

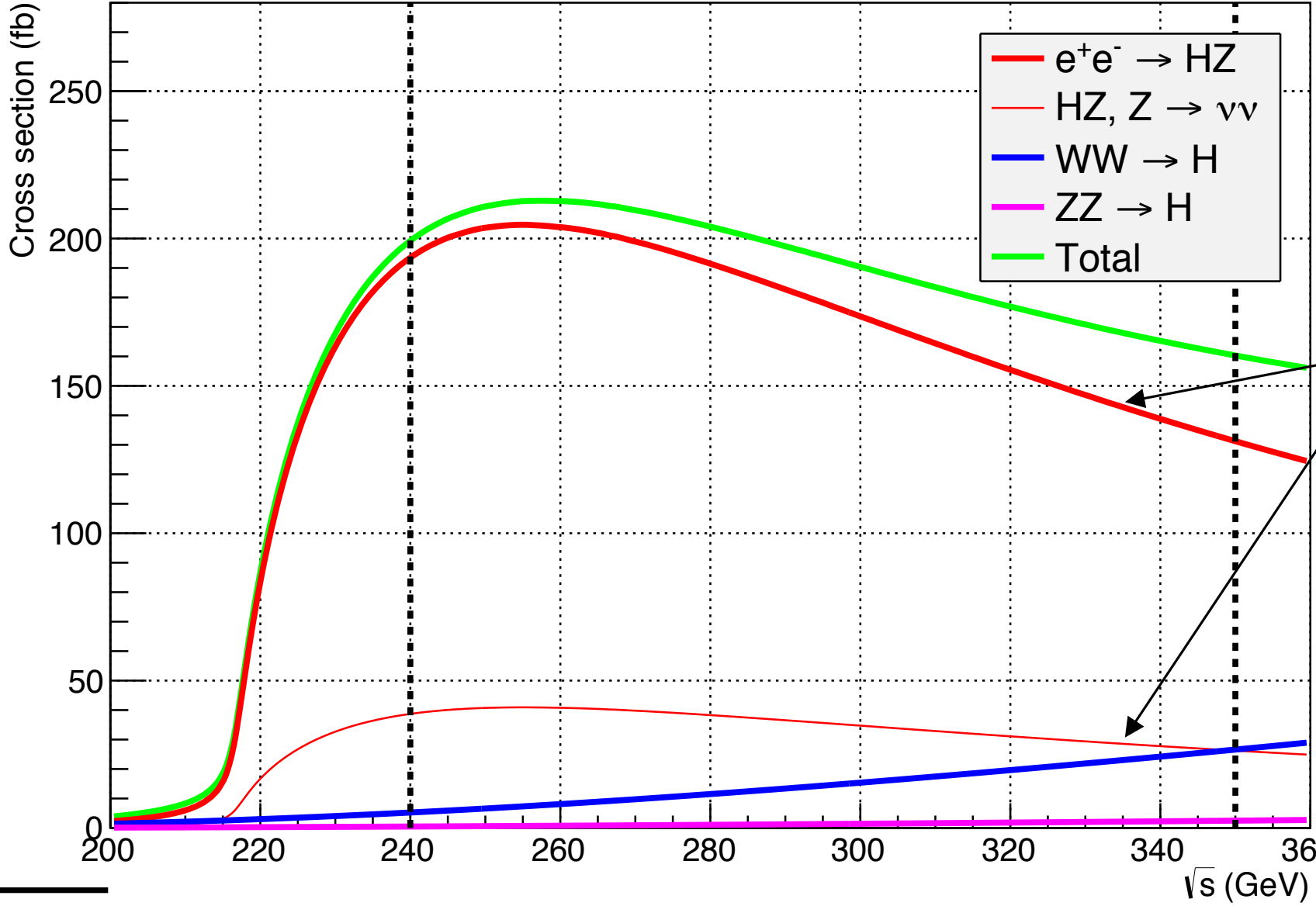
# FCC-ee

## $H(jj)$ in the $Z(\nu\nu)$ final state

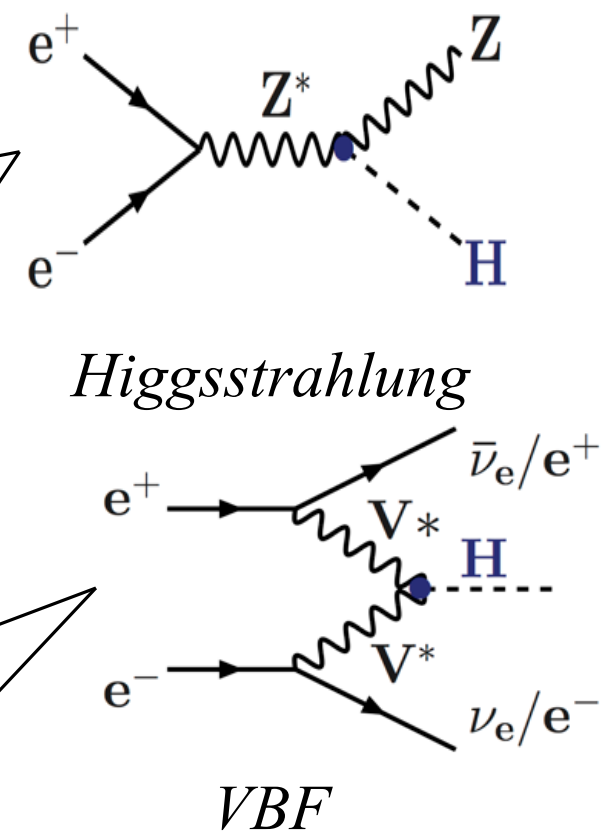
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Andrea Del Vecchio, Alessandro Tricoli, Viviana Cavaliere

# Motivation

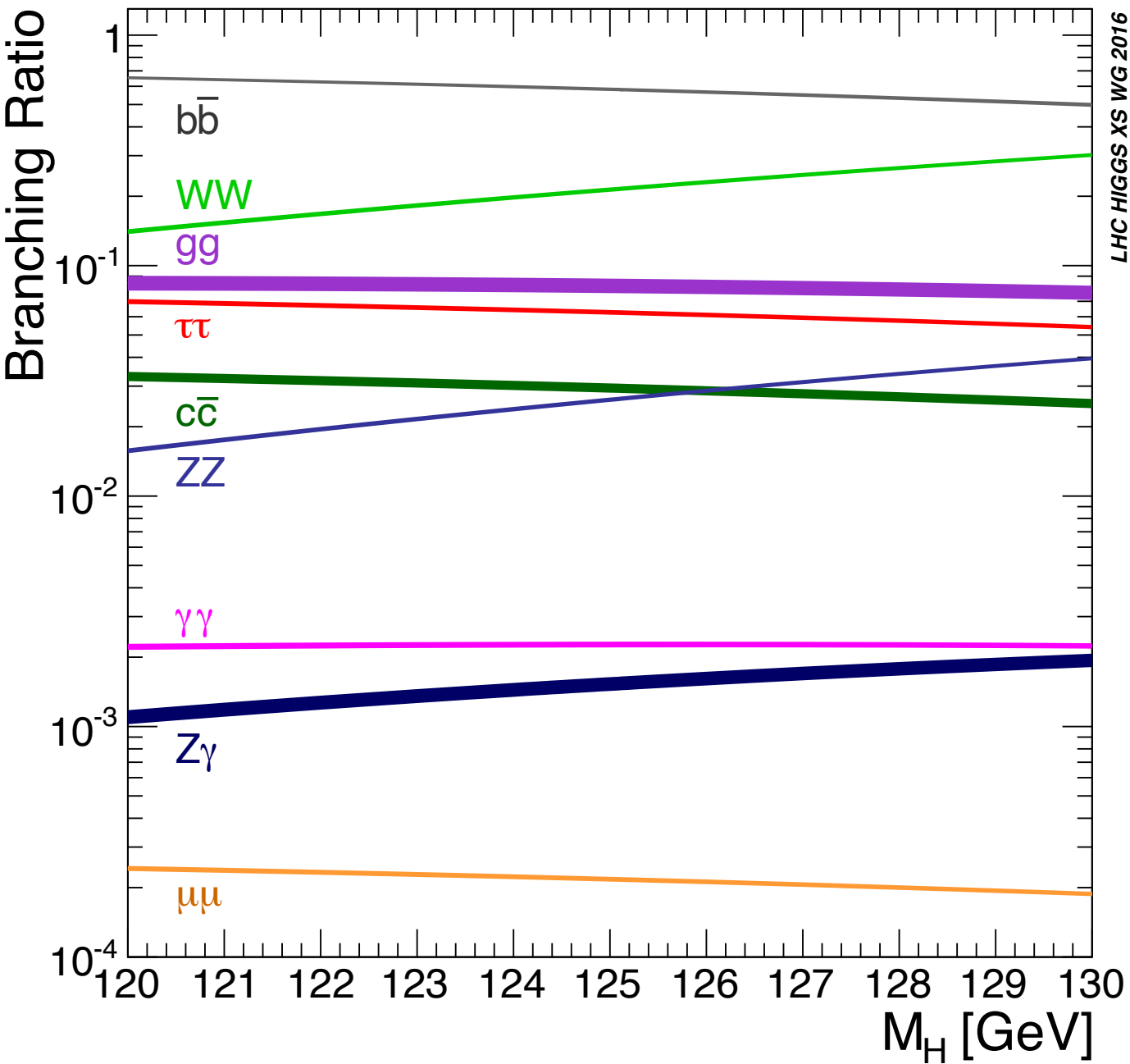
- At  $\sqrt{s} = 240$  GeV Higgs boson is produced in association with a Z boson  $\rightarrow$  measure couplings !
- Use the analysis to study and optimise the tracker design and performance



First Look at the  
Physics Case of TLEP  
[arXiv:1308.6176](https://arxiv.org/abs/1308.6176)



Handbook of LHC Higgs cross sections  
[arXiv:1610.07922](https://arxiv.org/abs/1610.07922)



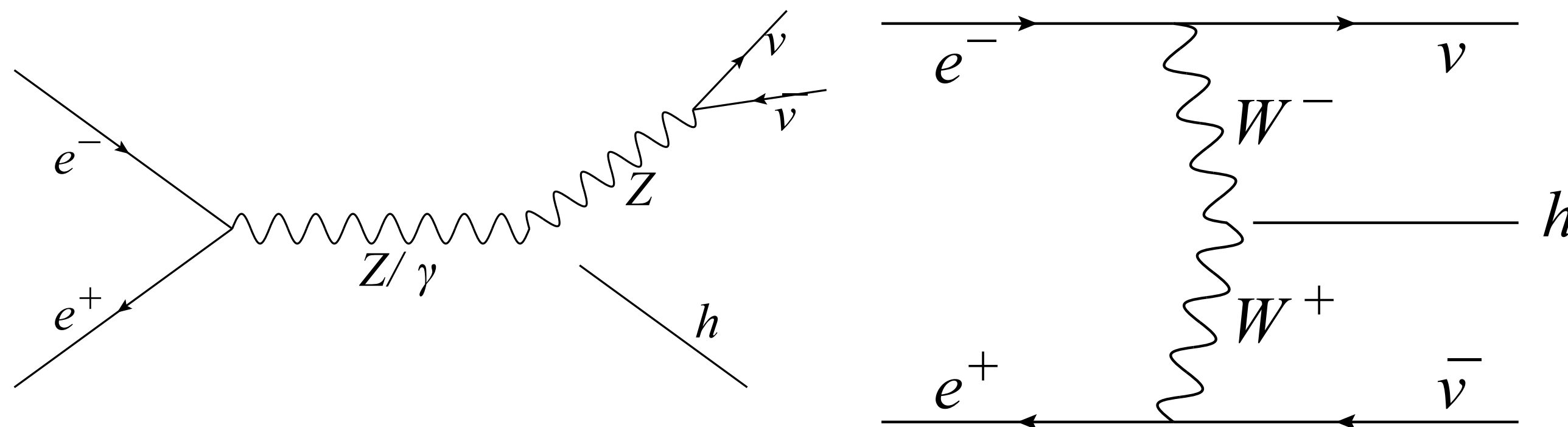
<i>H</i> Decay	BR (%)
<i>m<sub>H</sub></i> = 125.0 GeV	
<i>b</i> $\bar{b}$	58.24
<i>c</i> $\bar{c}$	2.891
<i>s</i> $\bar{s}$	0.016
<i>g</i> <i>g</i>	8.187
$\tau\bar{\tau}$	6.272

