Disentangling Higgs and EW Measurements at Future Lepton Colliders

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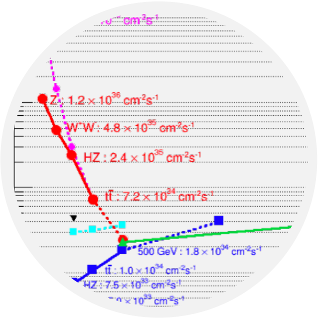
Overview



The Colliders

a brief overview of the legacy we can leave behind for the future generations

The Framework

a discussion of the theoretical and statistical framework that we use

The Results

elaborations and interpretations of our projections for the future

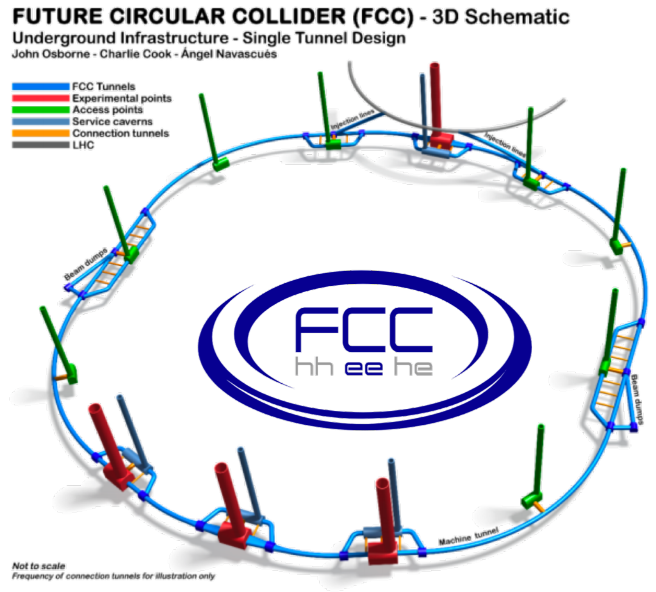
Disclaimer: This is an academic study of the physics that can be probed at future lepton colliders. I do not make any prediction on which ones will exist in reality or their final run configurations.

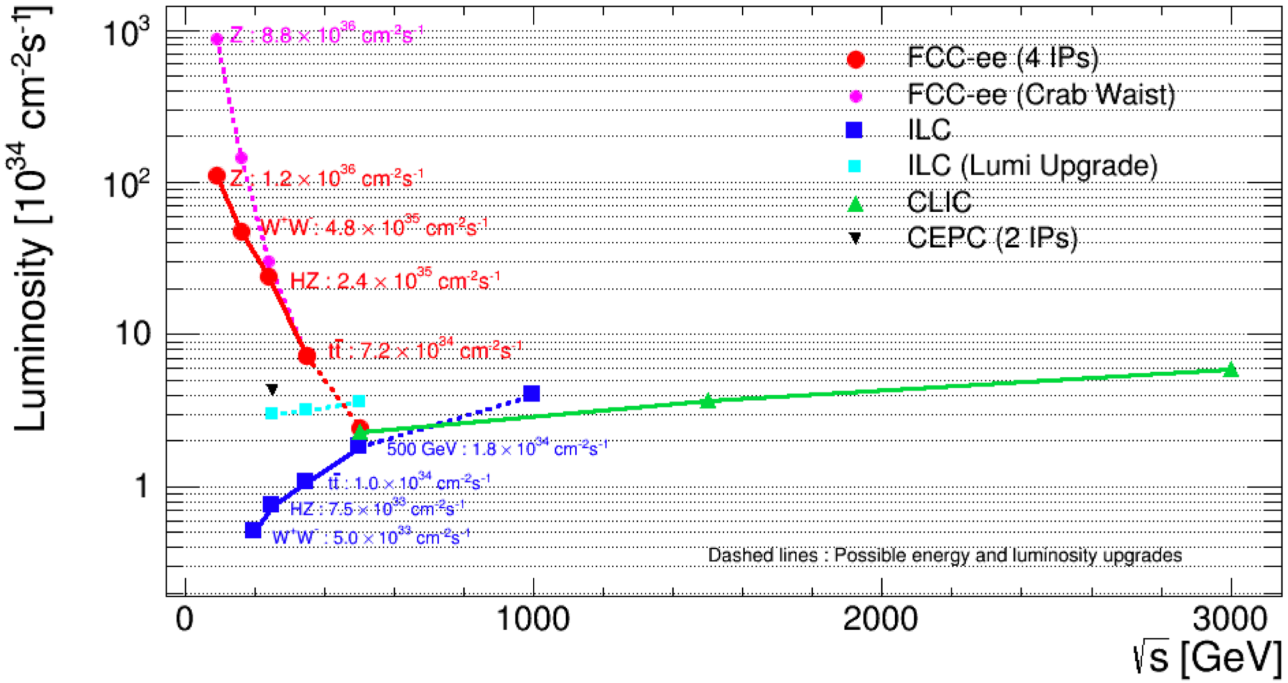
Future Lepton Colliders

a brief overview of the possible future lepton colliders and the configurations we explore

