

Analysis of 4-jet mode in ZHH

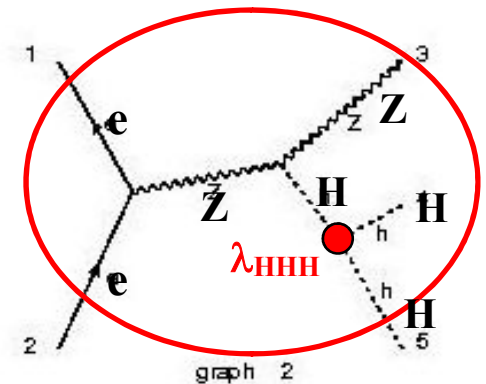
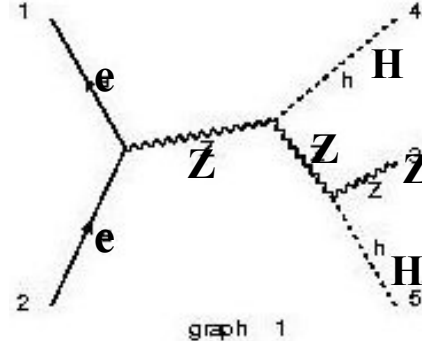
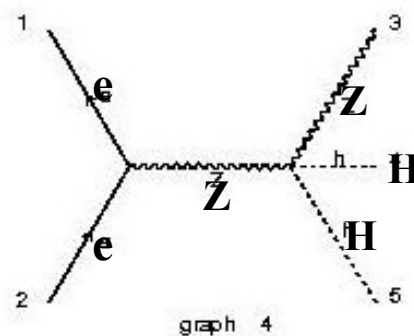
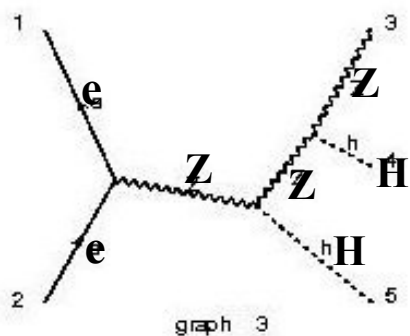
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Introduction

Motivation of ZHH analysis

- ZHH has the information of Higgs self-coupling.
- The analysis method will be different, depending on Higgs mass.
 - $H \rightarrow bb$ for $M_H < 160 \text{ GeV}$
 - $H \rightarrow WW$ for $M_H > 160 \text{ GeV}$
- Any case should be considered before results from LHC.

 **ZHH study for some cases of Higgs mass is started.**



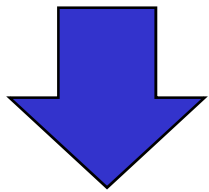
Analysis menu

ZHH analysis was started to cover wide Higgs-mass region.

ZHH study

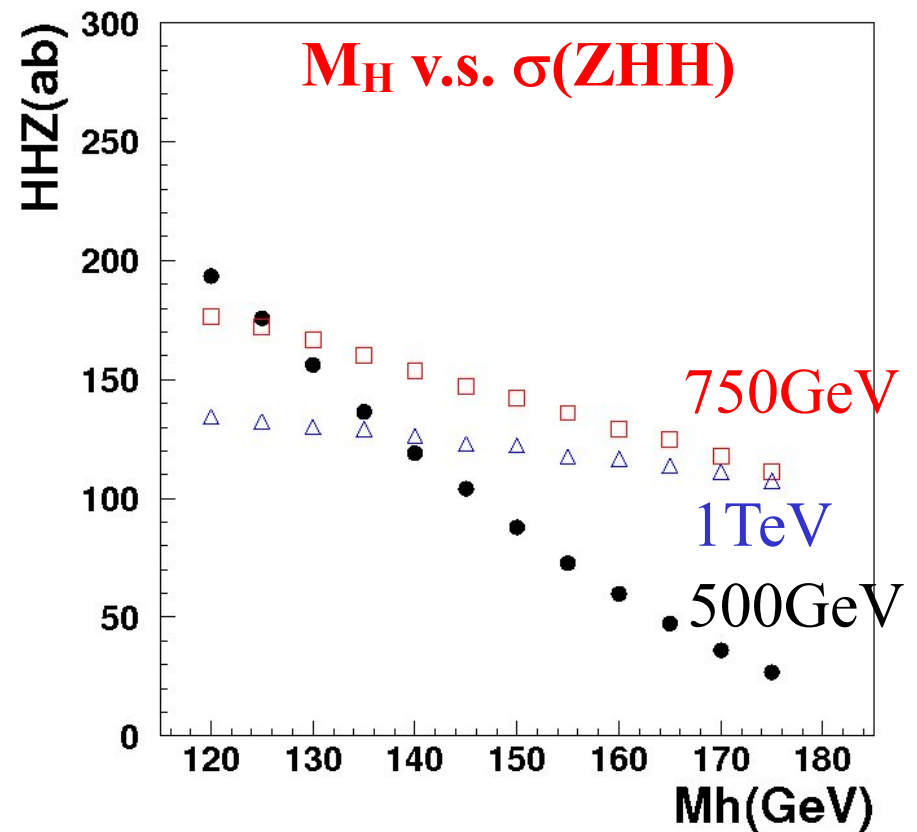
$E_{CM}=500\text{GeV}$ is the best for $M_H=120\text{GeV}$.

