



Electroweak Phase Transition in Exotic Higgs Decays with CEPC

Zhen Wang, Xu-Liang Zhu, Yanda Wu, Yuwen Zhang, Elham Khoda, Shih-Chieh Hsu,
Shu Li, M. J. Ramsey-Musolf

CEPC Snowmass Progress Meeting

2022-01-25

Outline



- Physics Motivation
- Theoretical Prospects
- Sample Production
- Selections and Cutflow
- BDT Approach
- Limit Setting with TRExFitter
- Summary and future plans

Physics Motivation

J. Kozaczuk, M. J. Ramsey-Musolf, and J. Shelton *Phys. Rev. D* **101**, 115035 (2020).



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

李政道研究所
Tsung-Dao Lee Institute

- We are interested in the strong first-order electroweak phase transition in the “SM Higgs + Light Real Singlet Scalar” model:

$$V = -\mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 |H|^2 S + \frac{1}{2} a_2 |H|^2 S^2 + b_1 S + \frac{1}{2} b_2 S^2 + \frac{1}{3} b_3 S^3 + \frac{1}{4} b_4 S^4$$

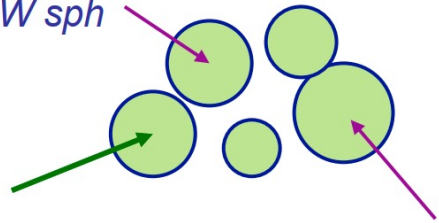
- Mass eigenstates: $h_1 = h \cos \theta + s \sin \theta$ (h_1 : singlet-like)
 $h_2 = -h \sin \theta + s \cos \theta$ (h_2 : SM-like Higgs)

“Strong” 1st order EWPT

Preserve $Y_B^{initial}$

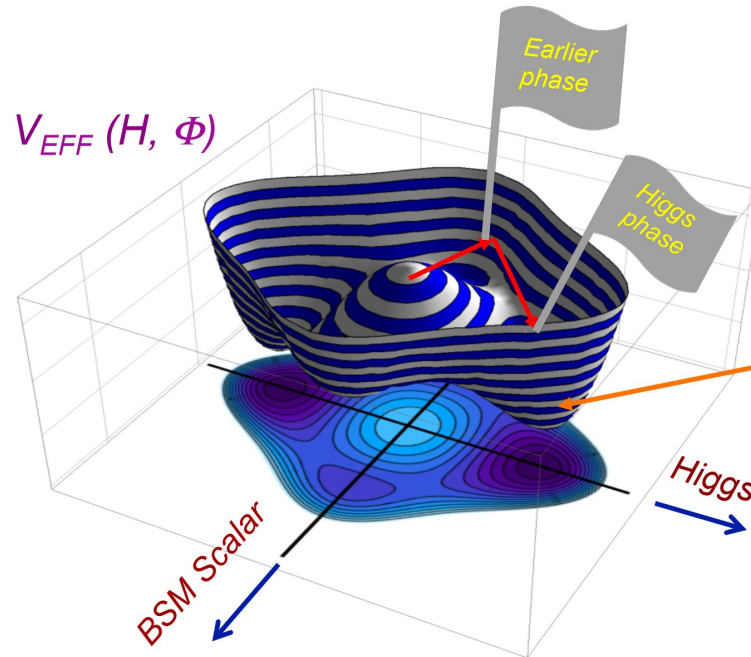
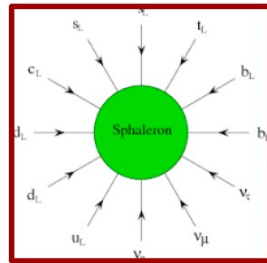
Bubble nucleation

Quench EW sph

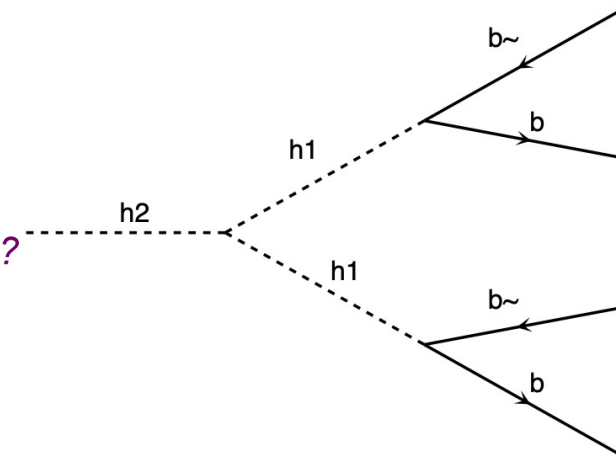


Y_B : diffuses into interiors

EWSB



How did we end up here?



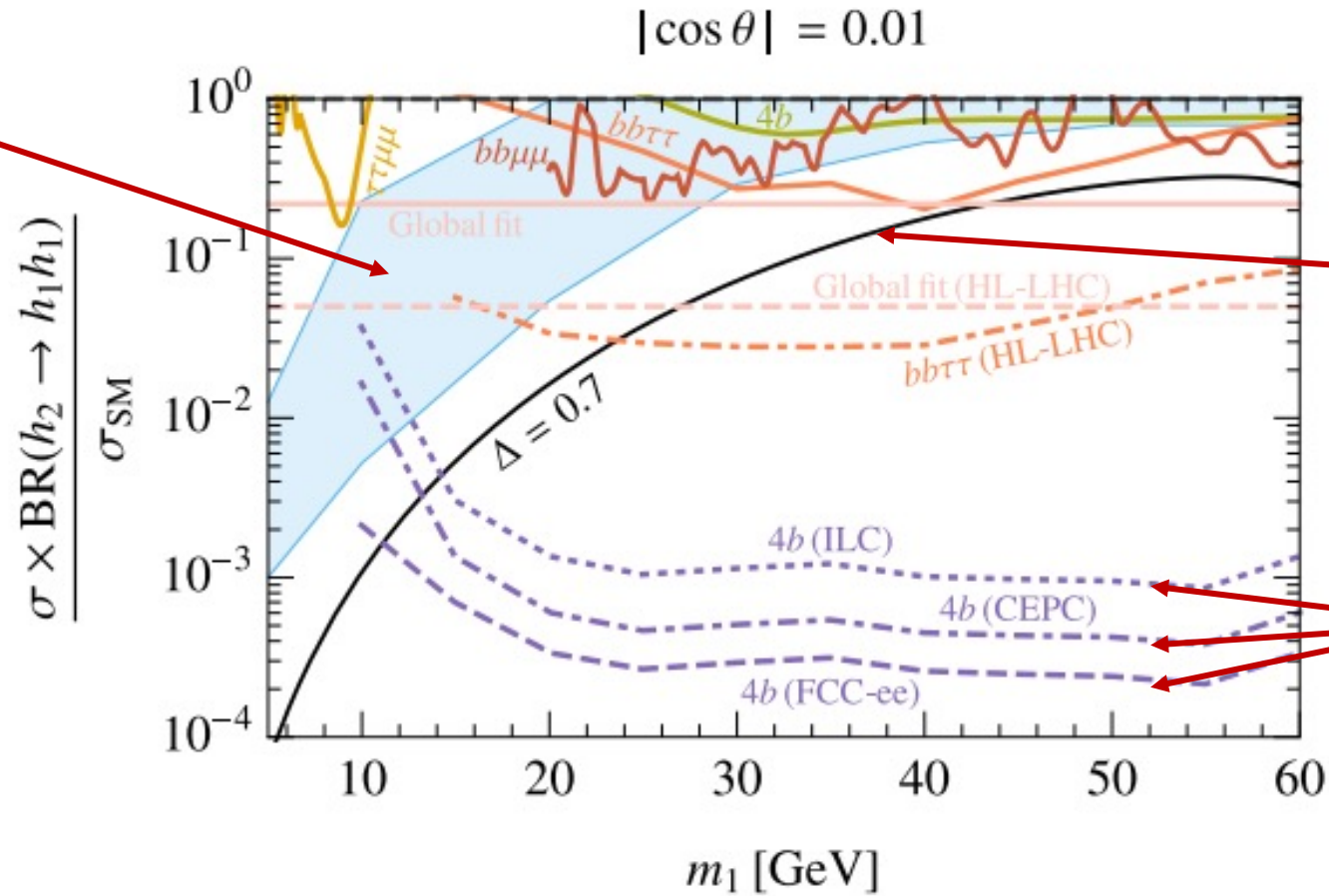
Extrema can evolve differently as T evolves
→ Rich possibilities for symmetry breaking