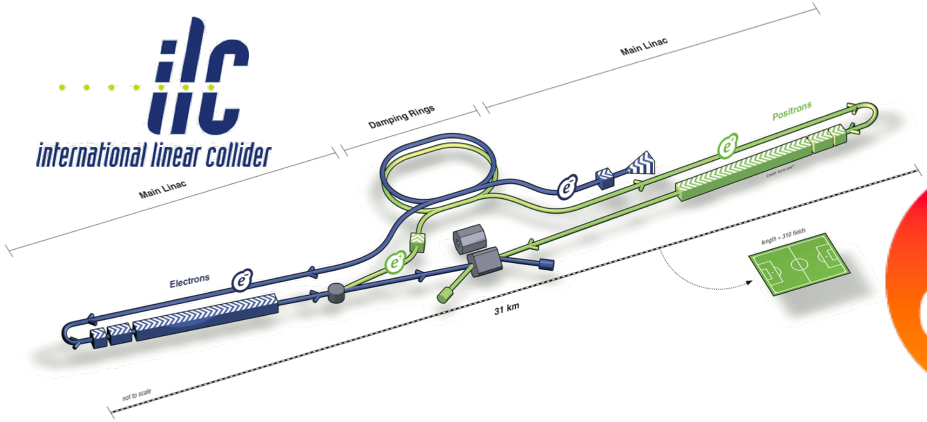
proposed colliders

circular colliders → higher luminosity at lower energies

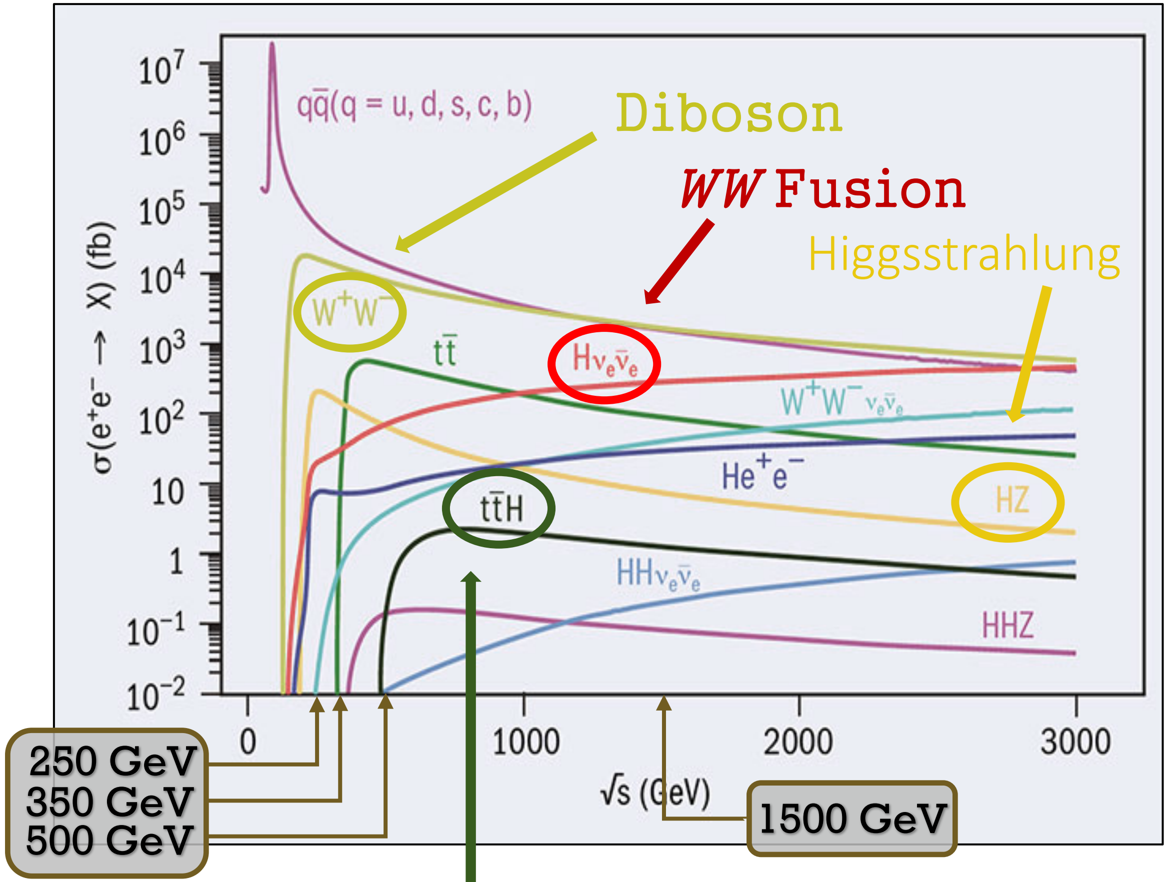




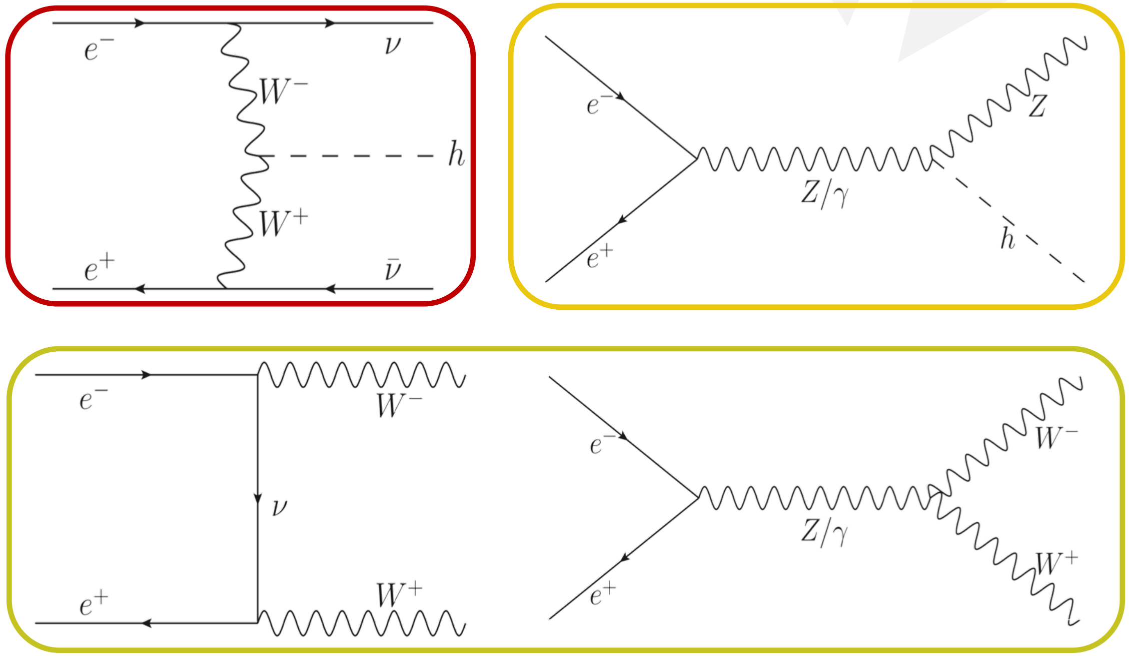
linear colliders → higher energy reach

