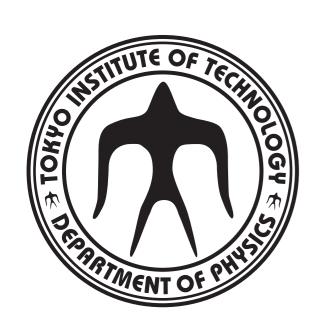
SM Higgs at the LHeC

Masahiro Tanaka Tokyo Institute of Technology On behalf of the LHeC/FCC he group



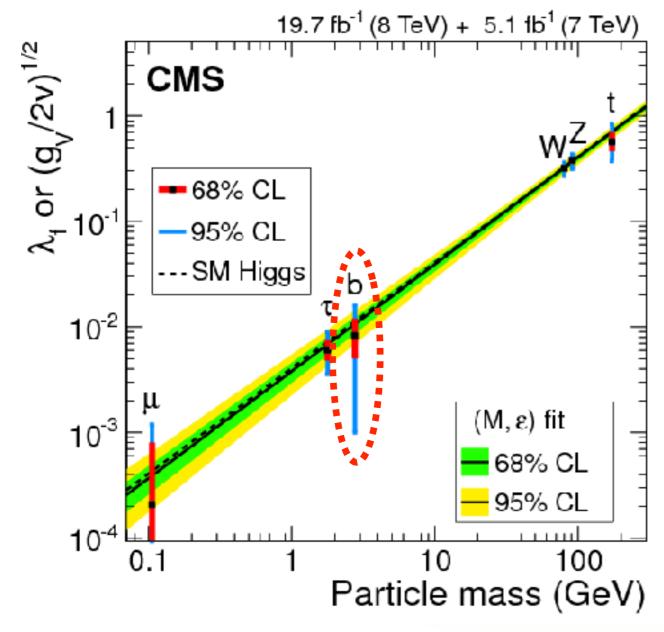
5 April 2017

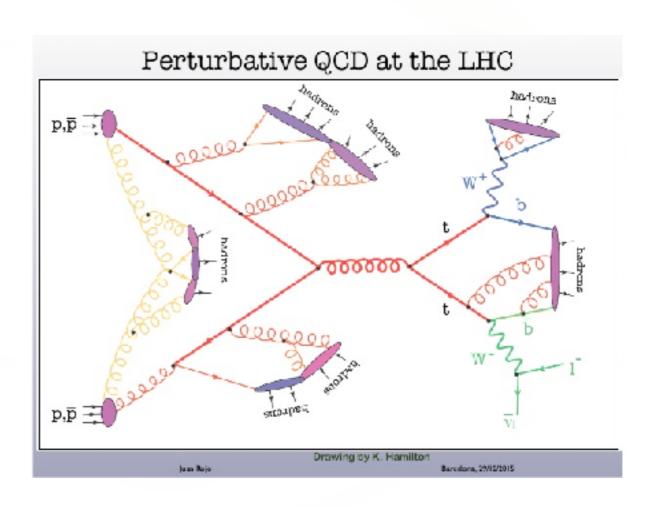


DIS2017 @University of Birmingham

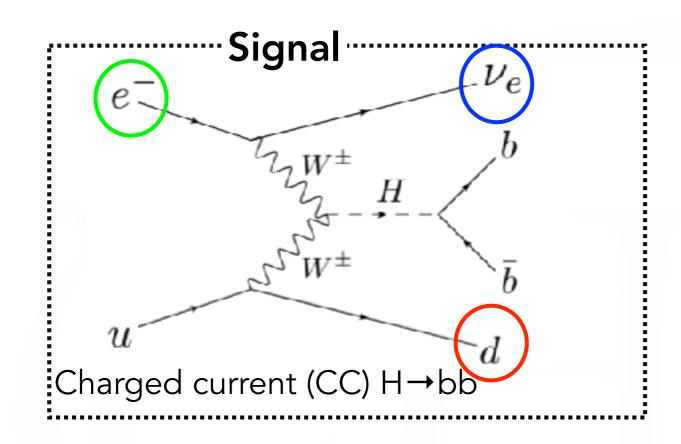
Higgs studies at LHC

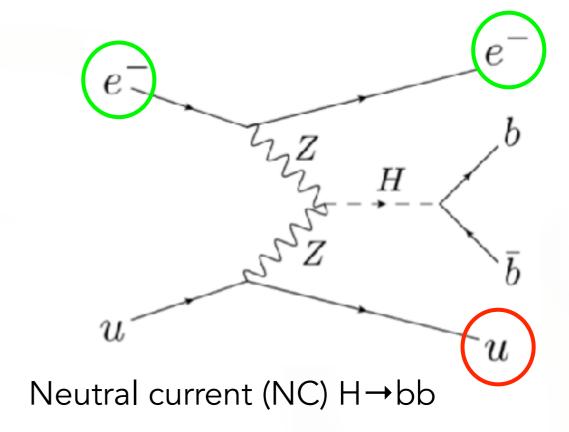
- Higgs boson was discovered by ATLAS and CMS in 2012.
- →Next step is measuring each decay channel more precisely to prove linearity between coupling constant and the mass of each particle.





