

TESTING SECOND GENERATION YUKAWAS AT LHC

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JGU Mainz

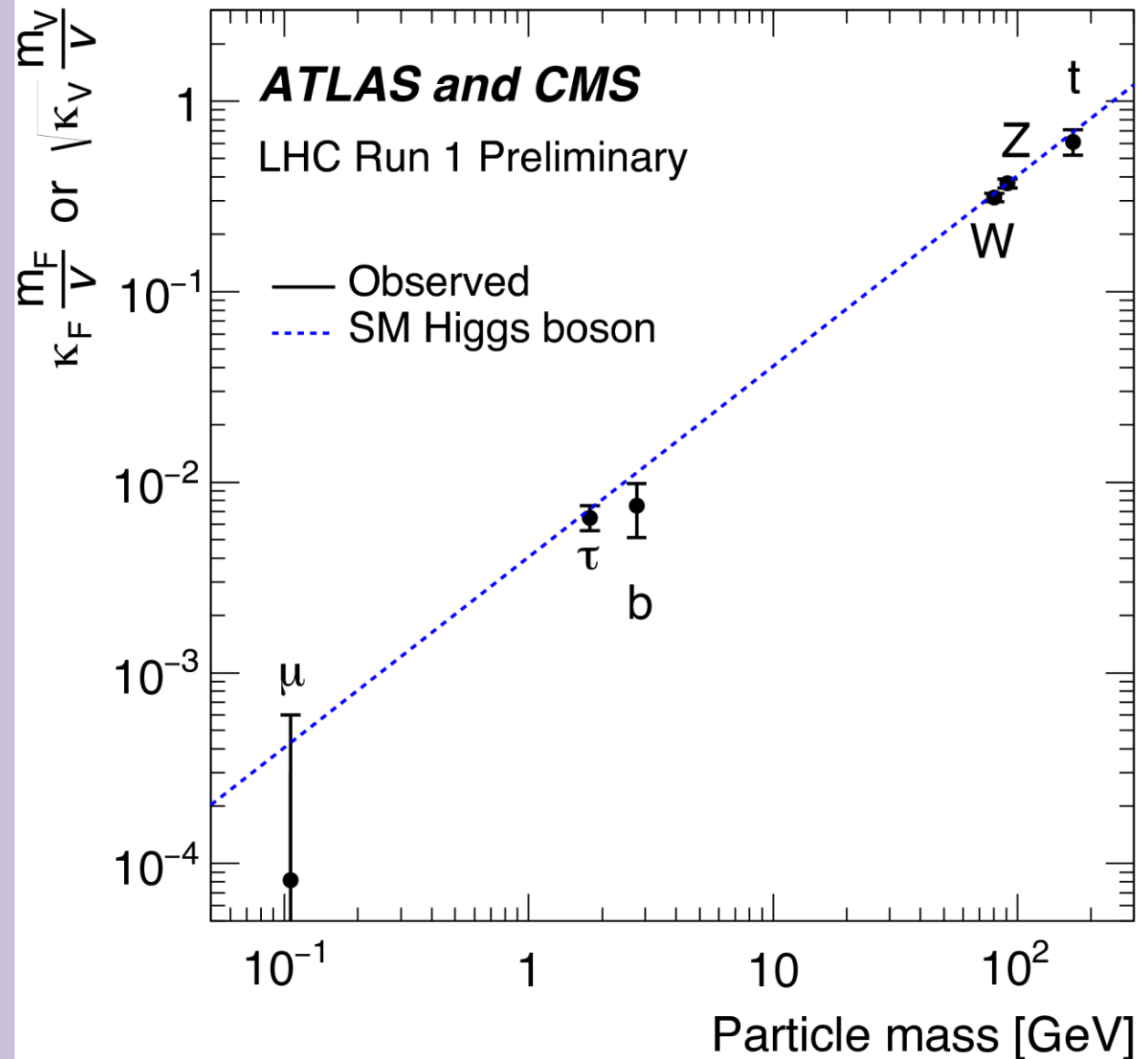
(work in progress)

Higgs Effective Field Theories 2015, University of Chicago
November 4, 2015

Motivation

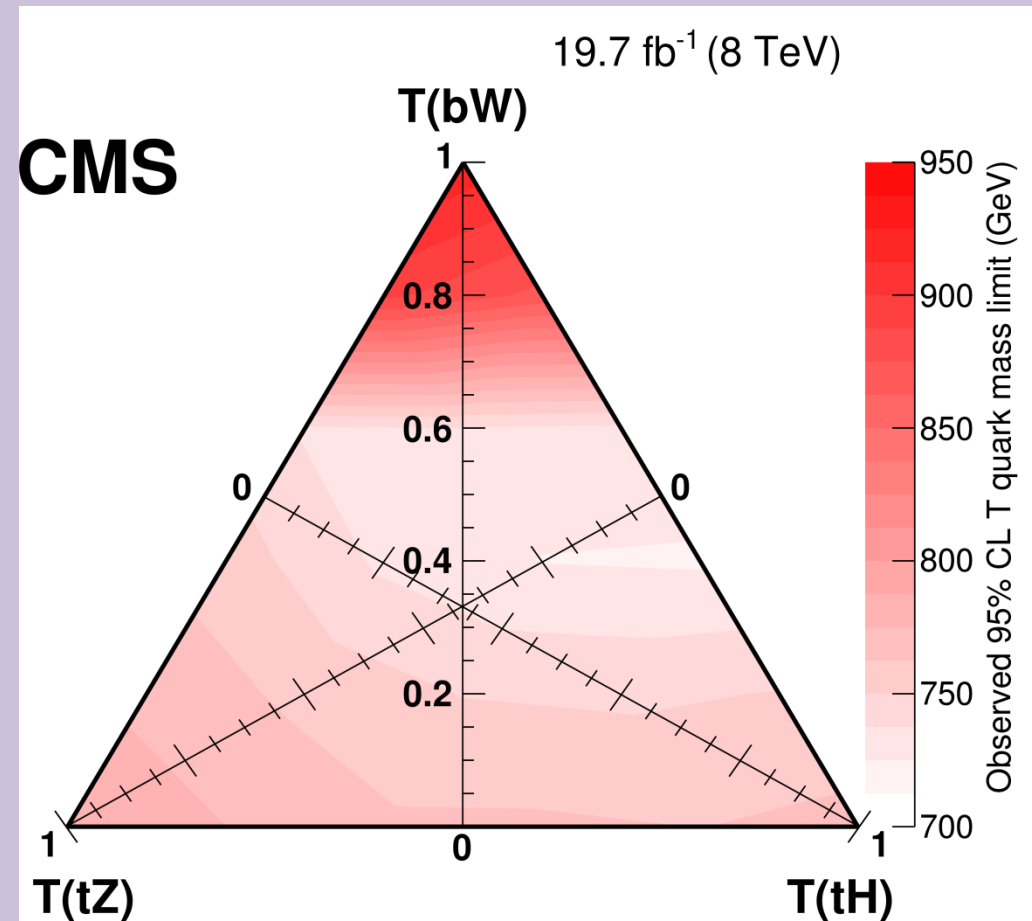
ATLAS-CONF-2015-044, CMS-PAS-HIG-15-002

- Test one-to-one prediction between mass and Higgs coupling in SM
- Important distinction between coupling fits and rate measurements



