

Precise Measurement of Higgs Hadronic Decay at CEPC

Zhu Yifan,

Wang Xinzhu, Zhu Chunxiang, Wang Kun, Yang Haijun



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



李政道研究所
TSUNG-DAO LEE INSTITUTE



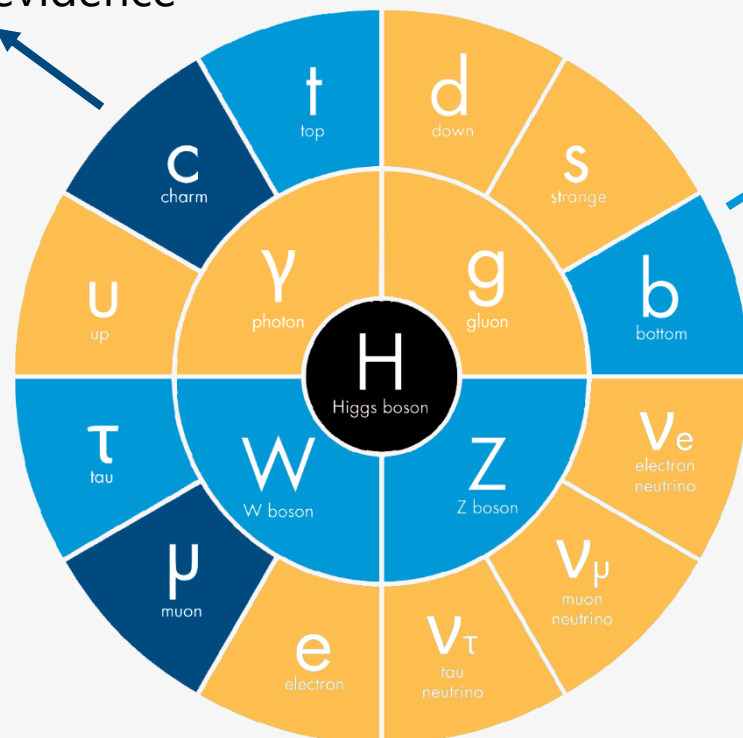
DARK
SHINE

Higgs Couplings Overview

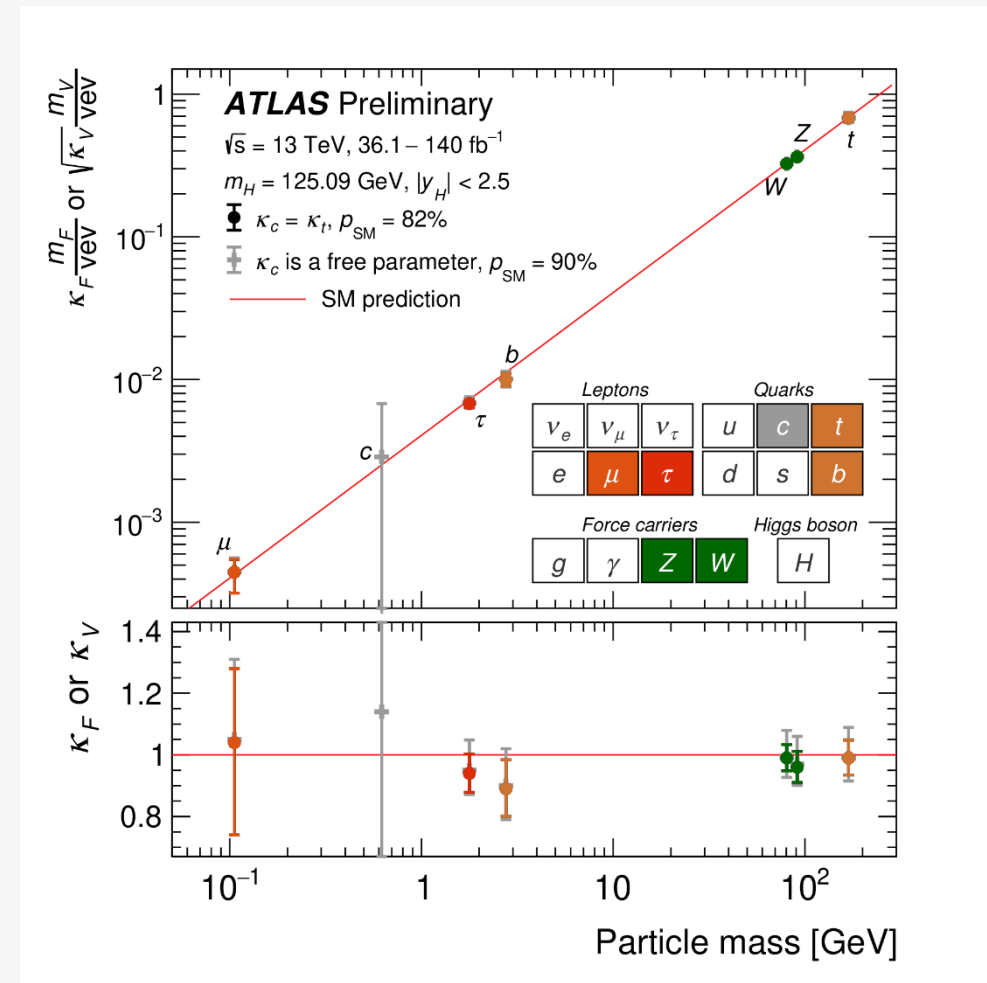


- Precision of Higgs boson couplings to SM particles reach **10%** at LHC

- c quark/ μ :** towards evidence



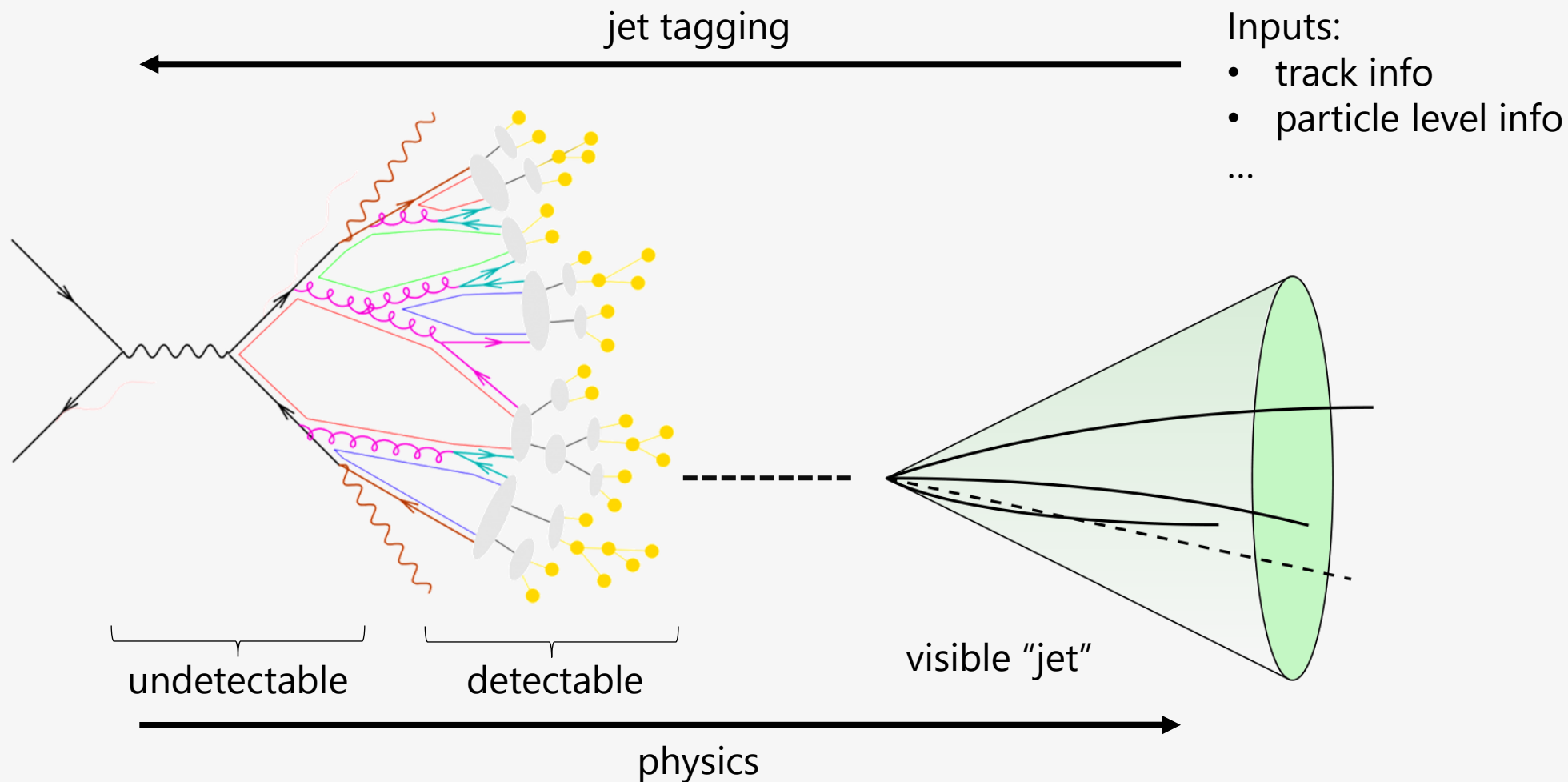
- 2nd generation fermions & vector bosons:** observed



