A global analysis approach

A single parameter quantifies
both Higgs Br precision and detector performance

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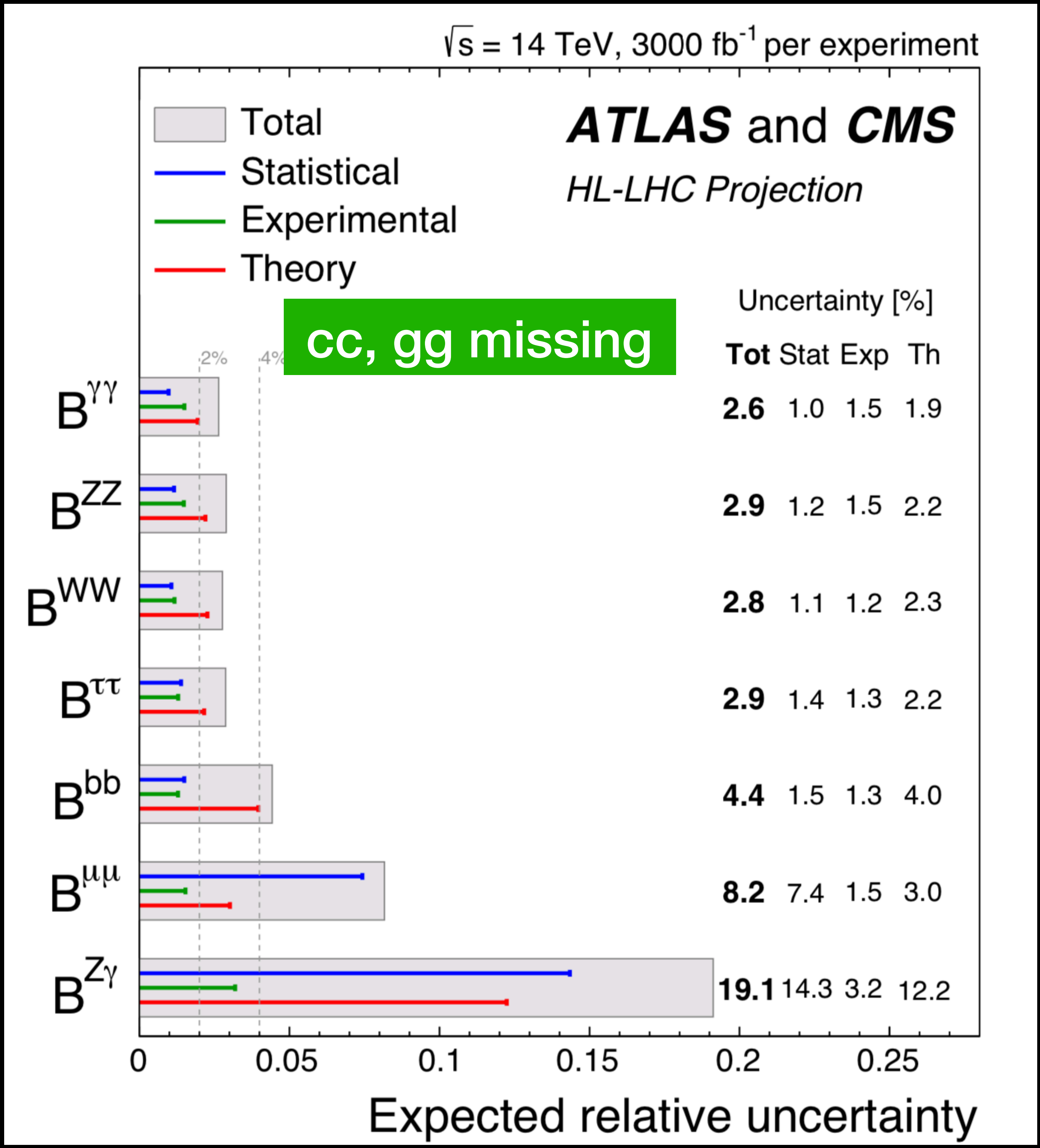
Outline

- Motivation
- Method
- Some numerical results with toy MC
- Summary & Plan

- Competition from both HL-LHC and FCC-ee

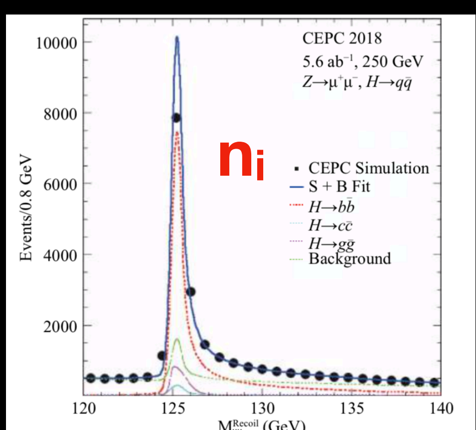
- FCC-ee
- ATLAS-CMS extrapolation range from 2 – 4%, with the exception of that on $B^{\mu\mu}$ at 8% and on $B^{Z\gamma}$ at 19%.