- $E_{CM}>750\text{GeV}$ is preferable to study for $M_H>160\text{GeV}$.



Our analysis menu

- Light Higgs : $M_H=120\text{GeV}$, $E_{CM}=500\text{GeV}$ ← My talk
- Heavy Higgs : $M_H=170\text{GeV}$, $E_{CM}=750\text{GeV}\sim 1\text{TeV}$



ZHH at $M_H=120\text{GeV}$


According to Z-decay types, there are 3 analysis modes.

- $\text{HHZ} \rightarrow \text{HHqq}$ (6-jets)
 - 135.2 ab
 - The most attractive mode due to the largest cross-section.
 - Analysis of 6-jet events is a little bit complicated.
- $\text{HHZ} \rightarrow \text{HH}\nu\nu$ (4-jets)
 - 38.8 ab
 - Easy to analyze and not bad cross-section.
- $\text{HHZ} \rightarrow \text{HHl}^+\text{l}^-$ (4-jets + 2leptons)
 - 19.8 ab
 - The smallest cross-section.

$\text{HH}\nu\nu$ was investigated as the first step.

Signal v.s. B.G.

Many B.G. processes contaminate into HHvv analysis.

HHvv : 38.8ab # of events at 2 ab⁻¹  77.6

B.G. processes Overestimated at TILC08(21.3fb)

• ZZ : 395.78fb	• 790,000
(ZZ → bbbb : 9.05fb)	(18,000)
• tt : 583.6fb	• 1,200,000
• ZH : 62.1fb	• 120,000
• tbtb : 1.2fb	• 2,400
• ZZZ : 7,700fb	• 150,000,000
⋮	

Considered in
this analysis

Simulation study is performed, including B.G..

Simulation study

Simulation procedure

- **Event generation**
 - MadGraph or Physsim
 - Hadronization is done by Pythia

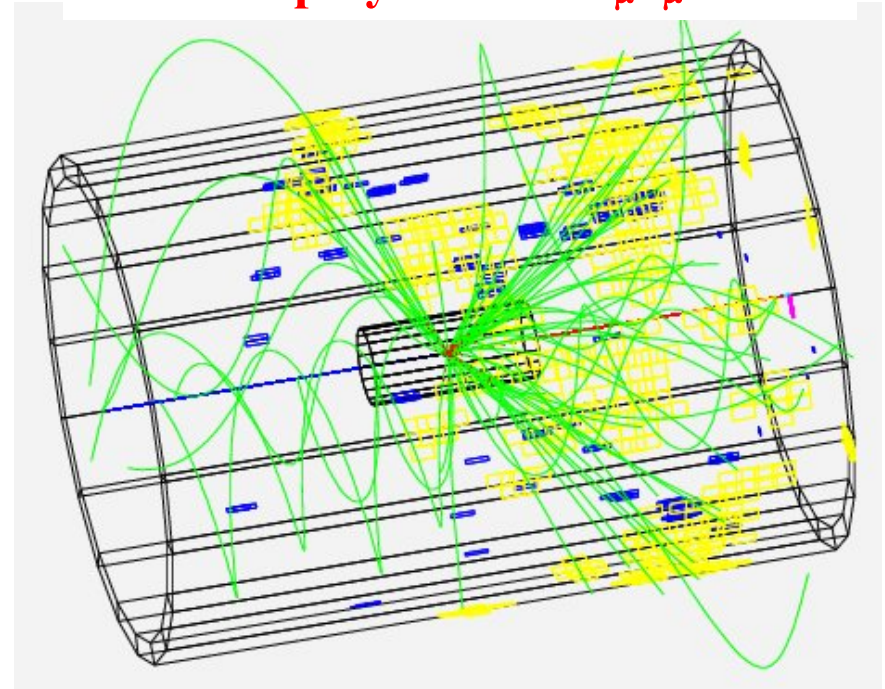


- **Detector simulation**
 - Quick-sim for GLD



- **Analysis**
 - ROOT based analysis

Event display of a $HH\nu_\mu\nu_\mu$ event



Reconstruction of Higgs mass was performed.

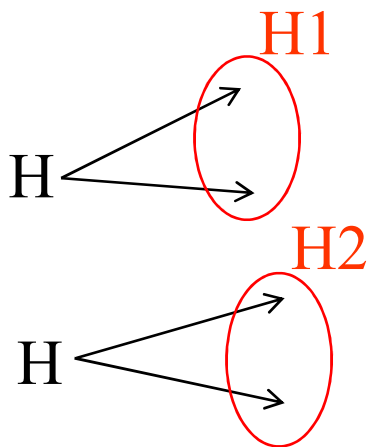
Reconstruction of Higgs mass

Higgs mass reconstruction for HHvv events

- $M_H = 120 \text{ GeV}$, $E_{\text{CM}} = 500 \text{ GeV}$
- All events are reconstructed as 4-jet events.
- Two jet-pairs are selected by minimizing the χ^2 function.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(\text{rec.}M_{H1} - \text{true}M_H)^2}{\sigma_{H1}^2} + \frac{(\text{rec.}M_{H2} - \text{true}M_H)^2}{\sigma_{H2}^2}$$

- $\text{rec.}M_{H1, H2}$: Reconstructed Higgs mass by a jet-pair
- $\text{true}M_H$: 120 GeV
- $\sigma_{H1, H2}$: estimated by using $31\%/\sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}}$

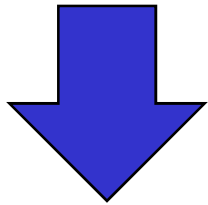


The distribution of the reconstructed Higgs mass was investigated with B.G. events.

