

Higgs BR study at 250 and 350 GeV

ILD meeting at Ohshu, Iwate

Physics session

2014. Sep. 09

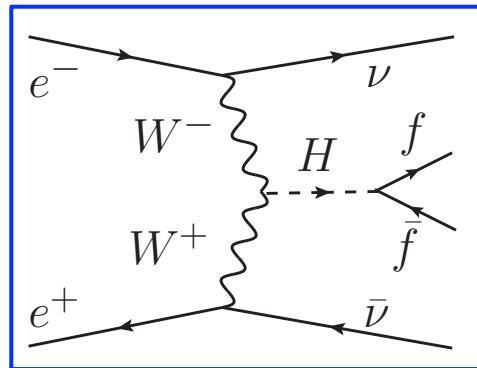
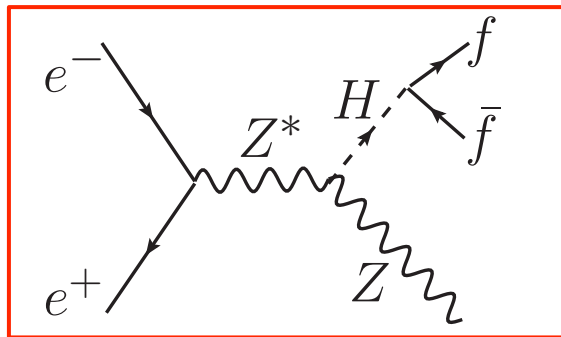
H. Ono (NDU), Felix Müller (DESY)

Higgs Branching ratios study

Zh BRs measurement is an important task on ILC

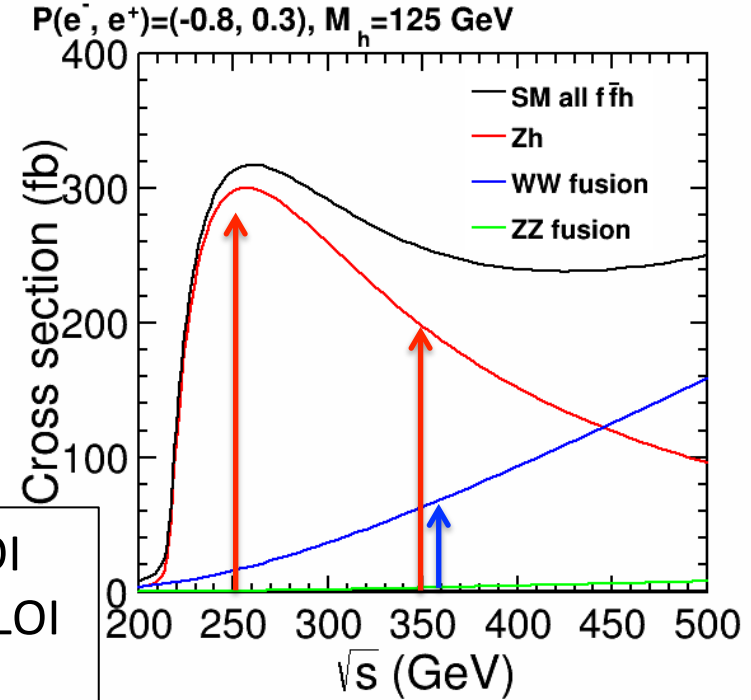
250 GeV: Zh (Higgs-strahlung) dominant ($\sigma_{zh} \times BR$)

350 GeV: Zh + WW-fusion ($\sigma_{zh} + \sigma_{WW} \times BR$)



Zh (Higgs-strahlung)

WW-fusion

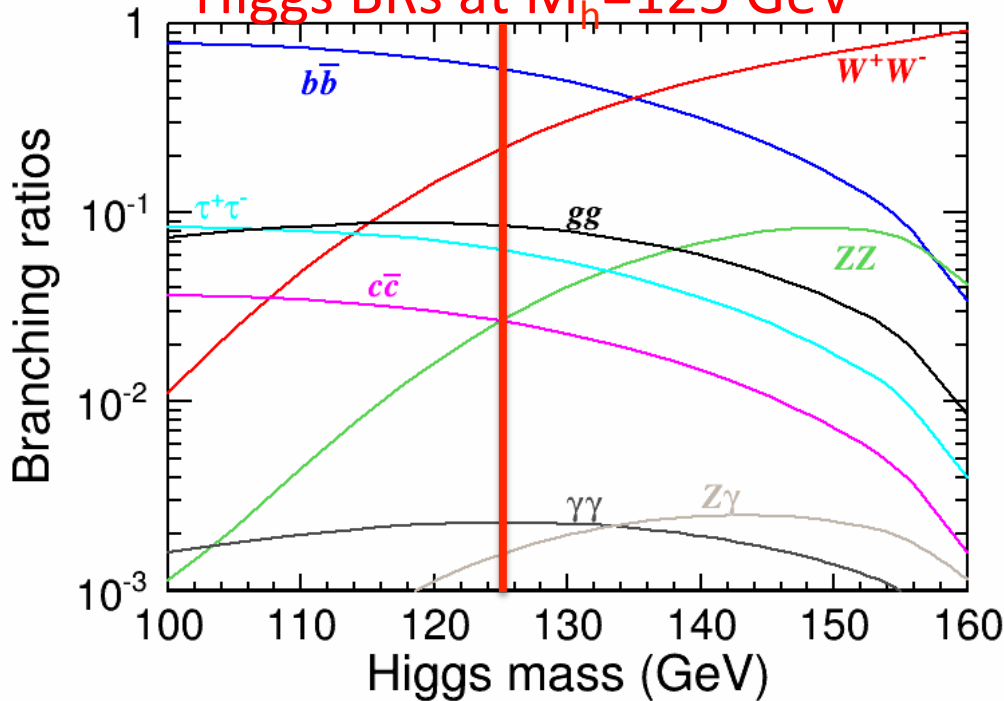


- Zh with $M_h = 120 \text{ GeV}$ (250, 350 GeV): done at LOI
- $\nu\nu h$ with $M_h = 120 \text{ GeV}$ @500 GeV: done at post LOI
- $M_h = 125 \text{ GeV}$ at 1 TeV: done at DBD
- 250 and 350 GeV are on-going (re-do post DBD)

