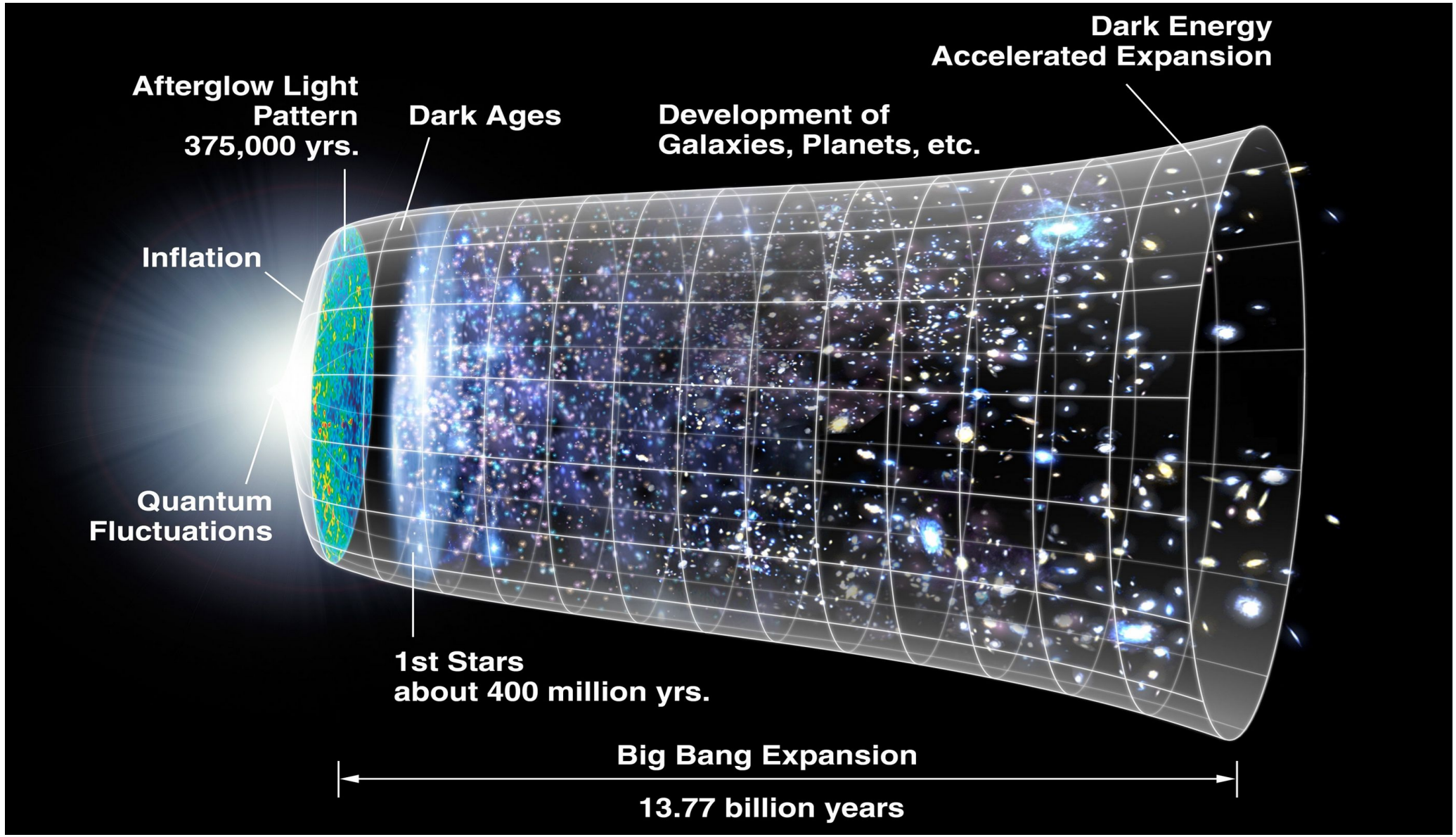
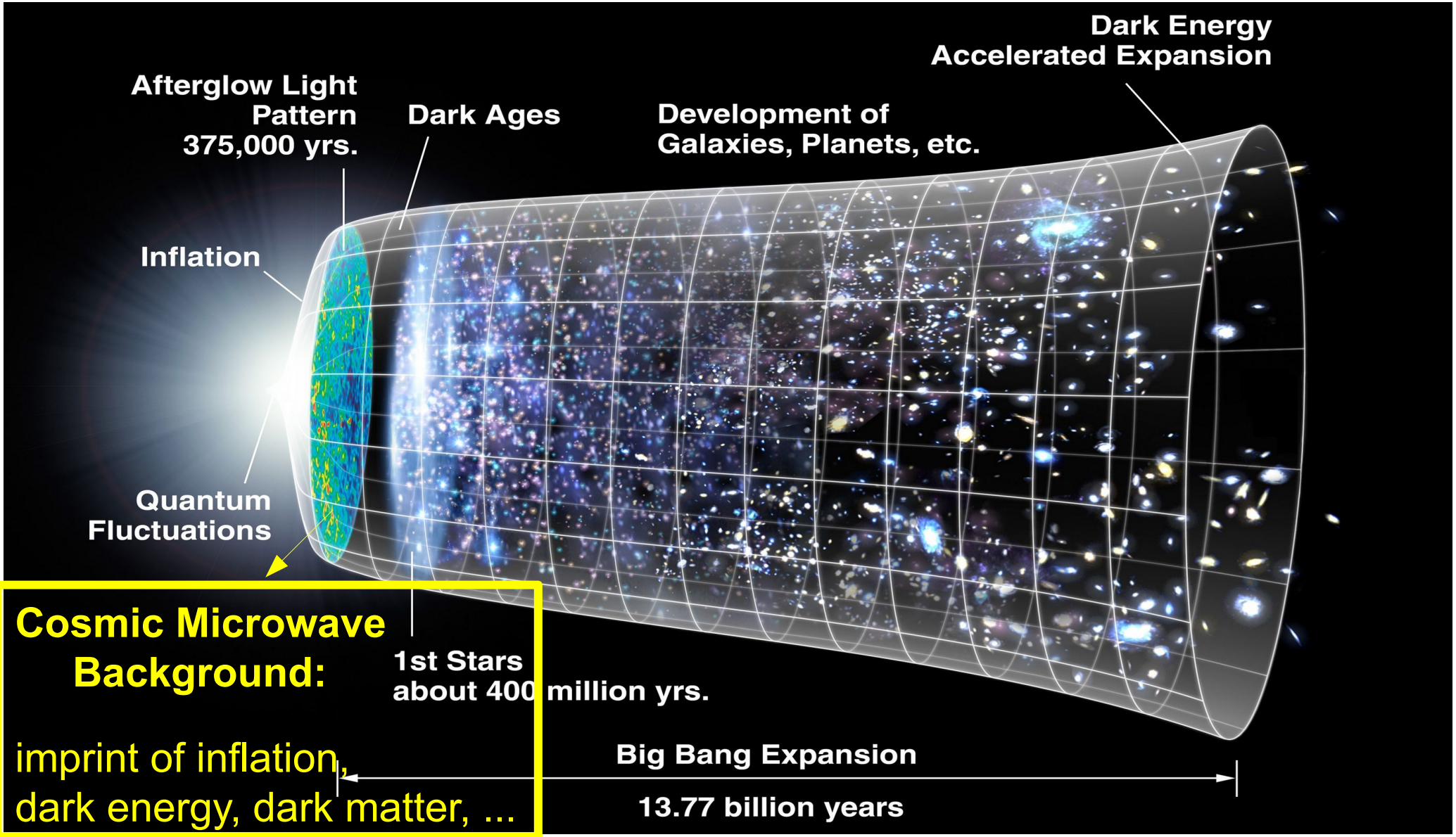
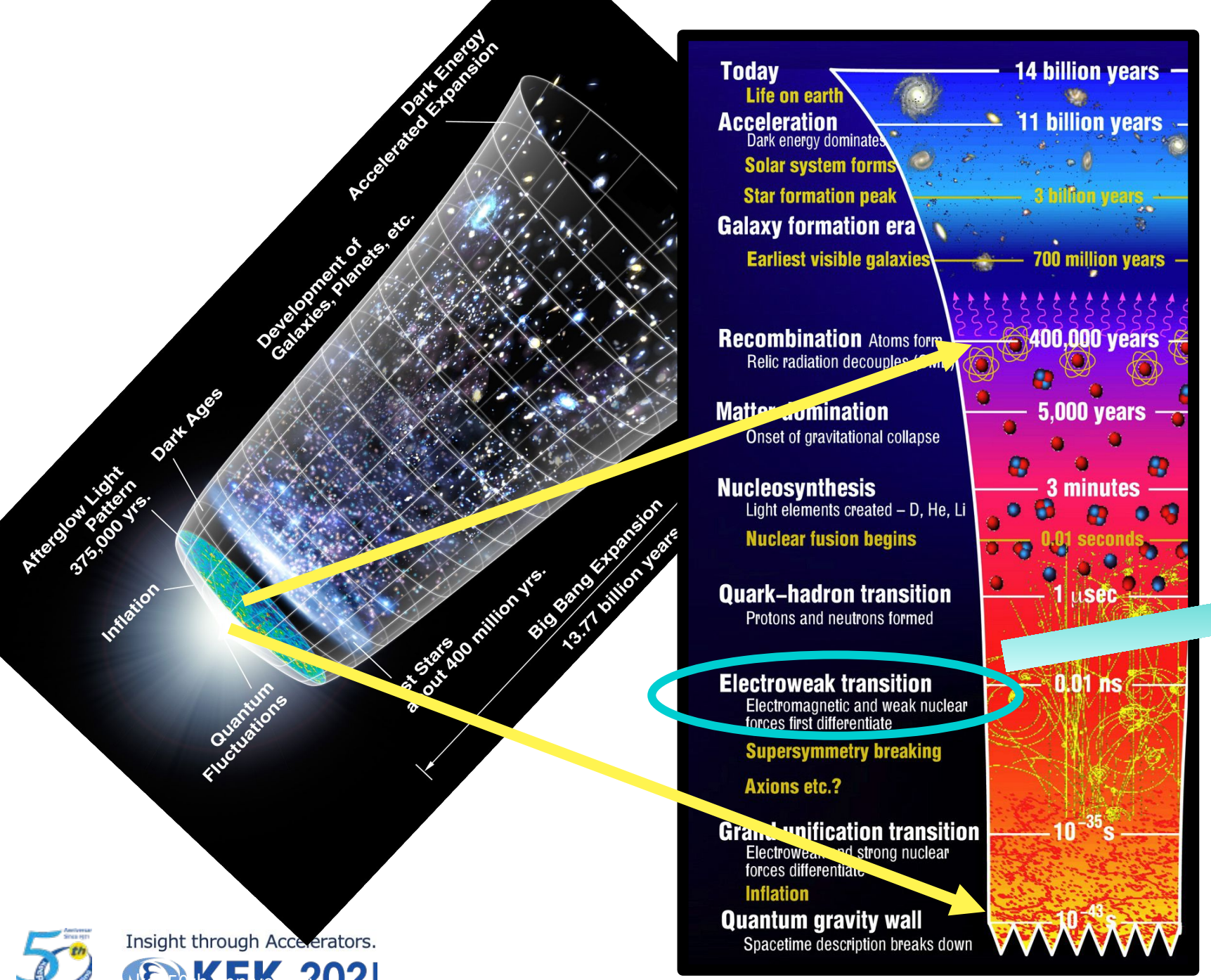
Experiments at the International Linear Collider

Daniel Jeans (IPNS/KEK) ICS2025@APPI February 2025


Dark Energy
Accelerated Expansion
Afterglow Light
Pattern
375,000 yrs.
Dark Ages
Development of
Galaxies, Planets, etc.
Inflation
Quantum
Fluctuations
1st Stars
about 400 million yrs.
Big Bang Expansion
13.77 billion years


Dark Energy
Accelerated Expansion
Afterglow Light
Pattern
375,000 yrs.
Dark Ages
Development of
Galaxies, Planets, etc.
Inflation
Quantum
Fluctuations
Cosmic Microwave
Background:
imprint of inflation,
dark energy, dark matter, ...
1st Stars
about 400 million yrs.
Big Bang Expansion
13.77 billion years

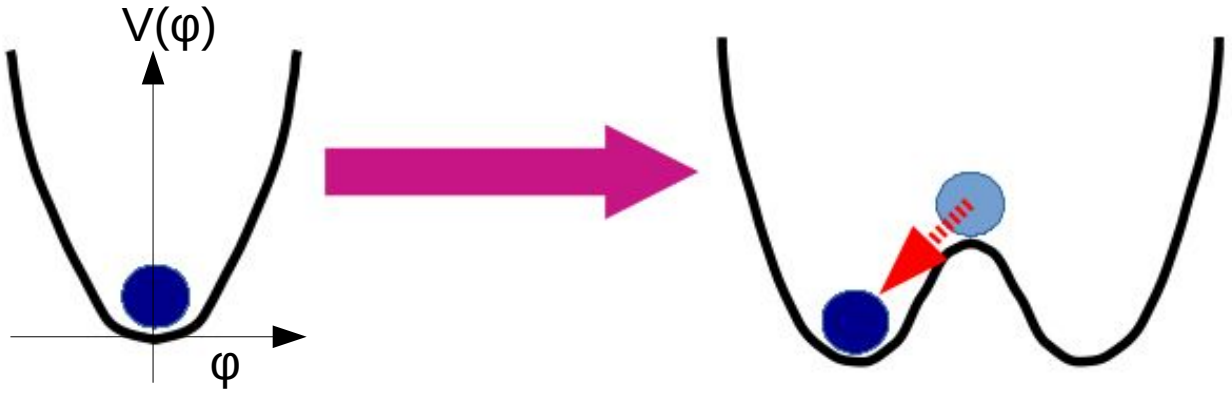


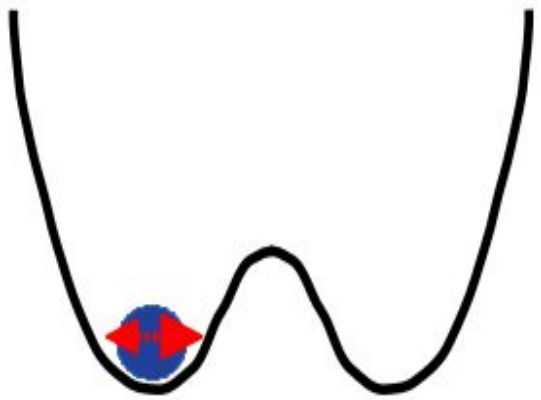
Electro-weak transition

Electro-weak physics should contain imprint of physics at much higher energy

Electro-weak transition

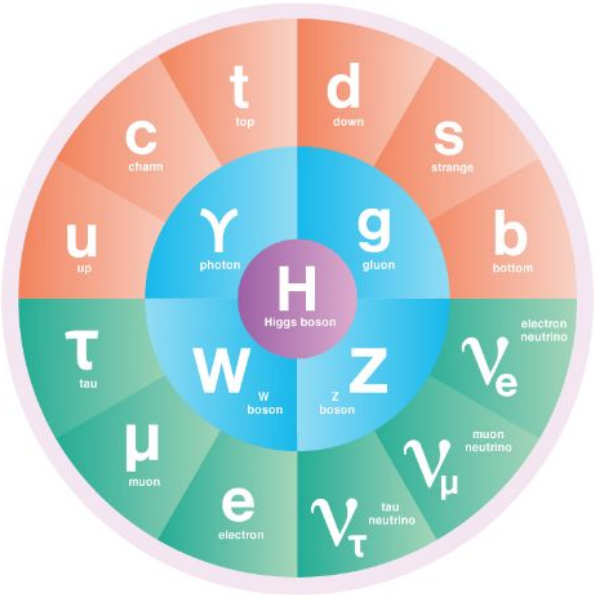
Higgs potential changes shape

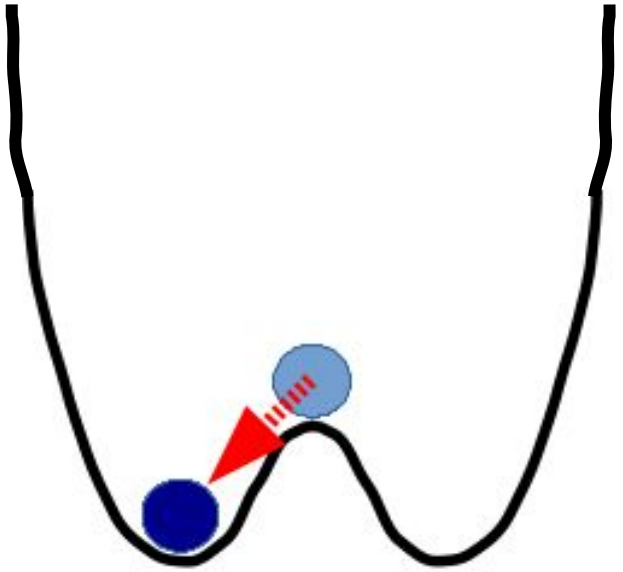




Higgs particle: excitation of Higgs field

different to all other
fundamental particles
not “matter”, not “force”, no spin

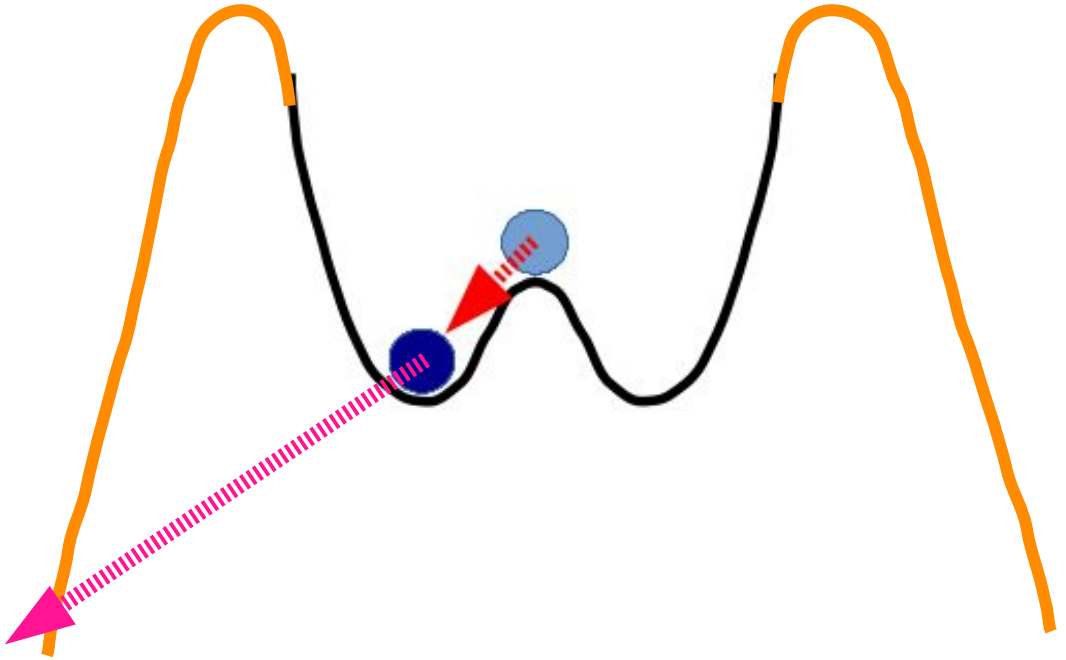




why did the transition happen ?

how fast did it happen ?

did it cause the universe's anti-matter to disappear ?

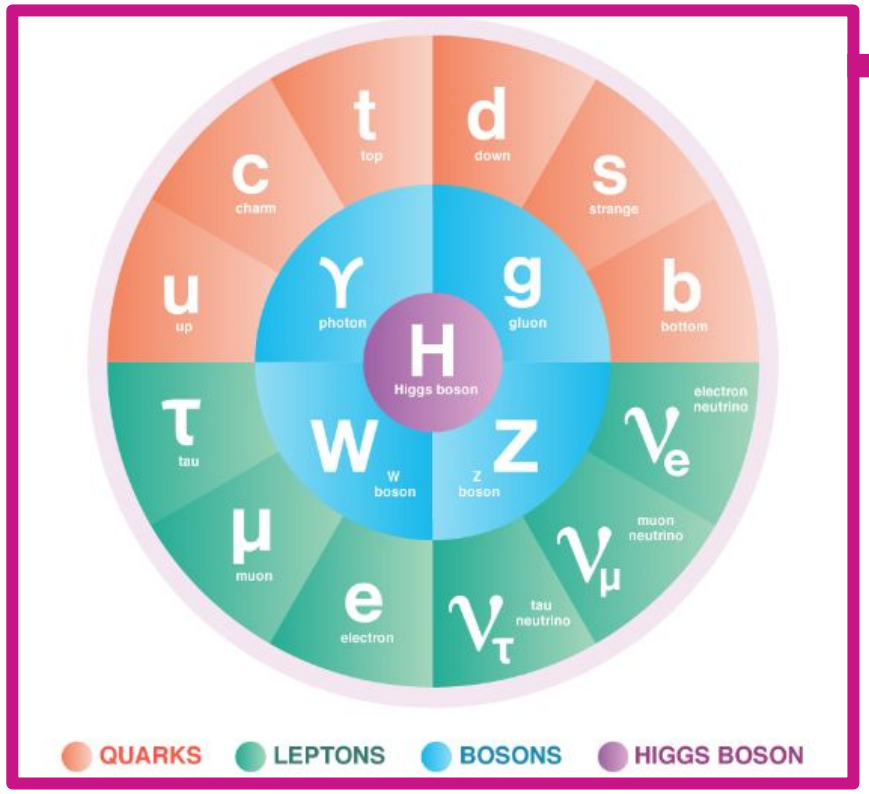


Is the Higgs potential as we expect

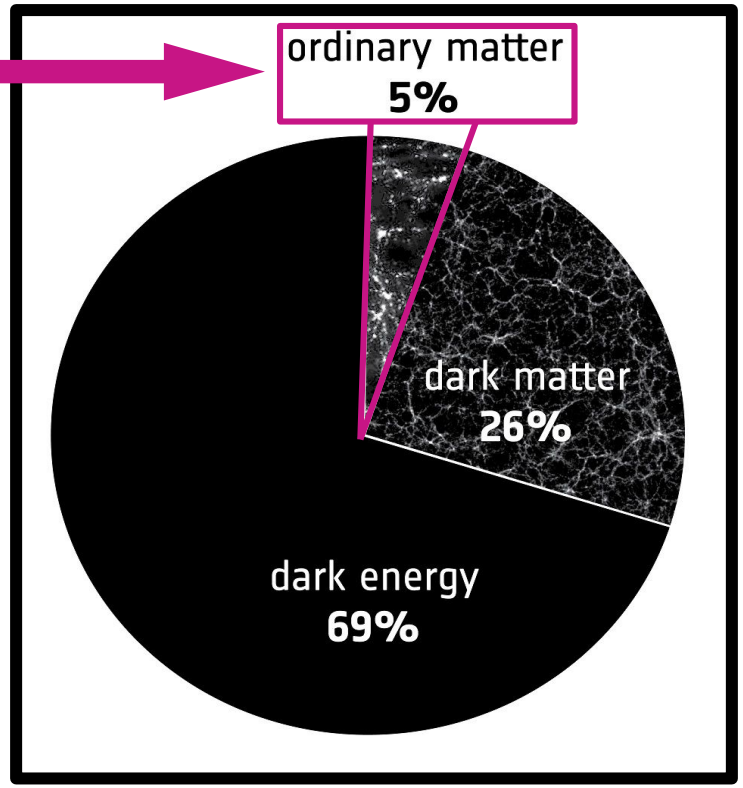
is our current vacuum really stable ?

might the vacuum in our universe spontaneously decay ?

we've observed all particles of the **Standard Model**



...but they describe only a small fraction of our universe

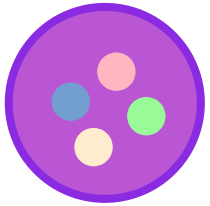


To be honest, we understand very little !

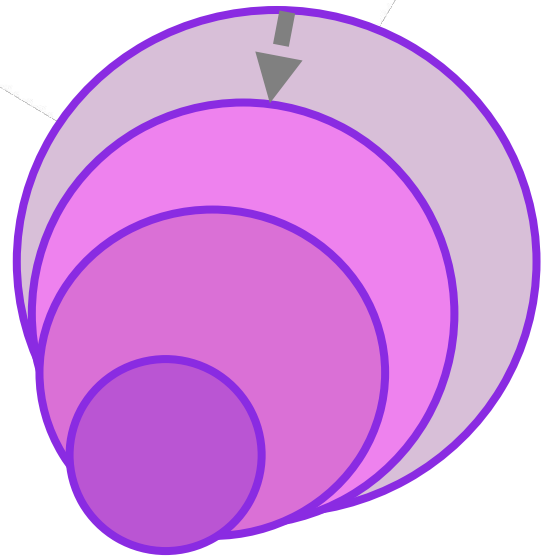
a unique window

couples to dark sector ?

a bit different ?



composite particle ?

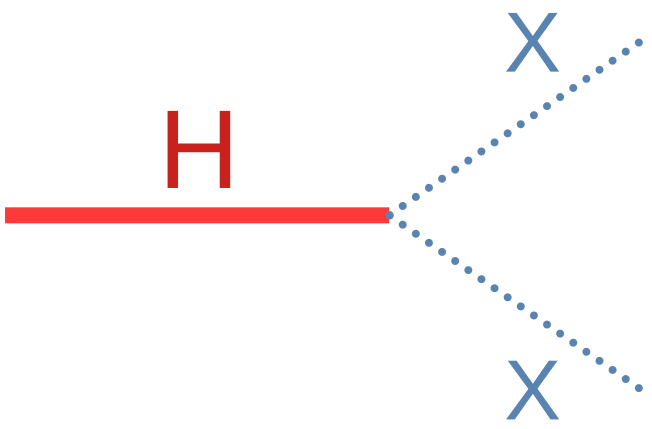


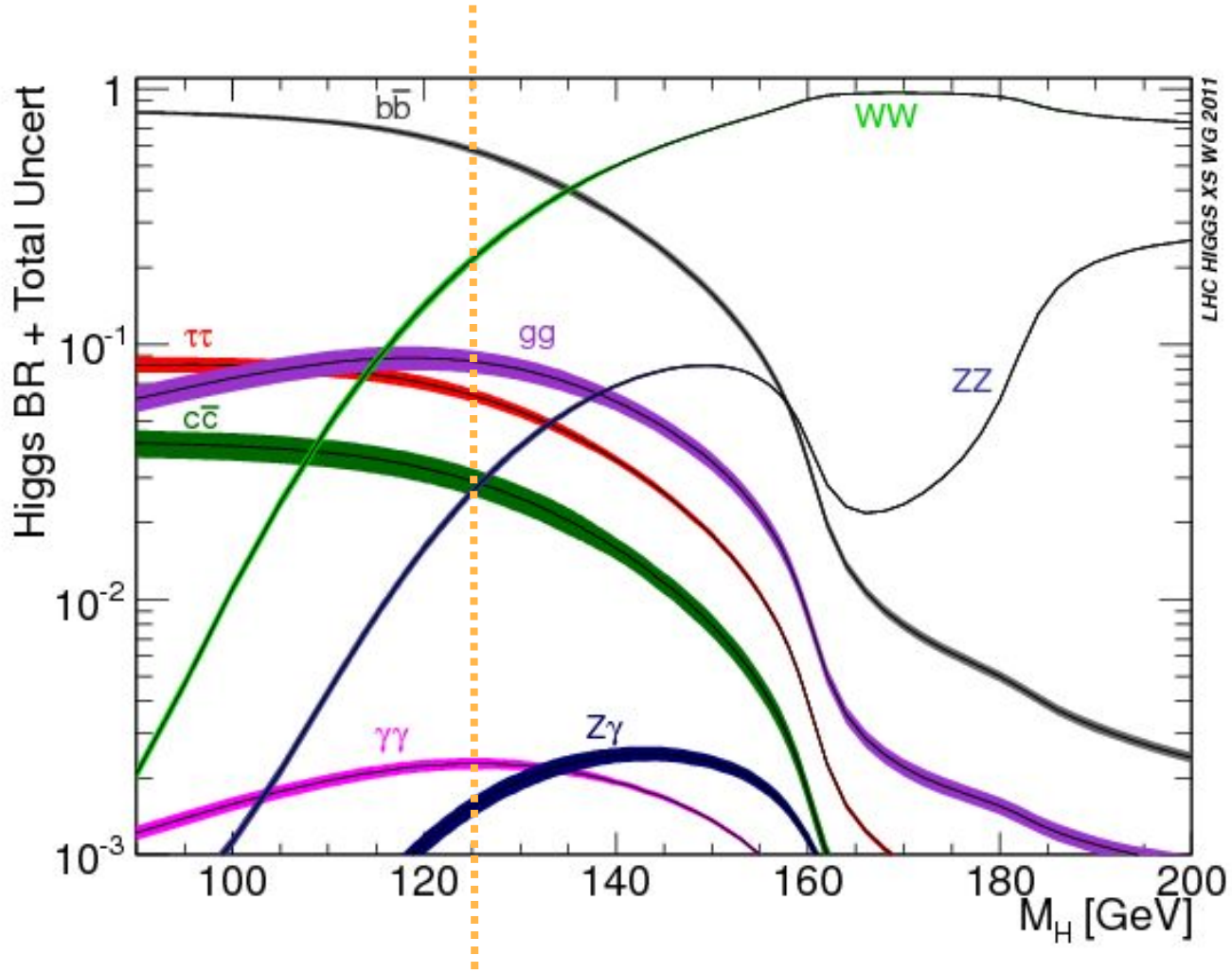
one of many Higgs particles?

exactly as predicted by today's theory ?

