

Future Hadron Colliders

If we live to see them

Elliot Lipeles

Outline

What is possibly on the horizon?

What physics can it do?

What do we need from the detector to do that?

Overview of the options

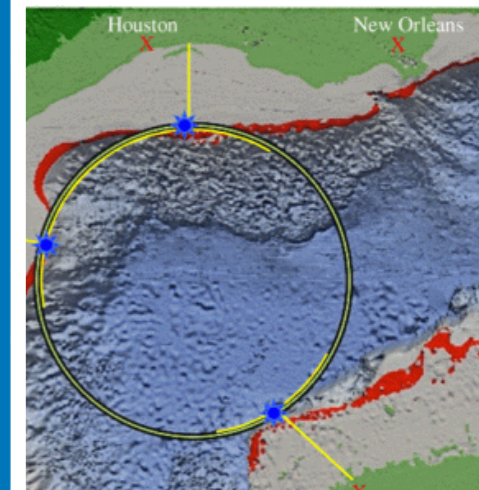
Preceded by ee machine

Must Remove
FCC-ee first

Could be in
tunnel
simultaneously

From Snowmass “Implementation Task Force Report”

	CERN	China	Fermilab	Gulf of Mexico
	FCC-hh	SPPC	FNAL Site Filler	Coll. under sea
CM energy \sqrt{s} , TeV	100	125	24	100 - 500
Perimeter, km	91.2	100	16	1,900
Number of IP	4	2	2	2
Bending field, T	17	12 - 20	24.4	3.5
Peak lumi./IP (multipl.), $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	5-30 (1000)	10	3.5	50
Total power consumption, MW	560	400	200 - 300	200,000 !



Advanced Superconductors (Nb3Sn)

Needs ~20 year R&D program

Iron + High-temperature

“Could be easier to implement on a large scale the demanding Nb3Sn”

More speculative

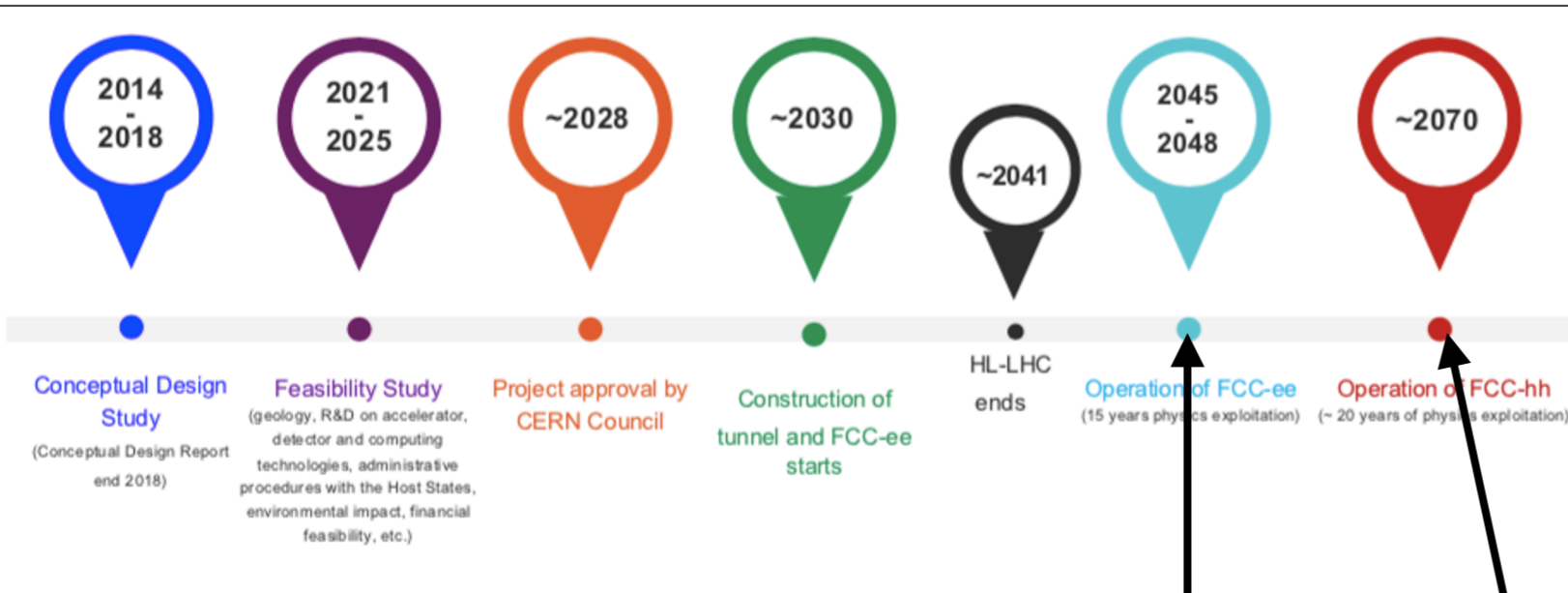
Simple magnets, no tunnel, but needs to stay aligned floating in a ocean!

Schedule :(

FCC-ee+FCC-hh Timeline

From slides by Fabiola Gianotti

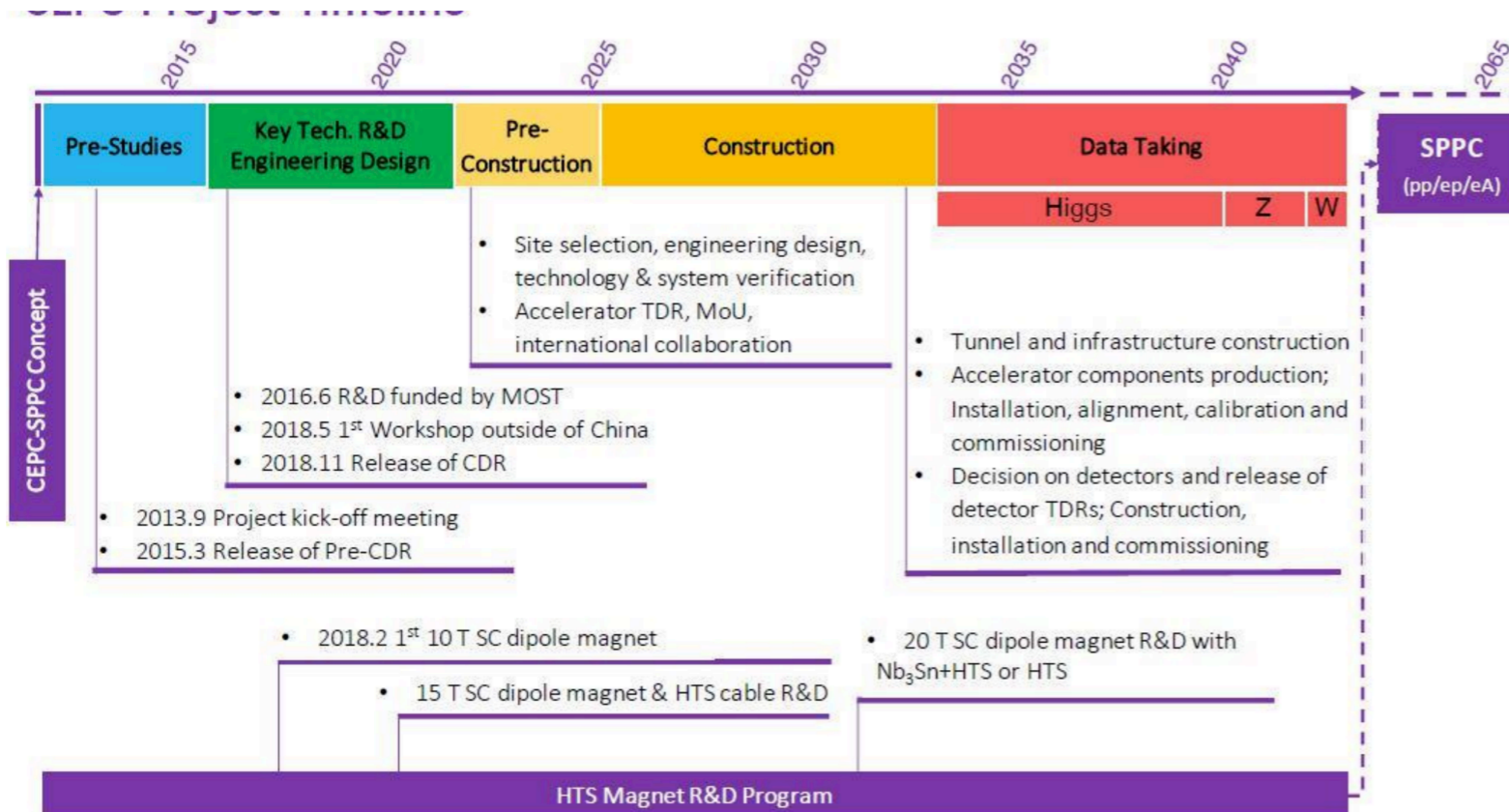
- “Realistic” schedule takes into account:
- past experience in building colliders at CERN
 - approval timeline: ESPP, Council decision
 - that HL-LHC will run until ~ 2041
 - **ANY future collider at CERN cannot start physics operation before ~ 2045** (but construction will proceed in parallel to HL-LHC operation)



My retirement

My youngest graduate students retirement

CEPC+SPPC Timeline



Staged hadron machines has been discussed...

A low energy hadron machine instead of ee?



~100 TeV schedule driven by R&D and cost

- 16T+ magnets not ready
- Need to spread out tunnel cost from magnet cost (ee machines are cheaper)

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Considered a lower energy hh as an alternative to ee machine?

- E.g. a 6T magnets in a 91 km tunnel as a “Low energy” FCC-hh (~37 TeV)
- Issues:
 - Not cheap enough (I don’t have numbers on this)
 - Let’s not be too cheap with a generation of minds
 - Then you never do ee (where does 100 TeV not supersede ee?)
 - Maybe 100 TeV will be less appealing to build if already have 37 TeV

A low energy hadron machine instead of ee?

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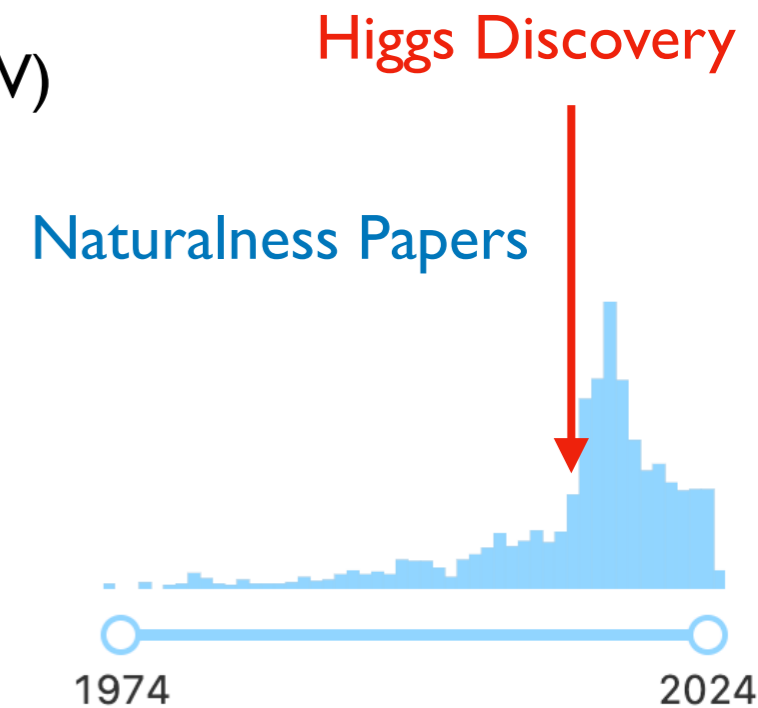
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Constraints on Naturalness scale like E^2 , so

- (30/14)~7 ... a good step
- (100/30)~7 ... another good step
- (100/14)~50 ... no matter what your view of how unnatural things are now. At that point a “natural” explanation is pretty constrained



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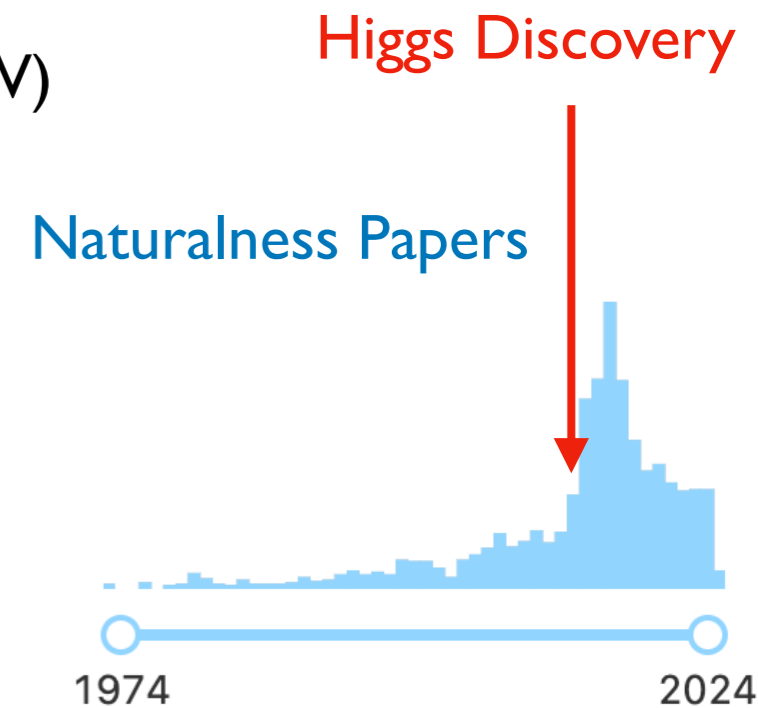
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HE-LHC was a 27 TeV option involved high-field magnets in LHC tunnel, but no longer consider feasible

- Magnet time scale is a problem
- Physics studies still give relevant intermediate point

