

Why building a muon collider

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Ideology

HEP before the LHC



HEP before the F.C.

Ideology

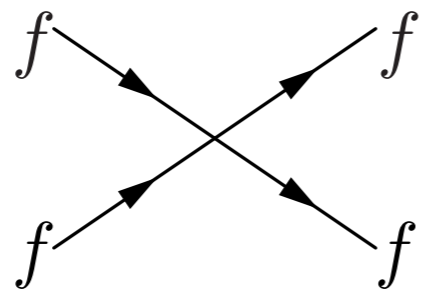
HEP before the LHC

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Higgs

SUSY, etc.

W boson

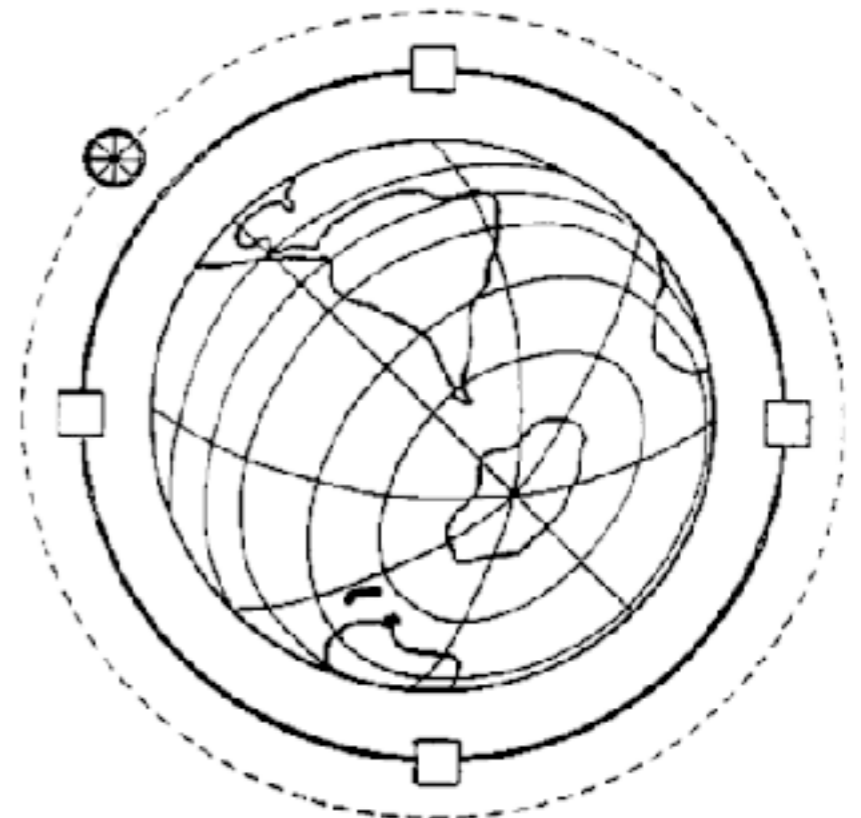


$$\sim G_F E^2 \simeq E^2 / v^2 < 16\pi^2 \rightarrow m_W < 4\pi v$$

Ultimate Accelerator.

Drawn by Fermi in the '50
to reach 3 TeV.

The manifesto of HEP!



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Particle physics is not **validation** anymore, rather it is **exploration of unknown territories** *

* Not necessarily a bad thing. Columbus left for his trip just because he had no idea of where he was going !!

Ideology

No single experiment can explore all directions at once.



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None can guarantee discoveries.



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The next big FC **will exist only** if capable to **explore many directions**, and be **conclusive** on some of those



Naturalness

“Is m_H Unnatural?” = “Is m_H Unpredictable?”

$$(m_H^2)_{Phys.} = \int_0^\infty F_{true}(E; g_{true})$$

SM Contribution

$$\delta m_H^2 = \frac{3y_t^2}{8\pi^2} \Lambda_{SM}^2$$

$$= \int_0^{\Lambda_{SM}} (\dots) + \int_{\Lambda_{SM}}^\infty (\dots)$$

UV Contribution

$$c \Lambda_{SM}^2$$

Fine Tuning: $\Delta \geq \frac{\delta m_H^2}{m_H^2} \simeq \left(\frac{126 \text{ GeV}}{m_H} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\Lambda_{SM}}{500 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$

Measures how much Unpredictable m_H is.

Unnaturalness is a challenge to **Reductionism**

Dramatic paradigm shift. E.g. Anthropic or Dynamical

[more in backup]

Naturalness

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LHC may push conventional Natural models to

$$\Lambda_{\text{SM}} \gtrsim 2 \text{ TeV} \longrightarrow \Delta \gtrsim 10$$

Still Naturalness might be there in the form of:

Partial Unnaturalness

$$\Delta \sim 100$$



$$\Lambda_{\text{SM}} \sim 5 \text{ TeV}$$

Neutral Naturalness

$$\Delta \sim \text{few} \longrightarrow \Lambda_{\text{SM}}^{\text{col.}} \sim 5 \text{ TeV}$$



$$\Lambda_{\text{SM}}^{\text{neut.}} \lesssim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Need **5 TeV** reach on ordinary Top Partners

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Still, the higher the reach, the better

Dark Matter

[For recent lectures, see e.g. arXiv:1603.03797]

Thermal Freeze-Out is the simplest explanation of DM.

All you need is:

- A nearly **stable BSM** particle ($\tau > \tau_U \sim 10^{10}$ yrs)

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Basic idea: DM gets too rare to annihilate, so it remains at T below its mass

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WIMP* is the simplest Thermal Freeze-Out scenario.

No new force required, annihilation through Weak Force:

$$\sigma \sim \left(\frac{g^2}{4\pi} \right)^2 \frac{1}{M^2} \sim 1 \text{ pb} \left(\frac{650 \text{ GeV}}{M} \right)^2$$

* Here I mean thermal relics with annihilation due to **SM Weak Force**

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Range **barely probed** by LHC, naively **excluded by Direct Detection**
[even if there are caveats, e.g. Higgsino DM @ 1TeV still OK]

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Minimal Dark Matter

[arXiv:hep-ph/0512090, arXiv:1512.05353]

However, WIMP can have **tens of TeV** mass:

$$\sigma \sim \left(\frac{g^2}{4\pi}\right)^2 \frac{1}{M^2} \sim 1 \text{ pb} \left(\frac{650 \text{ GeV}}{M}\right)^2$$

Large n-plet of SU(2)



$$\langle\sigma_{Av}\rangle \simeq \frac{g_2^4 (3 - 4n^2 + n^4) + 16 Y^4 g_Y^4 + 8g_2^2 g_Y^2 Y^2 (n^2 - 1)}{64\pi M^2 g_\chi} \quad \text{if } \mathcal{X} \text{ is a scalar}$$

$$\langle\sigma_{Av}\rangle \simeq \frac{g_2^4 (2n^4 + 17n^2 - 19) + 4Y^2 g_Y^4 (41 + 8Y^2) + 16g_2^2 g_Y^2 Y^2 (n^2 - 1)}{128\pi M^2 g_\chi} \quad \text{if } \mathcal{X} \text{ is a fermion.}$$

Larger charge requires larger mass to keep σ right.
Subtle effects like Sommerfeld further raise M

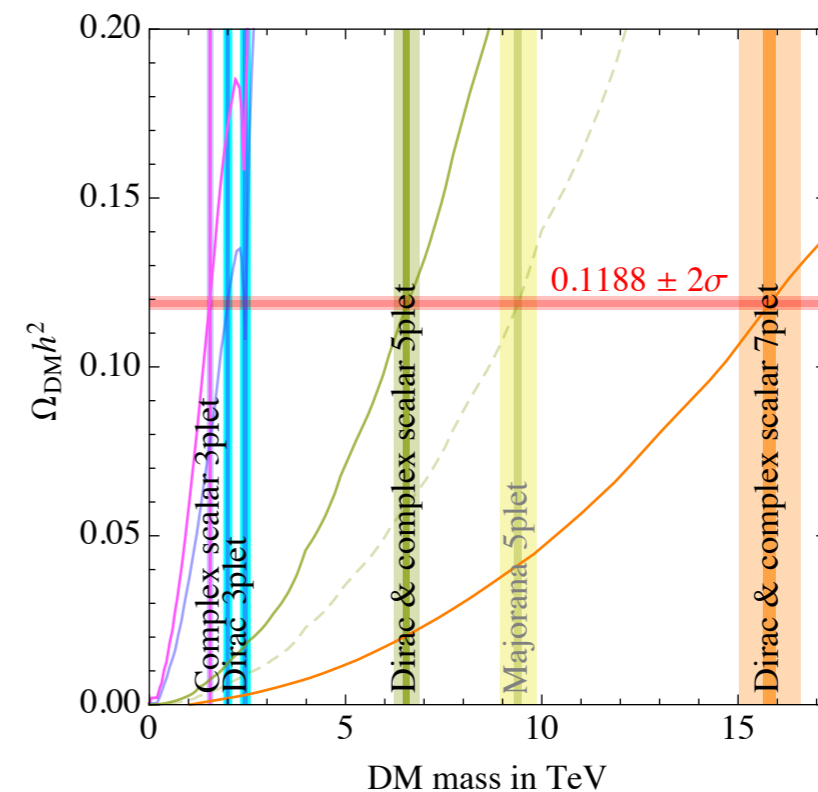
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Minimal DM is a very appealing possibility:

- Large multiplets make DM **Accidentally Stable** (no decay at ren. level)
- Large multiplets preserve **SM Accidental Symmetries** (e.g., stable prot.)
- Easily **evades DD** because of **inelastic scattering** (automatic if $Q=Y=0$)

| χ | $M_\chi^{(\text{DM})}$ [TeV] |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $(1, 3, \epsilon)_{\text{CS}}$ | 1.5 |
| $(1, 3, \epsilon)_{\text{DF}}$ | 2.0 |
| $(1, 3, 0)_{\text{MF}}$ * | 3.0 |
| $(1, 5, \epsilon)_{\text{CS, DF}}$ | 6.6 |
| $(1, 5, 0)_{\text{MF}}$ ** | 9.6 |
| $(1, 7, \epsilon)_{\text{CS, DF}}$ | 16 |



EW-produced @colliders. Seen in mono-V or stub-tracks

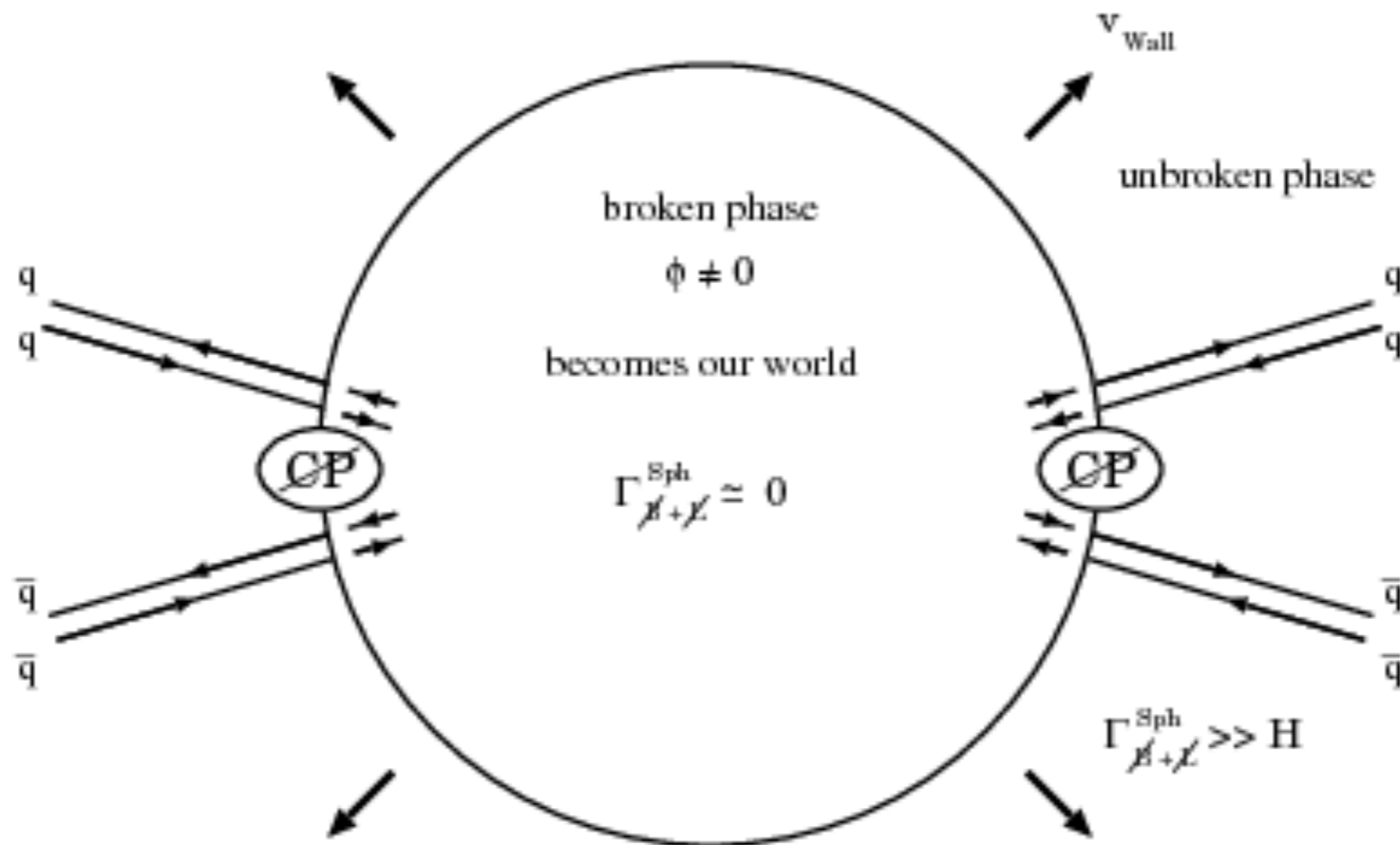
EW Baryogenesis

[see e.g., arXiv:hep-ph/9901312]

Why there are more baryons than anti-baryons?

