Search for $H \to ss \to 4b$ exotic decays of SM Higgs with CEPC

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CEPC Workshop

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Outline

- Physics Motivation
- Theoretical Prospects
- Sample Production
- Cut Based Approach
- BDT Approach
- Systematic Uncertainty
- Limit Setting with TRExFitter
- Summary and future plans

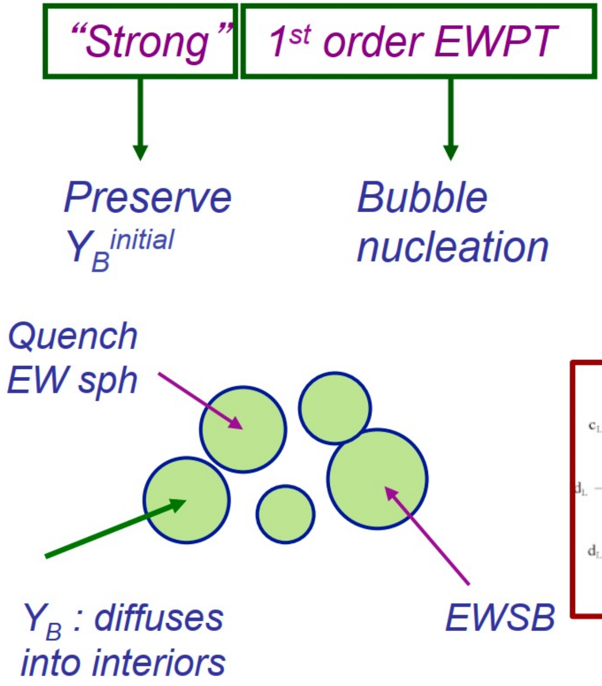
Physics Motivation

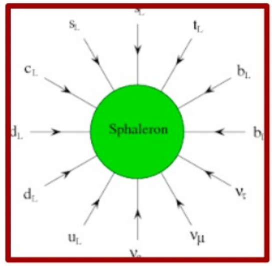
J. Kozaczuk, M. J. Ramsey-Musolf, and J. Shelton *Phys. Rev. D* **101**, 115035 (2020).

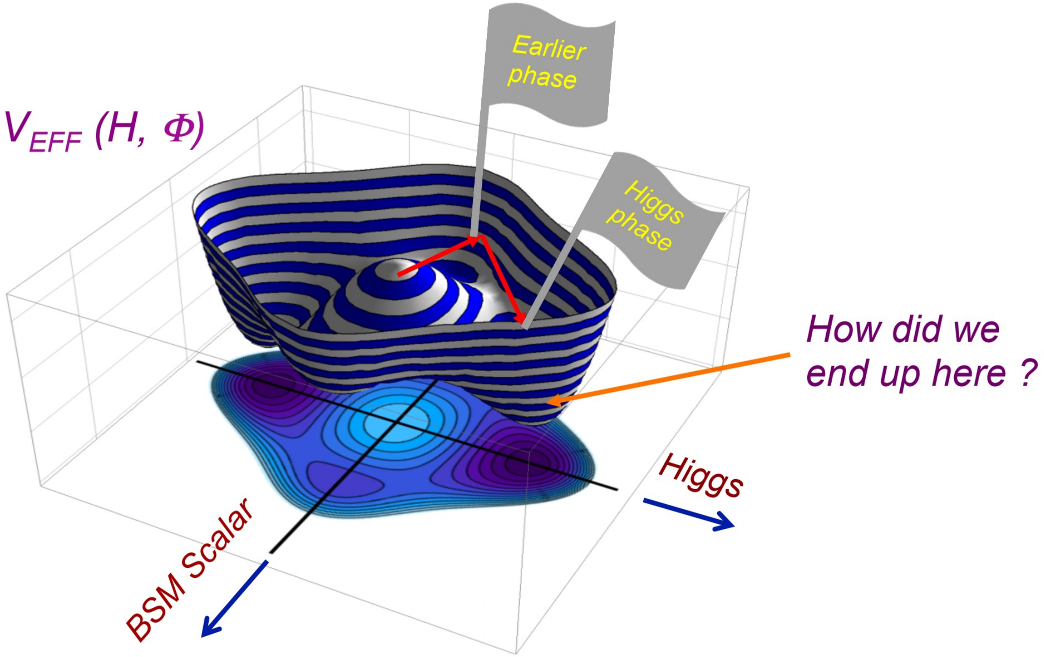
- We are interested in the strong first-order electroweak phase transition in the "SM Higgs + Light Real Singlet Scalar" model:

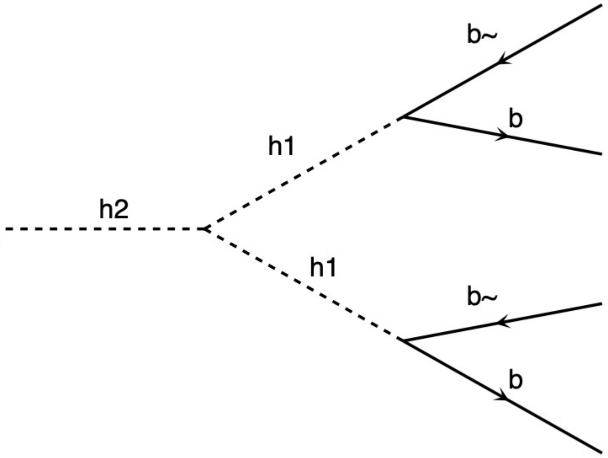
$$V = -\mu^2|H|^2 + \lambda|H|^4 + \frac{1}{2}a_1|H|^2S + \frac{1}{2}a_2|H|^2S^2 + b_1S + \frac{1}{2}b_2S^2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3S^3 + \frac{1}{4}b_4S^4$$

- 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)