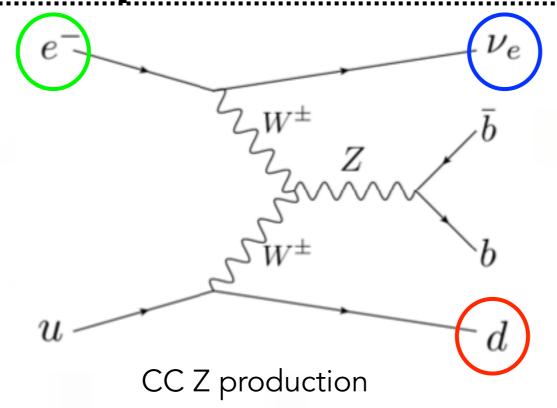
- H→bb channel is challenging due to large number of QCD bkg.
- · Electron-proton collider could be an alternative approach.

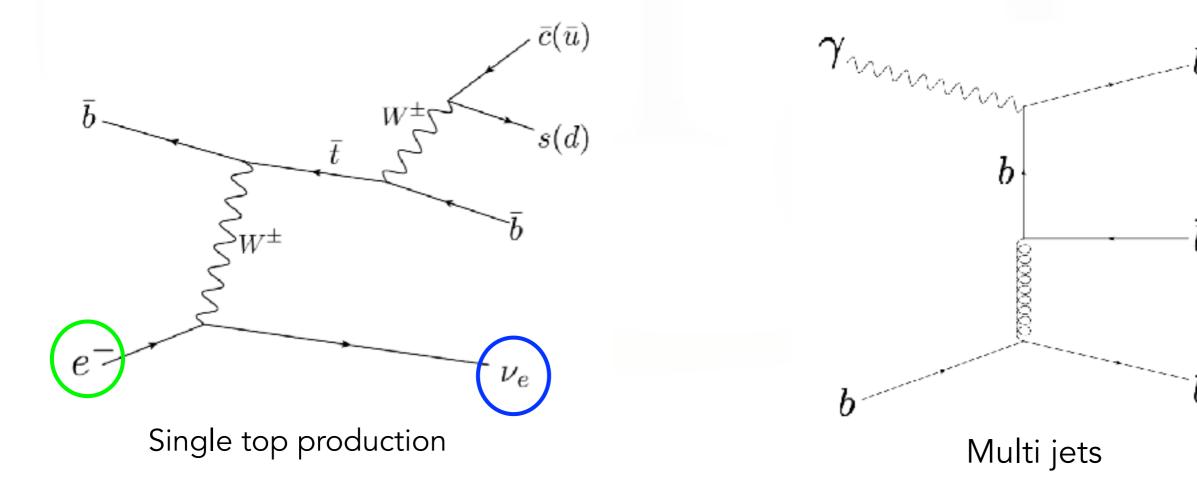




- Cross section of CC: $H\rightarrow bb$ is 4-5 times larger than NC: $H\rightarrow bb$.
- SM DIS background is lower in CC than NC.
- 'Clean' events with fewer hadron background than pp collider.
- No pileup. (One collision per one crossing.)
- Advantage for H→bb (cc) study using Deep Inelastic Scattering events.

Typical background processes





Ep Higgs in simulation

MadGraph/MadEvent

Parton level event generation

Calculation of cross section

Generator setup

- For LHeC 7 TeV proton & 60 GeV electron.
- Electron polarisation is -80%.



Pythia (modified for ep)

Fragmentation

Hadronization



Delphes

Detector simulation

Detector setup

 Reasonable setups for our own LHeC considering current on-going experiment like ATLAS or CMS.



H→bb and H→cc event selection

Both cut based and BDT based analyses are pursued using LHeC analysis strategies so far.

b-tag performance (cut based)

- b-jet: 75%
- c-jet mis-tagging rate: 5%
- Light-jet mis-tagging rate: 1%

LHeC cut based study: Event selection for H→bb (1)

Primary cut

$$N_{Jet} (p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}) \ge 3$$

$$N_{Bjet} (p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}) \ge 2$$

$$Q_h^2 > 500 \,\text{GeV}^2, \ y_h < 0.9$$

$$Q_h^2 = \frac{(\sum_{hadron} p_x)^2 + (\sum_{hadron} p_y)^2}{1 - y_h}$$

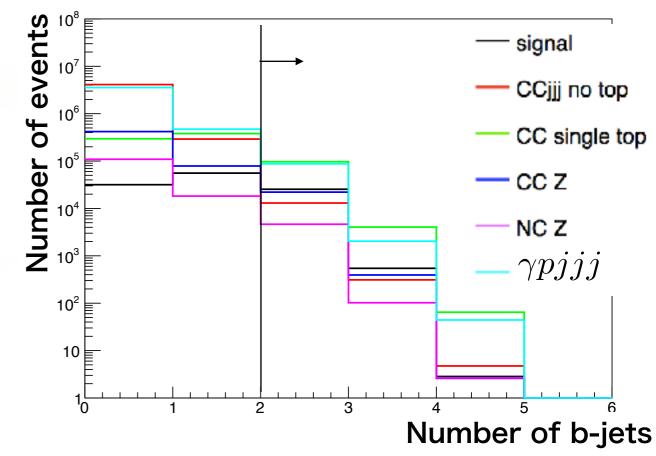
$$y_h = \frac{\sum_{hadron} (E - p_z)}{E_e}$$

