Search for Heavy Higgs Bosons $A/H$ Decaying to a Top Quark Pair in $pp$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV with the ATLAS Detector

M. Aaboud et al. (ATLAS Collaboration)  
(Received 20 July 2017; published 9 November 2017)

A search for heavy pseudoscalar ($A$) and scalar ($H$) Higgs bosons decaying into a top-antitop quark pair ($t\bar{t}$) has been performed with 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ of proton-proton collision data collected by the ATLAS experiment at the Large Hadron Collider at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV. Interference effects between the signal process and standard model $t\bar{t}$ production, which are expected to distort the signal shape from a single peak to a peak-dip structure, are taken into account. No significant deviation from the standard model prediction is observed in the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass spectrum in final states with an electron, muon, or $W$ boson. The results are interpreted within the context of a type-II two-Higgs-doublet model. Exclusion limits on the signal strength are derived as a function of the mass $m_{A/H}$ and the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs fields, $\tan\beta$, for $m_{A/H} > 500$ GeV.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.191803

**Introduction.**—The production of new particles at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) with masses close to the TeV scale is predicted by many models of physics beyond the standard model (SM). In this Letter, a search for massive pseudoscalar and scalar resonances decaying into a top-antitop quark pair ($t\bar{t}$) is presented. It is the first search in this final state to take into account the significant interference between the signal and the background from SM $t\bar{t}$ production. The search is conducted on a sample of $pp$ collision data with an integrated luminosity of 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV, collected with the ATLAS detector [1].

New pseudoscalar ($A$) and scalar ($H$) states coupling strongly to $t\bar{t}$ are predicted by a class of models in which the Higgs sector is extended to include a second Higgs doublet, the two-Higgs-doublet models (2HDMs) [2]. These models are motivated by many theories beyond the SM, such as supersymmetry [3–8] and axion models [9]. In 2HDMs of type II [2], such as the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) [10–14], these states decay predominantly into $t\bar{t}$ pairs if $m_{A/H} \geq 500$ GeV and the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs fields, $\tan\beta$, is small ($\tan\beta \lesssim 3$).

To date, this parameter region has not been probed directly by searches in other final states [15–20] or by previous searches for $t\bar{t}$ resonances [21–25]. The latter, which aim to identify resonant excesses in the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass ($m_{t\bar{t}}$) spectrum, have a reduced sensitivity to 2HDM signatures as they do not take into account interference effects between the signal and the dominant background from SM $t\bar{t}$ production. These are significant for (pseudo) scalar Higgs bosons with masses above the $t\bar{t}$ production threshold where the interference between the gluon-gluon ($gg$) initiated loop production and the irreducible background from SM $t\bar{t}$ production yields a non-negligible imaginary term in the amplitude, which at the LHC is dominated by $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ production [26–31]. As a result of the interference, the signal shape is distorted from a Breit-Wigner peak to a peak-dip structure.

The results of the search are interpreted in a $CP$-conserving type-II 2HDM with a softly broken $Z_2$ symmetry [32]. The lighter of the two neutral $CP$-even states, $h$, is assumed to be the Higgs boson discovered at a mass of $m_h = 125$ GeV [33,34] with couplings as predicted by the SM. This corresponds to the condition $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = 1$, referred to as the alignment limit, where $\alpha$ denotes the mixing angle between the two $CP$-even states. The parameter $m_{12}$ of the $Z_2$ breaking term of the potential is taken to be $m_{12}^2 = m_A^2 \tan\beta/(1 + \tan^2\beta)$. In this model, the production cross sections and widths of $A$ and $H$, as well as the signal shape, are determined by $\tan\beta$ and the masses $m_A$ and $m_H$. The search results are derived assuming mass degeneracy, $m_H = m_A$, such that both processes contribute to the $m_{t\bar{t}}$ spectrum, a scenario motivated, for example, by the MSSM [32]. We also consider two scenarios in which only the interference pattern of either $A$ or $H$ appears in the $m_{t\bar{t}}$ spectrum [35].

**Data and Monte Carlo samples.**—This analysis closely follows the resolved-topology analysis in Ref. [22]. Events with signatures compatible with $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+bW^-\bar{b}$, with one
W boson decaying hadronically and the other leptonically, the lepton-plus-jets channel ($\ell$ + jets, $\ell = e, \mu$), were collected using single-electron and single-muon triggers. The trigger efficiency is constant in the transverse momentum ($p_T$) of leptons with $p_T > 25$ GeV [36,37]. The dominant background arises from SM $t\bar{t}$ production, followed by a contribution from $W$ + jets processes. Data-driven techniques were used to normalize the $W$ + jets background contribution and to estimate the background from multijet events. All other background processes were estimated using Monte Carlo (MC) simulation. The background estimates for all processes are identical to those in Ref. [22].

