

# Higgs physics at ILC

I.Božović Jelisavčić

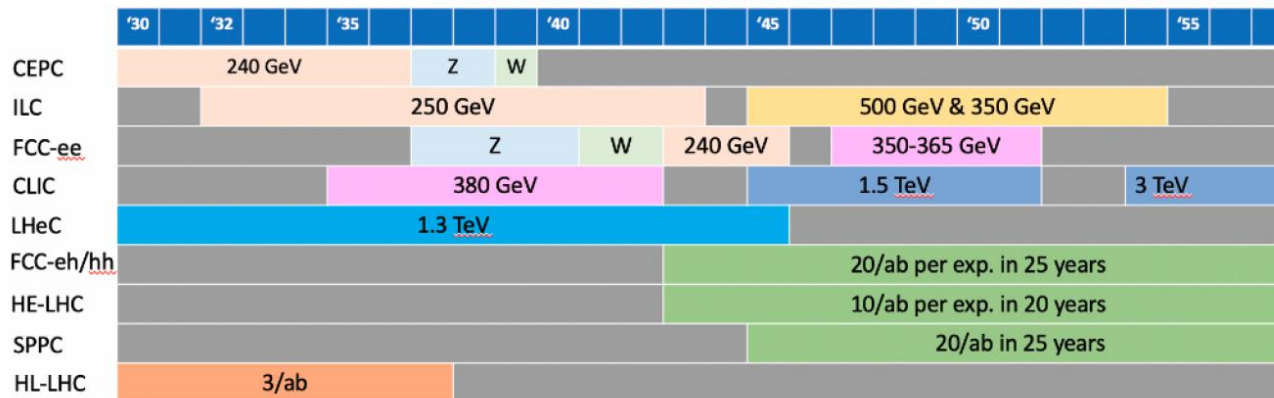
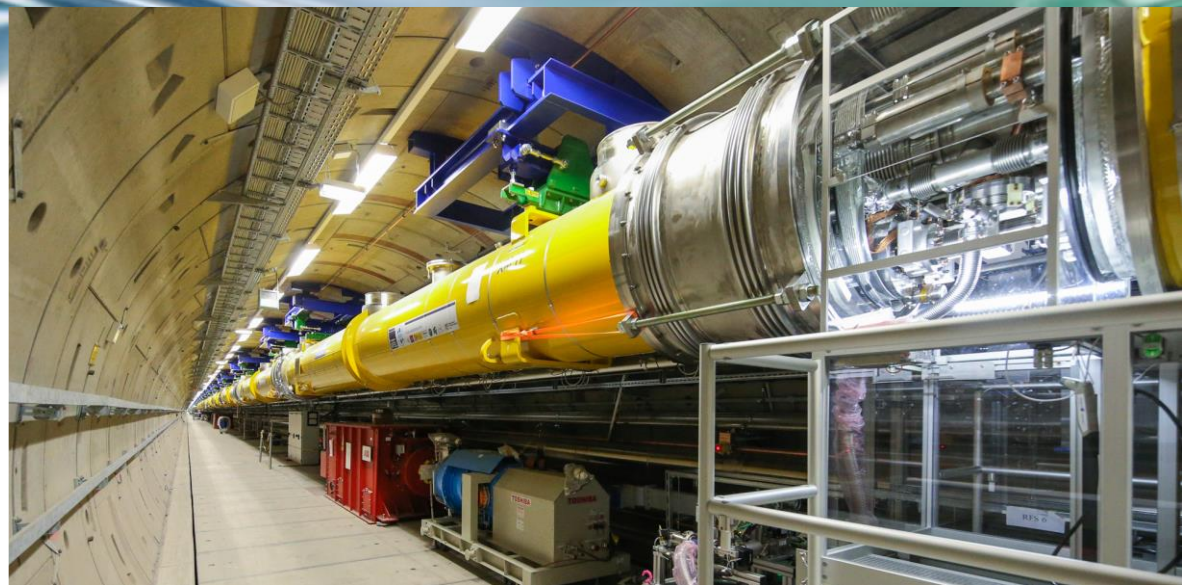
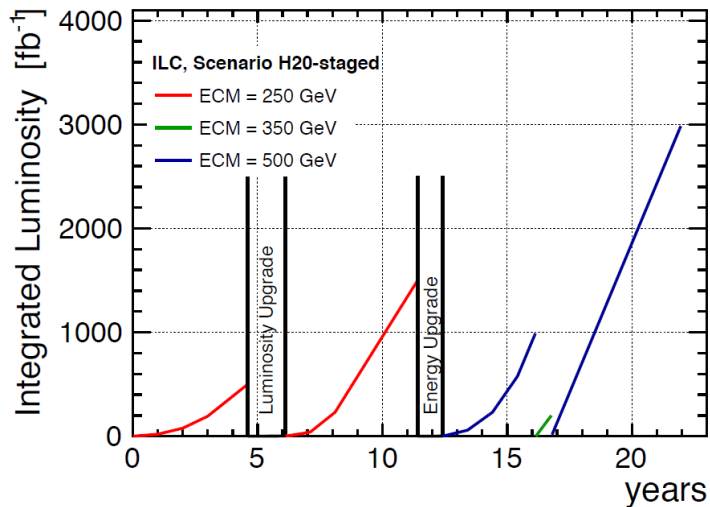
VINCA Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Uni. Belgrade



# Overview

- ILC as a Higgs factory
- Higgs physics at ILC
  - Higgs couplings
  - Higgs self-coupling
  - CPV in the Higgs sector
  - Exotic and rare decays
- Outlook

# A word on ILC




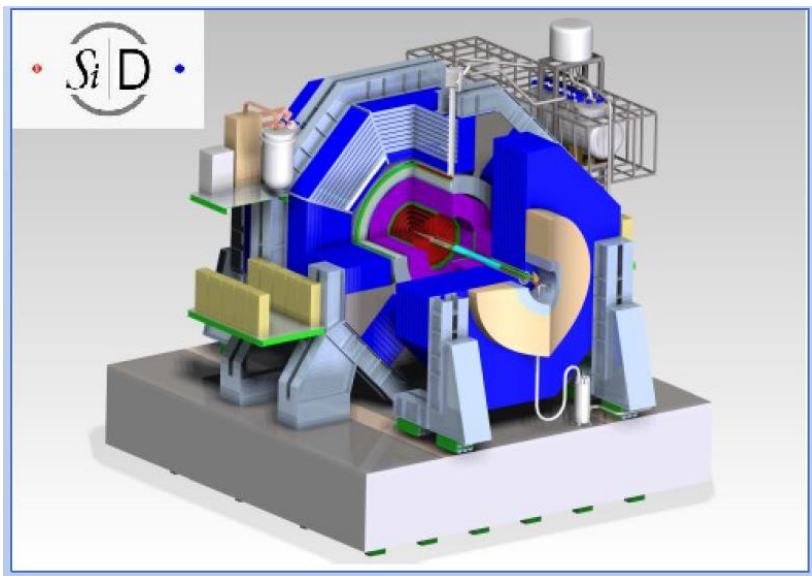
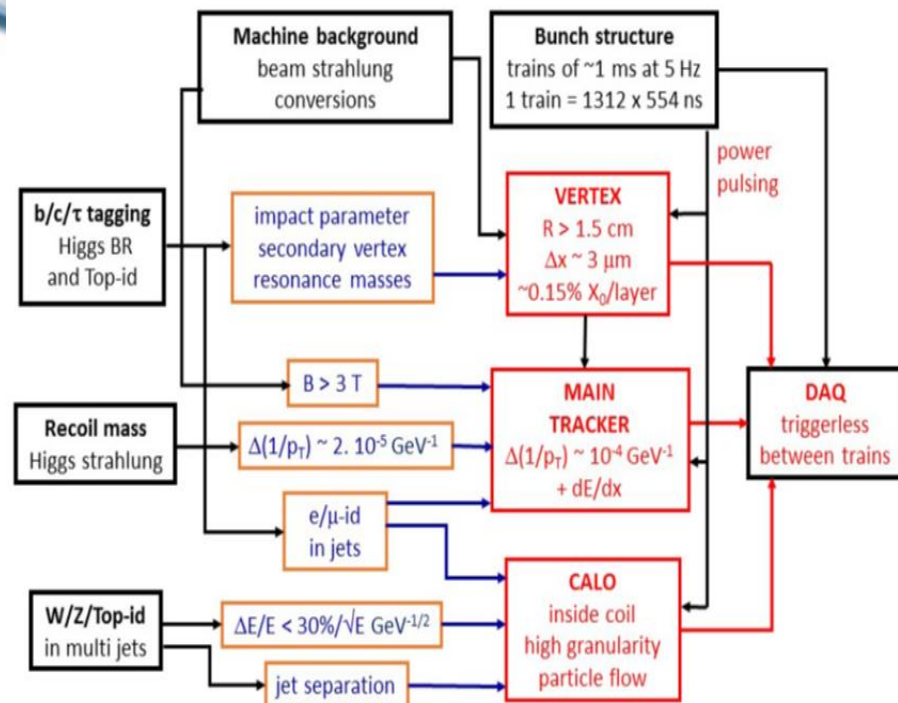
- Comes as a 'ready to take' project (mature design, proven technologies)
- Largest ever accelerator prototype (operating now as E-XFEL), full industrialization of ILC-type