Theoretical Prospects



$$h_2 \rightarrow h_1 h_1 \rightarrow 4b$$

EWPT viable:
numerical



EWPT viable:
semi analytic

Future e^+e^-

[J. Kozaczuk, M. J. Ramsey-Musolf, and J. Shelton *Phys. Rev. D* **101**, 115035 \(2020\).](#)

[Z. Liu *et al.*, *Chinese Phys. C* **41**, 063102 \(2017\).](#)

Sample Production



- **Signal:** The samples are generated at 240 GeV. 50000 events per mass point from 5 to 60 GeV for electron and muon channel separately
- **Generator:** Madgraph5 and Pythia8
- **Simulation and reconstruction:** cepcsoft 0.1.1 , CEPC_v4

m_1 [GeV]	a_2	b_3	b_4	D_width	BR
5	0.00379269019	0.00087284094	3.16227766017e-05	7.3774e-05	0.01780479
	0.00033598183	0.00693322201	8.91250938133e-07	1.0348e-06	0.00025421
10	0.02511886432	0.01954047457	0.00125892541179	0.0030277	0.42627589
	0.00199526231	0.04908345294	1.58489319246e-05	2.1351e-05	0.00521904
15	0.05011872336	0.00389883725	0.00446683592151	0.011795	0.73632455
	0.00375837404	0.19540474574	7.94328234724e-05	5.9206e-05	0.01422012
20	0.00630957344	0.49083452948	0.00025118864315	0.0001866	0.04347394
25	0.01	0.97934363956	0.00063095734448	0.00044524	0.09859974
30	0.01678804018	1.55215506742	0.00125892541179	0.0011898	0.22613126
35	0.02511886432	2.46	0.00251188643151	0.0025006	0.38033656
40	0.02660725059	3.89883725345	0.00398107170553	0.0025799	0.38771480
45	0.04216965034	4.90834529482	0.00630957344480	0.0058611	0.58957125
50	0.04216965034	7.77920304401	0.01	0.0050107	0.55126677
55	0.06309573445	9.79343639562	0.01584893192461	0.0089054	0.68549957
60	0.05956621435	15.5215506742	0.02511886431509	0.0045989	0.53001523

Table. Parameters and related BRs that satisfy a strong 1-st order electroweak phase transition. The orange shading represent parameter when BR is at its upper bound, and blue shading represent the lower bound.

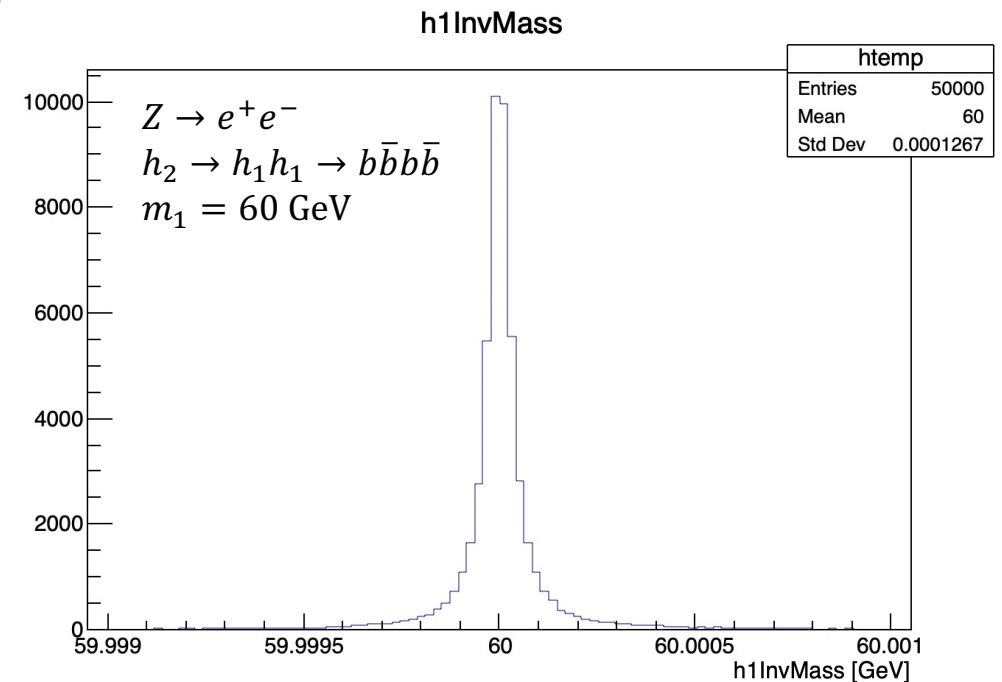


Fig. Mass distribution of h_1 when $m_1 = 60\text{GeV}$

Sample Production



- Background : 2-Fermion, 4-Fermion, eeH, mumuH as our background. Expect luminosity : 5.6 ab^{-1} .

Process	$\int L$	Final states	X-sections (fb)	Comments
Higgs signal	5 ab^{-1}	ffH	203.66	all signals
	5 ab^{-1}	e^+e^-H	7.04	including ZZ fusion
	5 ab^{-1}	$\mu^+\mu^-H$	6.77	
	5 ab^{-1}	$\tau^+\tau^-H$	6.75	
	5 ab^{-1}	$\nu\bar{\nu}H$	46.29	all neutrinos (ZH+WW fusion)
	5 ab^{-1}	$q\bar{q}H$	136.81	all quark pairs ($Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$)

2 fermion backgrounds

Process	$\int L$	Final states	X-sections (fb)	Comments
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$	5 ab^{-1}	e^+e^-	24770.90	

<http://cepcsoft.ihep.ac.cn/guides/Generation/docs/ExistingSamples/#240-gev>

lxslc7 : /cefs/data/DstData/CEPC240/CEPC_v4_update

Sample Production



- Higgs decay mode

decay mode	branching ratio	relative uncertainty
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	57.7%	+3.2%, -3.3%
$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	2.91%	+12%, -12%
$H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	6.32%	+5.7%, -5.7%
$H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	2.19×10^{-4}	+6.0%, -5.9%
$H \rightarrow WW^*$	21.5%	+4.3%, -4.2%
$H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	2.64%	+4.3%, -4.2%
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	2.28×10^{-3}	+5.0%, -4.9%
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	1.53×10^{-3}	+9.0%, -8.8%
$H \rightarrow gg$	8.57%	+10%, -10%
Γ_H	4.07 MeV	+4.0%, -4.0%

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1674-1137/43/4/043002/pdf>

Selections and Cutflow



Origin : Original Events from FSClasser

ll_costheta : Polar angle of the dilepton system

ll_cosphi : Separation angle between two Z-leptons

npfo4j : Number of particles in the 4 jets each with energy larger than 0.4 GeV

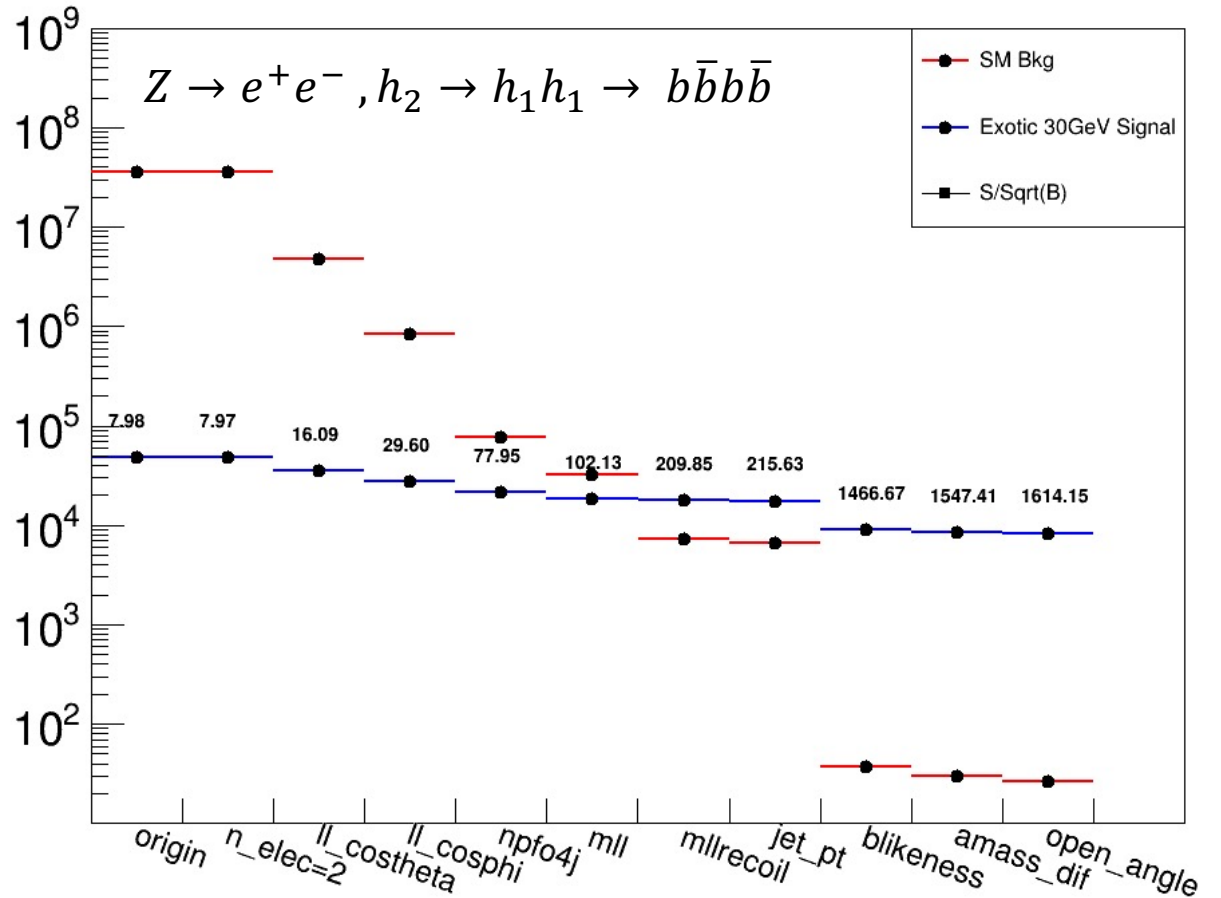
blikeness :
$$\frac{L_{b1} \times L_{b2} \times L_{b3} \times L_{b4}}{L_{b1} \times L_{b2} \times L_{b3} \times L_{b4} + (1-L_{b1}) \times (1-L_{b2}) \times (1-L_{b3}) \times (1-L_{b4})}$$

