Detector Requirements from Physics

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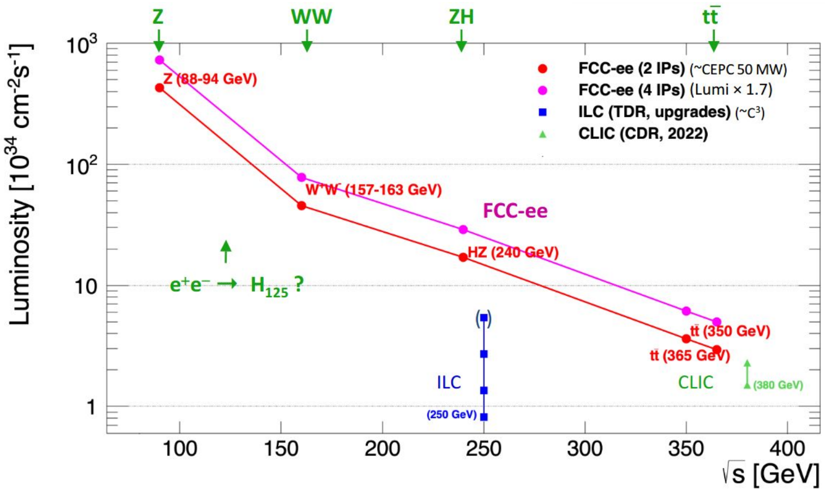
A few general considerations



15 (20?) years of operations

	Z pole	? H pole ?	WW	ZH	ttbar
$\sqrt{s}$ [GeV]	88 - 91 - 94	125	157 - 161	240	350 - 365
Lumi / IP [10^{34} cm^2 s^{-1}]	182	80	19.4	10.8	1.33
Int. lumi / 4IP [ab^{-1} / yr]	87	38	9.3	5.2	0.65
N_{years}	4	5	2	3	5
N_{events}	8 Tera	8 K	300 M	2.2 M	2 M

Exquisite luminosity allows for ultimate precision:

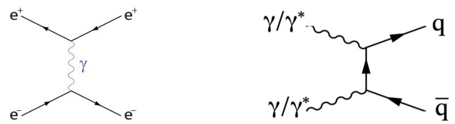
- 100K Z bosons / second
  - LEP dataset in 1 minutes
- 10k W boson / hour
- 2k Higgs bosons / day
- 3k tops / day

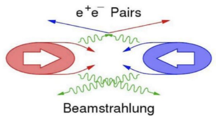
Detector requirements - general considerations

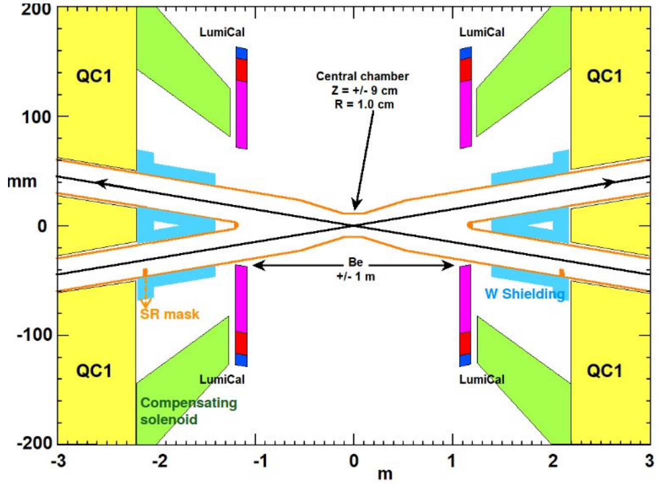
- Requirements for Higgs and above have been studied to some extent by LC:
  - we want a detector that is able to withstand a **large dynamic range**:
    - in energy ($\sqrt{s}$ = 90 - 365 GeV)
    - in luminosity (L = 10^{34} - 10^{36} cm^2/s)

- most of the **machine induced limitations are imposed by the Z pole run**:
  - large collision rates ~ 33 MHz and continuous beams
    - no power pulsing possible
  - large event rates ~ 100 kHz
    - **fast detector response / triggerless** design challenging (but rewarding)
    - **high occupancy** in the inner layers/forward region (Bhabha scattering/γγ hadrons)
  - beamstrahlung

- **complex MDI:** last focusing quadrupole is ~ 2.2m from the IP
  - magnetic field limited to B = 2T at the Z peak (to avoid disrupting vertical emittance/inst. Lumi via SR)
    - **limits the achievable track momentum resolution**
  - “anti”-solenoid
    - limits the acceptance to ~ 100 mrad

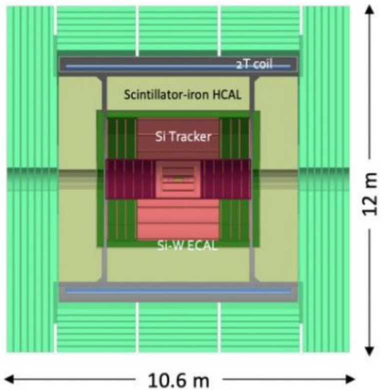






Detector Benchmarks

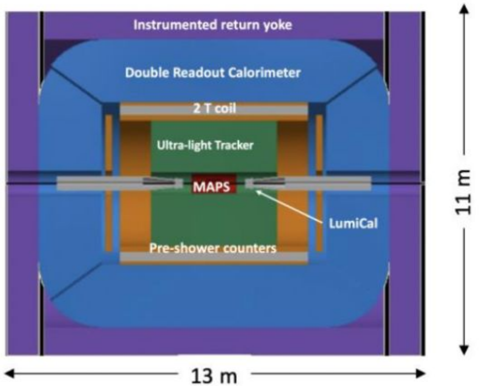
CLD



- Well established design
  - ILC -> CLIC detector -> CLD
- Full Si vtx + tracker;
- CALICE-like calorimetry;
- Large coil, muon system
- Engineering still needed for operation with continuous beam (no power pulsing)
  - Cooling of Si-sensors & calorimeters
- Possible detector optimizations
  - σ_p/p, σ_E/E
  - PID ($\mathcal{O}$(10 ps) timing and/or RICH)?

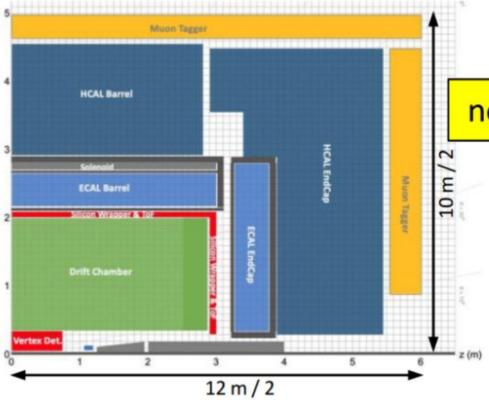
CDR

IDEA



- A bit less established design
  - But still ~15y history
- Si vtx detector; ultra light drift chamber w powerful PID; compact, light coil;
- Monolithic dual readout calorimeter;
  - Possibly augmented by crystal ECAL
- Muon system
- Very active community
  - Prototype designs, test beam campaigns, …

Noble Liquid ECAL based



new

- A design in its infancy
- Si vtx det., ultra light drift chamber (or Si)
- High granularity Noble Liquid ECAL as core
  - Pb/W+LAr (or denser W+LKr)
- CALICE-like or TileCal-like HCAL;
- Coil inside same cryostat as LAr, outside ECAL
- Muon system.
- Very active Noble Liquid R&D team
  - Readout electrodes, feed-throughs, electronics, light cryostat, …
  - Software & performance studies

Physics landscape at the FCC-ee

Higgs
factory

m_H, σ, Γ_H
self-coupling
$H \rightarrow$ bb, cc, ss, gg
$H \rightarrow$ inv
ee $\rightarrow$ H
$H \rightarrow$ bs, ..

Top

m_{top}, Γ_{top}, ttZ, FCNCs

Flavor
"boosted" B/D/τ factory:

CKM matrix
CPV measurements
Charged LFV
Lepton Universality
τ properties (lifetime, BRs..)

$B_c \rightarrow \tau \nu$
$B_s \rightarrow D_s K/\pi$
$B_s \rightarrow K^* \tau \tau$
$B \rightarrow K^* \nu \nu$
$B_s \rightarrow \varphi \nu \nu$ …

QCD - EWK
most precise SM test

m_Z , Γ_Z , Γ_{inv}

$\sin^2\theta_W$, R^Z_ℓ, R_b, R_c

$A_{FB}^{b,c}$, τ pol.

