

Higgs & Top interplay (@FCC)

Eleni Vryonidou



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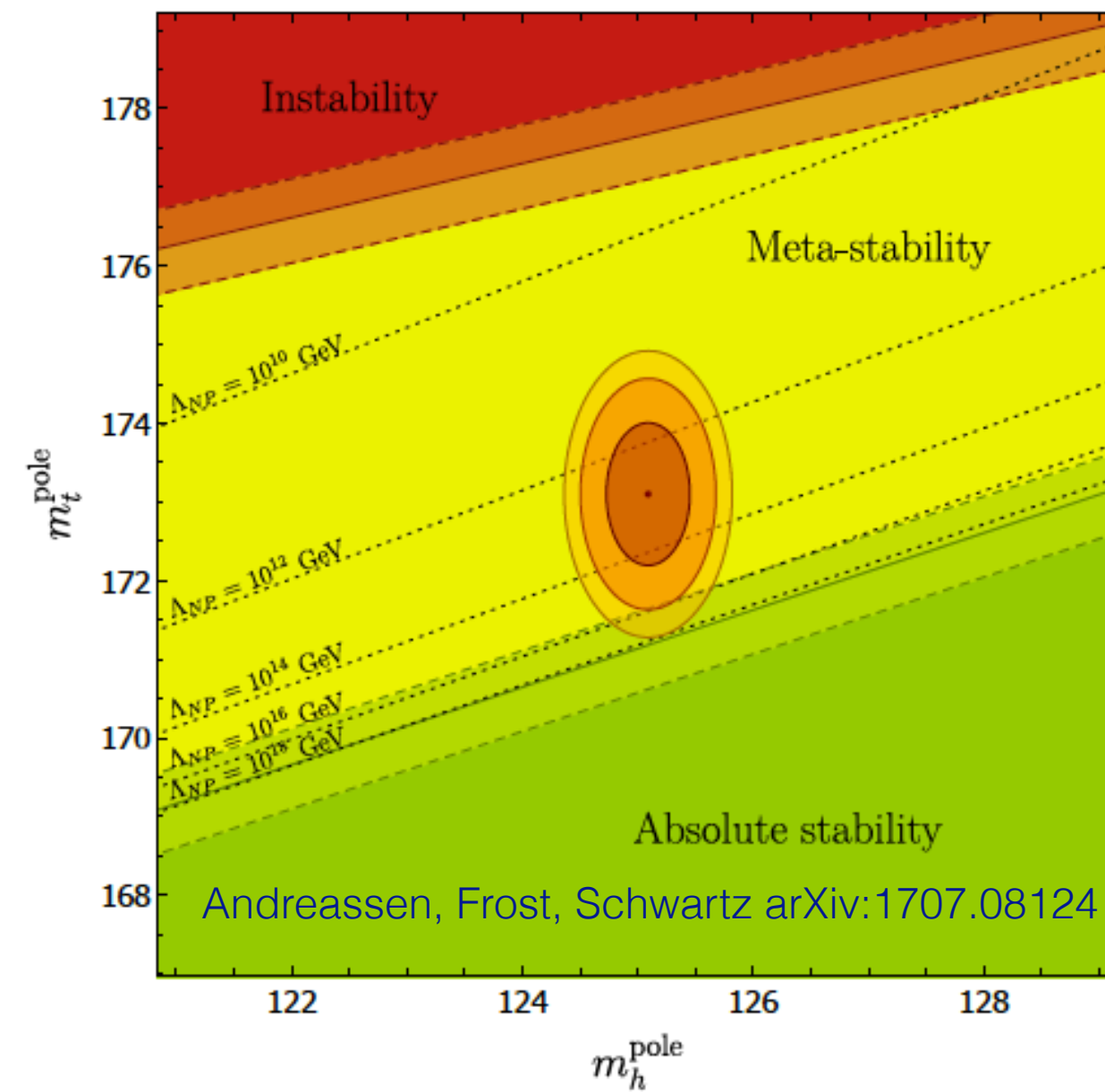
Krakow

23-27/1/2023

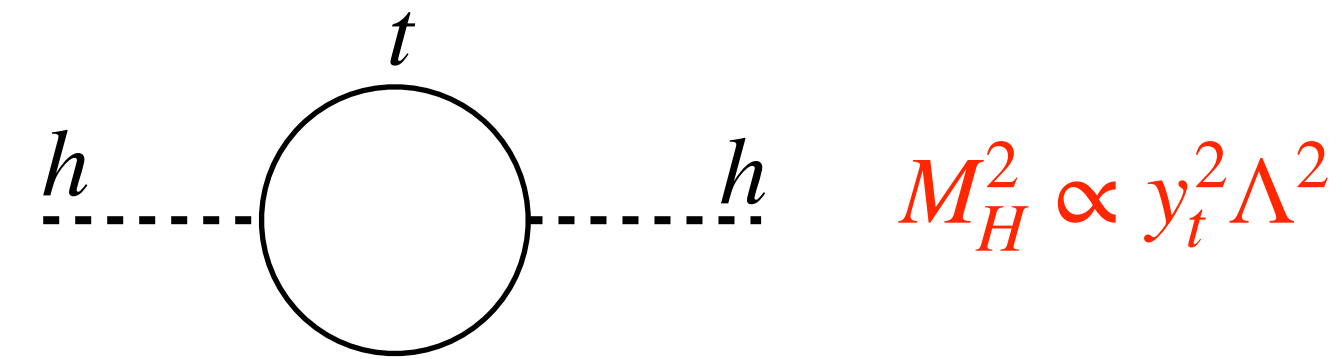
Why are top and Higgs friends?

The top has the largest Yukawa coupling: $m_t = \frac{y_t}{\sqrt{2}} = 173\text{GeV} \longrightarrow y_t = 0.99$

The top quark is the only “natural” quark

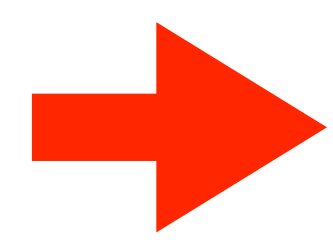


Large corrections for the Higgs mass \longrightarrow



The (little) hierarchy problem

Top and Higgs play a special role in the stability of the Universe

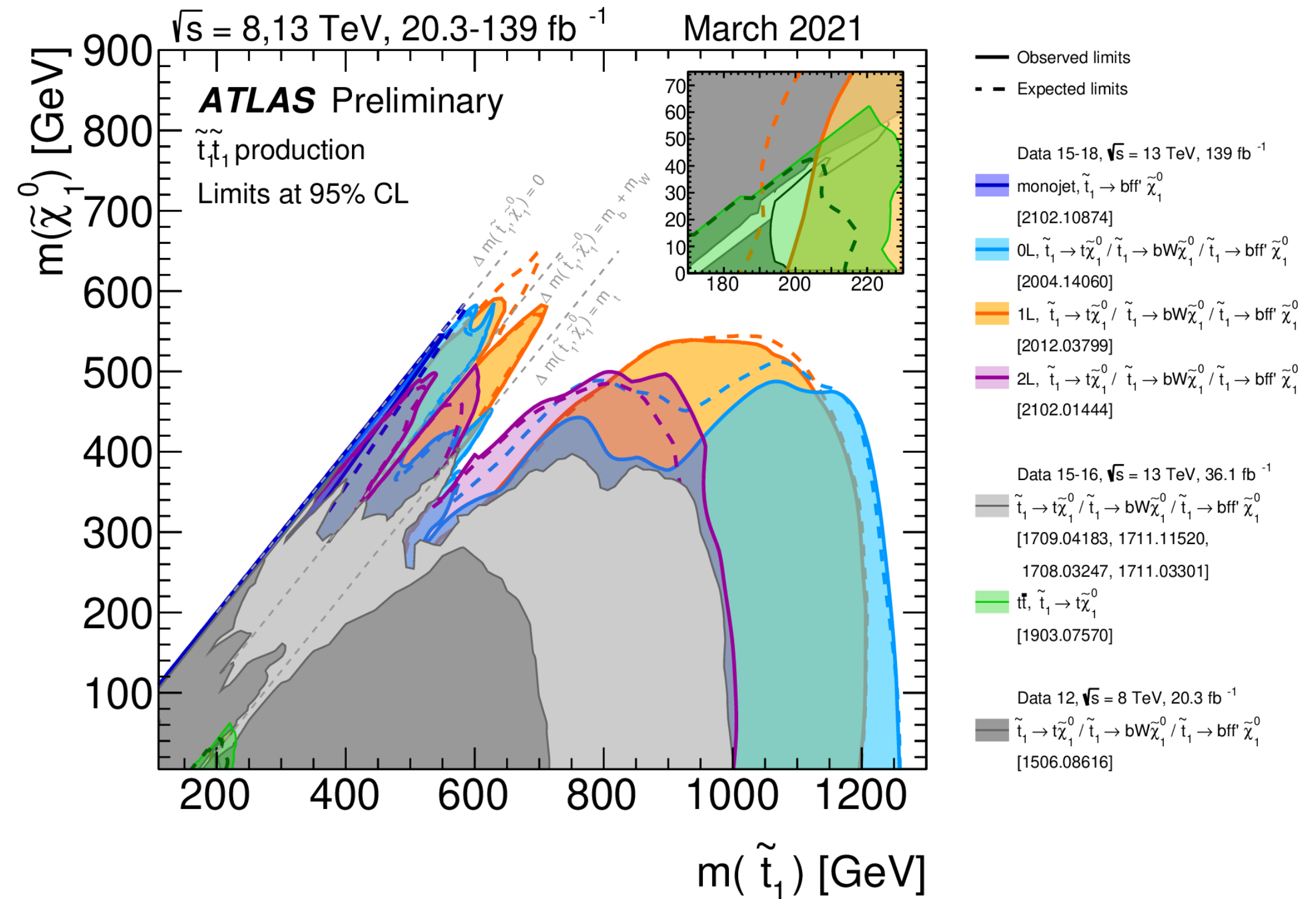
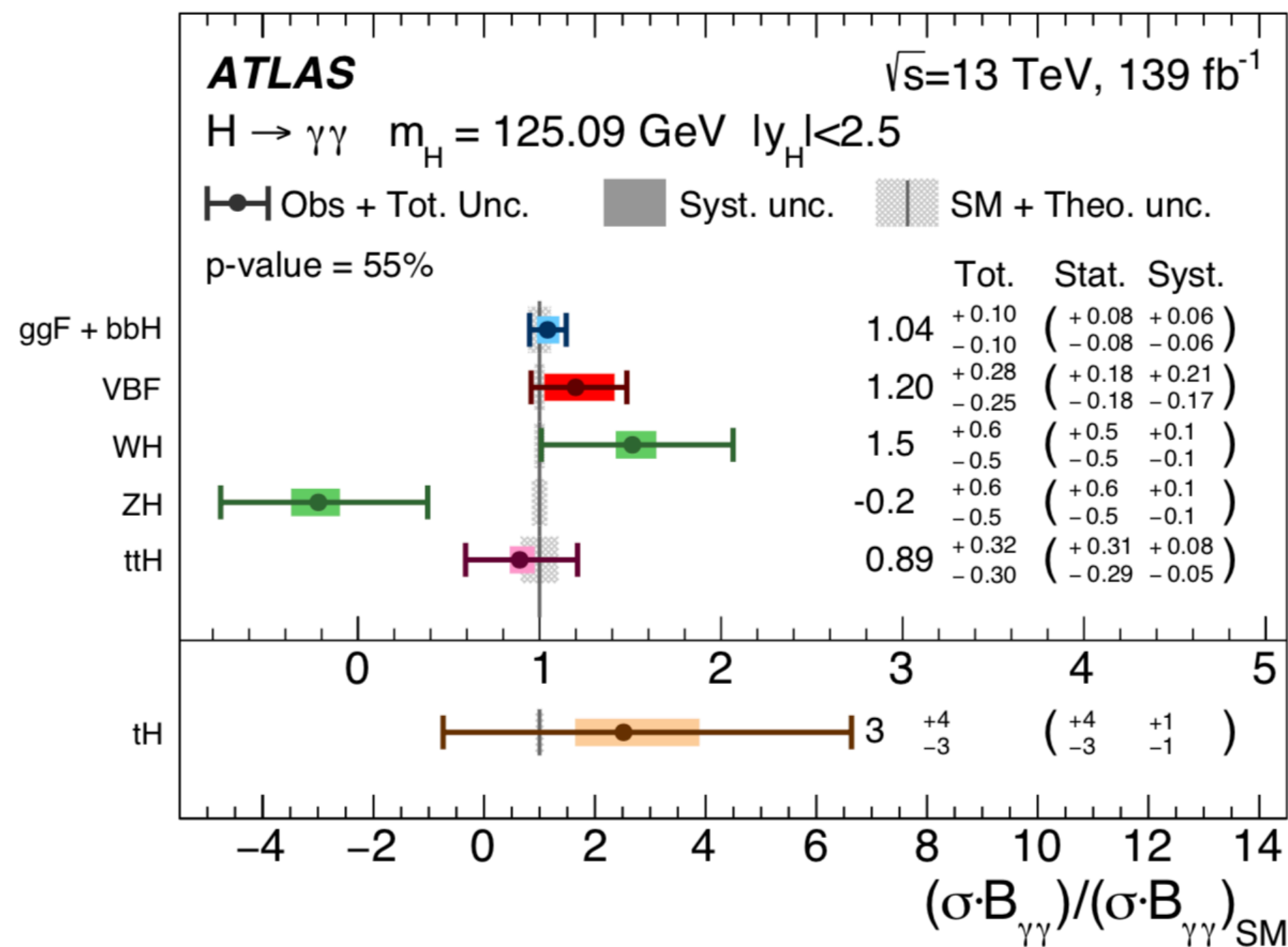


Motivation for BSM with special connection to top: top partners, modified Yukawas etc

Looking for the (un)known

“SM” Higgs measurements

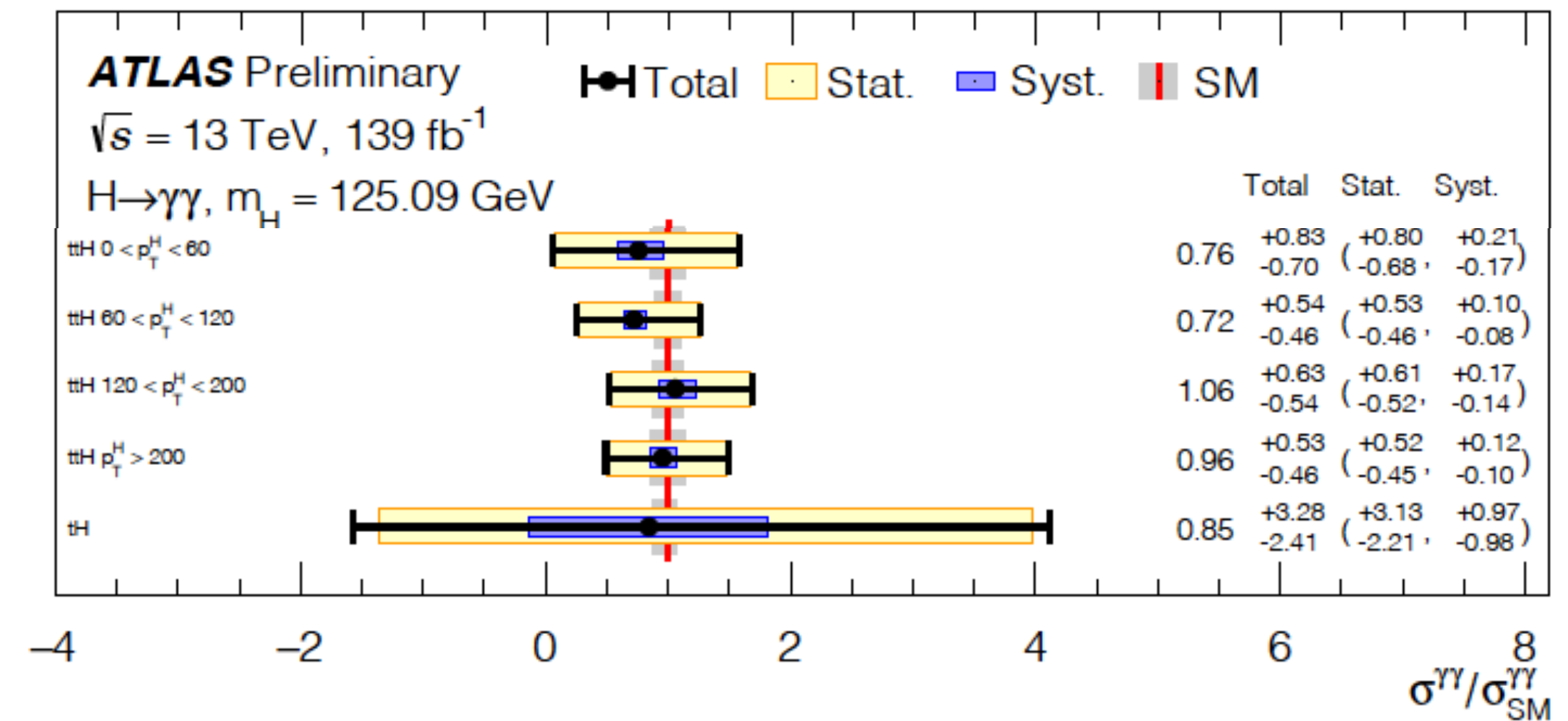
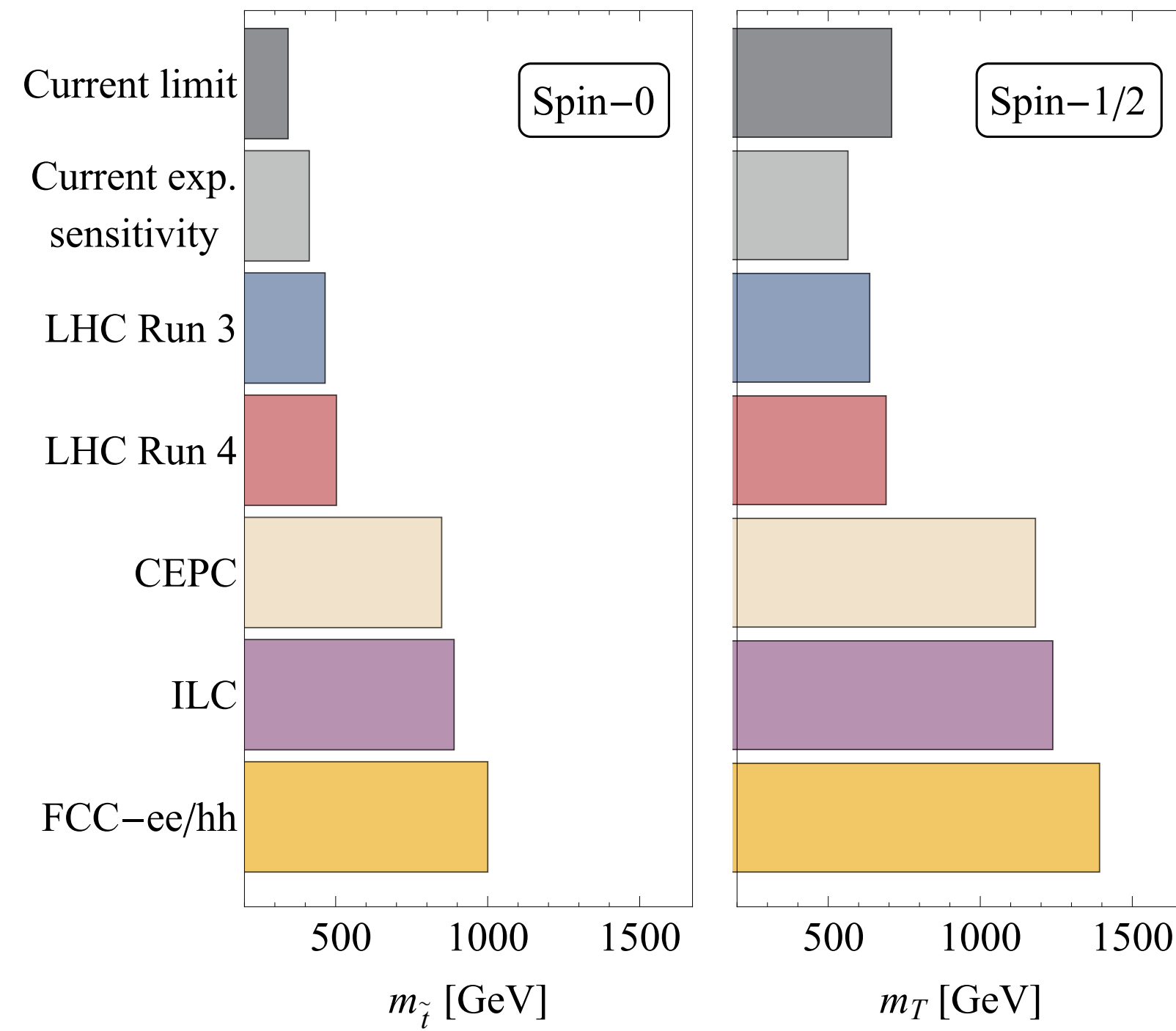
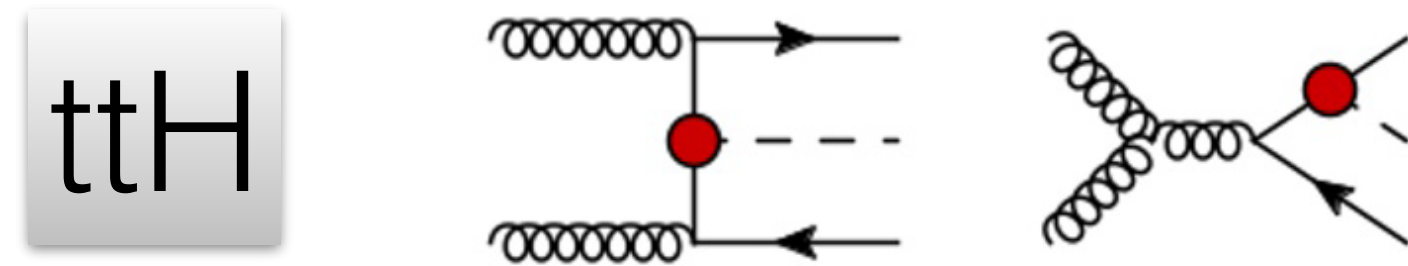
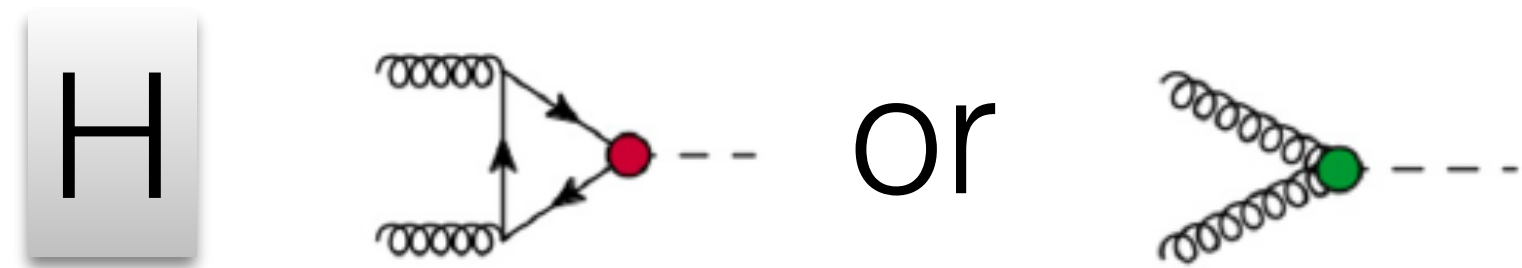
Exotic searches for top partners