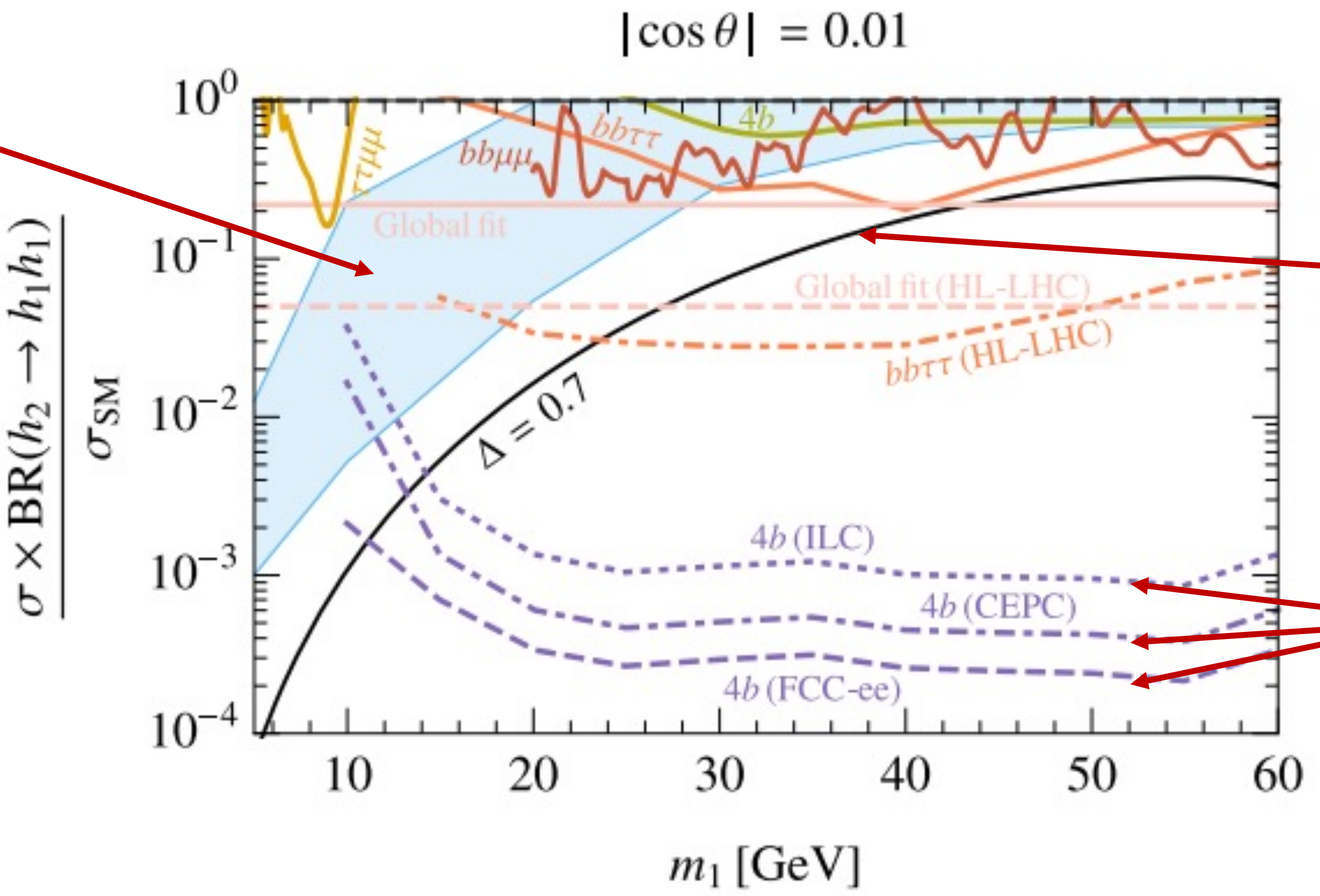


Extrema can evolve differently as T evolves
→ Rich possibilities for symmetry breaking

