

Study of Higgs Self-couplings at ILC

LCWS10 & ILC10

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outline

- motivation
- methods to measure the higgs self-couplings
- analysis of fast simulation
- status of full simulation
- summary

motivation

$$\text{SM: } \tilde{\lambda} = \lambda = \lambda_{SM} = \frac{m_H^2}{2v^2}$$

Higgs Potential: $V(\eta_H) = \frac{1}{2}m_H^2\eta_H^2 + \lambda v\eta_H^3 + \frac{1}{4}\tilde{\lambda}\eta_H^4$

physical Higgs field

mass term

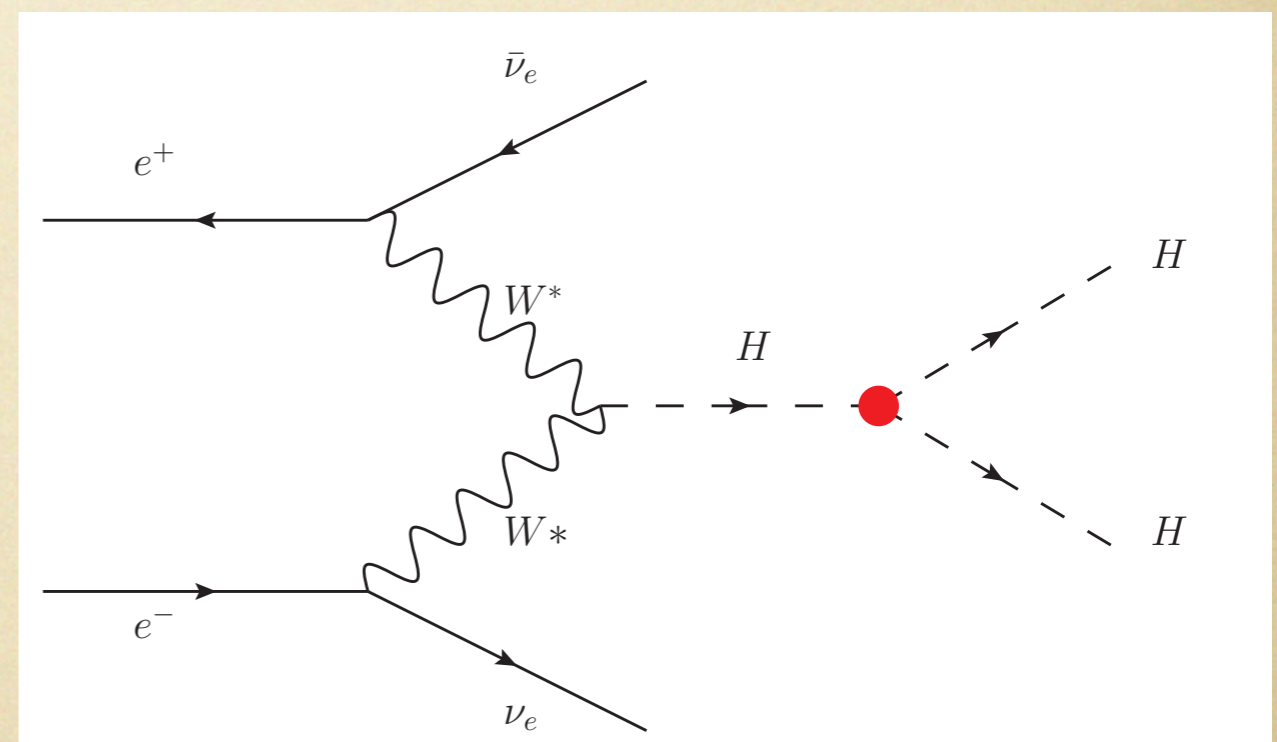
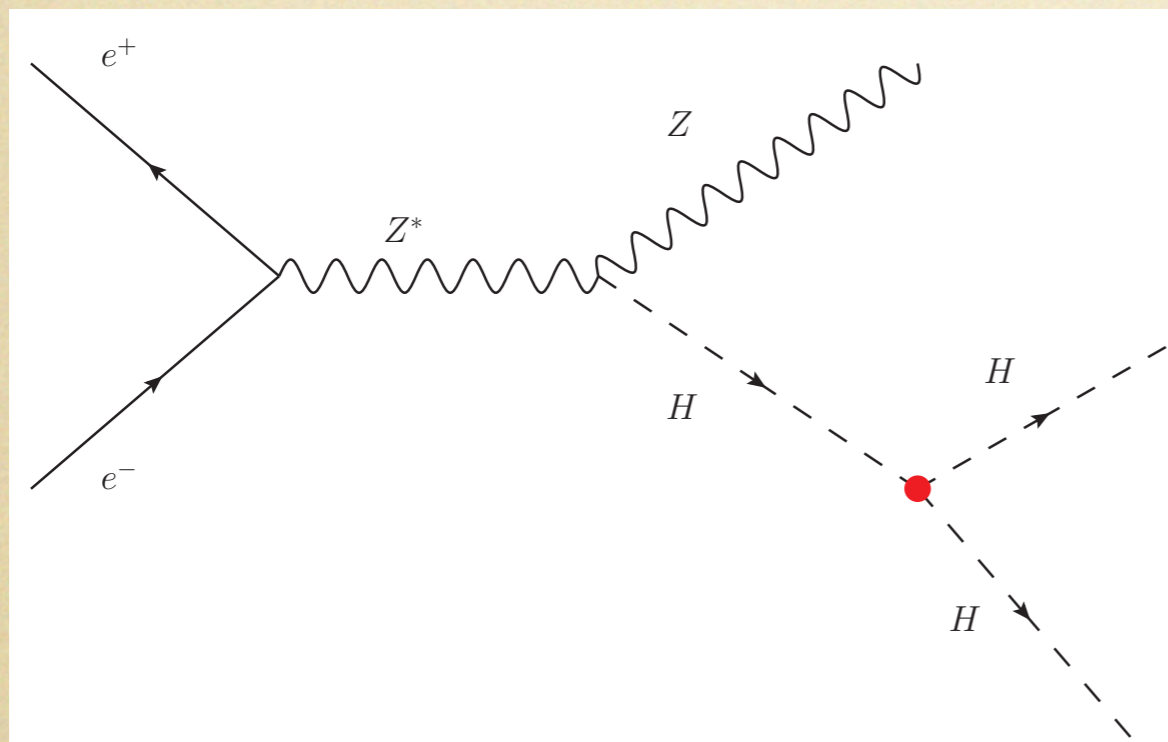
trilinear coupling

quartic Higgs coupling, which
is difficult to measure at both
LHC and ILC, even SLHC!

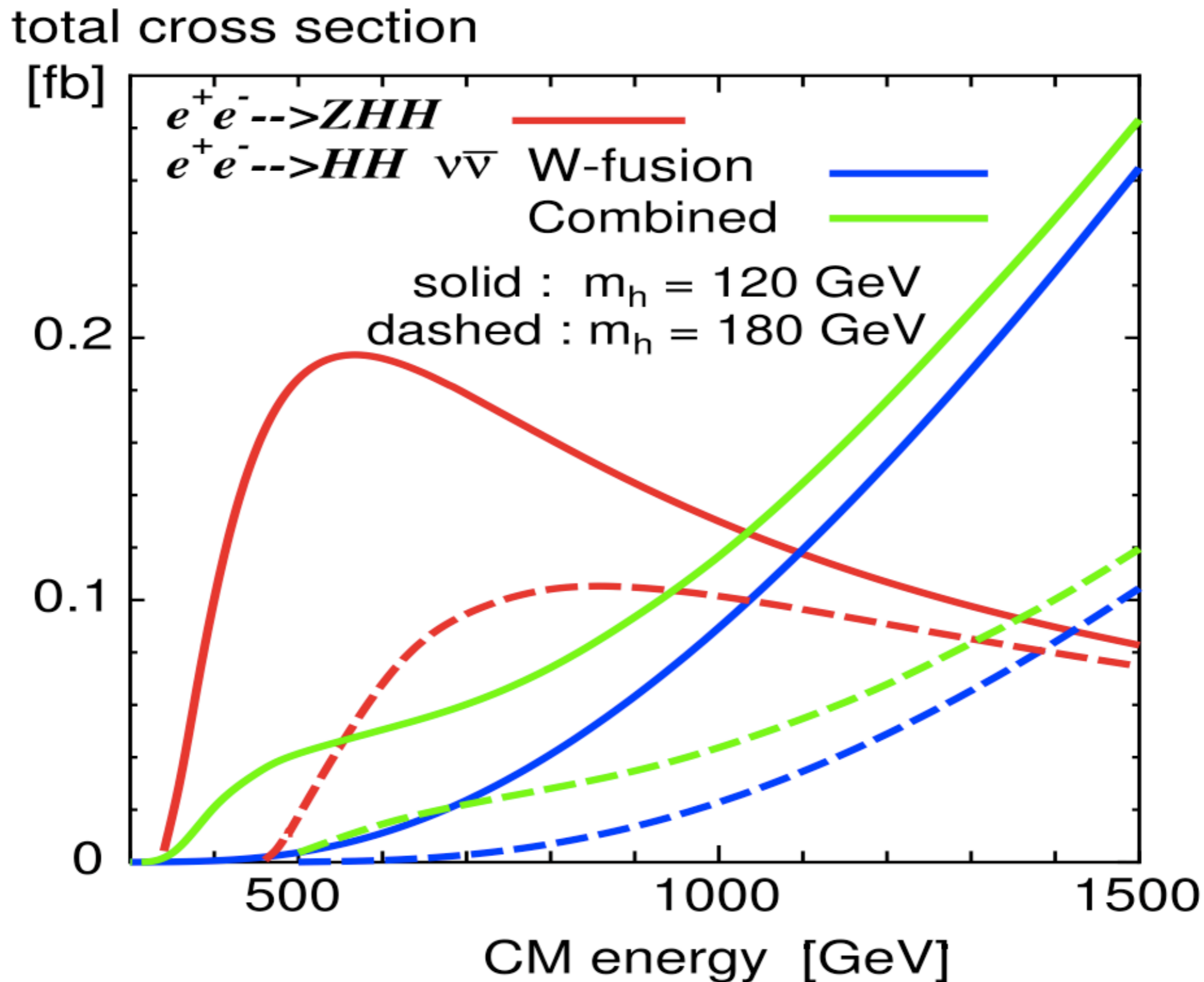
- a new interaction (non-gauge interaction).
- the non-trivial probe of the Higgs potential, offer a direct independent determination.
- accurate test of this coupling may reveal the extended nature of Higgs sector, like 2HDM and SUSY.
- difficult to measure at LHC for a light Higgs.