The LHC offers a unique testing ground for New Physics

Expect the FCC to push this frontier even further

Top lessons from Higgs measurements

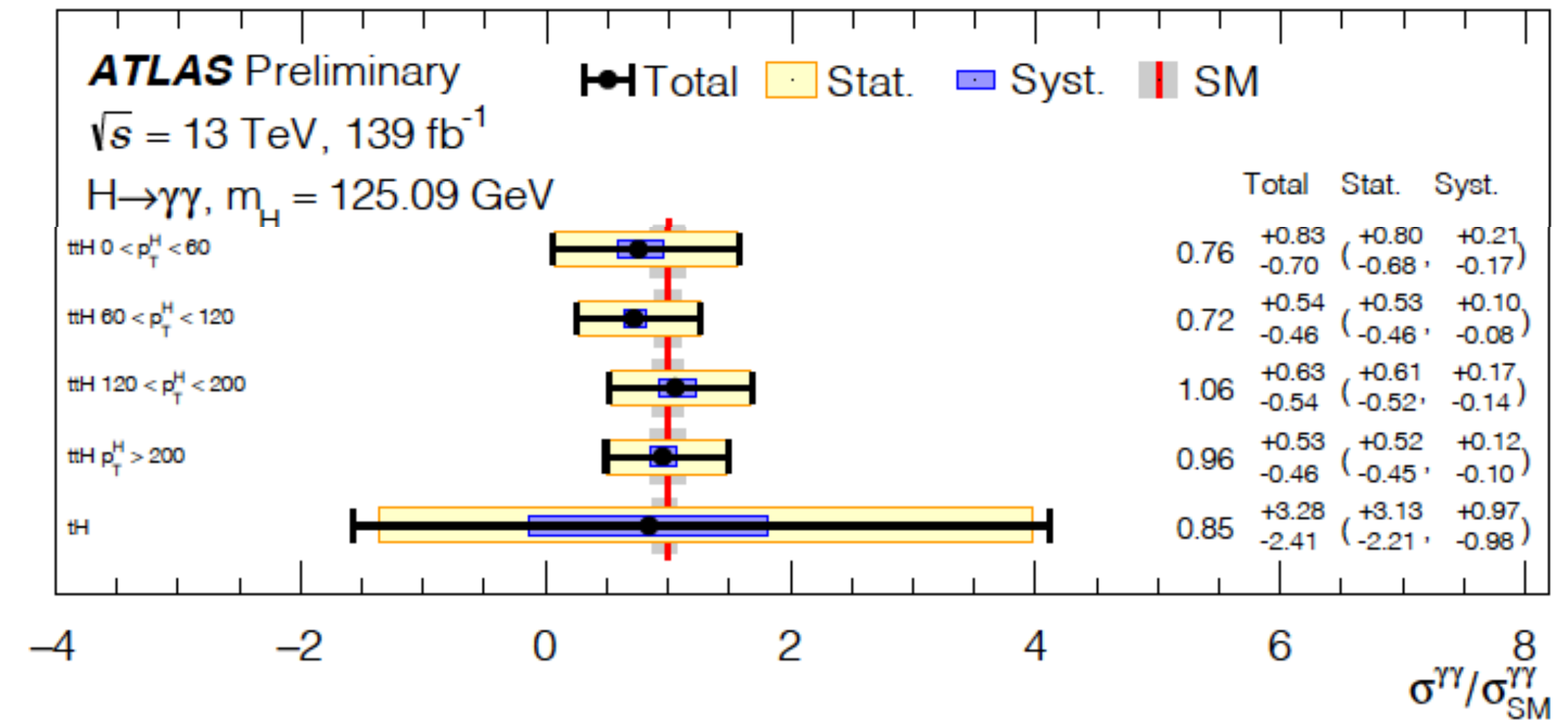
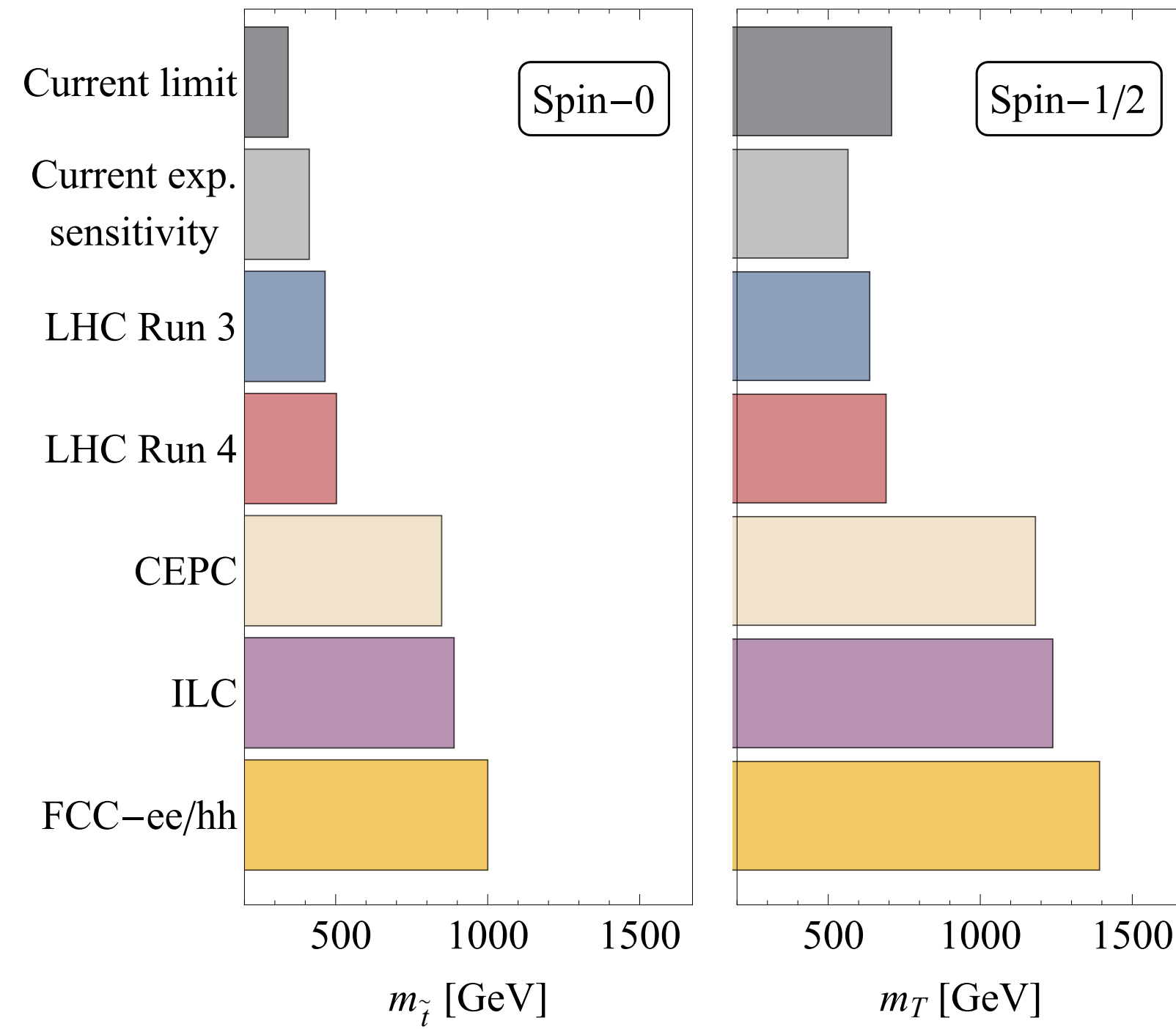
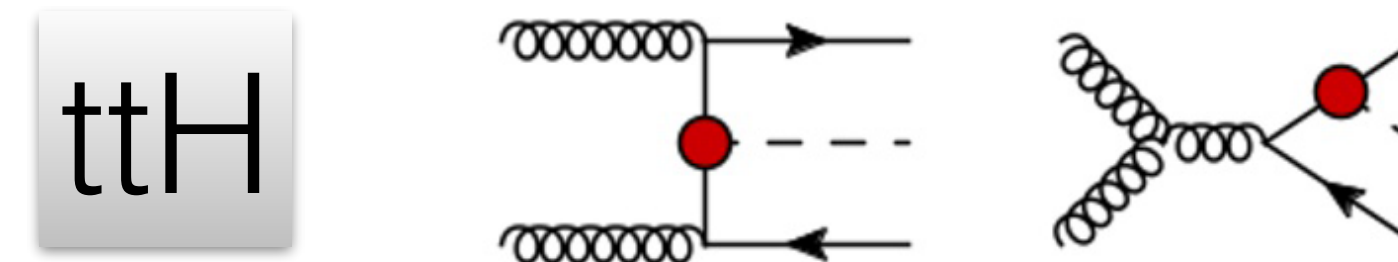
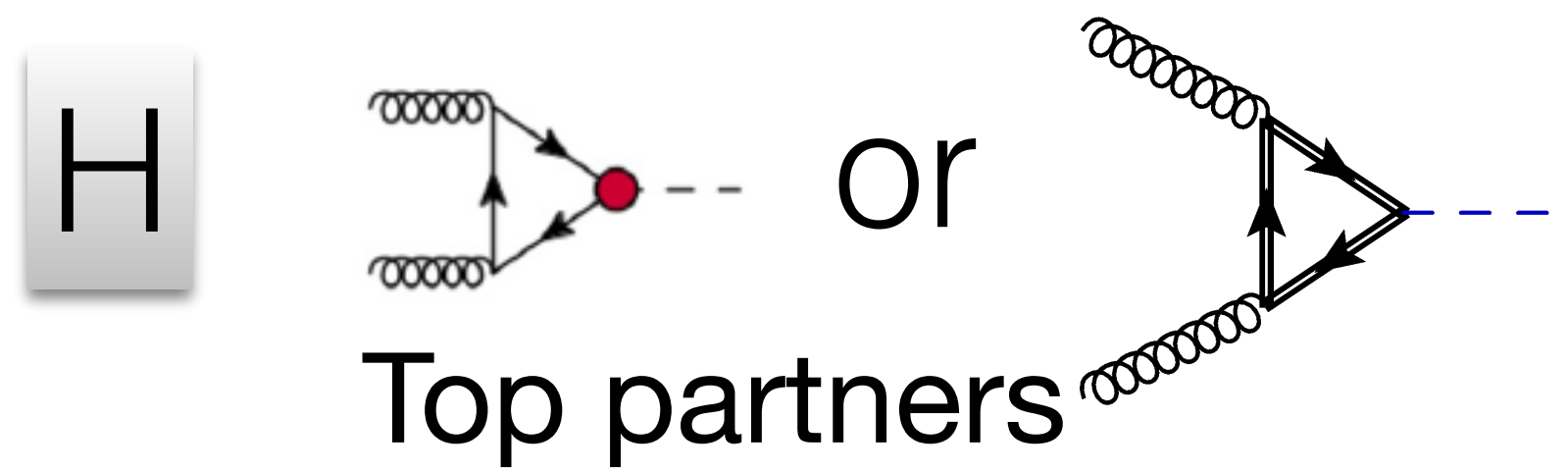


