Physics at the CLIC electron-positron linear collider

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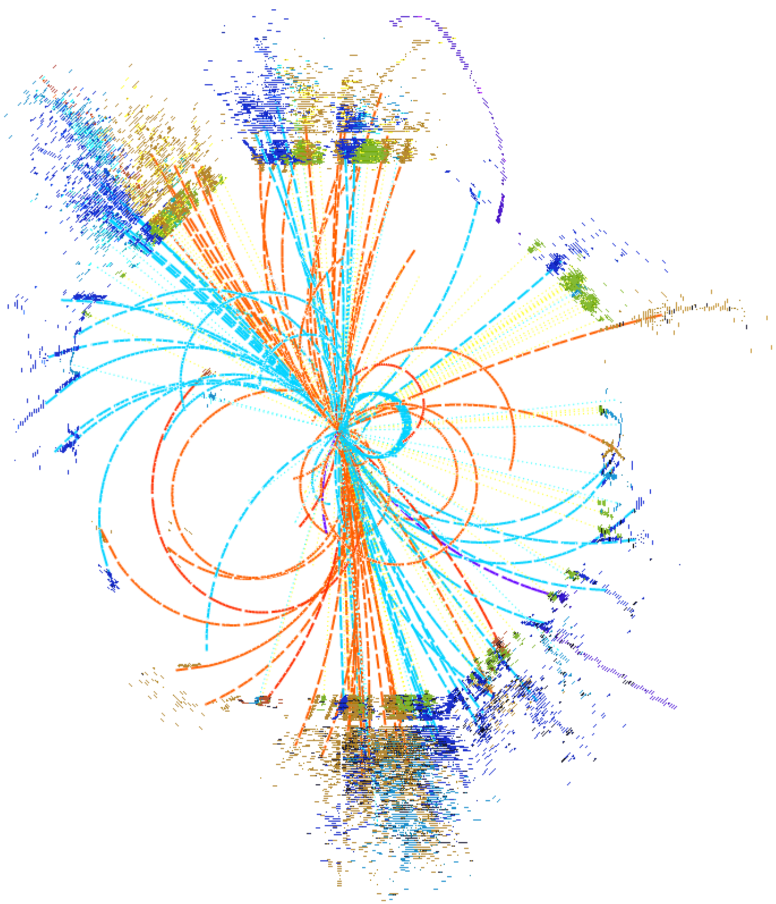
on behalf of the CLICdp collaboration



XXI EPIPHANY Conference on Future High Energy Colliders,
Cracow, 8-10 January 2015

Overview:

- Introduction
- Precision SM measurements:
  - Higgs boson
  - top quark
- Prospects for BSM physics
- Summary and conclusions

CLIC energy stages

CLIC would be implemented in stages:
- Optimised running conditions over a wide energy range
- The energy stages are defined by physics (with additional technical considerations)

→ The strategy can be adapted to discoveries at the LHC at 13/14 TeV

Example scenario assumed for this talk:

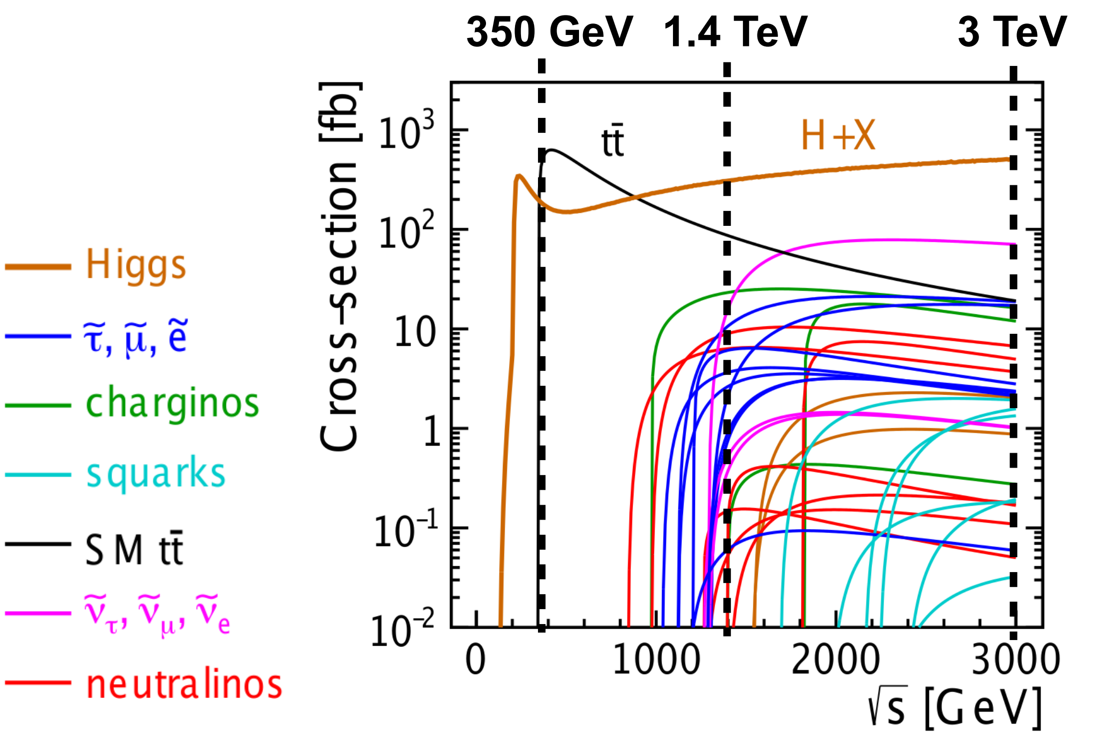
- **Stage 1:** 350 / 375 GeV, 500 fb^{-1} (under discussion)
SM Higgs physics, $t\bar{t}$ threshold scan

- **Stage 2:** 1.4 TeV, 1.5 ab^{-1}
Targeted at BSM physics, rare Higgs processes and decays

- **Stage 3:** 3 TeV, 2 ab^{-1}
Targeted at BSM physics, rare Higgs processes and decays

(each stage corresponds to 4-5 years)

New CLIC staging baseline
→ see talk by Steinar Stapnes

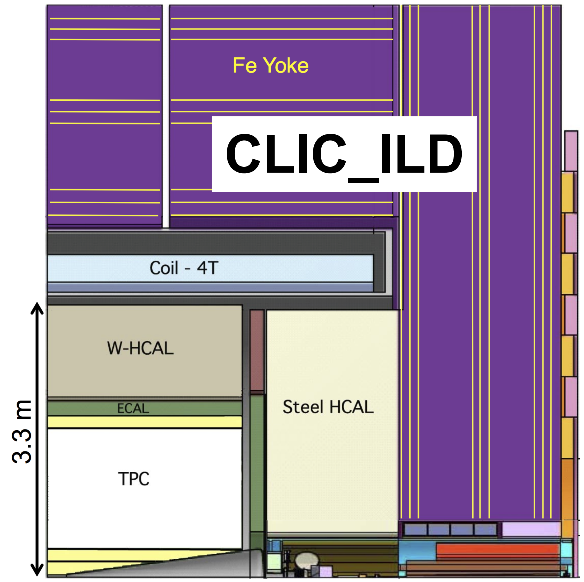


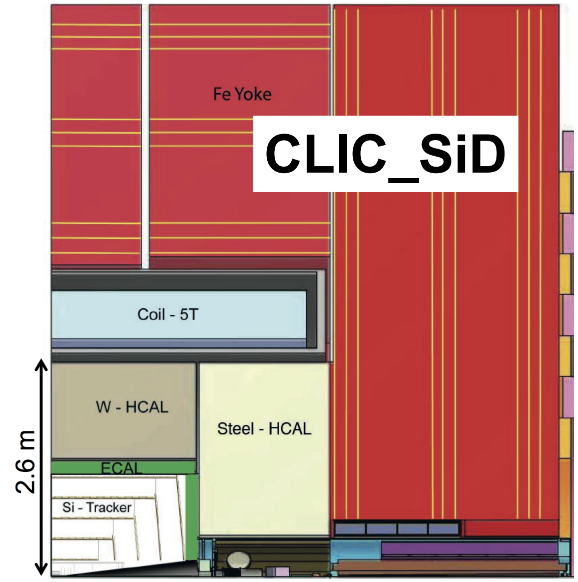
Detector benchmark studies

- Studies in this talk obtained using the CLIC_ILD and CLIC_SiD detector concepts

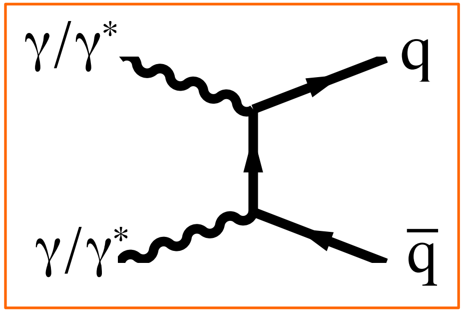
- New CLIC detector concept in preparation

More details → see talk by Lucie Linssen

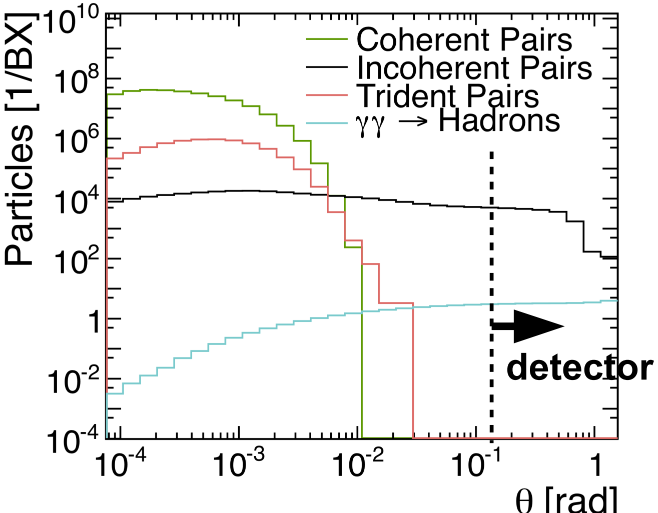




- Pile-up from γγ → hadrons interactions overlaid to the physics events



- 1.3(3.2) events per BX at 1.4(3) TeV
- Suppressed using timing capabilities of the detectors and hadron-collider type jet algorithms



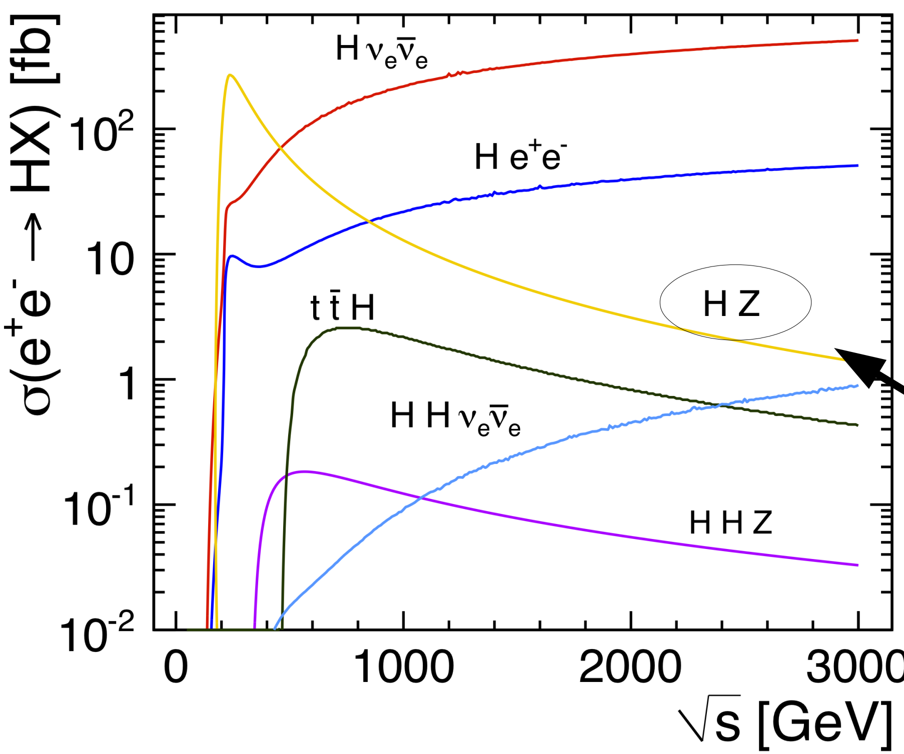
BX = bunch crossing

CLIC Higgs capabilities:

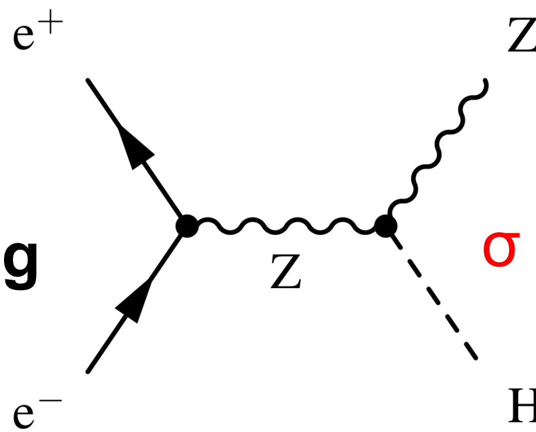
- Single Higgs production
- Processes at high energy
- Combined analysis

[all results as shown at LCWS14, http://lcws14.vinca.rs]

Single Higgs production at CLIC

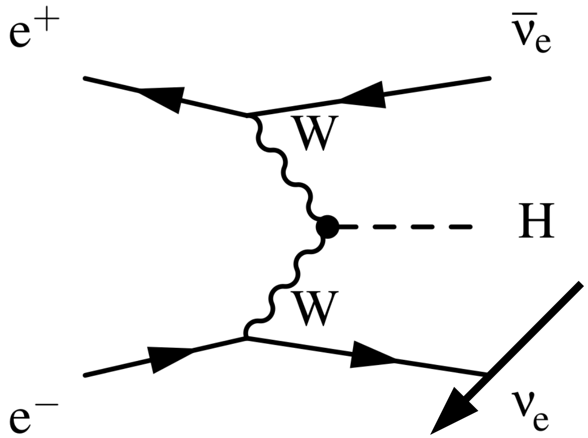


Higgs-strahlung



$\sigma \sim 1/s$

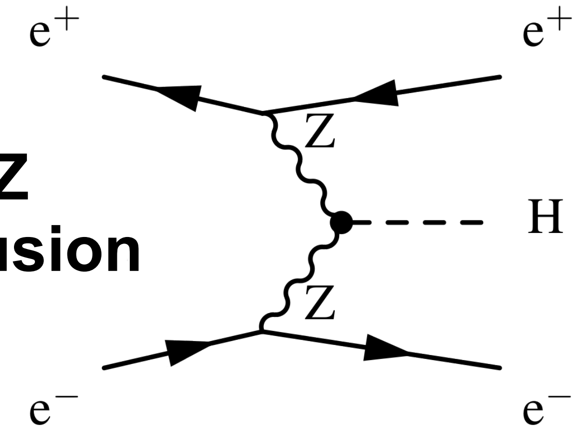
Single Higgs production at CLIC

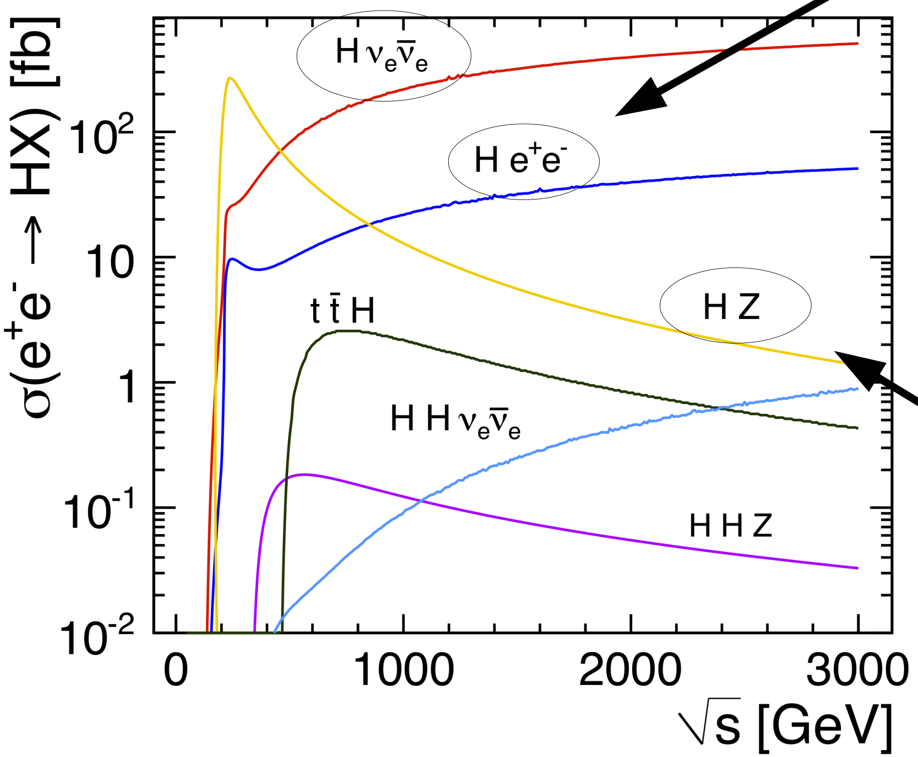


σ ~ log(s)

