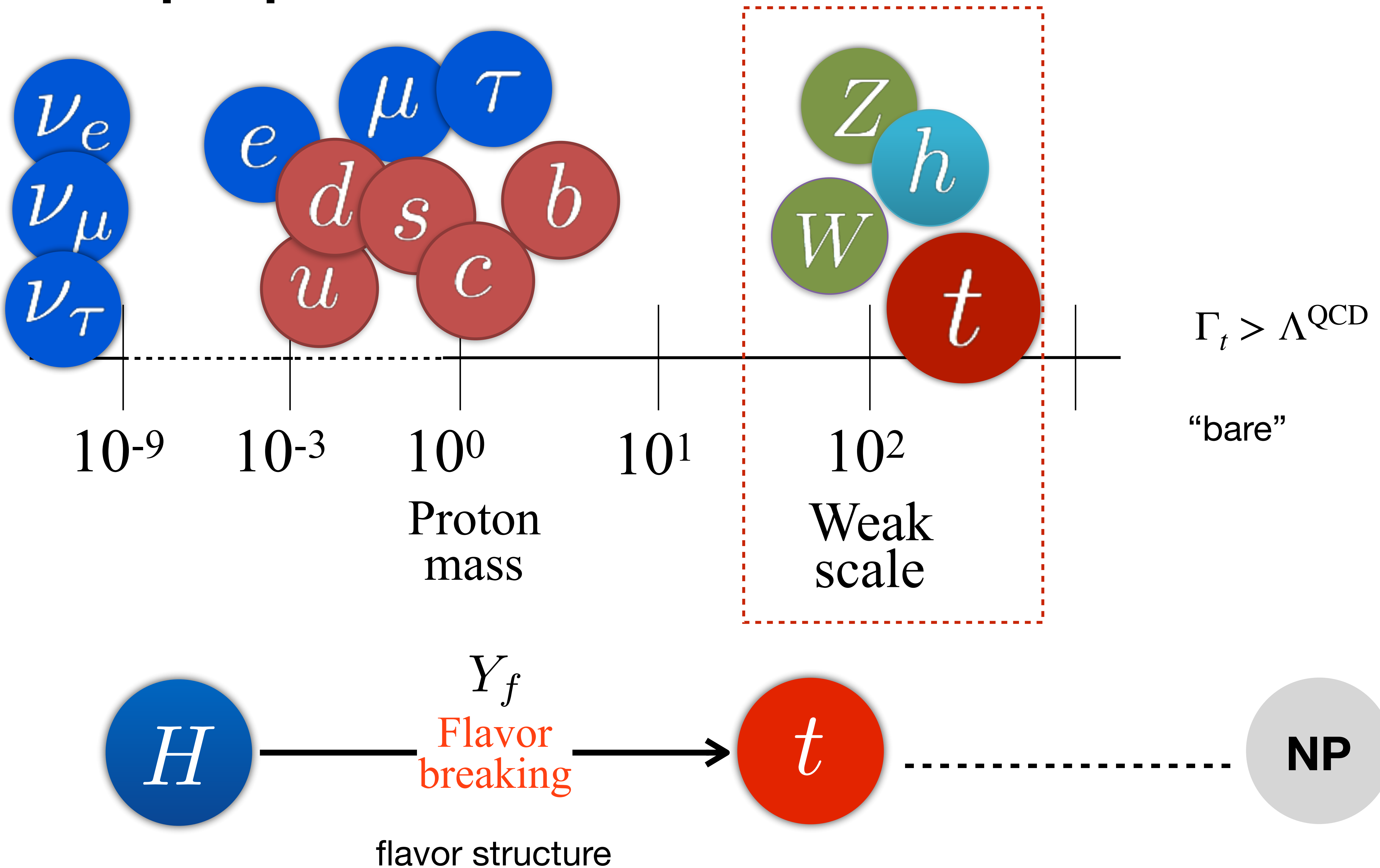
Limits on Top-Higgs Interaction from Multi-Top Final States

刘言东
北京师范大学核科学与技术学院
27/10/2018

全国第十六届重味物理和CP破坏研讨会

In collaboration with
Qing-Hong Cao and Shao-Long Chen, PRD(2017) 95, 053004;
Qing-Hong Cao, Shao-Long Chen, Rui Zhang, Ya Zhang, in preparation

Top quark in the Standard Model

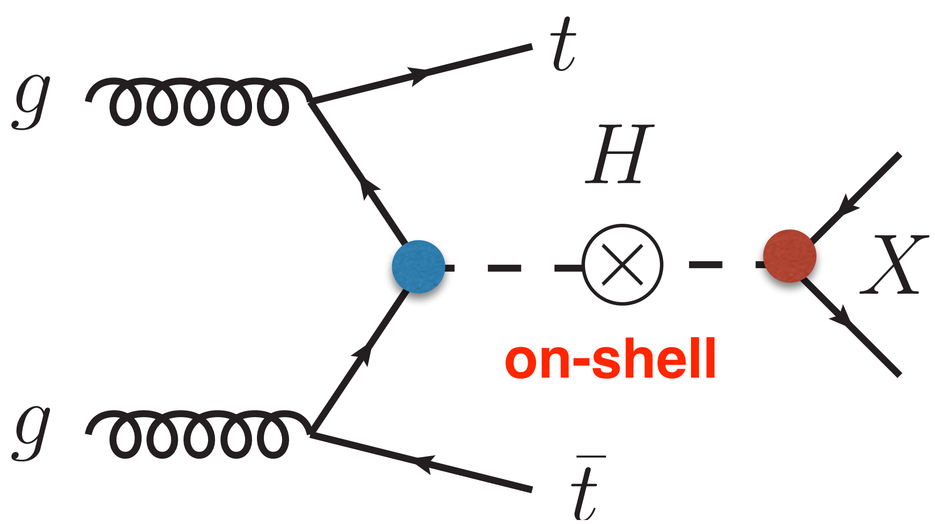


Top-quark Yukawa coupling

directly measured from the $t\bar{t}H$ production

ATLAS 6.3 σ

CMS 5.2 σ



$b \quad W^* \quad Z^* \quad \tau^- \quad \mu^- \quad \gamma$

$\bar{b} \quad W \quad Z \quad \tau^+ \quad \mu^+ \quad \gamma$

Narrow width approximation

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sigma(gg \to t\bar{t}H) \times \frac{\Gamma(H \to X)}{\Gamma_H} = \frac{\kappa_t^2 \kappa_X^2}{\Gamma_H/\Gamma_H^{\rm SM}} \hat{\sigma}_{\rm SM}$$

$$\kappa_t = \frac{y_t}{y_t^{\rm SM}} \qquad \kappa_X = \frac{y_X}{y_X^{\rm SM}}$$

$$\mu \equiv \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\hat{\sigma}_{\rm SM}} = \frac{\kappa_t^2 \kappa_X^2}{\Gamma_H/\Gamma_H^{\rm SM}} \xrightarrow[\kappa_X = 1]{\Gamma_H = \Gamma_H^{\rm SM}} \mu = \kappa_t^2$$

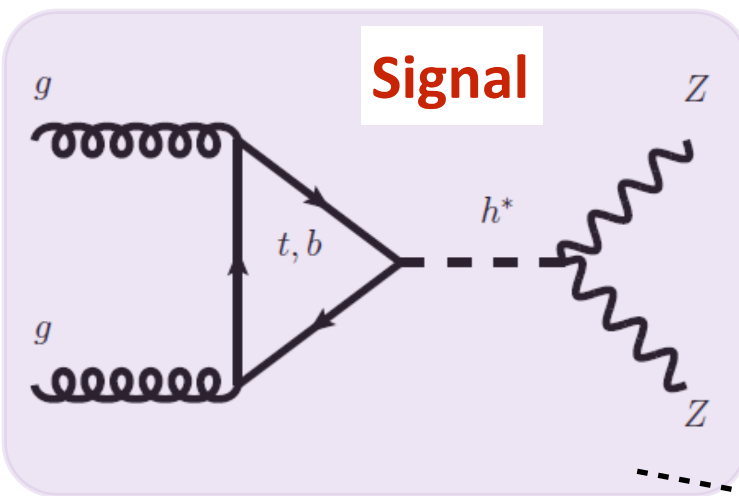
Q1: can we determine κ_t without those assumptions?

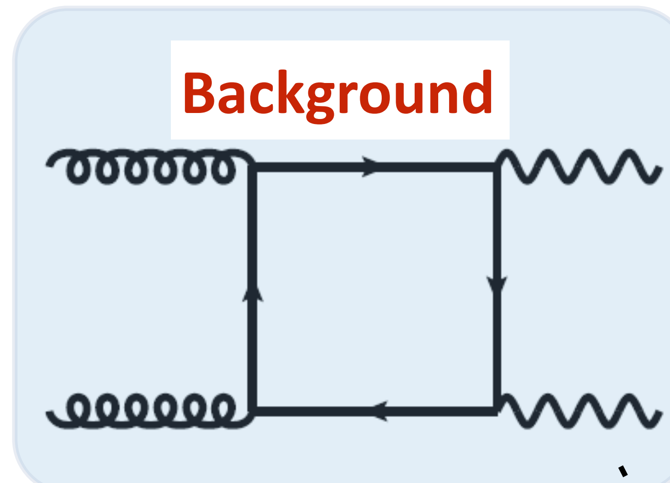
Higgs boson width

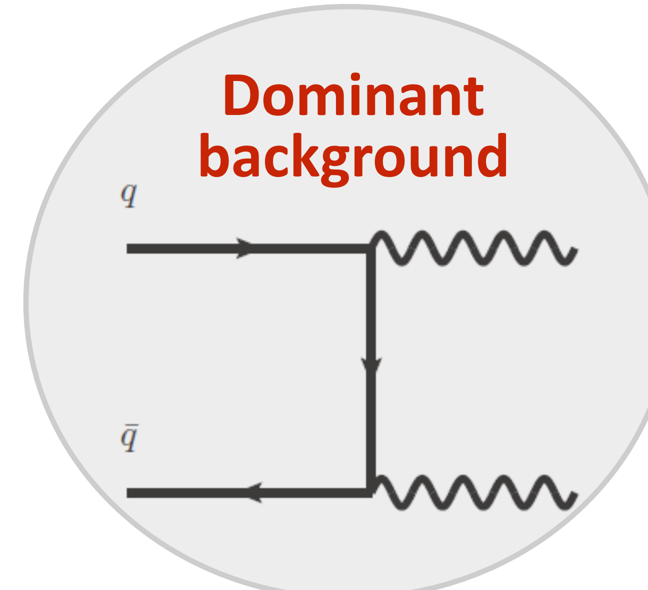
Caola, Melnikov (2013)