Jet Tagging

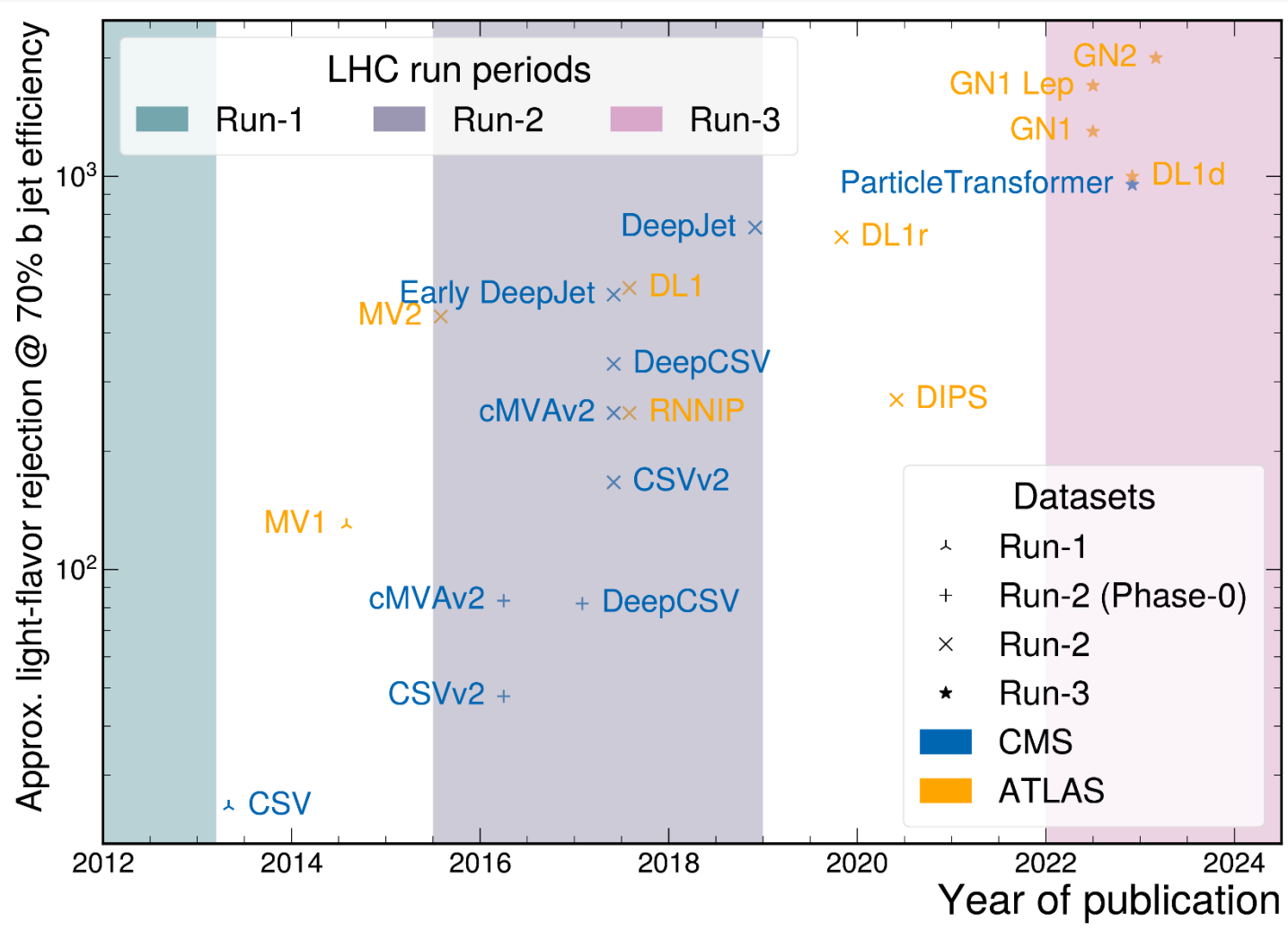


- Jet tagging is crucial to identify Higgs couplings to quarks



Jet Tagging based on ML

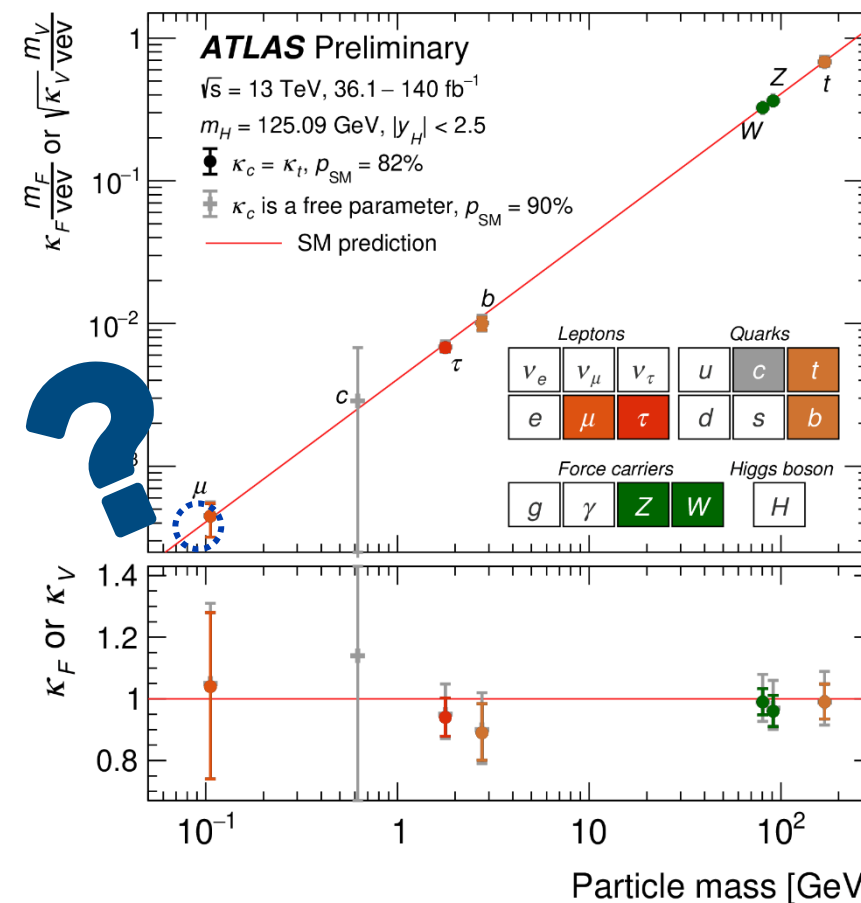
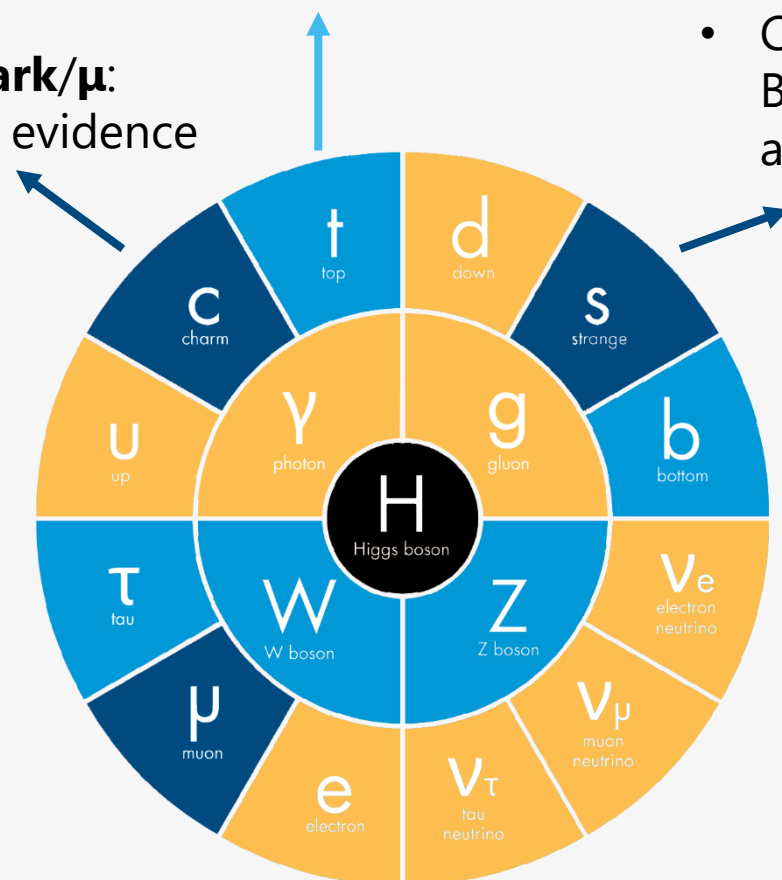
- Measurements of Higgs couplings to quarks are boosted by advanced jet tagging methods



What's Next?



- **2nd generation fermions & vector bosons:** observed
- **c quark/ μ :** towards evidence
- **s quark:** the next one?
- Challenge: small BR($\sim 10^{-4}$), QCD bkg at LHC

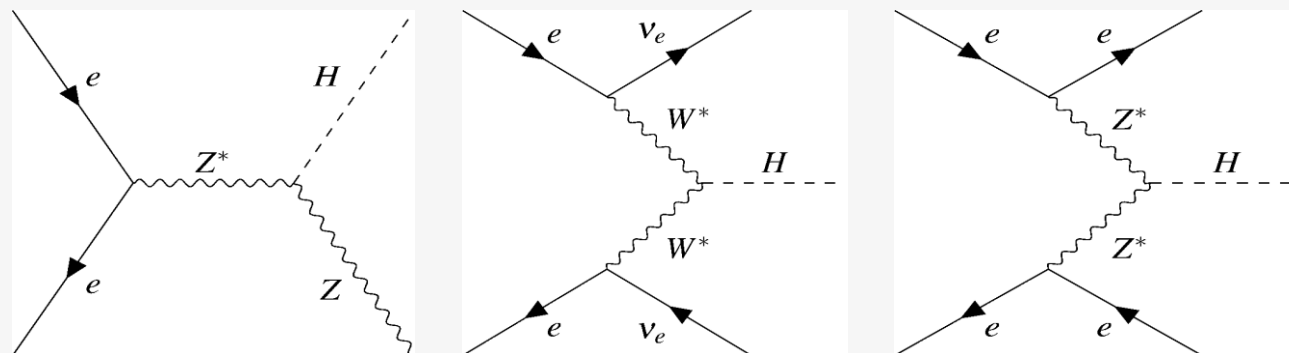


CEPC: New Opportunity for Higgs Physics

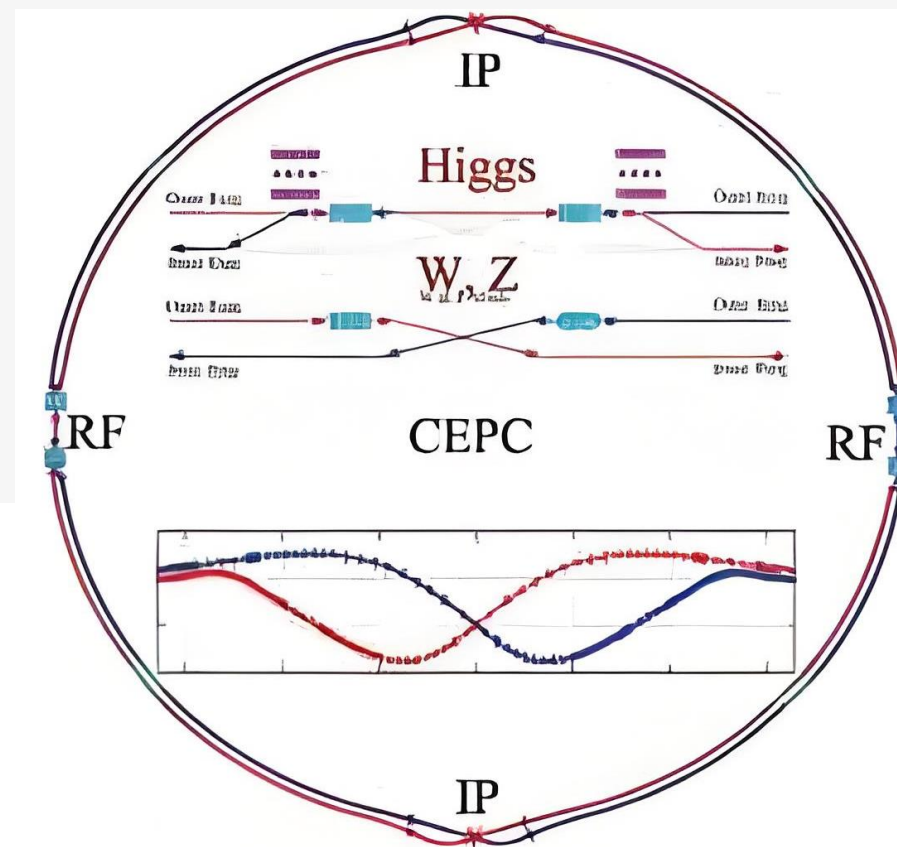


李政道研究所
TSUNG-DAO LEE INSTITUTE

- Lepton colliders like CEPC may provide opportunities for even more precise measurements of Higgs physics
 - ~4M Higgs events** within 10 years
 - Clean environment** from e^-e^+ collisions

