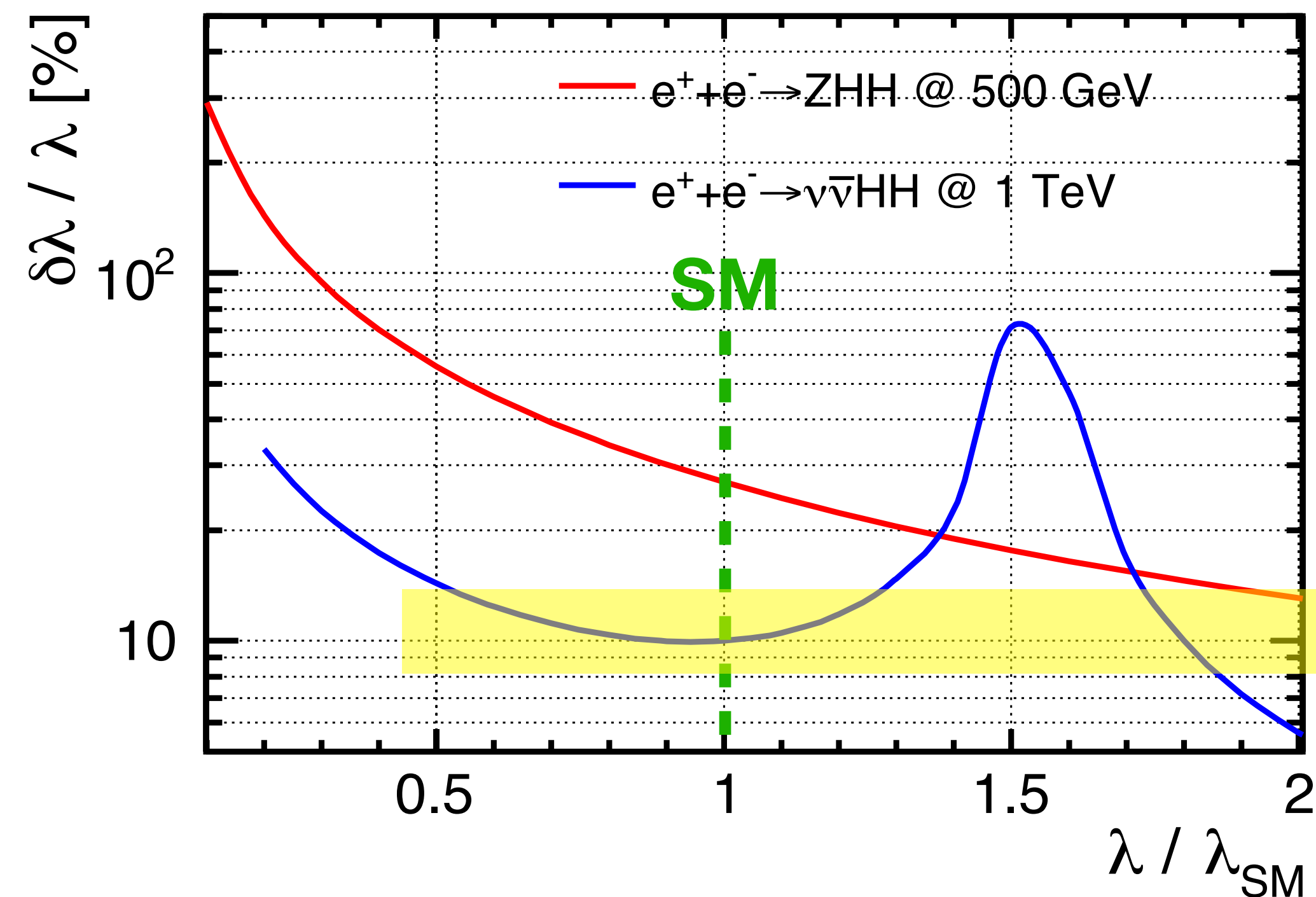


Higgs Self-Coupling at Linear e^+e^- Colliders

ICHEP 2024

Prague

July 20, 2024



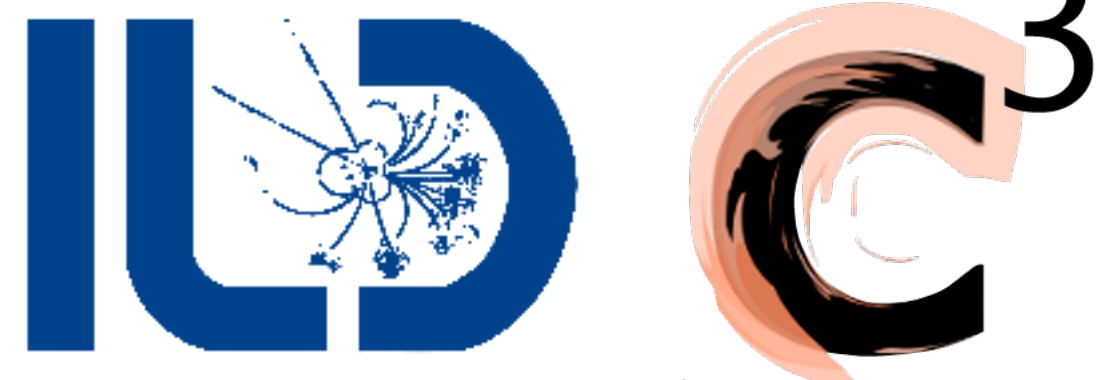
Bryan Bliewert^{1,2}, Jenny List¹, Dimitris Ntounis³, Junping Tian⁴, Julie Torndal^{1,2}, Caterina Vernieri³

¹ Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY

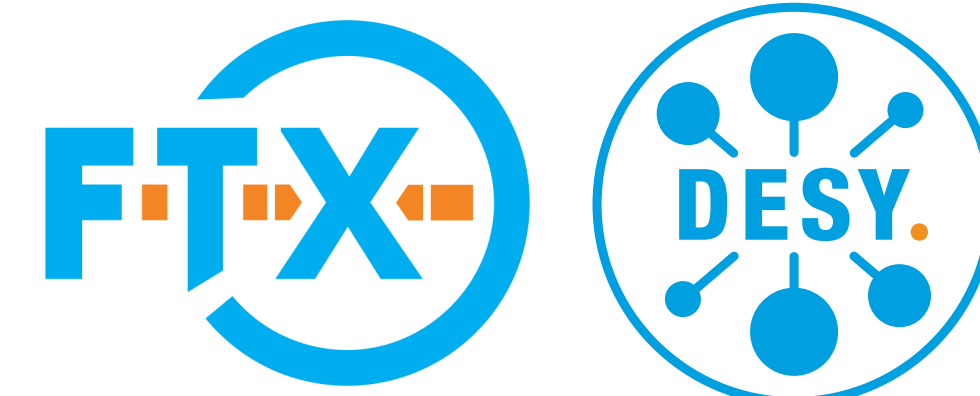
² Universität Hamburg

³ SLAC

⁴ Tokyo University



CLUSTER OF EXCELLENCE
QUANTUM UNIVERSE



Outline

Today's menu

- **Introduction: The tri-linear Higgs coupling is different**
- **Towards an Update of the ZHH analysis**
- **Choice of E_{CM} — and interplay with BSM**
- **Conclusions**

Introduction:

**The Higgs self-coupling is
different...**

Deviation of λ from SM prediction can be large

even if all other couplings are SM-like

from dimensional analysis

or from UV complete BSM models

Self-Coupling Dominance

In other words, no obstruction to having Higgs self-coupling modifications a “loop factor” greater than **all** other couplings. Could have

$$\left| \frac{\delta_{h^3}}{\delta_{VV}} \right| \lesssim \min \left[\left(\frac{4\pi v}{m_h} \right)^2, \left(\frac{M}{m_h} \right)^2 \right]$$

without fine-tuning any parameters, as big as,

$$(4\pi v/m_h)^2 \approx 600$$

which is significant!

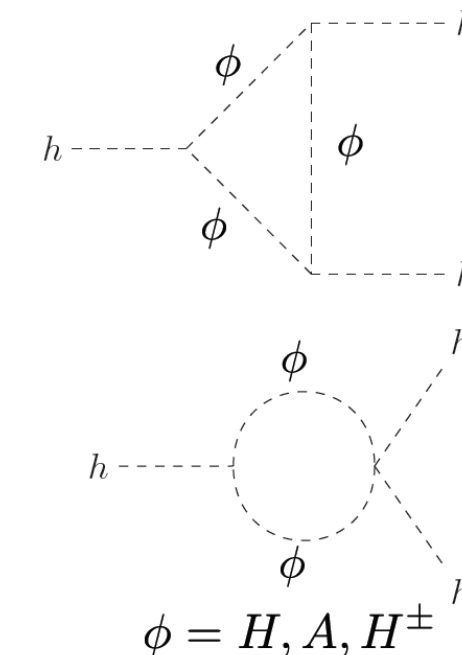
Durieux, MM, Salvioni. 2022

Concrete example: 2HDM:

[taken from F. Arco '24]

Parameter scan in the 2HDM (all types):

[F. Arco, S.H., M. Mühlleitner - PRELIMINARY]



Type	$\kappa_\lambda^{(0)}$	$\kappa_\lambda^{(1)}$	$\lambda_{hhH}^{(0)}$	$\lambda_{hhH}^{(1)}$
I	[-0.2, 1.2]	[0.2, 6.8]	[-1.6, 1.5]	[-2.1, 1.9]
II	[0.6, 1.0]	[0.7, 5.6]	[-1.5, 1.6]	[-1.7, 2.0]
LS	[0.5, 1.0]	[0.6, 5.6]	[-1.7, 1.7]	[-2.0, 2.1]
FL	[0.7, 1.0]	[0.8, 5.6]	[-1.6, 1.3]	[-1.9, 1.5]

(results from the effective potential)

- Very large corrections are possible! $\lambda_{hhh}^{(1)} \gg \lambda_{hhh}^{(0)}$
- h couplings to heavy Higgs bosons can be large ($\lambda_{h\phi\phi} \sim 15$)
 - Even at the **alignment limit** !!! (In the SM, top-loops are $\sim -8\%$)

⇒ effect of the extended BSM Higgs sector!

M. McCullough @ LCWS2024

S.Heinemeyer @ LCWS2024

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without fine-tuning

Measurement with as little model-assumptions as possible is crucial!

$$(\delta_{h^3})^2 \approx 600$$

which is significant!

Durieux, MM, Salvioni. 2022

Concrete example: 2HDM:

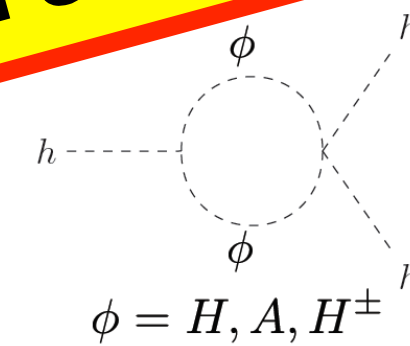
Parameter scan in the literature

[F. Arco, S. Heinemeyer, JHEP 04 (2014) 087]

taken from F. Arco '24]

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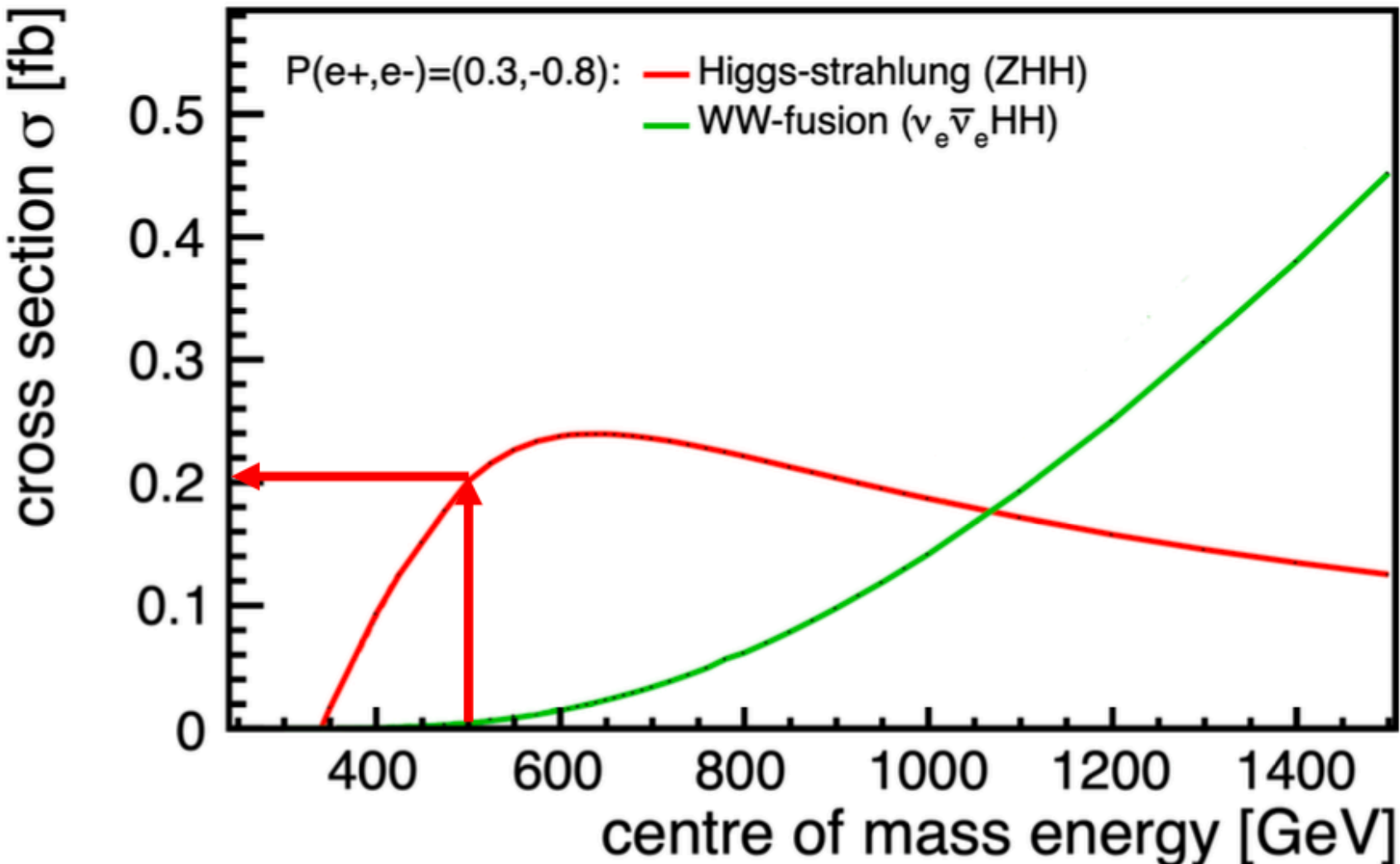
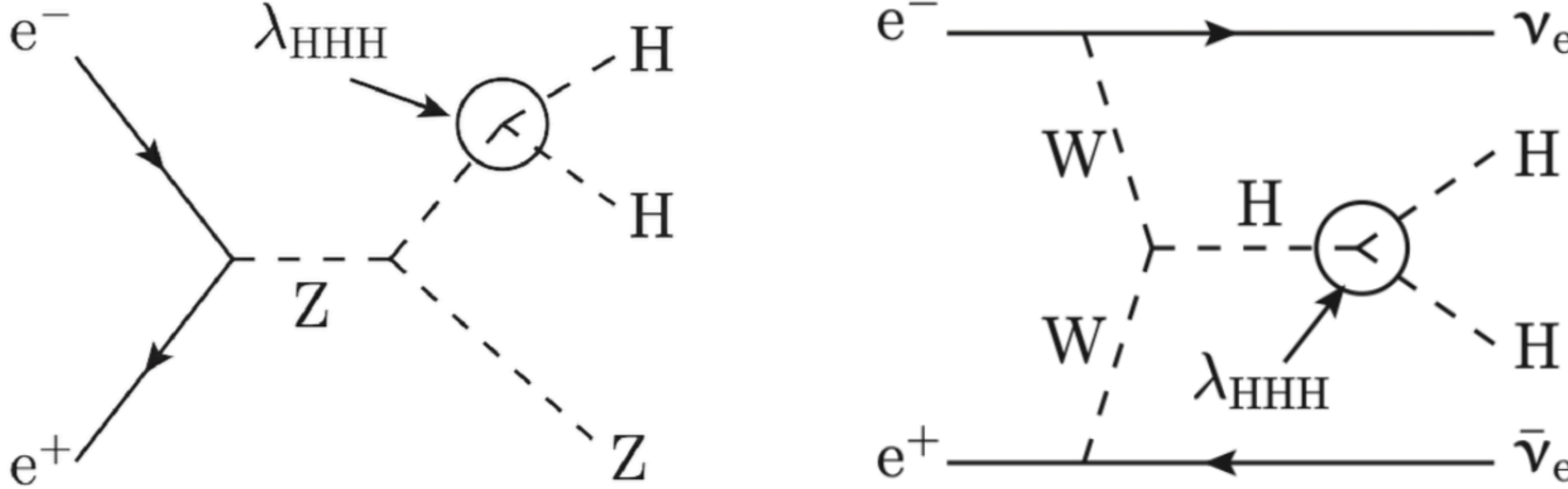
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Direct measurement of λ at e^+e^- colliders

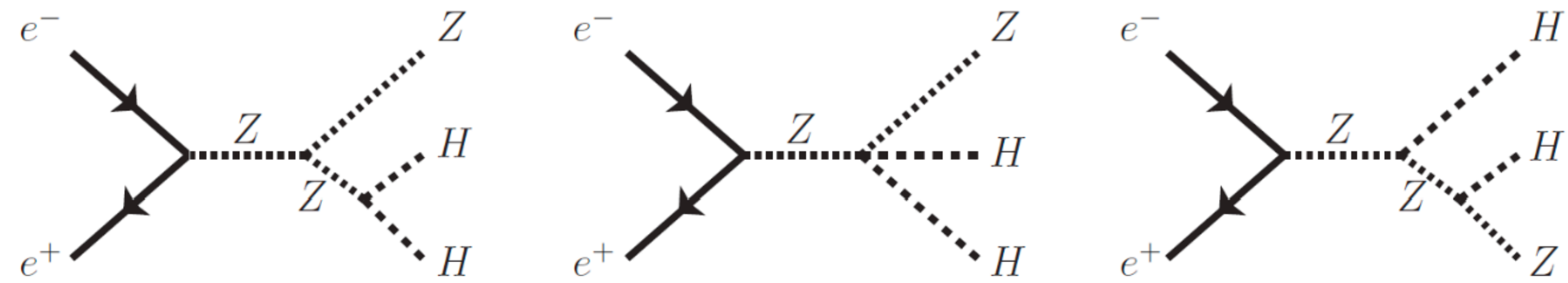
➤ *direct access* to λ through double-Higgs production

- Di-Higgs strahlung (**ZHH**; dominant < 1 TeV)
- vector boson fusion (**$\nu\bar{\nu}HH$** ; dominant > 1 TeV)



Cross-section of Di-Higgs production processes.
 from most detailed ref: PhD Thesis C.Dürig
 Uni Hamburg, **DESY-THESIS-2016-027**

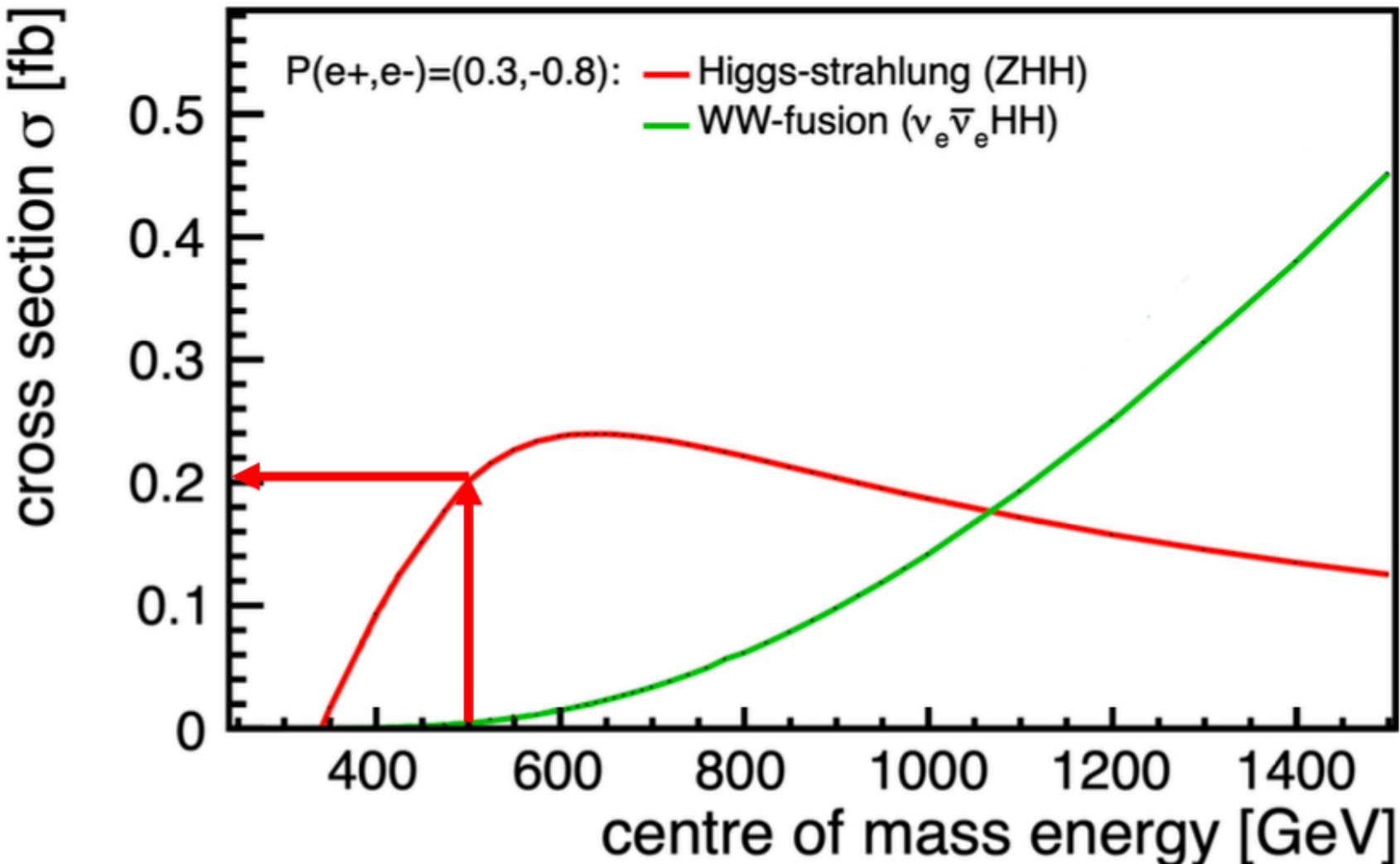
➤ degradation of sensitivity in ZHH by diagrams without λ



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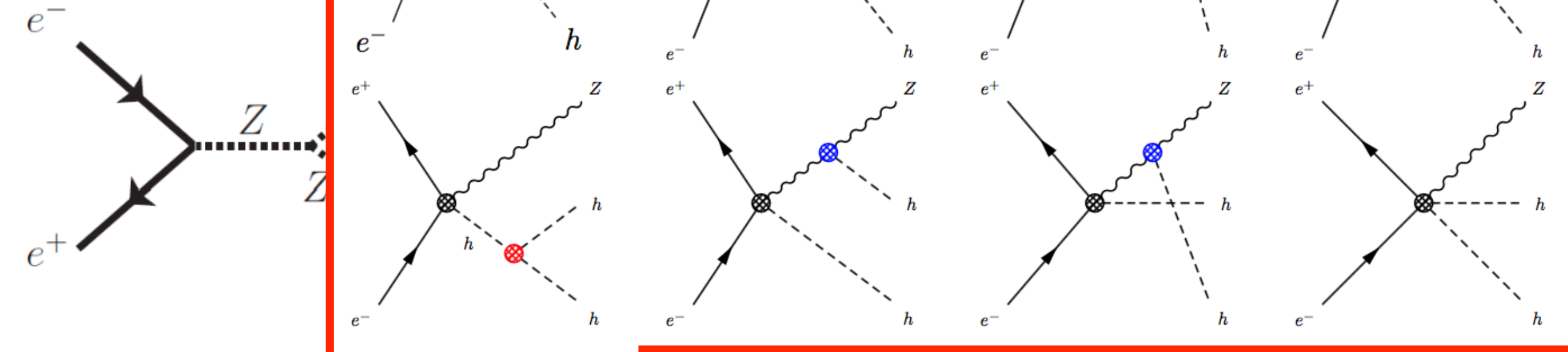
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➤ *degradation*



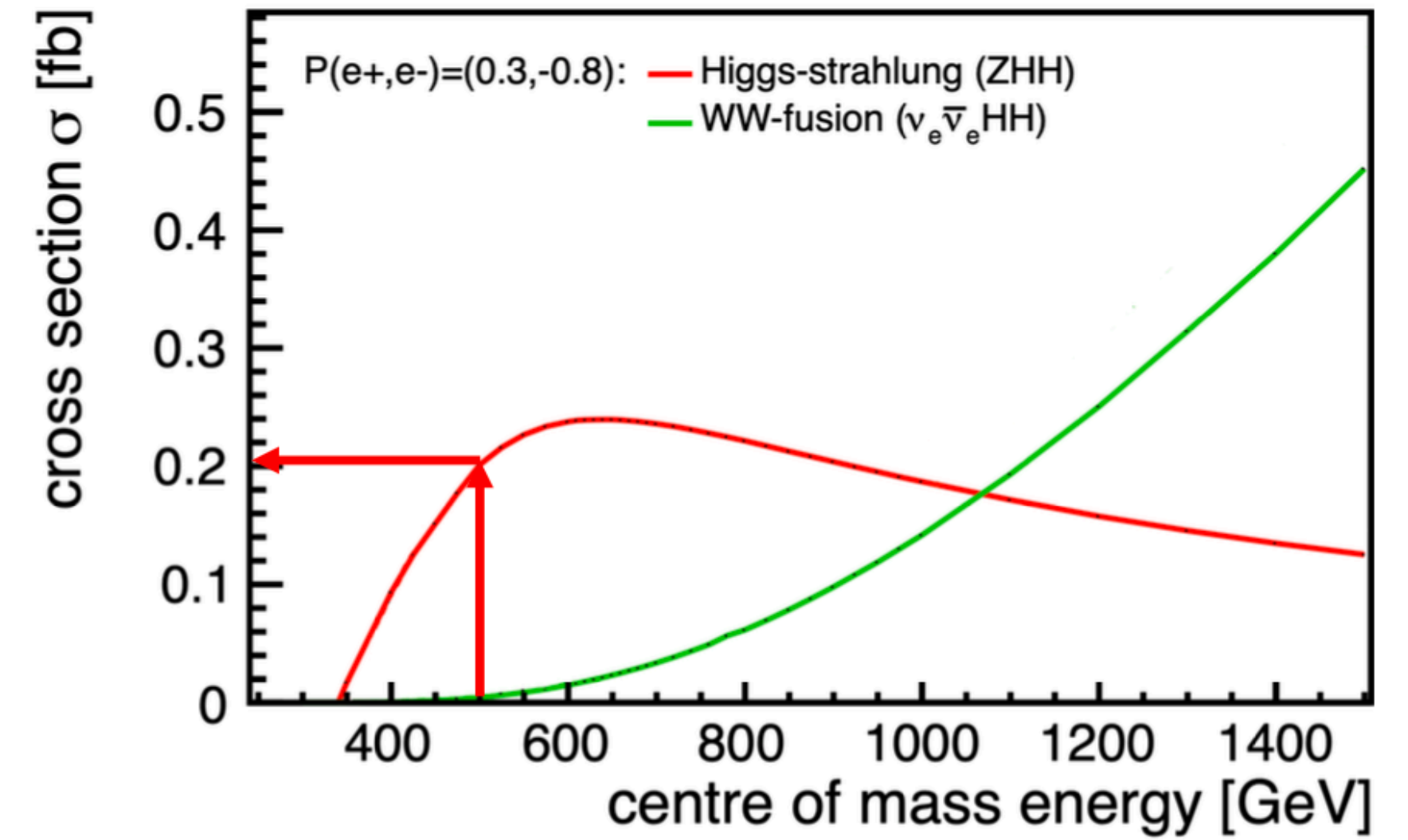
without λ

can still extract λ reliably, cf [arXiv:1708.09079](https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.09079)

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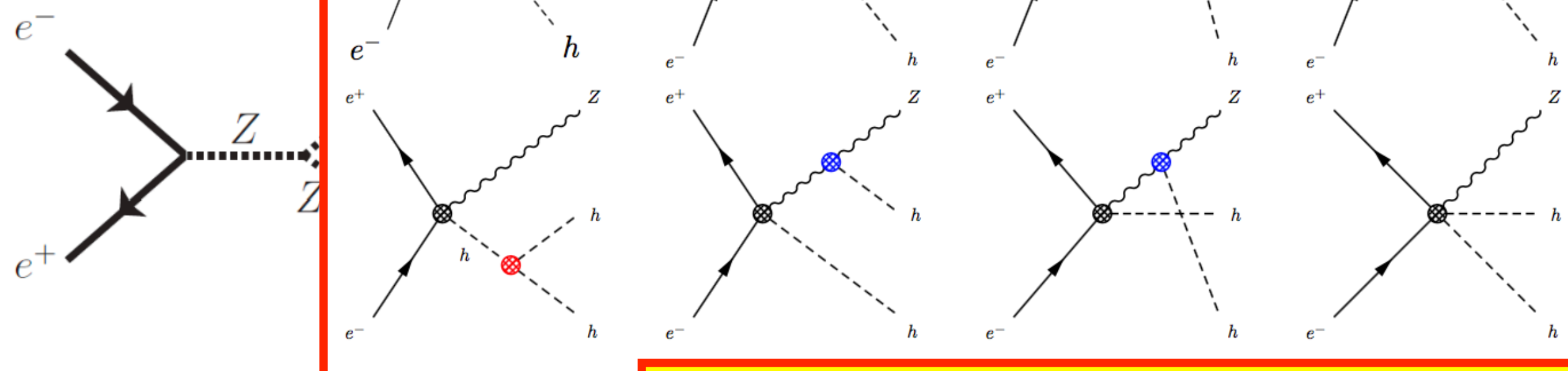
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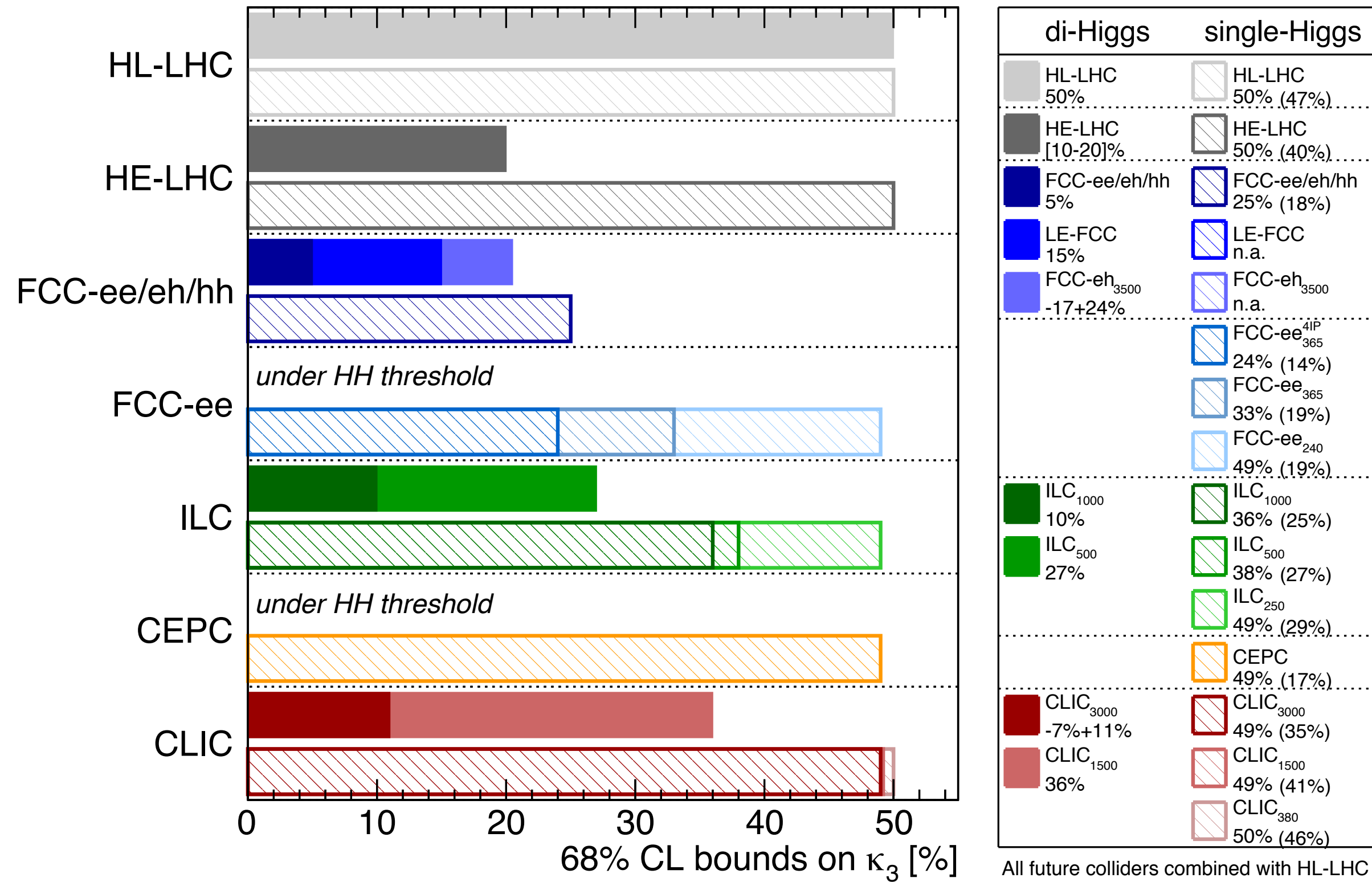
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**requires at least
 $E_{CM} = 500$ GeV**

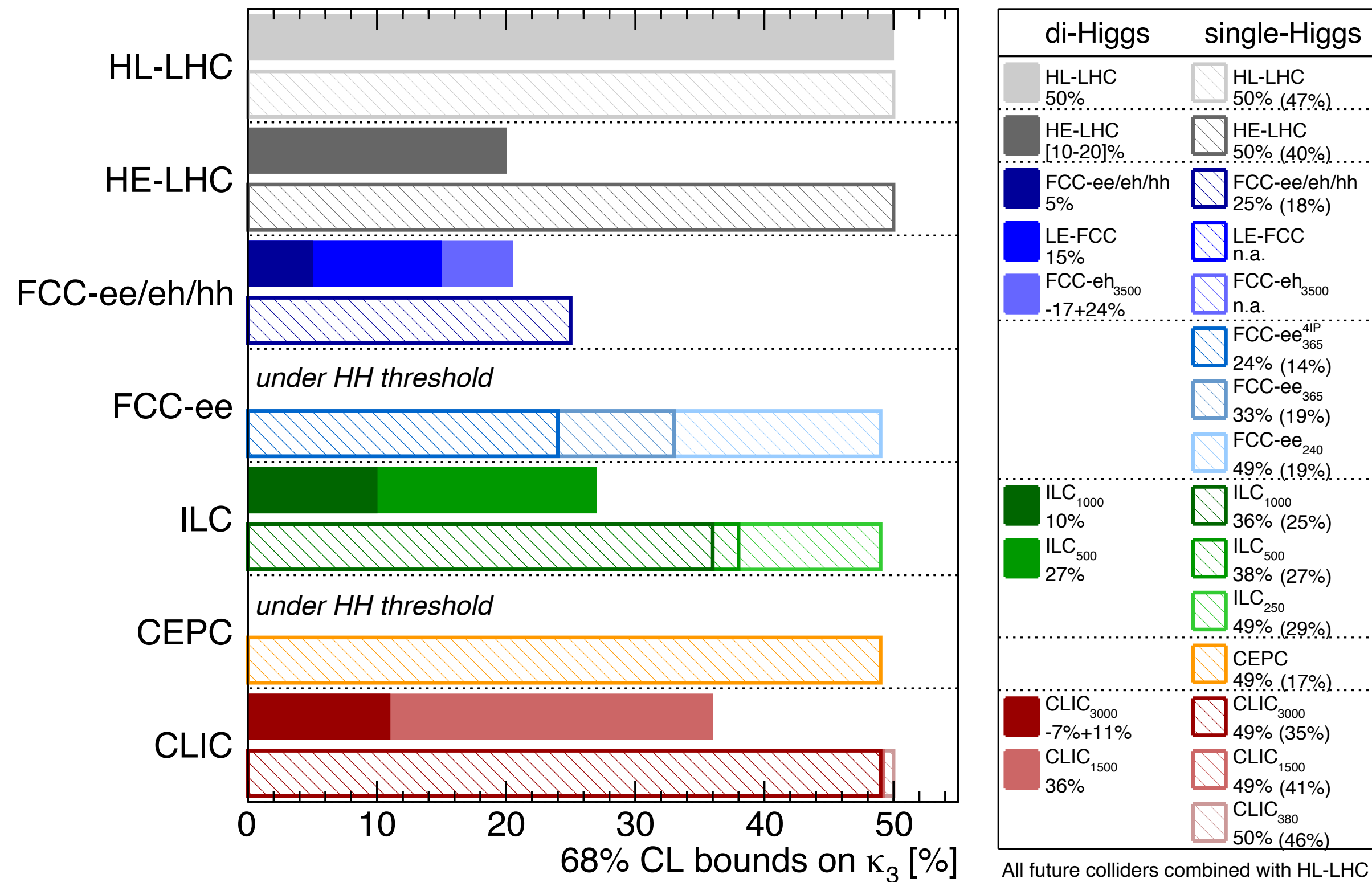
The Higgs self-coupling master plot of the last EPPSU

Higgs@FC WG September 2019



The Higgs self-coupling master plot of the last EPPSU

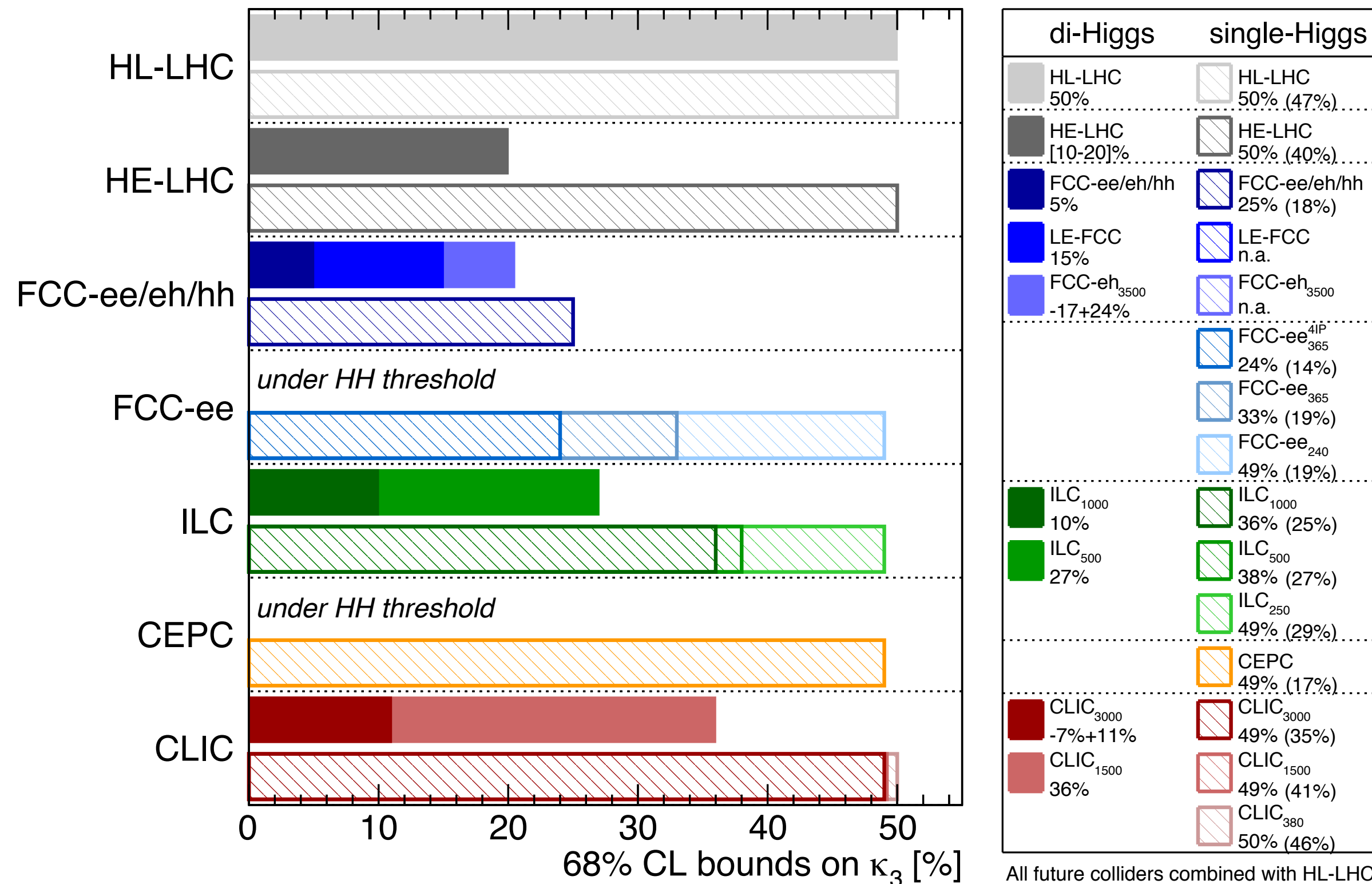
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1. Extraction from single Higgs did not include top operators, 4-fermion op's contributions only recently [Dawson et al, [arXiv:2406.03557](https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.03557)]

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Higgs@FC WG September 2019



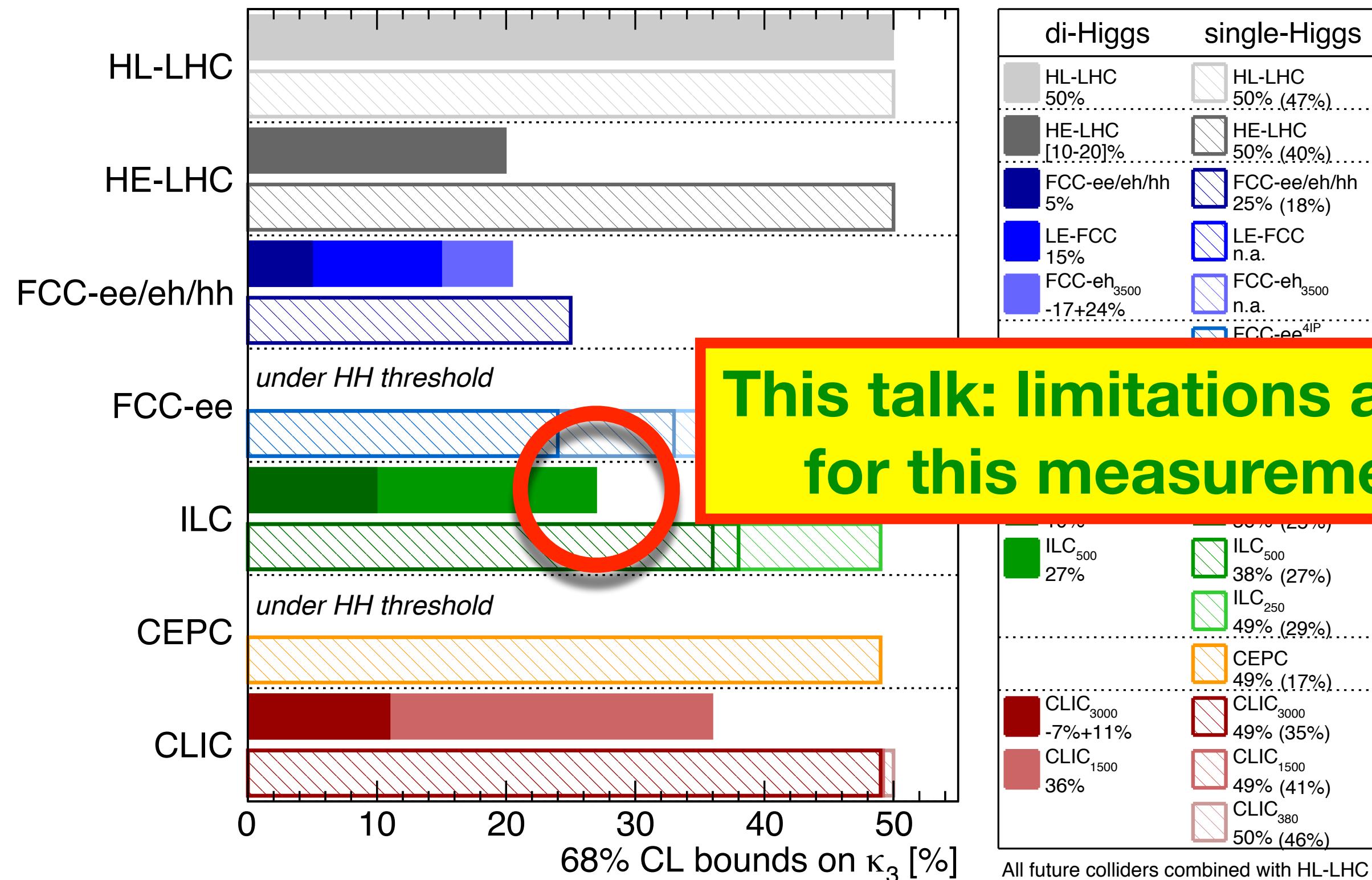
At lepton colliders, double Higgs-strahlung, $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZHH$, gives stronger constraints on positive deviations ($\kappa_3 > 1$), while VBF is better in constraining negative deviations, ($\kappa_3 < 1$). While at HL-LHC, values of $\kappa_3 > 1$, as expected in models of strong first order phase transition, result in a smaller double-Higgs production cross section due to the destructive interference, at lepton colliders for the ZHH process they actually result in a larger cross section, and hence into an increased precision. For instance at ILC₅₀₀, the sensitivity around the SM value is 27% but it would reach 18% around $\kappa_3 = 1.5$.

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2. Figure ONLY for $\lambda = \lambda_{SM}$

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This talk: limitations and prospects for this measurement ("27%")

At lepton colliders, double Higgs-strahlung, $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZHH$, gives stronger constraints on positive deviations ($\kappa_3 > 1$), while VBF is better in constraining negative deviations, ($\kappa_3 < 1$). While at HL-LHC values of $\kappa_3 > 1$, as expected in models of order phase transition, result in a smaller production cross section due to the destructive interference, at lepton colliders for the ZHH process they actually result in a larger cross section, and hence into an increased precision. For instance at ILC₅₀₀, the sensitivity around the SM value is 27% but it would reach 18% around $\kappa_3 = 1.5$.

