

Higgs & EWSB @FCC-hh

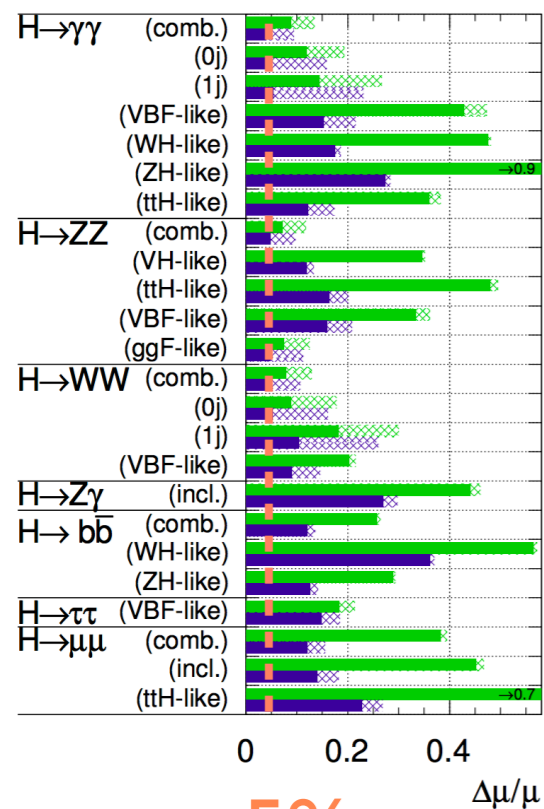
Michele Selvaggi (CERN)

Why measuring Higgs @FCC-hh?

LHC

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$: $\int L dt = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$; $\int L dt = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



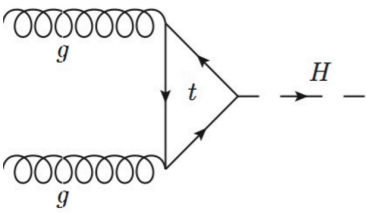
5%

FCC-ee

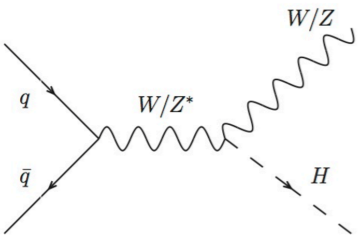
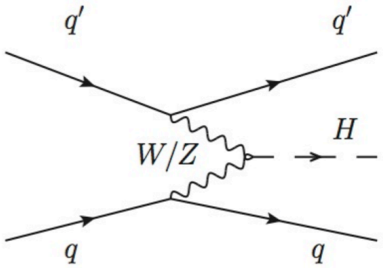
in %	FCC-ee 240 GeV	+FCC-ee 350 GeV
g_{HZ}	0.21	0.21
g_{HW}	1.25	0.43
g_{Hb}	1.25	0.64
g_{Hc}	1.49	1.04
g_{Hg}	1.59	1.18
$g_{H\tau}$	1.34	0.81
$g_{H\mu}$	8.85	8.79
$g_{H\gamma}$	2.37	2.12
Γ_H	2.61	1.55

- Higgs precision measurements are **guaranteed deliverables**, because we know the Higgs exists...
- Potential **deviations on Higgs couplings** might indicate presence of new physics
- FCC-hh provides complementary measurements to FCC-ee:
 - rare decays ($BR(\mu\mu)$, $BR(Z\gamma)$, ratios, ..) measurements will be statistically limited at FCC-ee
 - top Yukawa and Higgs self-coupling
- Directly test unitarisation of VBS by the Higgs by measuring $W_L W_L$ and $Z_L Z_L$ (not accessible at HL-LHC)

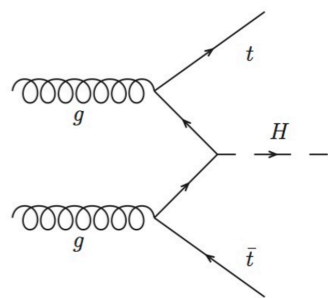
Higgs production at FCC-hh



	$\sigma(13 \text{ TeV})$	$\sigma(100 \text{ TeV})$	$\sigma(100)/\sigma(13)$
ggH (N ³ LO)	49 pb	803 pb	16
VBF (N ² LO)	3.8 pb	69 pb	16
VH (N ² LO)	2.3 pb	27 pb	11
ttH (N ² LO)	0.5 pb	34 pb	55



	N_{100}	N_{100}/N_8	N_{100}/N_{14}
$gg \rightarrow H$	16×10^9	4×10^4	110
VBF	1.6×10^9	5×10^4	120
WH	3.2×10^8	2×10^4	65
ZH	2.2×10^8	3×10^4	85
ttH	7.6×10^8	3×10^5	420



$N_{100} = \sigma_{100\text{TeV}} \times 20 \text{ ab}^{-1}$
 $N_8 = \sigma_{8\text{TeV}} \times 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 $N_{14} = \sigma_{14\text{TeV}} \times 3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

Factor: \uparrow 1/100 \uparrow 1/10 reduction in stat. unc.

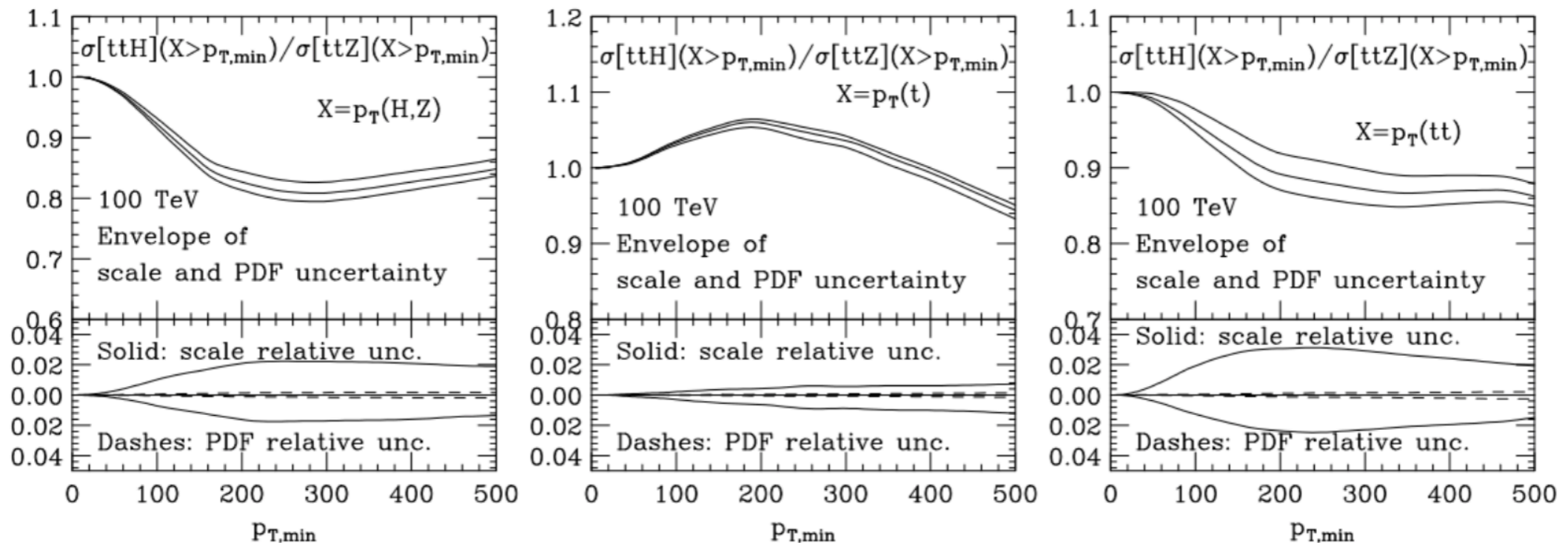
- Large statistics will allow to isolate cleaner samples in regions with:
 - higher S/B
 - smaller impact of systematics

Outline

- Will discuss prospects for Higgs coupling measurements at FCC-hh, by looking at following processes (all decays with exception on ttH):
 - $ttH \rightarrow bb$ boosted
 - $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$,
 - $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$
 - $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$
 - $H \rightarrow z\gamma$
- All signal and background samples have been generated via the following chain (using the FCCSW):
 - **MG5aMC@NLO + Pythia8**
 - LO (MLM) matched samples (up to 1/2/3 jets) and global K-factor applied to account for $N^{2/3}LO$ corrections
 - full list of signal prod. modes simulated (ggH with finite m_{top})
 - **Delphes-3.4.2** with baseline FCC-hh detector
 - Full list of samples can be found here:

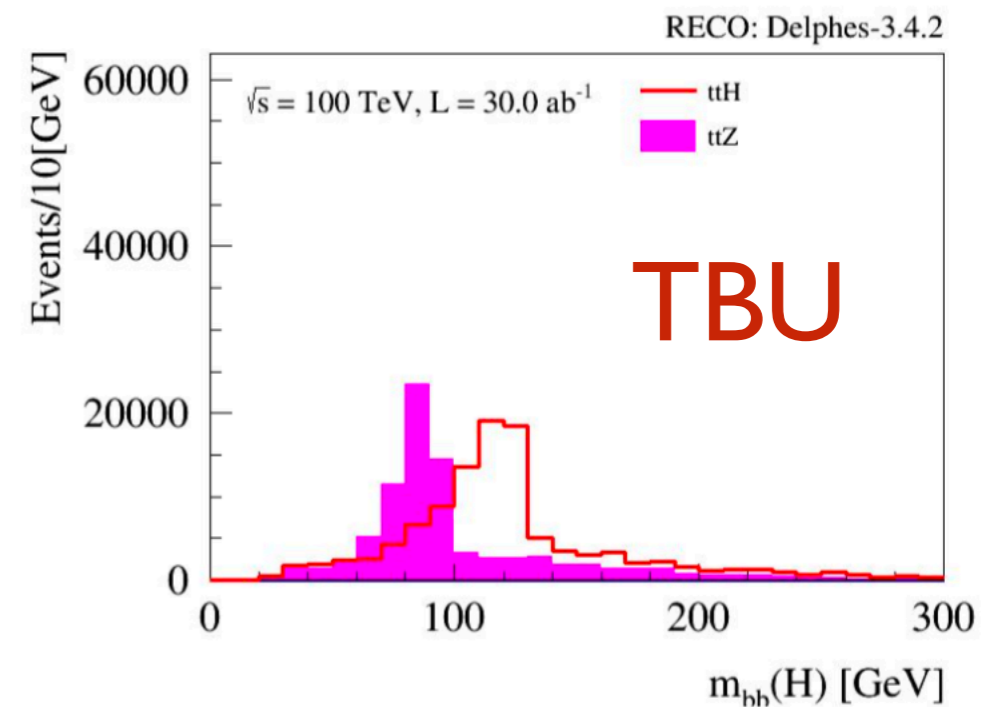
Top Yukawa

- Several possible channels to measure top yukawa
 - $ttH \rightarrow bb$, boosted [arXiv:1507.08169]
 - $ttH \rightarrow WW, ZZ \rightarrow$ multileptons (in progress)
 - $ttH \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (in progress)
- ttH and ttZ have very similar production dynamics, with highly correlated systematics:
- $\sigma(ttH)/\sigma(ttZ)$ can be predicted with $< 1\%$ precision across a large kinematic range



