Searching for new light scalars at the ILC

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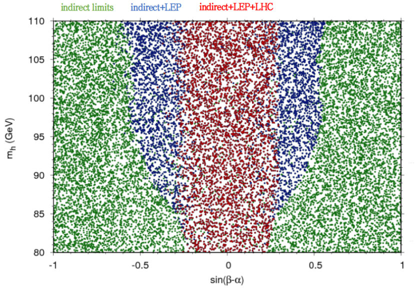
Motivation

The higgs boson found at 2012: the SM Higgs?

Many BSMs predict one or more extra scalars:

- General Two Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM...)
- Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (NMSSM)
- Randall Sundrum model
- a scalar lighter than 125 GeV is well motivated.



- LEP/LHC constrains rely on the model details: CP, mass hierarchy, couplings, etc.
- want a better results?

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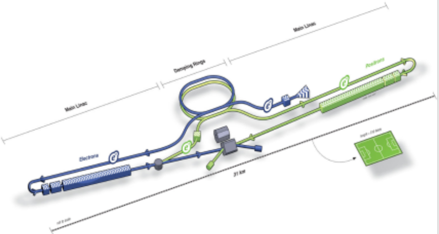
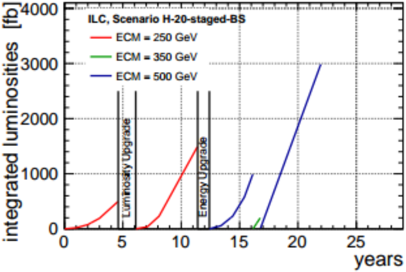
- ILC properties:
  - e^-e^+ collider
  - polarized beams (e^-: $\pm$ 0.8, e^+: $\mp$0.3)
  - center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 250$ GeV for the first stage
  - Energy-upgrade capability 350 GeV, 500 GeV, even 1 TeV



- ILC Running Scenario for 22 years:
  - 2/ab @ 250 GeV
  - 0.2/ab @ 350 GeV
  - 4/ab @ 500 GeV
  - if possible 1 TeV upgrade ...

Integrated Luminosities [fb]



Comparing LEP/LHC and ILC

- comparing with LEP: ILC will be sensitive to lighter scalars with much smaller hZZ coupling.
  - **higher luminosity** — 1000 times — recoil mass technique
  - **polarised beams** — more observables, angle correlation
  - **better detectors** — better reconstructed particles, vertexing and momentum resolution...

	LEP	ILC
$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	<189-209	250
m_h region (GeV)	<115	<125
luminosity	totally 2461 pb^{-1}	2000 fb^{-1}
polorization	$\times$	$\surd$
searching channel	2b2q,$2b2\nu$,2b2l, $\tau\tau qq$	model independent
experiment ingredient	b tagging	recoil mass angle correlation momentum resolution

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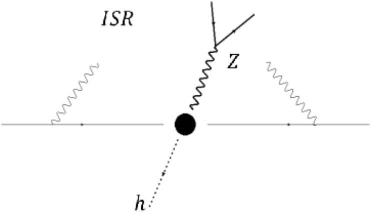
- comparing with LHC
  - LHC, complex initial states and backgrounds, $h \to \gamma\gamma/ZZ$... channel, large uncertanties.
  - ILC, **clean environment**, fixed c.m energy, a **model-independent** analysis.

The Recoil Method on SM Higgs at ILC

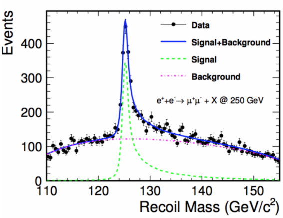
e^+e^- collider $\rightarrow$ fixed the c.m. energy $\rightarrow$ recoil technique $\rightarrow$ model independence

Higgsstrahlung process $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z + H/h$

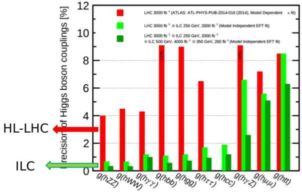


SM Higgs recoil mass distribution (ILD)

Phys. Rev. D 94, 113002 (2016)



arXiv:1710.07621



SM Higgs couplings

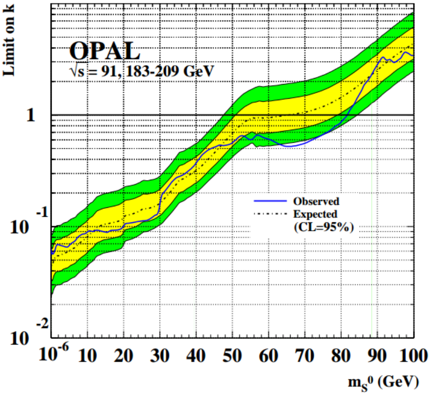
- $M_{rec}^2 = (\sqrt{s} - E_{\mu\mu})^2 - |\vec{p}_{\mu\mu}|^2$
- $M_{\mu\mu} \sim M_Z$, $M_{rec} \sim M_{H/h}$

the same method on light scalar searching,
SM $H \rightarrow$ a lighter h.