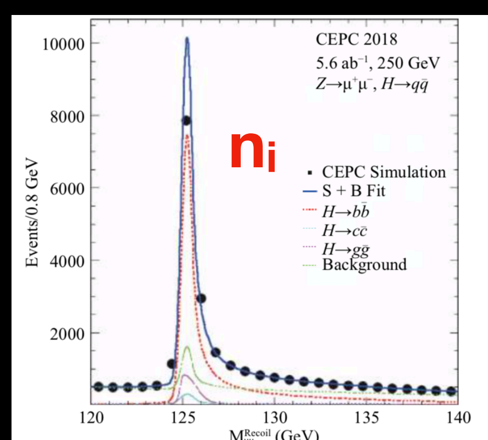


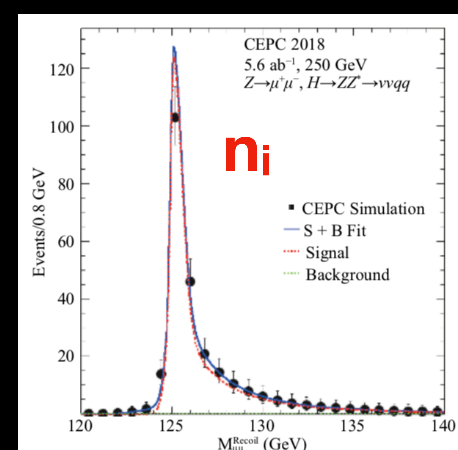
We possess what the LHC lacks（人无我有）

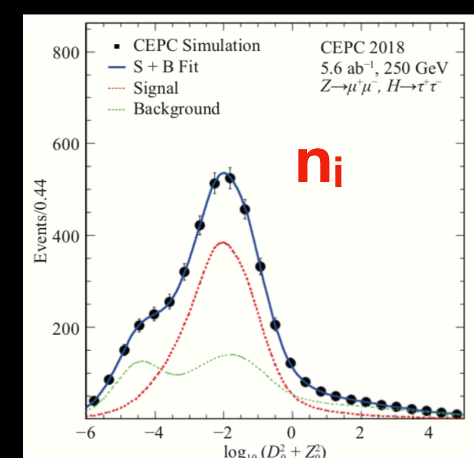
- Tagging method, absolute/model-independent
- All Higgs decays accessible except e and uds
- Multinomial distribution: statistical constraint

$$B_i = \frac{n_i/\epsilon_{ii}}{N}$$









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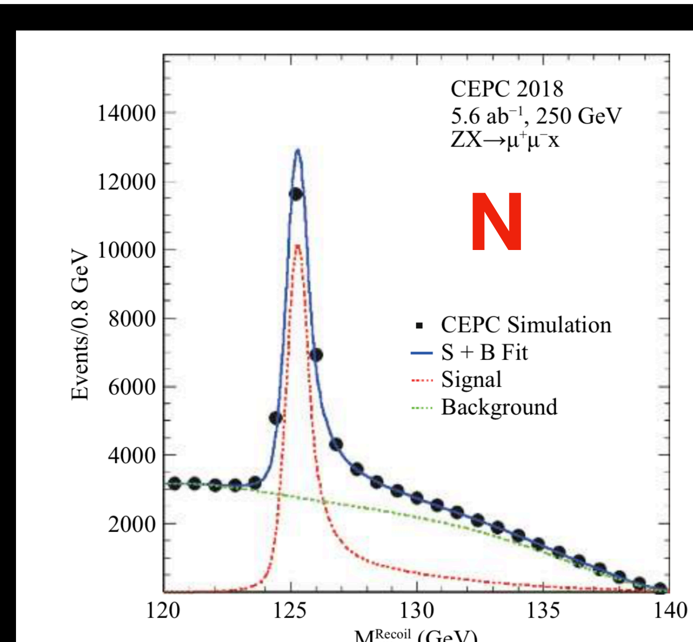
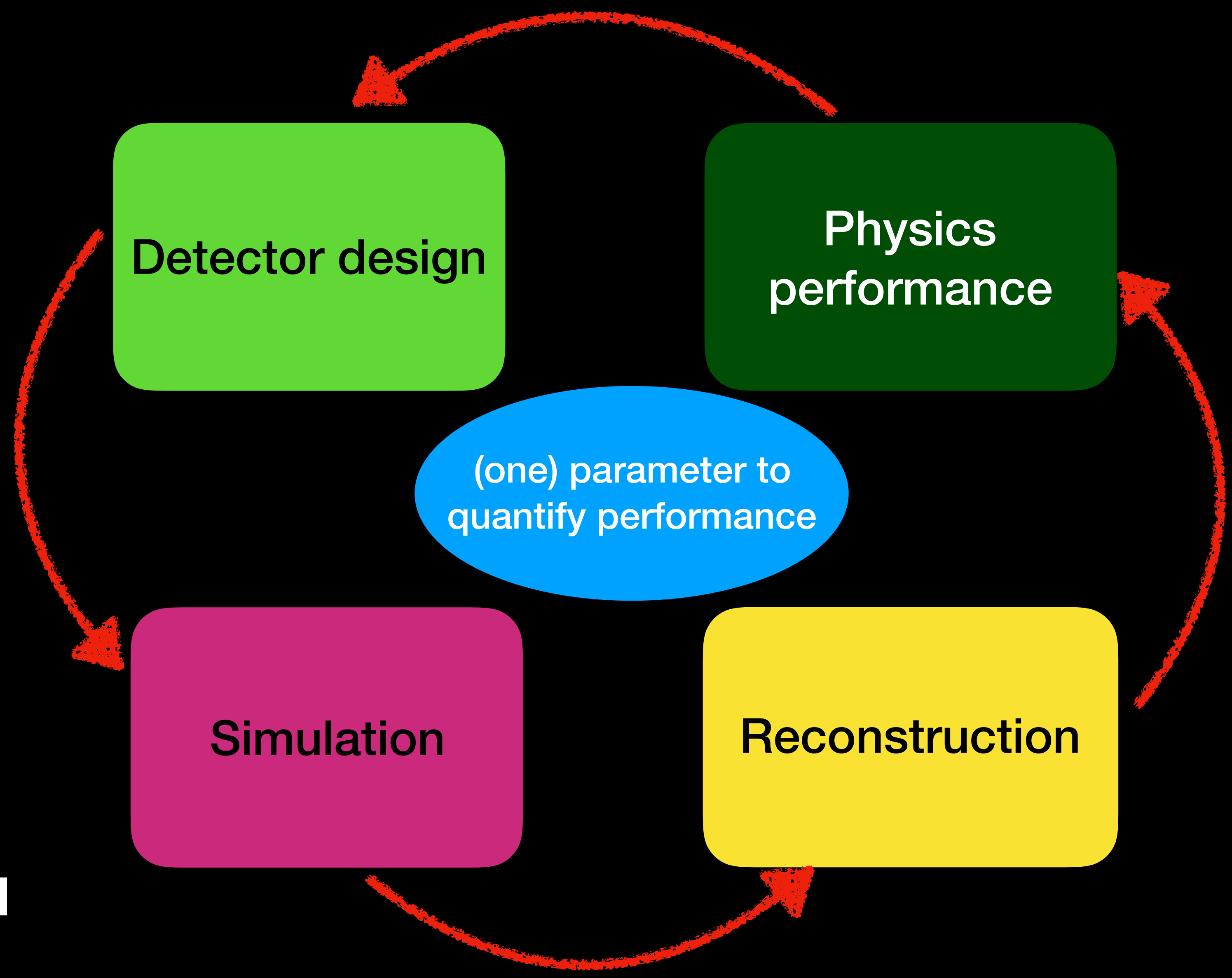




