

Global Analysis, Combination & Complementarity

The vision:

explore 10 TeV scale directly (100 TeV pp) + indirectly (e^+e^-)



The Objectives

- How do FCC-hh, FCC-ee and FCC-he complement each other? Cf, LEP and LHC
- What are the synergies between them?
 - And between them and other accelerators (LHC)?
- Depend on inputs from specific FCC-xx analyses
- Broad subject: **not really started**
- Illustrate with specific physics examples
 - Higgs and precision electroweak
 - Supersymmetry
 - X(750)



Possible FCC-ee Precision Measurements

Observable	Measurement	Current precision	FCC stat.	Possible syst.	Challenge
m_Z (MeV)	Z peak ± 4 GeV for α_{EM}, line shape	91187.5 ± 2.1	0.005	< 0.1	QED corr.
Γ_Z (MeV)		2495.2 ± 2.3	0.008	< 0.1	QED corr.
R_l		20.767 ± 0.025	0.0001	< 0.001	Statistics
R_b		0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.000003	< 0.00006	$g \rightarrow bb$
N_ν		2.984 ± 0.008	0.00004	< 0.004	Lumi meas
$\alpha_s(m_Z)$		0.1190 ± 0.0025	0.00001	0.0001	New Physics
m_W (MeV)	WW threshold	80385 ± 15	0.3	< 0.5	QED Corr.
N_ν		2.92 ± 0.05 2.984 ± 0.008	0.001	< 0.001	?
$\alpha_s(m_W)$		$B_{had} = 67.41 \pm 0.27$	0.00018	< 0.0001	CKM Matrix
m_{top} (MeV)	t tbar threshold	173200 ± 900	10	10	CCD (~40 MeV)
Γ_{top} (MeV)		?	12	?	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$
λ_{top}		$\mu = 2.5 \pm 1.05$	13%	?	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$



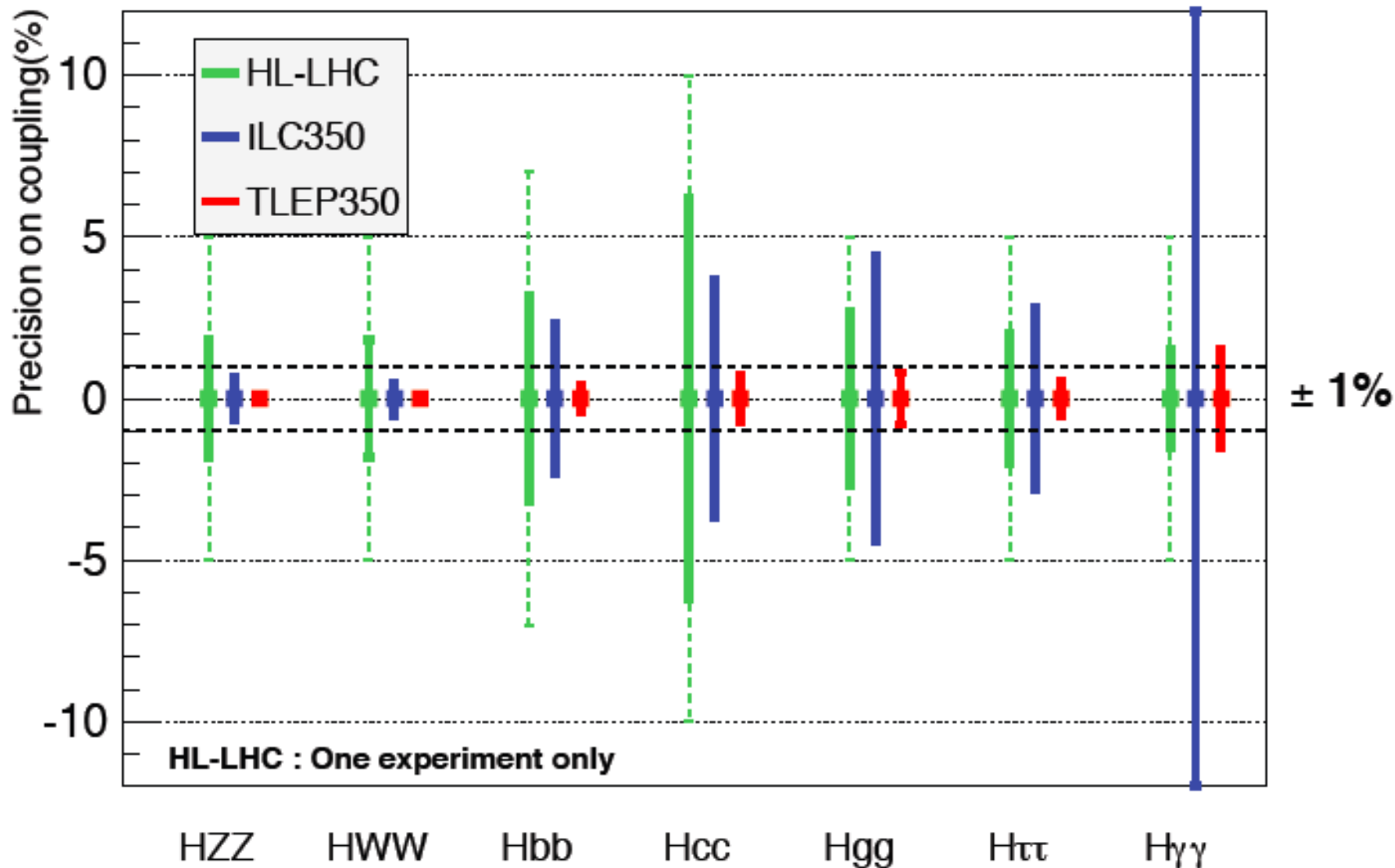
Possible Future Higgs Measurements

Facility		ILC		ILC(LumiUp)		TLEP (4 IP)		CLIC	
\sqrt{s} (GeV)	250	500	1000	250/500/1000	240	350	350	1400	3000
$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ (fb $^{-1}$)	250	+500	+1000	1150+1600+2500 †	10000	+2600	500	+1500	+2000
$P(e^-, e^+)$	(-0.8, +0.3)	(-0.8, +0.3)	(-0.8, +0.2)	(same)	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(-0.8, 0)	(-0.8, 0)	(-0.8, 0)
Γ_H	12%	5.0%	4.6%	2.5%	1.9%	1.0%	9.2%	8.5%	8.4%
κ_γ	18%	8.4%	4.0%	2.4%	1.7%	1.5%	–	5.9%	<5.9%
κ_g	6.4%	2.3%	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	4.1%	2.3%	2.2%
κ_W	4.9%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.85%	0.19%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%
κ_Z	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.16%	0.15%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
κ_μ	91%	91%	16%	10%	6.4%	6.2%	–	11%	5.6%
κ_τ	5.8%	2.4%	1.8%	1.0%	0.94%	0.54%	4.0%	2.5%	<2.5%
κ_c	6.8%	2.8%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.71%	3.8%	2.4%	2.2%
κ_b	5.3%	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	0.88%	0.42%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%
κ_t	–	14%	3.2%	2.0%	–	13%	–	4.5%	<4.5%
BR_{inv}	0.9%	< 0.9%	< 0.9%	0.4%	0.19%	< 0.19%			

- Need to reduce theoretical uncertainties to match
- Essential for new physics interpretations



Possible Future Higgs Measurements



Standard Model Effective Field Theory

- Higher-dimensional operators as relics of higher-energy physics, e.g., dimension 6:

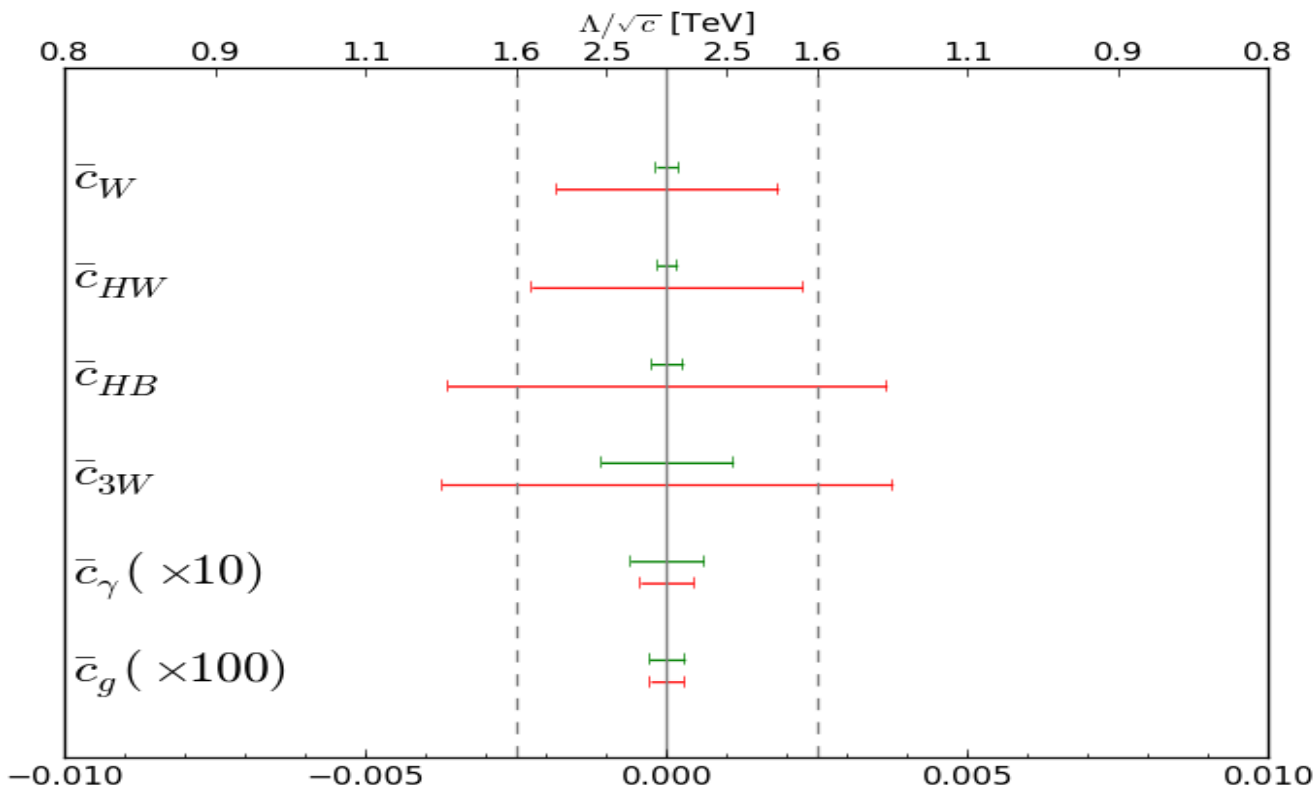
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_n \frac{f_n}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_n$$

- Operators constrained by $SU(2) \times U(1)$ symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} \supset & \frac{\bar{c}_H}{2v^2} \partial^\mu [\Phi^\dagger \Phi] \partial_\mu [\Phi^\dagger \Phi] + \frac{g'^2 \bar{c}_\gamma}{m_W^2} \Phi^\dagger \Phi B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} + \frac{g_s^2 \bar{c}_g}{m_W^2} \Phi^\dagger \Phi G_{\mu\nu}^a G_a^{\mu\nu} \\ & + \frac{2ig \bar{c}_{HW}}{m_W^2} [D^\mu \Phi^\dagger T_{2k} D^\nu \Phi] W_{\mu\nu}^k + \frac{ig' \bar{c}_{HB}}{m_W^2} [D^\mu \Phi^\dagger D^\nu \Phi] B_{\mu\nu} \\ & + \frac{ig \bar{c}_W}{m_W^2} [\Phi^\dagger T_{2k} \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu \Phi] D^\nu W_{\mu\nu}^k + \frac{ig' \bar{c}_B}{2m_W^2} [\Phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}^\mu \Phi] \partial^\nu B_{\mu\nu} \\ & + \frac{\bar{c}_t}{v^2} y_t \Phi^\dagger \Phi \Phi^\dagger \cdot \bar{Q}_L t_R + \frac{\bar{c}_b}{v^2} y_b \Phi^\dagger \Phi \Phi \cdot \bar{Q}_L b_R + \frac{\bar{c}_\tau}{v^2} y_\tau \Phi^\dagger \Phi \Phi \cdot \bar{L}_L \tau_R \end{aligned}$$

- Constrain with precision EW, Higgs data, TGCs ...

