



# Benchmark Analysis

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

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The Univ. of Tokyo

ILD Analysis and Software Meeting  
Dec. 19, 2018

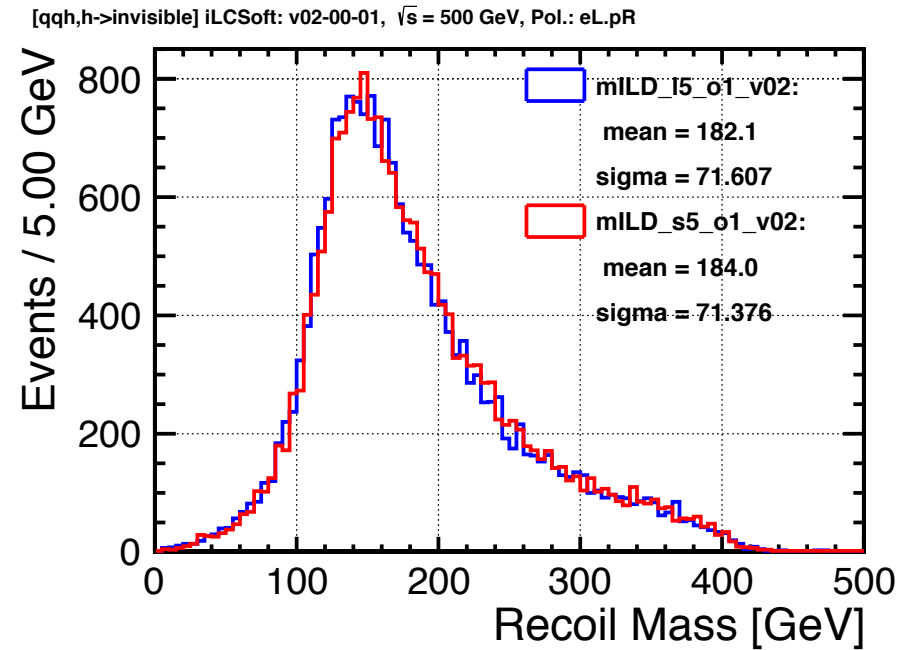
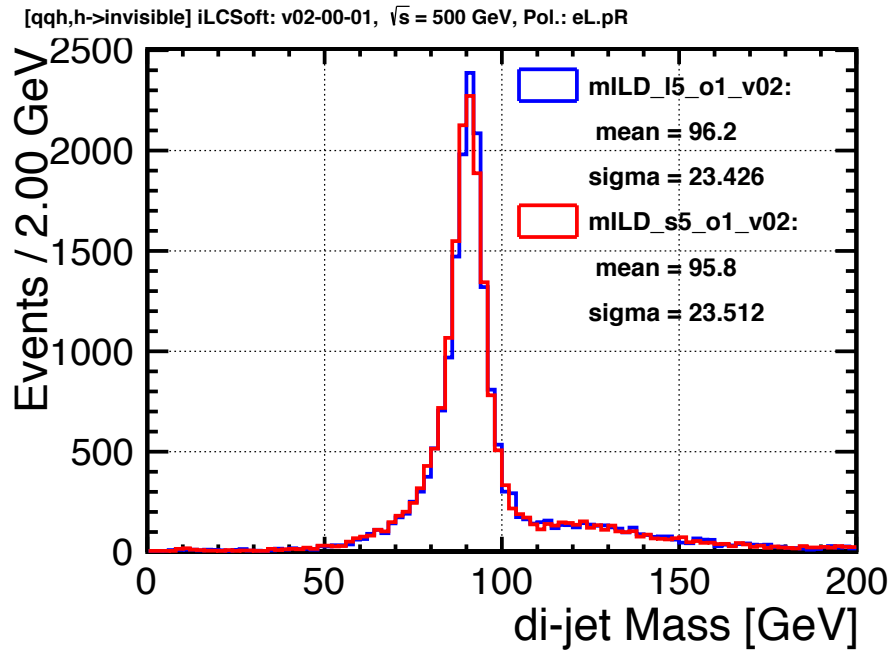
[katou@icepp.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp](mailto:katou@icepp.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

# Status

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- Apply cheating; w/o ISR, BS, Overlay, Z→bb/cc
- Check di-jet mass & recoil mass distribution of signal
- Get result of l5/s5 w/ cheat
- Fit signal/bkg distribution
- Understand how  $\Delta M_{\text{rec}}$  and  $\Delta E_{\text{jj}}$  are related
- Understand why  $M_{\text{rec}}$  can't be fitted by single Gaussian
  - $M_{\text{rec}}$  dist. is consisted of multiple Gaussian overlaps because of energy dependence of JER
  - And also energy and JER of 2 jets are not equivalent
- Considering how to relate  $\Delta M_{\text{rec}}$  and JER
  - How we produce performance plot
- Produce performance plot
  - benchmarks: scaled sigma of fitted  $M_{\text{rec}}$  and use toyMC

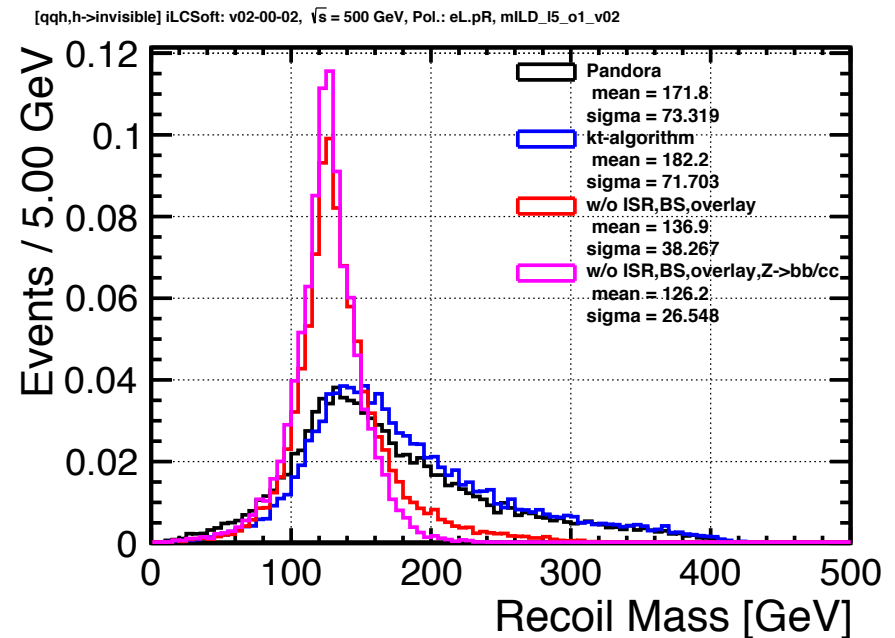
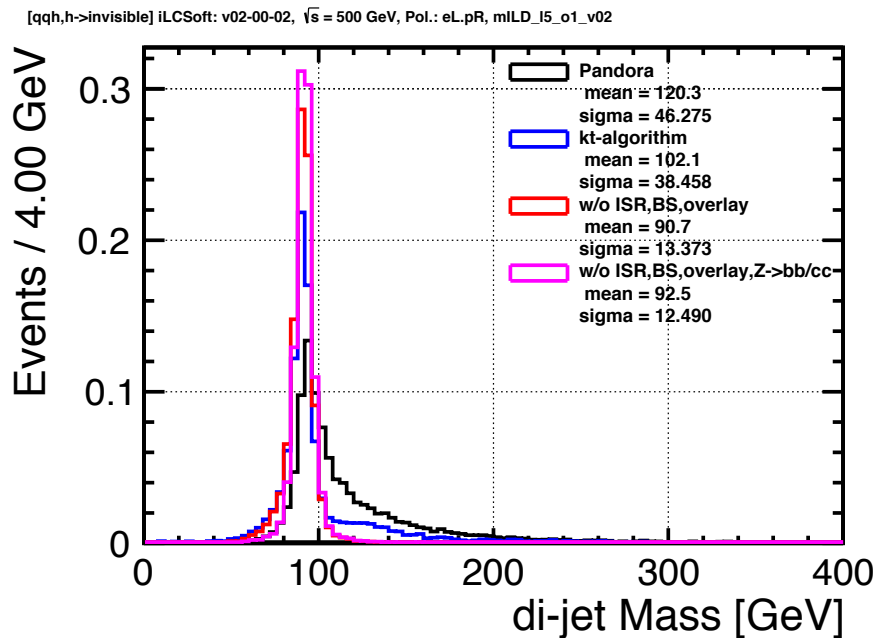
# Comparison Large/Small



- There seems to be no big difference... why?
  - The effect other than detectors may be too large.  
ISR, beam effect,  $\gamma\gamma$ -overlay,  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$ , etc...
- Apply cheating to isolate these effects

