Status of Higgs physics at CEPC

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IAS Program on High Energy Physics 2020

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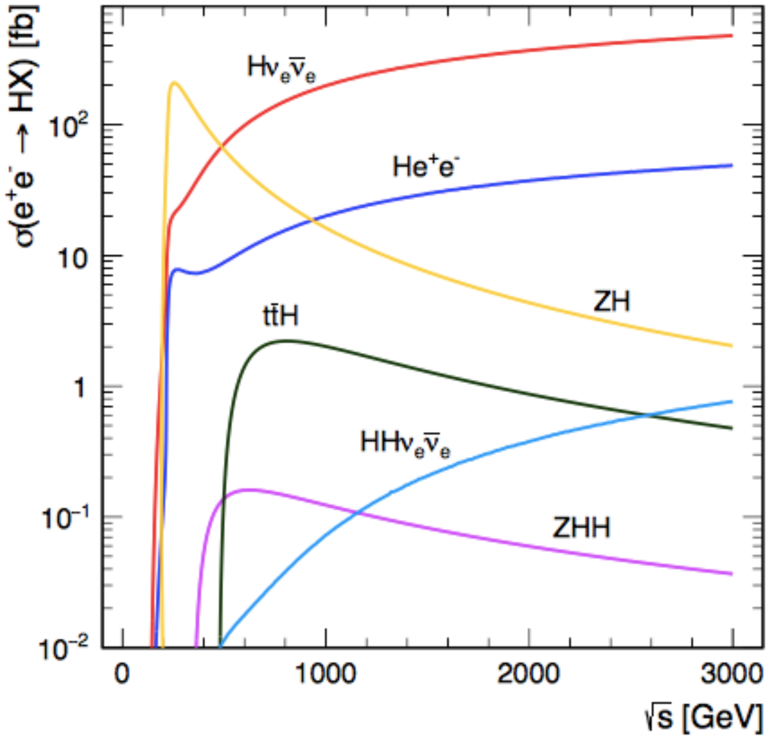
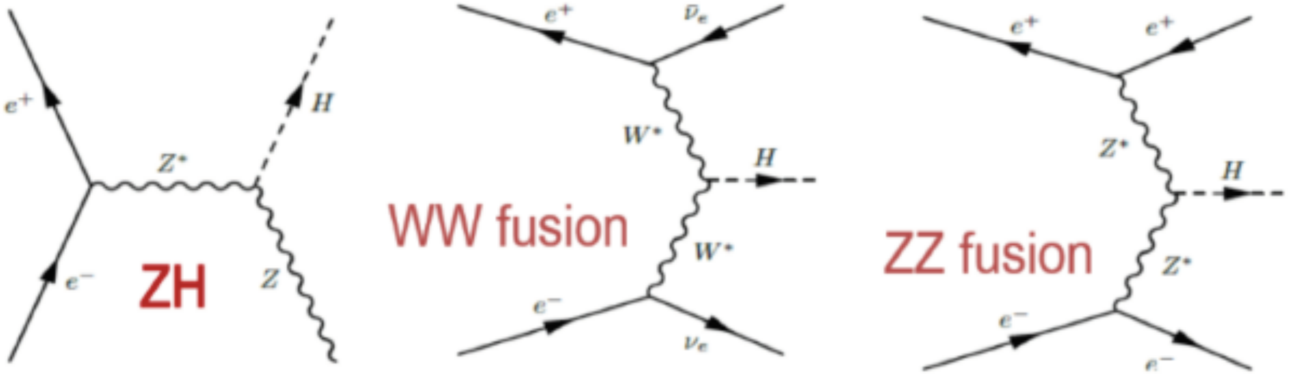
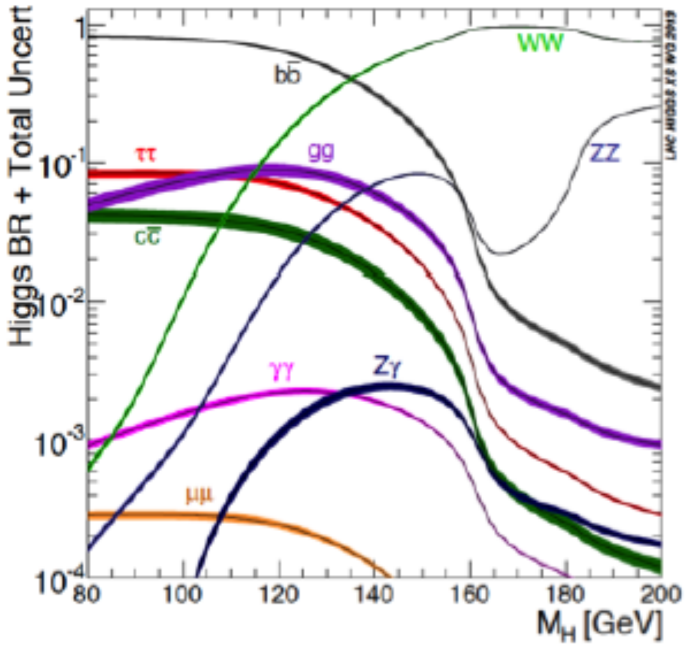
Higgs related physics at e^+e^- collider

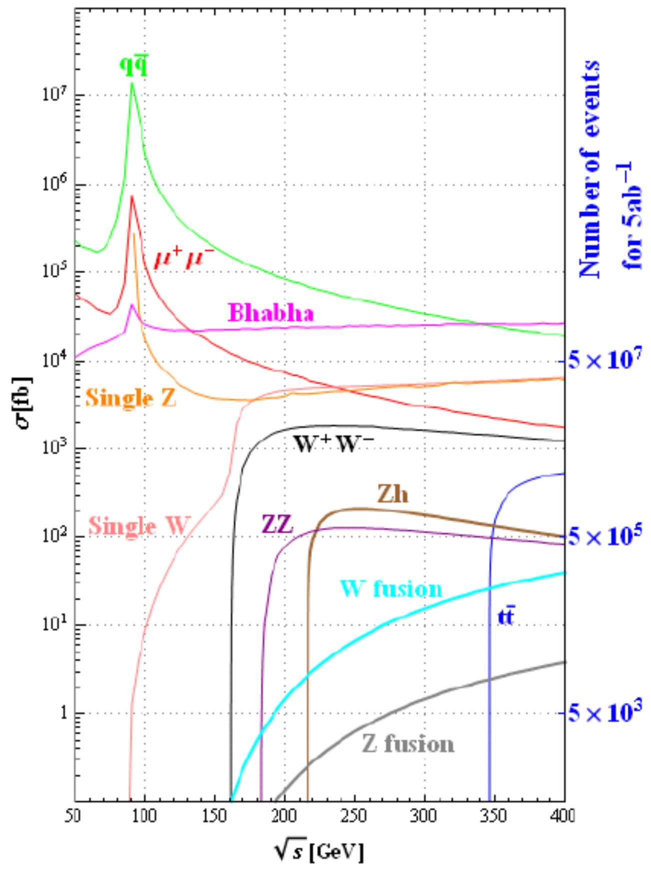




- ➢ With the increase of the energy, different Higgs related physics can be explored at e^+e^- collider.
- ➢ With the energy around 240 GeV, ZH as well as ww/zz fusion can be intensively studied.
  - the dominant production is from HZ, the WW/ZZ fusions contribute a few percent of the total cross-section.

SM Higgs decay branching ratio, Bkg process

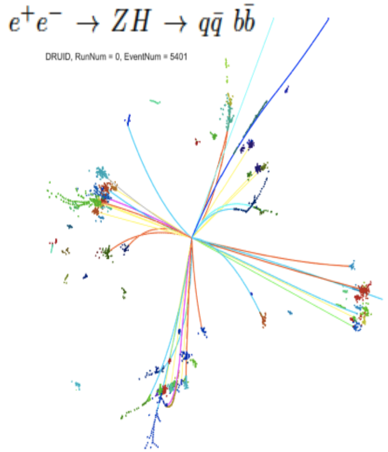


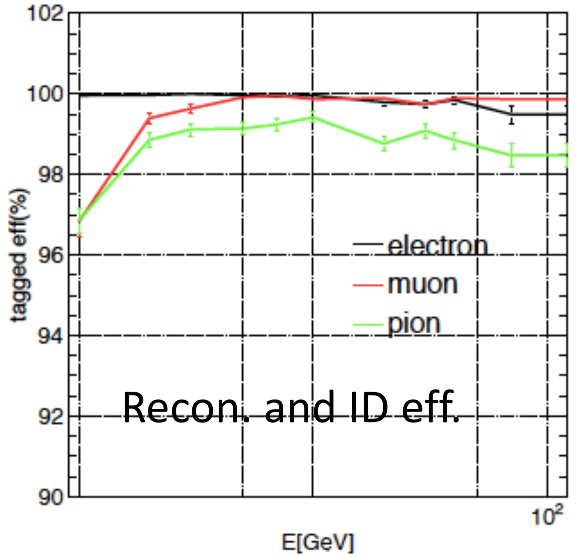


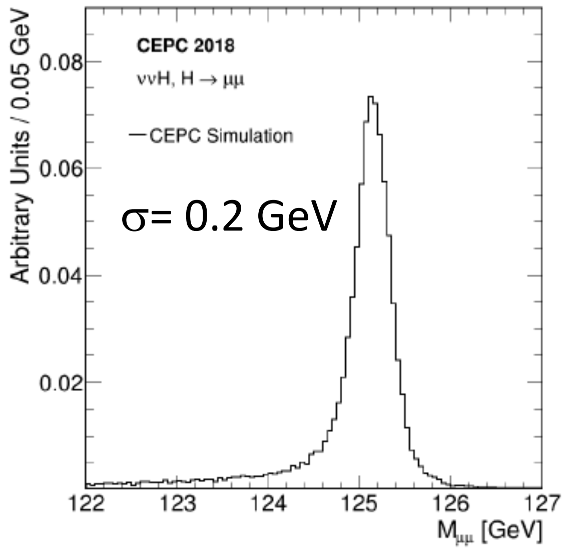
✓ e^+e^- **collider provides a good opportunity to measure the jj, invisible decay of Higgs.**

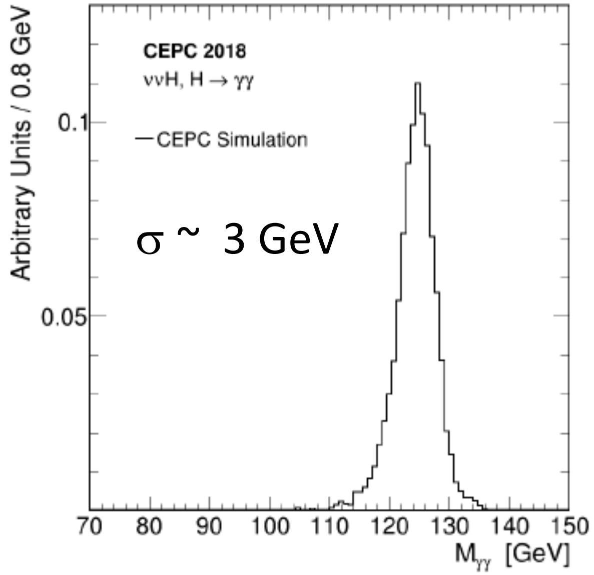
✓ **For 5.6 ab^{-1} data with CEPC, 1M Higgs, 10M Z, 100M W are produced.**