## SCRF cavity production

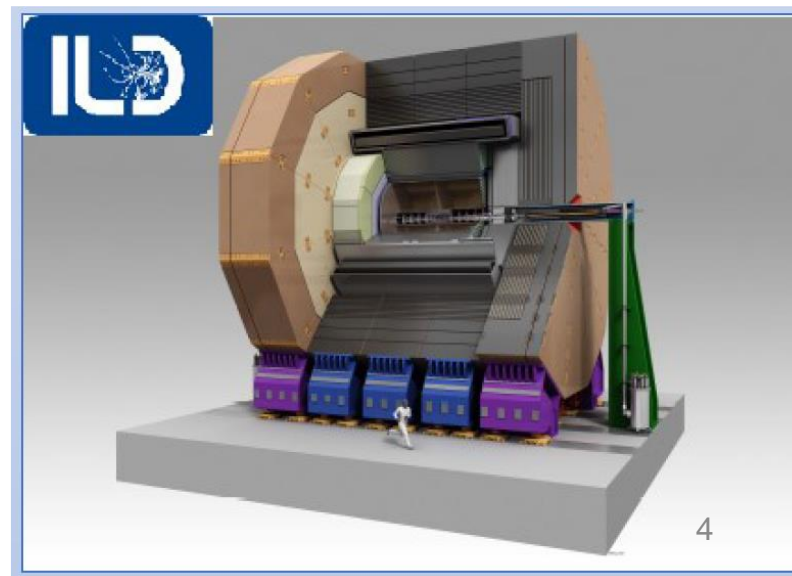
- Tunable, upgradeable (detector optimized from Z-pole to 1 TeV run)
- Comes with a rich program of auxiliary experiments – ILCX (fixed-target, beam dump experiments to address dark sector and FIPs)

# A word on detector

- Two validated detector concepts: ILD and SiD
- Physics driven requirements 
- Decades of extensive detector R&D  
⇒ mature design (& available technologies)
- Multiple R&D collaborations involved (CALICE, FCAL, LCTPC,..)



ICFNP 2022





# Higgs physics - motivation

## Fact I & II:

We have discovered an SM-like Higgs!

The SM cannot be the ultimate theory!

**Conclusion:** The discovered Higgs cannot be “the SM Higgs”!

**Q:** Does the BSM physics have any (relevant) impact on the Higgs?  
⇒ any hints from LHC results (as guideline/toy example)?

**Q':** Which model?

**A1:** check changed properties of the  $h_{125}$

**A2:** check for additional Higgs bosons  
check for additional Higgs bosons above and below 125 GeV

couplings  
self-coupling  
spin/parity

extended  
Higgs sector

# Higgs physics - motivation

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## PROGRAM OF THE HIGGS FACTORIES

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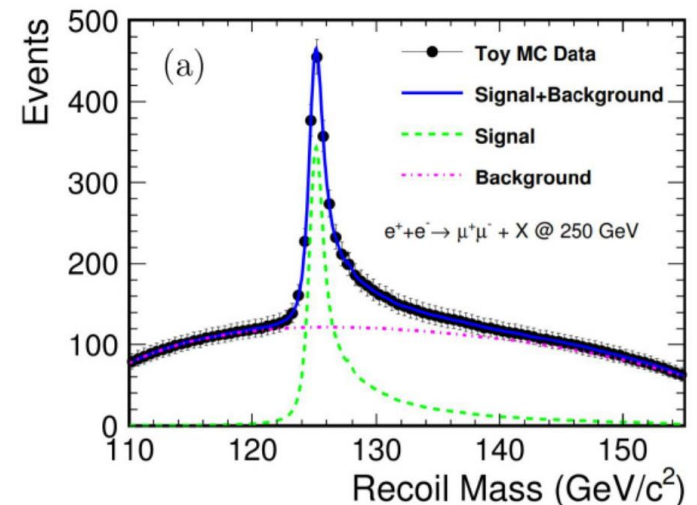
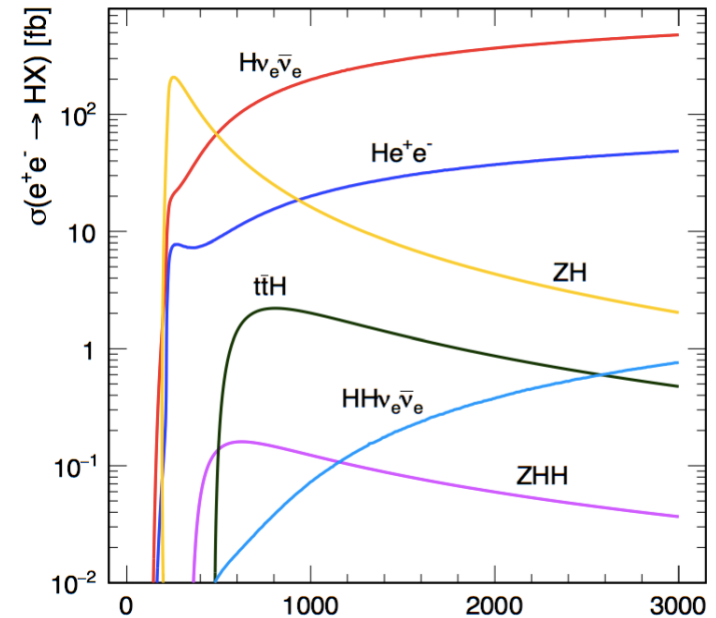
**A2:** check for additional Higgs bosons  
check for additional Higgs bosons above and below 125 GeV