Measurement of the trilinear Higgs self-coupling @ ILC

- double Higgs-strahlung (dominate at lower energy)
- WW fusion (dominate at higher energy)



Measurement of the trilinear Higgs self-coupling @ ILC



$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow ZHH$$

$$\sigma = 152 \text{ab} \quad @E_{\text{cm}} = 500 \text{GeV}, M_H = 120 \text{GeV} \quad \int L dt = 2 \text{ab}^{-1}$$

- **1l + 4 jets mode** $(10\% \times 70\% \times 70\% \approx 4.9\%)$

$$Z \rightarrow l\bar{l} \quad H \rightarrow b\bar{b} \quad H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

- **8 jets mode** $(70\% \times 70\% \times 14\% \times 2 \times 45\% \approx 6.3\%)$

$$Z \rightarrow q\bar{q} \quad H \rightarrow b\bar{b} \quad H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow 4jets$$

- **1v + 6 jets mode** $(70\% \times 70\% \times 14\% \times 2 \times 45\% \approx 6.3\%)$

$$Z \rightarrow q\bar{q} \quad H \rightarrow b\bar{b} \quad H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow l\nu + 2jets$$

- **4 jets mode** $(20\% \times 70\% \times 70\% \approx 9.8\%)$

$$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu} \quad H \rightarrow b\bar{b} \quad H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

- **6 jets mode** $(70\% \times 70\% \times 70\% \approx 34\%)$

$$Z \rightarrow q\bar{q} \quad H \rightarrow b\bar{b} \quad H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

today's topic

work is ongoing

(arXiv:0907.2524v1)

Part I: Fast Simulation

set up:

JSF framework

- Generator: Physsim
 - i. helicity amplitudes are calculated by HELAS
 - ii. phase space integration and four momentum generation are performed by BASES/SPRING
 - iii. parton showering and hadronization are carried out by PYTHIA
- Simulator: JSFQuickSimulator
 - GLD geometry and detector performance related parameters are implemented (GLD V4')

initial state radiation, beam width, beamstrahlung, w/o beam polarization

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow Z H H \rightarrow (l\bar{l})(b\bar{b})(b\bar{b}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ leptons} + 4 \text{ bjets}$$

pre-selection:

- number of tracks ≥ 25
- total visible energy between (300,600) GeV
- two isolated charged leptons
- force the other tracks to four jets
- combine the four jets by minimizing

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(M(b, \bar{b}) - M_H)^2}{\sigma_{H_1}^2} + \frac{(M(b, \bar{b}) - M_H)^2}{\sigma_{H_2}^2} + \frac{(M(l, \bar{l}) - M_Z)^2}{\sigma_Z^2}$$

signal and main backgrounds

$$\int L dt = 2 \text{ab}^{-1}$$

	cross section (fb)	expected number	survived (pre-selection)
ZHH	0.152	304	15.4
ZH	70.0	140000	1618
ZZ	515	1030000	3560
t t-bar	531	1062000	9023
WWZ	36	72300	1943
ZZZ	0.8	1600	125

for the further selections, efficiency is very important!

algorithm of b tagging used in fast simulation

for a track:

$$Norm = \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{\delta r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{\delta z}\right)^2}$$

helix parameters

r, z : the coordinates of the track origin

$\delta r, \delta z$: the errors of the coordinates

for a jet:

define a cut $fNsigCut = 2.5$, and
count the number of tracks which
satisfy $Norm > fNsigCut$

	ZHH	ZH	ZZ	t t-bar	WWZ	ZZZ
MC events	1M	250K	1.25M	4.5M	750K	500K
expected events	304	140000	1030000	1062000	72300	1600
pre-selection	15.4	1618	3560	9023	1943	125
mva_wwz>1.0 mva_zz>0.97 mva_zh>0.97 mva_tt>0.98 mva_zzz>0	11.7	5.6	16.5	312	12.7	12.9
70GeV<M(Z)<110GeV	9.7	0.56	16.5	106	7.5	11.7
Ycut>0.015	9.1	0	6.6	91.3	6.9	10.6
2b(H1) (Noffv > 0)	6.3	0	0	28	1.8	5.5
2b(H2) (Noffv > 1)	3.5	0	0	0.71	0	2.3
mva_zzz>0.5224	2.7	0	0	0	0	0.48

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significance: 2.5σ

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significance: 2.5σ

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow Z H H \rightarrow (q\bar{q})(b\bar{b})(W W^*) \rightarrow 8jets$$

pre-selection:

- number of tracks ≥ 25
- total visible energy between (300,600)
- force to 7 jets (from cheating information, it is more possible to reconstruct W^* as one jet).
- combine the 7 jets by minimizing

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(M(b, \bar{b}) - M_H)^2}{\sigma_{M_H}^2} + \frac{(M(W, W^*) - M_H)^2}{\sigma_{M_H}^2} + \frac{(M(q, \bar{q}) - M_Z)^2}{\sigma_{M_Z}^2} + \frac{(M(q, \bar{q}') - M_W)^2}{\sigma_{M_W}^2}$$

$ZHH \rightarrow (q\bar{q})(b\bar{b})(WW^*) \rightarrow 8jets$ only!!

neural-net

	signal	t t-bar
expected	18.3	1062000
pre-selection	12.6	483949
chi2<20	5.2	65144
90<M(H1)<130	5.1	63157
110<M(H2)<150	3.6	36670
70<M(Z)<110	3.5	34359
ycut>0.005	2.3	8454
ycut>0.0076	1.1	2644

cut based

	signal	t t-bar
expected	304	1062000
pre-selection	190.6	483949
mva_tt>0.32816	113.0	105563
mva_tt>0.62930	50.7	30173
mva_tt>0.77987	9.1	3000
mva_tt>0.80740	2.0	634
mva_tt>0.81256	1.0	338

challenging!

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow Z H H \rightarrow (q\bar{q})(b\bar{b})(W W^*) \rightarrow lv + 6jets$$

pre-selection:

- number of tracks ≥ 25
- total visible energy between (300,600)
- one isolated charged lepton
- force the others tracks to 6 jets
- combine the 6 jets by minimizing

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(M(b, \bar{b}) - M_H)^2}{\sigma_{H_1}^2} + \frac{(M(q, \bar{q}) - M_Z)^2}{\sigma_Z^2} + \frac{(M(q, \bar{q}') - M_W)^2}{\sigma_W^2}$$

1.87σ	expected	pre-selection	mva_mlp >0.8367
ZHH	304	31.2	9.87
WWZ	72300	5224	15.5
ZZZ	1600	43.9	2.49

0.17σ	expected	pre-selection	mva_mlp >0.8358
ZHH	304	31.2	11.8
t t-bar	1062000	229515	4800

challenging!

the pre-selection efficiency is even higher than signal

summary (part i)

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow ZHH \rightarrow$$

- $1l + 4$ b-jets mode is possible to observe the higgs trilinear coupling with 2.5σ significance based on current fast simulation. Actually, b-tagging still can be improved to suppress the c \bar{c} contamination in ZZZ background. It is necessary to do the full simulation.
- 8 jets mode and $1\nu + 6$ jets mode are very challenging to suppress the t \bar{t} background effectively.

Part II: Full Simulation

set up:


Marlin framework

- Generator: Whizard
- Simulator: Mokka
 - ILD geometry and detector performance related parameters are implemented
- Reconstruction and Analysis: Marlin


initial state radiation, beam width, beamstrahlung, w / beam polarization

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow Z H H \rightarrow (l\bar{l})(b\bar{b})(b\bar{b}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ leptons} + 4 \text{ bjets}$$

selection criteria:

- number of tracks ≥ 25 
- total visible energy between (300,600)
- at least two isolated charged leptons (the pair nearest to Z mass is selected)
- force the other tracks to four jets
- combine the four jets by minimizing

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(M(b, \bar{b}) - M_H)^2}{\sigma_{H_1}^2} + \frac{(M(b, \bar{b}) - M_H)^2}{\sigma_{H_2}^2} + \frac{(M(l, \bar{l}) - M_Z)^2}{\sigma_Z^2}$$

 do not effect minimization

lepton selection (preliminary)

ECal and HCal informations can be used for lepton identification.

$$E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{ECAL}} + E_{\text{HCal}}$$

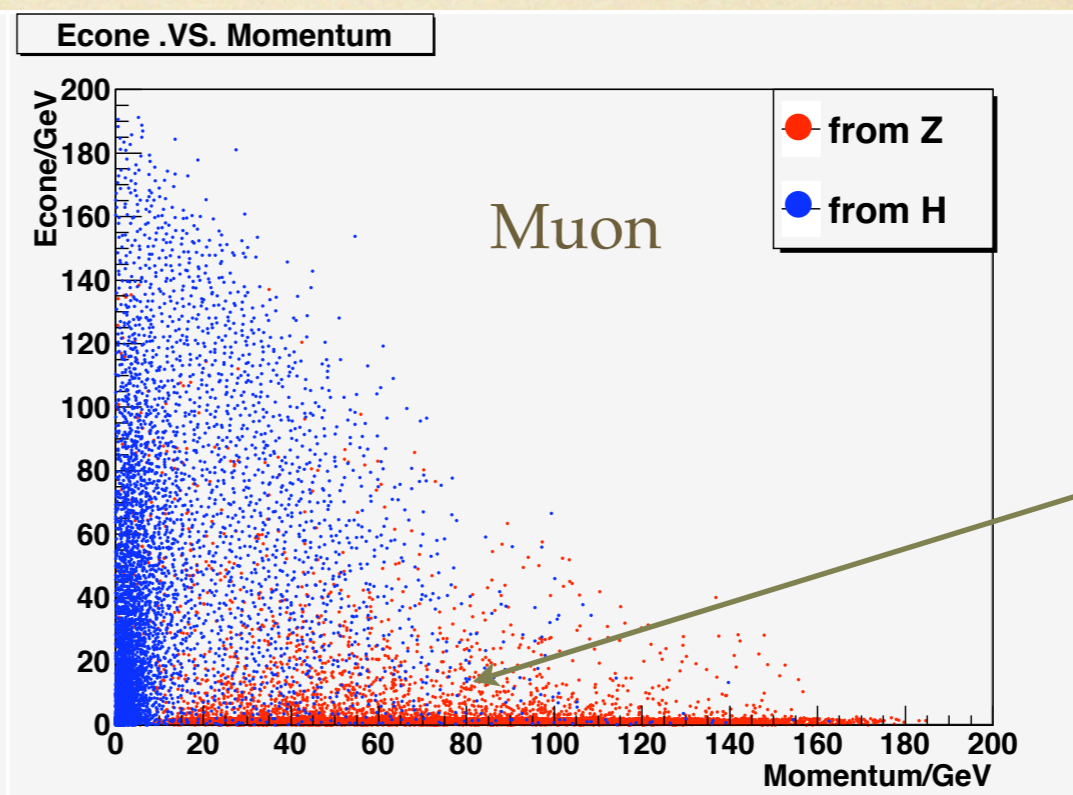
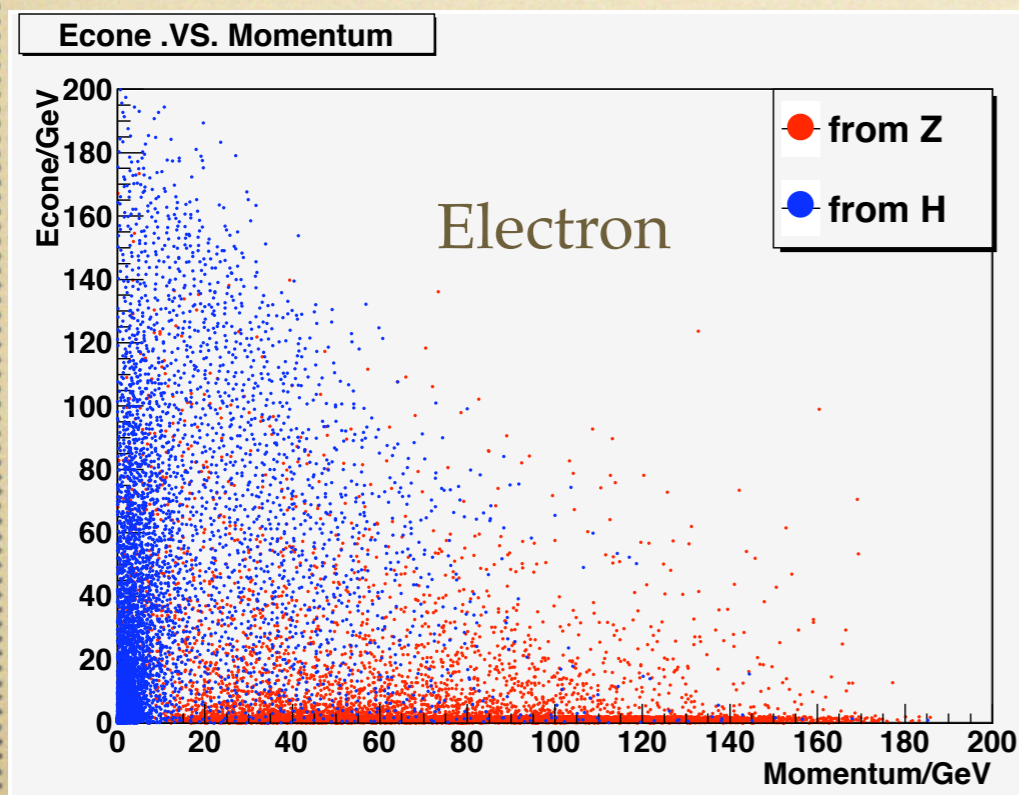
$P > 15 \text{ GeV}$	e-identification	μ -identification
$E_{\text{ECAL}} / E_{\text{total}}$	> 0.6	< 0.5
$E_{\text{total}} / P_{\text{track}}$	> 0.9	< 0.3

