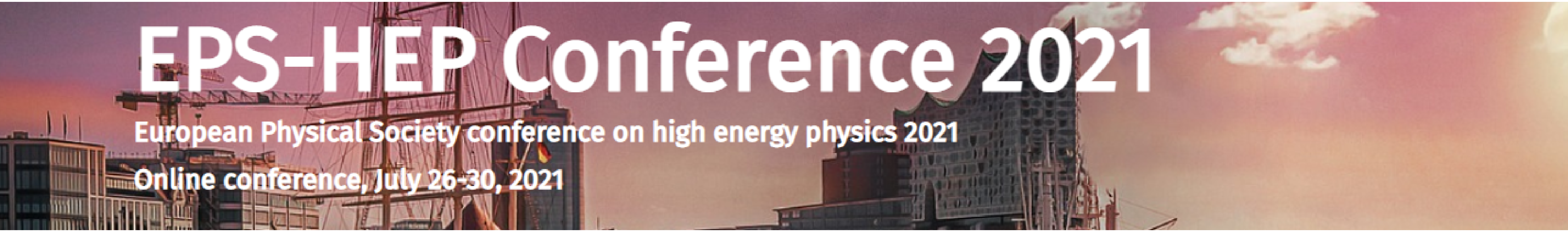
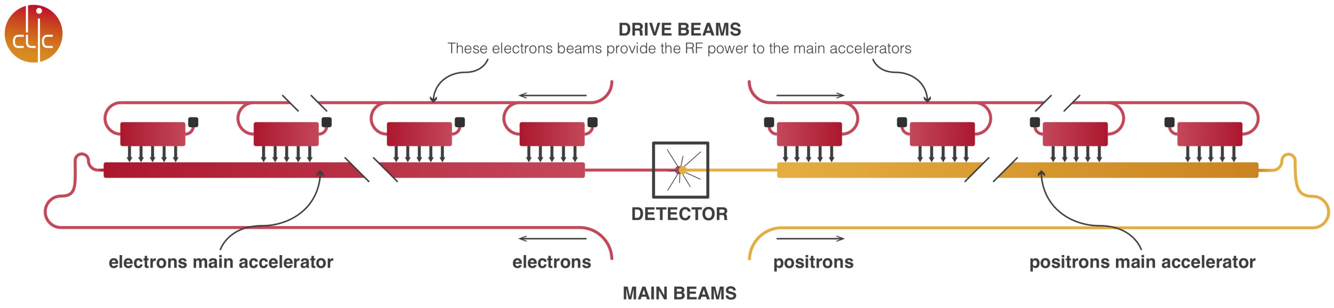
FACULTY OF PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

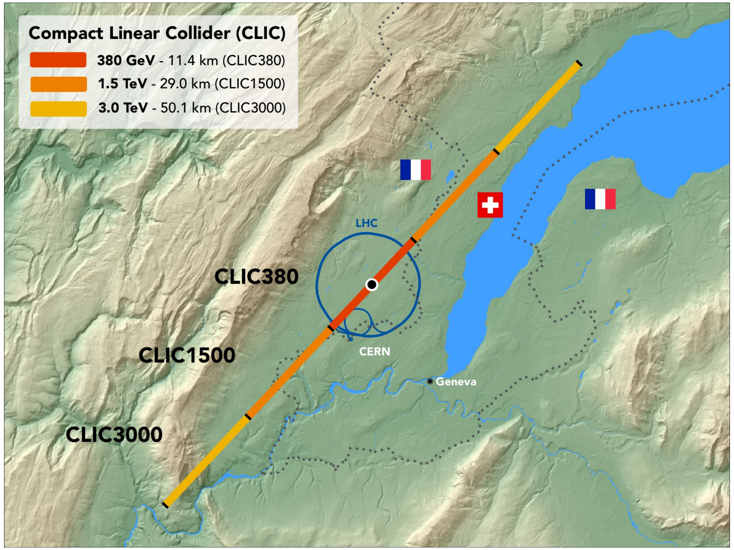
The CLIC Potential For New Physics



Jan Klamka, University of Warsaw
on behalf of the CLICdp Collaboration

NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE
POLAND

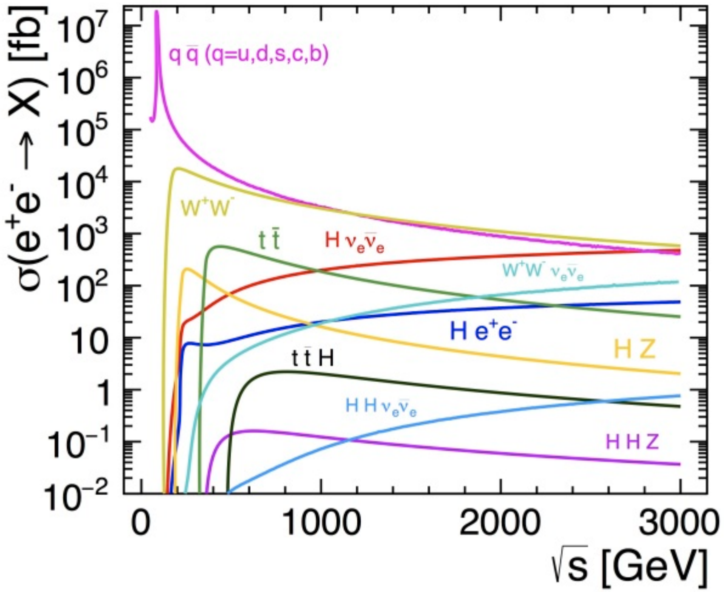




3 TeV

- Novel **two-beam** acceleration technique
- Normal conducting technology
- High **100 MeV/m** gradient, **12 GHz** accelerating structures
- **±80% electron beam** polarisation
- Implementation in 3 stages

