Measurement of the W mass & width

& the way forward

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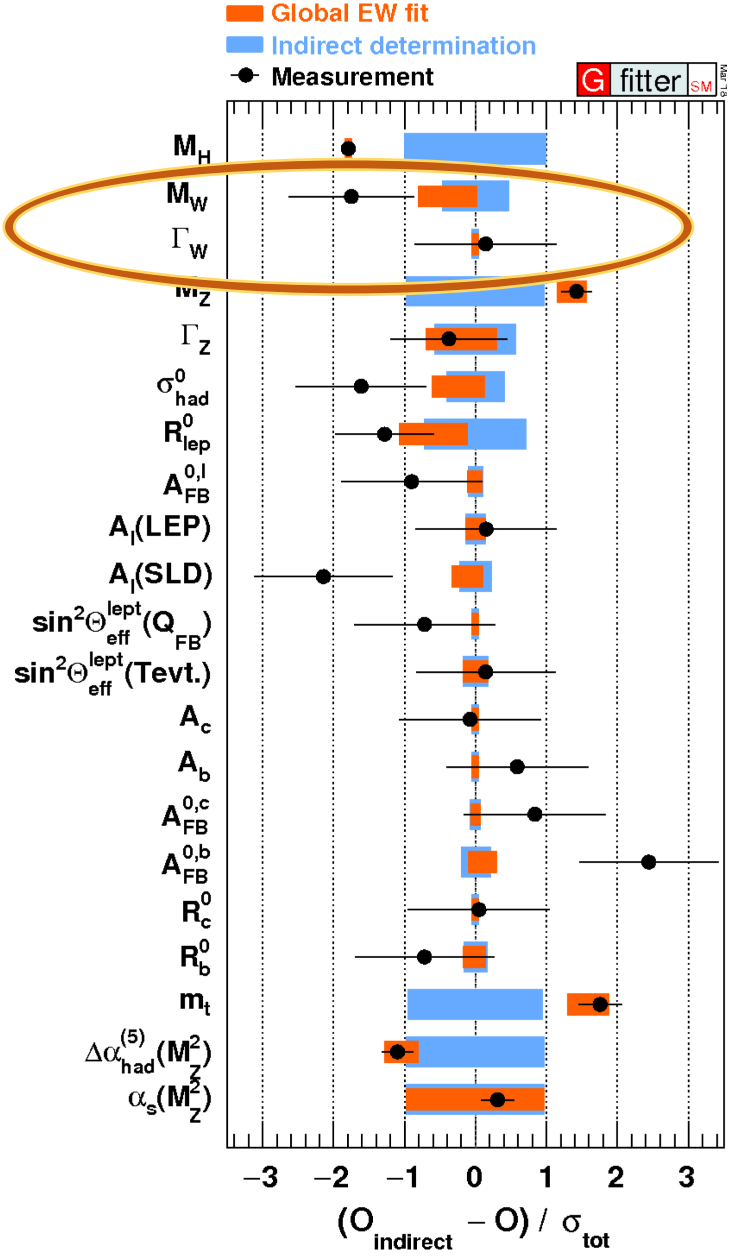
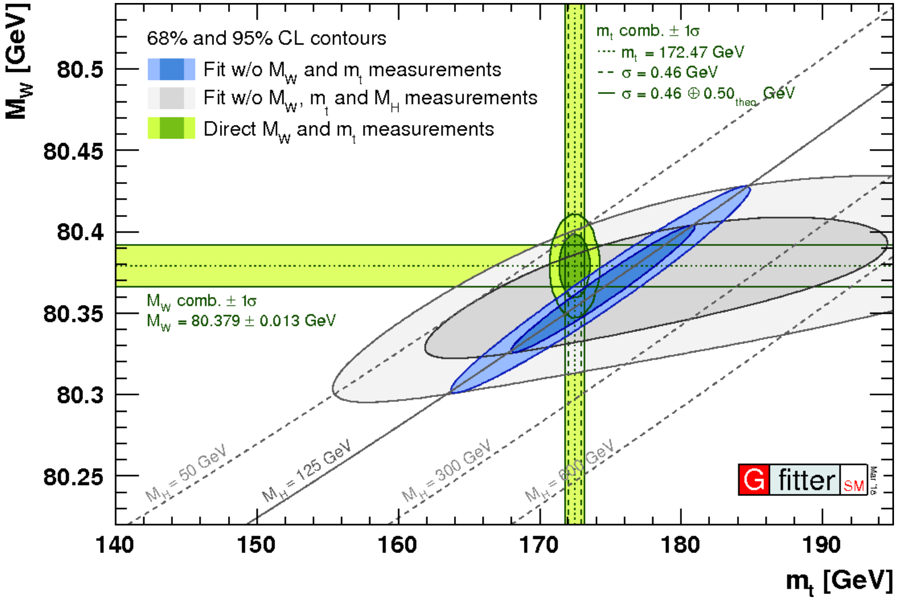
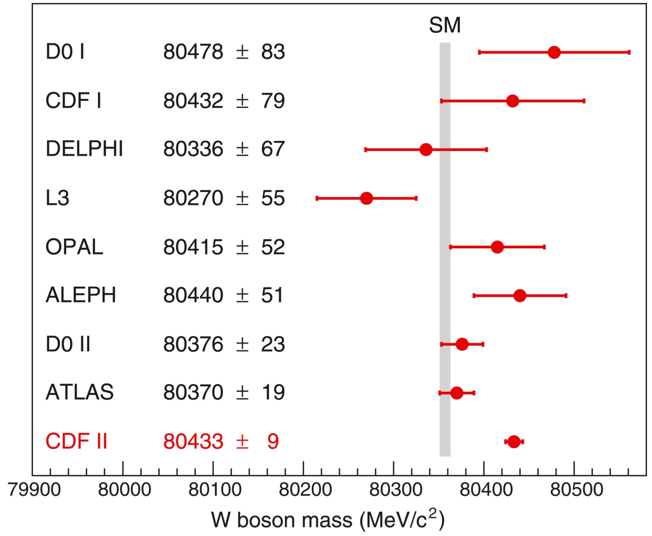


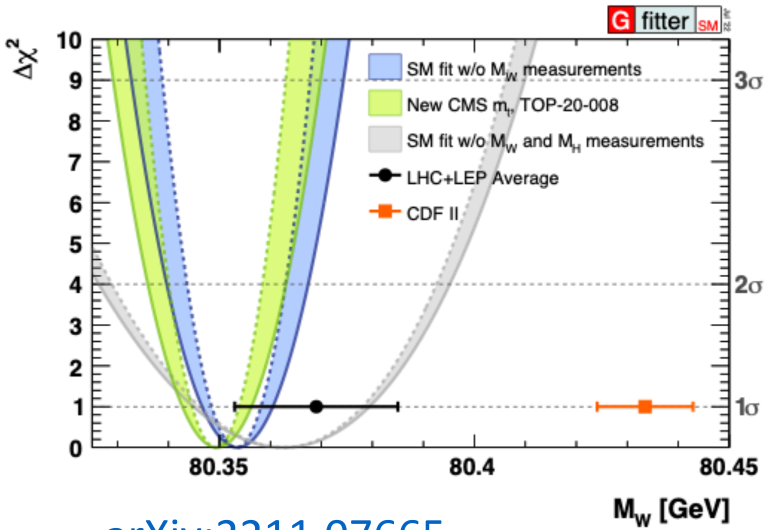
arXiv:1803.01853



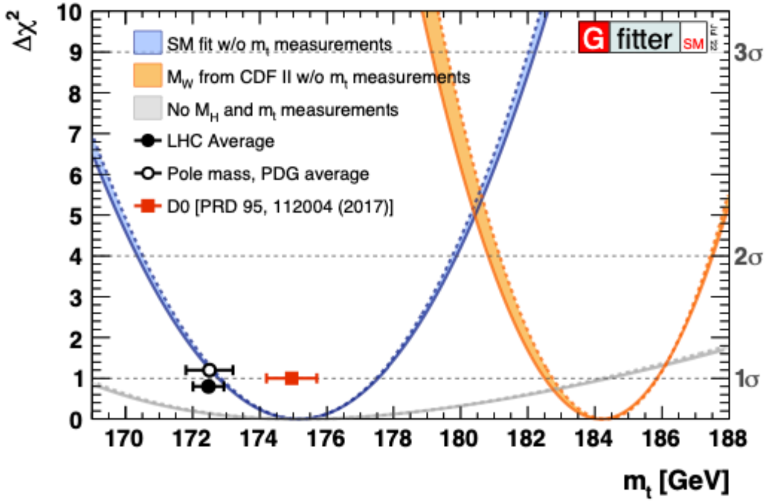
Science **376** (2022) 170



D0 I	80478	± 83
CDF I	80432	± 79
DELPHI	80336	± 67
L3	80270	± 55
OPAL	80415	± 52
ALEPH	80440	± 51
D0 II	80376	± 23
ATLAS	80370	± 19
CDF II	80433	± 9



arXiv:2211.07665



EW fit p = 0.34 → 10^{-7} (≳5σ)

Outline

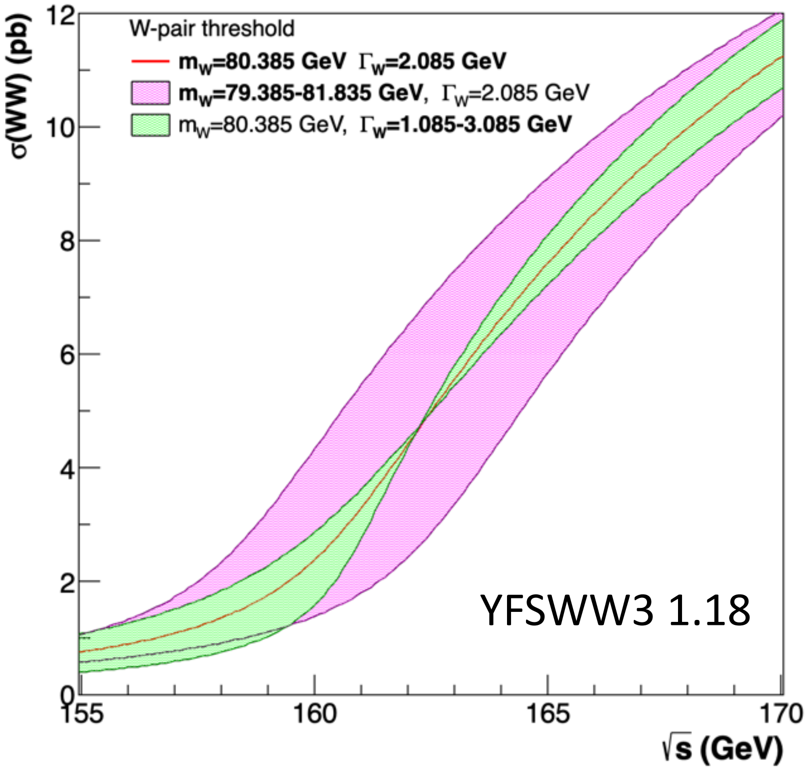
- Presentation based on : *The W mass and width measurement challenge at FCC-ee* in A future Higgs and Electroweak factory (FCC): Eur. Phys. J. Plus 136, 1203 (2021), arXiv:2107.04444

- Two independent W mass and width measurements @FCCee :

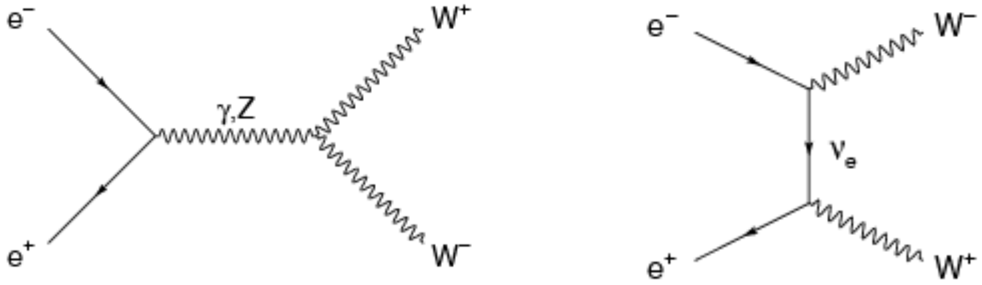
1. **The** m_W and Γ_W determinations from the WW threshold cross section lineshape, with 12/ab at $E_{CM} \simeq$ 157.5-162.5 GeV