Reconstructed M_H distribution

Higgs mass is reconstructed with B.G..

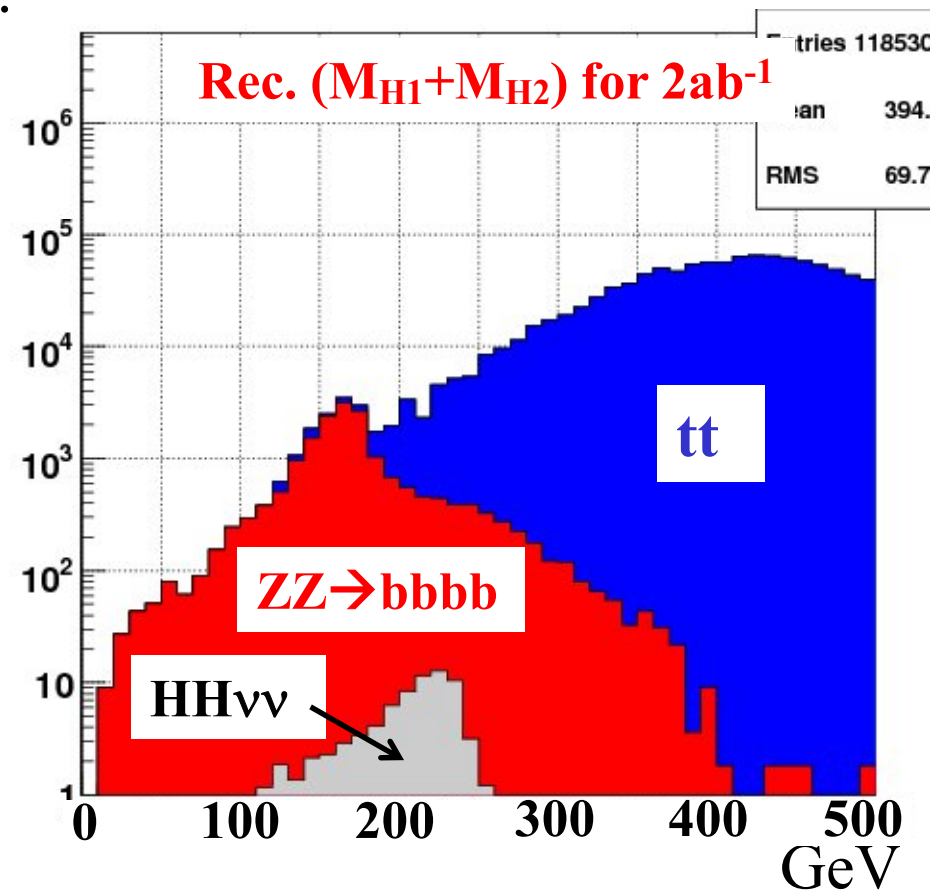
- There are many B.G. events in the signal region.
- Powerful B.G. rejection is necessary.



