

# The impact of energy frontier DIS measurements on future hadron collider physics (HL-LHC and FCC-hh)

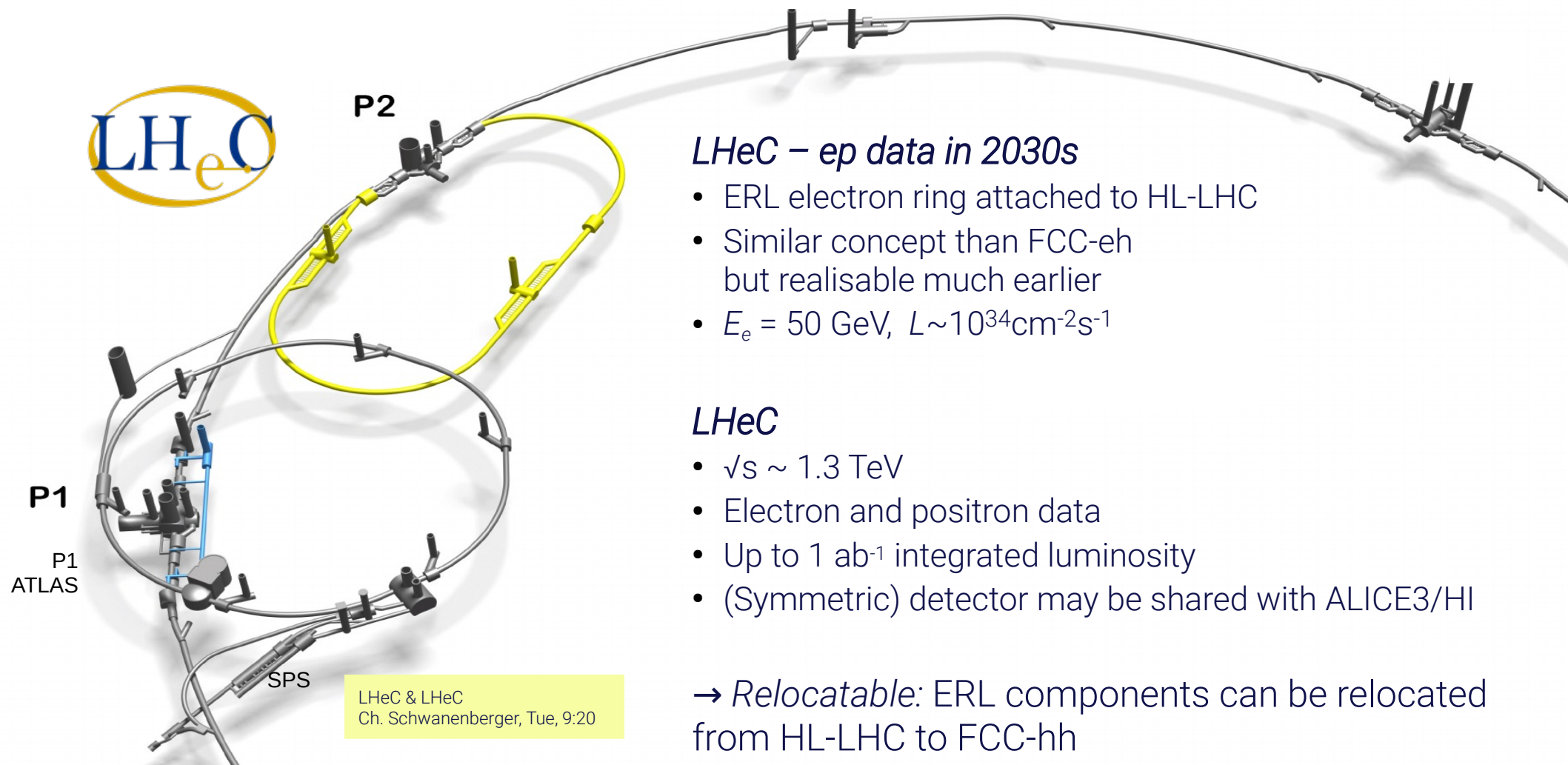
D. Britzger for the LHeC Study Group  
Max-Planck-Institut für Physik München, Germany

XXIX International Workshop on Deep-Inelastic Scattering and Related Subjects (DIS22)  
Santiago de Compostela  
04.05.2022



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT  
FÜR PHYSIK

# Energy-frontier $ep$ physics in the '30 – the LHeC



## *LHeC – ep data in 2030s*

- ERL electron ring attached to HL-LHC
- Similar concept than FCC-eh but realisable much earlier
- $E_e = 50 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $L \sim 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

## *LHeC*

- $\sqrt{s} \sim 1.3 \text{ TeV}$
- Electron and positron data
- Up to  $1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  integrated luminosity
- (Symmetric) detector may be shared with ALICE3/HI

→ *Relocatable*: ERL components can be relocated from HL-LHC to FCC-hh



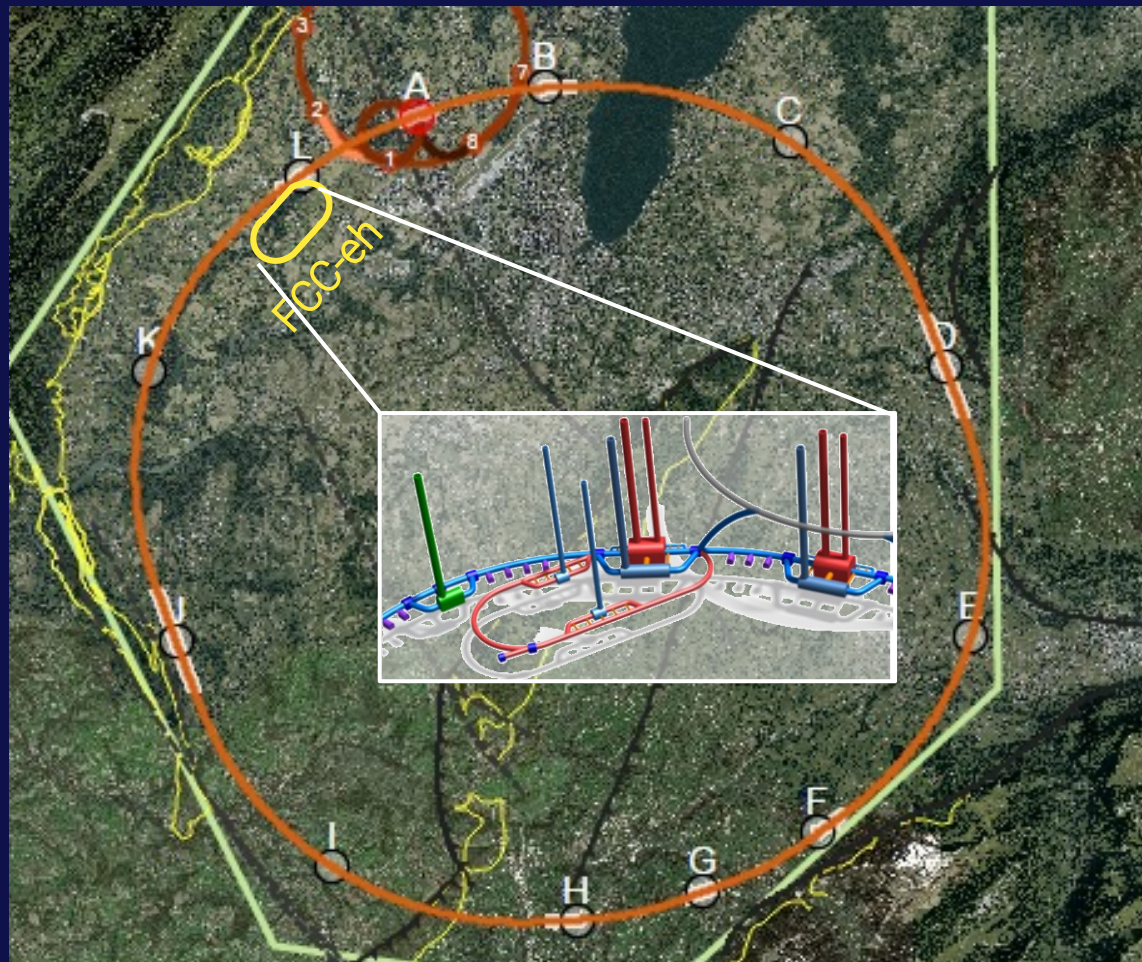
# FCC-eh

Dedicated electron-ring attached  
to the FCC-hh

Energy recovery linac  
 $E_e = 60 \text{ GeV}$   
 $\sqrt{s} \sim 3.5 \text{ TeV}$

High Luminosity of  
about  $3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

Concurrent operation with FCC-hh

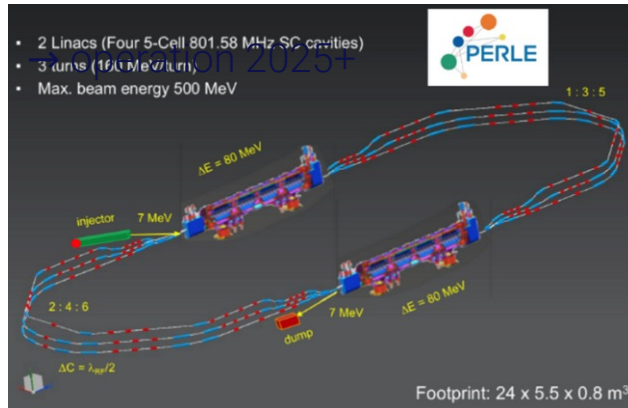


# The FCC-eh energy recovery linac

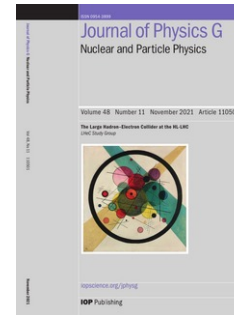
Energy-recovery linacs (ERL)  
→ Well-proven accelerator concept

A new facility comprising all essential features ?  
→ high-current & high-energy & multi-pass  
→ optimised cavities & cryo-modules and a beam for collider experiments

PERLE at Orsay: ERL demonstrator facility for FCC-eh/LHeC needs 20mA, 802 MHz SRF, 3 turns



Accelerator R&D Roadmap [arXiv:2201.07895]



