

Staging

Higgs and EW

ECM=250GeV, L=500fb⁻¹

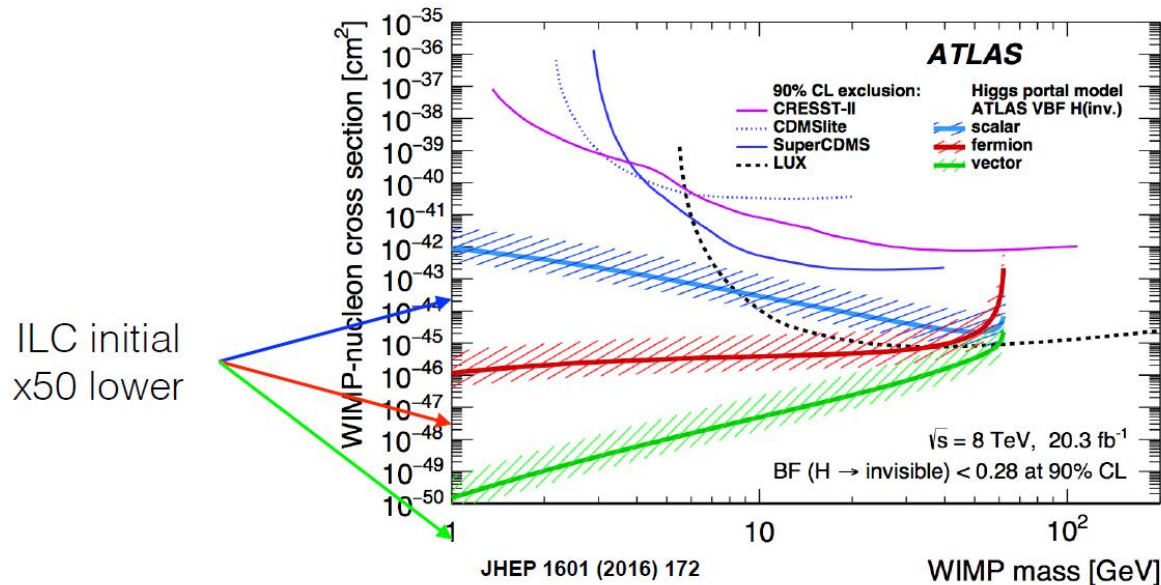
highlight 1: absolute Higgs couplings

ILC initial: $\delta g_{HZZ} = 0.75\%$ $\Lambda > \sqrt{\frac{1\%}{\delta g_{HZZ}}} 1.74\text{TeV}$

highlight 2: Higgs to invisible decay

ILC initial: $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \text{inv.}) < 0.59\%$ (95% CL)

- initial sensitivity is already more than one order of magnitude higher than expectation after HL-LHC



highlight 3: Higgs CP mixing

through $H \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ $L_{Hff} = -\frac{m_f}{v} H \bar{f} (\cos \Phi_{CP} + i \gamma^5 \sin \Phi_{CP}) f$

ILC initial: $\Delta \Phi_{CP} \sim 7.6^\circ$

D.Jeans @ LCWS16

through HZZ/HWW $L_{HVV} = 2C_V M_V^2 \left(\frac{1}{v} + \frac{a}{\Lambda} \right) H V_\mu V^\mu + C_V \frac{b}{\Lambda} H V_{\mu\nu} V^{\mu\nu} + C_V \frac{\tilde{b}}{\Lambda} H V_{\mu\nu} \tilde{V}_{\mu\nu}$

ILC initial: $\Delta \tilde{b} \sim 0.01$ (for $\Lambda=246\text{GeV}$)

(CP-odd)