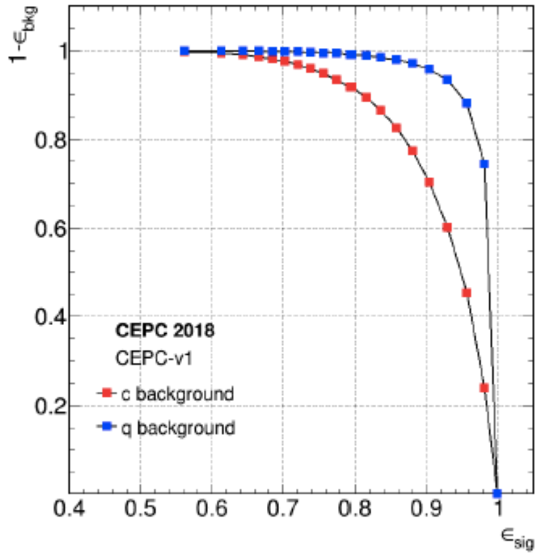
Performance



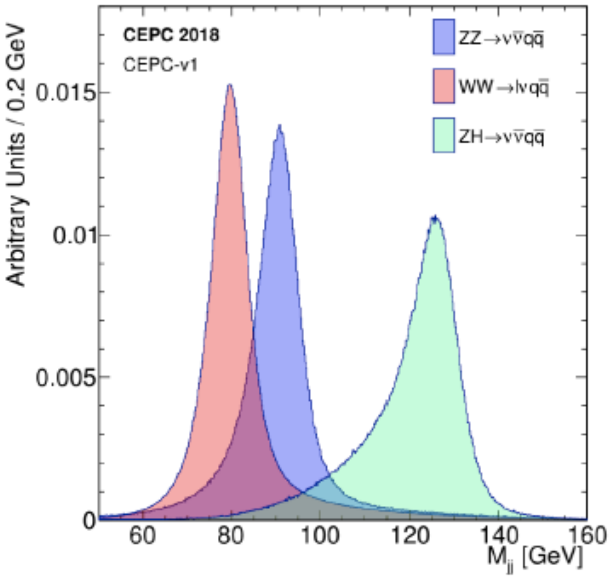






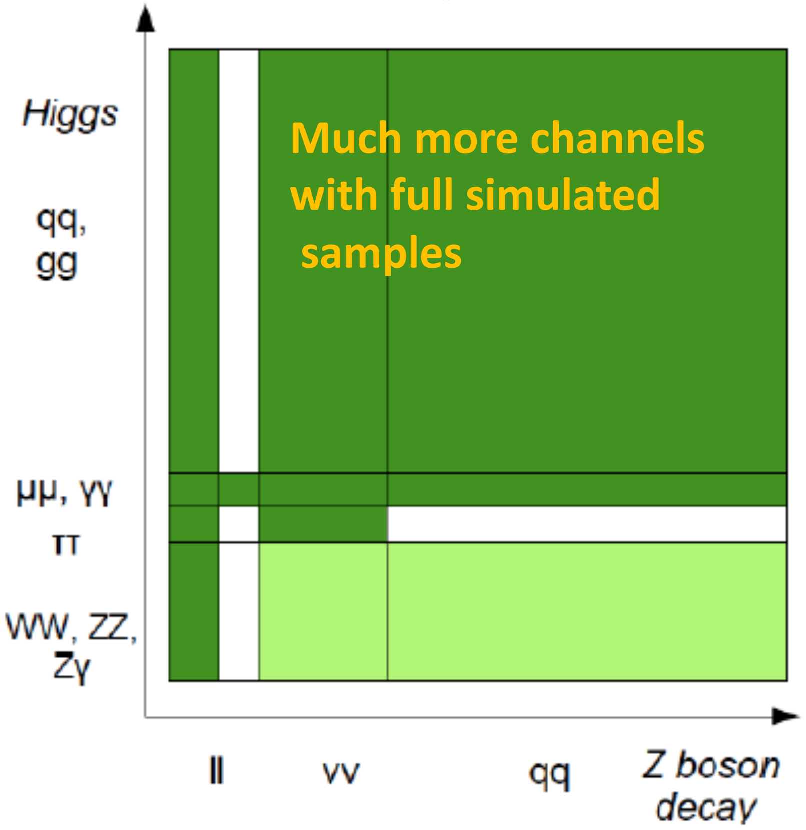


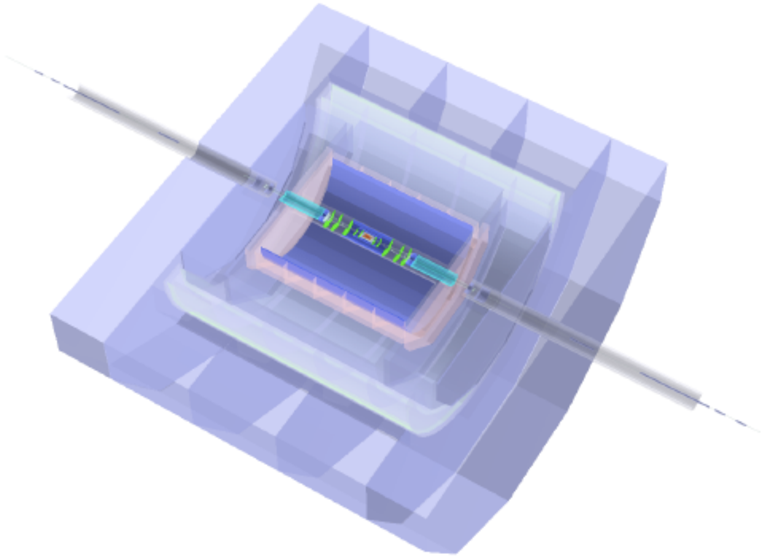
B-tagging eff. vs rejection of other jets



- Reliable Particle recon., ID and fake rejection
- Good mass resolution of Higgs masses.

Higgs analyses @CEPC CDR



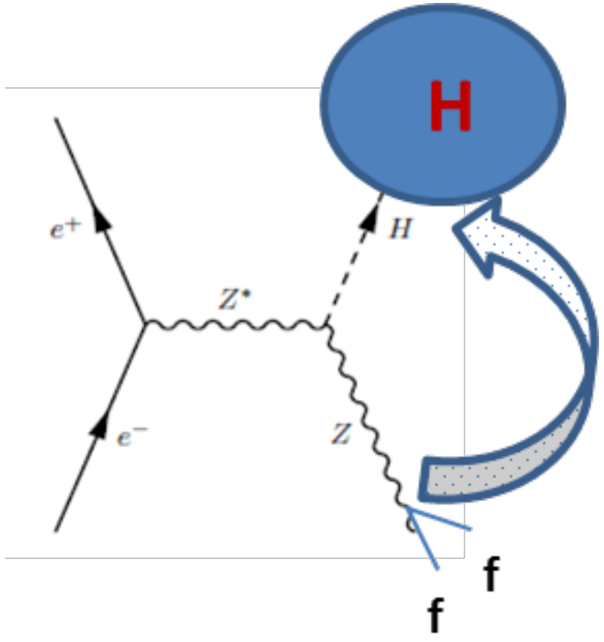


CEPC-v4: 240 GeV/3T,….

A lot of decay channels can be investigated.

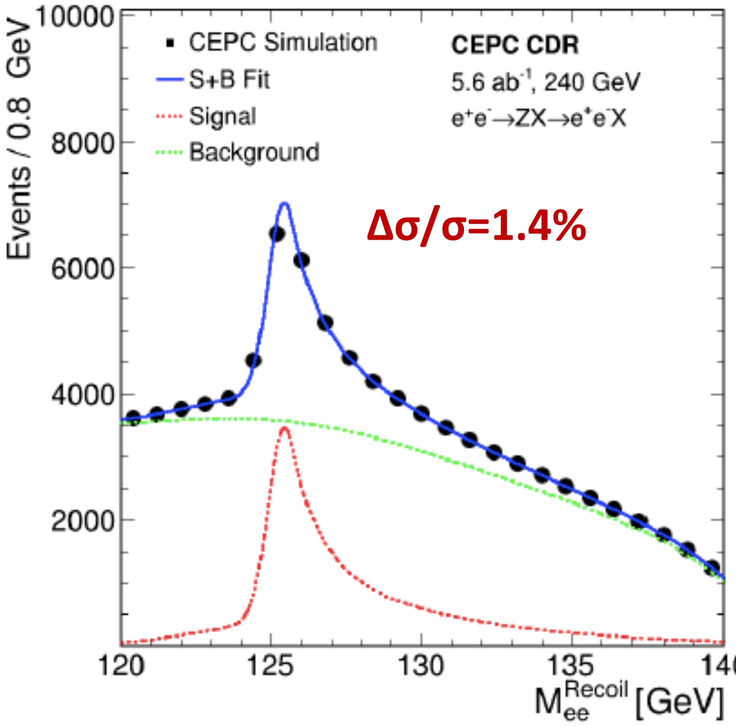
Direct measurement of Higgs cross-section

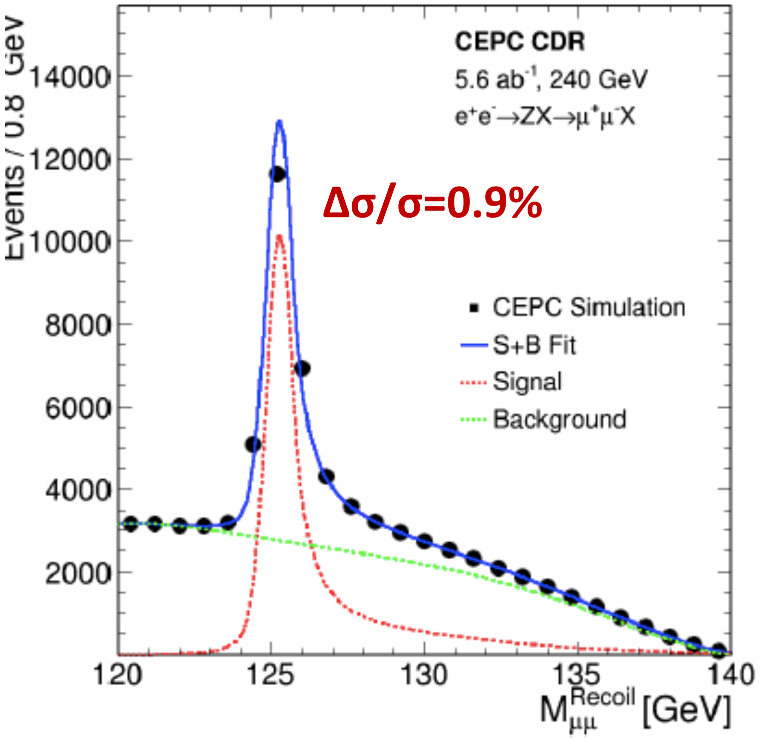
$$M^2_{\rm recoil} = (\sqrt{s} - E_{ff})^2 - p^2_{ff} = s - 2E_{ff}\sqrt{s} + m^2_{ff}$$