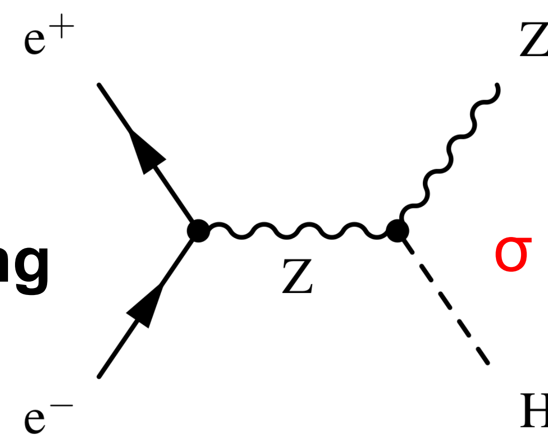
WW fusion

ZZ fusion





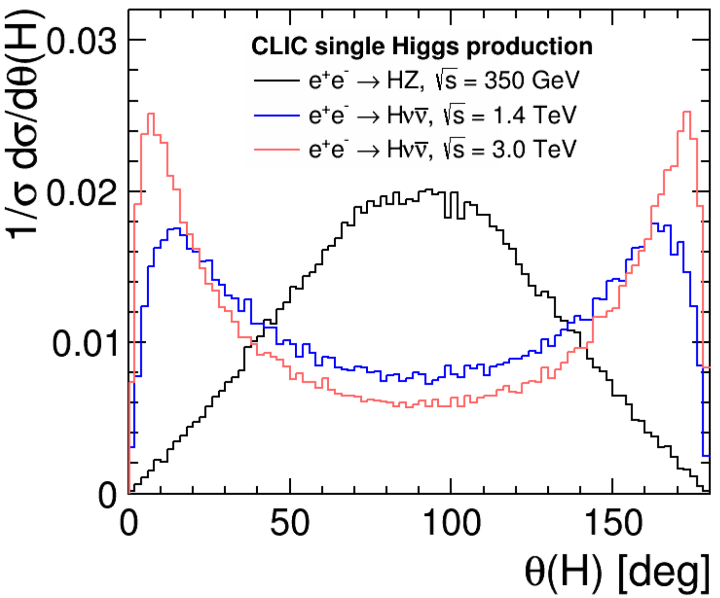
Higgs-strahlung



σ ~ 1/s

Some numbers

	350 GeV	1.4 TeV	3 TeV
L_{int}	500 fb^{-1}	1.5 ab^{-1}	2 ab^{-1}
# ZH events	68 000	20 000	11 000
# $H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$ events	17 000	370 000	830 000
# He^+e^- events	3 700	37 000	84 000



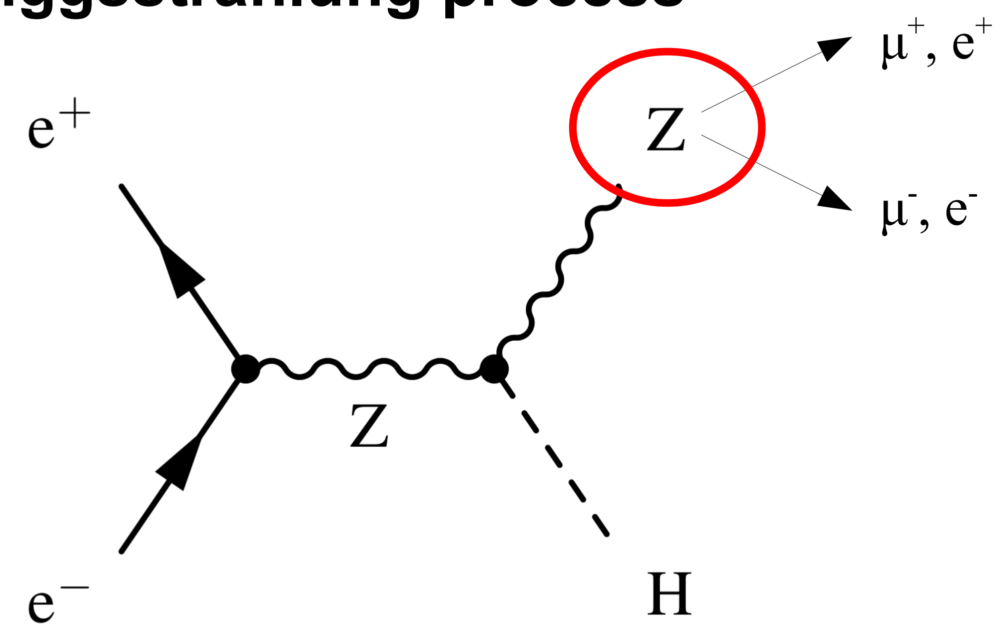
- Large samples of Higgs bosons produced at CLIC
- Measurements at high energy benefit from good detectors in the forward region

- Benchmark studies assume unpolarised beams

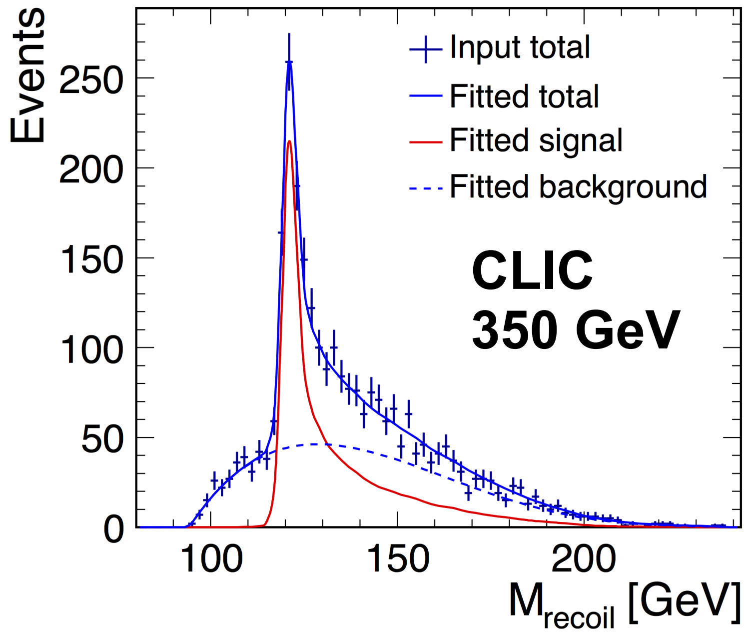
Polarization	Enhancement factor	
$P(e^-) : P(e^+)$	$e^+e^- \to ZH$	$e^+e^- \to H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$
unpolarized	1.00	1.00
-80% : 0%	1.18	1.80

Higgsstrahlung at 350 GeV (1)

Higgsstrahlung process



$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-H$

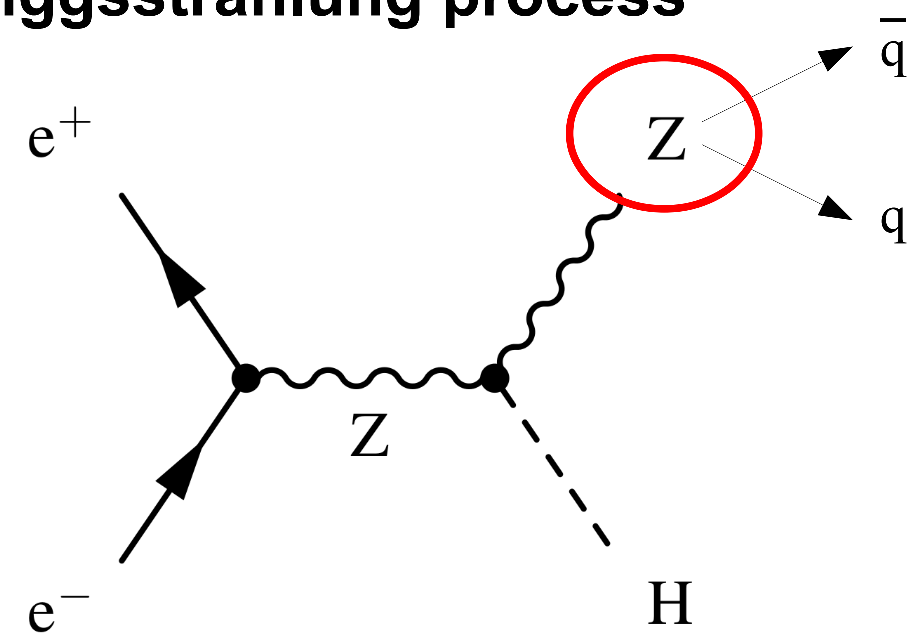


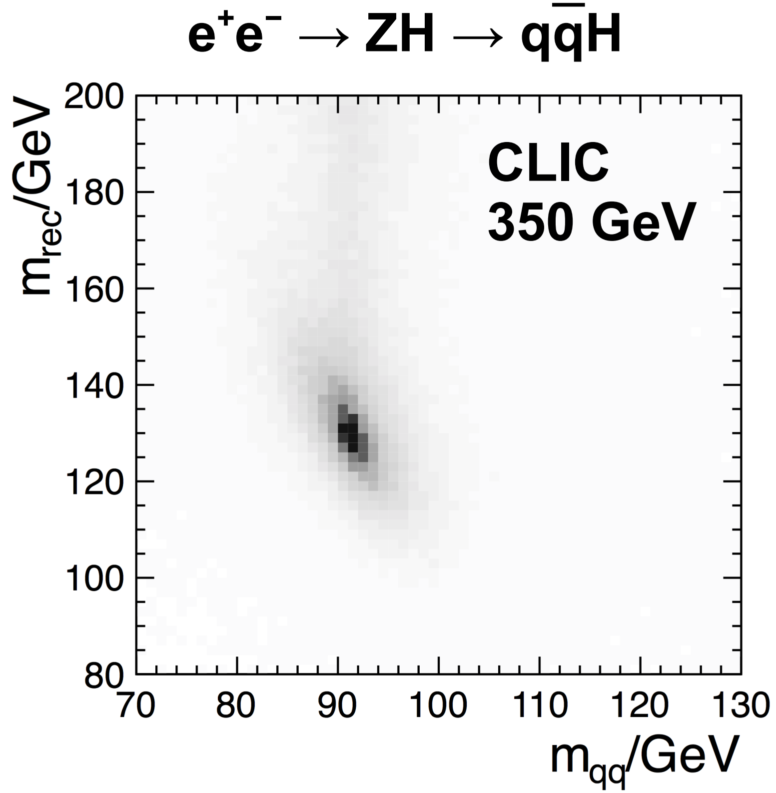
HZ events can be identified from Z recoil mass
→ model independent measurements of the g_{HZZ} coupling

$\Delta(\sigma_{HZ}) / \sigma_{HZ} \approx 4\% \rightarrow \Delta(g_{HZZ}) / g_{HZZ} \approx 2\%$ from $Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ and $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$

Higgsstrahlung at 350 GeV (2)

Higgsstrahlung process

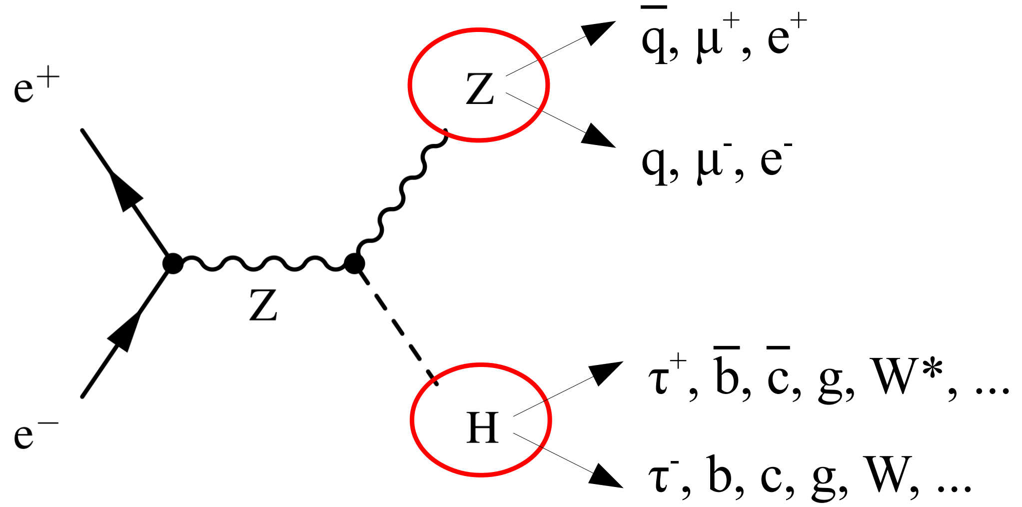




- Substantial improvement using hadronic Z decays
- Challenge: $Z \to q\bar{q}$ reconstruction may depend on Higgs decay mode
- Even extreme variations of the SM Higgs BRs lead to bias ≤ ½ stat. error

$\Delta(\sigma_{HZ}) / \sigma_{HZ} \approx 1.8\% \to \Delta(g_{HZZ}) / g_{HZZ} \approx 0.9\%$ from hadronic Z decays

σ x BR measurements at 350 GeV



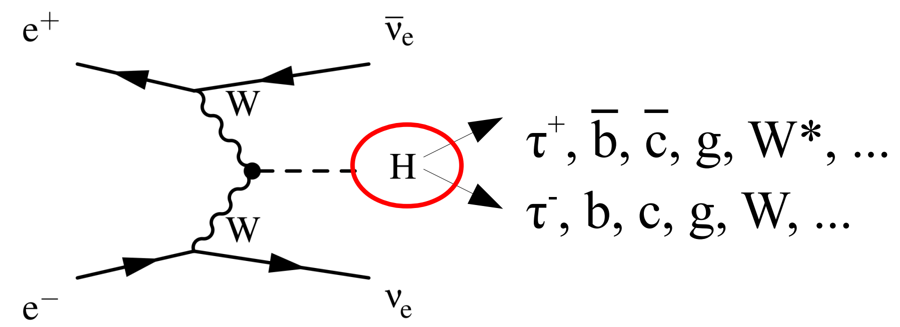
Measurement	Observable	Stat. precision
$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-)$	$g^2_{HZZ} g^2_{H\tau\tau} / \Gamma_H$	6.2%
$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	$g^2_{HZZ} g^2_{Hbb} / \Gamma_H$	1% (estimated)
$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow c\bar{c})$	$g^2_{HZZ} g^2_{Hcc} / \Gamma_H$	5% (estimated)
$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow gg)$		6% (estimated)
$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \rightarrow WW^*)$	$g^2_{HZZ} g^2_{HWW} / \Gamma_H$	2% (estimated)
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	$g^2_{HWW} g^2_{Hbb} / \Gamma_H$	3% (estimated)

Assuming unpolarised beams

In addition: BR(H → inv.) < 0.97% at 90% C.L.

