HH a FCC-hh

N. De Filippis

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on behalf of

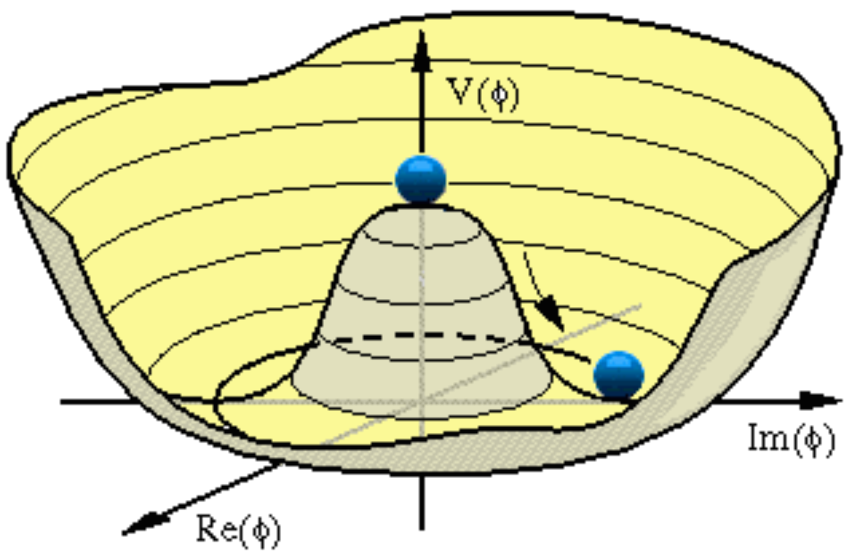
WP1: B. Di Micco, S. Braibant, M. Testa, M. Verducci et al.

RD_FA Collaboration Meeting,

Bologna, July 3-4

The Higgs potential

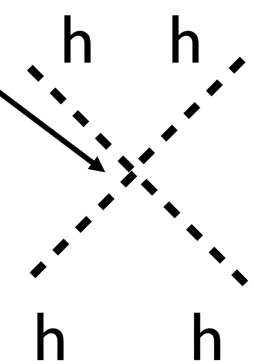
$$V(h) = \mu^2 \frac{h^2}{2} + \lambda \frac{h^4}{4}$$

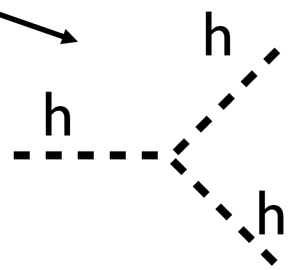


After spontaneous symmetry breaking:

$$\lambda h_0^2 \eta^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\eta^4 + \lambda h_0 \eta^3$$

$$m_h^2 = 2\lambda h_0^2$$





The strength of the triple and quartic couplings is fully fixed by the potential shape.

Why is it relevant?

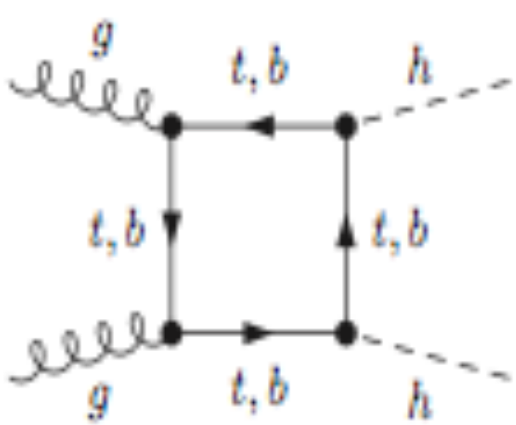
1) it is the last missing ingredient of the SM, like the Higgs boson was the last missing particle, we need to prove that things really behave like we expect;

2) It has implications on the stability of the Vacuum;

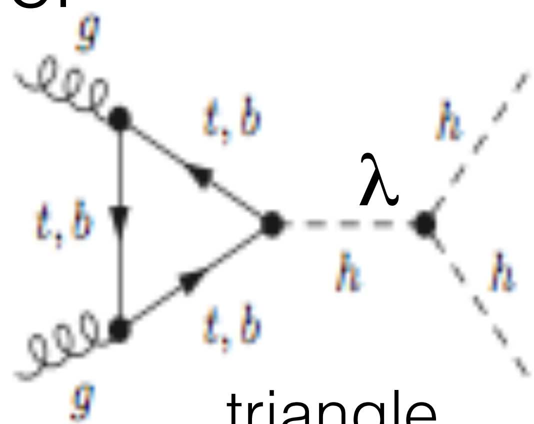
3) It could make the Higgs boson a good inflation field (see backup)

