

Optimizing the Higgs self-coupling measurement at ILC and C^3

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The Matrix Element Method (MEM)

➤ method for calculating event-likelihoods, use cases:

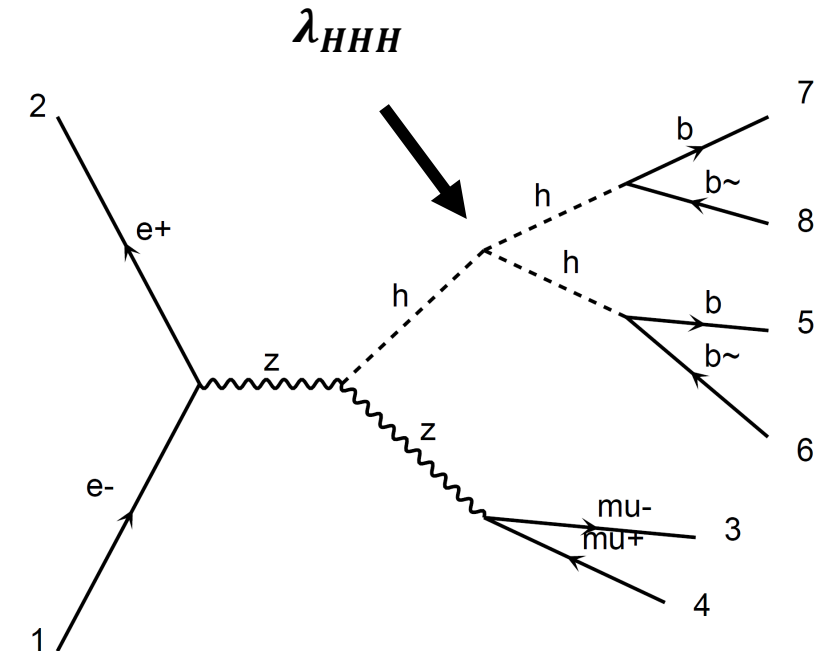
- process discrimination (Neyman-Pearsson lemma)
- parameter estimation

➤ Goal here: separate ZHH vs. ZZH $\rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$

➤ for each event \mathbf{y} and process i (ZHH, ZZH), solve

$$P_i(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{a}) = \frac{1}{\sigma_i(\mathbf{a}) \cdot A_i(\mathbf{a})} \int |M_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a})|^2 W_i(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x}) \epsilon_i(\mathbf{x}) d\Phi_n(\mathbf{x})$$

- $M_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a})$ LO matrix element (HELAS-based PhysSim, J. Tian)
- $W_i(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x})$ detector transfer functions: PDF for measuring \mathbf{y} given \mathbf{x} ; fitted from ILD full-simulation