amass_dif : Mass difference between the two reconstructed h_1 singlet.

Open_angle : Opening angle between the two jets from each singlet

Thanks to Yu Bai.

[Y. Bai et al., Chinese Phys. C 44, 013001 \(2020\).](#)



Selections and Cutflow



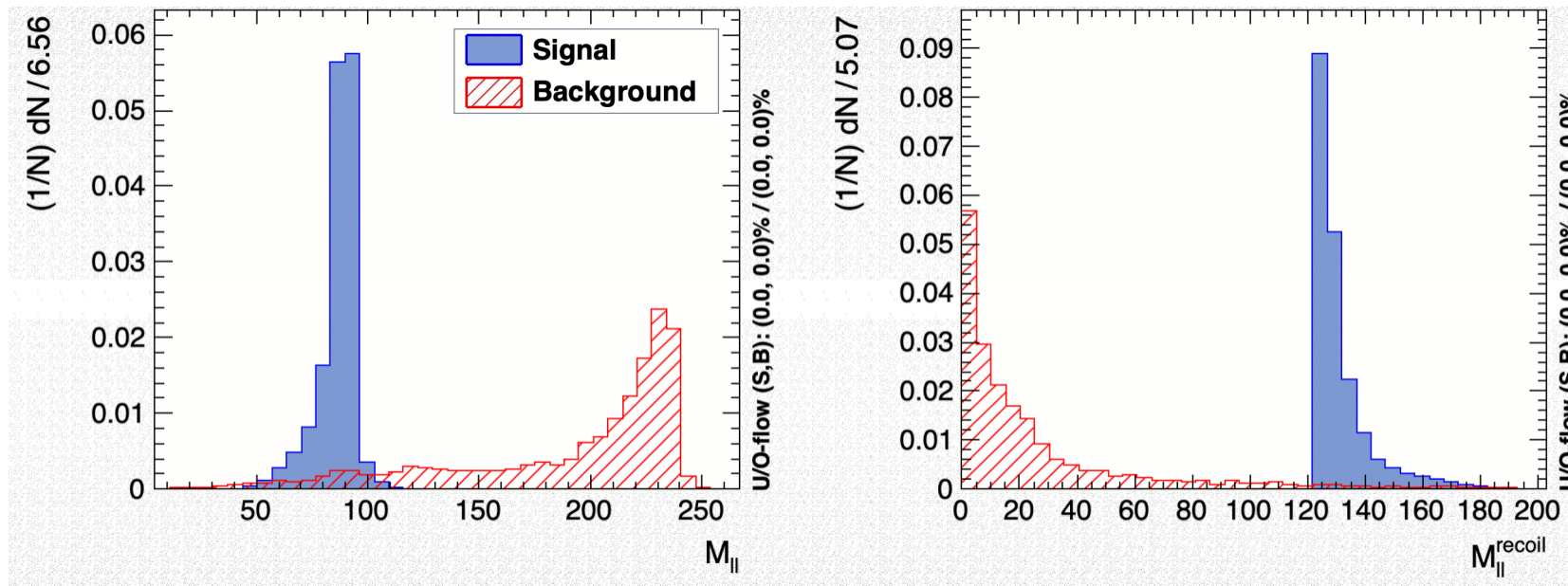
Cut Set	$ \cos\theta_{ll} $	$\cos\psi$	mll	mll_recoil
Cut Baseline	<0.71	>-0.74	77.5~104.5	120~140

Cut Set	npfo4j	ljpt	Sljpt	amass_dif	Cos(angle)	blikeness
Cut 1	>40	<80	<50	<20	<0.9	>0.9999

- Higgs to bb process is our dominant background
- Background process are strongly suppressed by the blikeness cut.

$$Z \rightarrow e^+e^-, h_2 \rightarrow h_1h_1 \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$$

