



# Sensitivity of 1 TeV ILC to measure CP-odd Higgs interactions in ZZ-fusion

I. Bozovic Jelisavcic, N. Vukasinovic, G. Kacarevic



VINCA Institute of Nuclear Sciences,  
Belgrade, Serbia

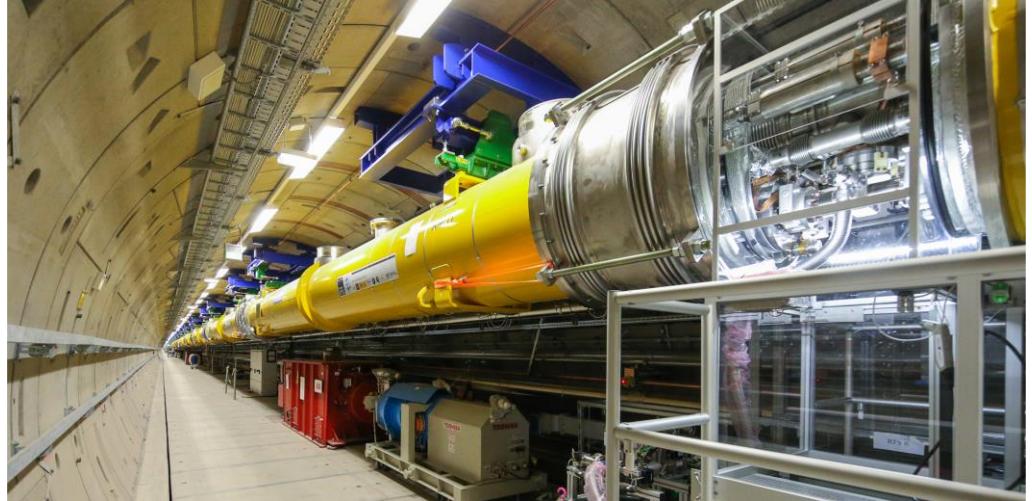
[ECFA meeting on ee to ZH angular measurements](#)

## OPENING QUESTIONS/OUTLINE

1. Could 125 GeV Higgs mass eigenstate be a mixture of CP-odd and CP-even states via mixing angle  $\Psi_{\text{CP}}$ ?
2. If so, with what precision  $\Psi_{\text{CP}}$  can be measured at 1 TeV ILC ?
3. What is the interpretation of the measurement sensitivity (in the context of Snowmass CPV White paper [\[arXiv:2205.07715v3\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.07715v3))?

# A WORD ON ILC

	$\sqrt{s}$	beam polarisation	$\int L dt$ (baseline)
ILC	0.1 - 1 TeV	e-: 80% e+: 30% (20%)	2 ab <sup>-1</sup> @ 250 GeV 0.2 ab <sup>-1</sup> @ 350 GeV 4 ab <sup>-1</sup> @ 500 GeV 8 ab <sup>-1</sup> @ 1 TeV



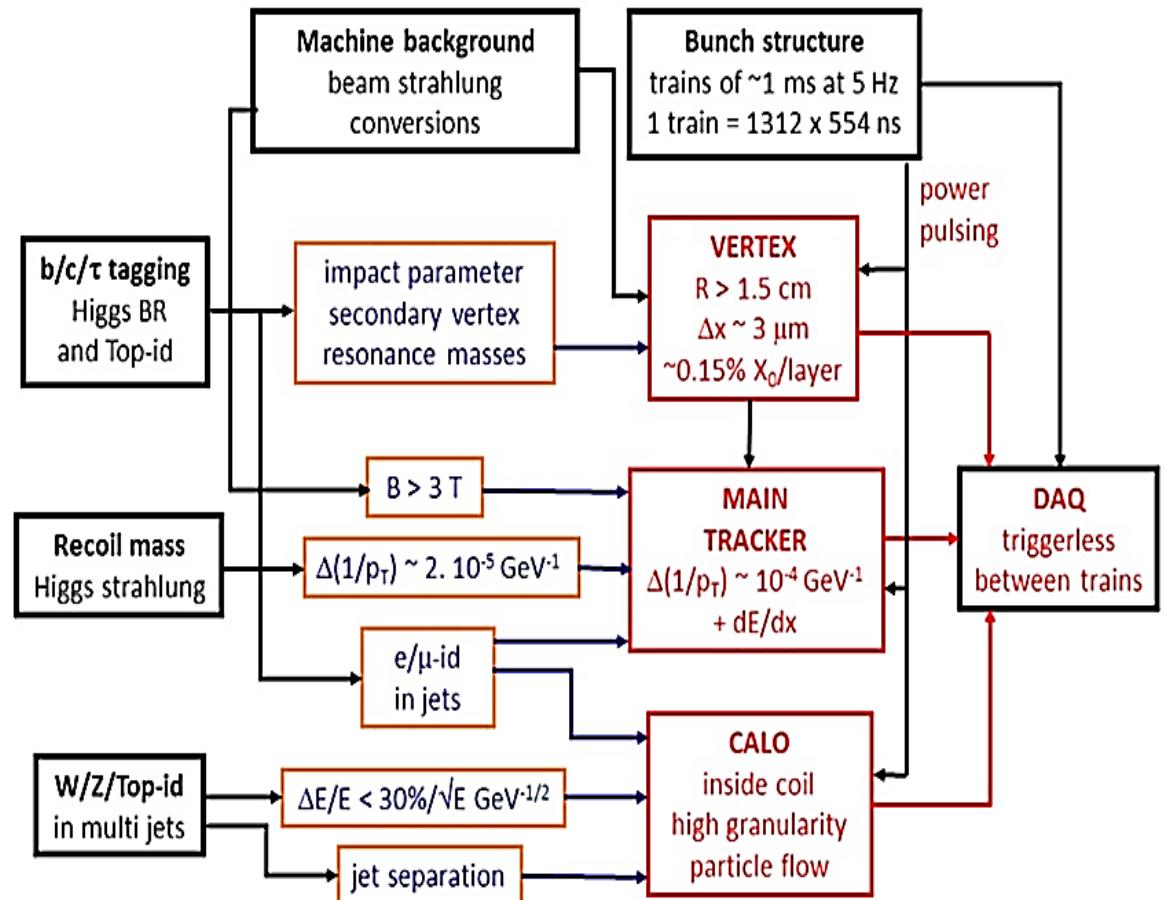
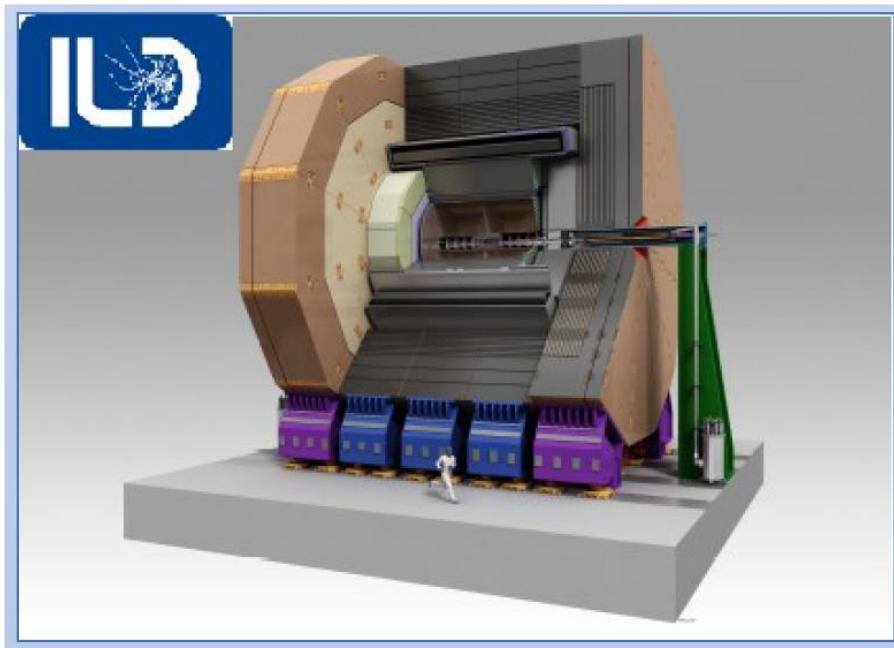
c An off-shore Higgs factory, realized in collaboration with international partners, in order to reveal the secrets of the Higgs boson. The current designs of FCC-ee and ILC meet our scientific requirements. The US should actively engage in feasibility and design studies.