- Apply cheating; w/o ISR, BS, Overlay, Z->bb/cc

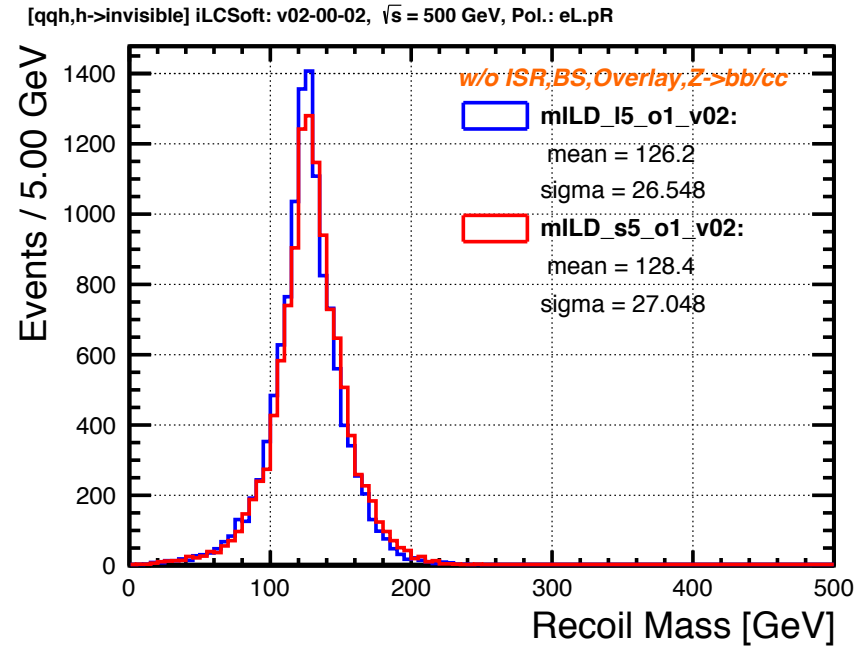
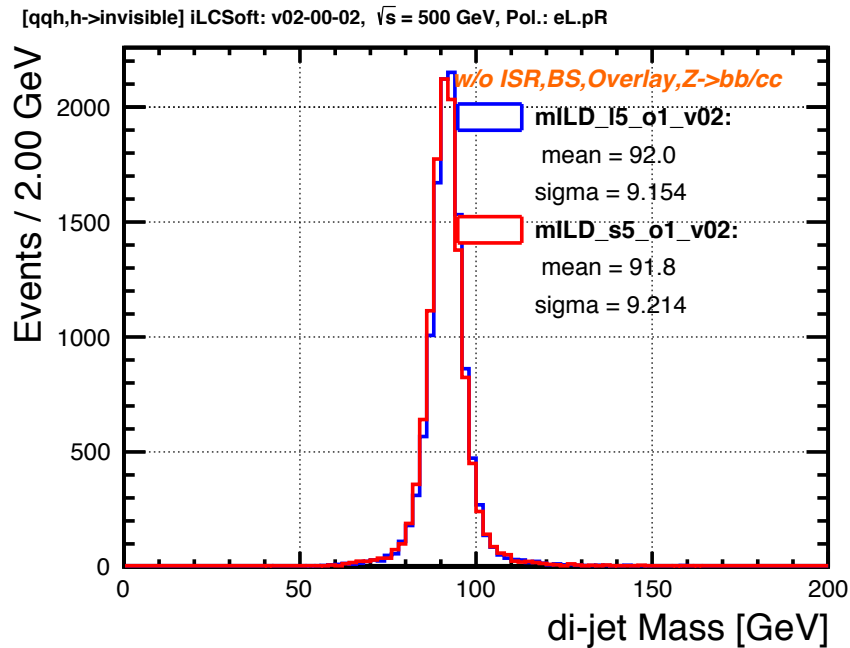
## Comparison Pandora/kt-algorithm/cheat



- used MCTruth information to apply cheating
- Magenta looks symmetrical

- Check di-jet mass & recoil mass distribution of signal

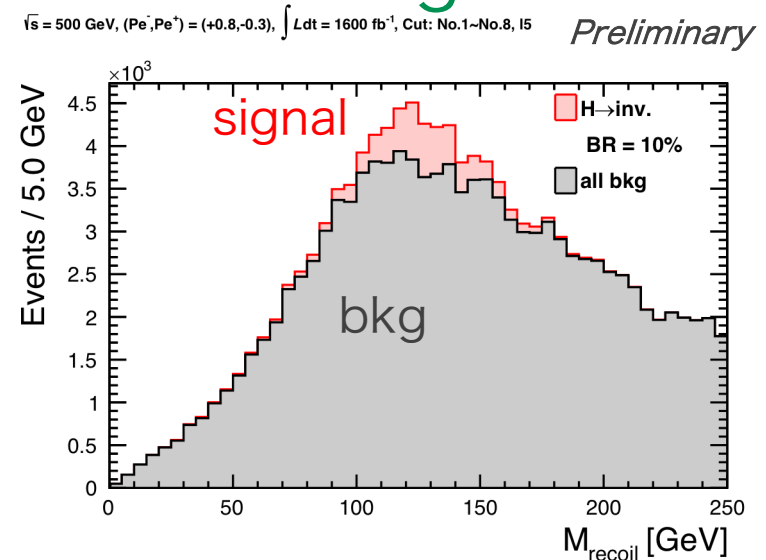
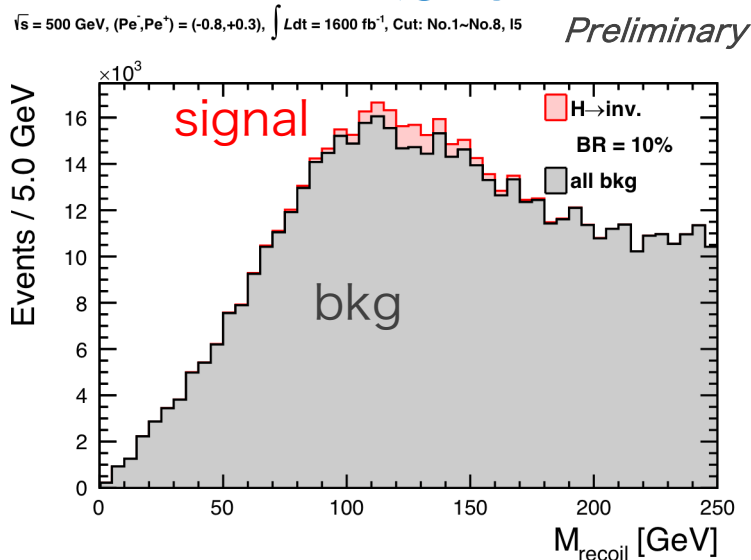
## Comparison Large/Small w/o ISR, BS, Overlay, Z→bb/cc



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

Left

Right



signal: w/o ISR, BS, Overlay,  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$  (scaled)

ILD_I5_o1_v02 w/ cheat [ $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV, $1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]	$(P_e^-, P_e^+)$ = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	$(P_e^-, P_e^+)$ = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
significance assuming $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$	18.184	23.563	29.764
UL on BR (95% C.L.)	0.907 %	0.700 %	0.554 %
Full Sim Result (I5)	1.569 %	1.156 %	0.931 %

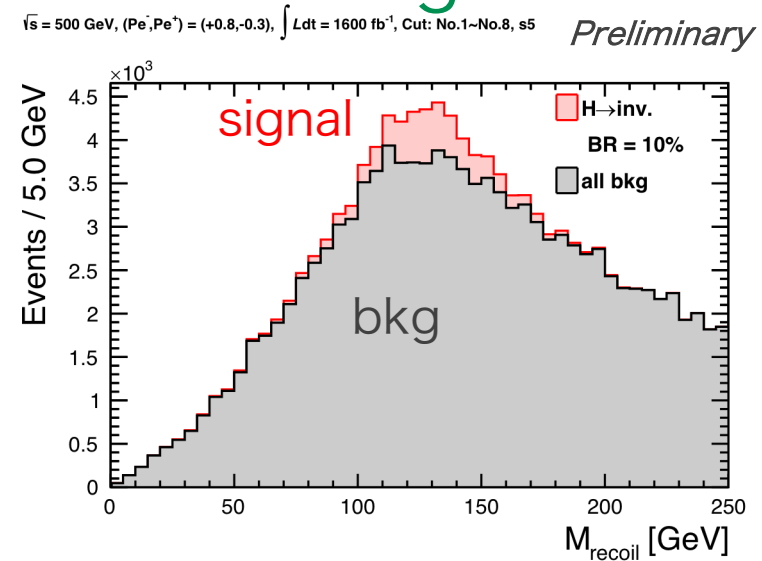
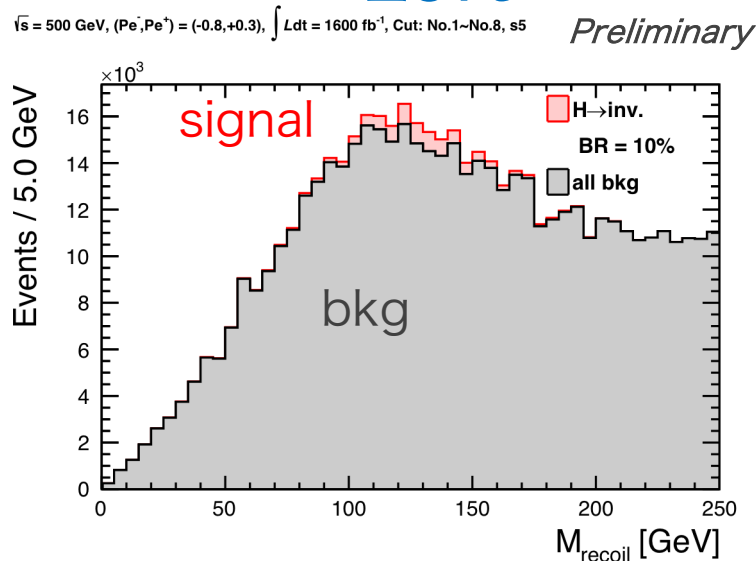
- Get result of l5/s5 w/ cheat

