

Highlights of the Higgs physics program at a future linear e^+e^- collider

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Linear Collider Vision



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TWO HIGGS QUESTIONS

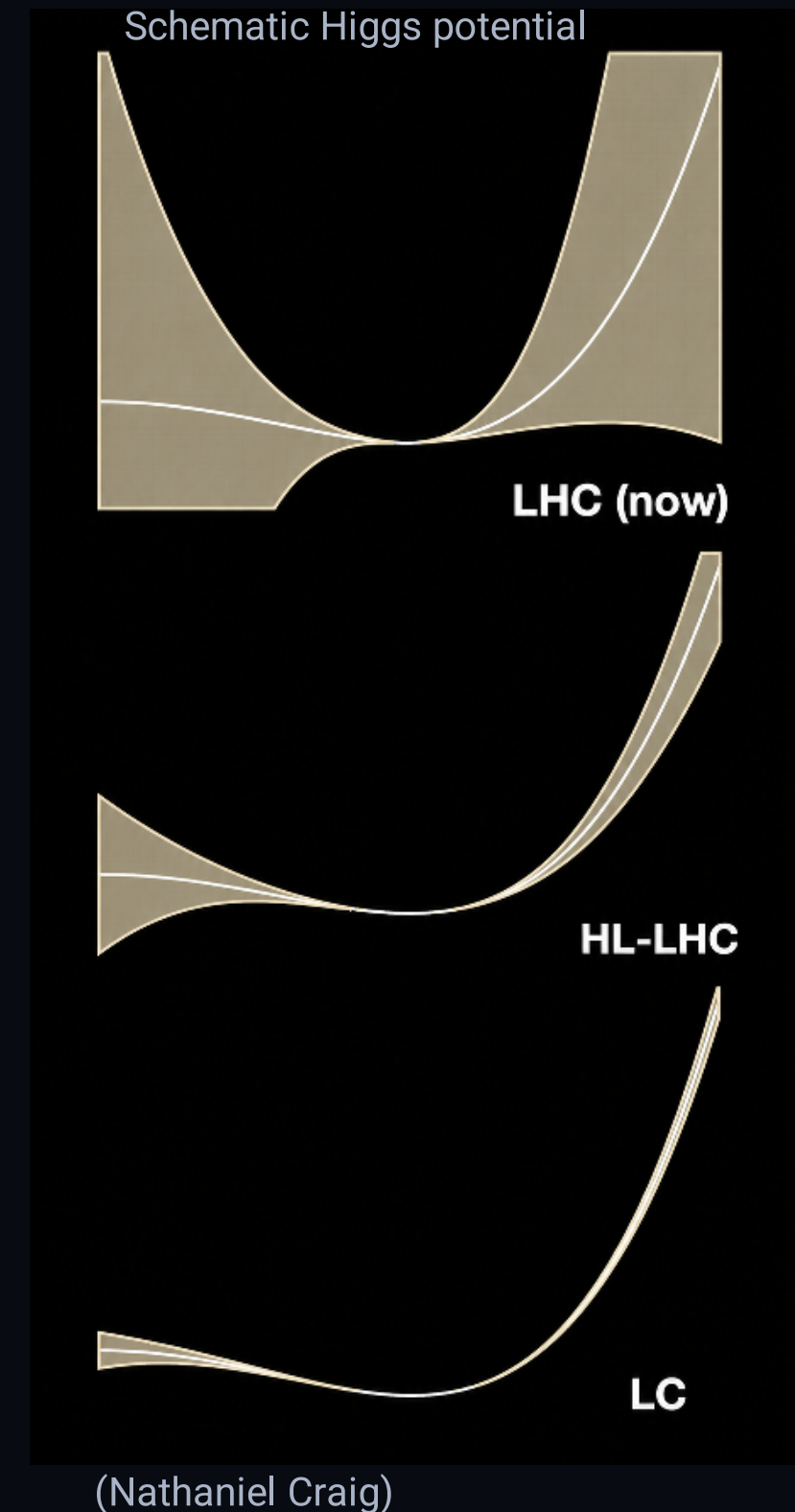
How does the Higgs interact?

Does the Higgs self-interaction have the Standard Model value?