Suite of measurement possibilities

- Deviations in y_s or y_c (or any Yukawa) must be NP
 - Directly search for new vector-like fermion partners, additional Higgses



Suite of measurement possibilities

- Deviations in y_s or y_c (or any Yukawa) must be NP
 - Measure in rare decays – $h \rightarrow MV$ See F. Petriello's talk
 - Kagan, Perez, Petriello, Soreq, Stoynev, Zupan [1406.1722]
 - Bodwin, Chung, Ee, Lee, Petriello [1407.6695]
 - Perez, Soreq, Stamou, Tobioka [1503.00290, 1505.06689]
 - König, Neubert [1505.03870]

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Bodwin, et. al. [1407.6695]

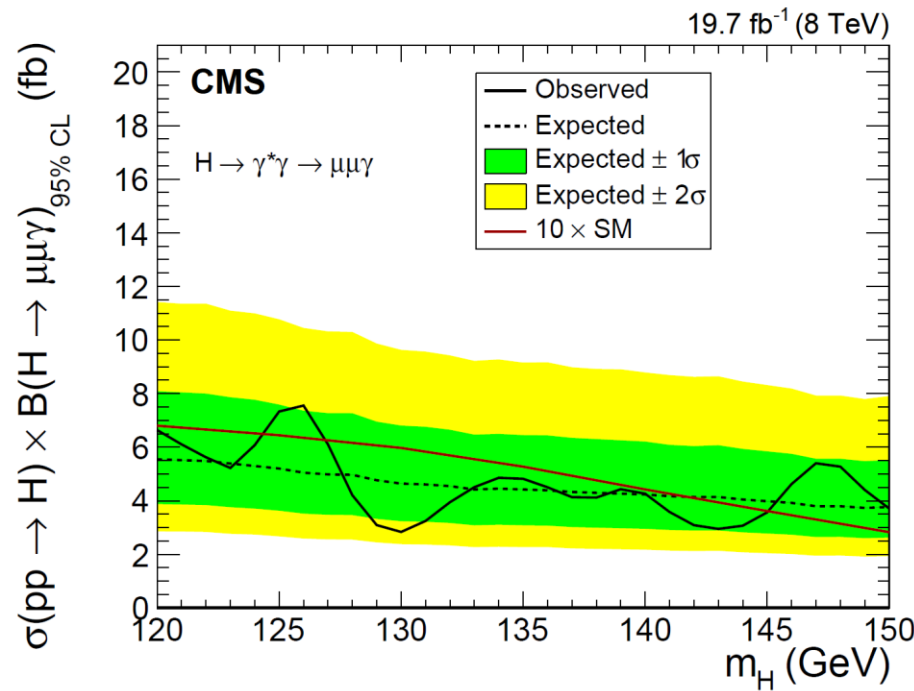
	95% CL Upper Limits				
	J/ψ	$\Upsilon(1S)$	$\Upsilon(2S)$	$\Upsilon(3S)$	$\sum_n \Upsilon(nS)$
$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow Q\gamma) [10^{-6}]$					
Expected	$2.0^{+1.0}_{-0.6}$	$4.9^{+2.5}_{-1.4}$	$6.2^{+3.2}_{-1.8}$	$5.4^{+2.7}_{-1.5}$	$8.8^{+4.7}_{-2.5}$
Observed	2.6	3.4	6.5	5.4	7.9
$\mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow Q\gamma) [10^{-3}]$					
Expected	$1.2^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$	$1.8^{+0.9}_{-0.5}$	$2.1^{+1.1}_{-0.6}$	$1.8^{+0.9}_{-0.5}$	$2.5^{+1.3}_{-0.7}$
Observed	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.0
$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H) \times \mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow Q\gamma) [\text{fb}]$					
Expected	26^{+12}_{-7}	38^{+19}_{-11}	45^{+24}_{-13}	38^{+19}_{-11}	54^{+27}_{-15}
Observed	33	29	41	28	44

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{SM}}(H \rightarrow J/\psi + \gamma) = 2.79^{+0.16}_{-0.15} \times 10^{-6},$$

CMS [1507.03031]

$$\mathcal{B}(H \rightarrow (J/\psi)\gamma) < 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$$

ATLAS [1501.03276]

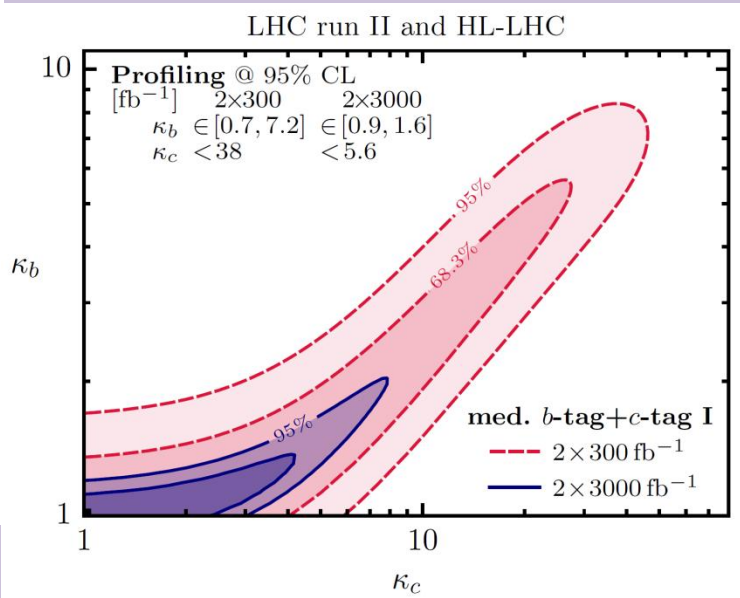
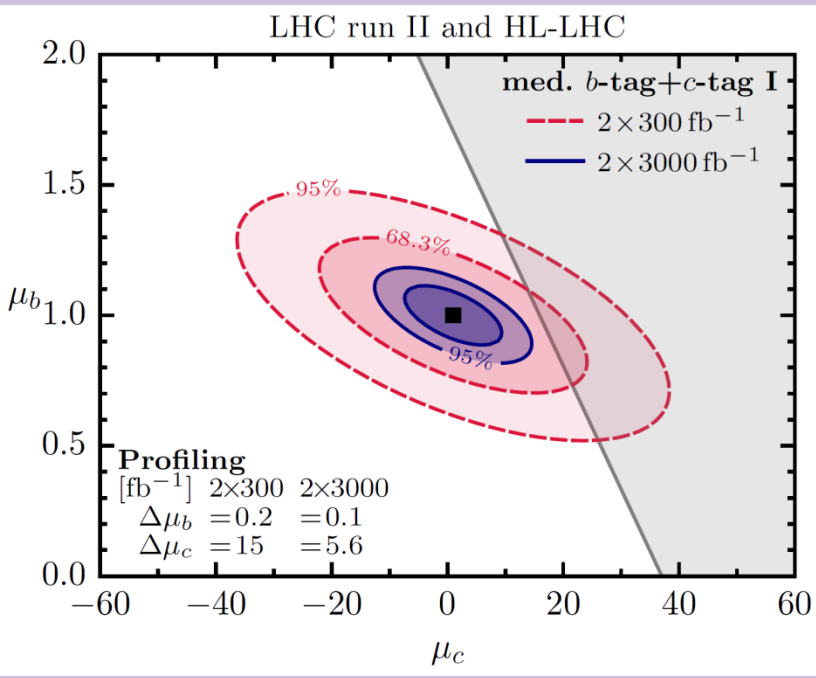