Update of LHeC-CDR JPhys.G 48 (2021) 110501



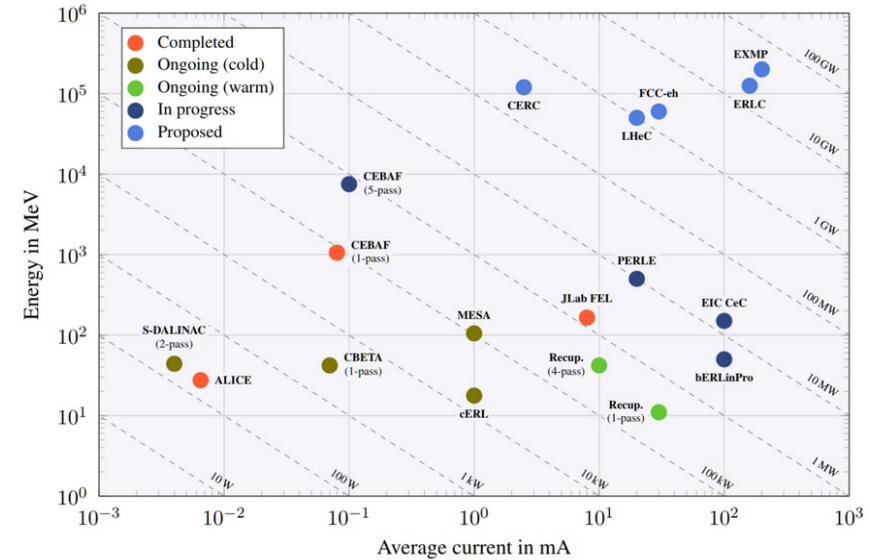
FCC Physics opportunities EPJ.C79 (2019) 474



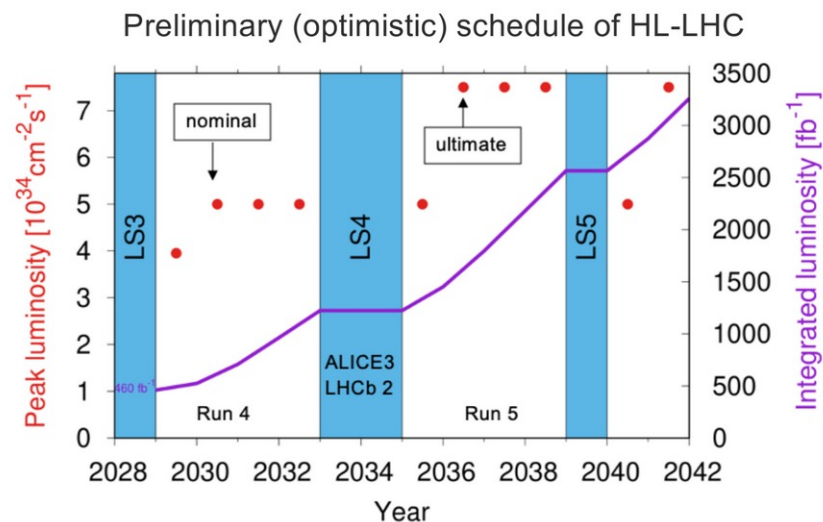
DIS experiment at the HL-LHC EPJ.C82 (2022) 40

ERL accelerator & PERLE  
→ A. Stocchi, WG6, Thu 9:00  
IR and Common  $hh$  Detector  
→ K. Andre, WG6, Thu 9:20

Symmetric detector to record ep and pp collisions at a single IP



# (HL-)LHC and FCC schedule



## HL-LHC

Extraordinary results obtained with the LHC Run-II physics program. However, real sensitivity potential on several milestone analysis for the LHC physics program will be reached only in the HL-LHC era

Extensive upgrades to accelerator complex to maximise physics reach

3000  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  at 14 TeV (ultimately 4000  $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )

Instantaneous luminosity:  $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (ultimately  $7.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )

Proton interactions per bunch crossing:  $\langle \mu \rangle \sim 140$  (ultimately  $\langle \mu \rangle \sim 200$ )

## FCC-hh/FCC-eh

FCC-eh is an integral part of the FCC-hh program

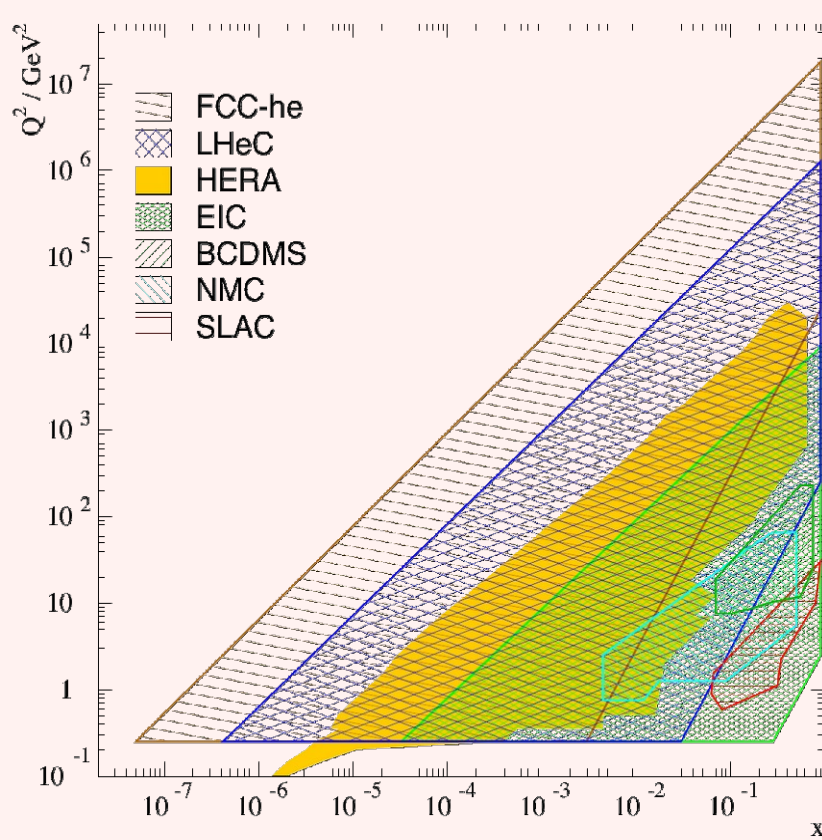
Precision PDFs at the multi-TeV scale a mandatory for FCC-hh physics

High luminosity (and high energy) provide an exciting e–p physics program





# Deep-inelastic scattering



DIS: Cleanest High Resolution Microscope  
→ Precision QCD and matter  
→ QCD Discoveries

Empowering the HL-LHC & FCC-hh Search Programme

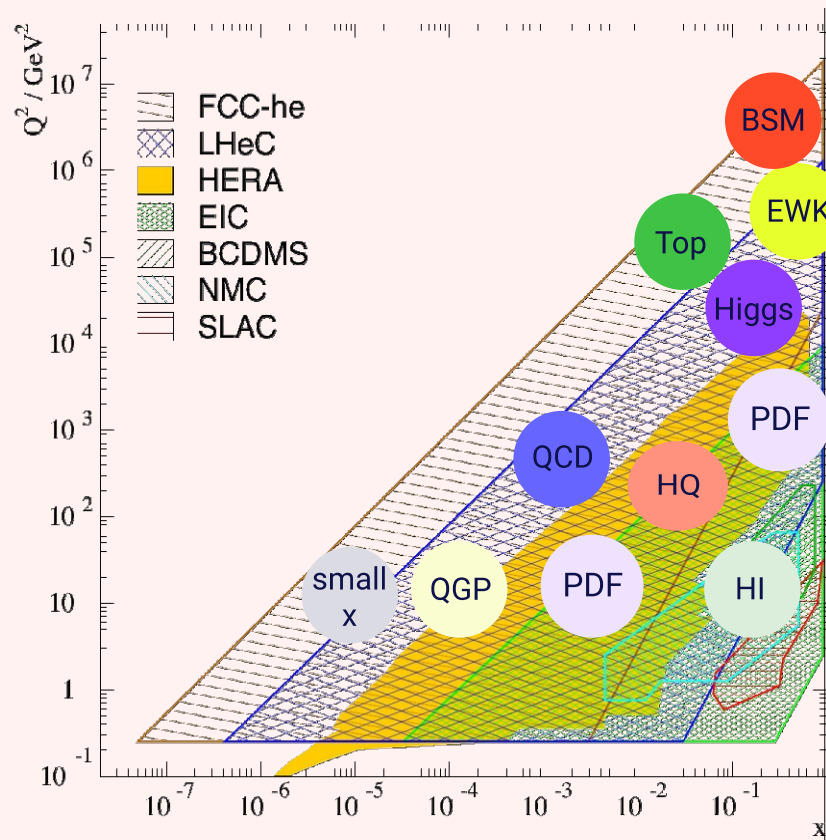
Transformation of HL-LHC & FCC-hh into the desired Higgs and discovery machine

Unique Facility for Nuclear Physics

Complementary Higgs Programme

Top and EW Physics

# Deep-inelastic scattering



DIS: Cleanest High Resolution Microscope  
→ Precision QCD and matter  
→ QCD Discoveries

Empowering the HL-LHC & FCC-hh Search Programme

Transformation of HL-LHC & FCC-hh into the desired Higgs and discovery machine

Unique Facility for Nuclear Physics

Complementary Higgs Programme

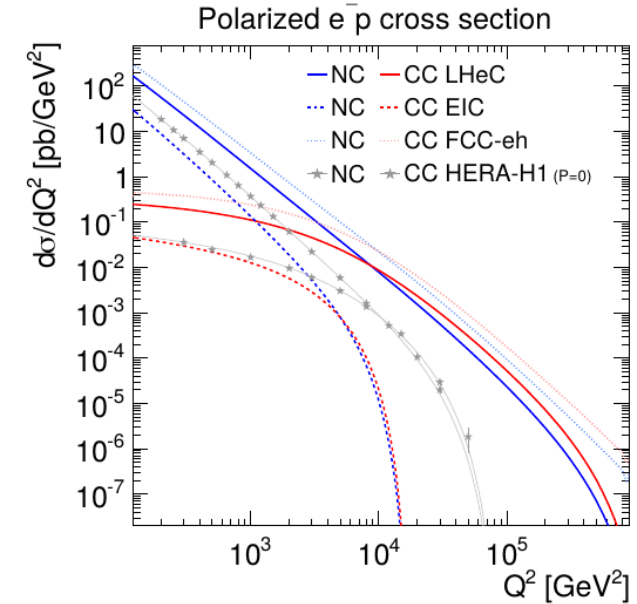
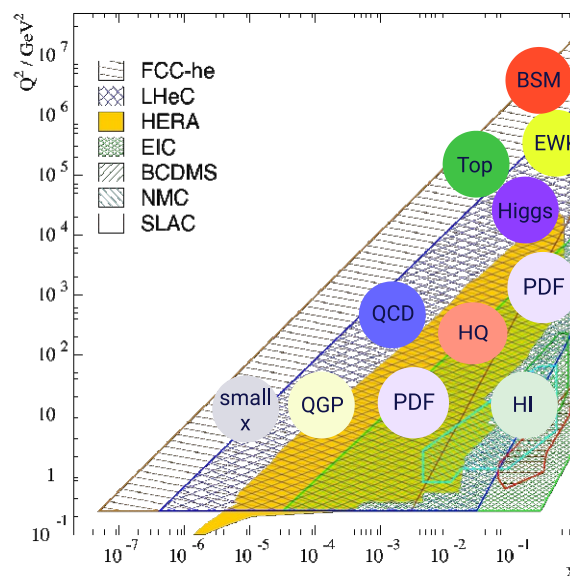
Top and EW Physics