Selection cut

- χ^2 cut
- Higgs mass cut
- Missing mass cut
- Angular cut
- b-tag cut

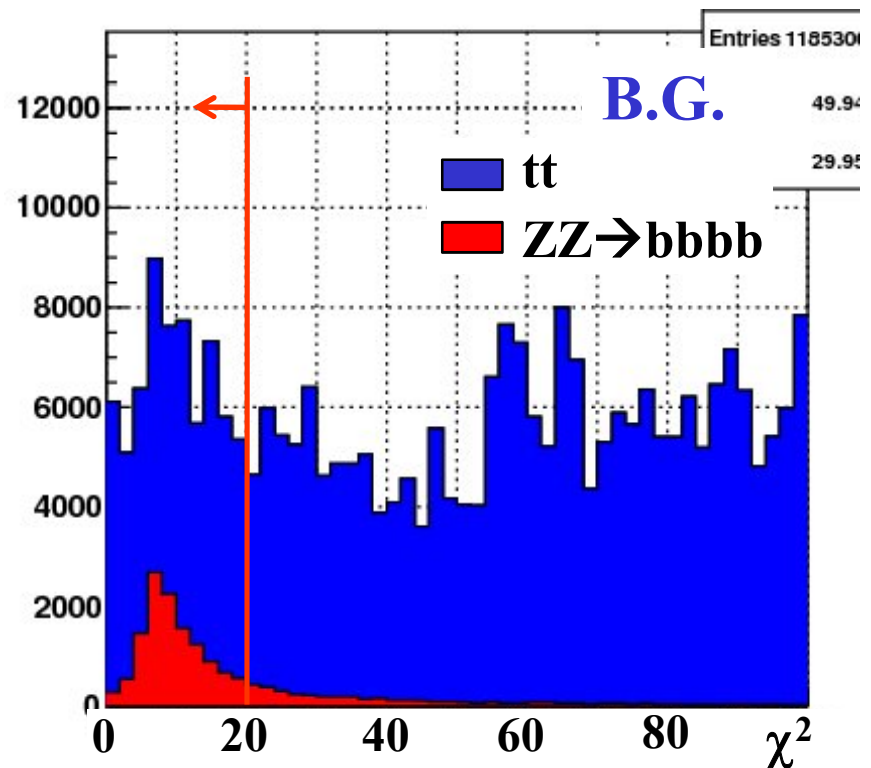
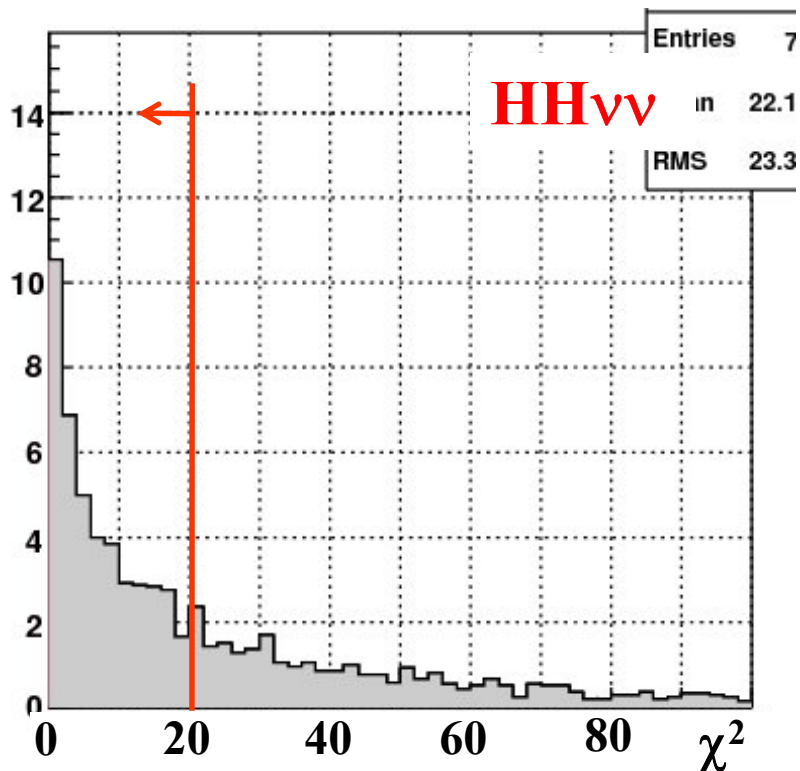
B.G. rejection is shown at each step.



χ^2 cut

χ^2 distribution was checked after momentum and β selection.

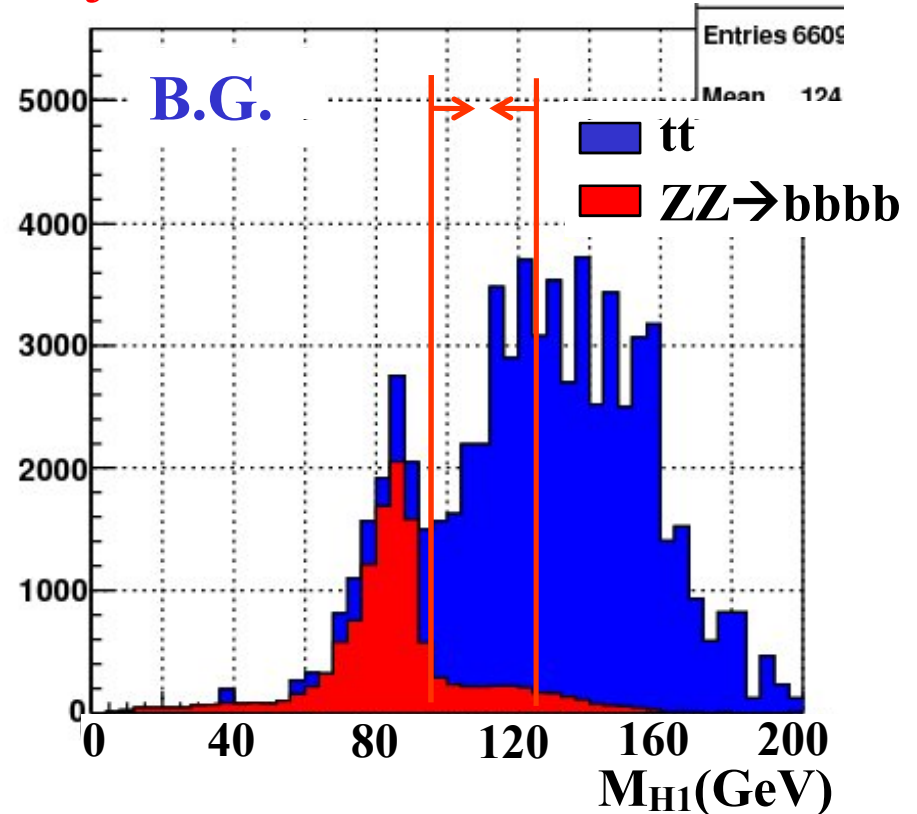
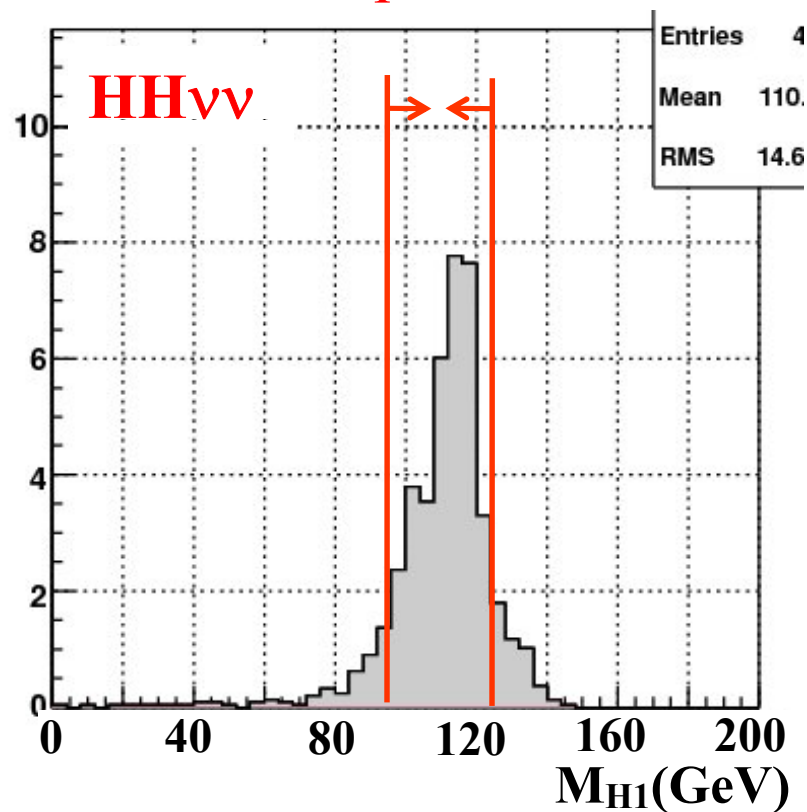
- The signal has the peak at $\chi^2 = 0$.
- B.G. has the broader shape than the signal.
→ $\chi^2 < 20$ was selected.