α_S ,

m_W, Γ_W

BSM
feebly interacting particles

Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNL)

Dark Photons Z_D

Axion Like Particles (ALPs)

Exotic Higgs decays

Detector requirements at the FCC-ee

Higgs
factory

track momentum resolution (low X_0)

IP/vertex resolution for flavor tagging

PID capabilities for flavor tagging

jet energy/angular resolution (stochastic and noise) and PF

Flavor
“boosted” B/D/τ factory:

track momentum resolution (low X_0)

IP/vertex resolution

PID capabilities

Photon resolution, pi0 reconstruction

QCD - EWK
most precise SM test

acceptance/alignment knowledge to 10 μm

luminosity

Momentum resolution

BSM
feebly interacting particles

Large decay volume

High radial segmentation
- tracker
- calorimetry
- muon

impact parameter resolution for large displacement

timing

triggerless

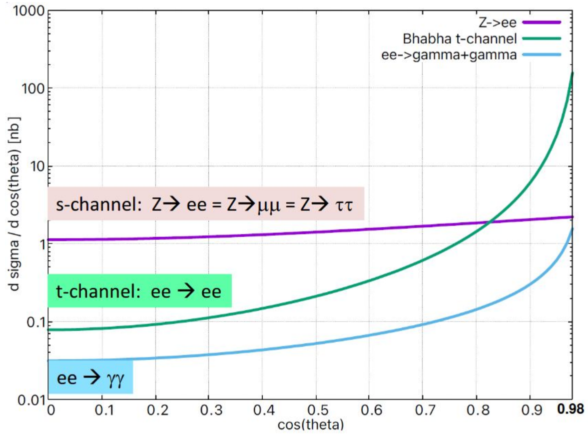
Luminosity/acceptance

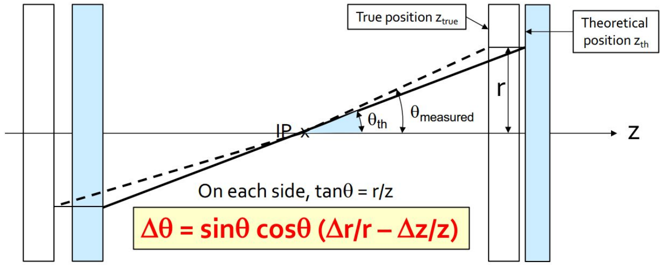
Elvira

- Precise knowledge of the **geometrical acceptance** required by
  - R^Z_ℓ measurement (as limiting systematics)
  - absolute luminosity measurement at Z pole, required by
    - peak Z cross section (σ_0)

- At LEP, via Bhabha scattering at low angle, here we require 10^{-5} precision (for point-to-point), 10^{-4} being absolute target
  - un-matched by theoretical calculations
  - use **ee** → **γγ** process as an alternative, rarer but cleaner TH

- To match stat. precision ($2\text{x}10^{-5}$)
  - must know $\boldsymbol{\Delta\theta_{min}}$ **~ 10 μrad**
    - equivalent to **Δr ~ 30 μm**, **Δz ~ 80 μm** at θ = 20° and z = 2.6m
      - challenging design requirement !!





This in-situ calibration technique could be used to determine lumiCal acceptance
(with low angle Bhabha, 1.6 μm tolerance needed, for 10^{-4} lumi meas.)

Track Momentum resolution/scale

$$\left\{ \frac{\Delta\left(\sqrt{s_+}-\sqrt{s_-}\right)}{\sqrt{s_+}-\sqrt{s_-}} \right\}_{\mathrm{ptp-syst}}$$

- Γ_Z is extracted from the **Z lineshape**

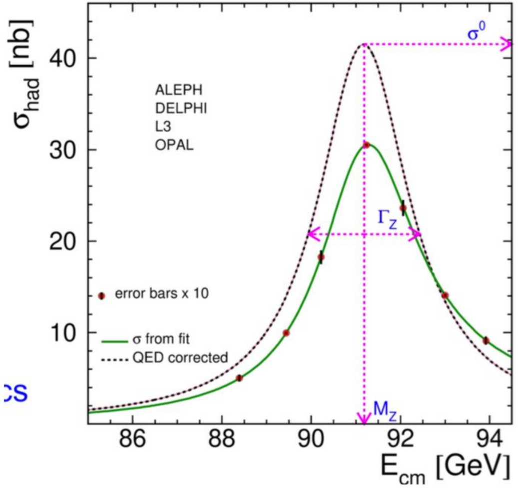
- To match stat. prec need syst. unc. **~ 5 keV**
- dominant uncertainty on Γ_Z (and $A_{FB}^{\mu\mu}$) is point-to-point uncertainty on √s
  - can do better than resonant depol. **δ√s ~ 100 keV** ,
  - need **$\delta\sqrt{s}_{ptp}$ ~ 10 keV** to achieve **$\delta\Gamma_Z$ ~ 5 keV**

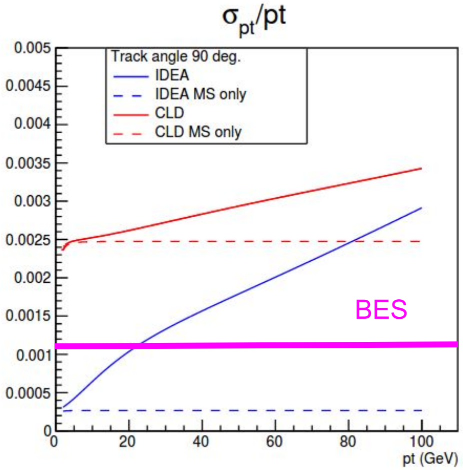
- scales as **$\delta\sqrt{s}_{ptp} \sim \sigma^{trk}_p / \sqrt{N^{off\text{-}peak}}$**

  - ~ 40 keV / day or (4 keV/data taking period)
    - allows for evaluation of biases in real time
    - **$\delta\Gamma_Z$ ~ 20** (40) **keV** with **IDEA** (CLD)

- requires exquisite **control and stability** of the momentum scale
  - 40 keV / 90 GeV < 1e-6
    - hard with B field probes
    - with J/ψ, D0, Ks ?

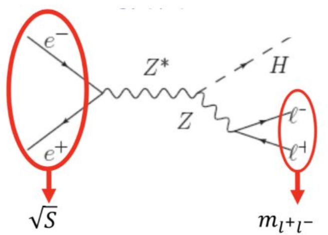
De Filippis





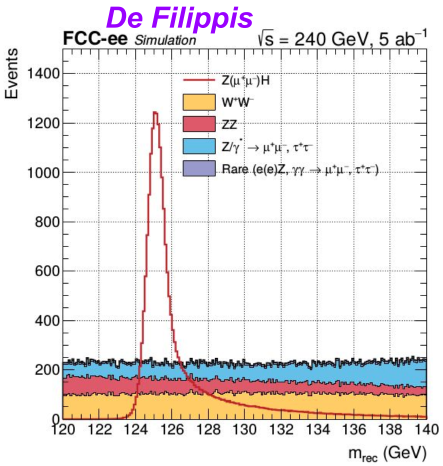
Track Momentum resolution

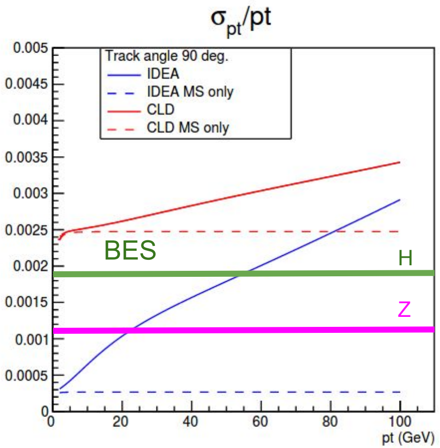
- **Higgs mass** and **ZH production cross-section** can be extracted from the **recoil mass distribution**



$$m^2_{\text{recoil}} = (\sqrt{s} - E_{l\bar{l}})^2 - p^2_{l\bar{l}} = s - 2E_{l\bar{l}}\sqrt{s} + m^2_{l\bar{l}}$$

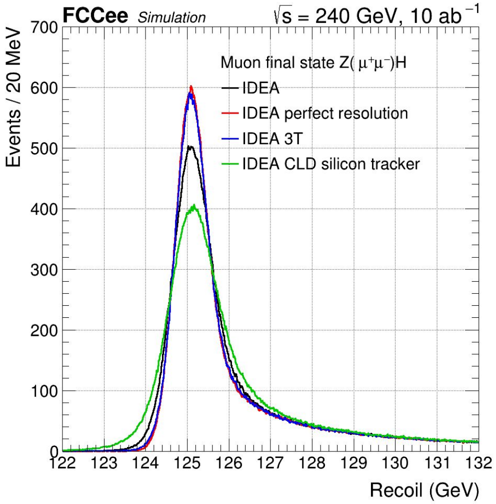
- sensitivity dominated by the Z(μμ) final state
  - superior momentum resolution, driven by **tracking**
- track momentum resolution limits sensitivity if > beam energy spread (BES = 0.182% at 240 GeV, i.e 222 MeV)
  - multiple-scattering limit < BES
    - for CLD ~ 30% above
      - **transparent** tracker is key

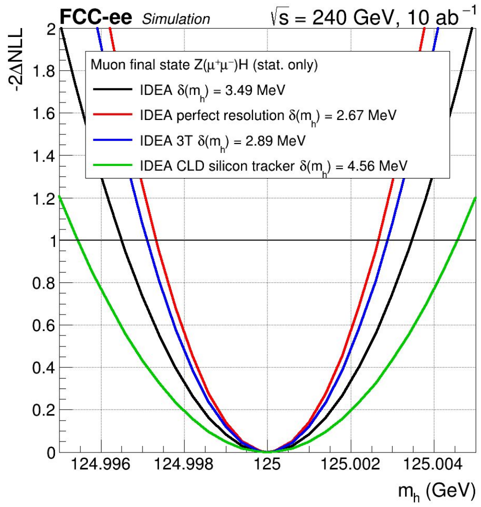




Track Momentum resolution

De Filippis





using μμ channel

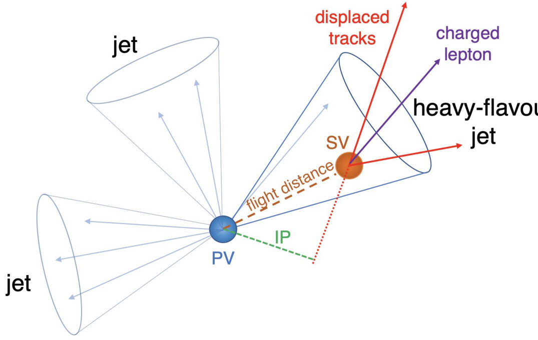
tracking system	Δm_H (MeV) stat.only	Δm_H (MeV) stat + syst
IDEA 2T	**3.49**	**4.27**
Perfect	**2.67**	**3.44**
IDEA 3T	**2.89**	**3.97**
CLD 2T	**4.56**	**5.32**