Higgs decay branching fractions

as predicted in the **Standard Model**

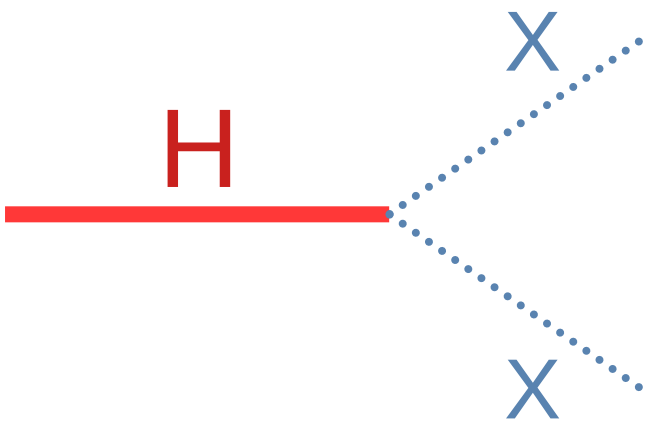


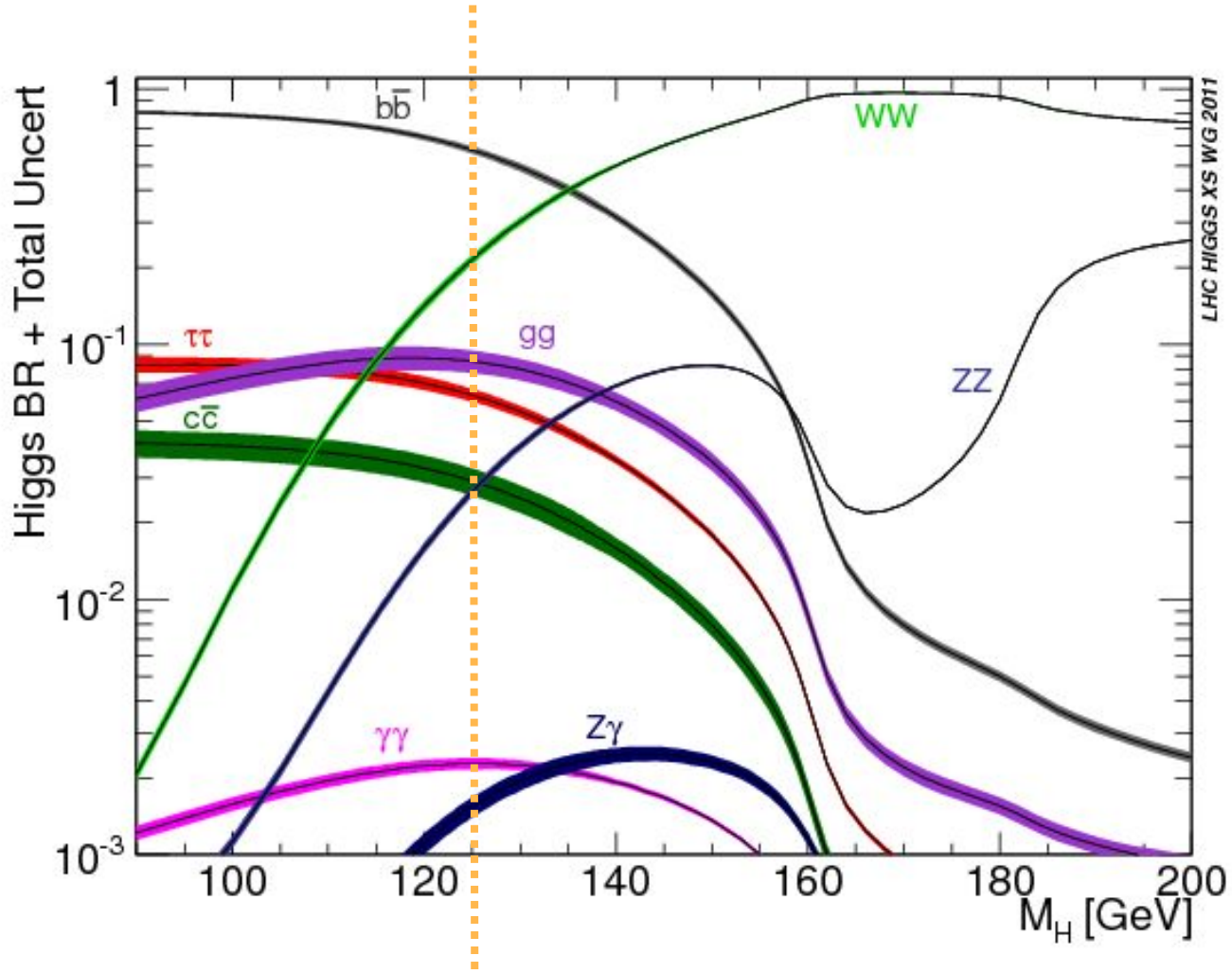


Higgs couples to particles' **mass**

Higgs decay branching fractions

as predicted in the Standard Model

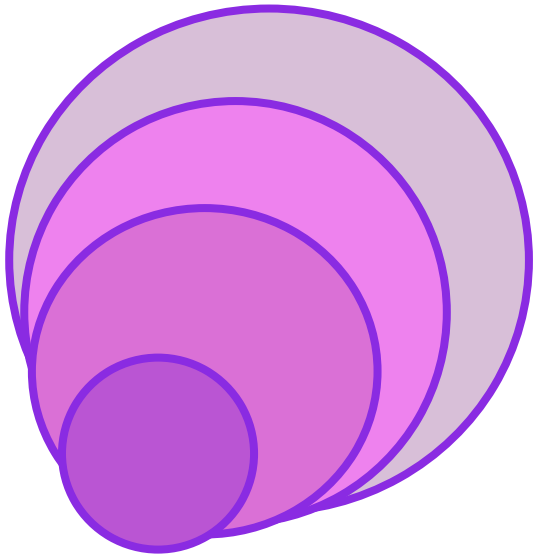




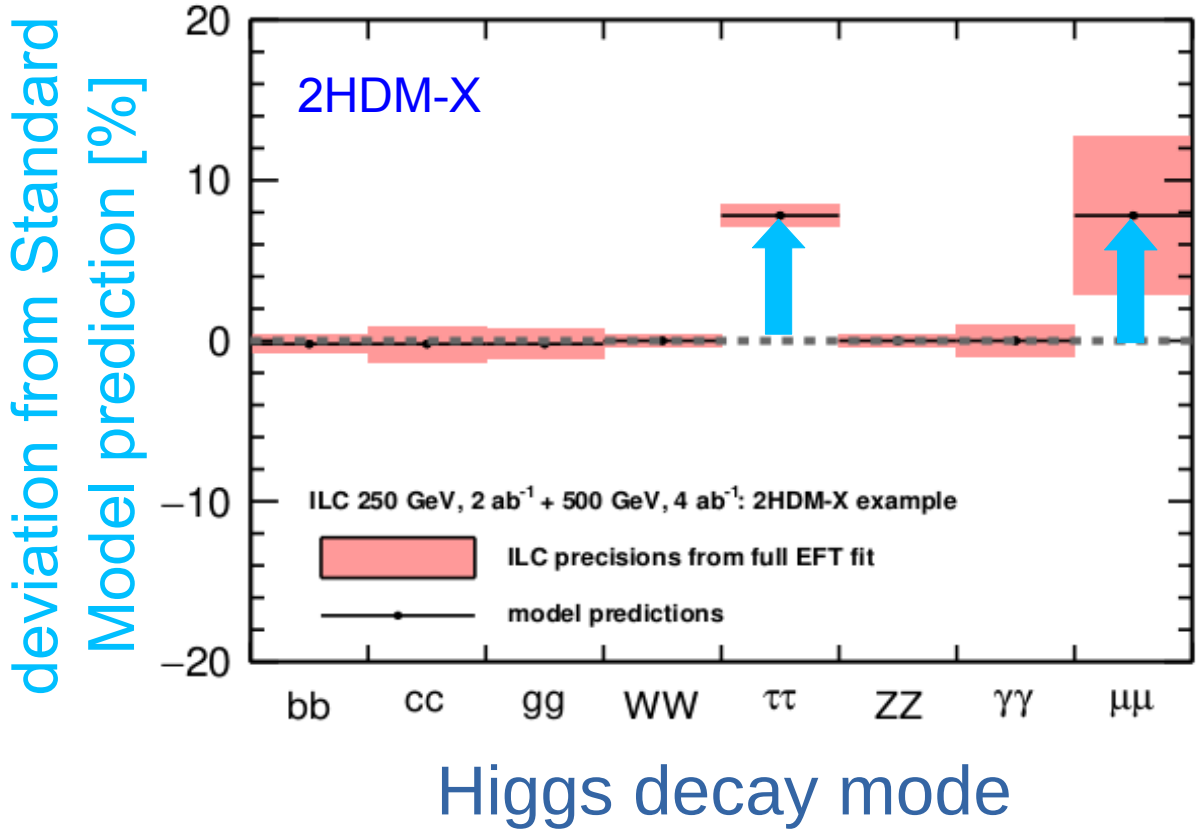
Higgs couples to particles' **mass**

is this really true?

Deviations in Higgs couplings from BSM physics

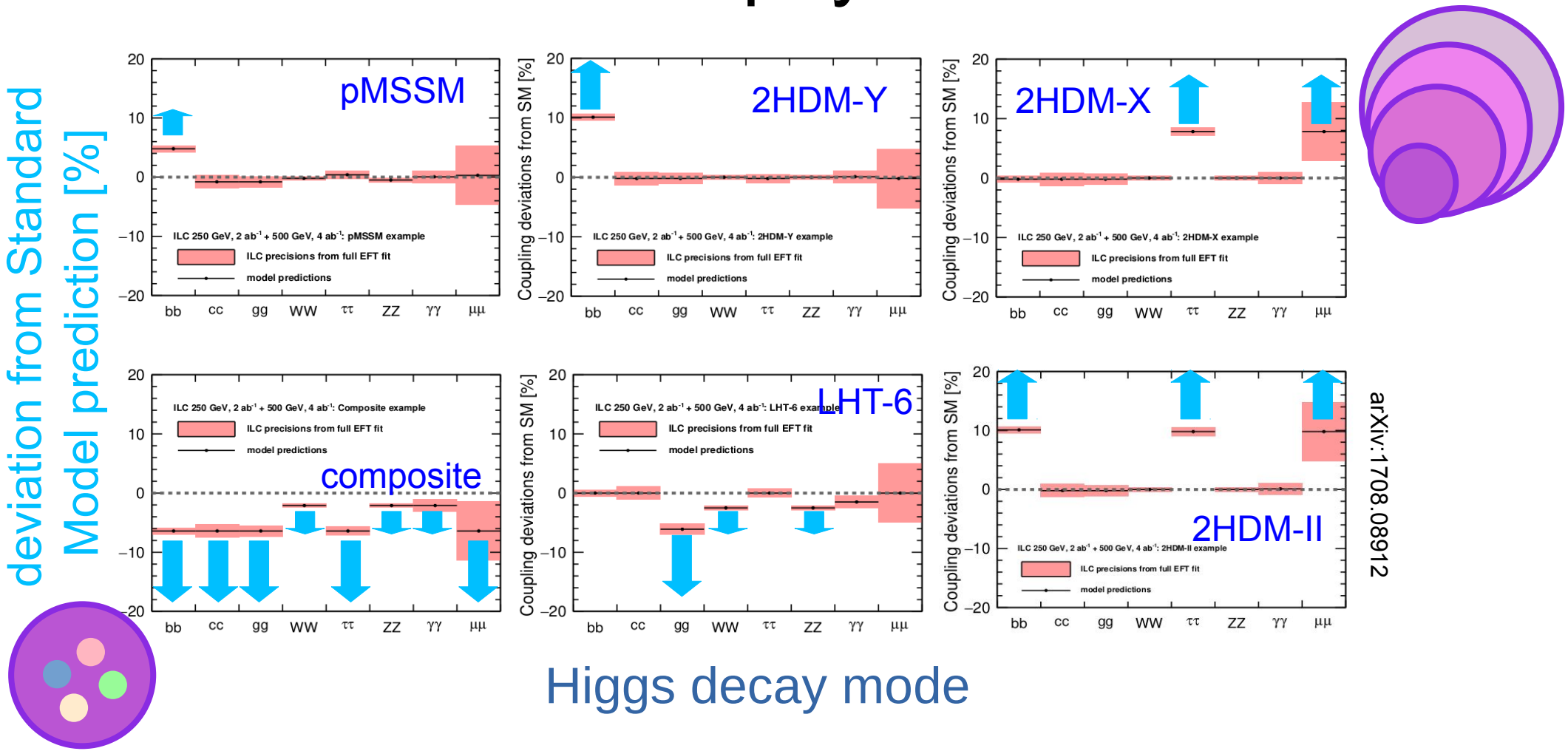


one of many Higgs particles?



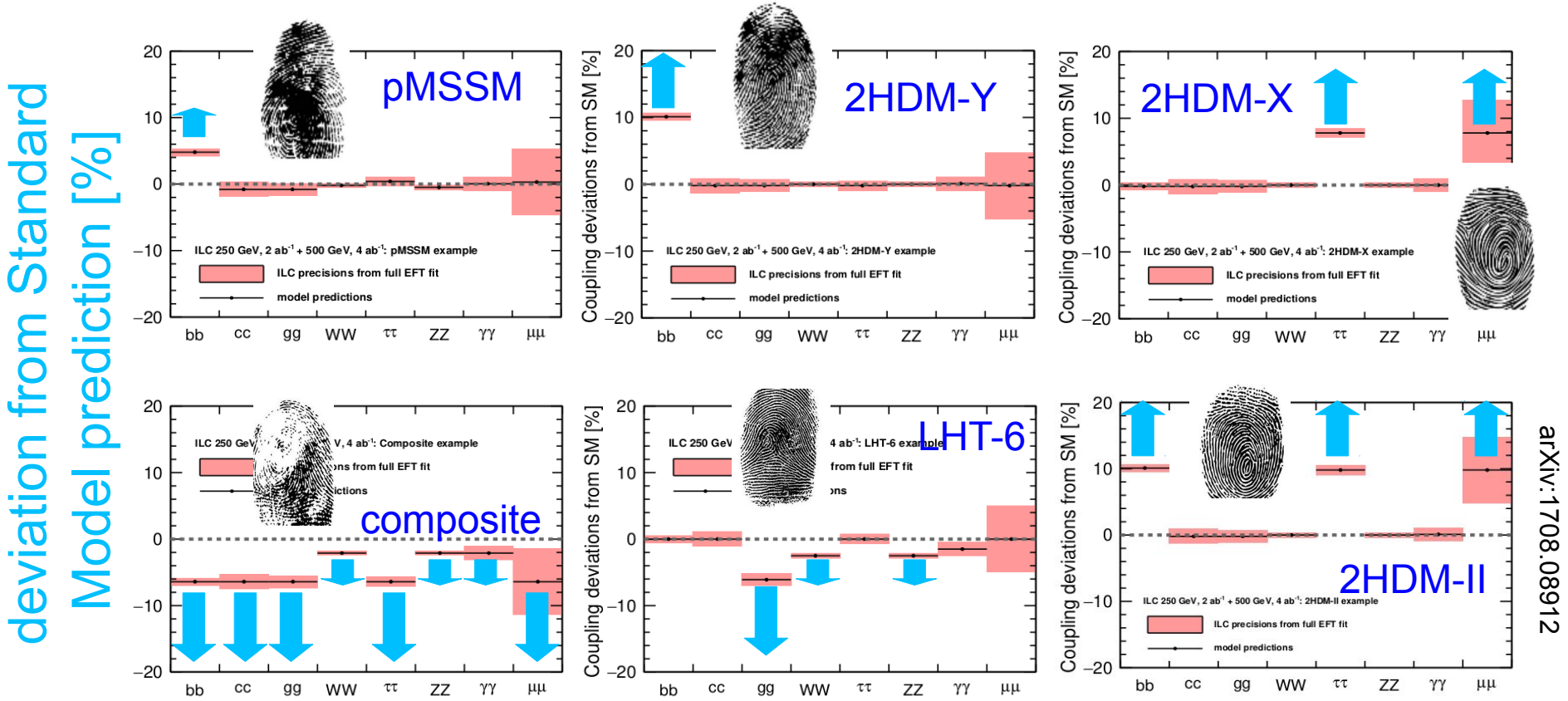
new physics @ TeV-scale → few % deviations

Deviations in Higgs couplings from BSM physics



→ different BSM models give different deviations

Deviations in Higgs couplings from BSM physics



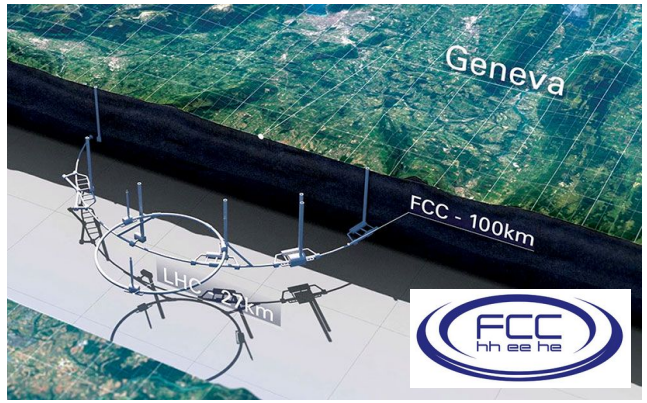
precision Higgs measurements → fingerprints of deeper physics

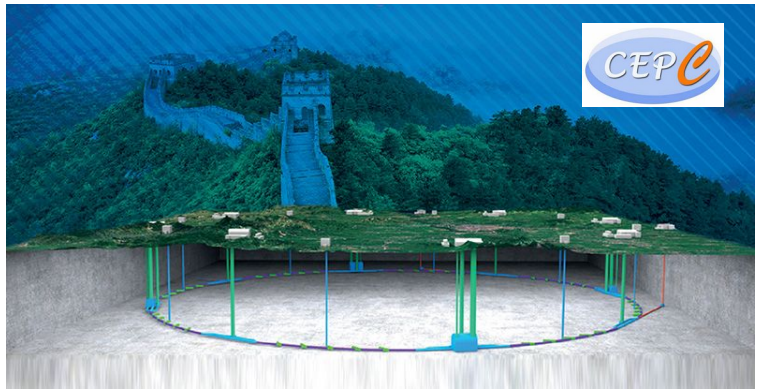
~1% precision needed for ~TeV new physics

“Higgs Factory”

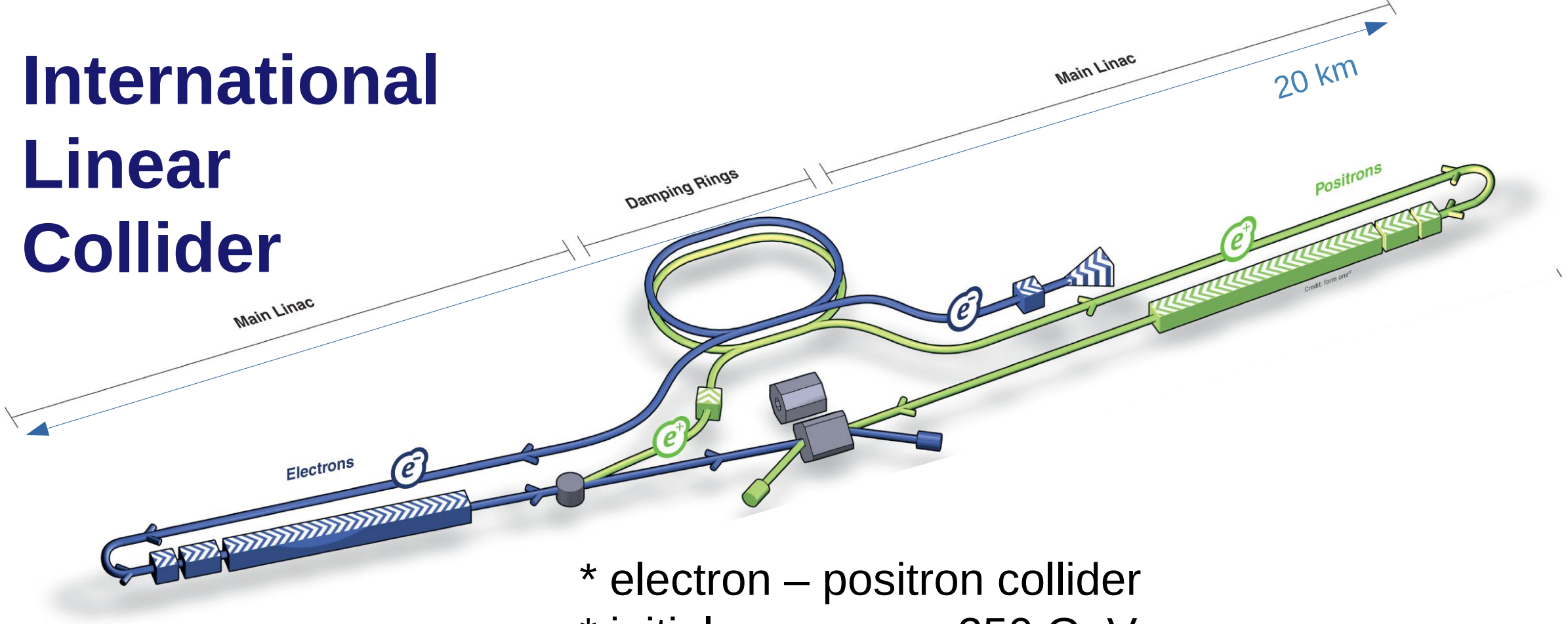
based on an electron – positron collider

→ high precision measurements of Higgs particle and other topics





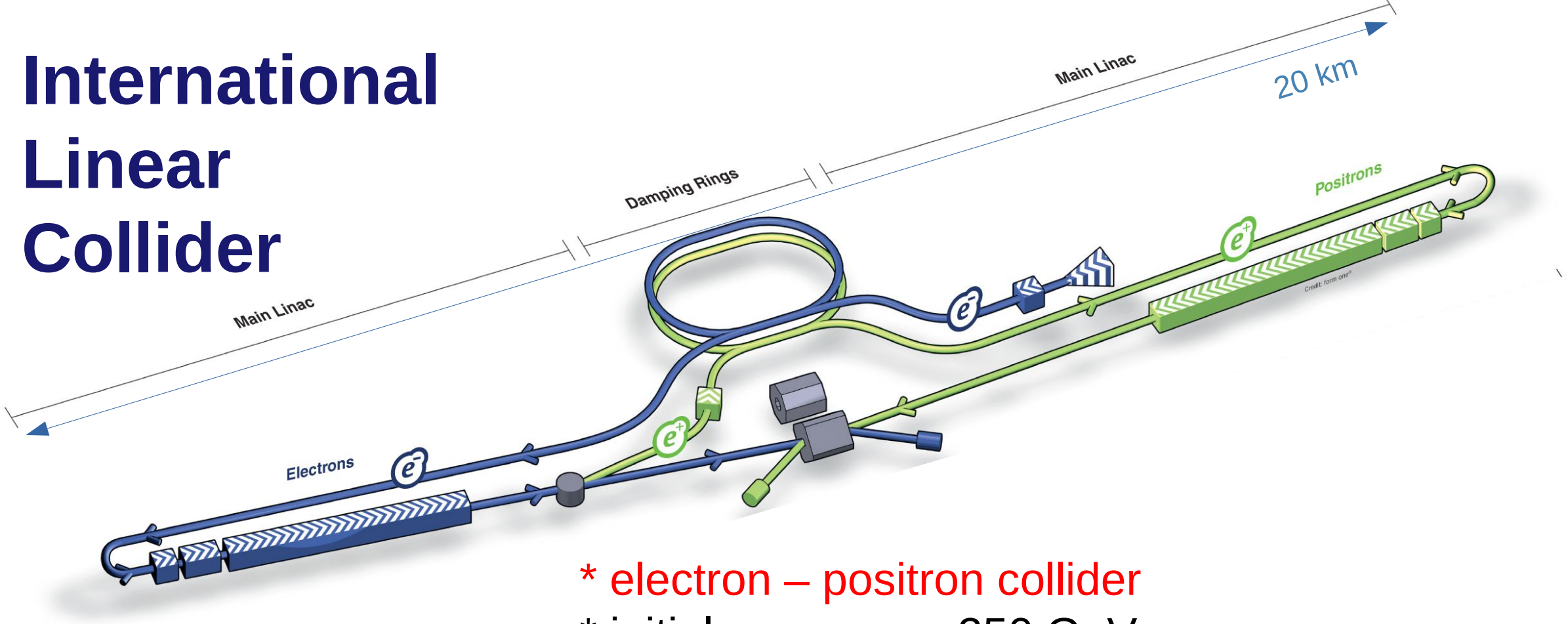
International Linear Collider



* electron – positron collider
* initial energy: 250 GeV (centre of mass)
* initial luminosity: 1.35 x 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
* polarised beams
* future upgrades in energy and luminosity

~1M Higgs bosons

International Linear Collider



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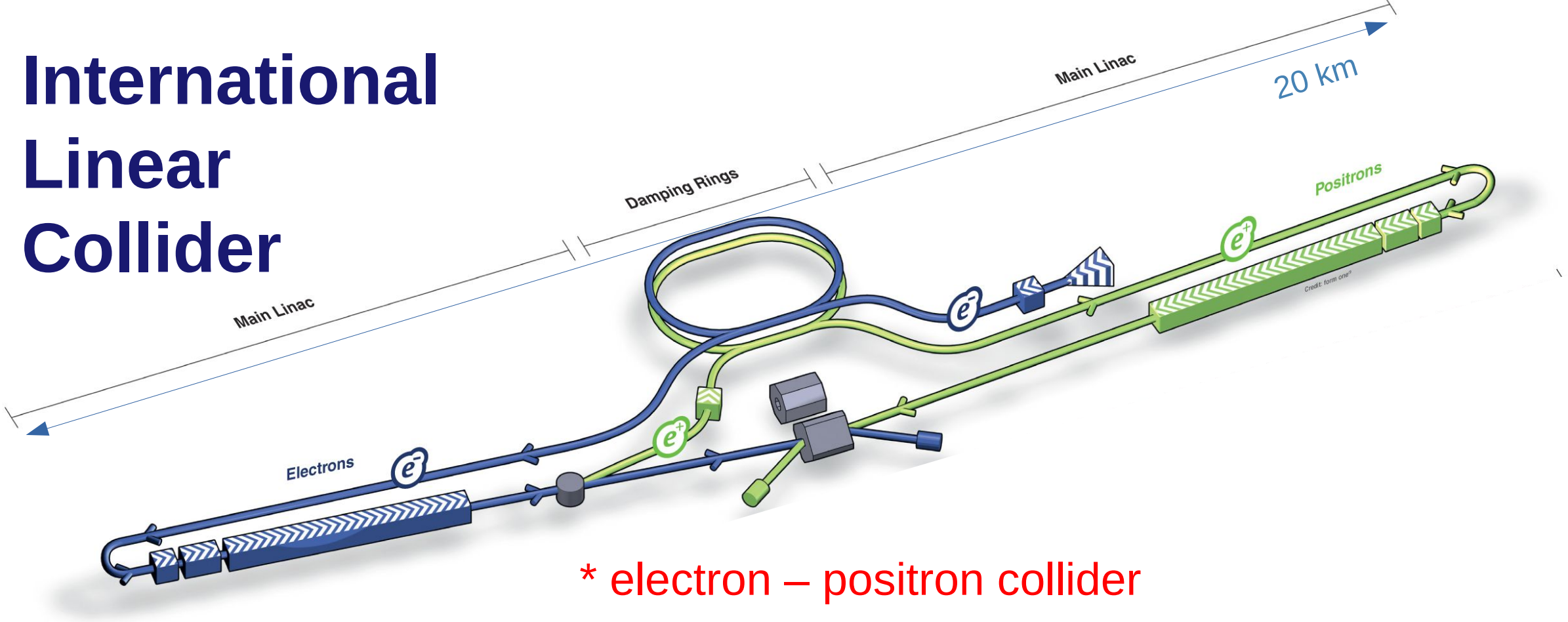


* electron – positron collider

why ?