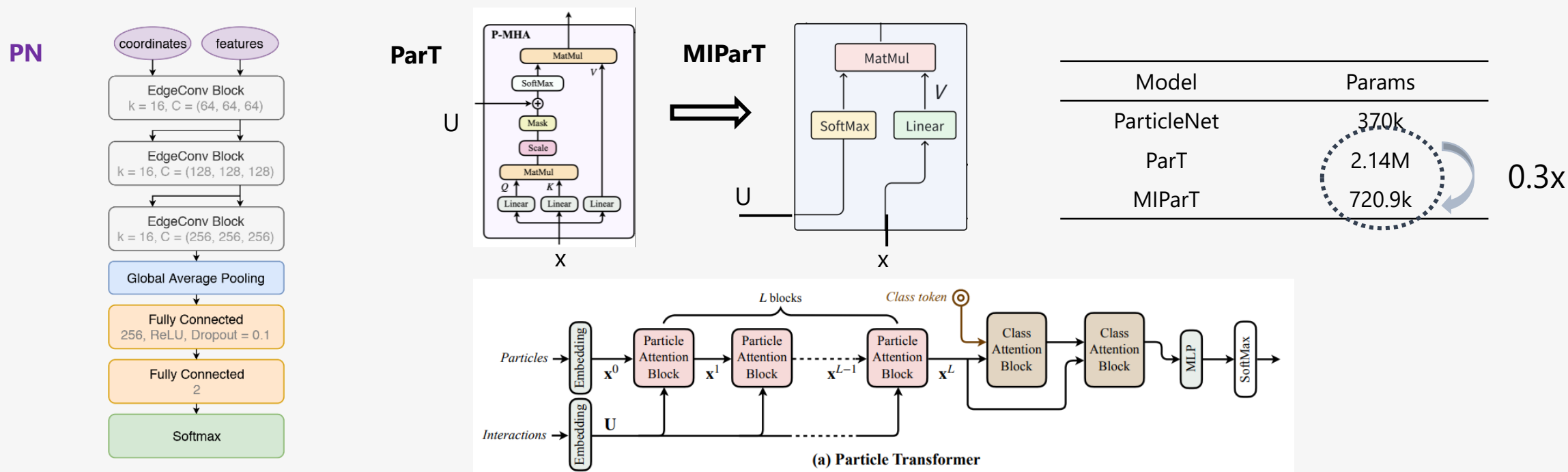


Operation mode	$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	SR power (MW)	$\mathcal{L}$ ($10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)	$\int \mathcal{L}/\text{year}$ (ab^{-1} , 2 IPs)	Years	Total $\int \mathcal{L}$ (ab^{-1} , 2 IPs)	Event yields
H	240	50	8.3	2.2	10	21.6	4.3×10^6
Z	91	50	192(*)	50	2	100	4.1×10^{12}
W^+W^-	155-170	50	26.7	6.9	1	6.9	5.5×10^7
$t\bar{t}$	360	50	0.8	0.2	5	1.0	0.6×10^6



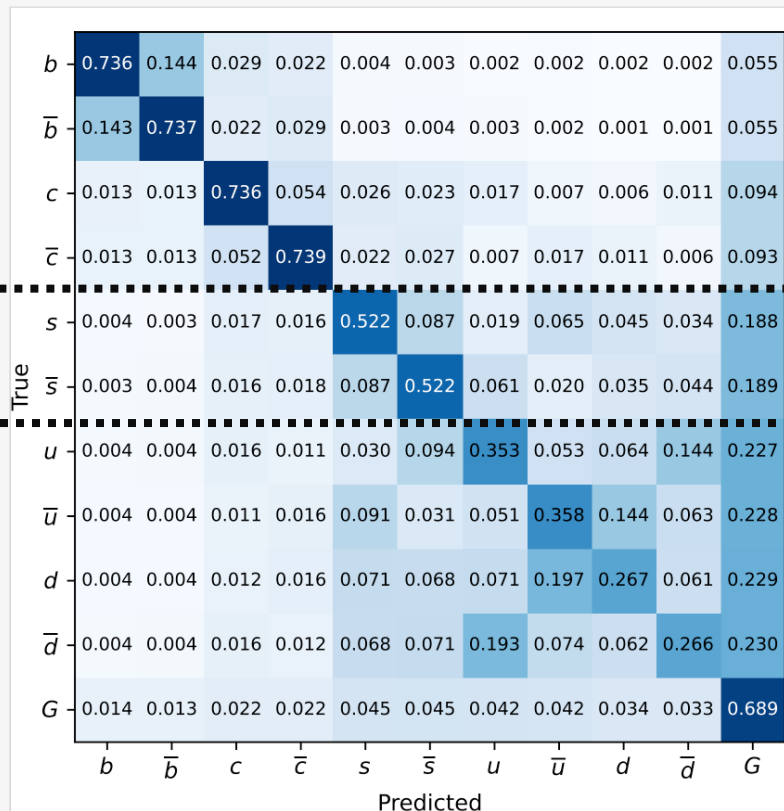
Jet Tagging at CEPC

- 3 advanced taggers
 - ParticleNet (PN)**: Use dynamic graph convolutions to learn local & global jet substructure
 - Particle Transformer (ParT)**: Based on attention, capturing long-range correlations among jet constituents
 - More-Interaction Particle Transformer (MIParT)**: reduced ParT