Good design:
- ⭐ **From top level**
- ⭐ **Break-down**

Detector design & Optimization

Multi-purpose optimization: a bunch of benchmarks —
A single parameter is favored, which means single-purpose optimization

Take the simplest case as an example
—2 decay modes

Efficiency matrix

Based on MC, no dependence on Br's

MODULATION Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Observation

Production

A produced final state j reconstructed as final state i

Measurement is DEMODULATION
All knowns on the right
Goal: solve N and minimize its uncertainty

$$N = E^{-1} n$$

Two decays, neglect other background: p+q=1 — binomial distribution

Individual measurements

$$\sigma_{n_1} = \sqrt{N\epsilon_{11}}$$

$$\sigma_{n_2} = \sqrt{N\epsilon_{22}}$$

Global measurement

$$\sigma_{n_1} = \sqrt{Np(1-p)\epsilon_{11}}$$

$$\sigma_{n_2} = \sqrt{Nq(1-q)\epsilon_{22}}$$

$$\sum N_i = N$$

Based on text book, or
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binomial_distribution
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multinomial_distribution

Decay — multinomial distributions

Further the full covariance

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} Npq & -Npq \\ -Npq & Npq \end{pmatrix}$$

100% anti-correlated between the two decays!
This can be used in data analysis to improve precisions.

Successful examples

- Precision measurement of the D^{*0} decay branching fractions by BESIII, Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) no.3, 031101
- Branching ratios of tau decays by ALEPH, Physics Reports 421 (2005) 191–284

Let's see how it happens

$$\vec{\sigma}_n = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\sigma}_{n_1} \\ \vec{\sigma}_{n_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\sigma^2_{n_i} = \vec{\sigma}_{n_i} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{n_i}, \ \sigma_{n_{ij}} = \sigma_{n_{ji}} = \sigma_{n_1}\sigma_{n_2}\rho_{ij} = \vec{\sigma}_{n_i} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{n_j},$$

$$\rho_{ij} = \frac{\vec{\sigma}_{n_i} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{n_j}}{\sigma_{n_1}\sigma_{n_2}},$$

Matrix: compact and easy to expand to higher dimension

$$\Sigma^n = \vec{\sigma}_n \vec{\sigma}_n^T = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\sigma}_{n_1} \\ \vec{\sigma}_{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\sigma}_{n_1} \\ \vec{\sigma}_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2_{n_1} & \sigma_{n_{12}} \\ \sigma_{n_{21}} & \sigma^2_{n_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Space transformation
n—>N

$$N = E^{-1} n$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_N = E^{-1} \vec{\sigma}_n$$

$$J_{Nn} = E^{-1} = \frac{1}{|E|} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{22} & -\epsilon_{12} \\ -\epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{11} \end{pmatrix} \equiv \frac{J_N}{|E|}$$

Space transformation N—>B

- Features

☑ Variance of B proportional to $1/(N^4|E|^2)$

☑ N^4 : statistical power

☑ $|E|^2$ proportional to the performance of Detector x Reconstruction x Analysis

☑ Same uncertainties for both two Br's

$$J_{BN} = \frac{1}{N^2}\begin{pmatrix} N_2 & -N_1 \\ -N_2 & N_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{J_B}{N^2}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_B = J_{BN} J_{Nn} \vec{\sigma}_n = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} n_2\vec{\sigma}_1 - n_1\vec{\sigma}_2 \\ -n_2\vec{\sigma}_1 + n_1\vec{\sigma}_2 \end{pmatrix}}{N^2|E|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_B &= \frac{\vec{\sigma}_B \vec{\sigma}_B^T}{N^4|E|^2} \\ &= \frac{[J_B J_N \vec{\sigma}_n][J_B J_N \vec{\sigma}_n]^T}{N^4|E|^2} \\ &= \frac{(n_2\sigma_{n_1} + n_1\sigma_{n_2})^2}{N^4|E|^2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Three or more decay modes