## P5 Panel Recommendation 2

- 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 (from Z-pole, via Higgs factory mode, 500 GeV up to 1 TeV, or by replacing accelerating structures with advanced technologies)
- Numerous benefits from the high energy phases ( $\geq 500$  GeV) and beam polarization

# A WORD ON ILD

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



# SENSITIVE OBSERVABLE

- Generic model of CPV mixing:  $h_{125} = H \cdot \cos \Psi_{CP} + A \cdot \sin \Psi_{CP}$
- CP-sensitive observable: angle between production planes  $\Delta\Phi$
- As shown in [\[arXiv:2203.11707v3\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.11707v3)  $\Delta\Phi$  carries the most information on the Higgs CP state

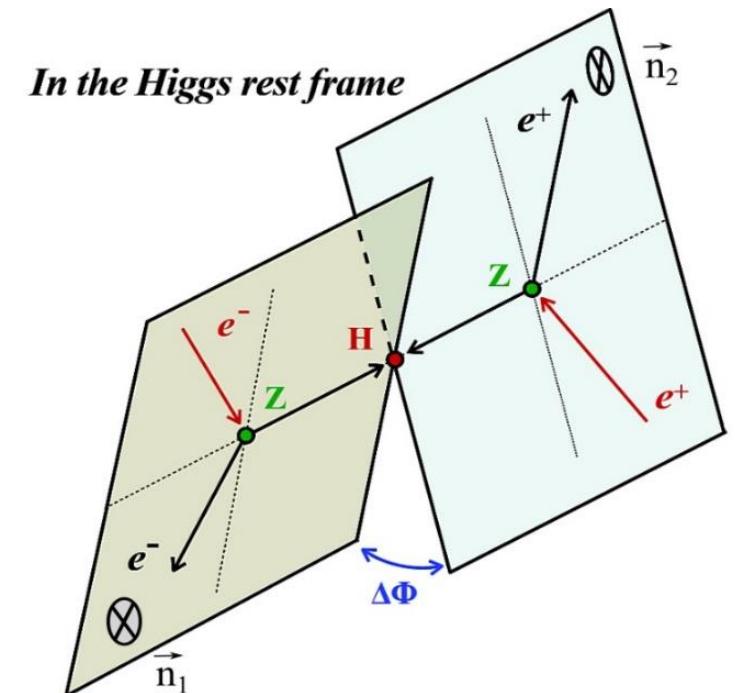
$$\Delta\Phi = \begin{cases} \arccos(\cos \Delta\Phi), \operatorname{sgn}(\sin) \Phi \geq 0 \\ 2\pi - \arccos(\cos \Delta\Phi), \operatorname{sgn}(\sin) \Phi \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cos \Phi = (\hat{n}_1 \cdot \hat{n}_2)$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\sin \Phi) = \frac{\hat{q}_1 \cdot (\hat{n}_1 \times \hat{n}_2)}{|\hat{q}_1 \cdot (\hat{n}_1 \times \hat{n}_2)|}$$

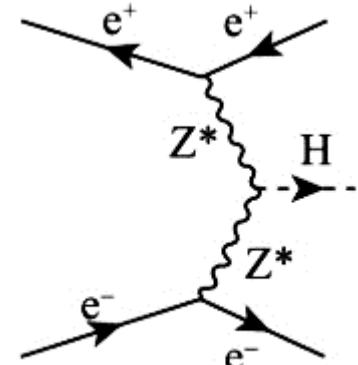
$$\hat{n}_1 = \frac{\hat{q}_{e_i^-} \times \hat{q}_{e_f^-}}{|\hat{q}_{e_i^-} \times \hat{q}_{e_f^-}|}$$

$$\hat{n}_2 = \frac{\hat{q}_{e_i^+} \times \hat{q}_{e_f^+}}{|\hat{q}_{e_i^+} \times \hat{q}_{e_f^+}|}$$



# SIGNAL AND BACKGROUND

1 TeV	$\sigma$ (fb)	Expected in $8 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ full range	Reconstructed with ILD
<b>Signal:</b> $e^+e^- \rightarrow Hee, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	13	104000	$2 \cdot 10^5$ DELPHES $\sim 36.6 \text{ ab}^{-1}$
			3495 full sim. $\sim 0.22 \text{ ab}^{-1}$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l^+l^-$	255	$2 \cdot 10^6$	$1 \cdot 10^6$ DELPHES
			5886 full sim.
$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$	9375	$75 \cdot 10^6$	120343 full sim.
$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}lv$	4116	$32.9 \cdot 10^6$	955058 full sim.