Higgs BR study in ILC

- Determine **absolute Higgs BR** (σ_{Zh} model independent measurement)
- Complementary study with LHC in **Higgs hadronic decay channel**

Higgs BRs at $M_h = 125$ GeV



High precision measurement in **Higgs hadronic decay channel**

$h \rightarrow bb$ obtain best precision in ILC with largest BR, B-tagging

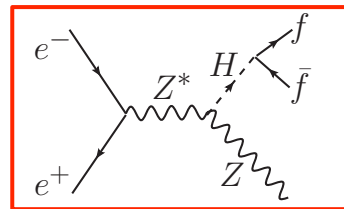
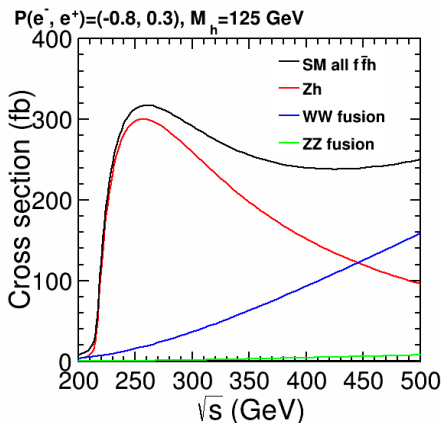
$h \rightarrow cc, gg$ are expected to measure in ILC

| BR | Mh | bb | cc | gg | $\tau\tau$ | WW | ZZ | $\gamma\gamma$ | Z γ | $\mu\mu$ |
|---------|---------|-------|------|------|------------|-------|------|----------------|------------|----------|
| Pythia | 120 GeV | 65.7% | 3.6% | 5.5% | 8.0% | 15.0% | 1.7% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.03% |
| LHCXSWG | 125 GeV | 57.8% | 2.7% | 8.6% | 6.4% | 21.6% | 2.7% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.02% |

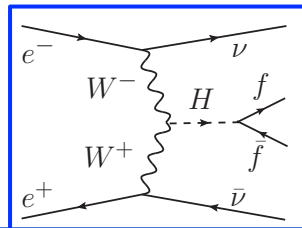
Signal ($M_h=125$ GeV) and BGs

| E_{cm} | 250 GeV | 350 GeV |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Signal | $\sigma (-0.8,+0.3)$ | $\sigma (-0.8, +0.3)$ |
| vvh | 77.5 | 98.7 |
| qqh | 210.2 | 138.9 |
| eeh | 10.9 | 10.2 |
| $\mu\mu h$ | 10.4 | 6.9 |
| $\tau\tau h$ | 10.4 | 6.9 |
| Total | 319.4 | 261.5 |

| SM BGs | 250 GeV | 350 GeV |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Signal | $\sigma (-0.8,+0.3)$ | $\sigma (-0.8, +0.3)$ |
| 2f | 1.2×10^5 | 7.2×10^4 |
| 4f | 4.1×10^5 | 3.1×10^4 |
| 6f | Not considered | 1.4×10^2 |
| 1f_3f | 1.3×10^6 | 1.6×10^6 |
| aa_2f/4f | 5.8×10^5 | 9.6×10^5 |
| tt | None | 827.3 |



Zh: Hiroaki Ono
250, 350 GeV



vvh (WW-fusion): Felix Müller (DESY)
350 GeV

250 and 350 GeV analysis

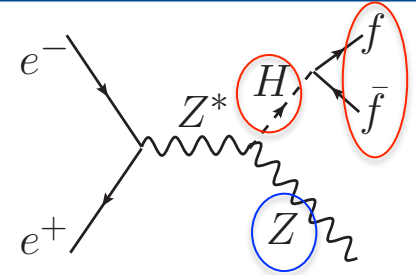
Higgs mass: **125 GeV**

$E_{\text{cm}}=250$ GeV: $L=250 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, $P(e^-, e^+) = (-0.8, +0.3)$

$E_{\text{cm}}=350$ GeV: $L=330 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, $P(e^-, e^+) = (-0.8, +0.3)$

Events are categorized by Z decay: **$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\nu h, q\bar{q}h, llh$**

Major SM BGs: $ee \rightarrow WW/ZZ$ (2f, 3f, 4f, aa, and 6f, tt for 350 GeV)



Jet clustering and flavor tagging

Felix apply kt jet clustering
for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \text{hadron BG}$

Event selection and background reduction

Felix implements MVA cuts

Estimate σBR accuracy with flavor templates, Missing mass

Evaluate σBR with flavor template fitting

Felix will add Missing mass
for WW-fusion evaluation

vvh analysis procedure (H.Ono)

Apply **forced two-jet clustering** after the LCFIPlus vertex tag

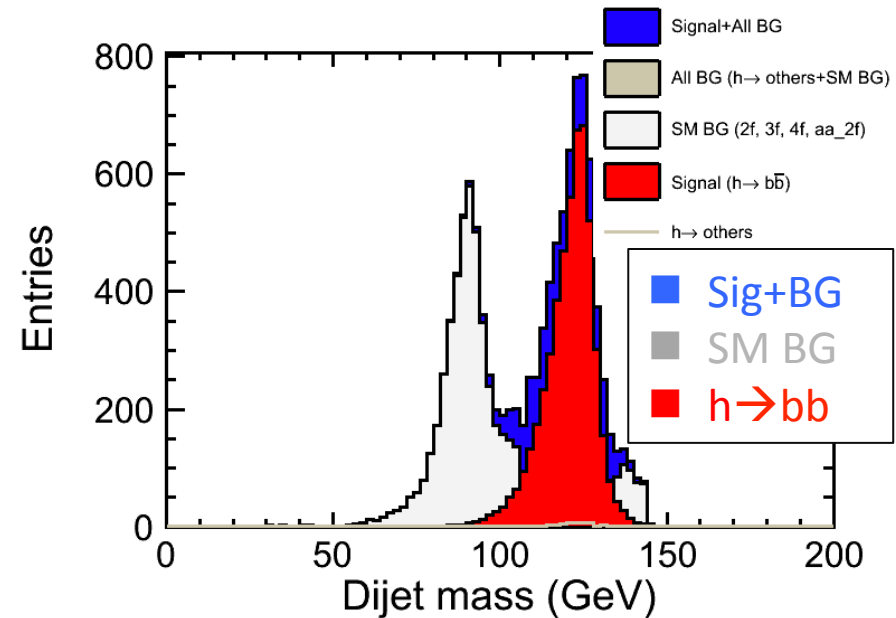
vvh cut flow 250 GeV (for 350 GeV)