Measurements using $H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$ events

Large Higgs samples produced in WW fusion at high energy:
→ Precision measurements of σ x BR
→ Access to rarer decay modes



Measurement	Observable	Stat. precision (1.4 TeV)	Stat. precision (3 TeV)
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to \tau^+\tau^-)$	$g^2_{HWW} g^2_{H\tau\tau} / \Gamma_H$	4.2%	tbd
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to b\bar{b})$	$g^2_{HWW} g^2_{Hbb} / \Gamma_H$	0.3%	0.2%
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to c\bar{c})$	$g^2_{HWW} g^2_{Hcc} / \Gamma_H$	2.9%	2.7%
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to gg)$		1.8%	1.8%
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	$g^2_{HWW} g^2_{H\mu\mu} / \Gamma_H$	38%	16%
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to \gamma\gamma)$		15%	tbd
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to Z\gamma)$		42%	tbd
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to ZZ^*)$	$g^2_{HWW} g^2_{HZZ} / \Gamma_H$	3% (estimated)	2% (estimated)
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to WW^*)$	g^4_{HWW} / Γ_H	1.4%	0.9% (estimated)

Assuming unpolarised beams

Precision measurements

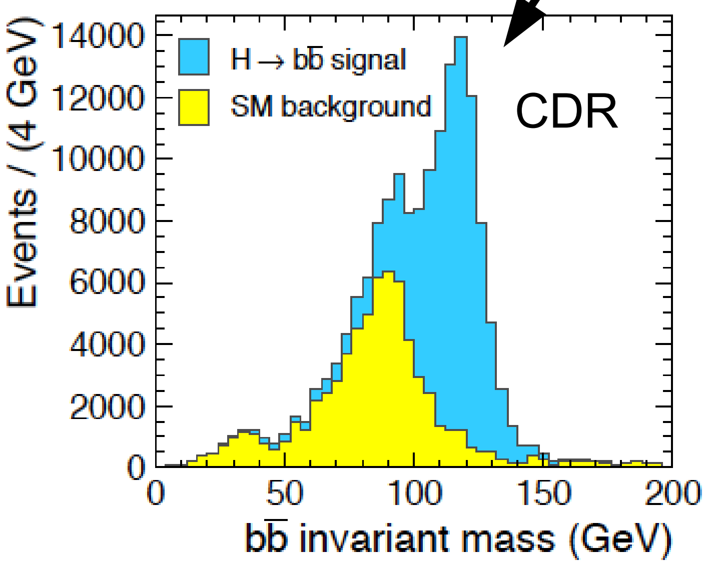
H → b$\bar{b}$/c$\bar{c}$/gg:

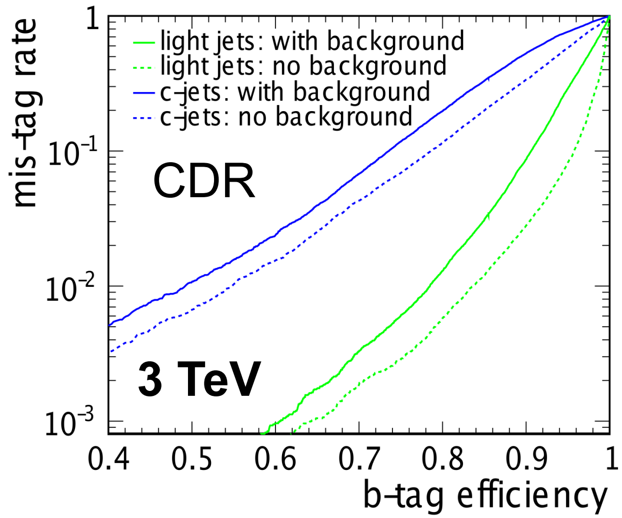
• Separation of the different hadronic final states using precise flavour tagging

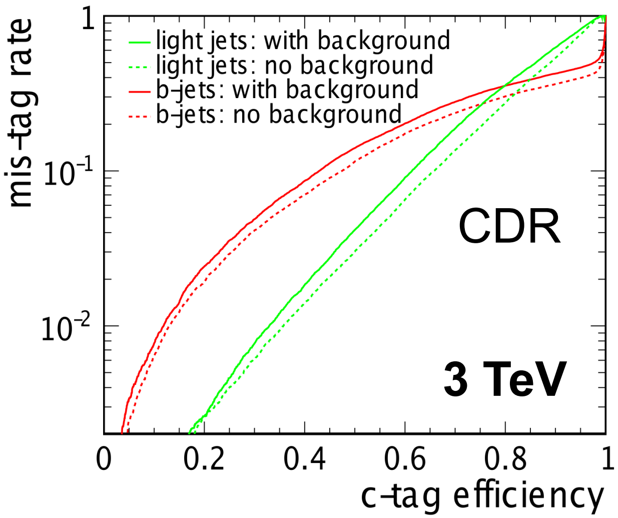
• H → c$\bar{c}$ and gg impossible at hadron colliders

• In addition, the Higgs mass can be extracted from the H → b$\bar{b}$ invariant mass distribution (±40MeV at 1.4 TeV, ±33MeV at 3 TeV)

Measurement	1.4 TeV	3 TeV
σ(H$\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$) x BR(H → b$\bar{b}$)	±0.3%	±0.2%
σ(H$\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$) x BR(H → c$\bar{c}$)	±2.9%	±2.7%
σ(H$\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$) x BR(H → gg)	±1.8%	±1.8%



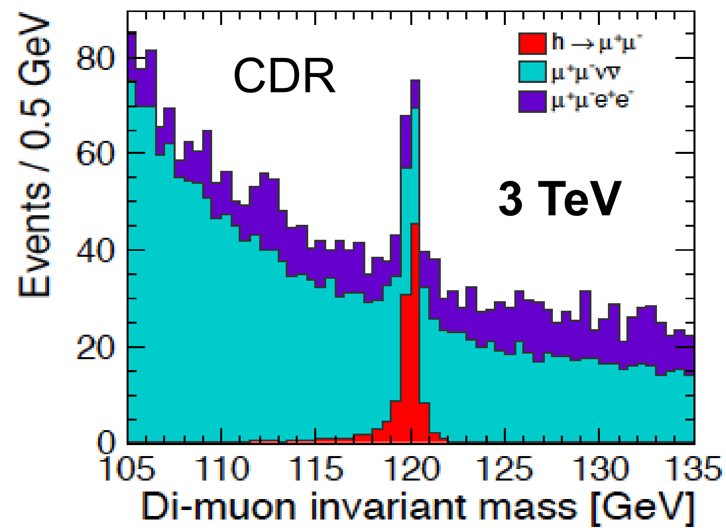




Rare decays

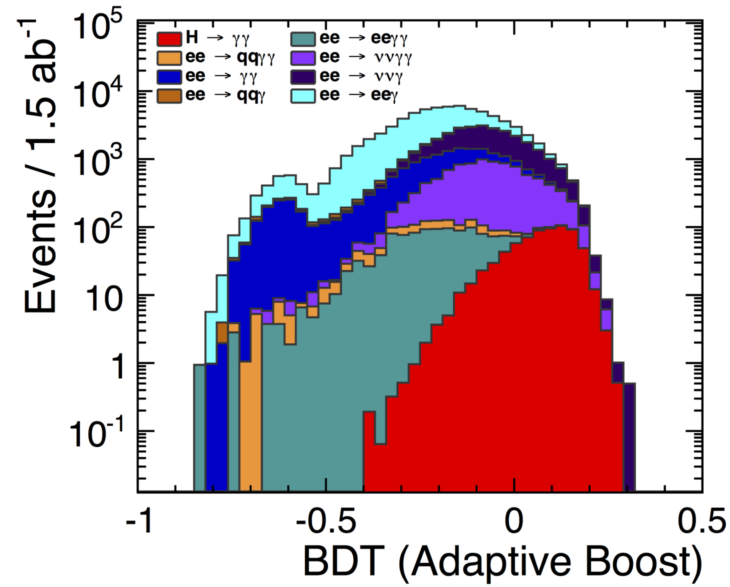
$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e)$ x BR($H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$):

- Very small BR (≈ 0.022%)
- Requires precision tracking
- Δ(σ x BR) = 38%(16%) at 1.4(3) TeV



$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e)$ x BR($H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$):

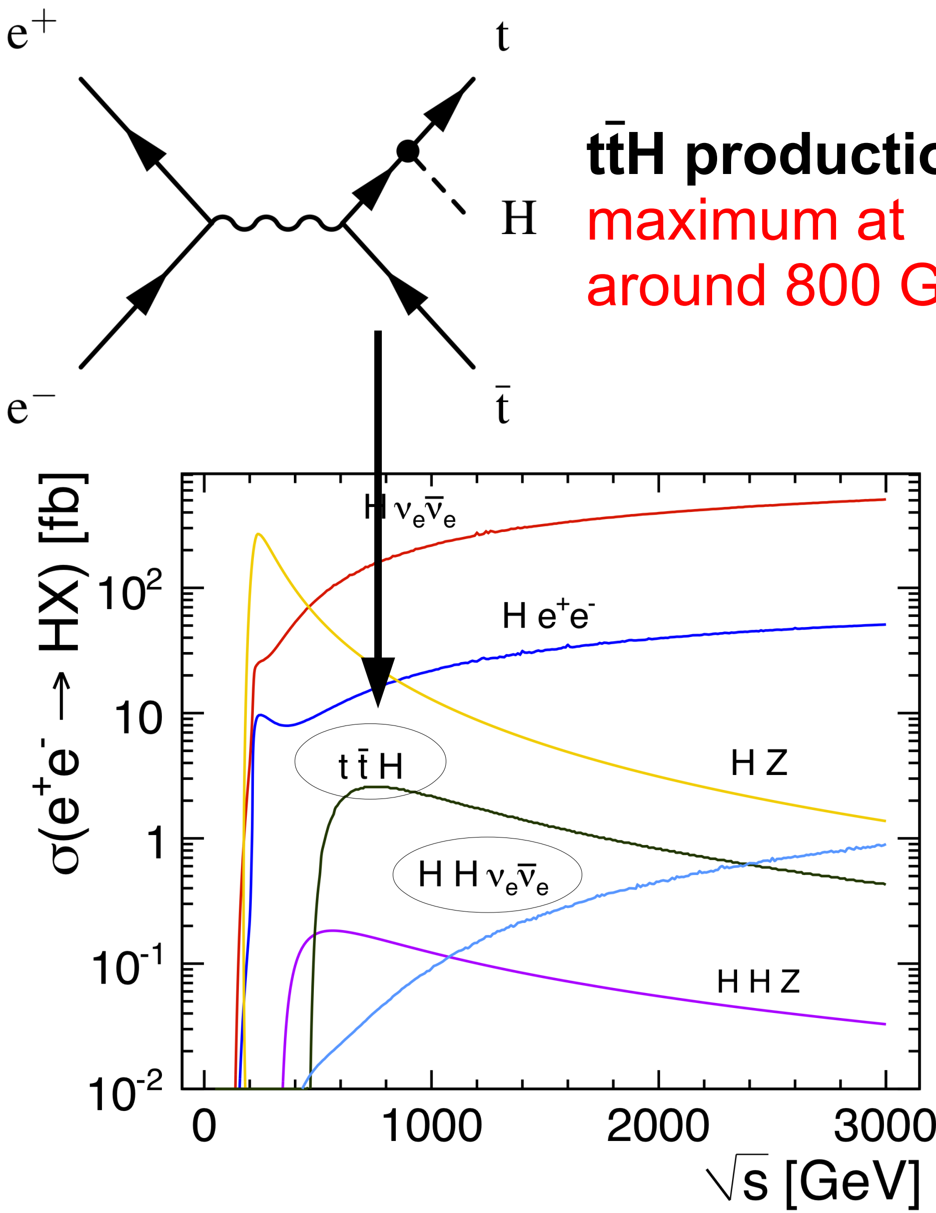
- BR(H→γγ) ≈ 0.23%
- Δ(σ x BR) = 15% at 1.4 TeV



$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e)$ x BR($H \rightarrow Z\gamma$):

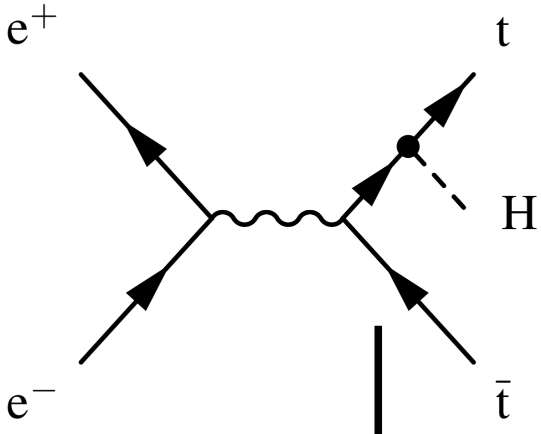
- BR(H→Zγ) ≈ 0.16%
- Hadronic Z decays usable (in contrast to hadron colliders)
- Δ(σ x BR) = 42% at 1.4 TeV

Other processes at higher energy

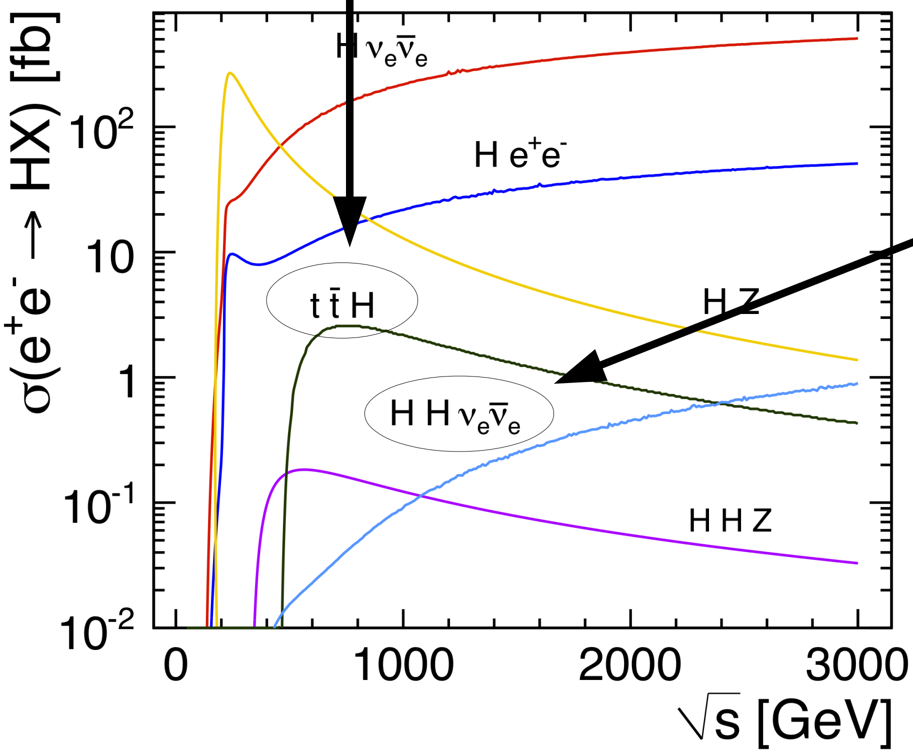


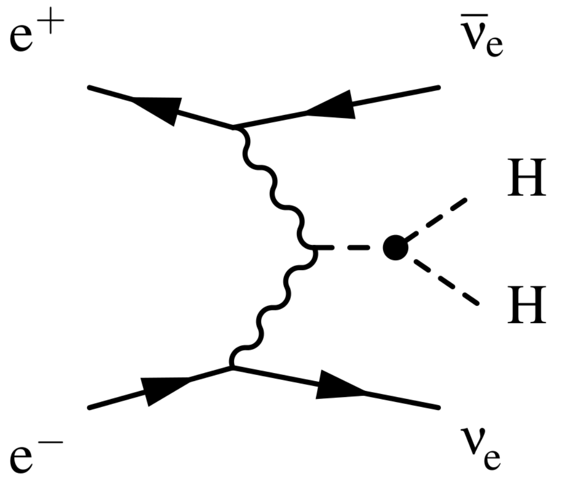
$t\bar{t}H$ production:
maximum at around 800 GeV