$P > 20 \text{ GeV}$	e-identification	μ -identification
$E_{\text{ECAL}} / E_{\text{total}}$	> 0.8	< 0.5
$E_{\text{total}} / P_{\text{track}}$	$[0.8, 1.2]$	< 0.5

HZ recoil mass by ILD

my requirement

isolation requirement: $E_{\text{cone}} < 20 \text{ GeV}$



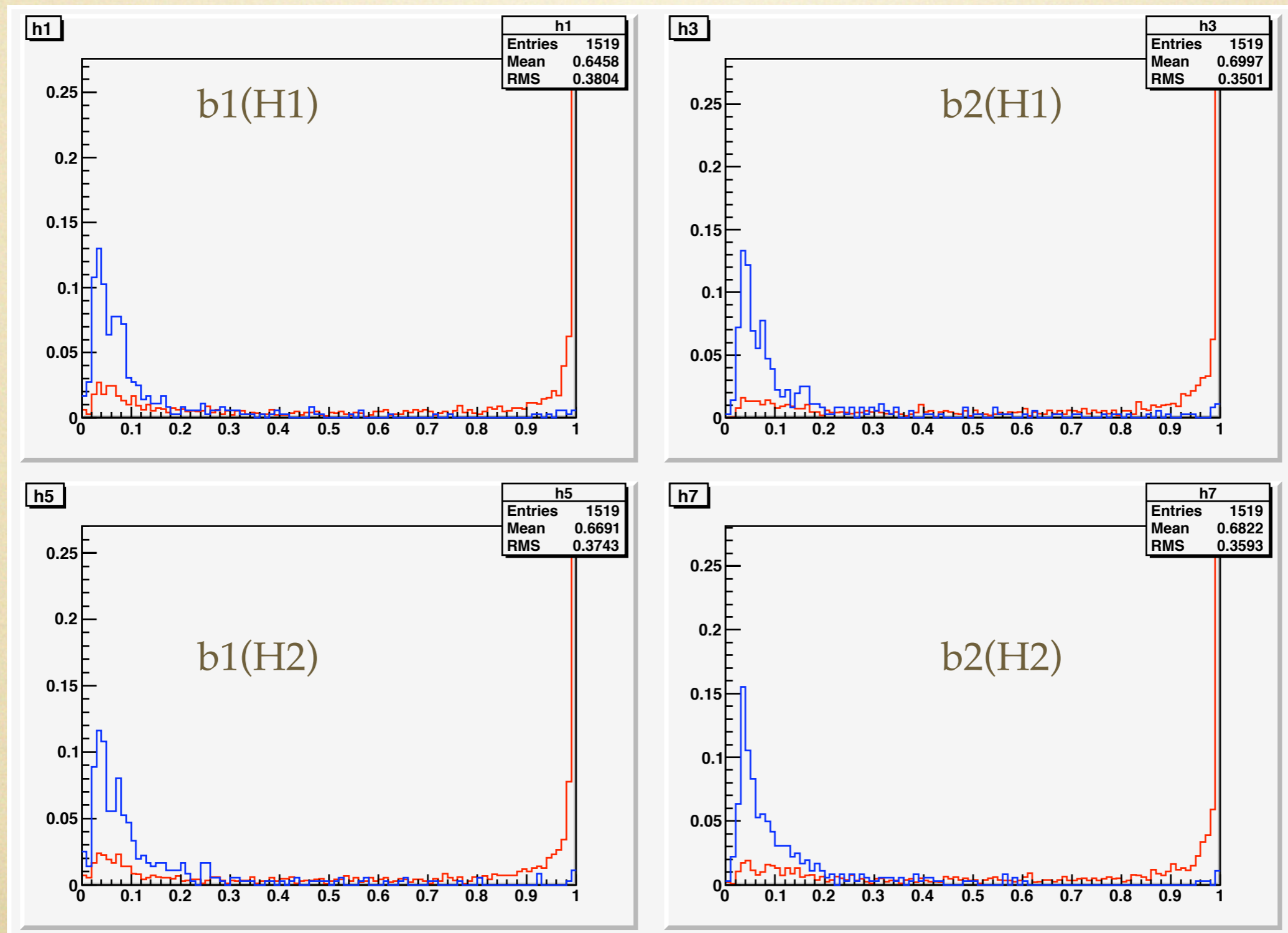
$$\cos_{\text{cone}} = 0.99$$

very small
angle, still high
cone energy

Btag (LCFIVertex)