HH production and decay

Standard Model



box

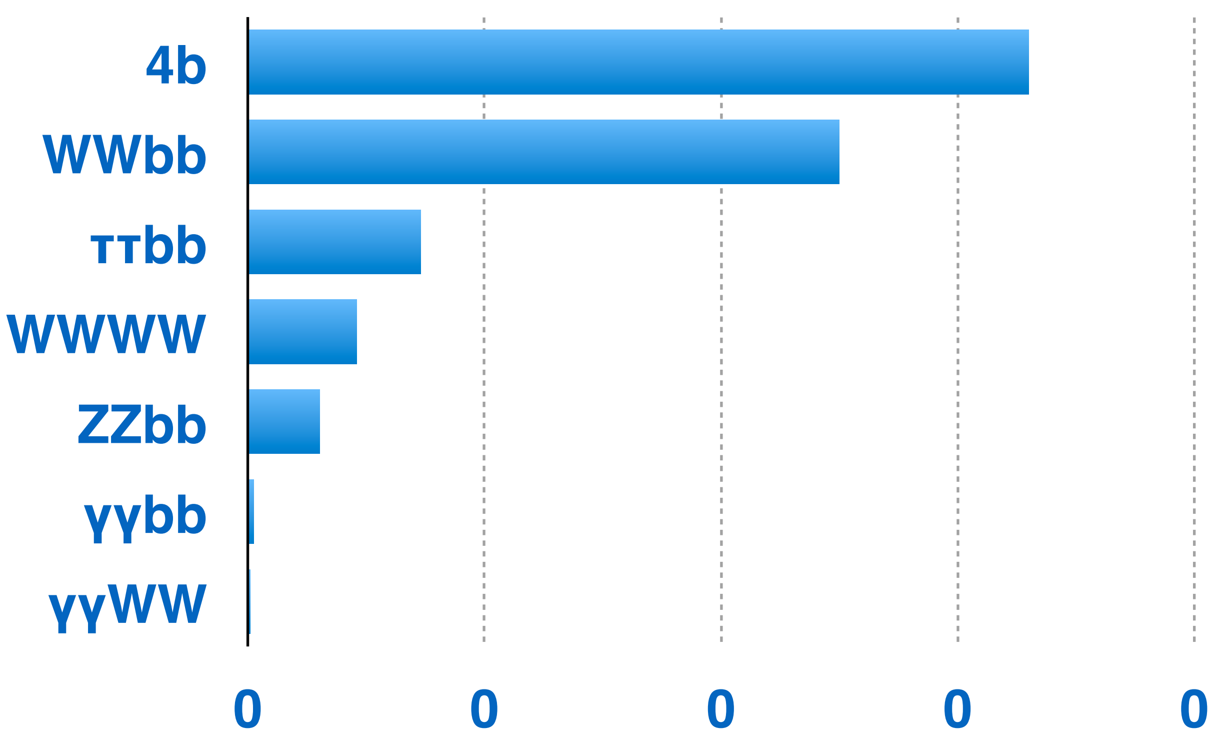


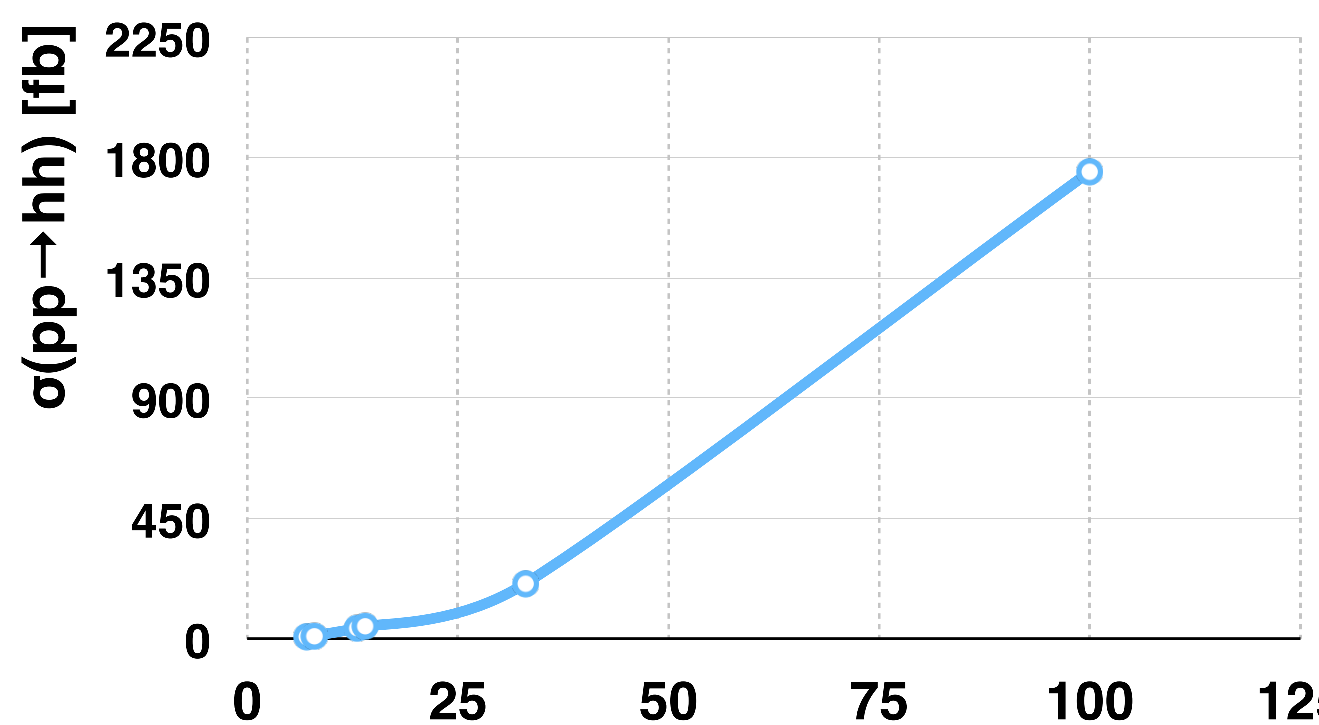
triangle

NNLO with full top mass *NLO $m_t \rightarrow \infty$

m_h = 125.09 GeV	σ(fb)	scale unc. (%)	PDF unc. (%)	α_s unc.
√s = 7 TeV	7,71	+4.0/-5.7	± 3.4	± 2.8
√s = 8 TeV	11,17	+4.1/- 5.7	± 3.1	± 2.6
√s = 13 TeV	37,91	+4.3/-6.0	± 2.1	± 2.3
√s = 14 TeV	45,00	+4.4-6.0	± 2.1	± 2.2
√s = 33 TeV*	206,6	+15.1 - 12.5	+5.8/-5.0	
√s = 100 TeV	1748	+5.1/-6.5	± 1.7	± 2.0

Higgs decay branching fraction





Highest possible energy pays

Current status @LHC

	$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	L (fb^{-1})	σ(fb) 95% C.L.	σ/σ_{SM} 95%C.L.
ATLAS: 4b, bbττ, bbγγ, WWγγ WWWW	8	20,3	< 470	< 48
ATLAS: 4b	13	13,3	< 1000	< 29
CMS: 4b	13	2,32	< 11760	< 310
ATLAS: WWγγ	13	13,3	< 12900	< 340
ATLAS: bbγγ	13	3,2	< 5400	< 142
CMS: bbττ	13	39,5	< 950	< 25
CMS: WWbb	13	36	< 3270	< 86

HL-LHC $\sqrt{s}$ = 14 TeV, L = 3000 fb^{-1}	Exp. sign	λ/λ_{SM} 95% C.L.	exp σ/σ_{SM}
ATLAS: bbγγ	1.05 σ	[-0.8, 7.7]	< 1.7 [recalc.]
CMS: bbγγ	1.6 σ		< 1.3
ATLAS: 4b	?	$[0.2, 7.0]_{stat.}$, [-3.5, 11]	$< 1.5_{stat.}$, 5.2
CMS: 4b	0,67		$< 2.9_{stat.}$, 7
ATLAS: bbττ	0.6 σ	[-4, 12]	< 4.3
CMS: bbττ	0,39		$<3.9_{stat.}$, 5.2
CMS: VVbb	0,45		$< 4.6_{stat.}$, 4.9

Present best channel 4b, situation will change with higher statistics when syst. dominated channels will saturate their sensitivity.

HL-LHC doesn't seem able to provide a useful constraint on λ, it could probably provide an observation of the whole process.

But advanced analysis techniques are on going…

FCC studies

- Main references
  - Physics at a 100 TeV pp collider [arXiv:1606.09408]
  - 1st FCC-hh Physics Workshop - 16-20 January 2017 CERN
  - FCC-hh physics analysis meetings
  - FCC week 2017 @ Berlin
  - studies performed with different level of details, in particular trigger, eff. simulation and pile-up studies need to be implemented in many of them, but first bulk of phys. potentiality ready.

Physics at a 100 TeV *pp* collider: Higgs and EW symmetry breaking studies

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FCC studies: HH→bb$\gamma\gamma$

Selection:

1. 2γ, 2 b-jet $|\eta| < 4.5$, $p_T^{sub} > 35$, $p_T^{lead} > 60$ GeV
2. $|m_{\gamma\gamma} - m_h| < 2.0$, $100 < m_{bb} < 150$ GeV
3. p_T^{bb}, $p_T^{\gamma\gamma} > 100$ GeV, ΔR_{bb}, $\Delta R_{\gamma\gamma} < 3.5$

Process	Acceptance cuts [fb]	Final selection [fb]	Events ($L = 30$ ab^{-1})
$h(b\bar{b})h(\gamma\gamma)$ (SM)	0.73	0.40	12061
$bbj\gamma$	132	0.467	13996
$jj\gamma\gamma$	30.1	0.164	4909
$t\bar{t}h(\gamma\gamma)$	1.85	0.163	4883
$b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	47.6	0.098	2947
$b\bar{b}h(\gamma\gamma)$	0.098	7.6×10^{-3}	227
$bj\gamma\gamma$	3.14	5.2×10^{-3}	155
Total background	212	1.30	27118

Simulation: 6T magnetic field

Signal LO samples, Pythia6 showering, no pile-up simulation

$S/\sqrt{B}$ 23 [3 ab^{-1}] 73 [30 ab^{-1}]

$\Delta\sigma/\sigma = 1.6\%$ [30 ab^{-1}] $\Delta\lambda/\lambda = 6\%$ [2.5% sig. syst.]

Updates:

4T magnetic field
Pythia8 showering

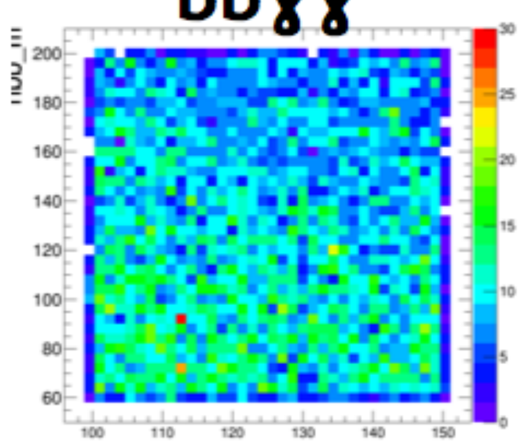
Process	Events
hh→bb$\gamma\gamma$	12300
bbjγ	16700
jj$\gamma\gamma$	14272
tth($\gamma\gamma$)	14213
bb$\gamma\gamma$	7078
bj$\gamma\gamma$	1873
Total bkg.	66436

$\Delta\sigma/\sigma = 2.1\%$ [30 ab^{-1}]
$\Delta\lambda/\lambda = 7\%$ [2.5% sig. syst.]

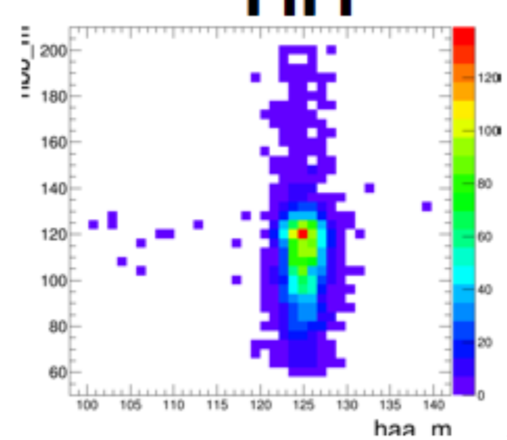
2x Total background

Shape analysis m_{jj}, $m_{\gamma\gamma}$

bb$\gamma\gamma$



HH

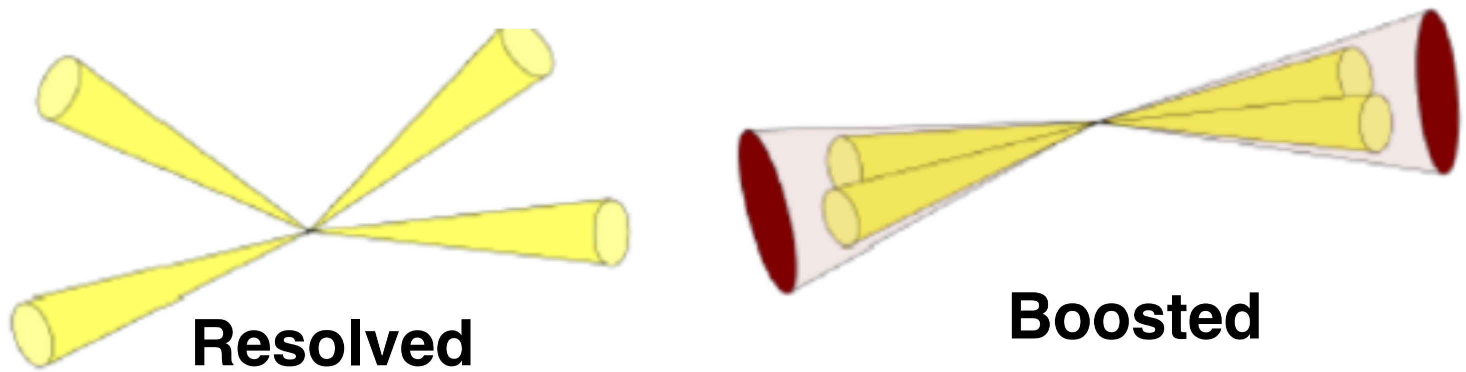


$\Delta\sigma/\sigma = 1.6\%$
$\Delta\lambda/\lambda = 4.2\%$ [0% sig. syst.]