Other processes at higher energy

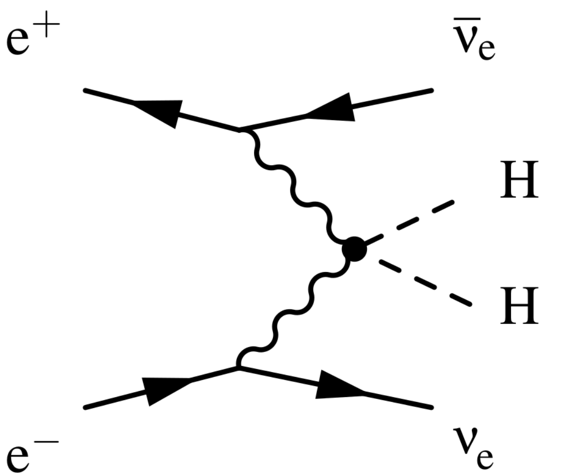


$t\bar{t}H$ production:
maximum at around 800 GeV

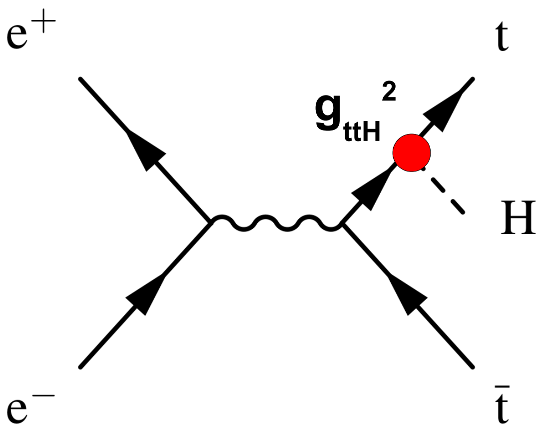




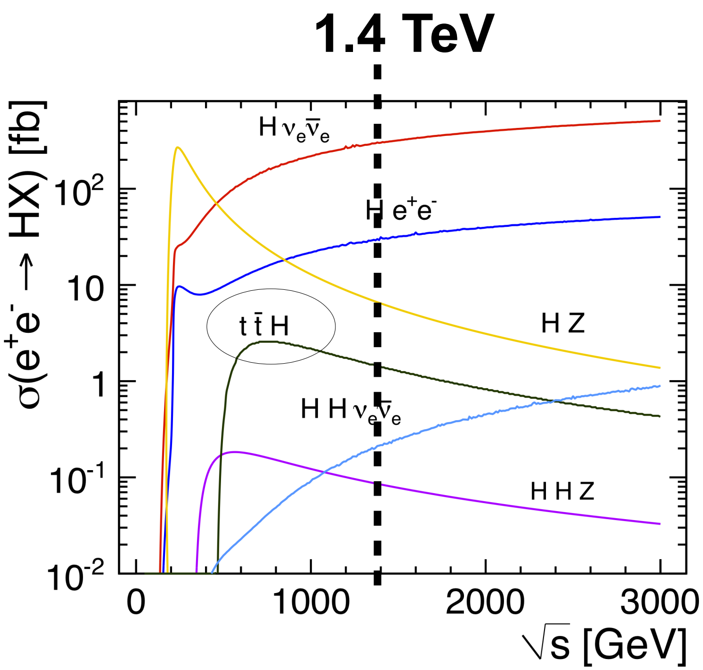
Double Higgs production:
requires high energy



The $t\bar{t}H$ final state at 1.4 TeV



→ The $t\bar{t}H$ cross section is directly sensitive to the top Yukawa coupling g_{ttH}

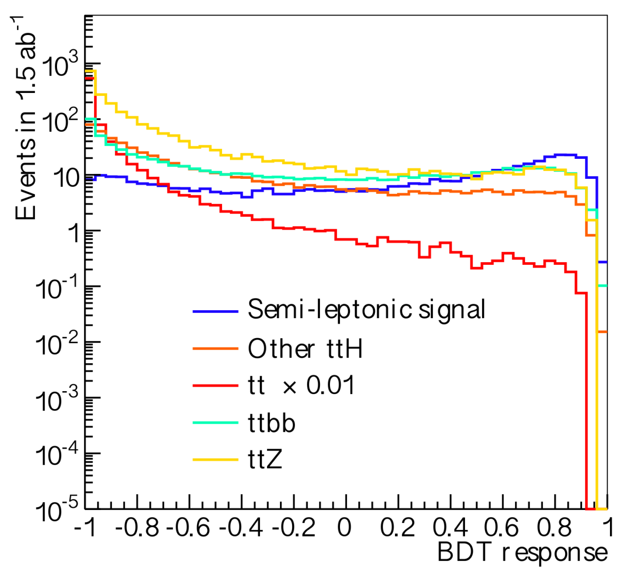


Investigated final states:

"*6 jets*": $t(\to qqb)\bar{t}(\to l\nu\bar{b})H(\to b\bar{b})$

"*8 jets*": $t(\to qqb)\bar{t}(\to qq\bar{b})H(\to b\bar{b})$

→ Four b-quarks in the final state

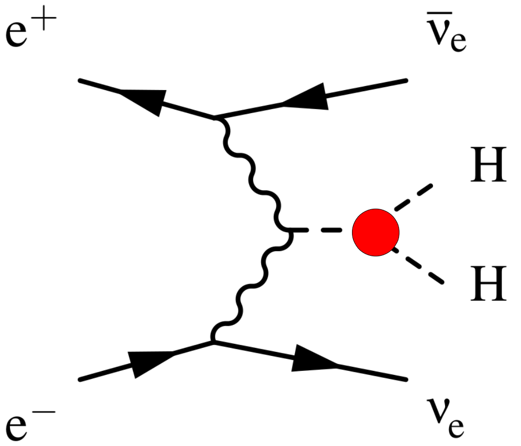


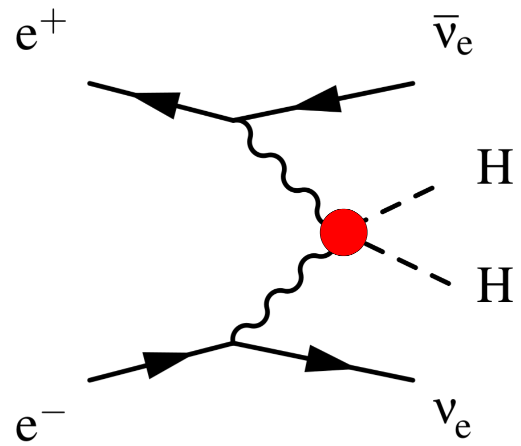
Combination of both final states:

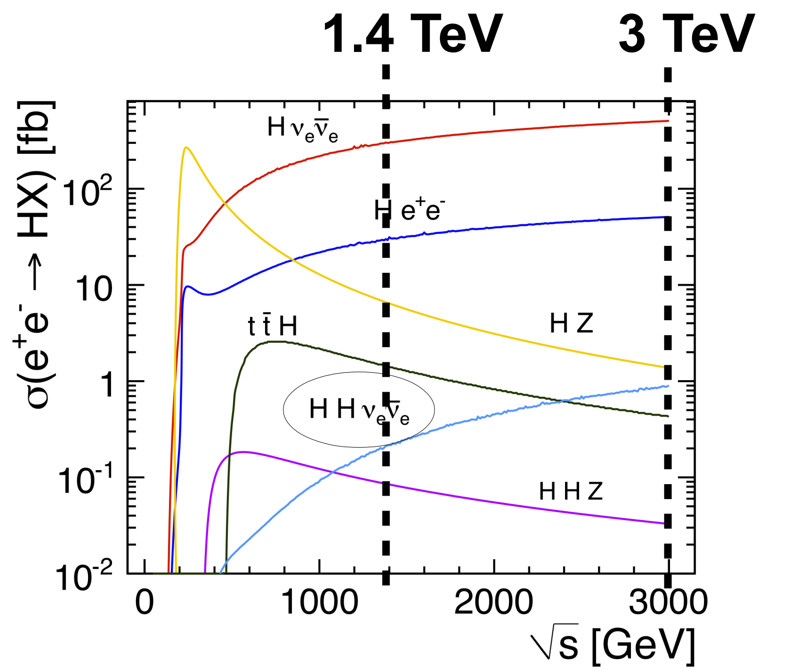
$\Delta\sigma(t\bar{t}H) / \sigma(t\bar{t}H) = 8.4\%$

→ $\Delta g_{ttH} / g_{ttH} = 4.5\%$

Double Higgs production at high energy







- The $HH\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$ cross section is

sensitive to the Higgs self coupling, λ, and the quartic HHWW coupling

- Only 225 (1200) $e^+e^- \to HH\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$ events at 1.4 (3) TeV

→ high energy and luminosity crucial

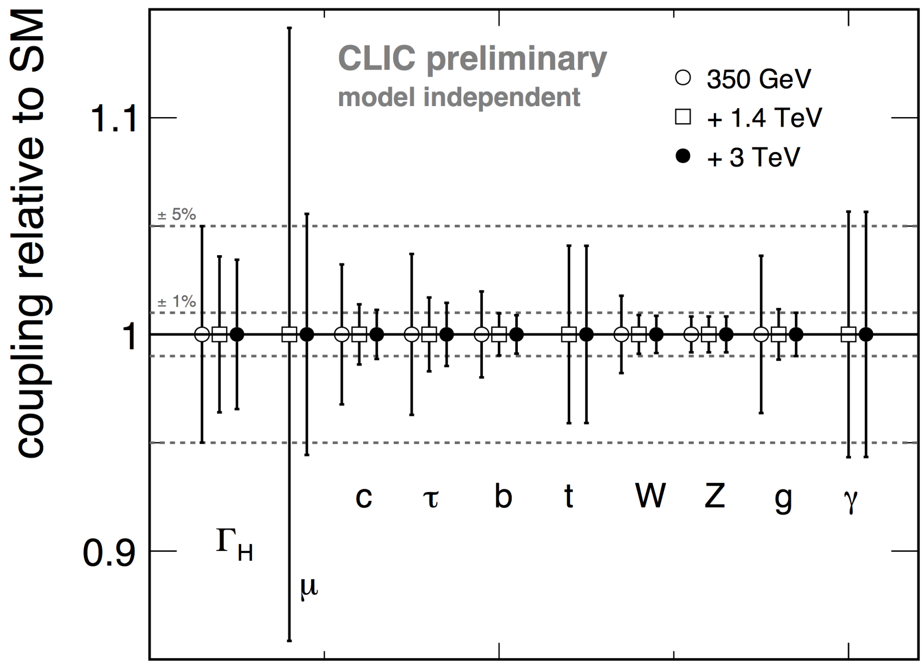
Measurement	1.4 TeV	3 TeV
$\Delta(g_{HHWW})$	7% (preliminary)	3% (preliminary)
$\Delta(\lambda)$	32%	16%
$\Delta(\lambda)$ for $P(e^-) = -80\%$	24%	12%

CLIC Higgs studies

Channel	Measurement	Observable	Statistical precision 350 GeV 500 fb^{-1}	1.4 TeV 1.5 ab^{-1}	3.0 TeV 2.0 ab^{-1}
ZH	Recoil mass distribution	m_H	120 MeV	–	–
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \to \text{invisible})$	Γ_{inv}	0.6%	–	–
ZH	$H \to b\bar{b}$ mass distribution	m_H	tbd	–	–
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$H \to b\bar{b}$ mass distribution	m_H	–	40 MeV*	33 MeV*
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(Z \to \ell^+\ell^-)$	g^2_{HZZ}	4.2%	–	–
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(Z \to q\bar{q})$	g^2_{HZZ}	1.8%	–	–
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \to b\bar{b})$	$g^2_{HZZ}g^2_{Hbb}/\Gamma_H$	1%†	–	–
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \to c\bar{c})$	$g^2_{HZZ}g^2_{Hcc}/\Gamma_H$	5%†	–	–
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \to gg)$		6%†	–	–
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \to \tau^+\tau^-)$	$g^2_{HZZ}g^2_{H\tau\tau}/\Gamma_H$	6.2%	–	–
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \to WW^*)$	$g^2_{HZZ}g^2_{HWW}/\Gamma_H$	2%†	–	–
ZH	$\sigma(HZ) \times BR(H \to ZZ^*)$	$g^2_{HZZ}g^2_{HZZ}/\Gamma_H$	tbd	–	–
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to b\bar{b})$	$g^2_{HWW}g^2_{Hbb}/\Gamma_H$	3%†	0.3%	0.2%
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to c\bar{c})$	$g^2_{HWW}g^2_{Hcc}/\Gamma_H$	–	2.9%	2.7%
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to gg)$		–	1.8%	1.8%
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to \tau^+\tau^-)$	$g^2_{HWW}g^2_{H\tau\tau}/\Gamma_H$	–	4.2%	tbd
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	$g^2_{HWW}g^2_{H\mu\mu}/\Gamma_H$	–	38%	16%
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to \gamma\gamma)$		–	15%	tbd
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to Z\gamma)$		–	42%	tbd
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to WW^*)$	g^4_{HWW}/Γ_H	tbd	1.4%	0.9%†
$H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e) \times BR(H \to ZZ^*)$	$g^2_{HWW}g^2_{HZZ}/\Gamma_H$	–	3%†	2%†
He^+e^-	$\sigma(He^+e^-) \times BR(H \to b\bar{b})$	$g^2_{HZZ}g^2_{Hbb}/\Gamma_H$	–	1%†	0.7%†
$t\bar{t}H$	$\sigma(t\bar{t}H) \times BR(H \to b\bar{b})$	$g^2_{Htt}g^2_{Hbb}/\Gamma_H$	–	8%	tbd
$HH\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(HH\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e)$	g_{HHWW}	–	7%*	3%*
$HH\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$\sigma(HH\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e)$	λ	–	32%	16%
$HH\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	with −80% e⁻ polarization	λ	–	24%	12%

