

# Improved description of charged Higgs production at LHC

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## Two Higgs Doublet Models

- In supersymmetric extensions to SM need 2 Higgs doublets
- 8 scalar degrees of freedom  $\implies$  5 Higgs particles:

$$h, H^0, H^+, H^-, A \text{ (pseudoscalar)}$$

- Two parameters in MSSM (7 or more in general 2HDM):

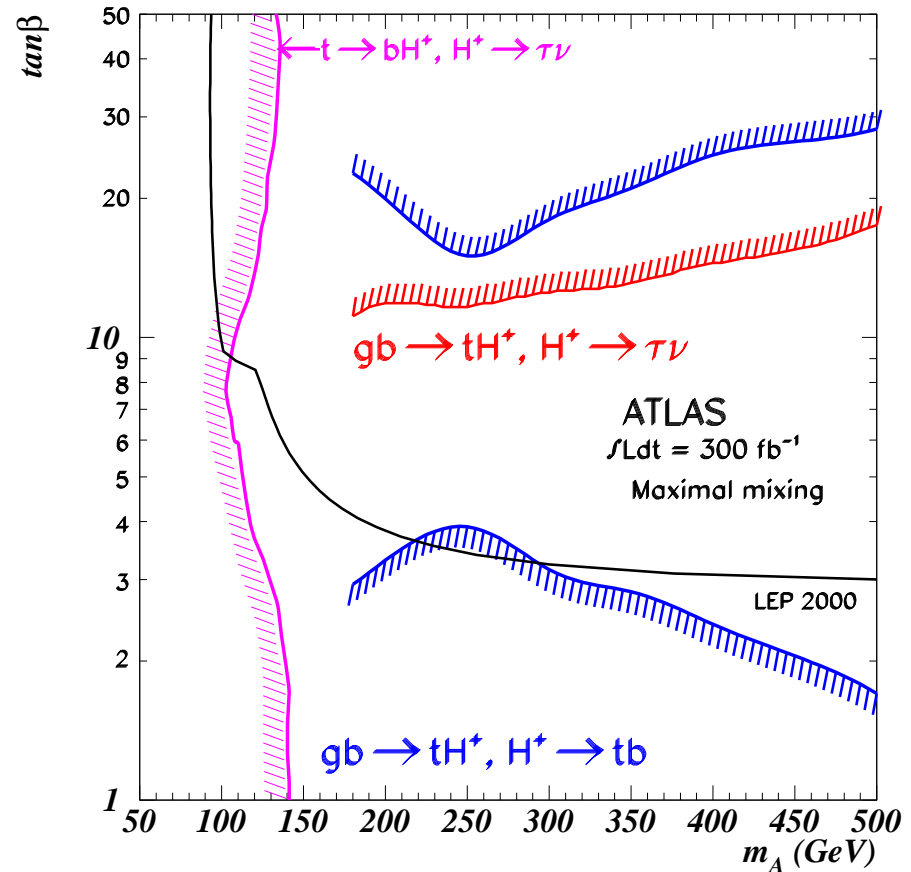
$$\tan(\beta) = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \quad \text{Ratio of vev's for the doublets}$$

$$M_A \quad \text{One of the masses, usually the pseudoscalar}$$

- Finding a charged Higgs would be a **clear signal of physics beyond the Standard Model!**

## Our goal

Need accurate description of Higgs production in event generators to devise search strategies / suppress SM background.