- Couplings
- self-coupling
- spin/parity – CPV in the Higgs sector

- extended Higgs sector

# Higgs production at ILC

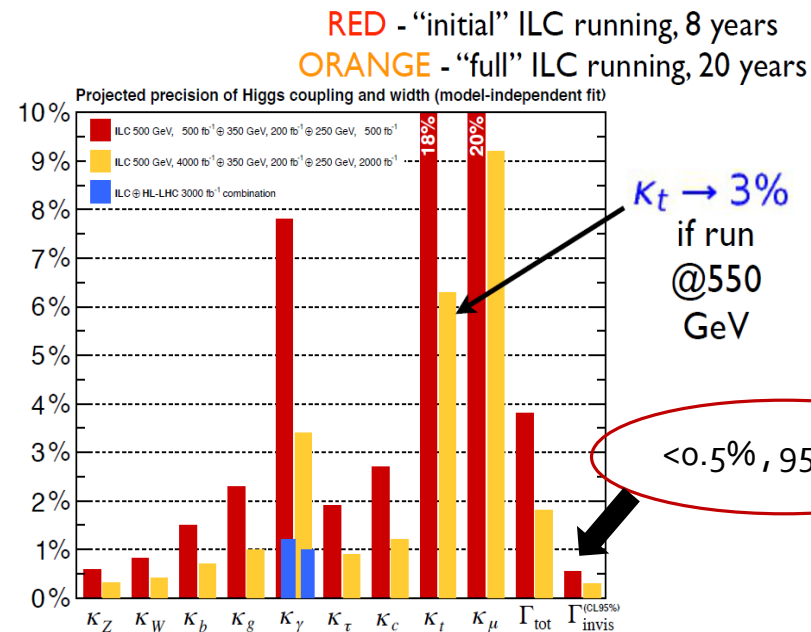
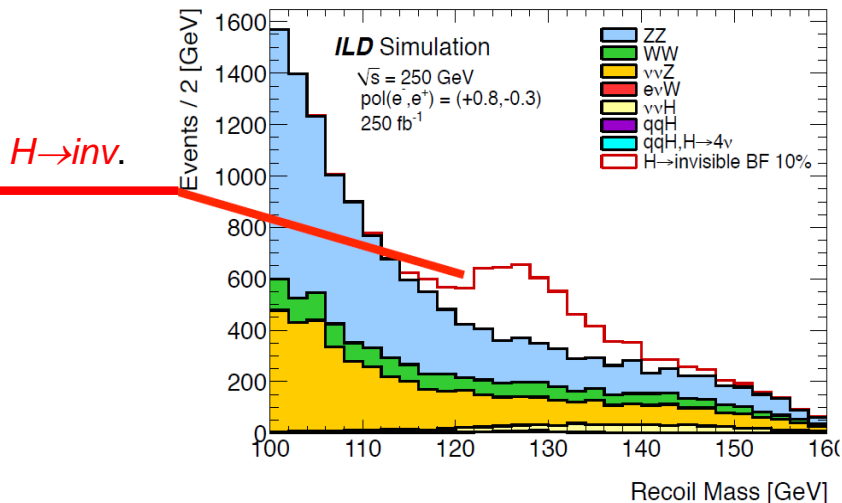
- **Plethora of Higgs production processes**
  - As staged machine benefits from additional statistics from **WW-fusion**
  - **Double Higgs production** at higher energies enables precise self-coupling determination
- 
- **Higgsstrahlung** (ZH) facilitates recoil mass technique
  - Absolute  $\Gamma_H$  measurement
  - Access to invisible Higgs decays
  - **Most of the Higgs couplings can be determined with a better precision than at HL-LHC only from ZH**
- 
- 20 years running (250 GeV + 500 GeV) + beam polarization:
    - $\Delta m_H = 14$  MeV (impact on  $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$  width - a few tens of MeV required),
    - $\Delta \sigma_{ZH} / \sigma_{ZH} = 0.7\%$ ,
    - $\delta(g_{HZZ}) = 0.4\%$



# Higgs to invisible

- Looking at the recoil mass in HZ under the condition that nothing observable is recoiling against the Z boson
- Access to DM connected to SM particles through a specific set of operators (portals)

$$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_Y F_{\mu\nu}^Y F'^{\mu\nu} \quad \epsilon_H |H|^2 |\Phi|^2 \quad \epsilon_a \frac{a}{f_a} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$



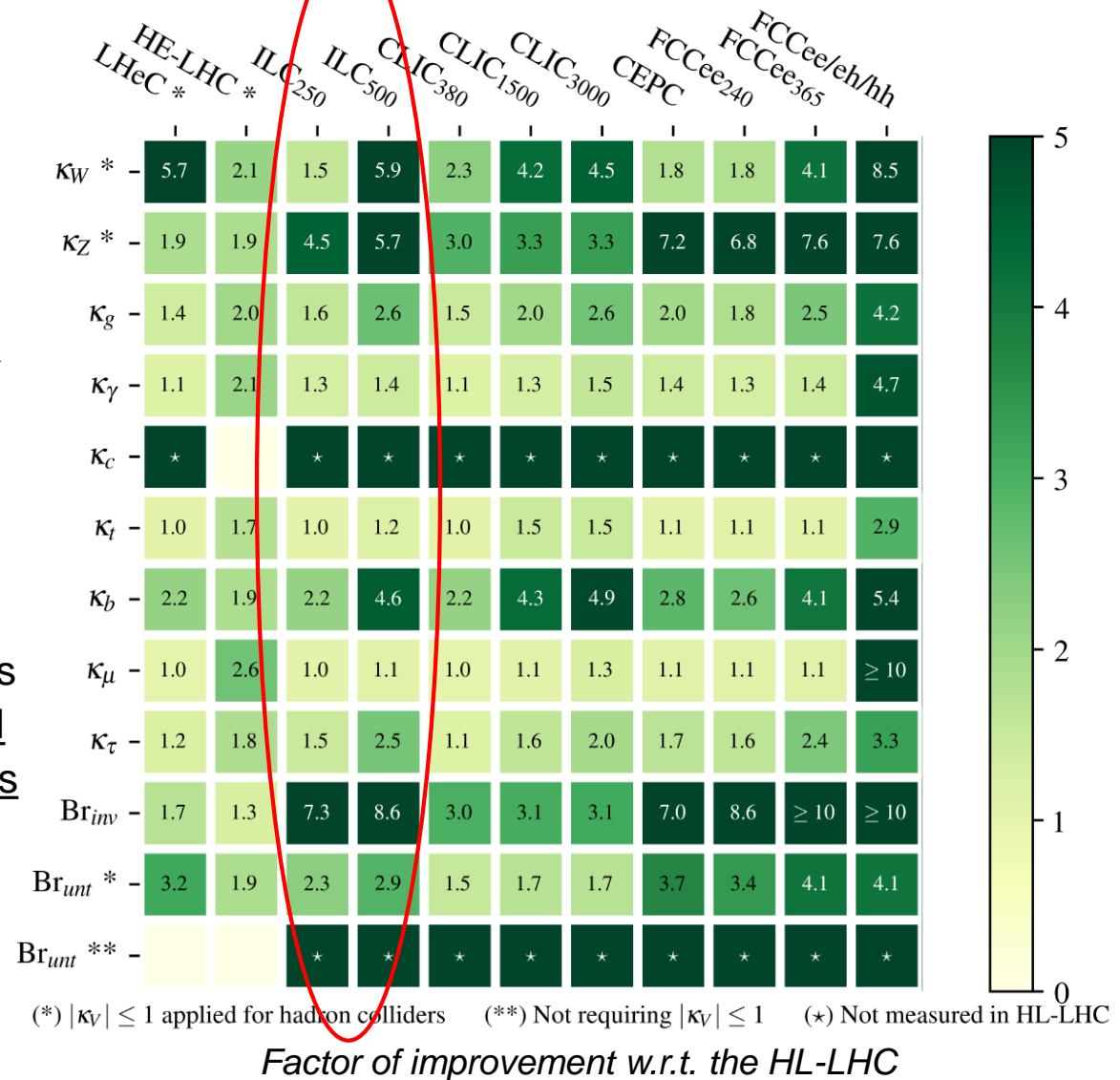


# Higgs couplings - $\kappa$ framework

## Higgs couplings – global fit

(from model - independent measurements in ZH,  $\kappa$ -framework to EFT)