- BR( $H \rightarrow s\bar{s}$ ) estimated as
  - $\rightarrow \text{BR}[H \rightarrow s\bar{s}]_{\text{SM}} \approx (m_s/m_c)^2 \cdot \text{BR}[H \rightarrow c\bar{c}]_{\text{SM}},$  [PDG](https://pdg.lbl.gov/)
  - $\rightarrow \text{BR}[H \rightarrow s\bar{s}]_{\text{SM}} \approx 0.024\%$  from theorists

	Process	Cross-section [pb <sup>-1</sup> ]
Signal	<i>ZH</i>	0.2032195
	<i>Z</i> ( $\nu\nu$ ) <i>H</i>	0.046191
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(b\bar{b})$	0.0269
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(c\bar{c})$	0.001335
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(gg)$	0.003782
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(s\bar{s})$	$1.109 \cdot 10^{-05}$
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(\tau\tau)$	0.002897
Background	$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZZ$	1.35899
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$	16.4385
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z/\gamma^*(q\bar{q})$	52.6539
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(W^+W^-)$	0.00994
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(ZZ)$	0.00122
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}H, q = u, d, s, c, b$	0.13635

# Recoil mass

- At lepton colliders, the recoil mass method can be used to reconstruct the mass of a particle without measuring its decay products
- Most of the  $\nu\bar{\nu}H$  events are from  $ZH$  process with  $Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$ , while the  $WW$ -fusion contributes about 13%
- The signal events have only the jets from the Higgs boson decay. Therefore, if the Higgs decay products are measured, the recoil mass can be turned around to reconstruct the  $Z$  mass
  - ➔  $m_H^2 = E_H^2 - |\vec{p}_H|^2 = (\sqrt{s} - E_Z)^2 - |\vec{p}_Z|^2 = s - 2\sqrt{s}E_H + m_H^2$  and then the recoil mass:  $m_{\text{recoil}}^2 = s - 2\sqrt{s}E_H^{\text{rec}} + (m_H^{\text{rec}})^2$



- Offers a way to separate the Higgsstrahlung events with an invisible  $Z$  from the  $WW$ -fusion events
- Due to finite jet res. beam energy spread and other effects, the recoil mass distribution of the events has a rather large spread
- Can be improved by some jet energy corrections
- Take advance of different shapes of backgrounds to use  $Z$  recoil mass in the fit



# Dataset

- FCCAnalysis framework used with some standalone analysis scripts
- IDEA Detector (delphes fast sim)
- Training using 9M jets and ParticleTransformer
- Winter2023 samples
  - `model_dir = "/eos/experiment/fcc/ee/jet_flavour_tagging/winter2023/wc_pt_13_01_2022"`
- `tagger model_name = "fccee_flavtagging_edm4hep_wc_v1"`

Sample	Generator	Events
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(b\bar{b})$	wzp6	1,200,000
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(c\bar{c})$	wzp6	1,100,000
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(gg)$	wzp6	1,055,845
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(s\bar{s})$	wzp6	1,008,052
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(\tau\tau)$	wzp6	1,200,000
$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZZ$	p8	56,162,093
$e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$	p8	373,375,386
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z/\gamma^*(q\bar{q})$	p8	100,559,248
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(W^+W^-)$	wzp6	400,000
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z(\nu\nu)H(ZZ)$	wzp6	200,000
$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}H, q = u, d, s, c, b$	wzp6	5,400,000

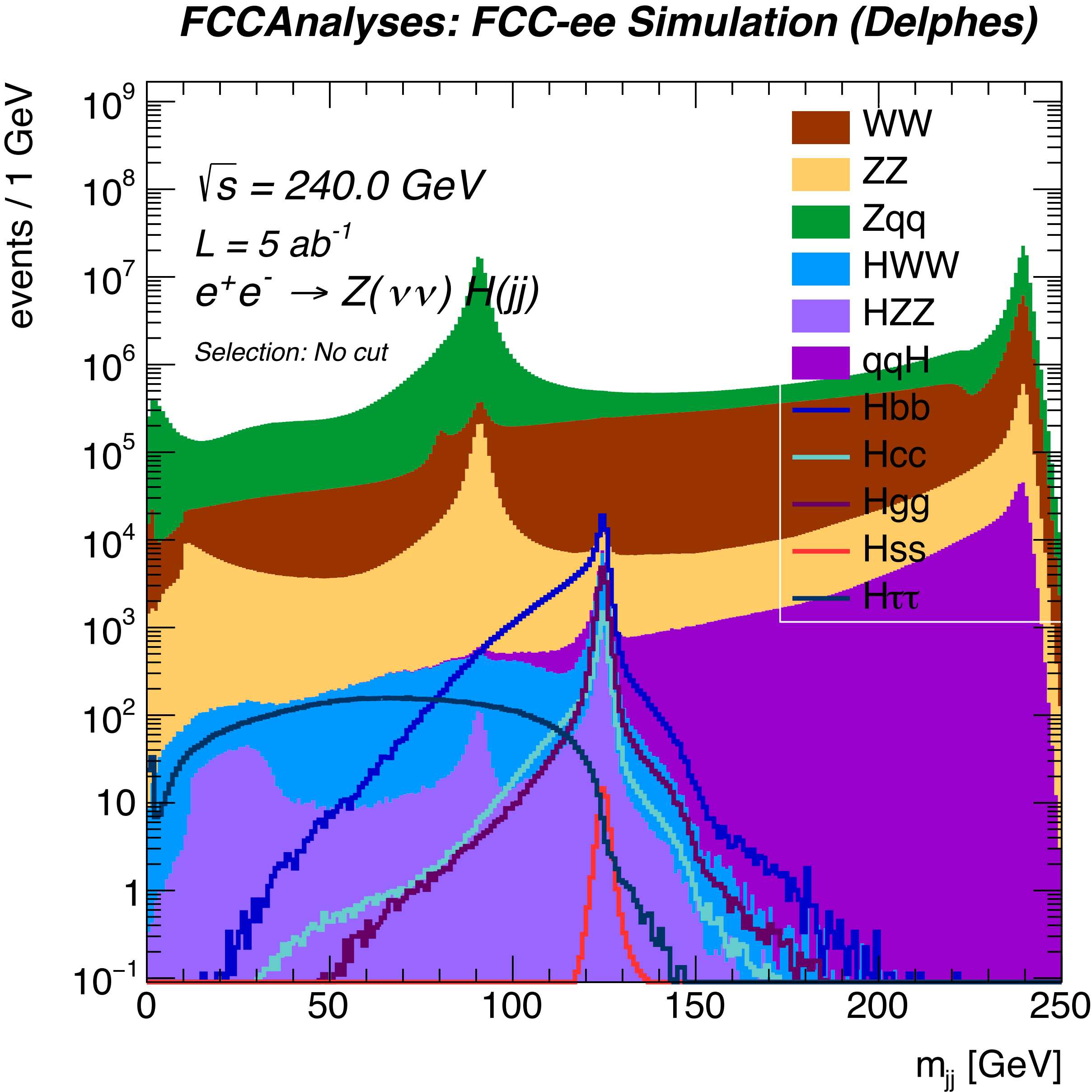
# Analysis overview

- Signal:  $H \rightarrow jj$  ( $j = b, c, s, g, \tau$ )
- Background:
  - $WW, ZZ, Zqq, qqH, HWW, HZZ$
- Jets reconstruction
  - N = 2 Durham kt exclusive algorithm
  - ParticleNet jet tagger (4 categories:  $b, c, s, g$ )
- Analysis
  - Events selection (orthogonal to with  $Z(ll)H$ )
  - Categorization based on tagger scores
  - Fit to extract uncertainties

