中国科学院高能物理研究所
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Electroweak Physics at CEPC

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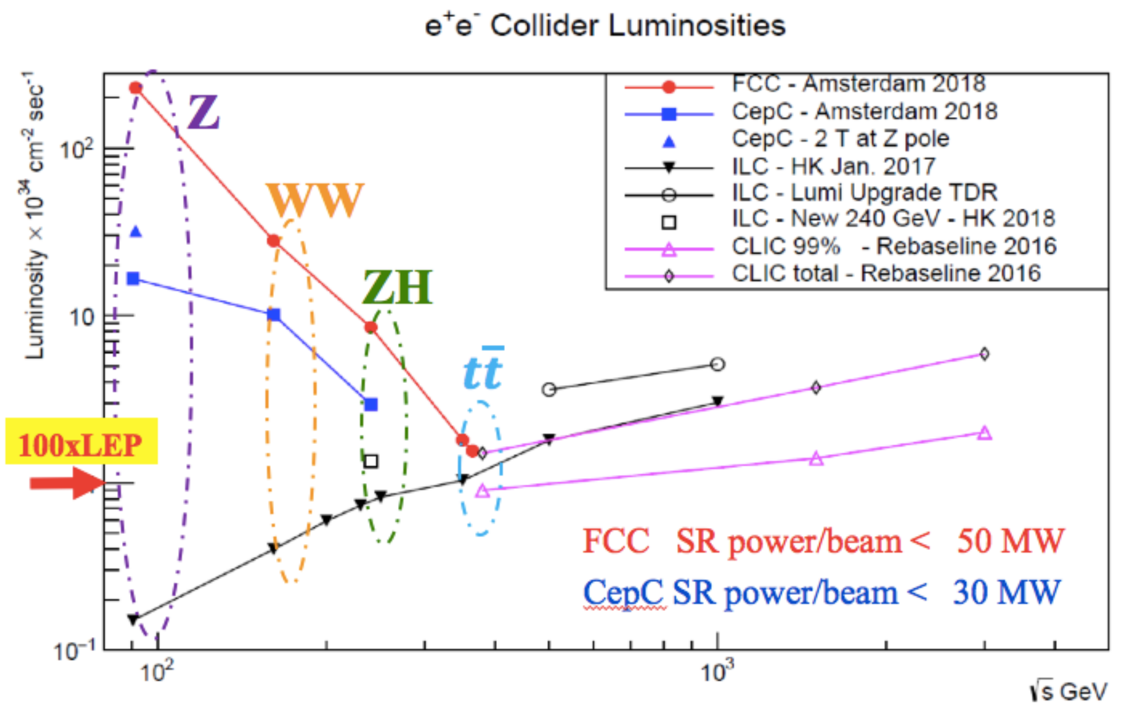
Institute of High Energy Physics ,
Chinese Academy of Science

The European Physical Society Conference on High Energy Physics

Introduction to CEPC

- CEPC is Higgs Factory （E_{cms}=240GeV，10^6 Higgs)
- CEPC is Z factory(E_{cms}~91GeV) ,electroweak precision physics at Z pole.
  - **baseline L=1.6 X 10^{35} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ ，Solenoid =3T, 3X10^{11} Z boson, two years**
  - **L= 3.2 X 10^{35} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ ，Solenoid =2T， 6X10^{11} Z boson**
- WW threshold scan runs (~160GeV) are also expected.
  - One year, Total luminosity 2.6 ab^{-1} **14M WW events**



From F. Bedeschi

Electroweak global fit

- Review of the key electroweak constant

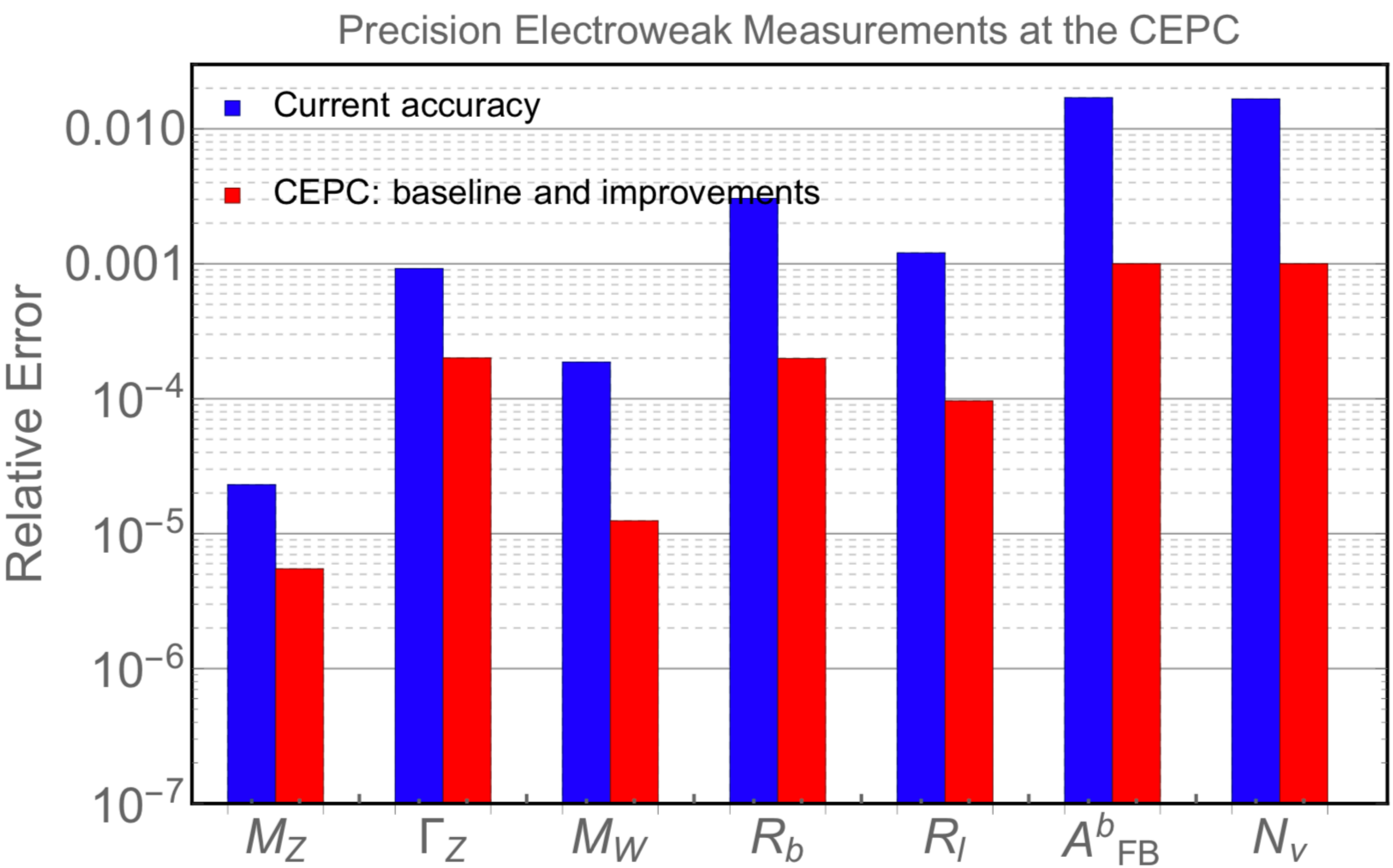
Fundamental constant	δx/x	measurements	
$\alpha = 1/137.035999139\ (31)$	1×10^{-10}	$e^{\pm}\ g_2$	Z pole
$G_F = 1.1663787\ (6) \times 10^{-5}\ \mathrm{GeV}^{-2}$	1×10^{-6}	$\mu^{\pm}$ lifetime	
$M_Z = 91.1876 \pm 0.0021\ \mathrm{GeV}$	1×10^{-5}	LEP	Z pole
$M_W = 80.379 \pm 0.012\ \mathrm{GeV}$	1×10^{-4}	LEP/Tevatron/LHC	WW run
$\sin^2\theta_W = 0.23152 \pm 0.00014$	6×10^{-4}	LEP/SLD	Z pole
$m_{top} = 172.74 \pm 0.46\ \mathrm{GeV}$	3×10^{-3}	Tevatron/LHC	
$M_H = 125.14 \pm 0.15\ \mathrm{GeV}$	1×10^{-3}	LHC	ZH runs

From PDG2018

- Introduction to CEPC
- Z pole physics
- W physics

Prospect of CEPC EWK physics

- Expect to have 1~2 order of magnitude better than current precision

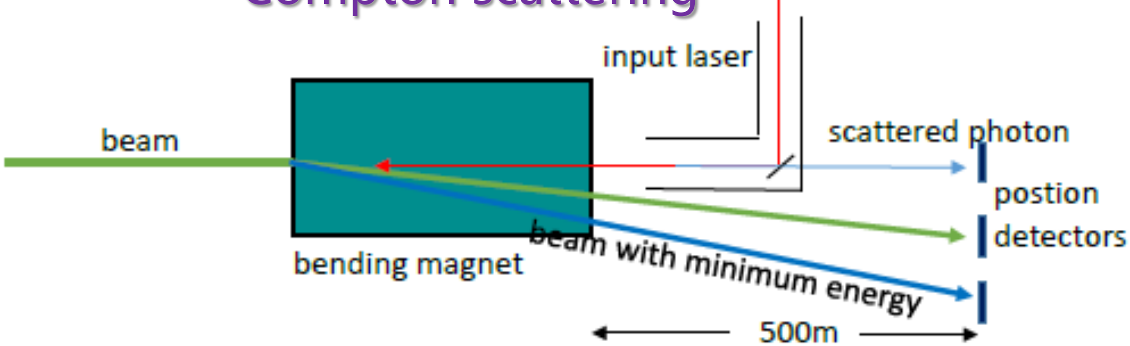


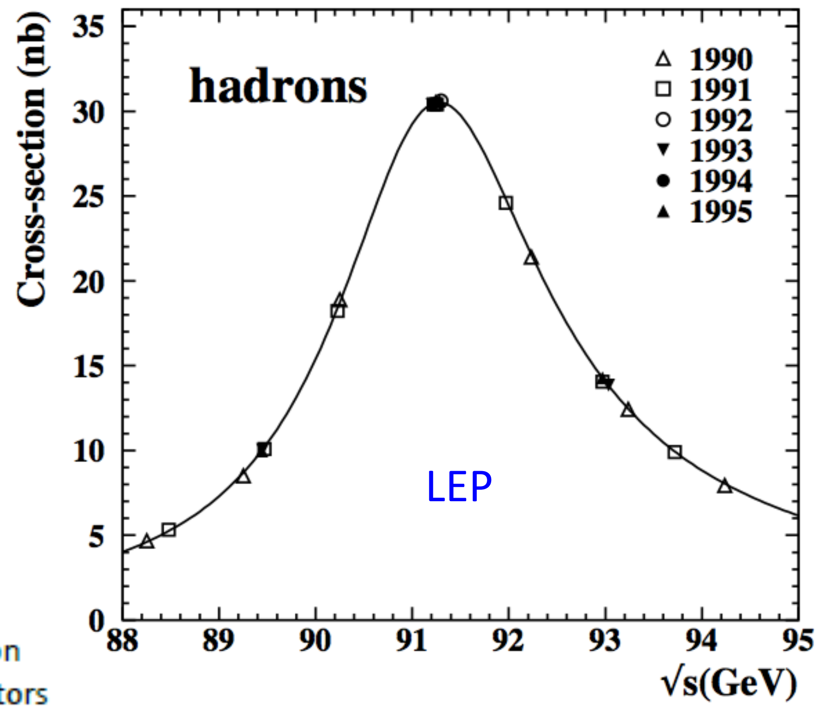
Z mass measurement

- LEP precision ： 91.1876±0.0021 GeV
- CEPC goal : 0.5 MeV (CDR) → 0.1MeV (TDR)
  - Beam energy uncertainty is major systematics
    - Resonant depolarization approach by LEP → <0.1MeV
    - Compton scattering → <0.3 MeV

