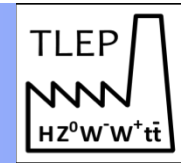


# TLEP Experiments: Challenges ahead



## □ Disclaimers :

- ◆ Not many “experiment” results so far
  - FCC design study just started and experimentalist have been lazy
- ◆ Theory uncertainties are dominant (See next slides and John’s talk)
  - Why bother about experimental issues now ?
- ◆ State-of-the art detectors already developed for linear colliders

Are LC detector concepts suitable for TLEP?

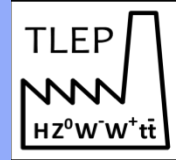
**YES**

Mark Thomson  
“A detector for TLEP:  
Synergies with ILC/CLIC”

but with some  
caveats

- Why bother with an “Experiment Summary talk” anyway?

# Theory uncertainties are dominant (1)



## Measurement of $N_\nu$ at TeraZ from the peak cross section



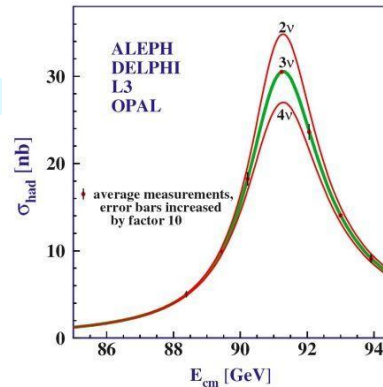
At the end of LEP:  
Phys.Rept.427:257-454,2006

$$N_\nu = 2.984 \pm 0.008$$

-2  $\sigma$  :^)! !!

This is determined from the Z line shape scan and dominated by the measurement of the hadronic cross-section at the Z peak maximum →

The dominant systematic error is the theoretical uncertainty on the Bhabha cross-section (0.06%) which represents an error of  $\pm 0.0046$  on  $N_\nu$



Improving on  $N_\nu$  by more than a factor 2 would require a large effort to improve on the Bhabha cross-section calculation!

Alain Blondel  
"The neutrino connection"

Fulvio Piccinini  
"Final states with  $\gamma$ 's and  $E_{\text{miss}}$ "

### ◆ Instead, measure $N_\nu$ with $\nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ events?

#### ● Important QED and EW cancellation

➔ But cancellation not complete (different graphs)

Need 2 → 3 EW one-loop calculations

$$R_{\text{inv}}^0 = \frac{\Gamma_{\text{inv}}}{\Gamma_U} = \sqrt{\frac{12\pi R_l^0}{\sigma_{\text{had}}^0 m_Z^2}} - R_l^0 - (3 + \delta_\tau)$$

- assuming lepton universality

$$(R_{\text{inv}}^0)_{\text{exp}} = N_\nu \left( \frac{\Gamma_{\nu\bar{\nu}}}{\Gamma_U} \right)_{\text{SM}}$$

- from LEP Z-peak measurements

$$N_\nu = 2.9840 \pm 0.0082$$

$$\delta N_\nu \simeq 10.5 \frac{\delta n_{\text{had}}}{n_{\text{had}}} \oplus 3.0 \frac{\delta n_{\text{lept}}}{n_{\text{lept}}} \oplus 7.5 \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}}$$

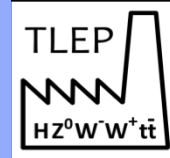
$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}} = 0.061\% \implies \delta N_\nu = 0.0046$$

ADLO, SLD and LEPEWWG, Phys. Rept. 427 (2006) 257, hep-ex/0509008

- $\delta N_\nu$  severely affected by luminosity uncertainty (theory dominated at LEP)

$$\frac{d\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma)}{d\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma)}$$

# Theory uncertainties are dominant (2)



## Measurement of $m_W$ at OkuW ( $\sqrt{s} \sim 161$ GeV)

### Projected accuracy:

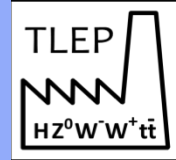
Christian Schwinn  
"Theory status of  
the W-pair threshold scan"

	LHC	LHC	ILC/GigaZ	ILC	ILC	ILC	TLEP	SM prediction
$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	14	14	0.091	0.161	0.161	0.250	0.161	-
$\mathcal{L}$ [ $\text{fb}^{-1}$ ]	300	3000		100	480	500	$3000 \times 4$	-
$\Delta M_W$ [MeV]	8	5	-	4.1-4.5	2.3-2.9	3.6	1.2	4.2(3.0)
$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$ [ $10^{-5}$ ]	36	21	1.3	-	-	-	0.3	3.0(2.6)

- leading NNLO corrections:  $\Delta\sigma_{WW} \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{‰}) \Rightarrow [\delta M_W]_{\text{C2}} < 4 \text{ MeV}$

- ILC  $\Delta M_W \lesssim 4 \text{ MeV}$  from threshold scan  
 $\Leftrightarrow \Delta\sigma_{WW} \ll 1\%$  prediction for  $\sqrt{s} \sim 160 - 170 \text{ GeV}$
- TLEP goal  $\Delta M_W < 1 \text{ MeV}$   
theory uncertainty dominant!