# Statistics

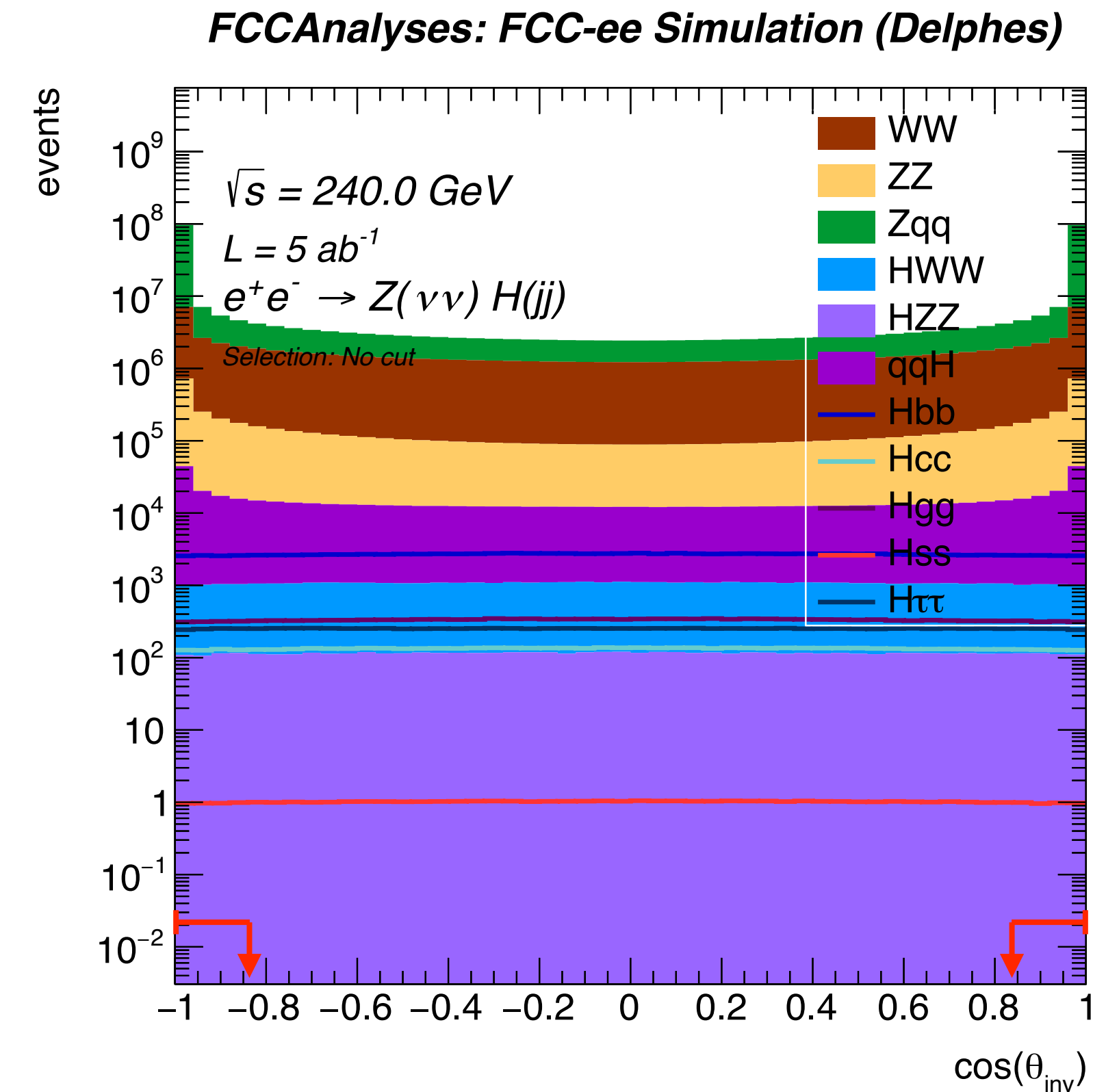
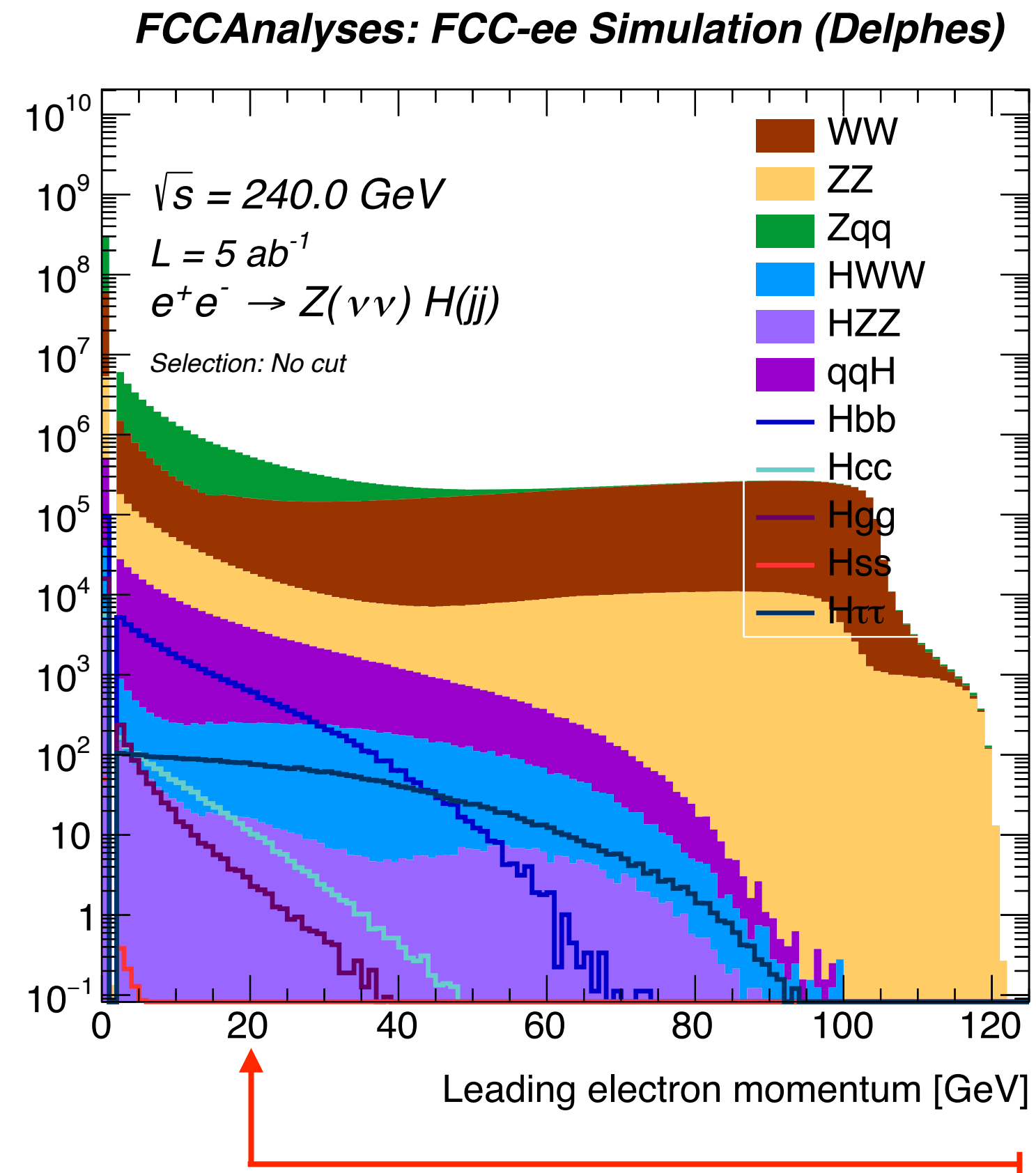
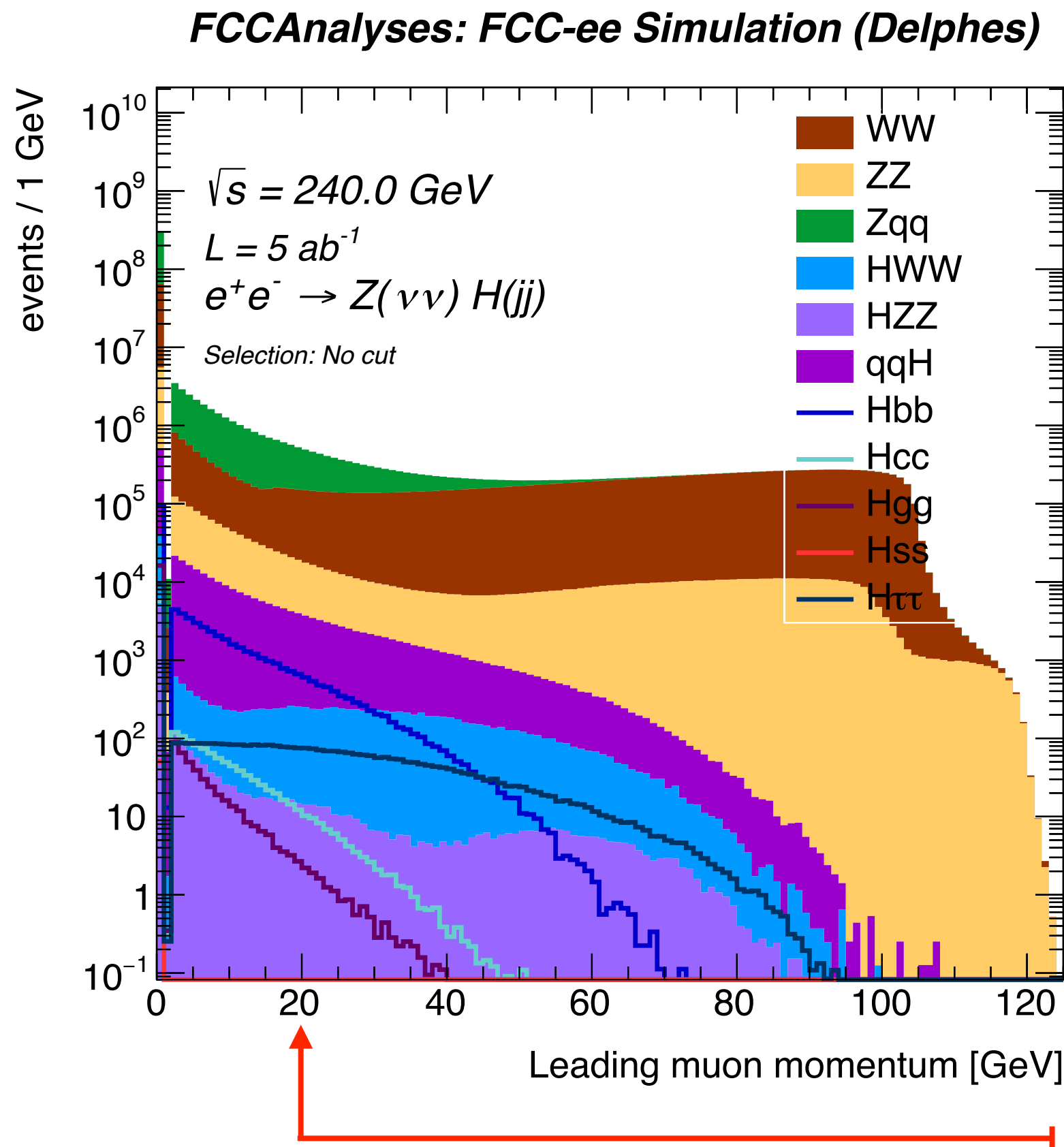
- Initial yield at (scaled for lumi):  
 $\sqrt{s} = 240 \text{ GeV}, \mathcal{L} = 5 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

	Before selection
Hbb	1.34e+05
Hcc	6.68e+03
Hgg	1.66e+04
Hss	5.08e+01
H $\tau\tau$	1.26e+04
HWW	4.80e+04
HZZ	5.77e+03
qqH	6.82e+05
WW	7.99e+07
ZZ	6.48e+06
Zqq	2.62e+08