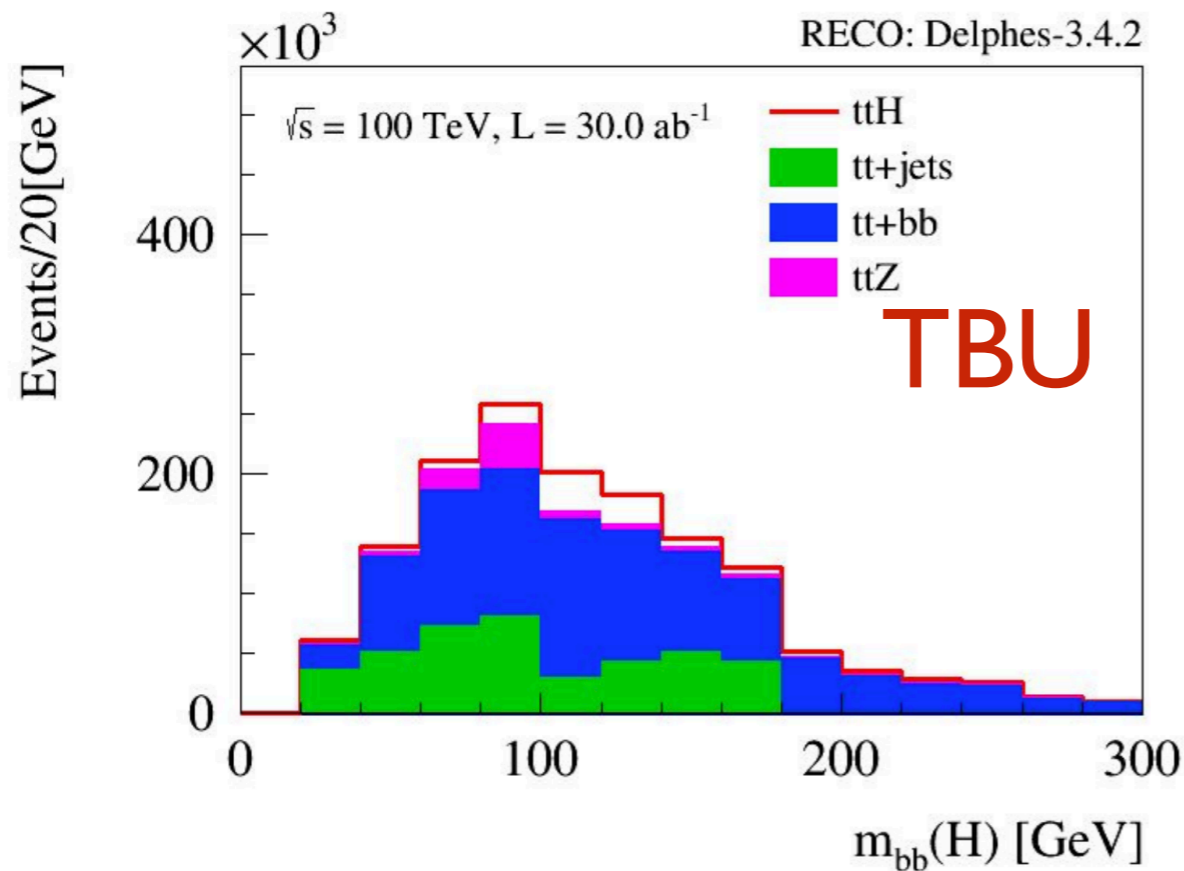
Measurement

- Measure ttH/ttZ ratio in the $H \rightarrow bb, Z \rightarrow bb$ channel
- Final state:
 - boosted Higgs, $H \rightarrow bb$
 - boosted top hadronic
 - other top leptonic decay
- Signature:
 - 2 fatjets,
 - 1 lepton,
 - MET, (+ 1 bjet)
- Backgrounds:
 - ttZ ,
 - tt +jets,
 - $tt+bb$
 - W/Z +jets ignored for now

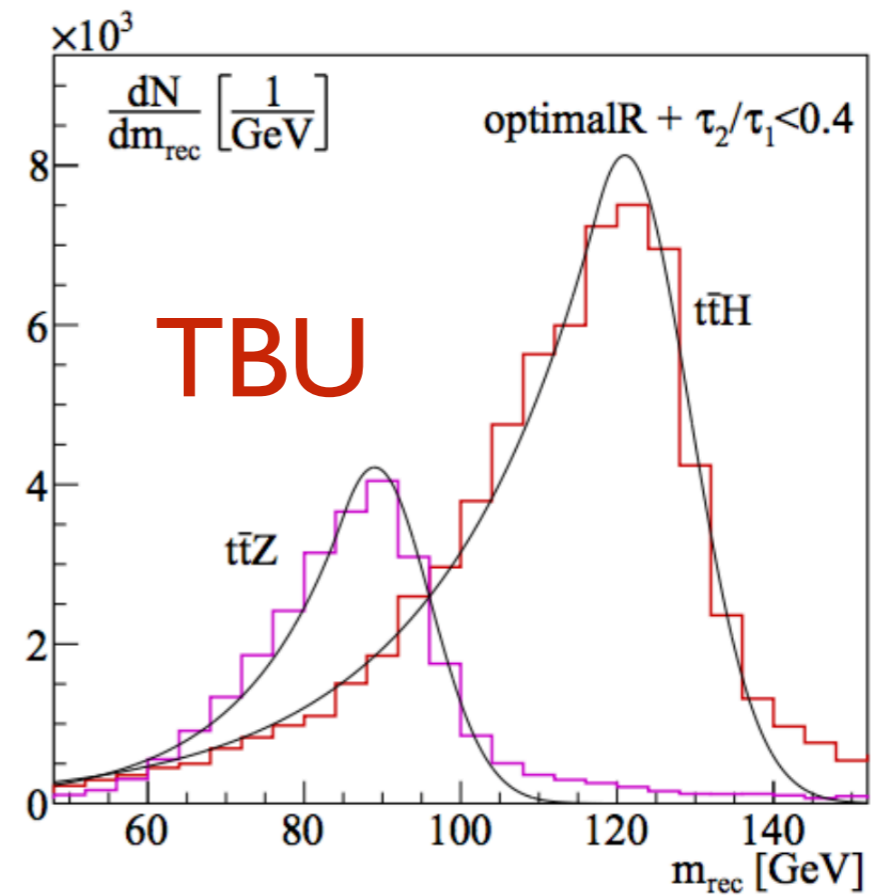


Top Yukawa

- Measure top Yukawa by measuring $\sigma(ttH)/\sigma(ttZ)$
- Highest sensitivity determined by semi-leptonic boosted topology $t_{lep} t_{had} H_{had}$



$tt+jets$ from side bands ($m_j > 160 \text{ GeV}$)

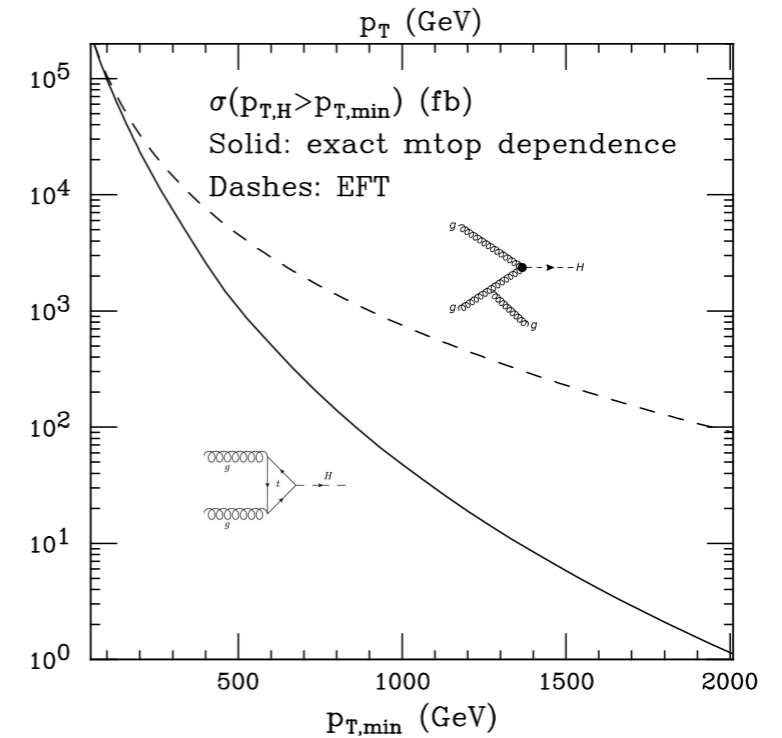
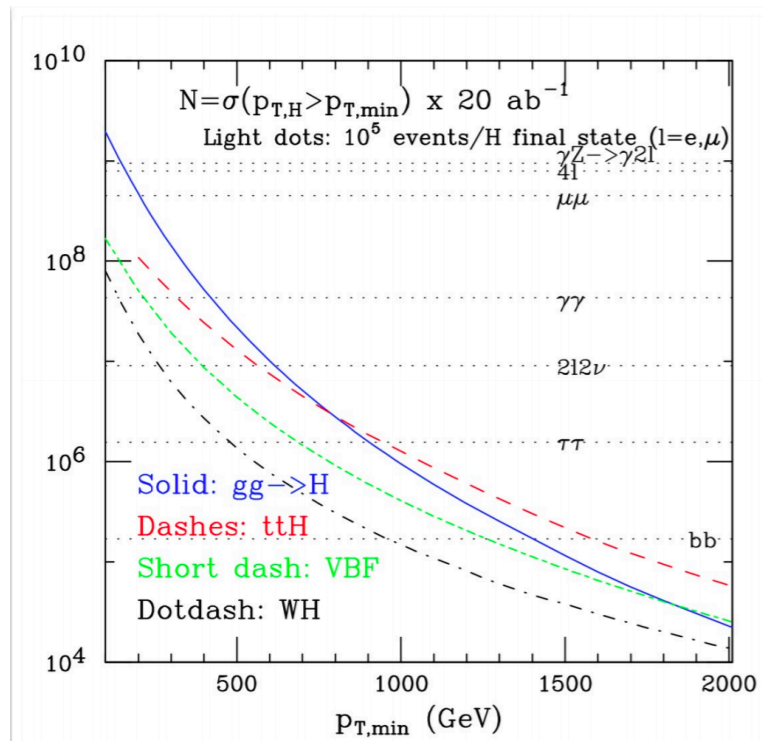


Fit and extract N_H / N_Z to $\approx 1\%$ accuracy

$$\delta y_t (\text{stat} + \text{syst}_{TH}) \sim 1\%$$

Higgs $N(p_T > p_{T, \min})$

from MLM, 100 TeV Higgs report

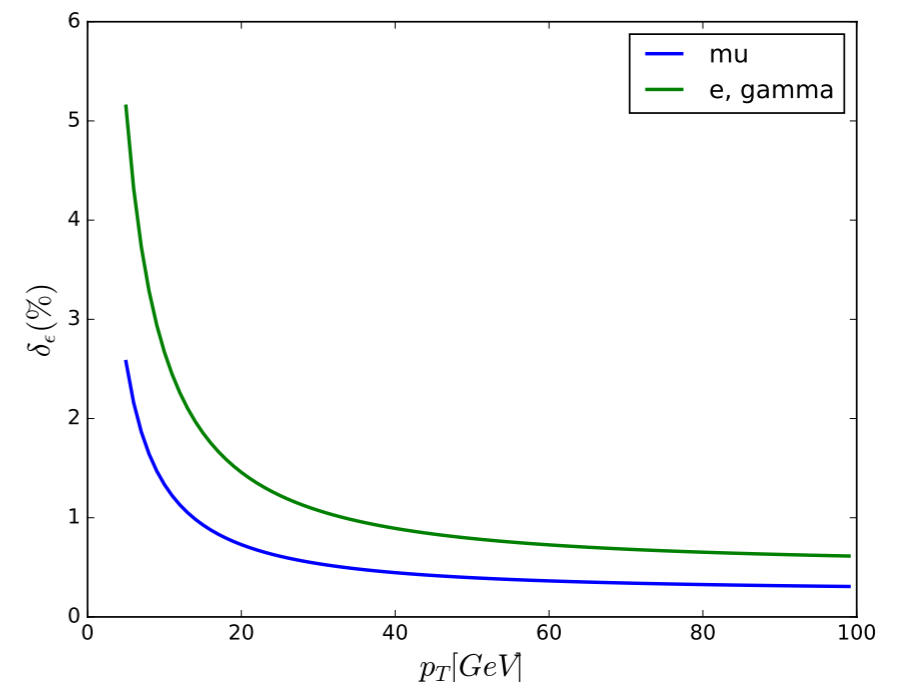


- will have at disposal, $\mathcal{O}(10^6)$ Higgs bosons at $p_T(H) > 1 \text{ TeV}$
- ttH (VBF) overcomes ggH at $p_T > 800$ (2000) GeV, distinctive signatures can be used
- Higgs p_T spectrum is an indirect probe for new physics modifying, e.g. ggH coupling
 - heavy states running in the loop
 - complementary to Hgg measurement in $e^+ e^-$ (how do they compare?)