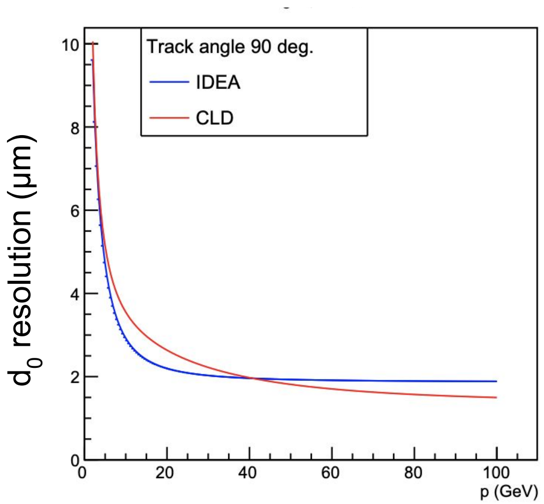
- we want to get down to **$\Delta m_H \sim \Gamma_H \sim$ 4 MeV** to allow for electron Yukawa at $\sqrt{s}$ = 125 GeV
- as expected, tracking resolution highly impacts m_H precision
- light tracker/ **high B field** highly preferable

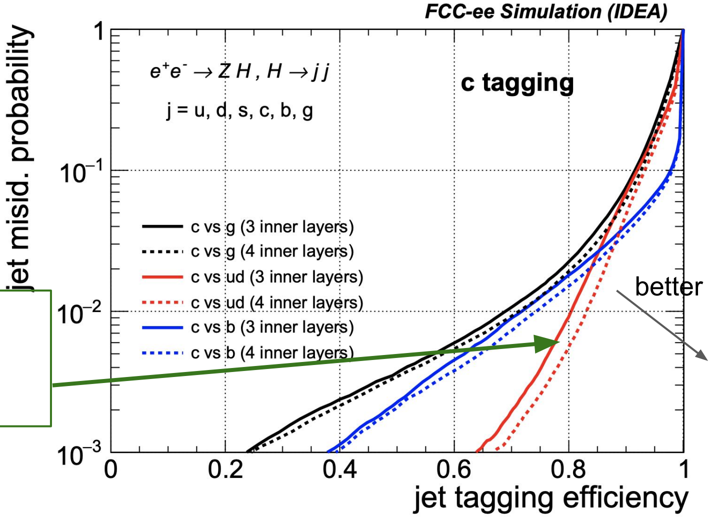
Track impact parameter resolution and vertexing

Sciandra, Rohrig

- **Impact parameter resolution** major driver of jet **charm** and **bottom** jet identification
  - B (D) mesons travel a finite decay length 500 (150) μm
- precise IP determination driven by:
  - single point resolution
  - **radial distance of first tracking layer** from the interaction point (at large momentum)
    - need small radius beam-pipe
  - material budget X/X_0 (at low p)





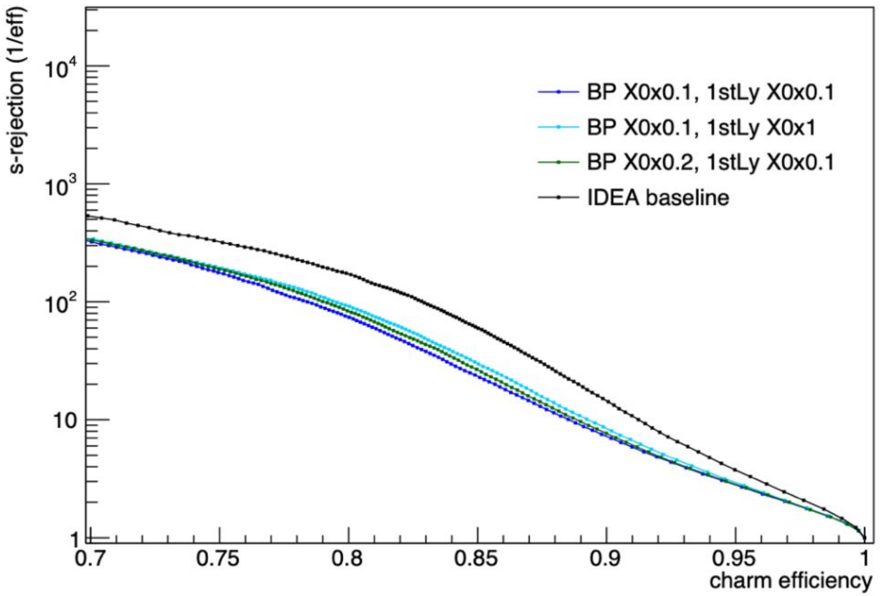


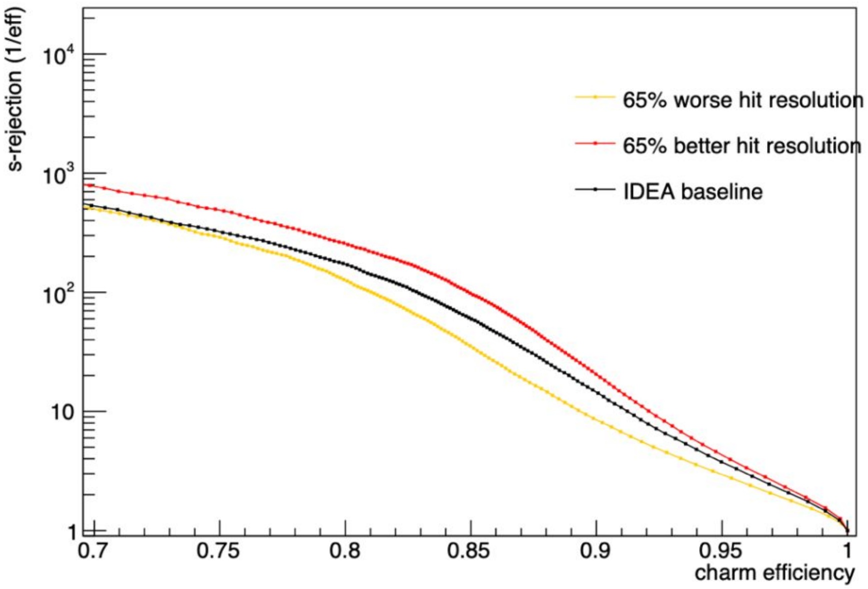
30-40% improvement in bkg rej using :
1st layer at 1 cm

Track impact parameter resolution and vertexing

Sciandra, Rohrig

- Crucial role of **single-point resolution** (nominal in Delphes: 3μm with 25x25μm^2 inner barrel pitch) in rejection of major background for charm
- For large increase of **beam-pipe material budget** the impact of material in first vertex-detector layer is not very significant



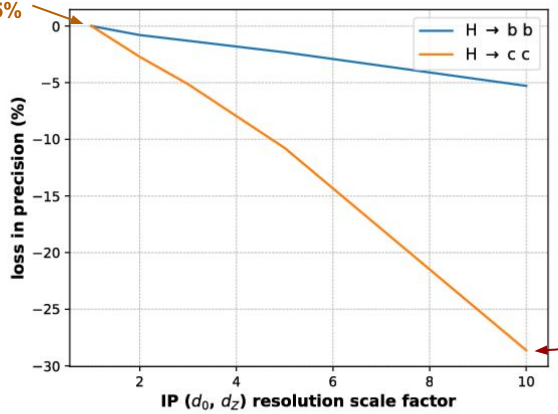


Track impact parameter resolution and vertexing

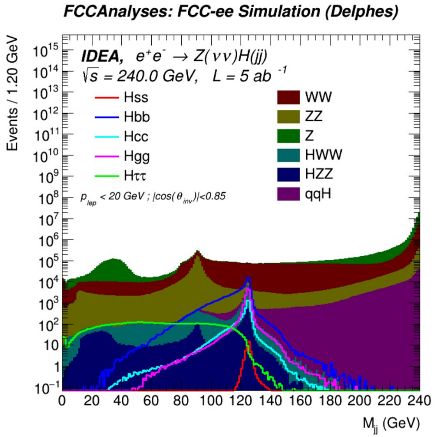
Sciandra, Rohrig

- BR(H→jj) jj = **bb**, **cc** precision rely on excellent displaced track reconstruction
- Z(ll - vv - jj)H(jj)
  - sensitivity driven by Z(vv)H so far
    - large “jet” background from WW, ZZ, Z

nominal performance: δμ(Hcc) = 2.05%



pessimistic performance: δμ(Hcc) = 2.64%



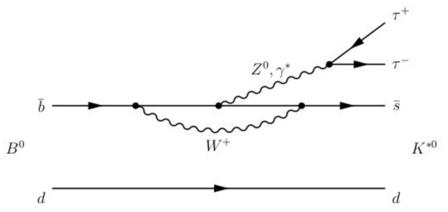
nominal expected precision (%) in vvH channel

$H\to b\bar{b}$	$H\to c\bar{c}$	$H\to s\bar{s}$	$H\to gg$
0.15 %	**1.3 %**	**85 %**	**0.65 %**

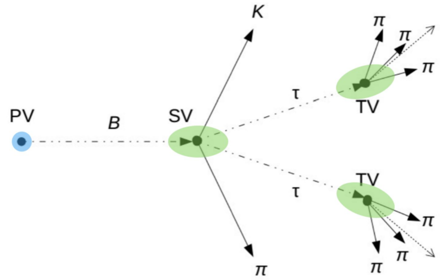
worse IP resolution impact **H→cc** vs **H→bb** due to smaller displacement and smaller S/B

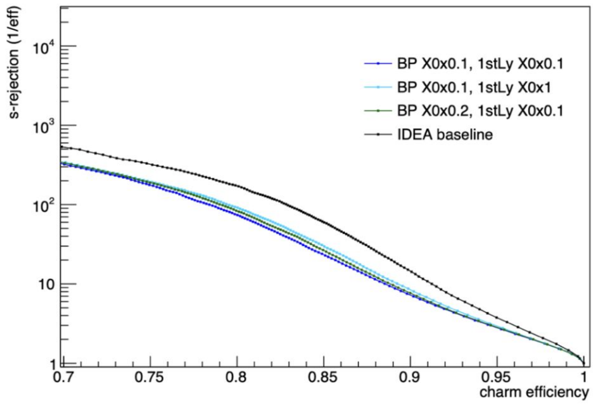
Track impact parameter resolution and vertexing

