Search for new particles at the ILC

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on behalf of the ICFA-IDT-WG3 BSM group

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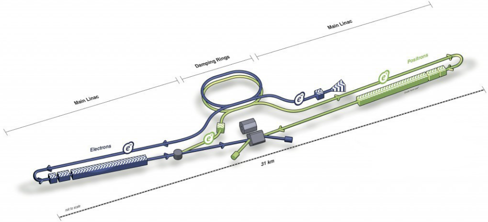
The ILC strong points for searches

- e^+e^- collider with E_{CMS} = 250 - 500 (- 1000) GeV, and polarised beams
- e^+e^- means EW-production $\Rightarrow$ Low background.
  - Detectors w/ $\sim 4\pi$ coverage.
  - Rad. hardness not needed: only few % X_0 in front of calorimeters.
  - No trigger
- e^+e^- means colliding point-like objects $\Rightarrow$ initial state known
- 22 year running $\rightarrow$ 2 ab^{-1} @ 250 GeV + 4 ab^{-1} @ 500 GeV.
- Construction under political consideration in Japan.



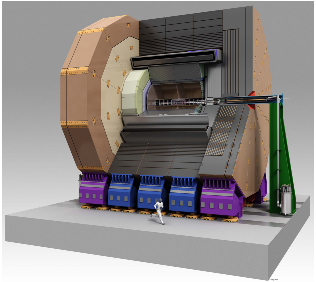
ILC Detectors: the ILD and SiD concepts

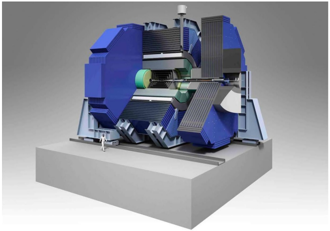
Physics requirements, SM and BSM:

- $\sigma(1/p_{\perp}) = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ GeV^{-1}
- JER $\sim$ 3-4%
- $\sigma(d_0) < 5\mu$
- hermeticity down to 5 mrad
- triggerless operation.

Leads to key features of the detector:

- High granularity calorimeters optimised for particle flow
- Power-pulsing for low material.





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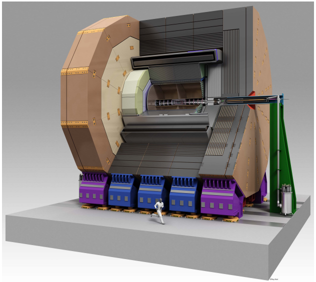
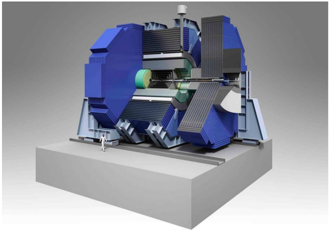
Both concepts can deliver!





BSM at ILC

In this talk: Concentrating on

- SUSY:
  - *The* most complete theory of BSM.
  - Most studied model with serious simulation: In most cases, full simulation of ILD, with all SM backgrounds, all beam-induced backgrounds included.
  - Serves as a boiler-plate for BSM: almost any new topology can be obtained in SUSY...
  - Under some stress(?) by LHC. However, ILC offers
    - Complete coverage of Compressed spectra - the most interesting case.
    - Loop-hole free searches.
- + A few slides on non-SUSY BSMs...

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SUSY: What *do* we know ?

Naturalness, hierarchy, DM, g-2 all prefer light electroweak sector.

- Except for 3rd gen. squarks, the coloured sector doesn't enter the game.
- Many models and the global set of constraints from observation points to a compressed spectrum.
- So, most sparticle-decays are via cascades, with small $\Delta(M)$ at the end.
- For this, current LHC limits are for specific models. LEP2 sets the scene.

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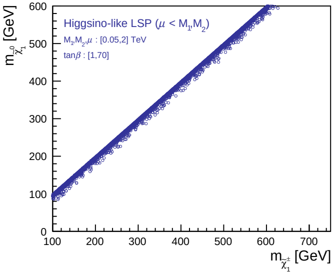
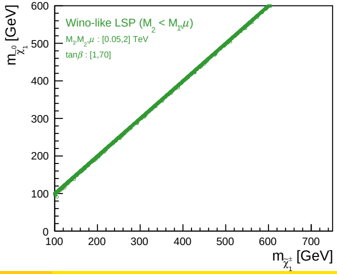
Why compressed spectra ?