Higgs decay studies

- Will show prospects for S/B and precision on the signal strength $\delta\mu/\mu$ in the following channels ($H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow 4l$, $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$, $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$) for various scenarios.
- Consider the following categories of uncertainties:
 - δ_{stat} = statistical
 - δ_{prod} = production + luminosity systematics
 - $\delta_{\text{eff}}^{(i)}(p_T)$ = object reconstruction (trigger+isolation+identification) systematics
 - $\delta_B = 0$, background (assume to have ∞ statistics from control regions)

- Assume the following baseline for reconstruction efficiency uncertainties $\delta_{\text{eff}}^{(i)}(p_T)$



Higgs decay studies

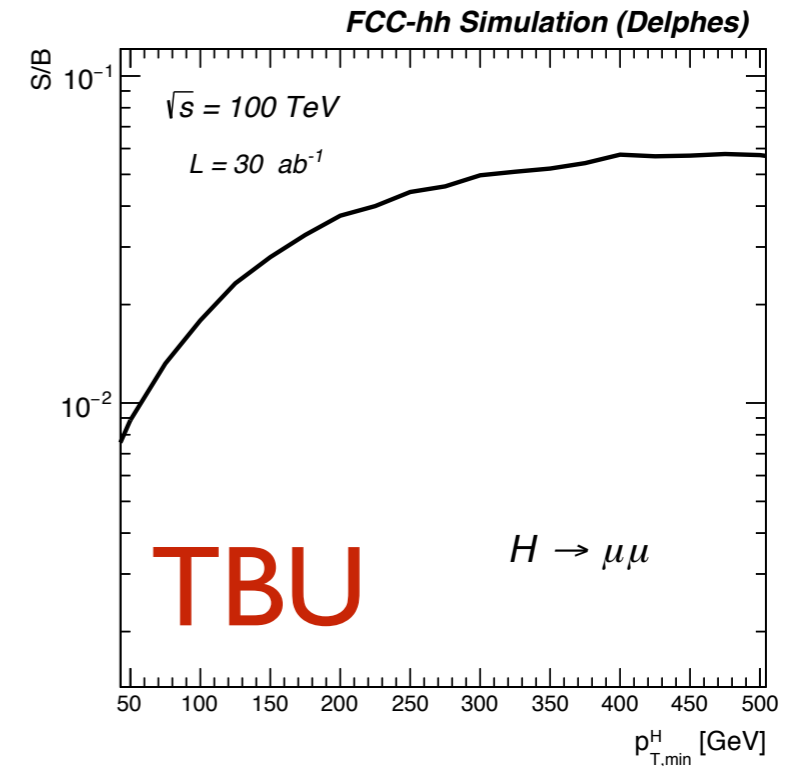
- Given how uncertainties scale with p_T , makes sense to explore sensitivity at large $p_T(H)$ (also qq induced backgrounds falls more steeply)
- Propagate systematics based on average p_T of Higgs decay product
 - ex: $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$, with $p_T(H) > 50$ GeV
 - $p_T(\mu_1) \sim 100$ GeV $\rightarrow \delta_{\text{eff}}(\mu) \approx 0.25\%$
 - $p_T(\mu_2) \sim 50$ GeV $\rightarrow \delta_{\text{eff}}(\mu) \approx 0.50\%$
- Assume (un-)correlated uncertainties for (different) same final state objects
- Following scenarios are considered:
 - δ_{stat} \rightarrow stat. only (I)
 - $\delta_{\text{stat}}, \delta_{\text{eff}}$ \rightarrow stat. + eff. unc. (II)
 - $\delta_{\text{stat}}, \delta_{\text{eff}}, \delta_{\text{prod}} = 1\%$ \rightarrow stat. + eff. unc. + prod (III)

H → μμ

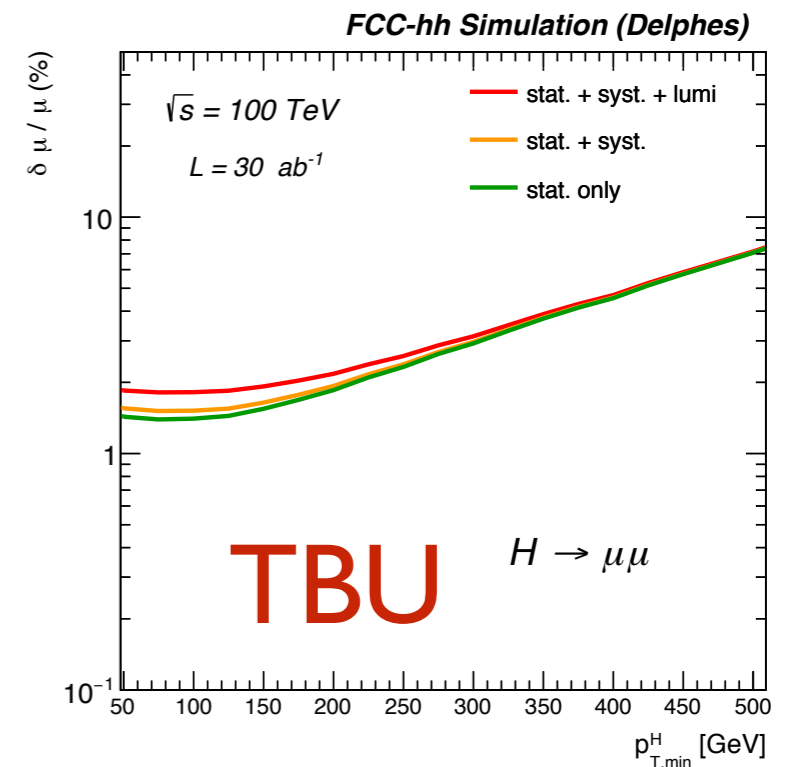
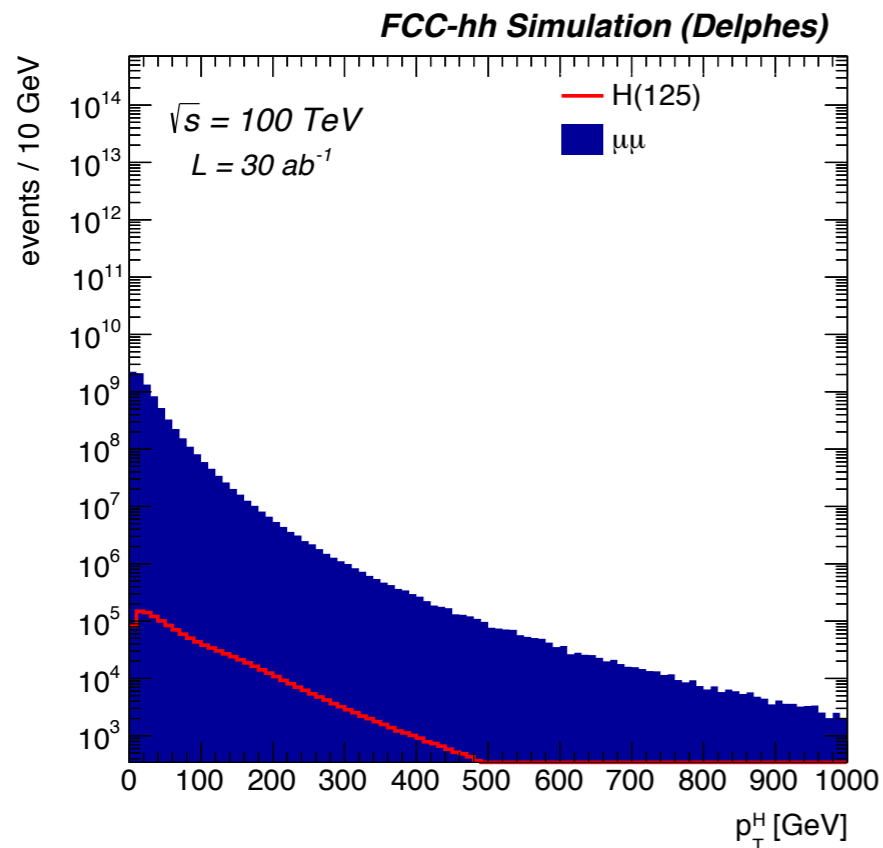
- Very small $BR(H \rightarrow \mu\mu) \sim 2.18e-04$,
→ %-level precision out of reach at FCC-ee

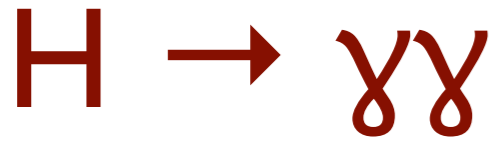
Analysis cuts

- $p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(\mu)| < 4.0$
- $|m_{\mu\mu} - m_H| < 2.5 \text{ GeV}$



$\delta\mu/\mu \approx 1 \%$ stat. precision
can be achieved up to $p_T(H) = 200 \text{ GeV}$



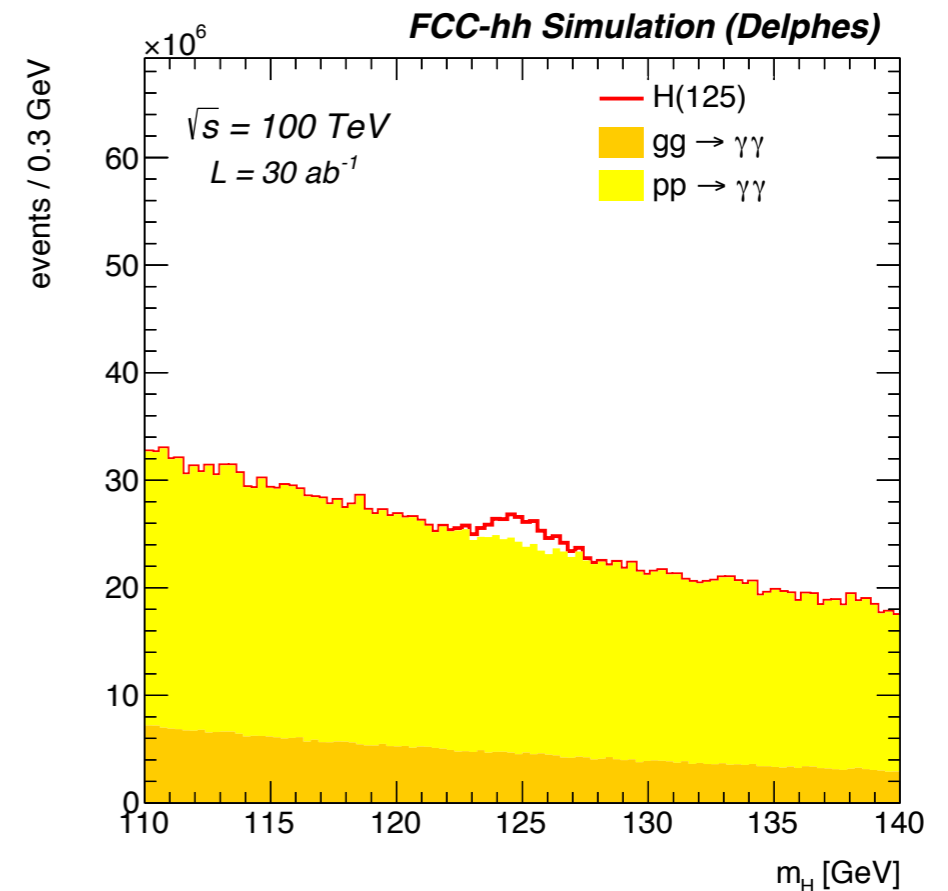
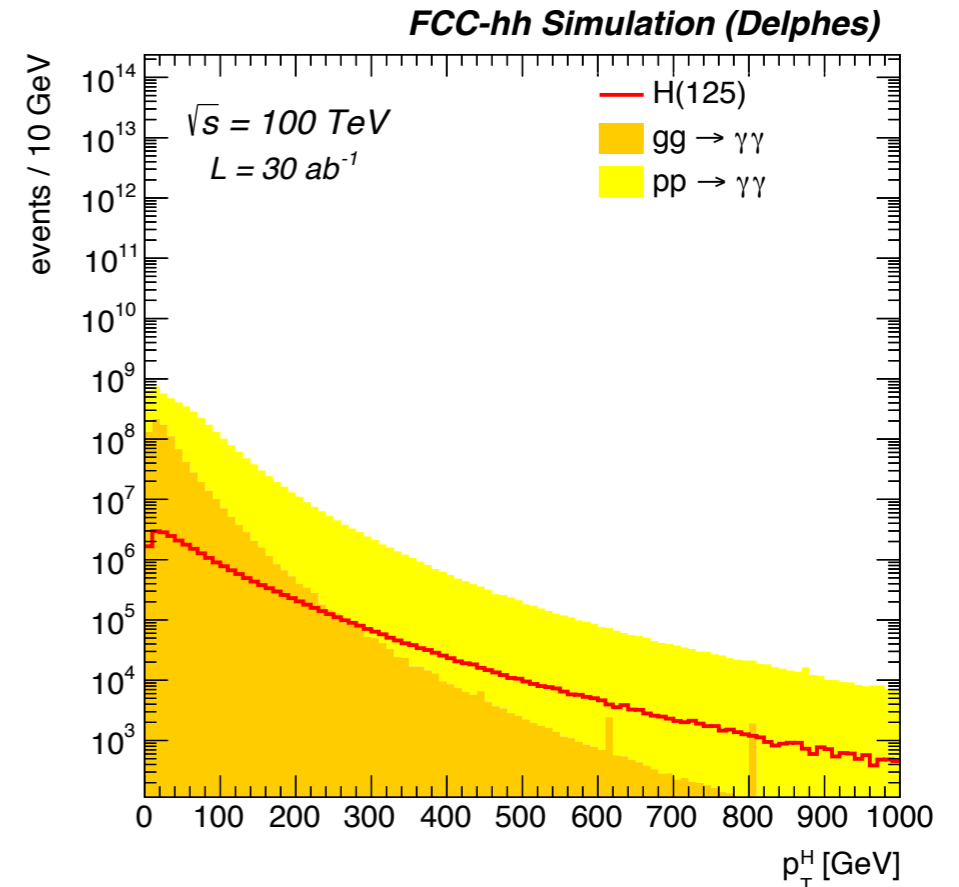


