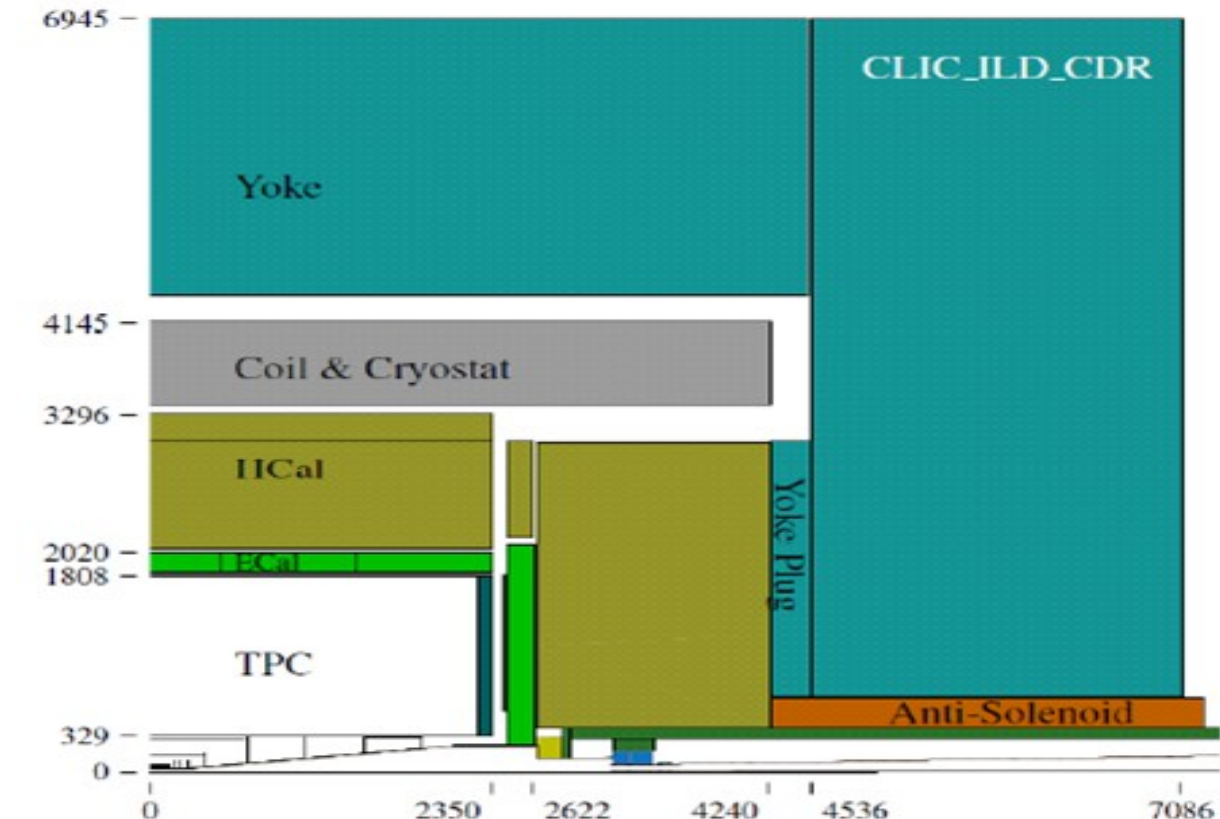
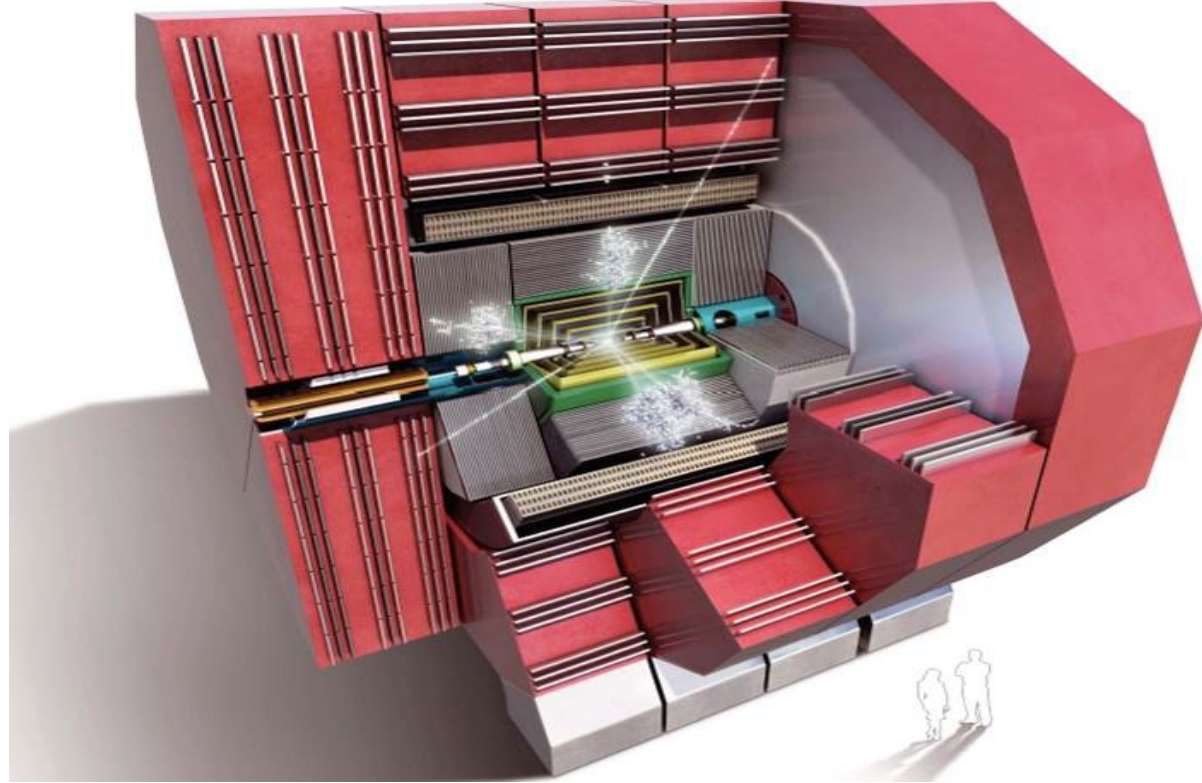