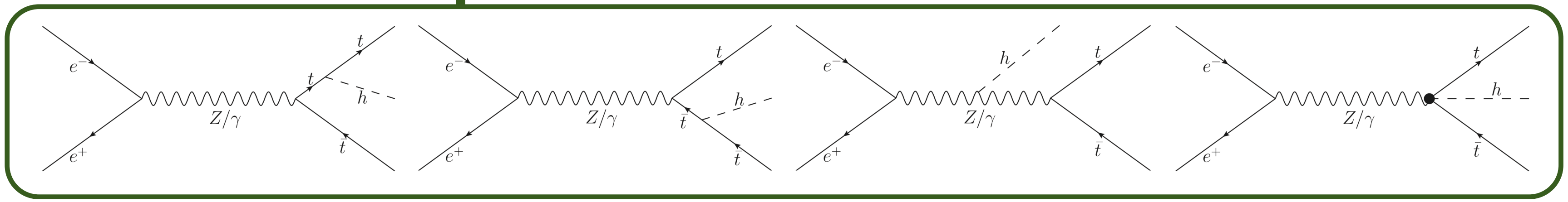


single Higgs production

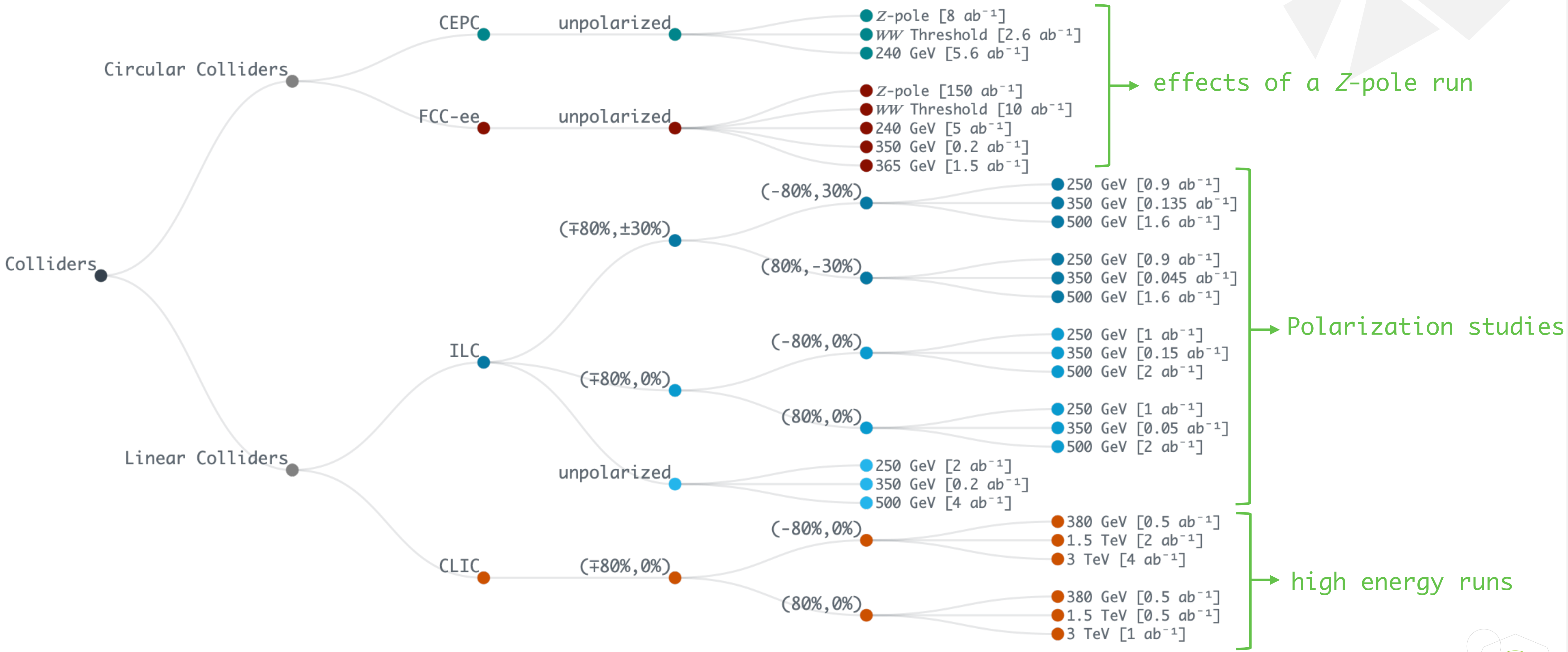


Primary production modes





collider configurations



Theoretical & Statistical Framework

introducing the SMEFT and the analysis framework used

“what?”, “why?” and “how?”

