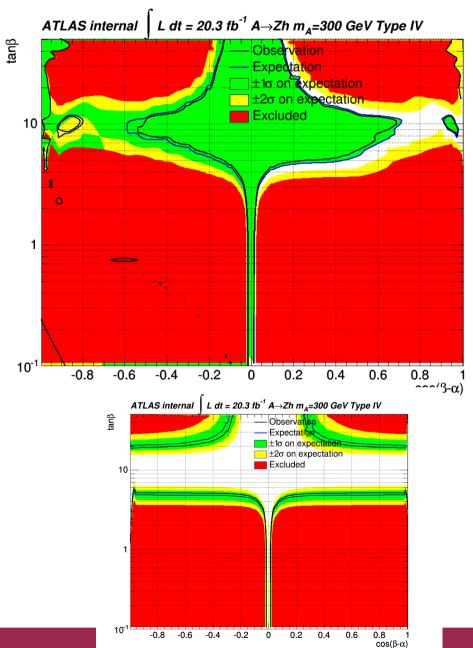


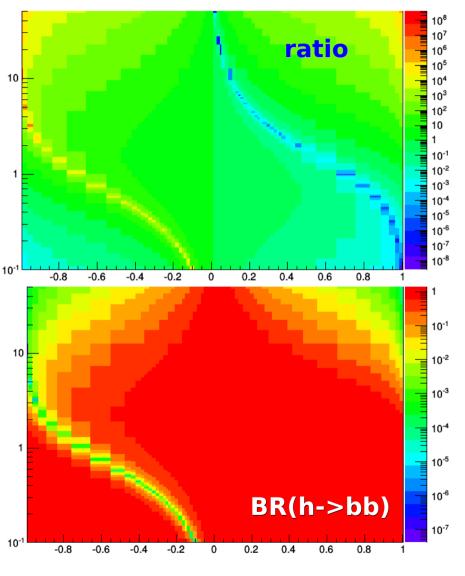




2HDM type IV (ongoing)

• Plotting for type IV with rescaled limits, wrongly interpolated





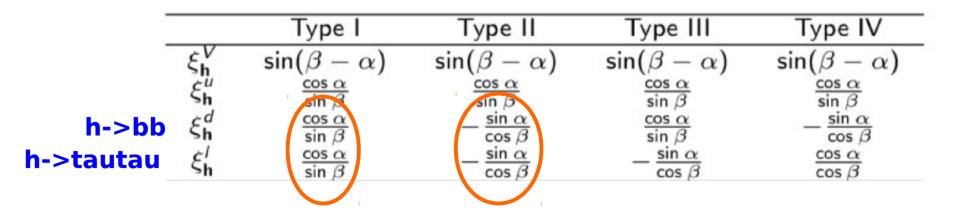
Summary

- Type I and II are interpreted by simply rescaling the combined limits with the considerations of nonSM Brs of h->bb / tautau
 - have manually removed the wrong interpolated contours (islands) in the exclusion plots
 - should be safe since median exist in the middle of green band, but additional check are needed
- Type III and IV now can be interpreted, the combined limits are redone as a function of the ratio (tautau/bb) and can be rescaled at different phase points
 - use 2HDMPlottingTool to include this effects, but the plots do not seem to be correct
- Checks on width show that NWA always works in our excluded regions in type I and II
- In paper draft, we have now:
 - type I II, tanb vs cos(b-a)
 - type I II, tanb vs mA @ cos(b-a) = +- 0.1



