

# Measurements of Higgs boson Mass in the $\mu\mu H$ final state at 240 GeV in CEPC Reference detector

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# Motivations

- The recoil mass method in  $\mu\mu H$  final state exploits the excellent tracking resolution in CEPC to determine the Higgs mass by measuring the four-momentum of the accompanying Z boson.

$$M_{\text{rec}}^2 = (\sqrt{s} - E_{\mu^+} - E_{\mu^-})^2 - |\mathbf{p}_{\mu^-} + \mathbf{p}_{\mu^+}|^2$$

- The method reduces dependence on direct Higgs decay mode and provides a clean channel that is unaffected by Higgs decay branching fraction uncertainties, allowing model-independent measurements of Higgs properties.
- The mass uncertainty is expected to be a value  $\sim 4\text{MeV}$ , which is much smaller comparing the uncertainty from LHC, enhancing the sensitivity to New Physics Beyond the SM
- The results will give a good performance test on CEPC tracking system, and PID software for muon objects.

# Datasets

Process	$\sqrt{s} = 240 \text{ GeV}$
<b>Higgs boson production, cross section in fb</b>	
$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$	196.9
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e H$	6.2
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- H$	0.5
<b>Total Higgs</b>	<b>203.6</b>
<b>background processes, cross section in pb</b>	
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-(\gamma)$ (Bhabha)	930
$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\gamma)$	54.1
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-(\gamma)$	5.30
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-(\gamma)$	4.75
$e^+e^- \rightarrow WW$	16.7
$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZZ$	1.1
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- Z$	4.54
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+\nu W^- + \text{c.c.}$	5.09

- All the relevant processes are included
- Integrated luminosity: 21.6/ab
- Only high momentum muon pairs are selected

# Event Selection

- Muon Selection:
- PID 90%WP (XGBoost based BDT)
- $20 < p < 80$  GeV
- Best Muon Pair Selection:
- The nearest inv. mass to Z PDG mass value

$$\chi^2(M_{l-l^+}, M_{\text{rec}}) = \frac{(M_{l-l^+} - M_{\text{rec}})^2}{\sigma_{M_{l-l^+}}^2}$$

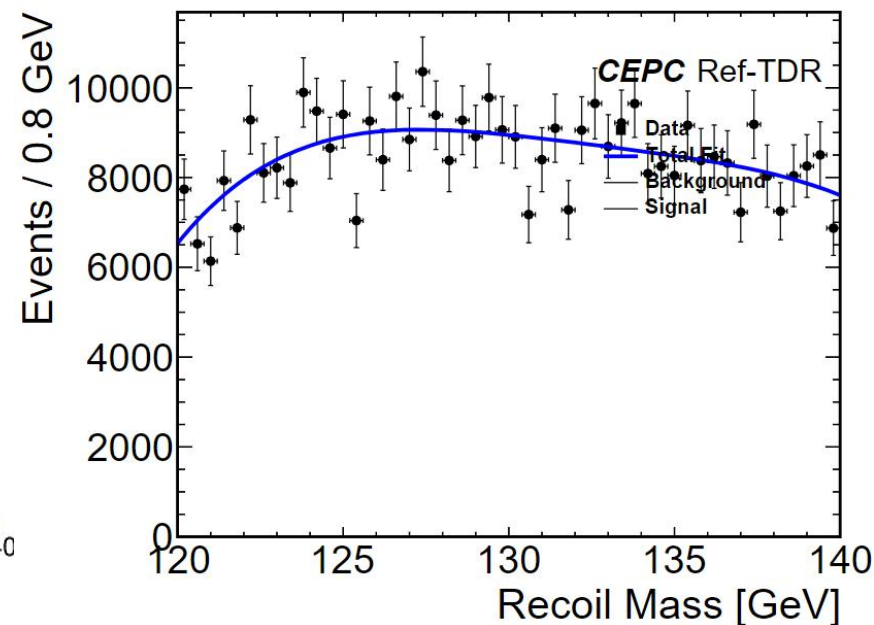
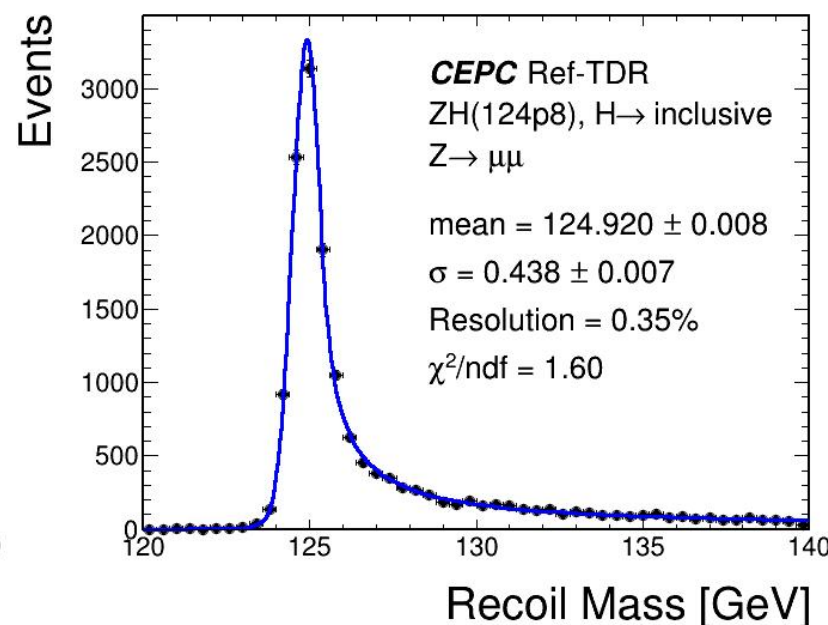
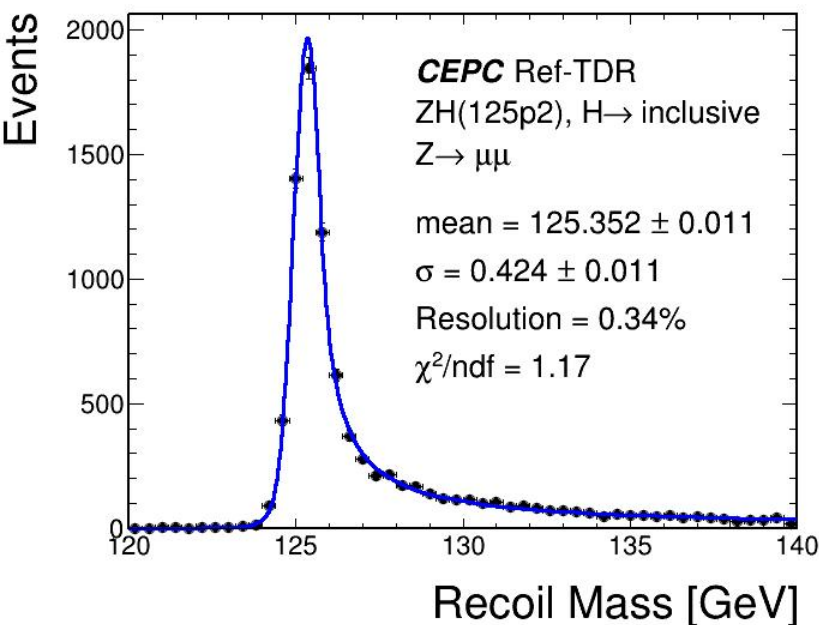
- $120 < \text{recoil mass} < 140$  GeV
- Missing EZ < 50 GeV
- $E(\mu\mu) < 110$  GeV,  $20 < p(\mu\mu) < 60$  GeV,  $50 < m(\mu\mu) < 120$  GeV

