



Benchmark Analysis

Study of Higgs \rightarrow invisible at $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV

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Asian Physics and Software Meeting
Nov. 30, 2018

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Status

- Apply cheating; w/o ISR, BS, Overlay, Z→bb/cc
- Check di-jet mass & recoil mass distribution of signal
- Get result of I5/s5 w/ cheat
- Fit signal/bkg distribution
- Understand how ΔM_{rec} and ΔE_{jj} are related

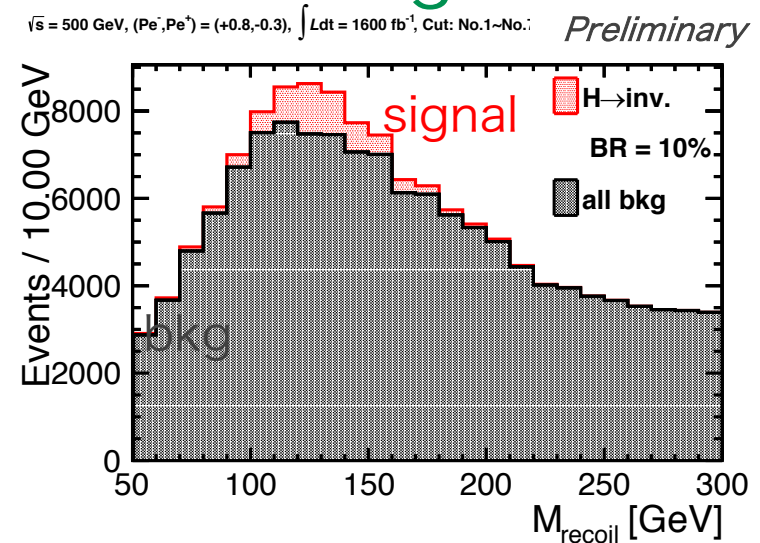
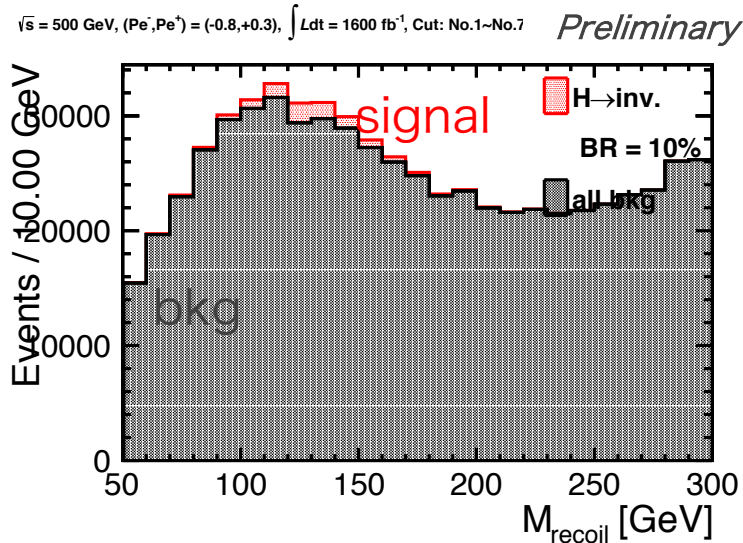
$$\Delta M_{rec} \sim \frac{\sqrt{s} - (1 - \beta^2)E_{jj}}{M_{rec}} \Delta E_{jj}$$
$$\sim 4\Delta E_{jj} \text{ (when } \sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV)}$$

- Understand why M_{rec} can't be fitted by single Gaussian
 - M_{rec} consisted of multiple Gaussian overlaps because of energy dependence of JER
- Considering how to relate ΔM_{rec} and JER

Result w/ cheat [$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, 1600 fb^{-1} , $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$]

Left

Right



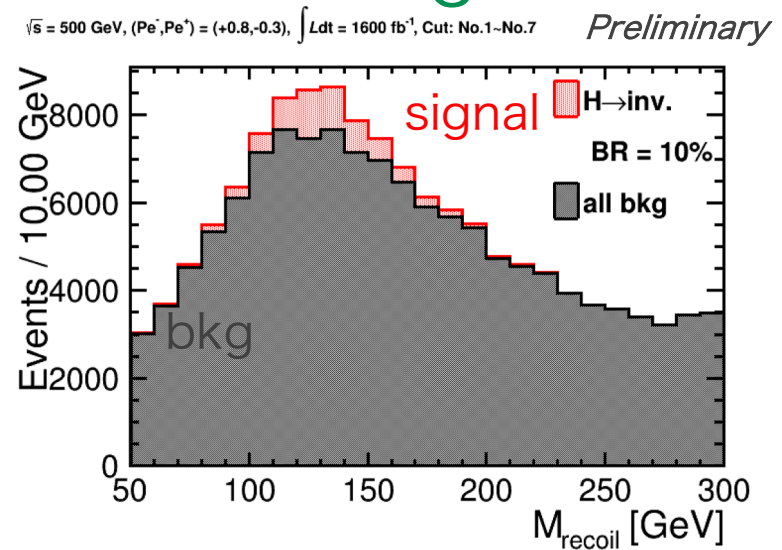
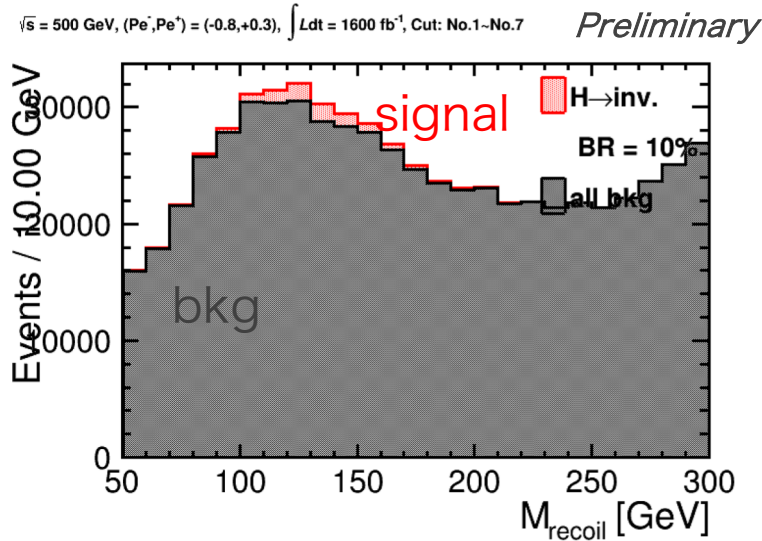
signal w/o ISR, BS, Overlay

ILD_I5_o1_v02 w/ cheat [$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, 1600 fb^{-1}]	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
significance assuming $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$	17.127	22.334	28.145
UL on BR (95% C.L.)	0.963 %	0.739 %	0.586 %
Full Sim Result (I5)	1.569 %	1.156 %	0.931 %

Result w/ cheat [$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, 1600 fb^{-1} , $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$]