# SM-like Higgs decay into two muons at 1.4 TeV CLIC



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[on behalf of the CLICdp Collaboration]

## 1. CLIC and the ILD detector



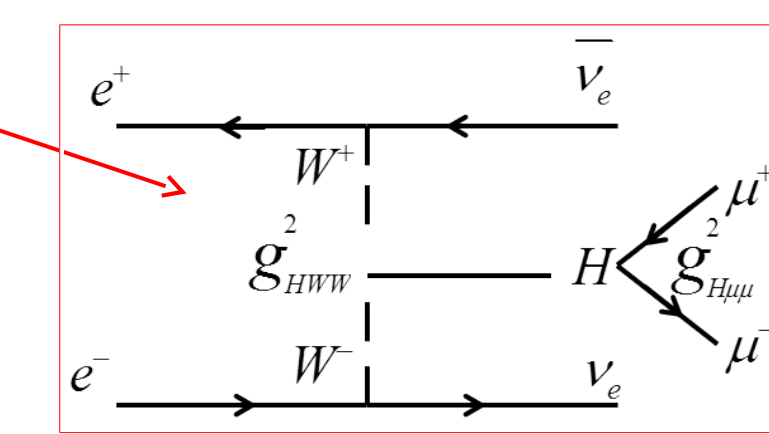
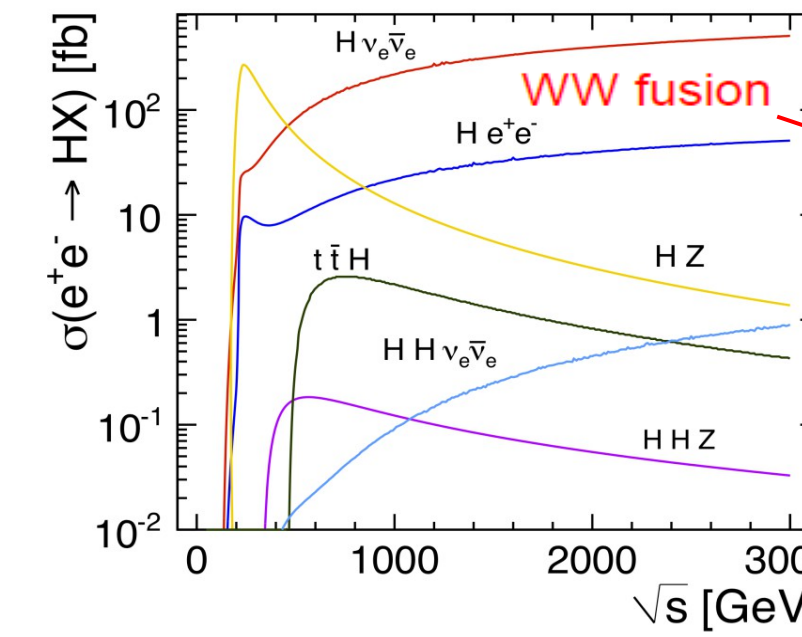
### Motivation for the measurement:

- Measurement of the Higgs branching ratios and consequently Higgs couplings provide strong test for the Standard Model and the physics beyond (2DHM, Little Higgs models or Compositeness)
- Challenge of the rare decay  $H \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  (78 events in  $1.5 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ ):
  - Excellent  $\mu$  identification required
  - Excellent  $p_T$  resolution
  - Comprehensive background suppression