# Cutflow

Final States	$2\nu 2\mu$	$4\mu$	$2\mu 2e$	$2\mu 2\tau$	$2\mu 2q$	$2\mu$	$\mu\mu H$
Events number	120000	40000	40000	40000	80000	100000	40000
Muon pair	31.4%	41.7%	6.7%	25.8%	29.5%	88.2%	95.6%
$MEZ \in [0, 50]$ GeV	26.5%	29.9%	4.7%	17.1%	25.7%	54.2%	94.4%
$E_{\mu\mu} \in [0, 110]$ GeV	12.7%	16.5%	4.1%	10.0%	15.0%	53.0%	93.8%
$p_{\mu\mu} \in [20, 60]$ GeV	7.5%	9.9%	2.1%	5.6%	8.0%	9.8%	83.7%
$m_{\mu\mu} \in [50, 120]$ GeV	5.8%	6.7%	0.4%	3.1%	3.1%	9.8%	83.6%
$M_{\text{rec}} \in [120, 140]$ GeV	2.6%	3.2%	0.1%	1.6%	1.7%	6.5%	78.7%

- Nearly 80% signal events are retained after the selections, while the backgrounds are suppressed under 5%.
- 2mu events has been pre-selected with GEN-filter in sample production.

# Modeling



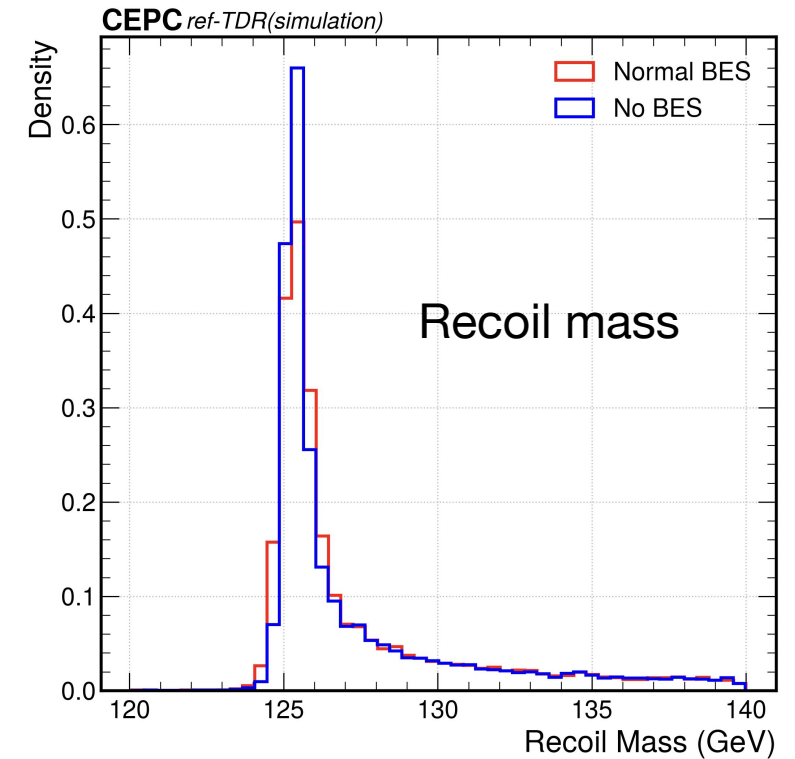
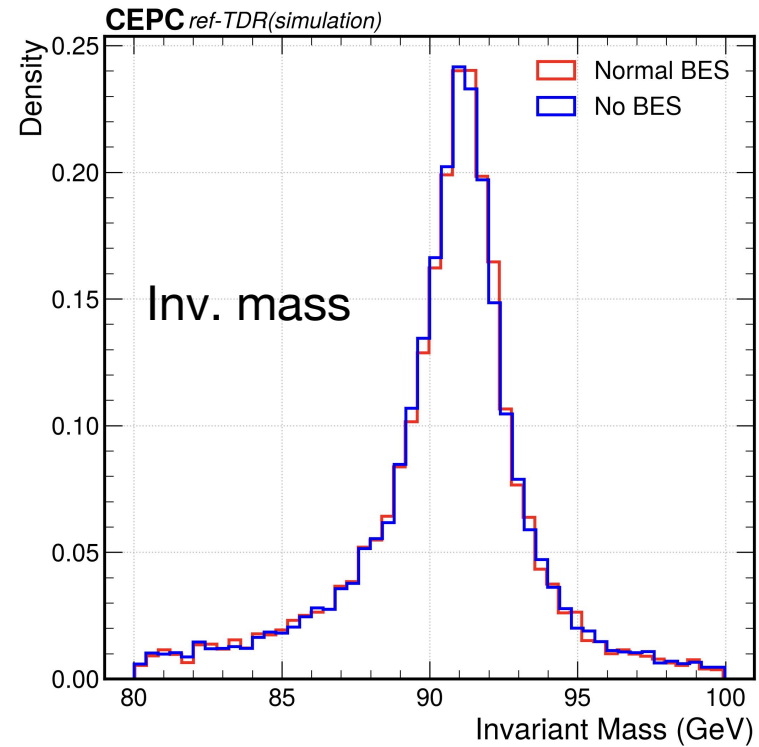
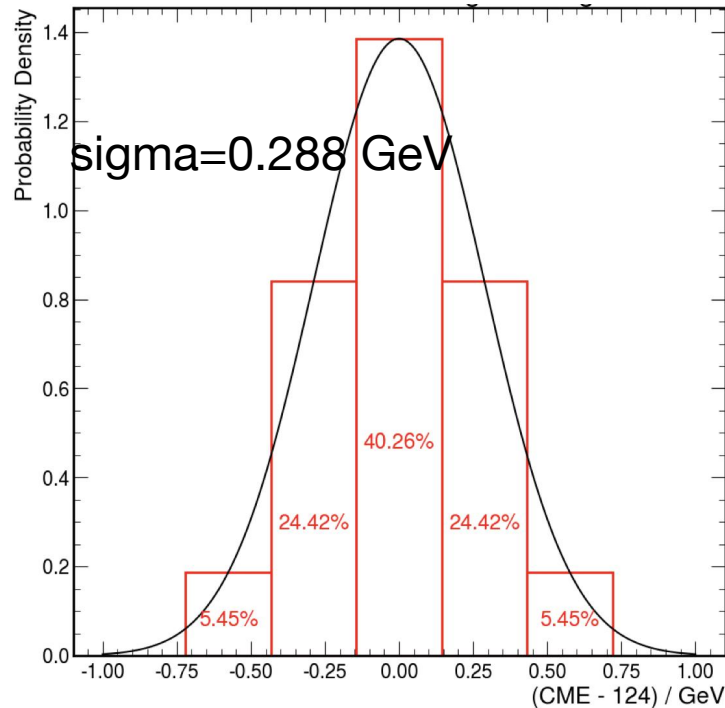
- The mean and sigma in the DCB function in signal model are parameterized as a linear function of  $m_H$
- The analysis includes 5 mass points: 124.8, 124.95, 125, 125.05 and 125.2 GeV
- The combined background can be properly modeled using Chebychev Polynomial