HIGHLIGHT 1: Global Higgs interaction map

HIGHLIGHT 2: Direct Higgs self-interaction

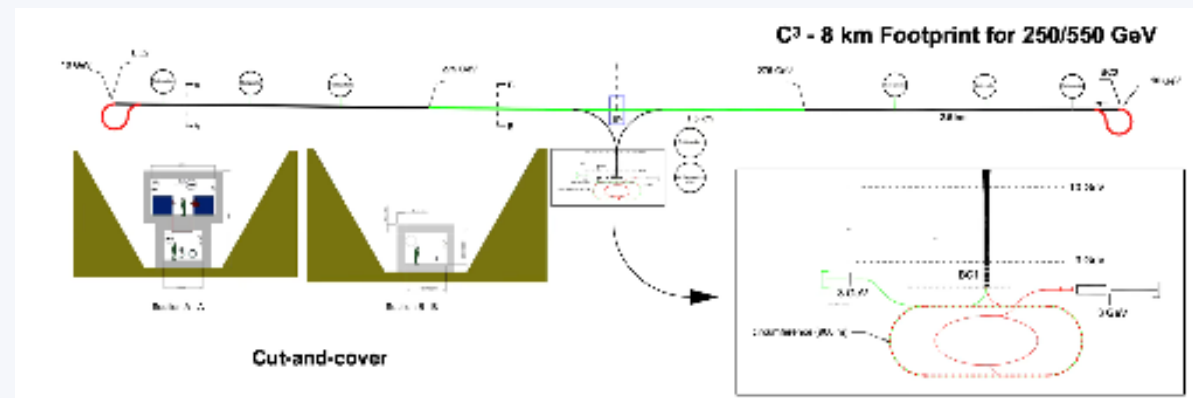
Recoil fixes the absolute normalization; Higgs, electroweak and top observables complete the global fit.



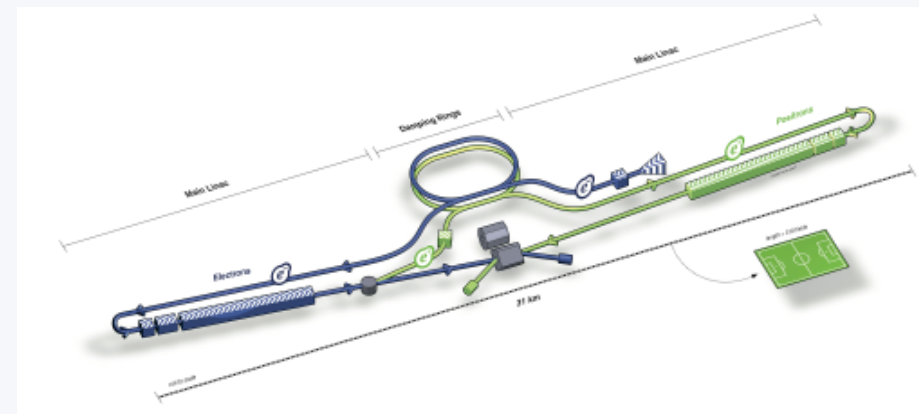
The LC is a tunable, polarized e^+e^- collider with a well-defined initial state

SEVERAL PROJECTS UNDER INVESTIGATION: ILC, CLIC, C^3

C^3



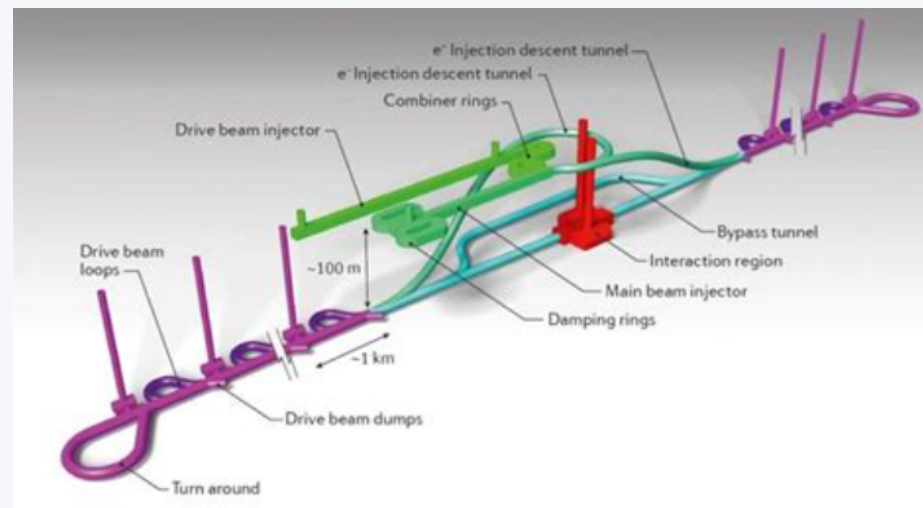
ILC



COMMON FEATURES

- well-characterized beam-energy spectrum
- polarized electron beam; positron polarization depending on design
- staged and upgradeable collision energy