# Deep-inelastic electron-proton scattering

C. Rubbia in 1992 CERN open council meeting when LHC was approved

- Further progress needs higher energy – 1 TeV is next major goal
- Proton-proton collisions are the only open road to 1 TeV now
- LHC – most cost effective route  
– heavy ion and ep collisions as bonus

LHC must be the next project for CERN

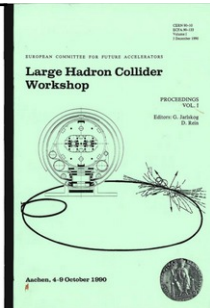


## LHeC history

LEP×LHC

1984

$s \sim \sqrt{1.3\text{TeV}}$   
 $L \sim 1\text{fb}^{-1}/\text{y}$



HERA ep

1992

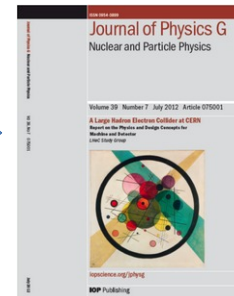
$s \sim \sqrt{0.3\text{TeV}}$   
 $L \sim 0.5\text{fb}^{-1}$



LHC × e<sup>-</sup>

2012

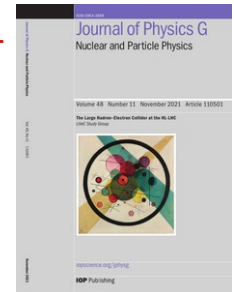
$s \sim \sqrt{1.5\text{TeV}}$   
 $L \sim \mathcal{O}(100\text{fb}^{-1})$



HL-LHC×ERL  
& Higgs

2020

$s \sim \sqrt{1.3\text{TeV}}$   
 $L \sim 1\text{ab}^{-1}$



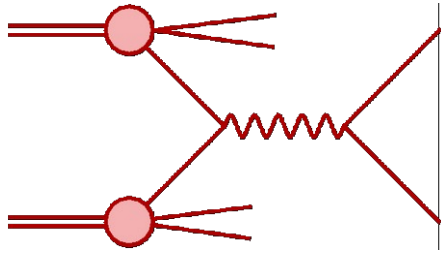
LHeC

'30

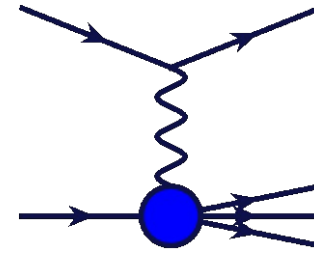


# proton–proton and electron–proton

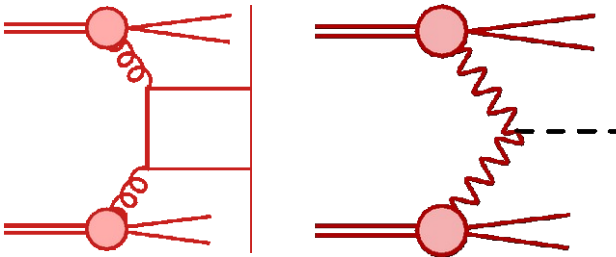
Important processes in proton–proton  
Dominant s-channel process



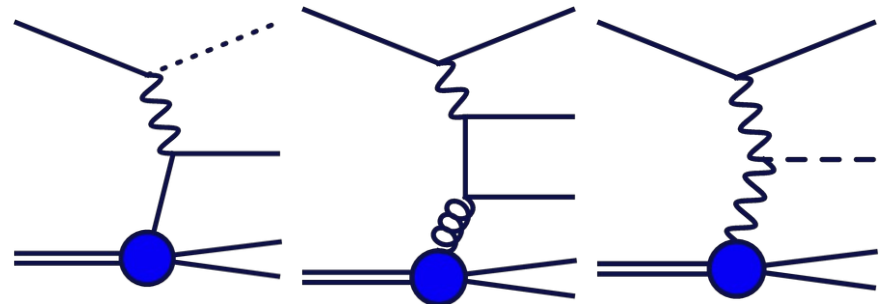
Important processes in electron–proton  
Dominant t-channel process



pair-production and VV-fusion, and many more...

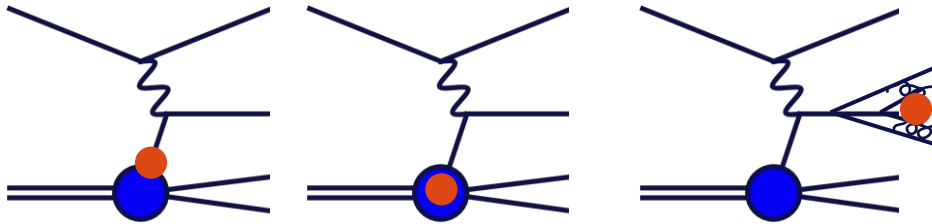


s-channel processes complementary to pp



# Precision QCD

Strong coupling constant  $\alpha_s$  is one of the least known fundamental constants



- Jet production in Breit frame  $O(\alpha_s)$
- Proton internal dynamics (scaling)
- Jet substructure and formation of hadrons

$\alpha_s(M_Z)$  from inclusive DIS

$$\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z)(\text{incl. DIS}) = \pm 0.00019_{(\text{exp+PDF})}$$

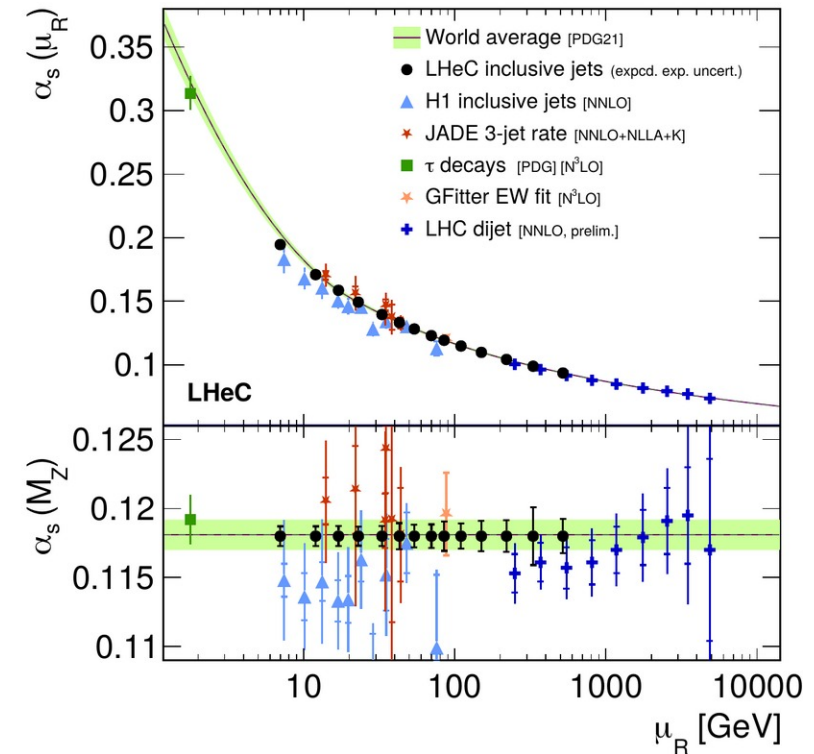
$\alpha_s$  seen as a benchmark parameter

→ A factor 10 more precise QCD measurements than nowadays possible

$\alpha_s$  from jet production (LHeC)

→ Fill gap between  $\tau$ -decays and Z-pole & LHC

→ FCC-eh with higher precision and larger range



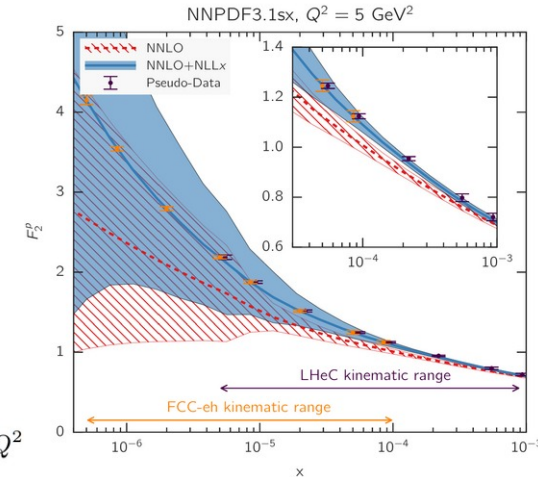
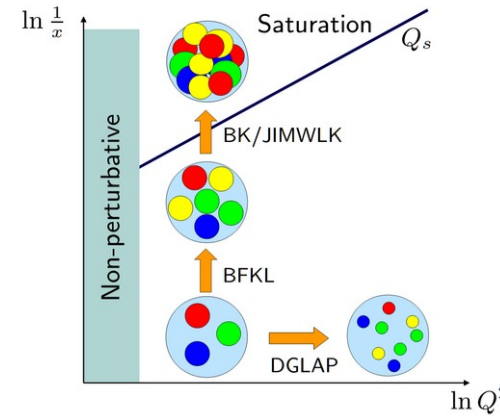
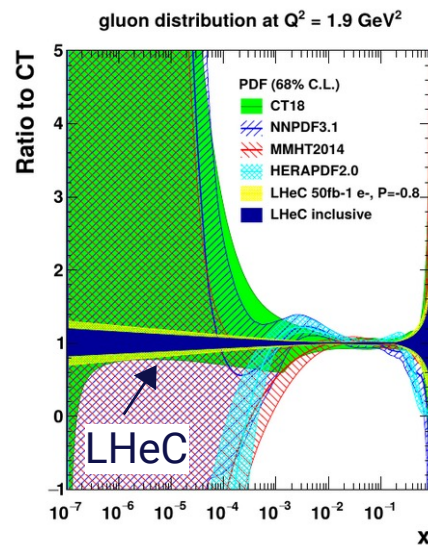
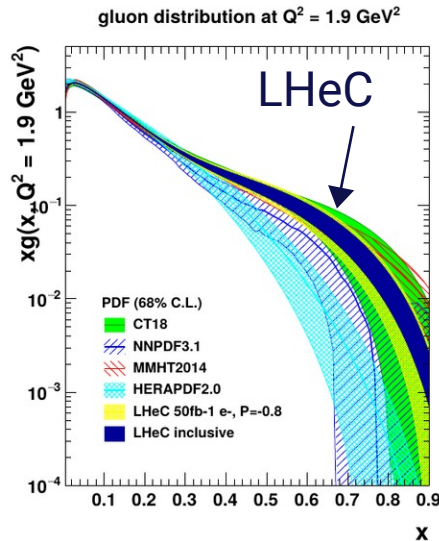
# Hadron structure measurements