# Theory uncertainties are dominant (3)



## Measurement of $Hbb$ coupling at MegaHiggs

TLEP:  $\sigma_{HZ} \times Br(H \rightarrow bb)$ : aim 0.2%

Hans Kuehn  
“Precision calculations for TLEP”

Higgs WG, arXiv:1307.1347

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma_b}{\Gamma_b} = \mp 2.3\%|_{\alpha_s} \pm 3.2\%|_{m_b} \pm 2.0\%|_{th} \Rightarrow 7.5\%$$

◆ Note: Ultimate precision at HL-LHC for  $\kappa_b$ : 4 – 7 %

## Global EW fit at TLEP

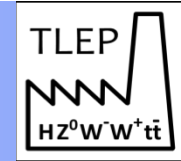
Max Baak  
“The EW fit of the SM and beyond”

■ Predicted uncertainties on  $M_W$ ,  $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^l$  dominated by:

- ILC:  $\delta M_Z$
- TLEP: external inputs:  $\delta(\text{theory})$ ,  $\delta\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}$

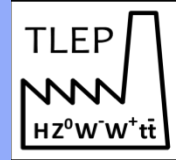


# Theory uncertainties are dominant (4)



- So far, HL-LHC and ILC/CLIC projections have driven the necessary theoretical accuracy
  - ◆ The TLEP projected experimental precisions now justify extra work
    - And extra funding for theorists to match theory precision
      - ➔ After all, it is very cost effective to hire 100 theorists to work for 10 years on TLEP observable theoretical predictions  
100 theorists × 10 years × 100 kCHF / year = 0.1 BCHF  
i.e., 1% of the ILC cost – or 1% of the CERN budget
      - ➔ Then, build TLEP for a third of the ILC cost  
But order-of-magnitude better potential precision
      - ➔ Hence be ready to build suitable detectors  
To match the TLEP potential, without exploding the bill
- Question: Is it possible to reduce the theory uncertainties ?

# Theory uncertainties are dominant (5)



## Many reasons to be optimistic

### SUMMARY

Hans Kuehn  
"Precision calculations for TLEP"

- theory predictions do not (yet?) fulfill TLEP requirements,
- missing corrections are presumably feasible (QCD),
- important experimental input from low-energy  $e^+e^-$  annihilation:

$m_b, m_c, \Delta\alpha, (\alpha_s?)$ , (SuperKEKb, TLEP – guidance needed for  $\Delta\alpha$ )

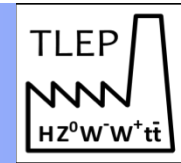
- $m_b$  determination  $\Rightarrow \Gamma(H \rightarrow bb)$

usage of  $m_b(pole)$  is strongly disfavoured compared to  $m_b(10 \text{ GeV})$

perspectives: (assume  $\delta\alpha_s = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ )  
 $\delta m_b(10\text{GeV})/m_b \sim 10^{-3}$  conceivable (dominated by  $\delta\Gamma(\Upsilon \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ )  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\delta\Gamma_b}{\Gamma_b} = \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}|_{m_b} \pm 1.3 \times 10^{-3}|_{\alpha_s, \text{running}} \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}|_{\text{theory}}$

Aim at  
 $\Delta\kappa_b \sim 0.4\%$   
at TLEP

# Redundancies with TLEP measurements (1)



## □ Data will help with theoretically unknown quantities

### ◆ Example: Measurements of $\alpha_s(m_Z)$

#### ● From BR(Z → hadrons)

➔ Sensitive to new physics at the Zbb vertex

Assume no new physics at Zbb vertex ?

#### ● From BR(W → hadrons)

➔ Sensitive to knowledge of CKM matrix elements

Assume unitarity of CKM matrix ?

#### ● From BR( $\tau$ → hadrons)

➔ Sensitive to running of  $\alpha_s$  from  $\tau$  to Z

Assume QCD prediction ?

➔ Sensitive to non-perturbative QCD

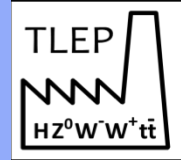
Rely on ALEPH measurement  $\delta_{NP} = -0.0059 \pm 0.0014$

Guenther Dissertori  
“Extracting  $\alpha_s$  at TLEP”

Toni Pich  
“ $\tau$  physics at TeraZ”

◆ Each individual measurement come with its own assumption(s)

# Redundancies with TLEP measurements (2)



## □ **Alternative: Use all the measurements in a global approach**

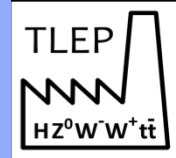
### ◆ **Build a “Global QCD fit” on the model of the “Global EW fit”**

#### ● **Guenther’s proposal:**

- ⦿ Perform measurements of the hadronic BRs of the Z, the W and Tau at TLEP at the best possible precision, eg.  $\sim 5 \times 10^{-5}$
- ⦿ Assume that the running of  $\alpha_s$  as predicted by QCD is correct at the per-mille level
  - ⦿ to be studied: exact impact on precision achievable when running to low scales, and passing the charm threshold
- ⦿ Extract  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  from the hadr. BR of the Z, at precision of  $\sim 0.0002$ , calculate  $\alpha_s(M_W)$
- ⦿ and use this to constrain  $V = \text{Sum}(V_{qq'}^2)$  at the **sub per-mille level!**
- ⦿ Run the  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  extracted above to  $\alpha_s(M_{\text{tau}})$  and constrain the non-pert. coefficients and possible unknown HO terms to a precision of a few per-cent.
- ⦿ Thus, a nice overall set of measurements to constrain a number of relevant terms.