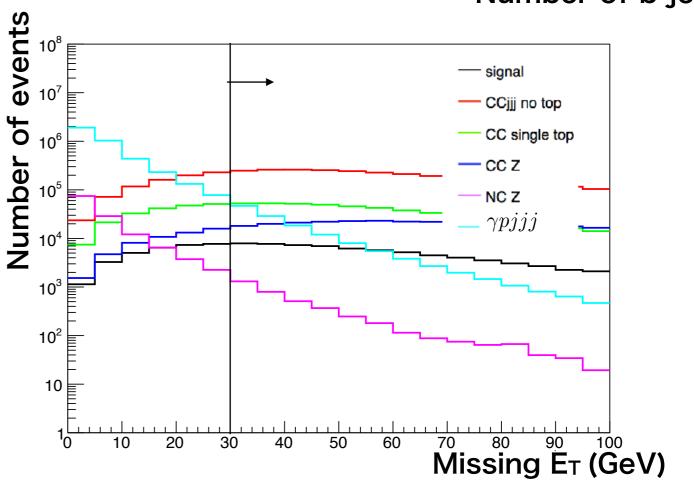
NC DIS event rejection

$$E_{miss}^T > 30 \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

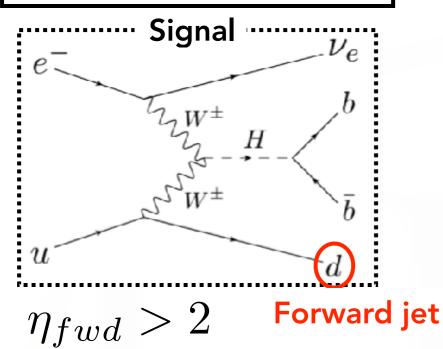
$$N_{electron} = 0$$

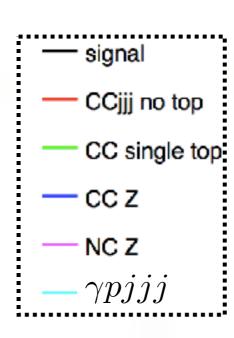
$$\Delta \phi_{b,MET} > 0.2$$

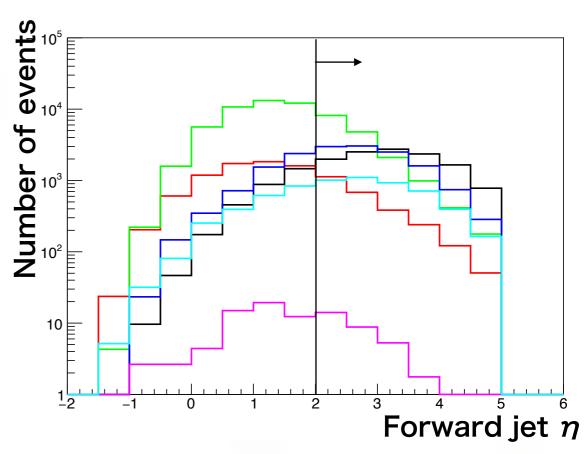




Forward jet tagging



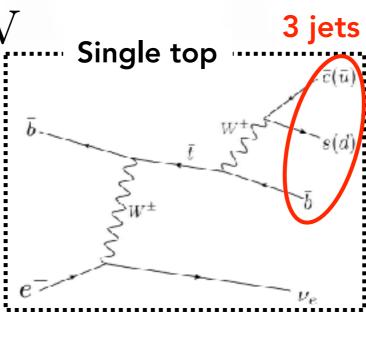


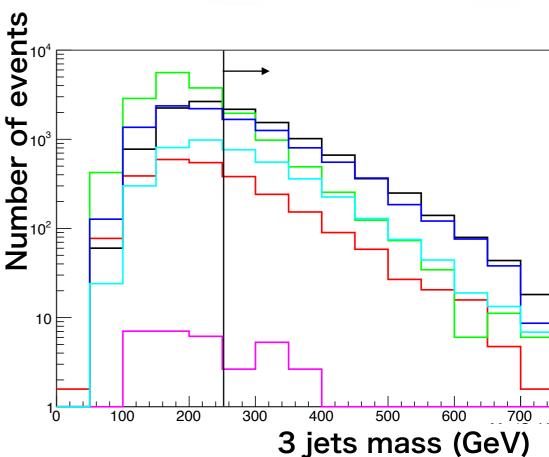


Single top rejection

 $M_{jjj,top} > 250 \text{ GeV}$