### Simulation:

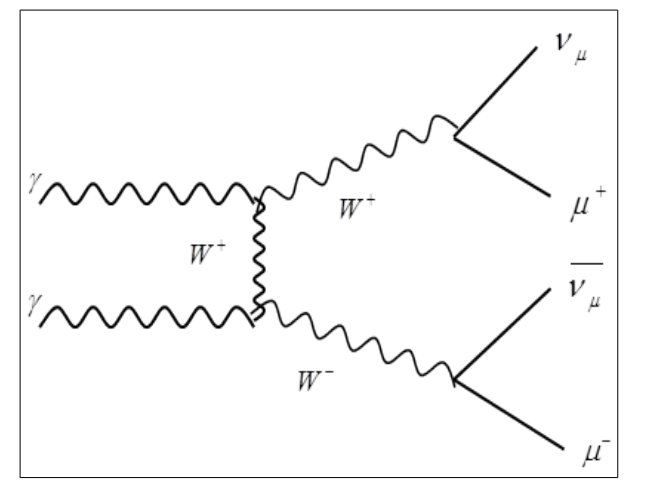
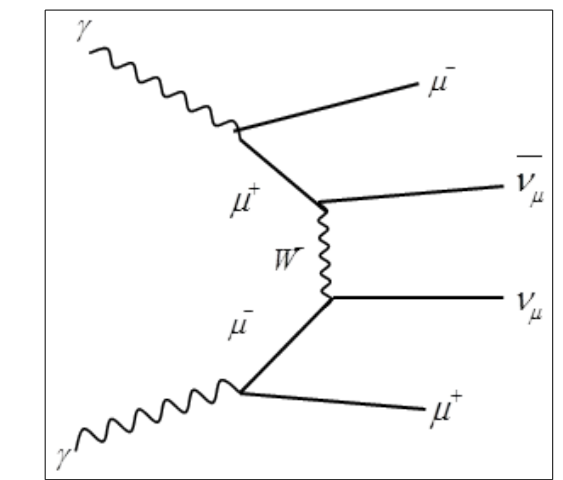
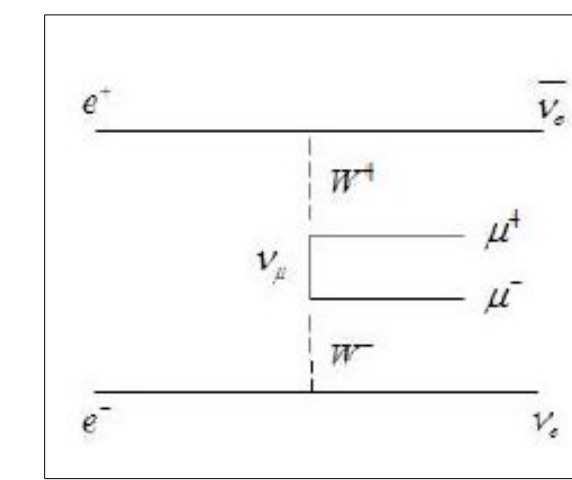
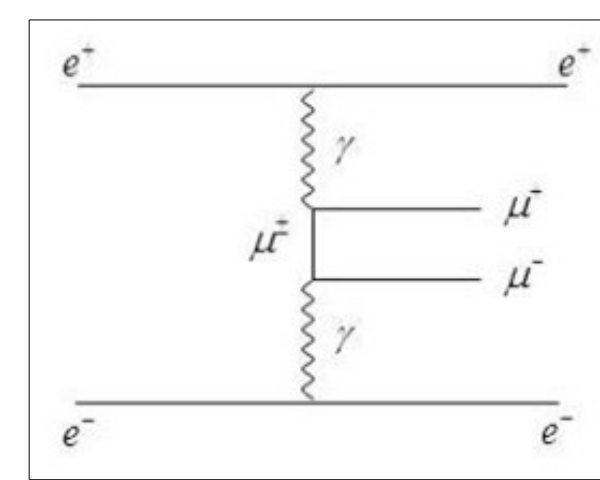
- ILD detector for CLIC is fully simulated
- Realistic CLIC beam spectrum is taken into account
- Unpolarized beams are considered
- Beam-induced background overlaid

## 2. Signal and background



Observable:

$$\frac{g_{HWW}^2 \cdot g_{H\mu\mu}^2}{\Gamma_H}$$



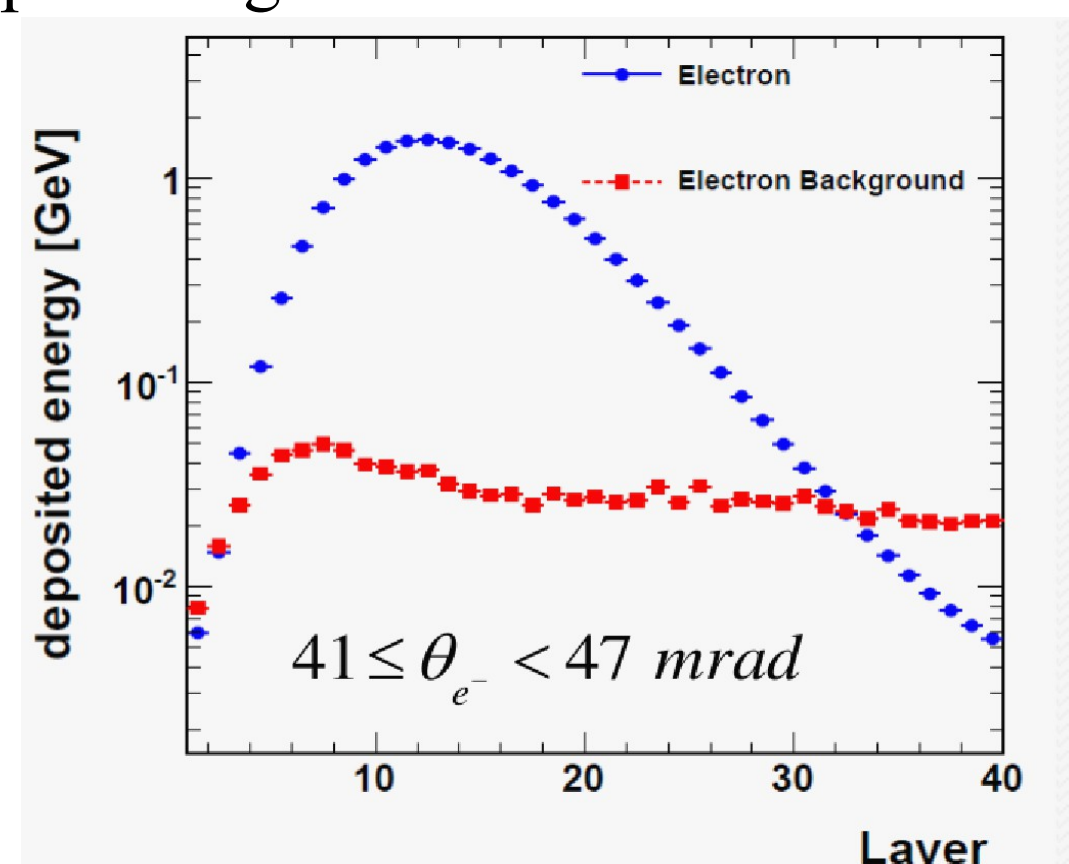
### Preselection :

- reconstruction of two muons in an event
- di-muon invariant mass (105-145) GeV
- electron tagging

- Signal signature: two muons and missing energy
- Process with the same signature like  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- \nu \bar{\nu}$  and  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- \nu \bar{\nu}$  represent irreducible background
- Processes like  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- e^+e^-$  and  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- e^\pm$  with low-angle electron in the final state reduced by MVA + electron tagging

## 3. Forward electron tagging and Bhabha coincidence

- Undetected electron from  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- e^+e^-$  and  $e^\pm\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- e^\pm$  background at very small angles mimic missing energy signature of the signal
- Forward region below  $\sim 7$  deg is instrumented with calorimeters to (among others) tag (high-energy) electron
- High level of background from incoherent pairs
- Fast simulation by parametrization of background energy deposit as a function of polar angle



- Coincident tagging of Bhabha particles cause indiscriminate rejection of signal.

