

BSM @ AT FUTURE COLLIDERS



OUTLINE

- The questions
- The colliders
- The physics

Riccardo Torre
CERN & INFN Genova



Seoul - 07 July 2018

Schematic of an
80-100 km long
circular tunnel

The questions

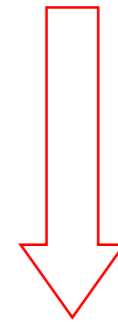
The open questions

- Origin of Dark Matter/Energy
- Inflation (or why is our universe so homogeneous and isotropic)
- Gravity (quantum gravity, string theory)
- Unification of forces
- Origin of matter/anti-matter asymmetry
- Origin of EWSB
- Hierarchy problem
- Origin of flavour (flavor violation, $g-2$, EDMs, etc.)
- Neutrino masses
- Strong CP problem (axions, etc.)

The open questions

- Origin of Dark Matter/Energy
- Inflation (or why is our universe so homogeneous and isotropic)
- Gravity (quantum gravity, string theory)
- Unification of forces
- Origin of matter/anti-matter asymmetry
- Origin of EWSB
- Hierarchy problem
- Origin of flavour (flavor violation, $g-2$, EDMs, etc.)
- Neutrino masses
- Strong CP problem (axions, etc.)

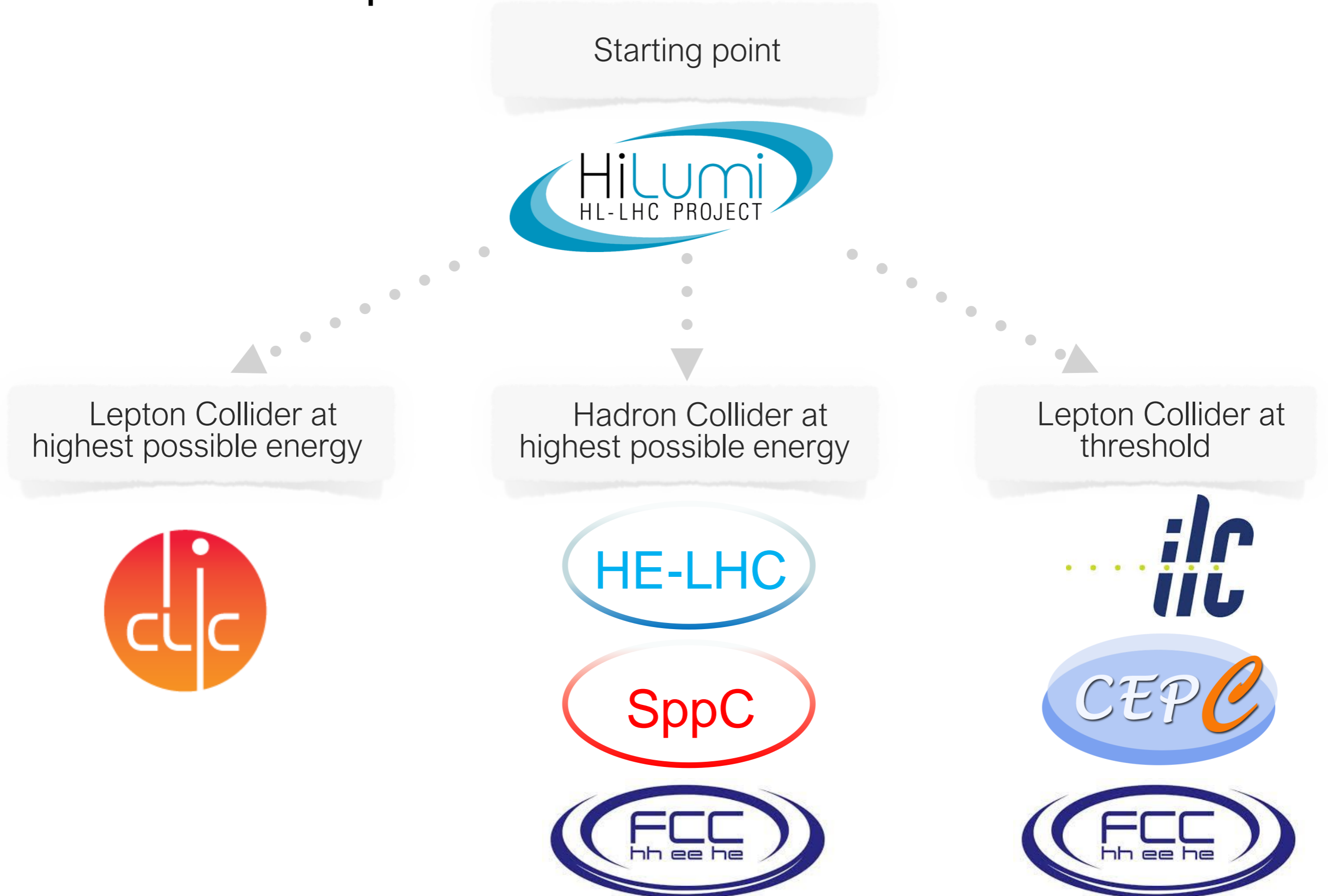
Have or may have a
relation with physics at
the weak scale