Color-neutral particle probes the interior of the proton

→ Parton distribution functions (PDFs) of the proton are determined with unprecedented precision

M. Bonvini, Eur.Phys.J.C 78 (2018)834

high- $x$  – Gluon distribution – low- $x$



→ Full determination of all parton-flavors from heavy quark and jet cross section measurements

→ 3D structure of the proton (TMDs, GPDs) from elastic diffractive and deeply-virtual Compton scattering

C. Gwenlan, M. Klein, et al

Low- $x$ :

an unexplored region with exciting QCD effects

Resummation effects affect the Higgs cross section in p-p through gg fusion by 10 %

LHeC & FCC-eh PDFs  
C. Gwenlan, Tue, 12:50

small- $x$  in ep and eA  
A. Stasto, Thu, 9:40



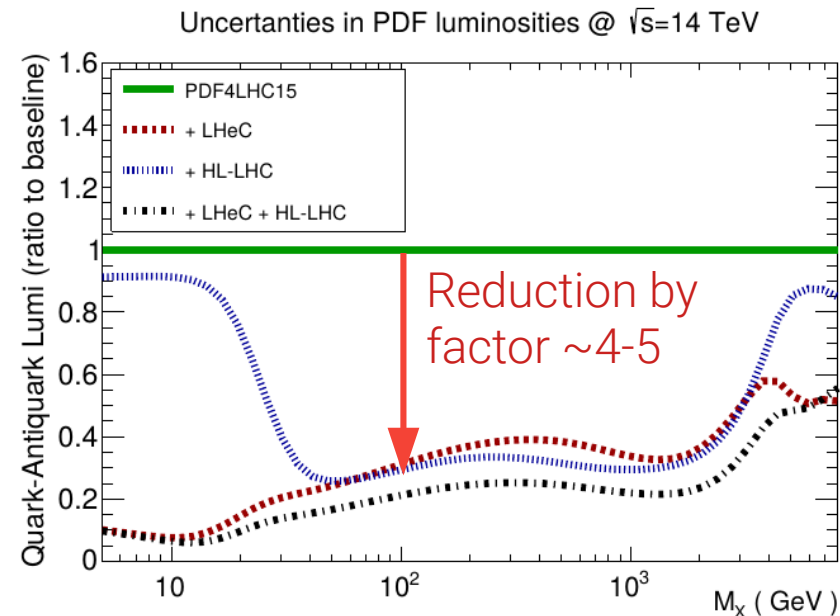
# Improvement for parton luminosities at LHeC

LHeC, J.Phys.G 48 (2021) 11050  
Khalek, Rojo, et al., SciPost Phys. 7 (2019) 4

PDFs are crucial ingredients to fully achieve the physics goals of HL-LHC (Higgs, high-mass, etc...)

The LHeC measurements will provide the most precise – and independent – constraints on PDFs

Important ingredients for ATLAS & CMS's physics programme for HL-LHC

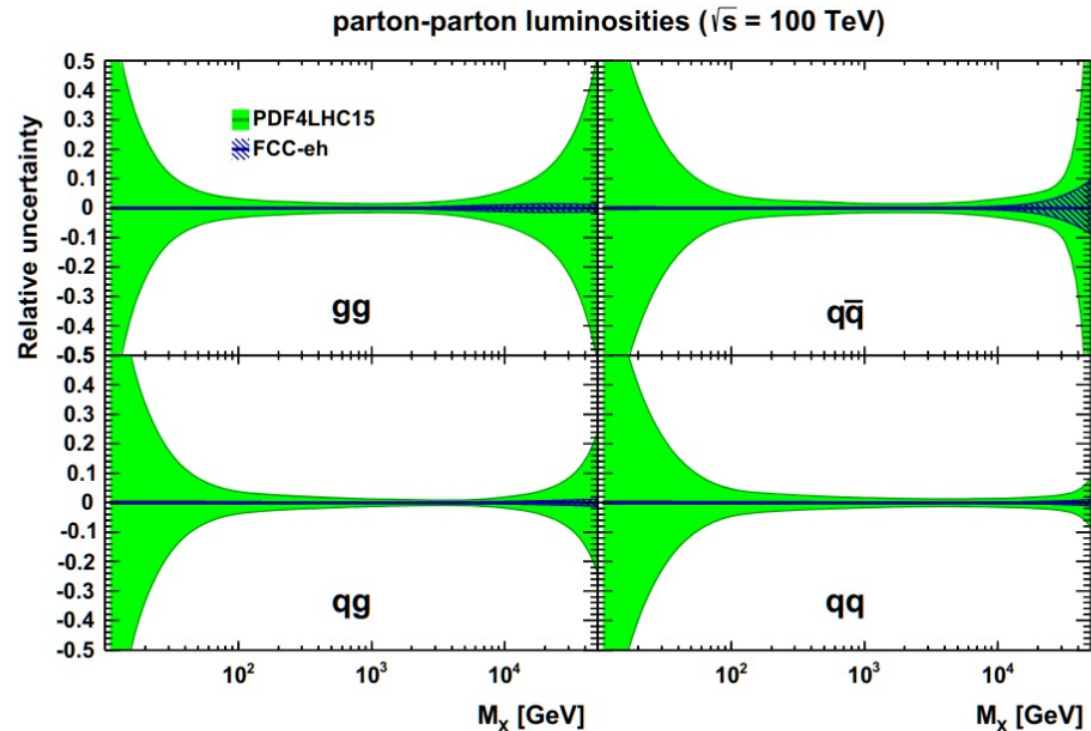


# Improvement for parton luminosities at FCC-hh

PDFs are crucial ingredients to fully achieve the physics goals of FCC-hh (Higgs, high-mass, etc...)

The FCC-eh measurements will provide the most precise – and independent – constraints on PDFs

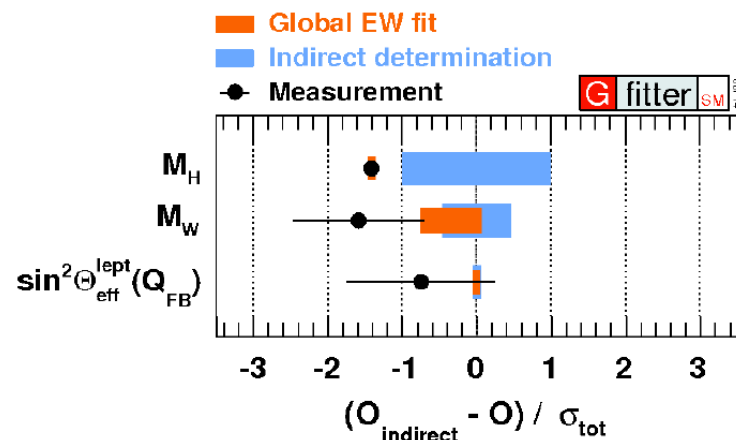
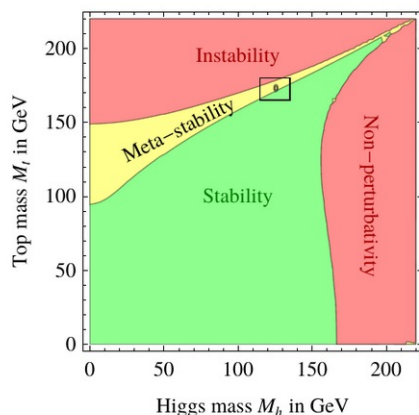
At the level of precision of FCC-eh PDFs many new effects will be investigated  
→ Small- $x$  behaviour, high- $x$ , mass-effects, non-perturbative effects, quantum-enganglement, shadowing,...



→ QCD evolution (DGLAP) from 1 GeV up to  $\sim 50000$  GeV

# Electroweak sector

One of the **goal of HL-LHC physics program**: tests of the consistency of the EW sector in the SM through high precision measurements of its fundamental parameters ( $\sin^2\theta_w$  and  $m_W$ )



- Indirect determination of both  $m_W$  and  $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$  more precise than the experimental measurement:
- This call for a precise direct Measurement
  - ✓ Stringent test of the self consistency of the SM
  - ✓ might reveal sign of new physics

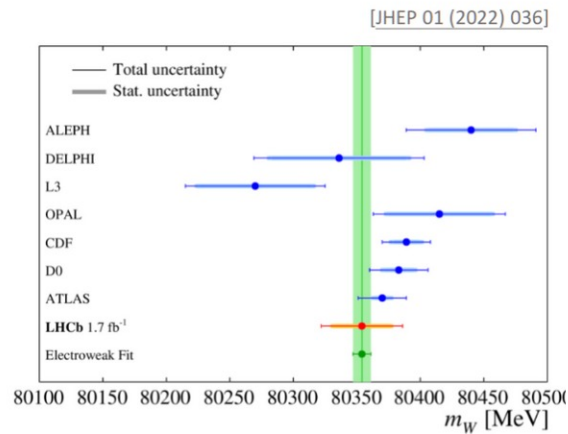
The EW precision measurements program at HL-LHC will highly **benefit from more precise knowledge of PDF.**



# $\delta m_W$ with LHeC input

- $m_W$  milestone measurements for consistency of SM and BSM searches
- Study of potential of  $m_W$  measurement with low pile-up runs

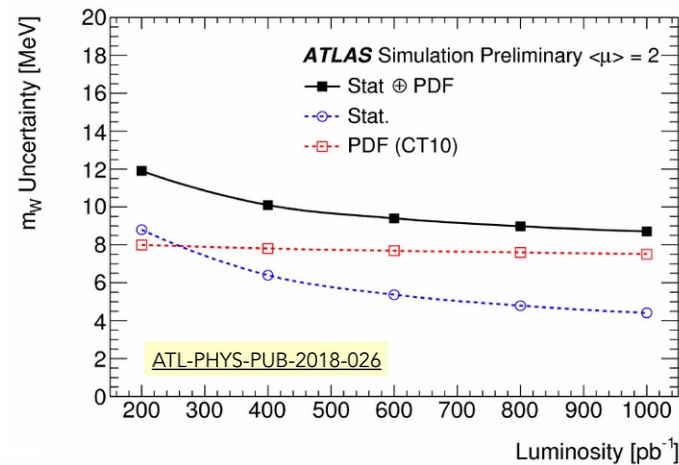
LHCb measurement



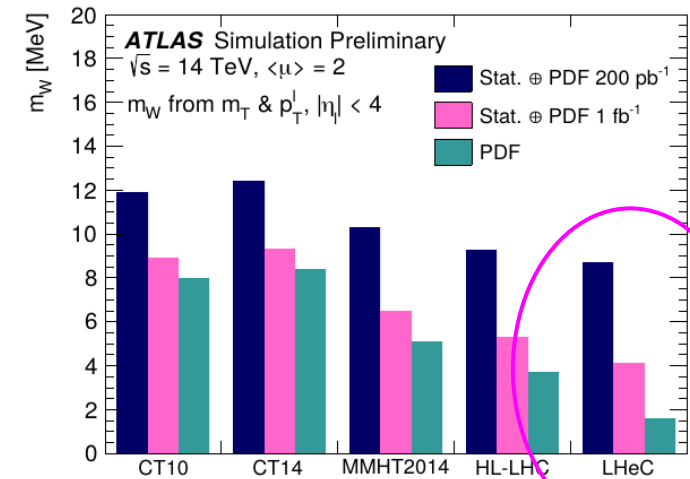
$$m_W = 80354 \pm 23_{\text{stat.}} \pm 10_{\text{exp.}} \pm 17_{\text{theory}} \pm 9_{\text{PDF}} \text{ MeV}$$

Large theory uncertainty originates from knowledge of PDFs  
Similar size than experimental uncertainties

ATLAS low- $\langle\mu\rangle$  prospects



ATLAS low- $\langle\mu\rangle$  HL-LHC prospects



with LHeC

At HL-LHC, PDFs are expected to become the largest individual uncertainty  
HL-LHC PDFs will reduce that, but will remain a limiting uncertainty  
With **LHeC PDFs**, the  $W$ -mass measurements will be exceed LEP precision

# Weak mixing angle @HL-LHC

LHC experiments entered the precision electroweak race:

New analysis techniques (including in-situ PDF profiling and event categorisation) substantially reduced systematic uncertainties wrt. previous LHC measurements.