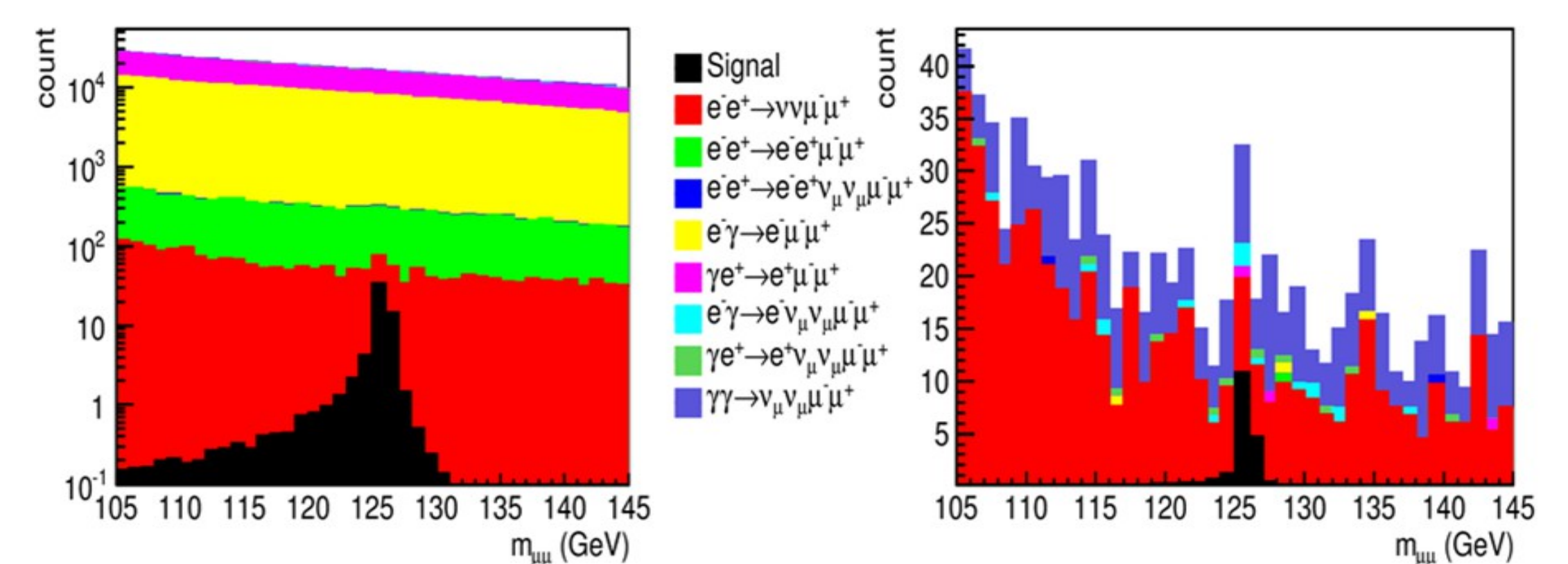
Additional cuts:

- shower energy  $> 200$  GeV
- electron polar angle  $> 30$  mrad

Process	Rejection
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- \mu^+ \mu^-$	48%
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	42%
$H \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	7%