# Systematic Uncertainty: Beam Energy Spread(1MeV)

- BES ~ 0.17% at Higgs run
- BES configurations:

$$\sqrt{s} = 240 \pm 0,1,2 \times \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 0.17 \times BE}{2 \times BE} \right] \text{GeV}$$

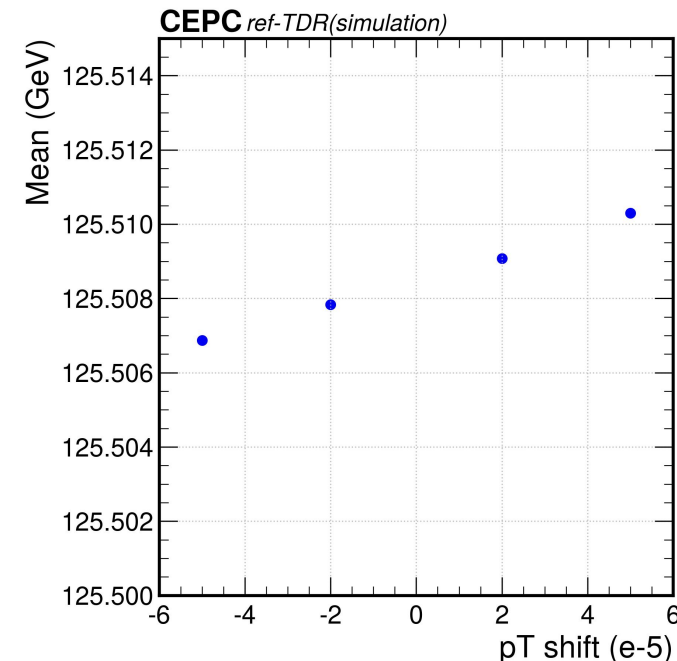
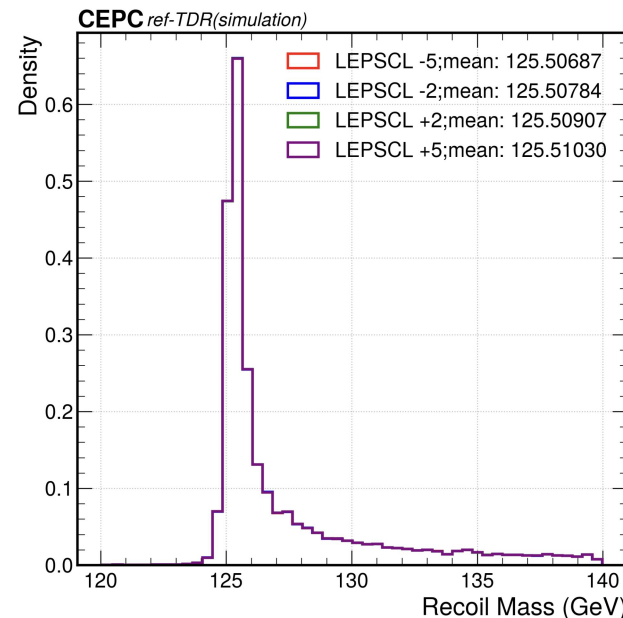
- Higgs samples are generated at those 5 CME points
- The fractions for each are below