- Higgsino or Wino LSP:
  - If the LSP is Higgsino or a Wino, several other bosinos *must* be close to the LSP.
  - $\Rightarrow$ Compressed spectrum.
    - In addition: if the LSP is higgsino: *Natural SUSY*:
    - $m_Z^2 = 2\frac{m_{H_u}^2 \tan^2\beta - m_{H_d}^2}{1-\tan^2\beta} - 2|\mu|^2$
    - Low fine-tuning $\Rightarrow \mu = \mathcal{O}(m_Z)$
- Bino LSP: Overabundance of DM.
  - Need balance between early universe production and decay.
  - One compelling option is $\tilde{\tau}$ Co-annihilation. For this to contribute: Early universe density of $\tilde{\tau}$ and $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ similar $\Rightarrow$ Compressed spectrum.





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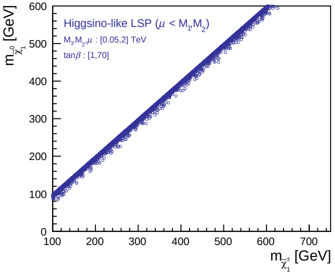

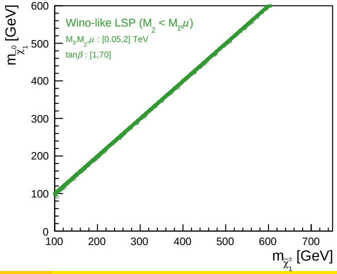

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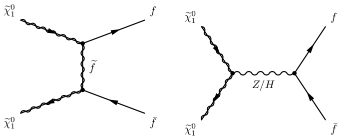

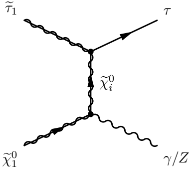

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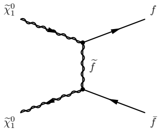
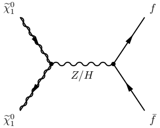
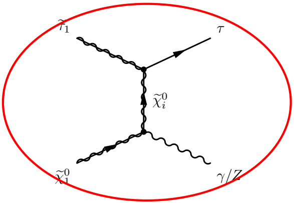
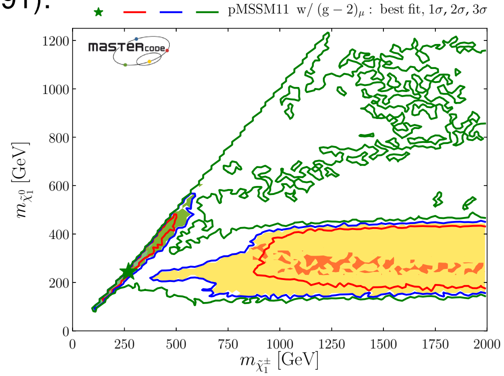






Why compressed spectra ? Global fits

pMSSM11 fit by Mastercode to LHC13/LEP/g-2/DM(=100% LSP)/precision observables (arXiv:1710.11091):



$M_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$ - $M_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ plane

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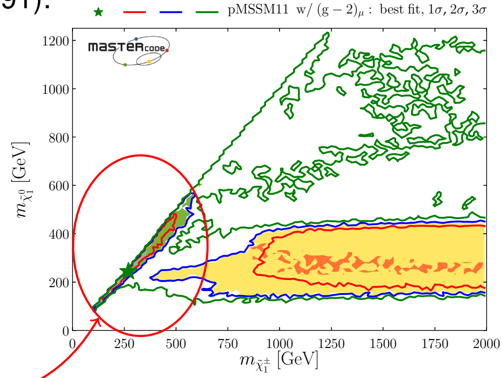
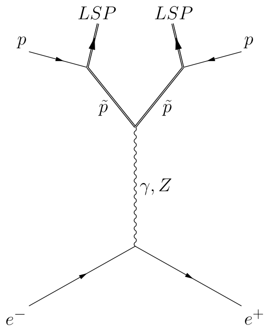


Low $\Delta(M)$!

$M_{\tilde{\chi}^\pm_1}$ - $M_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1}$ plane

SUSY@ILC: Loop-hole free searches

- All is known for given masses, due to SUSY-principle: “sparticles couples as particles”.
- This doesn’t depend on the SUSY *breaking mechanism* !
- Obviously: There is one NLSP, and it must have 100 % BR to it’s SM-partner and the LSP.