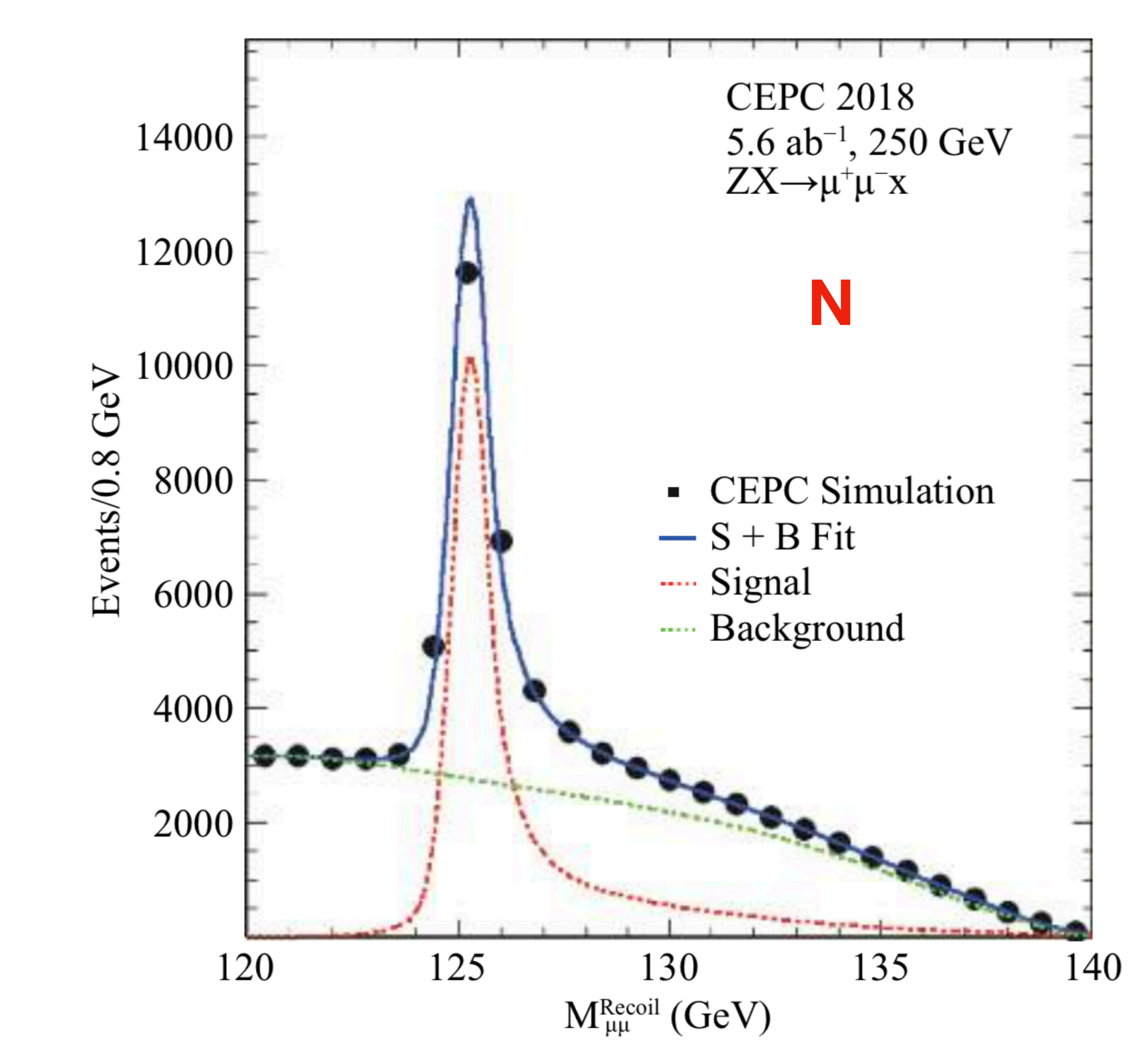
$$\Sigma_B = \frac{\vec{\sigma}_B \vec{\sigma}_B^T}{N^4 |E|^2} = \frac{1}{N^4 |E|^2} \begin{pmatrix} \left\{ \sum_j [N_1 \frac{\partial N}{\partial n_j} - N \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial n_j}] \overrightarrow{\sigma_{n_j}} \right\}^2 & .. & .. \\ .. & \left\{ \sum_j [N_2 \frac{\partial N}{\partial n_j} - N \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial n_j}] \overrightarrow{\sigma_{n_j}} \right\}^2 & .. \\ .. & .. & \left\{ \sum_j [N_3 \frac{\partial N}{\partial n_j} - N \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial n_j}] \overrightarrow{\sigma_{n_j}} \right\}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Similar features as N=2