2. Other measurements of m_W and Γ_W from the decay products kinematics at $E_{CM} \simeq$ 162.5-240-365 GeV

The WW threshold lineshape and the W mass



YFSWW3 1.18

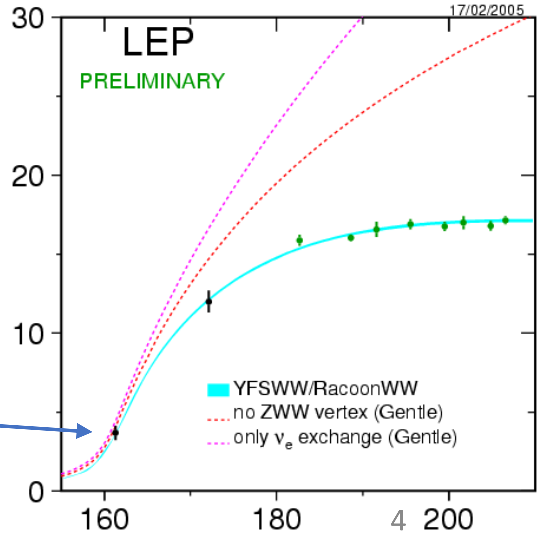


WW cross section rise $\beta = \sqrt{1 - 4m_W^2/s}$ driven by t-channel production

Extract the W mass inverting the m_W dependence

$$\sigma(m_W, E) \qquad\qquad m_W = \sigma^{-1}(E)$$

$$\boxed{\Delta m_W = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1} \Delta\sigma}$$



ALEPH [Phys.Lett.B 401 (1997) 347] with 10/pb $m_W = 80.14 \pm 0.34$ GeV

stat extrapolation to 10/ab $\Longrightarrow$ $\Delta m_W = 0.34$ MeV

The WW threshold : W mass uncertainties

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{N}{L} - \sigma_B\right)\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Delta m_W(stat) = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{\sigma}}{\sqrt{L}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon p}}$$

Statistical

$$\Delta\sigma_{WW} = \frac{\Delta\sigma_B}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Delta m_W(B) = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\Delta\sigma_B}{\varepsilon} \oplus \Delta\sigma_{TH}\right)$$

Background and Theory

$$\Delta\sigma_{WW} = \sigma\left(\frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \oplus \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)$$

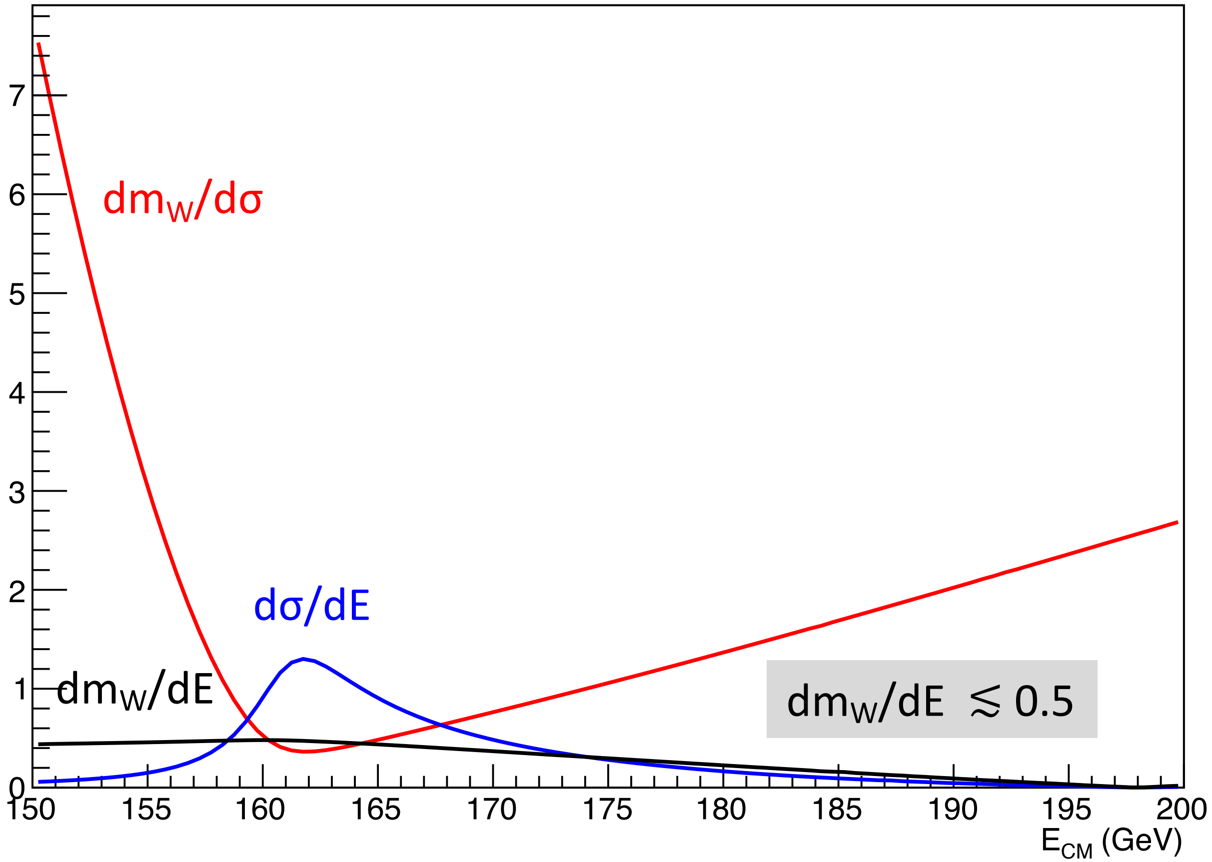
$$\Delta m_W(\varepsilon) = \sigma\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)$$

Acceptance and Luminosity

$$\Delta m_W(E) = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dE}\right)\Delta E \leq \frac{1}{2}\Delta E$$

Collision energy

The WW threshold W mass : beam energy



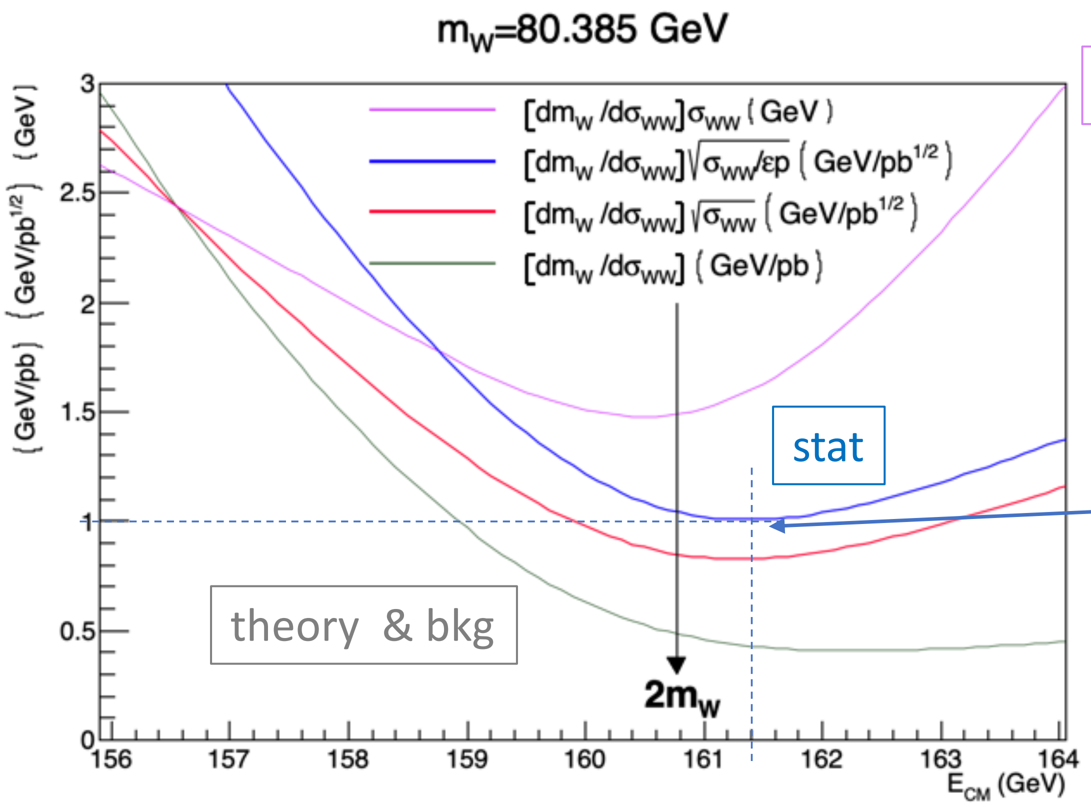
$$\Delta m_W(E) = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dE}\right)\Delta E \leq \frac{1}{2}\Delta E$$

Uncertainty on beam energy $\Delta E_b = \frac{1}{2}\Delta E$ translates directly to m$_W$

$$\boldsymbol{\Delta E_b \cong \Delta m_W}$$

Very limited variations of the dm$_W$/dE coefficient with E$_{CM}$ in the threshold region

The WW threshold : W mass optimal E_{CM}



stat

theory & bkg

acceptance & lumi

stat uncertainty assuming event selection quality
Q=√εp with fixed ε=0.75 and σ_B=0.3pb

Max stat sensitivity at E_{CM}~$2m_W$ + 0.6 GeV

$$\left[\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon p}}\right]_{min} \cong 1\,\frac{GeV}{pb^{1/2}} = 1\,\frac{MeV}{ab^{1/2}}$$

With L=12/ab $\Longrightarrow$ Δm_W(stat) = 0.3 MeV

WW threshold : W mass precision requirements

Conditions to achieve Δm_W(syst)< Δm_W(stat) = 0.3 MeV
with a single point WW threshold measurement

$$\Delta m_W(B) = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\Delta\sigma_B}{\varepsilon} \oplus \Delta\sigma_{TH}\right)$$

Background and Theory

$\Delta\sigma_{TH} <$ **1fb** $(\Delta\sigma_{TH}/\,\sigma_{TH} < 2\cdot 10^{-4})$
$\Delta\sigma_B/\varepsilon <$ **1fb** $(\Delta\sigma_B/\,\sigma_B < 4\cdot 10^{-3})$

$$\Delta m_W(\varepsilon) = \sigma\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)$$

Acceptance and Luminosity

$$\left(\frac{\Delta\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \oplus \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right) < \mathbf{2\cdot 10^{-4}}$$

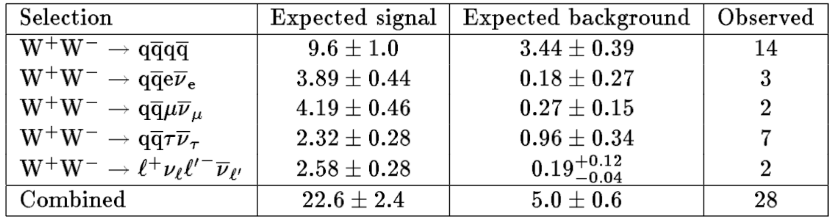
$$\Delta m_W(E) = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dm_W}\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dE}\right)\Delta E \le \frac{1}{2}\Delta E$$

