

# $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Channel Branching Ratio Measurement at New Concept ECAL

Danyi Zhang, UCAS

Fangyi Guo, IHEP & UCAS

Yaquan Fang, IHEP

Young Scientist Forum, Yangzhou, 2021/4/16

# Content

---

Introduction

Simulation

- MC simulation
- Detector simulation

$\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$  channel fast simulation analysis

- Event selection
- Fit model
- Results

Conclusion

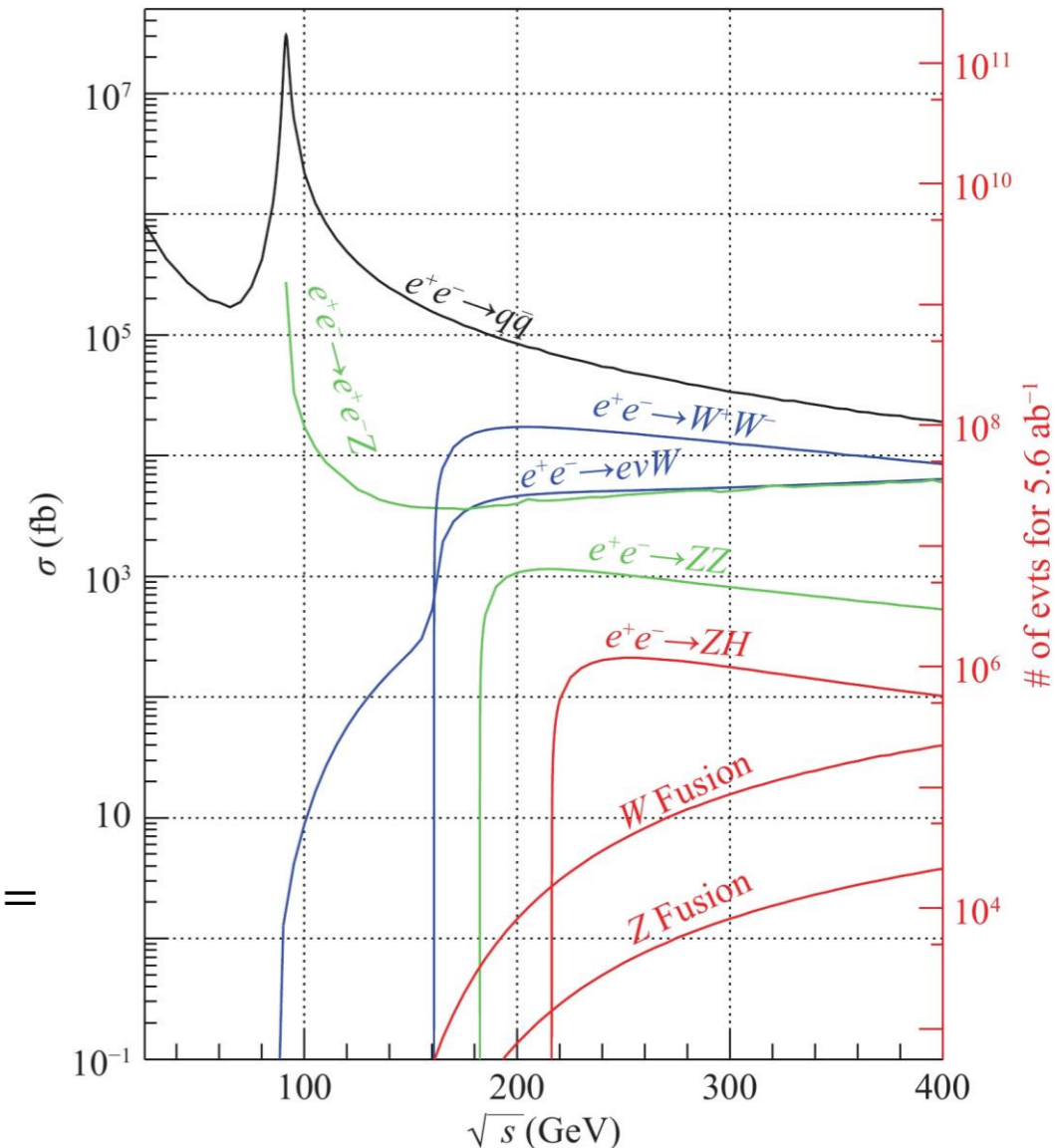
# Introduction

## CEPC project

- Electron-Positron collider, one of the goals is to operate as Higgs Factory
- More precise measurement in Higgs
- CEPC\_v4: center of mass energy  $\sqrt{s} = 240 \text{ GeV}$
- Higgsstrahlung (ZH) process is the main production mode

## $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel

- Low branching ratio ( $Br \approx 0.227\%$ ), but clean final state topology  $\rightarrow$  relatively high precision of measurement
- Present result from LHC ATLAS group:
  - $\sigma \times Br = 127 \pm 10 \text{ fb}$  (with SM prediction  $116 \pm 5 \text{ fb}$ ,  $\mu_{global} = 1.09_{-0.098}^{+0.098}$ ,  $\mathcal{L} = 139 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ) [ATLAS-CONF-2020-026](#)
- Difficulty: complex background components & large background XS



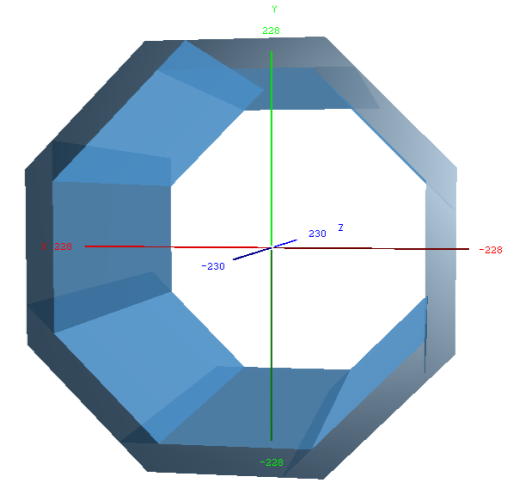
# Introduction

## New ECAL design for CEPC

- Material: BGO crystal
  - Expected energy resolution:  $\sim 1\% \oplus \sim \frac{3\%}{\sqrt{E}}$
  - SiW design in CEPC-v4:  $\sim 1\% \oplus \sim \frac{16\%}{\sqrt{E}}$