FCC-ee Higgs & TGC Measurements



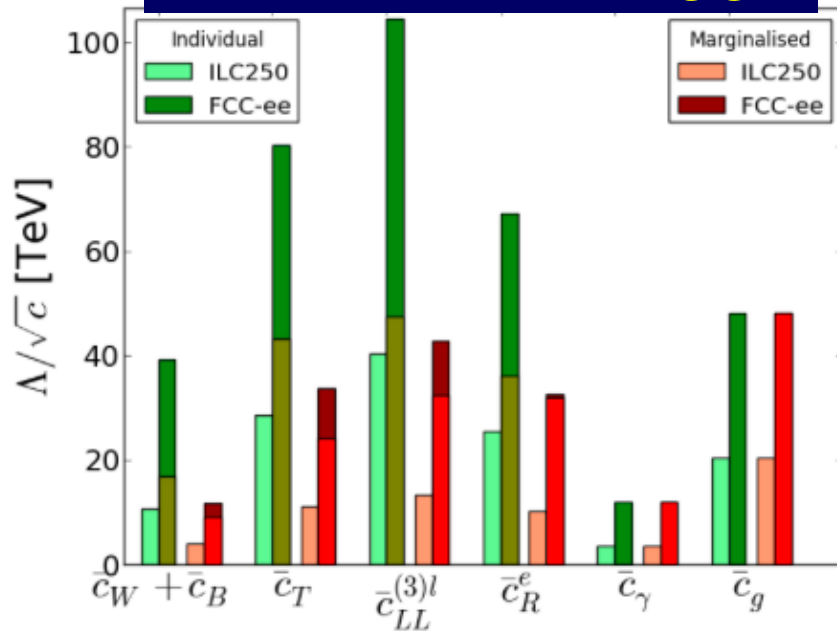
- LHC constraints

JE & Tevong You, arXiv:1510.04561

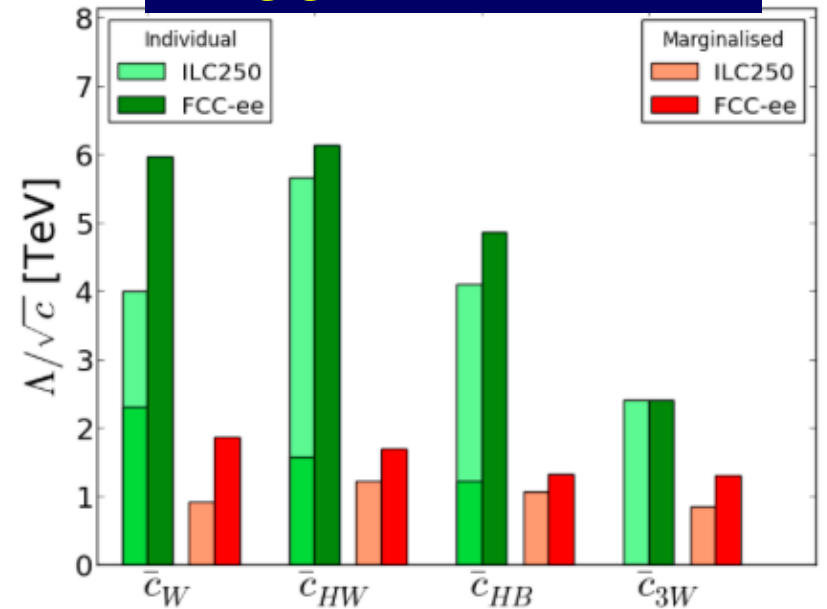
- **FCC-ee** constraints: see $\Lambda \sim 10$ TeV?

rCC-ee Higgs & TGC Measurements

EWPTs and Higgs



Higgs and TGCs



- Shadings:
 - With/without theoretical EWPT uncertainties

- Shadings of green:
 - Effect of including TGCs at ILC

Should extend to include prospective FCC-hh measurements of TGCs, ...



What H Physics can FCC-hh do?

Big statistics!

	N_{100}	N_{100}/N_8	N_{100}/N_{14}
gg→H	16 G	4.2×10^4	110
VBF	1.6 G	5.1×10^4	120
WH	320 M	2.3×10^4	66
ZH	220 M	2.8×10^4	84
ttH	760 M	29×10^4	420
gg→HH	28 M		280

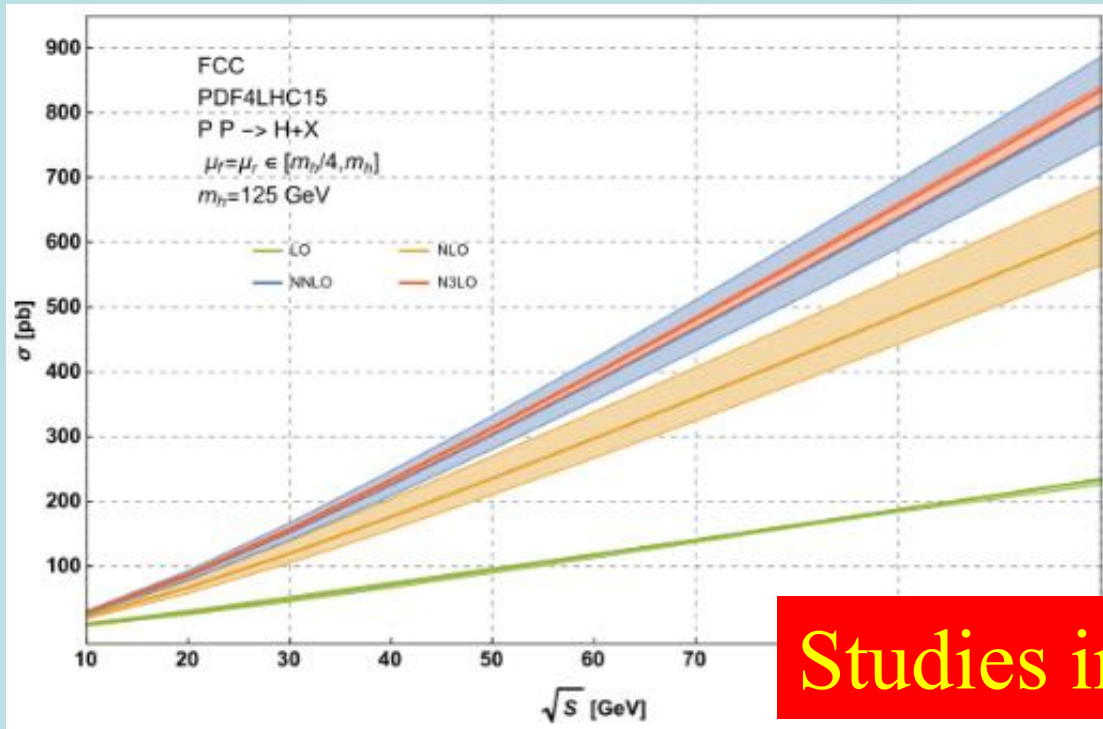
- Sub-% measurement of H to $4l/\gamma\gamma$?
- 1% measurement of H to $\mu\mu$
- 5% measurement of 3-H coupling?
- Sensitive to 4-H coupling?

Mangano @ Hong Kong

What H Physics can FCC-hh do?

- One thing is to have a large σ

Mangano @ Hong Kong



Studies in progress

- Another is to have small uncertainties

δ_{PDF}	δ_{α_S}	δ_{scale}	$\delta_{\text{PDF-theo}}$	δ_{EW}	δ_{tbc}	$\delta_{\frac{1}{m_t}}$
$\pm 2.5\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	+0.8% -1.9%	$\pm 2.5\%$	$\pm 1\%$	$\pm 0.8\%$	$\pm 1\%$

Measurement of 3-H Coupling

- The story so far

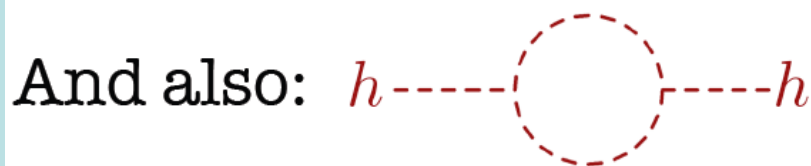
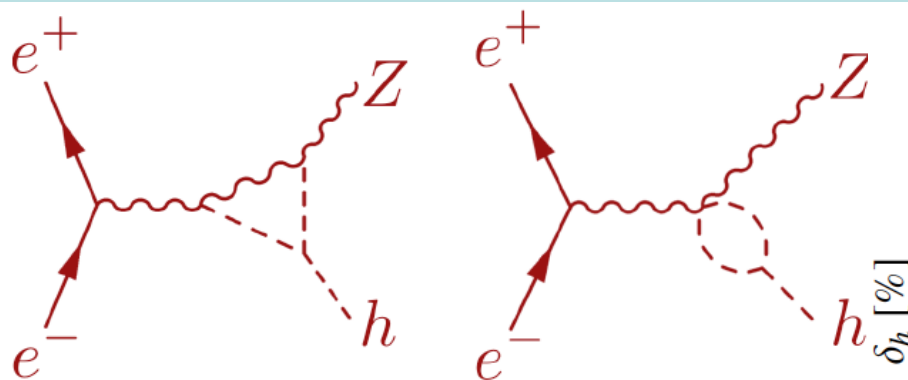
Studies in progress

$HH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$	Barr,Dolan,Englert,Lima, Spannowsky JHEP 1502 (2015) 016	Contino, Azatov, Panico, Son arXiv:1502.00539	He, Ren Yao arXiv:1506.03302
FCC@100TeV 3/ab	30~40%	30%	15%
FCC@100TeV 30/ab	10%	10%	5%
S/\sqrt{B}	8.4	15.2	16.5
Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ λ_{HHH} modification only ✓ $c \rightarrow b$ & $j \rightarrow \gamma$ included ✓ Background systematics ○ $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ not matched ✓ $m_{\gamma\gamma} = 125 \pm 1$ GeV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Full EFT approach ○ No $c \rightarrow b$ & $j \rightarrow \gamma$ ✓ Marginalized ✓ $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ matched ✓ $m_{\gamma\gamma} = 125 \pm 5$ GeV ✓ Jet / W_{had} veto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ λ_{HHH} modification only ✓ $c \rightarrow b$ & $j \rightarrow \gamma$ included ○ No marginalization ✓ $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ matched ✓ $m_{\gamma\gamma} = 125 \pm 3$ GeV

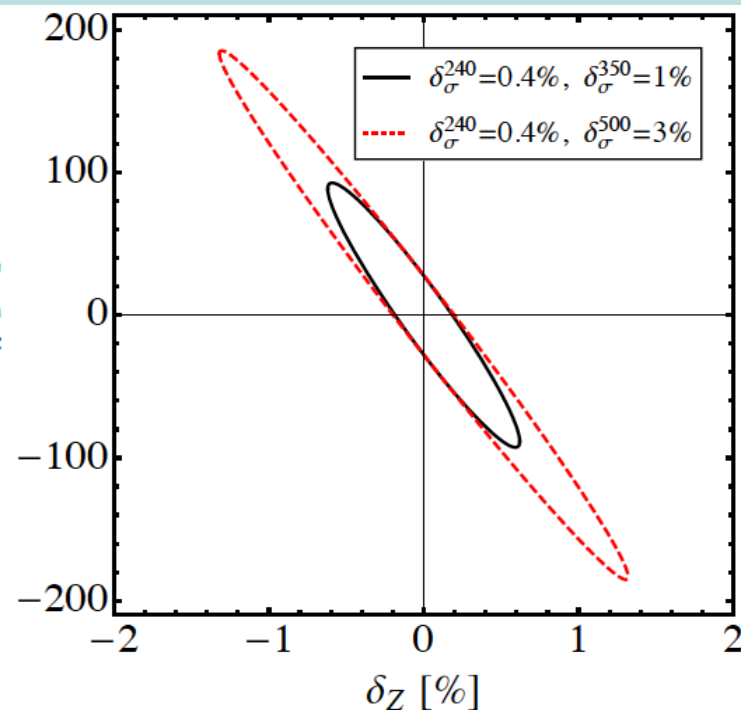
- More decay modes, improved selections, .