	Z pole (91GeV)	WW (160GeV)	ZH (240GeV)
Resonant Depolarization	0.1MeV	0.5 MeV	NA
Compton Scattering	0.3MeV	0.6MeV	1.0 MeV

Compton scattering



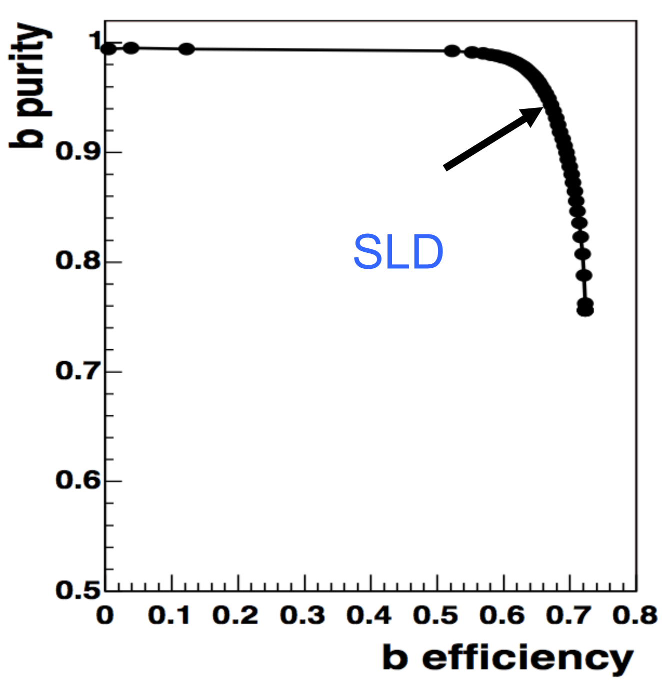


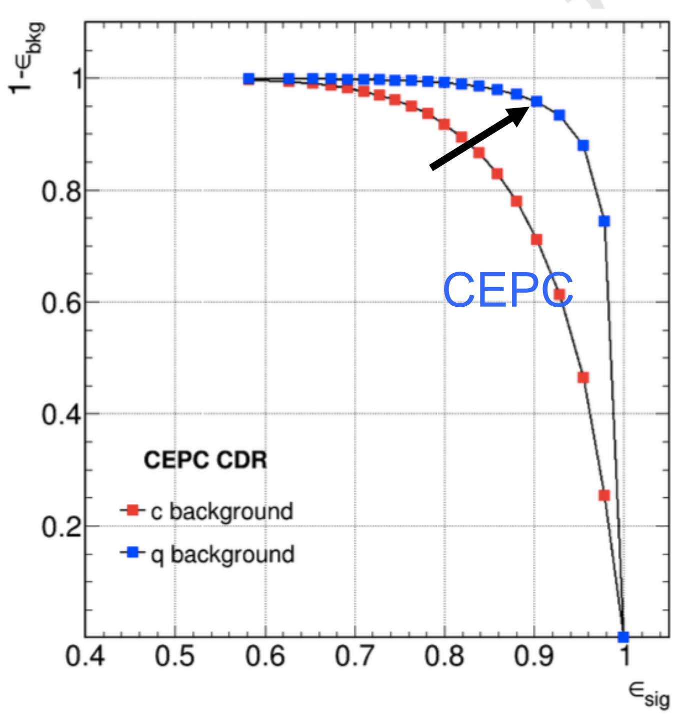
$$\frac{\Gamma(Z \to b\bar{b})}{\Gamma(Z \to had)}$$

Branching ratio (R^b)

- LEP measurement 0.21594 ±0.00066
  - Syst error : ~0.2%
- CEPC
  - Expected Syst error (0.02%)
  - hemisphere tag correlations depends on b tagging efficiency
  - Expect 20~30% higher B tagging efficiency than SLD
  - Theory uncertainty (gluon splitting ..): need input from theorists

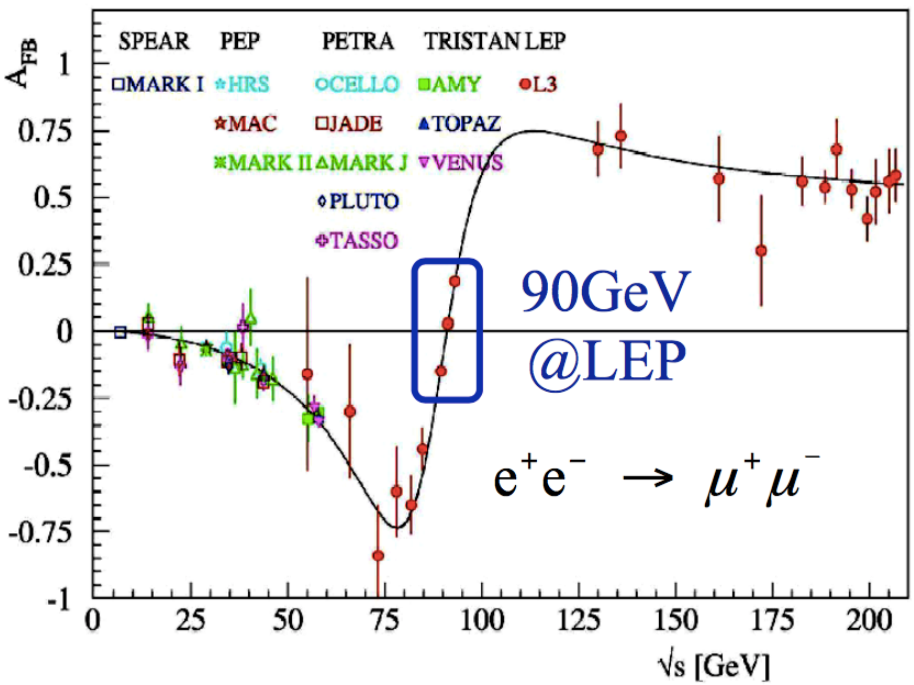
$$C_b = \frac{\varepsilon_{2jet-tagged}}{(\varepsilon_{1jet-tagged})^2}$$

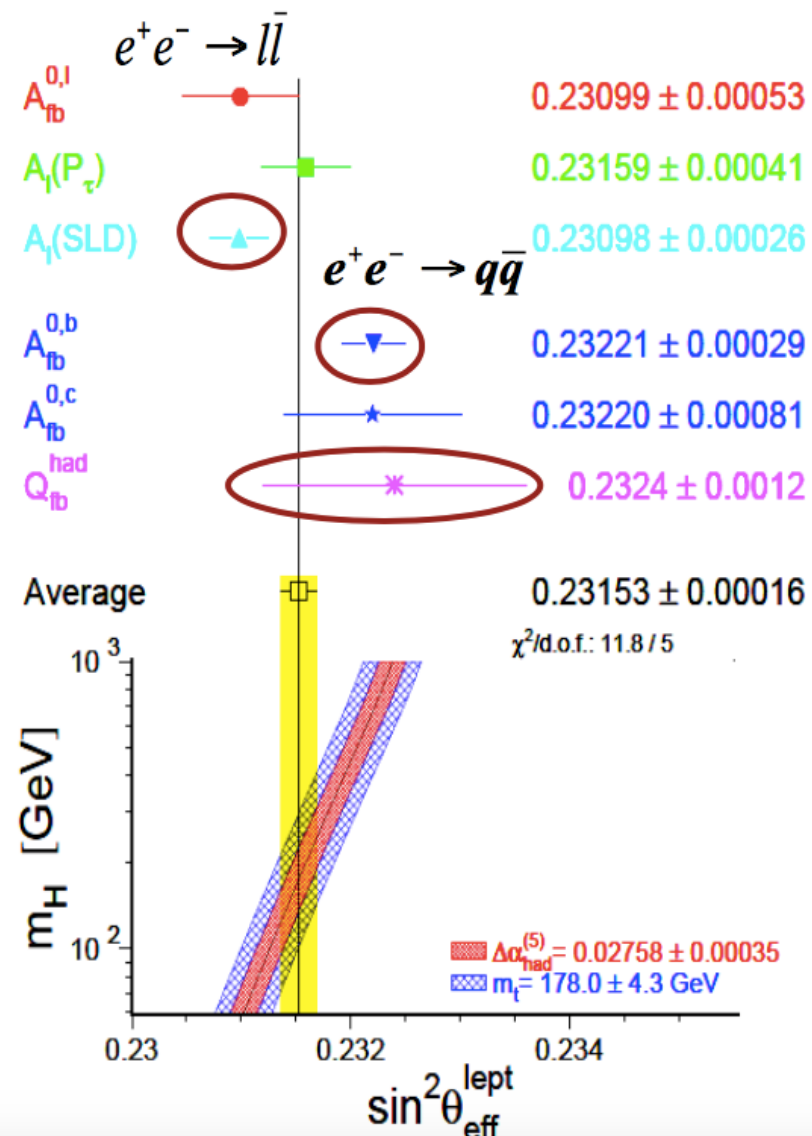




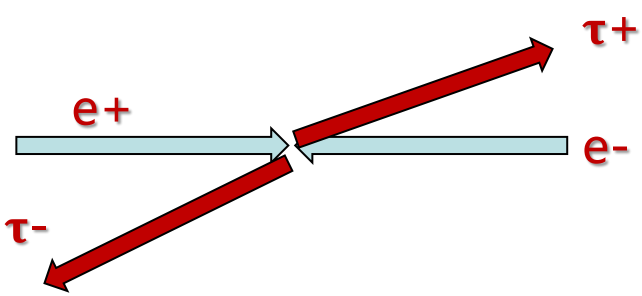
Weak mixing angle $\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}$