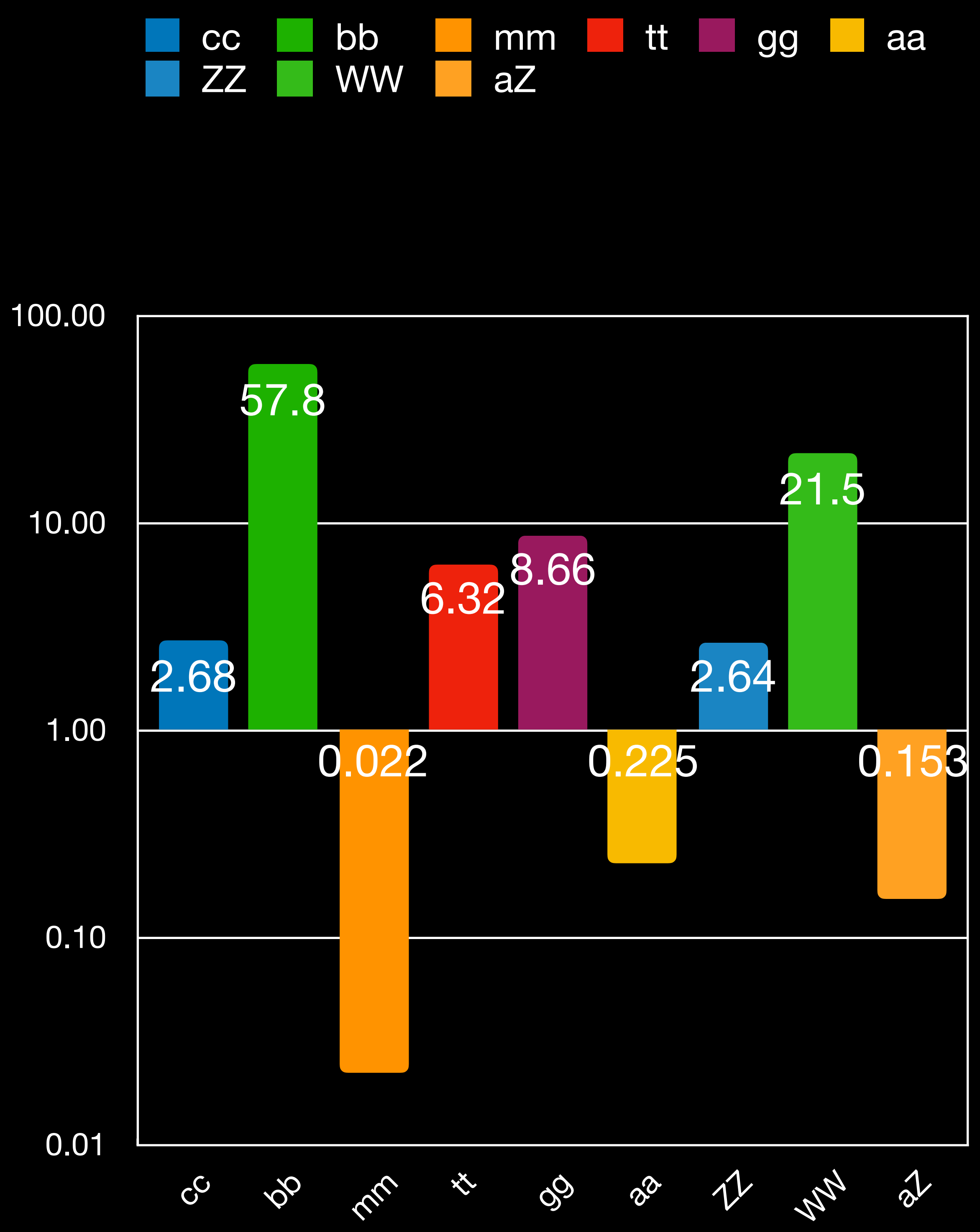
Numerical results with toy MC

On backgrounds

- Two type of backgrounds
  - Non-uuH backgrounds: subtracted by fitting, enlarging statistical uncertainty of n_i
  - uuH backgrounds(cross talk): the efficiency matrix dealing with them
  - N and n_i



- 9 Higgs decays accessible at CEPC
- Di-muon, Di-photon, and gamma Z are tiny: 0.02%, 0.23%, and 0.15%, respectively
- cc contaminated by bb due to large bb Br
- ZZ important for Higgs Width



Solve N_i by minimizing the chi^2 with constraint

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(\sum \epsilon_{ij} N_j - n_i)^2}{\sigma_{n_i}^2} + \frac{(\sum_l N_l - N)^2}{\sigma_N^2}$$

