

PROBING THE HIGGS SECTOR AT THE FCC-EE

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Exploring the Higgs sector

- Currently, only the first term of the SM Higgs potential is known $V^{\text{SM}}(H) = \frac{m_H^2}{2}H^2 + \lambda v H^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4}H^4$
 - *How does it fully look like?*
 - *Small coefficients $\lambda_{\text{SM}} \sim \mathcal{O}(0.13)$*
- But need the rest to check EWSB
- Other implications of fully known SM Higgs potential:
 - *Cosmology: Modifications of coefficients allows for 1st order electroweak transitions and could explain matter vs. anti-matter asymmetry (1711.00019)*
 - *BSM consequences and vacuum (in?)stability (Nat Rev Phys 3, 608–624 (2021))*
- Start with examining the Higgs boson self-coupling

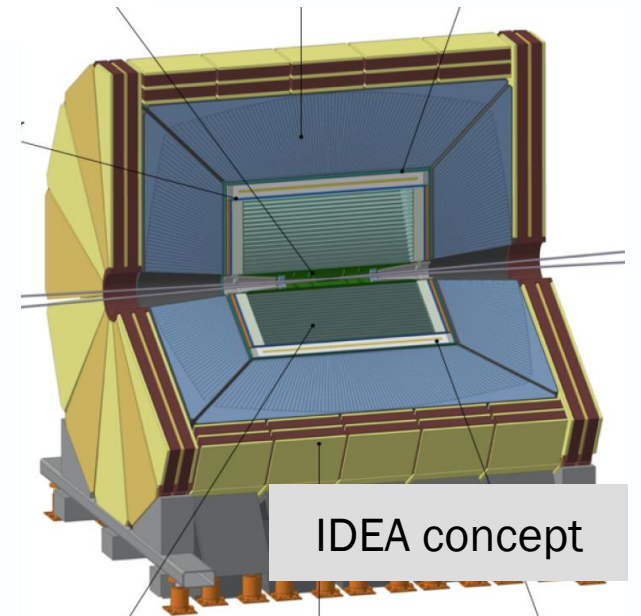
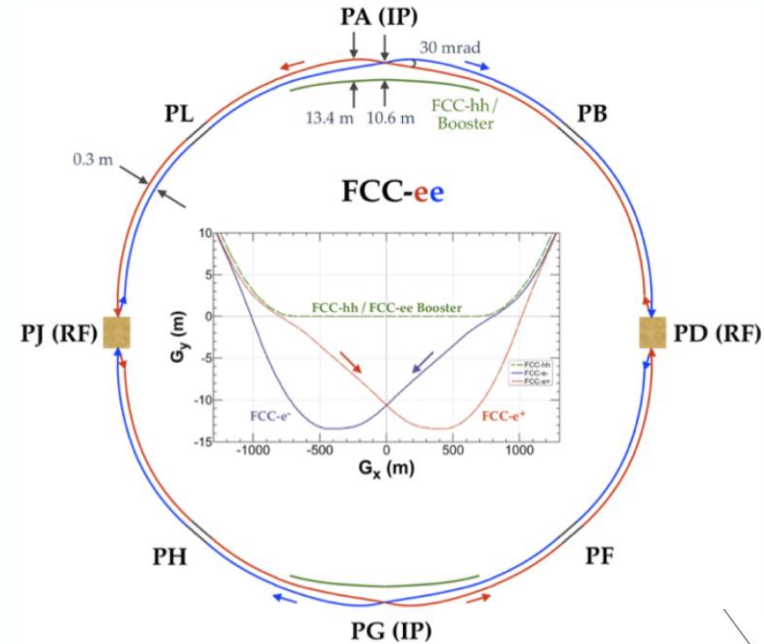
The collider

■ FCC-ee facts:

- e^+e^- collider
- 91 km diameter
- $\sqrt{s} = 91, 160, 240, 365$ GeV

■ Why FCC-ee?