Higgs mass cut

The Higgs mass cut is applied to select well-reconstructed events.

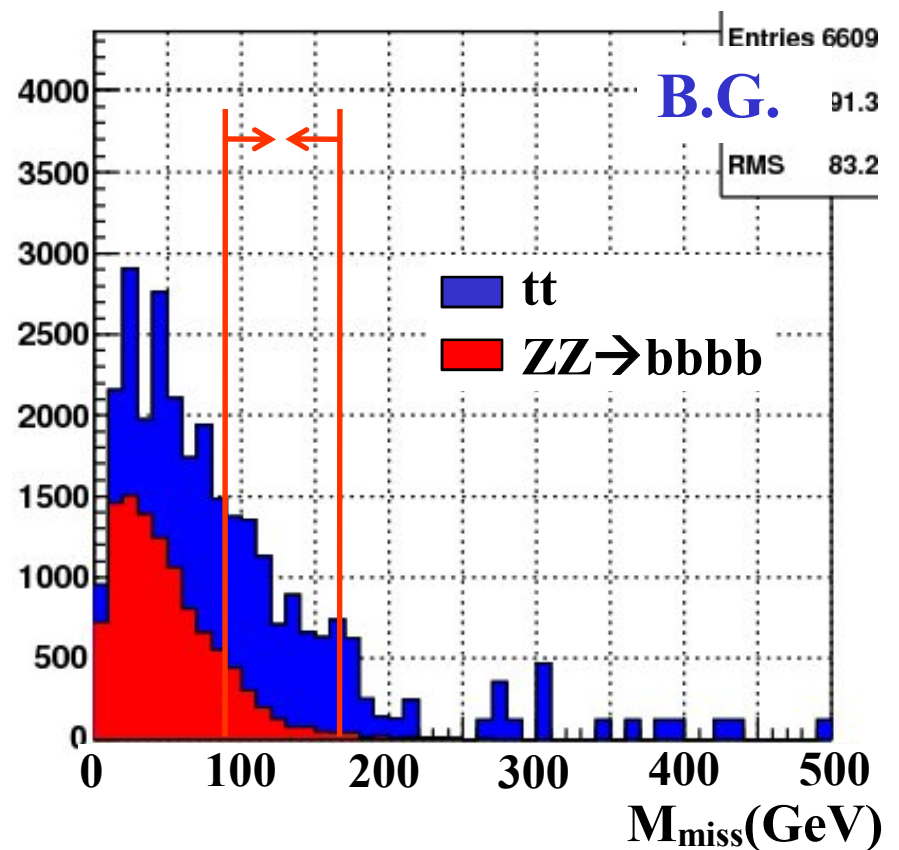
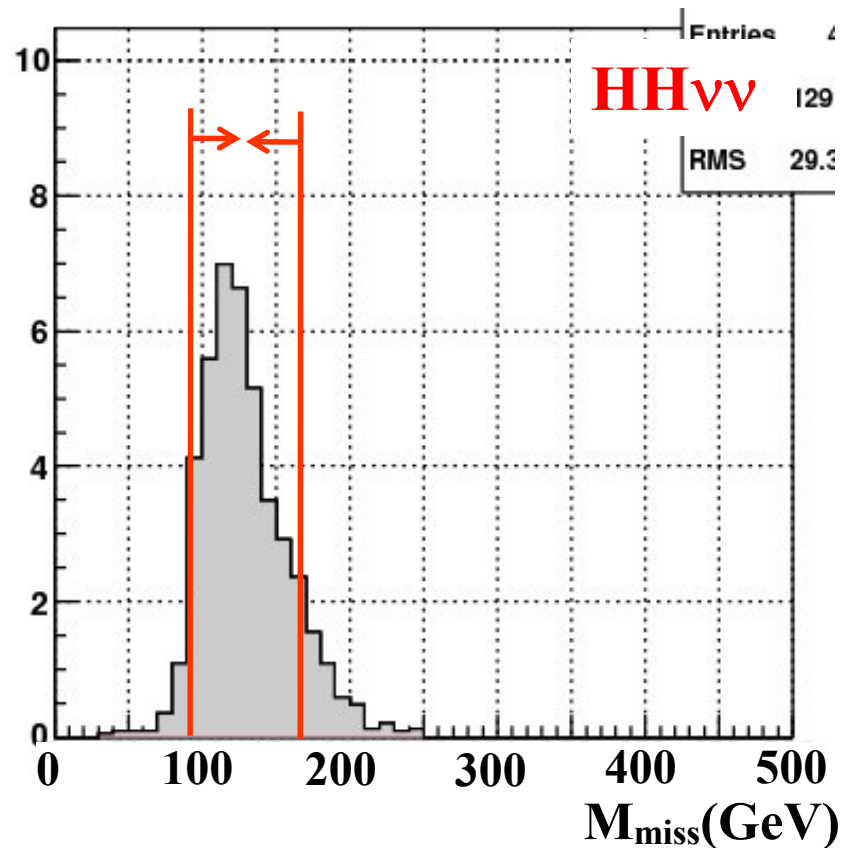
- Selection: $95\text{GeV} < M_H < 125\text{GeV}$
- This cut is applied to two reconstructed mass, separately.
 - The main part of $ZZ \rightarrow bbbb$ was rejected.