Future Colliders

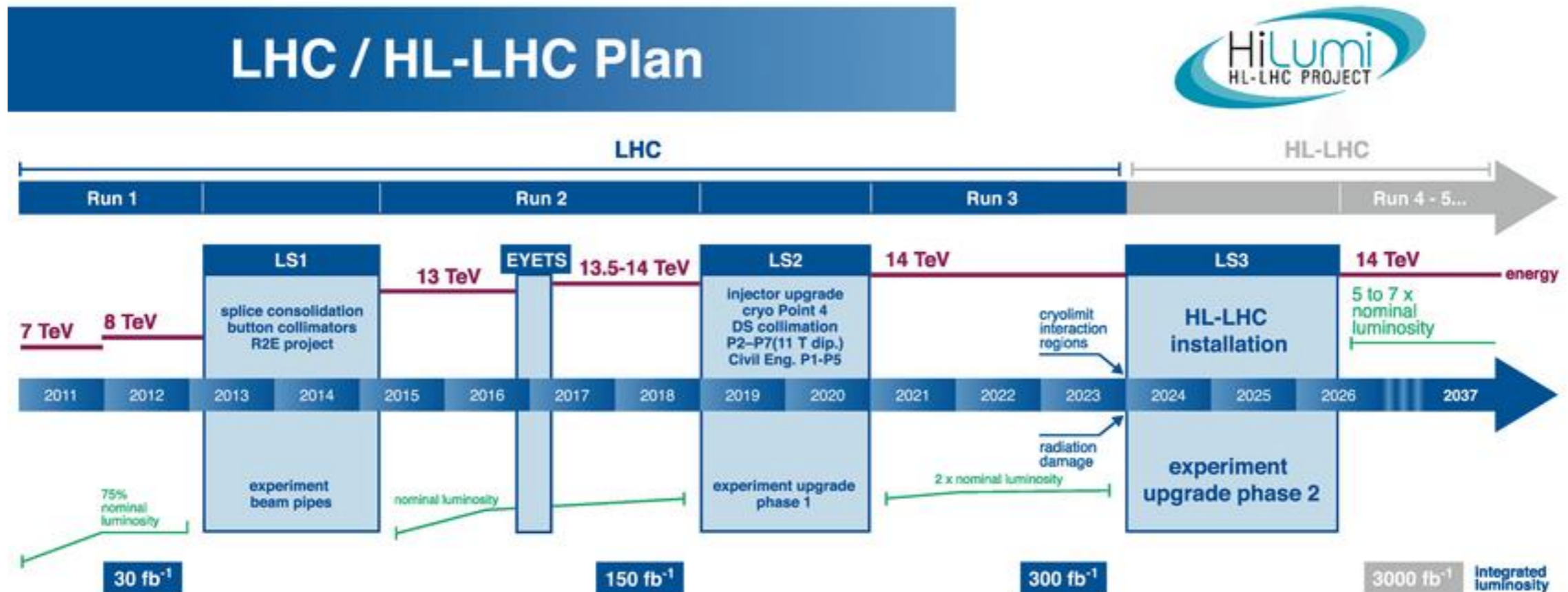
The colliders

The spectrum of Future Colliders



HL-LHC and HE-LHC

- ◆ Big effort (exp+th) to assess the physics opportunities
- ◆ Ongoing [“Workshop on the physics of HL-LHC, and perspectives at HE-LHC”](#)
- ◆ Yellow report will be completed by the end of this year -> input to the next Update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics (2019)
- ◆ HE-LHC benchmarks: 27 TeV of c.o.m. energy and 15/ab of integrated luminosity



Future Lepton Colliders

see plenary talk by
X. Lou



Triple LEP (see
FCC)