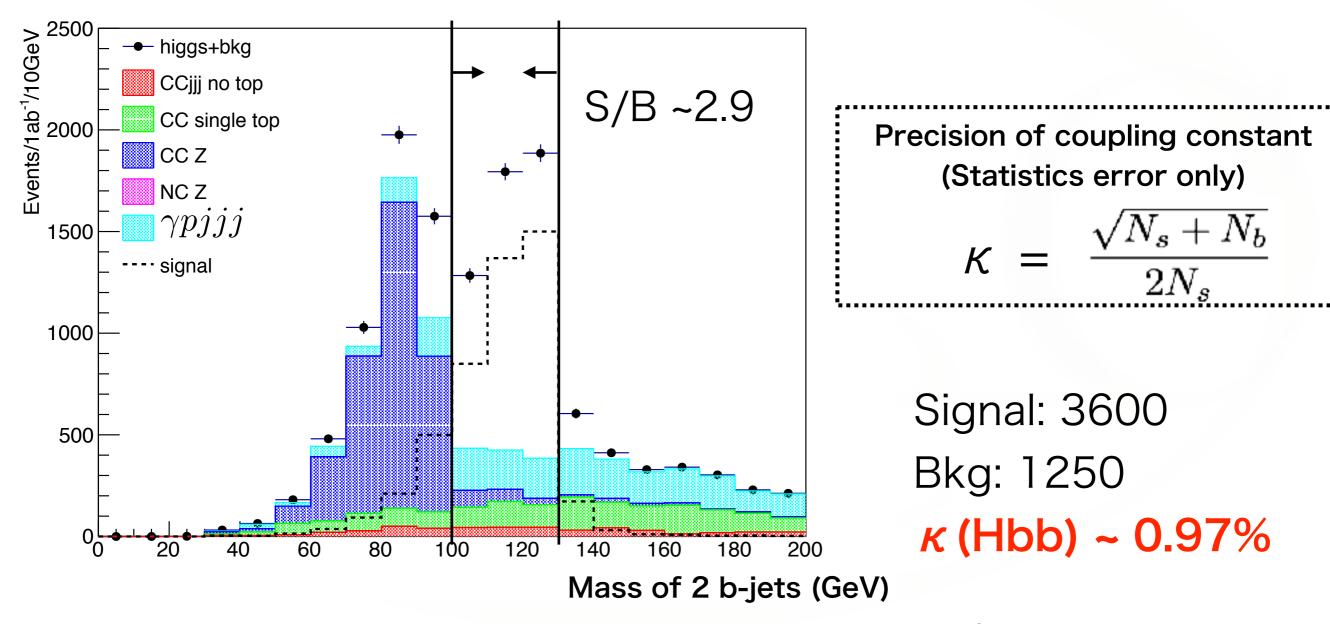
 $M_{jj,W} > 130 \text{ GeV}$





Cut based results: H→bb at LHeC

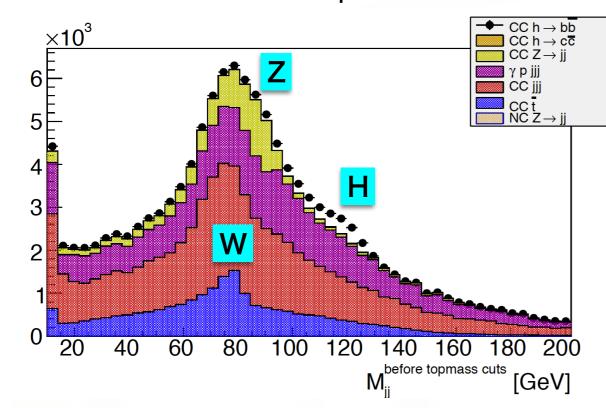
- Assumed 1000 fb⁻¹ of statistics. (~10 years running for LHeC.)
- Veto efficiency of 90% for photo-production background is assumed, using forward electron tagging.



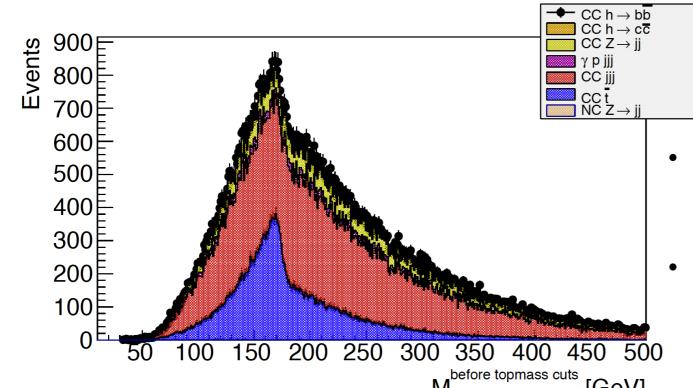
 Note: In previous presentations we considered twice number of background for coupling error over-conservatively.