Missing mass cut

The missing mass was reconstructed.

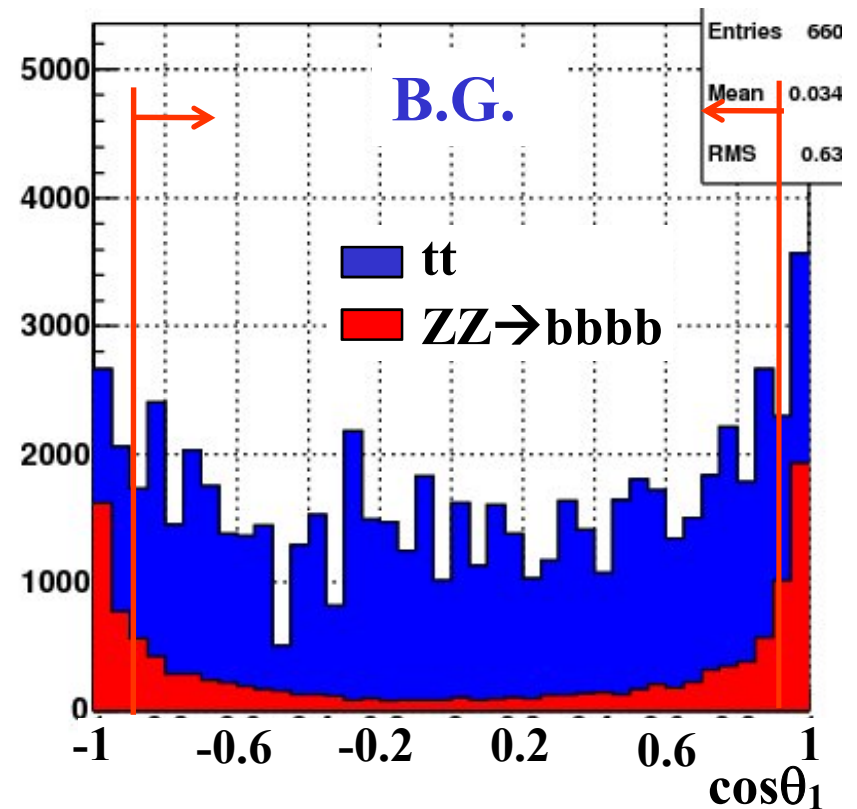
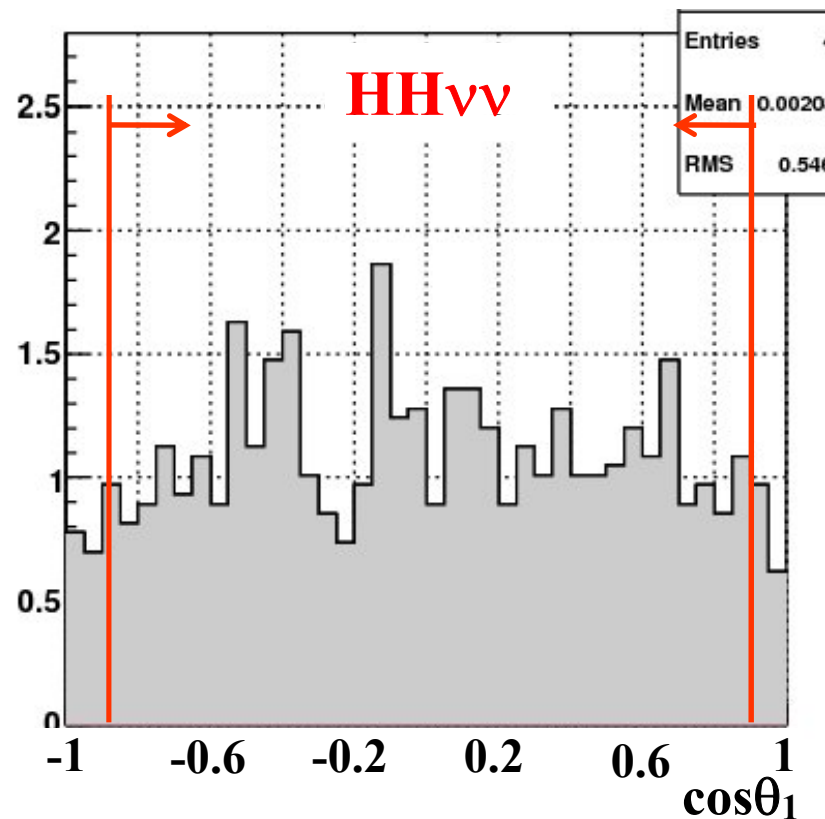
- The peak is observed at M_Z in $HH\nu\nu$ events.
- Selection: $90\text{GeV} < M_{\text{miss}} < 170\text{GeV}$