Compact Linear Collider



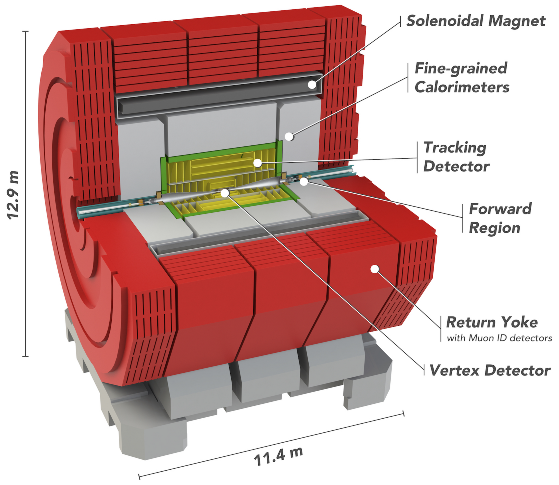
380 GeV stage:

- presicion **Higgs** measurements
- presicion **top** measurements
- **top** threshold scan

1.5 TeV, 3 TeV stages:

- **Higgs** self-coupling
- **top** Yukawa coupling
- more precision measurement: indirect **BSM** constraints

Dedicated **detector project** optimised for **particle-flow** approach

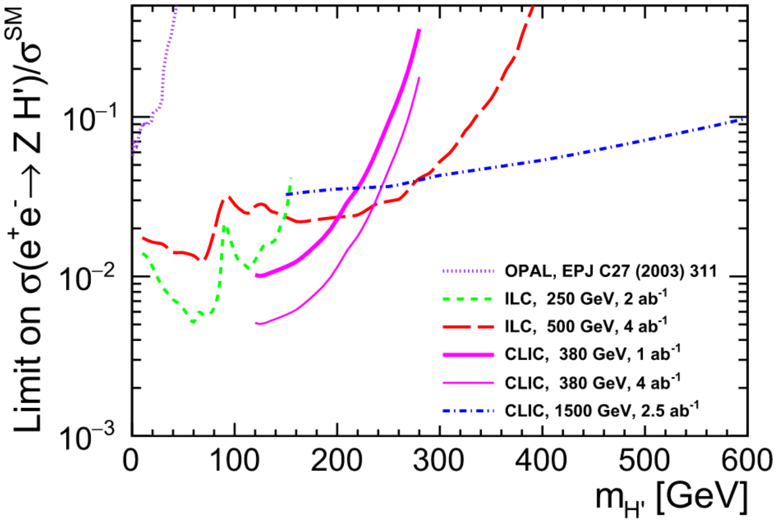


+ direct new physics searches at high energies

Invisible scalar decays

BR(H_{SM} → inv.) < 1% (95% CL.)

(380 GeV, 1 ab^{-1})



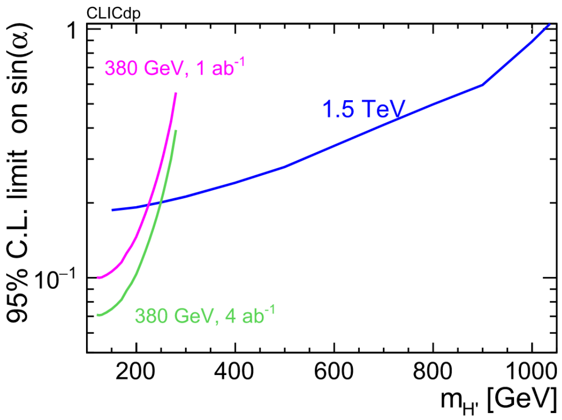
Higgs Portal

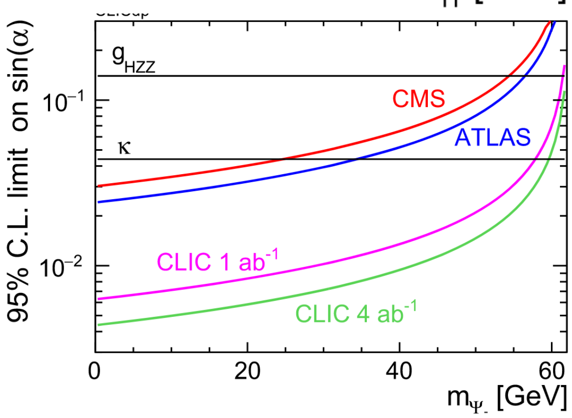
125 GeV state

SM-like Higgs field

$$\begin{pmatrix} H \\ H' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ \phi \end{pmatrix}$$

new scalar field





Interpretaion in terms of
Vector-fermion DM Model

Much better constraints than current from ATLAS and CMS

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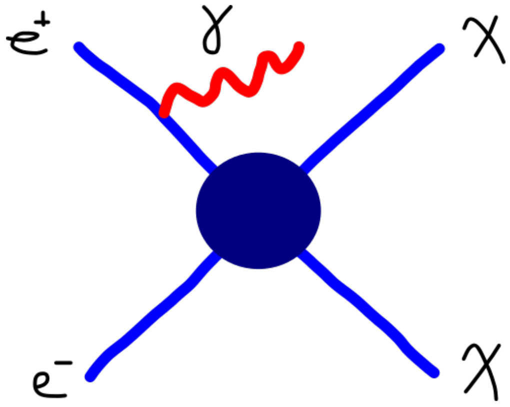