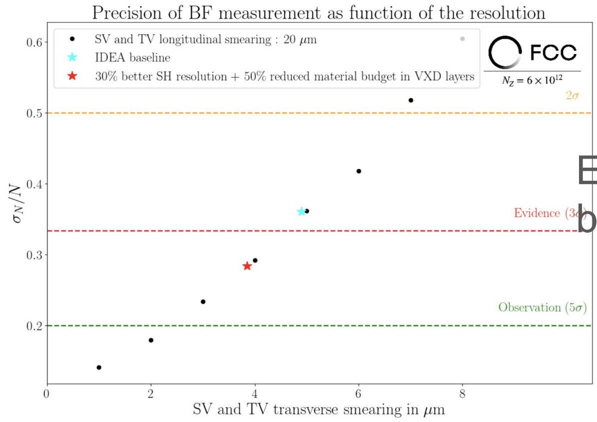
Sciandra, Rohrig



- B → K*$\boldsymbol{\tau}$ $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ important channel to study **LFU** in **b→s transitions**
  - focusing on 3-prong $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ decays
- very rich signature with :
  - 8 visible particles (1K, 7π)
  - 1 secondary vertex and tertiary vertices
- very complex analysis: many **backgrounds** and **combinatorics**
- B → K*$\boldsymbol{\tau}$ $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ sensitivity driven by **vertex resolution** to make maximal use of kinema constraints







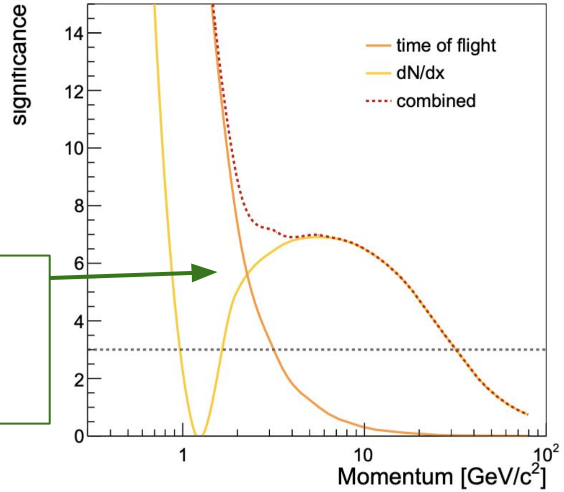
Eventually limited by beampipe material

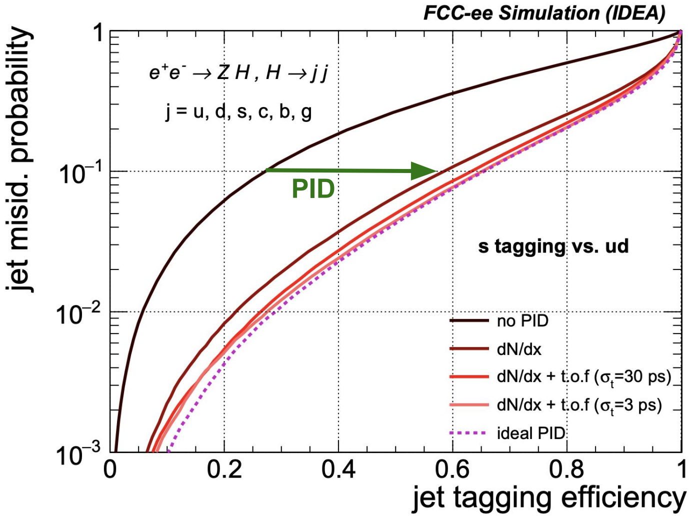
Charged hadron particle identification (K/π/p discrimination)

Zuo

- PID crucial ingredient of
  - flavor physics measurements: $B_s \rightarrow D_s K$, $B \rightarrow K^* \nu \nu$, $B_s \rightarrow \varphi \nu \nu$ …
  - **strange quark** jet identification ($H \rightarrow ss$, V_{ts}, V_{cs}, $H \rightarrow bs$, FCNCs ..)
  - e/π separation at level of 10^{-5} required for $\tau \rightarrow e$ (calorimetry)
- Toolbox:
  - High momentum dE/dx (**dN/dx**) - Cherenkov detectors (**RICH**)
  - Low momentum: **Time of flight** (what about t0?)

ToF + dNdx/Cherekov = PID for p < 30 GeV





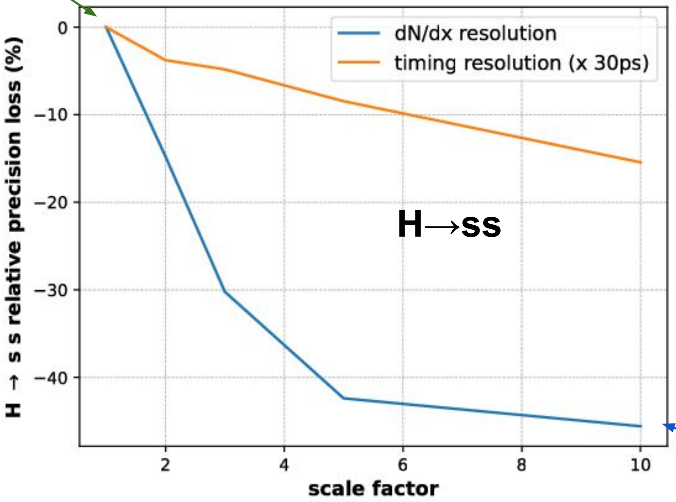
Charged hadron particle identification (K/π/p discrimination)

Zuo

expected precision on BR(H→ss) ~100%
with 10 ab^{-1} (only using ννH channel)

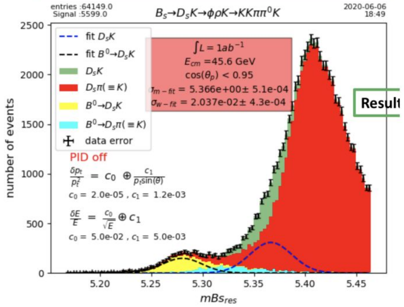
PID performance: **dN/dx > timing** resolution

nominal performance:
δμ(Hss) = 100%



degraded dN/dx resolution:
δμ(Hss) = 140%

Very good ECAL, no PID

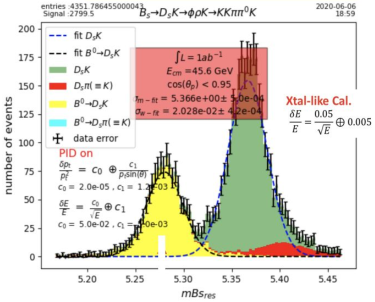


$B_s \to D_s K$

PID

removes
$B_s \to D_s\, \pi$
background

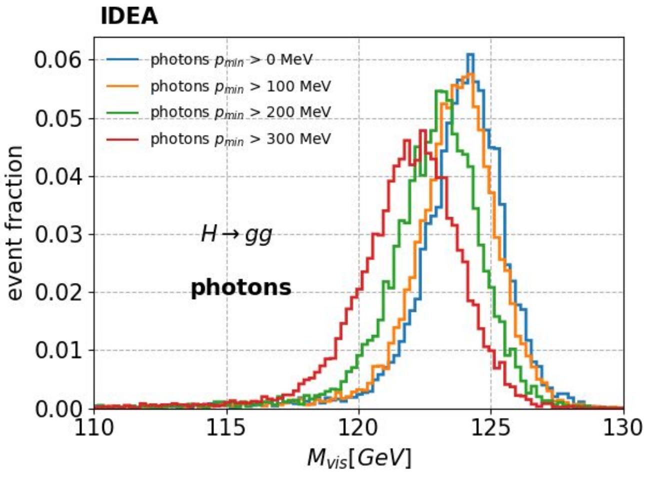
With "standard" PID



ECAL : electron/photon reconstruction

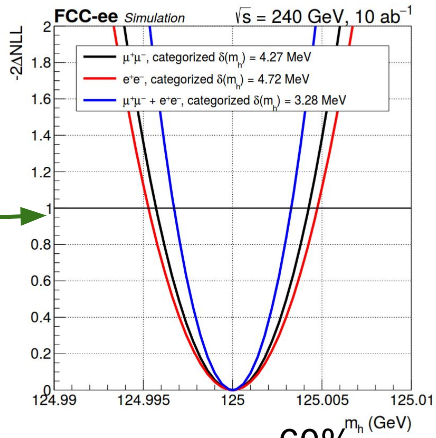
Tully

- many flavor physics benchmarks: $B_s \rightarrow D_s$ K, $B_0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$, $B_s \rightarrow K^* \tau \tau$ ..
- put stringent requirements on ECAL performance, both **resolution** and **granularity**:
  - **soft π^0** ECAL **resolution is a must** (e.g crystal) AND **low X_0 material in front**
  - for **boosted π^0 granularity** required (τ decays)
- High momentum prompt photon H→ γγ , ALPs
- ECAL granularity resolution needed for efficient brem recovery (and low X_0 tracker)



Low energy photons content from π^0 (in particular for H→ gg)

Z(ee) channel improves m_H precision

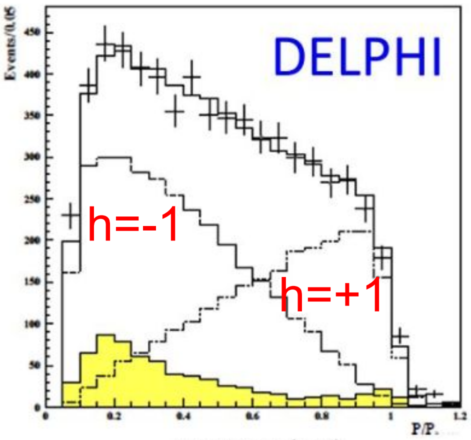


ECAL granularity and resolution needed for efficient brem recovery → 60% improvement vs standalone tracking