red: both H to bb

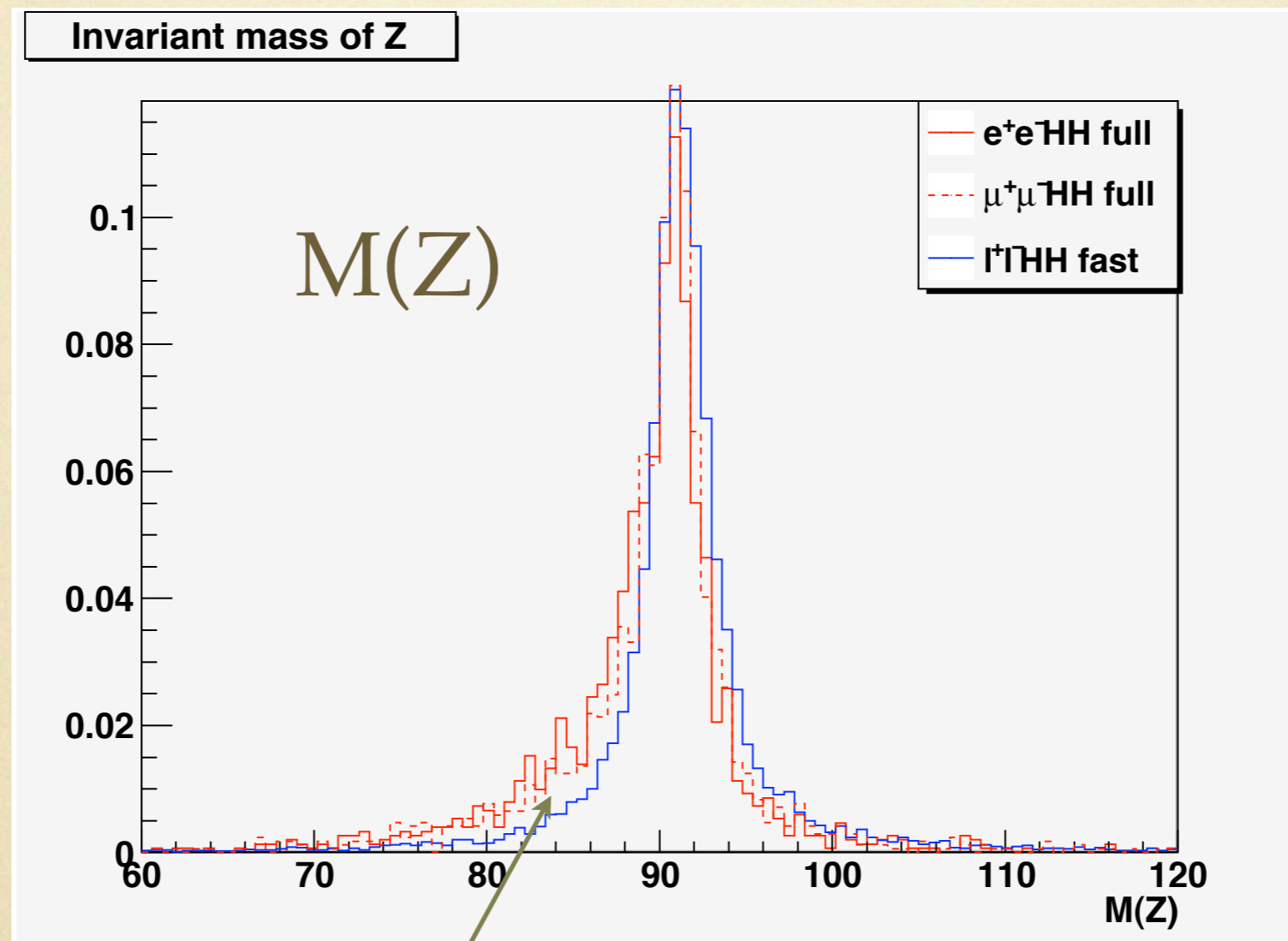
blue: both H to non-bb



b-likeness

preliminary results and compare with fast simulation

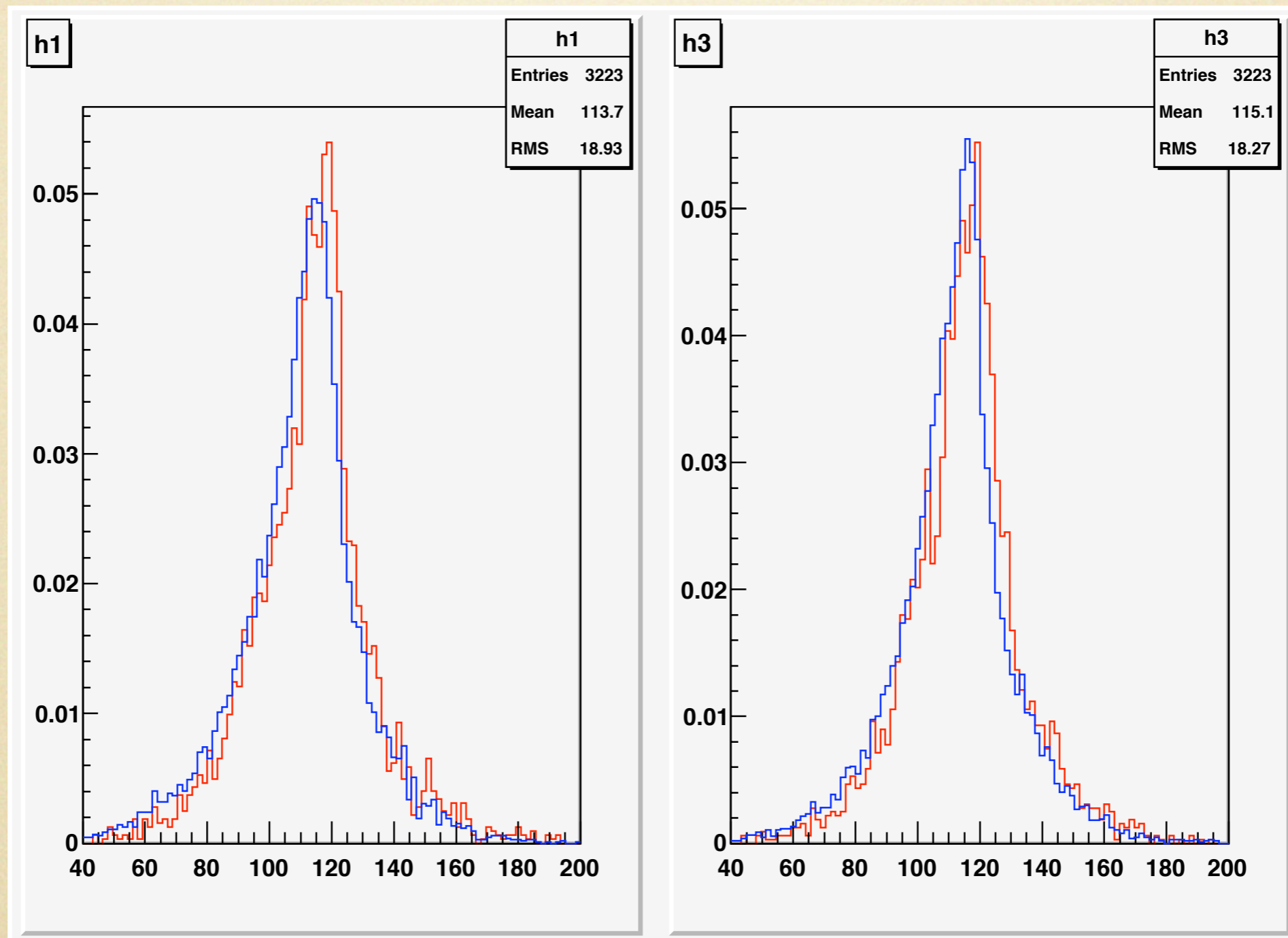
red: full simulation
blue: fast simulation



bremsstrahlung + multi scattering

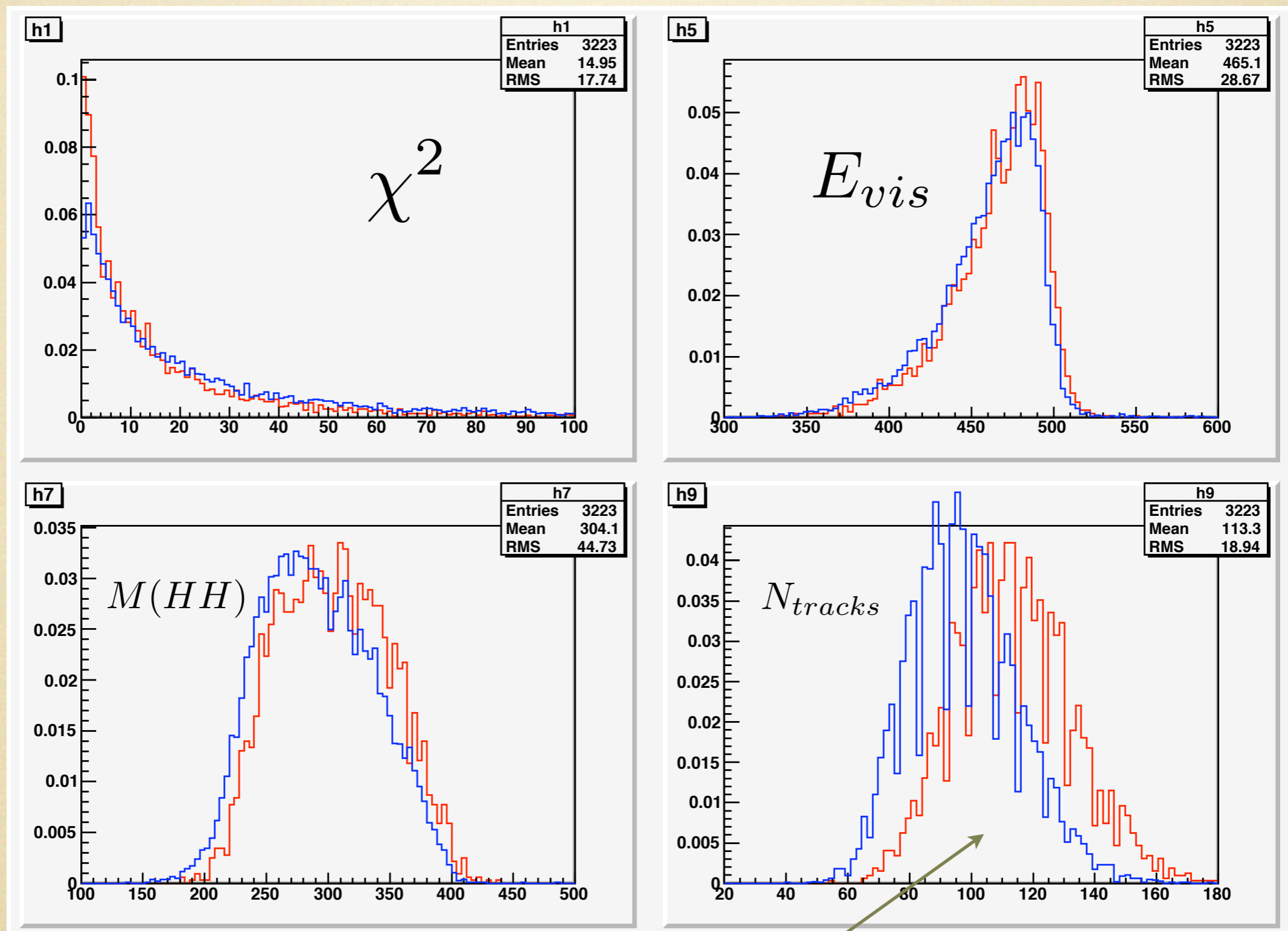
Higgs masses

red: full simulation
blue: fast simulation



others...

red: full simulation
blue: fast simulation



more complicated interactions between particle and detector

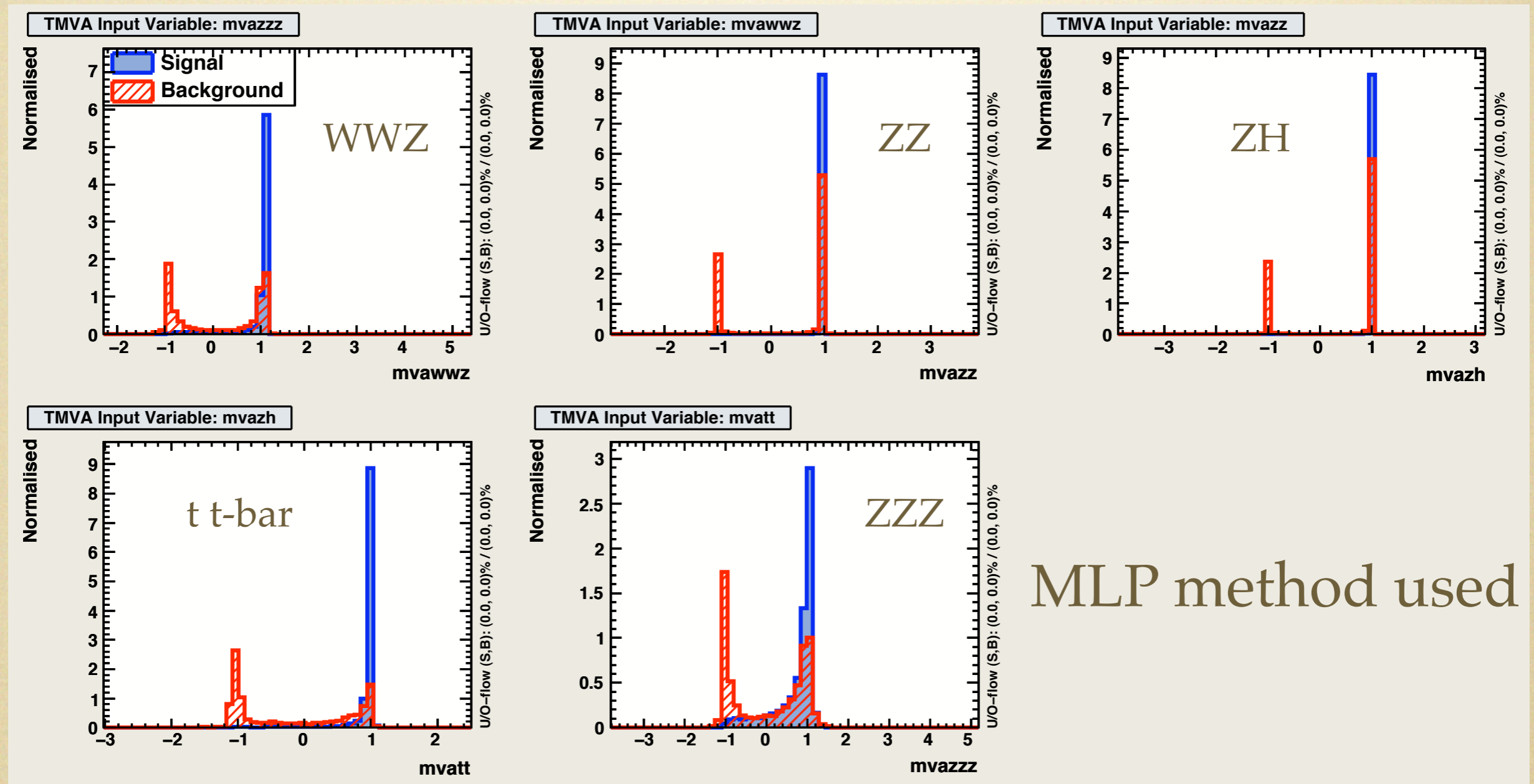
Summary (Part ii)

- analysis framework has been completed and basic check done.
- the preliminary result of full simulation shows consistency with fast simulation.
- more full simulation samples are generating and need to be analyzed.
- work is ongoing...