FCC-ee Sensitivity to 3h Coupling

- Loop corrections to $\sigma(H+Z)$:



$$\delta_{\sigma}^{240} = 100 (2\delta_Z + 0.014\delta_h) \%$$



- 3h correction δ_h energy-dependent
- δ_Z energy-independent: can distinguish

A First Look at 4-H Coupling

HHH production and quartic coupling constraints

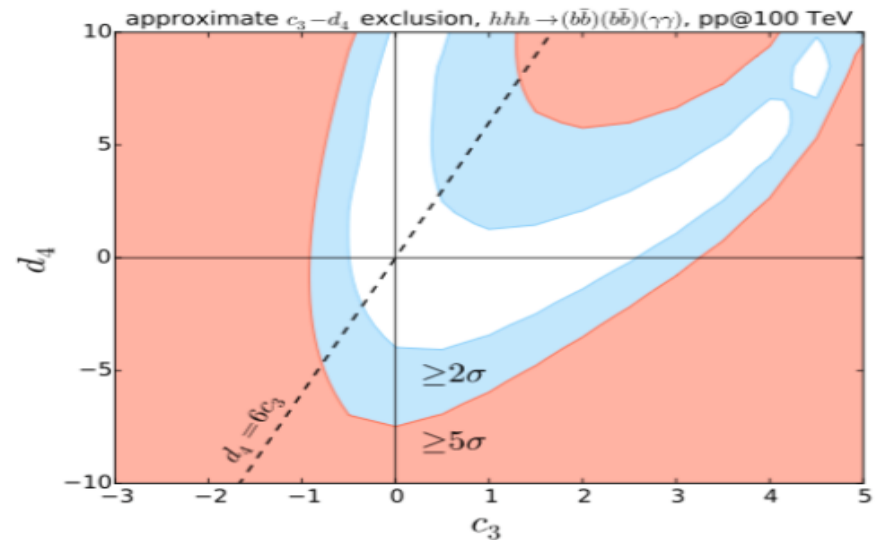
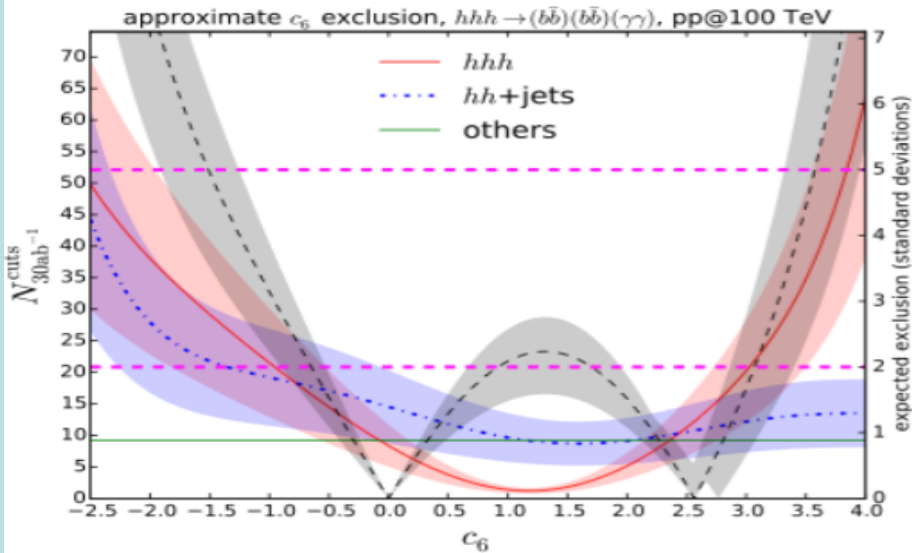
Papaefstathiou, Sakurai, [arXiv:1508.06524](https://arxiv.org/abs/1508.06524)



$$V_{\text{self}} = \mu^2 |H|^2 + \lambda |H|^4 + \mathcal{O}_6, \quad \mathcal{O}_6 \equiv \frac{c_6}{\Lambda^2} \lambda |H|^6, \quad \mathcal{V}_{\text{self}} = \frac{m_h^2}{2v} (1 + c_3) h^3 + \frac{m_h^2}{8v^2} (1 + d_4) h^4 \quad c_3 = c_6, \quad d_4 = 6c_6$$

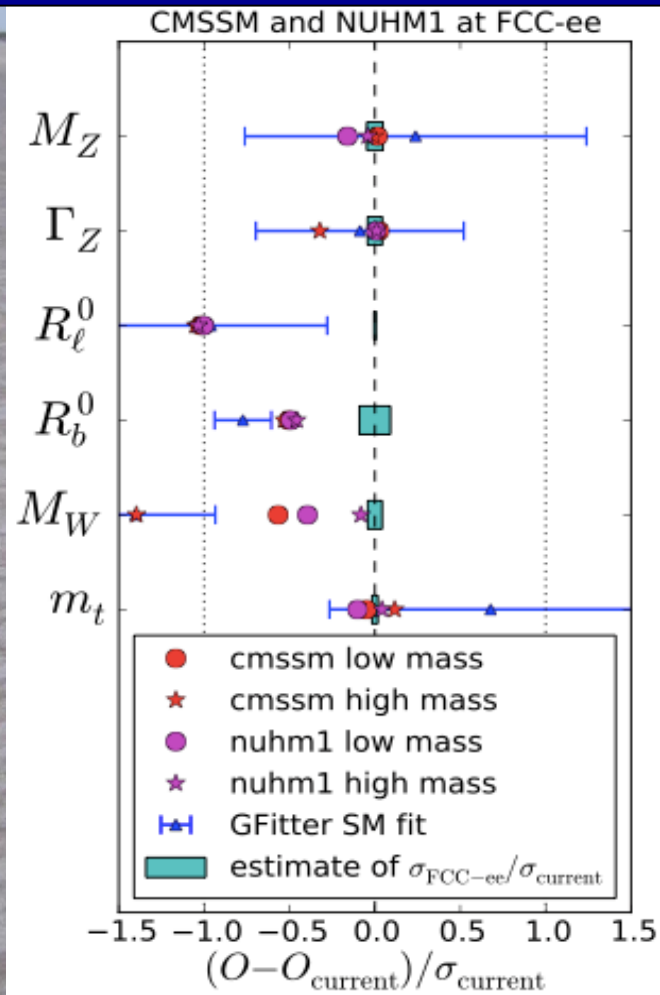
$$hhh \rightarrow (b\bar{b})(b\bar{b})(\gamma\gamma)$$

Is this possible?

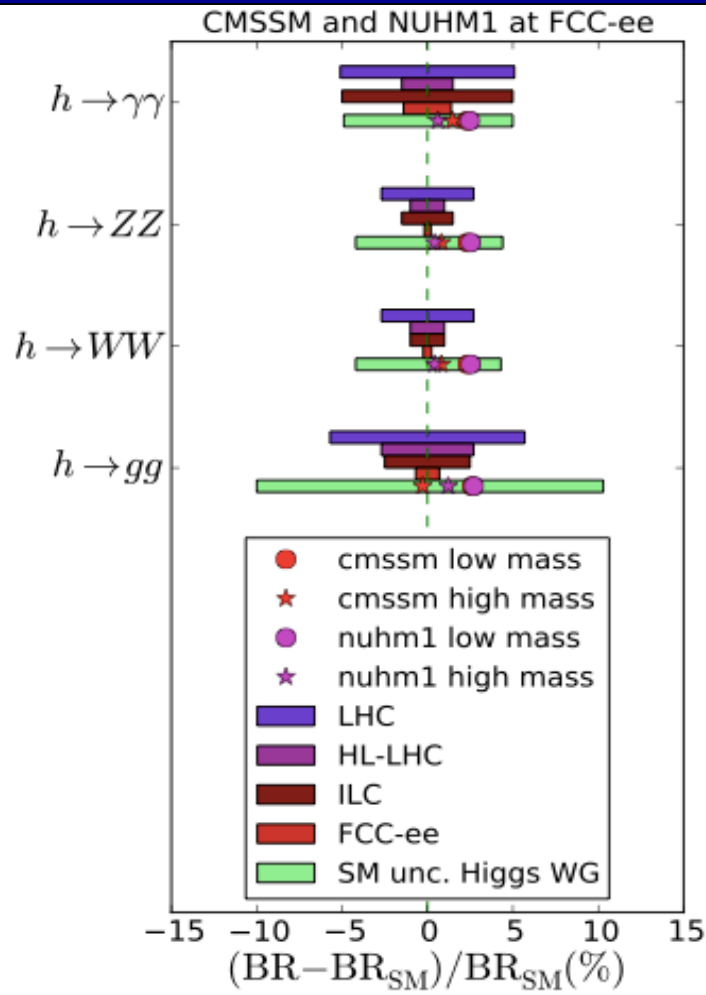


Precision FCC-ee Measurements

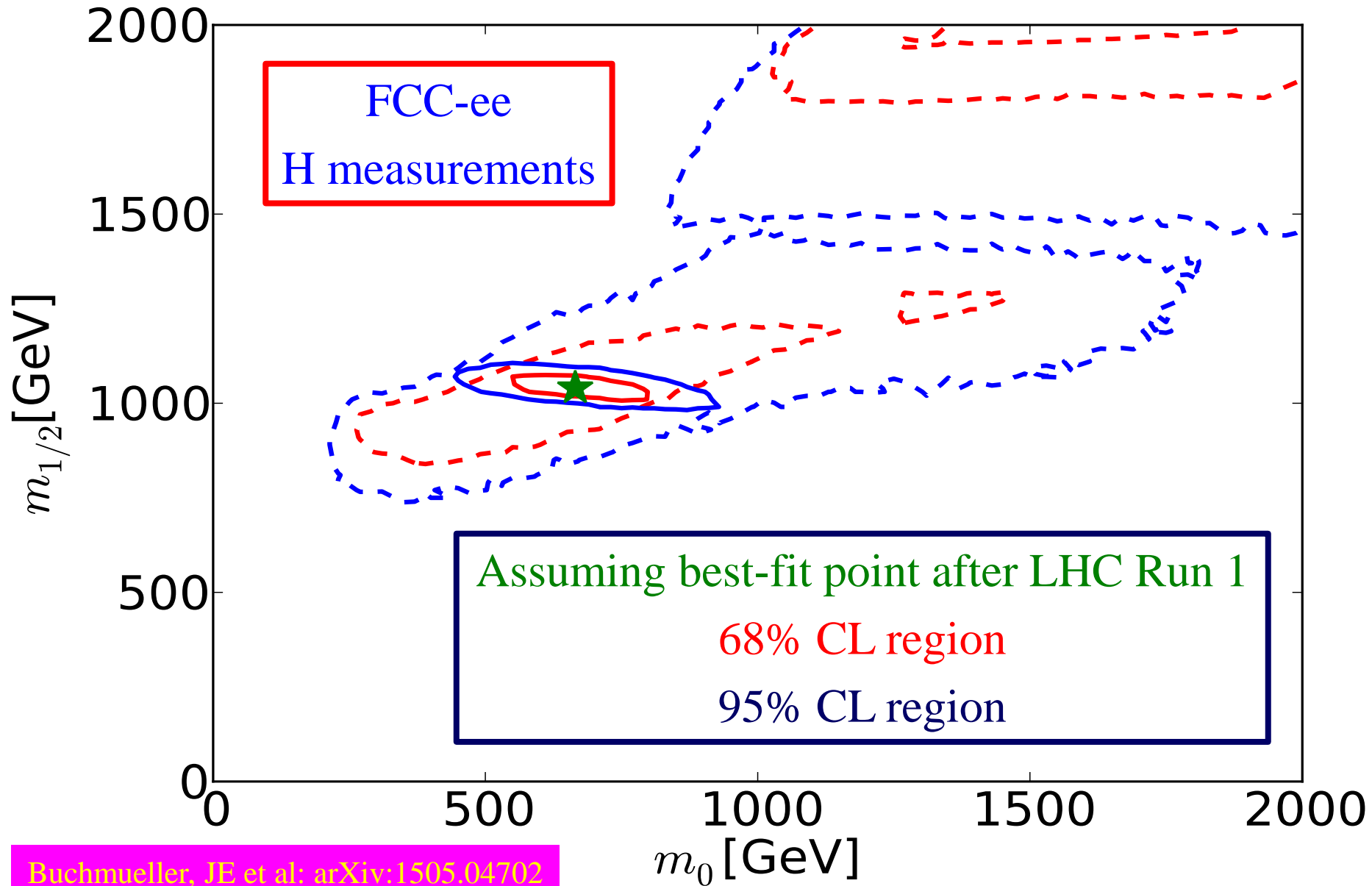
Precision Electroweak



Precision Higgs



Measuring CMSSM with FCC-ee



Where May CMSSM be Hiding?

$\tan b = 10, A_0 = 2.3m_0, \mu > 0$

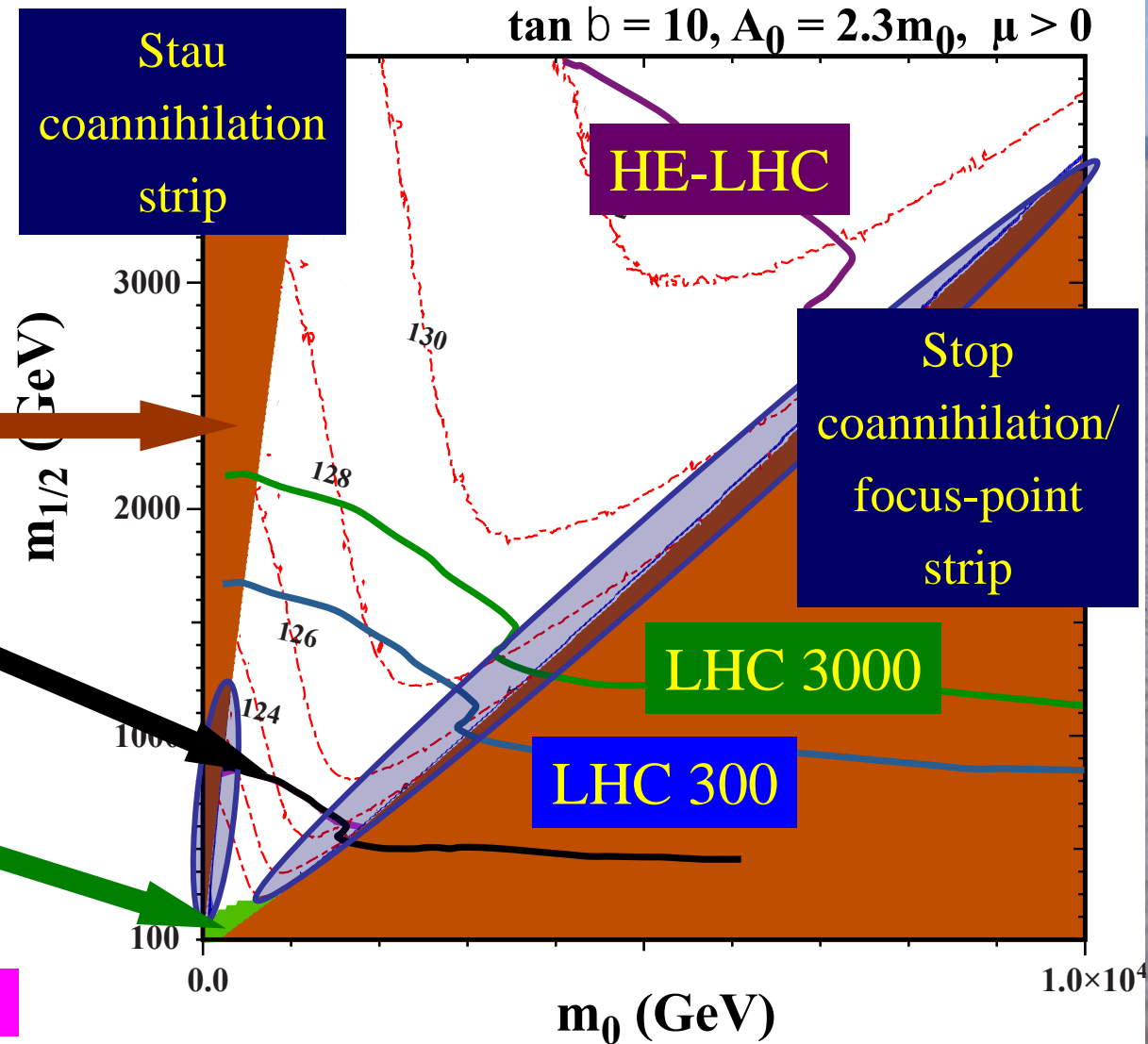
Relic density constraint,
assuming
neutralino LSP