- Some tension between SLD and LEP results (~3σ)
  - Remain a puzzle for ~10 years





A_e and A_τ: tau polarization



$$A_{\rm FB} = \frac{\sigma_{\rm F} - \sigma_{\rm B}}{\sigma_{\rm F} + \sigma_{\rm B}}$$

$$A_{\rm LR} = \frac{\sigma_{\rm L} - \sigma_{\rm R}}{\sigma_{\rm L} + \sigma_{\rm R}} \frac{1}{\langle|\mathcal{P}_{\rm e}|\rangle}$$

$$A_{\rm LRFB} = \frac{(\sigma_{\rm F} - \sigma_{\rm B})_{\rm L} - (\sigma_{\rm F} - \sigma_{\rm B})_{\rm R}}{(\sigma_{\rm F} + \sigma_{\rm B})_{\rm L} + (\sigma_{\rm F} + \sigma_{\rm B})_{\rm R}} \frac{1}{\langle|\mathcal{P}_{\rm e}|\rangle}$$

- Weak mixing angle
  - extracted from A_e and A_τ using tau polarization: more precise

τ decay mode	Number selected decays	Purity of the samples (%)
$\tau \to e\nu_e\nu_\tau$	18434	89.4 ± 0.1
$\tau \to \mu\nu_\mu\nu_\tau$	19811	94.3 ± 0.1
$\tau \to \pi/K\nu_\tau$	14850	73.2 ± 0.1
$\tau \to \rho\nu_\tau$	26548	75.4 ± 0.1
$\tau \to a_1\nu_\tau$	9446	53.2 ± 0.2

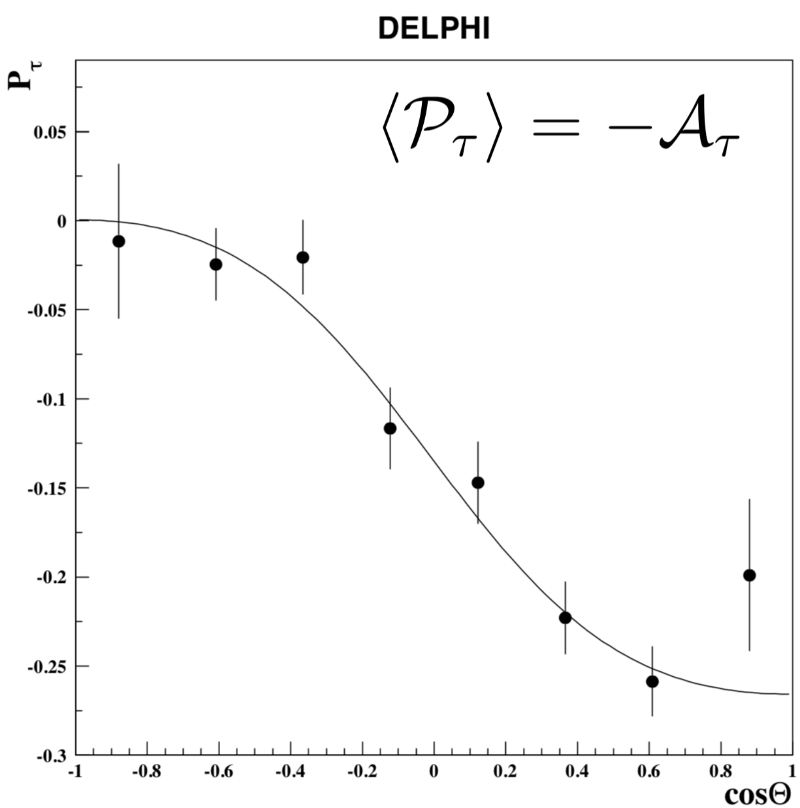
$A_{\rm LRFB}$, $P_\tau(\cos\theta)$ → A_e and A_τ

A_e and A_τ in $Z \to \tau\tau$

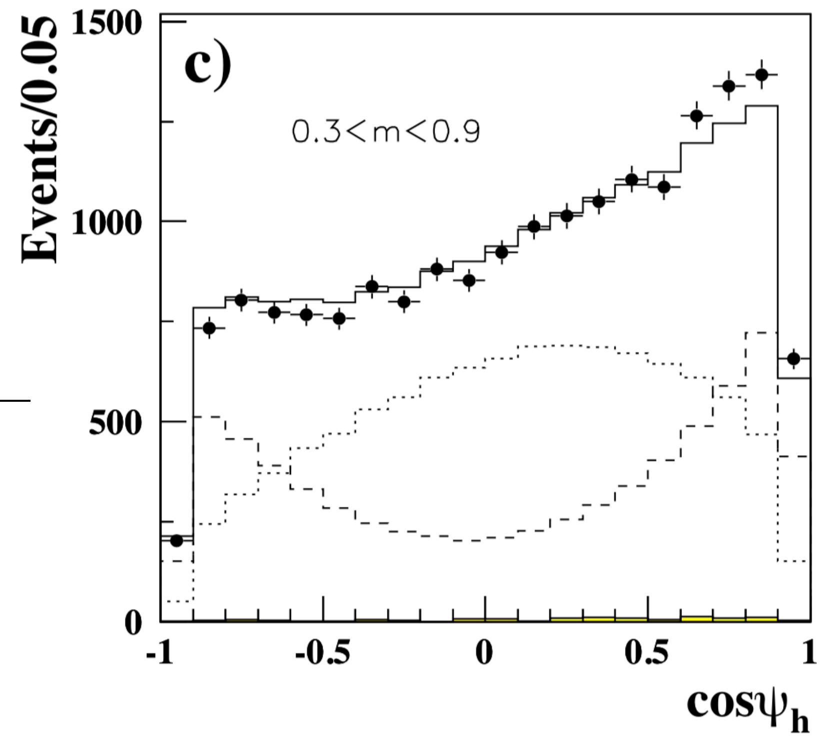
- Tau polarization can be measured through its decay product

$$P_\tau(\cos\theta) = -\frac{\mathcal{A}_\tau(1+\cos^2\theta) + \mathcal{A}_e(2\cos\theta)}{(1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{4}{3}\mathcal{A}_{fb}(2\cos\theta)}$$

A_{LRFB}, $P_\tau(\cos\theta)$ → A_e and A_τ



From DELPHI



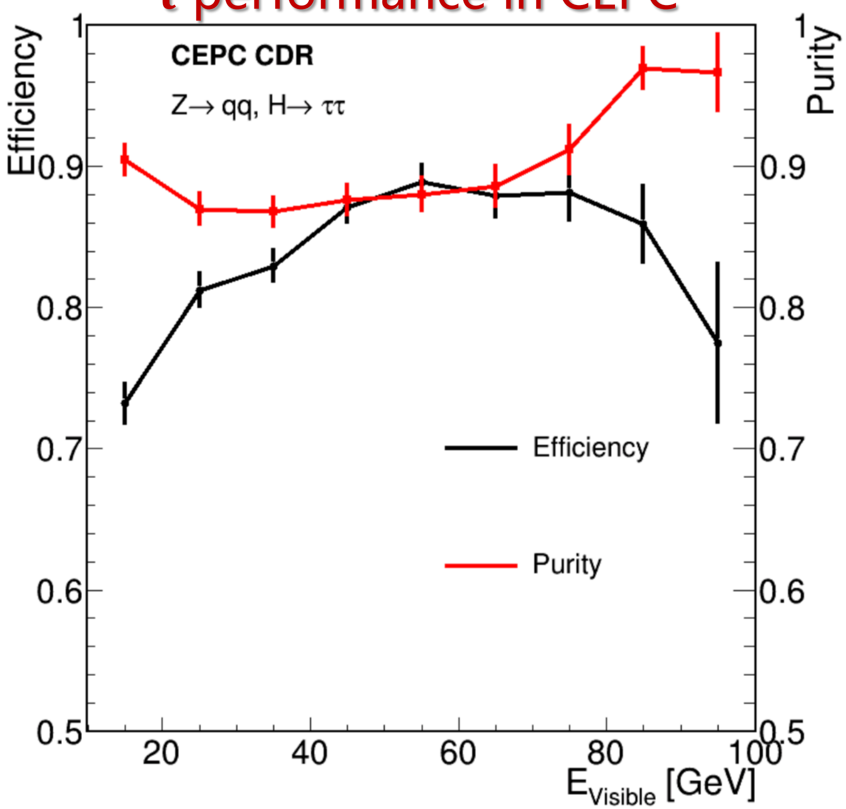
Eur. Phys. J. C 14, 585-611 (2000)

A_e and A_τ in $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$: systematics

- Current precision
  - A_e : **0.1515±0.0019 (PDG)**
  - A_τ : **0.143±0.004 (PDG)**
- CEPC:
  - A_τ : Key systematics is from EM scale, and **τ** identification
  - A_e limited by statistics

CEPC precision	Rel stat unc.	Rel total unc.
A_τ	**2X10^{-4}**	**5X10^{-4}**
A_e	**3X10^{-4}**	**3X10^{-4}**