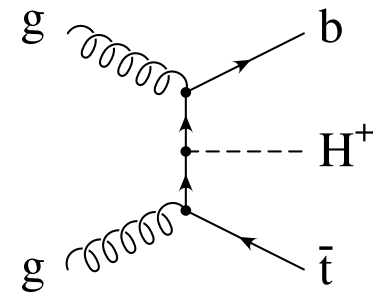
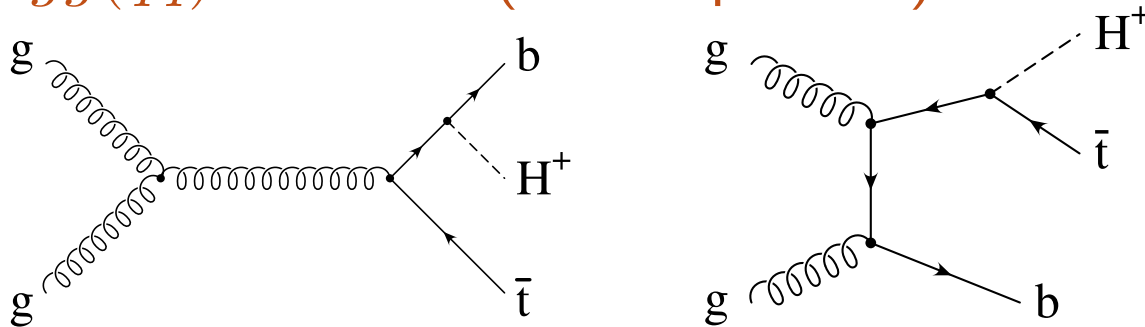
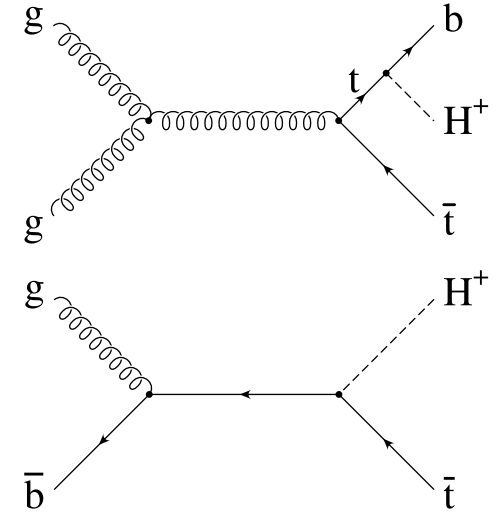


# Production channels for charged Higgs in MC generators

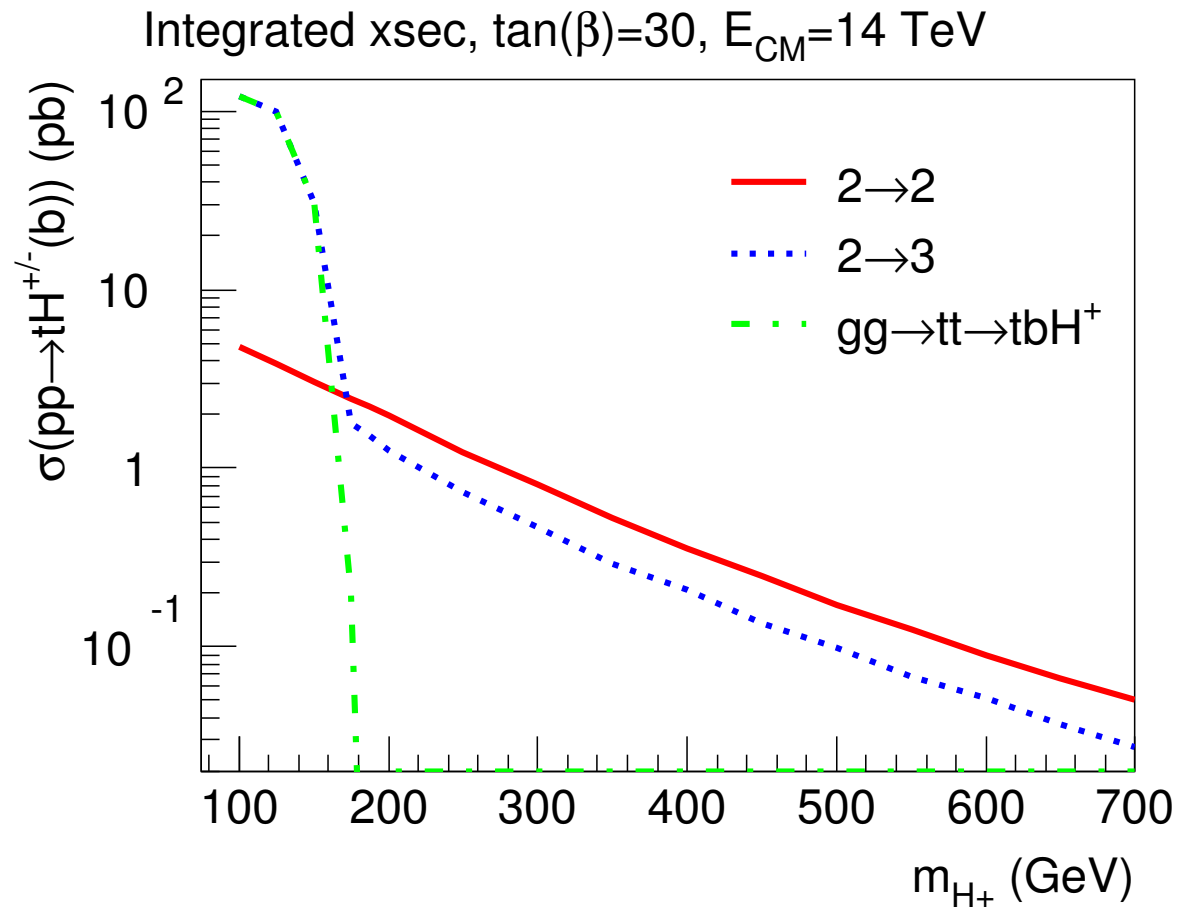
- $gg(q\bar{q}) \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow bH^+\bar{t}$  ( $m_{H^+} \leq m_t - m_b$ ):