This could have happened at the EW phase transition if:

- The transition was **strong first order** (unlike in SM)
- There is **more CP violation** than in SM



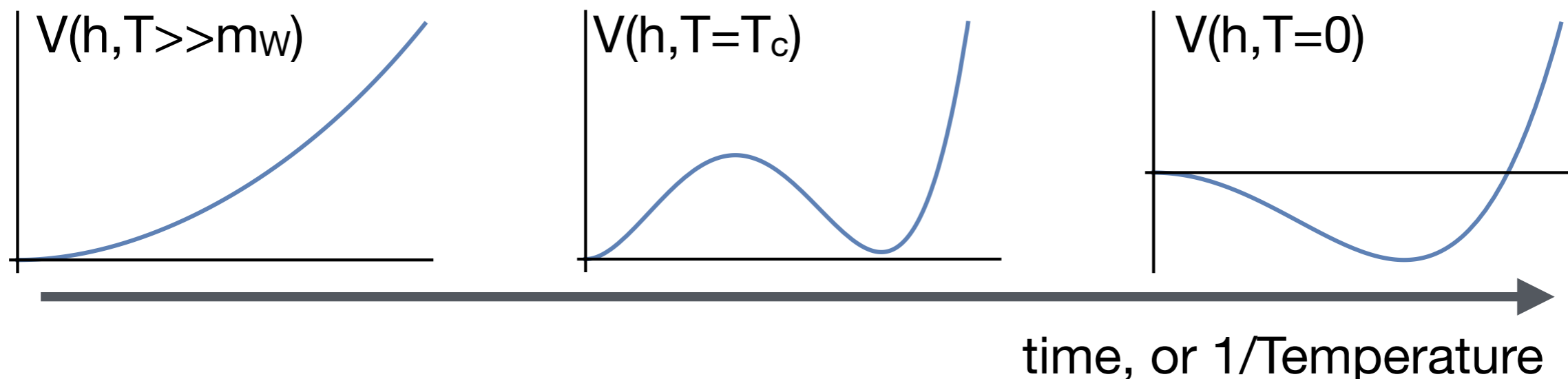
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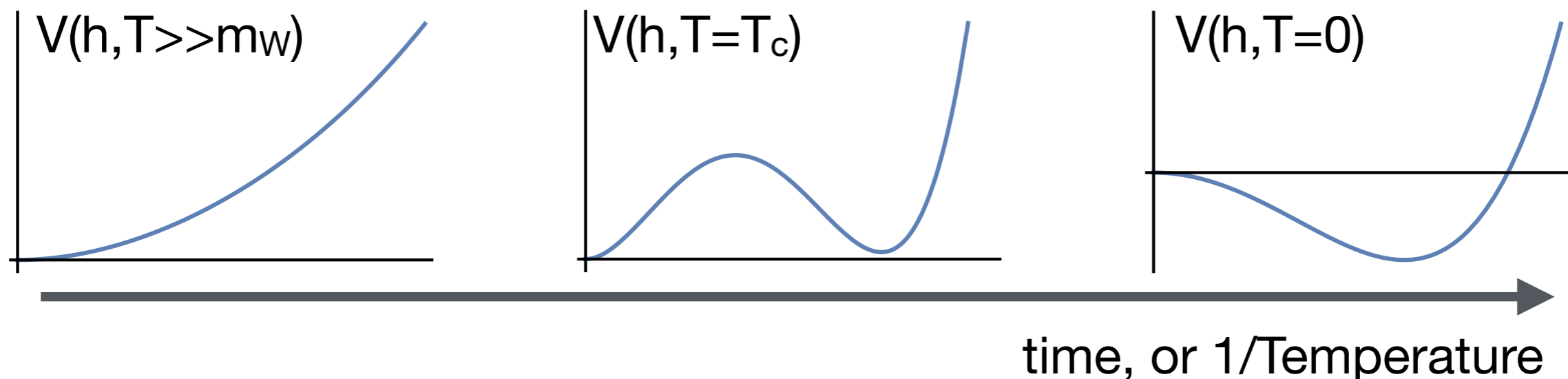
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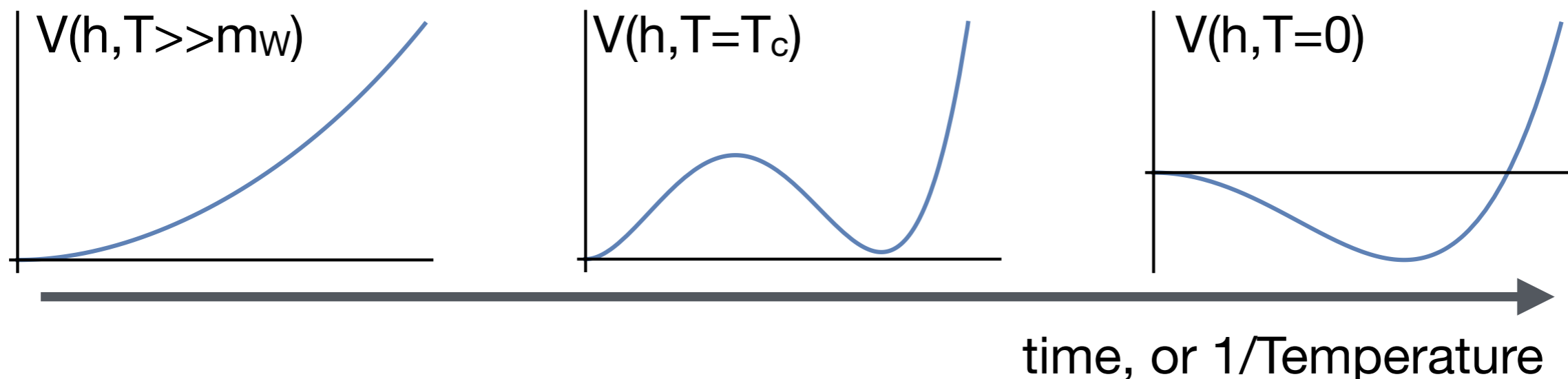
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SM quartic $\lambda=0.13$ more than 2 times larger.

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Needs BSM states coupled to Higgs. Since Higgs potential modified, connection with **trilinear Higgs**.

EW Baryogenesis

A benchmark scenario is the scalar singlet: [arXiv:1606.09408 + ref.s]

$$V(H, S) = -\mu^2 (H^\dagger H) + \lambda (H^\dagger H)^2 + \frac{a_1}{2} (H^\dagger H) S \\ + \frac{a_2}{2} (H^\dagger H) S^2 + \frac{b_2}{2} S^2 + \frac{b_3}{3} S^3 + \frac{b_4}{4} S^4 .$$

Also benchmark for other BSM [see arXiv:1807.04743 + ref.s]

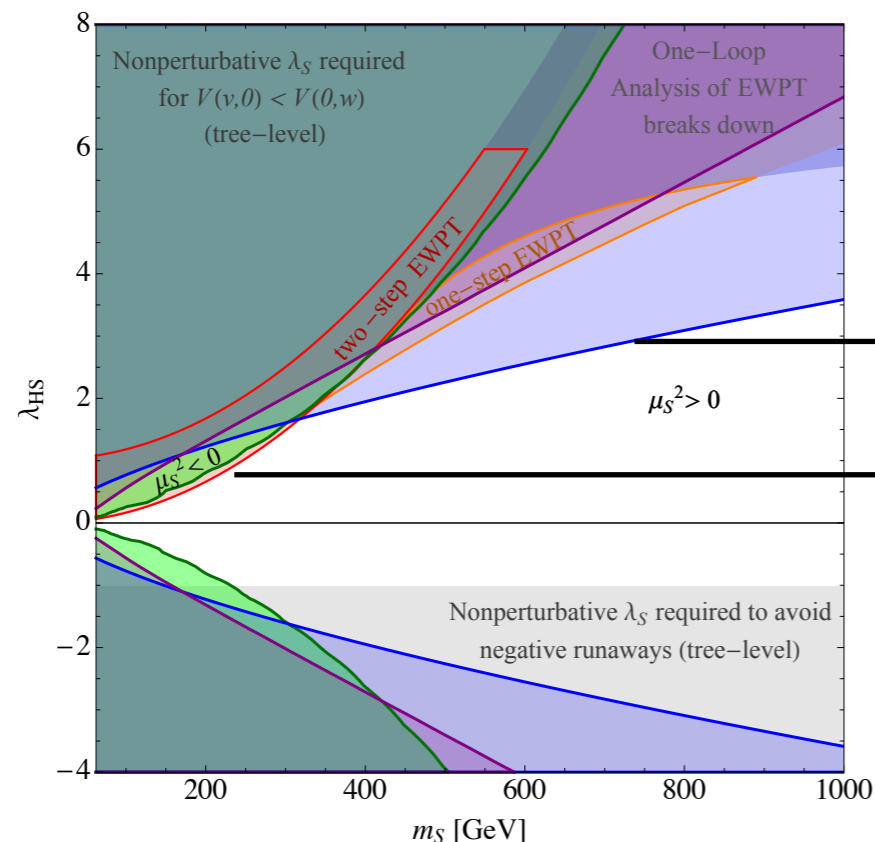
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Signatures are $WW \rightarrow SS$ (or S) and modified couplings.



Modified H 3-linear (FCC reach)

SS production (FCC reach)

Measurements

The FC must allow for extensive measurements program:

- **Guaranteed outcome**
- **Indirect BSM** (reach above collider threshold)
- **Characterise discoveries**

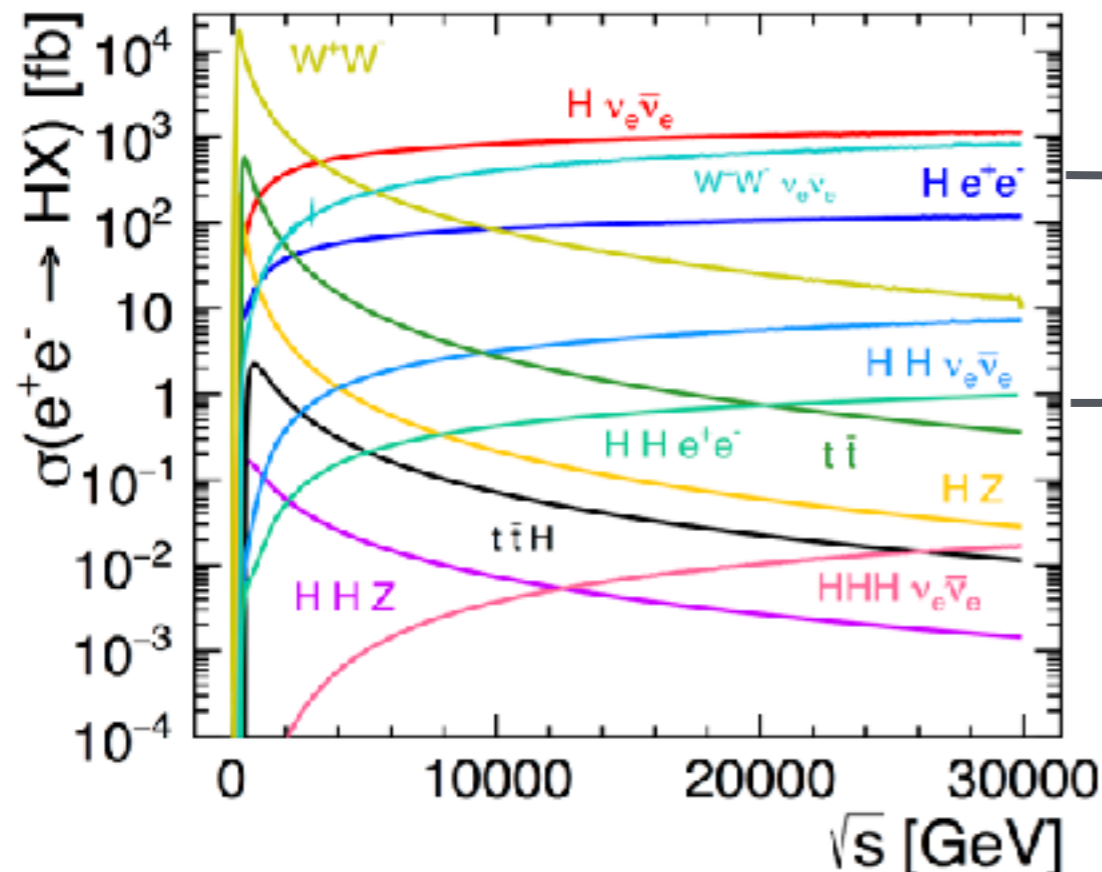
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Higgs couplings are central

lepton collider Higgs XS



VV-fusion single and double Higgs channels are huge!

Due to **Effective W emission**.

