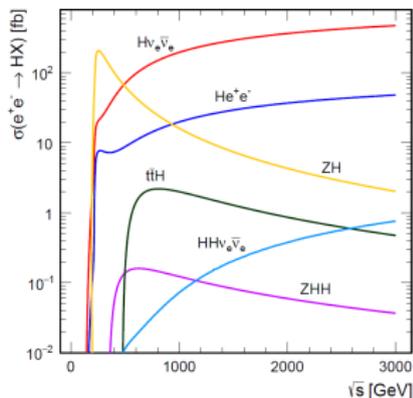
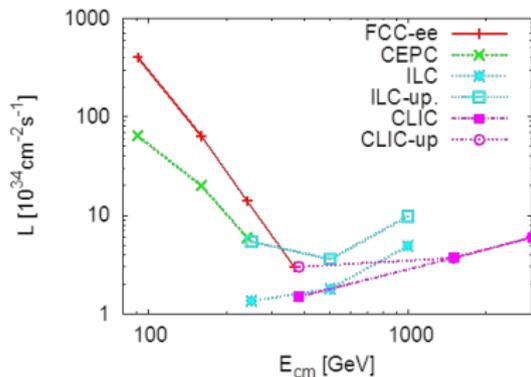


The physics landscape



at a future
 e^+e^- collider

Stefan Dittmaier
universität freiburg



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The big questions – what can future e^+e^- colliders provide?

Mysteries within the SM – portals to new physics?

SM precision pushed to the extreme – feasibility?

Future collider – to be or not to be?

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The big questions of particle physics in brief:

- ▶ Spectrum & properties of fundamental particles?
- ▶ Unification of forces?
- ▶ Origin of mass / mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking?
- ▶ Limitations of the Standard Model (SM)?
- ▶ Nature & properties of neutrinos?
- ▶ Nature of Dark Matter?
- ▶ Sources of CP violation?
(to explain matter–antimatter symmetry in the Universe)
- ▶ Nature of Dark Energy?

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... require solutions outside the SM!

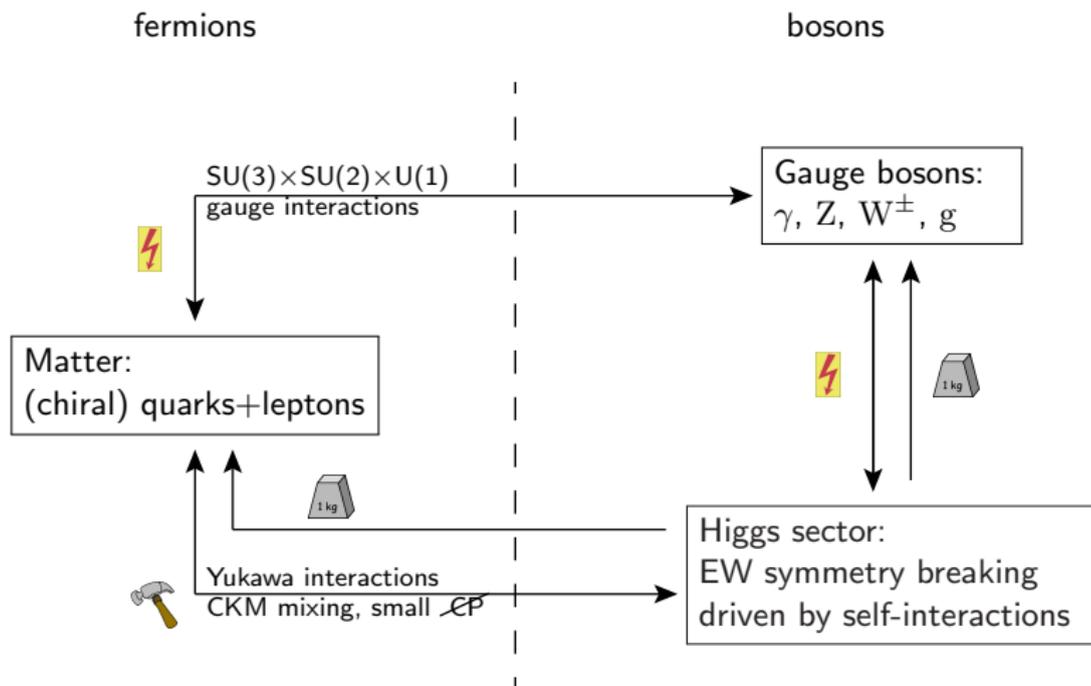
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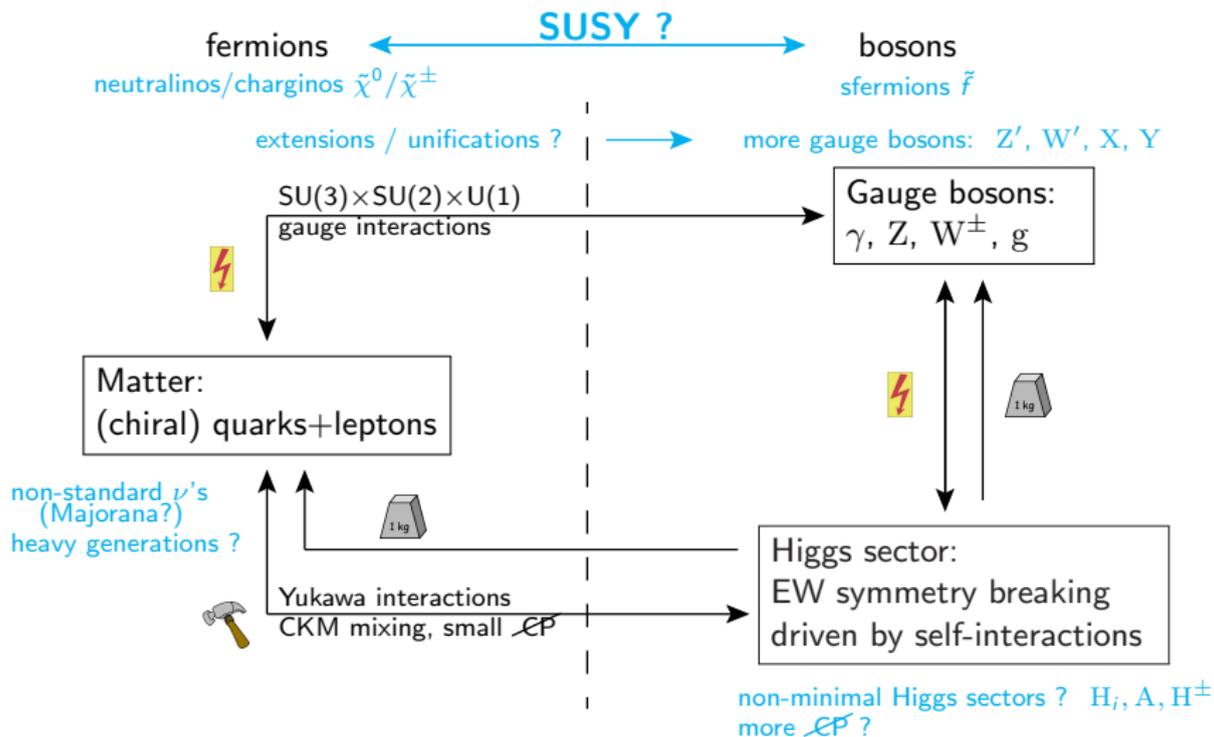
... require solutions outside the SM!

Which windows may be opened by future e^+e^- colliders?

The Standard Model



The Standard Model and ideas for extensions



+ more exotic ideas (compositeness, extra dimensions, ...)

Problem: No indication / evidence for new particles at the LHC !

Searches for heavy particles and their implications

Heavy-particle searches at ATLAS ...

ATLAS Heavy Particle Searches* - 95% CL Upper Exclusion Limits

Status: March 2023

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt = (3.6 - 139) \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

ATLAS Preliminary

$$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$$

Model	f, γ	Jets [†]	Events [†]	$\int \mathcal{L} dt [\text{fb}^{-1}]$	Limit	Reference
Extra dimen.	ADD $G_{54} + \delta g$	$0 < \mu, r, \gamma < 1-4$	Yes	36.1	3.0 TeV	1702.08074
	ADD non-resonant ZZ	$2, \gamma$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1707.08167
	ADD DBH	$2, \gamma$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1913.08447
	ADD BH-multiplet	$2, \gamma$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1913.08447
	RS1 Gcc → ZZ	$2, \gamma$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1913.08447
Gauge bosons	Bulk RS Gcc → WW/ZZ	multi-channel	Yes	36.1	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
	Bulk RS Gcc → ZZ	$1 < \mu, r < 1.5, 1 < \gamma < 1.5$	Yes	36.1	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
	ZUED/20PP	$1 < \mu, r < 1.5, 1 < \gamma < 1.5$	Yes	36.1	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
	SSM $Z \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$2, \mu, r$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
	SSM $Z \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$2, \mu, r$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
CI	CI-mixed	$2, \mu, r$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1708.07340
	CI-mixed	$2, \mu, r$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
	CI-mixed	$2, \mu, r$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
	CI-mixed	$2, \mu, r$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
	CI-mixed	$2, \mu, r$	—	159	3.0 TeV	1908.02050
DM	Scalar mediator med. (Disc DM)	$0 < \mu, r, \gamma < 1-4$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1702.08074
	Pseudo-scalar med. (Disc DM)	$0 < \mu, r, \gamma < 1-4$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1702.08074
	Vector med. Z -disc DM	$0 < \mu, r, \gamma < 1-4$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1702.08074
	Pseudo-scalar med. Z -disc DM	multi-channel	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1702.08074
	Pseudo-scalar med. Z -disc DM	multi-channel	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1702.08074
LD	Scalar LQ 1 st gen	$2 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	Scalar LQ 2 nd gen	$2 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	Scalar LQ 3 rd gen	$1 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	Scalar LQ 4 th gen	$1 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	Scalar LQ 5 th gen	$1 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
New/Exotic fermions	Vector LQ 1 st gen	$2 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	Vector LQ 2 nd gen	$2 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	Vector LQ 3 rd gen	$1 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	Vector LQ 4 th gen	$1 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	Vector LQ 5 th gen	$1 < \mu < 2.5$	Yes	159	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
Exotic ferm.	VLQ TT → ZZ + X	multi-channel	Yes	36.1	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
	VLQ BB → WW/ZZ + X	multi-channel	Yes	36.1	3.0 TeV	1908.08072
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*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown.
[†]Small-radius (large-radius) jets are denoted by the letter J (L).