<u>Most general approach for DM search</u>

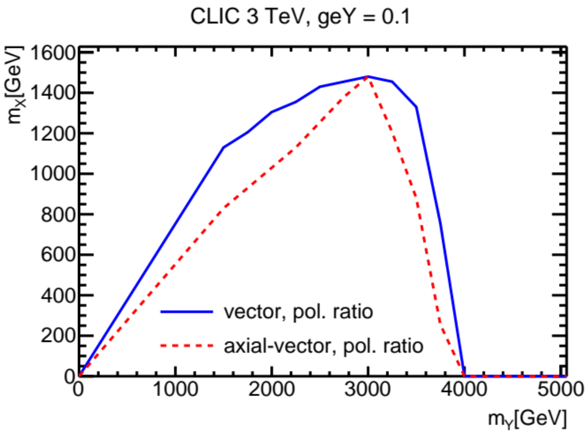
Simplified DM Models framework

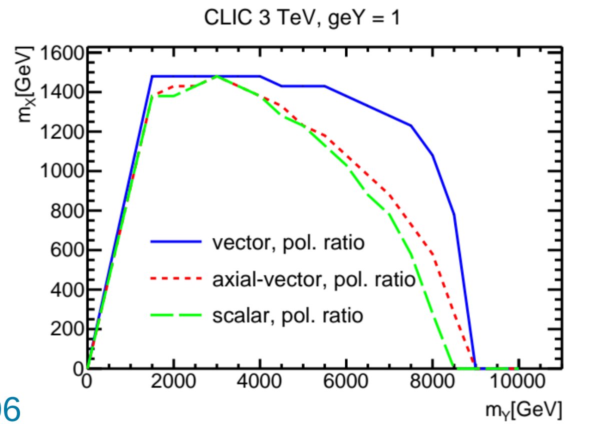
Vector, **axial-vector** and **scalar** mediators

Coupling **geY = 0.1, 1**

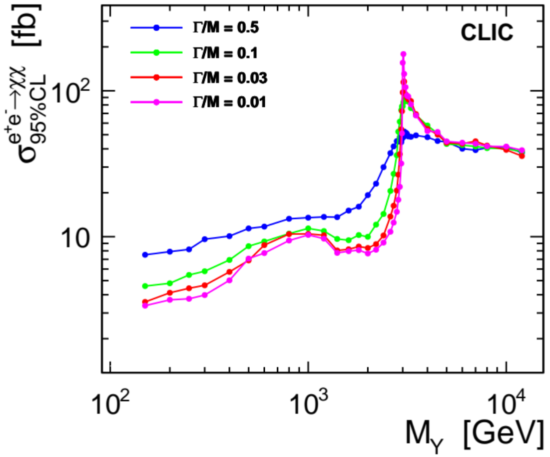
+80%, **-80%** and **no** beam **polarisation** considered
Best limits using: $\sigma(PeL)/\sigma(PeR)$ (sys. uncert. cancel)

<u>Discrimination between</u> different <u>model hypotheses</u>
WIMP mass determination with **1% accuracy**

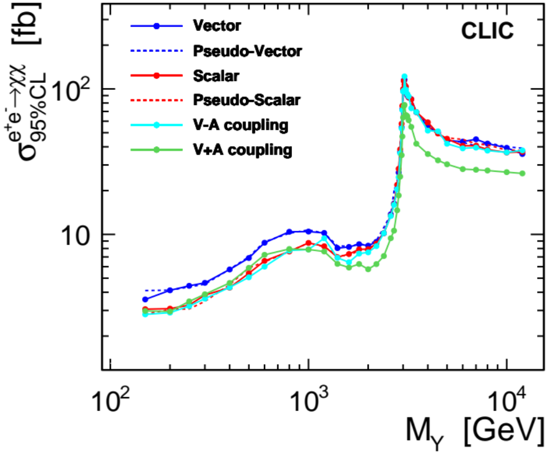




arXiv:2103.06006



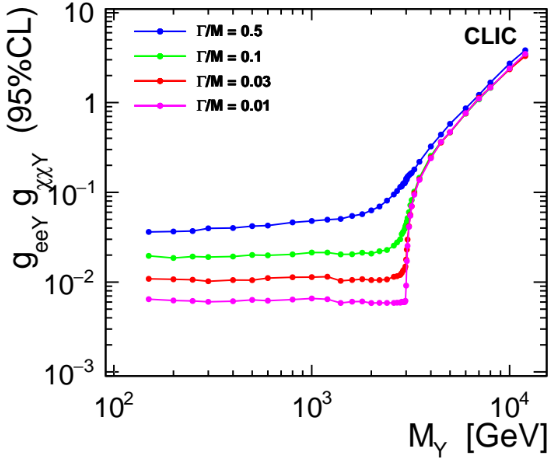
Light fermionic DM pair-production for vector mediator



Combined limits, Γ/M = 0.3

Small **masses** and **couplings**

„Experimental" approach – limits depending on width and mass

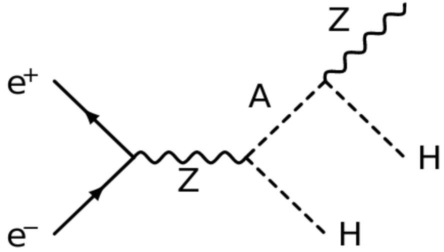


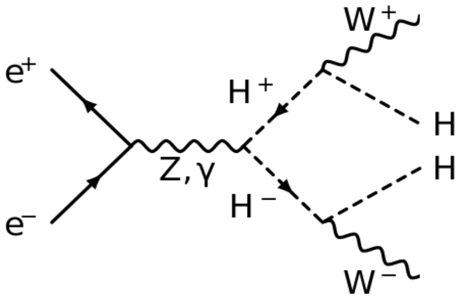
Weak dependence on the **model scenario**!