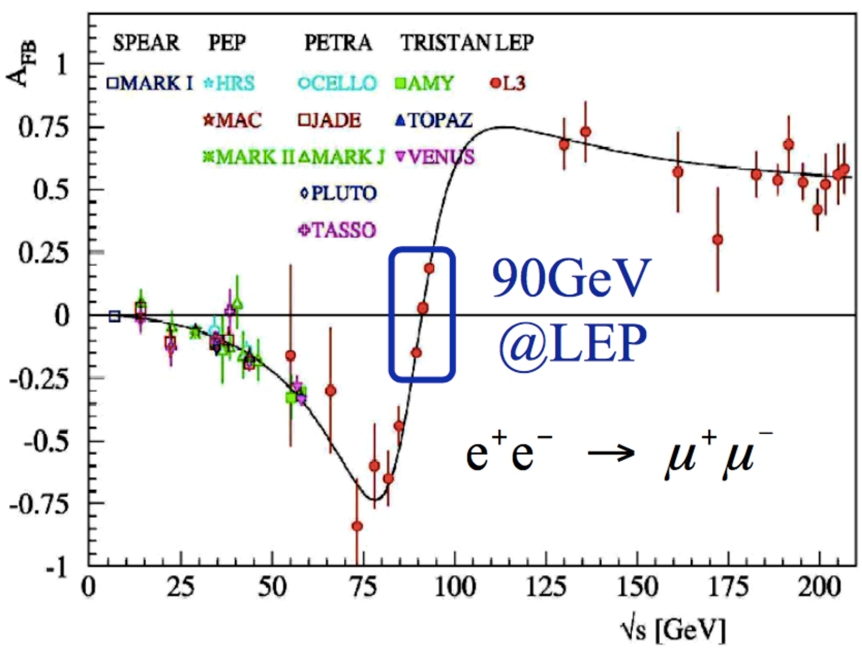
τ performance in CEPC

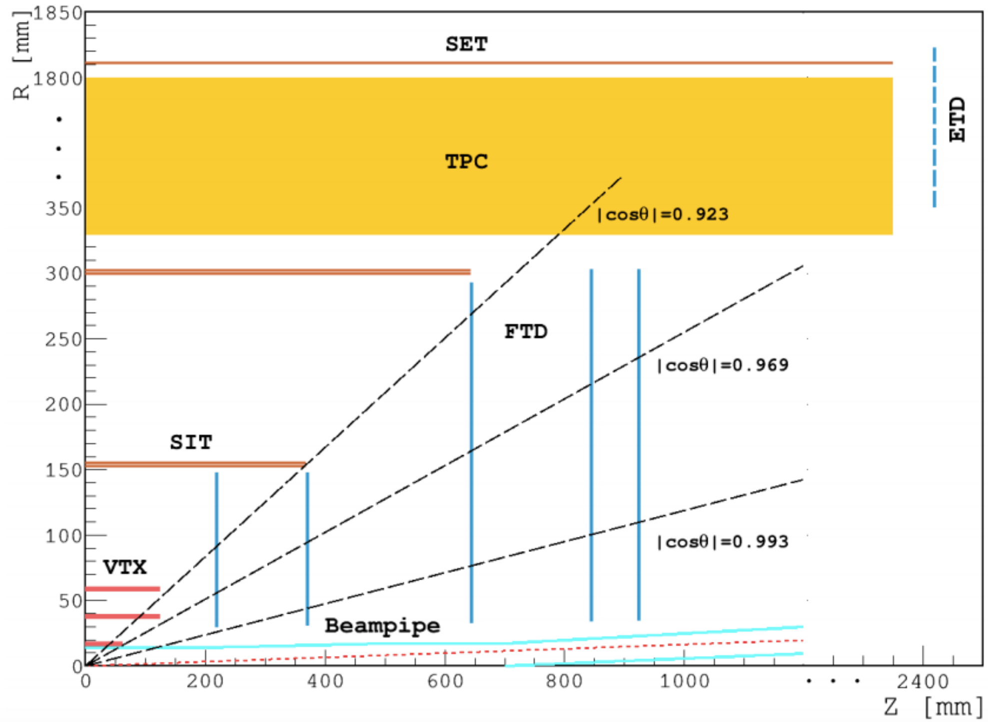


Backward-forward asymmetry in Z->μμ

- LEP measurement : 0.0169 +-0.00130
- CEPC expected: +-0.00005
  - CEPC has potential to improve it by a factor of 20~30 .
    - Acceptance systematics (larger detector coverage, smaller syst.)
- Major systematics (absolute value.)
  - Beam energy systematics (5e-5 , assuming 500keV E_{beam} unc.)
  - Muon angular resolution (1e-5 level)

$$A_{FB}^{(0,\mu)}$$

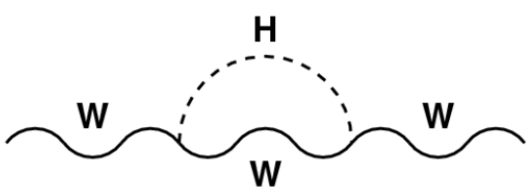


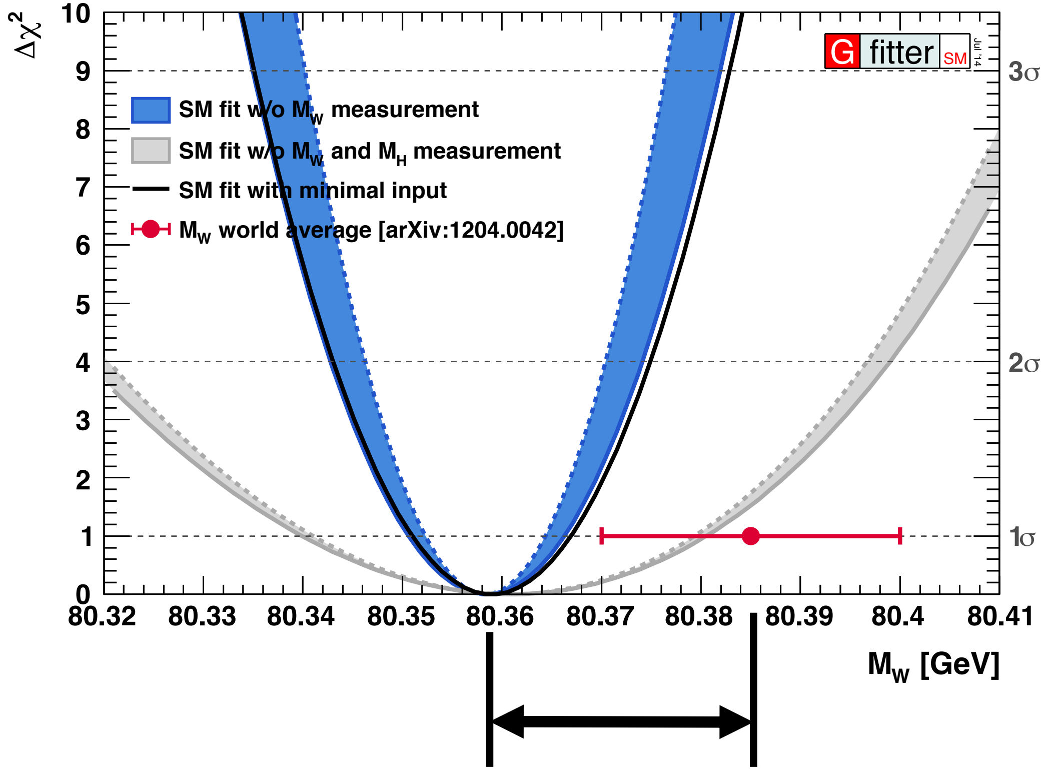


- Introduction to CEPC
- Z pole physics
- W physics

Motivation

- Small tension in weak mixing angle and W mass.(2σ)
  - Between direct measurement and EWK fit prediction
  - Indirect search for new physics



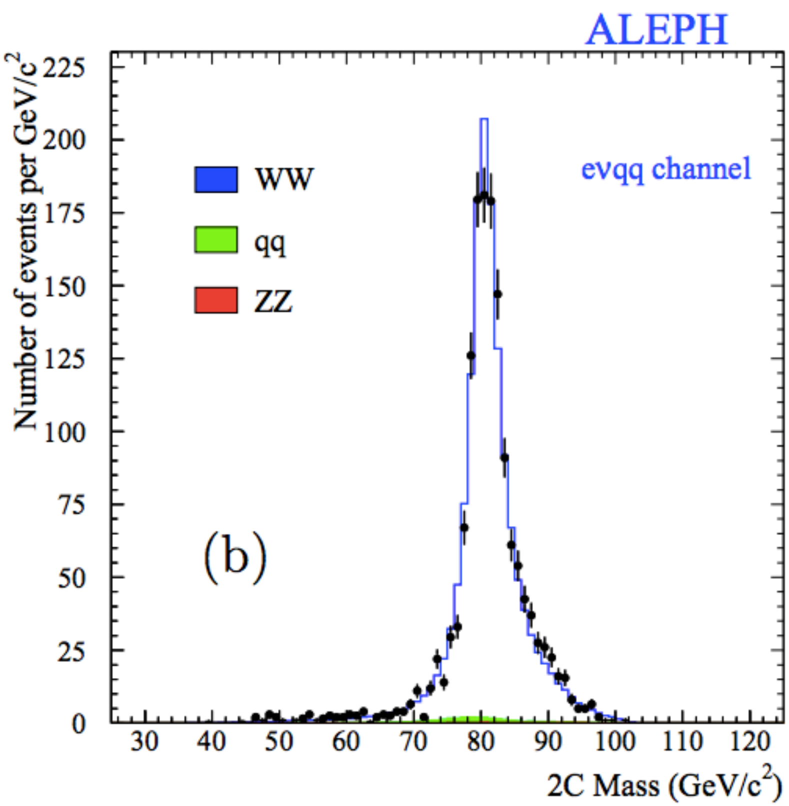


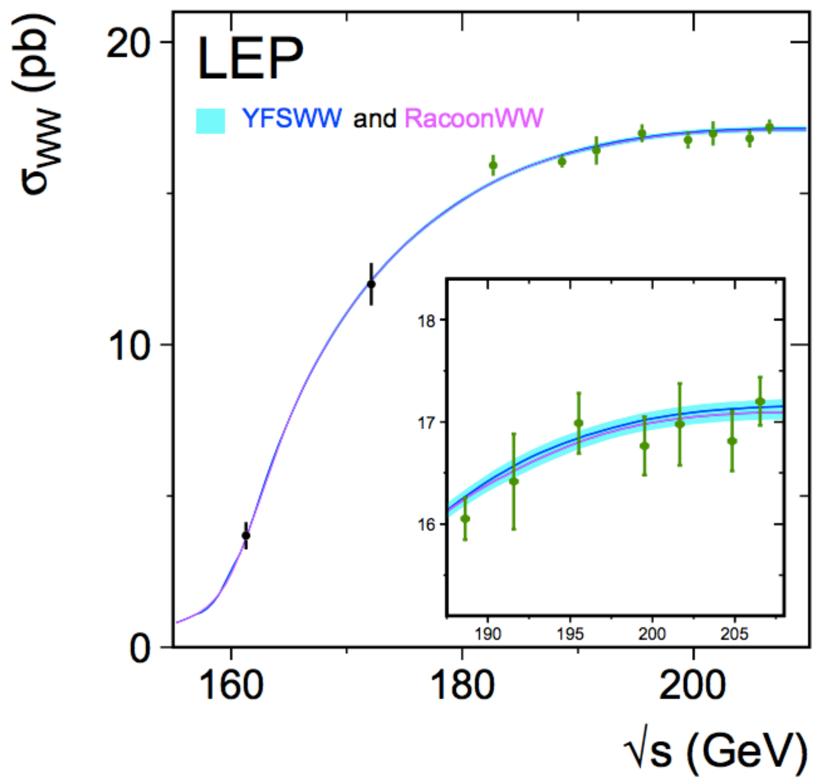
W mass measurement in lepton collider

- Two approaches to measure W mass at lepton collider:

Direct measurement
performed in ZH runs (240GeV)
Precision 2~3MeV

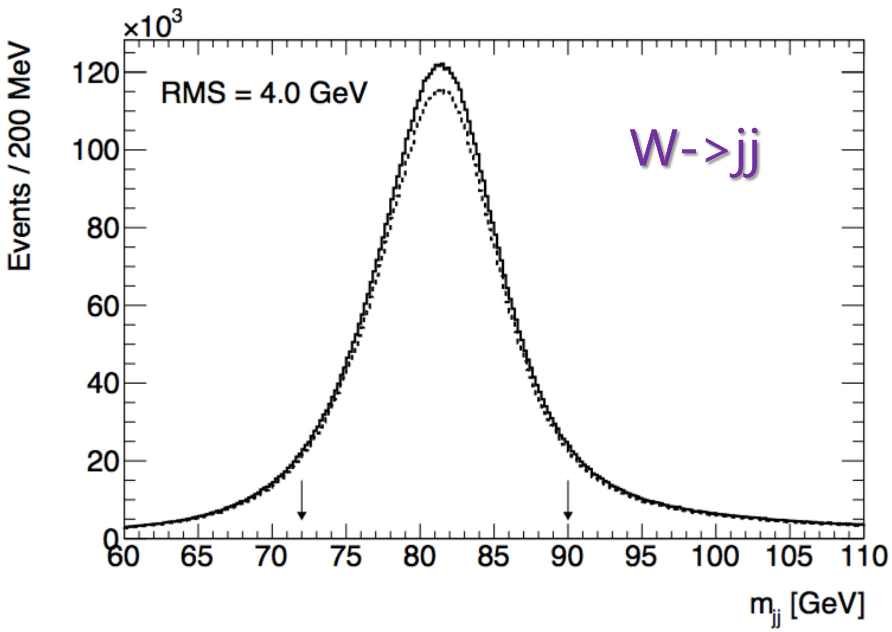
WW threshold scan
WW threshold runs (157~172GeV)
Expected Precision 1MeV level

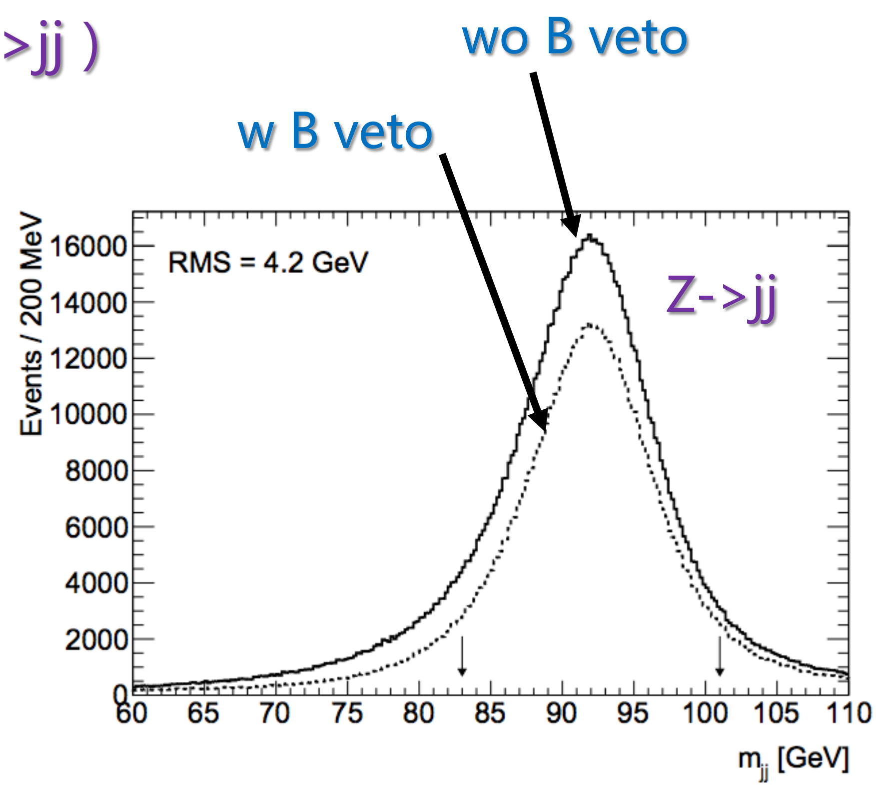




W mass direct measurement

- Reconstruct di-jet mass from WW->lvqq events in ZH run
  - Not affect by beam energy uncertainty
  - Major systematics is Jet energy scale (JES) uncertainty (2~3 MeV)
    - Mainly from Jet flavor composition and jet flavor response
  - Calibrate JES with Tera-Z (Z->jj)



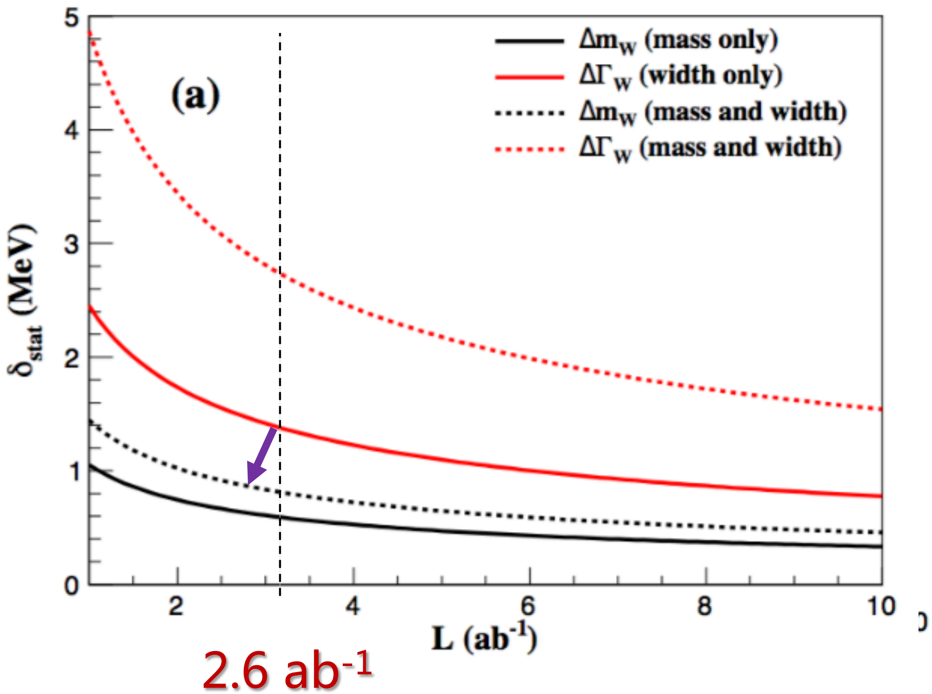


WW threshold scan-systematics unc.

- Expected 1MeV precision in W mass measurement
  - Dominated by statistics uncertainty.
  - Leading syst. (0.5MeV): beam energy syst.

Observable	m_W	Γ_W
Source	Uncertainty (MeV)	
Statistics	0.8	2.7
Beam energy	0.4	0.6
Beam spread	–	0.9
Corr. syst.	0.4	0.2
Total	1.0	2.8