CLIC



Each LC energy stage unlocks different Higgs measurements

01 250 GeV • ABSOLUTE NORMALIZATION

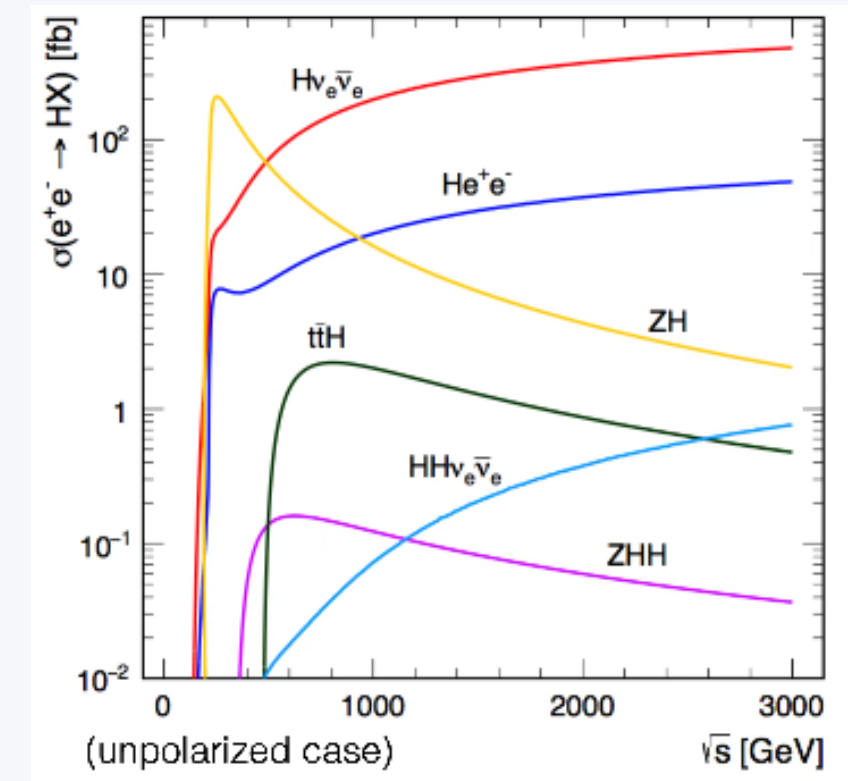
Recoil-tagged ZH measures inclusive Higgs production independently of its decay.

02 550 GeV • DIRECT ACCESS

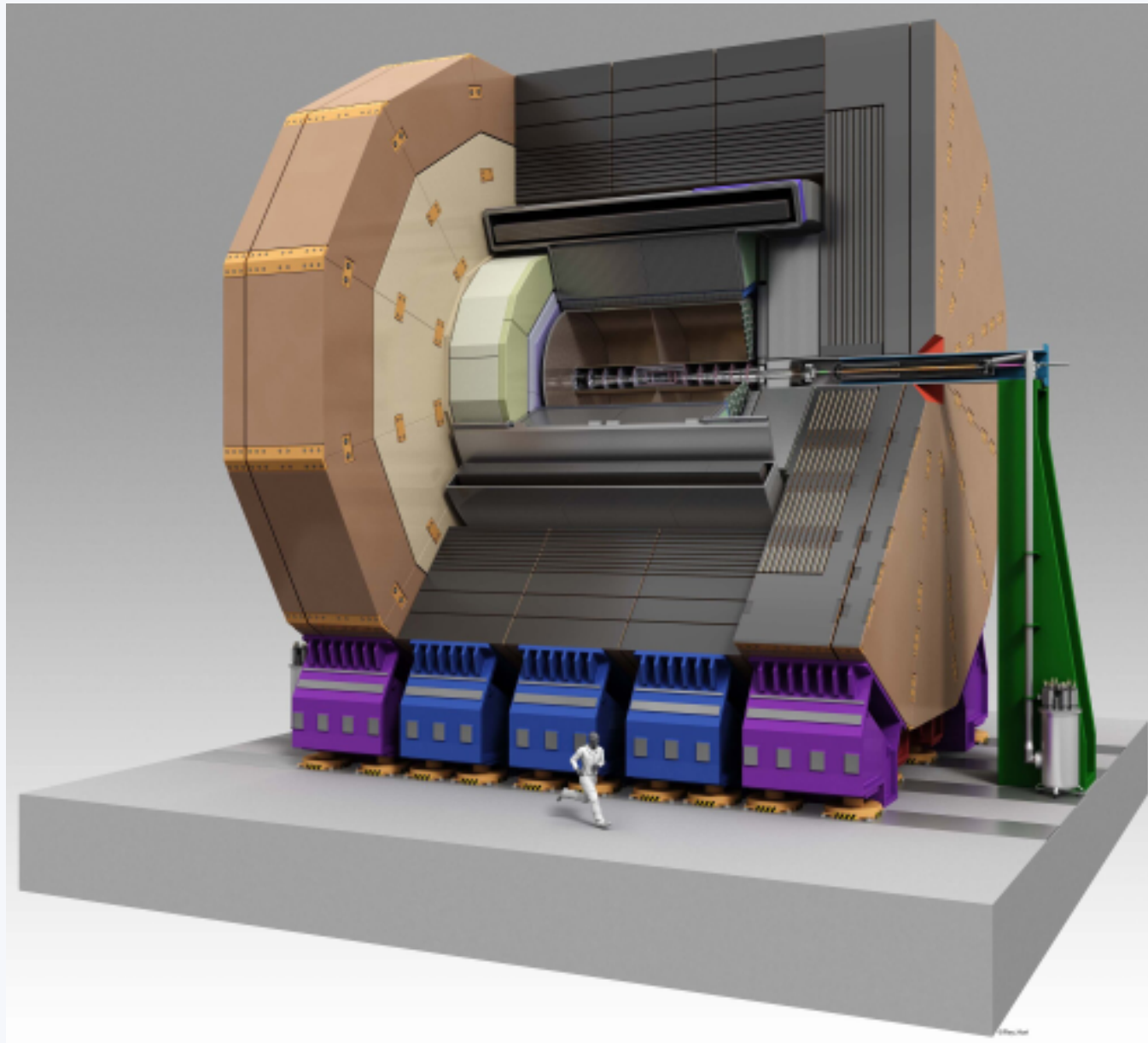
double-Higgs production probes the trilinear Higgs self-coupling at tree level

