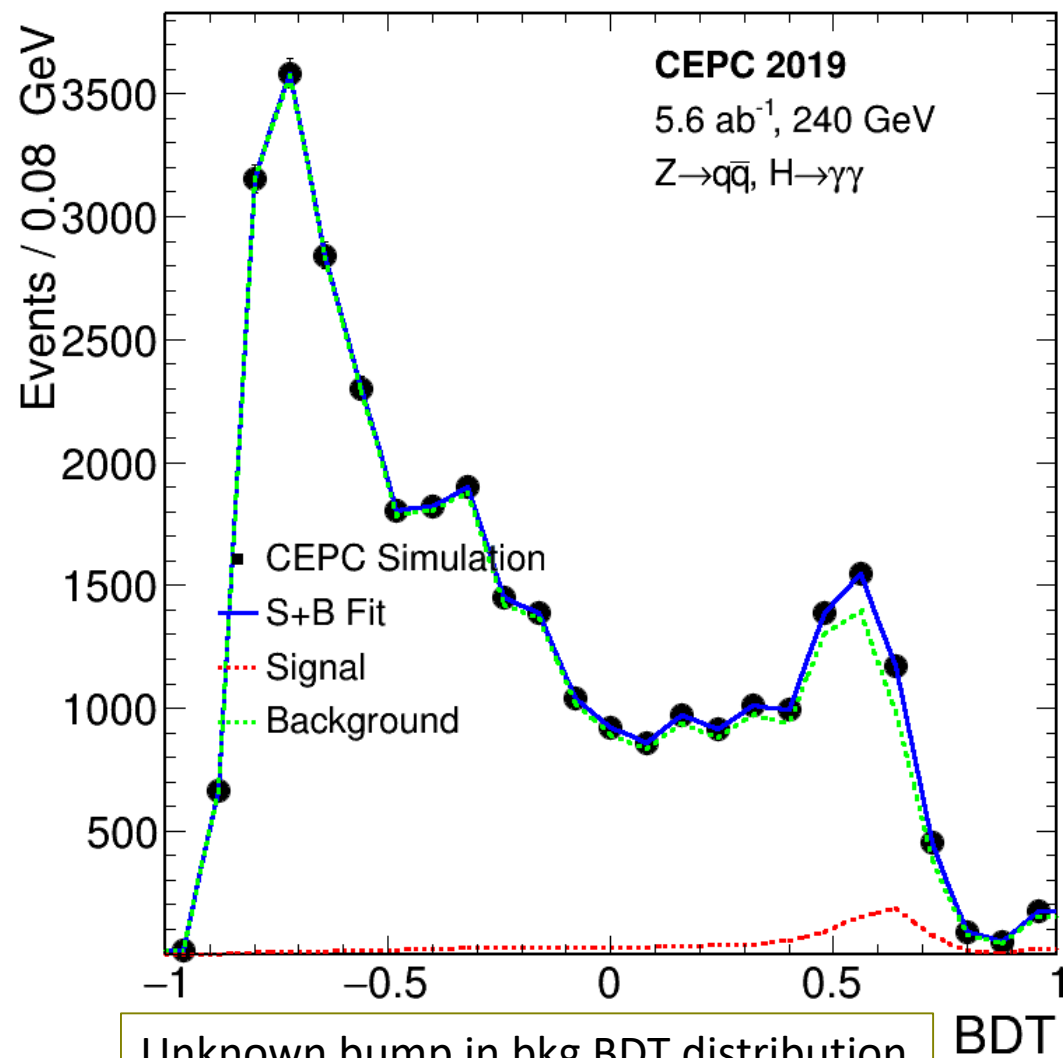


qqyy from Guo Fangyi

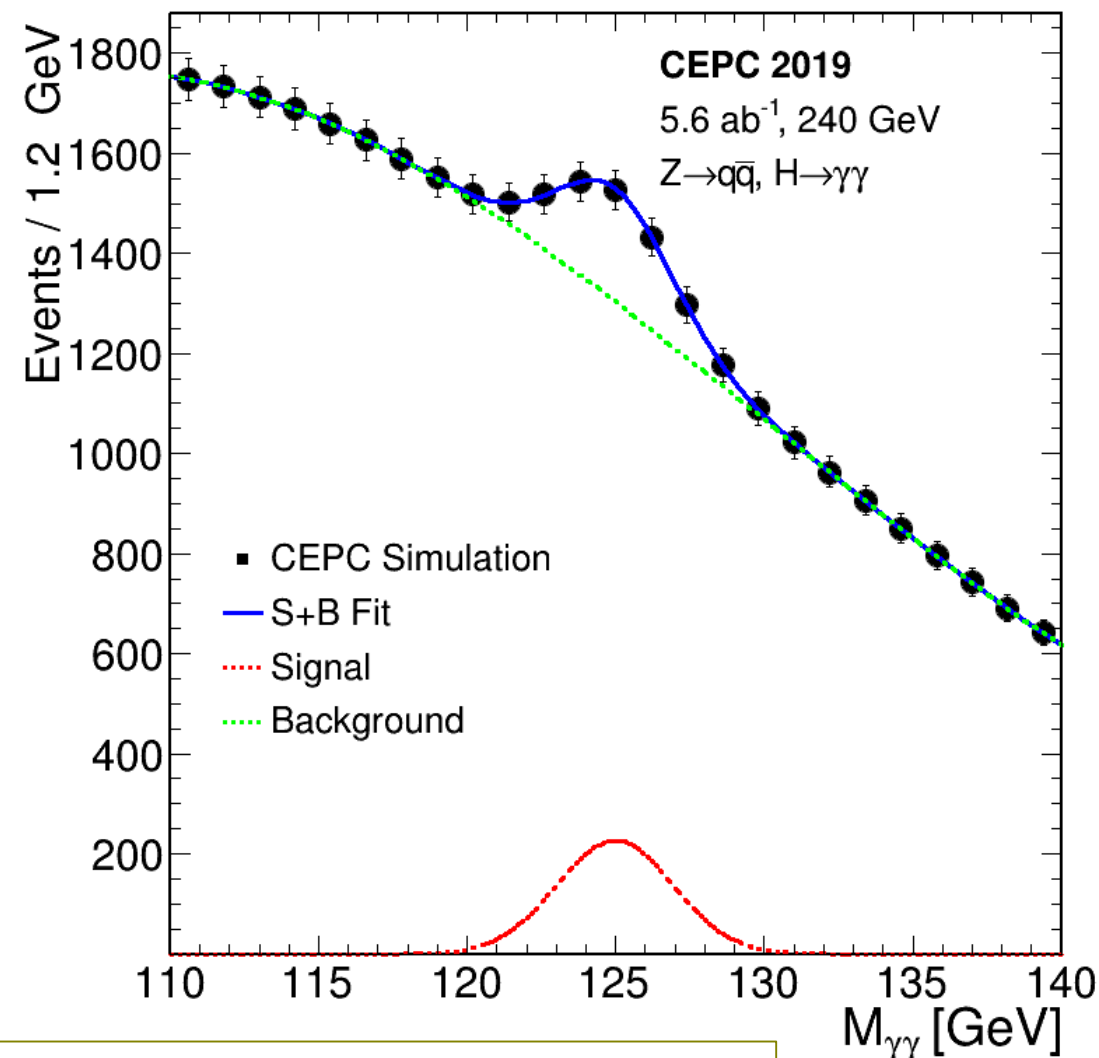


qqyy: 9.84% \rightarrow 6.60%
yy: 6.8% \rightarrow 5.4%

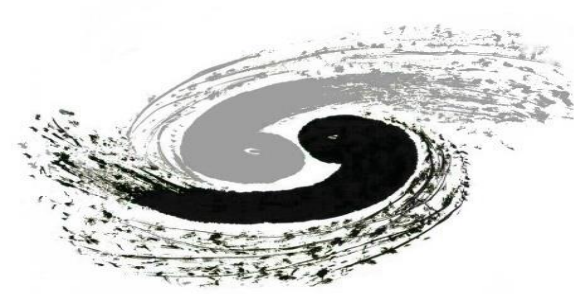
Add BDT response for 2d fit.



Unknown bump in bkg BDT distribution.
Would not show this plot in workshop.



Suggest: Turn to full simulation if possible.