Collision energy

$\Delta E_b < 0.3\,MeV$ $(\Delta E_b/\,E_b < 4\cdot 10^{-6})$

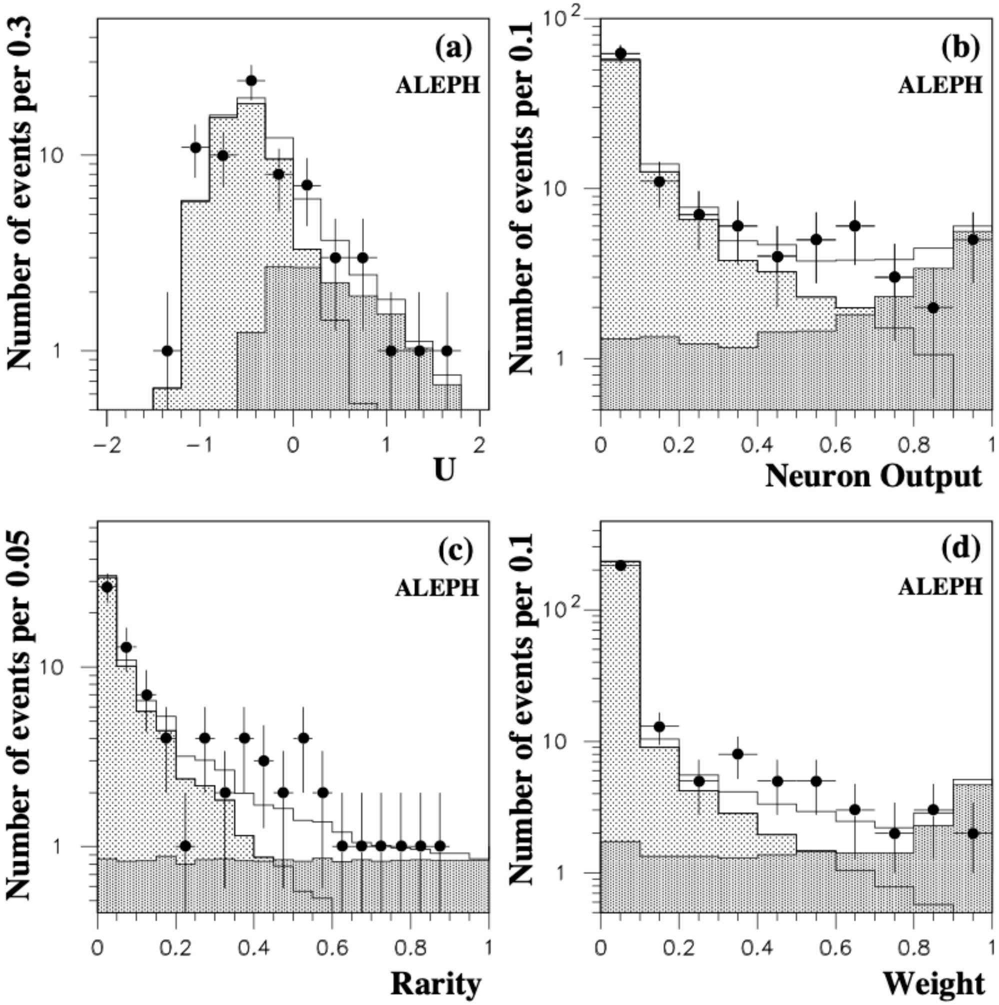
The WW threshold : background syst

almost all bkg in the 4q channel



Selection	Expected signal	Expected background	Observed
$W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$	9.6 ± 1.0	3.44 ± 0.39	14
$W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}e\bar{\nu}_e$	3.89 ± 0.44	0.18 ± 0.27	3
$W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\mu\bar{\nu}_\mu$	4.19 ± 0.46	0.27 ± 0.15	2
$W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau$	2.32 ± 0.28	0.96 ± 0.34	7
$W^+W^- \rightarrow \ell^+\nu_\ell\ell'^-\bar{\nu}_{\ell'}$	2.58 ± 0.28	$0.19^{+0.12}_{-0.04}$	2
Combined	22.6 ± 2.4	5.0 ± 0.6	28

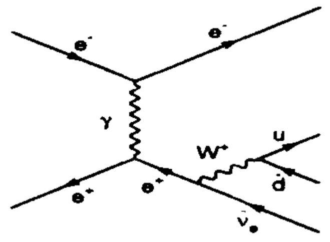
OPAL Phys. Lett. B 389 (1996) 416.



Phys.Lett.B 401 (1997) 347

purity ~95% achieved in the last bins

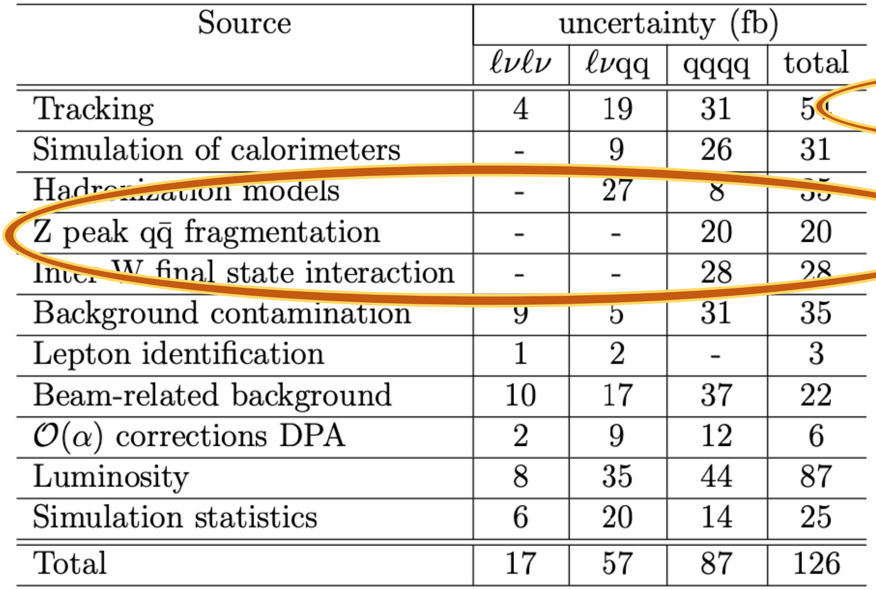
4-fermion-CC03 interference effects



positive & negative effects (10-50 fb) reported in the various channels, within the LEP analyses acceptance

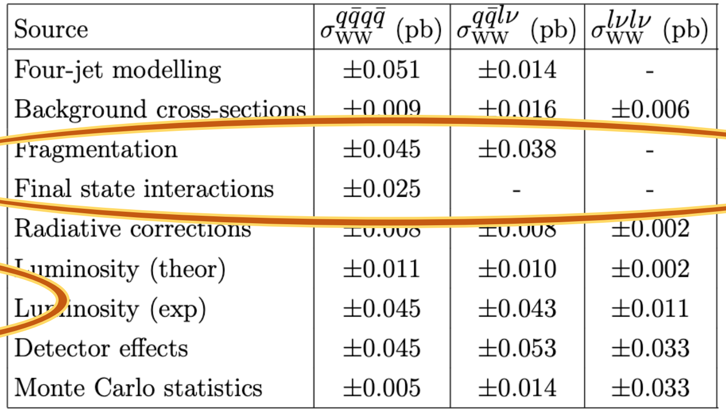
WW threshold : acceptance syst

Syst unc at higher E_{CM} (207 GeV) on σ_{WW} (~16pb)



Source	uncertainty (fb)			
	$\ell\nu\ell\nu$	$\ell\nu$qq	qqqq	total
Tracking	4	19	31	5[illegible]
Simulation of calorimeters	-	9	26	31
Hadronization models	-	27	8	35
Z peak q$\bar{q}$ fragmentation	-	-	20	20
Inter-W final state interaction	-	-	28	28
Background contamination	9	5	31	35
Lepton identification	1	2	-	3
Beam-related background	10	17	37	22
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$ corrections DPA	2	9	12	6
Luminosity	8	35	44	87
Simulation statistics	6	20	14	25
Total	17	57	87	126

ALEPH Eur.Phys.J.C 38 (2004) 147



Source	$\sigma_{WW}^{q\bar{q}q\bar{q}}$ (pb)	$\sigma_{WW}^{q\bar{q}l\nu}$ (pb)	$\sigma_{WW}^{l\nu l\nu}$ (pb)
Four-jet modelling	±0.051	±0.014	-
Background cross-sections	±0.009	±0.016	±0.006
Fragmentation	±0.045	±0.038	-
Final state interactions	±0.025	-	-
Radiative corrections	±0.008	±0.008	±0.002
Luminosity (theor)	±0.011	±0.010	±0.002
Luminosity (exp)	±0.045	±0.043	±0.011
Detector effects	±0.045	±0.053	±0.033
Monte Carlo statistics	±0.005	±0.014	±0.033

DELPHI Eur.Phys.J.C 34 (2004) 127

NP QCD effects have important impacts on both qqqq and qq$\ell\nu$

need improvements in fragmentation and hadronization modeling plus constraints from control data (Z→qq)

less worrisome than using jet properties for kin reco

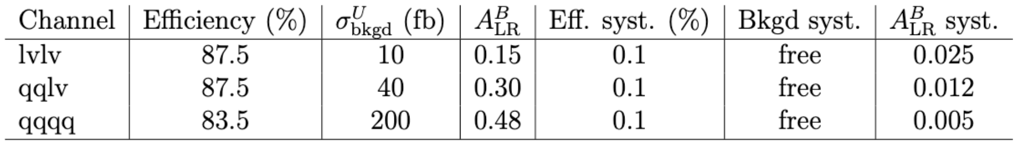
can roughly scale/4 for equivalent ε effects at threshold σ_{WW} (~4pb)

target : bring table items below 4fb(/4=1fb)

WW threshold @ ILC

arXiv:1603.06016 & arXiv:1908.11299

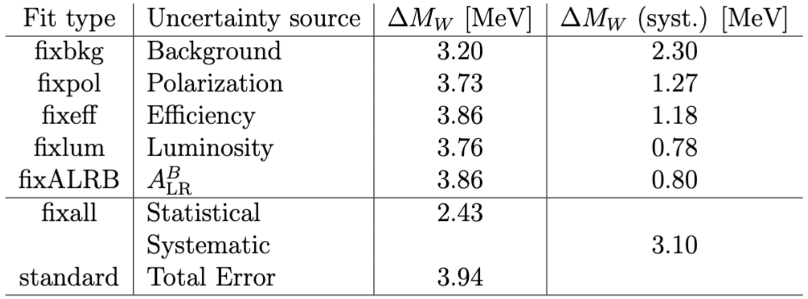
ILC polarised collisions : enhance (x4) t-channel WW production or suppress it to control background



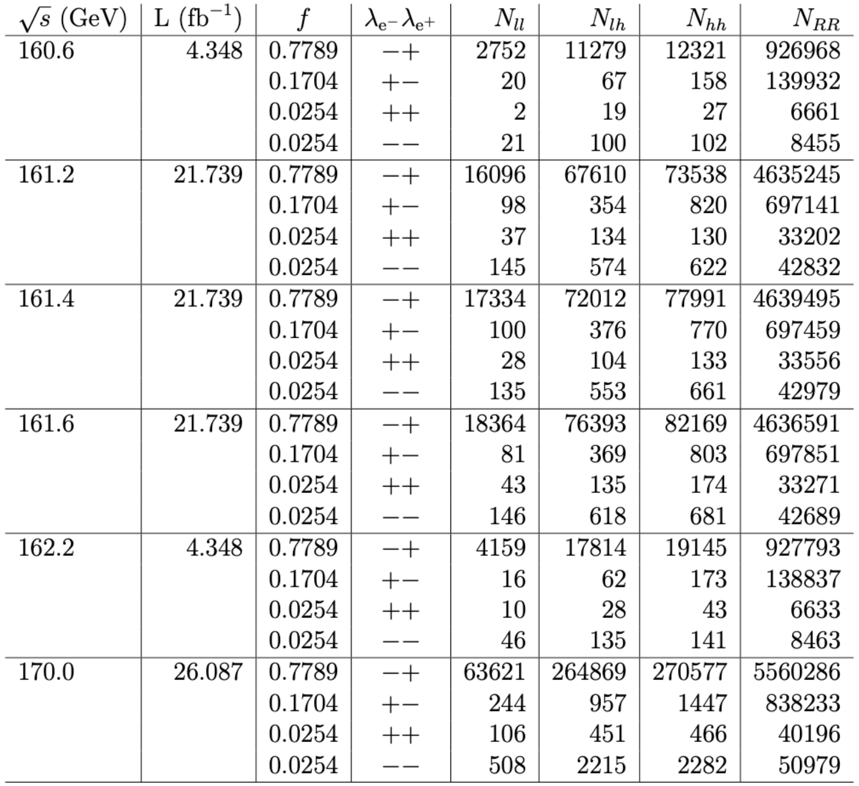
Channel	Efficiency (%)	$\sigma^{U}_{\rm bkgd}$ (fb)	$A^{B}_{\rm LR}$	Eff. syst. (%)	Bkgd syst.	$A^{B}_{\rm LR}$ syst.
lvlv	87.5	10	0.15	0.1	free	0.025
qqlv	87.5	40	0.30	0.1	free	0.012
qqqq	83.5	200	0.48	0.1	free	0.005

Table 3: Experimental assumptions for the WW event selection near threshold using a polarized scan

with 100 fb−1



Fit type	Uncertainty source	ΔM_W [MeV]	ΔM_W (syst.) [MeV]
fixbkg	Background	3.20	2.30
fixpol	Polarization	3.73	1.27
fixeff	Efficiency	3.86	1.18
fixlum	Luminosity	3.76	0.78
fixALRB	$A^{B}_{\rm LR}$	3.86	0.80
fixall	Statistical	2.43	
	Systematic		3.10
standard	Total Error	3.94	