# Cuts

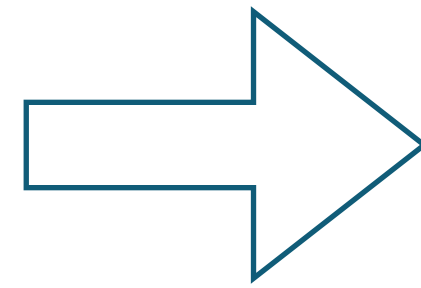
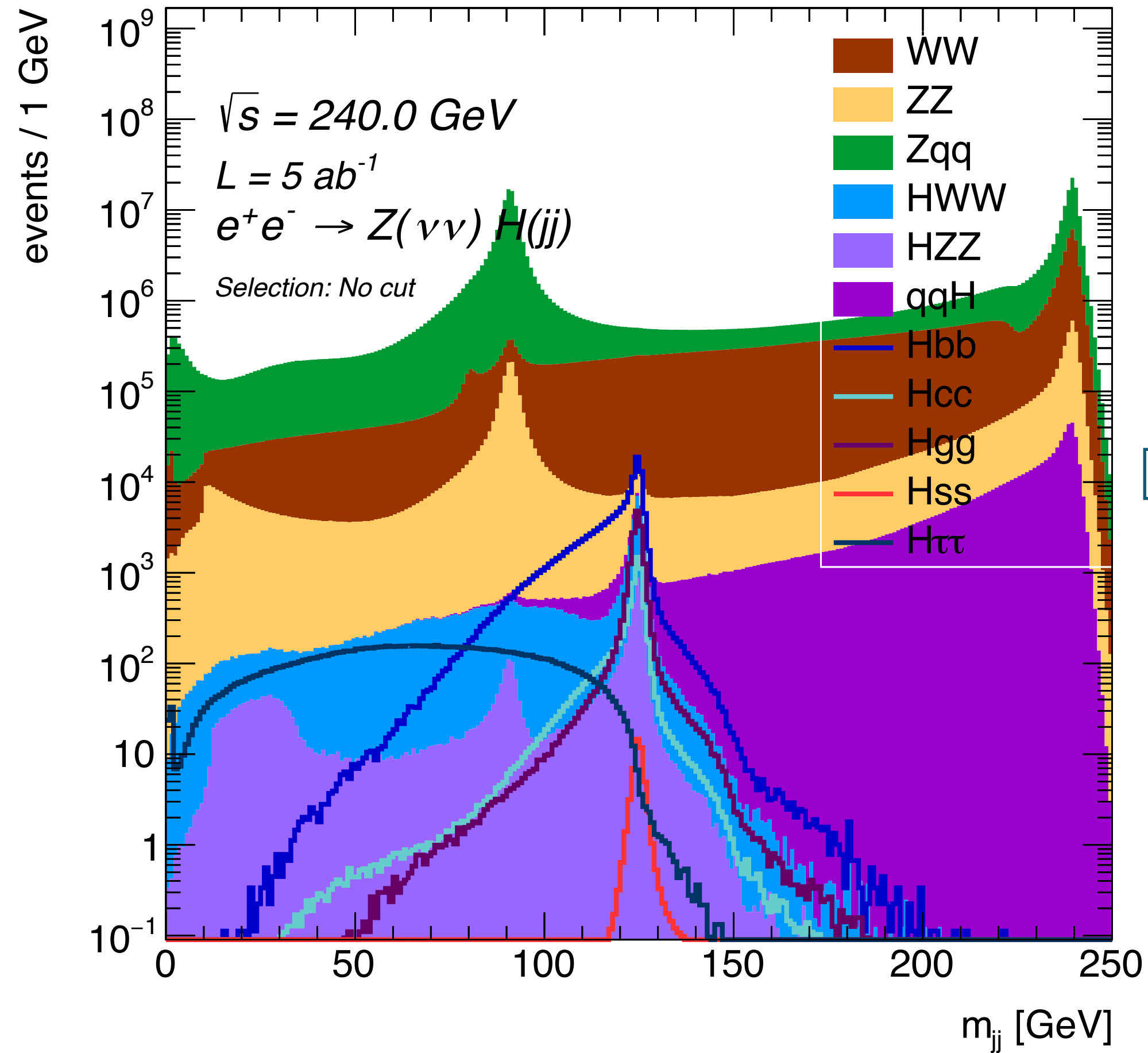
- Cut on lepton p ( $<20\text{GeV}$ ) (orthogonal to  $Z(ll)$  analysis) and  $|\cos(\theta_{inv})|<0.85$ 
  - ➔ Suppress leptonic and semi-leptonic and  $\nu\bar{\nu}Z(Z \rightarrow q\bar{q})$  backgrounds



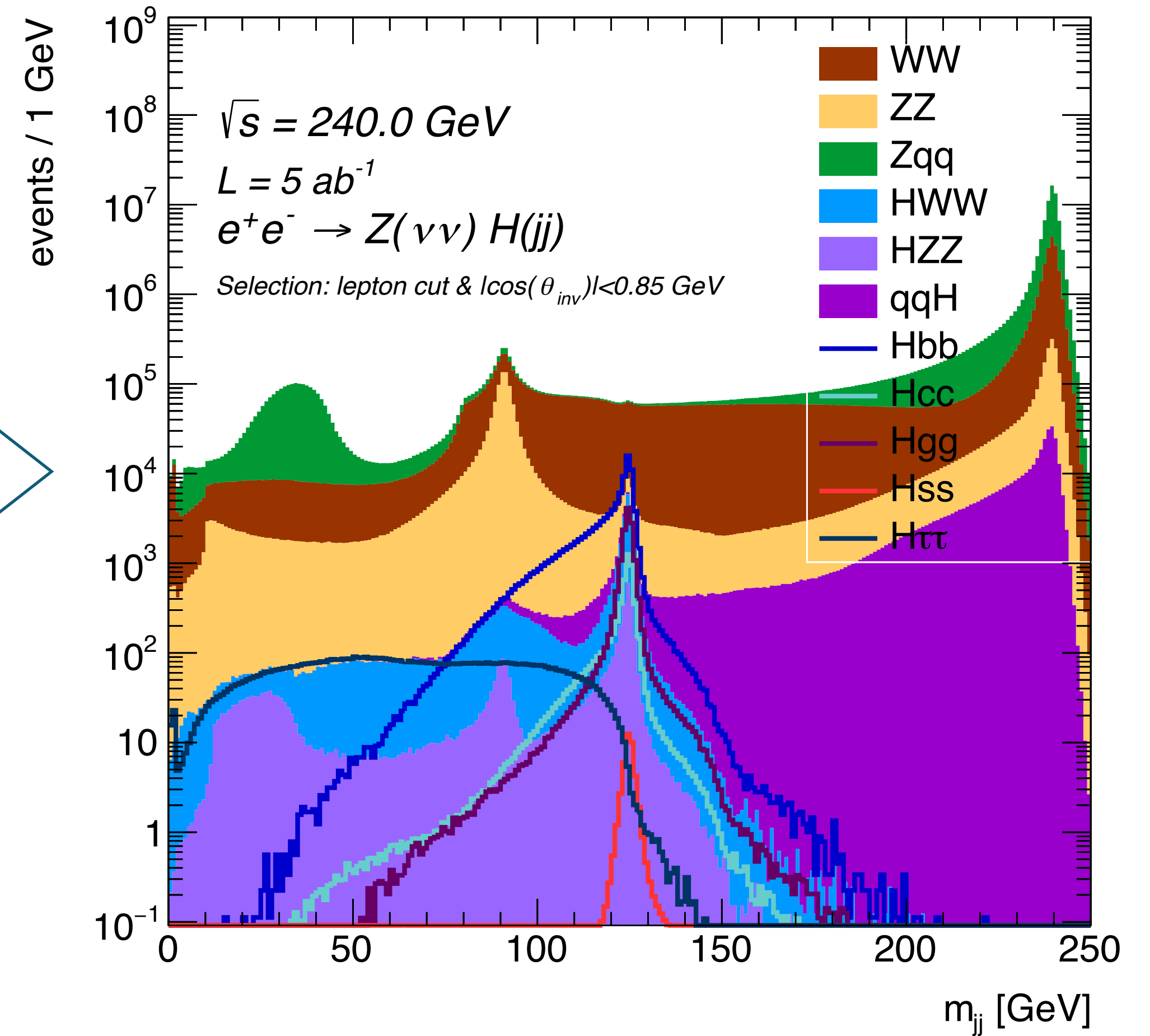


# $m_{jj}$ after initial cuts

FCCAnalyses: FCC-ee Simulation (Delphes)



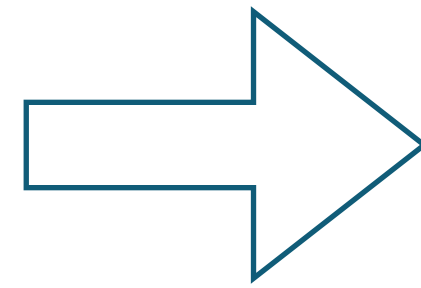
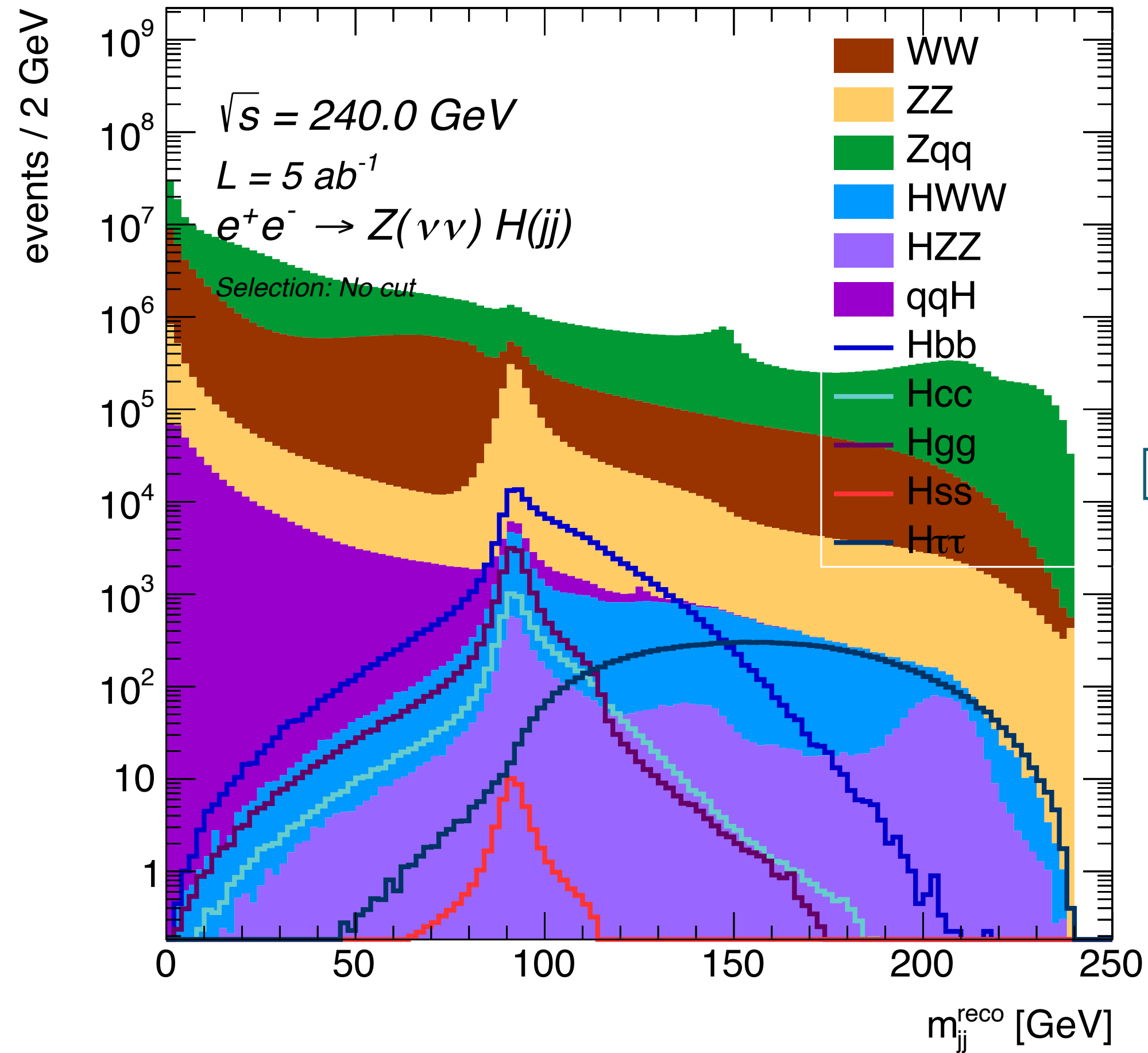
FCCAnalyses: FCC-ee Simulation (Delphes)