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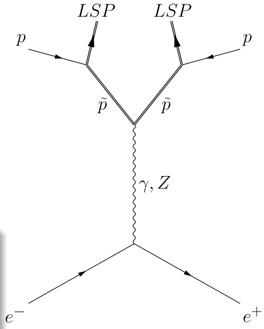

So, at ILC :

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- Repeat for all NLSP:s.
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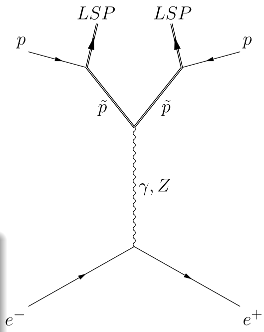

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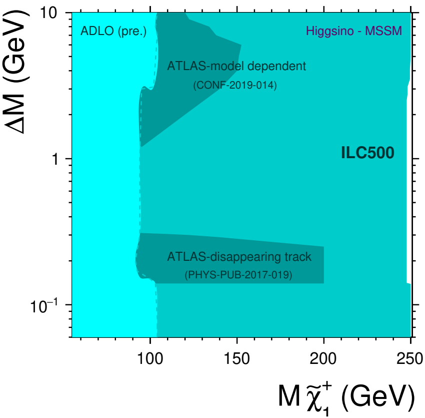
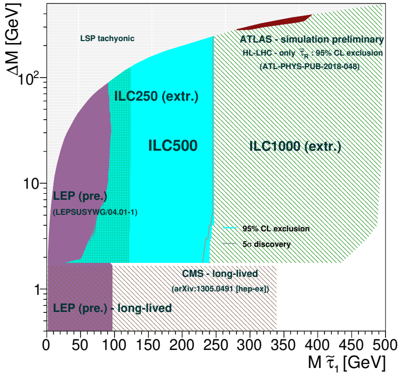
ILC projection for Higgsino or $\tilde{\tau}$ NLSP

From arXiv:2002.01239





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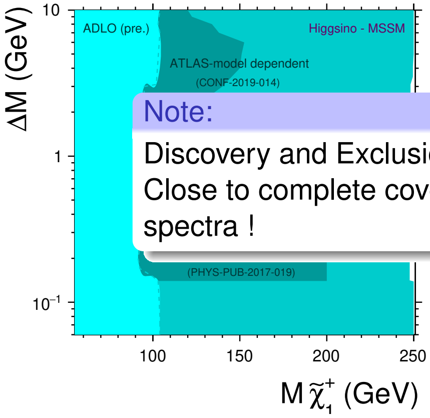

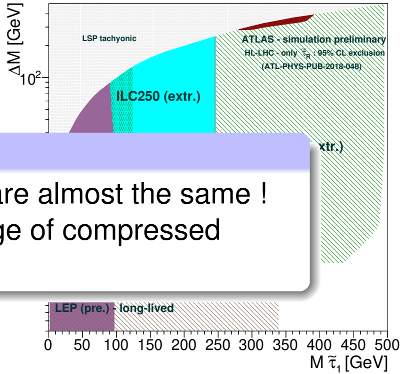

Note:

Discovery and Exclusion are almost the same !
Close to complete coverage of compressed spectra !

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At ILC: discovery in a week...

ILD fast detector simulation studies: Selectrons in a co-annihilation model (EPJC 76,183 (2016)), after:

- 5 fb^{-1} $\approx$ 1 week

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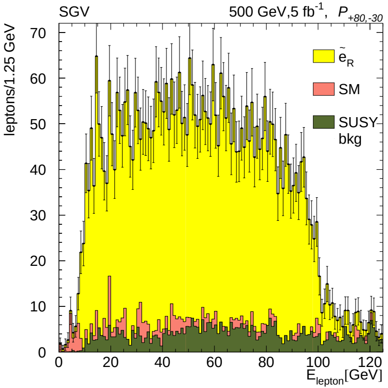

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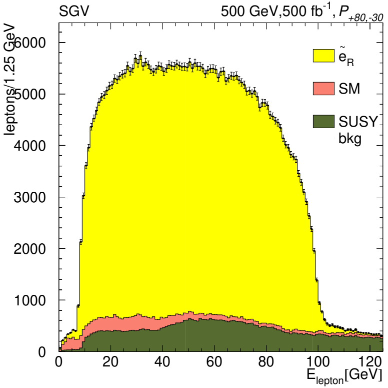

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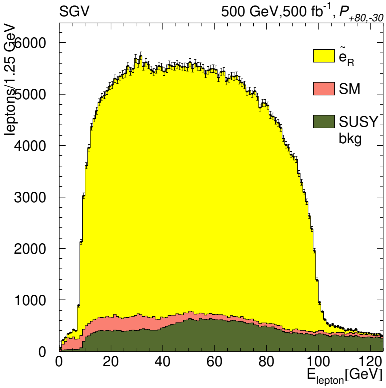

