

Reconstruction of heavy flavour jets for Higgs physics at future e^+e^- colliders

DPG Spring Meeting, Aachen

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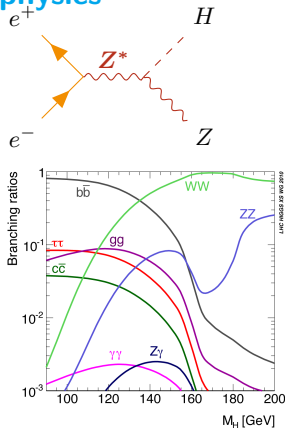
HELMHOLTZ

RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES



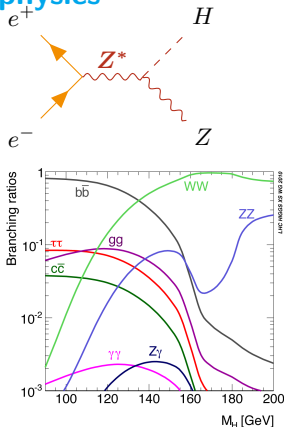
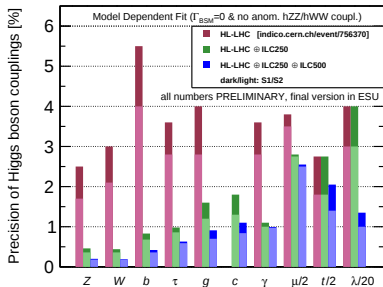
Motivation, heavy flavours in particle physics

- ▶ We can do precision measurements at lepton colliders
 - ▶ $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ and $H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ decays



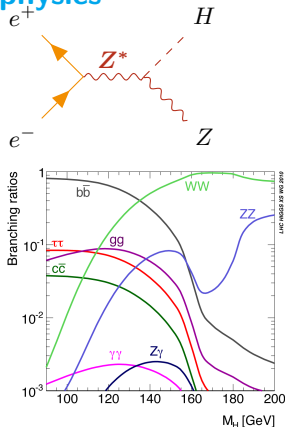
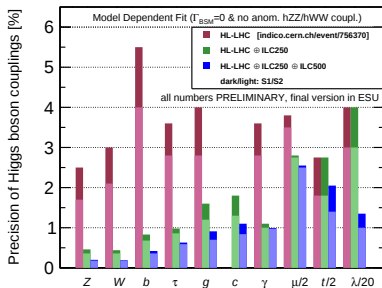
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- ▶ Improvement of heavy flavour jet reconstruction and identification



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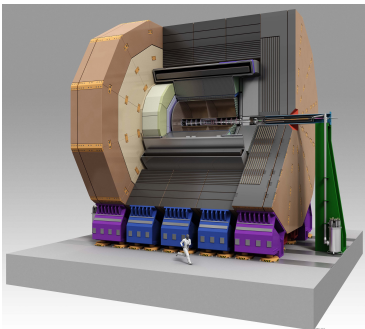
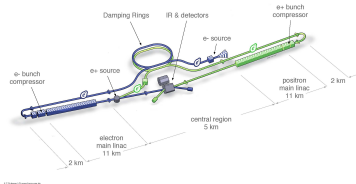


- ▶ Precision and Model independent measurement could be possible → @ ILC

International Linear Collider

and ILD Detector concepts

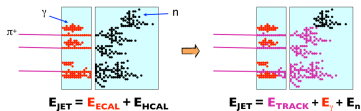
- ▶ Polarized e^+e^- beams colliding at $\sqrt{s} = 250\text{GeV}$ (upgrades: 500GeV and 1TeV)
 - ▶ detailed knowledge of initial states
 - ▶ more clear environment compared with hadron colliders



- ▶ International Large Detector
 - ▶ designed and optimized for Particle flow

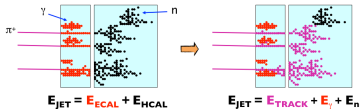
Particle Flow Algorithm (PFA) and particle composition of jets

- ▶ Particle flow approach to calorimetry
 - ▶ fine granularity detectors
 - ▶ sophisticated software algorithm (Pandora)

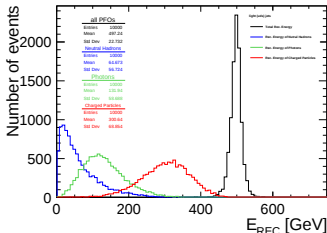


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- ▶ Particle composition of a jet



$$E_{\text{REC}}^{\text{charged particles}} \approx 60\% E_{\text{REC}}^{\text{total}}$$

$$E_{\text{REC}}^{\text{neutral hadrons}} \approx 13\% E_{\text{REC}}^{\text{total}}$$

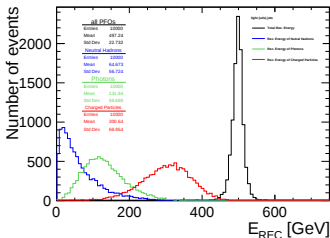
$$E_{\text{REC}}^{\text{photons}} \approx 26\% E_{\text{REC}}^{\text{total}}$$

Jet Energy Study of light quarks

► $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ events

- Fixed $\sqrt{s} = 40, 91, 200, 350, 500$ GeV
- Standard di-jets: d , u and s quarks
- Total Energy method:

$$E_{jet} \approx \frac{E_{tot}}{2} \quad \sigma_{E_{jet}} \approx \frac{\sigma_{E_{tot}}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{\sigma_{E_{jet}}}{E_{jet}} \approx \sqrt{2} \frac{\sigma_{E_{tot}}}{E_{tot}}$$



Jet Energy Resolution:

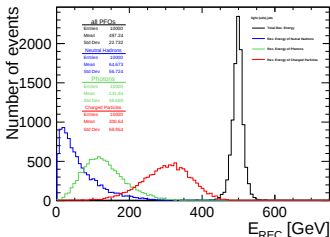
$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{22.732}{497.24} \times \sqrt{2} = 6.465\%$$

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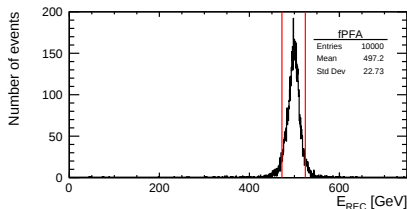


Jet Energy Resolution:

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{22.732}{497.24} \times \sqrt{2} = 6.465\%$$

► Taking 90% of events to minimize the RMS

$$\frac{\sigma_{E_{tot}}}{E_{tot}} = \frac{RMS(E_{90\%})}{MEAN(E_{90\%})}$$



for $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV

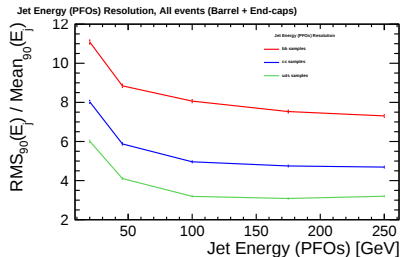
$$RMS(90\%) = 11.282 \text{ (472.278 : 524.226)}$$

$$MEAN(90\%) = 498.375$$

$$\frac{\sigma_E(90\%)}{E(90\%)} = 3.2016\% \pm 0.032\%$$

Jet energy Study of b and c quarks

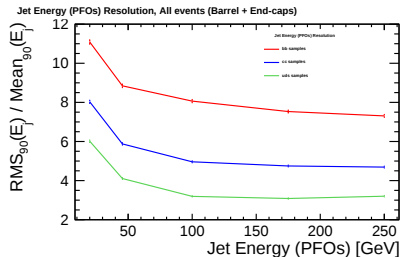
► Jet energy resolution



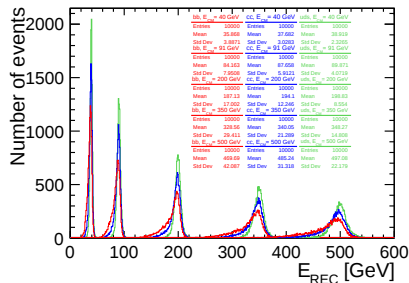
► Semi-leptonic decays cause different behaviour:

Jet energy Study of b and c quarks

▶ Jet energy resolution

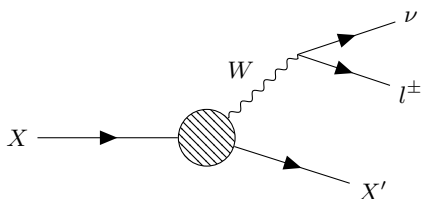


▶ Jet energy distribution



- ▶ Semi-leptonic decays cause different behaviour:
 - ▶ a lot of events with missing energy in heavy flavours

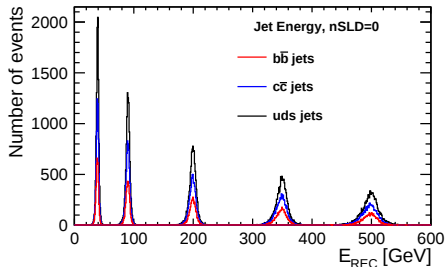
Semi-leptonic decays in heavy flavour jets



		nBSLD		
		0	1	2
nCSLD	0	34%	24%	4%
	1	18%	12%	2%
	2	3%	2%	0%

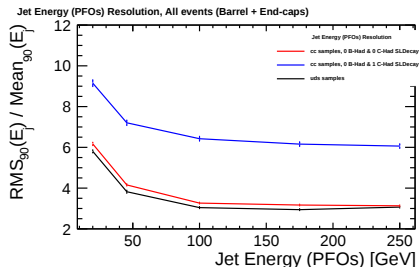
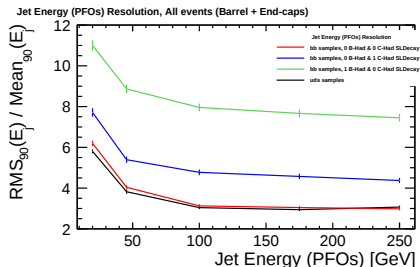
nBSLD: number of B-hadron semi-leptonic decay
nCSLD: number of C-hadron semi-leptonic decay

- ▶ $b\bar{b} \rightarrow 4(\text{max})$ semi-leptonic decay
 - ▶ $BR(B \rightarrow l\nu) \approx 25\%$
- ▶ $c\bar{c} \rightarrow 2(\text{max})$ semi-leptonic decay
 - ▶ $BR(C \rightarrow l\nu) \approx 21\%$
- ▶ $\frac{1}{3}$ of events without semi-leptonic decay



Semi-leptonic decays degrade JER

in heavy flavour jets



- ▶ Jet Energy Resolution is improved by excluding semi-leptonic decays
- ▶ Neutrinos from B-hadron semi-leptonic decay are more energetic

Conclusion

- ▶ study of $b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$ jets is crucial for Higgs precision measurements
- ▶ ILD design and optimization: PFlow JER : 3-4%
- ▶ Due to neutrino from semi-leptonic decays:
 - ▶ $c\bar{c}$: 50% worse than uds
 - ▶ $b\bar{b}$: $> 2x$ worse than light quarks
 - ▶ Better JER for events without semi-leptonic decays

BACKUP