

Sensitivity to new physics scenarios in invisible Higgs boson decays at CLIC

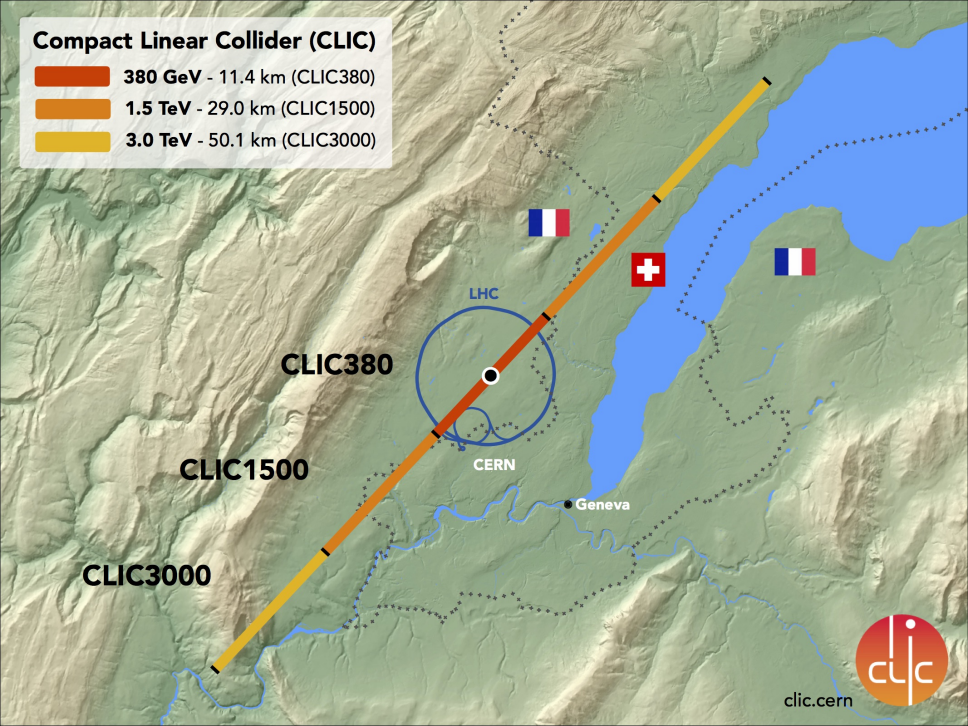
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Work carried out in the framework of the CLICdp collaboration

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Scalars 2019

Compact Linear Collider (CLIC)

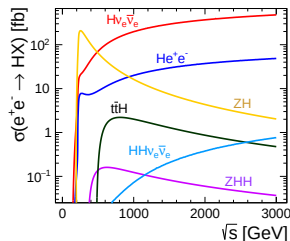
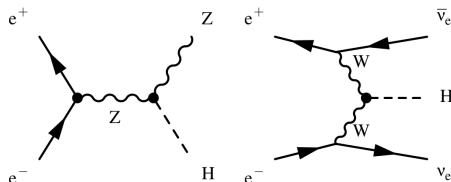
- 380 GeV - 11.4 km (CLIC380)
- 1.5 TeV - 29.0 km (CLIC1500)
- 3.0 TeV - 50.1 km (CLIC3000)



clic.cern

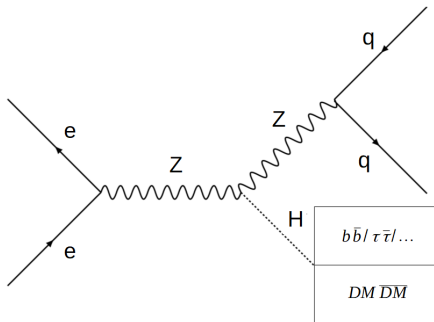
Compact Linear Collider (CLIC)

380 GeV $\rightarrow$ focus on studying Higgs boson properties



CLIC can estimate Higgs couplings to most of SM particles with an accuracy of around 1% or better.

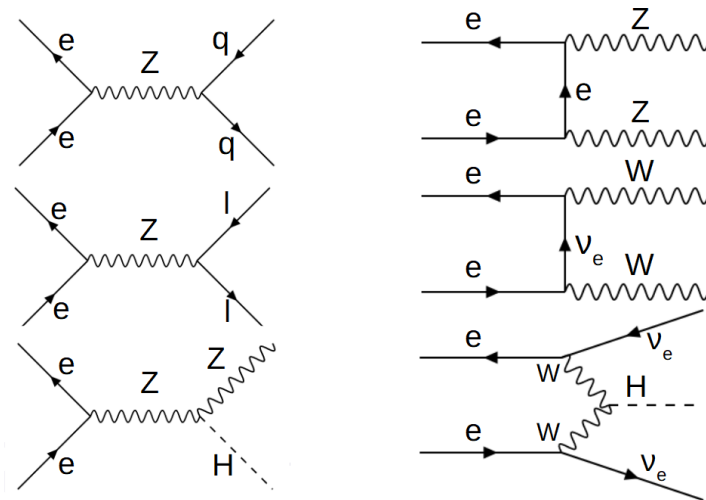
Signal



Signature of invisible Higgs decay:

- two jets consistent with hadronic Z decay
- missing energy-momentum consistent with production of invisible massive state (125 GeV)

Background processes considered

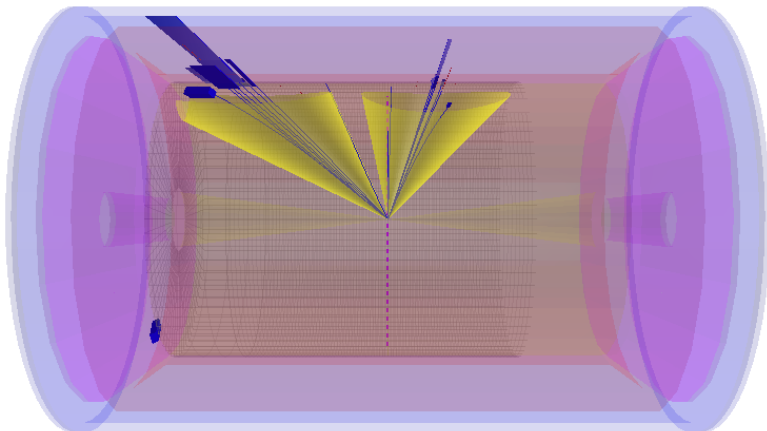


Technical information

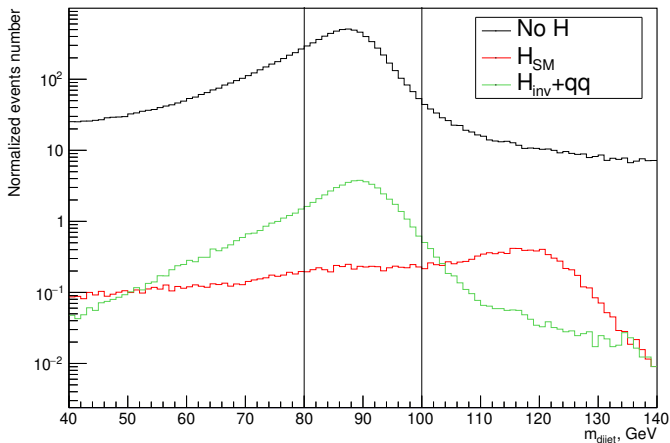
- event samples generated with WHIZARD 2.7.0 (using the VFDM model [arXiv:1710.01853](https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.01853))
- CLIC energy spectra for **380** GeV
- CLIC integrated luminosity of **1000** fb⁻¹
- detector simulation and event reconstruction with DELPHES, using (modified) *CLICdet_Stage1* cards

Signature of $e^+e^- \rightarrow HZ \rightarrow jj + inv$

Two-jet events without electrons, muons, or isolated photons...



Preselection cuts: di-jet mass



Preselection – efficiency

Event class	Efficiency
Background	0.37%
SM Higgs decays	1.70%
Invisible Higgs decays	47.00%

Selection – variables

Final event selection based on the multivariate analysis.
Variables used as input for Boosted Decision Tree (BDT):

- 1 α_{jj} – angle between two jets in LAB frame
- 2 m_{jj} – dijet invariant mass
- 3 m^{miss} – missing mass
- 4 E_{jj} – dijet energy
- 5 p_t^{miss} – missing transverse momentum

Results

Limits expected for 1000 fb^{-1} collected at 380 GeV CLIC:

Results

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Assuming **no excess** above predicted SM background is
observed

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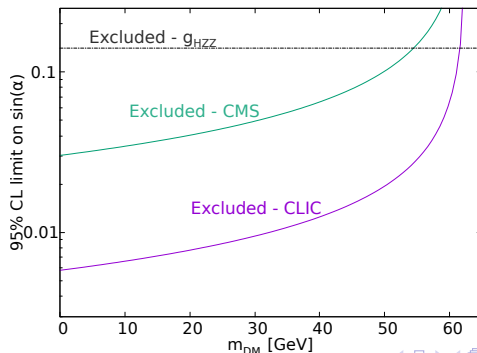
CLICdp preliminary: invisible Higgs boson decays are rarer
than **0.86%** of all Higgs boson decays

Previously: 0.94%

(350 GeV, 500 fb^{-1} , [The European Physical Journal C, 76\(2\):72](#))

The VFDM model

Within the *Vector-fermion dark matter* model, invisible Higgs boson decays into DM candidates are due to the exchange of the 125 GeV Higgs and the second scalar state; their couplings are parameterized by the mixing angle α .