Circular Electron
Proton Collider

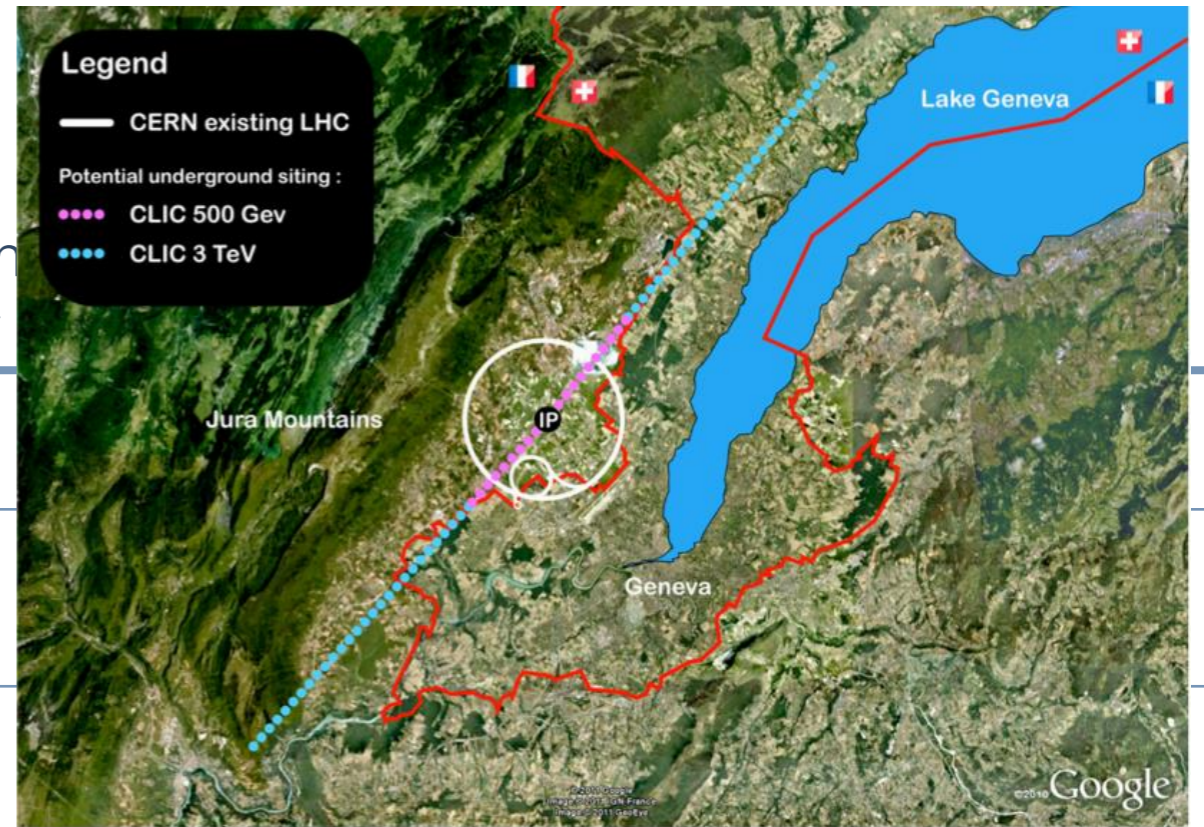
International Linear
Collider

Compact Linear
Collider

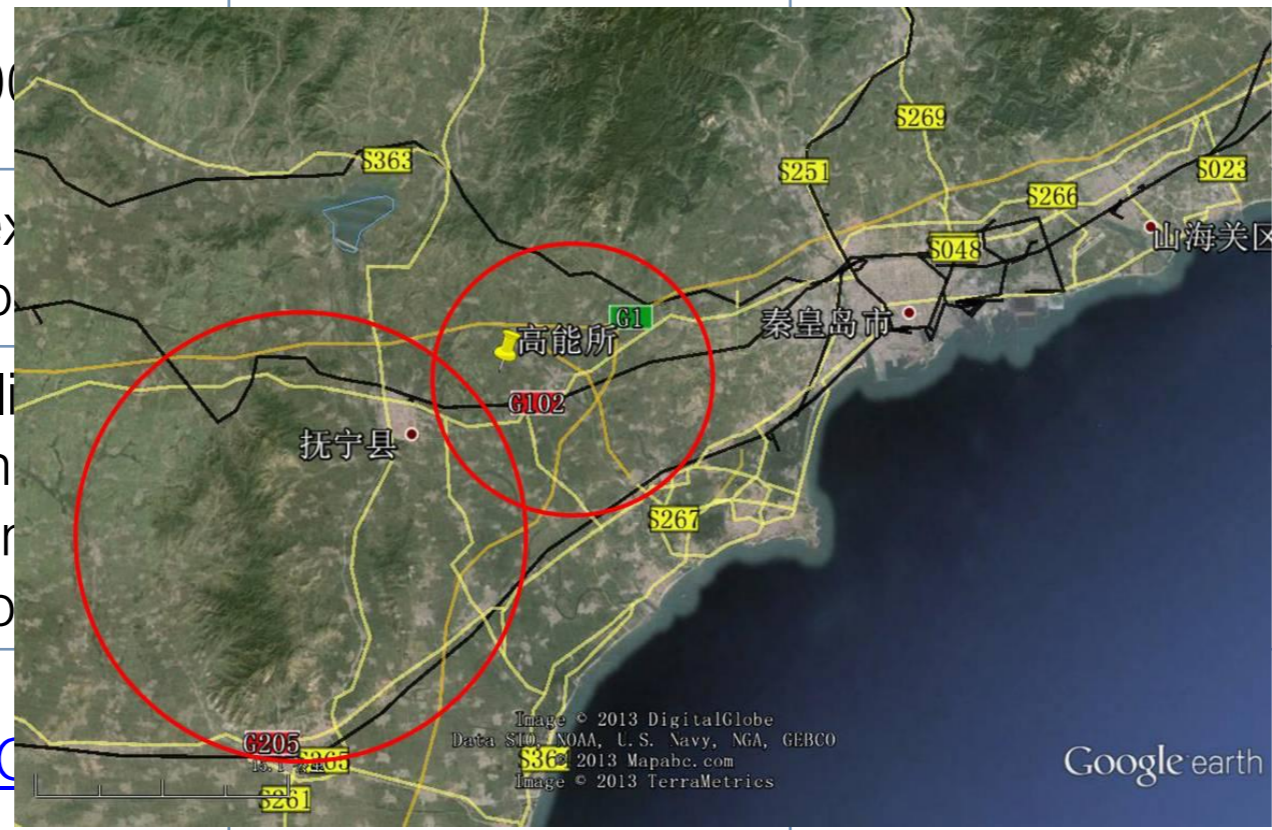
	Triple LEP (see FCC)	Circular Electron Proton Collider	International Linear Collider	Compact Linear Collider
design	circular		linear	
\sqrt{s}	350 GeV	240 GeV	500 GeV	3000 GeV
acceleration gradient	20 MV/m	20 MV/m	31.5 MV/m	100 MV/m
length	80 - 100 km	50 - 70 km	31 km	48.4 km
feasibility	mostly existing technology	mostly existing technology	mostly existing technology	new technology
cost* <small>* large uncertainties</small>	2.5/4.5 billion CHF (tunnel) 2/3 billion CHF (rest, most RF)	?	7.8 billion CHF	8-20 billion CHF
reference	FCC (also see talk by E. Levichev)	CEPC/SppC (also see talk by J. Gao)	LCC	LCC (also see talk by D. Shulte)