# Systematic Uncertainty: Lepton Scale(2MeV)

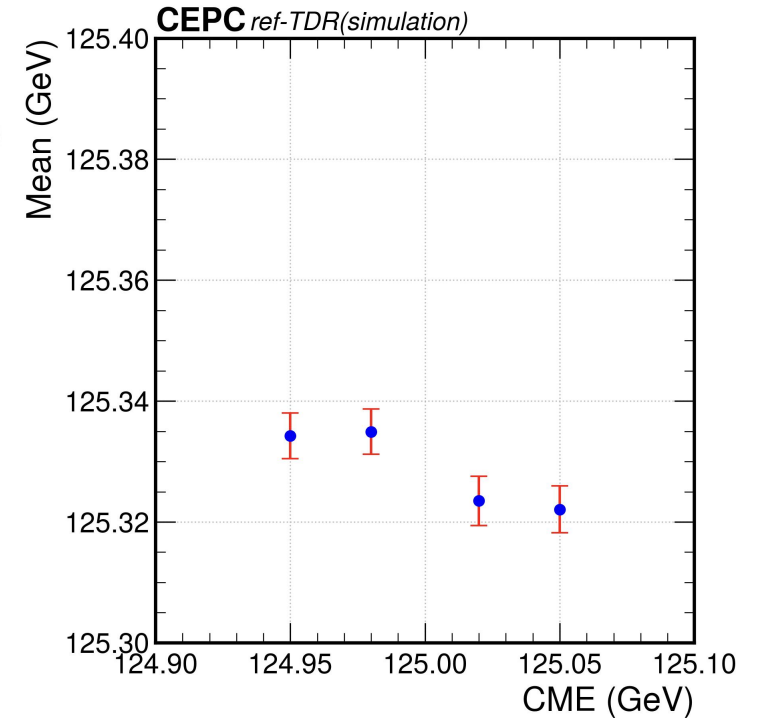
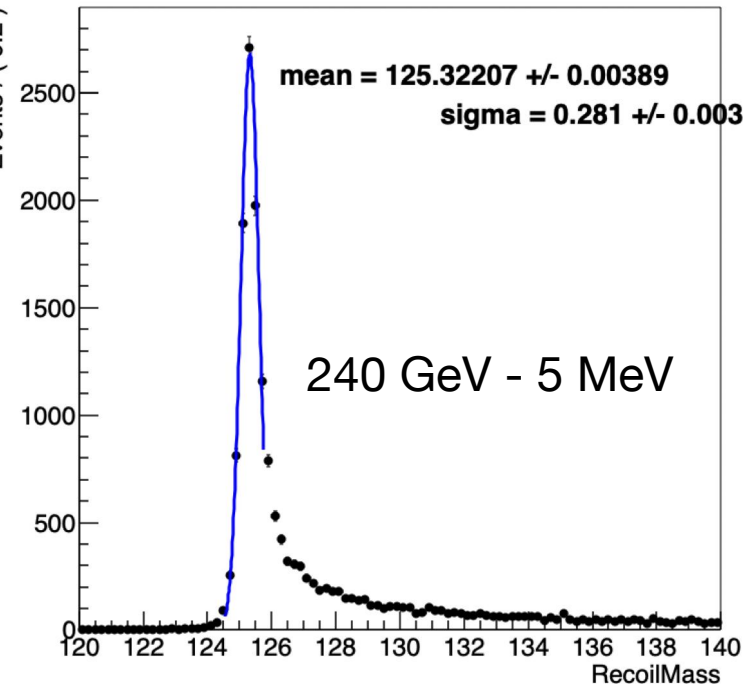
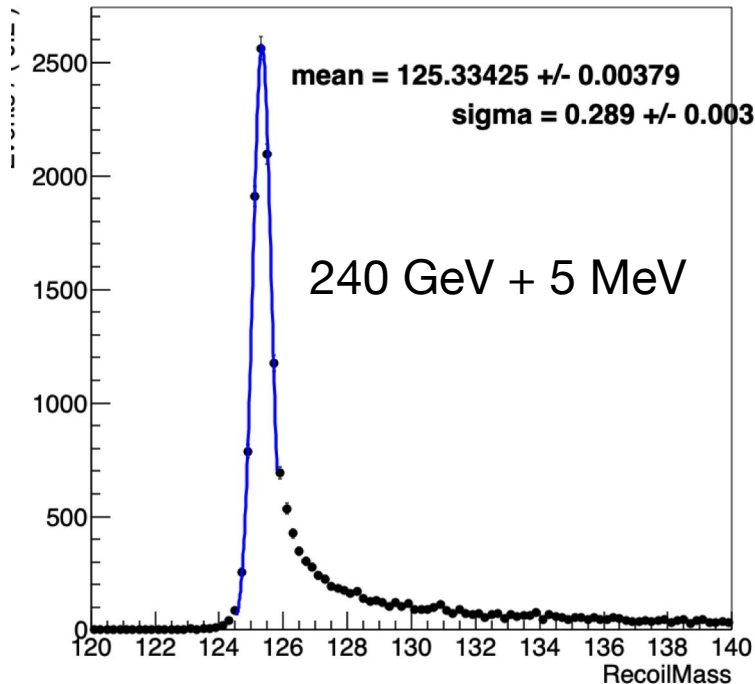
- A large number of radiative return events can be used to monitor the momenta precision
  - $\delta Z_{\text{peak}} = \frac{\sigma_{p_T}}{\sqrt{N}}$ ,  $\sigma_{p_T} = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $N = 30\text{M}$  (21.6/ab, radiative return only)
  - Together with low-lumi-Z events, a precision of  $\delta p_T \sim 10^{-6}$  can be visible from the Z boson mass peak
- To account for conservative assumption and potential unforeseeable bottlenecks, this scale is set to be  $10^{-5}$
- Injet relative shifts of  $-5, -2, 2, 5 \times 10^{-5}$  to the muon pT, then check the resulting variations in the recoil mass peak



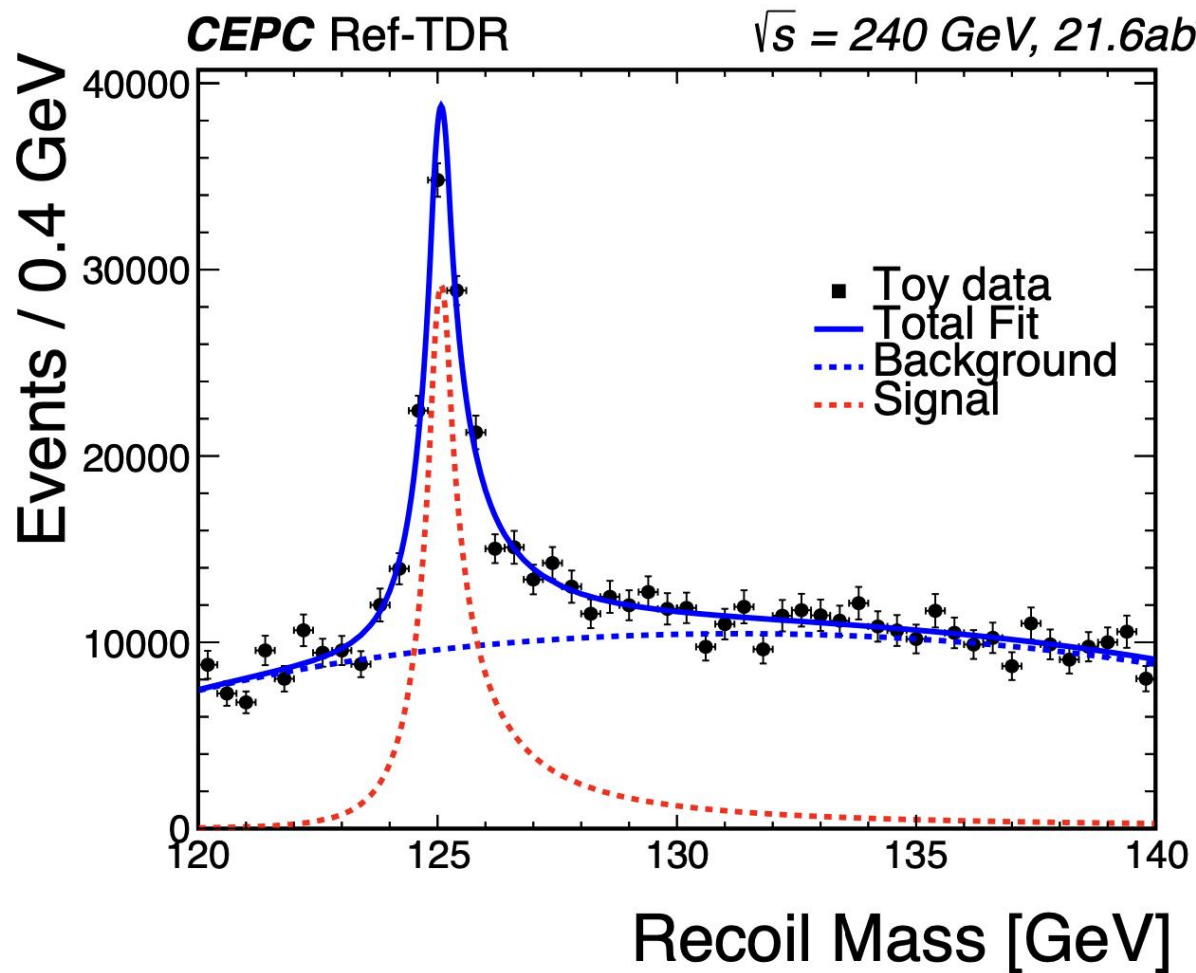


# Systematic Uncertainty: Centre-of-mass Energy(2MeV)

- $\delta\sqrt{s}$  should be at MeV level and is provided by accelerator team; a value of 2 MeV is used for the current study
- It is visible in the recoil spectra of radiative return events
- The Higgs samples are generated with CME=240 GeV  $\pm$  0, 2, 5 MeV
- Analytically, it should equal to the  $\delta m_H$ , as demonstrated in the full simulations