- M_{ll} and M_{ll}^{recoil} distribution before the cut



Selections and Cutflow

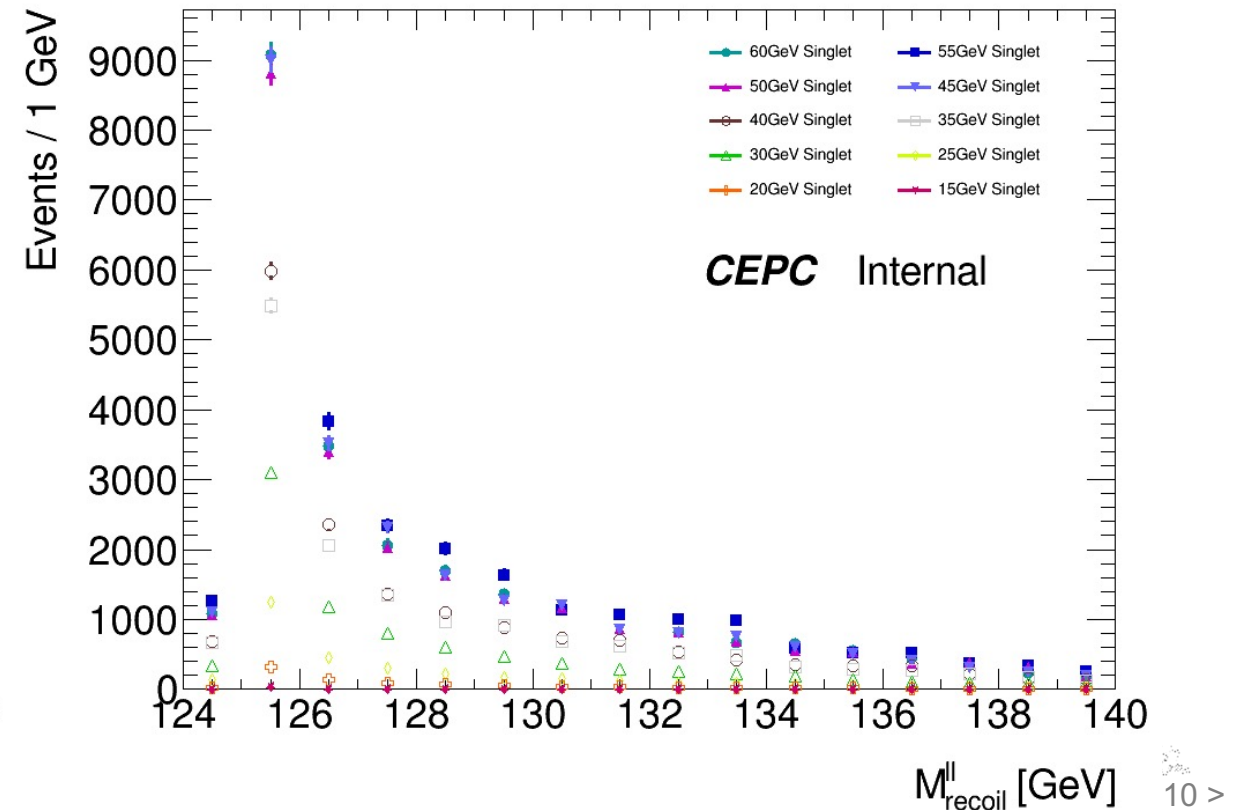
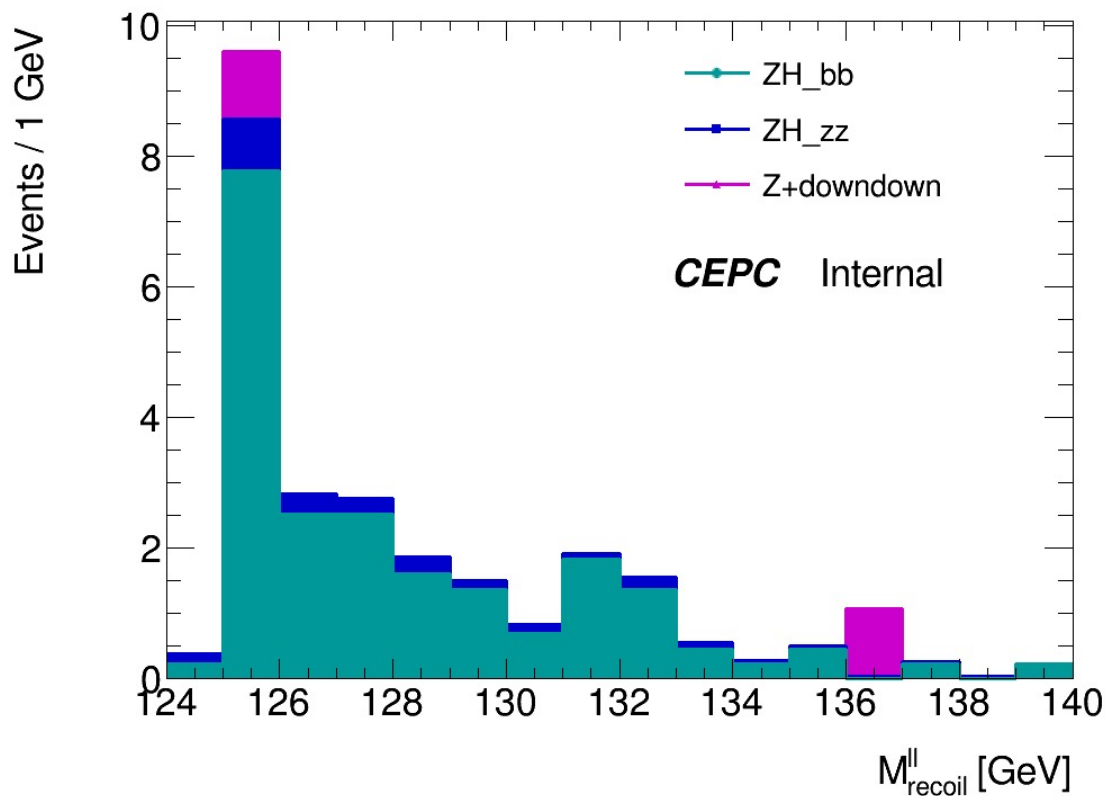


Cut Set	$ \text{Cos}\theta_{ll} $	$\text{Cos}\psi$	mll	mll_recoil
Cut Baseline	<0.71	>-0.74	77.5~104.5	120~140

Cut Set	npfo4j	ljpt	Sljpt	amass_dif	Cos(angle)	blikeness
Cut 1	>40	<80	<50	<20	<0.9	>0.9999

- Higgs to bb process is our dominant background
- Background process are strongly suppressed by the blikeness cut.

$$Z \rightarrow e^+e^-, h_2 \rightarrow h_1h_1 \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$$



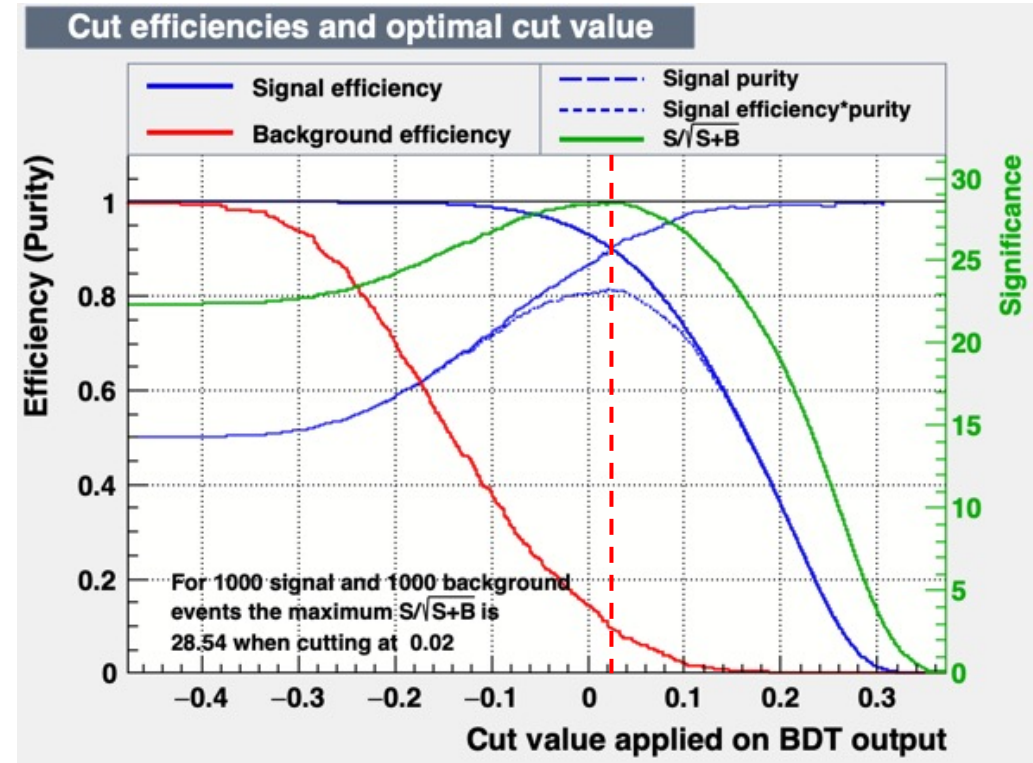
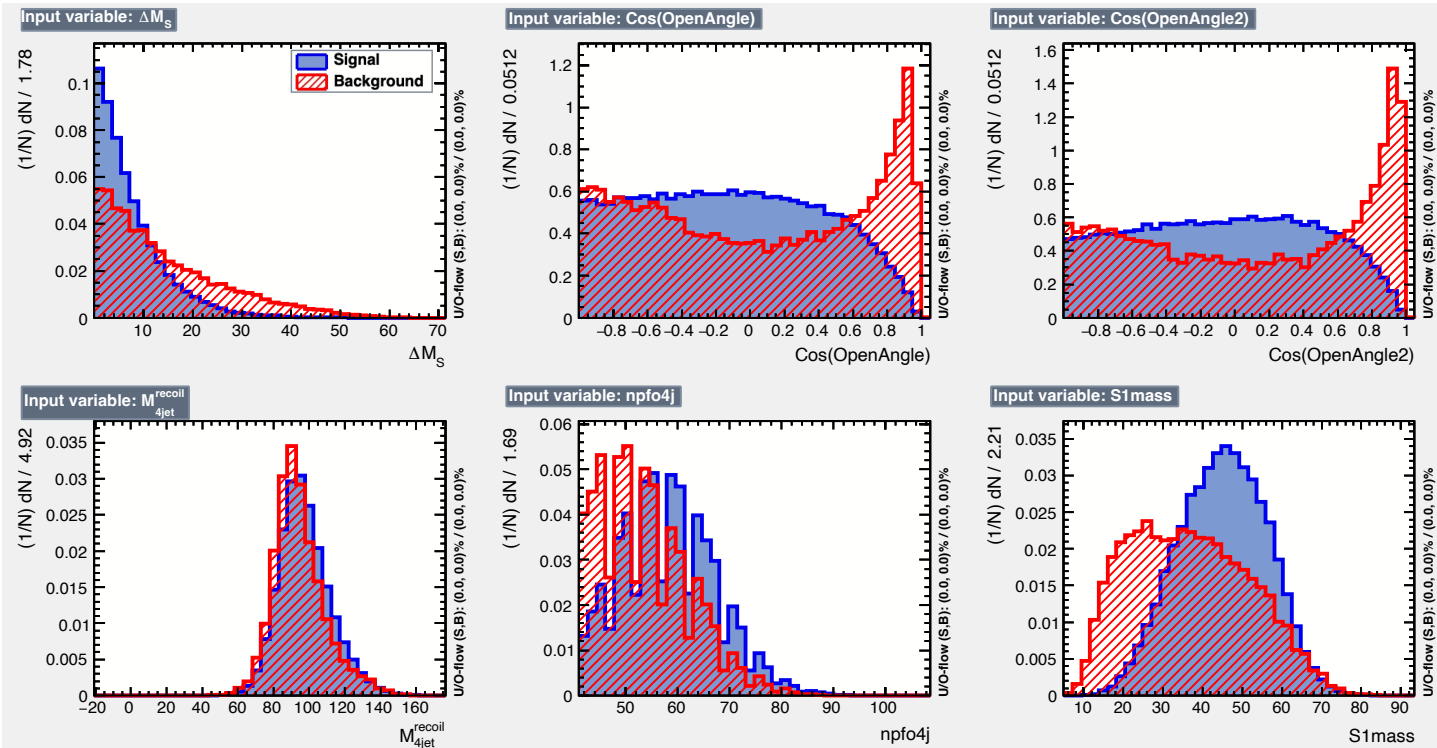
BDT Approach