FCC studies: HH→bbbb

Main background: multi-jet 4b
Strategy: truth level study, resolved + boosted analysis (Neural Network used as signal discriminator)

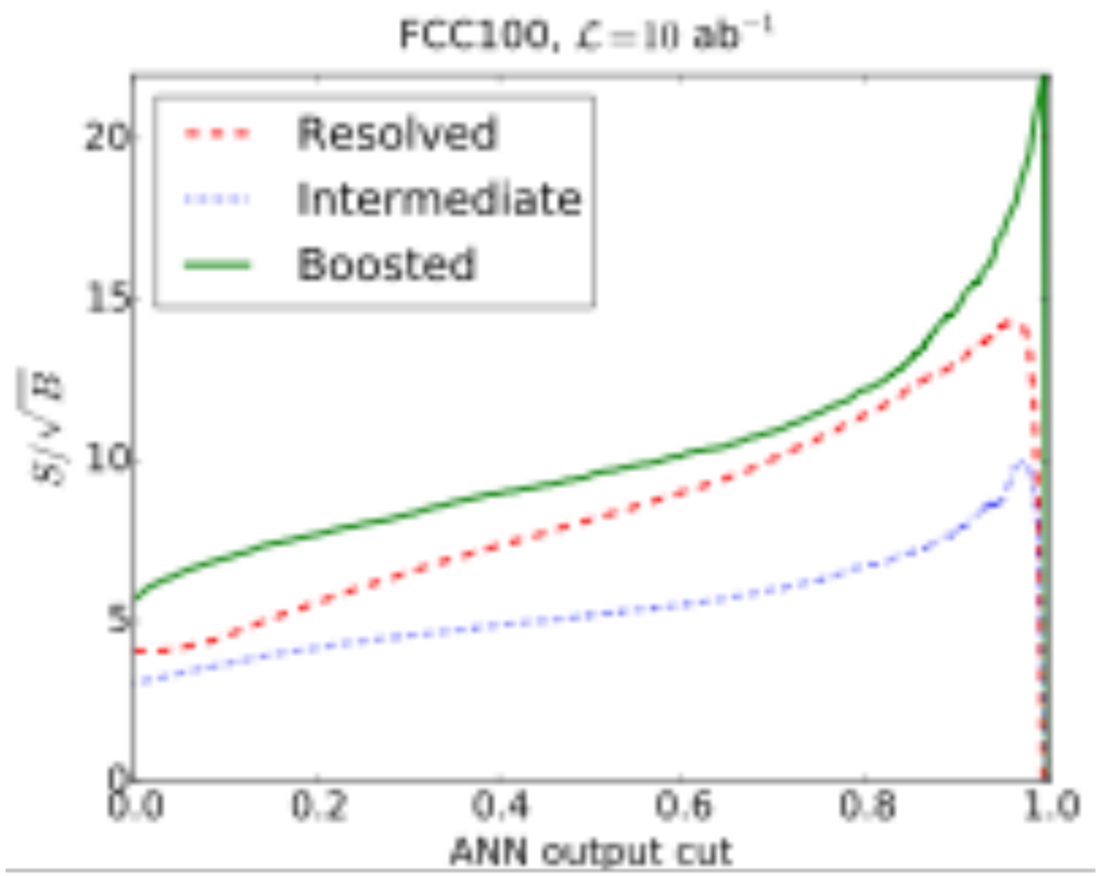
1. R 0.4 jets p_T > 40 GeV, |η| < 2.5
2. R 1.0 jets p_T > 200 GeV, |η| < 2.0
3. R 0.3 jets ghost ass. to R 1.0 p_T > 50 |η| < 2.5



10 ab^{-1}

Category		N_{ev} signal	N_{ev} back	$S/\sqrt{B}$	S/B
Boosted	$y_{cut} = 0$	$5 \cdot 10^4$	$8 \cdot 10^7$	6	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	$y_{cut} = 0.99$	$2 \cdot 10^4$	$1 \cdot 10^6$	22	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$
Intermediate	$y_{cut} = 0$	$3 \cdot 10^4$	$1 \cdot 10^8$	3	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	$y_{cut} = 0.98$	$2 \cdot 10^4$	$2 \cdot 10^6$	10	$7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Resolved	$y_{cut} = 0$	$1 \cdot 10^5$	$8 \cdot 10^8$	4	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	$y_{cut} = 0.95$	$6 \cdot 10^4$	$2 \cdot 10^7$	15	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$

	$\delta_{sys}\sigma = 25\%$	$\delta_{sys}\sigma = 100\%$
Boosted	$\lambda_3 \in [-0.1, 2.2]$	$\lambda_3 \in [-1.5, > 9]$
Intermediate	$\lambda_3 \in [0.7, 1.6]$	$\lambda_3 \in [-0.4, > 9]$
Resolved	$\lambda_3 \in [0.9, 1.5]$	$\lambda_3 \in [-0.1, 7]$



Sensitivity to λ from unboosted objects, λ diagram contributes mainly at low m_{hh}

25% on σ with S/B ~4·10^{-3}, ΔB/B ~ 10^{-3} (very challenging)

Multi-leptons: HH→bbZZ,bbWW,bbμμ

$hh \to (b\bar{b})(ZZ^*) \to (b\bar{b})(4\ell)$, $hh \to (b\bar{b})(WW^*)/(\tau^+\tau^-) \to (b\bar{b})(\ell^+\ell^-)$, $hh \to (b\bar{b})(\mu^+\mu^-)$ and $hh \to (b\bar{b})(Z\gamma) \to (b\bar{b})(\ell^+\ell^-\gamma)$

- Typically low yield and low background thanks to the multi-lepton final state;
- Exception for WWbb → llbb (high top background)

channel	σ(100 TeV) (fb)	$N_{30\ ab^{-1}}$(ideal)	$N_{30\ ab^{-1}}$(LHC)
$\mathbf{hh} \to (b\bar{b})(\ell^+\ell^-\ell'^+\ell'^-)$	0.26	130	41
$\mathbf{t\bar{t}h} \to (\ell^+ b\nu_\ell)(\ell'^- \bar{b}\bar{\nu}_{\ell'})(2\ell)$	193.6	304	109
$\mathbf{t\bar{t}Z} \to (\ell^+ b\nu_\ell)(\ell'^- \bar{b}\bar{\nu}_{\ell'})(2\ell)$	256.7	66	25
$\mathbf{Zh} \to (b\bar{b})(4\ell)$	2.29	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$
$\mathbf{ZZZ} \to (4\ell)(b\bar{b})$	0.53	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$
$\mathbf{b\bar{b}h} \to b\bar{b}(4\ell)$ ($p_{T,b} > 15$ GeV)	0.26	$\mathcal{O}(10)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$
$\mathbf{ZZh} \to (4\ell)(b\bar{b})$	0.12	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$

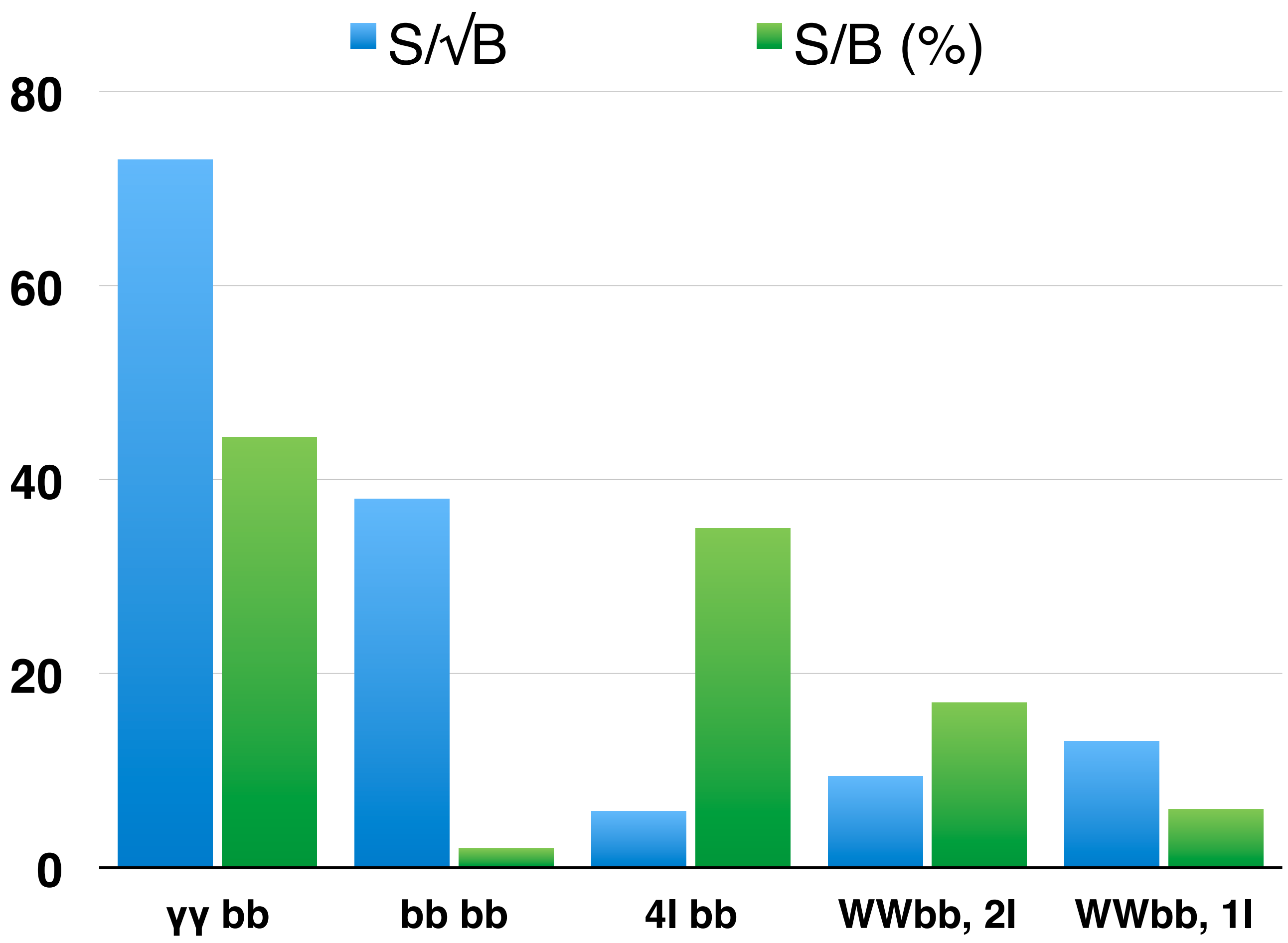
channel	σ(100 TeV) (fb)	$N_{30\ ab^{-1}}$(ideal)	$N_{30\ ab^{-1}}$(LHC)
$\mathbf{hh} \to (b\bar{b})(W^+W^-) \to (b\bar{b})(\ell'^+\nu_{\ell'}\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell)$	27.16	209	199
$\mathbf{hh} \to (b\bar{b})(\tau^+\tau^-) \to (b\bar{b})(\ell'^+\nu_{\ell'}\bar{\nu}_\tau\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell\nu_\tau)$	14.63	385	243
$\mathbf{t\bar{t}} \to (\ell^+ b\nu_\ell)(\ell'^- \bar{b}\bar{\nu}_{\ell'})$ (cuts as in Eq. 49)	25.08×10^3	343^{+232}_{-94}	158^{+153}_{-48}
$\mathbf{b\bar{b}Z} \to b\bar{b}(\ell^+\ell^-)$ ($p_{T,b} > 30$ GeV)	107.36×10^3	2580^{+2040}_{-750}	4940^{+2250}_{-1130}
$\mathbf{ZZ} \to b\bar{b}(\ell^+\ell^-)$	356.0	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$
$\mathbf{hZ} \to b\bar{b}(\ell^+\ell^-)$	99.79	498	404
$\mathbf{b\bar{b}h} \to b\bar{b}(\ell^+\ell^-)$ ($p_{T,b} > 30$ GeV)	26.81	$\mathcal{O}(10)$	$\mathcal{O}(10)$