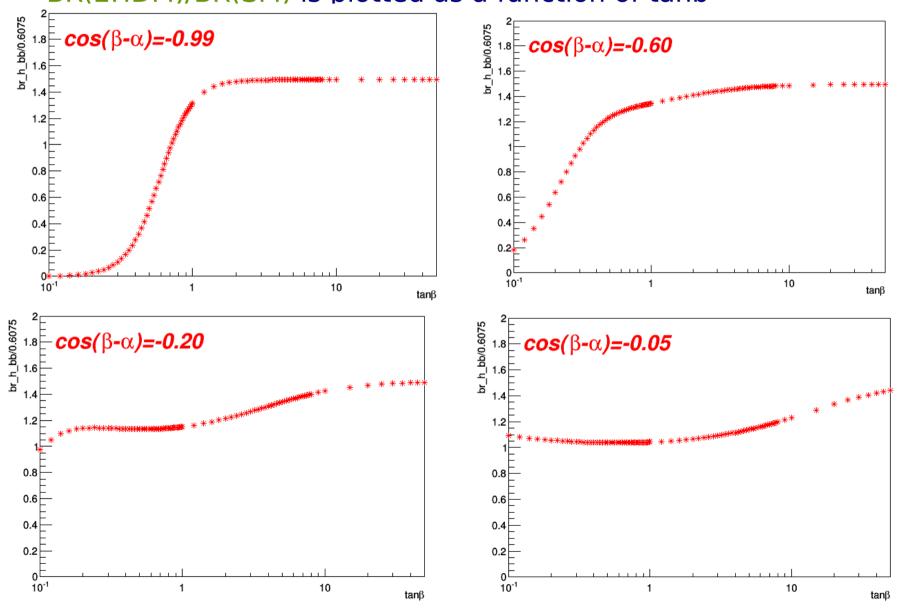
Solutions on type I and II

- Triggered by more physics interests, feasible solutions are proposed for type I and II after many discussions with all AZh people
- Due to the same scale on BR(h->bb) and BR(h->tautau) from SM to 2HDM in type I and II, limits are directly rescaled by factors due to BR deviation from SM values
 - equivalent to considering all signal rescaled with new BR
 - not considering rescaling backgrounds whose contribution should be small
- Use rescaled limits to make exclusion plots



BR(h->hh) type II

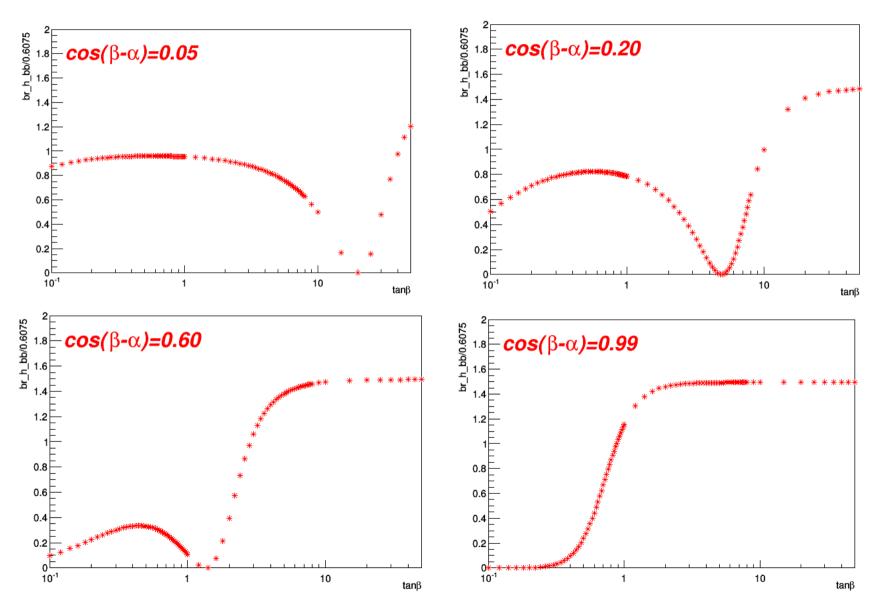
BR(2HDM)/BR(SM) is plotted as a function of tanb