- Trained the variables after some loose selections



Cut Set	npfo4j	blikeness
Cut bdt	>20	>0.01

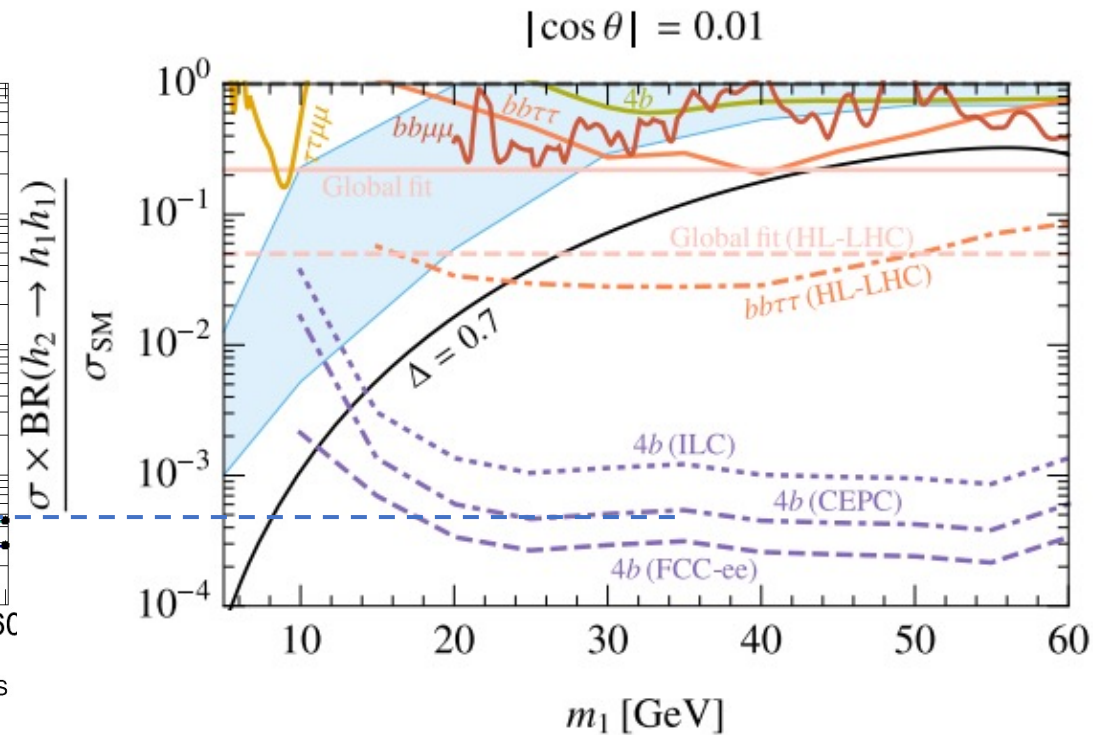
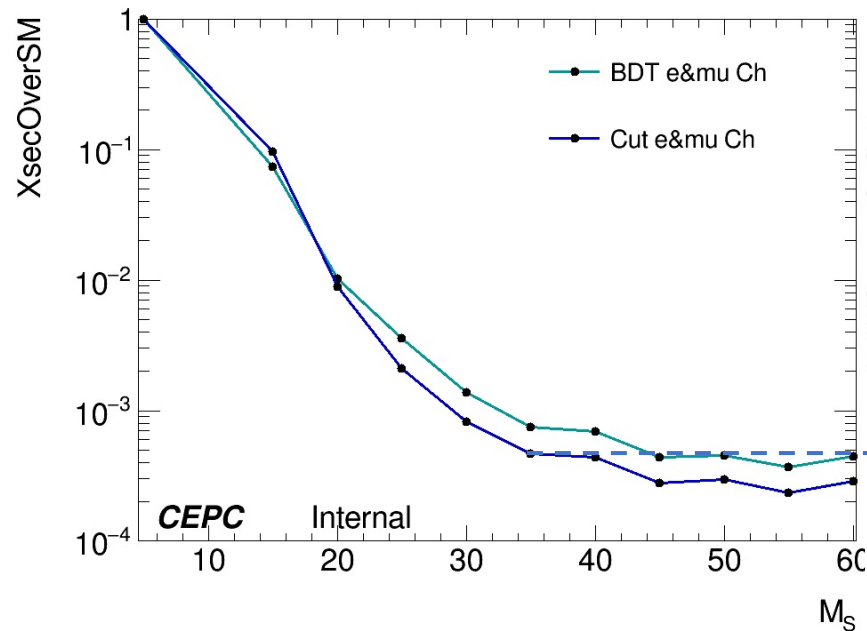
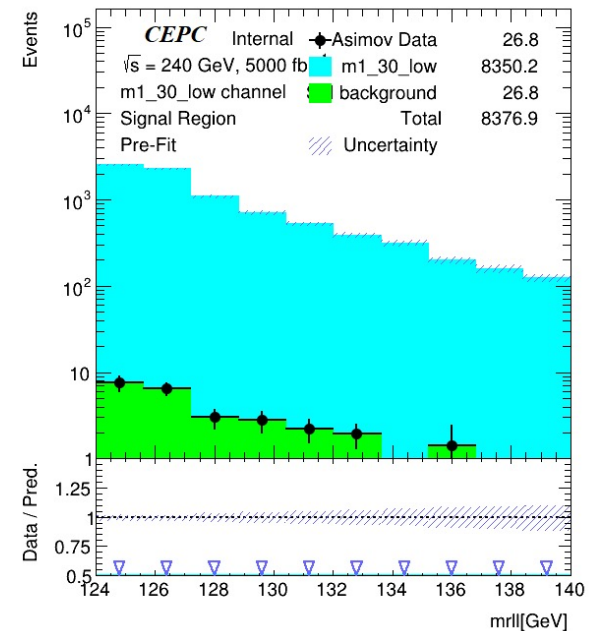
Some example of input variables (S1 refer to the h_1 singlet)



Limit Setting with TRExFitter



- **Settings :**
 - **Variable :** m_{recoil_l}
 - **Signal Sample :** Exotic decay signal at different mass point after selection
 - **Bkg Sample :** All the background event after selection
 - **Data :** Asimov data with all bkg samples
- **Sensitivity by cut based is better than BDT**



Summary



- Prepared $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-/\mu^+\mu^-$, $h_2 \rightarrow h_1h_1 \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ signal samples (5×10^4 events for each channel and mass point) .
- Reconstructed signal samples. (Background samples are from /cefs/data)
- Cut set preliminary determined and optimized.
- MVA approach.
- Preliminary limit setting by TReXfitter.

Future Plans

- Optimization of cuts targeting electron and muon channel.

Thanks!