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Towards an update of the ZHH Analysis

Full Simulation of the ILD Detector Concept

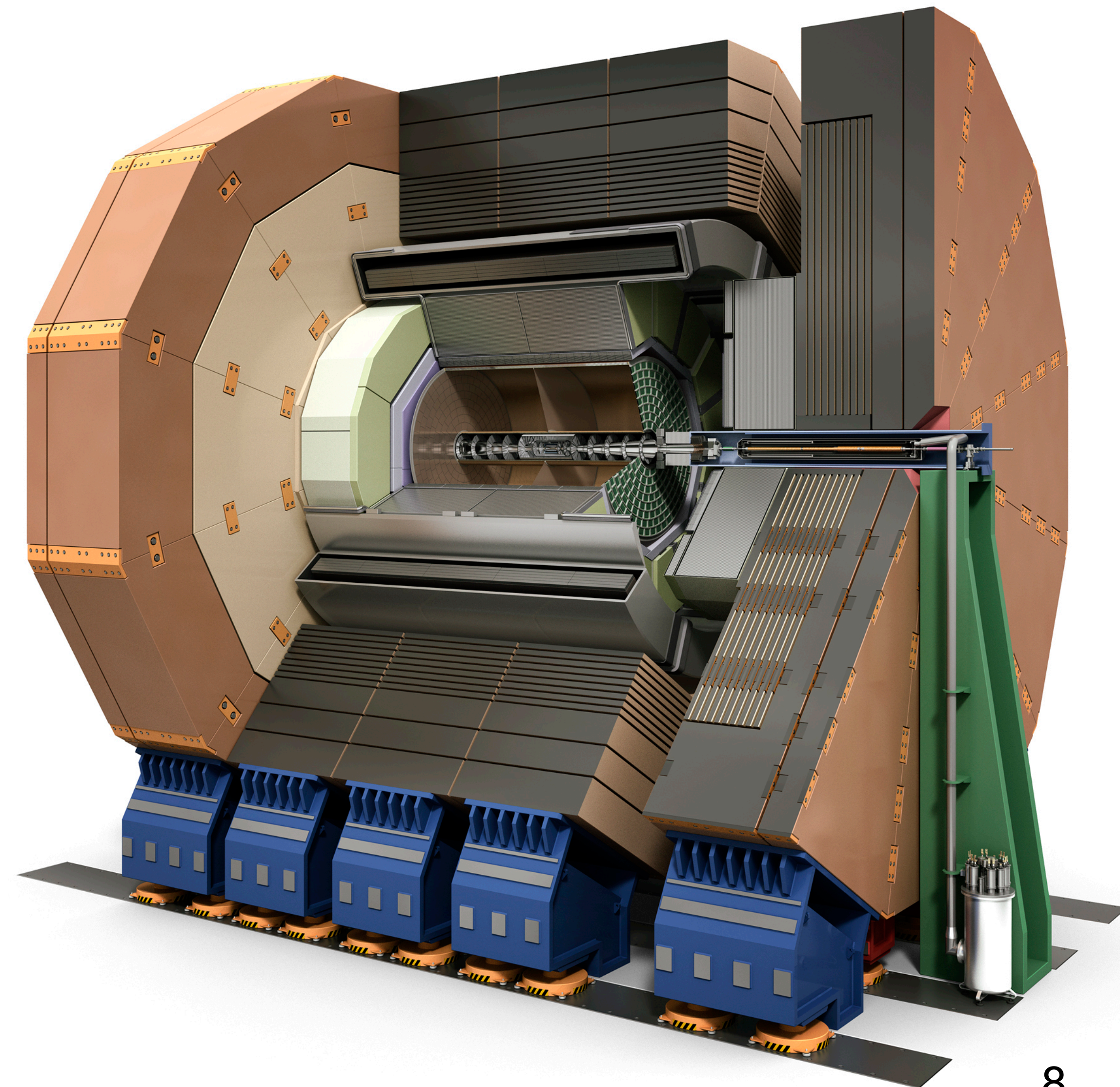
previous analysis & update

Key requirements from Higgs physics:

- **p_t resolution (total ZH x-section)**
 $\sigma(1/p_t) = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \oplus 1 \times 10^{-3} / (p_t \sin^{1/2} \theta)$
- **vertexing ($H \rightarrow bb/cc/\tau\tau$)**
 $\sigma(d_0) < 5 \oplus 10 / (p[\text{GeV}] \sin^{3/2} \theta) \mu\text{m}$
- **jet energy resolution ($H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$) 3-4%**
- **hermeticity ($H \rightarrow \text{invis, BSM}$) $\theta_{\text{min}} = 5 \text{ mrad}$**

Determine to key features of the **detector**:

- **low mass tracker:**
eg VTX: 0.15% rad. length / layer)
- **highly-granular calorimeters**, optimised for particle flow
- **3.5-4T solenoidal B-field**



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≈ CMS / 40

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≈ CMS / 4

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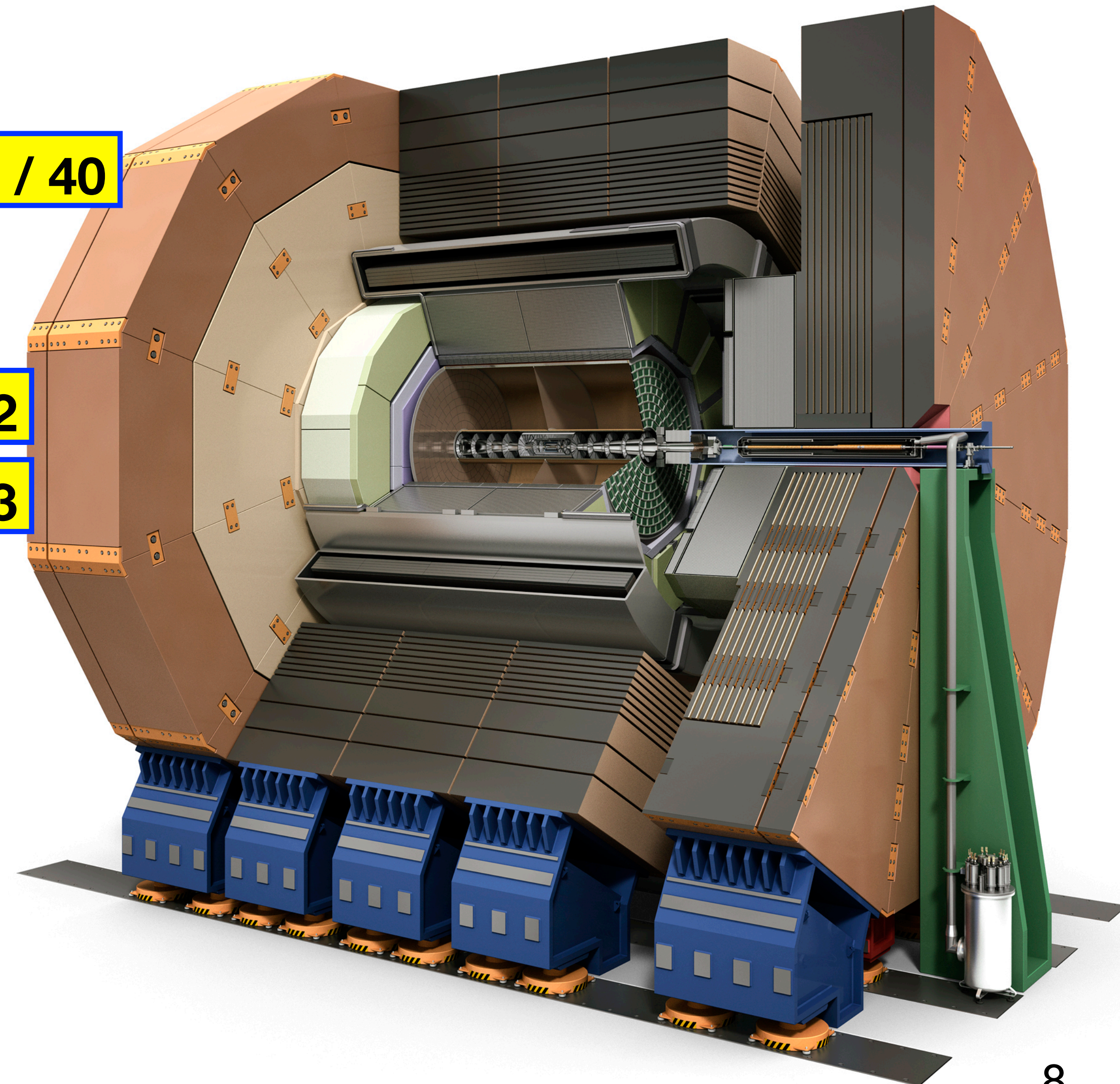
≈ ATLAS / 2

- **hermeticity ($H \rightarrow \text{invis, BSM}$)** $\theta_{\text{min}} = 5 \text{ mrad}$

≈ ATLAS / 3

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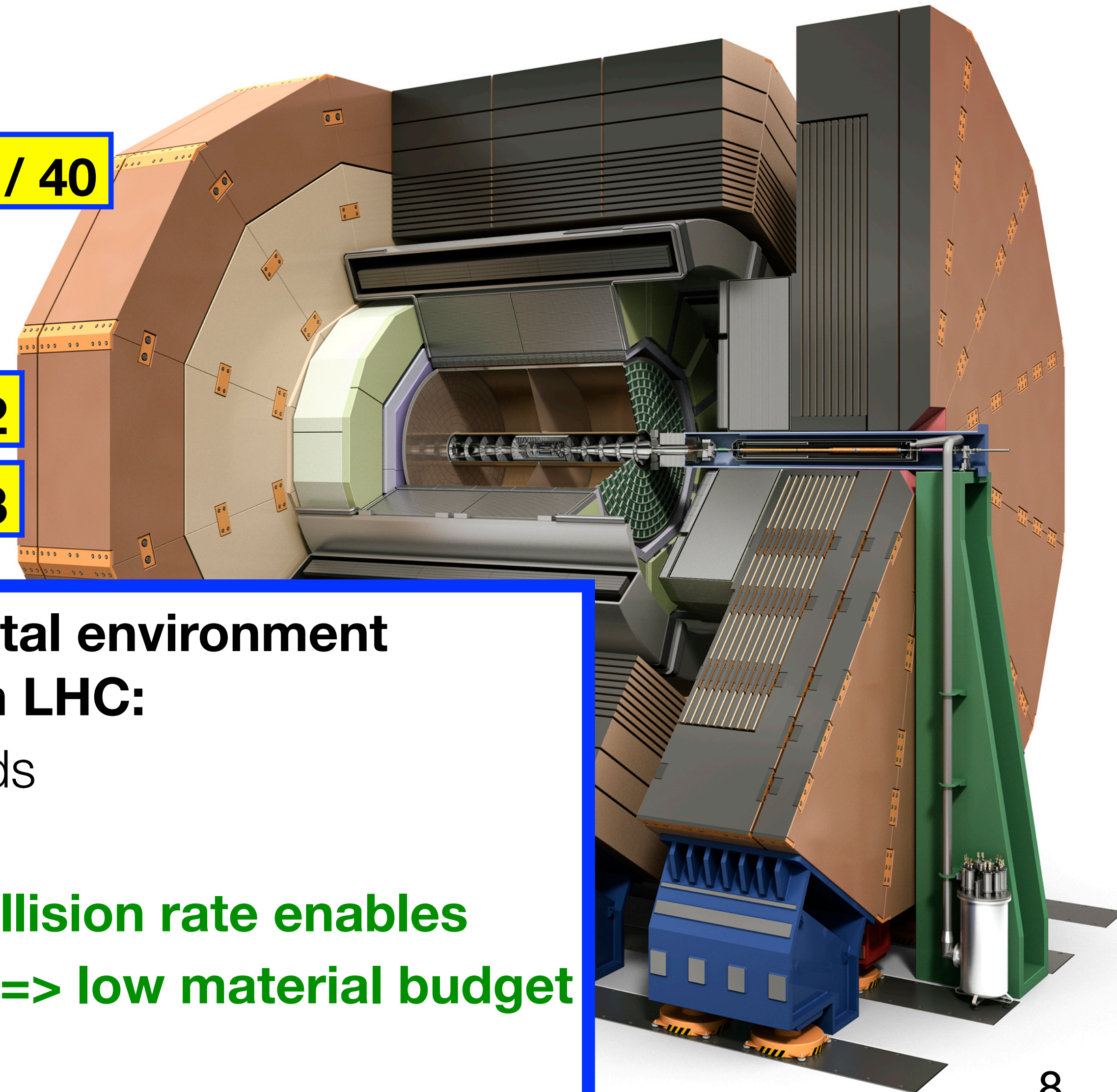
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Possible since experimental environment in e+e- very different from LHC:

- much lower backgrounds
- much less radiation

Linear Colliders: lower collision rate enables

- **passive cooling only => low material budget**
- **triggerless operation**

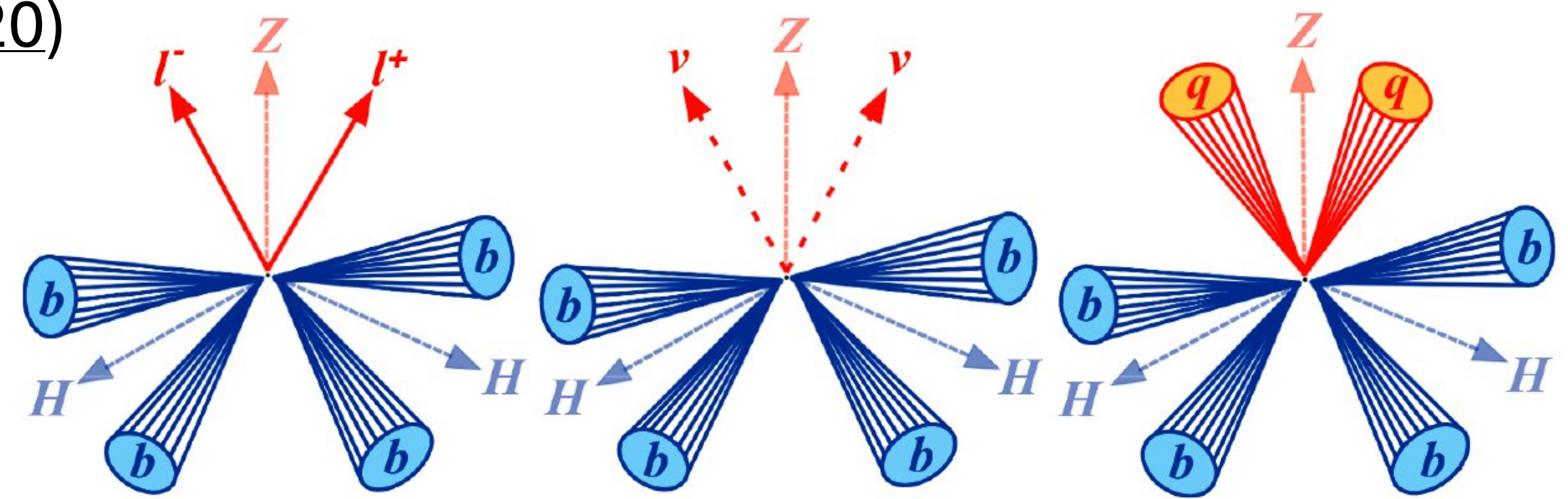


The previous ZHH Analysis

ILC500 based on ILD DBD2013

➤ extensive projections at ILC500 ([DESY-Thesis-16-027](#))

- based on ILD detector concept ([DBD2013](#), [IDR2020](#)) and *fully simulated* event samples
- 17 background and 3 signal channels considered
- multivariate (MVA) tools for multiple steps e.g. lepton and flavor tagging, background rejection etc.
- event counting weighted by m_{HH}^2 for further sensitivity enhancement



Lepton, neutrino and hadron channel of the signal process ZHH.
From [Du16]

➤ precision reach after running $4ab^{-1}$ at 500 GeV ($HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b} + HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}W^\pm W^\mp$)

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{ZHH}}{\sigma_{ZHH}} = 16.8\%$$

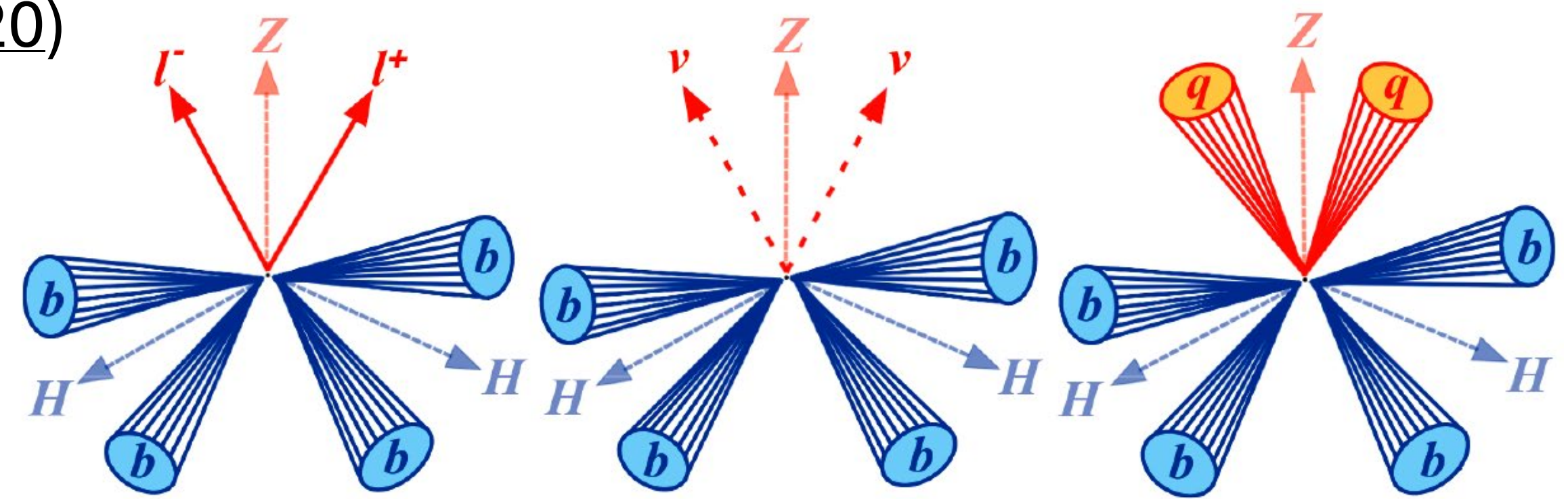
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8 σ observation of $ee \rightarrow ZHH$

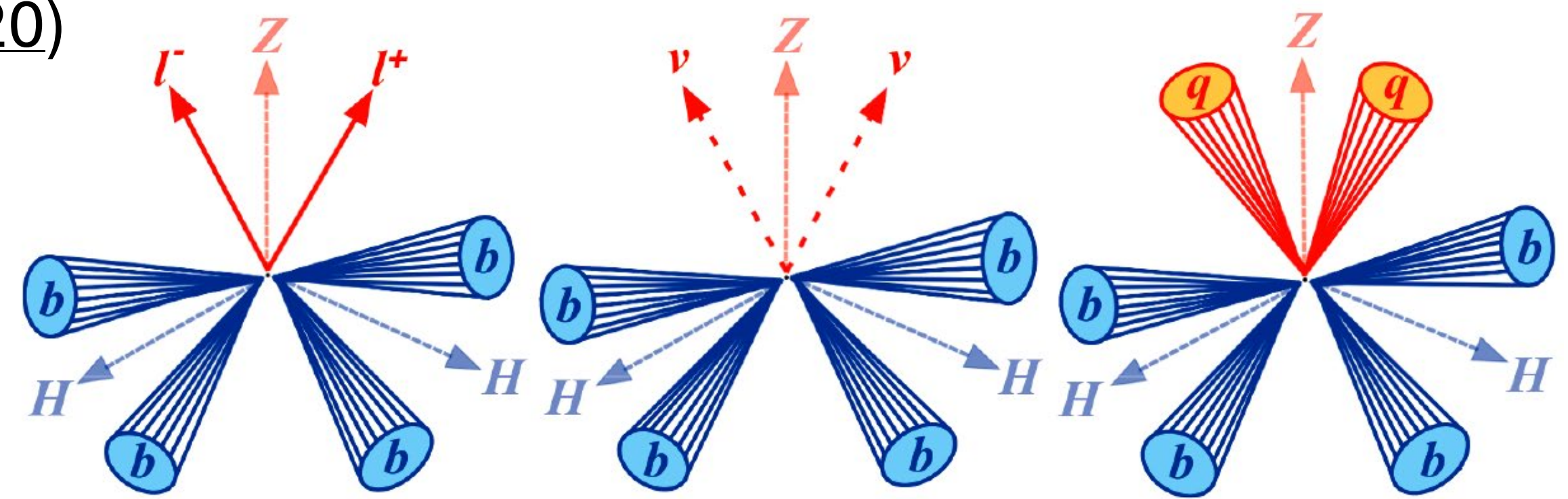
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only 3.x σ observation of λ_{SM}

Bottlenecks of the ZHH analysis

As identified during 2014 analysis and (relative) improvement impact

- jet pairing and jet misclustering: “perfect“ jet clustering → 40% improvement
improve di-jet mass resolution
- removal of $\gamma\gamma$ overlay: 15% improvement expected
also: improve ISR reconstruction
- flavor tagging: 11% improvement expected from 5% eff. increase with newer LCFIPlus
important as $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ is the dominant Higgs decay channel
- adding $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ channel: 8% improvement expected
include a yet unaccounted decay channel
- more modern ML architectures for signal/background selection
improvement expected when transitioning from BDTs to (e.g.) transformer-based models etc.
- separation of ZHH diagrams with/without the self-coupling
would directly improve the sensitivity on λ (lower sensitivity factor)

Expected relative
improvements from
[DESY-Thesis-16-027](#)

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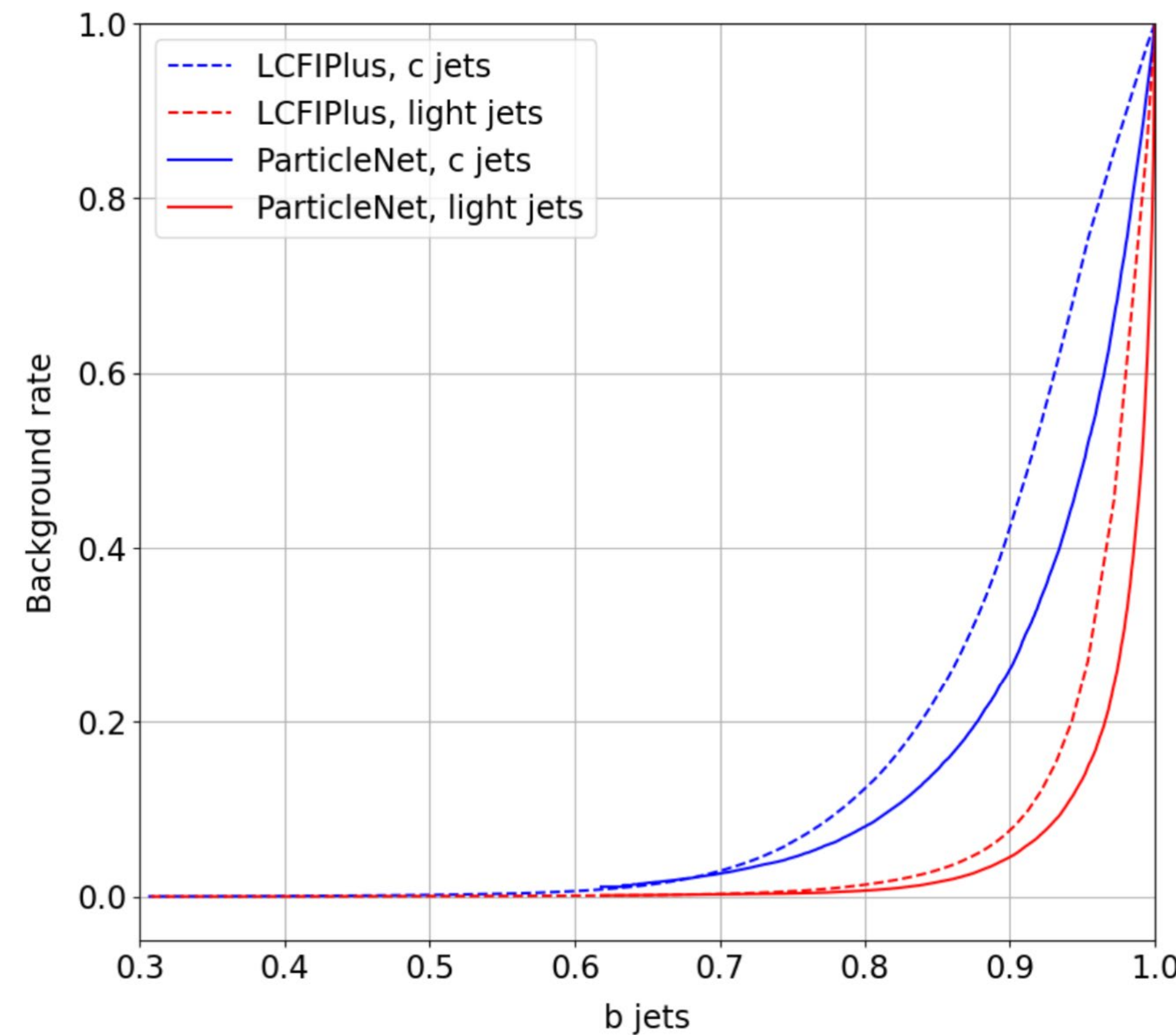
**if 25% (rel.) improvement out of (a combination) of these
=> 5 σ discovery of λ_{SM}**

Expected relative
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Flavour-Tagging with ML

ParticleNet and ParticleTransformer (ParT)

- significant improvements wrt LCFIPlus achieved
- NEW: recipe to perform inference from Marlin [MarlinMLFlavorTagging](#)
=> essential for application in full reconstruction & analysis chain!

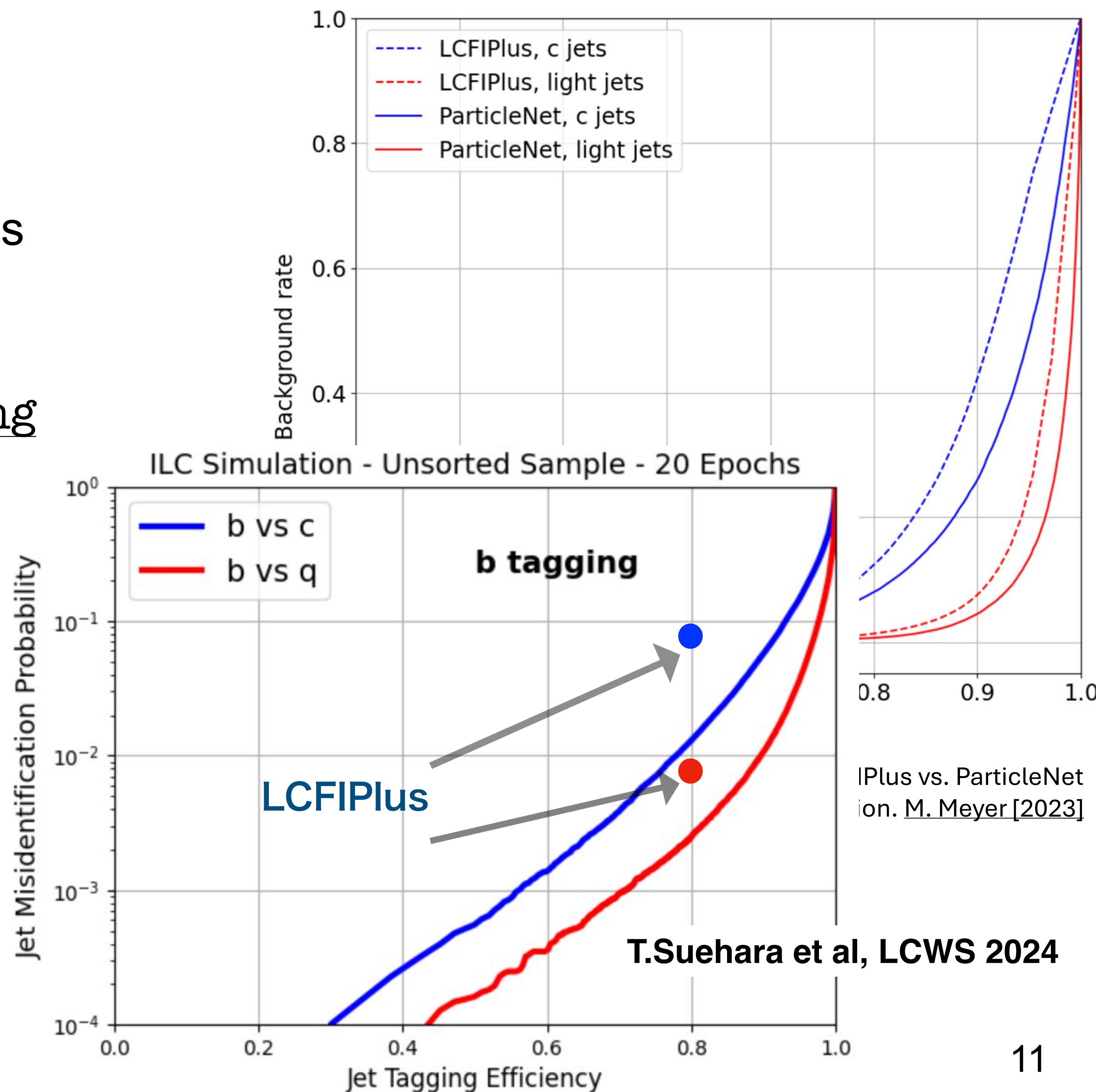


Flavor tagging performance of LCFIPlus vs. ParticleNet using ILD full simulation. [M. Meyer \[2023\]](#)

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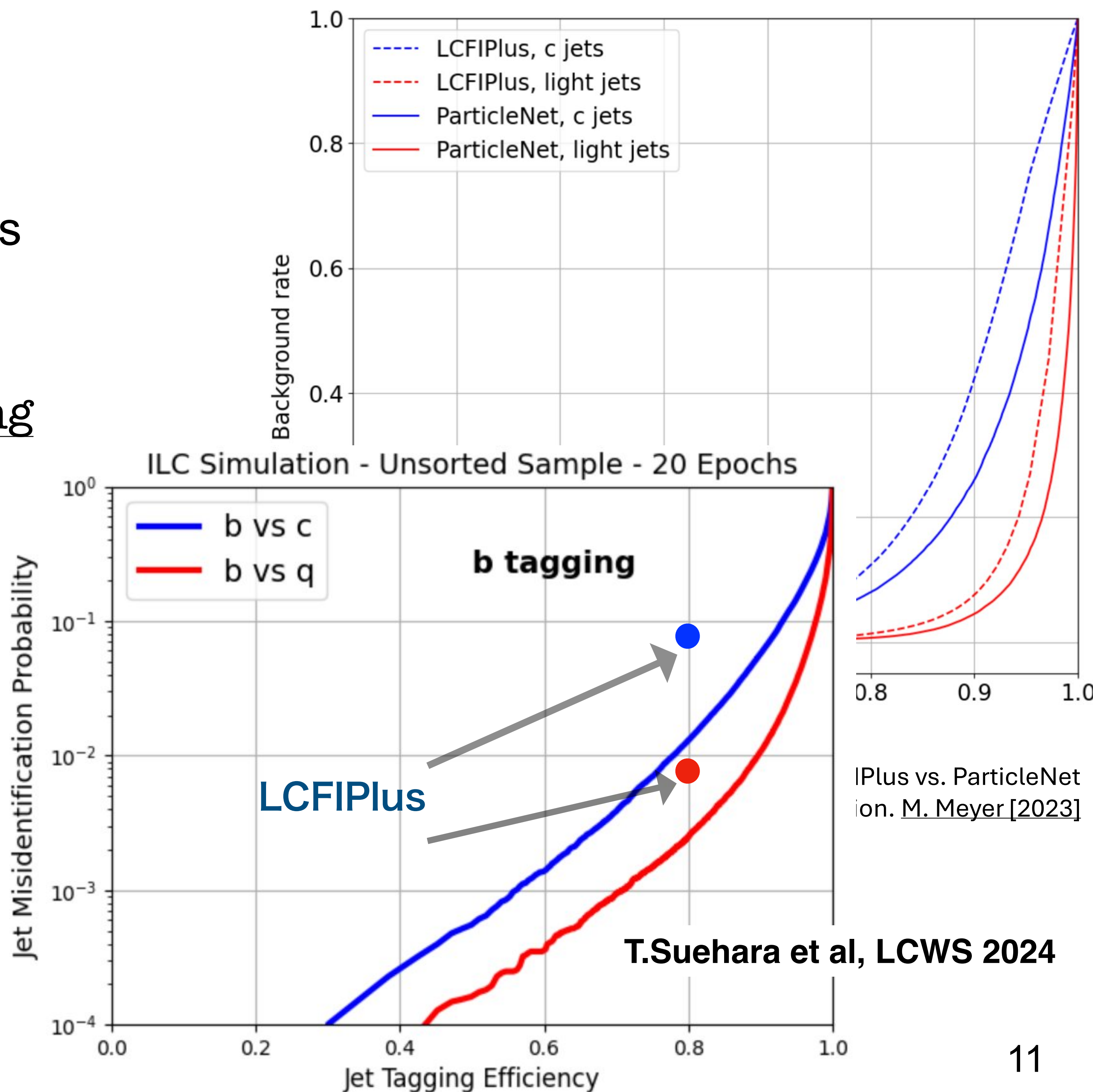


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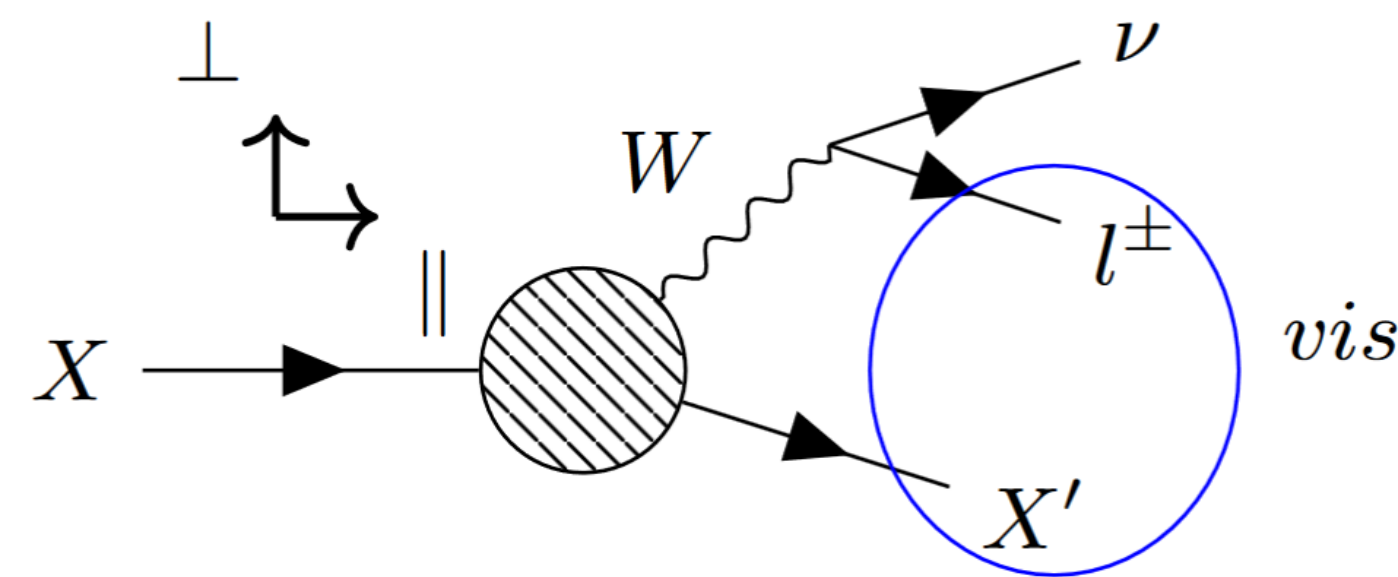
Evaluation of impact in ZHH analysis ongoing, potential improvement even larger than conceivable in 2016...



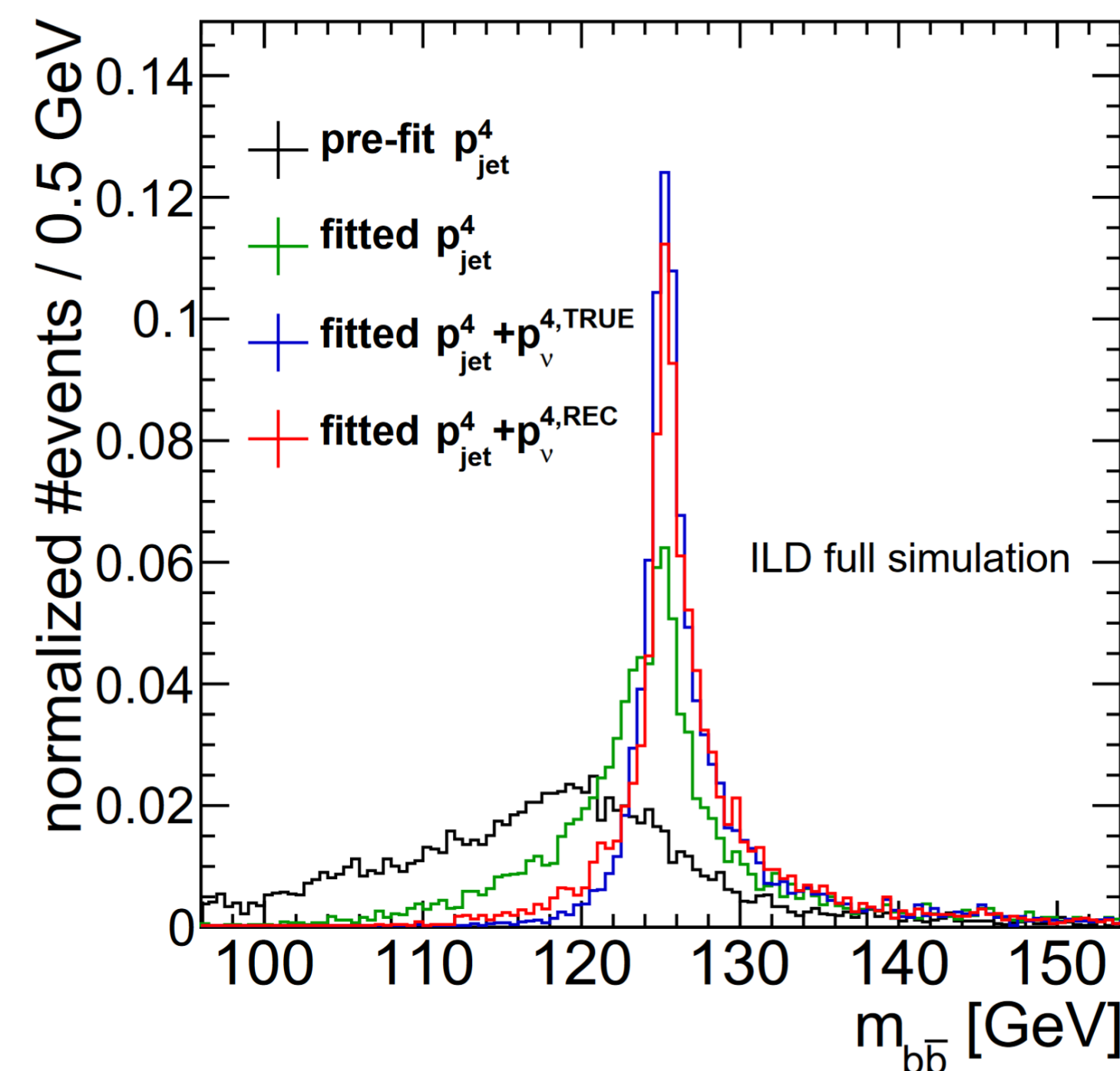
Neutrino Correction with Vertexing, PFlow and Kinematic Fit

Improved $m(bb)$ invariant mass reconstruction

- for semileptonic decay (SLD) processes
 - already in $ZH \rightarrow b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$, 66% of events include at least one SLD
- procedure:
 - identify/tag heavy quark jet
 - identify lepton in jet
 - calculate neutrino four momentum from kinematics with kinematic fitting, the best solution is selected
- status: in production (in MarlinReco)



Recovering the neutrino kinematics. Y. Radkhorrani [2022]



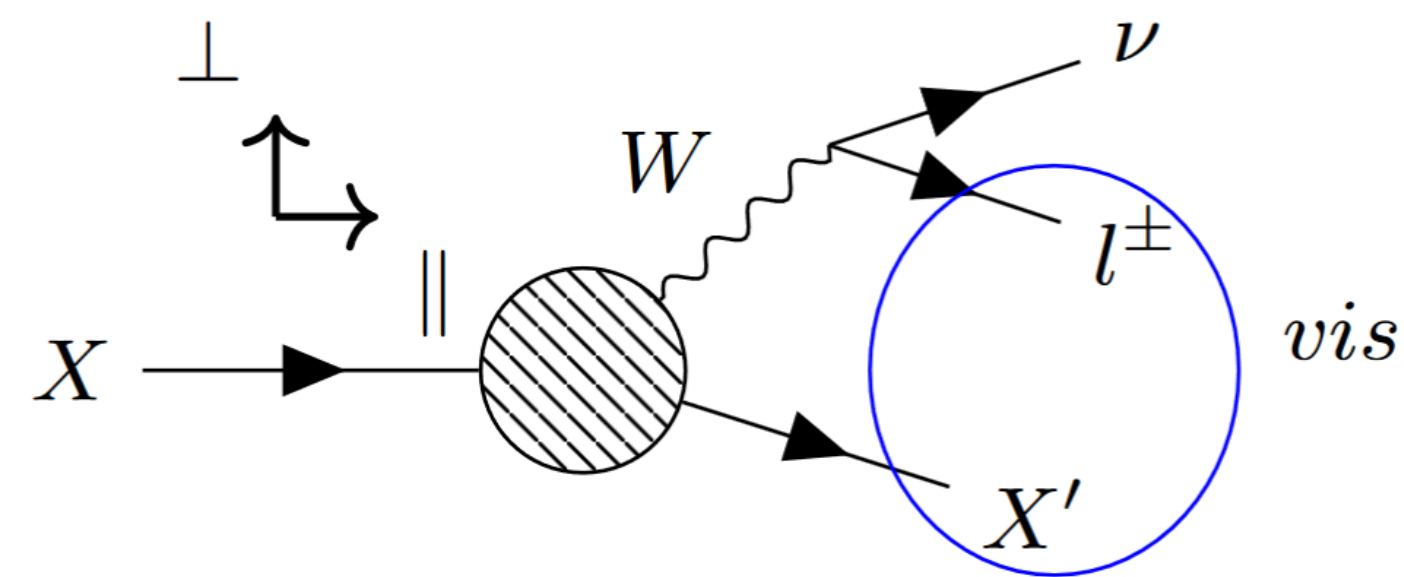
Improved di-jet mass reconstruction. Y. Radkhorrani [2022]

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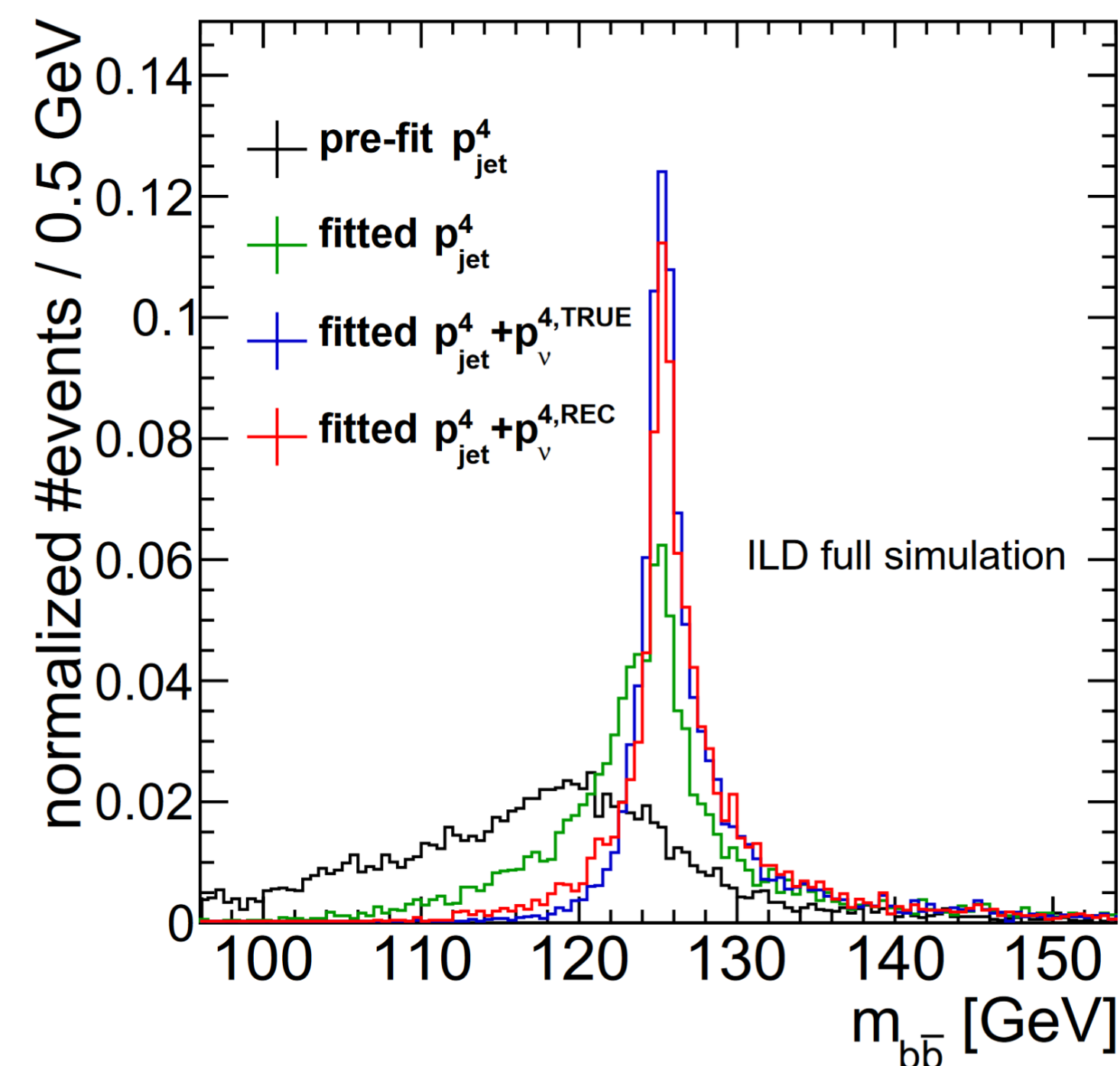
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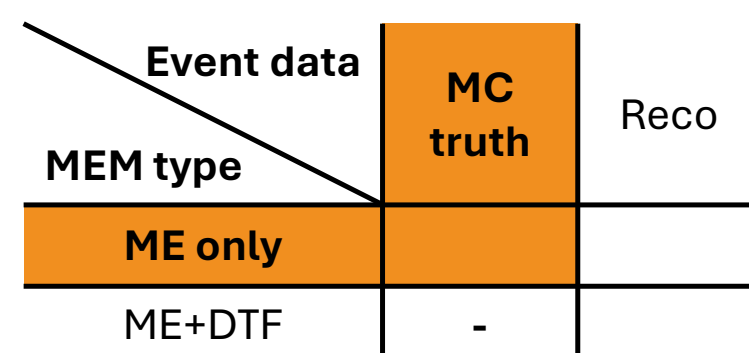
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Matrixelements for ZZH / ZHH discrimination