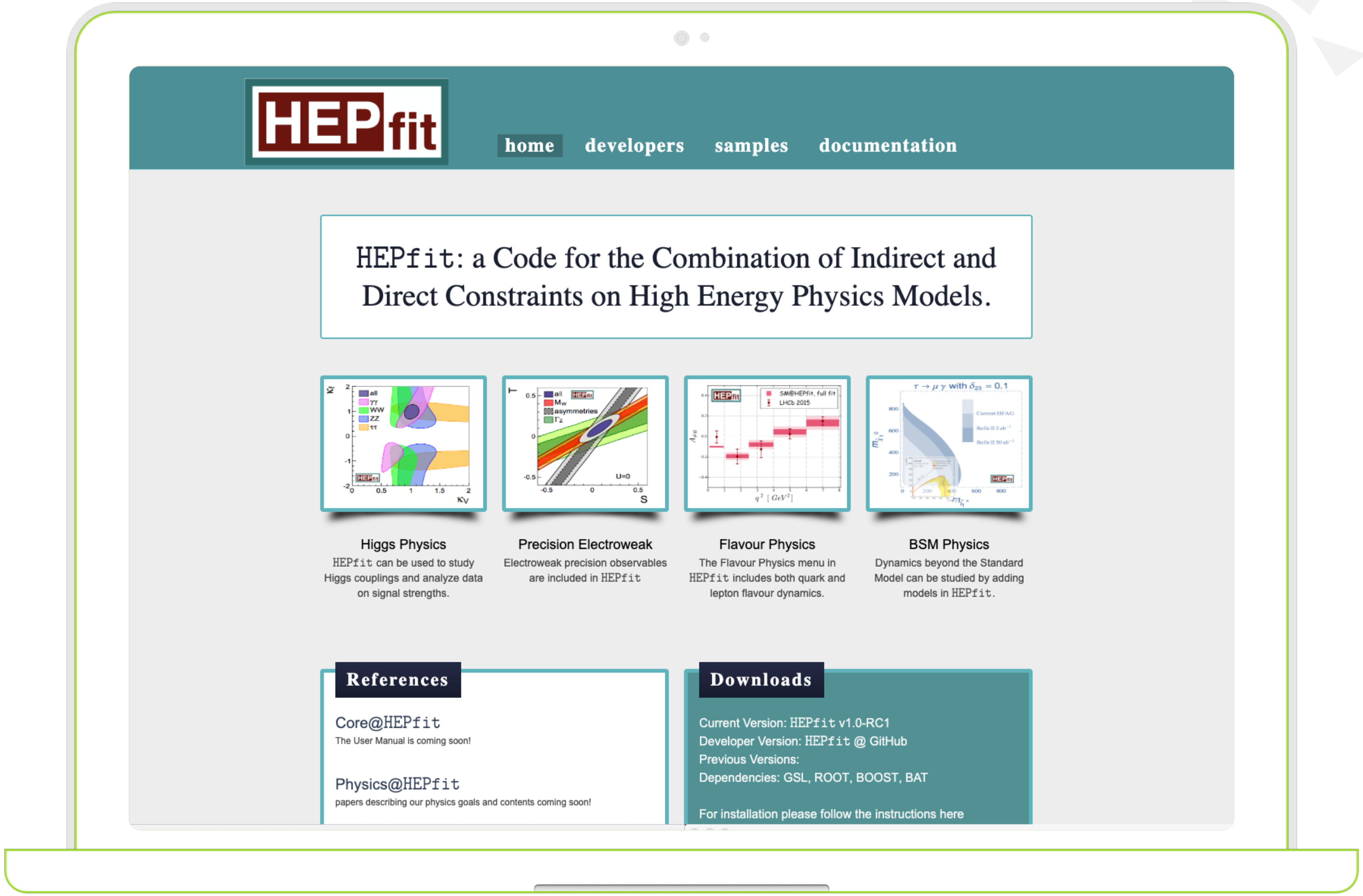
the problems

- traditionally Higgs fits are done in the “κ” framework.
- this works if:
  - Higgs and EW couplings are decoupled
  - one ignores questions like custodial protection in the gauge couplings of the Higgs (i.e., hZZ and hWW independent)
- for the Higgs sector to be decoupled from the EW sector one has to assume infinite precision in the EW couplings
- the question is: are LEP/SLD measurements precise enough for the goodness of this assumption?
- can precision measurement of the Higgs couplings complete with the precision in EWPO

the solution

- focus on HL-LHC + lepton collider +LEP/SLD
- study scenarios with and without Z-pole runs at future circular colliders
- study effects of polarization and measurements from radiative returns at ILC
- study the effects of higher energy runs at CLIC
- use the SMEFT d-6 framework varying all possible operators for the Higgs and EW sector but assuming U(2) symmetry in the light quark couplings ($[C_{Hu}^{(1,3)}]_{11} = [C_{Hu}^{(1,3)}]_{22}$)
- fits were done in both **`HEPfit`** and an independent home-grown code in two different statistical framework.

HEPfit: a MCMC based Bayesian analysis framework



HEPfit website:

http://hepfit.roma1.infn.it

Results & Interpretations

discussions of the effects of EW measurements on the Higgs couplings and the effects of beam polarization

$$\delta g_H^{\mu\mu},\quad \delta g_H^{\tau\tau},\quad \delta g_H^{cc},\quad \delta g_H^{tt},\quad \delta g_H^{bb},$$
$$\delta g_H^{ZZ},\quad \delta g_H^{WW},\quad \delta g_H^{\gamma\gamma},\quad \delta g_H^{Z\gamma},\quad \delta g_H^{gg},$$

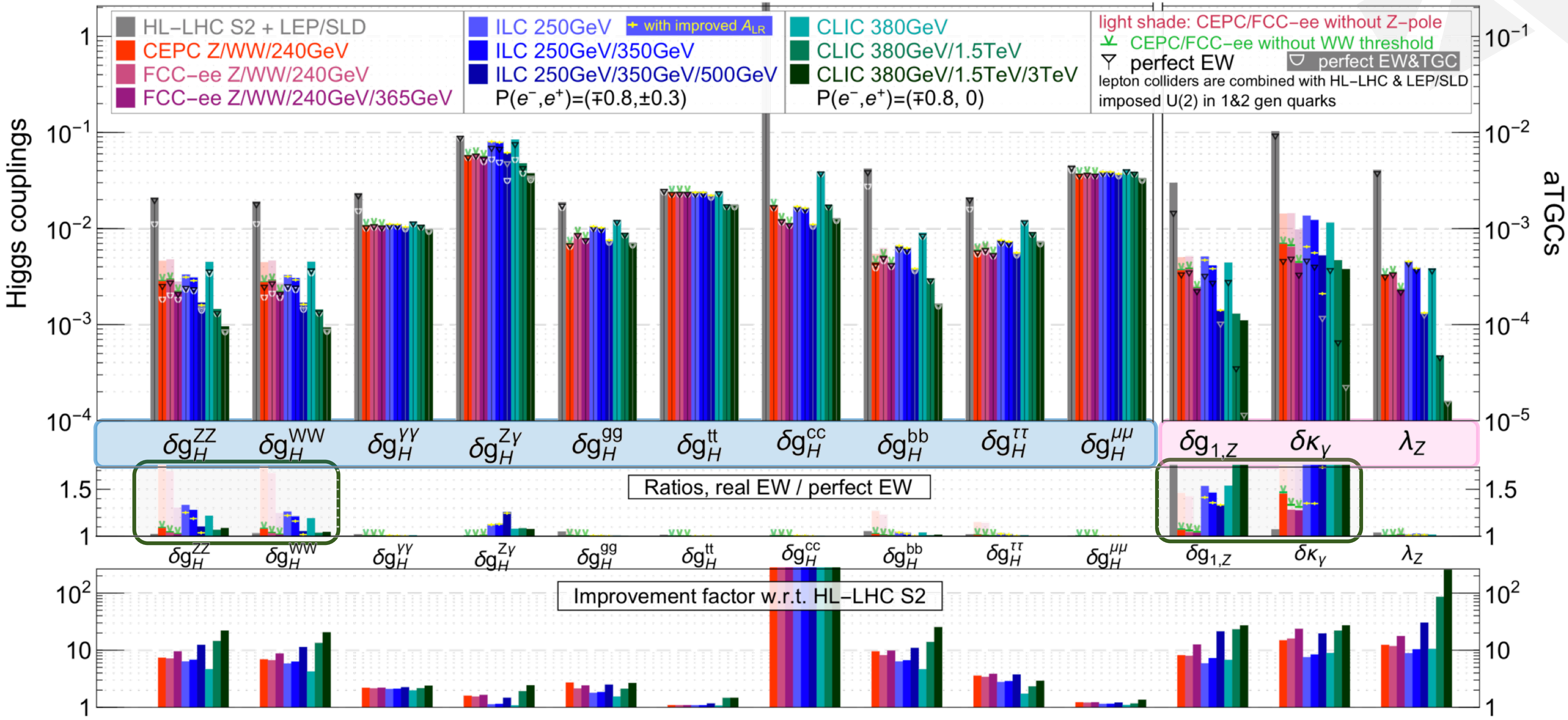
$$\delta g_{1,Z},\quad \delta\kappa_\gamma,\quad \lambda_Z,$$

$$\delta g_{Z,L}^{ee} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,L}^{\ell})_{11},\quad \delta g_{Z,L}^{\mu\mu} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,L}^{\ell})_{22},\quad \delta g_{Z,L}^{\tau\tau} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,L}^{\ell})_{33},$$
$$\delta g_{Z,R}^{ee} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,R}^{\ell})_{11},\quad \delta g_{Z,R}^{\mu\mu} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,R}^{\ell})_{22},\quad \delta g_{Z,R}^{\tau\tau} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,R}^{\ell})_{33},$$
$$\delta g_{W}^{e\nu} \equiv (\delta g_{W}^{\ell})_{11},\quad \delta g_{W}^{\mu\nu} \equiv (\delta g_{W}^{\ell})_{22},\quad \delta g_{W}^{\tau\nu} \equiv (\delta g_{W}^{\ell})_{33},$$
$$\delta g_{Z,L}^{uu} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,L}^{u})_{11} = (\delta g_{Z,L}^{u})_{22},\quad \delta g_{Z,L}^{dd} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,L}^{d})_{11} = (\delta g_{Z,L}^{d})_{22},\quad \delta g_{Z,L}^{bb} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,L}^{d})_{33},$$
$$\delta g_{Z,R}^{uu} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,R}^{u})_{11} = (\delta g_{Z,R}^{u})_{22},\quad \delta g_{Z,R}^{dd} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,R}^{d})_{11} = (\delta g_{Z,R}^{d})_{22},\quad \delta g_{Z,R}^{bb} \equiv (\delta g_{Z,R}^{d})_{33},$$