Higgs -> cc, bb, mm, tt, gg, aa, aZ, ZZ, WW

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \\ n_4 \\ n_5 \\ n_6 \\ n_7 \\ n_8 \\ n_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} & \epsilon_{13} & \epsilon_{14} & \epsilon_{15} & \epsilon_{16} & \epsilon_{17} & \epsilon_{18} & \epsilon_{19} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} & \epsilon_{23} & \epsilon_{24} & \epsilon_{25} & \epsilon_{26} & \epsilon_{27} & \epsilon_{28} & \epsilon_{29} \\ \epsilon_{31} & \epsilon_{32} & \epsilon_{23} & \epsilon_{34} & \epsilon_{35} & \epsilon_{36} & \epsilon_{37} & \epsilon_{38} & \epsilon_{39} \\ \epsilon_{41} & \epsilon_{42} & \epsilon_{33} & \epsilon_{44} & \epsilon_{45} & \epsilon_{46} & \epsilon_{47} & \epsilon_{48} & \epsilon_{49} \\ \epsilon_{51} & \epsilon_{52} & \epsilon_{43} & \epsilon_{54} & \epsilon_{55} & \epsilon_{56} & \epsilon_{57} & \epsilon_{58} & \epsilon_{59} \\ \epsilon_{61} & \epsilon_{62} & \epsilon_{53} & \epsilon_{64} & \epsilon_{65} & \epsilon_{66} & \epsilon_{67} & \epsilon_{68} & \epsilon_{69} \\ \epsilon_{71} & \epsilon_{72} & \epsilon_{63} & \epsilon_{74} & \epsilon_{75} & \epsilon_{76} & \epsilon_{77} & \epsilon_{78} & \epsilon_{79} \\ \epsilon_{81} & \epsilon_{82} & \epsilon_{73} & \epsilon_{84} & \epsilon_{85} & \epsilon_{86} & \epsilon_{87} & \epsilon_{88} & \epsilon_{89} \\ \epsilon_{91} & \epsilon_{92} & \epsilon_{83} & \epsilon_{94} & \epsilon_{95} & \epsilon_{96} & \epsilon_{97} & \epsilon_{98} & \epsilon_{99} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \\ N_4 \\ N_5 \\ N_6 \\ N_7 \\ N_8 \\ N_9 \end{pmatrix}$$

Neglect e and uds decays. Bear in mind: constraint

$$\sum_i N_i = N^{tag} \text{ or } \sum_i B_i = 1$$

$$B_i = \frac{N_i}{N}$$

Statistical limit

- ➡99% efficiency,
- ➡no cross talk,
- ➡no other backgrounds
- ➡eeH and qqH as good as mumuH

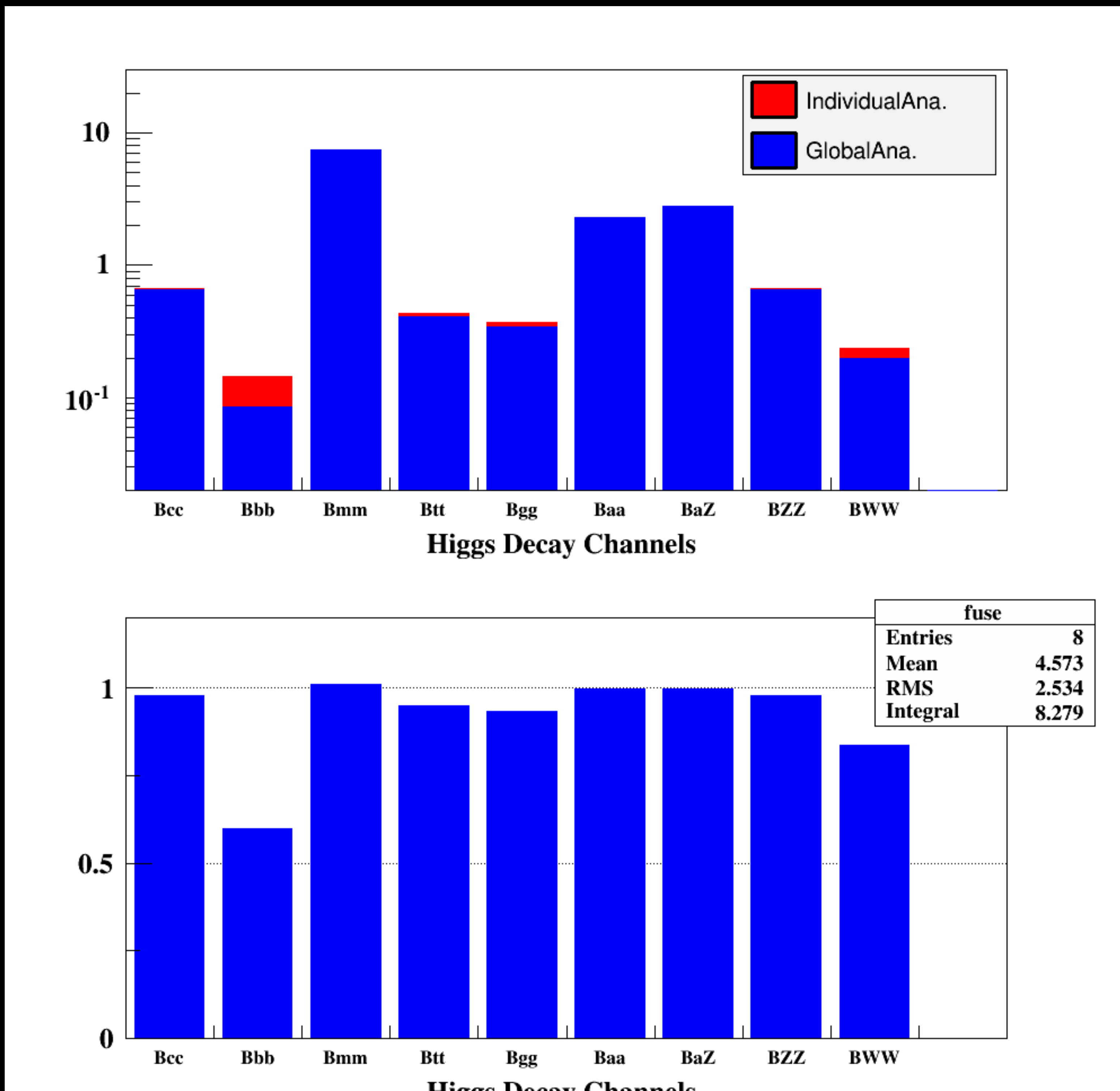
$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 0.99 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.99 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.99 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.99 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.99 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.99 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.99 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.99 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.99 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N = L \times (\sigma_{\mu\mu H} + \sigma_{eeH} + \sigma_{qqH}) = 5600 \times (6.77 + 7.04 + 136.81) = 843,372$$