The signal process $gg \rightarrow A/H \rightarrow t\bar{t}$, including the decays of the top quarks and resulting $W$ bosons, was simulated using MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO [38] v2.3.3 with the model of Ref. [39], which implements the $A/H$ production through loop-induced gluon-gluon fusion with loop contributions from top and bottom quarks at leading order (LO) in QCD. The CT10 set [40] of parton distribution functions (PDFs) was used and the renormalization and factorization scales were set to $\sqrt{\sum_\text{decay products} (p_T^2 + m^2)}$.

For the statistical interpretation, the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass distributions in the signal regions in data were compared to a combination of the expected distributions from all background processes $B$, the pure signal process $S$, and the signal-plus-interference component $S + f$ for a given signal hypothesis, as illustrated in Eq. (1) below. The most reliable description of the $t\bar{t}$ background [41] is obtained at next-to-leading order (NLO) with POWHEG-BOX [42–45] + PYTHIA6 [46]. Therefore, the $S + f$ contribution was modeled separately from this background process by modifying the MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO software to remove the pure SM $t\bar{t}$ process to yield only the $S + f$ contribution on an event-by-event basis. The nominal $t\bar{t}$ background prediction in $m_{t\bar{t}}$ is in good agreement with that obtained from MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO in all signal regions. The $S + f$ events obtained with the modified software can have positive or negative weights. Figure 1 shows the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass distributions for the $S$ and $S + f$ components in a model with $\tan \beta = 0.68$ and a pseudoscalar of mass $m_A = 500$ GeV. The $S + f$ component exhibits a peak-dip structure with the minimum around $m_{A/H}$ for all signal hypotheses studied in this search. The width of both the $S$ and $S + f$ distribution decreases with increasing $\tan \beta$.

The $S + f$ distributions from the modified MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO software were validated against those from the unmodified program. The latter were obtained by generating a large inclusive sample $S + f + B_{f\bar{f}}$ for a given parameter point and a LO SM $t\bar{t}$ background $B_{t\bar{t}}$ sample with the same generator settings. The difference between the resulting two $m_{t\bar{t}}$ distributions corresponds to the $S + f$ component, which agrees with that obtained with the modified software within 0.4% across the whole spectrum. The difference is taken as a systematic uncertainty in $S + f$.

PYTHIA6 with the Perugia 2011c set of tuned parameters [47] was used to model the parton shower and hadronization for all $S$ and $S + f$ samples and the stable particles obtained after hadronization were passed through the ATLAS fast detector simulation [48]. The effects of additional collisions within the same or nearby bunch crossings were simulated by overlaying additional $pp$ collisions, simulated with PYTHIA v8.1 [49], on each event. Correction factors were applied to adjust the trigger and selection efficiencies in simulated events to those measured in data. The $S$ and $S + f$ samples with this setup were generated separately for pseudoscalar and scalar Higgs bosons.

Event samples for both the $S$ and $S + f$ components for different values of ($m_{A/H}, \tan \beta$) were obtained from signal samples $S$ after the detector simulation by applying an event-by-event reweighting. This reweighting substantially reduces the computing time required. The weight is the ratio of the MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO matrix elements, calculated from the four-momenta of the incoming gluons and outgoing top quarks of the generated event with the new and old values of ($m_{A/H}, \tan \beta$), respectively. All $S + f$ and a small number of $S$ samples were obtained through reweighting. Signal hypotheses with $m_{A/H} < 500$ GeV were not considered as they require an accurate modeling of the Higgs boson decay into virtual top quarks and the implementation of higher-order corrections that are not available in the MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO model. The requirement $\tan \beta \geq 0.4$ was imposed to ensure the perturbativity of the top-quark Yukawa coupling [2].

Correction factors $K_S$ were applied to normalize the generated signal ($S$) cross section to the value calculated at partial next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) precision in
QCD [50–52]. The correction factor for the interference component \( I \) is \( K_I = \sqrt{K_S \times K_B} \), as suggested in Ref. [53], where \( K_B = 1.87 \) is the correction factor to normalize the total cross section of the SM \( t\bar{t} \) background generated at LO with MADGRAPH to the cross section calculated at NNLO accuracy in the strong coupling constant \( \alpha_s \), including resummation of next-to-next-to-leading-logarithmic soft gluon terms. The values of \( K_S \) range between two and three for the tested signal hypotheses.