Parametrized detector response:

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} \sim A \oplus \frac{B}{\sqrt{E}} = \sqrt{A^2 + \frac{B^2}{E}}$$

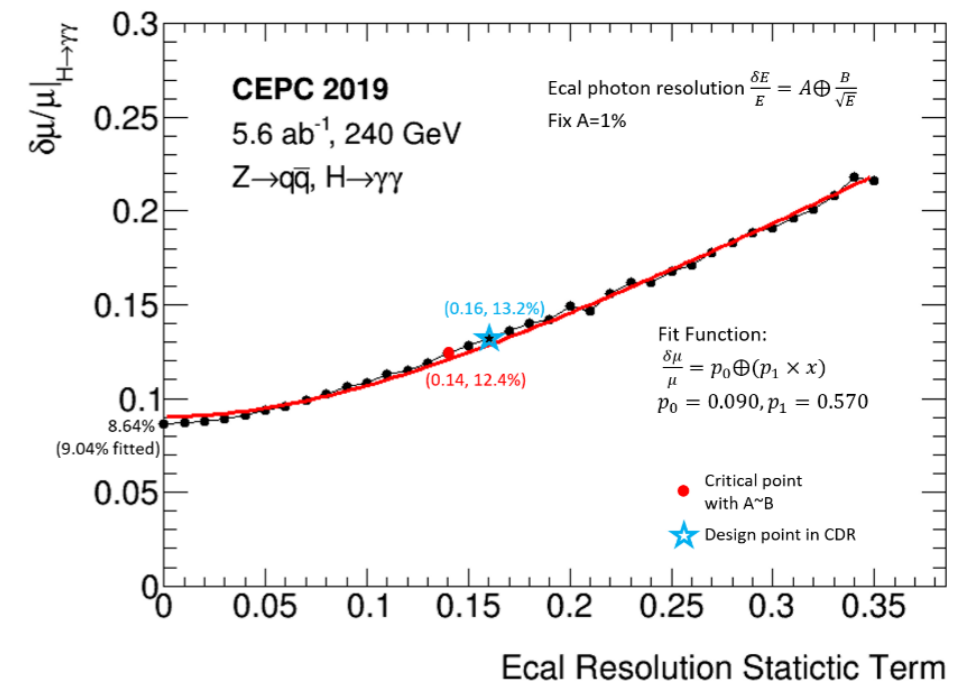


## Motivation

- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  analysis could gain benefits from this new Ecal
- Also the precision of  $\sigma(ZH) \times Br(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$  can be a benchmark for detector design.

## Investigate the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ performance

- In  $\nu\nu H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  and  $\mu\mu H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  channel
- Fast simulation: based on smearing in truth MC.



# Simulation

## MC simulation:

- $\sqrt{s} = 240\text{GeV}$ ,  $\mathcal{L} = 5.6\text{ ab}^{-1}$ , Wizard 1.95 + MoccaC,

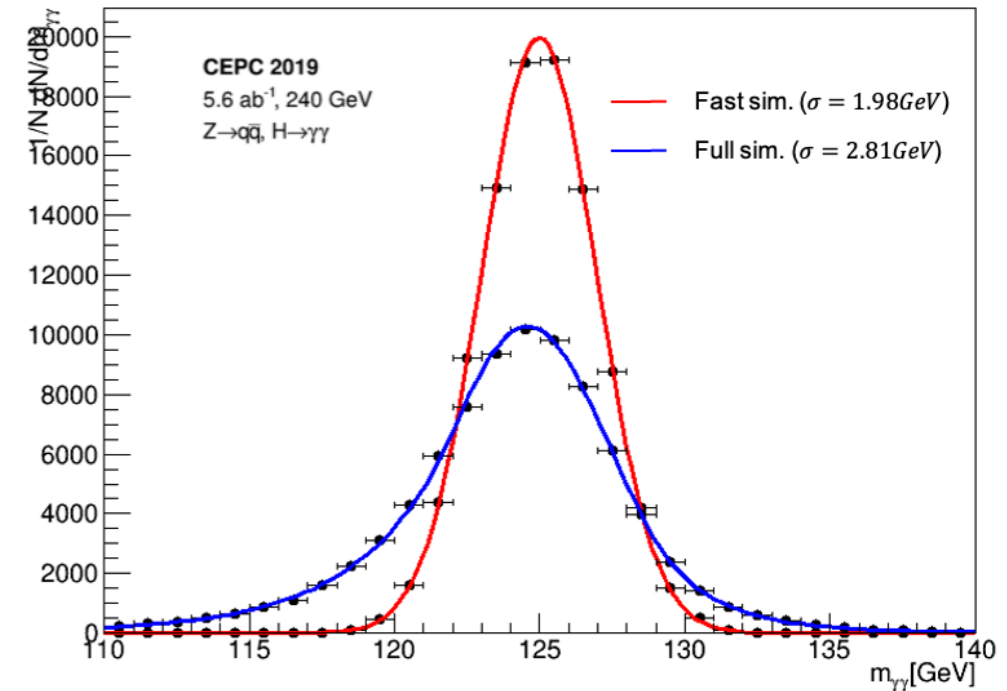
## Detector simulation:

- Smear the MC truth photon energy with stochastic term B:

3%: expected crystal Ecal resolution.

16%: SiW Ecal in CEPC-v4.

Constant term A is fixed to 1% for both cases.