Suite of measurement possibilities

- Deviations in y_s or y_c (or any Yukawa) must be NP
 - Measure in direct decays

$M_H = 125$ GeV	Branching fraction	Relative error
$H \rightarrow bb$	5.77E-1	+/- 3%
$H \rightarrow cc$	2.91E-2	+/- 12%
$H \rightarrow ss$	2.46E-4	+/- 5%
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	2.19E-4	+/- 6%

Higgs XSWG [1307.1347]



Perez, et. al. [1505.06689]

Suite of measurement possibilities

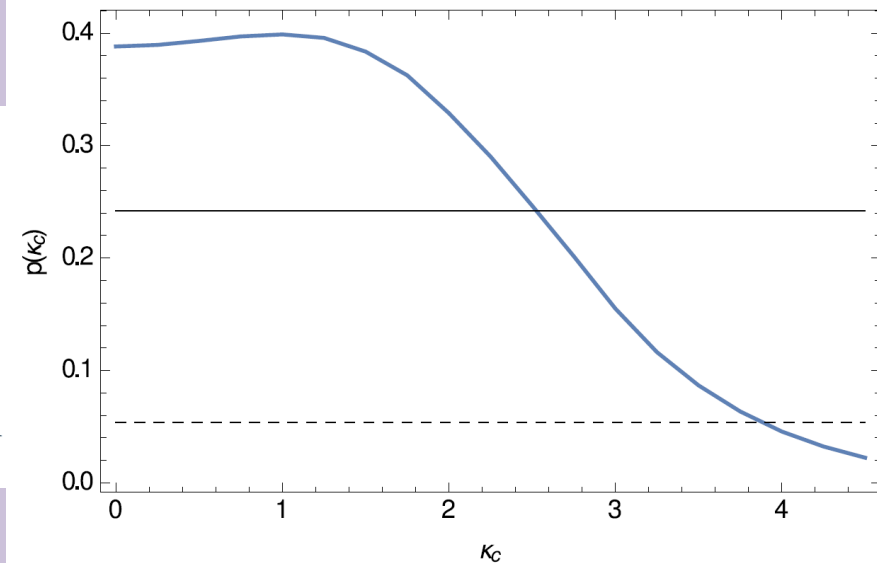
- Deviations in y_s or y_c (or any Yukawa) must be NP
 - Measure in $h+c$ production (use $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)
 - $p_T(j) > 20$ GeV
 - charm tag = 40%, gluon fake rate = 1%, b fake rate = 30%

Brivio, Goertz, Isidori [1507.02916]

κ_c	0	0.25	0.5	0.75	1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2
S	874	877	885	899	917	941	973	1008	1052

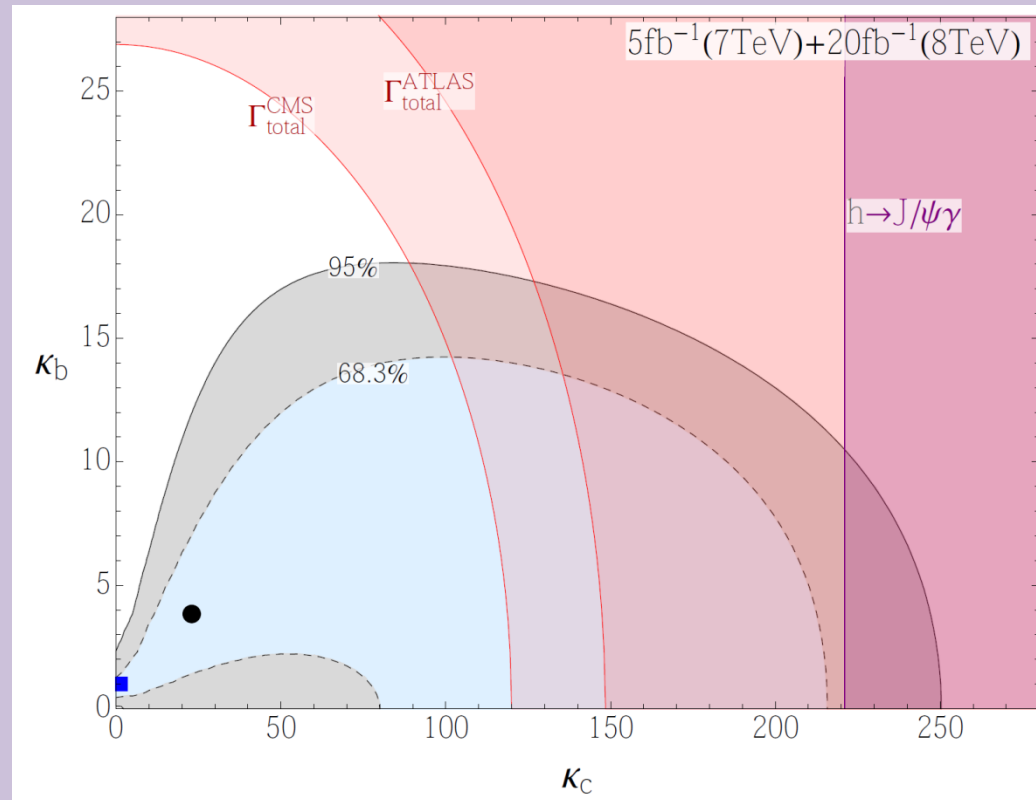
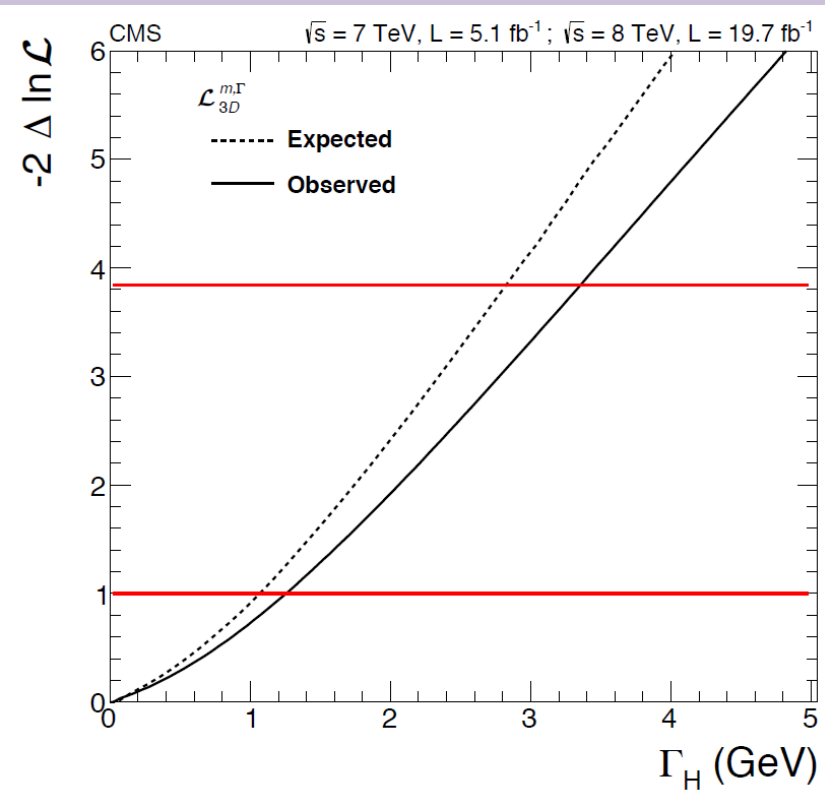
κ_c	2.25	2.5	2.75	3	3.25	3.5	3.75	4	4.25	4.5
S	1097	1148	1206	1276	1350	1424	1504	1590	1683	1786

TABLE I. Number of Signal events $S(\kappa_c)$ in dependence on the charm-quark Yukawa coupling. See text for details.