T.Ogawa @ LCWS16

highlight 4: Higgs mass and total width

ILC initial: $\Delta m_H \sim 30\text{MeV}$, $\delta \Gamma_H \sim 8.8\%$

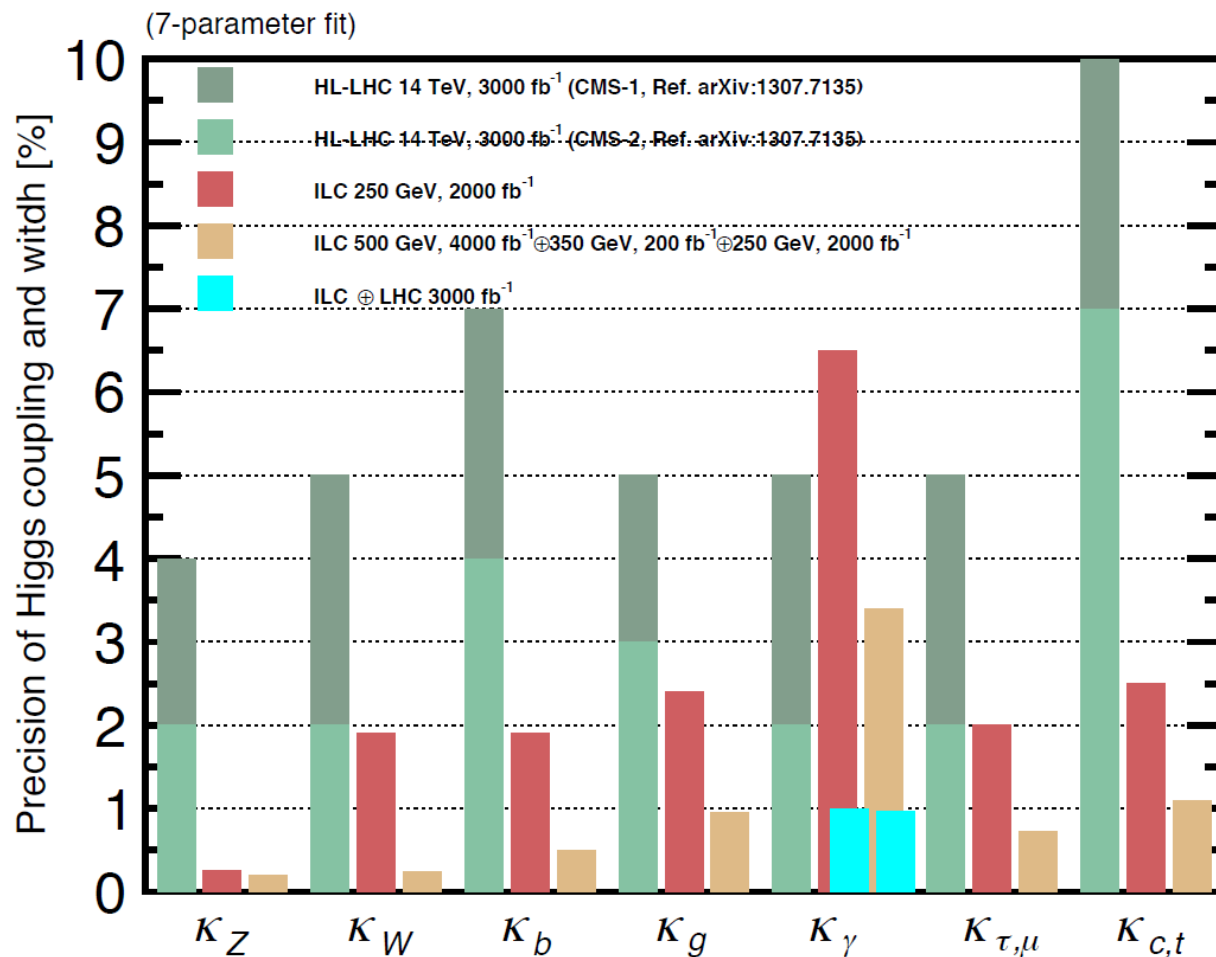
highlight 5: Higgs decays to bb/cc/gg

ILC initial: $\delta \text{BR}_b \sim 1\%$

- first direct measurement of Hcc coupling $\sim 5\%$
- first direct measurement of Hgg coupling $\sim 5\%$