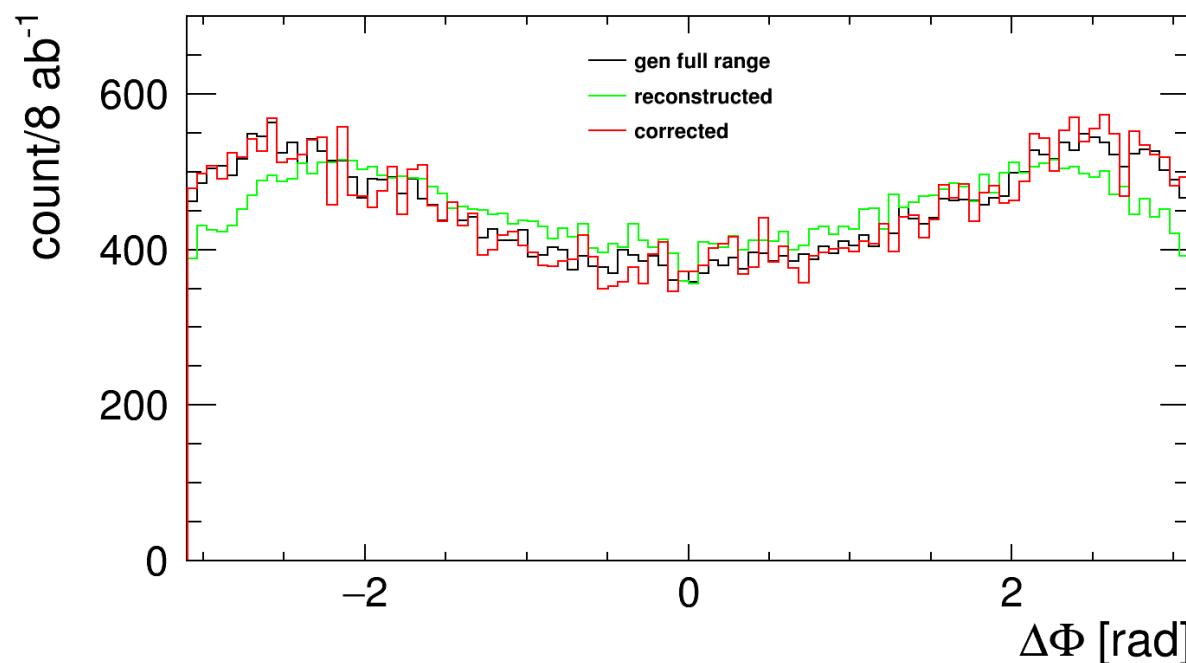


- Generator level WHIZARD V2.8.3/UFO/Higgs characterization model signal and WHIZARD 1.95/SM background
- Unpolarized beams
- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  (to suppress  $ee\gamma$  background)
- b-tagging efficiency is idealized to 100%)

500 GeV, 1 TeV energies are optimal due to interplay of x-section and centrality

# GENERATED AND RECONSTRUCTED SIGNAL

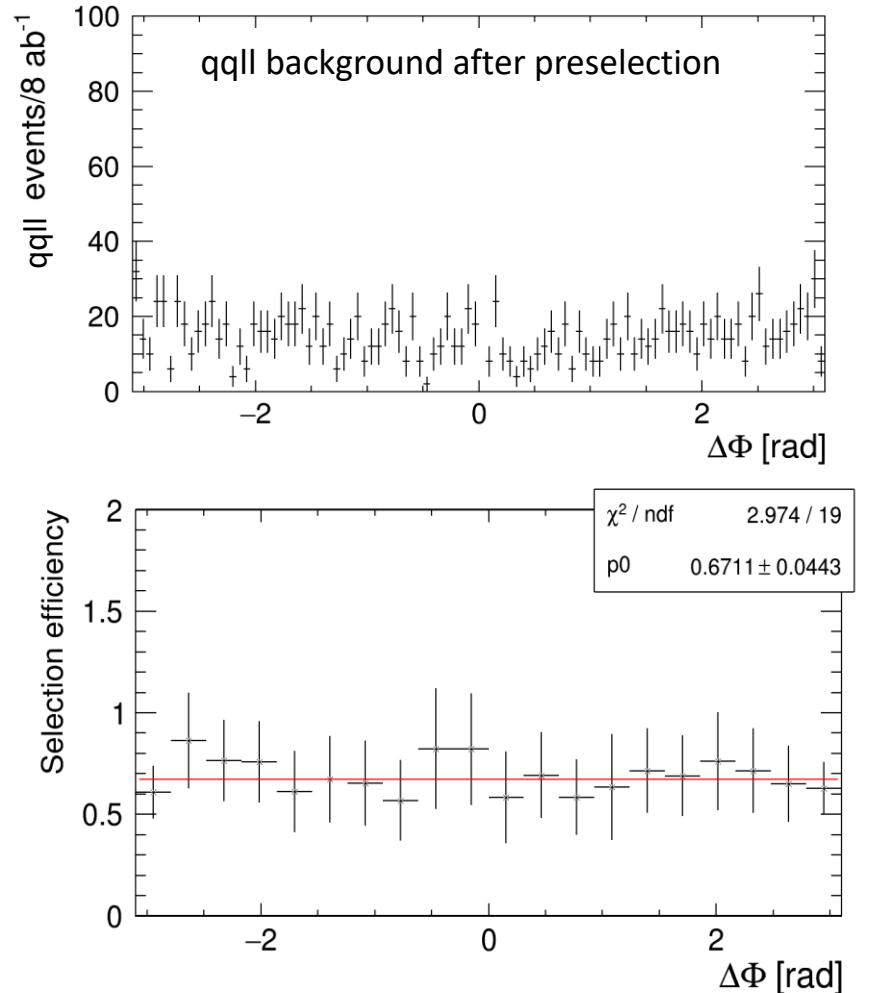
**Corrected** reconstructed signal for pure scalar  $\Psi_{CP}=0$ , **generated** information (WHIZARD) and **uncorrected** reconstructed signal



- Acceptance correction needed to retrieve full physical information
- Generated information is reasonably well reproduced with corrected reconstructed data