HFL tagged BDT based analysis

 Focus on vertex resolution for experimental Tevatron like HFL tagging and the choice R parameter of anti-kt algorithm



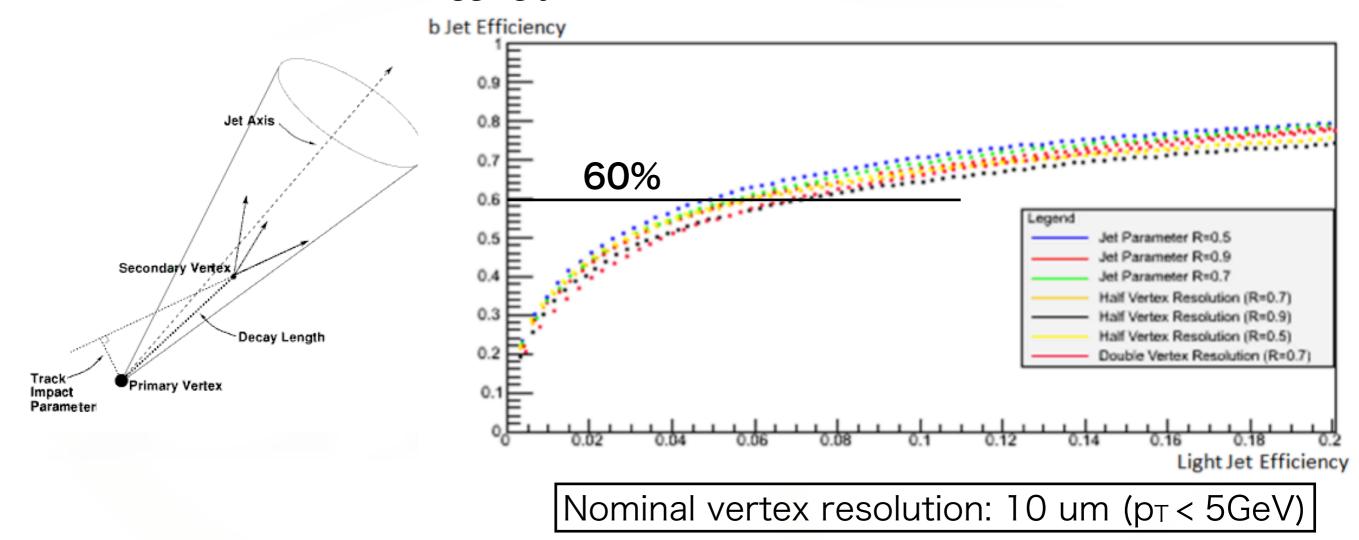
- Invariant Di-jet Mass using 2 lowest eta un-tagged jets.
- 100% photo production background.
- No anti top cut.



- Invariant Mass of 3 highest p_T
 un-tagged jets.
- 10% photo production background.

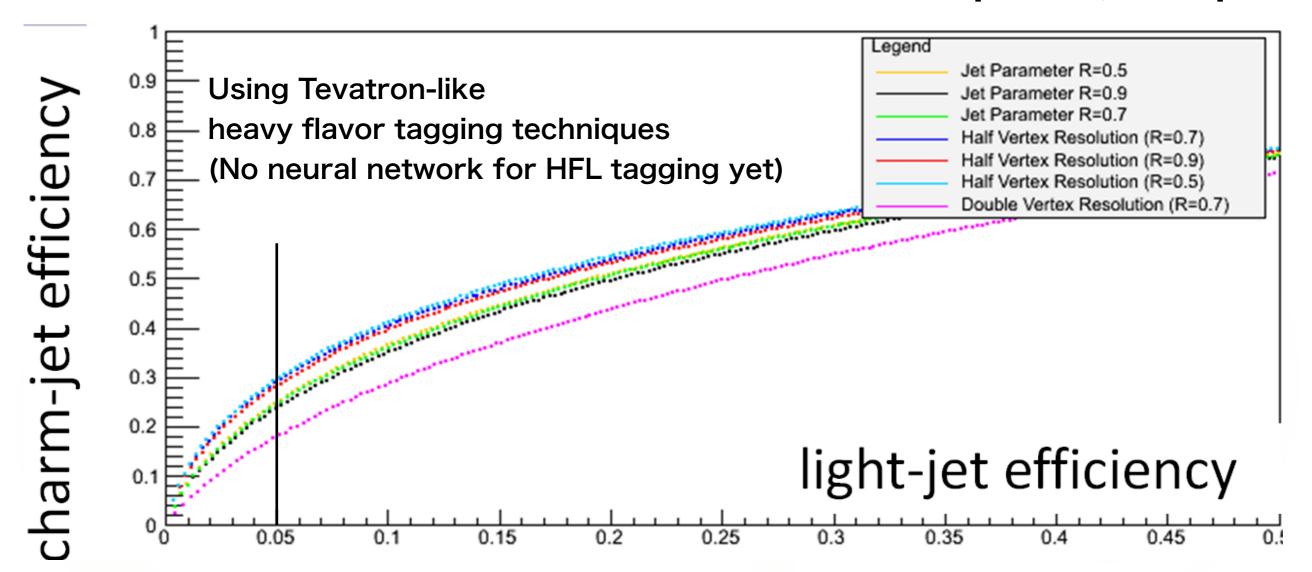
U Klein and D Hampson (Liverpool)