Full sim = SiW Ecal results.  
Fast sim = smearing based

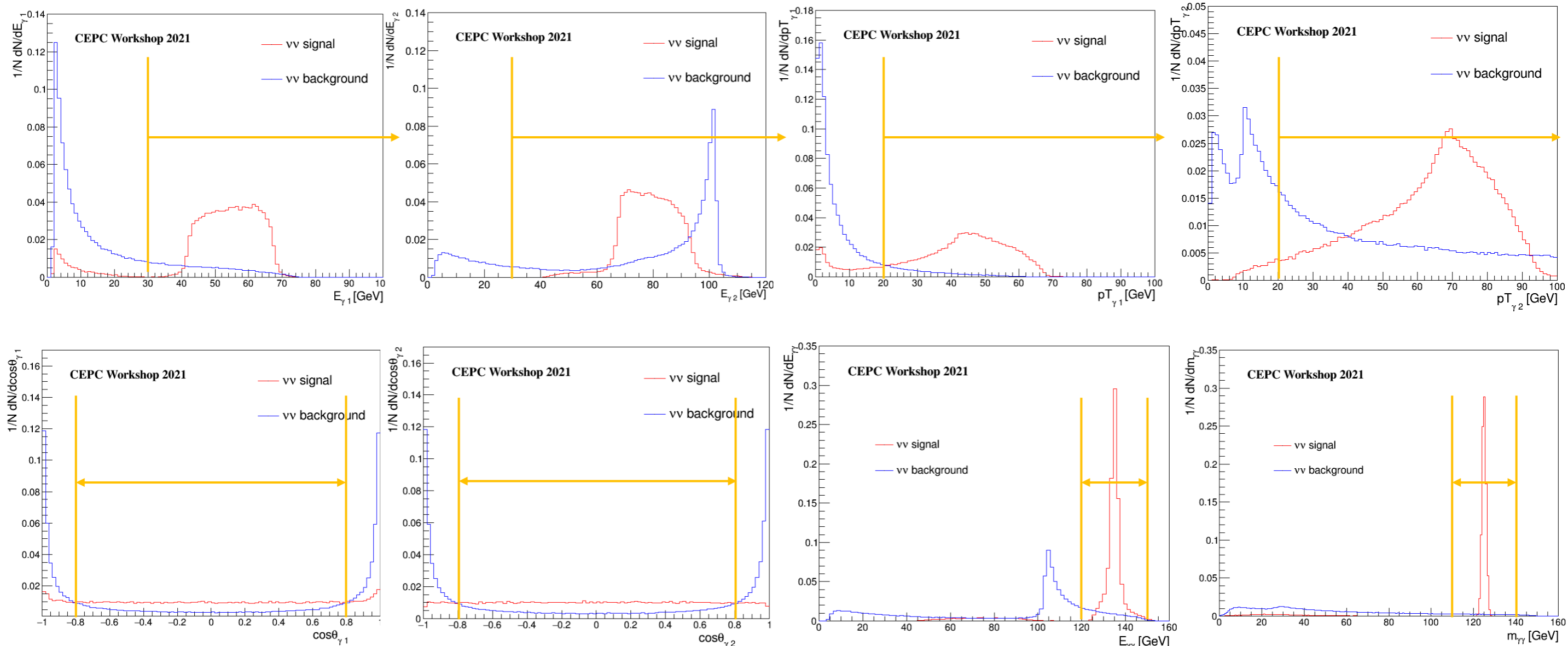
There is a discrepancy.

# Event Selection — $\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$ channel

---

- Signal:  $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH \rightarrow \nu\nu\gamma\gamma$
- Background: 2 fermion background only  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$
- Advantage: only have photons in final state, no influence from other objects
  
- Photon: 2 on-shell photons with highest energy
- Define:
  - $\gamma_1$ : photon with lower energy
  - $\gamma_2$ : photon with higher energy

# Event Selection — $\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$ channel distribution & selection criteria



**B = 3%**

zhangdanyi18@mails.ucas.ac.cn

# Event Selection — $\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$ channel cut flow

	$\nu\nu$ signal				$\nu\nu$ background	
generated	100000	<b>B = 16%</b>	100000	<b>B = 3%</b>	200000000	
$\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$	109362	109.362%	109362	109.362%	673991	0.337%
$E_\gamma > 30$ GeV	99175	90.685%	99171	90.681%	135659	20.128%
$ \cos\theta_\gamma  < 0.8$	69114	69.689%	69114	69.692%	15646	11.533%
$p_{T_\gamma} > 20$ GeV	69113	99.999%	69112	99.997%	15521	99.201%
$120\text{GeV} < E_{\gamma\gamma} < 150\text{GeV}$	68716	99.426%	68789	99.533%	6966	44.881%
$110\text{GeV} < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 140\text{GeV}$	68713	99.996%	68787	99.997%	3556	51.048%
Total eff.		<b>68.713%</b>		<b>68.787%</b>		0.018%
Scaled to 5.6 ab <sup>-1</sup>	404.33			404.76	5386.58	