Angular cut

The angular distributions of the reconstructed jet-pair are checked.

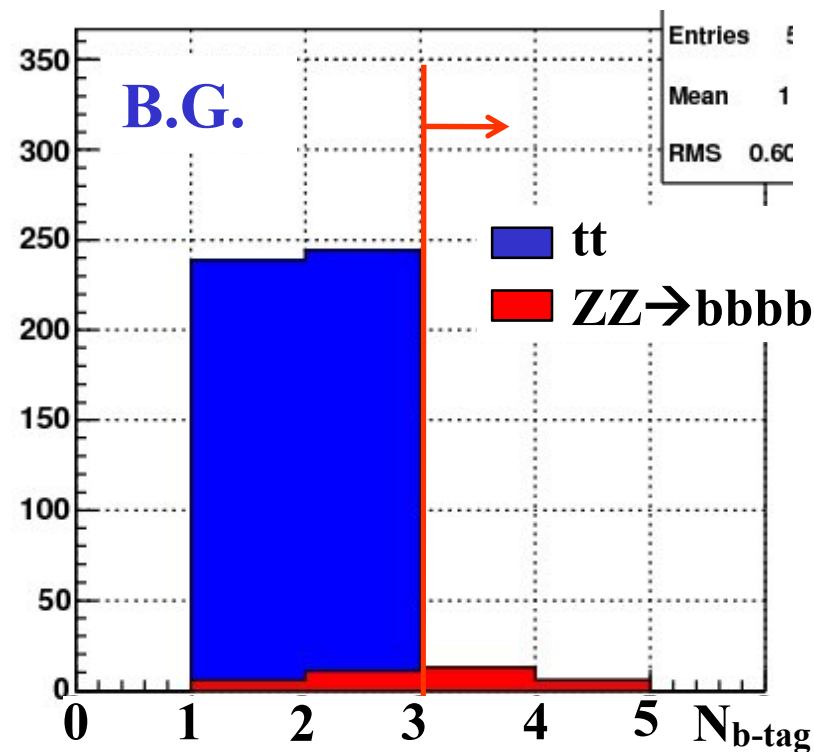
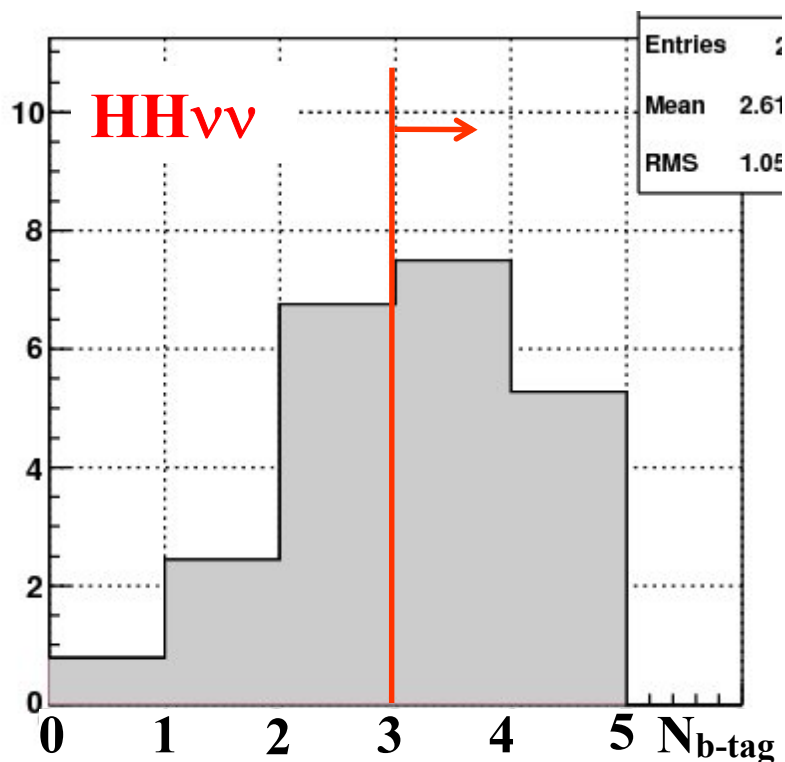
- The angular cut is effective to reject $ZZ \rightarrow bbbb$.
- Selection: $|\cos\theta| < 0.9$



B-tag cut

After the selection cuts, b-tagging was applied.