Using Tevatron-like heavy flavor tagging techniques (No neural network for HFL tagging yet)

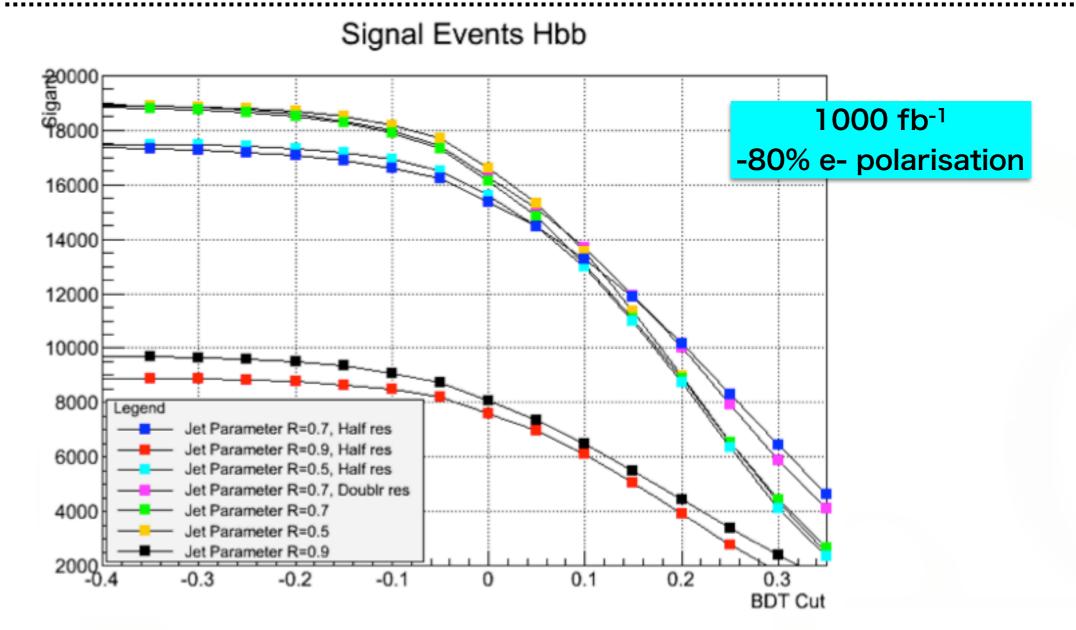


- 60% of b-tag efficiency with higher contamination of light jet (~5%).
- Smaller R parameter or half vertex resolution can reduce light jet contamination.

U Klein and D Hampson (Liverpool)



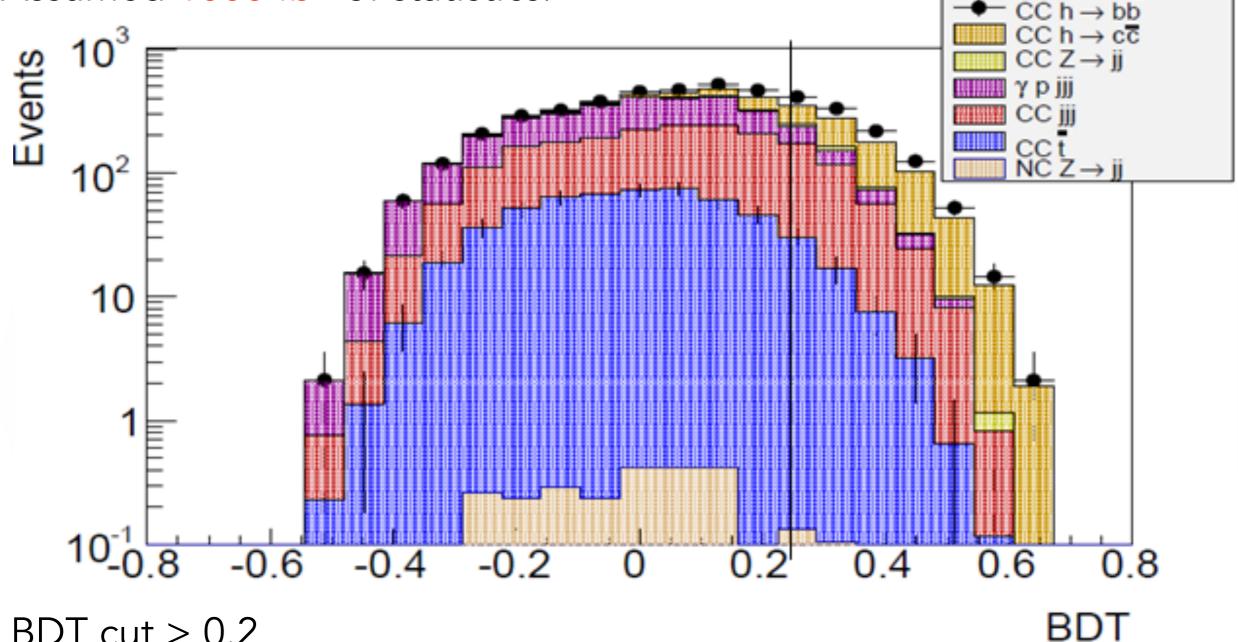
- Significant improvement in charm jet tagging efficiency from 23-24% for a R = 0.9 to 30% using R = 0.5 anti-kt jets and half nominal vertex resolution at light jet tagging efficiency 5%.
- · Charm tagging is very sensitive to vertex resolution.
 - → double resolution set-up (in pink) clearly disfavoured.