For high masses limits on EFT mass scale: **6-10 TeV**

Inert Doublet Model

$$\phi_D = \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(H + iA) \end{pmatrix}$$





Model simplicity (one „inert" doublet, 5 free parameters)

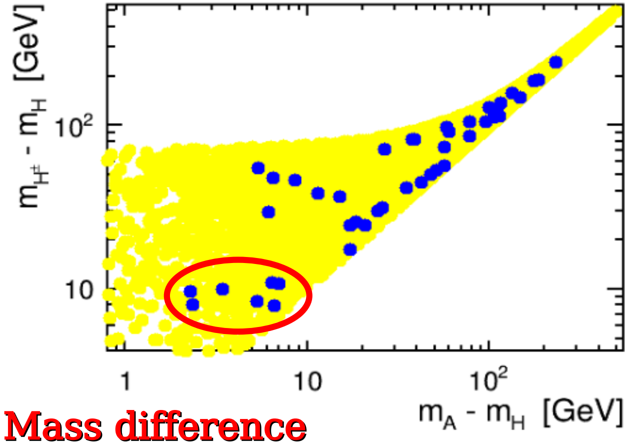
No couplings to SM fermions, stable DM candidate

Considered **23 benchmark scenarios** respecting current constraints

Full simulation (5 scenarios) and **DELPHES** (23 scenarios) used for detector response

Previously studied in JHEP07 (2019) 053

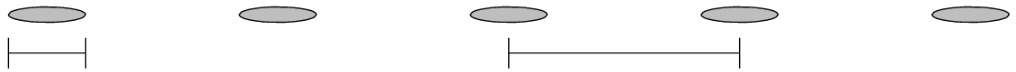
JHEP 1812 (2018) 081, arXiv:1809.07712



Mass difference affects virtuality of W boson!

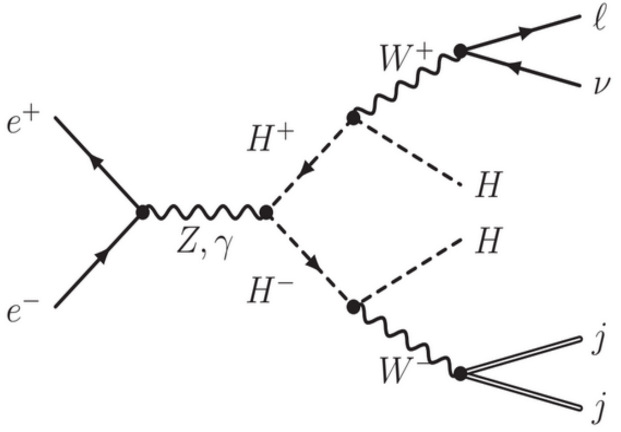
Inert Doublet Model

LCD-Note-2011-006



CLIC: 44 ∝m
ILC: 300 ∝m

CLIC: 0.5 ns, 0.15 m
ILC: 369 ns, 111 m



Huge **beam-induced backgrounds** at CLIC

$\gamma\gamma \to had.$ most important (physics, performance)

Treatment using timing cuts

Not implemented in DEPHES CLICdet cards!

→ included in **approximate** way with **generator-level cuts**

Influence on the reconstruction if W is virtual

Inert Doublet Model

Good agreement between **full** and **fast** simulation

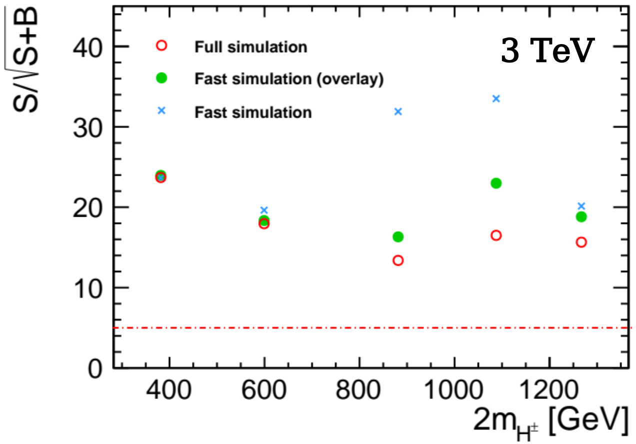
→ **realistic predictions** for all scenarios

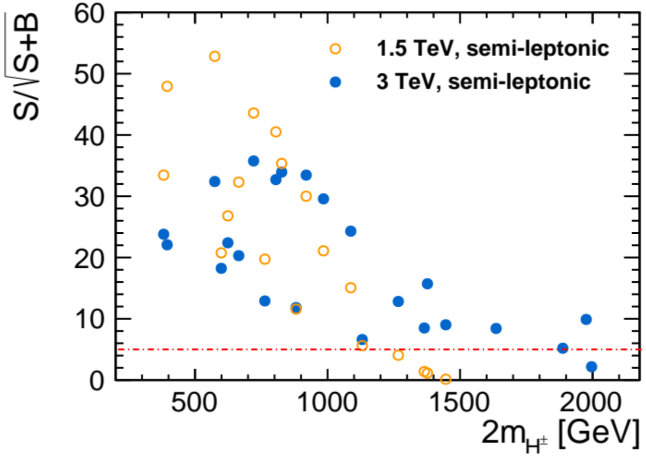
Wide range of scenarios at **1.5 TeV** and **3 TeV** CLIC analysed

Almost all scenarios could be discovered

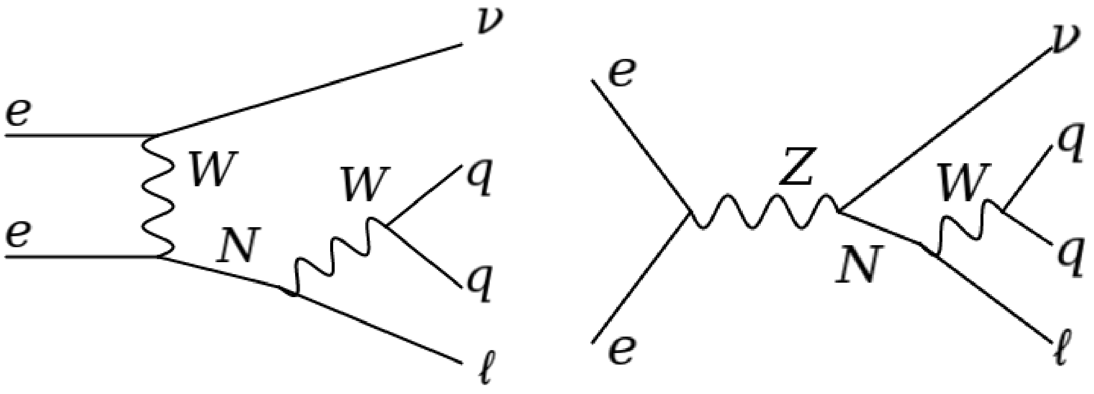
Scalars with **masses of 1 TeV accessible**
→ significant **increase** w.r.t. previous study (based on leptonic channel)