1. $30 < P_t < 100$ GeV (150 GeV)
2. $|P_z| < 60$ GeV (130 GeV)
3. NPFOs > 30
4. $100 < E_{\text{vis}} < 150$ GeV ($120 < E_{\text{vis}} < 200$)
5. $80 < M_{\text{miss}} < 120$ GeV (230 GeV)
6. Thrust > 0.8 (No thrust for 350 GeV)
7. $-\log_{10}(Y_{34}) > 2.0$
8. $-\log_{10}(Y_{23}) > 1.5$
9. $110 < M_{\text{vis}} < 140$ GeV
10. LR > 0.35 (0.5)

LR inputs

Missing mass, NPFOs
 $-\log_{10}(Y_{12})$, $\cos\theta_{\text{thrust}}$, Thrust, M_h

Visible mass with b-tagging



Significance: $S/\sqrt{S+B}=51.2$ (67.3)
Efficiency ($h \rightarrow 2j$) = 39.7% (46.3%)

> $v\bar{v}h \rightarrow 2$ Jets + Missing Mass

> FastJetProcessor to remove $\gamma\gamma$ -overlay

▪ kt algorithm, R value 1.5, 4 exclusive jets

> Uncluster the 4 jets and use Durham to cluster the particles in 2 jets

> Use LCFIPlus for flavor tagging

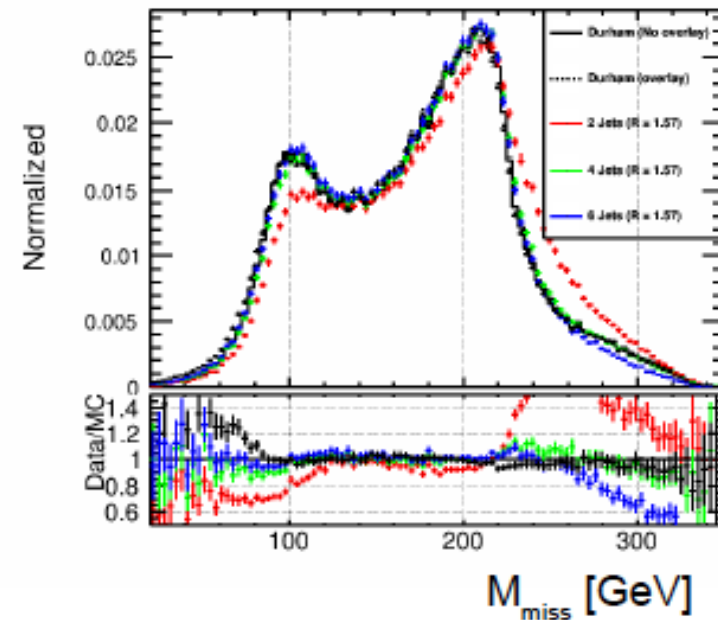
> Evaluate flavor likeness X_i of the event ($i=b,c,bc$)

$$X_i = \frac{x_{i1}x_{i2}}{x_{i1}x_{i2} + (1-x_{i1})(1-x_{i2})}$$

with x_i the flavor tag of the single jets

> Event selection with cut analysis and BDT

> Template fit to the flavor likeness of the Higgs di-jets



Missing mass distribution
kt jet clustering is optimized

- > Cuts optimized for significance and for equal sensitivity to Higgs strahlung and WW fusion (~39% signal left for both processes)
- > BDT variables:
 - All cut parameters, Longitudinal P, global $\cos(\Theta)$, thrust, thrust axis, jet masses, jet momenta, jet angles