- Using BDT, we can get \sim 5 times more signal events than cut based analysis.
- All backgrounds assumed to be same as for the cut based analysis for about 15,000 H→bb events
- → We get κ(Hbb) ~0.6% instead of ~0.97% (cut based), results are consistent. Conservative result since light jet contamination is factor 10 worse than ATLAS b-tagging performance.

U Klein and D Hampson (Liverpool)

Assumed 1000 fb⁻¹ of statistics.



BDT cut > 0.2

Hcc signal events: 474

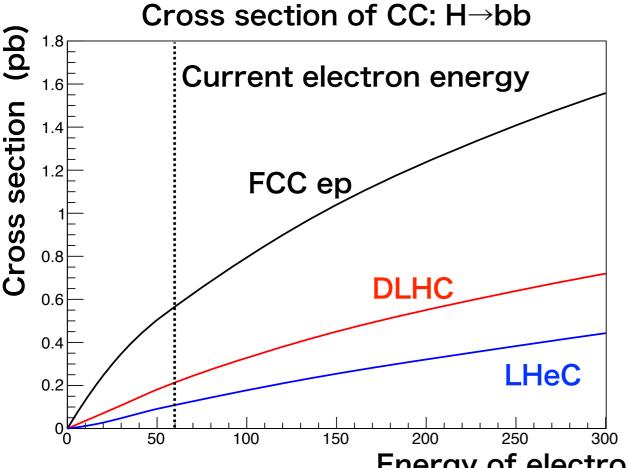
 $S/\sqrt{S+B} = 12.8$

 $\rightarrow \kappa(Hcc) = 4\% \text{ for } 1000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Clear potential to access the Higgs to charm decay channel.

Coupling constant measurement at future ep colliders

- Assume a 60 GeV polarized electron beam and 1000 fb⁻¹ (~10 years running)
- Expected number of signal events and error of coupling constant from BDT results.
- Background assumed to be known to ~2%



U Klein (Liverpool)

Expected number of signal events $(E_e = 60 \text{ GeV})$

FCC ep (~85,000 H→bb events)

DLHC (~35,000 H→bb events)

LHeC (~15,000 H→bb events)

Energy of electron (GeV)

		LHeC	DLHC	FCC ep
		$(E_p = 7 \text{ TeV})$	(E _p = 14 TeV	(E _p = 50 TeV
		√s ~1.3 TeV)	√s ~1.8 TeV)	√s ~ 3.5 TeV)
κ (Hbb)	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
κ (Нсс)	4%	2.8%	1.8%

- SM Higgs measurement at future e-p colliders.
- Plan to make ERL. (**E**nergy **R**ecovery **L**inac) (Electron energy is 60 GeV at current plan.)
- · Precision of coupling constants are estimated to be
 - · Hbb: 0.5%
 - Hcc: 4% assuming 1 ab⁻¹ at LHeC. (Statistics error only.)
 - → Big potential for measurements of Higgs coupling.
- Other Higgs coupling (HTT or HWW) can be measured with high precision.
- · Big potential for BSM search. (See next talks.)