Excluded because
stau or stop LSP

Excluded by ATLAS
Jest + MET search

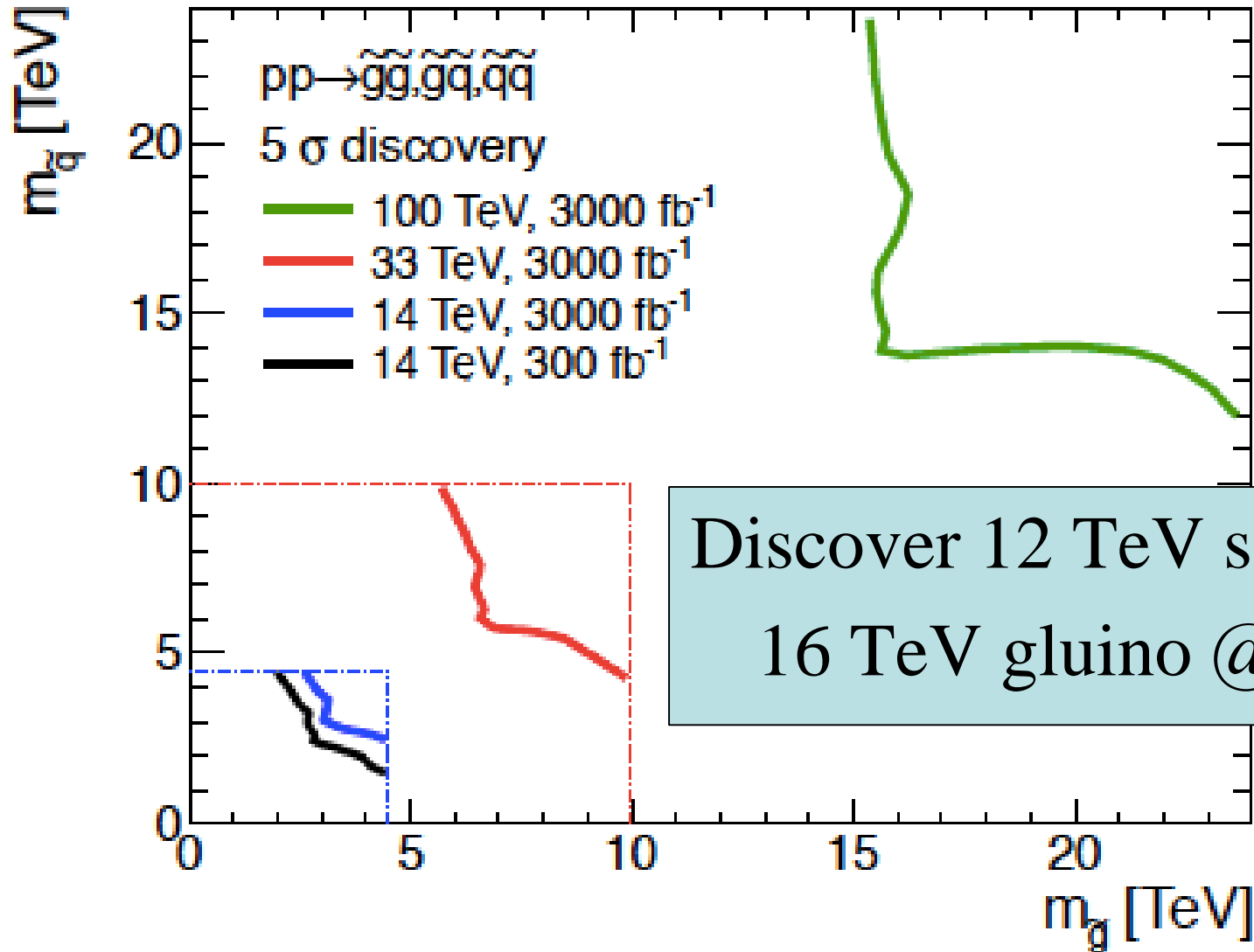
Excluded by
 $b \rightarrow s \gamma, B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

JE, Olive & Zheng: arXiv:1404.5571

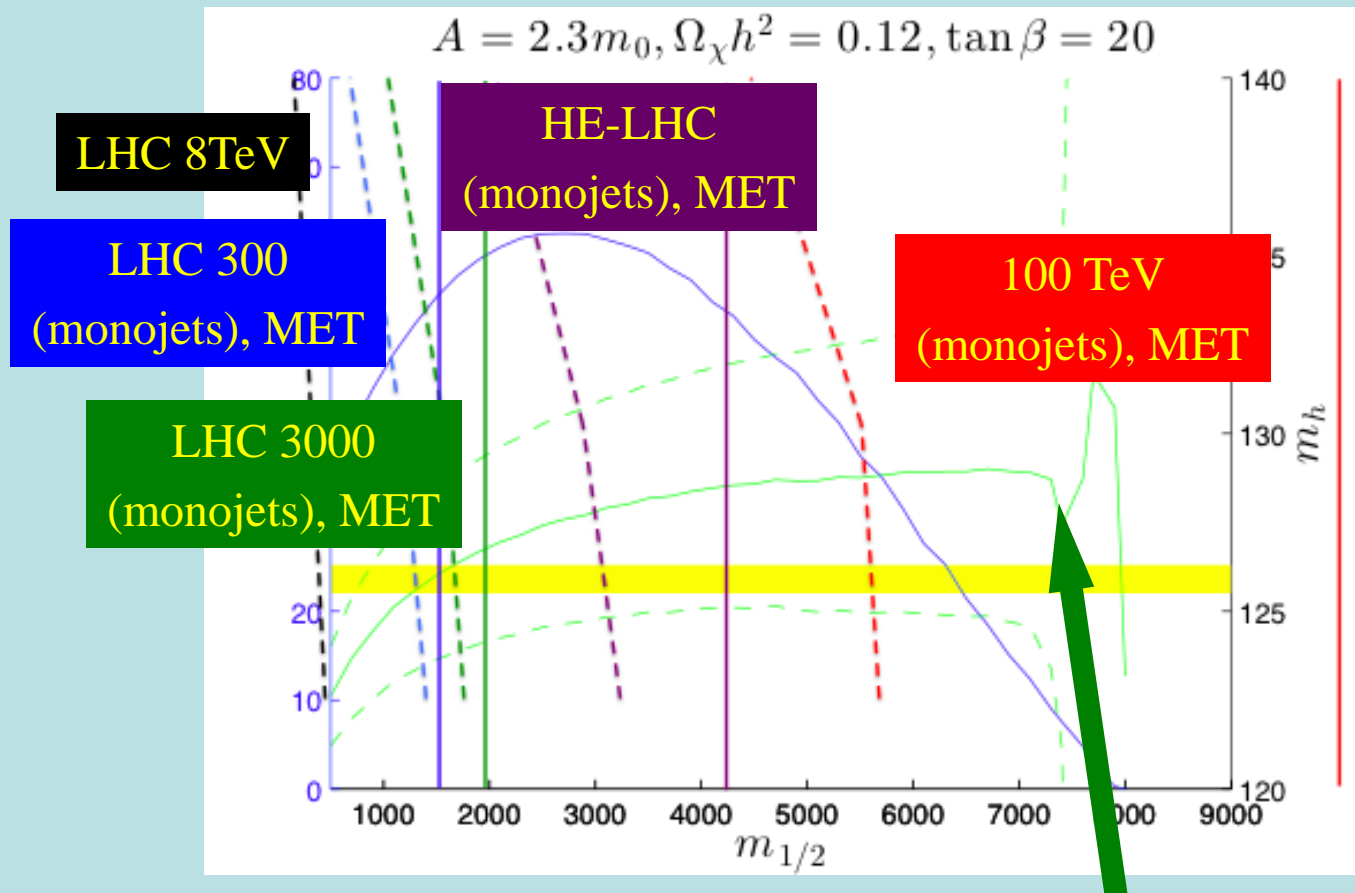




Squark-Gluino Plane



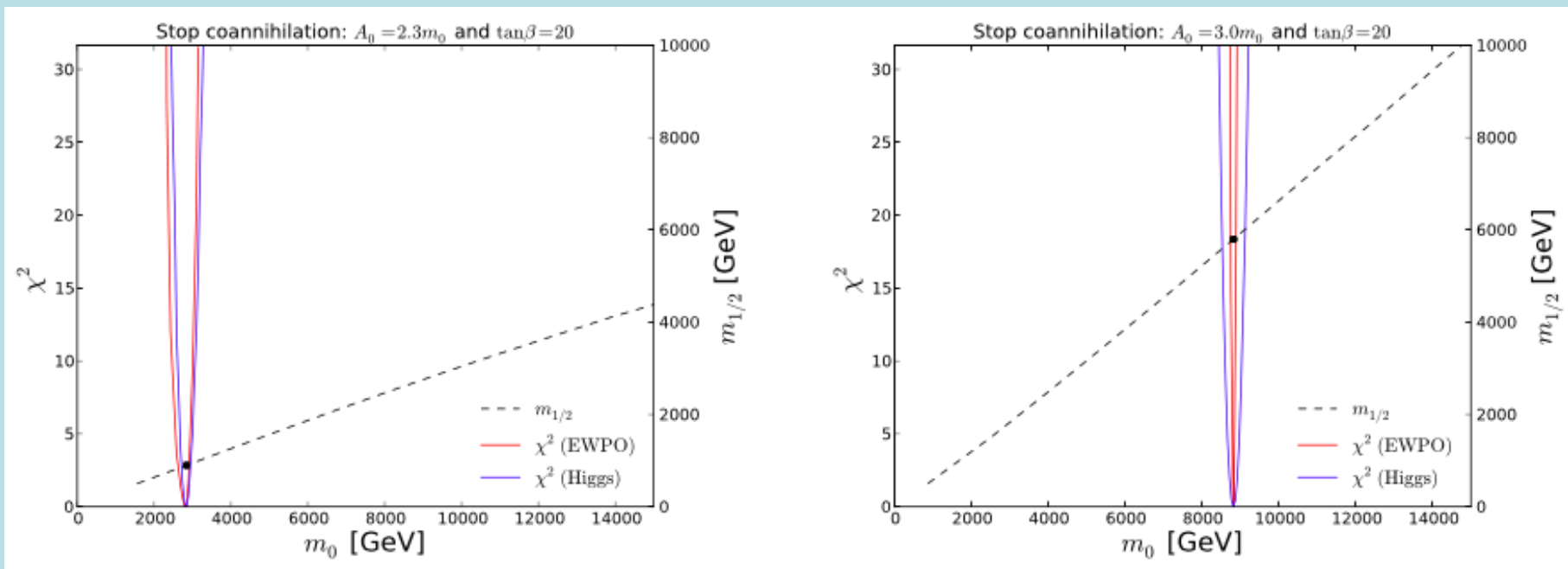
Exploring the **Stop Coannihilation Strip**



- Compatible with LHC measurement of m_h
- May extend to $m_\chi = m_{\text{stop}} \sim 6500 \text{ GeV}$

Impact of Precision and Higgs Measurements

- Contributions of Higgs and electroweak precision observables to global χ^2 function along stop coannihilation strip