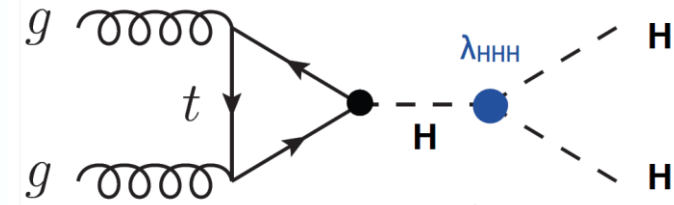
- *Clean final state* => Excellent event reconstruction possible
- *Circular collider* => Very high integrated luminosities
- *Big physics programme* (Higgs, Precision EW, Heavy flavor and LLP)



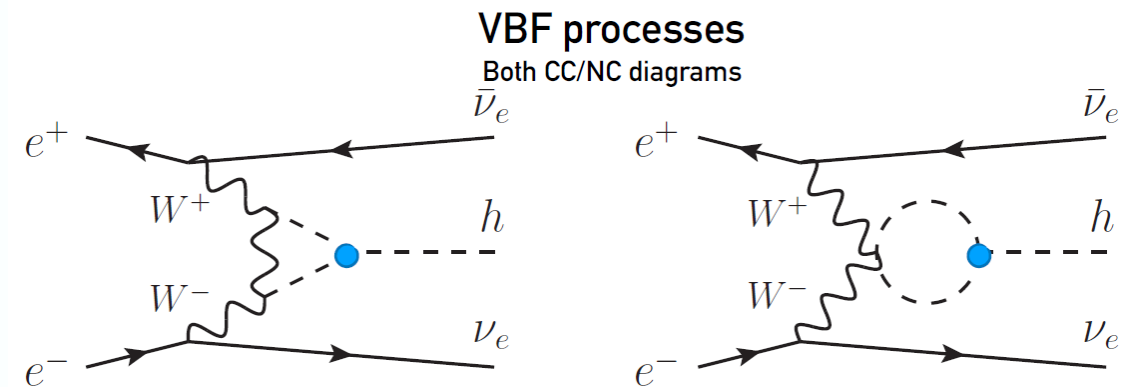
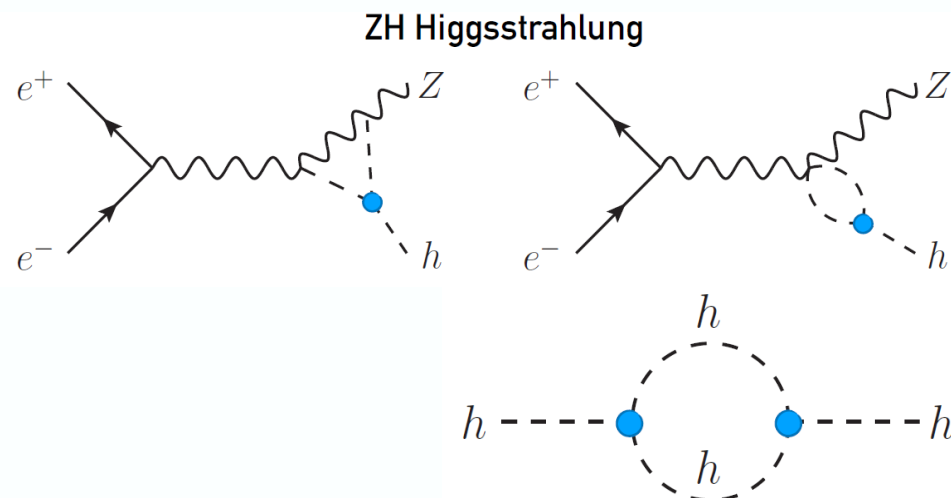
How to extract the Higgs self coupling

- With HL-LHC we could directly extract λ in di-Higgs production processes

- But cross section is quite low: 40fb at 14 TeV
- Still, currently expect up to 50% precision (1902.00134)