Future Lepton Colliders

see plenary talk by X

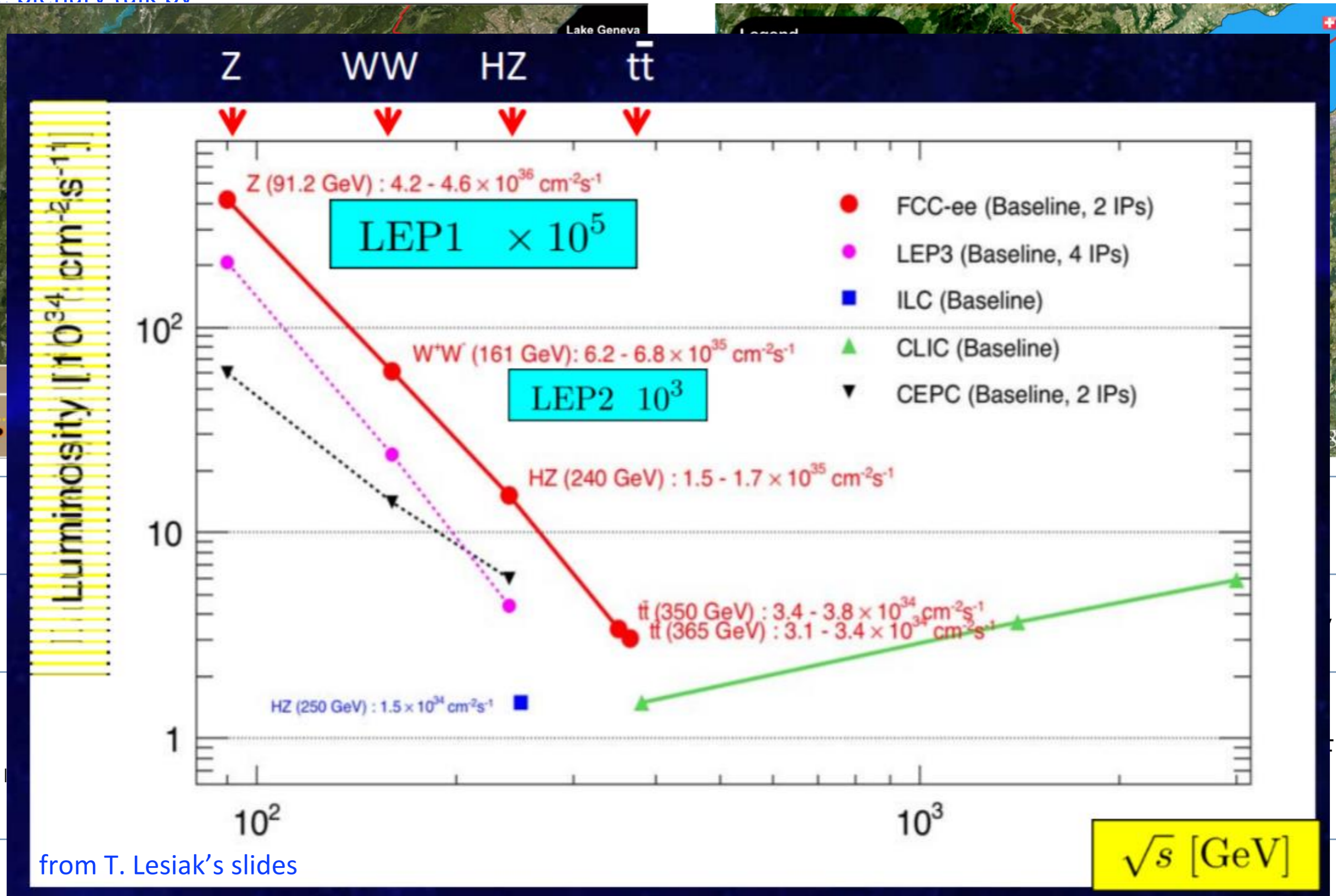


length	80 - 100 km	48.4 km
feasibility	mostly existing technology	new technology
cost* * large uncertainties	2.5/4.5 billion CHF (tunnel) 2/3 billion CHF (rest, mostly civil)	8-20 billion CHF
reference	FCC	LCC