Backgrounds:

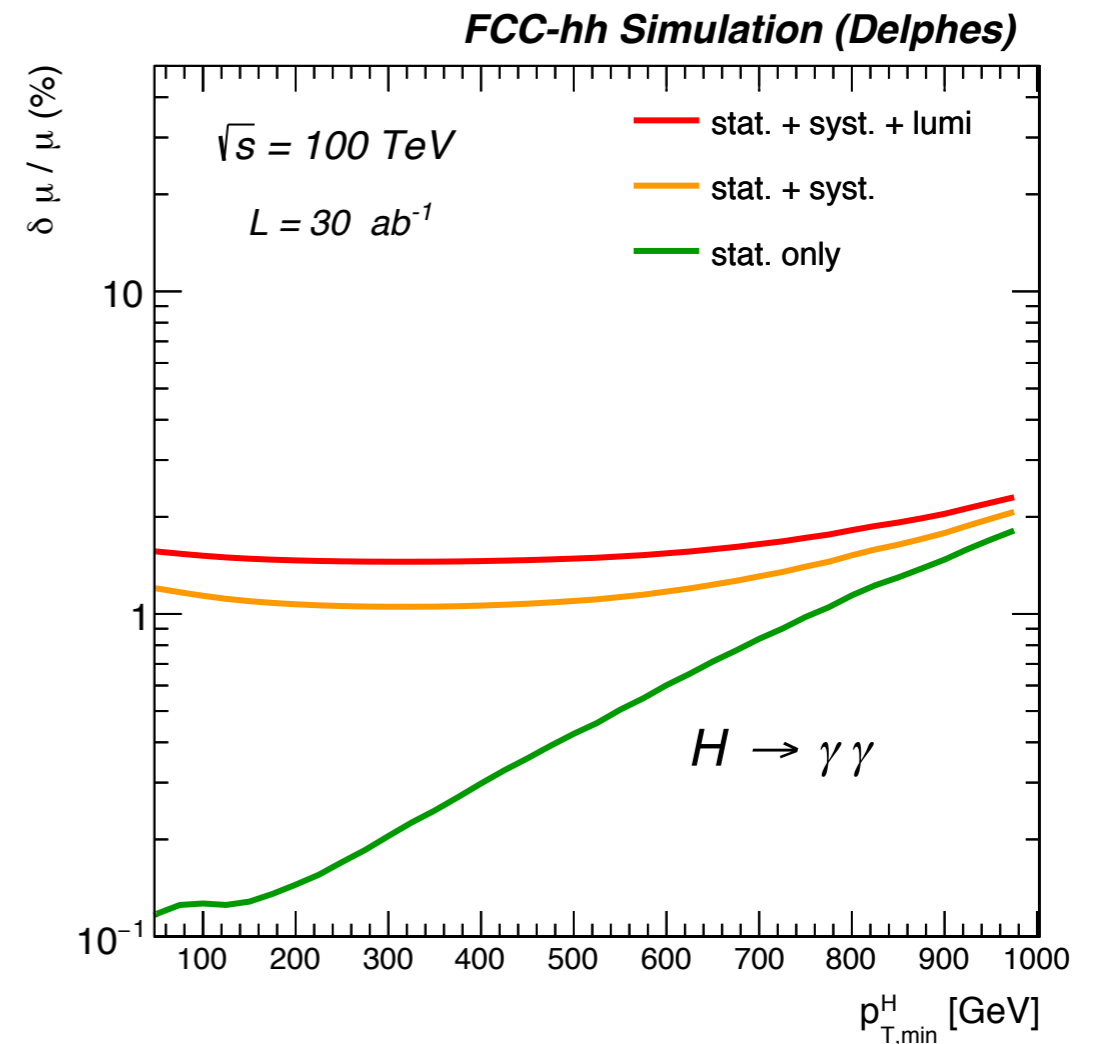
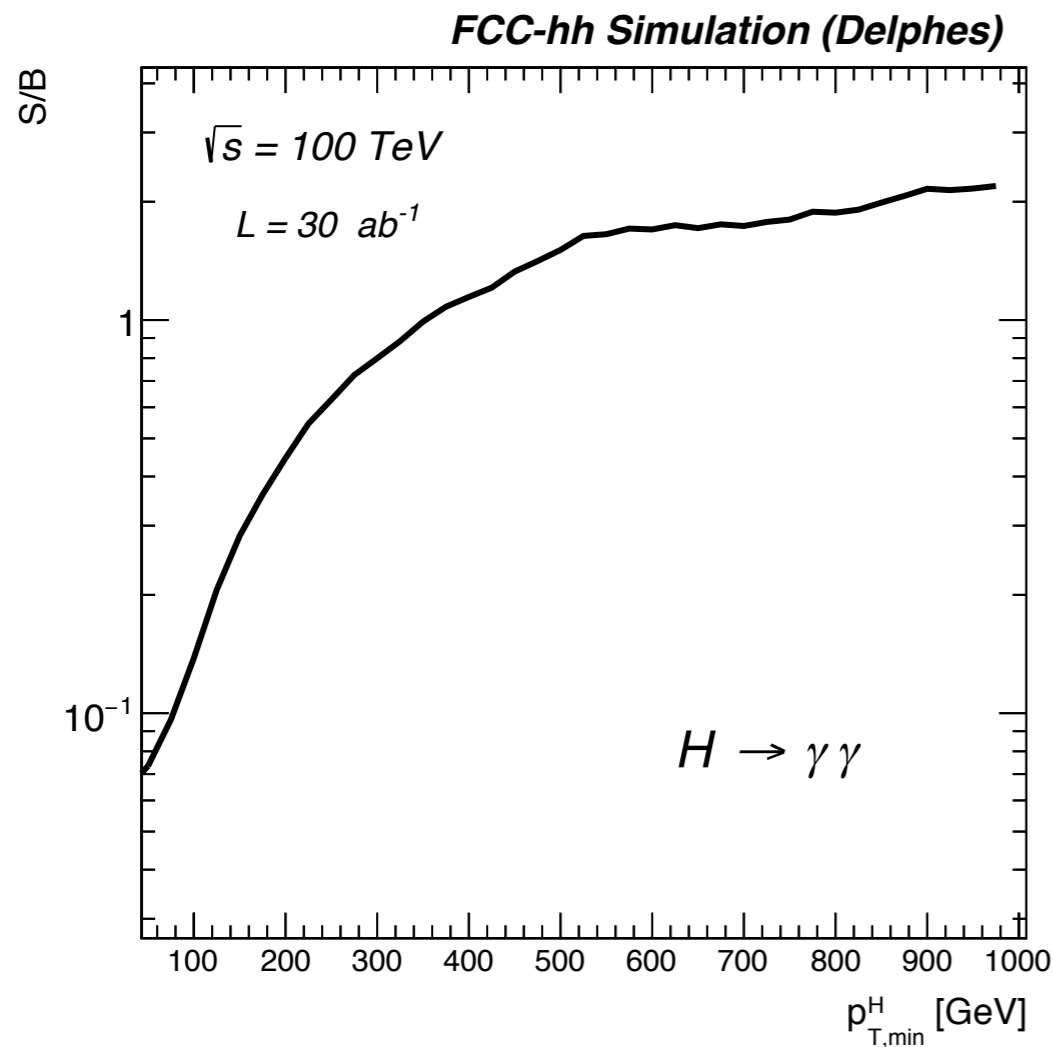
- irreducible: QCD $\gamma\gamma$ production
- reducible. : γ + jets (ignored for now)

Analysis cuts

- $p_T(\gamma) > 30$ GeV, $|\eta(\gamma)| < 4.0$
- variable $p_T(H)_{\min}$
- $|m_{\gamma\gamma} - m_H| < 2.5$ GeV

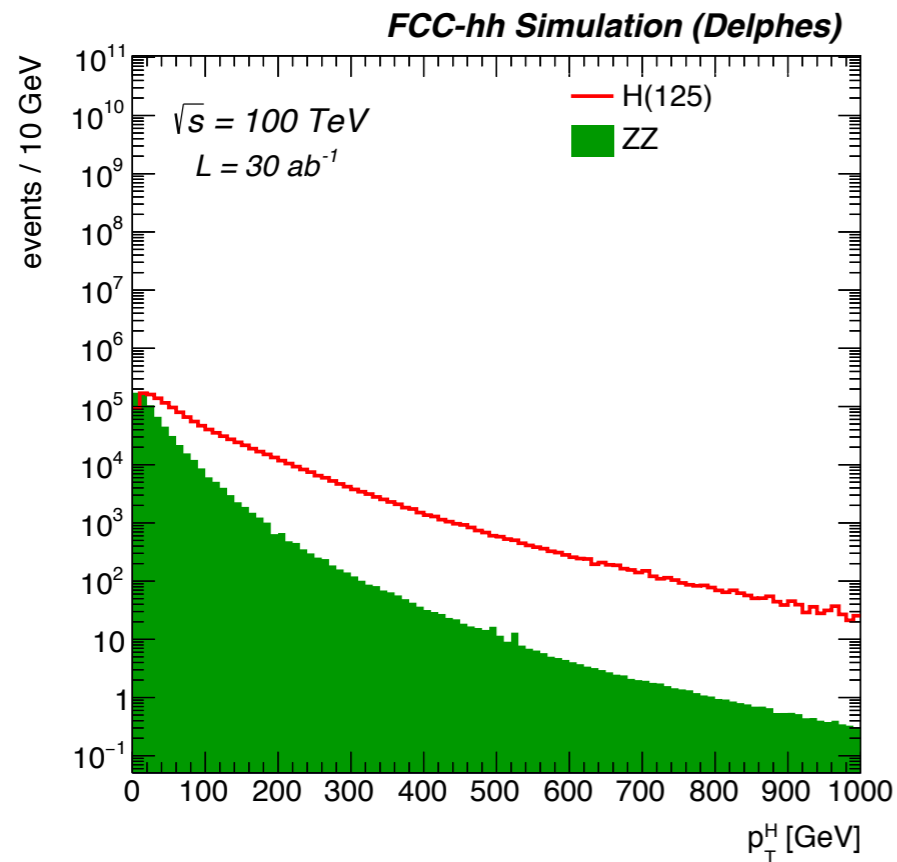


$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ - Expected sensitivity



- $\delta\mu/\mu \approx \mathcal{O}(1)$ % precision can be achieved up to $p_T(H) = 1 \text{ TeV}$