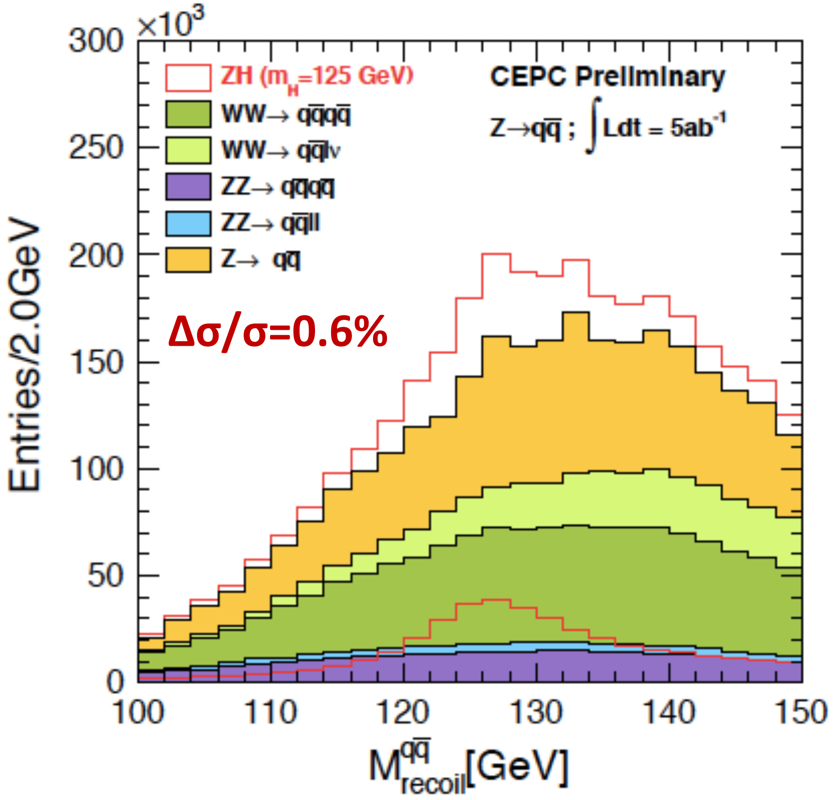


- ✓ **For this model independent analysis, we reconstruct the recoil mass of Z without touching the other particles in a event.**
- ✓ **The M_{recoil} should exhibit a resonance peak at m_H for signal; Bkg is expected to smooth.**
- ✓ **The best resolution can be achieved from $Z(\rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-)$.**

Direct measurement of Higgs cross-section and m_H







- ✓ **The combined precision with three channels is Δσ/σ=0.5%**
- ✓ **Similar sub-percent level for ILC/FCC-ee**
- ✓ **The mass of Higgs can be measured with a precision 5.9 MeV combining Z→ee (14 MeV) and Z→μμ (6.5 MeV)**

Measurement of Higgs width

- **Method 1: Higgs width can be determined directly from the measurement of σ(ZH) and Br. of (H->ZZ*)**

$$\Gamma_H \propto \frac{\Gamma(H \to ZZ^*)}{\mathrm{BR}(H \to ZZ^*)} \propto \frac{\sigma(ZH)}{\mathrm{BR}(H \to ZZ^*)}$$

Precision : 5.1%

  - **But the uncertainty of Br(H->ZZ*) is relatively high due to low statistics.**

- **Method 2: It can also be measured through:**

$$\Gamma_H \propto \frac{\Gamma(H \to bb)}{BR(H \to bb)} \qquad \sigma(\nu\bar{\nu}H \to \nu\bar{\nu}b\bar{b}) \propto \Gamma(H \to WW^*) \cdot \mathrm{BR}(H \to bb) = \Gamma(H \to bb) \cdot \mathrm{BR}(H \to WW^*)$$

$$\Gamma_H \propto \frac{\Gamma(H \to bb)}{\mathrm{BR}(H \to bb)} \propto \frac{\sigma(\nu\bar{\nu}H \to \nu\bar{\nu}b\bar{b})}{\mathrm{BR}(H \to b\bar{b}) \cdot \mathrm{BR}(H \to WW^*)}$$

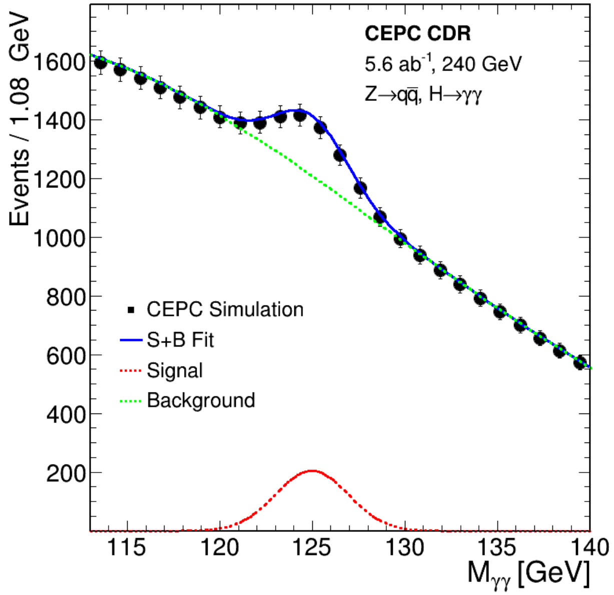
3.0%

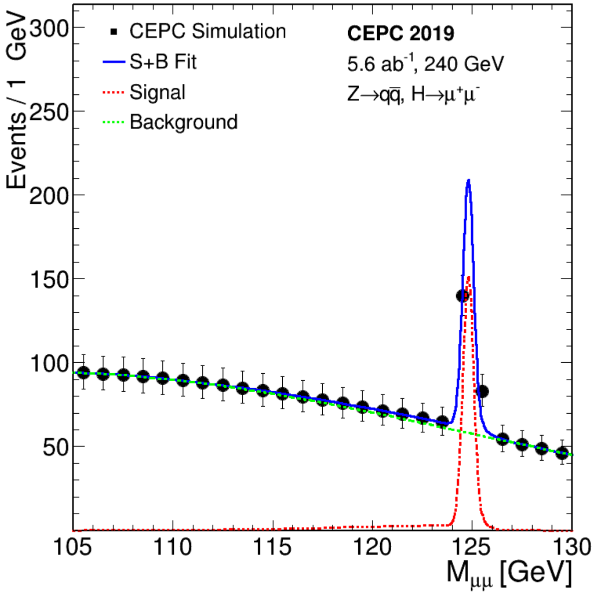
Precision : 3.5%

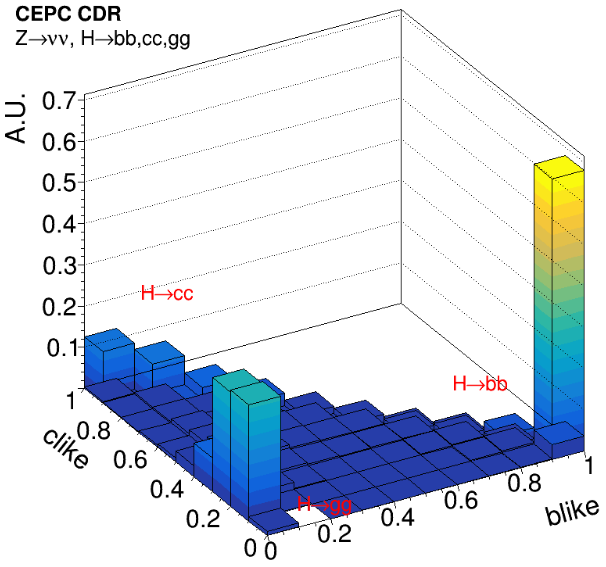
- **These two orthogonal methods can be combined to reach the best precision.**

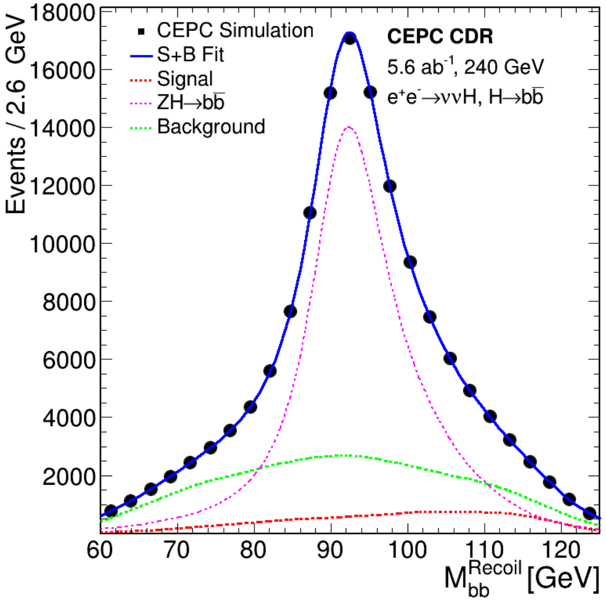
Precision : 2.8%

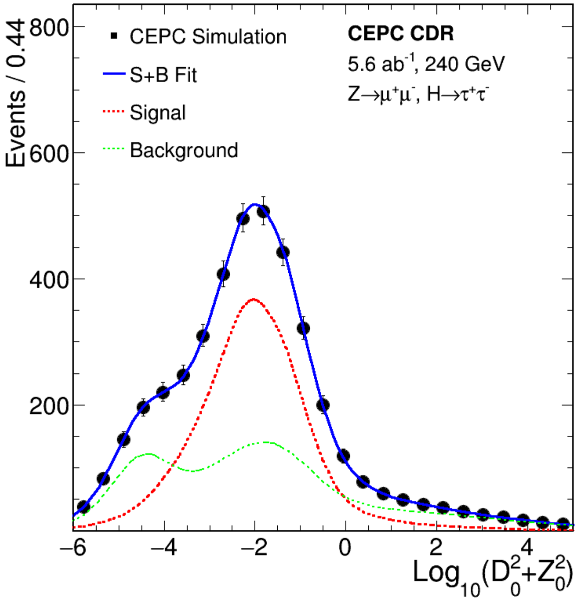
Typical individual channels





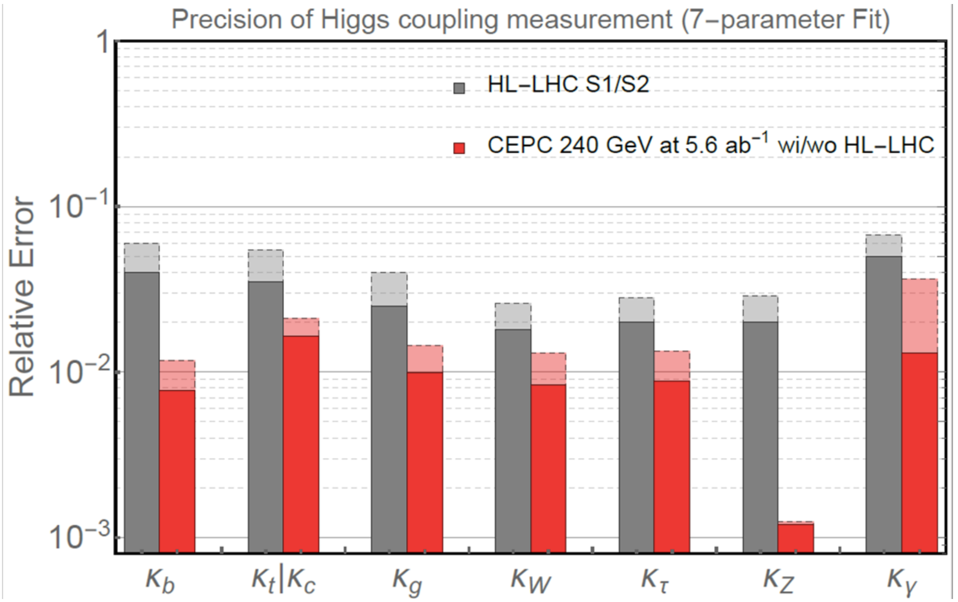






Precision for the Measurement of Higgs

Property	Estimated Precision CEPC-v1		Estimated Precision CEPC-v4	
m_H	5.9 MeV		5.9 MeV	
Γ_H	2.7%		2.8%	
$\sigma(ZH)$	0.5%		0.5%	
$\sigma(\nu\bar{\nu}H)$	3.0%		3.2%	
Decay mode	$\sigma\times$BR	BR	$\sigma\times$BR	BR
$H\to b\bar{b}$	0.26%	0.56%	0.27%	0.56%
$H\to c\bar{c}$	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%
$H\to gg$	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
$H\to WW^*$	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
$H\to ZZ^*$	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%
$H\to\gamma\gamma$	6.2%	6.2%	6.8%	6.9%
$H\to Z\gamma$	13%	13%	16%	16%
$H\to\tau^+\tau^-$	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%
$H\to\mu^+\mu^-$	16%	16%	17%	17%
$\mathrm{BR}_{\mathrm{inv}}^{\mathrm{BSM}}$	–	$<0.28\%$	–	$<0.30\%$