# EVENT SELECTION

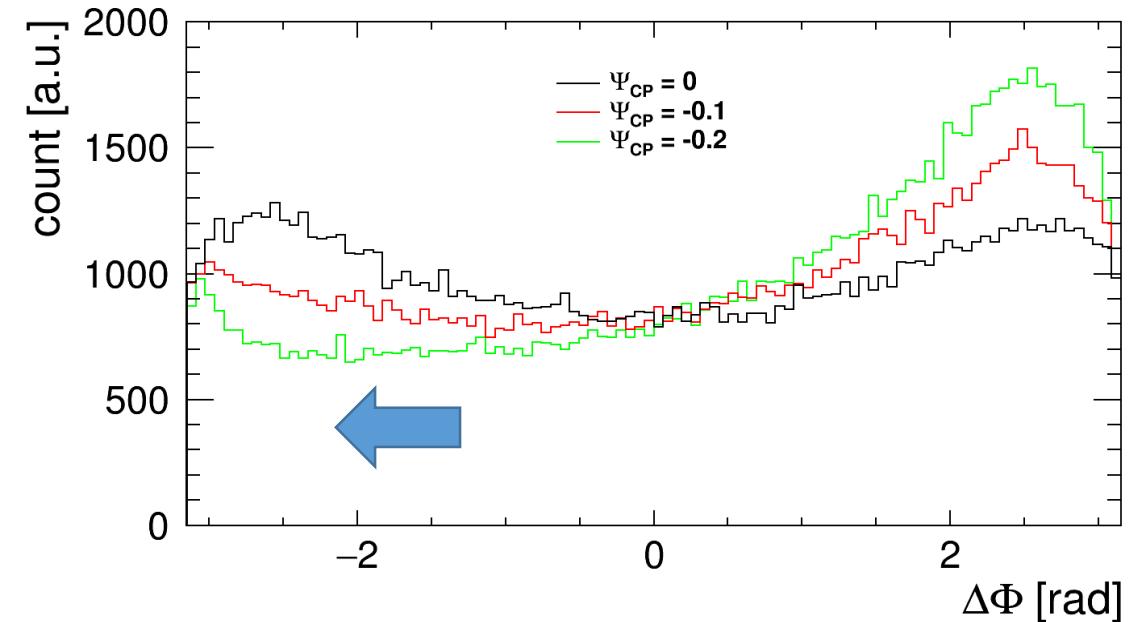
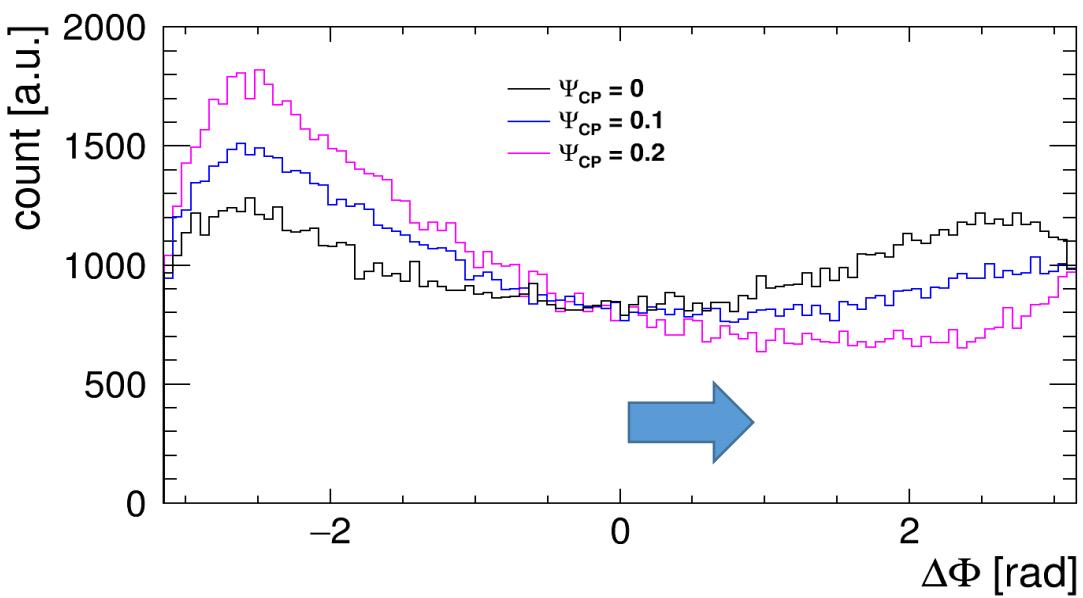
- **Preselection – electron isolation:**
  - $m_{e^+e^-} > 200 \text{ GeV}$  (veto HZ)
  - $E_{e^\pm} > 60 \text{ GeV}$
  - DELPHES electron isolation
    - $\Delta R_{max} = 0.5$
    - $p_{Tmin} = 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
    - $I = \frac{\sum_{i \neq P}^{p_T(i) > p_T^{min}} p_T(i)}{p_T(P)} < 0.12$
  - Signal preselection efficiency: **~71%**
- **Selection cuts:**
  - $80 \text{ GeV} < m_{q\bar{q}} < 160 \text{ GeV}$
  - $m_{Z_1, Z_2} > 30 \text{ GeV}$
  - $p_{Tee} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ ,
  - $p_{Tmiss} > 150 \text{ GeV}$
  - Selection efficiency: **96%**
  - **Total signal efficiency: ~ 68%**



- **Unbiased selection w.r.t. ΔΦ**
- Background is CP insensitive, fully suppressed (preselection efficiency  $\leq 10^{-4}$ )

# ANGULAR OBSERVABLE $\Delta\Phi$ AND MIXING ANGLE $\Psi_{CP}$

- Minimum of  $\Delta\Phi$  shifts for non-zero  $\Psi_{CP}$
- Differently from the  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$  angular observable whose dependence on  $\Psi_{CP}$  can be derived from the differential x-section, here  $\Psi_{CP}$  has to be extracted **empirically**



# HOW TO EXTRACT $\Psi_{CP}$ ?

✓ Minimum of  $\Delta\Phi$  is sensitive to  $\Psi_{CP}$ ;