ILD\_s5\_o1\_v02

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

Left

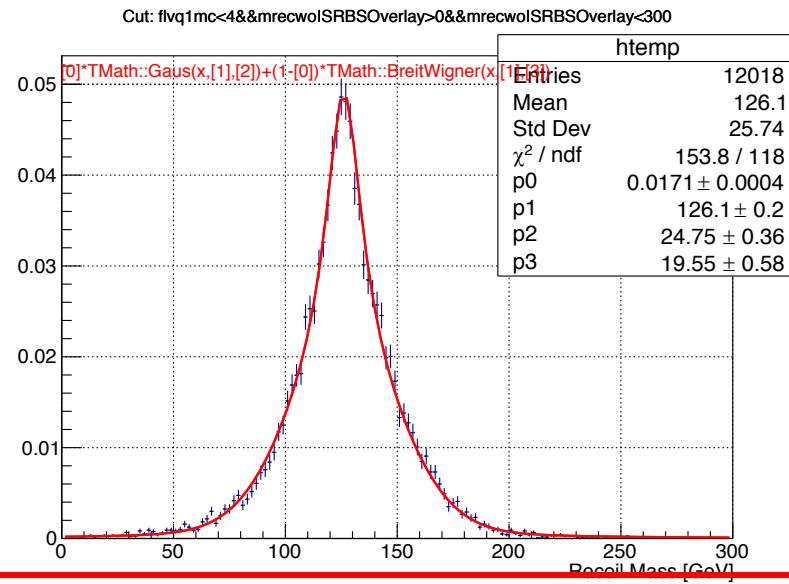
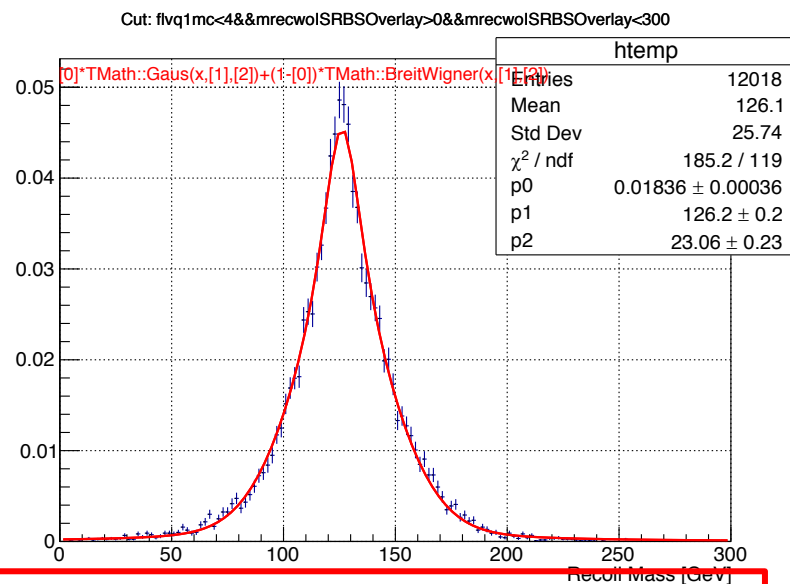
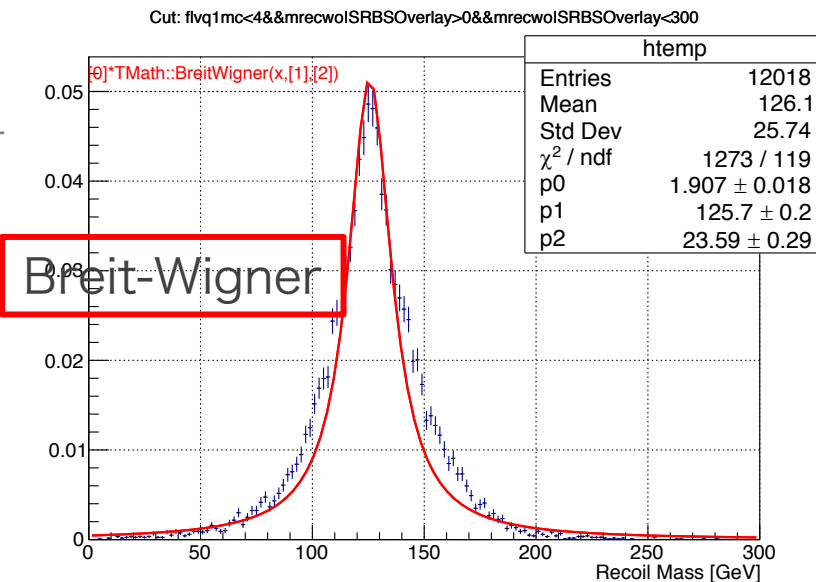
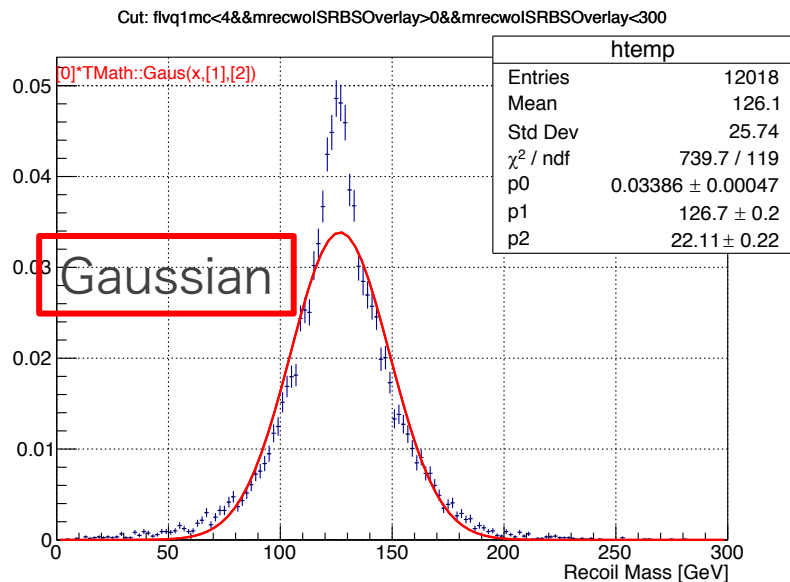
Right



signal: w/o ISR, BS, Overlay,  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$  (scaled)

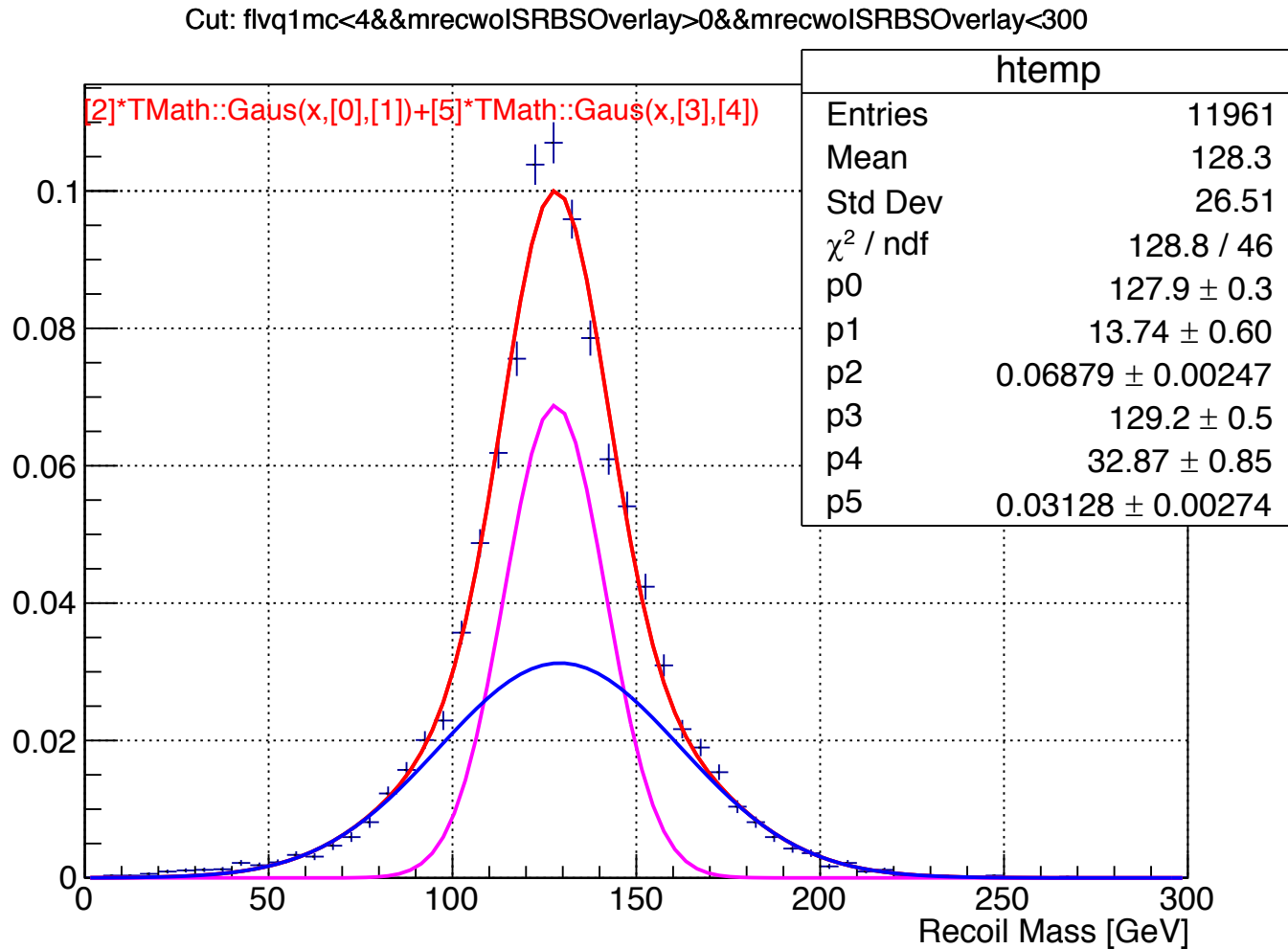
ILD_s5_o1_v02 w/ cheat [ $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ , $1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]	$(P_e^-, P_e^+)$ = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	$(P_e^-, P_e^+)$ = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
significance assuming $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$	17.718	23.027	29.054
UL on BR (95% C.L.)	0.931 %	0.717 %	0.568 %
Full Sim Result (s5)	1.579 %	1.157 %	0.933 %