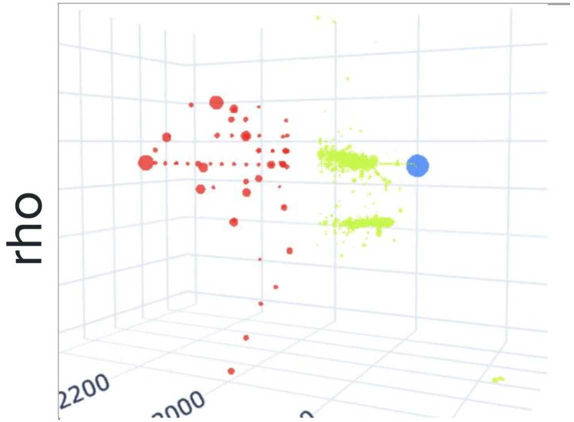
ECAL/HCAL : ρ vs. $\pi^{\pm}$

Garcia, Chrzaszcz

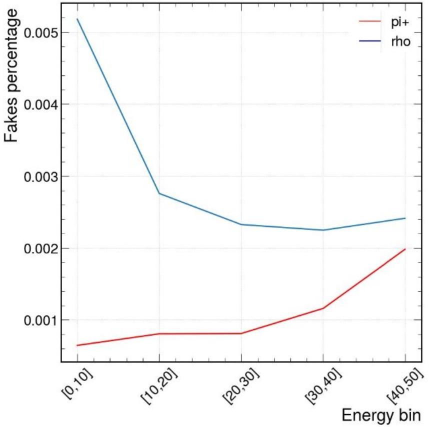
- **Tau polarisation** measurement relies (partly) in
  - measuring **pion energy spectrum** $\tau^{\pm} \to \nu\, \pi^{\pm}$
  - modelling $\rho^{\pm} \to \nu\, \pi^{\pm} \pi^{0}(\gamma\gamma)$ contamination in $\pi^{\pm}$ the sample
    - in particular dominant systematics (at LEP) **γ-ID** and **fake γ modeling** in MC



J-C. Brient (LLR)



- pure signal $\pi^{\pm}$ sample with **low ρ contamination** (and correspondingly low systematics) crucial
- **highly granular calorimetry**
  - what about DR?



Mistag rate at 99% efficiency for pi+ (red), rho (blue)
Fakes percentage < 1% !

Jet resolution and particle-flow

Elvira

Consider ee → ZH → νν j j → visible energy/mass

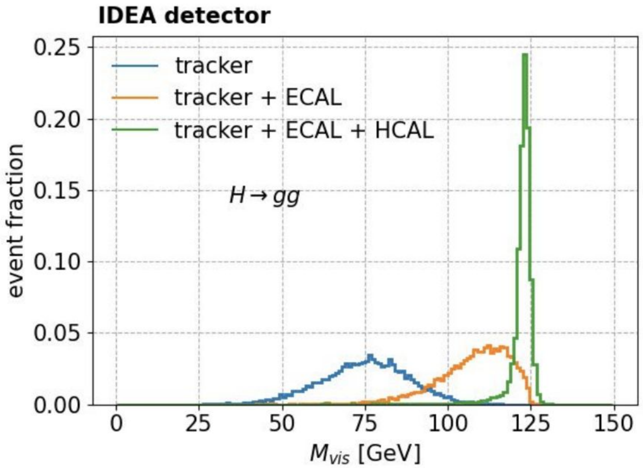
$$\sigma^2(E_{\mathrm{vis}}) = \sum_{i\in \mathrm{tr}} \sigma^2_{\mathrm{tr}}(E^{(i)}_{\mathrm{tr}}) + \sum_{i\in\gamma} \sigma^2_{\mathrm{ecal}}(E^{(i)}_{\gamma}) + \sum_{i\in \mathrm{nh}} \sigma^2_{\mathrm{hcal}}(E^{(i)}_{\mathrm{nh}})$$

65% 25% 10%

25% 10%

$$\sigma^2(E_{\mathrm{vis}}) = (f_\gamma S^2_{\mathrm{ecal}} + f_{\mathrm{nh}} S^2_{\mathrm{hcal}}) E_{\mathrm{vis}}$$

Resolution [GeV]	Crystal Cu/Brass (CMS)	LAr TileCal (ATLAS)	Dual Readout	Dual Readout +Crystal
S_{ECAL}	5%	10%	10%	5%
S_{HCAL}	100%	50%	30%	30%
σ_{ECAL}	0.3 GeV	0.6 GeV	0.6 GeV	0.3 GeV
σ_{HCAL}	3.7 GeV	1.8 GeV	1.1 GeV	1.1 GeV
σ	3.7 GeV	1.9 GeV	1.2 GeV	1.1 GeV



with a **perfect Particle-flow** algorithm:

- jet energy energy resolution is dominated by **neutral hadron (HCAL) resolution**

with a **realistic Particle-flow** algorithm:

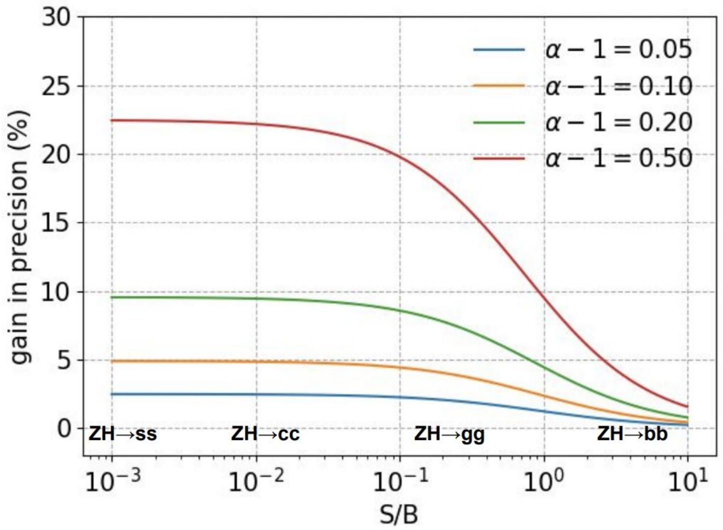
- granularity and thresholds matter

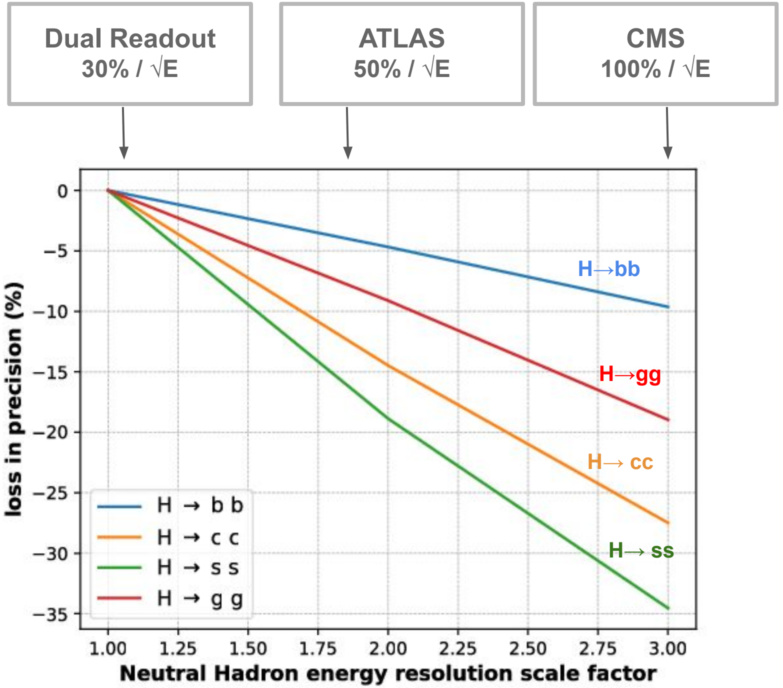
HCAL and jets -- Higgs hadronic final states

Elvira

Largest gain from JER expected for S/B << 1:

If relative improvement **α**, expect √**α** increase in precision

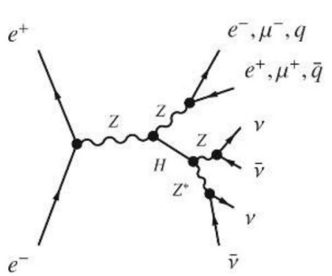




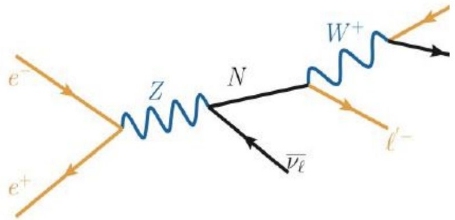
Observe less degradation than expected, studies will have to be repeated with full simulation