→ future measurements at p–p collider will be limited by PDF and further modelling uncertainties

LEP-1 and SLD: Z-pole average

LEP-1 and SLD:  $A_{FB}^{0,b}$

SLD:  $A_l$

Tevatron

LHCb: 7+8 TeV

CMS: 8 TeV

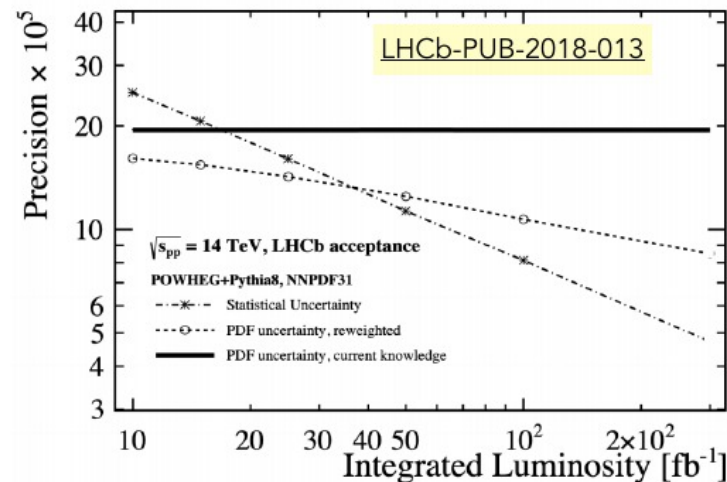
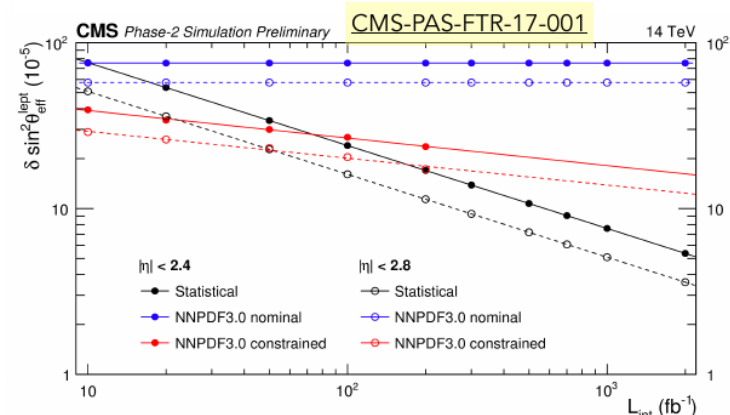
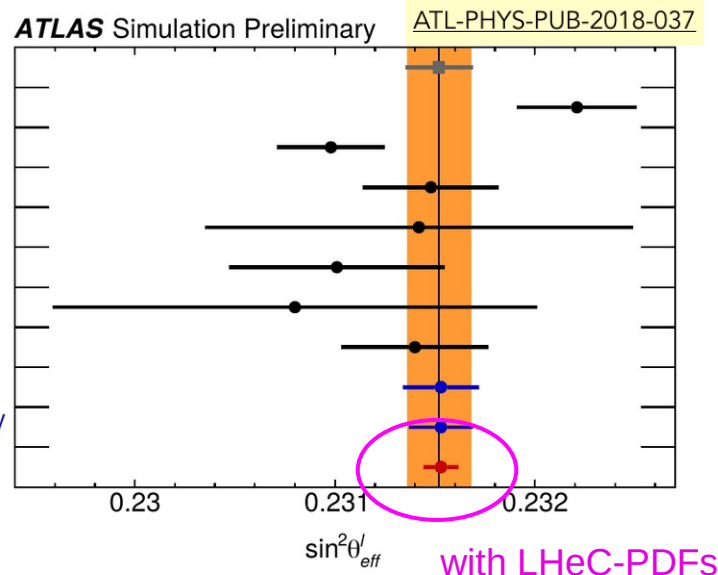
ATLAS: 7 TeV

ATLAS Preliminary: 8 TeV

HL-LHC ATLAS CT14: 14 TeV

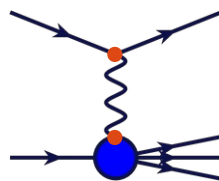
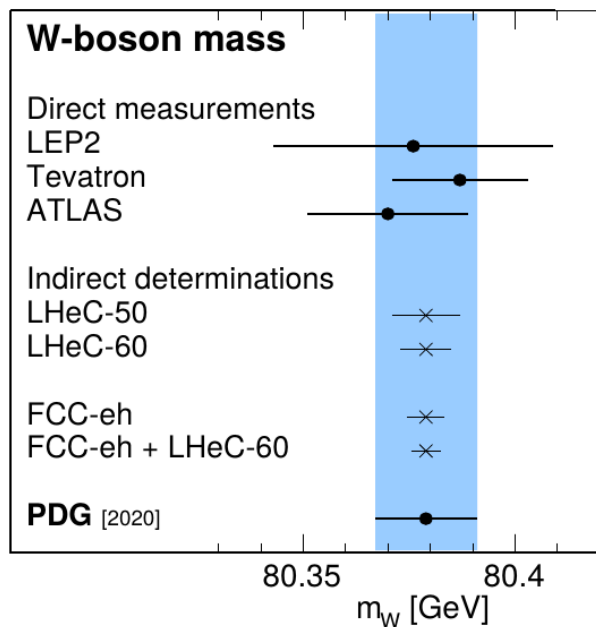
HL-LHC ATLAS PDF4LHC15<sub>HL-LHC</sub>: 14 TeV

HL-LHC ATLAS PDFLHeC: 14 TeV



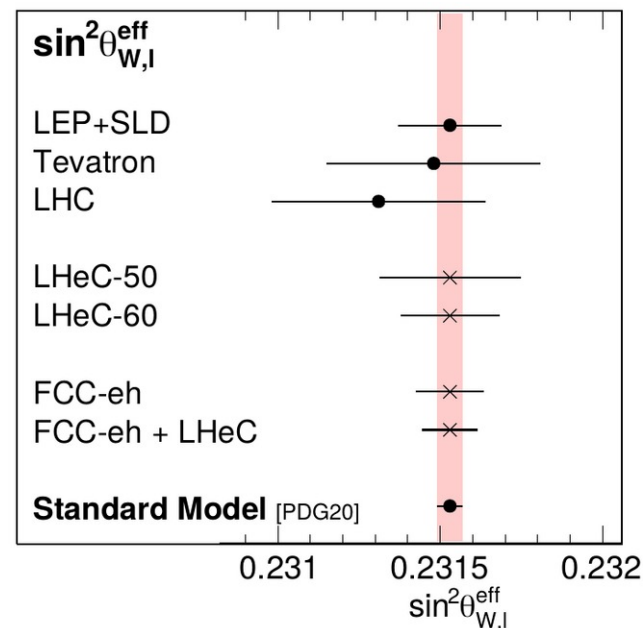
# Electroweak Measurements in e–p

- Precision measurements of inclusive NC and CC DIS are sensitive to EW parameters
- Determination of EW parameters together with PDFs can be performed



Experimental and PDF-related uncertainties:

Facility	$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_{W,\ell}^{\text{eff}}$	$\Delta m_W$
LHeC-50	$\pm 0.00021$	$\pm 8$ MeV
LHeC-60	$\pm 0.00015$	$\pm 6$ MeV
FCC-eh	$\pm 0.00011$	$\pm 4.5$ MeV
FCC+LHeC	$\pm 0.000086$	$\pm 3.6$ MeV



W-mass in on-shell scheme:  
 → self-consistency test of SM  
 → Precision higher than SM prospect

$\sin^2 \theta_{W,\ell}^{\text{eff}}$  can be directly determined in e–p  
 Exp and PDF-related uncertainty compete with the LEP+SLD combination



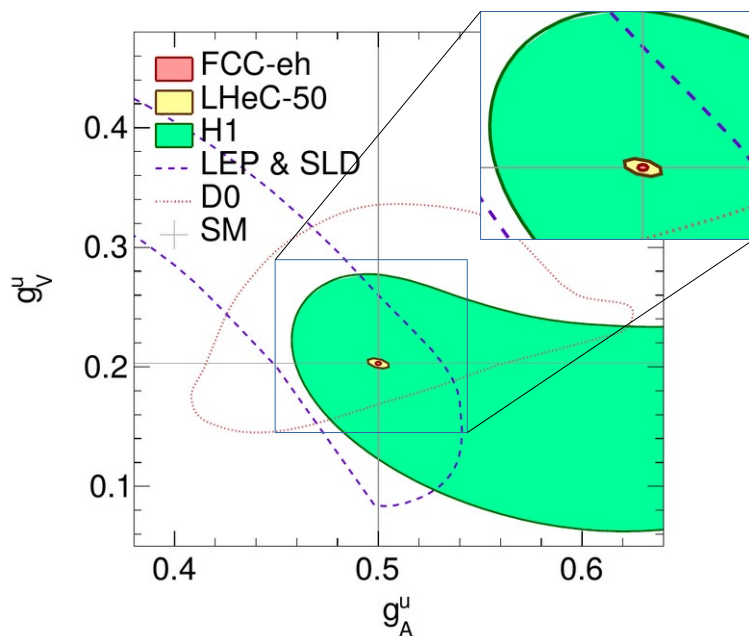
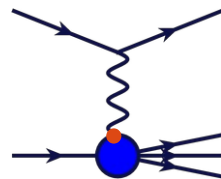
# Complementary measurements in e–p