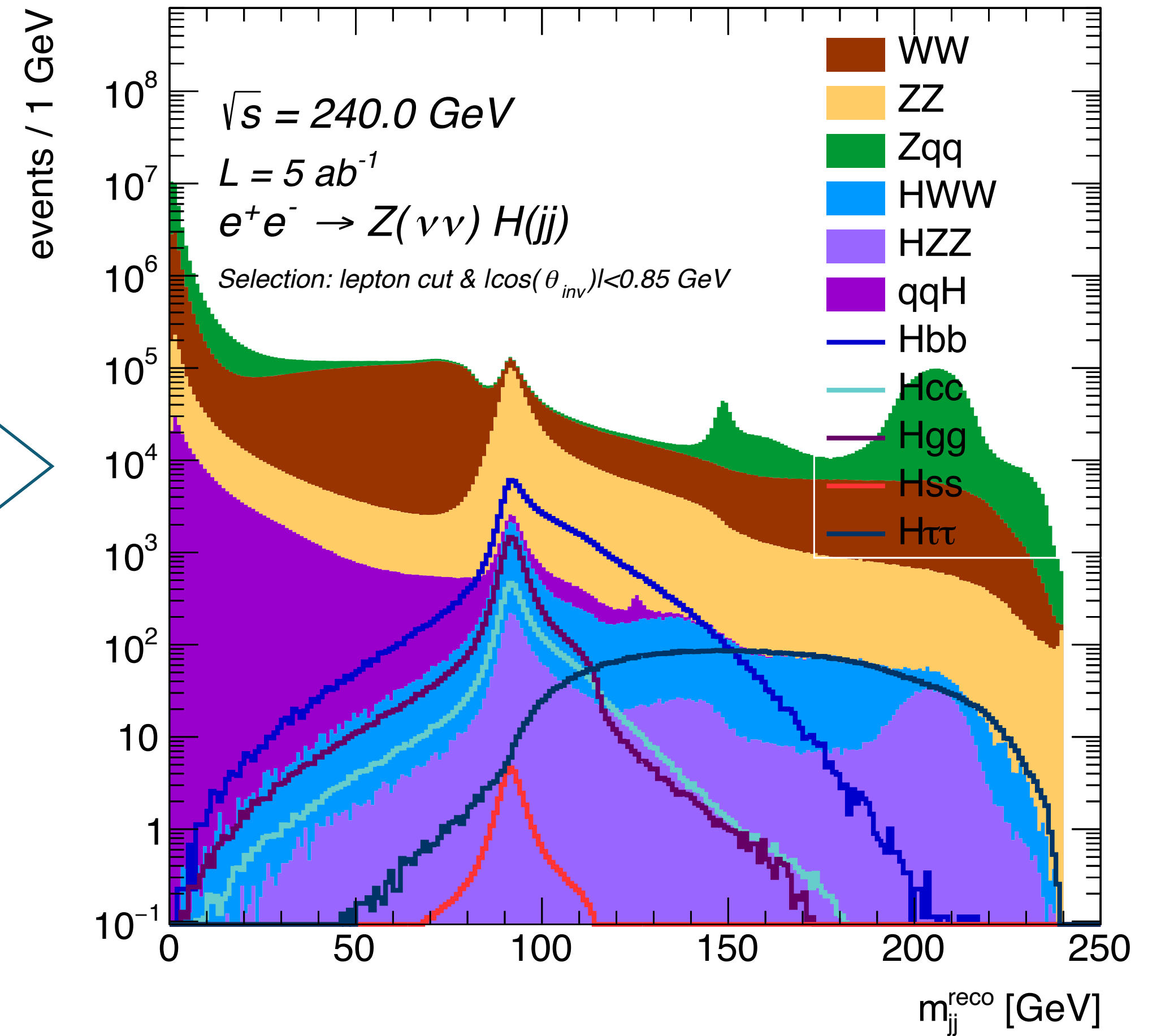


# $m^{\text{recoil}}$ after initial cuts

FCCAnalyses: FCC-ee Simulation (Delphes)



FCCAnalyses: FCC-ee Simulation (Delphes)



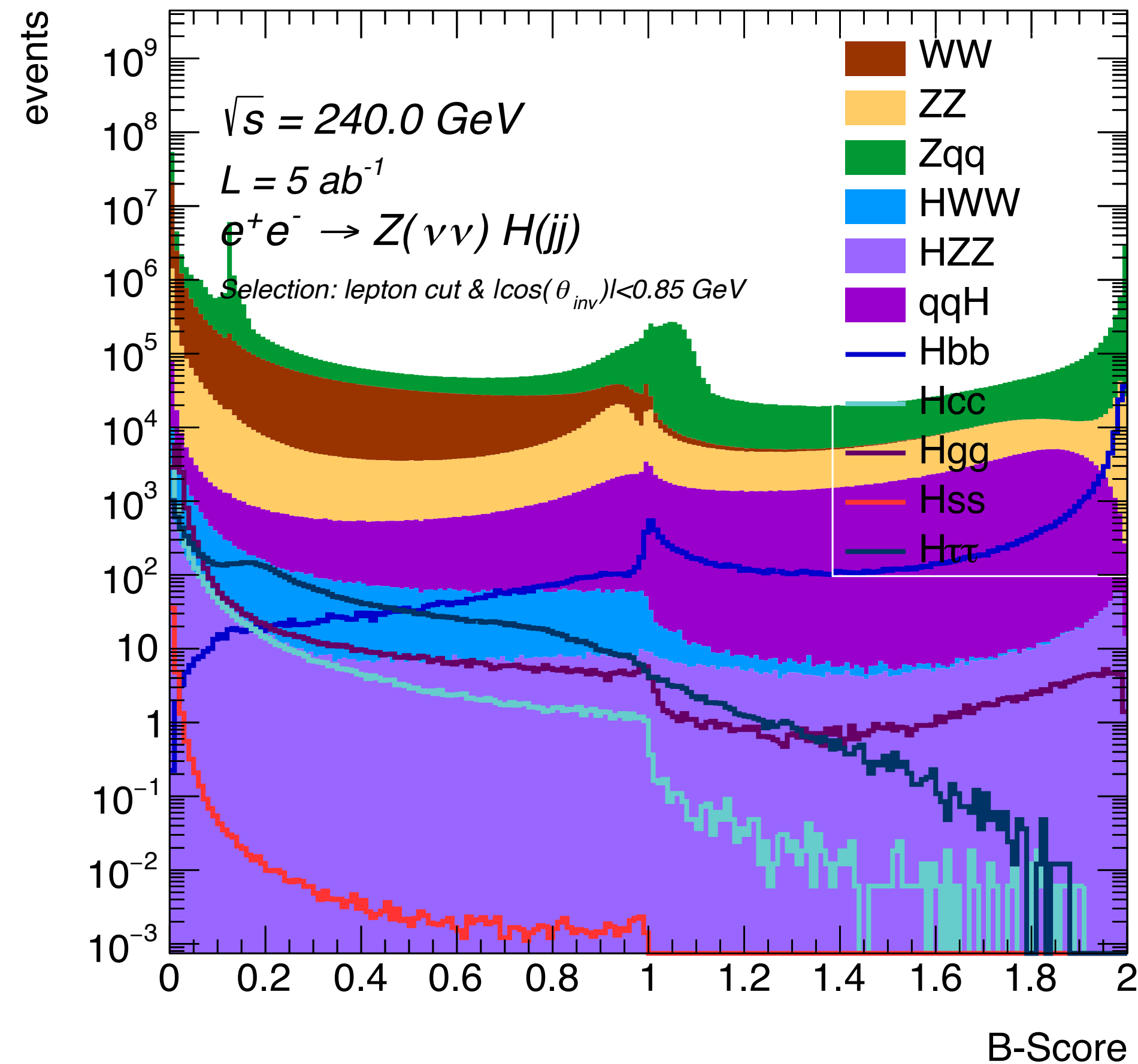
# Yields & Cut-flow

		Before selection	$p_\mu < 20 \text{ GeV}$	$p_e < 20 \text{ GeV}$	$ \cos(\theta_{inv})  < 0.85$	efficiency
$Hbb$	Yield( $10^5$ )	1.34	1.29	1.23	1.06	0.786
	Sig.	7.169921	7.119619	7.011417	10.945233	
$Hcc$	Yield( $10^3$ )	6.68	6.60	6.53	5.59	0.837
	Sig.	0.357426	0.364260	0.372232	0.577206	
$Hgg$	Yield( $10^4$ )	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.42	0.856
	Sig.	0.888214	0.916168	0.946256	1.466248	
$Hss$	Yield	51	51	51	44	0.856
	Sig.	0.002718	0.002804	0.002896	0.004492	
$H\tau\tau$	Yield( $10^3$ )	12.6	10.8	9.11	7.75	0.613
	Sig.	0.674187	0.596061	0.519301	0.800241	
$HWW$	Yield( $10^4$ )	4.80	4.08	3.40	2.92	0.607
$HZZ$	Yield( $10^3$ )	5.77	5.43	5.08	4.34	0.752
$qqH$	Yield( $10^5$ )	6.82	6.27	5.76	4.14	0.607
$WW$	Yield( $10^7$ )	7.99	6.37	4.89	2.94	0.368
$ZZ$	Yield( $10^6$ )	6.48	5.76	5.08	3.21	0.495
$Zqq$	Yield( $10^7$ )	26.2	25.8	25.3	6.06	0.231

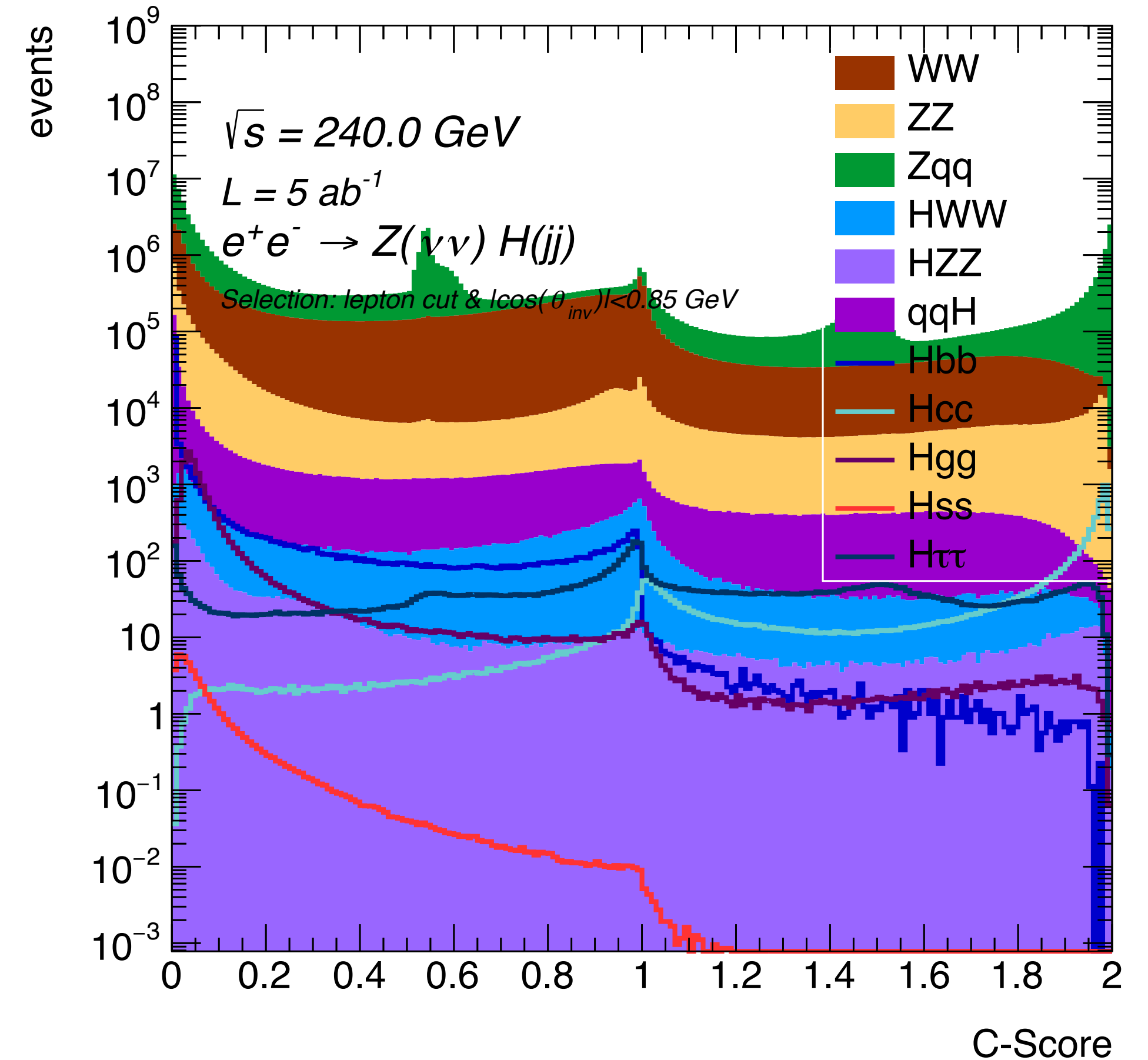
# Sum of dijet Scores from the tagger (I)