# Fit Model— $\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$ channel signal model

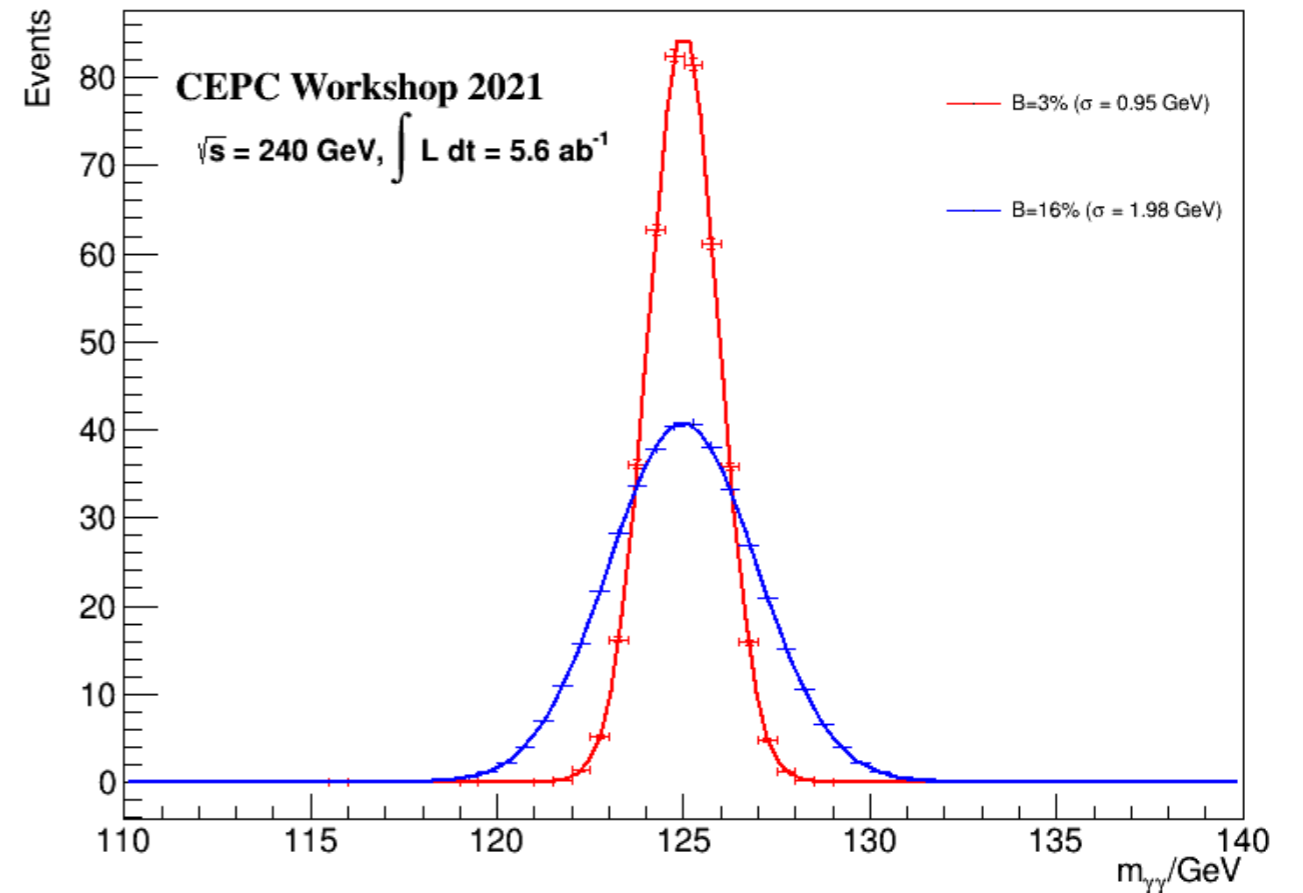
Fit variable: di-photon invariant mass  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$

Signal model:

- Gaussian distribution

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}$$

$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}, H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ , Signal Events

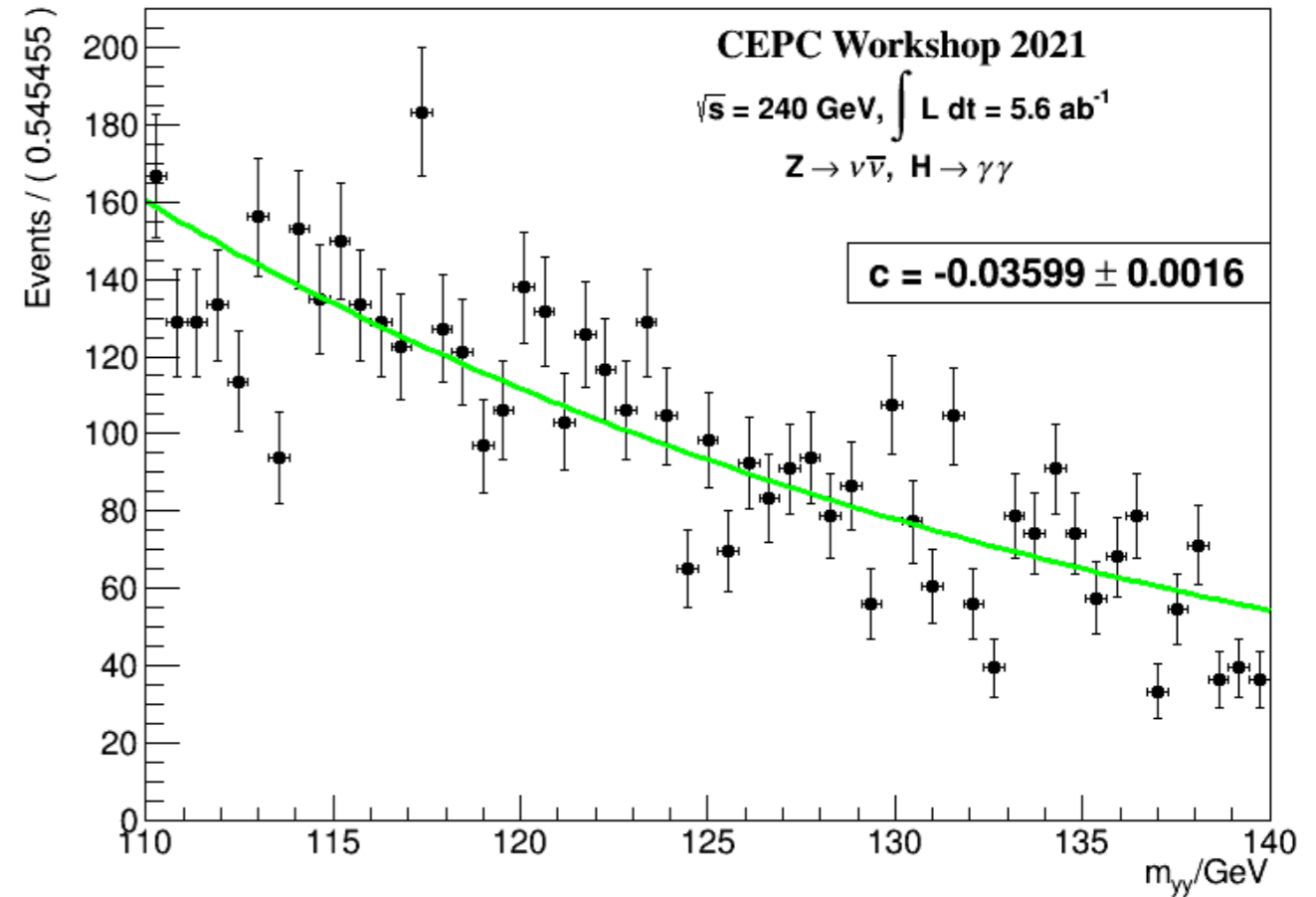


# Fit Model— $\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$ channel background model

Background model:

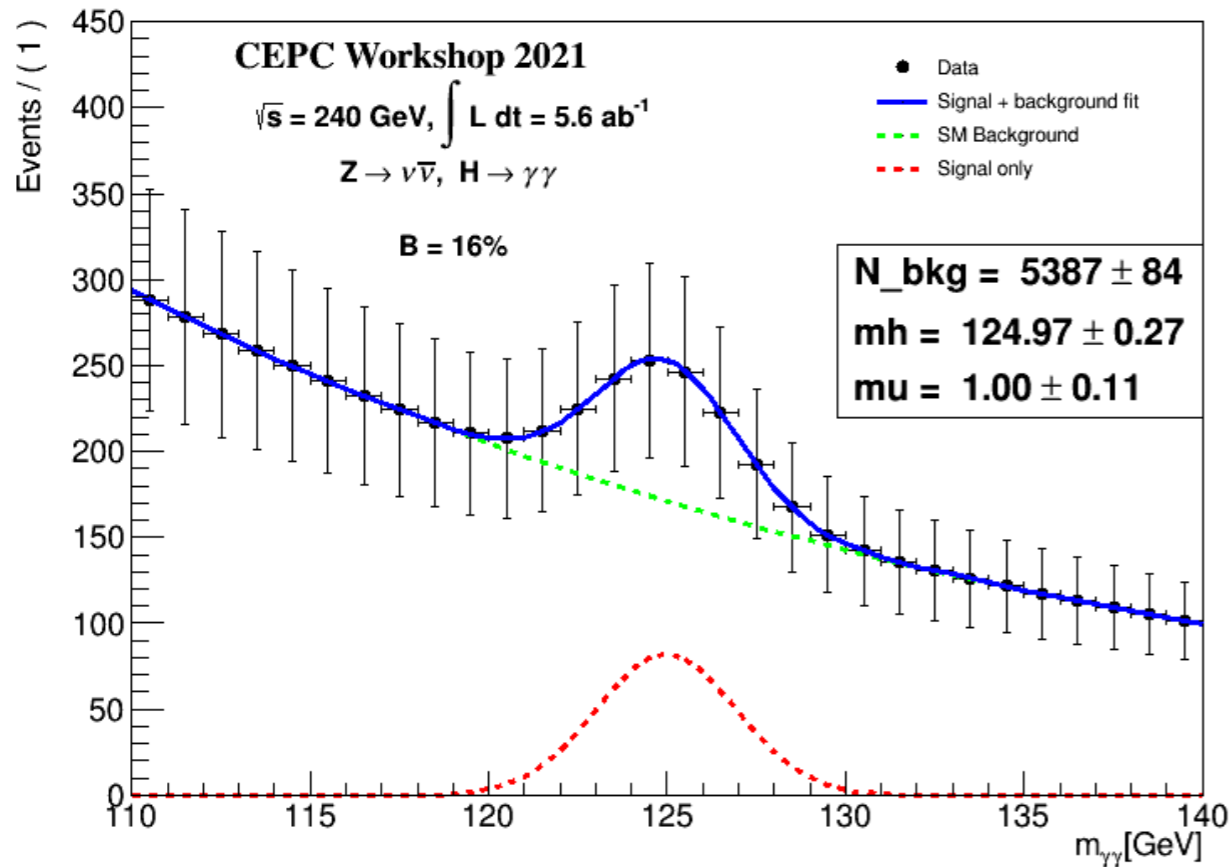
- Exponential function

$$\text{RooExponential}(x, c) = \mathcal{N} \cdot \exp(c \cdot x),$$

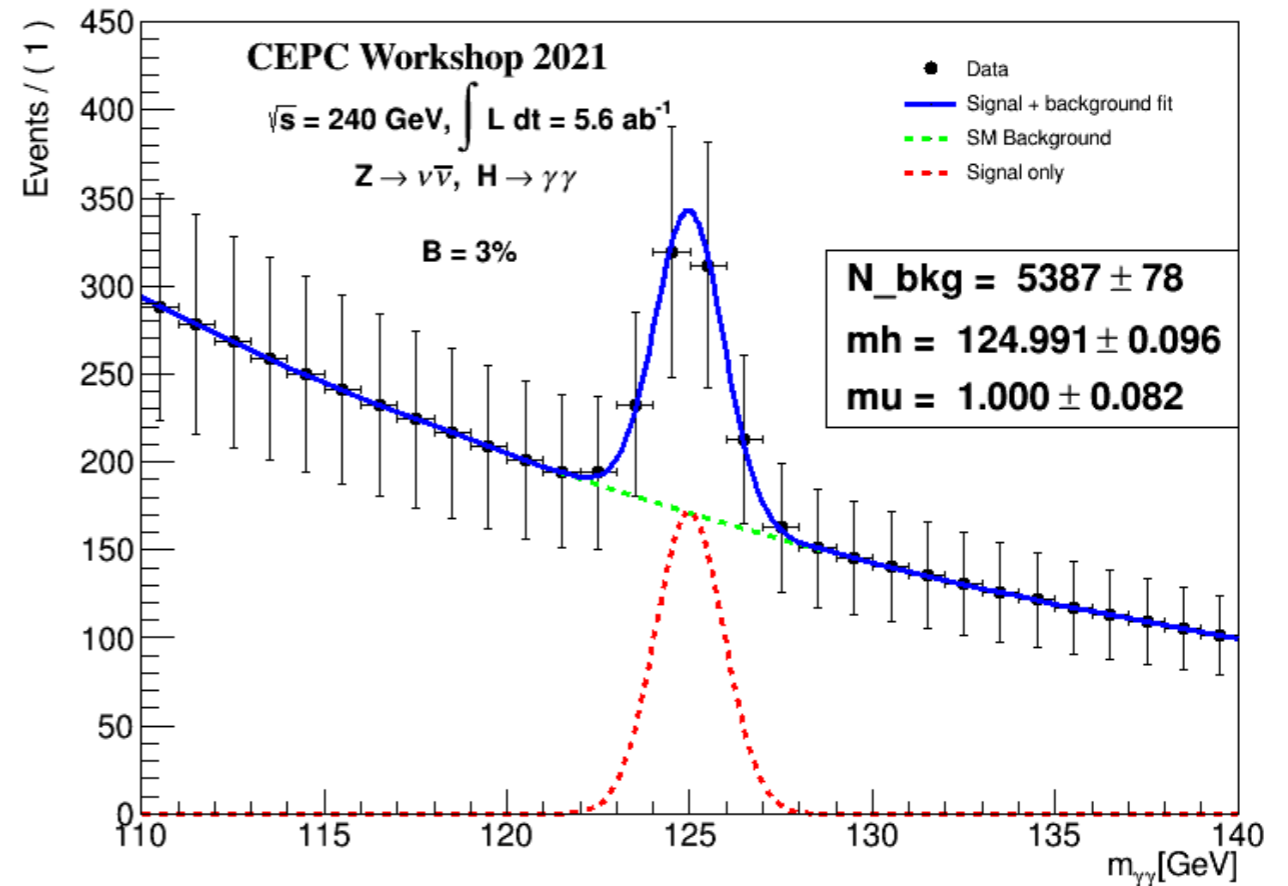


# Results — $\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$ channel, $\sigma(ZH) \times Br(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ precision

- Fit  