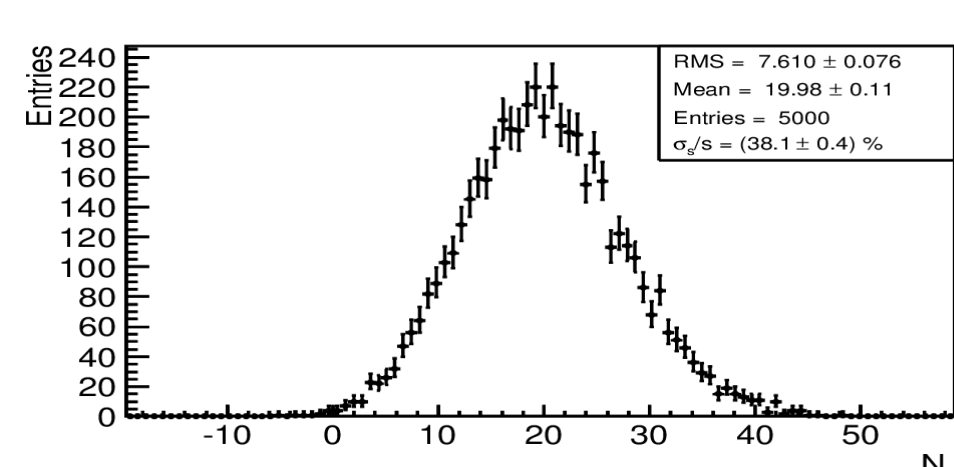
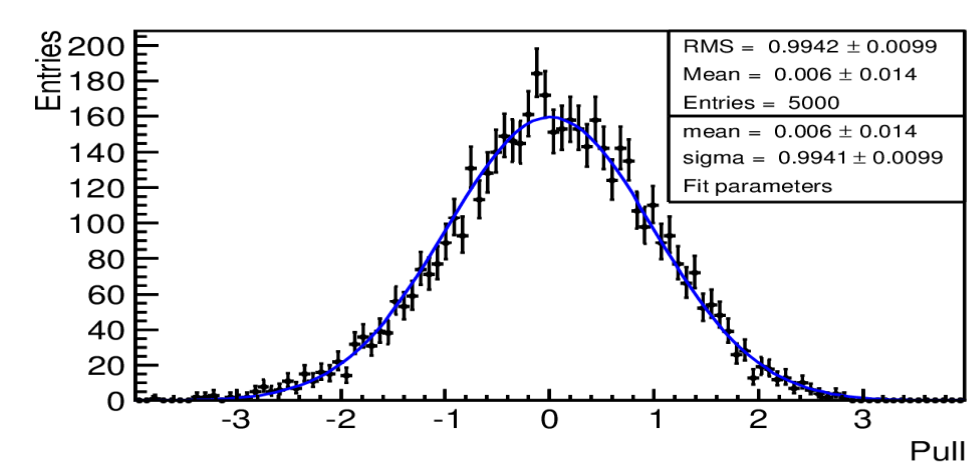
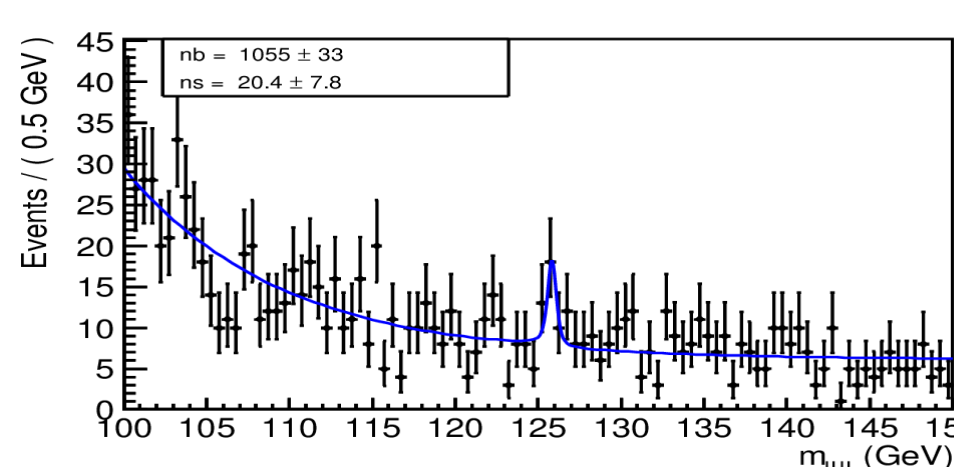
