

CLIC SiD Benchmark Physics Studies



Sophie Redford
on behalf of the CLIC
detector and physics group



SiD workshop
SLAC - 14 October 2013

Outline

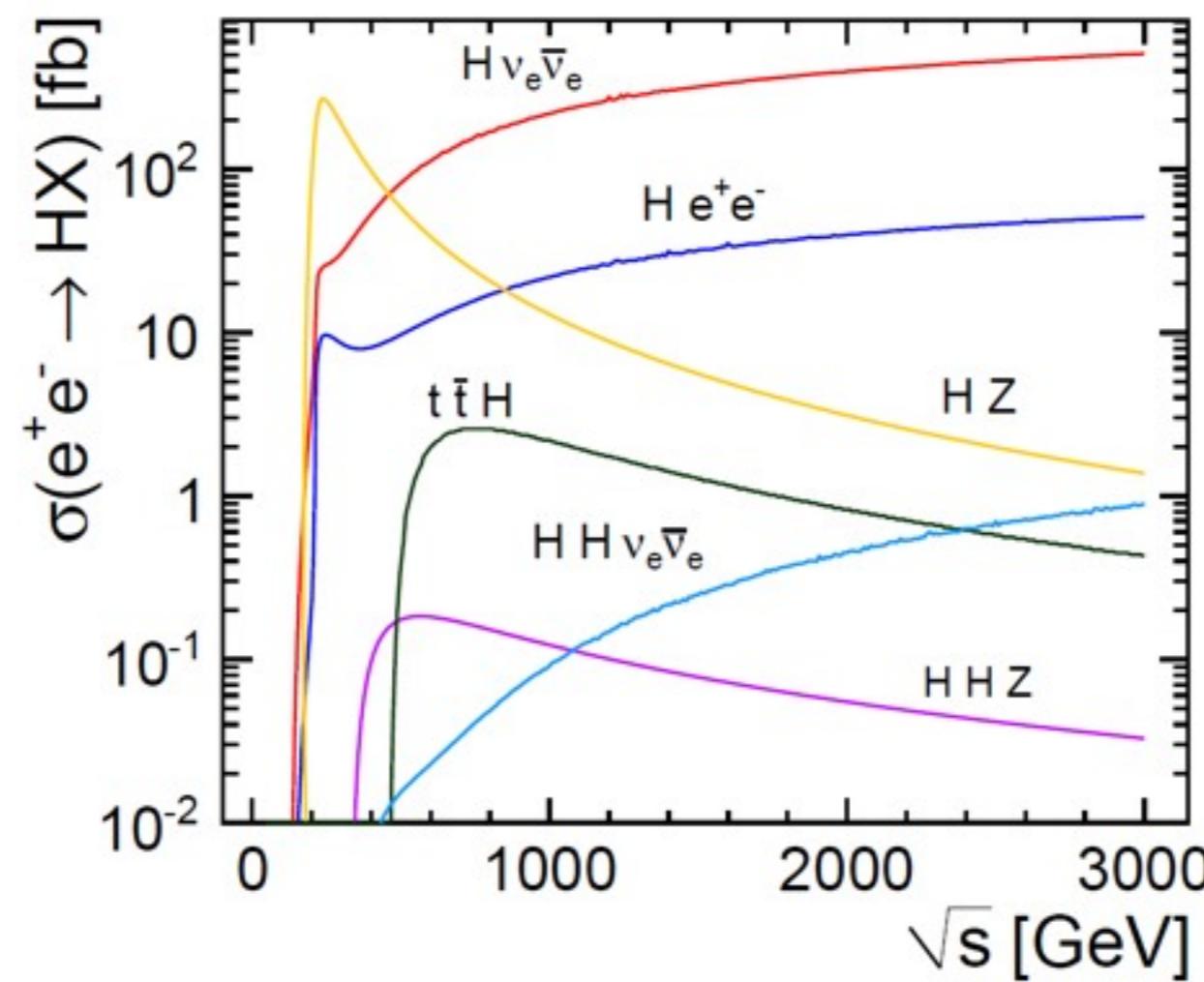
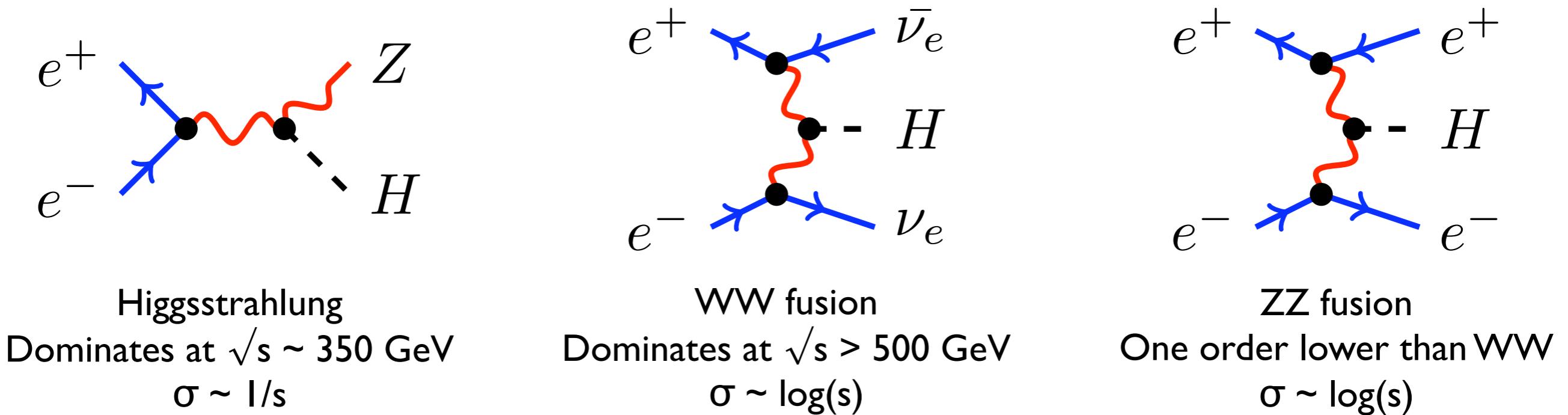
- 1) Higgs production and decay modes at CLIC
- 2) Current status: Snowmass white paper
- 3) CLIC_SiD benchmark processes:
 - $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ at 1.4 TeV
 - $H \rightarrow bb$, $H \rightarrow cc$ and $H \rightarrow gg$ at 1.4 TeV and 3 TeV
 - Higgs self coupling at 1.4 TeV and 3 TeV
 - Top Yukawa coupling at 1.4 TeV



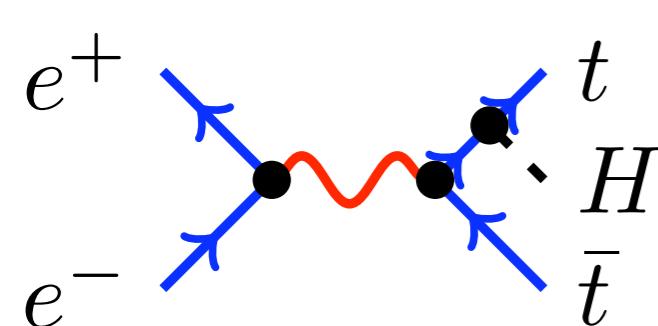
Nobel Prize in Physics for the
Higgs mechanism - 8.10.13



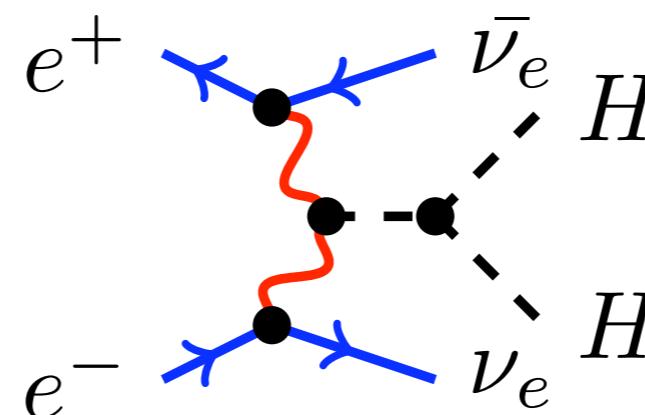
Higgs production at CLIC: dominant modes



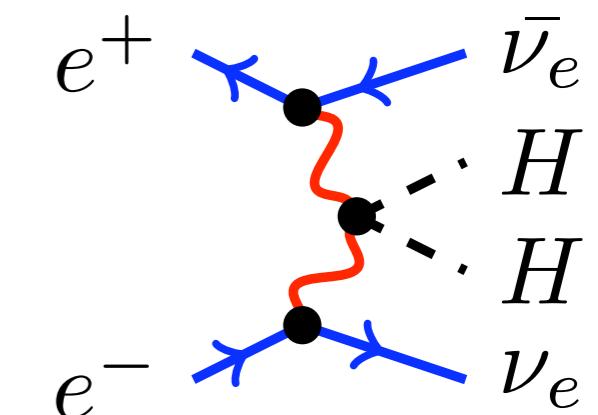
Higgs production at CLIC: rarer modes



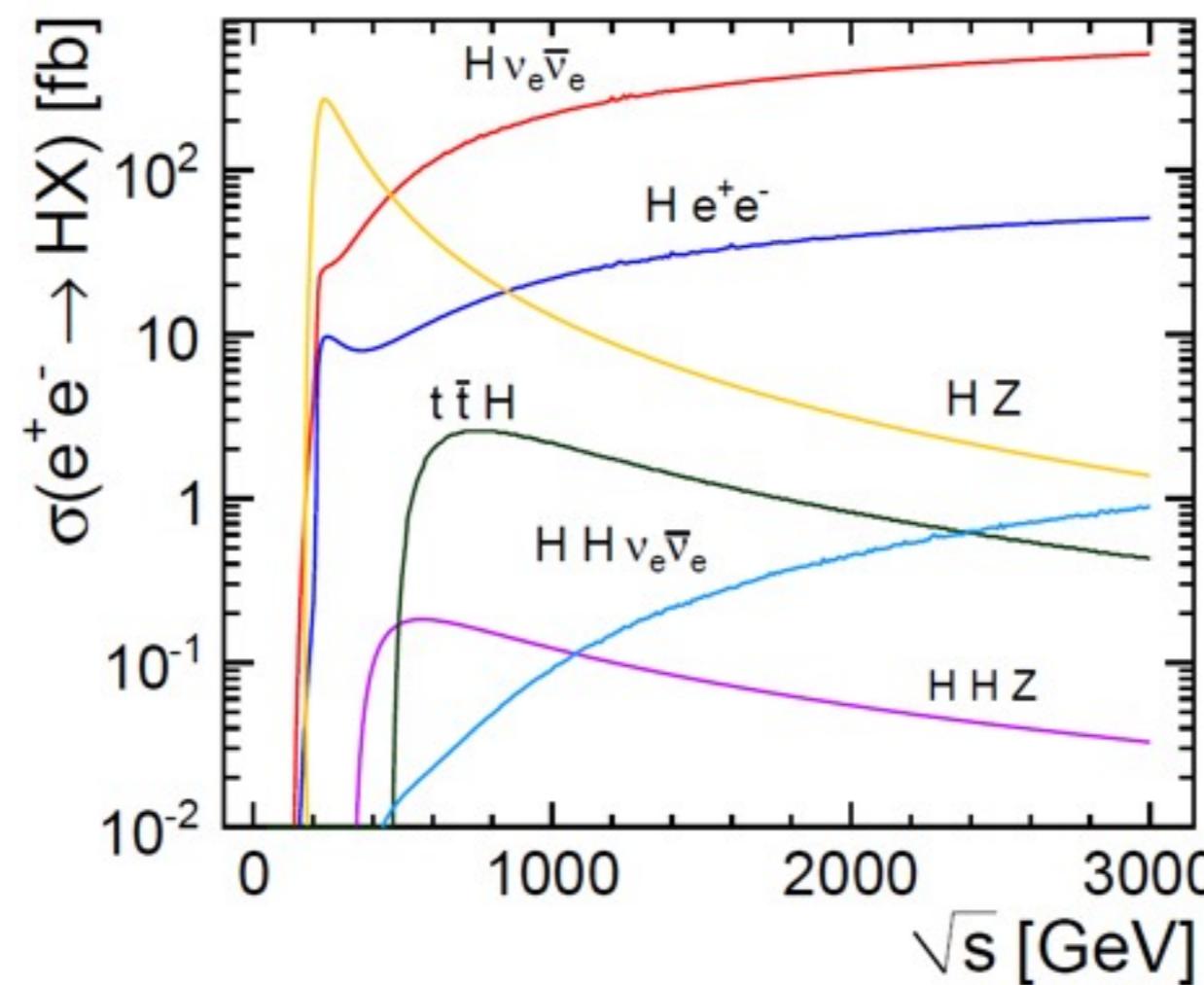
$t\bar{t}H$ production
Maximum at $\sqrt{s} \sim 800$ GeV



Double Higgs production
Tri-linear self coupling



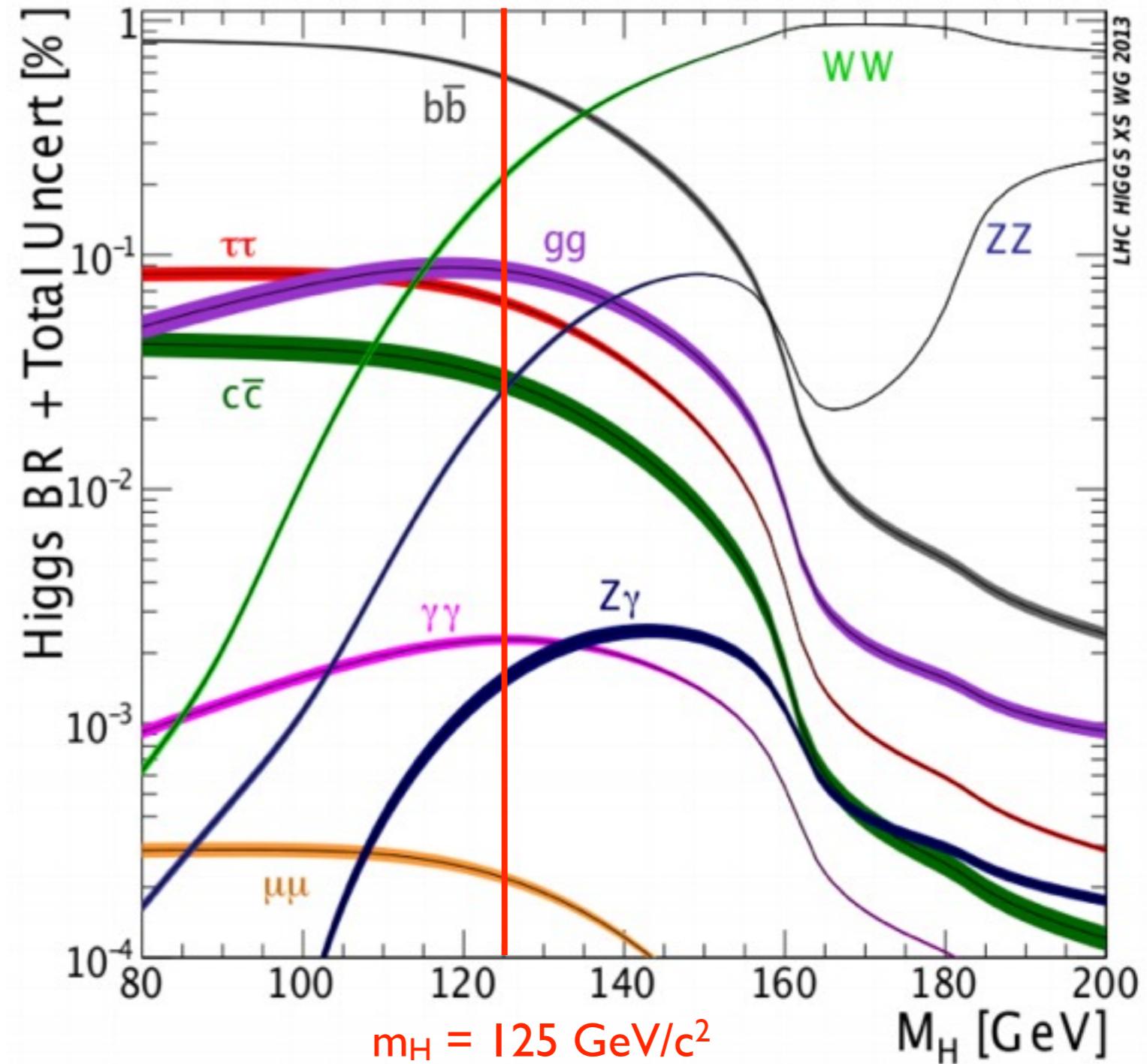
Quartic coupling
Requires high energy



Today: focus on high-energy
1.4 TeV and 3 TeV

Higgs decay modes

Decay	Branching ratio
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	56.1%
$H \rightarrow WW$	23.1%
$H \rightarrow gg$	8.48%
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	6.16%
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	2.89%
$H \rightarrow cc$	2.83%
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.228%
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	0.162%
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	0.0214%