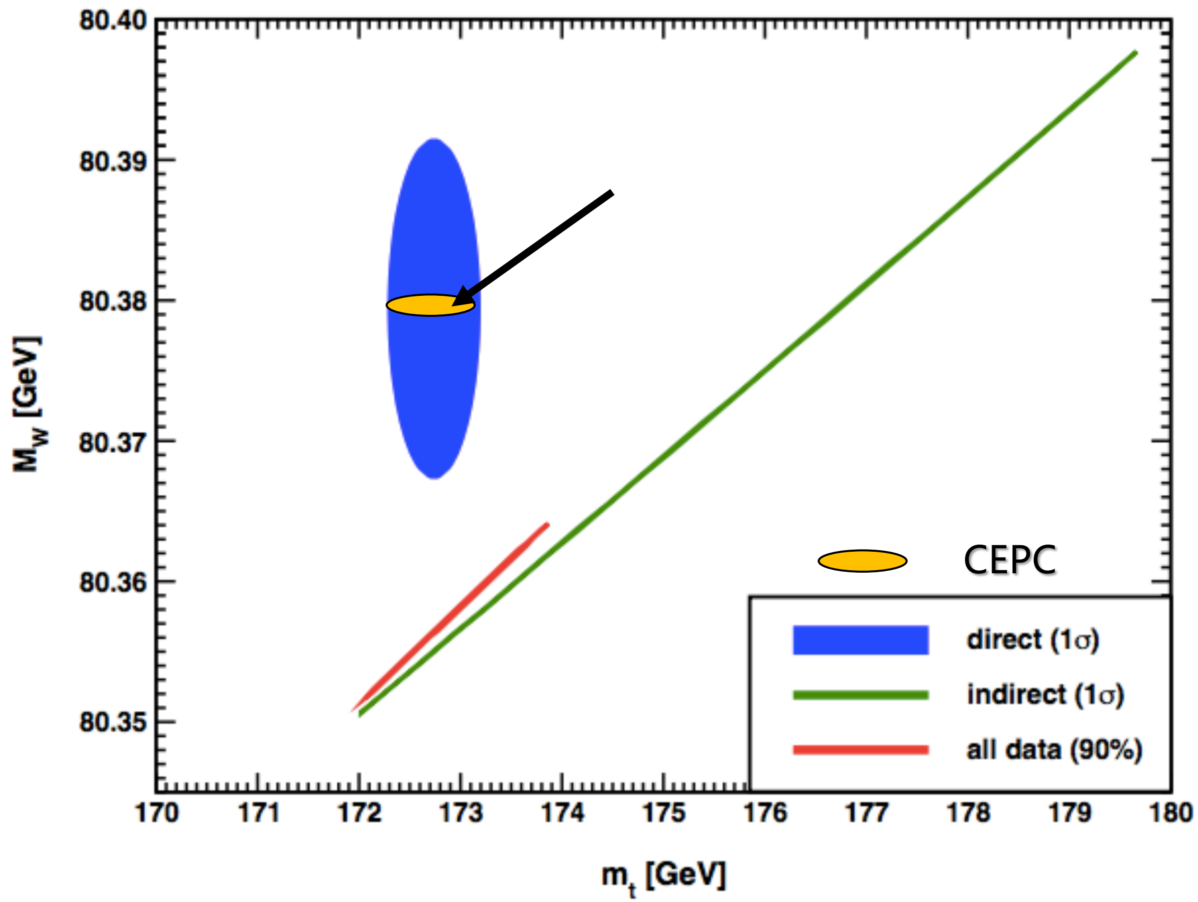
Statistics unc. on W mass Vs Luminosity



Idea from Paolo Azzuri et al. arxiv: 1703.01626v1

Prospect of CEPC W mass measurement

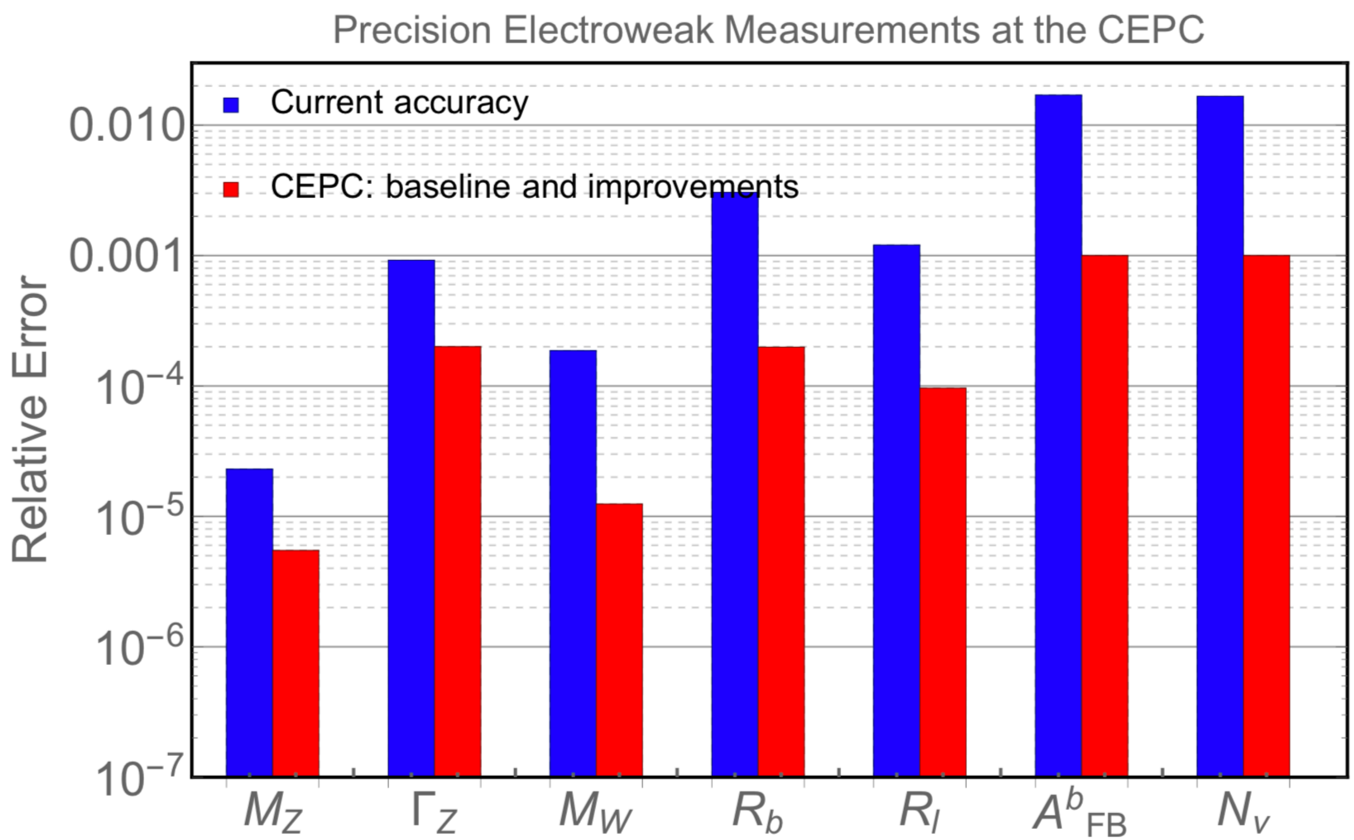
- CEPC can improve current precision of W mass by one order of magnitude
  - Good physics potential for BSM physics from indirect search



Freitas & JE (PDG 2018)

Summary

- Potential of electroweak measurement at CEPC
  - 1~2 order of magnitude better than current precision
  - Two years at Z pole: 3(6) X10^{11} Z boson
  - One year WW runs: 10^8 WW pairs (10^7 WW @ 160GeV)



Backup

Prospect of CEPC EWK physics

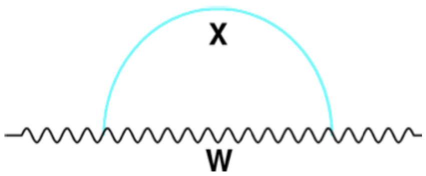
- Expect to have 1~2 order of magnitude better than current precision

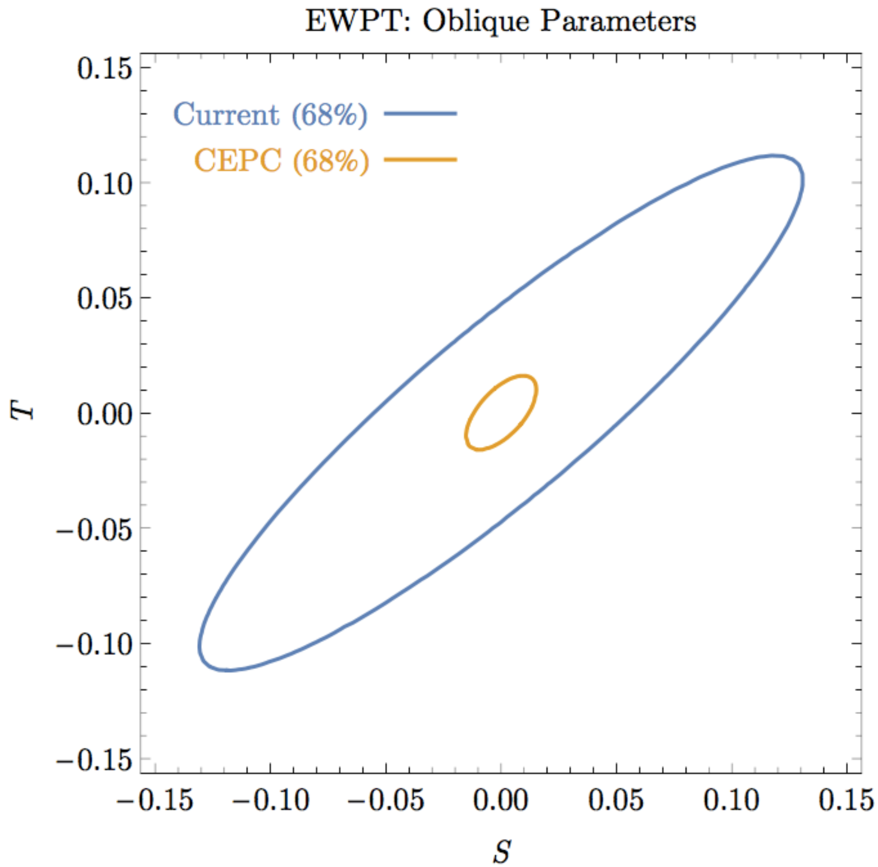
Observable	LEP precision	CEPC precision	CEPC runs	CEPC $\int \mathcal{L}dt$
m_Z	2 MeV	0.5 MeV	Z pole	8 ab^{-1}
$A_{FB}^{0,b}$	1.7%	0.1%	Z pole	8 ab^{-1}
$A_{FB}^{0,\mu}$	7.7%	0.3%	Z pole	8 ab^{-1}
$A_{FB}^{0,e}$	17%	0.5%	Z pole	8 ab^{-1}
$\sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff}}$	0.07%	0.001%	Z pole	8 ab^{-1}
R_b	0.3%	0.02%	Z pole	8 ab^{-1}
R_μ	0.2%	0.01%	Z pole	8 ab^{-1}
N_ν	1.7%	0.05%	ZH runs	5.6 ab^{-1}
m_W	33 MeV	2–3 MeV	ZH runs	5.6 ab^{-1}
m_W	33 MeV	1 MeV	WW threshold	2.6 ab^{-1}

Table 11.9: The expected precision in a selected set of EW precision measurements in CEPC and the comparison with the precision from LEP experiments. The CEPC accelerator running mode and total integrated luminosity expected for each measurement are also listed.

Constraint to new physics

- Oblique parameter S,T,U : corrections to gauge-boson self-energies
  - S and T (U) correspond to dimension 6 (8) operators
- Constraint to Oblique parameter from CEPC EWK measurements will be about one order of magnitude better than current constraint.