30 ab^{-1}

Channel	S/√(S+B)	S/B
4l	5,8	0,35
2l	9,4	0,17

bbμμ, bbllγ have a negligible contrinution

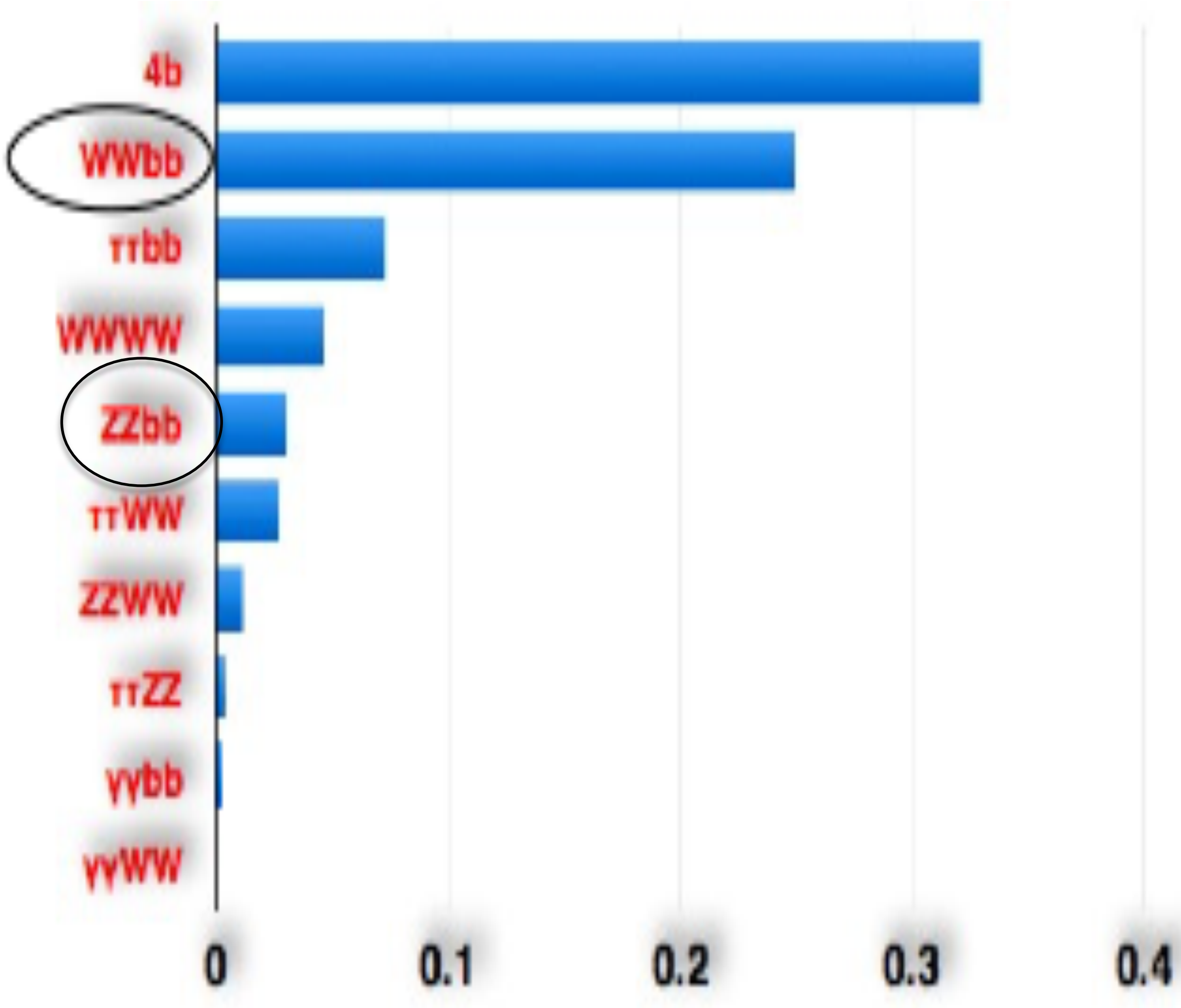
FCC studies: S/N ratio



- γγbb looks to be the golden channel;
- need to reach maximal accuracy in this channel simulation, implementing pile-up simulation and more accurate fake estimate;
- detector design should be driven by minimisation of systematics on it;
- more work needed on WWbb to fully exploit its potentiality;
- highly boosted topologies are less useful for λ measurement, sensitivity to λ from low m_{hh} region

FCC-hh looks to have a strong physics case

Current FCC studies for RD_FA



Between the final state from the HH decay:

- 4b, WWbb are dominant
- γγbb, ZZbb are the cleanest

The **Italian community** started to work in 2016 on:

- WWbb, lnuqqbb
- ZZbb, 4lbb
- We used a fast simulation tool (Delphes)
- Pileup simulation with 50, 200, 900 events

$L=30\ ab^{-1}$	$\Delta\sigma/\sigma$	$\Delta\lambda/\lambda$
γγbb	1.3%	2.5%
4b	25% (S/B ~2%)	200%
ZZbb, 4l	~30%	~40%

Last contributions to conferences:

- B. Di Micco, IFAE – Trieste – April 19-21 2017
- B. Di Micco, FCC Week – Berlin – May 29 – June 1 2017

Pile-up and det. simulation with Delphes

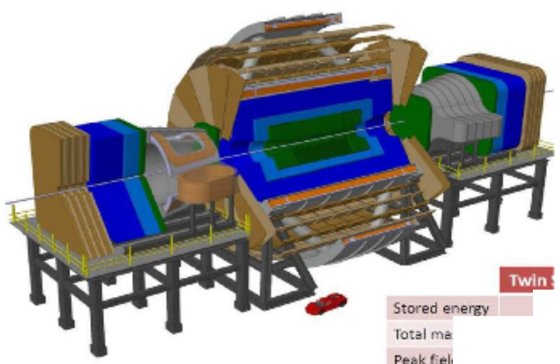
S. Braibant (Bologna), B. Di Micco, M. Testa, M. Verducci (Roma 3)

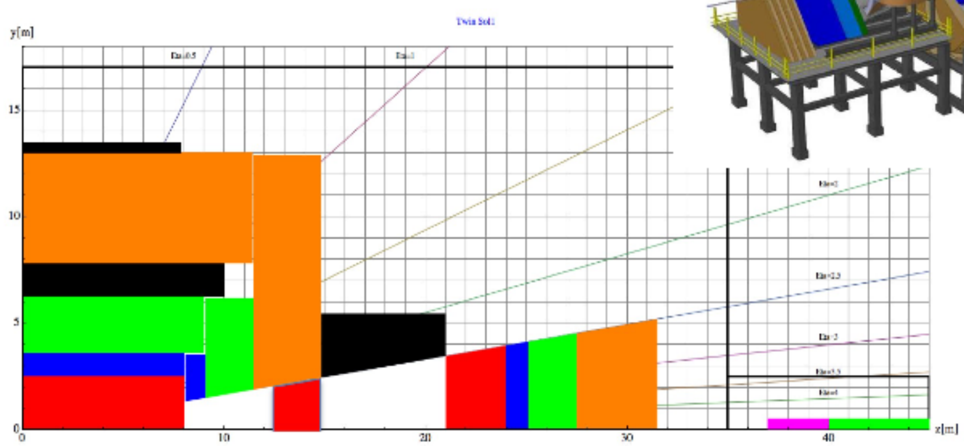
pile-up configuration used in this presentation (when used), simulated with Delphes using CMS HL-LHC cards