$$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4l$$

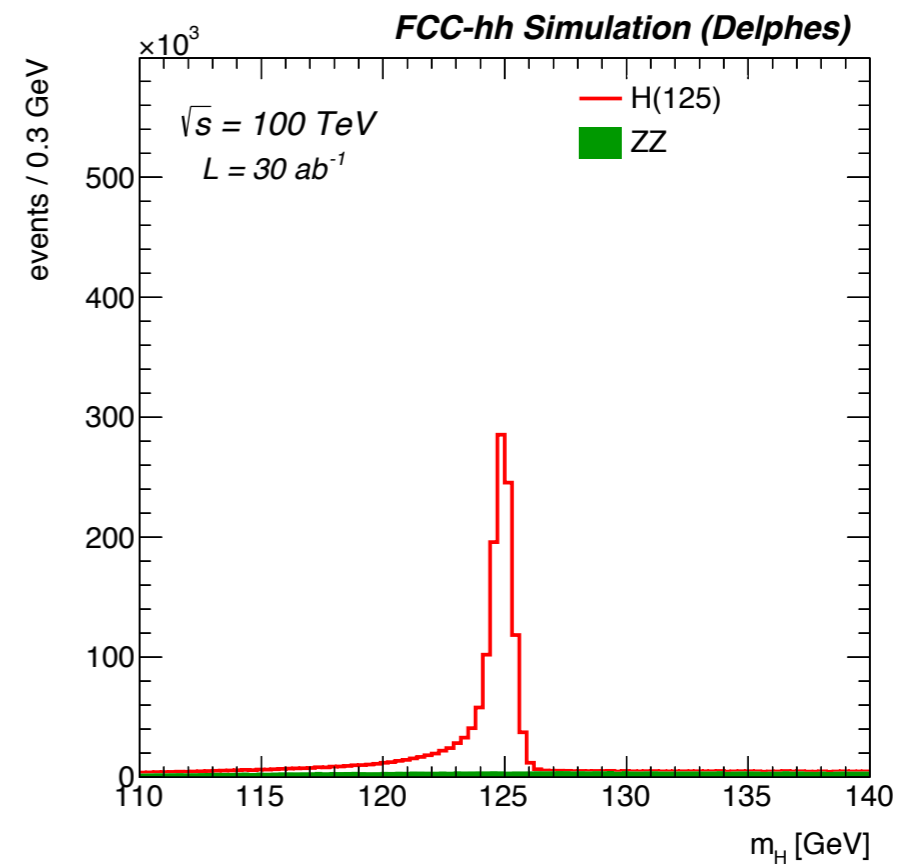


Analysis cuts:

- $40. < m_{Z1} < 120.$
- $12. < m_{Z2} < 120.$
- $p_T(l) > 10 \text{ GeV}, \quad |\eta(\gamma)| < 4.0$
- $120 < m_{4l} < 127.5 \text{ GeV}$

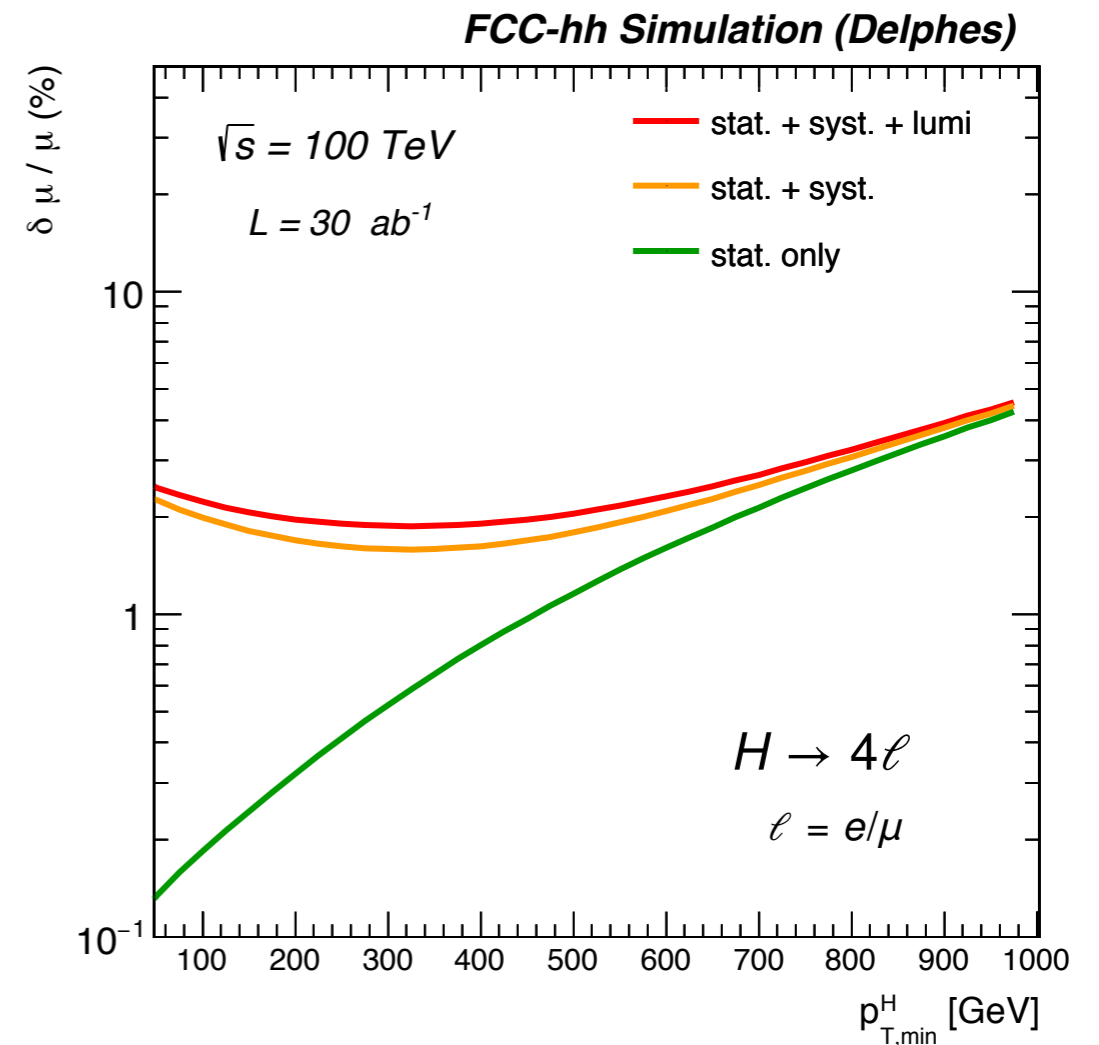
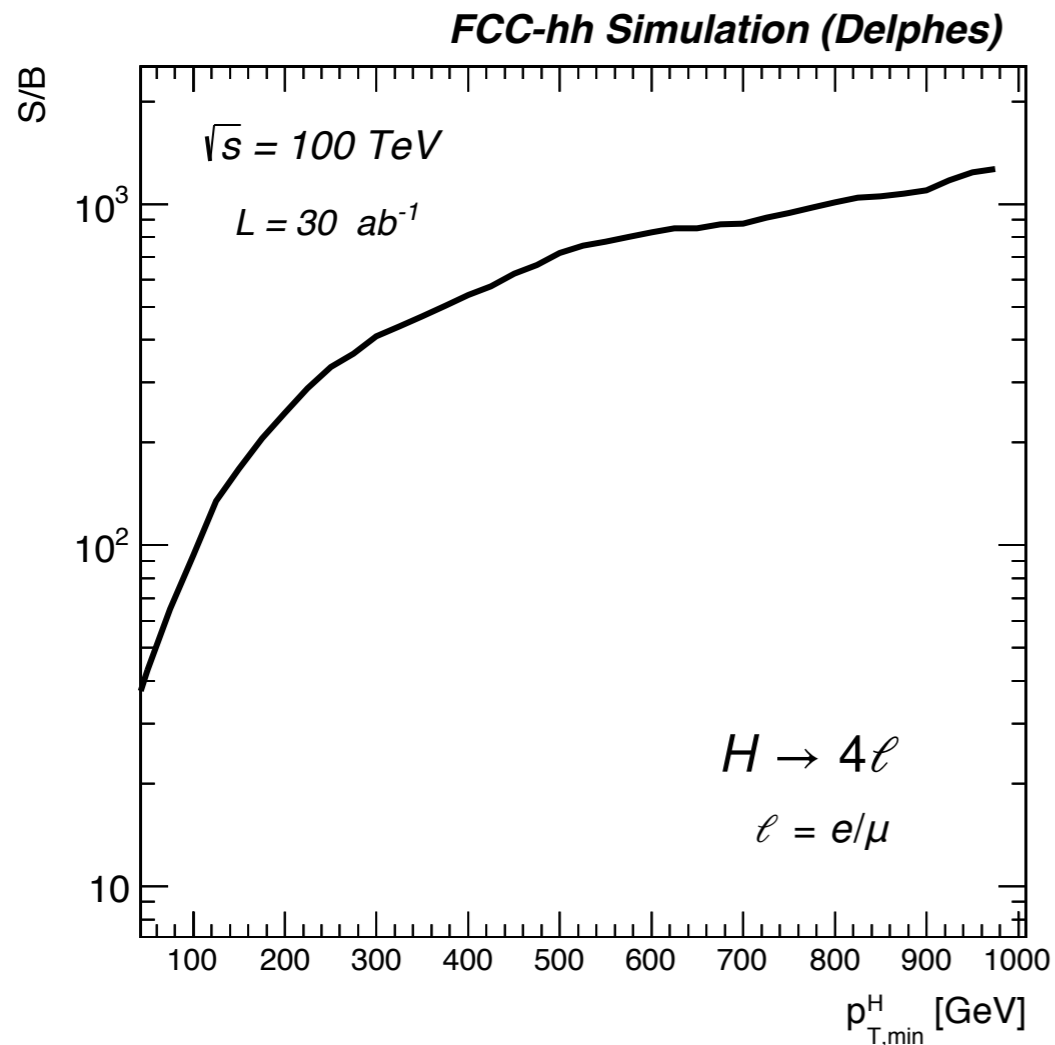
→ asymmetric cut due to FSR tail

$p_T(H) > 200 \text{ GeV}$



background free analysis at
high p_T !