Suite of measurement possibilities

- Deviations in y_s or y_c (or any Yukawa) must be NP
 - Higgs width measurements (direct)



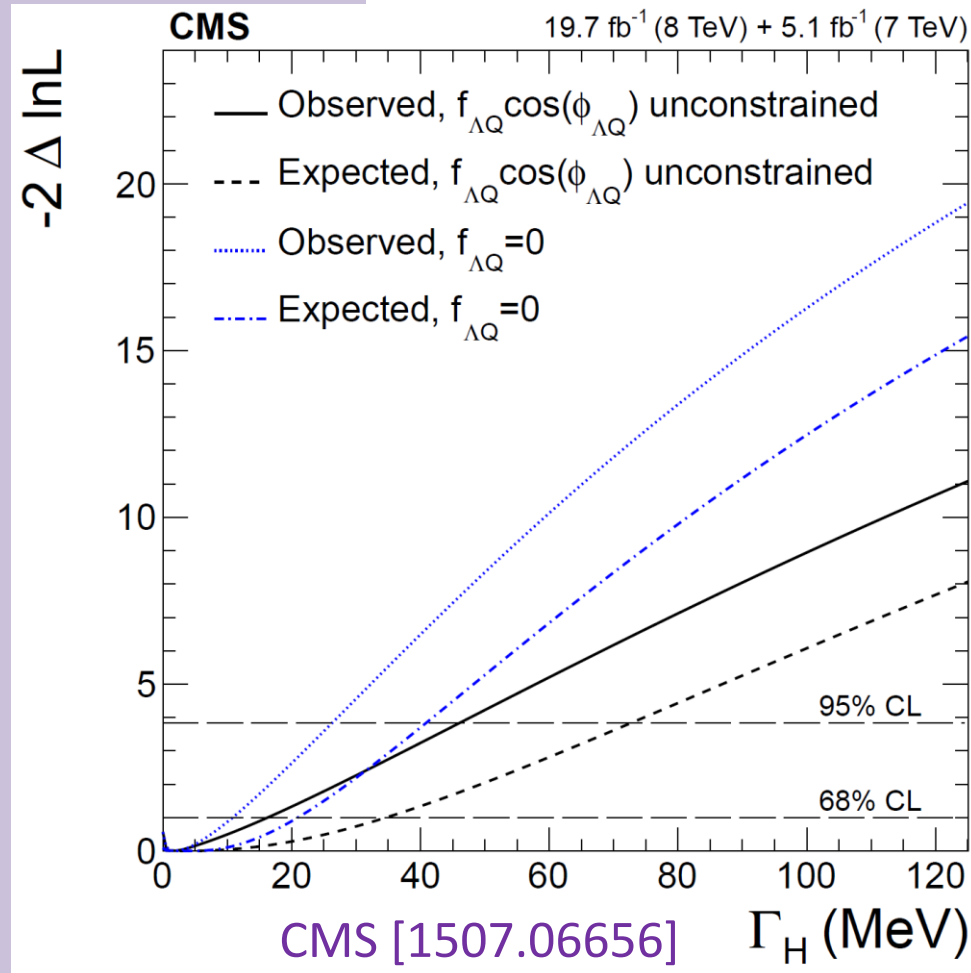
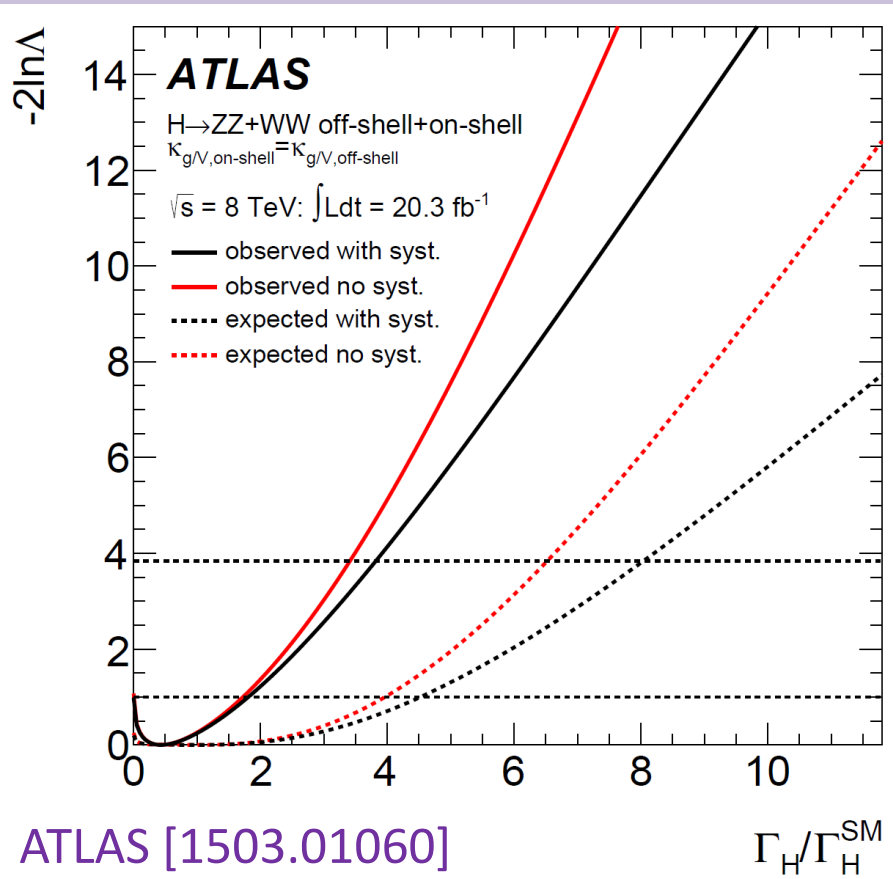
Suite of measurement possibilities

See talk by Dorival Goncalves

- Deviations in y_s or y_c (or any Yukawa) must be NP

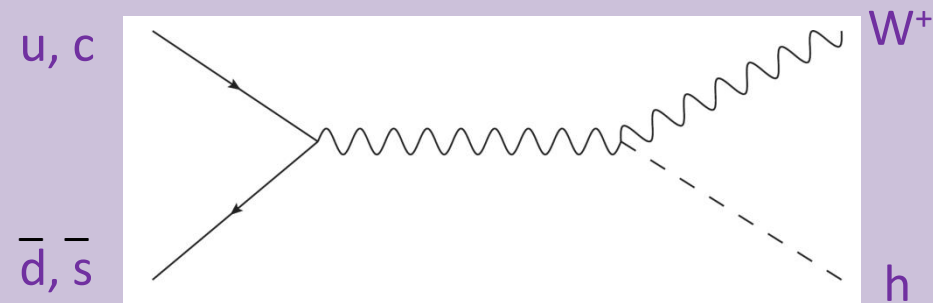
– Higgs width measurements (indirect) $\Gamma_H > 3.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ MeV}$