Simulation: assumptions and numbers

Unpolarised cross sections for $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$ including ISR:

	350 GeV	1.4 TeV	3 TeV
$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH)$	134 fb	9 fb	2 fb
$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow Hv_e \bar{v}_e)$	52 fb	279 fb	479 fb
$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow He^+e^-)$	7 fb	28 fb	49 fb

Numbers of events including ISR & Beamstrahlung:

	350 GeV	1.4 TeV	3 TeV
L_{int}	500 fb^{-1}	1500 fb^{-1}	2000 fb^{-1}
# ZH events	68'000	20'000	11'000
# $Hv_e \bar{v}_e$ events	26'000	370'000	830'000
# He^+e^- events	3'700	37'000	84'000

Number of $e^+e^- \rightarrow Hv_e \bar{v}_e$ events significantly enhanced with polarisation

Polarization $P(e^-) : P(e^+)$	Enhancement factor	
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Hv_e \bar{v}_e$
unpolarized	1.00	1.00
-80% : 0%	1.18	1.80
-80% : +30%	1.48	2.34

Simulation and reconstruction

- Full simulation of signal and bkg, 60 BX of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ hadrons overlaid on each event
- Time and momentum hits - discard hits out of 10 ns window (100 ns in HCAL)

Current status: Snowmass white paper

Channel	Measurement	Observable	Statistical precision		
			350 GeV 500 fb ⁻¹	1.4 TeV 1.5 ab ⁻¹	3.0 TeV 2.0 ab ⁻¹
ZH	Recoil mass distribution	m_H	120 MeV	—	—
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow \text{invisible})$	Γ_{inv}	tbd	—	—
ZH	H $\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ mass distribution	m_H	tbd	—	—
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	H $\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ mass distribution	m_H	—	40 MeV*	33 MeV*
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-)$	g_{HZZ}^2	4.2%	—	—
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	$g_{HZZ}^2 g_{Hbb}^2 / \Gamma_H$	1% [†]	—	—
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})$	$g_{HZZ}^2 g_{Hcc}^2 / \Gamma_H$	5% [†]	—	—
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow gg)$		6% [†]	—	—
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-)$	$g_{HZZ}^2 g_{H\tau\tau}^2 / \Gamma_H$	5.7%	—	—
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow WW^*)$	$g_{HZZ}^2 g_{HWW}^2 / \Gamma_H$	2% [†]	—	—
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow ZZ^*)$	$g_{HZZ}^2 g_{HZZ}^2 / \Gamma_H$	tbd	—	—
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	$g_{HWW}^2 g_{Hbb}^2 / \Gamma_H$	3% [†]	0.3%	0.2%
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})$	$g_{HWW}^2 g_{Hcc}^2 / \Gamma_H$	—	2.9%	2.7%
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow gg)$		—	1.8%	1.8%
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-)$	$g_{HWW}^2 g_{H\tau\tau}^2 / \Gamma_H$	—	3.7%	tbd
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	$g_{HWW}^2 g_{H\mu\mu}^2 / \Gamma_H$	—	29%*	16%
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$		—	15%*	tbd
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow Z\gamma)$		—	tbd	tbd
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow WW^*)$	g_{HWW}^4 / Γ_H	tbd	1.1%*	0.8%*
H $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow ZZ^*)$	$g_{HWW}^2 g_{HZZ}^2 / \Gamma_H$	—	3% [†]	2% [†]
He ⁺ e ⁻	$\sigma(He^+ e^-) \times BR(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	$g_{HZZ}^2 g_{Hbb}^2 / \Gamma_H$	—	1% [†]	0.7% [†]
t $\bar{t}H$	$\sigma(t\bar{t}H) \times BR(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	$g_{Htt}^2 g_{Hbb}^2 / \Gamma_H$	—	8%	tbd
HH $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(HH\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e)$	g_{HHWW}	—	7%*	3%*
HH $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(HH\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e)$	λ	—	28%	16%
HH $\nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	with -80% e ⁻ polarization	λ	—	21%	12%

arXiv:1307.5288
Final update: 01/10/2013

[†]: estimate
*: preliminary

Several updates since
the summer

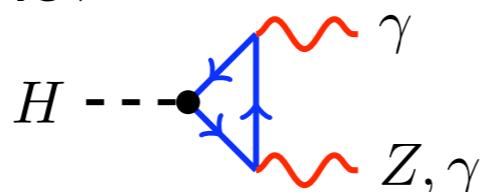
Today: focus on studies
performed with CLIC_SiD

CLIC_SiD benchmark processes

Purpose of the benchmark studies: to demonstrate overall capability of the detector concept to deliver precision physics measurements in the CLIC environment

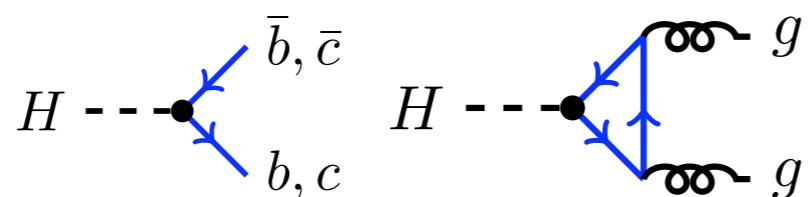
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ at 1.4 TeV

Christian Grefe
Eva Sicking



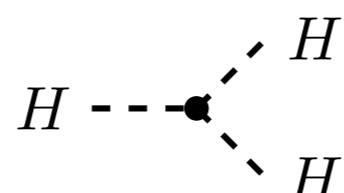
- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}, c\bar{c}, gg$ at 1.4 TeV and 3 TeV

Tomas Lastovicka
Jan Strube



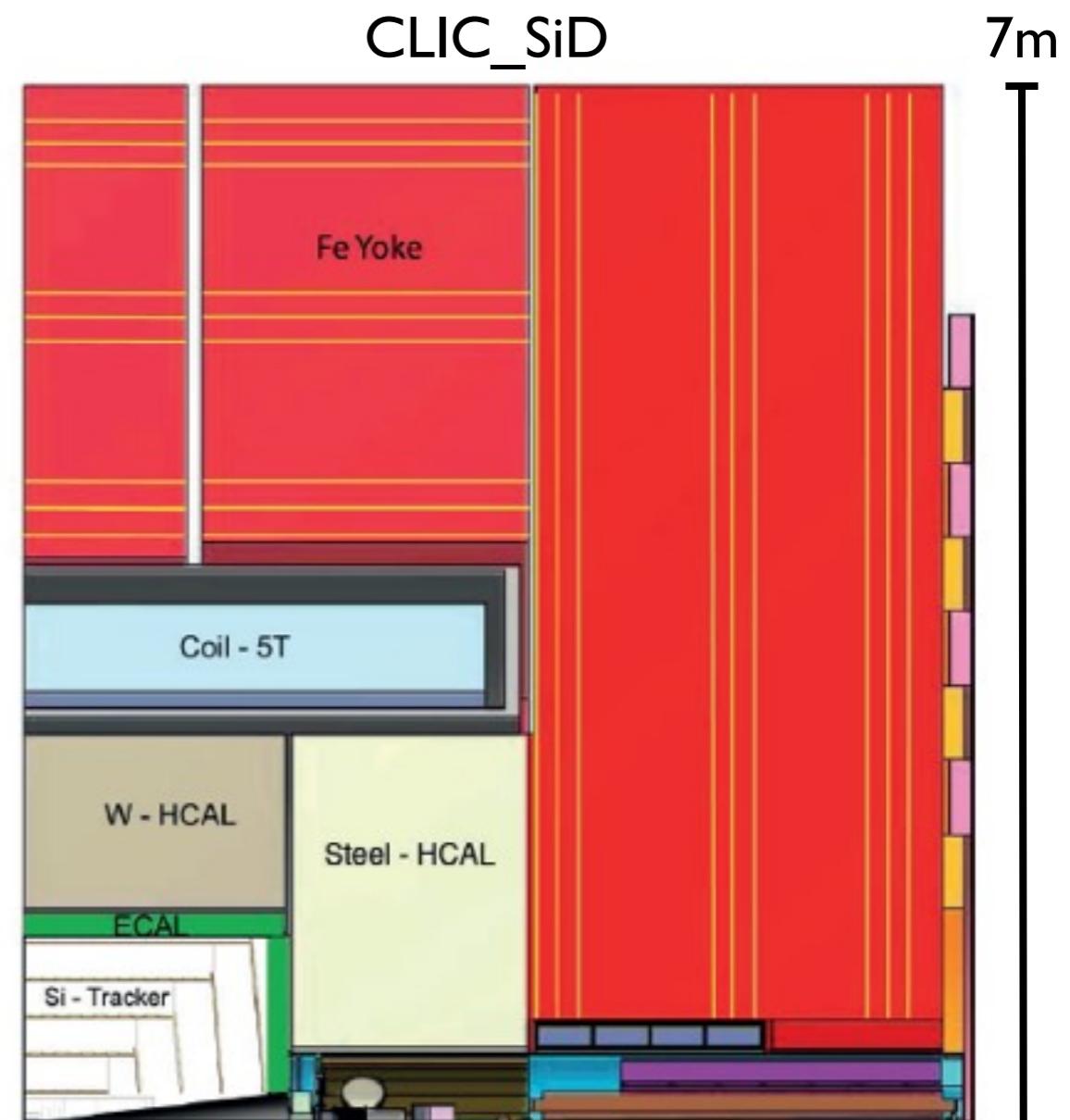
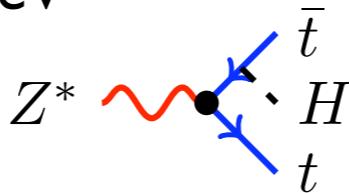
- Higgs self-coupling at 1.4 TeV and 3 TeV

Tomas Lastovicka
Jan Strube

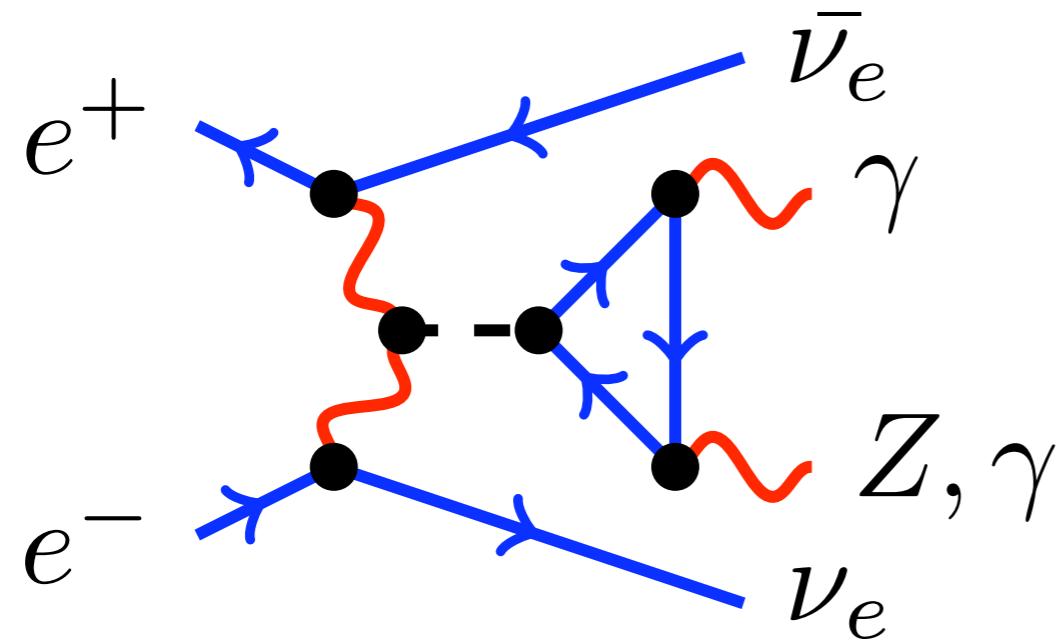
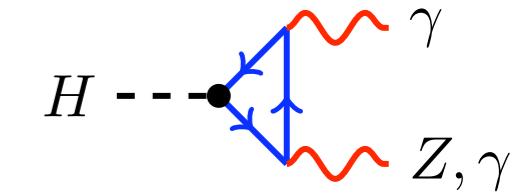


- Top Yukawa coupling at 1.4 TeV

Sophie Redford
Philipp Roloff
Marcelo Vogel



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ at 1.4 TeV



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

- $\sigma \times BR = 0.56 \text{ fb}$
- Expect 840 signal events in 1.5 ab^{-1}
- Complete analysis
- Significance 6.8