1. Determine position of the local minimum

(b/a) from experimental (pseudo) data:

$$f(\Delta\Phi, \Psi_{CP}) = A + B \cdot \cos(a \cdot \Delta\Phi - b)$$

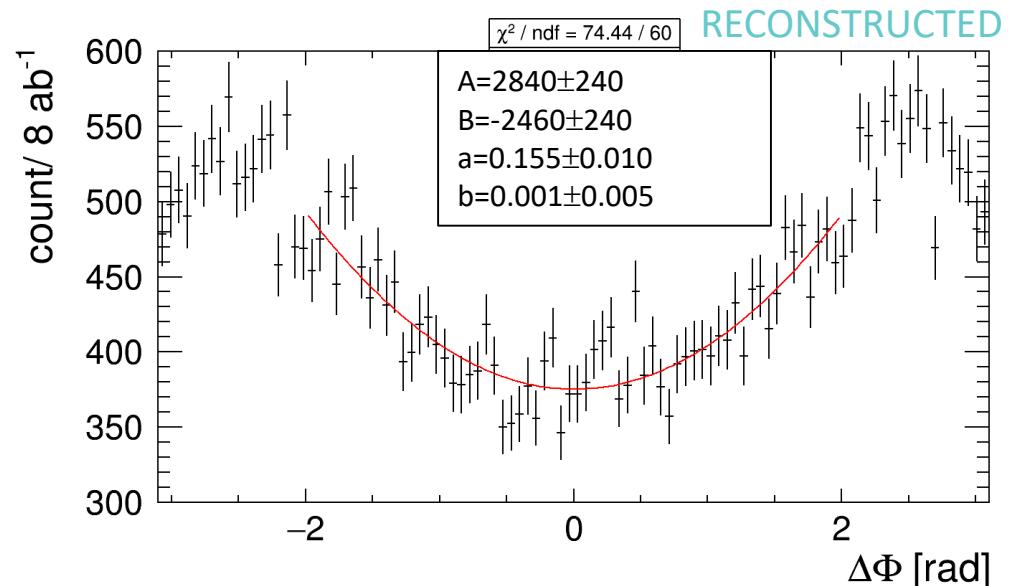
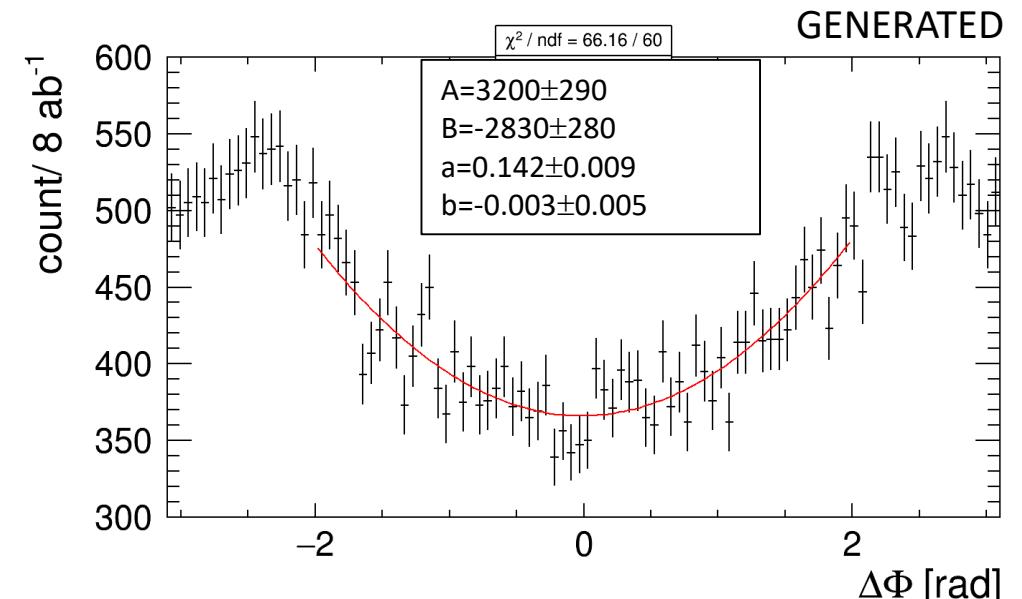
2. Position (b/a)/  $\Psi_{CP}$  is a linear function of  $\Psi_{CP}$ :

$$(b/a)/ \Psi_{CP} = k \cdot \Psi_{CP} + m$$

3. Determine from simulation coefficients  $k, m$

4.  $\Psi_{CP}$  can be retrieved from quadratic equation:

$$k \cdot \Psi_{CP}^2 + m \cdot \Psi_{CP} - (b/a) = 0$$



# HOW TO EXTRACT $\Psi_{CP}$ ?

- ✓ Minimum of  $\Delta\Phi$  is sensitive to  $\Psi_{CP}$ ;

1. Determine position of the local minimum ( $b/a$ ) from experimental (pseudo) data:

$$f(\Delta\Phi, \Psi_{CP}) = A + B \cdot \cos(a \cdot \Delta\Phi - b)$$

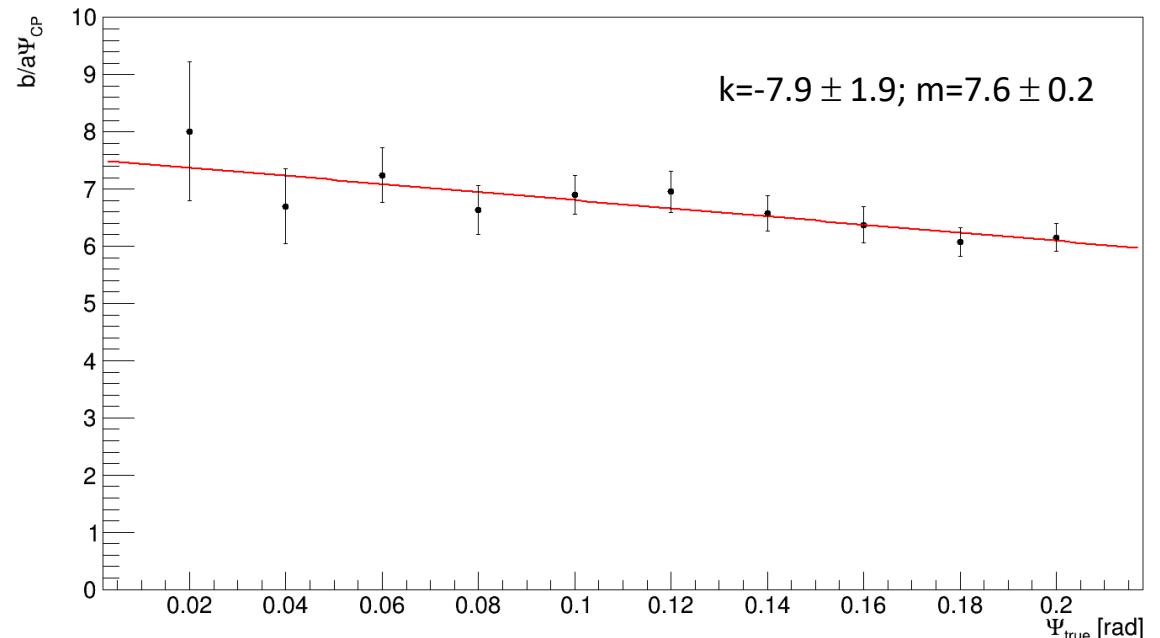
2. Position ( $b/a$ ) /  $\Psi_{CP}$  is a linear function of  $\Psi_{CP}$ :