- Lower and upper bound

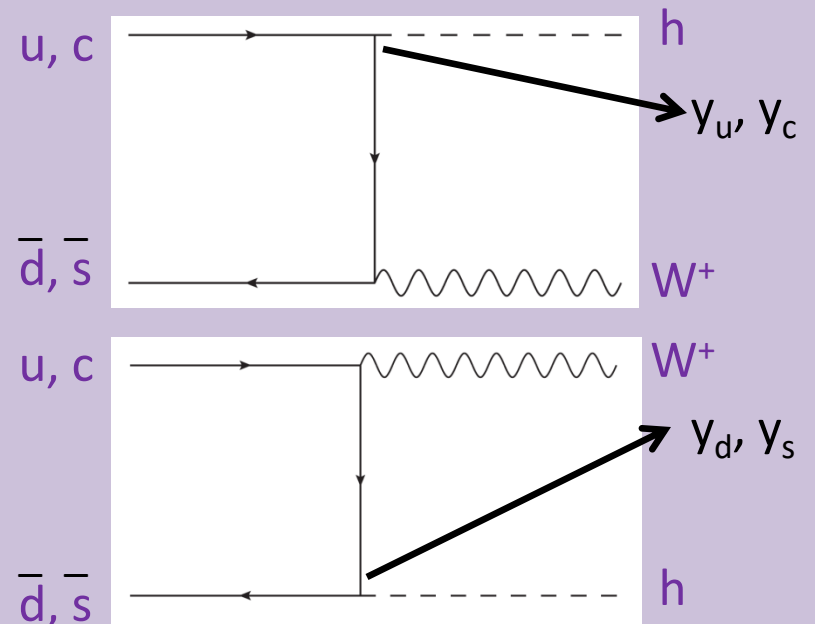


Suite of measurement possibilities

- Deviations in y_s or y_c (or any Yukawa) must be NP
 - VH production (!?)
 - Provides an interesting handle on quark Yukawa couplings
 - In particular, consider W^+h and W^-h separately

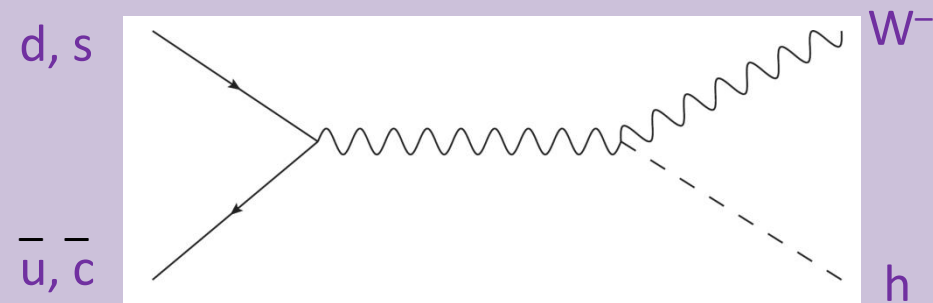


Insensitive to Yukawas

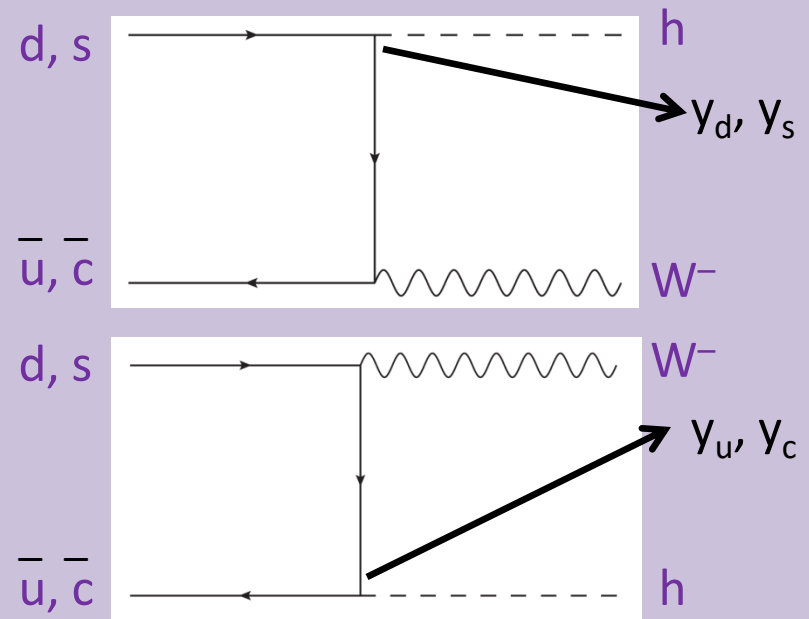


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Insensitive to Yukawas



Suite of measurement possibilities

- Deviations in y_s or y_c (or any Yukawa) must be NP
 - Effective operator estimate (integrate out VLQs)

$$\mathcal{L} \supset y H \bar{Q}_L u_R + y' \frac{H^\dagger H}{\Lambda^2} H \bar{Q}_L u_R + \text{h.c.}$$