Higher Energy Extrapolation @ CEPC Higgs

Kaili Zhang

2019-06-10

Existing results: 240GeV, 5.6iab

- Fcc-ee (CERN-ACC-2018-0057) did:
 - 0.2 iab 350GeV + 1.5 iab 365GeV

(5.6ab ⁻¹)	CEPC 240
$\sigma(ZH)$	0.50%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	0.27%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})$	3.3%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow g\bar{g})$	1.3%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow W\bar{W})$	1.0%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow Z\bar{Z})$	5.1%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau})$	0.8%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$	6.8%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow \mu\bar{\mu})$	12%
$\sigma(\nu\bar{\nu}H) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	3.0%
$\text{Br}_{\text{upper}}(H \rightarrow \text{inv.})$	0.26%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow Z\gamma)$	16%
Width	2.8%

\sqrt{s} (GeV)	240		365	
Luminosity (ab ⁻¹)	5		1.5	
$\delta(\sigma\text{BR})/\sigma\text{BR}$ (%)	HZ	$\nu\bar{\nu}H$	HZ	$\nu\bar{\nu}H$
$H \rightarrow \text{any}$	±0.5		±0.9	
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	±0.3	±3.1	±0.5	±0.9
$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	±2.2		±6.5	±10
$H \rightarrow g\bar{g}$	±1.9		±3.5	±4.5
$H \rightarrow W^+W^-$	±1.2		±2.6	±3.0
$H \rightarrow Z\bar{Z}$	±4.4		±12	±10
$H \rightarrow \tau\bar{\tau}$	±0.9		±1.8	±8
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	±9.0		±18	±22
$H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	±19		±40	
$H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$	< 0.3		< 0.6	

- CEPC Temporary benchmark: **2 iab 360GeV**
 - 360 saves 10% energy
 - not determined yet

Signal Cross Sections



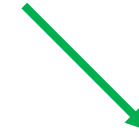
- 240GeV:
 - ZH: 196.9; $\nu\nu H$: 6.2; interference: $\sim 10\%$ of $\nu\nu H$; about 318:10:1; ($Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$: $\nu\nu H$ = 6.4:1)
 - interference are ignored in the following extrapolation.
- 350GeV: ($\nu\nu H \sim 100\% Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$), ($eeH \sim 60\% Z \rightarrow ee$)
- 360GeV: ($\nu\nu H \sim 117\% Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$), ($eeH \sim 67\% Z \rightarrow ee$)
- 365GeV: ($\nu\nu H \sim 126\% Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$), ($eeH \sim 71\% Z \rightarrow ee$)

ZZ fusion (2%) also cannot be ignored.

fb	240	350	360	365	360/240
ZH	196.9	133.3	126.6	123.0	-36%
WW fusion	6.2	26.7	29.61	31.1	+377%
ZZ fusion	0.5	2.55	2.80	2.91	+460%
Tot	203.6		159.0		
Tot Events	1.14M		0.32M		

bkg cross sections

pb	240	350	360	365	365/240
$ee(\gamma)$	930	336	325	319	-66%
$\mu\mu(\gamma)$	5.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	-60%
$qq(\gamma)$	54.1	24.7	23.2	22.8	-58%
WW	16.7	10.4	10.0	9.81	-41%
ZZ	1.1	0.66	0.63	0.62	-44%
tt	\	0.155	0.317	0.369	
sZ	4.54	5.72	5.78	5.83	+28%
sW	5.09	5.89	6.00	6.04	+19%



Most channels are 4f bkg dominant, usually ZZ.

$ee \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow WW^* b\bar{b}$ would be 6 jets/llvv+2jets. would have similar behavior with 4f.

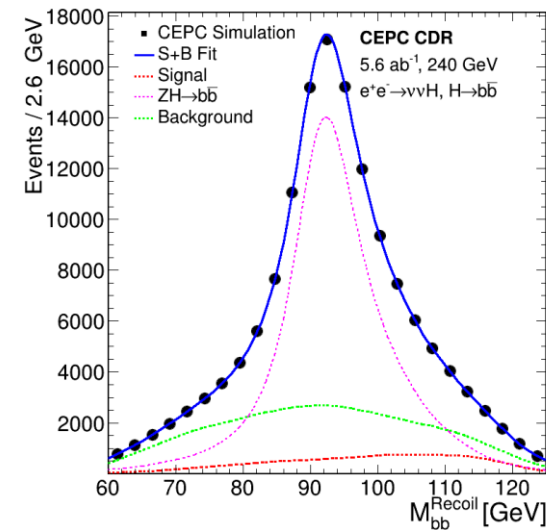
Need MC sample to validate the performance.