- B & C

*FCCAnalyses: FCC-ee Simulation (Delphes)*



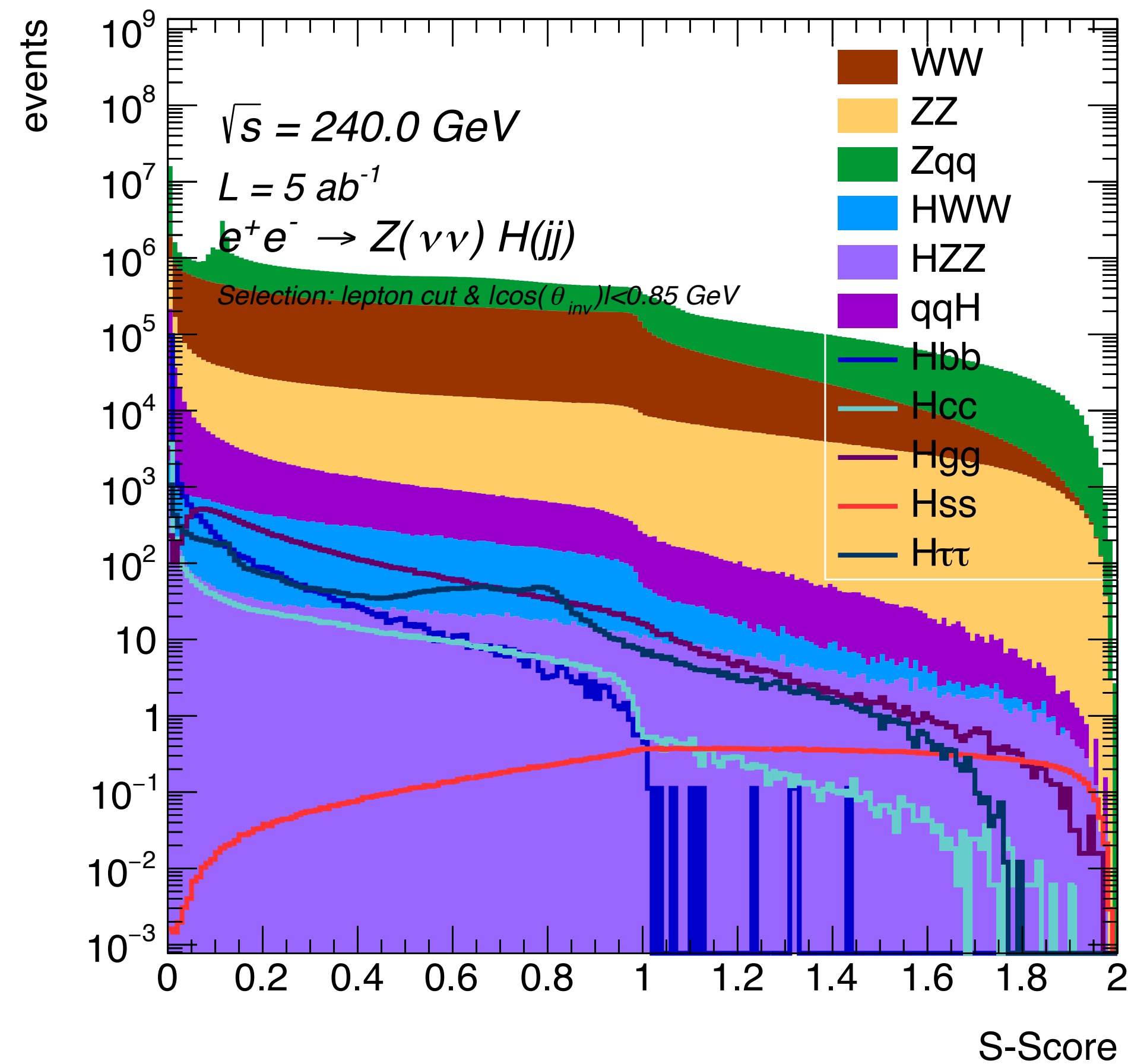
*FCCAnalyses: FCC-ee Simulation (Delphes)*



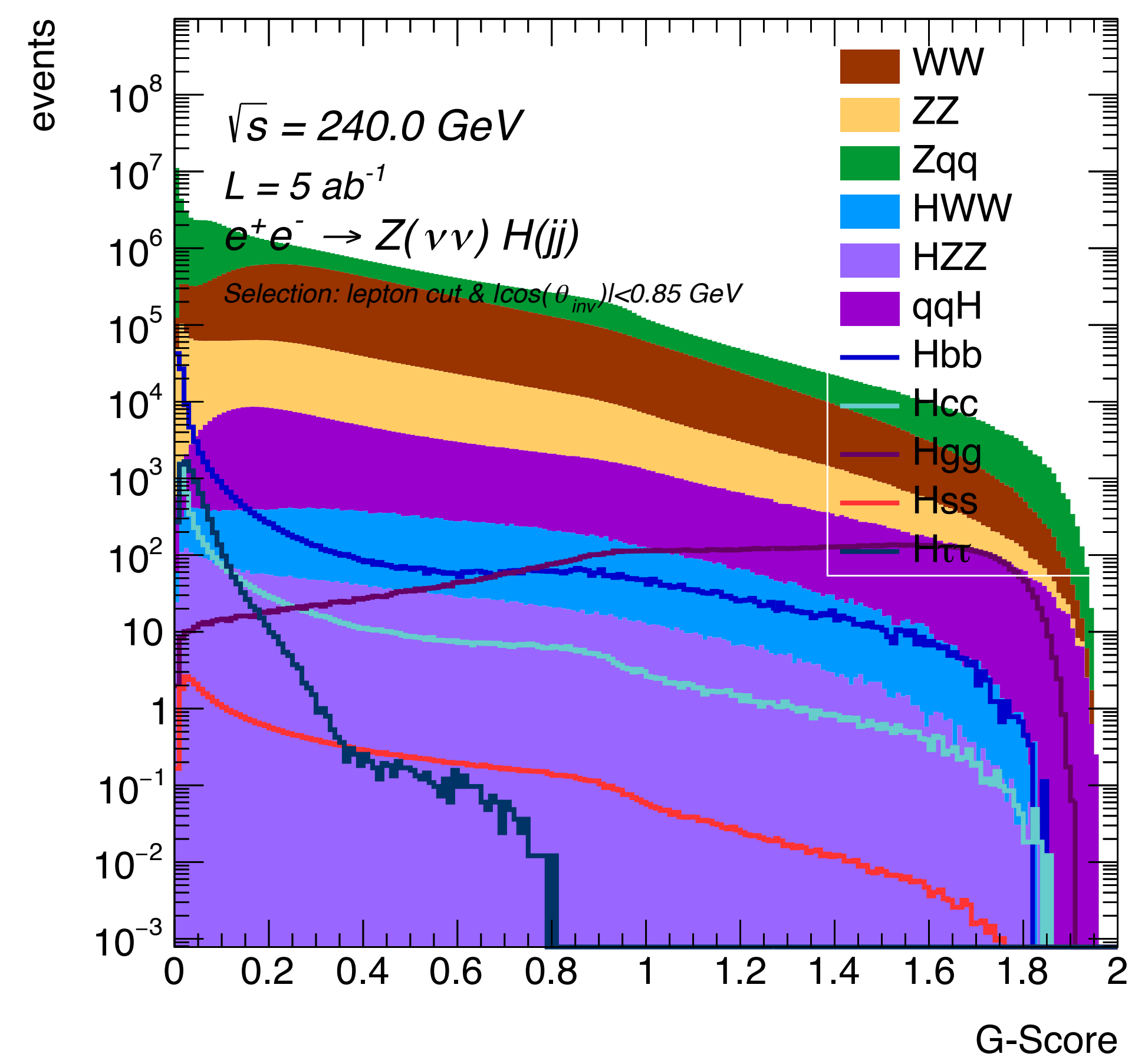
# Sum of dijet Scores from the tagger (II)

- S & G

FCCAnalyses: FCC-ee Simulation (Delphes)



FCCAnalyses: FCC-ee Simulation (Delphes)