HCAL and jets

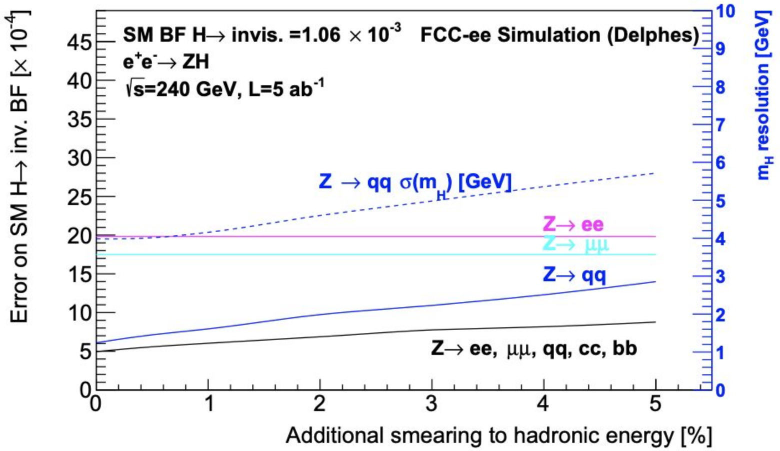
Skinnari



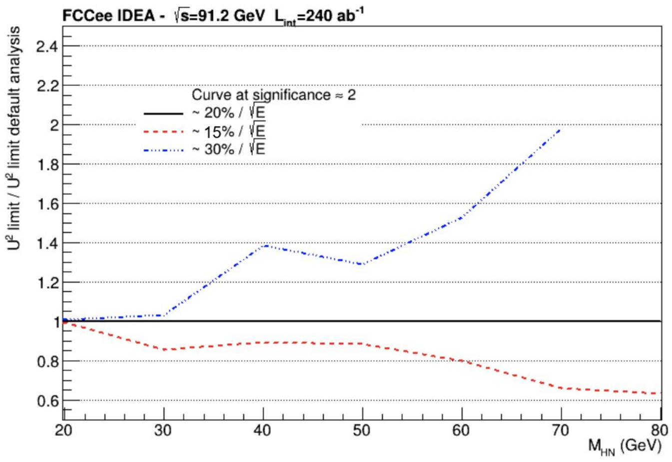
H→ invisible



HNLs → μqq prompt final state
reconstruct visible mass



sizable impact of JER on Z→qq channel
offset by Z→ll channel at large smearings



sizable impact of JER

Summary

- The FCC-ee will provide MANY clean events, given its large luminosity, but
  - high rates
  - complex MDI

- To fully exploit its physics potential:
  - precise alignment
  - small radius vertex detector for good IP resolution
  - low material
  - precise and granular calorimetry
  - excellent ecal/hadronic calorimetry

Backup

FCC-ee conditions

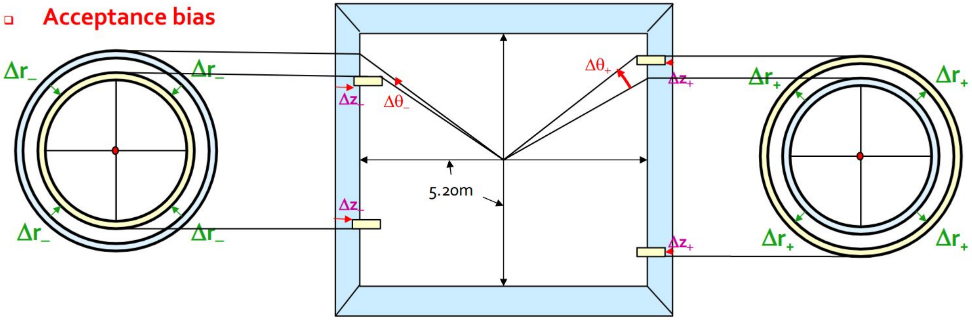
FCC-ee parameters		Z	WW	ZH	ttbar
√s	GeV	88 - 94	157.2 - 162.5	240	350-365
Inst. Lumi / IP	10^{34} cm^2 s^{-1}	182	19.4	7.3	1.33
Integrated lumi / 4IP	ab^{-1} / yr	87	9.3	3.5	0.65
N bunches/beam	-	10 000	880	248	36
bunch spacing	ns	30	340	1 200	8 400
L*	m	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
crossing angle	mrad	30	30	30	30
vertex size (x)	µm	5.96	14.7	9.87	27.3
vertex size (y)	nm	23.8	46.5	25.4	48.8
vertex size (z)	mm	0.4	0.97	0.65	1.33
vertex size (t)	ps	36.3	18.9	14.1	6.5
Beam energy spread	%	0.132	0.154	0.185	0.221

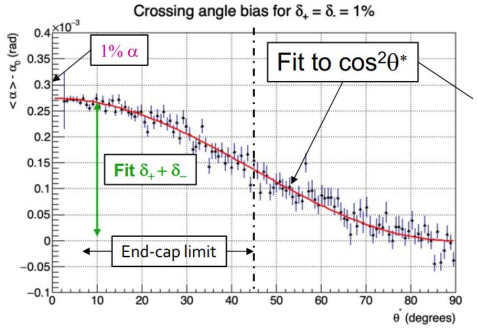
Luminosity/acceptance

see P. Janot (wed. tbc)

$$\Delta\theta_{\pm} = \delta_{\pm}\sin\theta_{\pm}\cos\theta_{\pm}\ with\ \delta_{\pm} = \left[\frac{\Delta r_{\pm}}{r_{\pm}} - \frac{\Delta z_{\pm}}{z_{\pm}}\right]$$

- Acceptance bias

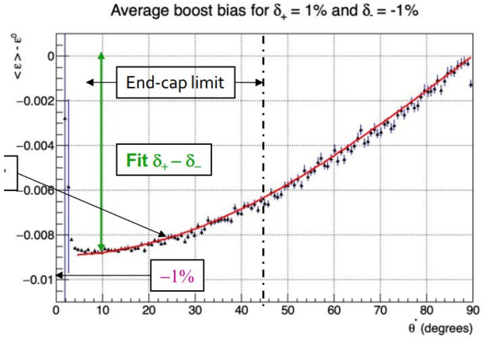




$$\Delta\alpha(\theta^*) \approx \frac{\alpha}{2}\cos^2\theta^* \times (\delta_+ + \delta_-)$$

measuring outgoing 4-momenta of photons

- energy/momentum conservation, allows:
  - **solve** for the crossing-angle **α** and the beam energy asymmetry **ε** on an **event-by-event** basis
  - extract potential bias from the known dependency of **α** and **ε** with the bias



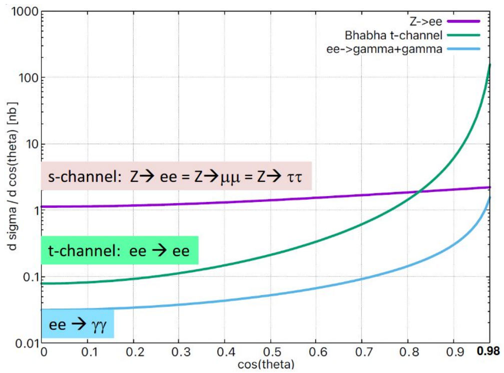
can measure av. radius and z to **Δr ~ 2 μm**, **Δz ~ 10 μm**
→ **x10 better than needed to match stat. Precision**
(assuming **0.5 mm position resolution** for photons)

$$\Delta\varepsilon(\theta^*) \approx -\frac{\cos\theta^*}{2} \times (\delta_+ - \delta_-)$$

This in-situ calibration technique could be used to determine lumiCal acceptance
(with low angle Bhabha, 1.6 μm tolerance needed, for 10^{-4} lumi meas.)

Luminosity/acceptance

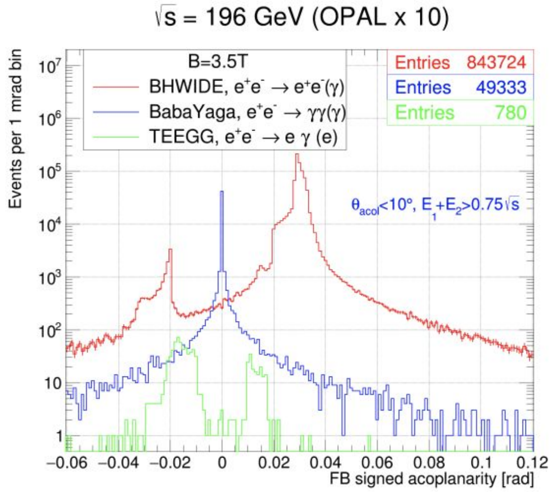
Blondel, Dam, Piccinini, Wilson



- Precise knowledge of the **geometrical acceptance** required by
  - R^Z_ℓ measurement (as limiting systematics)
  - absolute luminosity measurement at Z pole, required by
    - peak Z cross section (σ_0)

- At LEP, via Bhabha scattering at low angle, here we require 10^{-5} precision (for point-to-point), 10^{-4} being absolute target
  - un-matched by theoretical calculations
  - use **ee → ɣɣ** process as an alternative, rarer but cleaner

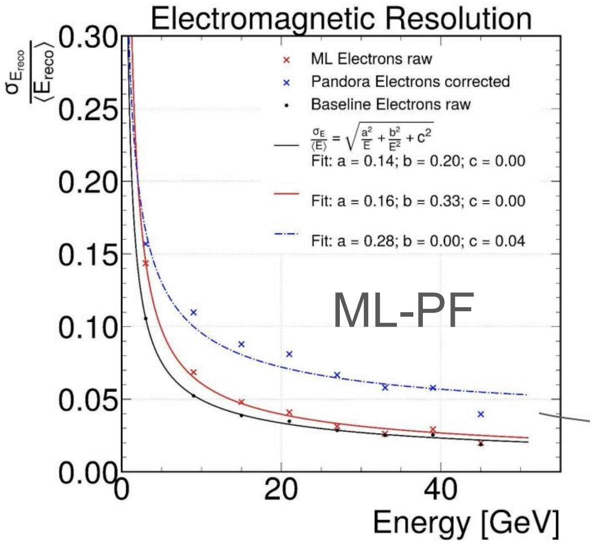
- To match stat. precision (2×10^{-5})
  - must know **$\Delta\theta_{min}$ ~ 10 μrad ~Δr ~ 30 μm**, **Δz ~ 80 μm** at θ = 20° and z = 2.6m
    - challenging design requirement !!