LHC is proton+proton …

proton - proton

protons are composite: quarks and gluons
→ wide spectrum of q-q , q-g , g-g collision energies

debris from collision of remainder of protons

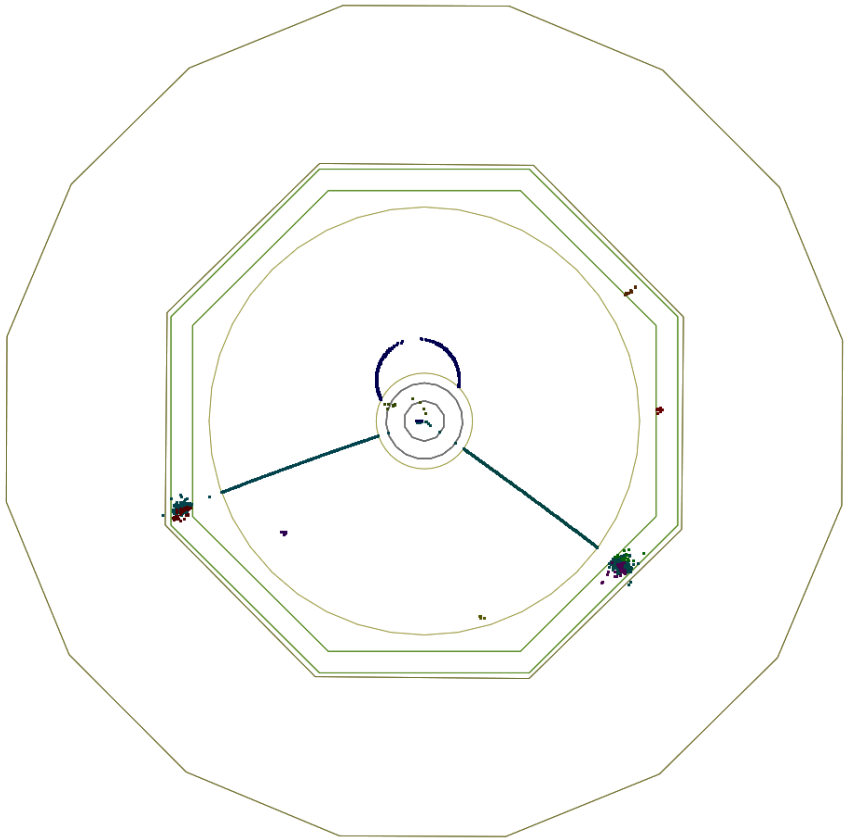
dominated by “strong force” QCD interactions

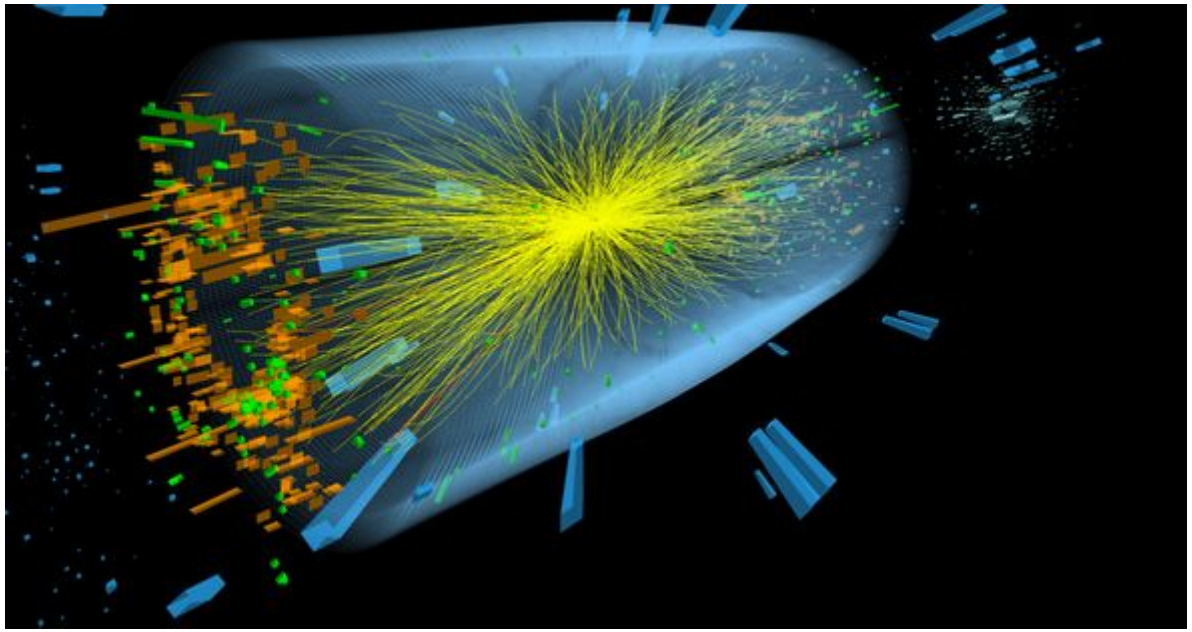
e+ e-

elementary particles: each collision has “fixed” energy

almost no “debris”: clean events, easy to analyse

dominated by Electro-Weak interactions





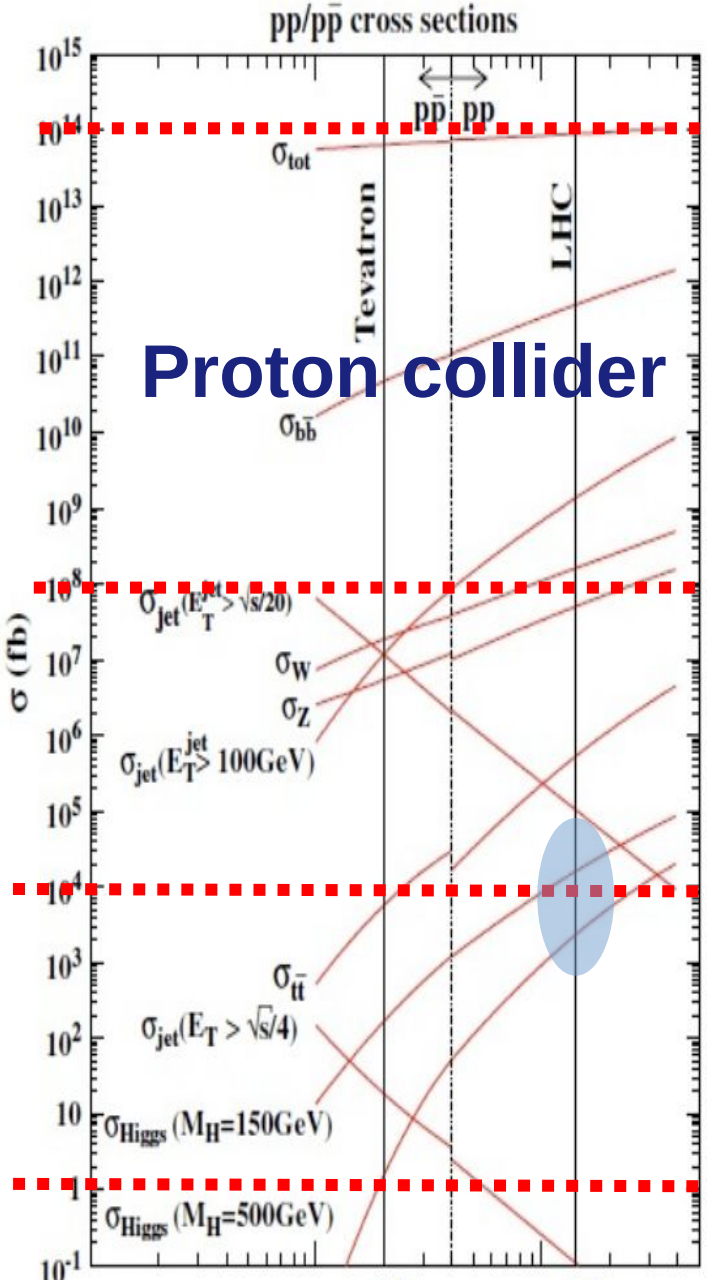
cross-section [fb]

10^{14}

10^{8}

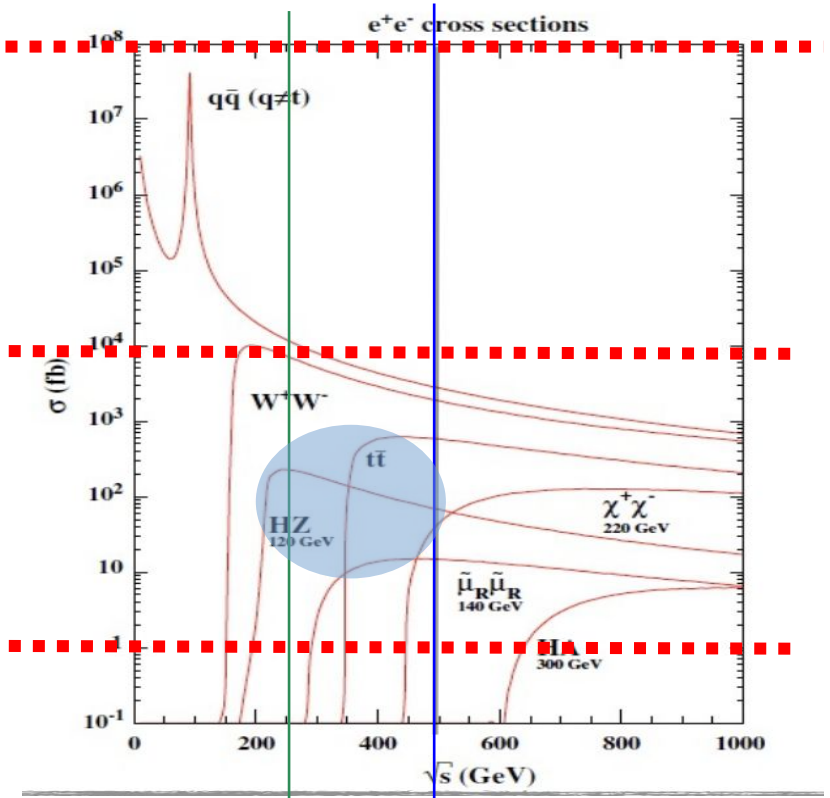
10^{4}

1



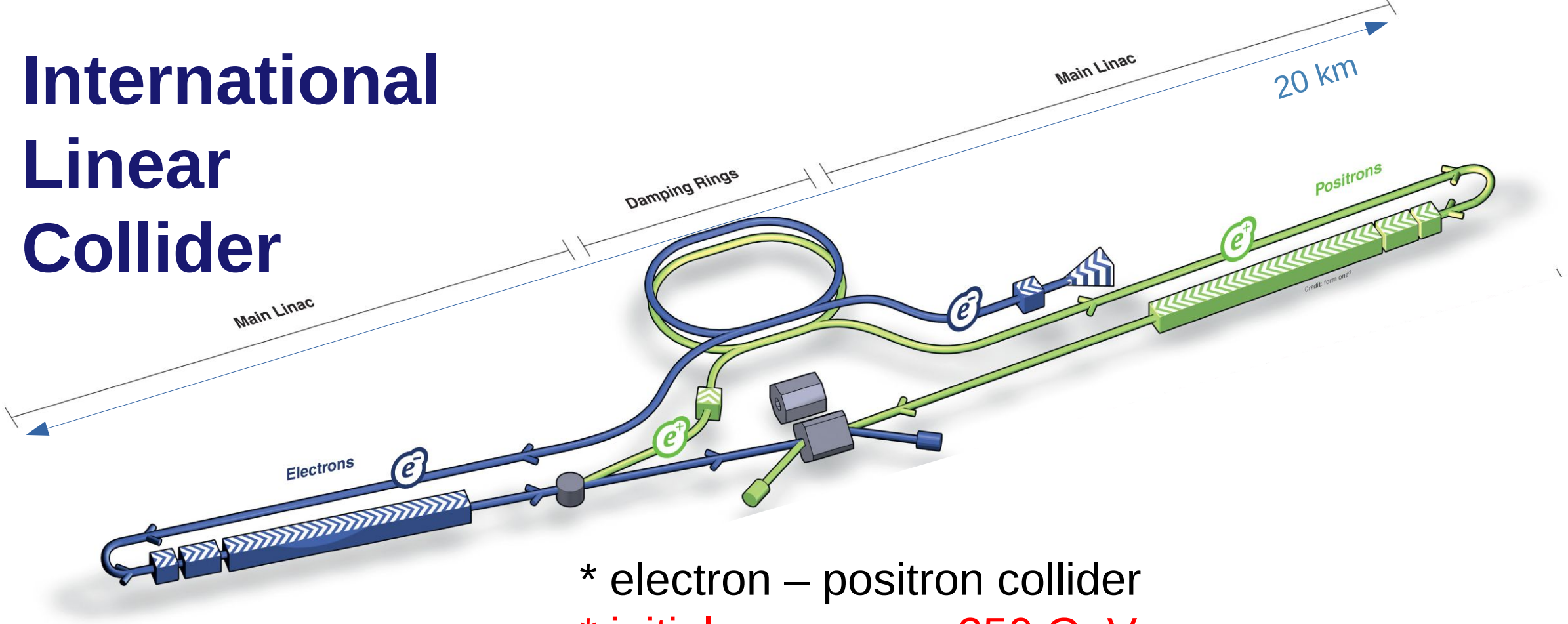
Proton collider

e+ e- collider



250 ILC 500

International Linear Collider



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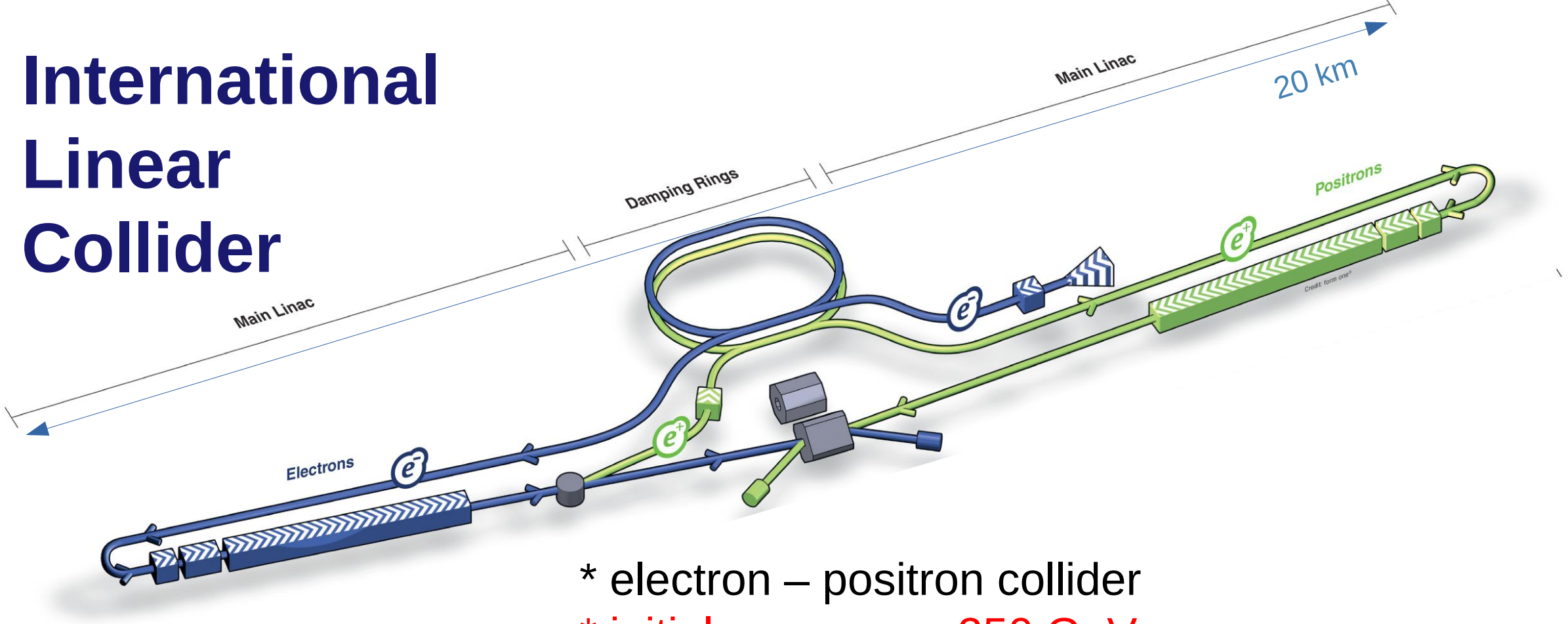
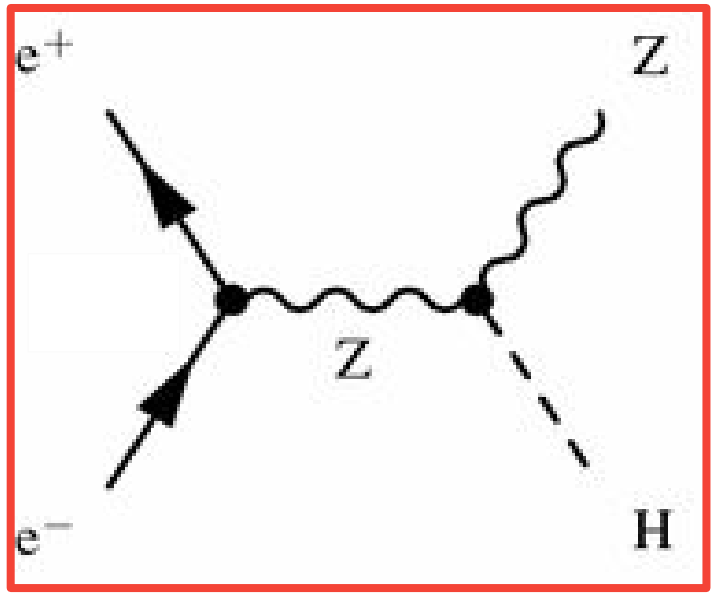
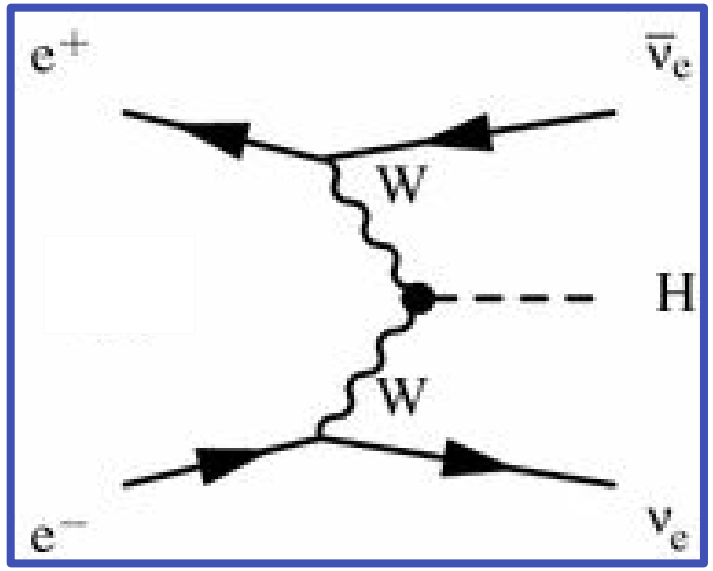
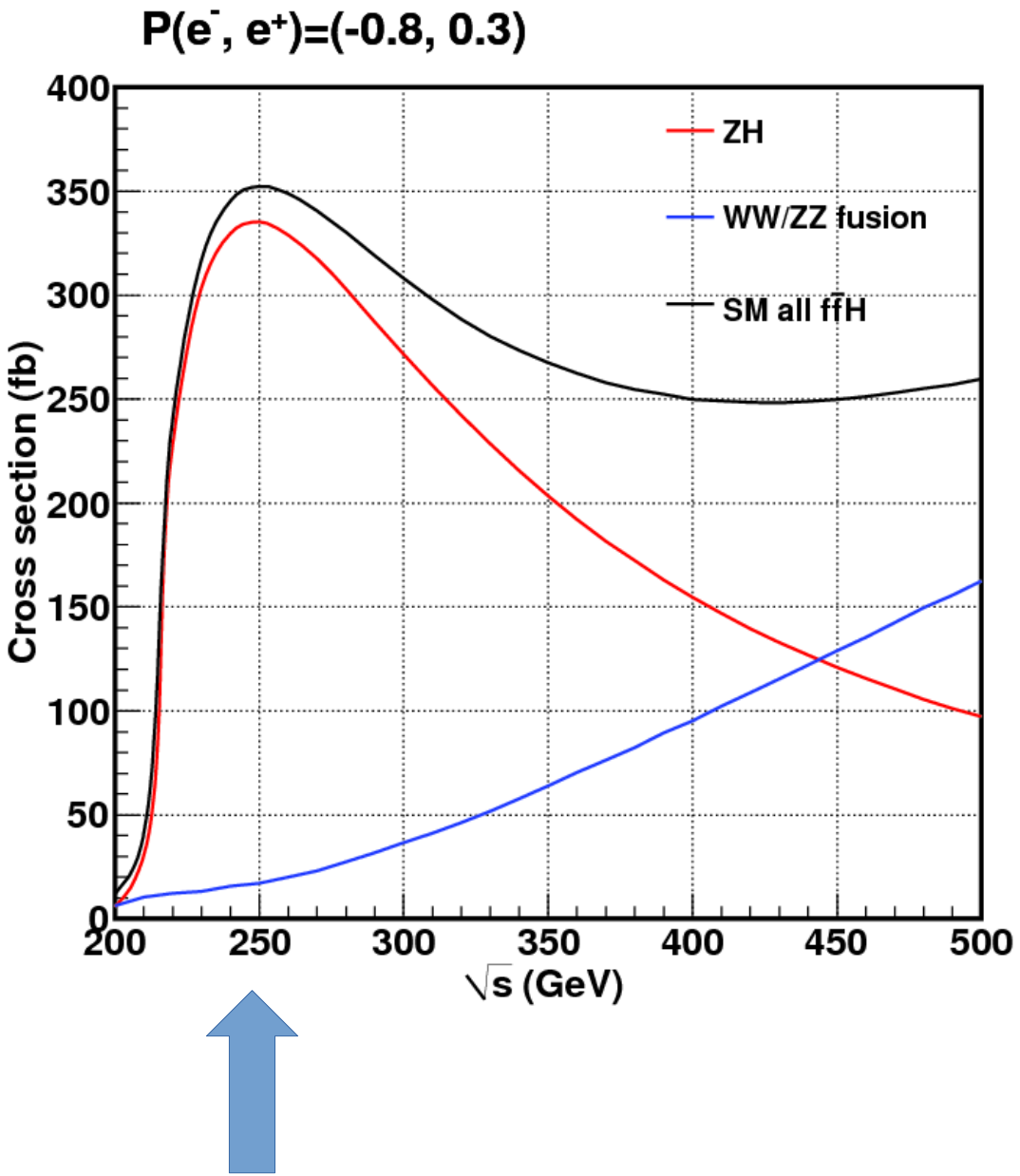


* electron – positron collider
* initial energy: 250 GeV (centre of mass)

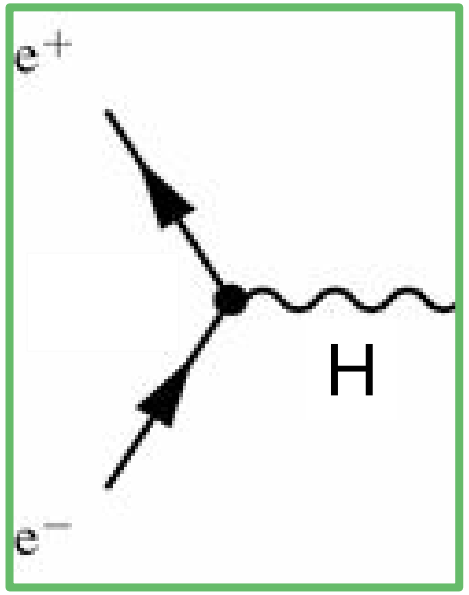
why ?
LHC runs at 14 TeV…


e+
Z
Z
e−
H


e+
ν̄e
W
H
W
e−
νe

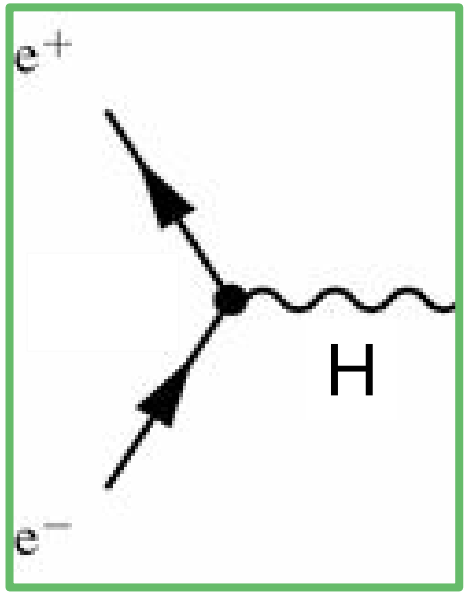

P(e⁻, e⁺)=(-0.8, 0.3)
Cross section (fb)
√s (GeV)
ZH
WW/ZZ fusion
SM all ffH
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
200
250
300
350
400
450
500

what about this process ?



what energy is needed ?

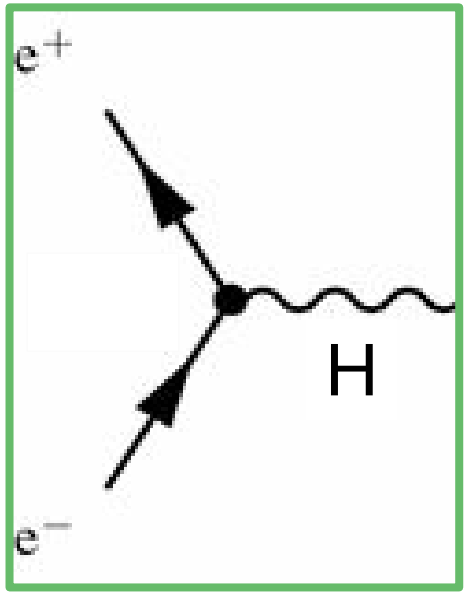
what about this process ?



hint: mass of H boson is 125 GeV

what energy is needed ?