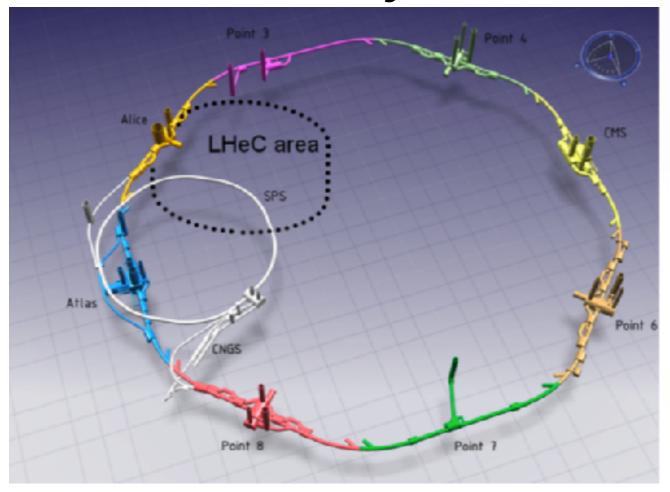
Backup

LHeC project

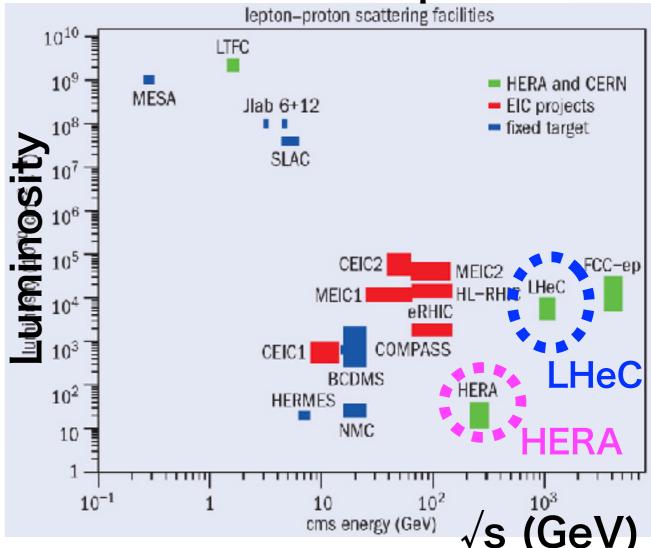
- 7 TeV proton of LHC and 60 GeV electron. ($\sqrt{s} \sim 1.3$ TeV)
- Plan to create new electron facility ERL (Energy Recovery Linac.)
- Higher energy and luminosity than HERA.
- \rightarrow Extension of Q^2 and Bjorken x ranges.

Important for new experiment and development of the theory.

LHeC layout

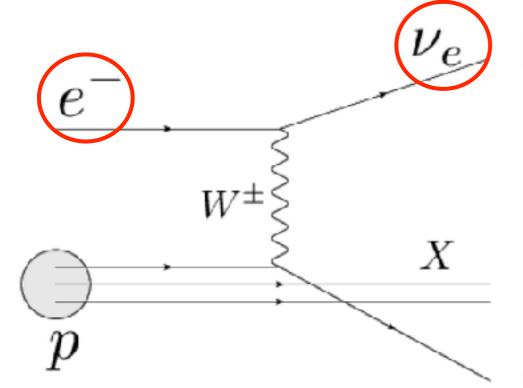


Power of each ep collider

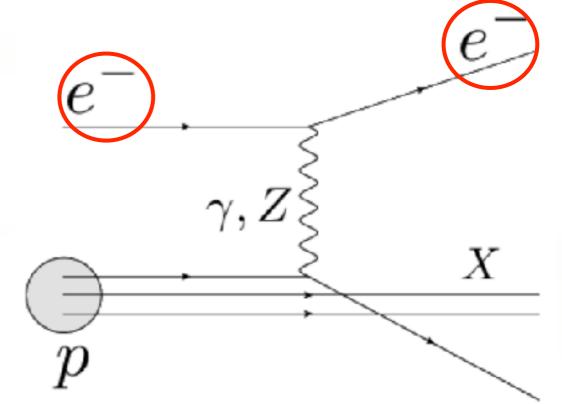


Higgs in Deep Inelastic ep Scattering

Charged Current DIS Events



Neutral Current DIS Events



- 'Clean' events with fewer hadron background than pp collider.
- No pileup. (One collision per one crossing.)
- Advantage for H→bb (cc) study using Deep Inelastic Scattering events.

Future ep collider

- Electron facility.
 - ERL (Energy Recovery Linac).
 - Combination of linear accelerator and rings for turning.
 - Accelerated to 60 GeV.

- Detector plan for future ep collider.
 - Asymmetric layout for unbalanced energy of proton and electron.

Electron

Or comp. RF 1.0 km 0.17 km 20, 40, 60 GeV total circumference ~ 8.9 km

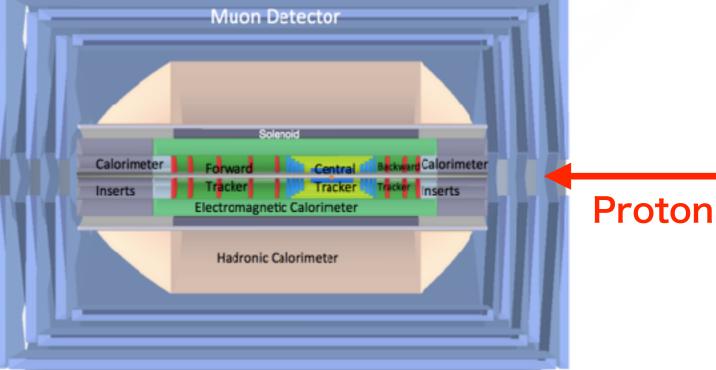
e- final focus

Electron facility plan

Detector plan

10-GeV linac

 $0.03 \, \text{km}$



- Higher energy and luminosity than HERA.
- \rightarrow Extension of Q^2 and Bjorken x ranges.

Important for new experiment and

development of the theory.

Power of each ep collider