Left

Right

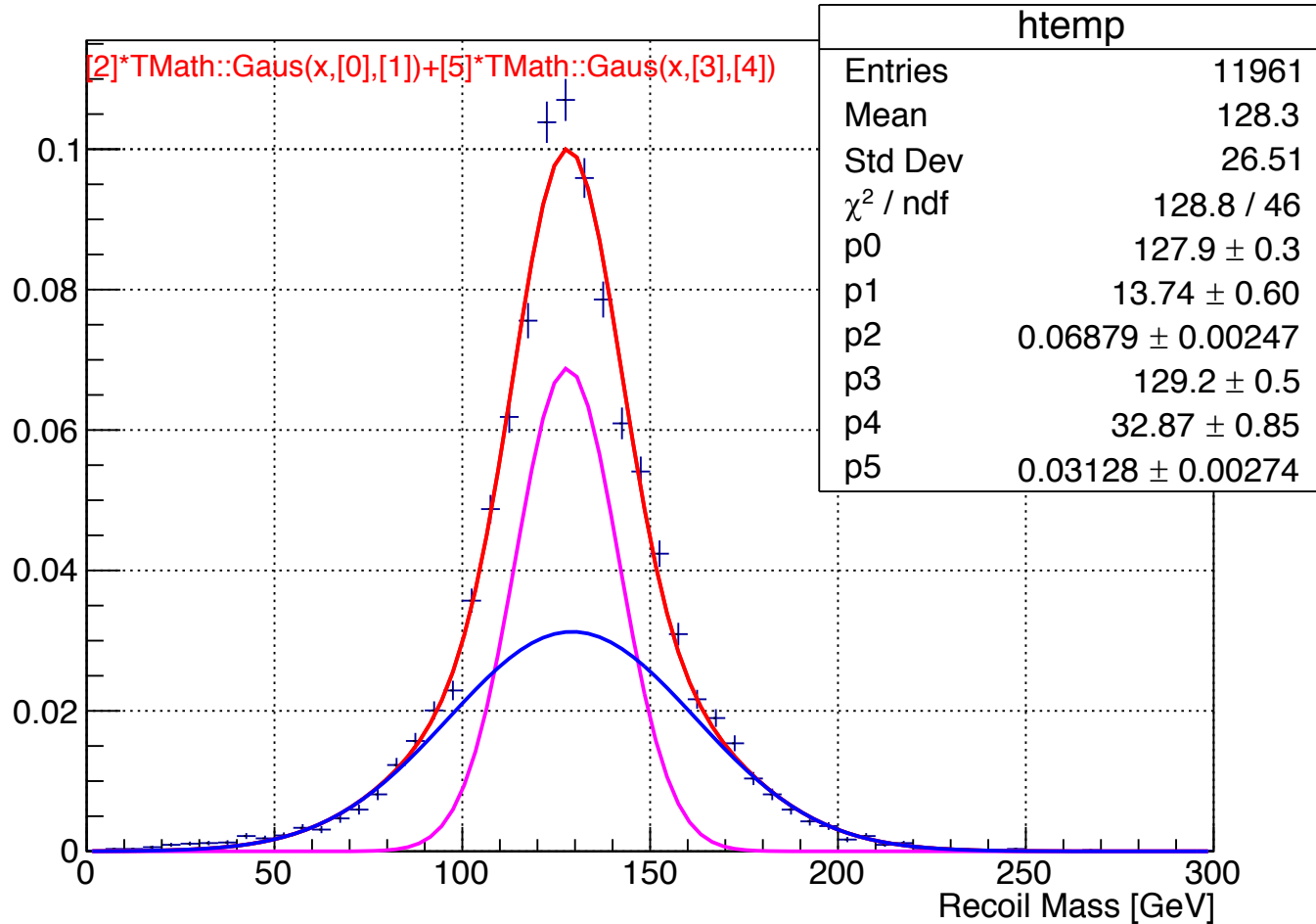


signal w/o ISR, BS, Overlay

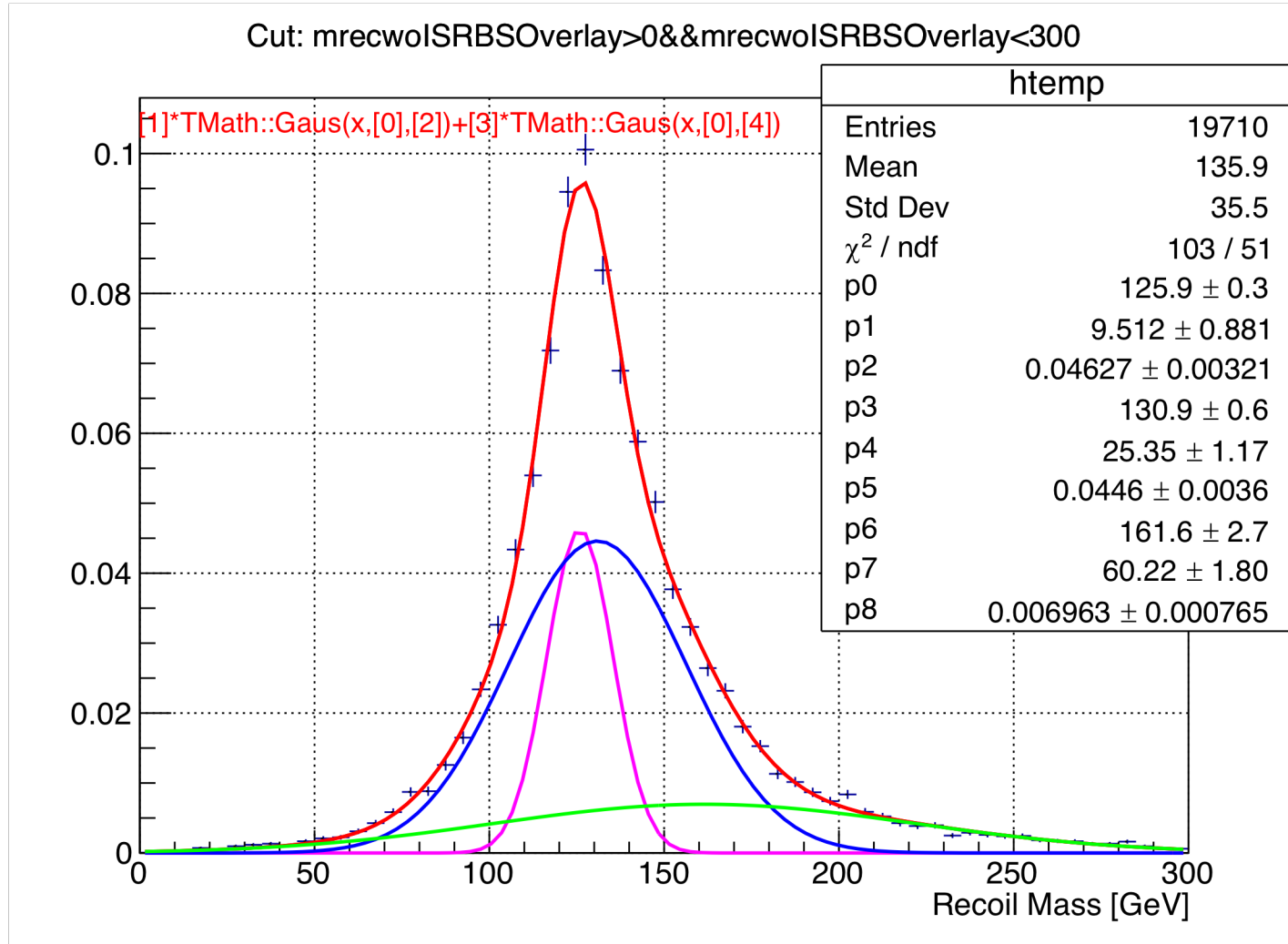
ILD_s5_o1_v02 w/ cheat [$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, 1600 fb^{-1}]	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
significance assuming $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$	16.817	21.947	27.649
UL on BR (95% C.L.)	0.981 %	0.752 %	0.597 %
Full Sim Result (s5)	1.579 %	1.157 %	0.933 %