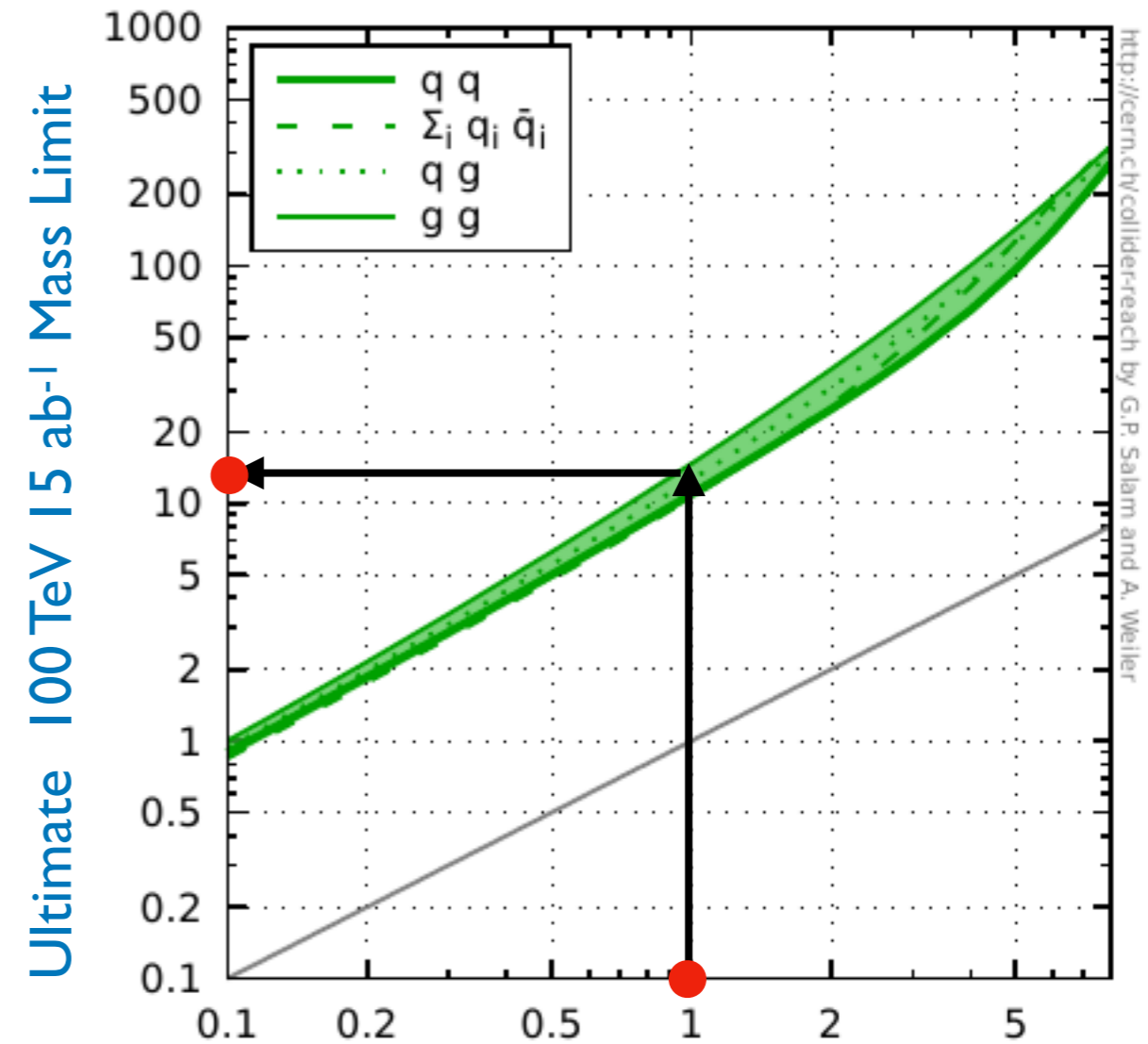
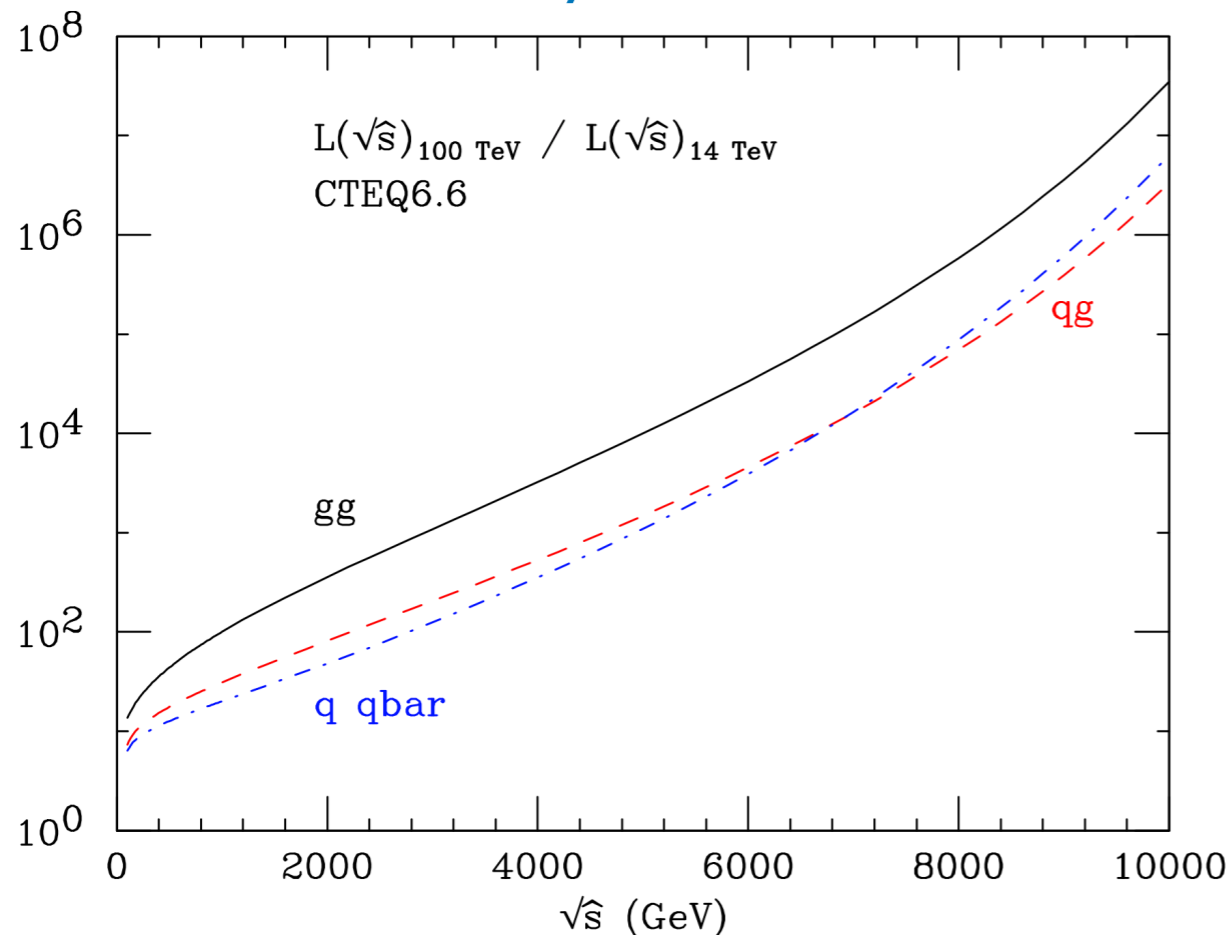


Physics Program

Direct Searches = New Particles

- SUSY
 - Thermal Dark Matter
- Coupling measurements
- Higgs-Self Coupling
 - Energy = Precision

Parton Luminosity



“Collider Reach” extrapolator
<http://collider-reach.web.cern.ch/>

1 TeV limit @ HL-LHC \longrightarrow 10-14 TeV limit @ 100 TeV

Top Partners (stop squark ++)

Easiest way cancel top-loop contribution to Higgs mass is with a top partner

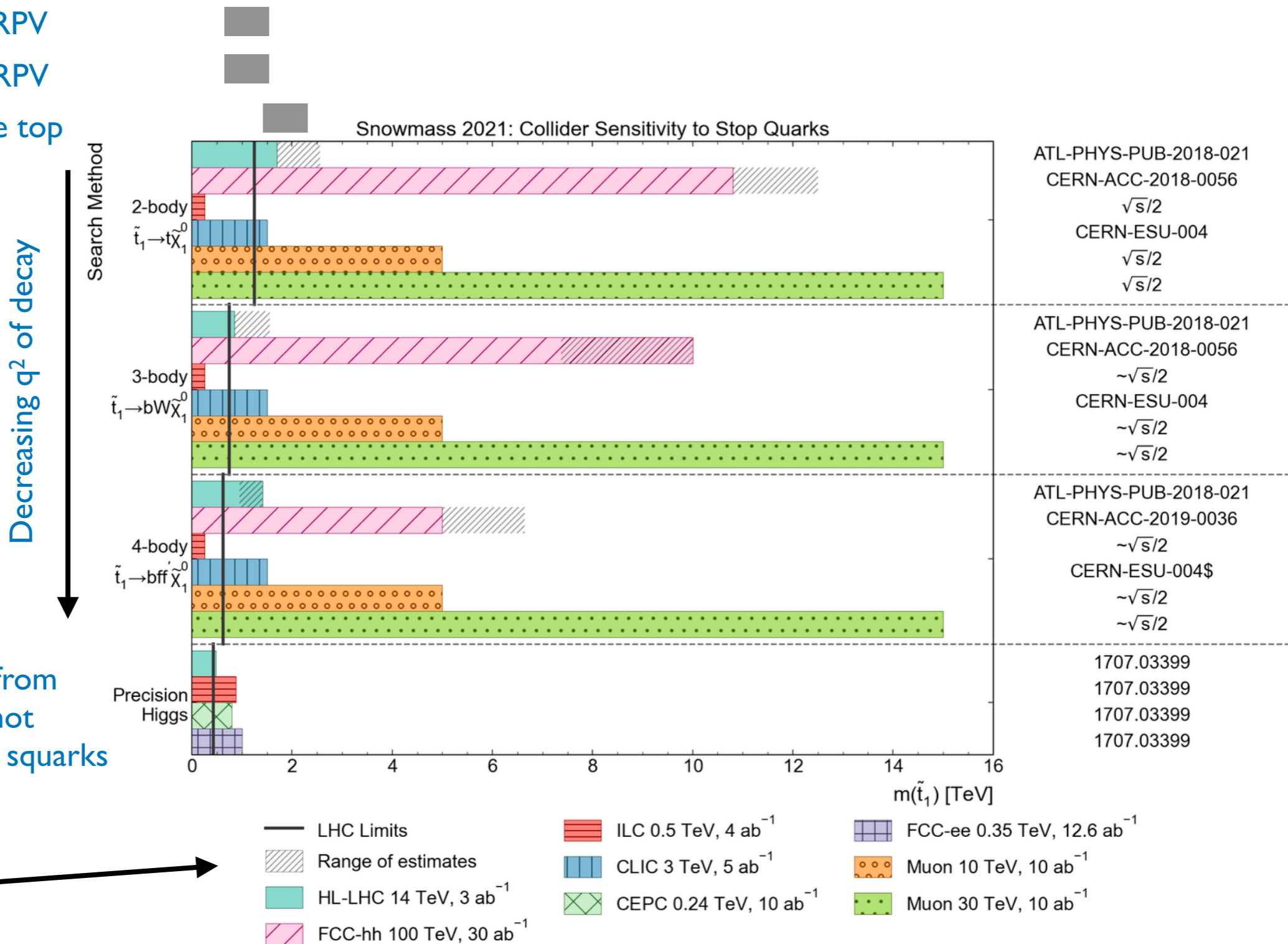
Current LHC limits for other top partners for comparison

Leptonic RPV
Baryonic RPV
Vector-like top

Sensitivity varies with kinematics of decay

Indirect constraints from precision Higgs are not competitive for stop squarks

Compares Collider Reach to Dedicated Study if available

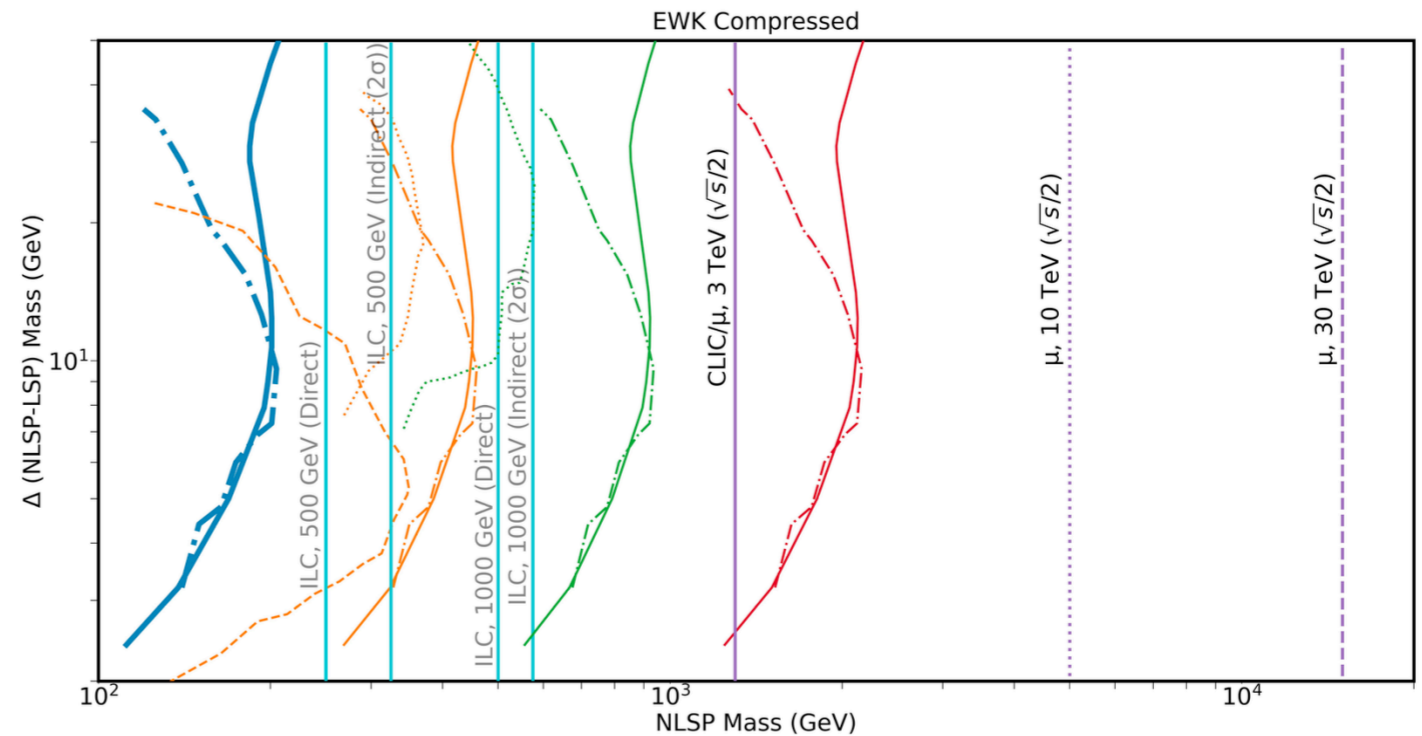
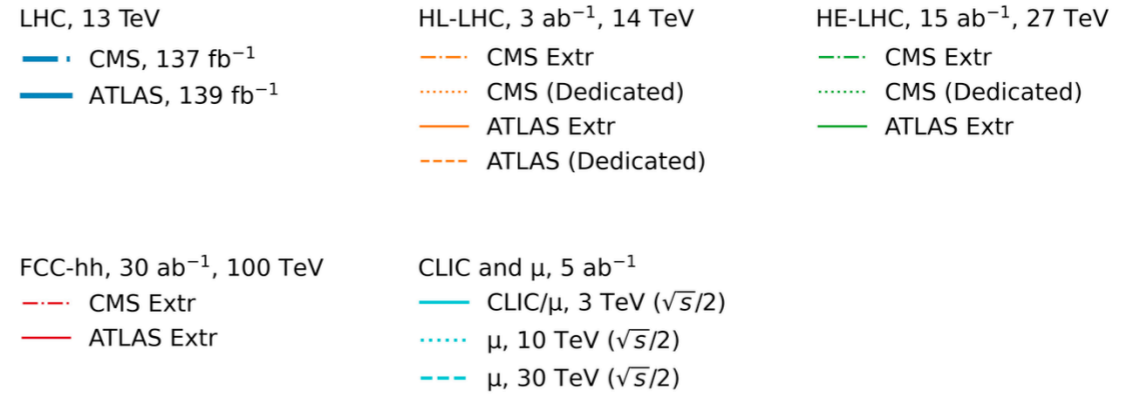


Compressed Higgsinos (difficult end of SUSY for hh machine)