# Final results



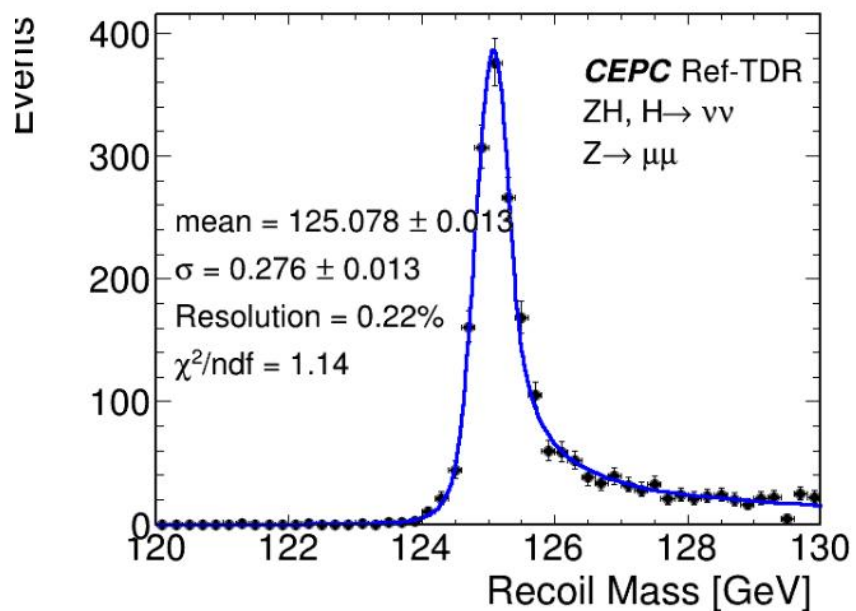
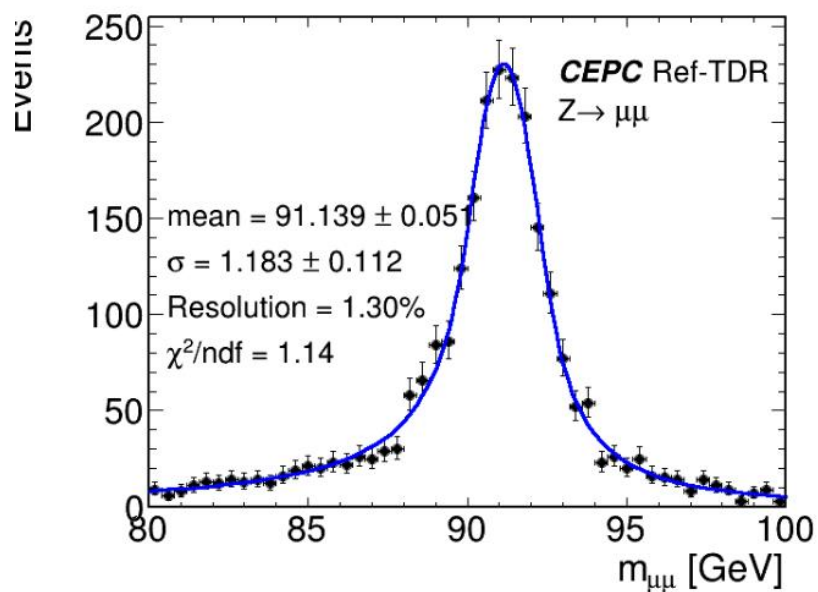
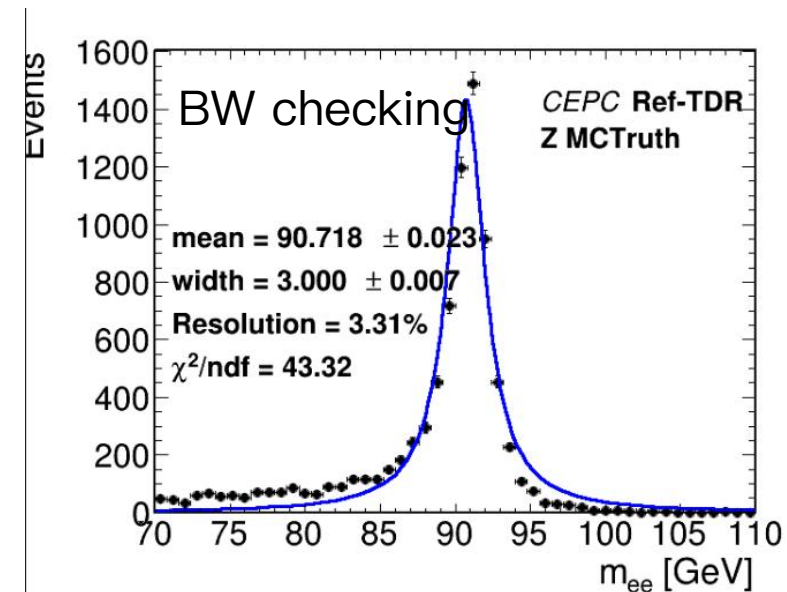
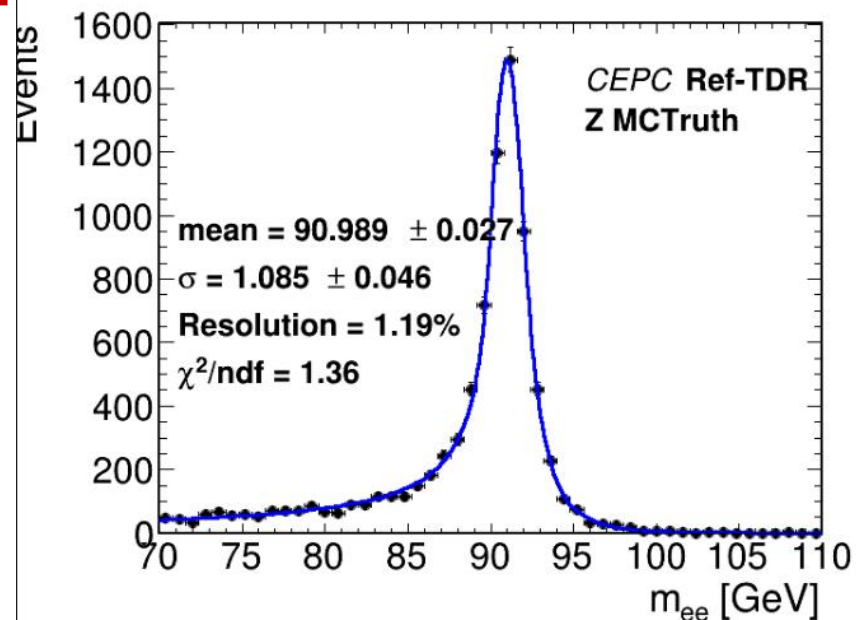
- The distribution of recoil mass is rescaled to 21.6/ab, corresponding to the full planned CEPC luminosity.
- The statistical uncertainty is extracted from toyMC samples generated based on post-fit S+B model.
- The statistic uncertainty can be extracted from toyMC generated by post-fitted S+B model.
- $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV} \pm 3.1 \text{ MeV}(\text{stat.}) \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV}(\text{sys.})$