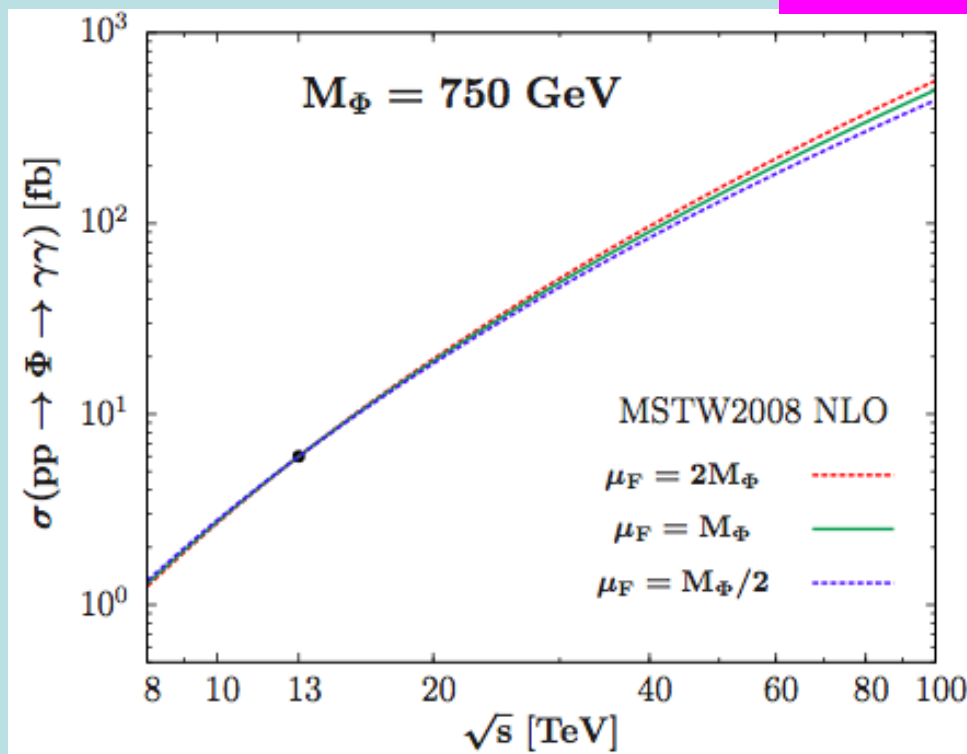


- FCC-ee vs FCC-hh: possible test of supersymmetry at the loop level**

Possible Future X Signal

- Assuming production by gluon-gluon fusion
- Normalized to $\sigma B(\gamma\gamma) = 6 \text{ fb}$

Djouadi, JE, Godbole, Quevillon,
arXiv:1601.03696



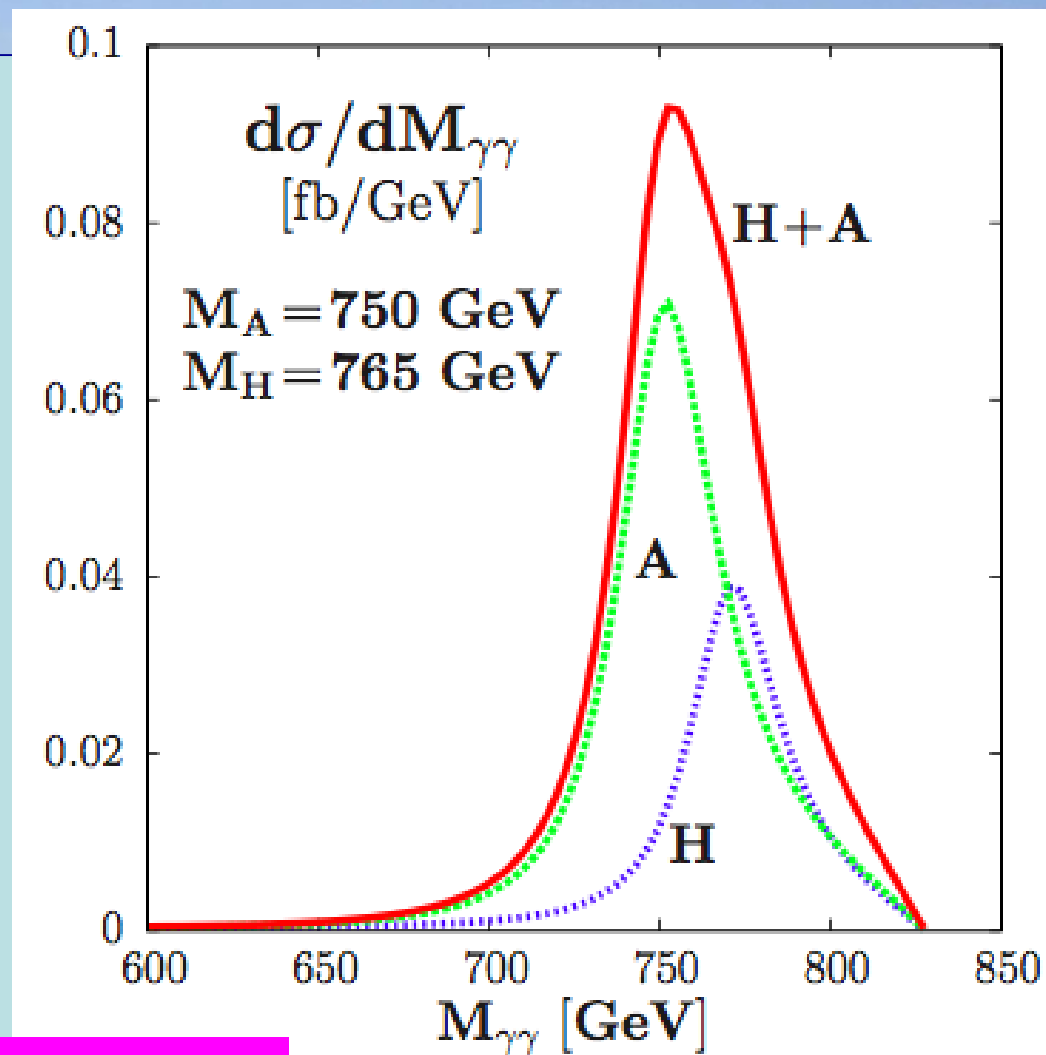
- PDF, ren'n scale uncertainties @ 100 TeV $\sim 30\%$

Alternative Higgs Doublet Scenario

- After singlet, doublet?
- Heavy Higgses in 2 Higgs doublet model: $\Phi = H, A$
- Nearly degenerate in many versions, e.g., SUSY
- Expect $t \bar{t}$ decays to dominate
- Can accommodate $\Gamma_{\Phi} \sim 45 \text{ GeV}$ (ATLAS)
- Need larger enhancement of loops compared to singlet model
- **Rich bosonic phenomenology**

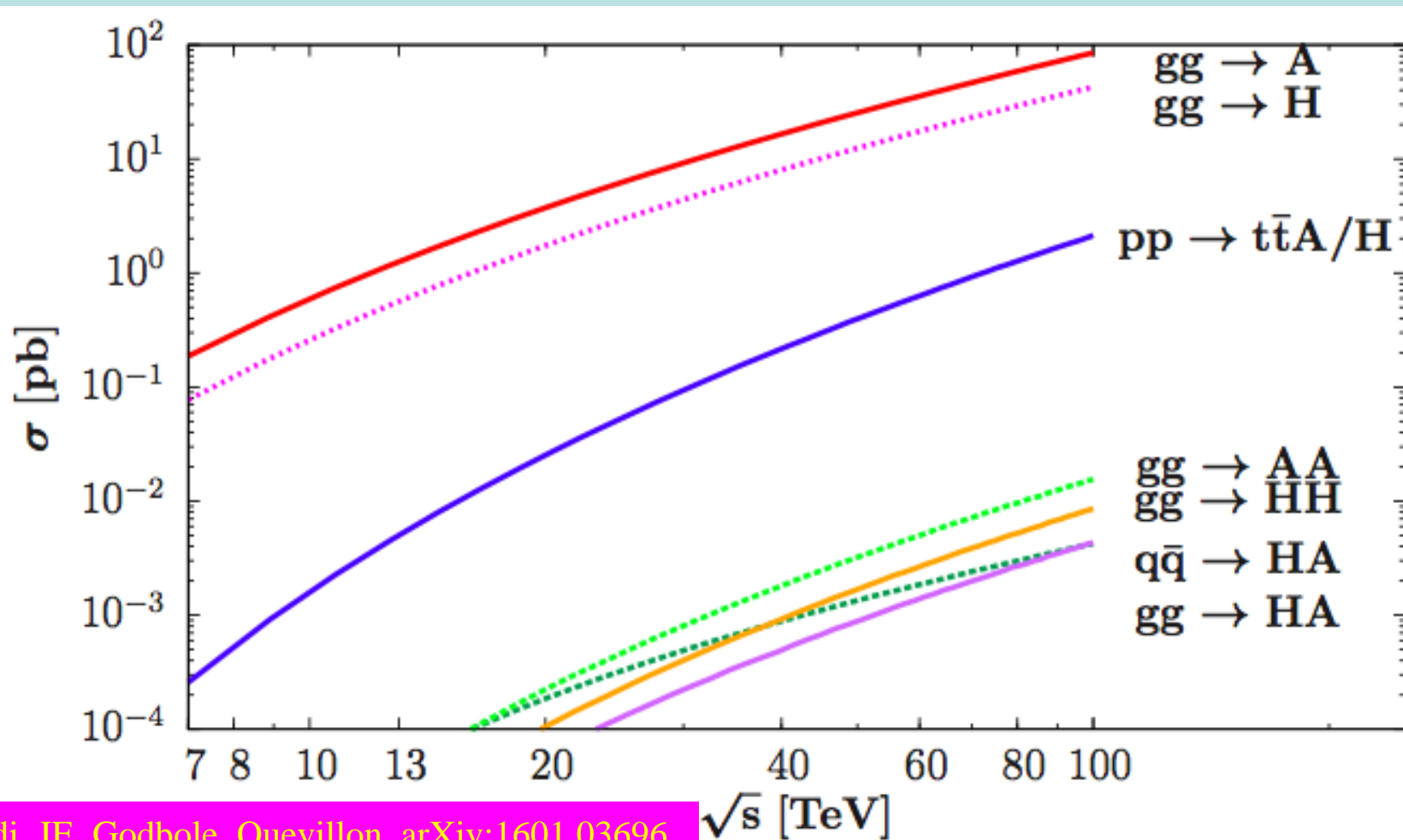
Lineshape in pp Collisions

- +MSSM: $\tan \beta = 1$
- $M_H - M_A \sim 15 \text{ GeV}$
- $\Gamma_H, \Gamma_A \sim 32, 35 \text{ GeV}$
- $\sigma B(A \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 2 \times \sigma B(H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$
- Asymmetric
‘Breit-Wigner’
- **Resolvable?**



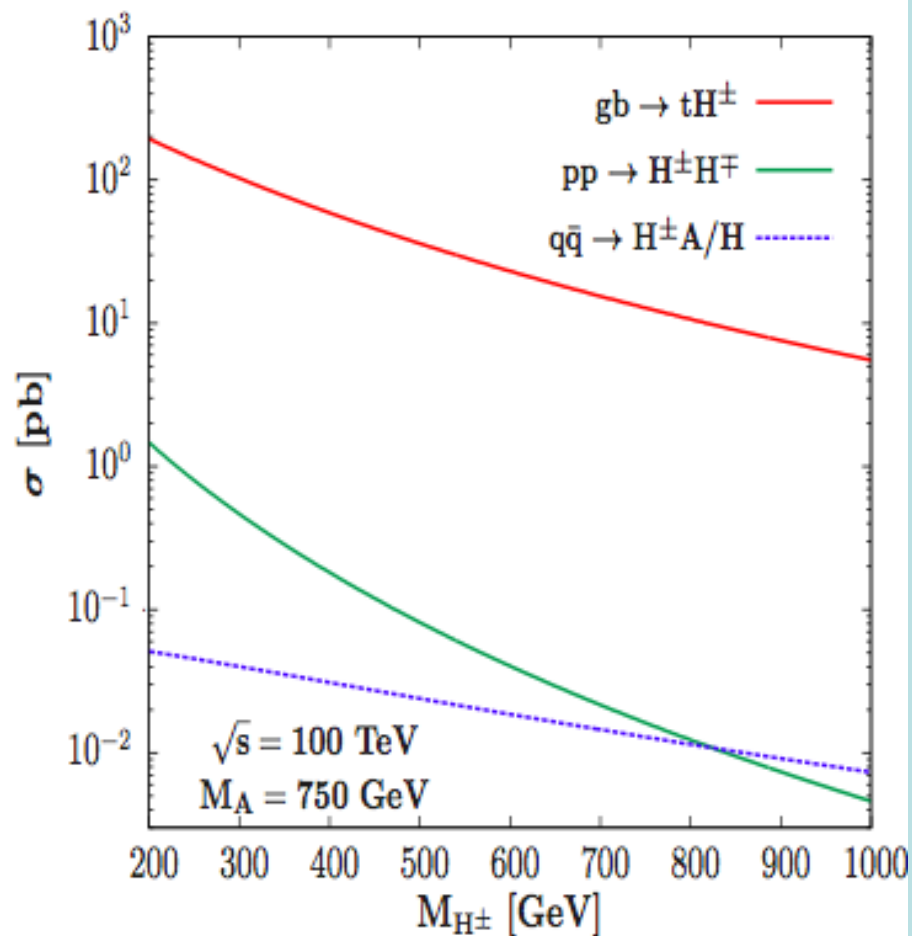
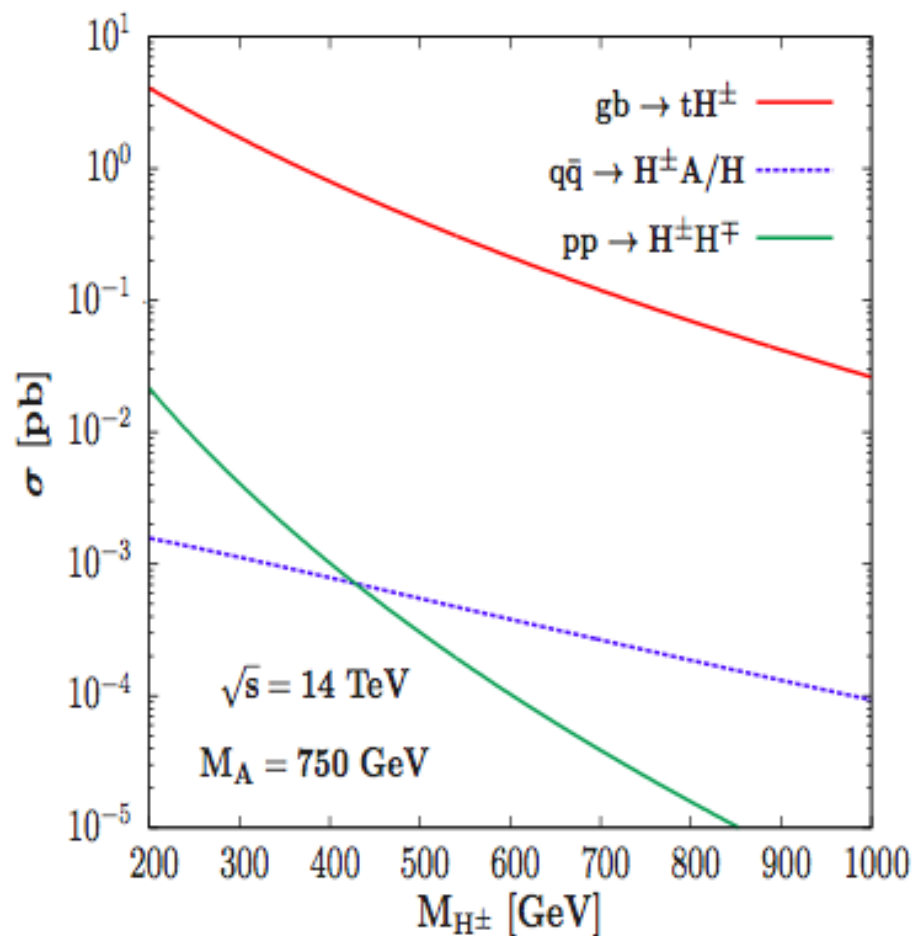
Possible $\Phi = H, A$ Signals