Future Lepton Colliders

see plenary talk by X



from T. Lesiak's slides

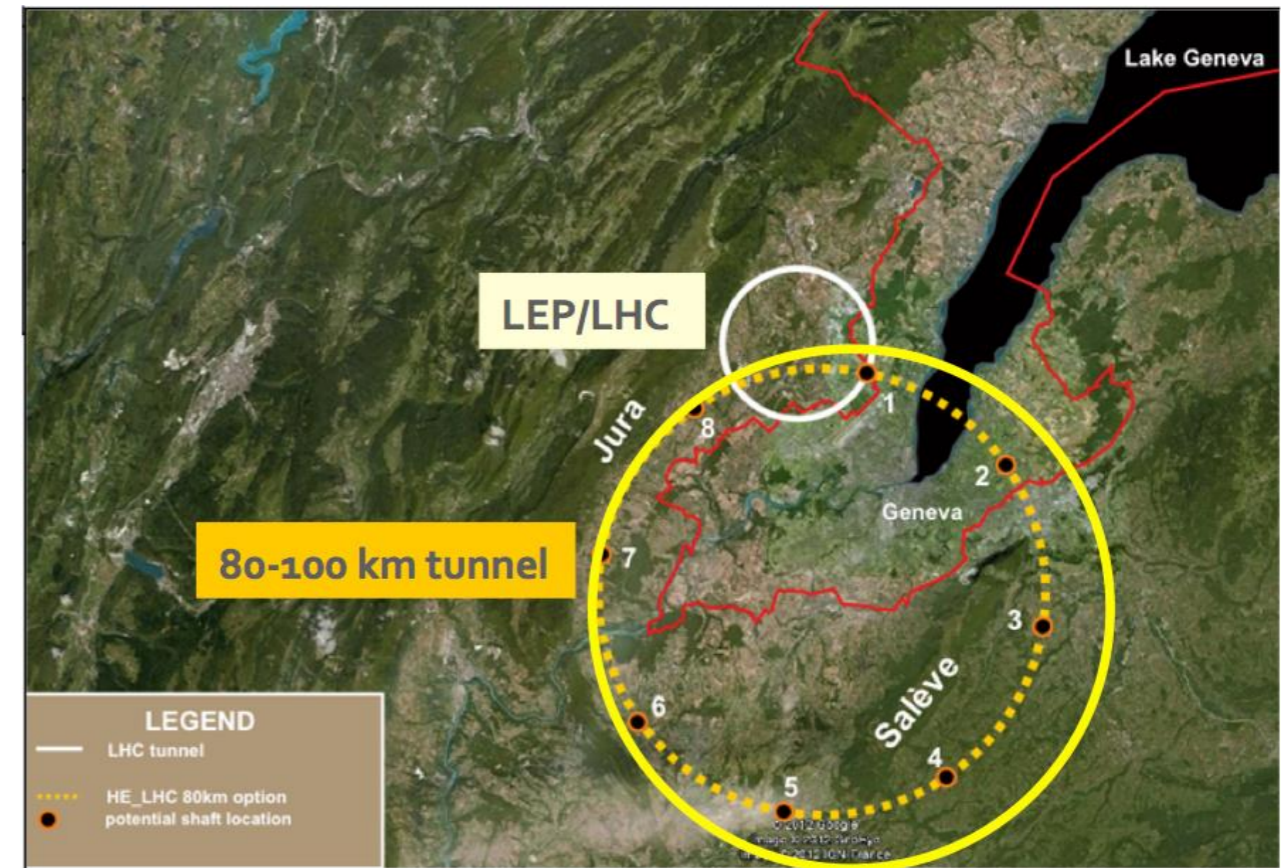
reference

Future Hadron Colliders



Future Circular Collider FCC-hh

design	circular
\sqrt{s}	80 - 100 TeV
final luminosity	> 3-10/ab
length	80 - 100 km
feasibility	new technology
cost	?
reference	FCC (also see talk by D. Schulte)



SppC

design	circular
\sqrt{s}	50/70 TeV (pp)
final luminosity	> 3-10/ab
length	50 - 70 km
feasibility	new technology
cost	?
reference	CEPC/SppC (also see talk by Q. Xu)

The physics

Higgs

Precision Higgs physics is crucial, lepton colliders (at threshold) usually the best probe

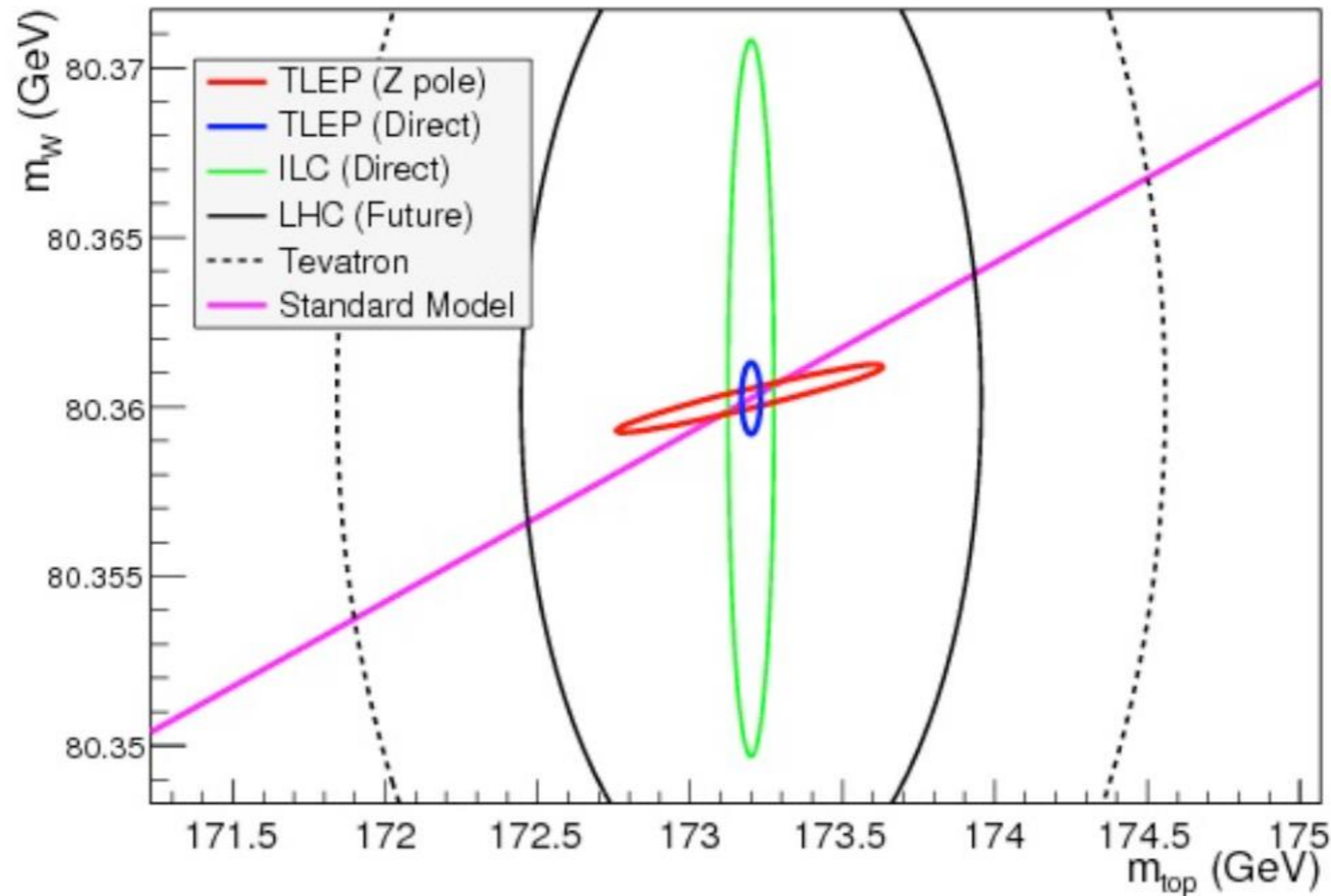
Result of the coupling (a.k.a. κ) fit

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

13	μ Coll ₁₂₅	ILC ₂₅₀	CLIC ₃₈₀	LEP ₃₂₄₀	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
$\delta g_{HY} / g_{HY}$ (%)	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