$$\delta g_H^x \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(h\to x)}{\Gamma(h\to x)^{\rm SM}}} - 1$$

constraints on Higgs couplings

precision reach on effective couplings from full EFT global fit



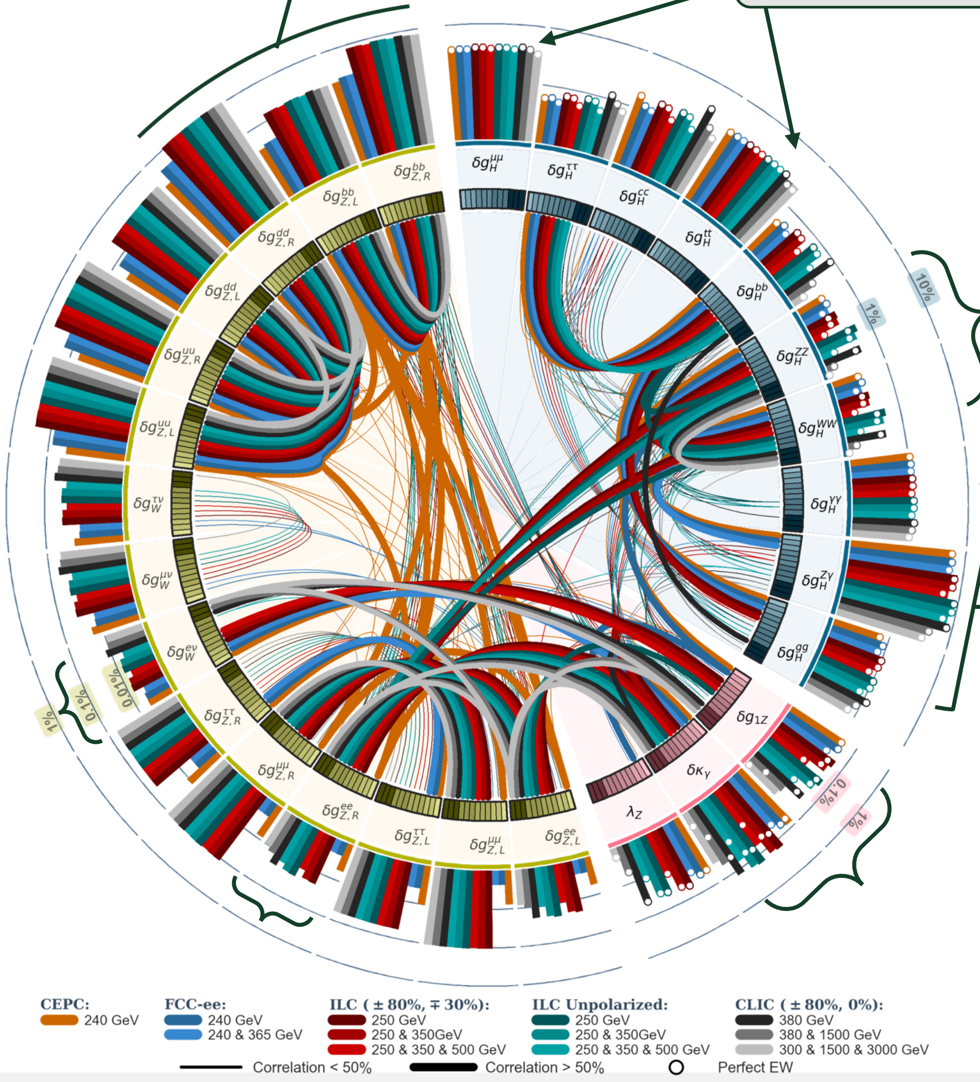
correlations between the different sectors

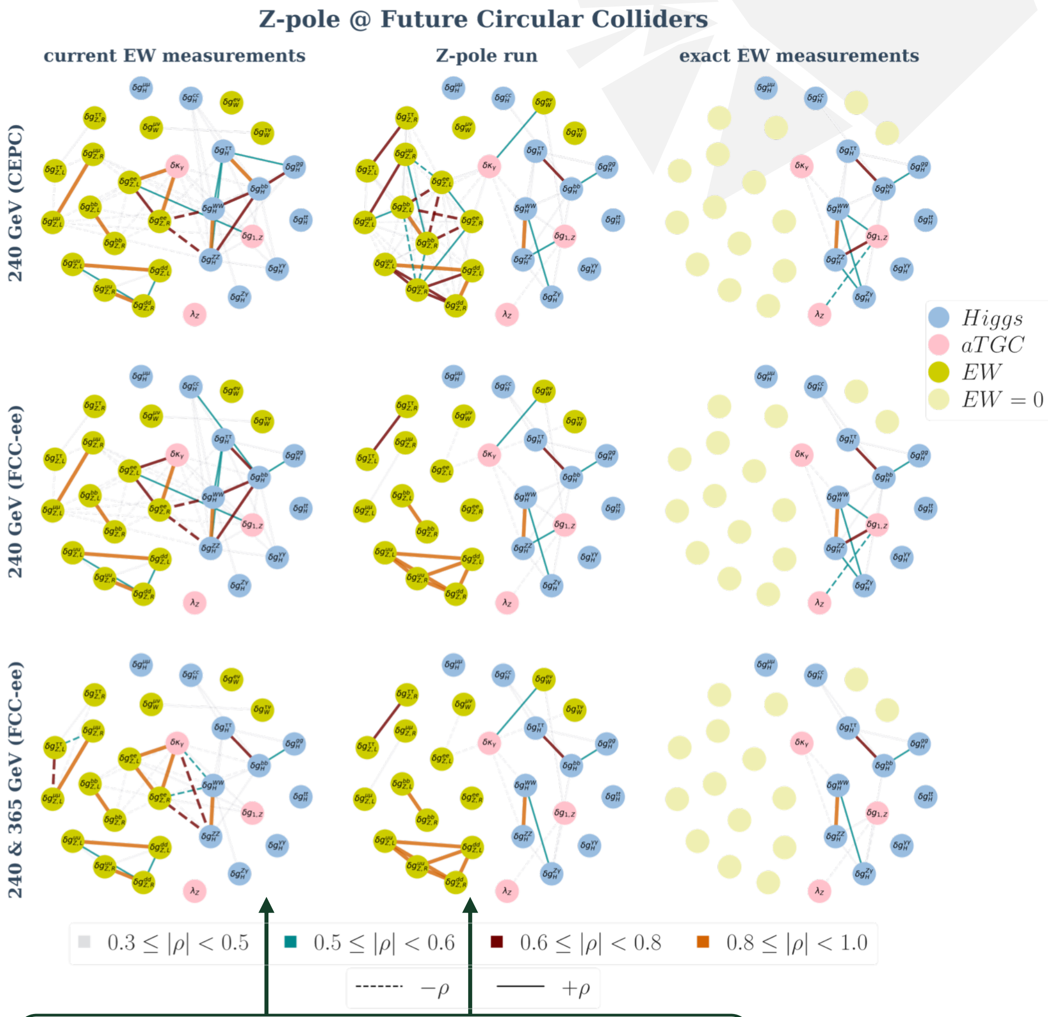
correlations differ between CEPC and FCC-ee because of different inputs