Searches for heavy particles and their implications

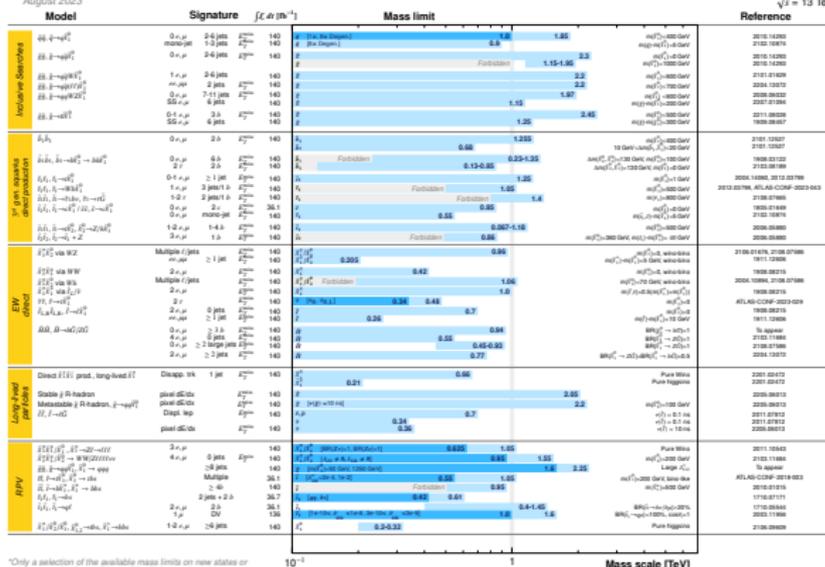
SUSY-particle searches at ATLAS ...

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

August 2023

ATLAS Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV



*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on simplified models, c.f. refs. for the assumptions made.

Searches for heavy particles and their implications

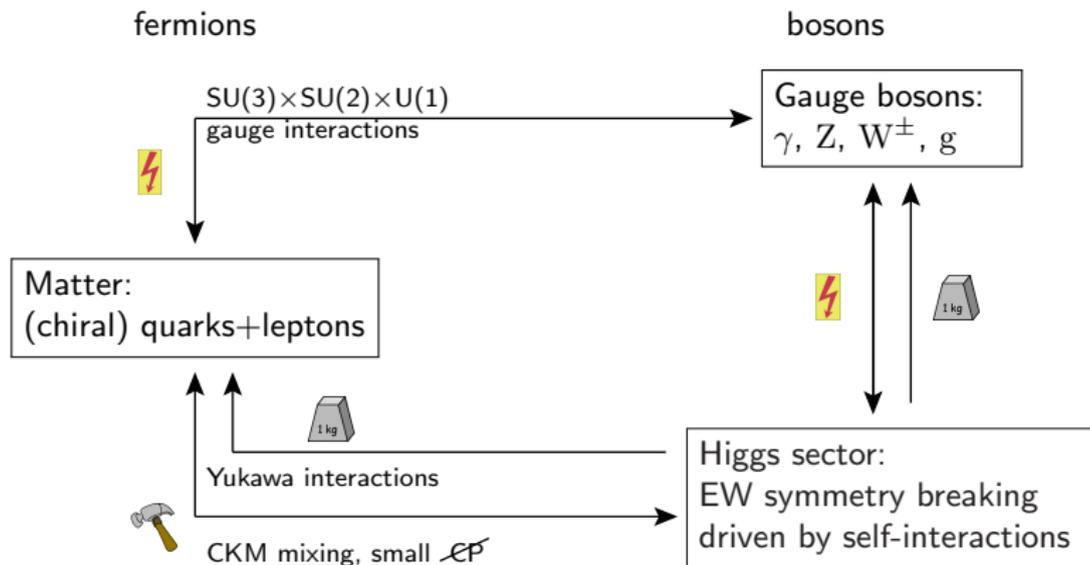
New particle(s) in the TeV mass range ...

- ▶ could not be directly investigated with a future e^+e^- collider, but it would be very difficult to directly argue for FCC-hh
- ▶ excluded at the LHC only if coupling to SM not suppressed (no small mixings, heavy mediators, or other suppression mechanisms)
 - ↪ weakly / feebly interacting particles of lower mass not ruled out

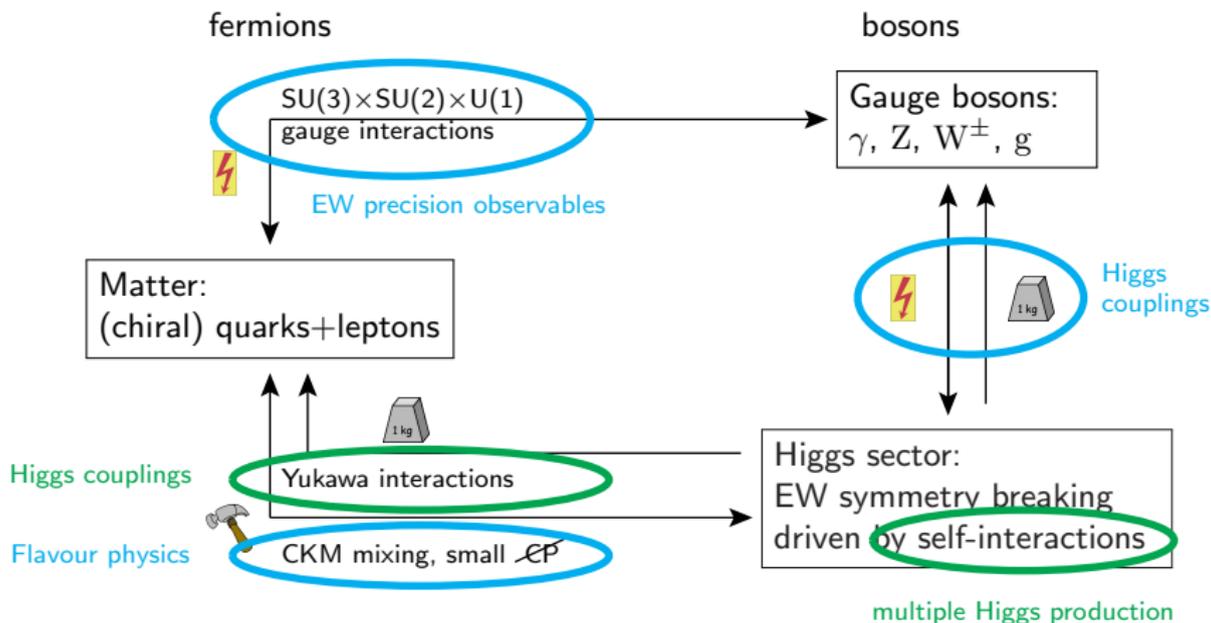
What to make out of this?

- ▶ The naysayer's nightmare:
no new particle at the LHC, HL-LHC fully confirms SM completely, "everyone done", end of HEP.
 - ↪ This line of thought is wrong and damaging!
- ▶ New Physics \Rightarrow new particles \Rightarrow good physics
but the converse is not true!
 - ↪ Good physics does not necessarily require new particles!
- ▶ HL-LHC will leave (some essential) questions open

The Standard Model



The Standard Model – establishing its dynamics (with precision)



SM challenged via precision \rightarrow pushed to the extreme by future e^+e^- collider, sometimes e^+e^- can make a qualitative difference

SM only established after detailed precision studies of all couplings !

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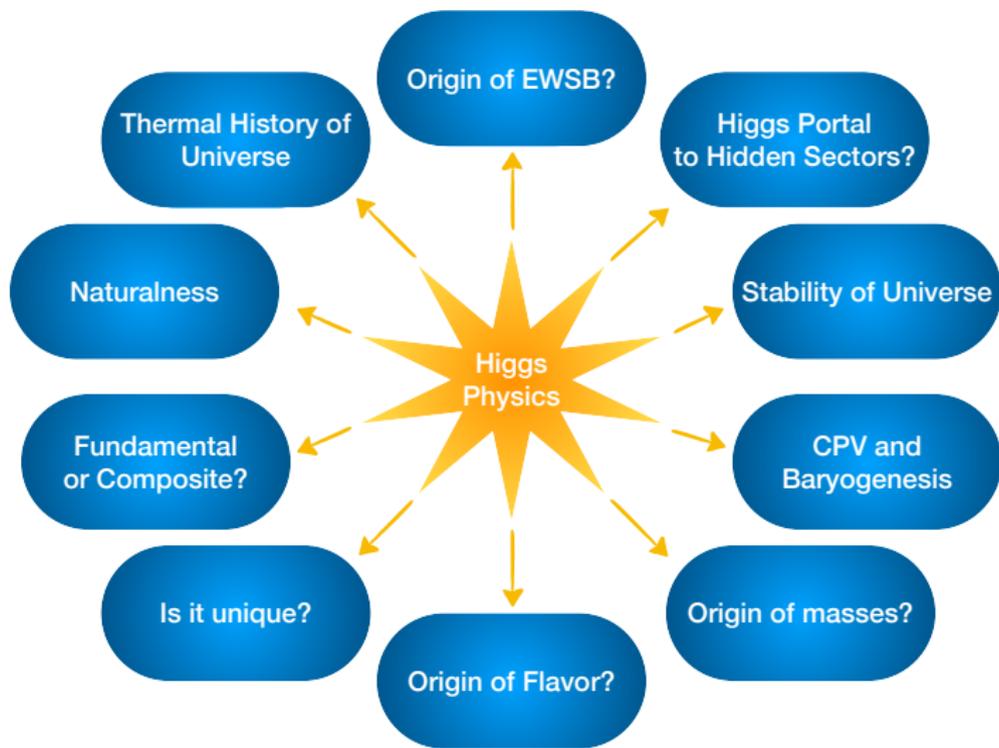
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The SM Higgs Lagrangian (schematically)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} = |D\phi|^2 + (y_{jk}\bar{\psi}_j\psi_k\phi + \text{h.c.}) - V(\phi^\dagger\phi)$$