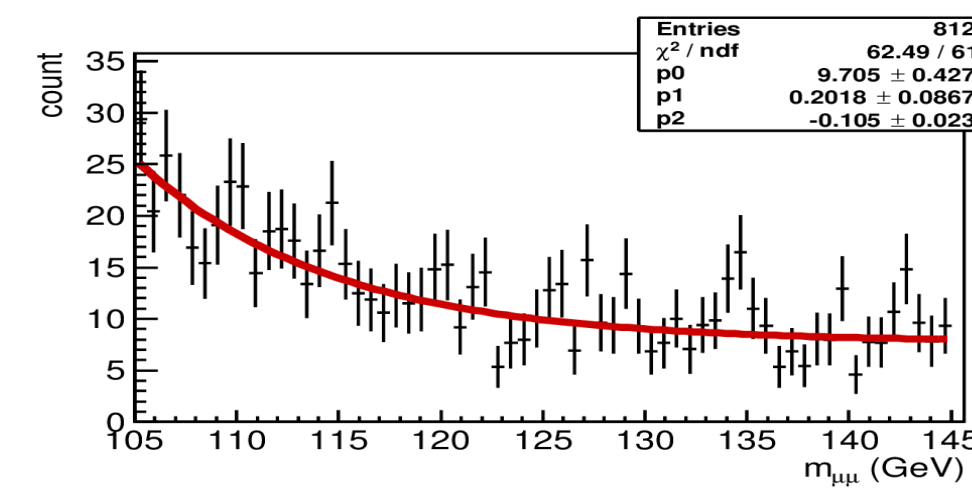
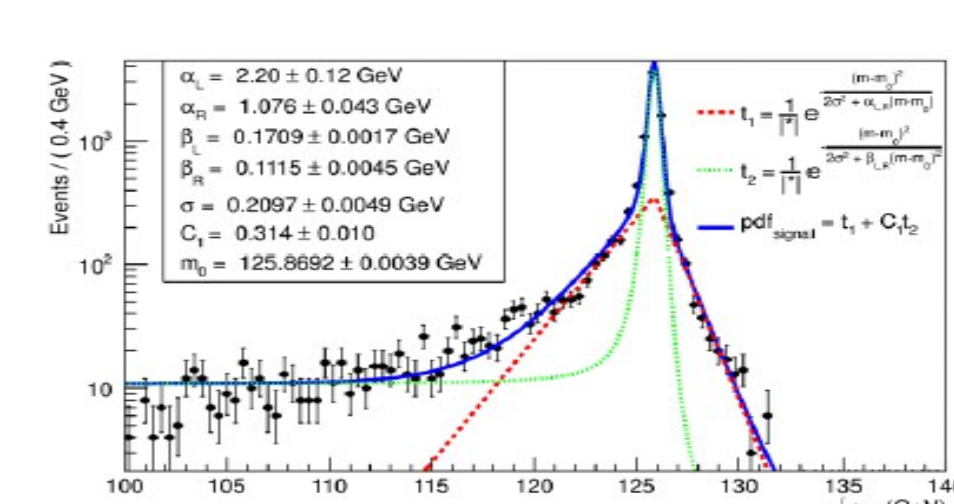
## 4. Selection