double-Gaussian fit w/o Z→bb/cc

Cut: $flvq1mc < 4$ & $mrecwoISRBSOverlay > 0$ & $mrecwoISRBSOverlay < 300$

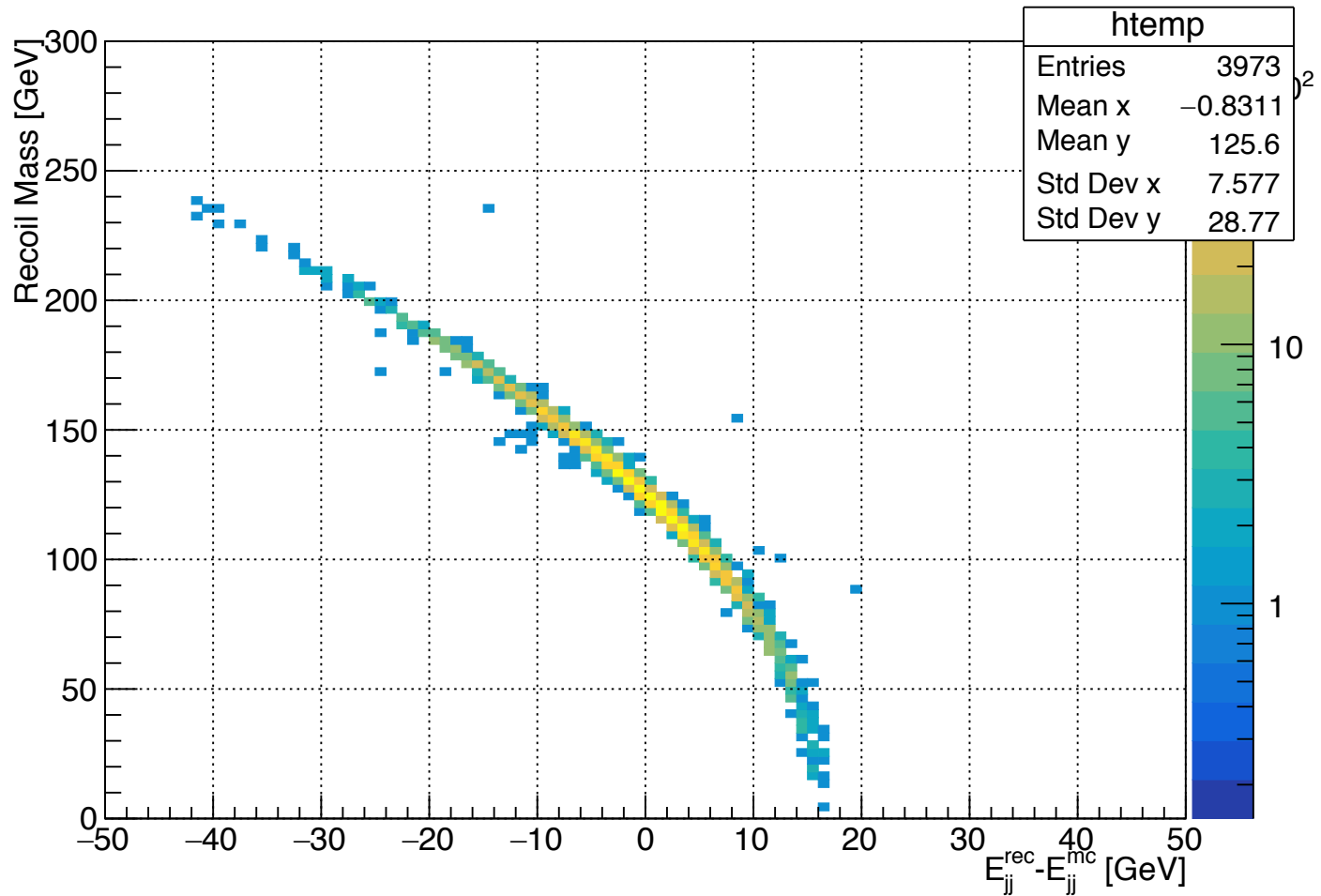


triple-Gaussian fit w/ Z→bb/cc

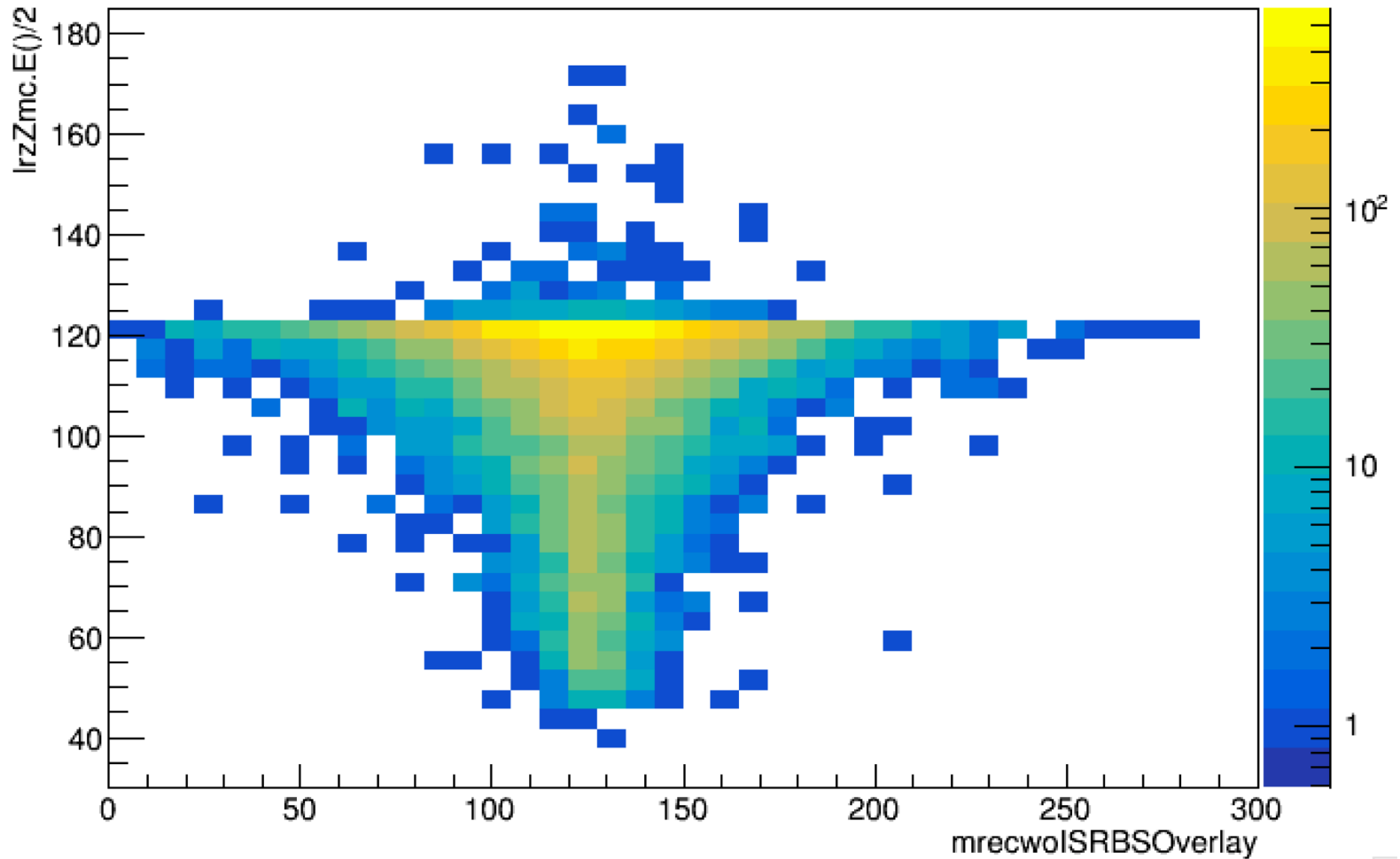


ΔE_{jj} vs ΔM_{rec}

Cut: $(f_{lvq1mc} < 4 \&\& m_{recwoISRBSOverlay} > 0 \&\& m_{recwoISRBSOverlay} < 300) \&\& (l_{rzZmc.E} > 240)$