Significance reaching even **50σ**

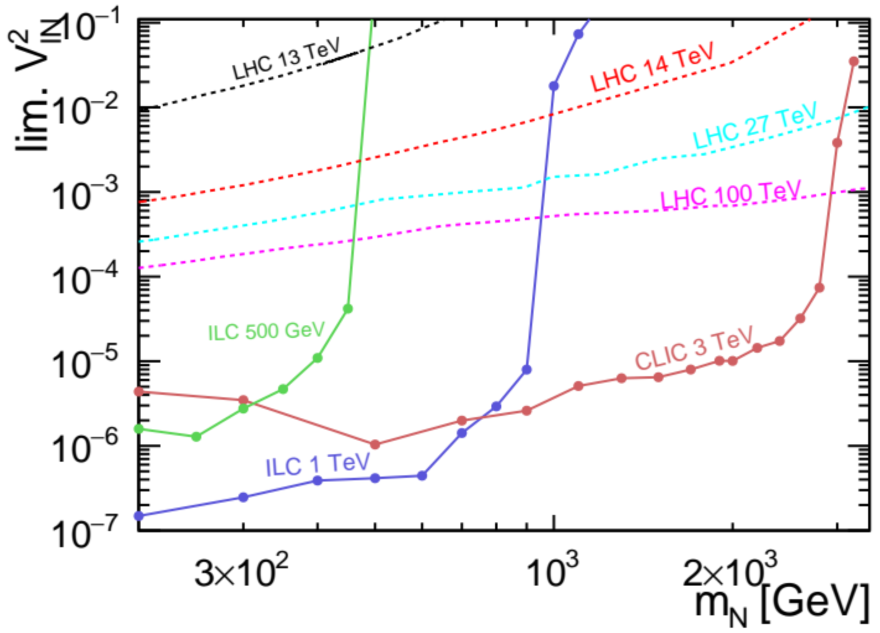




Heavy neutrinos



Semi-leptonic channel allows full neutrino reconstruction



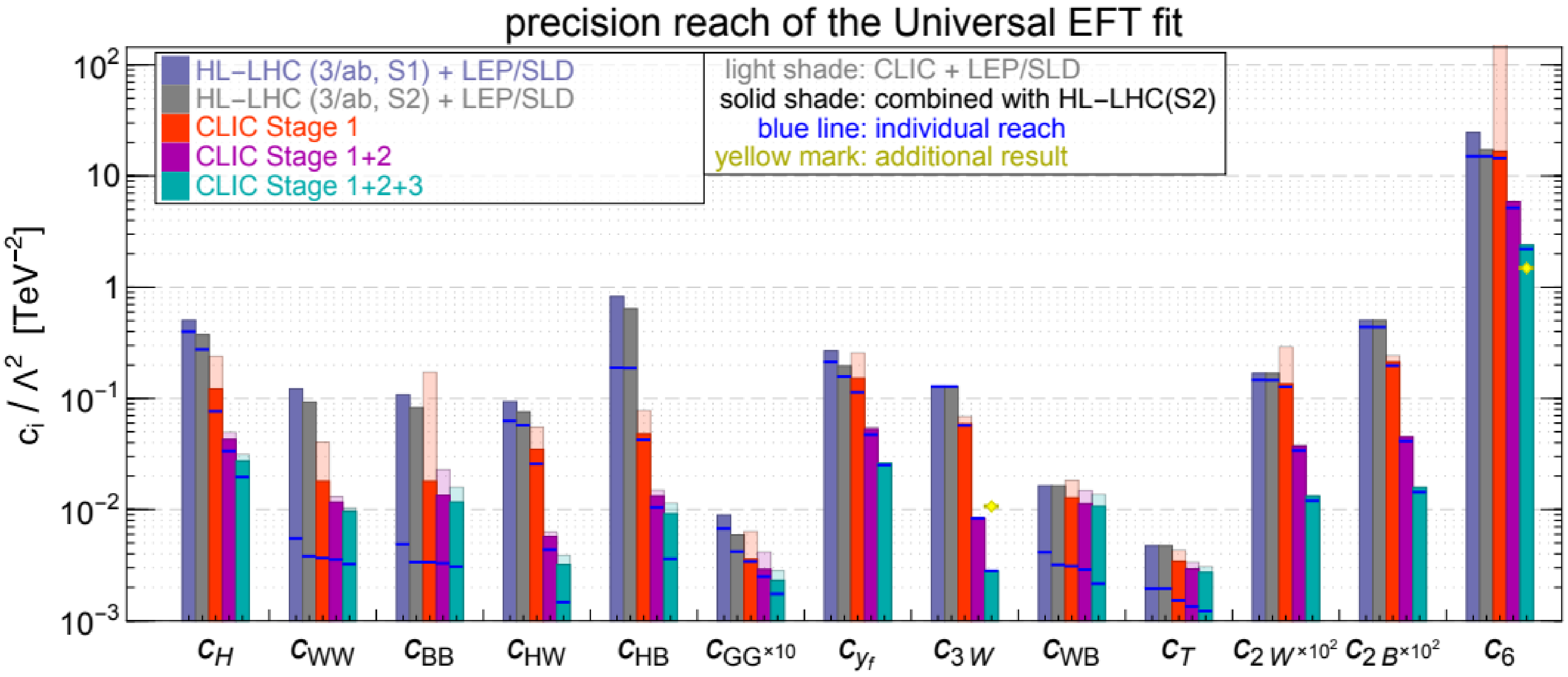
Based on DELPHES simulation, with $e\gamma$, $\gamma\gamma$ backgrounds considered