$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	L (fb^{-1})	f	$\lambda_{e^-}\lambda_{e^+}$	N_{ll}	N_{lh}	N_{hh}	N_{RR}
160.6	4.348	0.7789	−+	2752	11279	12321	926968
		0.1704	+−	20	67	158	139932
		0.0254	++	2	19	27	6661
		0.0254	−−	21	100	102	8455
161.2	21.739	0.7789	−+	16096	67610	73538	4635245
		0.1704	+−	98	354	820	697141
		0.0254	++	37	134	130	33202
		0.0254	−−	145	574	622	42832
161.4	21.739	0.7789	−+	17334	72012	77991	4639495
		0.1704	+−	100	376	770	697459
		0.0254	++	28	104	133	33556
		0.0254	−−	135	553	661	42979
161.6	21.739	0.7789	−+	18364	76393	82169	4636591
		0.1704	+−	81	369	803	697851
		0.0254	++	43	135	174	33271
		0.0254	−−	146	618	681	42689
162.2	4.348	0.7789	−+	4159	17814	19145	927793
		0.1704	+−	16	62	173	138837
		0.0254	++	10	28	43	6633
		0.0254	−−	46	135	141	8463
170.0	26.087	0.7789	−+	63621	264869	270577	5560286
		0.1704	+−	244	957	1447	838233
		0.0254	++	106	451	466	40196
		0.0254	−−	508	2215	2282	50979

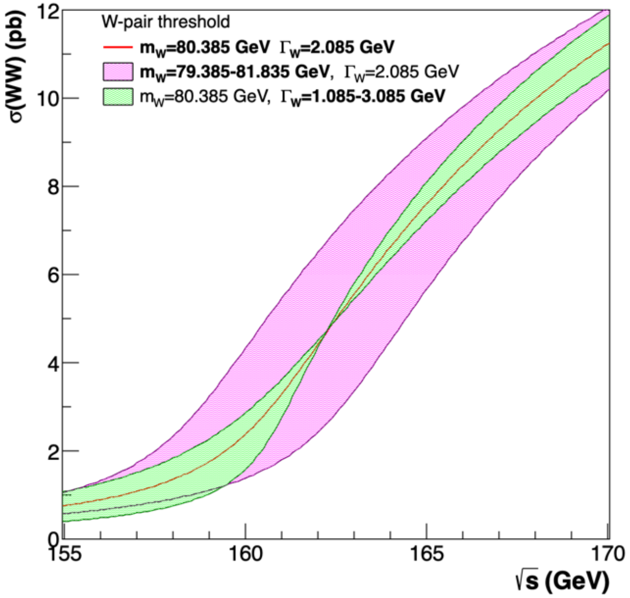
Table 1: Illustrative example of the numbers of events in each channel for the standard 100 fb^{-1} 6-point ILC scan with 4 helicity configurations. Columns give the center-of-mass energy, $\sqrt{s}$, the apportioned integrated luminosity, the fraction for each helicity configuration, $\lambda_{e^-}\lambda_{e^+}$, and the numbers of events observed in each channel.

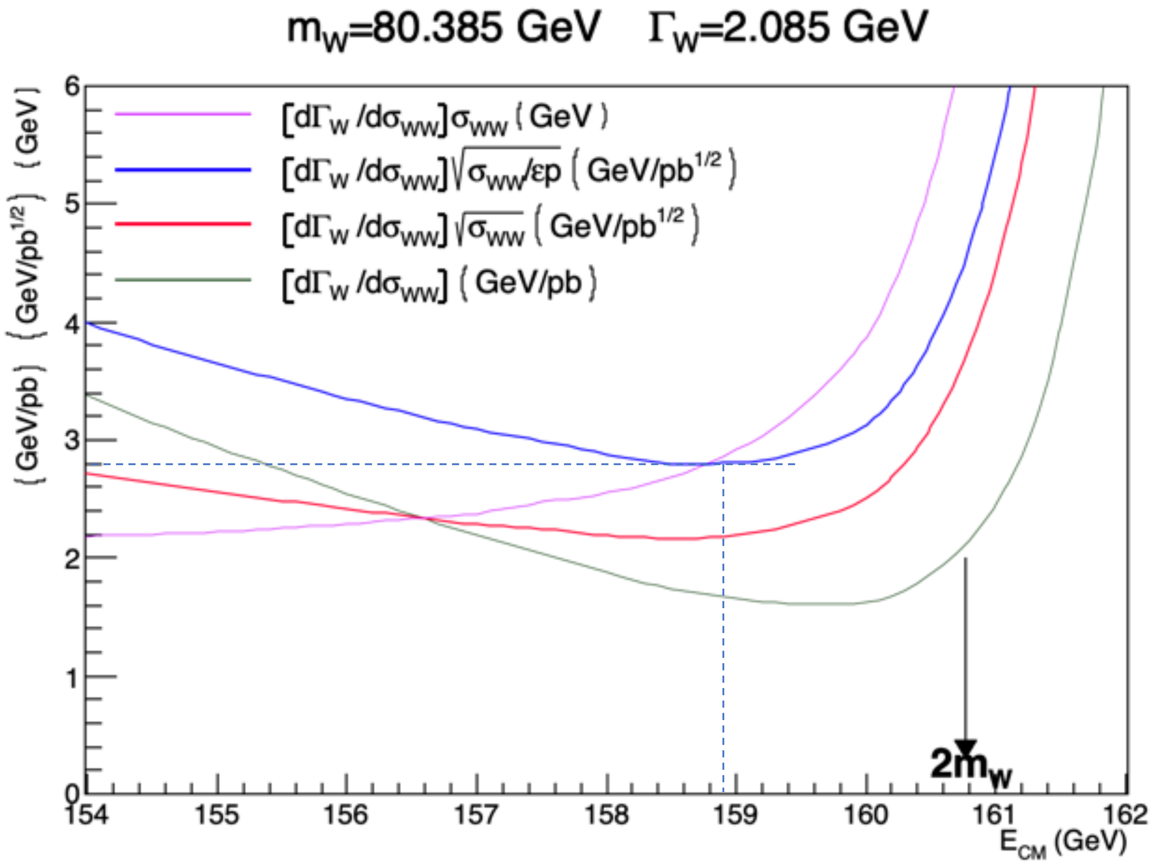
$$\boxed{\Delta m_W(\text{MeV}) = 2.4\ (\text{stat}) \oplus 3.1\ (\text{syst}) \oplus 0.8\ (\sqrt{\text{s}}) \oplus \text{theory}}$$

fitted $\Delta\varepsilon \sim 10^{-3}$ and $\Delta\sigma_B \sim$6 fb
additional impact of pol uncertainty

WW threshold : W mass and width

arXiv:1703.01626
arXiv:2107.04444





Max stat sensitivity at E_{CM}~ $2m_W$ - Γ_W

$$\left[\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Gamma_W}\right)^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon p}}\right]_{min} \cong 2.8\ \frac{GeV}{pb^{1/2}} = 2.8\ \frac{MeV}{ab^{1/2}}$$

WW threshold : W mass and width

With cross section $\sigma_1\sigma_2$ measurements at two energies E_1 E_2 : uncertainty propagation

$$\begin{cases}\sigma_1 = \sigma_{WW}(E_1, m_W, \Gamma_W) \\ \sigma_2 = \sigma_{WW}(E_2, m_W, \Gamma_W)\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}\Delta\sigma_1 = a_1\Delta m + b_1\Delta\Gamma \\ \Delta\sigma_2 = a_2\Delta m + b_2\Delta\Gamma\end{cases}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{d\sigma_1}{dm} \qquad b_1 = \frac{d\sigma_1}{d\Gamma}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{d\sigma_2}{dm} \qquad b_2 = \frac{d\sigma_2}{d\Gamma}$$

$$\Delta m = -\frac{b_2\Delta\sigma_1 - b_1\Delta\sigma_2}{a_2b_1 - a_1b_2}$$

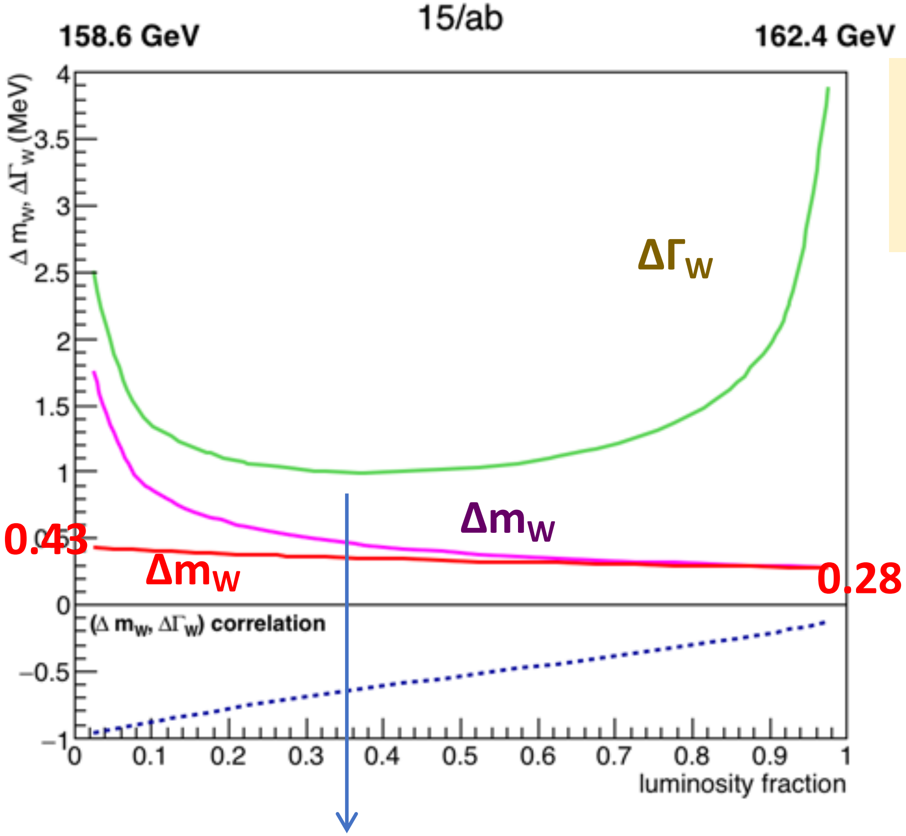
$$\Delta\Gamma = \frac{a_2\Delta\sigma_1 - a_1\Delta\sigma_2}{a_2b_1 - a_1b_2}$$

$\Delta m, \Delta\Gamma$ linear correlation with uncorrelated $\Delta\sigma_1$,$\Delta\sigma_2$

$$r = -\frac{1}{\Delta m\Delta\Gamma}\frac{a_2b_2\Delta\sigma_1^2 + a_1b_1\Delta\sigma_2^2}{\left(a_2b_1 - a_1b_2\right)^2}$$

WW threshold : W mass and width

Scans of possible E_1 E_2 data taking energies and luminosity fractions f (at the E_2 point)