- Normalized to $\sigma B(\gamma\gamma) = 6 \text{ fb @ } 13 \text{ TeV}$



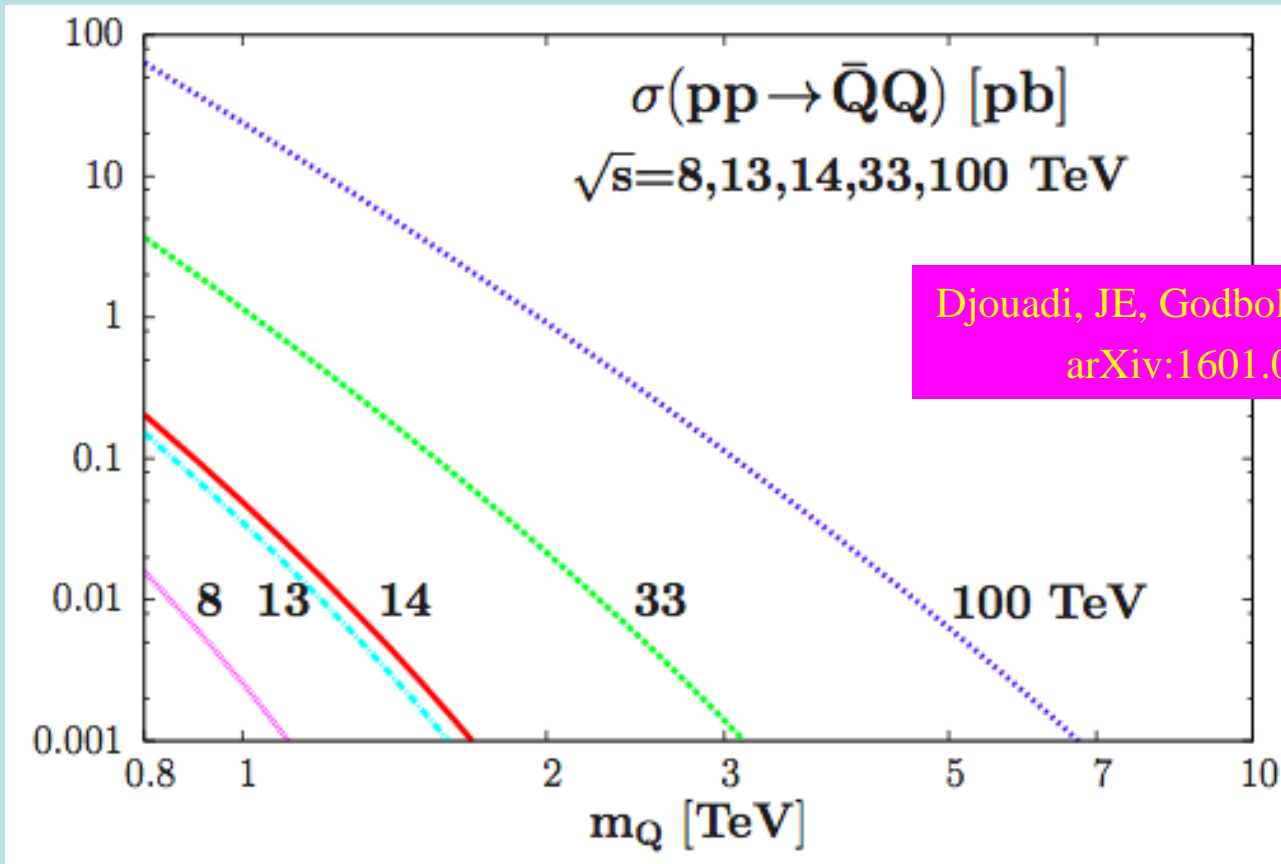
Possible H^\pm Signals

- @ 14, 100 TeV for varying $M_{H^\pm} \neq M_\Phi$ in general



Cross Sections for Vector-Like Q

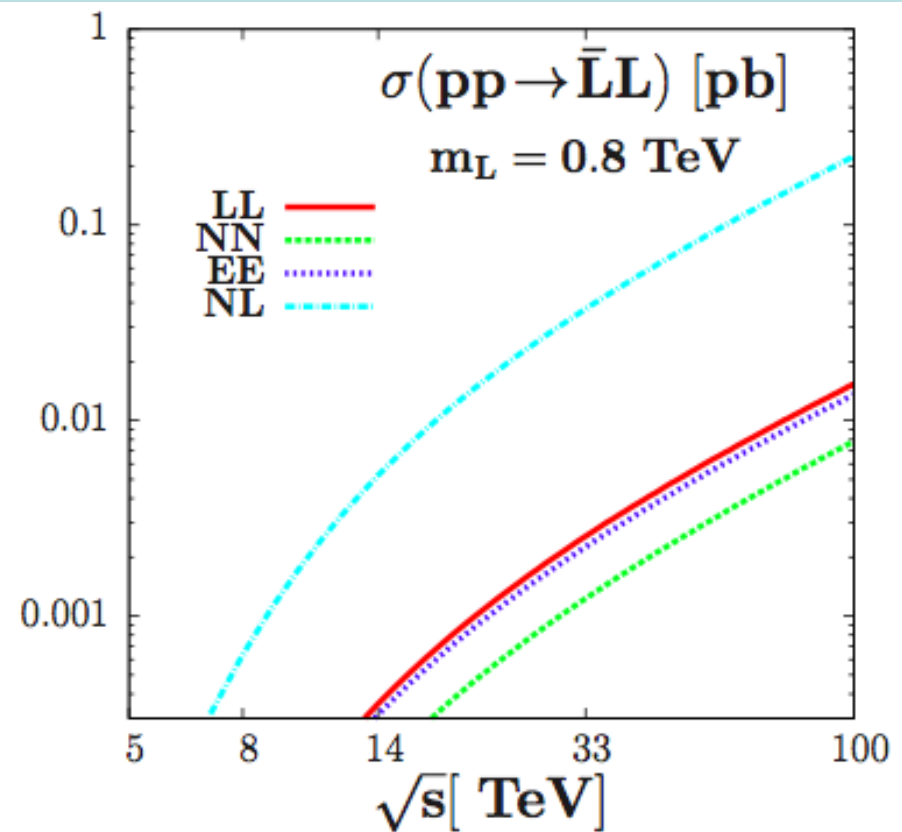
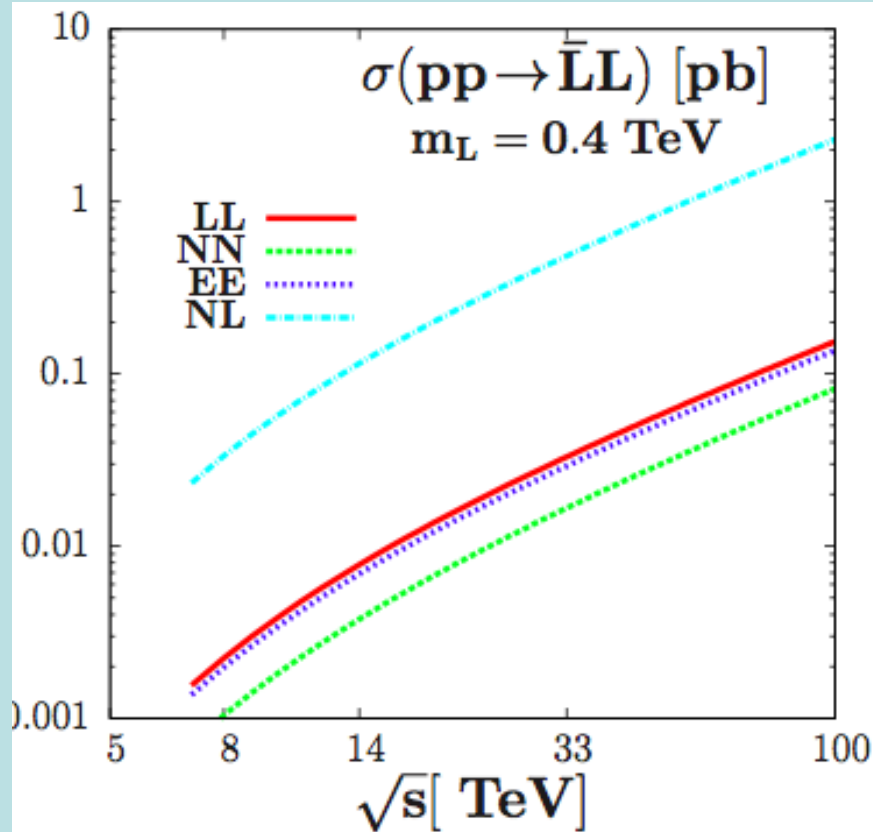
- Pair-production at LHC, future circular colliders



- Present lower mass limit ~ 800 GeV

Cross Sections for Vector-Like L

- Pair-production at LHC, future circular colliders



- Present mass limit < 400 GeV



Indirect Sensitivity of FCC-ee?