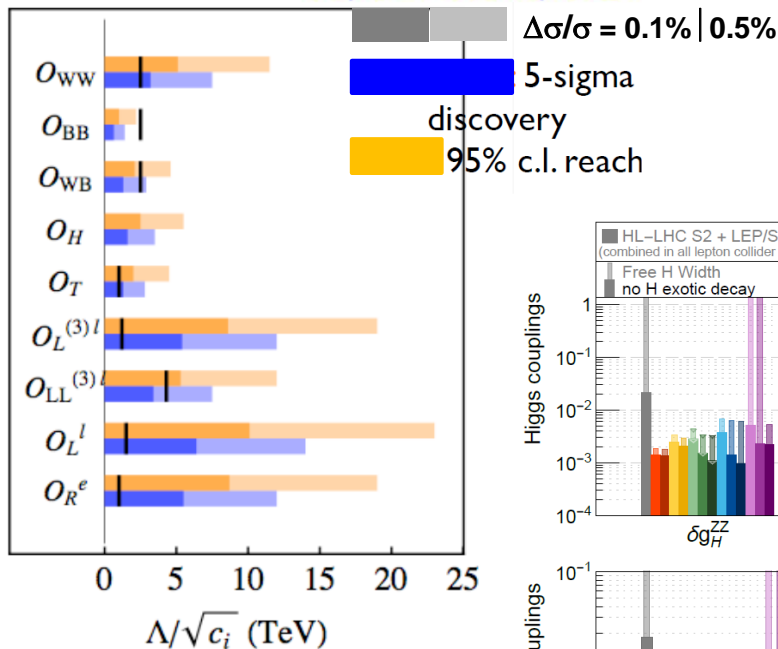
- Clear improvement w.r.t. HL-LHC precision
- Should not over interpret differences between the projects
- See what does it mean for BSM model interpretation in the Higgs sector



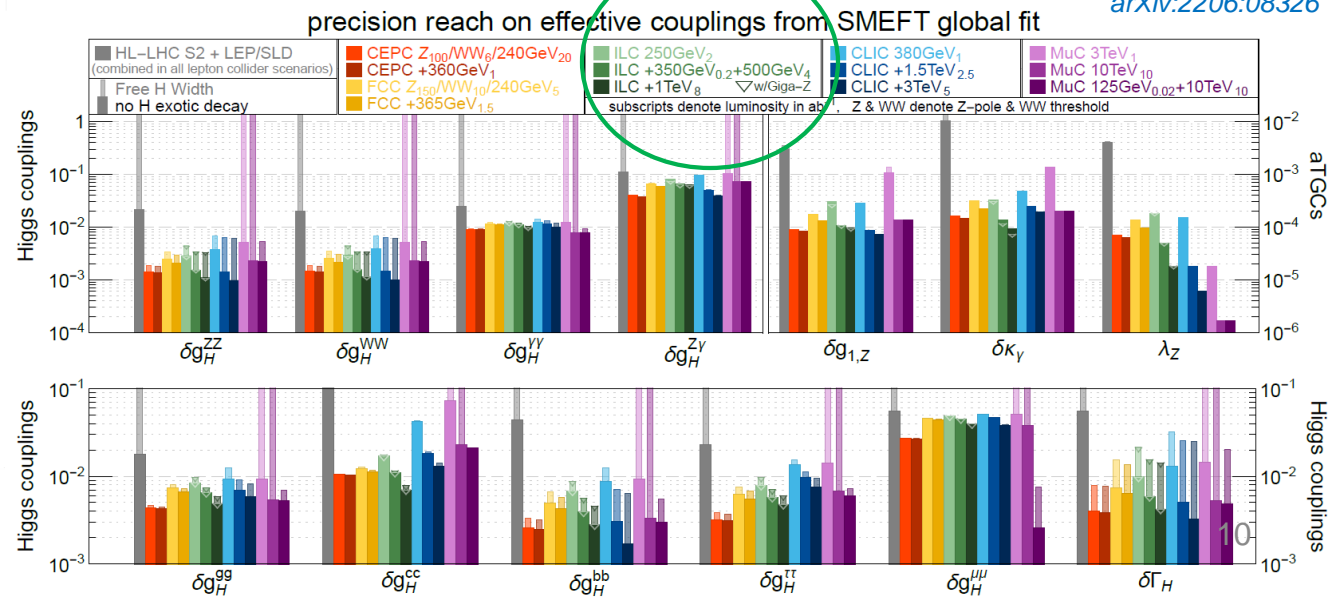
Higgs@Future Colliders WG EPPSU

# Higgs couplings - EFT

- Most couplings (except  $H\mu\mu$  and  $Htt$ )  $< 1\%$
- EFT: Smaller the uncertainty – larger the NP scale to be probed ( $\sim 1/\Lambda^2$ ) independently of a particular model
- Polarization improves a bit the run-time
- ... helping primarily to constrain the most general set of triple gauge coupling deviations allowed by Lorentz invariance - only if both beams are polarized