Ideal case:

eeH, qqh as good as uuH

No background, no cross talk, multinomial uncertainties, and constraint



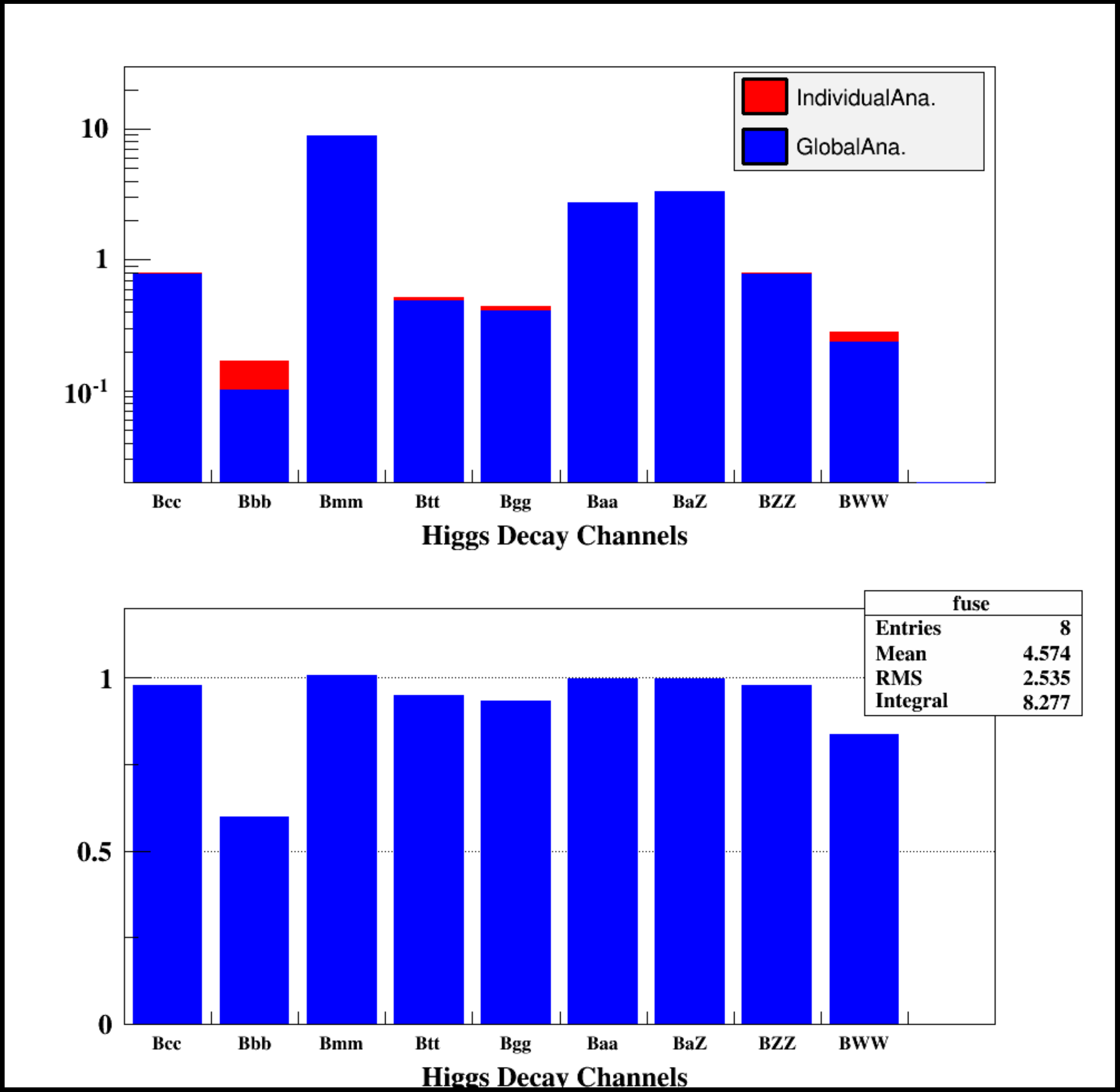
$$\sigma_{n_i} = \sqrt{Np(1-p)\epsilon_{ii}}$$

		MLT		POS
Bcc	2.713%	0.650%	(0.655%	0.664%)
Bbb	57.799%	0.086%	(0.094%	0.144%)
Bmm	0.023%	7.190%	(7.197%	7.198%)
Btt	6.319%	0.413%	(0.421%	0.435%)
Bgg	8.619%	0.347%	(0.356%	0.373%)
Baa	0.227%	2.294%	(2.296%	2.299%)
BaZ	0.150%	2.818%	(2.820%	2.822%)
BZZ	2.647%	0.658%	(0.664%	0.673%)
BWW	21.496%	0.198%	(0.209%	0.236%)