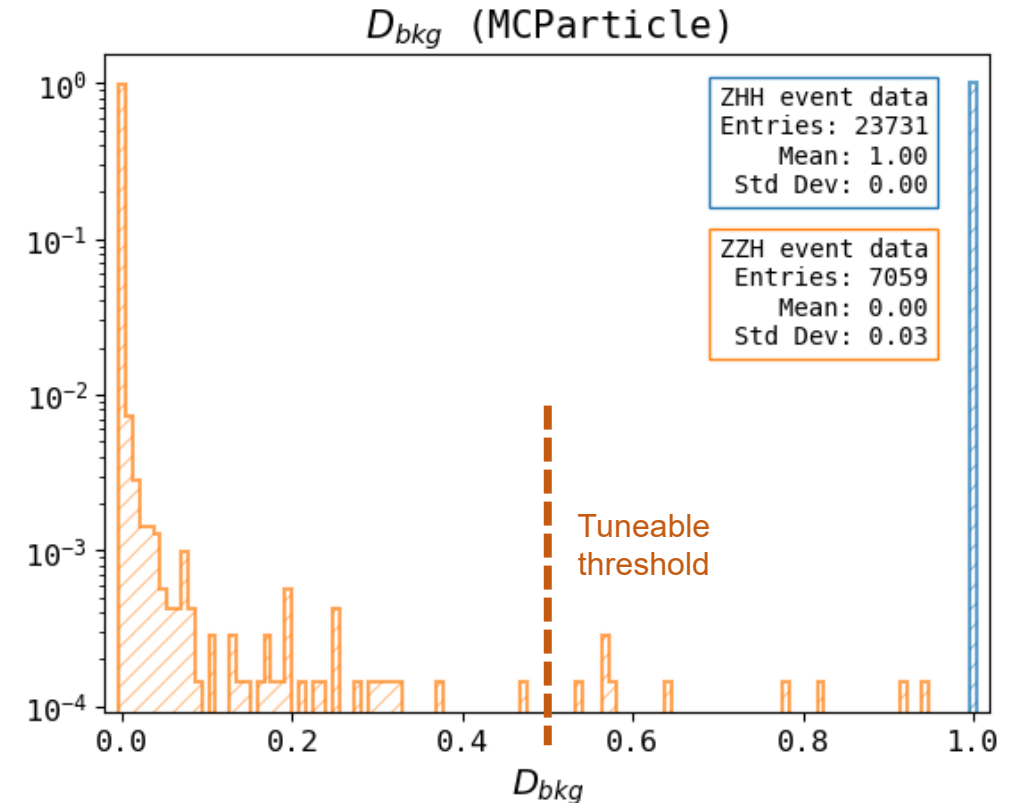


\mathbf{a} : theory parameters; e.g. λ_{HHH}
 $A_i(\mathbf{a})$: signal acceptance
 $\epsilon_i(\mathbf{x})$: detector efficiency

➤ on generator level: integration reduces to evaluation of matrix elements

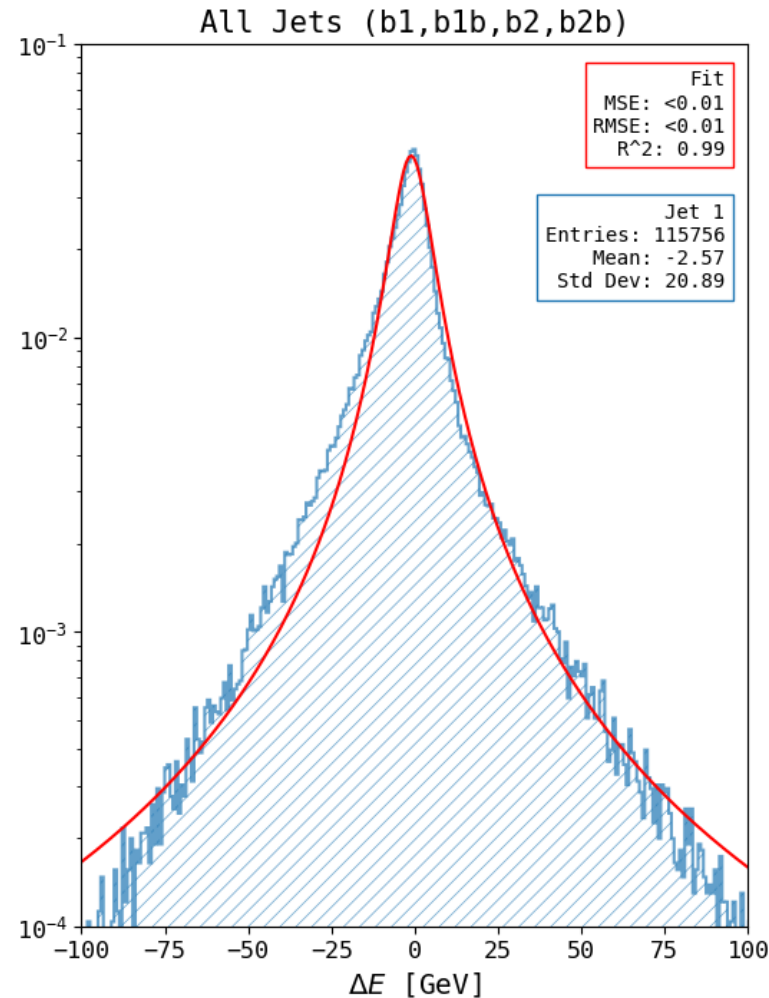
➤ discriminator: $D_{bkg}(y) = \left(1 + \frac{P_{ZZH}(y)}{P_{ZHH}(y)}\right)$; $0 \leq D_{bkg} \leq 1$