In theory the optimal observable...

generator level check

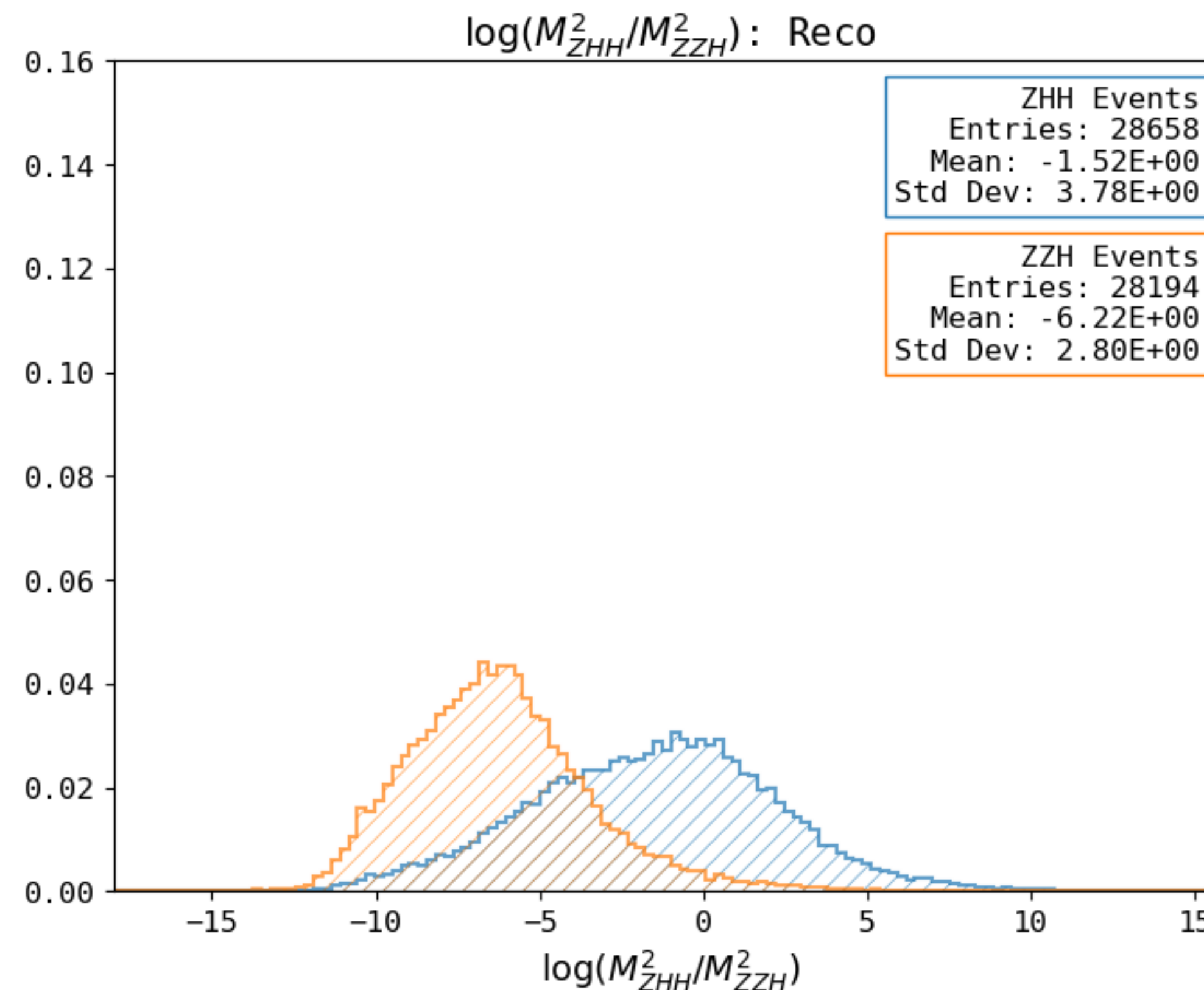
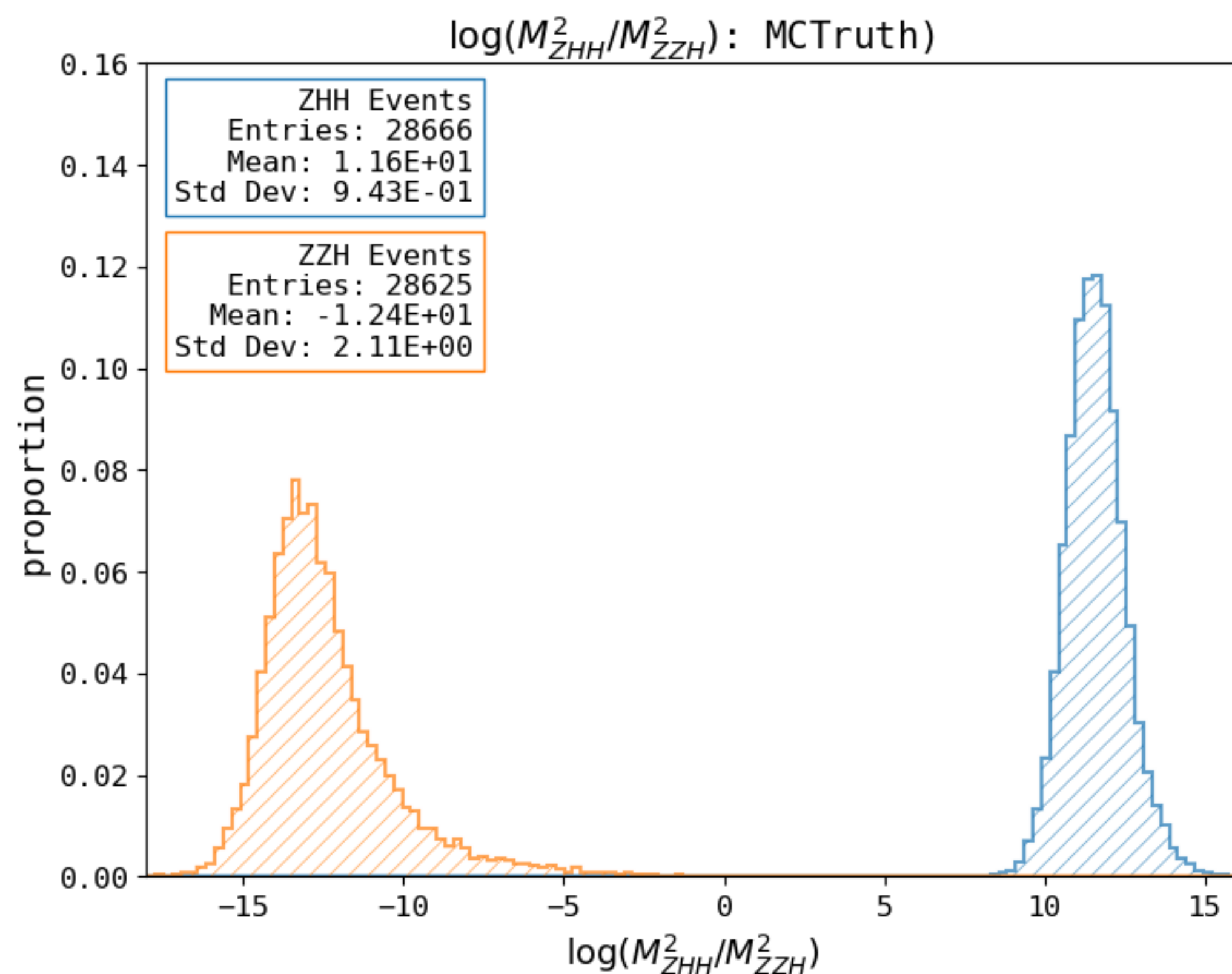
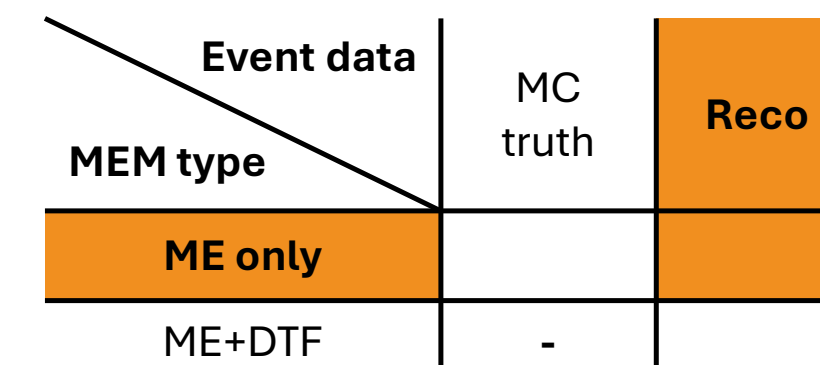
➤ excellent separation



naive MEM

➤ separation power lost

➔ need to describe smearing with TFs

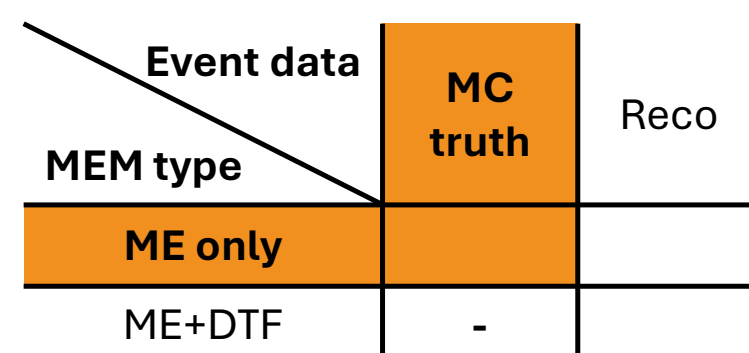


Matrixelements for ZZH / ZHH discrimination

In theory the optimal observable...

generator level check

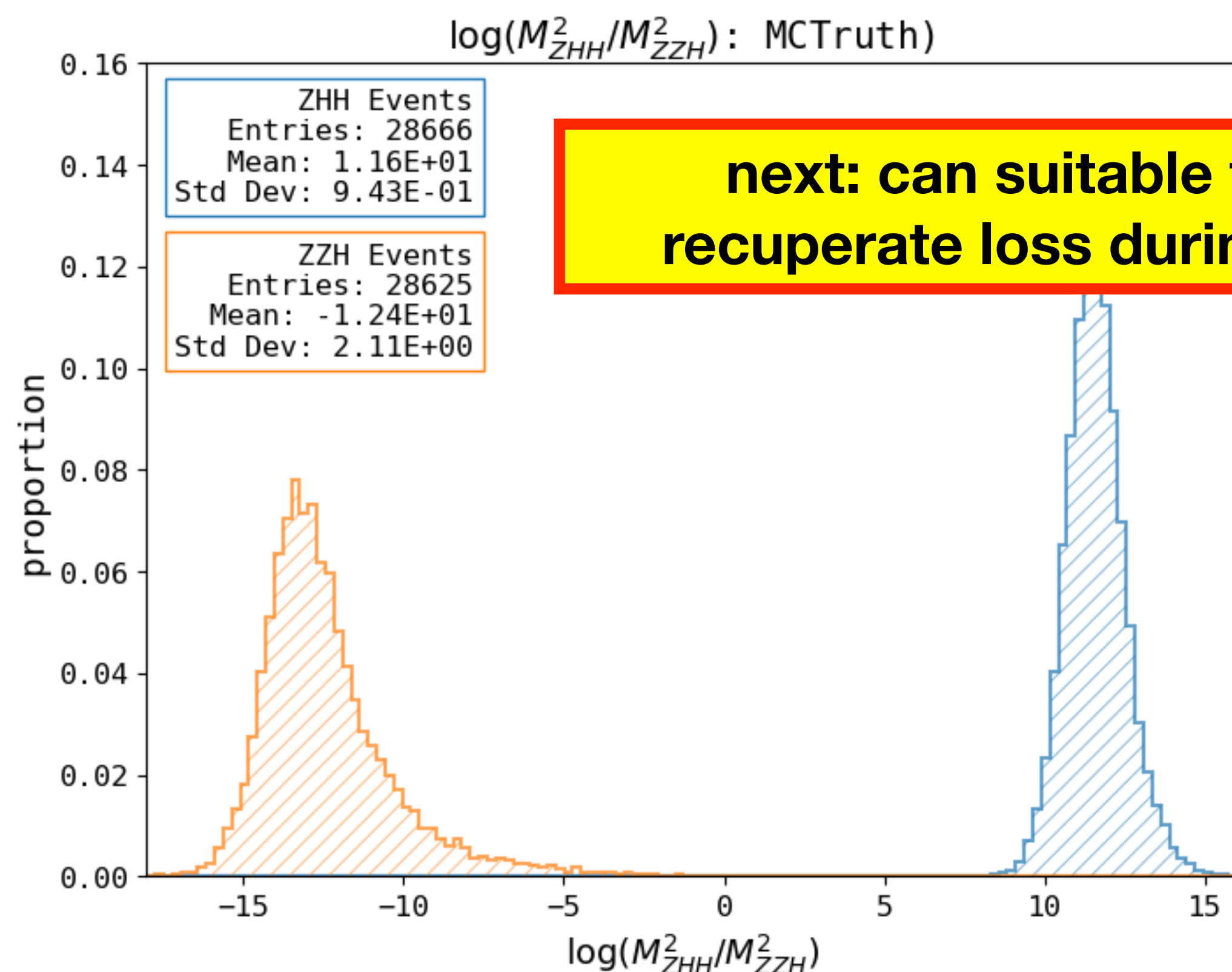
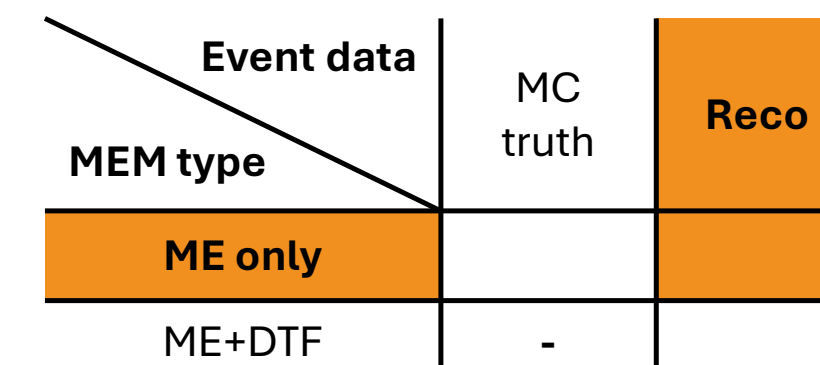
➤ excellent separation



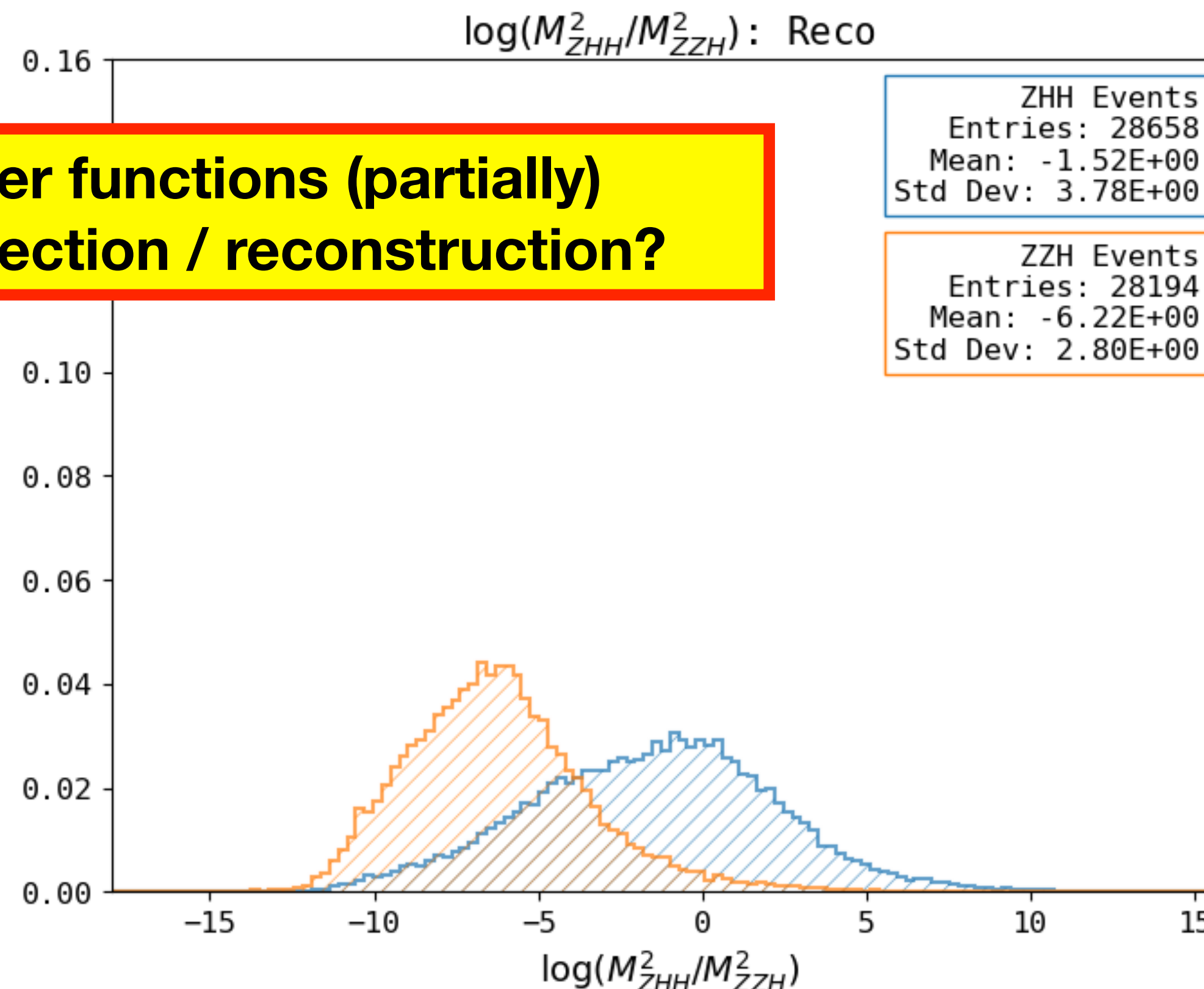
naive MEM

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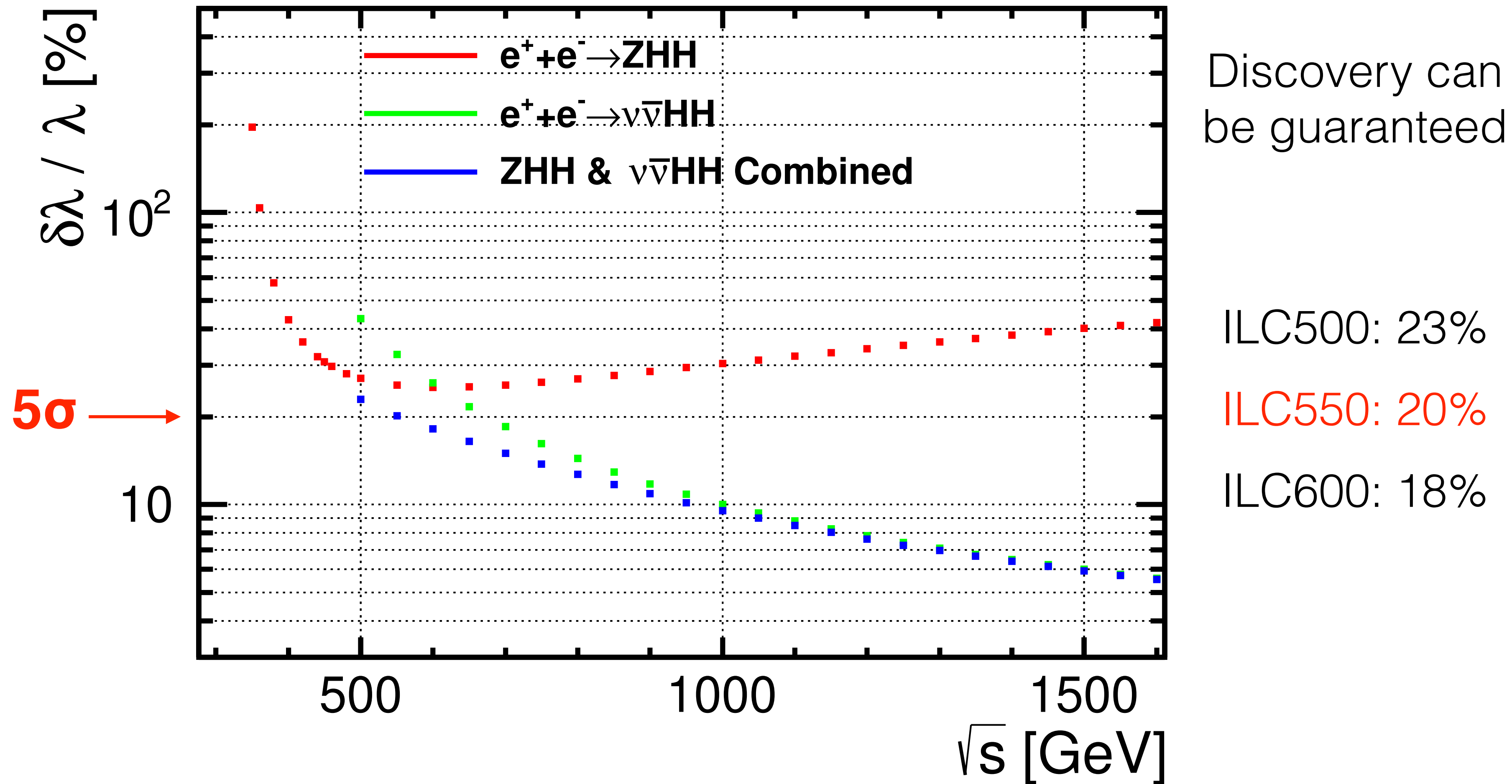
next: can suitable transfer functions (partially) recuperate loss during detection / reconstruction?



Choice of E_{cm}

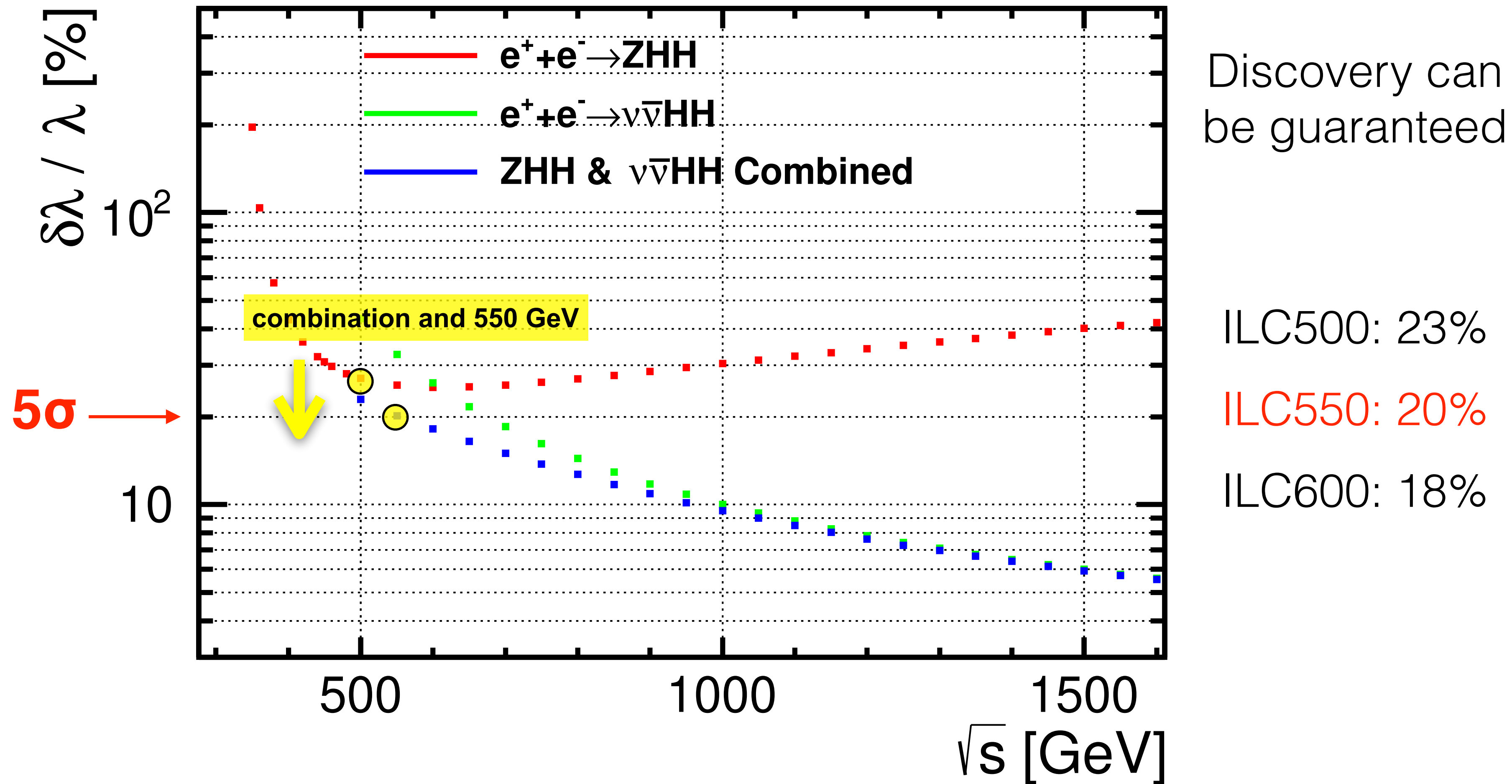
— and interplay with BSM

Combining ZHH & $\nu\nu$ HH — as Function of ECM



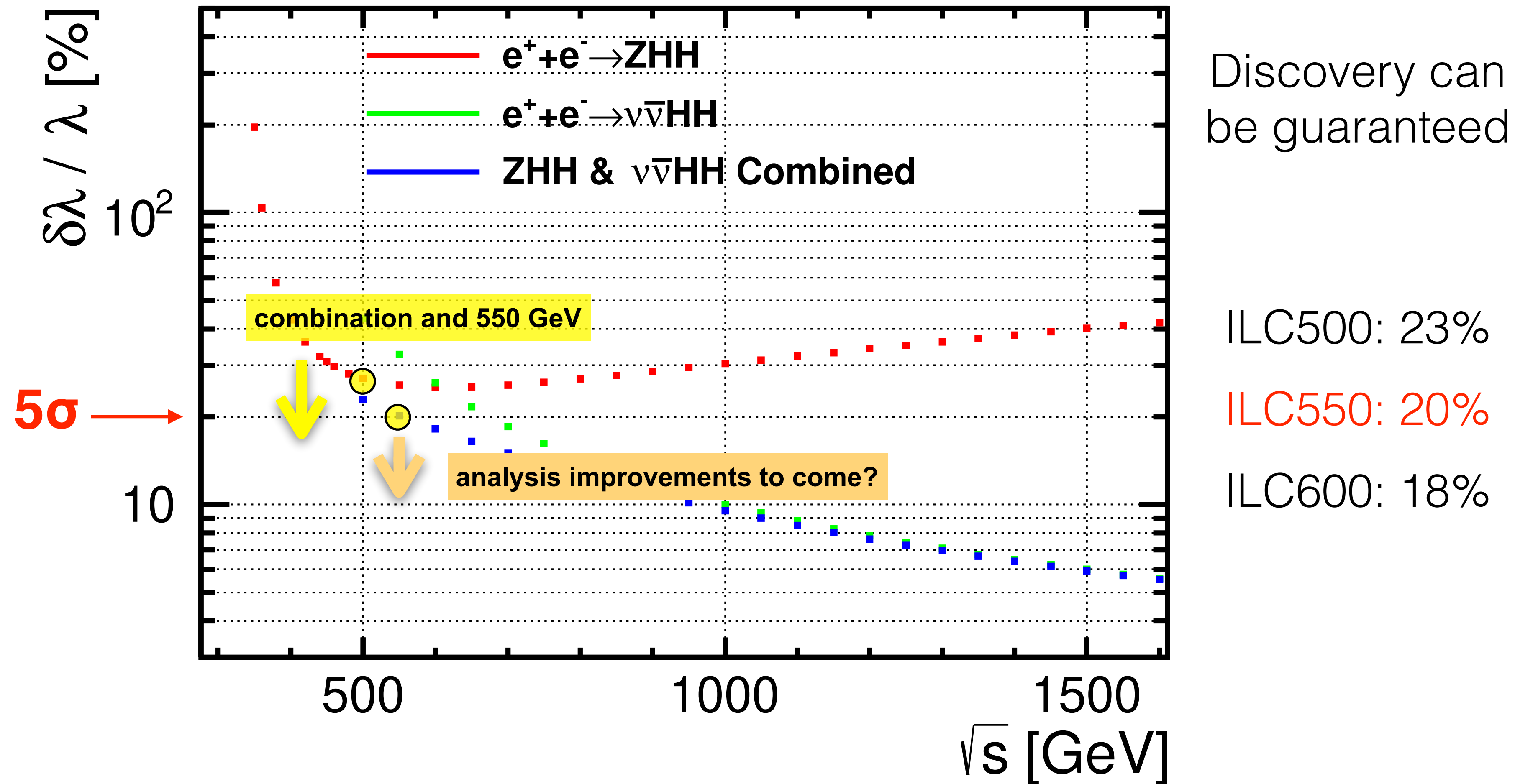
note: this is based on old DBD analysis; large room from new analysis

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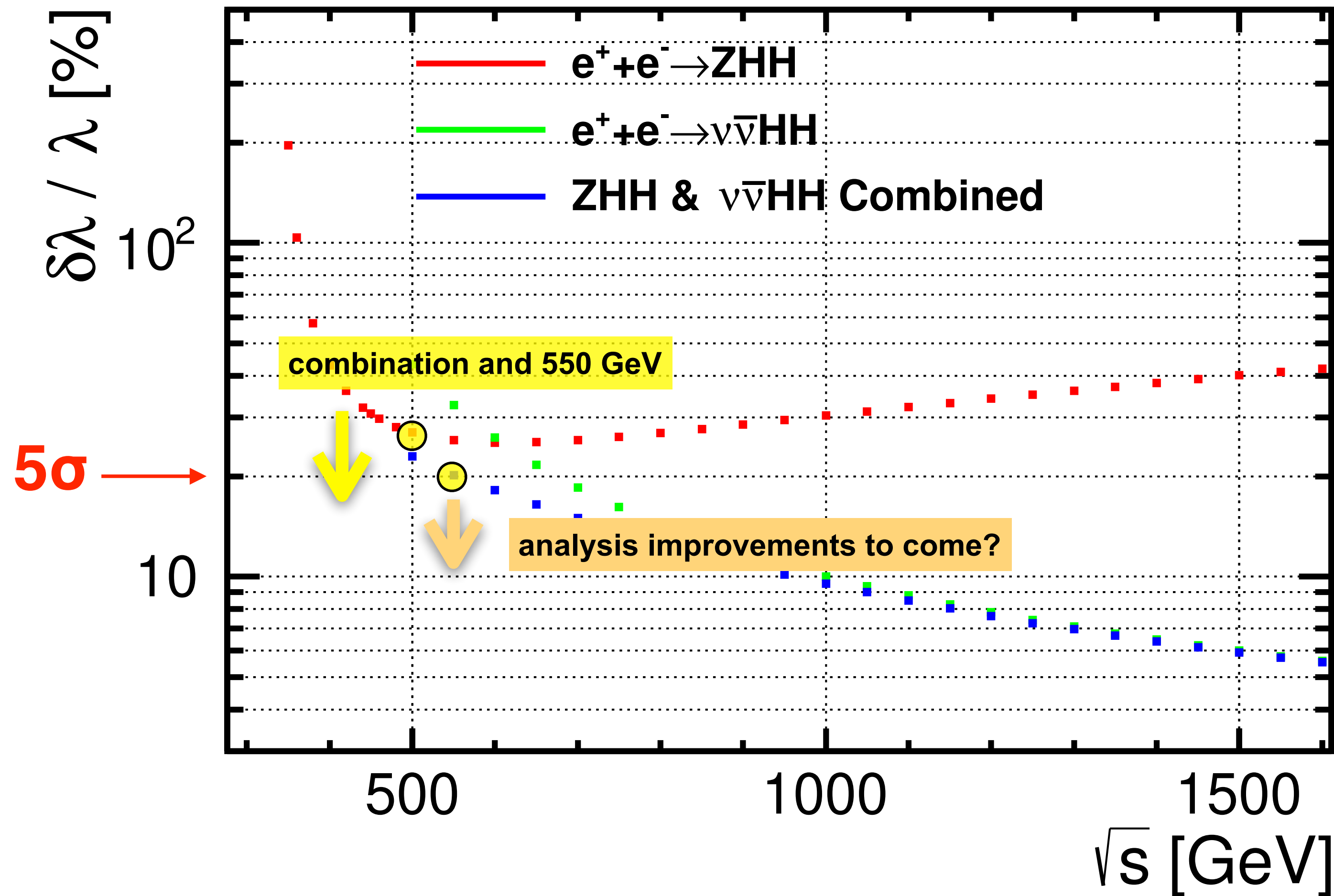
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Discovery can be guaranteed

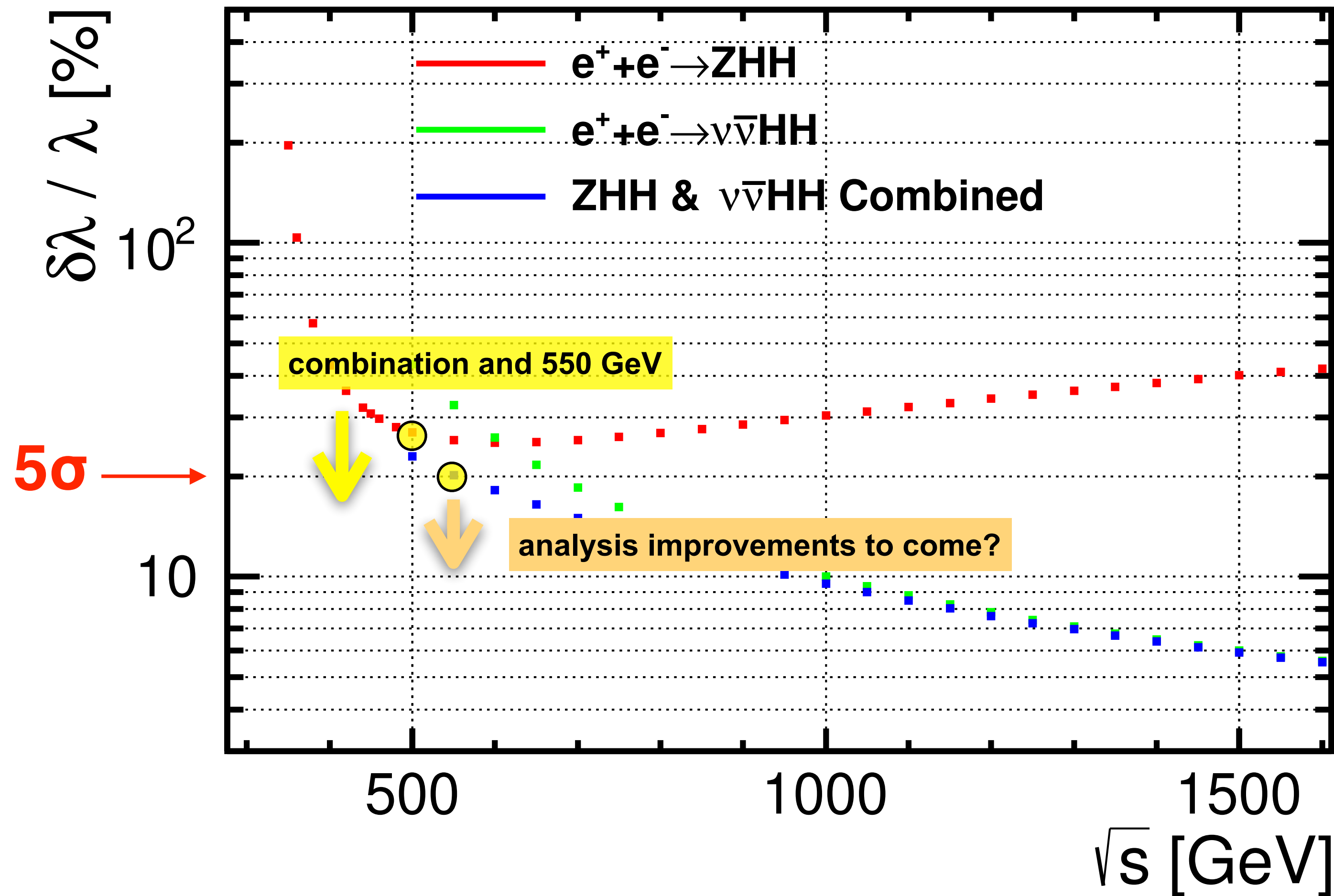
- ILC500: 23%
- ILC550: 20%
- ILC600: 18%

How far can analysis improvements push this? 15%? => stay tuned...

note: this is based on old DBD analysis; large room from new analysis

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J.Tian, LCWS2024



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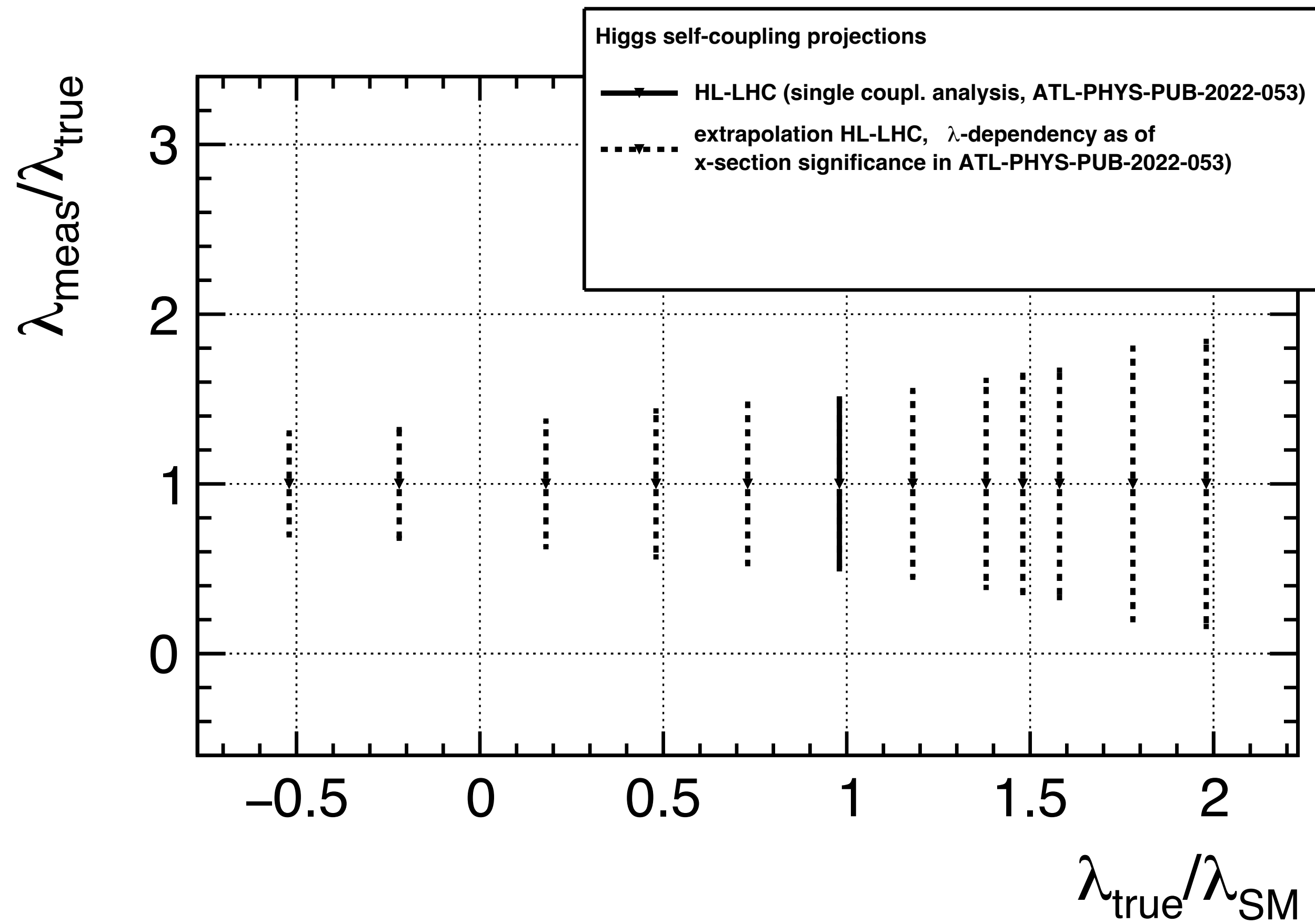
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Note: this assumes $\lambda = \lambda_{SM}$

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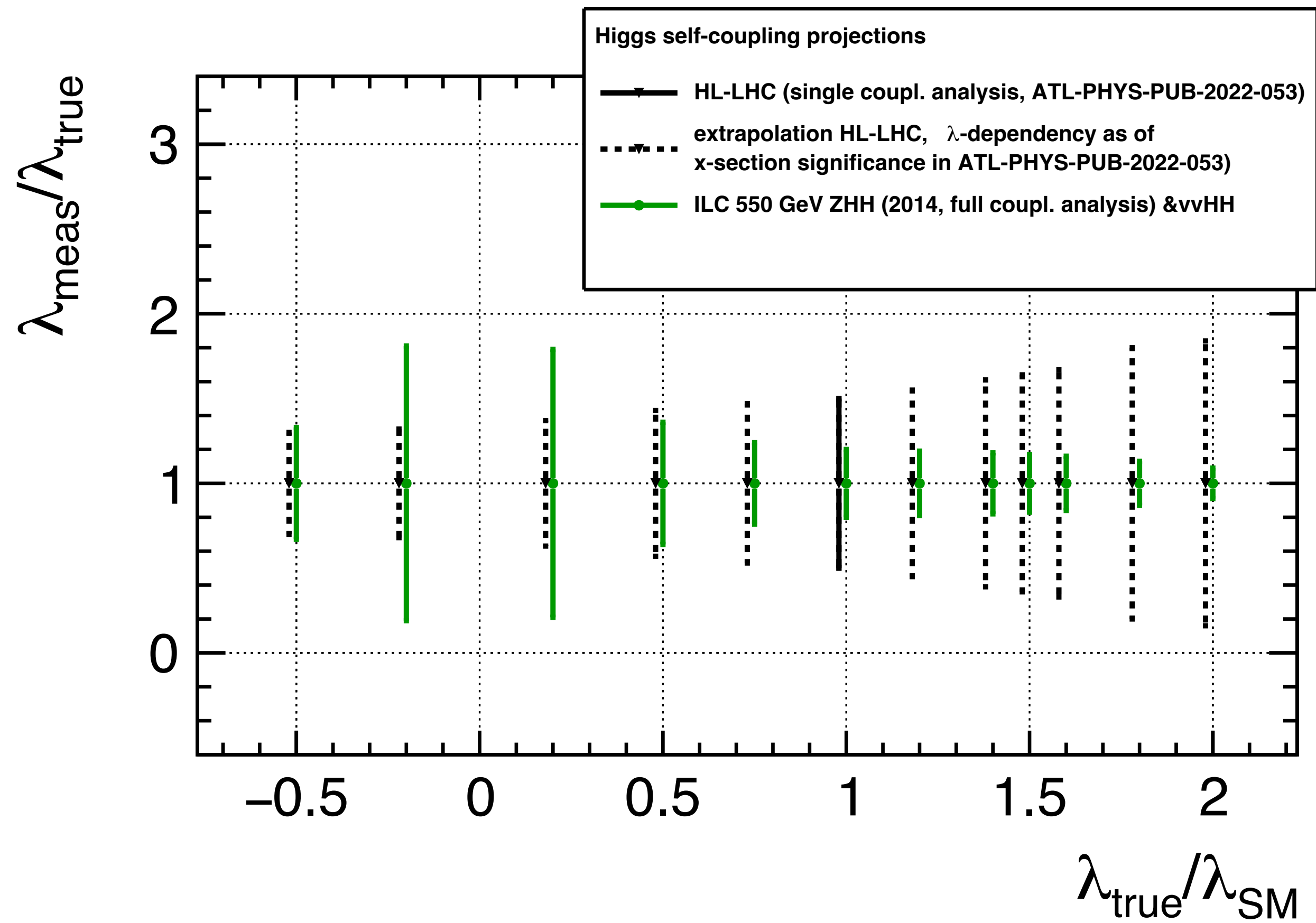
Higgs self-coupling Beyond the SM

Electroweak Baryogenesis?