Event selection.—The event selection criteria for the signal regions provide a high selection efficiency for \( t\bar{t} \) events. Only events with a resolved topology, in which the three jets from the hadronically decaying top quark are well separated in the detector, are selected. This is the most efficient selection strategy for signal hypotheses with \( m_A/H < 800 \) GeV. Events with a merged topology, in which the top quark is reconstructed as a single jet, are not considered. The event reconstruction and selection criteria are identical to those in Ref. [22] except that events that would satisfy the criteria for both topologies are classified as “resolved” instead of “merged.”

Events are required to contain exactly one isolated electron [54] or muon [55] with \( p_T > 25 \) GeV and pseudorapidity \( \mid \eta \mid < 2.5 \) [56]. Events must have large missing transverse momentum, \( E_T^{\text{miss}} > 20 \) GeV, computed as the magnitude of the negative vector sum of lepton and jet transverse momenta [57]. In addition, \( E_T^{\text{miss}} + m_W^2 > 60 \) GeV is required to further suppress the contribution from multijet events, where \( m_W^2 \) is the lepton–jet transverse mass [22]. Events must contain at least four hadronic jets with \( \mid \eta \mid < 2.5 \), reconstructed using the anti-\( k_t \) algorithm [58,59] with radius parameter \( R = 0.4 \). Jets from additional collisions in the same bunch crossing are rejected using dedicated tracking and vertex requirements [60]. At least one of the jets must be identified as originating from the decay of a \( b \)-hadron (\( b \)-jet) using a multivariate tagging algorithm with a 70\% efficiency for \( b \)-jets and light-quark and gluon mistag rates of 0.5\%–2\% [61].

Event reconstruction.—Jets are assigned to the top quarks using a \( \chi^2 \) algorithm that relies on kinematic constraints and the expected values of the top quark and \( W \) boson masses [22]. The invariant mass \( m_{ij}^{\text{rec}} \) of the candidate \( t\bar{t} \) pair is reconstructed from the four selected jets, the lepton, and the \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) vector. The experimental resolution for the \( t\bar{t} \) invariant mass is 8\% for \( m_{A/H} = 500 \) GeV. Events in the \( e + \text{jets} \) and \( \mu + \text{jets} \) channels are classified into three categories, based on whether a \( b \)-tagged jet was assigned to either the hadronically or the semileptonically decaying top quark, or to both of them. Each category defines a signal region; hence six orthogonal signal regions are used in the statistical analysis.

Systematic uncertainties.—The impact of the systematic uncertainties on both the normalization and the shape of the \( m_{ij}^{\text{rec}} \) distributions is taken into account. The average impact of the dominant uncertainties on the event yields is summarized in Table I.

The experimental uncertainties with the largest impact on the event yields and the shape of the \( m_{ij}^{\text{rec}} \) distributions are those related to the jet energy scale (JES) and the jet energy resolution (JER) [63,64], followed by uncertainties on the \( b \)-tagging efficiency and misidentification rates [61]. The uncertainties related to leptons include those in the reconstruction and isolation efficiency, the single-lepton triggers, and the energy scale and resolution [54,55].

The uncertainty of 6.5\% in the NNLO + NNNLL cross section for SM \( t\bar{t} \) production is the dominant uncertainty in the total background normalization [22]. Modeling uncertainties affecting the shape of the \( m_{ij}^{\text{rec}} \) distribution for the SM \( t\bar{t} \) background are also taken into account. These uncertainties are summarized in Table II.