Higgs produced via WW fusion

- ▶ Missing transverse momentum

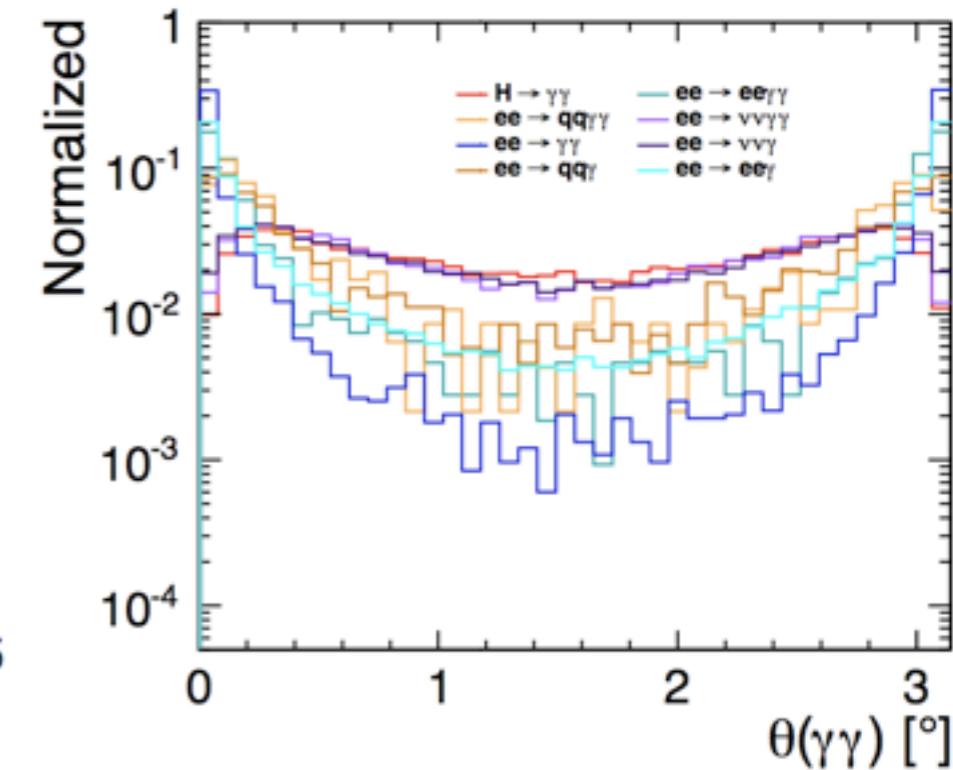
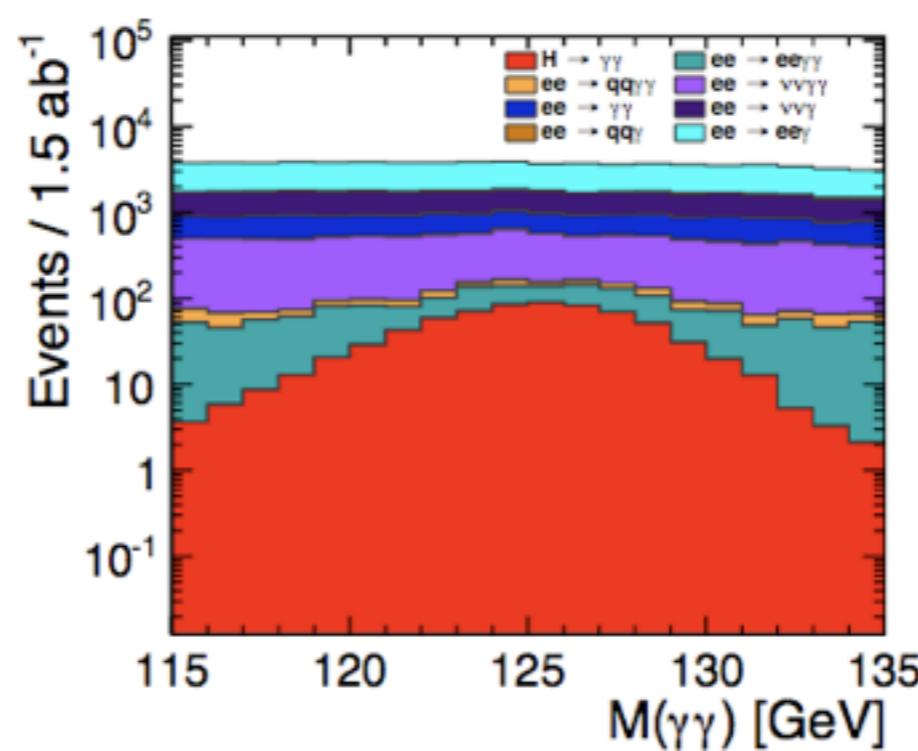
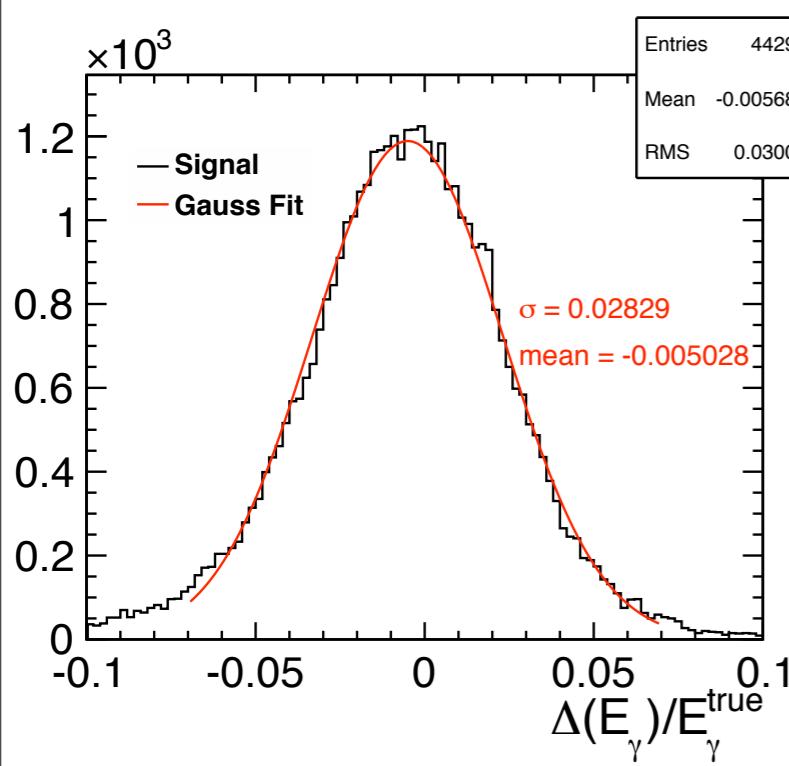
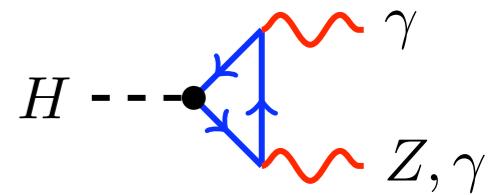
Higgs decay to $\gamma\gamma/Z\gamma$ via fermion loop

- ▶ Sensitive to BSM physics in the loop
- ▶ Benchmark of photon reconstruction

$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$

- $\sigma \times BR = 0.39 \text{ fb}$
- Split by Z decay channel
- Expect 409 hadronic, 21 e/ μ signal evt
- Some background samples have big weights, some e γ samples are missing
- Current combined significance 1.88

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ analysis steps

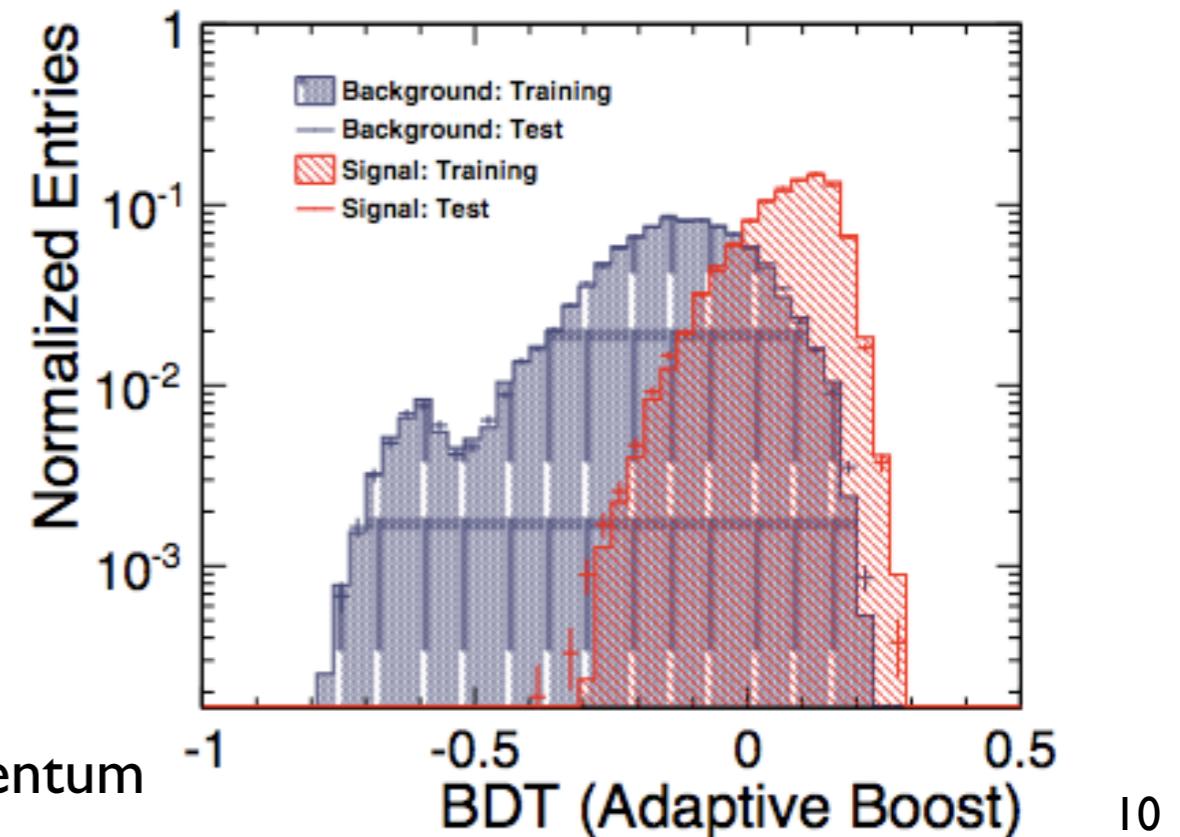


Pre-selection

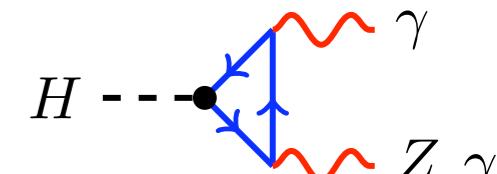
- Two high energy photons
- Invariant mass close to Higgs mass
- Isolation from charged particles
- Low remaining visible energy

Multi-variate selection

- BDT adaptive boost in TMVA
- Kinematic variables, Higgs and photon angles, momentum

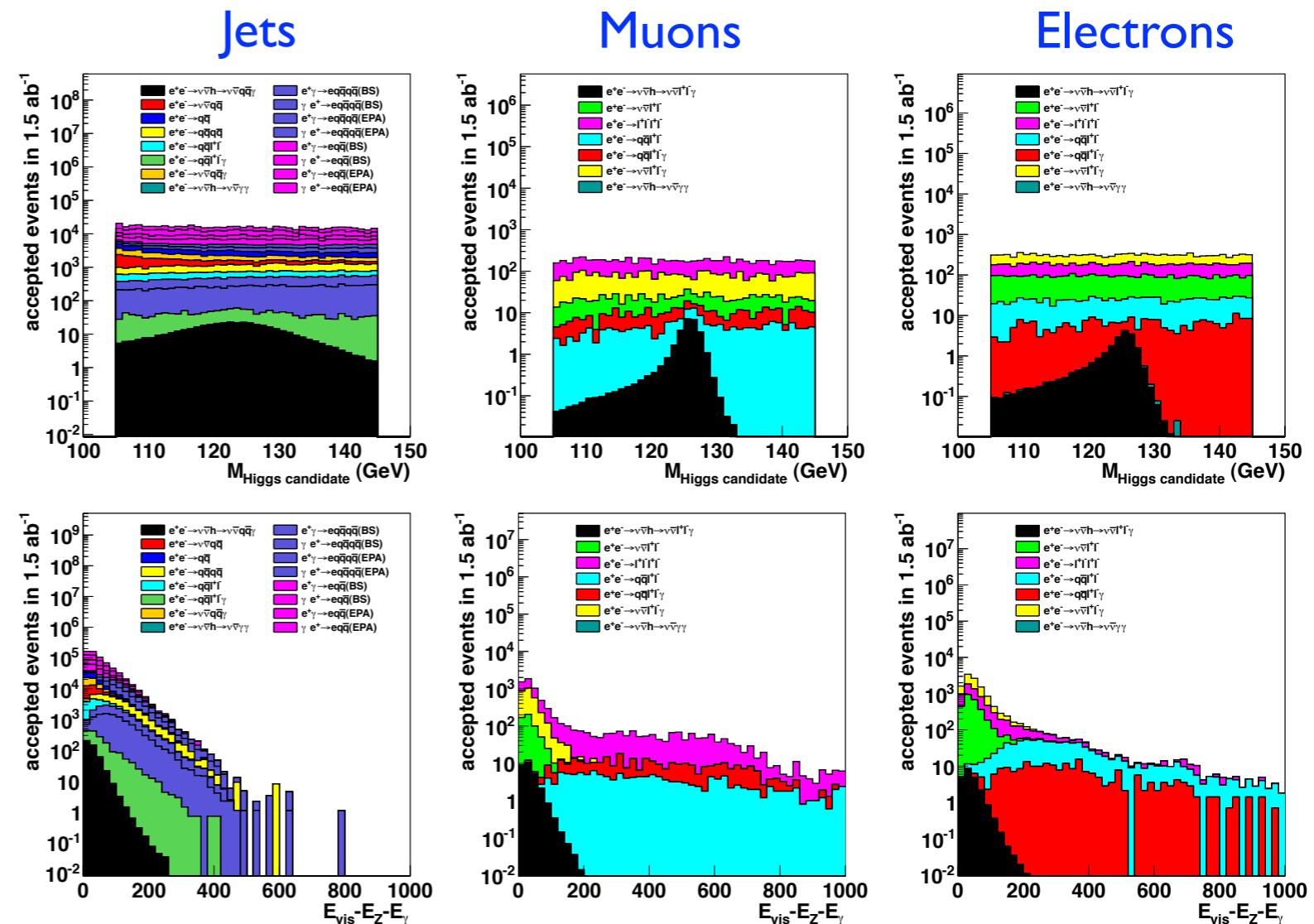


$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ analysis steps



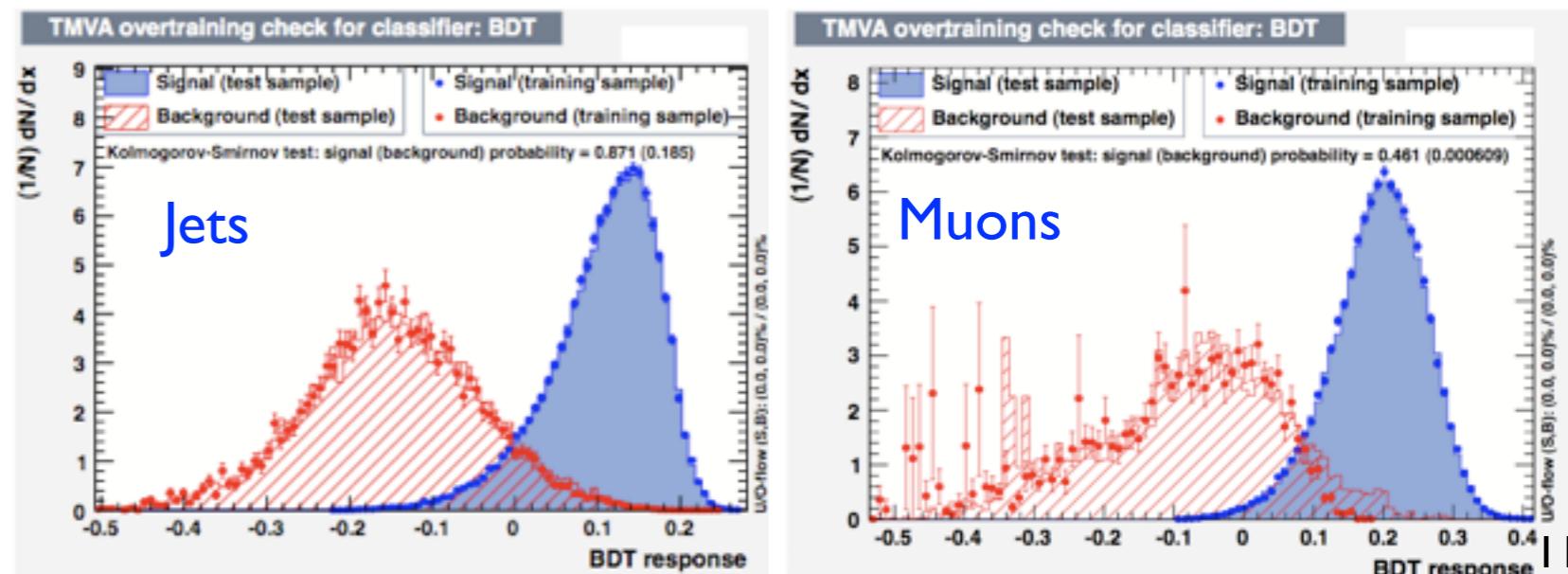
Pre-selection

- High energy photon and leptons / jets
- Invariant mass close to Higgs mass
- Two jets (k_T algorithm) with >5 particles