Theoretical Prospects

$H \to ss \to 4b$

EWPT viable: numerical



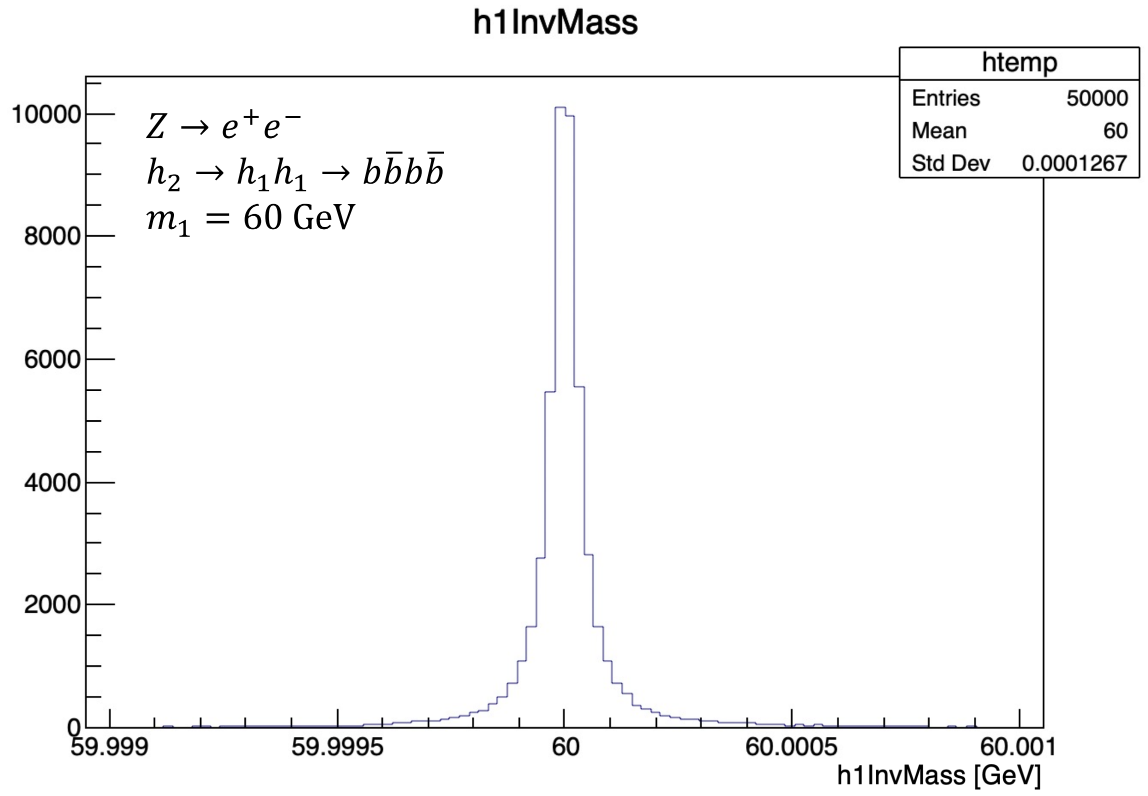
EWPT viable: semi analytic

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



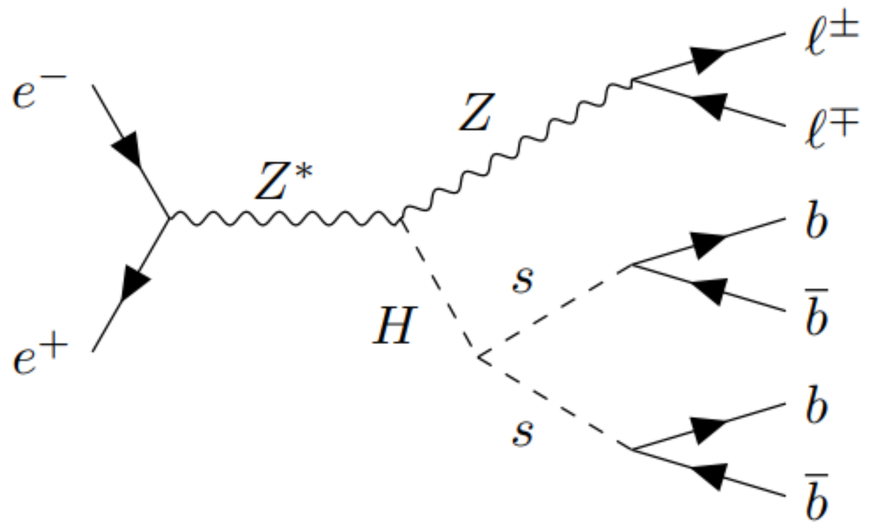


Fig. Mass distribution of h_1 when $m_1 = 60\text{GeV}$

Sample Production

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- Background : 2-Fermion, 4-Fermion, eeH, mumuH as our background. Expect luminosity : $5\ \mathrm{ab}^{-1}$.

Process	$\int L$	Final states	X-sections (fb)	Comments
	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→ $q\bar{q}$)

2 fermion backgounds

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

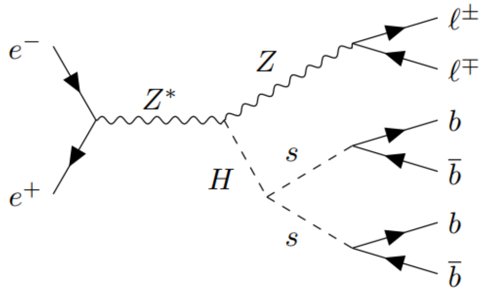
decay mode	branching ratio	relative uncertainty
$H\to b\bar{b}$	57.7%	+3.2%, −3.3%
$H\to c\bar{c}$	2.91%	+12%, −12%
$H\to \tau^+\tau^-$	6.32%	+5.7%, −5.7%
$H\to \mu^+\mu^-$	2.19×10^{-4}	+6.0%, −5.9%
$H\to WW^*$	21.5%	+4.3%, −4.2%
$H\to ZZ^*$	2.64%	+4.3%, −4.2%
$H\to \gamma\gamma$	2.28×10^{-3}	+5.0%,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

http://cepcsoft.ihep.ac.cn/guides/Generation/docs/ExistingSamples/#240-gev
https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1674-1137/43/4/043002/pdf
lxslc7 : /cefs/data/DstData/CEPC240/CEPC_v4_update

Cut Based Approach

- Same flavor opposite sign lepton pair with energy larger than 20 GeV
- Invariant lepton pair mass should be within the Z mass window [77.5,104.5] GeV
- Recoiled mass of the lepton pair system should be within [124,140] GeV
- 4 jets are required to be reconstructed. Reconstructed S particle is decided by pairing them 2 by 2 and find the set with smallest mass difference.
- Number of energetic particles(energy > 0.4 GeV) in the 4jets should be larger than 40
- B-inefficiency : GBDT-based b-jet tagging algorithm. $L_{b1}, L_{b2}, L_{b3}, L_{b4}$ should satisfy

$$\mathbf{Log10}\left(\frac{L_{b1}\times L_{b2}\times L_{b3}\times L_{b4}}{L_{b1}\times L_{b2}\times L_{b3}\times L_{b4}+(1-L_{b1})\times(1-L_{b2})\times(1-L_{b3})\times(1-L_{b4})}\right) < -4.0$$