Thank you very much!

back up

some feelings of the output classifiers for
signal and backgrounds



MLP method used

each event has five classifiers

significance

$$p(n \geq m) = \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n e^{-\nu}}{n!} = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \frac{\nu^n e^{-\nu}}{n!}$$

event number	p-value	p_signal	significance
m=3	5.0%	95.0%	2 σ
m=4	1.0%	99.0%	3 σ
m=5	0.2%	99.8%	

neural-net analysis for the last step

input:

Y_{cut} E_{vis} mva_zzz

$M(H_1)$ $M(H_2)$

$\cos \theta_2$ $\cos \theta_3$

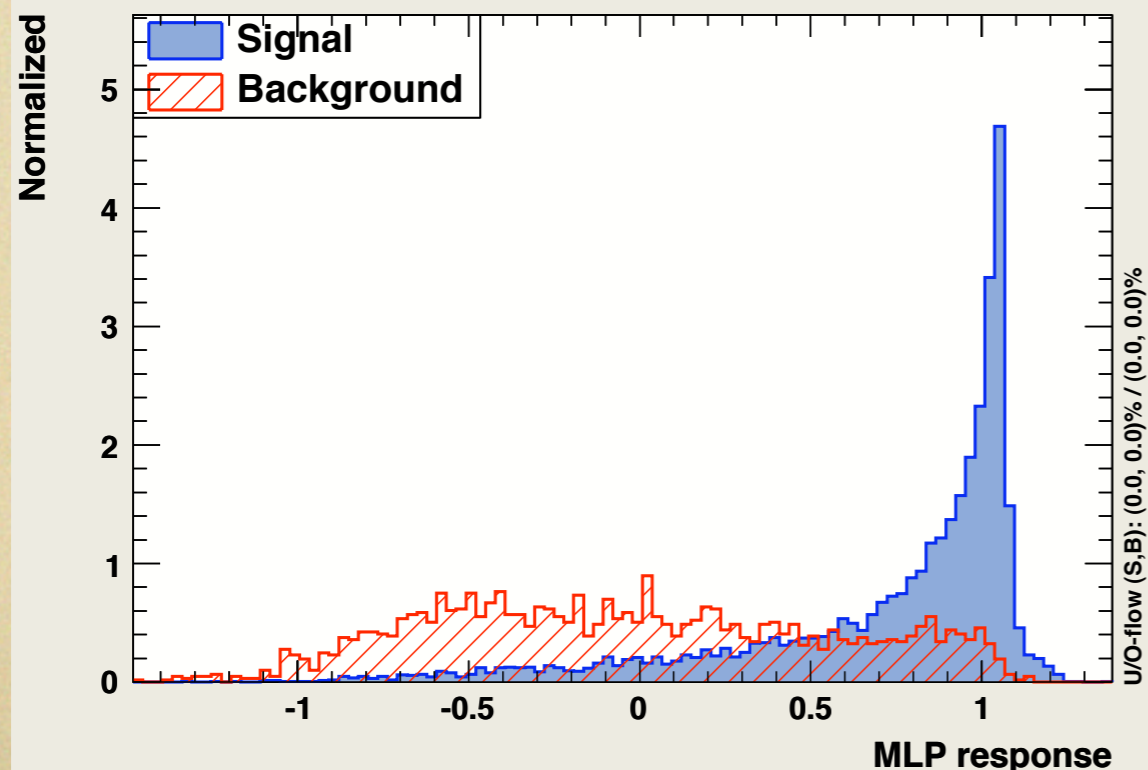
$|\cos \theta_{j11}|$ $|\cos \theta_{j21}|$

Ranking result (top variable is best ranked)

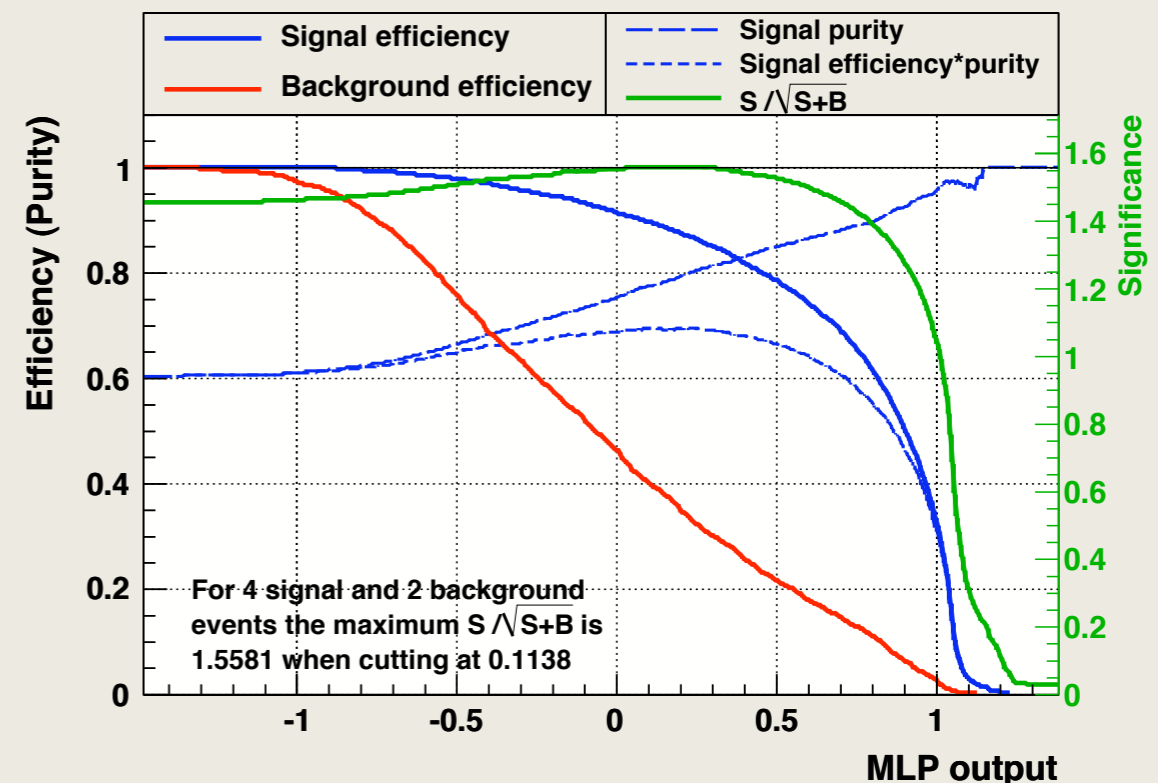
Rank : Variable : Importance

1	: ycut	: 4.945e+02
2	: evis	: 3.046e+01
3	: mh2	: 3.701e+00
4	: csz2	: 3.106e+00
5	: mh1	: 2.231e+00
6	: csz3	: 3.159e-01
7	: mvatt	: 3.024e-01
8	: abs_csj11h_	: 3.395e-02
9	: abs_csj21h_	: 2.313e-04