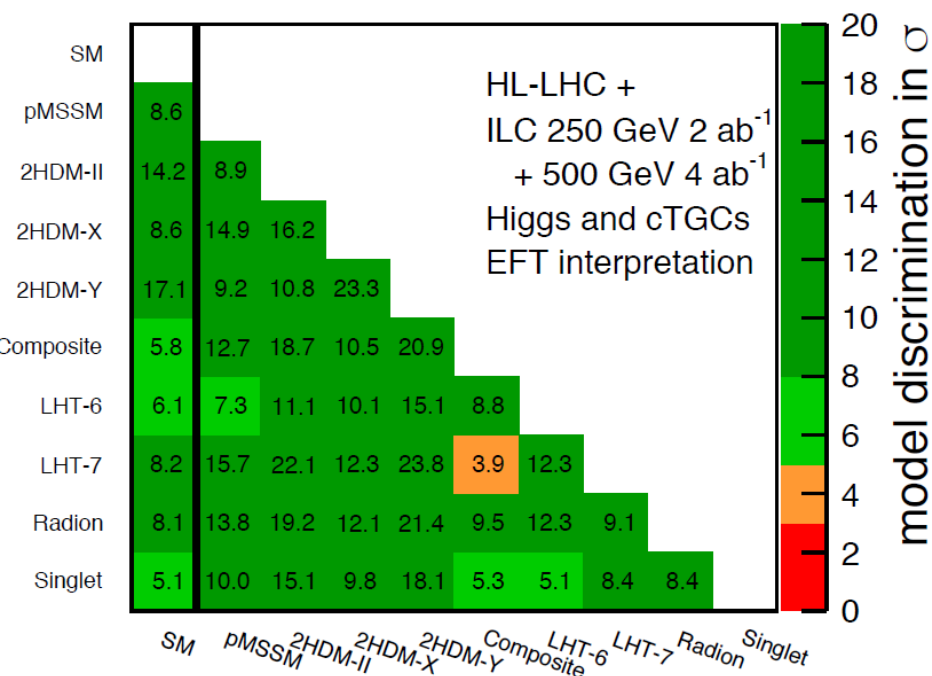
I. Bozovic



# Higgs as a probe to BSM

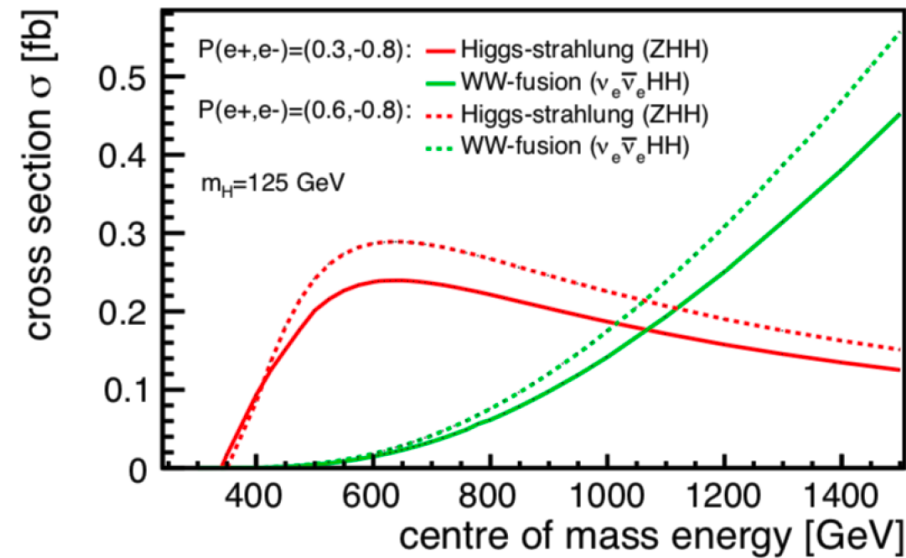
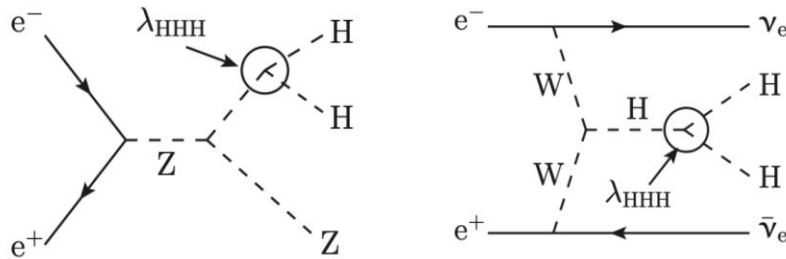
$g_H$  relative deviations in %

Model	$b\bar{b}$	$c\bar{c}$	$gg$	$WW$	$\tau\tau$	$ZZ$	$\gamma\gamma$	$\mu\mu$
1 MSSM [36]	+4.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2	+0.4	-0.5	+0.1	+0.3
2 Type II 2HD [35]	+10.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	+9.8	0.0	+0.1	+9.8
3 Type X 2HD [35]	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	+7.8	0.0	0.0	+7.8
4 Type Y 2HD [35]	+10.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2
5 Composite Higgs [37]	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-2.1	-6.4	-2.1	-2.1	-6.4
6 Little Higgs w. T-parity [38]	0.0	0.0	-6.1	-2.5	0.0	-2.5	-1.5	0.0
7 Little Higgs w. T-parity [39]	-7.8	-4.6	-3.5	-1.5	-7.8	-1.5	-1.0	-7.8
8 Higgs-Radion [40]	-1.5	-1.5	+10.	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-1.5
9 Higgs Singlet [41]	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5



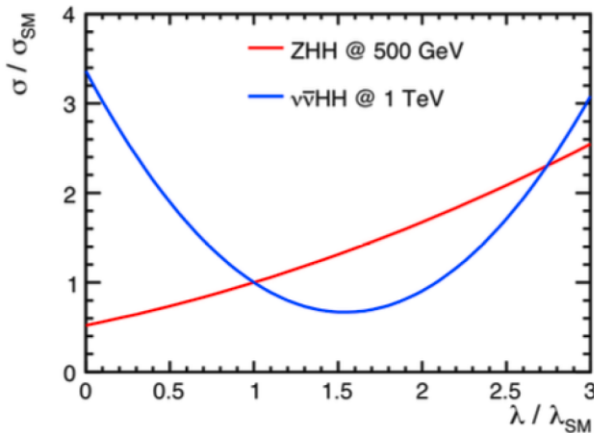
- Boosted sensitivity in combination with HL-LHC, evident synergy
- Higher energies (500 GeV) pin down above the discovery limit, BSM models of the Higgs sector difficult to be probed at HL-LHC

# Higgs self-coupling $\lambda$



## Higgs self-coupling parameter $\lambda$

- Two complementary processes available
- WW-fusion ( $HH\nu\nu$ ) statistically preferred at high energies
- Polarization significantly influences the  $HH\nu\nu$  rate
- Different behavior of ZHH and  $HH\nu\nu$  x-section resolves ambiguity for non-SM values of  $\lambda$
- $HH\nu\nu$  is the most sensitive to deviations of the Higgs self-coupling

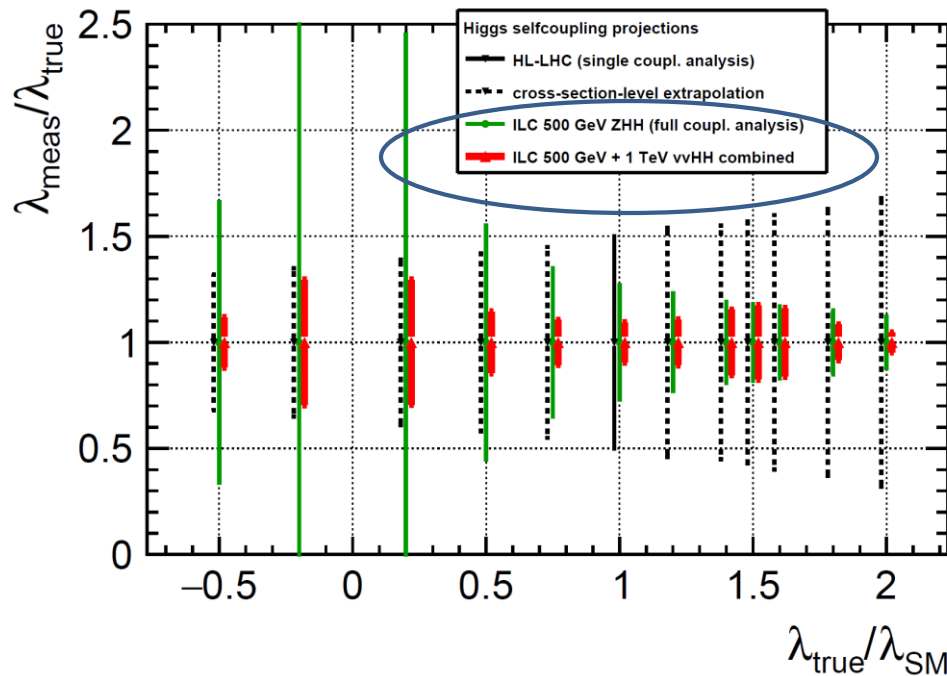


High energy ( $\geq 500$  GeV)  $e^+e^-$  collider  
is superior in determination of the Higgs  
self-coupling

# Higgs self-coupling $\lambda$

## Higgs self-coupling parameter $\lambda$

- Clear advantage of high-energy e+e- colliders
- Unlimited by theoretical uncertainties unlike hh colliders (PDFs, non-perturbative calculations, etc.)