Direct evidence of the top Yukawa coupling

SMEFT interpretations

Essig, Meade, Ramani, Zhong arXiv:1707.03399

Top lessons from Higgs measurements

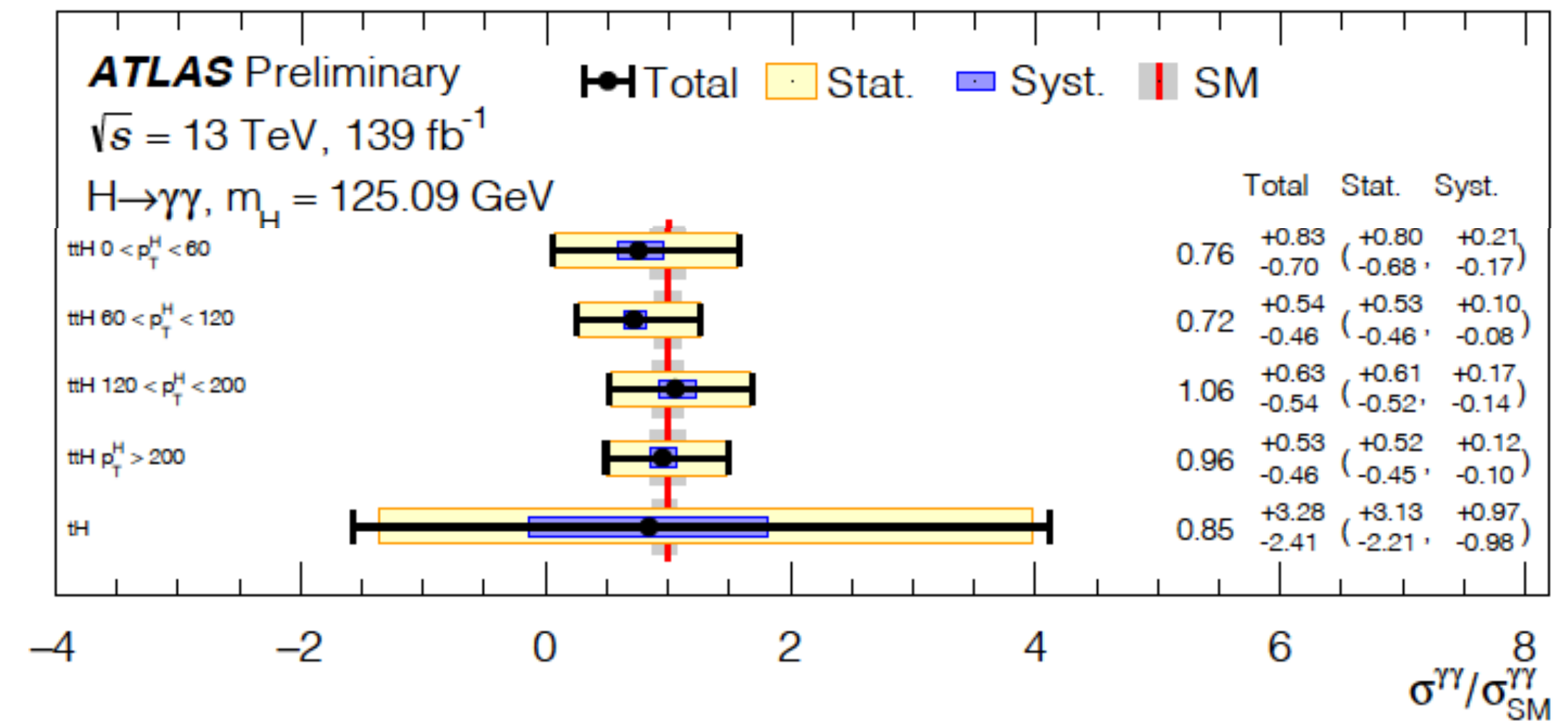
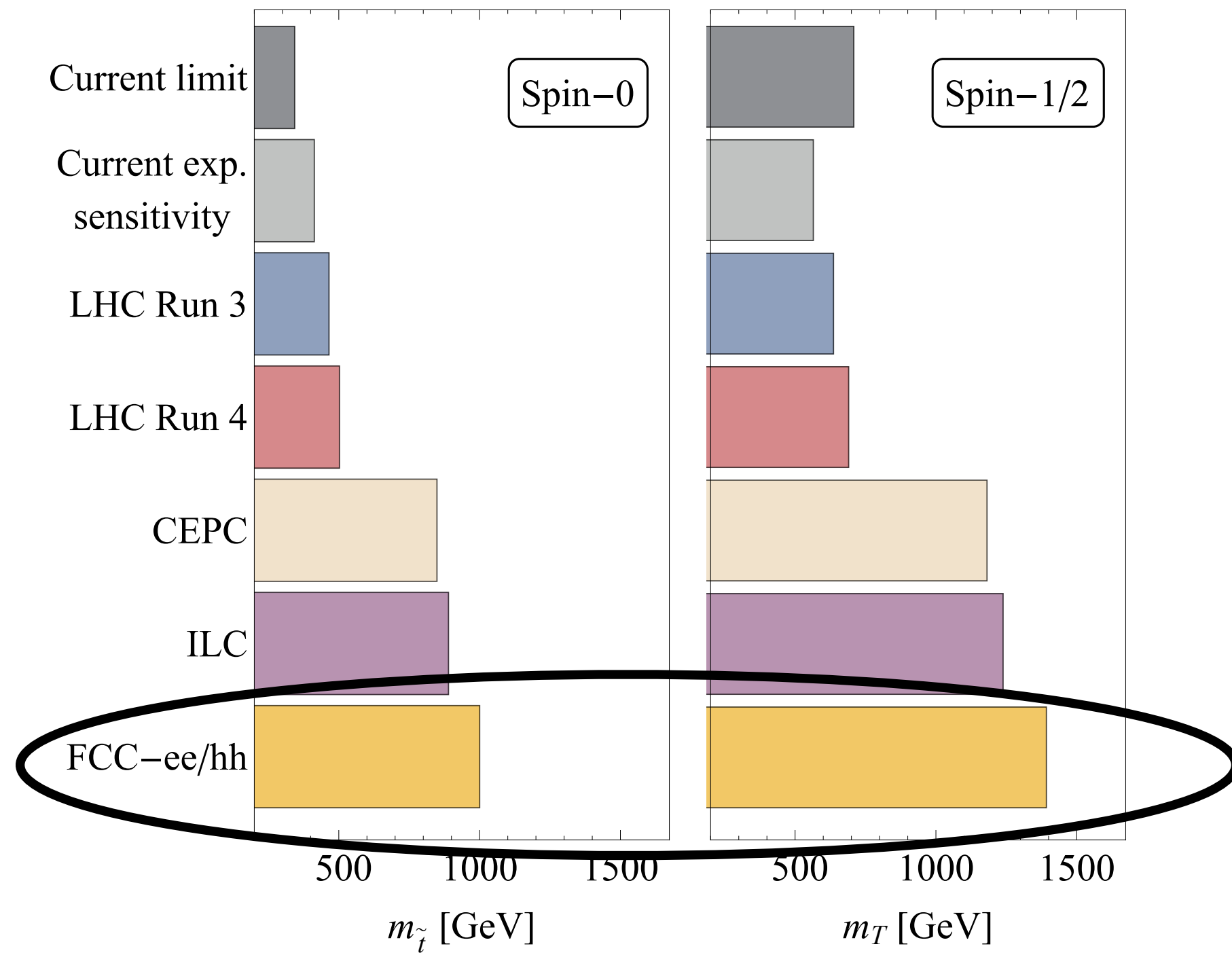
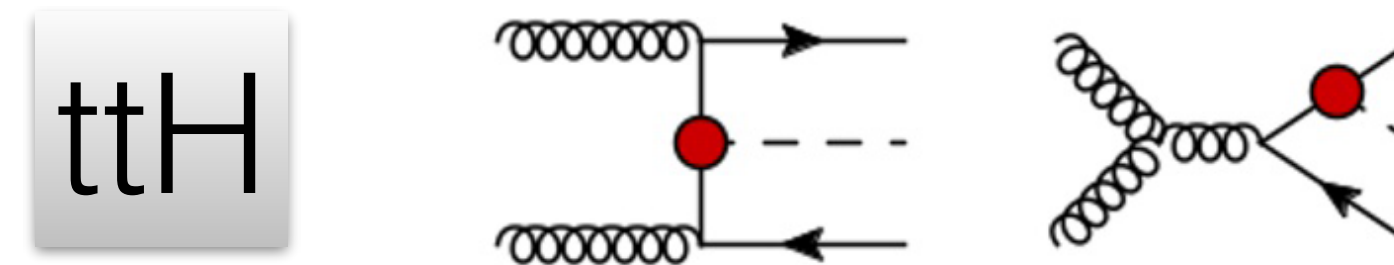
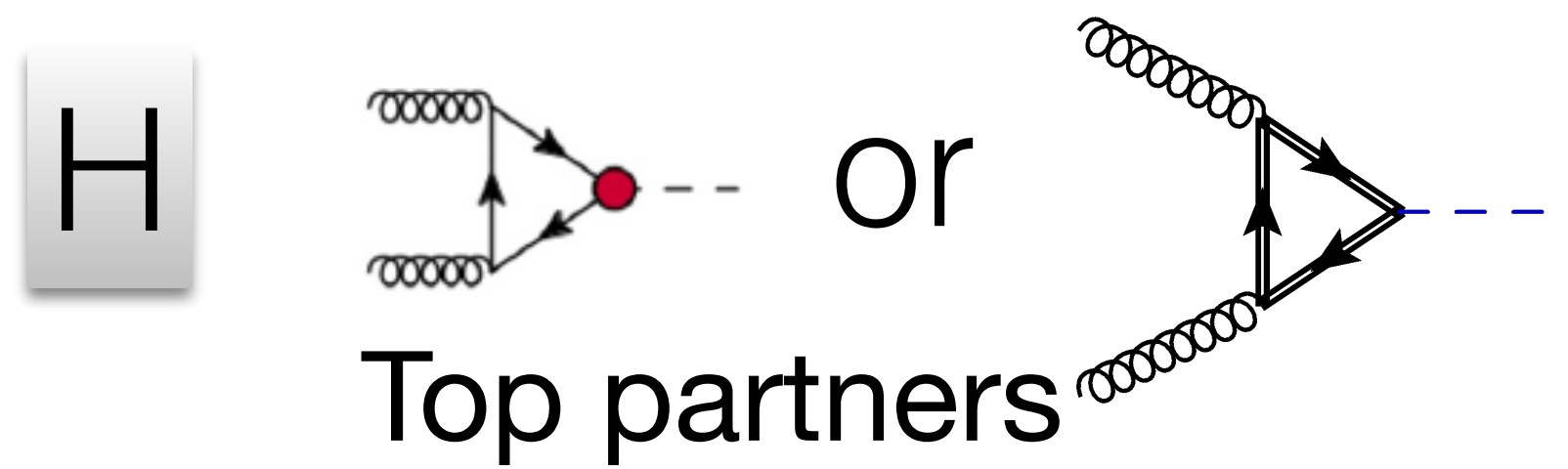


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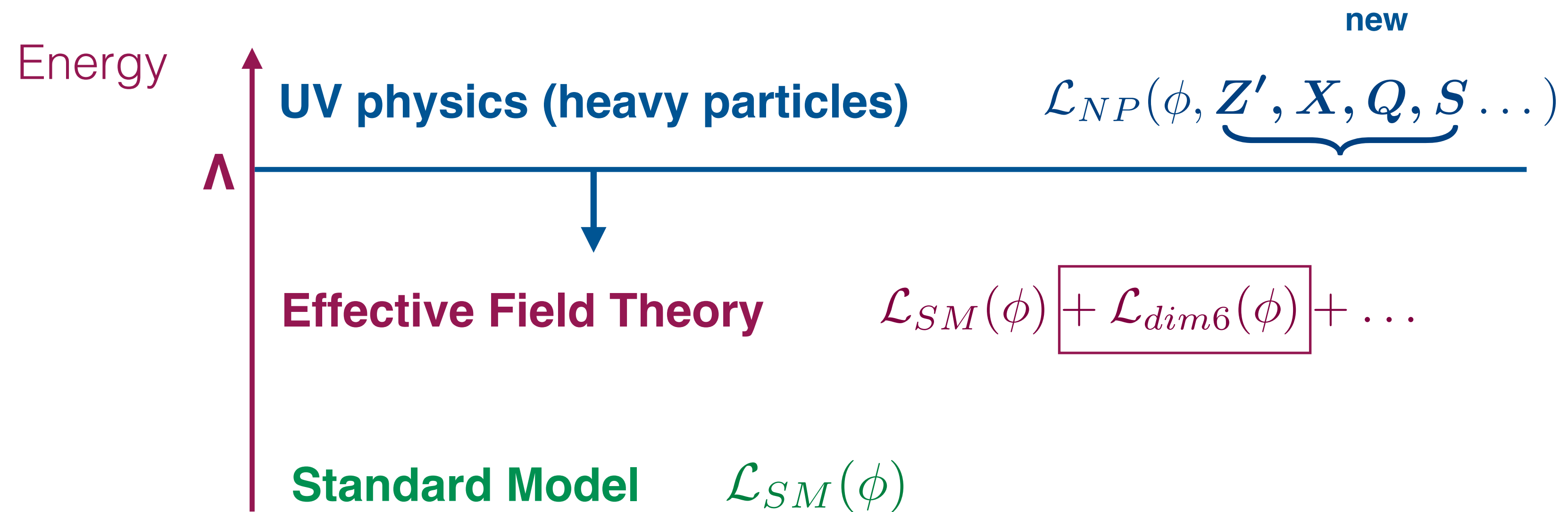


Direct evidence of the top Yukawa coupling

SMEFT interpretations

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SMEFT: What is it all about?



Effective Field Theory reveals high energy physics through precise measurements at low energy.

SMEFT@colliders in practice

$$\Delta \text{Obs}_n = \text{Obs}_n^{\text{EXP}} - \text{Obs}_n^{\text{SM}} = \sum_i \frac{c_i^6(\mu)}{\Lambda^2} a_{n,i}^6(\mu) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\right)$$

Precise experimental measurements

Precise SM predictions

Precise EFT predictions

SMEFT@LHC

Data

Top-pair production
W-helicities,
asymmetry

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	n_{dat}	Ref
ATLAS_tt_8TeV_ljets	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	lepton+jets	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	7	[46]
CMS_tt_8TeV_ljets	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	lepton+jets	$1/\sigma d\sigma/dy_{t\bar{t}}$	10	[47]
CMS_tt2D_8TeV_dilep	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	dileptons	$1/\sigma d^2\sigma/dy_{t\bar{t}}dm_{t\bar{t}}$	16	[48]
ATLAS_tt_8TeV_dilep (*)	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	dileptons	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	6	[54]
CMS_tt_13TeV_ljets_2015	13 TeV, 2.3 fb ⁻¹	lepton+jets	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	8	[51]
CMS_tt_13TeV_dilep_2015	13 TeV, 2.1 fb ⁻¹	dileptons	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	6	[53]
CMS_tt_13TeV_ljets_2016	13 TeV, 35.8 fb ⁻¹	lepton+jets	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	10	[52]
CMS_tt_13TeV_dilep_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.8 fb ⁻¹	dileptons	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	7	[56]
ATLAS_tt_13TeV_ljets_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.8 fb ⁻¹	lepton+jets	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	9	[55]
ATLAS_WhelF_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	W hel. fract	F_0, F_L, F_R	3	[49]
CMS_WhelF_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	W hel. fract	F_0, F_L, F_R	3	[50]
ATLAS_CMS_tt_AC_8TeV (*)	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	charge asymmetry	A_C	6	[57]
ATLAS_tt_AC_13TeV (*)	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	charge asymmetry	A_C	5	[58]

4 tops, ttbb, top-
pair associated
production

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
CMS_ttbb_13TeV	13 TeV, 2.3 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$	1	[70]
CMS_ttbb_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$	1	[79]
ATLAS_ttbb_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$	1	[78]
CMS_tttt_13TeV	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$	1	[71]
CMS_tttt_13TeV_run2 (*)	13 TeV, 137 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$	1	[76]
ATLAS_tttt_13TeV_run2 (*)	13 TeV, 137 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$	1	[77]
CMS_ttZ_8TeV	8 TeV, 19.5 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	1	[72]
CMS_ttZ_13TeV	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	1	[73]
CMS_ttZ_ptZ_13TeV (*)	13 TeV, 77.5 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$d\sigma(t\bar{t}Z)/dp_T^Z$	4	[81]
ATLAS_ttZ_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	1	[74]
ATLAS_ttZ_13TeV	13 TeV, 3.2 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	1	[75]
ATLAS_ttZ_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 36 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	1	[80]
CMS_ttW_8TeV	8 TeV, 19.5 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	1	[72]
CMS_ttW_13TeV	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	1	[73]
ATLAS_ttW_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	1	[74]
ATLAS_ttW_13TeV	13 TeV, 3.2 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	1	[75]
ATLAS_ttW_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 36 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	1	[80]

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
CMS_t_tch_8TeV_inc	8 TeV, 19.7 fb ⁻¹	t-channel	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t), \sigma_{\text{tot}}(\bar{t})$	2	[83]
ATLAS_t_tch_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.2 fb ⁻¹	t-channel	$d\sigma(tq)/dy_t$	4	[85]
CMS_t_tch_8TeV_dif	8 TeV, 19.7 fb ⁻¹	t-channel	$d\sigma/d y ^{(t+\bar{t})}$	6	[84]
CMS_t_sch_8TeV	8 TeV, 19.7 fb ⁻¹	s-channel	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t+\bar{t})$	1	[87]
ATLAS_t_sch_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	s-channel	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t+\bar{t})$	1	[86]
ATLAS_t_tch_13TeV	13 TeV, 3.2 fb ⁻¹	t-channel	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t), \sigma_{\text{tot}}(\bar{t})$	2	[88]
CMS_t_tch_13TeV_inc	13 TeV, 2.2 fb ⁻¹	t-channel	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t), \sigma_{\text{tot}}(\bar{t})$	2	[90]
CMS_t_tch_13TeV_dif	13 TeV, 2.3 fb ⁻¹	t-channel	$d\sigma/d y ^{(t+\bar{t})}$	4	[89]
CMS_t_tch_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	t-channel	$d\sigma/d y ^{(t)}$	5	[91]

Single top t-, s-channel

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
ATLAS_tW_8TeV_inc	8 TeV, 20.2 fb ⁻¹	inclusive (dilepton)	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[95]
ATLAS_tW_inc_1lep_8TeV (*)	8 TeV, 20.2 fb ⁻¹	inclusive (single lepton)	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[101]
CMS_tW_8TeV_inc	8 TeV, 19.7 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[96]
ATLAS_tW_inc_13TeV	13 TeV, 3.2 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[97]
CMS_tW_13TeV_inc	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[98]
ATLAS_tZ_13TeV_inc	13 TeV, 36.1 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tZq)$	1	[100]
ATLAS_tZ_13TeV_run2_inc (*)	13 TeV, 139.1 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{fid}}(t\bar{t}^+ \ell^- q)$	1	[102]
CMS_tZ_13TeV_inc	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{fid}}(Wb\ell^+ \ell^- q)$	1	[99]
CMS_tZ_13TeV_2016_inc (*)	13 TeV, 77.4 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{fid}}(t\bar{t}^+ \ell^- q)$	1	[103]

tW, tZ

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
LEP2_WW_diff (*)	[182, 296] GeV	LEP-2 comb	$d^2\sigma(WW)/dE_{\text{cm}}d\cos\theta_W$	40	[128]
ATLAS_WZ_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 36.1 fb ⁻¹	fully leptonic	$d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dm_T^{WZ}$	6	[129]
ATLAS_WW_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 36.1 fb ⁻¹	fully leptonic	$d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dm_{e\mu}$	13	[130]
CMS_WZ_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	fully leptonic	$d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dp_T^Z$	11	[131]

Diboson

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	n_{dat}	Ref
ATLAS_CMS_SSinc_RunI (*)	7+8 TeV, 20 fb ⁻¹	Incl. μ_e^f	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Vh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, VV, \tau\tau, b\bar{b}$	20	[114]
ATLAS_SSinc_RunI (*)	8 TeV, 20 fb ⁻¹	Incl. μ_e^f	$h \rightarrow Z\gamma, \mu\mu$	2	[115]
ATLAS_SSinc_RunII (*)	13 TeV, 80 fb ⁻¹	Incl. μ_e^f	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Vh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, WW, ZZ, \tau\tau, b\bar{b}$	16	[116]
CMS_SSinc_RunII (*)	13 TeV, 36.9 fb ⁻¹	Incl. μ_e^f	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Wh, Zh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, WW, ZZ, \tau\tau, b\bar{b}$	24	[117]

Higgs signal strengths

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
CMS_H_13TeV_2015 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Vh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow ZZ, \gamma\gamma, b\bar{b}$	$d\sigma/dp_T^h$	9	[121]
ATLAS_ggF_13TeV_2015 (*)	13 TeV, 36.1 fb ⁻¹	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Vh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow ZZ(\rightarrow 4l)$	$d\sigma/dp_T^h$	9	[122]
ATLAS_Vh_hbb_13TeV (*)	13 TeV, 79.8 fb ⁻¹	Wh, Zh	$d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dp_T^W$ $d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dp_T^Z$	2 3	[123]
ATLAS_ggF_ZZ_13TeV (*)	13 TeV, 79.8 fb ⁻¹	$ggF, h \rightarrow ZZ$	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}}(p_T^h, N_{\text{jets}})$	6	[116]
CMS_ggF_aa_13TeV (*)	13 TeV, 77.4 fb ⁻¹	$ggF, h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}}(p_T^h, N_{\text{jets}})$	6	[124]

Higgs differential

SMEFT@LHC

Data

Top-pair production
W-helicities,
asymmetry

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	n_{dat}	Ref
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CMS_tt_8TeV_ljets	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	lepton+jets	$1/\sigma d\sigma/dy_{t\bar{t}}$	10	[47]
CMS_tt2D_8TeV_dilep	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	dileptons	$1/\sigma d^2\sigma/dy_{t\bar{t}}dm_{t\bar{t}}$	16	[48]
ATLAS_tt_8TeV_dilep (*)	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	dileptons	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	6	[54]
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CMS_tt_13TeV_dilep_2015	13 TeV, 2.1 fb ⁻¹	dileptons	$d\sigma/dm_{t\bar{t}}$	6	[53]
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CMS_WhelF_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	W hel. fract	F_0, F_L, F_R	3	[50]
ATLAS_CMS_tt_AC_8TeV (*)	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	charge asymmetry	A_C	6	[57]
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4 tops, ttbb, top-pair associated production

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CMS_ttbb_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$	1	[79]
ATLAS_ttbb_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$	1	[78]
CMS_tttt_13TeV	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$	1	[71]
CMS_tttt_13TeV_run2 (*)	13 TeV, 137 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$	1	[76]
ATLAS_tttt_13TeV_run2 (*)	13 TeV, 137 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$	1	[77]
CMS_ttZ_8TeV	8 TeV, 19.5 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	1	[72]
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CMS_ttZ_ptZ_13TeV (*)	13 TeV, 77.5 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$d\sigma(t\bar{t}Z)/dp_T^Z$	4	[81]
ATLAS_ttZ_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}Z)$	1	[74]
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CMS_ttW_8TeV	8 TeV, 19.5 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	1	[72]
CMS_ttW_13TeV	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	1	[73]
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ATLAS_ttW_13TeV	13 TeV, 3.2 fb ⁻¹	total xsec	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t\bar{t}W)$	1	[75]
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ATLAS_t_sch_8TeV	8 TeV, 20.3 fb ⁻¹	s-channel	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(t+\bar{t})$	1	[86]
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Single top t-, s-channel