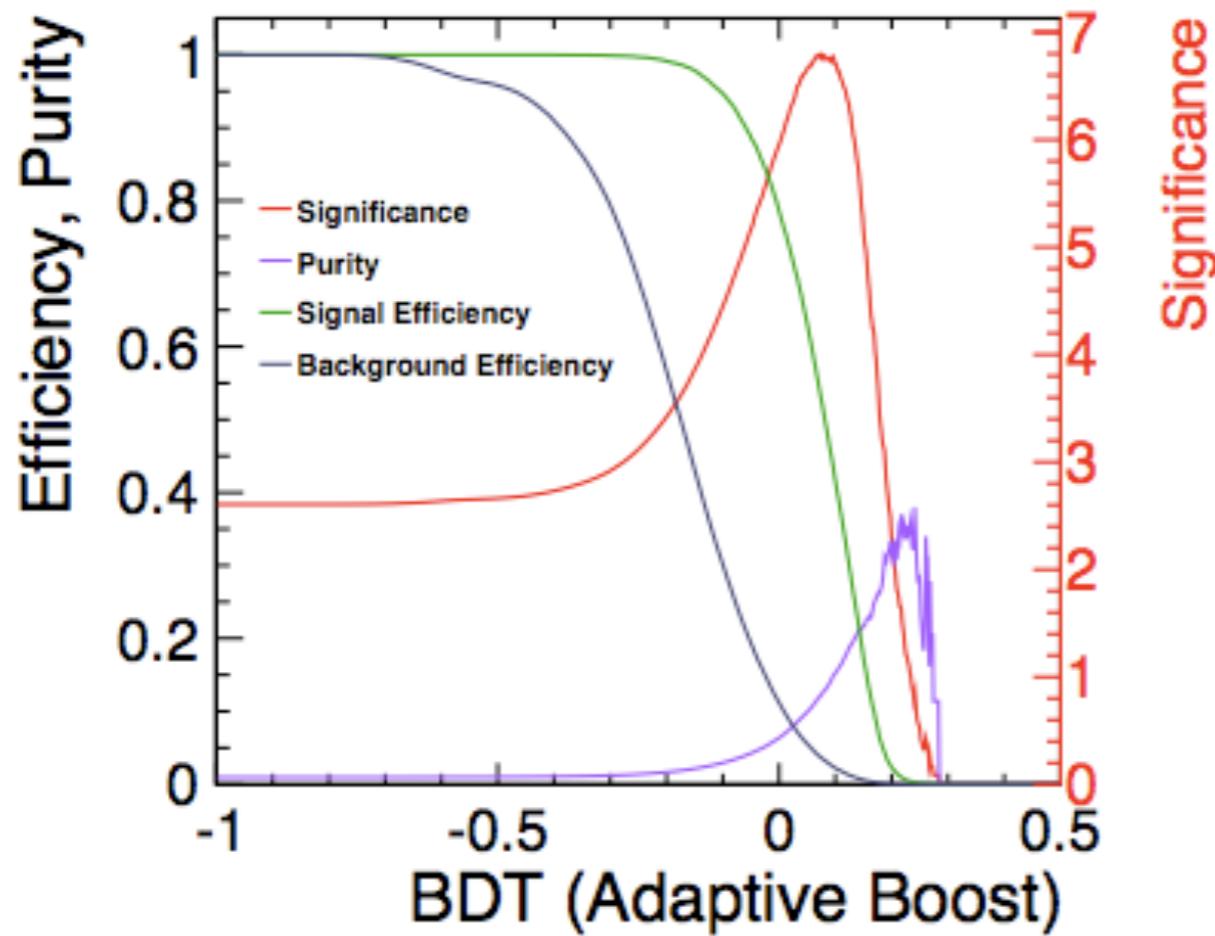
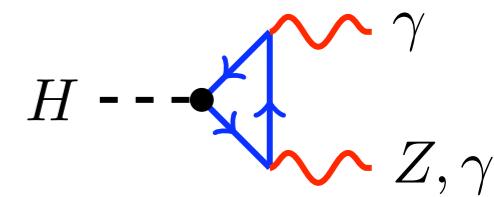


Multi-variate selection

- BDT adaptive boost in TMVA
- Kinematic variables, event variables, jet variables

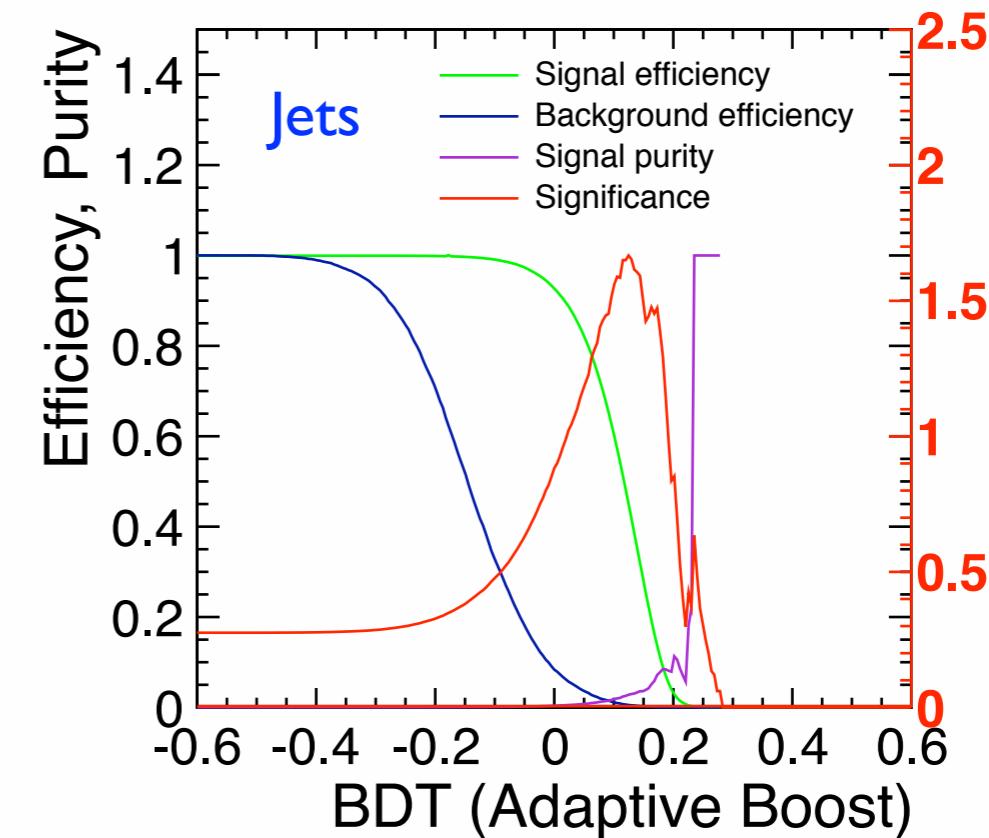


$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ results



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

- Significance = 6.8
- $\delta(\sigma \times BR) = 14.7\%$
- Signal efficiency 44.1%
- 367 signal events selected



$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$

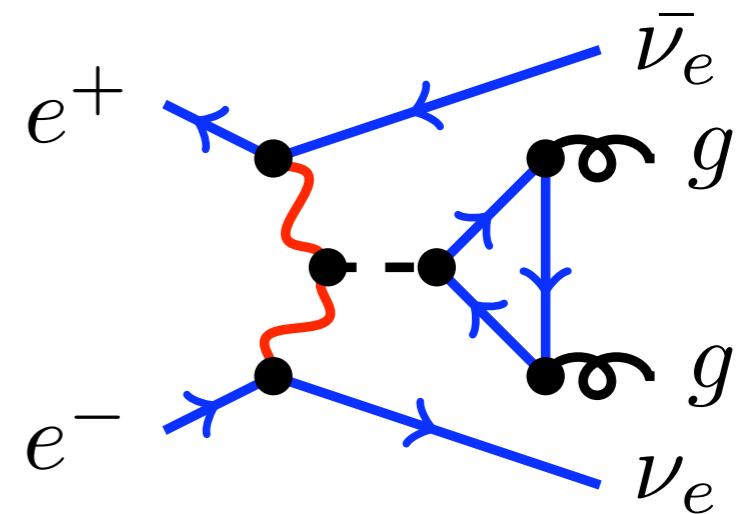
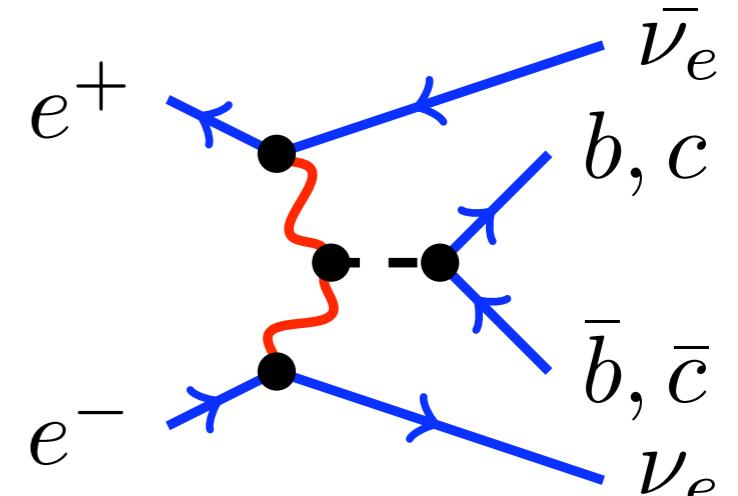
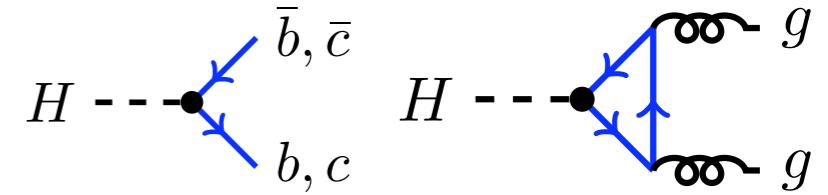
- Current combined significance 1.88

	Significance	Signal eff.	Evt.
Jets	1.667	25%	100
Muons	0.771	28%	6
Electrons	0.410	28%	6

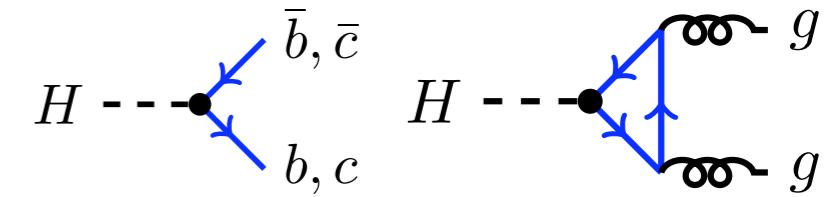
- Additional bkg, stats needed

$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}, c\bar{c}, gg$ at 1.4, 3 TeV