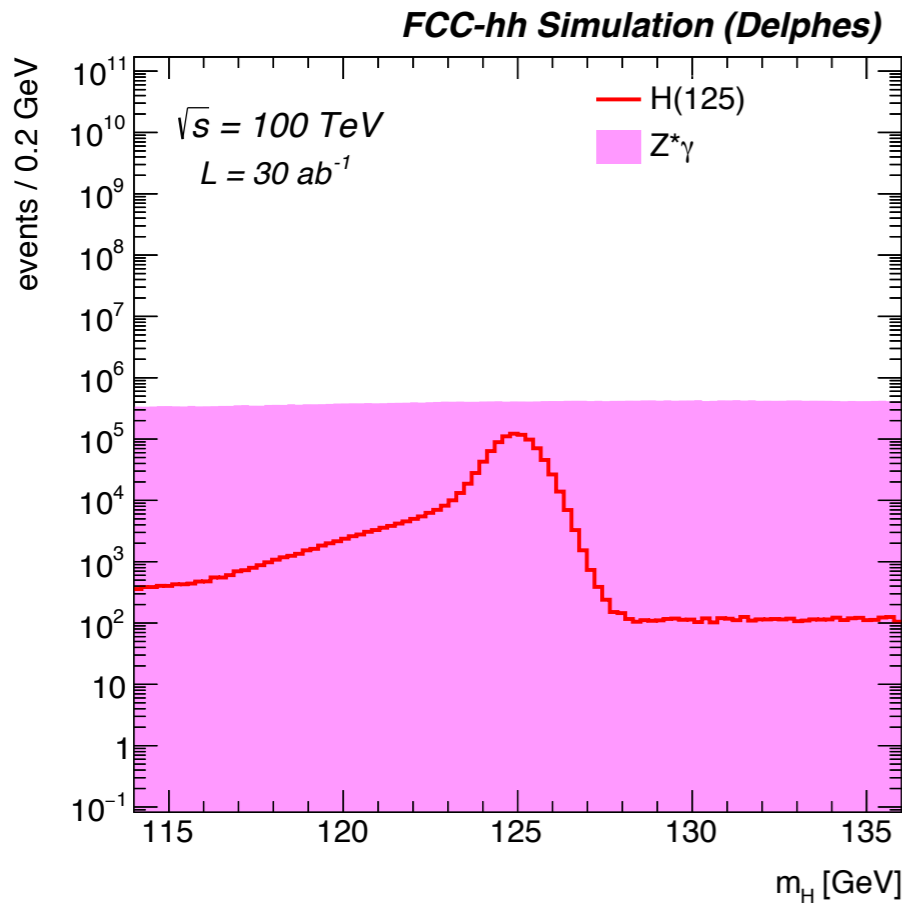
$H \rightarrow ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$ - Expected sensitivity



- $\delta\mu/\mu \approx 1\%$ precision can be achieved up to $p_T(H) = 500$
- At low p_T systematics will limit there measurement

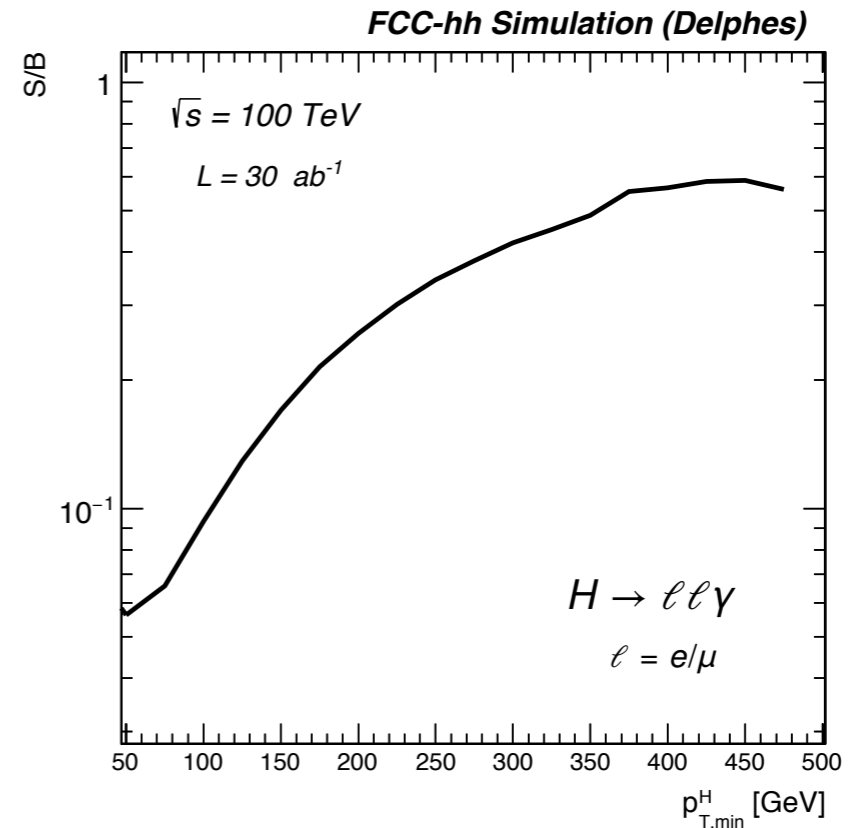


- $BR(H \rightarrow Z\gamma^*) \sim 1.5e-03$,
- irreducible: $Z\gamma$

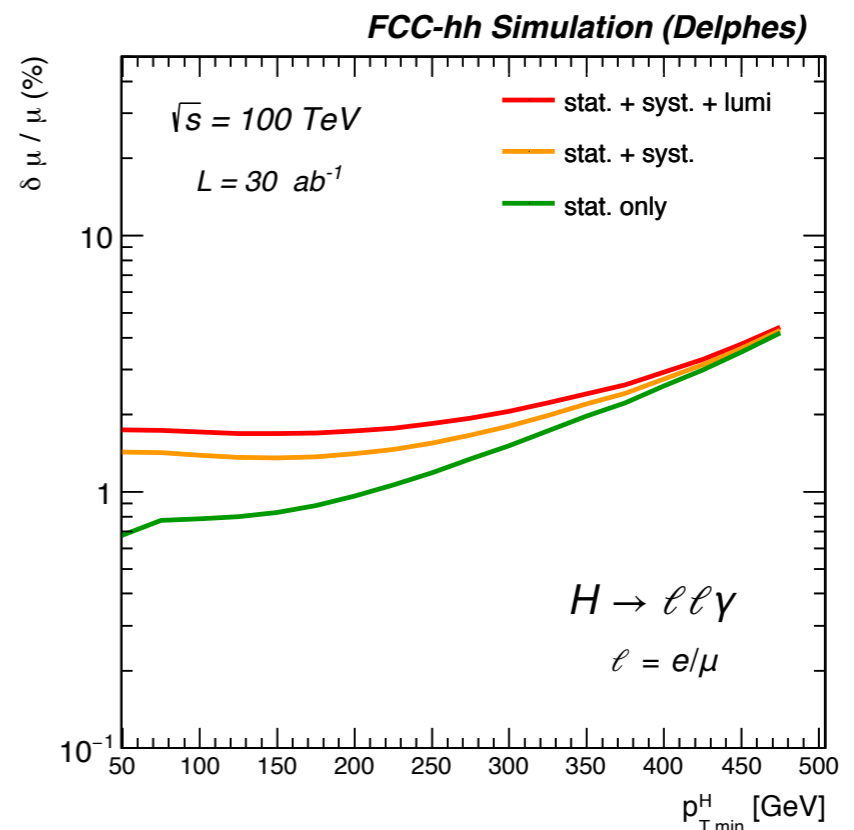


Simple cut and count strategy:

- $75 < m_{Zl} < 105$.
- $p_T(l) > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta(l)| < 4.0$
- $p_T(\gamma) > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta(\gamma)| < 4.0$
- $122.5 < m_{\ell\ell\gamma} < 127.5 \text{ GeV}$



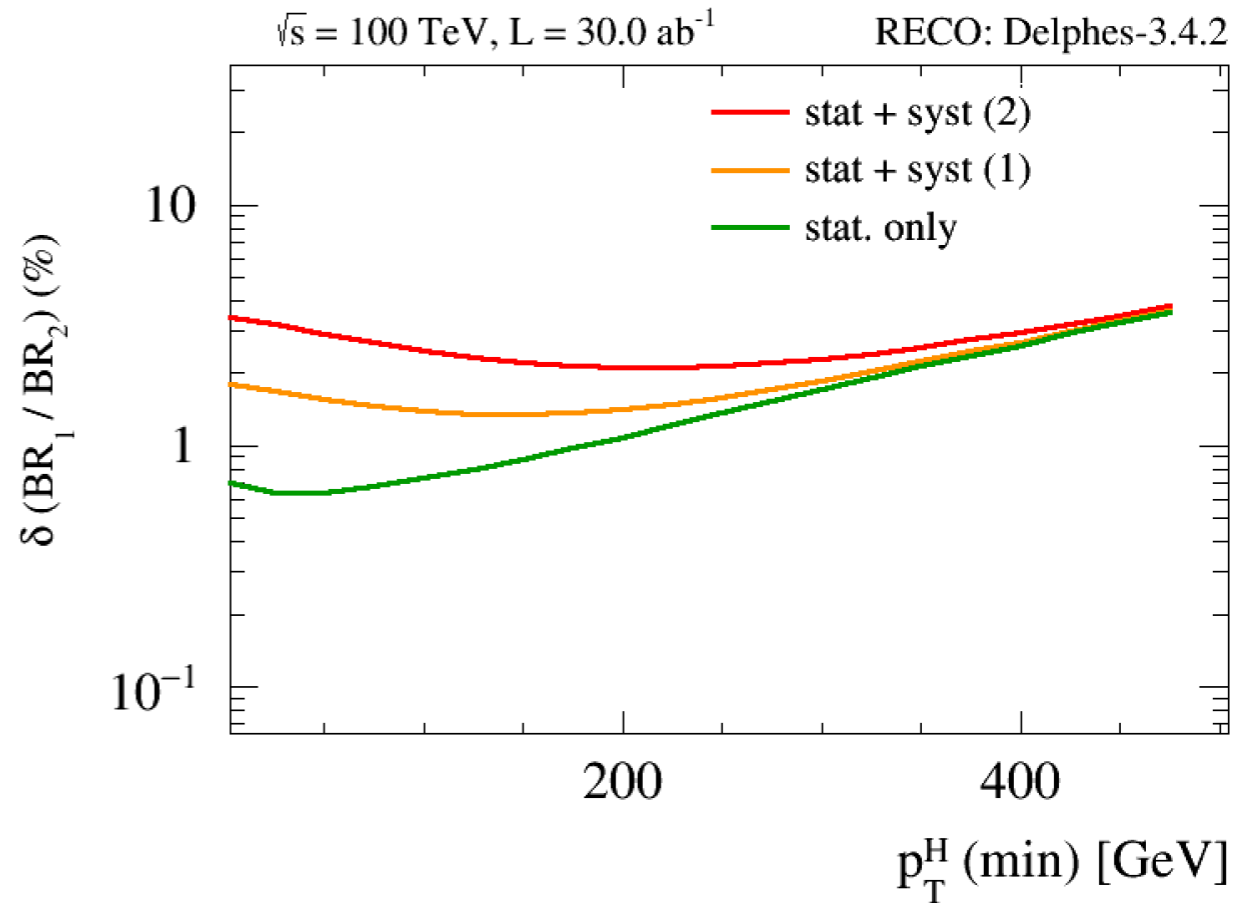
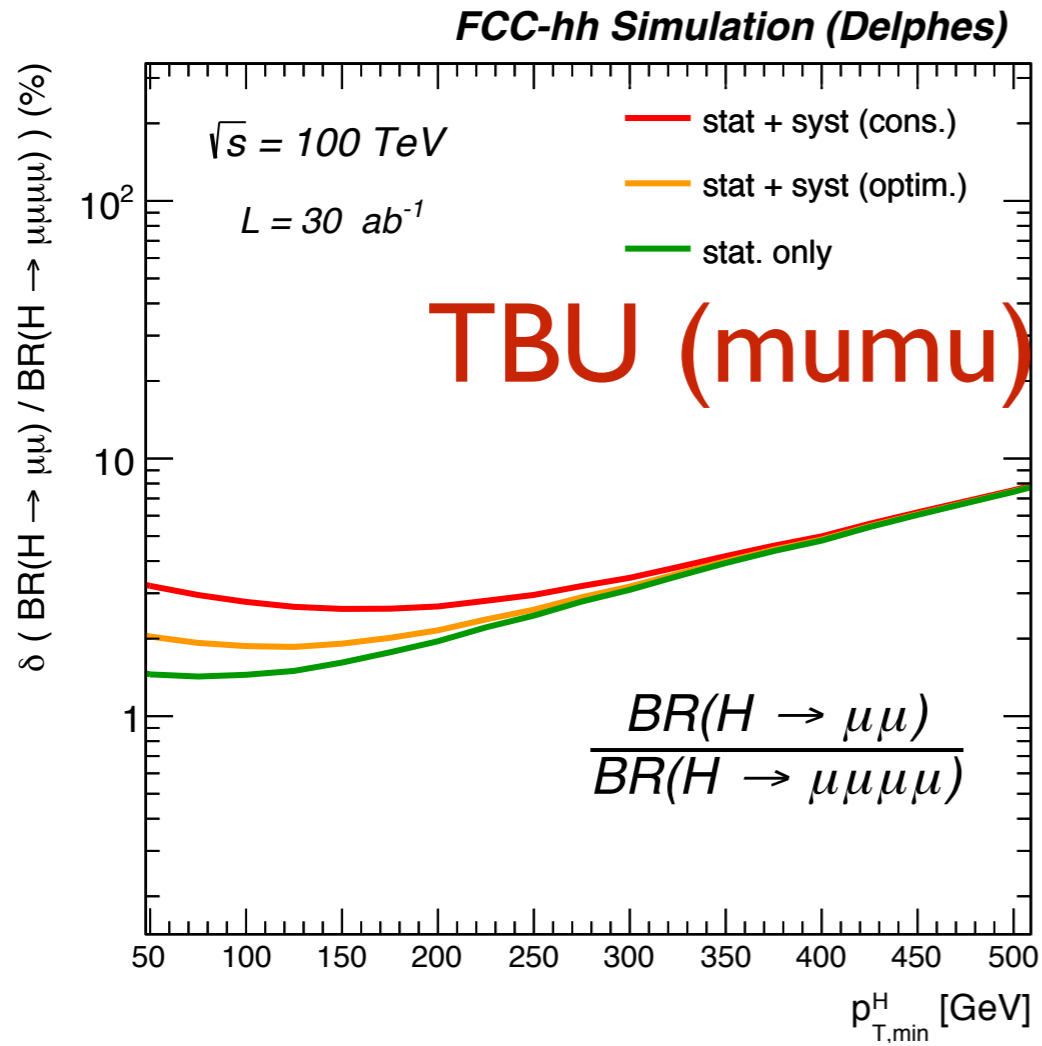
$\delta\mu/\mu \approx 1 \%$ stat. precision
can be achieved up to $p_T(H) = 400 \text{ GeV}$