# Score Map

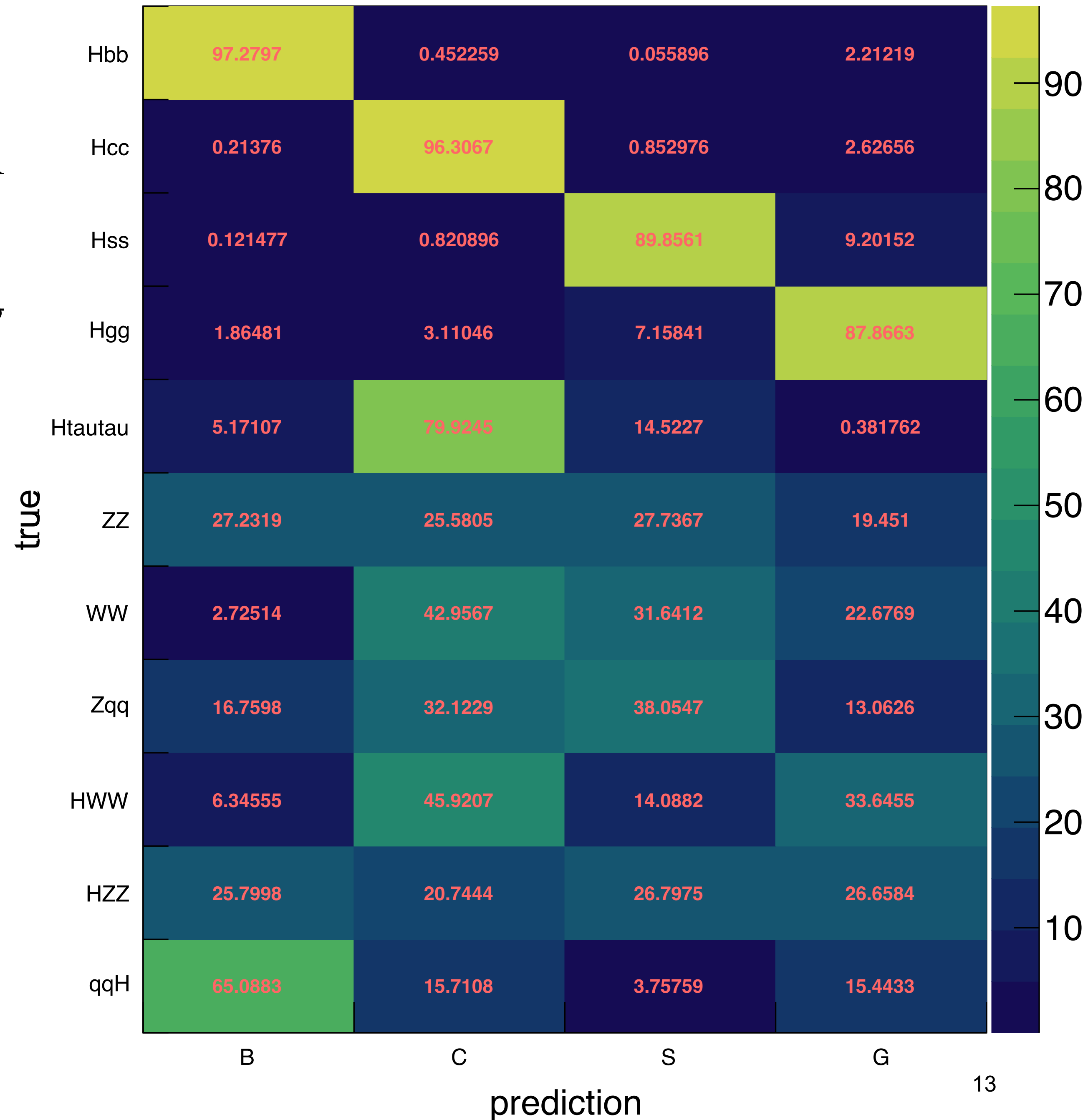
- Events are categorised from the sum of the two jets score

$$\forall \text{ event: } J_{12}^{\text{score}} = J_1^{\text{score}} + J_2^{\text{score}}, J = b, c, s, g$$

$$\text{eg. if: } J_1^{\text{score}} = b \ \& \ J_2^{\text{score}} = b \implies B_{\text{like}}^{\text{score}}$$

$$\text{if } B_{\text{like}}^{\text{score}} > C_{\text{like}}^{\text{score}} > S_{\text{like}}^{\text{score}} G_{\text{like}}^{\text{score}} \implies B_{\text{like}}^{\text{event}}$$

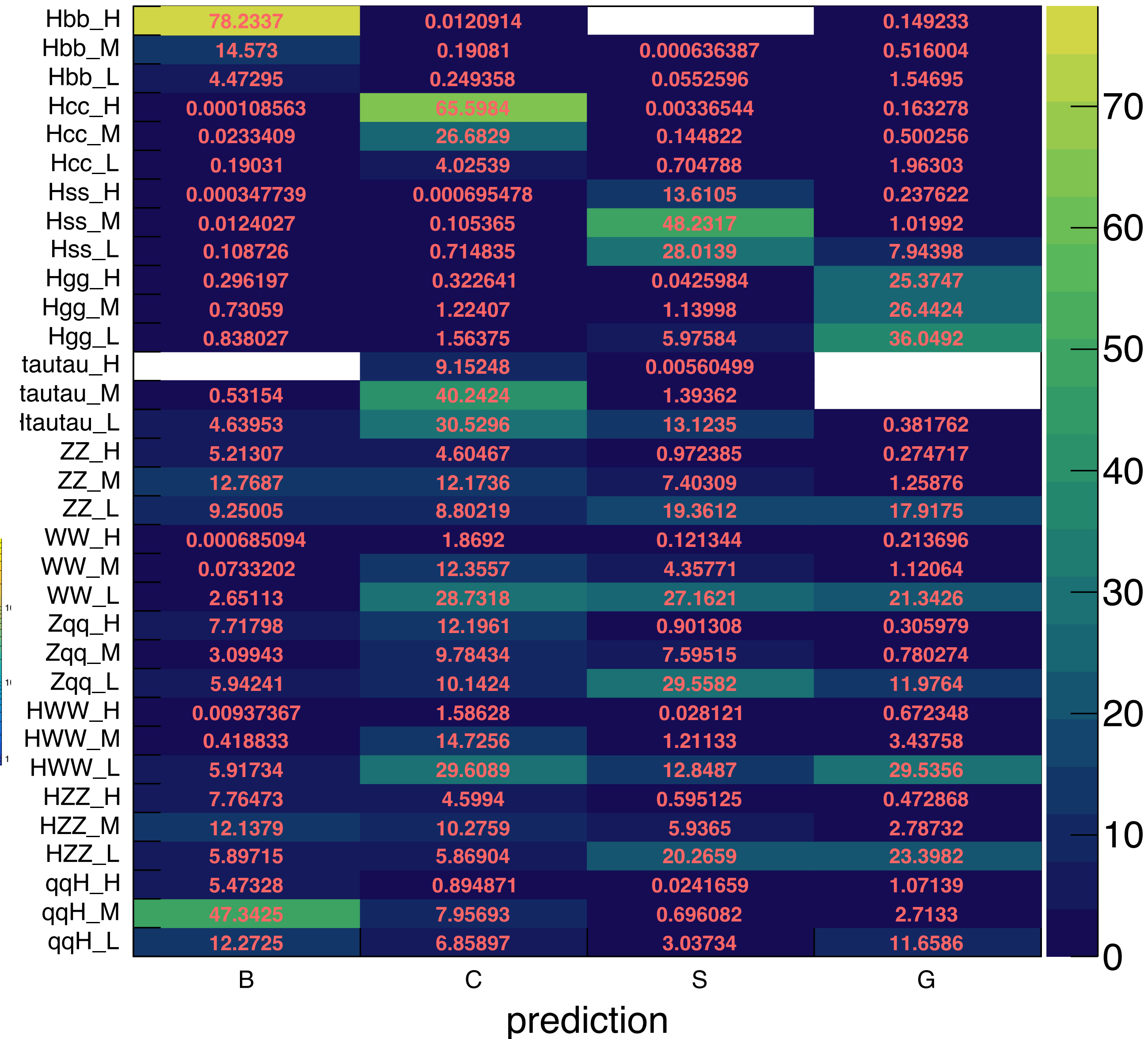
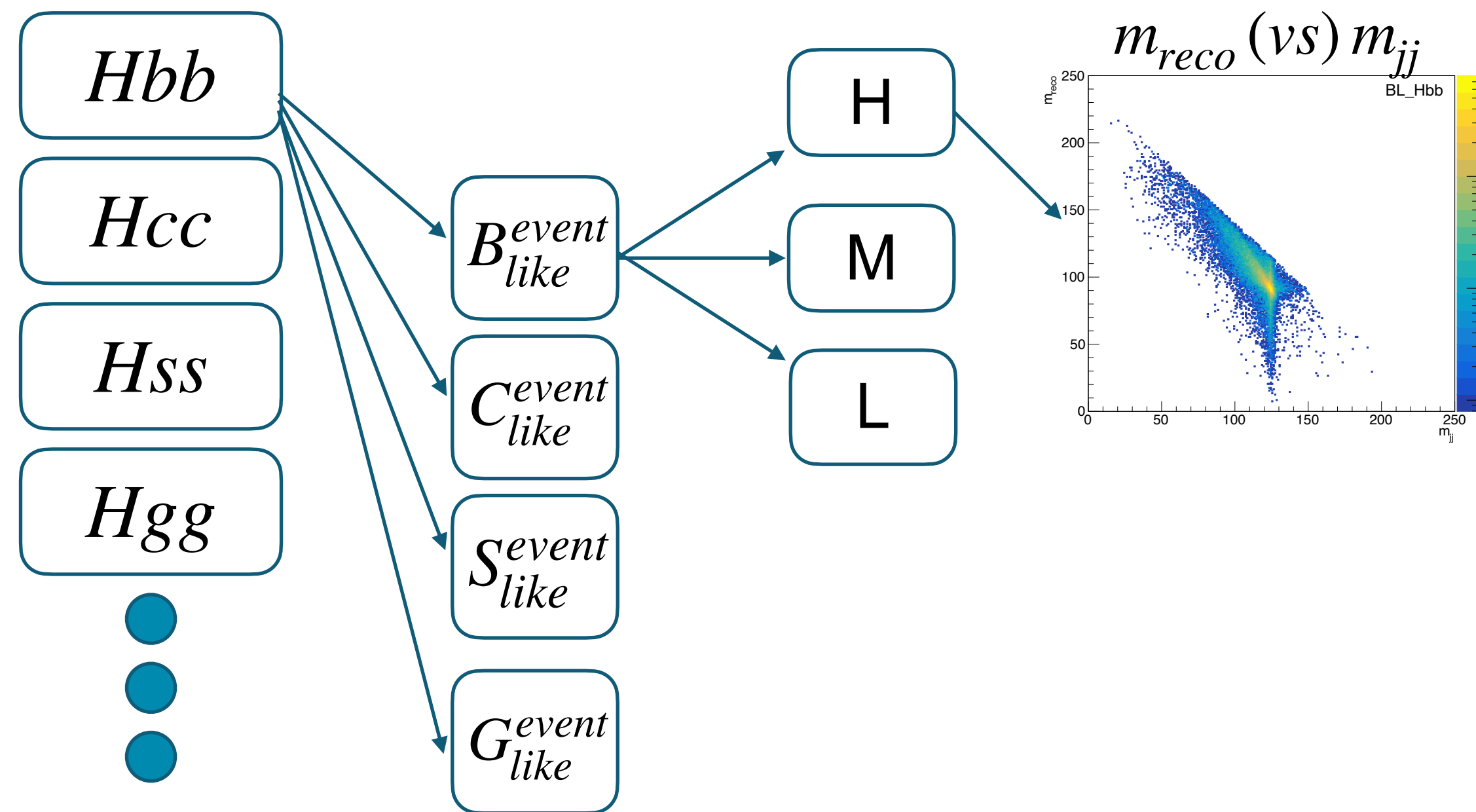
- Runs over the production processes and the jet categories



# Categories

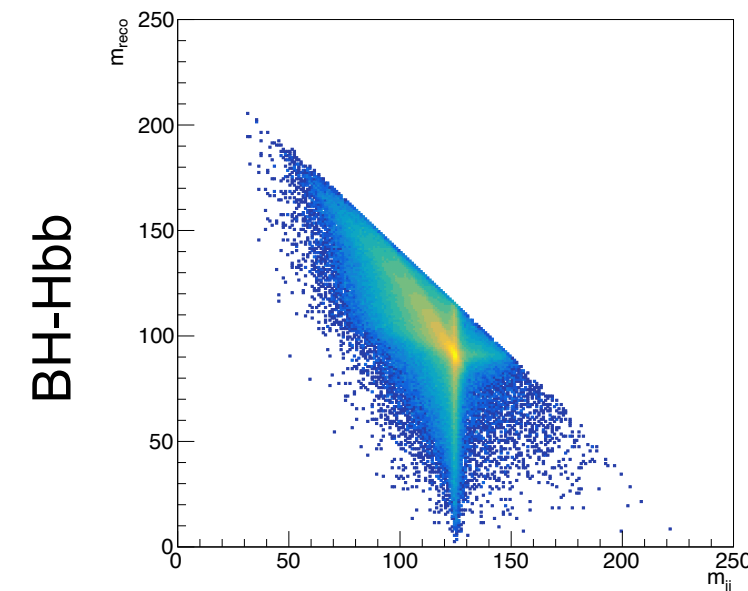
- Split the  $J_{like}^{score}$  in three bins of purity: Low, Medium, High