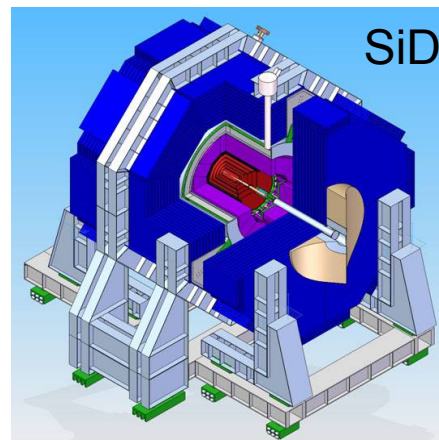
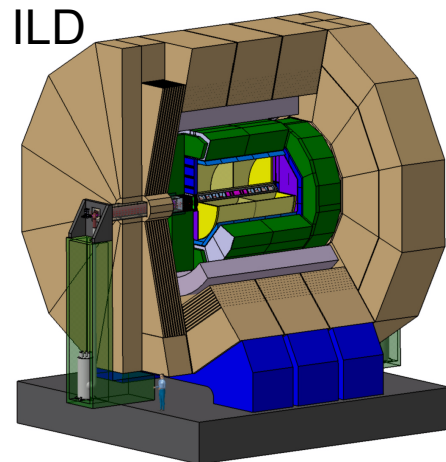
Guenther Dissertori  
“Extracting  $\alpha_s$  at TLEP”

# What detector for TLEP ? (1)



## □ First approach (ILC/CLIC)

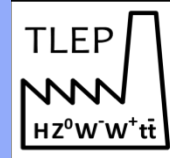
- ◆ Push detector design towards highest achievable performance



Mark Thomson  
“A detector for TLEP:  
Synergies with ILC/CLIC”

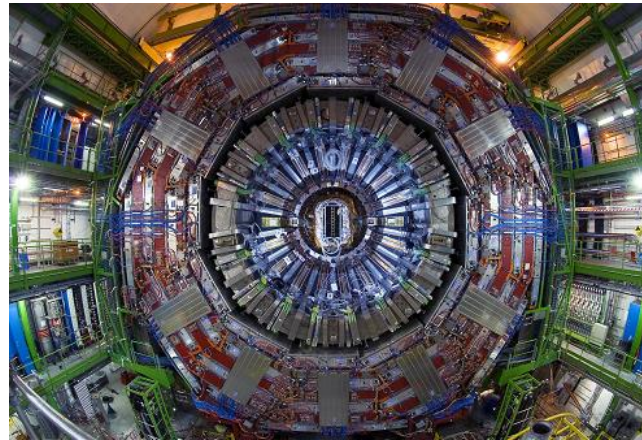
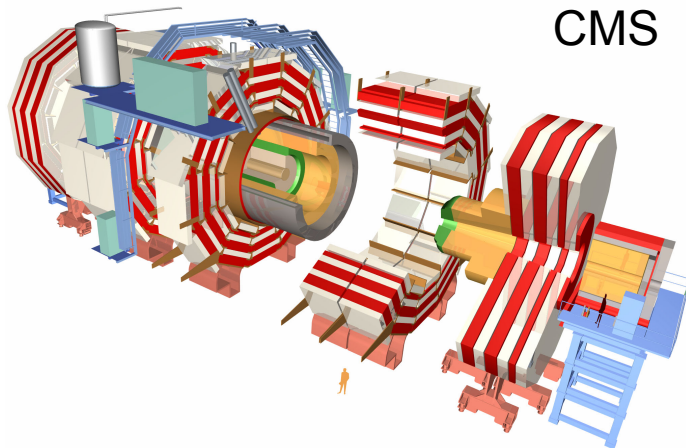
- +++ Clearly suitable to cover the full TLEP physics programme
- – Might be over-designed ?
- -- Power pulsing is not a option at TLEP
  - Either more cooling (material) or less channels (granularity)
- --- Cost !
  - 0.5 to 1 B\$ each – and TLEP may want to have 4 of them

# What detector for TLEP ? (2)



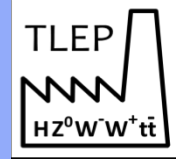
- **Second approach (LHC)**
  - ◆ Use existing LHC detectors

PJ et al. (arXiv:1208.1662, 1308.6176)  
"First look at the physics case of TLEP"



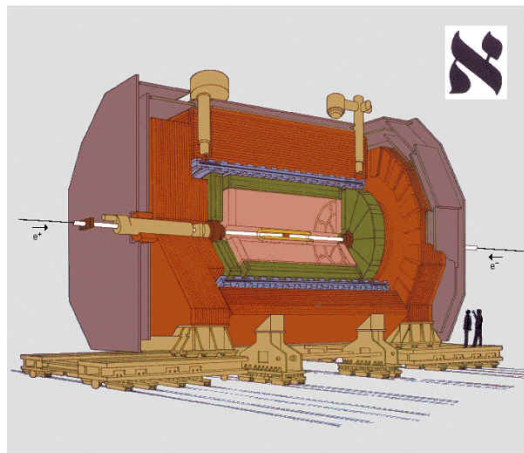
- +++ Realistic, most conservative
  - ➔ sub-optimal hadron calorimetry, lots of material,  $\Delta p_T/p_T$
- ++ can cope with TLEP-Z event rate
- – not thought for  $e^+e^-$  collisions
- -- cost !
  - ➔ Almost 0.5 BCHF / detector

# What detector for TLEP ? (3)



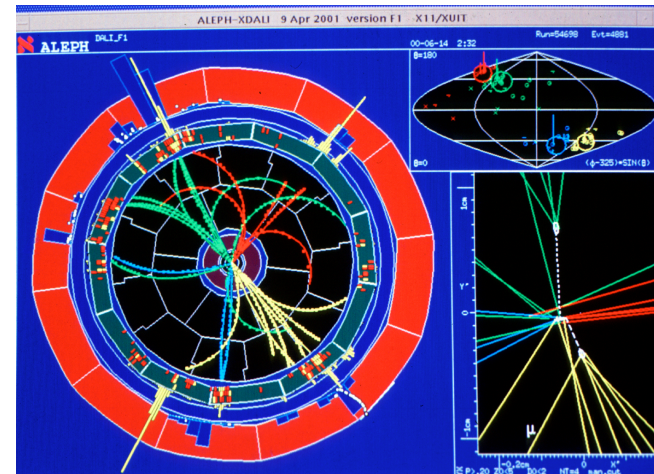
- **Third approach (LEP)**
  - ◆ **Use LEP-like detectors**