# ●Fit signal distribution

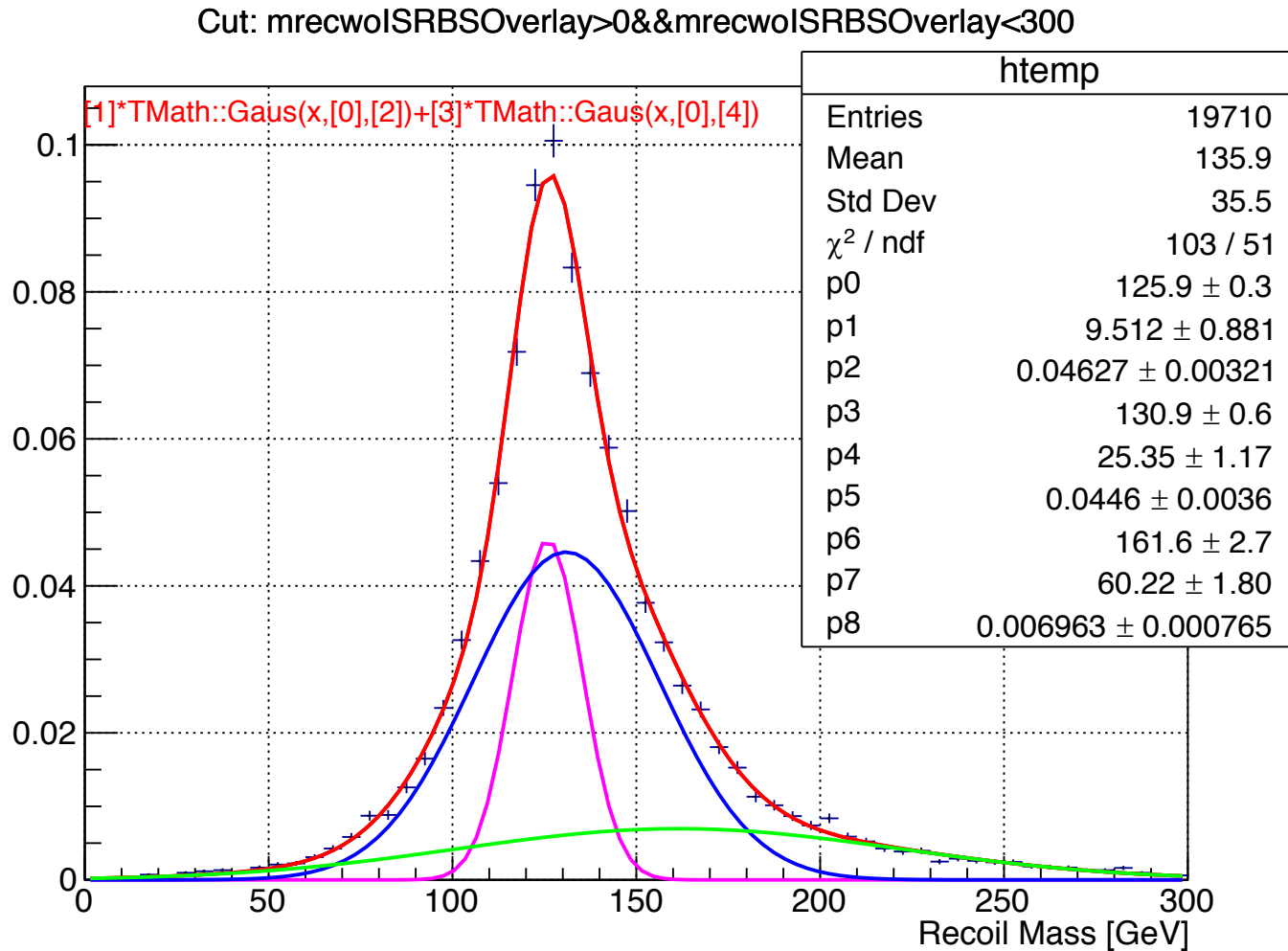




# double-Gaussian fit w/o Z→bb/cc

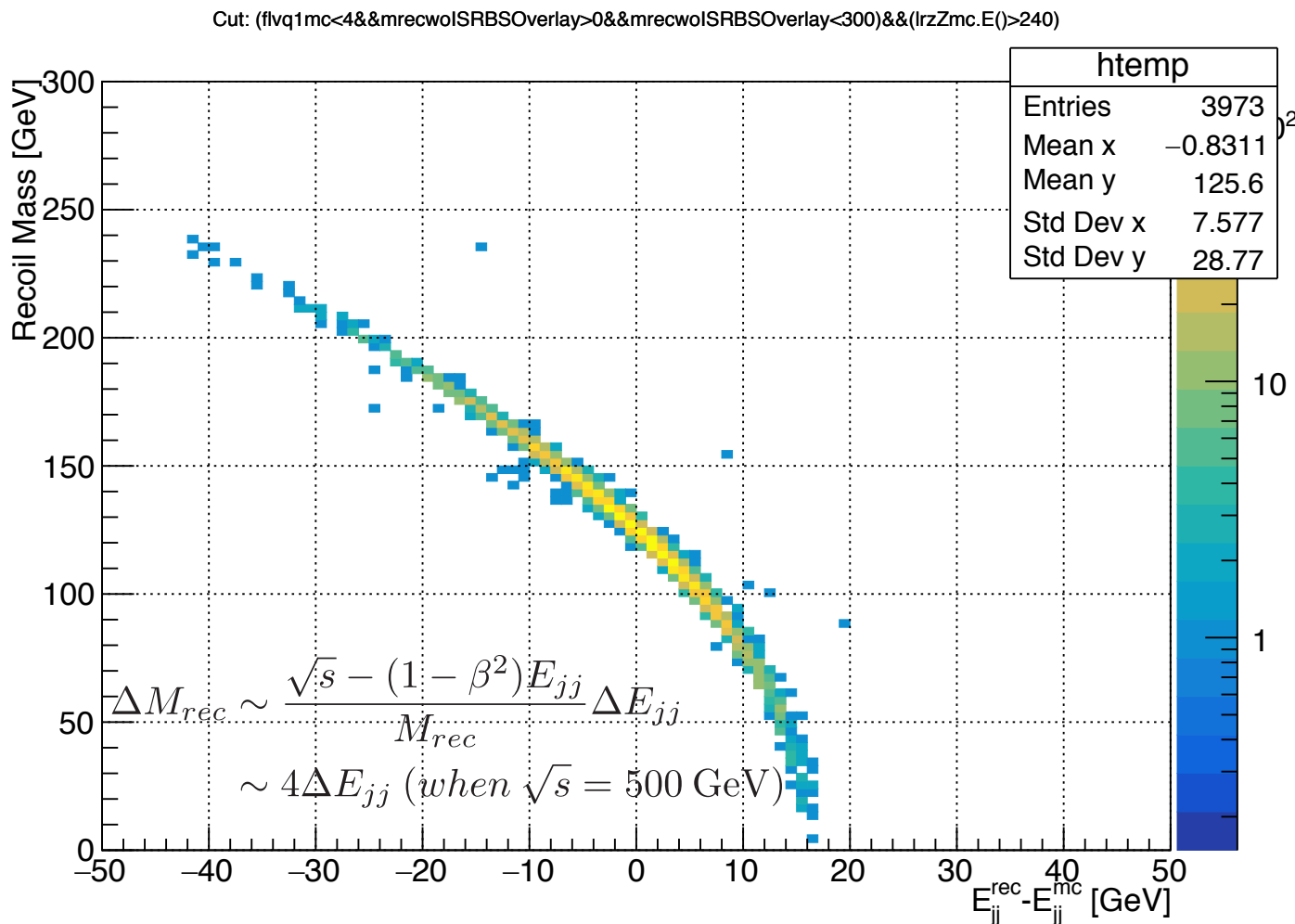


# triple-Gaussian fit w/ Z→bb/cc



- Understand how  $\Delta M_{rec}$  and  $\Delta E_{jj}$  are related

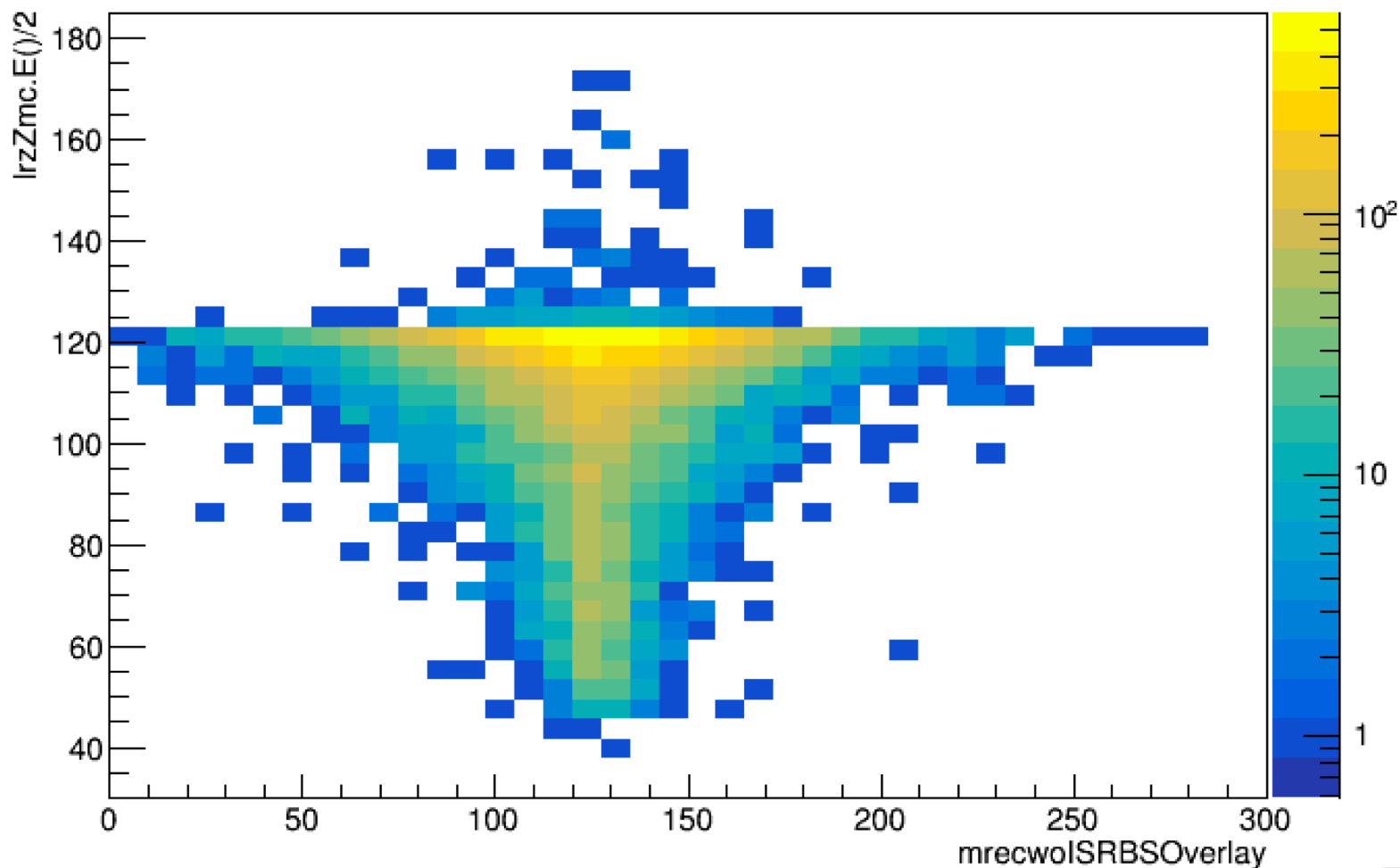
# $\Delta E_{jj}$ vs $\Delta M_{rec}$



# $\Delta M_{\text{rec}}$ vs $E_j^{\text{mc}}$

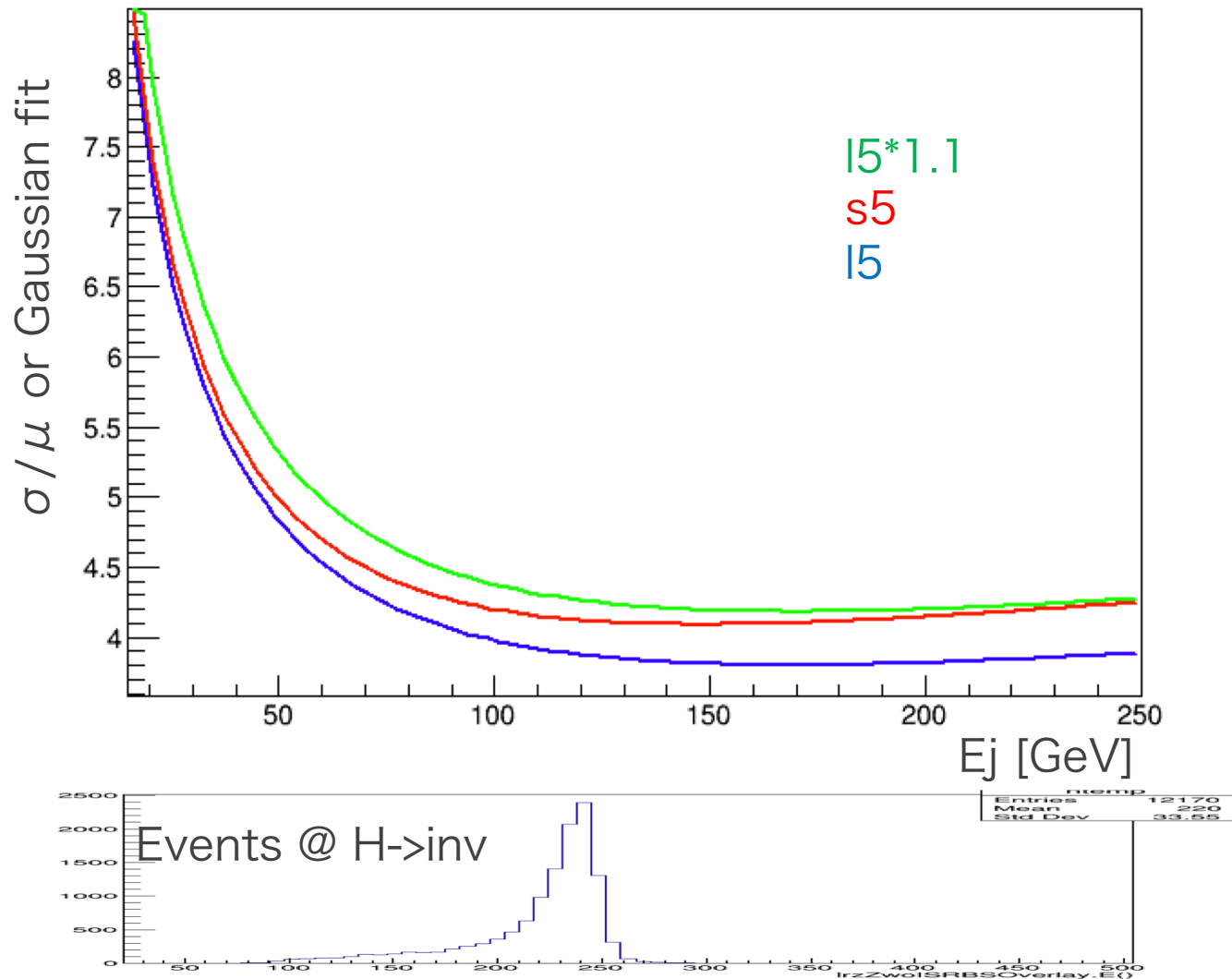
- Understand why  $M_{\text{rec}}$  can't be fitted by single Gaussian

- $M_{\text{rec}}$  dist. is consisted of multiple Gaussian overlaps because of energy dependence of JER
- And also energy and JER of 2 jets are not equivalent