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Precision Higgs Physics at the CEPC*

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- ✓ **With combination of σ▪Br of ννH(→bb) /Br(H→bb)/Br(H→ww) and the direct measurement, one can obtain the decay width of Higgs with the precision at ~3%.**
- ✓ **The measurement of Br is done by introducing the uncertainty of xsection of ZH from the direct measurement around sub-precent level.**
- ✓ **Most precisions are a few percent or lower (bb, invisible), allowing us to be sensitive to BSM deviation**
- ✓ **CEPC is complementary to LHC at the Higgs precision measurement.**
- ✓ **Higgs white paper are published at CPC (arxiv: 1810.09037) and results are included in CDR.**
  - ✓ **Other publications:** $\sigma(ZH)$:1601.05352; bb/cc/gg: 1905.12903; $\tau\tau$:1903.1232

Precision for the measurement of Higgs

CEPC CDR: arxiv: 1811.10545

Property	Estimated Precision
m_H	5.9 MeV
Γ_H	3.1%
$\sigma(ZH)$	0.5%
$\sigma(\nu\bar{\nu}H)$	3.2%

Decay mode	$\sigma(ZH)\times$ BR	BR
$H\to b\bar{b}$	0.27%	0.56%
$H\to c\bar{c}$	3.3%	3.3%
$H\to gg$	1.3%	1.4%
$H\to WW^*$	1.0%	1.1%
$H\to ZZ^*$	5.1%	5.1%
$H\to\gamma\gamma$	6.8%	6.9%
$H\to Z\gamma$	15%	15%
$H\to\tau^+\tau^-$	0.8%	1.0%
$H\to\mu^+\mu^-$	17%	17%
$H\to$ inv	–	$<0.30\%$

Fcc-ee 240 GeV/365 GeV:
CERN-ACC-2018-0057

$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	240		365	
Luminosity (ab^{-1})	5		1.5	
$\delta(\sigma BR)/\sigma BR$ (%)	HZ	$\nu\bar{\nu}$ H	HZ	$\nu\bar{\nu}$ H
$H\to$ any	±0.5		±0.9	
$H\to b\bar{b}$	±0.3	±3.1	±0.5	±0.9
$H\to c\bar{c}$	±2.2		±6.5	±10
$H\to gg$	±1.9		±3.5	±4.5
$H\to W^+W^-$	±1.2		±2.6	±3.0
$H\to ZZ$	±4.4		±12	±10
$H\to\tau\tau$	±0.9		±1.8	±8
$H\to\gamma\gamma$	±9.0		±18	±22
$H\to\mu^+\mu^-$	±19		±40	
$H\to$ invisible	<0.3		<0.6	

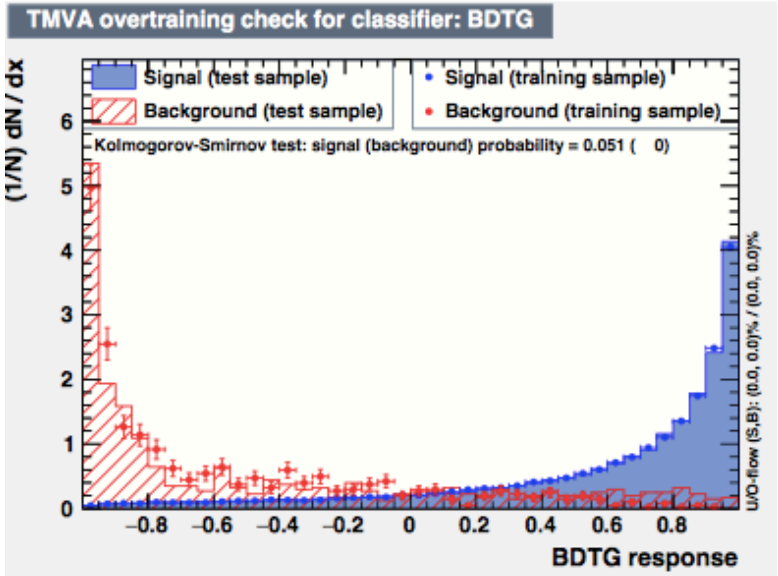
- Fcc-ee has similar results as CEPC but including a 365 GeV run improving the measurement of Higgs width.

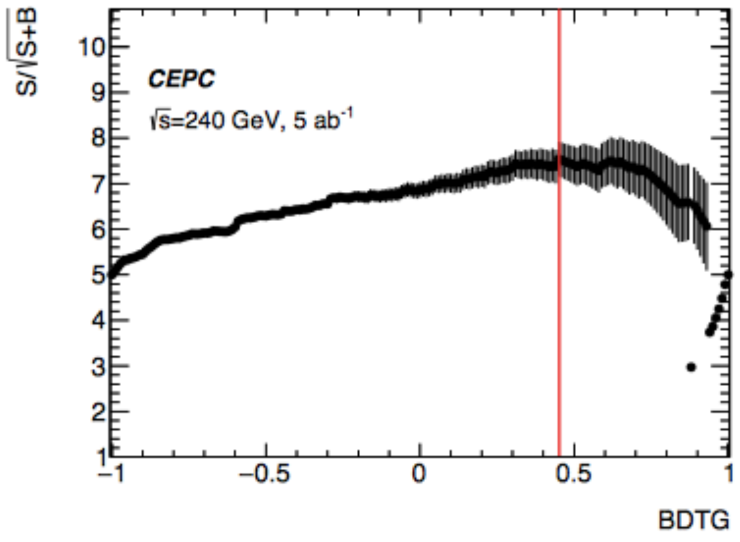
CEPC Higgs physics after CDR

- Improve the analyses with different technologies:
  - MVA, multi-dim fit.
  - Improve the performance b-tagging, photon ID/conversion etc.
  - Test different setup-of the detectors
- Differential xsection measurements
  - Start to do that.
- Interpretation on the results
  - Further cooperation with theorists.
- Wrap up with a post CDR Higgs paper.

MVA H->μμ

- After training with 6 variables: $cos\theta_{ee}$, $cos\theta_{\mu\mu}$, $\Delta_{\mu,\mu}$, M_{qq}, E_{ee}, $E_{qq\mu\mu}$, get the BDTG response





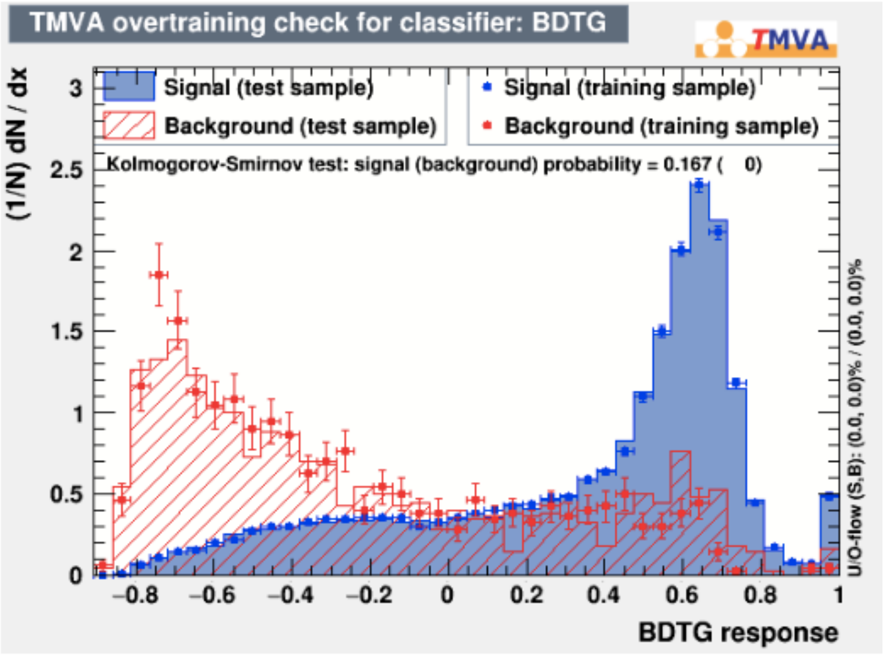
- There is a overtraining in the background due to poor statistics: ~1600
- Scan the total sensitivity ($S/\sqrt{S+B}$) vs BDTG to find the optimal BDTG point
- The sensitivity is estimated in the 90% signal coverage region

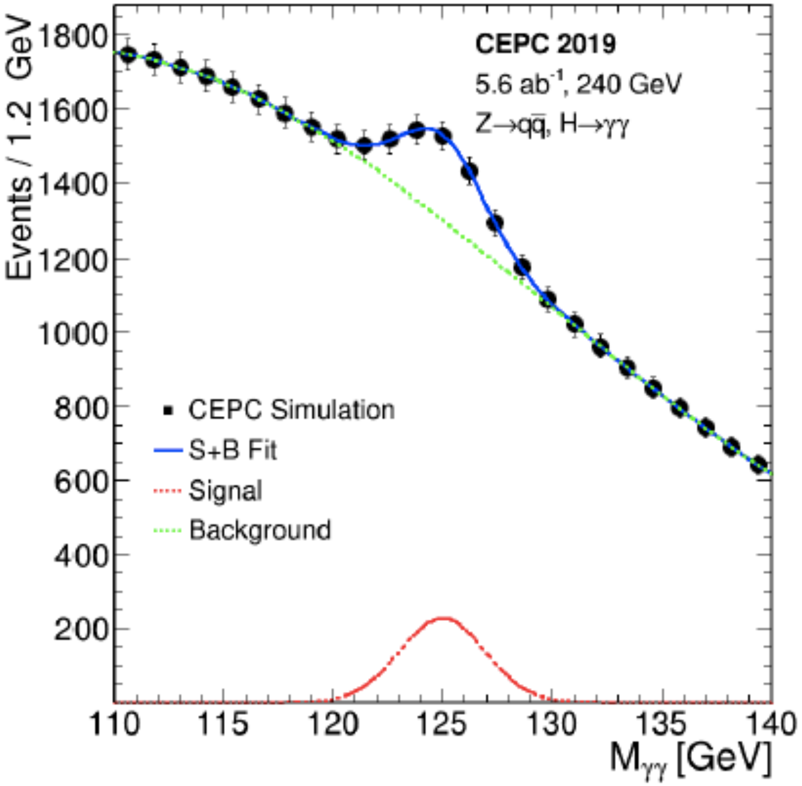
	Sig yield	Bkg yield	Sensitivity	Mass range (GeV)
BDTG > 0.45	86.20 +/- 0.51	198.20 +/- 19.82	7.46 +/- 0.27	[120.78 - 125.33]
BDTG < 0.45	29.77 +/- 0.30	1402.95 +/- 52.73	1.08 +/- 0.03	[114.08 - 125.28]
Total	115.97 +/- 0.59	1601.15 +/- 56.33	7.54 +/- 0.38	

➢ The improvement is ~35% w.r.t cut based one for the signal significance.