TMVA response for classifier: MLP



Cut efficiencies and optimal cut value

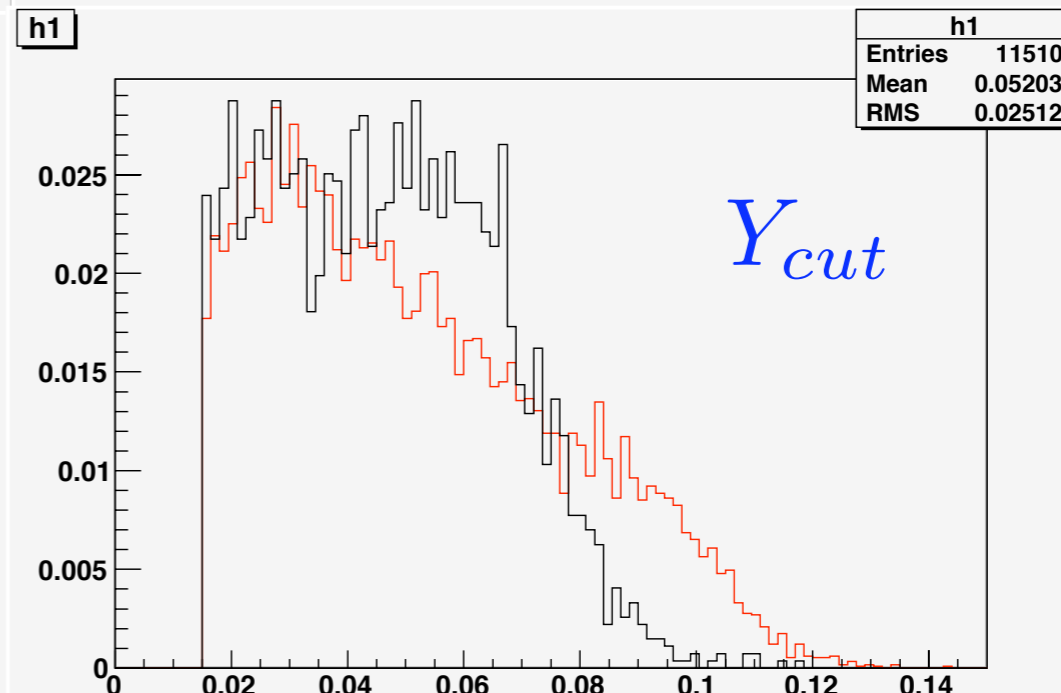
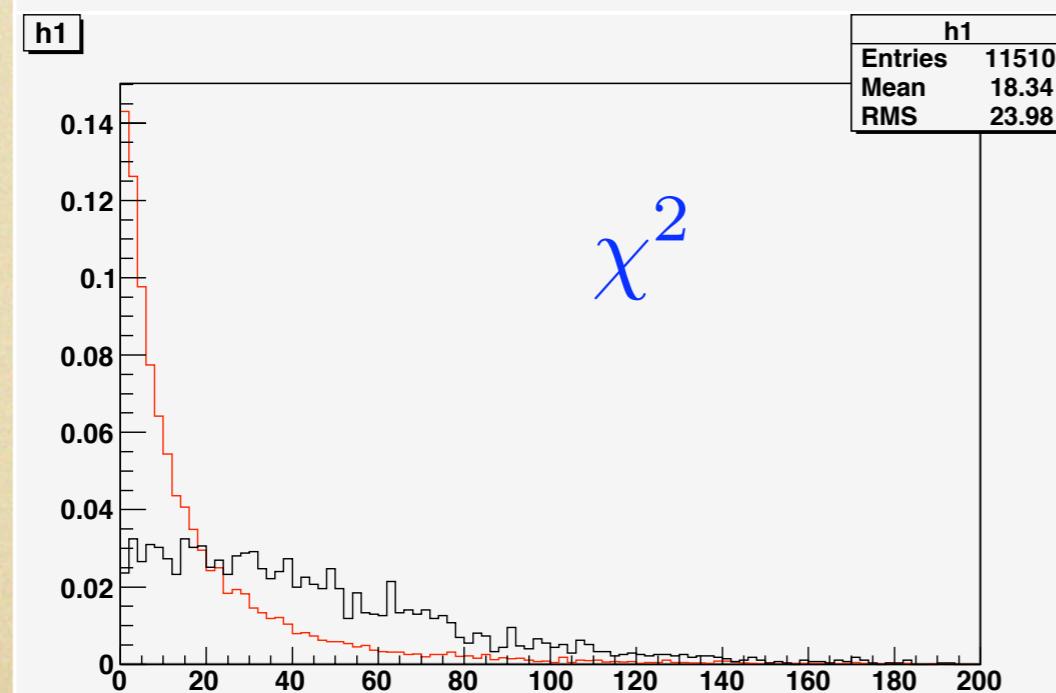
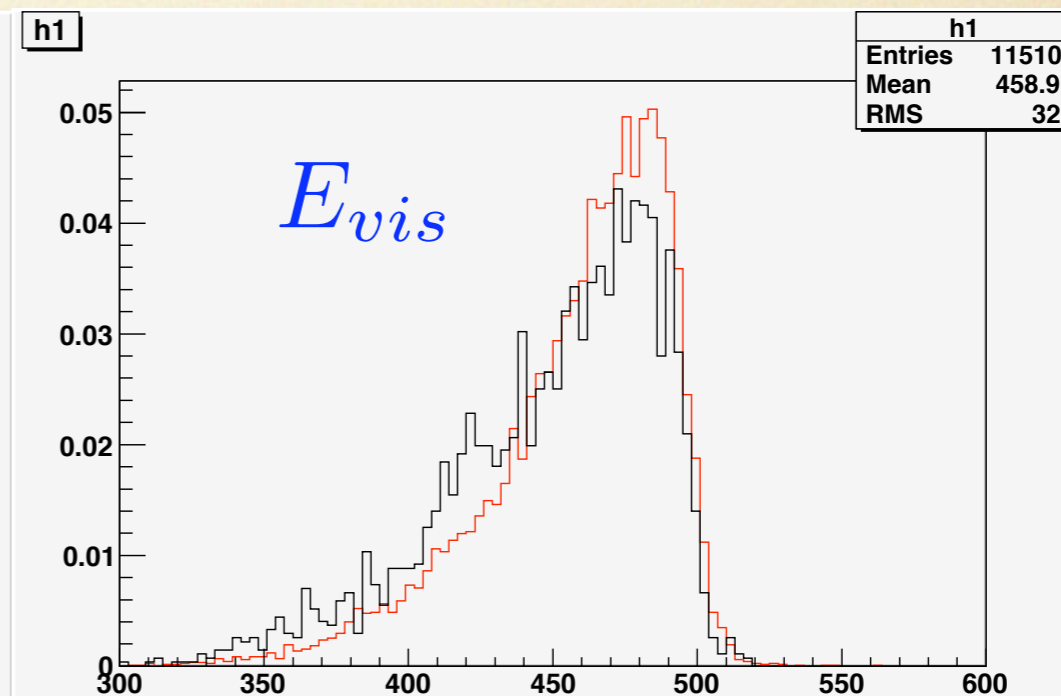
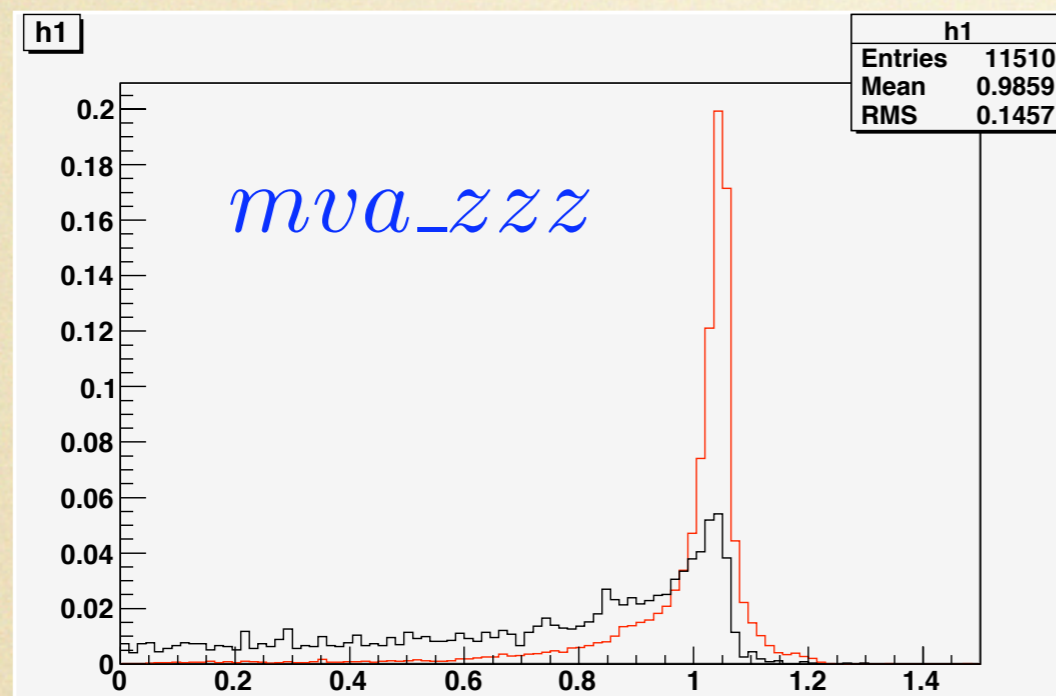