03 1 TeV • HIGH ENERGY LEVERAGE

WW fusion becomes dominant; measurements at different energies distinguish effects that otherwise look alike.



The LC defines the collision; ILD reconstructs the final state



Benchmark Detector

- Full MC simulation
- Key detector technologies validated in beam tests

Particle flow reconstruction

Granular tracking/calorimetry reconstruct individual particles, jets and missing energy.

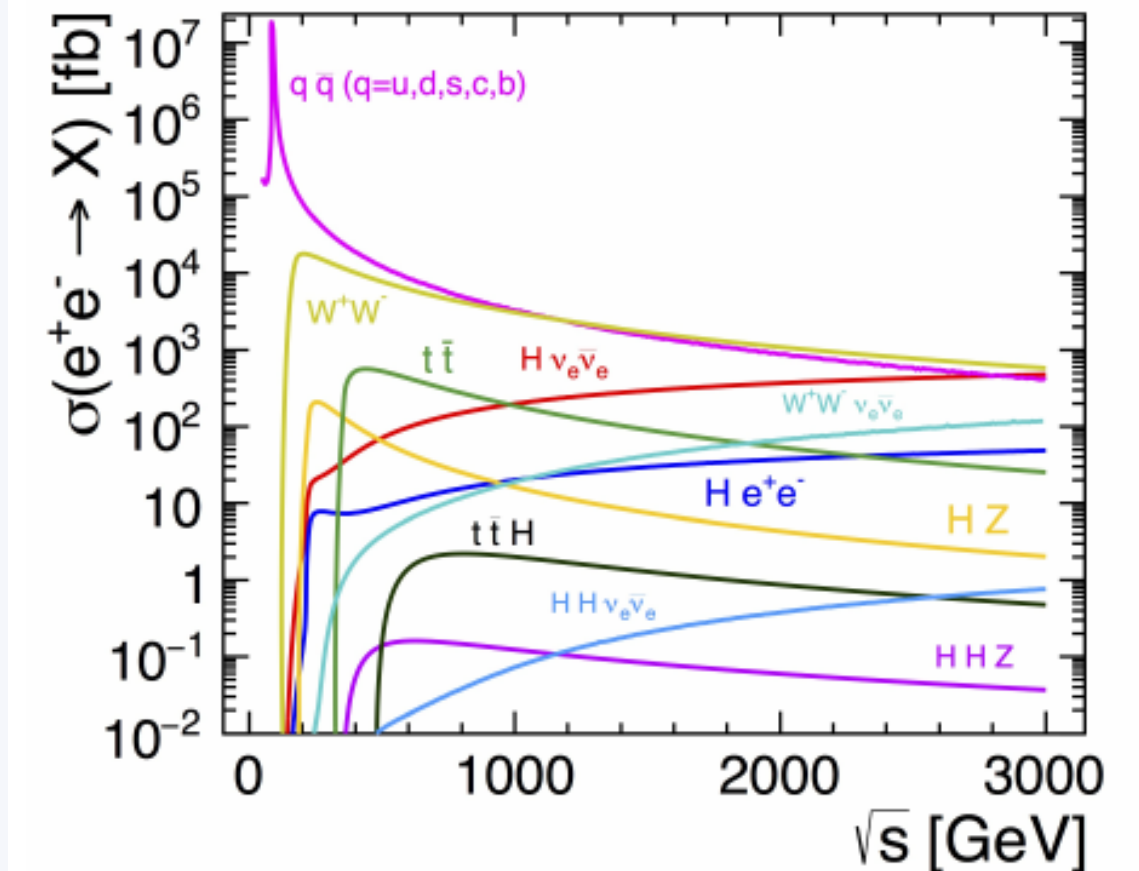
Transformer-based flavour tagging

- Applied in current ILD studies
- further optimization ongoing

➤ [2202.03772](#)