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$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} = \underbrace{|D\phi|^2}_{\text{gauge interactions, } HWW/HZZ \text{ couplings}} + (y_{jk} \bar{\psi}_j \psi_k \phi + \text{h.c.}) - V(\phi^\dagger \phi)$$

gauge interactions,
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\hookrightarrow well tested after LHC

\hookrightarrow studied since ~ 2018

\hookrightarrow not yet tested

“5th force” **“6th force”**

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Puzzles of the SM Higgs sector:

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- ▶ Yukawa part $y_{jk}\bar{\psi}_j\psi_k H$:

flavour puzzle, no obvious symmetry, only source of \mathcal{CP}

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Puzzles of the SM Higgs sector:

- ▶ Yukawa part $y_{jk}\bar{\psi}_j\psi_k H$:

flavour puzzle, no obvious symmetry, only source of \mathcal{CP}

- ▶ Higgs potential $V = V_0 - \mu^2(v + H)^2 + \lambda(v + H)^4$:

- ▶ $\mu^2 \propto M_{\text{H}}^2 \sim 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2 \ll M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \sim 10^{36} \text{ GeV}^2$,

hierarchy problem

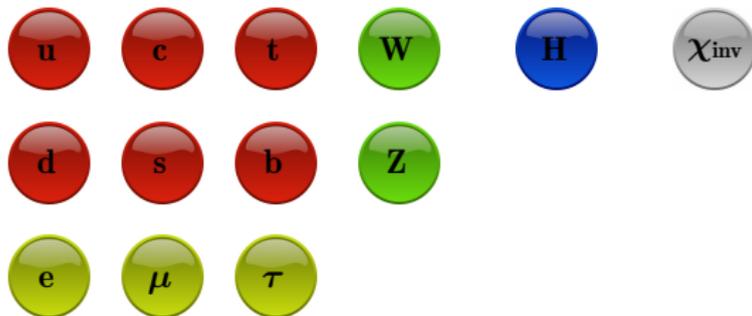
- ▶ $\lambda(\mu_0) = 0$ for $\mu_0 \sim 10^{10} \text{ GeV}$,
 $\lambda(M_{\text{Pl}}) \sim -0.01$

metastability of the Universe

- ▶ $V_{\text{min}} = V_0 \underbrace{-\mu^2 v^2 + \lambda v^4}_{\sim -10^{45} \text{ J/m}^3} \sim \underbrace{\frac{\Lambda}{8\pi G}}_{\text{Dark Energy density}} \sim 10^{-9} \text{ J/m}^3$,

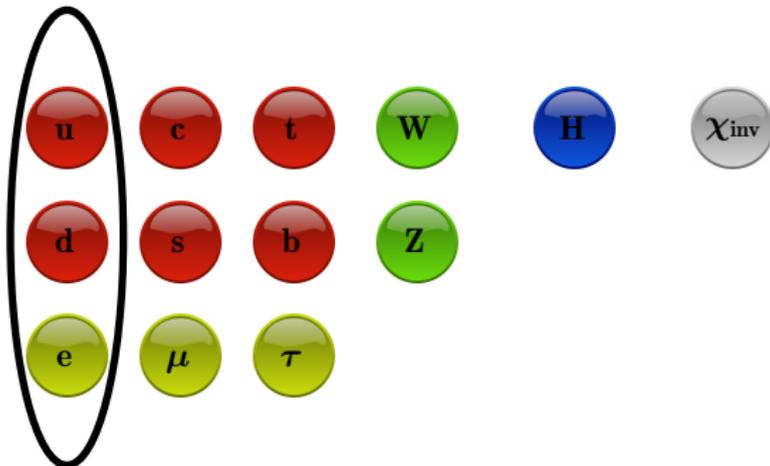
fine-tuning problem of cosmological constant Λ

Elementary Higgs couplings HXX to massive or invisible particles X

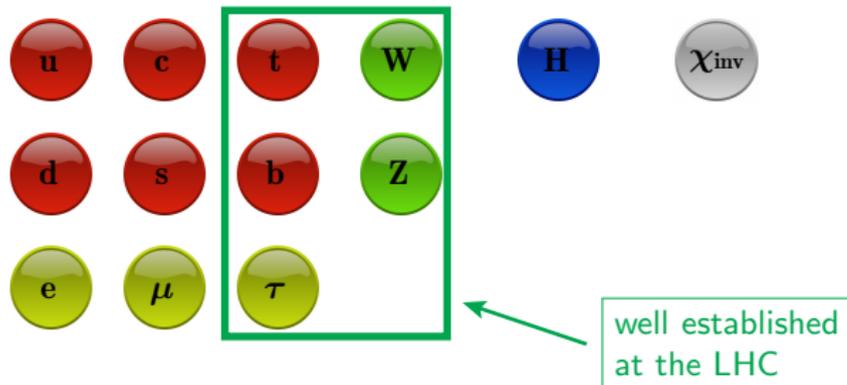


Elementary Higgs couplings HXX to massive or invisible particles X

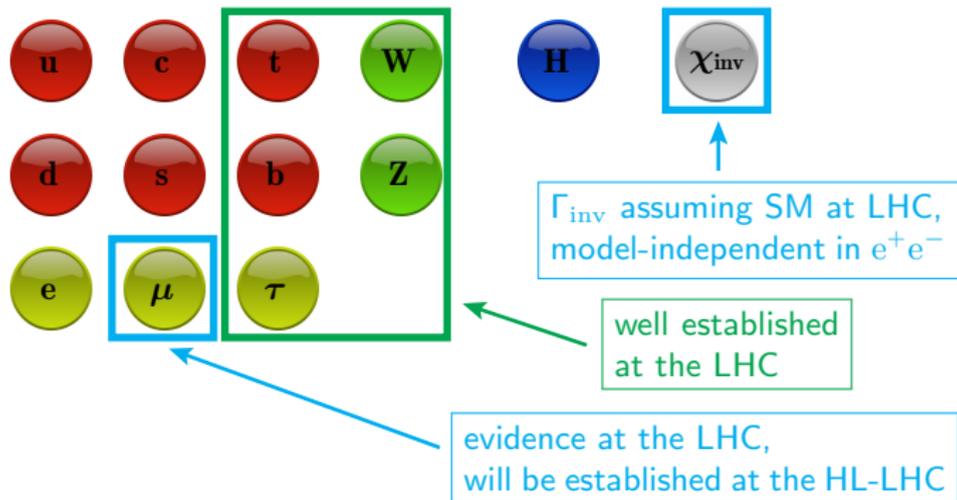
Higgs couplings to the “real world” yet unknown!