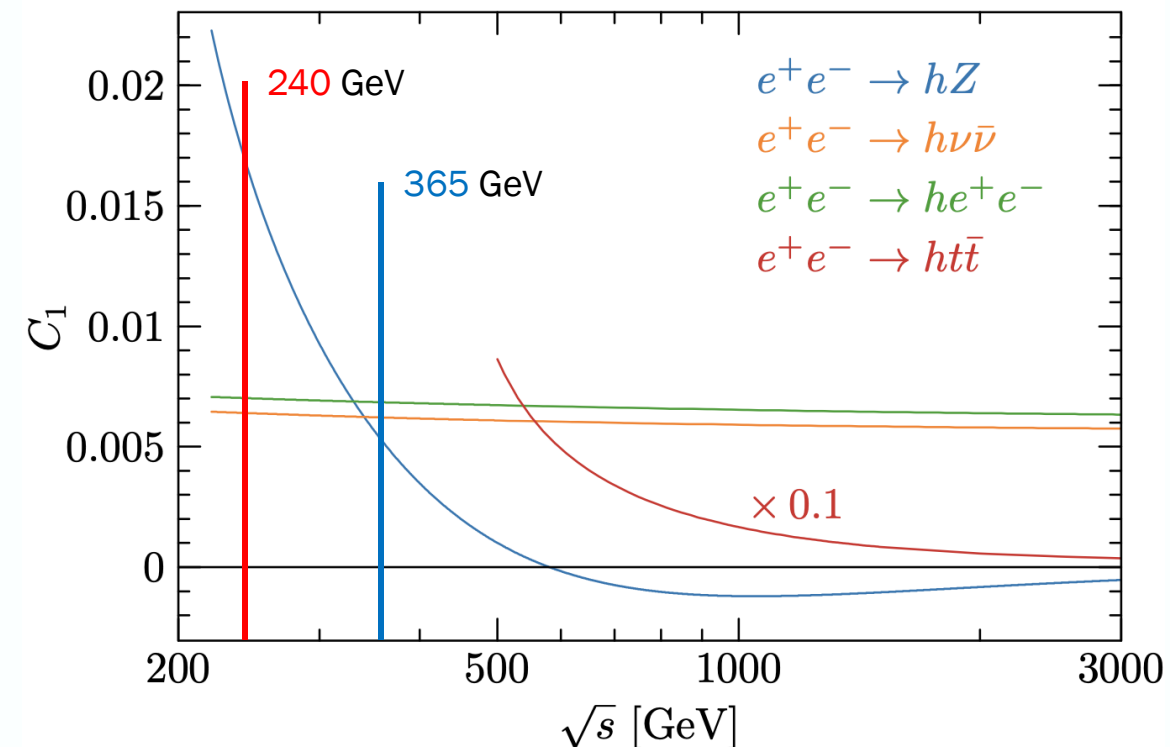
- At FCC-ee, we can indirectly access λ through NLO electroweak corrections



How to extract the Higgs self coupling

- Parametrize deviations from SM trilinear coupling with $\kappa_\lambda = \lambda/\lambda_{SM}$
- Can exploit high single Higgs cross sections at e⁺e⁻ colliders (~200 fb for ZH at 240 GeV)
- Consider two energy points (240 and 365 GeV) to improve precision on the deviation of κ_λ from the SM value.

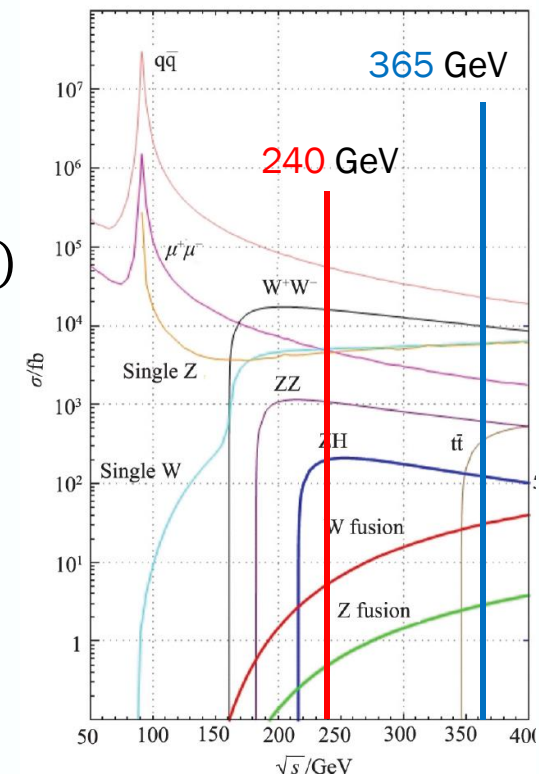
$$\Sigma_{\text{NLO}} = Z_H \Sigma_{\text{LO}} (1 + \kappa_\lambda C_1)$$