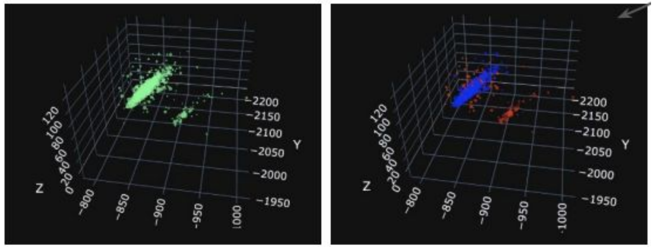


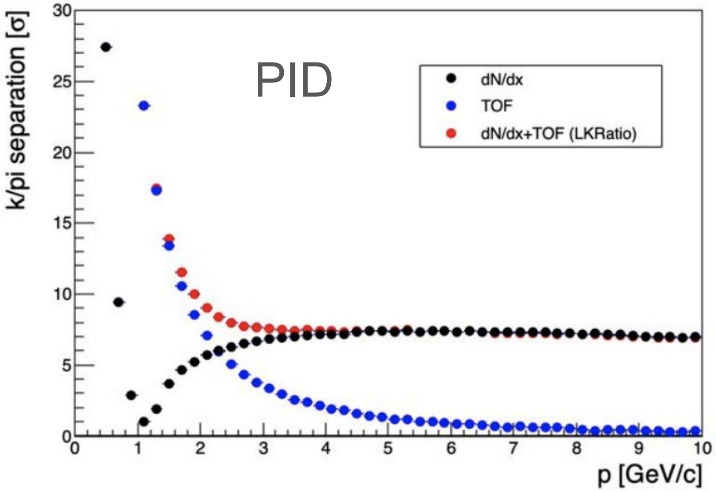
ee → ɣɣ **require excellent bhabha rejection: acoplanarity**

Reconstruction and ID

Coccaro, Garcia







Likelihood K/π discriminant

Luminosity/acceptance

Blondel, Dam, Piccinini, Wilson

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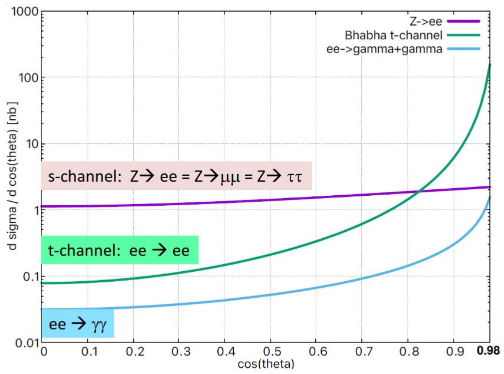
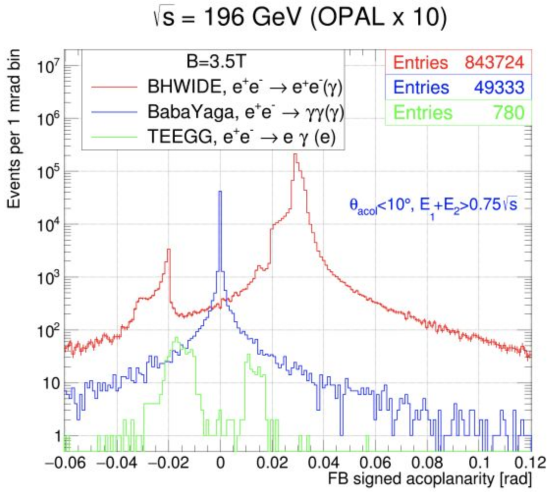
- At LEP, via Bhabha scattering at low angle, here we require 10^{-5} precision (for point-to-point), 10^{-4} being absolute target
  - un-matched by theoretical calculations
  - use **ee → γγ** process as an alternative, rarer but cleaner

- To match stat. precision ($2\text{x}10^{-5}$)
  - must know $\mathbf{\Delta\theta_{min} \sim 10\ \mu rad \sim \Delta r \sim 30\ \mu m}$, $\mathbf{\Delta z \sim 80\ \mu m}$ at $\theta = 20°$ and z = 2.6m
    - challenging design requirement !!



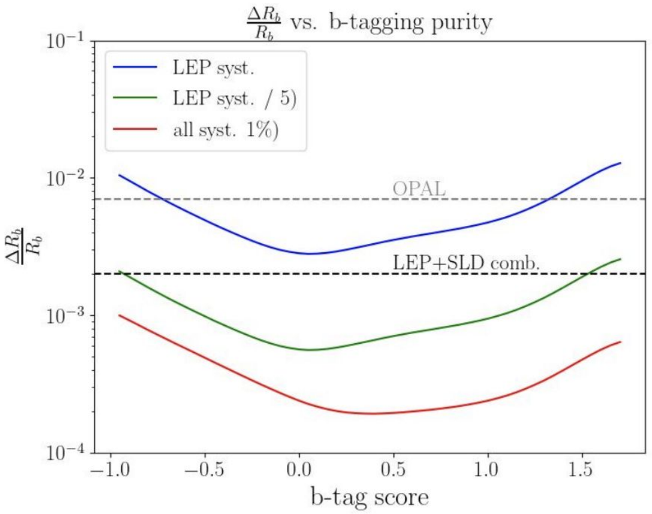


ee → γγ **require excellent bhabha rejection: acoplanarity**

Precision at the Z - Rb

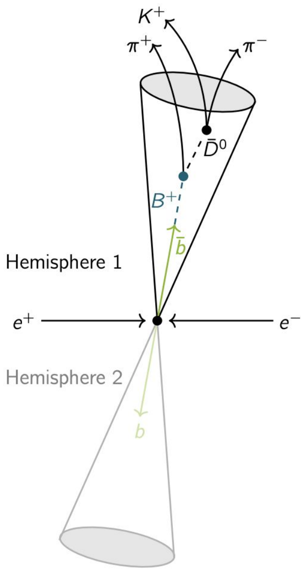
Double-tag method

inclusive



- syst. budget ~ correlation
- same hemisphere events dominate

exclusive



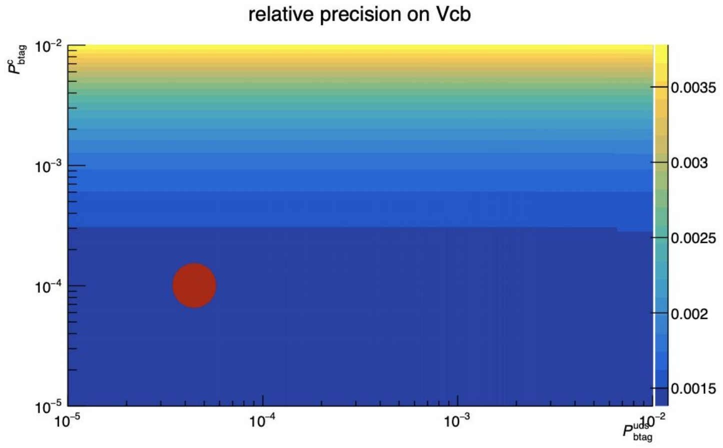
- syst. budget ~ correlation
- PV estimate dominates

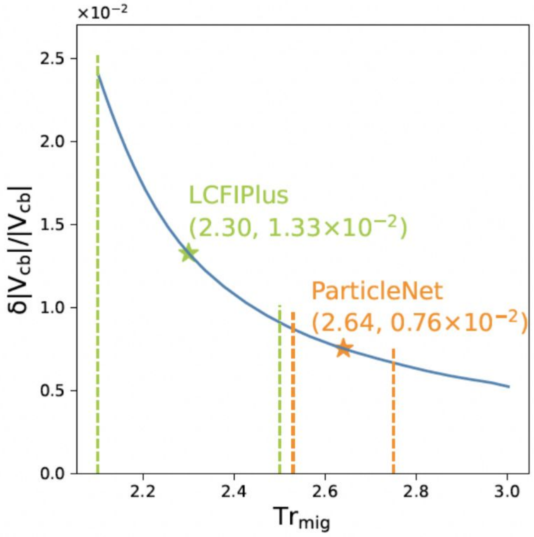
	Luminous region
Current syst. precision	$\sigma^{\text{tot.}}(R_b) = 6.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$
1 % syst. precision	$\sigma^{\text{tot.}}(R_b) = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$

< 10^{-4} seems to be within reach, but 1% control on correlation must be proven

V_{cb}

Monteil, Ruan





- V_{cb} could be measured with a precision 0.15%
- **10x improvement** w.r.t to current

		conservative	baseline	optimal
$\nu\nu Hc\bar{c}$	LCFIPlus	0.071	0.057	0.047
	ParticleNet	0.045	0.042	0.038
	$\frac{\text{LCFIPlus}}{\text{ParticleNet}}$	1.58	1.38	1.26
$\lvert V_{cb}\rvert$	LCFIPlus	0.0241	0.0133	0.0091
	ParticleNet	0.0086	0.0076	0.0067
	$\frac{\text{LCFIPlus}}{\text{ParticleNet}}$	2.80	1.75	1.36