Tried back in the mid 1990's  
For the studies of "NLC"



- Vertex Detector
- Inner Tracking Chamber
- Time Projection Chamber
- Electromagnetic Calorimeter
- Superconducting Magnet Coil
- Hadron Calorimeter
- Muon Chambers
- Luminosity Monitors

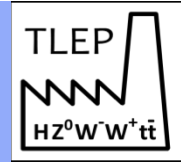
The ALEPH Detector



- **+++ Cost !**
  - ➔ 100 MCHF / detector – Could easily afford four of them.
- **++ Realistic, conservative enough, globally suitable**
- **– TLEP-Z event rate ?**
- **-- Outdated/not challenging technology ?**

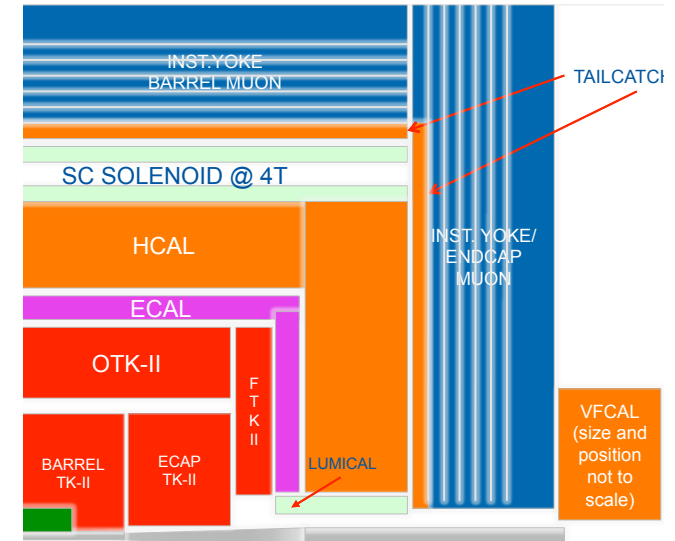
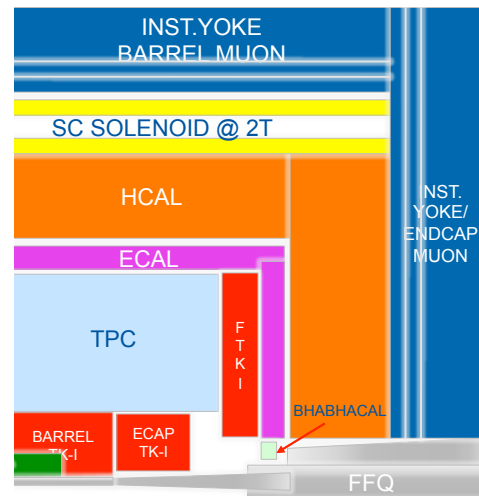
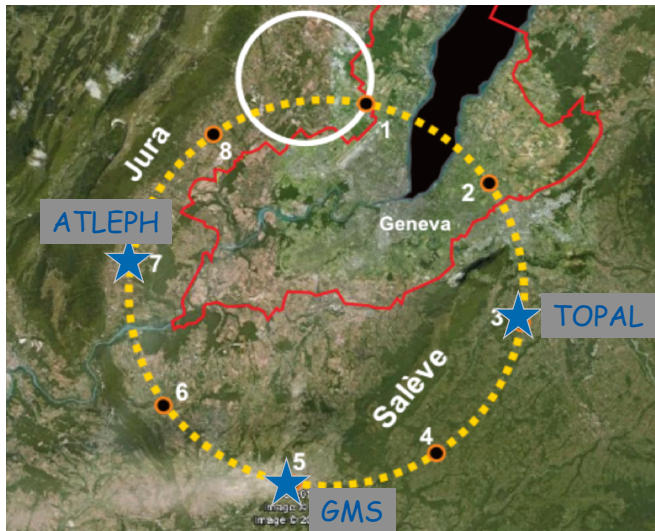


# What detector for TLEP ? (4)



Emilio Meschi  
Talks at TLEP Workshops

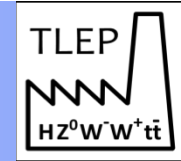
- **Fourth approach (FCC)**
  - ◆ **A detector common to TLEP and VHE-LHC ?**



- **Pros and cons need to be worked out**
  - ➔ **Can a detector and its electronics survive half a century ?**
  - Is it actually desirable ?**



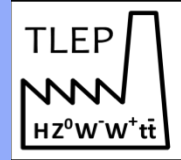
# Goal of the TLEP design study: First year



- **For your favourite benchmark physics channel**
  - ◆ Scan the performance of the various subsystems
    - With, initially, a fast-simulation strategy [to be developed]
      - From a CMS-like or a LEP-like detector to a LC-like detector
  - ◆ Decide of the adequate performance
    - i.e., the minimal performance beyond which the quality of your measurement would not “significantly” improve
  - ◆ After all, the CMS performance is not far from adequate
    - And so was that of ALEPH
      - Need to identify physics channels where either choice is not sufficient
  - ◆ Propose hardware solutions that would meet the requirements

Colin Bernet  
“5<sup>th</sup> TLEP Workshop”