68% CL for  $\lambda = \lambda_{\text{SM}}$

collider	excl. from HH
HL-LHC	50%
ILC 500	27%
ILC 1000	10%
CLIC 1500	36 %
CLIC 3000	[-7%, 11%]

FCCee (4IP) 27%

FCChh < 8%

High energy e+e- collider is particularly sensitive to non-SM values of  $\lambda$

# CPV in the Higgs sector

## CP violation in the Higgs sector

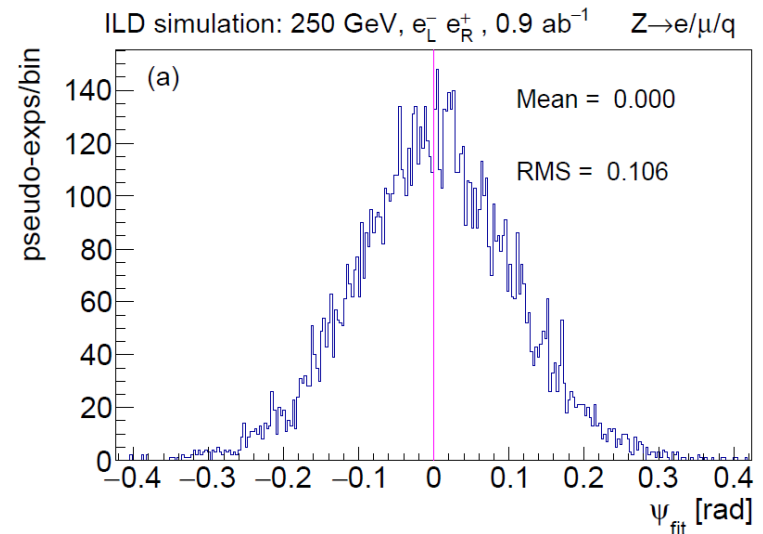
- Higgs can be a CPV mixture of scalar and pseudoscalar states  $h = H \cdot \cos\Psi_{\text{CP}} + A \cdot \sin\Psi_{\text{CP}}$  mixing angle to be determined
- Several vertices to be probed ( $H\tau\tau$ ,  $HZZ$ ,  $HWW$ ) in Higgs production and decays
- The most precise result in  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  decays comes from ILC

[J. de Blas et al, JHEP 01 (2020) 139]

Name	$\alpha_\tau$
HL-LHC	$8^\circ$
HE-LHC	—
CEPC	—
FCC-ee <sub>240</sub>	$10^\circ$
ILC <sub>250</sub>	$4^\circ$

fermion couplings	
$H \rightarrow \tau^- \tau^+$	250+ GeV
$e^- e^+ \rightarrow H t \bar{t}$	500+ GeV
boson couplings	
$e^- e^+ \rightarrow H Z$	250+ GeV
$H \rightarrow Z Z$	250+ GeV
$H \rightarrow W W$	250+ GeV
$e^- e^+ \rightarrow H e^- e^+ \text{ (ZZ-fusion)}$	1000+ GeV

[arXiv:1804.01241]





# CPV in the Higgs sector

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- Higgs can be a CPV mixture of scalar and pseudoscalar states – mixing angle to be determined
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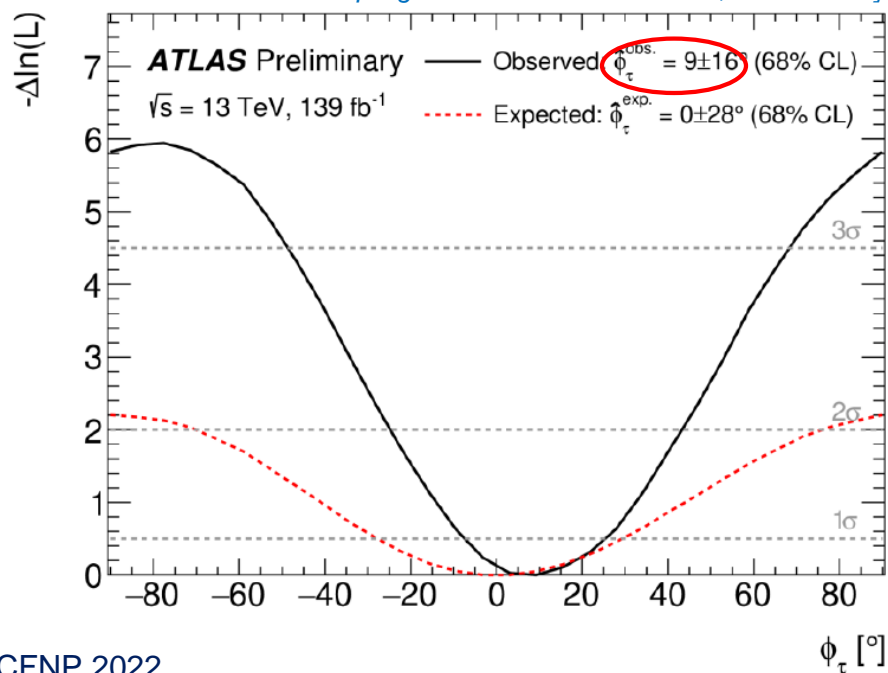
[J. de Blas et al, JHEP 01 (2020) 139]

Probably too conservative

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$e^- e^+ \rightarrow H e^- e^+$ (ZZ-fusion)	1000+ GeV

[Max Goblirsch, Measurements of the CP structure of Higgs boson couplings with the ATLAS detector, ICHEP2022]



## CP violation in the Higgs sector – understanding the precision

- CPV mixing angle measurement in  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  is a nice illustration of ILC advantages:
  - Clean environment
  - Different beam polarizations
  - Reduction of statistical uncertainty in combination
- Background free assumption with 100% signal reconstruction will give  $\Delta\psi_{CP} < 1.5^\circ$

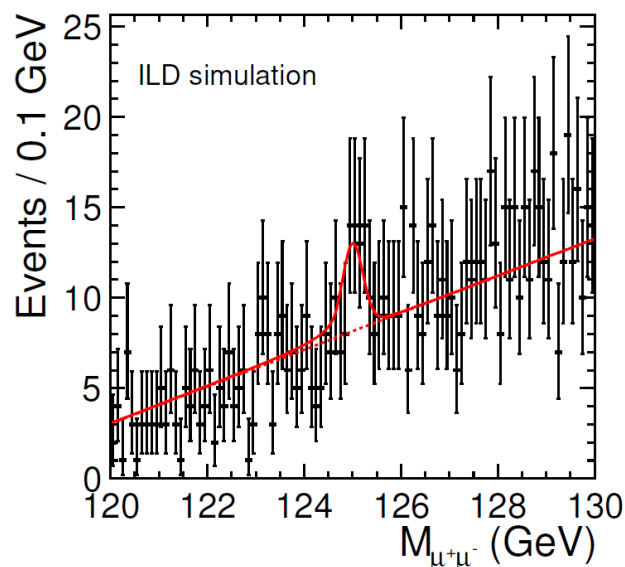
$\mathcal{L}(\text{ab}^{-1})$	H20-staged: 250 GeV, 2 $\text{ab}^{-1}$			$\Delta\psi_{CP}$ (mrad)
0.9	-0.8	+0.3	only $e_L^- e_R^+$	102
0.9	+0.8	-0.3	only $e_R^- e_L^+$	120
0.1	-0.8	-0.3	only $e_L^- e_L^+$	359
0.1	+0.8	+0.3	only $e_R^- e_R^+$	396
2.0	mixed		full analysis	75

[arXiv:1804.01241]

# Higgs rare decays

## Power of combination: polarization, energy staging

The same mechanisms in place for rare decays  $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$  (BR = 0.021%)



*S. Kawada, Prospects of measuring Higgs boson decays into muon pairs at the ILC, arXiv:1902.05021*