Refs:

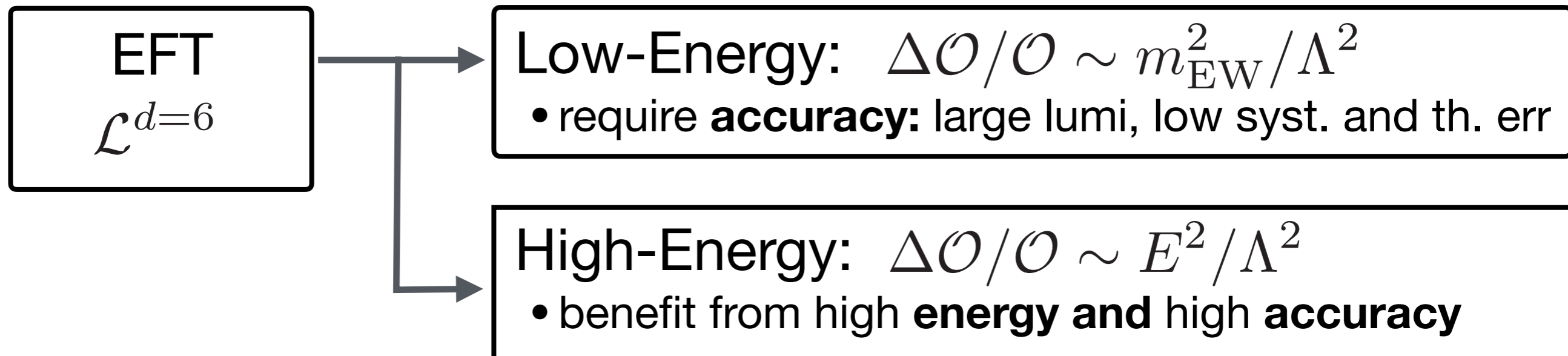
S. Dawson Nucl.Phys. B249 (1985) 42-60
refs in arXiv:1807.04743 [application to μ -coll.]

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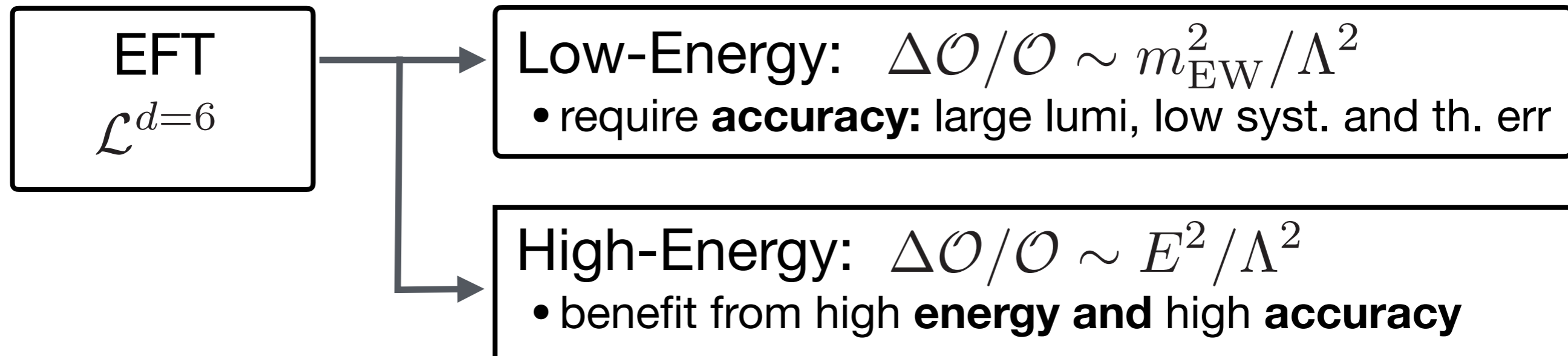


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If high-energy, we **can learn already from 1% measur.**

Measurements

The FC must allow for extensive measurements program:

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- **Indirect BSM** (with high energy)
- **Char**

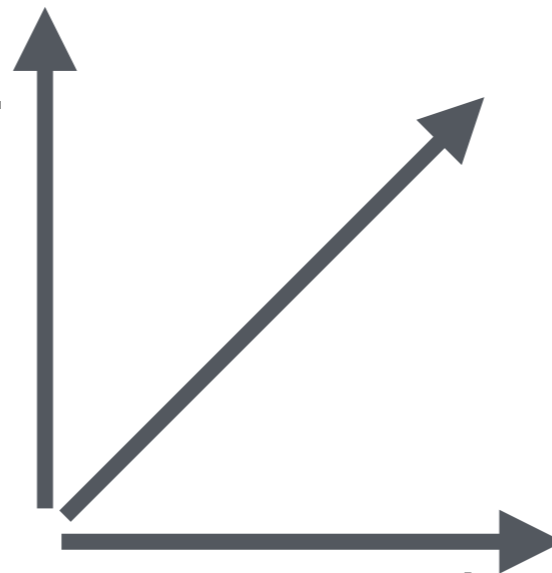
Higgs

EFT

$$\mathcal{L}^{d=6}$$

The Energy and Accuracy Frontier

Energy Frontier:
new particle prod.



Accuracy Frontier:
indirect BSM tests

Λ^2

. and th. err

Accuracy



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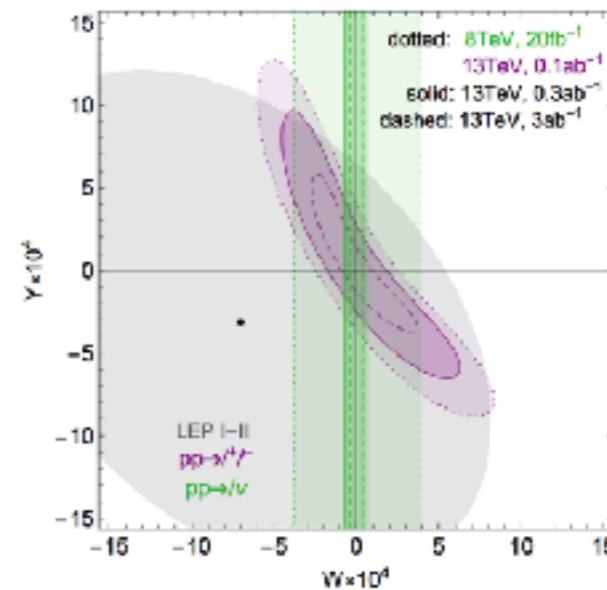
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The Energy and Accuracy Frontier

Higgs

This is why LHC can beat LEP EWPT: [arXiv:1609.08157]



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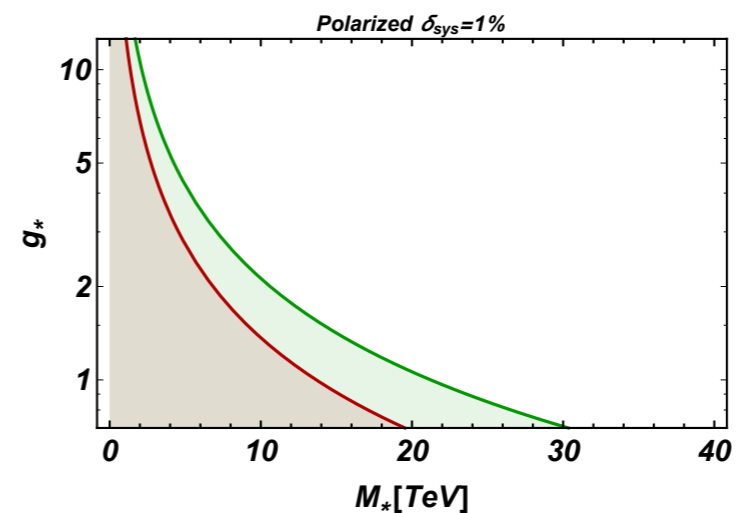
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And why **CLIC@3TeV** can probe **30 TeV** scale!

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Much better direct reach than hadron colliders !

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Lepton coll. operating at energy $\sqrt{s_L}$.
Cross section for reaction at $E \sim \sqrt{s_L}$
(e.g., production of BSM with $M \sim \sqrt{s_L}$)