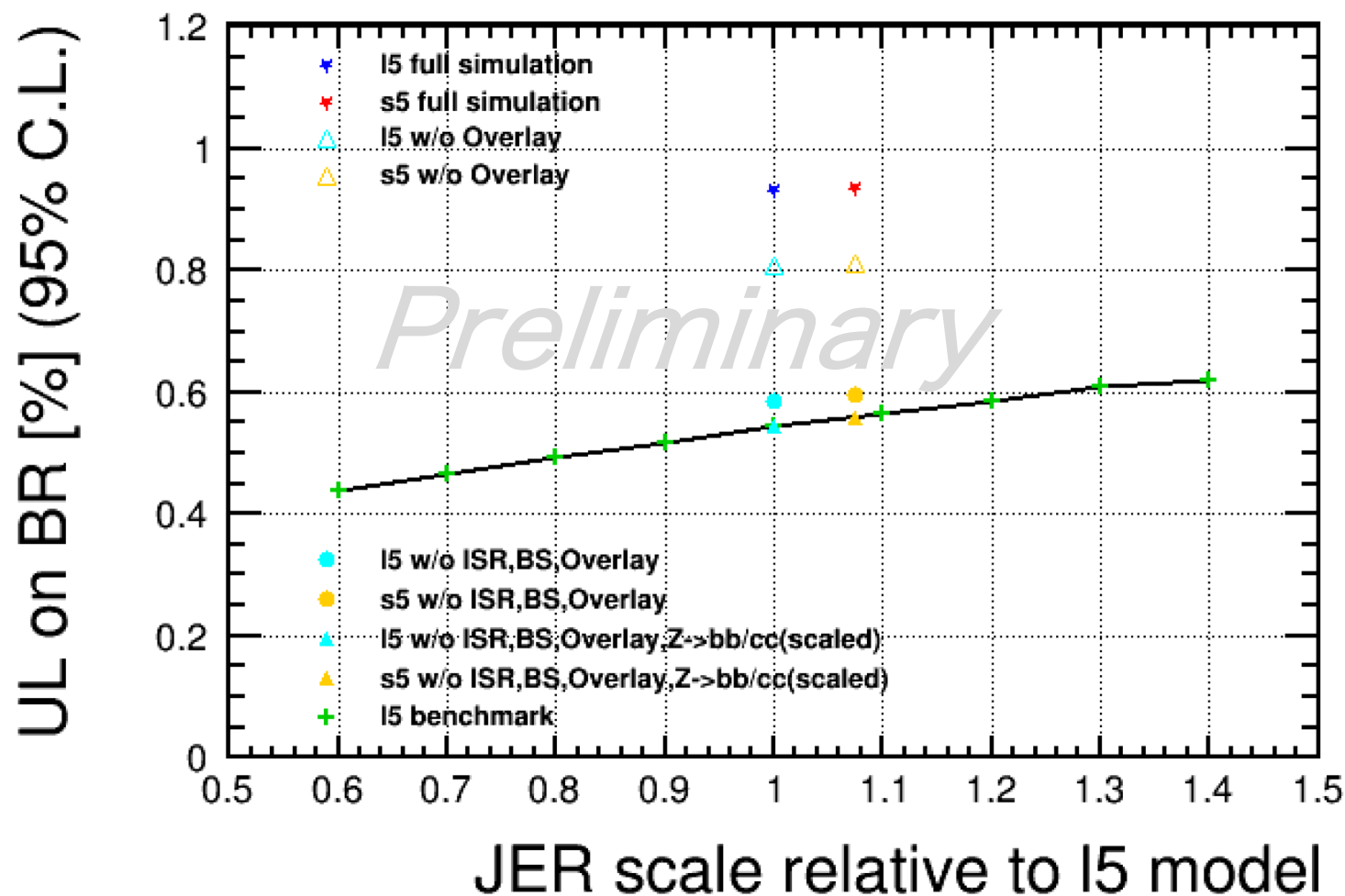
- Considering how to relate  $\Delta M_{\text{rec}}$  and JER

# How to relate $\Delta M_{\text{rec}}$ and JER...?



- Produce performance plot
  - benchmarks: scaled sigma of fitted Mrec and use toyMC

# Results



backup

# 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  $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$

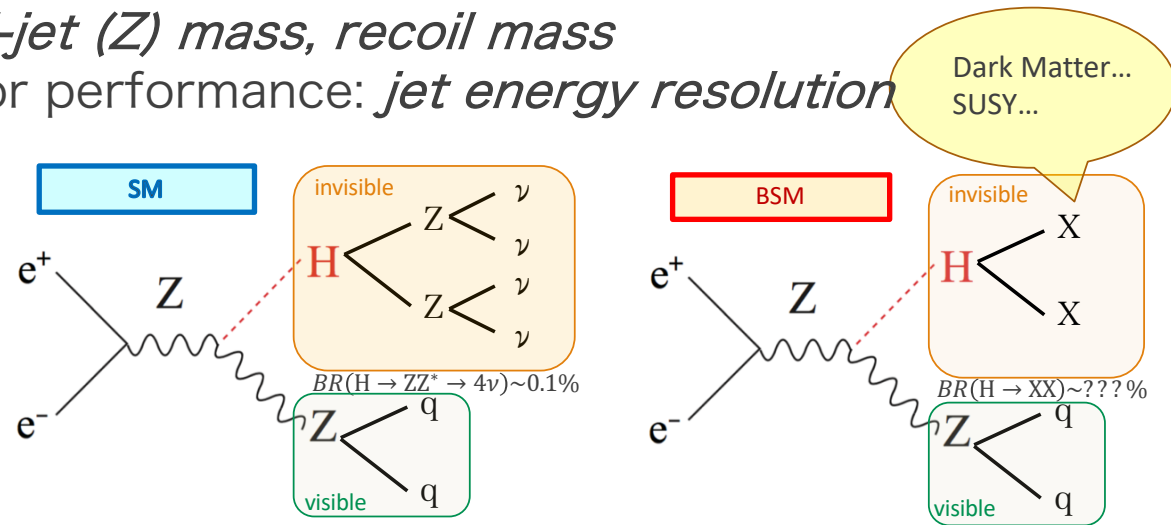
## Final Observable

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

## Detector Benchmark

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

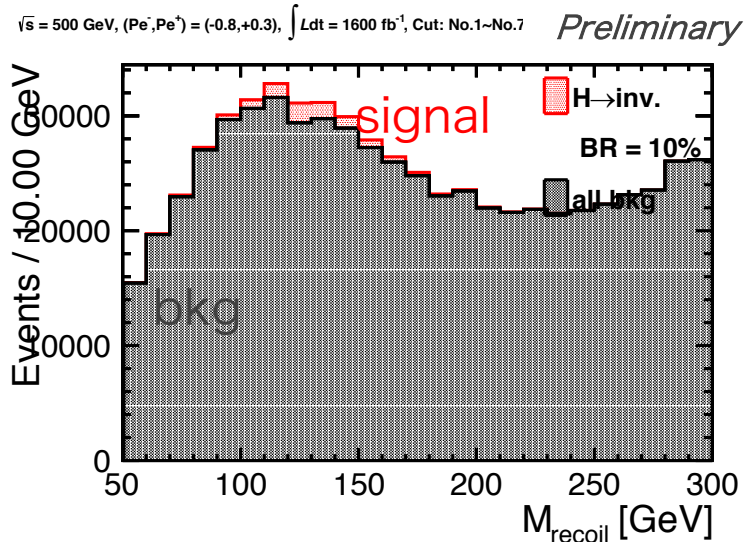
influential detector performance: *jet energy resolution*