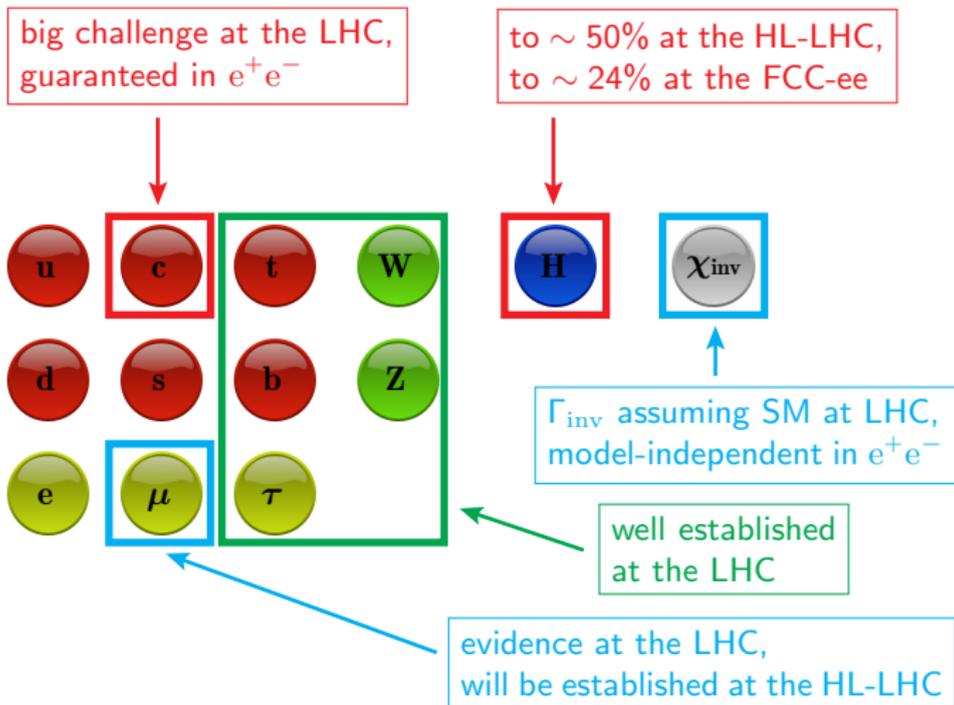
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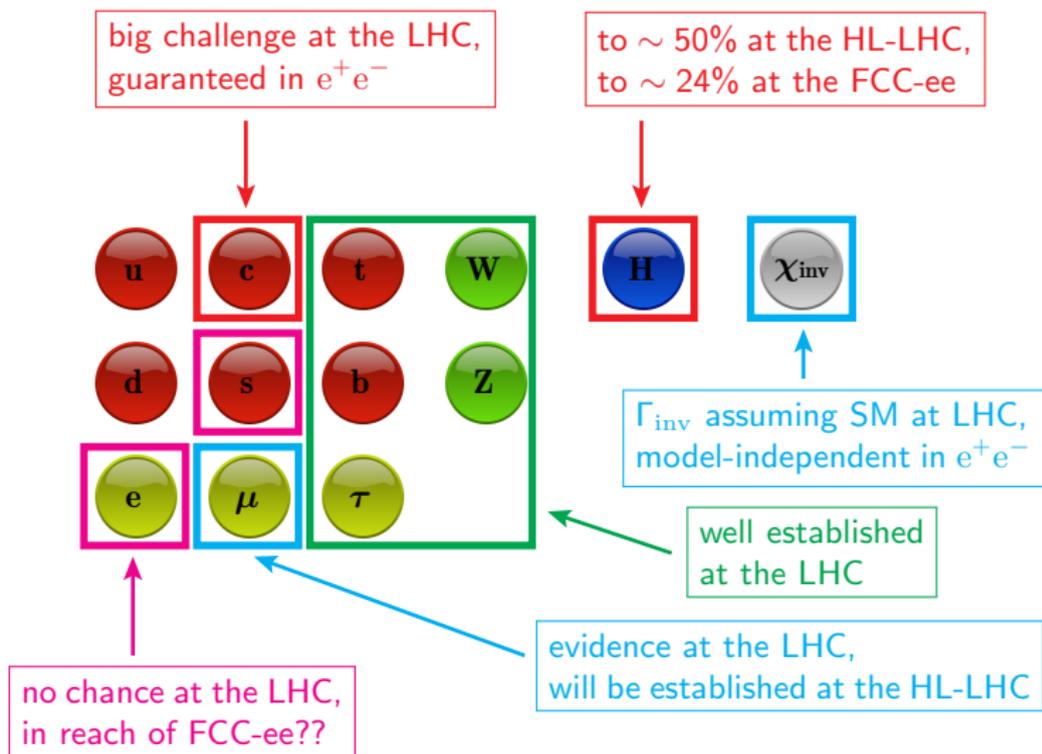
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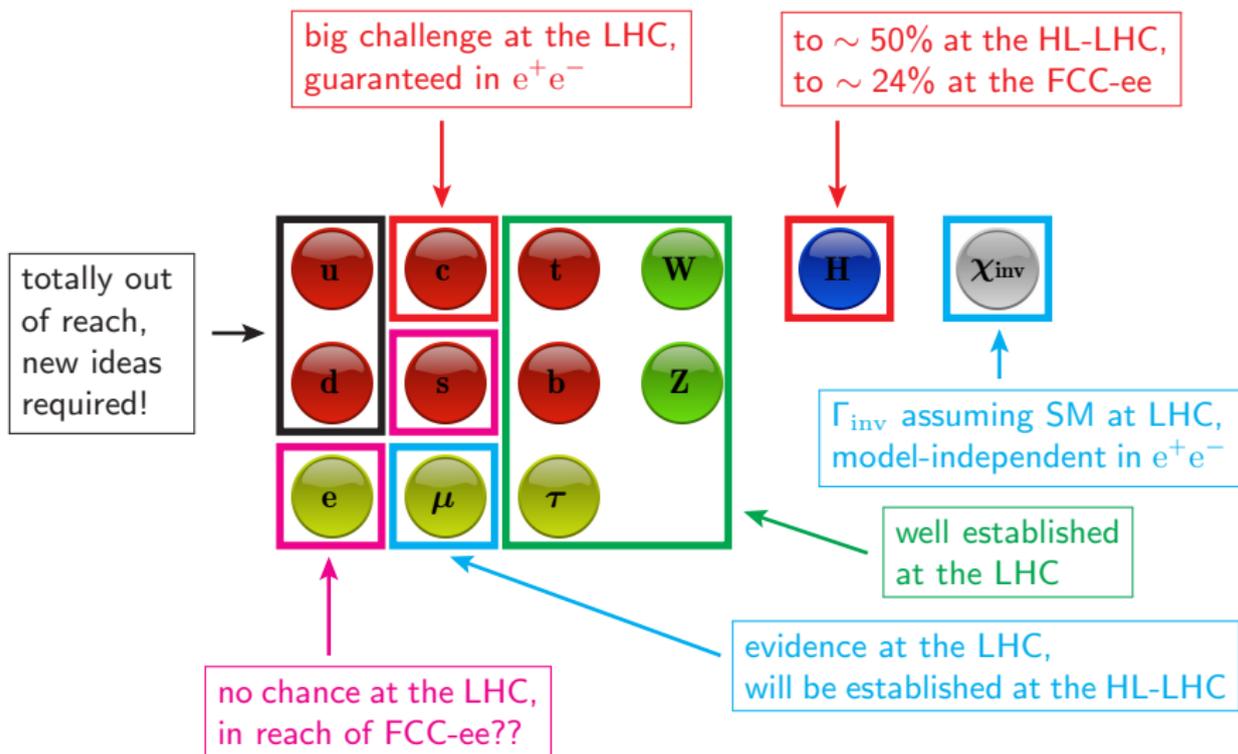
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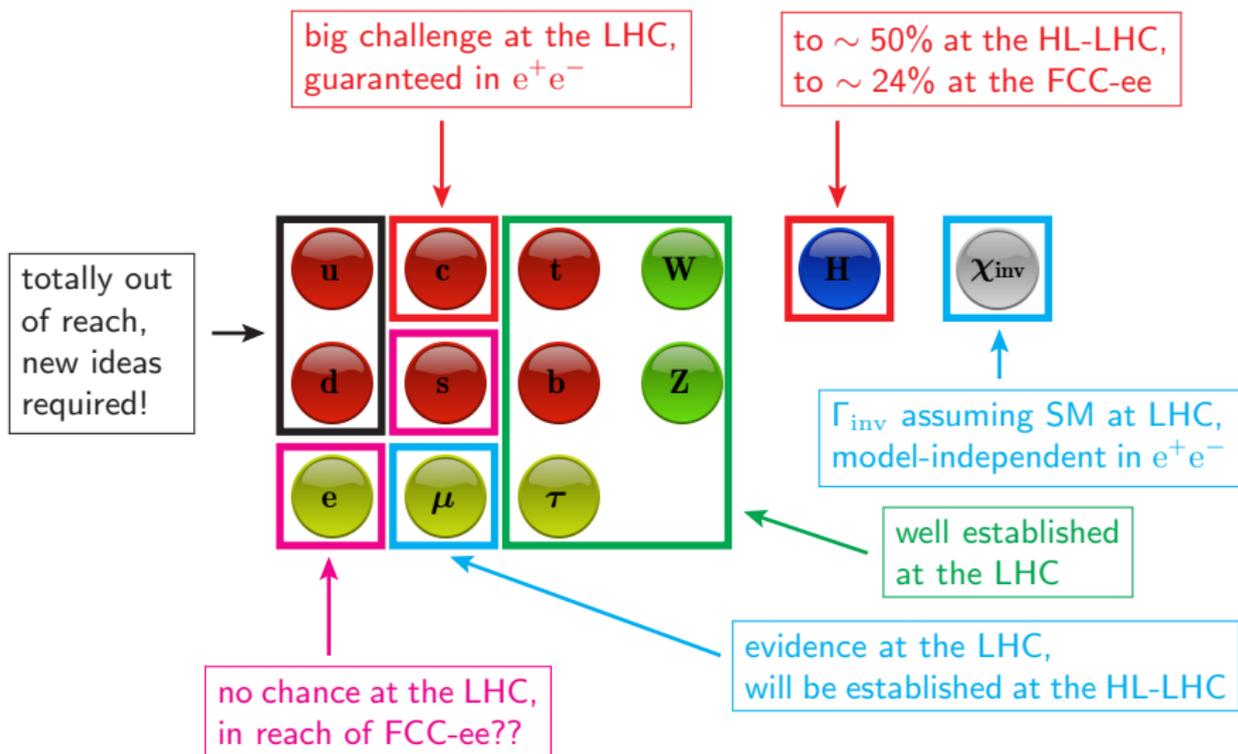
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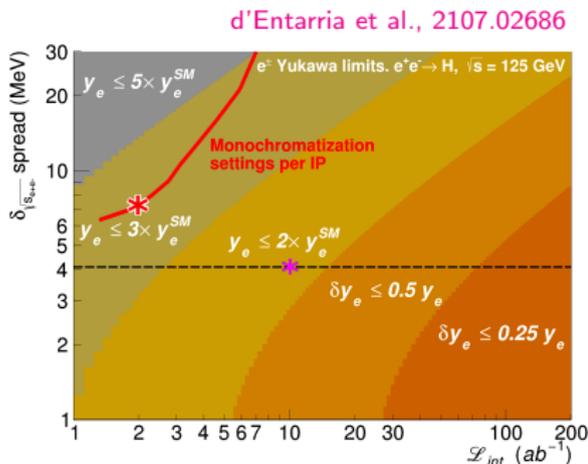


Elementary Higgs couplings HXX to massive or invisible particles X



$\Rightarrow e^+e^-$ colliders offer great opportunity to complete the Higgs profile!