$$\sigma_L(s_L) = \frac{1}{s_L} [\hat{\sigma}]_L$$

Hadron coll. operating at energy $\sqrt{s_H}$.
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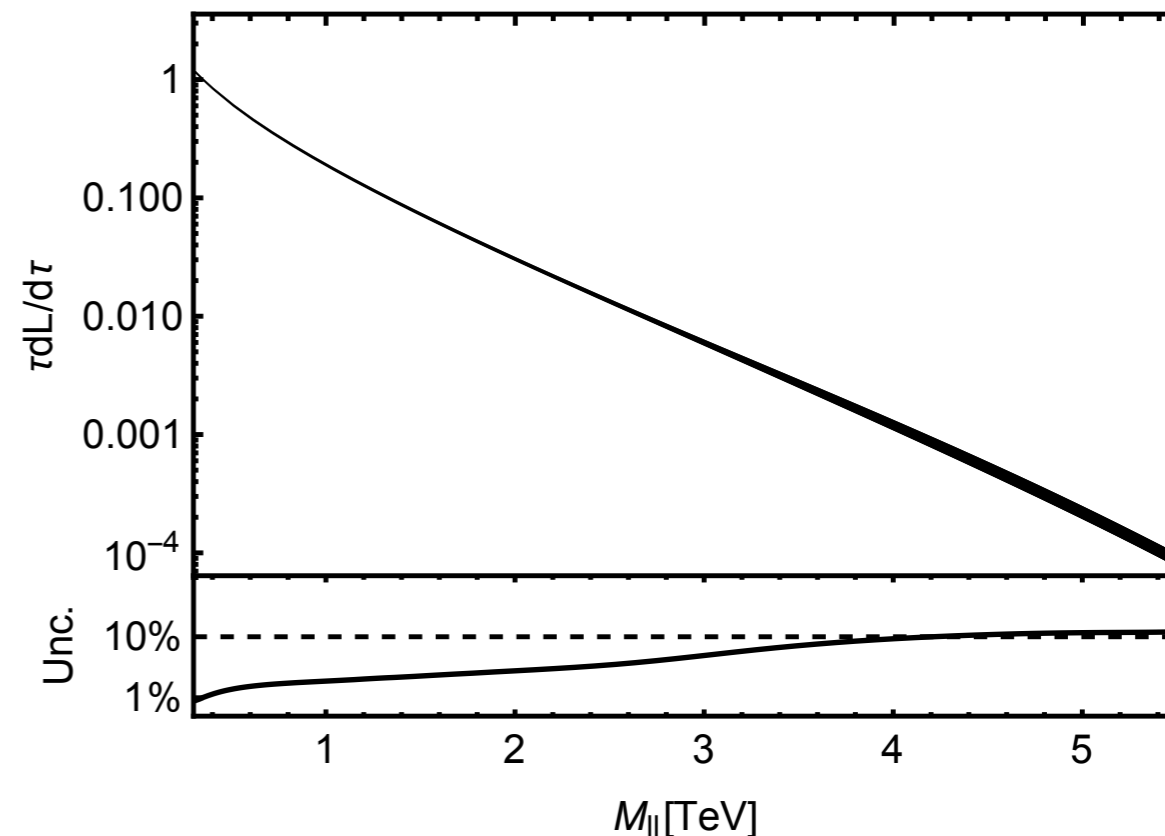
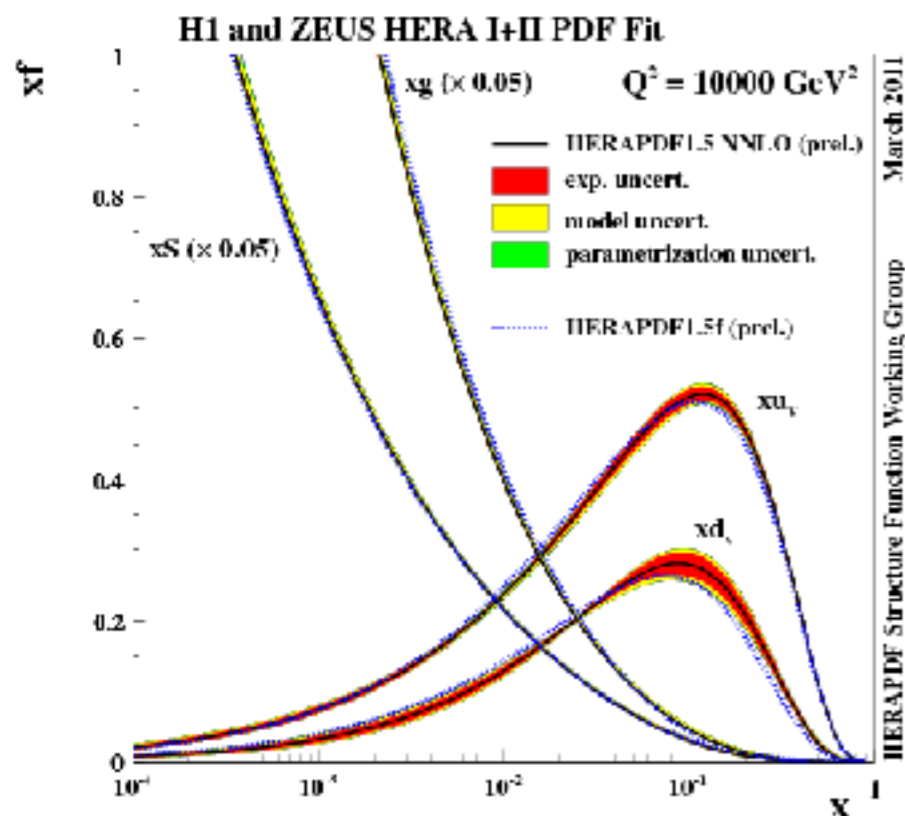
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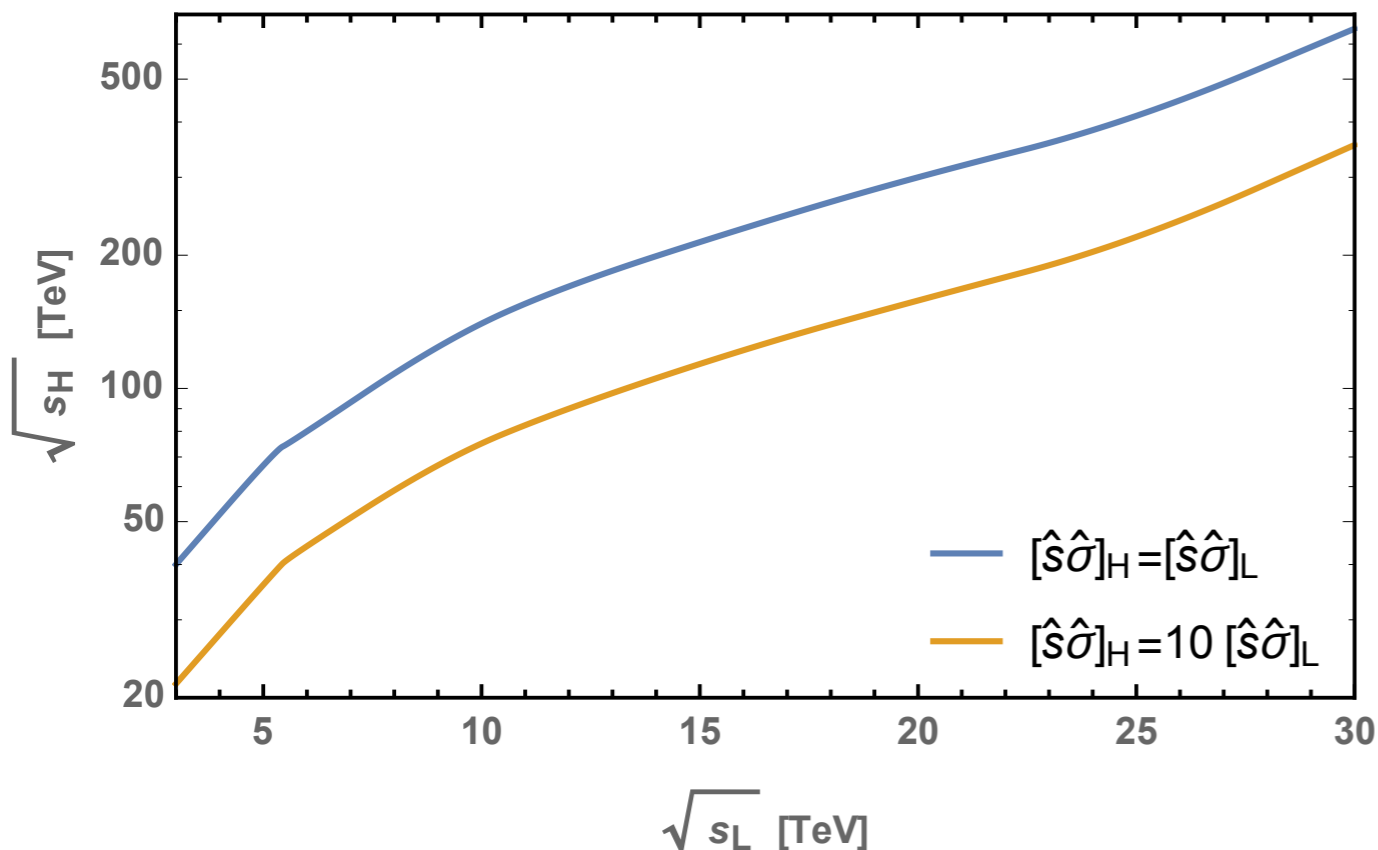
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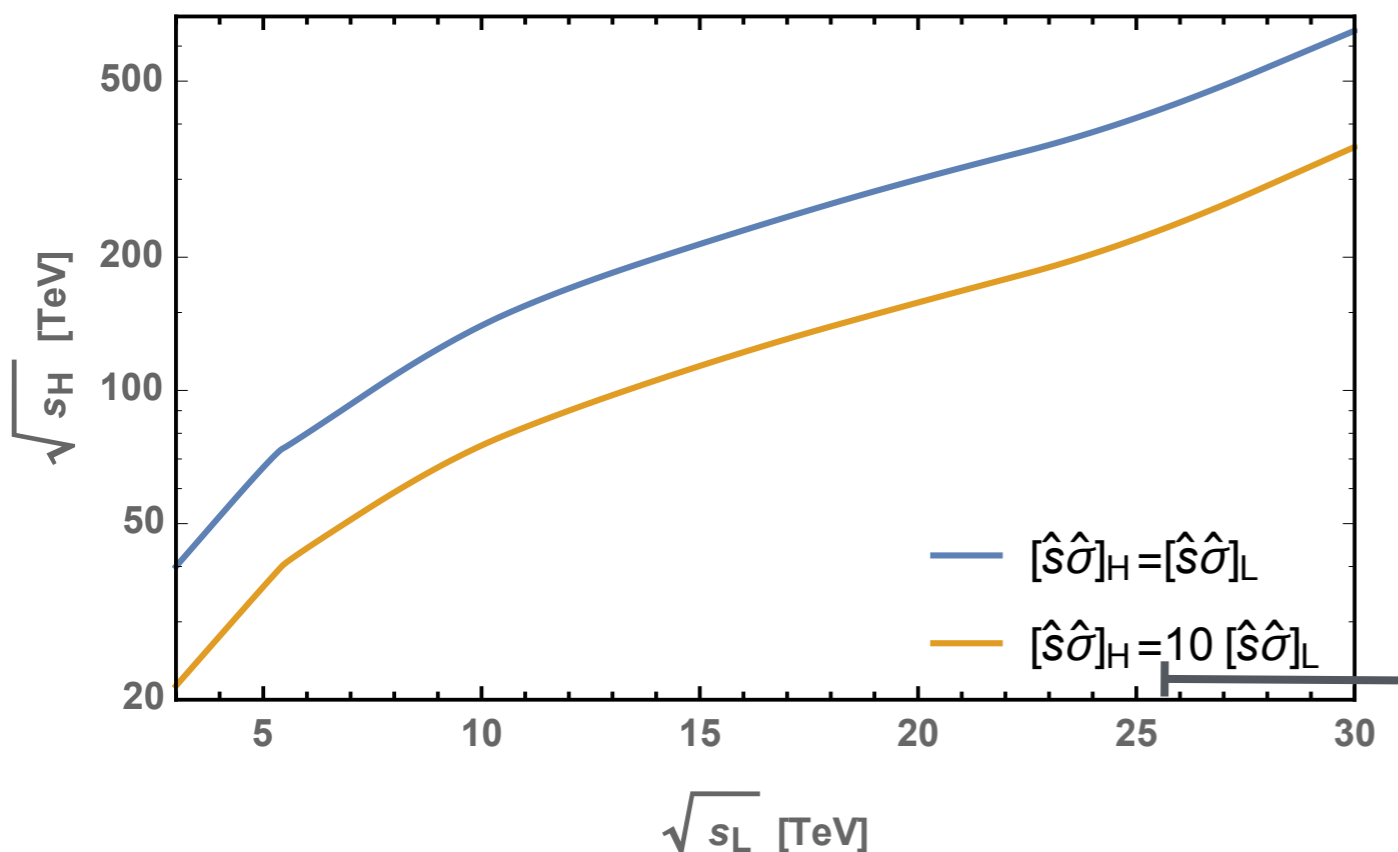
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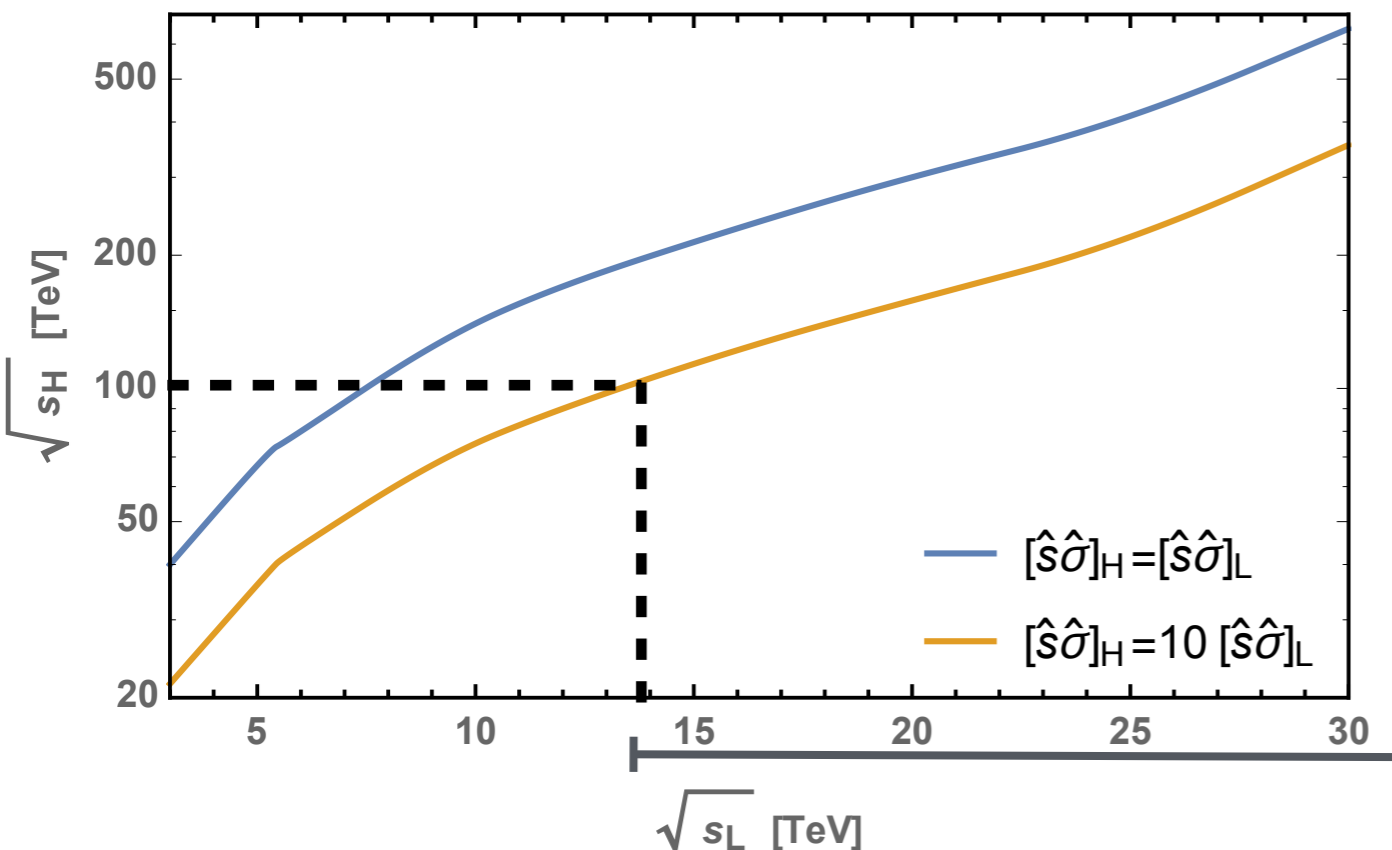
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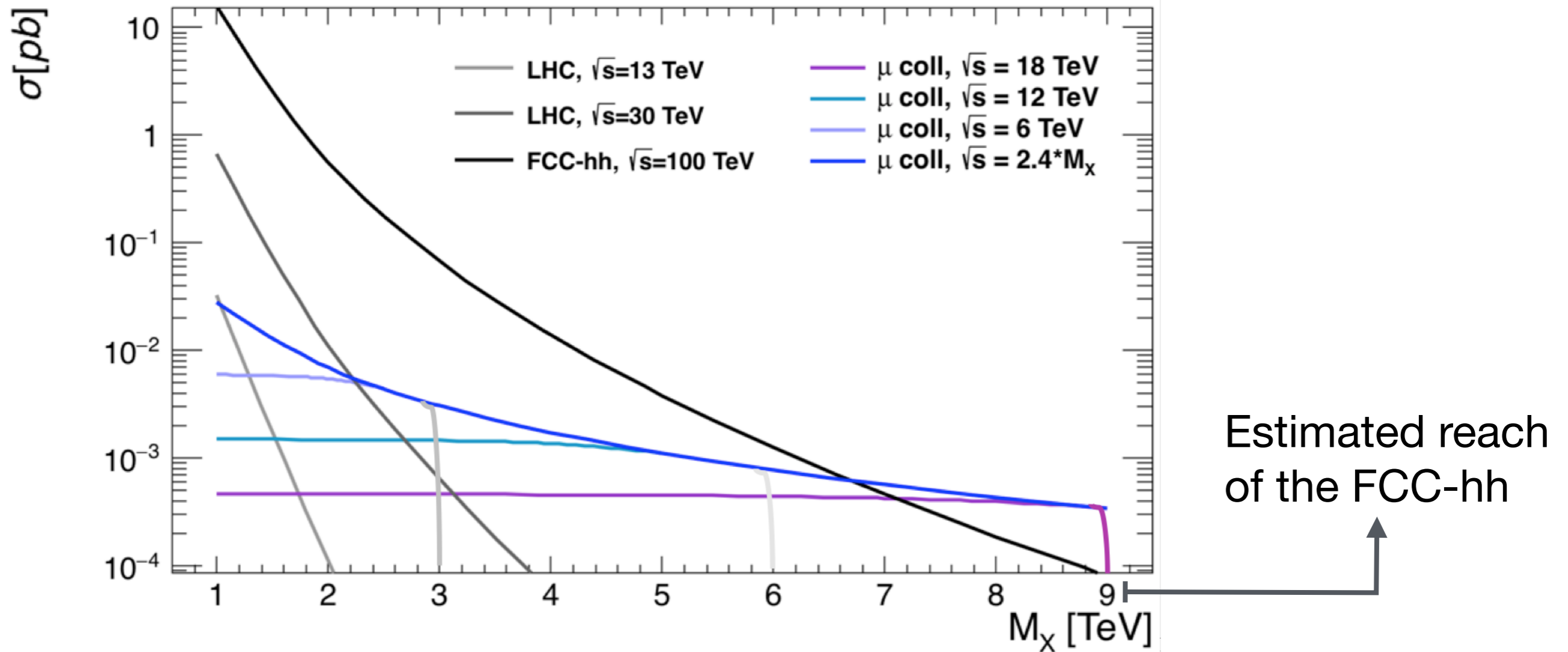
Comparison even more favourable for **QCD-neutral BSM**