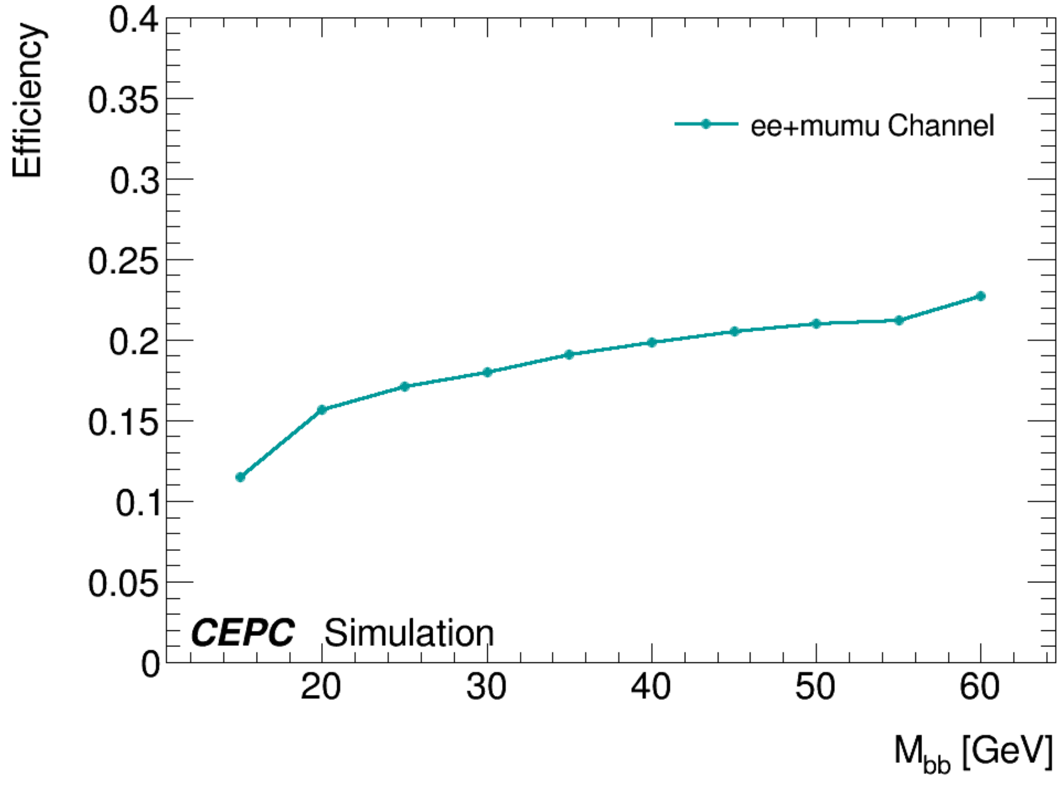


Thanks to Yu Bai.

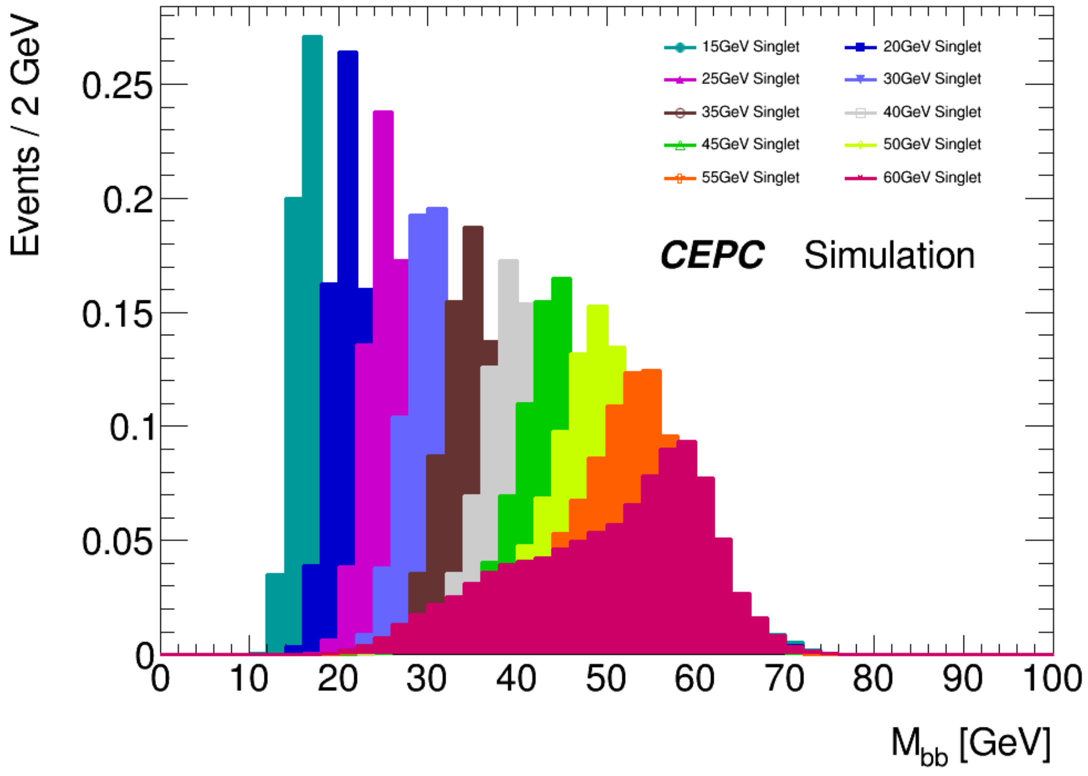
Y. Bai *et al., Chinese Phys. C* **44**, 013001 (2020).