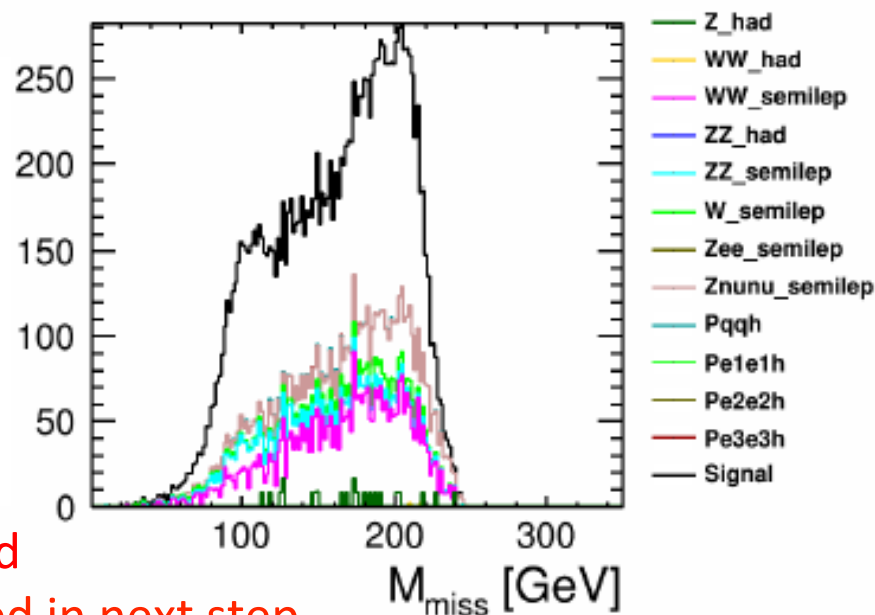
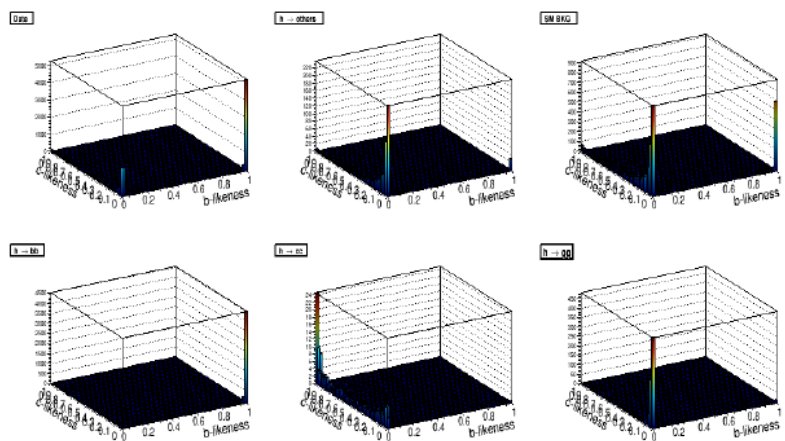
$E_{\text{cm}} = 350 \text{ GeV}, L = 250 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

| | condition | BG | Signal | Signf |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------|-------|
| Expected | | 15042827,7 | 24663,1 | 6,4 |
| isolated leptons | #iso lep = 0 | 12579833,8 | 21924,6 | 6,2 |
| Transverse P | $240 > P_{t,\text{vis}} > 30$ | 887408,9 | 18526,5 | 19,5 |
| Visible Mass | $135 > m_{\text{vis}}$ | 277267,9 | 17636,8 | 32,5 |
| Angle between jets | $0.27 > \cos a$ | 147209,6 | 16411,2 | 40,6 |
| # charged tracks > 1GeV | $N_{\text{chd}} > 26$ | 44616,3 | 11306,0 | 47,8 |
| max. jet mass | $135 > M_{j,\text{max}} > 40$ | 26375,8 | 10166,5 | 53,2 |
| Durham minus | $Y_{12} > 0.05$ | 24821,5 | 10117,7 | 54,1 |
| BDT | BDT > -0.02 | 6777,3 | 9538,1 | 74,7 |
| LOI Study | | 11092,0 | 9543,0 | 66,4 |

Improve the signal significant with MVA (BDT)



- The expected behavior is visible in the missing mass distribution
 - A peak at the Z mass from the Higgs strahlung events
 - A sharp cutoff at $350 \text{ GeV} - M_{\text{higgs}}$ from the WW fusion events
- A large tail to higher missing masses was removed by rejecting isolated leptons (the tail originated from Higgs decaying into W or tau) (see plot on page 3)
- Using missing mass in the fitting procedure has yet to be implemented



Flavor template fitting is now tested

➔ Missing mass will be implemented in next step

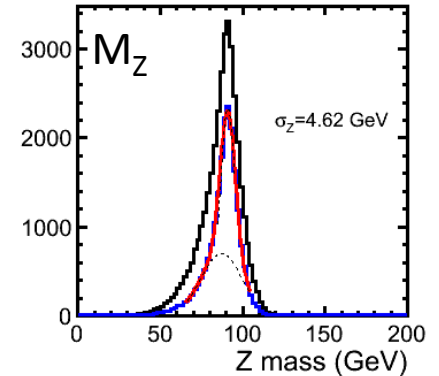
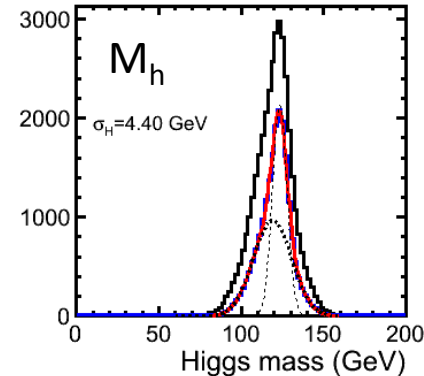
qqh analysis procedure

Apply **forced four-jet clustering** and select **minimum χ^2 jets pair**

$$\chi^2 = \left(\frac{M_{12} - M_Z}{\sigma_Z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_{34} - M_H}{\sigma_H} \right)^2$$

qqh selection at 250 GeV

1. $\chi^2 < 10$
2. # of chd trk > 4
3. $-\text{Log}_{10}(y_{34}) < 2.7$
4. Thrust < 0.9
5. $|\cos\theta_{\text{thrust}}| < 0.90$
6. $85 < M_Z < 100$ GeV
7. $120 < M_h < 135$ GeV
8. # of Isolep < 2
9. Likelihood > 0.30



LR inputs

1. Thrust
2. # of PFOs
3. $-\text{Log}_{10}(Y_{23})$
4. Minimum jets angle in four jets
5. M_h

Signal significance = 25.8
Efficiency ($h \rightarrow 2j$) = 34.0%

ee/ $\mu\mu$ h analysis procedure

Select di-lepton, then apply forced two-jet clustering

μ/e selection

$10 < E_{\text{PFO}} < 100$ GeV @250 GeV
($10 < E_{\text{PFO}} < 160$ GeV @350 GeV)

Calorimeter Edep information

- $E_{\text{ecal}}/E_{\text{total}} < 0.5$, $E_{\text{total}}/P < 0.4$ (μ)
- $E_{\text{ecal}}/E_{\text{total}} > 0.9$, $0.7 < E_{\text{total}}/P < 1.2$ (e)