ECM=250GeV, L=2000fb⁻¹

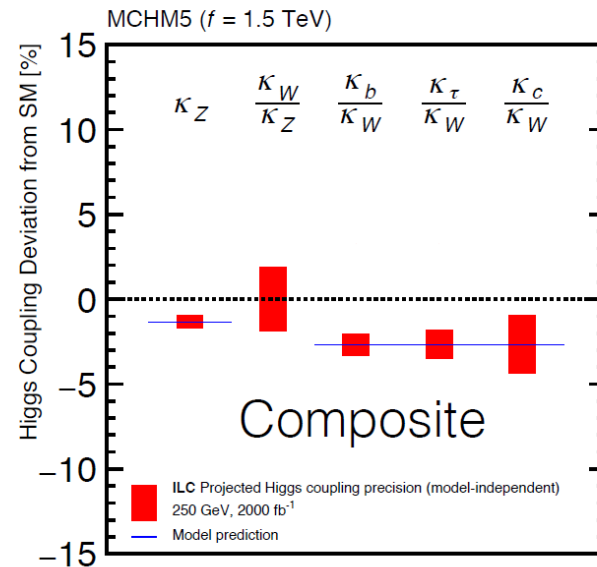
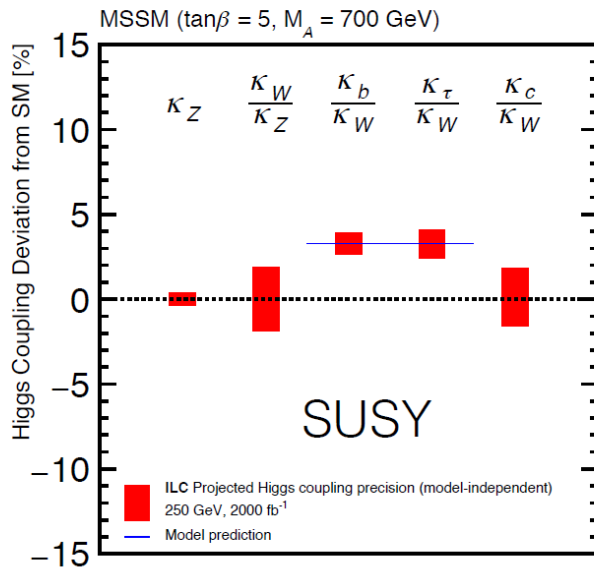
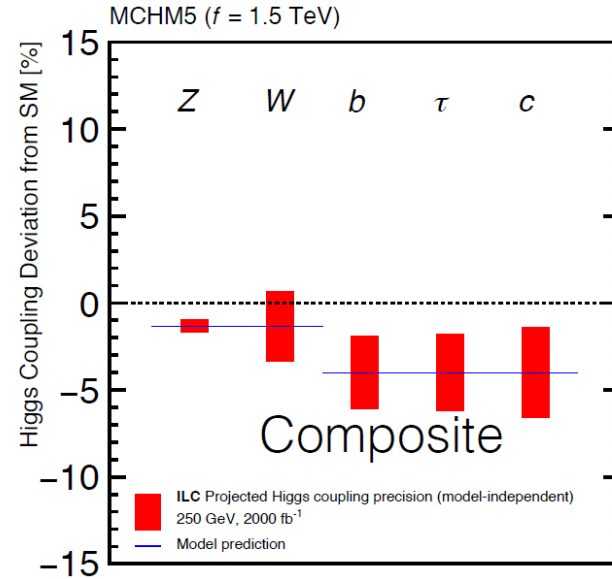
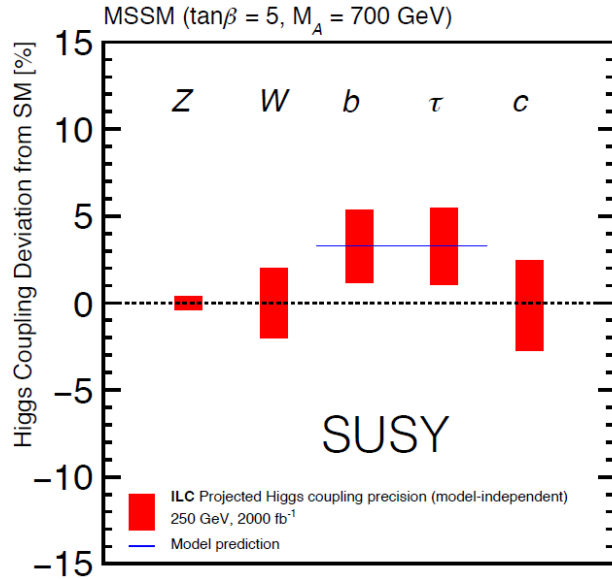
comparison (synergy) with LHC



Higgs rare decays

modes	physics implication	$\Delta g/g$ @ ILC
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$		$\sim 1\%$ (+LHC)
$H \rightarrow \gamma Z$	sensitive to new heavy particles, typically $O(10\%)$ deviations	5% (preliminary)
$(H \rightarrow gg)$		$\sim 2\%$
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	one useful point to test $y_f \propto m_f$; test mass generation mechanism for 2nd & 3rd gen. leptons (κ_μ/κ_τ), and for 2nd lepton & quark (κ_μ/κ_c)	$\sim 13\%$ (5%?)
$H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$	test Higgs portal dark matter model	$BR < 0.31\%$ (95% C.L.)