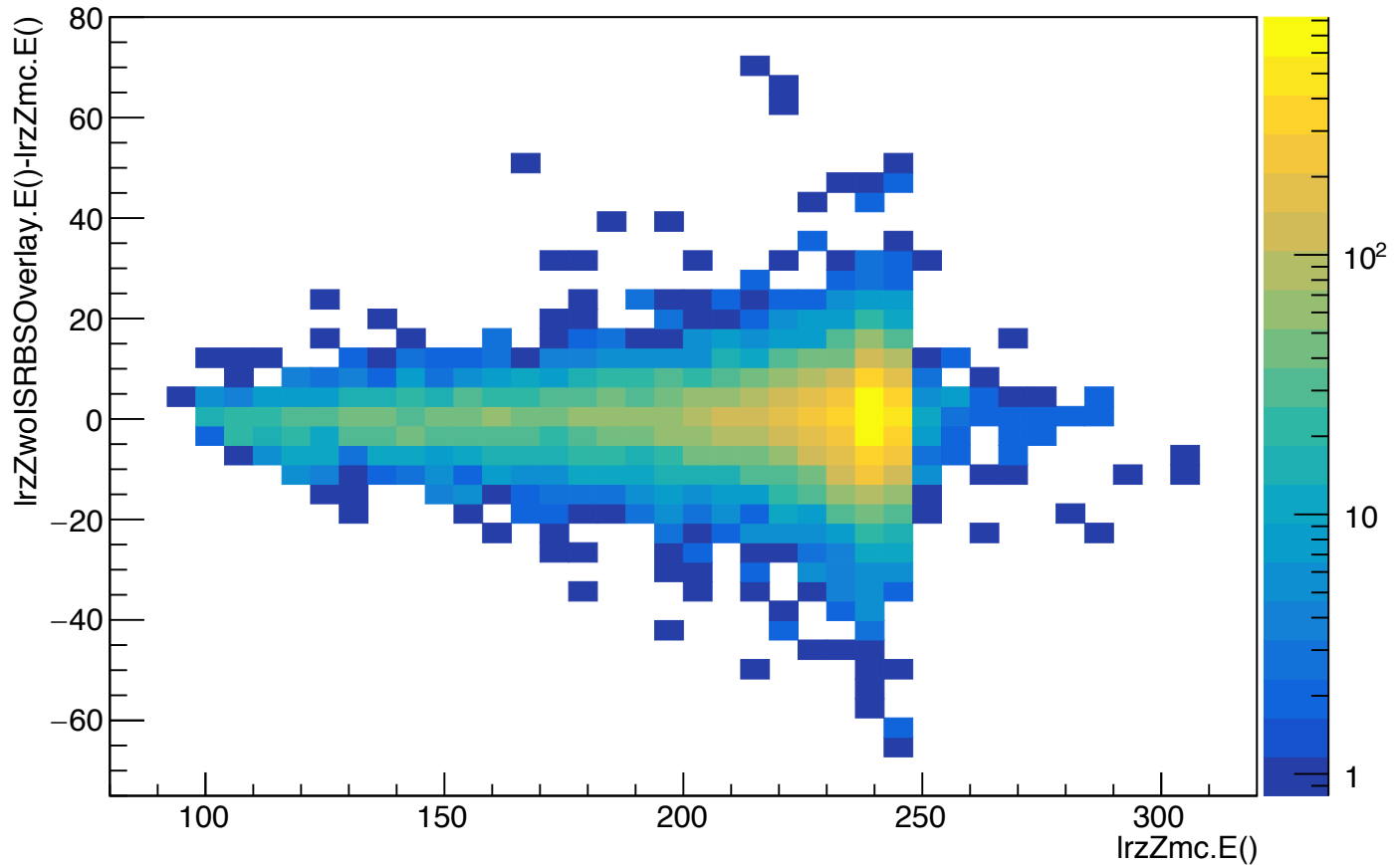


$\Delta M_{\text{rec}} \text{ vs } E_{j^{\text{mc}}}$

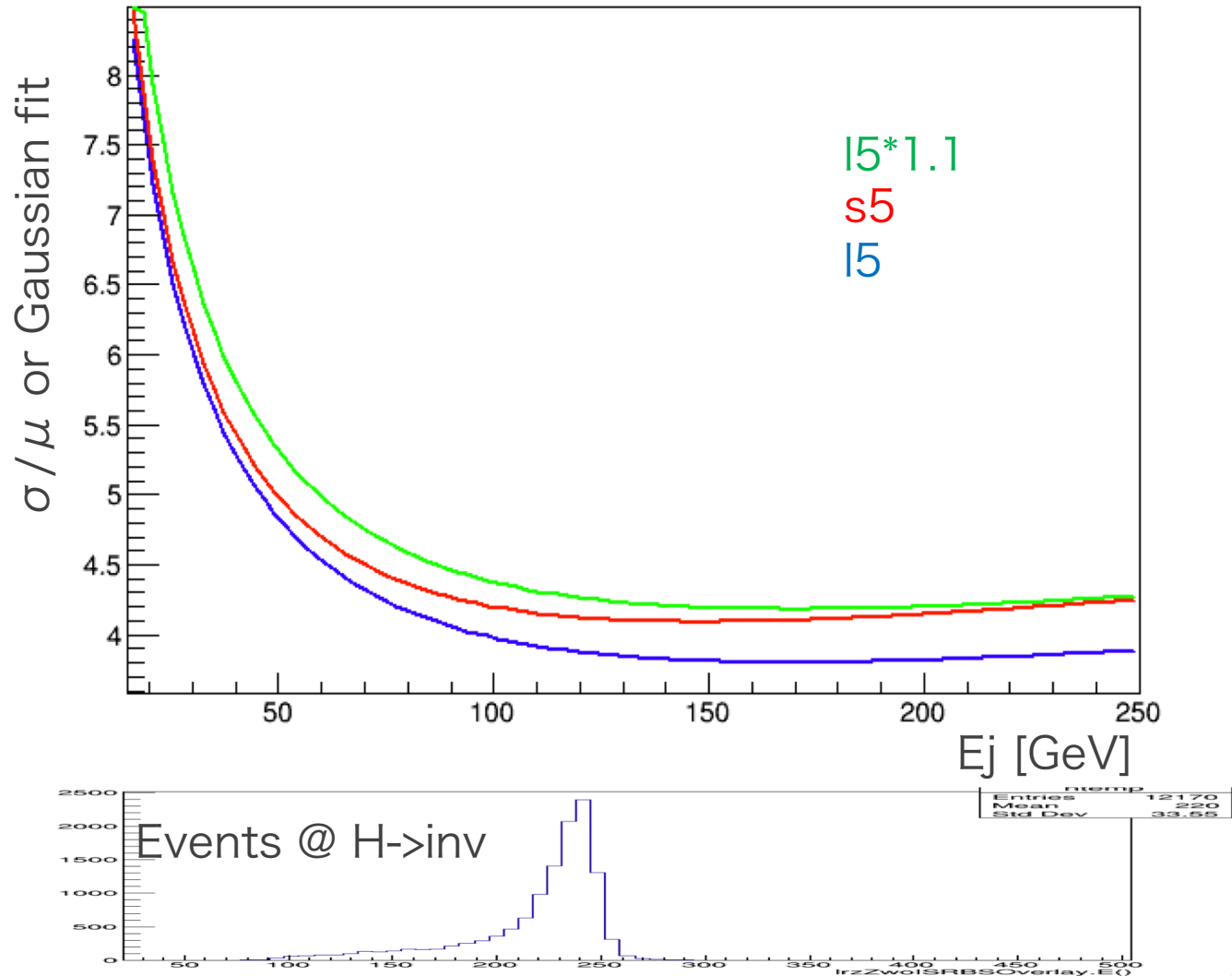


E_{jj}^{mc} vs ΔE_{jj}

$lrzZwoISRBSOverlay.E()-lrzZmc.E():lrzZmc.E() \{flvq1mc<4\&\&lrzZwoISRBSOverlay.E(>100\&\&lrzZwoISRBSOverlay.E(<300\}$



How should I relate ΔM_{rec} and JER...?

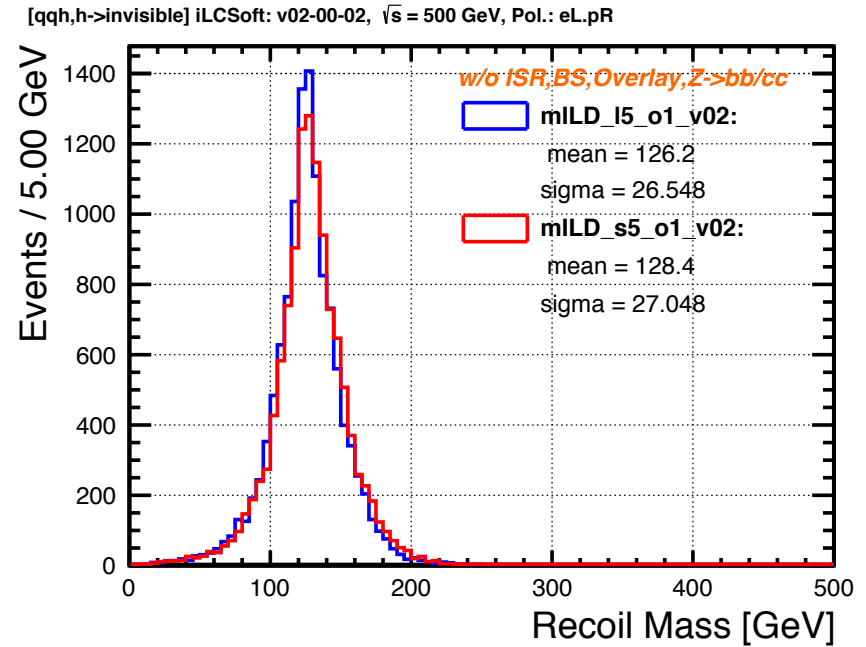
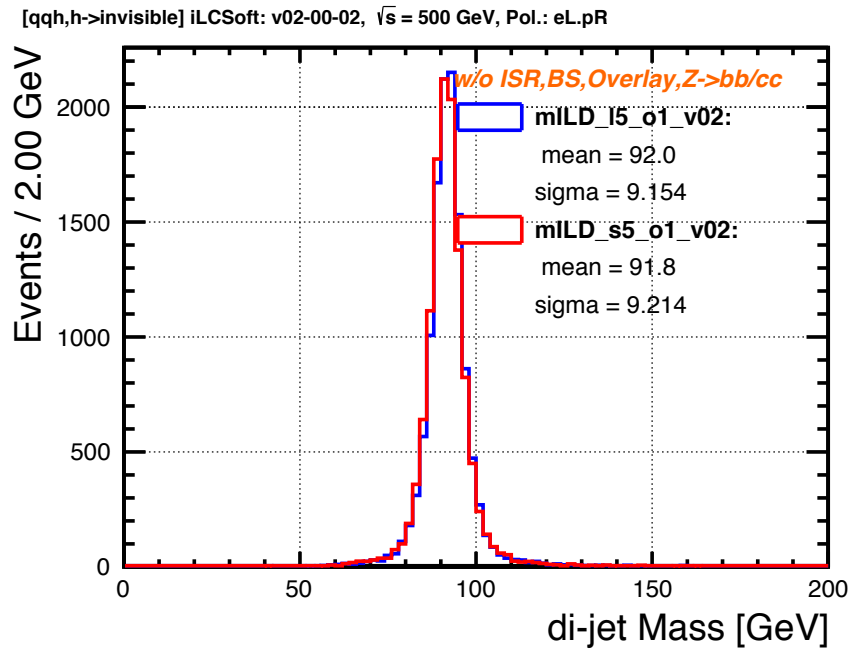


To do

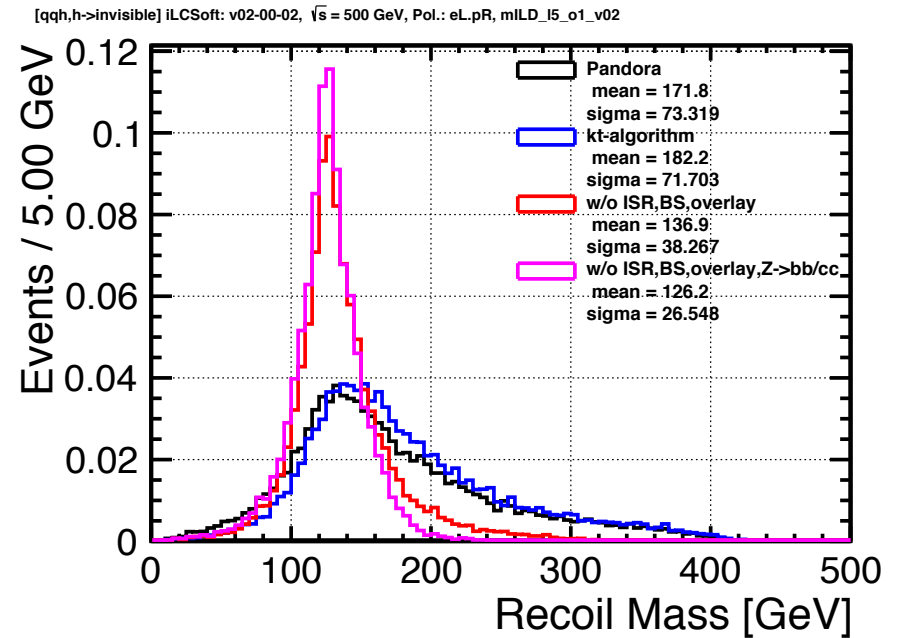
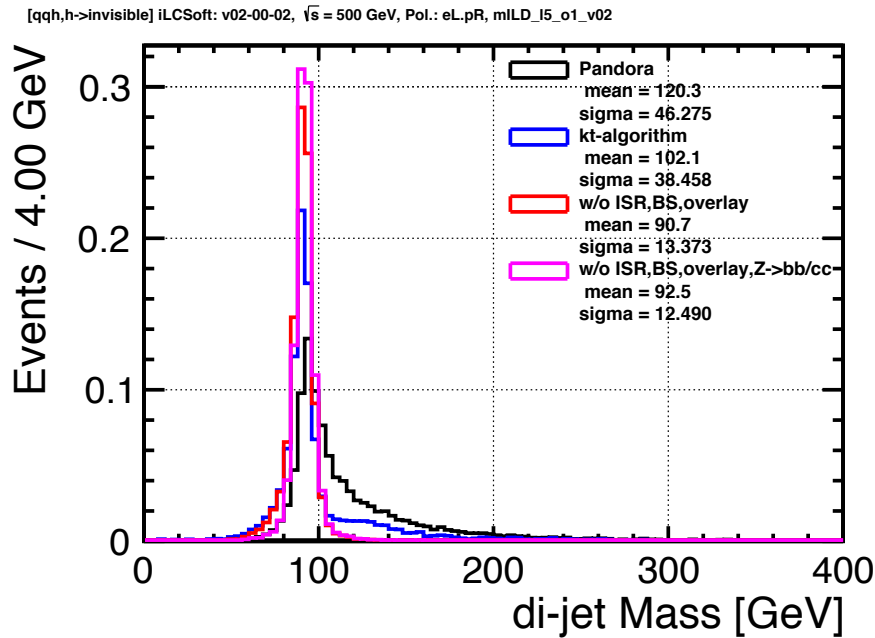
- fit signal/bkg distribution and get p.d.f.
 - signal distribution w/ cheat is fitted by double-Gaussian
- adjust width of signal (recoil mass dist.) which will scale with JER and do toyMC using this signal shape
- evaluate each results and make performance plot
 - how should I define JER reference value...?
- check dependence of opening angle of $Z \rightarrow 2\text{jet}$

