Overview of New Physics Searches at the ILC

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LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION



Contents

Direct search for new physics at ILC
 → with focus on SUSY Electroweak Sector





Excerpt from Science Council of Japan's report

(unofficial translation by H. Yamamoto):

 We acknowledge the academic case as particle physics regarding the highprecision studies of the Higgs particle and the top quark as well as searches for physics beyond the standard model by the ILC project. On the other hand, as for the strategy to search for undiscovered particles and physics beyond the standard model, clearer and more persuasive arguments - including the relation with the LHC which is planned to be upgraded - are desired that measures up to the huge investment required for this project.

\rightarrow BSM physics case at the ILC needs to be sharpened!

(in a way that people reporting to places like the SCJ can easily present)





- The bottom line:
 - We must continue to update the case for the ILC, taking into account the latest results in both theory and experiment.
- The Higgs discovery in 2012 sparked many discussions well into the year 2013 and will likely to continue for years to come.
 - The case for precision Higgs studies at the ILC is now fairly mature.
- The BSM physics case will be affected by other experiments, many of which will run before the ILC starts!
 - LHC / HL-LHC, SuperKEKB, LFV, Neutrino, Dark Matter, ...
- The absence of any direct experimental evidence (so far) for new particles other than the Higgs means that we still have to work with many possibilities, e.g.:
 - what if LHC finds a new particle in the 14 TeV run?
 - what if the new particle is heavier than 500 GeV?
 - what if it doesn't find anything?
 - etc.





- ILC Snowmass Whitepaper for BSM Physics:
 - "Physics Case for the ILC Project: Perspective from Beyond the Standard Model" [arXiv:1307.5248]
- A concise report on the ILC capabilities for direct BSM searches.
- I will review a few selected topics in this talk.

Higgs mass and Naturalness

- With the Higgs mass now fixed at ~125 GeV, the question of naturalness can be discussed in concrete terms.
 - We now know in the context of the MSSM:
 - The top squark mass must be either heavy or have a large L-R mixing
 - The fine-tuning now stands at around ~10⁻²
 - But there is an exciting window of opportunity for the ILC: Higgsinos

SUSY is a special case. There is a potentially large positive contribution to the Higgs mass term that must be cancelled.

$$m_Z^2 = 2 \, \frac{M_{Hd}^2 - \tan^2 \beta M_{Hu}^2}{\tan^2 \beta - 1} - 2\mu^2$$

No large cancellations:

$\mu \lesssim 200~{\rm GeV}$	Higgsino mass
$m(\tilde{t}) \lesssim 1 \text{ TeV}$	stop mass
$m(\widetilde{g}) \lesssim 3 { m ~TeV}$	gluino mass

Optimistically, we will get there at HL-LHC. M. Peskin, Snowmass If the LSP is Higgsino-like, the typically degenerate spectrum of masses makes it very challenging for the LHC to observe the Higgsinos.

• ILC can find them.

Physics at the ILC



Main goals of the ILC physics program:

- Direct searches for new physics
 - Model-independent discovery reach for colorneutral states (e.g. dark matter) significantly exceeds that of LHC
- Precise measurements of
 - The Higgs sector, top quark, W/Z bosons
 - Sensitivity to new physics through tree-level and quantum effects
 - GUARANTEED!









Supersymmetric Particles















Chargino / Neutralino Production



For LHC:

$$p\overline{p} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_2^0 X, \ \tilde{\chi}_1^{+} \tilde{\chi}_1^{-} X, \ldots$$

For ILC: $e^+e^- \to \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-, \, \tilde{\chi}_2^+ \tilde{\chi}_2^-, \, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0, \, \dots$

Decays: $\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \to W^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to (Z/h) \tilde{\chi}_1^0$

Chargino / Neutralino Search







Large mass difference (Δm > mW)

- \rightarrow Signature: hard jets / leptons
- \rightarrow High mass reach at LHC/HL-LHC

Small mass difference (Δm < mW)

- → Signature: soft particles
- ightarrow High sensitivity at ILC



Electroweakino Search at LHC





Electroweakino Search at LHC







Gaugino Search at ILC







Higgsino Search at ILC



Signature: ISR photon + soft particles ISR tag reduces two-photon backgrounds.

Hermeticity essential for ISR tag \rightarrow Forward Calo. Reconstruction of low pT tracks \rightarrow Silicon Tracking



Berggren, Bruemmer, List, Moortgat-Pick, Robens, Rolbiecki, Sert [arXiv:1307.3566]



2013-12-17 ILC Tokusui Workshop "Overview of New Physics Searches at the ILC" (T. Tanabe)

Higgsino Parameter Scan @ LEP/ILC





Electroweakino Search





ILC 500 GeV no assumptions!



Electroweakino Search











stau \rightarrow LSP + tau



Discovery reach: mass up to $\sqrt{s/2}$



An Optimistic Story





→ Discover SUSY with LHC/ILC synergy





The ILC will be the energy frontier in e+e- collisions.

- \rightarrow Since it is linear, it energy can be extended in the future
- \rightarrow The technical design is complete

Unique measurements using e+e- collisions:

- → Direct search for new physics: mass reach of approx. √s/2 Search for Gaugino, Higgsino, Slepton
- \rightarrow Precise study of Higgs, top, W/Z:

Absolute ZH cross section measurement \rightarrow 250 GeV Precise determination of all Higgs couplings \rightarrow 500 GeV, 1 TeV

→ Both have great LHC/ILC synergies!





Personal answers to the questions that were raised at the beginning:

- What if LHC finds a new particle in the 14 TeV run?
 - Study them at the ILC!
- What if the new particle is heavier than 500 GeV?
 - Many new physics models predict accompanying particles which are lighter and difficult to detect at the LHC. ILC can search them.
 - In the future, we will eventually want to run e+e- collisions at the resonance. The linear collider the only realistic option to reach energies beyond 1 TeV.
 The ILC will then become a prelude to a 50 year program in linear e+ecollisions.
- What if it doesn't find anything?
 - Proceed with the precision Higgs/top/W/Z studies to challenge the SM.

Additional Slides





Top Physics at ILC



At ttbar threshold ~350 GeV: precise measurement of the top mass



$$\Gamma^{ttX}_{\mu}(k^2, q, \overline{q}) = ie \left\{ \gamma_{\mu} \left(\widetilde{F}^X_{1V}(k^2) + \gamma_5 \widetilde{F}^X_{1A}(k^2) \right) + \frac{(q - \overline{q})_{\mu}}{2m_t} \left(\widetilde{F}^X_{2V}(k^2) + \gamma_5 \widetilde{F}^X_{2A}(k^2) \right) \right\}$$

Two-Fermion Processes



 e^+

 γ/Z^*

Search for Z' boson

Polarized differential cross sections: LL/RR/LR/RL Forward-backward asymmetries