# Summary

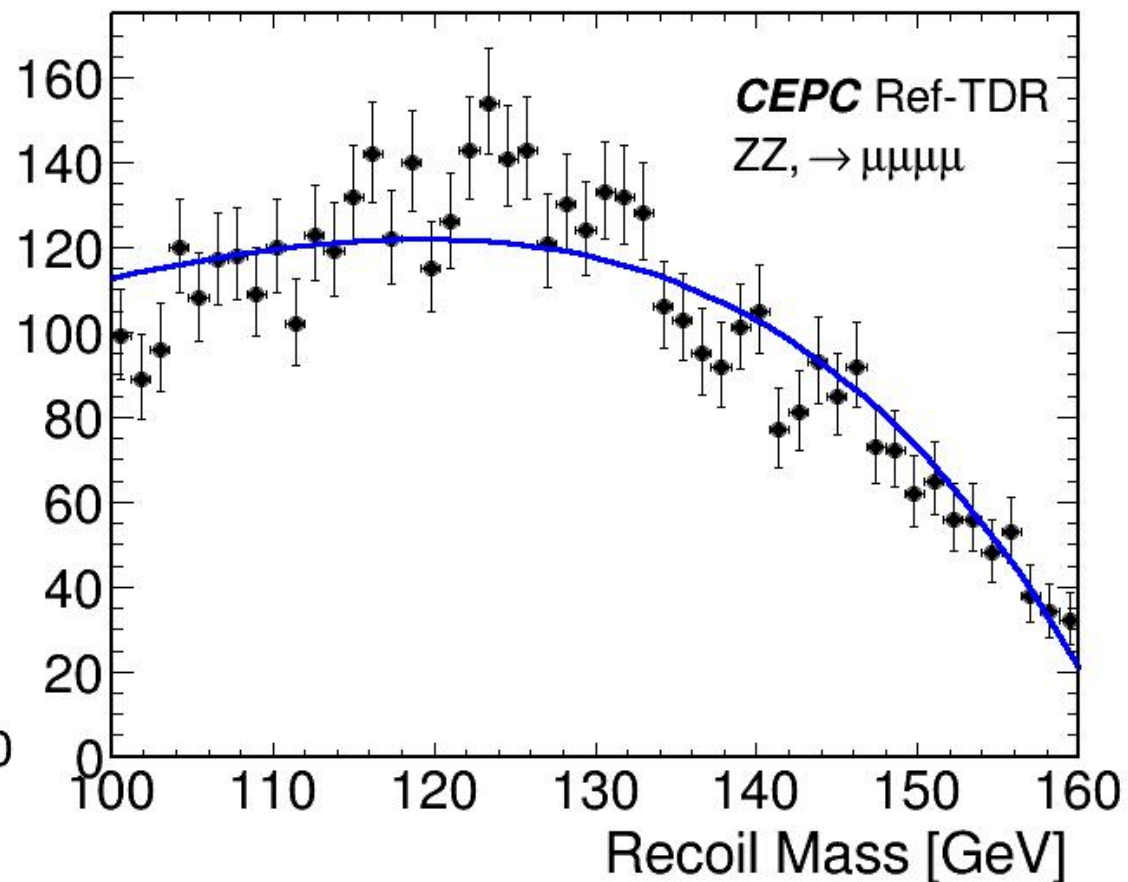
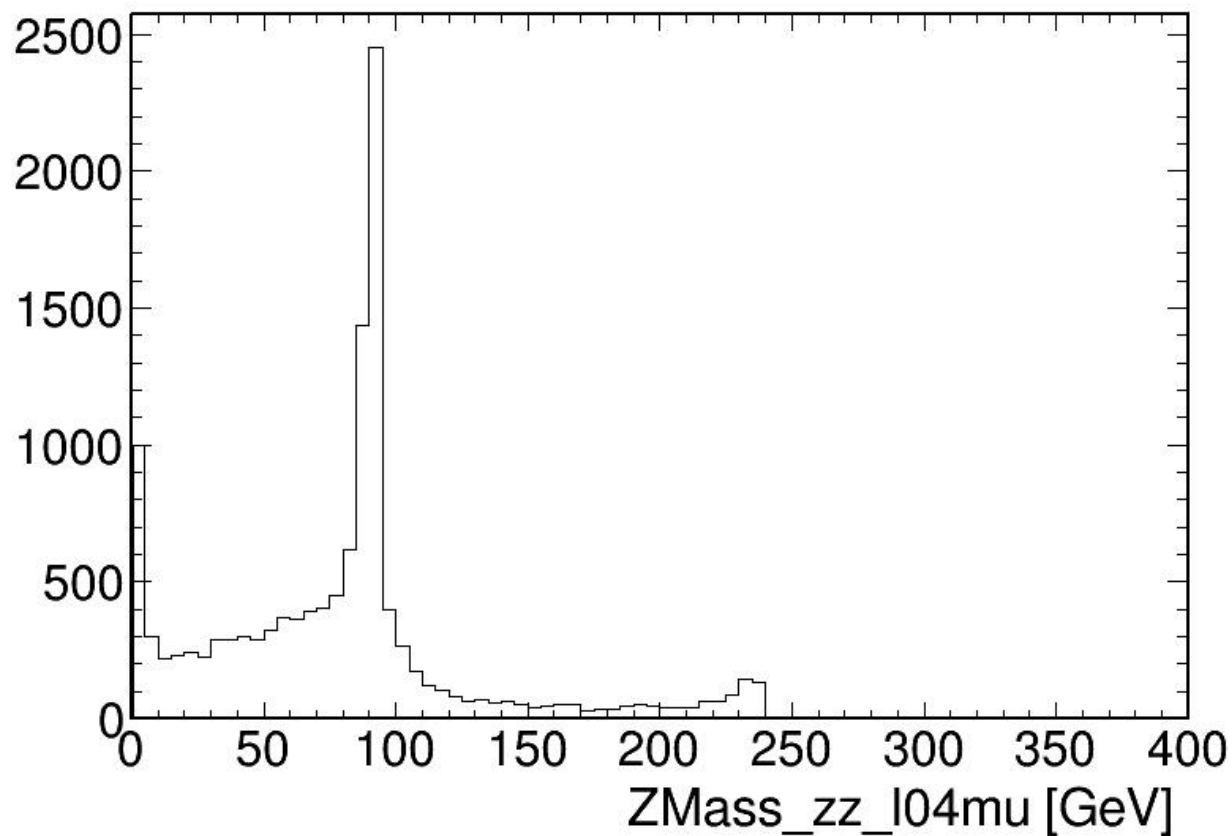
- The final result are presented with a total uncertainty of 4.0MeV.
  - Much better than HL–LHC projection: 21 MeV
  - Comparable with FCC–ee: 4.4 MeV with  $Z(ee/\mu\mu)H$  at 10/ab  
[\[ref\]](#)
- This results can be considered as a probe of the current detector performance
- The result can be combined with  $eeH$  final state in the future anayses, which would reduce the statistical uncertainty
- Some systimatic uncertainties are treated conservitively, and they can be studied more comprehensively in the furture