Higgs on-shell production

$$\sigma \sim \frac{g_{ggh}^2\, g_{hzz}^2}{m_h\, \Gamma_h}$$

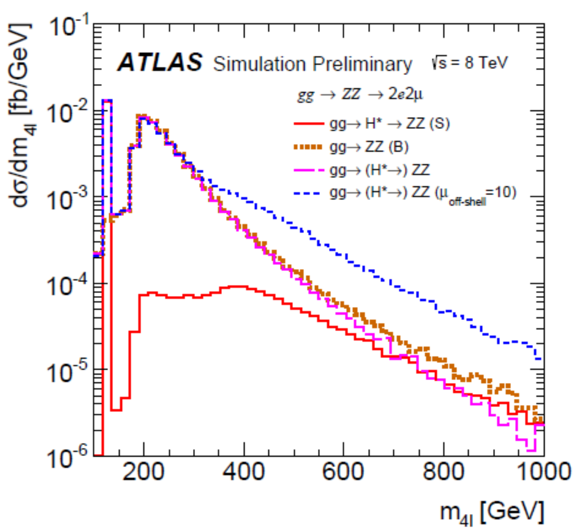






Higgs off-shell production

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM_{ZZ}^2} \sim \frac{g_{ggh}^2 g_{hZZ}^2}{(M_{ZZ}^2 - m_h^2)^2}\,|M_1|^2 + \frac{g_{ggh}\, g_{hZZ}}{(M_{ZZ}^2 - m_h^2)M_{ZZ}^2}\,|M_1\, M_2^*|$$

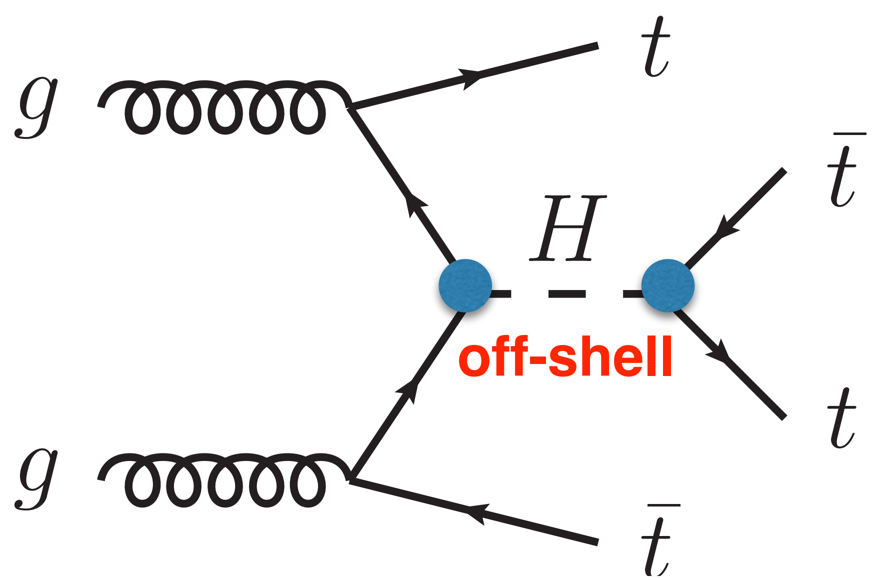


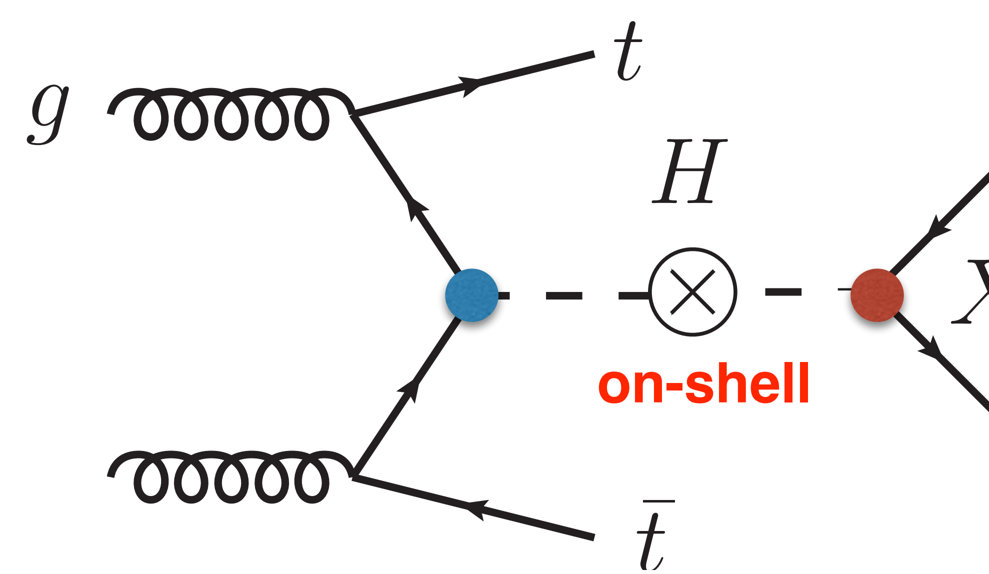
The combination of both on-shell and off-shell measurements of signal strength achieve a significantly higher sensitivity to the total width

Q2: alternative way to measure the Higgs boson width?

Four top-quark production

Qing-Hong Cao, Shao-Long Chen, YDL, 1602.01934





$$\hat{\sigma}(pp \to t\bar{t}H \to t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$$

$$\propto \kappa_t^4 \times \hat{\sigma}(pp \to t\bar{t}H \to t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{\rm SM}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(pp \to t\bar{t}H \to t\bar{t}X)$$

$$\propto \underbrace{\frac{\kappa_t^2 \kappa_X^2}{\Gamma_H/\Gamma_H^{\rm SM}}}_{\mu^X_{t\bar{t}H}} \times \hat{\sigma}(pp \to t\bar{t}H \to t\bar{t}X)_{\rm SM}$$

$X = \gamma\gamma, \mu^+\mu^-, ZZ^*, \cdots$

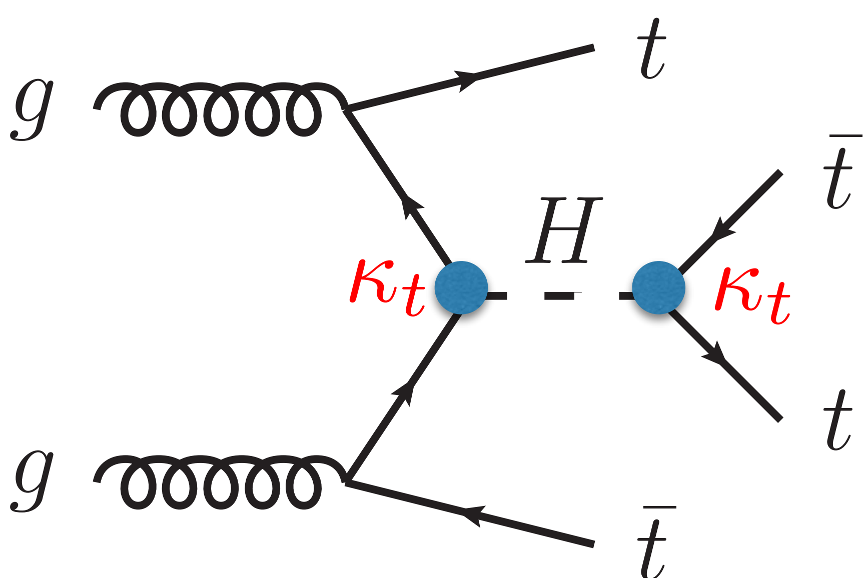
$\mu^{\gamma\gamma}_{t\bar{t}H} = 1.00 \pm 0.38$ $\quad \mu^{ZZ}_{t\bar{t}H} = 1.00 \pm 0.49$

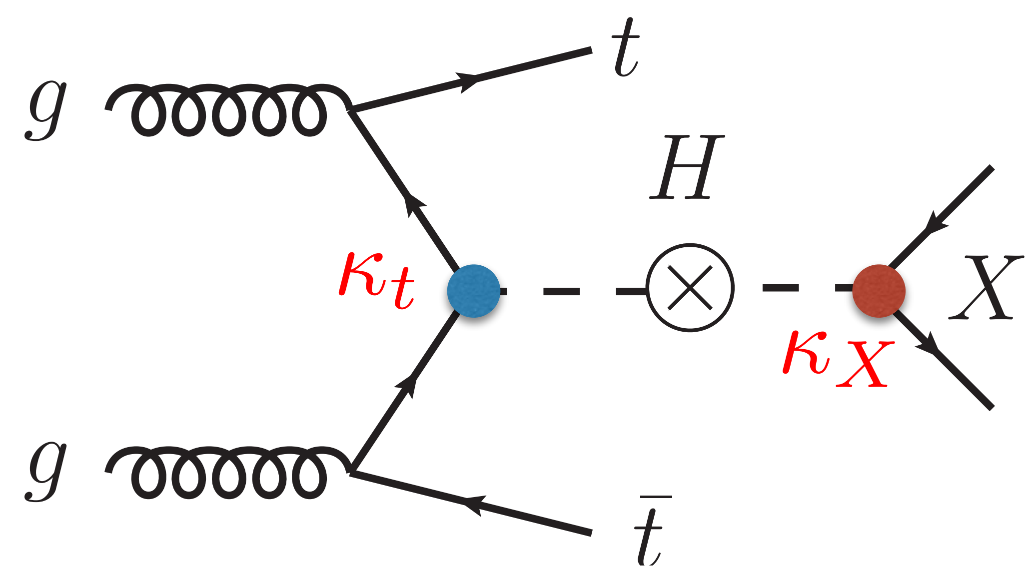
$\mu^{\mu\mu}_{t\bar{t}H} = 1.00 \pm 0.74$ $\quad \mu^{\rm combo}_{t\bar{t}H} = 1.00 \pm 0.30$

ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2014-016

14TeV LHC, $300 fb^{-1}$

Two scenarios



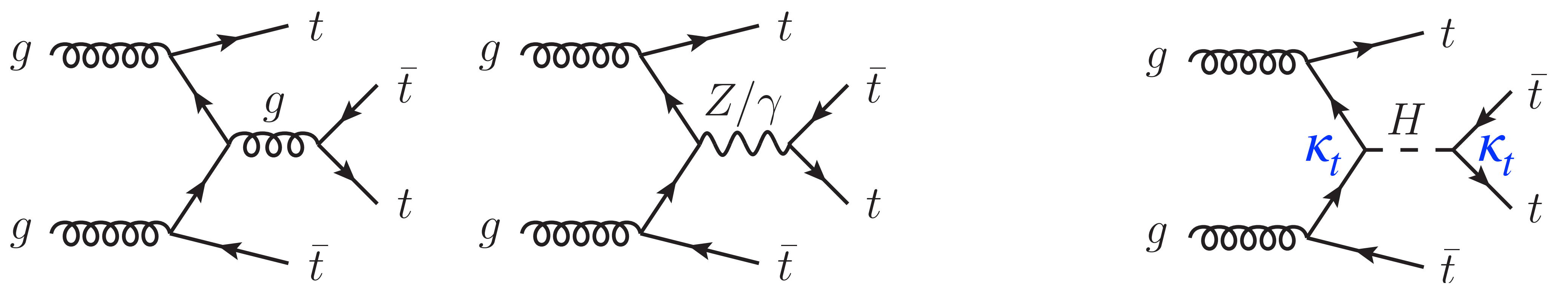


$$\hat{\sigma}(pp \to t\bar{t}t\bar{t}) \propto \kappa_t^4$$

$$\mu^X_{t\bar{t}H} \equiv \frac{\kappa_t^2 \kappa_X^2}{\Gamma_H/\Gamma_H^{\mathrm{SM}}} = \frac{\kappa_t^2 \kappa_X^2}{R_\Gamma}$$

1) $\Gamma_H \simeq \Gamma_H^{\mathrm{SM}}$	**2)** $\kappa_X \simeq 1$
Rare modes $(\gamma\gamma, \mu^+\mu^-)$	Major modes $(b\bar{b}, WW^*)$
$\kappa_t^2 \kappa_X^2 = \mu^X_{t\bar{t}H}$	$\dfrac{\kappa_t^2}{R_\Gamma} = \mu^X_{t\bar{t}H}$

Measuring κ_t from four top-quark production



$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t}) = \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g/Z/\gamma} + \kappa_t^2 \sigma^{\rm SM}_{\rm int} + \kappa_t^4 \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_H$$

LO

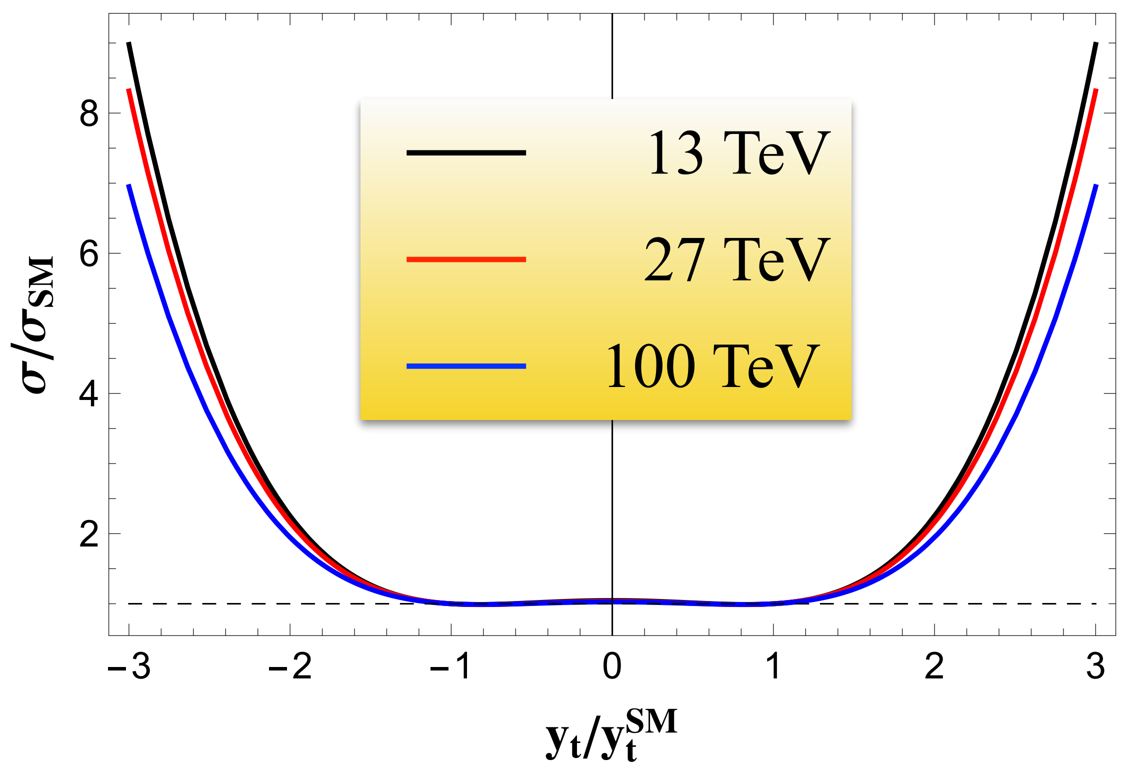
	$\sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g/Z/\gamma}$	$\sigma^{\rm SM}_{\rm int}$	$\sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_H$
8 TeV	1.344	-0.224	0.171
13 TeV	9.997	-1.547	1.108
14 TeV	13.14	-2.007	1.515
27 TeV	115.1	-15.57	11.73
100 TeV	3276	-356.9	273.1

in unit of fb

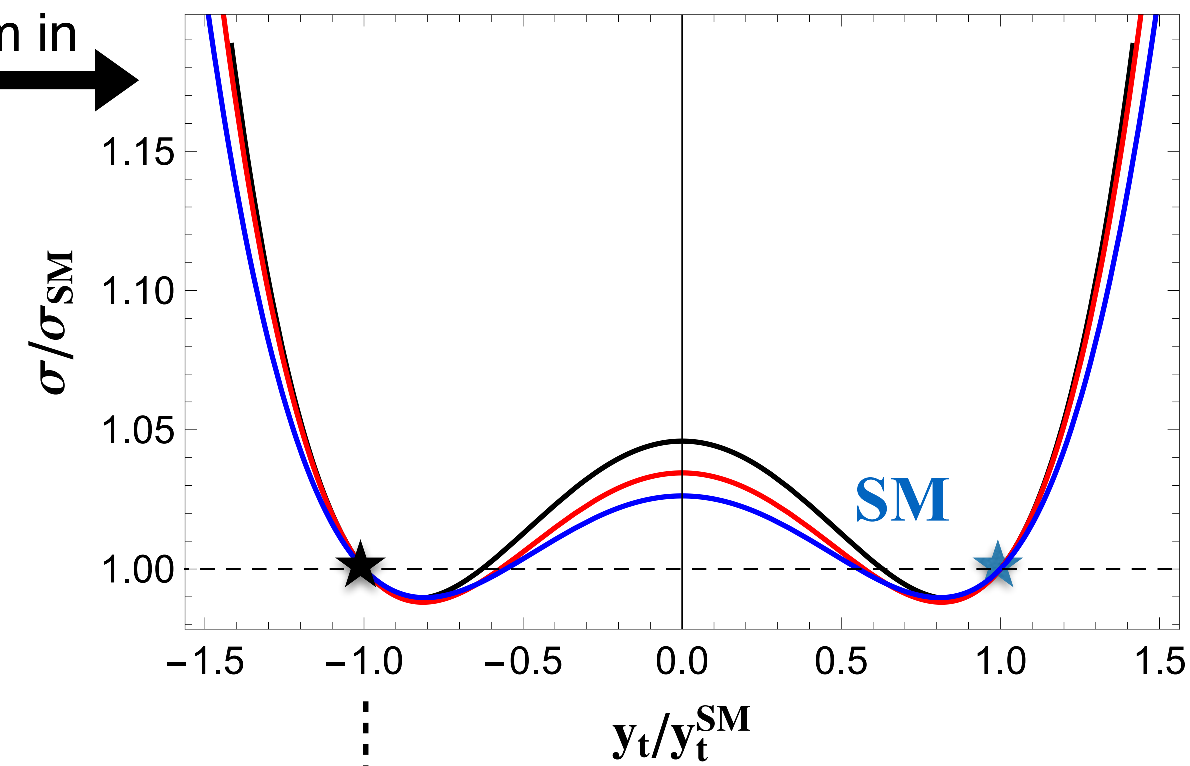
NLO corrections: Bevilacqua, Worek (2012);
Alwall et al (2014); Frederix, Pagani, Zaro (2017)

Dependence of $\sigma/\sigma_{\rm SM}$ on κ_t

$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t}) = \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g/Z/\gamma} + \kappa_t^2 \sigma^{\rm SM}_{\rm int} + \kappa_t^4 \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_H$$