Require track from IP

- σ_{d0} , σ_{z0} , σ_{r0}

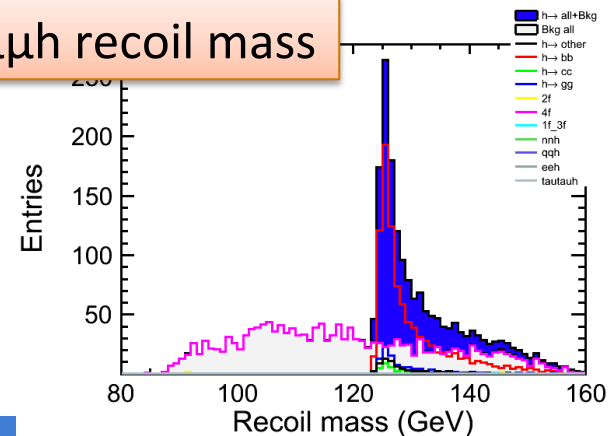
If # of candidates greater than two,
select lepton pair whose mass
as close as Z mass

eeh: Signif = 16.9, Eff = 44.1%

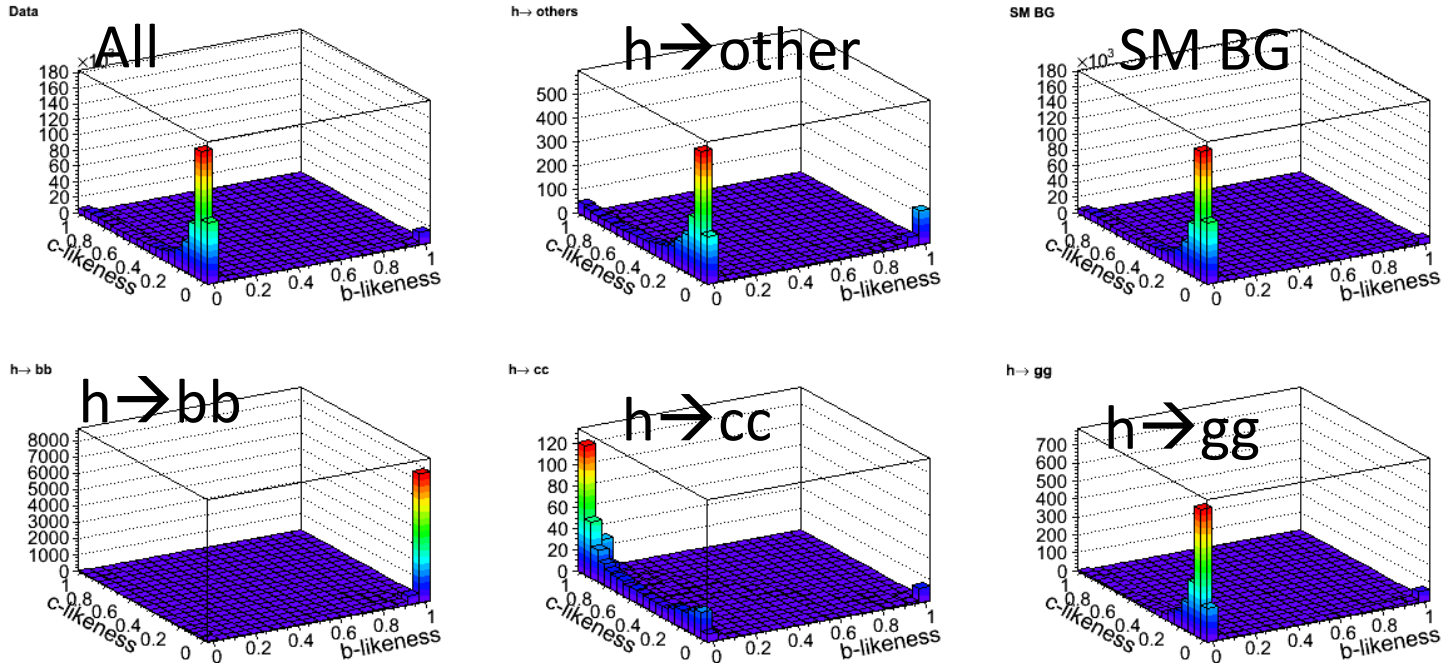
$\mu\mu$ h: Signif = 25.1, Eff = 60.8%

1. # of e/ μ candidate ≥ 2
2. Selected isolated leptons = 2
3. $E_{\text{vis}} > 200$ GeV
4. NPFOs > 30
5. Thrust > 0.8 (Thrust < 0.8 at 350 GeV)
6. $|\cos\theta_Z| < 0.9$
7. $70 < M_{\parallel} < 110$ GeV
8. $100 < M_{jj} < 150$ GeV
9. $120 < M_{\text{recoil}} < 160$ GeV

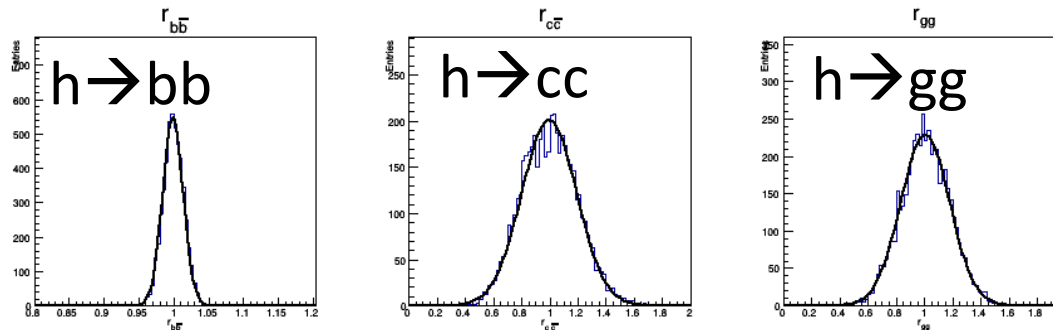
$\mu\mu$ h recoil mass



3D template fitting



Apply 5,000 times template fitting Toy MC → Extract accuracy of sigma X BR



$$\sigma\text{BR}(s) = r_s \times \sigma\text{BR}^{\text{SM}}(s)$$

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma\text{BR}(h \rightarrow s)}{\sigma\text{BR}} = \frac{\Delta r_s}{r_s}$$