- $g\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{t}H^+$  ( $2 \rightarrow 2$  process):

- $gg(q\bar{q}) \rightarrow \bar{t}bH^+$  ( $2 \rightarrow 3$  process):



## Importance of the $H^+$ production processes



## Importance of the $H^\pm$ production processes (cont.)

$\tan(\beta)=30, m_{H^\pm}=250$  GeV

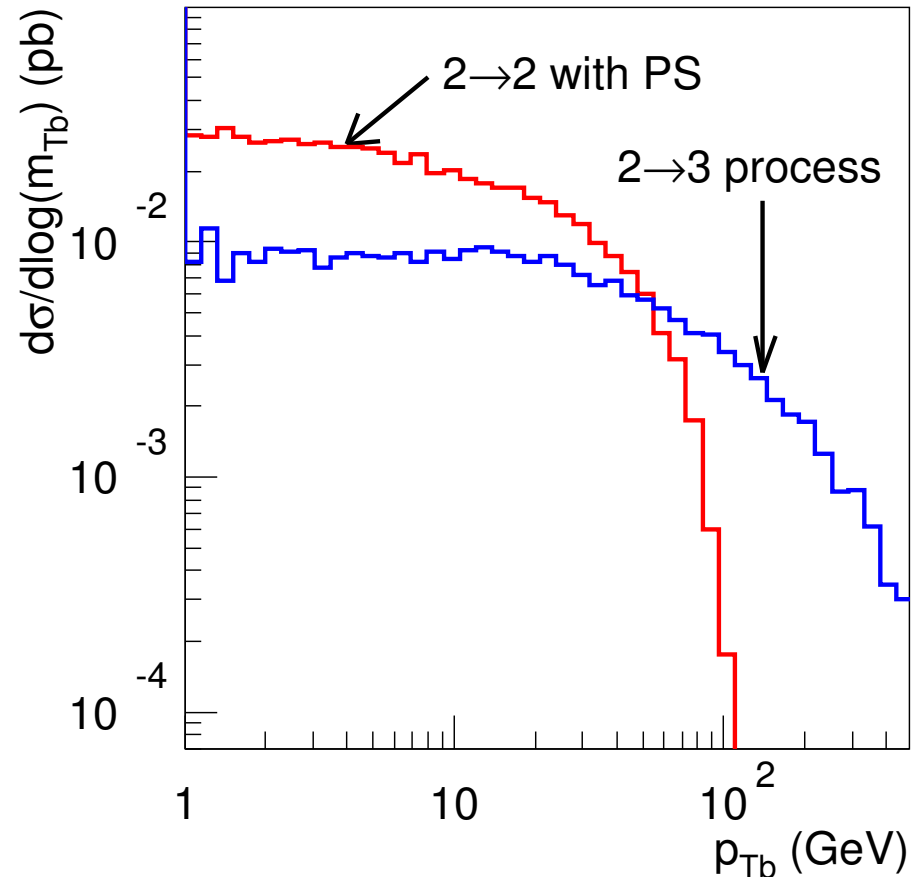
**2  $\rightarrow$  2:**

The  $b$ -density resums

collinear logs  $\left(\alpha_s \ln \frac{\mu_F^2}{m_b^2}\right)^n$

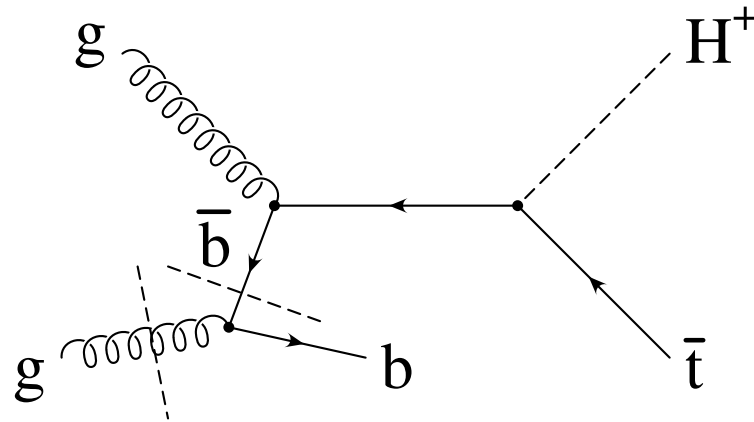