Now Assume that $t\bar{t}$ would have 20% contribution similar with ZZ.

From 0.63 to 0.7pb.

Extrapolation strategy

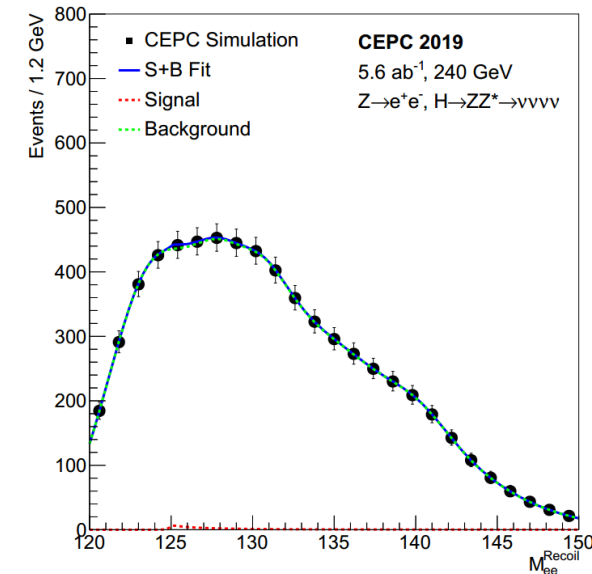
- yields: scale by cross section;
- shape:
 - dimuon: worse resolution; from $\sim 0.3\text{GeV}$ to 1GeV ;
 - diphoton: better resolution; from $\sim 2.5\text{GeV}$ to 2GeV ;
- inv/rec mass:
 - if it is corresponding to Z/H system, would stay the same;
 - other recoil H/Z/W spectrum would also scale a factor to shift;



In 240GeV, $\nu\nu H$ peak at 115GeV.
Would shift to 235GeV instead.

bkg shape

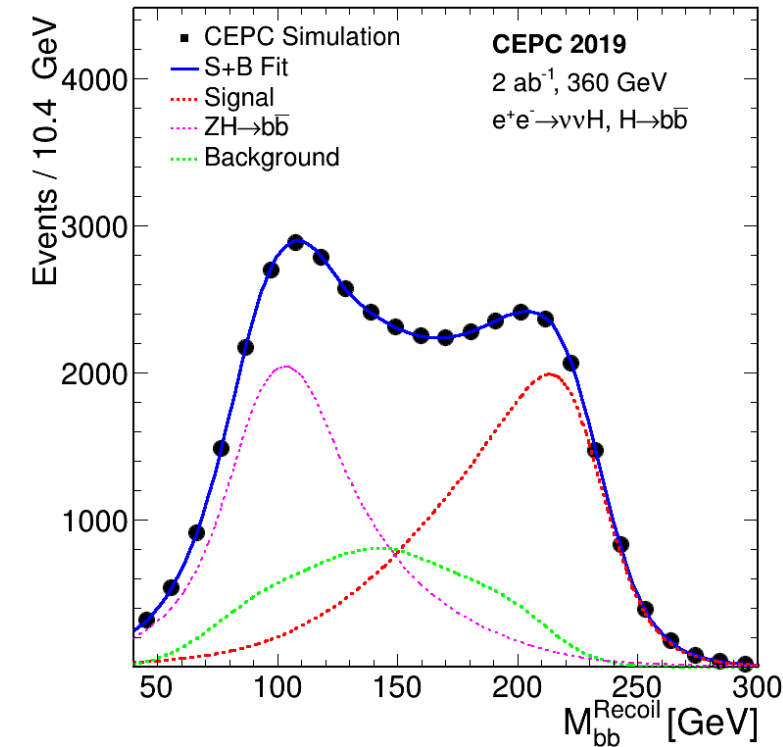
- phase space distribution, would spread to wider range;
 - scale 360/240, 1.5;
- if bkg scale factor 1.5, (or higher), range 120-150 would from 80-100.
 - information missing in current data files.
- In turn we assume bkg stay the same shape in signal region
 - scale 240/360, 149/269
- Would check the 360GeV sample for more details.