➤ perfect separation of ZHH and ZZH event data, as expected

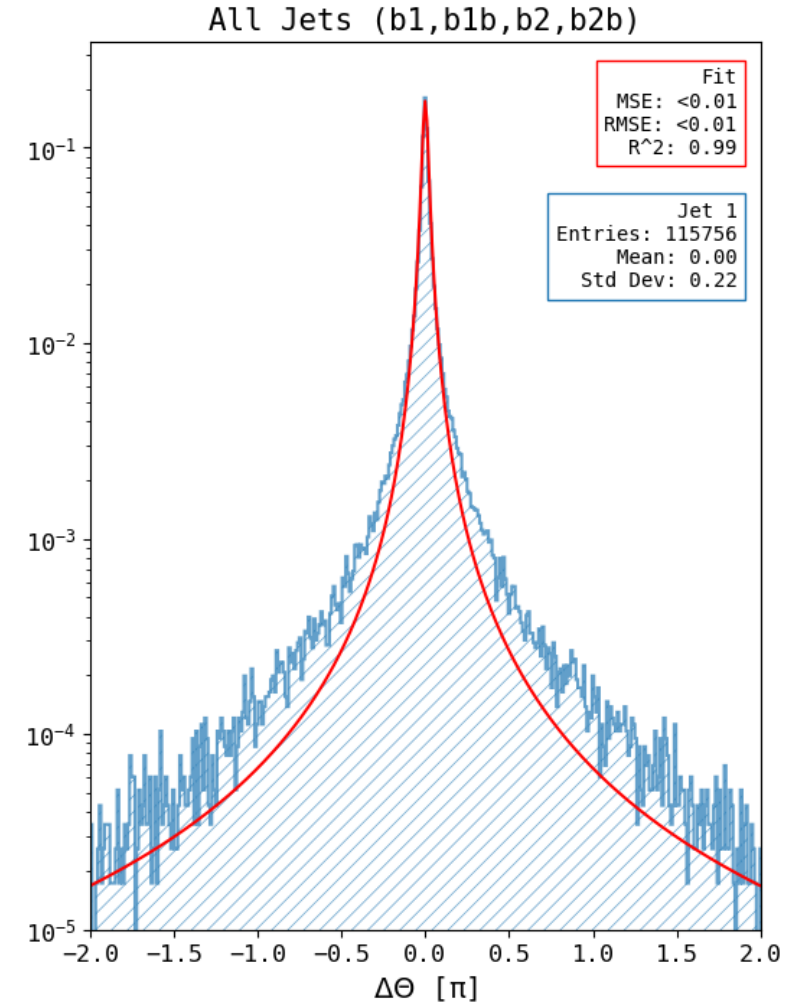


- PDF for energies/angles between reconstructed and parton-level particles
- „conventional approach“: fitting transfer functions manually