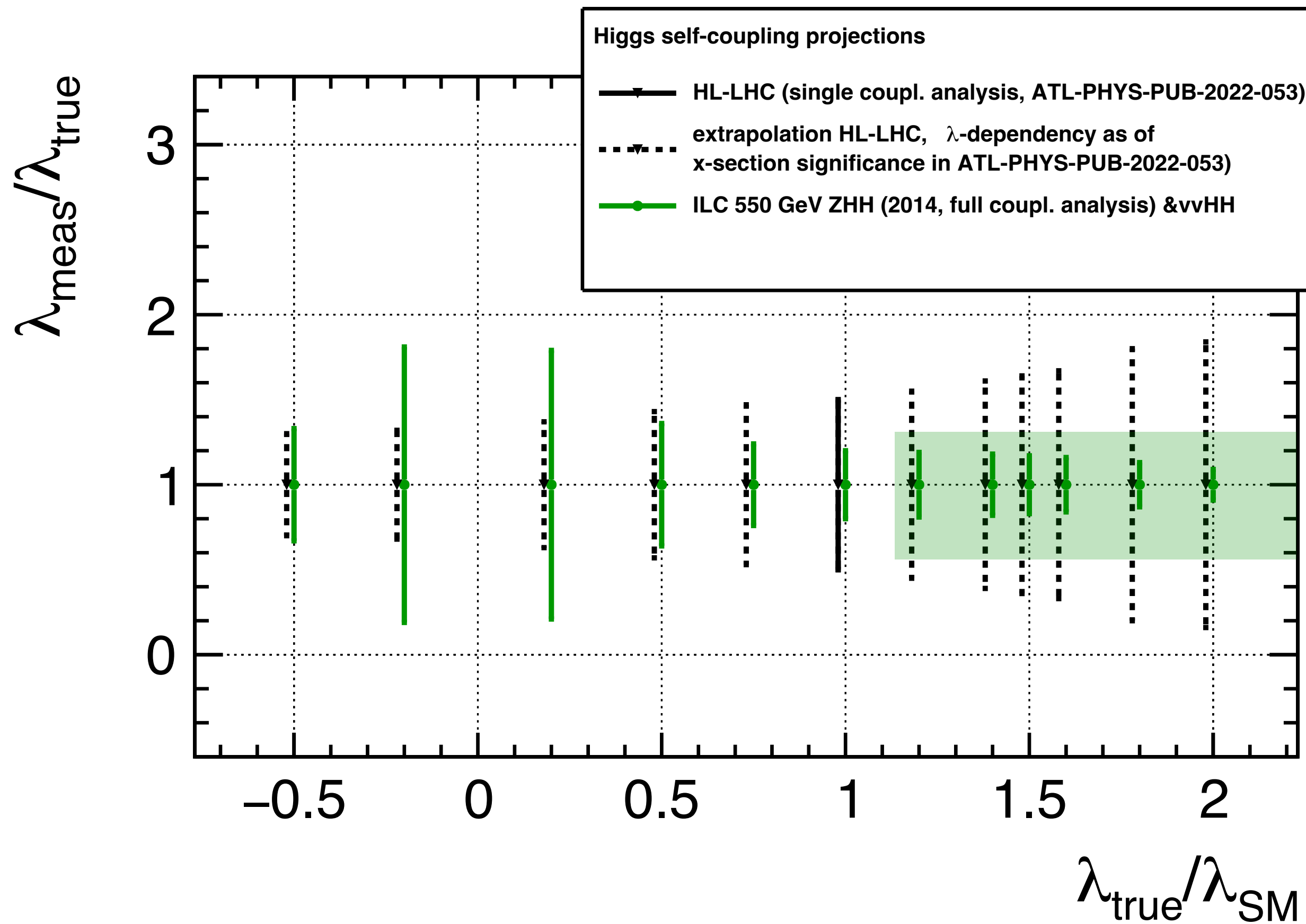
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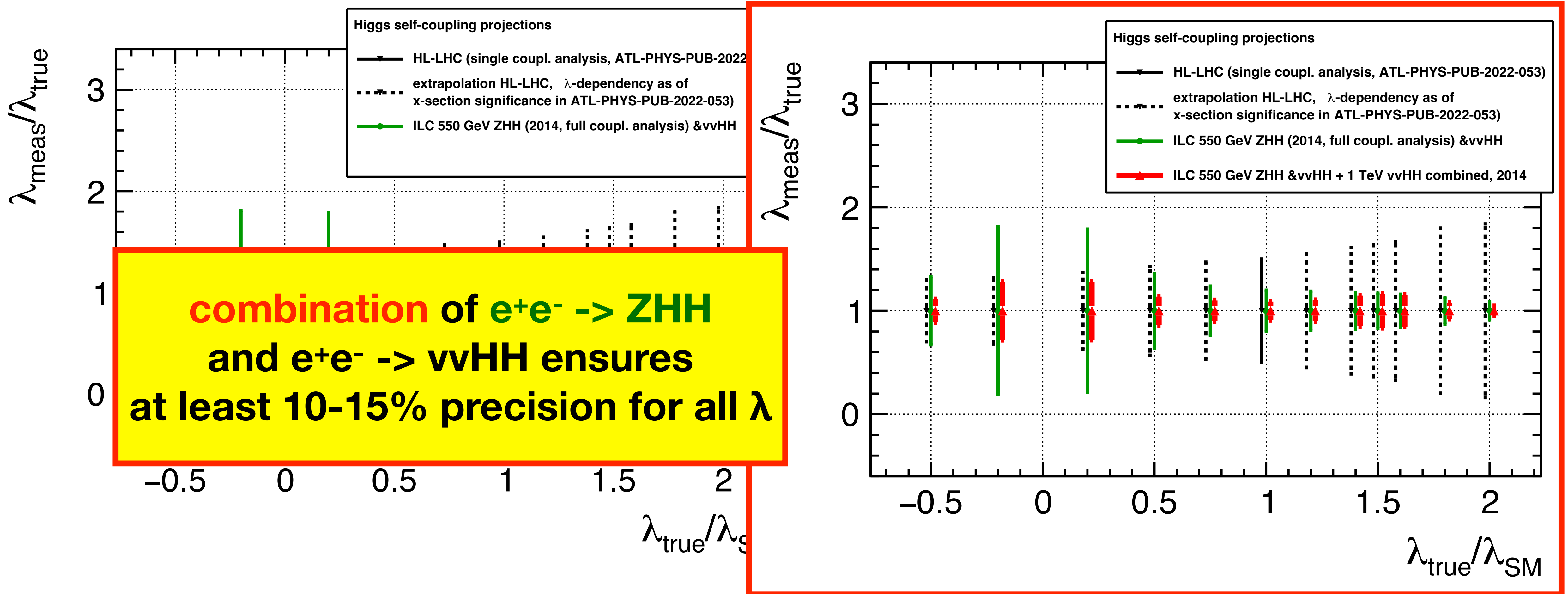
Electroweak Baryogenesis?



Region of interest
for electroweak
baryogenesis

Higgs self-coupling Beyond the SM

Electroweak Baryogenesis?



Conclusions

And Outlook

- The Higgs self-coupling can have large deviations from SM (even if others don't!)
- Direct tree-level access to tri-linear Higgs coupling in e^+e^- collisions at ≥ 500 GeV
- The previous ILC500 projection, from 2014, based on full detector simulation, gave 27% for the SM case, but eg 18% for $\kappa_\lambda = 1.5$
- **A lot of room for improvement has been identified**
 - **at slightly higher ECM, eg 550 GeV, di-Higgs production from WW-fusion starts to contribute => eg 27% \rightarrow 20% for SM case**
 - **progress in flavour tag, jet reco, kinematic fitting, MEMs, ... 20% \rightarrow x% for SM case**

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$\geq 5\sigma$ discovery of λ should be possible at 550 GeV for $\lambda \geq \lambda_{SM}$

in combination with 1 TeV: 10-15% for any value of λ

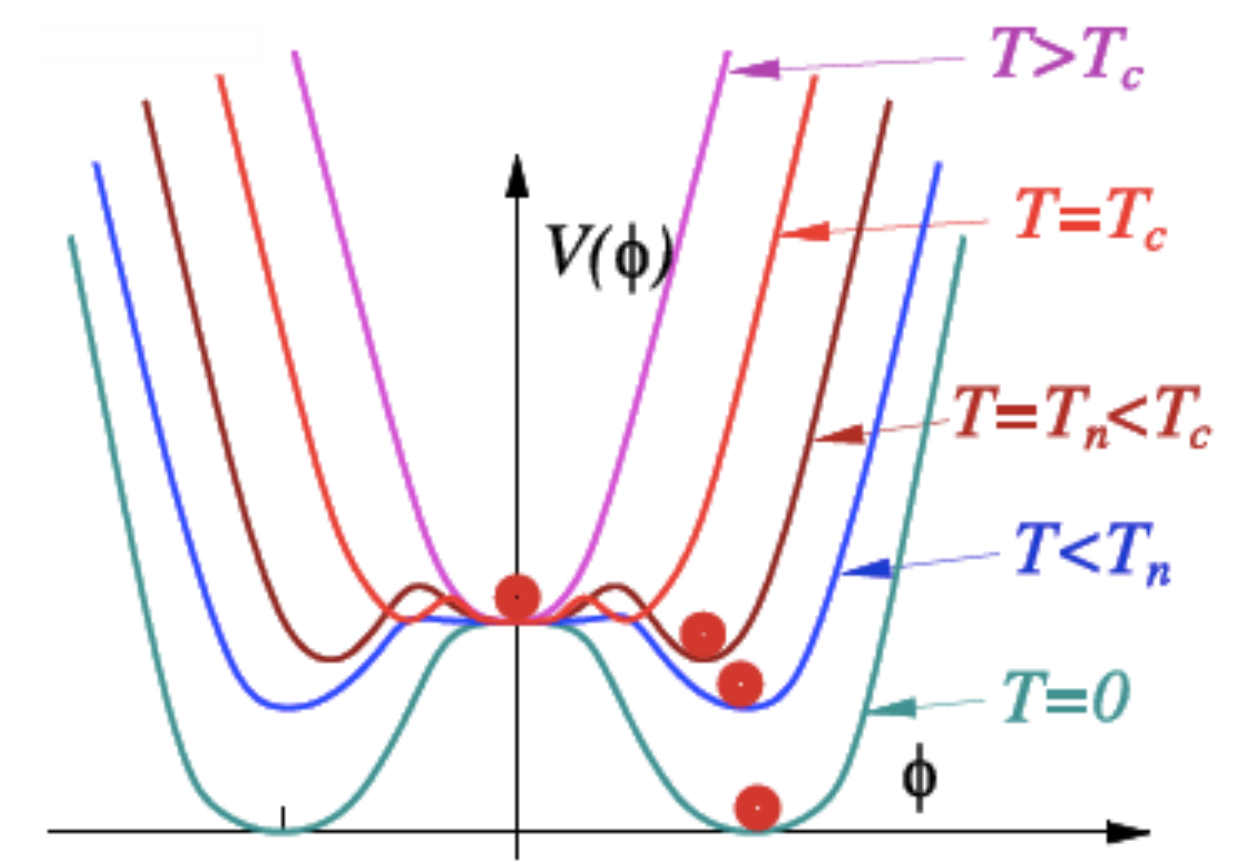
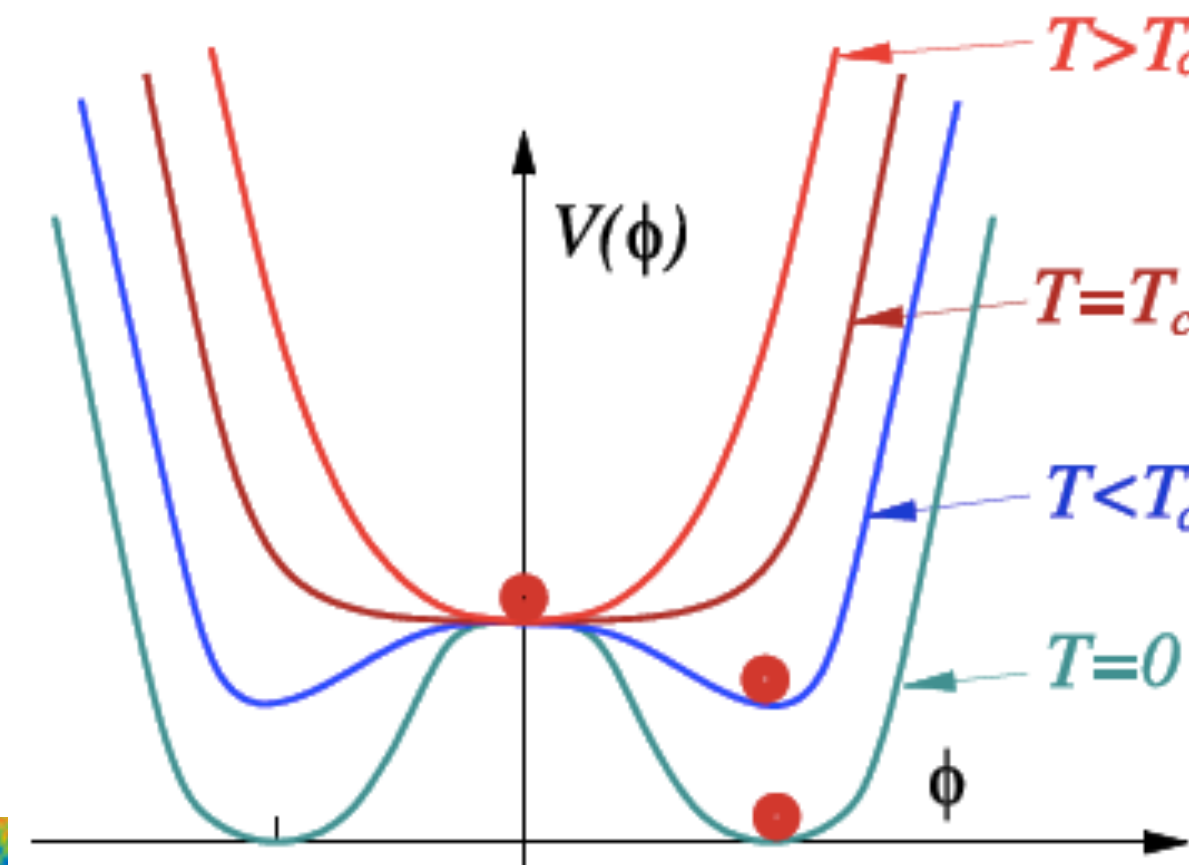
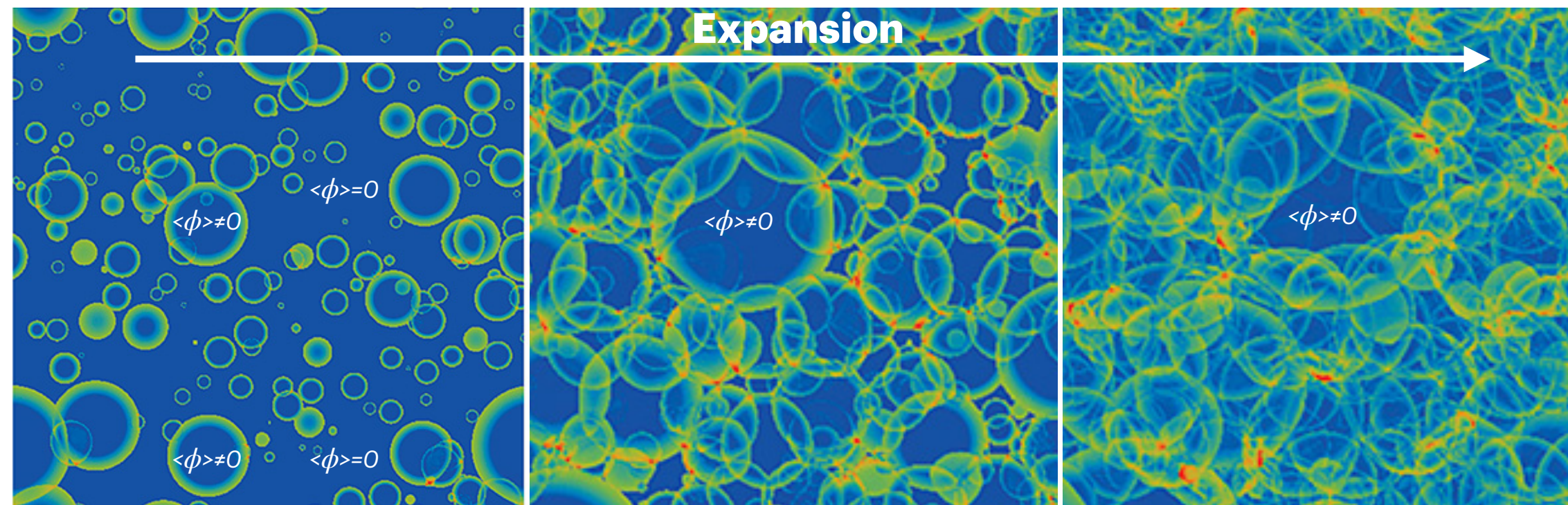
Stay tuned for a full update!

Backup

The Higgs potential, the Higgs self-coupling and Baryogenesis

1st vs 2nd order phase transition

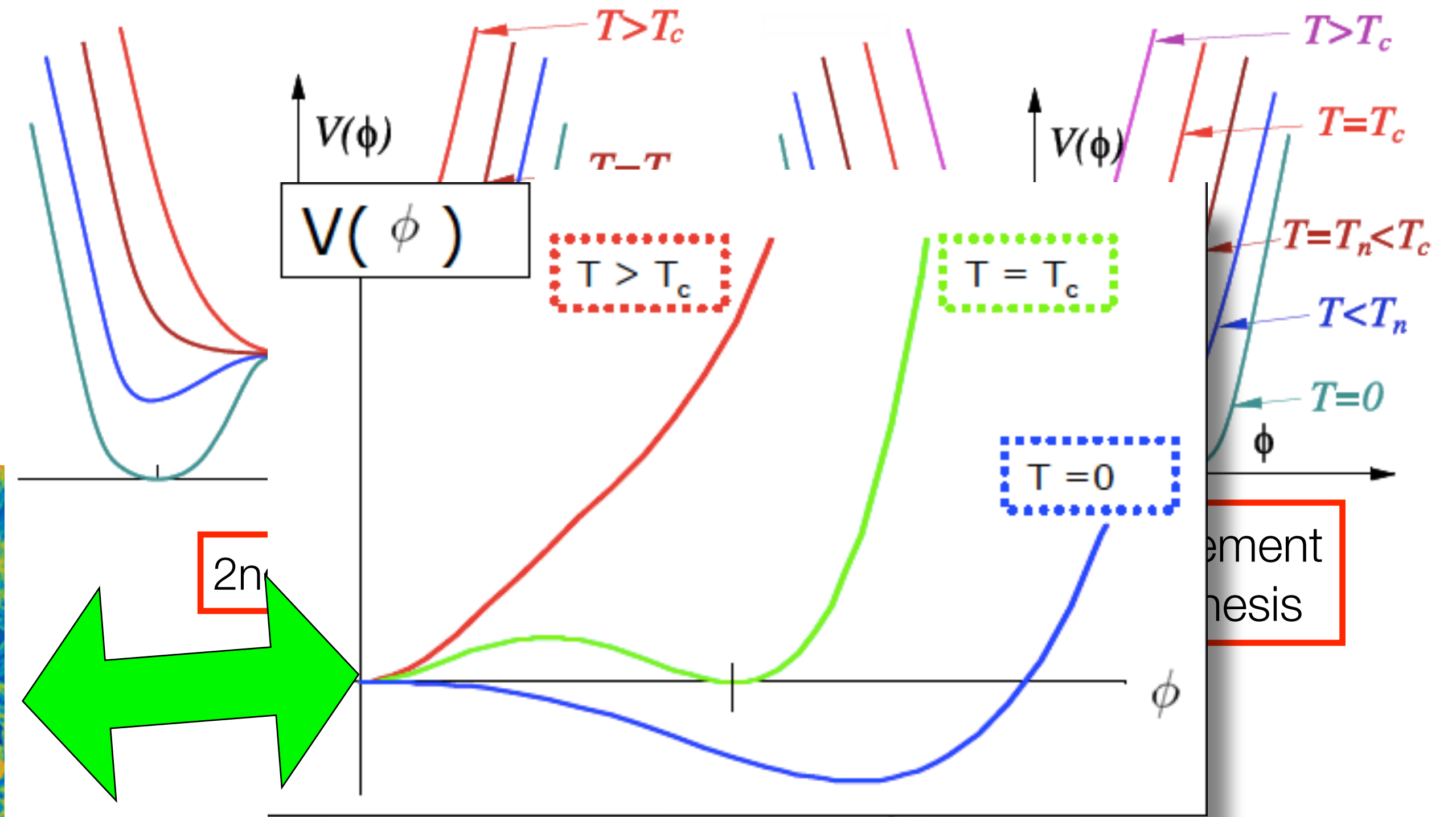
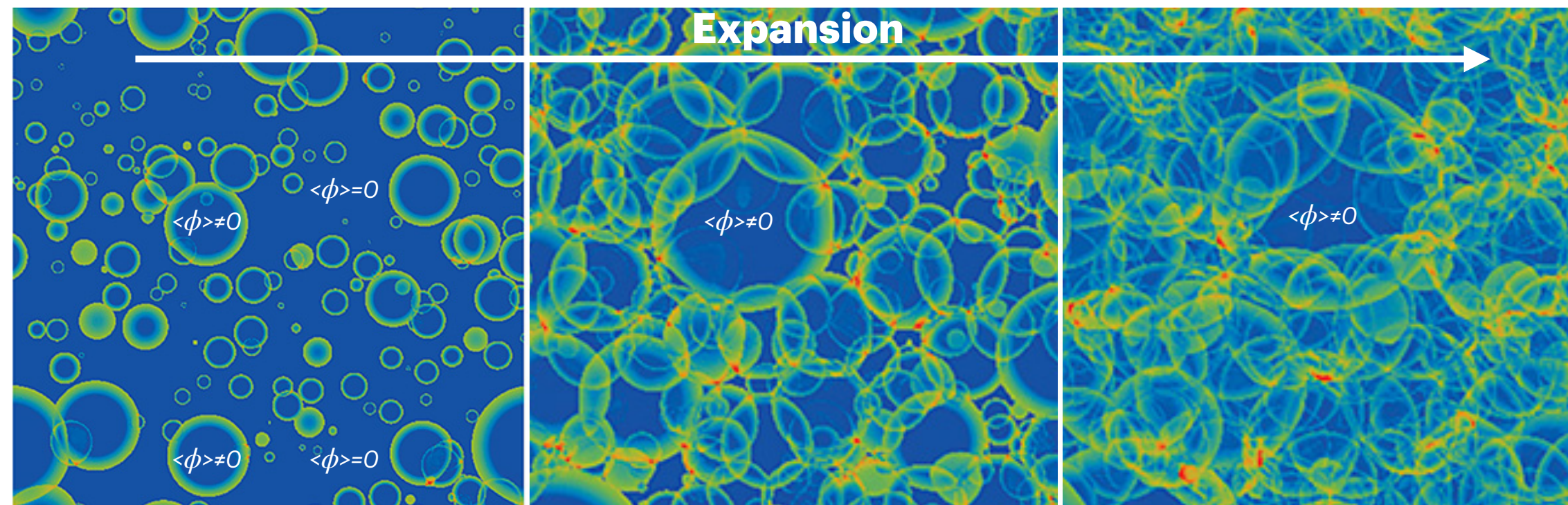
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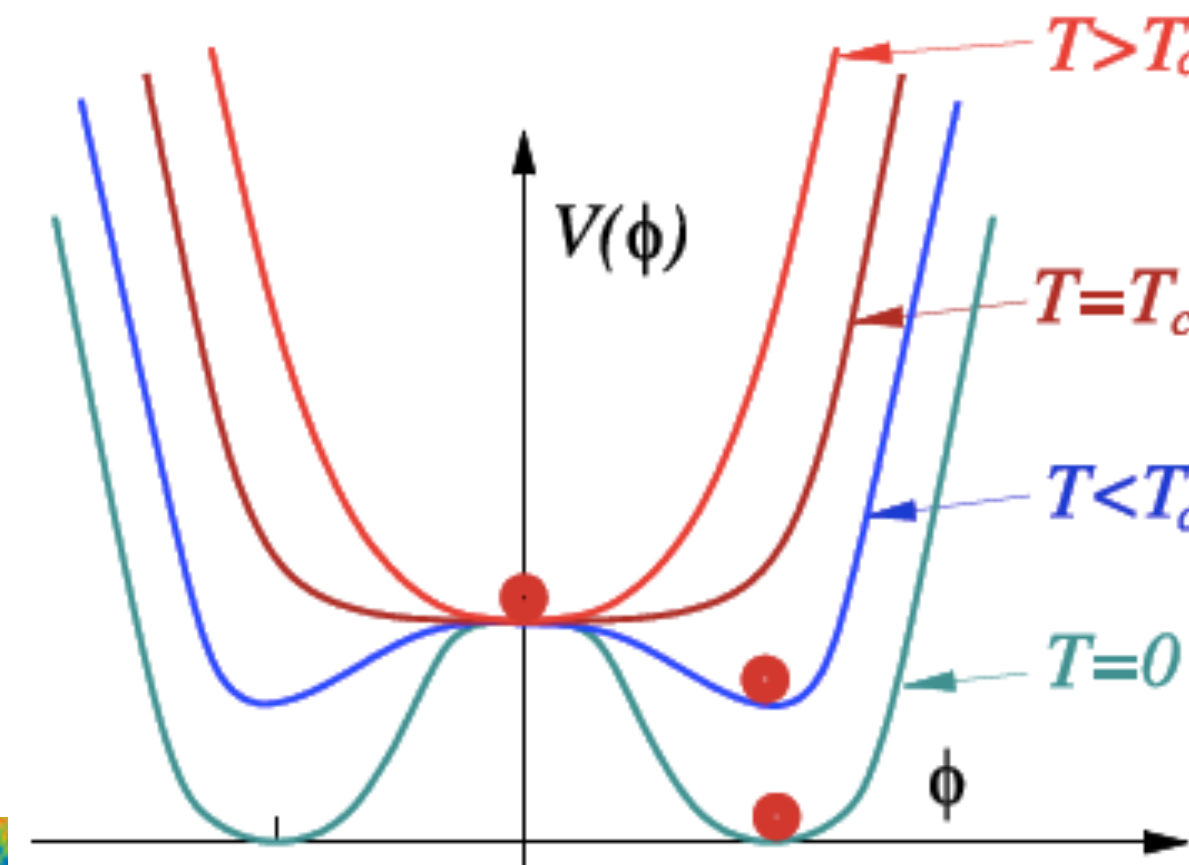
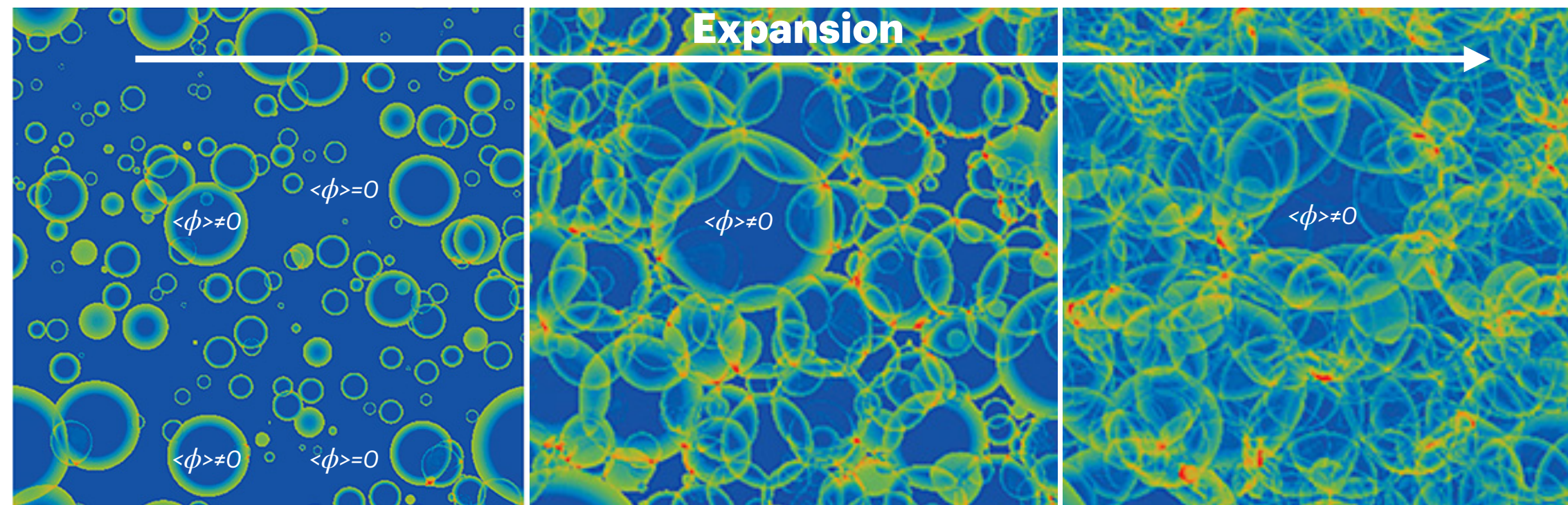
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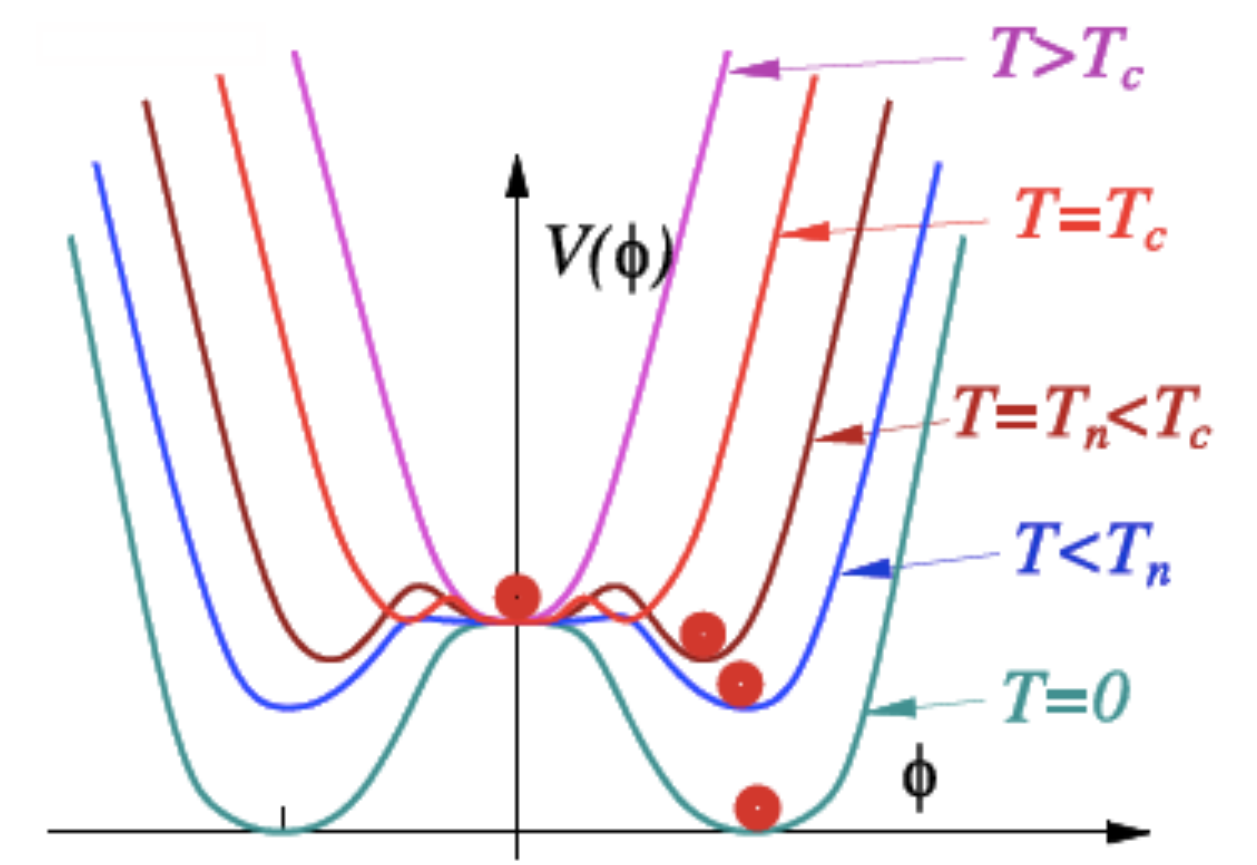
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2nd order

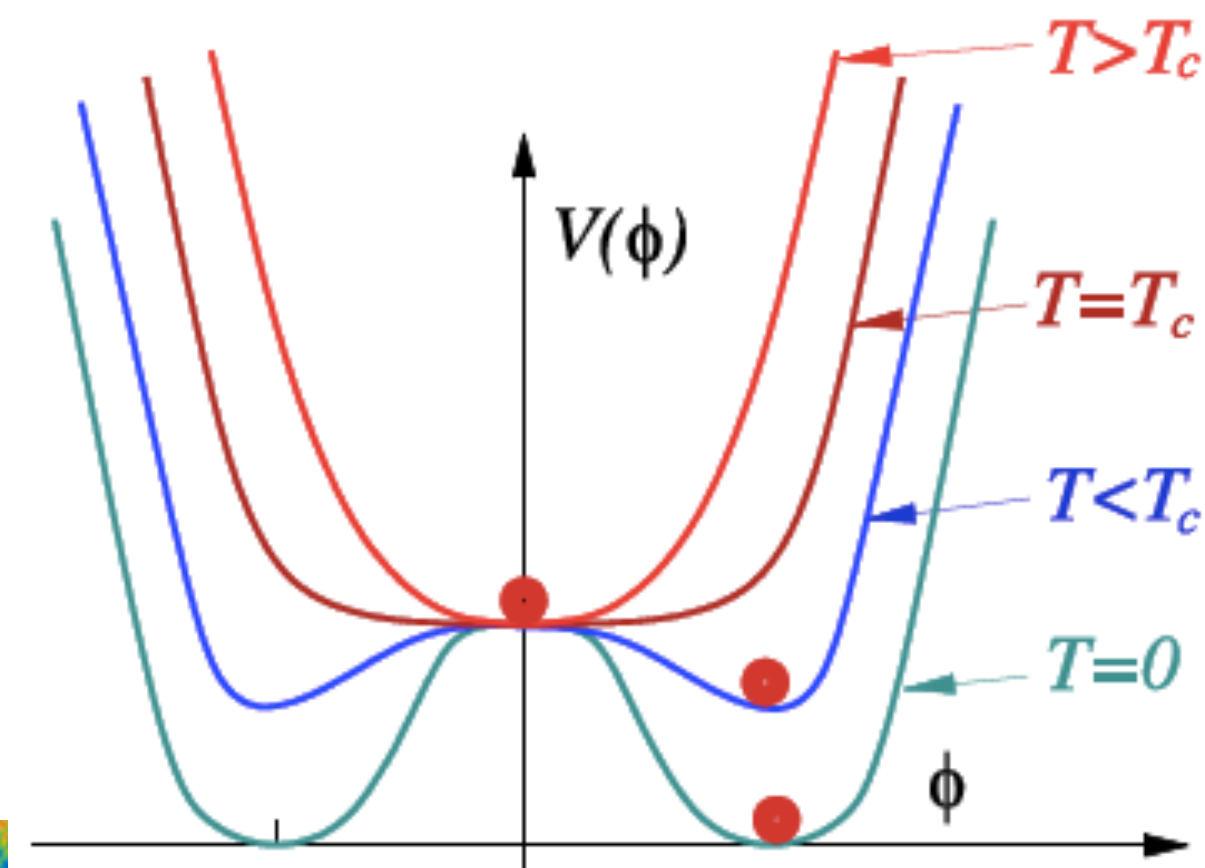
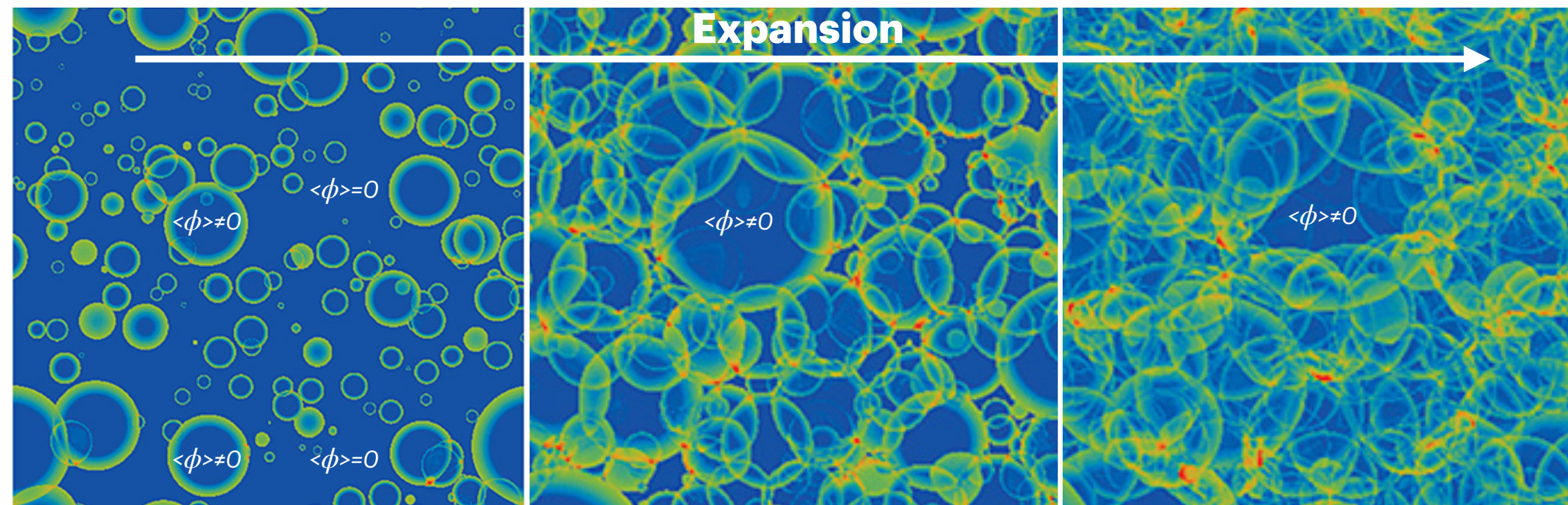


1st order, requirement for EW baryogenesis

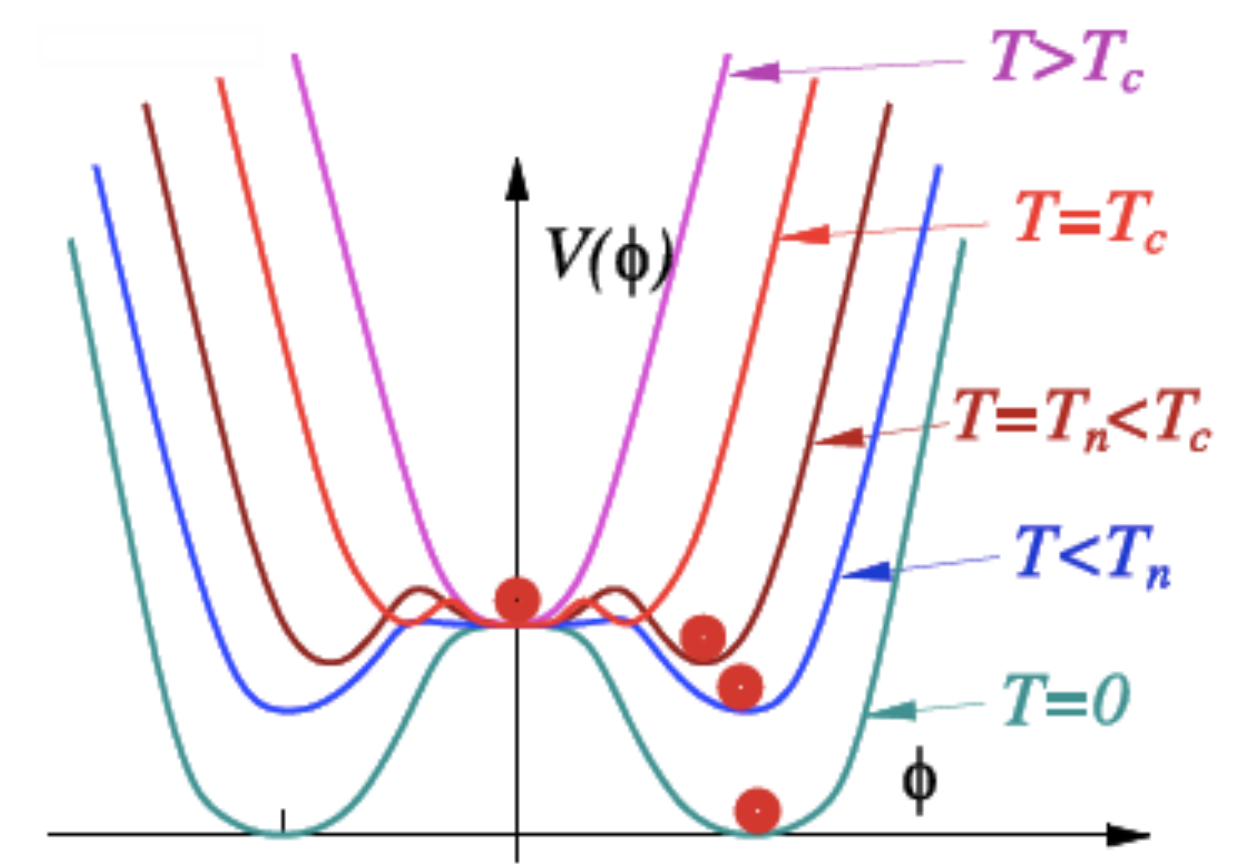
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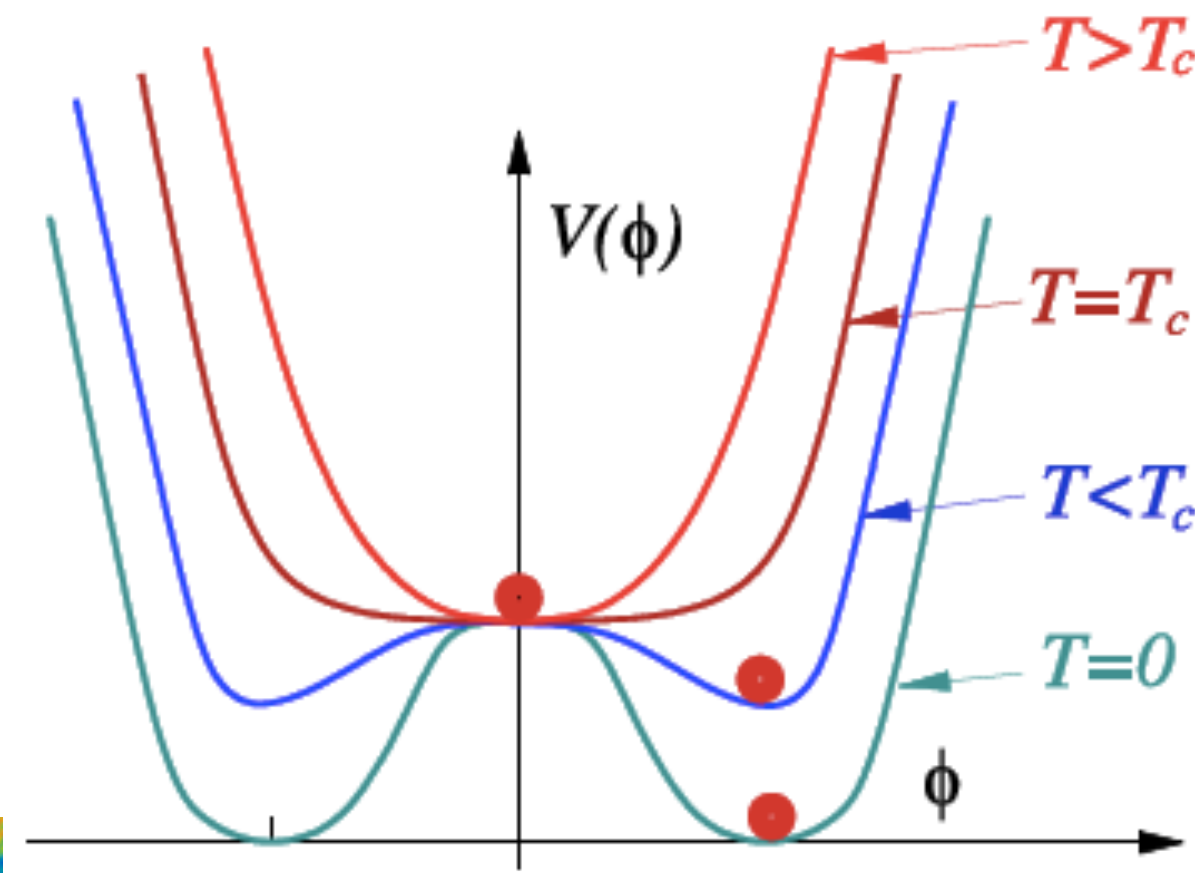
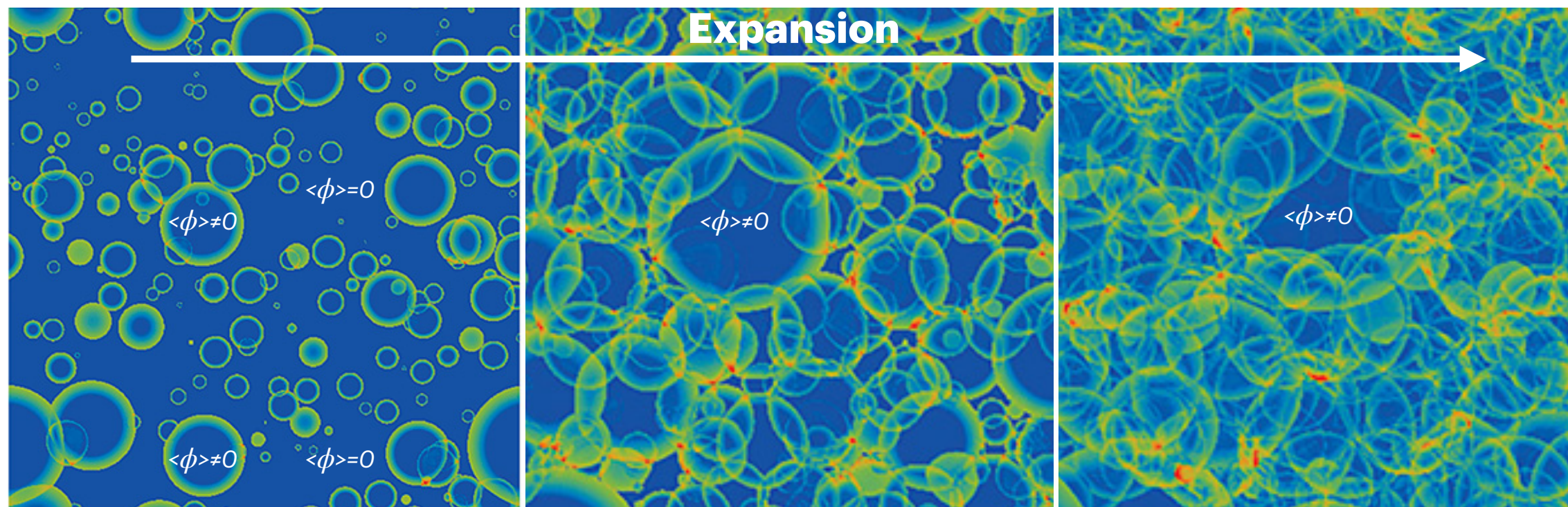
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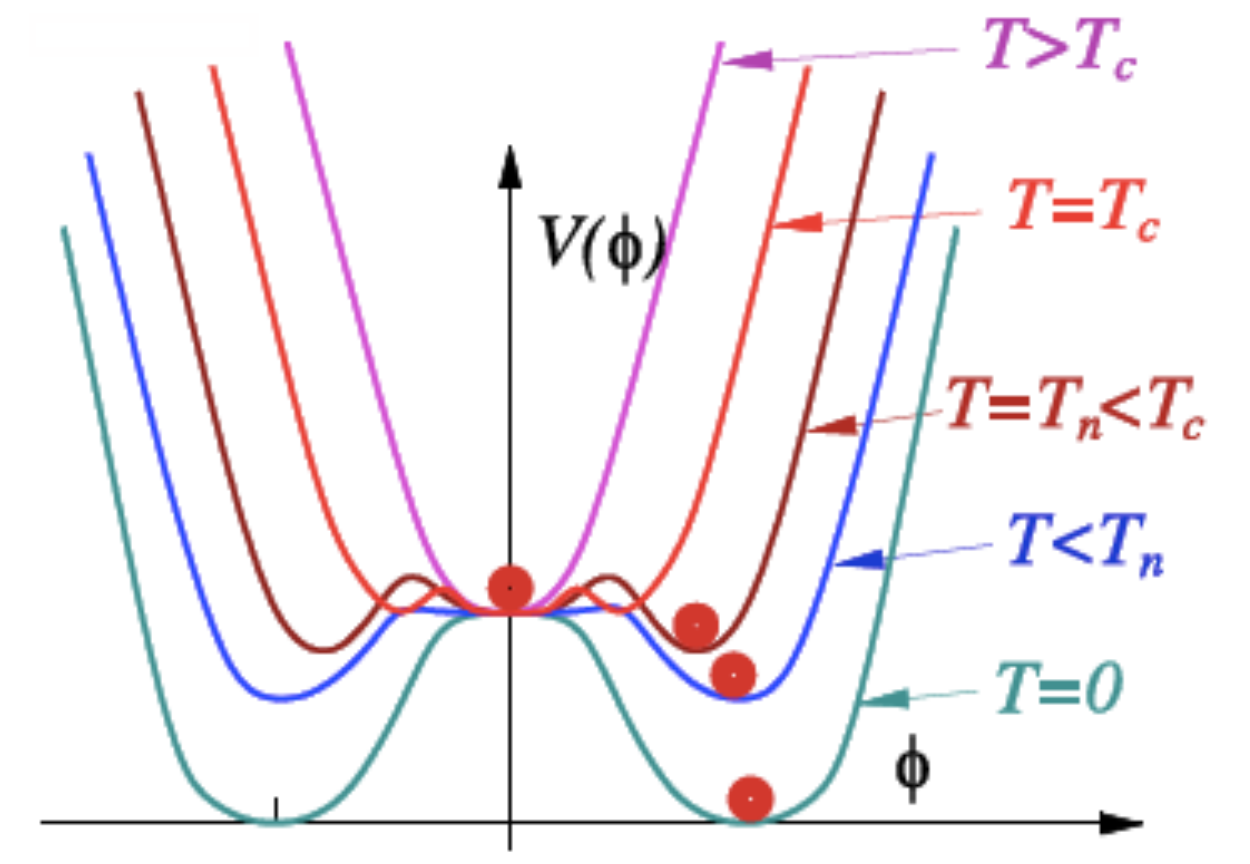
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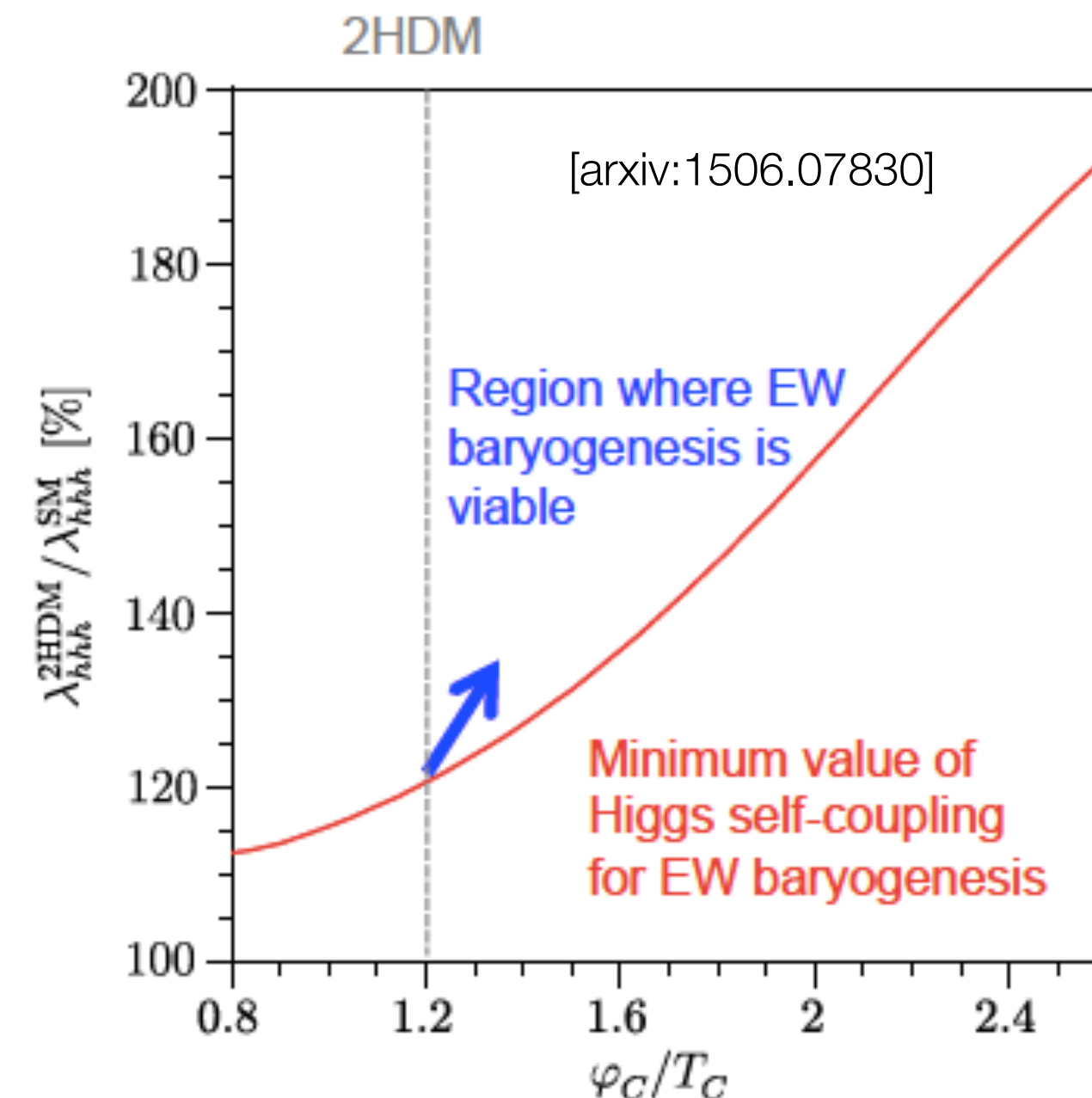