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ATLAS_tW_inc_1lep_8TeV (*)	8 TeV, 20.2 fb ⁻¹	inclusive (single lepton)	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[101]
CMS_tW_8TeV_inc	8 TeV, 19.7 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[96]
ATLAS_tW_inc_13TeV	13 TeV, 3.2 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[97]
CMS_tW_13TeV_inc	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tW)$	1	[98]
ATLAS_tZ_13TeV_inc	13 TeV, 36.1 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(tZq)$	1	[100]
ATLAS_tZ_13TeV_run2_inc (*)	13 TeV, 139.1 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{fid}}(t\bar{t}^+t^-q)$	1	[102]
CMS_tZ_13TeV_inc	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{fid}}(Wb^+t^-q)$	1	[99]
CMS_tZ_13TeV_2016_inc (*)	13 TeV, 77.4 fb ⁻¹	inclusive	$\sigma_{\text{fid}}(t\bar{t}^+t^-q)$	1	[103]

tW, tZ

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
LEP2_WW_diff (*)	[182, 296] GeV	LEP-2 comb	$d^2\sigma(WW)/dE_{\text{cm}}d\cos\theta_W$	40	[128]
ATLAS_WZ_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 36.1 fb ⁻¹	fully leptonic	$d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dm_T^{WZ}$	6	[129]
ATLAS_WW_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 36.1 fb ⁻¹	fully leptonic	$d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dm_{e\mu}$	13	[130]
CMS_WZ_13TeV_2016 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	fully leptonic	$d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dp_T^Z$	11	[131]

Diboson

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	n_{dat}	Ref
ATLAS_CMS_SSinc_RunI (*)	7+8 TeV, 20 fb ⁻¹	Incl. μ_e^f	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Vh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, VV, \tau\tau, b\bar{b}$	20	[114]
ATLAS_SSinc_RunI (*)	8 TeV, 20 fb ⁻¹	Incl. μ_e^f	$h \rightarrow Z\gamma, \mu\mu$	2	[115]
ATLAS_SSinc_RunII (*)	13 TeV, 80 fb ⁻¹	Incl. μ_e^f	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Vh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, WW, ZZ, \tau\tau, b\bar{b}$	16	[116]
CMS_SSinc_RunII (*)	13 TeV, 36.9 fb ⁻¹	Incl. μ_e^f	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Wh, Zh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, WW, ZZ, \tau\tau, b\bar{b}$	24	[117]

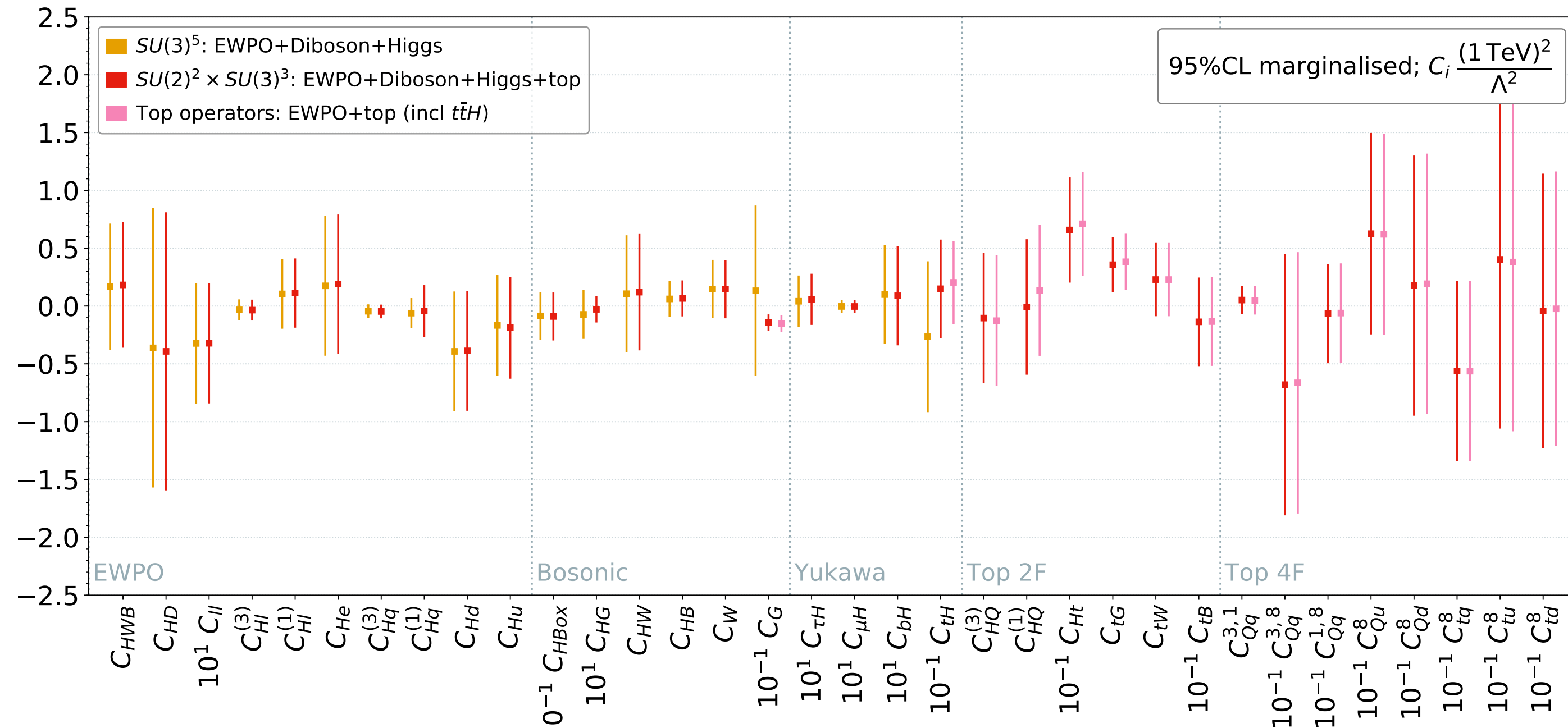
Higgs signal strengths

Dataset	\sqrt{s}, \mathcal{L}	Info	Observables	N_{dat}	Ref
CMS_H_13TeV_2015 (*)	13 TeV, 35.9 fb ⁻¹	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Vh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow ZZ, \gamma\gamma, b\bar{b}$	$d\sigma/dp_T^h$	9	[121]
ATLAS_ggF_13TeV_2015 (*)	13 TeV, 36.1 fb ⁻¹	$ggF, \text{VBF}, Vh, t\bar{t}h$ $h \rightarrow ZZ(\rightarrow 4l)$	$d\sigma/dp_T^h$	9	[122]
ATLAS_Vh_hbb_13TeV (*)	13 TeV, 79.8 fb ⁻¹	Wh, Zh	$d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dp_T^W$ $d\sigma^{(\text{fid})}/dp_T^Z$	2 3	[123]
ATLAS_ggF_ZZ_13TeV (*)	13 TeV, 79.8 fb ⁻¹	$ggF, h \rightarrow ZZ$	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}}(p_T^h, N_{\text{jets}})$	6	[116]
CMS_ggF_aa_13TeV (*)	13 TeV, 77.4 fb ⁻¹	$ggF, h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$\sigma_{\text{ggF}}(p_T^h, N_{\text{jets}})$	6	[124]

Higgs differential

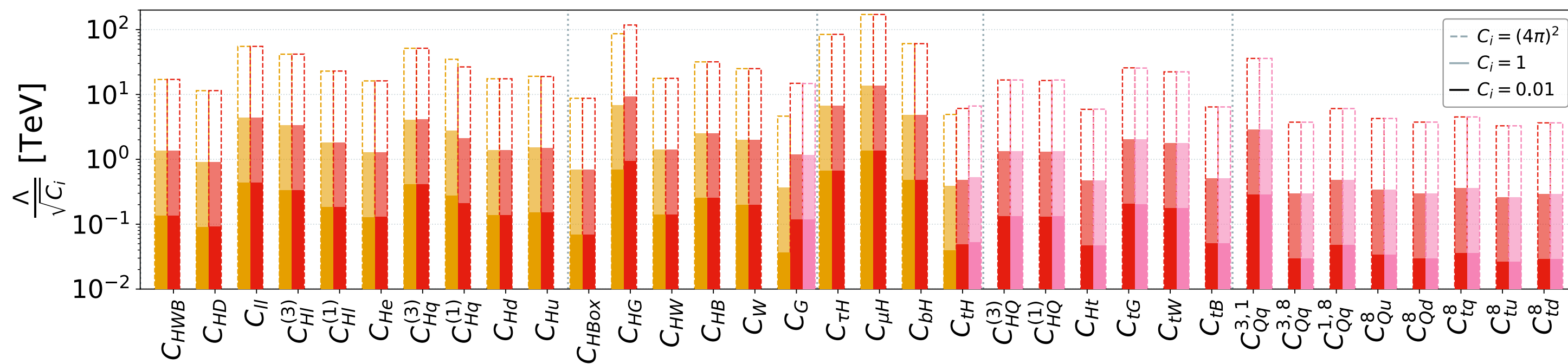
Category	Processes	n_{dat}
Top quark production	$t\bar{t}$ (inclusive)	94
	$t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}W$	14
	single top (inclusive)	27
	tZ, tW	9
	$t\bar{t}t\bar{t}, t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	6
Total		150
Higgs production and decay	Run I signal strengths	22
	Run II signal strengths	40
	Run II, differential distributions & STXS	35
Total		97
Diboson production	LEP-2	40
	LHC	30
	Total	70
Baseline dataset	Total	317

LHC global EFT fit: marginalised (1)



All coefficients allowed to be non-zero

For weakly coupled theories Λ bound below the TeV scale: **EFT Validity???**



Strongly coupled
↓
Weakly coupled

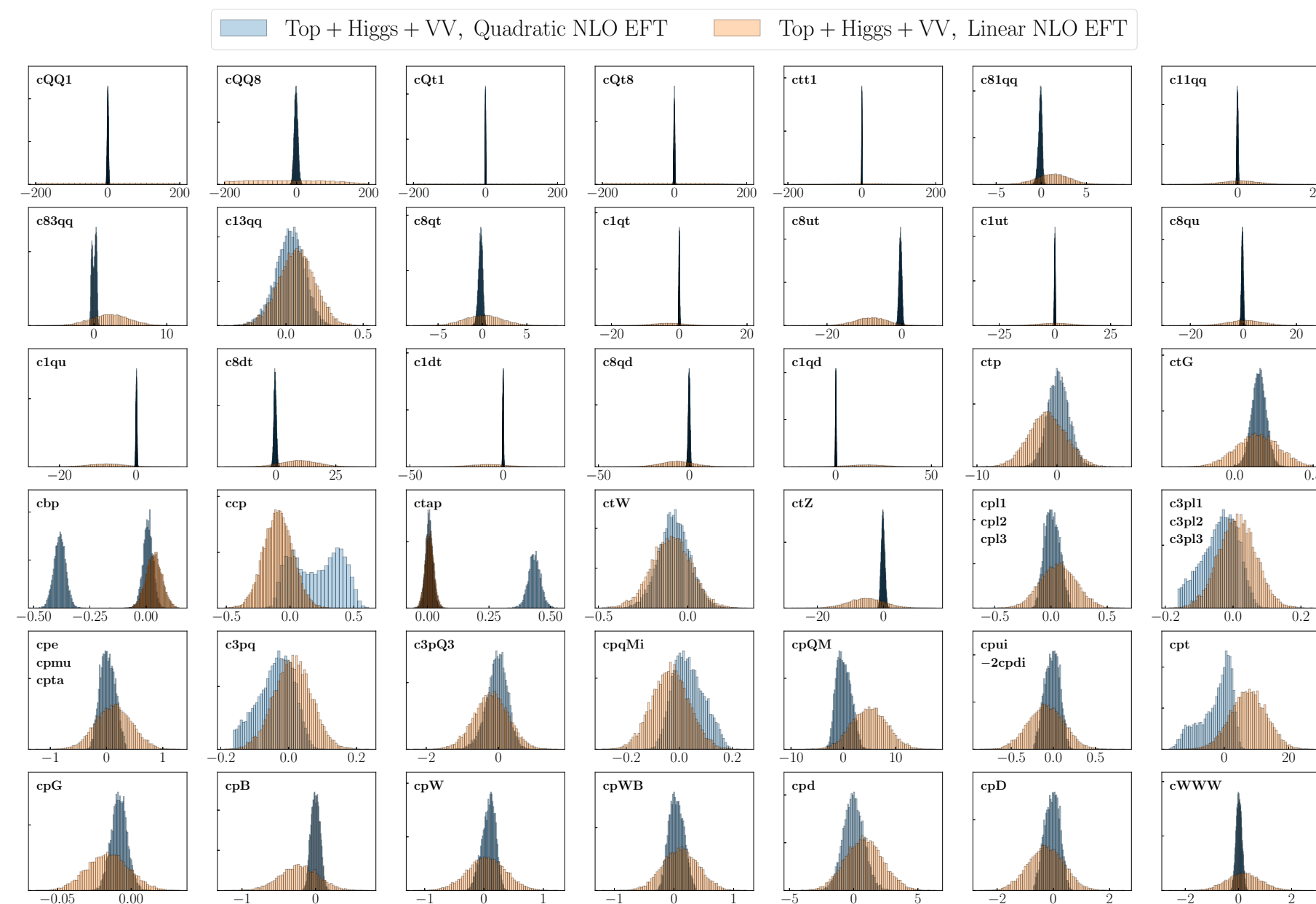
$$\frac{c_i^6(\mu)}{\Lambda^2}$$

Ellis, Madigan, Mimasu, Sanz, You arXiv:2012.02779

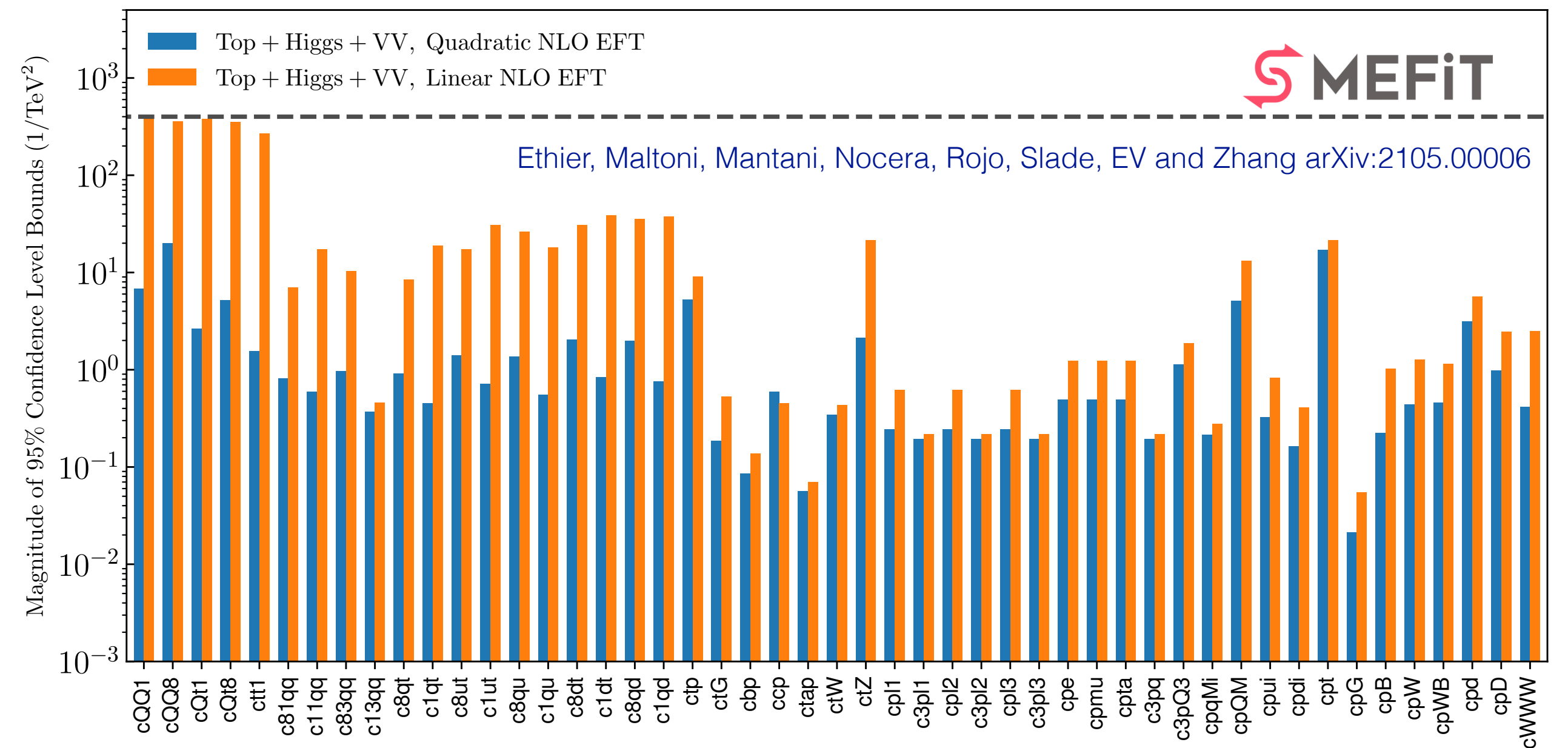
LHC global EFT fit: marginalised (2)