Improvement on precision: 17% -> 12%

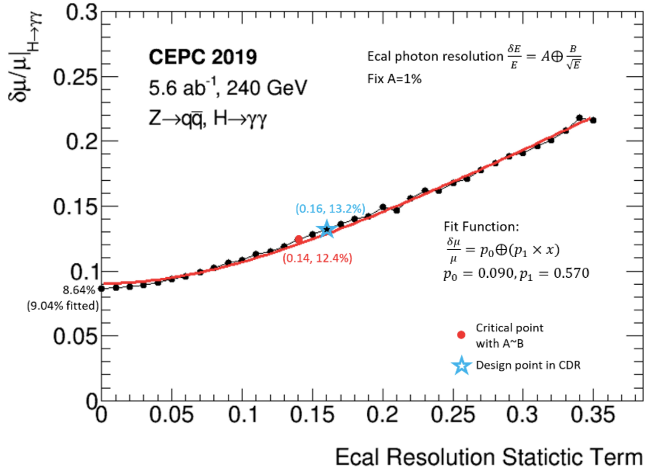
MVA H->γγ





Impact of variation of B on the $M_{\gamma\gamma}$ resolution

$$\frac{\delta E}{E} = A \oplus \frac{B}{\sqrt{E}},$$



- Variables having low correlations with $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ are chosen as inputs to MVA
- Two dimensional fit is implemented to extract the precision of the measurement.
- The improvement is ~36% in the channel of Z(->qq)H->γγ for the precision measurement with MVA
- The overall precision has been improved from 6.8% to 5.7% with MVA as well as full simulated samples used.

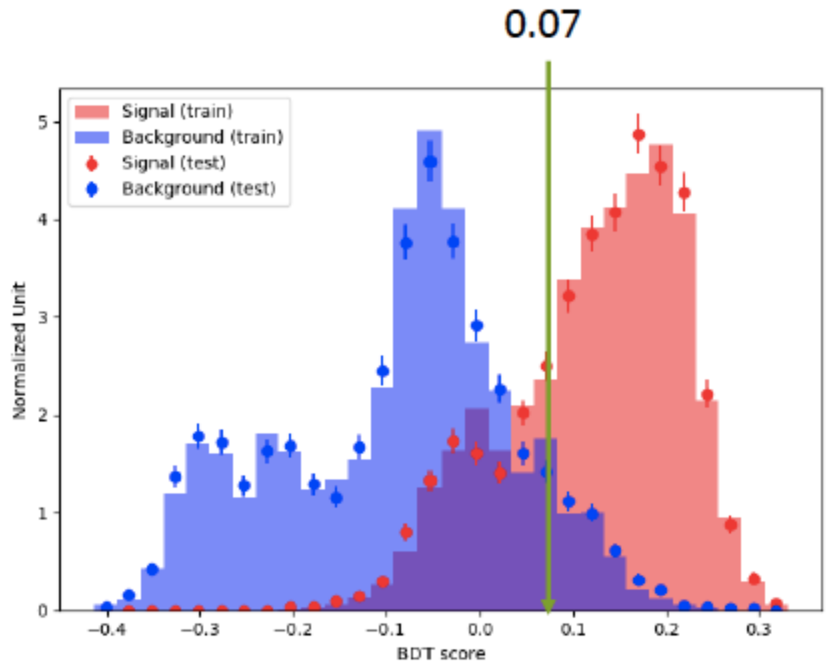
H->invisible, H->ZZ and differential measurement.

- For H->invisible, assuming the Br at 0.1%,

the expected measured precision is 63%.

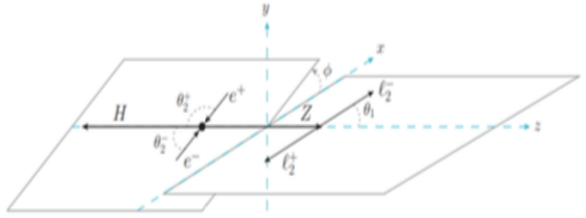
- A note is being prepared.

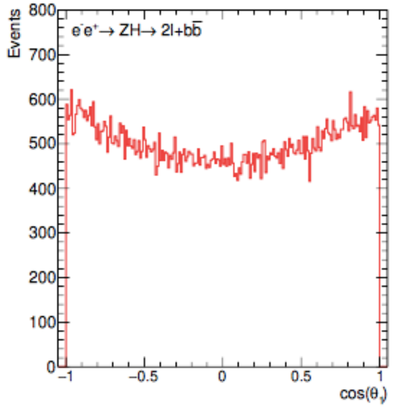
ZH final state studied	Relative precision on $\sigma(ZH)\times$BR	Upper limit on BR (H→inv.)
$Z\to e^+e^-$, H→inv.	403%	0.96%
$Z\to \mu^+\mu^-$, H→inv.	98%	0.31%
$Z\to q\bar{q}$, H→inv.	85%	0.29%
Combination	63%	0.24%

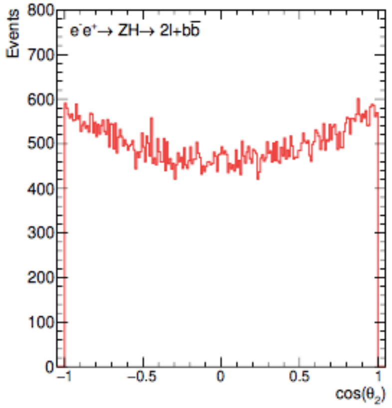


Process	qqh_inv.	2f	single_w	single_z	szorsw	zz	ww	zzorww	ZH_visible	total_bkg	$\frac{\sqrt{S+B}}{S}$
Total generated	383068	801152072	19517400	9072952	1397088	6389429	50826213	20440840	1140496	909936490	7.88 %
100GeV< $M_{recolil}^{visible}$ <150GeV	369001	47294921	1388874	822725	229216	507558	1752824	658200	97384	52751702	1.98 %
18GeV< $P_T^{visible}$ <60GeV	335572	9165308	1000761	269323	152273	282624	1294263	462027	79965	12706544	1.08 %
90GeV< $E_{visible}$ <117GeV	319558	5748711	595694	223044	92958	231050	785389	272515	33705	7983066	0.90 %
85GeV< $M_{visible}$ <102GeV	268930	605788	238190	148842	39280	135635	392275	113043	18282	1691335	0.52 %
$\Delta\phi_{dijet} < 175^\circ$	259553	390075	230271	141490	38358	129130	379928	109734	17393	1436379	0.50 %
30GeV< $P_{visible}$ <58GeV	242860	241508	148607	69450	24392	46800	226881	74780	13465	845883	0.43 %
$N_{neutral} > 15$	242341	18081	22594	64324	149	44338	128425	8616	11852	298379	0.30 %
$N_{IsoMuon} = 0, N_{IsoElectron} = 0$	231374	8423	9604	60645	28	41536	76617	6447	9219	212519	0.29 %
Efficiency	60.40 %	0.00 %	0.05 %	0.67 %	0.00 %	0.65 %	0.15 %	0.03 %	0.81 %	0.02 %	

The differential measurement starts:







- For H->ZZ, more channels will be explored (e.g. Z(->ee) H->ZZ)
- MVA analyses have been implemented.
- Further bkg suppressions will be studied.

Alternative: Global analysis approach on Higgs measurement

Solve N_i by minimizing the χ^2 with constraint

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(\sum \epsilon_{ij} N_j - n_i)^2}{\sigma_{n_i}^2} + \frac{(\sum_l N_l - N)^2}{\sigma_N^2}$$

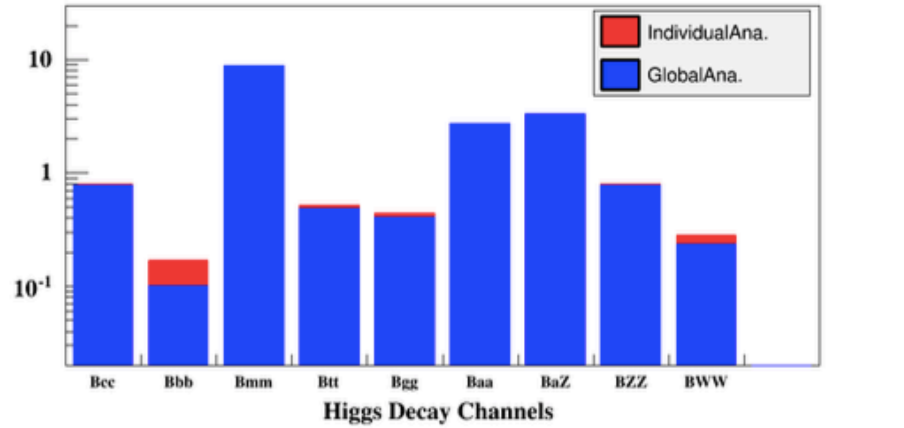
Higgs -> cc, bb, mm, tt, gg, aa, aZ, ZZ, WW