backup

Comparison Large/Small w/o ISR, BS, Overlay, Z->bb/cc



Comparison Pandora/kt-algorithm/cheat

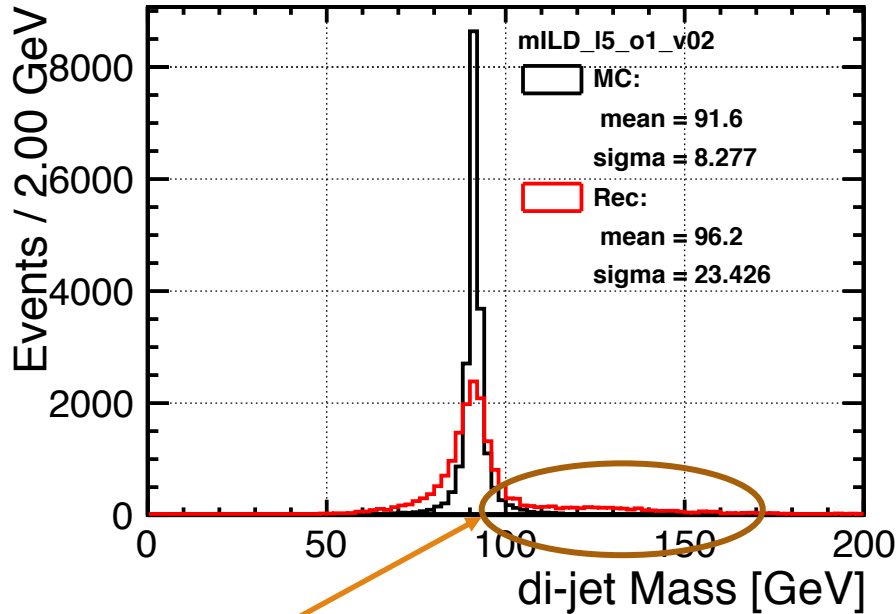


use MCTruth information

Distribution di-jet mass/Recoil mass

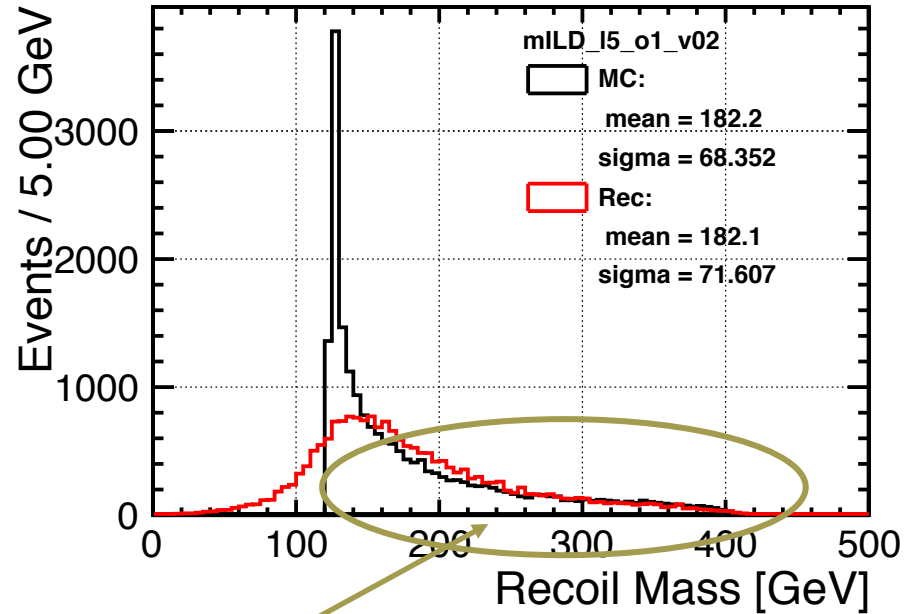
As a first step, I checked signal distribution.

[qqh,h->invisible] iLCSoft: v02-00-01, $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV, Pol.: eL.pR



$\gamma\gamma$ - overlay effect

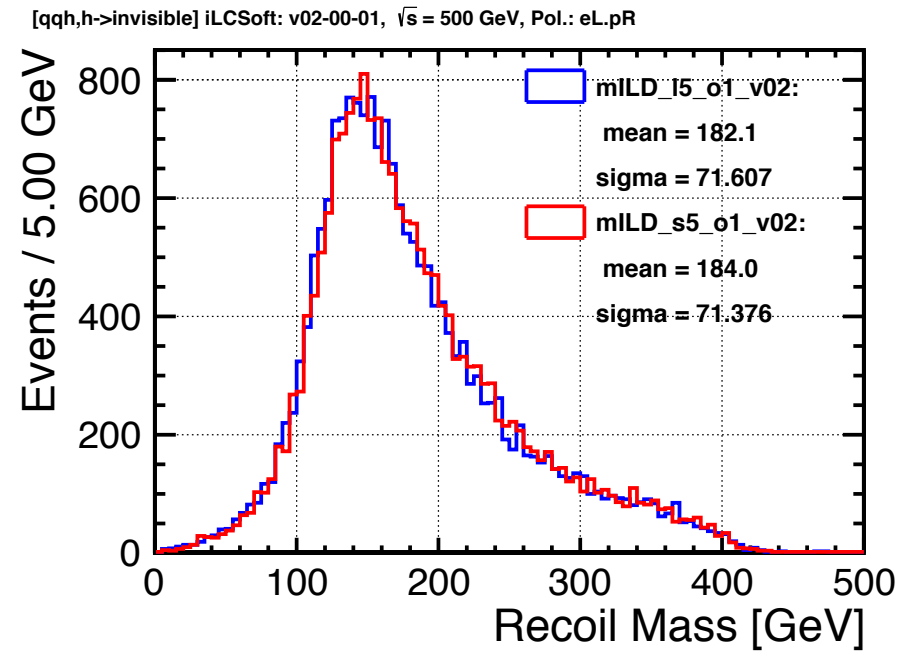
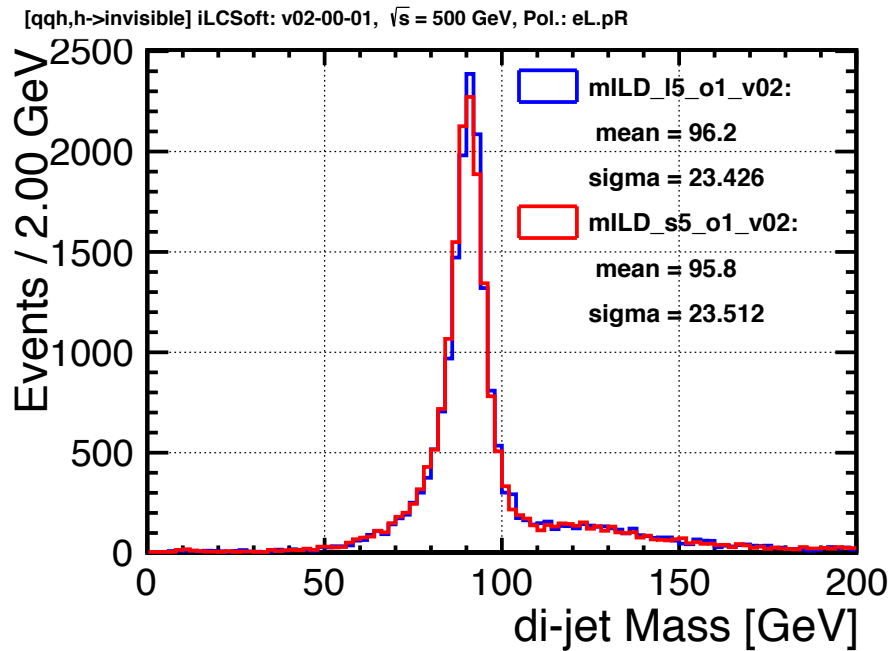
[qqh,h->invisible] iLCSoft: v02-00-01, $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV, Pol.: eL.pR



ISR/beamstrahlung effect

※Any event selection are not applied.

Comparison Large/Small

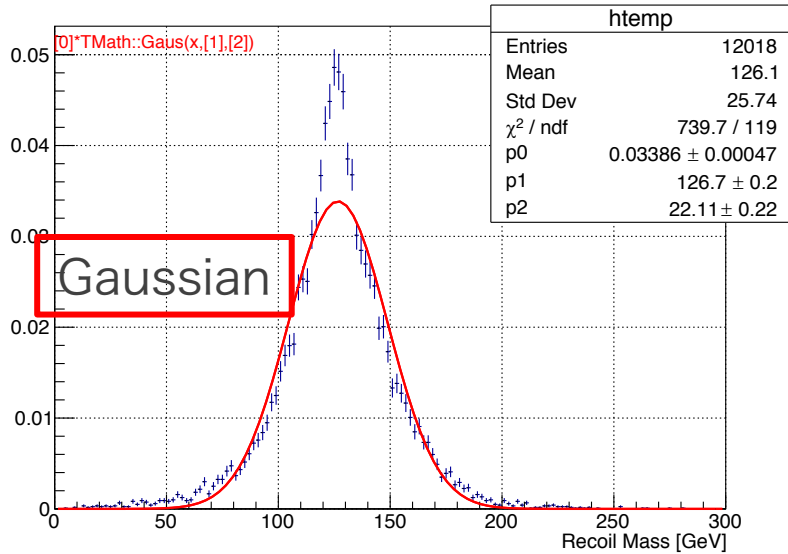


- There seems to be no big difference... why?
 - The effect other than detectors may be too large.
ISR, beam effect, γ γ - overlay, $Z \rightarrow bb/cc$, etc...
- We need cheating!