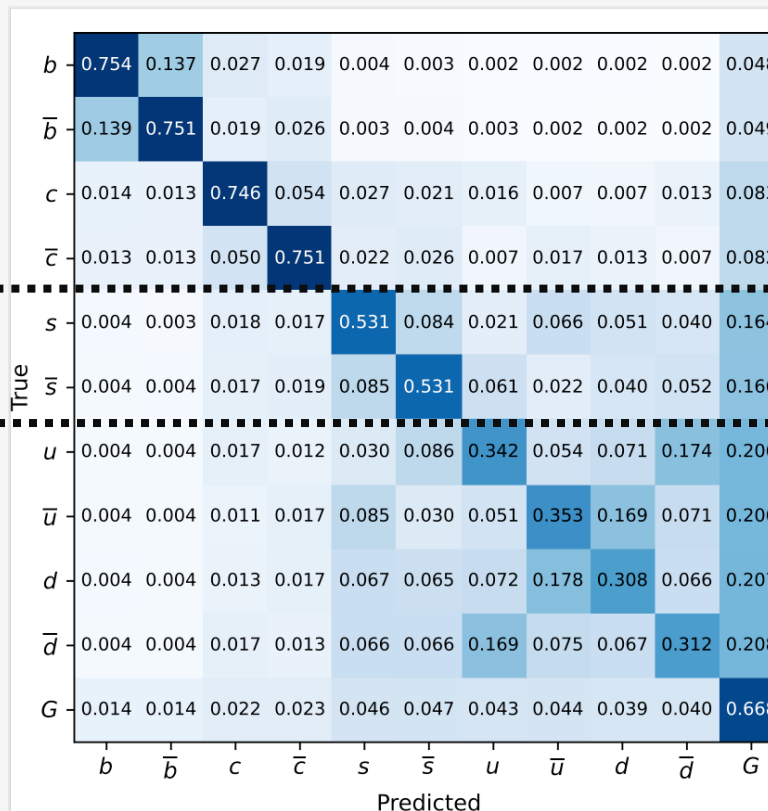


Jet Tagging at CEPC

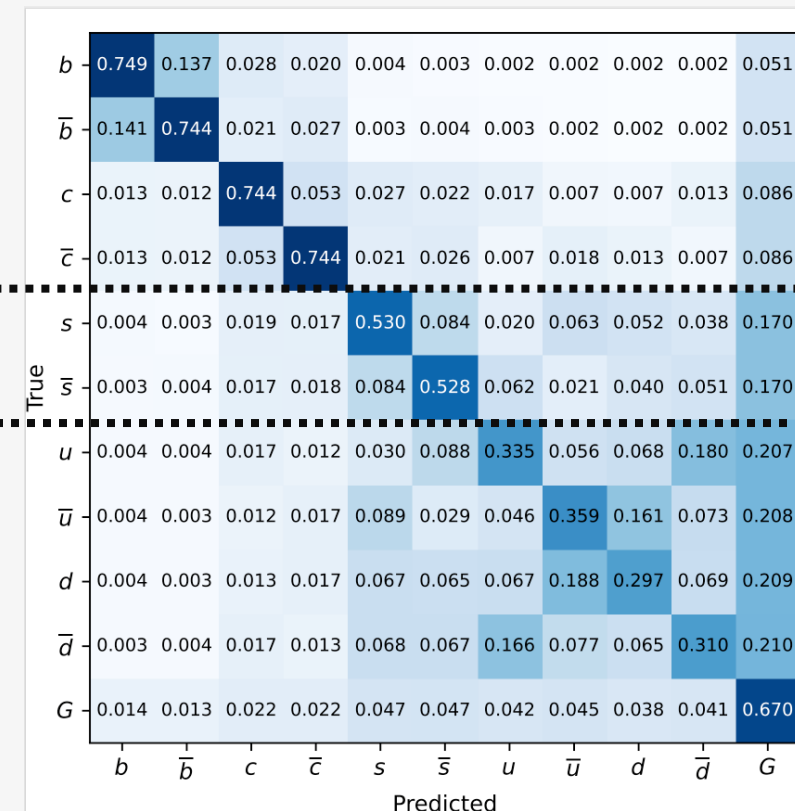
- Possibility to tag s/jets at CEPC



PN



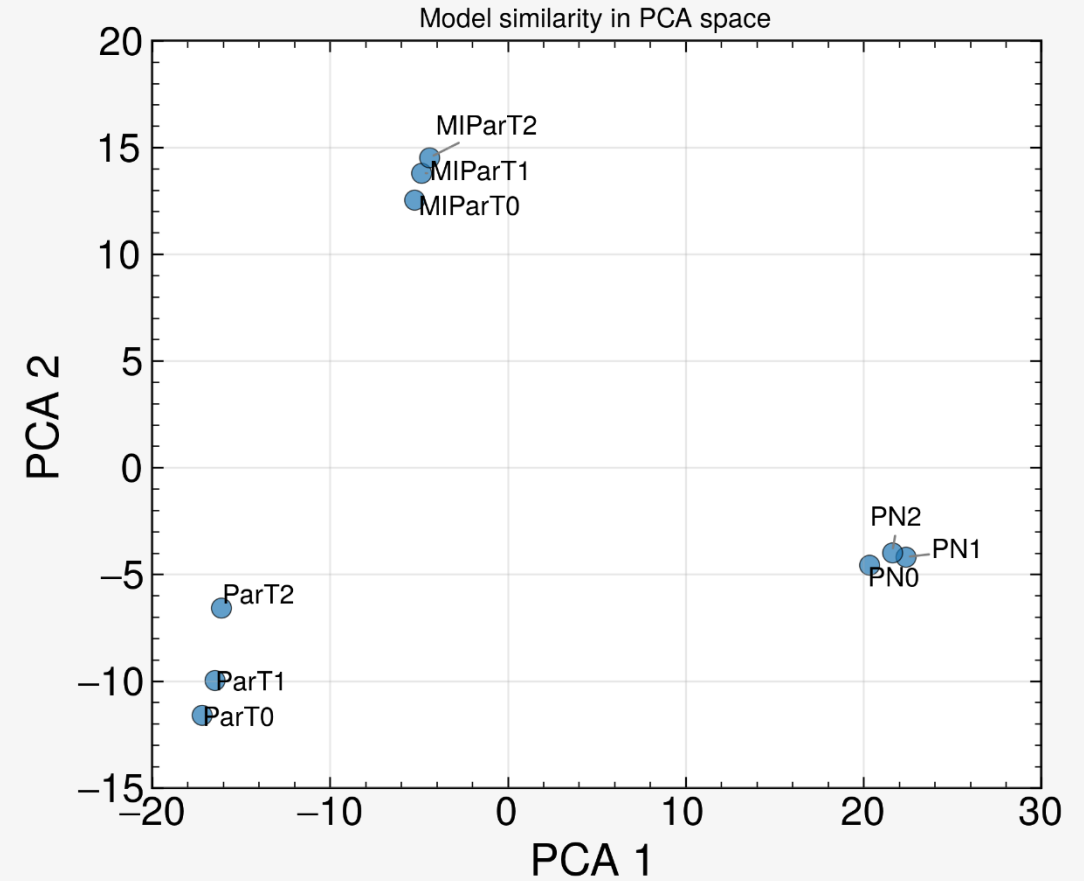
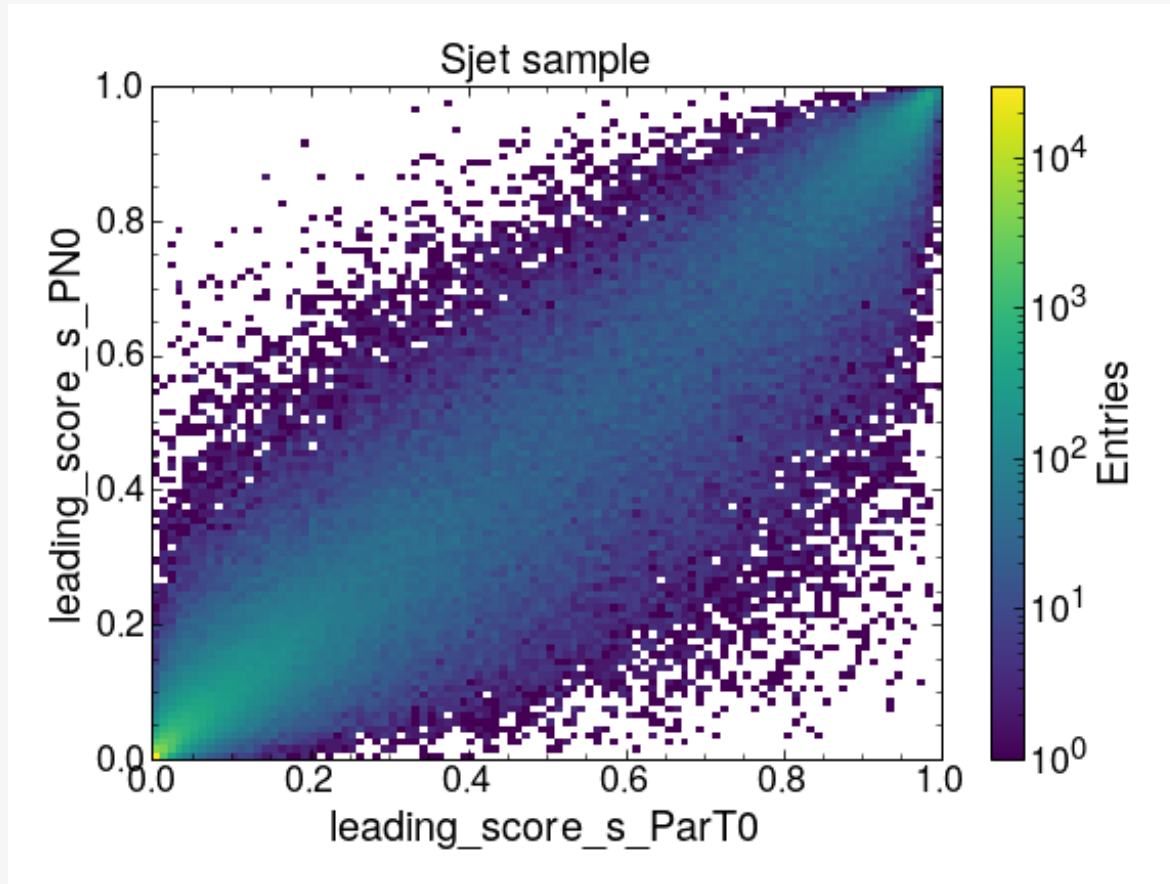
ParT



MIParT

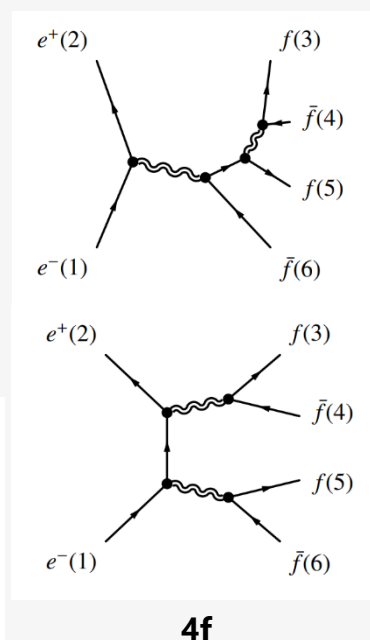
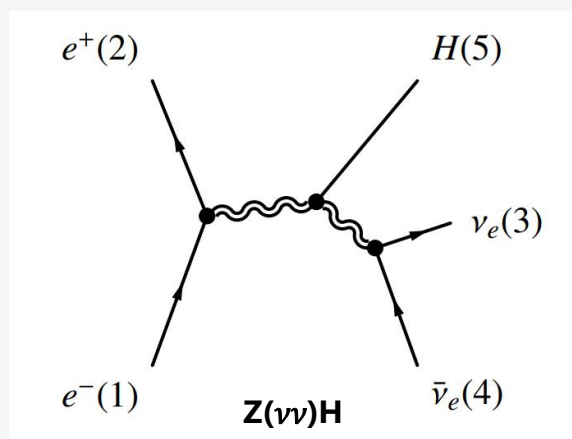
Correlations of Models

- Do different models focus on different features in a jet?

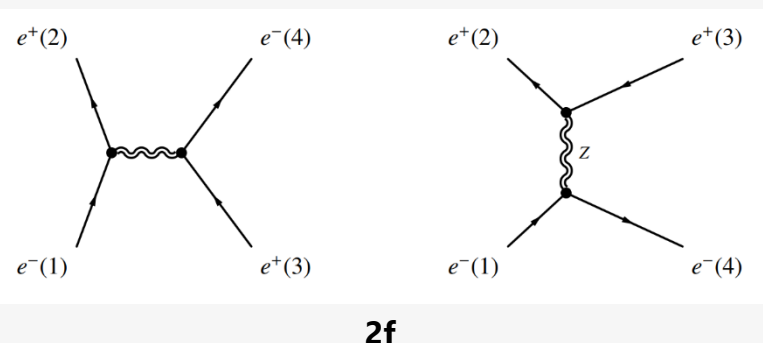


H→ss Pheno Search based on Advanced Jet Tagging

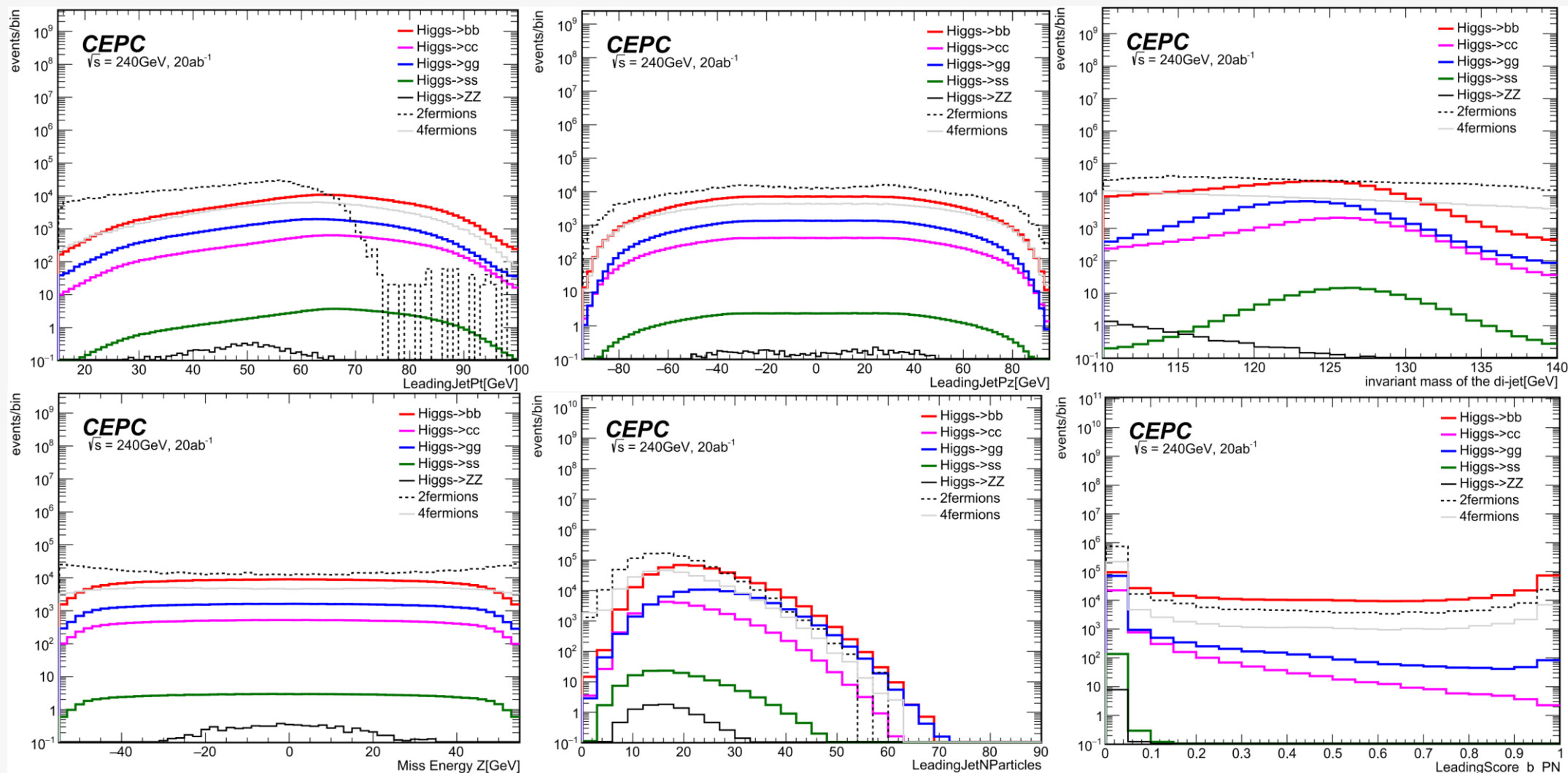
- **10M** Delphes events generated for each process
- **Signal:** $ee \rightarrow ZH$, $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $H \rightarrow qq/gg$ @ 240GeV
- **Backgrounds:** Dominated by $H \rightarrow ZZ$, 2 fermions and 4 fermions



