





Issues motivating physics study at **TeV scale**:

Naturalness

- Radiative correction to Higgs mass term has quadratic divergence
- Require new physics / new particles in the TeV range to avoid excessive fine-tuning
 - e.g. Supersymmetry (SUSY), Composite Higgs, Extra Dimensions

Dark Matter (DM)

- WMAP relic density predicts O(100) GeV WIMP
- New physics models predict natural DM candidates

➢ So far LHC8 hasn't observed any New Physics. What can be happening?

■ No NP found@LHC14

- -Within LHC kinematic reach, but cannot observe.
- –e.g. in many models \tilde{q} , \tilde{g} are heavy. small $\sigma_{\text{electroweak}}$, large bkg
- -e.g. small visible energy. Contracted mass spectrum
- -e.g. purely hadronic decay
- No NP found @LHC14Out of kinematic reach of LHC

■NP found @LHC14!! –Found SM deviation

≻ Where can ILC contribute?





Possible scenarios for New Physics

■ No NP found@LHC14

- -Within LHC kinematic reach, but cannot observe.
- –e.g. in many models \tilde{q} , \tilde{g} are heavy. small $\sigma_{\text{electroweak}}$, large bkg
- -e.g. small visible energy. Compressed mass spectrum
- -e.g. purely hadronic decay
- ≻ILC strong point for discovery
- No NP found @LHC14
 - -Out of kinematic reach of LHC
- ILC will probe NP though loop effects(electroweak precision meas.)NP found @LHC14!!
 - -Found SM deviation

ILC will disentangle complicated NP phenomenon's and conduct NP precision measurements.

Some examples.... (MOSTLY SUSY)

Electroweakino Direct Production

(Electroweakinos: collective name for gauginos and Higgsinos)



For LHC: $p\overline{p} \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_2^0 X, \ \tilde{\chi}_1^{+} \tilde{\chi}_1^{-} X, \ \dots$

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



From LHC

Simplified model: $\widetilde{\chi}^0_1$ is bino, $\widetilde{\chi}^\pm_1$ and $\widetilde{\chi}^0_2$ are wino and degenerate





■ ILC can search for SUSY particles with mass below $\sqrt{s/2}$ ■ Consider pair production of $\tilde{\chi_1}^{\pm}/\tilde{\chi_1}^0$ whose masses are close



4 jets + missing 4-momentum



General strategy:

Reconstruct the hadronic decay of the chargino: **4 jets + missing 4-momentum** signature.

Choose jet combination most consistent with the same dijet mass.



Event selection based on:

- Number of particles
- Large missing energy
- Missing momentum *not* along the beam pipe
- Require minimum jet energy
- Jet finder transition values



Naturalness argument calls for light Higgsinos e.g. in the case of MSSM: $m_Z^2 = -2(m_{H_u}^2 + |\mu|^2) + O(\cot^2 \beta)$

Higgsinos \rightarrow small mass gaps



Even for sub-GeV mass differences, the charginos/neutralinos can be discovered / measured to O(1)% in mass.



ISR photon + soft particles



The **ISR tag** is critical in reducing $\gamma \gamma$ $\stackrel{\text{tr}}{=}$ backgrounds by kicking the **hard forward** electrons into detector acceptance.

For the soft particles:

Choose characteristic signature, e.g. lepton on one side + pions on the other side.



Chen, Drees, Gunion [arXiv:hep-ph/9902309] Scan over M_1 , M_2 , μ (fix 1 as LSP, scan over the two parameters) The squark/slepton sectors are decoupled.



Berggren, Han, List, Padhi, Su, Tanabe

■ SUSY electroweak naturalness prefers light Higgsinos

- -Compressed mass spectrum
- -μ~100-300GeV
- ILC higgsino factory!