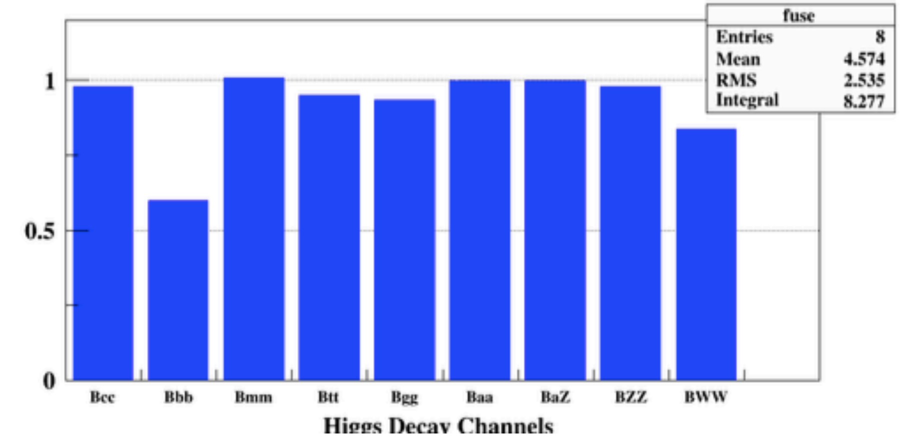
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \\ n_4 \\ n_5 \\ n_6 \\ n_7 \\ n_8 \\ n_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} & \epsilon_{13} & \epsilon_{14} & \epsilon_{15} & \epsilon_{16} & \epsilon_{17} & \epsilon_{18} & \epsilon_{19} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} & \epsilon_{23} & \epsilon_{24} & \epsilon_{25} & \epsilon_{26} & \epsilon_{27} & \epsilon_{28} & \epsilon_{29} \\ \epsilon_{31} & \epsilon_{32} & \epsilon_{23} & \epsilon_{34} & \epsilon_{35} & \epsilon_{36} & \epsilon_{37} & \epsilon_{38} & \epsilon_{39} \\ \epsilon_{41} & \epsilon_{42} & \epsilon_{33} & \epsilon_{44} & \epsilon_{45} & \epsilon_{46} & \epsilon_{47} & \epsilon_{48} & \epsilon_{49} \\ \epsilon_{51} & \epsilon_{52} & \epsilon_{43} & \epsilon_{54} & \epsilon_{55} & \epsilon_{56} & \epsilon_{57} & \epsilon_{58} & \epsilon_{59} \\ \epsilon_{61} & \epsilon_{62} & \epsilon_{53} & \epsilon_{64} & \epsilon_{65} & \epsilon_{66} & \epsilon_{67} & \epsilon_{68} & \epsilon_{69} \\ \epsilon_{71} & \epsilon_{72} & \epsilon_{63} & \epsilon_{74} & \epsilon_{75} & \epsilon_{76} & \epsilon_{77} & \epsilon_{78} & \epsilon_{79} \\ \epsilon_{81} & \epsilon_{82} & \epsilon_{73} & \epsilon_{84} & \epsilon_{85} & \epsilon_{86} & \epsilon_{87} & \epsilon_{88} & \epsilon_{89} \\ \epsilon_{91} & \epsilon_{92} & \epsilon_{83} & \epsilon_{94} & \epsilon_{95} & \epsilon_{96} & \epsilon_{97} & \epsilon_{98} & \epsilon_{99} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \\ N_4 \\ N_5 \\ N_6 \\ N_7 \\ N_8 \\ N_9 \end{pmatrix}$$

Neglect e and uds decays — constraint feasible

$$\sum_i N_i = N^{tag} \text{ or } \sum_i B_i = 1 \qquad B_i = \frac{N_i}{N}$$





Conclusion

- CEPC Higgs CDR is done:
  - Complementary to HL-LHC.
  - Comparable to FCC-ee results.
- The studies post CDR toward TDR start
  - Maximum use of the detector information:
    - Improve electron energy measurement
    - Estimate the sensitivities of missing final states.
  - Improve the existing analyses.
    - Fully exploit kinematic information for signal and background.
    - MVA analyses implemented for different channels.
    - Global analysis approaches.
  - In addition:
    - Different cross section, Spin/CP properties, BSM studies (H->invisible etc…).
  - Impact from physics analyses on the detector design changes.
- Manpower needed

backup slides

High energy (360 GeV) Run

	240GeV, 5.6ab^{-1}	360GeV, 2ab^{-1}	
	ZH	ZH	ννH
any	**0.50%**	**1%**	****
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{bb}$	**0.27%**	**0.63%**	**0.76%**
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{cc}$	**3.3%**	**6.2%**	**11%**
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{gg}$	**1.3%**	**2.4%**	**3.2%**
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{WW}$	**1.0%**	**2.0%**	**3.1%**
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{ZZ}$	**5.1%**	**12%**	**13%**
$\mathrm{H} \to \tau\tau$	**0.8%**	**1.5%**	**3%**
$\mathrm{H} \to \gamma\gamma$	**5.4%**	**8%**	**11%**
$\mathrm{H} \to \mu\mu$	**12%**	**29%**	**40%**
$\mathrm{Br}_{\mathrm{upper}}(\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{inv.})$	**0.2%**	****	****
$\sigma(ZH) * \mathrm{Br}(\mathrm{H} \to Z\gamma)$	**16%**	**25%**	****
Width	**2.9%**		
Combined Width 240/360	**1.4%**		

Generally, since the extrapolation is not so accurate, results are comparable.
For Higgs coupling, also similar performance could be expected.

Fcc-ee: width : 1.3%

WW fusion with 360 GeV (Hao Liang's talk)

$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	240		365	
Luminosity (ab^{-1})	5		1.5	
$\delta(\sigma\mathrm{BR})/\sigma\mathrm{BR}$ (%)	HZ	$\nu\bar{\nu}$ H	HZ	$\nu\bar{\nu}$ H
$\mathrm{H} \to$ any	± 0.5		± 0.9	
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{b\bar{b}}$	± 0.3	± 3.1	± 0.5	± 0.9
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{c\bar{c}}$	± 2.2		± 6.5	± 10
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{gg}$	± 1.9		± 3.5	± 4.5
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{W^+W^-}$	± 1.2		± 2.6	± 3.0
$\mathrm{H} \to \mathrm{ZZ}$	± 4.4		± 12	± 10
$\mathrm{H} \to \tau\tau$	± 0.9		± 1.8	± 8
$\mathrm{H} \to \gamma\gamma$	± 9.0		± 18	± 22
$\mathrm{H} \to \mu^+\mu^-$	± 19		± 40	
$\mathrm{H} \to$ invisible	< 0.3		< 0.6	

- For $\mathrm{H} \to \gamma\gamma$ and $\mathrm{H} \to \mu\mu$, resolution changes considered.

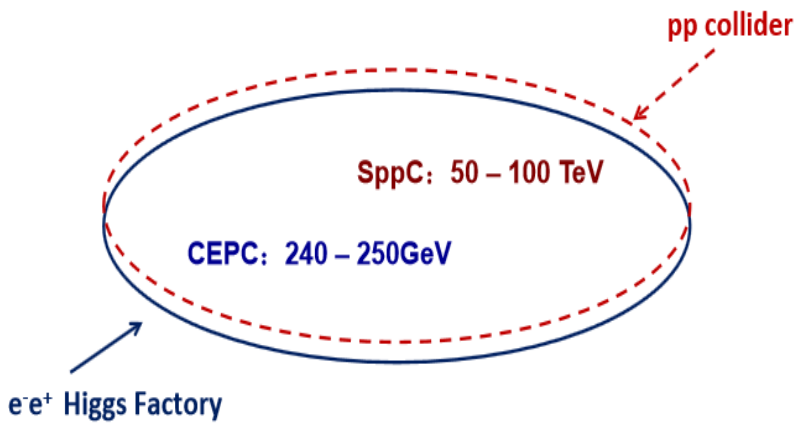
Keep diphoton resolution ~(2.5GeV) : 9%
2.5GeV to 2GeV: 8%

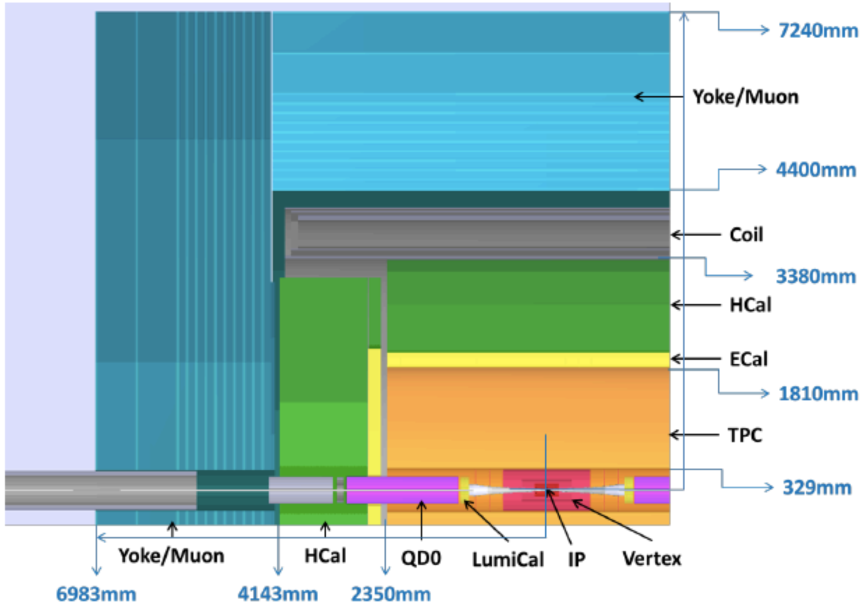
- Keep the resolution of di-muon ~(0.3GeV): 23%

0.3GeV to 1GeV: 29%

- For the measurement of Higgs width, CEPC can reach 1.4% combining 240 GeV and 360 GeV measurement
  - Comparable to FCC-ee: 1.3%
  - If we take the same assumption as Fcc-ee, one can reach 1.2%

CEPC





- ✓ A CEPC (phase I)+ Super proton-proton Collider (SPPC) was proposed
- ✓ Ecm ~240-250 GeV, Lum 5.6 ab^{-1} for 10 years

Table 2. Key characteristic/performance of a conceptual CEPC detector.

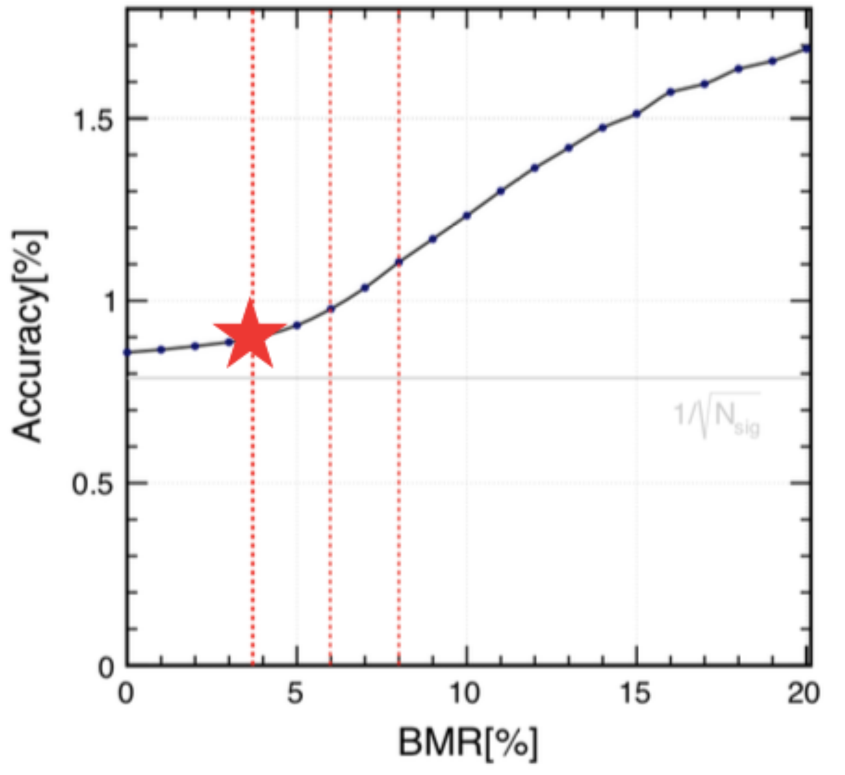
Geometry acceptance	TPC (97%), FTD (99.5%)
Tracking efficiency	$\sim$ 100% within geometry acceptance
Tracking performance	$\Delta(1/p_T) \sim 2 \times 10^{-5}$ (1/GeV)
ECAL intrinsic energy resolution	$16\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$ (GeV)
HCAL intrinsic energy resolution	$60\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$ (GeV)
Jet energy resolution	3-4%
Impact parameter resolution	5 μm

Status of H->ττ

- Develop signal strength analysis with and without jets
  - MVA for the former
  - TAURUS package
- Study BMR dependency
- Decay modes ID….