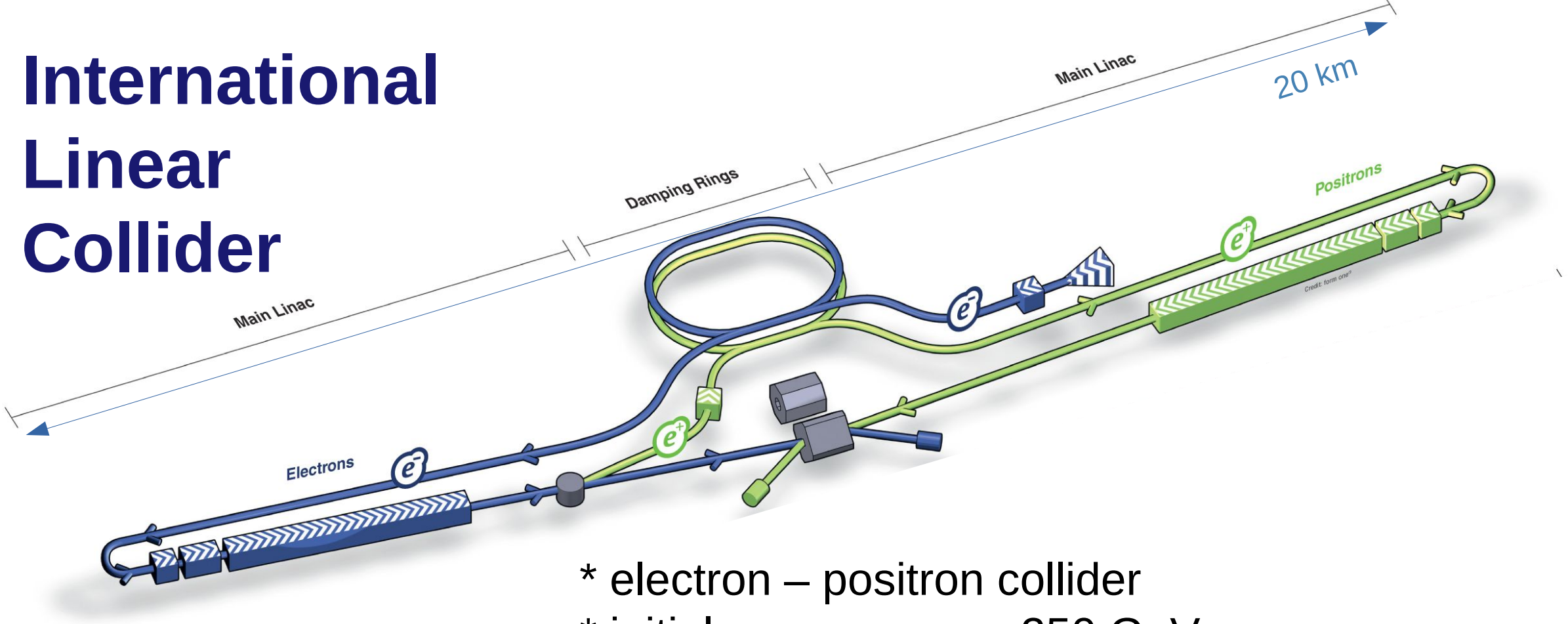
what about this process ?



why is this very difficult ?

hint: Higgs couples to particles' **mass**

International Linear Collider



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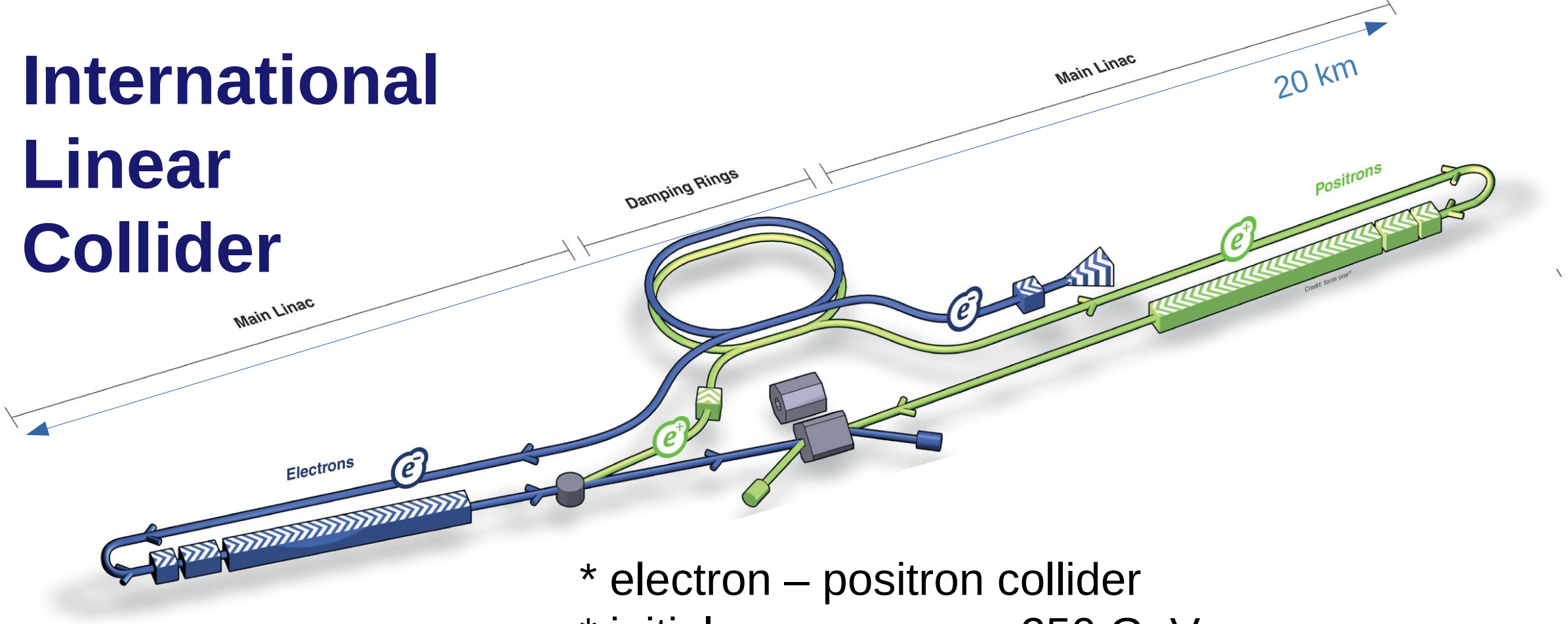

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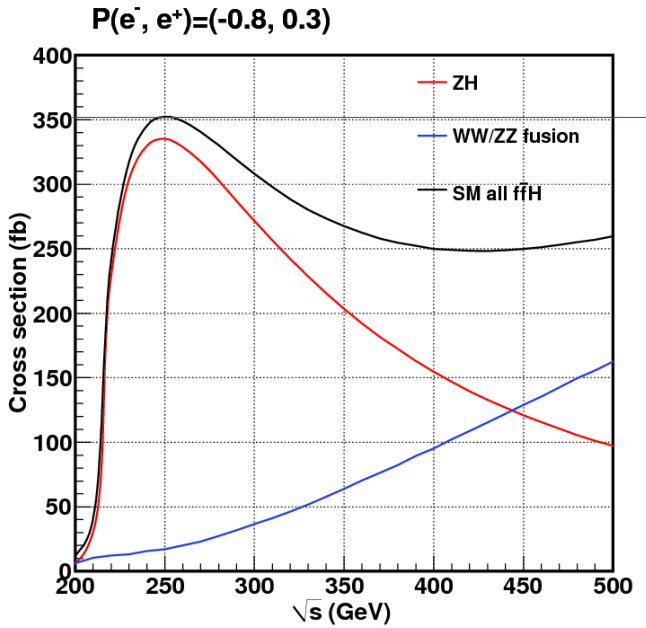
what is luminosity?

```
Number of Higgs bosons   = cross-section * integrated luminosity

                         = cross-section * running time * luminosity
```

need enough luminosity to get enough Higgs bosons in a reasonable time



350 fb = 350 x 10^{-15} x 10^{-24} cm^2 = 3.5 x 10^{-37} cm^2

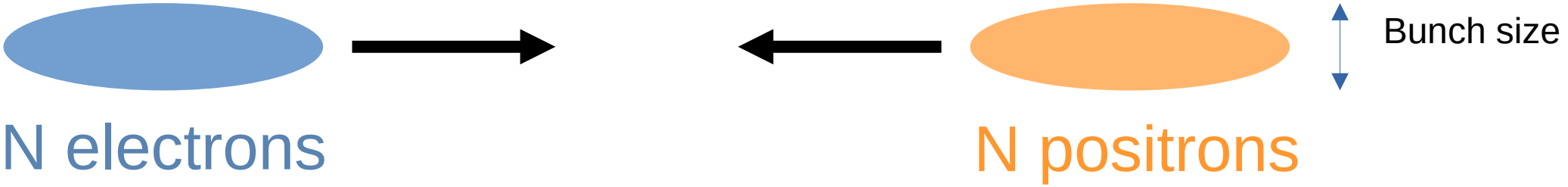
ILC luminosity: 1.35 x 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}

→ 4.7 x 10^{-3} Higgs s^{-1}

→ one Higgs every 3~4 minutes

→ 150k per year (if running continuously)

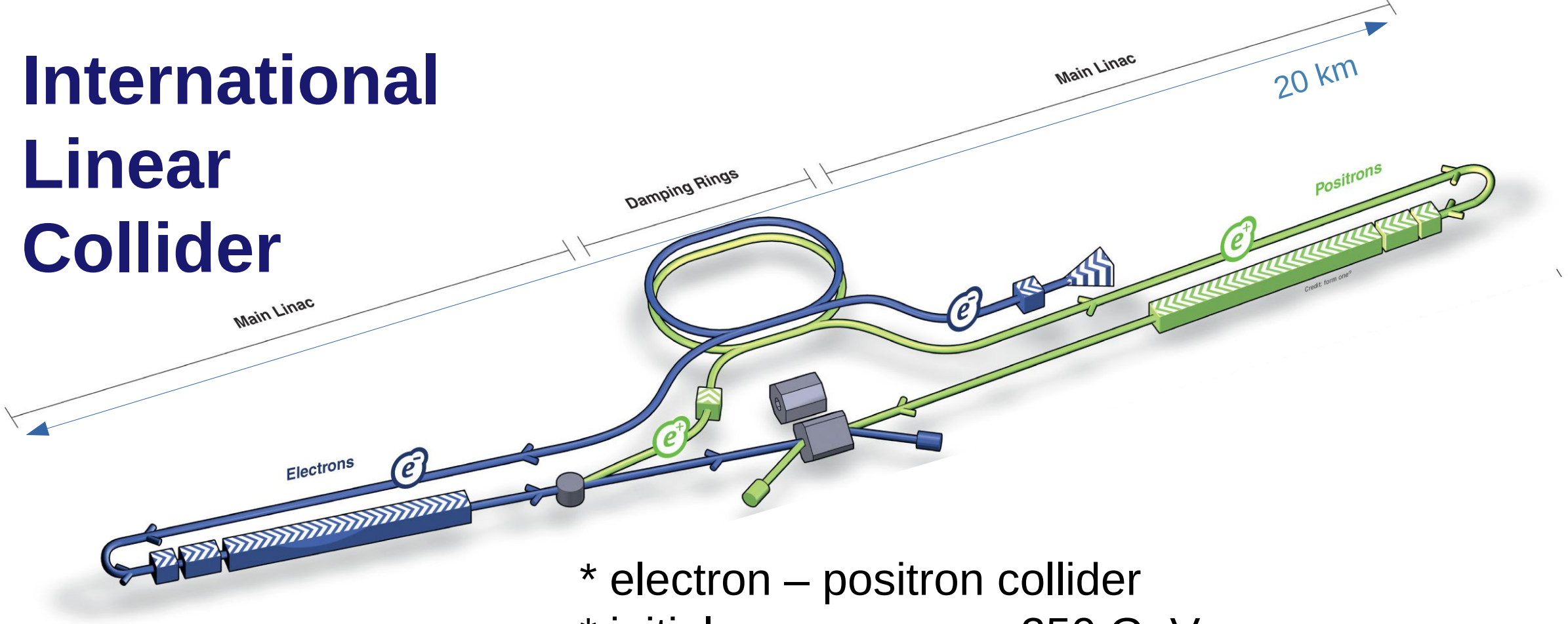
(after a few years,
plan to upgrade luminosity
to increase this rate)



$$\text{Luminosity} \sim \frac{N * N * (\text{repetition rate}) * (\text{enhancement factor})}{\text{bunch\_size (vertical)} * \text{bunch\_size (horizontal)}}$$

Large N	$\sim 10^{10}$
Large repetition rate	~ 6500 / s
Small bunch size	~ 7 nm (vertical) ~ 500 nm (horizontal)

International Linear Collider



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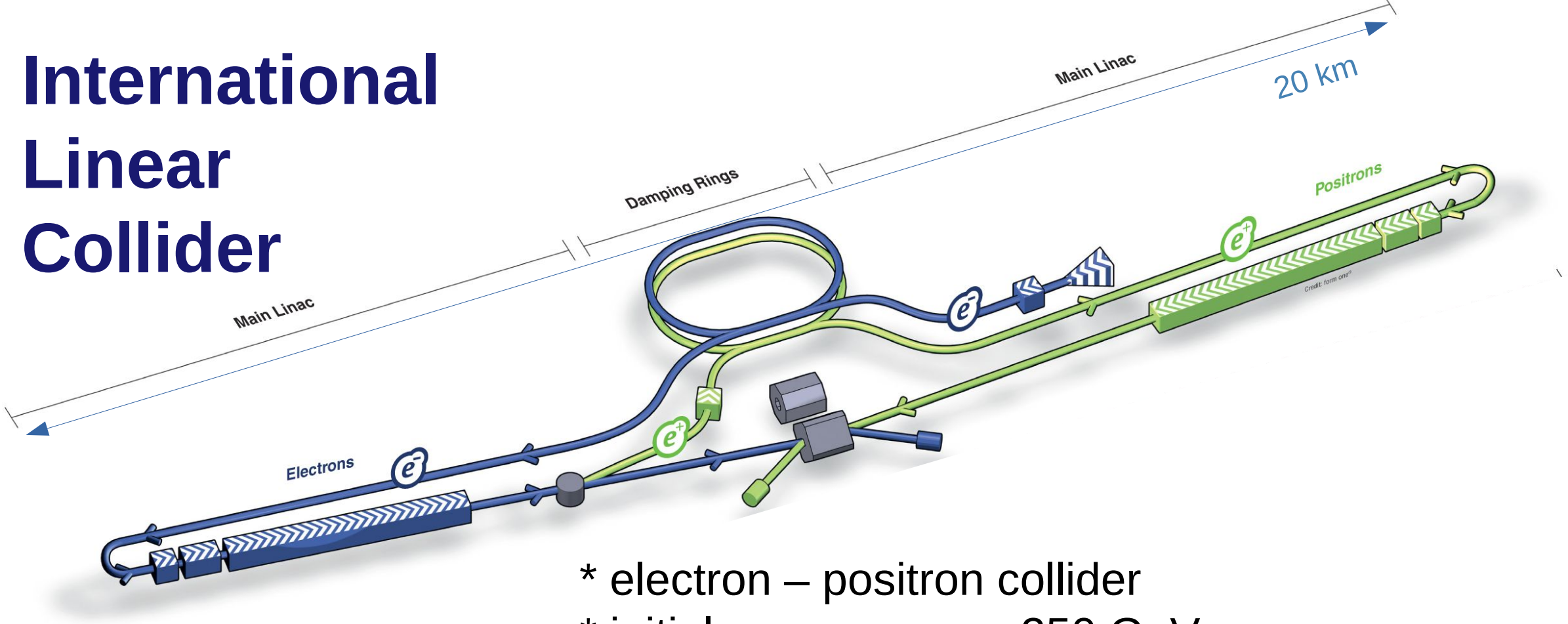

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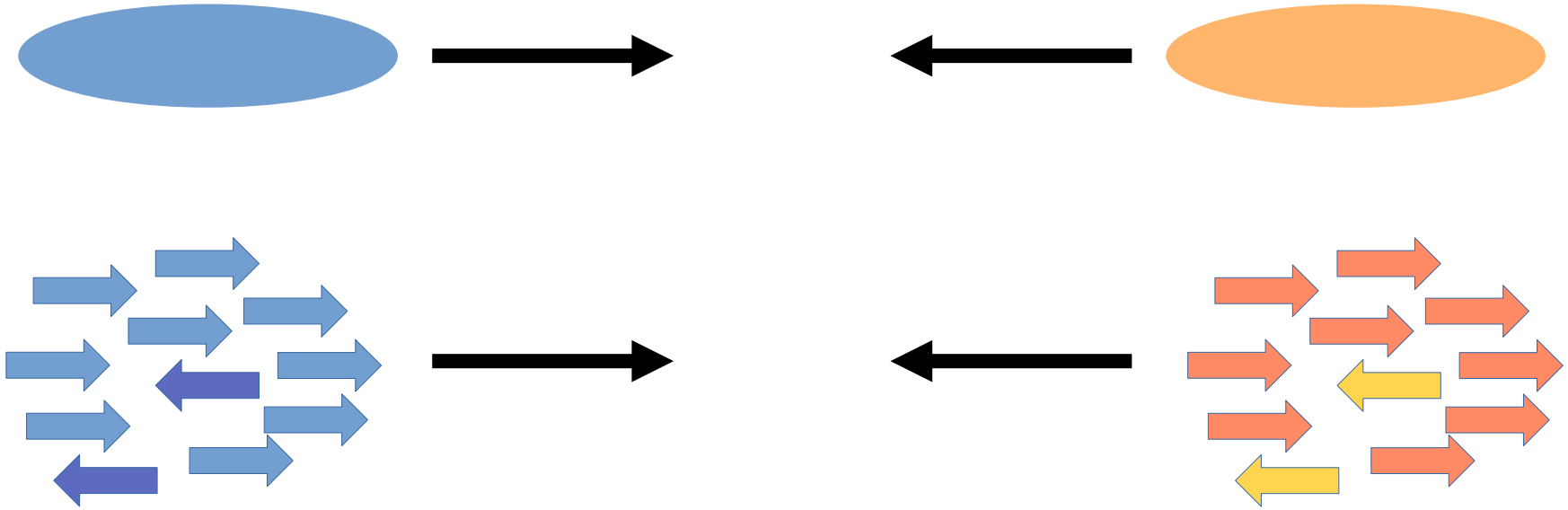
what is beam polarisation ?
what's good about it ?

What is beam polarisation?



mostly positive helicity

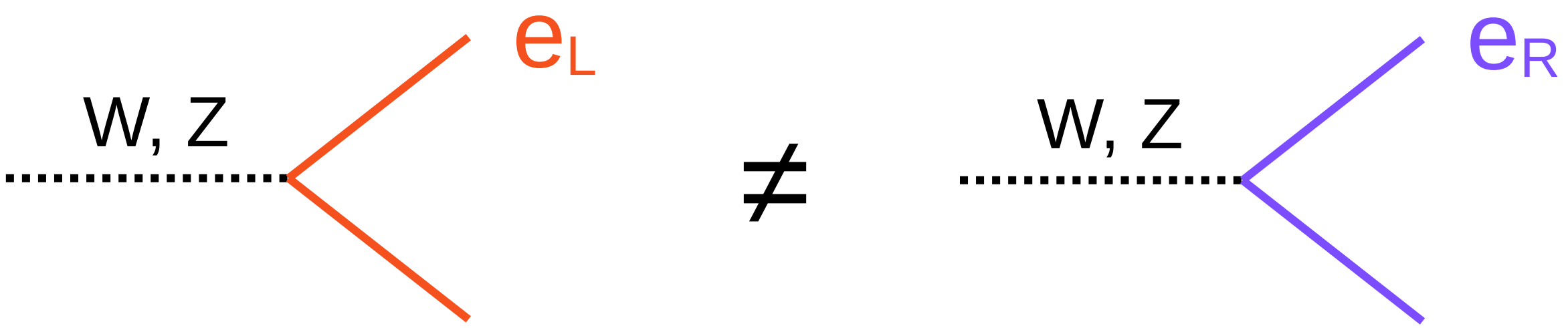
mostly negative helicity

if highly relativistic:

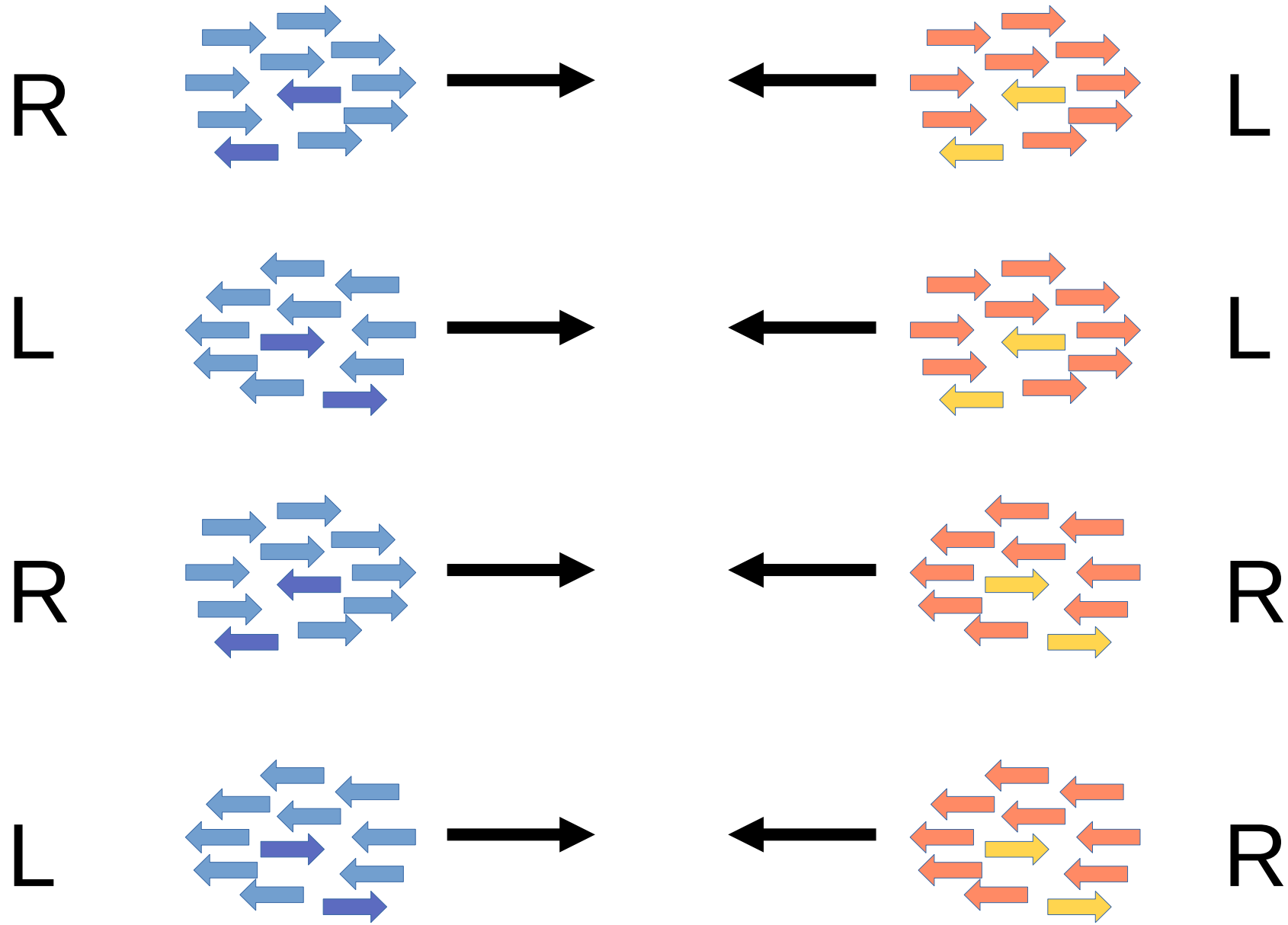
mostly **right-handed**

mostly **left-handed**

In the electro-weak interactions,
Left and Right-handed fermions are different particles



flipping the beam polarisations → 4 different experiments!



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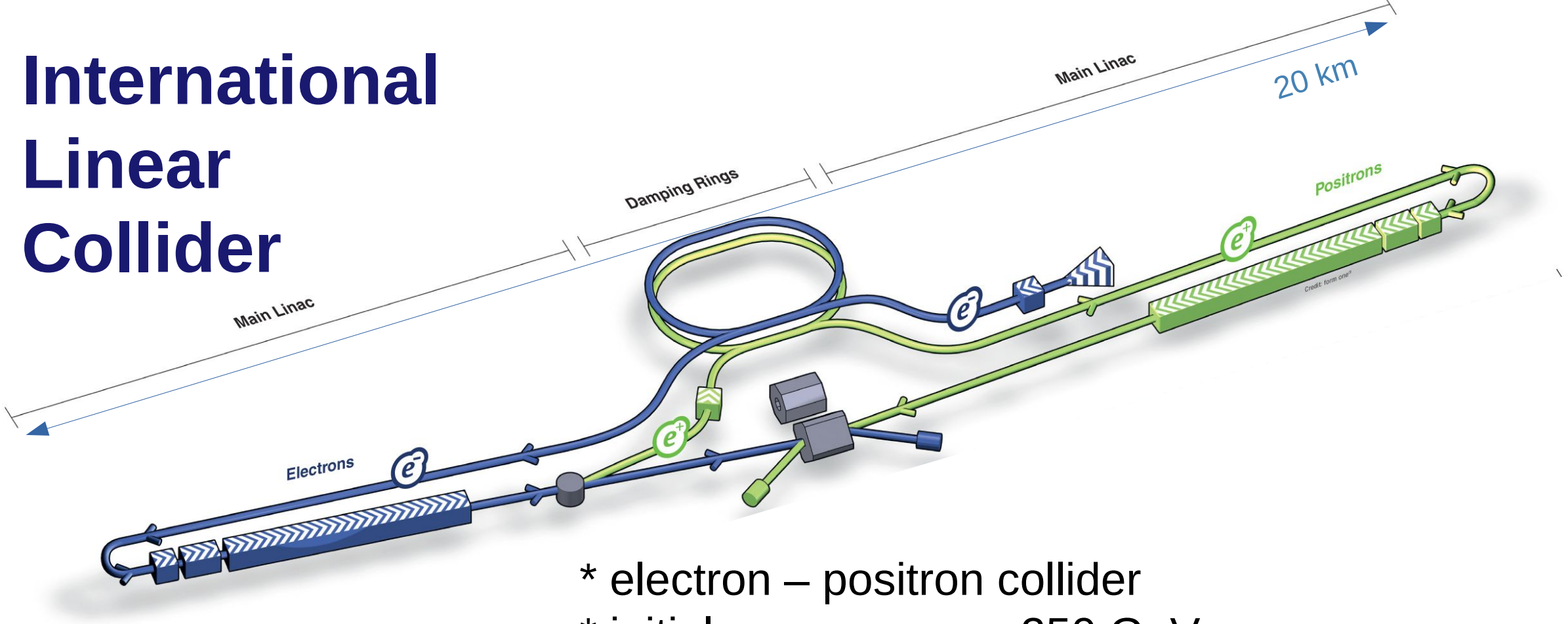

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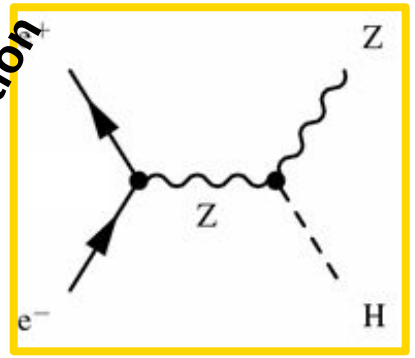
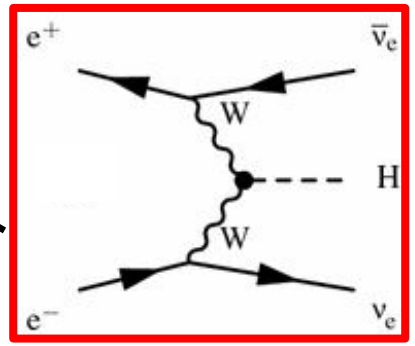
why increase the energy ?