- To mixing between $H(125)$ and $X(750)$?
- To vector-like fermions via electroweak precision and Higgs measurements?
- To other indirect effects in two-Higgs doublet models?
- Other models?
- **Should we wait and see?**

Global Analysis, Combination & Complementarity

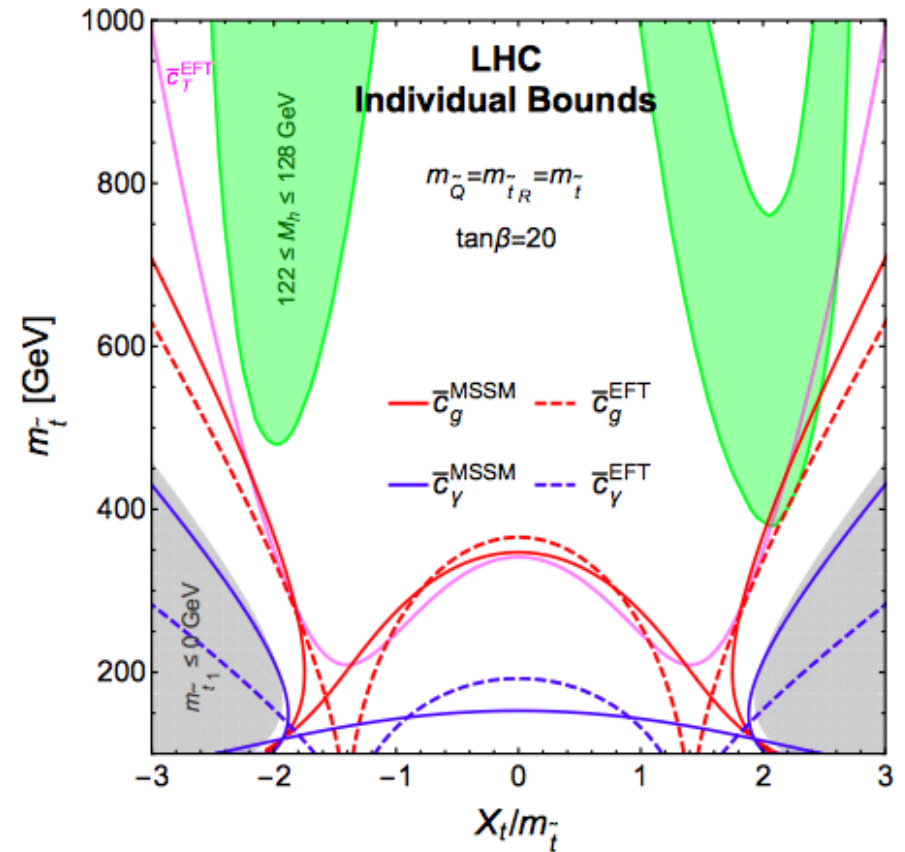
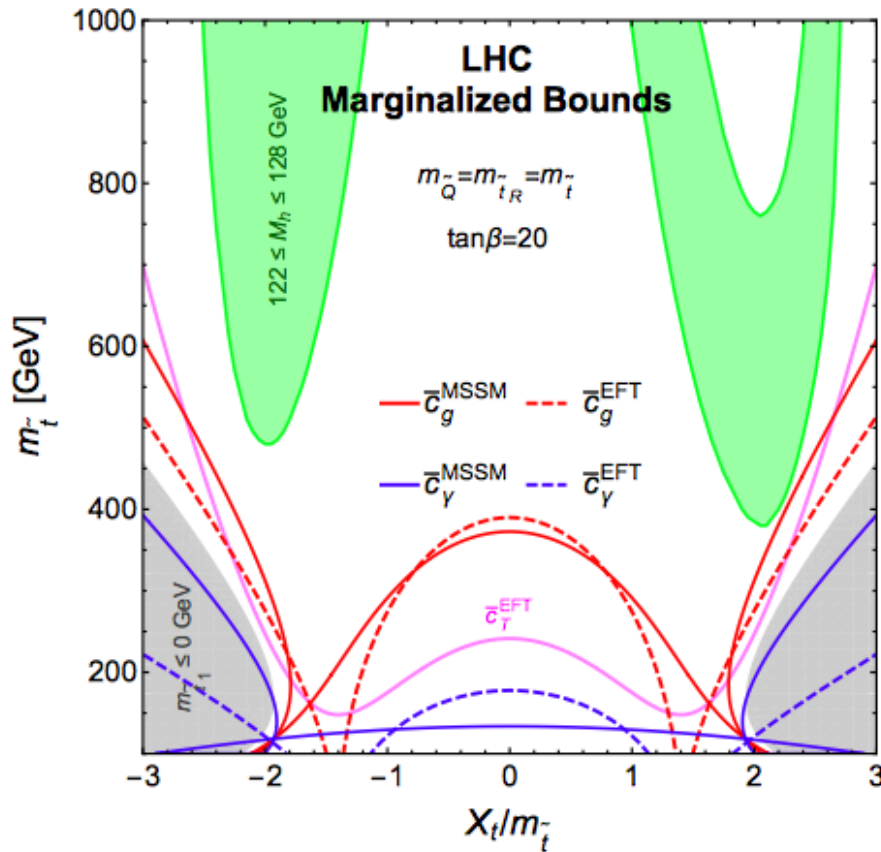
- Will depend upon inputs from both FCC-ee and FCC-hh (and FCC-he)
- Core business: probes of any new physics at the quantum level
 - E.g., Higgs, supersymmetry, $X(750)$ (?)
- Effort needed from both sides:
 - Accuracy of possible FCC-hh measurements?
 - FCC-ee sensitivity to new physics \neq H, SUSY
- **If $X(750)$ exists, it will change everything!**

Back-ups



Indirect Stop Limits from Precision EW Data

- Solid lines = full calculation, dashed lines = EFT





Possible FCC-ee Precision Measurements

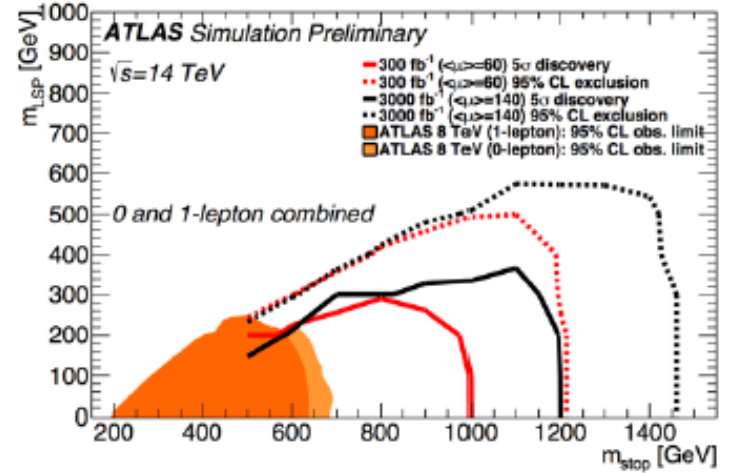
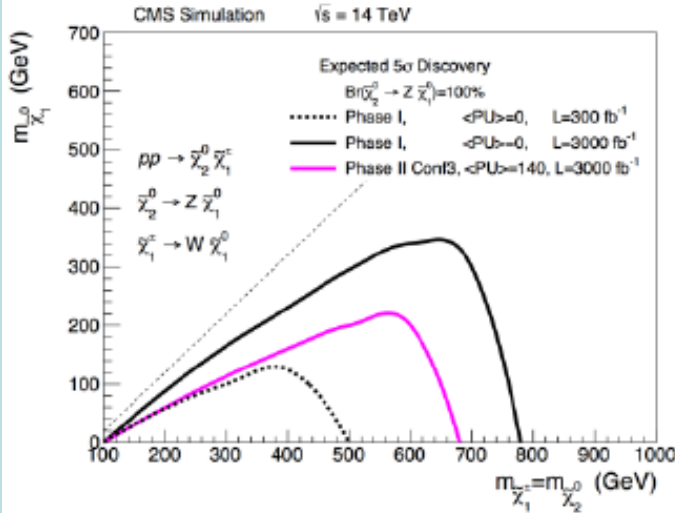
◆ Conservatively based on LEP experience so far – it is just a start. Much work ahead.

Observable	Measurement	Current precision	TLEP stat.	Possible syst.	Challenge
m_Z (MeV)	Lineshape	91187.5 ± 2.1	0.005	< 0.1	QED corr.
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N_ν	Peak	2.984 ± 0.008	0.00004	< 0.004	Lumi meast
$\alpha(m_Z)$	R_1	0.1190 ± 0.0025	0.00001	0.0001	New Physics
m_W (MeV)	Threshold scan	80385 ± 15	0.3	< 0.5	QED Corr.
N_ν	Radiative returns $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Z, Z \rightarrow \nu\nu, ll$	2.92 ± 0.05 2.984 ± 0.008	0.001	< 0.001	?
$\alpha(m_W)$	$B_{\text{had}} = (\Gamma_{\text{had}}/\Gamma_{\text{tot}})_W$	$B_{\text{had}} = 67.41 \pm 0.27$	0.00018	< 0.0001	CKM Matrix
m_{top} (MeV)	Threshold scan	173200 ± 900	10	10	QCD (~40 MeV)
Γ_{top} (MeV)	Threshold scan	?	12	?	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$
λ_{top}	Threshold scan	$\mu = 2.5 \pm 1.05$	13%	?	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$

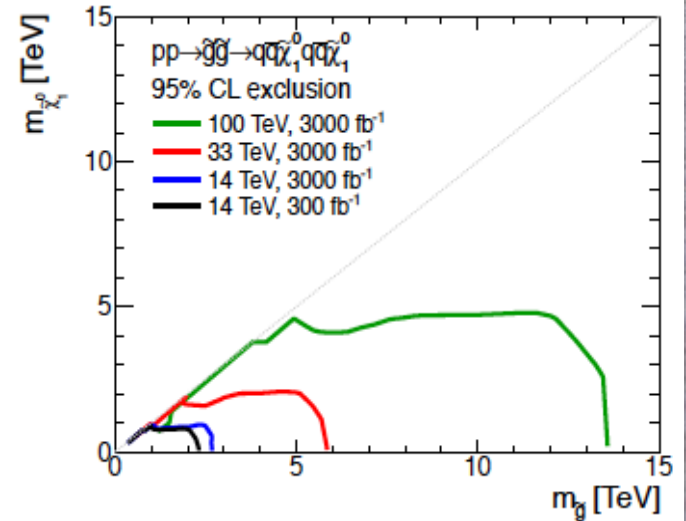
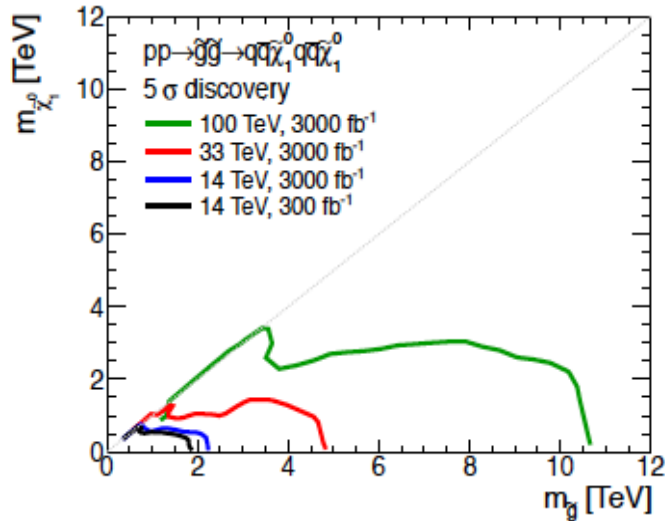


Reaches for Sparticles

LHC:



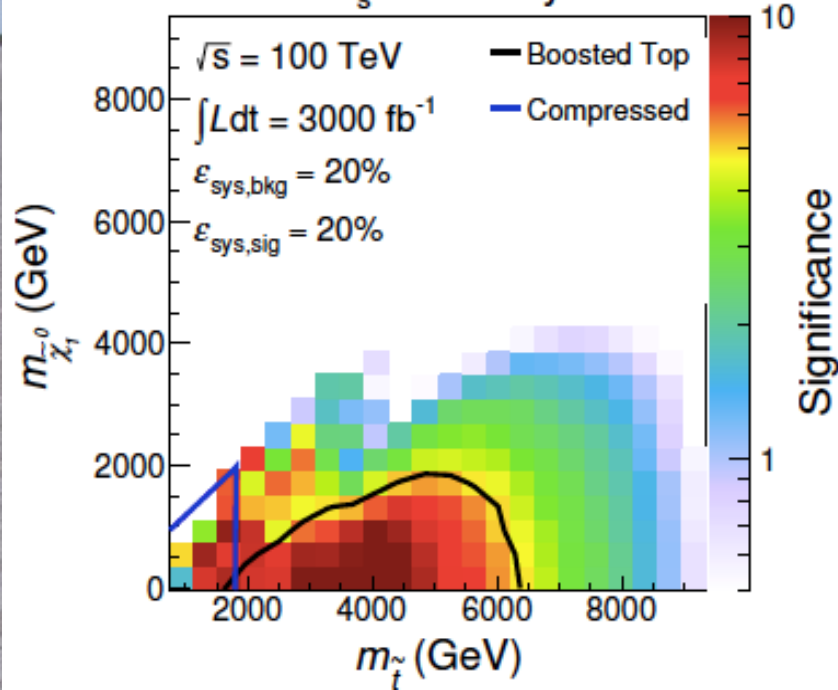
HE-LHC,
 FCC-hh



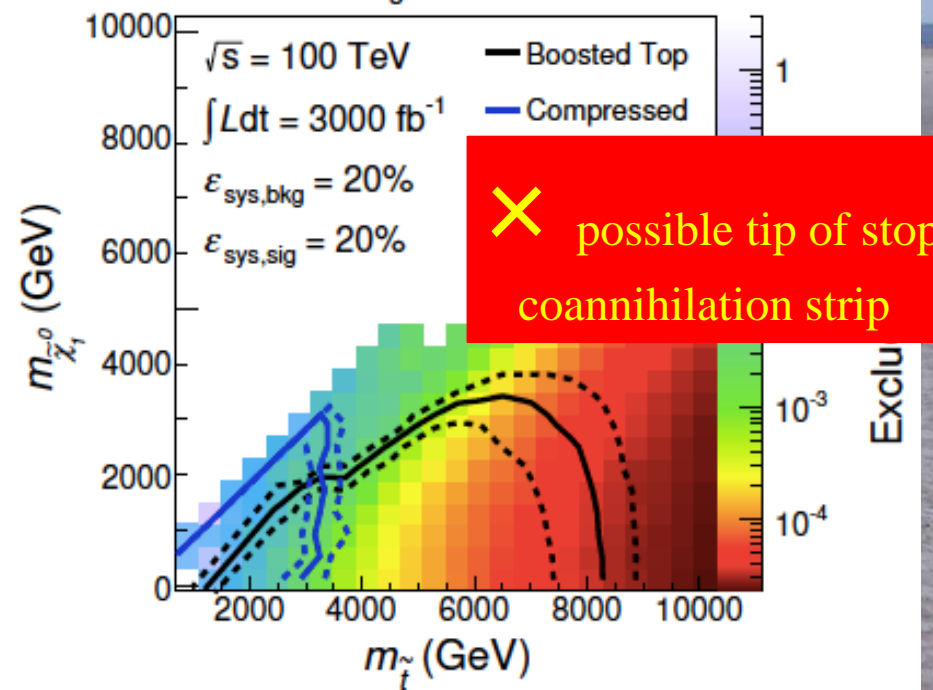


Reach for the Stop

CL_s Discovery



CL_s Exclusion

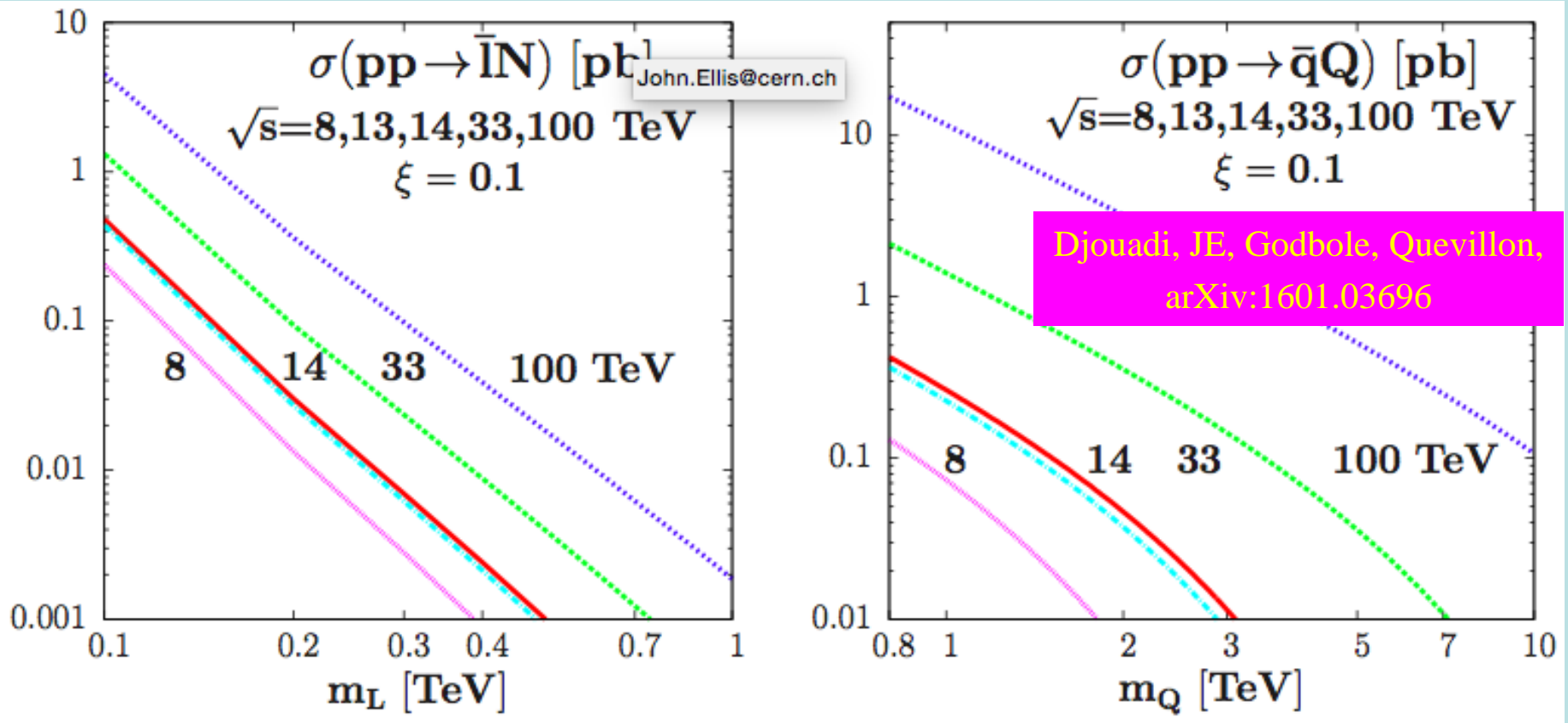


Discover 6.5 TeV stop @ 5σ , exclude 8 TeV @ 95%

Stop mass up to 6.5 TeV possible along coannihilation strip

Single Vector-Like Q, L Production

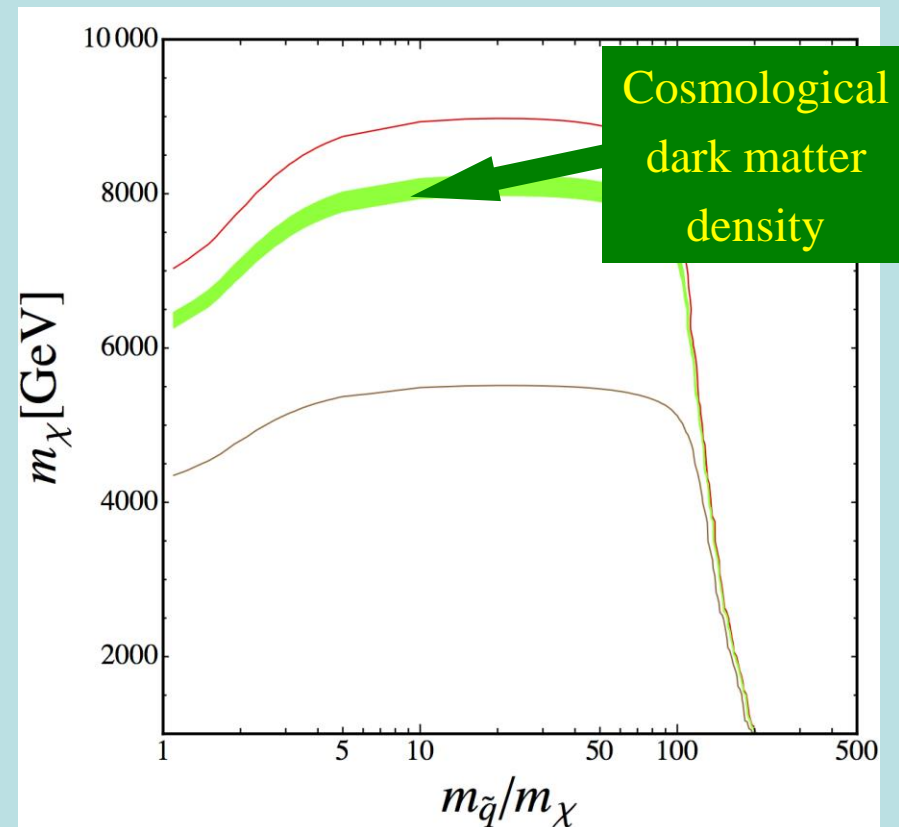
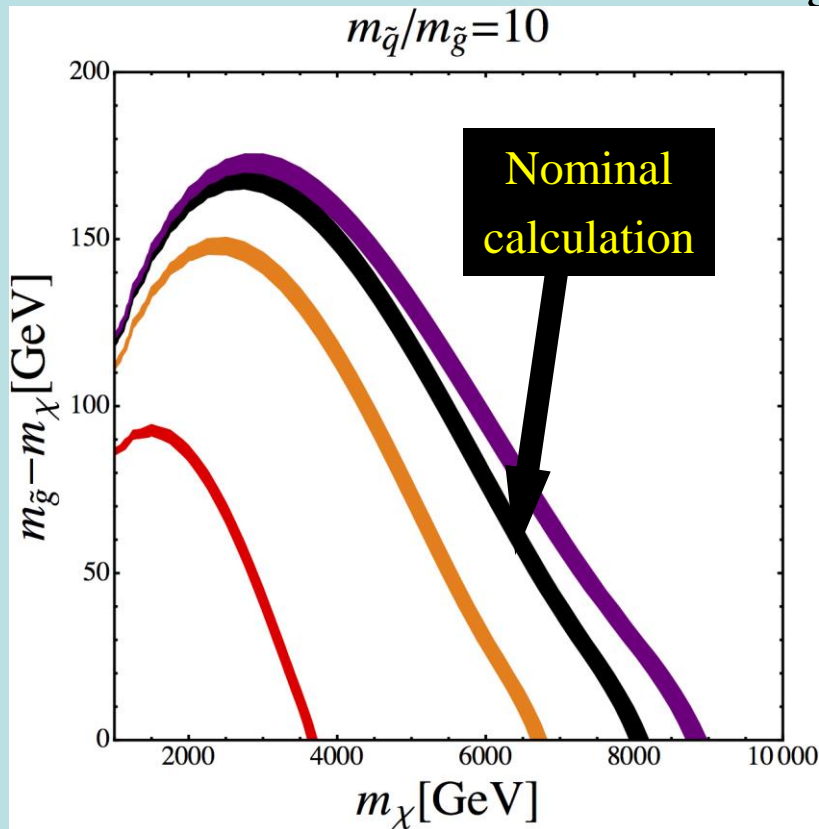
- Single production at LHC, future circular colliders



- Assuming mixing angle with light fermions $\xi = 0.1$

How Heavy could Dark Matter be in pMSSM?

- Largest possible mass in pMSSM is along gluino coannihilation strip: $m_{\text{gluino}} \sim m_{\text{neutralino}}$

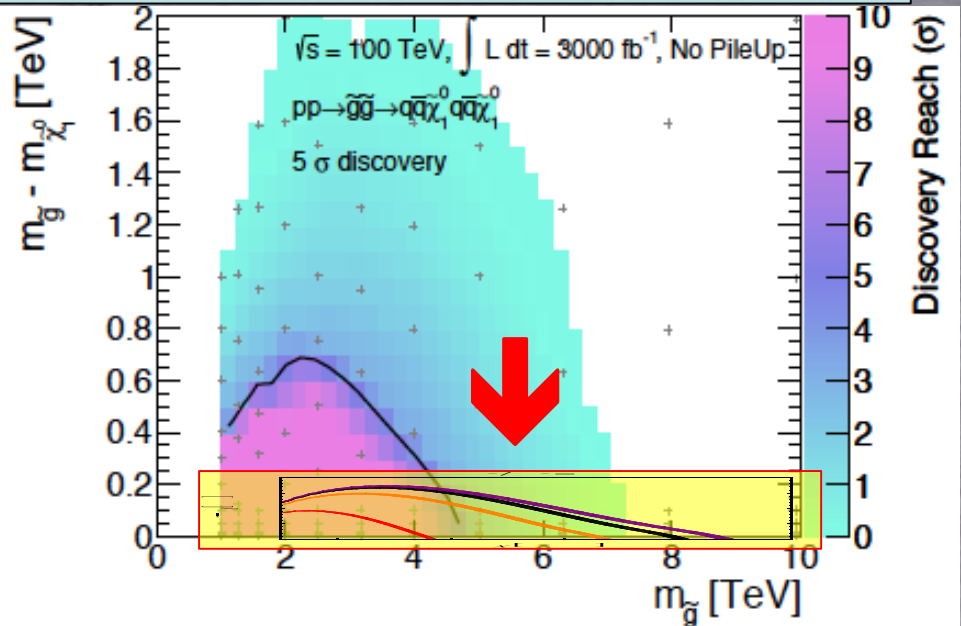
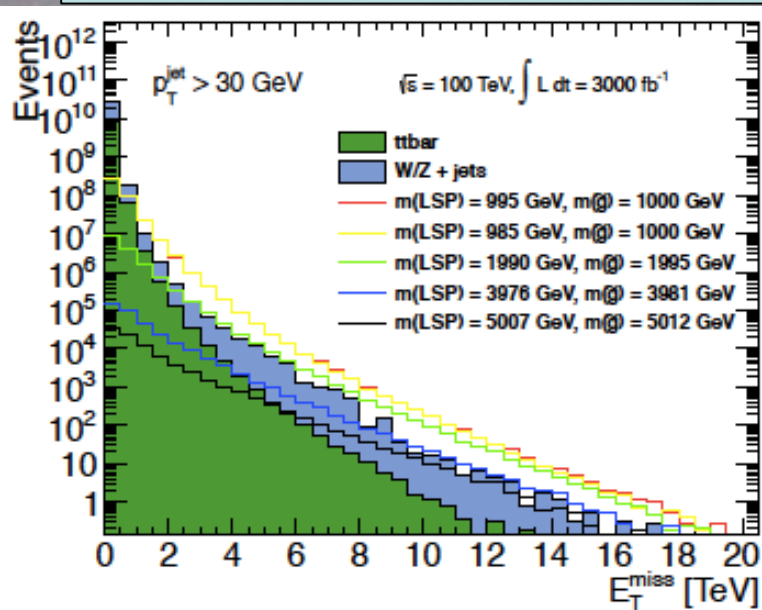


- Extends to $m_{\chi} = m_{\text{gluino}} \sim 8 \text{ TeV}$



Reaches for Sparticles

Model with compressed spectrum: small gluino-neutralino mass difference



Large mass possible in gluino coannihilation scenario for dark matter