

Precision Higgs Physics at the CEPC

F. Irst,^{a,b,1} S. Econd,^c T. Hird^{a,2} and Fourth^{a,2}

^a*One University,
some-street, Country*

^b*Another University,
different-address, Country*

^c*A School for Advanced Studies,
some-location, Country*

E-mail: first@one.univ, second@asas.edu, third@one.univ,
fourth@one.univ

ABSTRACT: **Version 0.8**

The recent discovery of a Higgs boson with its mass around 125 GeV by the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations has provided the first insight into the scalar sector of the Standard Model and beyond. The particle will be the subject of extensive studies of the ongoing LHC program. A lepton collider Higgs factory has been proposed as a logical next step beyond the LHC to measure the properties and study potential new physics associated with the Higgs boson. The Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC) is one of such proposed Higgs factories. The CEPC is an e^+e^- circular collider with a center-of-mass energy of $\sim 240 - 250$ GeV in a tunnel of 50 km or longer in circumference proposed by China. It will be followed by a Super Proton-Proton Collider (SPPC) in the same tunnel with an energy 70 – 100 TeV. In this paper, we examine physics cases of and estimate precision achievable at the CEPC as a Higgs factory.

¹Corresponding author.

²Also at Some University.

Contents

1	Conceptual detector design for CEPC	2
1.1	Benchmark setups of the detector parameters	2
1.2	Objects (photon/lepton/jet) performance	2
1.3	Alternative setups of the detector parameters and relevant studies on the object performances.	2
2	Description of the generation and simulations for the signal and background	2
2.1	Samples with benchmark setups	2
2.2	Samples with alternative setups	2
3	Mass measurement cross-section measurement	2
4	Study of each individual channels	2
4.1	Study of $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}, c\bar{c}, g\bar{g}$	2
4.2	Study of $H \rightarrow WW$	2
4.3	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	2
4.4	$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	2
4.5	Invisible and exotic	2
5	Measurement of the branching ratios	2
5.1	Description of statistical methods for BR and Mass width measurement	2
5.2	Results	2
5.3	Discussion	2
6	Coupling Extractions and Combinations	2
6.1	Description of fit methods	2
6.2	Fit with different number of parameters	2
6.3	Results	2
6.4	Interplications	2
7	Conclusion and Discussion	2

1 Conceptual detector design for CEPC

2 The historic discovery of a Higgs boson in 2012 by the ATLAS and CMS collaborations [?
3 ?] at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) has opened a new era in particle physics.

4 1.1 Benchmark setups of the detector parameters

5 1.2 Objects (photon/lepton/jet) performance

6 1.3 Alternative setups of the detector parameters and relevant studies on the 7 object performances.

8 2 Description of the generation and simulations for the signal and back- 9 ground

10 2.1 Samples with benchmark setups

11 2.2 Samples with alternative setups

12 3 Mass measurement cross-section measurement

13 4 Study of each individual channels

14 4.1 Study of $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}, c\bar{c}, g\bar{g}$

15 4.2 Study of $H \rightarrow W\bar{W}$

16 4.3 $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

17 4.4 $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$

18 4.5 Invisible and exotic

19 5 Measurement of the branching ratios

20 5.1 Description of statistical methods for BR and Mass width measurement

21 5.2 Results

22 5.3 Discussion

23 6 Coupling Extractions and Combinations

24 6.1 Description of fit methods

25 6.2 Fit with different number of parameters

26 6.3 Results

27 6.4 Implications

28 7 Conclusion and Discussion

29 References

- 30 [1] ATLAS Collaboration, *Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model*
31 *Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC*, *Phys. Lett. B* **716** (2012) 1,
32 [arXiv:1207.7214 \[hep-ex\]](#).

- ³³ [2] CMS Collaboration, *Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS*
³⁴ *experiment at the LHC*, *Phys. Lett. B* **716** (2012) 30, [arXiv:1207.7235 \[hep-ex\]](#).