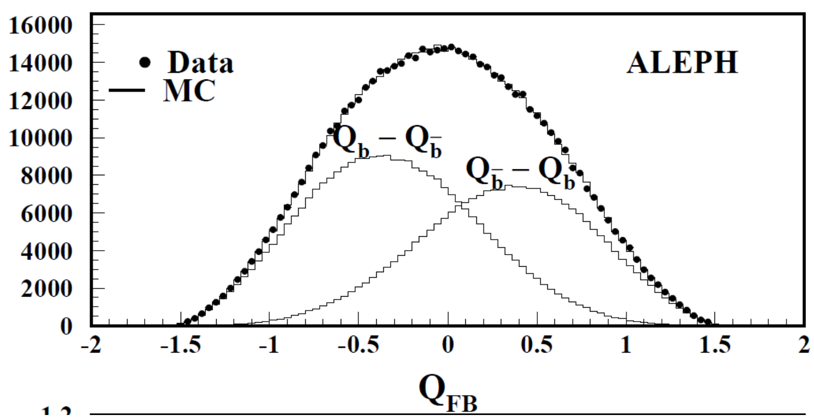


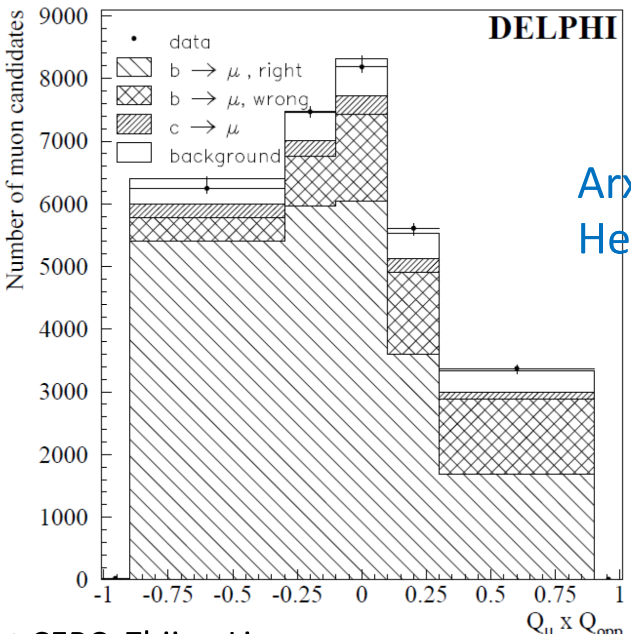
Backward-forward asymmetry

- LEP measurement : 0.1000+-0.0017 (Z peak)
  - Method 1: Soft lepton from b/c decay (~2%)
    - Select one lepton from b/c decay, and one b jets
    - Select lepton charge (Q_lepton) and jet charge (Q_jet)
  - Method 2: jet charge method using Inclusive b jet (~1.2%)
    - Select two b jets
    - use event Thrust to define the forward and background
    - Use jet charge difference (Q_F - Q_B) Q_lepton - Q_jet in method 1

Arxiv:Hep-ex/0107033

Q_F - Q_B in method 2





Arxiv: Hep-ex/0403041

Prospect of CEPC W mass measurement

- CEPC can improve current precision of W mass by one order of magnitude
  - A possible BSM physics can be discovered in the future

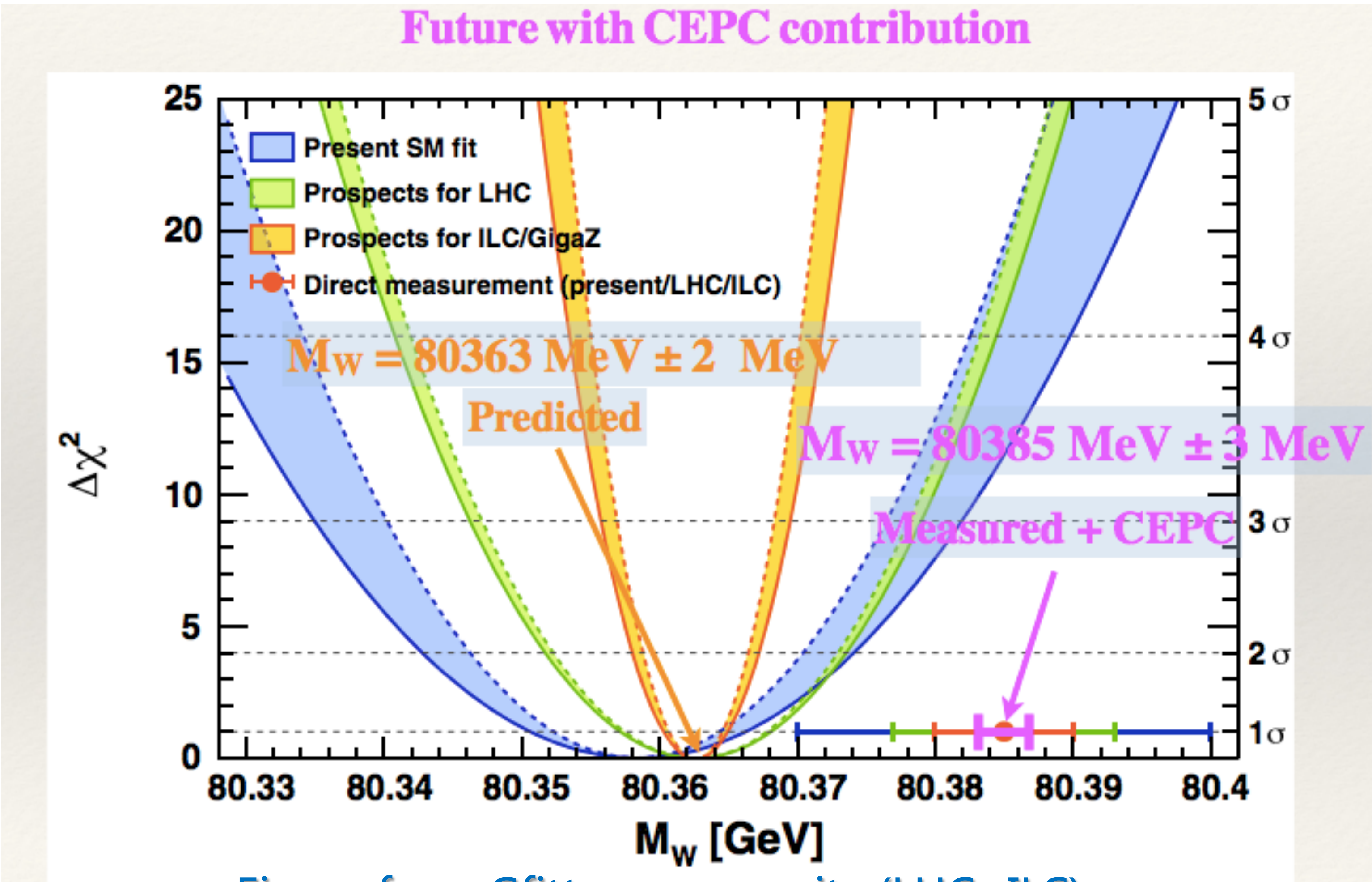
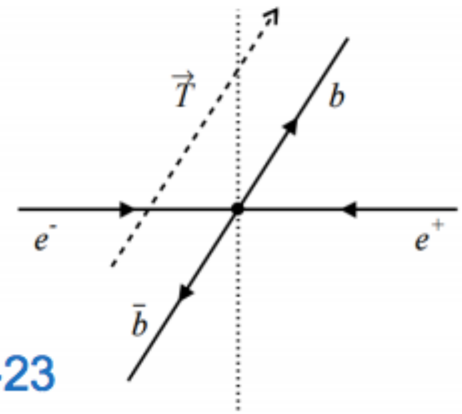


Figure from Gfitter community (LHC+ILC)

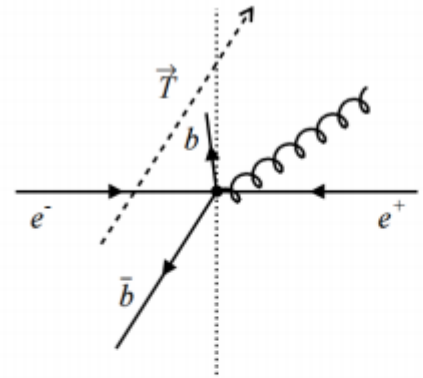
Backward-forward asymmetry $A_{FB}^{b\bar{b}}(0)$

- Uncertainty Afb_b due to QCD correction to Thrust
  - Higher order QCD effect is major systematics

CERN-EP/98-23



(a) No gluon



(d) Thrust forward, quark backward

Error source	$C_{\rm QCD}^{\rm quark}$ (%)		$C_{\rm QCD}^{\rm part,T}$ (%)	
	$b\bar{b}$	$c\bar{c}$	$b\bar{b}$	$c\bar{c}$
Theoretical error on m_b or m_c	0.23	0.11	0.15	0.08
$\alpha_s(m_Z^2)$ (0.119 ± 0.004)	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.16
Higher order corrections	0.27	0.66	0.27	0.66
Total error	0.37	0.69	0.33	0.68

Motivation for CEPC electroweak physics

- need more precision in
  - W mass, Top mass and weak mixing angle
- CEPC can provide more precise measurement for
  - W/Z and Higgs mass and weak mixing angle

Fundamental constant	δx/x	measurements
$\alpha = 1/137.035999139\ (31)$ From PDG2018	1×10^{-10}	$e^{\pm}\ g_2$
$G_F = 1.1663787\ (6) \times 10^{-5}\ \text{GeV}^{-2}$	1×10^{-6}	$\mu^{\pm}$ lifetime
$M_Z = 91.1876 \pm 0.0021$ GeV	1×10^{-5}	LEP
$M_W = 80.379 \pm 0.012$ GeV	1×10^{-4}	LEP/Tevatron/LHC
$\sin^2\theta_W = 0.23152 \pm 0.00014$	6×10^{-4}	LEP/SLD
$m_{top} = 172.74 \pm 0.46$ GeV	3×10^{-3}	Tevatron/LHC
$M_H = 125.14 \pm 0.15$ GeV	1×10^{-3}	LHC

Number of neutrino generation (N_ν)

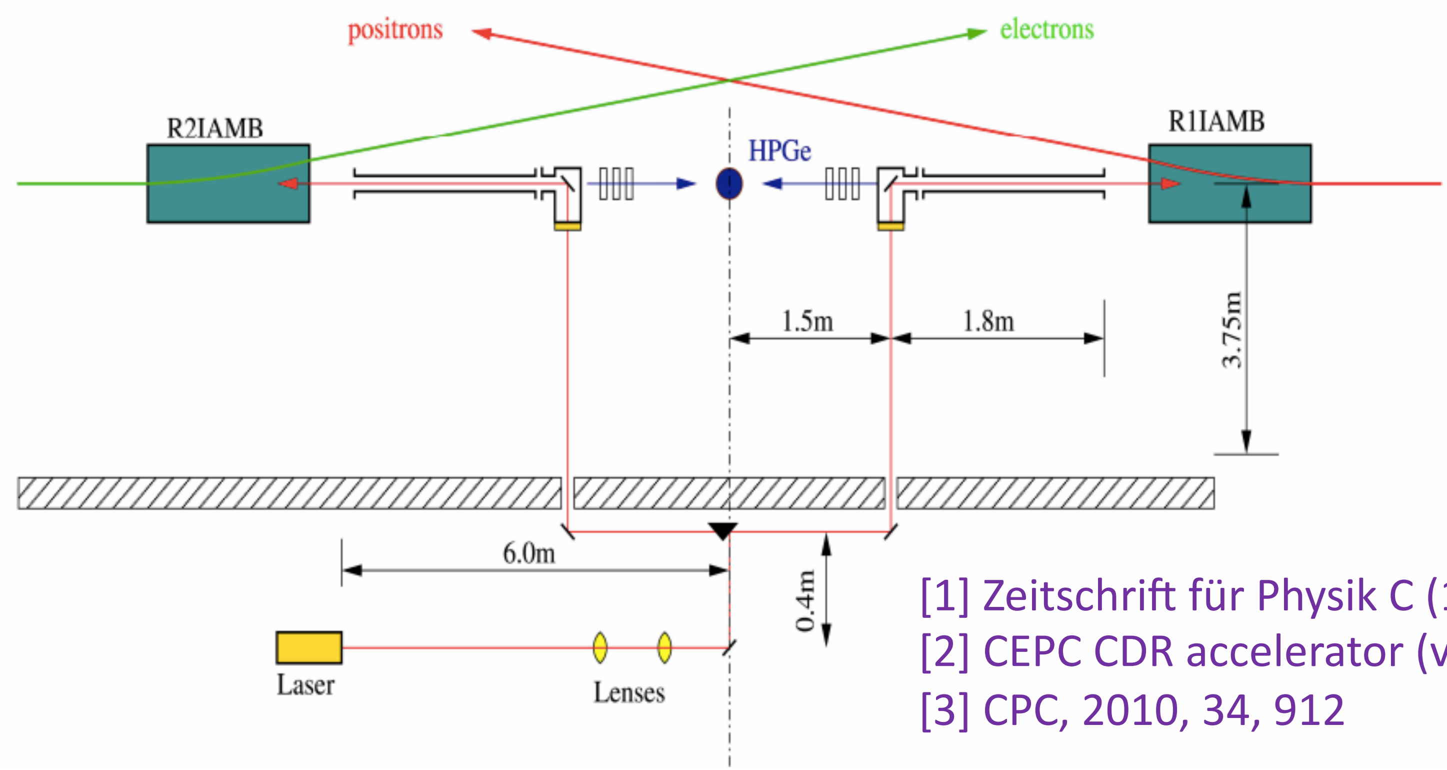
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma.$