deviations pattern for Higgs couplings



Higgs total width

(standard method at e+e-; model independent)

$$\Gamma_H = \frac{\Gamma_{HZZ}}{\text{Br}(H \rightarrow ZZ^*)} \propto \frac{g_{HZZ}^2}{\text{Br}(H \rightarrow ZZ^*)}$$

—> Br(H->ZZ*) very small



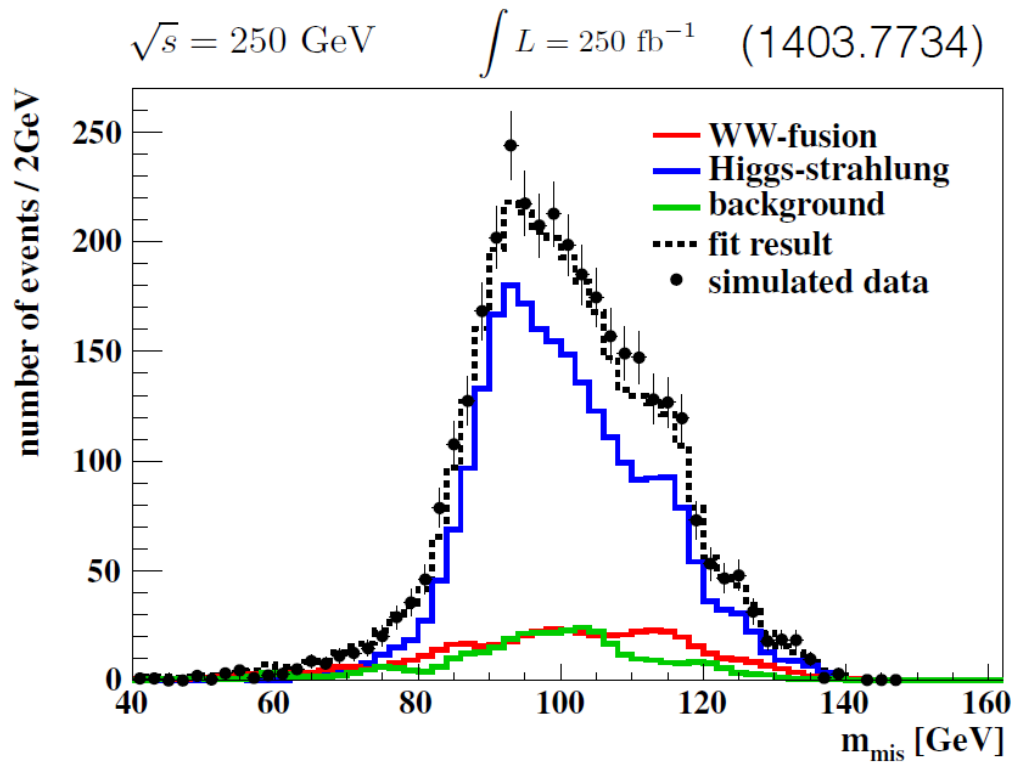
$$\Gamma_H = \frac{\Gamma_{HWW}}{\text{Br}(H \rightarrow WW^*)} \propto \frac{g_{HWW}^2}{\text{Br}(H \rightarrow WW^*)}$$

—> better option

κ_W is determined using WW-fusion $\nu_e \nu_e H$,
which is at 250 GeV statistically limited

$\delta\Gamma_H$	500 fb-1	2000 fb-1
model independent	8.8%	4.4%

measurement for WW-fusion $\nu_e\nu_e H$



$\sigma_{\nu_e\nu_e H} \sim 14 \text{ fb} \rightarrow 2000$ signal $\nu\nu b\bar{b}$ events

can we do better than 10%?

new idea is being tried out \rightarrow stay tuned

Higgs total width: new method

Fujii, Tian

if we assume custodial symmetry holds in BSM as well,

$$k_W / k_Z = 1,$$

then we can relax the requirement of $v_e v_e H$ measurement

$\delta\Gamma_H$	500 fb ⁻¹	2000 fb ⁻¹
model independent	8.8%	4.4%
$k_W / k_Z = 1$ holds up to 0.5%	5.5%	2.9%

Higgs Exotic Decay

▶ $H \rightarrow \mu\tau, sb$

- ▶ 0(0.1%)の精度必要
- ▶ General MSSM: $Br < 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$