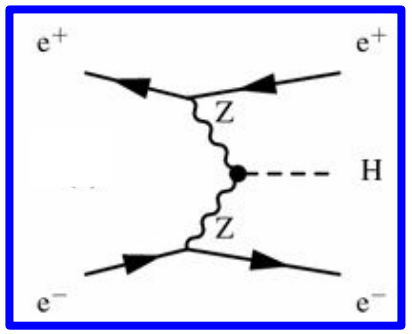
Higgs production in electron-positron collisions

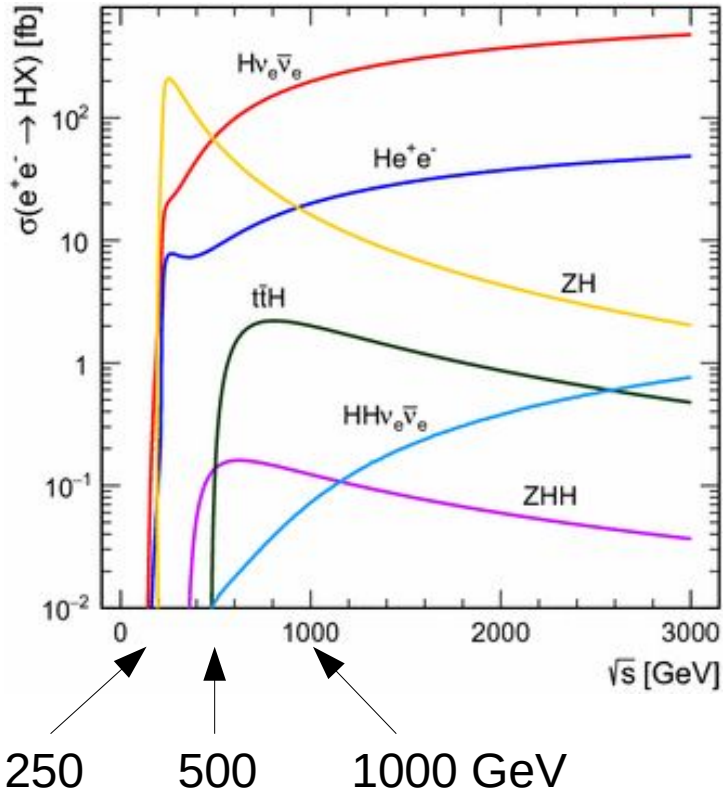
associated Higgs production



ZZ & WW fusion



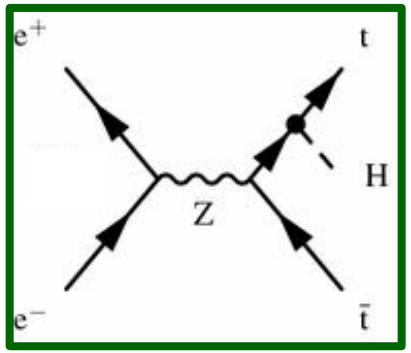




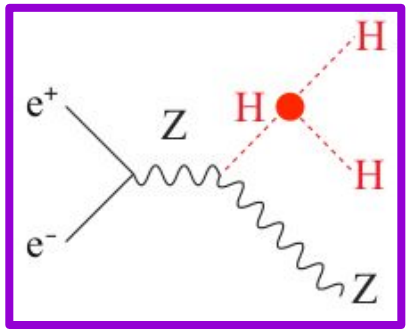
Higgs studies can start at **250 GeV**

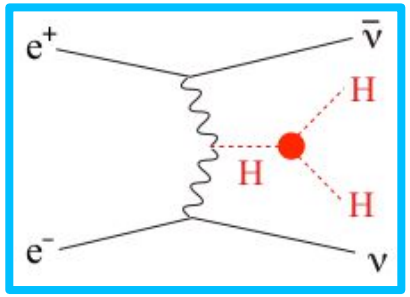
full set of Higgs measurements:
add ~**500** & ~**1000 GeV**

top quark Yukawa

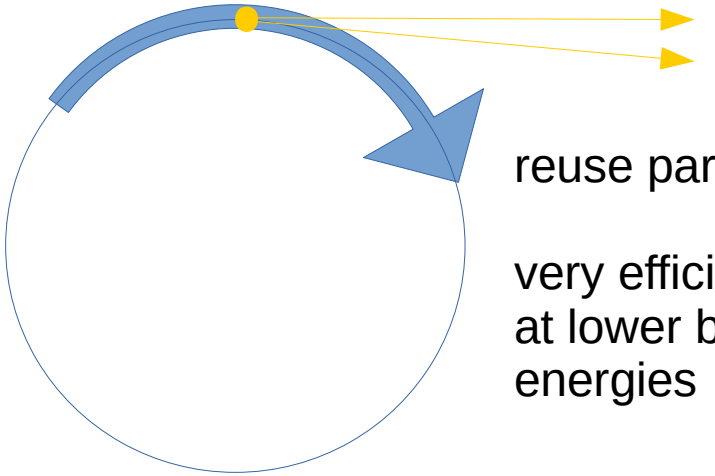


Higgs boson self-coupling





Circular collider (electron-positron)



reuse particles

very efficient at lower beam energies

Energy loss by synchrotron radiation:

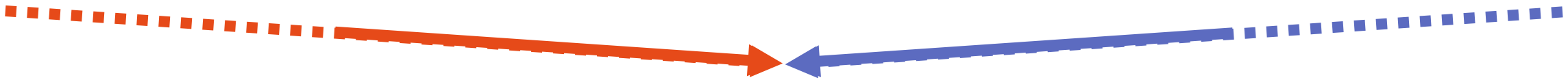
power loss ~ $E^4 / (m^4 r^2)$

E: energy
m: particle mass
r: ring radius

→ practically limits the maximum beam energy
→ difficult to increase energy in a ring

Electrical power ~ E^4

Linear Collider



Energy limited by tunnel length & accel. gradient

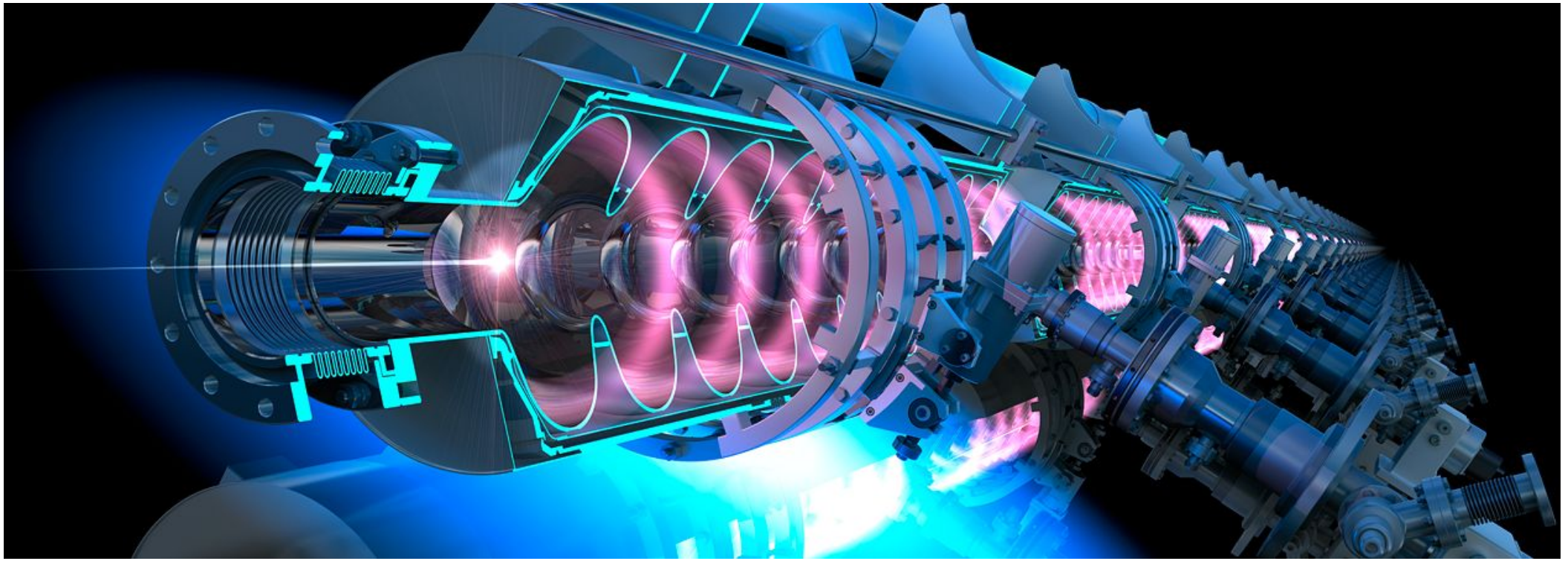
→ “easy” to increase (reusing existing tunnel)

Electrical power ~ E

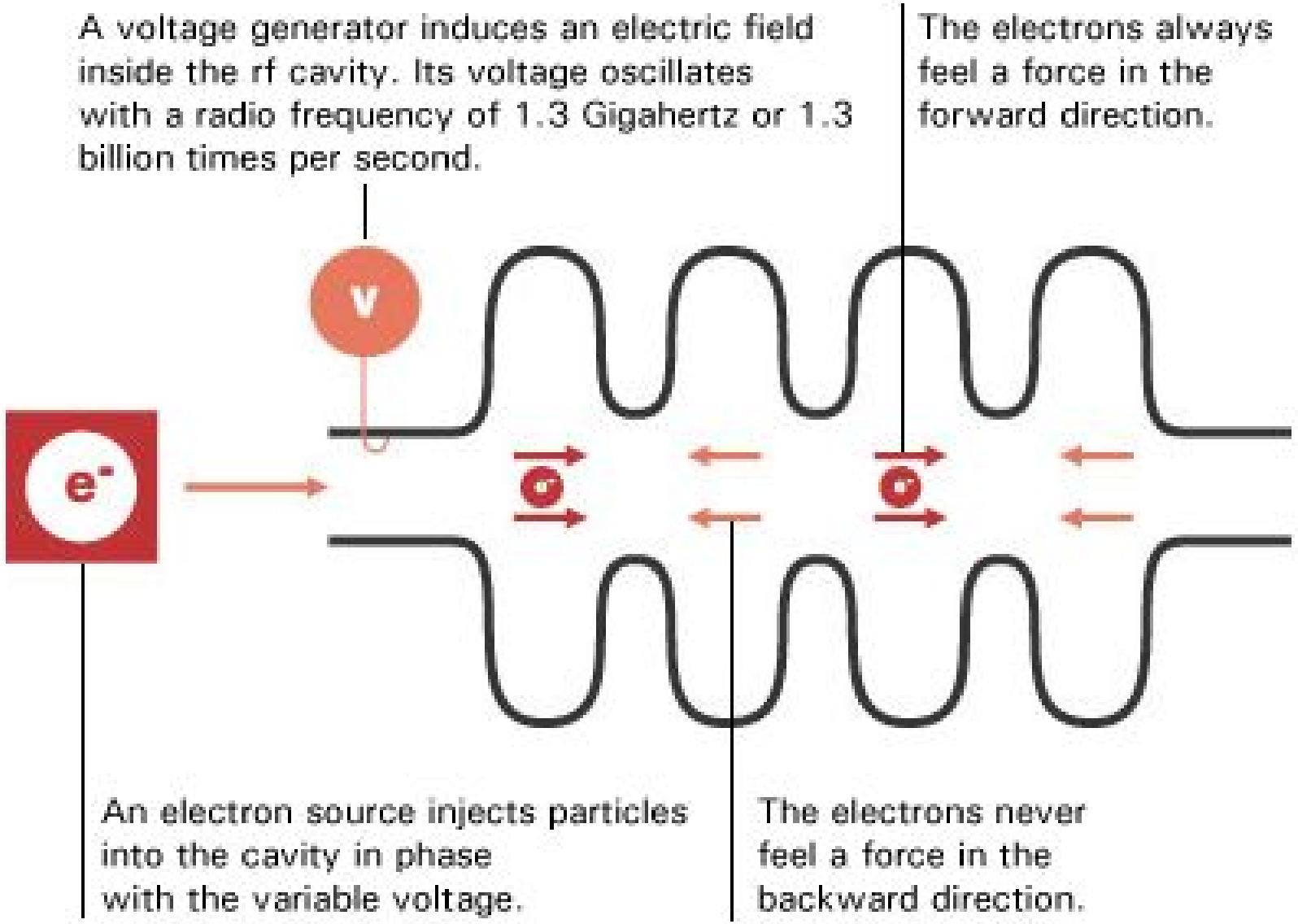
ILC technology

Key Technology:

Super-Conducting Radio Frequency acceleration

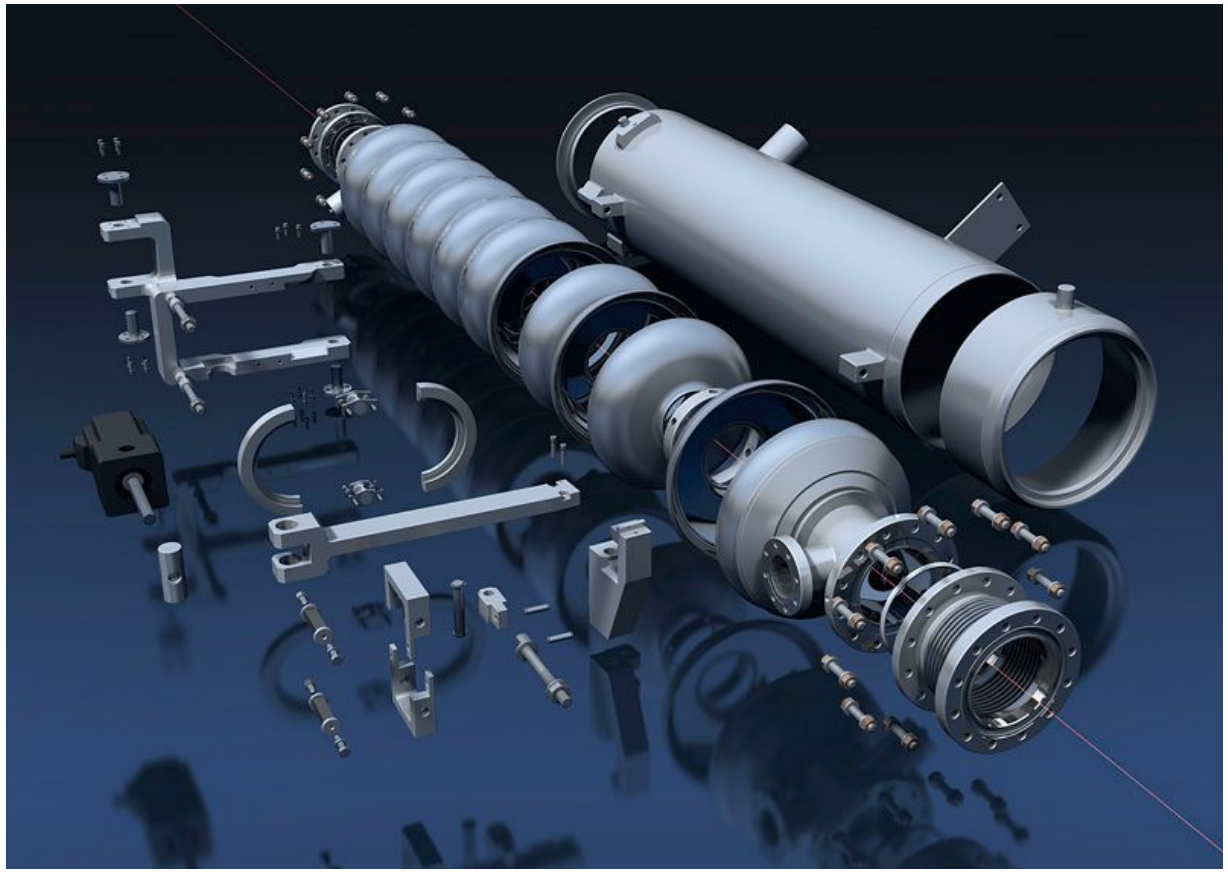


accelerate electrons through 30~35+ million volts every meter

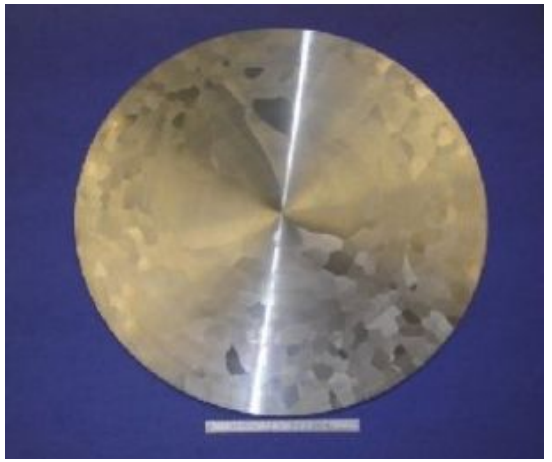

A voltage generator induces an electric field inside the rf cavity. Its voltage oscillates with a radio frequency of 1.3 Gigahertz or 1.3 billion times per second.
The electrons always feel a force in the forward direction.
V
e⁻
An electron source injects particles into the cavity in phase with the variable voltage.
The electrons never feel a force in the backward direction.

Super-Conducting cavities for ILC

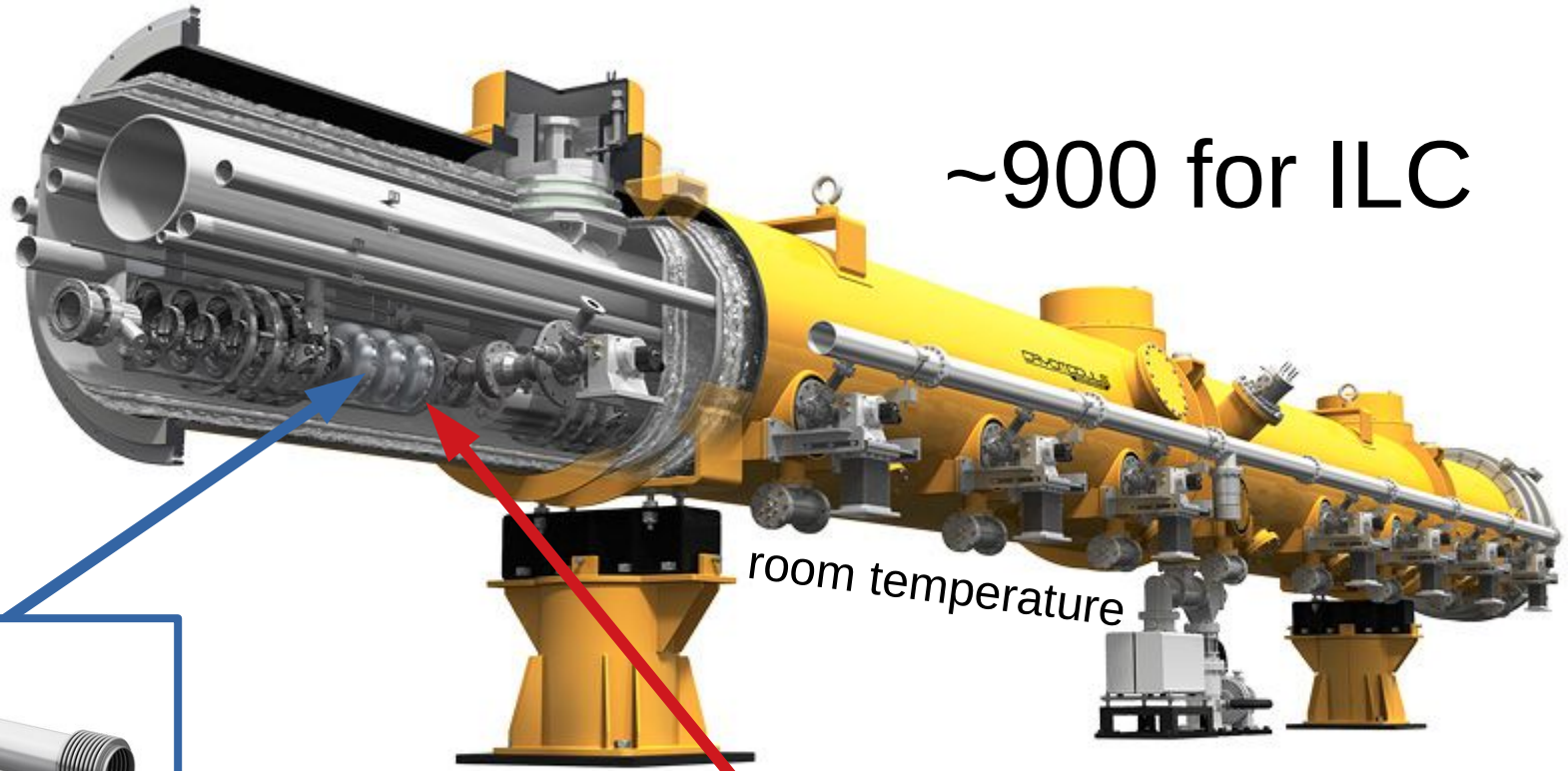
Super-conductor → dramatically reduce heating
→ more efficient



Niobium :
good superconductor



cryomodule

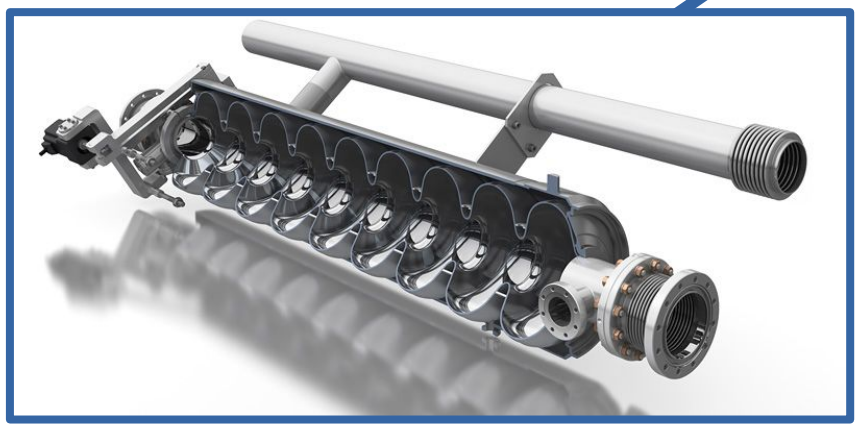


~900 for ILC

room temperature

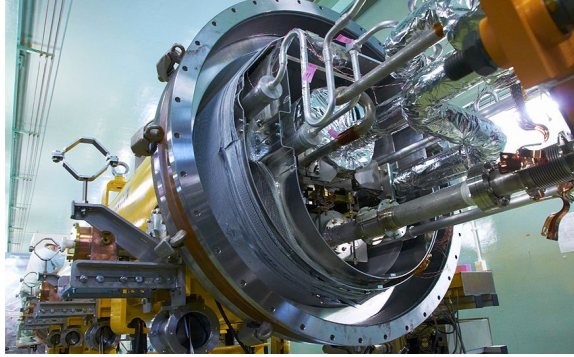
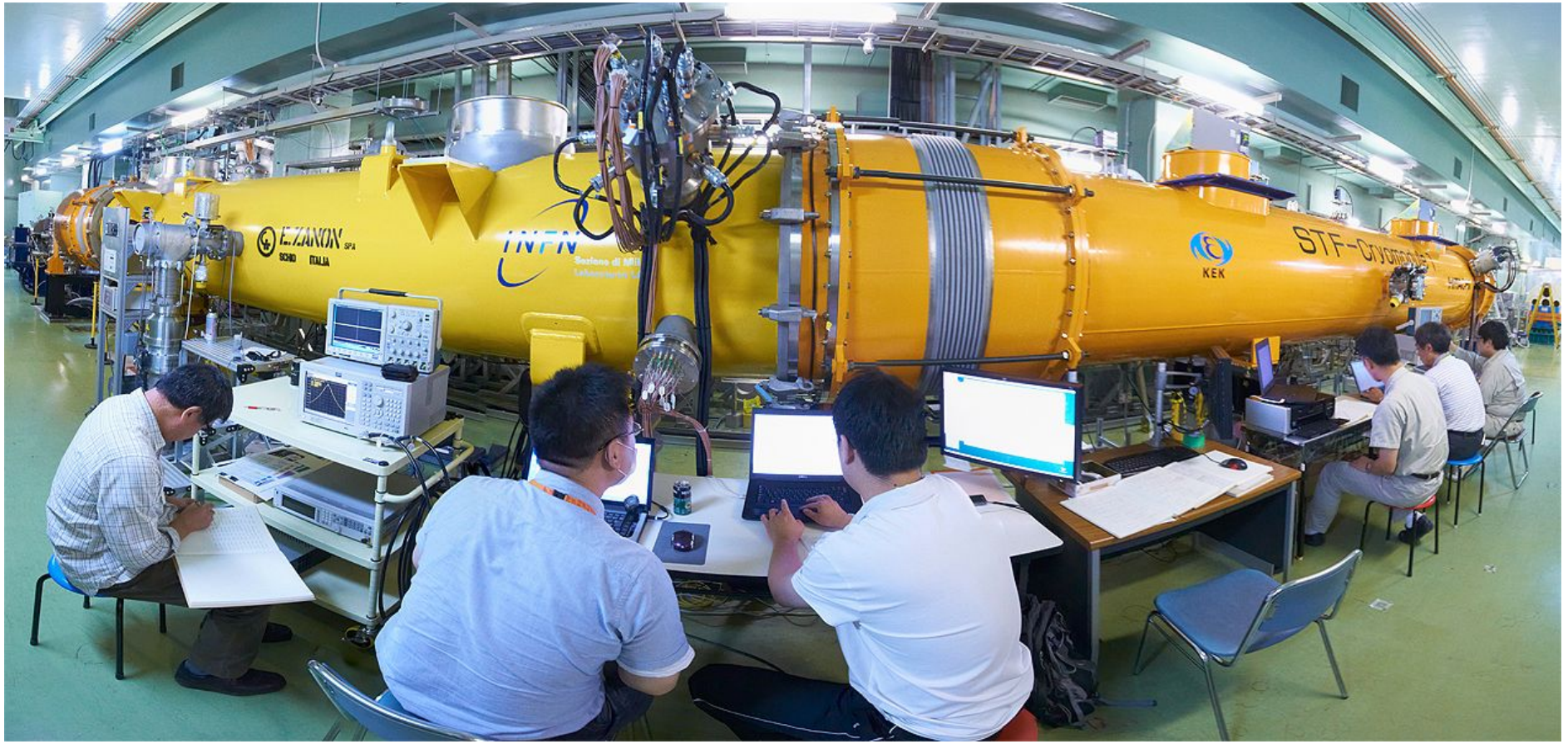
liquid Helium bath

keep at 2K (–271°C)



~7,800 for ILC



Superconducting Test Facility (STF)