Five more Higgs observables - and the list continues

- 1 **Mass:** recoil spectrum, independent of the Higgs decay
- 2 **Total width:** absolute production rates combined with branching fractions
- 3 **Top Yukawa:** direct $t\bar{t}H$ production at 500–550 GeV
- 4 **Spin and CP:** threshold behaviour, angles and decay correlations
- 5 **Rare and exotic decays:** invisible and otherwise unclassified modes



κ_λ is a benchmark parameter SMEFT captures correlated deviations

κ_λ

Benchmark modifier

$$\kappa_\lambda \equiv \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_3^{\text{SM}}}, \quad \kappa_\lambda^{\text{SM}} = 1$$

- One readable number
- Ideal for collider comparisons
- Other couplings fixed or profiled

SMEFT

Correlated framework

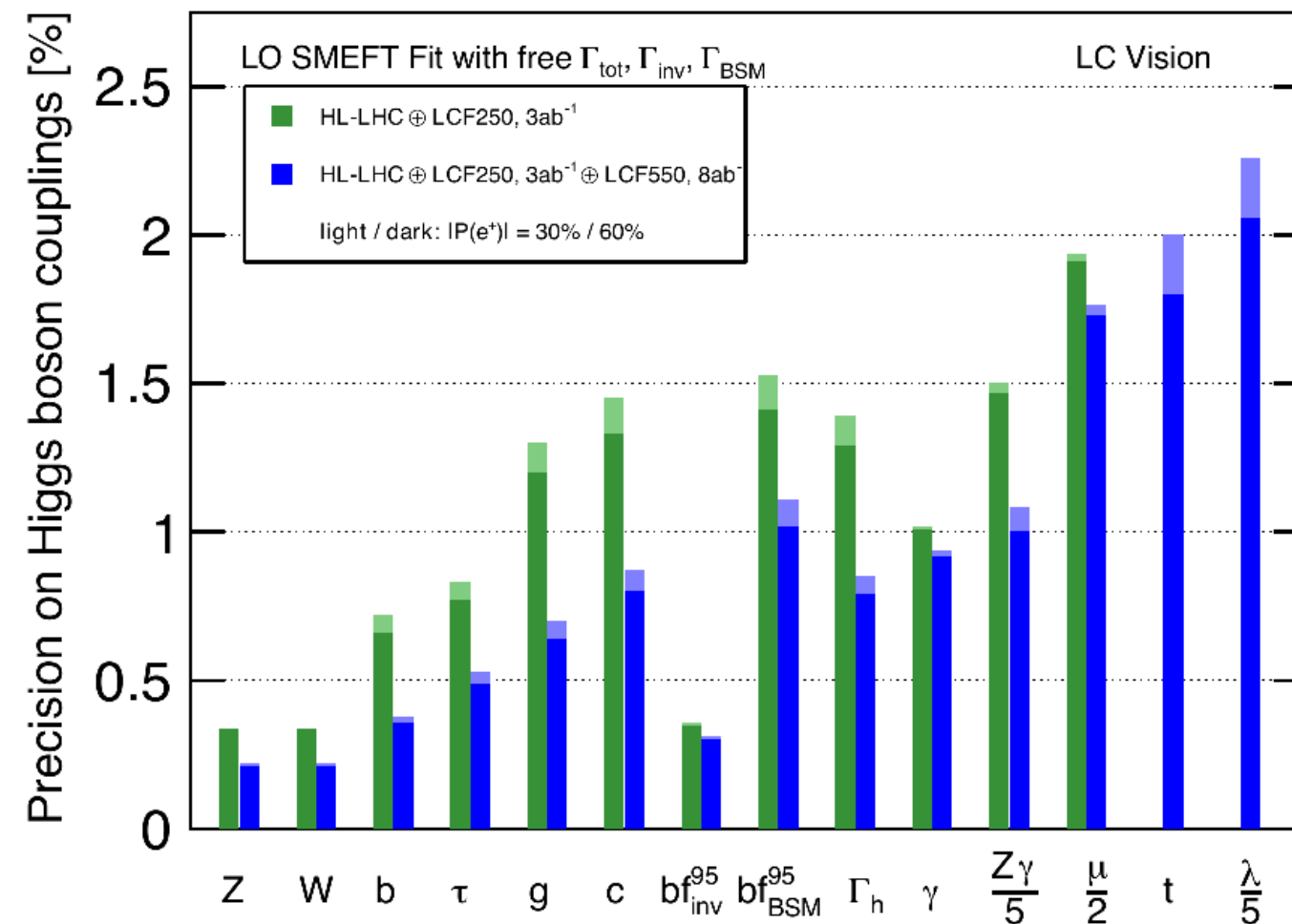
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{C_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)}$$

- Gauge symmetry correlates shifts across Higgs, EW and top observables
- Global data constrain C_i / Λ^2
- Valid when new particles are heavy compared with the energies probed

κ_λ QUOTES A BENCHMARK • SMEFT TESTS THE CORRELATED PATTERN

Recoil anchors absolute Higgs rates; complementary observables lift SMEFT degeneracies