Comments

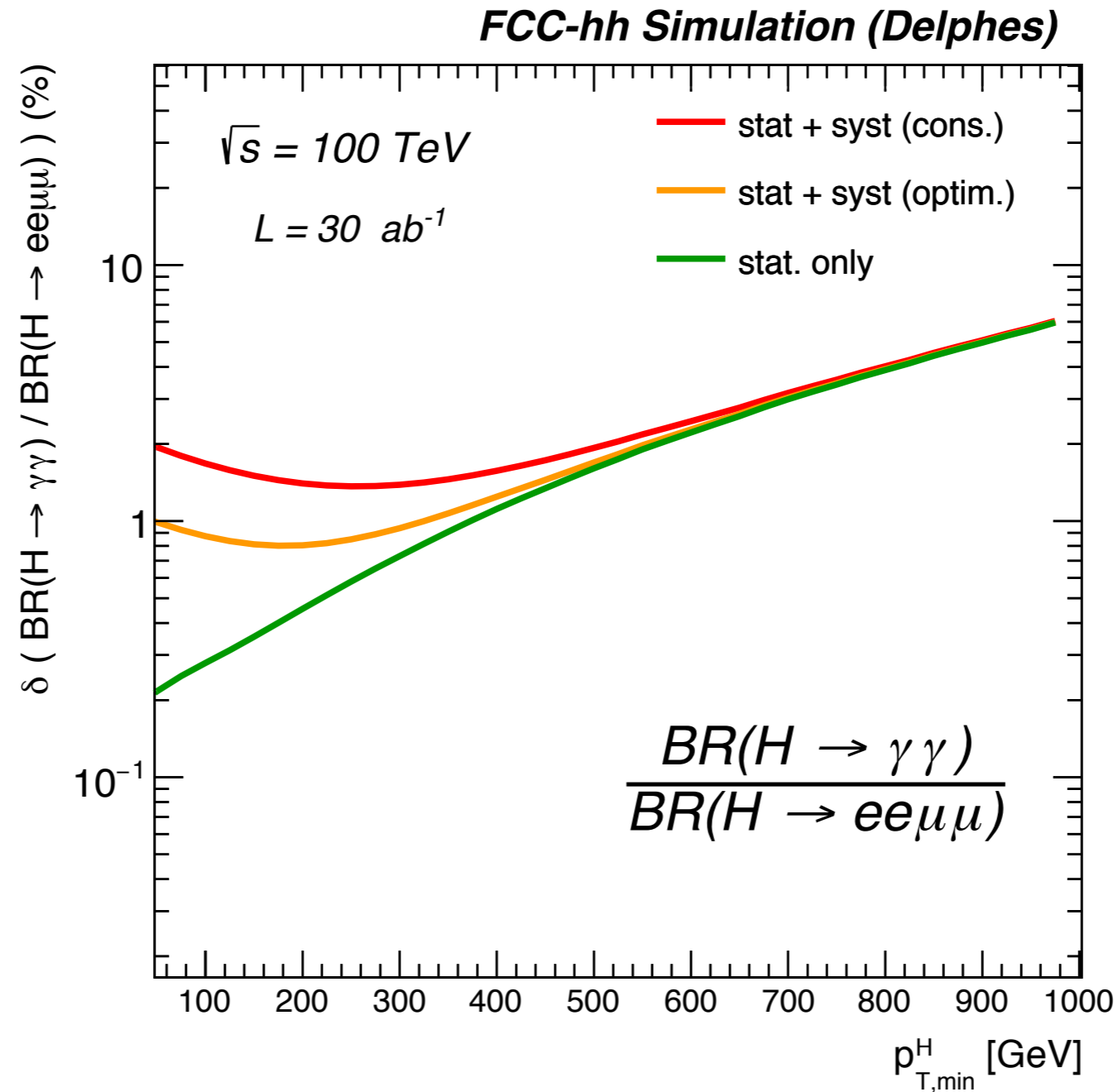
- Statistics are so large (even for the rare decays) in most cases that the systematics (or lumi) wall (2-3% ?) for absolute measurement will be hit well before the full 20-30 ab^{-1} @ 100 TeV
- In order to cancel systematics (from production, luminosity, etc..) a possibility is to measure ratios of BRs:
 - $\text{BR}(\mu\mu)/\text{BR}(4l)$ or $\text{BR}(\mu\mu)/\text{BR}(\gamma\gamma)$
 - $\text{BR}(Z\gamma)/\text{BR}(4l)$ or $\text{BR}(Z\gamma)/\text{BR}(\gamma\gamma)$
 - stat only (sub)-percent precision can be reached (provided absolute measurement given by Higgs factories)

$BR(H \rightarrow \mu\mu) / BR(H \rightarrow 4\mu)$



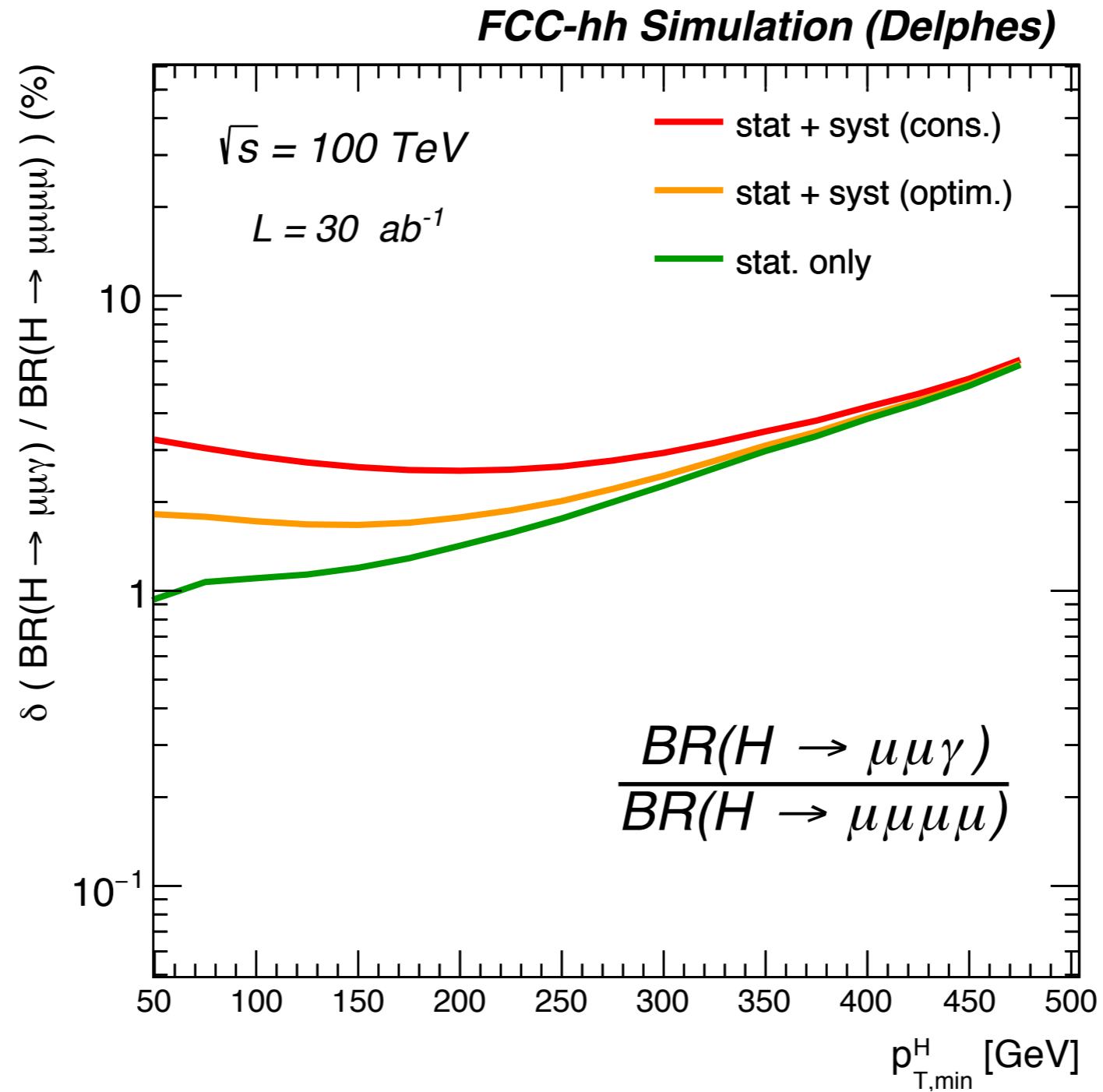
1 % precision (including systematics) within reach

$BR(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) / BR(H \rightarrow 2\mu 2e)$