New scalars

New "dark sector" scalars are expected in Higgs-portal models. If they are light, they can be produced in e^+e^- collisions in the same way as the SM-like Higgs boson:

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z h_2 \rightarrow qq + inv$$

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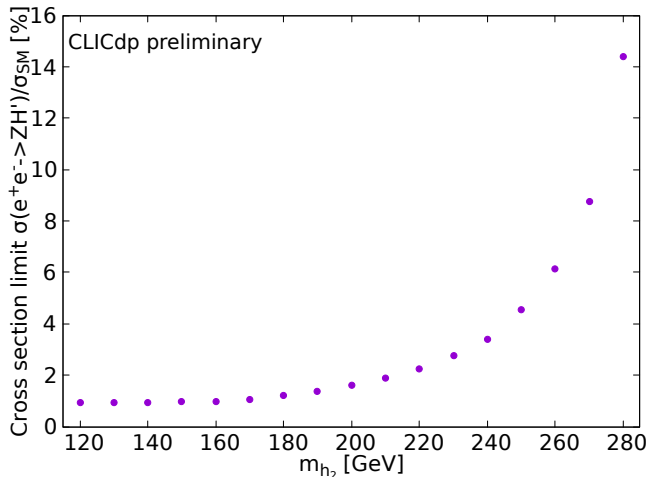
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z h_2 \rightarrow qq + inv$$

Assuming:

- domination of invisible decays
($BR(h_2 \rightarrow inv) \approx 100\%$)
- production due to mixing with SM Higgs particle

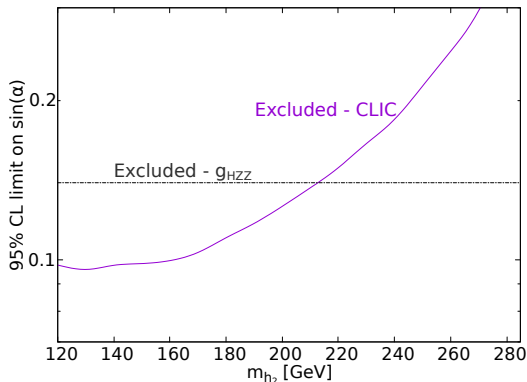
we can extend our method to search for production of h_2 .

Limits on cross sections for new scalars



The VFDM model

Expected limits on the production cross section can be translated within the VFDM model into limits on the mixing angle α .



Conclusions

- 1 Search for invisible Higgs boson decays based on the WHIZARD event generation and fast simulation with DELPHES.
- 2 CLIC running at 380 GeV can constrain the invisible decays of the SM Higgs boson to below 1%.
- 3 Results consistent with the previous study based on full simulation.
- 4 The study can be extended to search for extra scalars.
- 5 Cross section limits can be translated to the limits on new physics model parameters.
- 6 Sensitivity to invisible scalar decays at high energy CLIC (1.5 TeV) still to be studied.

References



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Multi-component dark matter: the vector and fermion case.

The European Physical Journal C, 78(11):905, Nov 2018.



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A Multi-TeV Linear Collider Based on CLIC Technology: CLIC Conceptual Design Report.

CERN-2012-007, 2012.



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Updated baseline for a staged Compact Linear Collider.

CERN Yellow Reports: Monographs. CERN, Geneva, Aug 2016.



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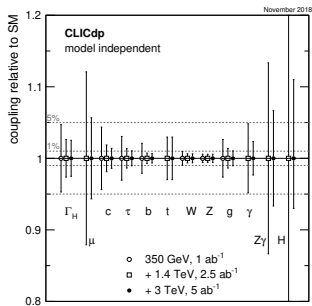
Model-independent measurement of the $e^+e^- \rightarrow HZ$ cross section at a future e^+e^- -linear collider using hadronic Z decays.

The European Physical Journal C, 76(2):72, 2016.



BACKUP

Parameter	Relative precision		
	350 GeV 1 ab ⁻¹	+ 1.4 TeV + 2.5 ab ⁻¹	+ 3 TeV + 5 ab ⁻¹
$\mathcal{G}_{HZZ}$	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
$\mathcal{G}_{HWW}$	1.0 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
$\mathcal{G}_{Hbb}$	2.1 %	0.7 %	0.7 %
$\mathcal{G}_{Hcc}$	4.4 %	1.9 %	1.4 %
$\mathcal{G}_{H\tau\tau}$	3.1 %	1.4 %	1.0 %
$\mathcal{G}_{H\mu\mu}$	—	12.1 %	5.7 %
$\mathcal{G}_{Htt}$	—	3.0 %	3.0 %
$\mathcal{G}_{Hgg}^{\dagger}$	2.6 %	1.4 %	1.0 %
$\mathcal{G}_{H\gamma\gamma}^{\dagger}$	—	4.8 %	2.3 %
$\mathcal{G}_{HZ\gamma}^{\dagger}$	—	13.3 %	6.7 %
Γ_H	4.7 %	2.6 %	2.5 %



Final state	Efficiency	N_{pre}
Background		
$qq\nu\nu$	23,00%	72135
qq/ν	0,68%	37588
qq	0,087%	19234
$qqll$	0,043%	593
$qqqq$	0,0010%	51
In total:	0,37%	129601
SM Higgs decays		
$H_{SM} + \nu\nu$	4,60%	2515
$H_{SM} + ll$	0,017%	3
$H_{SM} + qq$	0,0057%	47
In total:	1,70%	2565
Invisible Higgs boson decays		
$H_{inv} + qq$	47,00%	38557