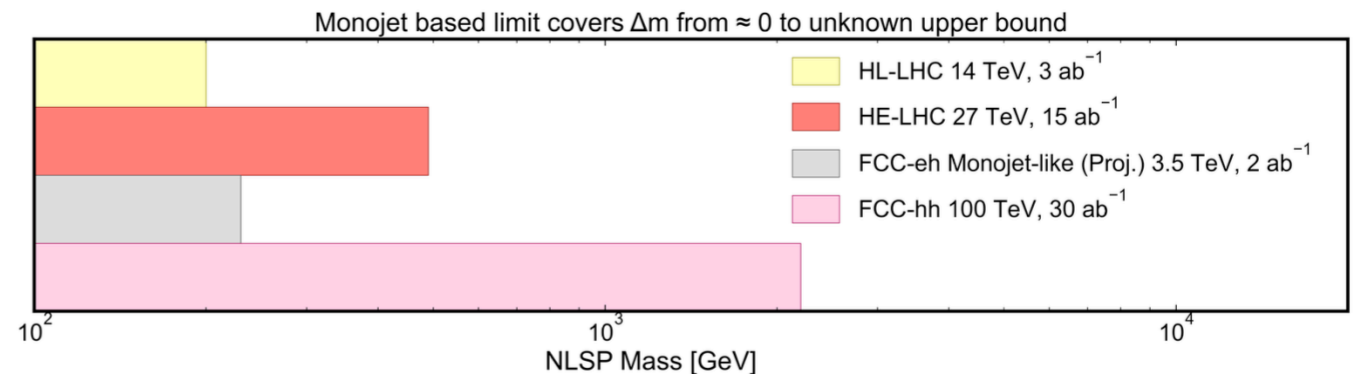
“Natural” SUSY wants like Higgsinos

- Otherwise you start needing a fine-tuning to get a light Higgs even with SUSY

Constraints for $\ell\ell + \text{MET}$ searches:



Just the shape of the Missing energy distribution = very generic constraint



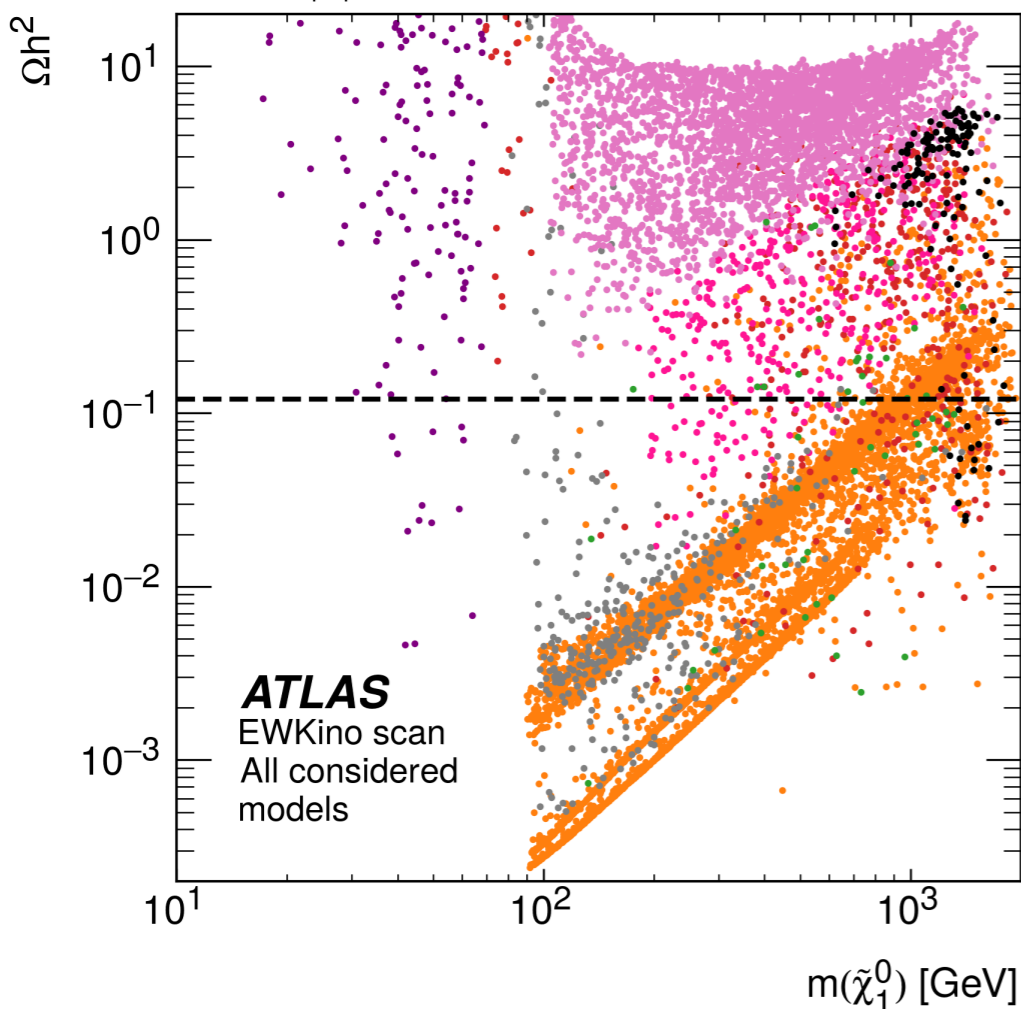
Dark Matter

Minimal WIMPs:

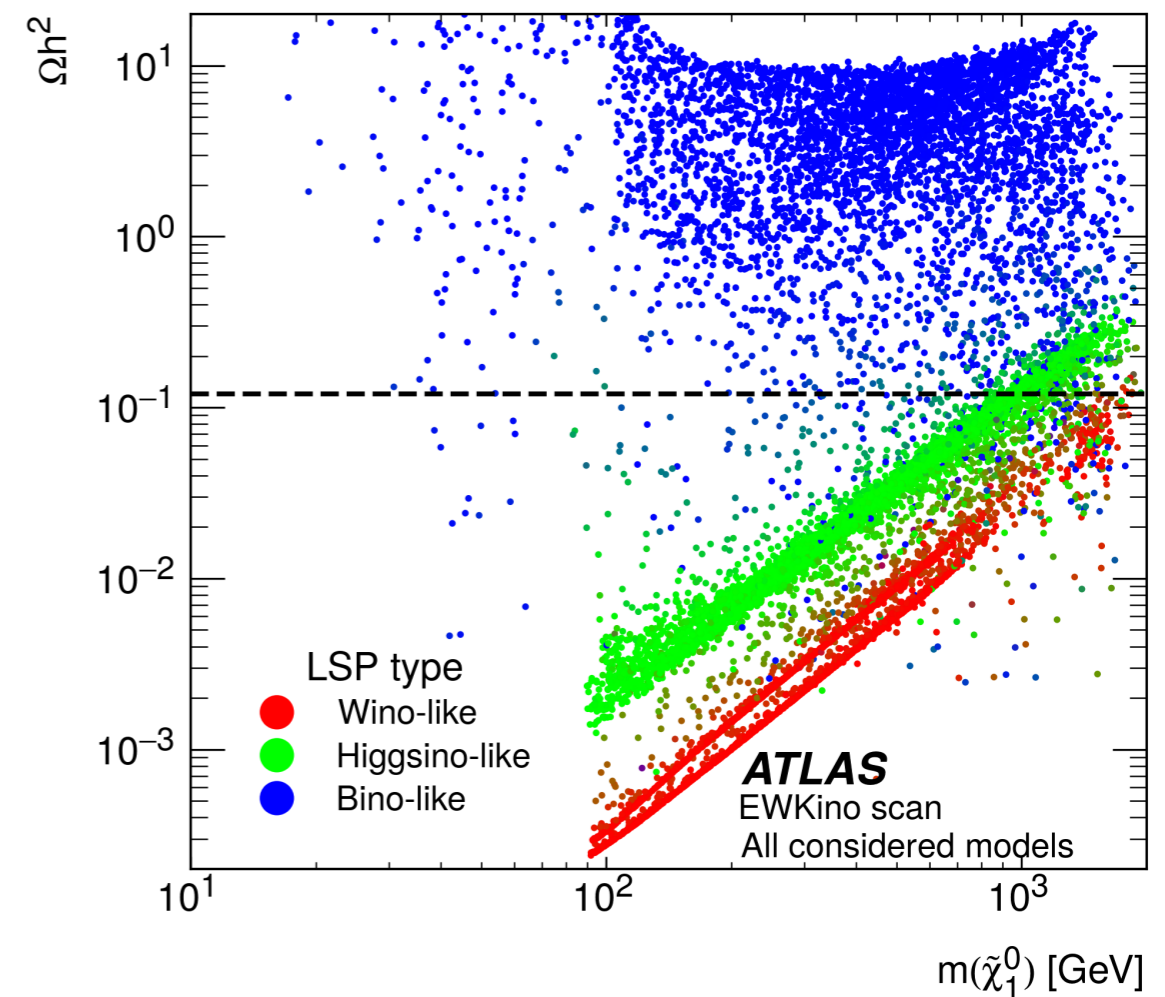
- Electroweak multiplet coupled via SM gauge bosons
- Only free parameter in model is mass
- Requiring right thermal relic abundance gives specific mass target
 - Higgsino-like ~ 1.1 TeV
 - Wino-line ~ 2.8 TeV

- $\tilde{\chi}_1^+ / \tilde{\chi}_2^0$ co. ann.
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow Z h$
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
- $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow VV$
- Z/h funnel
- A/H funnel
- Other

<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2888303/>



Same points
labelled by
LSP type

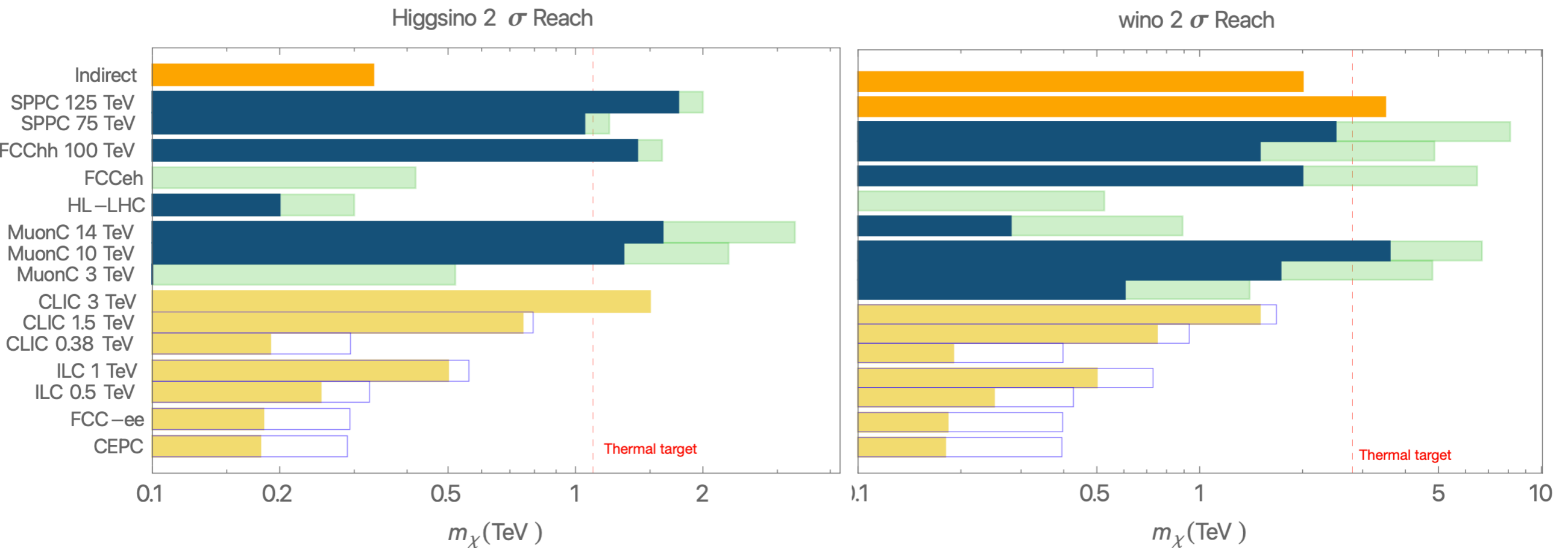


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- Electroweak multiplet coupled via SM gauge bosons
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- X+MET inclusive
- Disappearing track
- Kinematic limit, $0.5 \times E_{CM}$
- Precision measurement

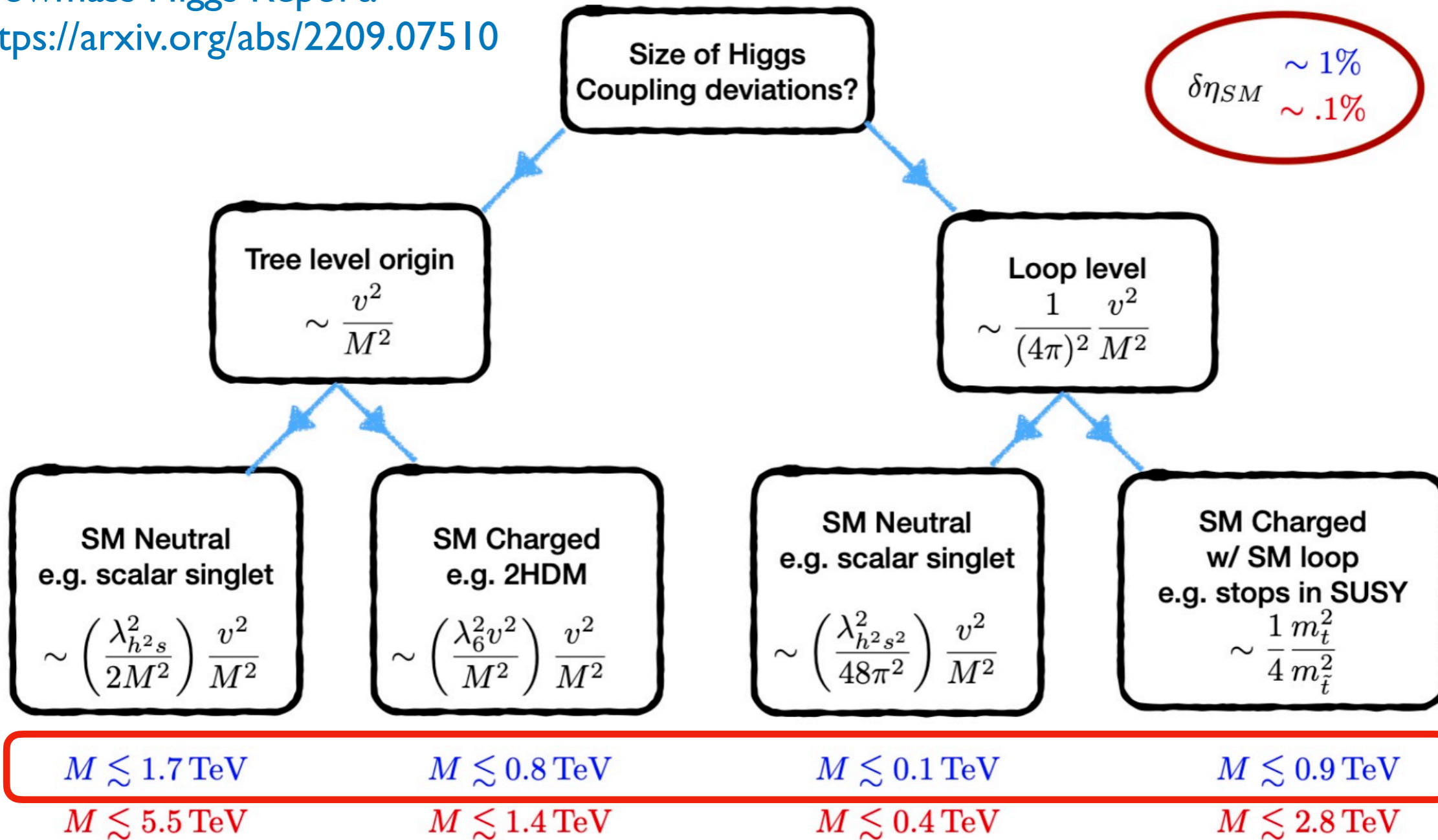


Beyond Minimal WIMPs:

- Huge variety of targets and methods
- Notably coupling DM with new mediator leads to many possible mediator searches

Precision Higgs Coupling vs hh reach

Snowmass Higgs Report:
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.07510>



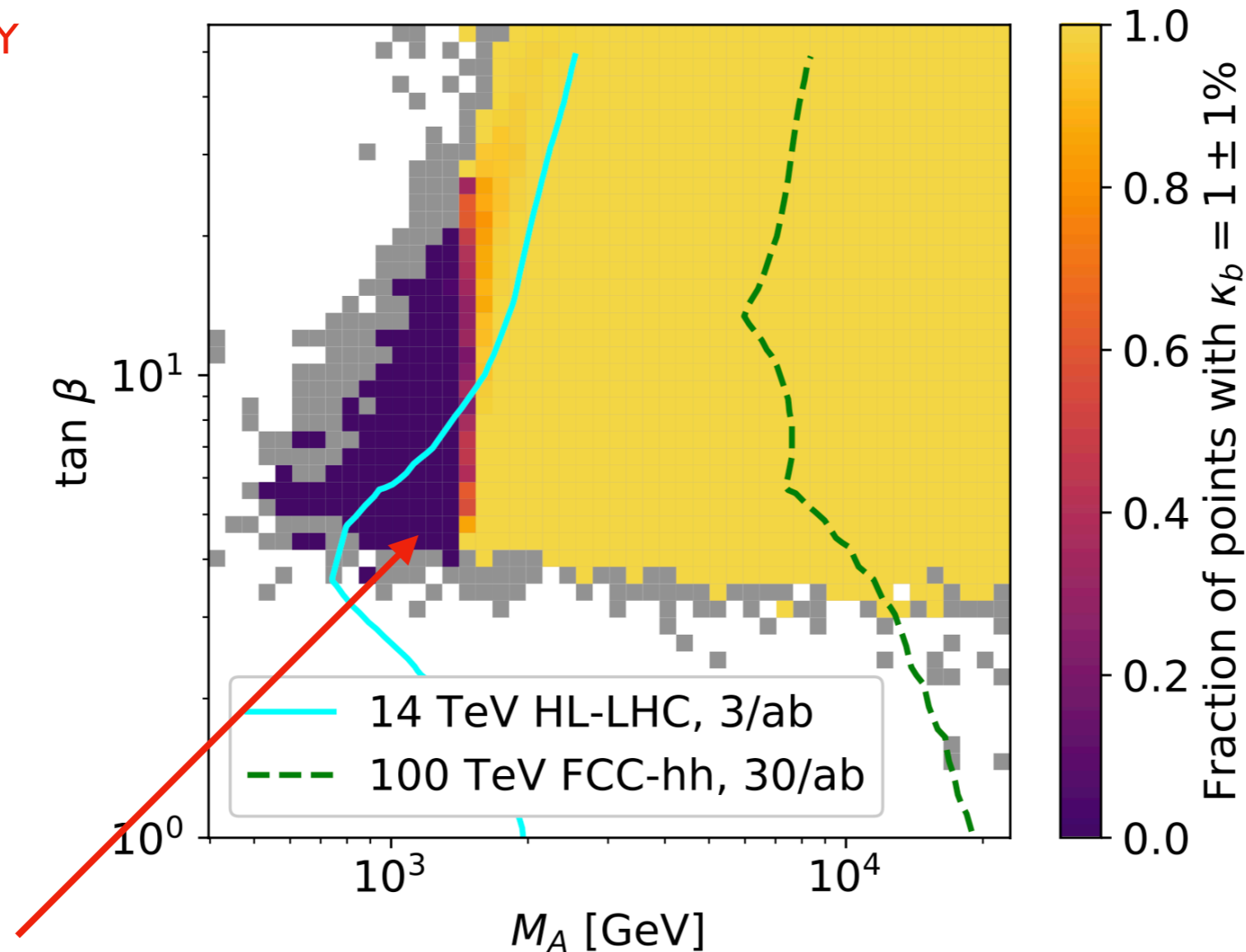
This is ~2-5 sigma at e+e- collider precision

Conservative Scaling for Upper Limit on Mass Scale Probed by Higgs Precision

Higgs Couplings vs Direct Searches

E.g. 2HDM in SUSY

Scan of currently possible pMSSM



This is ~ 2 -5
sigma at
 e^+e^- collider
precision

Region that would
not already be
found by LHC

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.13128>

Higgs Couplings

Hadron machines make a lot of Higgs!

	$gg \rightarrow H$	VBF	WH	ZH	$t\bar{t}H$	HH
fcc-hh N_{100}	24×10^9	2.1×10^9	4.6×10^8	3.3×10^8	9.6×10^8	3.6×10^7
HL-LHC N_{100}/N_{14}	180	170	100	110	530	390

FCC coupling
sensitivity
estimates

Observable	Parameter	Precision (stat)	Precision (stat+syst+lumi)
$\mu = \sigma(H) \times B(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$	$\delta\mu/\mu$	0.1%	1.45%
$\mu = \sigma(H) \times B(H \rightarrow \mu\mu)$	$\delta\mu/\mu$	0.28%	1.22%
$\mu = \sigma(H) \times B(H \rightarrow 4\mu)$	$\delta\mu/\mu$	0.18%	1.85%
$\mu = \sigma(H) \times B(H \rightarrow \gamma\mu\mu)$	$\delta\mu/\mu$	0.55%	1.61%
$\mu = \sigma(HH) \times B(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)B(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	$\delta\lambda/\lambda$	5%	7.0%
$R = B(H \rightarrow \mu\mu)/B(H \rightarrow 4\mu)$	$\delta R/R$	0.33%	1.3%
$R = B(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)/B(H \rightarrow 2e2\mu)$	$\delta R/R$	0.17%	0.8%
$R = B(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)/B(H \rightarrow 2\mu)$	$\delta R/R$	0.29%	1.38%
$R = B(H \rightarrow \mu\mu\gamma)/B(H \rightarrow \mu\mu)$	$\delta R/R$	0.58%	1.82%
$R = \sigma(t\bar{t}H) \times B(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})/\sigma(t\bar{t}Z) \times B(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	$\delta R/R$	1.05%	1.9%
$B(H \rightarrow \text{invisible})$	$B@95\%CL$	1×10^{-4}	2.5×10^{-4}

These are way beyond anything possible in a lepton collider for these rare modes

Loop couplings can be a catch all for lower energy particles that were somehow missed

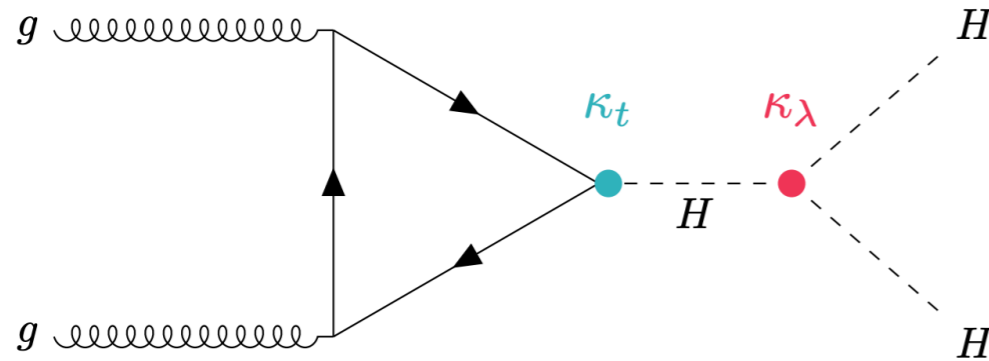
Maybe people will get smarter here

Higgs Self-Coupling

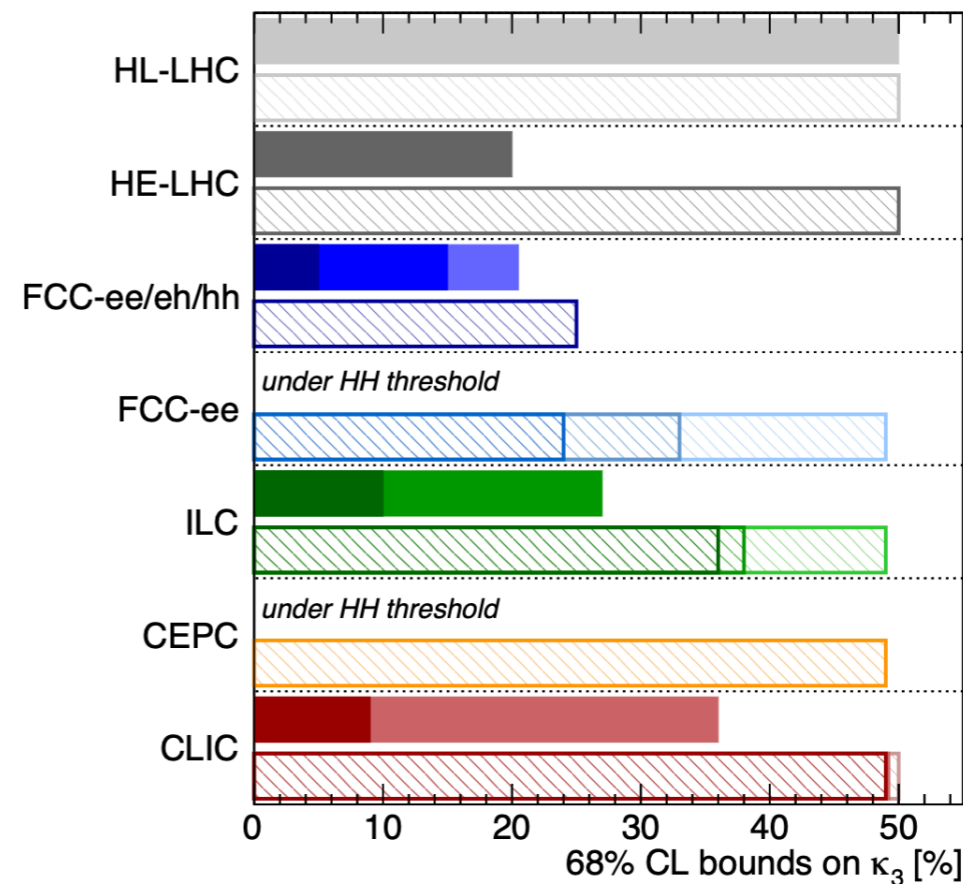
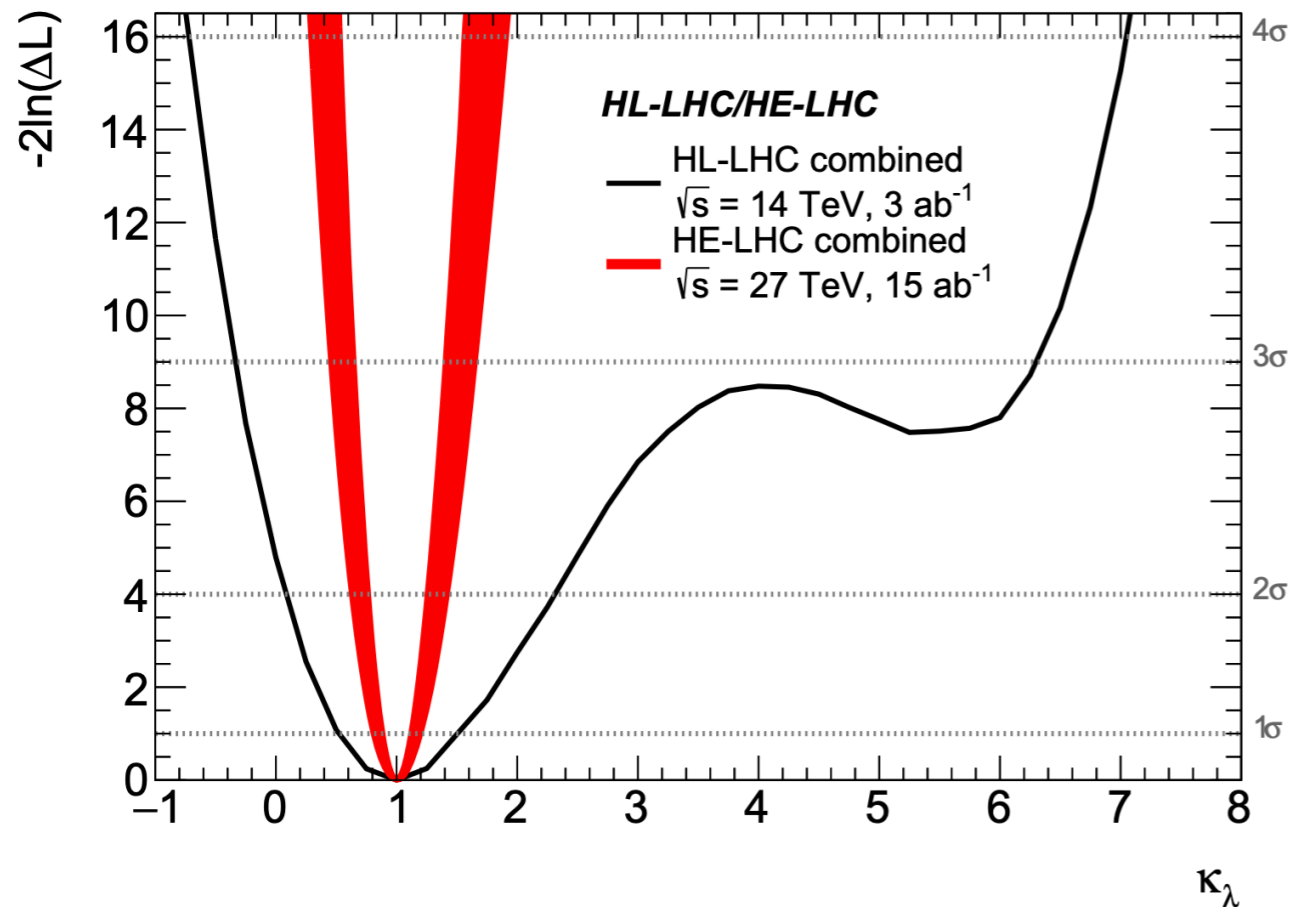
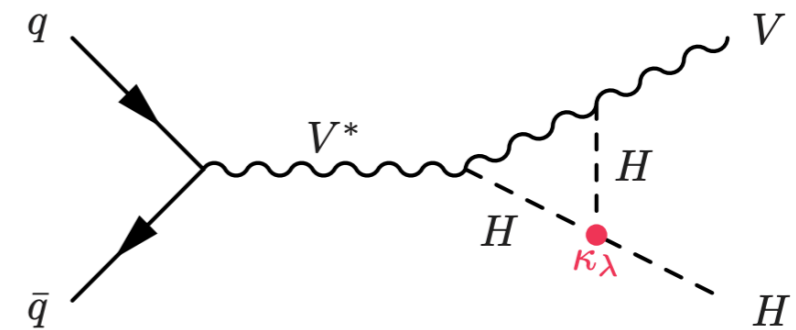
Connection to order of electroweak phase transition