**2  $\rightarrow$  3:**

Gives a better description  
of large  $p_\perp$  cross-section



## Matching the $2 \rightarrow 2$ and $2 \rightarrow 3$ processes

Overlap when the  $b$  of the  $2 \rightarrow 3$  process is collinear with the beam



$\implies$  Must subtract **collinear double counting term**

## Matching the $2 \rightarrow 2$ and $2 \rightarrow 3$ processes (cont)

Using Monte Carlo (PYTHIA with external process):

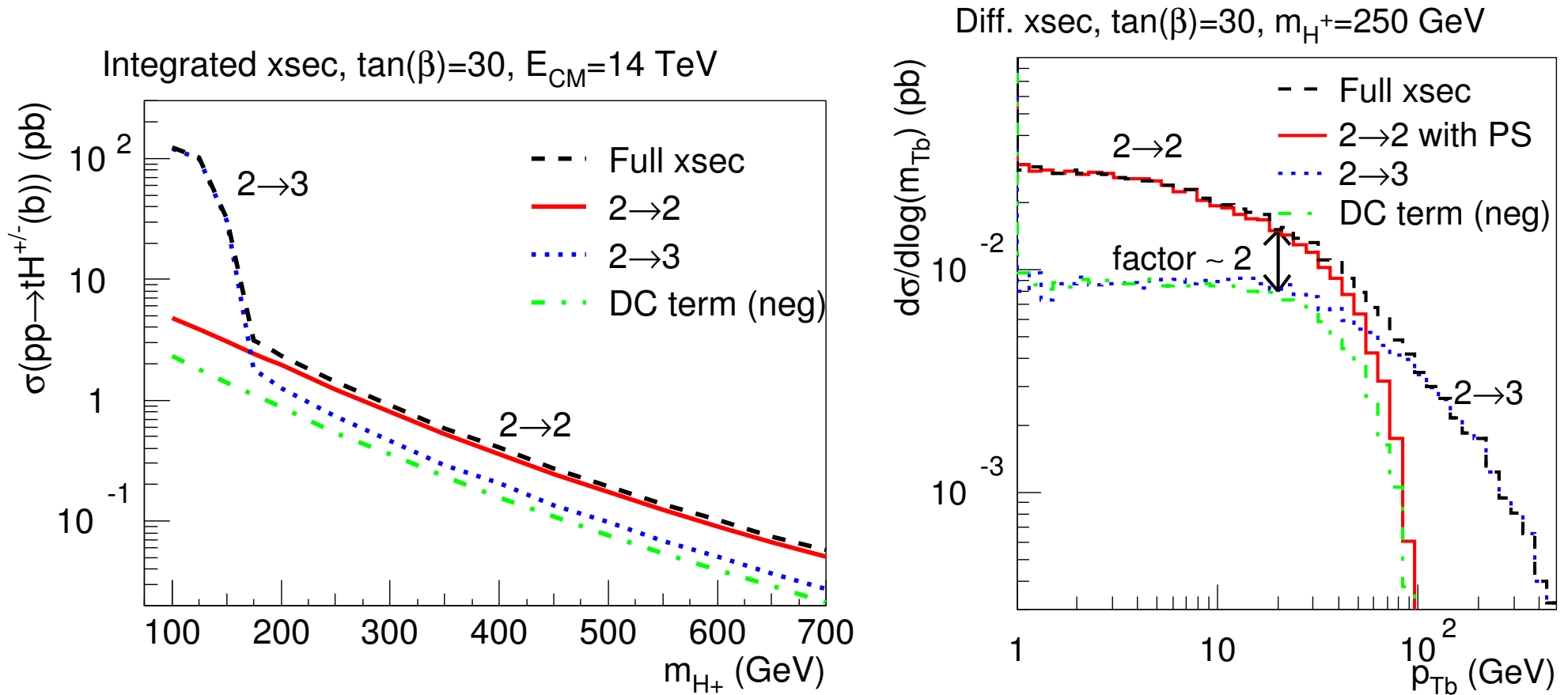
Choose events from **double counting (DC) distribution** and add with **negative weight**