ZHH+ZZH (Lorentzian fit): $E_{jet} - E_{parton}$

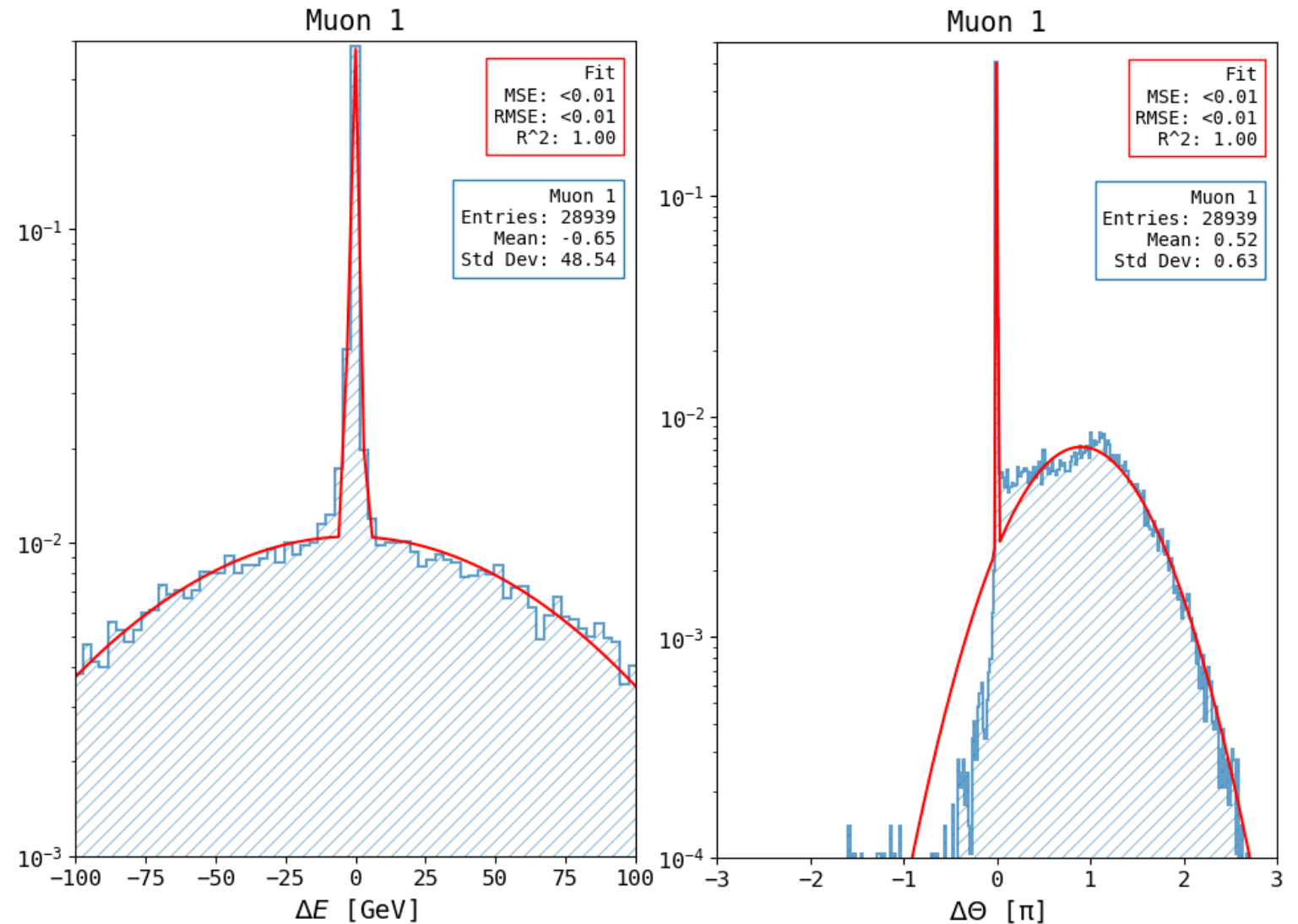


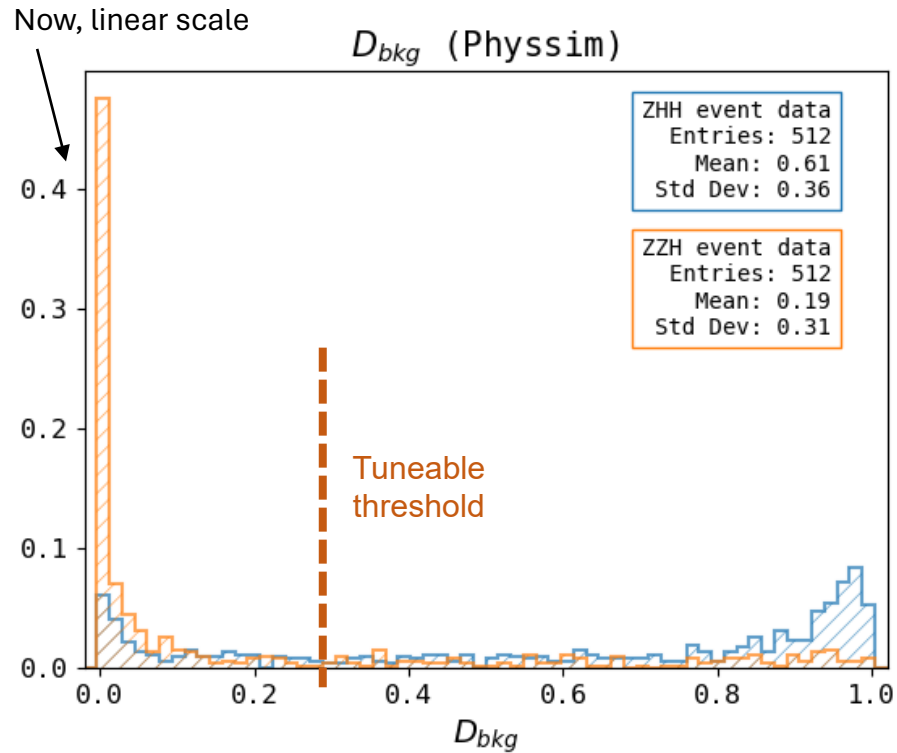
ZHH+ZZH (Lorentzian fit): $\Theta_{jet} - \Theta_{parton}$