$$(b/a) / \Psi_{CP} = k \cdot \Psi_{CP} + m$$

3. Determine from simulation coefficients  $k, m$

4.  $\Psi_{CP}$  can be retrieved from quadratic equation:

$$k \cdot \Psi_{CP}^2 + m \cdot \Psi_{CP} - (b/a) = 0$$



# HOW TO EXTRACT $\Psi_{CP}$ ?

- ✓ Minimum of  $\Delta\Phi$  is sensitive to  $\Psi_{CP}$ ;

1. Determine position of the local minimum ( $b/a$ )

from experimental (pseudo) data:

$$f(\Delta\Phi, \Psi_{CP}) = A + B \cdot \cos(a \cdot \Delta\Phi - b)$$

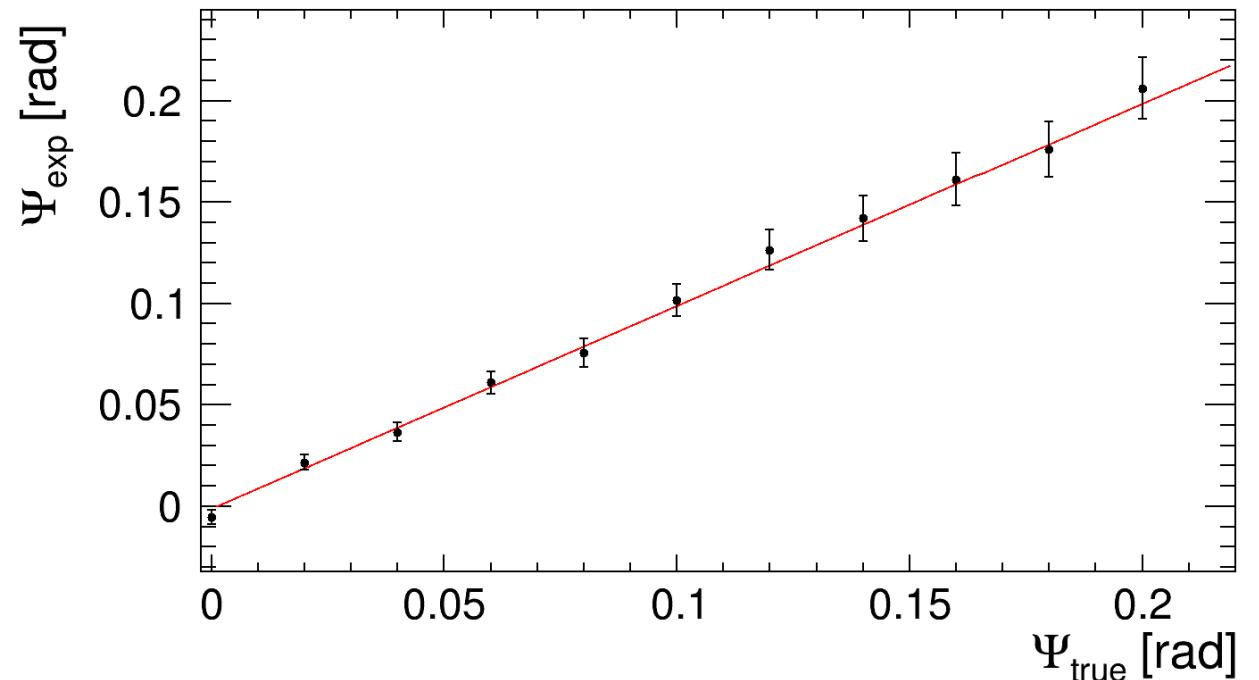
2. Position ( $b/a$ ) /  $\Psi_{CP}$  is a linear function of  $\Psi_{CP}$ :

$$(b/a) / \Psi_{CP} = k \cdot \Psi_{CP} + m$$

3. Determine from simulation coefficients  $k, m$

4.  $\Psi_{CP}$  can be retrieved from quadratic equation:

$$k \cdot \Psi_{CP}^2 + m \cdot \Psi_{CP} - (b/a) = 0$$



# HOW TO EXTRACT $\Psi_{CP}$ ?

✓ Minimum of  $\Delta\Phi$  is sensitive to  $\Psi_{CP}$ ;