dominated by HL-LHC measurements

correlations between the Higgs and EW couplings

significant constraints from HL-LHC

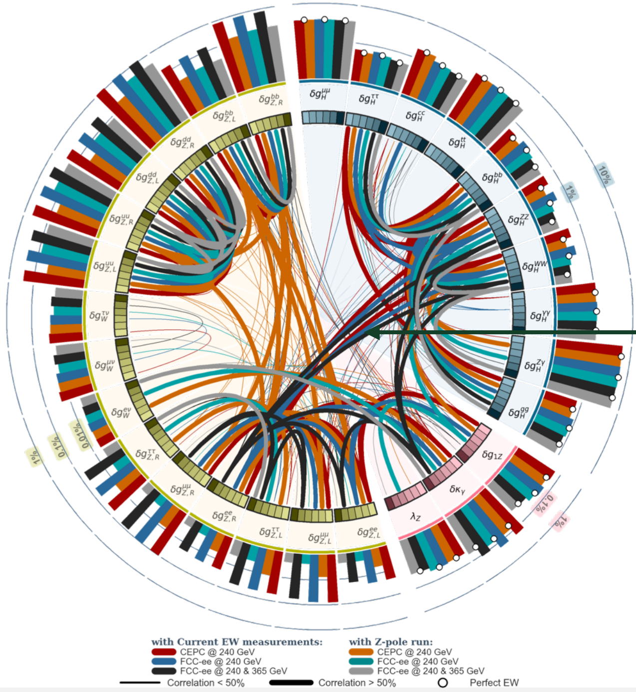




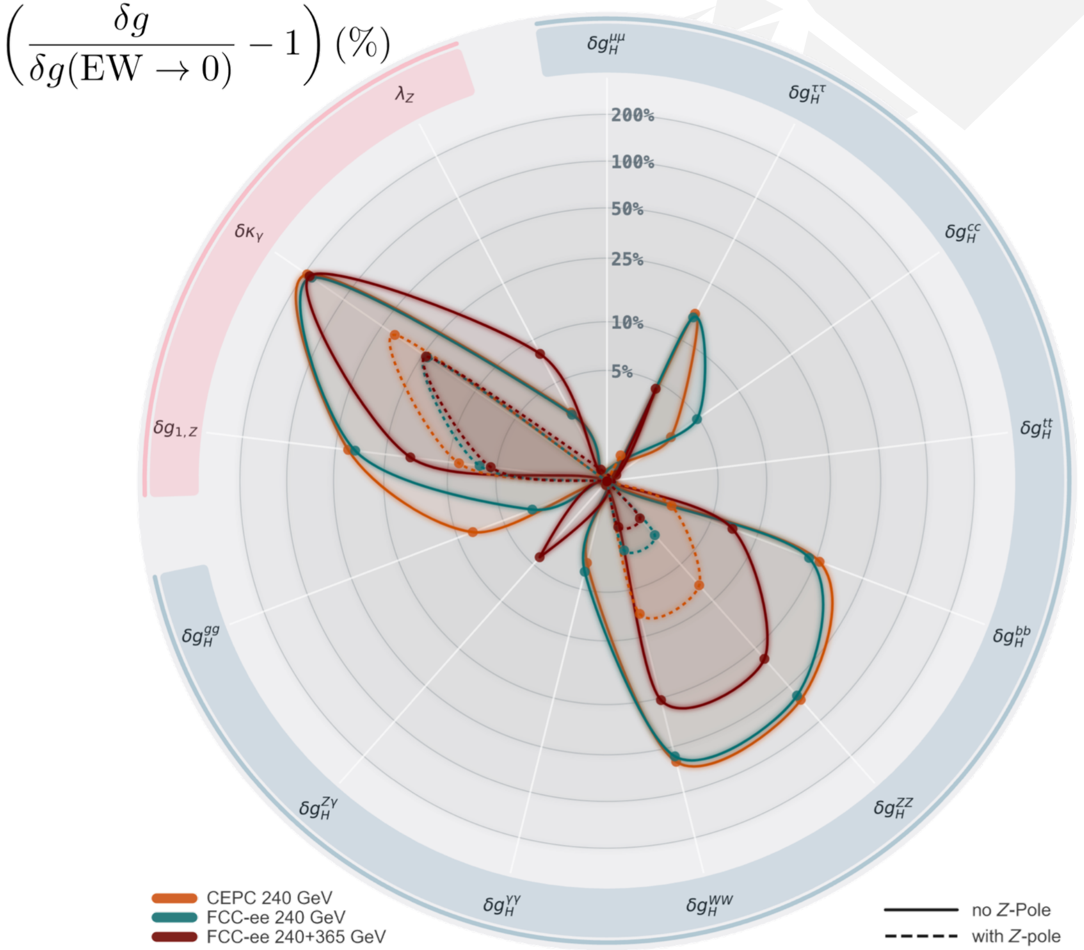
Higgs and EW sectors get decorrelated after inclusion of Z-pole measurements

effects of EW measurements on Higgs couplings

- Without EW measurements beyond LEP/SLD the Higgs and EW sectors are correlated.
- Decoupling them, essentially requires more precise EWPO measurements which can be done at the circular colliders.
- For the effective Higgs couplings, there are almost no differences between the case of a Z-pole run and the assumption of perfect EW measurements.
- For the aTGCs, even a Z-pole run does not completely eliminate the differences from the assumption of perfect EW measurement.