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$  in **Asimov data** to get signal strength and precision.
- $PDF_{sum} = \mu \times N_{sig}^{SM} \times PDF_{sig} + N_{bkg} \times PDF_{bkg}$



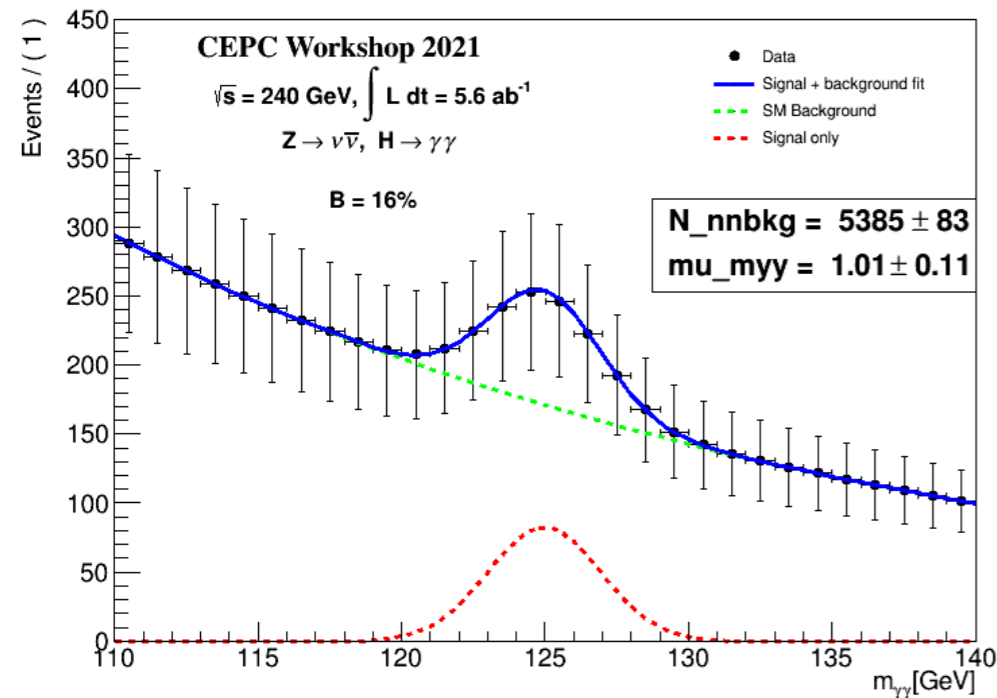
Stochastic term: 16% (SiW in CEPC-v4)  
 $\delta Br(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 11\%$