Cut Based Approach

- **Signal Selection Efficiencies:**



- **Signal Distribution:**

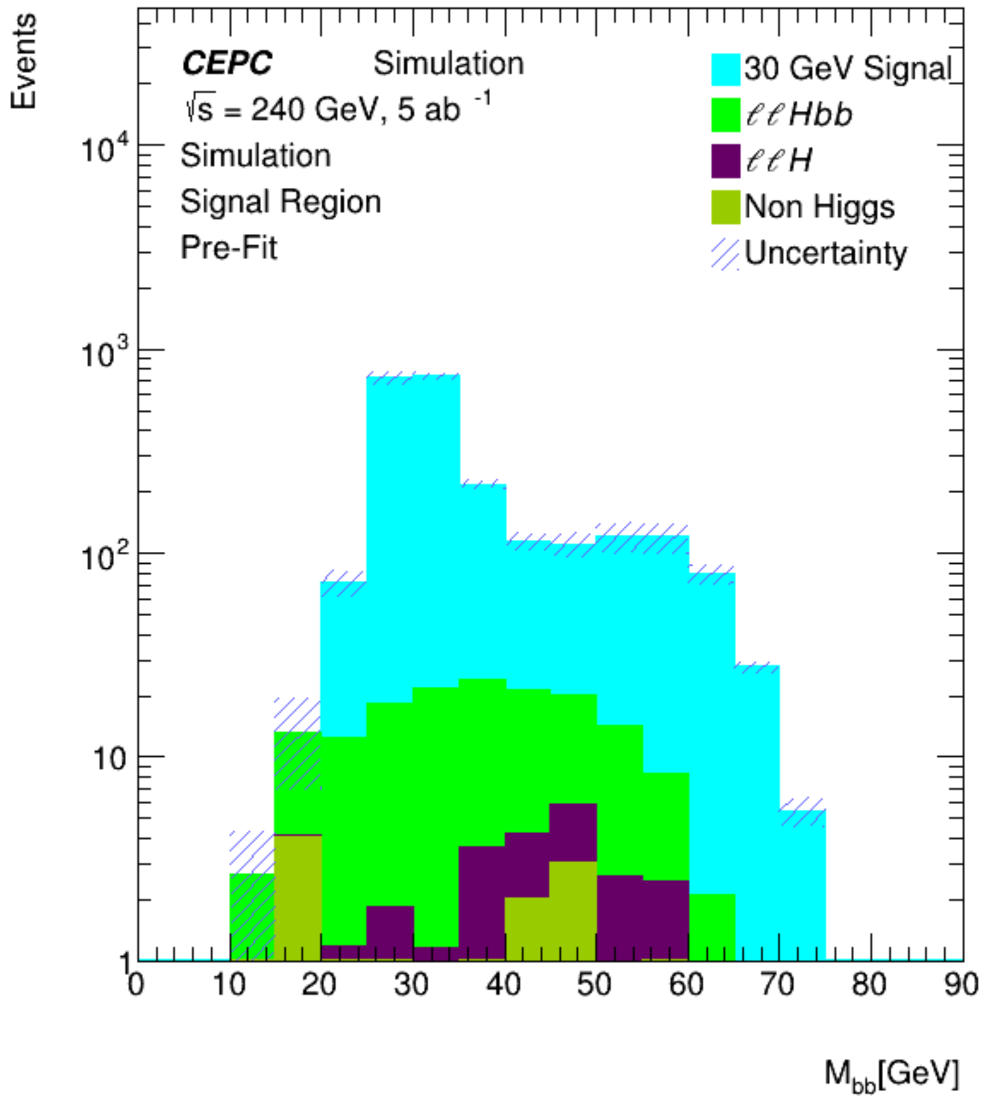


Cut Based Approach

- Signal:
    - Singlet mass at 30 GeV
- Background:
    - llH_bb (dominant)
    - Other llH process
    - Non Higgs process

Selection	Signal ($m_s = 30$ GeV)	$\ell\ell Hbb$	other $\ell\ell H$	non Higgs
Original	8865	2.92×10^4	2.41×10^4	3.79×10^7
Lepton pair selection	6042	1.83×10^4	1.20×10^4	1.32×10^6
Lepton pair mass	5537	1.65×10^4	1.07×10^4	6.17×10^5
Jet selection and pairing	4054	7947	4661	3698
B-inefficiency	2210	131	15	14

Cutflow Table



arXiv:2203.10184

BDT Approach

- Trained the variables after some loose selections :
- **Same flavor opposite sign lepton pair with energy larger than 20 GeV**
- **Invariant lepton pair mass should be within the Z mass window [77.5,104.5] GeV**
- **Recoiled mass of the lepton pair system should be within [124,140] GeV**

10 BDTs are trained with 10 different mass points from 15GeV to 60 GeV

Variables used in training

- lep_pt
- jet_energy
- jet_inv_mass
- opening_angle
- jet_recoil_mass
- S_mass
- btag_ineff
- Y12
- Y23
- Y34
- Y45
- Y56
- jetcoshel
- sscosphi

MARCH 21, 2012 BY UPAUDEL

Helicity angle calculations

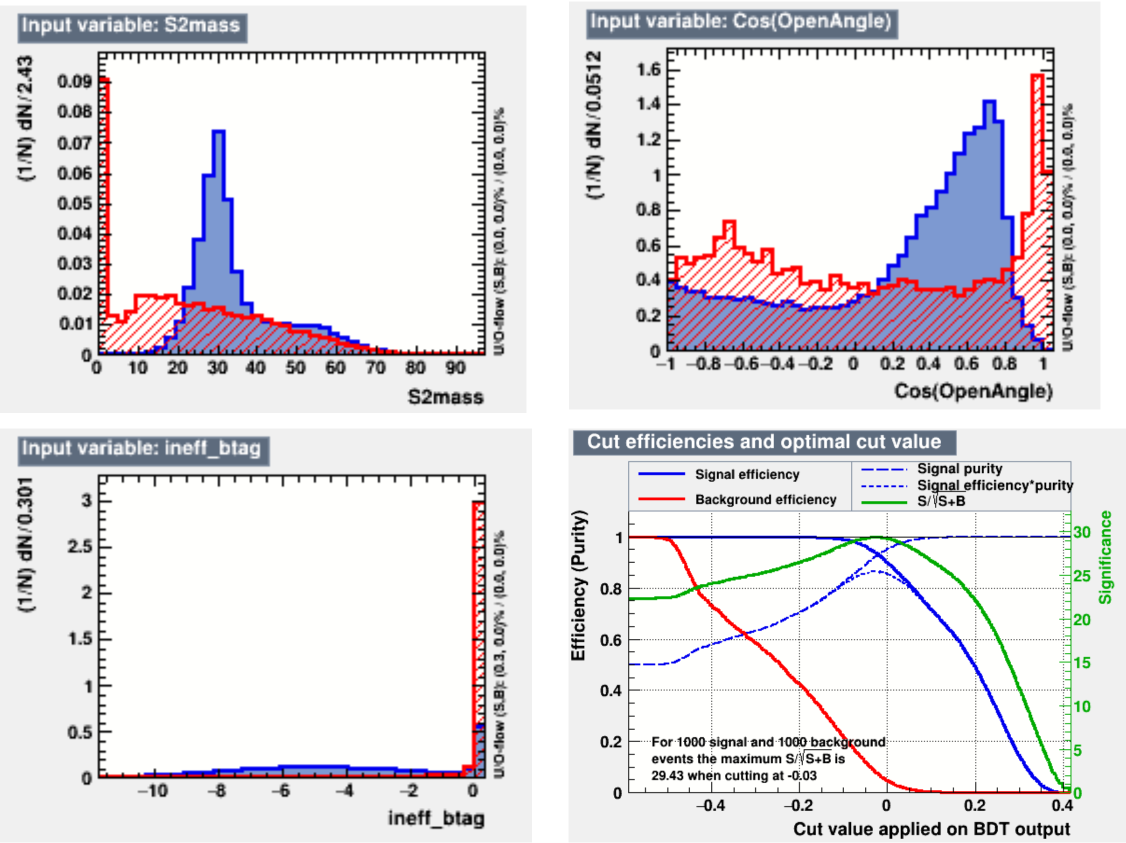
A useful quantity in many analyses is the helicity angle. In the reaction Y -> X -> a + b, the helicity angle of particle a is the angle measured in the rest frame of the decaying parent particle, X, between the direction of the decay daughter a and the direction of the grandparent particle Y.