$\Delta\sigma\text{BR}/\sigma\text{BR}$ results ($M_h=125$ GeV)

350 GeV $v\bar{v}h$ is still Zh and WW-fusion inclusive

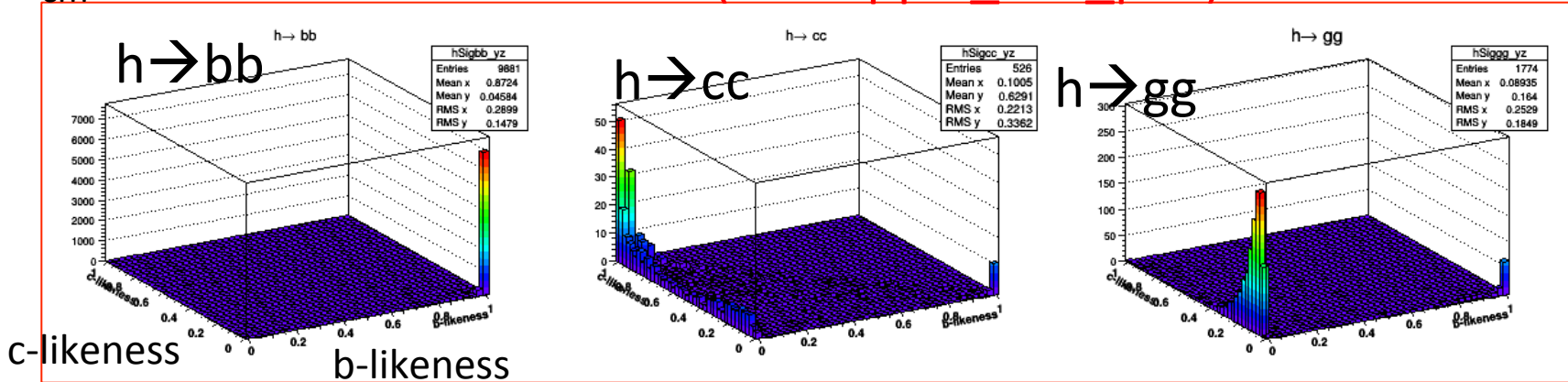
| Update results | 250 GeV | | | 350 GeV | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| L (fb^{-1}) | 250 fb^{-1} P(-0.8, +0.3) | | | 330 fb^{-1} P(-0.8, +0.3) | | |
| $\Delta\sigma\text{BR}/\sigma\text{BR}$ | bb | cc | gg | bb | cc | gg |
| $v\bar{v}h$ | 1.6% | 14.8% | 9.7% | 1.2% | 10.9% | 6.7% |
| qqh | 1.6% | 24.0% | 18.4% | 1.5% | 15.0% | 13.2% |
| eeh | 4.4% | 57.4% | 36.3% | 6.5% | >100% | >100% |
| $\mu\mu h$ | 3.4% | 34.0% | 22.3% | 4.6% | 65.7% | 30.9% |
| Combined | 1.0% | 11.6% | 7.6% | 0.9% | 8.8% | 5.0% |
| Extrapolation | 1.1% | 8.0% | 6.8% | 0.9% | 6.5% | 5.2% |

- eeh @ 350 GeV only ~10 events remains with $h \rightarrow cc$ samples
- Extrapolation only consider the signal difference between LOI and DBD sample

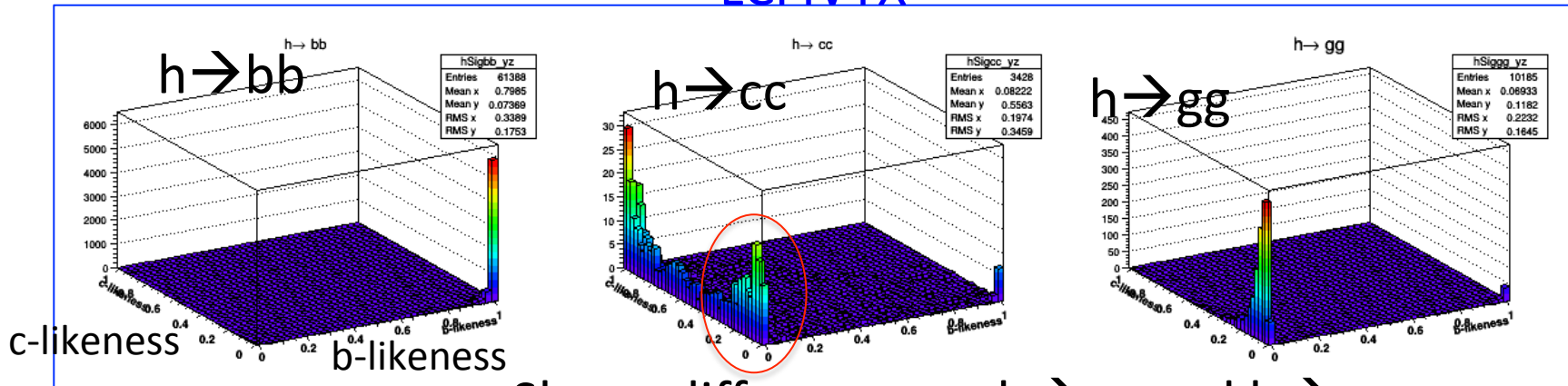
Difference between LCFIPlus and LCFIVTX

$E_{cm} = 250$ GeV, qqh

LCFIPlus (with qq91_v02_p01)



LCFIVTX



Shape difference on h \rightarrow cc and h \rightarrow gg
 LCFIVTX: Broader distribution on h \rightarrow cc

LCFIPlus and LCFIVTX

Prepare 3D templates processed both LCFIPlus and LCFIVTX for same $M_h=125$ GeV samples with same cut conditions. Apply template fitting with two types of flavor packages