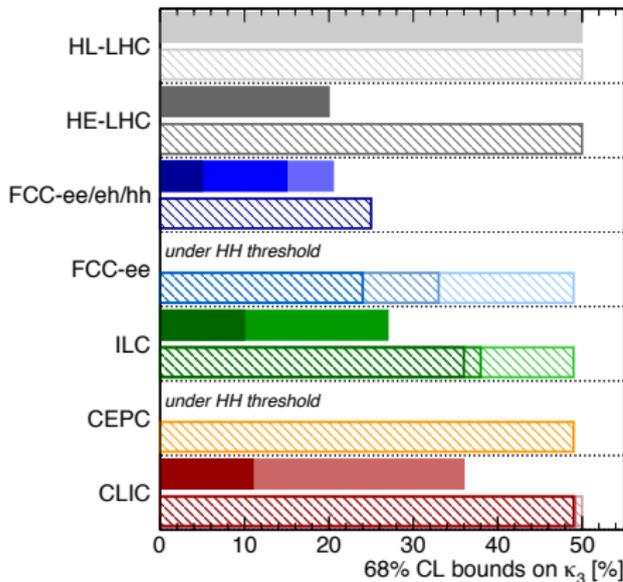
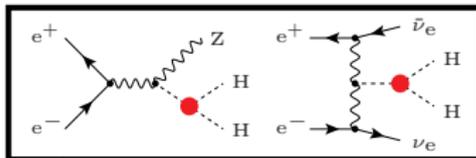
Prospects for measuring the $H\epsilon\epsilon$ coupling



- ▶ dedicated run at $\sqrt{s} = M_H$ after $\sqrt{s} = M_Z$ and $\lesssim M_Z + M_H$
- ▶ most promising final states:
 - $H \rightarrow gg$: gluon tagging!
 $(\epsilon_g, \epsilon_{q \rightarrow g}^{mistag}) = (70\%, 1\%)$ assumed
 - $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell + 2jets$:
 spin correlations exploited
- ▶ essential: energy monochromatisation
 $(\delta_{\sqrt{s}} = 4.1 \text{ MeV assumed at } 10 \text{ ab}^{-1})$
 \hookrightarrow improvements?! (include polarization?)

Prospects for measuring the HHH coupling

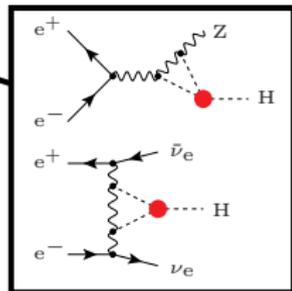
de Blas et al., 1905.03764



Higgs@EE WG September 2019

di-Higgs	single-Higgs
HL-LHC 50%	HL-LHC 50% (47%)
HE-LHC [10-20]%	HE-LHC 50% (40%)
FCC-ee/eh/hh 5%	FCC-ee/eh/hh 25% (18%)
LE-FCC 15%	LE-FCC n.a.
FCC-eh ₃₀₀₀ -17+24%	FCC-eh ₃₀₀₀ n.a.
	FCC-ee ₃₀₀₀ 24% (14%)
	FCC-ee ₃₀₀ 33% (19%)
	FCC-ee ₄₀ 49% (19%)
ILC ₁₀₀₀ 10%	ILC ₁₀₀₀ 36% (25%)
ILC ₅₀₀ 27%	ILC ₅₀₀ 38% (27%)
	ILC ₂₅₀ 49% (29%)
	CEPC 49% (17%)
CLIC ₃₀₀₀ -7%+11%	CLIC ₃₀₀₀ 49% (35%)
CLIC ₁₃₀₀ 36%	CLIC ₁₃₀₀ 49% (41%)
	CLIC ₅₀₀ 49% (46%)

All future colliders combined with HL-LHC



$$\kappa_3 = \frac{\lambda_{HHH}}{\lambda_{SM}^{HHH}}$$

- ▶ HH production not accessible for $\sqrt{s} < 400$ GeV (FCC-ee, CEPC)
 \hookrightarrow ILC / CLIC only e^+e^- colliders with HH production
- ▶ λ_{HHH} via single-H production requires higher-order EFT studies

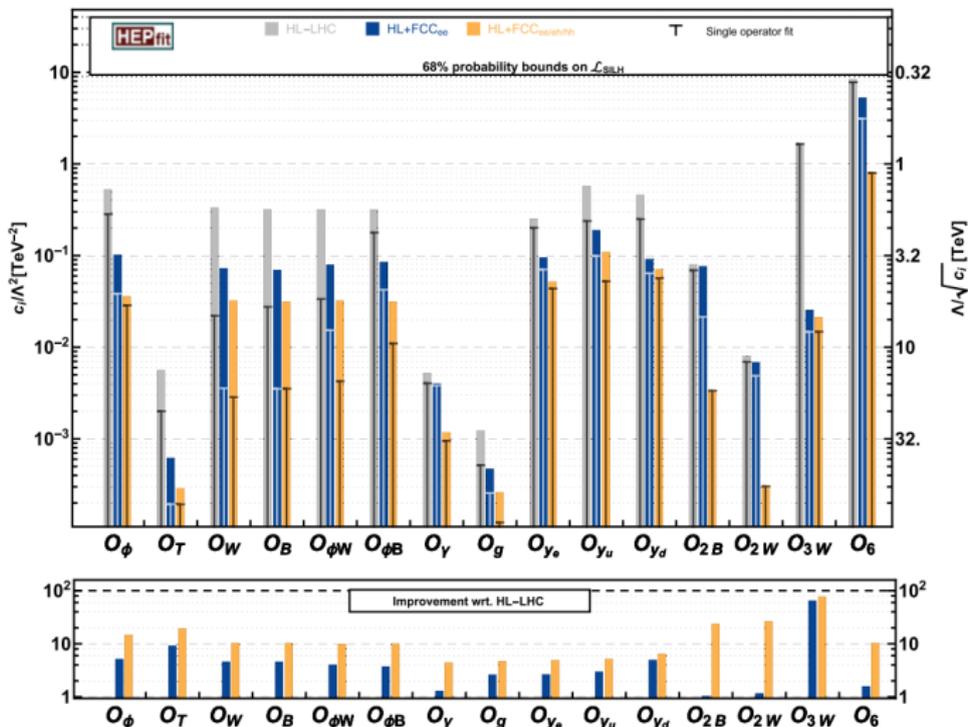
Side comments on Effective Theories (EFTs) and coupling modifiers

- ▶ κ framework (rescaling Higgs couplings)
 - ▶ phenomenologically motivated reparametrization of data
 - ▶ **not a measurement of Higgs couplings**
 - ▶ resembles Higgs coupling strength only to $\sim 5\%$ level (EW corr.)
 - ▶ projected precisions $< 5\%$ just reflect sensitivity of SM test
- ▶ **SM Effective Theory (SMEFT)** ($\text{SM} \oplus \text{dim-6 operators } \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)}$)
 - ▶ **consistent theoretical framework**
 - ▶ restricted to energies $E \ll \Lambda =$ scale of (decoupling) new physics
 - ▶ does not cover SM extensions with feebly interacting particles
 - ▶ good diagnostic tool to test SM (even if new physics is beyond SMEFT)
 - ▶ constraints on Wilson coefficients \rightarrow windows to new physics scale Λ

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-8})$$

$$\left| \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \right| < C_{\text{exp}} \Rightarrow \Lambda > \frac{|c_i|}{\sqrt{C_{\text{exp}}}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Higher precision (smaller } C_{\text{exp}}) \\ \Rightarrow \text{larger } \Lambda! \end{array}$$

($|c_i|$ depends on expectation for new physics $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(4\pi), \mathcal{O}(1), \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s/\pi), \dots$?)



- ▶ FCC-ee: Λ already increased by $\sim 2-3$
- ▶ FCC-hh: ultimate increase by $\gtrsim 10$

Examples beyond SMEFT: feeble interactions from mixing with SM fields

Higgs mixing:

new Higgs boson (heavy or light),
feebly coupled to SM particles

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} H \\ h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\alpha| \ll 1 \end{array}$$

SM-like Higgs boson,
coupling to SM particles reduced
 $\propto \cos \alpha \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 + \dots$

Higgs singlet



SM-like Higgs doublet



⇒ Precision measurements of SM-like Higgs couplings constrain α

Examples beyond SMEFT: feeble interactions from mixing with SM fields

Neutral-gauge-boson mixing:

SM-like Z boson,

coupling to SM particles reduced

$$\propto \cos \gamma \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 + \dots$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ Z \\ Z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \cos \gamma & \sin \gamma \\ 0 & -\sin \gamma & \cos \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_W & -s_W & 0 \\ s_W & c_W & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B \\ W^0 \\ C \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\gamma| \ll 1$$

new Z' boson (heavy or light),
feebly coupled to SM particles

SU(2)_I × U(1)_Y gauge bosons

↓
gauge boson of "dark" U(1)
↑

⇒ EW precision observables constrain γ

Examples beyond SMEFT: feeble interactions from mixing with SM fields

Neutral-lepton mixing: (only schematically)

SM-like neutrinos,

coupling to SM particles reduced

$$\propto \cos \theta_k \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta_k^2 + \dots$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \\ N_1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$



heavy neutral leptons,

feebly coupled to SM particles

unitarity leak!

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\text{PMNS-like } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrix}} & \theta_1 & \dots \\ -\theta_1^* & -\theta_2^* & -\theta_3^* & 1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta_1^2 + \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

left-handed neutrino fields
(part of $SU(2)_l$ doublets)



$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e^L \\ \nu_\mu^L \\ \nu_\tau^L \\ N_1^R \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\theta_k| \ll 1$$

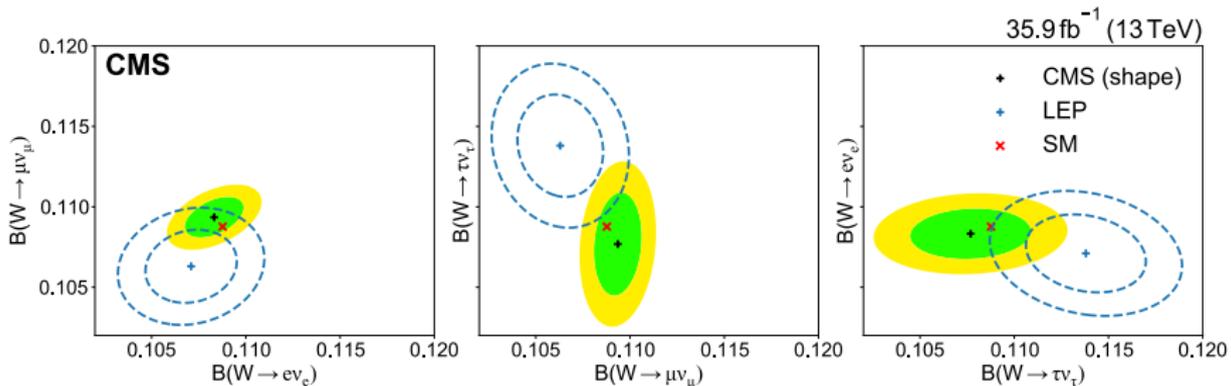
sterile right-handed neutrino fields

\Rightarrow EW precision observables help to constrain θ_k

Typically in type-1 seesaw:

$$\theta_k \propto \frac{y_{\nu,k} v_{EW}}{M} \text{ related to mass scale } M \text{ of sterile neutrinos}$$