assessing impact of tagging systematics

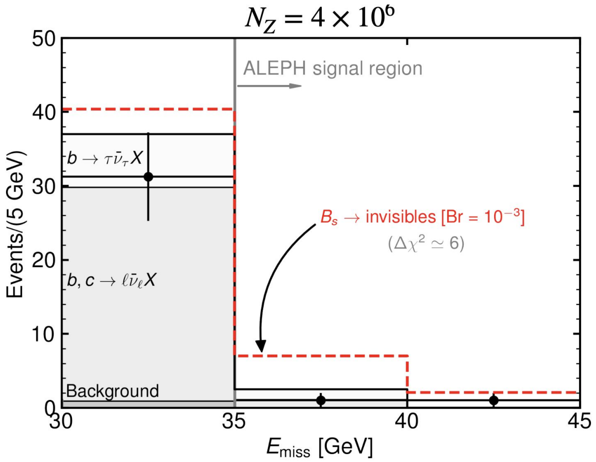
Flavor

Abenza, Aleksan, Kenzie, Perez

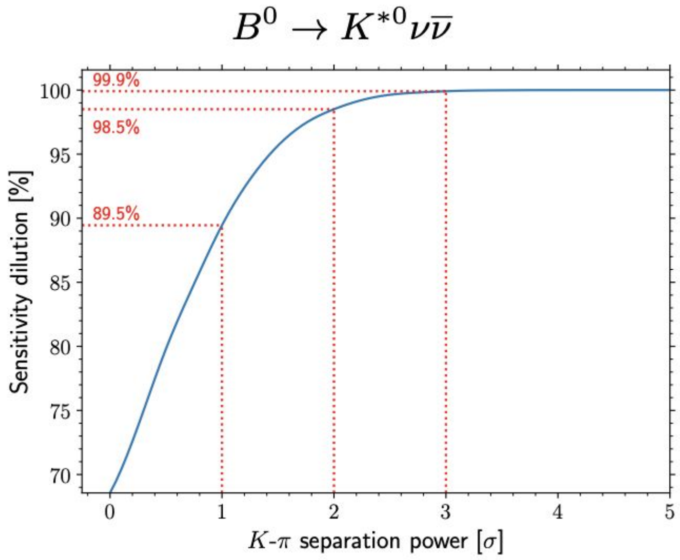
recast of LEP analysis

$$\mathrm{BR}(B_s \to \bar{\nu}\nu) < 6 \times 10^{-4}$$

Electron and Muon ID at low momenta
PID in general



Mode	N_S	N_B	ϵ^s	$\epsilon^{b\bar{b}}$	$\epsilon^{c\bar{c}}$	$\epsilon^{q\bar{q}}$	S/B	$\sqrt{S+B}/S$
$B^0 \to K^{*0}\nu\bar{\nu}$	231 K	1.27 M	3.7%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-7})$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$	0.17	0.53%
$B_s^0 \to \phi\nu\bar{\nu}$	61 K	0.48 M	7.4%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-7})$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$	0.13	1.20%



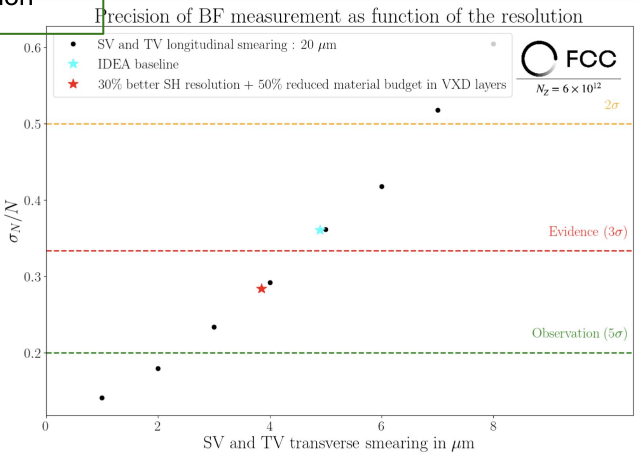
PID, PID, PID …

More flavour ..

Coccaro, Miralles, Perez

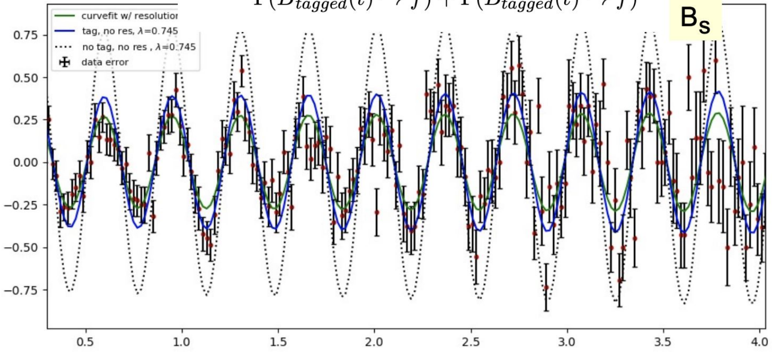
5σ observation with **2 μm** vertex resolution

$B^0 \to K^{*0}\tau\tau$



$B_s \to \phi\, K_s \to\ K\, K\, \pi\, \pi$

$$\mathcal{A}s = \frac{\Gamma(\overline{B}_{tagged}(t) \to f) - \Gamma(B_{tagged}(t) \to f)}{\Gamma(\overline{B}_{tagged}(t) \to f) + \Gamma(B_{tagged}(t) \to f)}$$



$\Phi_{CKM}\ (B_s) = \pi\ + 2\ \alpha_{ds}$

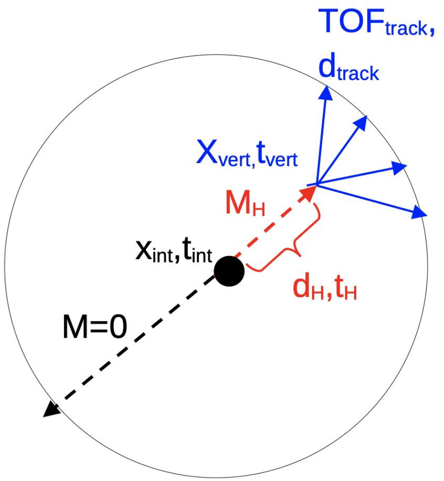
- minimisation of material budget
- beam pipe eventually becomes the asymptotic limitation

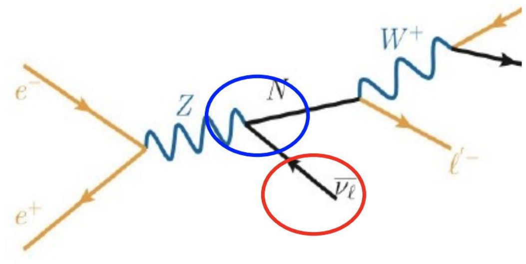
A good reconstruction of Ks decays up to large flight distance

- hence a large tracking volume
- excellent mass and vertex resolutions
- light tracker and highly performant vertex detector
- PID crucial for the Bs

Mass with time-of-flight

Polesello, Valle

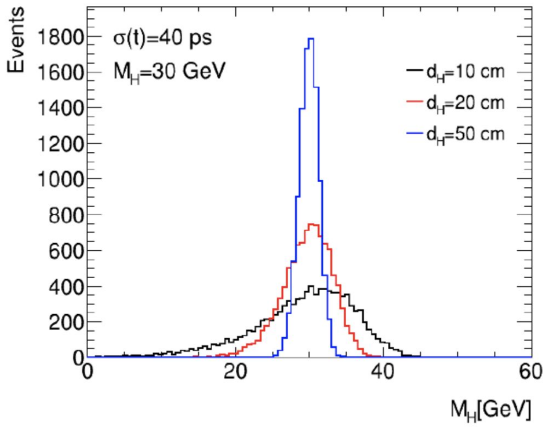




$$p_H = \frac{\sqrt{(E_{CM}^2 - (M_H + M)^2)(E_{CM}^2 - (M_H - M)^2)}}{2E_{CM}}$$

$$p_H = M_H \gamma \beta$$

$$\beta = d_H / t_H / c,$$



- For a timing layer with σ(t) a few tens of ps, mass resolution at percent level for long enough path and high enough mass
- Timing resolution dominated by unknown time of primary vertex

Reducing the Systematic Uncertainties

Eysermans

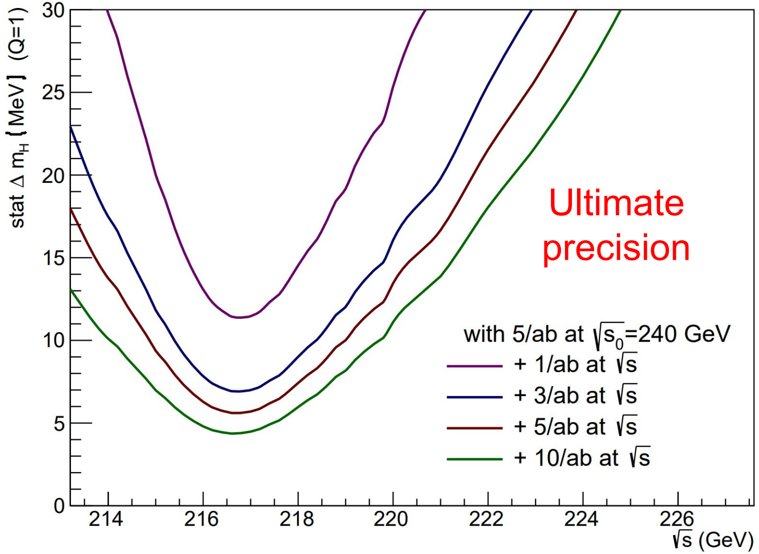
Construct the cross-section ratio using √s = 217 and 240 GeV

$$R = \frac{\sigma_{ZH} \times \mathcal{B}(Z \to f\bar{f}) \times \mathcal{B}(H \to X\bar{X})|_{\sqrt{s}=217\,\text{GeV}}}{\sigma_{ZH} \times \mathcal{B}(Z \to f\bar{f}) \times \mathcal{B}(H \to X\bar{X})|_{\sqrt{s}=240\,\text{GeV}}} = \frac{\sigma_{ZH}(\sqrt{s} = 217\,\text{GeV})}{\sigma_{ZH}(\sqrt{s} = 240\,\text{GeV})}$$

→ **Experimental and theory uncertainties cancel mostly**

→ Sensitivity reached ~ 5 MeV

Run config	Uncertainty (MeV)
5 ab^{-1} @ 217, 5 ab^{-1} @ 240	5 MeV
10 ab^{-1} @ 240 GeV	3 MeV



Can provide independent measurement of Higgs mass w.r.t. recoil mass method

But need to perform the “real” analysis for realistic numbers