3 km of “ILC-like” technology

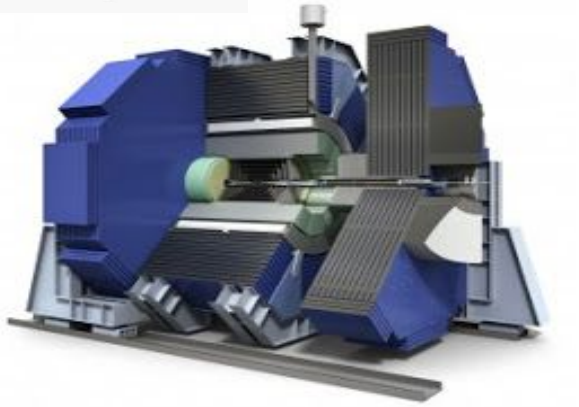
European XFEL @ DESY

cryomodule at FNAL, destined for LCLS-II @ SLAC


e-105

Experiments at ILC

two international groups developing detectors for ILC



design detectors with unprecedented precision
→ enable ILC program

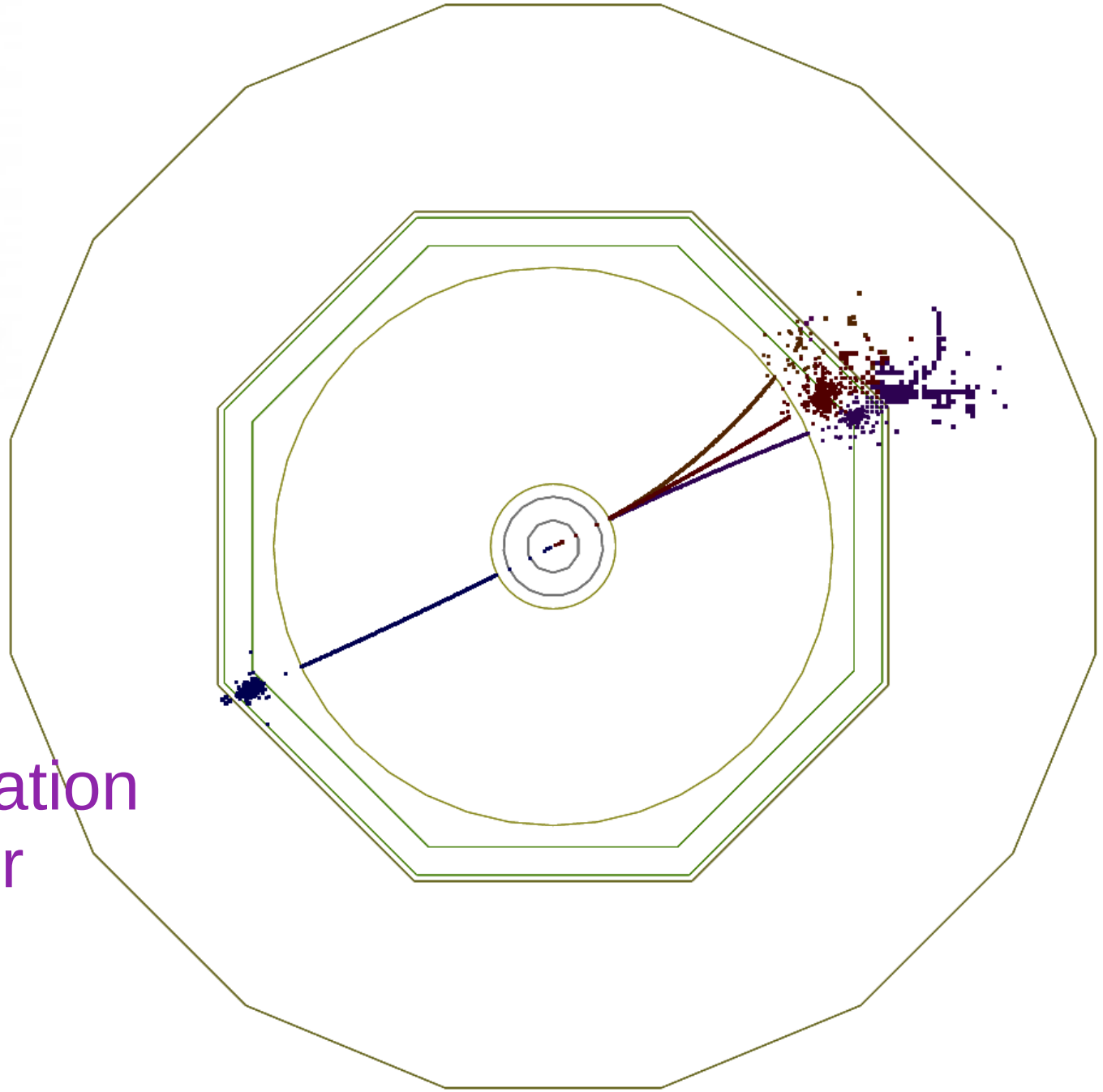
challenging requirements

to maximise physics harvest

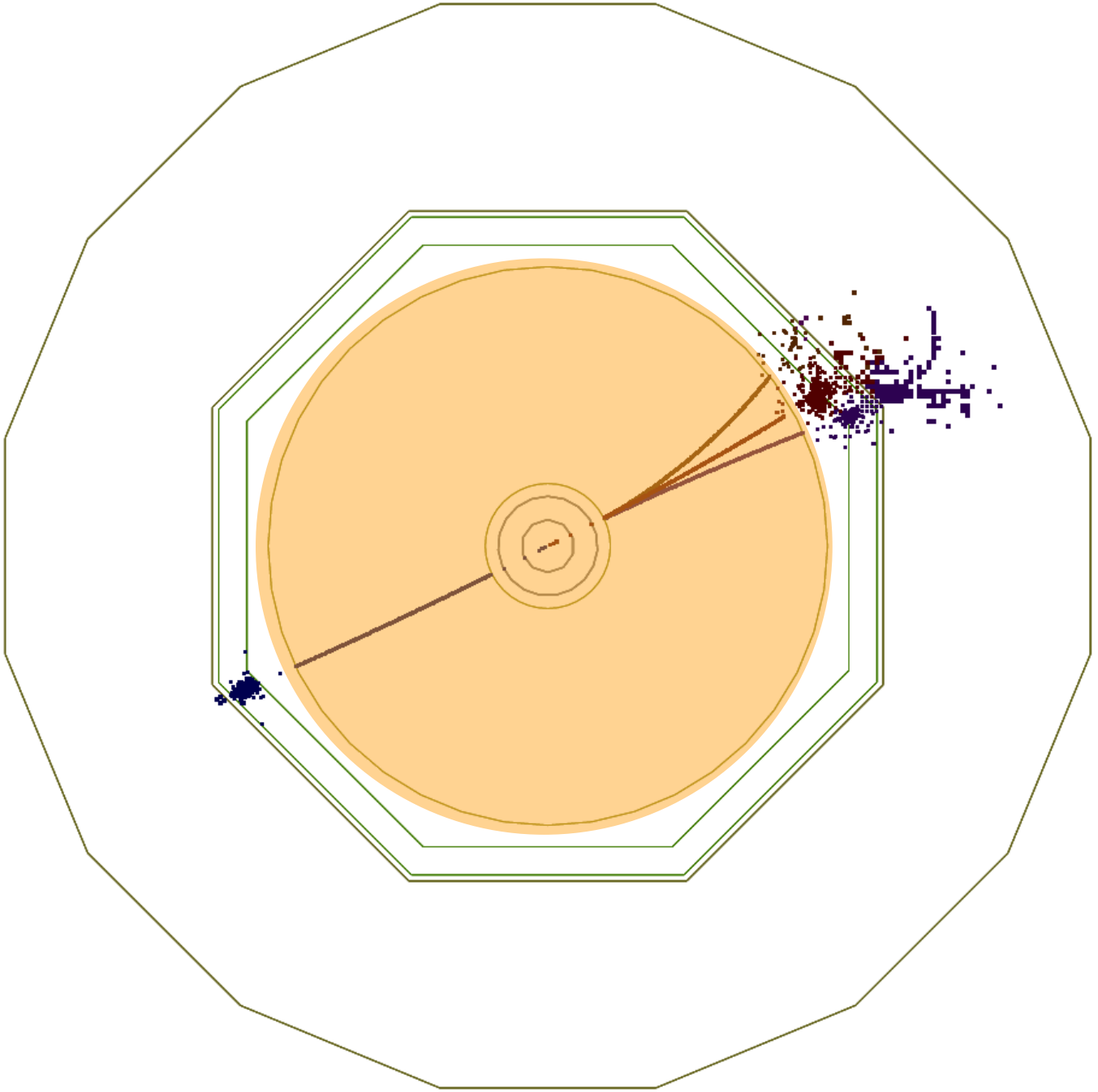
→ efficiency, identification, resolution
→ hadronic jet resolution
→ angular coverage

technological advances

→ new technologies
→ low power, integrated electronics
→ compact devices
→ machine learning / AI
→ quantum sensors



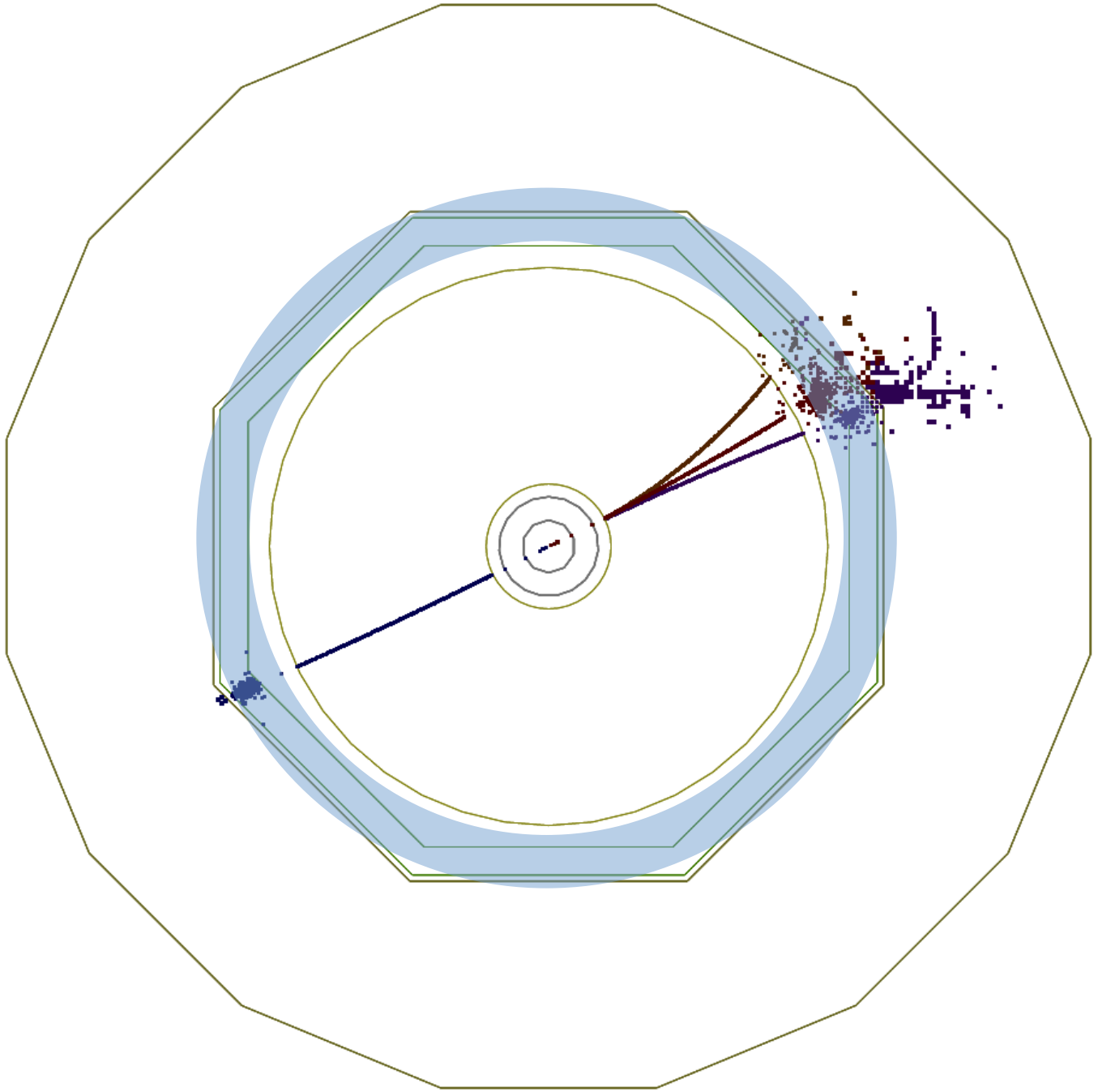
Geant4 simulation
in ILD detector



tracking detector

precise momentum of *charged* particles

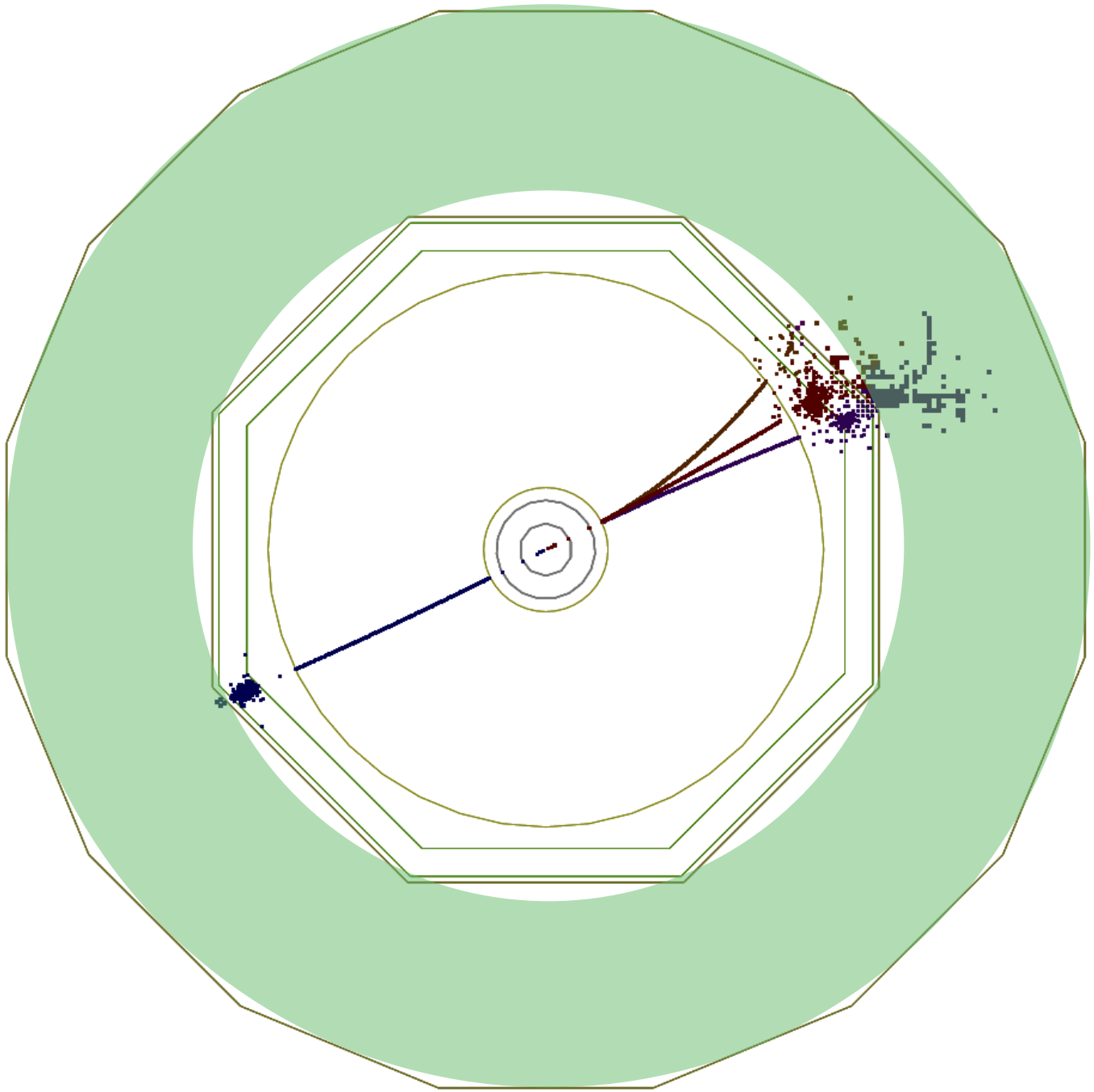
d p_T / p_T ~ 3 x 10^{-5} p_T



electromagnetic calorimeter

reasonable precise measurement of electrons, positrons, photons

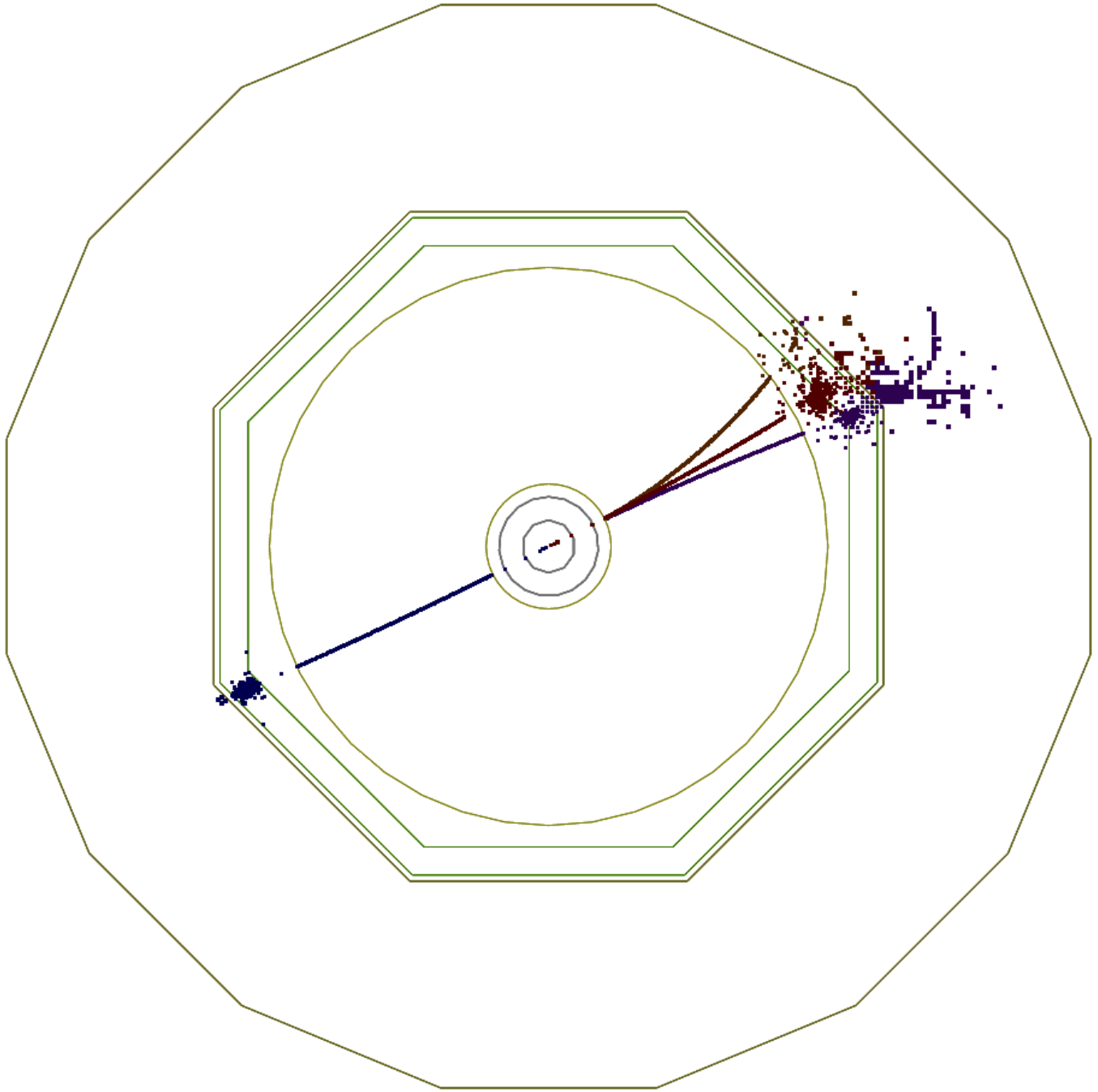
dE/E ~ 20% / √E



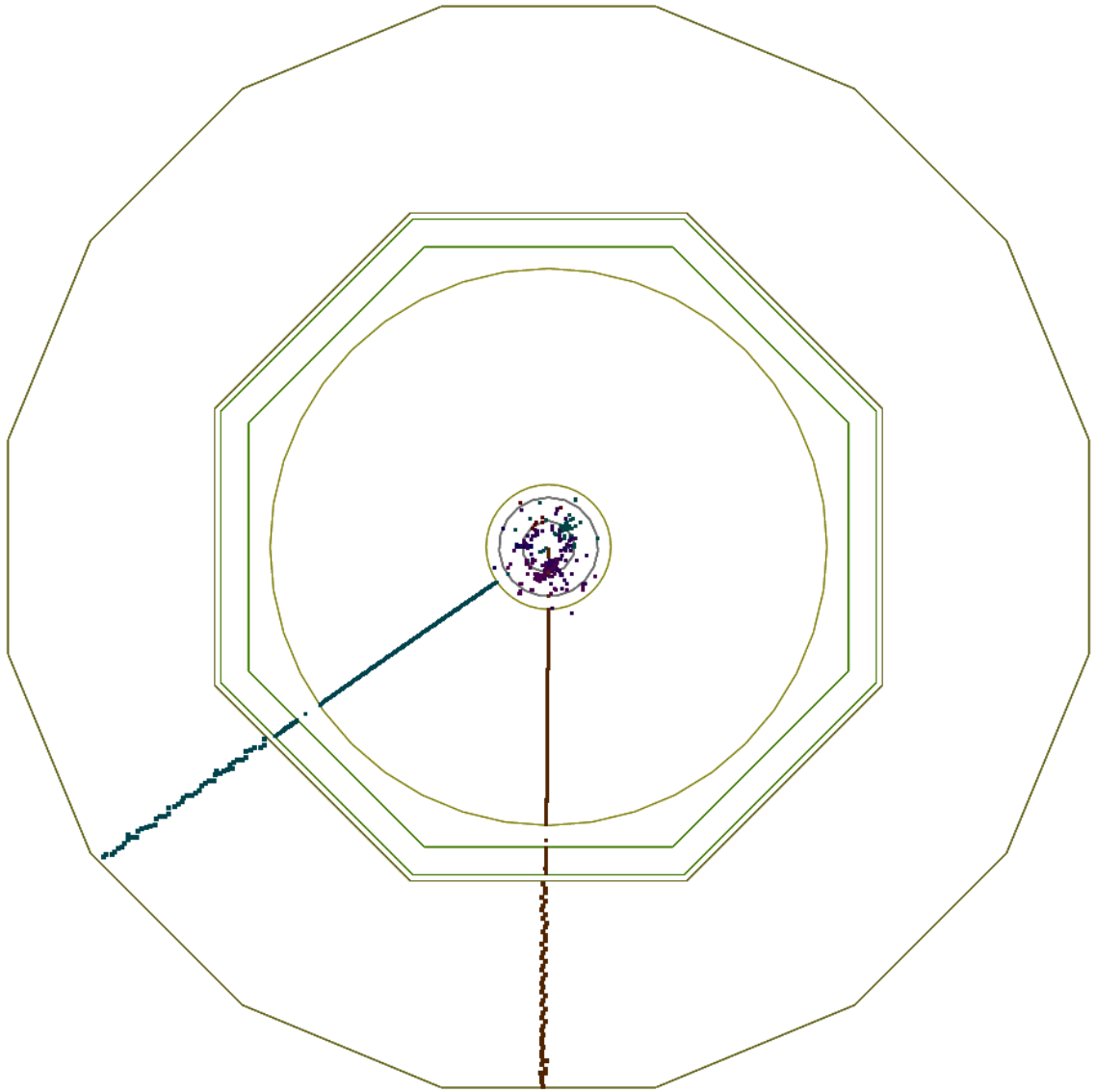
hadronic calorimeter

less precise measurement of charged and neutral hadron energies

dE/E ~ 50% / √E



what type of event ??



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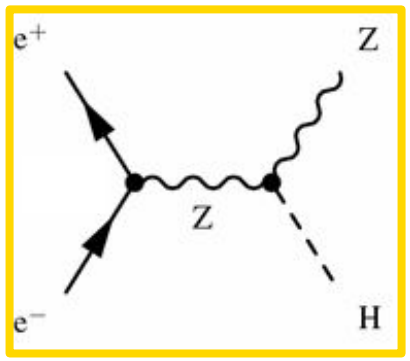
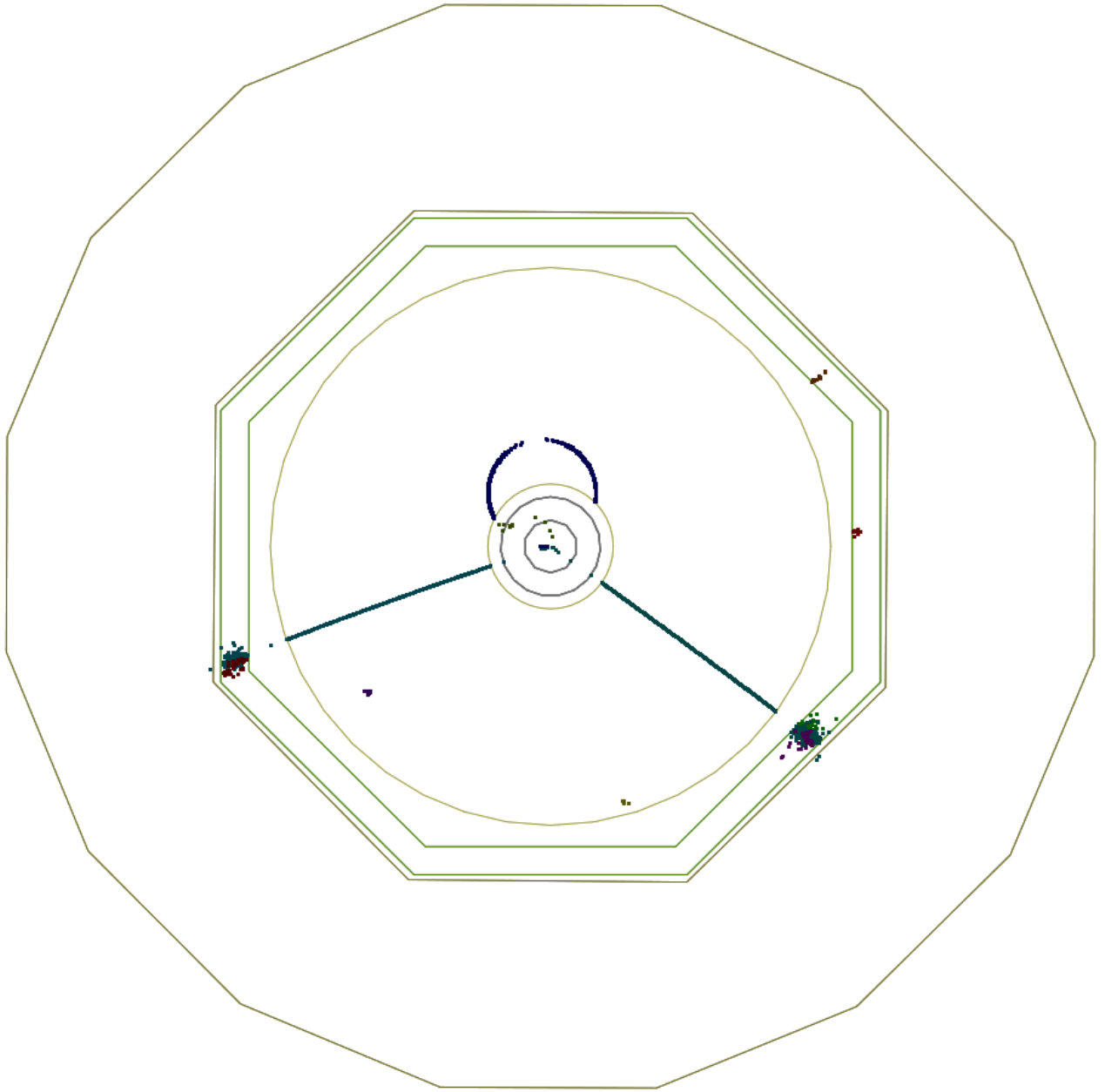