$\sqrt{s} = 250$ GeV	$q\bar{q}H$	$\nu\bar{\nu}H$	ILC250	ILC250+500
L	34%	113%	23%	17%
R	36%	111%		
$\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV	$q\bar{q}H$	$\nu\bar{\nu}H$	ILC500	
L	43%	37%	24%	
R	48%	106%		

# Higgs exotic decays

## Flavorful Higgs

- 2HDMs with a non-standard Yukawa sector
- One Higgs doublet responsible for the masses of the weak gauge bosons and the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation fermions, while the second Higgs doublet provides mass for the lighter fermion generations
- Including flavor violating decays  $H \rightarrow cs$  or  $cb$

Room for improvement of existing algorithms

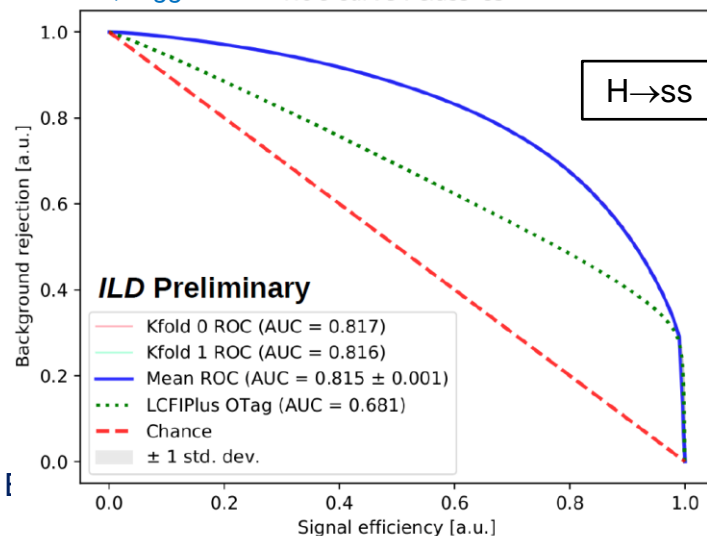
## Higgs exotic decays

- $H \rightarrow \phi\phi (\rightarrow 4b)$
- Full simulation analysis at 250 GeV ILD
- Scalar mediator mass range: 15 - 60 GeV
- 95% CL upper limit on  $BR(H \rightarrow \phi\phi \rightarrow 4b) < 0.1\%$

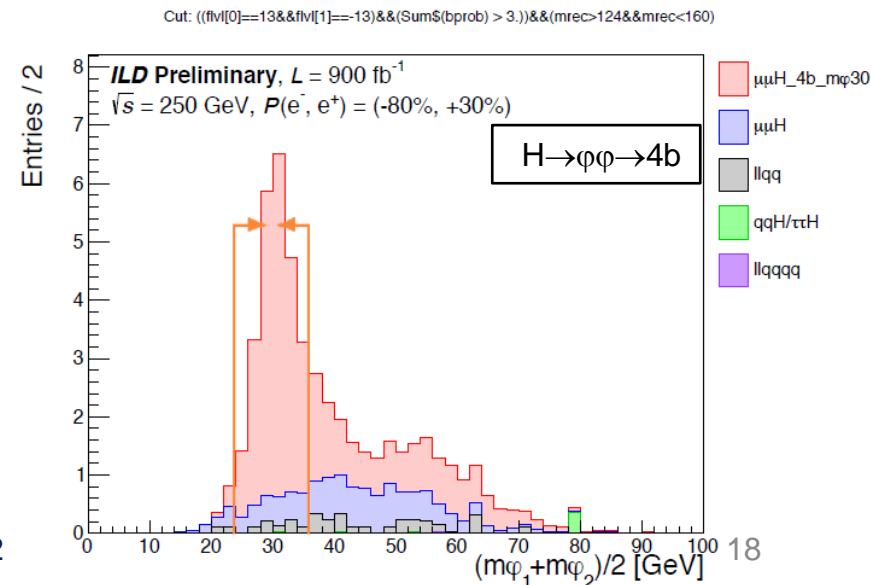
$m_\phi$	UL on $BR(H \rightarrow 4b)$
15 GeV	0.07%
30 GeV	0.09%
45 GeV	0.10%
60 GeV	0.09%

Yu Kato, Higgs 2021

T. Basso, Higgs 2021 ROC curve : class 'ss'

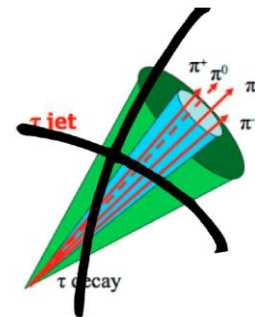


ICFNP 2022



# Outlook – can we do better?

- Some measurements (like  $\lambda$ ) are clearly preferred at high energy lepton collider
- Benefits from different polarizations and combinations are evident
- Room for improvement, beneficial also to other precision measurements



## Jet Clustering

Perfect jet clustering

→  $\sim 40\%$  relative improvement in  $\Delta\sigma_{\text{ZHH}}/\sigma_{\text{ZHH}}$

## Flavour Tagging

✓ Better  $b$ -tagging efficiency

5% relative improvement in  $\varepsilon_{b\text{-tag}}$

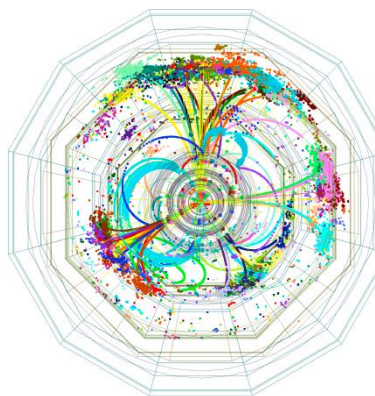
→ 11% relative improvement in  $\Delta\sigma_{\text{ZHH}}/\sigma_{\text{ZHH}}$

## Isolated lepton tagging

⊞ Optimised for  $\ell = \{e, \mu\}$

For  $\varepsilon_{\tau} \sim \varepsilon_{e, \mu}$

→ 8% relative improvement in  $\Delta\sigma_{\text{ZHH}}/\sigma_{\text{ZHH}}$



## Tau Reconstruction

- Improved reconstruction
- Better tau decay mode identification
- Use of additional tau decay modes
- CPV in  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  decays  $\sim 2^\circ$

## Jet Reconstruction and Pairing

- Important for  $\lambda$  precision (among others)
- Observables:  $\sigma_{\text{ZHH}}, \sigma_{\text{HH}\nu\nu}, m(\text{HH})$
- Processes:  $\text{HH} \rightarrow \text{bbbb}$  and  $\text{HH} \rightarrow \text{bbWW}$
- Possibility to reach  $\Delta\lambda/\lambda < 10\%$

# ILC as a Higgs factory

- $\sim 10^6$  Higgs bosons
- Known initial state
- No PDFs, dominant statistical uncertainty
- **Higgsstrahlung offers model-independence**
- **Absolute normalization of the Higgs couplings**  
( $\Gamma_H$  measurement in a model independent way)

Clean experimental environment:

- No pile-up
- (practically) QCD free
- Trigger-less readout



PRECISION MEASUREMENTS



- Added values of:
  - polarization/ model discrimination, better precision with smaller statistics
  - high-energy reach – linear machine (improved BSM sensitivity,  $\lambda$  determination)