Sample: $Z_h \rightarrow q\bar{q}h$ 250 GeV, $L=250 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, $P(-0.8, +0.3)$

| qqh 250 GeV | LCFIPlus | LCFIVTX |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|
| $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| $h \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ | 24.0% | 26.9% |
| $h \rightarrow g\bar{g}$ | 18.4% | 22.9% |

BCtag variable definition is different:
LCFIVTX: C-tag trained with b background
LCFIPlus: $BC_{tag} = C_{tag} / (B_{tag} + C_{tag})$

Preliminary results

B-tagging performance looks comparable with both processor

No optimization was applied for LCFIVTX for new DBD samples

Degradation of $h \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ on DBD sample will not be caused by LCFIPlus

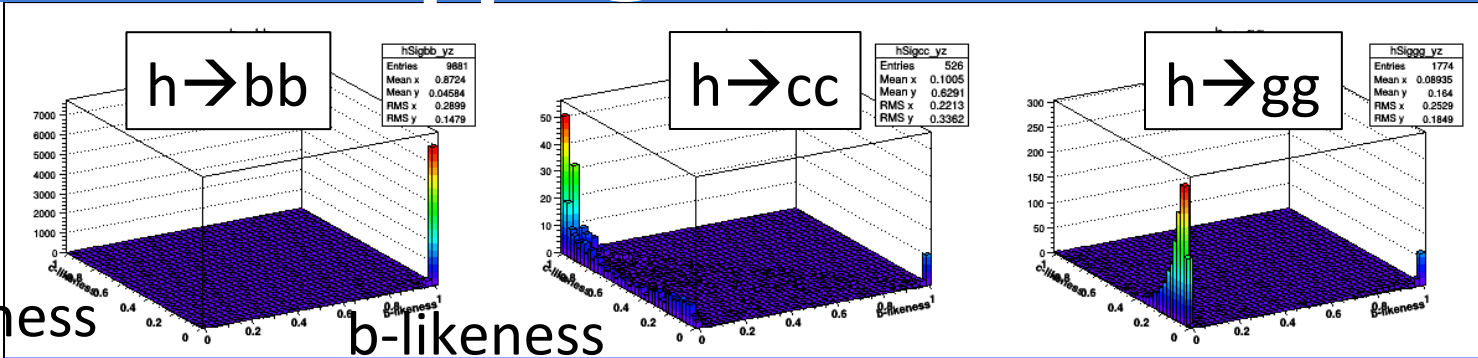
Different flavor-likeness definition

qqh @ 250 GeV

Current

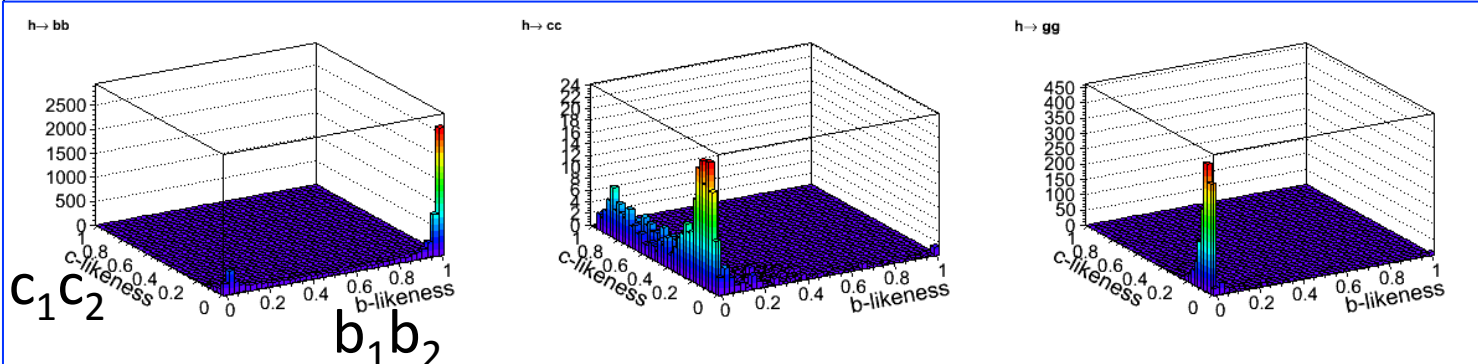
c-likeness

b-likeness



Product

$x_1 * x_2$

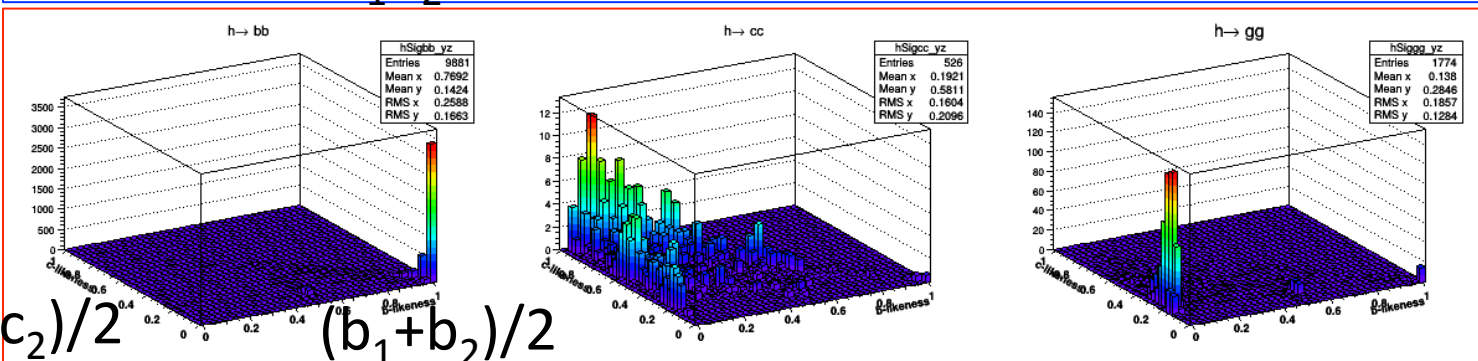


Sum

$(x_1 + x_2) / 2$

$(c_1 + c_2) / 2$

$(b_1 + b_2) / 2$



Difference on h→cc distribution

Different flavor-likeness definition

Template fitting is applied with different flavor-likeness definition
Sample: $Zh \rightarrow qqh$ @250 GeV, $L=250 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, $P(-0.8, +0.3)$