- 50, 200, 900 vertices

Simulation of the 5 ns low and high luminosity phase and of the 25 ns high luminosity phase

Base-line geometry
Twin solenoid +
Dipole magnetic system





Tracker

Fwd Tracker

EMCAL

Dipole

HCAL

Coil+Cryostat

Muon system

ZZbb

Detector simulation with Delphes or simple smearing of truth level objects

7

Calorimetry

ECAL granularity:
0.0125 x 0.0125 $|\eta| < 2.5$
0.025 x 0.025 $2.5 < |\eta| < 4.0$
0.05 x 0.05 $4.0 < |\eta| < 6.0$

ECAL Energy Resolution:
$\sigma(E)/E = 10\% / \sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$
$|\eta| < 6.0$

HCAL granularity:
0.05 x 0.05 $|\eta| < 2.5$
0.1 x 0.1 $2.5 < |\eta| < 4.0$
0.2 x 0.2 $4.0 < |\eta| < 6.0$

HCAL Energy Resolution:
$\sigma(E)/E = 50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 3\%$ $|\eta| < 4.0$
$\sigma(E)/E = 100\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 5\%$ $|\eta| < 6.0$

Tracking

Efficiency c-quark jets:
4 % $|\eta| < 2.5$
3 % $2.5 < |\eta| < 4.0$

Efficiency light-quark jets:
0.1 % $|\eta| < 2.5$
0.075 % $2.5 < |\eta| < 4.0$

Efficiency b-quark jets:
75% WWbb 85 % ZZbb $|\eta| < 2.5$
64% $2.5 < |\eta| < 4.0$

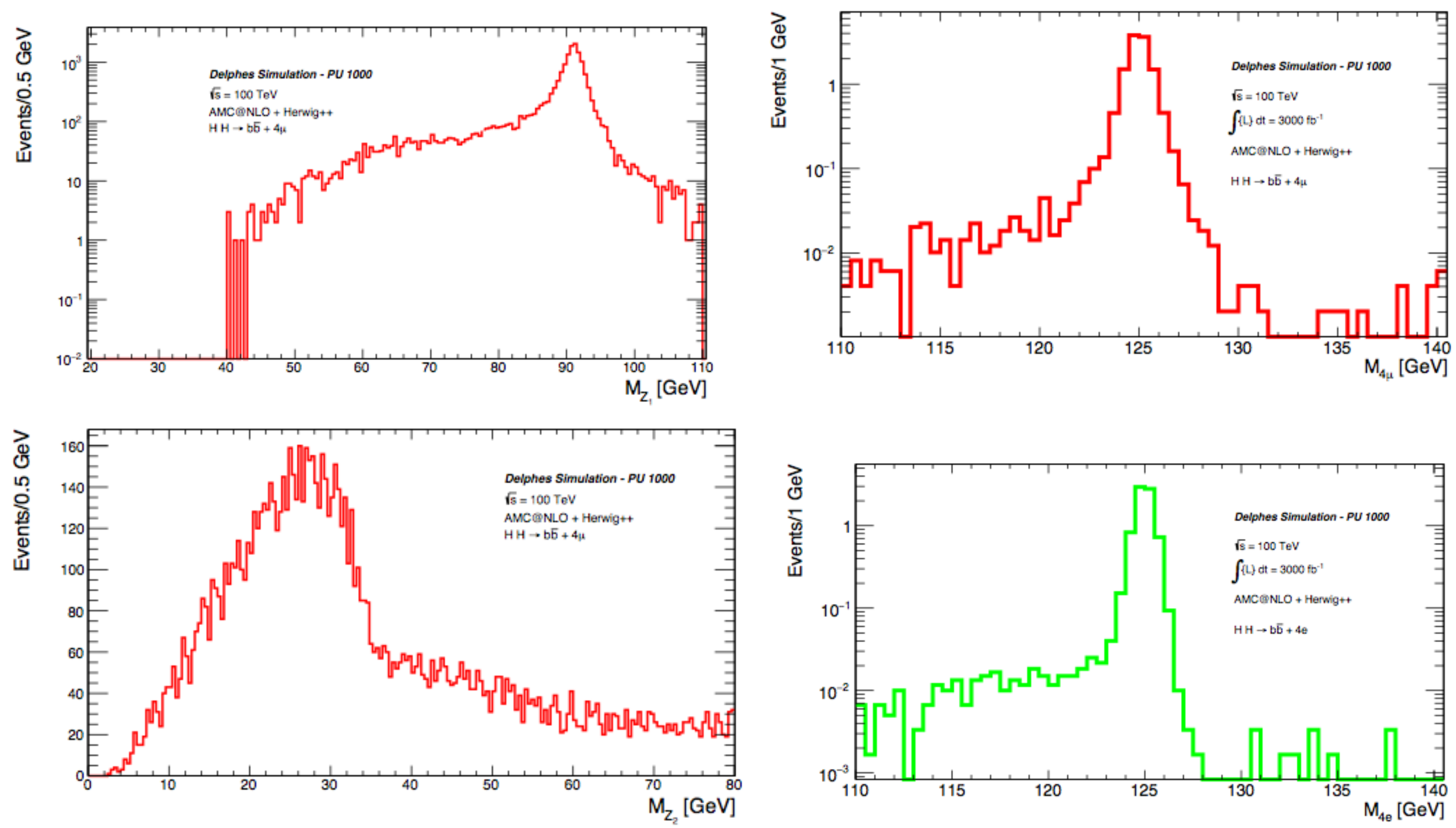
z_0 resolution (*)

- *in $|\eta|<2.5$*
  - $\sigma(z_0)$= 0.01 mm , p_T<5 GeV
  - $\sigma(z_0)$= 0.005 mm , p_T>5 GeV
- In $2.5<|\eta|<4$
  - $\sigma(z_0)$= 0.1 mm , p_T<5 GeV
  - $\sigma(z_0)$= 0.05 mm , p_T>5 GeV
- In $4.0<|\eta|<6.0$
  - $\sigma(z_0)$= 1.0 mm , p_T<5 GeV
  - $\sigma(z_0)$= 0.5 mm , p_T>5 GeV

RD_FA: HH→ZZbb→4lbb, l=e,μ

N. De Filippis (Bari), S. Braibant (Bologna)

- ≥ 4 muons with p_T > 5 GeV, |η| < 4.0
- ≥ 4 electrons with p_T > 7 GeV, |η| < 4.0
- Z_1 selection: $\ell^+\ell^-$ pair with mass closes to the nominal Z boson mass
  40 GeV < m_{Z1} < 120 GeV
- Z_2 selection: second $\ell^+\ell^-$ pair
  12 GeV < m_{Z2} < 120 GeV
- Among the 4 selected leptons: at least one with p_T>20 GeV and one with p_T>1 GeV
- QCD suppression: $m(\ell^+\ell^-)$ > 4 GeV
- Kinematic cuts: $m_{4\ell}$ > 120 GeV, $m_{4\ell}$ < 130 GeV
- At least 2 b-jets with p_T > 30 GeV



$$\mathcal{L} = 3\,\mathrm{ab}^{-1}$$

	σ·L·Br(hh→ZZbb→4lbb)	no b-jet req.	with b-jet	ε (no b-jet)	ε (b-jet)
4e					
4μ	161	61	12,1	38%	7,4%
4e	161	40	7,7	25%	4,8%
Tot	322	101	20	31%	6,2%

- forward b-tagging can be an important ingredient of the analysis, need to test configuration with fwd dipole
- big impact from lepton isolation cut (not presented here), need to optimise isolation criteria

Object in PU environment [WWbb analysis]

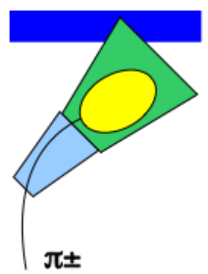
B. Di Micco, M. Testa, M. Verducci (Roma 3)

✦ *Particle Flow Reconstruction*

- Using charged hadrons, muons, electrons and calorimeter towers to build particle-flow objects
- Tracks from pile-up are rejected if $|Z_0 - Z_{\rm PV}| > \sqrt{\sigma^2(Z_0) + \sigma^2(Z_{\rm PV})}$

✦ *Jets*

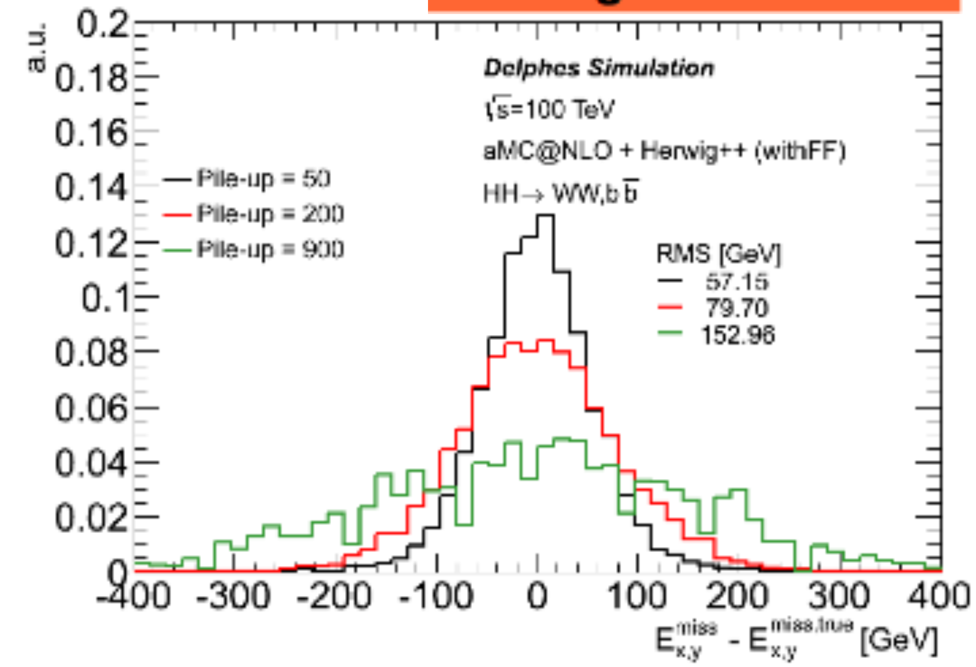
- Anti-Kt (Fast Jet) algorithm
- particle-flow objects as inputs
- R = 0.4
- Jet Area pile-up correction:
- private calibration to particle level $p_T^{\rm corrected} = p_T^{\rm raw} - \rho \cdot {\rm JetArea}$
- p_T^{jet} > 20 GeV