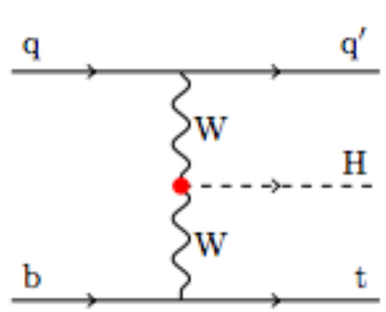


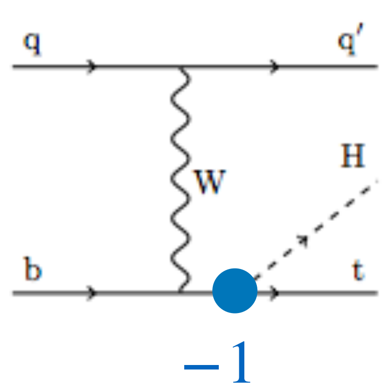
Zoom in



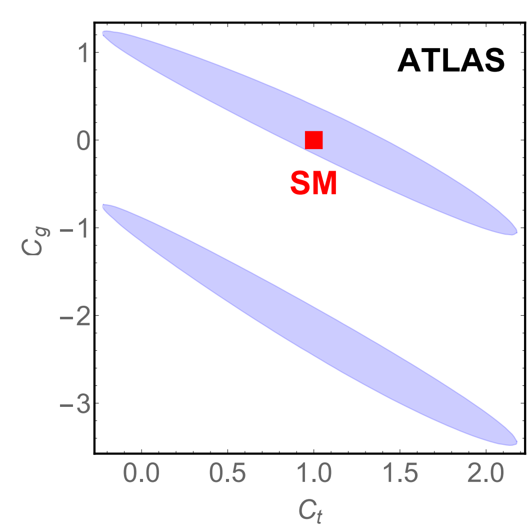
Not supported by global fitting

Htq production enhanced





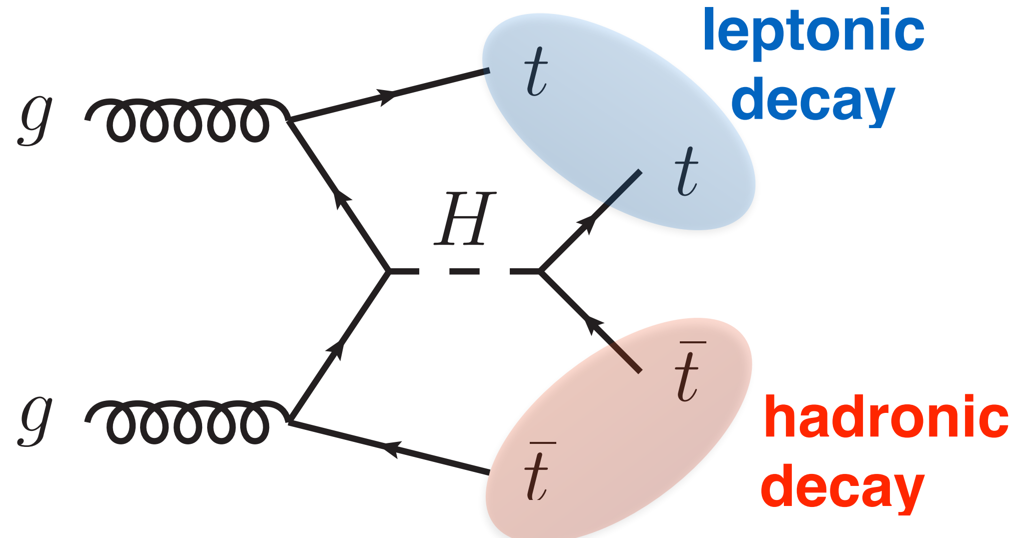
Look and not finding >>> Not looking



Consider $\kappa_t > 0$ in our study

Collider simulation

Event Topology: same-sign charged leptons plus multi-jet (b-jet)



Event selections:

$p_T^{j,l} \geq 20\text{GeV}$

$|\eta^{j,l}| < 2.5$

$N_{l^\pm} = 2$

$N_{b-\text{jets}} \geq 3$

13-14TeV	27TeV	100TeV
$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 5$	$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 6$	$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 6$
$\not{E}_T \geq 100\text{GeV}$	150GeV	150GeV
$\text{M}_T \geq 100\text{GeV}$		
$H_T \geq 700\text{GeV}$	700GeV	800GeV

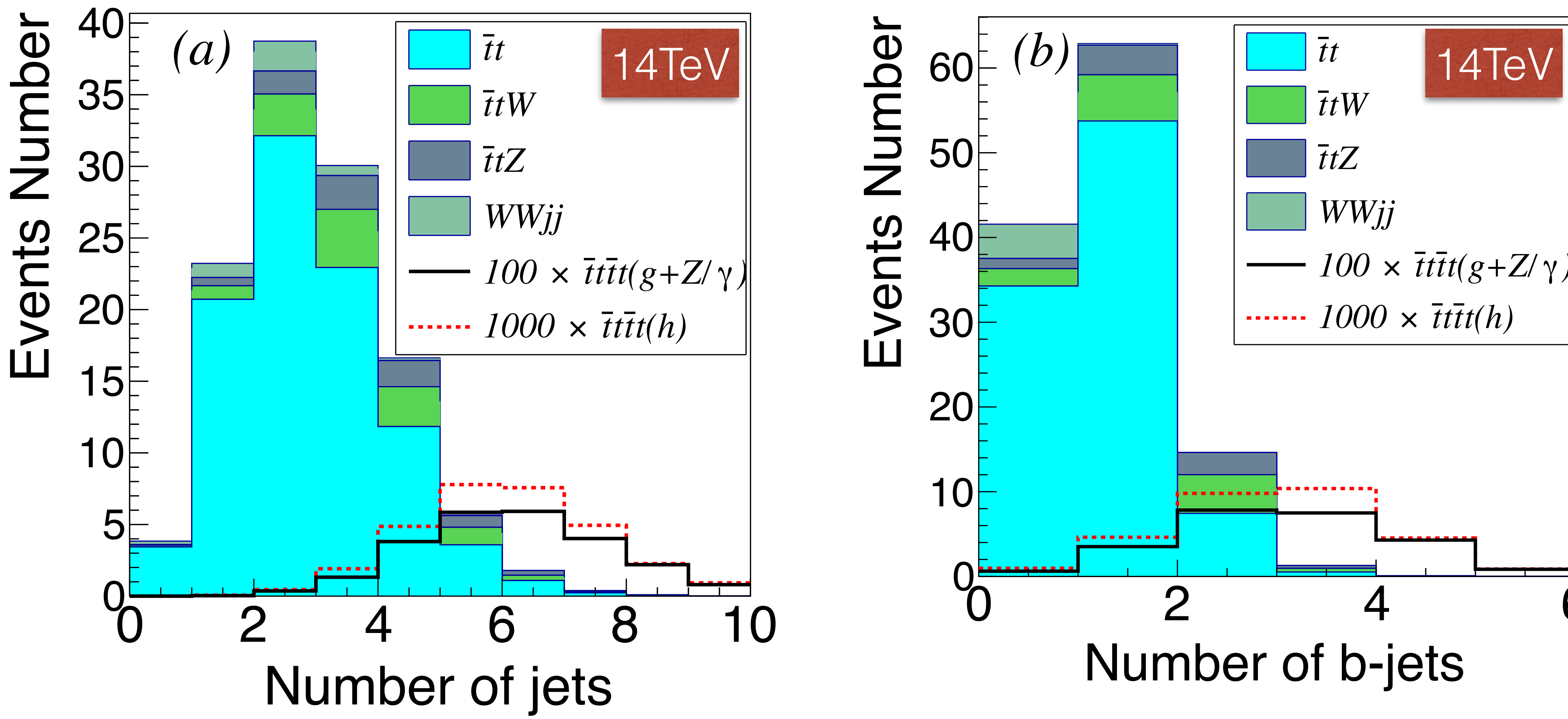
Backgrounds:

$t\bar{t}Z,\ t\bar{t}W^\pm,\ W^\pm W^\pm jj,\ t\bar{t}$

$K_F^{t\bar{t}W^+} = 1.22 \quad K_F^{t\bar{t}W^-} = 1.27 \quad K_F^{t\bar{t}Z} = 1.49 \quad K_F^{W^+W^+jj} = 0.9 \quad K_F^{t\bar{t}} = 1.4$ @14TeV

Collider simulation

Event Topology: same-sign charged leptons plus multi-jet (b-jet)