ILC = the LEP of SUSY

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- Typical slepton signal ($\tilde{\tau}$ and $\tilde{\mu}$), in a co-annihilation model (FastSim). (EPJC 76,183 (2016))
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- ... and typical neutralino signal, higgsino-LSP model, with moderate ΔM (FullSim) (Phys Rev D 101,095026 (2020))
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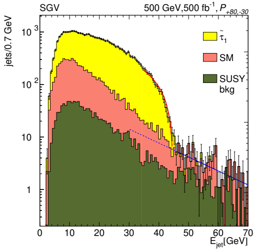

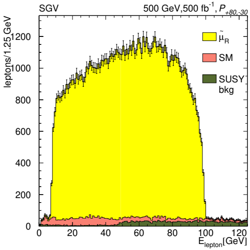

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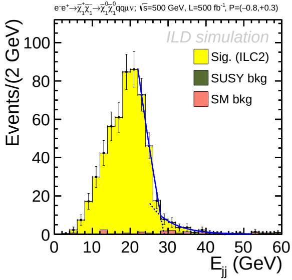

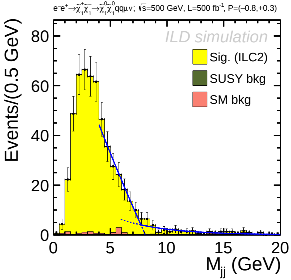

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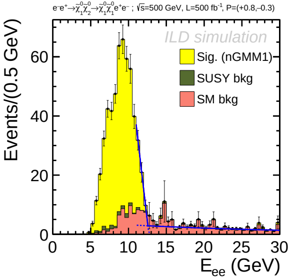

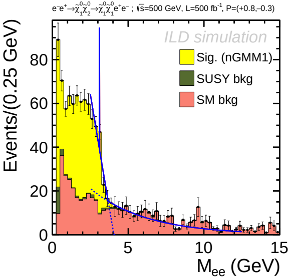

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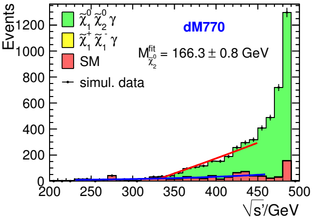

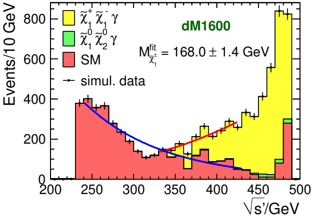

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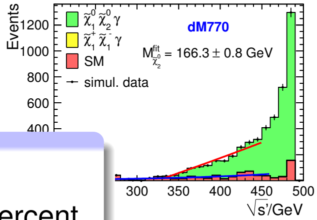
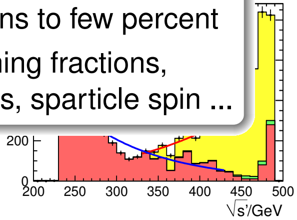
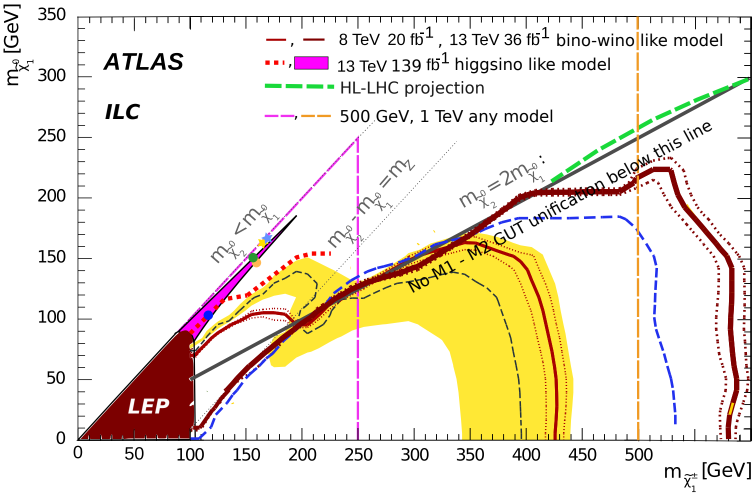




In all cases:

- SUSY masses to sub-percent
- Cross-sections to few percent
- Also: Branching fractions, mixing angles, sparticle spin ...