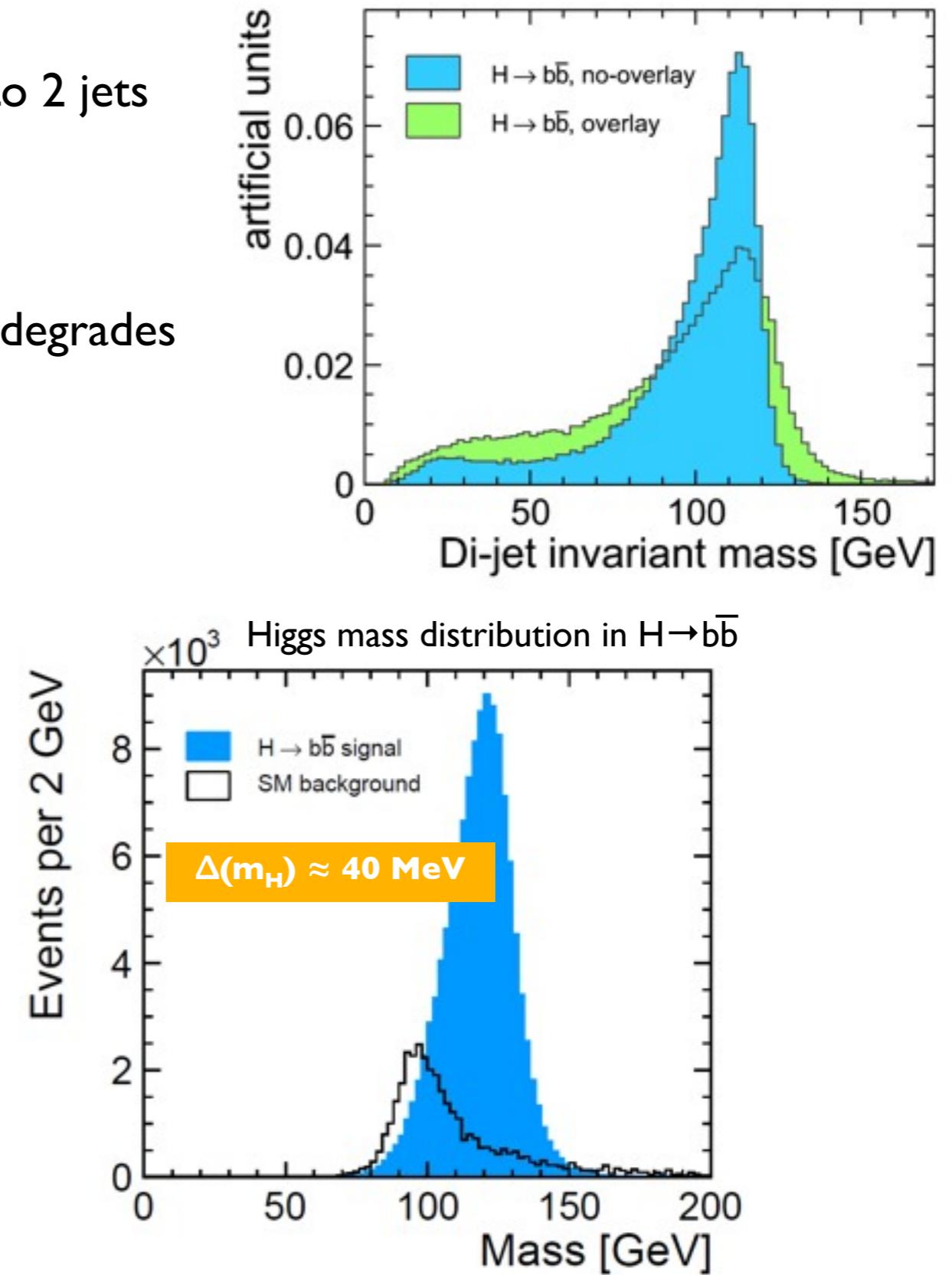
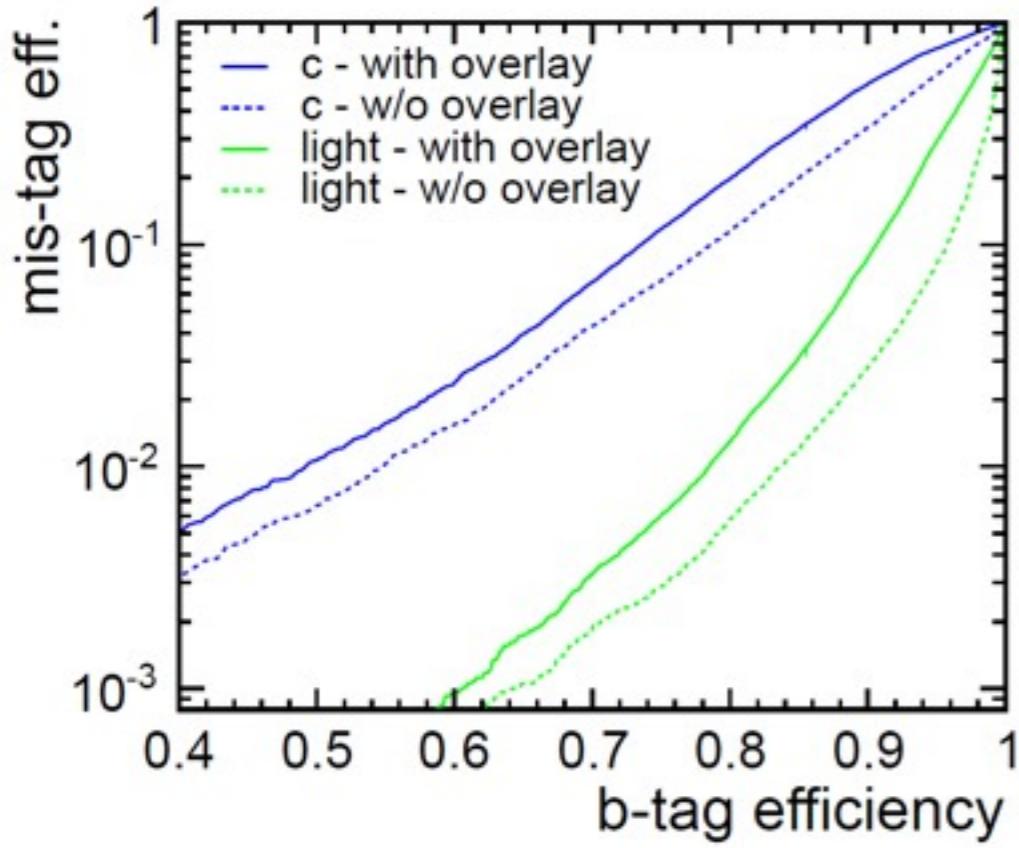
- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
 - Largest BR in the Standard Model: 56.1 %
 - Efficient b-flavour tagging
 - Easy channel, high precision measurement
- $H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$
 - Small BR in the Standard Model: 2.83 %
 - Difficult c-flavour tagging
 - Relatively challenging channel
- $H \rightarrow gg$
 - 3rd largest BR in the Standard Model: 8.38 %



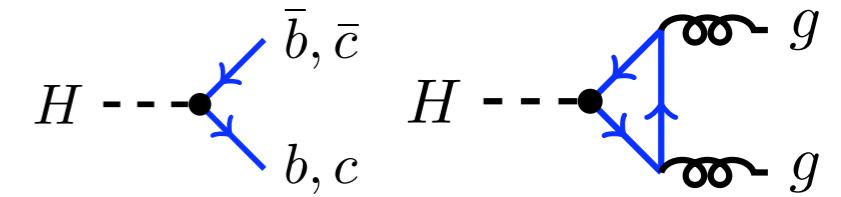
Flavour tagging jets at 3 TeV



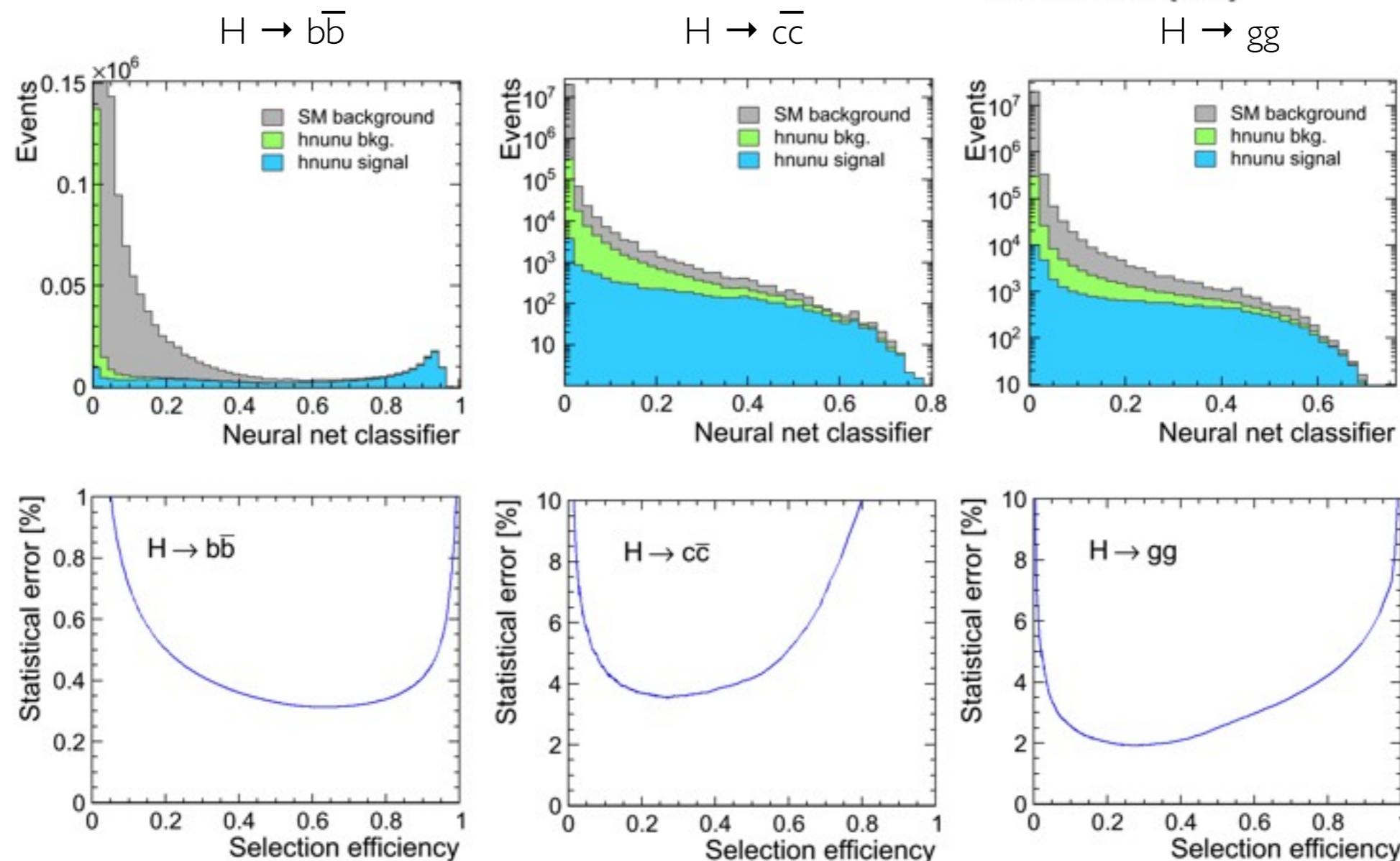
- **FastJet** k_T algorithm used to force events into 2 jets
- Reject particles assigned to the beam-jet
- **LCFIVERTEX** package for flavour tagging
- Presence of $\gamma\gamma$ overlay (60 BX considered) degrades the jet finding and the jet flavour tag quality



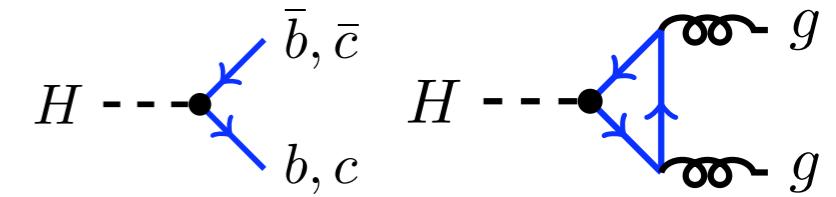
Neural net at 1.4 TeV



- Control plots for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$:
 - $H\nu\nu$ bkg - non signal H decay
 - SM bkg - 2q and 4q
- Neural net results at 1.4 TeV:

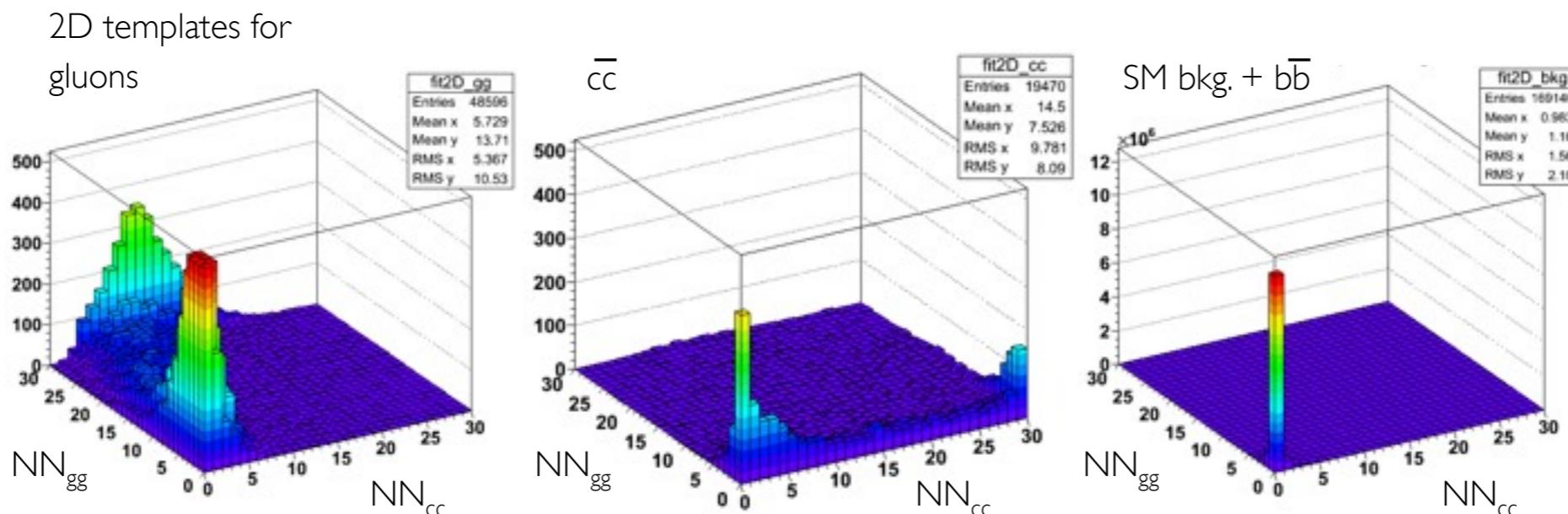


$H \rightarrow bb, cc, gg$ results



Results achieved using a simultaneous extraction - 2D fit (3D in future)

- ▶ Takes into account other channel uncertainties and correlations between channels
- ▶ b-channel may be separated from c- and g- channels (2D)
- ▶ It turns out that the inter-channel separation is rather good and therefore results for 1D, 2D and 3D are very similar



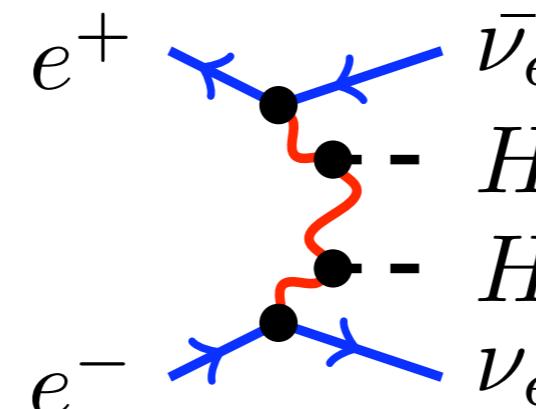
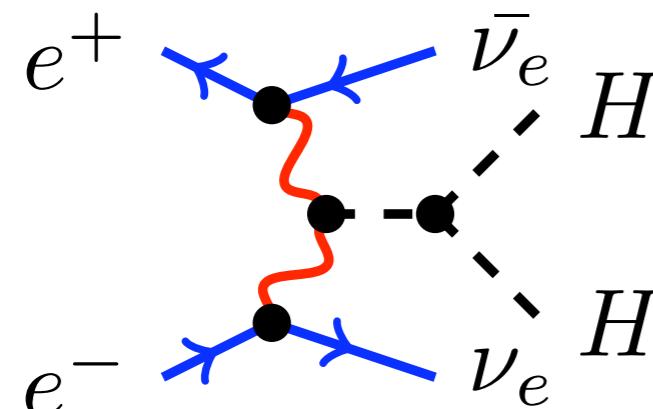
The statistical accuracy of $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow Hv_e v_e) \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow X\bar{X})$:

$X = b$: 0.3 % at 1.4 TeV and to 0.22 % at 3 TeV

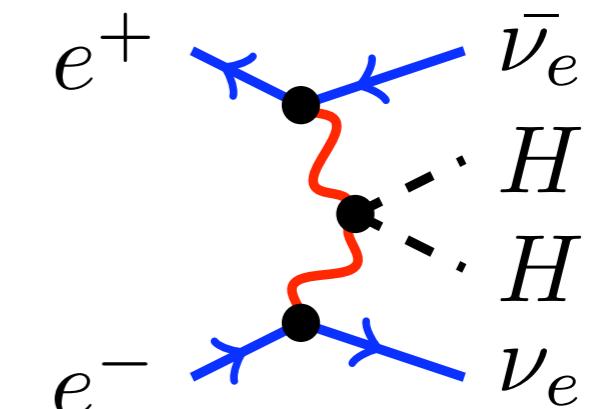
$X = c$: 2.9 % at 1.4 TeV and to 2.7 % at 3 TeV