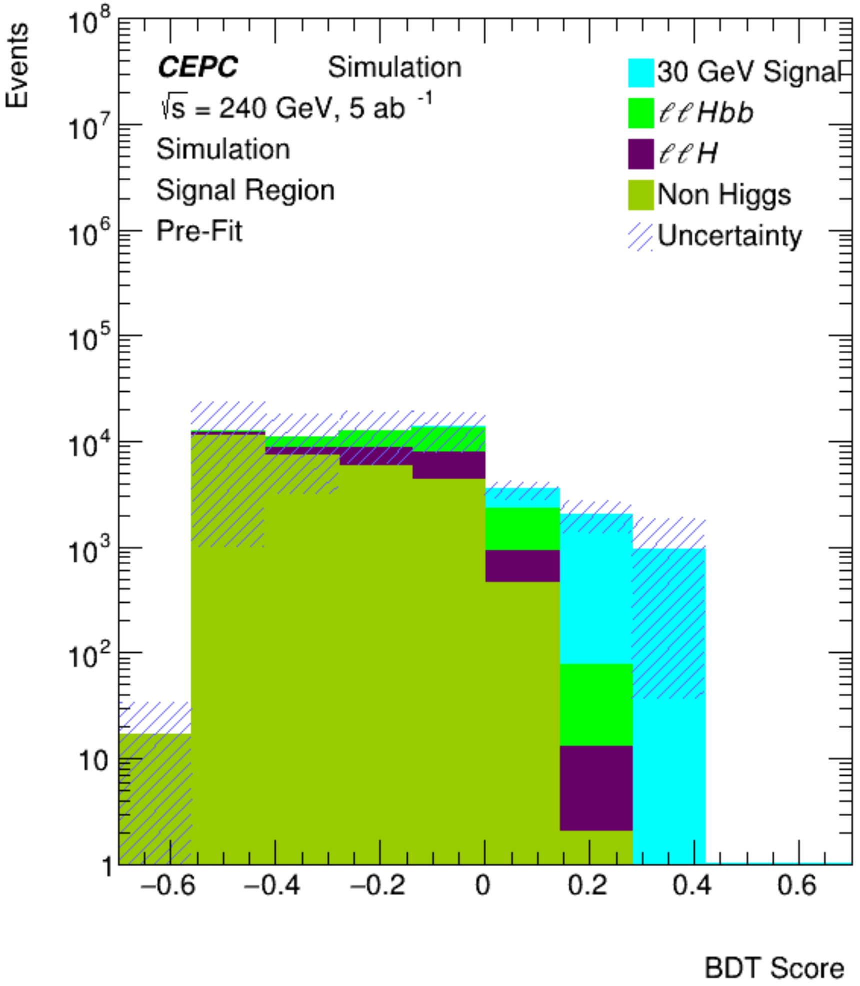
Output of BDT classifier is used as the discriminant and used in the fitting and limit setting.

arXiv:2203.10184

BDT Approach

- Example of BDT inputs with 30GeV signal





Systematic Uncertainty

- Systematic uncertainty from luminosity and lepton identification are considered to be small.
- Event yield of all kinds of backgrounds are conservatively considered by varying event yields by 5% for dominant process and 100% for other processes.
- Flavor tagging uncertainty is estimated on ZZ->qq+mumu control sample and yields 0.78% for 2jet analysis, we conservatively set this term to 1%.
- Jet energy resolution is estimated by varying energy of each jet with a Gaussian function according to the CEPC calorimeter energy resolution.