Category	Channel	Cross Section [fb]	Expected Events [M]	Simulated Events [M]
Signal	ZH, $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $H \rightarrow bb$	26.71	0.5342	10
	ZH, $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $H \rightarrow cc$	1.35	0.027	10
	ZH, $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $H \rightarrow ss$	0.01	0.0002	10
	ZH, $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $H \rightarrow gg$	3.97	0.0794	10
	ZH, $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $H \rightarrow ZZ$; $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$, $Z \rightarrow qq$	0.34	0.0068	10
Background	4f	369.71	7.3942	44
	2f	54106.86 1213.25	1082.1372 24.2650	6

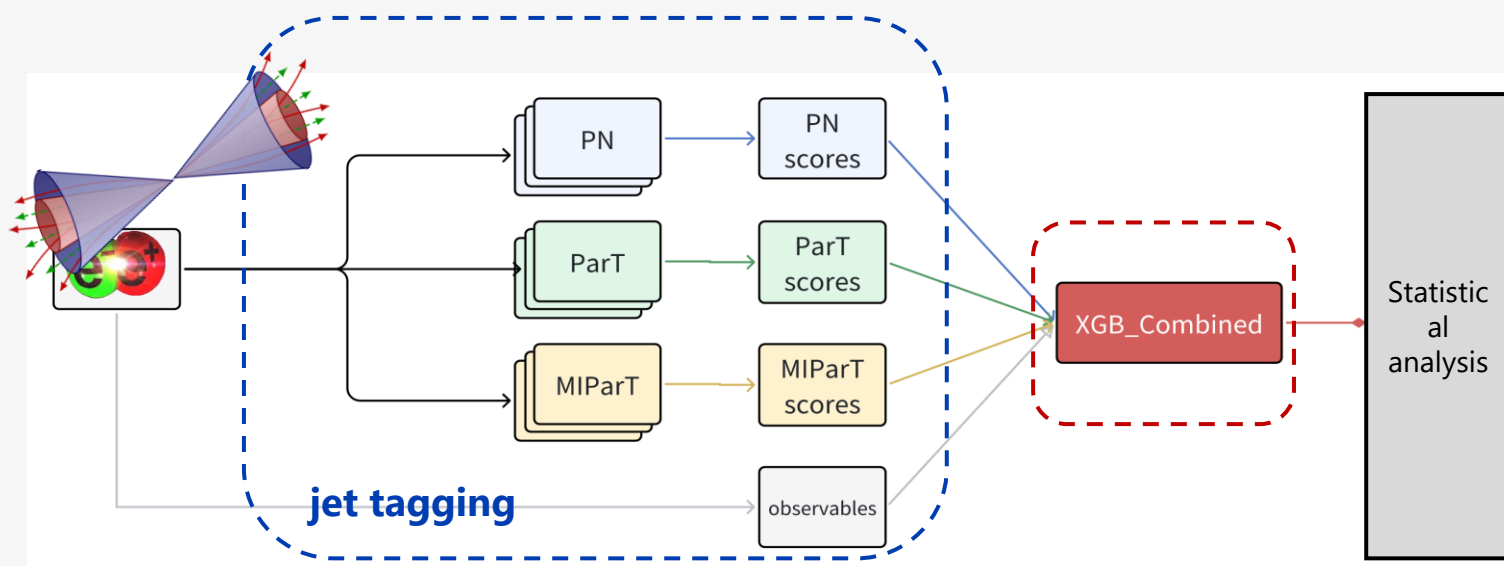


Some Characteristic Distributions



H $\rightarrow$ ss Pheno Search based on Advanced Jet Tagging

- At event level, train an XGBoost multi-class classifier combining jet scores with other observables
 - > 200 input features
 - 3 $\times$ 3 tagging models -> estimate uncertainties from models
- A bb/cc/gg region + a dedicated ss region



Category	Features
Single-jet kinematics	$p_T, p_z, \eta, \theta, \phi$, energy
Jet shape and composition	$n_{\text{particles}}, \Delta R, \Delta p_T$
Dijet kinematics	$m_{jj}, \Delta\eta_{jj}, \Delta\theta_{jj}, \Delta\phi_{jj}$
Missing energy	MET, $\eta_{\text{ME}}, \theta_{\text{ME}}, \phi_{\text{ME}}, \text{MEZ}, \text{MET}/p_T^{\text{otherobjects}}$
Jet-MET correlations	$\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi, \Delta\theta$ between each jet and MET
Jet flavor tagging scores	outputs from ParticleNet, ParT, and MIParT

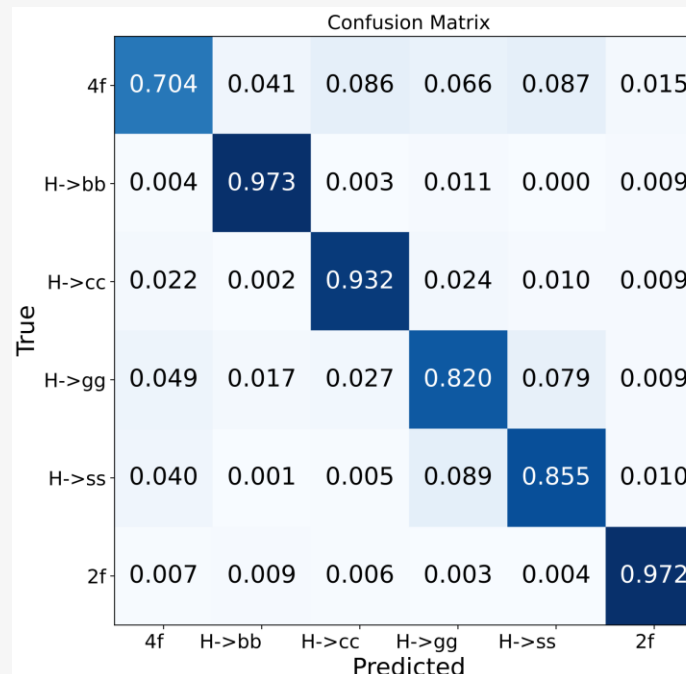
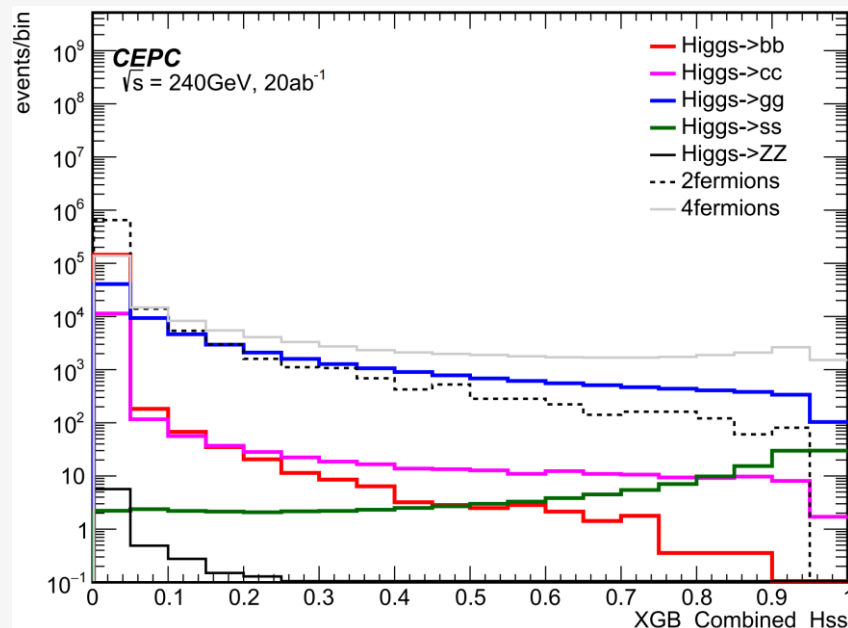
BDT inputs

H→bb/cc/gg Results

- Promising performance in bb/cc/gg measurement (statistical only)
 - Observation of H→gg at CEPC?

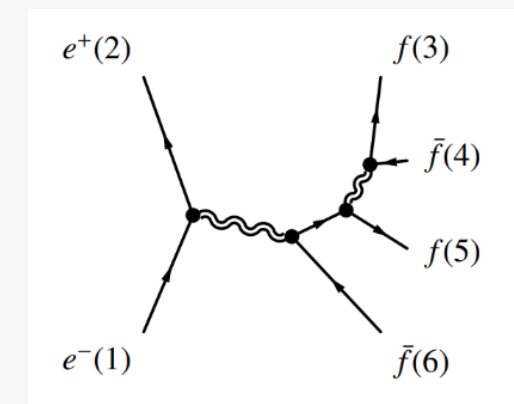
Target Channel	Channels	H->bb	H->cc	H->gg	H->ss	H->ZZ	4f	2f
H->bb	Efficiency [%]	53.89	2.73E-03	0.43	1.47E-03	8.39E-04	0.09	2.23E-04
	Event Yields [20/ab]	287924.98	0.73	347.03	0.003	0.06	7161.45	2414.79
H->cc	Efficiency [%]	0.01	43.51	0.36	5.14E-03	5.77E-04	0.07	8.11E-05
	Event Yields [20/ab]	61.25	11747.07	283.73	0.01	0.04	5824.03	878.10
H->gg	Efficiency [%]	0.16	0.39	50.17	1.76	4.19E-04	0.04	1.62E-04
	Event Yields [20/ab]	853.22	107.21	39836.00	3.52	0.030	3099.98	1756.21