# Summary

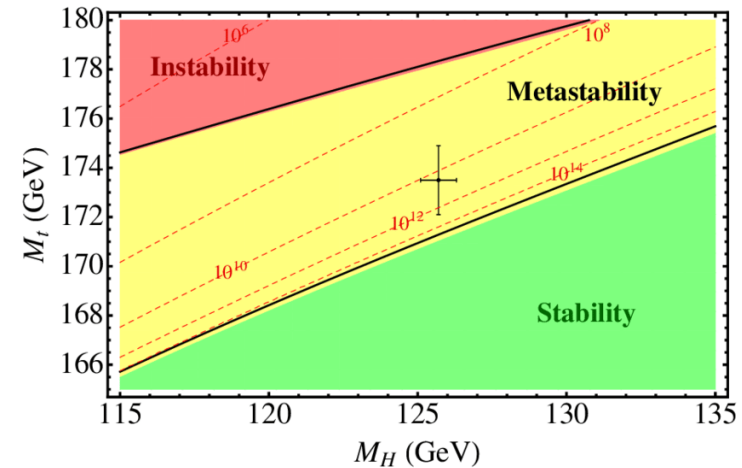
- ILC is viable, mature and imminently available option for a future Higgs factory
- It offers: clean environment, flexible polarization and upgradeable energy
- Combination of the above enables utmost precision in Higgs sector measurements
- Higgs couplings improvement  $O(10)$  w.r.t. HL-LHC (in particular for H to EW bosons )
- NP scale  $O(10 \text{ TeV})$  to be probed indirectly (EFT)
- Higgs BSM model discrimination  $\geq 5\sigma$
- $\lambda$  precision  $< 10\%$  (ILC 1000)
- Ongoing effort on improvement of reconstruction/identification algorithms will be leading to further precision enhancements



# BACKUP

# Higgs mass

- Which precision of the Higgs mass is needed?
  - Vacuum stability (at least several GeV)
  - Impact on  $H \rightarrow ZZ^*$  width (a few tens of MeV)



ATLAS+CMS Run1  $125.09 \pm 0.24$  ( $\pm 0.21$  stat  $\pm 0.11$  syst) GeV

CMS Run1 + 2016  $125.38 \pm 0.14$  ( $\pm 0.11$  stat  $\pm 0.08$  syst) GeV

ATLAS Run1 + 4l Run2  $124.94 \pm 0.17$  ( $\pm 0.17$  stat  $\pm 0.03$  syst) GeV

[C. Mariotti, Higgs results: From the discovery to precision physics, ICHEP2022]

Collider Scenario	Strategy	$\delta m_H$ (MeV)	$\delta(\Gamma_{ZZ^*})$ (%)
LHC Run-2	$m(ZZ), m(\gamma\gamma)$	160	1.9
HL-LHC	$m(ZZ)$	10-20	0.12-0.24
ILC <sub>250</sub>	$ZH$ recoil	14	0.17
CLIC <sub>380</sub>	$ZH$ recoil	78	1.3
CLIC <sub>1500</sub>	$m(bb)$ in $H\nu\nu$	30 <sup>15</sup>	0.56
CLIC <sub>3000</sub>	$m(bb)$ in $H\nu\nu$	23	0.53
FCC-ee	$ZH$ recoil	11	0.13
CEPC	$ZH$ recoil	5.9	0.07

# Higgs width

- Being less than 5 MeV, Higgs decay width can not be *directly* measured at any proposed e+e- collider
- Can be determined from individual decays like  $H \rightarrow ZZ$  in HZ (or  $H \rightarrow WW$  decays in WW-fusion)

$$\sigma(ee \rightarrow ZH) \cdot \text{BR}(H \rightarrow ZZ) \propto \frac{g_{HZ}^4}{\Gamma}$$

- In a combination of measurements:

$$\frac{\sigma(ee \rightarrow ZH) \cdot \text{BR}(H \rightarrow WW) \cdot \sigma(ee \rightarrow ZH) \cdot \text{BR}(H \rightarrow bb)}{\sigma(ee \rightarrow \nu\nu H) \cdot \text{BR}(H \rightarrow bb)}$$

$$\propto \frac{g_{HZ}^2 \cdot g_{HW}^2}{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{g_{HZ}^2 \cdot g_{Hb}^2}{\cancel{g_{HW}^2} \cdot \cancel{g_{Hb}^2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{g_{HW}^2} \cdot \cancel{g_{Hb}^2}}{g_{HW}^2 \cdot g_{Hb}^2} = \frac{g_{HZ}^4}{\Gamma}$$

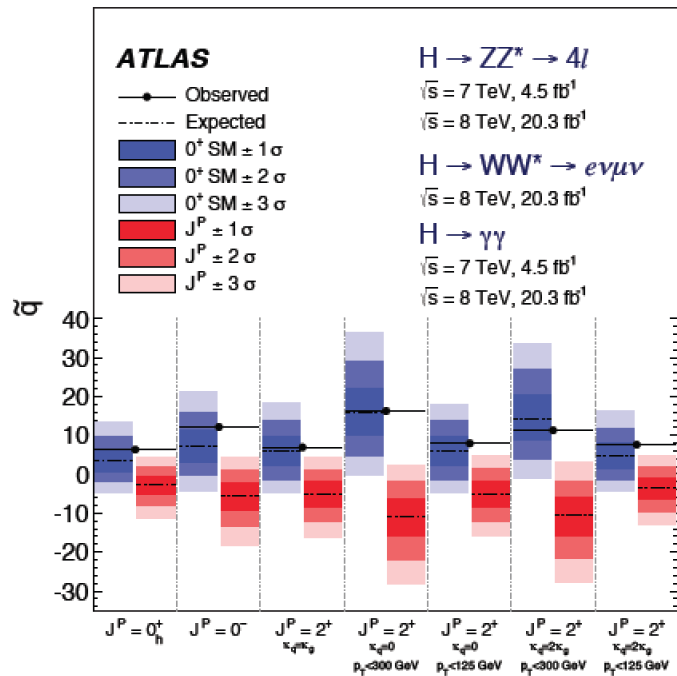
- The ultimate precision is reached in a global fit i.e.  $\kappa$ -framework (model-independent, EFT):

$$\Gamma_H = \frac{\Gamma_H^{\text{SM}} \cdot \kappa_H^2}{1 - (BR_{\text{inv}} + BR_{\text{unt}})}$$

Collider	Extraction technique standalone result	$\delta\Gamma_H$ [%] kappa-3 fit
ILC <sub>250</sub>	EFT fit [3,4]	2.2
ILC <sub>500</sub>	EFT fit [3,4,14]	1.1
ILC <sub>1000</sub>	EFT fit [4]	1.0
CLIC <sub>380</sub>	$\kappa$ -framework [98]	2.5
CLIC <sub>1500</sub>	$\kappa$ -framework [98]	1.7
CLIC <sub>3000</sub>	$\kappa$ -framework [98]	1.6
CEPC	$\kappa$ -framework [103, 104]	1.7
FCC-ee <sub>240</sub>	$\kappa$ -framework [1]	1.8
FCC-ee <sub>365</sub>	$\kappa$ -framework [1]	1.1

[J. de Blas et al, arXiv:1905.03764]

ATLAS and CMS  
many analyses, → **Spin 0**  
lots of results **Positive parity**  
**at > 99.9% CL**



**CP structure** of various Higgs couplings probed for fermions (top,  $\tau$ ), gluons, EW vector bosons, with a variety of production and decay modes

- Measurement globally in accord with SM CP-even hypothesis
- Pure CP-odd  $ttH$  coupling excluded  $3.9 \sigma$
- Pure CP-odd  $H\tau\tau$  coupling excluded  $3.4 \sigma$

[C. Mariotti, Higgs results: From the discovery to precision physics, ICHEP2022]