## Neutral current sector

- EW couplings of 1st gen quarks

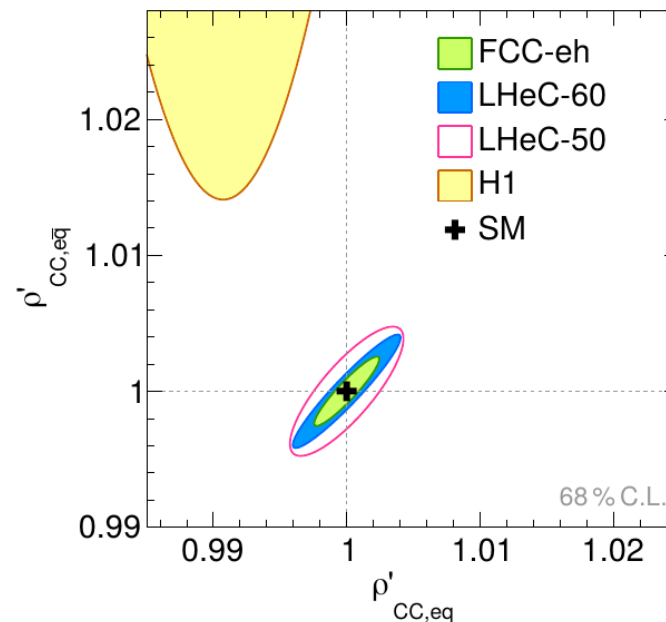
$$g_V^f = \sqrt{\rho_{\text{NC},f}} (I_{L,f}^3 - 2Q_f \kappa_{\text{NC},f} \sin^2 \theta_W)$$

$$g_A^f = \sqrt{\rho_{\text{NC},f}} I_{L,f}^3$$



## Charged current sector

- Effective couplings of the W-boson
- Anomalous charged current couplings



In e–p collisions precision EW observables are measured, which are not (well) accessible in p–p or e–e collisions

# Scale dependent measurements

## Running of $\sin^2\theta_{W^{\text{eff}}}$

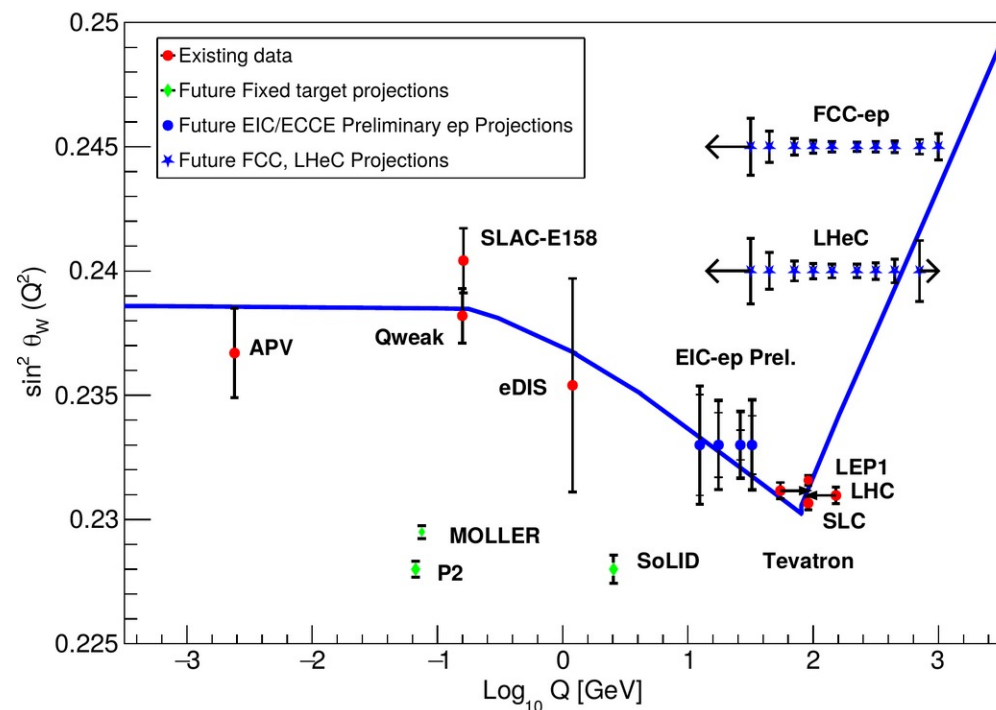
the effective weak mixing angle is precisely measured at the Z-pole in e–e and p–p

New low-Q measurements will reach higher precision in the future

Scale dependence at high-Q is only poorly tested experimentally

## With high luminosity e–p experiments

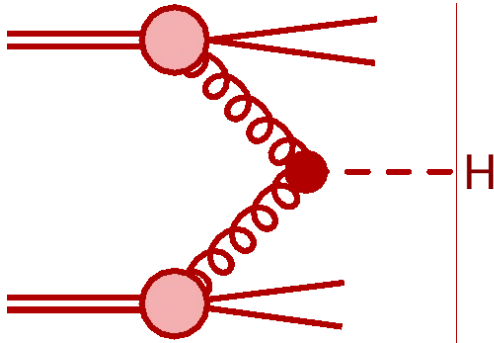
Per mille uncertainties in range of  $20 < Q < 700$  GeV in spacelike regime



→ Unique measurement of the 'running' at high scales

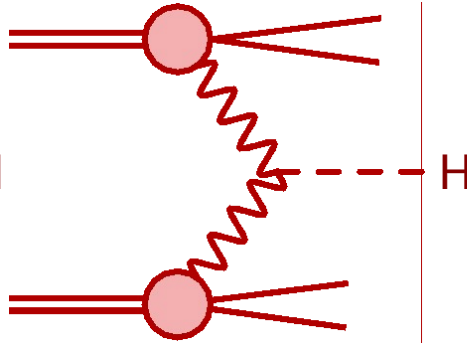
# Higgs physics in p–p and e–p

Gluon fusion



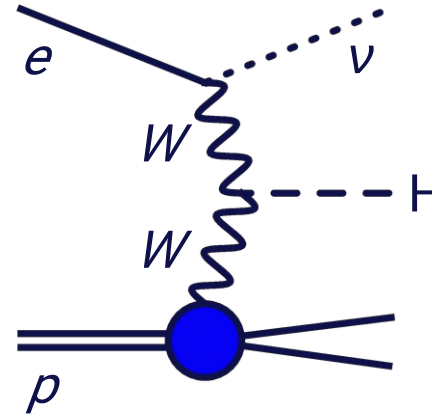
Higgs production  
through *gluon*-fusion  
(top-loop)

Vector-boson  
fusion



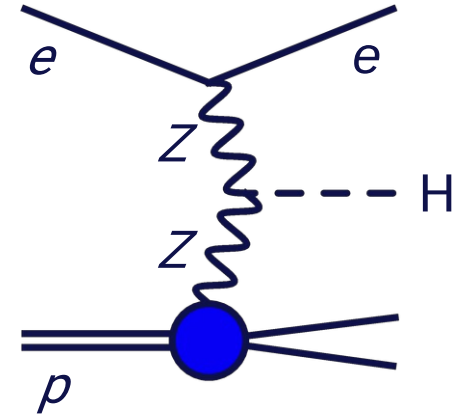
Higgs production  
through  
*WW*- or *ZZ*-fusion

Charged current



Higgs production  
through *WW*-fusion

Neutral current

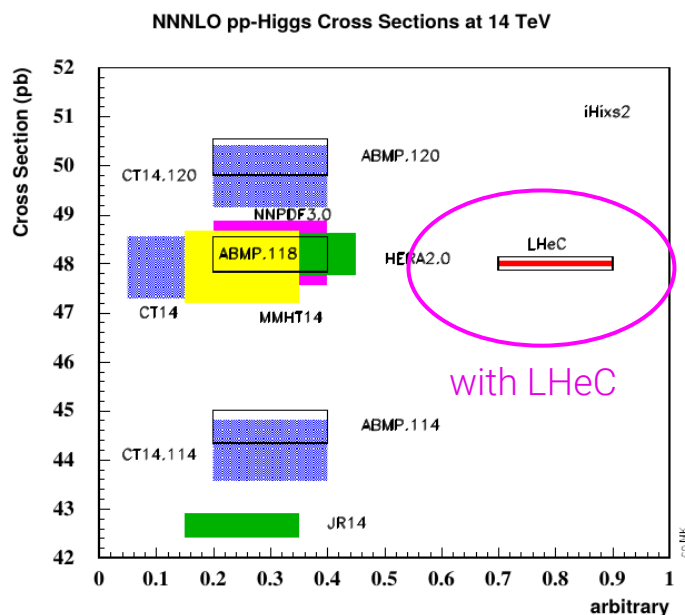


Higgs production  
through *ZZ*-fusion

Additionally: Higgs-strahlung (VH) & associate production ttH/bbH

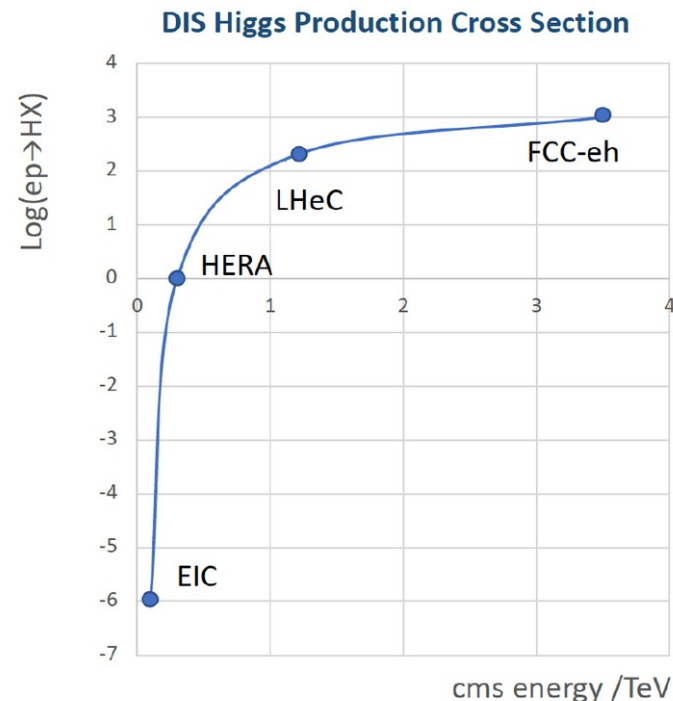
# Higgs physics in p–p and e–p

Higgs production cross section in p–p  
at the HL-LHC



- N3LO predictions are limited by PDF uncertainties (eigenvectors, and sets)  
→ LHeC PDFs will significantly reduce the PDF-related uncertainties

