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学位論文題目 Comparative study of various probes of CP violation in the

Higgs sector

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論文内容の要旨 Summary of thesis contents

Higgs particle is one of the most important ingredients of the Standard Model. It breaks the electroweak vacuum, and generates the mass of both electroweak bosons and matter particles. A similar scalar particle possessing these physical properties has been observed at about 125GeV by both ATLAS and CMS collaborations at CERN in 2012. However, it has not been so clear that whether the observed particle h(125) is the Higgs boson of Standard Model, or the model needs some extensions. So further investigations on the physical properties of h(125) are crucial for the understanding of physics.

CP symmetry of the h(125) is one of the most important properties that has not been understood well. While only one scalar particle is predicted in the Standard Model, many of its extensions not only modify the Higgs couplings to electroweak bosons and fermions, but additional scalars and pseudo-scalars are also predicted. So CP violation effects could be appear naturally through the mixing among these particles. Even through the experimental results disfavor a pure CP odd particle at about 30 level, large mixing is still allowed in general. In this thesis we study the CP violation effects in the Higgs sector.

There are many channels in which the CP violation effects could appear. In the process of Higgs decaying into two vector bosons, either Z or photon, the CP violation effects appear in the azimuthal angle correlations. This correlation could be measured by observing the leptons from the subsequent decay of these two gauge bosons. However, the leptons are highly boosted because of the large mass of Higgs, so resolving the correlation in the transverse plane is still challenging, particularly for the electrons coming from the photon conversion. Similar correlation appears in the production channels via the vector bosons fusion. In this case the CP violation effects could be measured by analyzing the tagged jets or leptons in the final states. The main problem is the huge QCD backgrounds which can completely wash out this correlation. However, by using matching technique, the QCD backgrounds could be well predicted and then significantly enhance the experimental sensitivity.

We investigate CP violation effect in the Higgs sector via $h \to 4l$ channels at the LHC14. Measuring CP violation effect through $h \to ZZ^* \to 4l$ process is completely impossible because of the dominant CP even contributions. In contrast, CP even and odd contributions are at the same level in both $h\to Z\gamma\to 4l$ and $h\to \gamma\gamma\to 4l$ decay channels. In this paper we study to which level the CP violation effect in the spin correlation of final states could be measured via this two processes at the LHC. The polarization of photons from Higgs decay could be measured through the photon conversion and internal splitting processes. However we find the conversion process is completely useless unless the experimental precision could be improved by a factor of 4. On the other hand the internal splitting channels provide a hope even through it is still challenging.

On the other hand, the CP violation effects could be observed in the interactions between the Higgs and fermions, for instances $h\to \tau^+\tau^-$, and tt production in associated with a Higgs. In the $h\to \tau^+\tau^-$ channel, observing the CP violation effects is challenging because the neutrinos carry away lots of kinematical informations. However, it is still promising because of the large decay length of τ , by which the decay vertex and impact parameter could be employed to reconstruct the full kinematics. We use the impact parameter and density function of missing transverse energy as well as the density function of the distance between the neutrinos and visible taus decay products to reconstruct the full kinematics event by event. The most likely configuration is obtained by scanning the taus momentums. Within the present experimental resolution, we find very good collinearity between the reconstructed and true kinematics. The experimental sensitivity of is expected to be 0.1 at LHC14 with an integrated luminosity $3ab^{-1}$.

In the tt production in associated with a Higgs at the ILC with $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{GeV}$, under the approximation that the production vertex of Higgs and toponia is contact, and neglecting the P-wave toponia, we analytically calculated the density matrix. We find that the production rate of singlet toponium is highly suppressed, which behaves just like the production of a P-wave toponia. This is because in the singlet case the Higgs can not affect anything except for carrying away some energy, and also the specialty of near threshold region. In case of triplet toponium, the CP property of Higgs can affect the physics significantly. This is because the S-wave triplet toponium can contribute even in the pseudo-scalar case, even through the contribution is still small. Three completely independent CP observables, azimuthal angles of lepton and anti-leptons in the toponium rest frame as well as their sum, are predicted based on our analytical results, and checked by using the tree-level event generator. The nontrivial correlations come from the longitudinal-transverse interference for azimuthal angles of leptons, and transverse-transverse interference for their sum. The azimuthal angle correlation of lepton is related to the azimuthal angle correlation of anti-lepton by CP transformation. Most importantly, the interferences between the transverse and longitudinal component require only either lepton or anti-lepton to be reconstructed. Therefore the number of signal events can be enhanced significantly. These three observables are well defined at the ILC, because the rest frame of toponium can be reconstructed directly. Furthermore, the QCD-strong corrections, which are important at the near threshold region, are also studied with the approximation of spin-independent QCD-Coulomb potential.