Δm_W =0.45 MeV , $\Delta\Gamma_W$=1 MeV (r=-0.6)
Δm_W=0.35 MeV

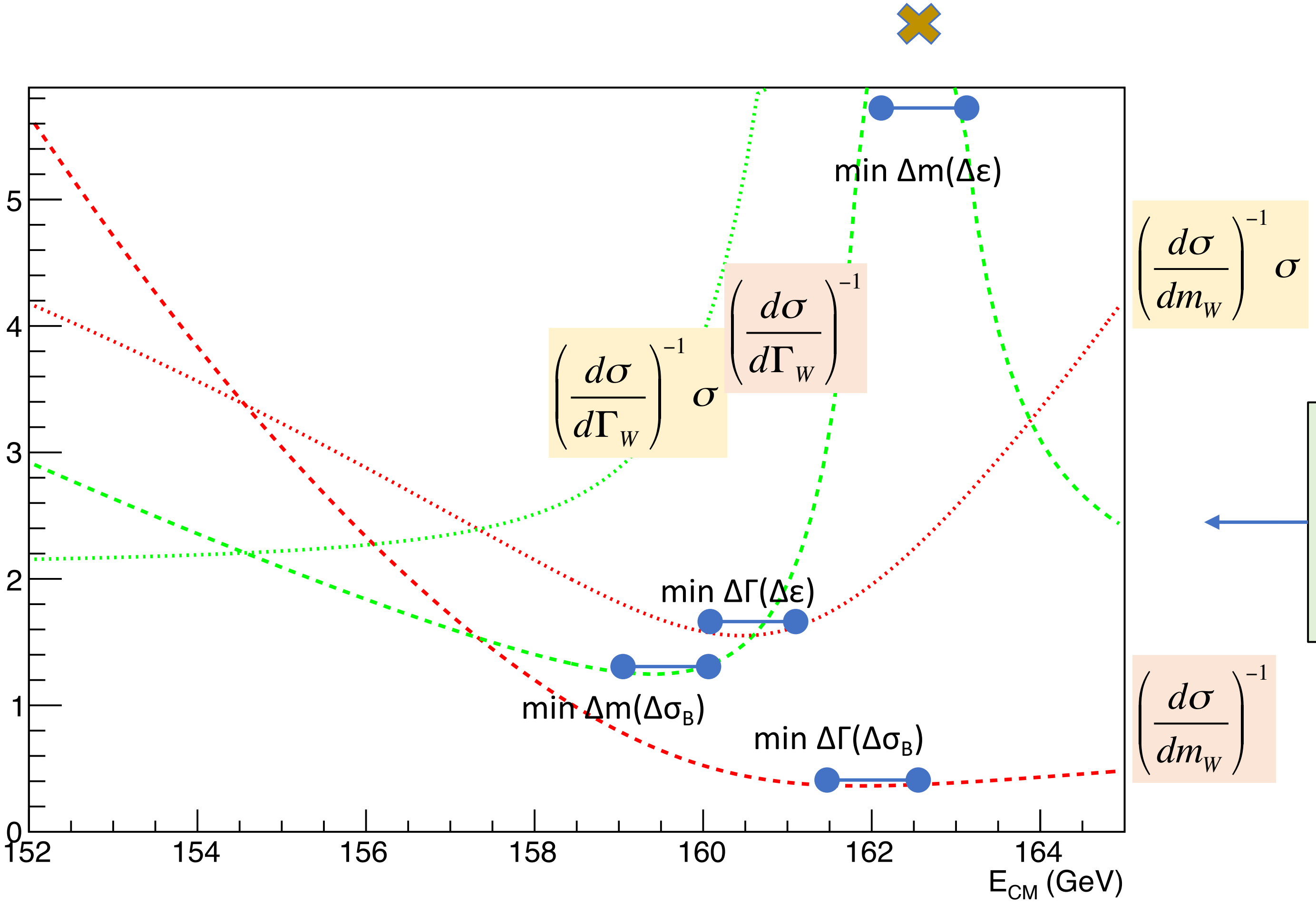
A -minimum of **$\Delta\Gamma_W$=0.91 MeV** with **Δm_W=0.55 MeV**
taking data at E_1=**156.6** GeV E_2=**162.4** GeV f=**0.25**
yields **Δm_W=0.47 MeV** (as single par)

B- minimum of **Δm_W=0.28 MeV** **$\Delta\Gamma_W$=3.3 MeV** with
E_1=**155.5** GeV E_2=**162.4** GeV f=**0.95**
yields **Δm_W=0.28 MeV** (as single par)

C- minimum of **$\Delta\Gamma_W$=0.96 MeV +Δm_W=0.41 MeV** with
E_1=**157.5** GeV E_2=**162.4** GeV f=**0.45**
yields and **Δm_W=0.37 MeV** (as single par)

Δm_W , $\Delta\Gamma_W$: error on W mass and width from fitting both
Δm_W : error on W mass from fitting only m_W

WW threshold : W mass and width



optimal E points with limiting correlated systs

Scans of (E_1, E_2, f) data taking **assuming limiting syst uncertainties**, either Δε+ΔL or Δσ$_B$+ Δσ$_{TH}$

More complex situation, depends very much on the correlation of uncertainties between the energy points (that can be quite large)

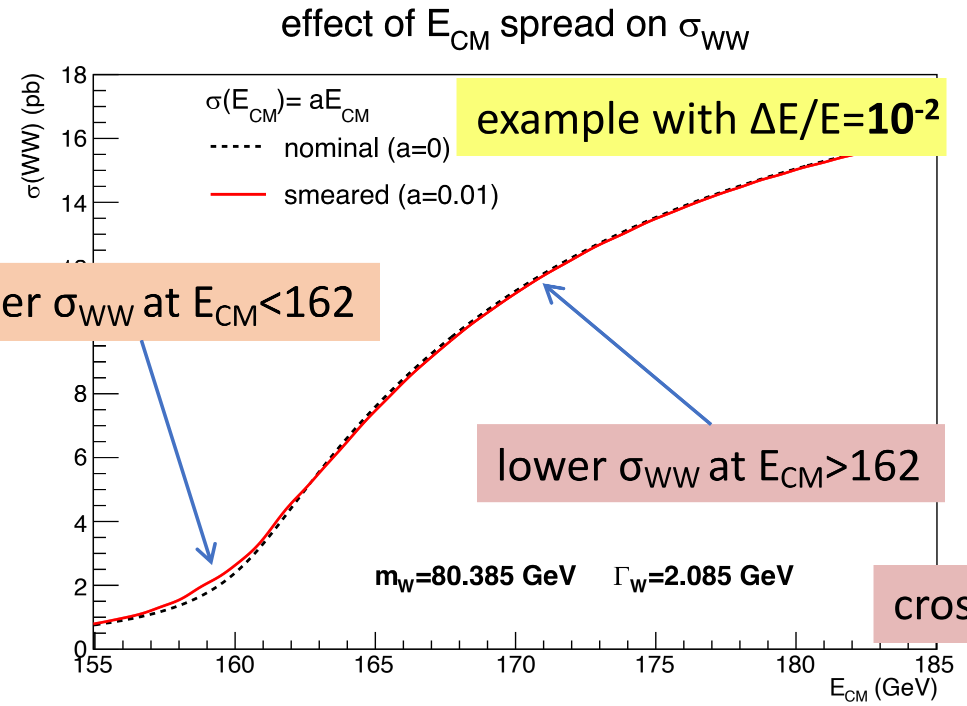
Correlated syst can cancel taking data at different E$_{CM}$ points where the relevant differential factors are equal (around their minima)

>2 energy points will be beneficial to reduce the impact of (correlated) systematic uncertainties careful choice of additional points recommended

partially explored in [Eur. Phys. J. C 80 no. 1, (2020) 66](#)

WW threshold : energy spread effects

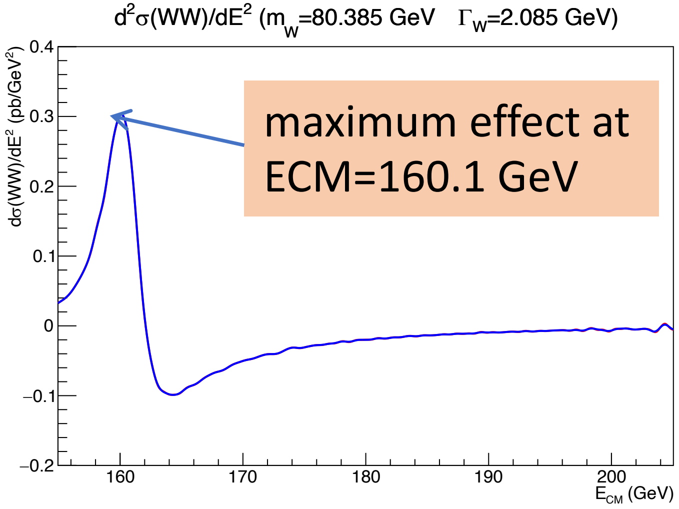
arXiv:1909.12245



example with $\Delta E/E=10^{-2}$

larger σ_{WW} at E_{CM}<162

lower σ_{WW} at E_{CM}>162



maximum effect at ECM=160.1 GeV

crossing point near the $d\sigma_{WW}/\Gamma_W$=0 point

$\sigma(E_{CM})=$**(0.47-1.10) 10^{-3}** E_{CM}

Optimal m_W & Γ_W points @E_{CM}=**157.3 & 162.6** GeV

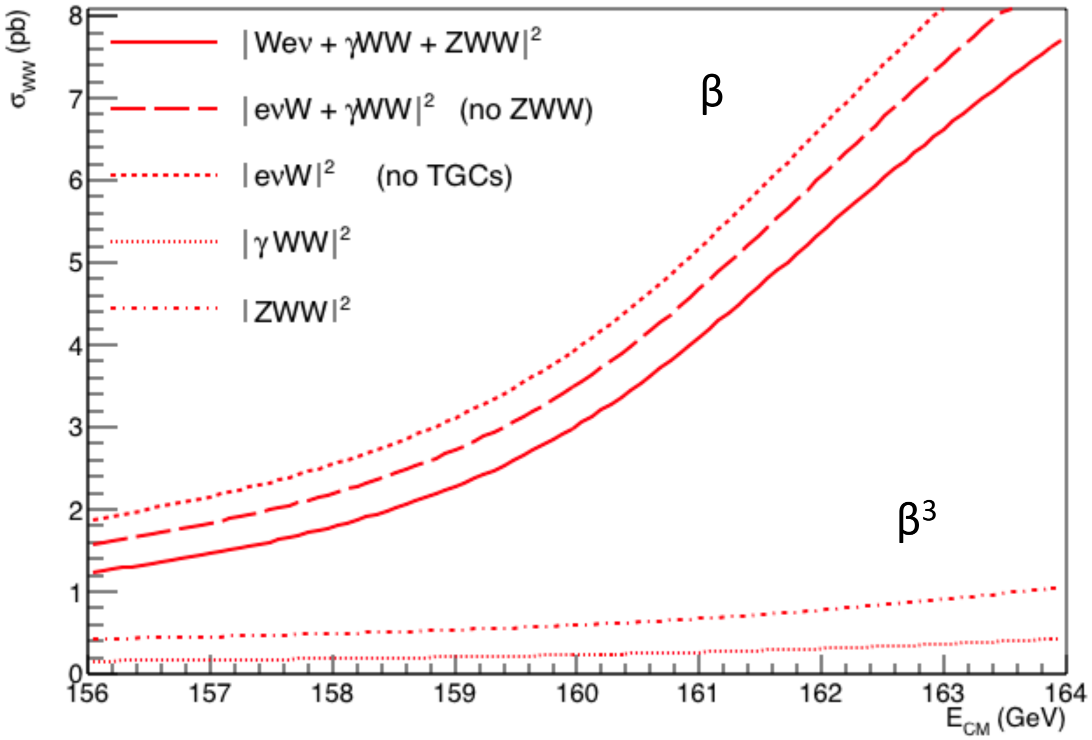
➔ $\Delta\sigma_{WW}$ = +(0.24-1.3) fb & = -(0.18-1.0) fb

➔ **Δm_W = -(0.09-0.48) MeV**

➔ **$\Delta\Gamma_W$ = +(0.6-3.3) MeV**

Maximum effects are at the level of Δm_W(stat) and 2x $\Delta\Gamma_W$ (stat) so that control on the beam energy RMS <50% is required to avoid additional syst contributions from this source

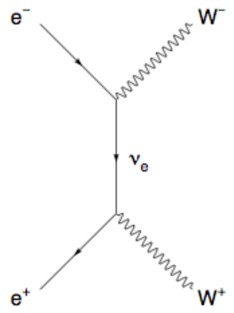
TGCs at threshold

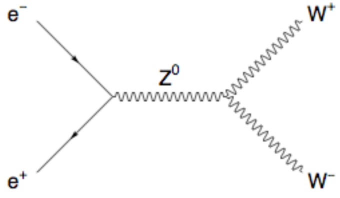


SU(2)⊗U(1) Gauge Cancellations

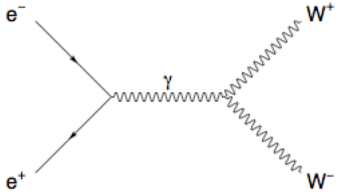
without TGCs
σ_{WW} +40% @157GeV +25%@162GeV