- For well-measured quantities (e.g. leptons): δ -function

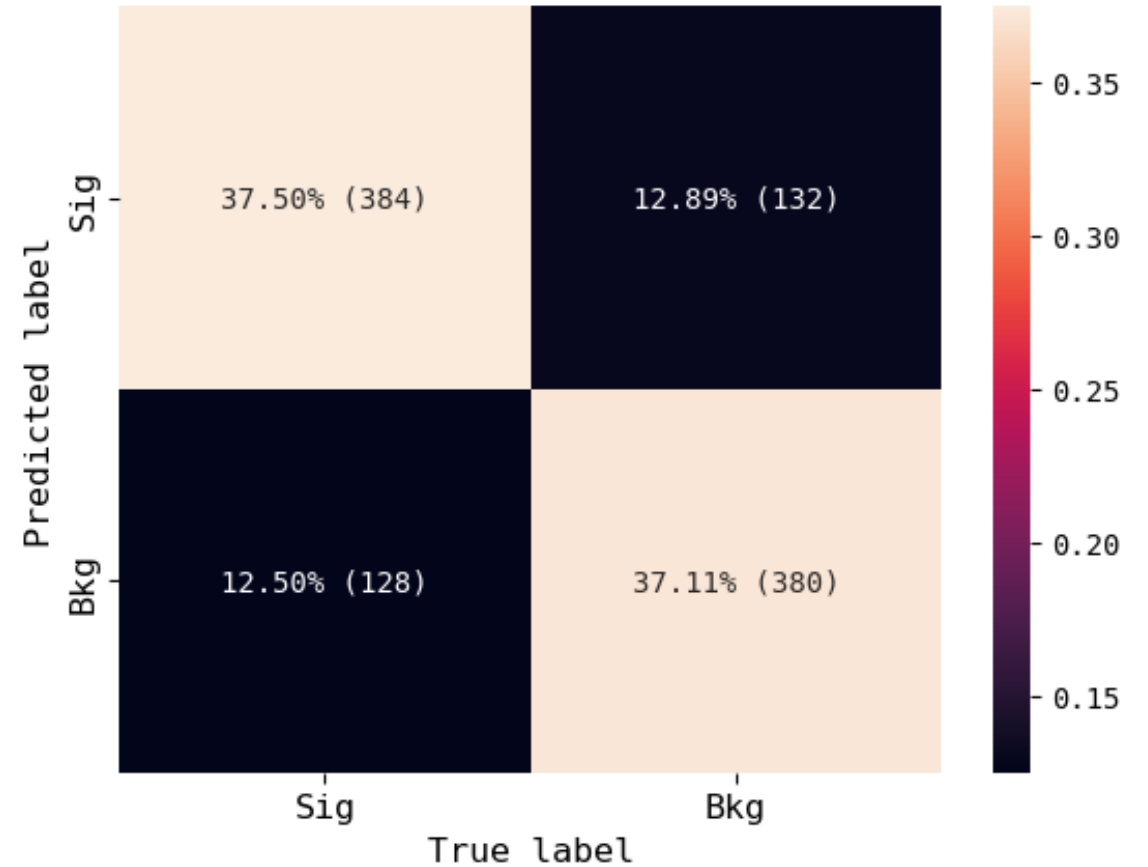
$$W_{lep}(E_p, E_{reco}) = \delta(E_p - E_{reco})$$