Need strongly 1st order transition to generate matter anti-matter asymmetry

Di-higgs constraints



single-higgs constraints



Higgs@FC WG September 2019

di-Higgs	single-Higgs
HL-LHC 50%	HL-LHC 50%
HE-LHC [10-20]%	HE-LHC 50%
FCC-ee/eh/hh 5%	FCC-ee/eh/hh 25%
LE-FCC 15%	LE-FCC n.a.
FCC-eh ₃₅₀₀ -17+24%	FCC-eh ₃₅₀₀ n.a.
	FCC-ee ₃₈₅ ^{41P} 24%
	FCC-ee ₃₆₅ 33%
	FCC-ee ₂₄₀ 49%
ILC ₁₀₀₀ 10%	ILC ₁₀₀₀ 36%
ILC ₅₀₀ 27%	ILC ₅₀₀ 38%
	ILC ₂₅₀ 49%
	CEPC 49%
CLIC ₃₀₀₀ -7+11%	CLIC ₃₀₀₀ 49%
CLIC ₁₅₀₀ 36%	CLIC ₁₅₀₀ 49%
	CLIC ₃₈₀ 50%

All future colliders combined with HL-LHC

Energy = Precision

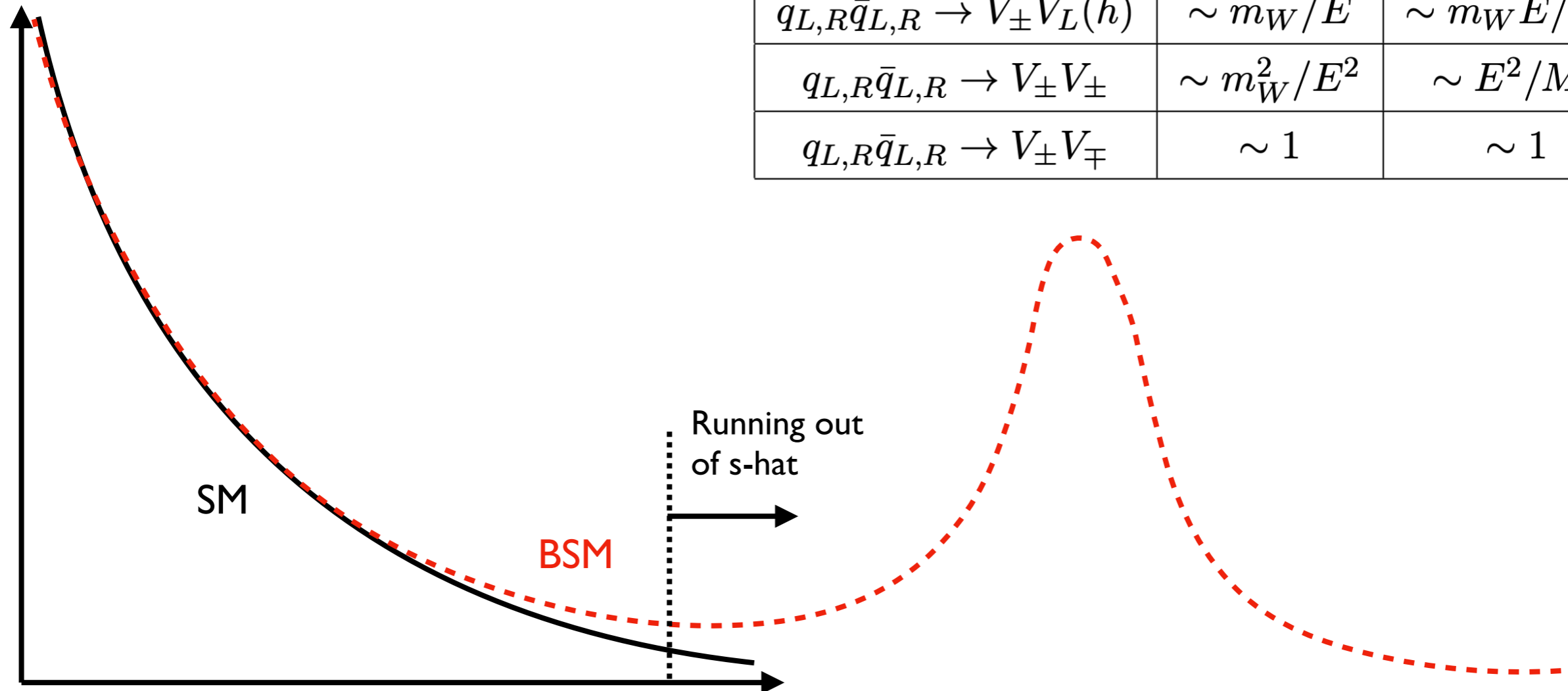
Effective Field Theory operator BSM effects generally grow with energy

This leads to an energy = precision logic

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.01310>

Roughly 10% at 1 TeV ~ 0.1% at 100 GeV

	SM	BSM
$q_{L,R}\bar{q}_{L,R} \rightarrow V_L V_L(h)$	~ 1	$\sim E^2/M^2$
$q_{L,R}\bar{q}_{L,R} \rightarrow V_{\pm} V_L(h)$	$\sim m_W/E$	$\sim m_W E/M^2$
$q_{L,R}\bar{q}_{L,R} \rightarrow V_{\pm} V_{\pm}$	$\sim m_W^2/E^2$	$\sim E^2/M^2$
$q_{L,R}\bar{q}_{L,R} \rightarrow V_{\pm} V_{\mp}$	~ 1	~ 1



Energy = Precision

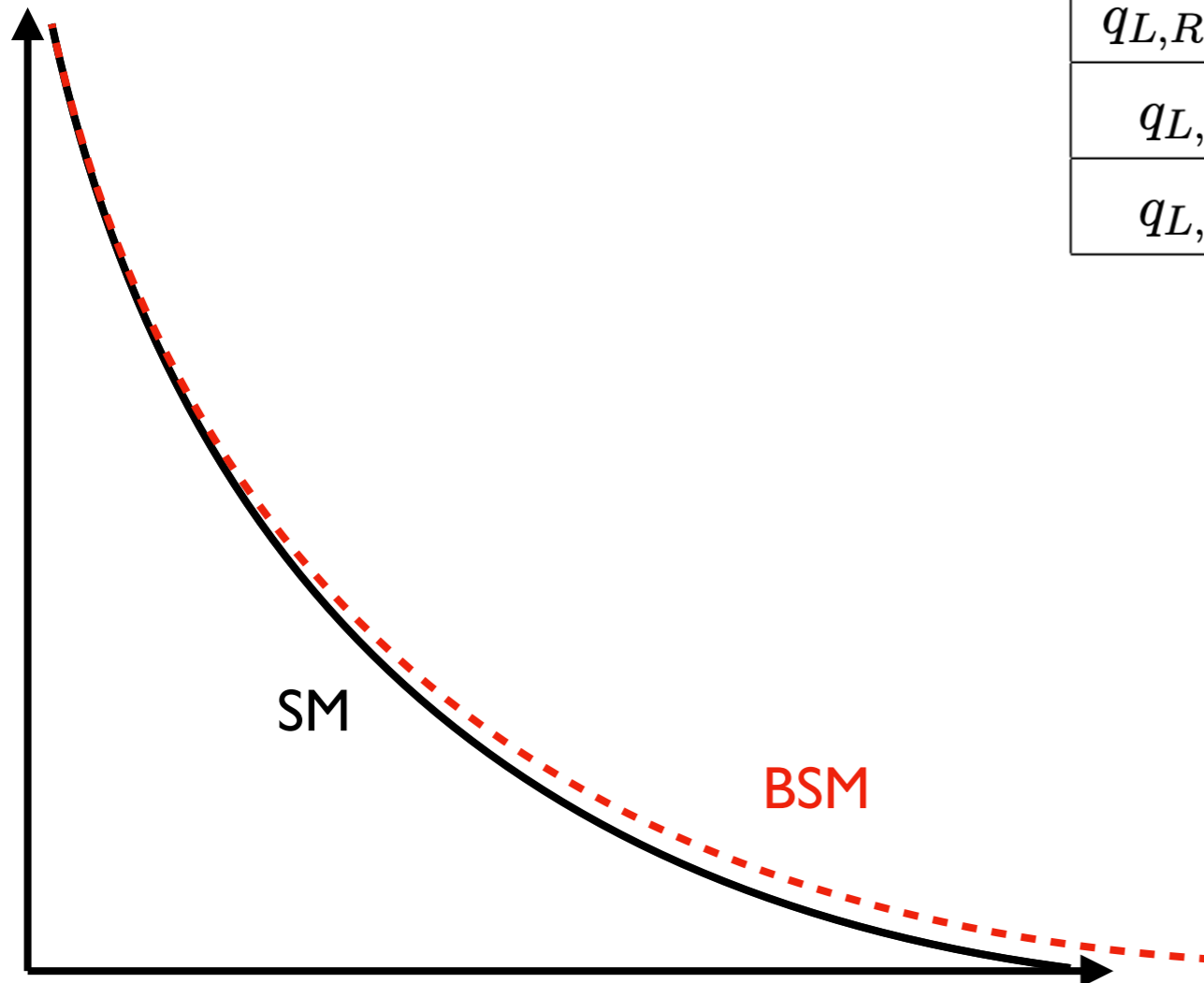
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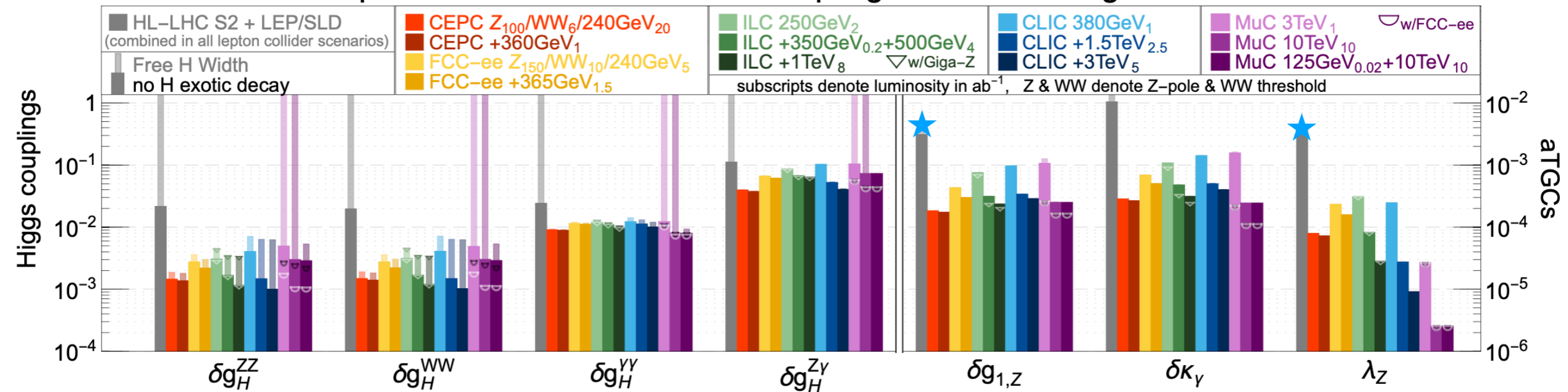
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$q_{L,R}\bar{q}_{L,R} \rightarrow V_{\pm} V_{\mp}$	~ 1	~ 1



Precision EWK

precision reach on effective couplings from SMEFT global fit



Snowmass Precision Measurements Report
(European Strategy very similar)

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.08078>

★ = CMS WW (lv): <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1907.08354.pdf>

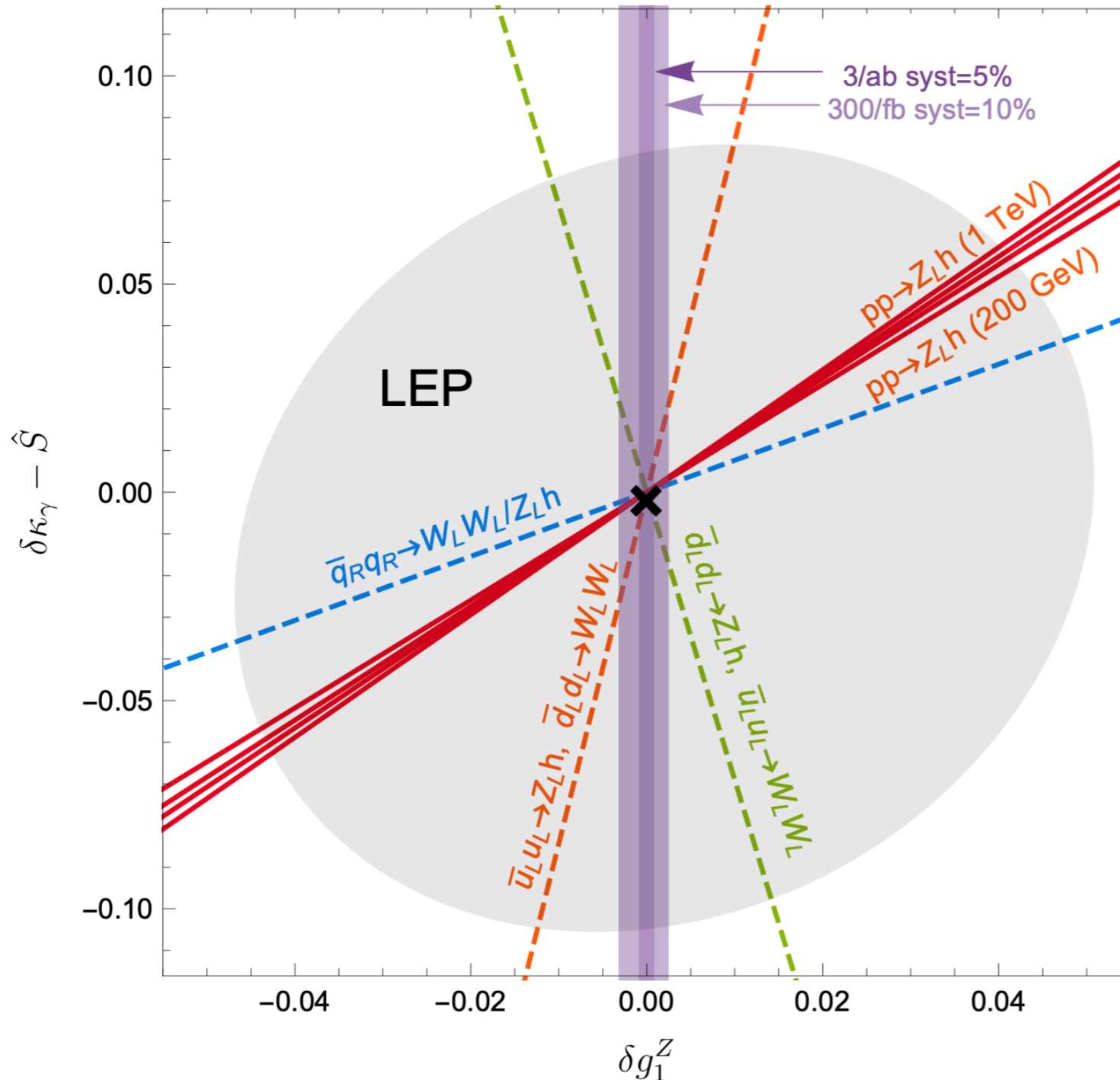
Issues:

- HL-LHC limits are already met with CMS 35 fb^{-1} result
 - That's $\sim 1/100$ th the final data
 - This probably due to projects based on leptonic instead of semileptonic measurement
- No fcc-hh or other future hadron collider?
 - Sensitivity probably grows with E^2

aTGC	Expected limit
λ_Z	[-0.0060, 0.0061]
Δg_1^Z	[-0.0070, 0.0061]
$\Delta \kappa_Z$	[-0.0074, 0.0078]

Comment from Snowmass Precision Report: “At this point, not enough information was available to include pp colliders beyond the LHC (such as HE-LHC or a O(100)-TeV collider) in the global fit. It is likely that these machines have superior sensitivity to many energy-dependent operators, such as 4-fermion operators involving quarks and several operators that mediate multi-boson interactions.”