博士論文の審査結果の要旨

Summary of the results of the doctoral thesis screening

2012 年 7 月に CERN の LHC 実験で発見されたヒッグスボソンは、素粒子標準模型の電弱ゲージ対称性が自発的に破れる機構の唯一の直接的な証拠であり、その特性の精密測定によって自発的対称性の破れを導く物理、そして素粒子の質量の起源の物理を解明する手がかりが得られると期待される。

 $h \gamma \gamma b h \gamma Z$ 結合に現れる CP 非保存項は、 $h o 4 \nu J h \gamma h$ 崩壊過程の力学的相関から求められるが、本研究では、LHC 検出器のレプトン(電子とミューオン)の運動量、角度測定精度を評価することで、いわゆる γ コンバージョン過程は全く解像力が無いこと、仮想光子からのレプトン対生成は解像力を持つが、HL-LHC で期待される $3ab^{-1}$ の積分ルミノシティーでやっと、現在の上限値である 30%程度の混合が検出可能であることを明らかにした。また、 γ コンバージョン過程が有効だとする既存の結果は、検出器の角度解像度が現状の 10 倍レベルの場合に対応することを確認した。

 $h\tau$ τ結合の CP 非保存項は、生成される τ レプトン対の横方向スピン相関から求められるが、ニュートリノが最低でも 2 個放出されるため、崩壊面の再構成が困難である。本研究では $h\tau$ τ 過程の τ 対が共に 1 個の荷電 π とニュートリノに崩壊する場合に、それぞれの荷電 π 軌跡から精密に定められるインパクトパラメータベクトルと荷電 π 運動量ベクトルの線形結合として τ レプトンの運動量が表されることを利用した新しい解析手法を提案した。荷電 π の運動量、インパクトパラメータベクトル、消失横運動量等の現実的な測定精度を用いて、この方法によって $h\tau$ で過程で生成される 2 個のニュートリノの運動量の向きが正確に再現できることを、簡易検出器シミュレータを使って実証した。この新解析手法を用いれば、HL-LHC で期待される $3ab^{-1}$ の積分ルミノシティーで、10%程度の誤差でCP 奇の $h\tau$ な結合を測定することができる。これは、 τ レプトンの 3 荷電 τ 崩壊や、 τ 対の 2 重 ρ メソン崩壊における荷電 ρ 崩壊面の相関を利用する既知の方法と相補的なアイデアであり、検出器の運動量、角度解像度を考慮した解析であることも高く評価できる。

htt結合のCP非保存項は、hと共に生成されるtクォーク対の生成崩壊角度相関から求められるが、本研究では特に、将来の電子陽電子衝突実験ILCにおいて、生成閾値 (475GeV)付近の衝突エネルギー(500GeV)で主要なtクォーク対東縛状態のスピンパリティーを、CPが偶の(標準模型の)結合の場合とCPが奇の結合の場合に分けて系統的に調べ上げ、共に、スピン1のトッポニウムだけがSウエーブ東縛状態として許されることを明らかにした。Sウエーブ束縛状態に対する大きなQCD補正を考慮し、CPが偶の振幅とCPが奇の振幅の干渉項が、トッポニウムのヘリシティーに依存することを利用して、レプトン対と、レプトン、反レプトンの崩壊角度分布によって測定されることを明らかにした。この新しい方法により、衝突エネルギーが500GeVの実験でも、htt 結合のCP非保存を発見できる可能性が増大する。

(別紙様式3)

(Separate Form 3)

以上、検討された全ての過程について、理論的側面と定量的側面の双方について新しい知見があり、学位論文としてふさわしい内容を持つものと認定した。