上海交通大學
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

李政道研究所
Tsung-Dao Lee Institute

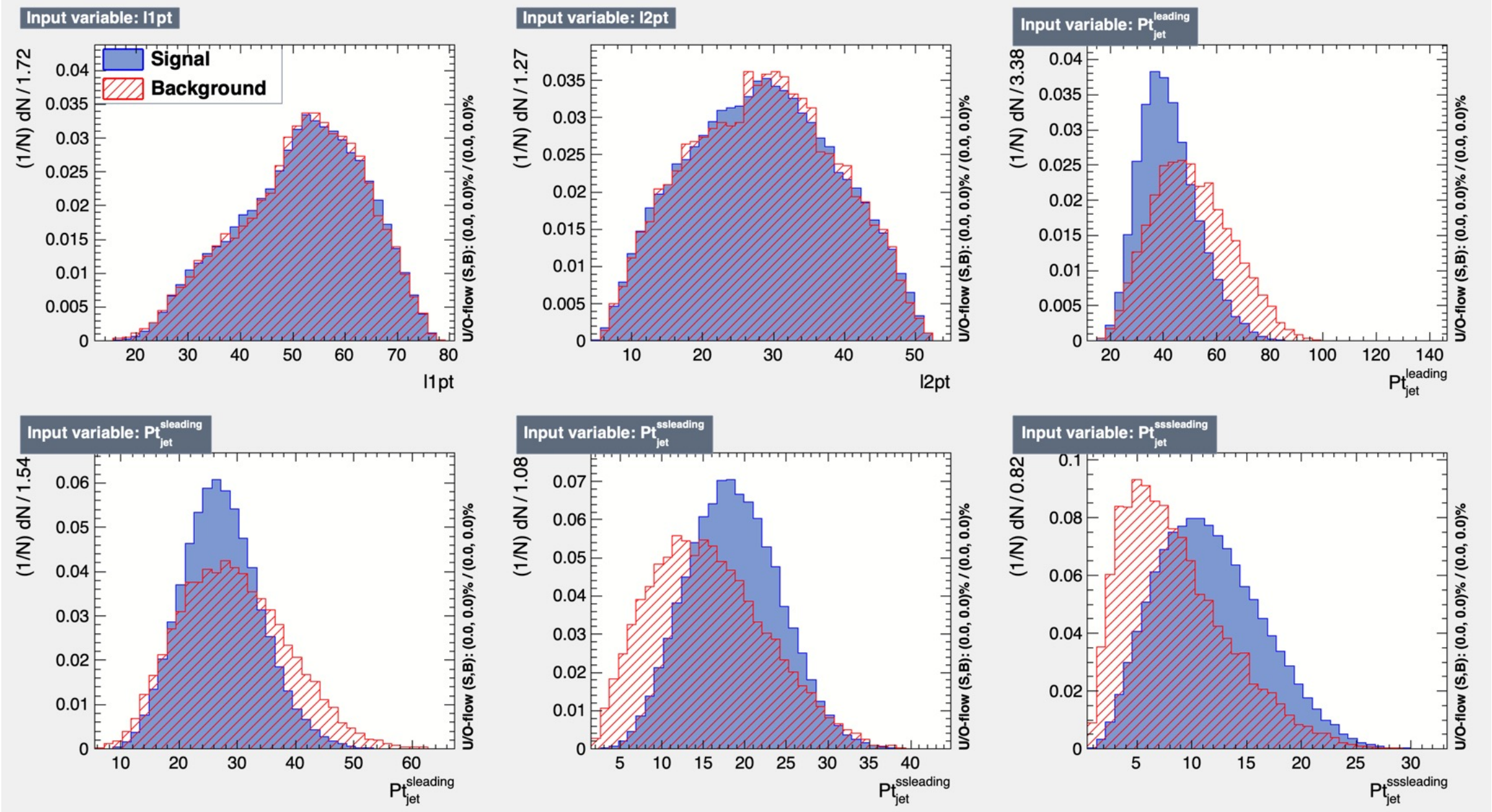
Backup

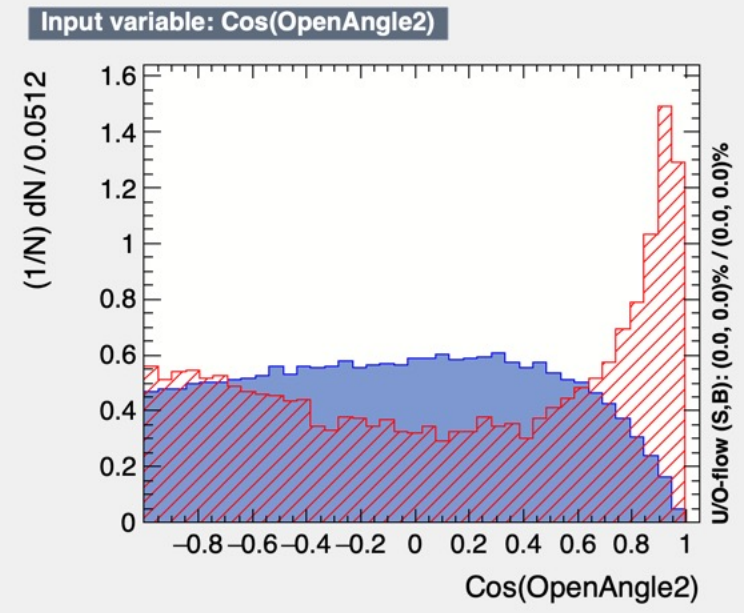
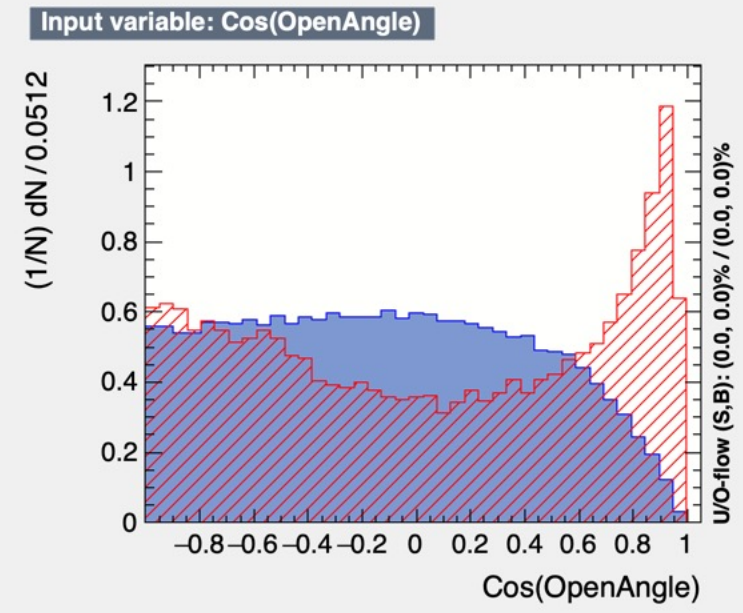
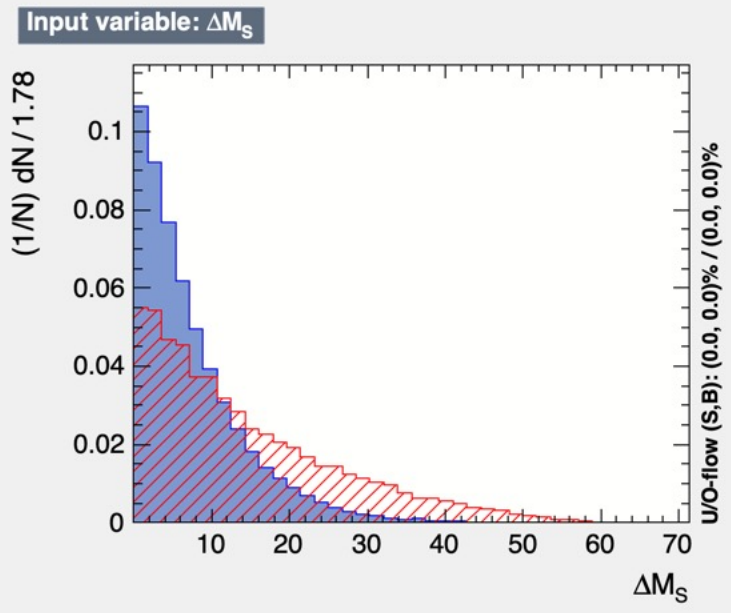
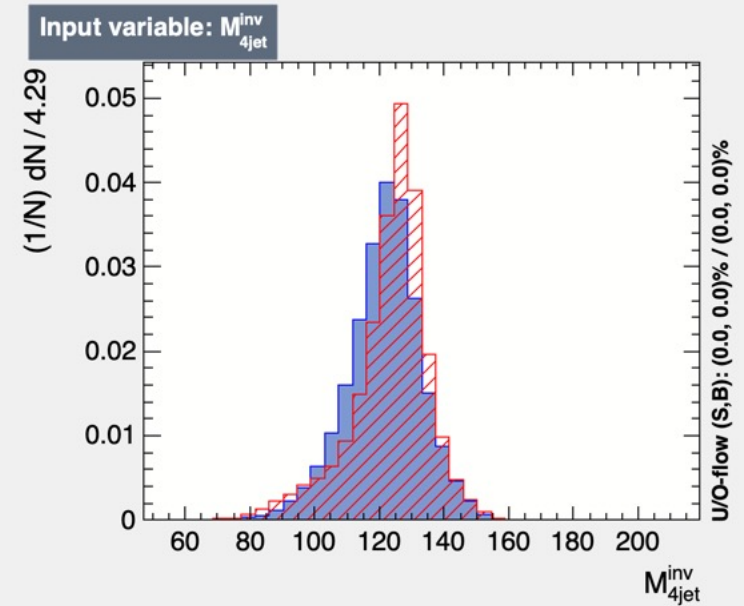
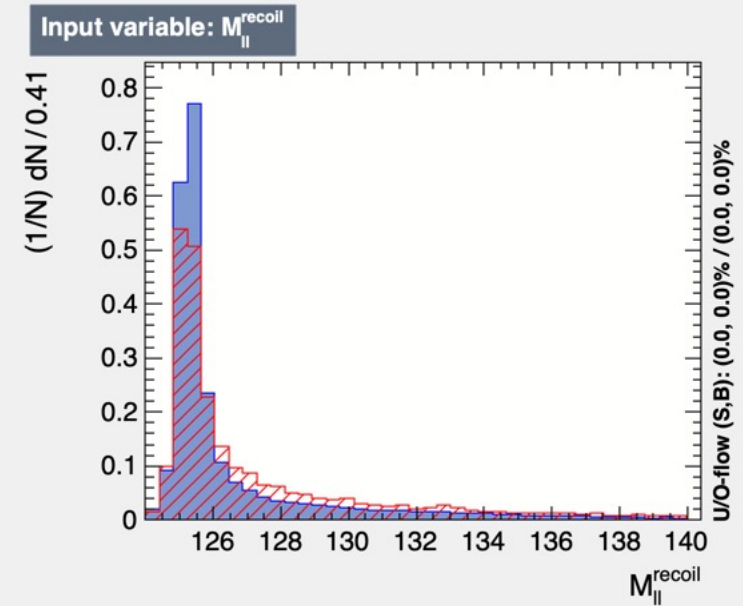
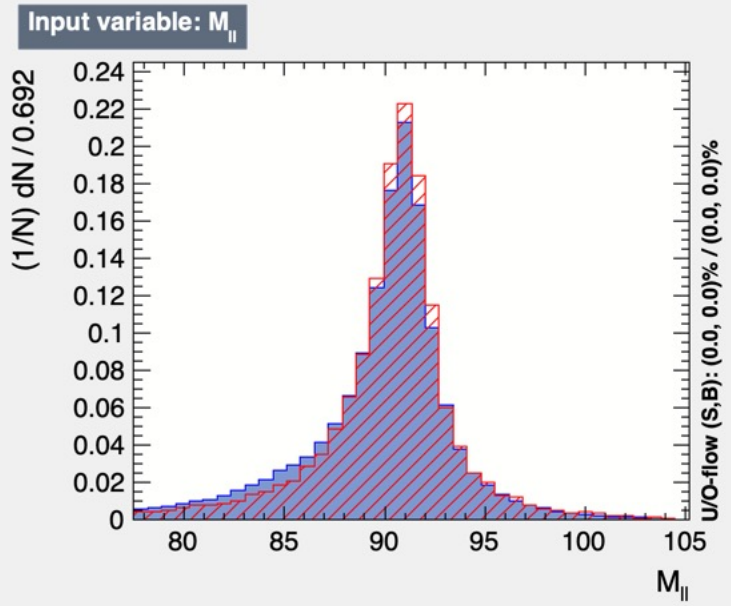