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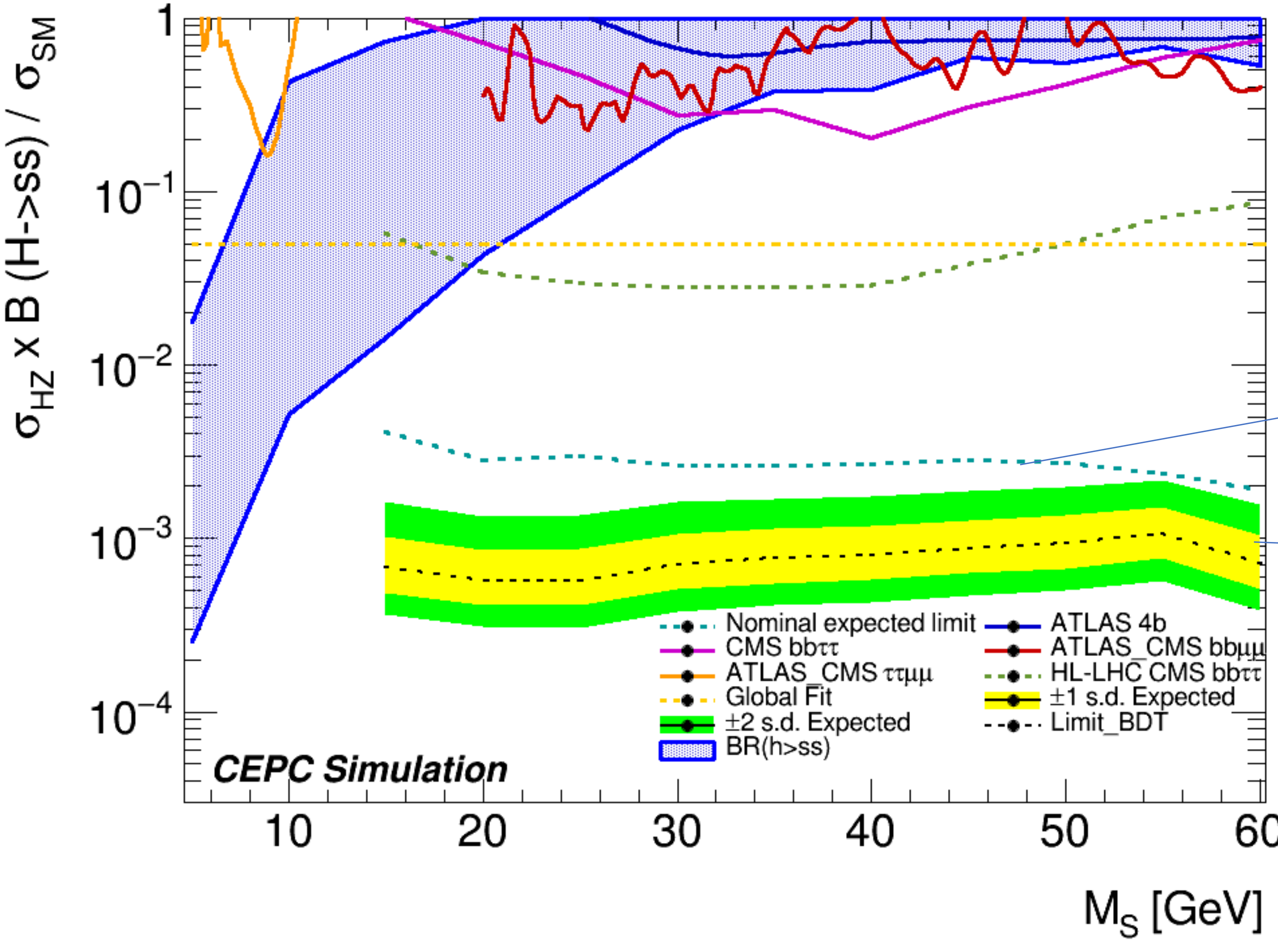
Limit Setting with TRExFitter

- Current Limits of cut-based and BDT approach.



Lepton collider does have advantages in sensitivity compared with hadronic colliders

Cut-based Limits

Limits in BDT approach

arXiv:2203.10184

Summary

- A search for exotic decays of the Higgs boson into a pair of spin-zero singlet-like particles is done with 5 ab-1 simulation data with CEPC.
- SnowMass White Paper Submitted: https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.10184
- BDT based analysis gives better sensitivity than the cut-based analysis approach.
- This realistic study yields a weaker exclusion limit compared to the theoretical projections
- The study with 4b final states could conclusively test the possibility of an SFOEWPT in the extended-SM with a light singlet of mass as low as 20 GeV.