**Thanks!**

# Backup

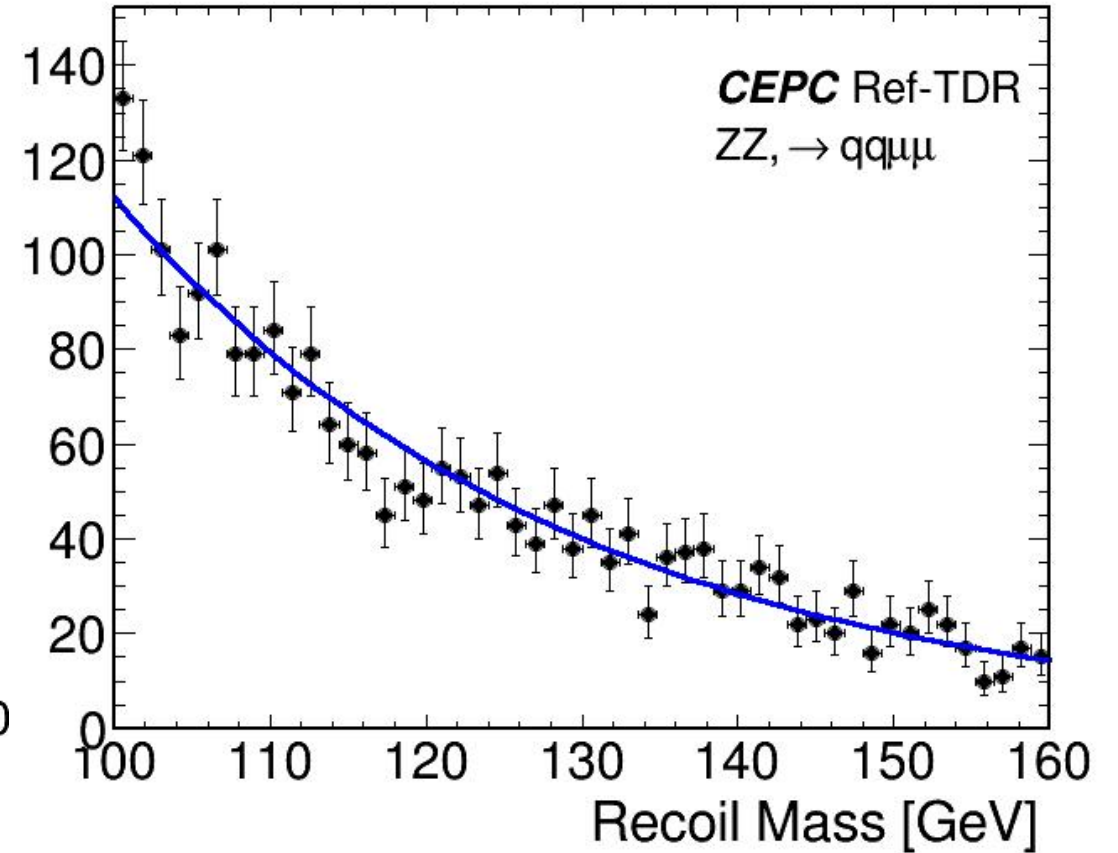
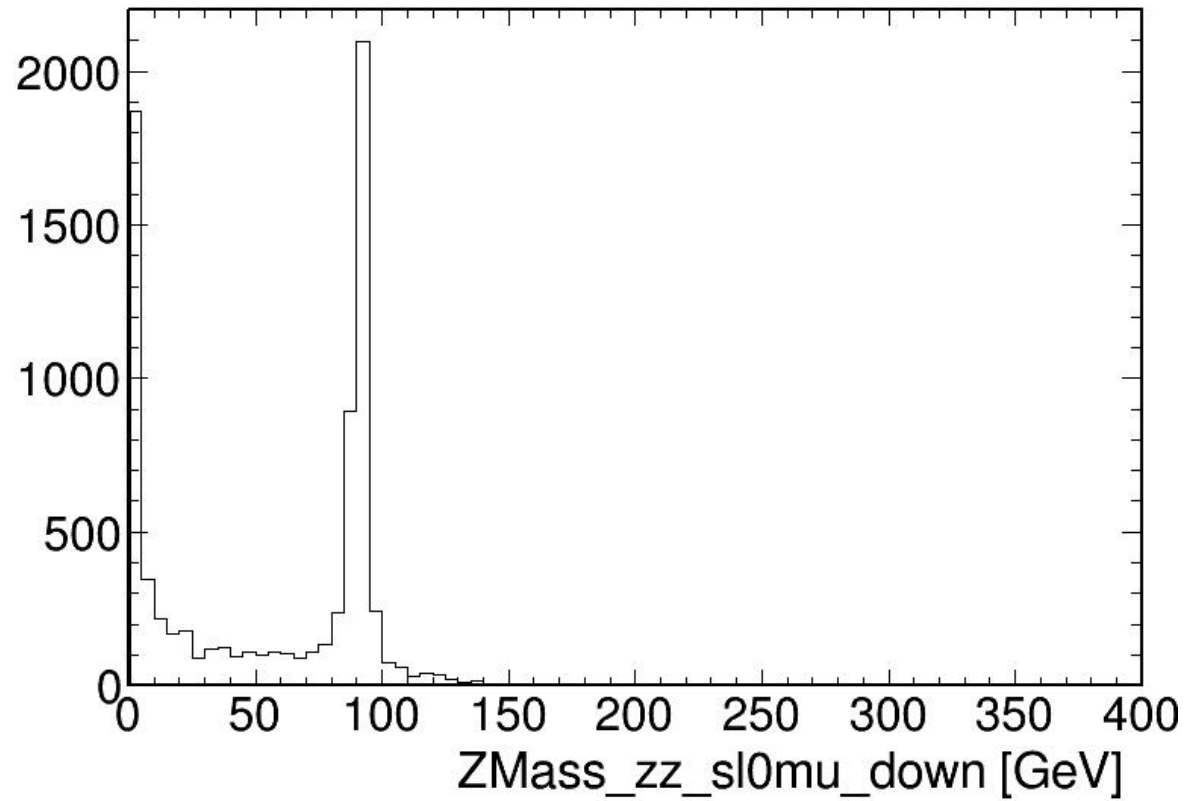