# Vertex detector



## □ Neither CMS nor ALEPH vertex detector capable of c-tagging

### ◆ No measurement of $BR(H \rightarrow cc)$ possible

#### ● Need I.P. resolution better than $20 \mu\text{m}$

#### ➤ Small inner radius (how small?)

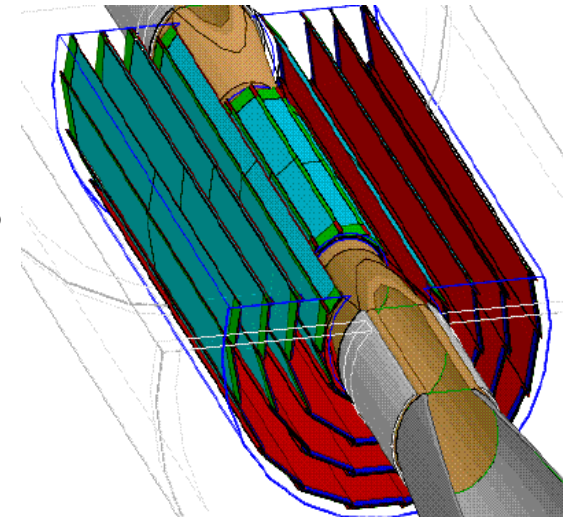
Q: What is the TLEP beam pipe radius ?

#### ➤ Little material (how little?)

To minimize multiple scattering

#### ➤ Many channels (how many?)

Cooling will become an issue



Mark Thomson  
“A detector for TLEP:  
Synergies with ILC/CLIC”

### ◆ Is there any other physics for which such a vertex detector is relevant ?

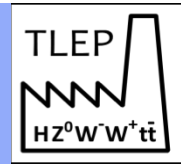
#### ● e.g., measurement of the FCNC Z decay : $Z \rightarrow cu$

#### ➤ Is this measurement possible at all ?

(Current upper limit  $\sim 5 \times 10^{-7}$ )

Luca Silvestrini  
“Rare decays at TLEP”

# Tracker (1)



## □ CMS and ALEPH sufficient to measure $\sigma_{HZ}$ from recoil mass

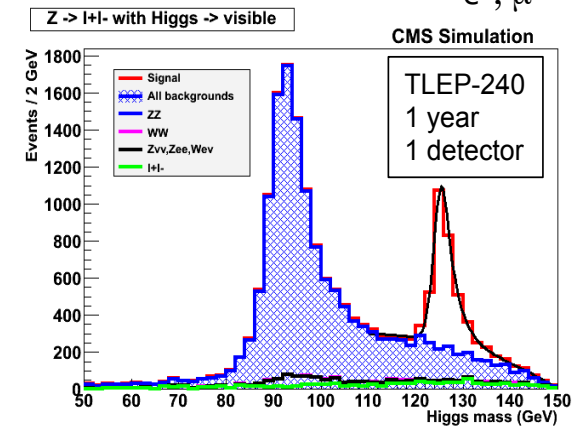
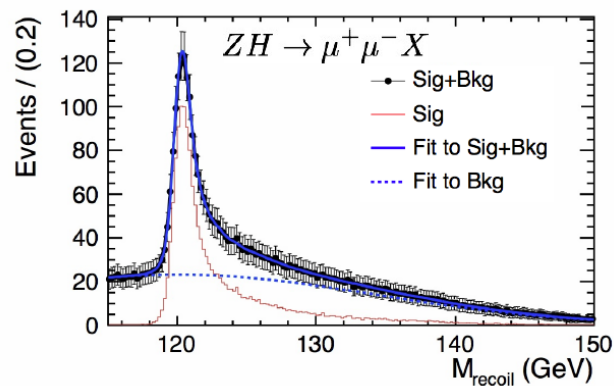
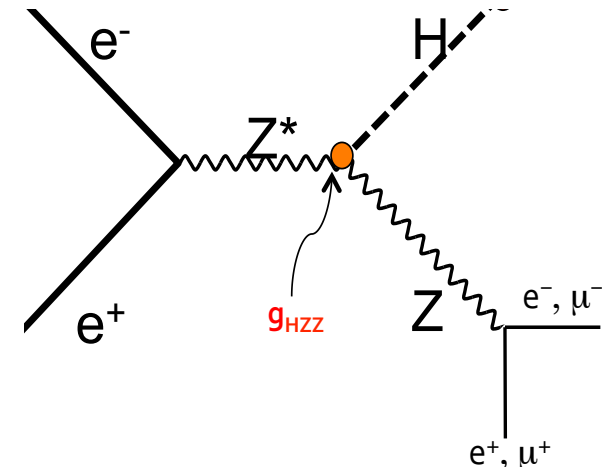
◆ With  $\sigma(1/p_T) = 6 \times 10^{-4}$  (ALEPH) or  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  (CMS)

● And vastly different amounts of material

➔  $\sigma_{HZ}$  known to 0.55% with  $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  (CMS)

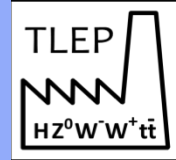
◆ With  $\sigma(1/p_T) = 2 \times 10^{-5}$  (ILC, SiD)

●  $\sigma_{HZ}$  known to 0.45% with  $Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