14 TeV μ -collider nearly as good as the FCC at 100 TeV?

Muon Colliders

Plenty of examples can be made to refine the claim

Fermionic top partners in Composite Higgs:

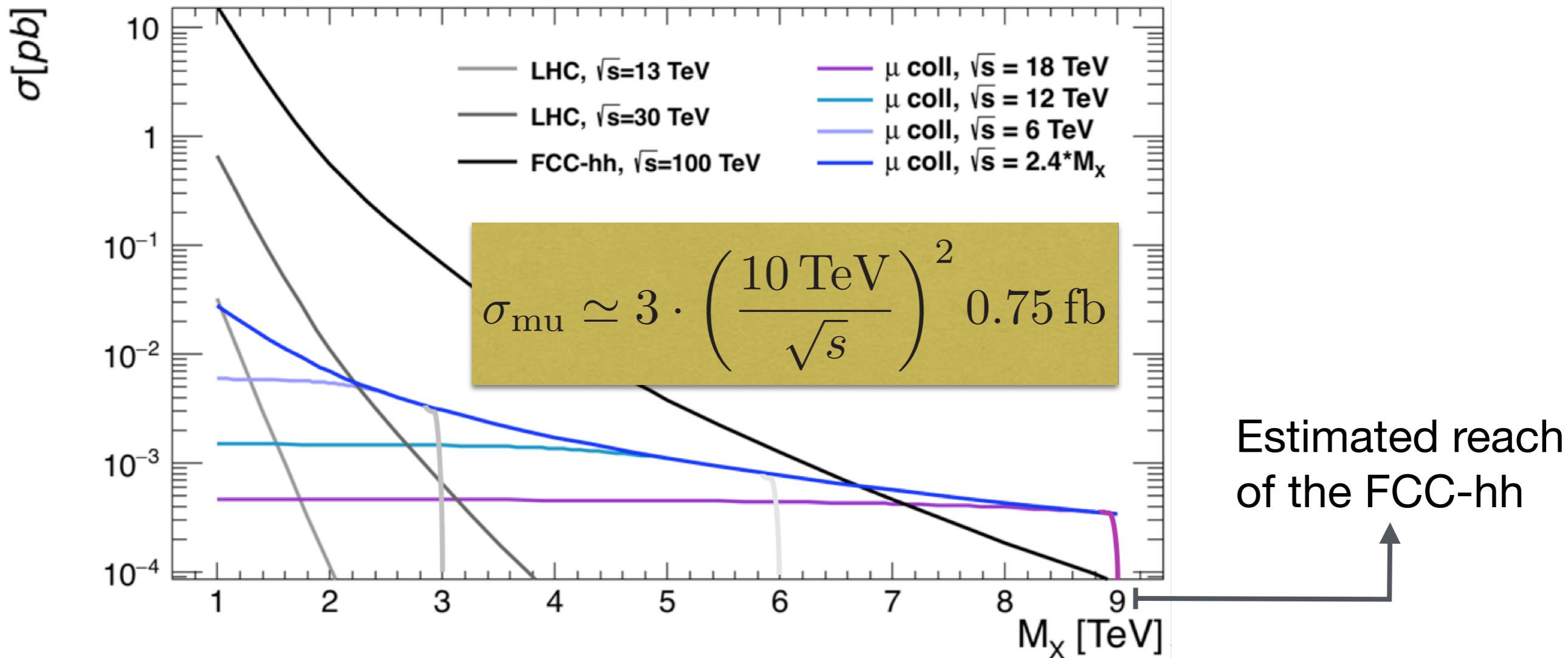


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2) Pair produce more than 100 EW particles:

sufficient to probe “**easy**” decay modes (e.g., for top partners/stops)

$$N = 400 \frac{\text{yrs}}{5} \left(\frac{10 \text{ TeV}}{\sqrt{s}} \right)^2 \frac{L}{10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}} \rightarrow L > \frac{1}{4} \frac{5}{\text{yrs}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$$

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$$N = 400 \frac{\text{yrs}}{5} \left(\frac{10 \text{ TeV}}{\sqrt{s}} \right)^2 \frac{L}{10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}} \rightarrow L > \frac{1}{4} \frac{5}{\text{yrs}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$$

3) Measure SM cross-sections: 1% needs $N=10000$

simple estimate for $2 \rightarrow 2$, but what about WW scattering, HH prod?

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Muon Colliders Requirements Specification

The muon collider must:

0) Reach interesting energies:

10 TeV \gg LHC; 14 TeV \sim FCC-hh; 30 TeV = amazing

1) Run for a reasonable time: $10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} = 500 \text{fb}^{-1} / (5 \text{yrs})$

“reasonable” for FC means 5yrs. Much less than other projects!

2) Pair produce more than 100 EW particles:

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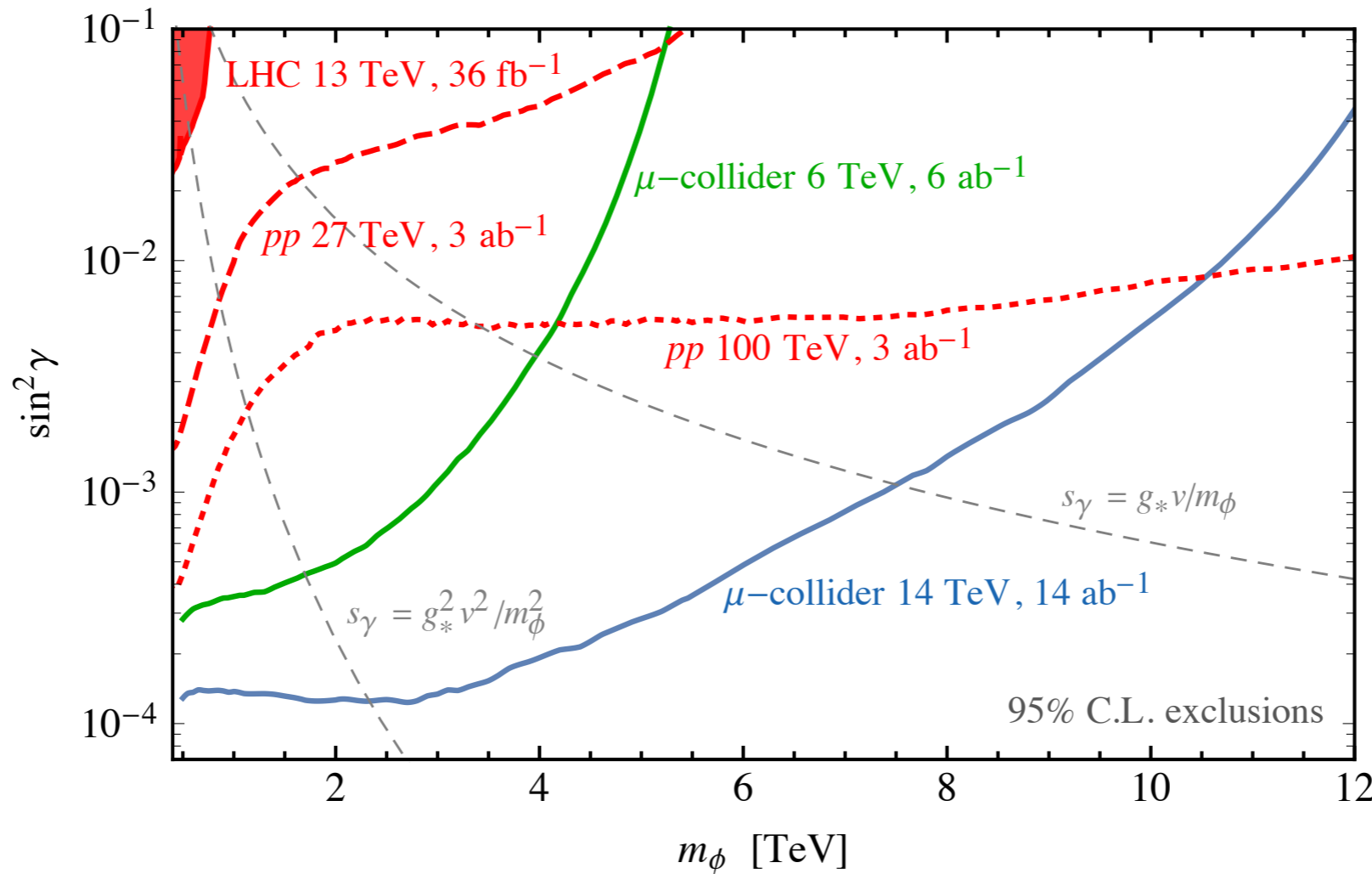
4) Probe DM in mono- $\gamma/W/Z$, EW singlets, $L > ?$

Muon Colliders Requirements Specification

The muon

The first “New μ -coll.” reach projection:

[arXiv:1807.04743]



0) Reach

10 TeV

1) Run

“reaso

2) Pair

suffici

$N = 400$

3) Meas

simple

$1/(5\text{yrs})$

cts!

s/stops)

$10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

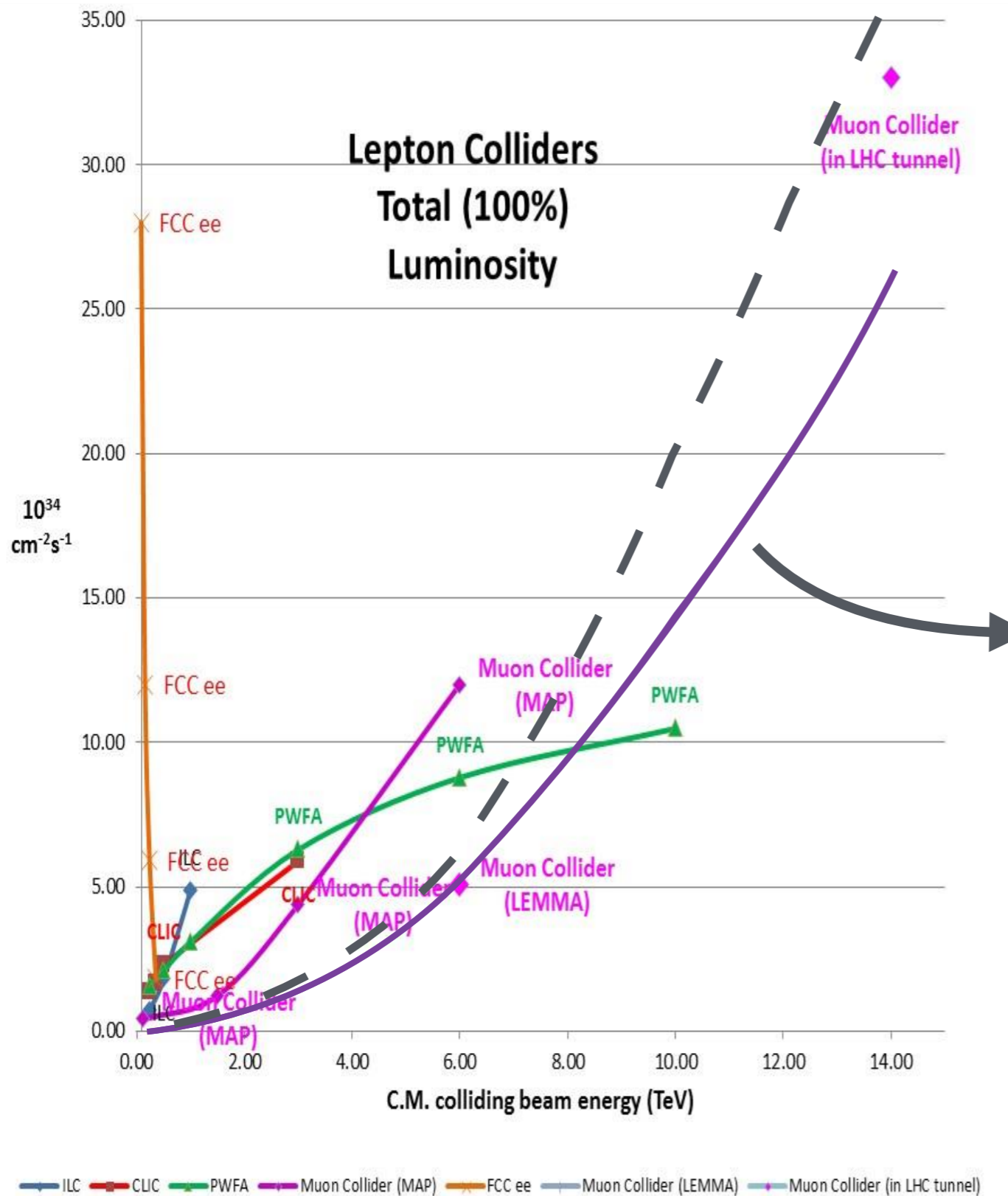
00

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4) Probe DM in mono- γ /W/Z, **EW singlets, $L > ?$**

Muon Colliders Requirements Specification



Both MAP and LEMMA claim they can make it

Low
Emittance
Muon
Muon
Accelerator

Muon Colliders Requirements Specification

But also:

5) Comply with radiation limit from neutrino flux

lower emittance = less ν = less radiation

not quite enough. **Rolandi's pipe?** [CERN-TIS-RP-IR-98-34]

6) Produce low enough background level

again pointing towards low emittance

Conclusions

Muon colliders are interesting because of their potentially **extraordinary direct exploration reach.**

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2. Poses significant extra challenges
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Can we dream of it? If we can, **long ToDo list**:

- Reach on pair-produced EW particles with “easy” decay mode
- EW particles with “invisible” (or long-lived) products: Minimal DM
- $WW > \text{whatever}$ (eg., SS)
- Higgs couplings (beam background assessment crucial)
- Energy and Accuracy in SM measurements (ff, VV, **VBS**)
- ... new ideas!