| | |
|---------|--|
| Current | $x_1 x_2 / (x_1 x_2 + (1-x_1)(1-x_2))$ |
| Product | $x_1 x_2$ |
| Sum | $(x_1 + x_2) / 2$ |

| qqh 250 GeV | Current | $x_1 * x_2$ | $(x_1 + x_2) / 2$ |
|--------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| $h \rightarrow bb$ | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| $h \rightarrow cc$ | 24.0% | 22.3% | 20.5% |
| $h \rightarrow gg$ | 18.4% | 19.9% | 16.1% |

Sum definition looks slightly improved the relative accuracy especially on $h \rightarrow cc/gg$ channel

Summary and next steps

- Higgs σ BRs are evaluated with $M_h=125$ GeV
- Compare LCFIVTX and LCFIPlus
 - Comparable on $h \rightarrow bb$
 - LCFIPlus looks slightly better on $h \rightarrow cc, gg$
- Investigating qqh, eeh channel degradation
 - kt clustering, MVA selection
- Evaluate different polarization case
- Update 500 GeV analysis

BACKUP

Signal ($M_h=125$ GeV) and BGs

| E_{cm} | 250 GeV | | 350 GeV | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Signal | σ (-0.8,+0.3) | N (250 fb ⁻¹) | σ (-0.8, +0.3) | N (330 fb ⁻¹) |
| vvh | 77.5 | 19,383 | 98.7 | 32,555 |
| qqh | 210.2 | 52,546 | 138.9 | 45,837 |
| eeh | 10.9 | 2,729 | 10.2 | 3,381 |
| $\mu\mu h$ | 10.4 | 2,603 | 6.9 | 2,267 |
| $\tau\tau h$ | 10.4 | 2,598 | 6.9 | 2,262 |
| Total | 319.4 | 79,860 | 261.5 | 86,303 |
| SM BGs | | | | |
| 2f | 1.2×10^5 | 2.9×10^7 | 7.2×10^4 | 2.4×10^7 |
| 4f | 4.1×10^5 | 1.0×10^7 | 3.1×10^4 | 1.1×10^7 |
| 6f | Not considered | | 1.4×10^2 | 47,676 |
| 1f_3f | 1.3×10^6 | 3.3×10^8 | 1.6×10^6 | 5.1×10^8 |
| aa_2f/4f | 5.8×10^5 | 1.4×10^8 | 9.6×10^5 | 3.4×10^8 |

Extrapolated results ($E_{cm}=250$ GeV)

Expected accuracies by extrapolating 120 GeV results to 125 GeV w/o cut eff. diff.

| $E_{cm}=250$ GeV | $M_h=120$ GeV ($L=250$ fb $^{-1}$) | | | $M_h=125$ GeV ($L=250$ fb $^{-1}$) | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| $\Delta\sigma BR/\sigma BR$ | bb | cc | gg | bb | cc | gg |
| vvh | 1.7% | 11.2% | 13.9% | 1.8% | 12.9% | 11.2% |
| qqh | 1.5% | 10.2% | 13.1% | 1.6% | 11.8% | 10.5% |
| eeh | 3.8% | 26.8% | 31.3% | 4.0% | 31.4% | 25.3% |
| $\mu\mu h$ | 3.3% | 22.6% | 23.9% | 3.5% | 26.3% | 19.1% |
| Combined | 1.0% | 6.9% | 8.5% | 1.1% | 8.0% | 6.8% |

| BR | 120 GeV | 125 GeV |
|--------|---------|---------|
| BR(bb) | 65.7% | 57.8% |
| BR(cc) | 3.6% | 2.7% |
| BR(gg) | 5.5% | 8.6% |

Cross sections at $M_h=120$ and 125 GeV are almost comparable in LOI samples and new samples (Lumi linker difference suppress mass diff.)

Main contribution comes from BR difference between $M_h=120$ and 125 GeV

Extrapolated results ($E_{cm}=350$ GeV)

Expected accuracies by extrapolating 120 GeV results to 125 GeV w/o cut eff. diff.

| $E_{cm}=350$ GeV | $M_h=120$ GeV ($L=250$ fb $^{-1}$) | | | $M_h=125$ GeV ($L=330$ fb $^{-1}$) | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| $\Delta\sigma_{BR}/\sigma_{BR}$ | bb | cc | gg | bb | cc | gg |
| vvh | 1.4% | 8.6% | 9.2% | 1.3% | 8.9% | 6.6% |
| qqh | 1.5% | 10.1% | 13.7% | 1.4% | 10.3% | 9.7% |
| eeh | 5.3% | 30.5% | 35.8% | 5.1% | 31.8% | 25.8% |
| $\mu\mu h$ | 5.1% | 30.9% | 33.0% | 4.9% | 31.8% | 23.5% |
| Combined | 1.0% | 6.2% | 7.3% | 0.9% | 6.5% | 5.2% |

| BR | 120 GeV | 125 GeV |
|--------|---------|---------|
| BR(bb) | 65.7% | 57.8% |
| BR(cc) | 3.6% | 2.7% |
| BR(gg) | 5.5% | 8.6% |

| Cross section | 120 GeV | 125 GeV |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| vvh | 105.2 fb | 98.7 fb |
| qqh | 144.4 fb | 138.9 fb |
| eeh | 11.0 fb | 10.2 fb |
| $\mu\mu h$ | 7.2 fb | 6.9 fb |

BR, Luminosity, and σ are different