Dan Yu's talk

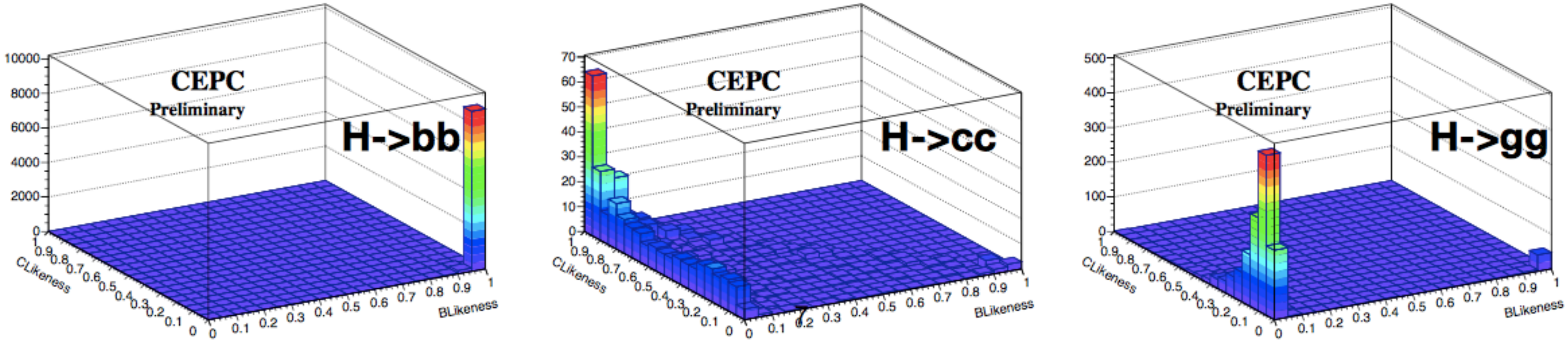
	$\delta(\sigma\times BR)/(\sigma\times BR)$
$\mu\mu H$	2.8%
eeH	5.1%
$\nu\nu H$	7.9%
qqH	0.9%
combined	0.8%



Status of H->bb,cc,gg

More at Yu Bai's talk

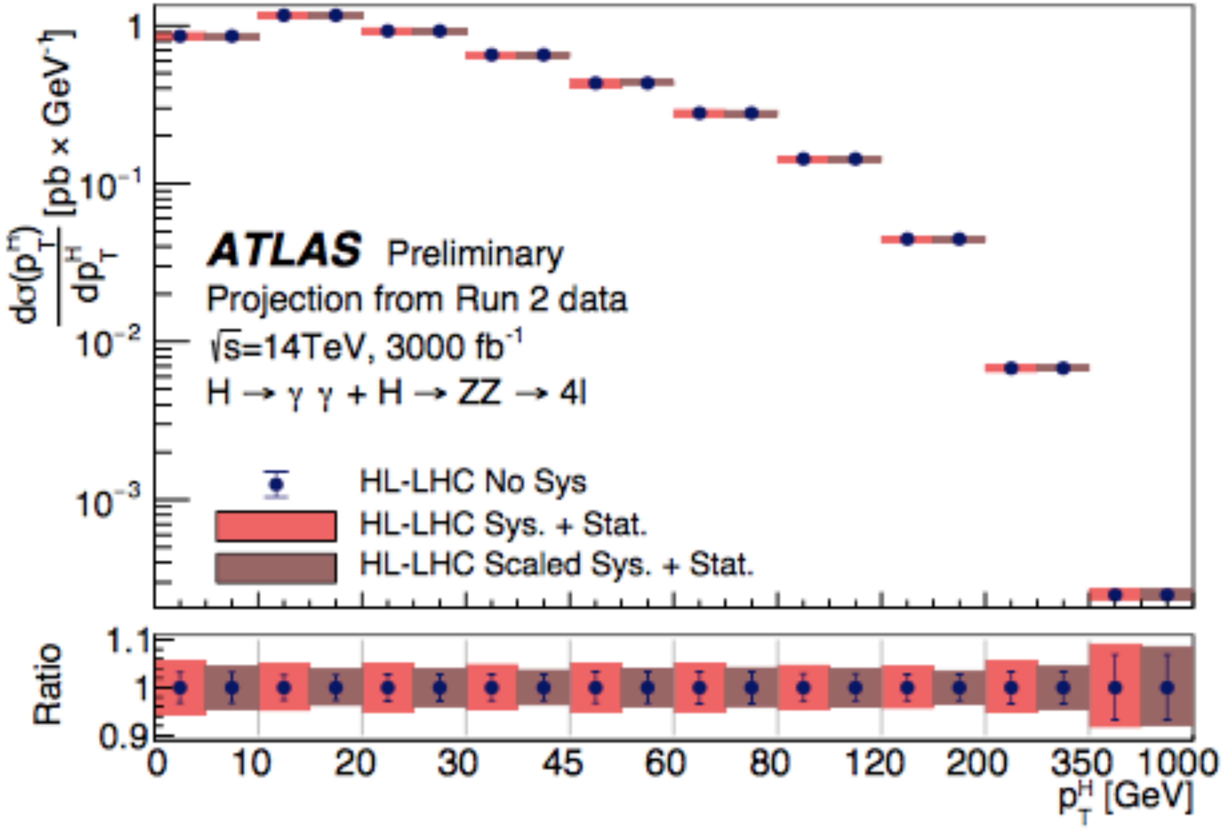
- Wrap the analysis into a note and submit to CPC.
- Flavor tagging used in the fit (3 dim)

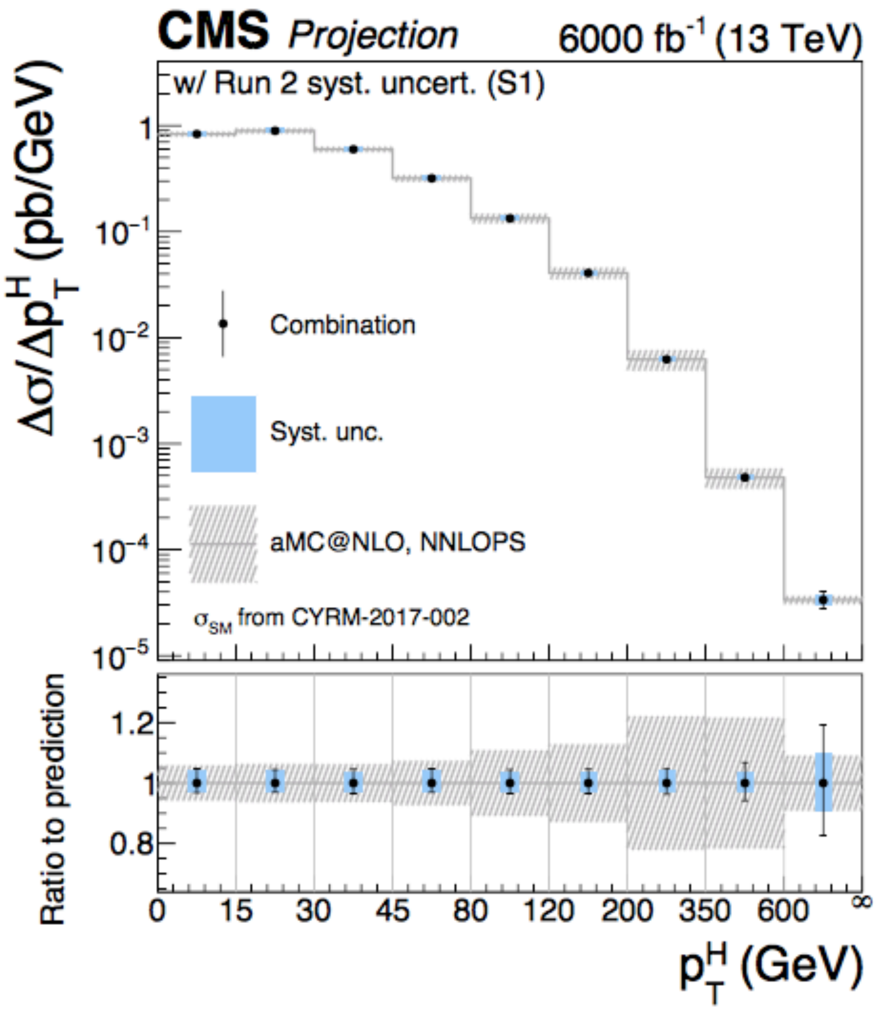


- Start to consider the systematics.

Decay mode	$\sigma(ZH) \times$ BR	BR
$H \to b\bar{b}$	0.28%	0.57%
$H \to c\bar{c}$	2.2%	2.3%
$H \to gg$	1.6%	1.7%

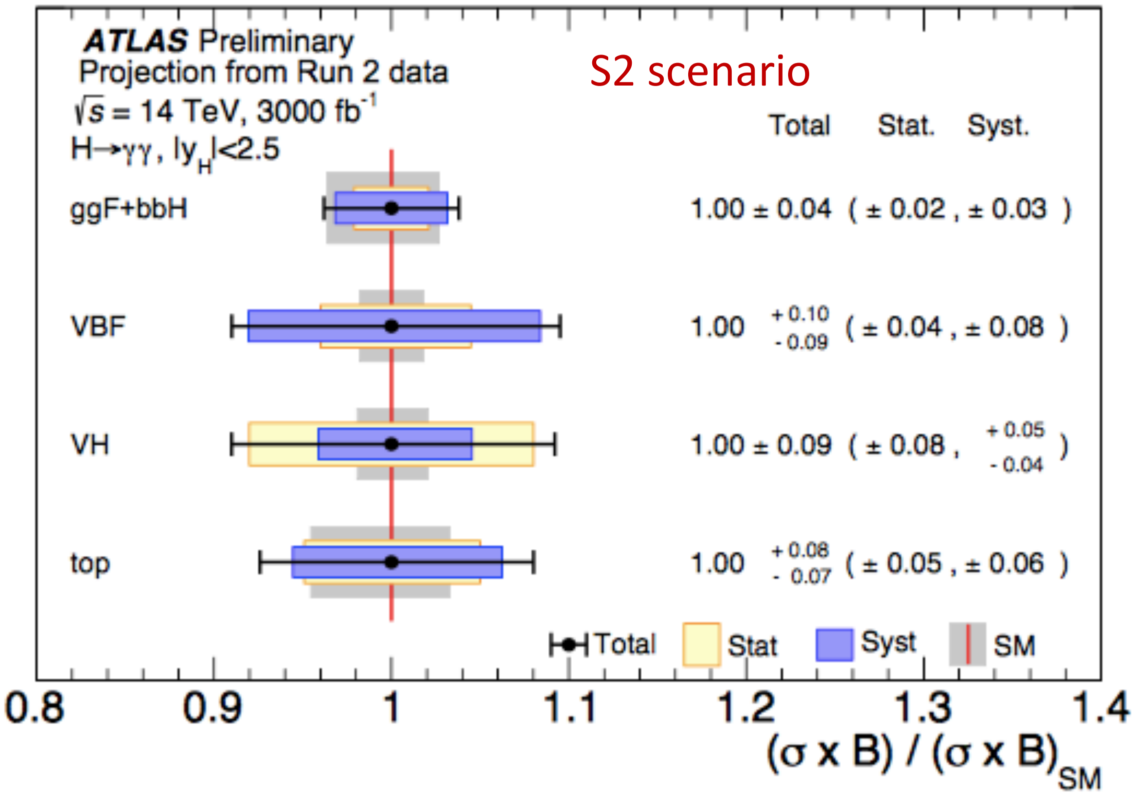
HL-LHC: Differential xsection measurement