### Table I. Average impact of the dominant uncertainties on the estimated yields for the total background and for a pseudoscalar \( A \) with \( m_A = 500 \) GeV and \( \tan \beta = 0.68 \) in percent of the nominal value for all signal regions combined. Only uncertainties with a yield impact > 0.5\% are shown. Dots (\( \cdot \cdot \cdot \)) indicate that an uncertainty is not applicable to a sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systematic uncertainties [%]</th>
<th>Total background</th>
<th>( S )</th>
<th>( S + I )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luminosity [62]</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} ) initial-final-state radiation</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} ) parton shower + fragmentation</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} ) normalization</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} ) event generator</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top quark mass</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy scale</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet energy resolution</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b )-tagging: ( b )-jet efficiency</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b )-tagging: ( c )-jet efficiency</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electron efficiency</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muon efficiency</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal MC scales</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reweighting</td>
<td>( \cdot \cdot \cdot )</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC statistical uncertainty</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total uncertainty</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table II. Number of events observed in data and expected number of background events after the event selection, before the profile-likelihood fit to the full data set. The uncertainty in the background yields is derived by summing all uncertainties in quadrature. The “other bkg.” component comprises single top quark, \( t\bar{t} + W/Z, Z + \text{jets}, \) diboson, and multijet production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>( e + \text{jets} )</th>
<th>( \mu + \text{jets} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} )</td>
<td>( 95 000 \pm 11 000 )</td>
<td>( 93 000 \pm 11 000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( W + \text{jets} )</td>
<td>( 6600 \pm 2100 )</td>
<td>( 7200 \pm 2300 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bkg.</td>
<td>( 11 200 \pm 1400 )</td>
<td>( 6100 \pm 600 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>( 112 800 \pm 13 000 )</td>
<td>( 106 300 \pm 12 000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>115 785</td>
<td>110 218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The level of agreement between the observed and expected mass spectra is quantified in a fit under the background-only hypothesis in which only the nuisance parameters are allowed to vary. The observed $m_{tR}^{\text{reco}}$ spectra are compatible with the postfit expected spectra within the (constrained) uncertainty bands (Fig. 2).

The upper limits on $\mu$ at 95% confidence level (C.L.) are obtained with the C.L.s method [68] for a number of $(m_{A/1}, \tan \beta)$ values. The upper limits at intermediate points are obtained from a linear interpolation among $S + I$ samples, an additional constant $\pm 5\%$ uncertainty is included to cover the difference between reweighted and generated distributions.

**Results.**—A breakdown of the observed and expected event yields in the $e + \text{jets}$ and $\mu + \text{jets}$ channels and their total uncertainties is shown in Table II. Good agreement is found between the observed number of events in data and the expected total number of background events.

The exclusion limits are derived separately for each signal hypothesis from a profile-likelihood fit [67] of the expected $m_{tR}^{\text{reco}}$ distributions to the observed ones simultaneously in all signal regions, taking the statistical and systematic uncertainties into account as nuisance parameters [22]. Only bins with $m_{tR}^{\text{reco}} > 320$ GeV are considered to avoid threshold effects not well described by the simulation. The shape of the binned $m_{tR}^{\text{reco}}$ distributions is parametrized in terms of the signal strength $\mu$ [26, 27]:

$$\mu S + \sqrt{\mu} I + B = (\mu - \sqrt{\mu}) S + \sqrt{\mu} (S + I) + B. \quad (1)$$

The fitted variable is $\sqrt{\mu}$ and the case $\mu = 1$ ($\mu = 0$) corresponds to the type-II 2HDM in the alignment limit (the background-only hypothesis). This approach relies on the assumption that, for a given signal hypothesis, the shape of the $tR$ invariant mass distributions for $S$ and $S + I$ in Eq. (1) does not change with $\mu$. The terms $S$ and $S + I$ on the right-hand side of Eq. (1) correspond to the $m_{tR}^{\text{reco}}$ distributions obtained from the $S$ and $S + I$ samples, respectively, while $B$ stands for the expected $m_{tR}^{\text{reco}}$ distribution of the total background.

The upper limits of the observed and expected exclusion regions for the type-II 2HDM ($\mu = 1$) considering only a pseudoscalar $A$ (left), only a scalar $H$ (middle), and the mass-degenerate scenario $m_A = m_H$ (right). Blue points indicate parameter values at which signal samples are produced.
the three closest points. In Fig. 3, the observed and expected exclusion regions for the type-II 2HDM ($\mu = 1$) are shown for the three scenarios discussed in the Introduction. The excluded values of $\tan \beta$ for the different mass hypotheses are listed in Table III.

**Conclusion.**—In conclusion, the search for massive pseudoscalar and scalar resonances decaying to $t\bar{t}$ in 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ of $pp$ collisions at 8 TeV recorded by the ATLAS experiment yields no statistically significant deviations from the SM prediction. The results are interpreted in a type-II 2HDM in the alignment limit, and upper limits are set on the signal strength $\mu$ at 95% C.L. in the $m_{A/H}$ versus $\tan \beta$ plane. Unlike previous searches for $t\bar{t}$ resonances, this analysis takes into account interference effects between the signal process and the background from SM $t\bar{t}$ production. It tightens significantly the previously published constraints on the 2HDM parameter space in the low $\tan \beta$ and high mass ($m_{A/H} > 500$ GeV) region.