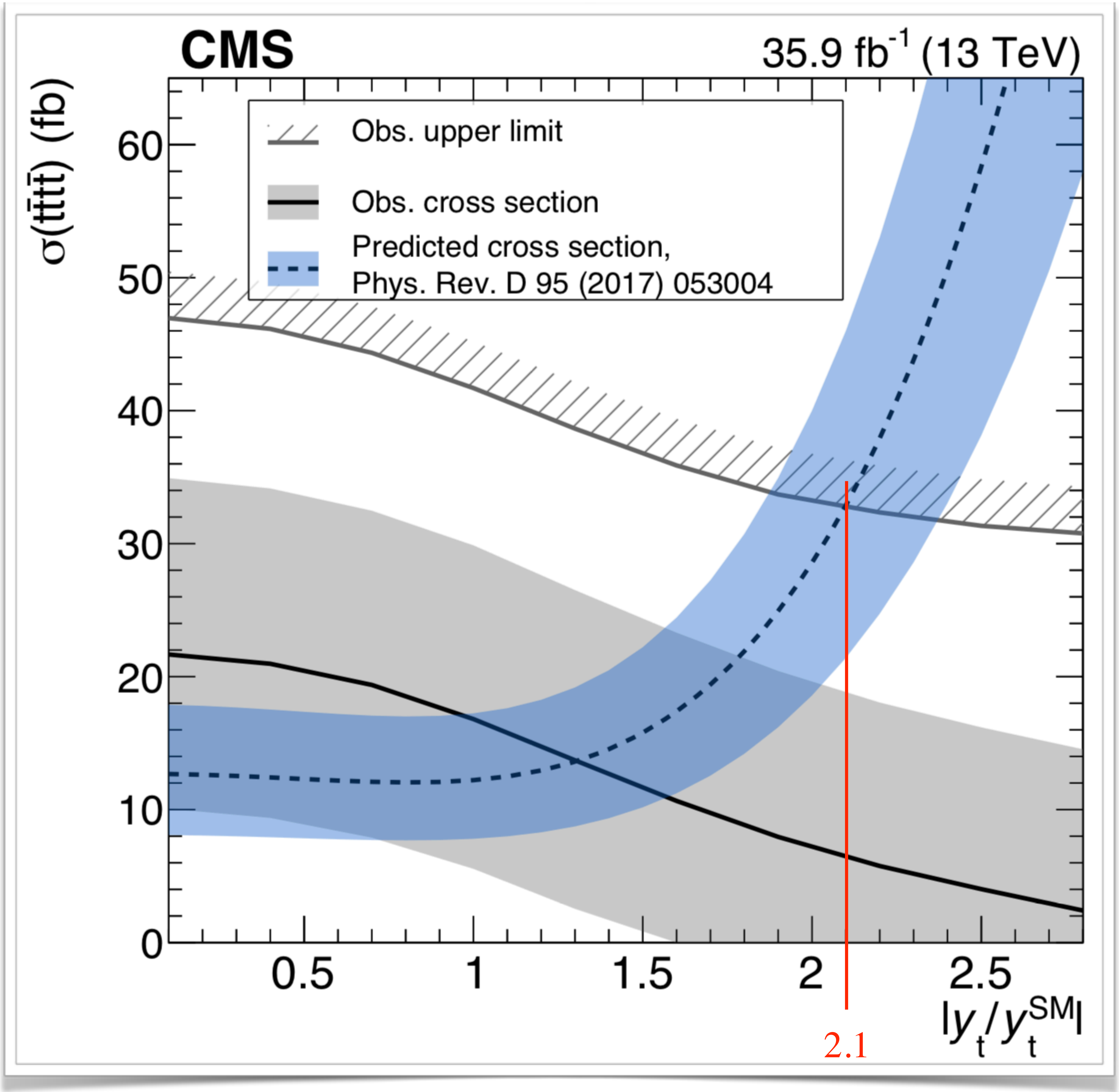


Not adequate to claim a discovery of κ_t at LHC but could set a bound

14 TeV: $\kappa_t \leq 1.34\ (300\ \text{fb}^{-1})$

27 TeV: $\kappa_t \leq 1.17\ (10\ \text{ab}^{-1}),\quad \kappa_t \leq 1.14\ (20\ \text{ab}^{-1}),\quad \kappa_t \leq 1.12\ (30\ \text{ab}^{-1})$

100 TeV: easy to reach a 5σ discovery —> precision measurement



NLO corrections:
Bevilacqua, Worek (2012);
Alwall et al (2014);
Frederix, Pagani, Zaro (2017)

$$\kappa_t < 2.1$$

Scenario-I : $\kappa_t^2 \kappa_X^2 = \mu_{t\bar{t}H}^X$

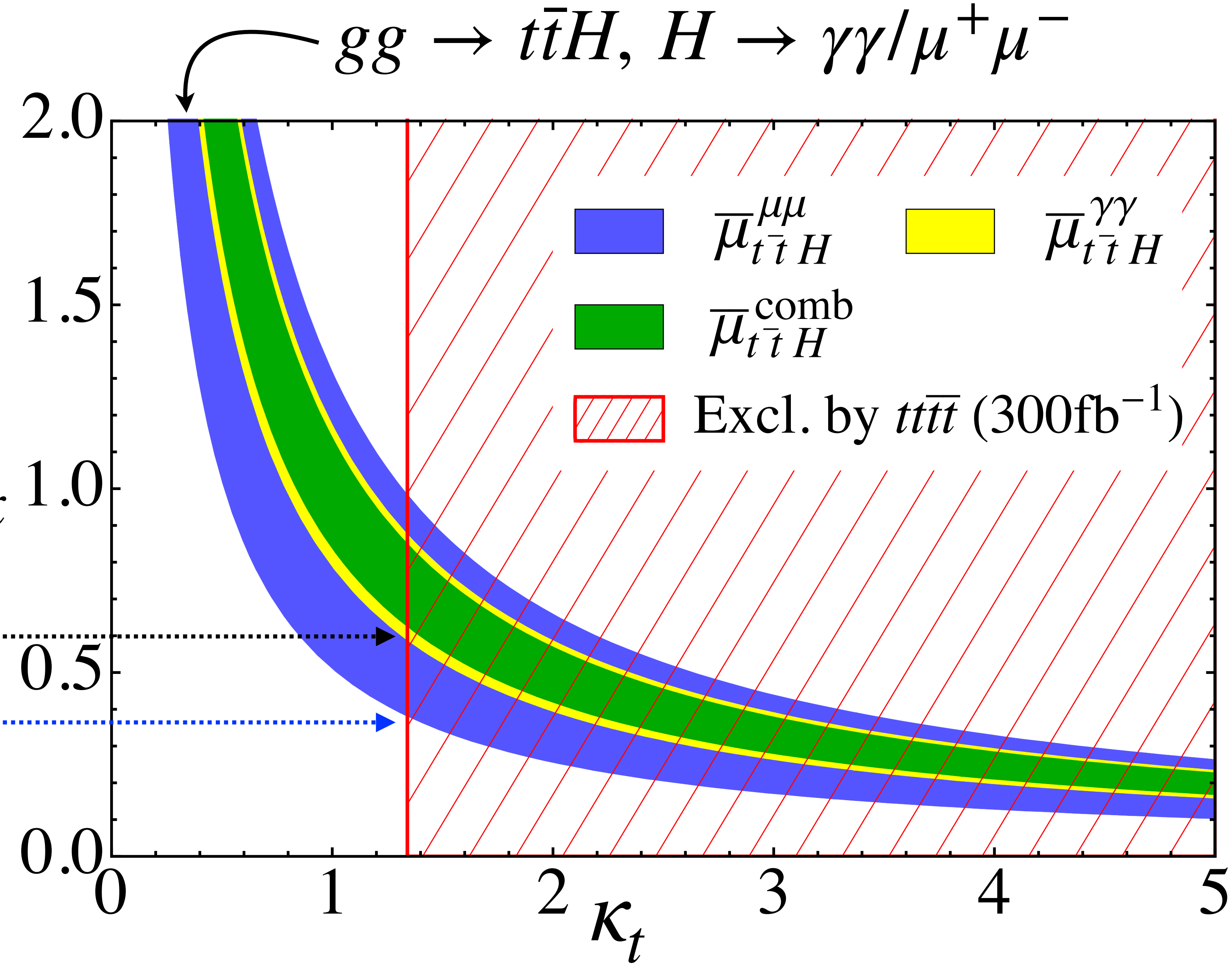
Assume $\Gamma_H = \Gamma_H^{SM}$ rare decays

14TeV LHC (300fb^{-1})

$\kappa_t \leq 1.34$

$\kappa_{\gamma\gamma} \geq 0.59$

$\kappa_{\mu\mu} \geq 0.38$



Lower bounds on rare decays

$\mu_{t\bar{t}H}^{\gamma\gamma} = 1.00 \pm 0.38$ $\quad \mu_{t\bar{t}H}^{ZZ} = 1.00 \pm 0.49$

$\mu_{t\bar{t}H}^{\mu\mu} = 1.00 \pm 0.74$ $\quad \mu_{t\bar{t}H}^{combo} = 1.00 \pm 0.30$

ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2014-016

14TeV LHC, 300fb^{-1}

Scenario-II : $\frac{\kappa_t^2}{R_\Gamma} = \mu_{t\bar{t}H}$

Assume $\kappa_X \simeq 1$

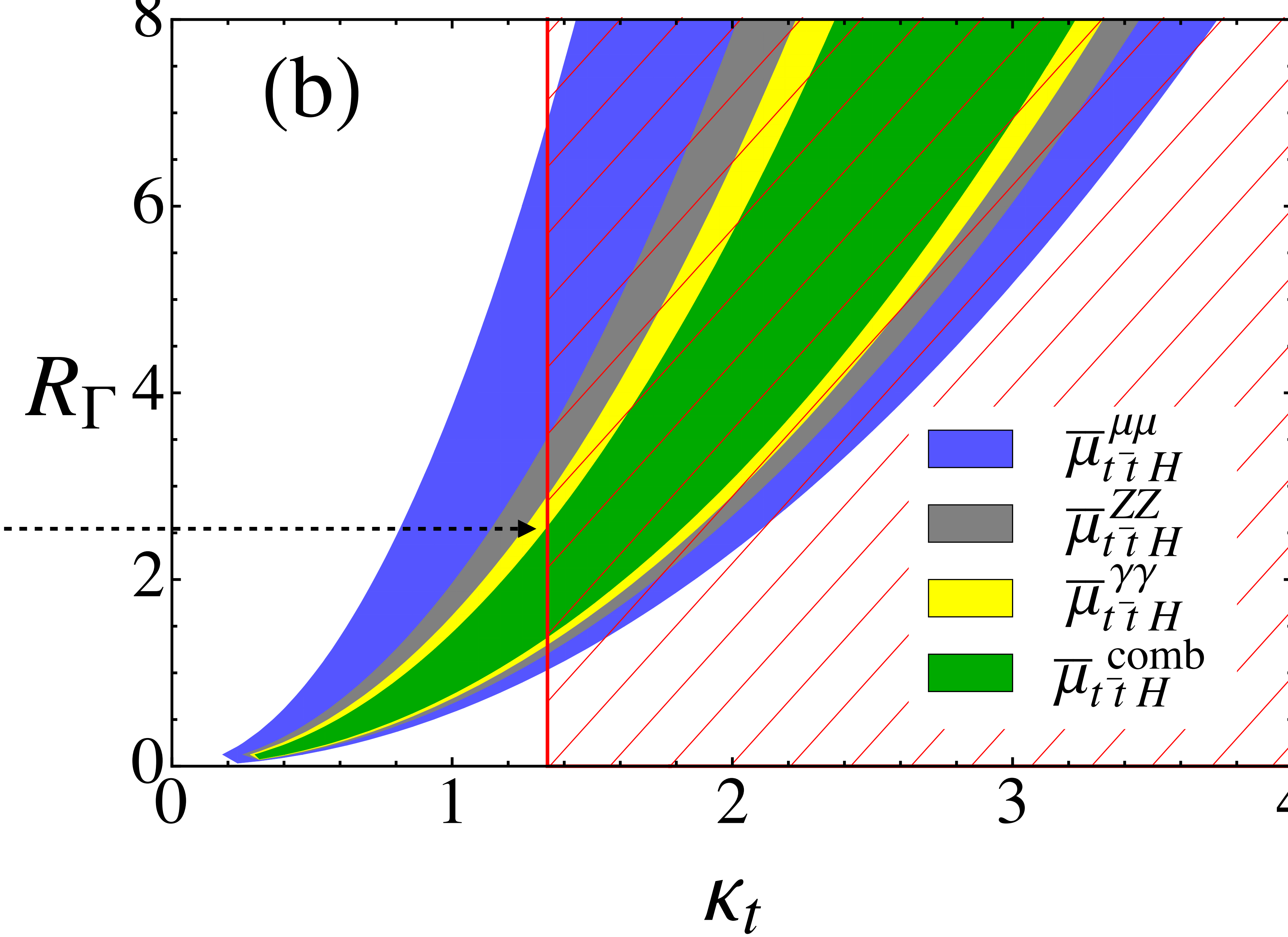
Invisible width

14TeV LHC (300fb^{-1})