*: preliminary
†: estimated

Putting it all together

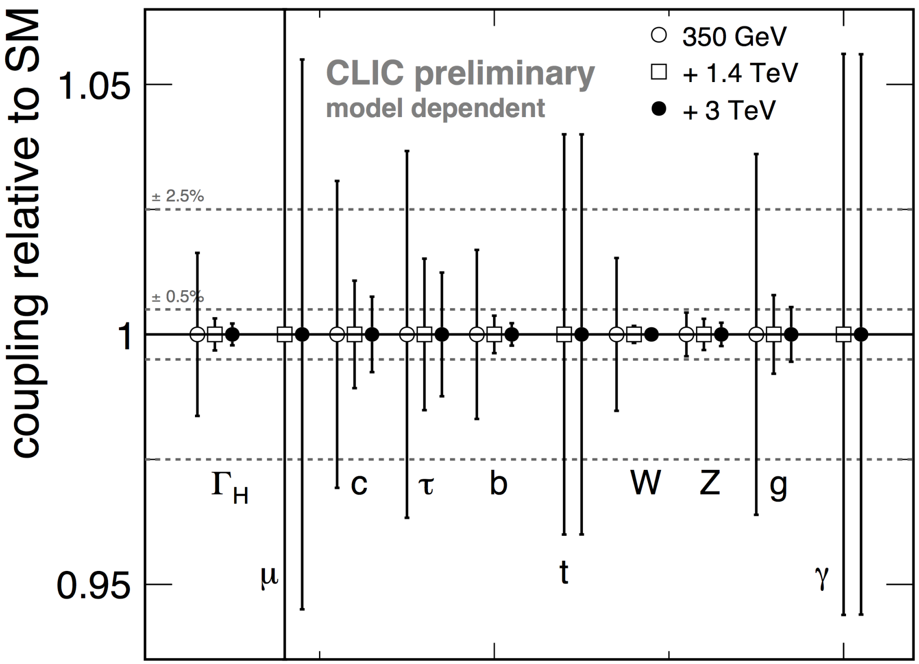


Parameter	Measurement precision		
	350 GeV 500 fb^{-1}	+ 1.4 TeV +1.5 ab^{-1}	+3.0 TeV +2.0 ab^{-1}
g_{HZZ}	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.8 %
g_{HWW}	1.8 %	0.9 %	0.9 %
g_{Hbb}	2.0 %	1.0 %	0.9 %
g_{Hcc}	3.2 %	1.4 %	1.1 %
$g_{H\tau\tau}$	3.7 %	1.7 %	1.5 %
$g_{H\mu\mu}$	–	14.1 %	5.6 %
g_{Htt}	–	4.1 %	≤ 4.1 %
$g^{\dagger}_{Hgg}$	3.6 %	1.2 %	1.0 %
$g^{\dagger}_{H\gamma\gamma}$	–	5.7 %	< 5.7 %
Γ_H	5.0 %	3.6 %	3.4 %

-80% electron polarisation at 1.4 and 3 TeV

- Fully model-independent, only possible at a lepton collider
- All results limited by 0.8% from σ(HZ) measurement
- The Higgs width is extracted with 5 – 3.5% precision

Analysis similar to LHC experiments



Parameter	Measurement precision		
	350 GeV 500 fb^{-1}	+ 1.4 TeV +1.5 ab^{-1}	+3.0 TeV +2.0 ab^{-1}
κ_{HZZ}	0.44 %	0.31 %	0.23 %
κ_{HWW}	1.5 %	0.17 %	0.11 %
κ_{Hbb}	1.7 %	0.37 %	0.22 %
κ_{Hcc}	3.1 %	1.1 %	0.75 %
$\kappa_{H\tau\tau}$	3.7 %	1.5 %	1.2 %
$\kappa_{H\mu\mu}$	–	14.1 %	5.5 %
κ_{Htt}	–	4.0 %	$\leq$ 4.0 %
κ_{Hgg}	3.6 %	0.79 %	0.55 %
$\kappa_{H\gamma\gamma}$	–	5.6 %	< 5.6 %
$\Gamma_{H,md,derived}$	1.6 %	0.32 %	0.22 %

-80% electron polarisation at 1.4 and 3 TeV

$$\kappa_i^2 = \frac{\Gamma_i}{\Gamma_i^{SM}}$$

No invisible decays:

$$\Gamma_{H,\text{model}} = \sum_i \kappa_i^2 \cdot BR_i^{SM}$$

Sub-percent precisions at high energy

→ Results strongly dependent on fit assumptions

What's next for Higgs physics?

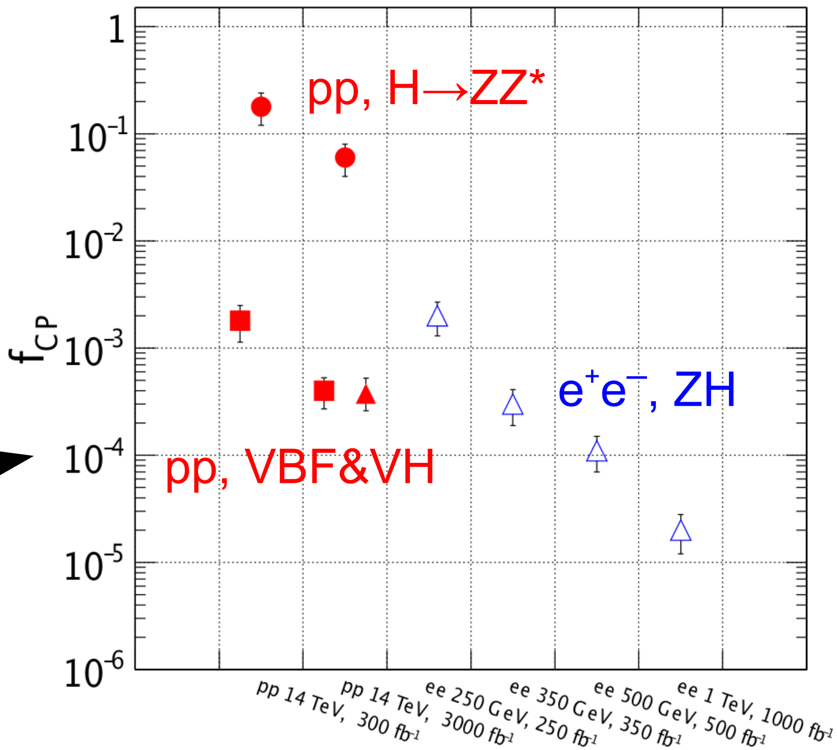
• **Single Higgs production:** addressing a few channels not covered so far ($e^+e^- \to H\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e \to WW^*\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$ at 350 GeV, $H \to \gamma\gamma$ at 3 TeV, ZZ fusion at 3 TeV)

• **Reanalysis of double Higgs production:** add the $HH \to b\bar{b}WW^*$ final state (40% more events compared to $HH \to b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ alone)

• **Looking at differential distributions:**
example: CP properties of the Higgs boson

- using $t\bar{t}H$ events:
extension of top Yukawa coupling study

- using WW and ZZ fusion events:
large statistics at CLIC promising



Snowmass Higgs WG report, arXiv:1310.8361

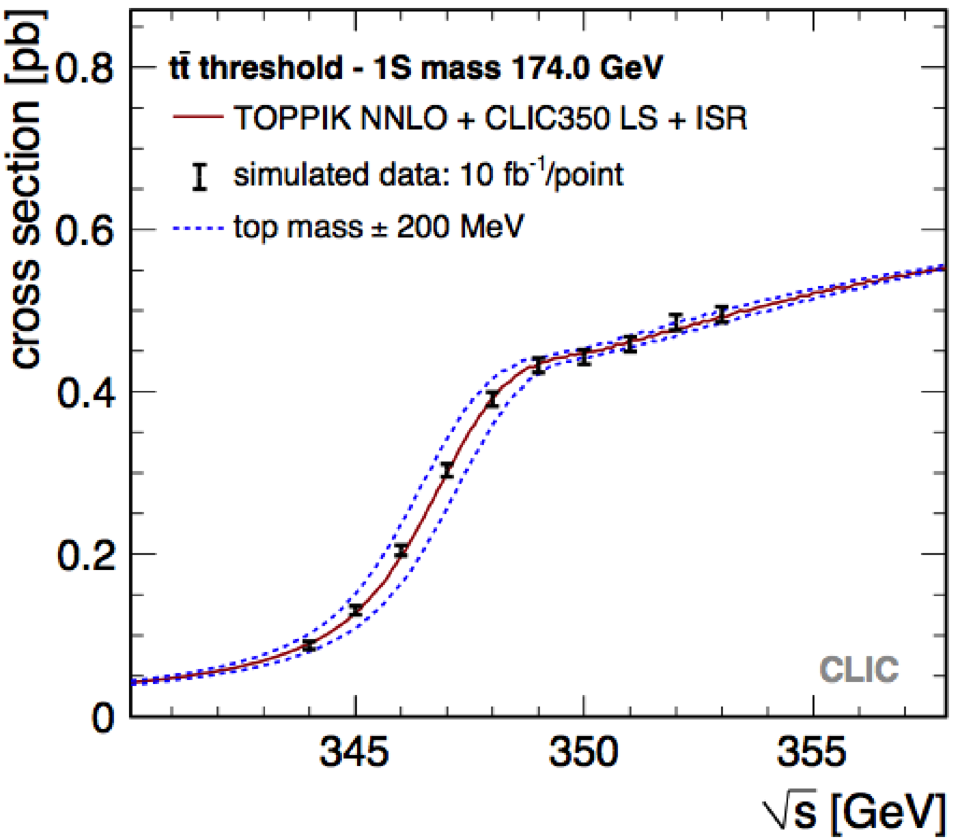
Top mass

$t\bar{t}$ threshold scan:

• Measurements at 10 different centre-of-mass energies (10 fb^{-1} each), data also useful for Higgs physics

• Theoretical uncertainty on the order of 100 MeV when transforming the measured 1S mass to the $\overline{MS}$ mass scheme

• Precision at the LHC limited to about 500 MeV



$\Delta_{stat}(m_t)$	34 MeV
$\Delta_{stat}(\alpha_s)$	0.0009

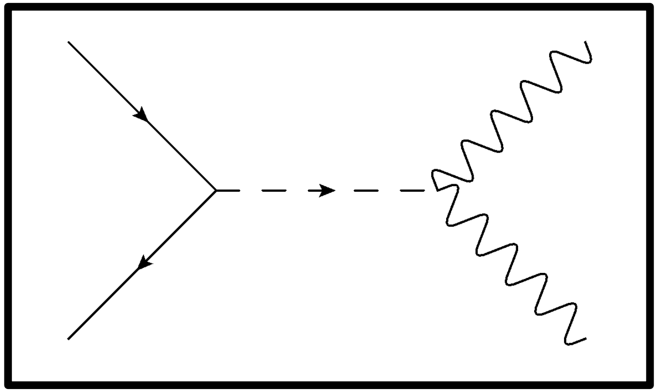
Prospects for BSM physics:

- Direct searches (example: SUSY)
- Sensitivity of precision measurements

Prospects for BSM physics

- **Two approaches:**

1.) Pair production of new particles if $M \leq \sqrt{s} / 2$
→ CLIC especially attractive for electroweak states
→ Precision measurement of new particle masses and couplings

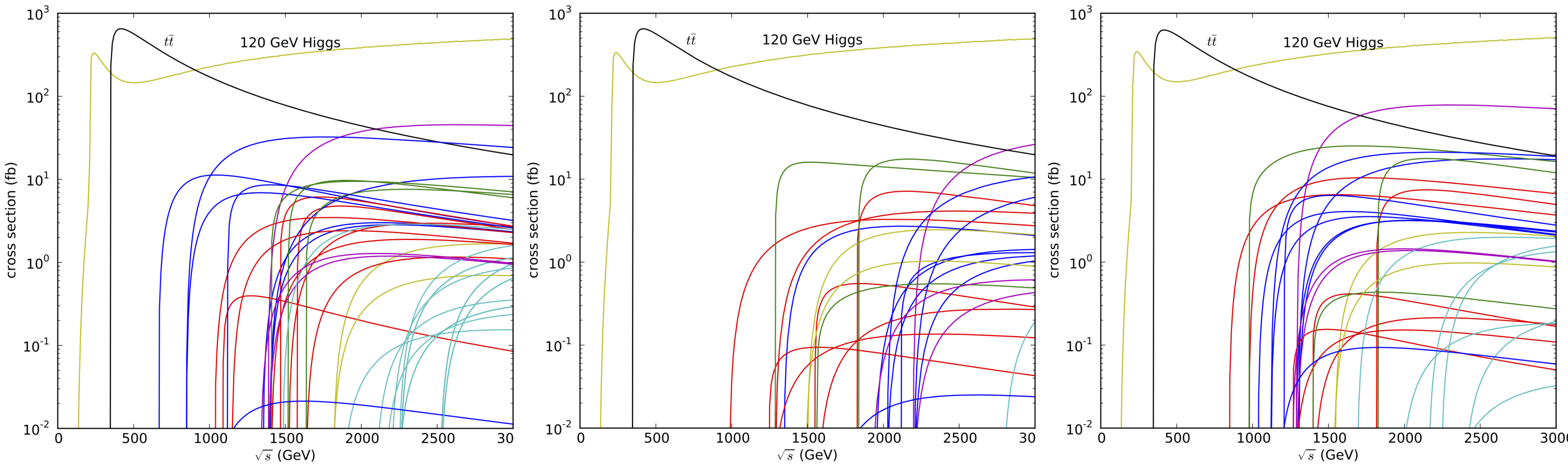


Many examples of SUSY particle production studied for CLIC CDR

2.) Indirect searches through precision observables
→ possibility to reach much higher mass scales

One of the priorities for future benchmarking studies

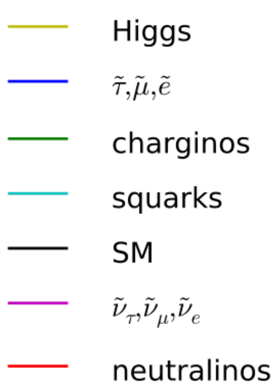
Investigated SUSY models



CDR Model I, 3 TeV:
- Squarks
- Heavy Higgs

CDR Model II, 3 TeV:
- Smuons, selectrons
- Gauginos

CDR Model III, 1.4 TeV:
- Smuons, selectrons
- Staus
- Gauginos



Wider applicability than only SUSY: Reconstructed particles can be classified simply as states of given mass, spin and quantum numbers

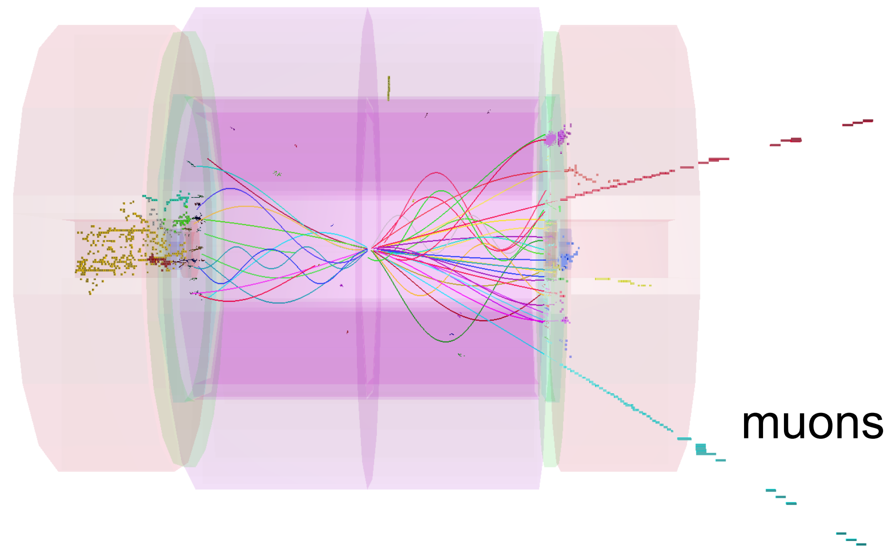
The simplest case: sleptons at 3 TeV

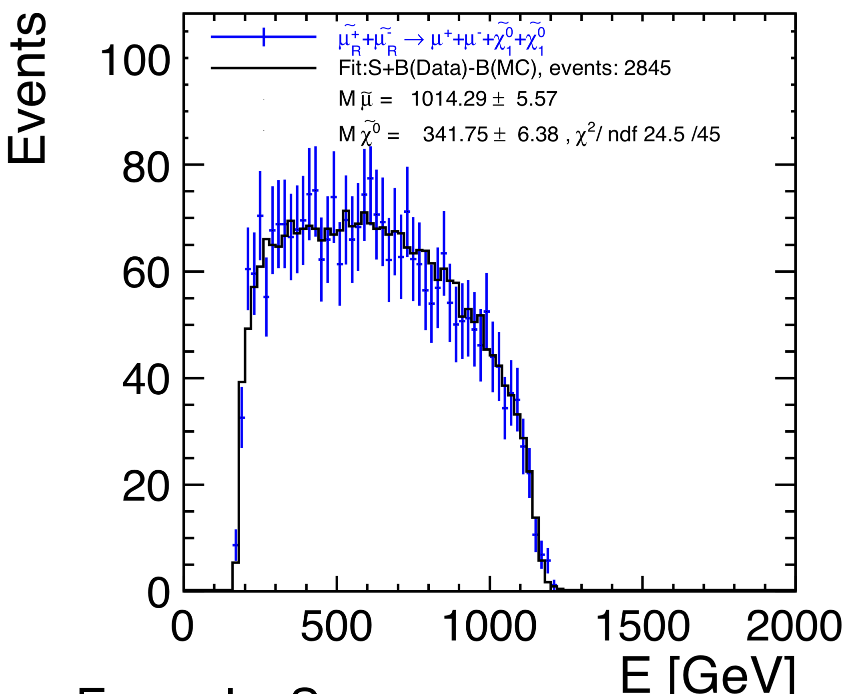
- Slepton production very clean at CLIC
- Slepton masses ≈ 1 TeV
- Investigated channels include:

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\mu}_R^+\tilde{\mu}_R^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\ \tilde{\chi}_1^0\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{e}_R^+\tilde{e}_R^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\ \tilde{\chi}_1^0\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_e\tilde{\nu}_e \rightarrow e^+e^- W^+W^-\ \tilde{\chi}_1^0\,\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$





Example: Smuons

- Leptons and missing energy
- Masses from endpoints of energy spectra

$$m(\tilde{\mu}_R)\ :\ \pm 5.6\,\mathrm{GeV}$$
$$m(\tilde{e}_R)\ :\ \pm 2.8\,\mathrm{GeV}$$
$$m(\tilde{\nu}_e)\ :\ \pm 3.9\,\mathrm{GeV}$$
$$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)\ :\ \pm 3.0\,\mathrm{GeV}$$
$$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm)\ :\ \pm 3.7\,\mathrm{GeV}$$

- Precisions of a few GeV achievable

Hadronic final states: gauginos at 3 TeV

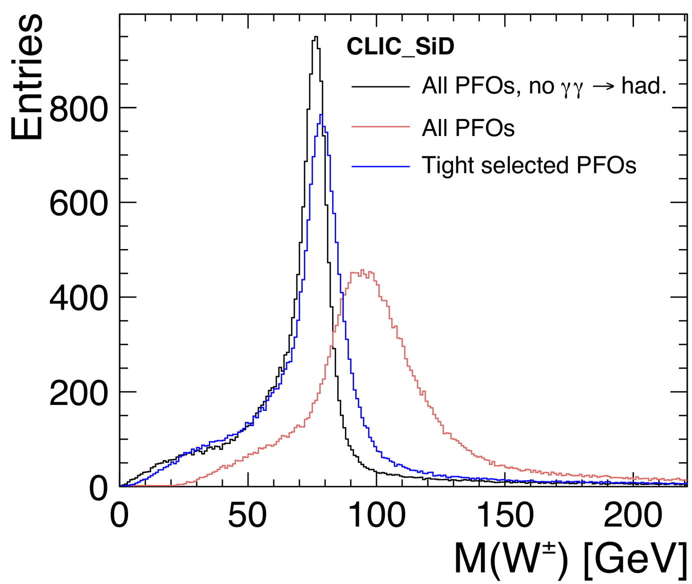
Chargino and neutralino pair production:

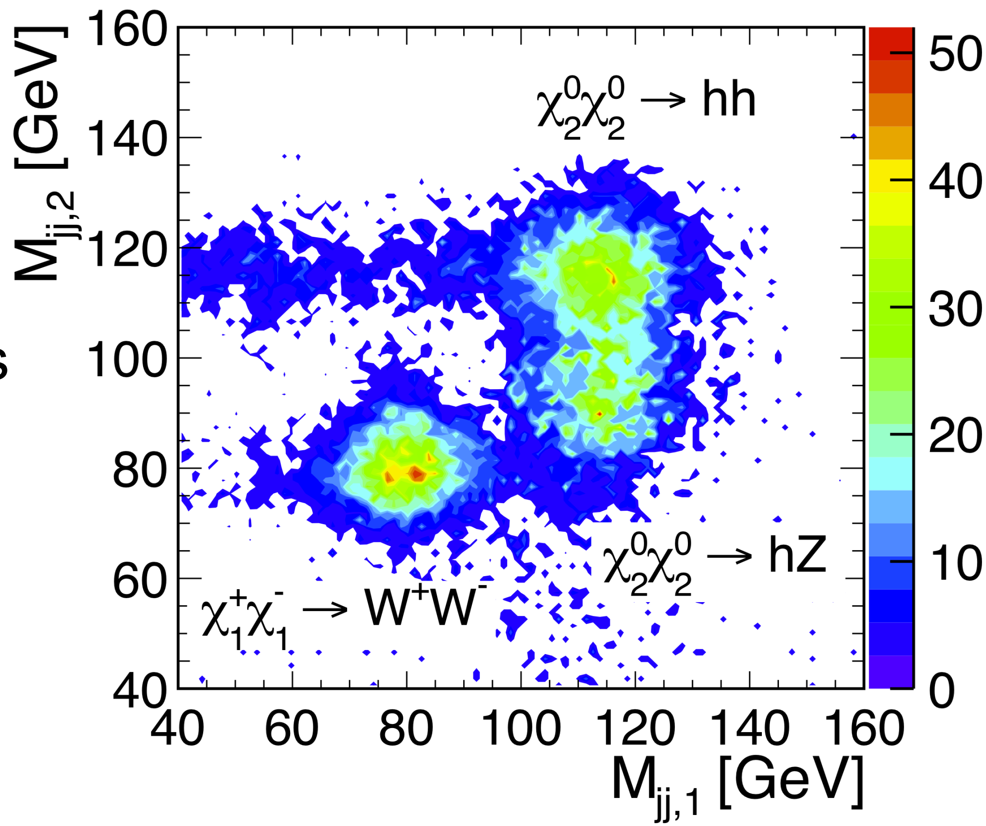
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 W^+W^-$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow hh\, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad 82\%$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow Zh\, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \quad 17\%$$

Reconstruct $W^{\pm}$/Z/h in hadronic decays
→ four jets and missing energy





Precision on the measured gaugino masses (few hundred GeV): 1 - 1.5%

Heavy Higgs bosons at 3 TeV

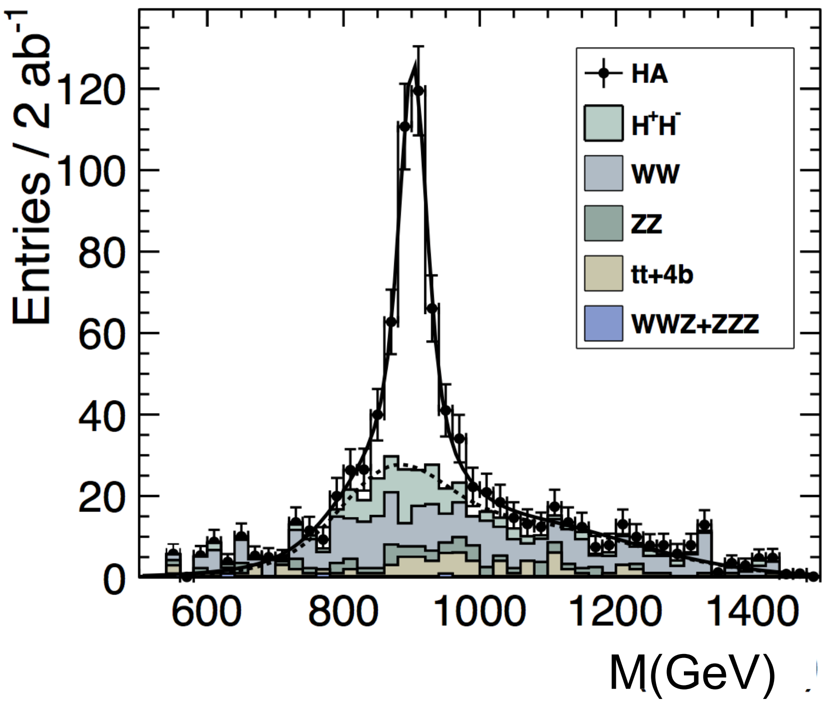
Heavy Higgs bosons:

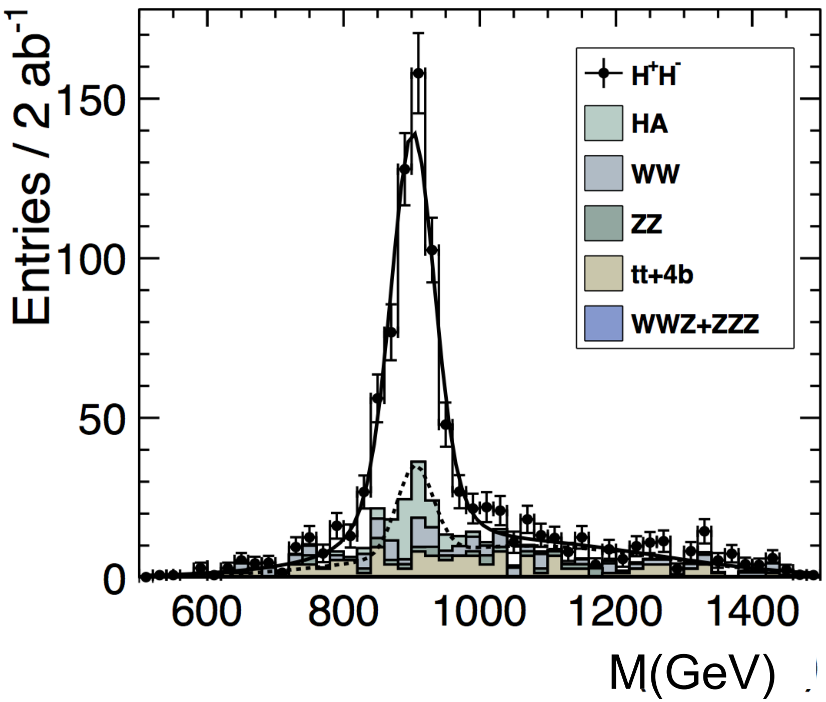
$e^+e^- \rightarrow HA \rightarrow b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow H^+H^- \rightarrow t\bar{b}b\bar{t}$

(H, A and $H^\pm$ almost degenerate in mass)

Complex final states





Accuracy of the heavy Higgs mass measurements: ≈0.3%

Summary of the SUSY studies

$\sqrt{s}$ (TeV)	Process	Decay mode	SUSY model	Measured quantity	Generator value (GeV)	Stat. uncertainty
3.0	Sleptons	$\tilde{\mu}_R^+\tilde{\mu}_R^- \to \mu^+\mu^-\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	II	$\tilde{\ell}$ mass	1010.8	0.6%
				$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ mass	340.3	1.9%
		$\tilde{e}_R^+\tilde{e}_R^- \to e^+e^-\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		$\tilde{\ell}$ mass	1010.8	0.3%
				$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ mass	340.3	1.0%
		$\tilde{\nu}_e\tilde{\nu}_e \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 e^+e^-W^+W^-$		$\tilde{\ell}$ mass	1097.2	0.4%
				$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ mass	643.2	0.6%
3.0	Chargino Neutralino	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^- \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 W^+W^-$	II	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ mass	643.2	1.1%
		$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to h/Z^0\, h/Z^0\, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		$\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ mass	643.1	1.5%
3.0	Squarks	$\tilde{q}_R\tilde{q}_R \to q\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	I	$\tilde{q}_R$ mass	1123.7	0.52%
3.0	Heavy Higgs	$H^0A^0 \to b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$	I	H^0/A^0 mass	902.4/902.6	0.3%
		$H^+H^- \to t\bar{b}b\bar{t}$		$H^\pm$ mass	906.3	0.3%
1.4	Sleptons	$\tilde{\mu}_R^+\tilde{\mu}_R^- \to \mu^+\mu^-\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	III	$\tilde{\ell}$ mass	560.8	0.1%
				$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ mass	357.8	0.1%
		$\tilde{e}_R^+\tilde{e}_R^- \to e^+e^-\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		$\tilde{\ell}$ mass	558.1	0.1%
				$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ mass	357.1	0.1%
		$\tilde{\nu}_e\tilde{\nu}_e \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 e^+e^-W^+W^-$		$\tilde{\ell}$ mass	644.3	2.5%
				$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ mass	487.6	2.7%
1.4	Stau	$\tilde{\tau}_1^+\tilde{\tau}_1^- \to \tau^+\tau^-\tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	III	$\tilde{\tau}_1$ mass	517	2.0%
1.4	Chargino Neutralino	$\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^- \to \tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0 W^+W^-$	III	$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm$ mass	487	0.2%
		$\tilde{\chi}_2^0\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \to h/Z^0\, h/Z^0\, \tilde{\chi}_1^0\tilde{\chi}_1^0$		$\tilde{\chi}_2^0$ mass	487	0.1%

Precision studies of $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$

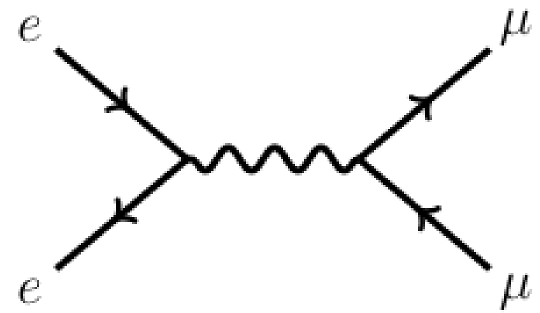
Minimal anomaly-free Z' model:
Charge of the SM fermions under U(1)' symmetry:
$Q_f = g_Y'(Y_f) + g'_{BL}(B\text{-}L)_f$

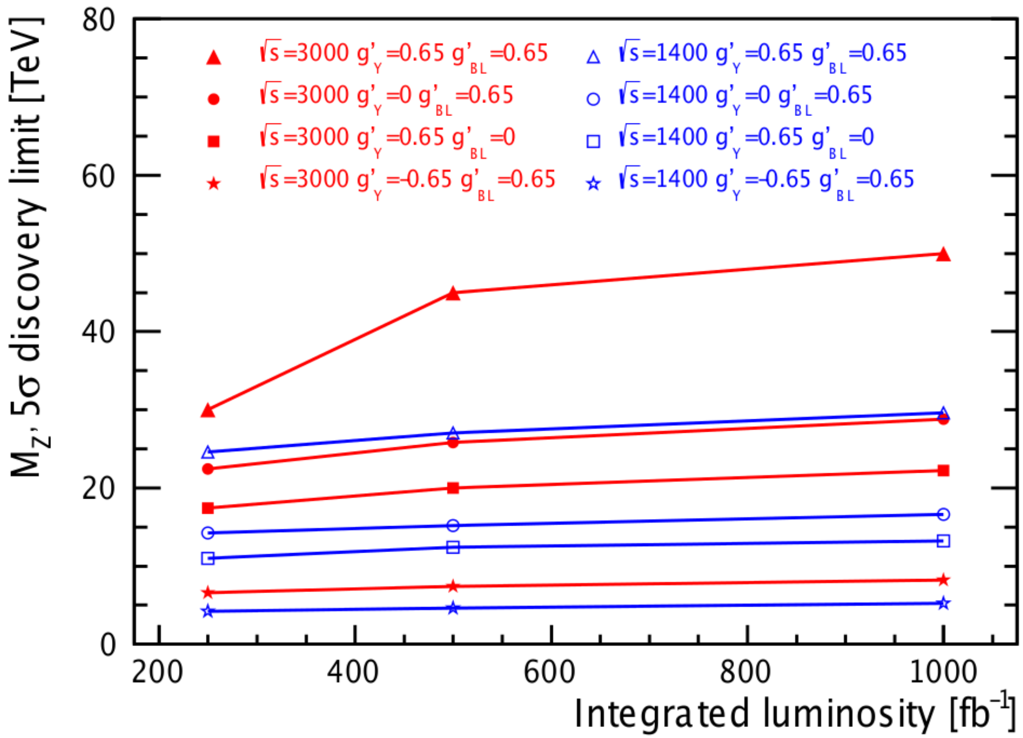
Observables:
- total $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ cross section
- forward-backward-asymmetry
- left-right asymmetry