➤ Limitations:

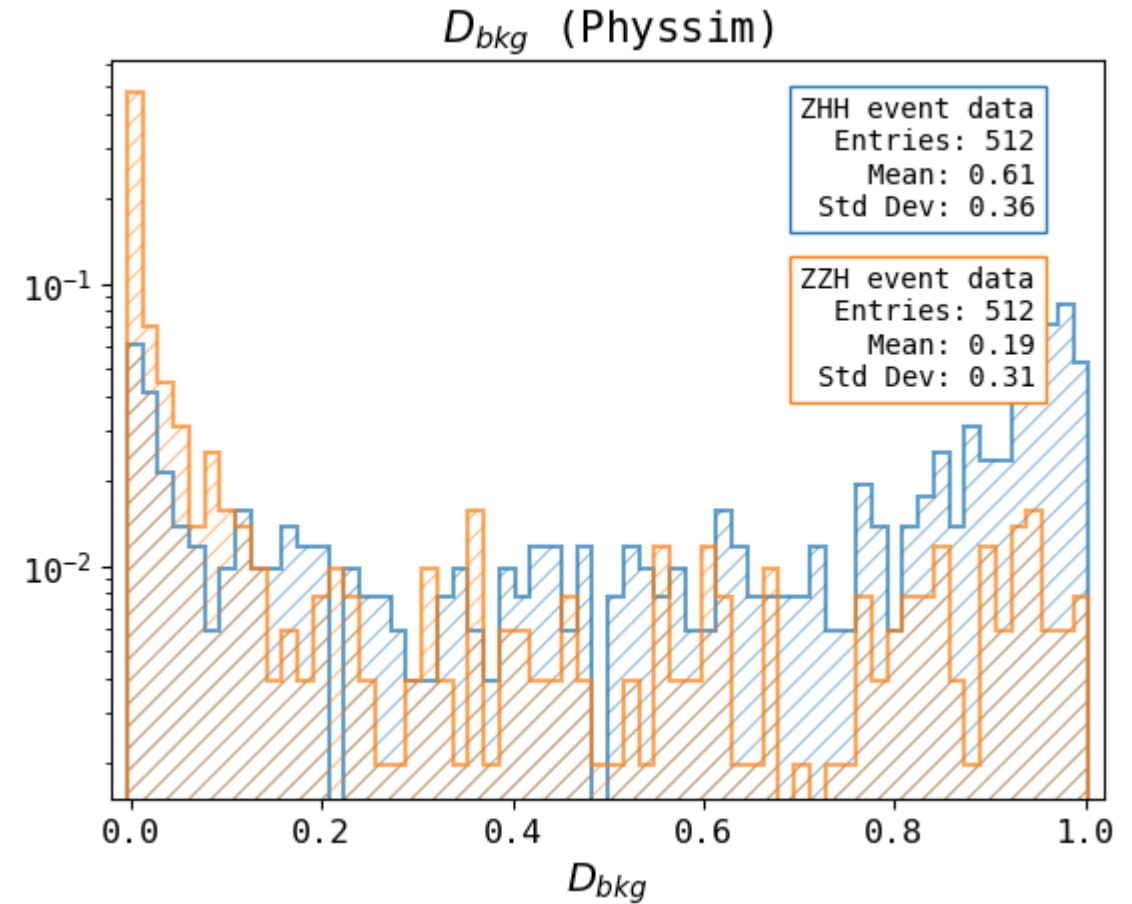
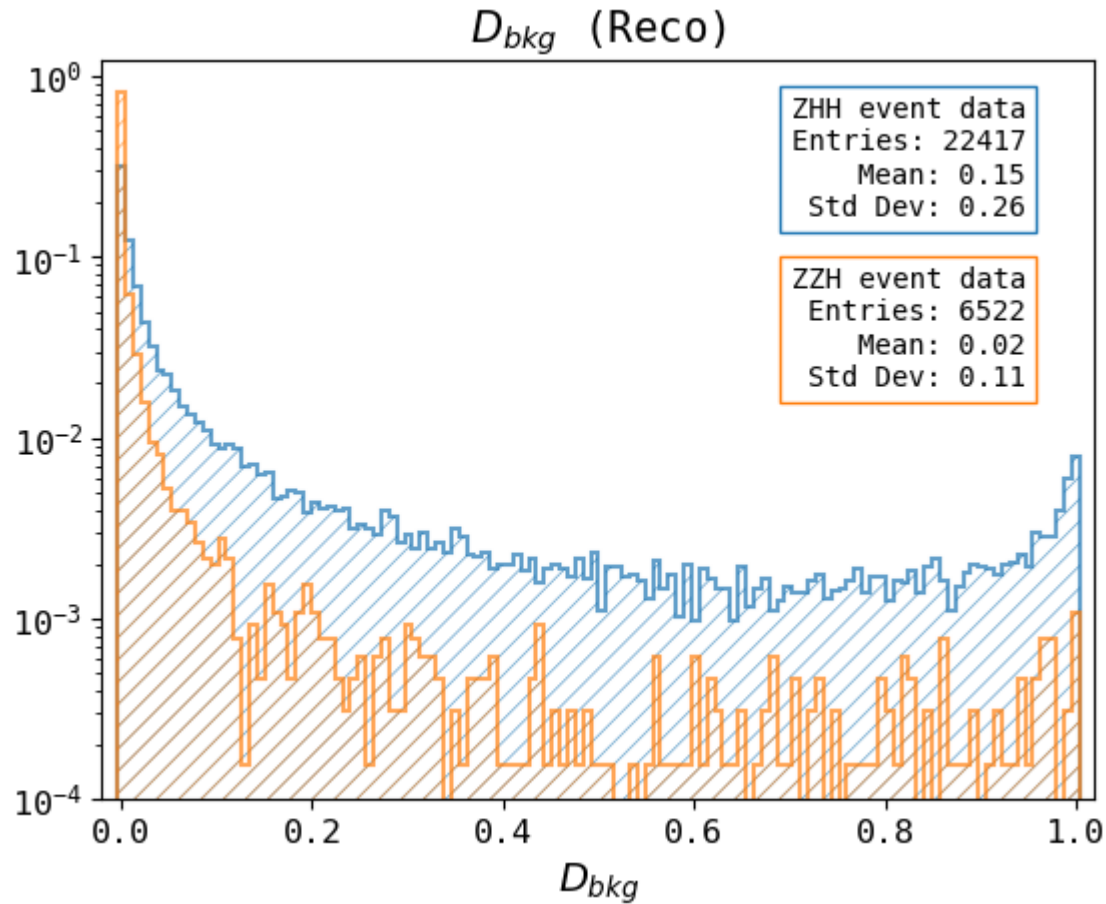
- Cheated jet-matching
- ISR still to be addressed
- Computationally intensive: integration time $\mathcal{O}(\text{min})$ per event