New ATLAS/CMS analyses helping to constrain neutral-lepton mixing:
W-boson branching ratios (mostly from $t\bar{t}$ events)



↪ tension in LEP results not confirmed

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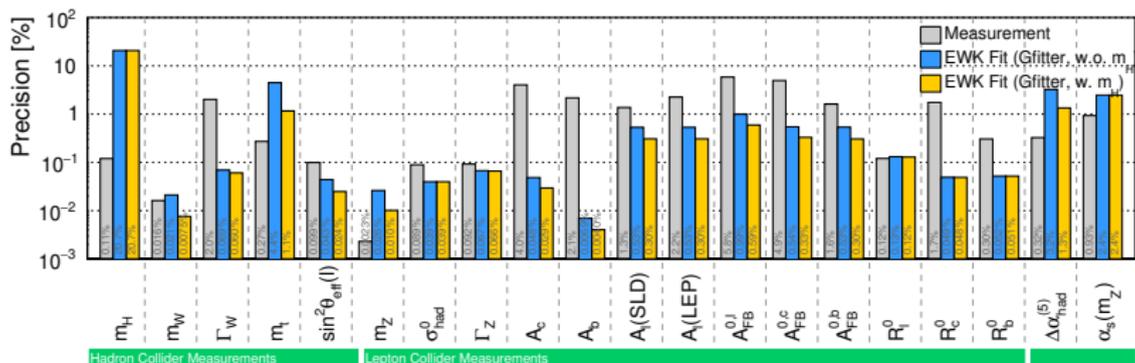
SM precision pushed to the extreme – feasibility?

Future collider – to be or not to be?



Status of (not only) EW precision physics in the (pre HL-)LHC era

Erlar, Schott '19



Current precision: typically $\gtrsim 1\%$, even $\sim 0.01-0.1\%$ in some cases

Future projections: promise improvements by 1-2 orders of magnitude
 \hookrightarrow ultimate challenge of the SM at future e^+e^- colliders

But: Can theory provide adequate predictions?

Physics at the Z pole – central EW precision (pseudo-)observables

FCC-ee: Freitas et al., 1906.05379; ILC: Moortgat-Pick et al., 1504.01726

	experimental accuracy			intrinsic theory uncertainty		
	current	ILC	FCC-ee	current	current source	prospect
$\Delta M_Z [\text{MeV}]$	2.1	–	0.1			
$\Delta \Gamma_Z [\text{MeV}]$	2.3	1	0.1	0.4	$\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s, \alpha \alpha_s^2$	0.15
$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell [10^{-5}]$	23	1.3	0.6	4.5	$\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s$	1.5
$\Delta R_b [10^{-5}]$	66	14	6	11	$\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s$	5
$\Delta R_\ell [10^{-3}]$	25	3	1	6	$\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s$	1.5

Theory requirements for Z-pole pseudo-observables:

- ▶ needed:
 - ◇ EW and QCD–EW 3-loop calculations
 - ◇ $1 \rightarrow 2$ decays, fully inclusive
- ▶ problems:
 - ◇ technical: massive multi-loop integrals, γ_5
 - ◇ conceptual: pseudo-obs. on the complex Z-pole

Physics at the Z pole – central EW precision (pseudo-)observables

FCC-ee: Freitas et al., 1906.05379; ILC: Moortgat-Pick et al., 1504.01726

	experimental accuracy			intrinsic th. unc.		parametric unc.	
	current ILC	FCC-ee		current	prospect	prospect	source
$\Delta M_Z [\text{MeV}]$	2.1	–	0.1				
$\Delta \Gamma_Z [\text{MeV}]$	2.3	1	0.1	0.4	0.15	0.1	α_s
$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell [10^{-5}]$	23	1.3	0.6	4.5	1.5	2(1)	$\Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}$
$\Delta R_b [10^{-5}]$	66	14	6	11	5	1	α_s
$\Delta R_\ell [10^{-3}]$	25	3	1	6	1.5	1.3	α_s

Parametric uncertainties of EW pseudo-observables:

- ▶ QCD:
 - ◇ most important: $\delta \alpha_s \sim 0.00015$ @ FCC-ee?
 - ↪ α_s from EW POs competitive \Rightarrow cross-check with other results!
 - ◇ quark masses m_t, m_b, m_c
- ▶ $\Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}$: $\delta(\Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}) \sim 5(3) \times 10^{-5}$ for/from FCC-ee?
 - ◇ new exp. results from BES III / Belle II on $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons
 - ◇ $\Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}$ from fit to radiative return $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma +$ hadrons
- ▶ other EW parameters: M_Z, M_W, M_H less critical (improved at ILC/FCC-ee)

Homework for theory @ Z pole:

- ▶ Full line-shape prediction to NNLO EW + leading effects beyond
 - ▶ technical progress in 2- and multi-loop amplitudes/integrals
 - ▶ conceptual progress in NNLO EW corrections (unstable particles!)
 - ▶ improvements on leading ISR corrections beyond NNLO
 - ▶ leading EW corrections beyond NNLO
 - ▶ Validity of pseudo-observable approach
 - ▶ better field-theoretical foundation of Z-pole pseudo-observables (complex pole definition, absorptive parts, continuum subtraction)
 - ▶ Improved Born Approximation (IBA) to parametrize line-shape via pseudo-obs. (+ precise concept to treat non-resonant parts)
 - ▶ careful validation of IBA against full $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z/\gamma \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ prediction
- ↪ Impact on experimental analysis possible (continuum subtraction, self-consistency conditions, etc.)

W-boson mass measurements vs. prediction from μ decay

ILC: Baak et al., 1310.6708

FCC-ee: Freitas et al., 1906.05379

	experimental accuracy				theory uncertainty			
	current	σ_{WW} @ threshold			intrinsic		parametric	
		LEP2	ILC	FCC-ee	current	source prospect	prospect	source
ΔM_W [MeV]	13	200	3–6	0.5–1	3	$\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s$	1	1(0.6) $\Delta\alpha_{had}$

complicated reconstructions

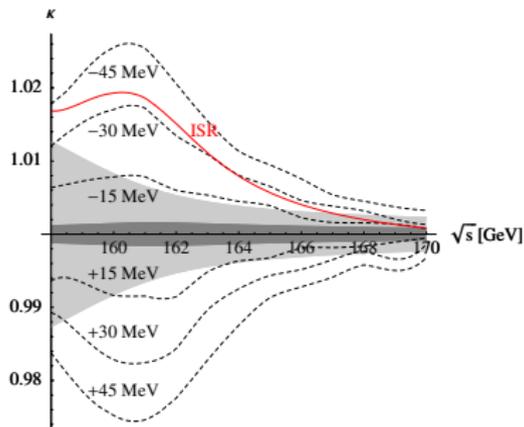
Amoroso et al., 2308.09417

Sensitivity of σ_{WW} to M_W :

Beneke et al. '07

basically counting experiments

M_W calculated from μ decay



$$\kappa = \frac{\sigma_{WW}(s, M_W + \delta M_W)}{\sigma_{WW}(s, M_W)}$$

$$\Delta\kappa = 0.1\% (0.02\%) \leftrightarrow \delta M_W = 1.5 (0.3) \text{ MeV}$$

for $\sqrt{s} = 161 \text{ GeV}$

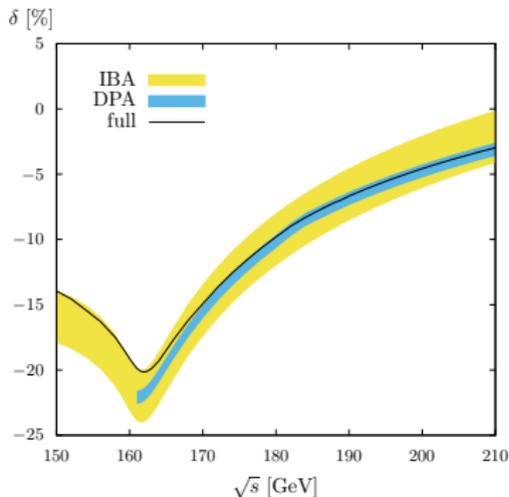
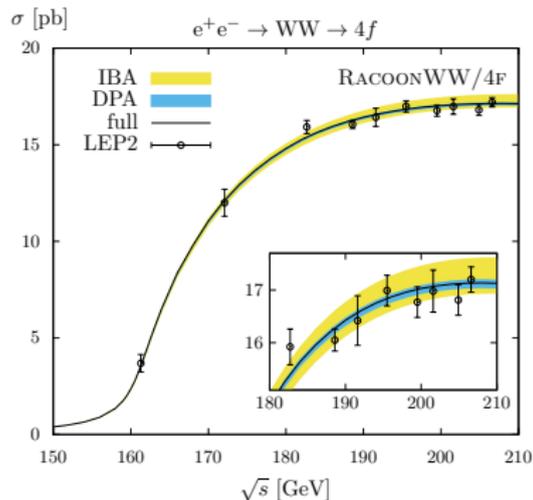
\Rightarrow FCC-ee requires

$$\Delta_{TH} \sim 0.01\text{--}0.04\% \text{ in } \sigma_{WW}$$

Shaded areas / ISR curve:

some uncertainties of NLO(EFT) calculation,

improvable via full NLO($ee \rightarrow 4f$) and NNLO(EFT)