- LEP measurement :
  - Indirect measurement (Z line shape method): 2.984+-0.008
  - Direct measurement (neutrino counting method): 2.92+-0.05
    - Stat error (1.7%), Syst error (1.4%)
- CEPC measurement :
  - Focus on direct measurement, Expected Syst error (~0.2%)
  - High granularity in calorimeter can help photon identification
  - Detector readout time and Pileup is also key for Missing energy
  - Need focus on improving photon energy scale in next step

Systematics source	LEP	CEPC
Photon trigger and Identification efficiency	~0.5%	<0.1%
Calorimeter energy scale	0.3~0.5%	<0.2%

Z mass measurement（2）

- Syst uncertainty: ~0.5 MeV
  - Beam energy uncertainty is major systematics
    - Resonant depolarization approach by LEP [1] → <0.5MeV
    - Compton backscattering [2] → 2~5 MeV
    - Radiation return , Z(μμ)γ events → 2~5MeV



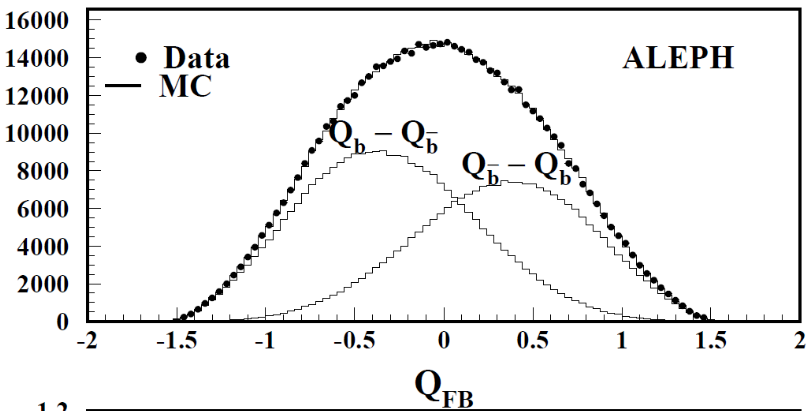
[1] Zeitschrift für Physik C (1995) 45–62.
[2] CEPC CDR accelerator (volume I)
[3] CPC, 2010, 34, 912

Backward-forward asymmetry $A_{FB}^{0,b}$

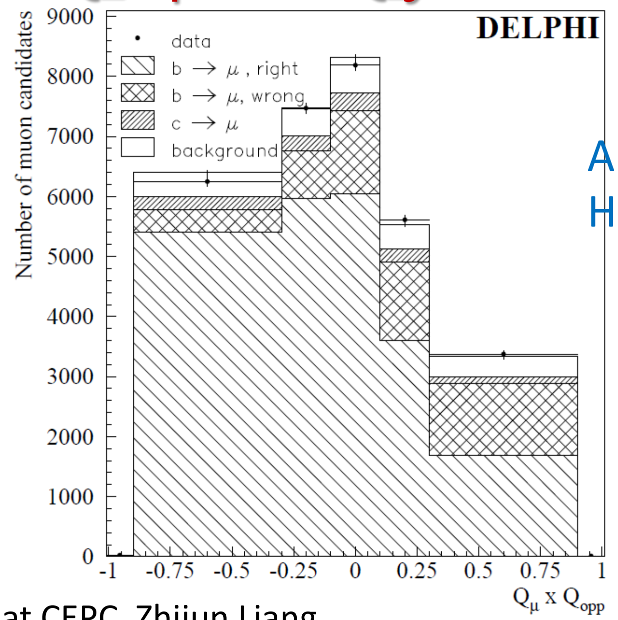
- LEP measurement : 0.1000+-0.0017 (Z peak)
  - Method 1: Soft lepton from b/c decay
    CEPC precision 0.1% ,LEP precision ~2% (stat dominated)
    - Main systematics is B hadron decay branching ratio
  - Method 2: jet charge method , Inclusive b jet (LEP precision 1.2%)
    - use event Thrust to define the forward and background
    - Use jet charge difference (Q_F - Q_B)

Arxiv:Hep-ex/0107033

Q_F - Q_B in method 2

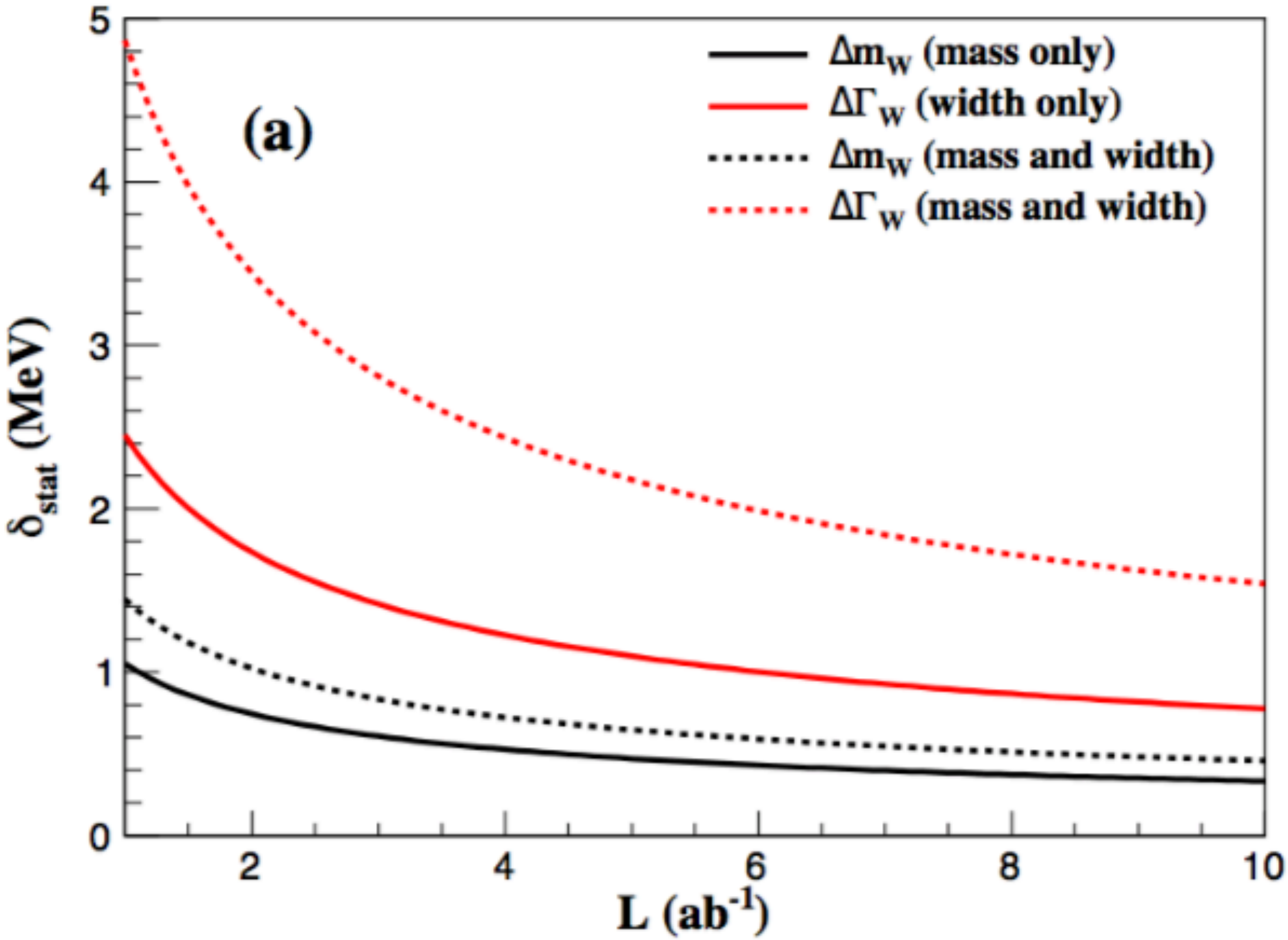


Q_lepton - Q_jet in method 1



Arxiv: Hep-ex/0403041

Statistics error on W mass Vs Luminosity



WW threshold scan – CEPC plan

- WW threshold scan running proposal
  - Assuming one year data taking in WW threshold (2.6 ab^{-1})
  - Four energy scan points:
    - 157.5, 161.5, 162.5(W mass, W width measurements)
    - 172.0 GeV (α_{QCD} (m_W) measurement, Br (W->had) , CKM |Vcs|)
    - 14M WW events in total
      - 400 times larger than LEP2 comparing WW runs

E_{cm} (GeV)	Lumiosity (ab^{-1})	Cross section (pb)	Number of WW pairs (M)
157.5	0.5	1.25	0.6
161.5	0.2	3.89	0.8
162.5	1.3	5.02	6.5
172.0	0.5	12.2	6.1