* Higher Orders in $1/\Lambda^4$

* squared dim-6 contributions



Posterior distributions

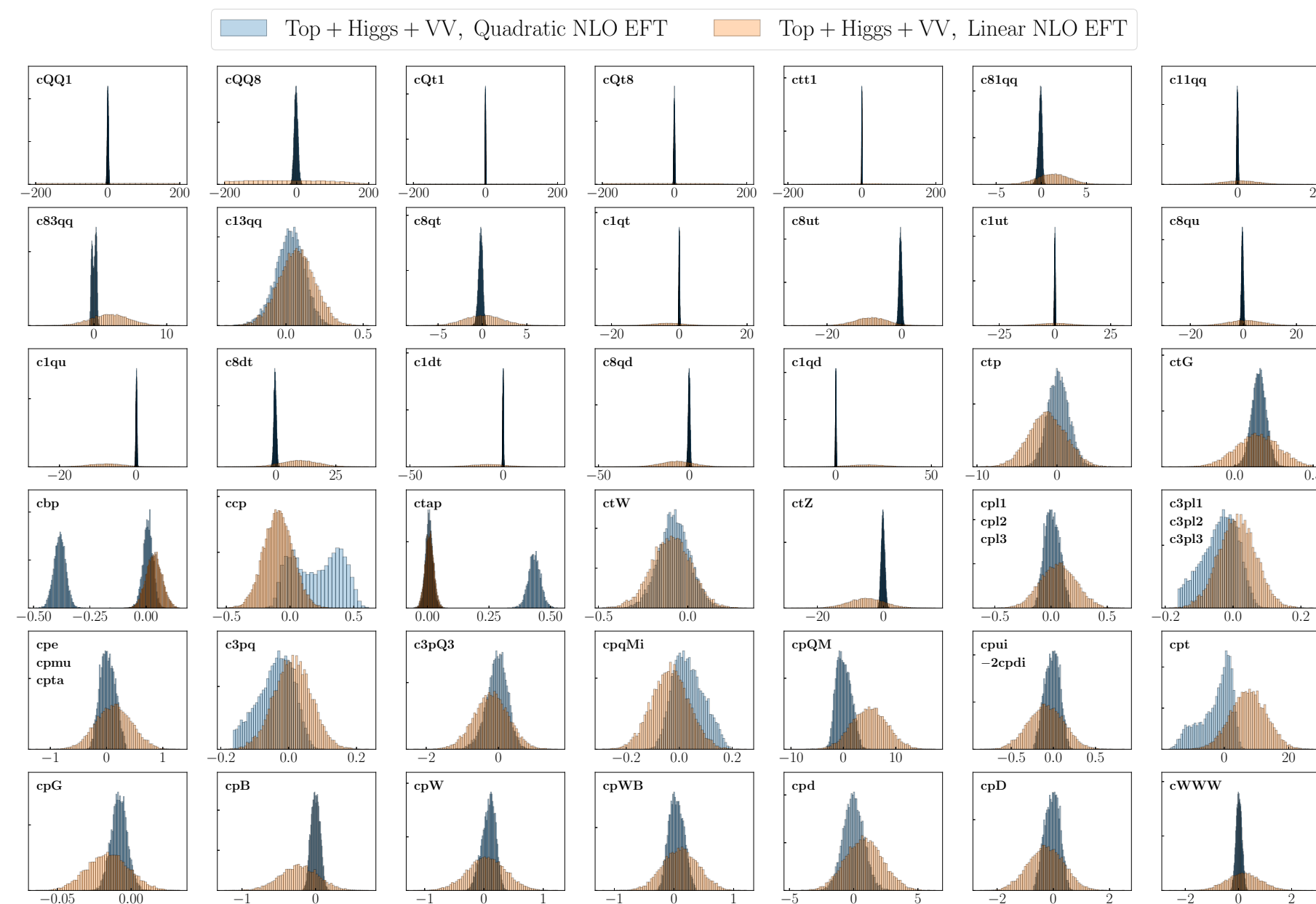


Significant impact for most operators in particular 4-fermion operators

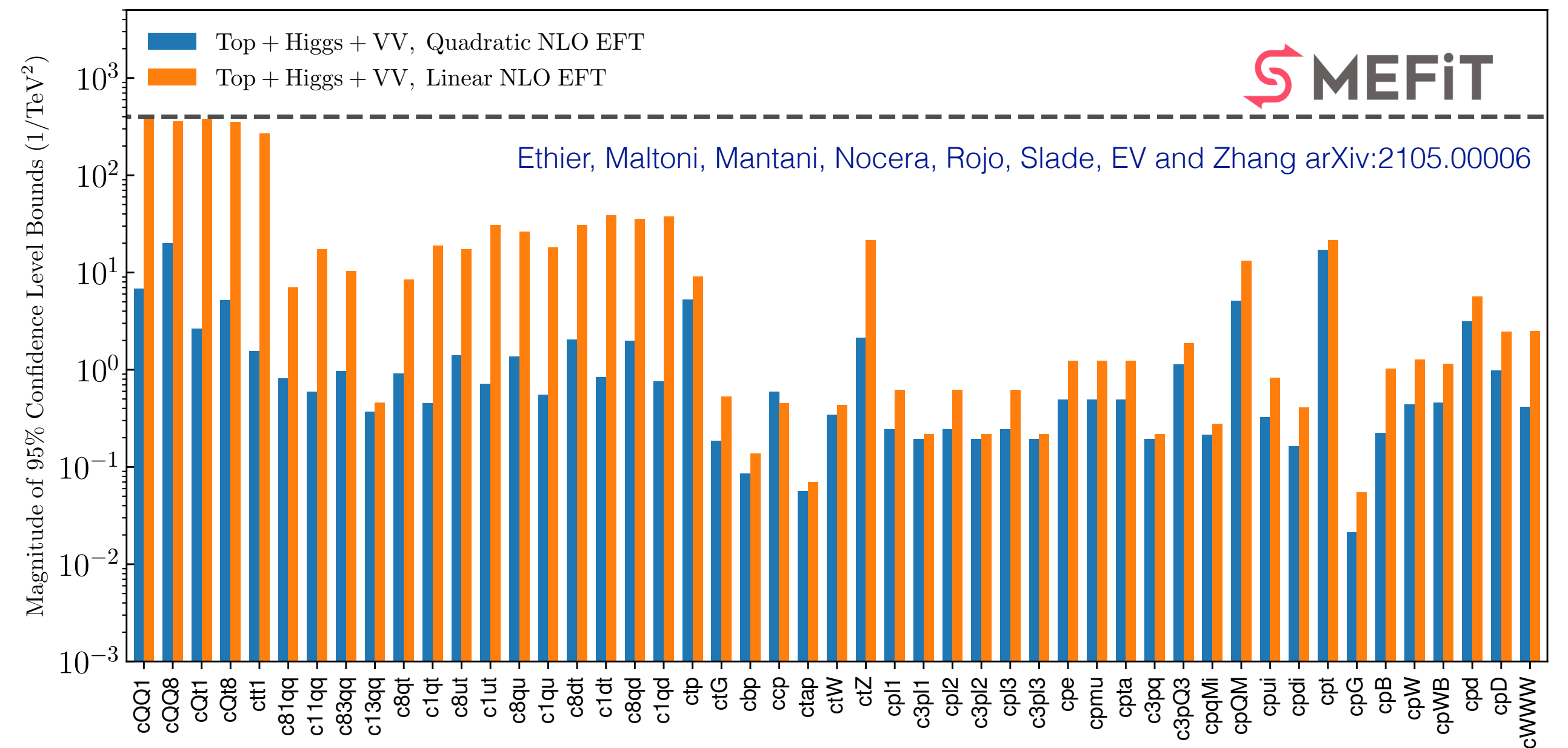
LHC global EFT fit: marginalised (2)

* Higher Orders in $1/\Lambda^4$

* squared dim-6 contributions



Posterior distributions



Significant impact for most operators in particular 4-fermion operators

Some operators remain unconstrained: Need more data/better probes/new colliders!

What can we hope for the FCC?

FCC-ee

Cleaner environment

Precision frontier

- can make very precise measurements

FCC-hh

Messier environment

Energy frontier:

- can push energy probed to 10s of TeV

Which operators:

4-lepton, 2-fermion, pure gauge, Higgs-gauge, top operators at 365 GeV

4-quark, 2-fermion, pure gauge, Higgs-gauge, top operators, **4-heavy operators**

SMEFT prospects for FCC(-ee)

Snowmass study: arXiv: 2206.08326

	Higgs	diBoson (WW,WZ)	EWPO (Z pole, m_W , ...)	Top
HL-LHC	Yes (μ)	HL-LHC Full EFT param.	LEP/SLD	Yes
FCC-ee	Yes (μ, σ_{ZH}) (Complete with HL-LHC)	Full EFT param.	Updated Yes	Yes (365 GeV, Ztt)

Update European Strategy study of de Blas et al., arXiv:1905.03764

Setup:

SMEFT truncated at linear level

CP-conserving

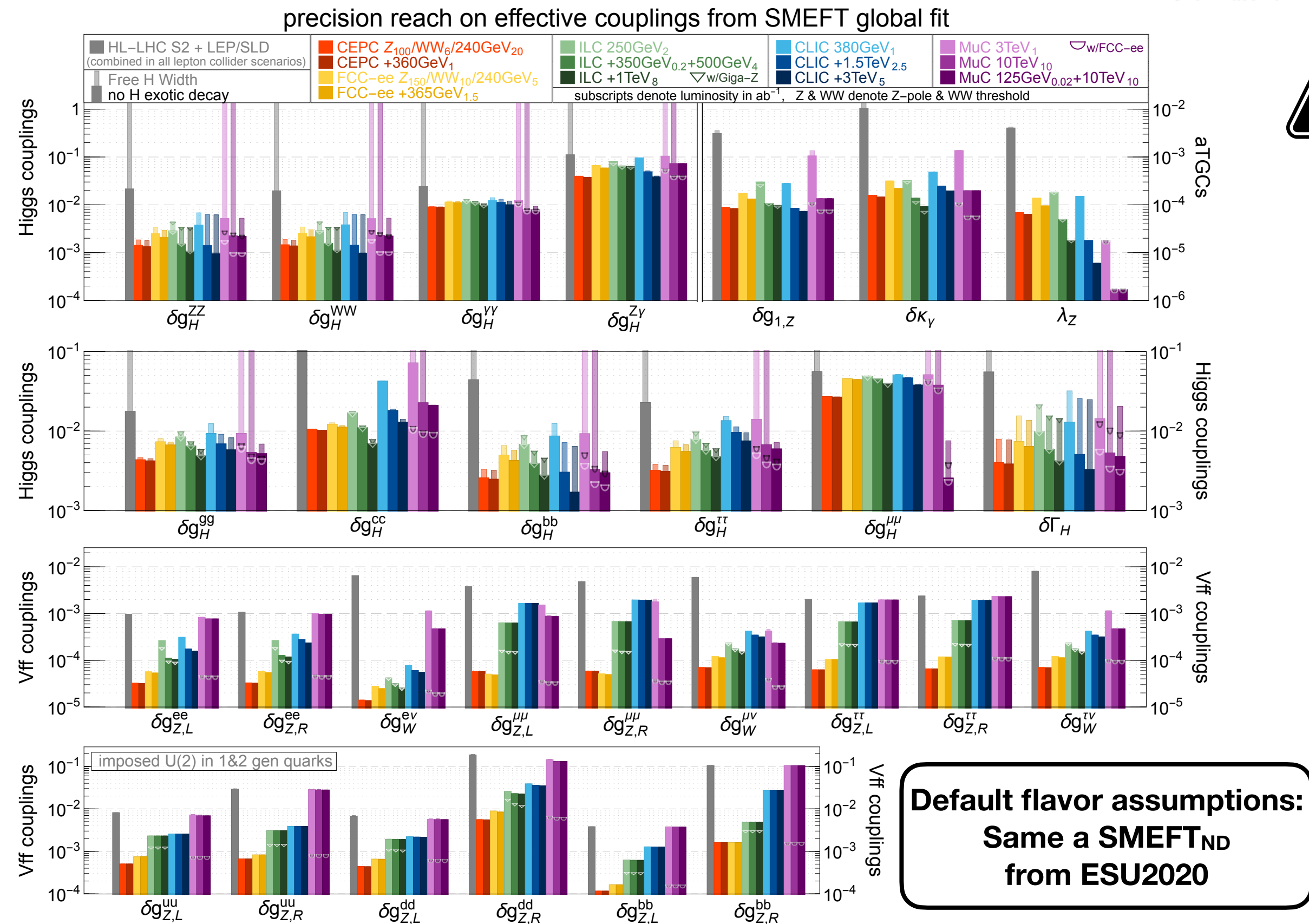
No 4-fermion operators (apart from Gf ones), no dipoles

Flavour universal (18 parameters) and flavour diagonal (30)

Machine	Pol. (e^-, e^+)	Energy	Luminosity
HL-LHC	Unpolarised	14 TeV	3 ab ⁻¹
ILC	(∓80%, ±30%)	250 GeV	2 ab ⁻¹
		350 GeV	0.2 ab ⁻¹
	(∓80%, ±20%)	500 GeV	4 ab ⁻¹
		1 TeV	8 ab ⁻¹
CLIC	(±80%, 0%)	380 GeV	1 ab ⁻¹
		1.5 TeV	2.5 ab ⁻¹
		3 TeV	5 ab ⁻¹
FCC-ee	Unpolarised	Z-pole	150 ab ⁻¹
		$2m_W$	10 ab ⁻¹
		240 GeV	5 ab ⁻¹
		350 GeV	0.2 ab ⁻¹
		365 GeV	1.5 ab ⁻¹
CEPC	Unpolarised	Z-pole	100 ab ⁻¹
		$2m_W$	6 ab ⁻¹
		240 GeV	20 ab ⁻¹
		350 GeV	0.2 ab ⁻¹
		360 GeV	1 ab ⁻¹
MuC	Unpolarised	125 GeV	0.02 ab ⁻¹
		3 TeV	3 ab ⁻¹
		10 TeV	10 ab ⁻¹

More details in Jorge's talk

What we can learn: Higgs+EW



Busy plot: compare grey (HL-LHC) with yellow (FCC-ee) and dark yellow (FCC-ee+365)

- Typically FCC-ee improves bounds by more than an order of magnitude compared to HL
- This is true for both Higgs couplings and Vff couplings
- Improvement is not significant for $Z\gamma$, $\gamma\gamma$, $\mu\mu$ (dominated by HL-LHC)

Snowmass study:

de Blas, Du, Grojean, Gu, Miralles, Peskin, Tian, Vos, EV arXiv: 2206.08326

What we can learn: Top sector

Goals of the Snowmass study:

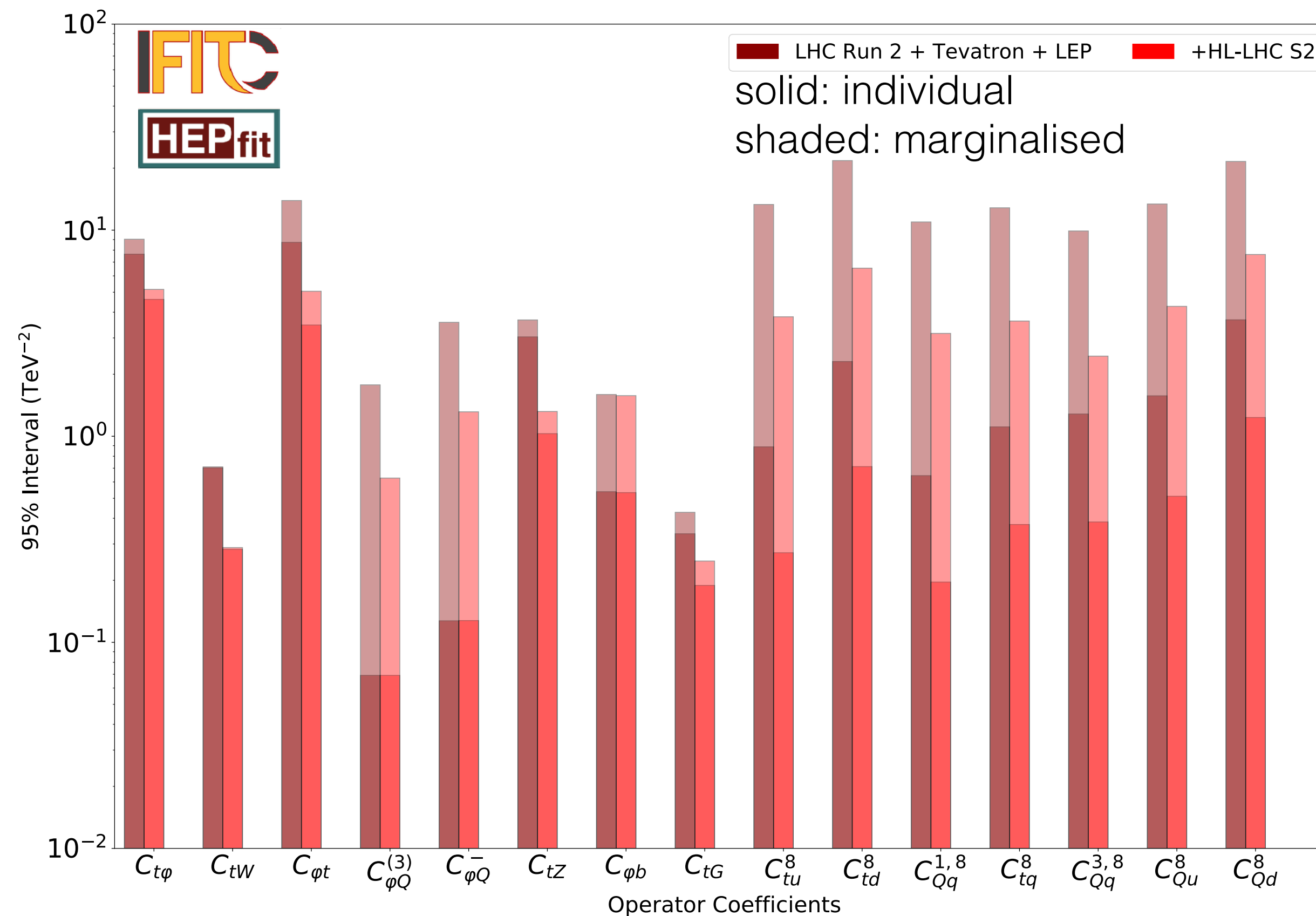
- Explore HL-LHC prospects
- Explore future collider prospects
- Do this in some some unified fit setup, with reasonable uncertainty assumptions

Coefficients fitted			
2-quark	C_{tG} $C_{\varphi t}$ –	$C_{\varphi Q}^3$ $C_{\varphi b}$ $C_{t\varphi}$	$C_{\varphi Q}^- = C_{\varphi Q}^1 - C_{\varphi Q}^3$ $C_{tZ} = c_W C_{tW} - s_W C_{tB}$ C_{tW}
4-quark	$C_{tu}^8 = \sum_{i=1,2} 2C_{uu}^{(i33i)}$ $C_{Qu}^8 = \sum_{i=1,2} C_{qu}^{(i33i)}$ –	$C_{td}^8 = \sum_{i=1,2,3} C_{ud}^{(i33i)}$ $C_{Qd}^8 = \sum_{i=1,2,3} C_{qd}^{(i33i)}$ –	$C_{Qq}^{1,8} = \sum_{i=1,2} C_{qq}^{(i33i)} + 3C_{qq}^{(i33i)}$ $C_{Qq}^{3,8} = \sum_{i=1,2} C_{qq}^{(i33i)} - C_{qq}^{(i33i)}$ $C_{tq}^8 = \sum_{i=1,2} C_{uq}^{(i33i)}$
2-quark 2-lepton	C_{eb} C_{lb} –	C_{et} C_{lt} –	$C_{lQ}^+ = C_{lQ}^1 + C_{lQ}^3$ $C_{lQ}^- = C_{lQ}^1 - C_{lQ}^3$ C_{eQ}

- Following Top WG note
- Only colour octet 2-light-2-heavy operators
- No 4-heavy operators (see later)
- Only linear $\mathcal{O}(1/\Lambda^2)$ contributions

Durieux, Gutierrez, Mantani, Miralles, Mirrales, Moreno, Poncelet, EV, Vos arXiv:2205.02140

LHC vs HL-LHC



Best improvement: 4-fermion operators driven by differential measurements extending to higher energies

Not much improvement $C_{\phi Q}^-$ and $C_{\phi Q}^3$ (dominated by b at LEP but better at FCC)