Observation expected almost up to the **kinematic limit**

Limits stronger than from **LHC** and **FCC-hh**

See the poster by Krzysztof Mękała: https://indico.desy.de/event/28202/contributions/105536/

Global EFT fit



Based on CLIC combined precision measurements of:

Higgs couplings, top-quark observables, WW production and ee → ff

arXiv:1812.02093

General overview

Process	HL-LHC	CLIC
Higgs mixing with heavy singlet	$\sin^2\gamma < 4\%$	$\sin^2\gamma < 0.24\%$
Higgs self-coupling $\Delta\lambda$	$\sim 50\%$ at 68% C.L.	$[-7\%, 11\%]$ at 68% C.L.
BR(H $\to$ inv.) (model-independent)		$< 0.69\%$ at 90% C.L.
Higgs compositeness scale m_*	$m_* > 3\,\text{TeV}$ ($> 7\,\text{TeV}$ for $g_* \simeq 8$)	Discovery up to $m_* = 10\,\text{TeV}$ ($40\,\text{TeV}$ for $g_* \simeq 8$)
Top compositeness scale m_*		Discovery up to $m_* = 8\,\text{TeV}$ ($20\,\text{TeV}$ for small coupling g_*)
Higgsino mass (disappearing track search)	$> 250\,\text{GeV}$	$> 1.2\,\text{TeV}$
Slepton mass		Discovery up to ~ 1.5 TeV
RPV wino mass ($c\tau = 300\,\text{m}$)	$> 550\,\text{GeV}$	$> 1.5\,\text{TeV}$
Z' mass (SM couplings)	Discovery up to 7 TeV	Discovery up to 20 TeV
NMSSM scalar singlet mass	$> 650\,\text{GeV}$ ($\tan\beta \leq 4$)	$> 1.5\,\text{TeV}$ ($\tan\beta \leq 4$)
Twin Higgs scalar singlet mass	$m_\sigma = f > 1\,\text{TeV}$	$m_\sigma = f > 4.5\,\text{TeV}$
Relaxion mass (for vanishing mixing)	$< 24\,\text{GeV}$	$< 12\,\text{GeV}$
Relaxion mixing angle ($m_\phi < m_H/2$)		$\sin^2\theta \leq 2.3\%$
Neutrino Type-2 see-saw triplet		$> 1.5\,\text{TeV}$ (for any triplet VEV)
		$> 10\,\text{TeV}$ (for triplet Yukawa coupling $\simeq 0.1$)
Inverse see-saw RH neutrino		$> 10\,\text{TeV}$ (for Yukawa coupling $\simeq 1$)
Scale $V_{LL}^{-1/2}$ for LFV $(\bar{e}e)(\bar{e}\tau)$		$> 42\,\text{TeV}$

arXiv:1812.07986

BACKUP

Invisible scalar decays

BR($H_{SM} \rightarrow$ inv.) < 1% (95% CL.)
(380 GeV, 1 ab^{-1})

BR($H_{SM} \rightarrow$ inv.) < 0.5% (95% CL.)
(380 GeV, 4 ab^{-1})

Discovery (5σ) for:
BR($H_{SM} \rightarrow$ inv.) > 3% (1.5%)
380 GeV, 1 ab^{-1} (4 ab^{-1})

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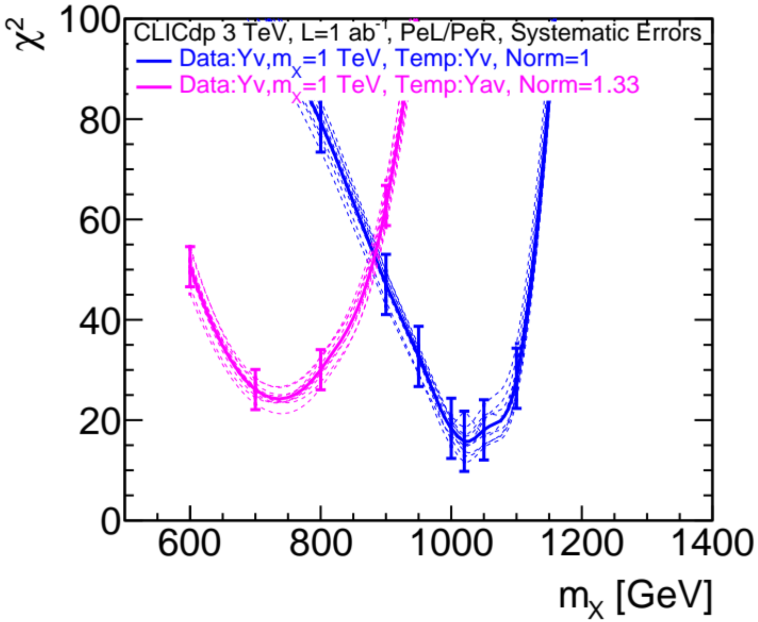
Mono-photon: model discrimination