$$m_q = v \left(y + y' \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)$$

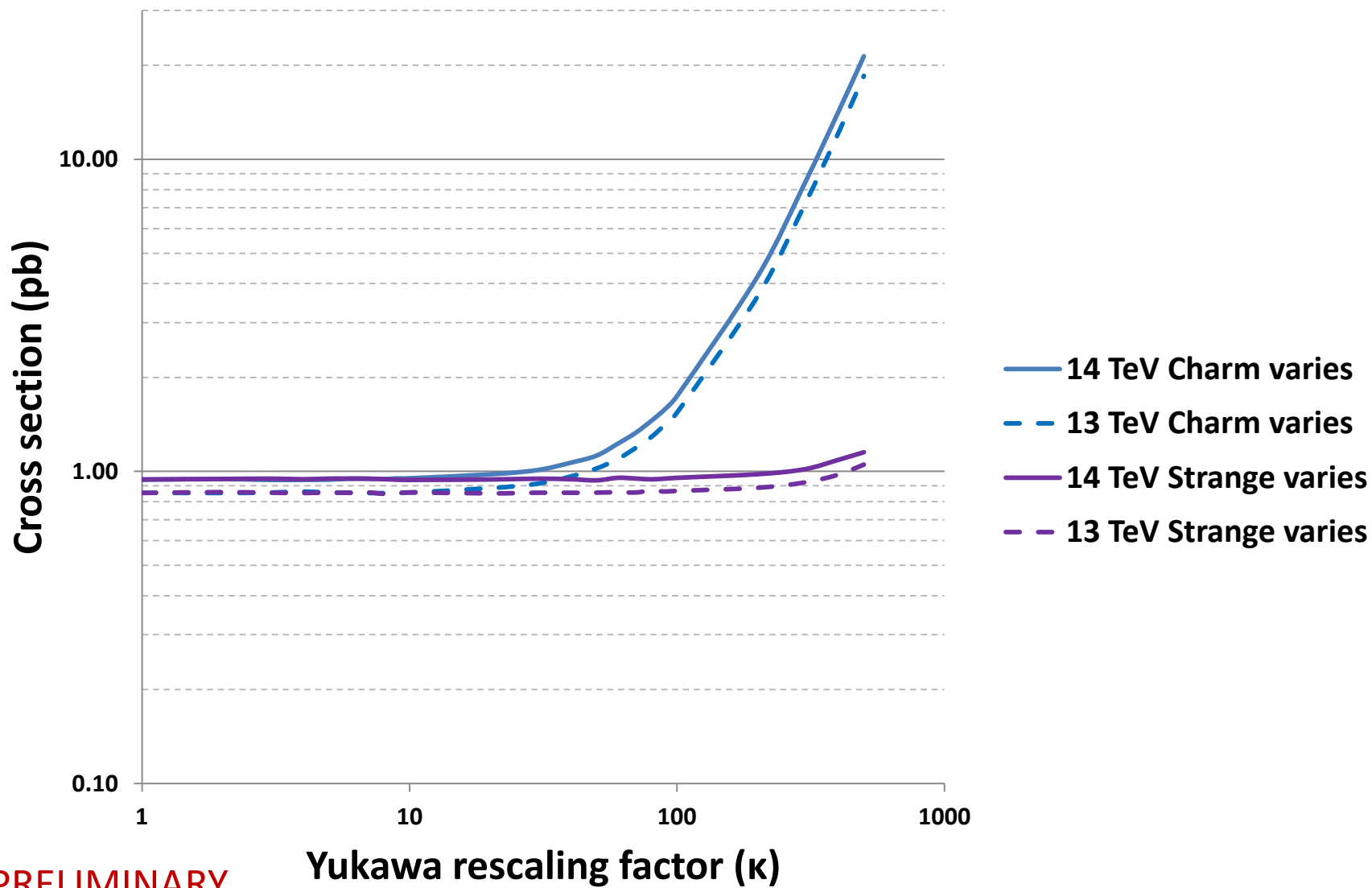
$$y_q = \left(y + 3y' \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)$$

$$\kappa_q \equiv \frac{y_q}{m_q/v} = \frac{\left(y + 3y' \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)}{\left(y + y' \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \right)} = 1 + \frac{2y' \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}}{y_{SM}}$$