- BDT is trained on all background samples, except  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- \nu \bar{\nu}$
- Trainig is done on several sensitive observables:  $E_{vis}$ ,  $p_T(\mu\mu)$ ,  $p_T(\mu 1) + p_T(\mu 2)$ ,  $\theta(\mu\mu)$ ,  $\cos \theta^*(\mu\mu)$ ,  $\beta(\mu\mu)$
- Classifier output cut-off value (BDT>0.098) is selected to minimize relative statistical error of the measurement



Preselection efficiency 89% BDT>0.098 Overall signal efficiency 27%

## 5. Signal extraction and results



- Fully simulated samples of signal and background are fitted to extract PDFs
- Expected shape of data (signal + background) for each Toy MC is fitted with  $f$  to extract number of signal  $N_s$

$$f = k \cdot f_s + (1 - k) \cdot f_{BCK} \Rightarrow N_s = k \cdot \int f_s dm$$

## 6. Conclusion

$N_s$	$20 \pm 8$
$\epsilon_s$	27%
$\sigma_{\text{prod}} \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow \mu\mu)$	0.05 fb
$\delta(\sigma_{\text{WW}} \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow \mu\mu))$	38%
$\delta(g_{H\mu\mu})$	16%

- Measurement of the branching ratio for the rare SM-like Higgs decay into two muons is simulated at 1.4 CLIC with unpolarized beams. With polarized beams (-80, +30)% the Higgs production is 2.34 times higher.
- It is shown that measurement of the branching ratio for the Standard Model Higgs decay into two muons can be performed with a statistical uncertainty of 38%. The largest contributions to the measurement uncertainty are the limited statistics of the signal and the presence of signal-like backgrounds.
- Uncertainty of the  $\sigma_{\text{prod}} \times \text{BR}(H \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$  corresponds to the 16% uncertainty of the Higgs to muon coupling.
- If expected precision of all relevant Higgs couplings is taken into account, with the beam polarization (-80%) uncertainty of the Higgs to muon coupling is 11%.