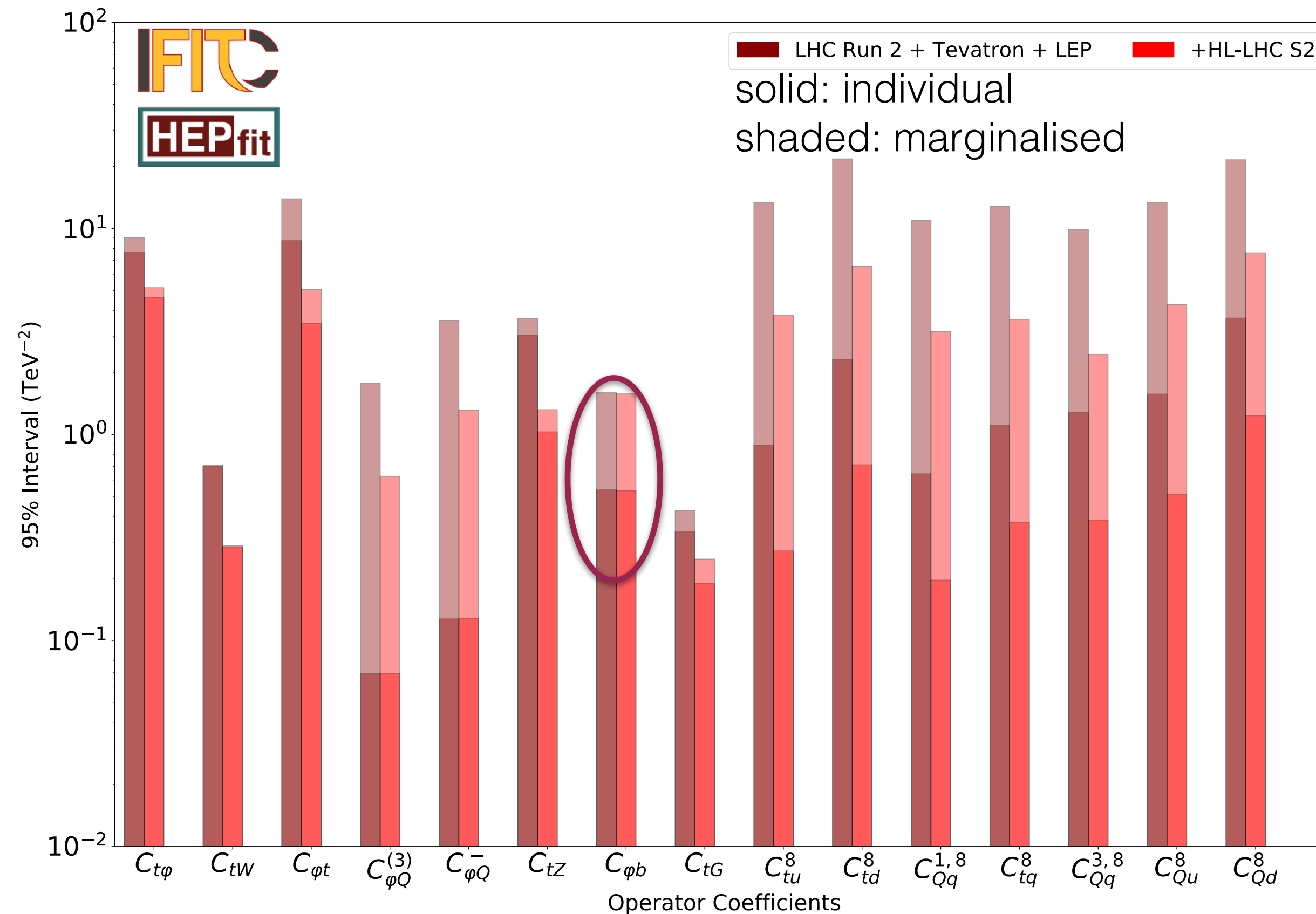
Limited by theory and modelling uncertainties

2-quark-2-lepton not fitted (need $t\bar{t}\ell\bar{\ell}$)

arXiv:2205.02140

Difference in individual and marginalised limits persists at HL for 4-fermion operators

LHC vs HL-LHC



arXiv:2205.02140

Best improvement: 4-fermion operators driven by differential measurements extending to higher energies

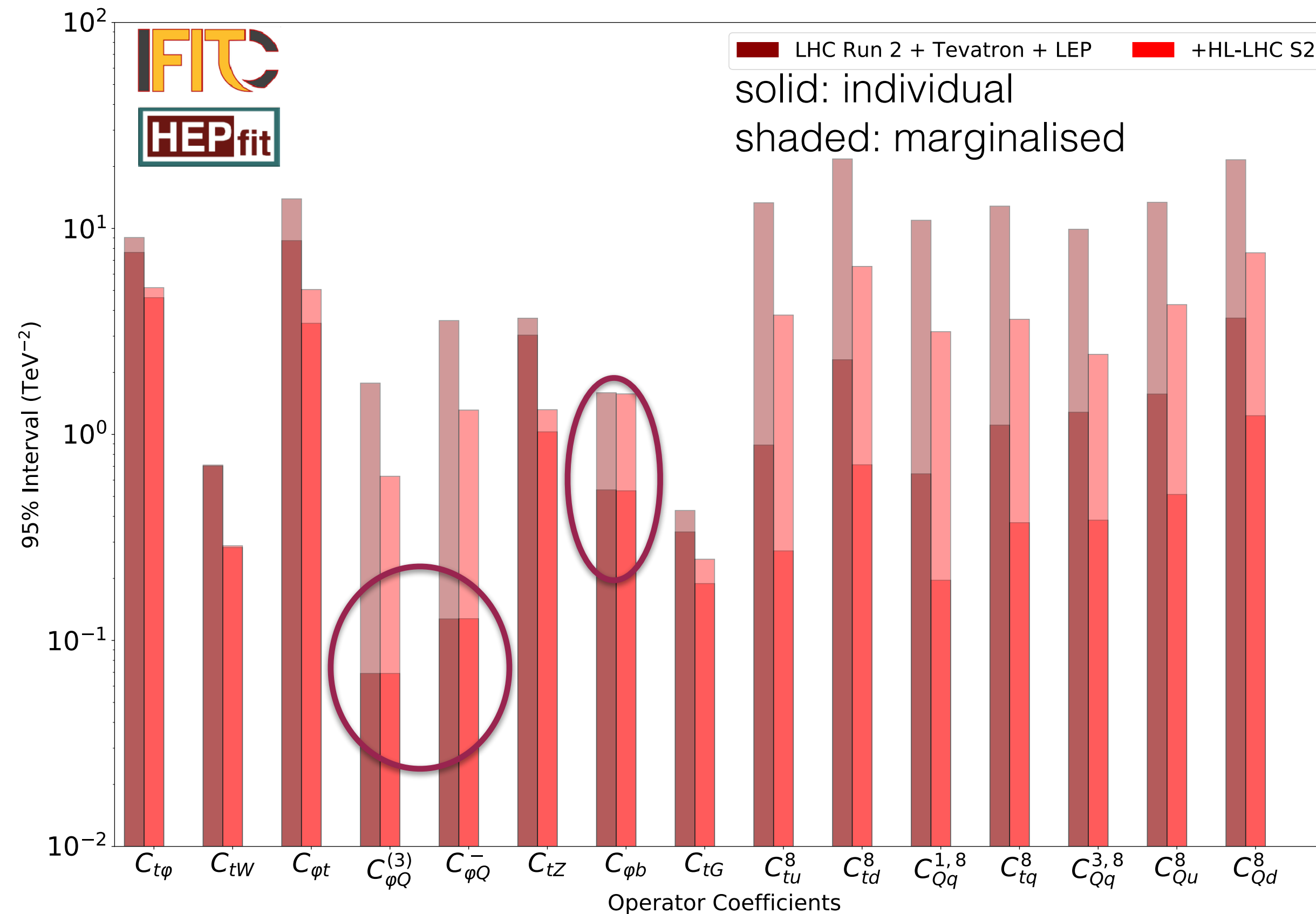
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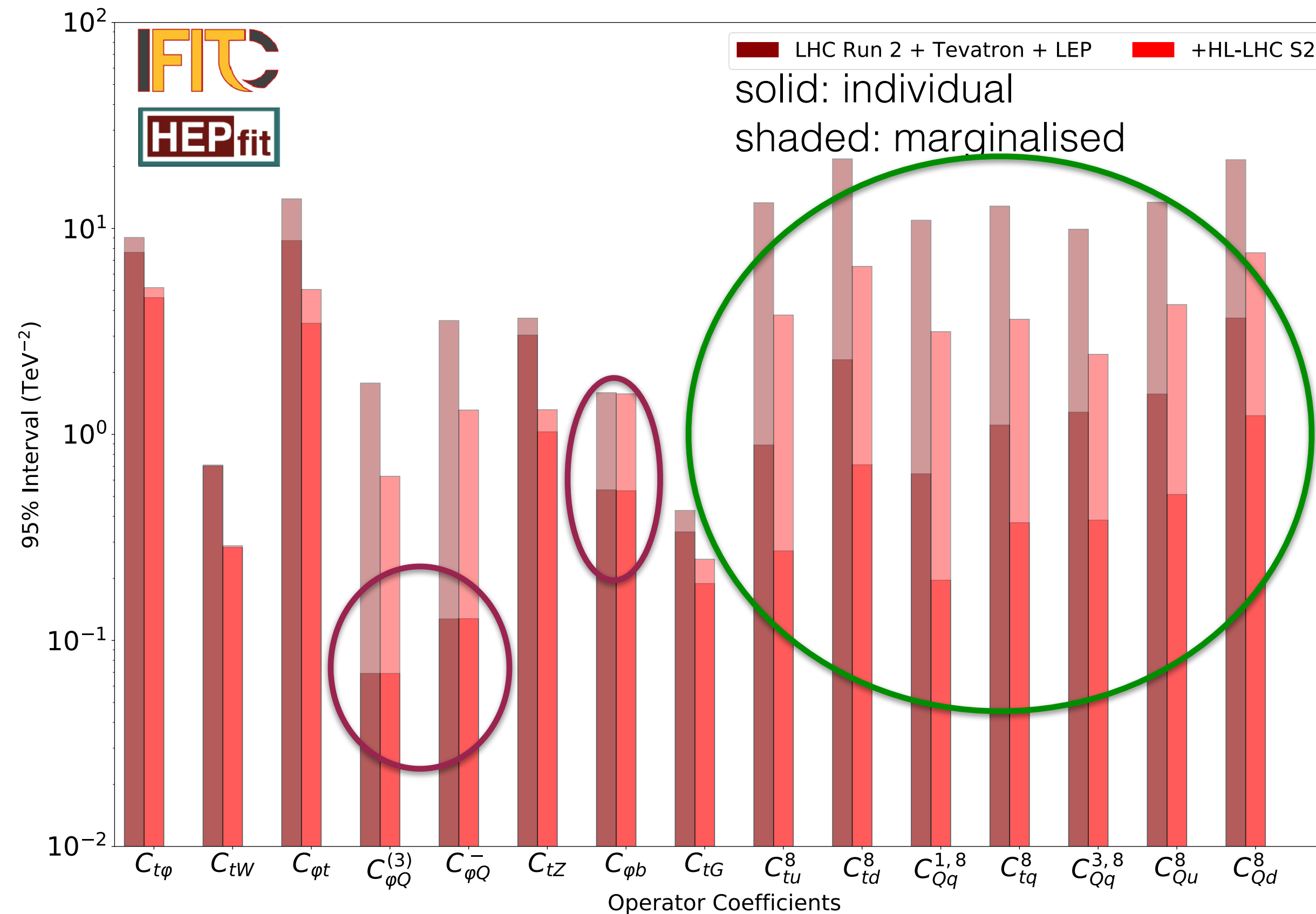
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Limited by theory and modelling uncertainties

2-quark-2-lepton not fitted (need $t\bar{t}\ell\bar{\ell}$)

Difference in individual and marginalised limits persists at HL for 4-fermion operators

Top quarks at future lepton colliders

Scenarios considered:

Machine	Polarisation	Energy	Luminosity	Reference
ILC	P(e^+, e^-):($\pm 30\%$, $\mp 80\%$)	250 GeV	2 ab^{-1}	[56]
		500 GeV	4 ab^{-1}	
		1 TeV	8 ab^{-1}	
CLIC	P(e^+, e^-):(0%, $\pm 80\%$)	380 GeV	1 ab^{-1}	[57]
		1.4 TeV	2.5 ab^{-1}	
		3 TeV	5 ab^{-1}	
FCC- ee	Unpolarised	Z-pole	150 ab^{-1}	[58]
		240 GeV	5 ab^{-1}	
		350 GeV	0.2 ab^{-1}	
		365 GeV	1.5 ab^{-1}	
CEPC	Unpolarised	Z-pole	57.5 ab^{-1}	[58]
		240 GeV	20 ab^{-1}	
		350 GeV	0.2 ab^{-1}	
		360 GeV	1 ab^{-1}	

Observables:

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b}: \sigma_b, A_{FB}^b$$

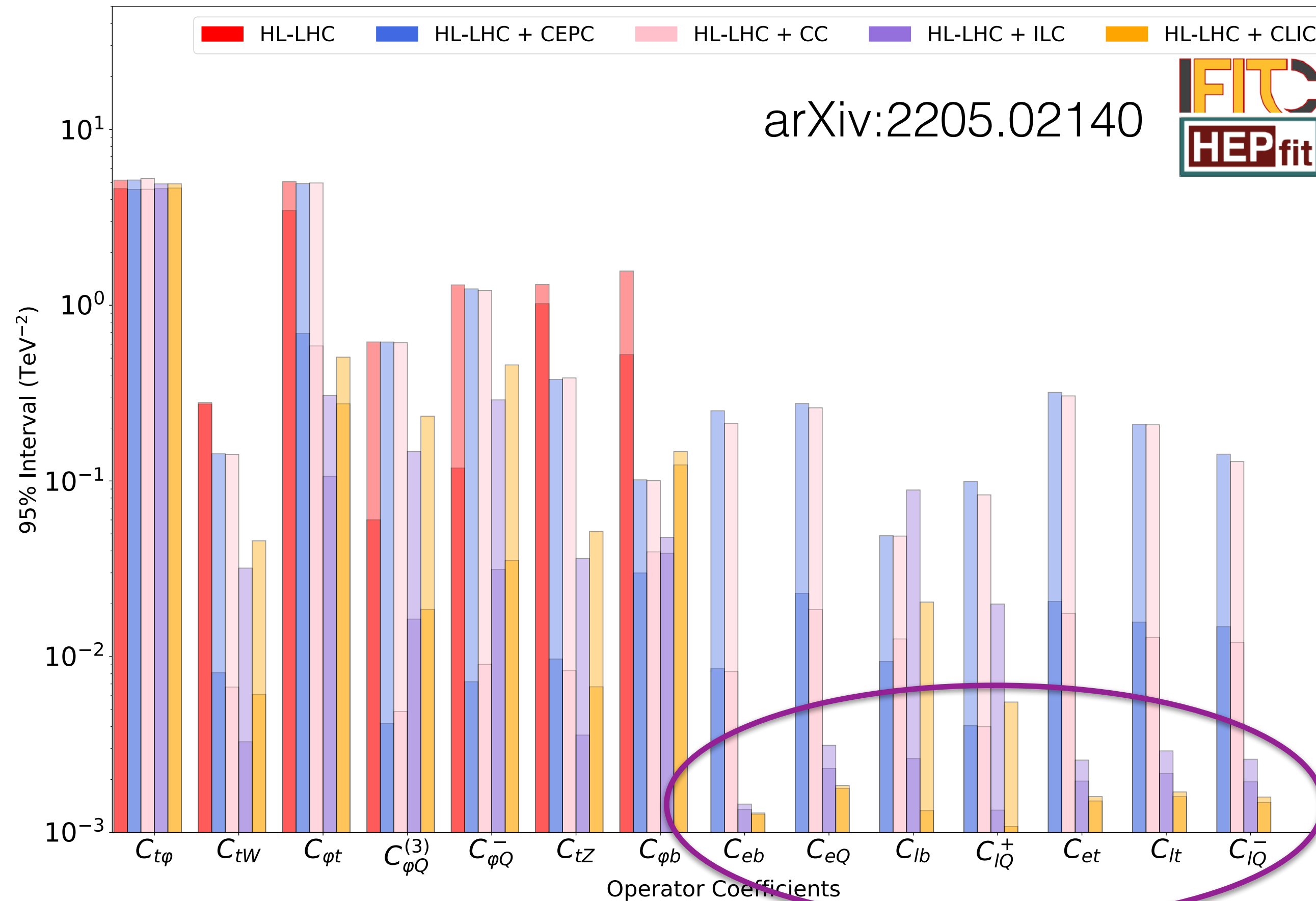
$e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$: optimal observable
 constraints from arXiv:1807.02121
 for ILC, CLIC, FCC-ee, CEPC

Optimal observables based on
 $WbWb$

Input from arXiv:1807.02121
 bounds for ttZ and top-lepton 4F
 operators

ttH is not included here for ILC
 and CLIC

Putting everything together



FCC-ee improves: ttZ , bbZ , tbW

First access to $ttll$ interactions with runs above the threshold

No bounds for 2Q2l operators at the (HL)LHC, no 4Q bounds for lepton colliders
 Runs above $t\bar{t}$ threshold needed for constraining 2Q2l well

Extremely well bounded at for higher energy lepton colliders

Pushing the energy frontier

How about top quarks at the FCC-hh?

No full study but expect much better sensitivity:

LHC14

$$\sigma(m_{t\bar{t}} > 1.4 \text{ TeV}) = 1.8 \text{ pb} \times [1 + 0.3 \cdot C_{tG} + 0.1 \cdot C_{tG}^2 + 0.1 \cdot C_{tu}^8 + 0.3 \cdot (C_{tu}^8)^2 + \dots]$$

FCC-hh

$$\sigma(m_{t\bar{t}} > 10 \text{ TeV}) = 0.1 \text{ pb} \times [1 + 0.3 \cdot C_{tG} + 1.8 \cdot C_{tG}^2 + 3 \cdot C_{tu}^8 + 256 \cdot (C_{tu}^8)^2 + \dots]$$

Expect bounds to improve from $\mathcal{O}(1\text{TeV}^{-2})$ down to $\mathcal{O}(0.1\text{TeV}^{-2})$

Pushing the energy frontier

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$$\sigma(m_{t\bar{t}} > 1.4 \text{ TeV}) = 1.8 \text{ pb} \times [1 + 0.3 \cdot C_{tG} + 0.1 \cdot C_{tG}^2 + 0.1 \cdot C_{tu}^8 + 0.3 \cdot (C_{tu}^8)^2 + \dots]$$

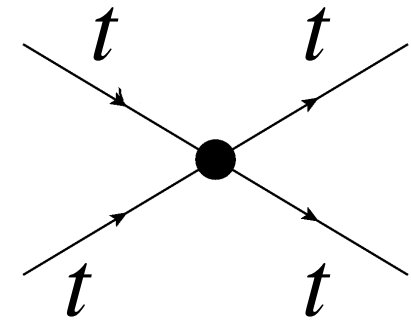
FCC-hh

$$\sigma(m_{t\bar{t}} > 10 \text{ TeV}) = 0.1 \text{ pb} \times [1 + 0.3 \cdot C_{tG} + 1.8 \cdot C_{tG}^2 + 3 \cdot C_{tu}^8 + 256 \cdot (C_{tu}^8)^2 + \dots]$$

Expect bounds to improve from $\mathcal{O}(1\text{TeV}^{-2})$ down to $\mathcal{O}(0.1\text{TeV}^{-2})$

Where can the FCC-hh help?