LO dimension-6 SMEFT, within the stated operator and flavour assumptions



HOW DEGENERACIES ARE LIFTED

- **recoil $\sigma(\text{ZH})$**
decay-independent normalization
- **beam polarization**
separate left- and right-handed currents
- **multiple energies**
distinguish coupling shifts from contact interactions

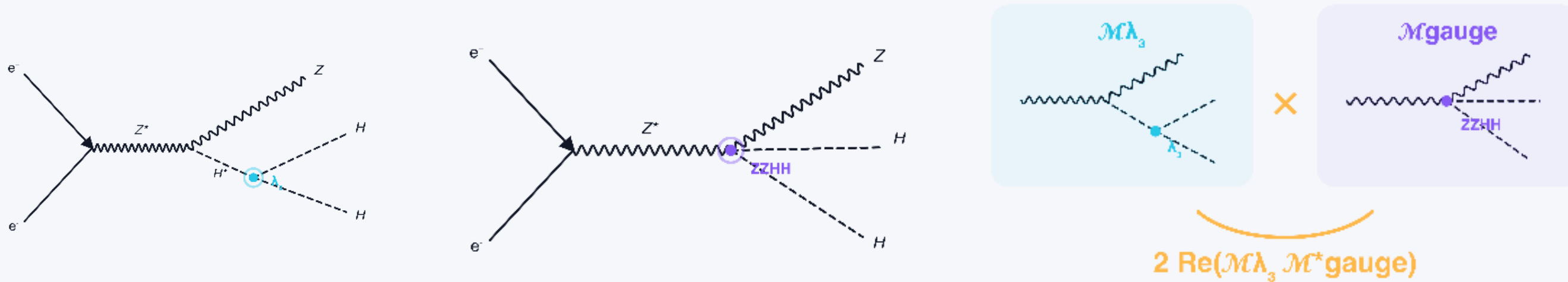
LO SMEFT projection with free total, invisible and unclassified Higgs widths; HL-LHC + LCF250/550. [2503.19983](#)

HIGHLIGHT 2 · DIRECT HIGGS SELF-INTERACTION

At 550 GeV, double-Higgs production probes the trilinear Higgs self-coupling at tree level.

λ_3 is the cubic term in $V(h)$ expanded around the electroweak vacuum.
 ZHH and $\nu\nu HH$ provide complementary sensitivity.

Double-Higgs production probes λ_3 through interference



1

λ_3 dependent amplitude

An off-shell Higgs splits into HH.

2

Gauge amplitudes

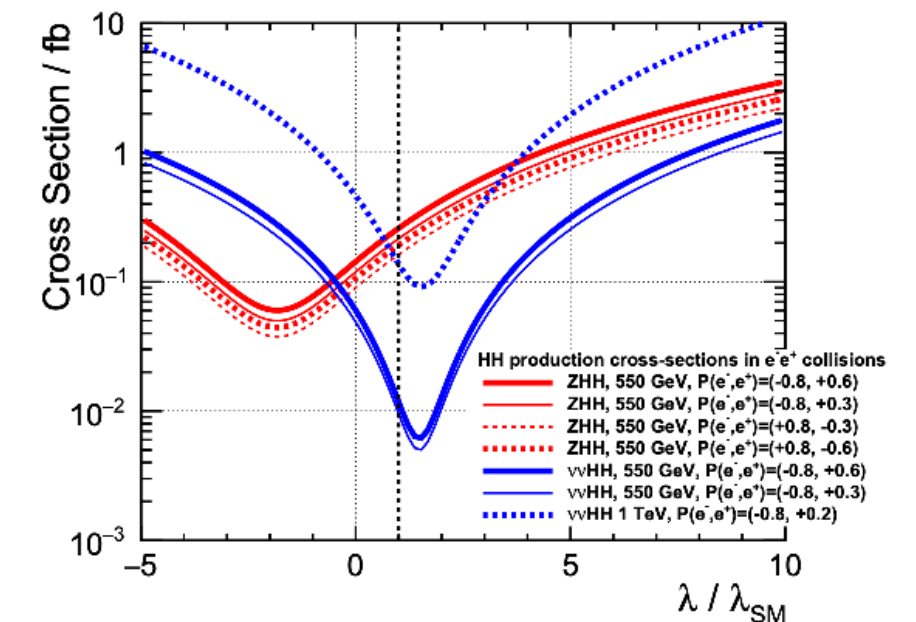
Same final state through quartic contact interaction.

No λ_3 vertex (HHH).