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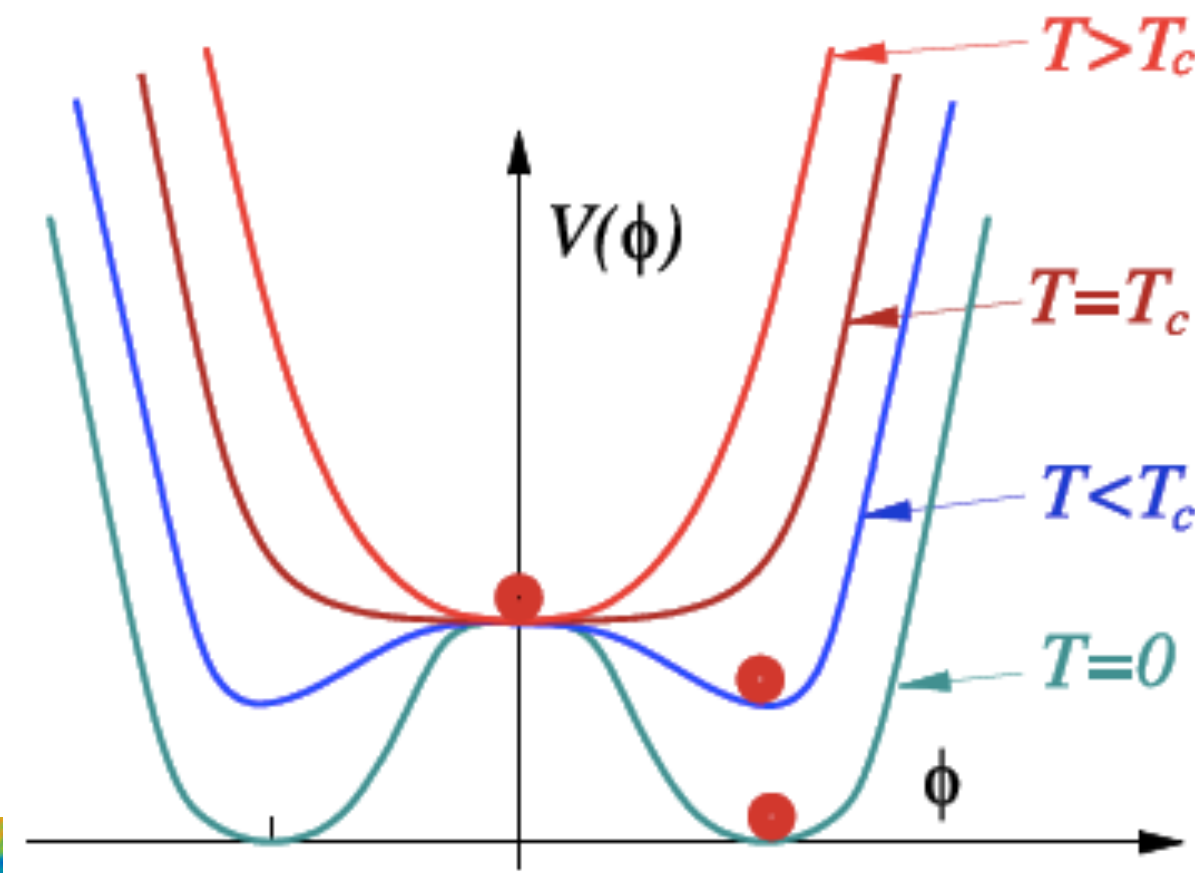
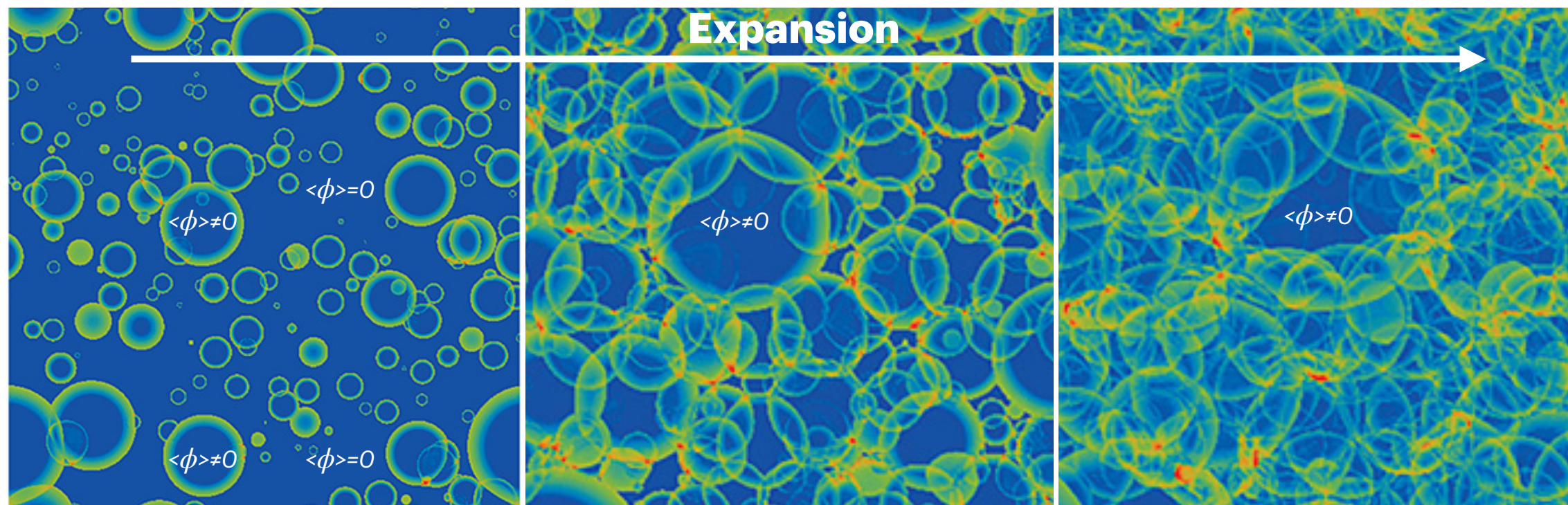
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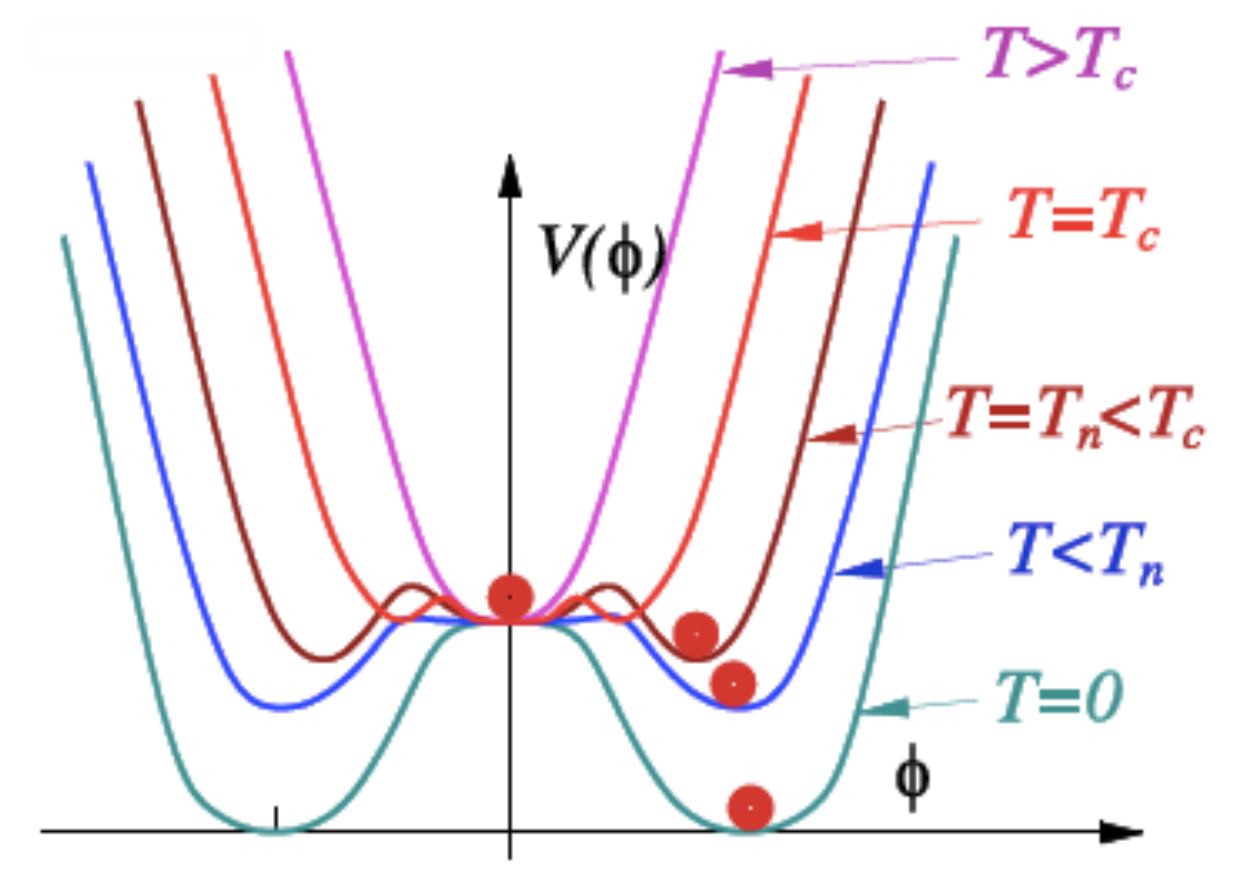
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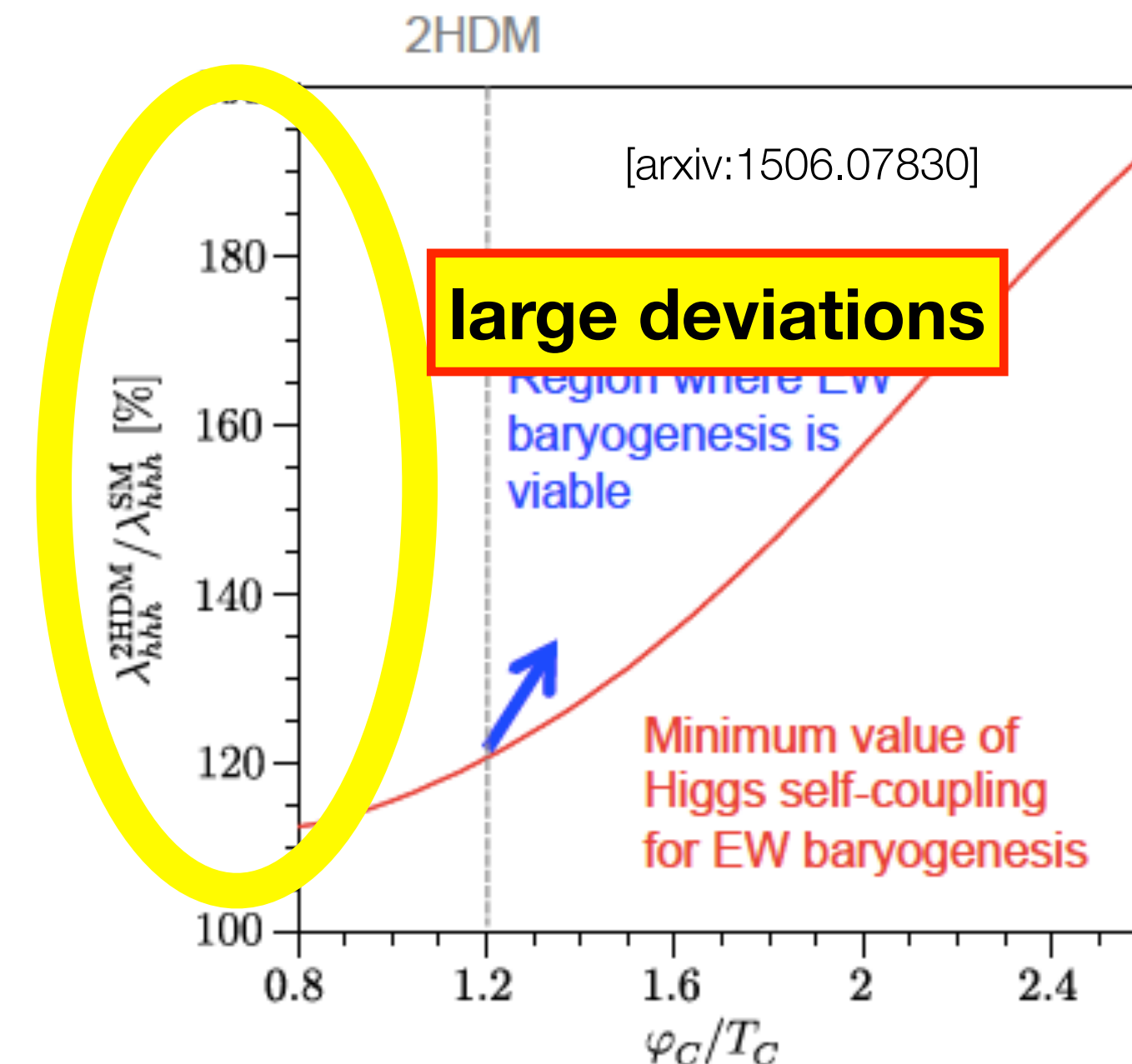


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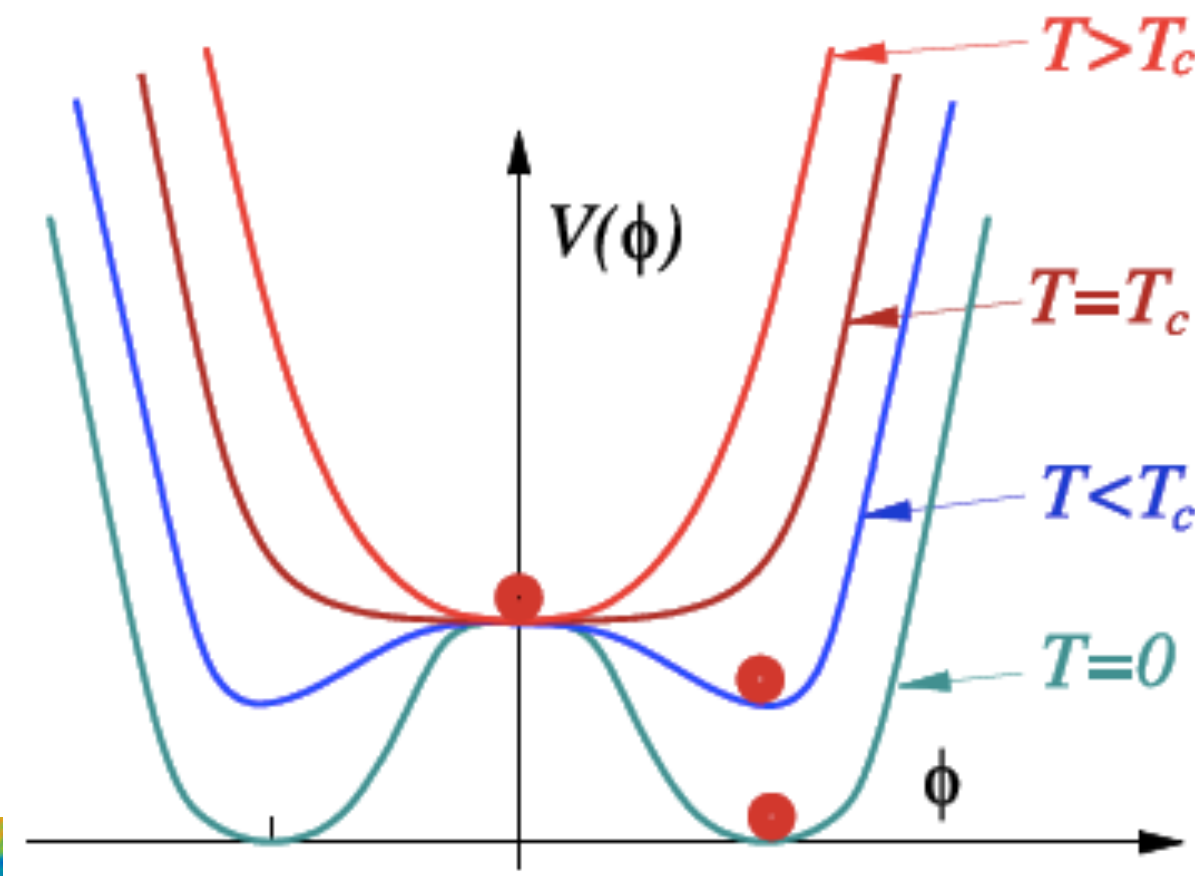
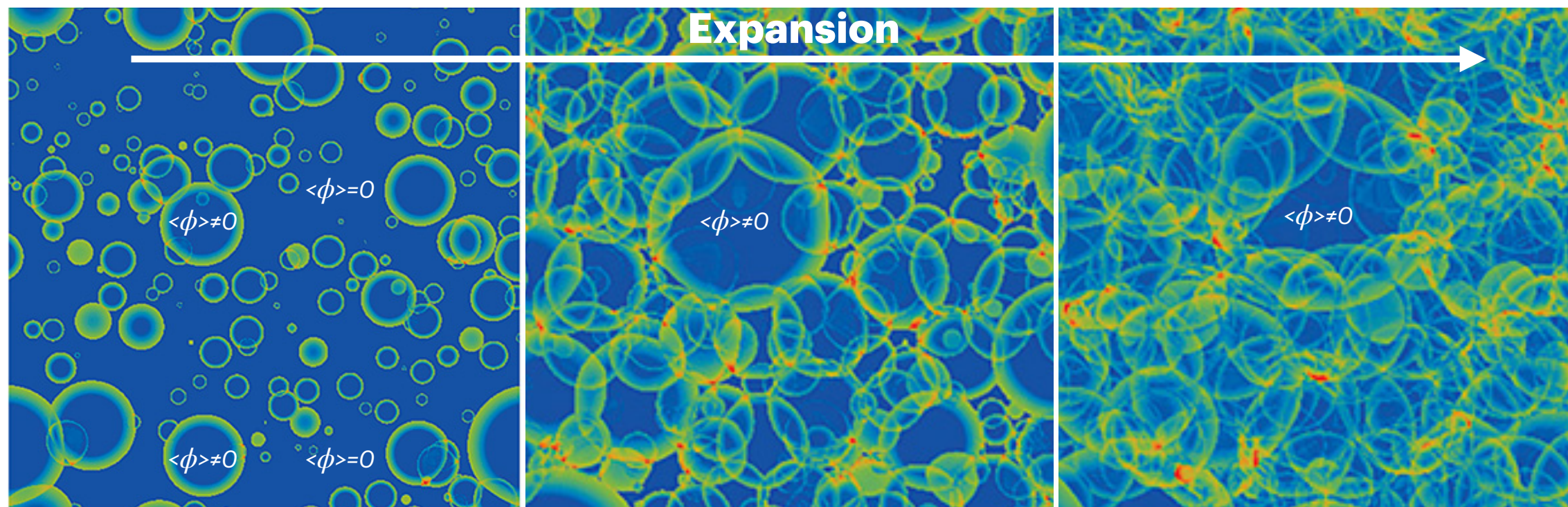
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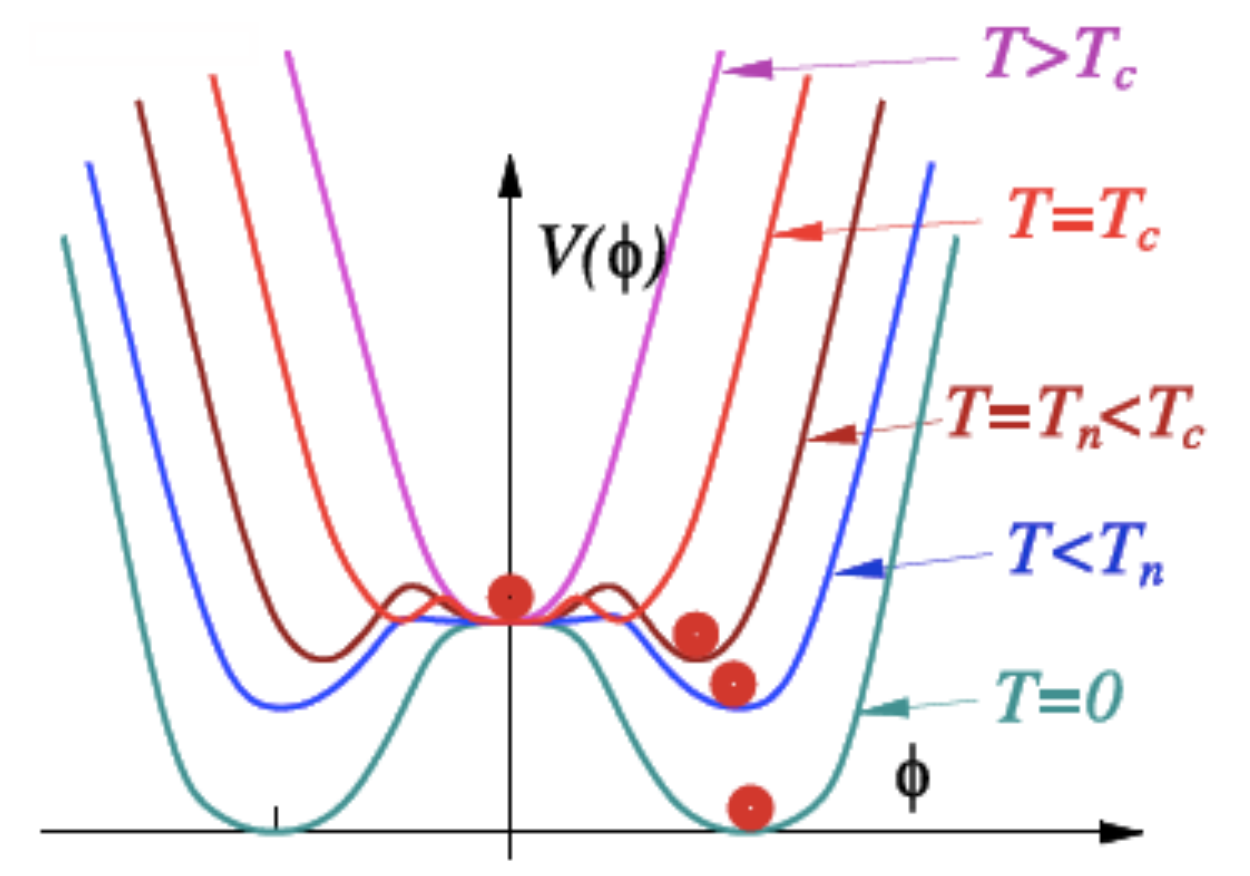
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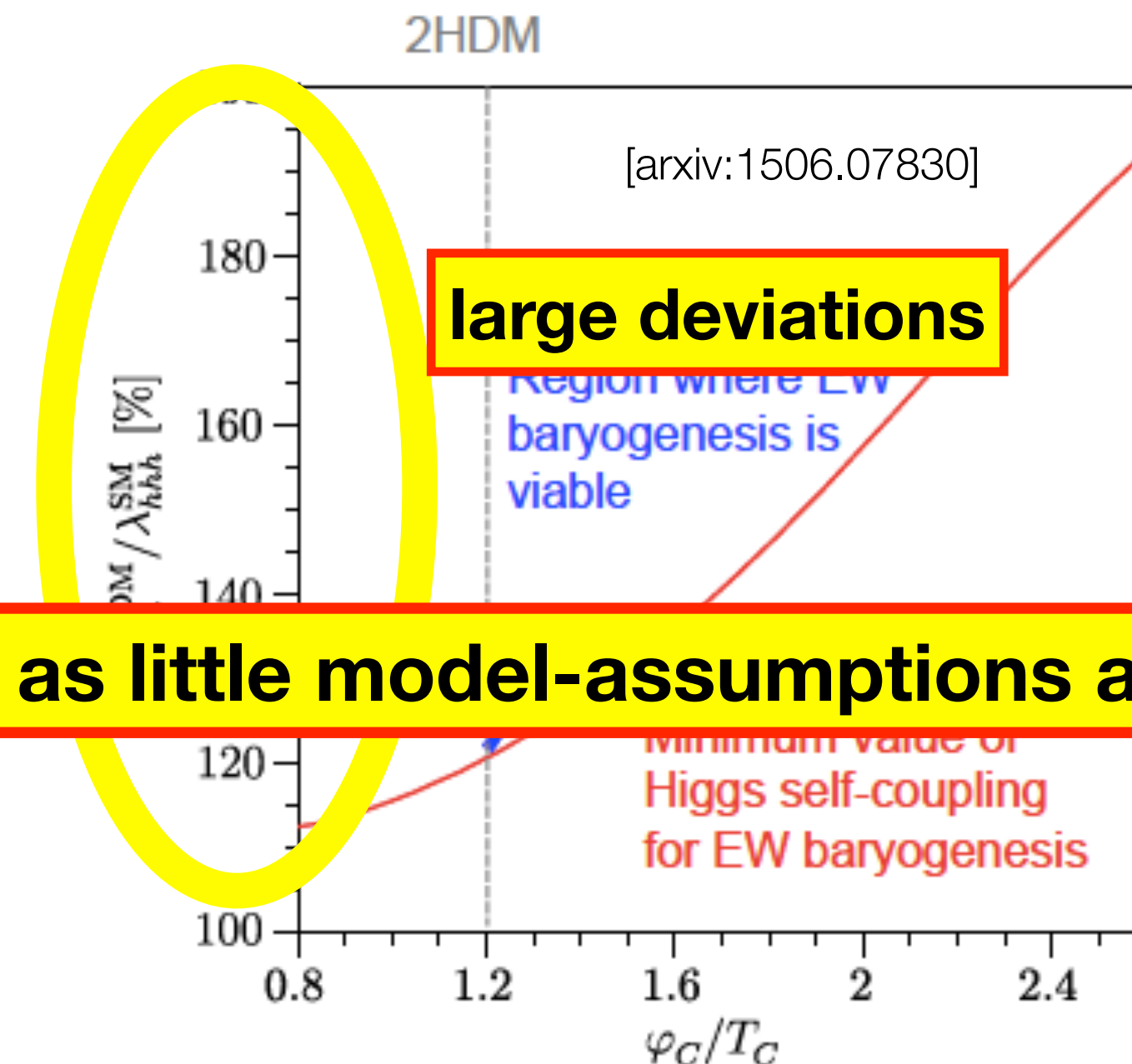
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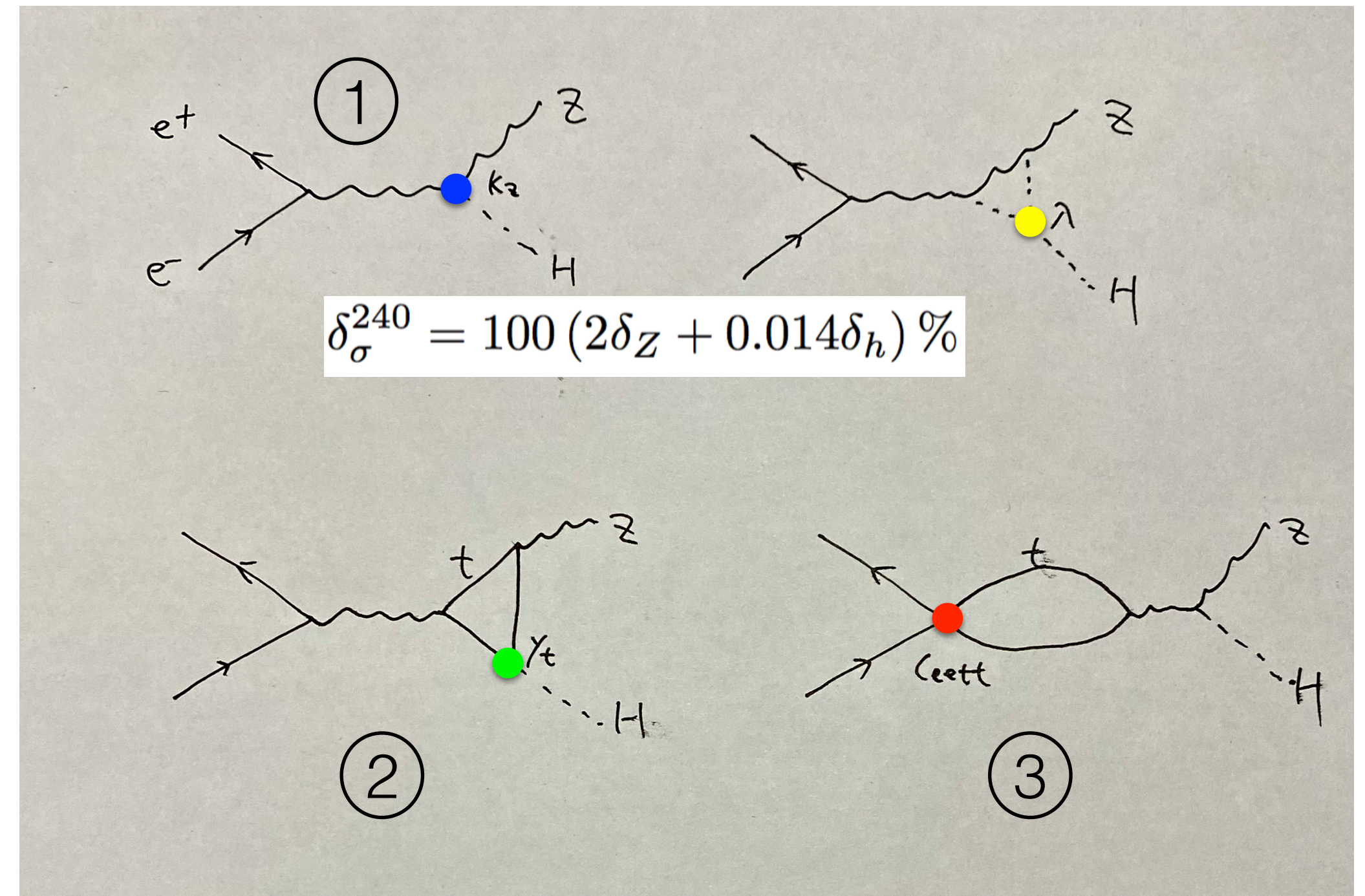
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=> measure λ , with as little model-assumptions as possible!



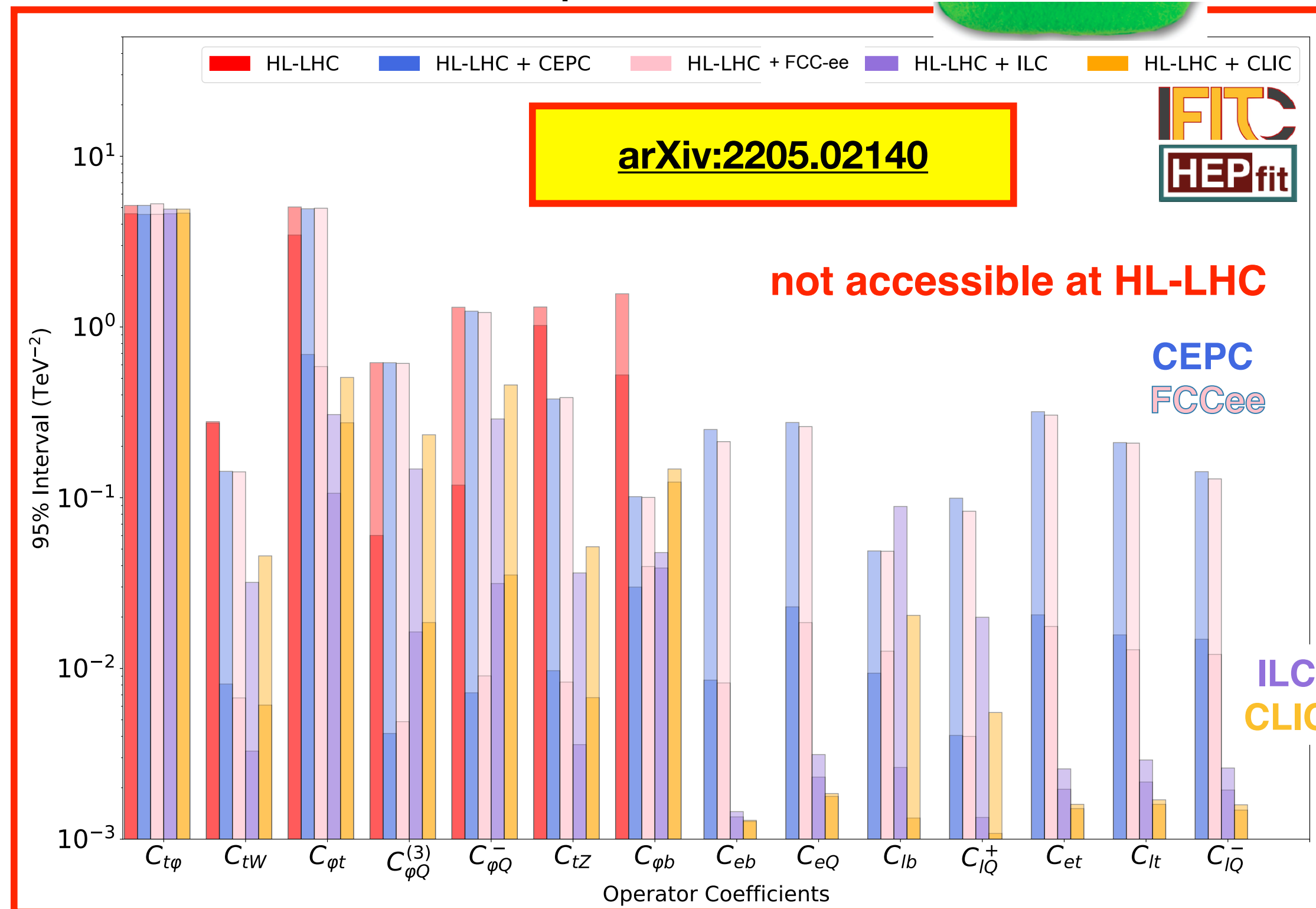
At “Higgs Factory” energies

- can gain some information from loop corrections to single Higgs production, however need
 - better than 1% measurement of $\sigma(ZH)$
 - at $2 E_{CM}$ to distinguish from change in κ_Z
- y_t from HL-LHC
- C_{eett} 4-fermion operators
 - very challenging at HL-LHC
 - limited information from ee at 365 GeV
 - full information at ≥ 500 GeV with polarised beams!