4-heavy operators



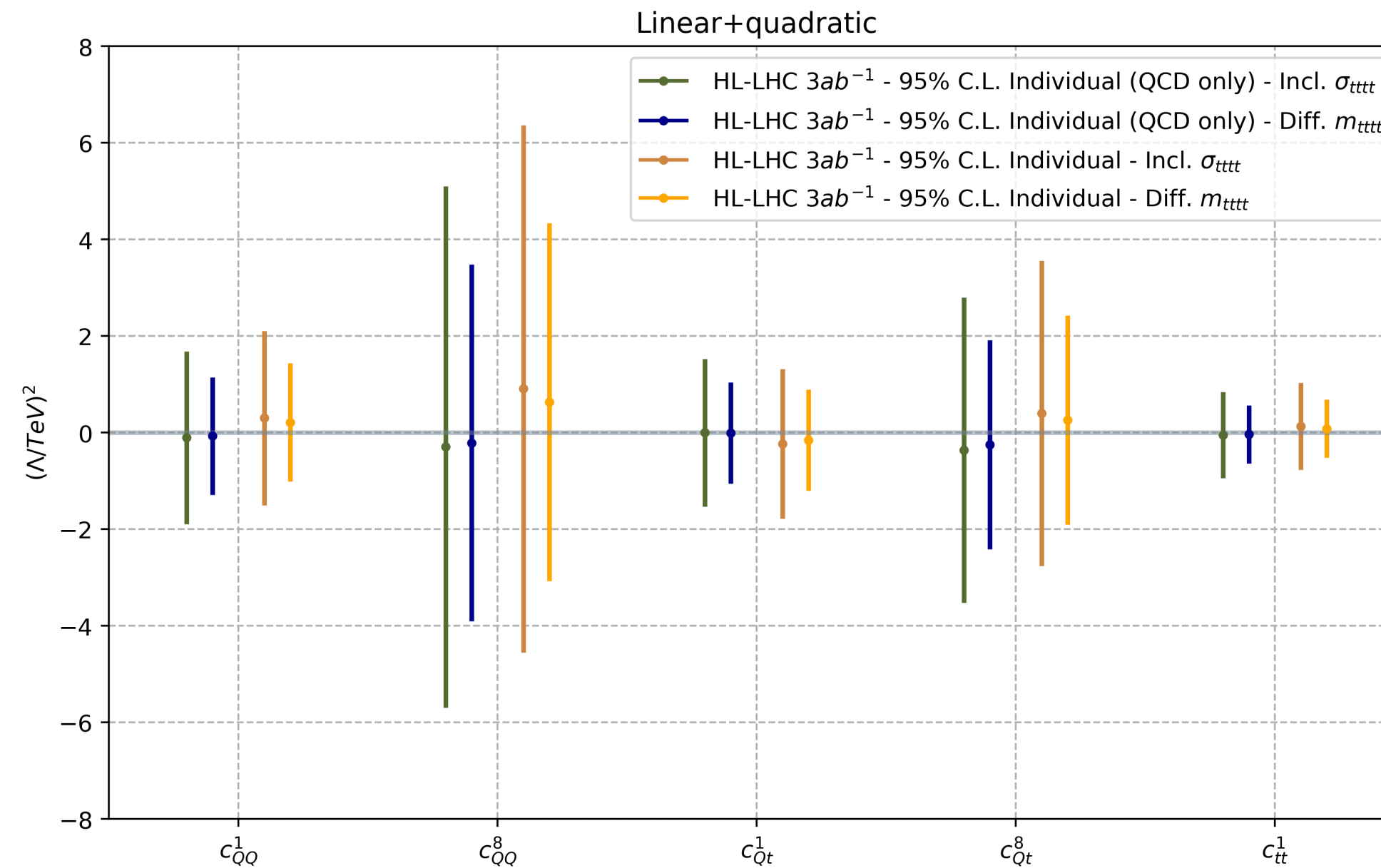
$$\mathcal{O}_{QQ}^8 = (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu T^A Q)(\bar{Q}\gamma_\mu T^A Q)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{QQ}^1 = (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu Q)(\bar{Q}\gamma_\mu Q)$$

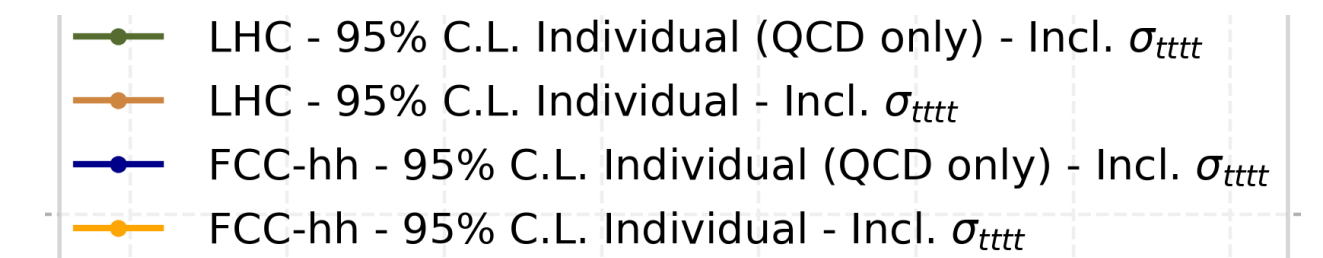
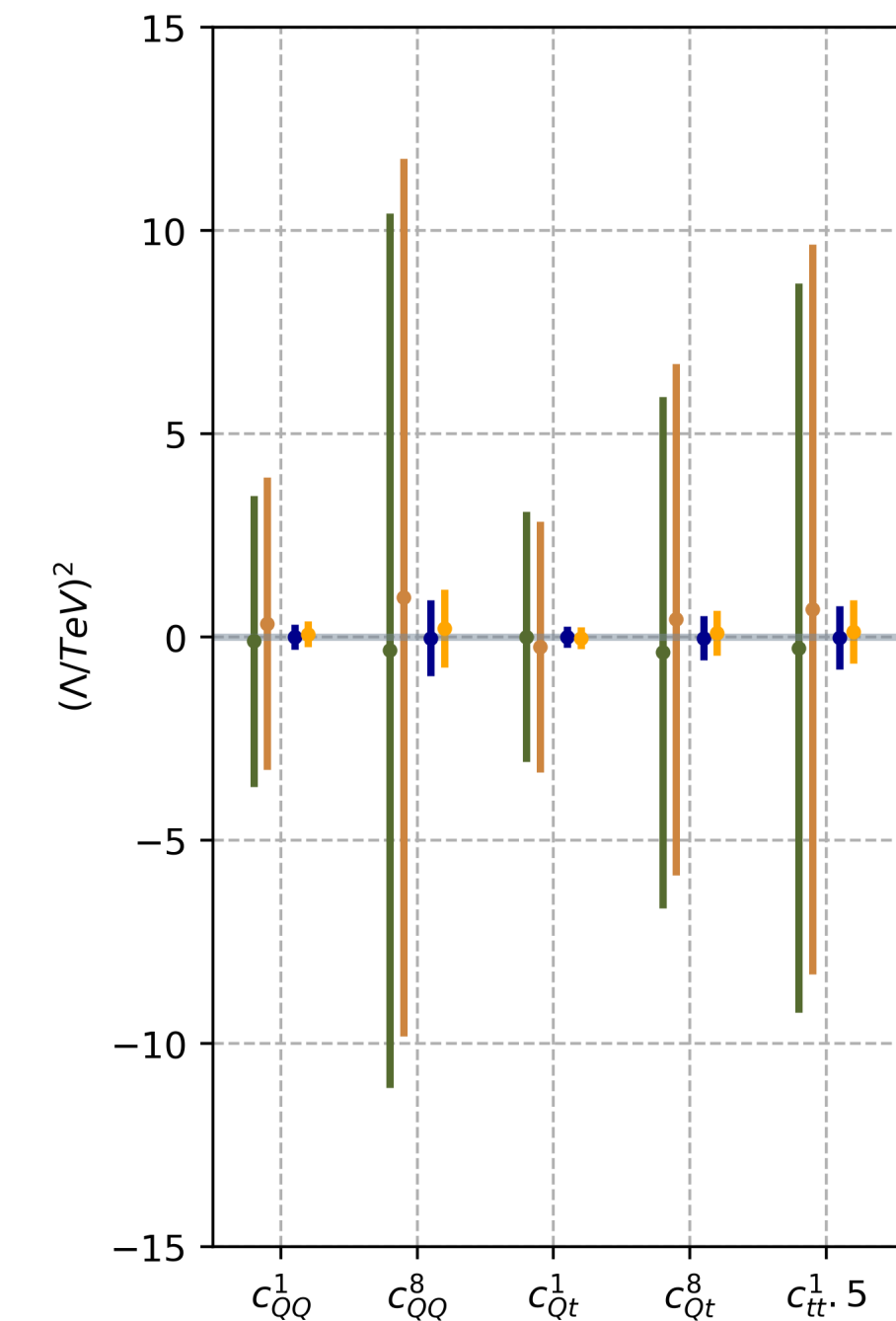
$$\mathcal{O}_{Qt}^8 = (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu T^A Q)(\bar{t}\gamma_\mu T^A t)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Qt}^1 = (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu Q)(\bar{t}\gamma_\mu t)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{tt}^1 = (\bar{t}\gamma^\mu t)(\bar{t}\gamma_\mu t)$$



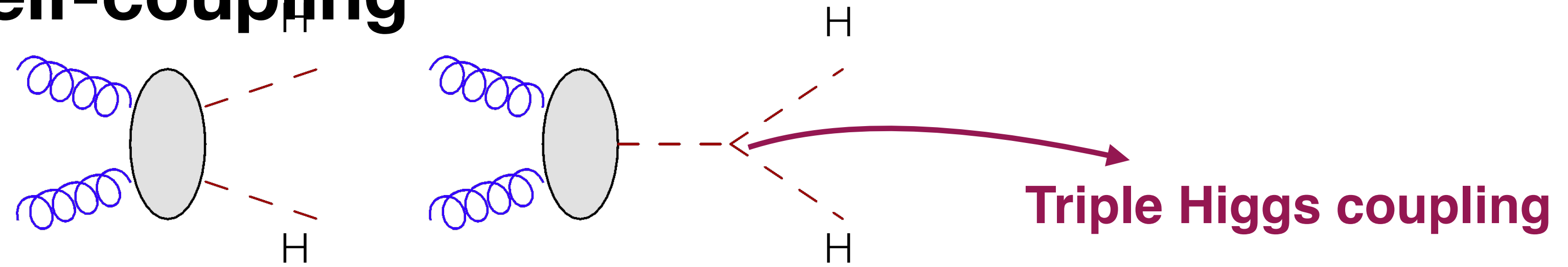
Aoude, El Faham, Maltoni, EV arXiv:2208.04962



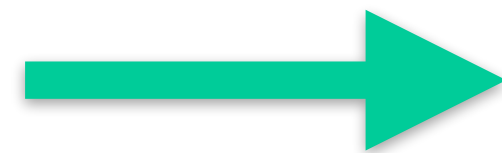
**HL-LHC differential information helps
FCC needed to really pin down these coefficients**

Knowing the top helps us know the Higgs

Example: Higgs self-coupling



$$O_{t\phi} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) (\bar{Q}t) \tilde{\phi},$$



Constraints

Inclusive H, Higgs plus jets, ttH

$$O_{\phi G} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu},$$



Inclusive H, Higgs plus jets, ttH

$$O_{tG} = (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu}T^A t)\tilde{\phi}G_{\mu\nu}^A$$



tt, ttH, ttV....

$$O_H = (\partial_\mu(\phi^\dagger \phi))^2$$



All Higgs couplings

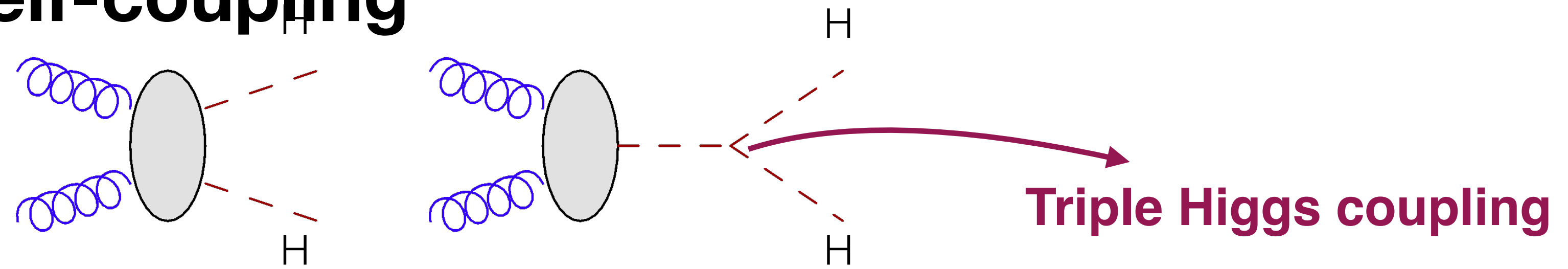
$$O_6 = (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3$$



HH (single Higgs@NLO)

Knowing the top helps us know the Higgs

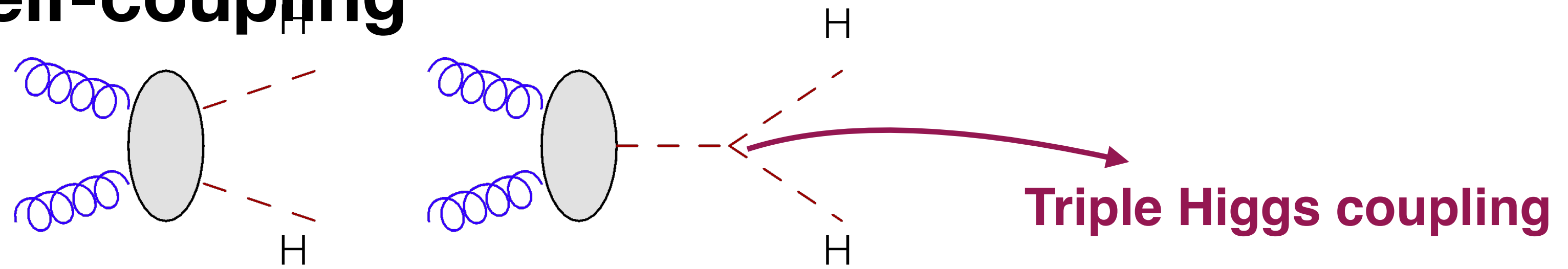
Example: Higgs self-coupling



	Constraints
$O_{t\phi} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) (\bar{Q}t) \tilde{\phi},$	Inclusive H, Higgs plus jets, ttH
$O_{\phi G} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu},$	Inclusive H, Higgs plus jets, ttH
$O_{tG} = (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu}T^A t)\tilde{\phi}G_{\mu\nu}^A$	tt, ttH, ttV....
$O_H = (\partial_\mu(\phi^\dagger \phi))^2$	All Higgs couplings
$O_6 = (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3$	HH (single Higgs@NLO)

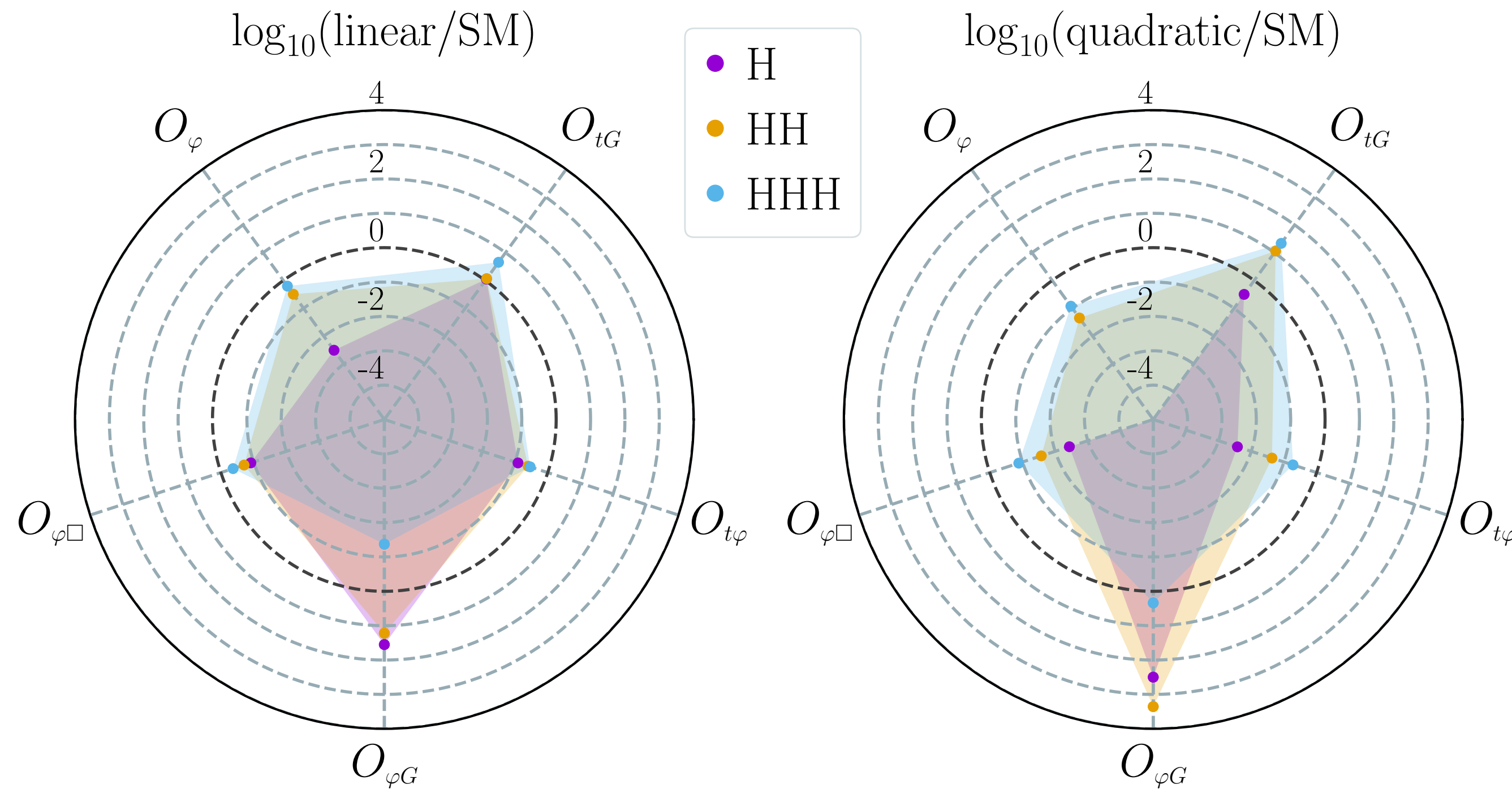
Knowing the top helps us know the Higgs

Example: Higgs self-coupling



	Constraints
$O_{t\phi} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) (\bar{Q}t) \tilde{\phi},$	Inclusive H, Higgs plus jets, ttH
$O_{\phi G} = (\phi^\dagger \phi) G_{\mu\nu}^A G^{A\mu\nu},$	Inclusive H, Higgs plus jets, ttH
$O_{tG} = (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu}T^A t)\tilde{\phi}G_{\mu\nu}^A$	tt, ttH, ttV....
$O_H = (\partial_\mu(\phi^\dagger \phi))^2$	All Higgs couplings
$O_6 = (\phi^\dagger \phi)^3$	HH (single Higgs@NLO)