H→ss Results



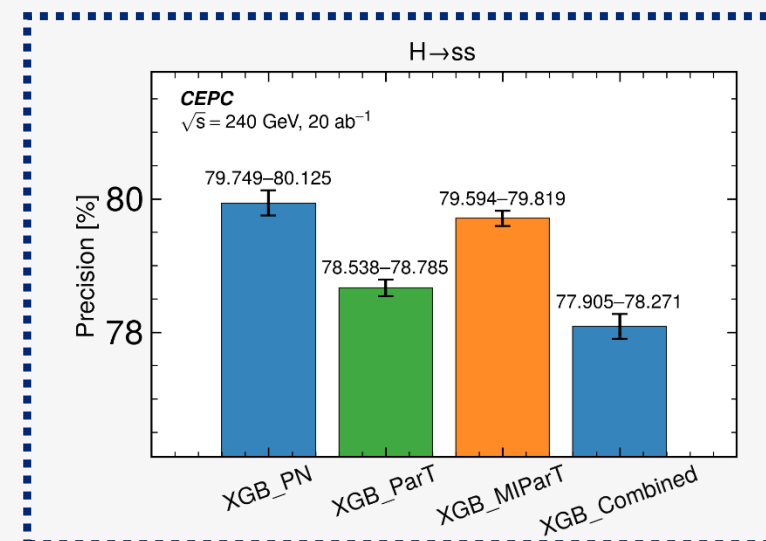
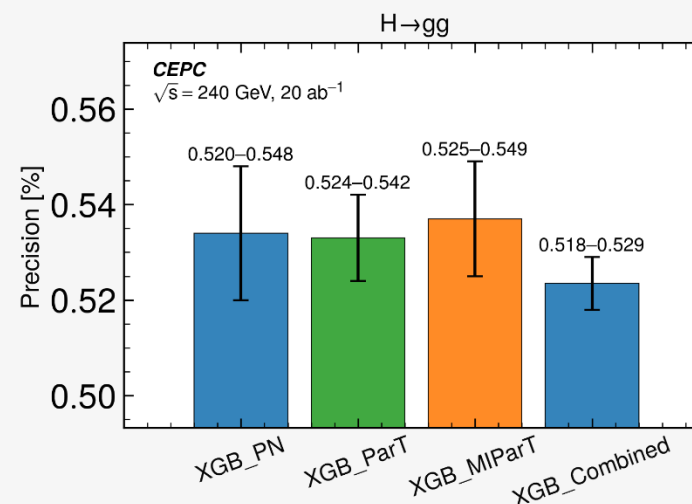
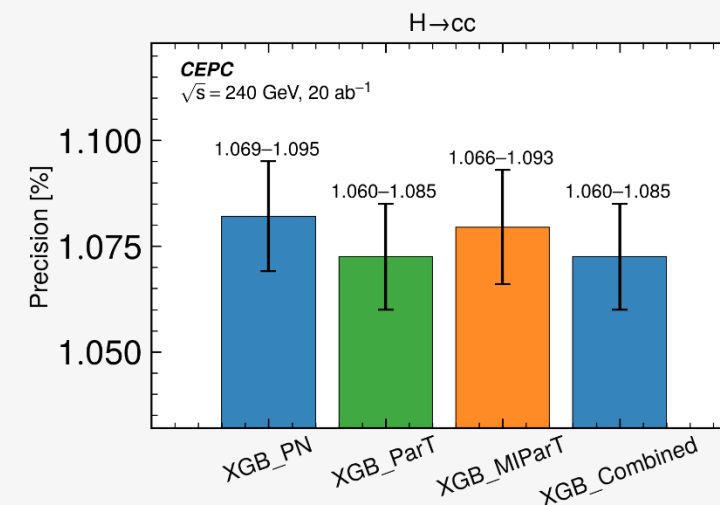
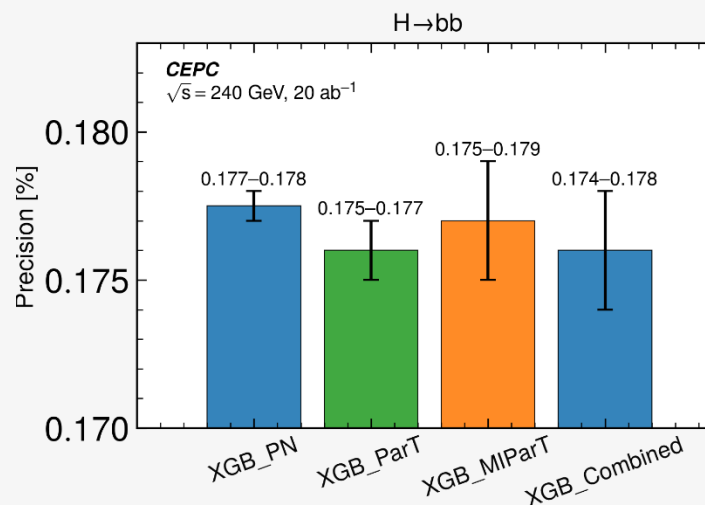
- Good classification performance among the channels
- $\sim 1.3\sigma$ (statistical only) for H→ss search
- Leading bkg: 4f

Channels	H->bb	H->cc	H->gg	H->ss	H->ZZ	4f	2f
Efficiency [%]	6.67E-05	0.05	0.75	44.68	1.65E-04	0.05	4.16E-04
Event Yields [20/ab]	0.36	13.63	593.77	89.36	0.01	4059.50	101.05



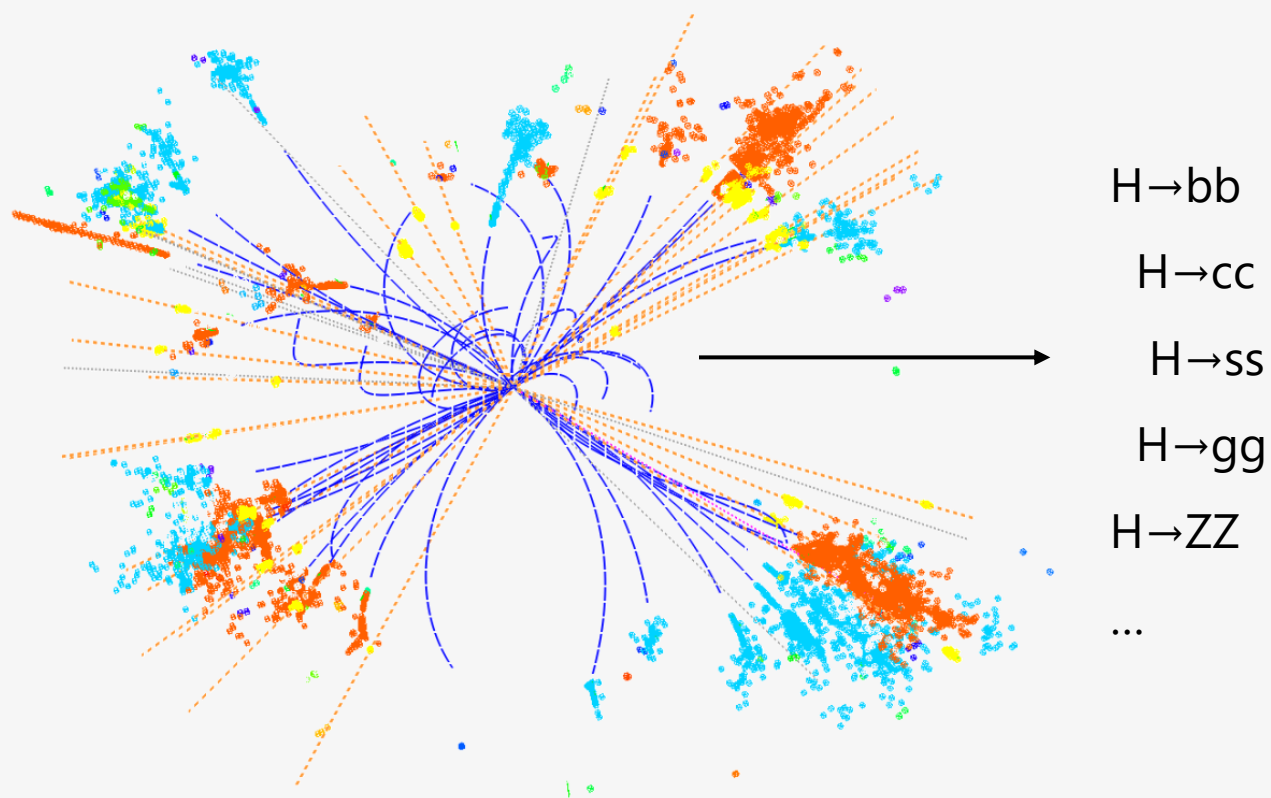
What Beyond Our Knowledge

- **Stable** results from all the scenarios
- **Slightly improved precision** from combination of different deep learning models in $H \rightarrow gg/ss$
- Close performance among models from $H \rightarrow gg$, **why?**

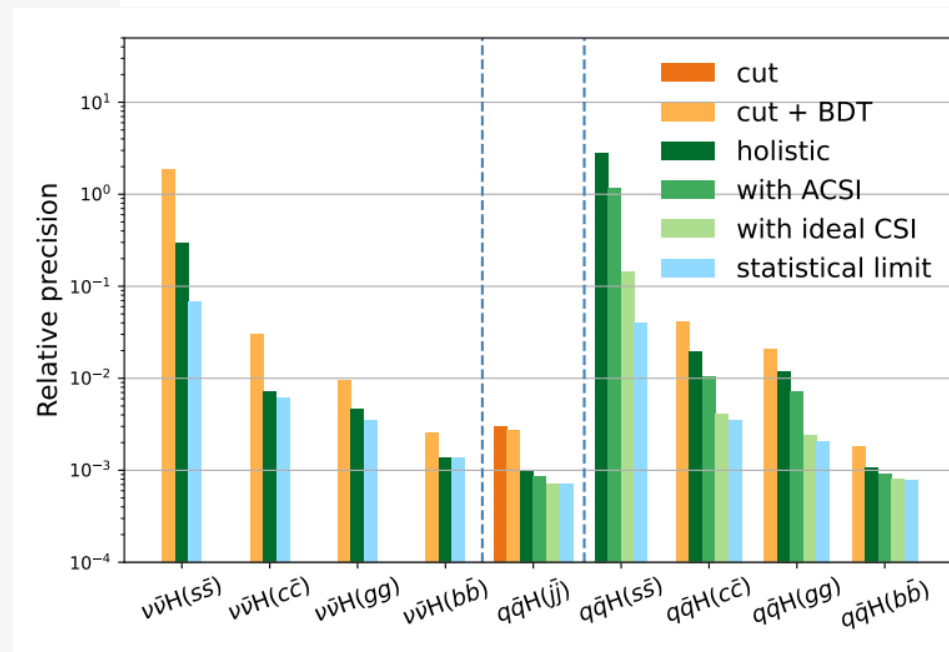


Even Better?

- A “holistic” approach: jet-free event classification ([Manqi’s slides](#))
- See also [Congqiao’s work](#) @ CMS



	$\nu\bar{\nu}H$			
	$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	$H \rightarrow g\bar{g}$	$H \rightarrow s\bar{s}$
cut + BDT	0.26% ^[21]	3.04% ^[21]	0.96% ^[21]	190.00% ^[19]
holistic	0.14%	0.72%	0.46%	29.34%
holistic with CSI	-	-	-	-
holistic with ideal CSI	-	-	-	-
statistical limit	0.14%	0.61%	0.36%	6.91%



Conclusions

- We explore the limit of Higgs couplings to quarks in a more “traditional” approach
 - Jet level tagging -> event level classification

Channels	Published*	Ours	Improvement
$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, H \rightarrow bb$	0.20%	0.18%	10%
$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, H \rightarrow cc$	1.85%	1.06%	43%
$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, H \rightarrow gg$	0.70%	0.52%	26%
$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, H \rightarrow ss$	—	78%	—

* Precision Higgs Physics at CEPC (2018)

- There exists a “Holistic” jet-free approach
 - **Event level tagging!**
- There remains many questions as well
 - Impacts from theory (generators), further improve the separation performance, better understanding of models, ...