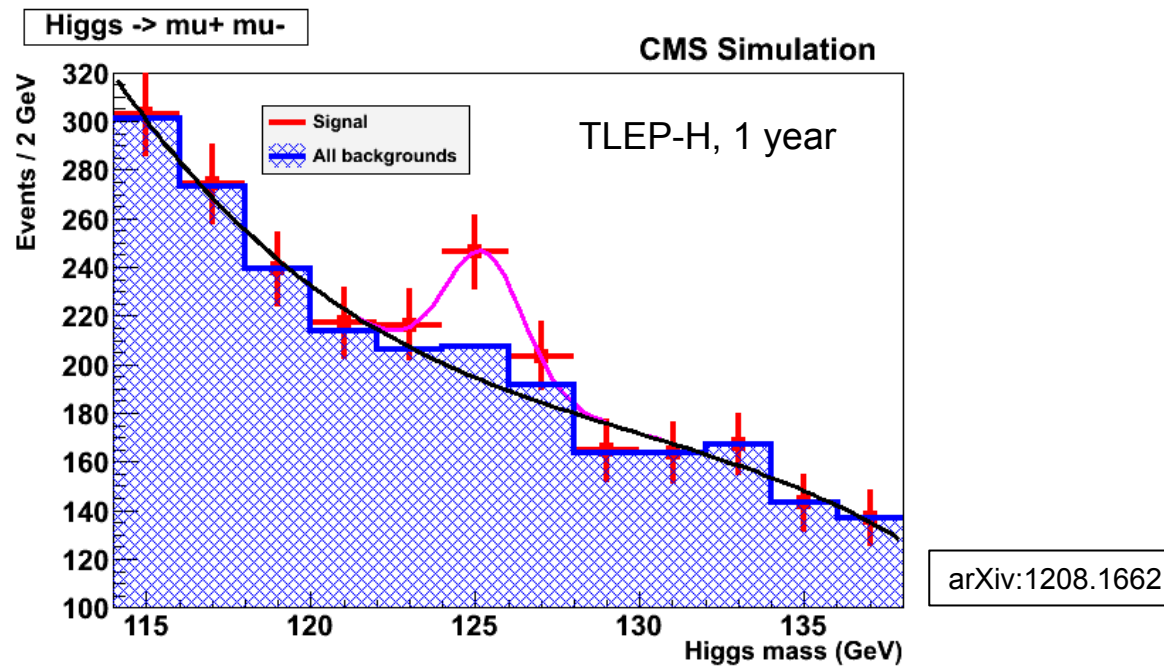


◆ Tracker performance to be revisited

# Tracker (2)

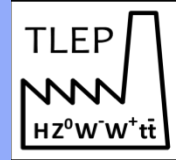


- H decay where tracker performance may be more relevant
  - ◆  $e^+e^- \rightarrow HZ$  with  $H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

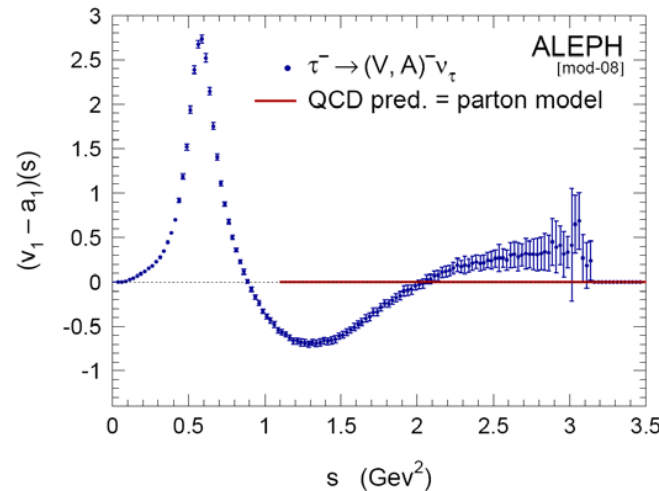
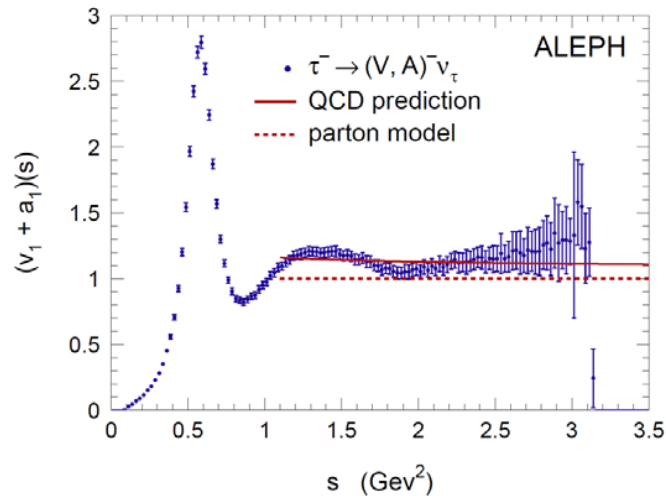


- Direct impact of  $\mu$  momentum resolution on the  $H\mu\mu$  coupling precision
  - May improve the precision on  $\kappa_\mu$  from 6% to 2%

# Tracker (3)



- Other physics where tracker performance might be relevant
  - $\tau$  spectral functions: determination of  $\alpha_s(m_\tau)$



**Better  
data  
needed**

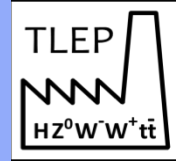
Toni Pich  
“ $\tau$  physics at TeraZ”

- Rare decay  $Z \rightarrow \tau\mu$ , must probe  $BR < 10^{-9}$ 
  - Must reduce background from  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  with  $\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu\nu_\tau$ 
    - Can only rely on the muon momentum determination