- ML-based approaches for increasing speed and performance
 - invertible neural network (INNs) for transfer functions $W_i(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{y})$
 - Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) for jet clustering (major source of error in analysis)

- Promising additions to the conventional approach:
 - (weighted) average over jet-matching combinatorics
 - further consistency checks, using Whizard LO matrix elements
 - addressing ISR

➤ Distributions before and after including transfer functions



Backup: Monte-Carlo phase space integration

$$P_i(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{a}) = \frac{1}{\sigma_i(\mathbf{a}) \cdot A_i(\mathbf{a})} \int W_i(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) |M_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a})|^2 T_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) d\Phi_n$$

$$d\Phi_n = \prod_i^{\mu^-, \mu^+, b_1, \bar{b}_1, b_2, \bar{b}_2} \frac{d^3 \mathbf{p}_i}{(2\pi)^3 2E_i}$$

- leptons well measured → no integration for μ^-, μ^+
- conservation of four momentum and narrow-width-approximation → reduction of integration to 7 dimensions
- integration variables: $\Theta_{b1}, \phi_{b1}, \rho_{b1}, \theta_{b1b}, \phi_{b1b}, \rho_{b2}, \Theta_{b2}$
- with VEGAS+ and integrand in C++, computation time 1-3 minutes per process (including setup of integration grid)
- „accept-and-reject“ MC

itn	integral	wgt average	chi2/dof	Q
1	4.2(3.6)e-09	4.2(3.6)e-09	0.00	1.00
2	6.7(2.7)e-10	6.9(2.7)e-10	0.94	0.33
3	6.0(2.1)e-10	6.4(1.7)e-10	0.50	0.60
4	2.69(55)e-10	3.05(52)e-10	1.81	0.14
5	3.49(58)e-10	3.24(39)e-10	1.44	0.22
6	2.96(43)e-10	3.12(29)e-10	1.20	0.31
7	5.0(1.2)e-10	3.23(28)e-10	1.42	0.20
8	4.78(94)e-10	3.35(27)e-10	1.58	0.14
9	8.6(2.2)e-10	3.43(27)e-10	2.11	0.03
10	5.9(1.8)e-10	3.48(26)e-10	2.07	0.03

result = 3.48(26)e-10 Q = 0.03

itn	integral	wgt average	chi2/dof	Q
1	1.58(18)e-09	1.58(18)e-09	0.00	1.00
2	1.68(19)e-09	1.63(13)e-09	0.13	0.72
3	1.94(19)e-09	1.72(11)e-09	0.96	0.38
4	1.91(13)e-09	1.800(82)e-09	1.04	0.37
5	1.98(27)e-09	1.815(79)e-09	0.88	0.48
6	2.73(99)e-09	1.821(78)e-09	0.88	0.50
7	1.78(10)e-09	1.807(62)e-09	0.74	0.61
8	2.03(17)e-09	1.834(59)e-09	0.86	0.54
9	1.72(13)e-09	1.816(54)e-09	0.82	0.58
10	1.813(83)e-09	1.815(45)e-09	0.73	0.68

result = 1.815(45)e-09 Q = 0.68

MEM results for example ZHH (top) and ZZH (bottom) event