(±80% e^- polarisation)

If LHC discovers Z' (e.g. for M = 5 TeV):
Precise measurement of the effective couplings

Otherwise:
Discovery reach up to tens of TeV
(depending on the couplings)



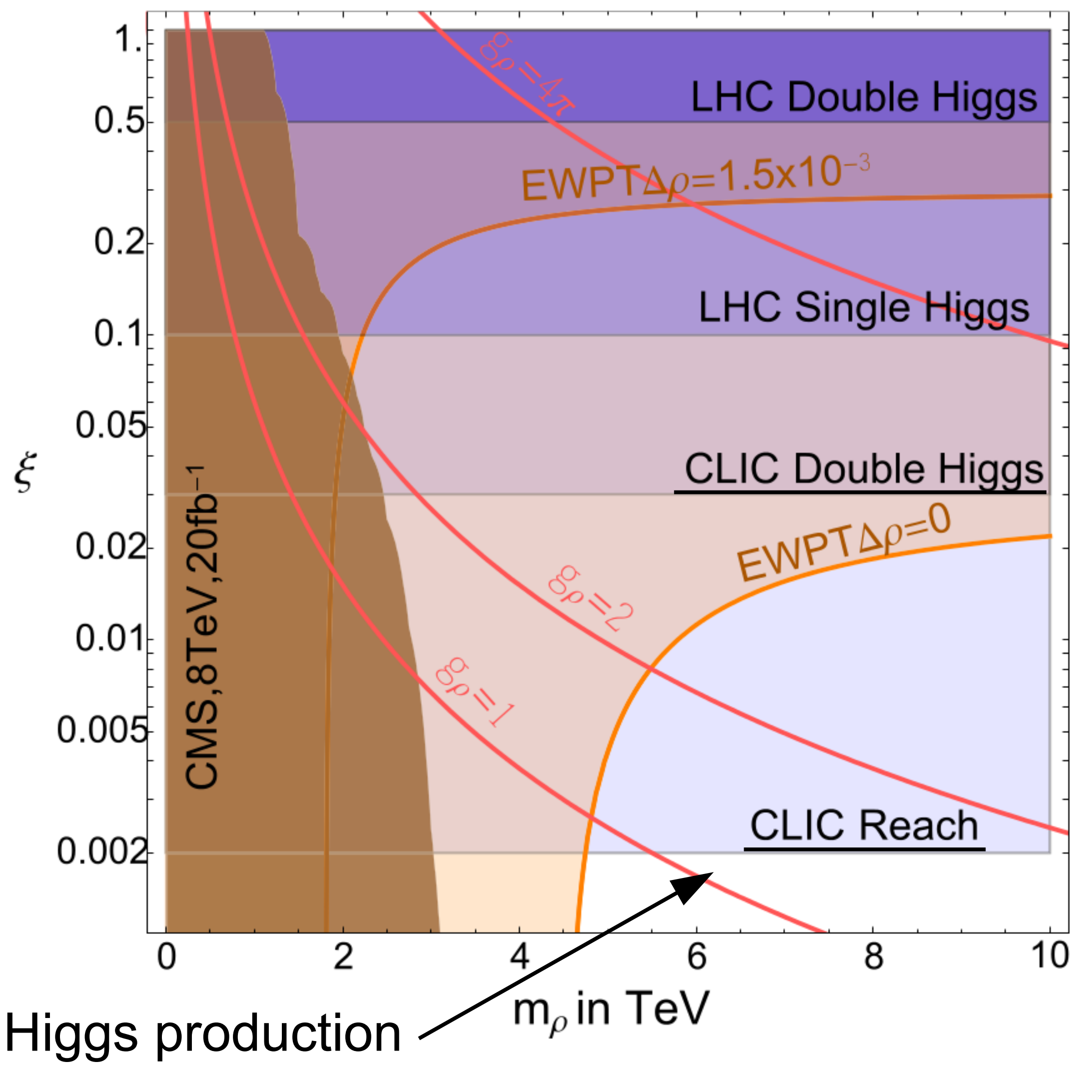


Composite Higgs bosons

- Higgs as composite bound state of fermions

- m_ρ: mass of the vector resonance of the composite theory

- $\xi = (v / f)^2$ measures the strengths of the Higgs interactions



CLIC provides an indirect probe of a Higgs composite scale of 70 TeV

What's next for BSM?

- **Interesting SUSY signatures not yet studied for CLIC:**

  1.) Gauginos/Higgsinos with small mass splittings
  → Main signal: γ + missing energy + soft particles
  (challenging in the presence of beam-induced backgrounds)
  2.) Top squark production
  e.g. $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t+\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ → boosted top quarks

- **Model-indepent searches for Dark Matter**
  using the γ + missing energy final state

- **Higher-dimensional effective operators**

- **Hidden sector searches, more on compositeness, weakly interacting exotica, …**

Crucial: need to be ready to respond to theoretical interpretation of new LHC data

Precision top as a tool for BSM

$t\bar{t}$ events:

- So far focussed on top mass at lower energies (350 GeV and 500 GeV)
- Explore potential of $t\bar{t}$ events to probe for new physics, examples:

> - A_{FB}^{t} (and A_{FB}^{b})
> - $\sin^2\theta_W$
> - top quark couplings to γ, W and Z

→ At high energy and possibly for the first stage

More details on A_{FB}^{t} and A_{FB}^{b}
→ see talk by Pawel Sopicki

V_{tb} from $e^-\gamma \rightarrow \bar{t}b\nu_e$ at high energy:

200000 eγ→tbν events expected at 3 TeV
(no $t\bar{t}$ contribution in contrast
to $e^+e^- \rightarrow tbe\nu_e$ or $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow tbe\nu_e$)

Precision EW as a tool for BSM

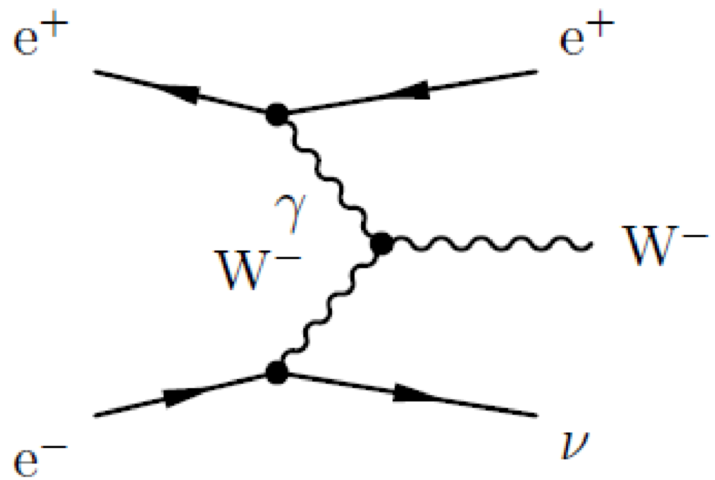
Triple and quartic gauge couplings using $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- (\nu\bar{\nu}/e^+e^-)$:
Important to choose parametrisation comparable to other studies/experiments!

W boson mass determination at high energy:

- Large samples of single W events produced at high-energy CLIC

- Potential for competitive measurement of M_W using $W^\pm \rightarrow q\bar{q}$

- Need full simulation study to understand the impact of systematic effects



Summary and conclusions

Summary and conclusions: SM

- The first stage of a CLIC collider at 350 GeV provides precise determinations of the absolute values of many Higgs boson couplings

- Subsequent high-energy running, here assumed at 1.4 and 3 TeV, improves the precision of many observables significantly and gives access to rare Higgs decays

- High-energy CLIC operation provides the potential to measure the trilinear Higgs self-coupling at the 10% level

- Combined fits to all measurements at 350 GeV, 350 GeV + 1.4 TeV and 350 GeV + 1.4 TeV + 3 TeV were performed to extract the Higgs couplings and width simultaneously

- A comprehensive paper on (SM-)Higgs physics at CLIC is being completed

- The top mass can be measured in a well-defined way using a threshold scan

Summary and conclusions: BSM

• CLIC operated at high-energy (1.4 and 3 TeV) provides significant discovery potential for BSM phenomena

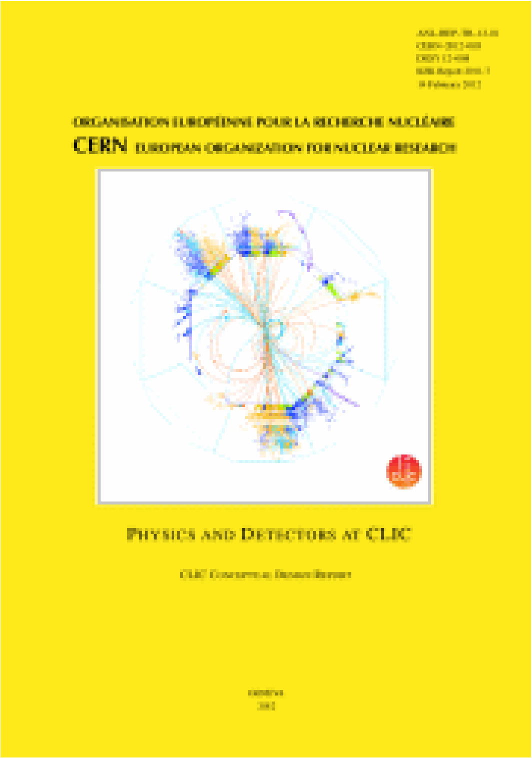
• Measurement of the gaugino, slepton and heavy Higgs masses with O(1%) precision up to the kinematic limit ($M \approx 1.5$ TeV)

• In addition to studying new particles directly: sensitivity to New Physics at large scales (tens of TeV) through precision measurements (examples: Z' and composite models)

• Many more studies started / will start soon: also on BSM sensitivity through precision top / SM observables

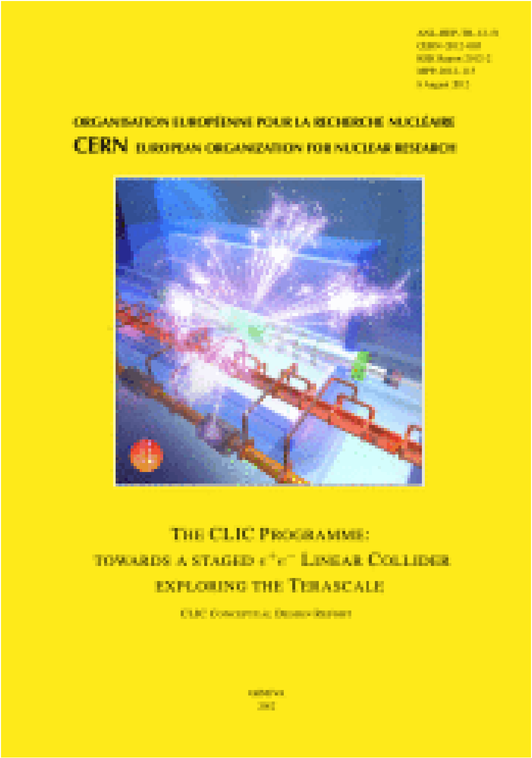
Backup slides

If you want to know more...



CLIC Conceptual Design Report (CDR) Vol. 2:
Physics and Detectors
(mostly at 3 TeV)

arXiv:1202.5940



CLIC CDR Vol. 3:
Staged construction,
SUSY at 1.4 TeV, Z'

arXiv:1209.2543

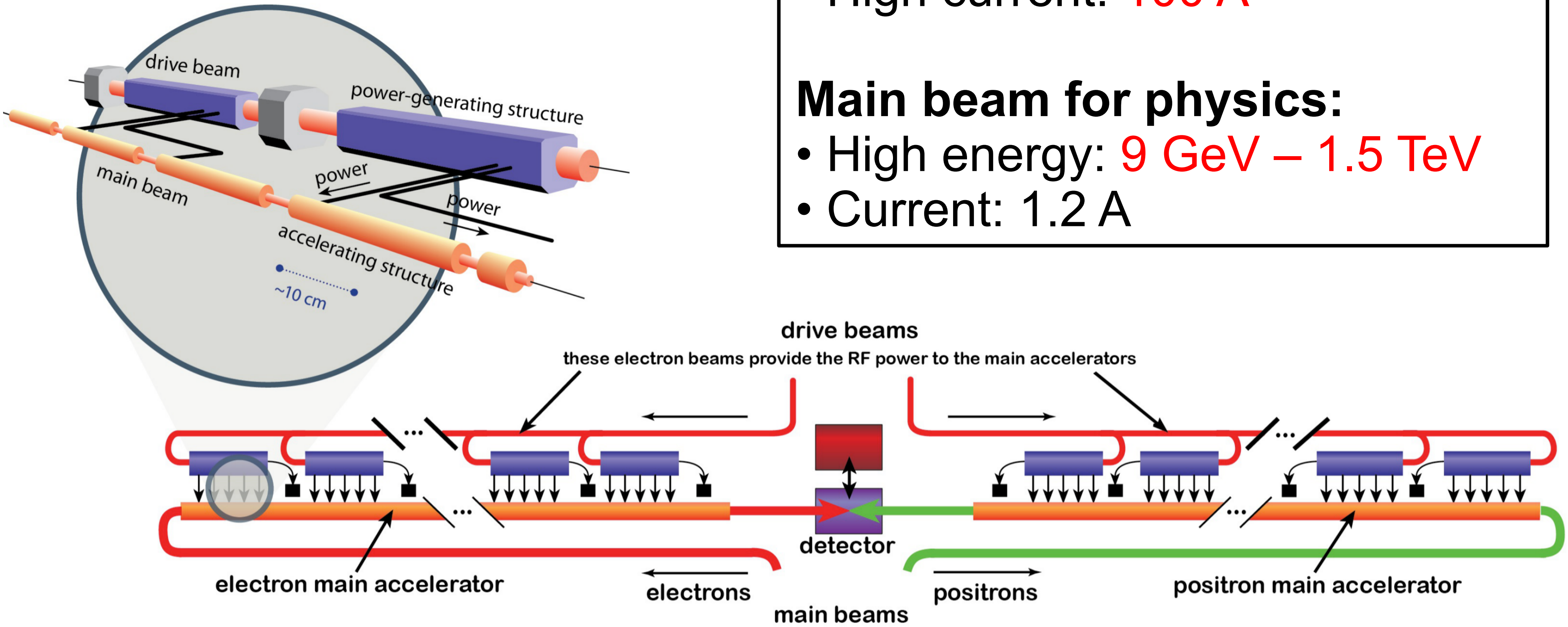
Snowmass white paper:
Most of the Higgs studies

arXiv:1307.5288
(last update: 01/10/2013)

2-beam acceleration scheme

Drive beam supplies RF power:
- 12 GHz bunch structure
- Low energy:
2.4 GeV – 240 MeV
- High current: 100 A