NUHM2: $m_0=5$ TeV, $tan\beta=15$, $A_0=-1.6m_0$, $m_A=1$ TeV, $m_t=173.2$ GeV μ (GeV) 600 123 GeV < m, < 126 GeV 500 LHC8 ILC1000 400 $\Delta_{EW} = 50$ LHC1 @300f LHC14 ssWW Green region: 300 @300fb^{*} thermal higgsino ILC500 relic abundance 200 $\Omega_{\rm h}h^2 < 0.12$ ILC250 100 LEP2 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 m_{1/2} (TeV) Baer, Barger [arXiv:1306.3148]



 $\Delta(M\tilde{\chi}^{\pm} - M\tilde{\chi}^{0})$ as small as 770 MeV can be measured

Either discover Higgsinos or rule out SUSY electroweak naturalness

NLSP pair production



NLSP \rightarrow LSP + X. no long decay chains. Simple. If assume SUSY, σ is determined only by \sqrt{s} & mass

Systematically search for signals for all possible NLSP's , the entire space of models that are within the kinematic reach of the ILC can be covered.



■ No loopholes

ILC is especially sensitive to regions of small Mass difference Difficult to trigger @ LHC





Consider the case where only DM is accessible at ILC \rightarrow Can still discover it with single photons



Discovery of DM w/ mass precision $\Delta m(\chi^0_1)/\chi^0_1 \sim 3\%$ or better

 χ

 χ

 e^+



Neutralino LSP with light scalar top with small mass difference can provide cross sections consistent with WMAP data $m_{\tilde{t}_1} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \lesssim 30 \text{ GeV}$ Decay modes: $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \quad \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ Freitas, Milstene, Schmitt, Sopczak 0.14 $x_{\text{CDM}} h^2$ 0.12 **WMAP** 1σ 0.1 -2σ LC 1σ **←---**> 0.08 121 122 123 124 $m_{\tilde{t}_1}$

> Scalar top discovery + Precision mass measurements → Can establish neutralino as WIMP dark matter



• What is the origin of neutrino mass?

- -e.g. Seesaw \rightarrow induces flavor violating decay of sleptons
- -e.g. Bilinear R-parity violation(RPV) LSP



By comparing with neutrino experiment results, ILC can test if neutrino mixing and mass generation is introduced by RPV



■ Little Higgs models

- -Explains naturalness problem, dark matter
- -e.g. Littlest Higgs model with T-Parity

Global Symmetry : SU(5) $f \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ SO(5) $v \sim <h>$ subgroup : $[SU(2)_1 \times U(1)_2]^2 \rightarrow SU(2)_1 \times U(1)_2 \cup U(1)_2$



Quadratic divergent terms in Higgs mass cancel at 1-loop order





>Able to disentangle and measure almost all introduced couplings

What we can test e.g. Little higgs models

- Mass hierarchy
 - -Evidence of little higgs mass generation mechanism
- Dark matter relic density
 - -Lightest T-parity odd particle is a dark matter candidate
 - -Global symmetry vev(f) determines Ωh^2
- ≻ Is LTP indeed the DM filled in the universe?





Test various coupling relationships

-Global symmetry should include gauged subsets.

> Measure the structure of the Little Higgs



Phenomenology: $X^+ + X^- \rightarrow W^+ + DM + W^- + DM$

■ How to discriminate different physics models?

-Spin of X: e.g. Inert Higgs (0), SUSY (1/2), Little Higgs (1)

Angular analysis of X production + Threshold Scan



 \rightarrow Model Discrimination with spin information



- There are strong physics cases where the LHC might not be sensitive to NP but the ILC is.
- If LHC14 where to find some NP..
 - ILC's mission will to disentangle NP and do precision measurements to make predictions for higher energy.
- We gave examples..
 - –light higgsinos
 - -Comprehensive bottom up coverage of NLSP-LSP combinations for slepton, squark, chargino and neutralino
 - -Bilinear R-parity violation for neutrino physics
 - -Generic WIMP searches
 - -Non SUSY models. e.g. Little Higgs models



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 $m(\widetilde{t}) \lesssim 1 \ {\rm TeV}$ stop mass $m(\widetilde{g}) \lesssim 3 \ {\rm TeV}$ gluino mass

Optimistically, we will get there at HL-LHC.

M. Peskin, CSS2013

→ If this is the case, ILC will be a Higgsino factory!