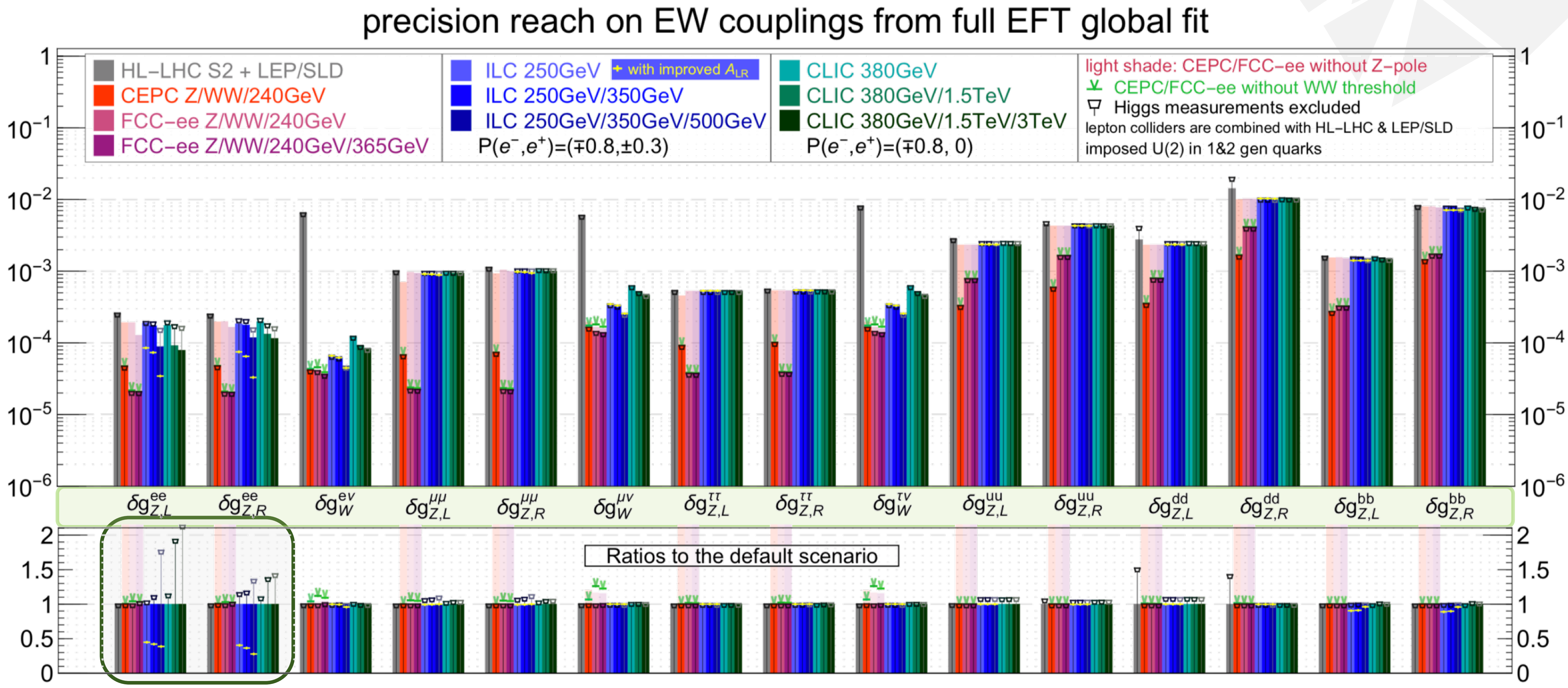


correlations between the Higgs and EW sectors in the absence of Z-pole run at FCC-ee and CEPC at all energies



shift in constraints to couplings when compared with those assuming perfect EW measurement (in %)

constraints on EW couplings



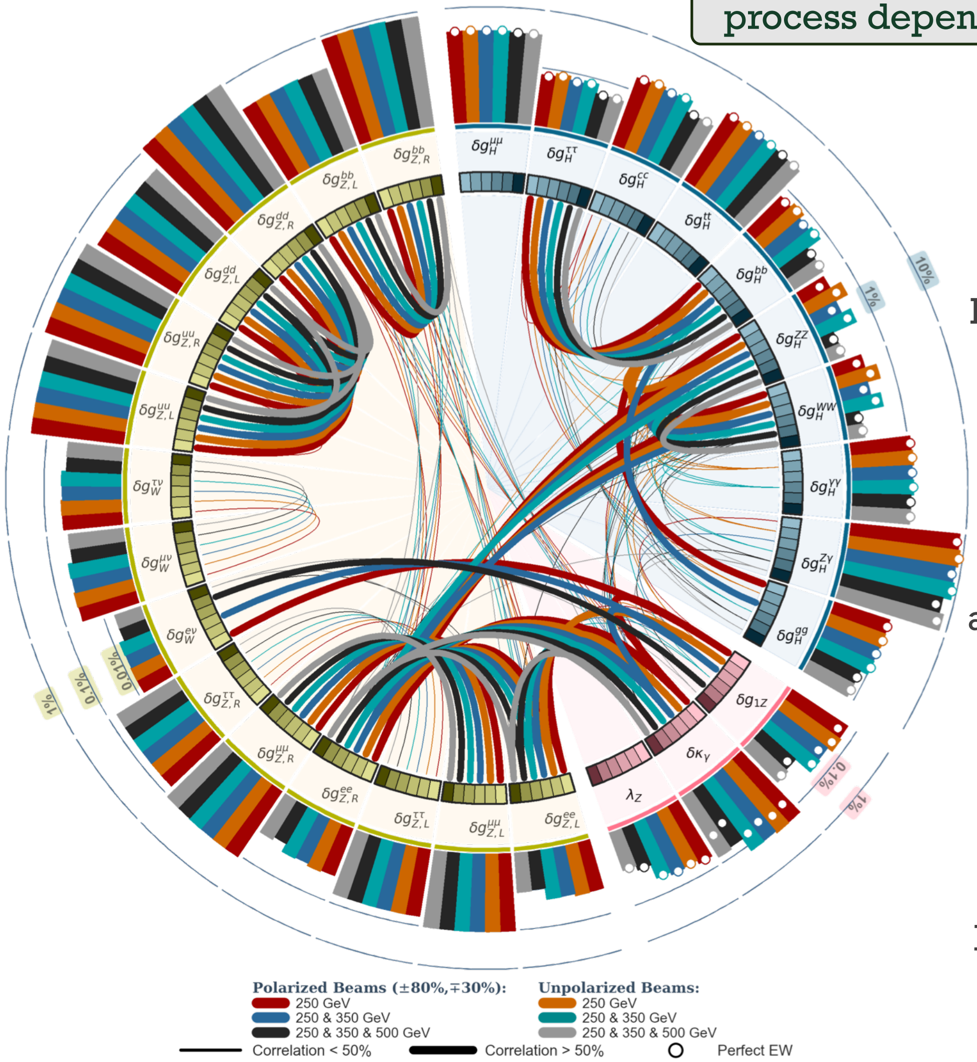
effects of polarization

$$\sigma_{P_{e^+}P_{e^-}} = \sigma_0(1 - P_{e^+}P_{e^-}) \left[1 - A_{LR} \frac{P_{e^-} - P_{e^+}}{1 - P_{e^+}P_{e^-}} \right]$$

process dependent

$$A_{LR}^{Zh} = 0.151$$
$$A_{LR}^{\nu\bar{\nu}h} = 1$$
$$A_{LR}^{WW} = 0.98$$

$$\left(\frac{\delta g \text{ (unpolarized)}}{\delta g \text{ (polarized)}} - 1 \right) (\%)$$