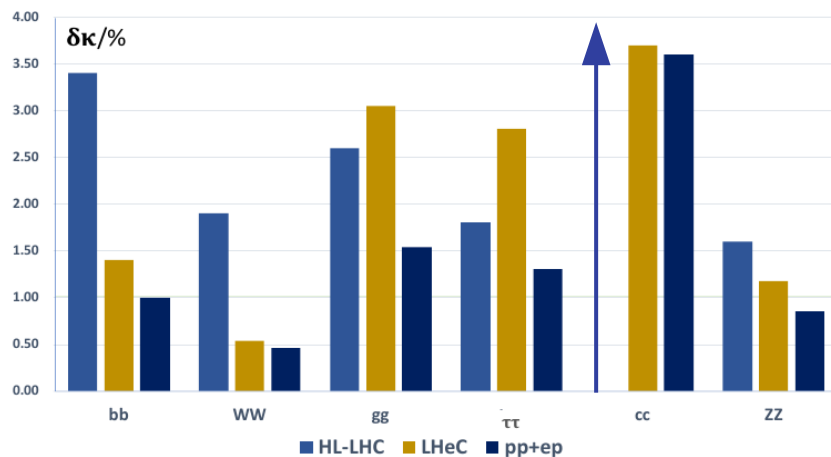
Higgs production cross section in e–p



Higgs-production cross section at LHeC  $\sim 200\text{fb}$   
Sensitivity to the decay channels  
 $bb$ ,  $WW$ ,  $gg$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $cc$ ,  $ZZ$ ,  $(\gamma\gamma)$

# Higgs physics – interpretation in $\kappa$ framework

Interplay between  $pp$  and  $ep$   
(shown here: LHeC & HL-LHC)

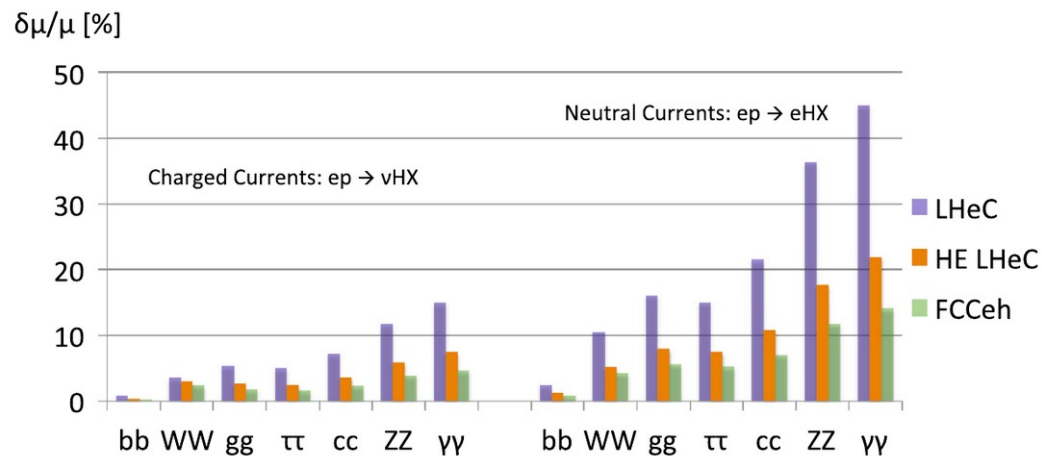


Complementarity between  $pp$  and  $ep$

- $ep$ :  $bb$ ,  $WW$ ,  $ZZ$ ,  $cc$
- $pp$ :  $gg$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\gamma\gamma$

*LHeC with superior precision for  $H \rightarrow ff$  and  $H \rightarrow VV$*

Signal strength in all decay channels



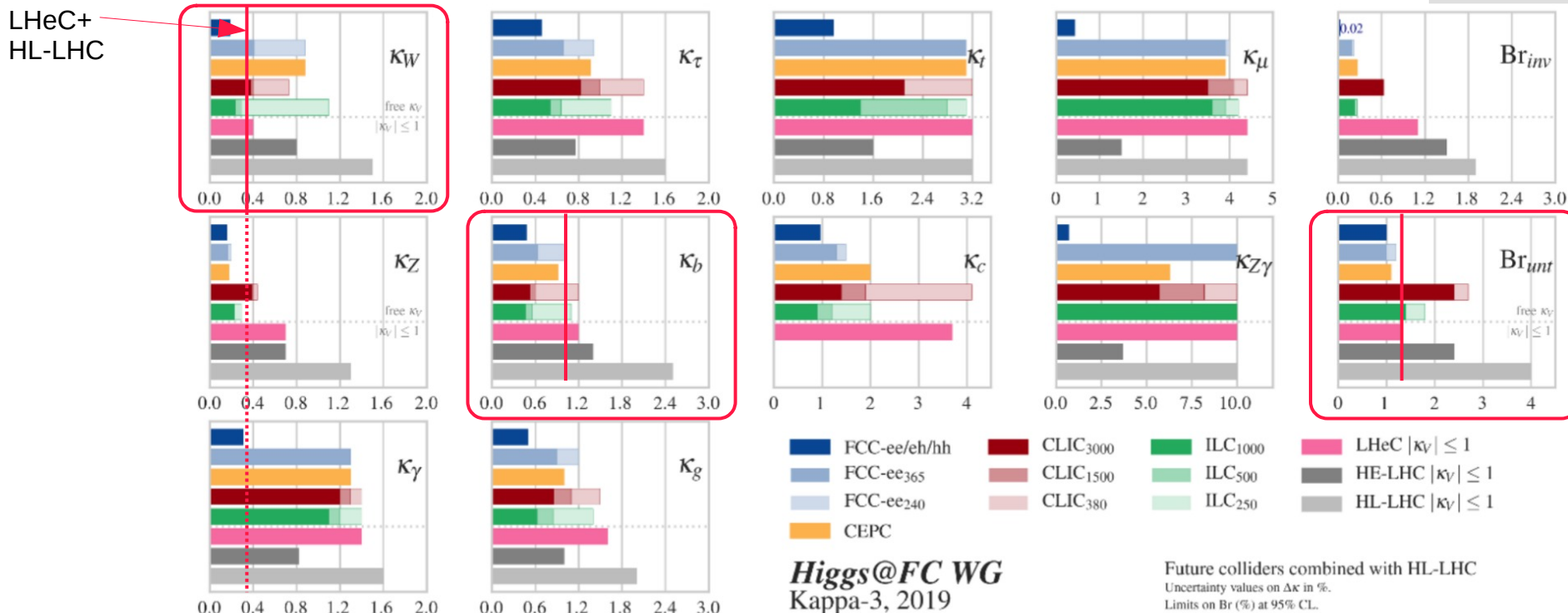
High sensitivity in all six decay channels  
→ Significant improvement with increasing  $\sqrt{s}$

$H_{WW}$  and  $H_{ZZ}$  signal strengths measured at once in DIS via selection of the final state (e or  $\nu$ )



# Future competition: $ee$ , $pp$ and/or $ep$

J. de Blas, JHEP01(2020)139



LHeC with high(est) constraints on

- $H \rightarrow ff$  ( $bb$ , Yukawa)
- $H \rightarrow VV$  ( $WW$ , EWSB)
- $H \rightarrow 2nd\ gen.$  ( $cc$ )

LHeC

- Complementary with HL-LHC
- Data in '30s
- 1/10 of the cost than FCC or ILC

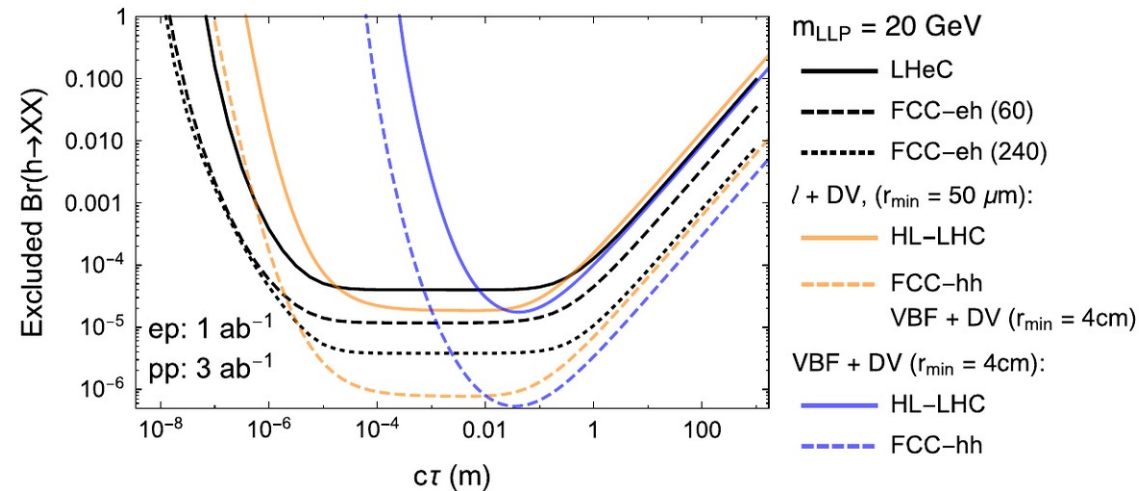
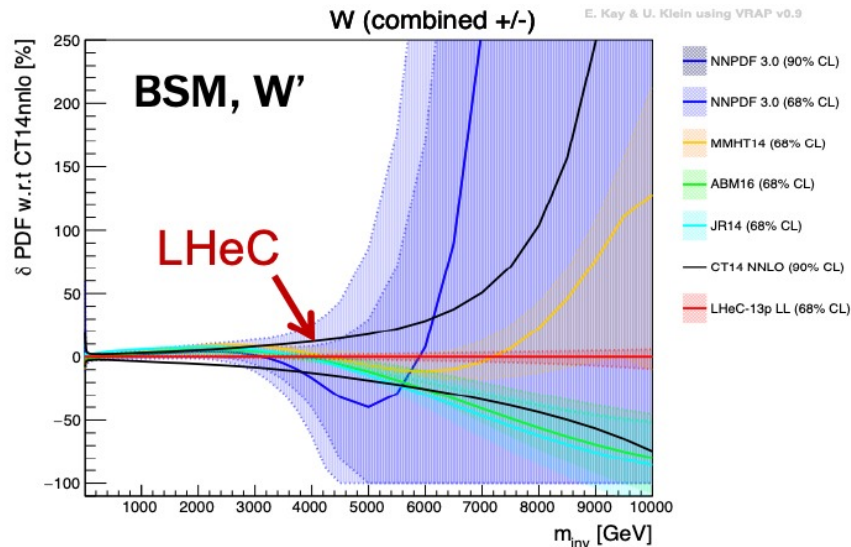
# BSM and searches