$\kappa_t \leq 1.34$

$\Gamma_H \leq 2.5\ \Gamma_H^{SM}$

$\sim$ 10MeV



$\mu_{t\bar{t}H}^{\gamma\gamma} = 1.00 \pm 0.38$ $\quad$ $\mu_{t\bar{t}H}^{ZZ} = 1.00 \pm 0.49$

$\mu_{t\bar{t}H}^{\mu\mu} = 1.00 \pm 0.74$ $\quad$ $\mu_{t\bar{t}H}^{combo} = 1.00 \pm 0.30$

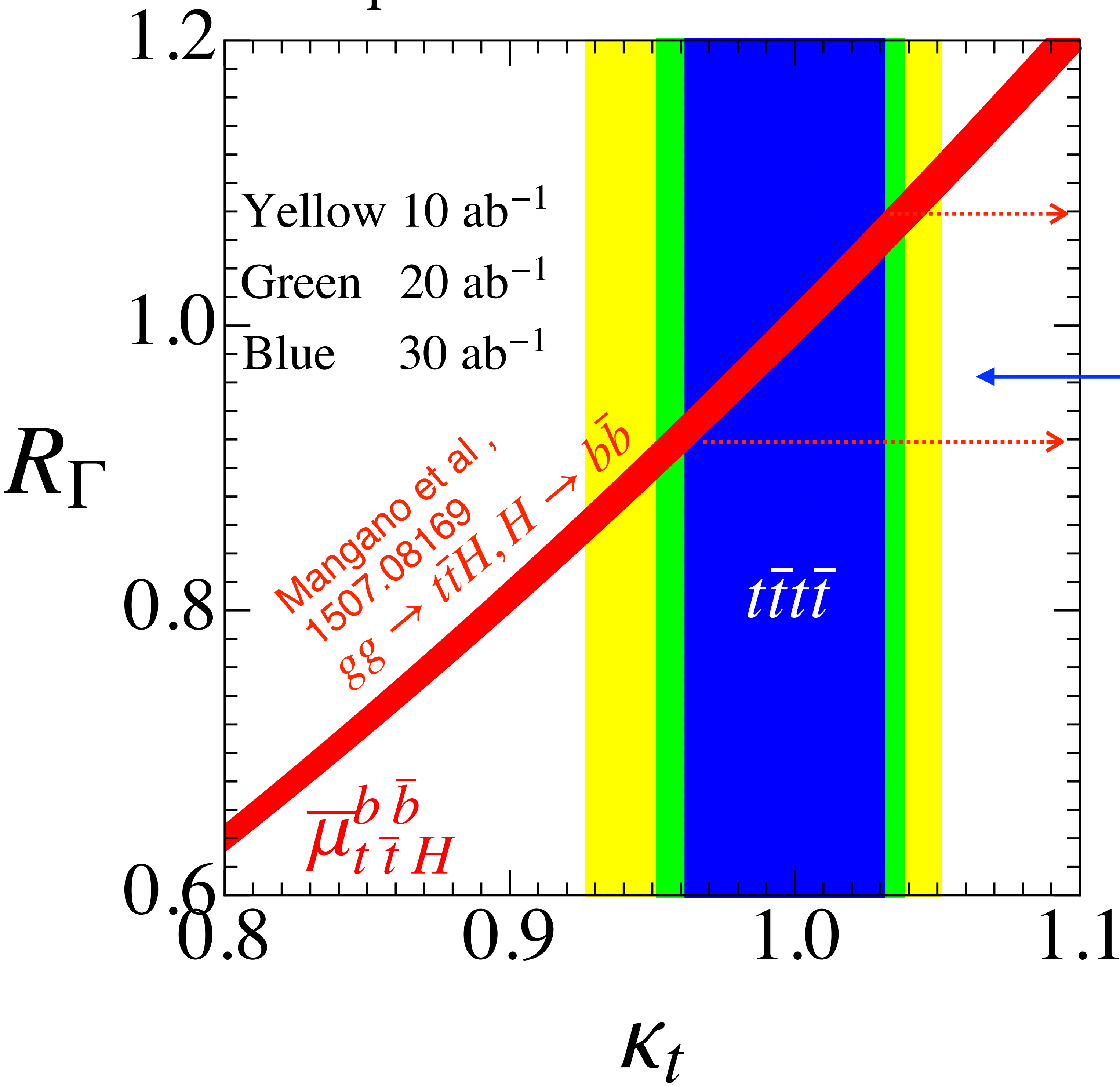
ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2014-016

14TeV LHC, 300fb^{-1}

Potential at the 100TeV FCC-HH/SppC

$$\frac{\kappa_t^2}{R_\Gamma} = \mu_{t\bar{t}H} \qquad \kappa_b = 1$$

FCC-HH report, 1606.09408



Four-top production reaches 5sigma discovery with an integrated luminosity of 9fb^{-1} .

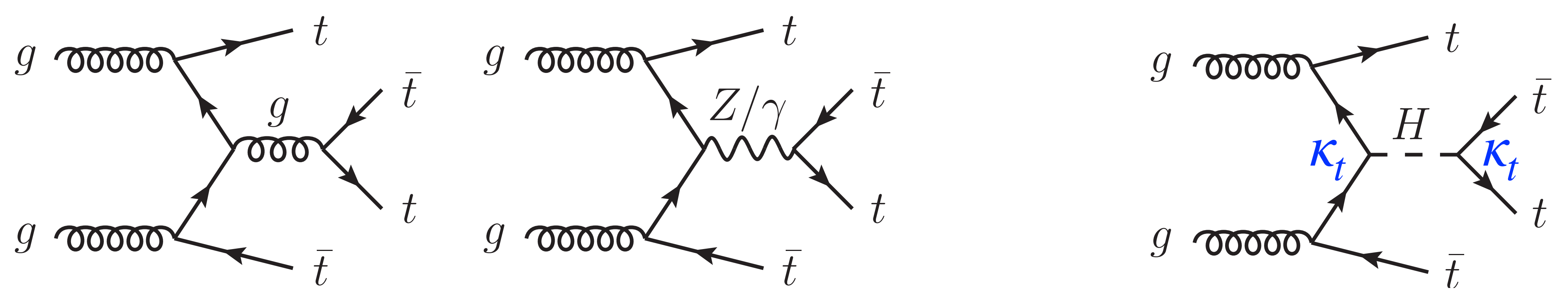
Top Yukawa coupling precision (stat. uncertainty only)

$$\mathcal{L} = 30\ \mathrm{ab}^{-1}$$

$$0.91\ \Gamma_H^{SM} \leq \Gamma_H \leq 1.08\ \Gamma_H^{SM}$$

$$0.962 \leq \kappa_t \leq 1.031$$

Q3: CP property of top-Higgs interaction



$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t}) = \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g/Z/\gamma} + \kappa_t^2\sigma^{\rm SM}_{\rm int} + \kappa_t^4\sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_H$$

LO

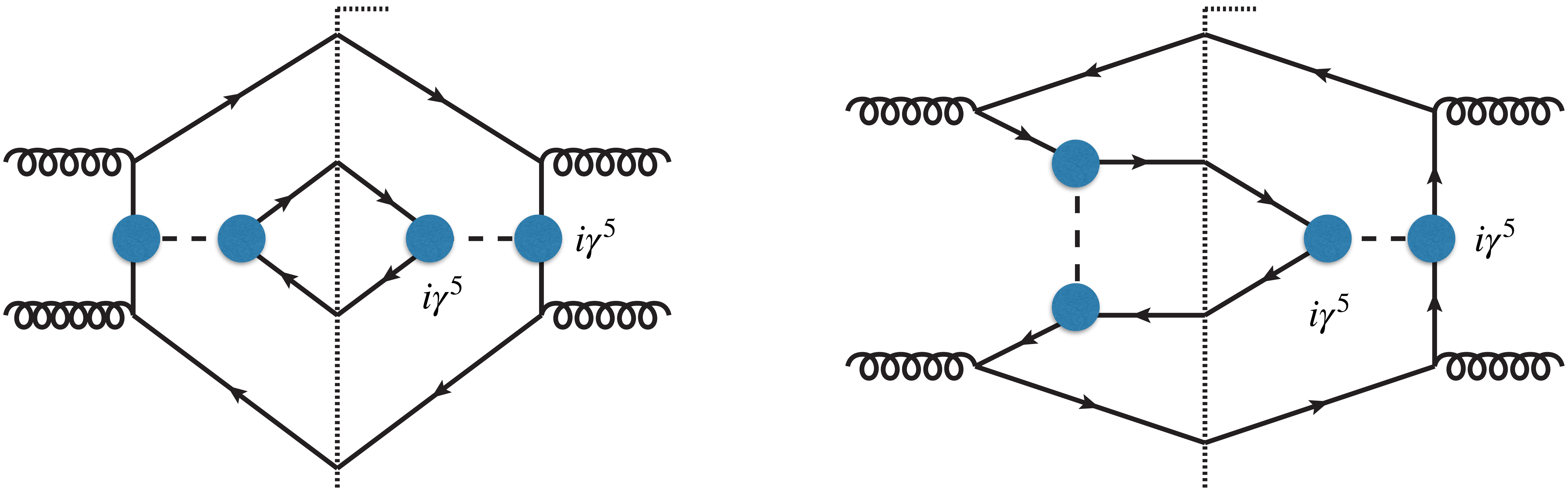
	$\sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g/Z/\gamma}$	$\sigma^{\rm SM}_{\rm int}$	$\sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_H$
8 TeV	1.344	-0.224	0.171
13 TeV	9.997	-1.547	1.108
14 TeV	13.14	-2.007	1.515
27 TeV	115.1	-15.57	11.73
100 TeV	3276	-356.9	273.1
Relative ratio	**8~12**	**-1.3**	**1**