Example that has been done



Purple band is (HL)-LHC

$$WZ \rightarrow \ell \nu \ell \ell$$

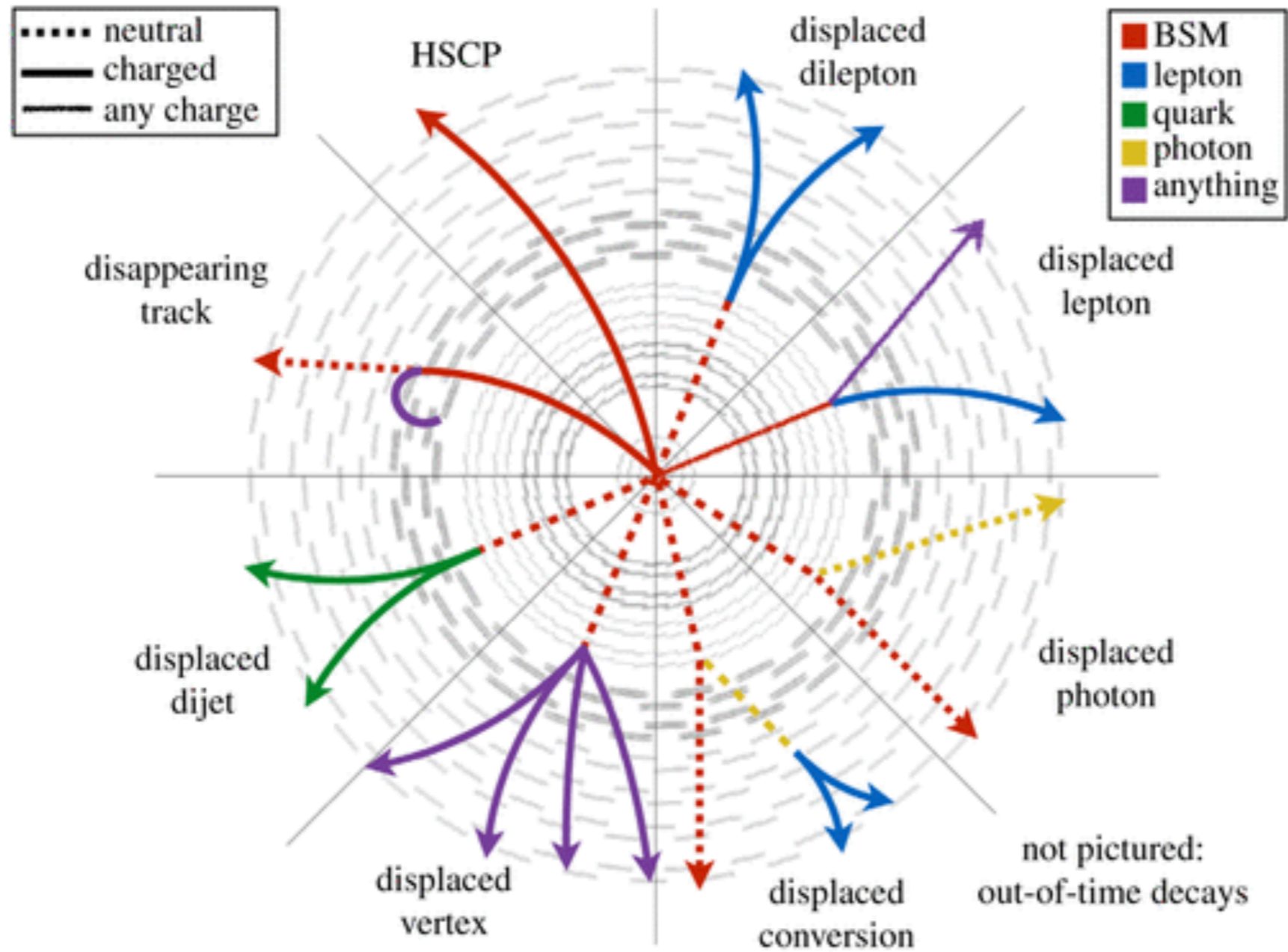
Details...

- This is much lower than limits on Snowmass plot!
- Analysis could certainly be more sophisticated.
- Semileptonic is likely more sensitive

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1712.01310.pdf>

Exotic Signatures

Exotic Signatures like Long-Lived Particles can be very clean



Detectors Challenges

Parameter	Unit	LHC	HL-LHC	HE-LHC	FCC-hh
E_{cm}	TeV	14	14	27	100
Peak av. PU events/BC, nominal (ultimate)		25 (50)	130 (200)	435	950 (~175 for early phase)
Line PU density	mm^{-1}	0.2	1.0	3.2	8.1
Rate of charged tracks	GHz	59	297	1234	3942

Pile-up...

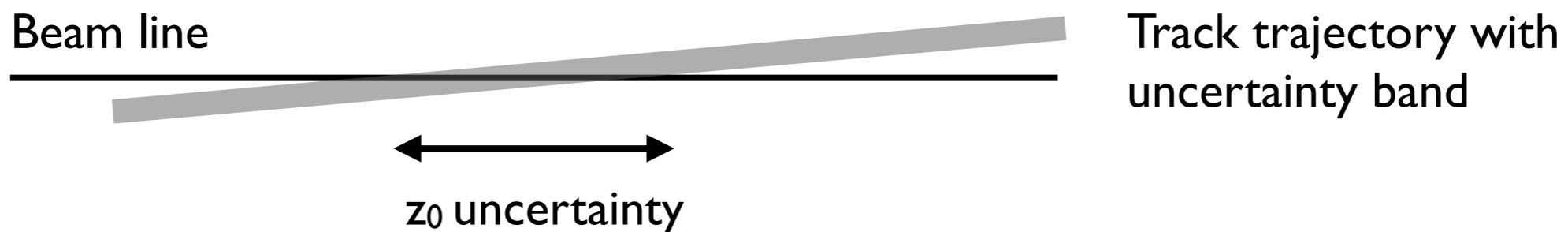
At most a few pile-up in neighborhood within z_0 resolution of a track

Order of magnitude worse (~double for early phase)

Pixel detectors should be able to deal with this

Timing detectors seem like the obvious solution

Especially in forward region where tracks nearly parallel to beam



Detectors Challenges

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E_{cm}	TeV	14	14	27	100
Peak av. PU events/BC, nominal (ultimate)		25 (50)	130 (200)	435	950 (~175 for early phase)
Charged part. flux at 2.5 cm, est. (FLUKA)	GHz cm ⁻²	0.1	0.7	2.7	8.4 (10)
1 MeV-neq fluence at 2.5 cm, est. (FLUKA)	10 ¹⁶ cm ⁻²	0.4	3.9	16.8	84.3 (60)
Total ionising dose at 2.5 cm, est. (FLUKA)	M Gy	1.3	13	54	270 (300)

Detector Radiation Issues...

Already, HL-LHC innermost pixel layer might not make it past ~2 ab⁻¹

From FCC-hh CDR: “Novel sensors and readout electronics have to be developed for the innermost parts of the tracker”

Radiation levels where we want inner pixel detectors are insane!

(Early phase ~5x less only slightly insane)

Detectors Challenges

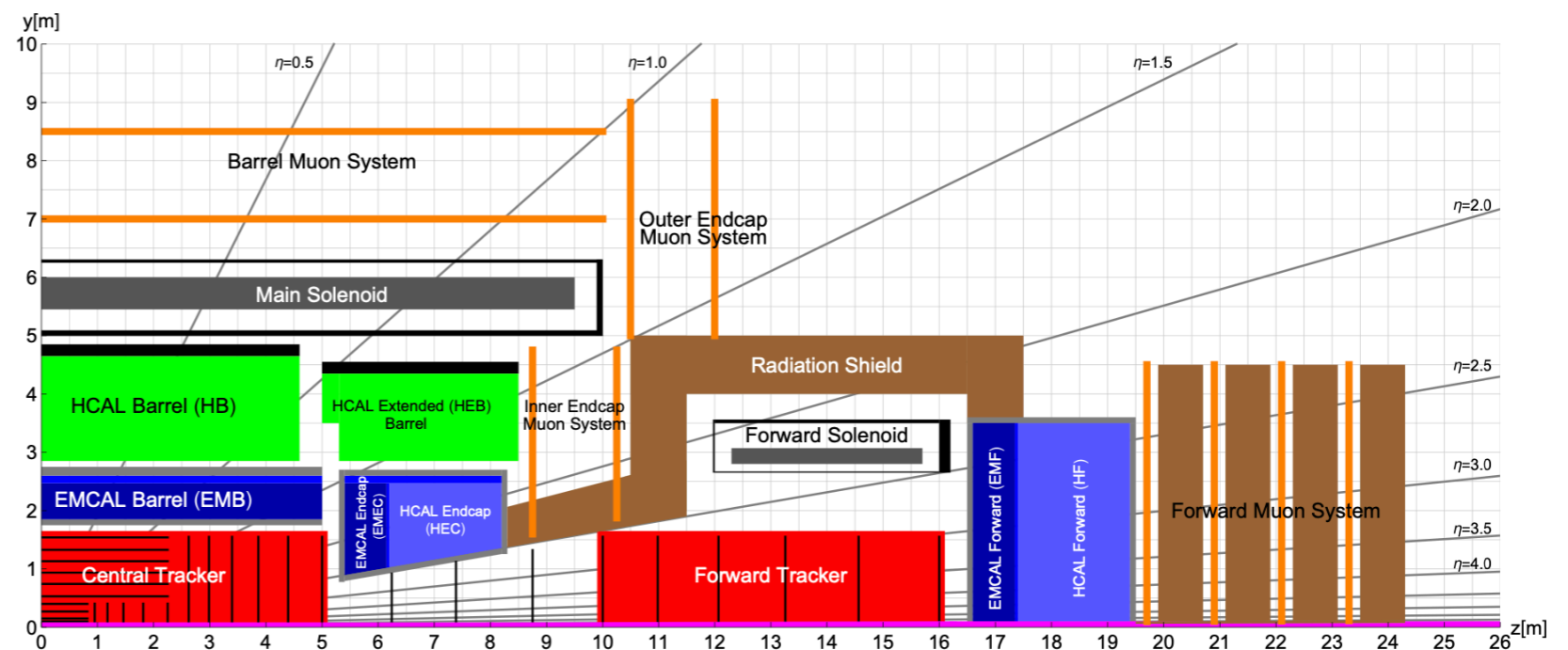
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Peak av. PU events/BC, nominal (ultimate)		25 (50)	130 (200)	435	950 (~175 for early phase)
90% $b\bar{b}$ $p_T^b > 30$ GeV/c [341]	$ \eta <$	3	3	3.3	4.5
VBF jet peak [341]	$ \eta $	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.4
90% VBF jets [341]	$ \eta <$	4.5	4.5	5.0	6.0
90% $H \rightarrow 4l$ [341]	$ \eta <$	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.8

Electroweak scale physics is at higher rapidity

Current LHC detectors only track to ~ 2.5 , HL-LHC detectors plan tracking to go to 4

Would like another $\sim 1-1.5$ units of rapidity but its hard

FCC-hh CDR does have plan for this



FCC-hh CDR: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2651300>


Detectors Challenges

Parameter	Unit	LHC	HL-LHC	HE-LHC	FCC-hh
E_{cm}	TeV	14	14	27	100
Peak av. PU events/BC, nominal (ultimate)		25 (50)	130 (200)	435	950 (~175 for early phase)
$b\bar{b} p_T^b > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$ rate	MHz	0.02	0.08	1	8
Jets $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 50 \text{ GeV}/c$ rate	MHz	0.2	1.1	14	90
$W^+ \rightarrow l + \nu$ rate	kHz	0.12	0.6	5.8	23
$W^- \rightarrow l + \nu$ rate	kHz	0.1	0.5	4.5	19
$Z \rightarrow ll$ rate	kHz	0.02	0.1	1	4.2

Trigger...

From FCC-hh CDR: “This essentially means that today’s offline algorithms have to be migrated to the trigger”

Rates of electroweak physics are close to the LHC first-level trigger rates



Hadron Colliders Provide Great Reach



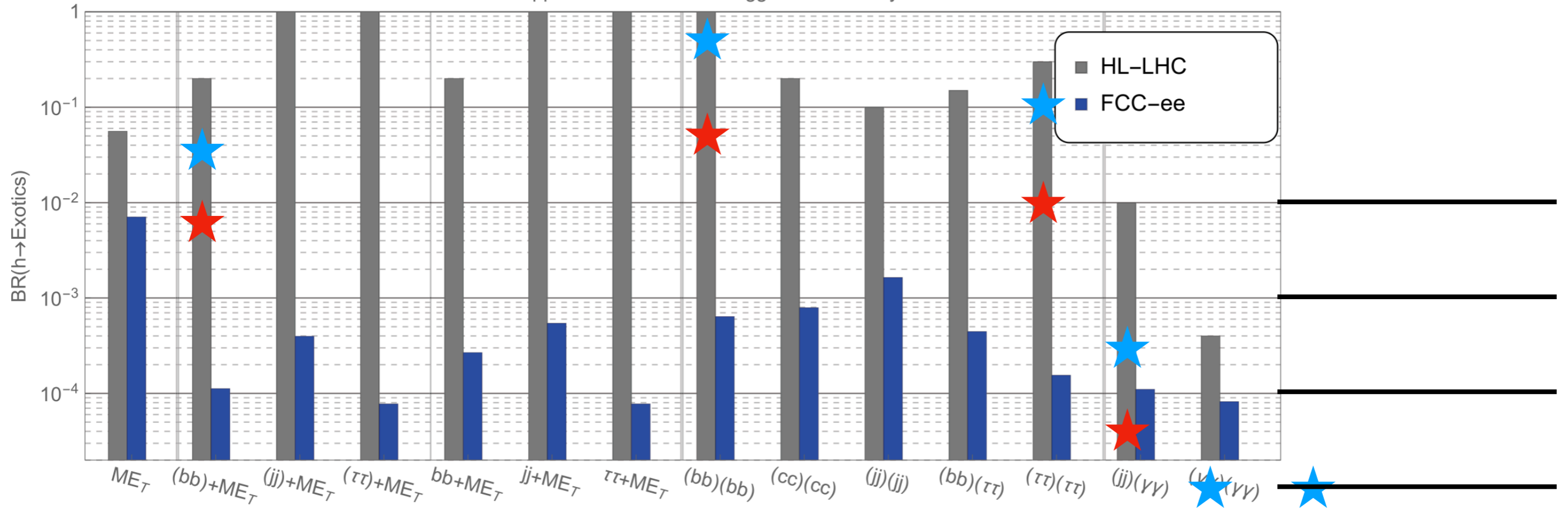
Biggest Issue is that not only will I not be likely to see it, my junior graduates students may not either

- We know how to build a good step in energy now
 - This would advance:
 - Higgs Self-coupling / Electroweak Phase Transition
 - Dark Matter (and mediators)
 - Naturalness
- Comparison with precision are not complete...
- There are large detector challenges but at least to a lower luminosity (HL-LHC-like) phase no miracles have to happen

Backup

Exotic Higgs...