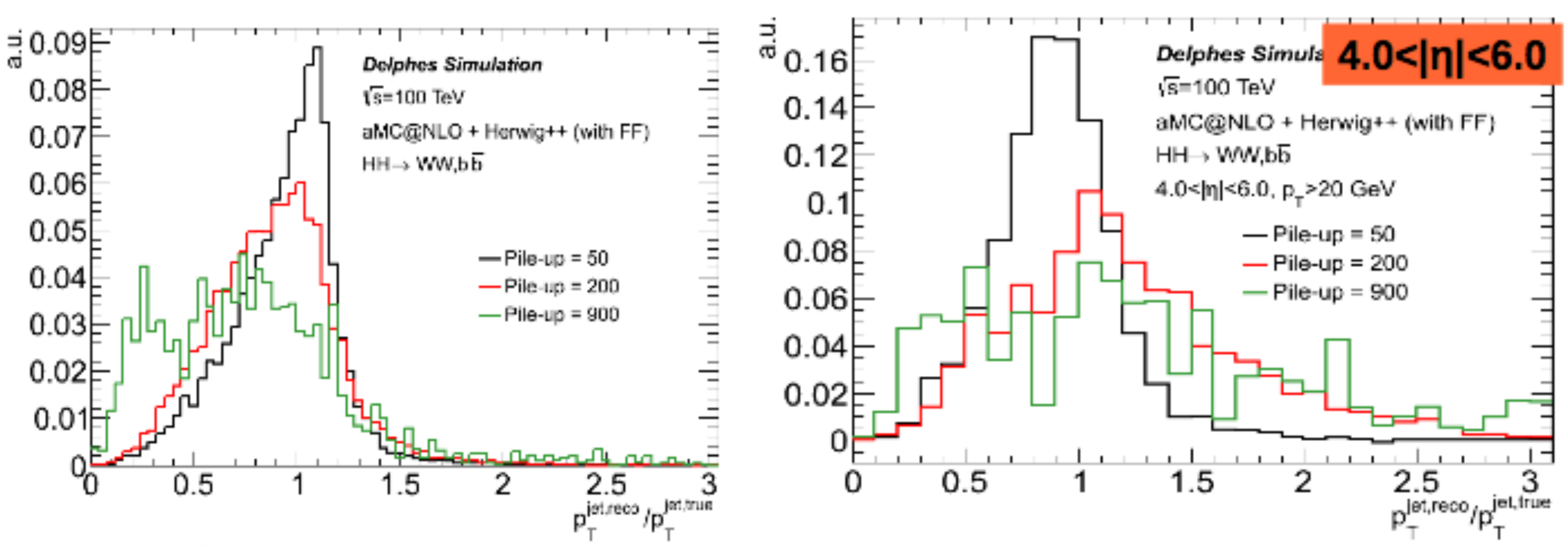
✦ *Missing Transverse Energy*

- Anti-Kt (Fast Jet) algorithm
- negative vector sum of Jets, after pile-up correction and calibration

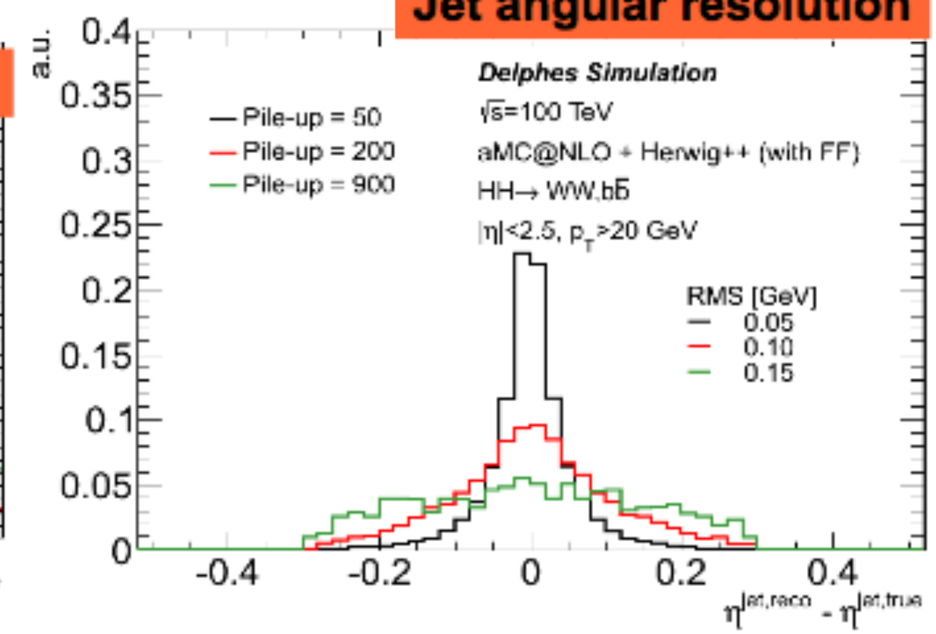
Missing ET resolution



Jet pT response



Jet angular resolution



HH→WWbb→lvqqbb: MVA analysis

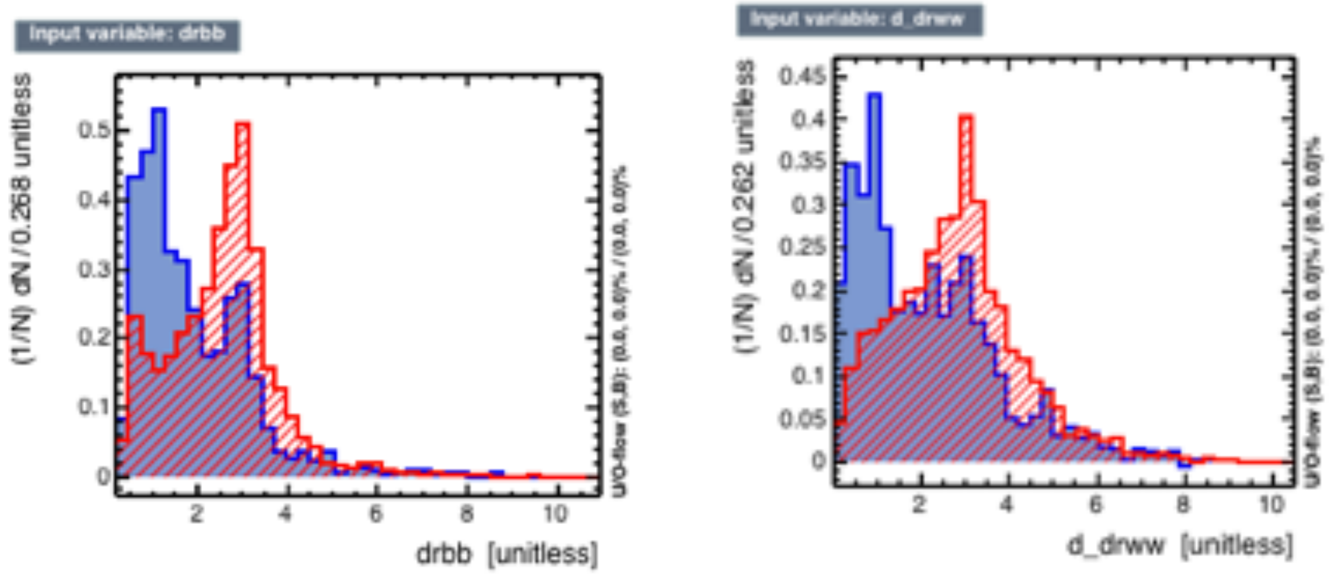
B. Di Micco, M. Testa, M. Verducci (Roma 3)