24

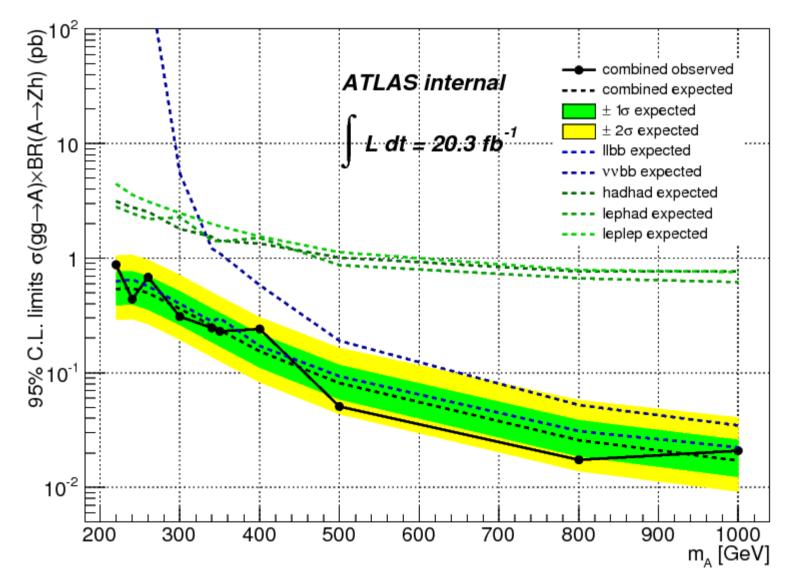
BR(h->hh) type II

BR(2HDM)/BR(SM) is plotted as a function of tanb



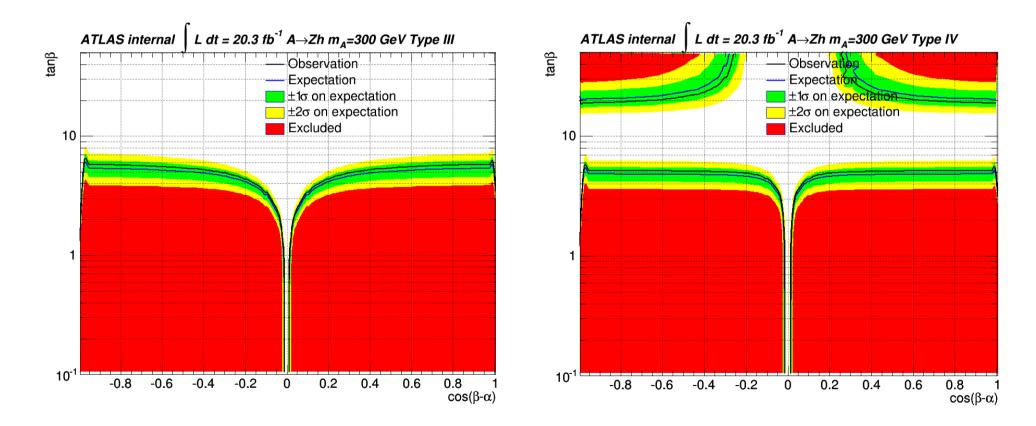
Combined limits

combination of tautau and bb workspaces



2HDM type III and IV (no rescale)

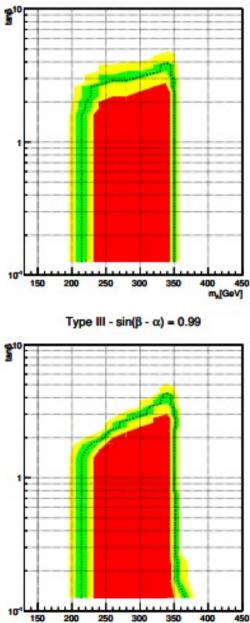
- 2HDM type III and IV without considering the variations on branching ratios of h->bb and h->tautau
- Only SM h->bb and h->tautau are assumed



$tan\beta$ vs $m_A sin(\beta - \alpha) = 0.99$

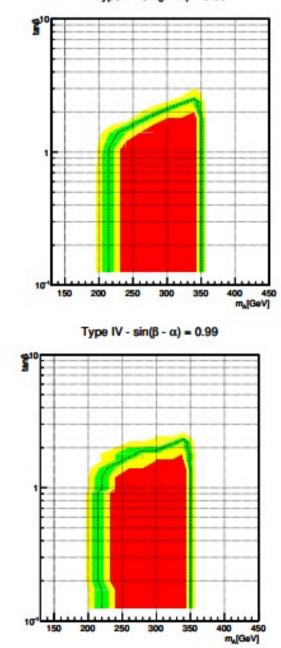
Marco, Matteo, Lucrezia







Type II - $\sin(\beta - \alpha) = 0.99$



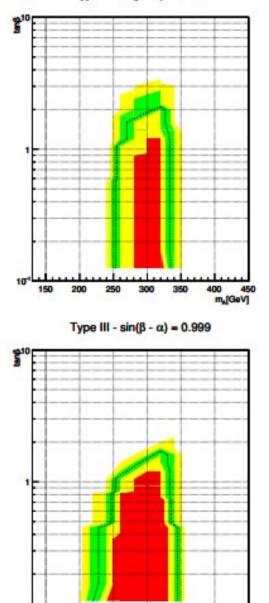


. ↓ ↓

$tan\beta$ vs $m_A sin(\beta - \alpha) = 0.999$

Marco, Matteo, Lucrezia





10

150

200

250

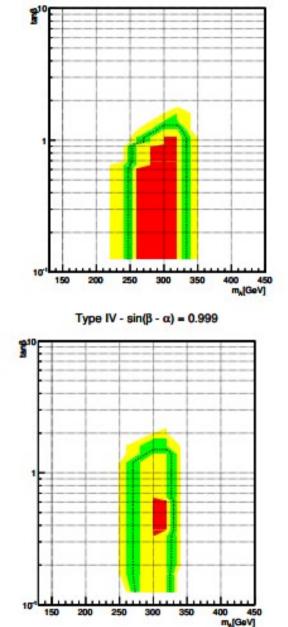
300

350

400

450

m,[GeV]



Type II - $\sin(\beta - \alpha) = 0.999$

¢, ↓