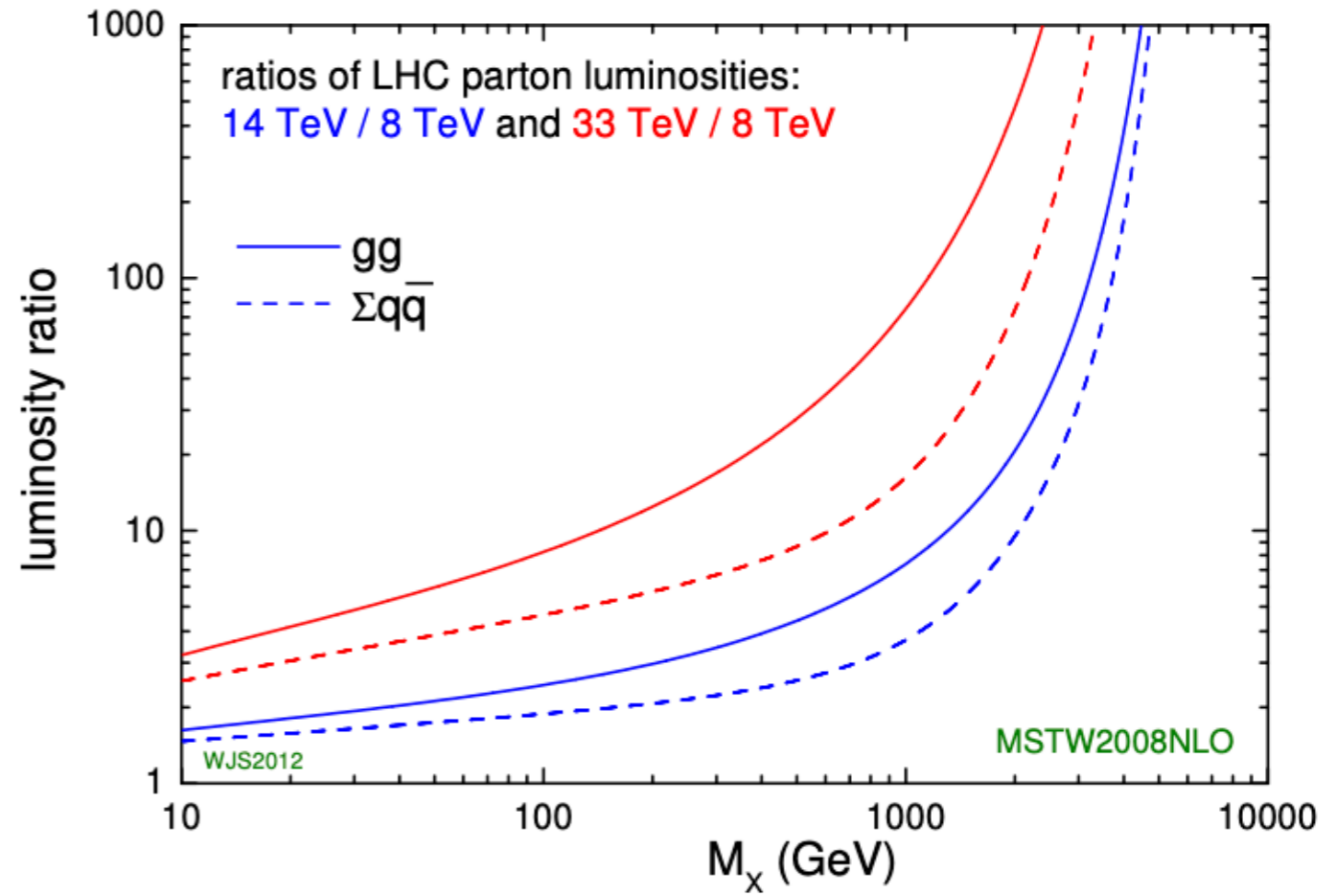
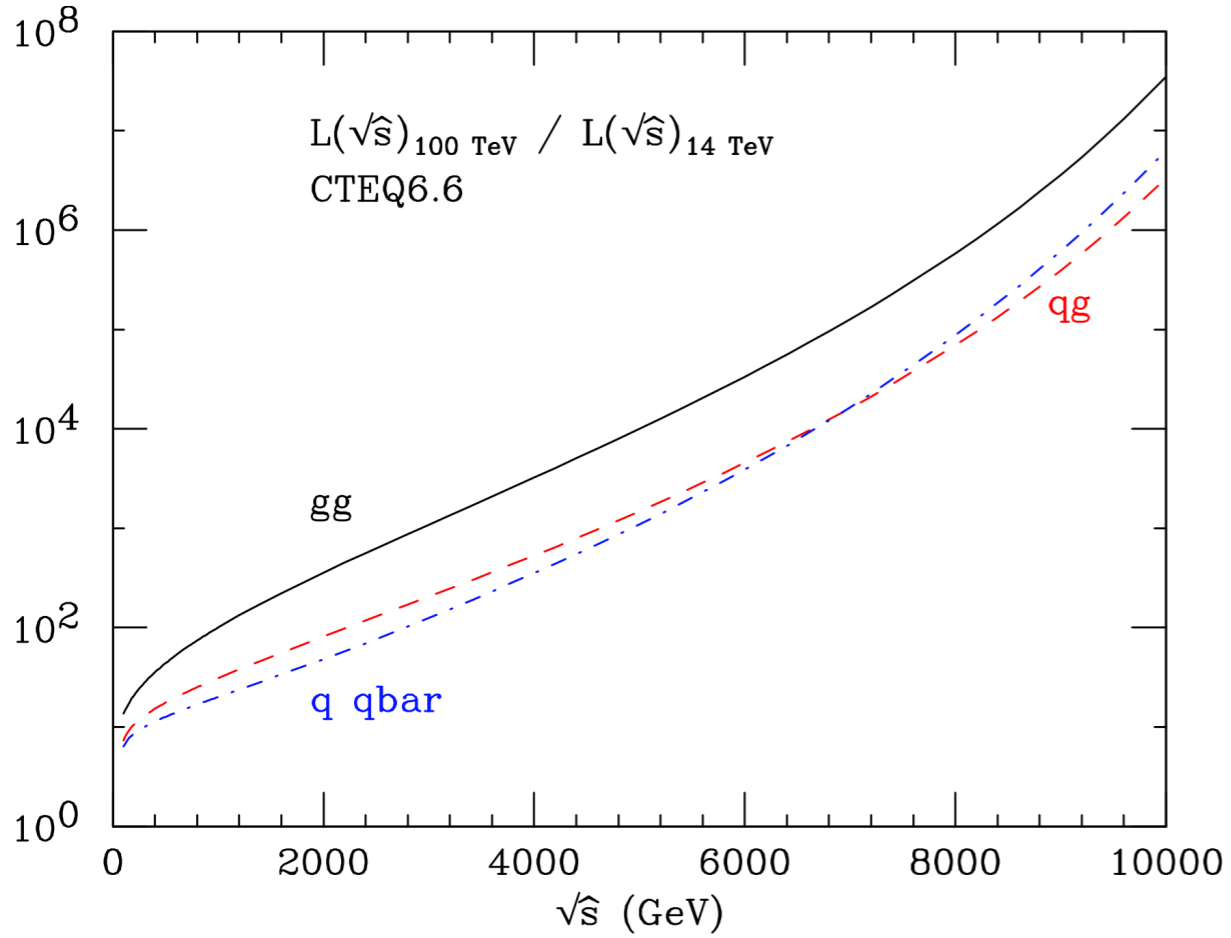
95% C.L. upper limit on selected Higgs Exotic Decay BR



- ★ Actual LHC limit (not sure if current)
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2111.12751.pdf>
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2109.02447.pdf>
- ★ Extrapolated assuming $\sqrt{\text{Lumi}}$