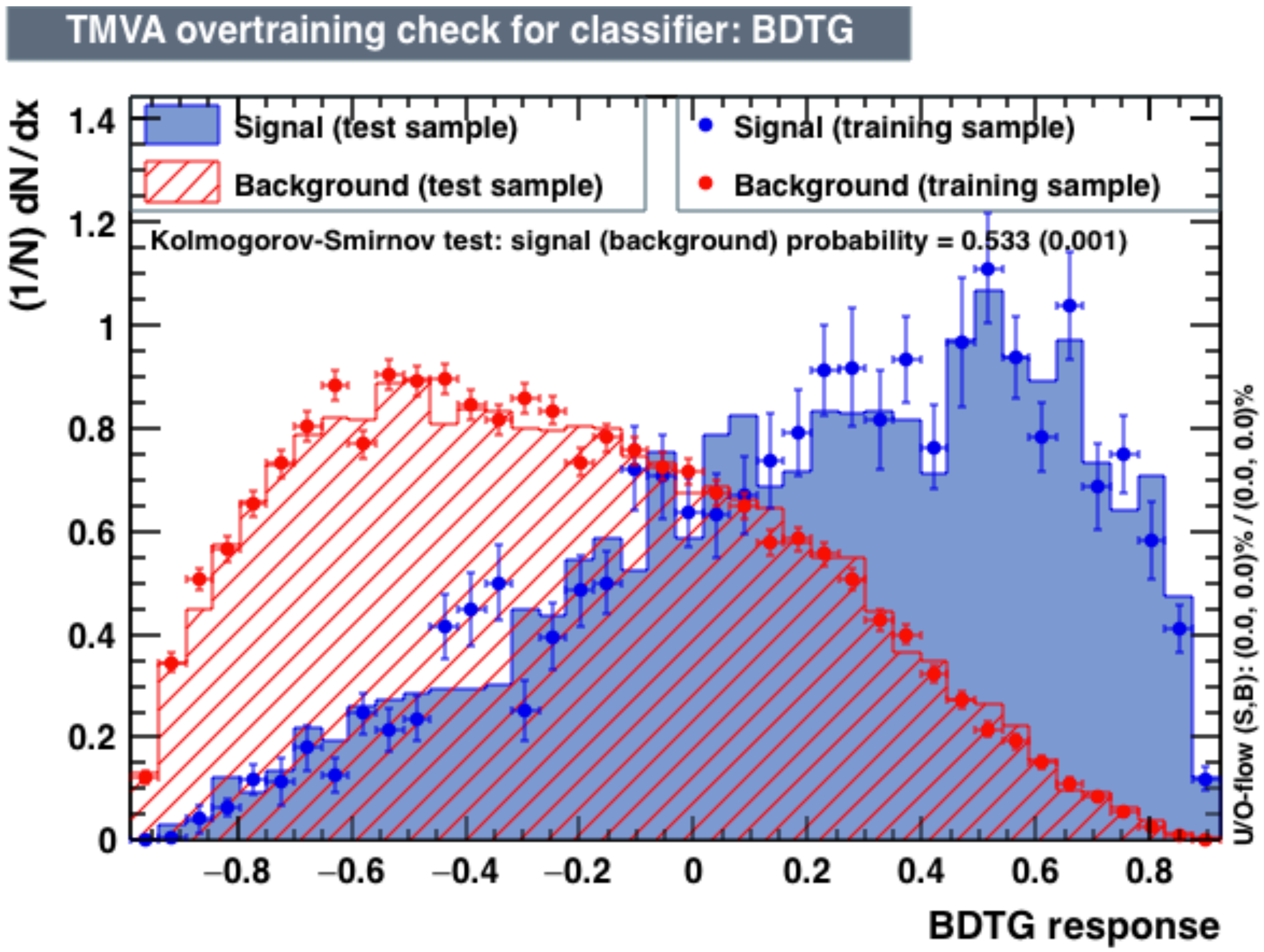
Input variables:

$$\Delta R_{\rm jj},\ \Delta R_{\rm bb},\ \Delta R_{\rm WW},\ m_T^{\rm WW},\ m_{\rm bb}$$
$$m_{\rm jj},\ p_T^{\rm bb},\ p_T^{\rm WW},\ E_T^{\rm miss},\ m_T^{\rm W},\ m_{\rm WW}$$

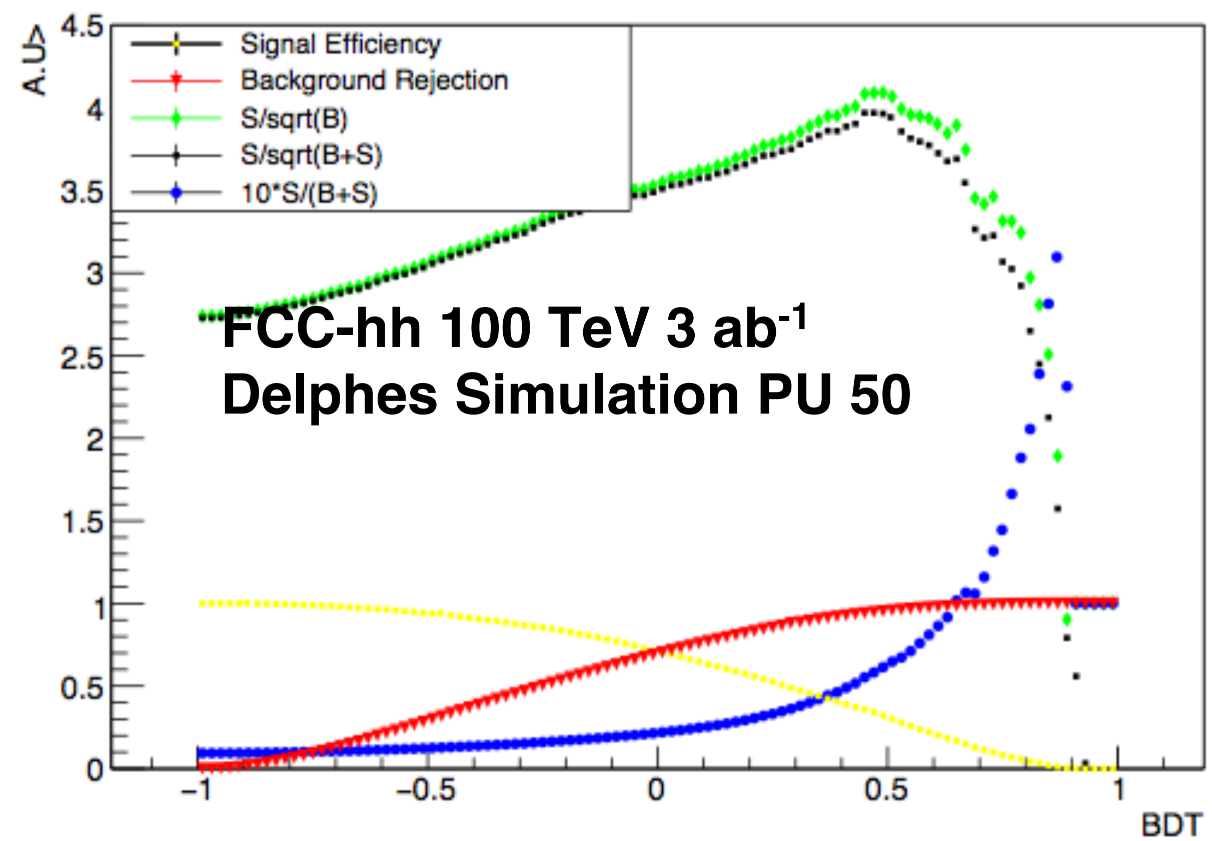
Pre-training cuts:

$$p_T^{WW},\ p_T^{bb} > 150,\ 80 < m_{bb} < 180\,\text{GeV}$$
$$\Delta R_{bb} < 2.0$$





stat. sign. 4.1σ with S/B 0.06, 13σ @30 ab^{-1}

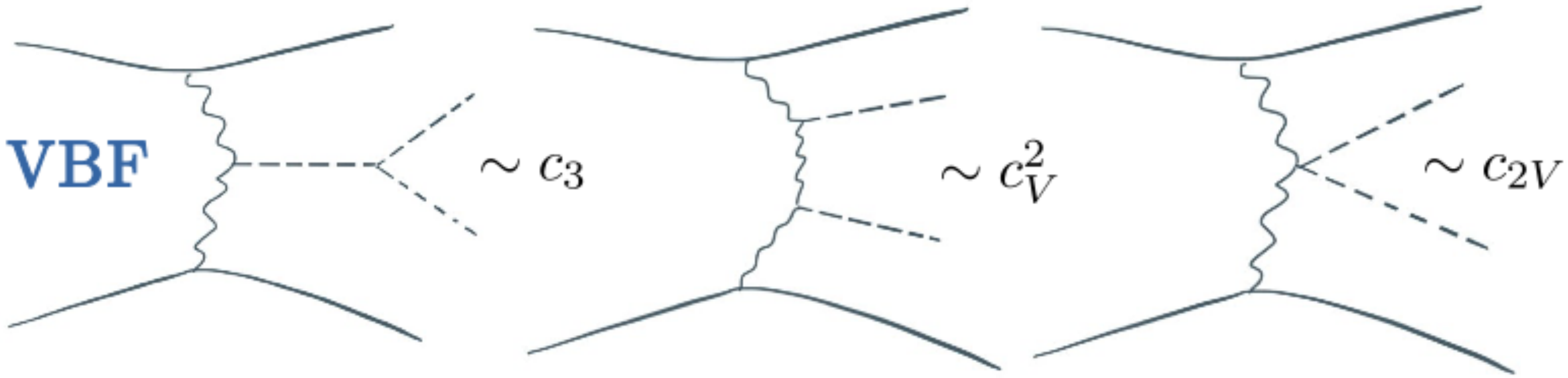


Conclusion and plans

- Fix the Delphes configuration and the handling of pileup (all+Michele Selvaggi)
- Simulation of the background for ZZbb and WWbb in various pileup scenario is our close-term priority (S. Braibant, N. De Filippis, B. Di Micco) – End September
- Optmization of the analyses with delphes (isolation, ID, pileup rejection) (all) - October
- Provide an internal document about those analyses (S. Braibant, N. De Filippis, B. Di Micco) – September – October → Contribute to CDR (urgent)
- Going to follow and contribute regularly CepC and FCC meeting so we can find adidtional collaborators.
- Ask INFN institutes representatives to involve new students