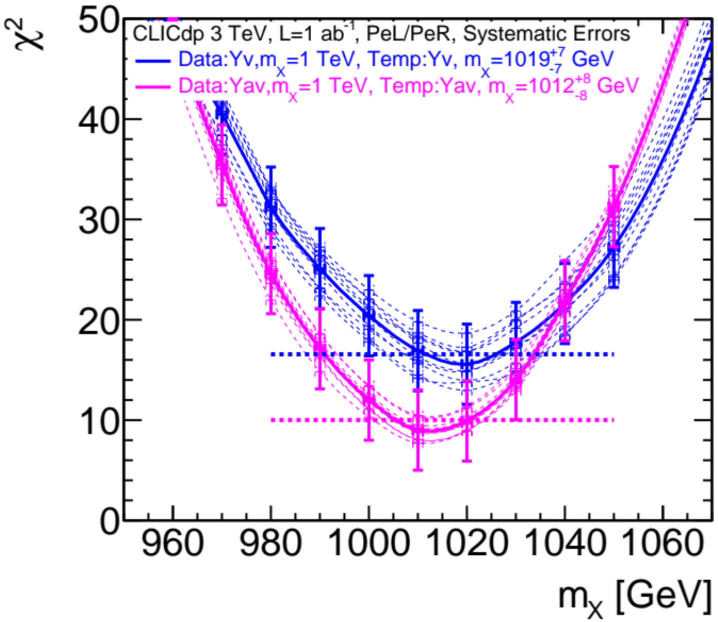
Mediator type discrimination



Pseudo-data: vector mediator (m_X = 1 TeV)

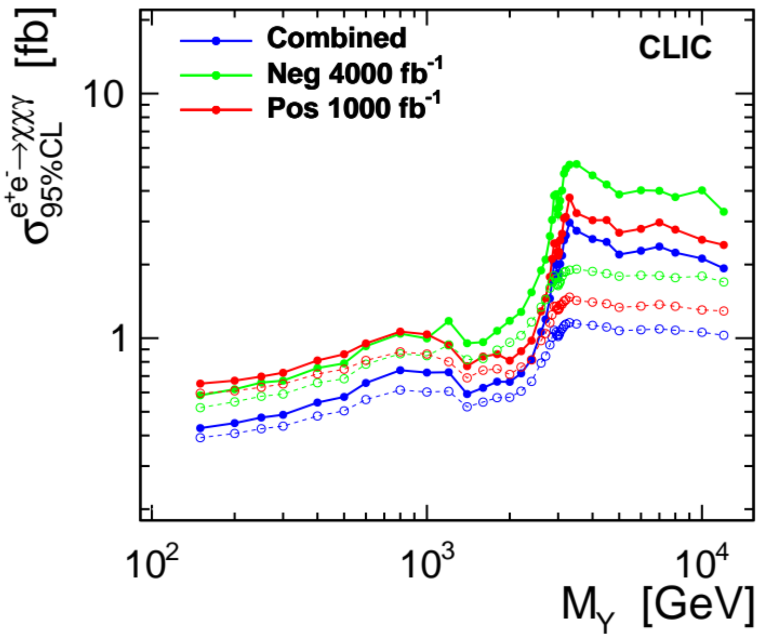
Templates: vector and axial-vector mediator

Mass determination

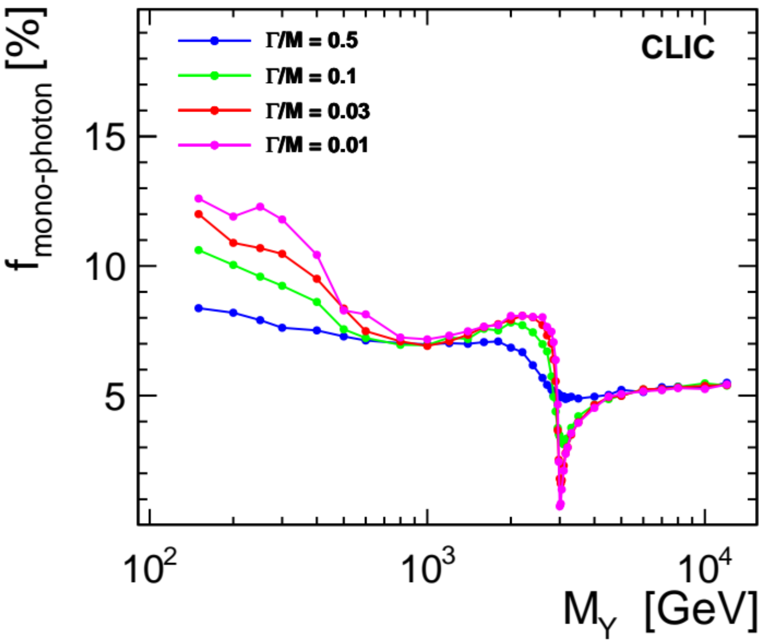


Pseudo-data: vector and axial-vector mediators (m_X = 1 TeV)

Mono-photon: light mediator

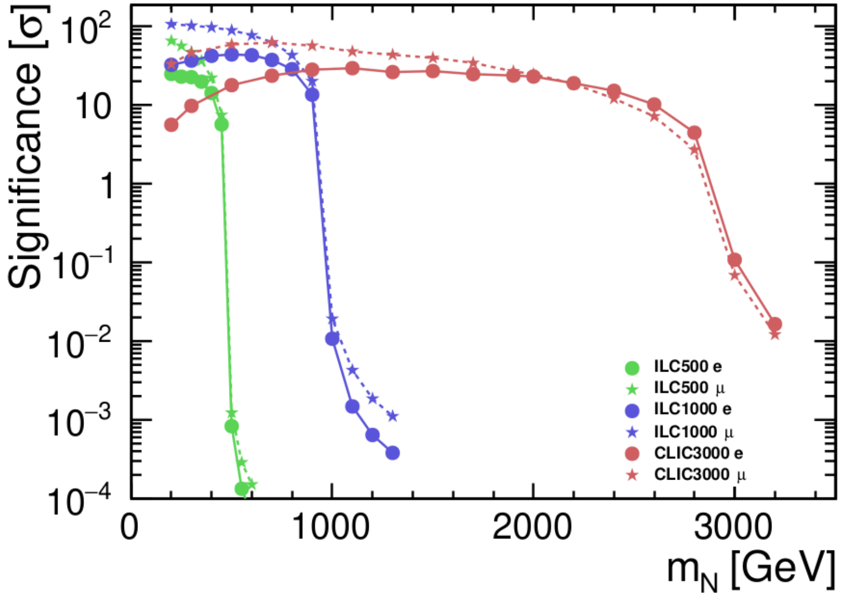


Influence of sys. uncert.