Precision observables

For the W mass determination a big improvement over Tevatron&LHC (and HL-LHC) is expected, of the order of 10 (ILC) to 20 (TLEP)



see talks by T. Lesiak and Z. Liang

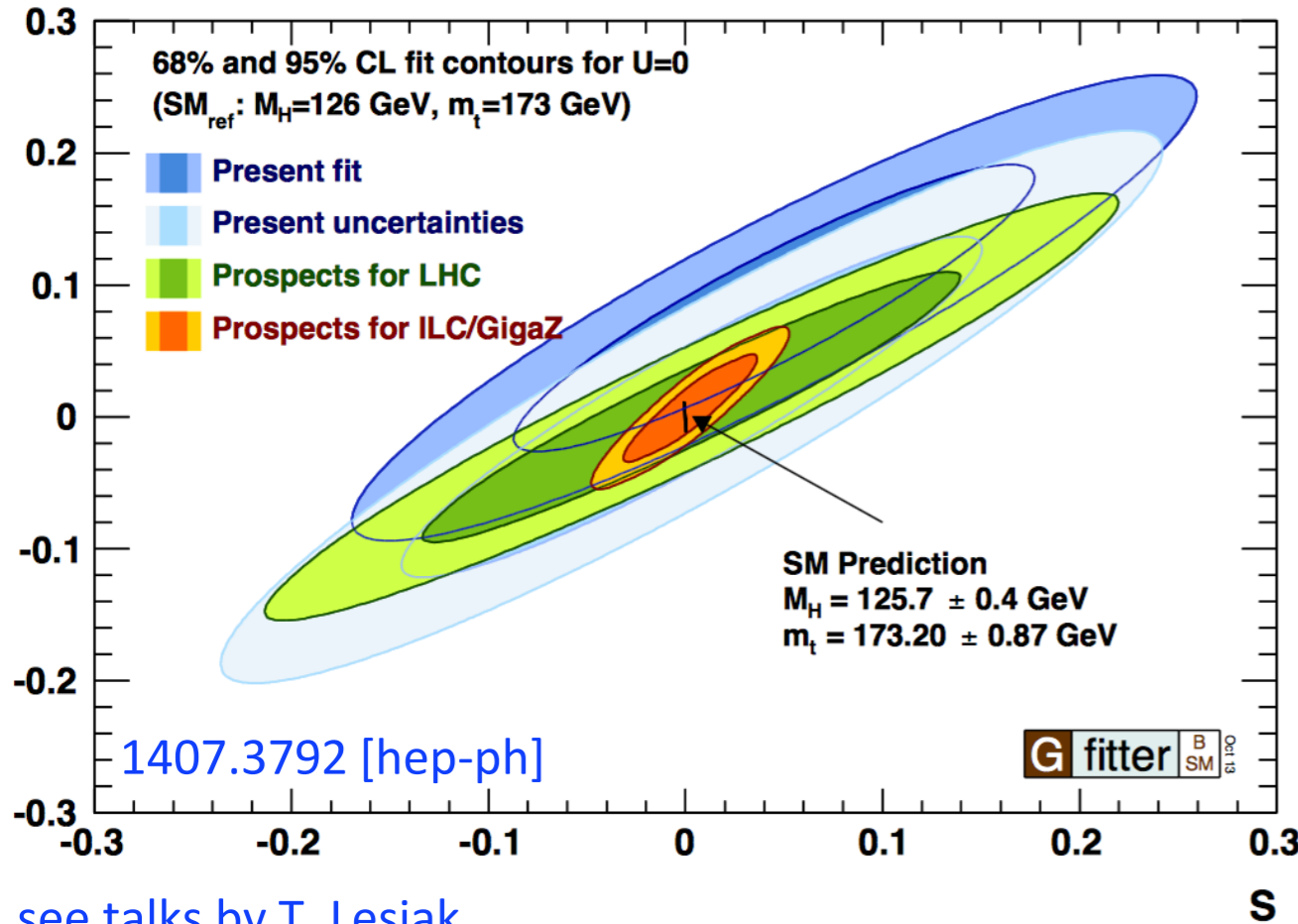
TLEP report
Snowmass report

	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} [fb $^{-1}$]	300	3000		100	480	500	3000 \times 4	-
ΔM_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)

Oblique parameters (on-shell)