Backup

VBF hh production



SM

$$c_V = c_{2V} = c_3 = 1$$

$$\sigma/\sigma_{SM} = 1 + a\,\delta + b\,\delta^2$$

$$\delta_i \equiv c_i - 1$$

dashed : before cuts
solid : after cuts

		14 TeV	100 TeV
Acceptance cuts	p_{T_j} (GeV) $\geq$	25	40
	p_{T_b} (GeV) $\geq$	25	35
	$\lvert\eta_j\rvert \leq$	4.5	6.5
	$\lvert\eta_b\rvert \leq$	2.5	3.0
VBF cuts	$\lvert\Delta y_{jj}\rvert \geq$	5.0	5.0
	m_{jj} (GeV) $\geq$	700	1000
	Central jet veto: $p_{T_{j_3}}$ (GeV) $\leq$	45	65
	m_{hh} (GeV) $\geq$	500	1000

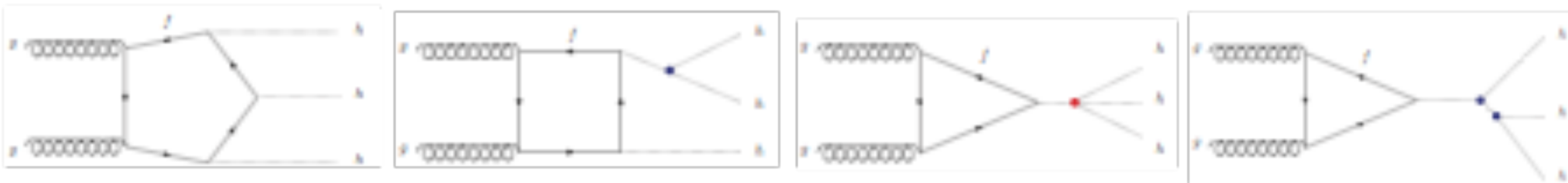
VBF jets at high η go in the very forward region, 50% event loss with η acceptance of 4 instead of 5

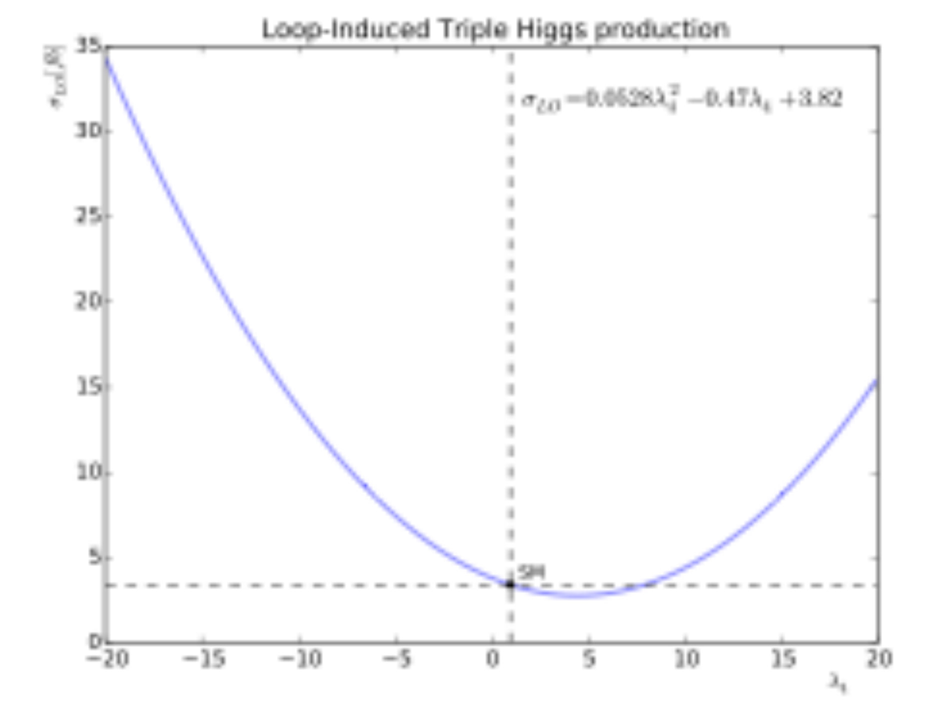
Not strong sensitivity to SM hh production, but adds information on New Physics operators

	68% probability interval on $\delta_{c_{2V}}$	
	$1 \times \sigma_{\text{bkg}}$	$3 \times \sigma_{\text{bkg}}$
LHC_{14}	$[-0.37, 0.45]$	$[-0.43, 0.48]$
HL-LHC	$[-0.15, 0.19]$	$[-0.18, 0.20]$
FCC_{100}	$[0, 0.01]$	$[-0.01, 0.01]$

	95% probability upper limit on μ	
	$1 \times \sigma_{\text{bkg}}$	$3 \times \sigma_{\text{bkg}}$
LHC_{14}	109	210
HL-LHC	49	108
FCC_{100}	12	23

Higgs quartic





observable	selection cut
$p_{T,b_{\{1,2,3,4\}}}$	$> \{80, 50, 40, 40\}$ GeV
$\lvert\eta_b\rvert$	< 3.0
$m_{bb}^{\text{close},1}$	$\in [100, 160]$ GeV
$m_{bb}^{\text{close},2}$	$\in [90, 170]$ GeV
$\Delta R_{bb}^{\text{close},1}$	$\in [0.2, 1.6]$
$\Delta R_{bb}^{\text{close},2}$	no cut
$p_{T,\gamma_{\{1,2\}}}$	$> \{70, 40\}$ GeV
$\lvert\eta_\gamma\rvert$	< 3.5
$\Delta R_{\gamma\gamma}$	$\in [0.2, 4.0]$
$m_{\gamma\gamma}$	$\in [124, 126]$ GeV

	Signal	$b\bar{b}jj\gamma\gamma$	$Ht\bar{t}$	S/B	$S/\sqrt{B}$
preselection	50	2.3×10^5	2.2×10^4	2.5×10^{-4}	0.14
$\chi^2_{H,min} < 6.1$	26	4.6×10^4	9.9×10^3	5.0×10^{-4}	0.14
$\lvert m_H^{rec} - 126 \text{ GeV}\rvert < 5.1$ GeV	20	1.7×10^4	7.0×10^3	8.1×10^{-4}	0.15

30 ab^{-1}: $-4 < \lambda_4 < 16$

Higgs boson as inflaton

Gravitational action coupled to the SM sector

$$S = \int \left[\frac{1}{2}M_{\rm pl}^2 R + \mathcal{L}\right] d^4x\sqrt{-g} = \int \left[\frac{1}{2}M_{\rm pl}^2 R - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h + V(h) + \ldots\right] d^4x\sqrt{-g}$$

Inflation model
- need a scalar field (h is a scalar field)
- need a well shaped potential, with a slow-roll condition

$$V(\phi) >> \frac{1}{2}\dot{\phi}^2 \longrightarrow H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}V(\phi) \simeq const. \longrightarrow a(t) \simeq e^{Ht} \quad \left(H(t) = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)$$

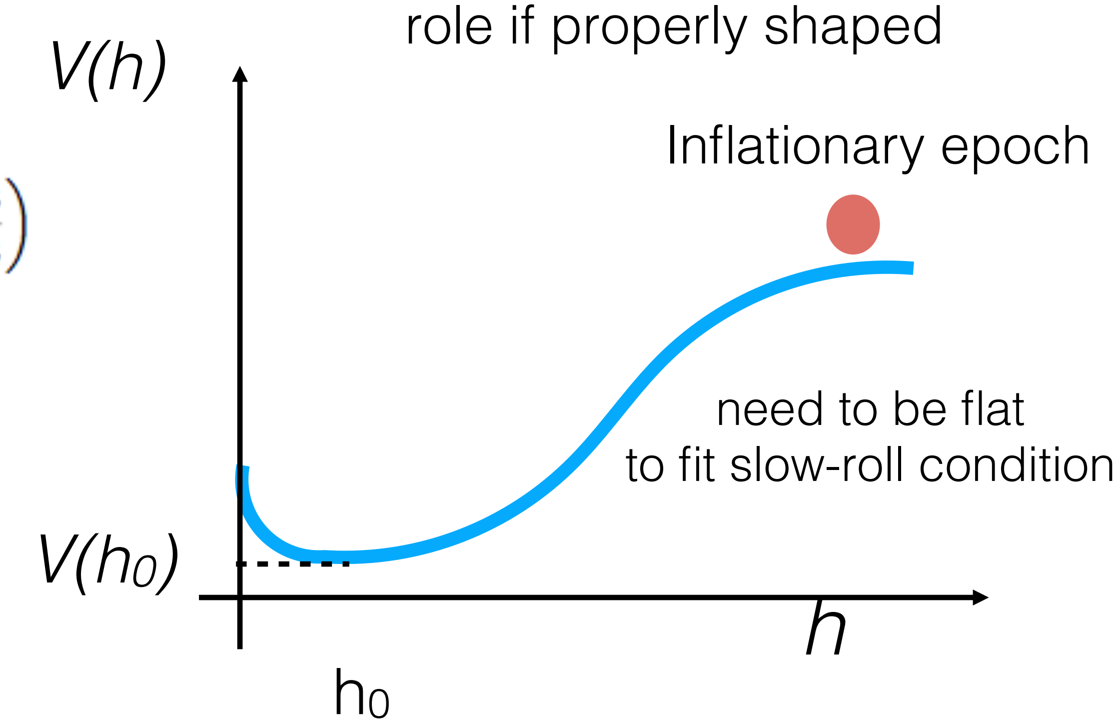
universe radius, exponentially expanding during inflation

In order to make this to work

$$h >> h_0 \quad V(h) \sim \lambda h^4 \quad \lambda \sim 10^{-13}$$

Intringuing, λ nearly vanishes for high h value with the present value of top and Higgs mass.

The Higgs potential could have such role if properly shaped



$h_0 = \langle 0 | h | 0 \rangle$

Understanding the Higgs potential is the last missing piece of the SM, and it could have fundamental cosmological implications.