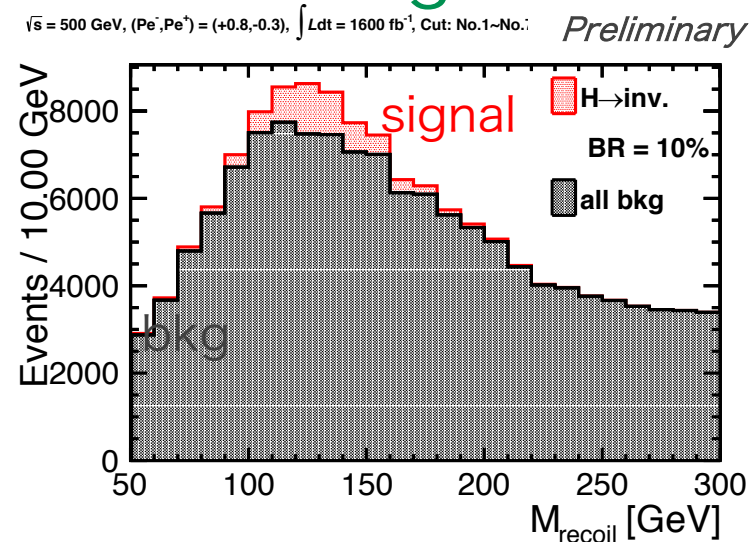


Result w/ cheat [ $\sqrt{s} = 500$  GeV,  $1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$ ]

Left



Right



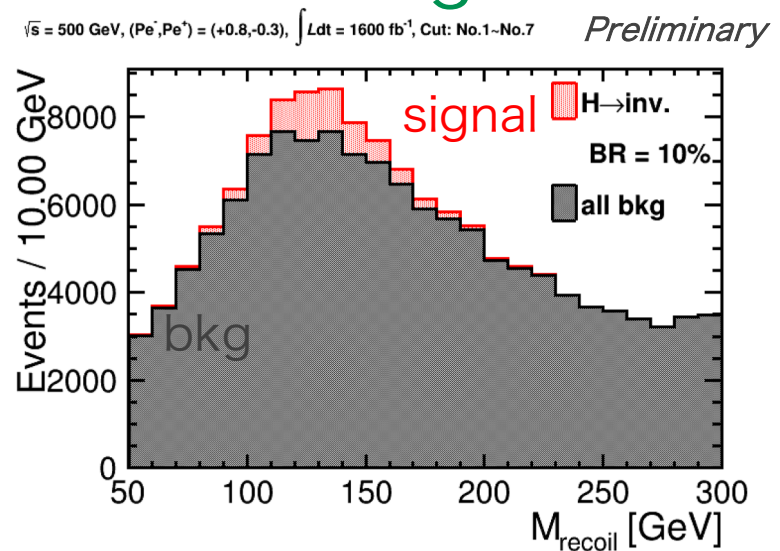
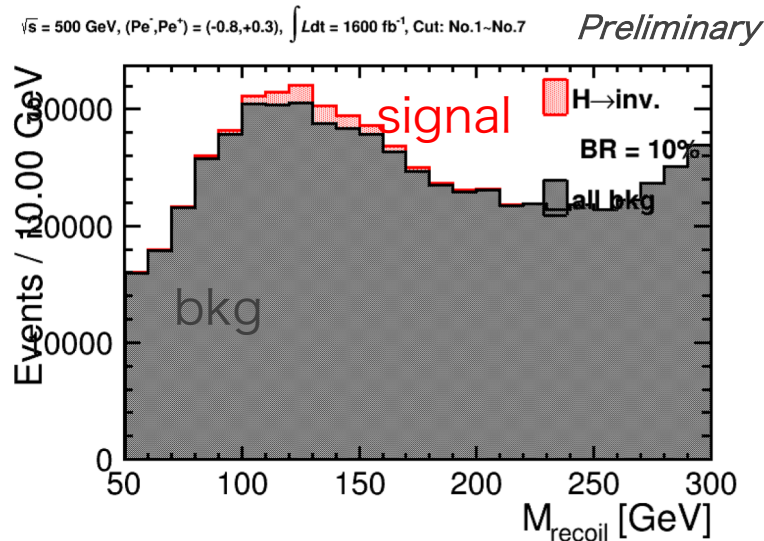
signal w/o ISR, BS, Overlay

ILD_I5_o1_v02 w/ cheat [ $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV, $1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]	$(P_e^-, P_e^+)$ = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	$(P_e^-, P_e^+)$ = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	combined
significance assuming $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$	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 [ $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{BR}(\text{H} \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 10\%$ ]

Left

Right

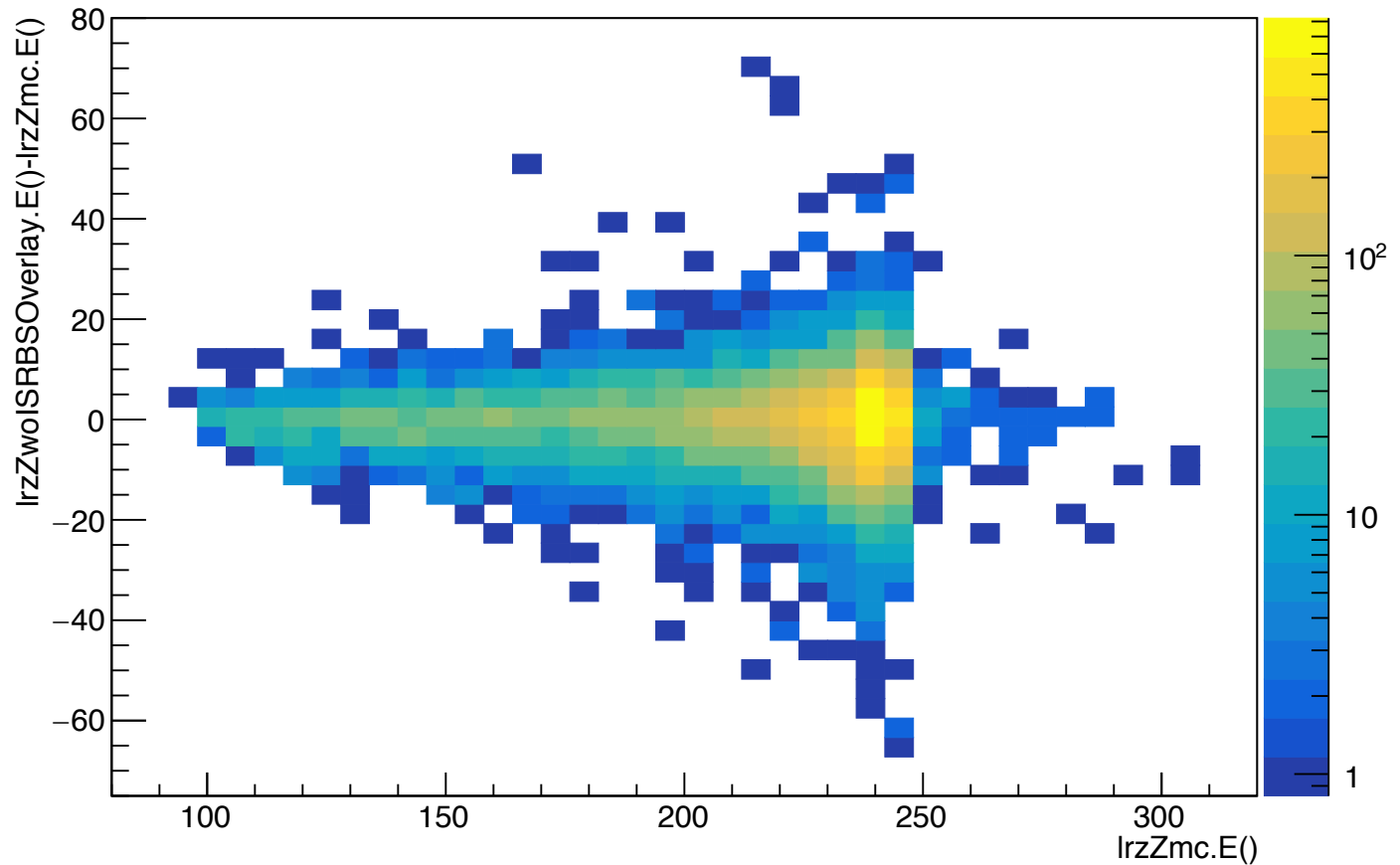


signal w/o ISR, BS, Overlay

ILD_s5_o1_v02 w/ cheat [ $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ , $1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]	$(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+})$ = $(-0.8, +0.3)$	$(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+})$ = $(+0.8, -0.3)$	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 %