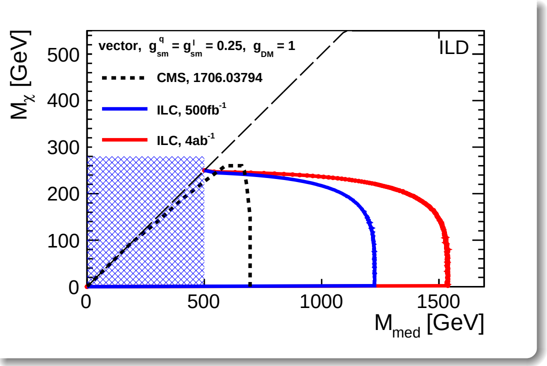
SUSY bosinos - All-in-one



ATLAS Eur Phys J C 78,995 (2018), Phys Rev D 101,052002 (2020), arXix:2106.01676;

ATLAS HL-LHC ATL-PHYS-PUB-2018-048; ILC arXiv:2002.01239; LEP LEP LEPSUSYWG/02-04.1

Other BSM: a gallery



DM from mono-γ (EFT)

(Phys. Rev. D 101, 075053 (2020))

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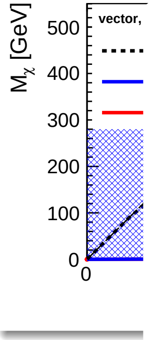
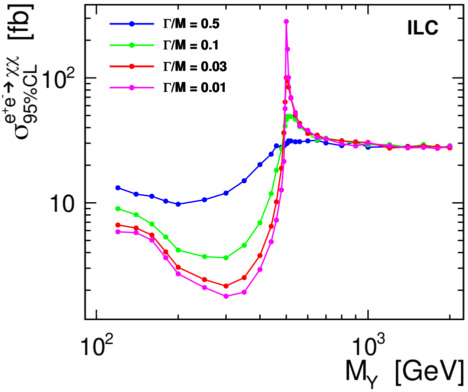
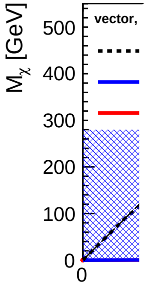


DM from
(Phys. Rev. D 101,
075053 (2020))

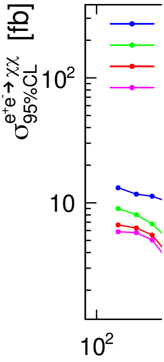
DM from mono-γ (light mediator)



Other BSM: a gallery

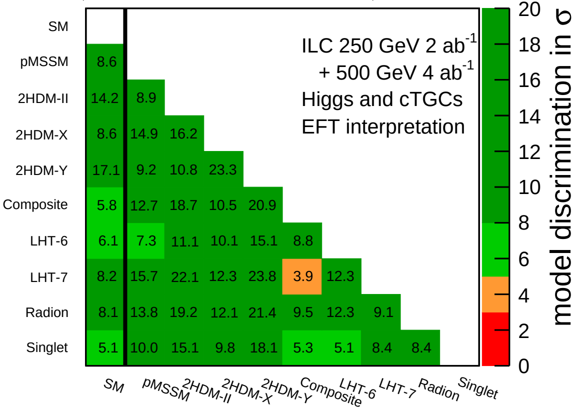


DM from m



SMEFT model separation See talk by I. Bozovic - higgs session yesterday

(Phys. Rev. D 97,0535003 (2018))



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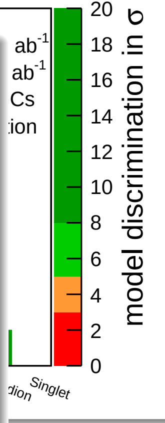

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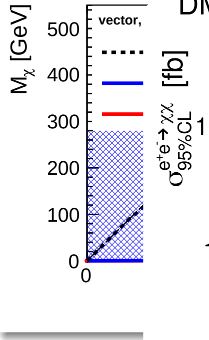

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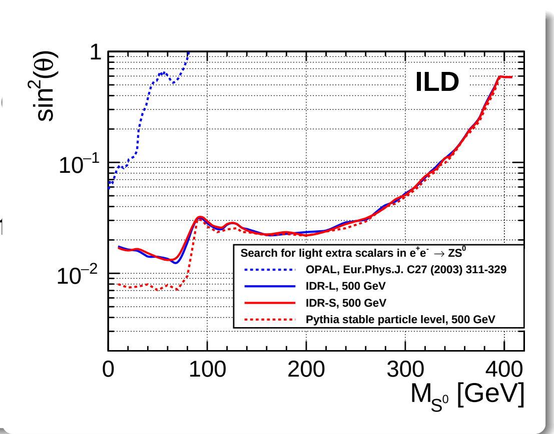

New scalar as peak in recoil-mass
(arXiv:2005.06265)