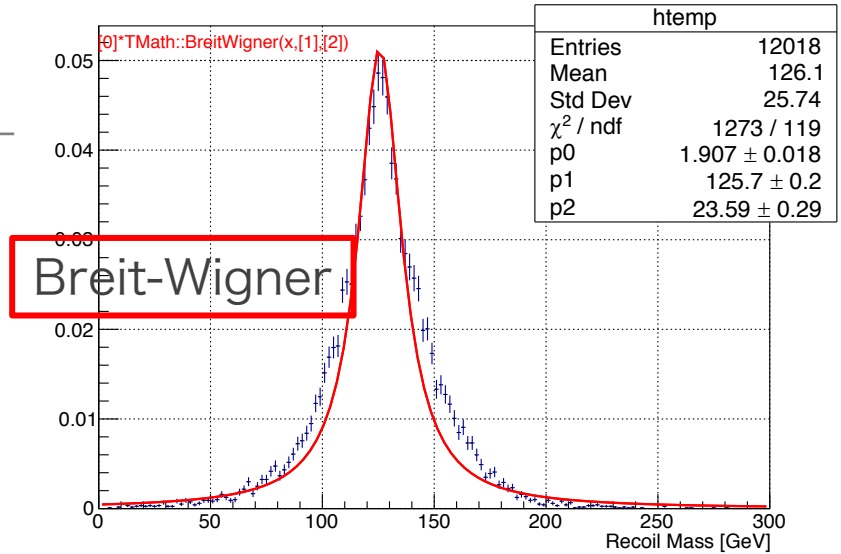
Results

DBD [$\sqrt{s} = 250 \text{ GeV}, 900 \text{ fb}^{-1}$]	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
UL on BR (95% C.L.)	0.44 %	0.31 %	0.25 %
ILD_I5_o1_v02 [$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}, 1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$]	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
significance assuming BR(H→inv.)=10%	10.516	14.272	17.728
UL on BR (95% C.L.)	1.569 %	1.156 %	0.931 %
ILD_s5_o1_v02 [$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}, 1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$]	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
significance assuming BR(H→inv.)=10%	10.451	14.257	17.677
UL on BR (95% C.L.)	1.579 %	1.157 %	0.933 %

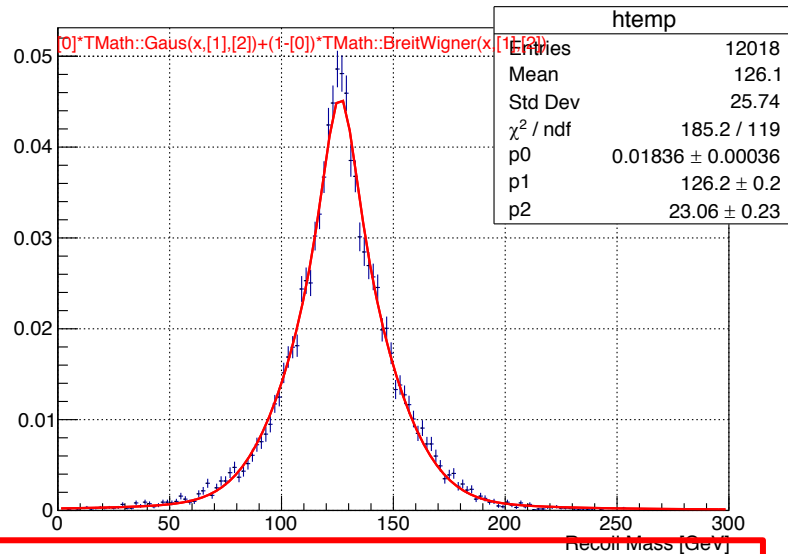
Cut: flvq1mc<4&&mrecwoISRBSOverlay>0&&mrecwoISRBSOverlay<300



Cut: flvq1mc<4&&mrecwoISRBSOverlay>0&&mrecwoISRBSOverlay<300

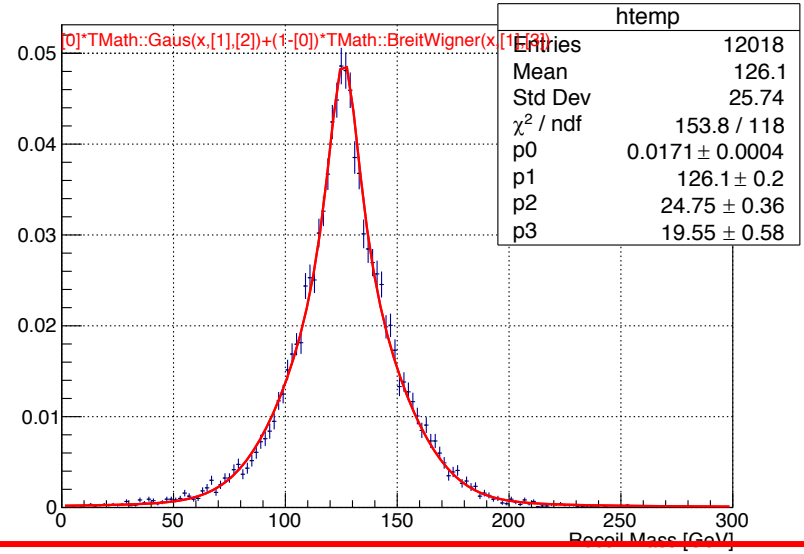


Cut: flvq1mc<4&&mrecwoISRBSOverlay>0&&mrecwoISRBSOverlay<300



$p_0 \times \text{Gaus} + (1-p_0) \times \text{BW}$ same sigma

Cut: flvq1mc<4&&mrecwoISRBSOverlay>0&&mrecwoISRBSOverlay<300



$p_0 \times \text{Gaus} + (1-p_0) \times \text{BW}$ different sigma

Motivation

Physics Motivation

Higgs can decay invisibly into final states as candidate dark matter particles ($m_{\text{DM}} < m_{\text{H}}/2$), if there is *a hidden sector which couples to Higgs field*.

Search Channel

$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH, Z \rightarrow qq, H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$, at $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$

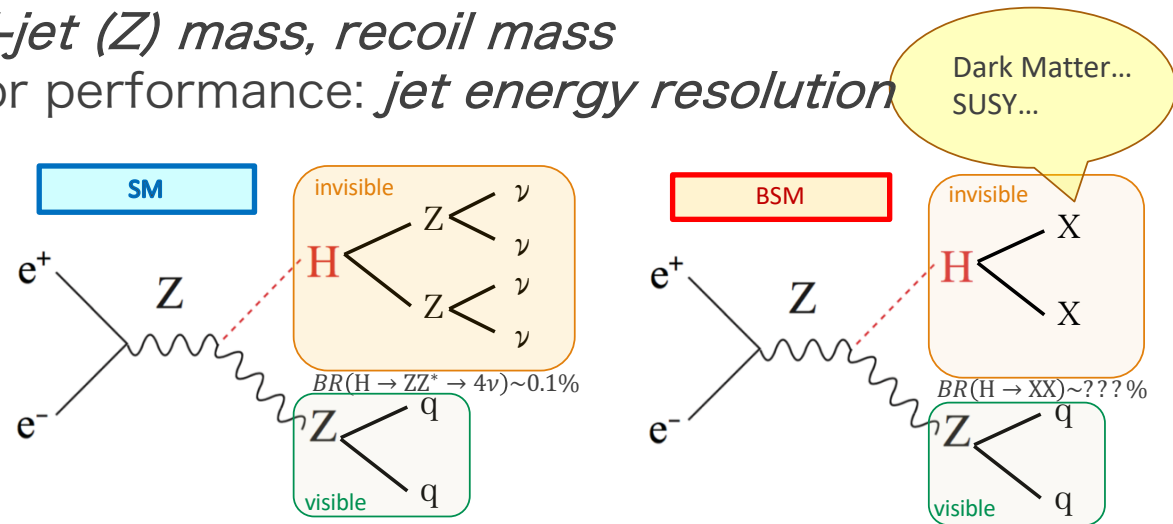
Final Observable

95% C.L. upper limit on Branching Ratio of $H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$.

Detector Benchmark

main variables: *di-jet (Z) mass, recoil mass*

influential detector performance: *jet energy resolution*



Setting of Evaluation JER

ILCSOft & ILDConfig: v02-00-01

ILD models: ILD_{l5,s5}_{o1,o2}_v02

Samples:

mc-opt-3

uds samples: $Z \rightarrow \text{di-jet}$, no bkg

$\sqrt{s} = \{ 30, 40, 60, 91, 120, 160, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 500 \}$ GeV

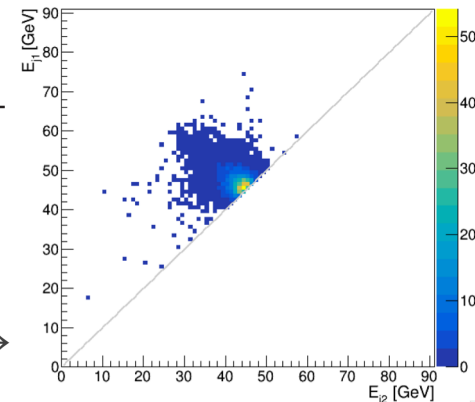
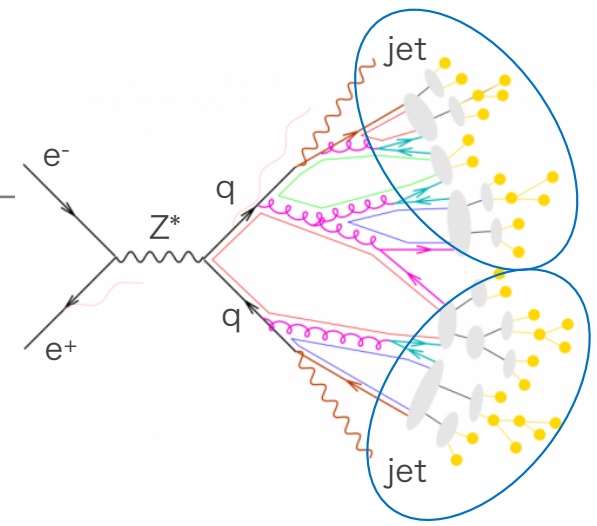
10,000 evts in each \sqrt{s} & models