BSM and Top-quark Physics  
O. Fischer, Tue 14:50

Experimental synergies between  
DIS and the LHC  
M. D'Onofrio, Fri, 9:20

- BSM physics and searches in p–p are particularly sensitive to high- $x$  PDFs
- Searches in p–p can be improved with better knowledge of high- $x$  PDFs from LHeC

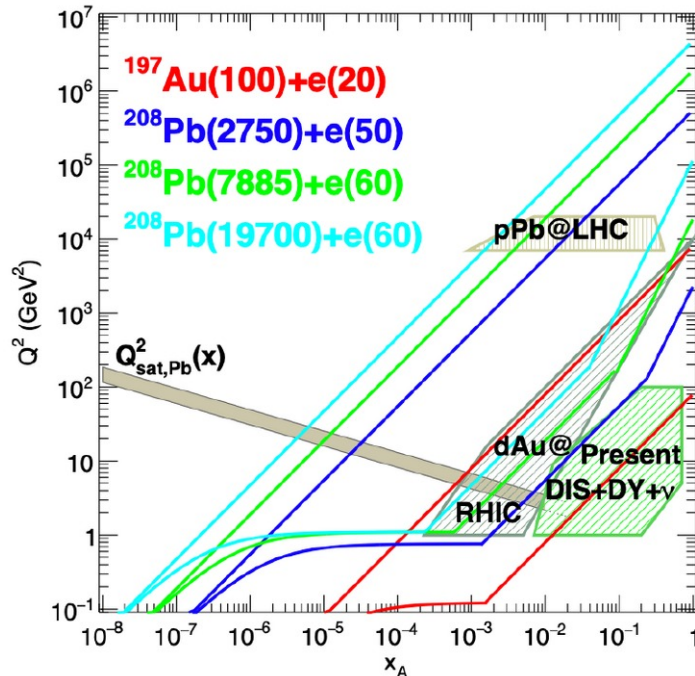
- Data from e–p can cover search regions, which are not accessible in p–p, because of 'clean' experimental environment in e–p (no pile-up, no underlying event)  
→ long-lived particles, degenerate SUSY scenarios, displaced vertices



# Electron–Ion scattering

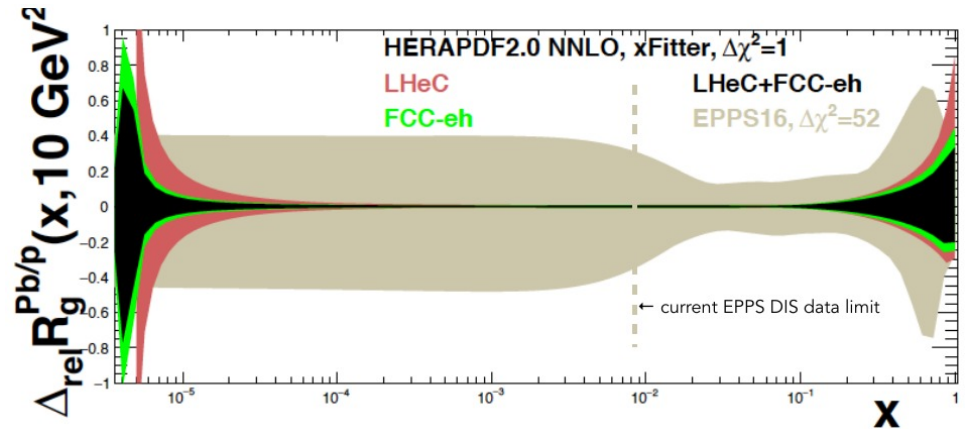
## At LHeC and FCC-eh

- Unique nuclear/HI physics program
- Extension of fixed target range by  $10^3$  to  $4$
- nPDFs independent on pPDFs



## Partons in nuclei

- nPDFs with uncertainties  $<10\%$  down to few  $x \sim 10^{-5}$
- Direct measurement of R:  $R_i(x, Q^2) = \frac{f_i^A(x, Q^2)}{A f_i^p(x, Q^2)}$

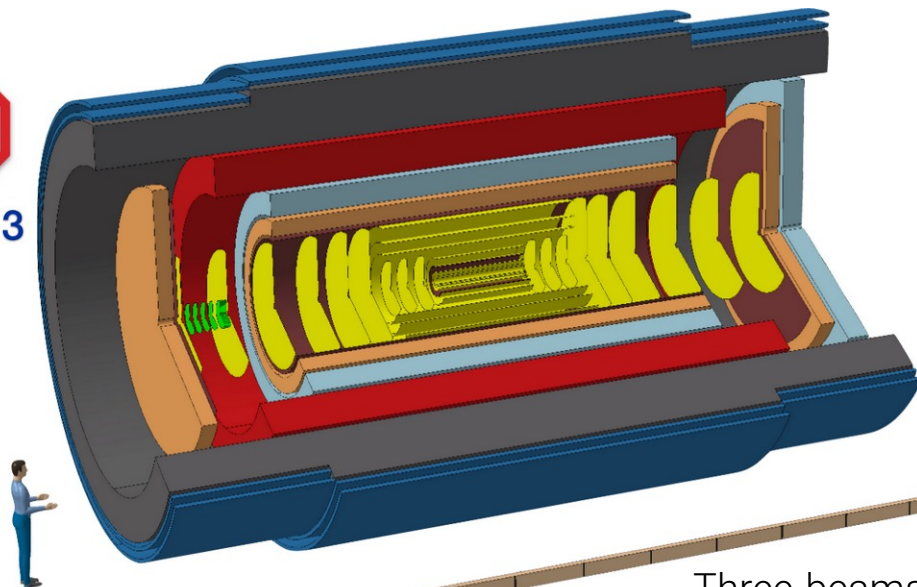


Direct determination of  $R_g$  with proton and lead data allows to DISENTANGLE small-  $x$  dynamics from nuclear effects.

→ Huge improvement over the EPPS16 global fit

→ Precision test for QCD of QGP, shadowing, antishadowing, de-confinement, saturation..

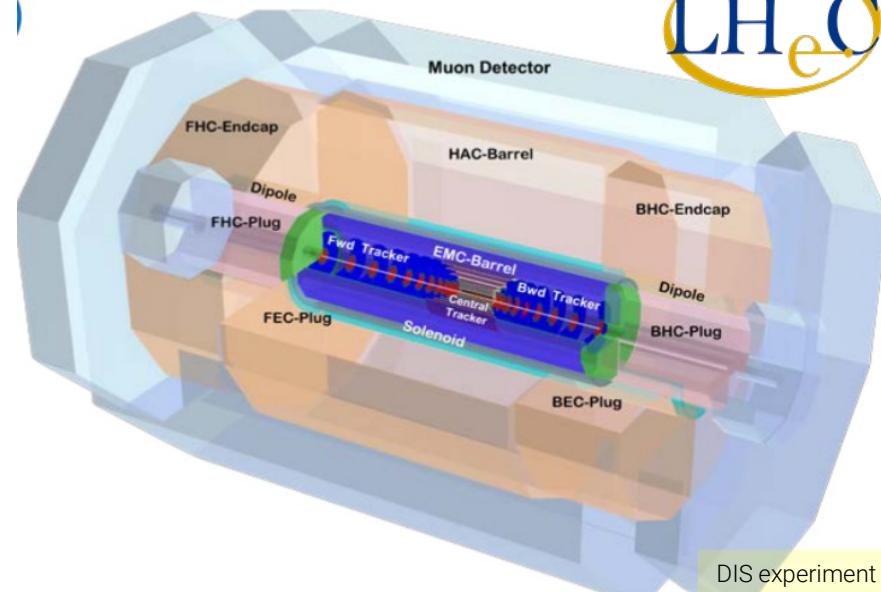
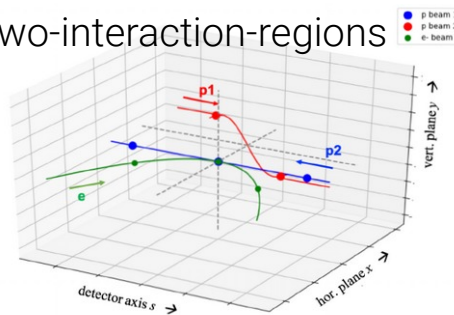
# LHC-Point 2 in HL-LHC era



## ALICE3

- HI physics
  - QGP, fluid expansion
  - Color-glass condensate
  - HQ transport, Thermalisation, Hadronisation

Three-beams  
two-interaction-regions



DIS experiment at  
the HL-LHC  
EPJ C82 (2022) 40

## LHeC

- Higgs
- EWK
- PDFs (for HL-LHC)
- BSM
- Top
- small-x
- eA
- ALICE3 (pp, AA)

What may happen with a  $\sim 4$ -times better calibrated  
energy-scale from NC DIS in-situ calibration?



# Summary

Experimental synergies between  
DIS and the LHC  
M. D'Onofrio,,Fri, 9:20

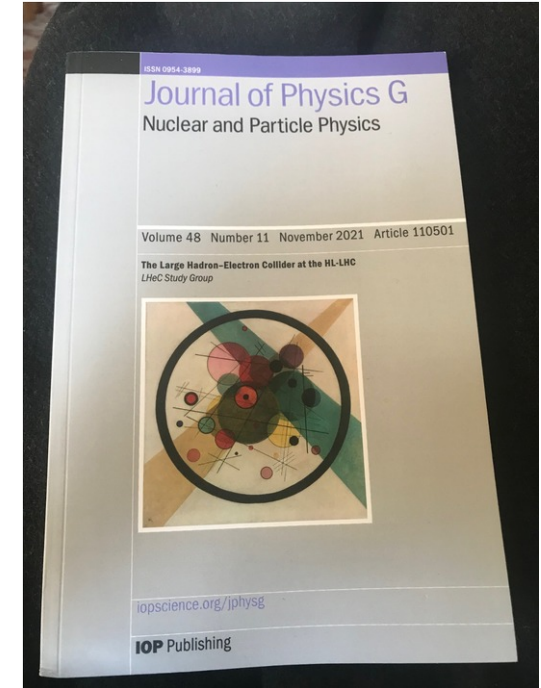
*A ~~high-energy~~ high-luminosity electron-hadron scattering experiment substantially supports the program of a hadron-collider*

## *Complementary I*

- QCD precision measurements in  $e-p$  reduce uncertainties in  $p-p$  measurements and their interpretation (PDFs, hadronisation, fragmentation, parton shower, etc...)*

## *Complementary II*

- Measurements in DIS are often sensitive to complementary processes:  $H \rightarrow bb$ ,  $WW \rightarrow H$ ,  $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ ,  $\alpha_s(\mu)$ ,  $\sin^2\theta_W$*



## Statement from the IAC

The addition of an  $ep/A$  experiment to the LHC substantially reinforces the physics program of the facility, especially in the areas of QCD, precision Higgs and electroweak as well as heavy ion physics;