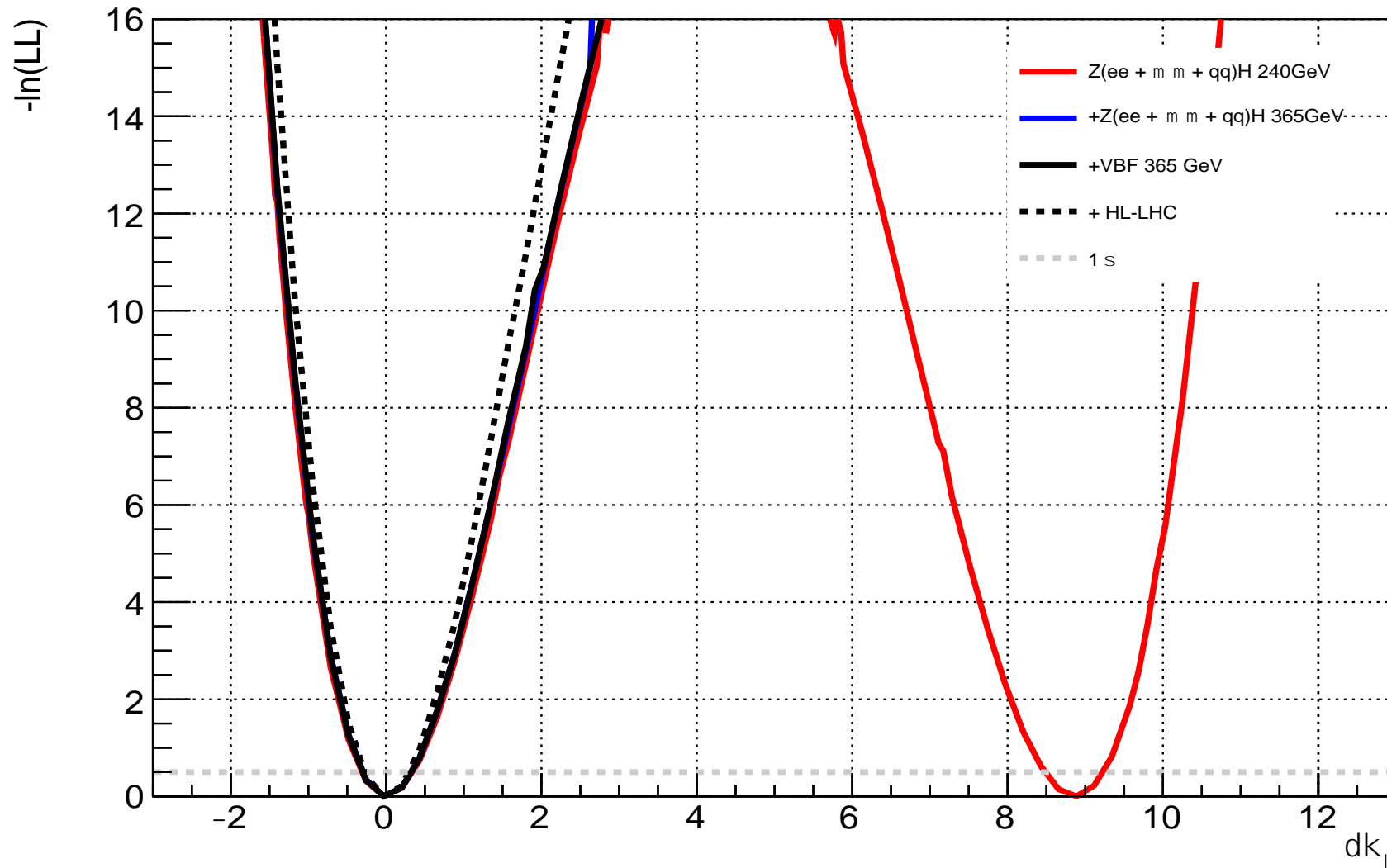
Considered processes

- Higgsstrahlung ($e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$) @ 240 and 365 GeV
 - Inclusive Higgs decays: $Z(\mu^+\mu^-)H$, $Z(e^+e^-)H$, $Z(q\bar{q})H$
 - Extracted recoil mass distribution —————
- Exclusive VBF @ 365 GeV
 - *WW-Fusion: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu_e\bar{\nu}_e H(b\bar{b})$ and ZZ-Fusion: $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- H(b\bar{b})$*
 - *High background => Exclusive Higgs decays*
- Used centrally produced MC samples
 - *Involves a Delphes fast simulation of the proposed IDEA detector*
 - *Classified events into 18 orthogonal categories*

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\text{Rec}}^2 &= p_H^2 \\
 &= (E_{\text{ff}} - \sqrt{s})^2 - |\vec{p}_{\text{ff}}|^2 \\
 &= s - 2E_{\text{ff}}\sqrt{s} + M_{\text{ff}}^2,
 \end{aligned}$$



NLL in dk_\perp



	FCC-ee (This work)	+ HL-LHC
$\delta\kappa_\lambda$ (68% CL interval)	$[-0.36, 0.40]$	$[-0.29, 0.31]$

arXiv:1902.00134

Conclusions

- Analysis involving almost complete ZH and VBF
 - *Missing: $Z(\nu\bar{\nu})H$ (but small impact on analysis expected)*
- Summary
 - *From leptonic ZH only: $\Delta m_H \sim 5.6 \text{ MeV}$*
 - *Sub-percent precision on $\delta\mu_{ZH}$*
 - *1D precision on $\delta\kappa_\lambda$: $\sim 30\%$ with HL-LHC measurement*

MY CURRENT WORK

CMS ECAL Barrel (EB) Upgrade

- HL-LHC changes things:
 - *More pileup: Improve timing resolution*
 - *Different Trigger system: Higher granularity for L1 calo trigger desired*
 - *APD dark current increases due to higher irradiation*
- Consequence: Have to redesign readout electronics and lower EB operating temp. from 18 to 9 °C to decrease APD dark current.
 - *Will let us keep Run-1 physics performance despite HL-LHC environment*
 - *Decreasing temp. requires precise temperature monitoring*

Precision temperature monitoring (PTM)

- Goal: 9.0 ± 0.05 °C, but why?
 - *Crystal light yield (-2.1%/°C) and APD gain (-2.4%/°C) are temperature dependent*
 - *Both affect the constant term of the ECAL energy resolution (relevant for high E)*
 - *Need precise cooling and monitoring system*