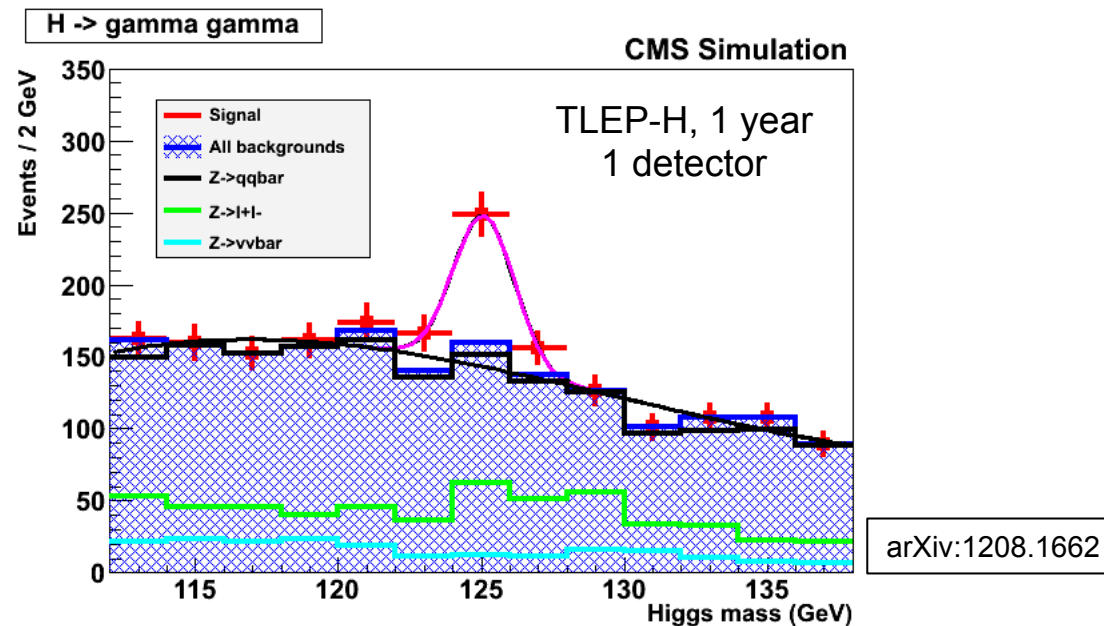
And to a lesser extent, to the muon impact parameter (?)

Luca Silvestrini  
“Rare decays at TLEP”

# Electromagnetic Calorimetry

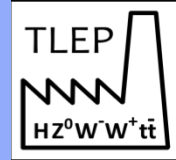


- **ECAL energy resolution can be optimized for**
  - ◆  $e^+e^- \rightarrow HZ$  with  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$  (Measurement of  $\sigma_{HZ}$ )
  - ◆  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

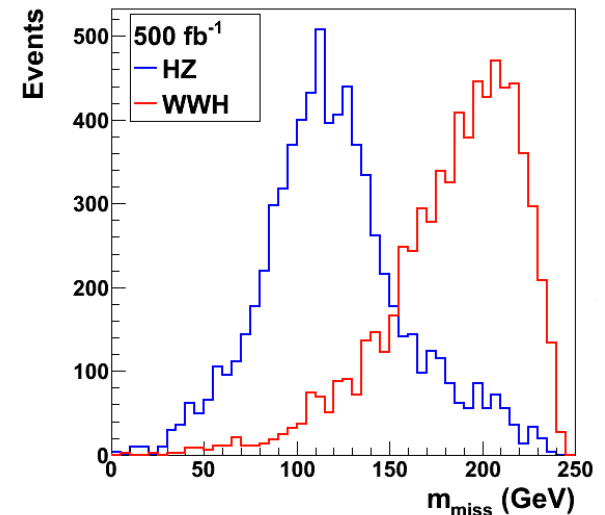
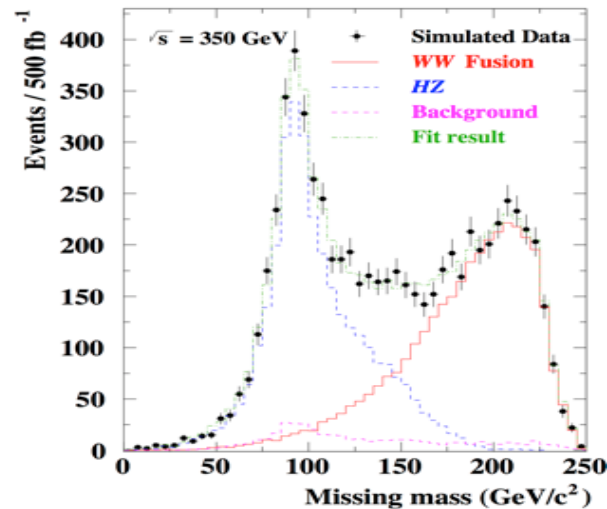
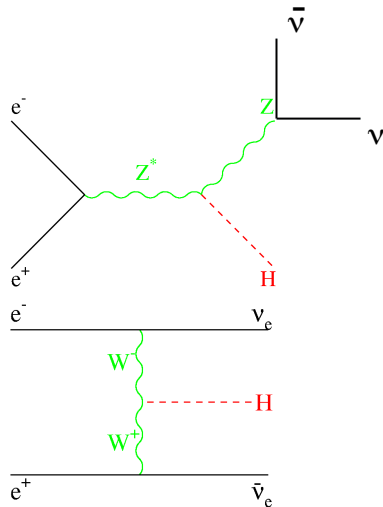


- Rare example for which CMS performance exceed ILD/SiD
  - ➔ Is CMS ECAL energy resolution needed ?

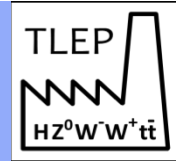
# Calorimetry and Particle Flow



- **Ultimate calo. granularity probably not needed @ TLEP**
  - ◆ **Event kinematics most often constrained**
    - Total energy-momentum conservation
    - Z, W, H masses
      - ➔ Jet directions more important than jet energies
  - ◆ **Even without constraints, jet energies are limited at TLEP**
    - Particle-flow concept works even with moderate granularity
      - ➔ Cf. use of CMS for TLEP studies (or ALEPH for NLC studies)



# Other detectors



## □ Luminosity detector

◆ To measure luminosity from Bhabha scattering with a  $10^{-5}$  precision !?