上海交通大學
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

李政道研究所
Tsung-Dao Lee Institute

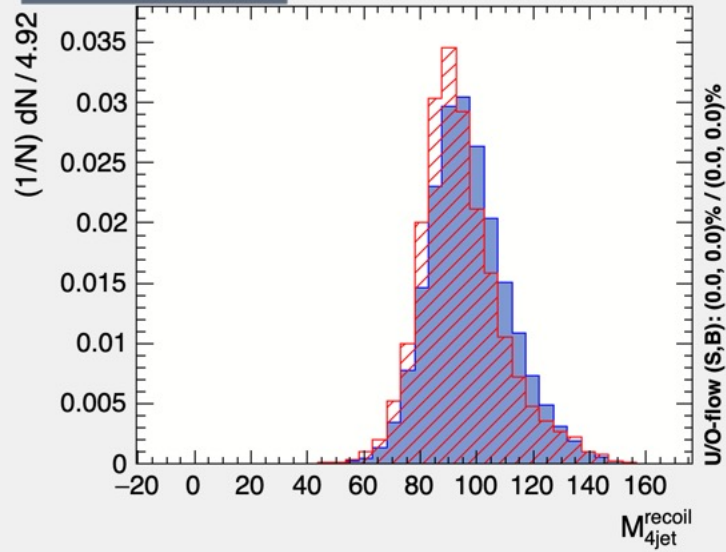
- Analysis code git repo : <https://gitlab.com/ykrsama/fsclasser.git>