Conclusions

- Sometimes, the capabilities for the direct discovery of new particles at the ILC exceed those of the HL-LHC, since ILC provides
  - Well-defined initial state
  - Clean environment without QCD backgrounds
  - Extendability in energy and polarised beams
  - Detectors factors more precise,hermetic, and with no need for triggering
- Many ILC - HL-LHC synergies from energy-reach vs. sensitivity.
  - SUSY: High mass vs. Low $\Delta(M)$. If SUSY is reachable at ILC, it means 5 σ discovery, and precision measurements. Might be just what is needed for HL-LHC to transform a 3 σ excess to a discovery of a High mass state !
  - Dark matter, FIPS, ...: Leptophilic vs. Leptophobic - Higher mass and higher coupling vs. lower mass and lower coupling.

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More material:

- ILC snowmass whitepaper
- ILC input to the european strategy update
- The Potential of the ILC for Discovering New Particles

and references therein ...

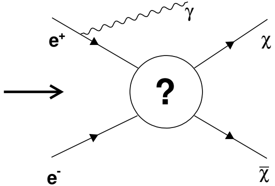
Thank You !

Backup

BACKUP SLIDES

Only WIMPs

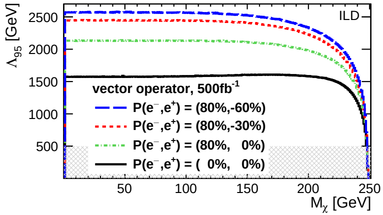
- What if this is the only accessible NP ?
- Search for direct WIMP pair-production at collider : Need to make the invisible visible:
  - Require initial state radiation which will recoil against "nothing" $\Rightarrow$ Mono-X search.
  - At ILC: $\mathrm{e^+e^-} \rightarrow \chi\chi\gamma$, ie. X is a γ

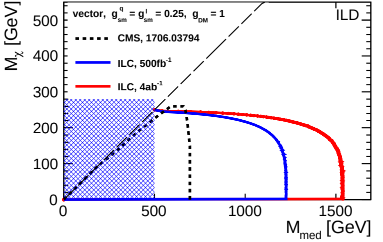


- ILC simulation studies: arXiv:1206.6639v1, A. Chaus, Thesis, M. Habermehl, Thesis,in preparation.
- Model-independent Effective operator approach to "?"
  - Analyse as an effective four-point interaction. Strength = Λ.
    - Allowable if direct observation the mediator is beyond reach. Mostly true at ILC, but not at LHC !
  - Write down all possible Lorentz-structures of the operators.
  - Exclusion regions in M_χ/Λ plane, for each operator.

ILC and LHC exclusion

- Examples:
  - Vector operator (“spin independent”), Note how useful beam-polarisation is!
- At LHC, EffOp can’t be used $\Rightarrow$ use “simplified models”
- Need to translate Λ to M_{med}: $M_{med} = \sqrt{g_{SM} g_{DM}} \Lambda$

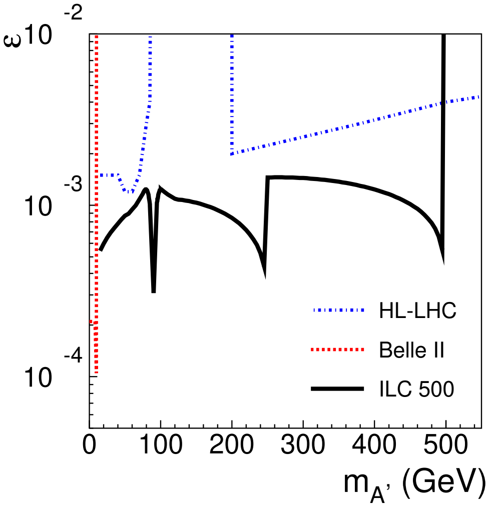




ILC/LHC complementarity

- LHC: coupling to hadrons, ILC: coupling to leptons.
- LHC has best M_χ reach, ILC best M_{med} reach

Dark photons

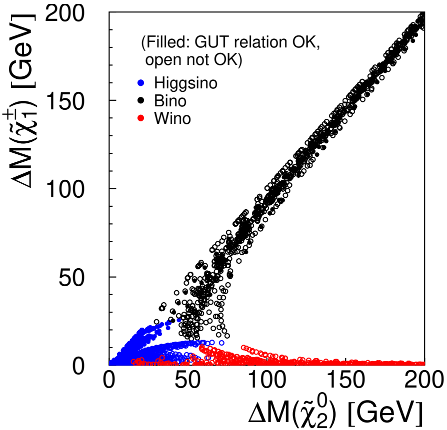


(Theory level estimate - FullSim in the works...)