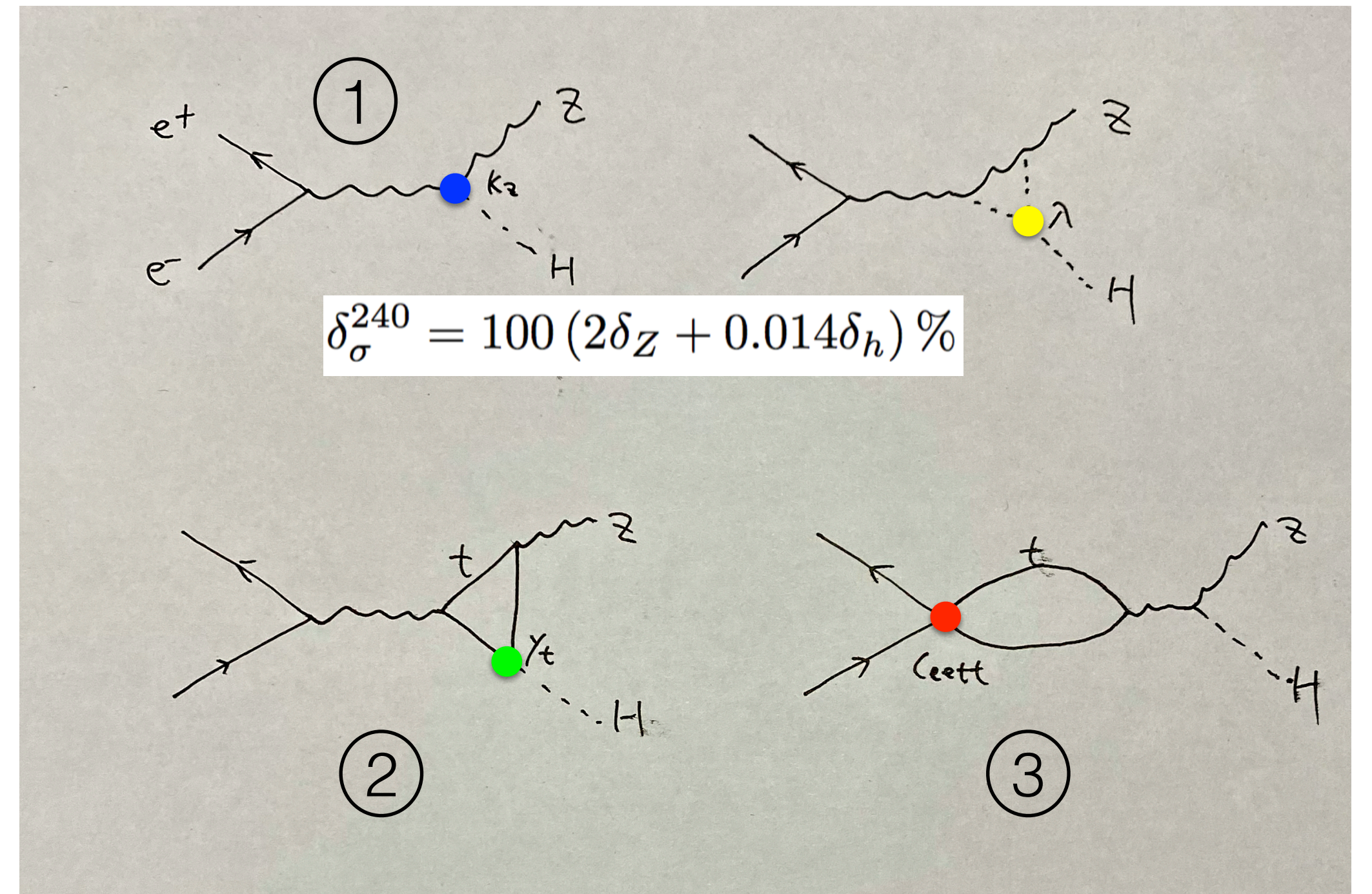


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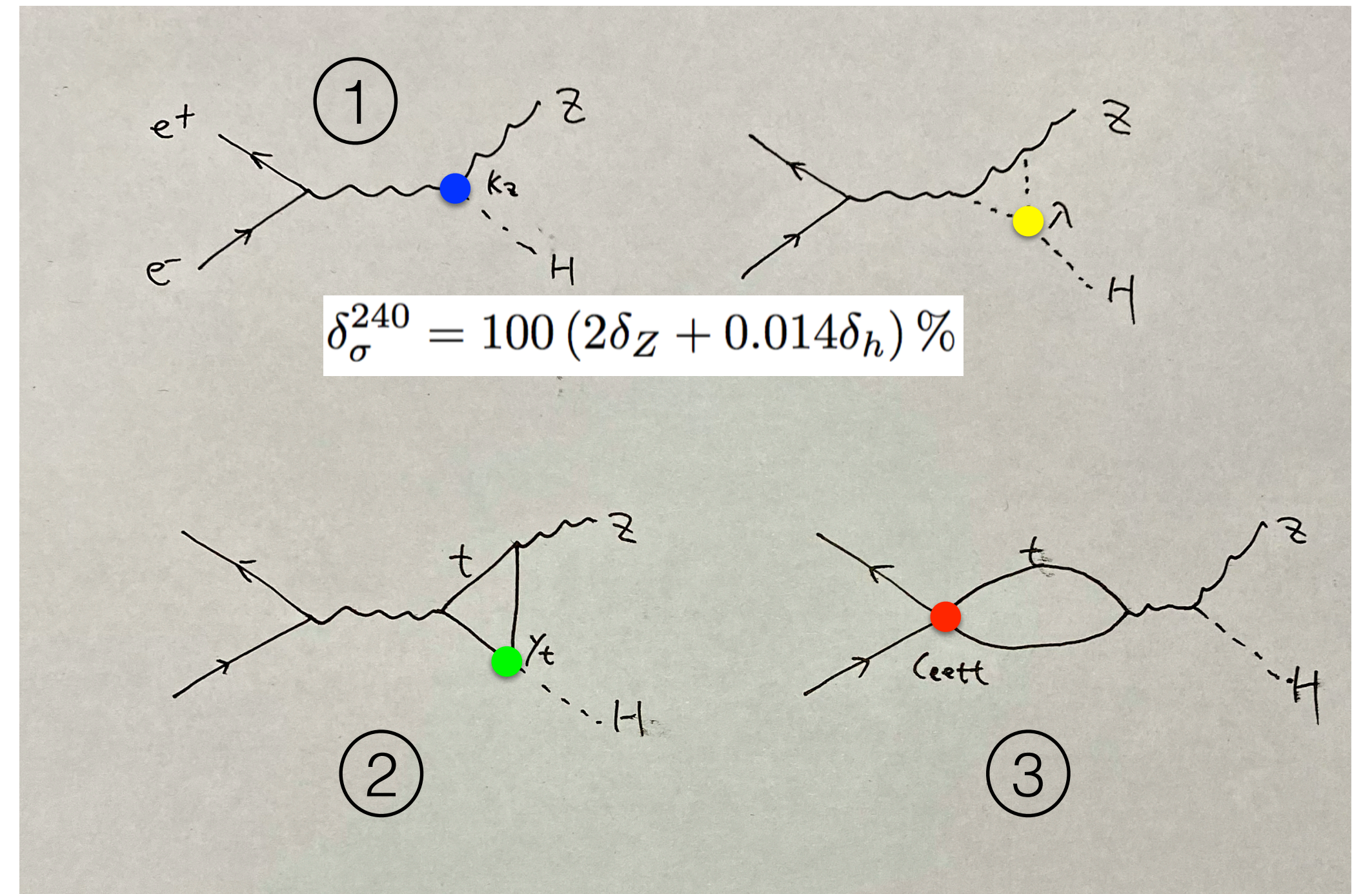
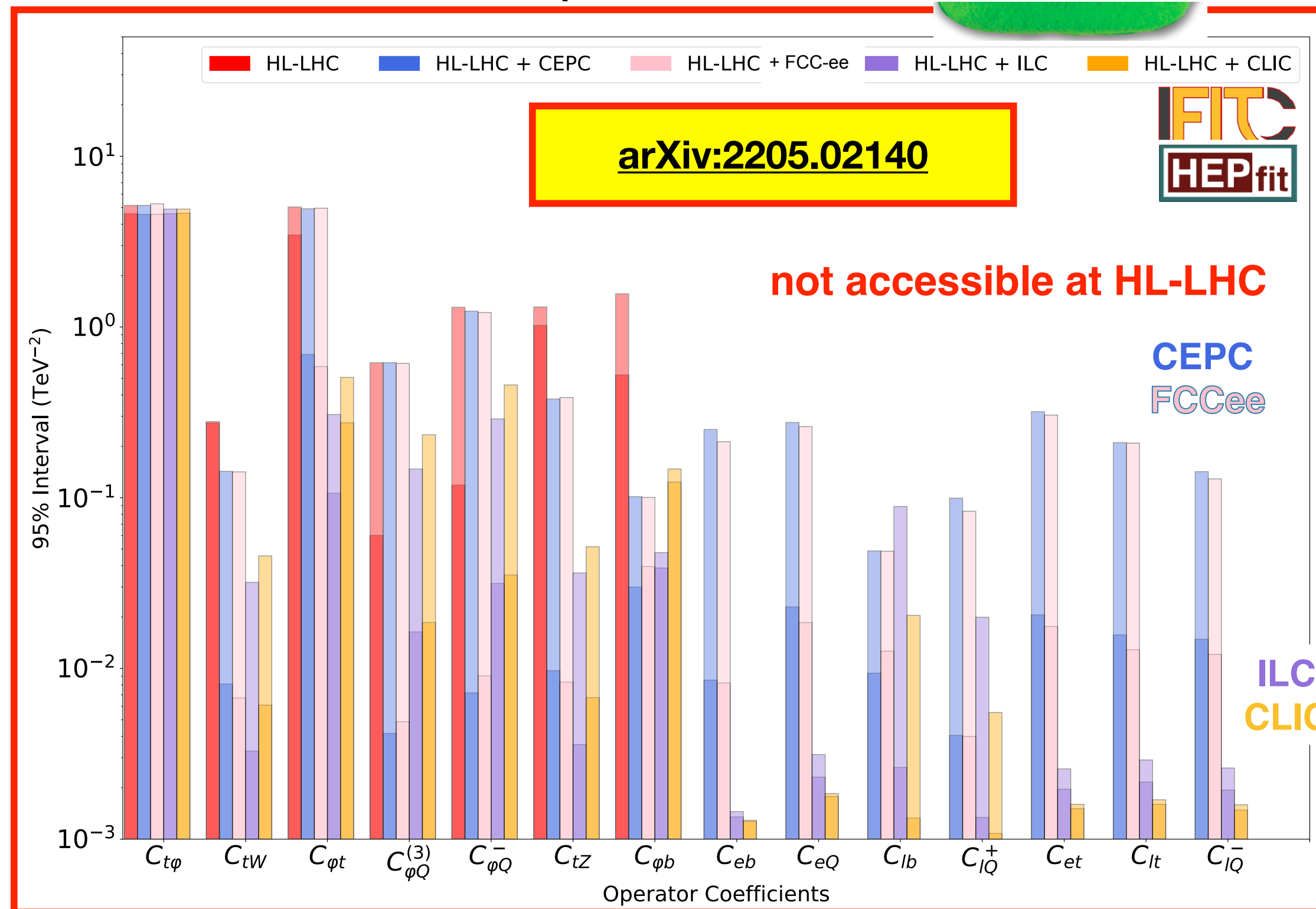


ams!



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ams!

Top and Higgs physics are intertwined!

The Higgs Potential and the Self-Coupling

in the SM $\lambda_3=\lambda_4$:

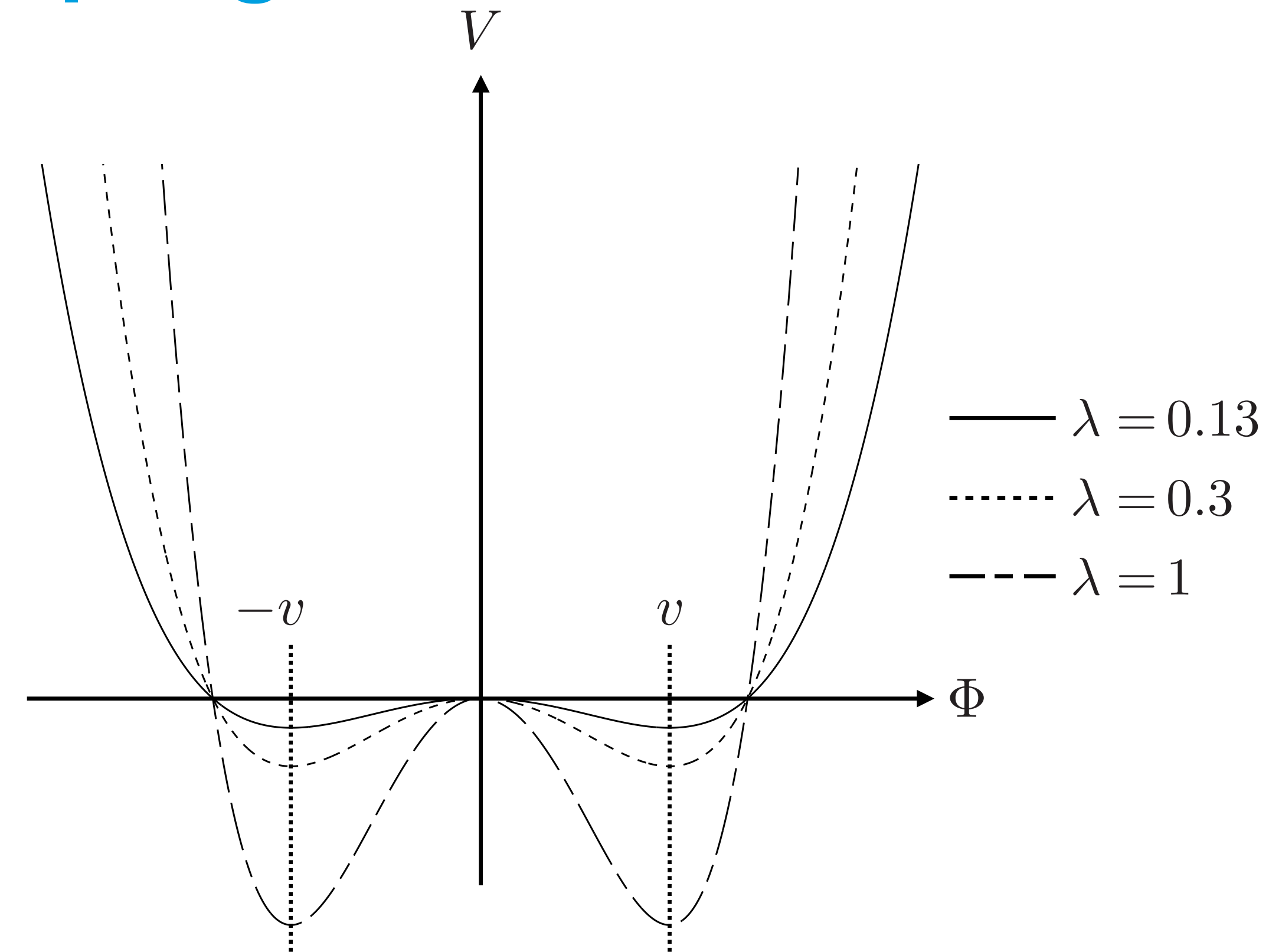
$$V(\eta_H) = \frac{1}{2}m_H^2\eta_H^2 + \lambda v\eta_H^3 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda\eta_H^4$$

v = VEV (246 GeV)

λ = coupling parameter

η_H = physical Higgs field

$$\text{SM prediction: } \lambda \pm \delta\lambda = \frac{m_H^2}{2v^2} \pm \frac{\delta m_H}{v^2} m_H \sim 0.130 \pm 0.001$$



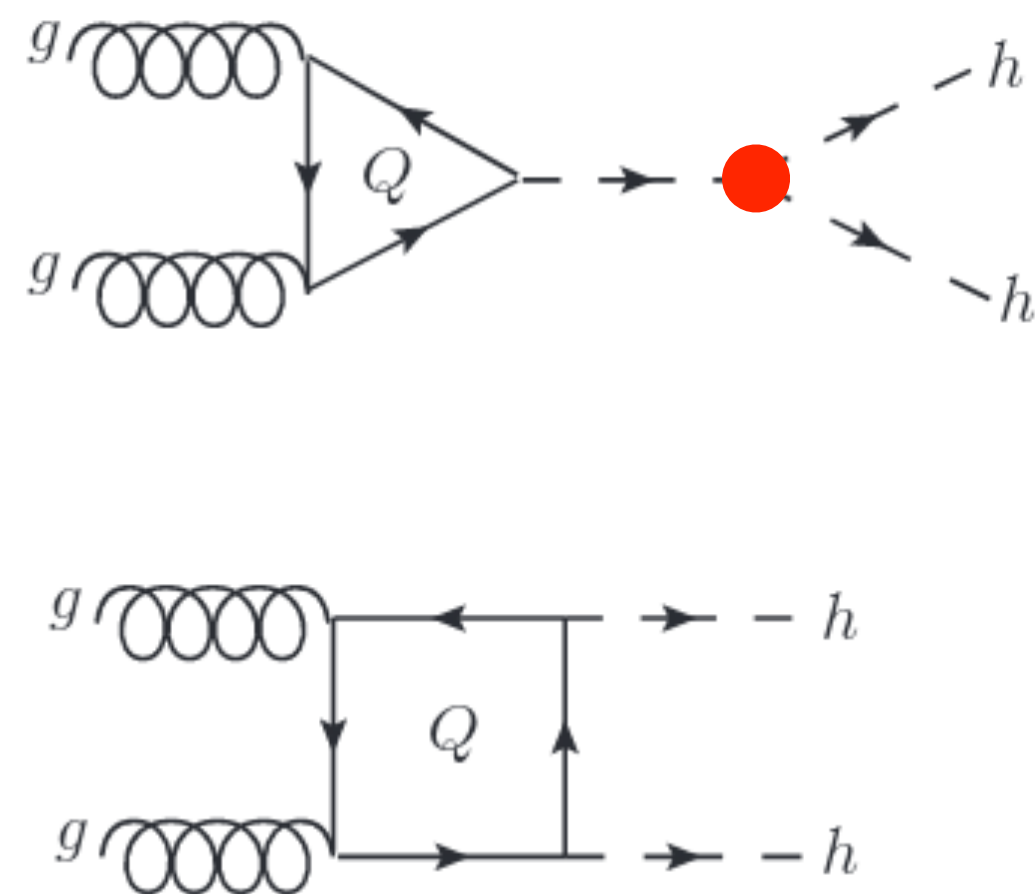
**The Higgs self-coupling determines the shape – and evolution – of the Higgs potential
=> the key to understand EWSB and its role in the evolution of the universe!**

From di-Higgs production to λ

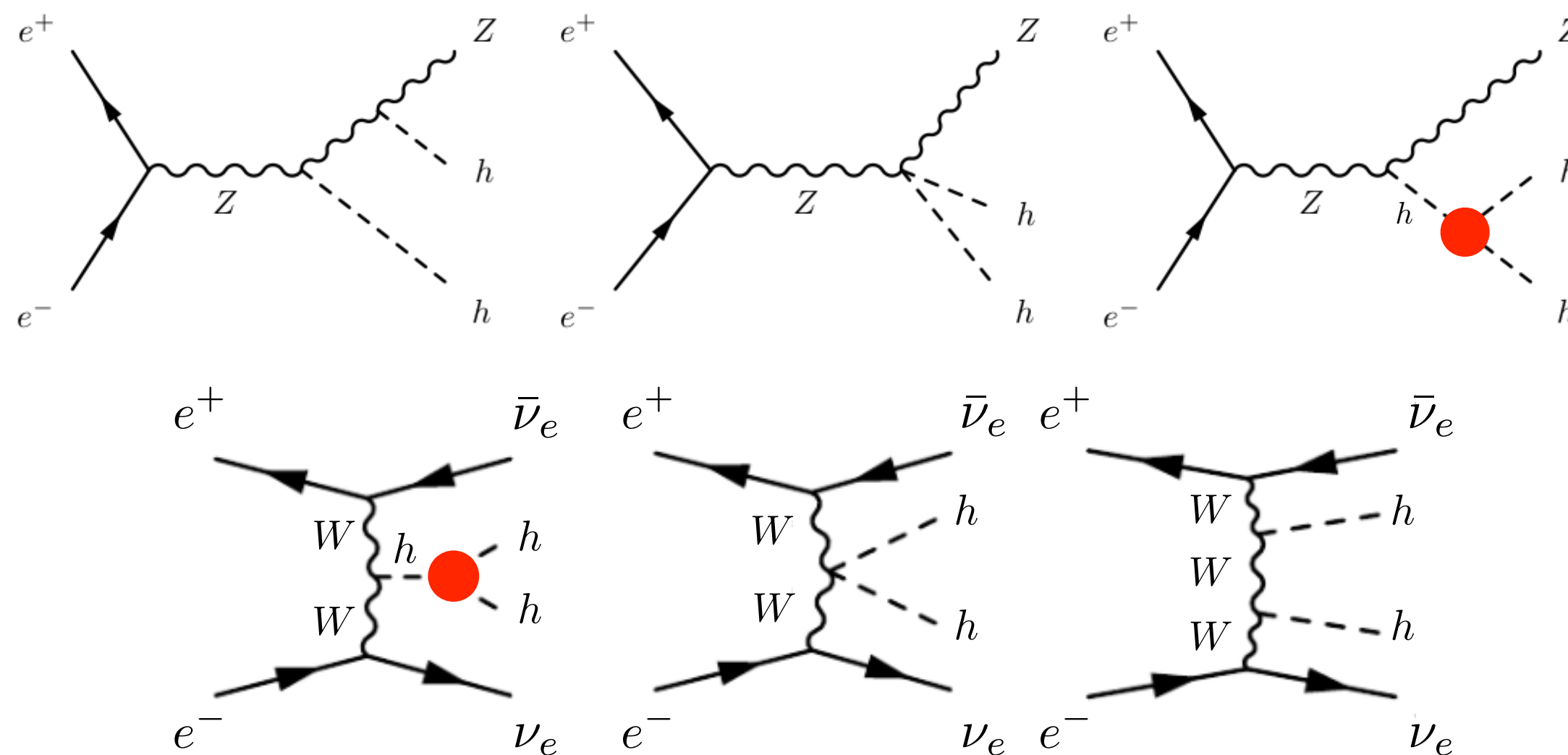
1. Discover di-Higgs production
2. Measure cross section (total and differential!)
3. Extract λ

- Interference of diagrams with / without triple Higgs vertex ●
 $\Rightarrow \mathbf{k := (\delta\lambda/\lambda)/(\delta\sigma/\sigma) > 1/2}$
- k can be “improved” by using *differential* information
- **k depends on: process, value of λ and E_{CM}**

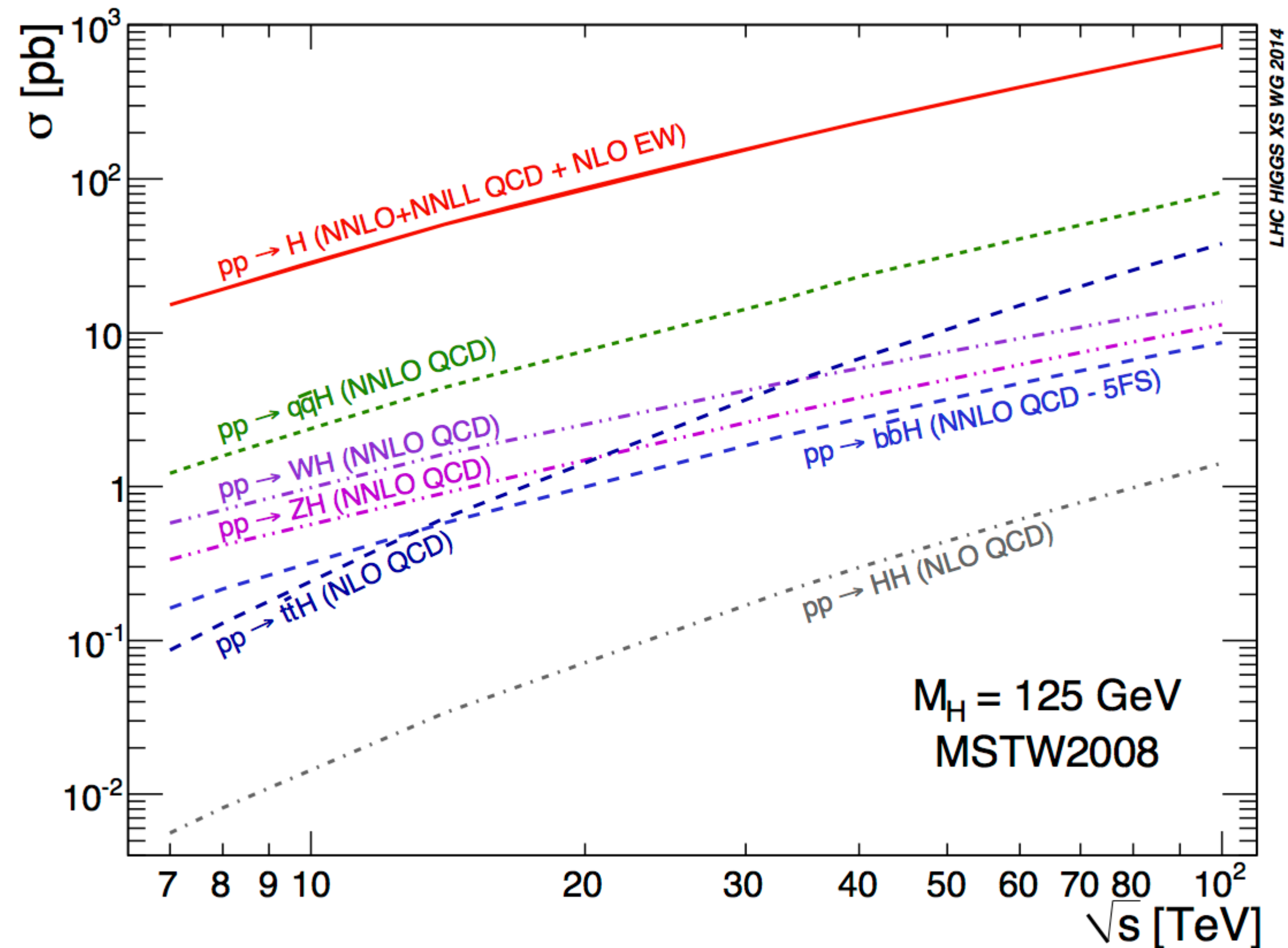
Hadron collider



Lepton collider



Di-Higgs Production Cross sections - pp

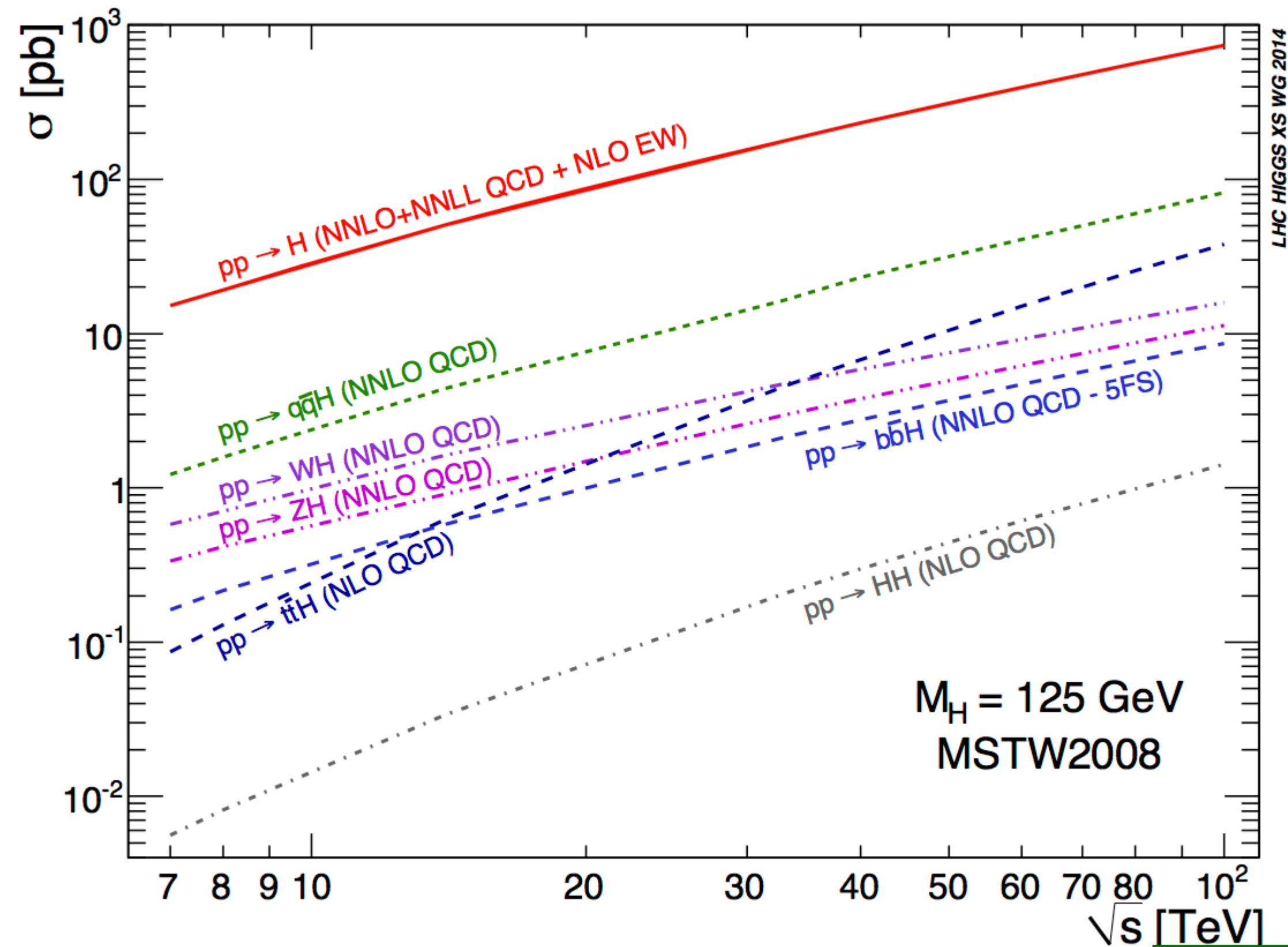


dependence on ECM:

14 TeV -> 100 TeV : ~40 x larger cross section

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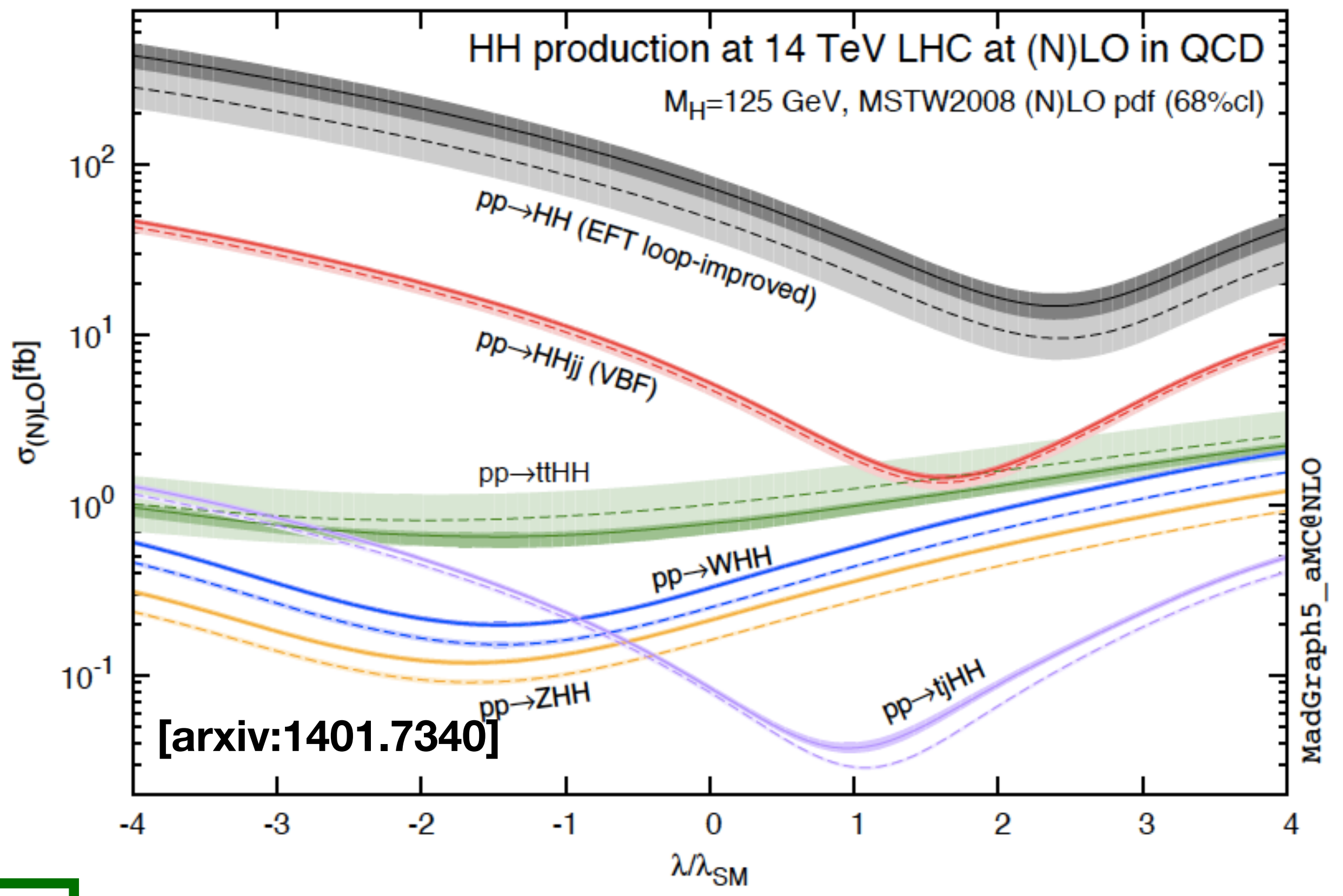
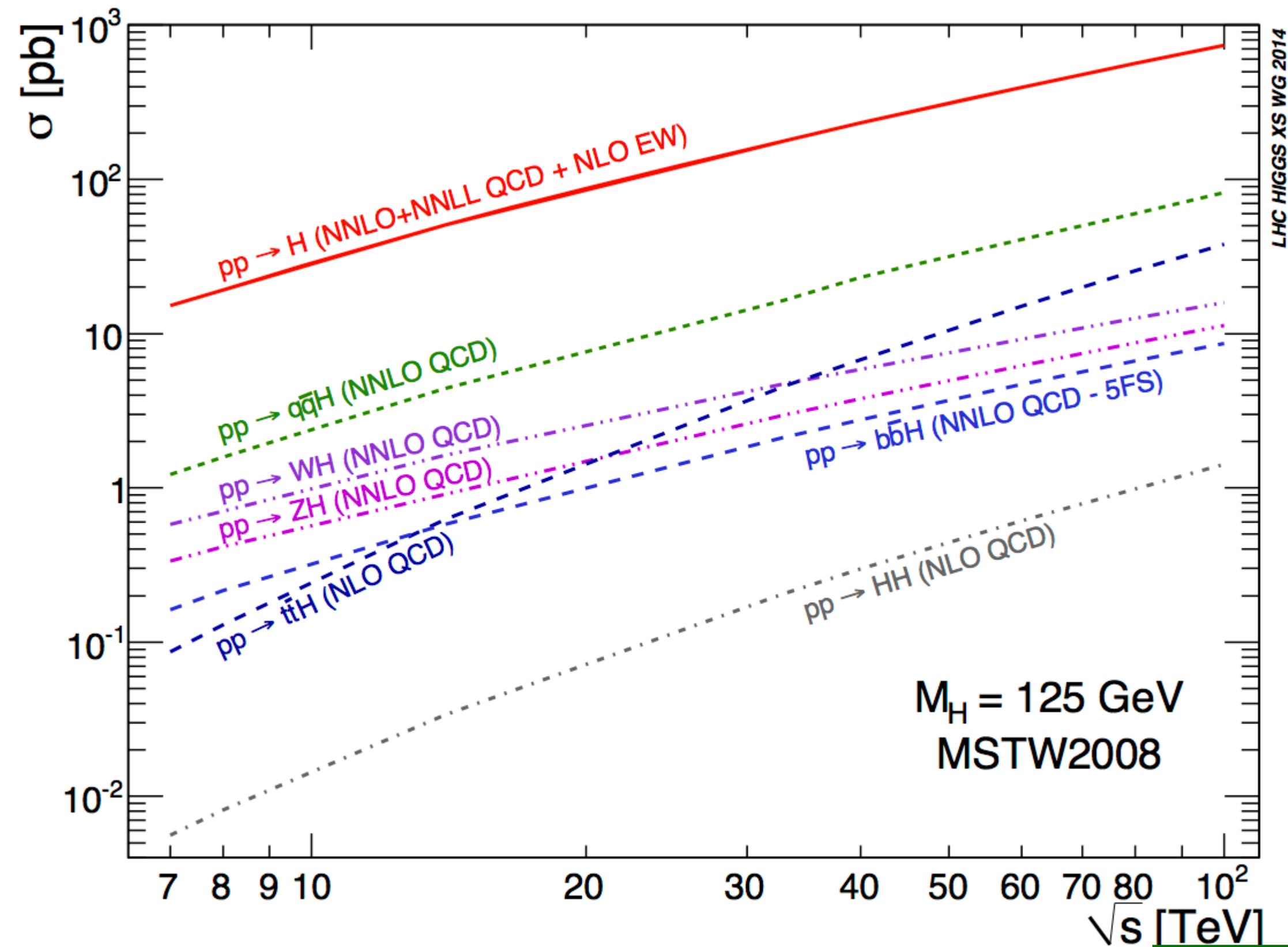
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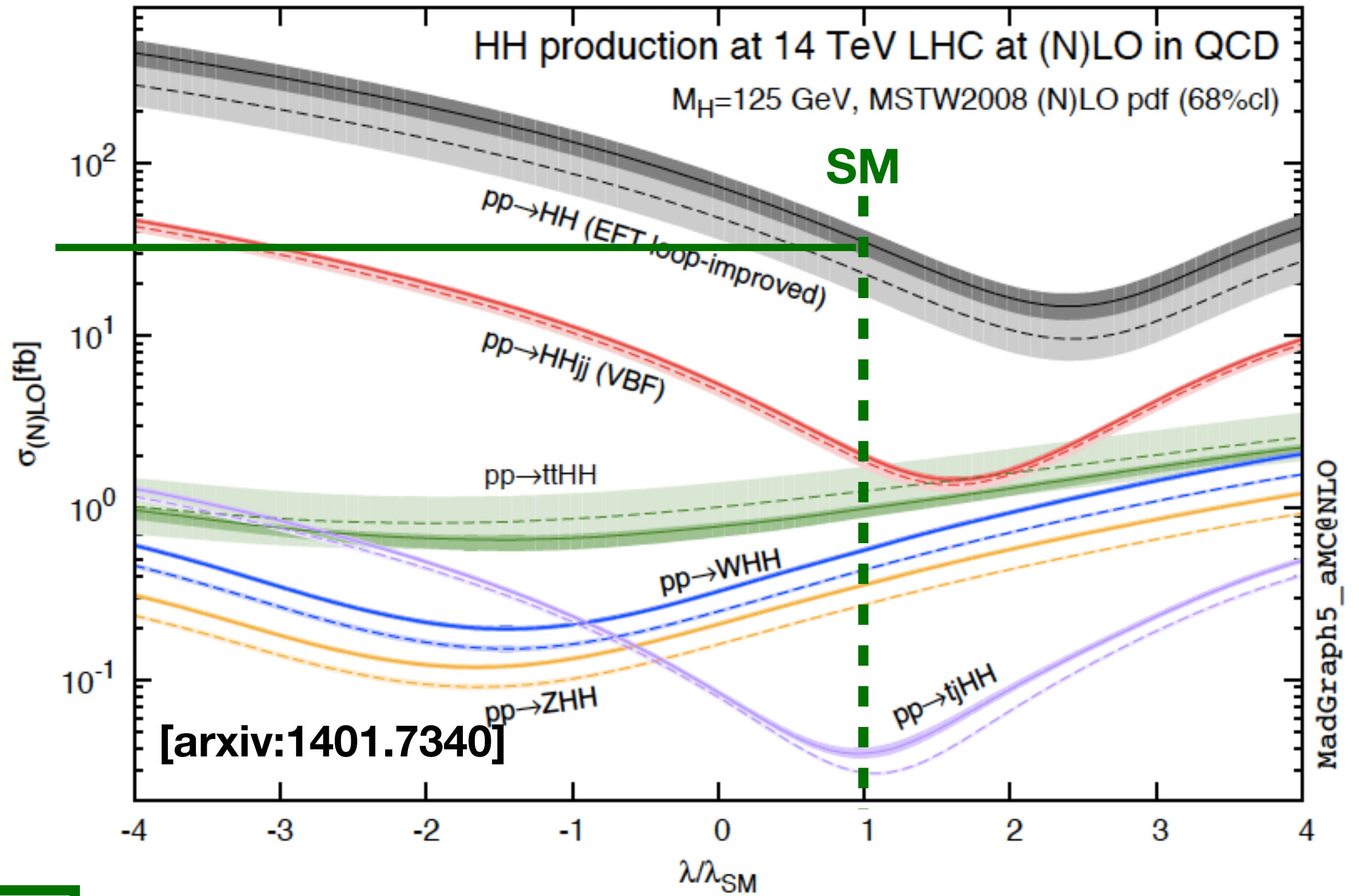
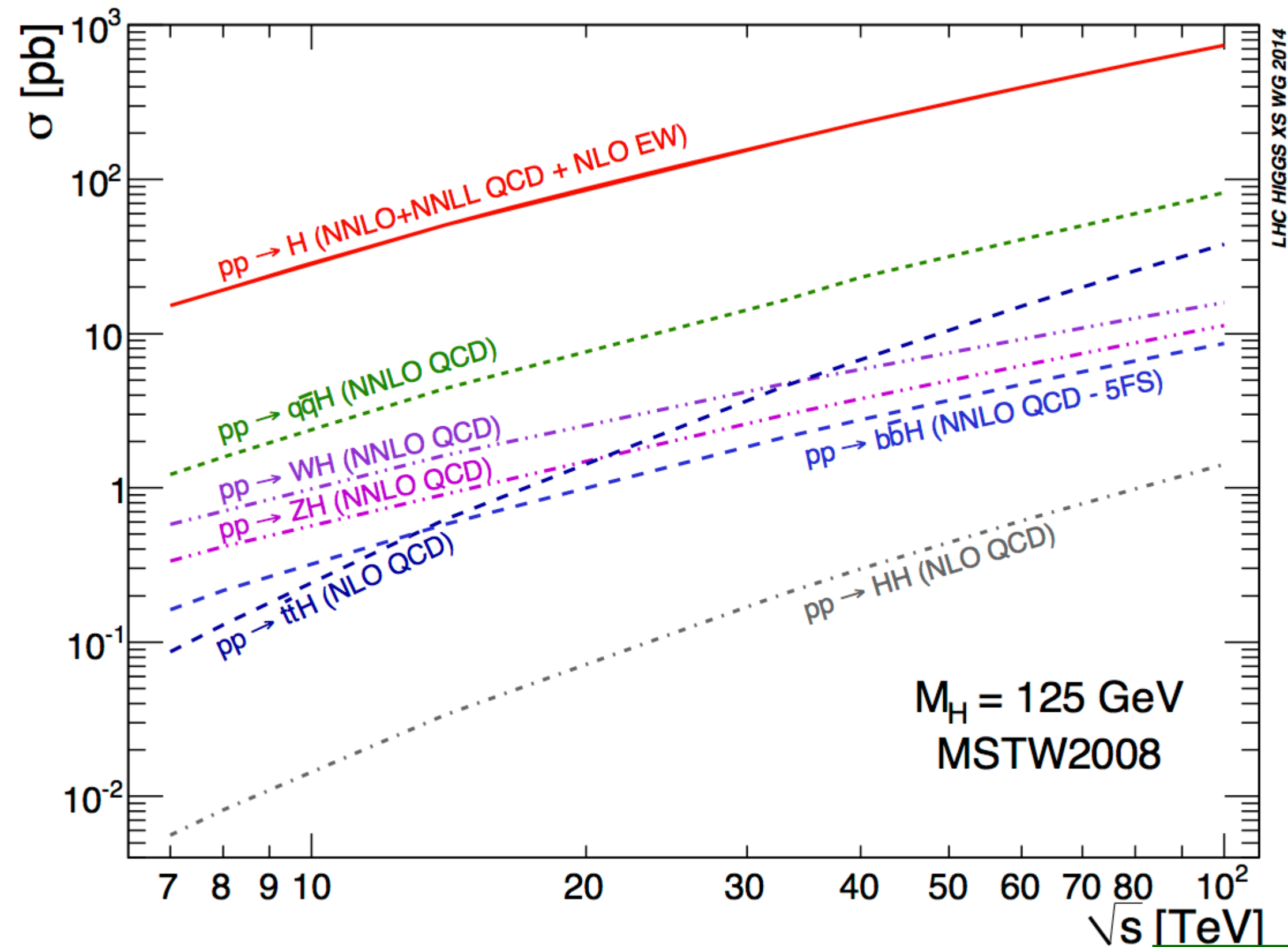
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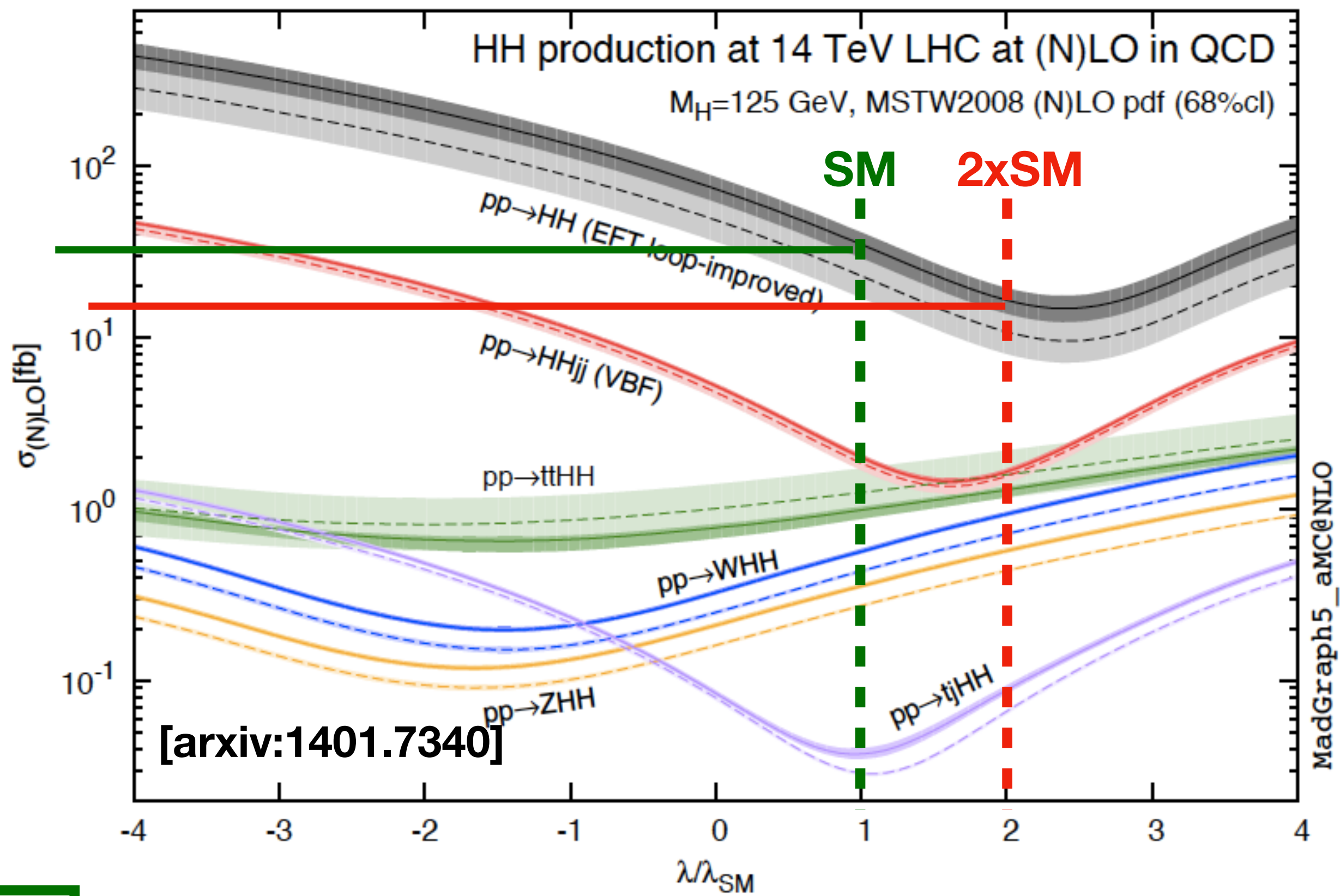
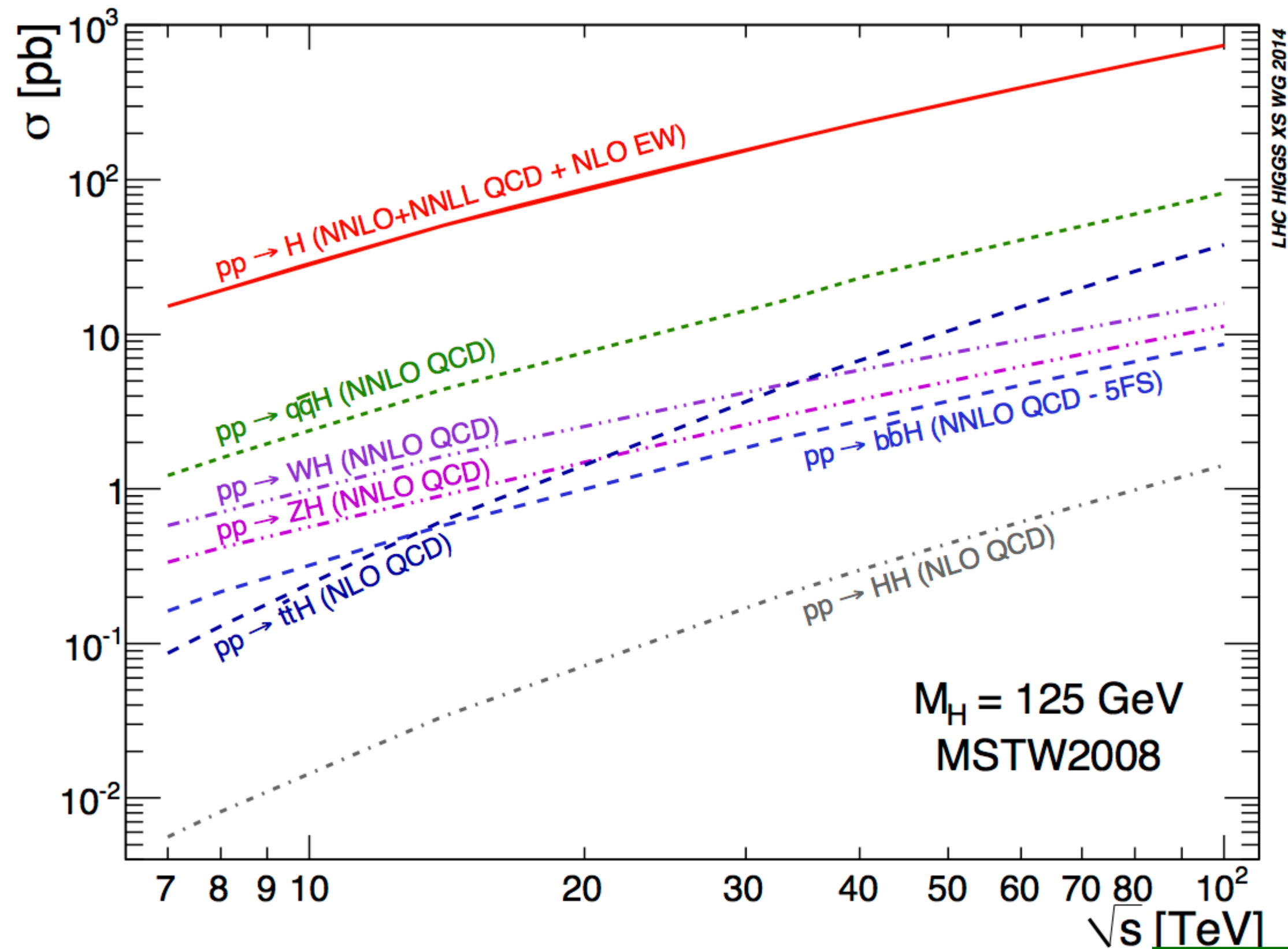
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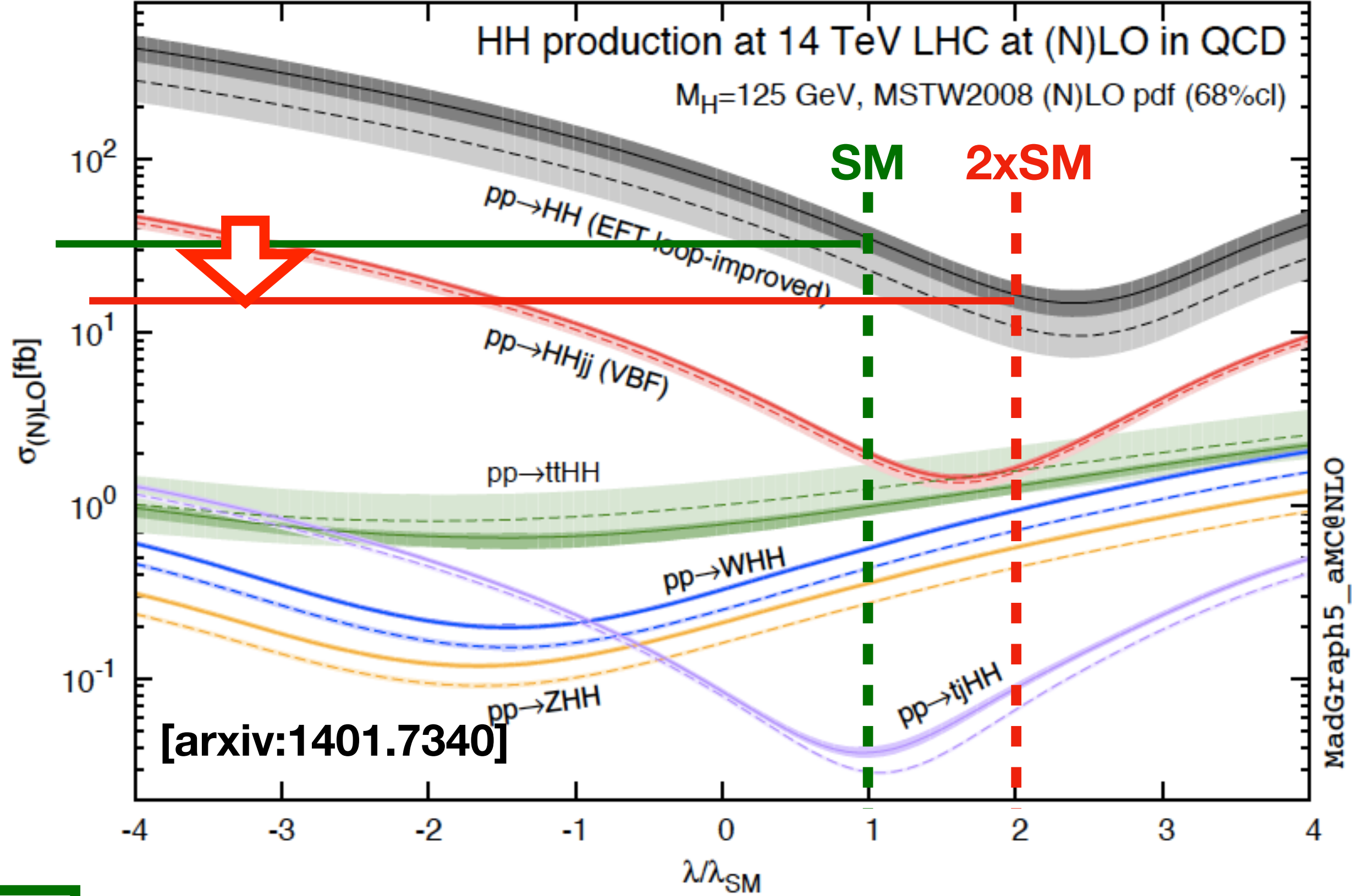
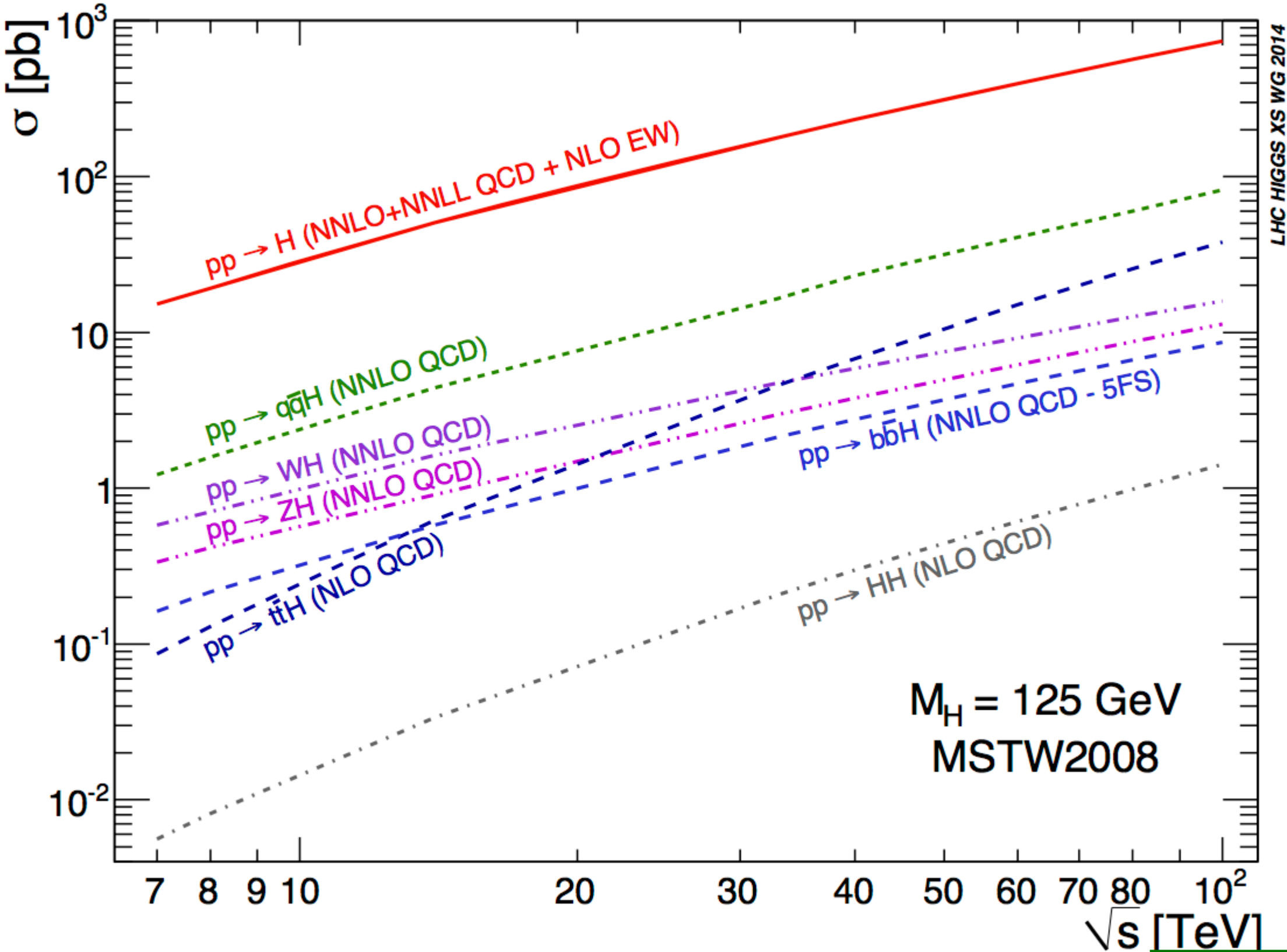