Weν





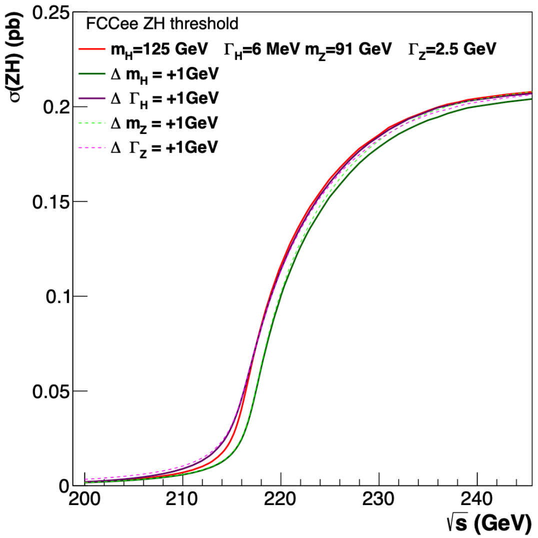
WWZ

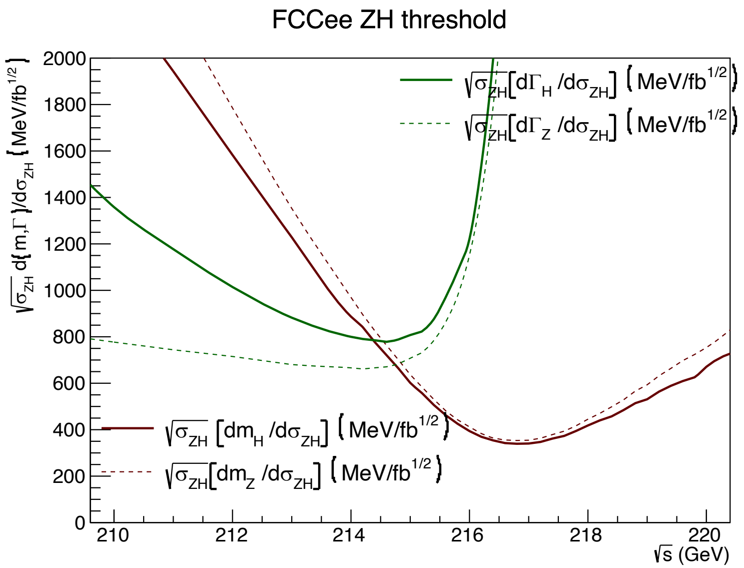


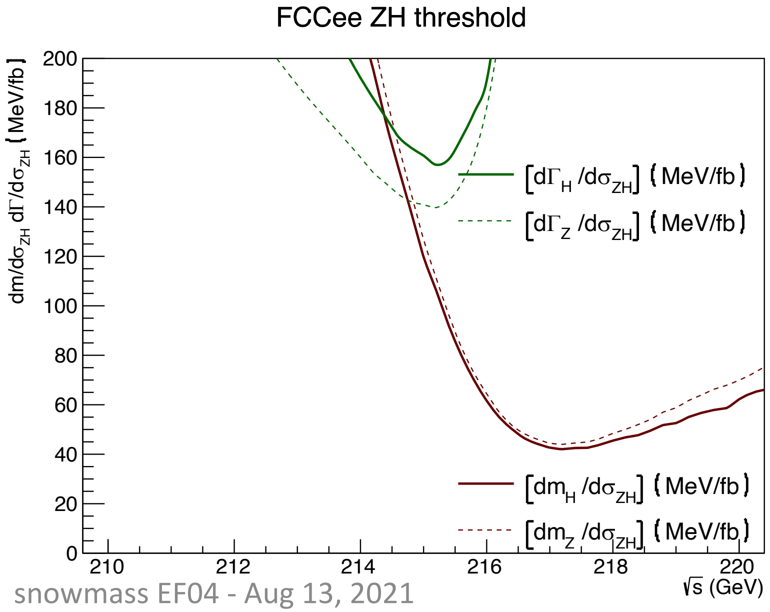
WWγ

interlude : the ZH threshold

On the way to the electron-Yukawa (with ee→H)







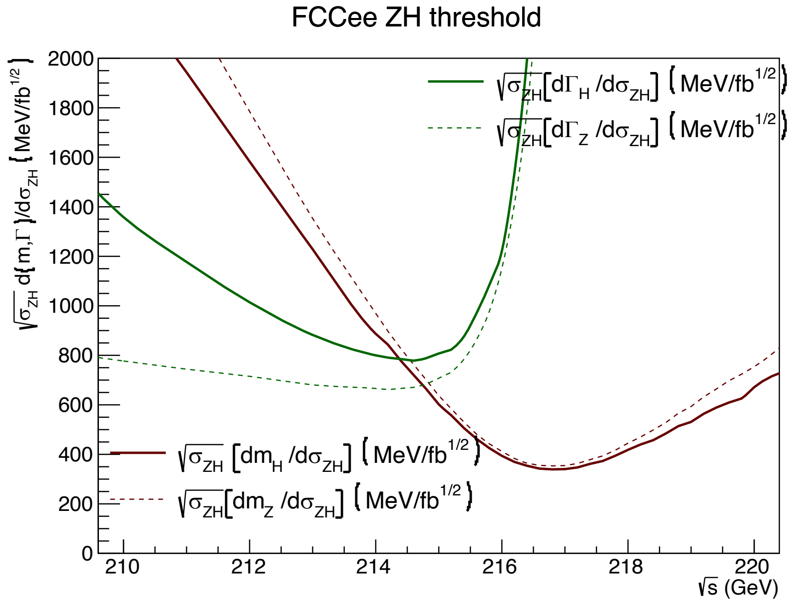
Optimal data-taking point for min **Δ**m_H(stat)
Is $E_{CM} \simeq m_Z + m_H + 0.6 \sim$ **217 GeV**

$\sqrt{\sigma_{ZH}}(dm_H / d\sigma_{ZH})_{min}$=350 MeV/√fb

With **5/ab ⇒ Δm_H(stat) = 5 MeV**
Not including $Q=\sqrt{\sum \varepsilon_i p_i}$ (over all channels)

$(dm_H / d\sigma_{ZH})$=40 MeV/fb

interlude : the ZH threshold

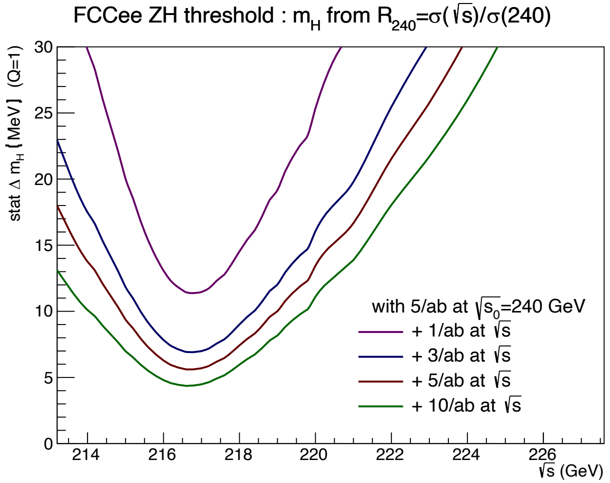


need syst control on :

- ΔE(beam)<5 MeV (**5x10^{-5}**)
- **Δε/ε, ΔL/L < 10^{-3}**
- Δσ_B<0.1 fb (~**10^{-3}**)

Taking some /ab at E_{CM}≃214-215GeV (off shell) would allow $\mathbf{\Delta\Gamma}_H$≃40 MeV

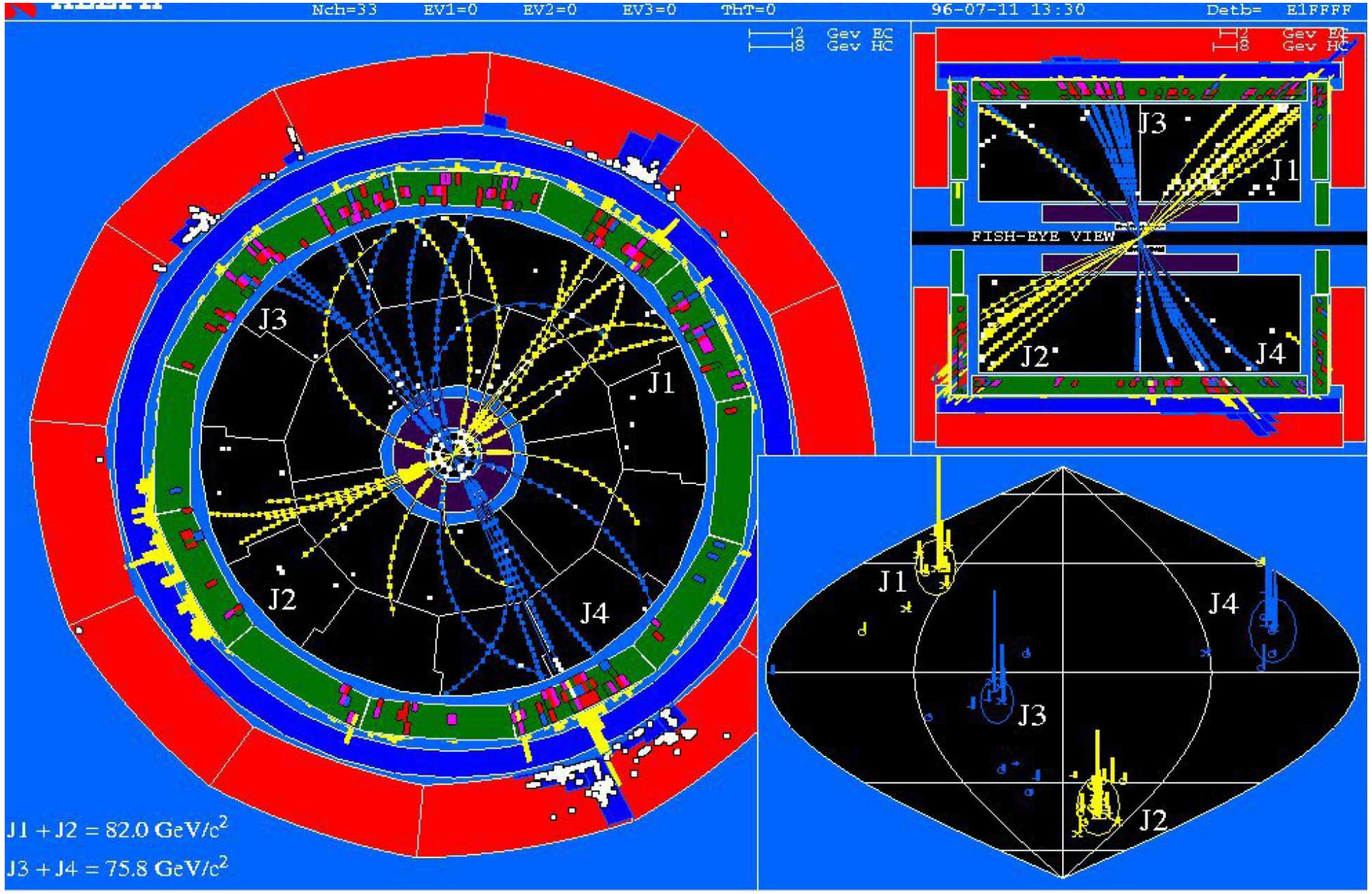
⟹ *not very interesting*



arXiv:2106.15438

Eur. Phys. J. Plus **137**, 23 (2022)

W mass from decay kinematics



√s=162 GeV : L~3 10^{35} collect 12/ab
25-50 10^6 WW decays

$3 \cdot 10^5$ x (LEP 161)

√s=240 GeV : L~0.7 10^{35} collect 5/ab
80 10^6 WW decays

$2 \cdot 10^3$ x (LEP 200)

√s=365 GeV : L~ 10^{34} collect 1.65/ab
20 10^6 WW decays

In total ➔ **~300 10^6 W decays**

W mass from kinematics with 4P fit (LEP2)