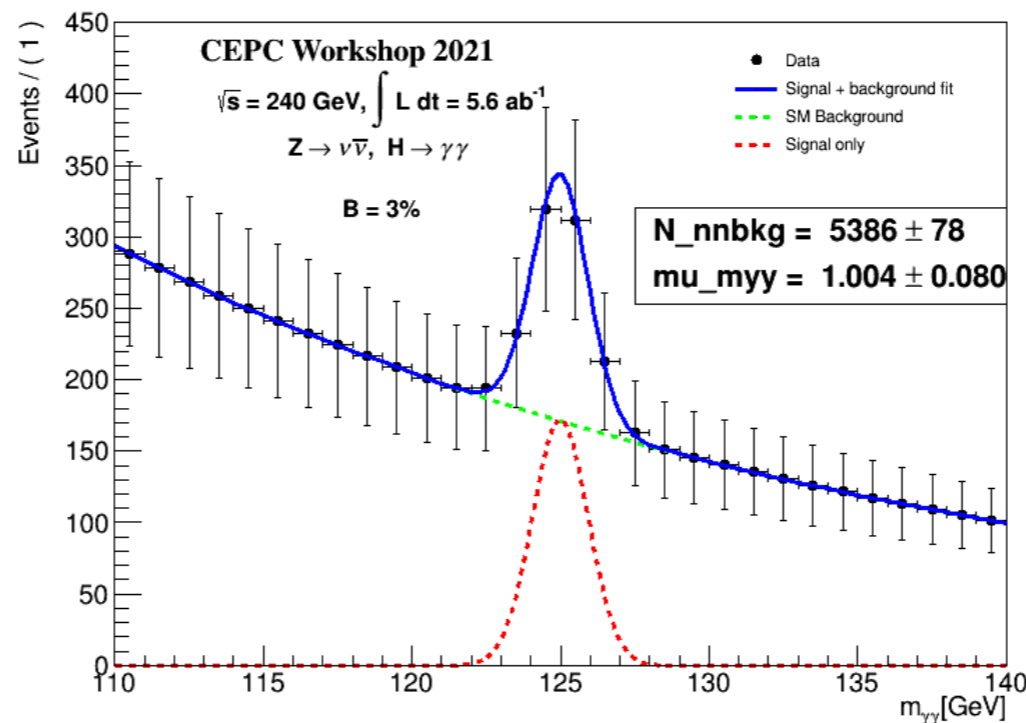
Stochastic term: 3% (Exp. crystal)  
 $\delta Br(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 8.2\%$

# Results — combined channel, $\sigma(ZH) \times Br(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ precision

- Repeat the former process in  $\mu\mu\gamma\gamma$  channel
- $m_H$  fixed to the fitted value in each corresponding channel



Stochastic term: 16% (SiW in CEPC-v4)  
 $\delta Br(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 11\%$



Stochastic term: 3% (Exp. crystal)  
 $\delta Br(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 8.0\%$

27% improvement from new EM calorimeter

Channel	$\mu \pm \delta\mu (stats)$	
	B = 16%	B = 3%
$\nu\nu\gamma\gamma$	$1.000^{+0.11}_{-0.11}$	$1.00^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$
$\mu\mu\gamma\gamma$	$1.00^{+0.48}_{-0.48}$	$1.02^{+0.34}_{-0.34}$
combined	$1.01^{+0.11}_{-0.11}$	$1.00^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$

# Conclusion

---

Fast simulation, combined 2 sub-channels

- $\sigma(ZH) \times Br(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$  precision reaches 8.0%
- 27% improvement from new EM calorimeter

Next steps

- Consider  $qq\gamma\gamma$  channel as well
- Optimize the selection method using BDT
- Update the results with full simulation after finishing the 4th Conceptual Detector design