Conclusions

Muon collider: Dream or Reality?

Backup

Result of the coupling (a.k.a. κ) fit

- Comparison^(*) with other lepton colliders at the EW scale (up to 380 GeV)

| 13 | μ Coll ₁₂₅ | ILC ₂₅₀ | CLIC ₃₈₀ | LEP3 ₂₄₀ | CEPC ₂₅₀ | FCC-ee ₂₄₀ | FCC-ee ₃₆₅ |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Years | 6 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | +4 |
| Lumi (ab ⁻¹) | 0.005 | 2 | 0.5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | +1.5 |
| δm_H (MeV) | 0.1 | t.b.a. | 110 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| $\delta \Gamma_H / \Gamma_H$ (%) | 6.1 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.6 |
| $\delta g_{Hb} / g_{Hb}$ (%) | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.70 |
| $\delta g_{HW} / g_{HW}$ (%) | 3.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.47 |
| $\delta g_{H\tau} / g_{H\tau}$ (%) | 6.2 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.82 |
| $\delta g_{H\gamma} / g_{H\gamma}$ (%) | n.a. | 6.4 | n.a. | 6.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| $\delta g_{H\mu} / g_{H\mu}$ (%) | 3.6 | 13 | n.a. | 12 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 8.6 |
| $\delta g_{HZ} / g_{HZ}$ (%) | n.a. | 0.35 | 0.80 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.22 |
| $\delta g_{Hc} / g_{Hc}$ (%) | n.a. | 2.3 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| $\delta g_{Hg} / g_{Hg}$ (%) | n.a. | 2.2 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Br _{invis} (%) _{95%CL} | SM | <0.3 | <0.6 | <0.5 | <0.15 | <0.3 | <0.25 |
| BR _{EXO} (%) _{95%CL} | - | <1.8 | <3.0 | <1.6 | <1.2 | <1.2 | <1.1 |

Patrick Janot

Higgs properties @ Circular Lepton Colliders
1 June 2018

(*)

Green = best
Red = worst

12

18 Nov 2015

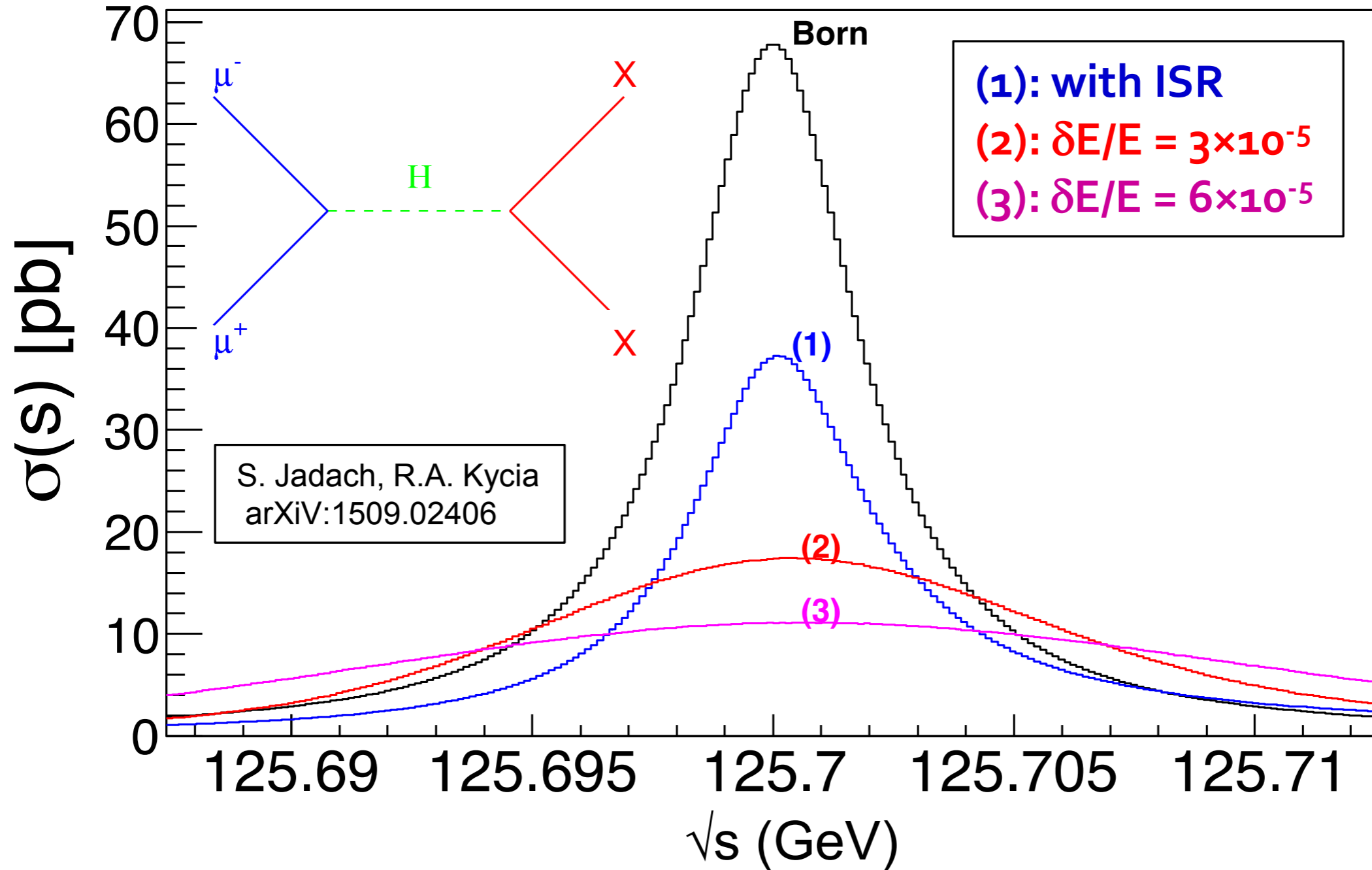
Alain Blondel Experiments at muon colliders CERN 2015-11-18

25

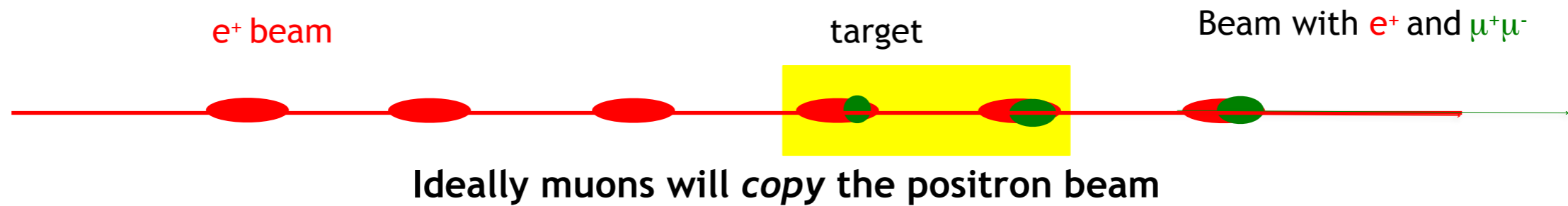


Backup

μ -coll s-channel Higgs: arXiv:hep-ph/9504330



Backup



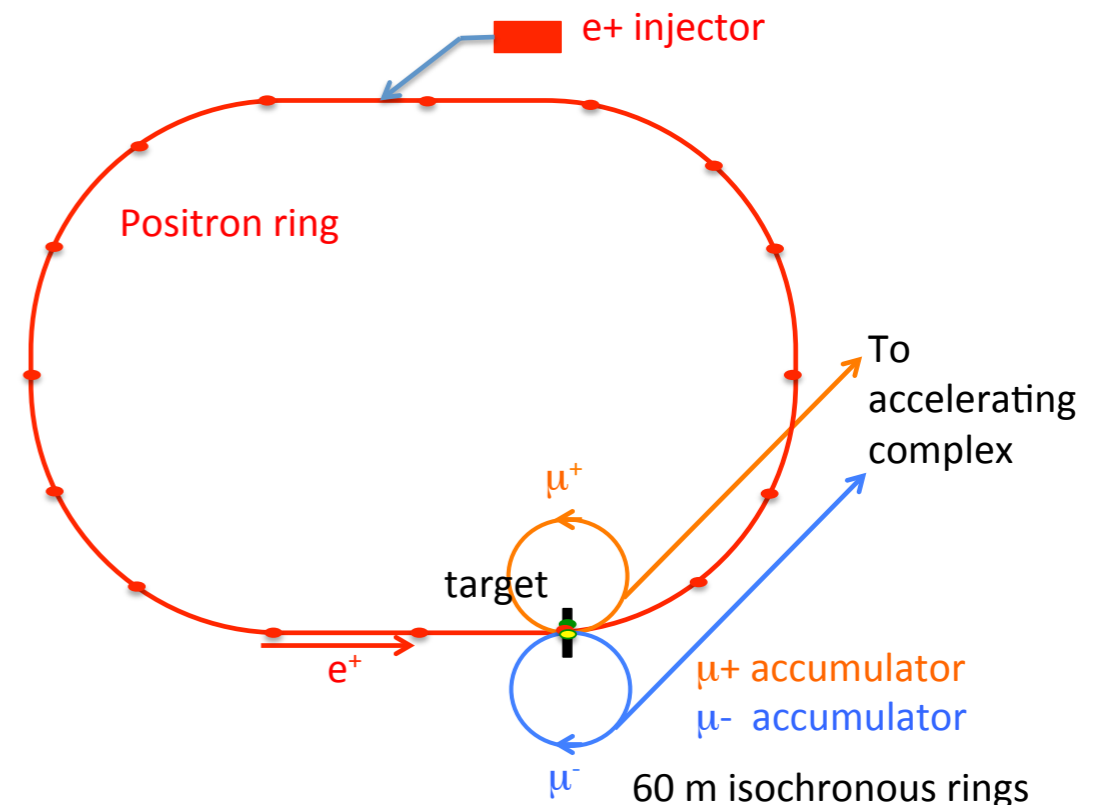
Low emittance μ from e^+ on target

[Antonelli, Boscolo, di Nardo, Raimondi, 2016]

- avoids cooling
- few circulating μ \rightarrow little radiological hazard and machine bckg.

Challenges:

- e^+ source (embedded?)
- target breakdown
- top up muons?



Backup

Radiological Hazard

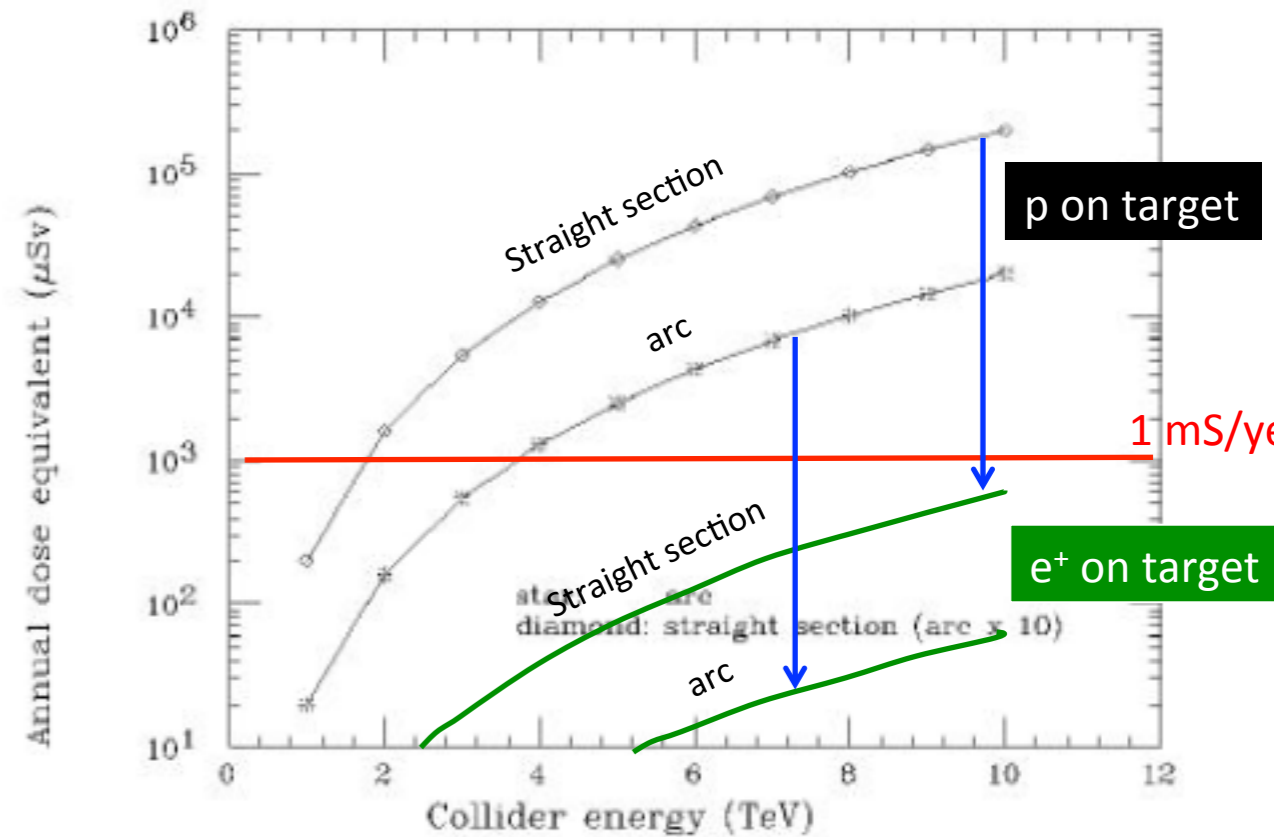
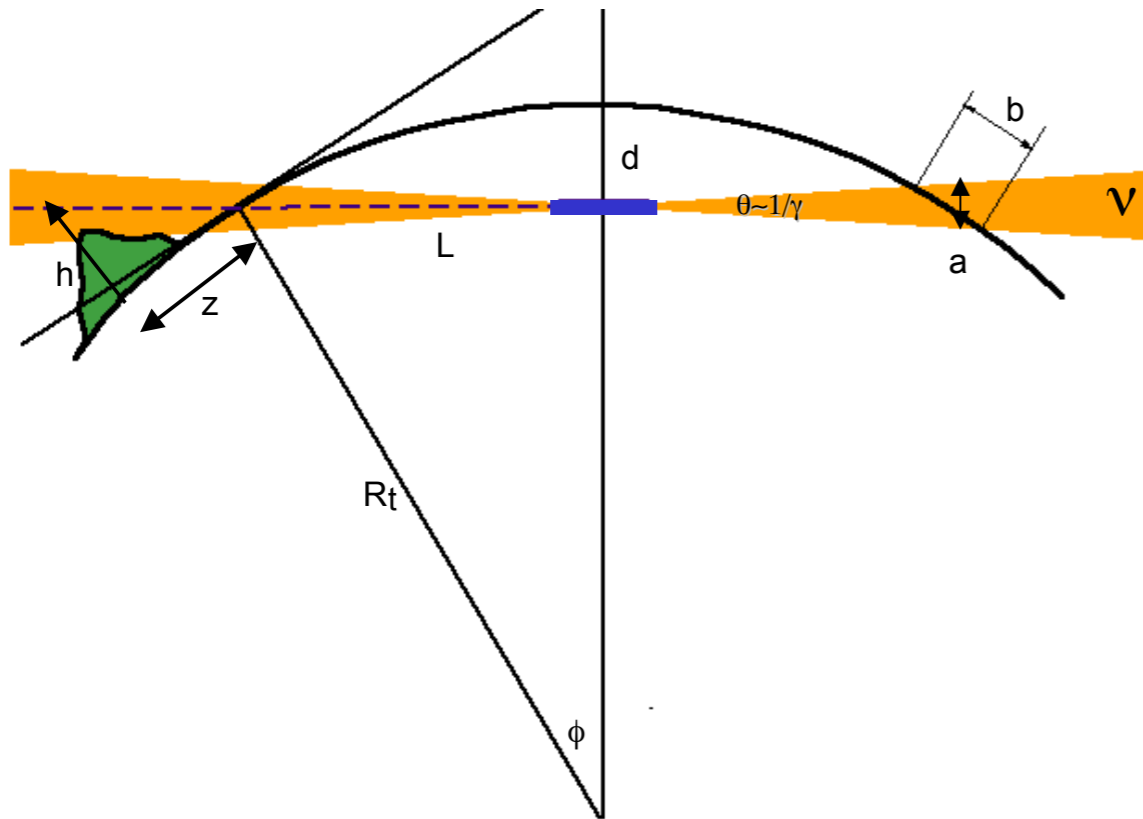