1. Determine position of the local minimum ( $b/a$ ) from experimental (pseudo) data:

$$f(\Delta\Phi, \Psi_{CP}) = A + B \cdot \cos(a \cdot \Delta\Phi - b)$$

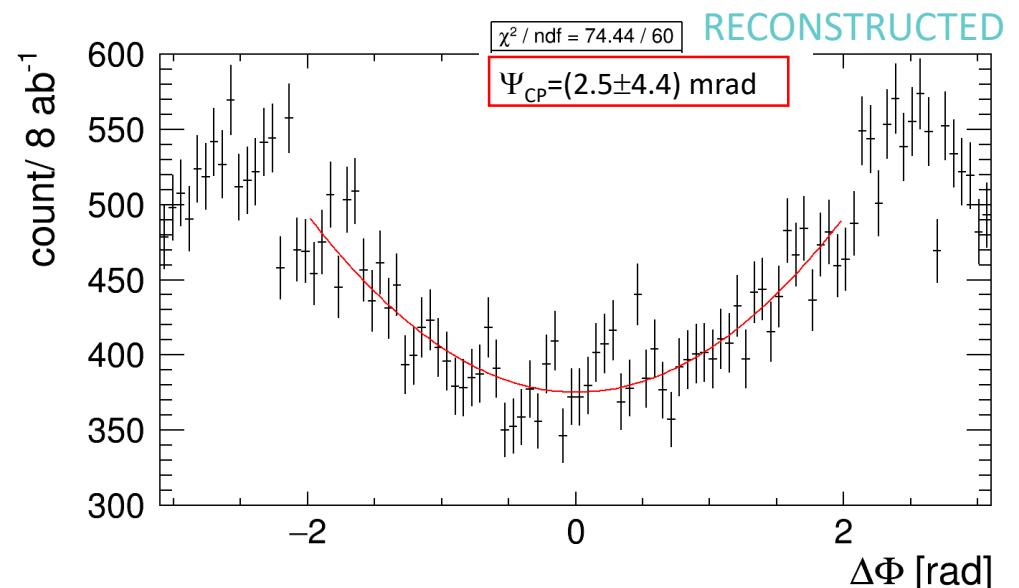
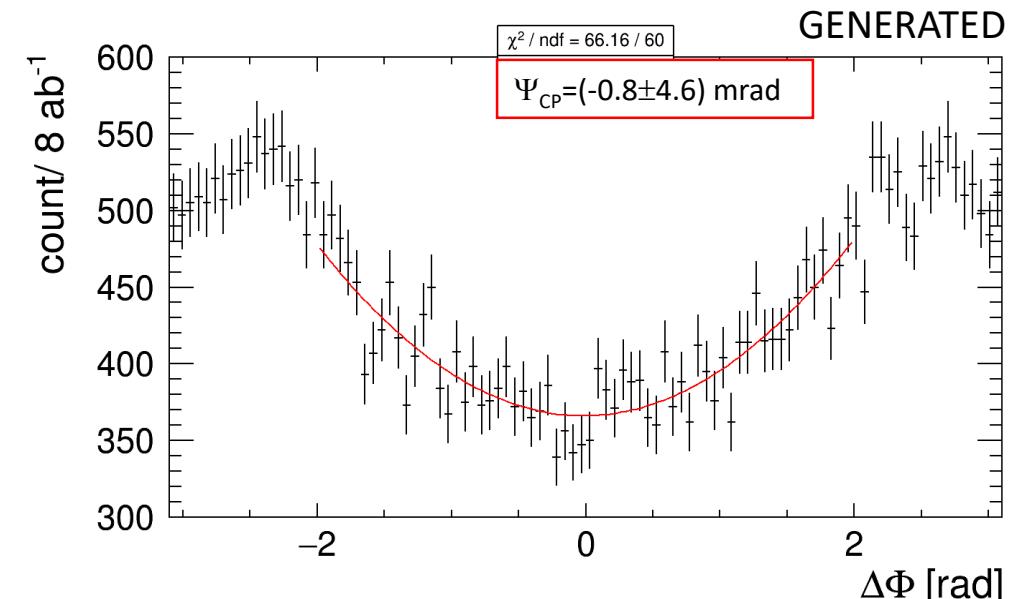
2. Position ( $b/a$ ) /  $\Psi_{CP}$  is a linear function of  $\Psi_{CP}$ :

$$(b/a) / \Psi_{CP} = k \cdot \Psi_{CP} + m$$

3. Determine from simulation coefficients  $k, m$

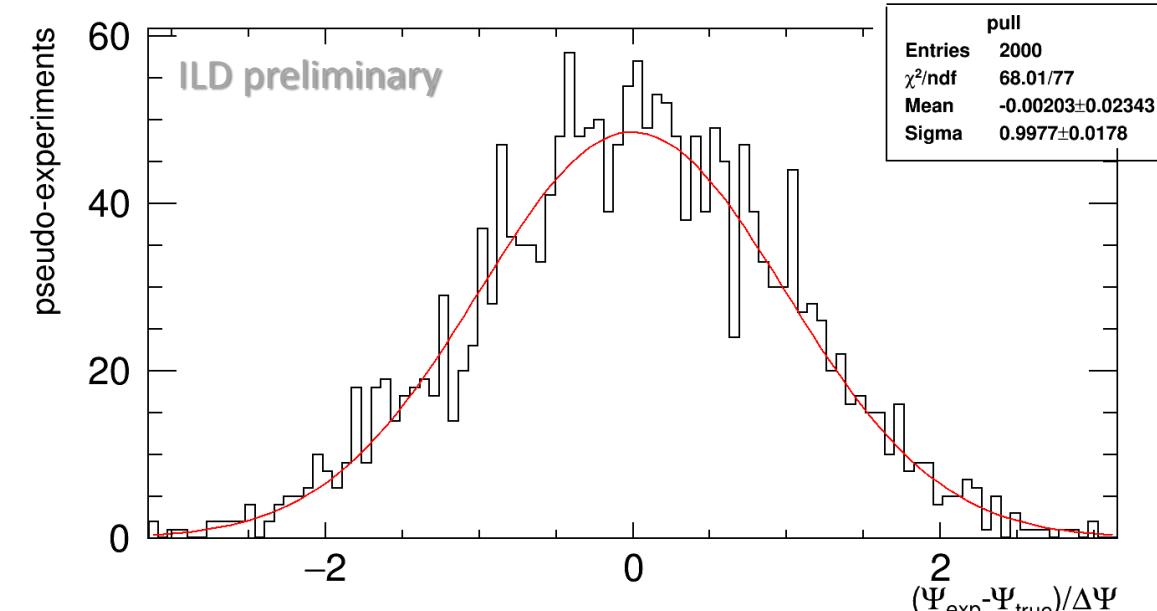
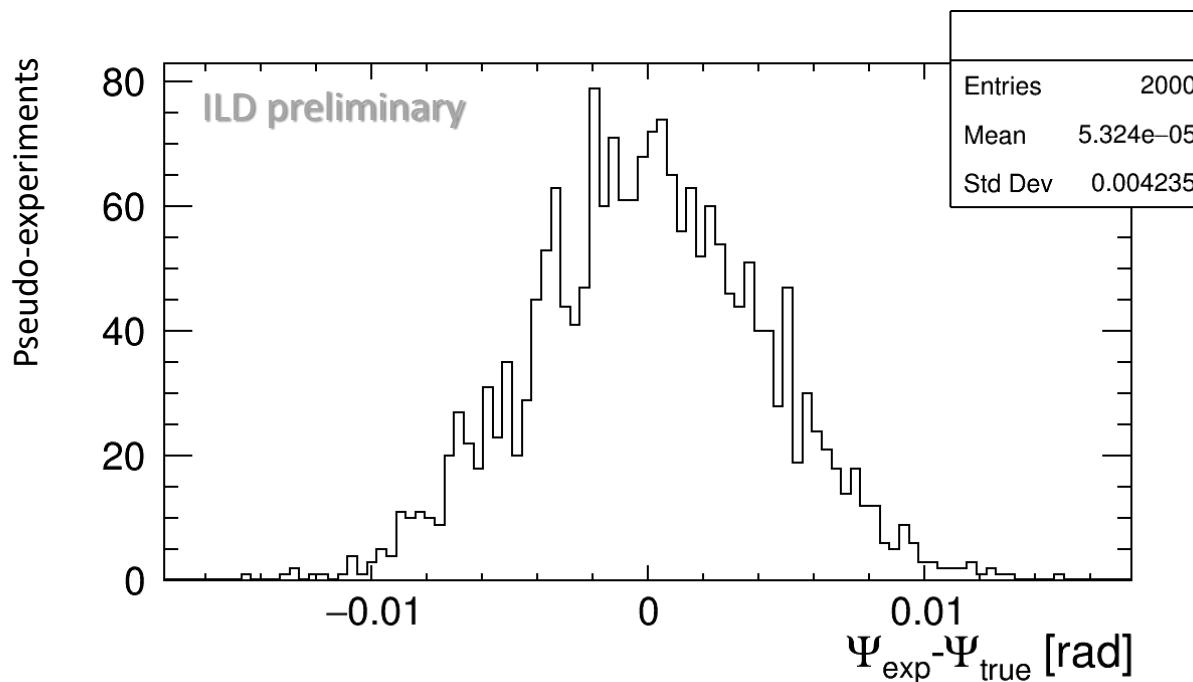
4.  $\Psi_{CP}$  can be retrieved from quadratic equation:

$$k \cdot \Psi_{CP}^2 + m \cdot \Psi_{CP} - (b/a) = 0$$



# PSEUDO-EXPERIMENTS

$$\Delta\Psi^{\text{CP}}_{(\text{stat.})} = 4 \text{ mrad}$$



- 2000 pseudo-experiments give 4 mrad for statistical dissipation of the mean
- Pull distribution indicates that uncertainties are correctly estimated
- Systematic error from the fit parameters uncertainties gives  $\sim 1$  mrad

# INTERPRETATION

- Common framework is defined in the Snowmass CPV White paper: benchmark parameter

$$f_{CP} \sim \sin^2(\Delta\Psi_{CP}) \text{ quantifying relative contribution from CP-odd amplitude } f_{CP}^{hX} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_{h \rightarrow X}^{CP \text{ odd}}}{\Gamma_{h \rightarrow X}^{CP \text{ odd}} + \Gamma_{h \rightarrow X}^{CP \text{ even}}}.$$

- Interpretation for LHC/HL-LHC and future Higgs factories, for EFT and CP-sensitive observable based measurements

(68% CL, pure scalar)

[\[arXiv:2205.07715v3\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.07715v3)

Collider	$pp$	$pp$	$pp$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$e^-p$	$\gamma\gamma$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	target
E (GeV)	14,000	14,000	100,000	250	350	500	1,000	1,300	125	125	3,000	(theory)
$\mathcal{L}$ ( $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )	300	3,000	30,000	250	350	500	1,000	1,000	250	20	1,000	
$HZZ/HWW$	$4.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$		✓	$3.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$		✓	✓	✓
$H\gamma\gamma$	—	0.50		✓	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	$< 10^{-5}$
$HZ\gamma$	—	$\sim 1$		✓	—	—	—	$\sim 1$	—	—	—	$< 10^{-2}$
$Hgg$	0.12	0.011		✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$< 10^{-2}$
$Ht\bar{t}$	0.24	0.05		✓	—	—	0.29	0.08	✓	—	—	$< 10^{-2}$
$H\tau\tau$	0.07	0.008		✓	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	—	✓	✓	$< 10^{-2}$
$H\mu\mu$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	$< 10^{-2}$

### 1 TeV ILC

- ✓ First measurement in VBF
- ✓ First measurement in HZZ vertex based on angular observable
- ✓ Full background simulation of ILD detector and fast simulation of the signal
- ✓ Realistic ILC running scenario

## INTERPRETATION

(68% CL, pure scalar)

Collider	$pp$	$pp$	$pp$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$e^+e^-$	$e^-p$	$\gamma\gamma$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	target
E (GeV)	14,000	14,000	100,000	250	350	500	<b>1 TeV</b>	1,300	125	125	3,000	(theory)
$\mathcal{L}$ ( $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )	300	3,000	30,000	250	350	500	<b>8 ab<sup>-1</sup></b>	1,000	250	20	1,000	
$HZZ/HWW$	$4.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	✓	$3.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	<b><math>1.6 \cdot 10^{-5}</math></b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	$< 10^{-5}$
$H\gamma\gamma$	—	0.50	✓	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	$< 10^{-2}$
$HZ\gamma$	—	$\sim 1$	✓	—	—	—	—	$\sim 1$	—	—	—	$< 10^{-2}$
$Hgg$	0.12	0.011	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$< 10^{-2}$
$Ht\bar{t}$	0.24	0.05	✓	—	—	0.29	0.08	✓	—	—	✓	$< 10^{-2}$
$H\tau\tau$	0.07	0.008	✓	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	—	✓	✓	✓	$< 10^{-2}$
$H\mu\mu$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	$< 10^{-2}$

## SUMMARY

- ✓ Complete simulation of CP Higgs mixing angle ( $\Psi_{CP}$ ) measurement is performed at 1 TeV ILC with the ILD detector
- ✓ This is the first result in VBF fusion based on angular observable ( $\Delta\Phi$ );
- ✓ Knowing the dependence of  $\Delta\Phi$  minimum to  $\Psi_{CP}$  from simulation,  $\Psi_{CP}$  can be determined from (experimental) data;
- ✓ From  $8 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  of 1 TeV ILC data, pure scalar state should be measured with 4 mrad statistical uncertainty of  $\Psi_{CP}$  at 68% CL; Systematic uncertainty from the fit is found to be smaller (< 1 mrad);
- ✓ The above uncertainty corresponds to  $f_{CP} \approx 1.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$  approaching theoretical target;
- ✓ The precision can be improved in combination with other Higgs decay channels (i.e.  $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 4\text{-jets}$ ).