signal .VS. background

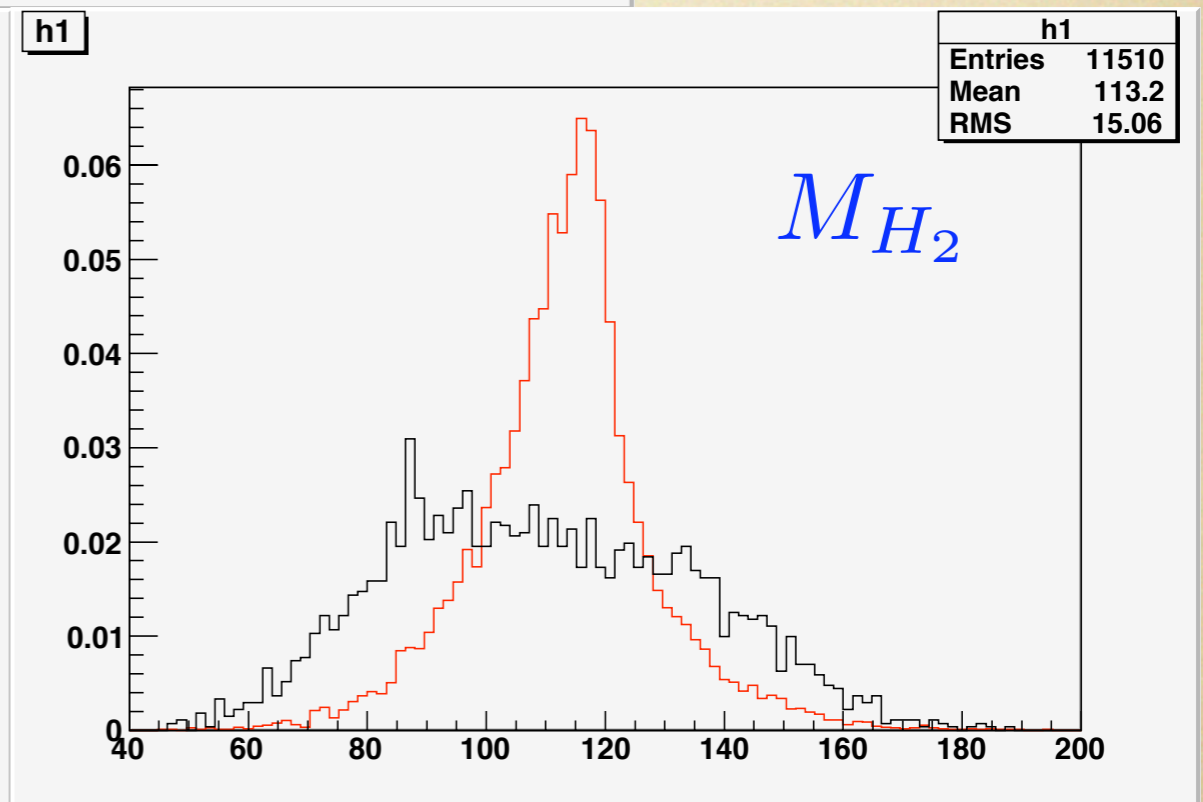
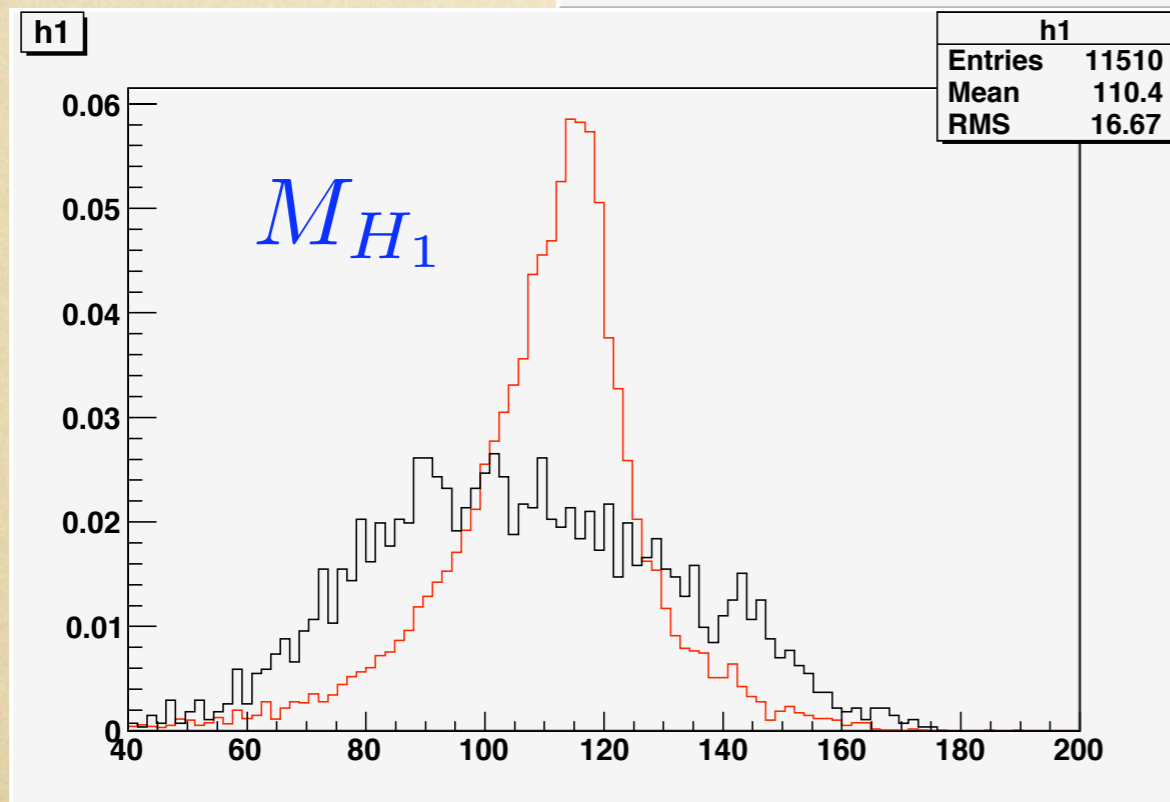
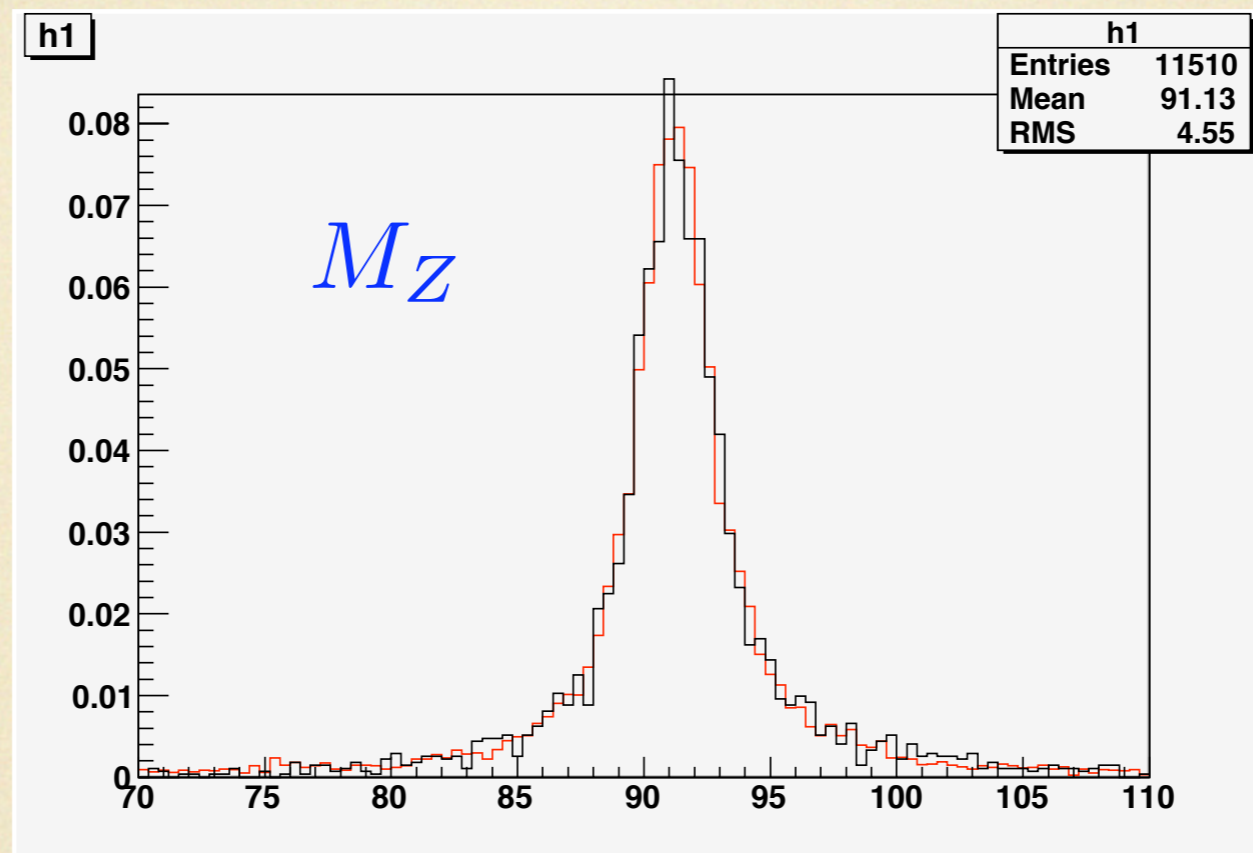
after cuts

red: signal

black: ZZZ



invariant masses



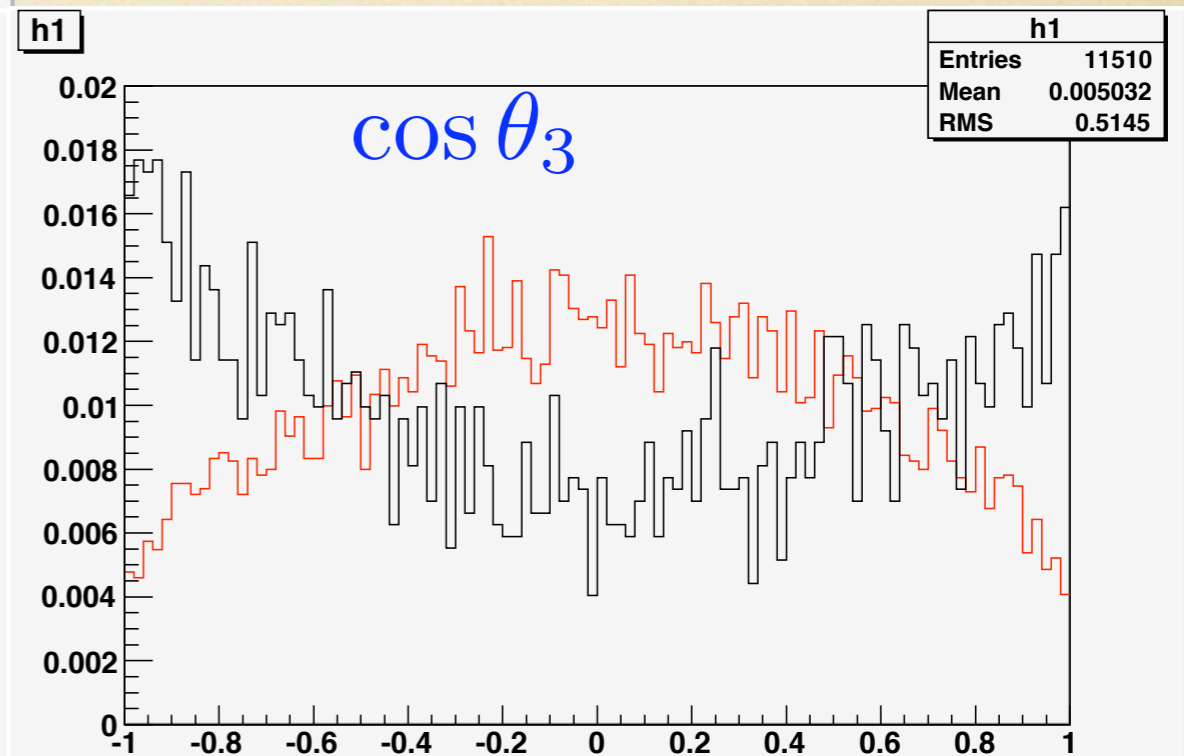
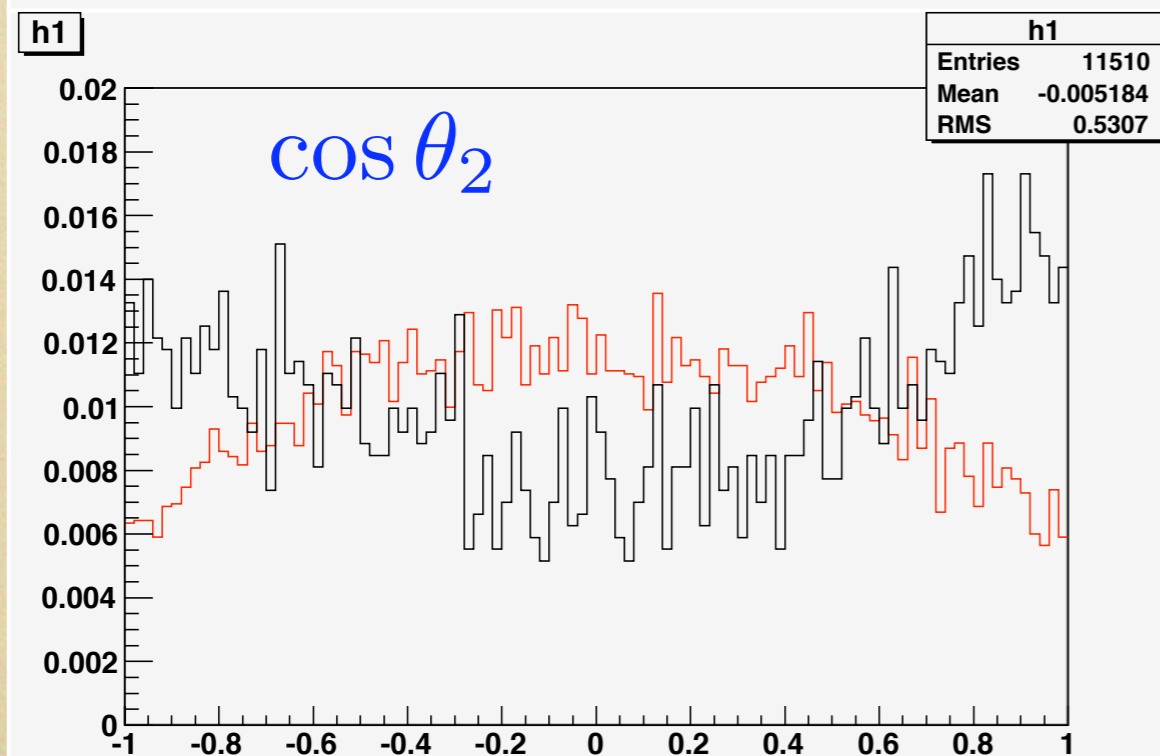
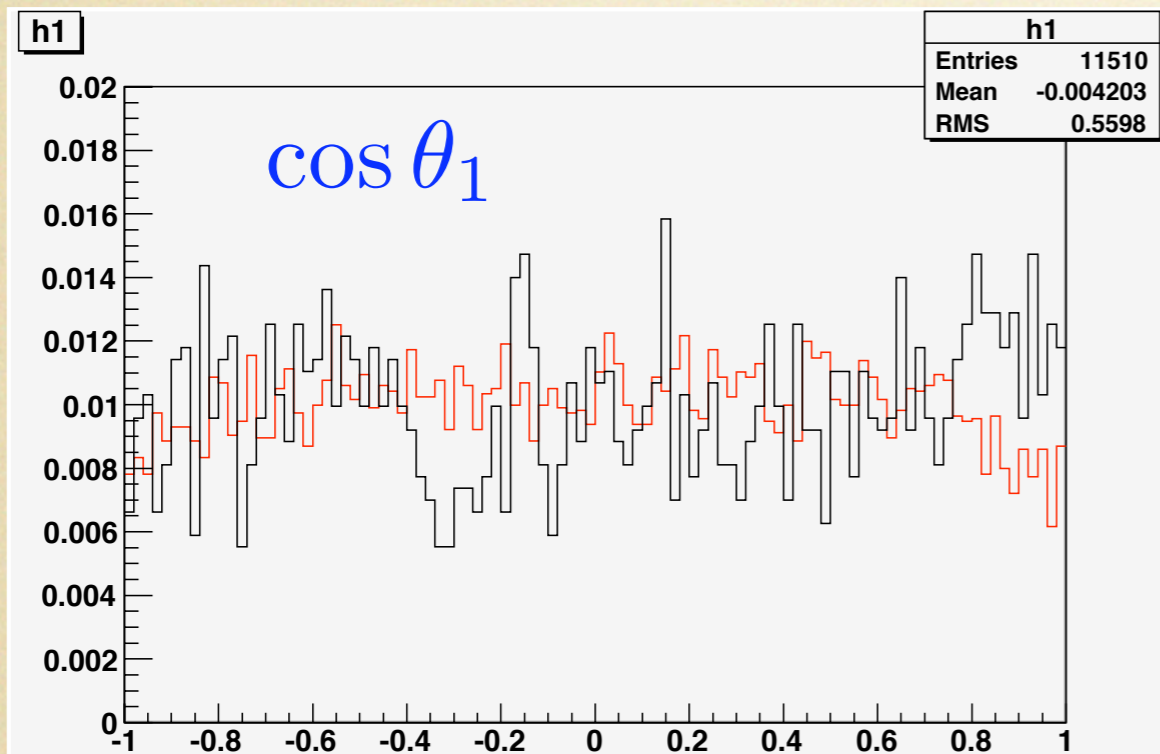
polar angles (Z, H1, H2)