	B	C	S	G
L	< 1.1	< 1.0	< 1.1	< 1.2
M	$\in [1.1, 1.9]$	$\in [1.0, 1.8]$	$\in [1.1, 1.7]$	$\in [1.2, 1.5]$
H	> 1.9	> 1.8	> 1.7	> 1.5

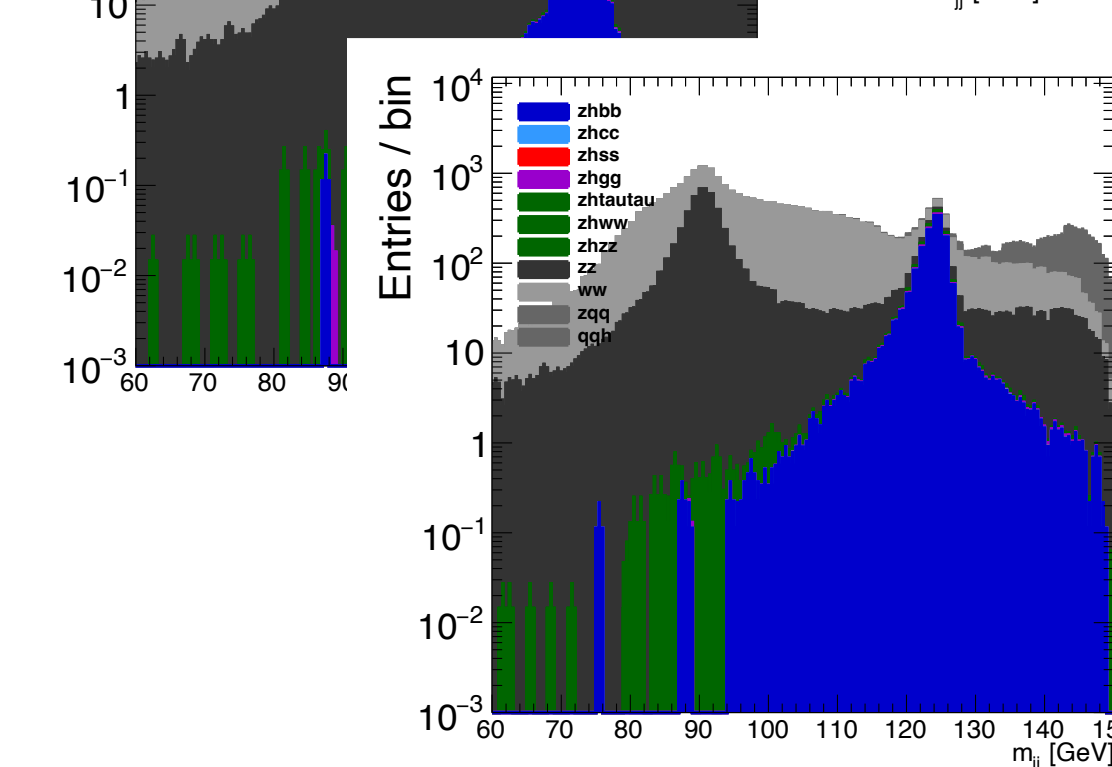
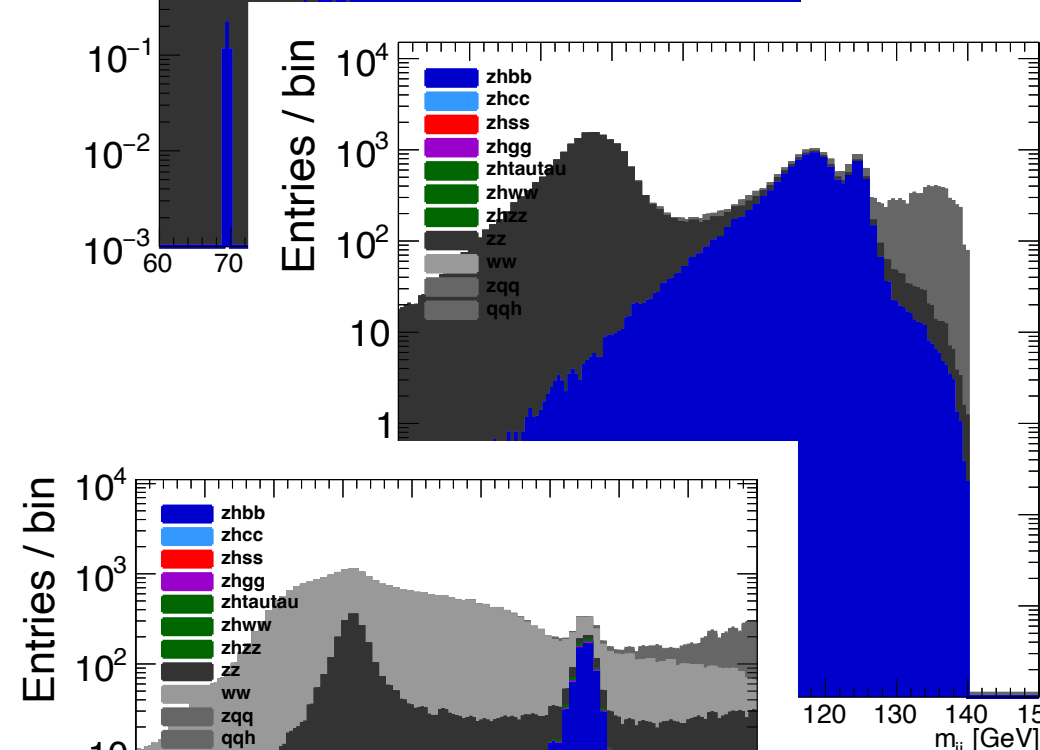
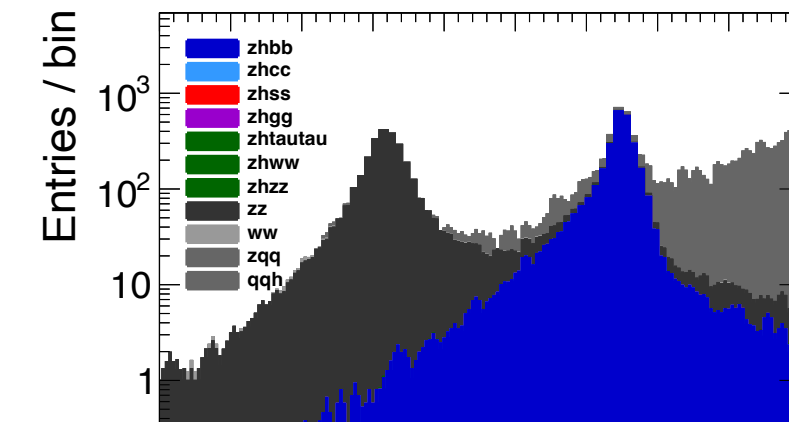
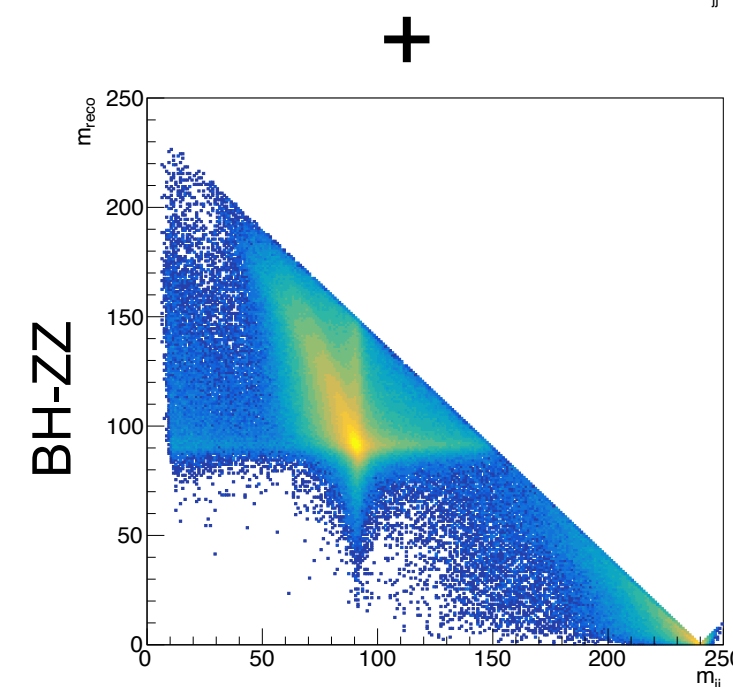
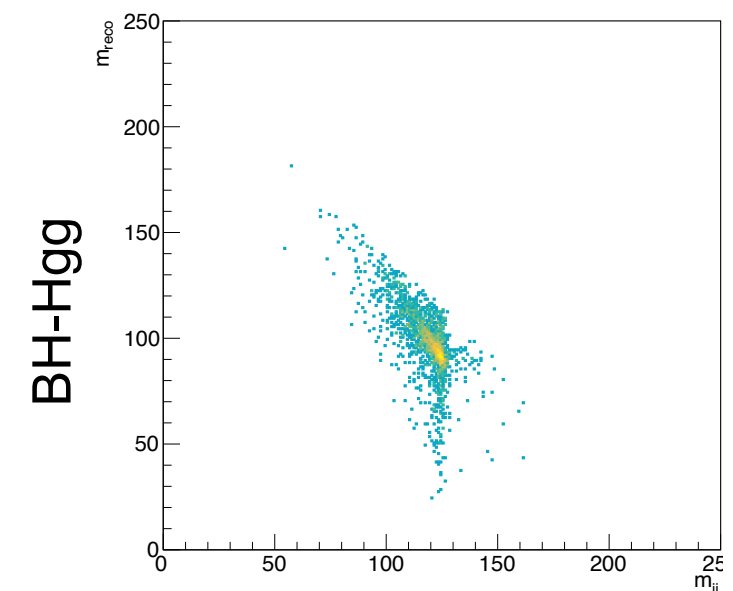


# Fit Categories & Signal extraction

- For the fit the HiggsAnalysis-CombinedLimit was used (within CMSSW - <http://cms-analysis.github.io/HiggsAnalysis-CombinedLimit/> (open access)) along with CombineHarvester (<http://cms-analysis.github.io/CombineHarvester/>)



Projection with  
5 GeV bin  
on  $m_{recoil}$



Shape-Combined  
fit for all S+B in the  
12 categories

Precision  
at 68 % CL

$r(Hgg)$	1.1 %
$r(Hs\bar{s})$	137 %
$r(Hc\bar{c})$	2.6 %
$r(Hb\bar{b})$	0.36 %



# Conclusions

- Able to reproduce the full analysis of  $H(jj)$  in the  $Z(\nu\nu)$  final state
  - Results look reasonable
- Looking forward to get some more experience with the tagger and study the performance in different categories (u,d is coming check [here](#))
- Will be looking into the full hadronic final states
- We are interested to study the tracker performance in order to optimise the design and requirements for these physics cases
- We are looking for the best possible ways to collaborate and contribute to the existing effort