$$\sigma = \sigma_{2 \rightarrow 2} + \sigma_{2 \rightarrow 3} - \sigma_{\text{DC}}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{DC}} = \int dx_1 dx_2 \left[ g(x_1) b'(x_2) \frac{d\sigma_{2 \rightarrow 2}}{dx_1 dx_2}(x_1, x_2) + x_1 \leftrightarrow x_2 \right]$$

$$b'(x, \mu^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{\pi} \int \frac{dQ^2}{Q^2 + m_b^2} \int P_{gb}(z) g(x/z, \mu^2) dz$$

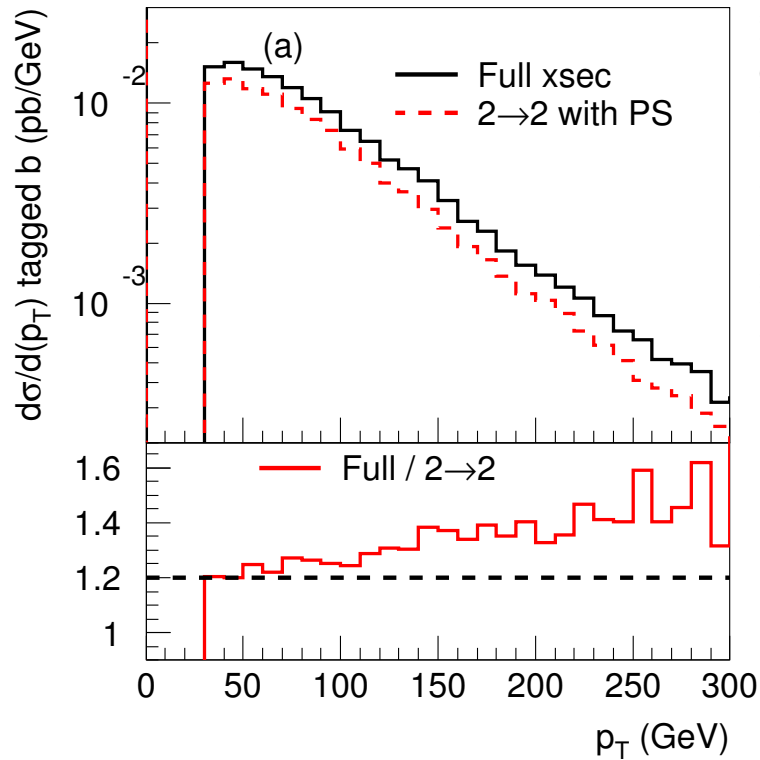
## Results from matching of processes



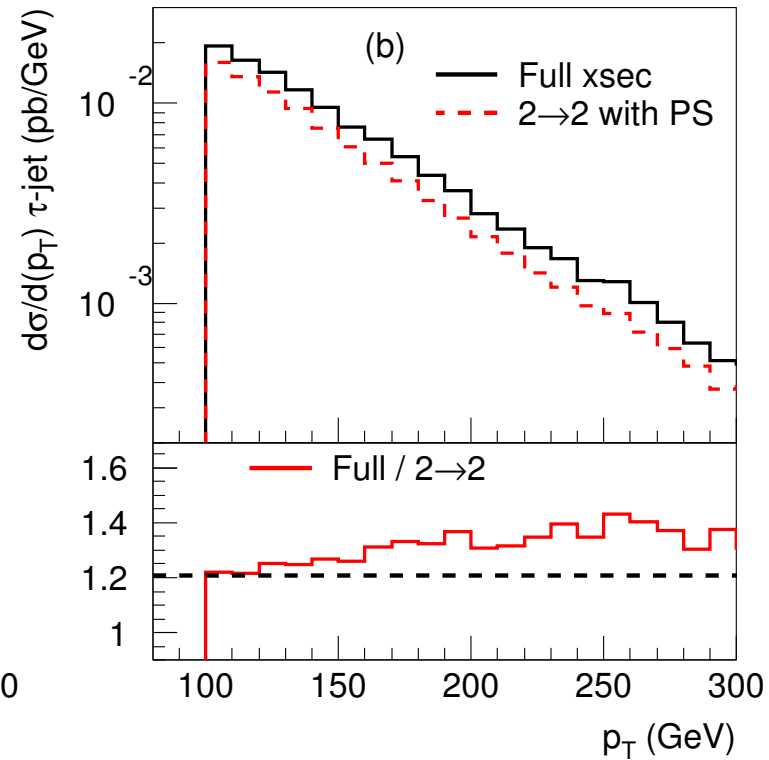
Smooth interpolation between 2  $\rightarrow$  2 and 2  $\rightarrow$  3 processes