- General argument to obtain large Yukawas for light fermions

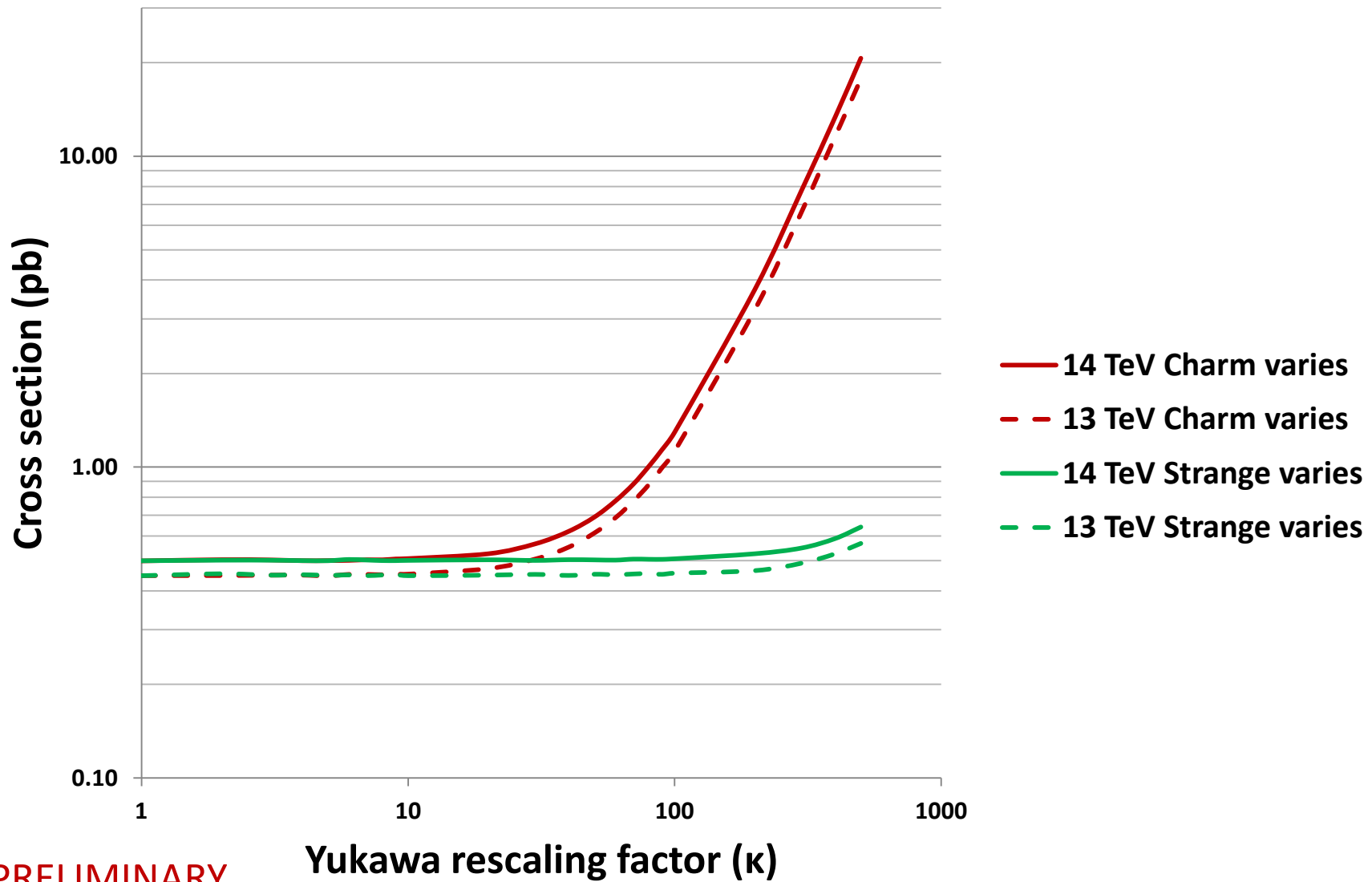
W^+h cross section sensitivity

Inclusive W^+h , LHC13 and LHC14



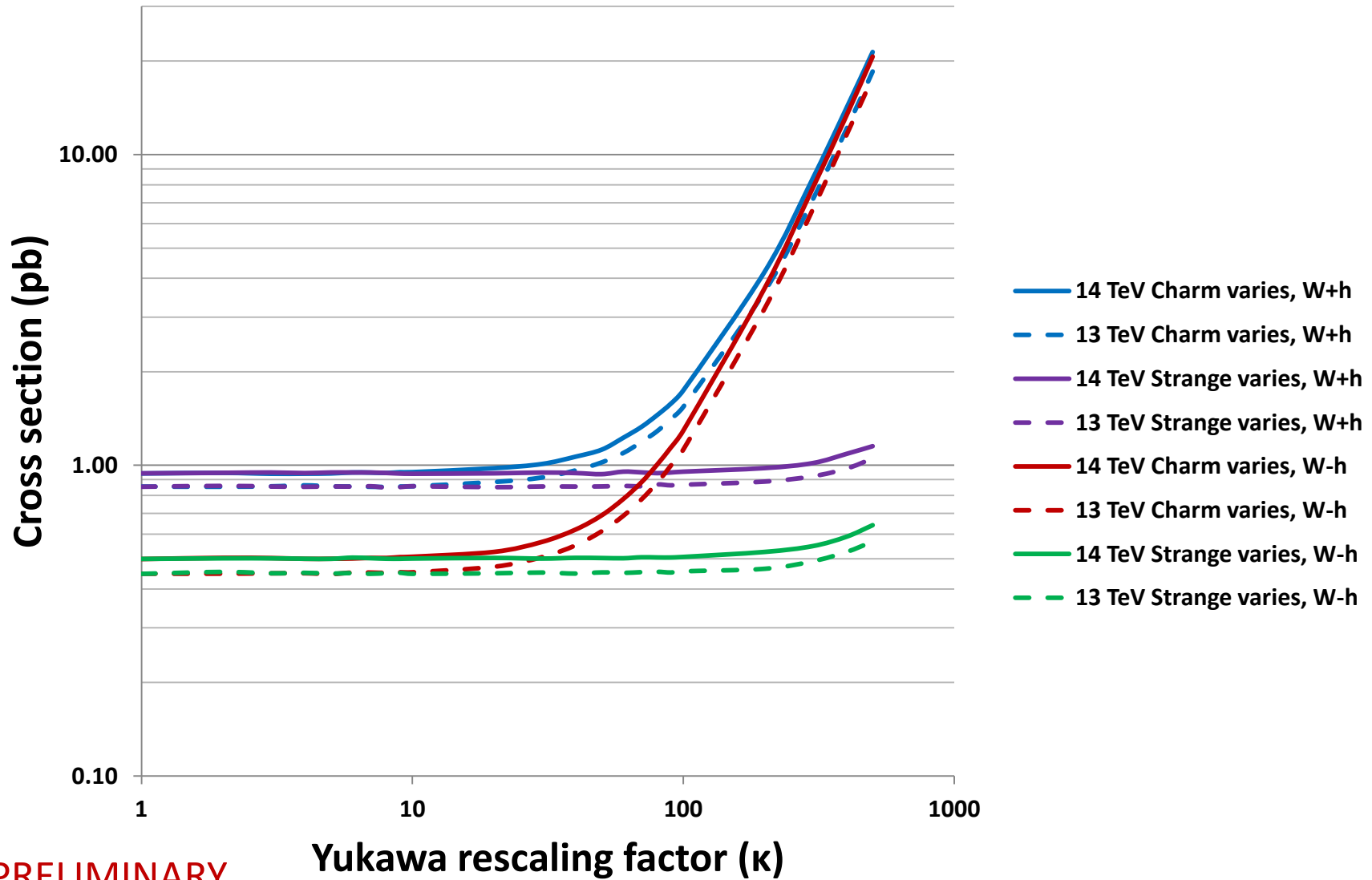
W^-h cross section sensitivity

Inclusive W^-h , LHC13 and LHC14



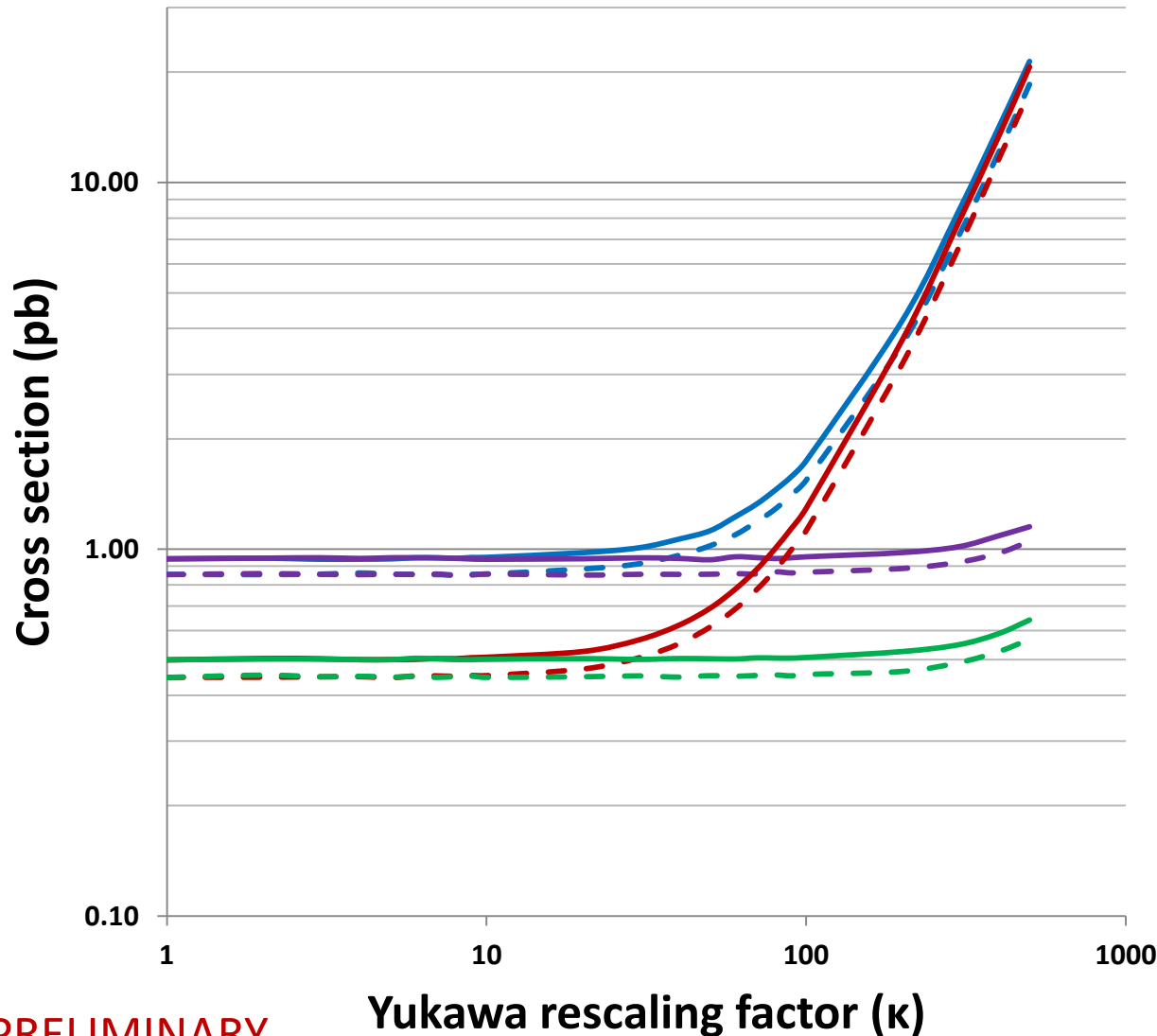
Wh cross section sensitivity

Inclusive W-h, LHC13 and LHC14



Wh cross section sensitivity

Inclusive W-h, LHC13 and LHC14



Charge asymmetry shows strong dependence on κ_c

- 14 TeV Charm varies, W+h
- - 13 TeV Charm varies, W+h
- 14 TeV Strange varies, W+h
- - 13 TeV Strange varies, W+h
- 14 TeV Charm varies, W-h
- - 13 TeV Charm varies, W-h
- 14 TeV Strange varies, W-h
- - 13 TeV Strange varies, W-h