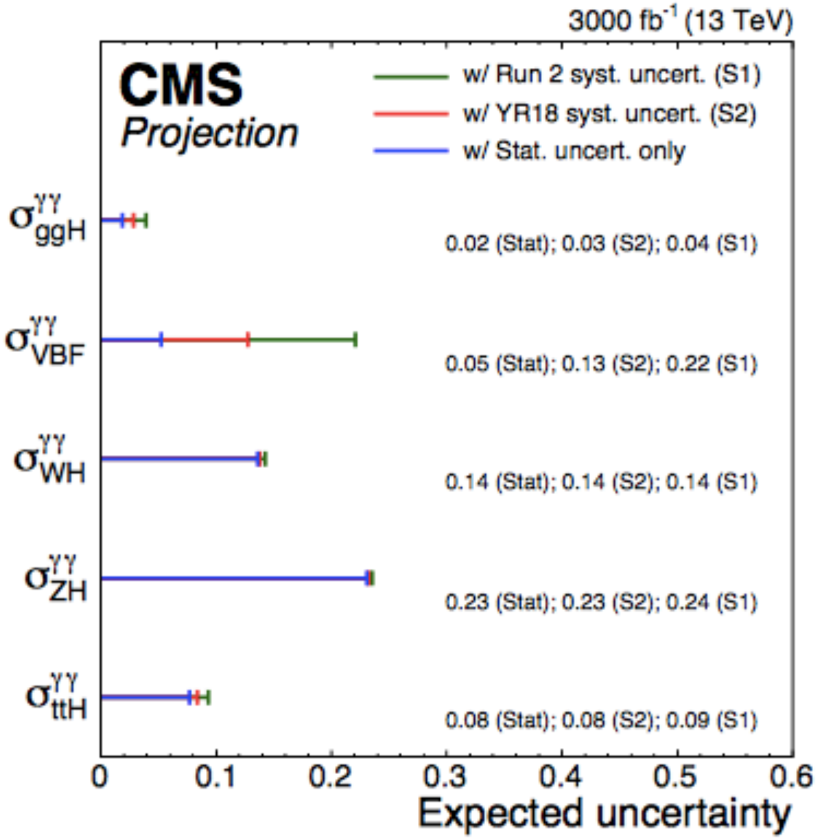




The precision can reach a few percent for different p_T bins.

HL-LHC H->γγ: one example



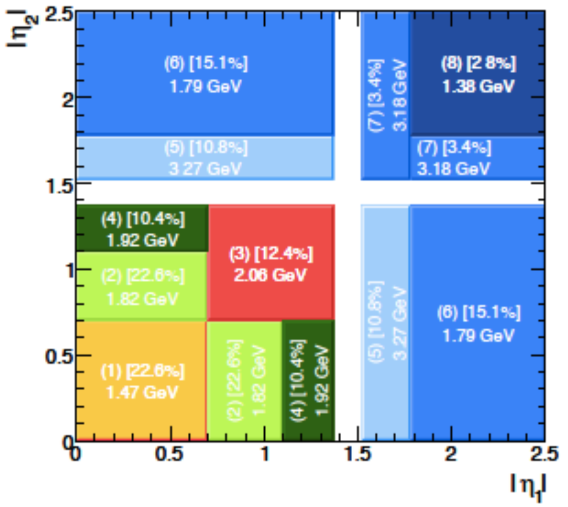


Scenario S1: Total uncertainty is half of the one used for the result of 80 fb^{-1}.
Scenario S2: Total uncertainty is 1/3 of the one for 80 fb^{-1}.

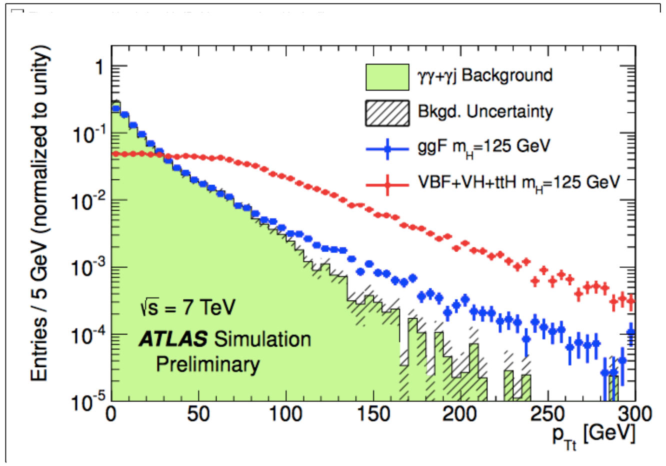
HL-LHC H->γγ: very advanced analyses (example)

- The inclusive analysis is very simple :
  - Photon ID, Isolation, Kinematic cuts on leading/subleading photon.
- Explore other possible improvements ?
  - Divide events into different categories.

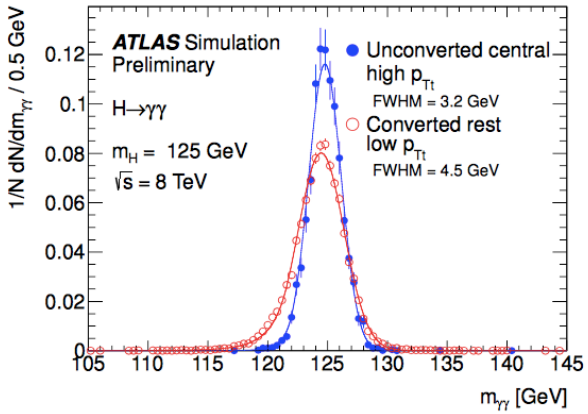
Divide different eta regions for two photons



P_T of Higgs (P_{Tt} is perpendicular to the thrust direction of two photon)



Conversion of the photons



Higgs white paper @ CDR

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Precision Higgs Physics at the CEPC*

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	Estimated Precision			
Property	CEPC-v1		CEPC-v4	
m_H	5.9 MeV		5.9 MeV	
Γ_H	2.7%		2.8%	
$\sigma(ZH)$	0.5%		0.5%	
$\sigma(\nu\bar{\nu}H)$	3.0%		3.2%	
Decay mode	$\sigma\times$BR	BR	$\sigma\times$BR	BR
$H\to b\bar{b}$	0.26%	0.56%	0.27%	0.56%
$H\to c\bar{c}$	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%
$H\to gg$	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
$H\to WW^*$	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
$H\to ZZ^*$	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%
$H\to\gamma\gamma$	6.2%	6.2%	6.8%	6.9%
$H\to Z\gamma$	13%	13%	16%	16%
$H\to\tau^+\tau^-$	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%
$H\to\mu^+\mu^-$	16%	16%	17%	17%
$\mathrm{BR}^{\mathrm{BSM}}_{\mathrm{inv}}$	–	$<0.28\%$	–	$<0.30\%$

V2 is at arxiv.
CPC : Vol 43, No.4 (2019) 043002

Thanks to those colleagues for great efforts.
Welcome to new colleagues to join in.

CEPC Higgs to TDR

该二维码7天内(7月8日前)有效，重新进入将更新

Mailing list: cepc-physics@maillist.ihep.ac.cn

One example

ATLAS-CONF-2016-017

Category	Events	B_{90}	S_{90}	f_{90}	Z_{90}	S_{90}^{fit}
Central low-$p_{\mathrm{T}t}$	31907	3500	180	0.05	3.04	120
Central high-$p_{\mathrm{T}t}$	1319	140	20	0.13	1.66	15
Forward low-$p_{\mathrm{T}t}$	85129	13000	310	0.02	2.73	200
Forward high-$p_{\mathrm{T}t}$	3977	540	33	0.06	1.38	25

The improvement of significance w.r.t. inclusive one is from 4.0 to 4.6, corresponding 13% improvement on the precision.

Results and systematics for H->bb,cc,gg

Combination of the 4 channels:

Statistic precision of σ(ZH)*Br(H->bb/cc/gg) is 0.3% 3.3% and 1.3%

Consistent with the goal expected in pre-CDR with full simulation samples

Decay mode	$\sigma(ZH) \times$ BR	BR
$H \to b\bar{b}$	0.28%	0.57%
$H \to c\bar{c}$	2.2%	2.3%
$H \to gg$	1.6%	1.7%

llH with 3D fit and systematic uncertainties considered:

Table 2. Uncertainties of $H \to b\bar{b}$, $H \to c\bar{c}$ and $H \to gg$

	$\mu^+\mu^- H$			$e^+e^- H$		
	$H \to b\bar{b}$	$H \to c\bar{c}$	$H \to gg$	$H \to b\bar{b}$	$H \to c\bar{c}$	$H \to gg$
Statistic Uncertainty	1.1%	10.5%	5.4%	1.6%	14.7%	10.5%
Fixed Background	-0.2% +0.1%	+4.1% -4.2%	7.6%	-0.2% +0.1%	+4.1% -4.2%	7.6%
Event Selection	+0.7% -0.2%	+0.4% -1.1%	+0.7% -1.7%	+0.7% -0.2%	+0.4% -1.1%	+0.7% -1.7%
Flavor Tagging	-0.4% +0.2%	+3.7% -5.0%	+0.2% -0.7%	-0.4% +0.2%	+3.7% -5.0%	+0.2% -0.7%
Non uniformity	$<0.1\%$			$<0.1\%$		
Combined Systematic Uncertainty	+0.7% -0.5%	+5.5% -6.6%	+7.6% -7.8%	+0.7% -0.5%	+5.5% -6.6%	+7.6% -7.8%

Analysis with more reliable approaches. Systematic uncertainties considered.

Measurement of Higgs width

- **Method 1: Higgs width can be determined directly from the measurement of σ(ZH) and Br. of (H->ZZ*)**

$$\Gamma_H \propto \frac{\Gamma(H \to ZZ^*)}{\mathrm{BR}(H \to ZZ^*)} \propto \frac{\sigma(ZH)}{\mathrm{BR}(H \to ZZ^*)}$$

Precision : 5.1%

  - **But the uncertainty of Br(H->ZZ*) is relatively high due to low statistics.**

- **Method 2: It can also be measured through:**

$$\Gamma_H \propto \frac{\Gamma(H \to bb)}{BR(H \to bb)}$$

$$\sigma(\nu\bar{\nu}H \to \nu\bar{\nu}b\bar{b}) \propto \Gamma(H \to WW^*) \cdot \mathrm{BR}(H \to bb) = \Gamma(H \to bb) \cdot \mathrm{BR}(H \to WW^*)$$

$$\Gamma_H \propto \frac{\Gamma(H \to bb)}{\mathrm{BR}(H \to bb)} \propto \frac{\sigma(\nu\bar{\nu}H \to \nu\bar{\nu}b\bar{b})}{\mathrm{BR}(H \to b\bar{b}) \cdot \mathrm{BR}(H \to WW^*)}$$

3.0%

Precision : 3.5%

- **These two orthogonal methods can be combined to reach the best precision.**

Precision : 2.8%