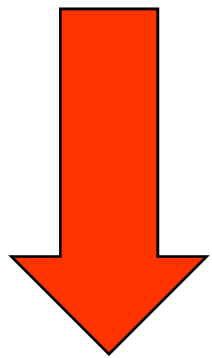
- $N_{b\text{-tag}} \geq 3$ was selected.
- All generated $t\bar{t}$ -events were rejected.
- ~ 18 events of $ZZ \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ still contaminates for 2 ab^{-1} .



Signal significance

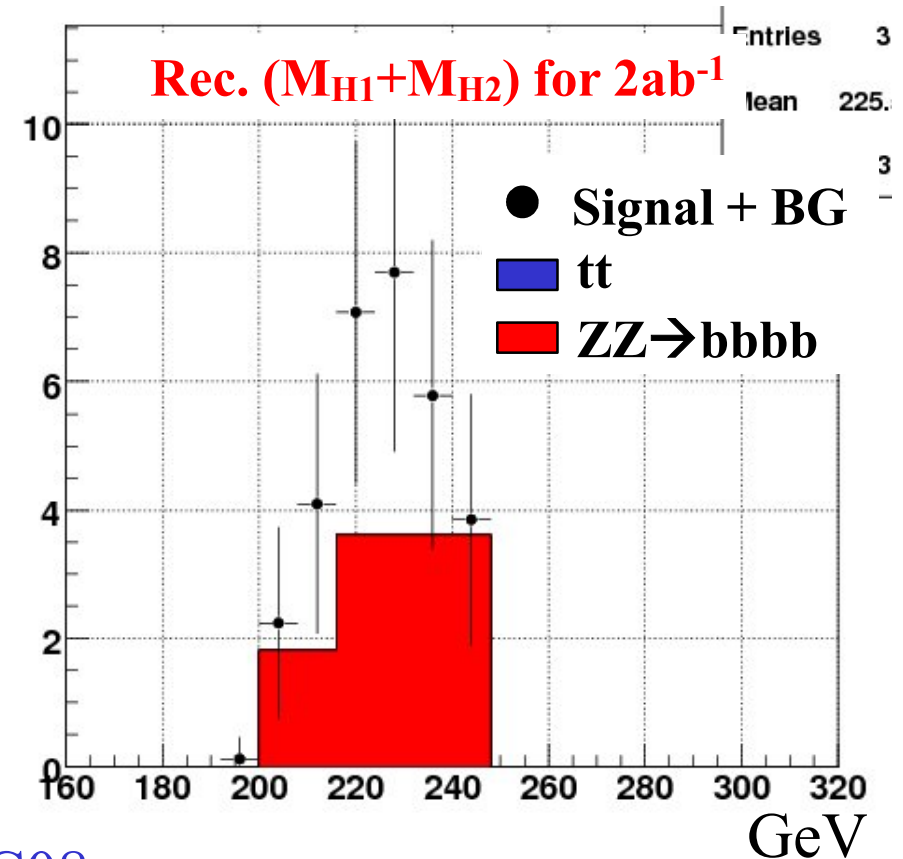
The signal significance was estimated for $2ab^{-1}$

- Signal : 12.8 events
- B.G. : 18.1 events



- TILC08
- Signal : 12
- $ZZ \rightarrow bbbb$: 64
- $\rightarrow 1.4 \sigma$

Significance : 2.3σ



Reason of the improvement from TILC08

- Overestimation of $\sigma(ZZ \rightarrow bbbb)$ at TILC08
- Re-optimization of Higgs-mass cut and missing-mass cut

Reduction summary

The reduction rate at each cut was summarized for 2 ab^{-1} .

	HH $\nu\nu$	ZZ \rightarrow bbbb	tt
• No cut	: 77.6	18,100	1,167,200
• $\chi^2 < 20$: 43.3 (x 0.56)	12,169 (x 0.67)	53,925 (x 0.046)
• $95\text{GeV} < M_{H1,2} < 125\text{GeV}$: 29.5 (x 0.68)	387 (x 0.032)	3,735 (x 0.069)
• $90\text{GeV} < M_{\text{miss}} < 170\text{GeV}$: 26.2 (x 0.89)	127 (x 0.33)	817 (x 0.22)
• $ \cos\theta_{1,2} < 0.9$: 22.7 (x 0.87)	34.4 (x 0.27)	467 (x 0.57)
• $N_{\text{b-tag}} \geq 3$	12.8 (x 0.56)	18.1 (x 0.53)	0 (x 0.0)

- The signal efficiency is 16%.
- The signal is lost mainly at the selection of Higgs mass and b-tag..
 - Improvement seems to be not easy.

Next step is to consider the other B.G.-mode like tbtb.

Summary

- ZHH is studied to investigate ILC performance for some Higgs mass case.
- HH $\nu\nu$ is analyzed as the first step to study light Higgs case.
- The overestimation of $\sigma(ZZ \rightarrow bbbb)$ at TILC08 was modified.
- The signal significance of 2.3σ was obtained against the $ZZ \rightarrow bbbb$ and tt .
- The other B.G. modes like $tbtb$ should be taken into account.