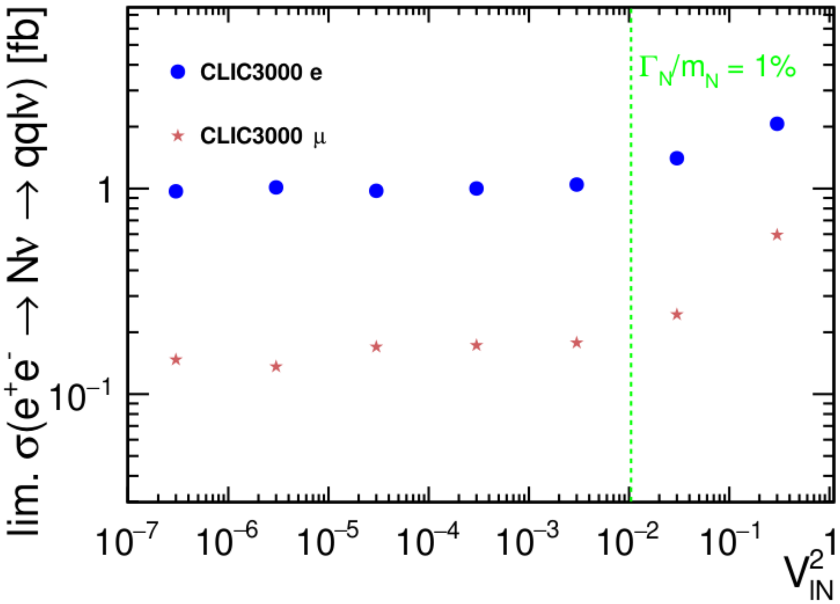


Fraction of reconstructed signal events

Heavy neutrinos

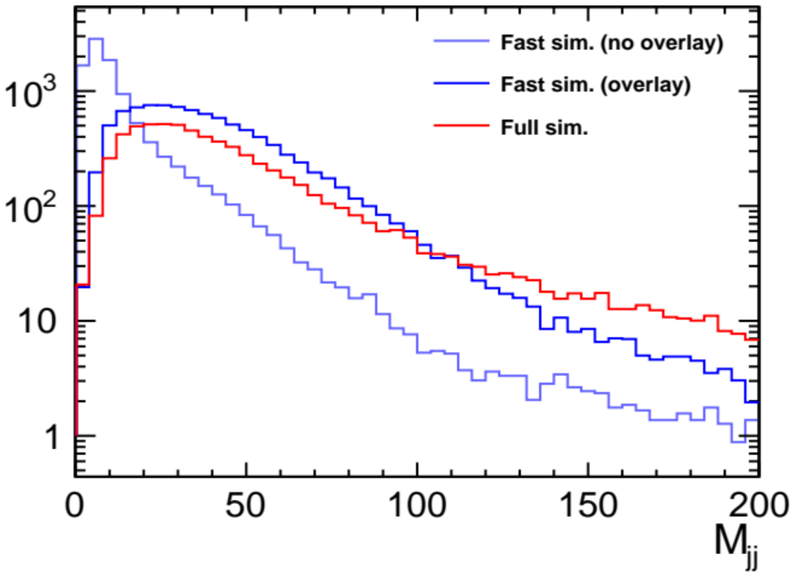


Discovery reach $(V_{lN}^2 = 0.0003)$

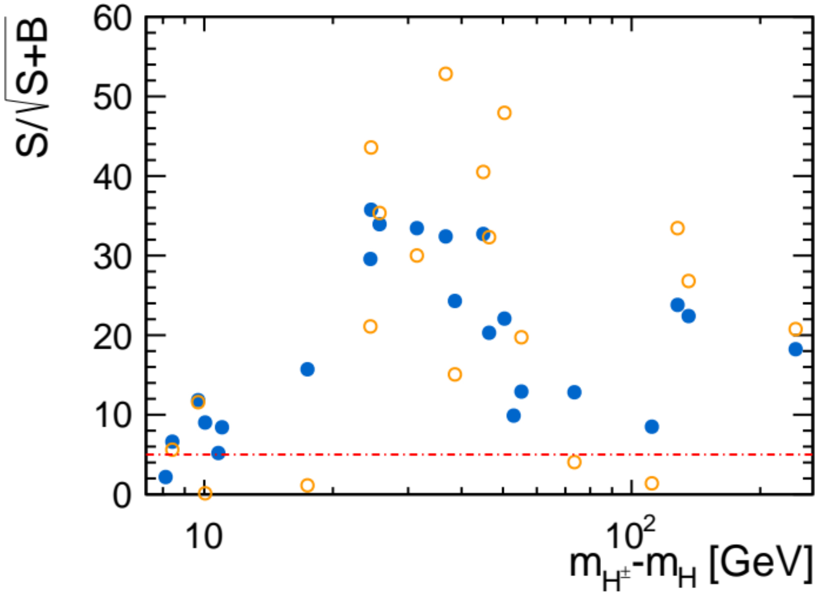


Validity of the approach

Limits on coupling are translated (rescaled) from limits on cross section, as $\sigma \propto V_{lN}^2$



Dijet mass
Different simulation methods



Results as a function of mass splitting

→ Scenarios with small mass splitting the most challenging