Thank you

Back up

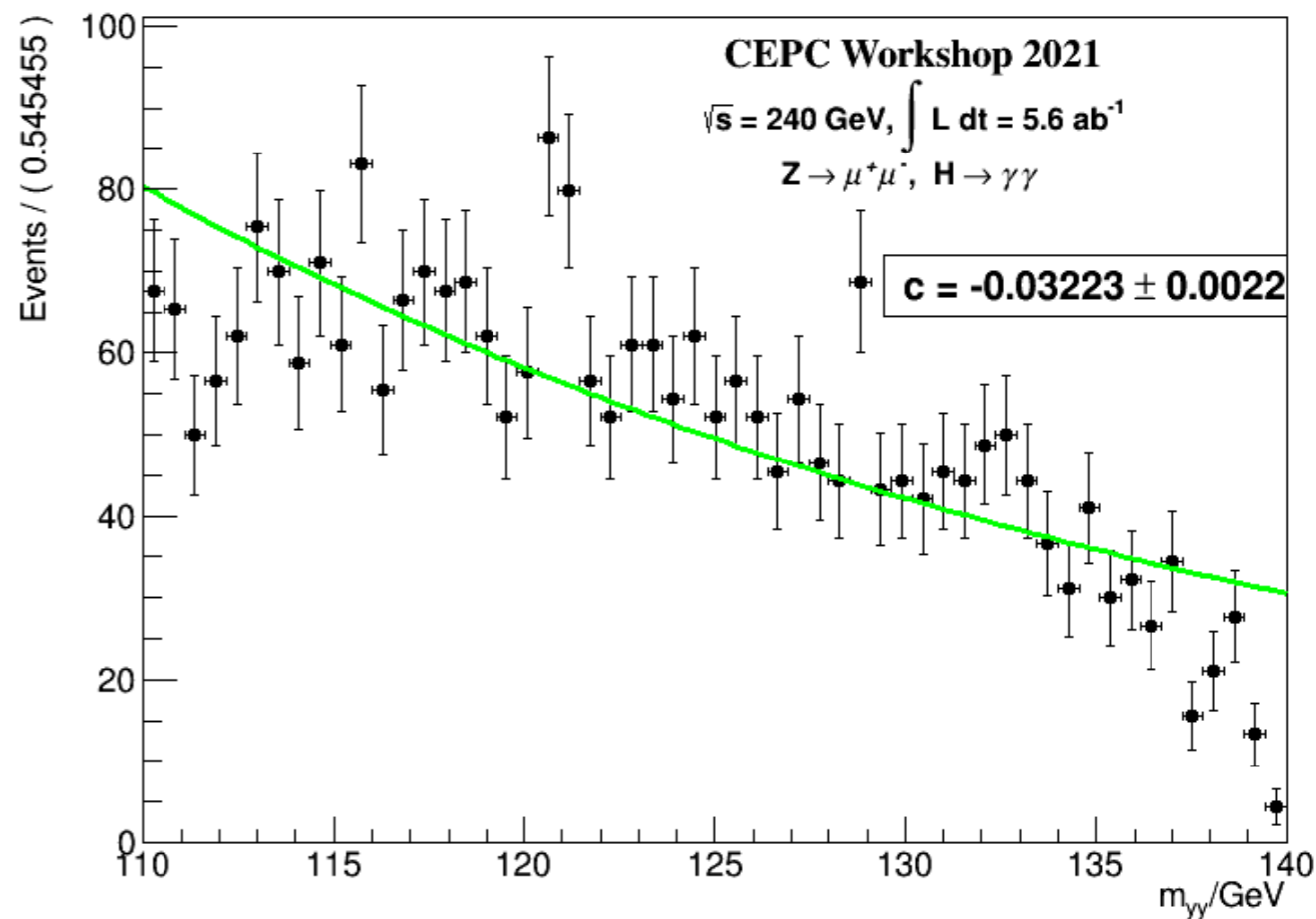
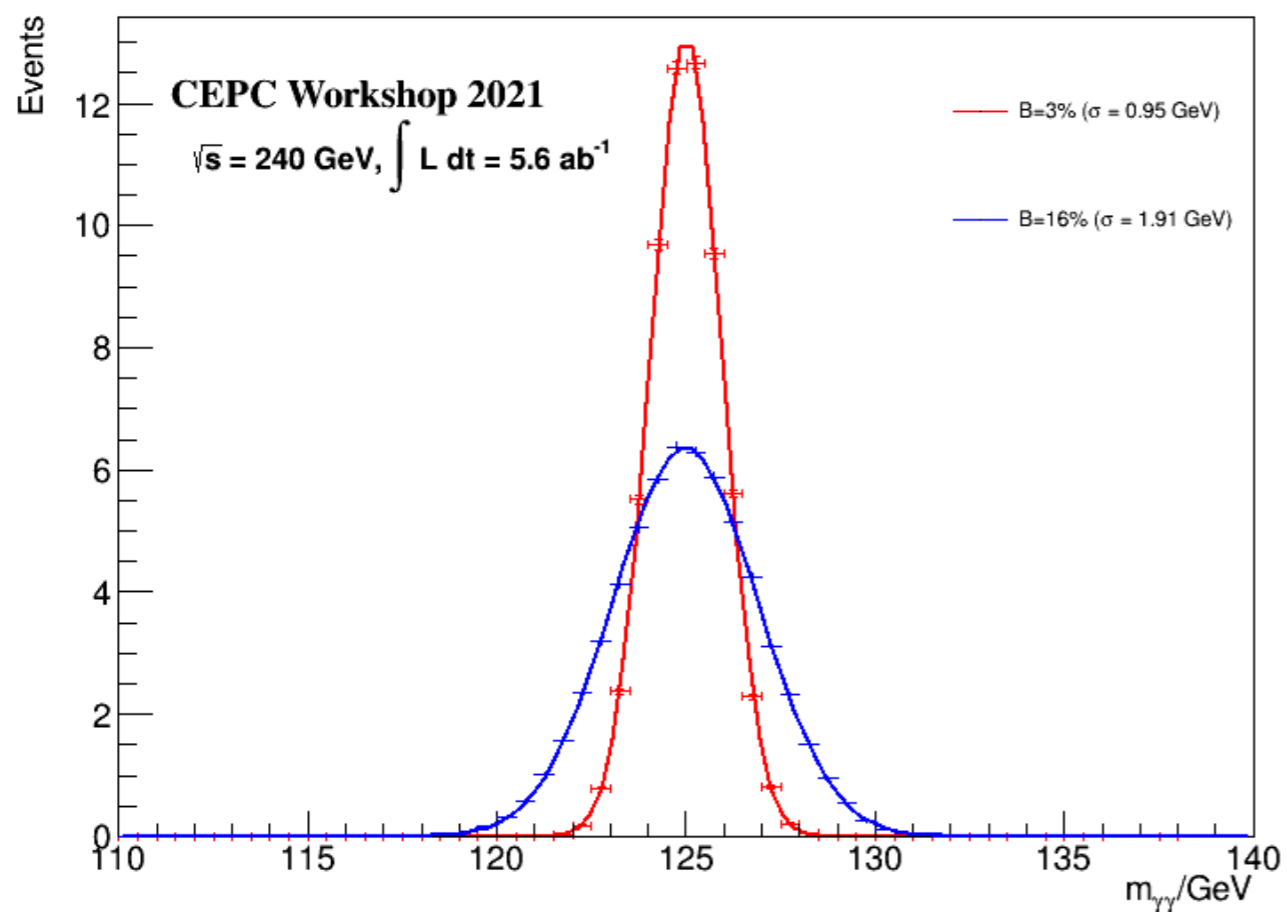
# $\mu\mu\gamma\gamma$ channel cut flow

	$\mu\mu$ signal				$\mu\mu$ background	
generated	100000	B = 16%	100000	B = 3%	26930165	
$\mu\mu\gamma\gamma$	138039	138.04%	138039	138.04%	1393678	5.18%
$E_\gamma > 35$ GeV	99722	72.24%	99721	72.24%	116828	8.38%
$ \cos\theta_\gamma  < 0.9$	83043	83.27%	83036	83.27%	44506	38.10%
$10 \text{ GeV} < p_{T\gamma_1} < 70 \text{ GeV}$	83024	99.98%	83000	99.96%	41983	94.33%
$110 \text{ GeV} < p_{T\gamma_2} < 140 \text{ GeV}$	82944	99.90%	82906	99.89%	40917	97.46%
$110 \text{ GeV} < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 140 \text{ GeV}$	81708	98.51%	81685	98.53%	15815	38.65%
$84 \text{ GeV} < M_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{recoil}} < 103 \text{ GeV}$	72732	89.01%	71348	87.35%	2944	18.62%
$125 \text{ GeV} < E_{\gamma\gamma} < 143 \text{ GeV}$	72721	99.98%	71339	99.99%	2848	96.74%
$\min \cos\theta_{\gamma l} $	72552	99.77%	71176	99.77%	2553	89.64%
Total eff.		72.552%		71.176%		0.009%
Scaled to 5.6 ab <sup>-1</sup>	62.44			61.25	2831.05	



# $\mu\mu\gamma\gamma$ channel fit model

$Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ ,  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ , Signal Events



# $\mu\mu\gamma\gamma$ channel Asimov data fit result