@ 250 GeV



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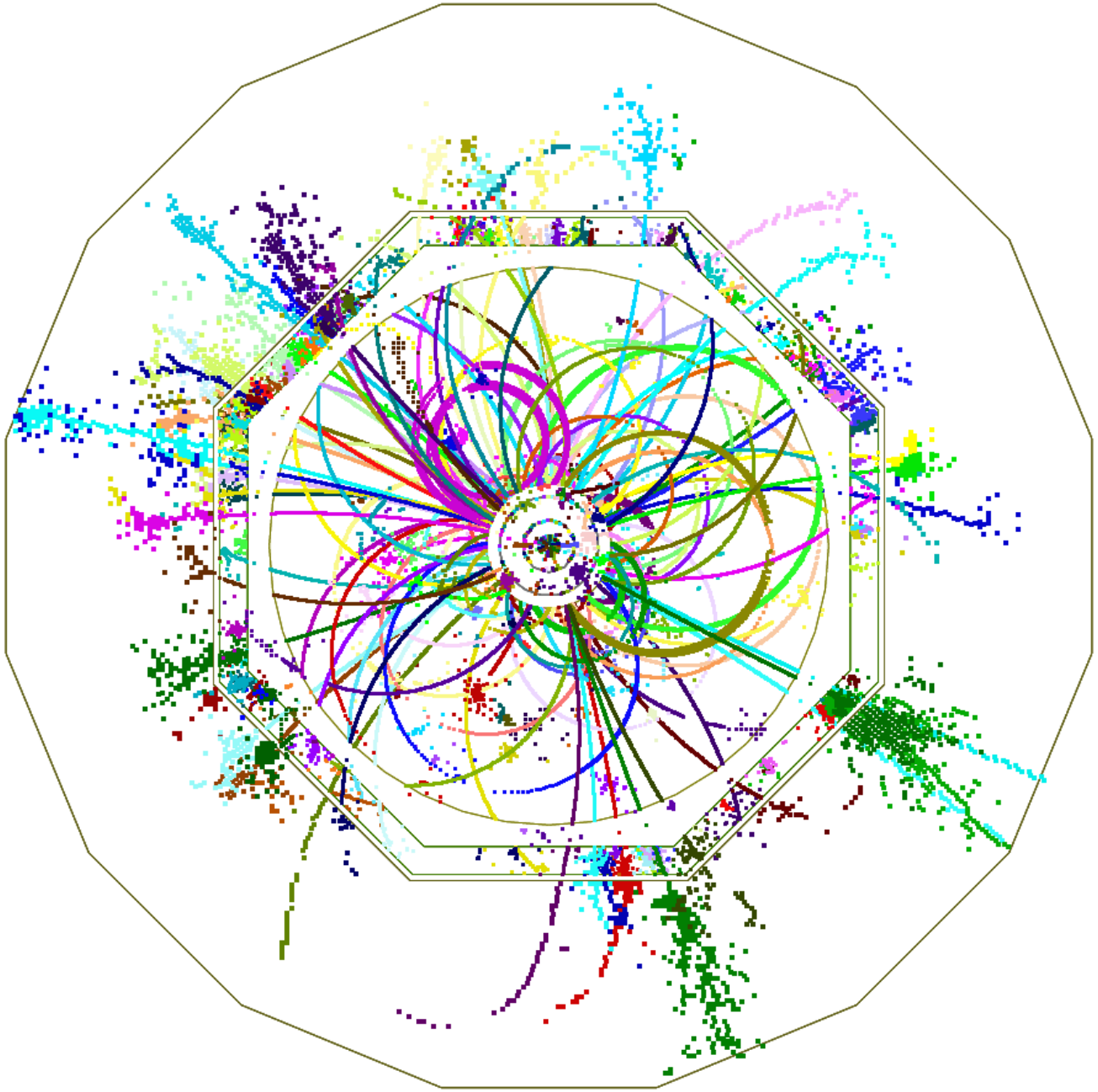

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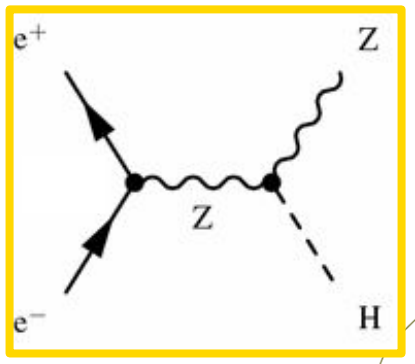
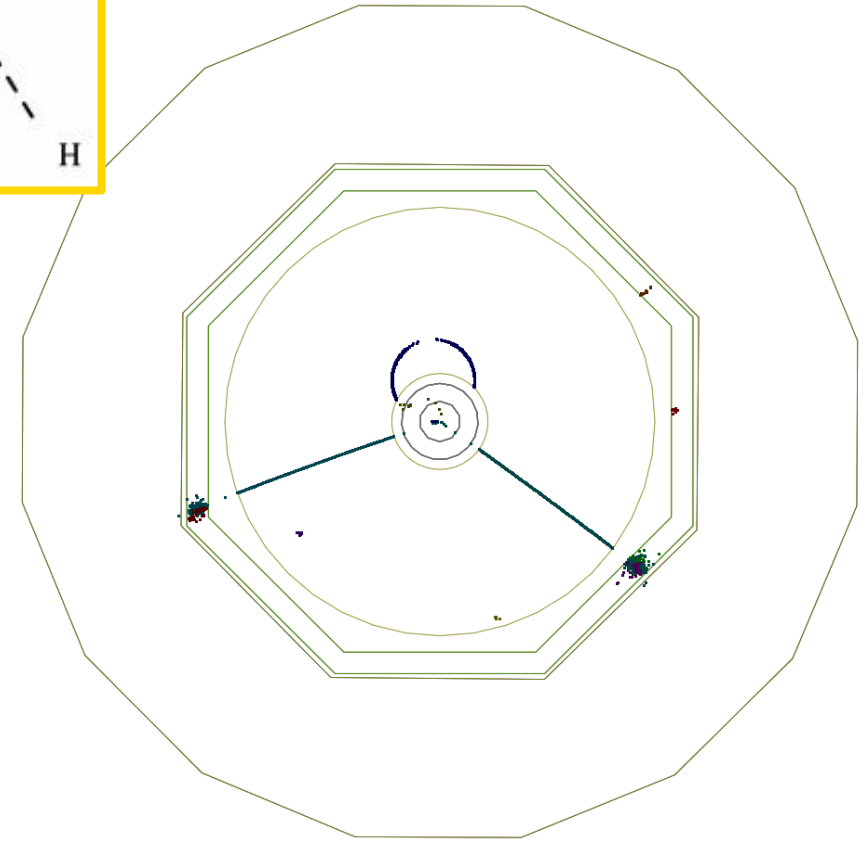
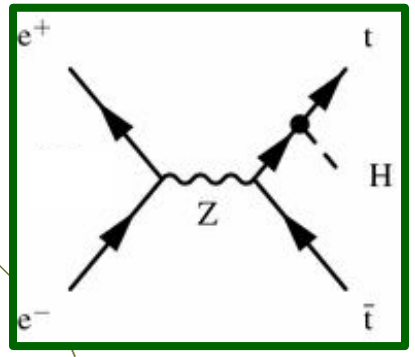
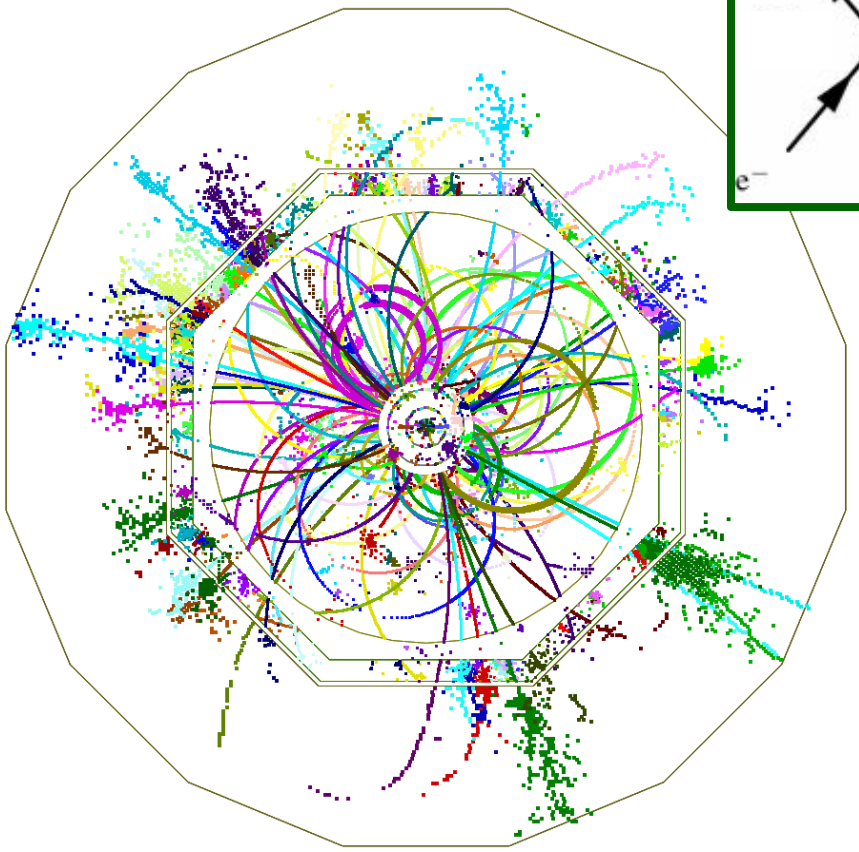




$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- h$ [invisible h decay]
@ 250 GeV



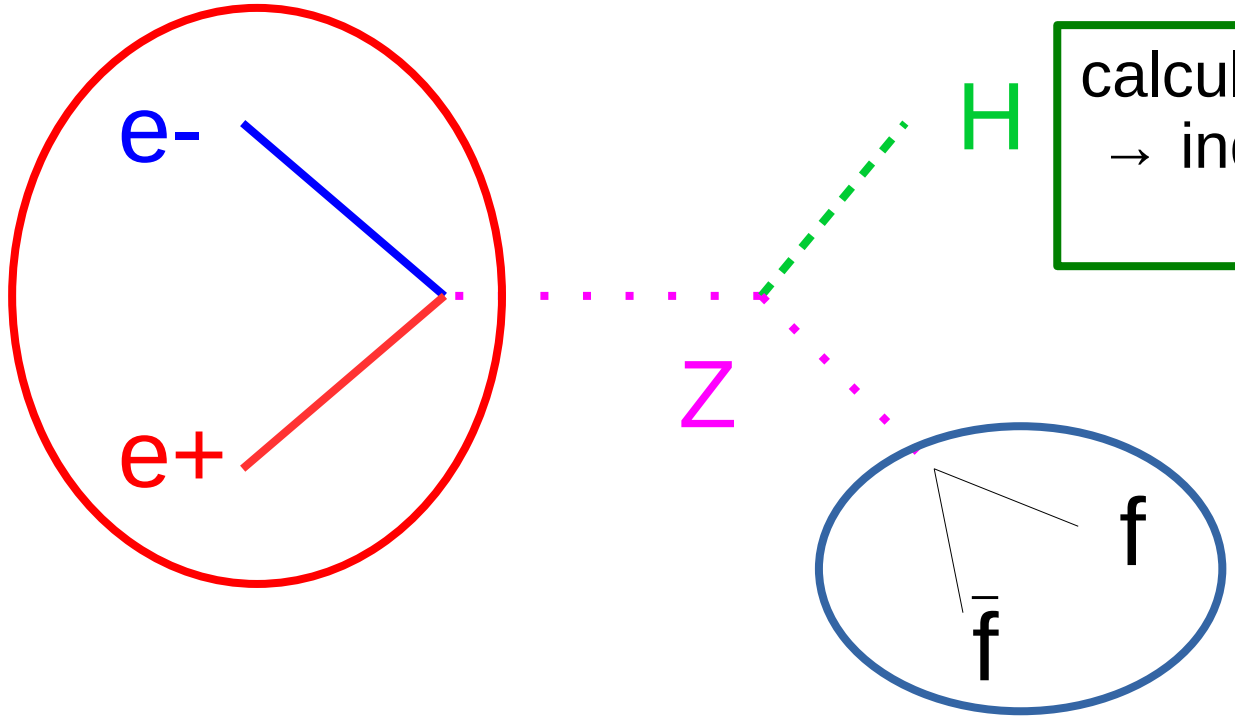


$e^+e^- \rightarrow$ tth [tt → 6q, h → bb]
@ 1000 GeV

Higgs-strahlung process is particularly powerful

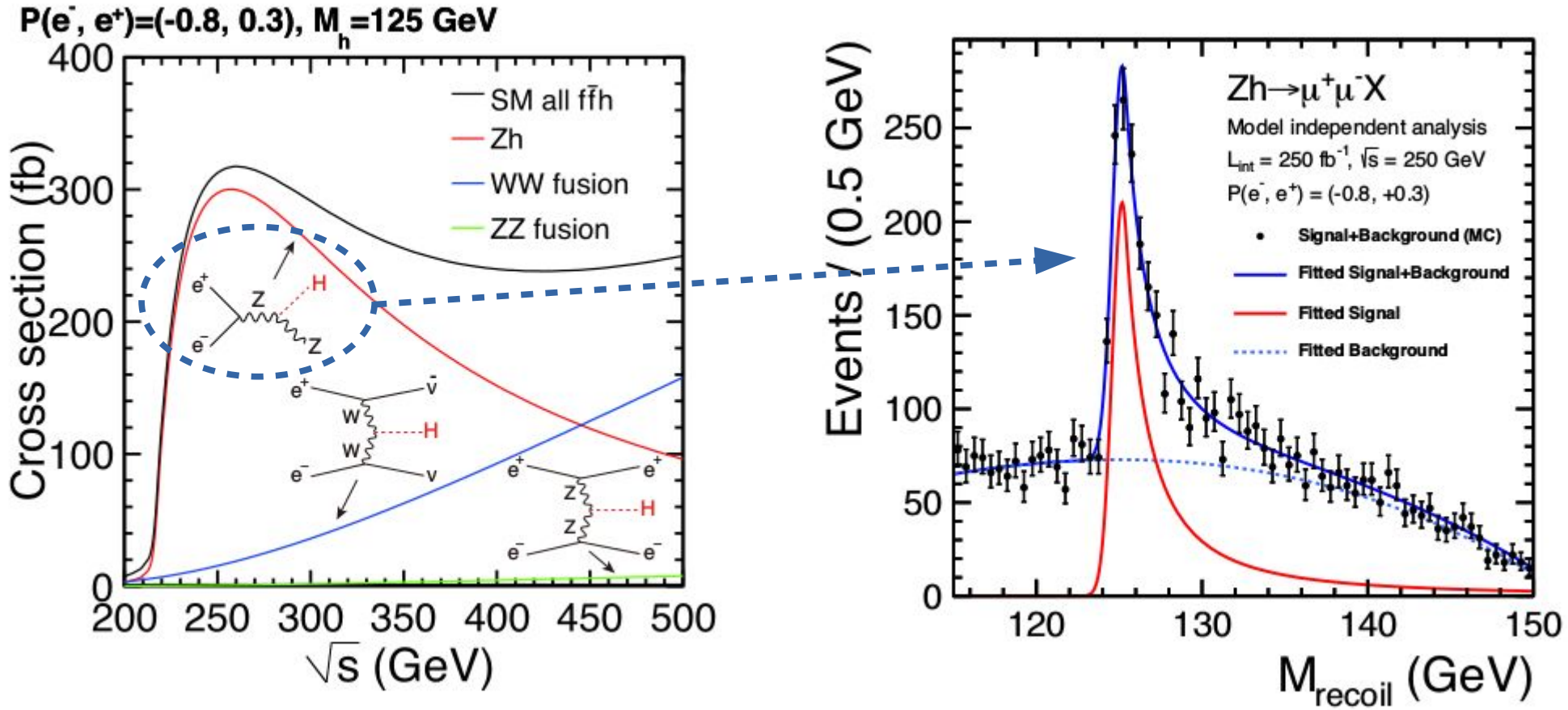
Higgs can be selected by looking **only** at Z decay products
we know initial e^+e^- 4-momentum (at lepton collider)
we precisely measure 4-momentum of Z
→ we can trivially extract 4-momentum of "H"
select Higgs events with **no decay mode bias** (e.g. invisible Higgs)

know this
4-momentum



calculate this 4-momentum
→ indirectly measure
Higgs mass

measure this
4-momentum



count total number of produced Higgs events, and extract Higgs mass
without looking at Higgs decay products

→ not affected by e.g. unexpectedly weird Higgs decays
→ "model independent"

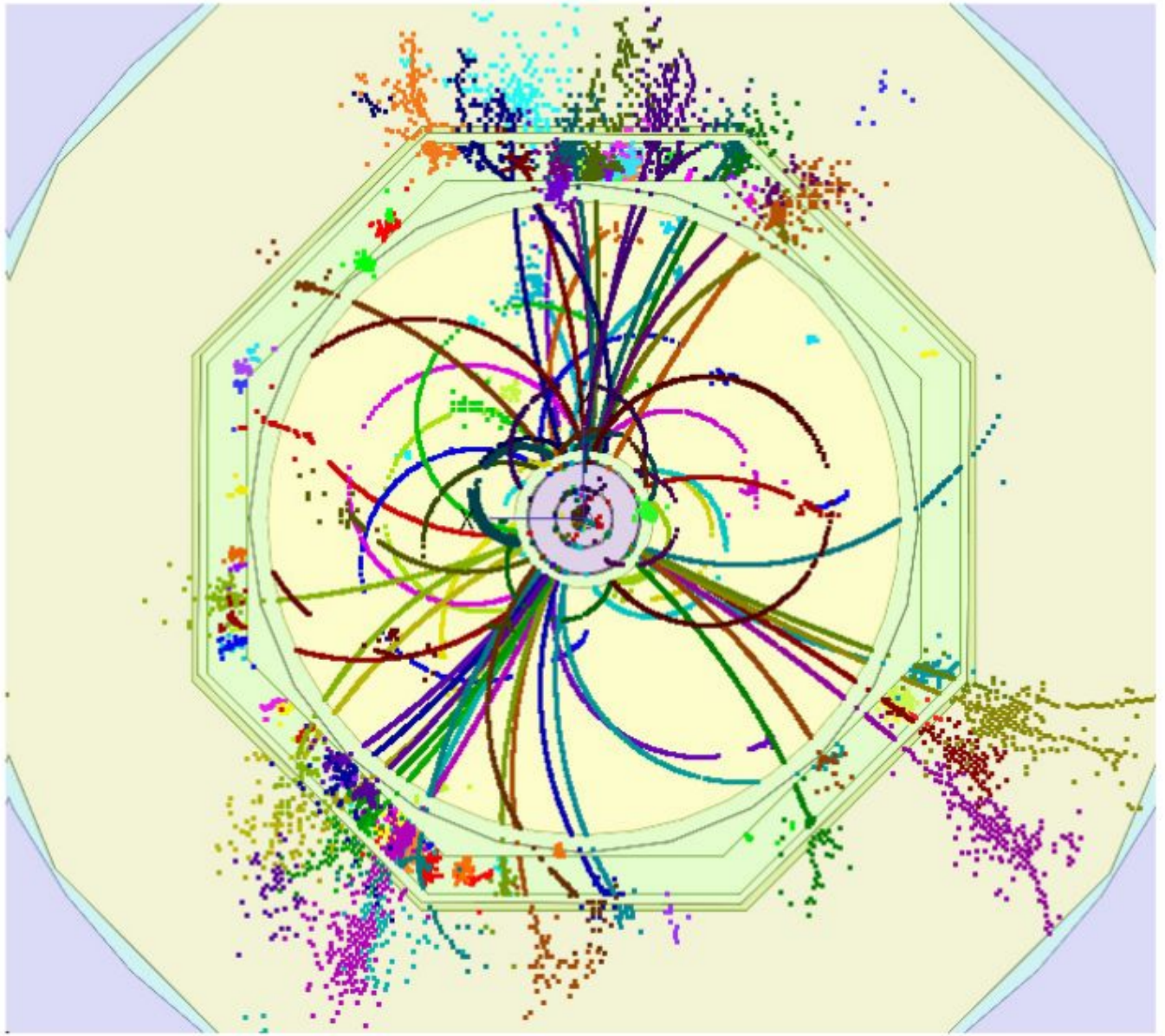
many processes will produce 1 or more W, Z, H

these usually (~70%) decay to $q\bar{q}$

→ shower

→ hadronise

→ jets



hadronic jet:

charged hadrons

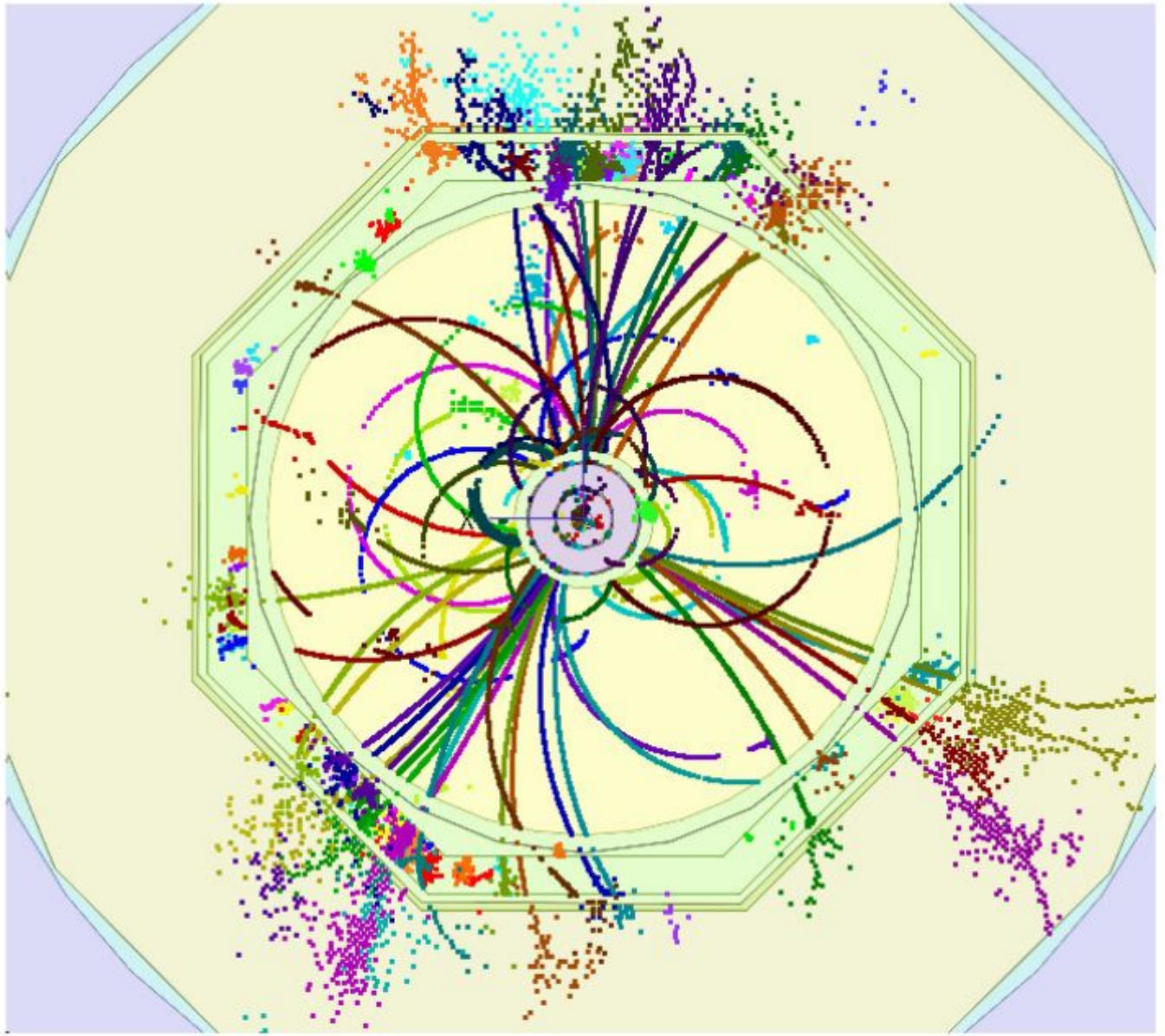
pions, kaons, protons …

photons

from pi0, eta, ... decays

neutral hadrons

K^0_L, neutrons, …



hadronic jet:

charged hadrons

pions, kaons, protons …

ave. ~65% of energy

photons

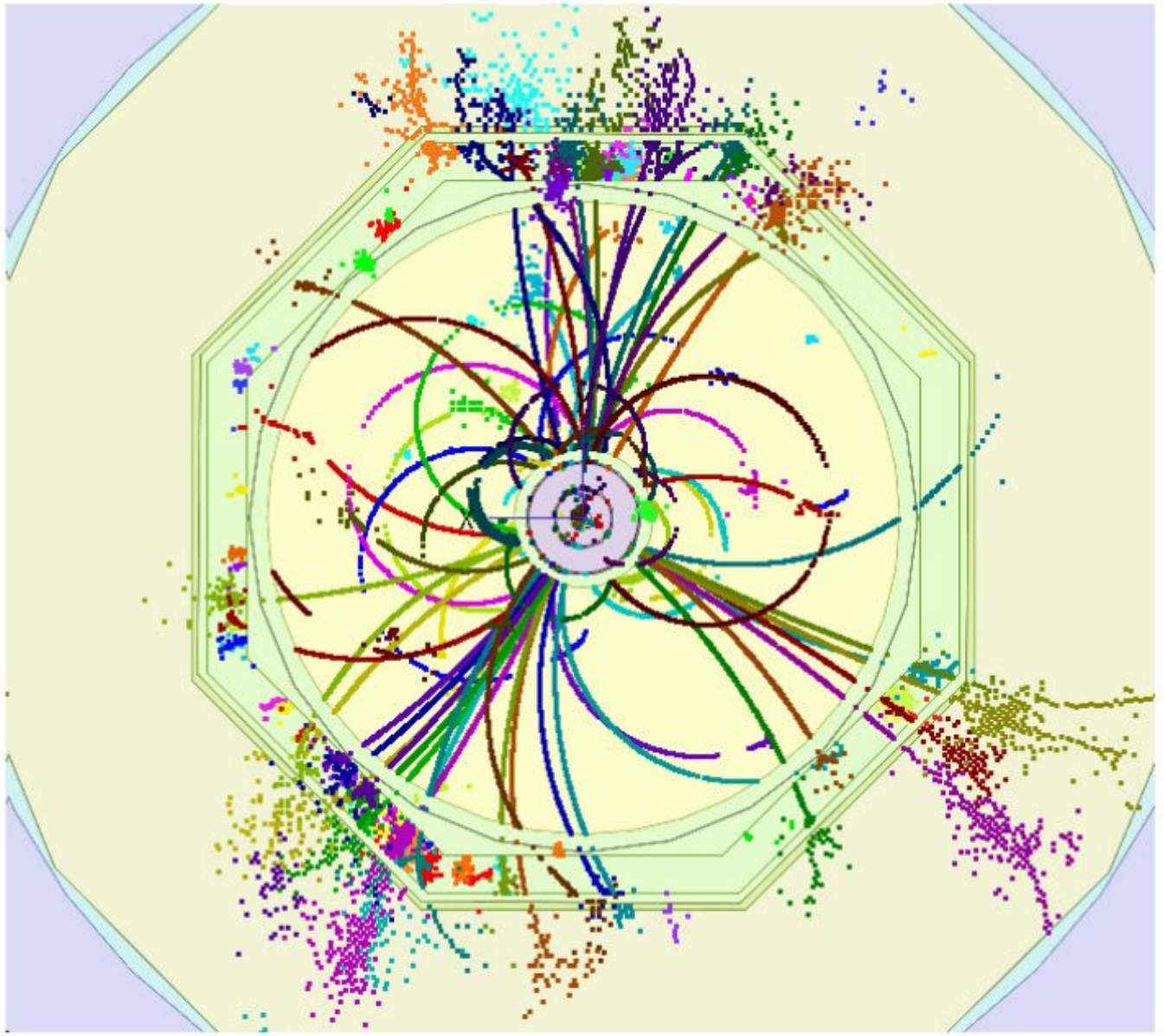
from pi0, eta, ... decays

ave. ~25% of energy

neutral hadrons

K^0_L, neutrons, …

ave. ~10% of energy



how should we measure jet energy ?