## More results from matching of processes

Tagged  $b$  from  $t \rightarrow W^\pm b$



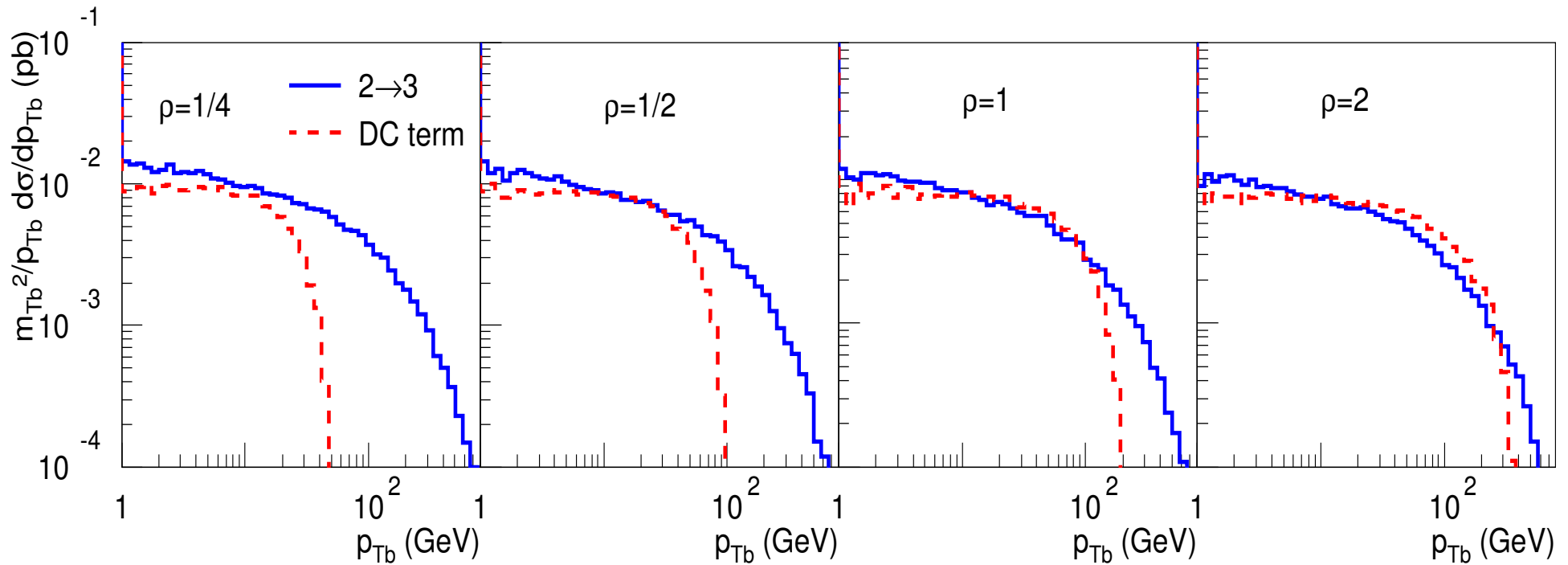
$\tau$  jet from  $H^\pm \rightarrow \tau^\pm \nu_\tau$



$\sim 10 - 20\%$  Effect even if  $b$ -quark not tagged!