red: signal

black: ZZZ

the angles were arrayed as:

$$p_1 \leq p_2 \leq p_3$$



look into the ZZZ background event by event

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow ZZZ \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} (b\bar{b})(b\bar{b})(l\bar{l}) & 0.47\% & 7.52 \\ (b\bar{b})(c\bar{c})(l\bar{l}) & 0.73\% & 11.7 \\ (c\bar{c})(c\bar{c})(l\bar{l}) & 0.29\% & 4.6 \\ (b\bar{b})(q\bar{q})(l\bar{l}) & 2.62\% & 41.9 \end{array} \right.$$

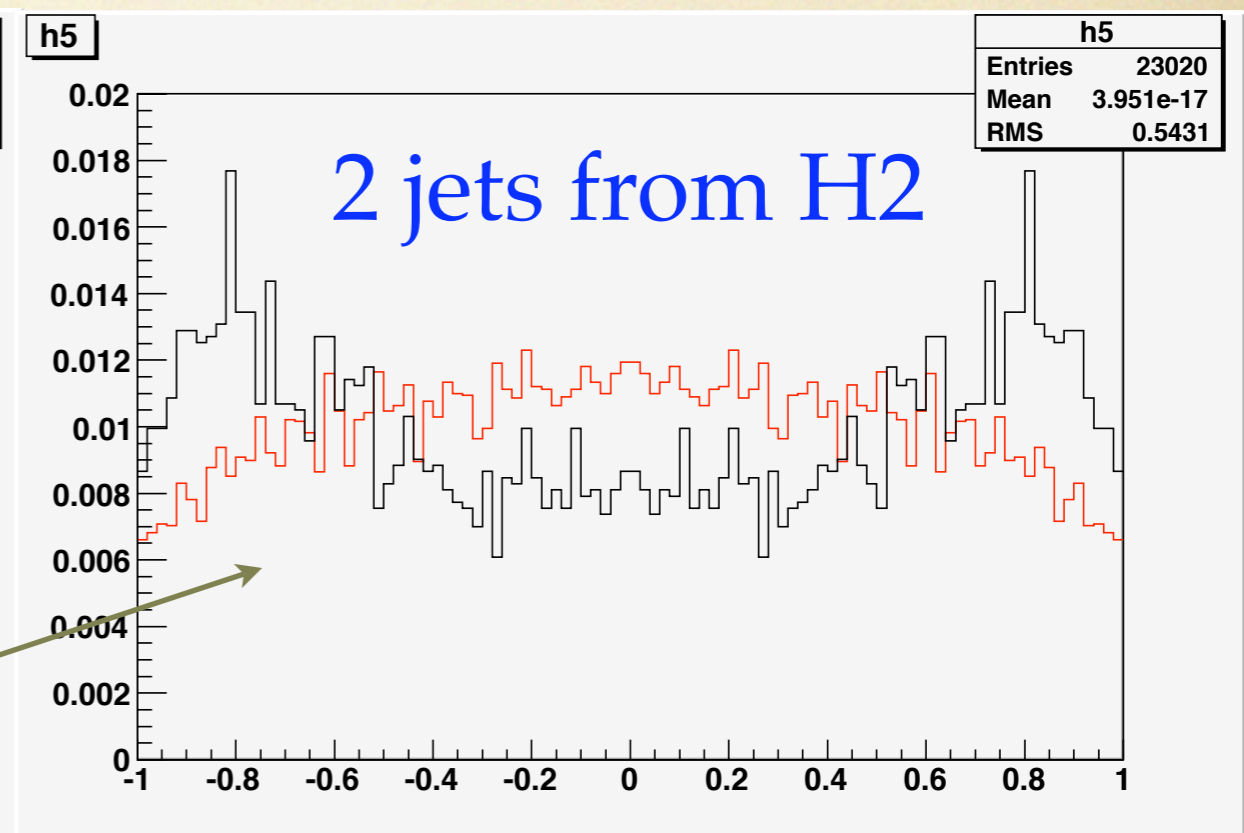
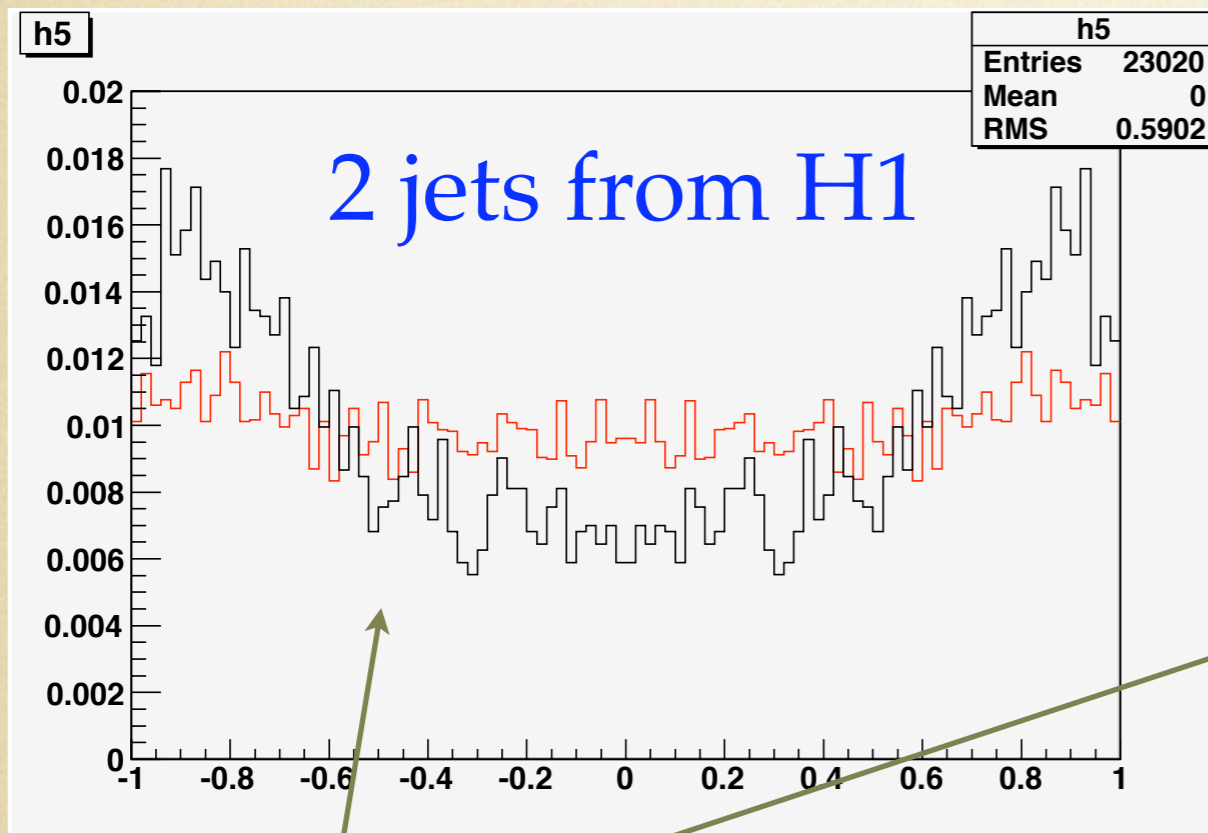
after all the cuts except the last one

survived events	event number	%	efficiency(%)
$(b\bar{b})(b\bar{b})(l\bar{l})$	86	57.7	18.3
$(b\bar{b})(c\bar{c})(l\bar{l})$	47	31.5	6.4
$(c\bar{c})(c\bar{c})(l\bar{l})$	5	3.4	1.7
$(b\bar{b})(q\bar{q})(l\bar{l})$	8	5.4	0.3
other	3	2.0	0.003

2 run investigated (100K)

decay angles

red: signal
black: ZZZ



a little different, why?