● Need to evaluate the possible effects of final focus

➔ synchrotron radiation

➔ beam divergence

## □ Very forward detectors

◆ To tag an possibly measure  $e^\pm$  in a  $\gamma\gamma$  interaction

● e.g., to measure  $\Gamma_H$  from  $\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$

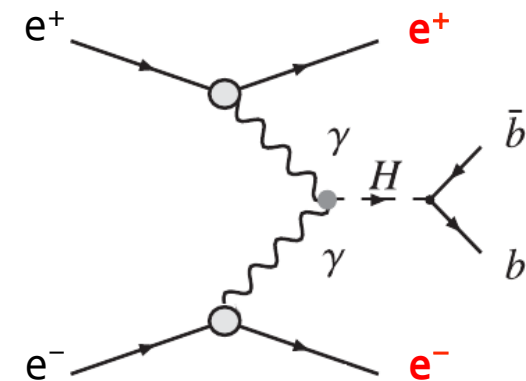
➔ (I have no idea of the feasibility)

## □ Transverse polarimeter at $\sqrt{s} = m_Z, 2m_W$

◆ Might have to detect small levels of polarization

● Hence with great precision, to detect depolarization

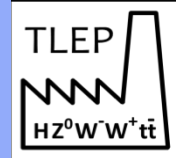
➔ (Improve the LEP Compton-scattering laser polarimeter)



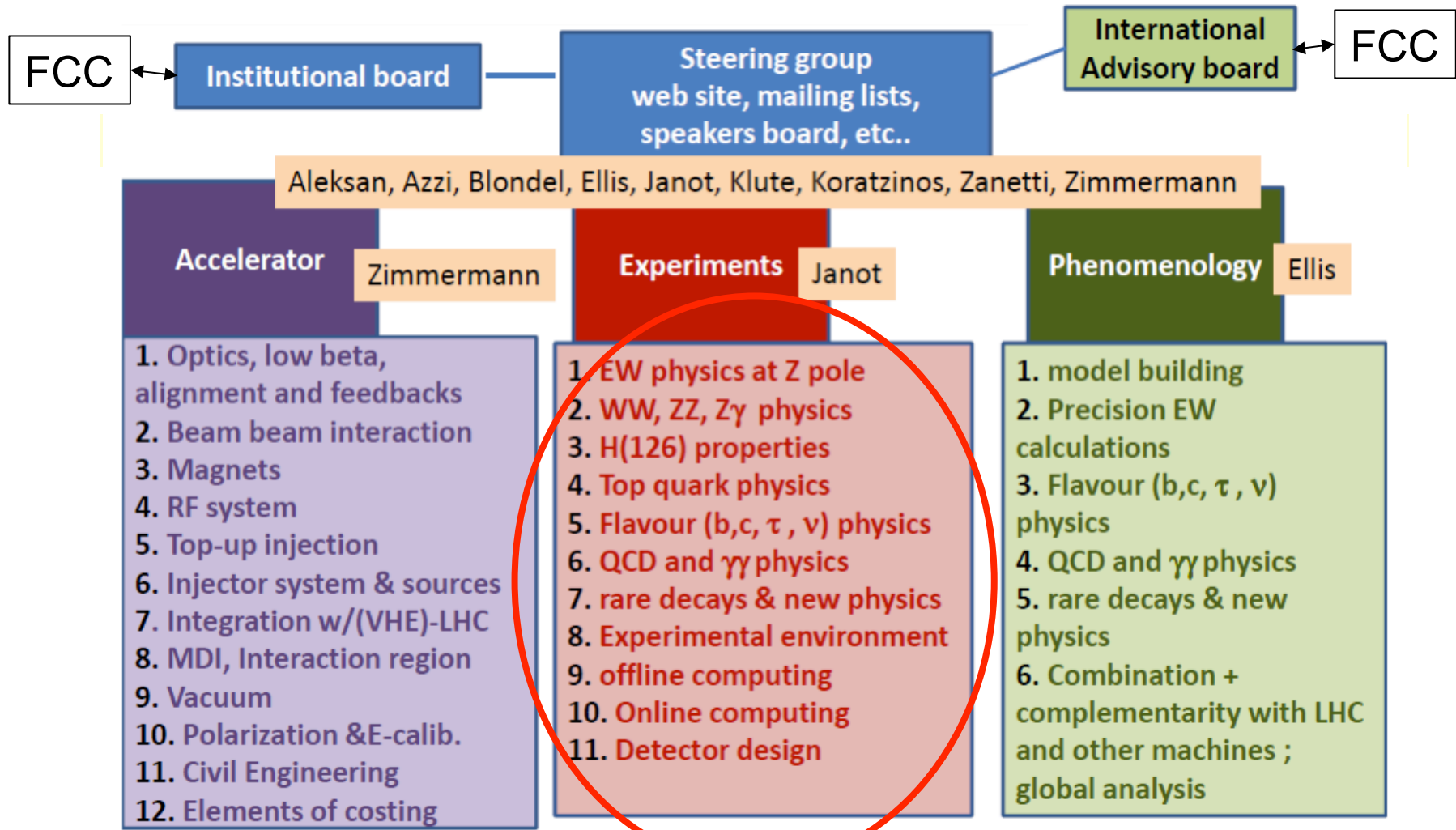
David d'Enterria  
"The case for QCD and  
 $\gamma\gamma$  physics at TLEP"



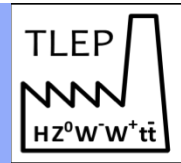
# TLEP Design Study (2013 – 2018)



26 Working Groups: Accelerator / Experiment / Phenomenology



# Let's make it real !



- **We have no excuses now**
  - ◆ TLEP has become an official project at CERN
    - **And we all share the same vision**

Sergio Bertolucci: "Welcome address"