Formula for 2-jets final state from ee→Zγ→qqγ

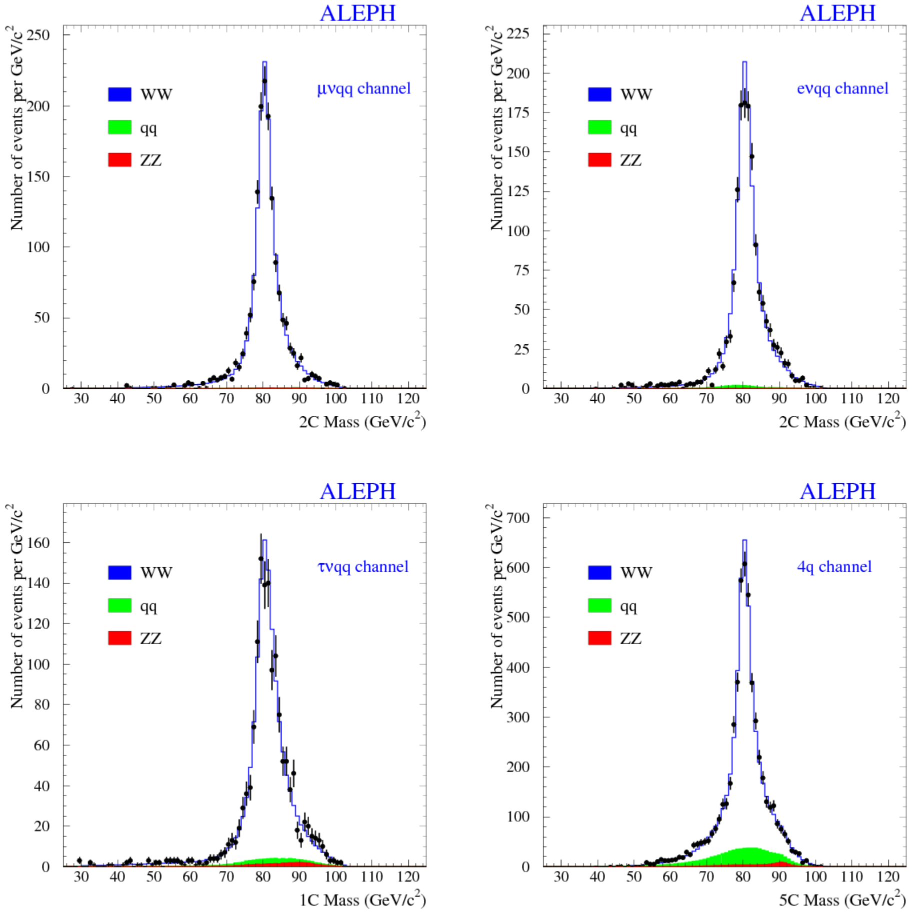
$$M_Z^2 = s\frac{\beta_1\sin\theta_1+\beta_2\sin\theta_2-\beta_1\beta_2|\sin(\theta_1+\theta_2)|}{\beta_1\sin\theta_1+\beta_2\sin\theta_2+\beta_1\beta_2|\sin(\theta_1+\theta_2)|}$$

E_{CM} is again a main ingredient: sets jet energy scale
other main ingredients are the jets (and lepton) **angles**
secondary ingredients are the **jet velocities** (β=p/E)

statistical uncertainties ALEPH LEP2→ FCCee extrapolated

Stat uncertainty	Δm$_W$	ΔΓ$_W$
e**ν**qq	87 MeV → 0.9 MeV	200 MeV → 2 MeV
μνqq	82 MeV → 0.8 MeV	200 MeV → 2 MeV
τνqq	121 MeV → 1.2 MeV	320 MeV → 3.2 MeV
qqqq	70 MeV → 0.7 MeV	120 MeV → 1.2 MeV
combined	43 MeV → 0.4 MeV	90 MeV → 0.9 MeV

LEP2 (ALEPH) from ~10k WW @ E_{CM}=183-209 GeV



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W kinematic fit : systematics

EPOL ΔE_{CM}=0.3 MeV at E_{CM}=162.6 GeV
[with **Δ**m_W (stat)(162)~1 MeV]

For larger E_{beam} at E_{CM}=240-365 GeV can make use of radiative Z-returns (Zγ) and ZZ events
ΔE_{CM}(240GeV)~2 MeV & ΔE_{CM}=(365 GeV) ~10 MeV

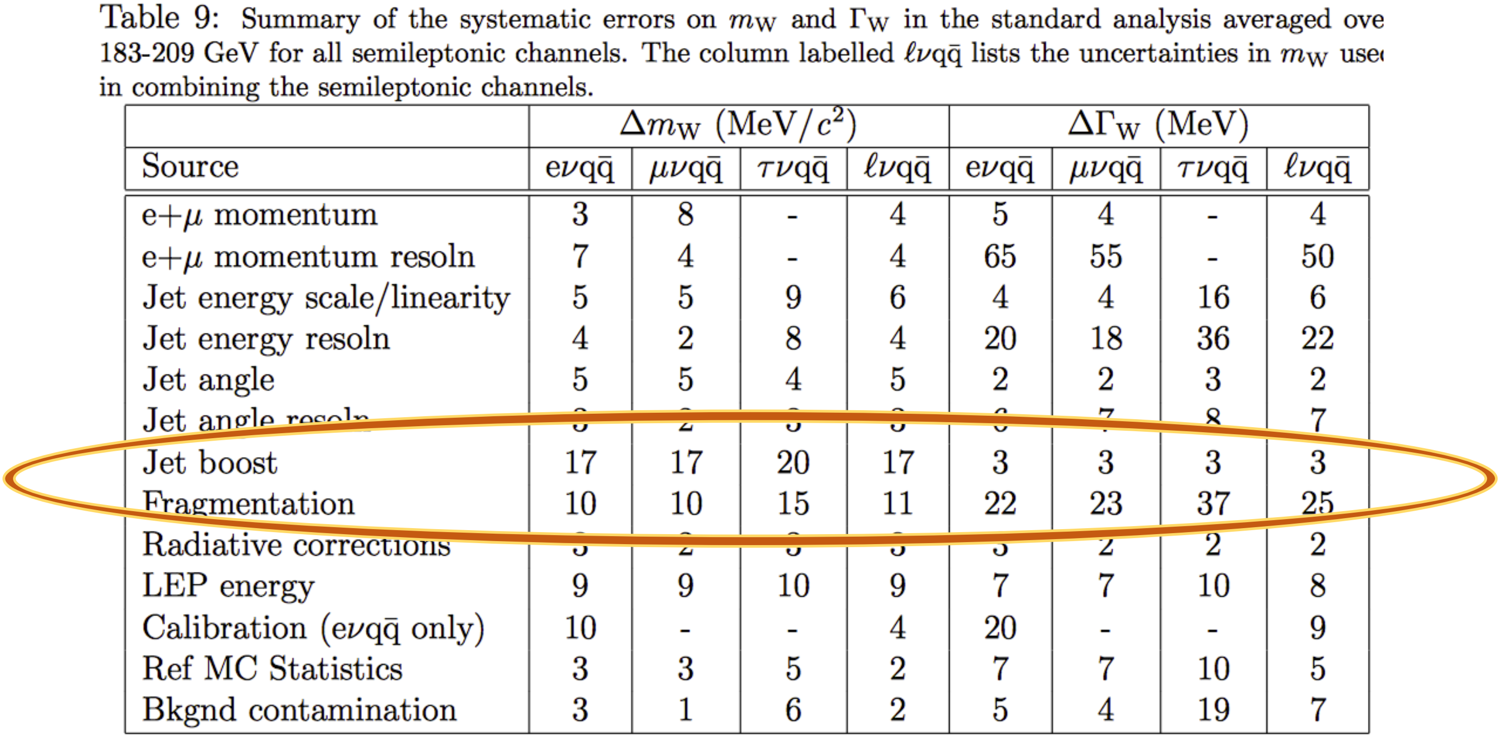
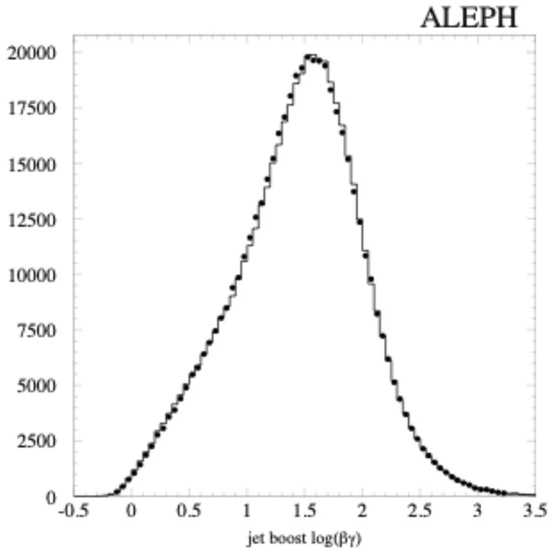


Table 9: Summary of the systematic errors on m_W and Γ_W in the standard analysis averaged ove 183-209 GeV for all semileptonic channels. The column labelled $\ell\nu q\bar{q}$ lists the uncertainties in m_W use in combining the semileptonic channels.

	Δm_W (MeV/c^2)				$\Delta\Gamma_W$ (MeV)			
Source	$e\nu q\bar{q}$	$\mu\nu q\bar{q}$	$\tau\nu q\bar{q}$	$\ell\nu q\bar{q}$	$e\nu q\bar{q}$	$\mu\nu q\bar{q}$	$\tau\nu q\bar{q}$	$\ell\nu q\bar{q}$
e+μ momentum	3	8	-	4	5	4	-	4
e+μ momentum resoln	7	4	-	4	65	55	-	50
Jet energy scale/linearity	5	5	9	6	4	4	16	6
Jet energy resoln	4	2	8	4	20	18	36	22
Jet angle	5	5	4	5	2	2	3	2
Jet angle resoln	3	2	3	3	6	7	8	7
Jet boost	17	17	20	17	3	3	3	3
Fragmentation	10	10	15	11	22	23	37	25
Radiative corrections	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
LEP energy	9	9	10	9	7	7	10	8
Calibration ($e\nu q\bar{q}$ only)	10	-	-	4	20	-	-	9
Ref MC Statistics	3	3	5	2	7	7	10	5
Bkgnd contamination	3	1	6	2	5	4	19	7

lepton and jet uncertainties from (Z) calibration data



W kinematic fit : systematics in 4q

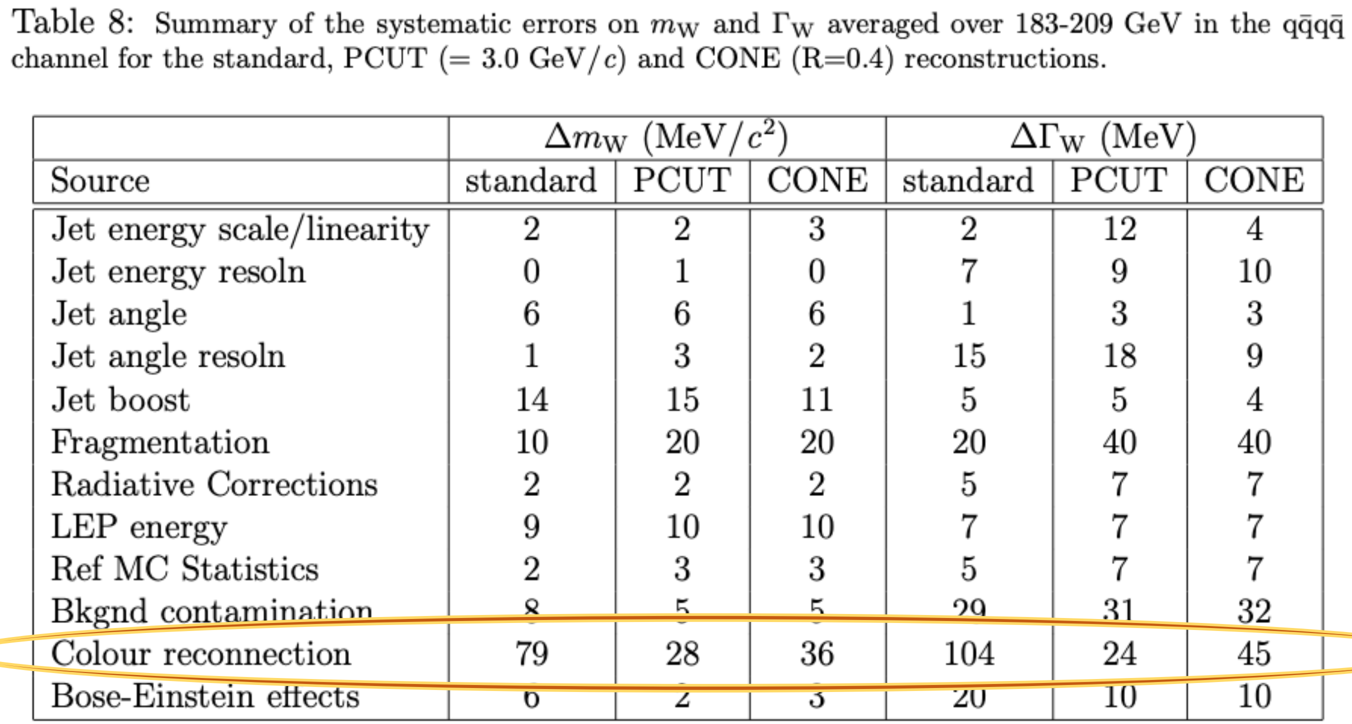
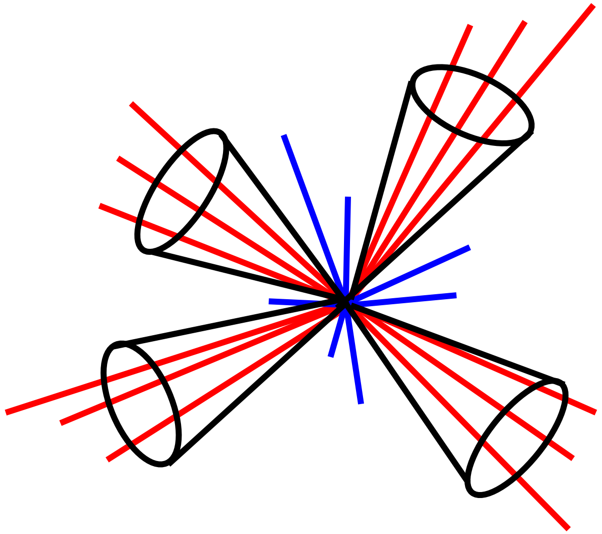
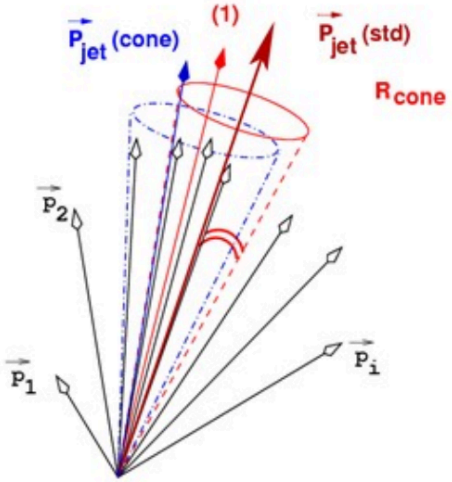