上海交通大學

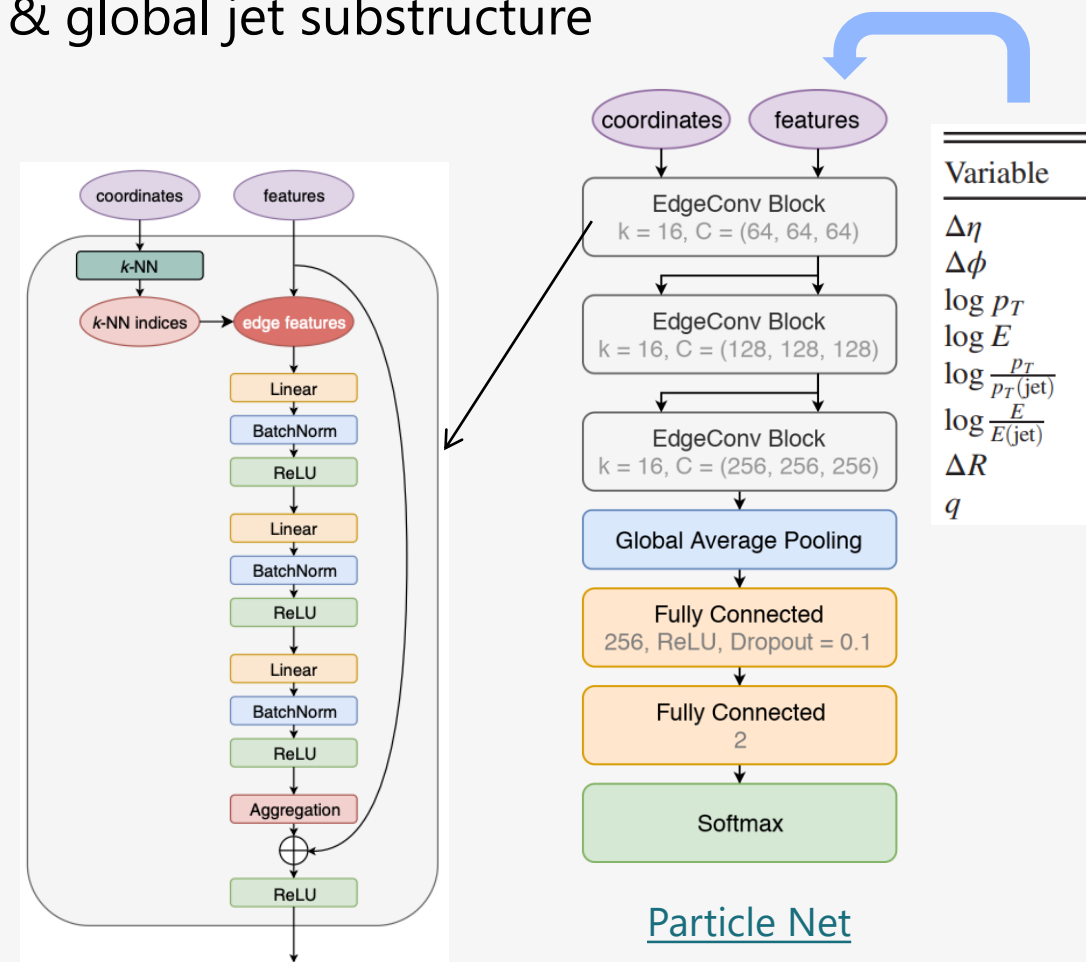
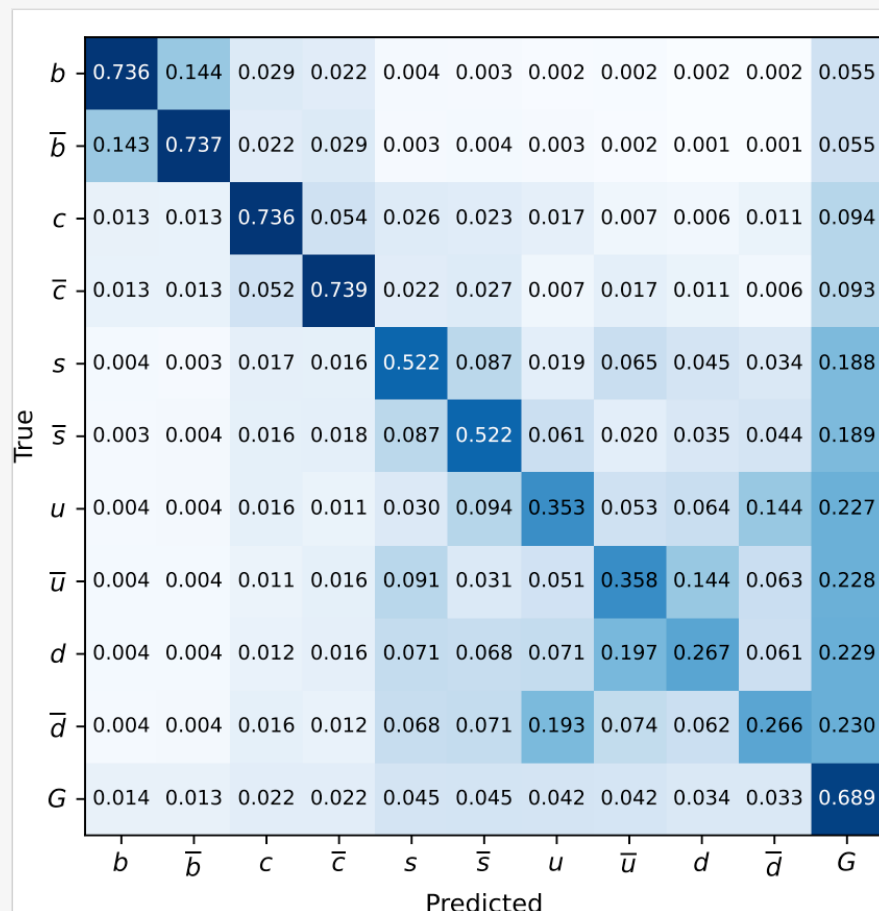
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

Thank You!

飲水思源 愛國榮校

ParticleNet

- Treat a jet as a particle cloud
 - Use dynamic graph convolutions to learn local & global jet substructure



ParT & MI-ParT

- Attention on particle and their “interactions”
 - Particle attention: particle $\leftrightarrow$ particle
 - Class attention: particles $\leftrightarrow$ class/jet flavor
 - More-Interaction attention: reduces model complexity compared with ParT

$$\Delta = \sqrt{(y_a - y_b)^2 + (\phi_a - \phi_b)^2},$$

$$k_T = \min(p_{T,a}, p_{T,b}) \Delta,$$

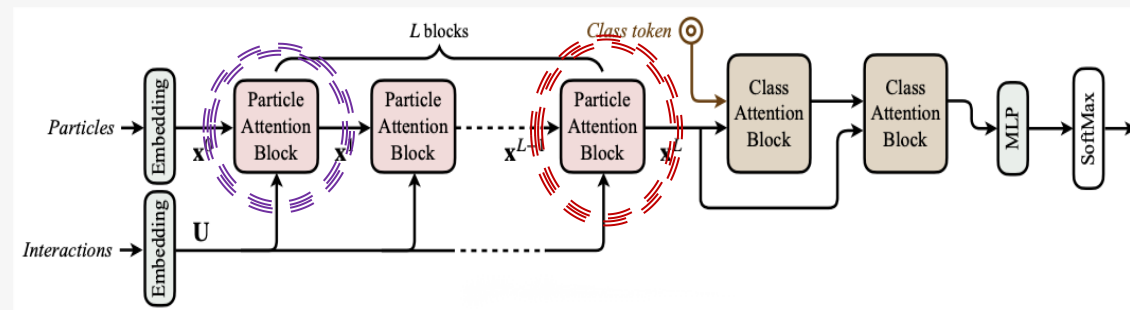
$$z = \min(p_{T,a}, p_{T,b}) / (p_{T,a} + p_{T,b}),$$

$$m^2 = (E_a + E_b)^2 - \|\mathbf{p}_a + \mathbf{p}_b\|^2,$$

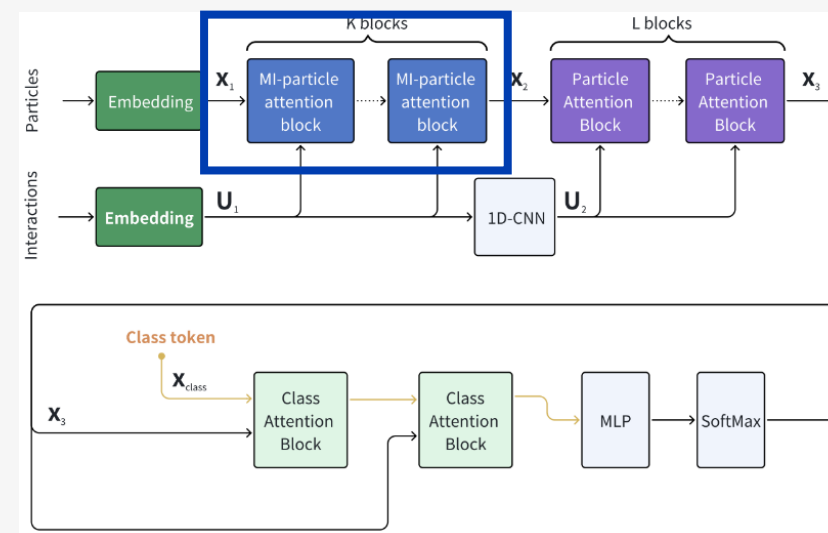
“interactions”