detector performance requirements

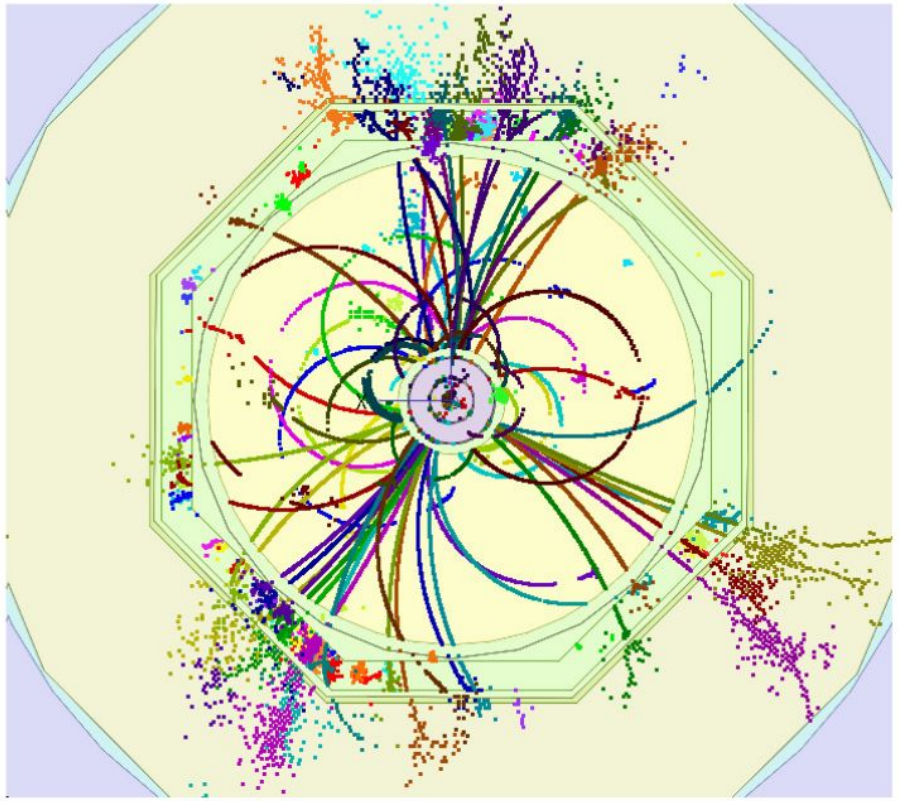
track momentum

impact parameter

transparent tracker

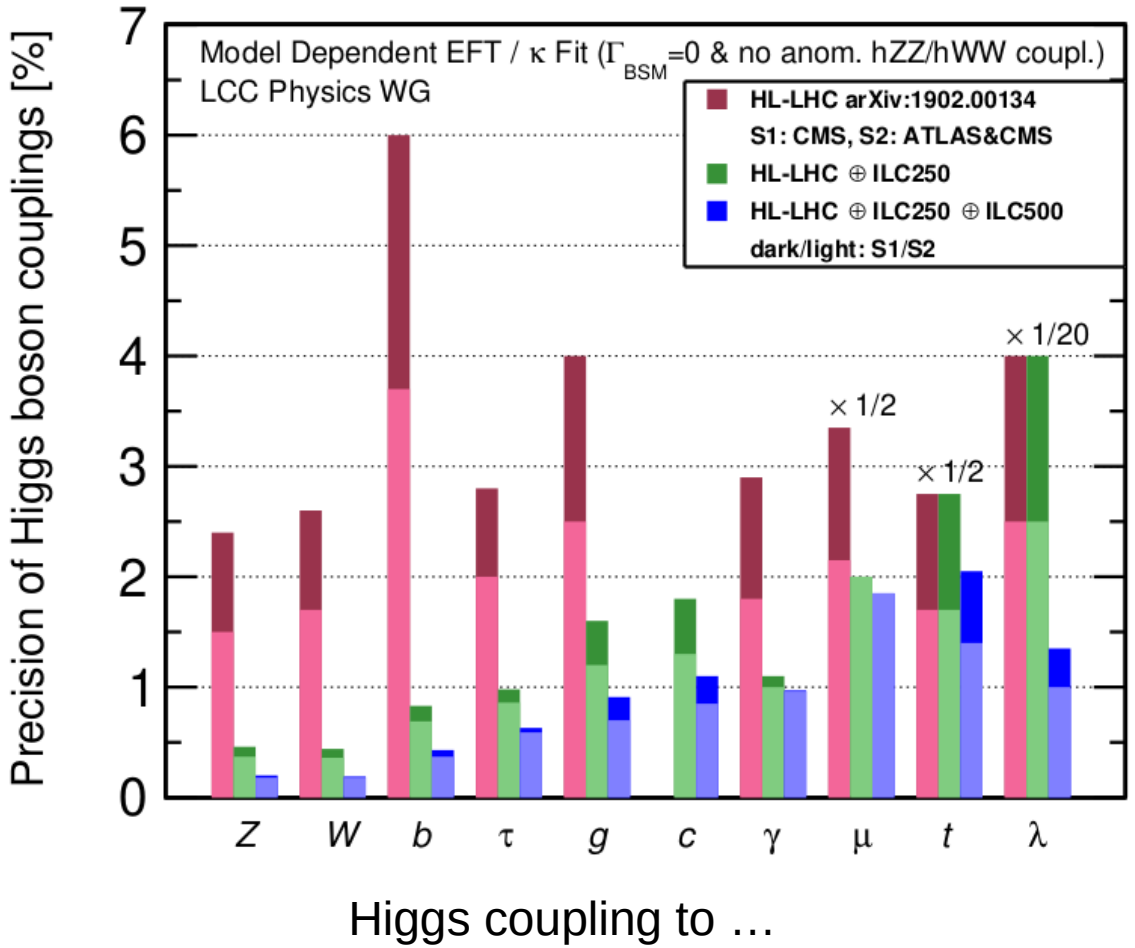
jet energy

cover all solid angle around collision



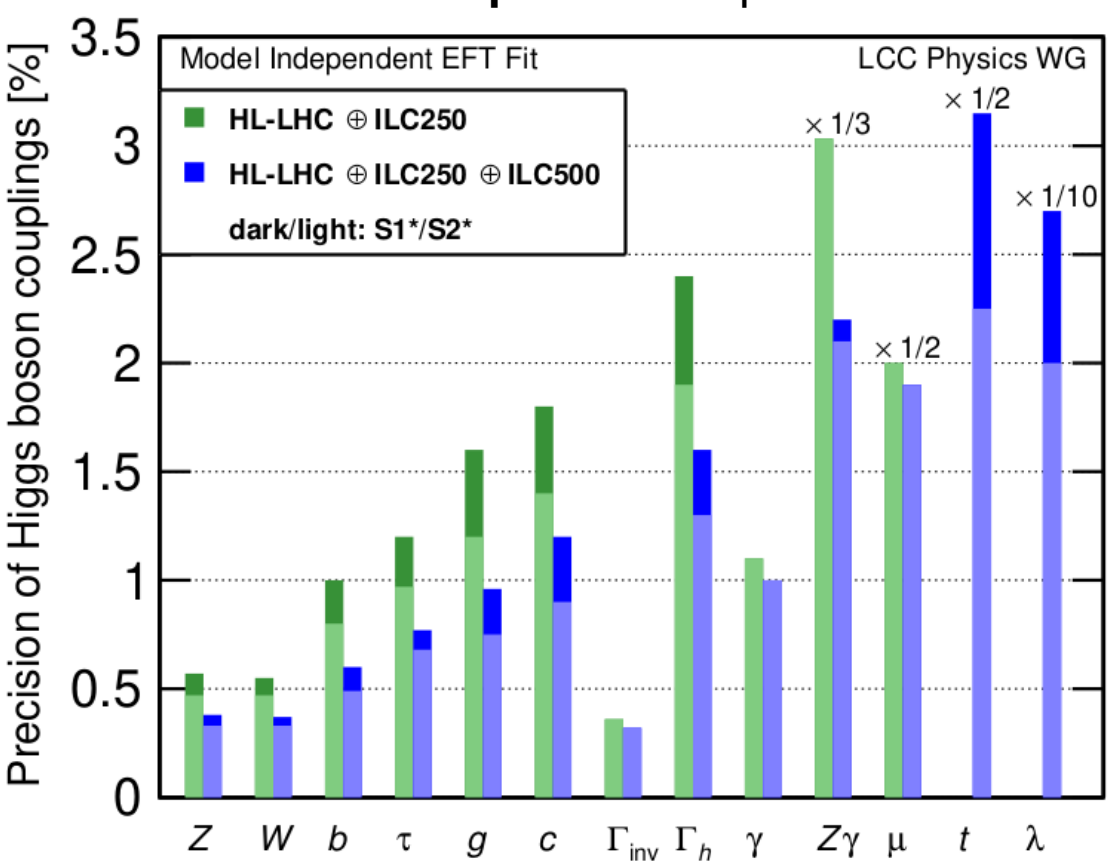
precision on Higgs boson couplings based on realistic simulation and analysis

compared to **HL-LHC-only**



Higgs coupling to …

model independent fit possible at ILC



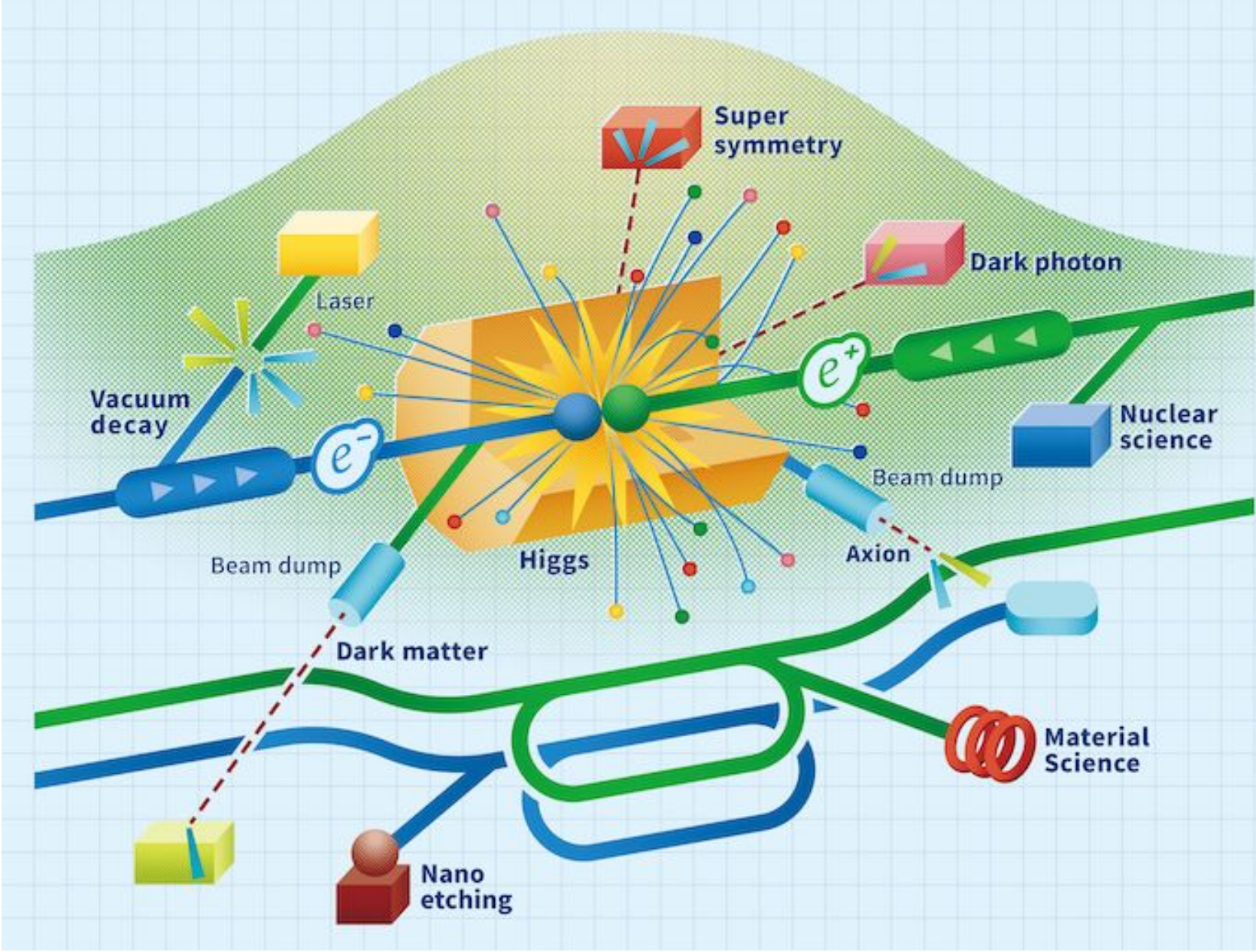
arXiv:1903.01629

ILC facility

unique e^- & e^+ beams
high intensity
high energy
high quality

→ potential for studies
beyond Higgs,
beyond particle
physics

new ideas welcome !



Green ILC

linear accelerator and **super-conducting technology**
were chosen because they minimize energy loss

none the less, ILC operation requires 111 MW (at 250 GeV)
assuming current energy mix: 320 kton CO_2 per year

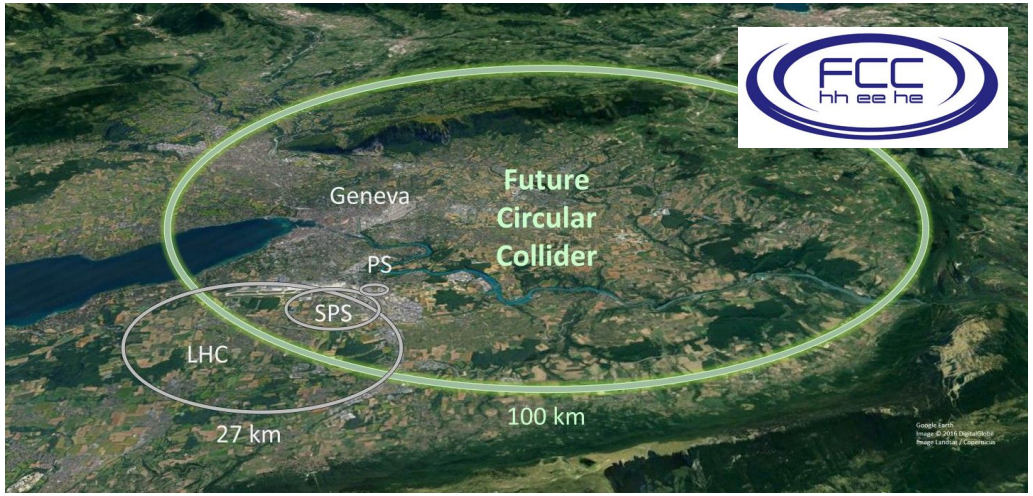
→ continue development of energy saving technologies for ILC

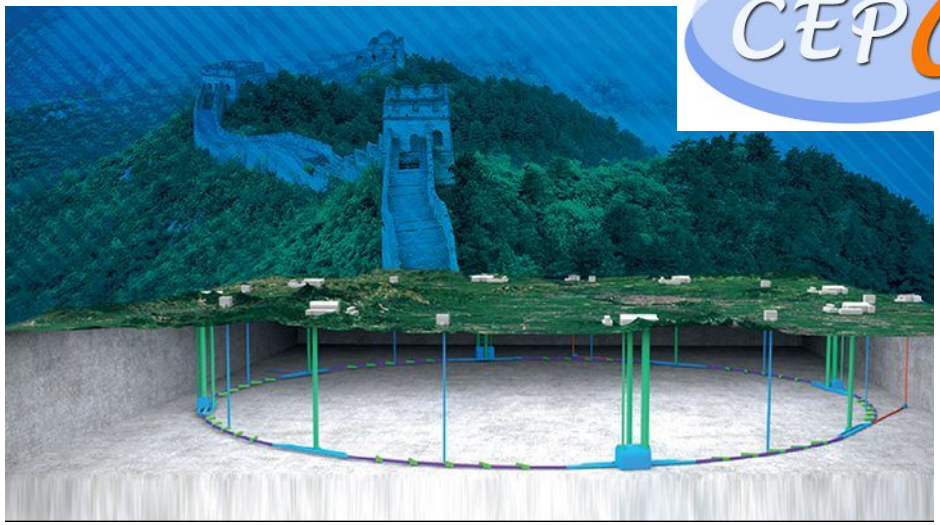
→ use of waste energy (heat) by local industry

→ encourage and prioritize renewable energy sources

→ encourage local forestry industry: wooden construction

proposed Higgs factory projects



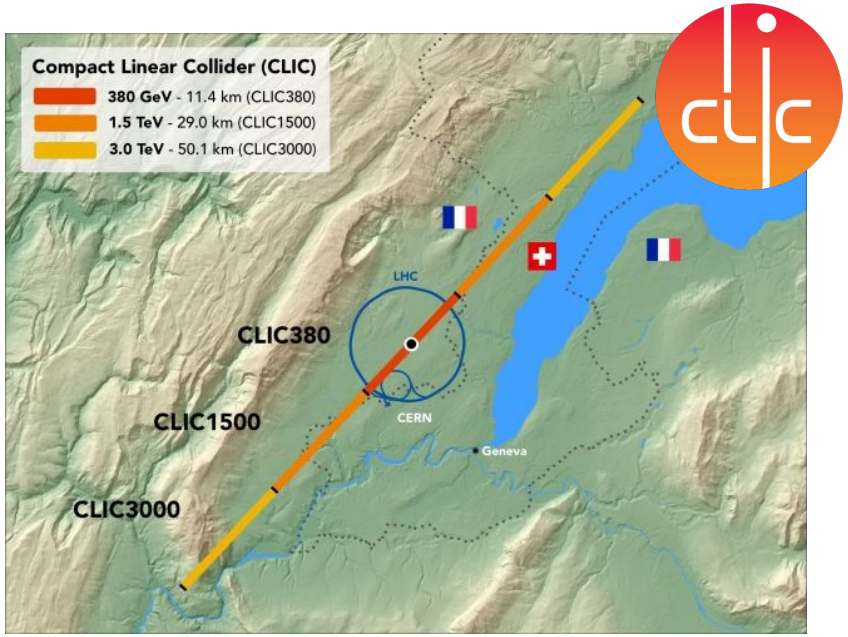


decision 2025 ?

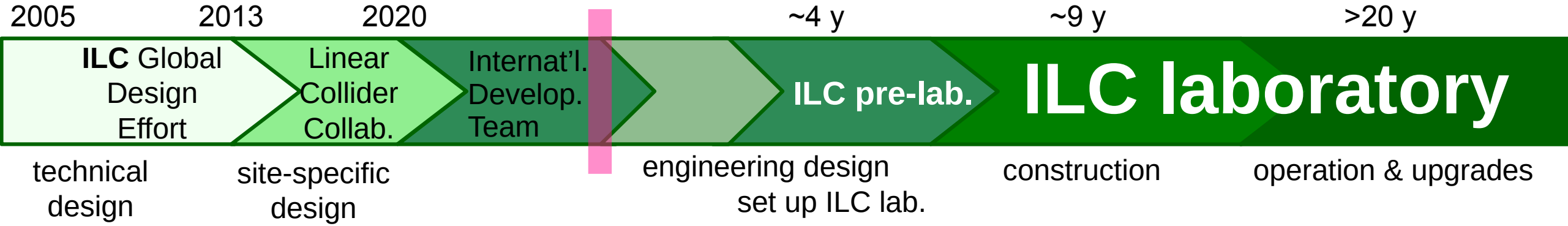
European Strategy in Particle Physics

process underway this year, conclude 2026

what will be the next large accelerator at CERN?



ILC project

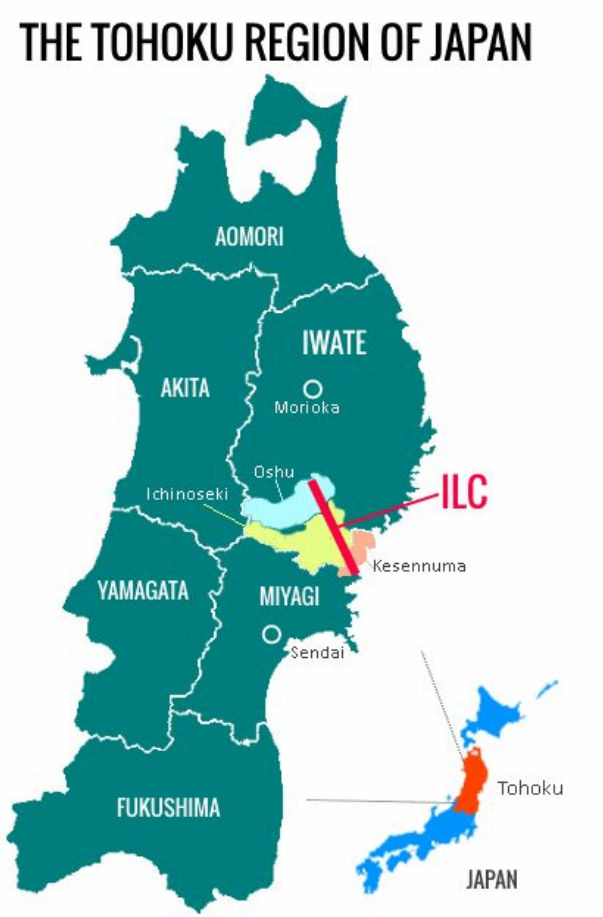


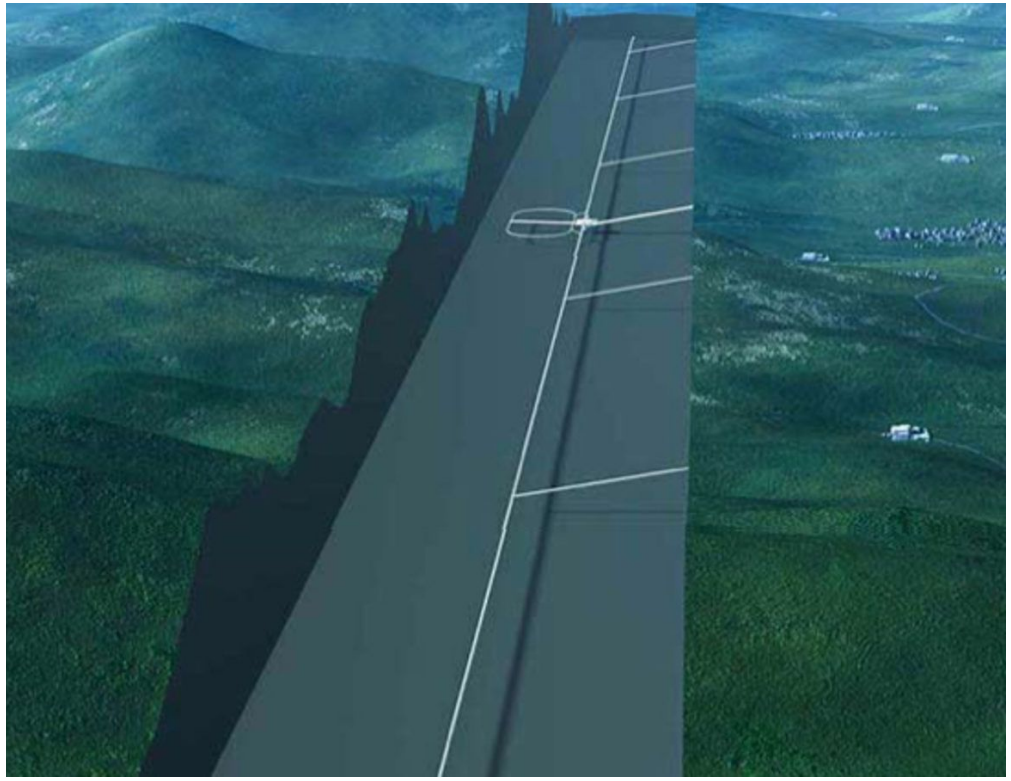
Strong consensus in HEP community for
electron-positron Higgs factory (US, Europe, China, Japan, ...)

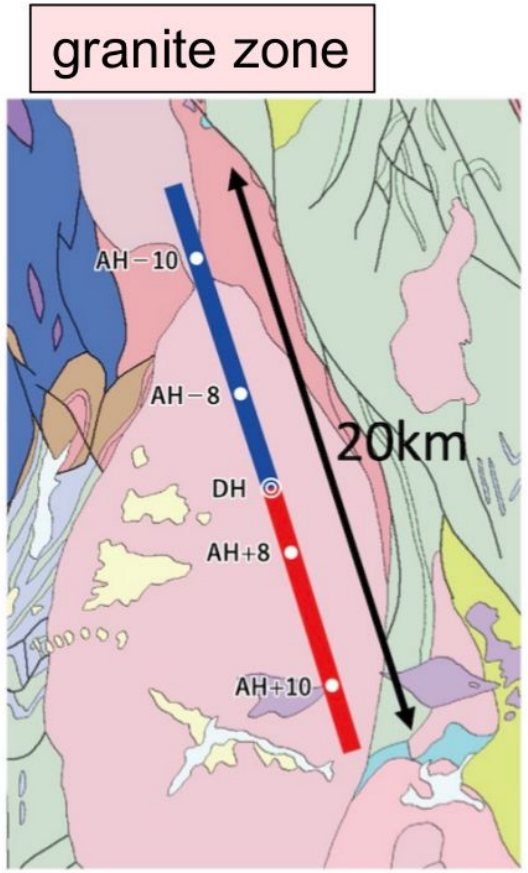
Several Higgs Factory proposals
ILC is most technologically developed option

Japanese government considering
whether to host ILC in Japan

candidate ILC site



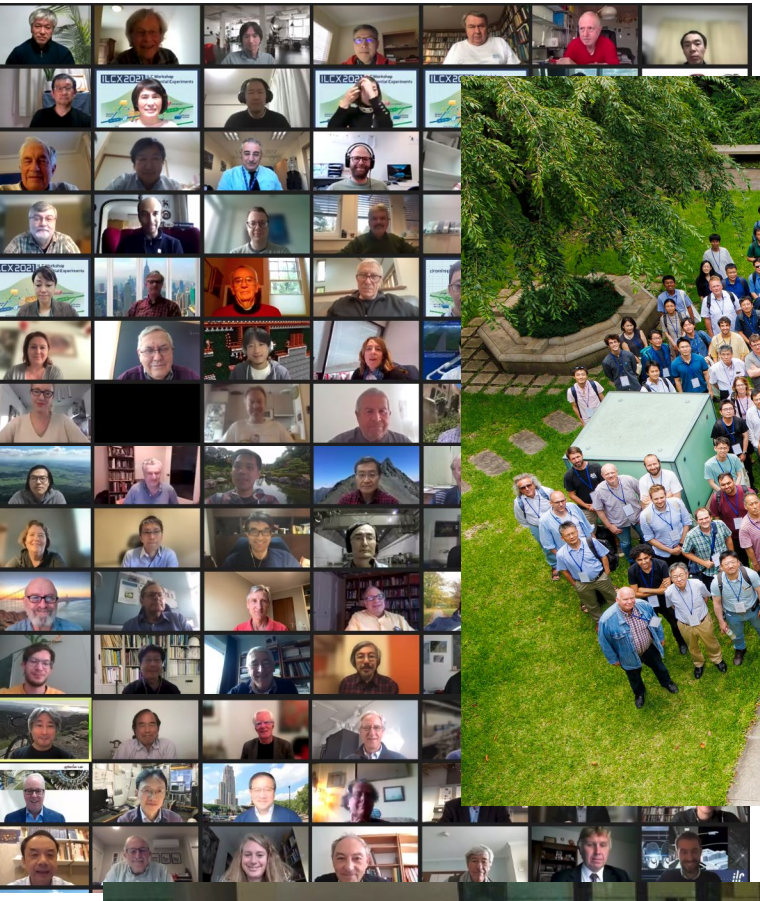




selected as candidate site by scientists from Japan and abroad

@Iwate_ilc
@ichinoseki_ilc
@Oshu_ILC
@ILCsupporters
@ilc_tsushin
@LCNewsLine

we want ILC !!



summary

Higgs particle presents a once-per-generation opportunity
to look into our universe's beginnings, perhaps its destiny

(most) particle physicists agree it would be great to have a e+ e- "Higgs Factory"
several such projects under consideration

ILC would be an ideal facility to enable this study of the Higgs
it requires joint effort from the worldwide community:
governments, local communities, industries, academia

ILC uses proven technologies developed around the world

Hosting ILC in Iwate/Japan/Asia will promote position at the forefront of
science, technology, culture, and society through the 21st century