HH(H) at FCC-hh

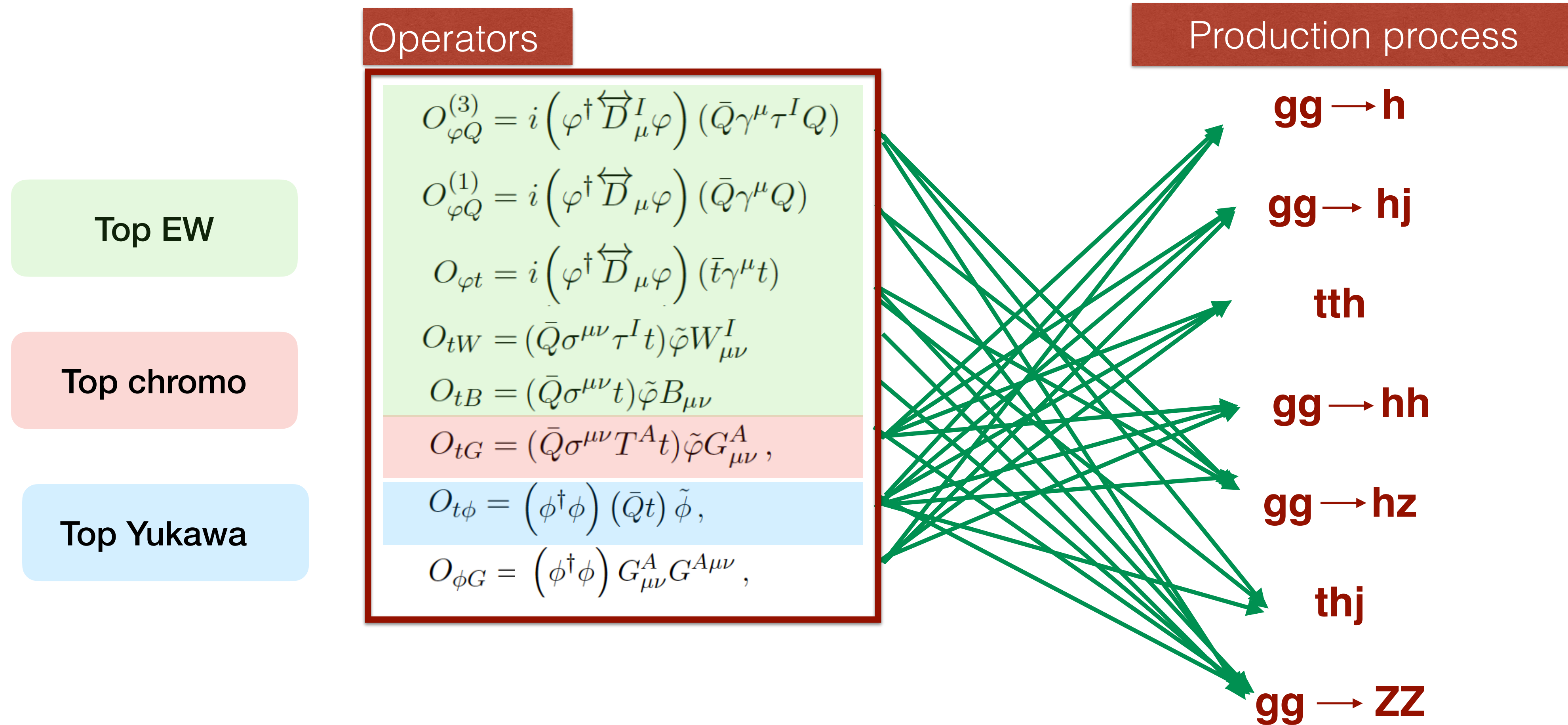


Different sensitivity patterns for H, HH and HHH in SMEFT

Differential distributions in HH and HHH cross-section can help

FCC-hh reach: 1%, 5% and 50% on H, HH and HHH cross-sections

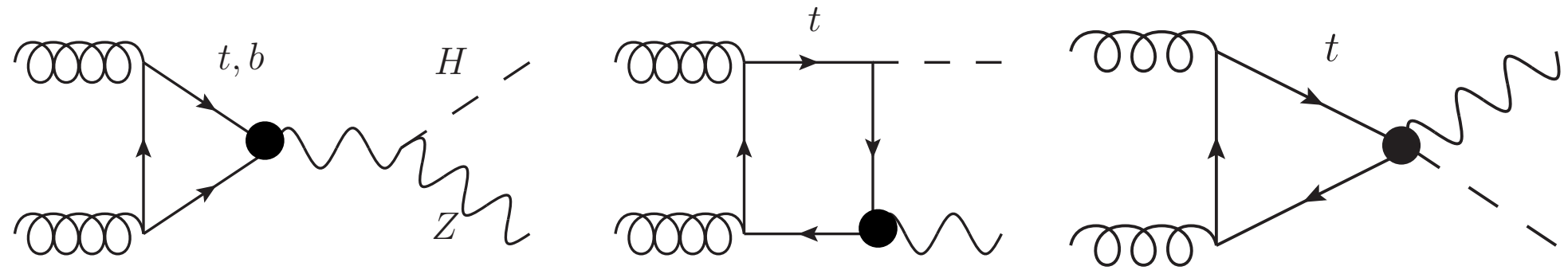
Broader Higgs-top interplay



Top-Higgs are deeply connected

What can the Higgs tell us about the top?

HZ production in gluon fusion

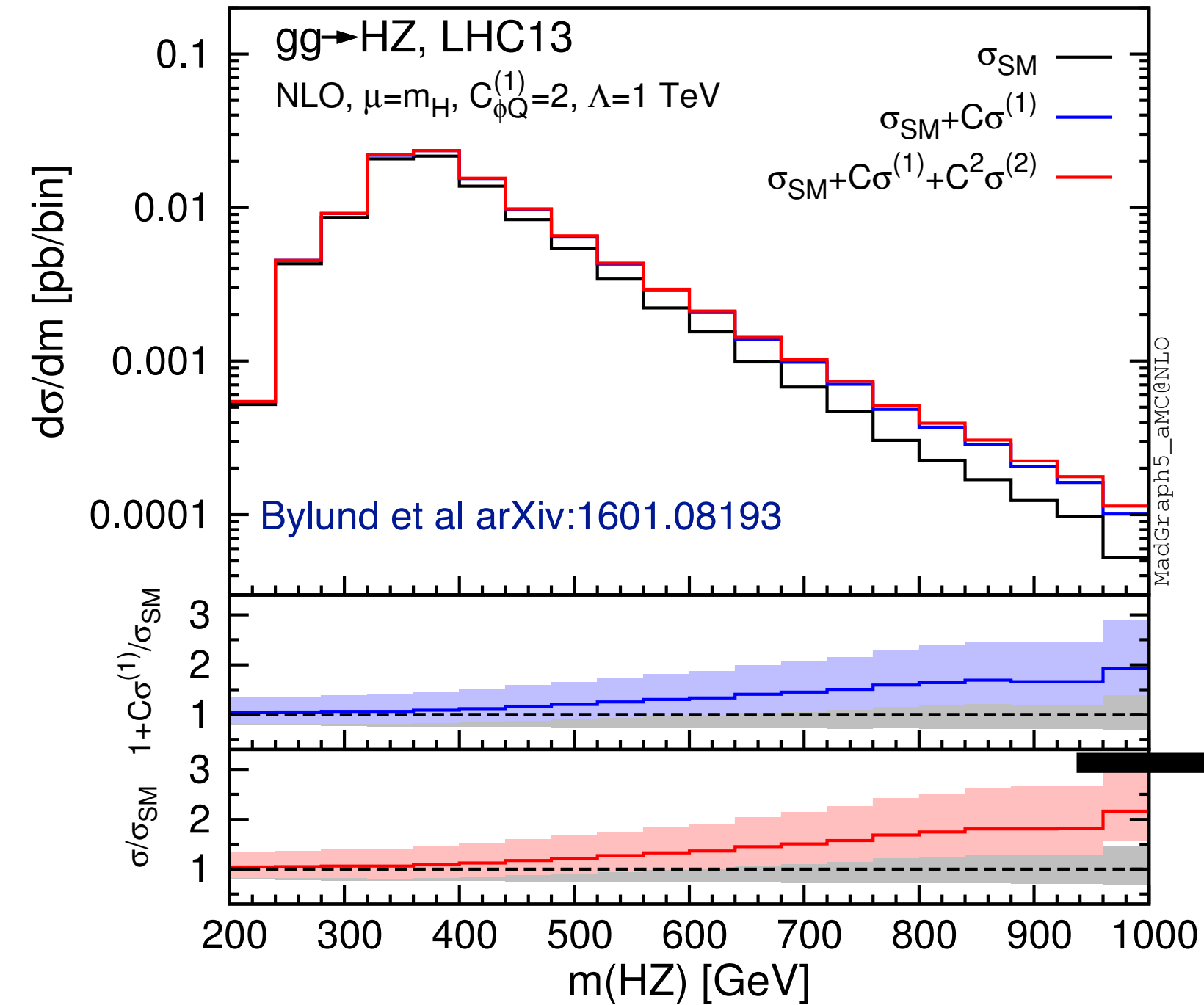


$$O_{\varphi t} = i \left(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi \right) (\bar{t} \gamma^\mu t)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{++00} \sim \frac{m_t^2 v e g_s^2}{32 m_z c_w s_w \pi^2} \left(i \log\left(\frac{s}{m_t^2}\right) + \pi \right)^2$$

- Energy growth
- Poorly constrained operator for top fits!

Rossia, Thomas, EV in preparation



Promising probe for HL-LHC

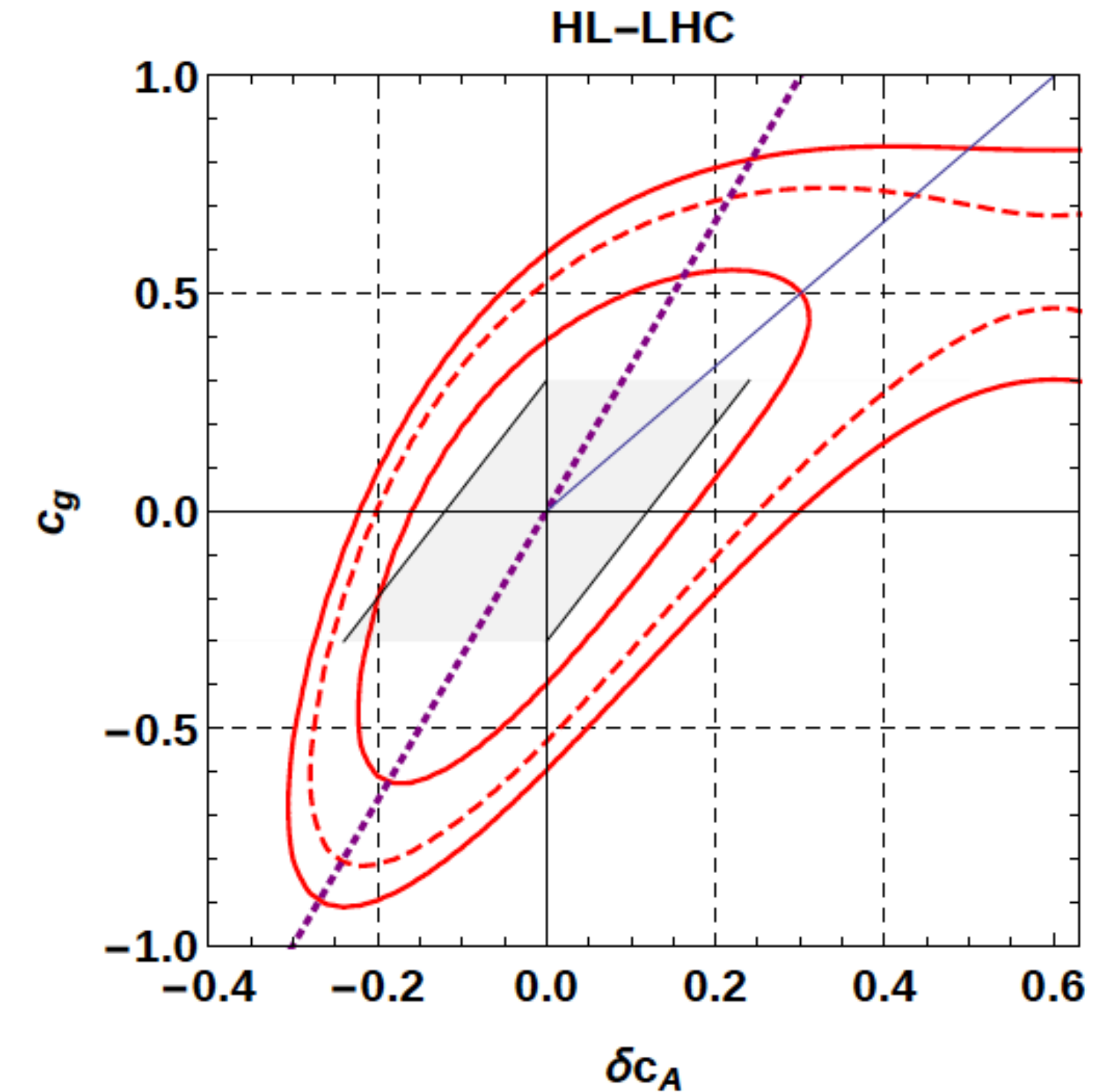
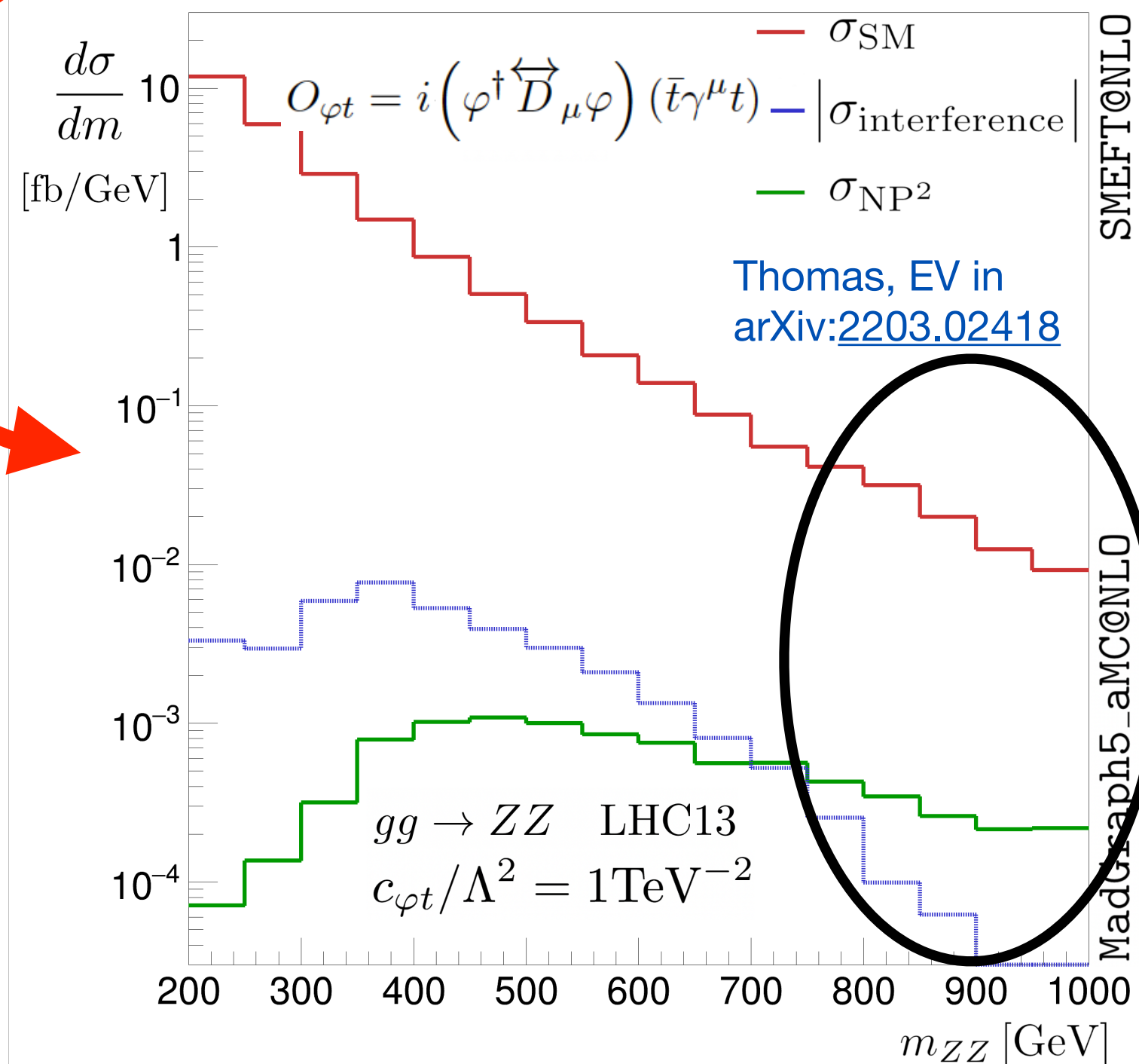
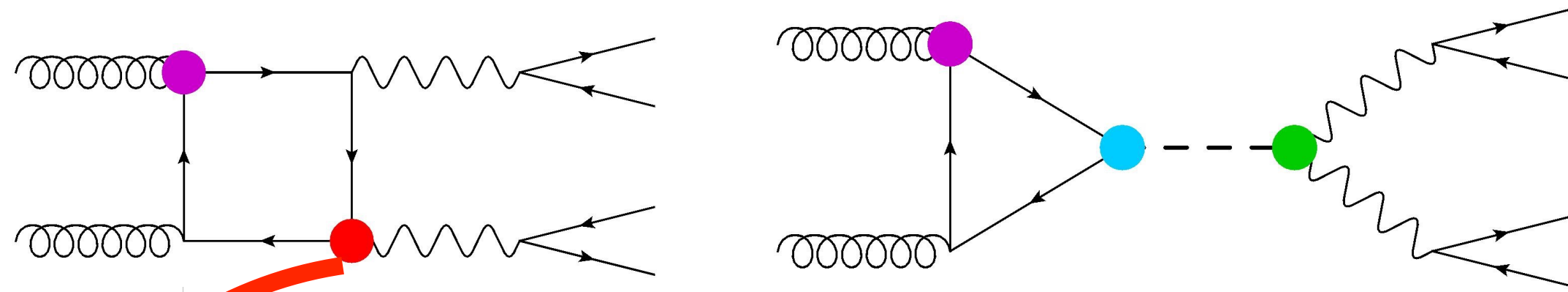
$c_{\varphi t}$ [TeV ⁻²]	[-6.3, 17.8]	1% syst.
	[-8.7, 20.2]	5% syst.
	[-12.2, 23.8]	10% syst.

FCC-hh perfect place to explore high-energy region

FCC

What can the Higgs tell us about the top?

Diboson (off-shell Higgs) sensitivity to top couplings



Azatov, Grojean, Paul, Salvioni arXiv:1608.00977

See also: Englert, Soreq, Spannowsky arXiv:1410.5440

Cao et al 2004.02031

Expect much better sensitivity@FCC

Dedicated studies for FCC welcome!

Conclusions

- FCC can provide a great testing ground for SMEFT, pushing in either the precision or energy reach
- Global SMEFT fits at FCC-ee show that one can improve over HL-LHC bounds by an order of magnitude in higgs and gauge-fermion couplings
- To access top couplings we need runs above the top threshold
- FCC-hh can significantly improve bounds on Vff and hVV couplings, as well as unconstrained 4-quark operators
- FCC-hh can probe energy growing amplitudes, improving sensitivity to poorly constrained interactions
- More studies and combinations very welcome

Thanks for your attention