$X = g$: 1.8 % at 1.4 TeV and to 1.8 % at 3 TeV

Higgs tri-linear self-coupling at 1.4, 3 TeV

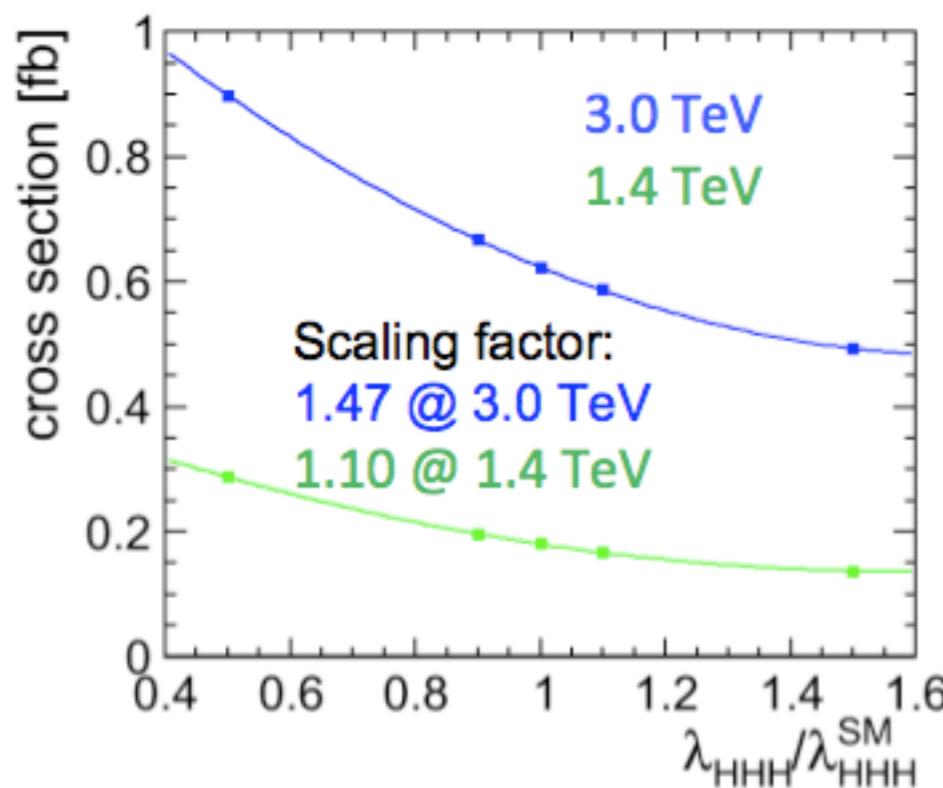


Higgs tri-linear self-coupling: λ_{HHH}



Higgs quartic coupling: λ_{HHWW}

- Goal: measure the rate of double Higgs production and relate it to λ_{HHH}
- Destructive interference between diagrams: larger λ_{HHH} means fewer double Higgs events
- To relate the measured uncertainty on the cross section to the uncertainty on λ_{HHH} :



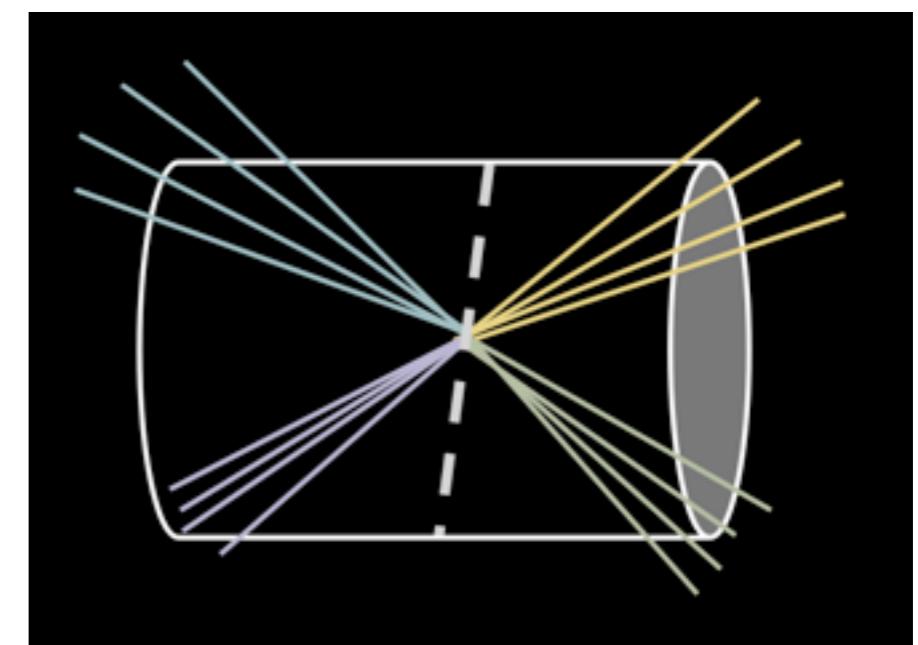
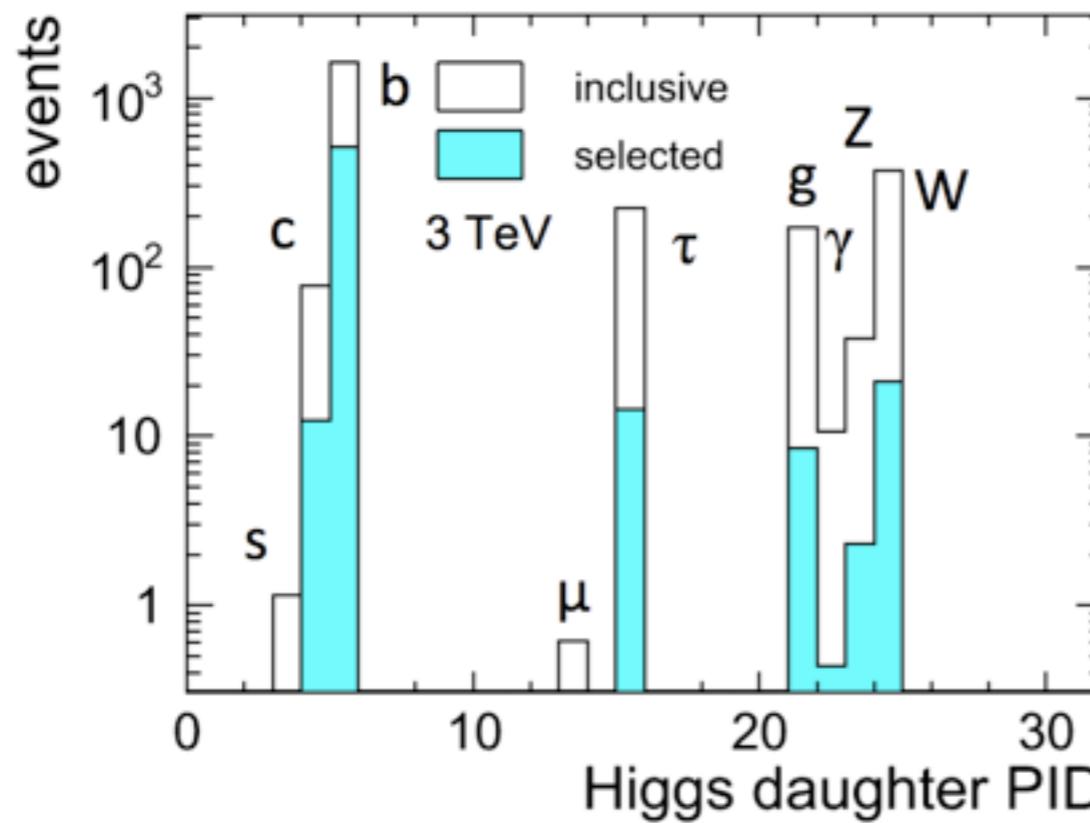
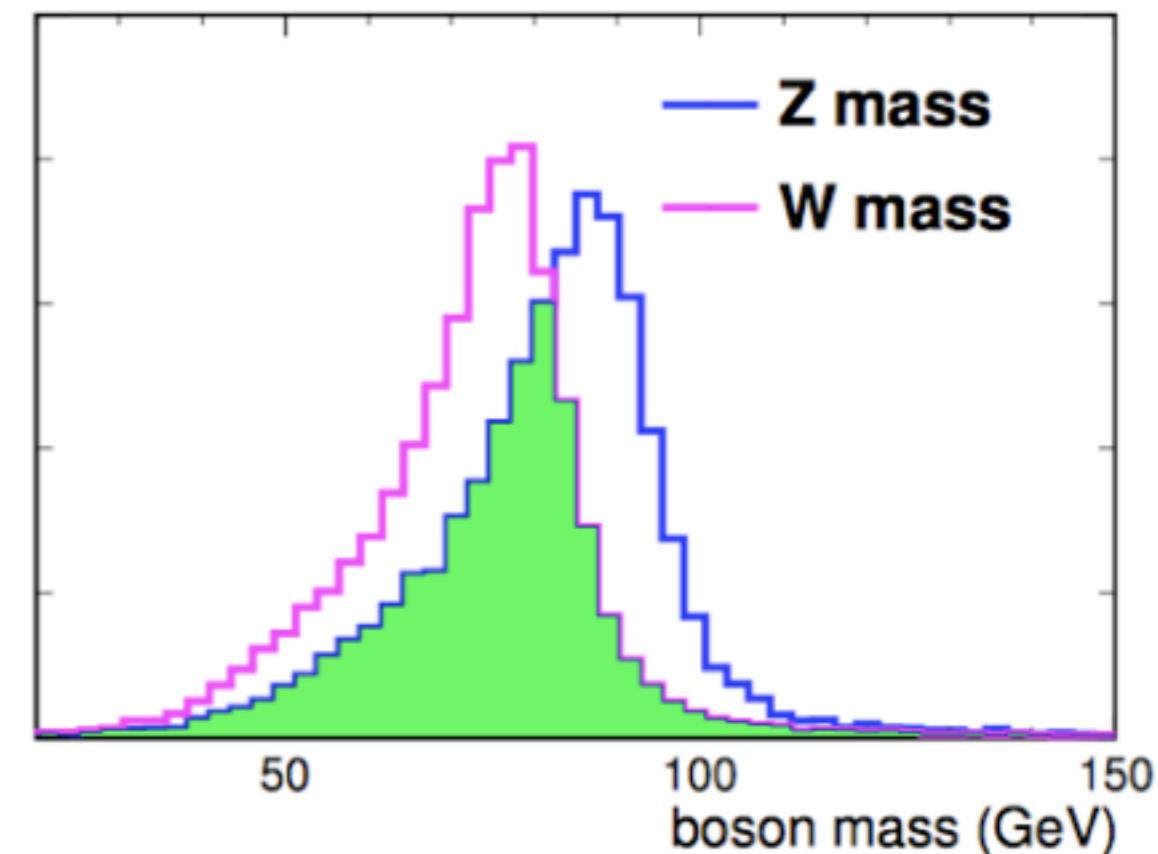
$$\frac{\partial \lambda_{\text{HHH}}}{\lambda_{\text{HHH}}} = K \frac{\partial \sigma_{hh\nu\nu}}{\sigma_{hh\nu\nu}}$$

$$K = 1.10 \text{ at } 1.4 \text{ TeV}$$

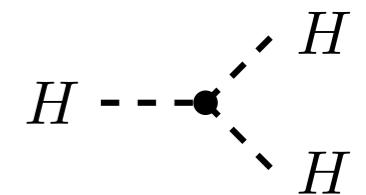
$$K = 1.47 \text{ at } 3.0 \text{ TeV}$$

Analysis details

- All final states of H considered
- Jet radius and timing cuts chosen to minimise the overlap
- 4 jets are paired by hemisphere if possible, otherwise kinematics
- Neural network distinguishes between signal and background



Results with $m_H = 120 \text{ GeV}$



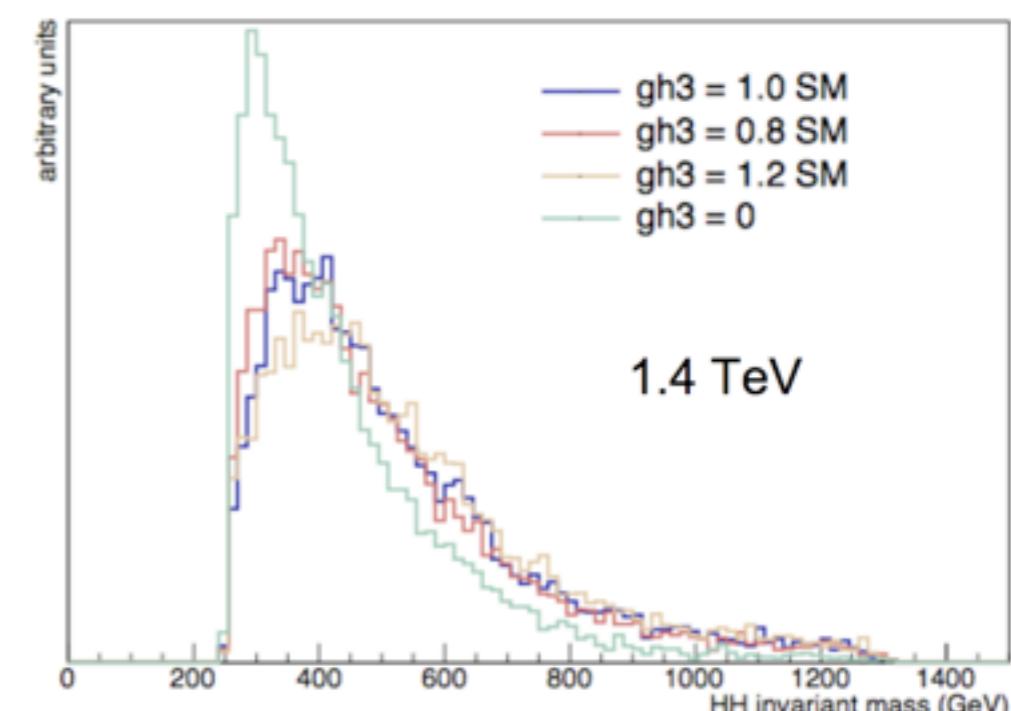
- The $HHvv$ cross section is sensitive to the Higgs self coupling and the quartic coupling
 - $\sigma(HHvv) = 0.15 \text{ fb}$ at 1.4 TeV
 - $\sigma(HHvv) = 0.59 \text{ fb}$ at 3 TeV
 (high energy and luminosity crucial)

Measurement	1.4 TeV	3 TeV
$\Delta\lambda_{HHWW}$	7%	3%
$\Delta\lambda_{HHH}$	28%	16%
$\Delta\lambda_{HHH}$ $P(e^-) = -80\%$	21%	12%

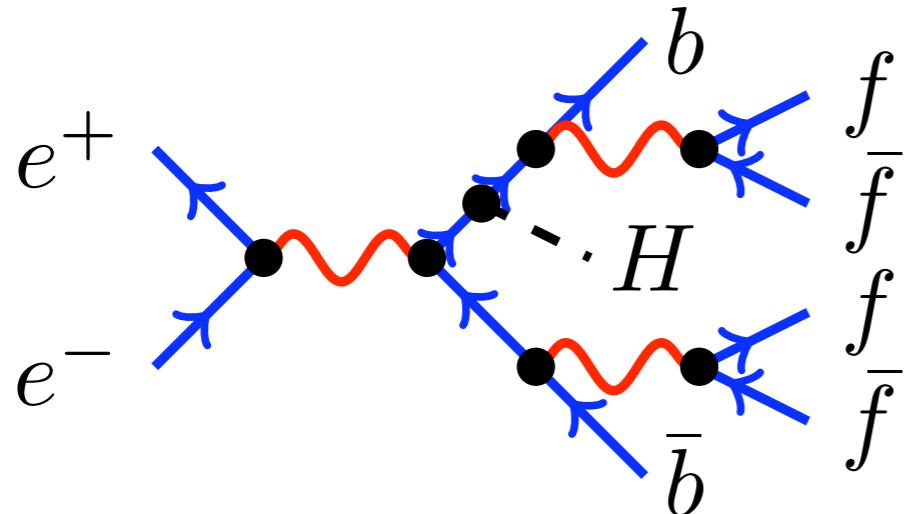
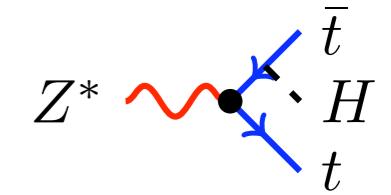
Future of the $m_H = 126 \text{ GeV}$ analysis