Jet resolution definition:

[Total energy method] ※assuming $E_{j1} = E_{j2}$

$$\frac{\sigma_{E_j}}{E_j} \equiv \frac{\text{RMS}_{90}(E_j)}{\text{mean}_{90}(E_j)} = \sqrt{2} \frac{\text{RMS}_{90}(E_{jj})}{\text{mean}_{90}(E_{jj})}$$

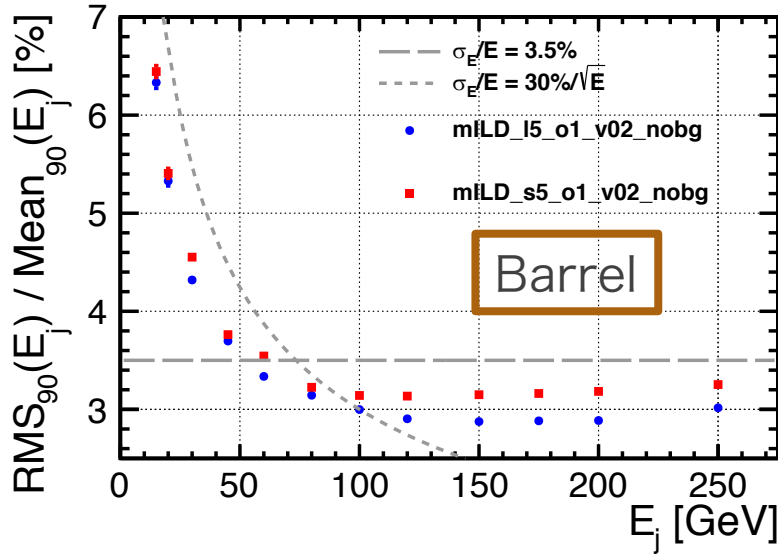
In realistic case, E_{jet} is not strictly same. \rightarrow



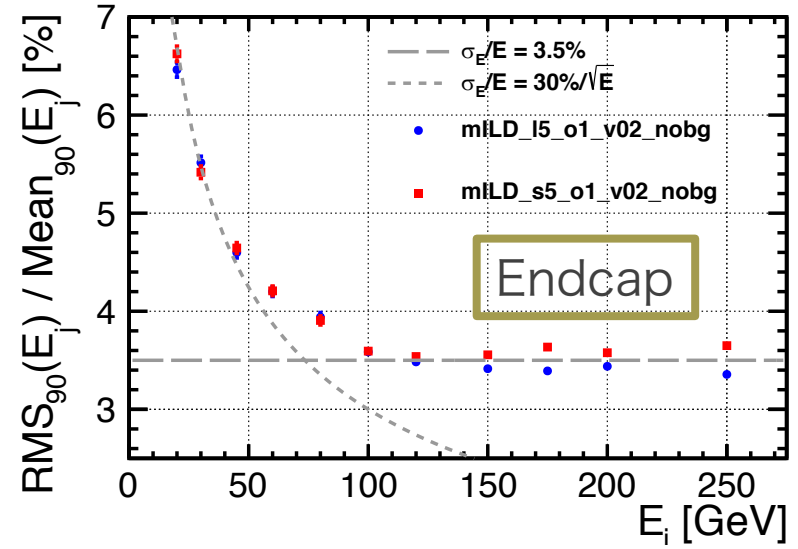
JER: Comparison Large/Small

The two detector models (large/small) were evaluated for comparison.

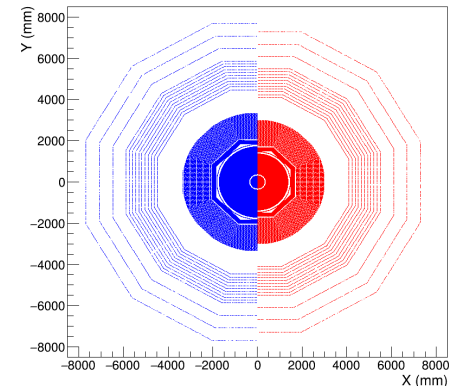
rv02-00-01.sv02-00-01 $|\cos\theta| < 0.7$



rv02-00-01.sv02-00-01 $|\cos\theta| > 0.7$



There are just a little, but significant difference.



Full simulation [$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, 1600 fb^{-1} , $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$]

Left

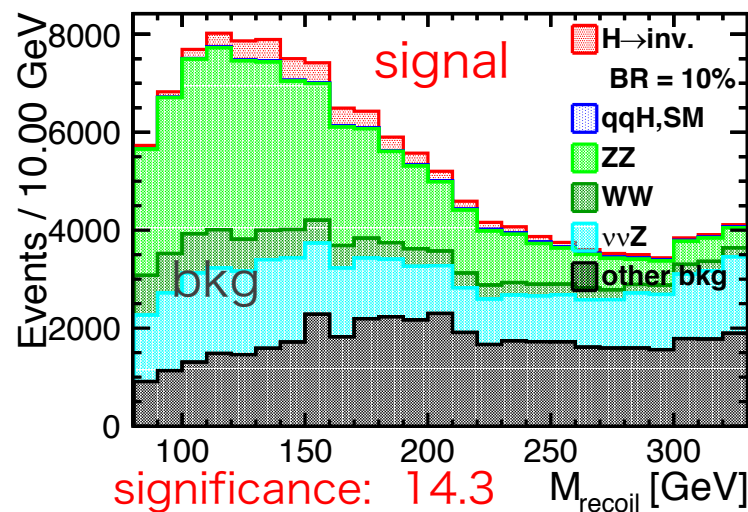
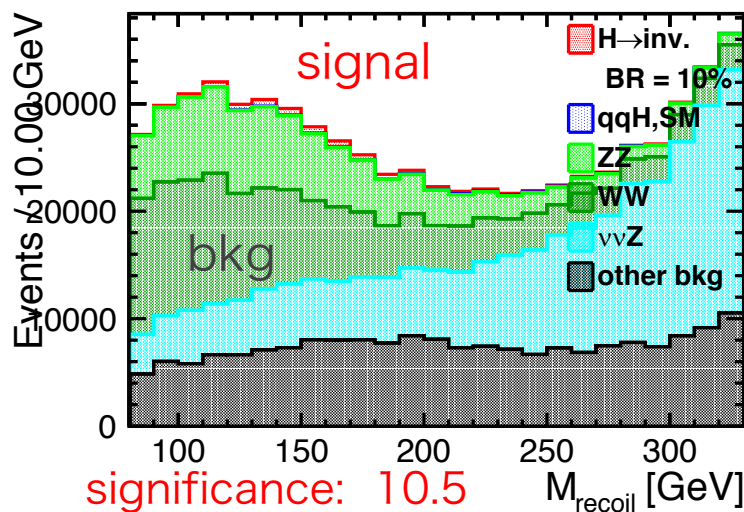
Right

$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = (-0.8, +0.3)$, $\int \text{Ldt} = 1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, Cut: No.1~No.7

Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, $(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = (+0.8, -0.3)$, $\int \text{Ldt} = 1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, Cut: No.1~No.7