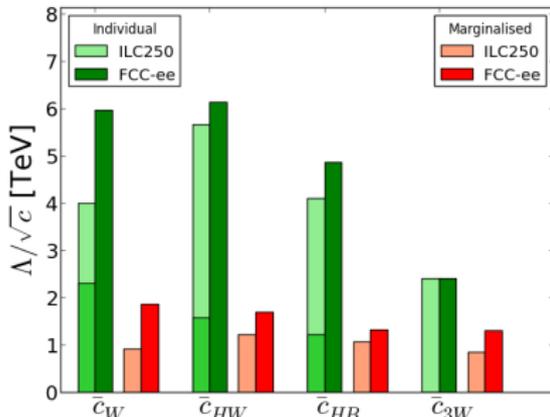
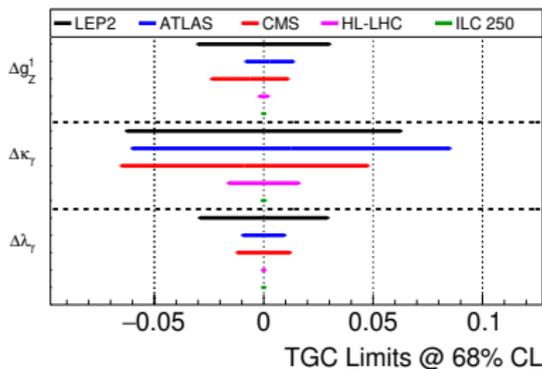
- ▶ IBA = based on leading-log ISR and universal EW corrections ($\Delta \sim 2\%$)
 ↪ shows large ISR impact near threshold (also by GENTLE)
- ▶ DPA = “Double-Pole Approximation” (leading term of resonance expansion)
 ↪ $\Delta \sim 0.5\%$ above threshold, not applicable at threshold RacoonWW, YFSWW
- ▶ “full” = full NLO prediction for $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$ via charged current Denner et al. '05
 + leading-log improvements for ISR beyond NLO
 ↪ $\Delta \sim 0.5\%$ everywhere

Triple-gauge couplings (TGC) analyses in $e^+e^- \rightarrow WW$

- e^+e^- is ideal framework: no formfactors for damping required!
- SMEFT framework:
sensitivity to dim-6 operators complementary to Higgs analyses

Ellis, You '15

Bambade et al. '19



- Impact of $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$ on $d\sigma_{WW}$:

\sqrt{s}/GeV	200	250	500
$\Delta\kappa_\gamma$	0.05	0.004	0.001
$d\sigma_{WW}(\kappa_\gamma)/d\sigma_{WW}^{\text{SM}} - 1$	3%	$\sim 0.5\%$	$\sim 0.5\%$

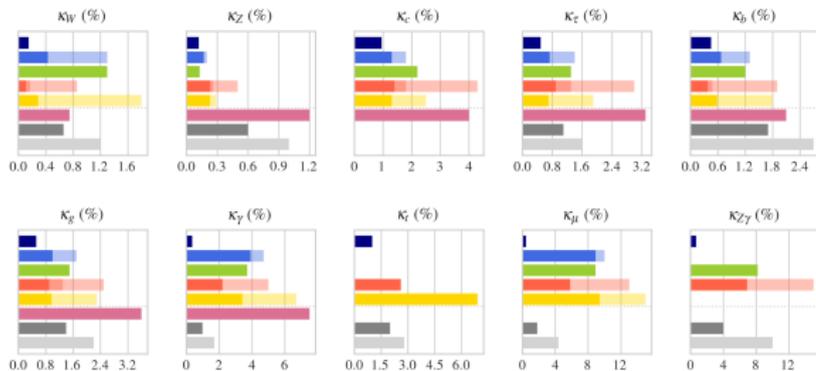
\hookrightarrow SM precision limits reach in TGCs for moderate \sqrt{s} !

Theory homework for high-precision W-boson physics

- ▶ Exclusive analyses & predictions for $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$:
 - ▶ e^\pm final states: proper treatment / separation of single-W channels
 - ▶ Hadronic final states: separation of multi-jet events (2j,3j,4j,...)
 - ▶ Full NLO $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$ prediction for each $4f$ type (interferences with ZZ and forward- e^\pm channels)
 - ▶ more leading corrections beyond NLO
 - ▶ σ_{WW} in threshold region:
 - ▶ full NNLO EFT calculation (only leading terms available)
 - ▶ leading 3-loop Coulomb-enhanced EFT corrections
 - ▶ matching of all fixed-order $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$ and threshold-EFT ingredients
- ↔ Estimate of theory uncertainty:
 $\Delta \sim 0.01\text{--}0.04\%$ for σ_{WW} @ threshold Freitas et al., 1906.05379
- ▶ For M_W analysis: Improved M_W prediction from μ decay
 - ▶ massive 3-loop computations (vacuum graphs, self-energies)

Higgs couplings analyses at present and future colliders

de Blas et al., 1905.03764



Higgs@FC WG

Kappa-0
May 2019



- ▶ Many different assumptions in different analyses! **Read fine-print!**
Important details: $\Gamma_{H,BSM} = 0?$ $|\kappa_W|, |\kappa_Z| \leq 1?$ κ_γ, κ_g independent?

▶ Theory limitations!

- H couplings \neq free parameters, rescaled model \neq consistent field theory
- \hookrightarrow QCD corrections often ok, but EW corrections ($\sim 5\%$) inconsistent!
- \hookrightarrow Coupling rescalings (e.g. κ framework) uncertain to $\sim 5\%$!
- \Rightarrow Use EFT like SMEFT (with corrections)!

Higgs decay widths and Higgs couplings at ILC and FCC-ee

LHC HXS WG; de Blas et al., 1905.03764; HL-LHC: Cepeda et al., 1902.00134;
 ILC: Bambade et al., 1903.01629 FCC-ee: Freitas et al., 1906.05379

	experimental accuracy			theory uncertainty			param. unc.	
	HL-LHC	ILC250	FCC-ee	current	source	prospect	prospect	source
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	4.4%	2%	0.8%	0.4%	α_s^5	0.2%	0.6%	m_b
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	2.9%	2.4%	1.1%	0.3%	α^2	0.1%	negligible	
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	8.2%	8%	12%	0.3%	α^2	0.1%	negligible	
$H \rightarrow gg$	1.6% (prod.)	3.2%	1.6%	3.2%	α_s^4	1%	0.5%	α_s
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	2.6%	2.2%	3.0%	1%	α^2	1%	negligible	
$H \rightarrow \gamma Z$	19%			5%	α	1%	0.1%	M_H
$H \rightarrow WW$	2.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	$\alpha_s^2, \alpha_s \alpha, \alpha^2$	0.3%	0.1%	M_H
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	2.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	$\alpha_s^2, \alpha_s \alpha, \alpha^2$	0.3%	0.1%	M_H

Note: e^+e^- colliders from $\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH}$ with *inclusive* Higgs decays!

⇒ Absolute normalization of Higgs BRs

Theory homework for high-precision Higgs physics

- ▶ Higgs off-shell effects: $\Gamma_H/M_H \sim 0.00003$ (compare: $\Gamma_Z/M_Z \sim 0.03$)
 - ▶ if Higgs fully reconstructable \rightarrow isolation of Higgs pole via cuts
 \hookrightarrow factorization of XS into production and decay parts
(straightforward check at LO and NLO)
 - ▶ if Higgs not fully reconstructable (e.g. $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$)
 \hookrightarrow inclusion of off-shell effects required (full off-shell NLO calculations)
- ▶ Multi-loop vertex corrections:
 - ▶ massive 2-loop vertex corrections (NNLO EW)
 - ▶ massless multi-loop corrections (4-/5-loop QCD for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}/gg$)
- ▶ 2-loop corrections for $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH, \nu\bar{\nu}H$:
 - ▶ full NNLO calculation for σ_{ZH}
 - ▶ leading NNLO effects for $\sigma_{\nu\bar{\nu}H}$
- ▶ Physics beyond the SM:
 - ▶ model independent: EFT approaches with higher-order corrections
 - ▶ specific models: full NLO studies (+beyond if relevant)

\Rightarrow Major effort, but feasible!

Enormous challenges for theory!

Can theory provide adequate predictions?

My expectation: Yes.

... anticipating progress + support for young theorists

Table of contents

The big questions – what can future e^+e^- colliders provide?

Mysteries within the SM – portals to new physics?

SM precision pushed to the extreme – feasibility?

Future collider – to be or not to be?



The case for a future e^+e^- collider?

Scenarios for new colliders:

- ▶ deeper exploration of a newly discovered phenomenon/particle
 - ↔ Z/W physics at LEP after W/Z discoveries at SPS
- ▶ no-lose theorem by theory arguments (new particle/phenomenon ahead)
 - ↔ Higgs boson or new phenomenon at the LHC
- ▶ measurements in uncharted territory
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high-precision
measurements

HHH , Hcc , Hee couplings
+ more?

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The problem are the scales in costs + resources + time
+ serious problems of humanity (environmental, political, existential) ...

Physics vision meets reality

- ▶ ethical questions: enormous costs, mankind has big essential problems
↪ Use big brains to solve more essential problems?
- ▶ technical realizability: unforeseen cost explosions, showstoppers?
- ▶ economic problems: energy consumption
- ▶ ecological/environmental aspects
↪ cost-effective construction + operation, minimize carbon footprint

⇒ Problems/concerns have to be taken seriously!

- ▶ enter open discussions
- ▶ work on solutions
- ▶ ... and don't sell the physics case under price!



Unique selling points of high-energy physics

- ▶ fundamental research → cultural asset

What are we made of? What rules the microcosm and the universe? ...

↪ new collider = only known path to unambiguously identify new particles

- ▶ role model for collaborative effort

- ▶ one big effort over many small (redundant) experiments/laboratories
- ▶ masterstroke in management (riddle for managers in economy)
- ▶ sociological success of non-profit driven international collaborations
↪ turns down ethical barriers

- ▶ pioneering roles in technology

- ▶ “open-source attitude” (including the www development)
- ▶ technical data analysis, ML/AI (lost against google et al.?)
- ▶ technical spin-offs for industry

- ▶ educational aspects

- ▶ fundamental physics research → magnet in academic education
- ▶ ideal educational platform for many academic + non-academic (!) areas
- ▶ education = key to a better worldwide society!