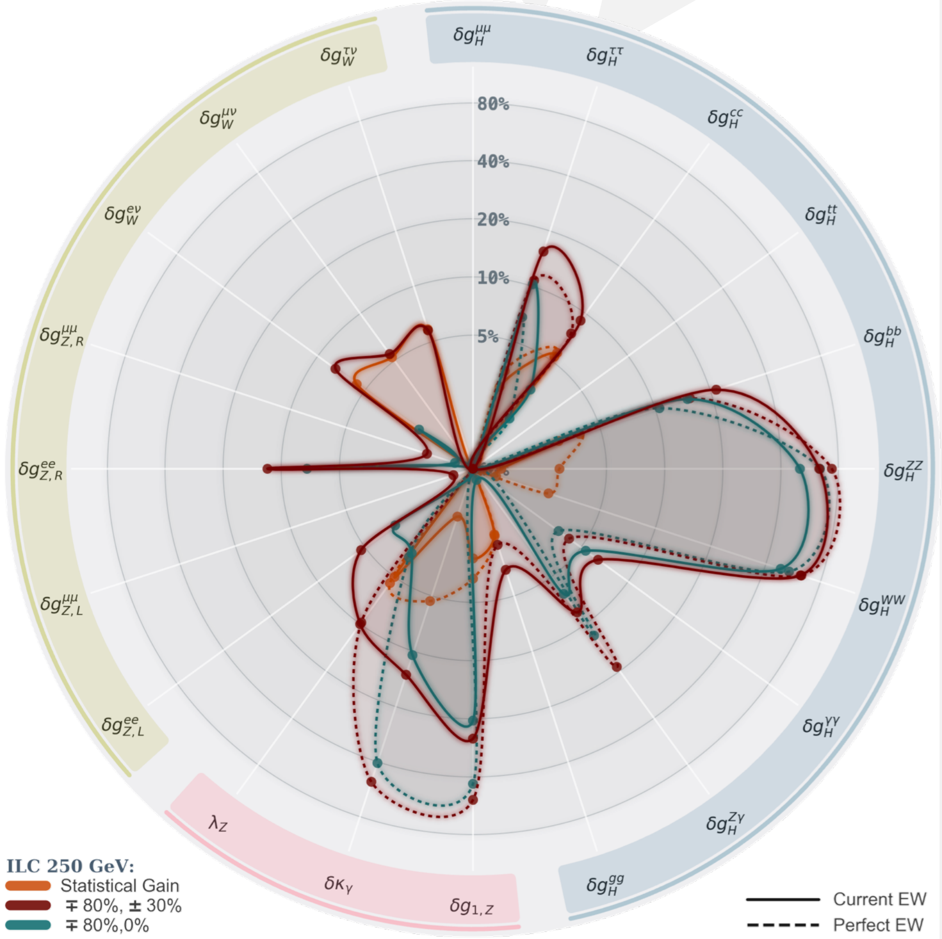
statistical scaling factor ≃1.24 when summed over both polarization with equal luminosities as in the ILC 250 GeV run

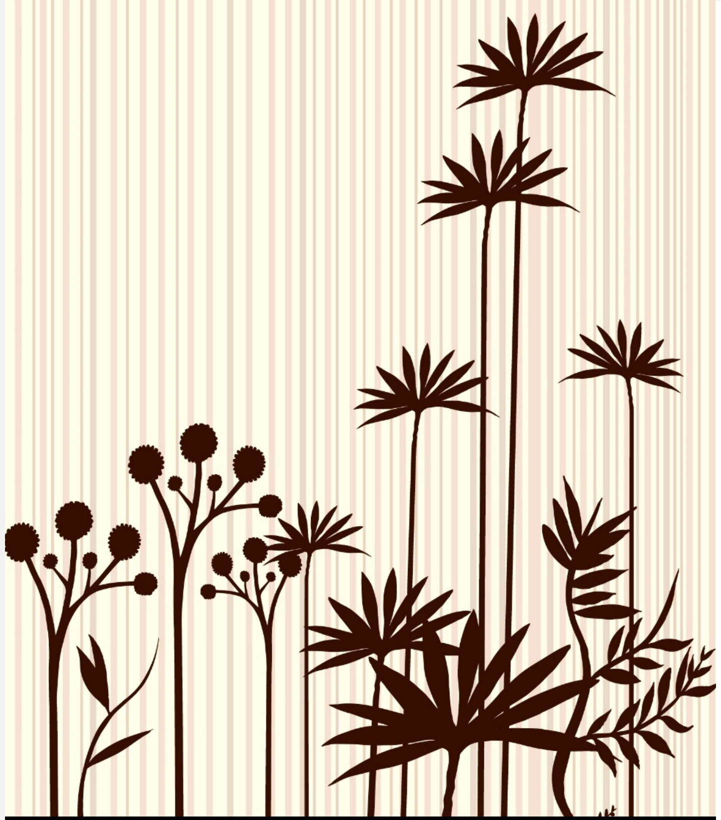
effective Higgs couplings get decorrelated from EW at higher energies.

aTGCs retain correlation with EW at higher energies

polarization does not fully compensate for the absence of EW measurements

polarization is important mostly for 250 GeV





Summary

build the collider(s)!

- When precision in Higgs coupling measurement come close to the precision of EWPO then there is significant cross-talk between the two sectors.
- We study several scenarios in all the proposed future lepton colliders to see what effect a *Z*-pole run, a *WW* threshold run and polarization can have on Higgs couplings measurements.
- We use the SMEFT d-6 framework varying all necessary operators and perform fits in two completely independent implementations.

- To disentangle the two sectors one way out is to measure EWPO with much greater precision. This is possible at circular colliders.
- At linear colliders this can possibly be compensated by higher energy runs for the effective Higgs couplings but not for all the aTGCs.
- Polarization is important at 250 GeV as it gives a significant boost to constraints on the couplings. With higher energies the benefits of polarization diminish.

The Contributors

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*idea shamelessly stolen from Jiayin

Thank you!

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To my Mother and Father, who showed me what I could do,

and to Ikaros, who showed me what I could not.

"To know what no one else does, what a pleasure it can be!"

– adopted from the words of

Eugene Wigner.