Table 8: Summary of the systematic errors on m_W and Γ_W averaged over 183-209 GeV in the $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ channel for the standard, PCUT (= 3.0 GeV/c) and CONE (R=0.4) reconstructions.

	Δm_W (MeV/c^2)			$\Delta\Gamma_W$ (MeV)		
Source	standard	PCUT	CONE	standard	PCUT	CONE
Jet energy scale/linearity	2	2	3	2	12	4
Jet energy resoln	0	1	0	7	9	10
Jet angle	6	6	6	1	3	3
Jet angle resoln	1	3	2	15	18	9
Jet boost	14	15	11	5	5	4
Fragmentation	10	20	20	20	40	40
Radiative Corrections	2	2	2	5	7	7
LEP energy	9	10	10	7	7	7
Ref MC Statistics	2	3	3	5	7	7
Bkgnd contamination	8	5	5	29	31	32
Colour reconnection	79	28	36	104	24	45
Bose-Einstein effects	6	2	3	20	10	10



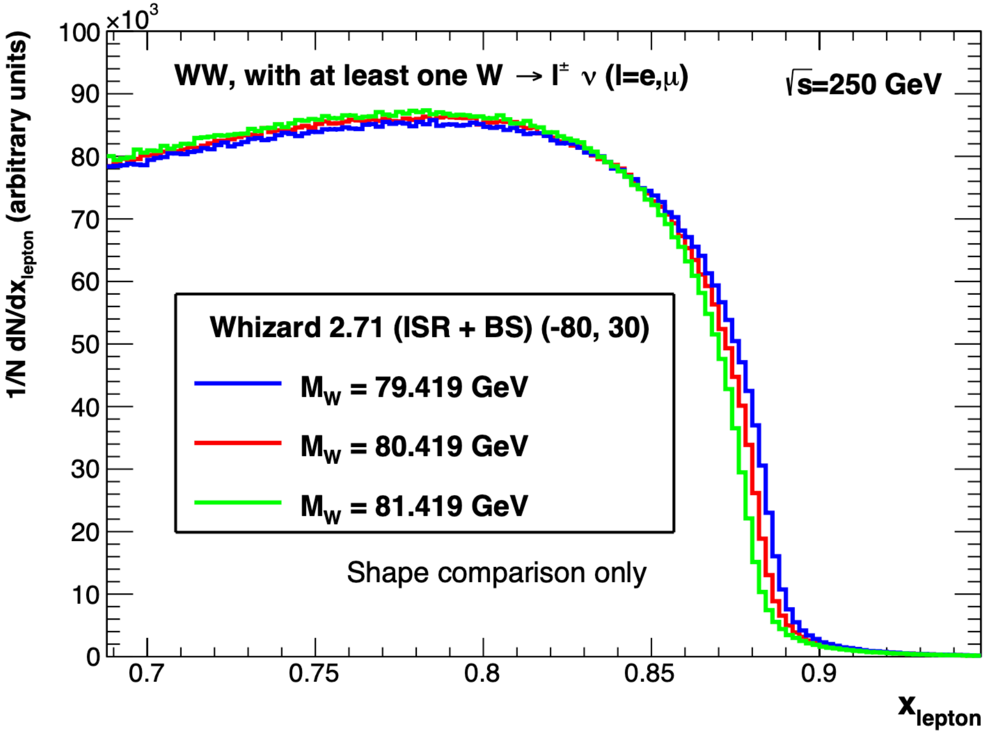


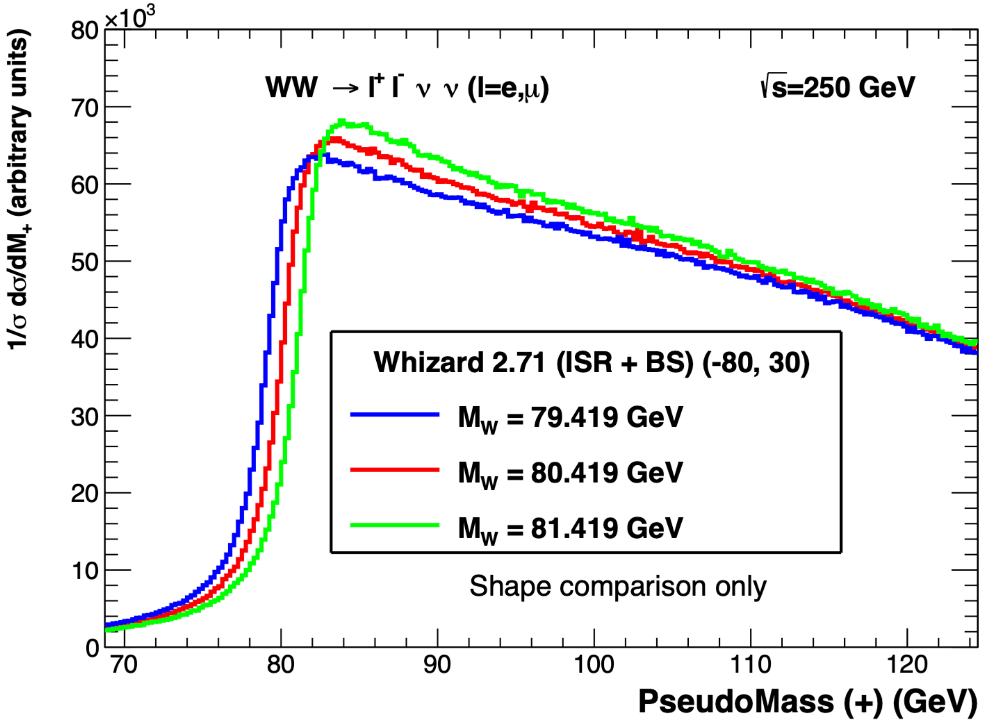
arXiv:2203.07622

G.Wilson CERN precision workshop June 10 2022

W mass from lepton Energy and Pseudomass

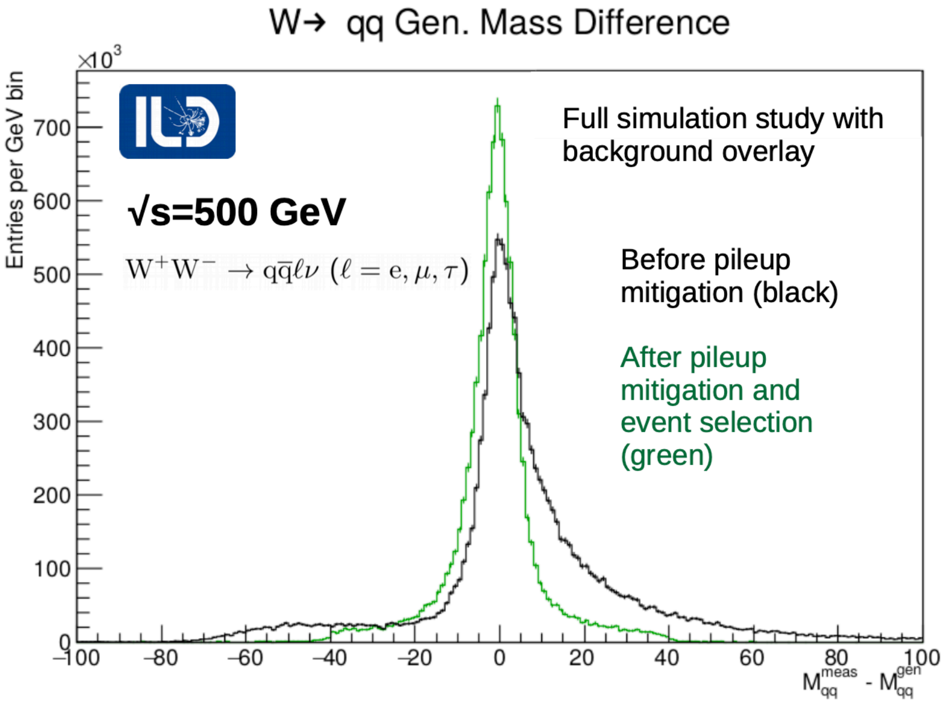
Endpoints in the lepton (or jet) energy a
$E\ell= E_{CM}(1 \pm \beta)$ where β is the W velocity





expected statistical Δm_W =4.4 MeV with 2/ab@250 GeV
experimental syst from lepton energy calibration

W mass from the hadronic mass



[arXiv:2011.12451](https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.12451)

ΔM_W [MeV]	ILC	ILC	ILC	ILC
$\sqrt{s}$ [GeV]	250	350	500	1000
$\mathcal{L}$ [fb^{-1}]	500	350	1000	2000
$P(e^-)$ [%]	80	80	80	80
$P(e^+)$ [%]	30	30	30	30
jet energy scale	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
hadronization	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
pileup	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.0
total systematics	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9
statistical	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.5
total	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9

«.. dominated by the systematic uncertainties from the effective **jet energy scale** which is a challenging demand.. »

Δm_W=0.4 MeV $\Delta\Gamma_W$=1 MeV

ways ahead : WW threshold

- Explore in more detail the **systematic uncertainties (cancellation) effects with multi-point (n≥3) cross section measurements**. Evaluate benefits of additional model independence.
  - reduction / cancellation of **acceptance & luminosity systs** is of particular interest
- Design a realistic a modern analysis with event classifiers, evaluate performances and the corresponding **impact of systematic uncertainties.** Feedback to theory and detector design.
- Explore BSM/EFT interest and utility of multi-point precision $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\mathrm{WW}}$ measurements at threshold, also with other 4f productions (We$\boldsymbol{\nu}$, Zee, ..)

Δm_W , $\Delta\Gamma_W$= 2-5 MeV ?

ways ahead : W kinematic reconstruction

Images by brgfx in Freepik

- Studies with a LEP-style m_W measurement : verify stat potential with different E_{CM} data and study the **impact of systematic uncertainties in detail** : report back to theory and detector design
- Ultimate **simultaneous analysis and fit** of diboson events (WW, ZZ and Z$\boldsymbol{\gamma}$) to extract m_W/m_Z with potential cancellations of systematic uncertainties both theoretical and experimental
- Explore alternative kinematic reconstruction methods that do not make use of E_{CM} as the ones proposed by ILC. Most demanding on experimental systs (energy & momentum calibration of jets and leptons) . Detector requirements ?