3

Interference sensitivity

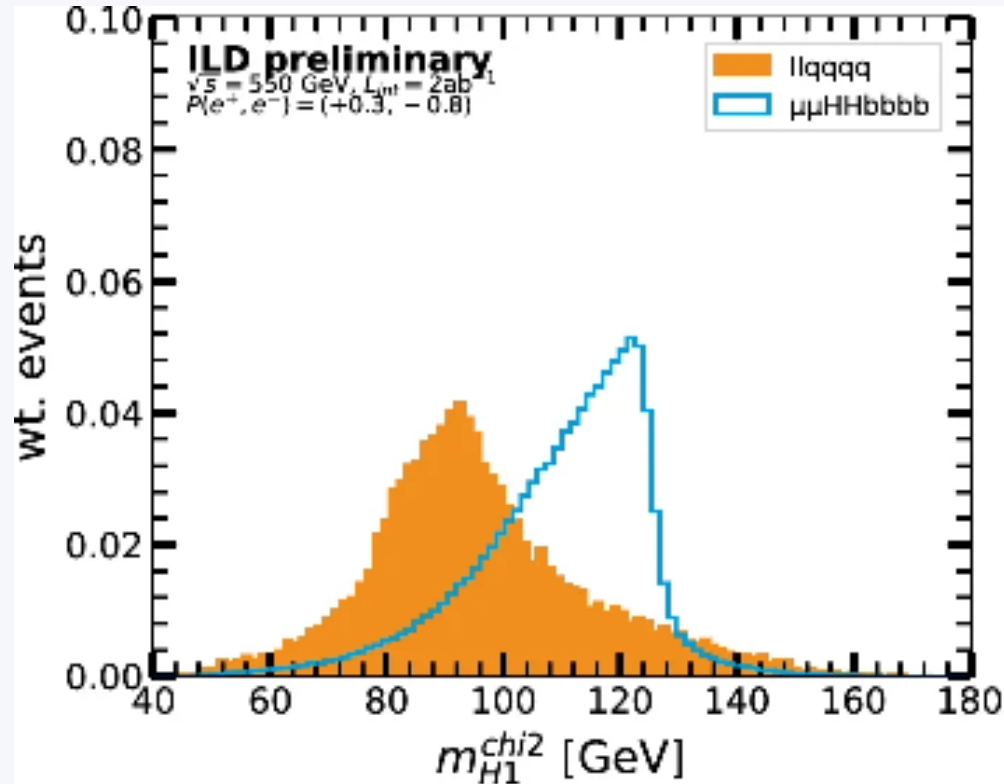
- cross term linear in κ_λ
- full rate is non-linear



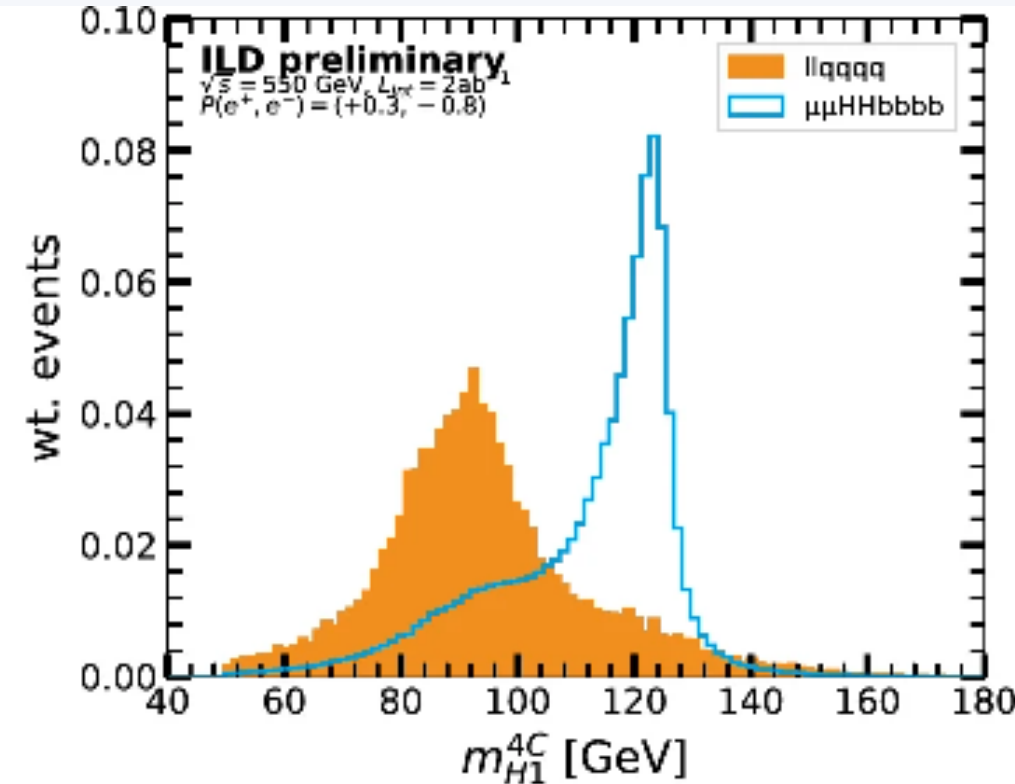
Kinematic fits sharpen Higgs reconstruction in (ZHH)