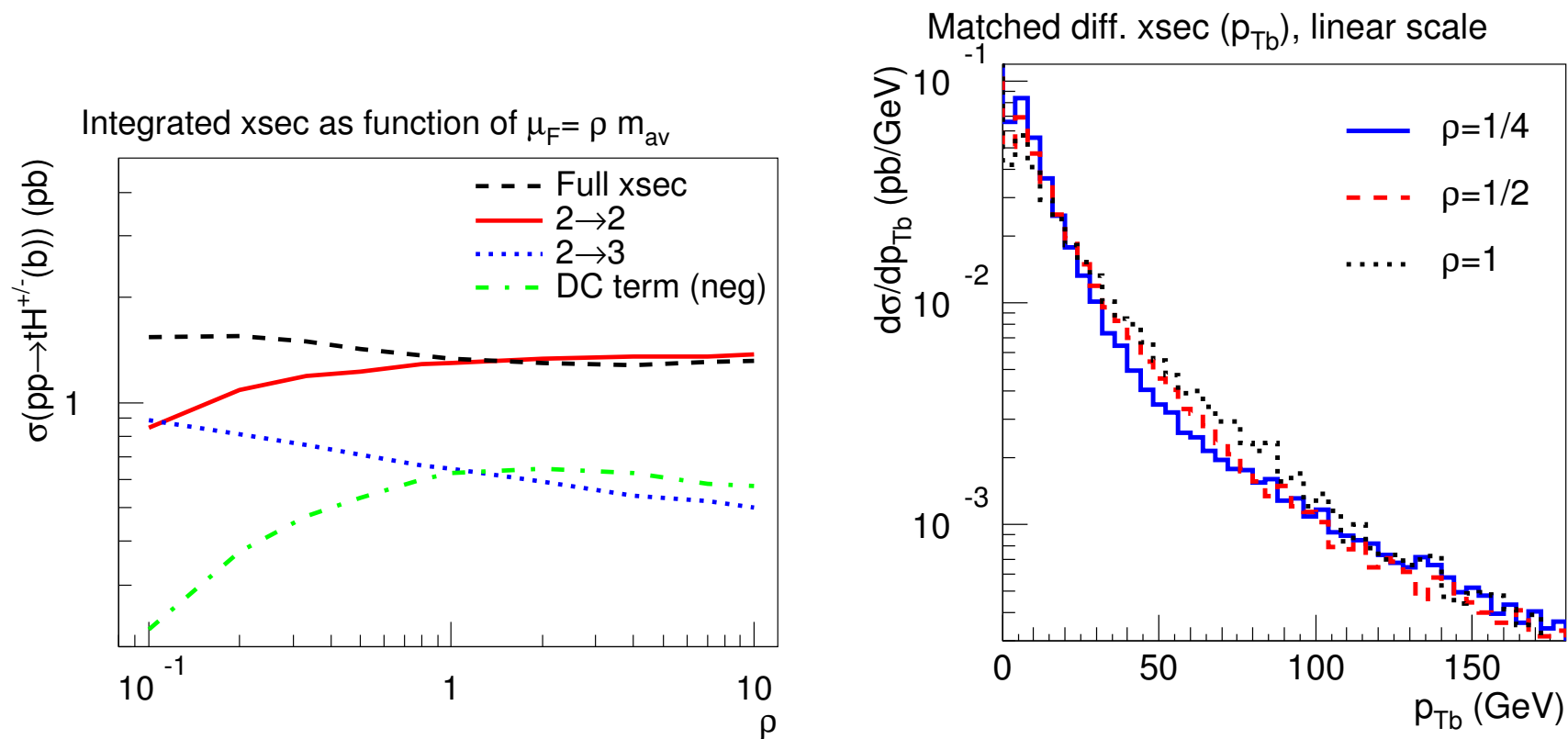
## Choice of factorization scale

$\mu_F = \rho \frac{m_{H^+} + m_t}{2}$  - scale where the parton densities are evaluated



For  $\rho \gtrsim 1$  double counting term overshoots  $2 \rightarrow 3$  term!

## More factorization scale effects



Matched cross-section much less factorization scale dependent!

## Conclusions

- Discovery of a charged scalar particle would be a clear signal of new physics
- Need Monte Carlo to devise search strategies and reduce background
- Event generation need both  $gb \rightarrow tH^+$  and  $gg \rightarrow tbH^+$
- These two processes must be properly matched, which we do by Monte Carlo-simulation
- Matching can help determine correct factorization scale
- Look at [hep-ph/0409094](#) for details