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION

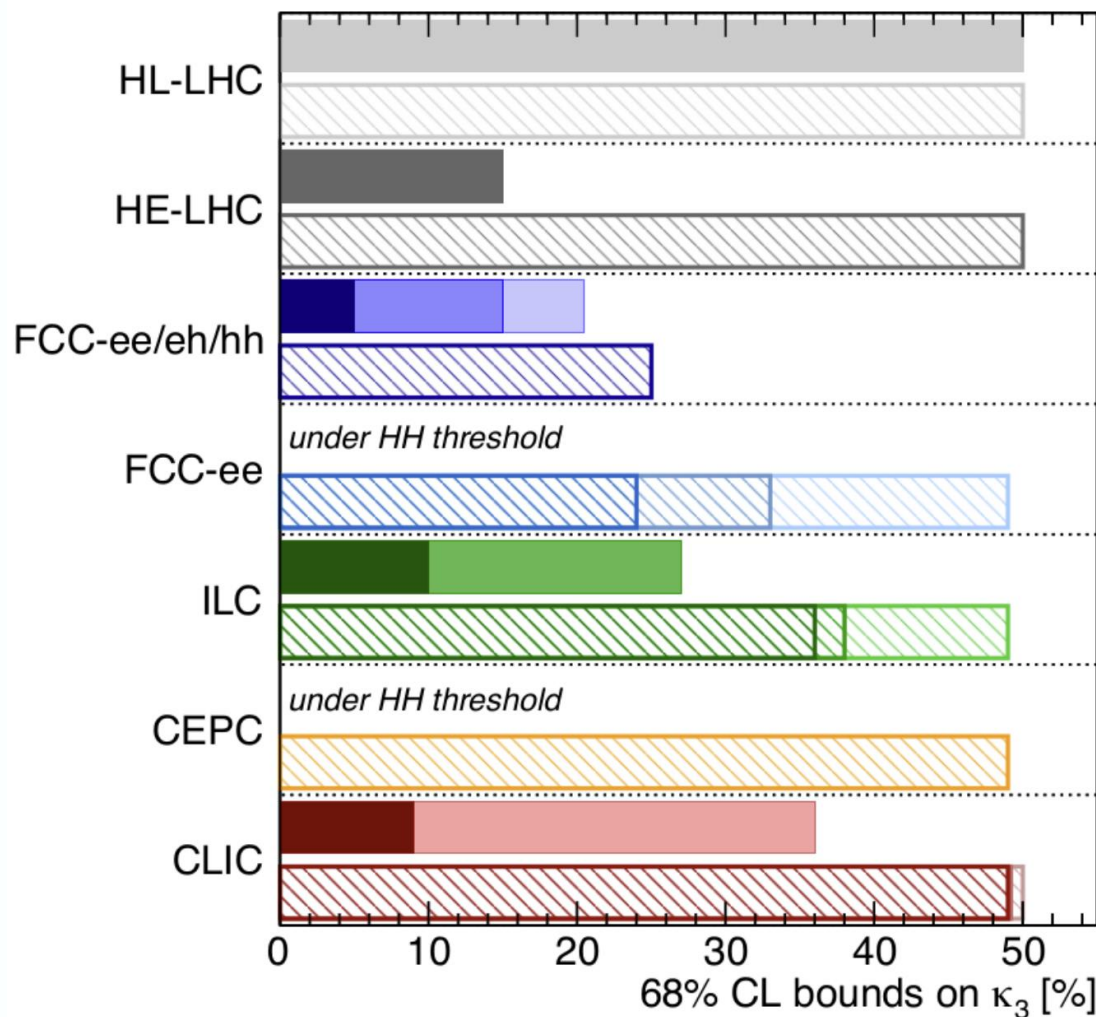


BACKUP SLIDES



κ_λ at FCC-hh and other colliders

Higgs@FC WG November 2019



di-Higgs	single-Higgs
HL-LHC 50%	HL-LHC 50% (47%)
HE-LHC [10-20]%	HE-LHC 50% (40%)
FCC-ee/eh/hh 5%	FCC-ee/eh/hh 25% (18%)
LE-FCC 15%	LE-FCC n.a.
FCC-eh ₃₅₀₀ -17+24%	FCC-eh ₃₅₀₀ n.a.
	FCC-ee ₃₆₅ ^{4IP} 24% (14%)
	FCC-ee ₃₆₅ 33% (19%)
	FCC-ee ₂₄₀ 49% (19%)
ILC ₁₀₀₀ 10%	ILC ₁₀₀₀ 36% (25%)
ILC ₅₀₀ 27%	ILC ₅₀₀ 38% (27%)
	ILC ₂₅₀ 49% (29%)
	CEPC 49% (17%)
CLIC ₃₀₀₀ -7%+11%	CLIC ₃₀₀₀ 49% (35%)
CLIC ₁₅₀₀ 36%	CLIC ₁₅₀₀ 49% (41%)
	CLIC ₃₈₀ 50% (46%)

All future colliders combined with HL-LHC

Higgs boson mass measurement

- Precision Higgs boson mass measurements possible
 - *Exploit the clean leptonic final states of FCC-ee and excellent p_T and energy resolution of the IDEA detector*