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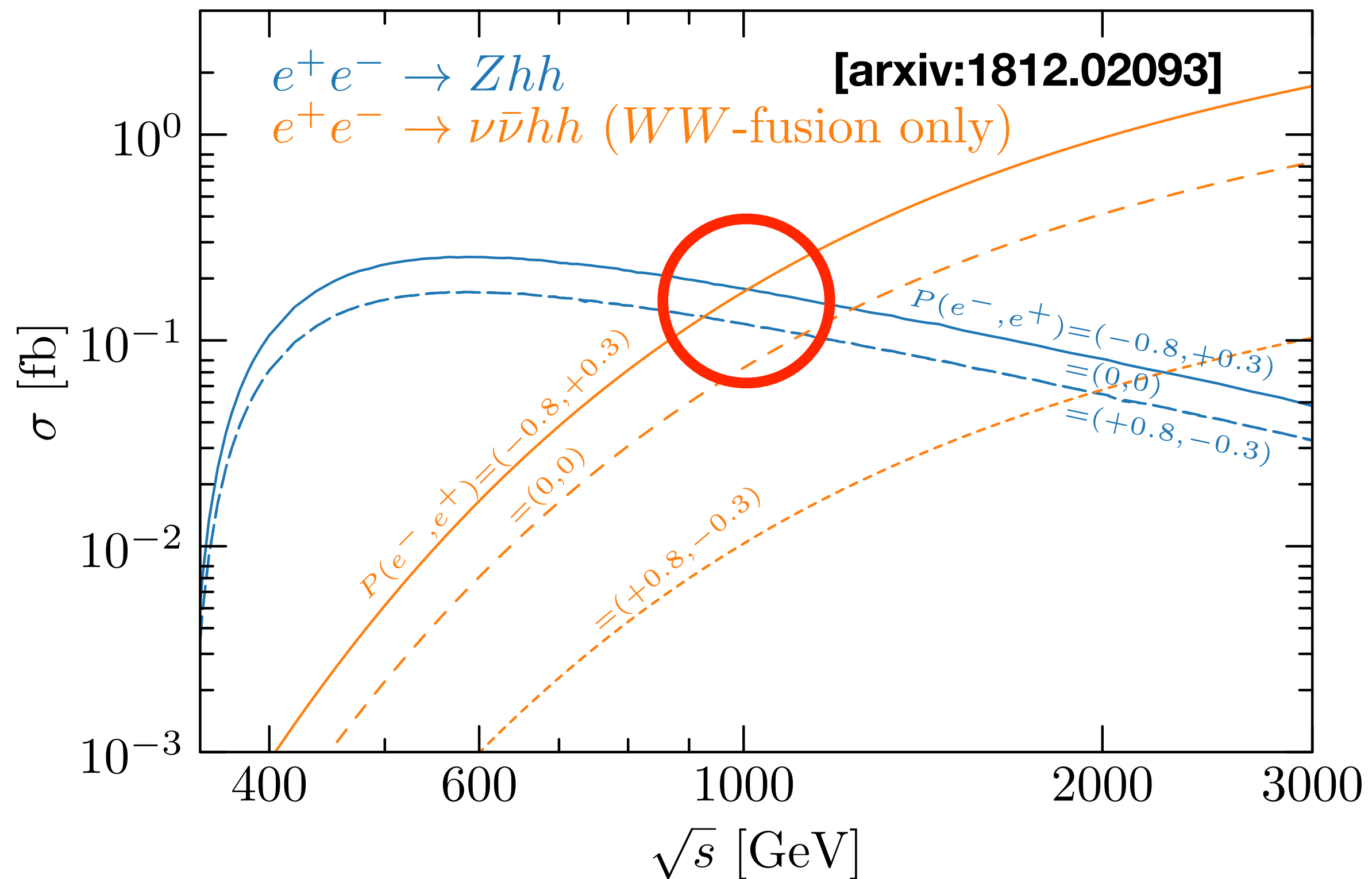


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dependence on lambda:
 lambda > lambda_SM: cross section drops,
 i.e. by factor ~2 for lambda = 2 lambda_SM

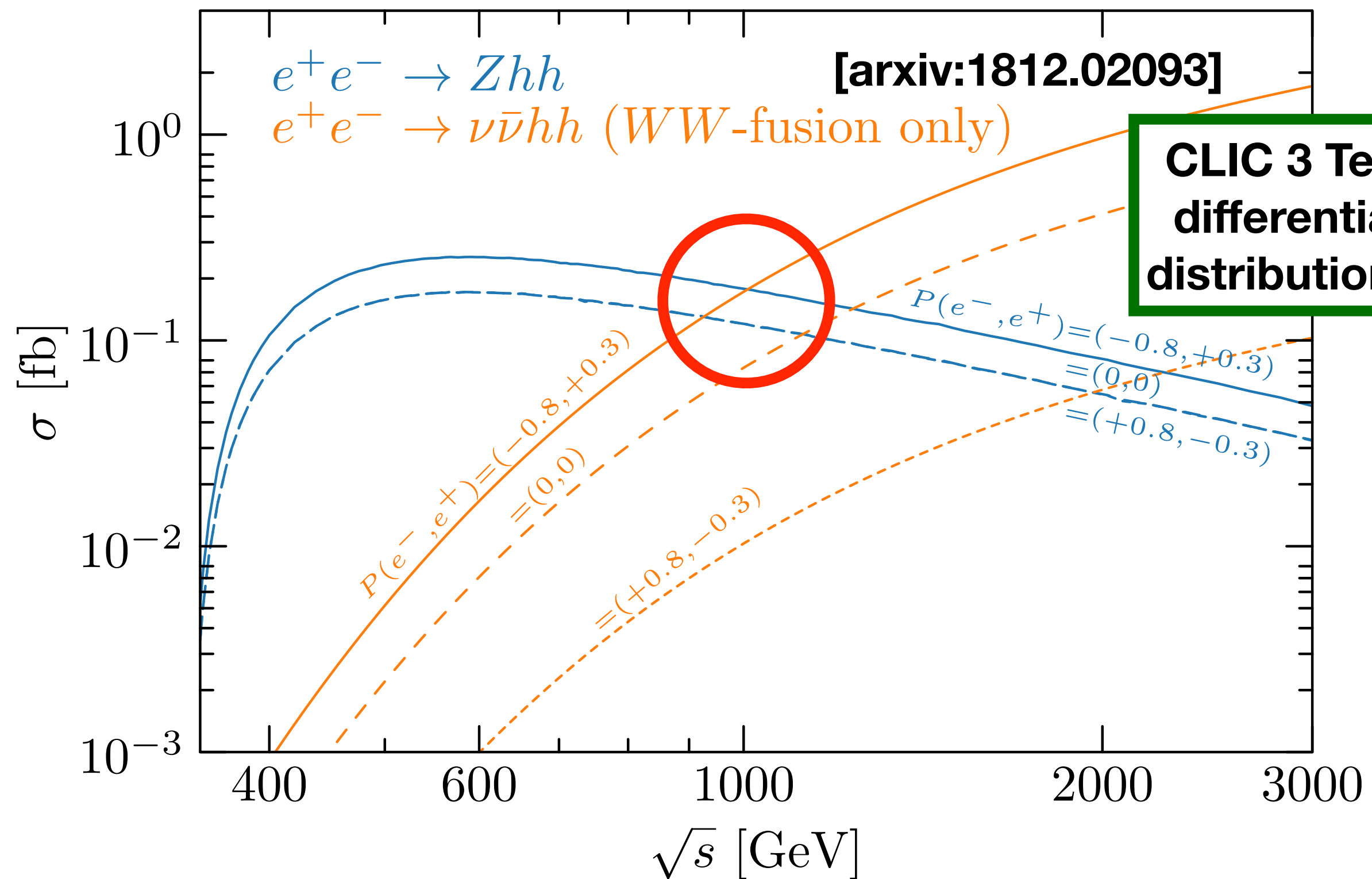
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 give about equal sensitivity**

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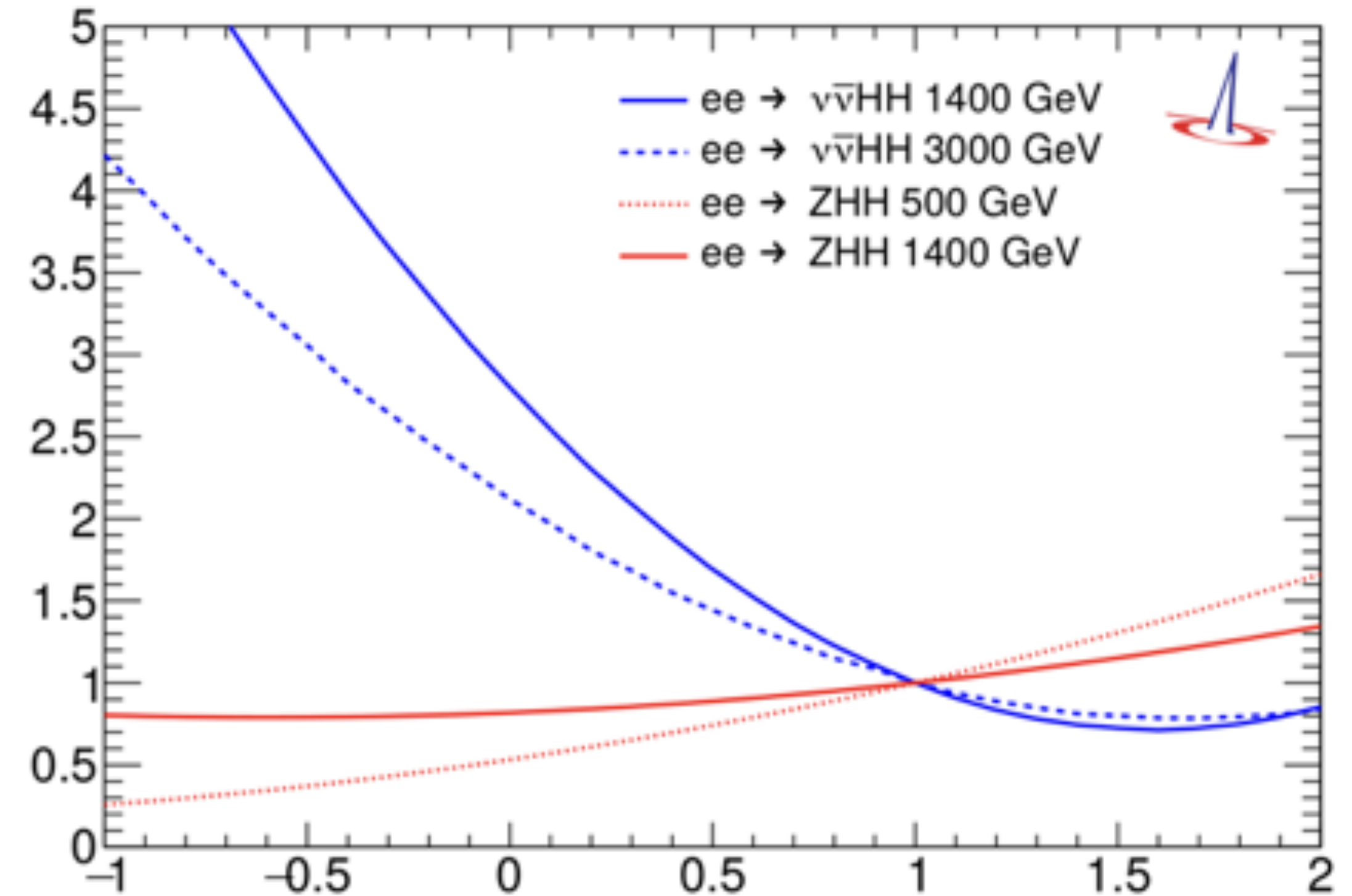
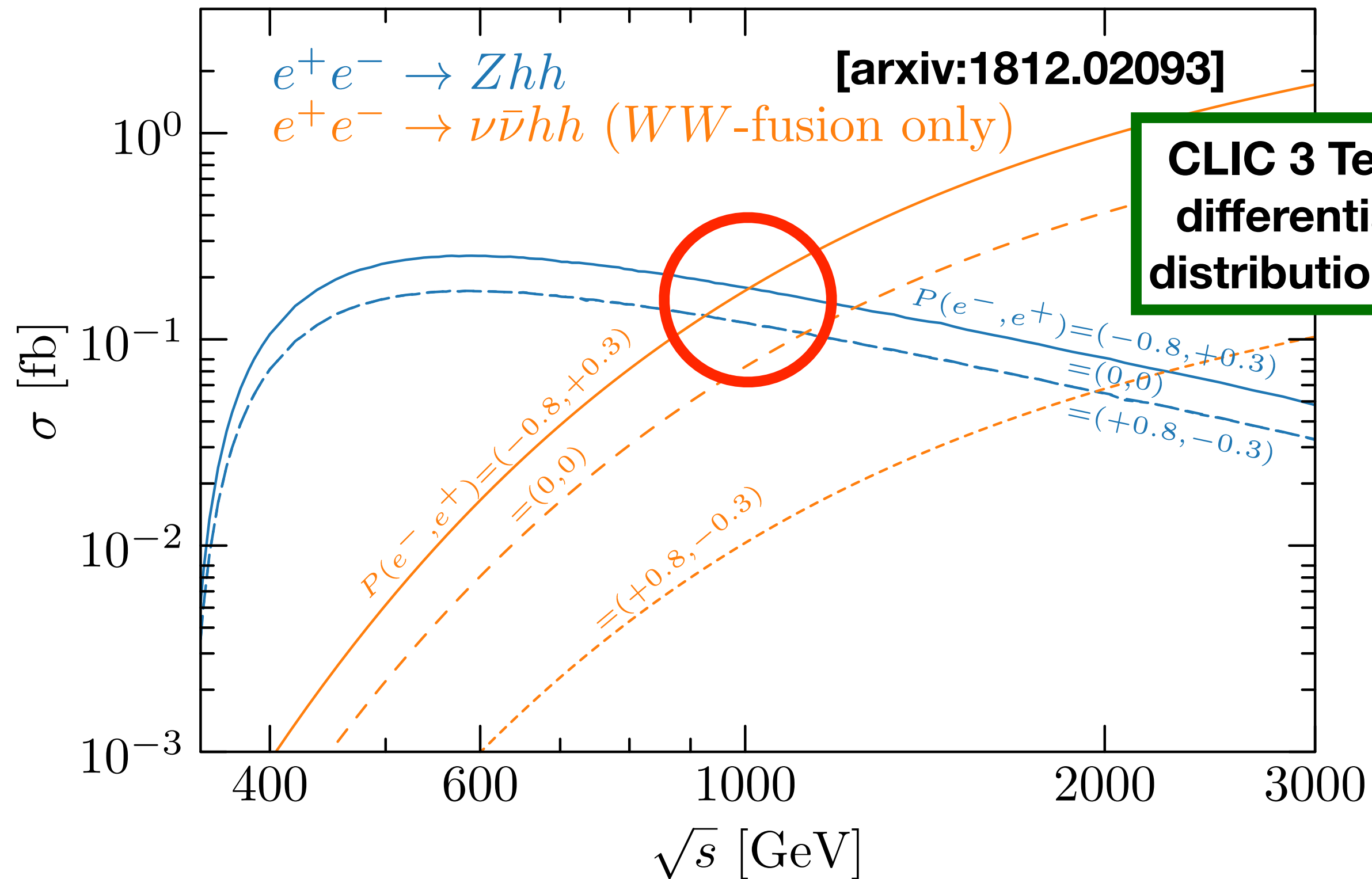


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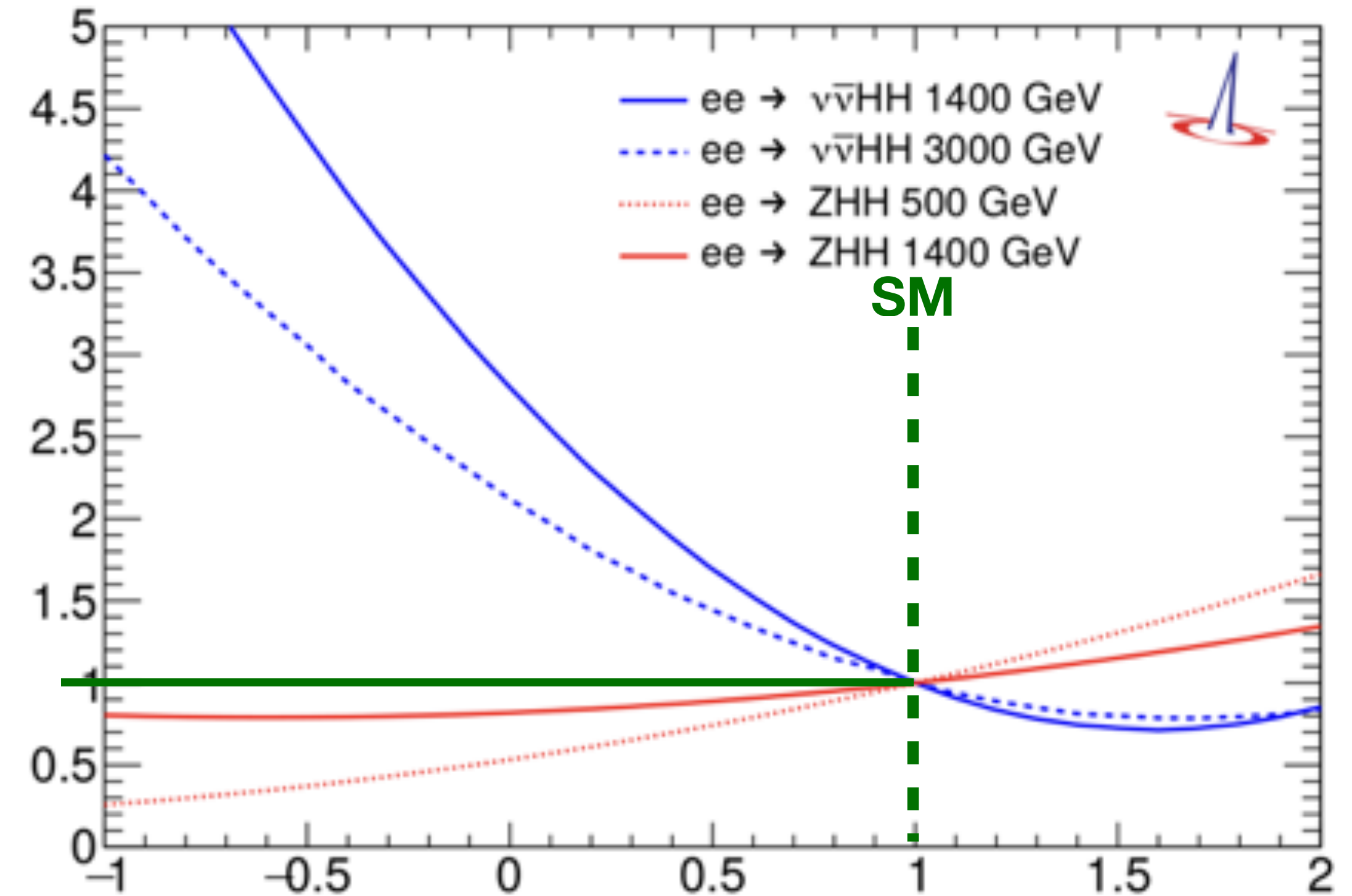
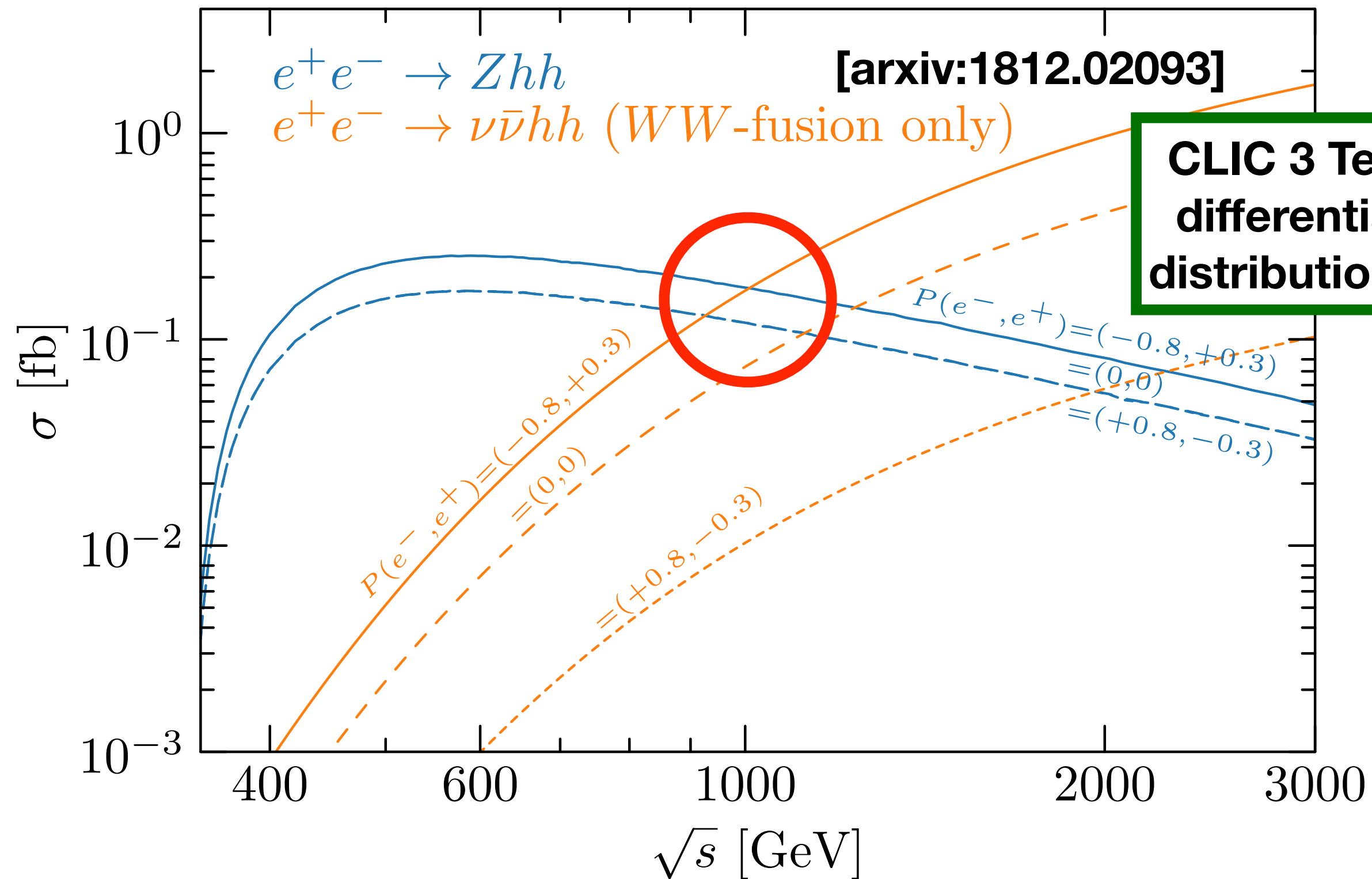
[J.Reuter]



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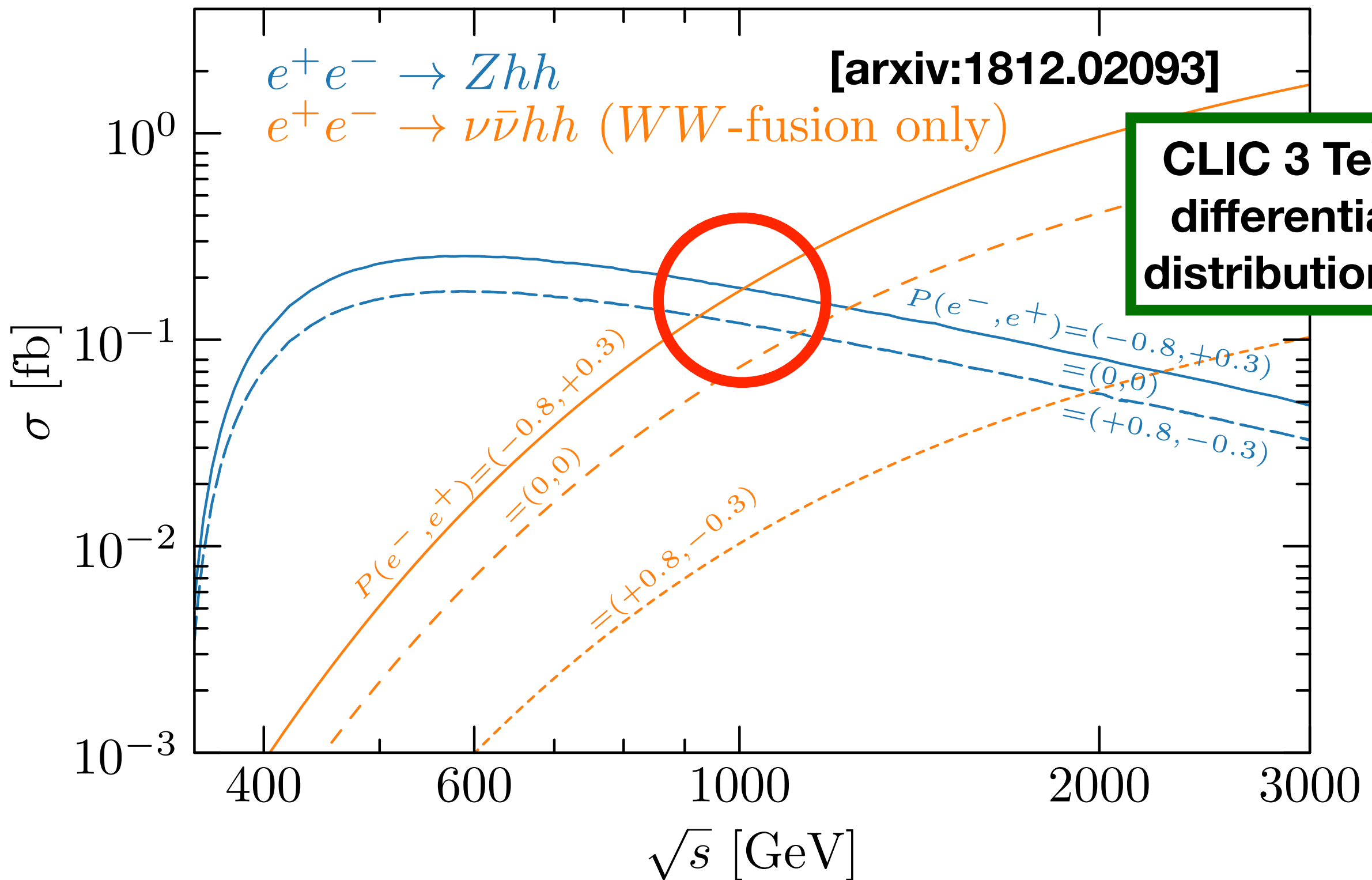
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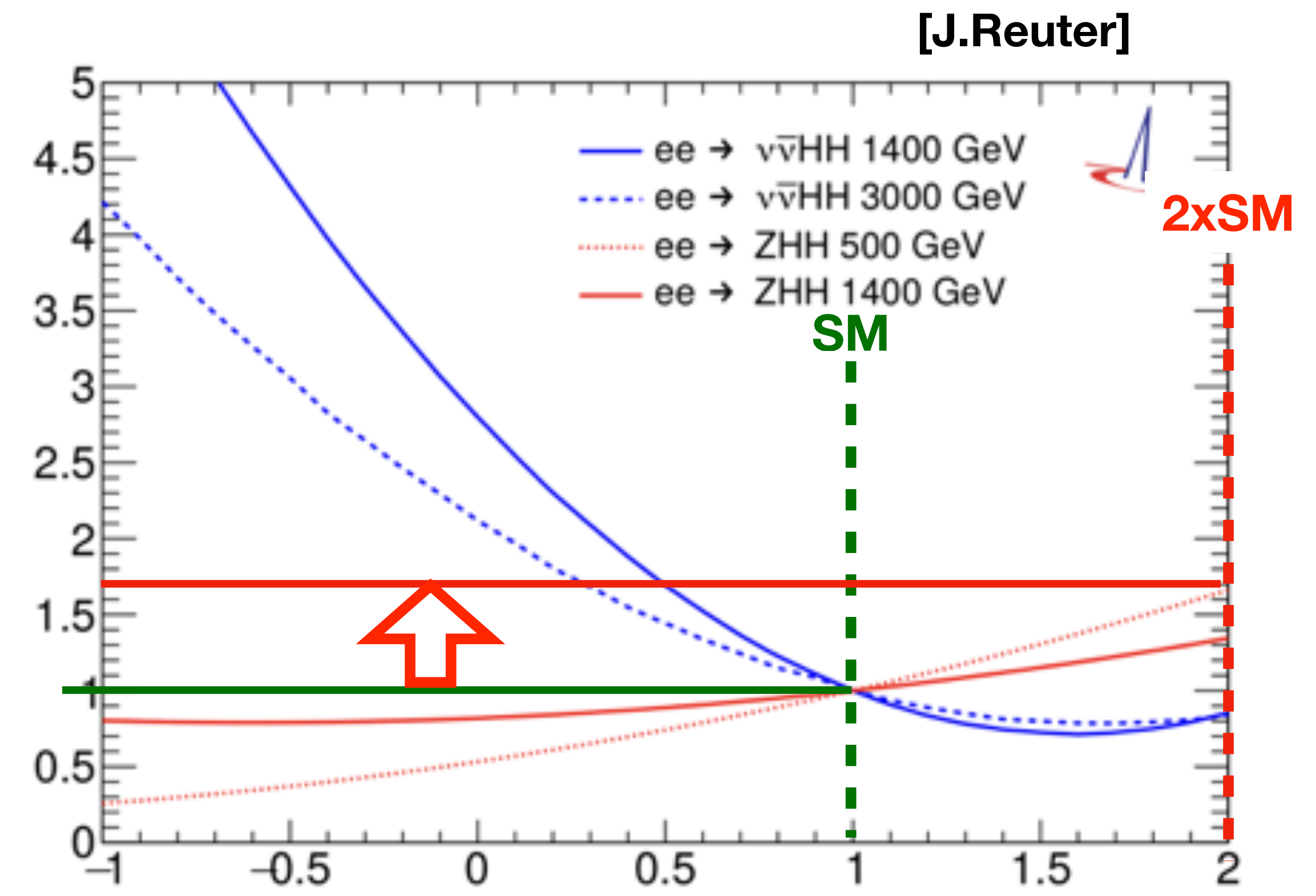
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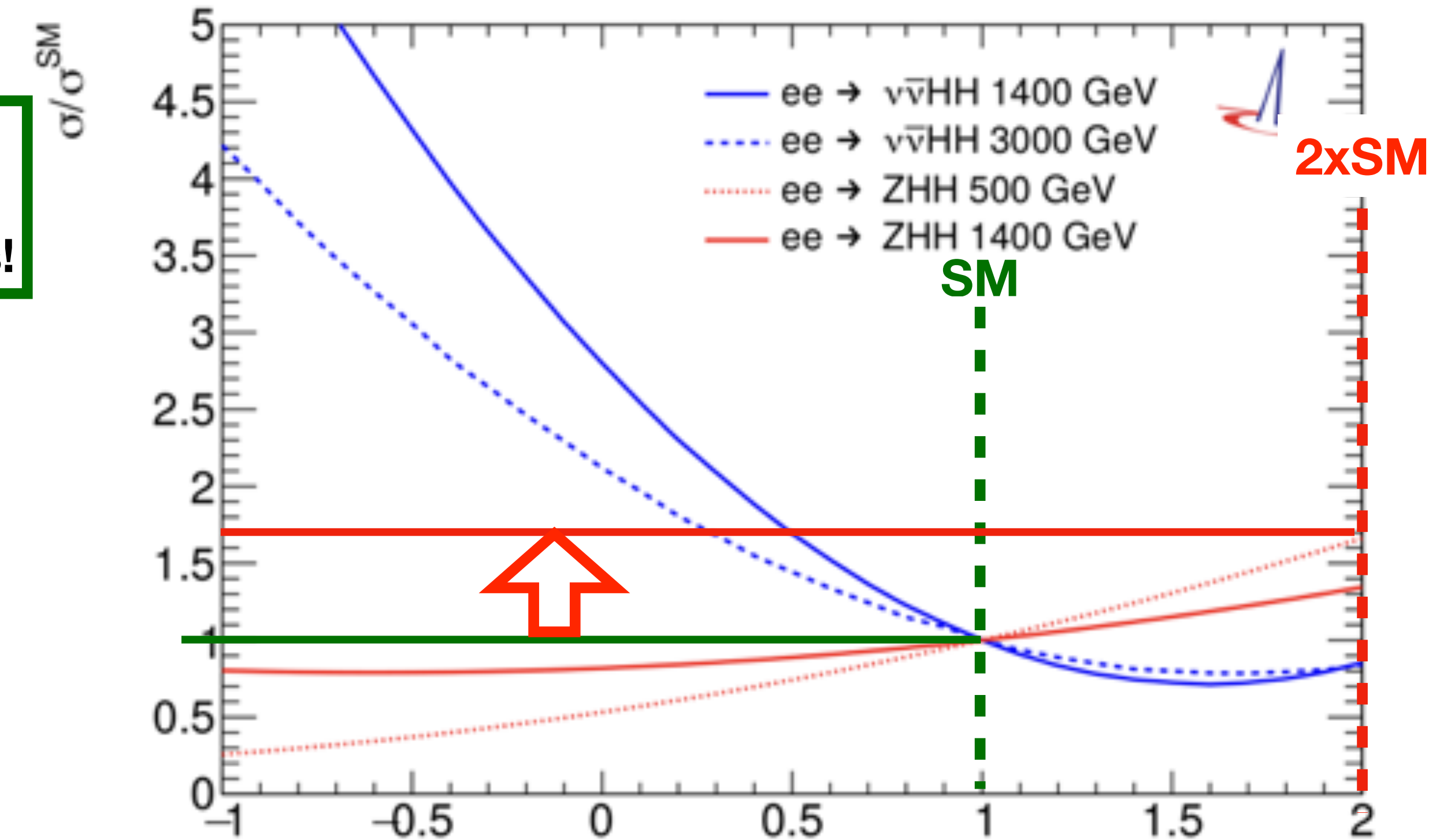
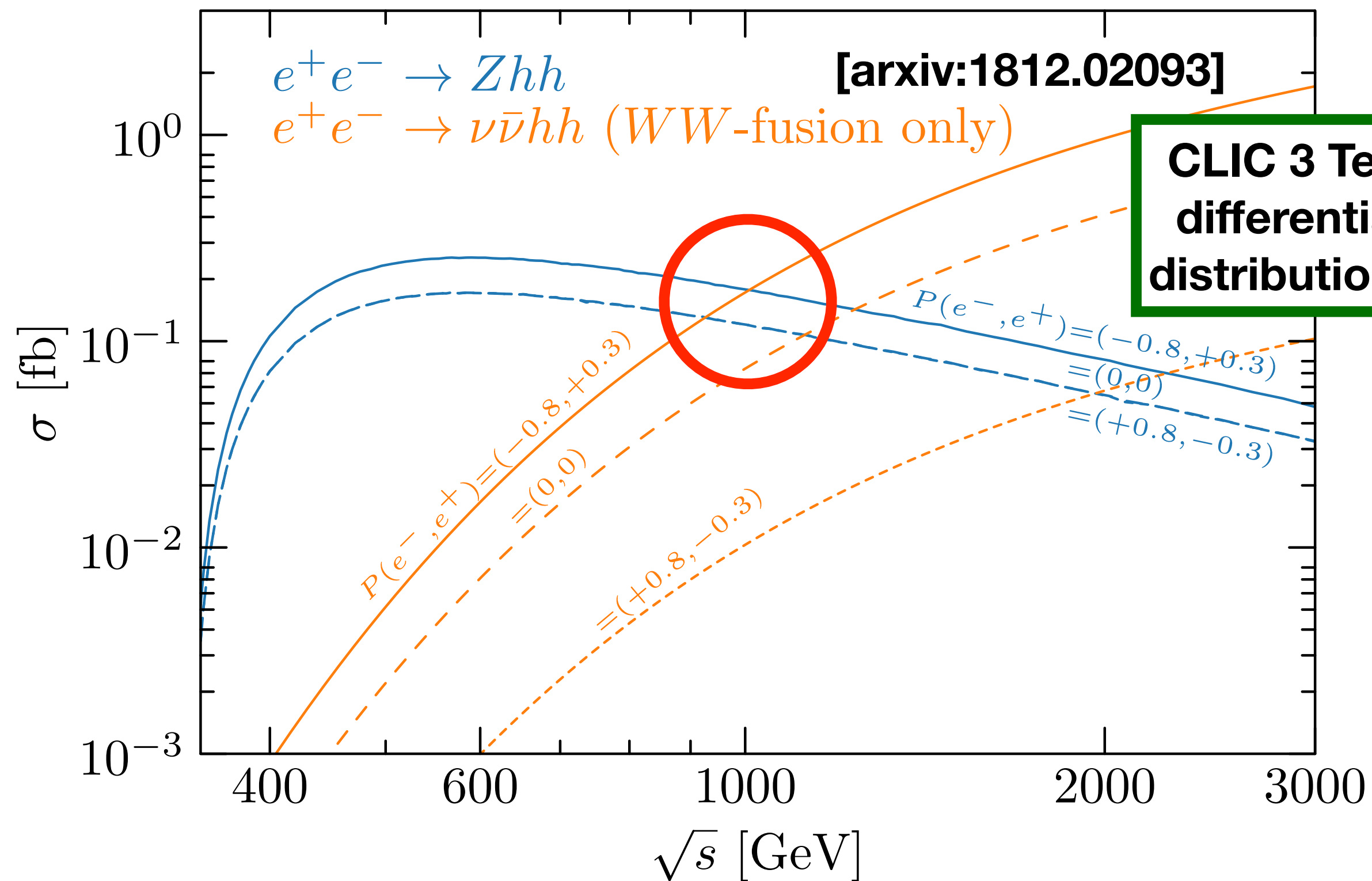