- Production of remaining backgrounds
- Train neural net
- Possible simultaneous extraction of λ_{HHH} and λ_{HHWW}
 - Needs samples with range of λ_{HHWW} values

The shape of the invariant mass of the Higgs pair changes with the value of the self-coupling



Top Yukawa coupling at 1.4 TeV



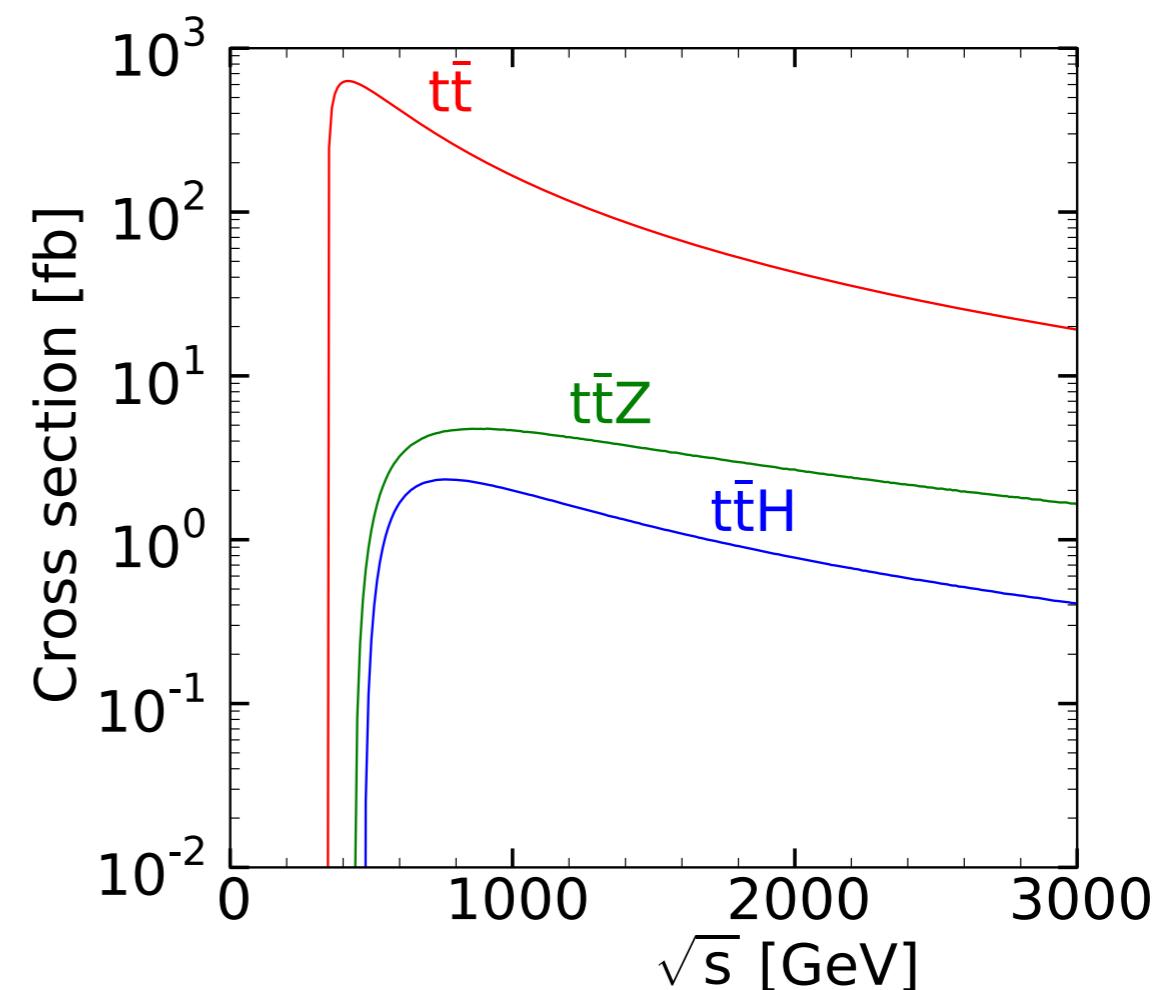
- Top: heaviest SM particle, couples most strongly to the Higgs field
- New Physics: could induce sizeable deviation from SM expectation
- Benchmark analysis: final state requires many reconstruction tools, hence comprehensive check of analysis chain and detector performance

Higgs radiates from top quark

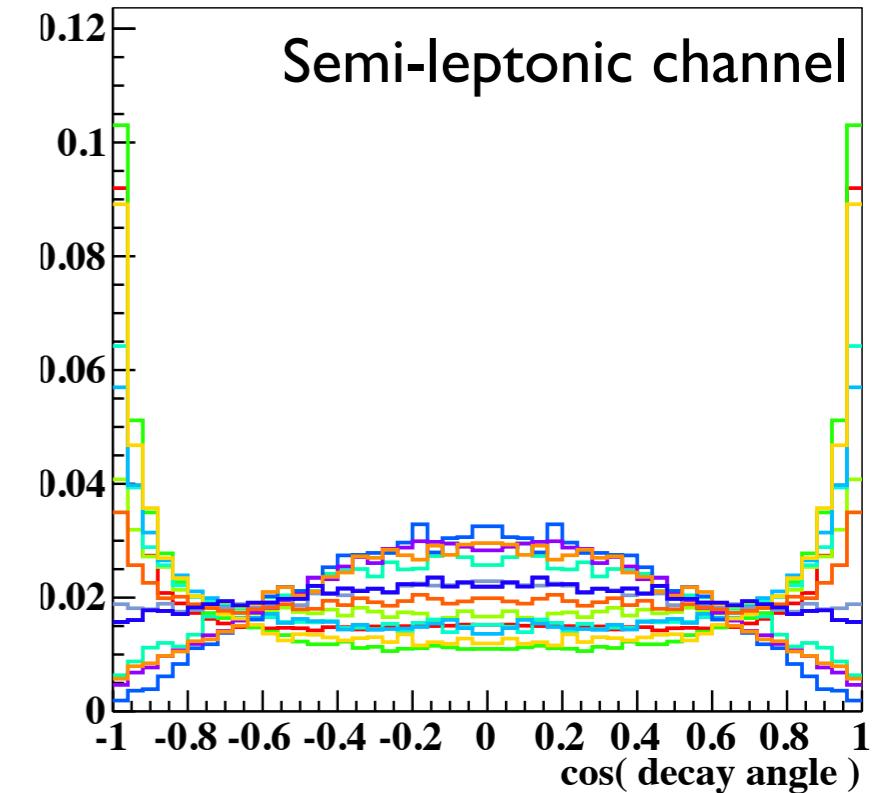
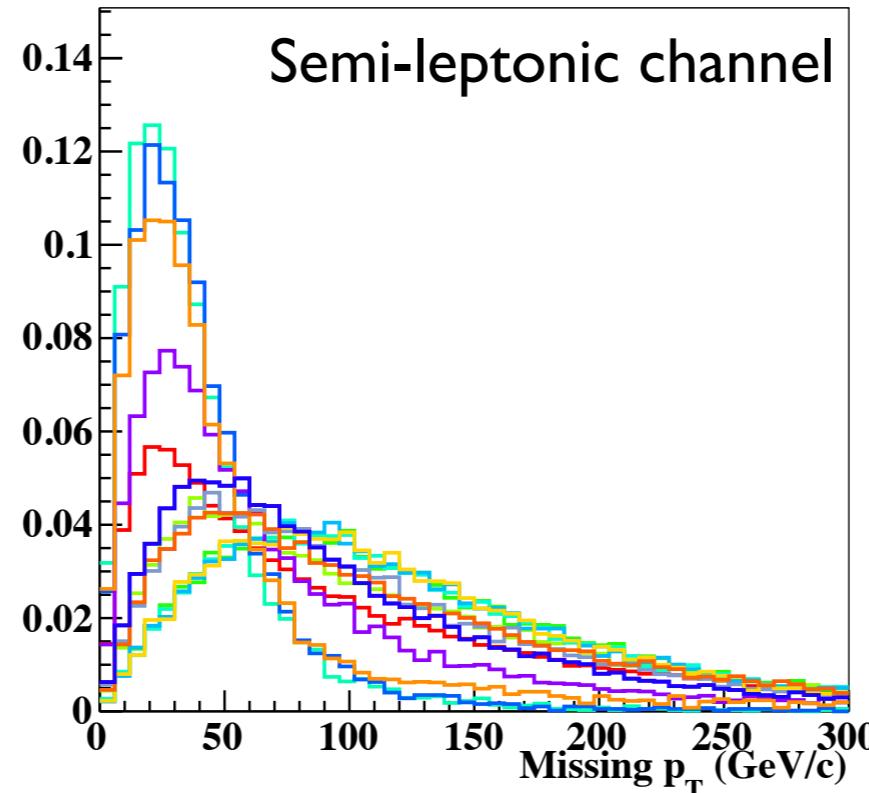
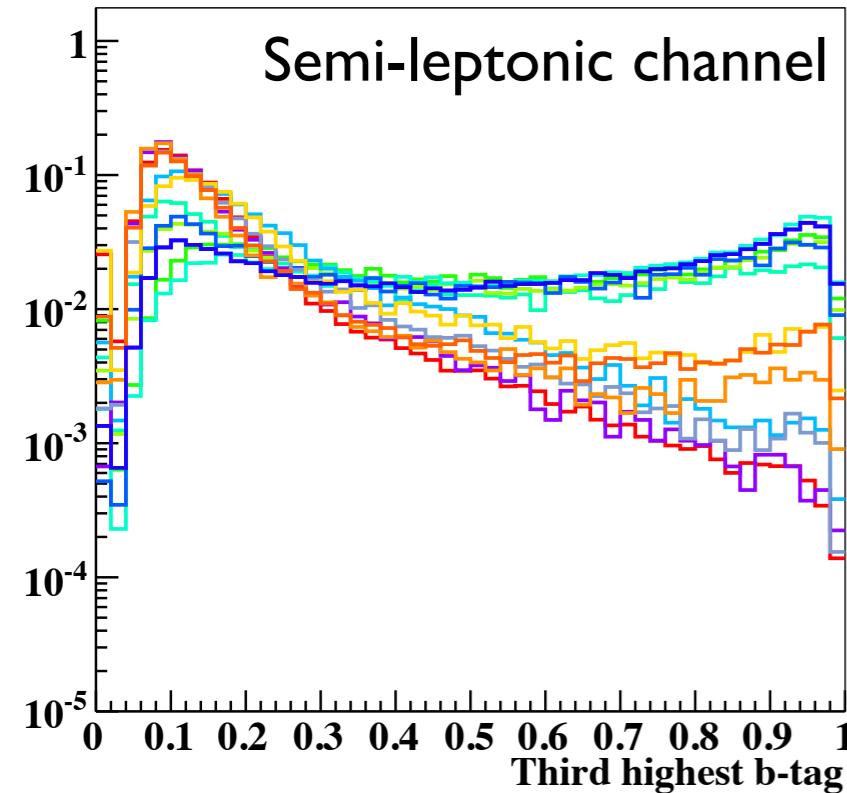
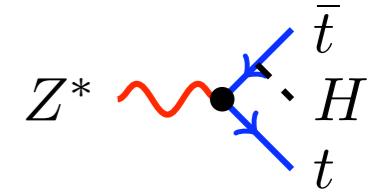
- ▶ Sensitive to top Yukawa coupling

Higgs decay to bb

- ▶ Eight fermion final state
- ▶ Four b jets



Analysis details



Semi-leptonic and fully hadronic channels considered

- 1) Lepton finding
- 2) Jet clustering
- 3) Flavour tagging: 4 b jets!
- 4) Jet pairing: choose permutation with smallest chi²:

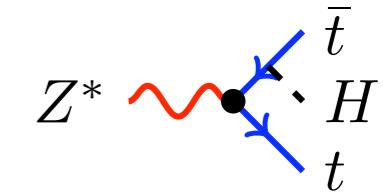
$$\chi^2 = \frac{(M_{12} - M_W)^2}{\sigma_W^2} + \frac{(M_{123} - M_t)^2}{\sigma_t^2} + \frac{(M_{45} - M_h)^2}{\sigma_h^2}$$

- 5) BDT selection based on discriminating variables

Event samples

- ttH semi-leptonic signal
- tt
- ttbb fully leptonic
- ttbb fully hadronic
- ttbb semi-leptonic
- ttH fully leptonic
- ttH fully leptonic (no bb)
- ttH fully hadronic
- ttH fully hadronic (no bb)
- ttH semi-leptonic (no bb)
- ttZ fully leptonic
- ttZ fully hadronic
- ttZ semi-leptonic