Fig. 1. Dose equivalent due to neutrino radiation at 36 km distance (collider at 100 m depth)

Helicoidal Orbits??
Rolandi's pipe??

What if Un-Natural?

(Un-)Naturalness **discovery** has **profound implications**
Crucial to make our best with LHC phenomenology and model building.
Any **loophole?** [Twin Higgs, Folded SUSY, compressed spectra ...]

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If Un-Natural, m_H has no **microscopic** origin (e.g. $\neq G_F$).

It could:

- be a fundamental input par. of the Final Theory
- have **environmental anthropic** origin
- have **dynamical** (set by time evolution) origin

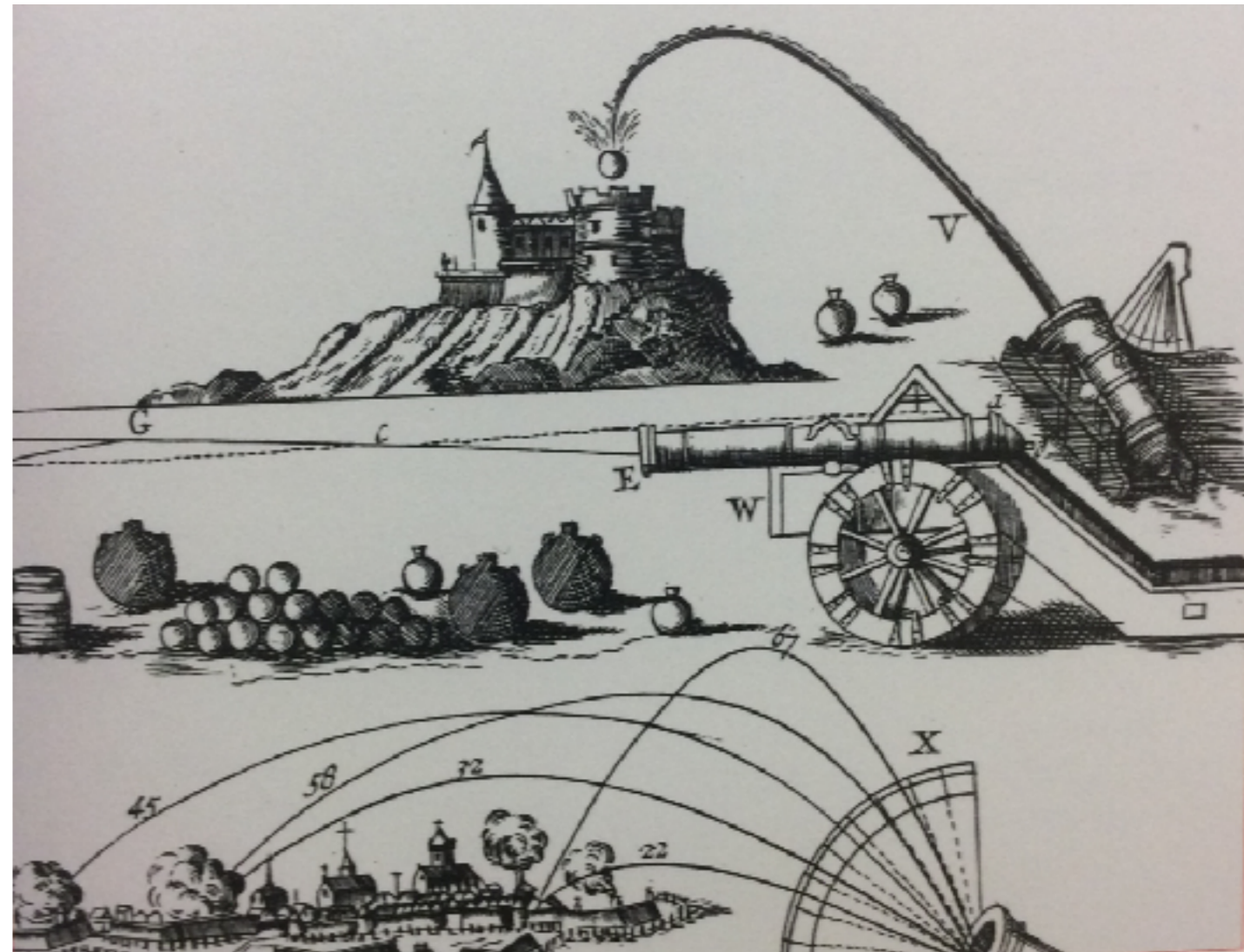
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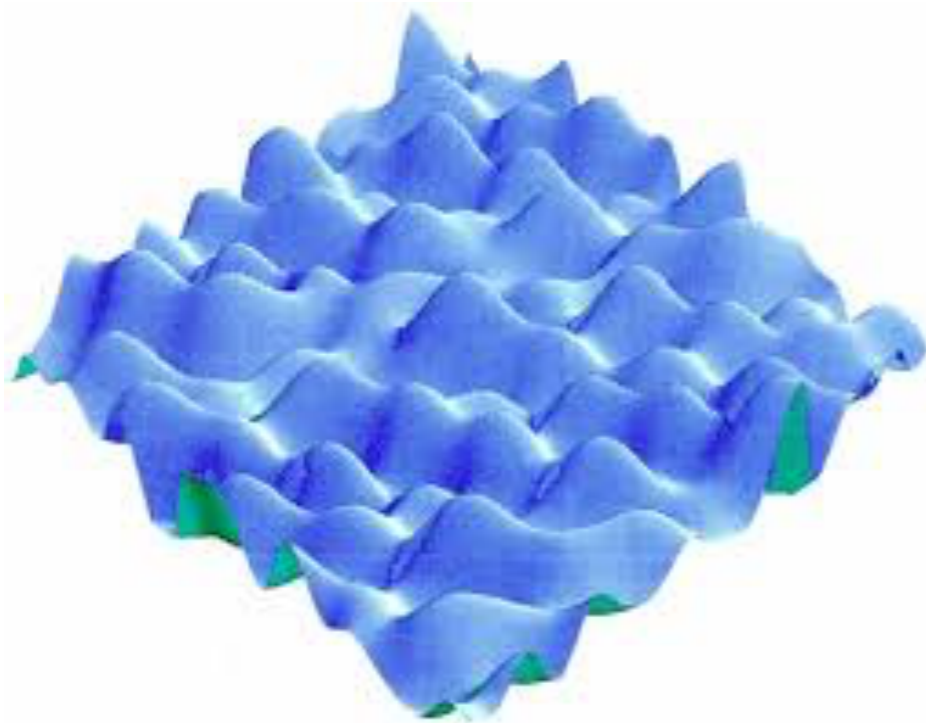
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Landscape of vacua

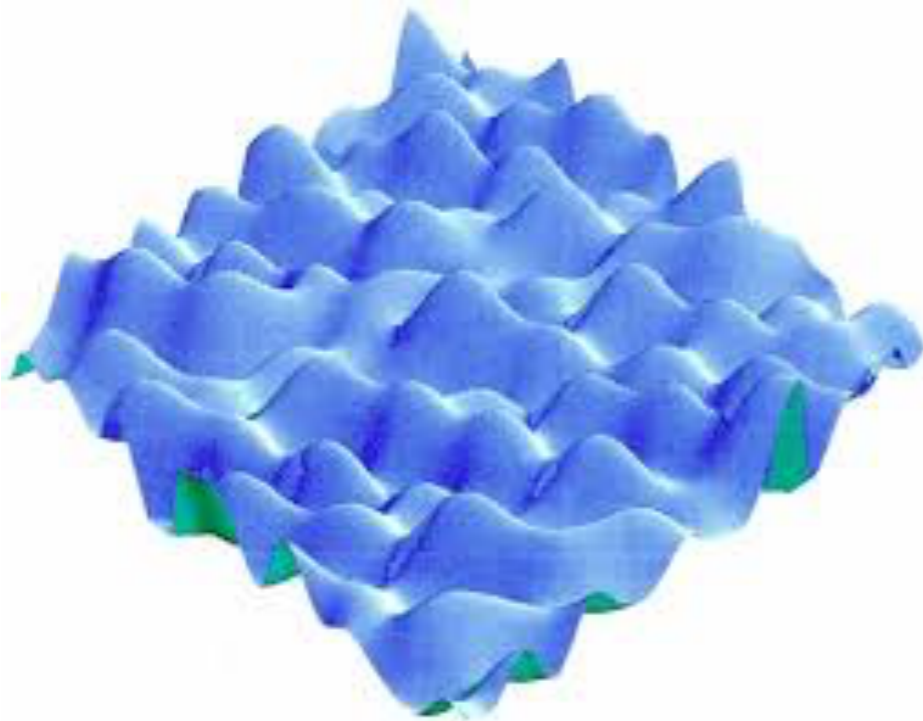
Higgs mass depends on the vacuum where we live.

Not quite like g . Vacua are **causally disconnected**. Cannot go there and check.

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Environmental is a parameter whose value is dictated by **external conditions**

Environment in itself **not a solution**: why $m_H \ll \Lambda_{\text{SM}}$?