in unit of fb

cancel out around SM $\kappa_t = 1$

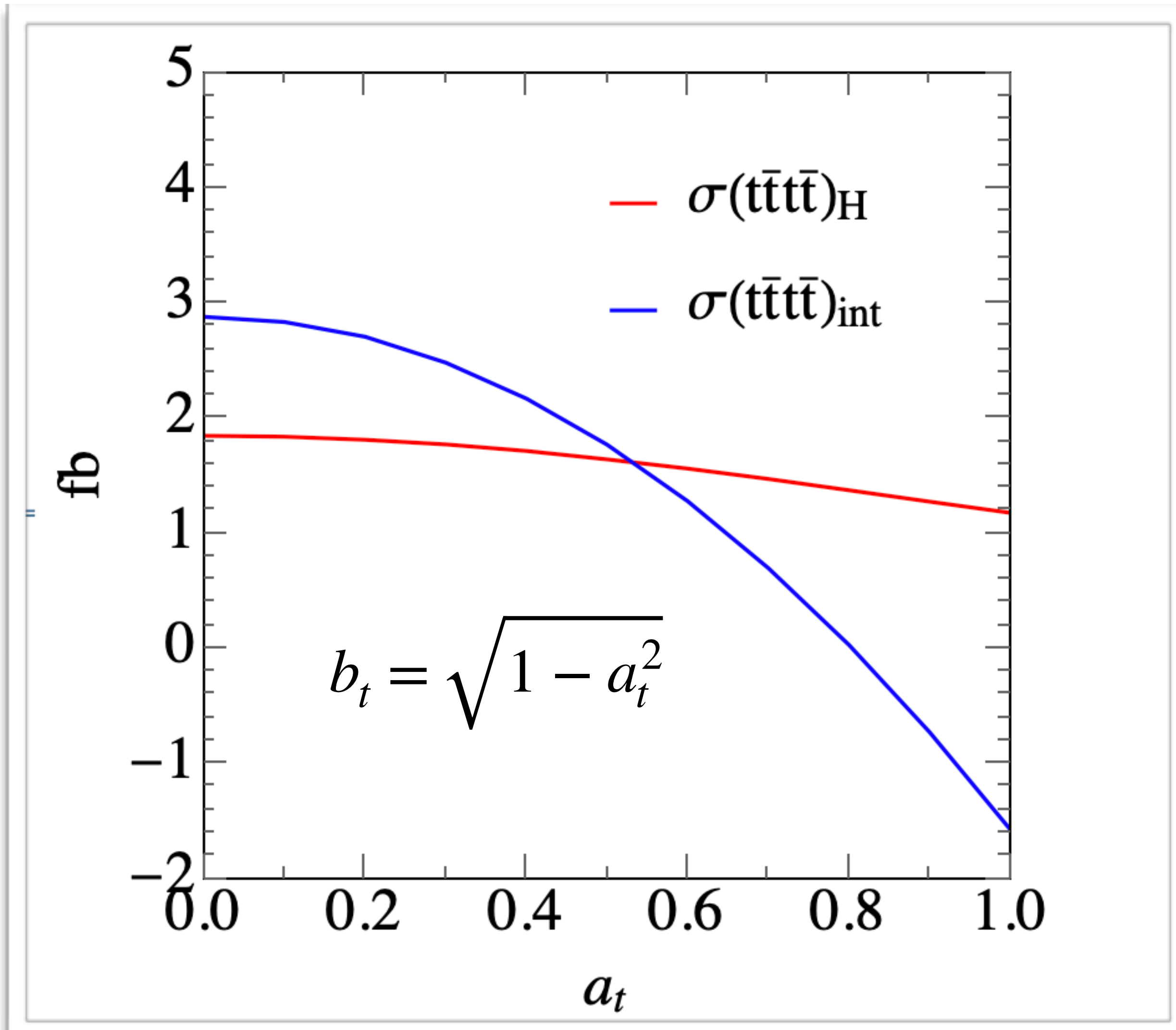
CP property of top-Higgs interaction

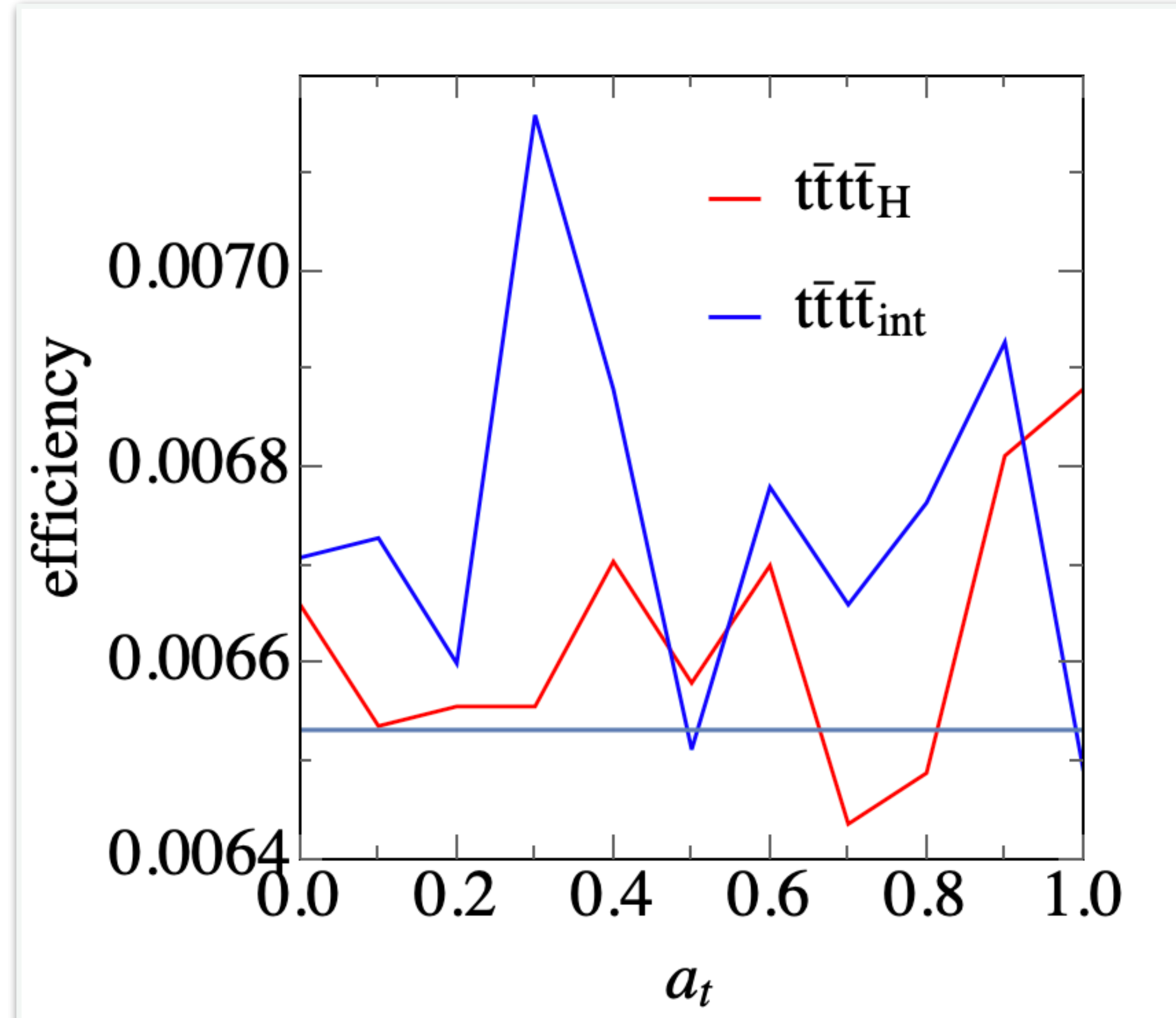
$$\mathscr{L}_{Ht\bar{t}} = -\frac{m_t}{v} H\bar{t}(a_t + i b_t \gamma_5) t$$



$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_H \propto \; 1.183 a_t^4 \; + \; 0.004 a_t^3 b_t \; + \; 2.845 a_t^2 b_t^2 \; + \; 2\times 10^{-4} a_t b_t^3 \; + \; 1.848 b_t^4$$

$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{\rm int} \propto -1.553 a_t^2 \; + \; 0.002 a_t b_t \; + \; 2.905 b_t^2$$