ZHH $\rightarrow \mu\mu$ bb bb: mass of the “least Higgs-like” dijet candidate

Before fit · simple χ^2 jet pairing



After 4C fit · pairing selected by 6C hypotheses



WHY THE PEAK SHARPENS

- known initial four-momentum
- per-jet uncertainties and neutrino corrections
- 4C fit enforces energy-momentum conservation
- 6C hypotheses select the pairing and test ZHH and ZZH hypotheses

SHARPER SECOND HIGGS CANDIDATE $\rightarrow$ BETTER SIGNAL-BACKGROUND SEPARATION

$ZHH \oplus \nu HH \rightarrow$ ONE $\kappa\lambda$ CONSTRAINT

EXPECTED 68% CL PRECISION AT THE SM POINT $\kappa_\lambda = 1$

$$\Delta\kappa_\lambda = \pm 0.11$$

EXTRAPOLATED PROJECTION

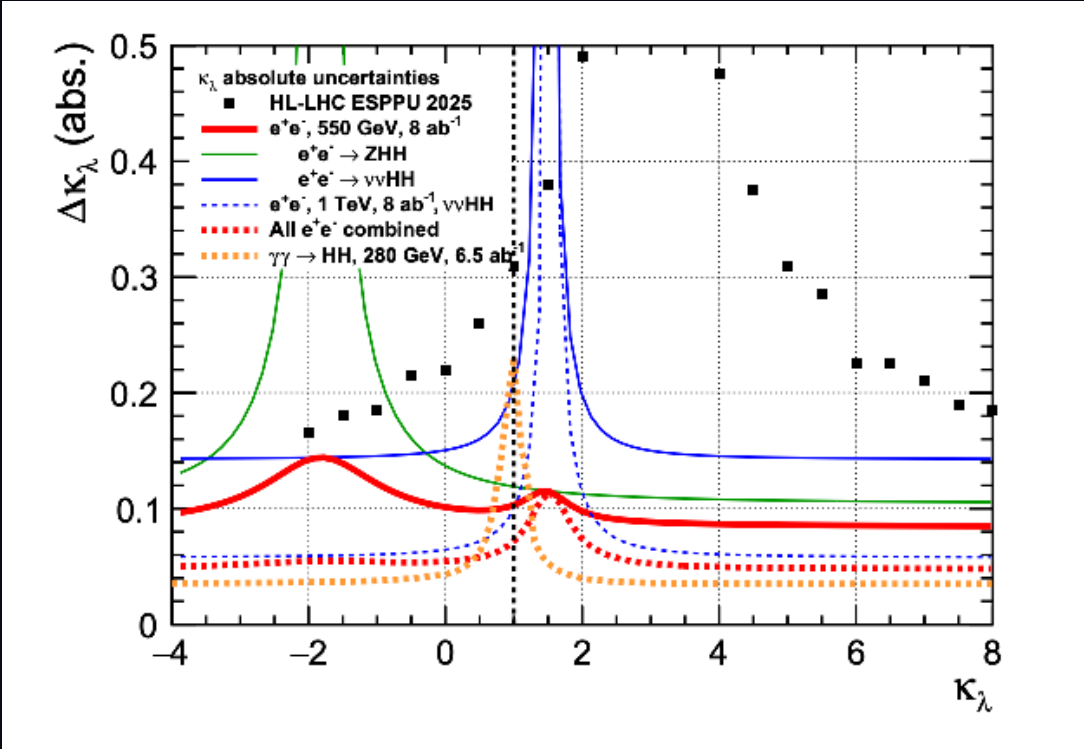
Equivalent to $\pm 11\%$ on λ_3

Updated end-to-end analyses of all channels are ongoing.



COMPLEMENTARY INTERFERENCE PATTERNS

ZHH AND WW FUSION LOSE SENSITIVITY IN DIFFERENT REGIONS → THE COMBINATION REMAINS ROBUST



Different machines answer different Higgs questions

01 HL-LHC • DIRECT HH IN pp

Combined ATLAS+CMS projections exceed 7σ for SM HH and reach better than 30% precision on κ_λ , assuming no other BSM effects.

02 FCC-ee • HIGHEST SINGLE-HIGGS STATISTICS

κ_λ is constrained indirectly through NLO effects in single-Higgs and electroweak observables; the 365 GeV stage is important.

03 LCF • ABSOLUTE NORMALIZATION + DIRECT HH

Recoil, polarization and staged energies enable a global interpretation; 550 GeV adds tree-level double-Higgs sensitivity.

A linear collider maps Higgs interactions and directly probes the trilinear self-coupling.

250 GeV: SMEFT anchor · 550 GeV: direct $t\bar{t}H$ + HH · high energy: EFT leverage

Additional Information

Assumptions, formalism and reconstruction

Run plan · recoil · SMEFT interpretation · $\kappa\lambda$ response · analysis status