Process / Δm_H [MeV]	FCC-ee (This work)
$Z(\mu^+\mu^-)H$ 240 GeV (365 GeV)	7.1 (120)
$Z(e^+e^-)H$ 240 GeV (365 GeV)	9.2 (110)

	HL-LHC	ILC	CEPC	FCC-ee (This work)
Comparison Δm_H [MeV]	10-20	14	5.9	5.6

arXiv: 1905.03764

Higgs boson production cross section

■ Deviations in measured Higgs boson production cross section

- Signal strength modifiers: $\mu_i^f = \mu_i * \mu^f := \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_{i,SM}} * \frac{BR^f}{BR_{SM}^f}$
- Measured number of signal events: $N_{sig} = \mu_i^f * \epsilon * L * (\sigma_i * BR^f)_{SM}$

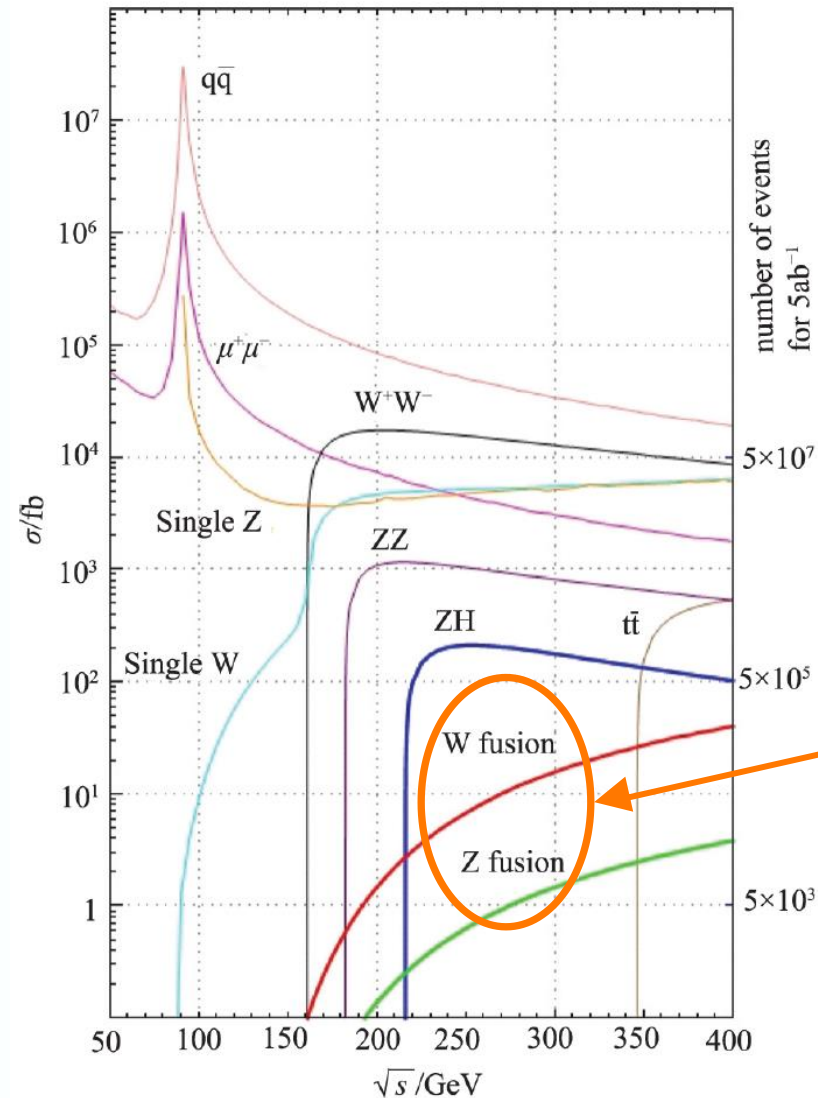
Process $\delta\mu_i$	FCC-ee (This work)
ZH	0.41 %
Charged VBF	4.8 %
Neutral VBF	7.4 %