Measuring W^+h , W^-h rates

- Report μ separately for given W^+h , W^-h modes, given leptonic W decay
 - Motivates asymmetric cuts based on lepton charge

Higgs XSWG [1307.1347]

m_H (GeV)	8 TeV xsec (pb)	+QCD scale %	-QCD scale %	+(PDF+ α_s) %	-(PDF+ α_s) %	W^+H (pb)	W^-H (pb)
125	0.7046	1	-1	2.3	-2.3	0.445	0.2597

- SM ratio of $\sigma(W^+h) / \sigma(W^-h) = 1.71$, 1% uncertainty

Measuring W^+h , W^-h rates

PRELIMINARY

- Consider all possible final states that can give clean lepton asymmetry measurement

Using Standard Model BRs, include leptonic decays, # events for 3 ab^{-1} luminosity

		$H \rightarrow bb$	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$H \rightarrow l^+l^-$ l^+l^- ($l=e,\mu,\tau$)	$H \rightarrow l^+l^-$ l^+l^- ($l=e,\mu$)	$H \rightarrow l^+l^-$ $\nu_l \nu_l$ ($l=e,\mu$ or τ , $\nu=\text{any}$)	$H \rightarrow l^+l^-$ $\nu_l \nu_l$ ($l=e$ or μ , $\nu=\text{any}$)	$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$H \rightarrow l^+l^-$ $q q$ ($l=e,\mu$ or τ , $q=udcsb$)	$H \rightarrow l^+ \nu_l$ $q q$ (*) ($l=e$ or μ , $q=udcsb$)
W^+h	300 fb^{-1}	31382	124	15	7	1288	579	3438	204	1730
W^+h	3 ab^{-1}	313816	1244	152	69	12880	5785	34383	2036	17301
W^-h	300 fb^{-1}	19150	76	9	4	786	353	2098	124	1056
W^-h	3 ab^{-1}	191498	759	93	42	7860	3530	20982	1242	10557

- Have 17k same-sign ++ Higgs events, 10.5k same-sign – events, same asymmetry behavior as W^+h vs. W^-h

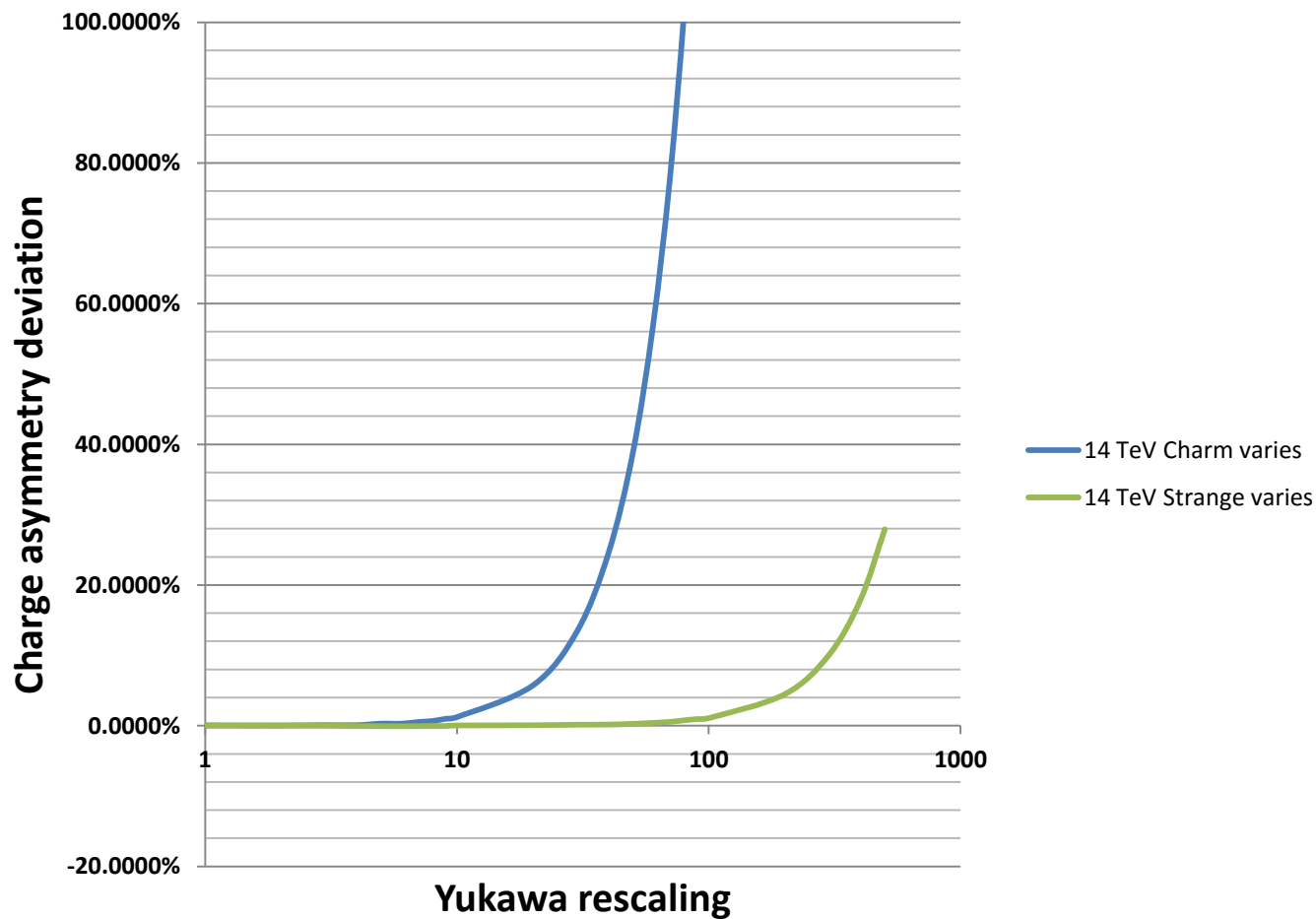
Measuring W^+h , W^-h rates

- PDF uncertainties will be key ingredient to control theory error on inclusive rate sensitivity and asymmetry deviation
 - See Stirling, Vryonidou [1203.6781] for prospects for PDF constraints from $W+c$ (strange PDF), $Z+c$ (charm PDF) measurements, also ATLAS [1402.6263]

Measuring W^+h, W^-h rates

PRELIMINARY

- Naïve sensitivity estimate gives κ_c bound within 10-20, κ_s within $O(100)$



Conclusions

- New idea for measuring charm and strange (and also possibly up and down) Yukawa couplings
- Reoptimize VH searches for
 - Use self-consistency test in VBF production to test κ_V deviation
- Different systematics and experimental challenges than charm tagging and rare decays
 - Precise theory estimation of sensitivity relies on strange and charm PDF – need Z+c production measurement