Results and coupling precision

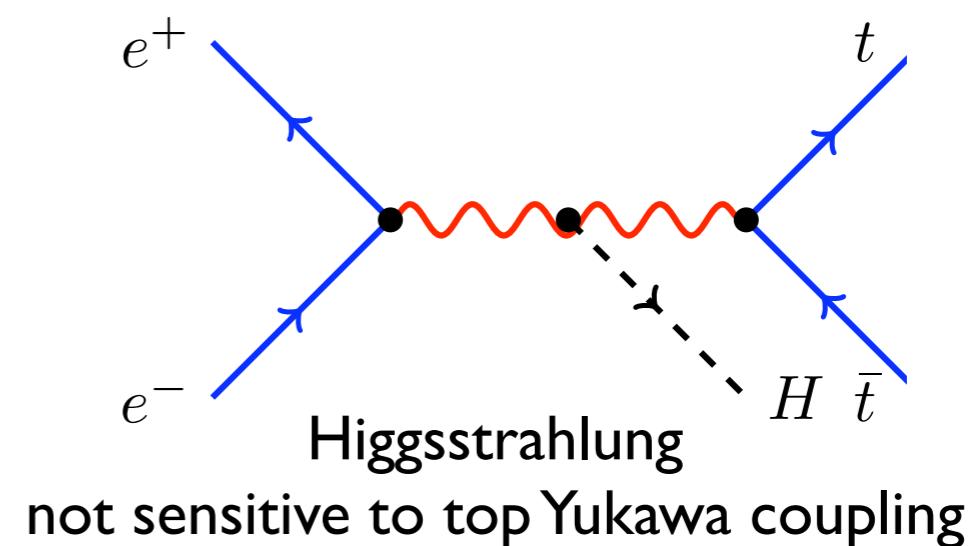
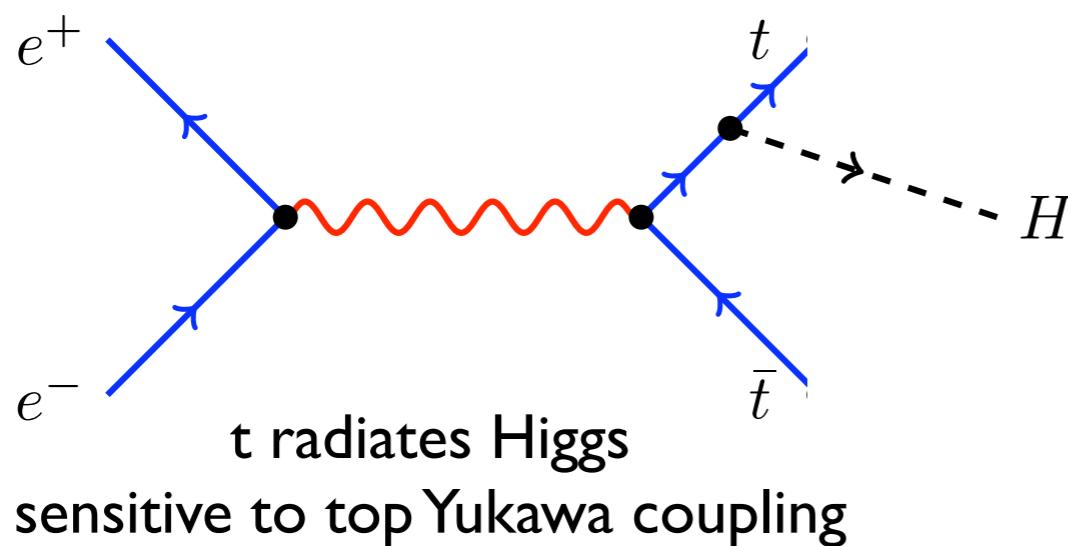
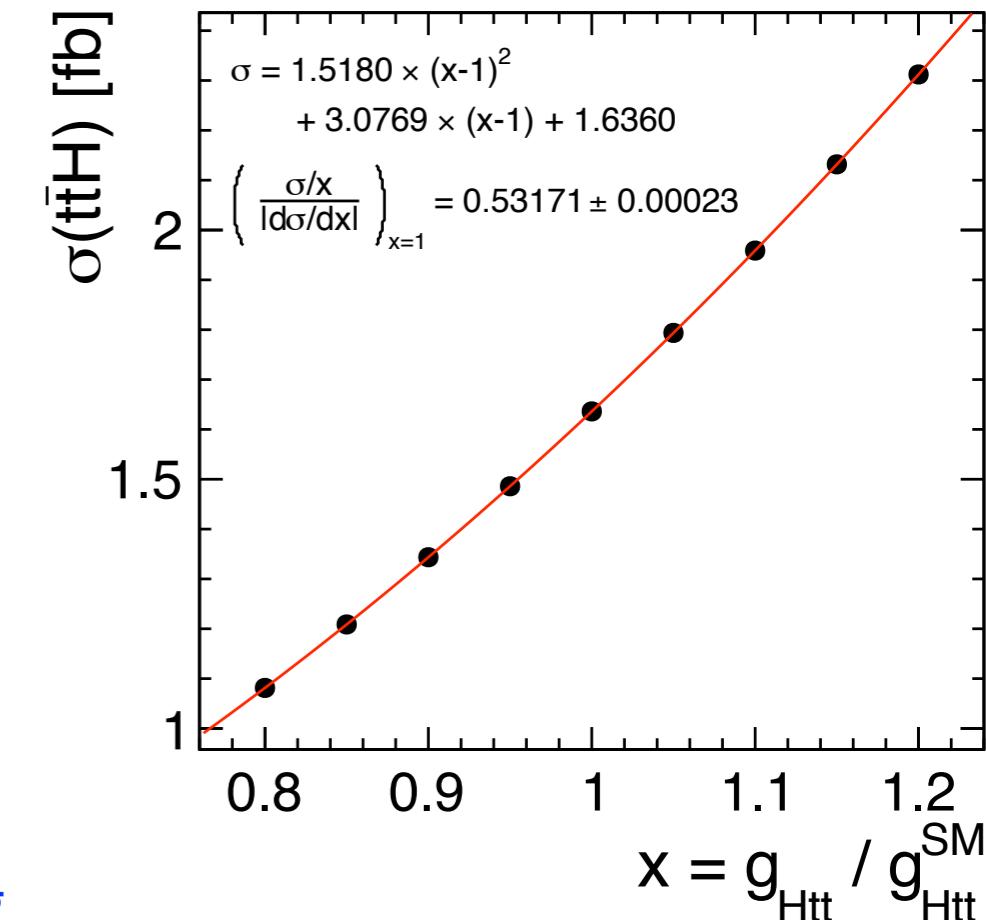


The ttH cross section can be measured with a precision of:

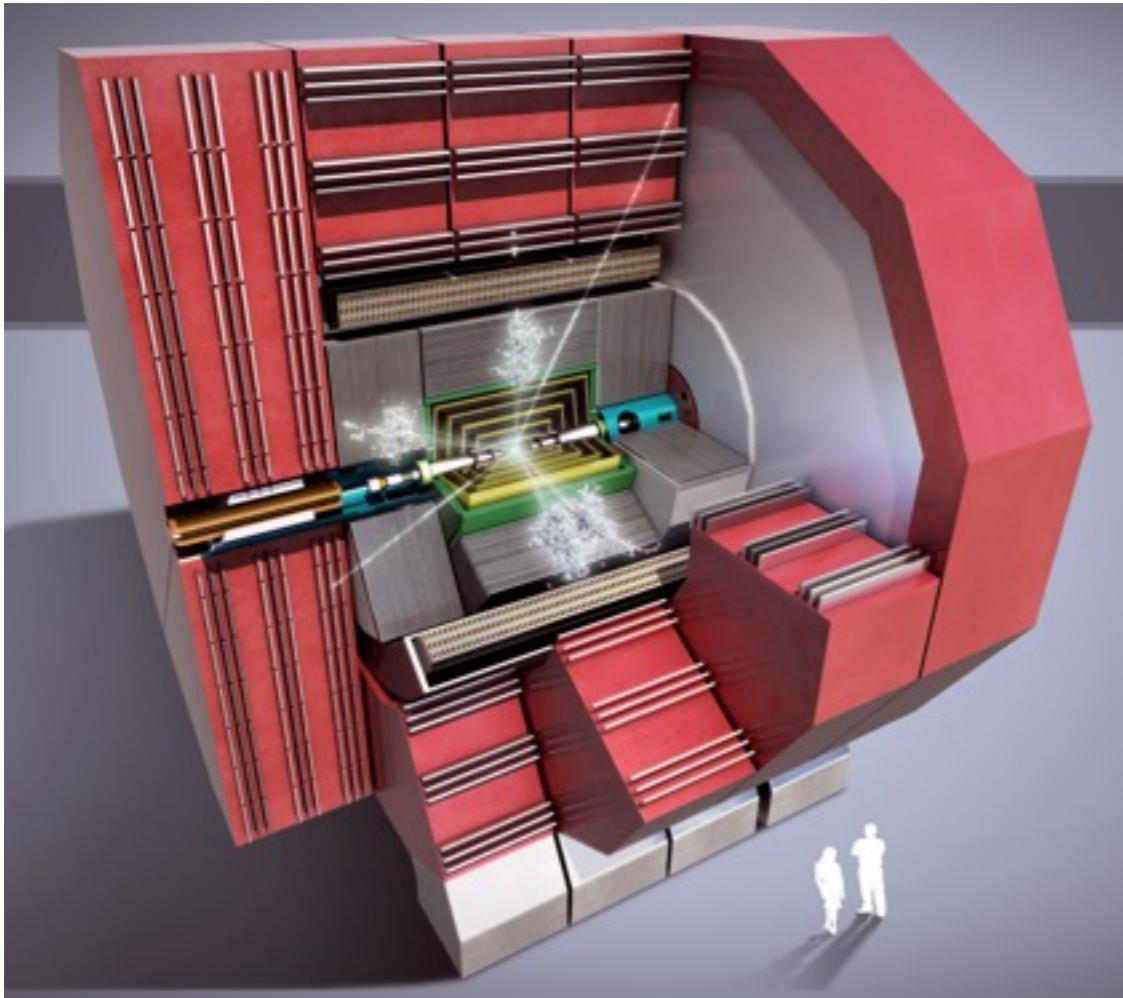
- ▶ $\Delta\sigma/\sigma = 12.9\%$ in the semi-leptonic channel
 - ▶ $\Delta\sigma/\sigma = 10.4\%$ in the fully hadronic channel
 - ▶ $\Delta\sigma/\sigma$ (combined) = 8.1% (independent samples)

Linear relation between the uncertainty in the cross section and the uncertainty in the top Yukawa coupling:

- ▶ $\Delta g_{ttH}/g_{ttH} = 0.53 \Delta\sigma/\sigma$
 - ▶ $\Delta g_{ttH}/g_{ttH} = 4.3\%$ precision on top Yukawa coupling



Summary



Fully leptonic ttH event in
the CLIC_SiD detector

- Higgs physics: major area of recent research
- Contribution to Snowmass submitted
- CLIC_SiD benchmark processes
- ▶ Higgs paper

title

- **text**

tikz

tikz2

```
% gamma gamma
\begin{tikzpicture}
\coordinate (a) at (0,0);
\coordinate (b) at (0,1.2);
\coordinate (c) at (0.4,0.2);
\coordinate (d) at (0.4,1);
\coordinate (e) at (0.6,0.6);
\coordinate (f) at (1.6,1.4);
\coordinate (g) at (1.6,-0.2);
\coordinate (h) at (1,0.6);
\coordinate (i) at (1.4,1);
\coordinate (j) at (1.4,0.2);
\coordinate (m) at (1.8,1);
\coordinate (n) at (1.8,0.2);

\draw[particle] (a) -- (c);
\draw[particle] (c) -- (g);
\draw[antiparticle] (b) -- (d);
\draw[antiparticle] (d) -- (f);
\draw[photon] (c) -- (e);
\draw[photon] (d) -- (e);
\draw[higgs] (e) -- (h);
\draw[particle] (h) -- (i);
\draw[antiparticle] (h) -- (j);
\draw[antiparticle] (j) -- (i);
\draw[photon] (i) -- (m);
\draw[photon] (j) -- (n);

%\draw[antiparticle] (d) -- (f);
%\draw[particle] (d) -- (o);
%\draw[photon] (o) -- (e);

\fill [black] (c) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (d) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (e) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (h) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (i) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (j) circle (2pt);

\node at ($(a)$) [label={[label
\node at ($(b)$) [label={[label
\node at ($(f)$) [label={


```

```
% h to bb, cc
\begin{tikzpicture}
\coordinate (a) at (0,0);
\coordinate (b) at (0,1.2);
\coordinate (c) at (0.4,0.2);
\coordinate (d) at (0.4,1);
\coordinate (e) at (0.6,0.6);
\coordinate (f) at (1.6,1.4);
\coordinate (g) at (1.6,-0.2);
\coordinate (h) at (1,0.6);
\coordinate (i) at (1.4,1);
\coordinate (j) at (1.4,0.2);
\coordinate (m) at (1.8,1);
\coordinate (n) at (1.8,0.2);

\draw[particle] (a) -- (c);
\draw[particle] (c) -- (g);
\draw[antiparticle] (b) -- (d);
\draw[antiparticle] (d) -- (f);
\draw[photon] (c) -- (e);
\draw[photon] (d) -- (e);
\draw[higgs] (e) -- (h);
\draw[particle] (h) -- (i);
\draw[antiparticle] (h) -- (j);

% \draw[antiparticle] (d) -- (f);
% \draw[particle] (d) -- (o);
% \draw[photon] (o) -- (e);

\fill [black] (c) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (d) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (e) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (h) circle (2pt);

\node at ($(a)$) [label={[label distance=-1.5mm] right:$\bar{\nu}_\mu$}] {};
\node at ($(b)$) [label={[label distance=-1.5mm] right:$\bar{\nu}_e$}] {};
\node at ($(f)$) [label={[label distance=-1.5mm] right:$\bar{\nu}_\mu$}] {};
\node at ($(g)$) [label={[label distance=-1.5mm] right:$\bar{\nu}_e$}] {};
\node at ($(i)$) [label={[label distance=-1.5mm] right:$\bar{\nu}_\mu$}] {};
\node at ($(j)$) [label={[label distance=-1.5mm] right:$\bar{\nu}_e$}] {};
\node at ($(n)$) [label={[label distance=-1.5mm] right:$\bar{\nu}_\mu$}] {};
\node at ($(m)$) [label={[label distance=-1.5mm] right:$\bar{\nu}_e$}] {};

\end{tikzpicture}
```

```
% two H final state
\begin{tikzpicture}
\coordinate (a) at (0,0);
\coordinate (b) at (0,1.2);
\coordinate (c) at (0.4,0.2);
\coordinate (d) at (0.4,1);
\coordinate (e) at (0.6,0.6);
\coordinate (f) at (1,1.2);
\coordinate (g) at (1,0);
\coordinate (h) at (1,0.6);
\coordinate (i) at (1.4,1);
\coordinate (j) at (1.4,0.2);
\coordinate (k) at (1,0.8);
\coordinate (l) at (1,0.4);
\coordinate (o) at (0.6,0.8);
\coordinate (p) at (0.6,0.4);
\coordinate (q) at (1,0.8);
\coordinate (r) at (1,0.4);

\draw[particle] (a) -- (c);
\draw[particle] (c) -- (g);
\draw[antiparticle] (b) -- (d);
\draw[antiparticle] (d) -- (f);
\draw[photon] (c) -- (p);
\draw[photon] (p) -- (o);
\draw[photon] (o) -- (d);
\draw[higgs] (o) -- (q);
\draw[higgs] (p) -- (r);

% \draw[antiparticle] (d) -- (f);
% \draw[particle] (d) -- (o);
% \draw[photon] (o) -- (e);

\fill [black] (c) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (g) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (d) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (f) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (p) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (o) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (q) circle (2pt);
\fill [black] (r) circle (2pt);

\node at ($ (f) $) [label={[label=$\nu_e$],below=1.5mm}] { };
\node at ($ (g) $) [label={[label=$\bar{\nu}_e$],below=1.5mm}] { };

```

```

% tth 8 fermions
\begin{tikzpicture}
\coordinate (a) at (0,0);
\coordinate (b) at (0,0.8);
\coordinate (c) at (0.4,0.4);
\coordinate (d) at (1.0,0.4);
\coordinate (e) at (1.4,0.8);
\coordinate (f) at (1.4,0);
\coordinate (g) at (1.6,0.4);
\coordinate (h) at (1.2,0.6);
\coordinate (i) at (1.8,1.2);
\coordinate (j) at (2.0,0.8);
\coordinate (k) at (2.0,0.6);
\coordinate (l) at (2.0,0.2);
\coordinate (m) at (2.0,0);
\coordinate (n) at (1.8,-0.4);
\coordinate (o) at (2.4,1);
\coordinate (p) at (2.4,0.6);
\coordinate (q) at (2.4,0.2);
\coordinate (r) at (2.4,-0.2);

\draw[particle] (a) -- (c);
\draw[antiparticle] (b) -- (c);
\draw[photon] (c) -- (d);
\draw[particle] (d) -- (h);
\draw[particle] (h) -- (e);
\draw[antiparticle] (d) -- (f);
\draw[higgs] (h) -- (g);
\draw[particle] (e) -- (i);
\draw[photon] (e) -- (j);
\draw[antiparticle] (f) -- (n);
\draw[photon] (f) -- (m);
%\draw[particle] (g) -- (k);
%\draw[antiparticle] (g) -- (l);
\draw[particle] (j) -- (o);
\draw[antiparticle] (j) -- (p);
\draw[particle] (m) -- (q);
\draw[antiparticle] (m) -- (r);
},];
\draw[antiparticle] (d) -- (f);];
\draw[particle] (d) -- (b);];
\draw[photon] (o) -- (e);];
\draw[photon] (r) -- (\nu_26);];
\draw[photon] (o) -- (\nu_e);];

```