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently. We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWFW and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; STFC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DLR and HGF, Germany; GSRT, Greece; RGC, Hong Kong SAR, China; ISF, I-CORE and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRS, Morocco; NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNiSW and NCN, Poland; FCT, Portugal; MNE/IFA, Romania; MES of Russia and NRC KI, Russian Federation; JINR; MEScience and Technology Development Fund, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; ARRS and MIZŠ, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MINECO, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SERI, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; MOST, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America. In addition, individual groups and members have received support from BCKDF, the Canada Council, CANARIE, CRC, Compute Canada, FQRNT, and the Ontario Innovation Trust, Canada; EPLANET, ERC, ERDF, FP7, Horizon 2020 and Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, European Union; Investissements d’Avenir Labex and Idex, ANR, Région Auvergne and Fondation Partager le Savoir, France; DFG and AvH Foundation, Germany; Herakleitos, Thales and Aristeia programmes co-financed by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; BSF, GIF and Minerva, Israel; BRF, Norway; CERCA Programme Generalitat de Catalunya, Generalitat Valenciana, Spain; the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom. The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN, the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA), the Tier-2 facilities worldwide and large non-WLCG resource providers. Major contributors of computing resources are listed in Ref. [69].

13. P. Fayet, Relations between the masses of the superpartners of leptons and quarks, the Goldstino coupling and the neutral currents, Phys. Lett. 84B, 416 (1979).


CMS Collaboration, Searches for heavy Higgs bosons in two-Higgs-doublet models and for $t\bar{t}$ $c\bar{c}$ decay using multilepton and diphoton final states in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, Phys. Rev. D 90, 112013 (2014).


CMS Collaboration, Searches for a heavy scalar boson $H$ decaying to a pair of 125 GeV Higgs bosons $hh$ or for a heavy pseudoscalar boson $A$ decaying to $Z\gamma$, in the final states with $h \rightarrow \tau\tau$, Phys. Lett. B 755, 217 (2016).


CMS Collaboration, Search for $t\bar{t}$ resonances in highly-boosted lepton + jets and fully hadronic final states in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector, J. High Energy Phys. 07 (2017) 001.


V. M. Abazov et al. (D0 Collaboration), Search for a narrow $t\bar{t}$ resonance in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV, Phys. Rev. D 85, 051101 (2012).


M. Carena and Z. Liu, Challenges and opportunities for heavy scalar searches in the $t\bar{t}$ channel at the LHC, J. High Energy Phys. 11 (2016) 159.

D. Buarque Franzosi, E. Vryonidou, and C. Zhang, Scalar production and decay to top quarks including interference effects at NLO in QCD in an EFT approach, arXiv:1707.06760.


Scenarios with $m_H \neq m_A$ may not yield a stable Higgs potential for the chosen value of $m_{12}$ without extending the 2HDM.


D. Buarque Franzosi and C. Zhang, Bottom and Top loop structure in $ggH$ and $ggA$, https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/madgraph/wiki/Models/ggHFullLoop. We thank D. B. Franzosi for making the code to generate the $S+1$ distributions available to us.


R.V. Harlander, S. Liebler, and H. Mantler, SusHi: A program for the calculation of Higgs production in gluon

191803-6


Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan

Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong, China

Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan, Taiwan

Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington Indiana, USA

Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria

University of Iowa, Iowa City Iowa, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames Iowa, USA

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia

KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan

Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan

Research Center for Advanced Particle Physics and Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina

Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

INFN Sezione di Lecce, Italy

Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy

Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Department of Experimental Particle Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and Department of Physics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom

Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, London, United Kingdom

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Louisiana Tech University, Ruston Louisiana, USA

Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France

Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden

Departamento de Física Teórica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany

School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France

Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst Massachusetts, USA

Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal Québec, Canada

School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Michigan, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing Michigan, USA

INFN Sezione di Milano, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy

B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

Research Institute for Nuclear Problems of Byelorussian State University, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QuébecCanada

P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia

National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia

D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany

Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan

Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque New Mexico, USA

Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb Illinois, USA

Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
Department of Physics, New York University, New York New York, USA

Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio, USA

Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan

Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman Oklahoma, USA

Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater Oklahoma, USA

Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic

Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon, USA

LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France

Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic

Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague, Czech Republic

State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Russia

Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermì, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy

Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy

Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy

Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco

Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat, Morocco

Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco

Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda, Morocco

Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco

DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France

Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz California, USA

Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle Washington, USA

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

Department Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby British Columbia, Canada

SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford California, USA

Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic

Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa

School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Department of Physics, Stockholm University, Sweden

The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden

Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook New York, USA