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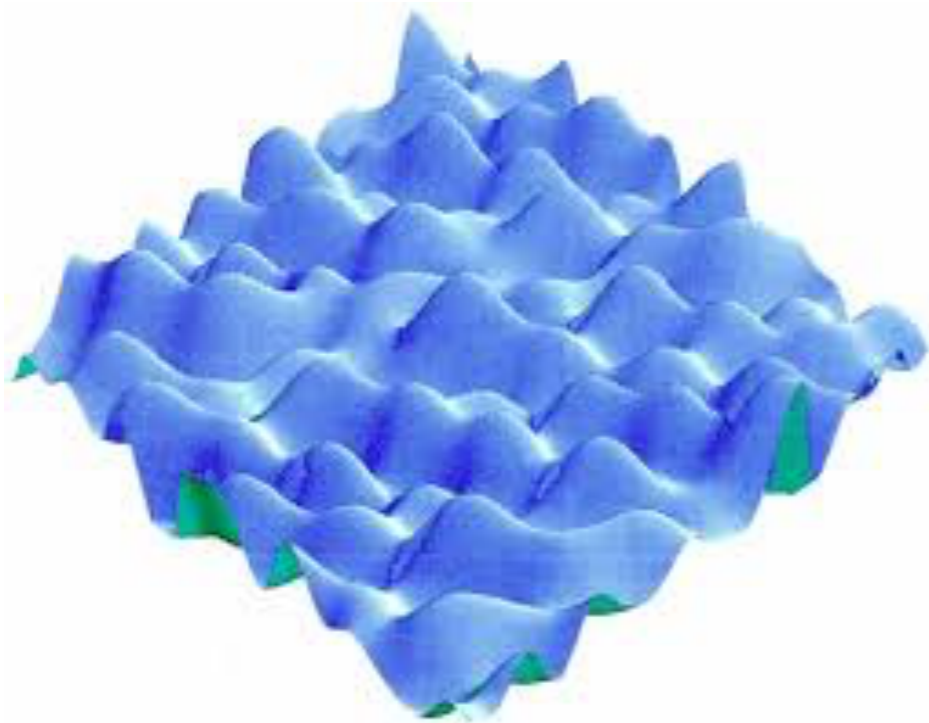
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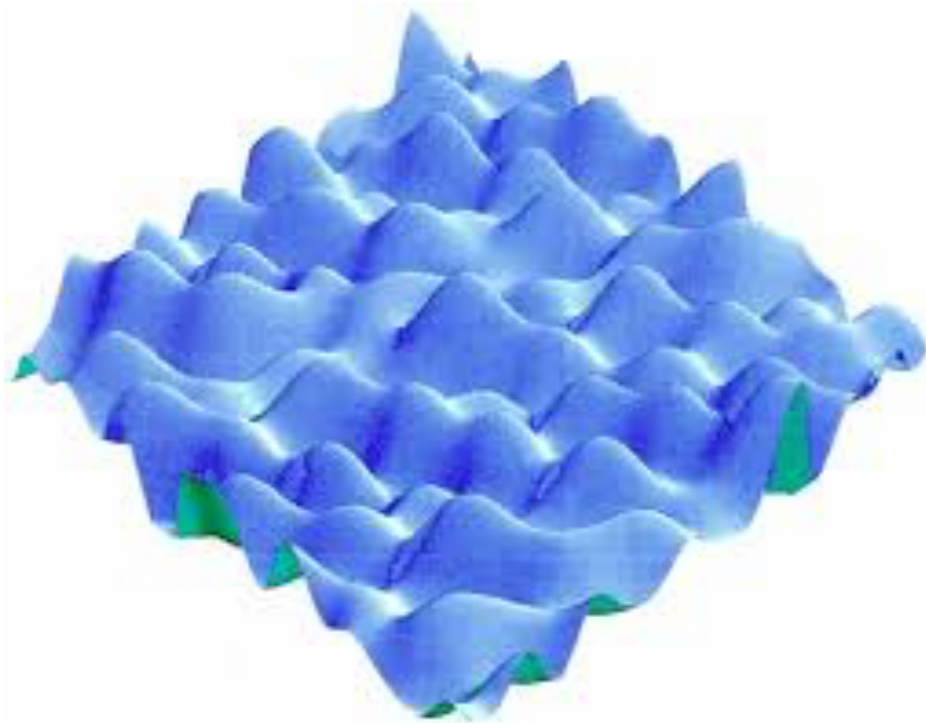
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Landscape of vacua

We live where we can. There might be **upper bound** on m_H for us to exist.

Landscape distribution peaks at Λ_{SM} , but has a tail. Likely to live **close to the upper bound**.

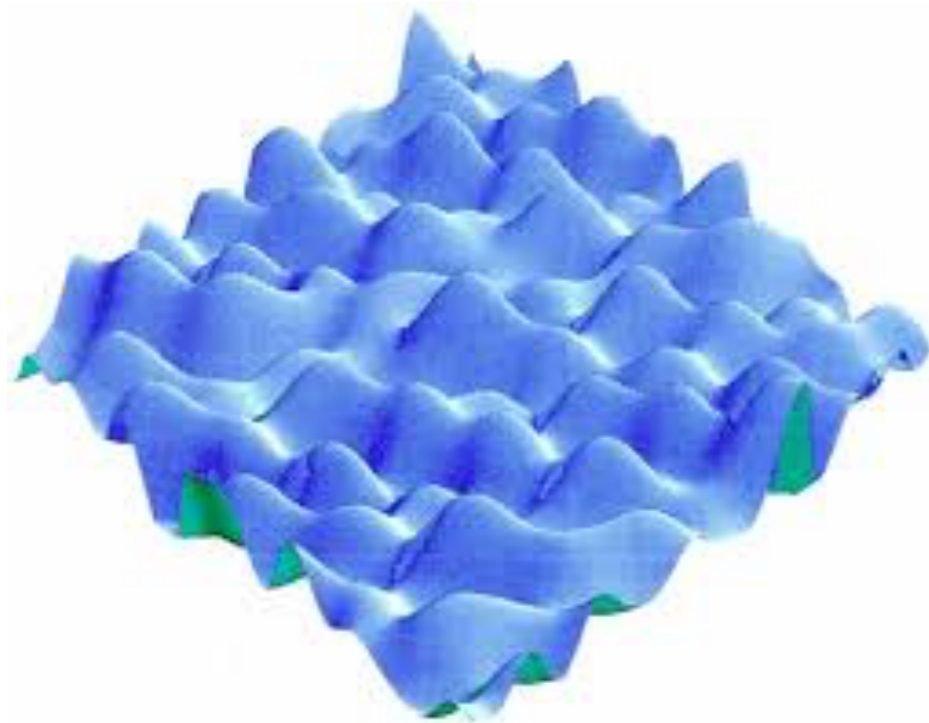
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Landscape of vacua

Successful Weinberg prediction of the Cosmological Constant:

For galaxies to form, it must be:

$$\Lambda_{\text{c.c.}} \lesssim (\text{few} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{eV})^4 \sim 10^{-120} M_P^4$$

Observed value:

$$\Lambda_{\text{c.c.}} \simeq (2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{eV})^4$$

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[Graham, Kaplan, Rajendran, 2015]

Dynamical is a parameter whose value is set by **time evolution**.

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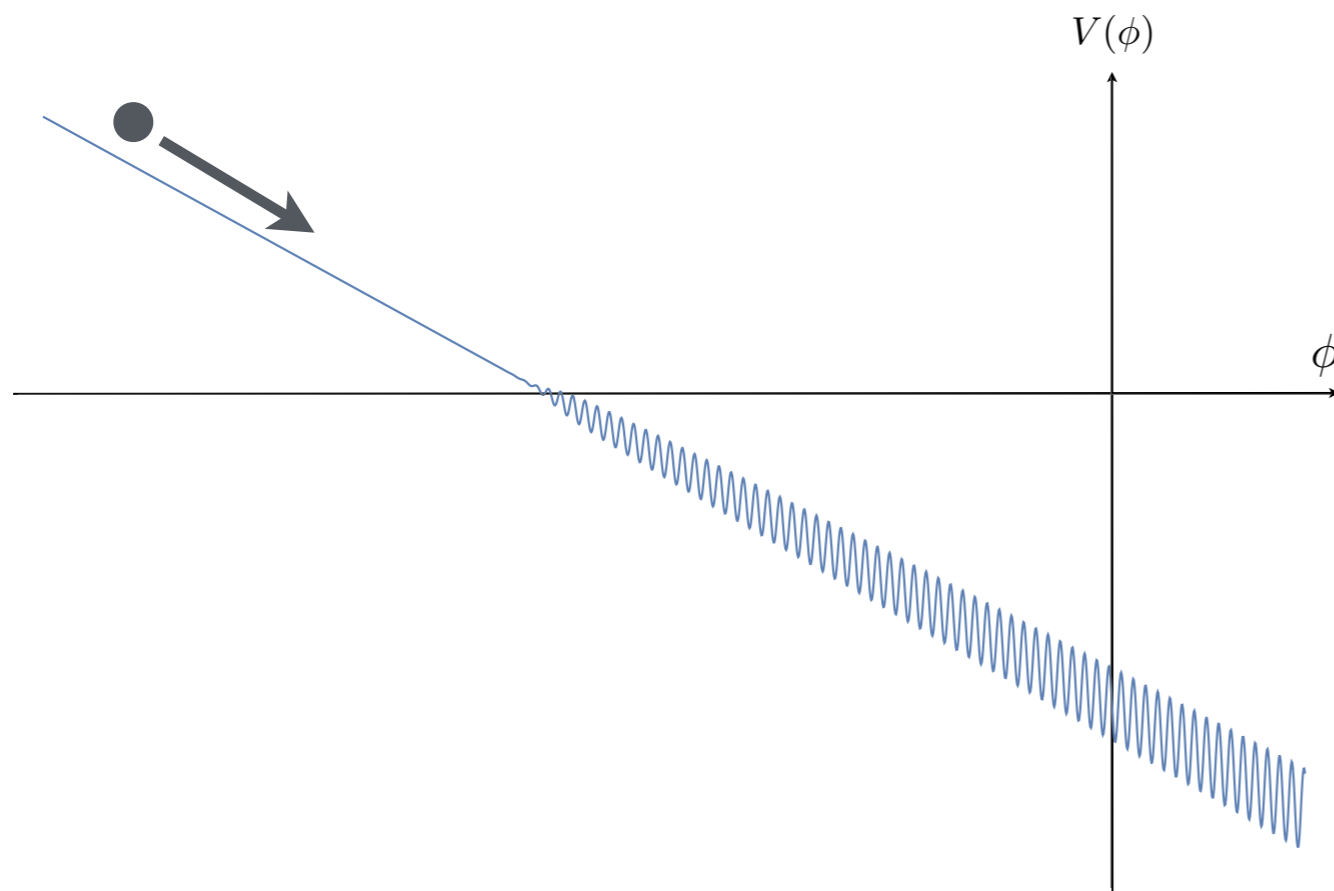
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Recent proposal: **Relaxion**

Field-dependent Higgs mass

Proportional to Higgs VEV

$$(-M^2 + g\phi)|h|^2 + (gM^2\phi + g^2\phi^2 + \dots) + \Lambda^4 \cos(\phi/f)$$



Field rolls during Inflation.

Stops right after $m_H^2 < 0$.
Because of the cos term.

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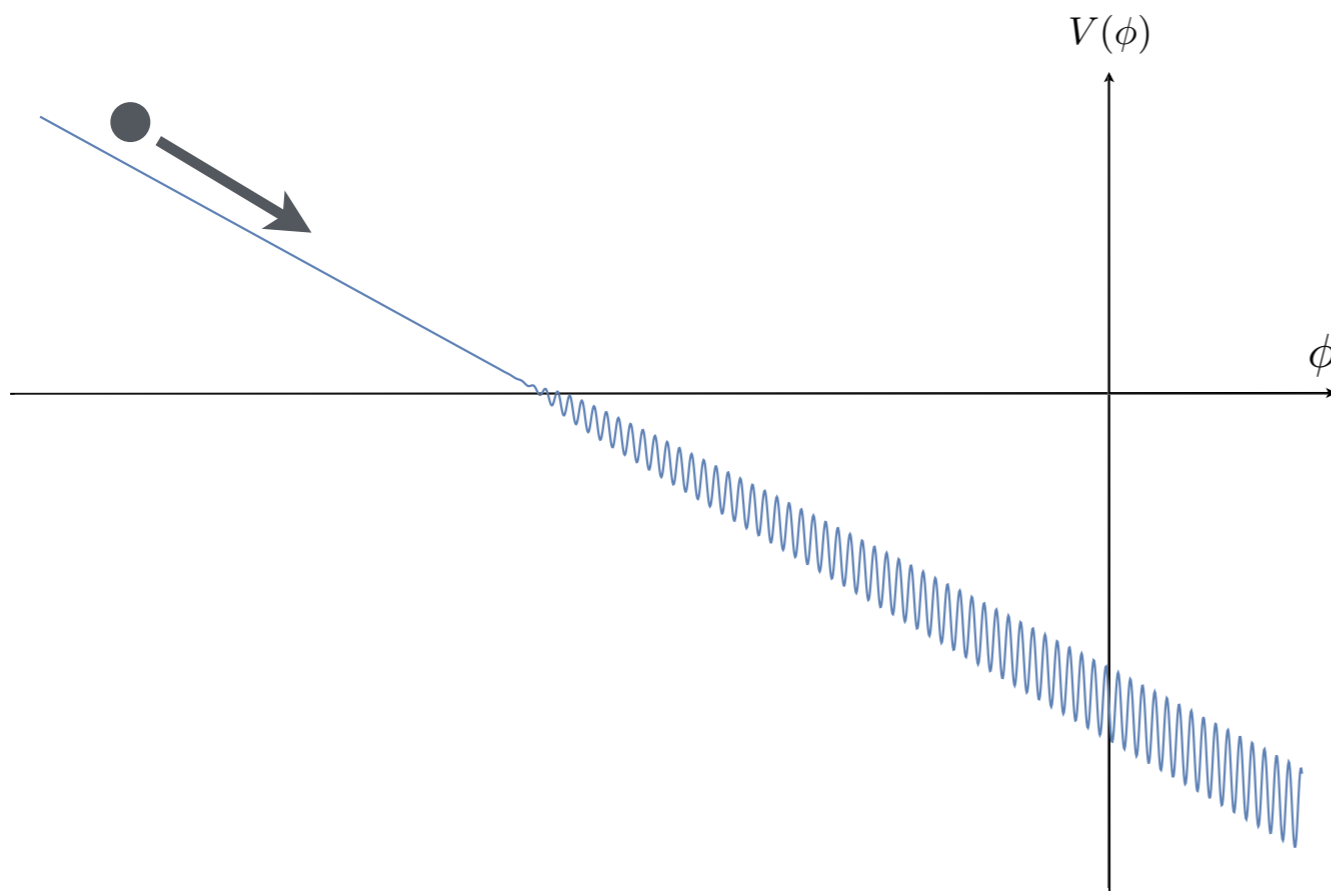
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Viability of large field excursion
requires ad hoc mechanism like
Clockwork

[Kaplan, Rattazzi
& Choi, Kim, Yun]

What if Un-Natural?

One can like/believe these radical speculations or not.

One can argue that they involve too much complexity to produce a concrete BSM scenario.

One can hope in UV physics “obeying different rules”, nullifying Naturalness problem, but concretely what?

All this shows the **dramatic impact** Un-Naturalness discovery is having on our field.