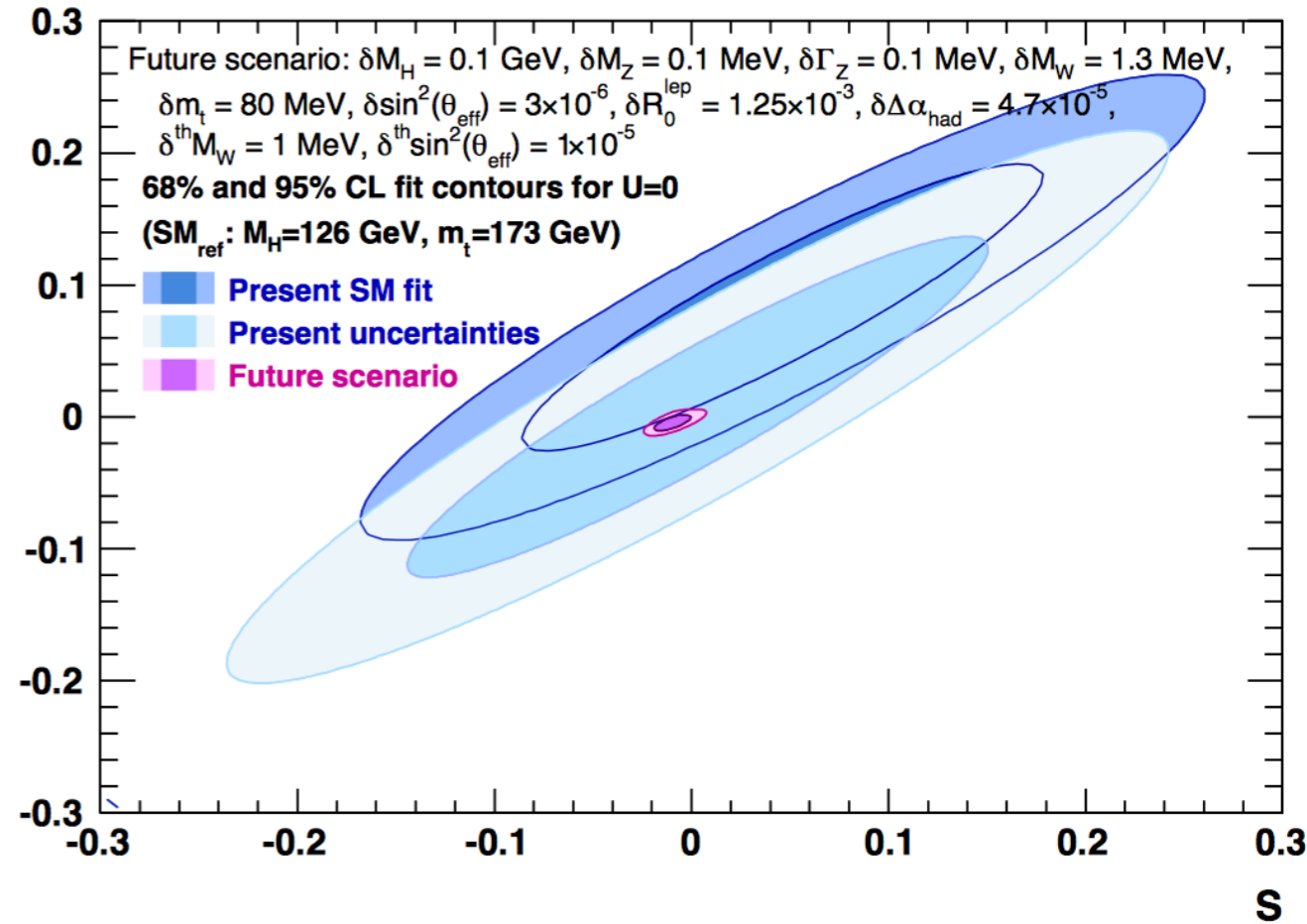
For the oblique precision observables S and T (and possibly U) a factor of 3 improvements at ILC and a factor of 10 improvements at TLEP