# $E_{jj}^{mc}$ vs $\Delta E_{jj}$

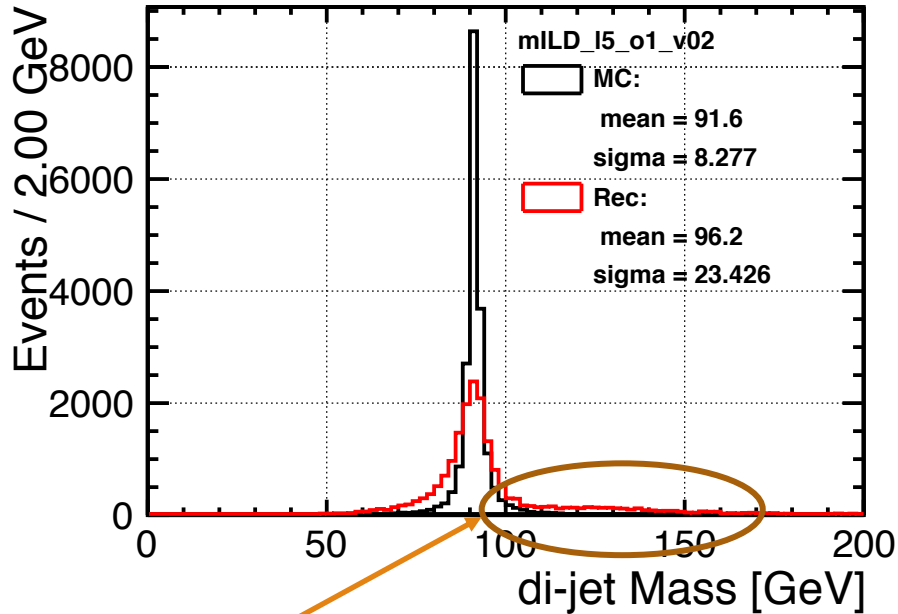
$lrzZwoISRBSOverlay.E()-lrzZmc.E():lrzZmc.E() \{flvq1mc<4\&\&lrzZwoISRBSOverlay.E(>100\&\&lrzZwoISRBSOverlay.E(<300\}$



# Distribution di-jet mass/Recoil mass

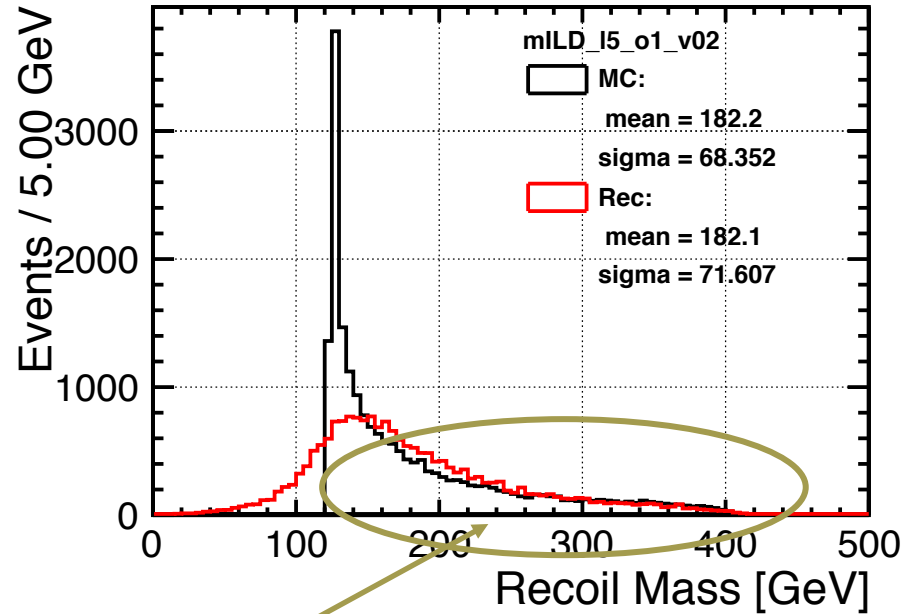
As a first step, I checked signal distribution.

[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

Note: Event selection not applied.

# 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

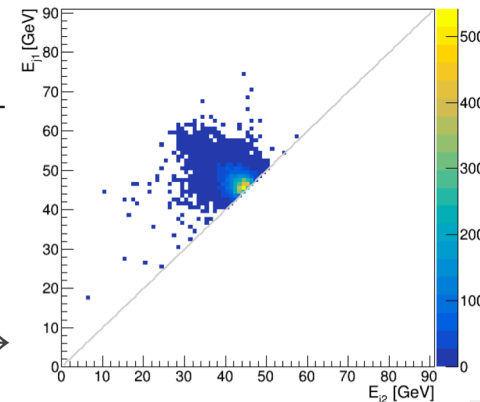
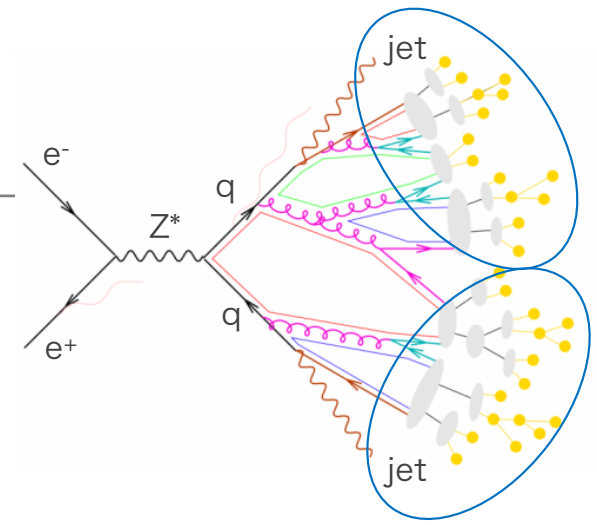
10,000 evts in each  $\sqrt{s}$  & models

Jet resolution definition:

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

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

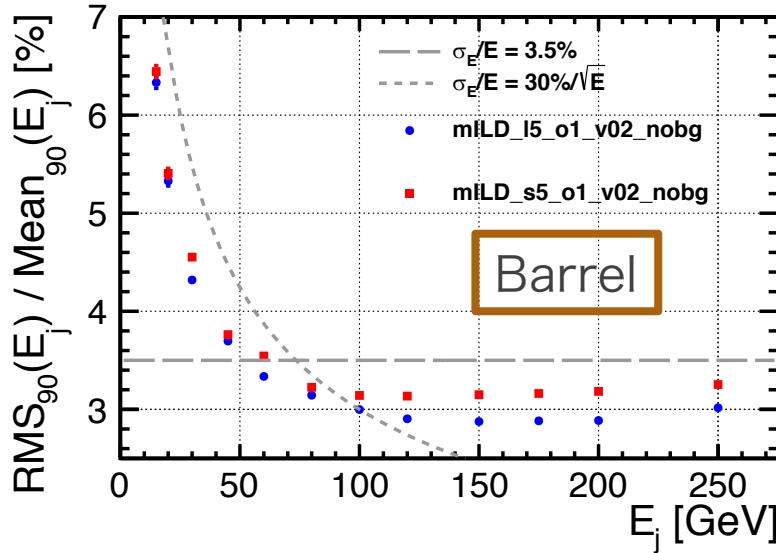
In realistic case,  $E_{\text{jet}}$  is not strictly same.  $\rightarrow$



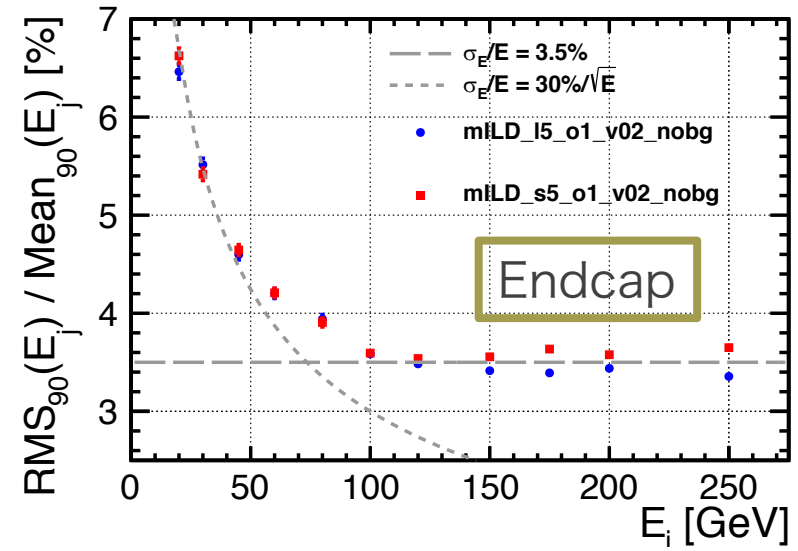
# JER: Comparison Large/Small

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

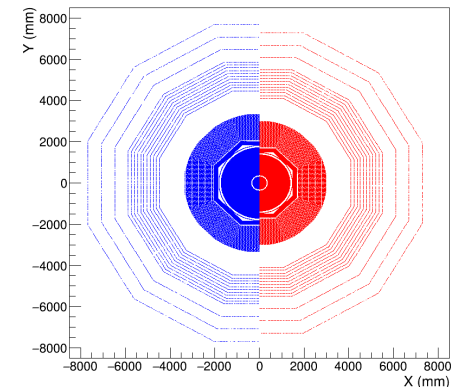
rv02-00-01.sv02-00-01  $|\cos\theta| < 0.7$



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



There are just a little, but significant difference.