The Recoil Method at LEP

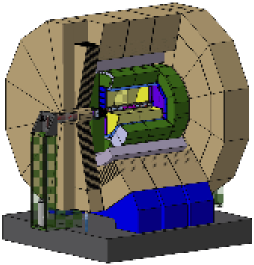
LEP results (CERN-EP-2002-032):

- the OPAL detector
- Decay-mode independent searches for new scalar bosons
- energy & luminosity:
  - 91.2 GeV and 115.4 pb^{-1} at LEP1
  - 161 to 202 GeV and **662.4 pb^{-1}** at LEP2.
- light higgs mass: 10 keV — 100 GeV
- $k = \frac{\sigma_{S^0 Z}}{\sigma_{H_{\text{SM}} Z}(m_{H_{SM}} = m_{S^0})}$



ILD (International Large Detector) and full simulation of Signal and SM Background

- Tracker: Vertex, TPC
- Calorimeter: ECAL, HCAL
- 3.5T magnetic field
- Yoke for muon, Forward system
- Requirements:
  - Impact parameter resolution: $\sigma_{r\phi} < 5 \oplus 10/(p\ sin^{3/2}\theta)\mu m$
  - Momentum resolution: $\sigma_{1/p_T} < 2 * 10^{-5}$ GeV^{-1}
  - Energy resolution: $\sigma_E/E = 3 - 4\%$



The signal MC samples

- $M_h = 10, 15, 20, ..., 120$ GeV, every 5 GeV step.
- decay branch ratios are the same as the 125 GeV SM Higgs boson.

The background MC samples:

- 2-fermion $(2f^l, 2f^h)$ leptonic/bhabha/hadronic
- 4-fermion $(4f^l,\ 4f^{sl},\ 4f^h)$ leptonic/semi-lepton/hadronic
- SM Higgs, $Higgs_{125}$
- $\gamma\gamma$ backgrounds

analysis flow

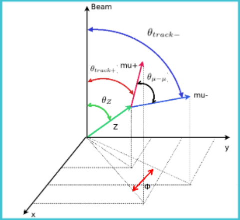
01 a muon pair $\chi^2(M_{\mu^+\mu^-}, M_{\rm rec}) = \frac{(M_{\mu^+\mu^-} - M_Z)^2}{\sigma^2_{M_{\mu^+\mu^-}}} + \frac{(M_{\rm rec} - M_h)^2}{\sigma^2_{M_{\rm rec}}}.$

02 $M_Z \in [73, 120]$ GeV

03 $P_T^Z \in [10, 128 - 4 \times \frac{M_h}{10}]$ GeV

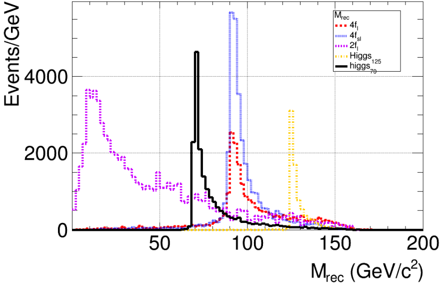
04 $|\cos\theta_{\rm mis}| < 0.98$ when $M_h > 50$ GeV

05 Multi-Variate Analysis : angle obs

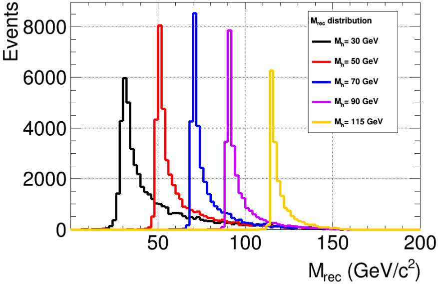


DESY

e.g. $m_h = 70$ GeV, signal & bkgs



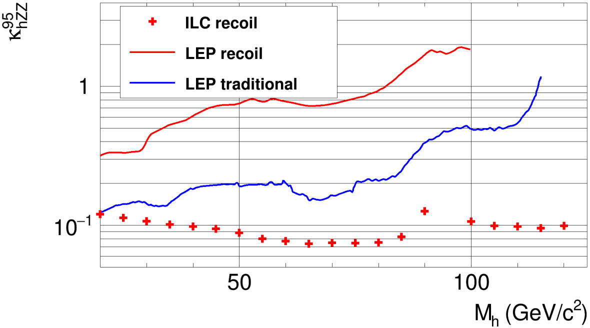
recoil mass distribution for different m_h.