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



- Use Hao's fast simulation 360GeV sample
 - ZH and $\nu\nu H$ BMR(Boson Mass Resolution) 4%, Eff 50%
 - Bkg scaled from 240 case
 - would be less if selection more strict;
- Fix ZH part; $\nu\nu H$ 0.95%;
- Float ZH part; $\nu\nu H$ 0.99%;
- Considering other ZH constrain: **0.95%**.



Results



	5.6ab ⁻¹ , 240	2ab ⁻¹ , 360	1.5ab ⁻¹ , 360
$\sigma(ZH)$	0.50%	\	
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	0.27%	0.62%	0.71%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})$	3.3%	6.2%	7.2%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow g\bar{g})$	1.3%	2.4%	2.7%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow WW)$	1.0%	2.0%	2.3%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow ZZ)$	5.1%	12%	14%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow \tau\tau)$	0.8%	1.5%	1.7%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$	6.8%	9.4%	10.9%
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow \mu\mu)$	12%	29%	33%
$\sigma(\nu\nu H) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	3.0%	0.95%	1.1%
$\text{Br}_{\text{upper}}(H \rightarrow \text{inv.})$	0.26%	\	\
$\sigma(ZH) * \text{Br}(H \rightarrow Z\gamma)$	16%	25%	29%
Width	2.8%	1% ?	

Fcc:

\sqrt{s} (GeV)	240		365	
Luminosity (ab ⁻¹)	5		1.5	
$\delta(\sigma\text{BR})/\sigma\text{BR}$ (%)	HZ	$\nu\bar{\nu} H$	HZ	$\nu\bar{\nu} H$
$H \rightarrow \text{any}$	± 0.5		± 0.9	
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	± 0.3	± 3.1	± 0.5	± 0.9
$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	± 2.2		± 6.5	± 10
$H \rightarrow g\bar{g}$	± 1.9		± 3.5	± 4.5
$H \rightarrow W^+W^-$	± 1.2		± 2.6	± 3.0
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	± 4.4		± 12	± 10
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	± 0.9		± 1.8	± 8
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	± 9.0		± 18	± 22
$H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	± 19		± 40	
$H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$	< 0.3		< 0.6	

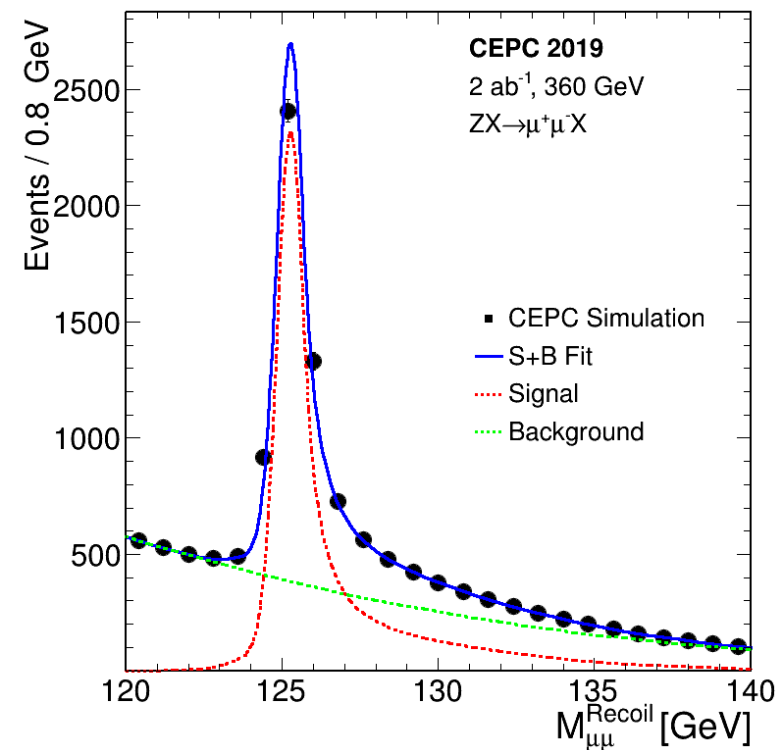
Generally, since the extrapolation is not so accurate, results are comparable.
(bb is most different?)