⇒ High-energy physics can be more than a “bubble” in the worldwide society?!

... about selling strategies

Maybe we could have done better?!

“If you want to buy a car, would you buy the Standard Model? – No.”

(Hans Kühn, a multi-loop pioneer)

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Standard Model 'S' (1913 - 1918)

Standard's first entry into the Light Car Market and introduction to Mass Production



THE 'ALL-BRITISH' STANDARD LIGHT CAR

(<http://www.standardregister.co.uk/id16.html>)

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Conclusions?

- ▶ Standard Model = beautiful?
- ▶ Better namings?!
- ▶ After all, the Higgs boson WAS "new physics".
- ▶ Sell new aspects as NEW!

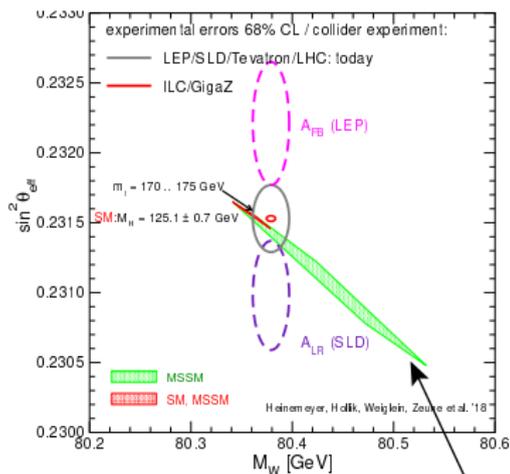
Extra slides



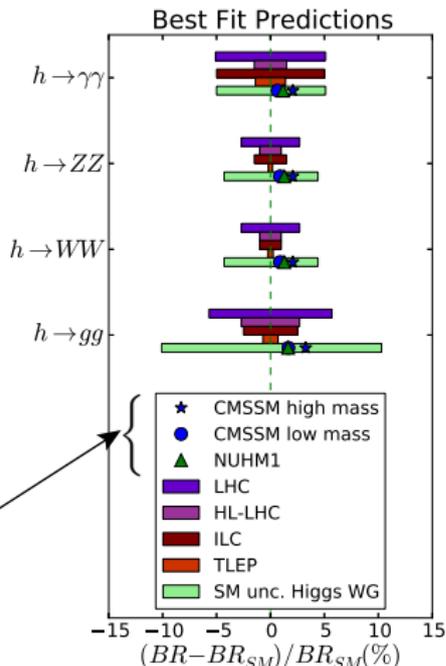
Typical prospects for future high-precision e^+e^- EW physics

EW PO @ ILC 1504.01726 (updated)

Higgs precision @ ILC/TLEP 1308.6176



Fantastic indirect sensitivity to physics beyond the SM!



Baselines: LHC/HL-LHC: $300\text{fb}^{-1}/3000\text{fb}^{-1}$ @ 14 TeV
 ILC: 250fb^{-1} (pol.) @ 250 GeV
 TLEP: $4 \times 2.5\text{ab}^{-1}$ @ 240 GeV

Experimental errors and theory uncertainties

Experimental errors:

systematic errors }
statistical errors } → LHC status + projections to HL/HE-LHC, ILC, FCC-ee
= input in the following

Theory uncertainties in predictions:

- ▶ **Intrinsic uncertainties** due to missing higher-order corrections, estimated from
 - ▶ generic scaling of higher order via coupling factors
 - ▶ renormalization and factorization scale variations
 - ▶ tower of known corrections, e.g. $\Delta_{\text{NNLO}} \sim \delta_{\text{NLO}}^2$ if δ_{NLO} known
 - ▶ different variants to include/resum leading higher-order effects
- ▶ **Parametric uncertainties** due to errors in input parameters, induced by
 - ▶ **experimental errors** in measurements
 - ▶ **theory uncertainties in analyses**

Note:

Estimates of theory uncertainties often (too) optimistic in projections of exp. results...

Improvements for σ_{WW} @ threshold via EFT

Beneke et al. '07; Actis et al. '08

EFT provides expansion of σ_{WW} for $\beta = \sqrt{1 - 4M_W^2/s} \sim \sqrt{\Gamma_W/M_W} \sim \sqrt{\alpha}$:

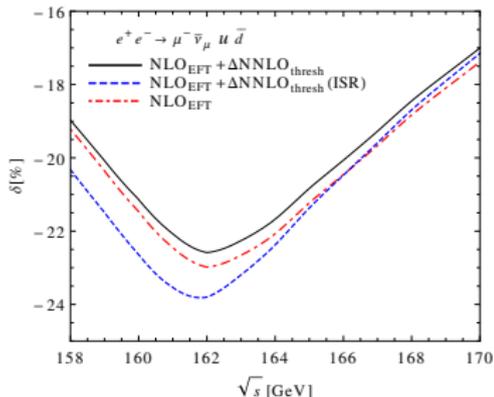
$$\sigma_{WW} = C\alpha^2\beta \left[1 + c^{(0)}\beta \right. \quad \text{LO}$$

$$+ \alpha \left(\frac{c_1^{(1)}}{\beta} + c_2^{(1)} \ln \beta L_e + c_3^{(1)} L_e + c_4^{(1)} + c_5^{(1)}\beta \right) \quad \text{NLO}$$

$$\left. + \alpha^2 \left(\frac{c_1^{(2)}}{\beta^2} + \frac{c_2^{(2)}}{\beta} + c_3^{(2)} \ln^2 \beta L_e^2 + c_4^{(2)} \ln \beta L_e^2 + \dots \right) + \dots \right] \quad \text{NNLO}$$

leading NNLO parts known

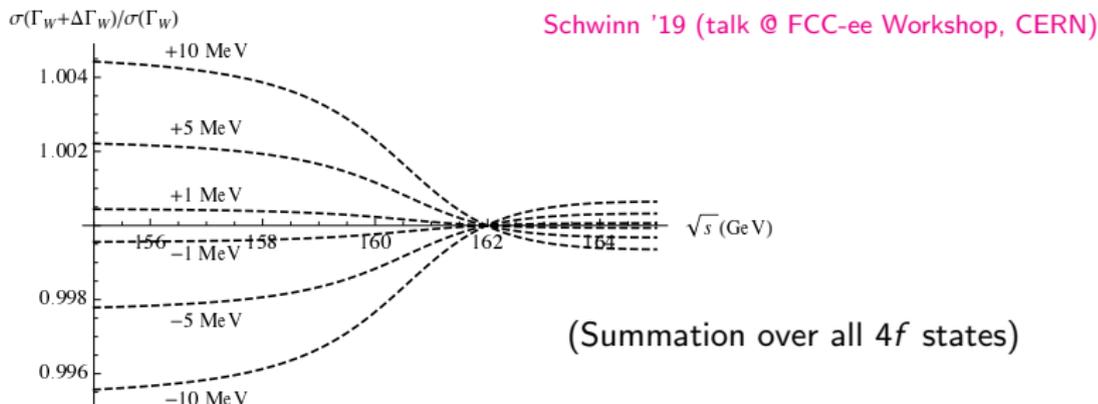
↓
required
for FCC-ee



ISR enhancement factor $L_e = \ln(m_e/M_W)$

Resummation of leading $(\alpha L_e)^n$ and subleading $\alpha(\alpha L_e)^{n-1}$ ISR necessary!

Γ_W determination from energy scan @ WW threshold:



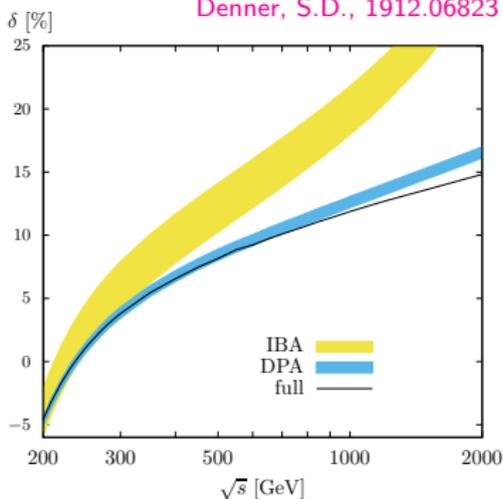
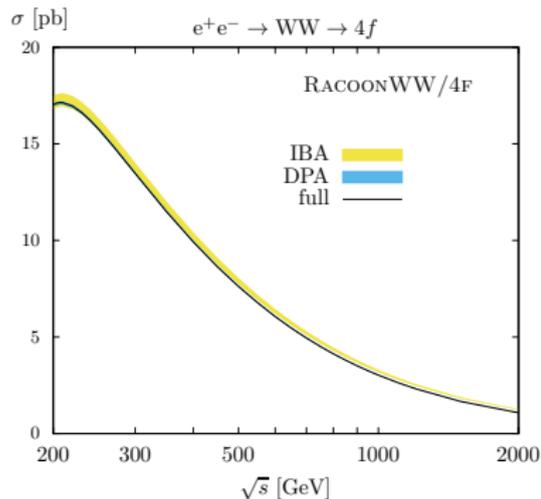
Simultaneous fit of M_W and Γ_W by scan of σ_{WW} :

- ▶ FCC-ee study: 1703.01626
2-point fit (15 ab^{-1}): $M_W = 0.41 \text{ MeV}$, $\Gamma_W = 1.1 \text{ MeV}$
- ▶ CEPC study: 1812.09855
3-point fit (2.6 ab^{-1}): $M_W = 1 \text{ MeV}$, $\Gamma_W = 2.8 \text{ MeV}$

WW production beyond LEP2 energy range

Fixed-order NLO + leading-log ISR prediction:

Denner, S.D., 1912.06823



Note: large non-universal weak corrections + sizeable off-shell effects

Achievable precision:

- ▶ by full NLO for $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$ + leading NNLO corrections + ISR resummation
- ▶ estimate: $\Delta \sim 0.5\%$ in distributions ($\sim 1\%$ in tails) up to $\sqrt{s} \sim 1$ TeV