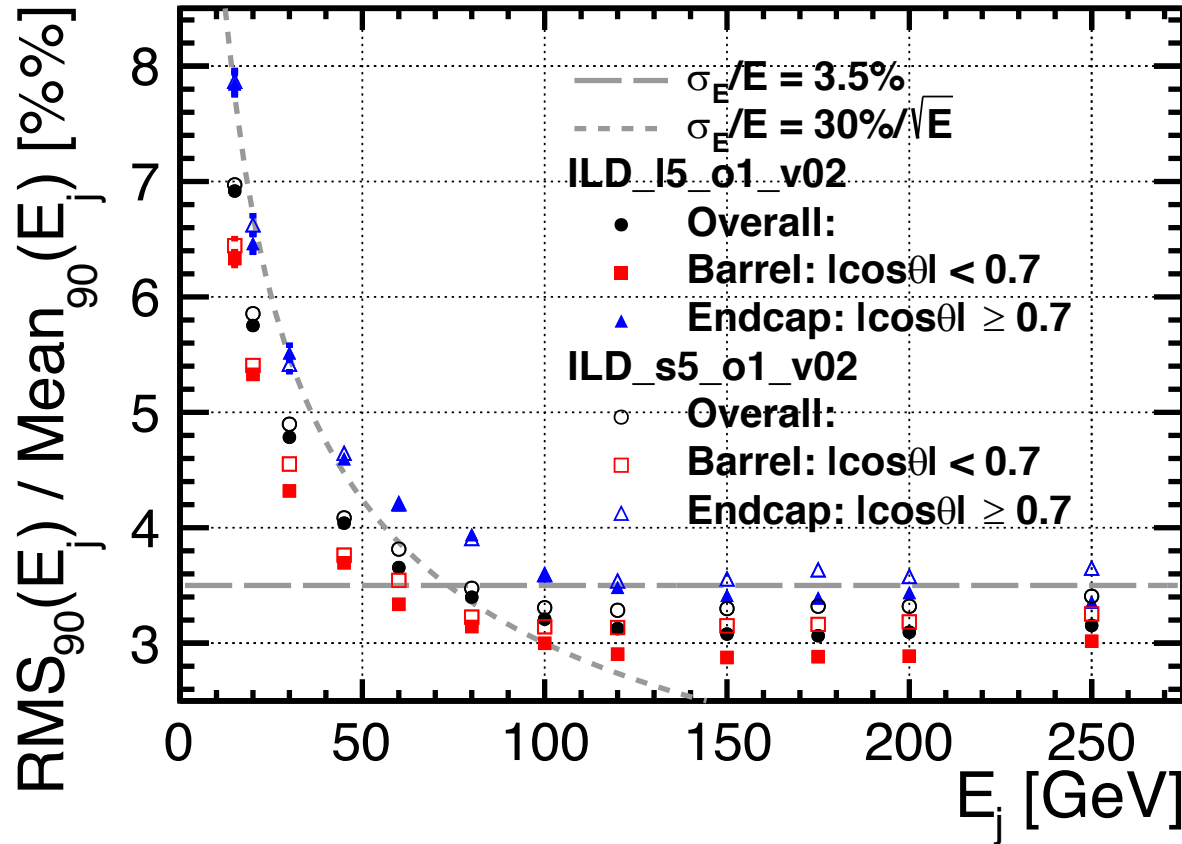
Preliminary



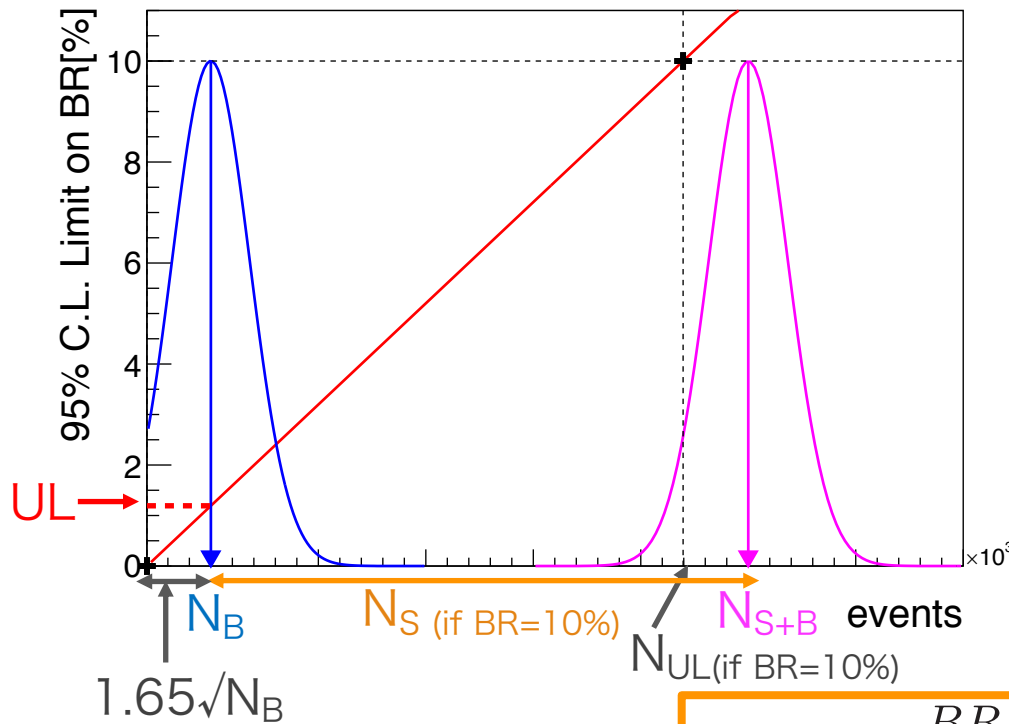
ILD_I5_o1_v02 [$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$, 1600 fb^{-1}]	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
significance assuming $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$	10.5	14.3	17.7
UL on BR (95% C.L.)	1.57 %	1.15 %	0.93 %
Previous Result by Ishikawa-san	1.77 %	1.29 %	1.04 %

JER: Comparison Large/Small

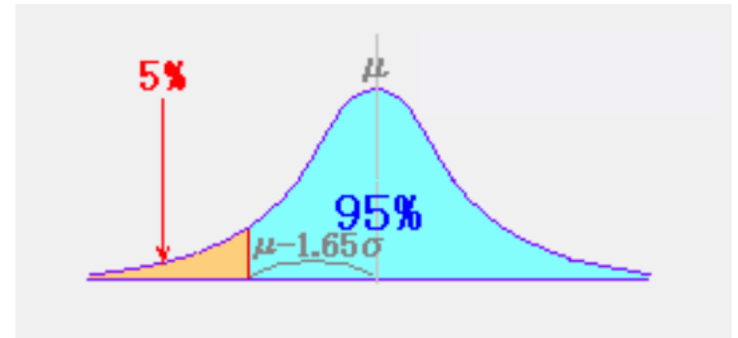
The two detector models (large/small) were evaluated for comparison.
rv02-00-01.sv02-00-01



How to set Upper Limit

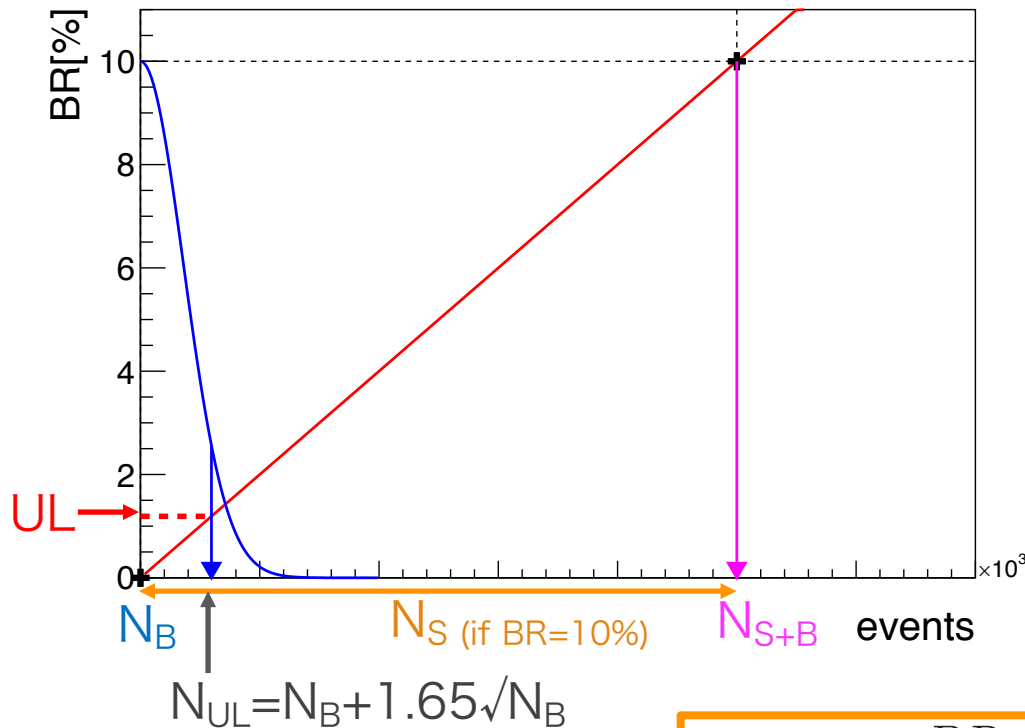


definition of 95% C.L.
(one-sided test)

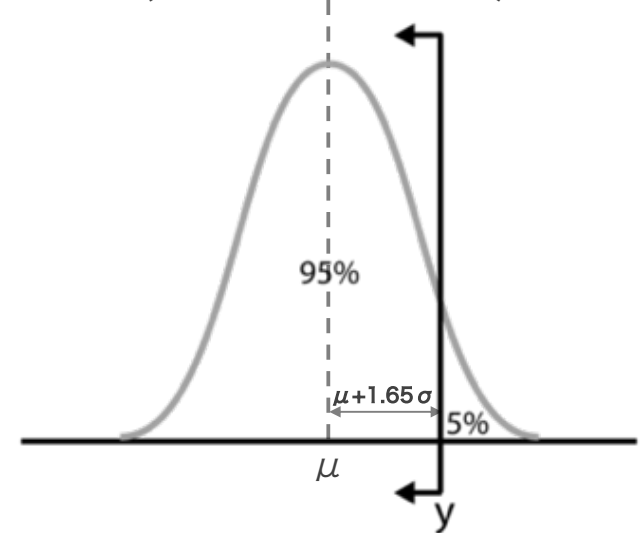


$$\begin{aligned}
 UL(\%) &\equiv \frac{BR_{\text{assumed}}[\%]}{N_S(BR_{\text{assumed}})} \times \sigma(N_B, CL) \\
 &\approx \frac{10[\%]}{N_S(BR = 10[\%])} \times 1.65\sqrt{N_B} \quad (CL = 95\%) \\
 &\approx \frac{10[\%] \times 1.65}{\text{significance}(BR = 10[\%])}
 \end{aligned}$$

How to set Upper Limit



definition of 95% C.L.
(one-sided test)



$$\begin{aligned}
 UL(\%) &\equiv \frac{BR_{\text{assumed}}[\%]}{N_S(BR_{\text{assumed}})} \times \sigma(N_B, \text{CL}) \\
 &= \frac{10[\%]}{N_S(BR = 10[\%])} \times 1.65\sqrt{N_B} \quad (\text{CL} = 95\%) \\
 &\approx \frac{10[\%] \times 1.65}{\text{significance}(BR = 10[\%])}
 \end{aligned}$$