$$\mathscr{L}_{Ht\bar{t}} = -\frac{m_t}{v} H \bar{t}(a_t + i b_t \gamma_5) t$$

CP property of top-Higgs interaction

in preparation
@13TeV

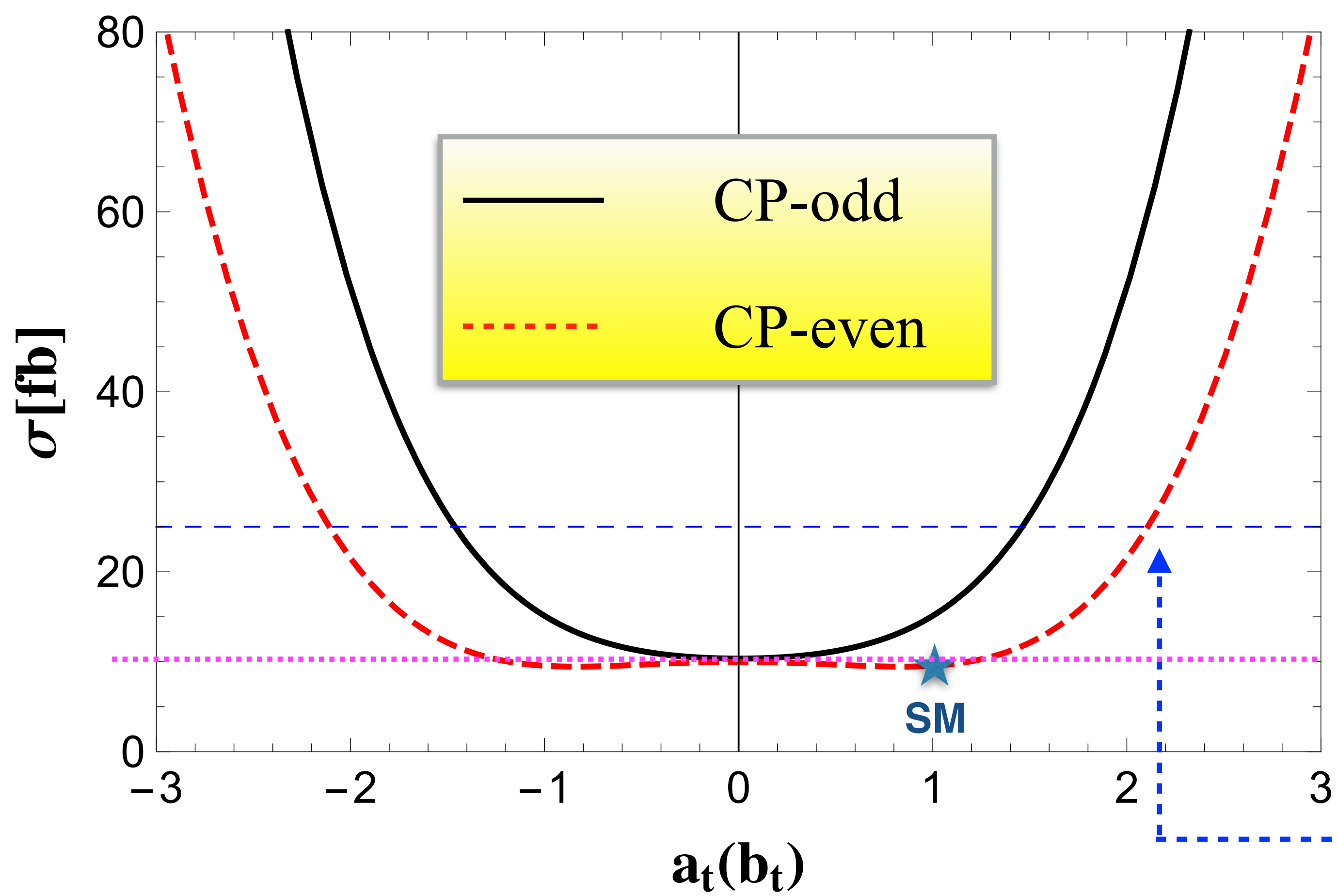
$$\mathscr{L}_{Ht\bar{t}} = -\frac{m_t}{v} H\bar{t}(a_t + i b_t \gamma_5) t$$

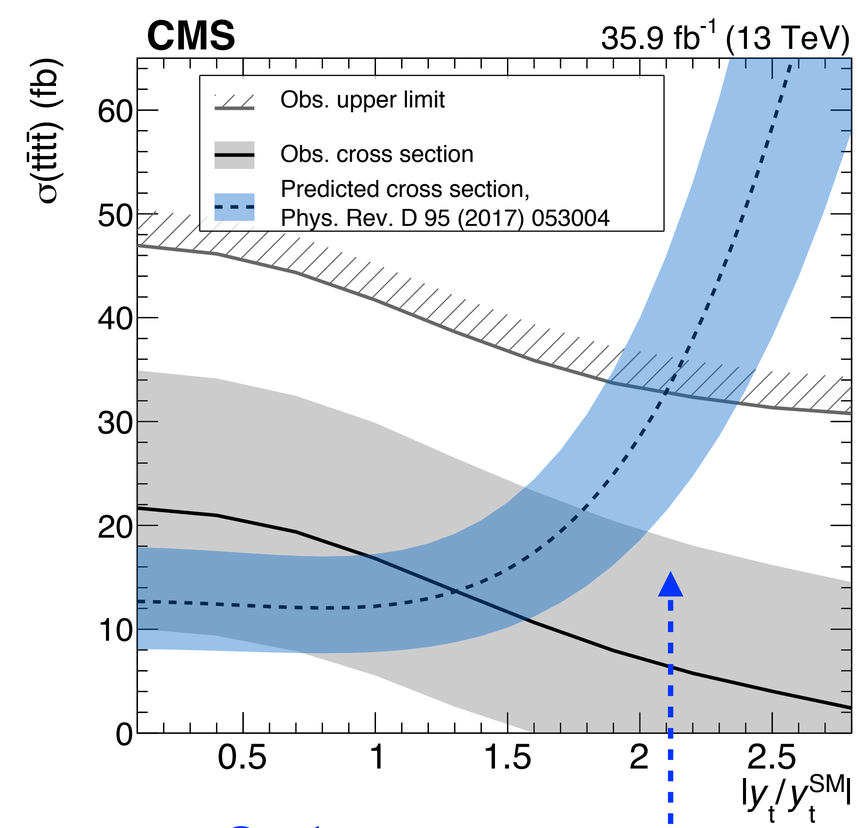
CP-odd (a=0, b=1)

$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t}) = 9.997 + 2.807 \times b_t^2 + 1.788 \times b_t^4 \ \text{(fb)}$$

CP-even (a=1, b=0)

$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t}) = 9.997 - 1.547 \times a_t^2 + 1.108 \times a_t^4 \ \text{(fb)}$$



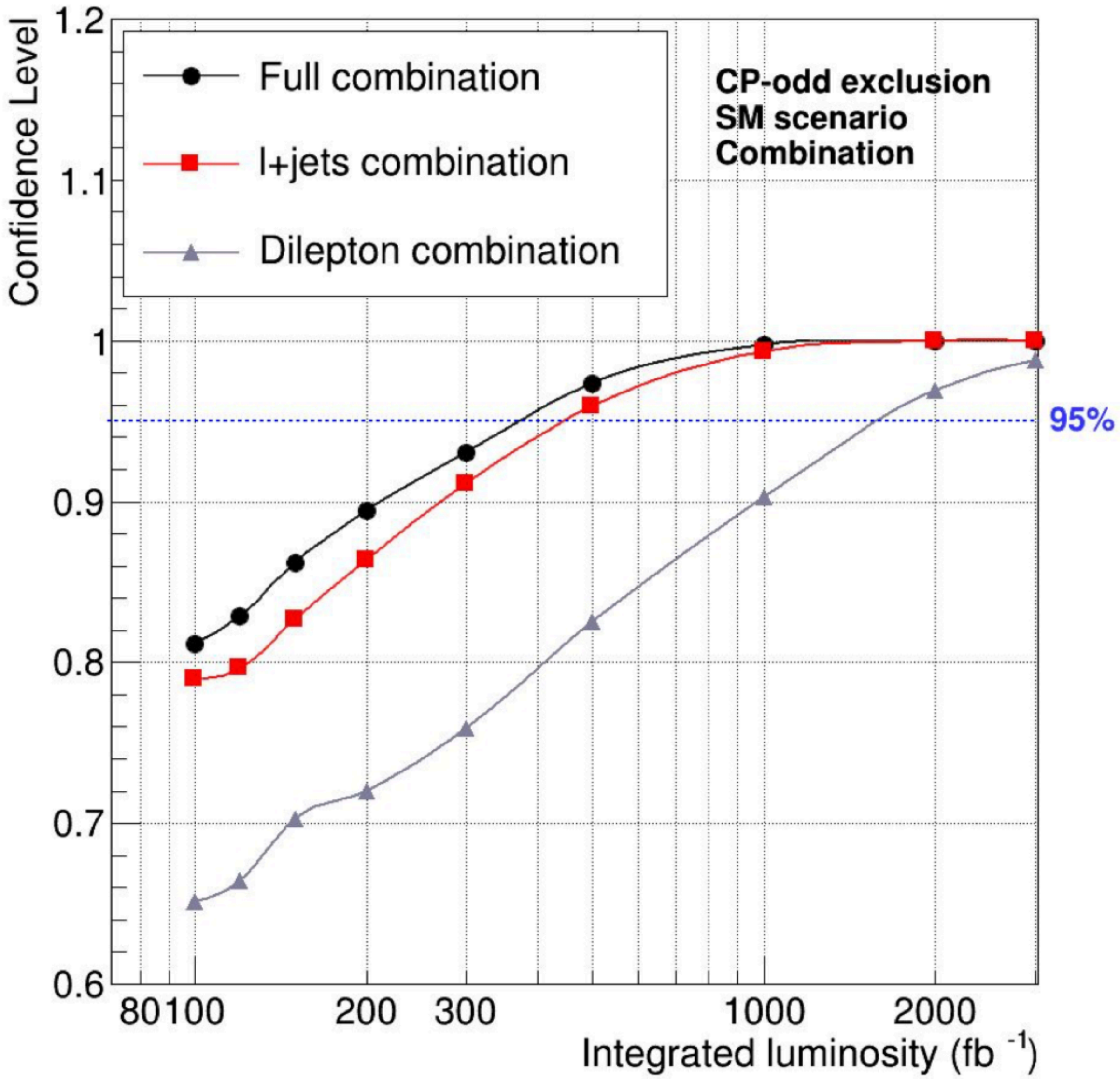


$\kappa_t \leq 2.1$
CP-even

Rough estimation:

$b_t \leq 1.48$ for a pure CP-odd coupling

234.5 fb^{-1} pure CP-odd ruled out slide from Top2018



- Combined observables:
  - Single lepton: b_4 and $\sin(\theta^{t\bar{t}h}_{\bar{t}})\sin(\theta^{H}_{b_h})$
  - Dilepton: $\Delta\eta(l^+,l^-)$, $\Delta\varphi(t,t)$ and $\sin(\theta^{t\bar{t}h}_{t})*\sin(\theta^{h}_{W+})$
- Assuming no correlation between variables for Asimov data
- **Pure CP-odd exclusion at 95% CL with ~400 fb^{-1}**

234.5 fb^{-1} pure CP-odd ruled out

Summary

The four top-quark production can constrain the top Yukawa coupling without any assumptions on Higgs boson width or decay branching ratios.

The four top-quark production is sensitive to the CP property of top-Higgs interaction.

Combining $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ production and $t\bar{t}h$ production could constrain $H\gamma\gamma/H\mu^+\mu^-$ couplings or Γ_H.

$$gg \to Ht\bar{t},\, H \to \gamma\gamma/\mu\mu \xrightarrow{\Gamma_H = \Gamma_H^{\rm SM}} g_{H\gamma\gamma} \;/\; Y_\mu$$

$$gg \to Ht\bar{t},\, H \to b\bar{b} \xrightarrow{y_b = y_b^{\rm SM}} \Gamma_H$$

谢谢！