Aspects of the spectrum

Another angle: $\Delta(M)$ for $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ vs. that of $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$: Important experimentally

- Three regions:
  - Bino: Both the same, but can be anything.
  - Wino: $\Delta_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm}$ small, while $\Delta_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$ can be anything.
  - Higgsino: Both often small
- But note, seldom on the "Higgsino line", ie. when the chargino is *exactly* in the middle of mass-gap between the first and second neutralino.



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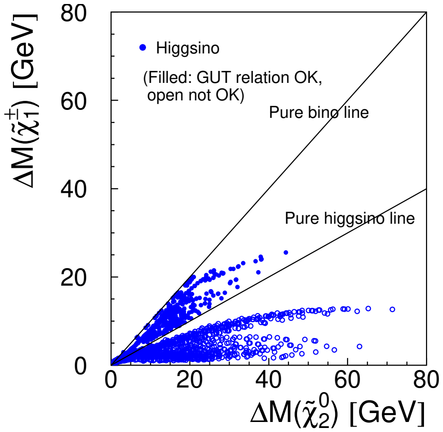

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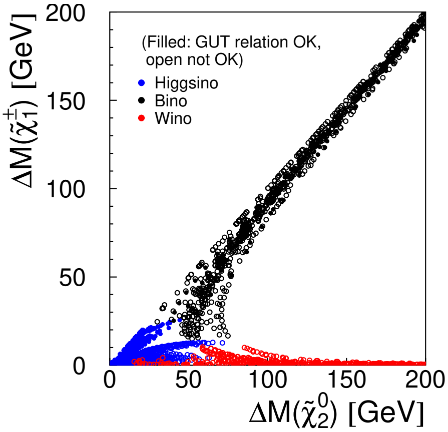
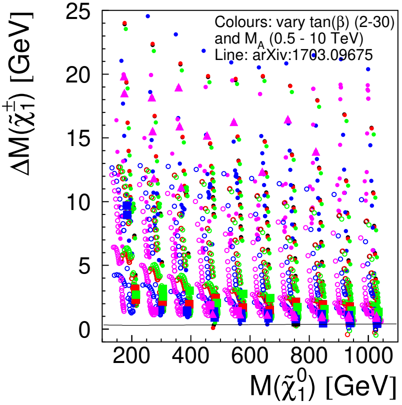


Key element for “Disappearing tracks”: $\Delta(M)$

- Higgsino LSP.
- Zoom in. The line is the absolute limit mentioned in the BB.
- Reason: 1703.09675 considers *only SM* effects on the mass-splitting, ie. that M_1 and $M_2 >> \mu$
- Same for Wino LSP.



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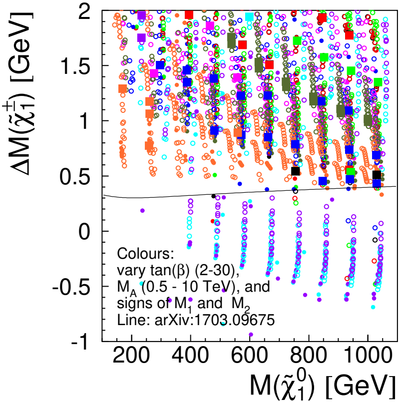

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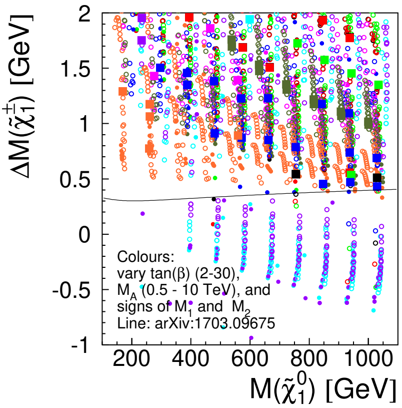

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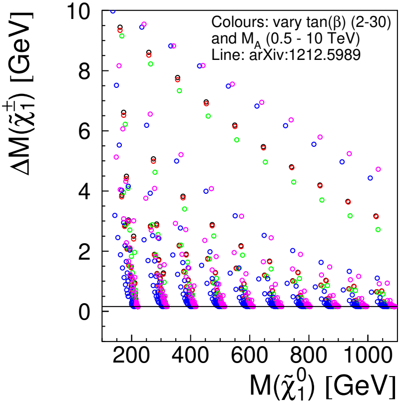