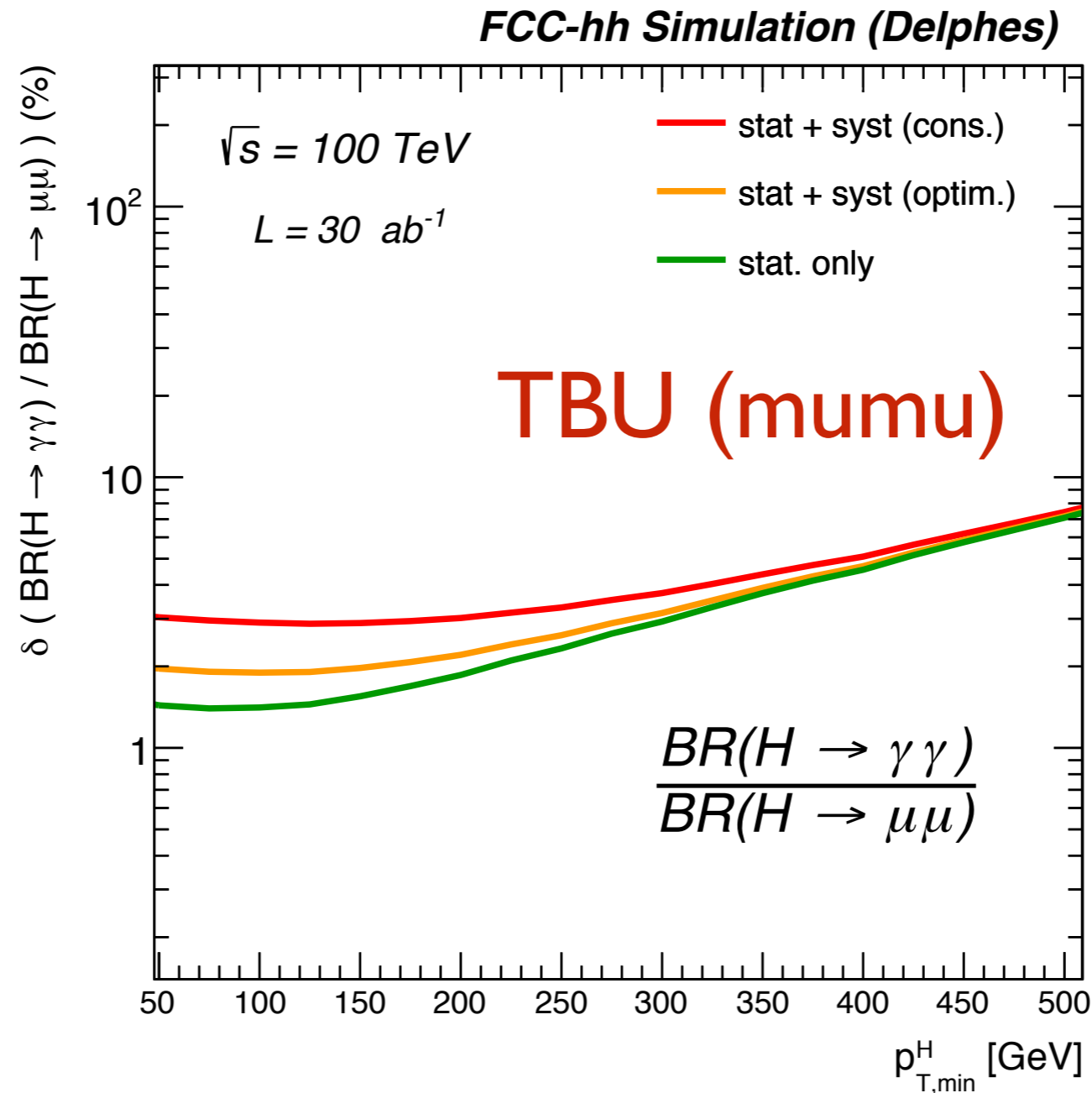
- assumes 100% between e, γ systematics
- 1 % precision (including systematics) within reach

$BR(H \rightarrow \mu\mu\gamma) / BR(H \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu\mu)$



1 % precision (including systematics) within reach

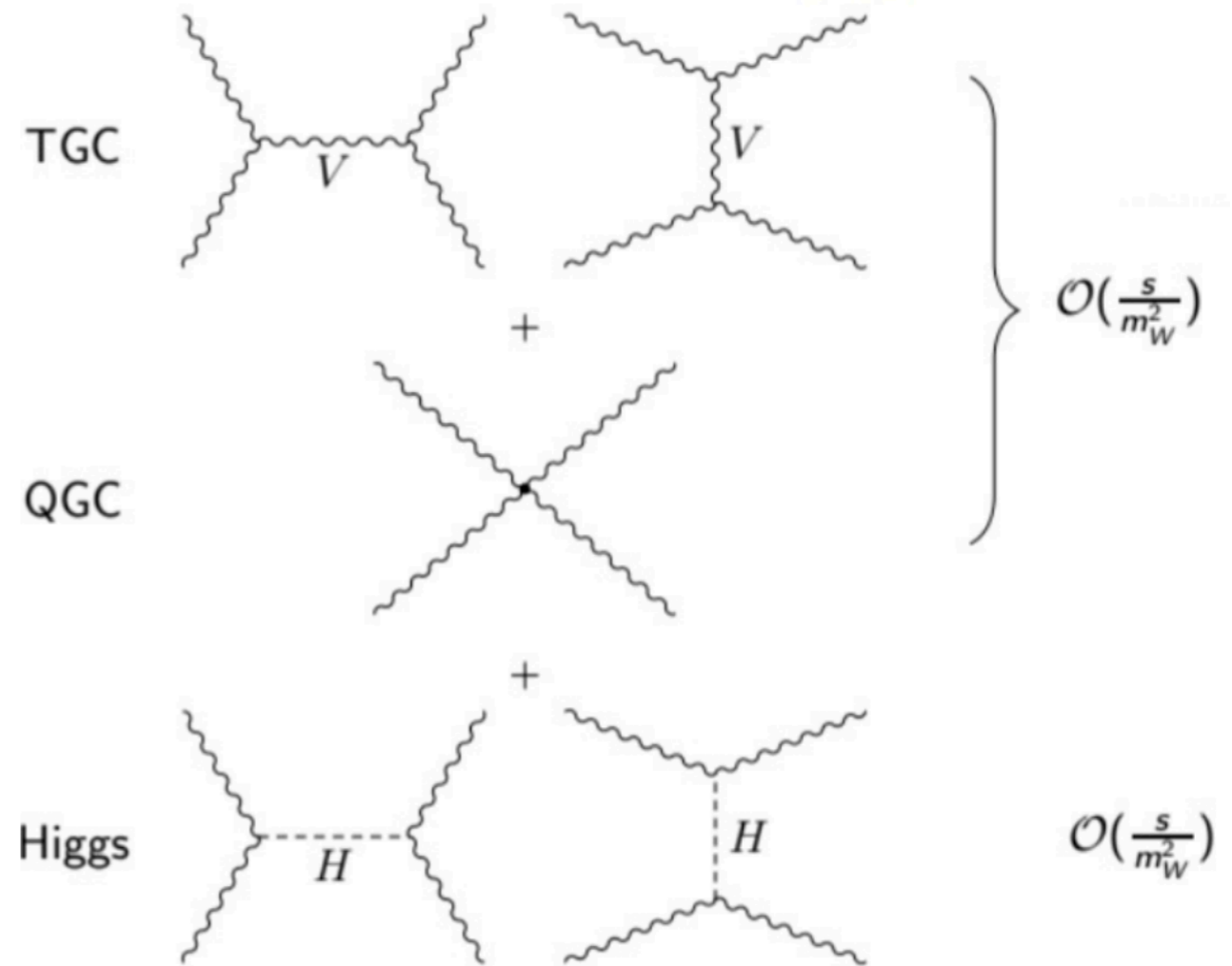
$BR(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) / BR(H \rightarrow \mu\mu)$



1 % precision (including systematics) within reach

VBS

- A Higgs of 125 GeV has been observed at LHC but new physics may still be hidden in EWVS
- Energy growth of (TGC+QGC) is tamed by HIGGS exchange !
- New physics could disturb this delicate unitarity balance involving longitudinally polarized VBS \rightarrow rate increase

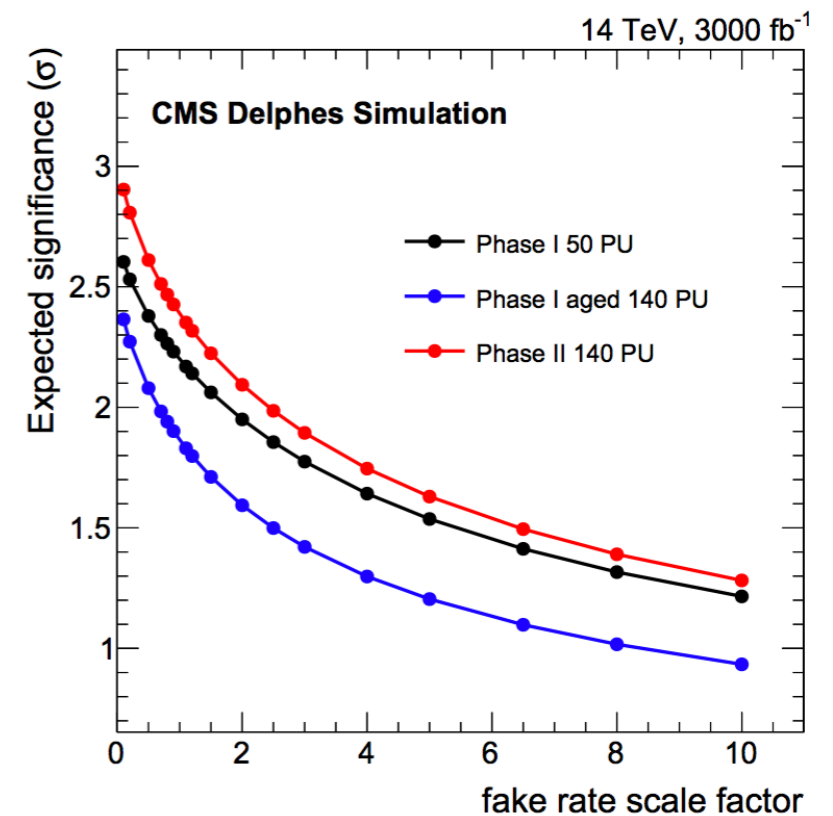
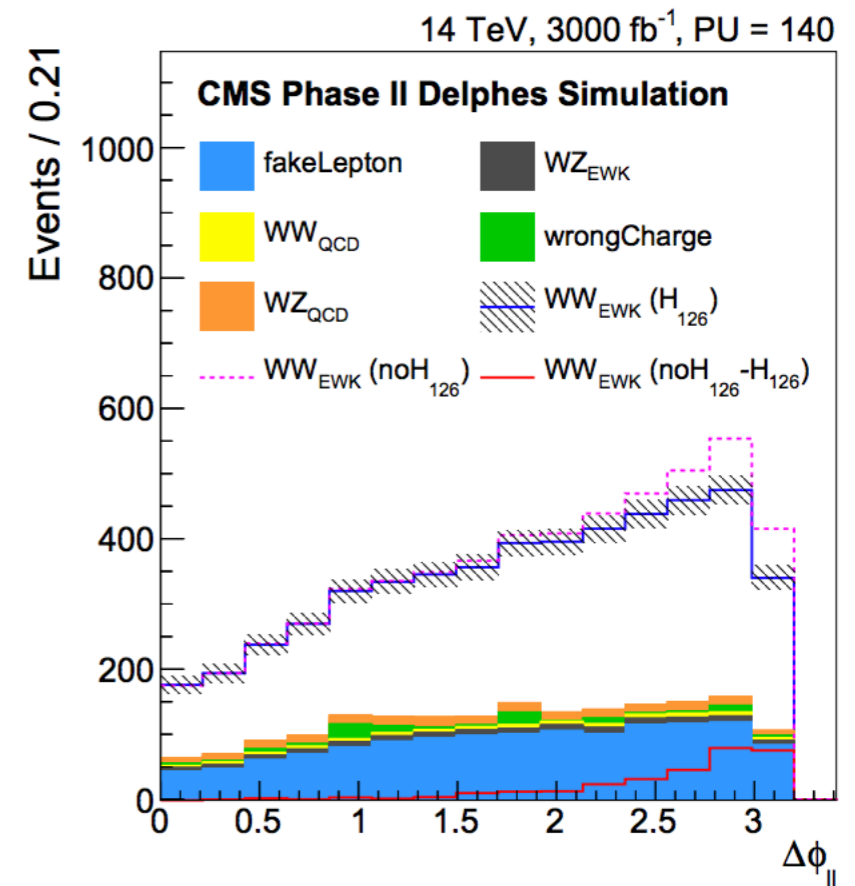


VBS

- VBS cross section for $W^\pm W^\pm \rightarrow 2l2\nu$ at FCC-hh is about 1.5pb , which gives $\sim 10^7$ events at FCC-hh ($\times 1000$ LHC) !!!

Assessments on the expected precision for:

- VBS cross section in $WW \rightarrow 2l2\nu$ (same sign) and $ZZ \rightarrow 4l$
- Discovery potential for longitudinal scattering
- Sensitivity at high m_{VV} (ongoing)



VBS (WW same sign)

Conclusions & outlook

- The FCC-hh machine will produce $> 10^{10}$ Higgs bosons
- Such large statistics open up a whole new range of possibilities
- First look at some Higgs decay channels was presented using fast detector simulation and simple cut and count analysis
- Measuring ratios of couplings (or equivalently BRs), allows to cancel systematics (1% precision on “rare” couplings within reach after absolute HZZ measurement in e^+e^-)
- Comments on VBS