} $\delta\mu^f := 0$ assumed

	ILC	CEPC	FCC-ee (This work)
ZH $\delta\mu_{ZH}$ [%]	2.1 – 2.2	0.50	0.41

arXiv: 1810.09037
arXiv: 2002.06371

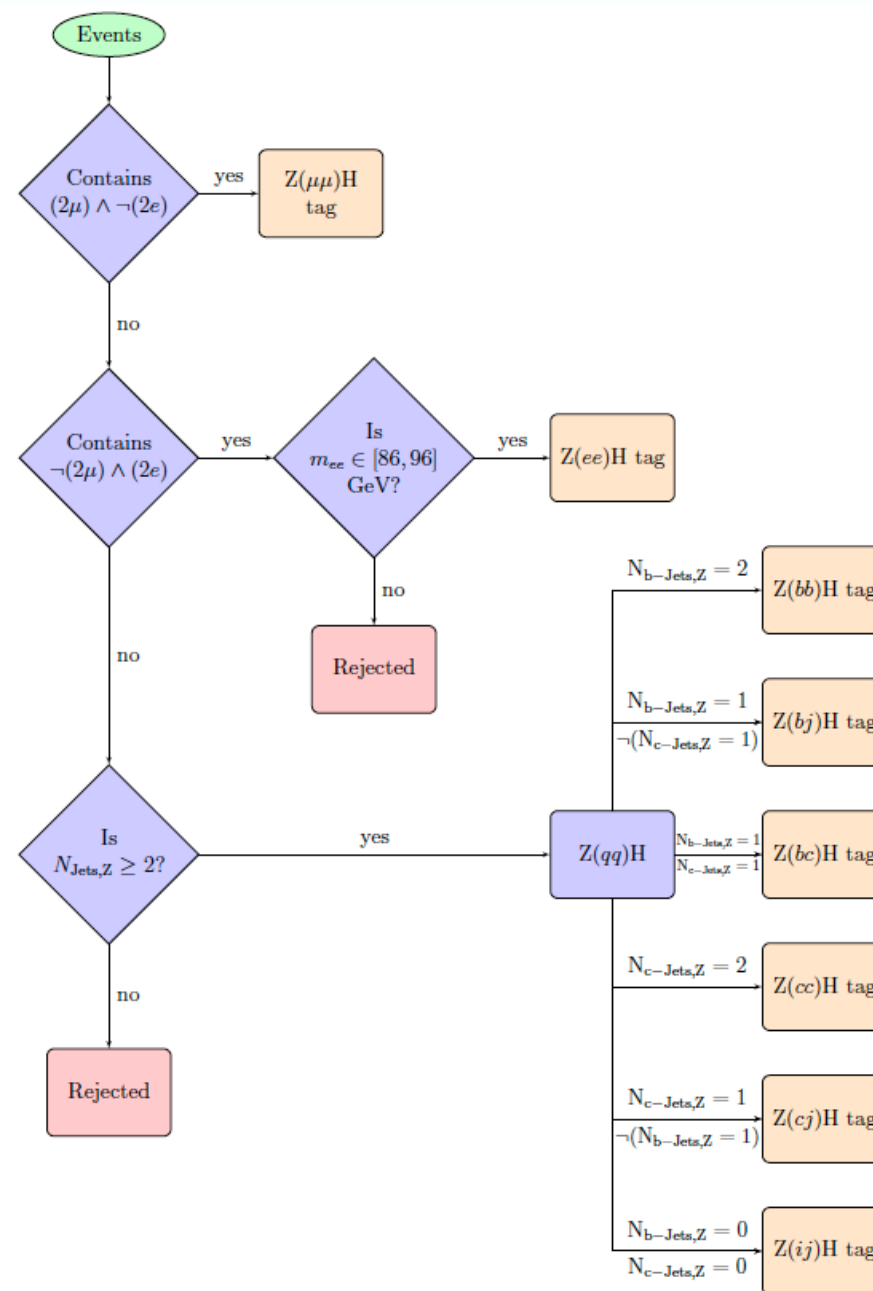
Production cross sections



VBF cross sections
goes with $\ln(s/M_V^2)$

Categorization flowchart

■ 240 GeV



Categorization flowchart

■ 365 GeV