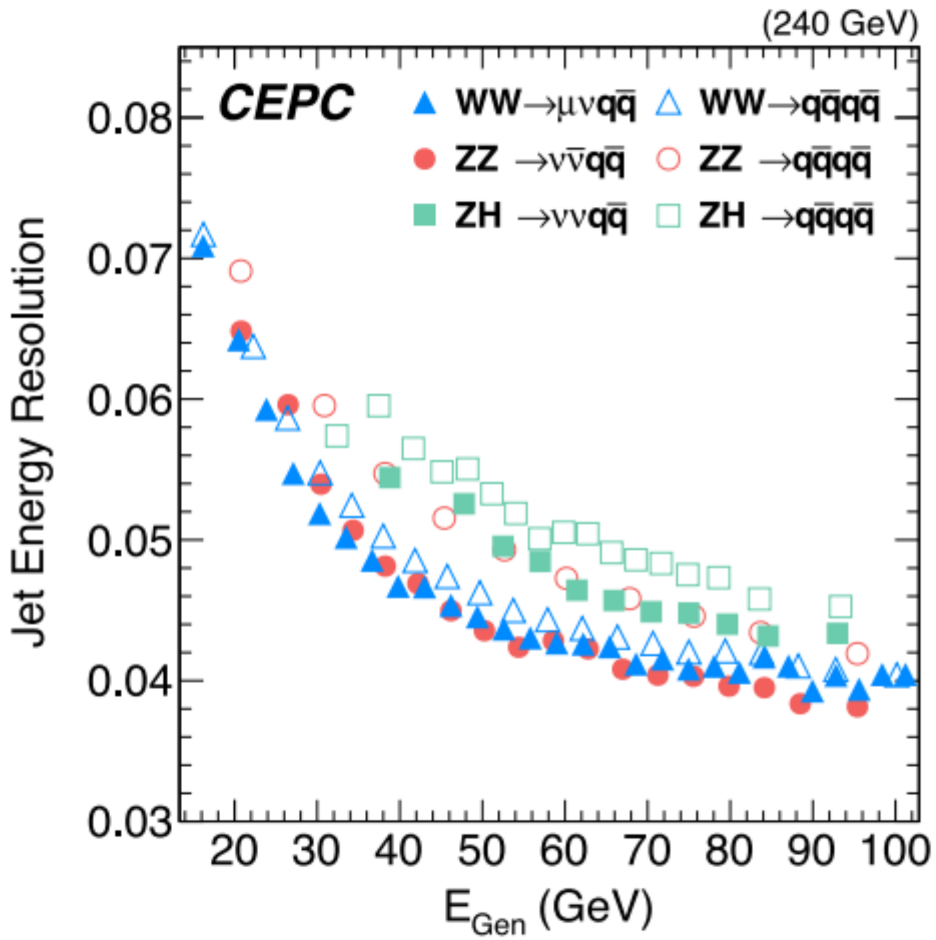
Future Plans

- Jet energy resolution uncertainty, aiming at a more specific and detailed study
- Journal publication plan at the end of this year hopefully

Thanks!

Backup

- Jet energy resolution reference.



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Jet energy resolution is performed by extrapolating the curve to low energy region and apply smearing.

https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/16/07/P07037

Backup

- Backup

$m_1[GeV]$	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.

Mass	BDT Limits	Theory
20GeV	0.0005	0.0006
30GeV	0.0006	0.0005

Limits from BDT and Theory

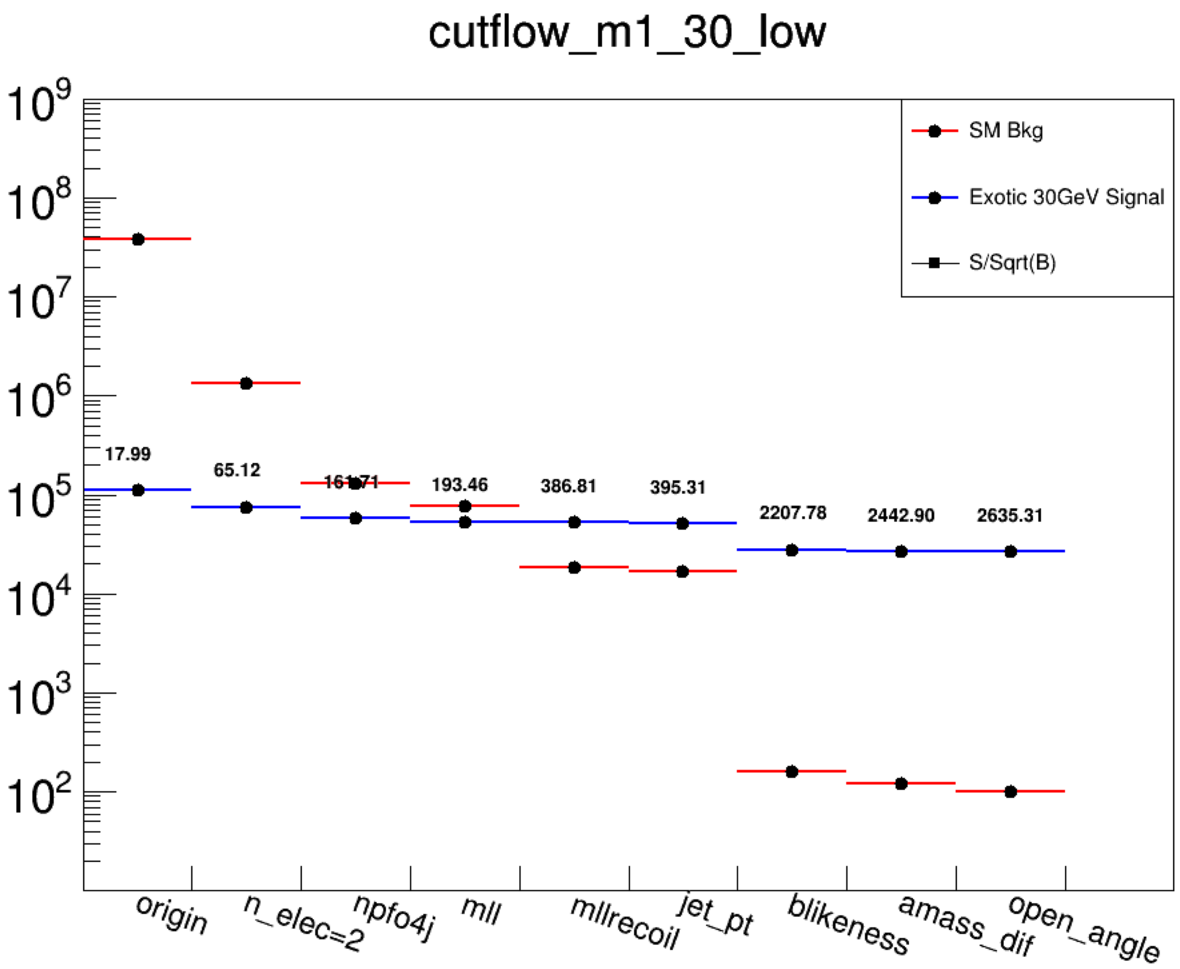
Backup

- Backup

10 BDTs are trained with 10 different signal samples from 15GeV to 60 GeV

Number of events in one training:

```
: Number of training and testing events
: ---------------------------------------------------
: Signal     -- training events            : 30000
: Signal     -- testing events             : 7806
: Signal     -- training and testing events: 37806
: Dataset[dataset] : Signal     -- due to the preselec
: Background -- training events            : 400000
: Background -- testing events             : 166345
: Background -- training and testing events: 566345
```


cutflow_m1_30_low
SM Bkg
Exotic 30GeV Signal
S/Sqrt(B)
17.99
65.12
161.71
193.46
386.81
395.31
2207.78
2442.90
2635.31
origin
n_elec=2
npfo4j
mll
mllrecoil
jet_pt
blikeness
amass_dif
open_angle