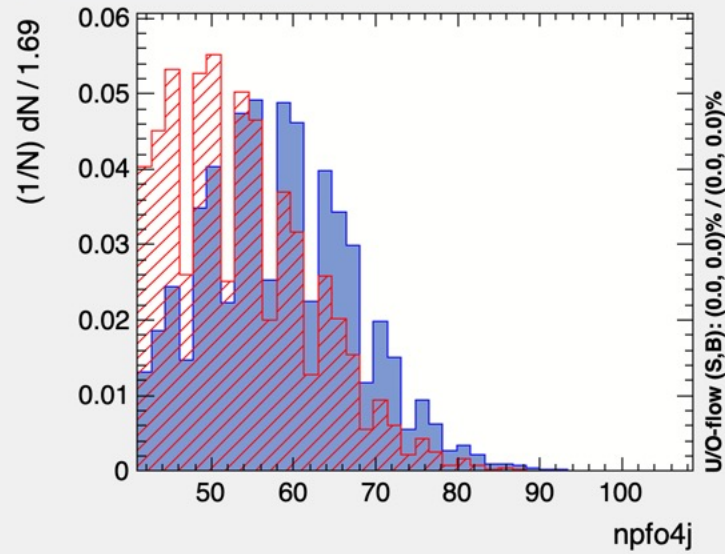




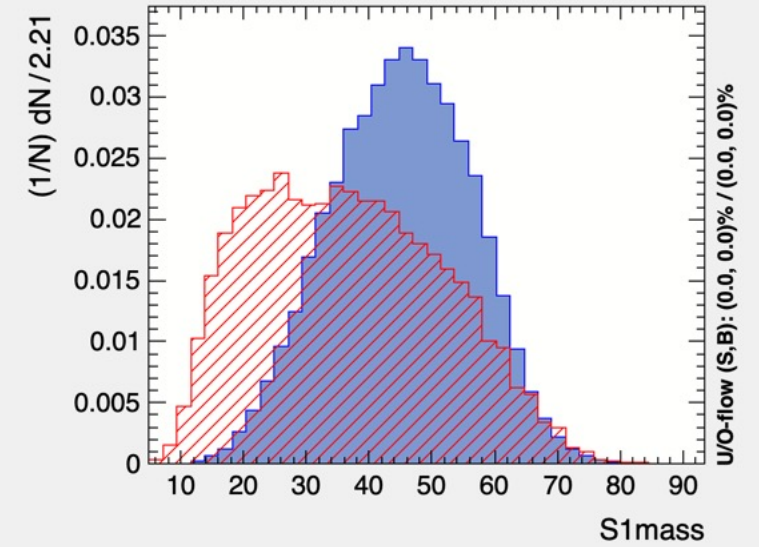
Input variable: M_{4jet}^{recoil}



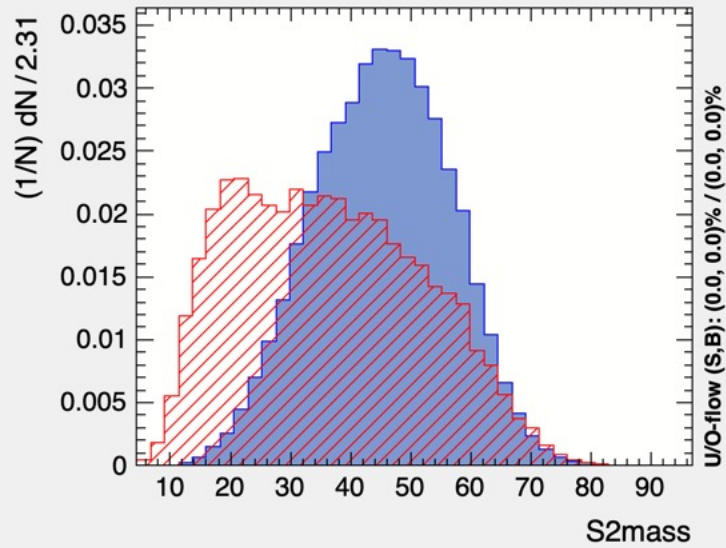
Input variable: npfo4j



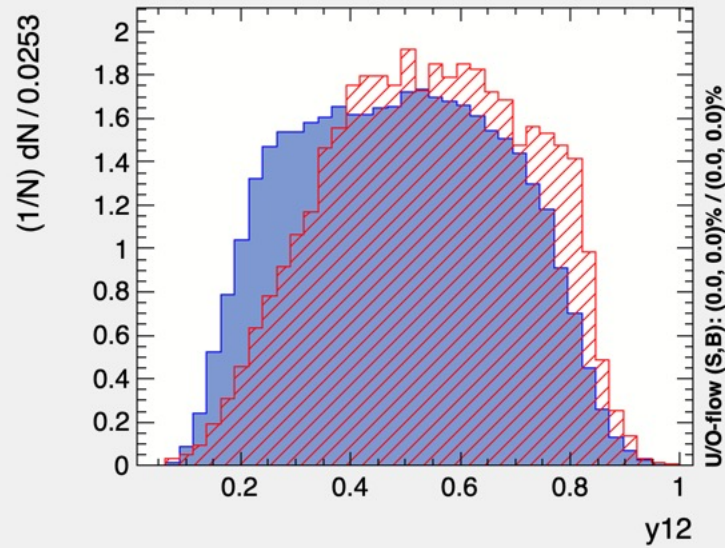
Input variable: S1mass



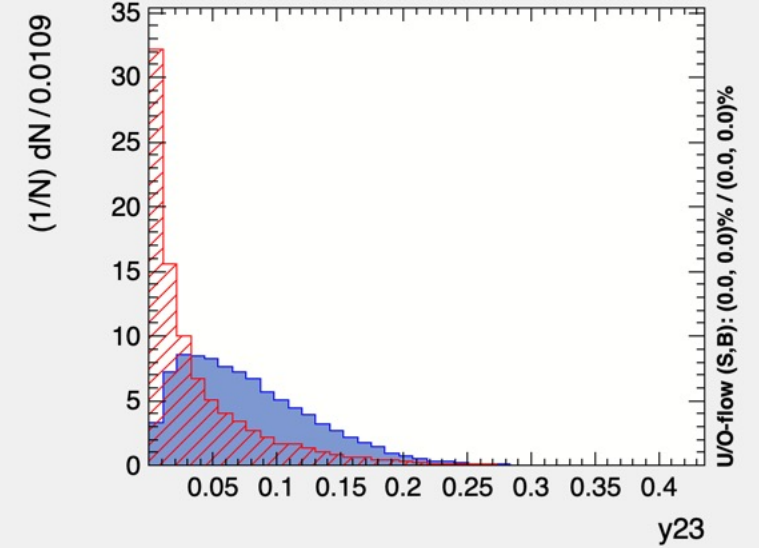
Input variable: S2mass



Input variable: y12

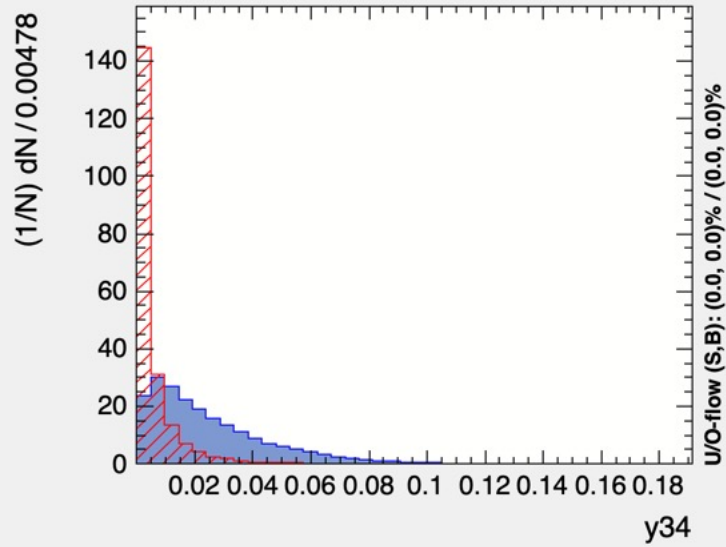


Input variable: y23

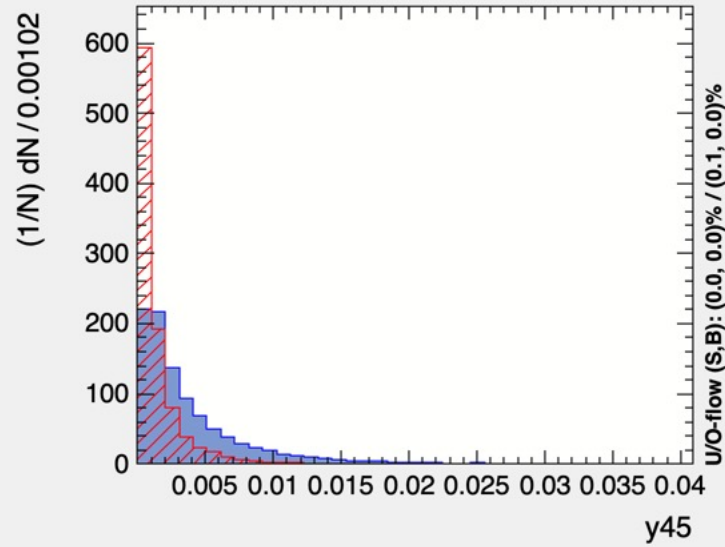




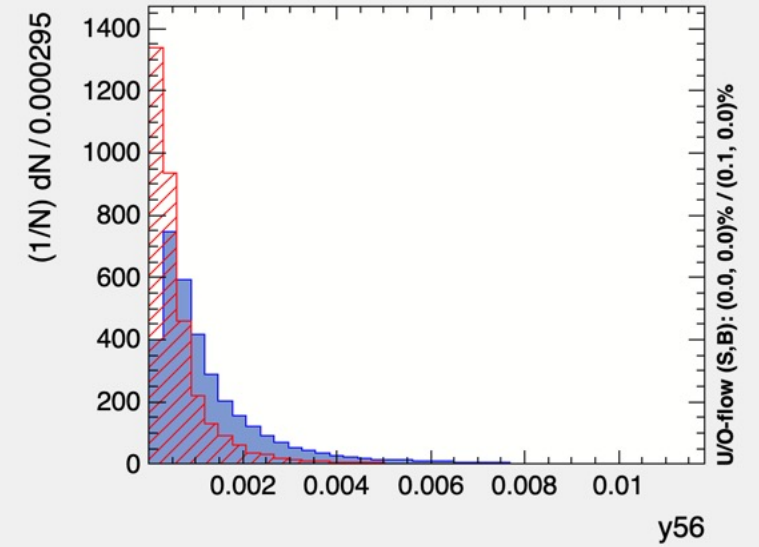
Input variable: y34



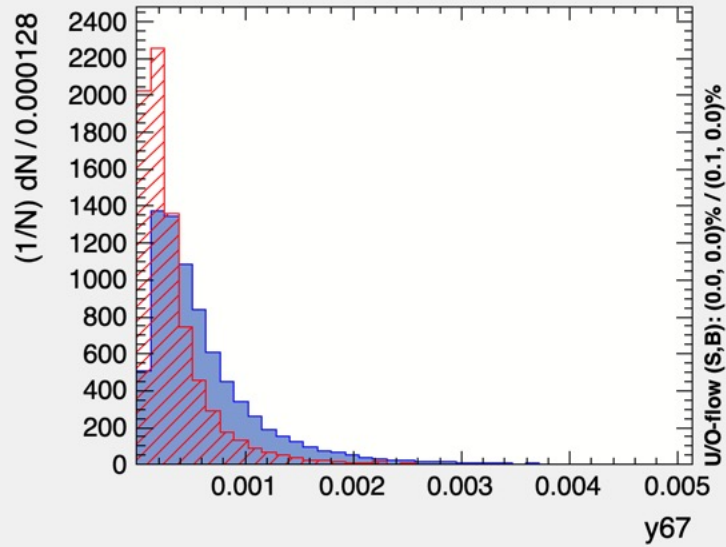
Input variable: y45



Input variable: y56



Input variable: y67



Input variable: blikeness