Main beam for physics:
- High energy: 9 GeV – 1.5 TeV
- Current: 1.2 A

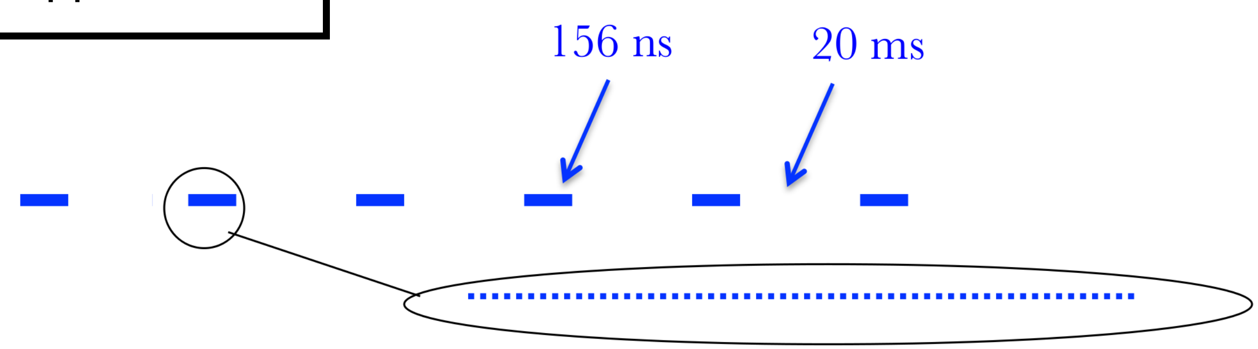


Selected CLIC parameters

	CLIC at 3 TeV
L ($cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)	$5.9 \cdot 10^{34}$
Bunch separation	0.5 ns
#Bunches / train	312
Train duration	156 ns
Train rep. rate	50 Hz
Crossing angle	20 mrad
Particles / bunch	$3.72 \cdot 10^{9}$
σ_x/σ_y (nm)	≈ 45 / 1
σ_z (μm)	44

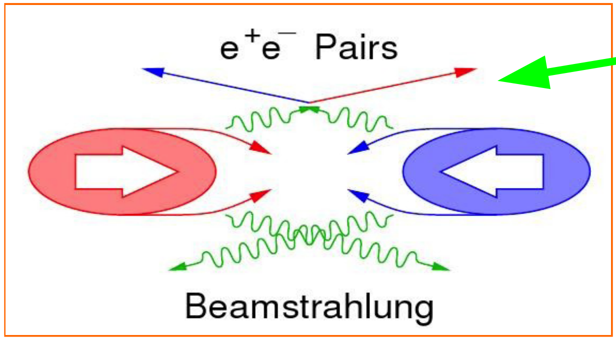
Drive timing requirements for CLIC detector

Very small beam profile at the interaction point

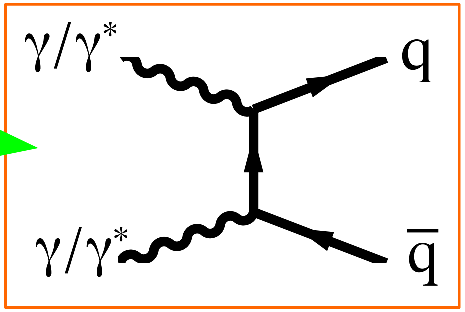


CLIC: trains at 50 Hz, 1 train = 312 bunches, 0.5 ns apart

Beam related backgrounds

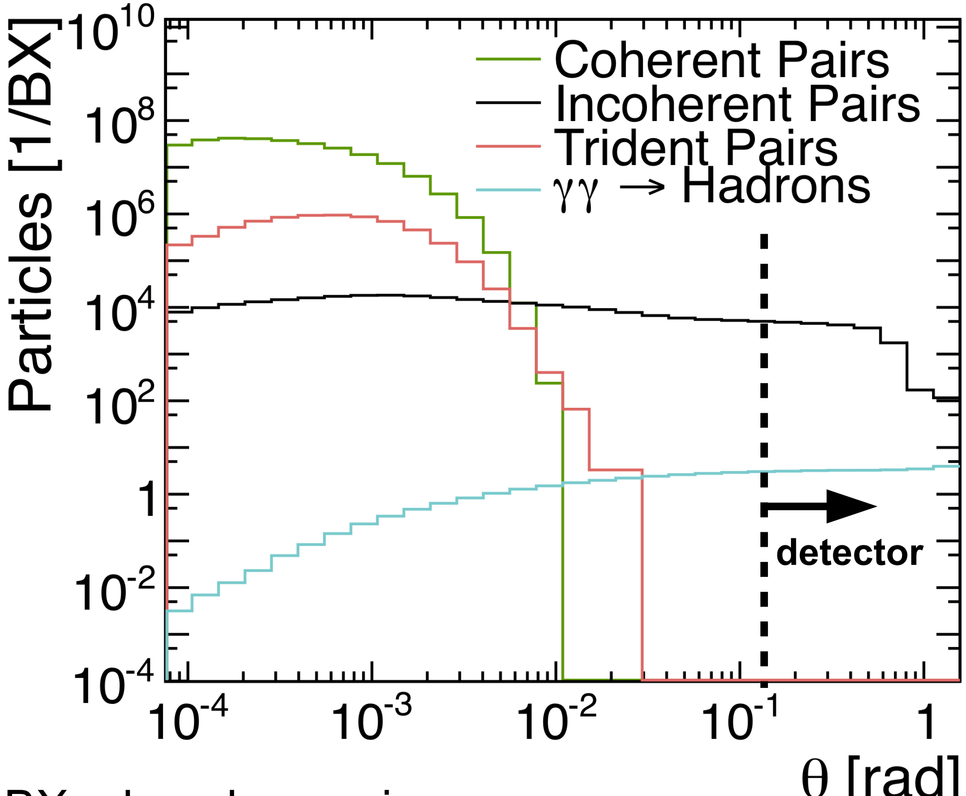


- e^+e^- pairs
- γγ → hadrons



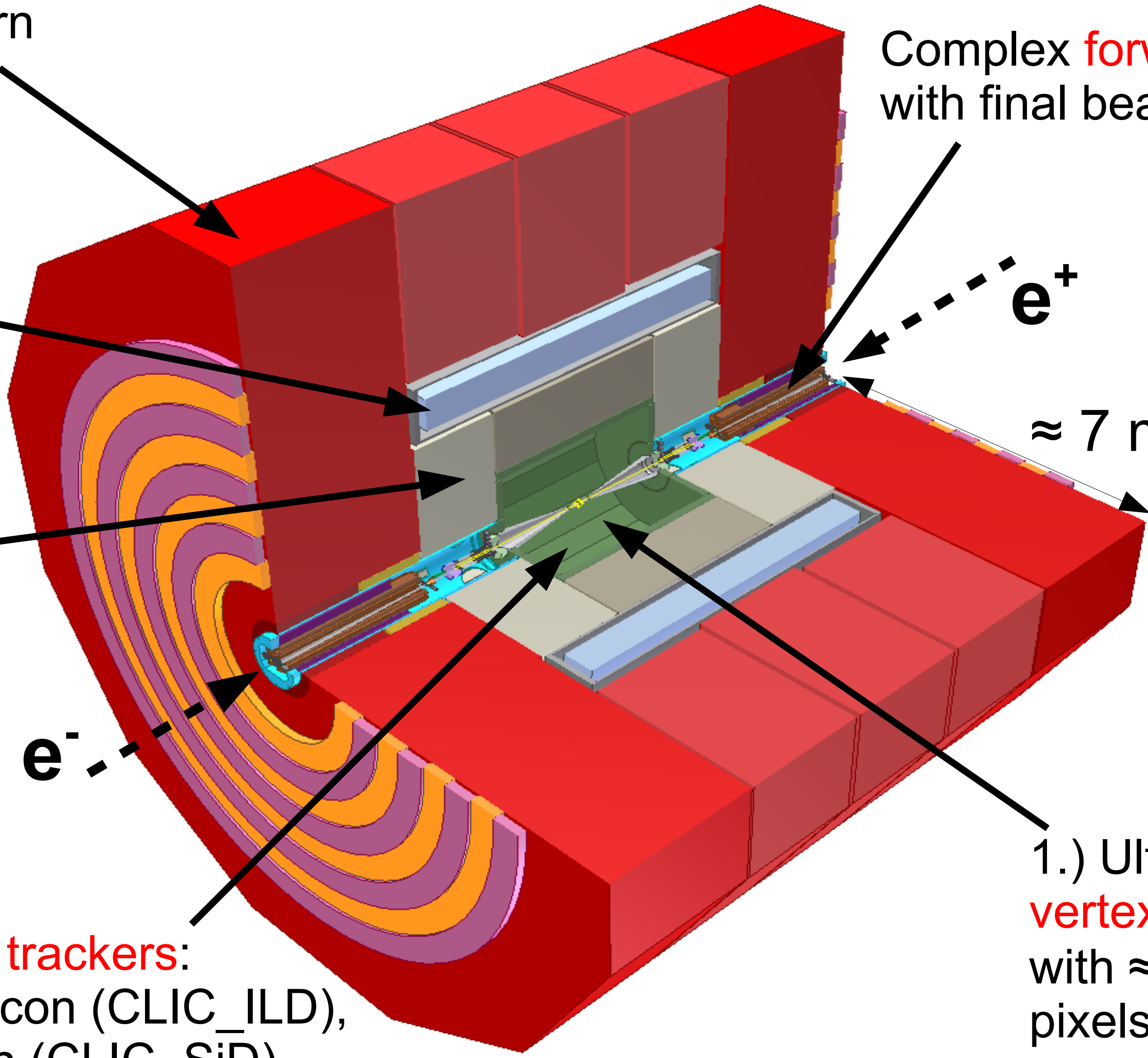
Coherent e^+e^- pairs:
$7 \cdot 10^8$ per BX, very forward
Incoherent e^+e^- pairs:
$3 \cdot 10^5$ per BX, rather forward
→ Detector design issue
(high occupancies)

γγ → hadrons
- "Only" 3.2 events per BX at 3 TeV
- Main background
in calorimeters and trackers
→ Impact on physics



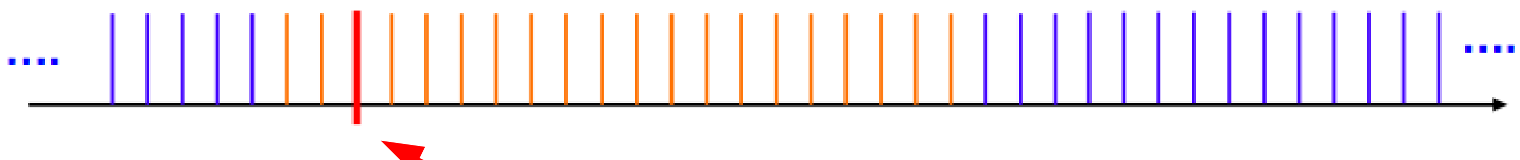
BX = bunch crossing

CLIC detector concepts

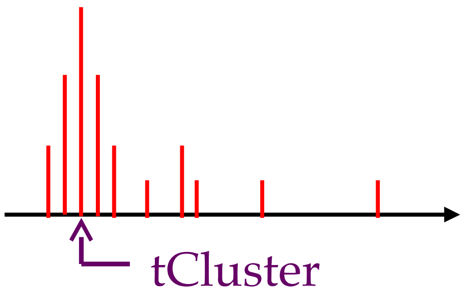


Background suppression

Triggerless readout of full bunch train:



1.) **Identify t_0 of physics event in offline event filter**



- Define reconstruction window around t_0
- All hits and tracks in this window are passed to the reconstruction

→ Physics objects with precise p_T and cluster time information

2.) **Apply cluster-based timing cuts**

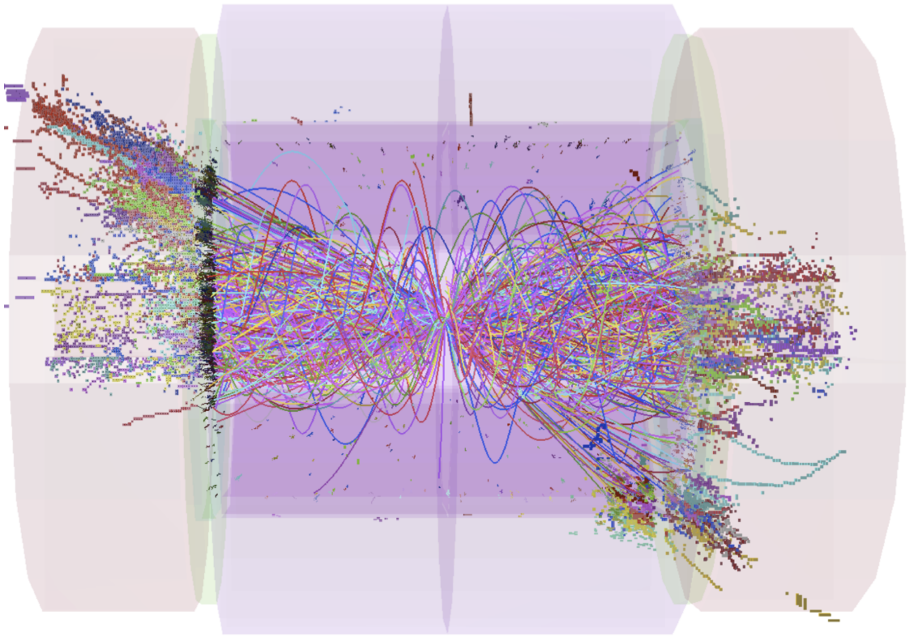
- Cuts depend on particle-type, p_T and detector region

→ Protects physics objects at high p_T

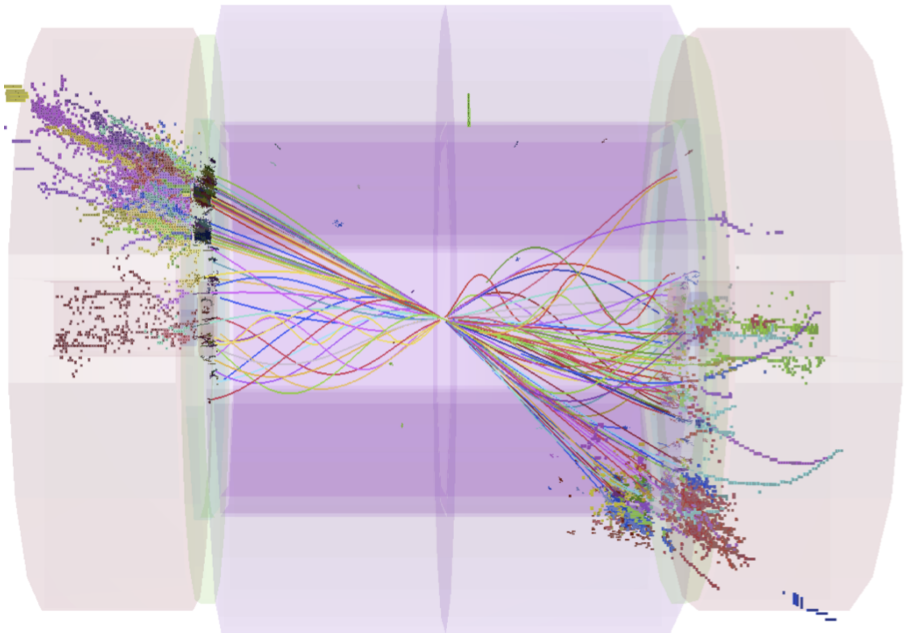
In addition: hadron-collider type jet algorithms (FastJet)

Impact of the timing cuts

$e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ at 3 TeV with background from $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ hadrons overlaid



1.2 TeV background
in the reconstruction window



100 GeV background
after timing cuts

Physics studies are based on Geant4 simulations including pile-up from $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ hadrons