More realistic:

eeH, qqh as good as uuH

100% background, no cross talk, multinomial uncertainties, and constraint



$$\sigma_{n_i} = \sqrt{Np(1-p)\epsilon_{ii}}$$

		MLT		POS
Bcc	2.713%	0.773%	(0.779%	0.790%)
Bbb	57.799%	0.102%	(0.111%	0.171%)
Bmm	0.023%	8.547%	(8.559%	8.560%)
Btt	6.319%	0.492%	(0.501%	0.518%)
Bgg	8.619%	0.413%	(0.424%	0.443%)
Baa	0.227%	2.728%	(2.731%	2.734%)
BaZ	0.150%	3.350%	(3.353%	3.356%)
BZZ	2.647%	0.783%	(0.789%	0.800%)
BWW	21.496%	0.235%	(0.249%	0.281%)

Discussion

- qqH and eeH not good as uuH, but more statistics
- No full cross talk information in current analyses
- Degrading in real analysis and lots of compromises
- This approach can improve Higgs branching ratio measurement and set a statistical limit

Efficiency matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{MODULATION Matrix}} \times \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

MODULATION Matrix

A produced final state **j** reconstructed as final state **i**

$$\Sigma_B \propto \frac{1}{|E|^2}$$

Measurement is DEMODULATION

Minimizing covariance = maximizing |E|

$$B = \frac{E^{-1} n}{N}$$

Efficiency matrix

- *Not necessary to know the branching ratios of Higgs decays*
- *Quantifies the detector/software/analysis performance with* a single parameter det|E|
- *It could be useful for detector optimization*

A single purpose optimization instead of that of a bunch of benchmarks

$$\Sigma_B \propto \frac{1}{|E|^2}$$

Physics performance
can be parameterized
as a function of several parameters,
or global precision of a set of benchmark processes
or equivalent determinant of efficiency matrix |E|

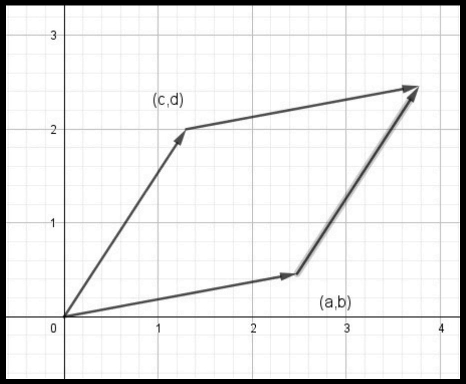
Difficult

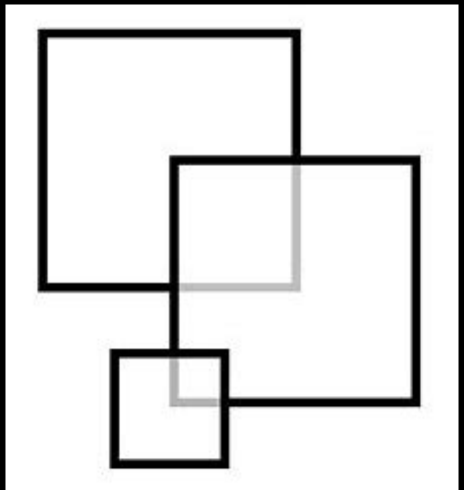
$$P = f(\sigma_p, \sigma_{E_\gamma}, PID, JID, JER, \ldots)$$
$$= |E|^2 \propto \frac{1}{|\Sigma_B|^2}$$

Easy to minimize

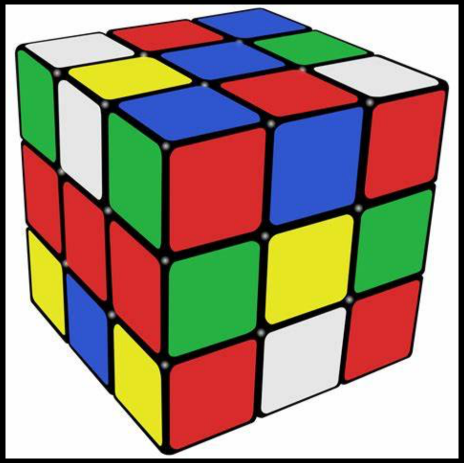
Now problem successfully becomes how to Maximize $|E|^2$

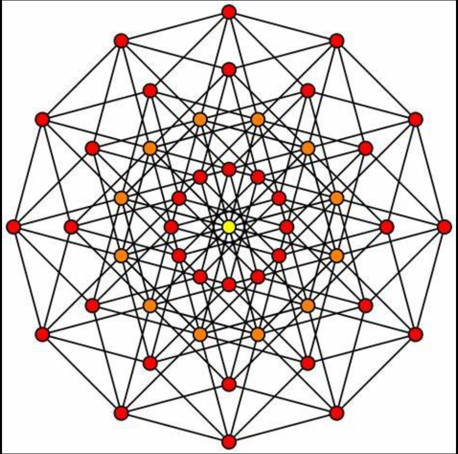
N=2, 3, …





- N=2, the maximum |E| : area of a square
- N=3, the maximum |E| : volume of a cube
- N>3, … : volume of a HyperCube





Detector name: HC
HyperCube or HiggsCube

Summary and plan

- There should be at least one detector dedicated for Higgs study at CEPC
- Global analysis with extra constraint can improve precision of the Higgs decay branching ratios, but not significantly.
- Global analysis of e+e—>u+u-H, H—> all 9 decay branching ratios as “benchmark” to optimize detector, software, and analysis, which has a unique parameter and is easy to quantify.
- Using fast simulation + global analysis + machine learning to maximize |E| is a new approach
- Including eeH and qqH could be better and difficult, but not impossible …