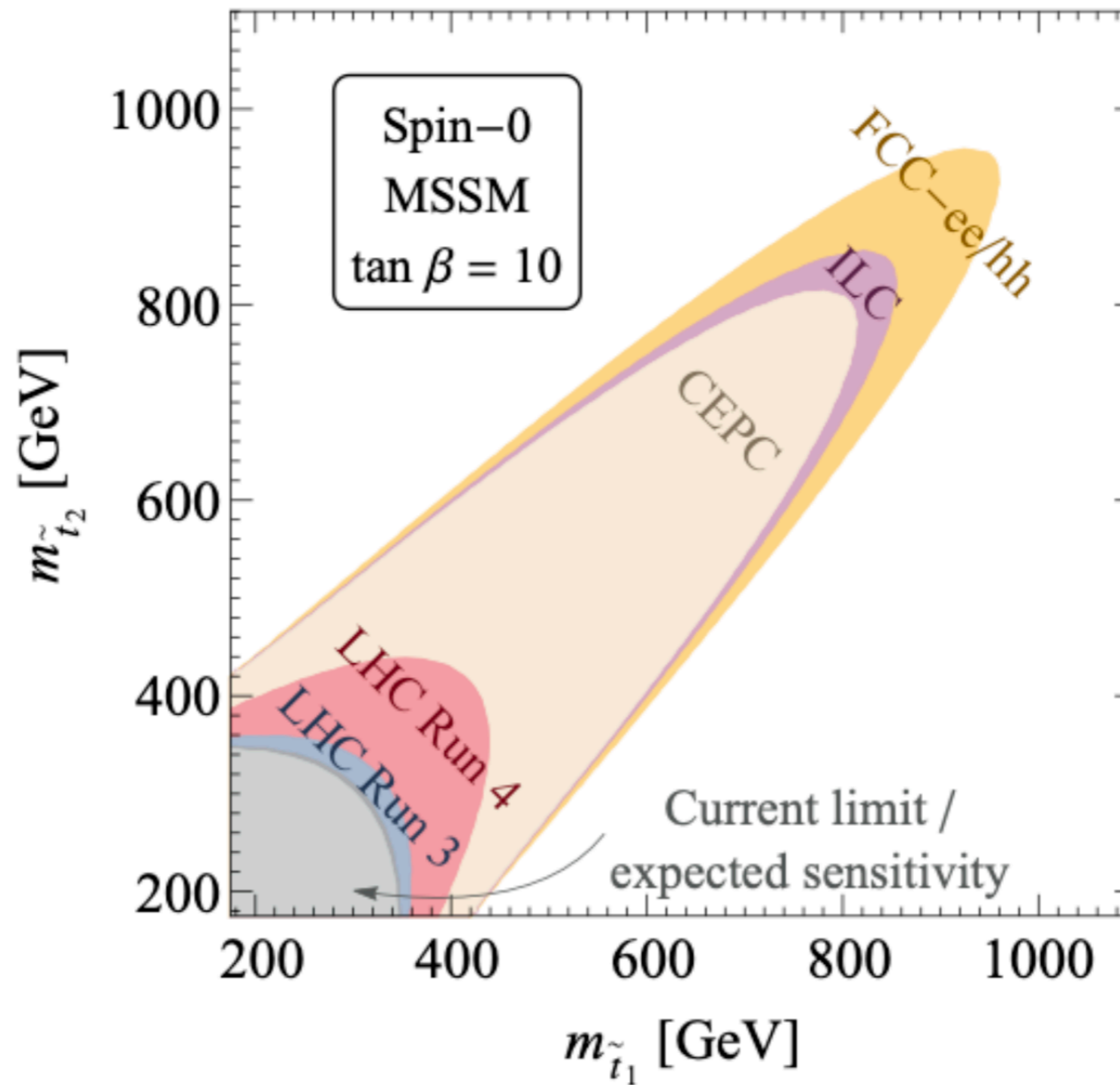
μμμμ

Parton Luminosity Ratios



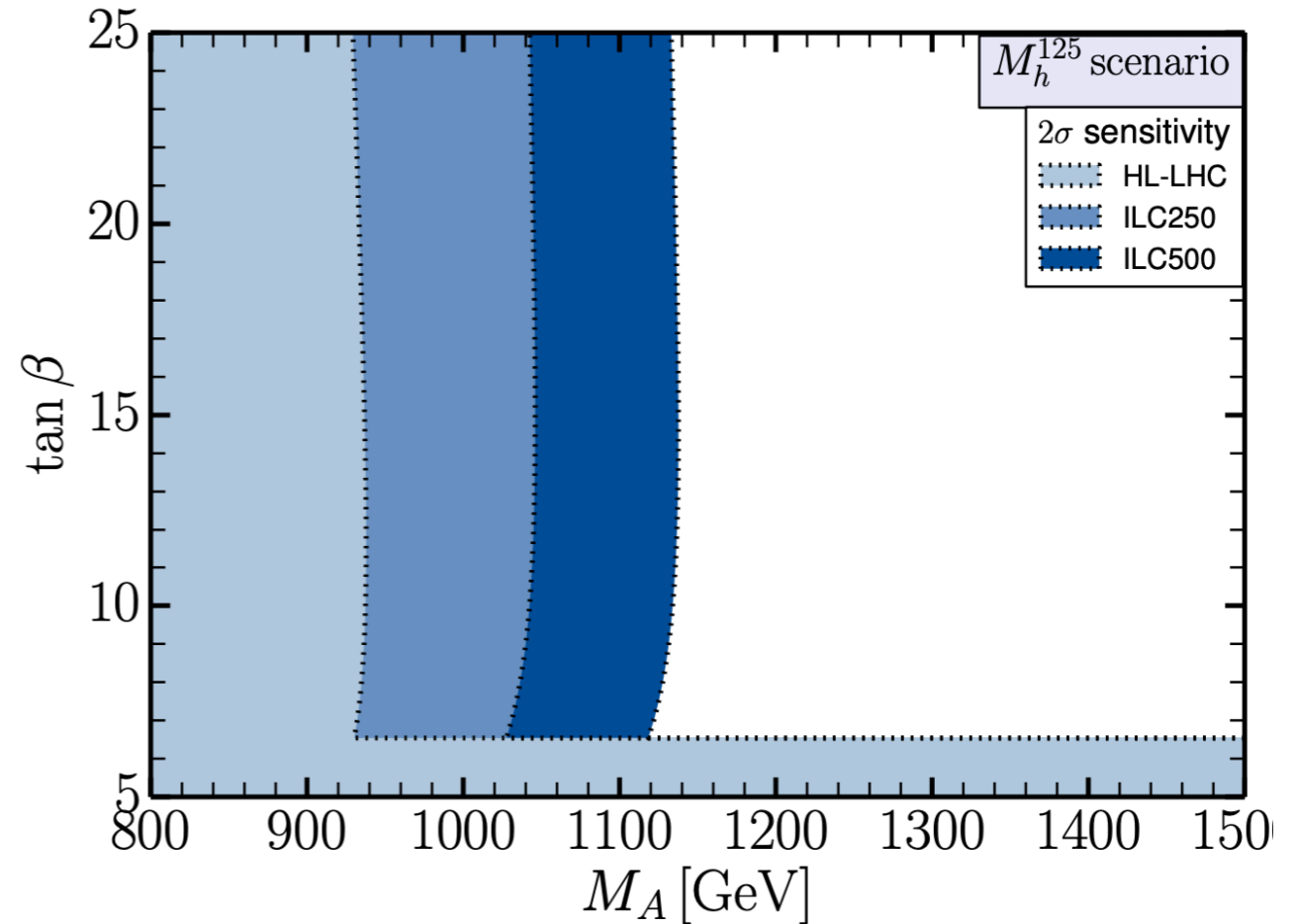
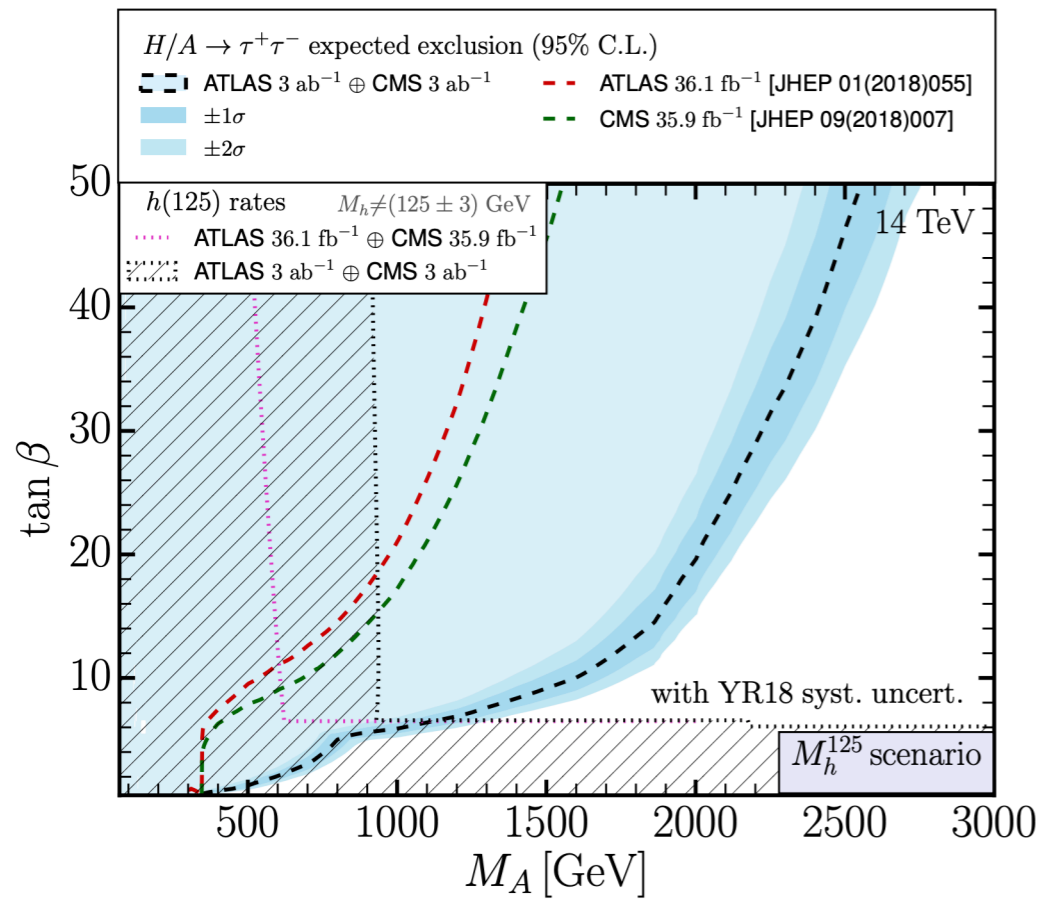
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1504.06108.pdf>

Indirect Stop Constraints

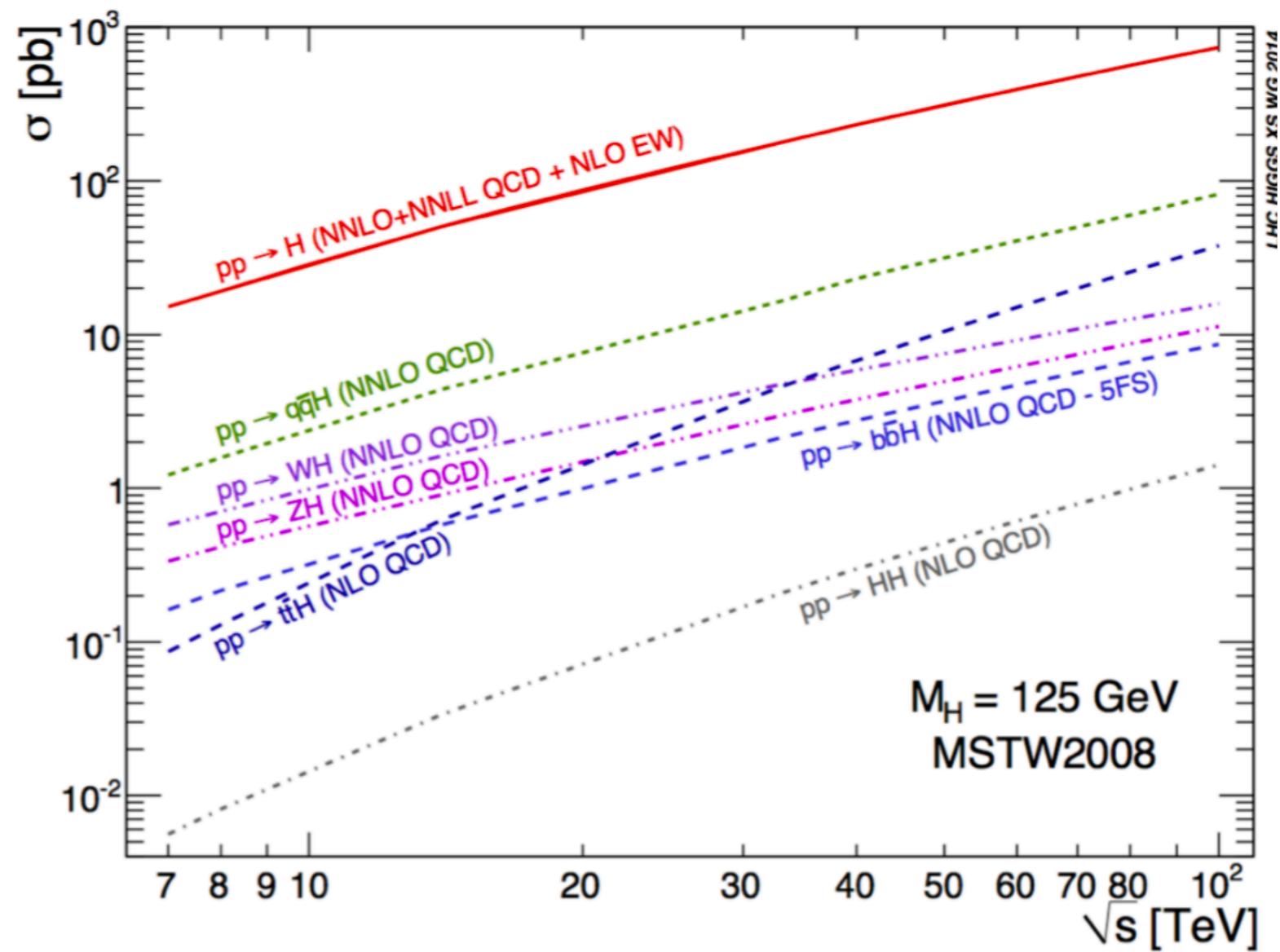


<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.03399.pdf>

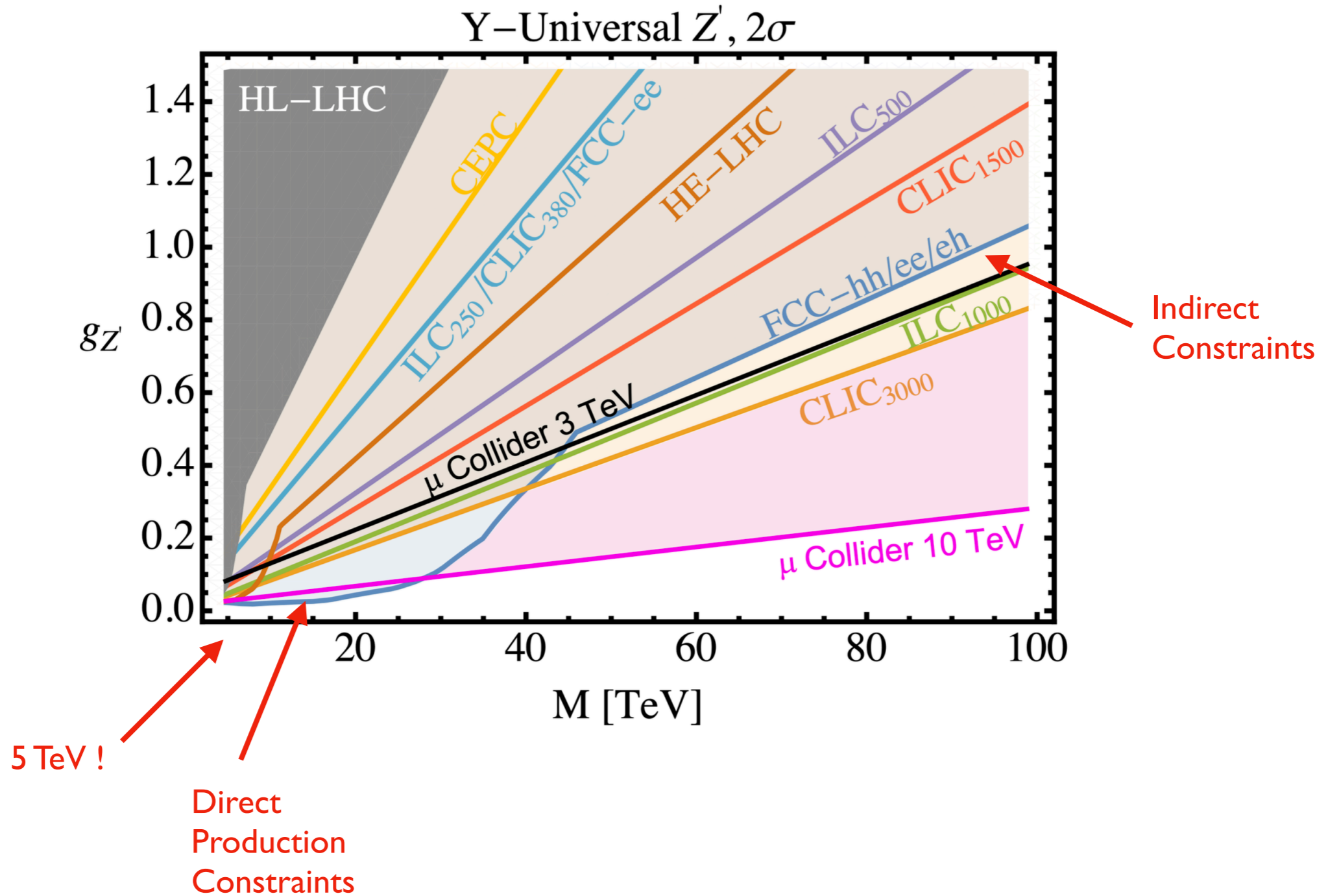
Higgs Couplings vs Direct Searches



Higgs Cross-section vs sqrt(s)

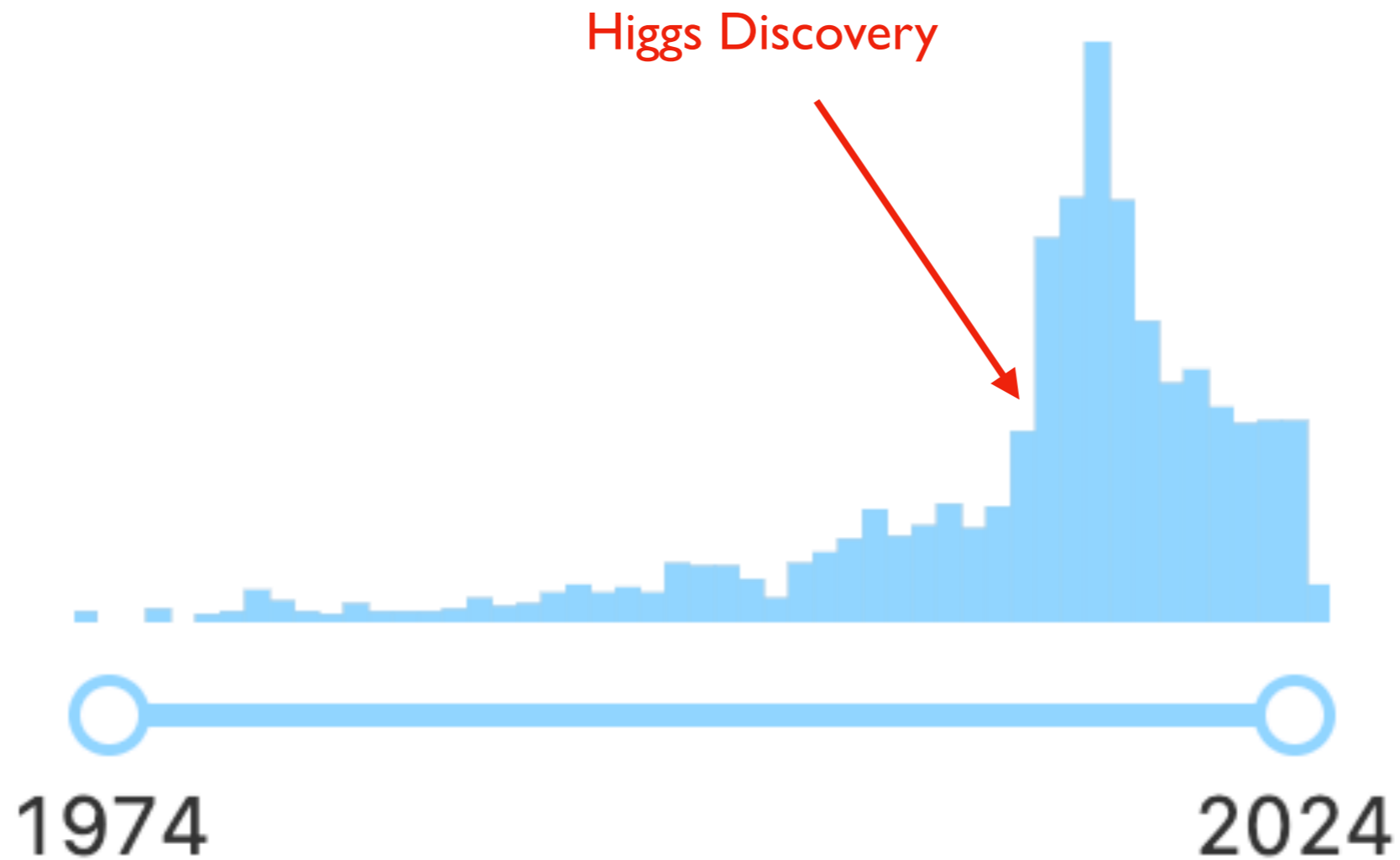


Precision Physics Constraints



Naturalness Papers vs Time

Date of paper



Stop mass in light of 125 GeV