ZHH: P(-80%,+30%) and P(+80%,-30%) give about equal sensitivity
vvHH (fusion): effectively only P(-80%) counts



Di-Higgs Production Cross sections - ee

[J.Reuter]

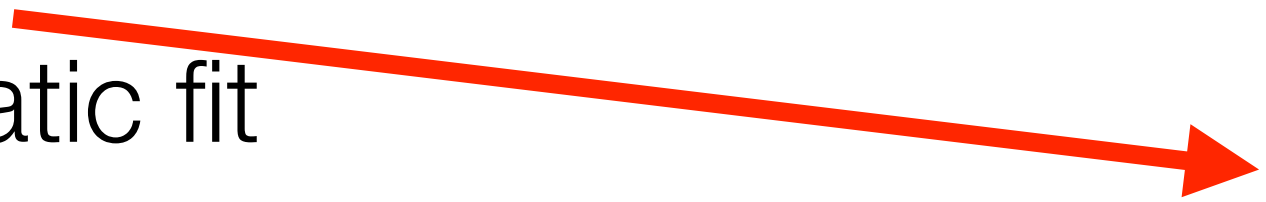


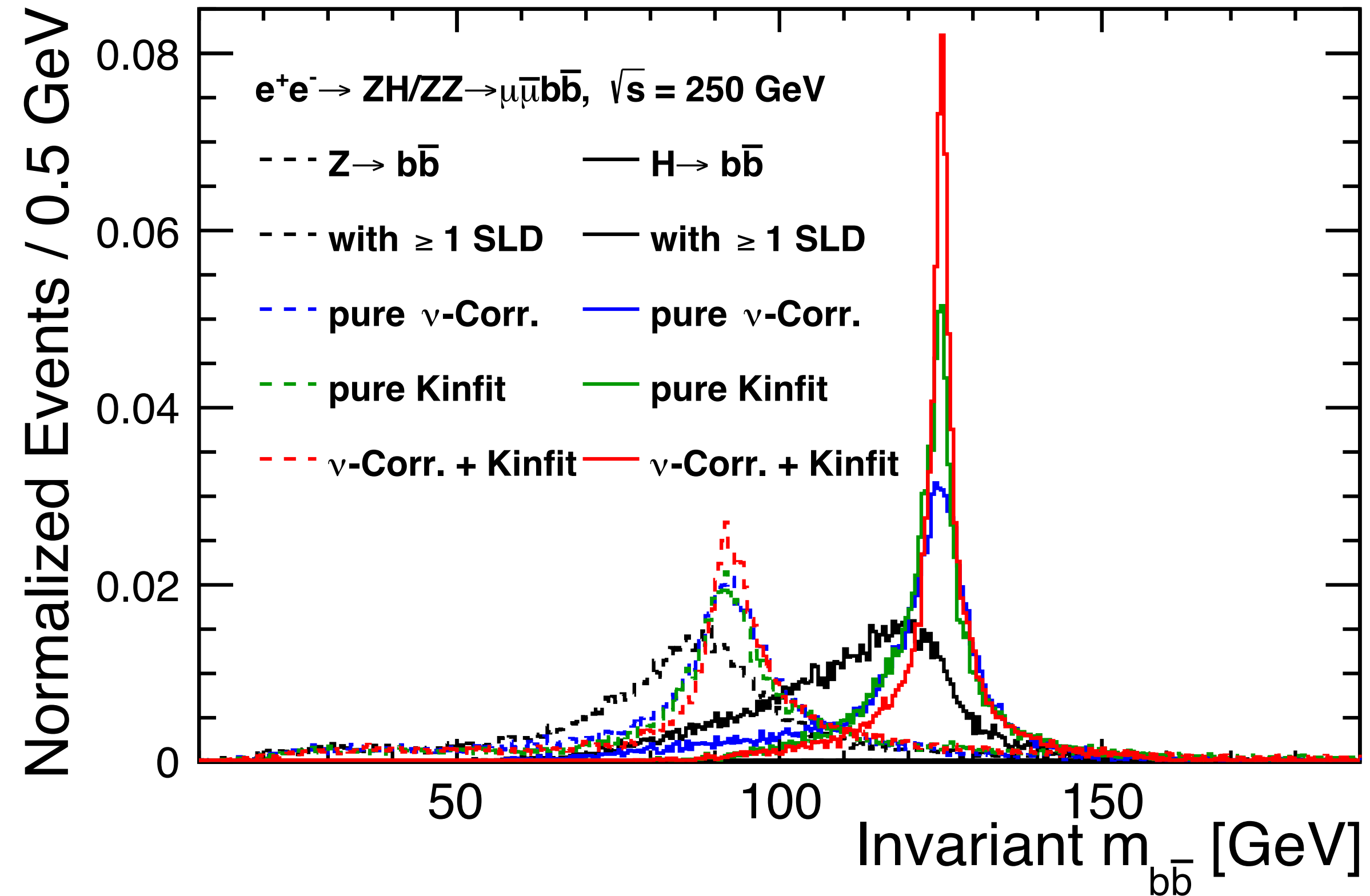
ZHH: P(-80%,+30%) and P(+80%,-30%)
 give about equal sensitivity
 $\nu\nu HH$ (fusion): effectively only P(-80%) counts

=> VBF(ee/pp)- and Higgsstrahlung (ee) di-Higgs production have orthogonal BSM behaviour

Recent developments

Improvements in reconstructing Z/H \rightarrow hadrons (Y. Radkhorrani, L. Reichenbach)

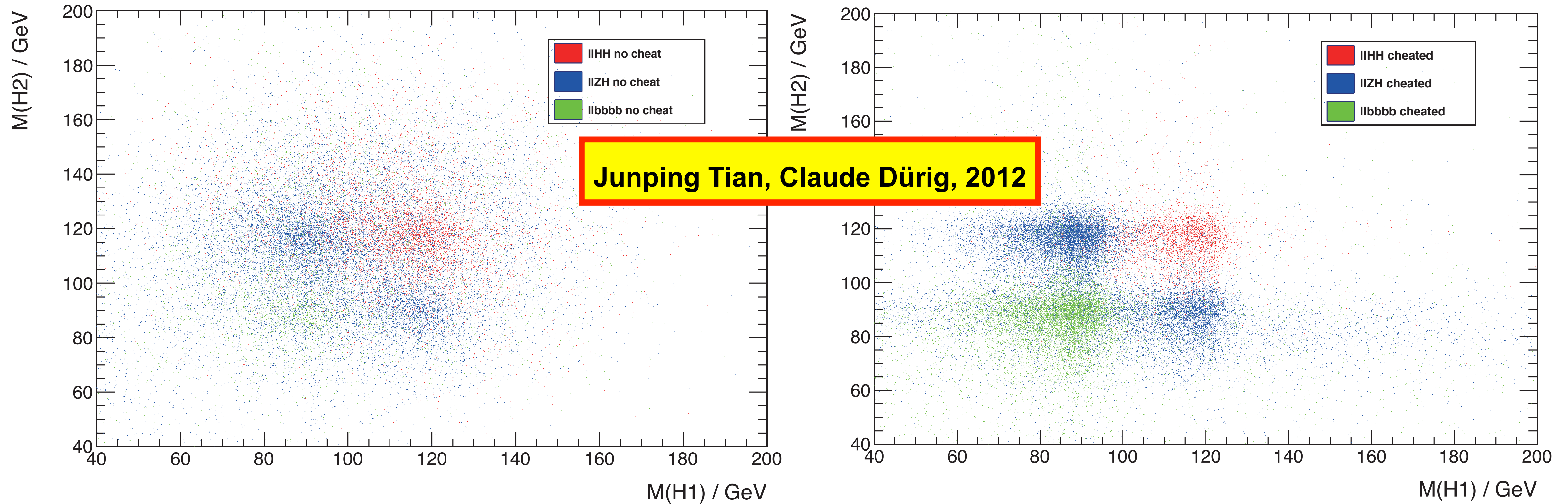
- correct semi-leptonic b/c decays
 - identify leptons in c- / b-jets
 - associate them to secondary / tertiary vertex
 - reconstruct neutrino kinematics (2-fold ambiguity)
- ErrorFlow (jet-by-jet covariance matrix estimate)
- feed both into kinematic fit 
- (very) significant improvement in H \rightarrow bb/cc and Z \rightarrow bb/cc reconstruction
- ready to be applied to many analyses...



[arXiv:2111.14775](https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.14775)

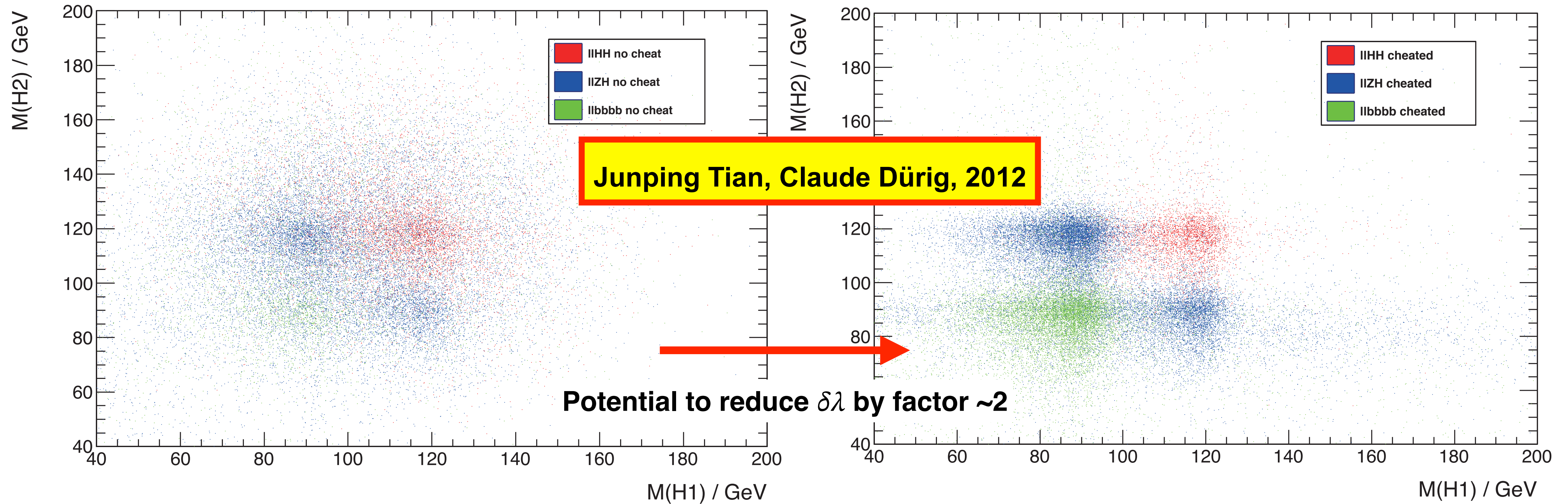
Urgently wanted: modern jet clustering

... bottle-neck for Higgs self-coupling precision



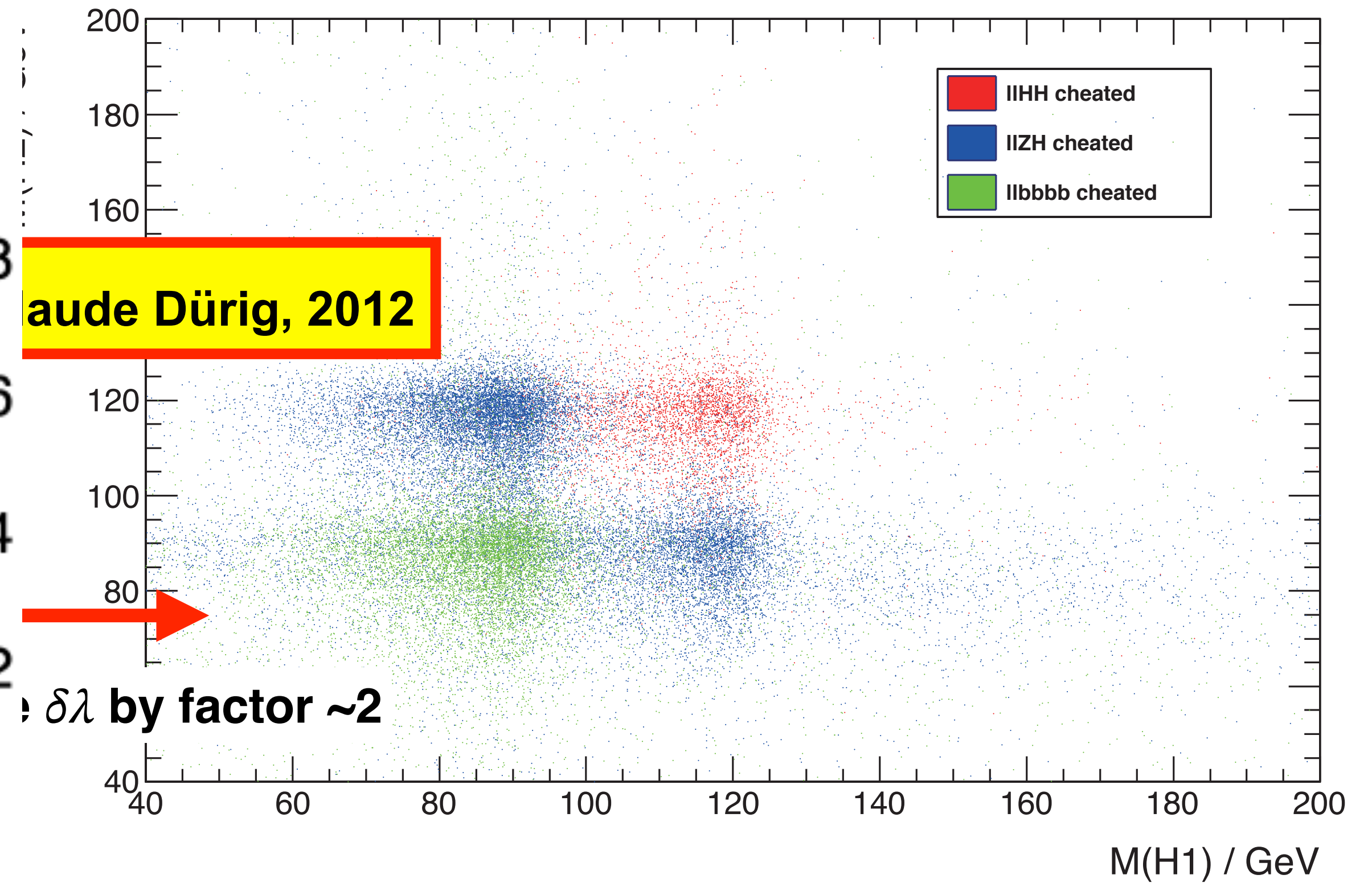
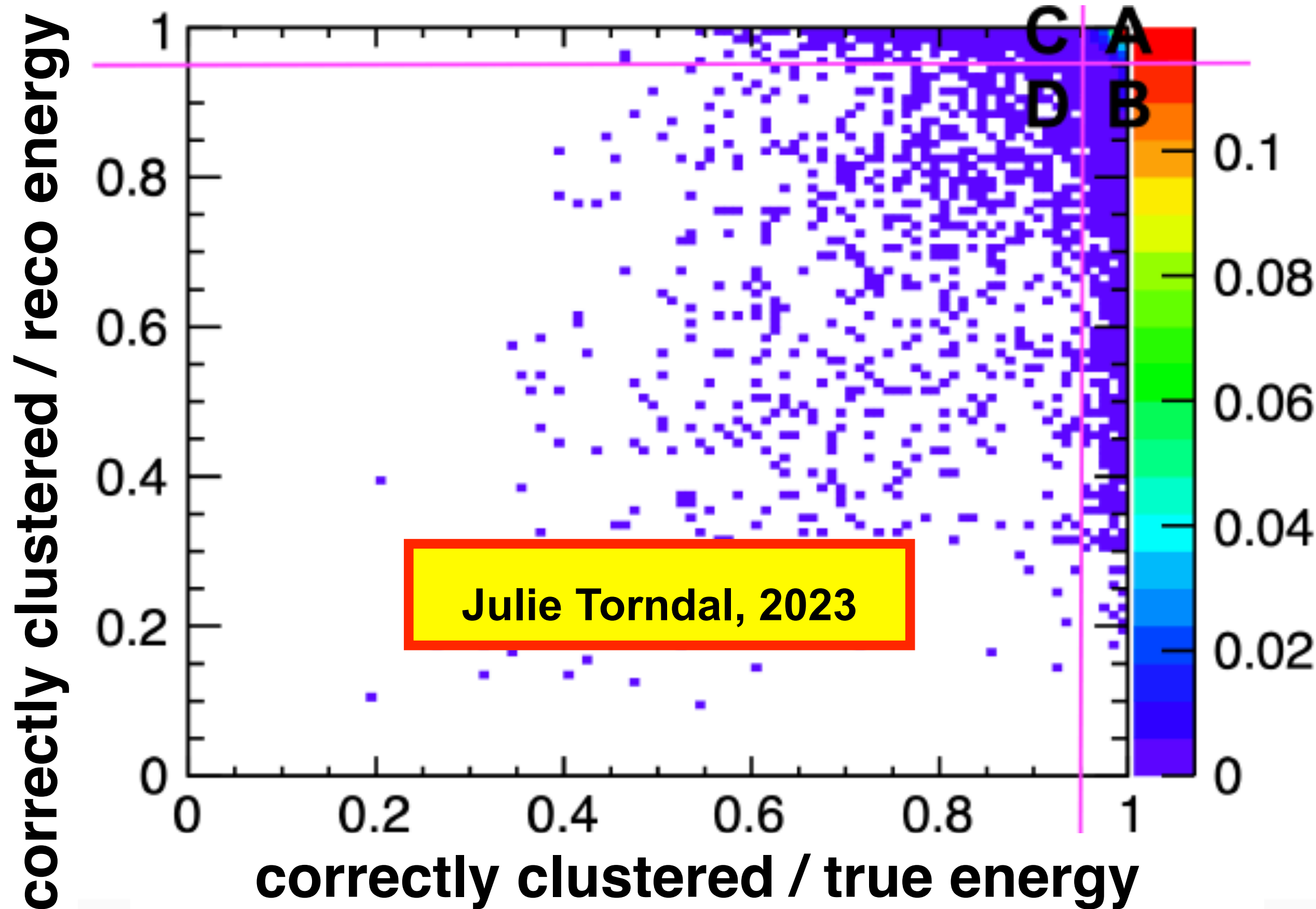
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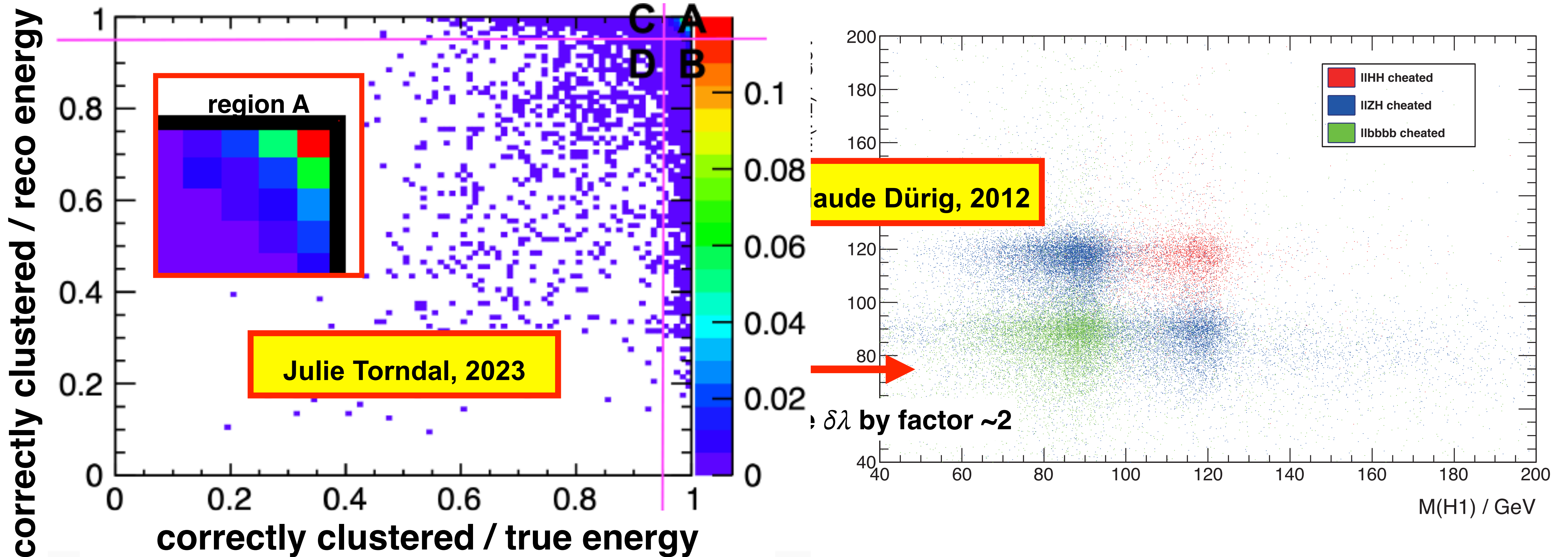
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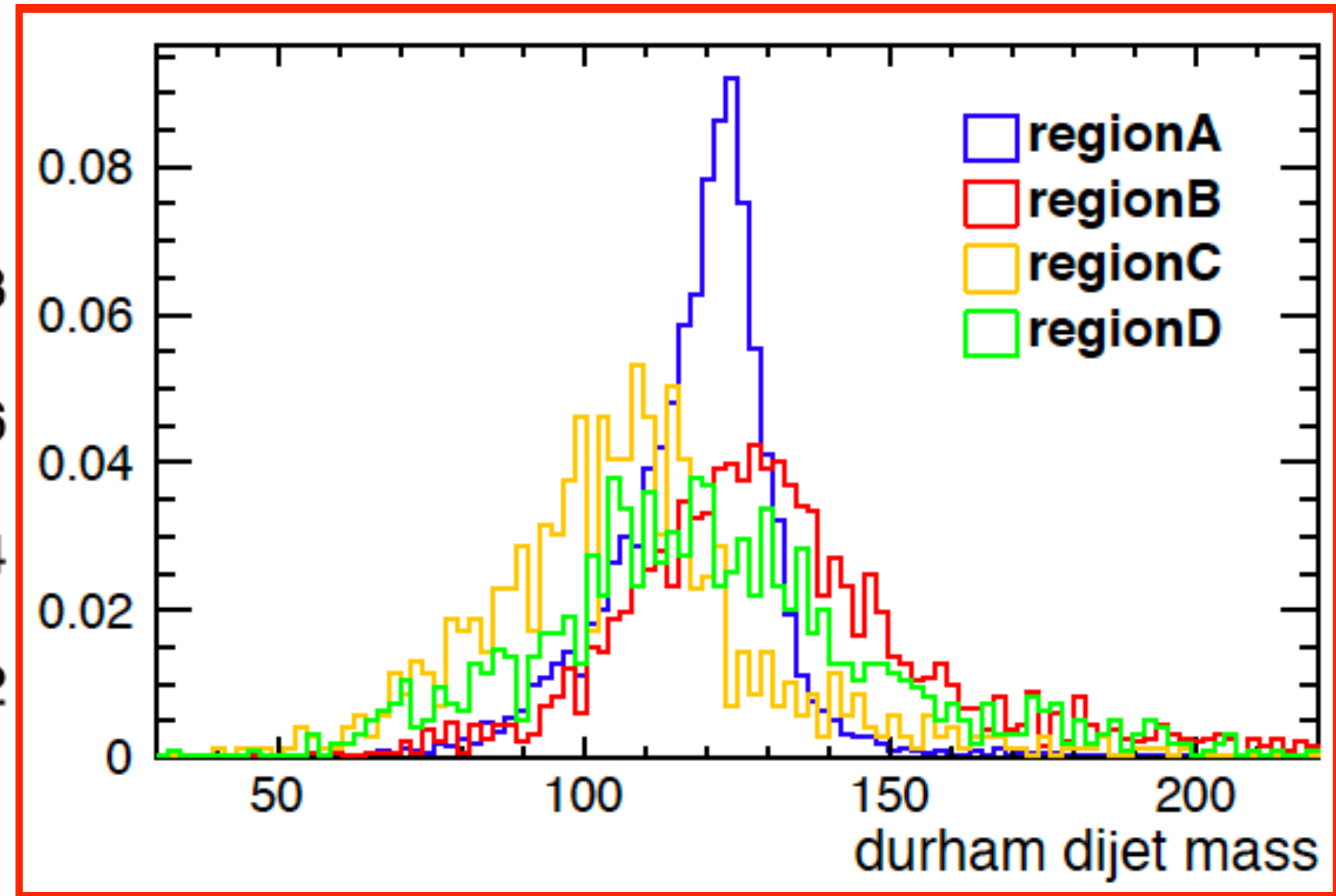
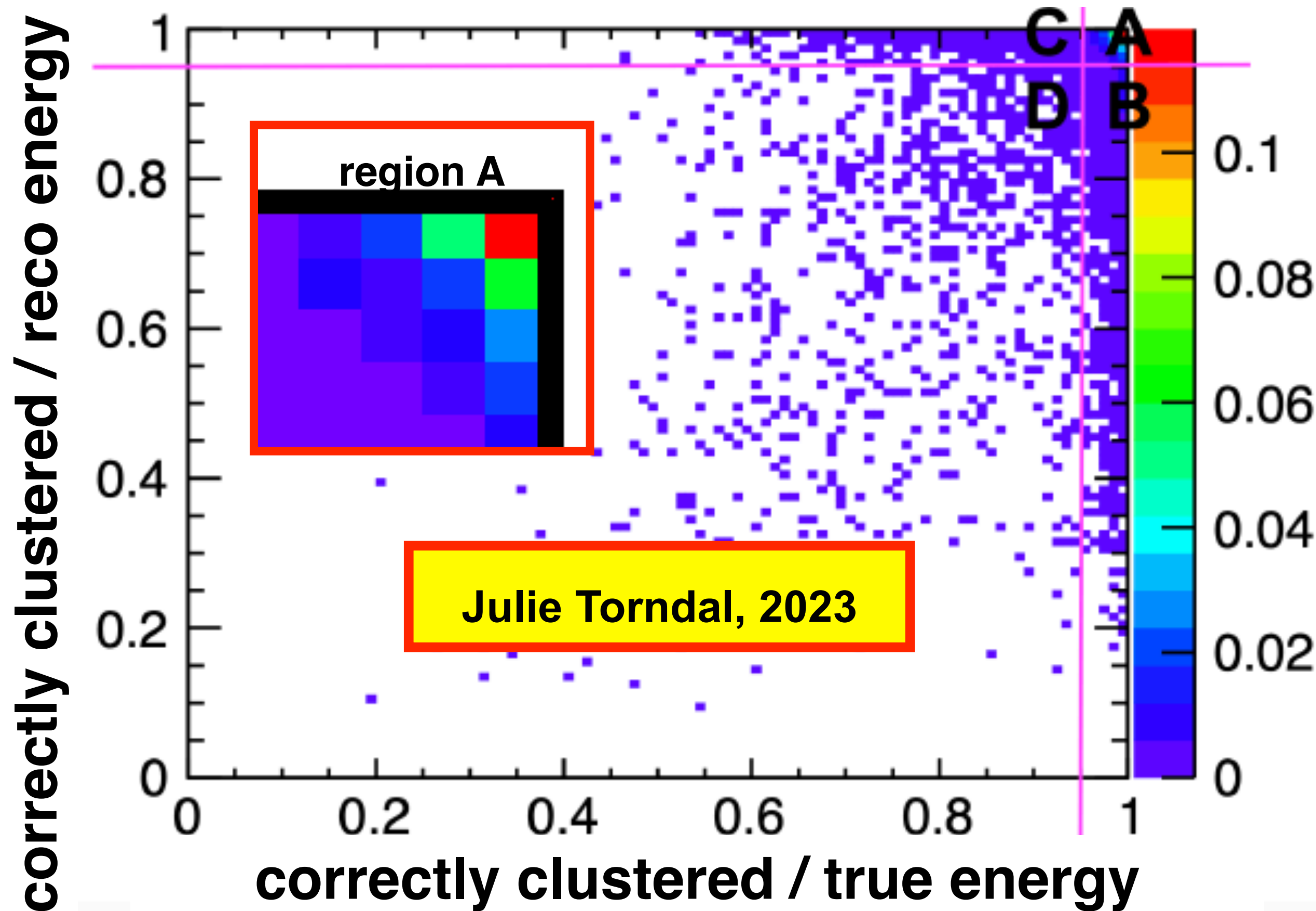
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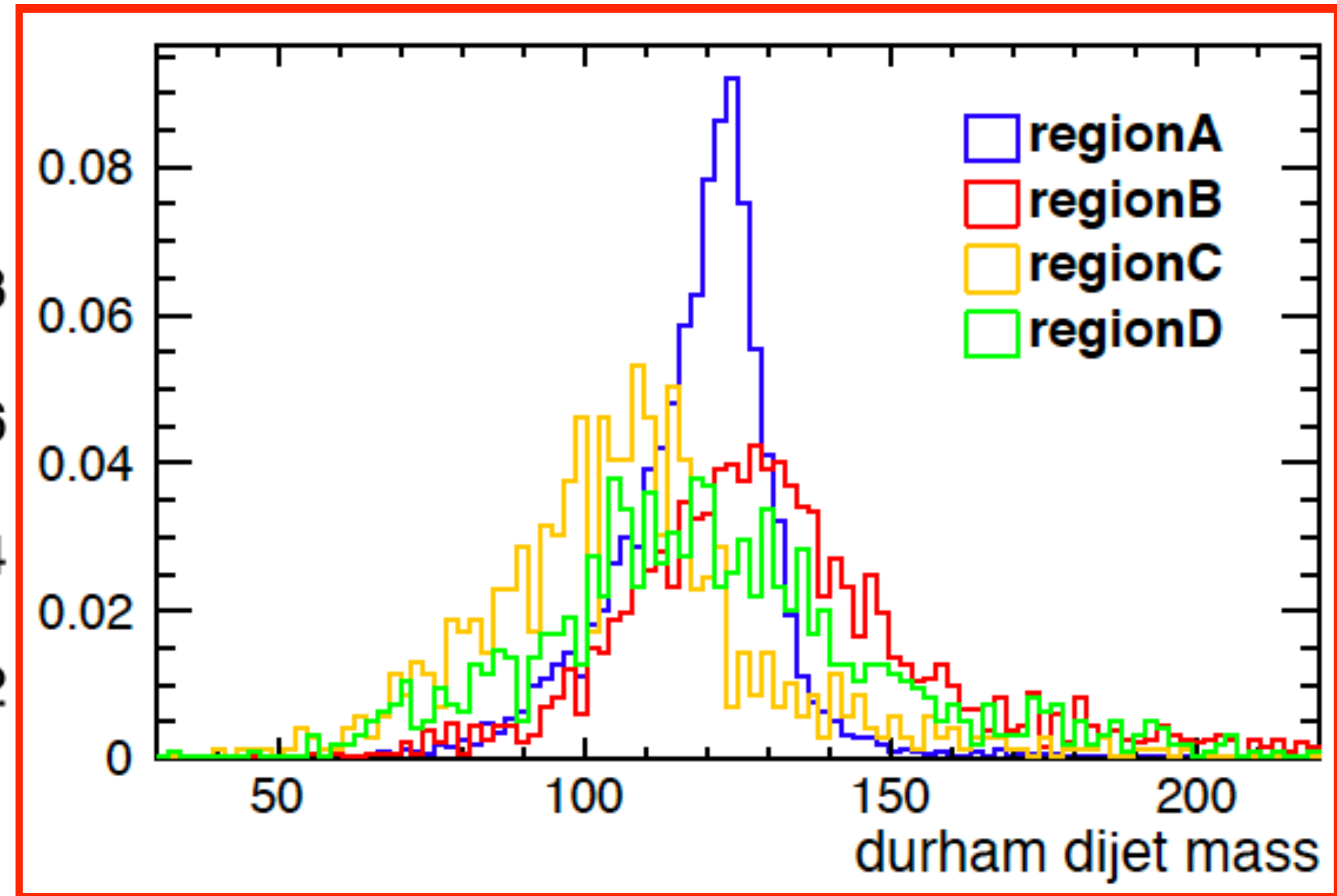
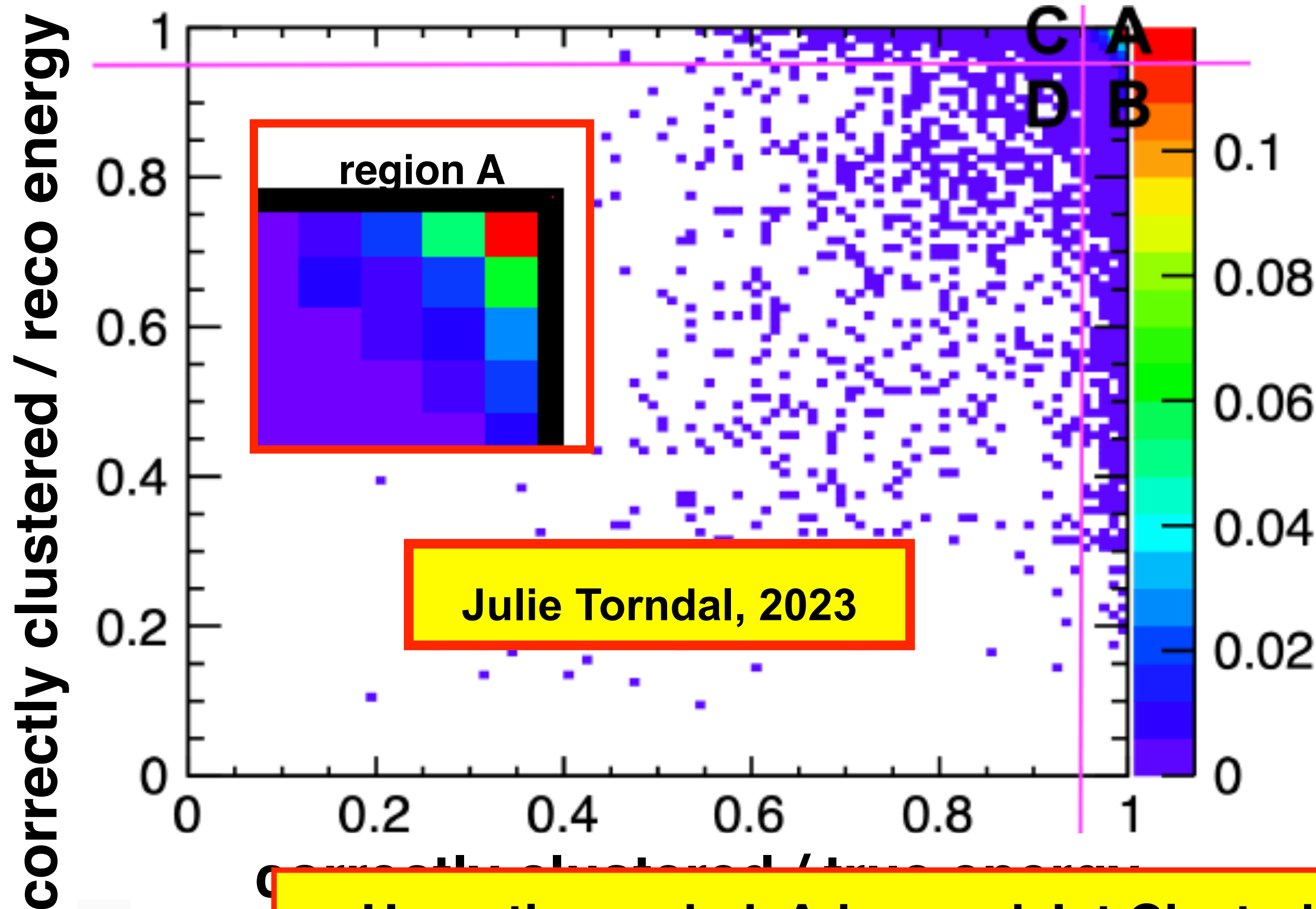
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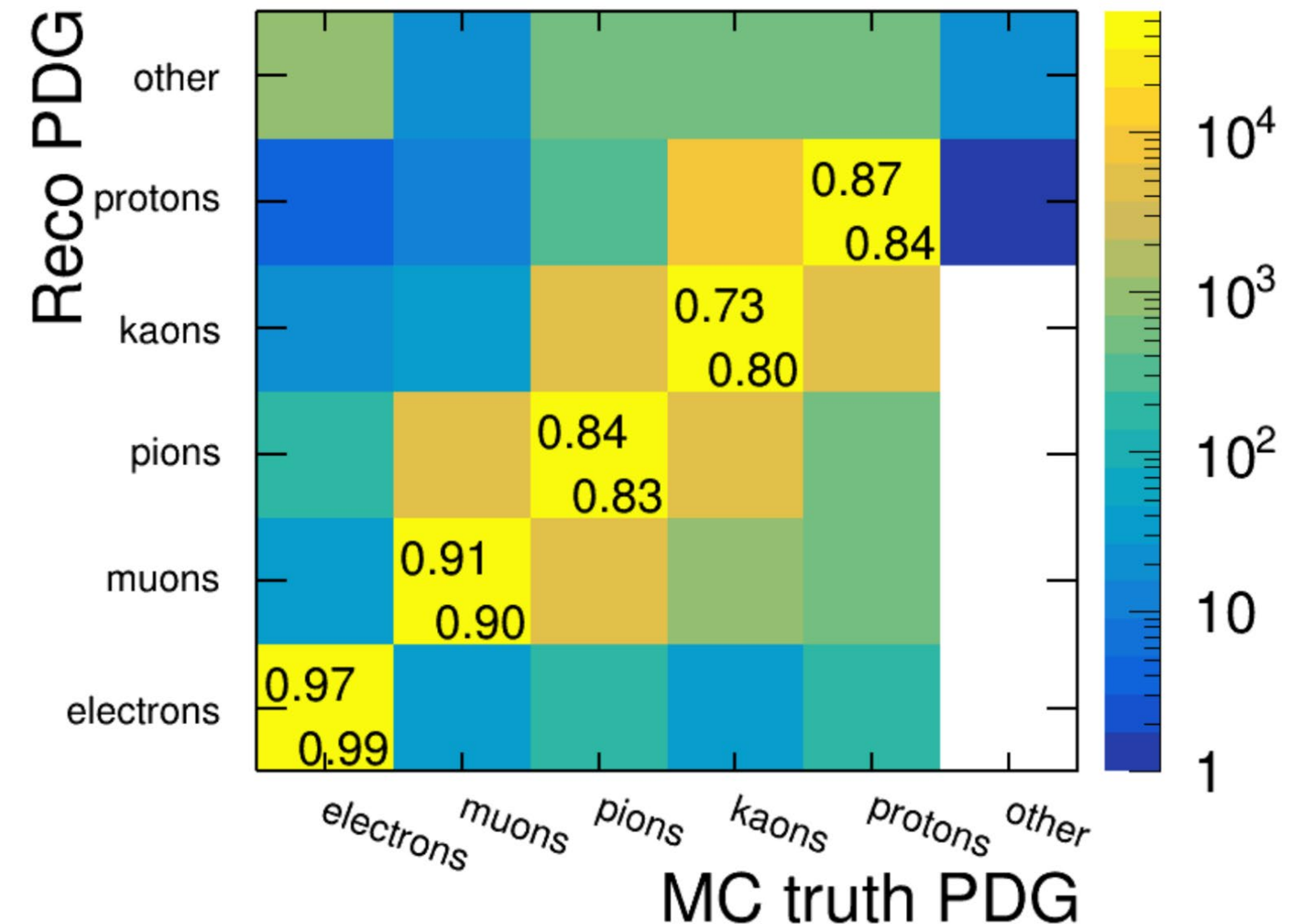


=> Urgently needed: Advanced Jet Clustering, ML, ...can we get rid of **B**, **C**, **D** ???
which additional detector information would help?
This has the potential to reduce $\delta\lambda/\lambda(\text{SM})$ from 20% to 10% !

Comprehensive Particle Identification (CPID)

Full exploitation of PID information

- modular and highly configurable PID toolkit
 - “plug-and-play“ of multiple data sources
e.g. at ILD: dE/dx, TOF, cluster shape
 - extension through custom inference modules
e.g. MVA/ML models etc.
- includes default weights for BDT model
- status: in production (in MarlinReco)



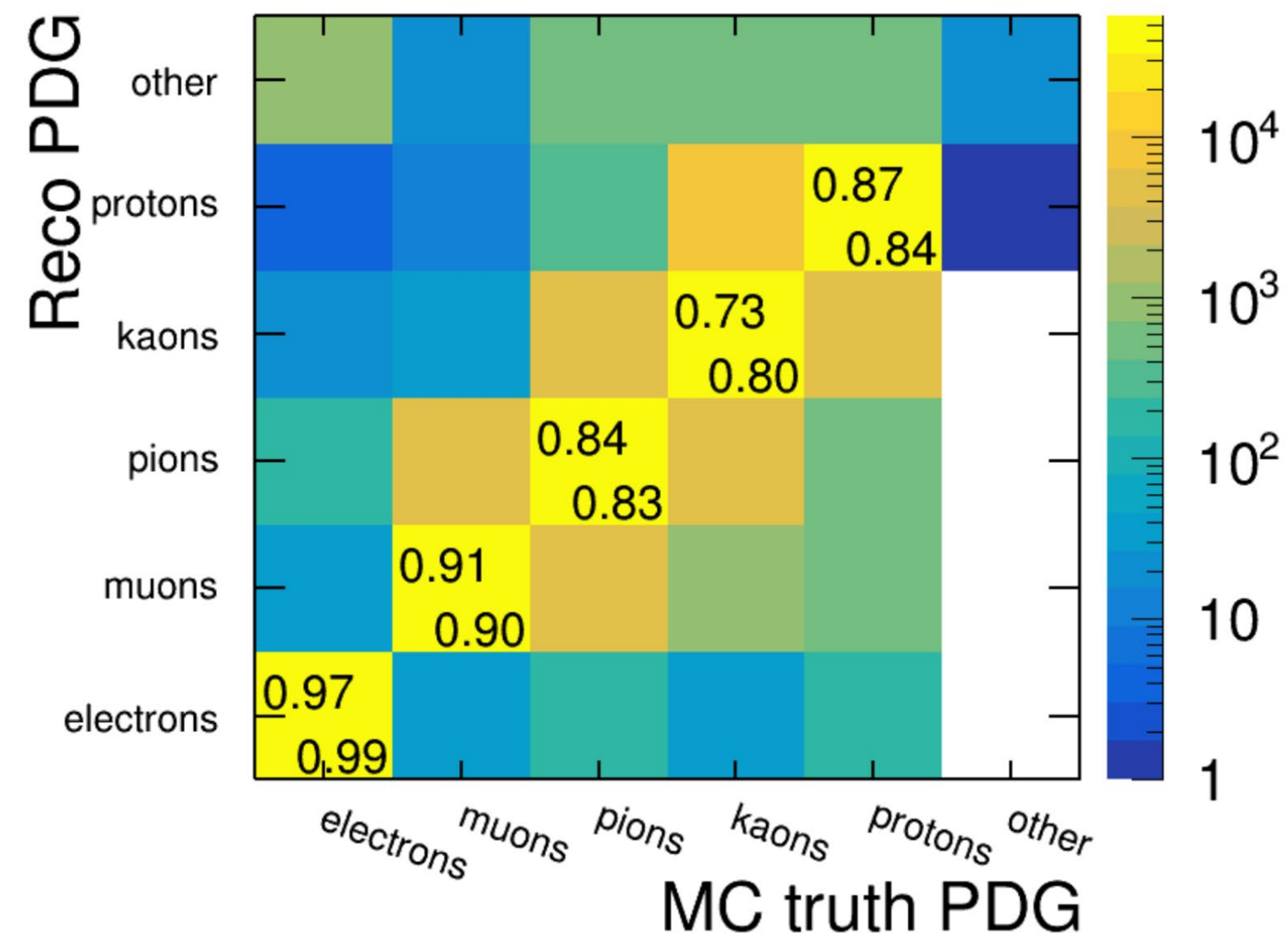
Confusion matrix for single charged particles at ILD.

[U. Einhaus \(2023\)](#)

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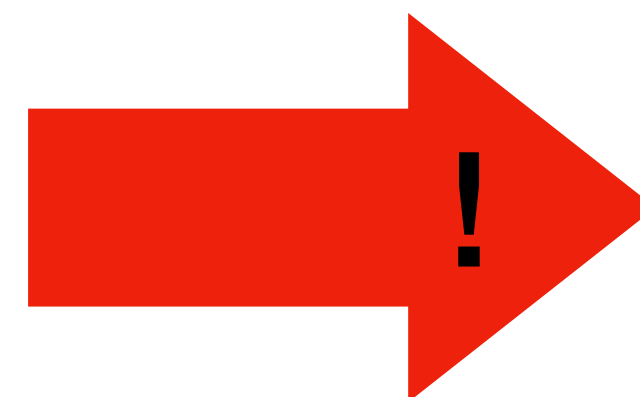


Confusion matrix for single charged particles at ILD.
[U. Einhaus \(2023\)](#)

Retrain ML-FlavourTaggers incl. this information => even more improvement?

FCChh

- quoted precision on $\delta\lambda_{SM}/\lambda_{SM} = 5\%$
- assumes net detector performance equivalent to current LHC
- to get an idea what this implies, I recommend eg recent presentation by Marcel Demarteau (Argonne) at HiggsCouplings 2019 (Oxford)



A Sense Of Scale

- **Challenges**
 - Embedded readout electronics at 1mW/channel = 1.5MW of power
 - Timing on a system scale of millions of channels at the level of 50ps
 - Pile-up reaching 1000 events

	CMS	ATLAS	CMS HGCal	FCC/SPPC
Diameter (m)	15	25		~27m
Length (m)	28.7	46		~70m
B-Field (T)	3.8	2/4		6
EM Cal channels	~80,000	~110,000	4.3M	70M (2x2cm ²)
Had Cal channels	~7,000	~10,000	1.8M	80M (5x5cm ²)

Radiation Damage

1 MeV Neutron Equivalent Fluence after an integrated luminosity of 30 ab⁻¹, y=0

Central Region

- For radii < 50 cm (well into the tracker) the fluence exceeds the value expected at HL-LHC (10¹⁶ cm⁻²) by up to 2 orders of magnitude
- Forward region even worse!

(some) References

- [ECFA] - Report of the ECFA Working Group on Higgs Couplings at Future Colliders, arxiv:1905.03764.v2 (Sep 25, 2019)
- [C.Duerig] - C. Duerig, "Measuring the Higgs Self-coupling at the International Linear Collider", PhD Thesis Hamburg University 2016, DESY-THESIS-2016-027
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