# Analysis Setup

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## ● Simulation

- ILCSoft: v02-00-01
- Samples: new optimization samples @ 500 GeV
- Detector: ILD full simulation (ILD\_{l5,s5}\_o1\_v02)
- $\sqrt{s} = 500$  GeV,  $\int L dt = 1600 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ,  $(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+}) = (-0.8, +0.3), (+0.8, -0.3)$   
“Left” “Right”

## ● Flow of analysis

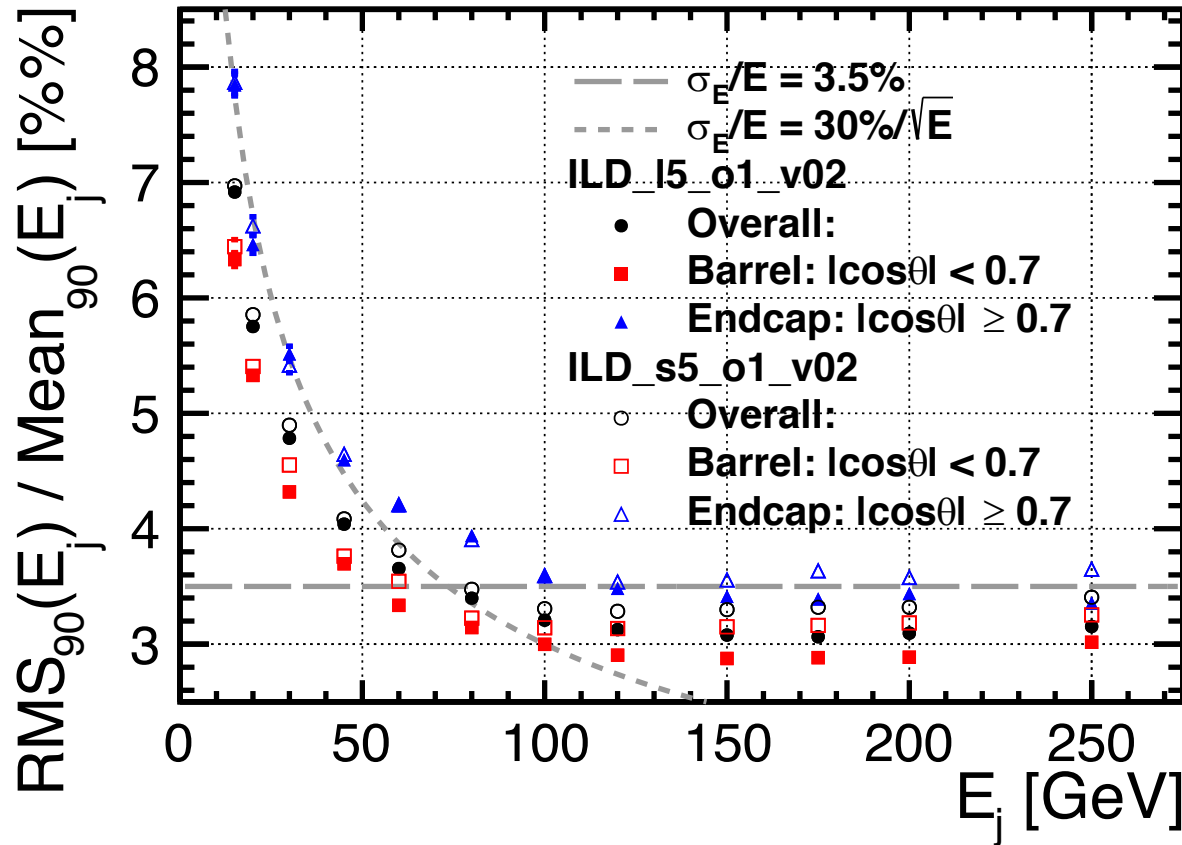
1. Particle flow reconstruction (PandoraPFA)
2. Isolated lepton tagging: to remove in stage of Eve. Sel.
3. Remove  $\gamma\gamma$ -overlay: using kt\_algorithm (FastJet)
4. Durham jet finder: forced 2 jets clustering
5. Event selection
  - Optimized assuming signal  $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \text{invisible}) = 10\%$
6. Estimate upper limit(UL) of BR (95% C.L.)

$$UL(\%) \equiv \frac{10(\%)}{N_S(10\%)} \times 1.65 \sqrt{N_B}$$

# JER: Comparison Large/Small

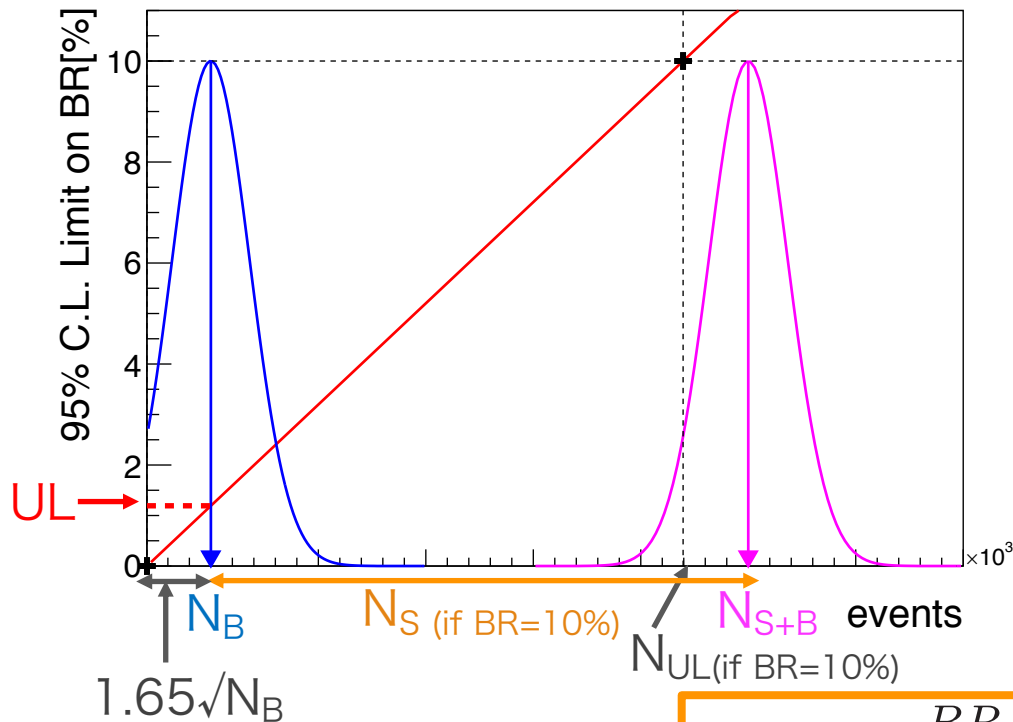
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rv02-00-01.sv02-00-01

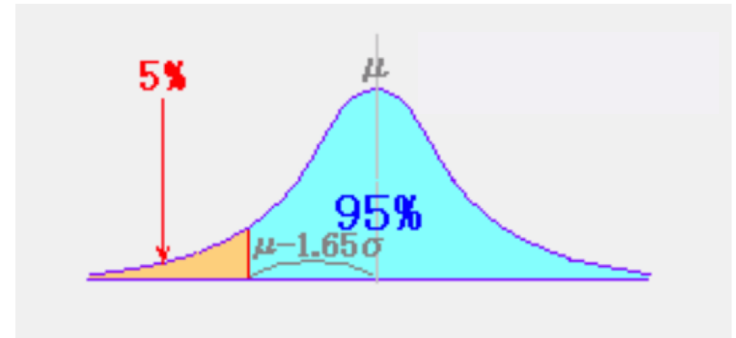




# How to set Upper Limit

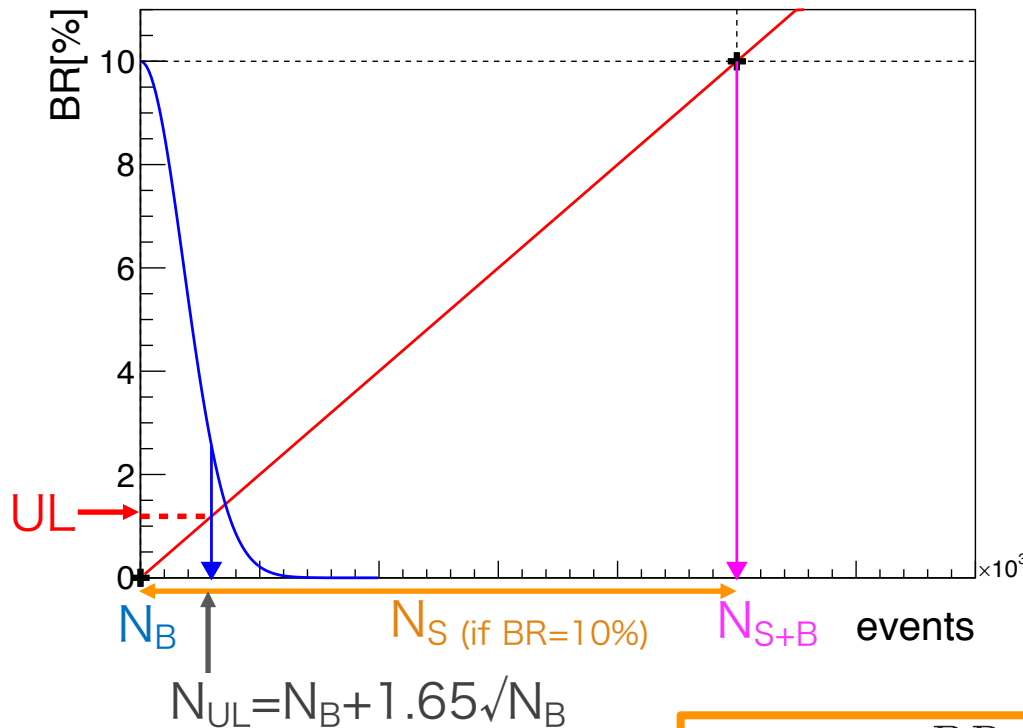


definition of 95% C.L.  
(one-sided test)

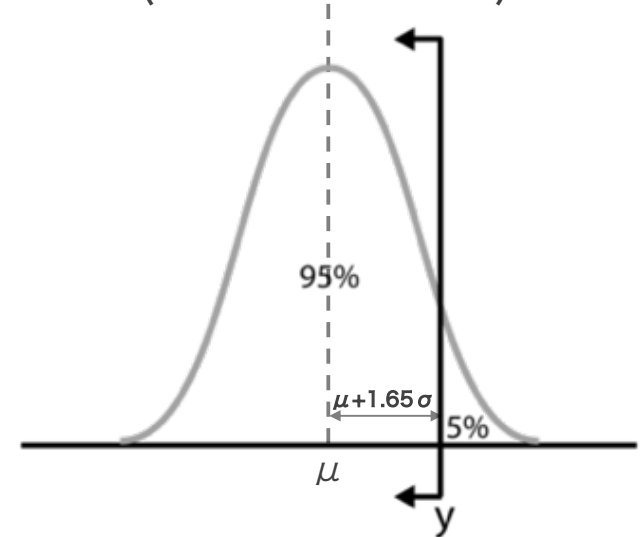


$$\begin{aligned}
 UL(\%) &\equiv \frac{BR_{\text{assumed}}[\%]}{N_S(BR_{\text{assumed}})} \times \sigma(N_B, CL) \\
 &\simeq \frac{10[\%]}{N_S(BR = 10[\%])} \times 1.65\sqrt{N_B} \quad (CL = 95\%) \\
 &\simeq \frac{10[\%] \times 1.65}{\text{significance}(BR = 10[\%])}
 \end{aligned}$$

# How to set Upper Limit



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



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