Four regions.

mass region	main backgrounds
$125 > m_h > m_z$	$4f^{sl}_{zz}$, $4f_{zzww}$, SM Higgs
$m_h \sim m_z$	$4f^{l}_{zz}$, $4f^{sl}_{zz}$, $4f_{zzww}$, SM Higgs
$m_z > m_h > 40$	$2f_l$, $4f_{zz}$, $4f_{zzww}$
$40 > m_h$	$2f_l$

Results of exclusion limits for $(\kappa^{95}_{hZZ})^2 = k = \frac{\sigma_{S^0 Z}}{\sigma_{H_{\text{SM}} Z (m_{H_{SM}} = m_{S^0})}}$



- 95% CL upper bounds on κ^{95}_{hZZ} coupling factor with likelyhood methods
- LEP recoil: LEP2 data from 161 GeV to 202 GeV, , combined LEP1 data.
- LEP traditioanl: exclusive reconstruction of Z and h decay, mainly $h \to bb$, $h \to \tau\tau$.
- when $100 \geq M_h \geq 50$ GeV, trend are similar with LEP.
- when $M_h \leq 50$ GeV, Br(h) = BR(vis) + Br(invis) in LEP recoil results, slight model dependence.
- generally, 1 order smaller than LEP recoil results

- A lighter higgs is favored in many BSM models
  - 2HDM, NMSSM, RS ...
- A model-independent analysis has been performed.
  - mass range [10, 120) GeV
  - 2000 fb^{-1}, when $\sqrt{s} = 250$ GeV.
  - $(-+, +-, --, ++) = (45\%, 45\%, 5\%, 5\%)$ scenario
- Exclusion limits for κ_{hZZ}^{95} coupling factor
  - $\kappa_{hZZ}^{95} \in$ (0.07-0.1).
  - 1 order better than LEP recoil results.

Theoretical Motivation

The higgs boson found at 2012: the SM Higgs?

Many BSMs predict one or more extra scalars:

- General Two Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM...)
  - with 2 scalars: h, H, 1 pheudoscalar A, 2 charged particles
- Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (NMSSM)
  - with 3 scalars: h1, h2, h3, 2 pheudoscalars A1, A2, 2 charged particles
- Randall Sundrum model
  - a radion

In these models, a scalar lighter than 125 GeV is well motivated.

LHC Higgs boson rather SM-like $\rightarrow$ new higgs coupling to Z boson strongly suppressed. Could we find it at the ILC?

LEP SM Higgs searches: constrain other extra scalars, whose properties, especially decay profile, are similar as SM higgs's.
LEP/LHC constrain rely on the model details: CP, mass hierarchy, couplings, etc.

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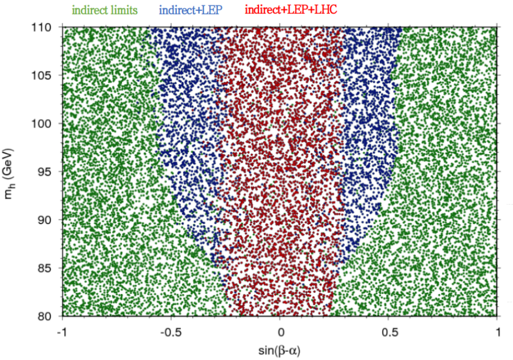

2HDM, Type I:
$tan\beta > 1.2$,
$m_A > 60$ GeV,
$m_{H\pm} > 80$ GeV ..

cut effi

Four regions.

mass region	main backgrounds
$125 > m_h > m_z$	$4f^{sl}_{zz}$, $4f_{zzww}$, SM Higgs
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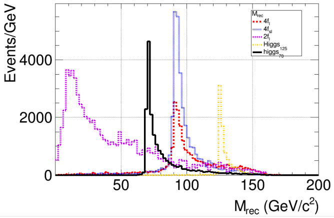
$m_z > m_h > 40$	$2f_l$, $4f_{zz}$, $4f_{zzww}$
$40 > m_h$	$2f_l$

signal & bkgs



Cut efficiencies for different masses:

$\int Ldt = 2000fb^{-1}$	new higgs	$4f_l$	$4f_{sl}$	$2f_l$	$total\ bk$	cut efficiency	significance
$m_h = 115$ GeV	17419.6	61033.9	53869.4	13877.7	128781	0.67	45.56
$m_h = 90$ GeV	22198.2	63210.7	74563	18514.2	156288	0.59	52.54
$m_h = 70$ GeV	26841.3	51671.6	60357.7	37166.6	149196	0.57	63.97
$m_h = 50$ GeV	30493.5	46128.1	54372.8	80074.4	180575	0.54	66.37
$m_h = 30$ GeV	33843.7	51206.6	55743.3	213184	320134	0.49	56.88

$$\text{significance} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}, \quad \text{and } S = \kappa^2_{gZZ} \times \sigma^{m_h}_{h\mu\mu} \times \mathfrak{L}, \quad \text{where } \kappa_{gZZ} = 1$$

likelihood method

- 2 σ exclusion limits with a bin-by-bin comparison between the signal and backgrounds recoil mass histograms.
- the background-only hypothesis — no new higgs in the investigated mass range.
- the signal-plus-background hypothesis — the new higgs is assumed to be produced.
- a global test-statistic $X(m_h) = \mathcal{L}(s(m_h))/\mathcal{L}(0)$ is constructed to discriminate signal and background.
- the distributions of $X(m_h)$ are normalised to become probability density functions $\rightarrow$ integrated to be the confidence levels $CL_b(m_h)$ and $CL_{s+b}(m_h)$.
- the ratio $CL_s(m_h) = CL_{s+b}(m_h)/CL_b(m_h)$ is used to described that the signal confidence one might have obtained in the absence of background.