model	Params
ParticleNet	370k
ParT	2.14M
MIParT	720.9k

0.3x

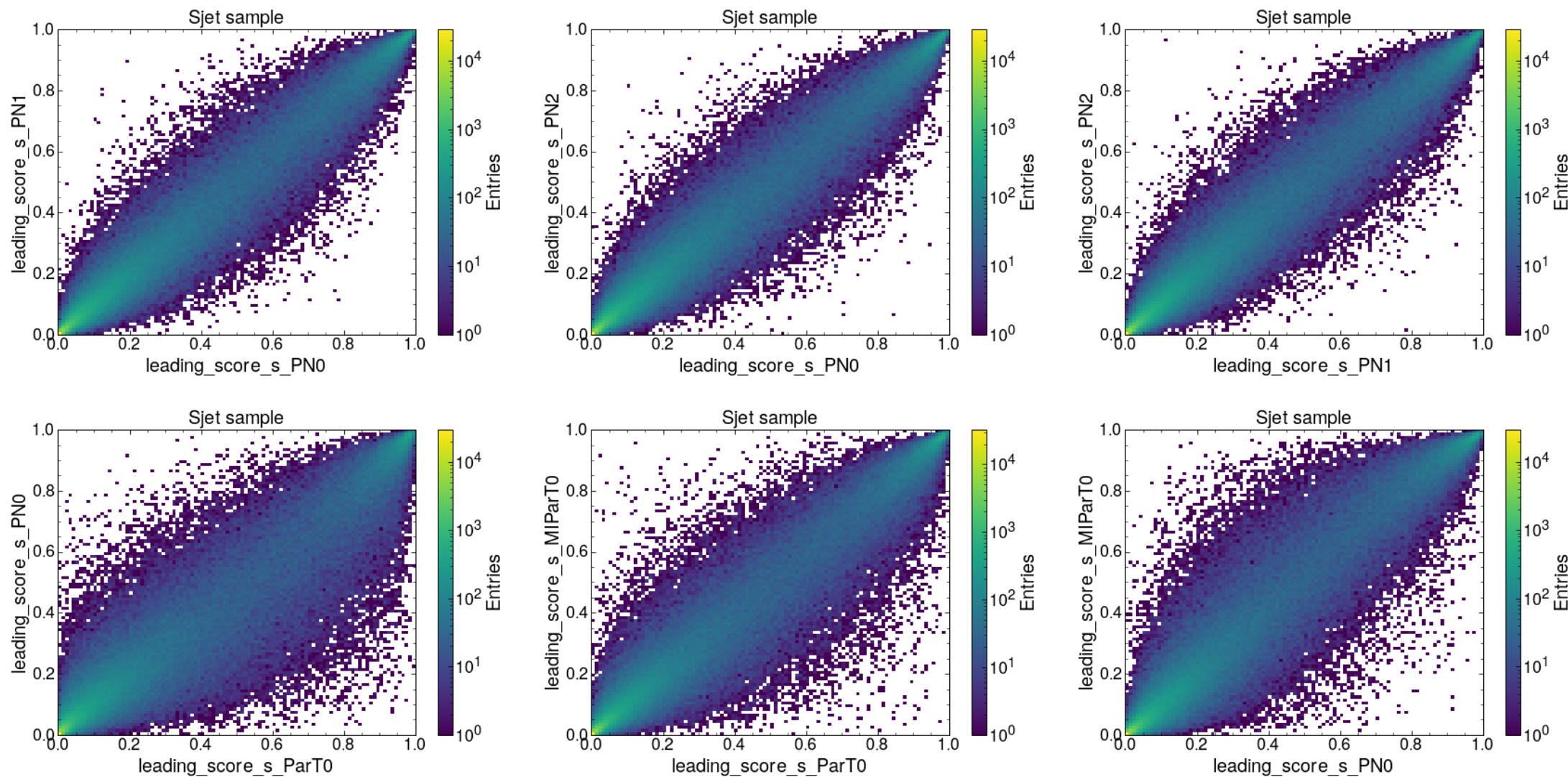


Particle Transformer

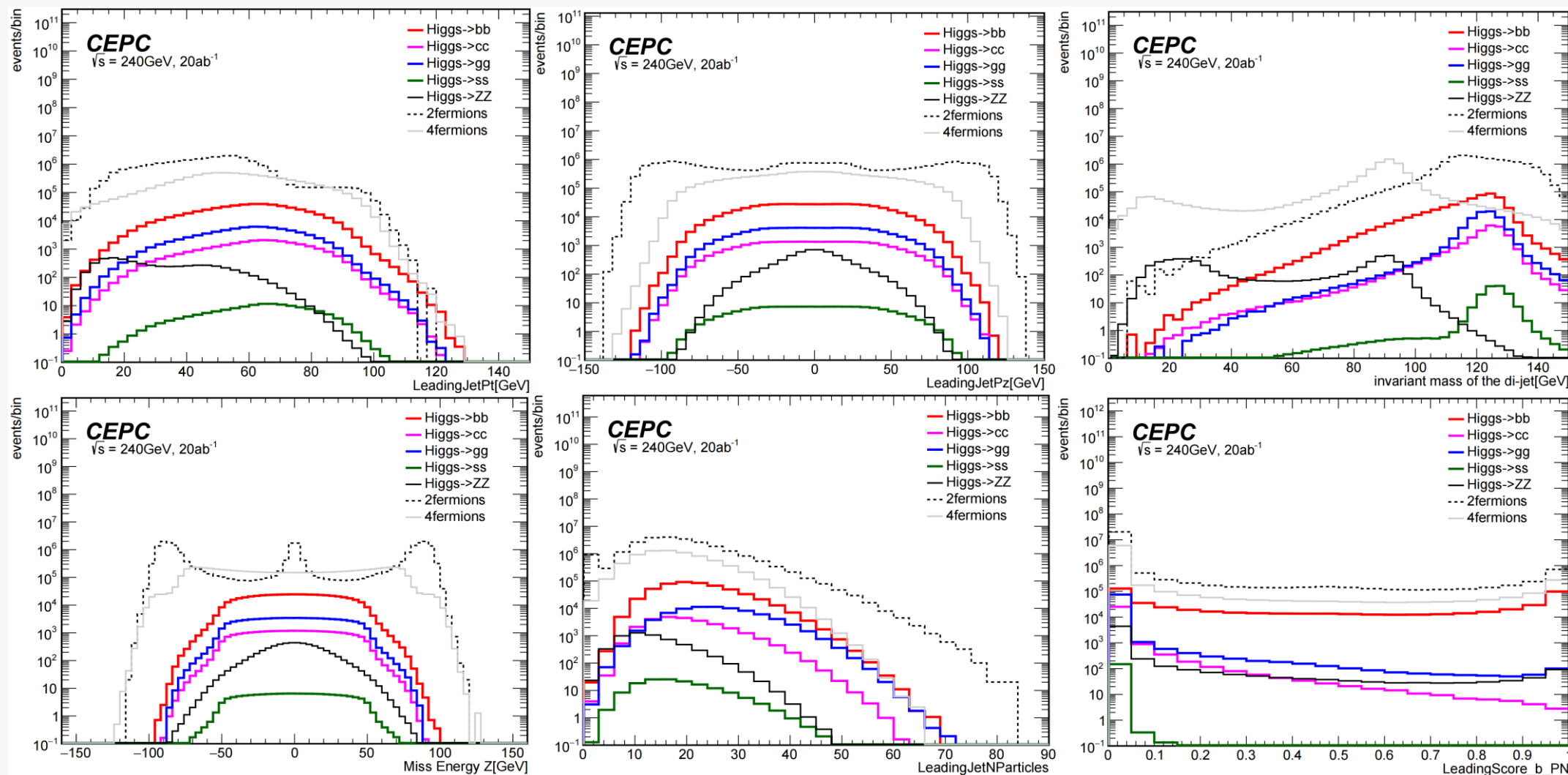


More-Interaction Particle Transformer

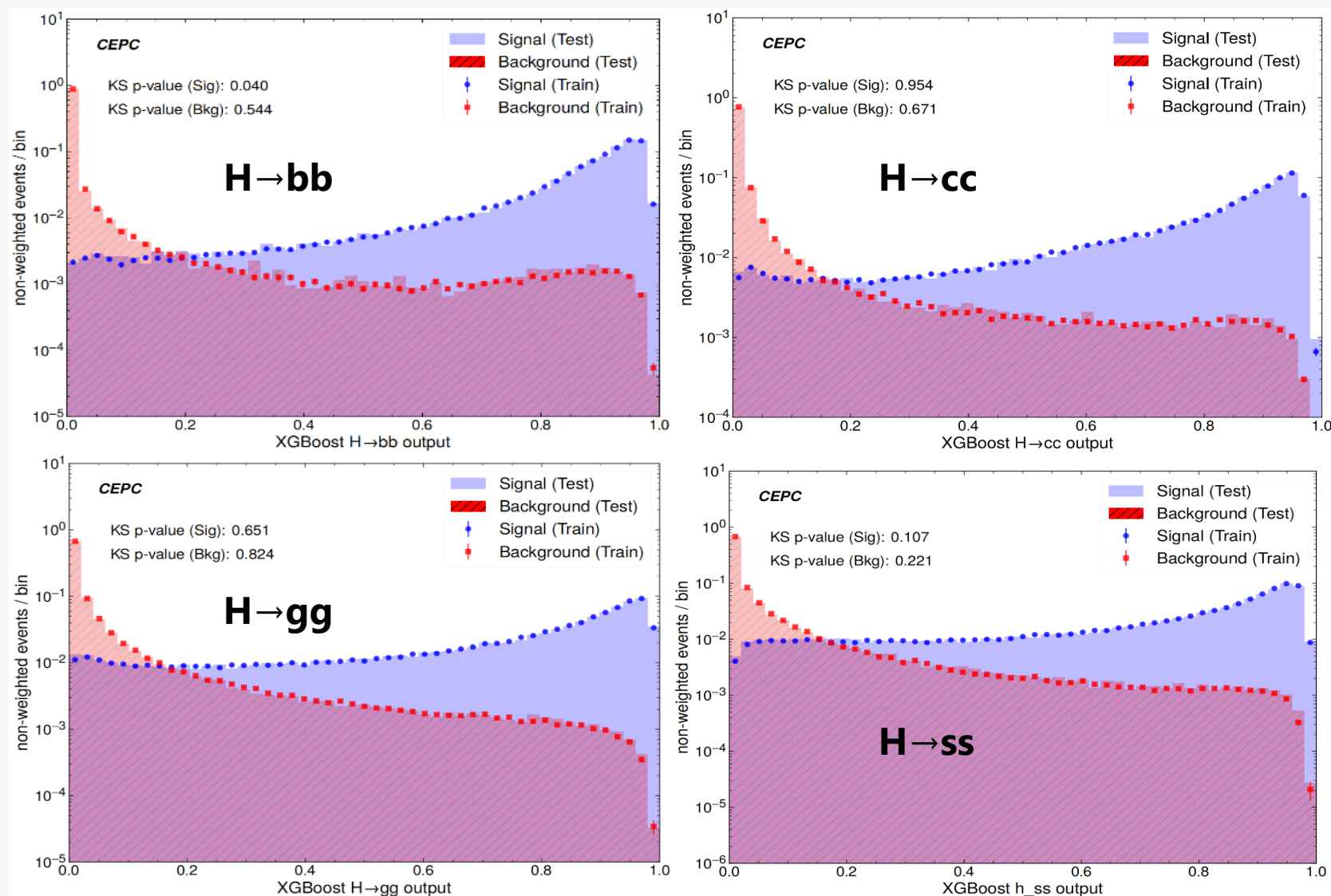
Correlations of Models



Some Characteristic Distributions



BDT outputs



Comparison of Holistic Approach

- Comparison between our results and the holistic approach
 - Bkg free estimate

	$\nu\bar{\nu}H$			
	$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	$H \rightarrow gg$	$H \rightarrow s\bar{s}$
cut + BDT	0.26% [21]	3.04% [21]	0.96% [21]	190.00% [19]
holistic	0.14%	0.72%	0.46%	29.34%
holistic with CSI	-	-	-	-
holistic with ideal CSI	-	-	-	-
statistical limit	0.14%	0.61%	0.36%	6.91%

Channels	$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, H \rightarrow b\bar{b} \%$	$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, H \rightarrow c\bar{c} \%$	$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, H \rightarrow gg \%$	$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, H \rightarrow s\bar{s} \%$
Stat. Unc.	0.17	0.77	0.47	28.54%