Bino LSP: BRs

Why is the decay-mode an issue? Here's why :

- Vary relative signs of μ, M_1, and M_2
- For $\mu > M_2$
- or $\mu < M_2$
- Conclusion: Whether the Z or the H decay-mode of $\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ dominates is pure speculation and
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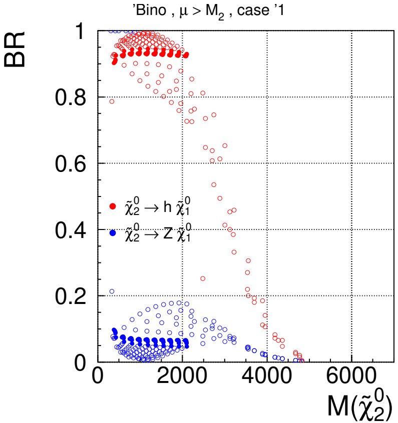

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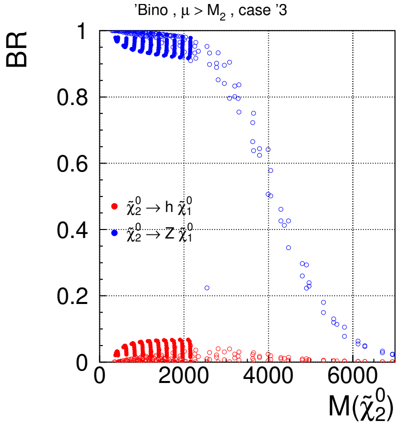

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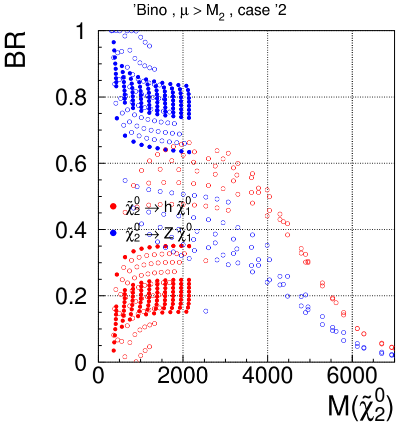

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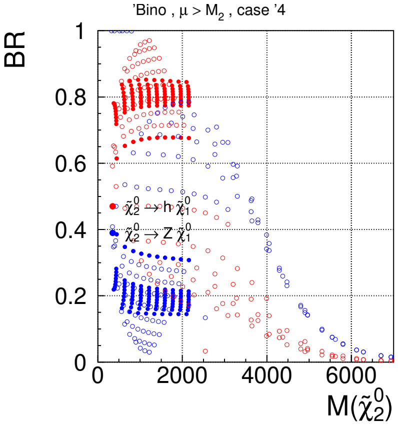

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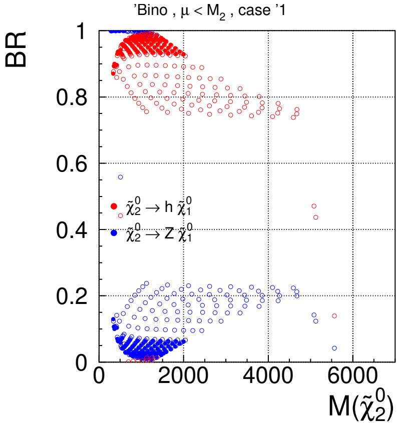

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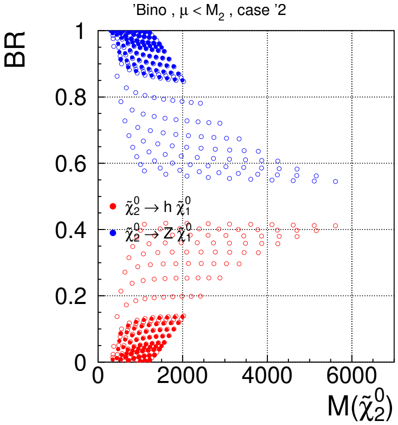

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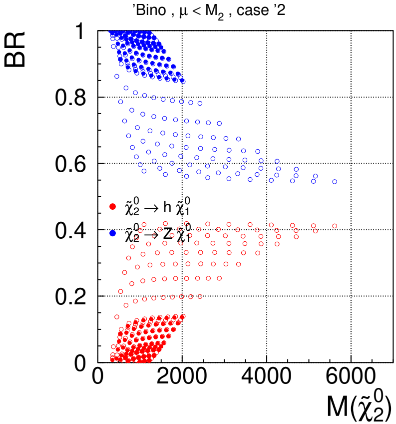

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