For $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$, resolution changes considered.
Keep diphoton resolution $\sim(2.5\text{GeV})$: 10.5%
2.5GeV to 2GeV: 9.40%

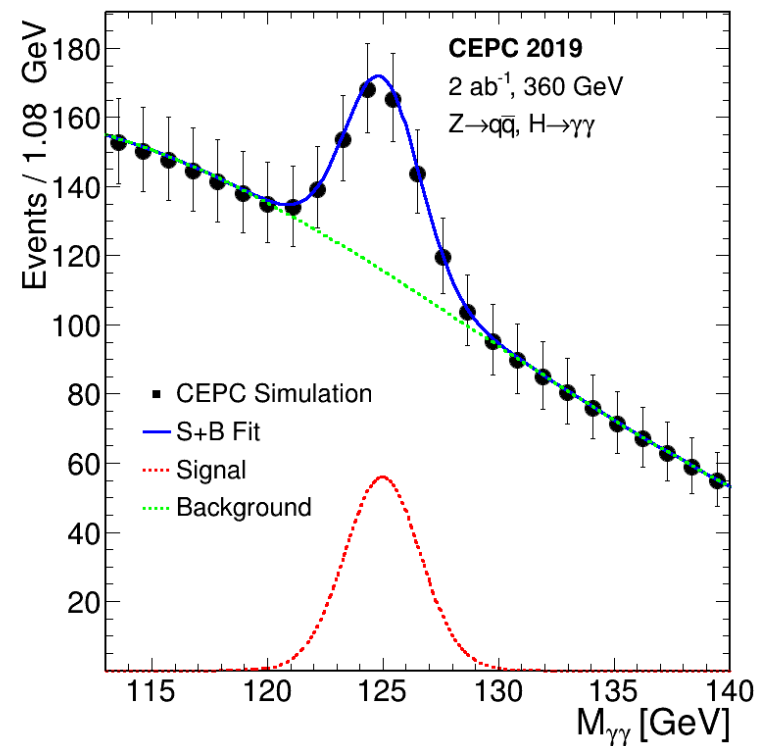
Keep dimuon resolution $\sim(0.3\text{GeV})$: 23%
0.3GeV to 1GeV: 29%

Plots

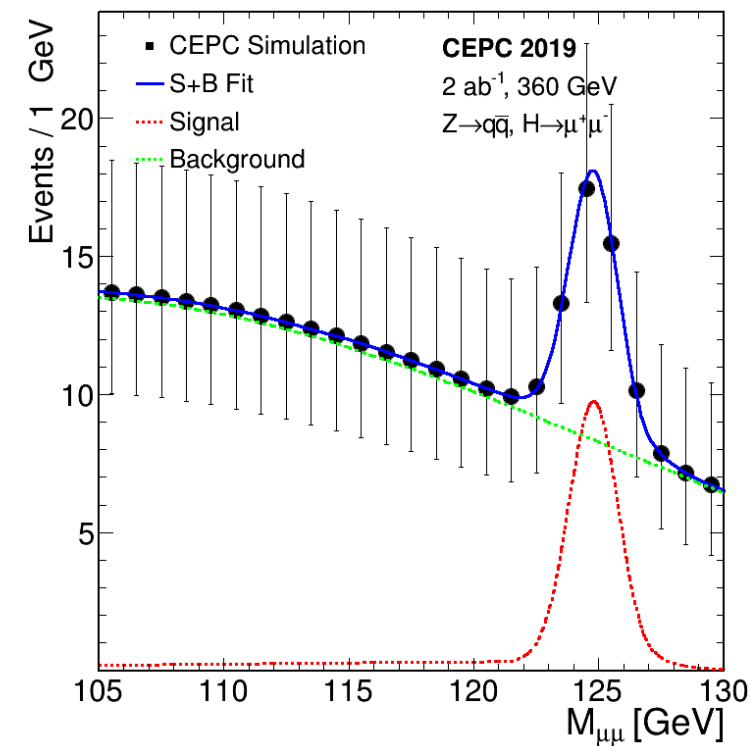
Inclusive: 0.92% \rightarrow 1.72%



Resolution: 2GeV;



Resolution: 1GeV;



Discussion



- Current extrapolation
 - mainly scale yields
 - bkg could be even lower if correct analysis strategies are applied.
 - can not deal with W/Z fusion related channels and $\sigma(ZH)$
 - several channels are studied with m_{ee}^{recoil} and $m_{missing}$ would suffer;
 - need to look into 360GeV sample