# BKG Samples: eeToZZ4L



Fitted by polynomial

# BKG Samples: eeToZZTo2l2q

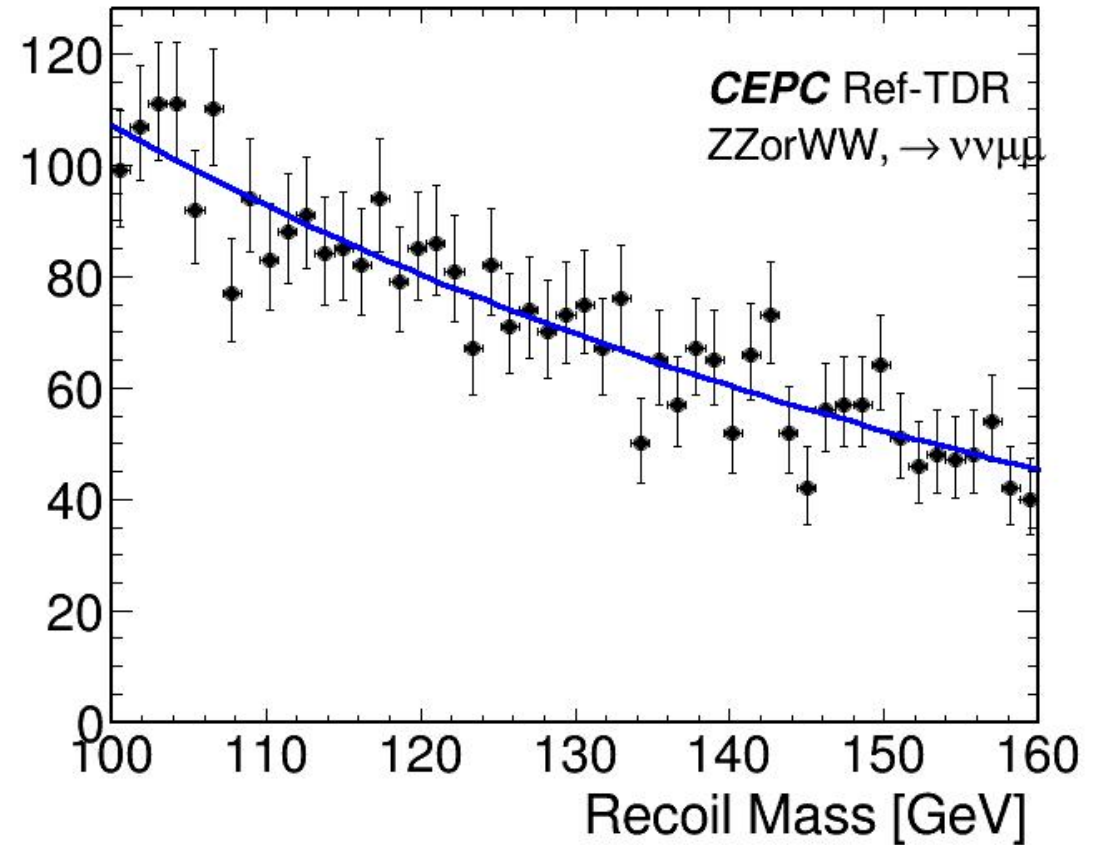
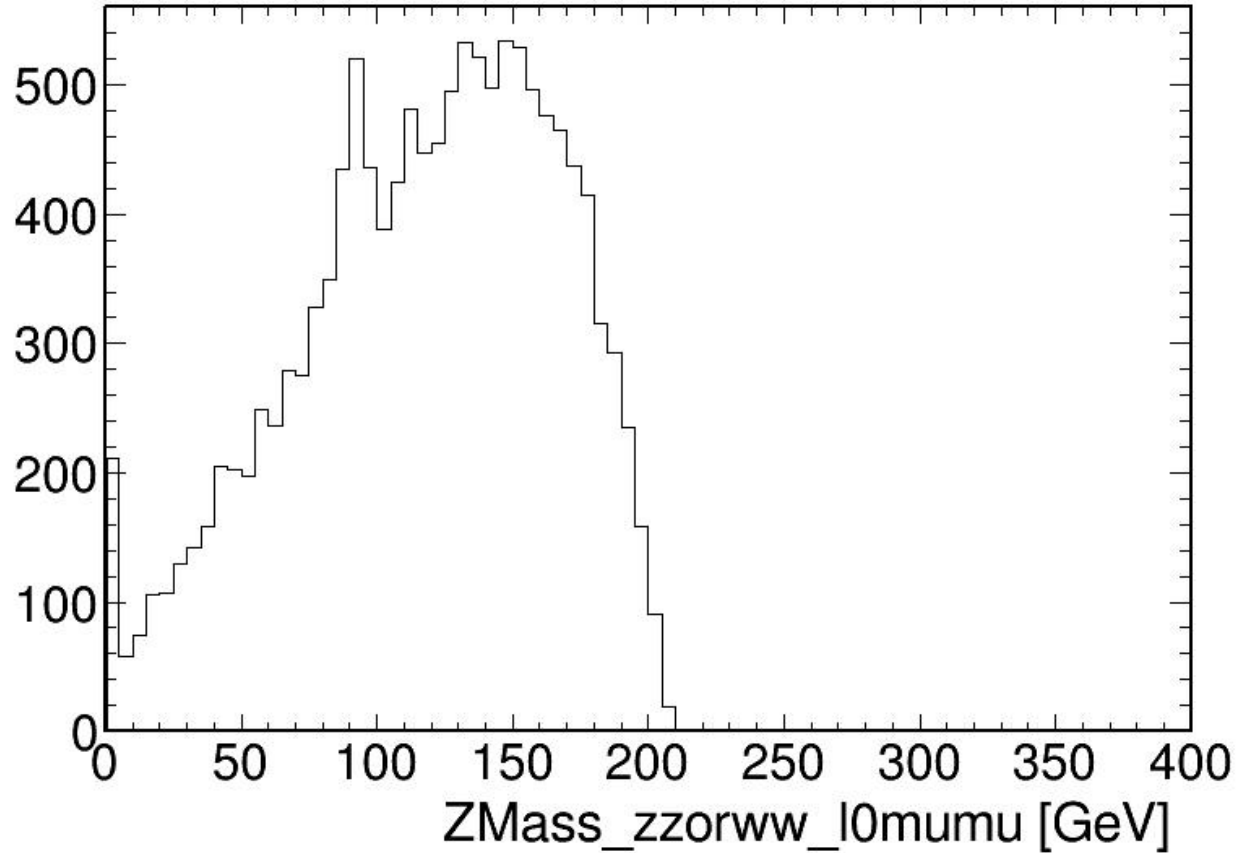


Fitted by exponential



# BKG Samples:

## $ee\text{To}ZZ(WW)\text{To}2l2\nu$



Fitted by exponential

# BKG Samples: eeToZZTo2l2nu