Present / LHC / ILC



see talks by T. Lesiak
and Z. Liang

Future scenario



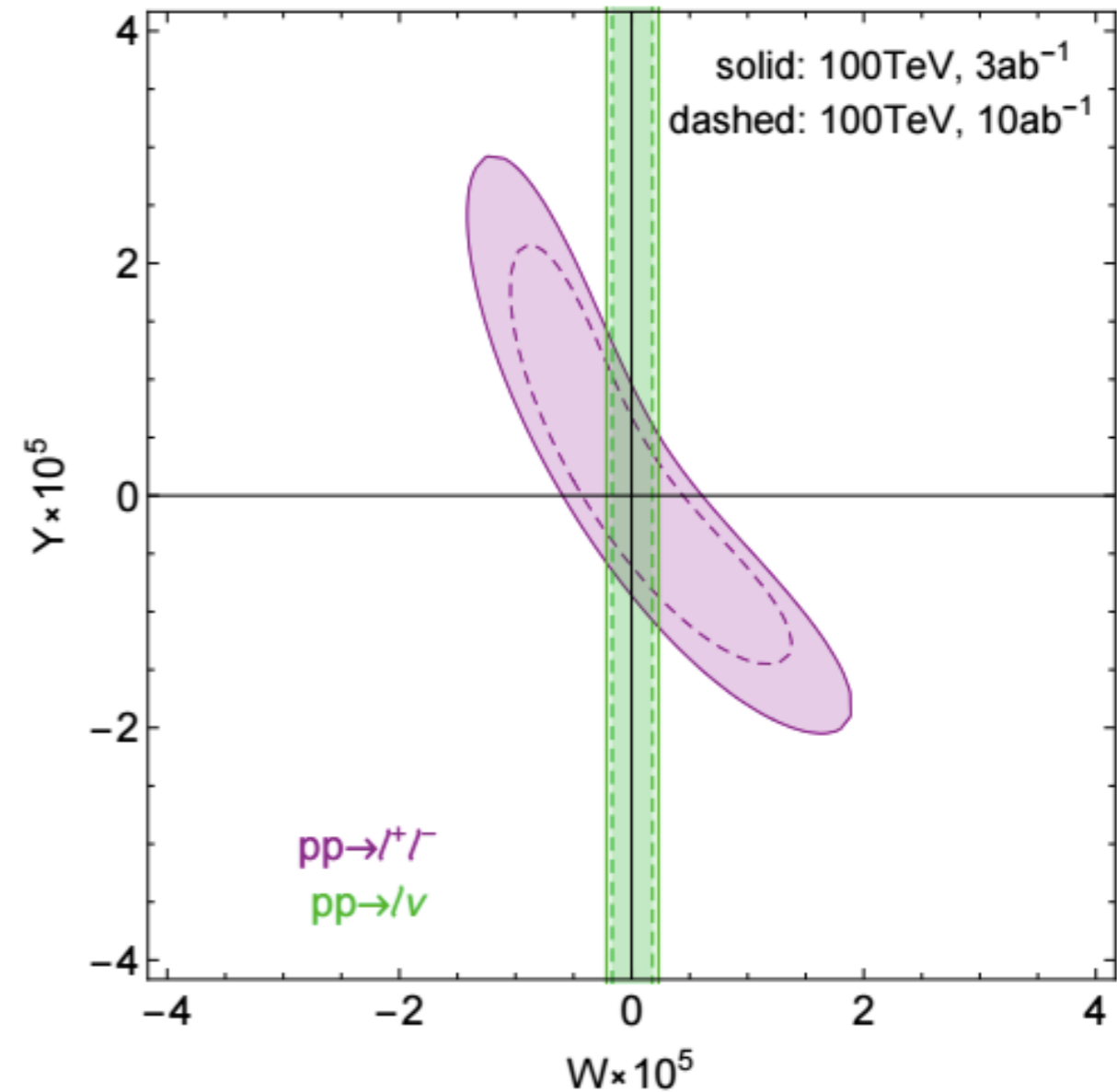
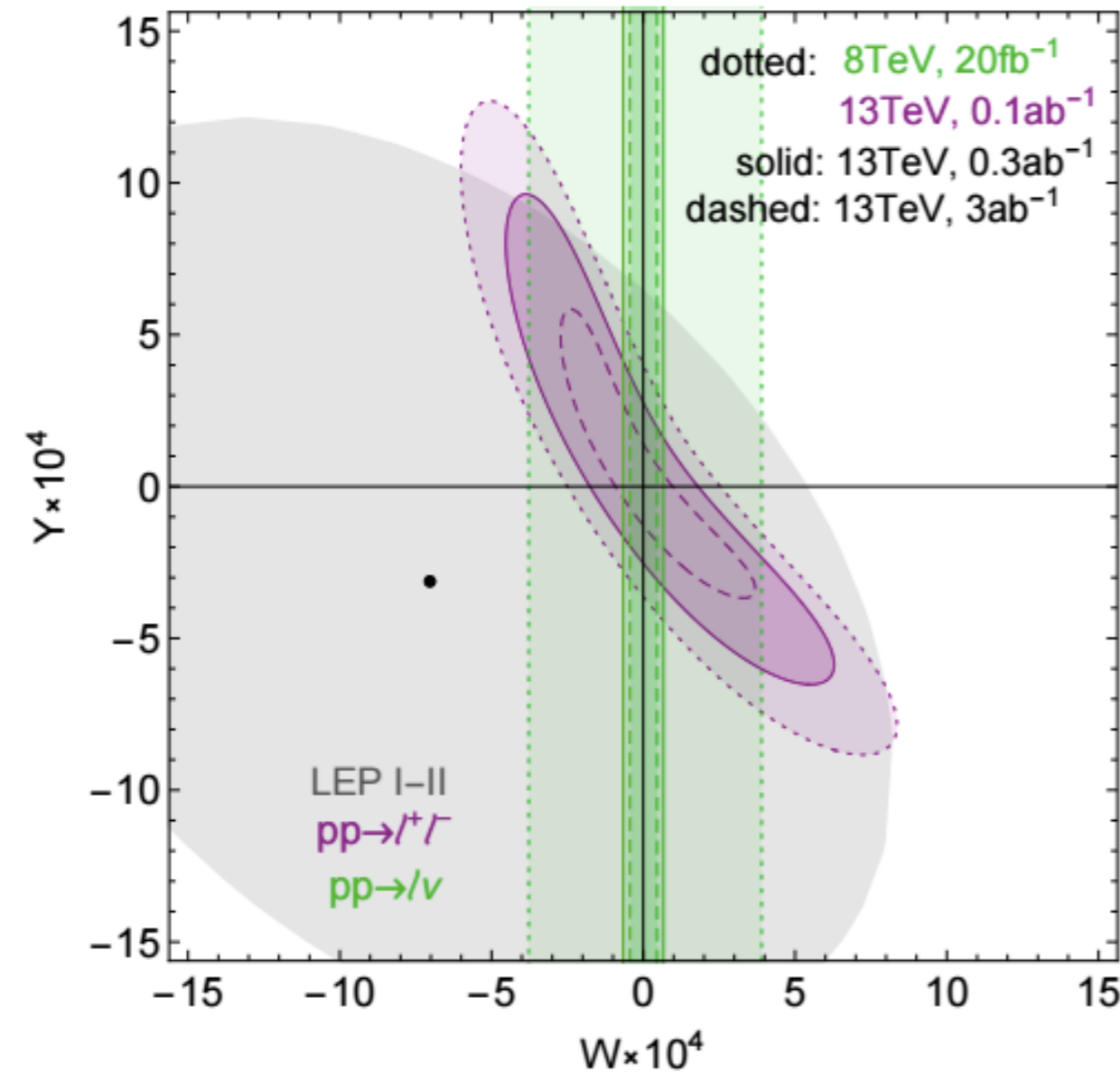
Gfitter

Important to assess the precision possibilities of high energy hadron colliders
 Less clean environment, but enhancement of the higher order observables (W, Y, V, X) with the energy

This could lead to important constraints complementary to the S,T,U ones

Oblique parameters (off-shell)

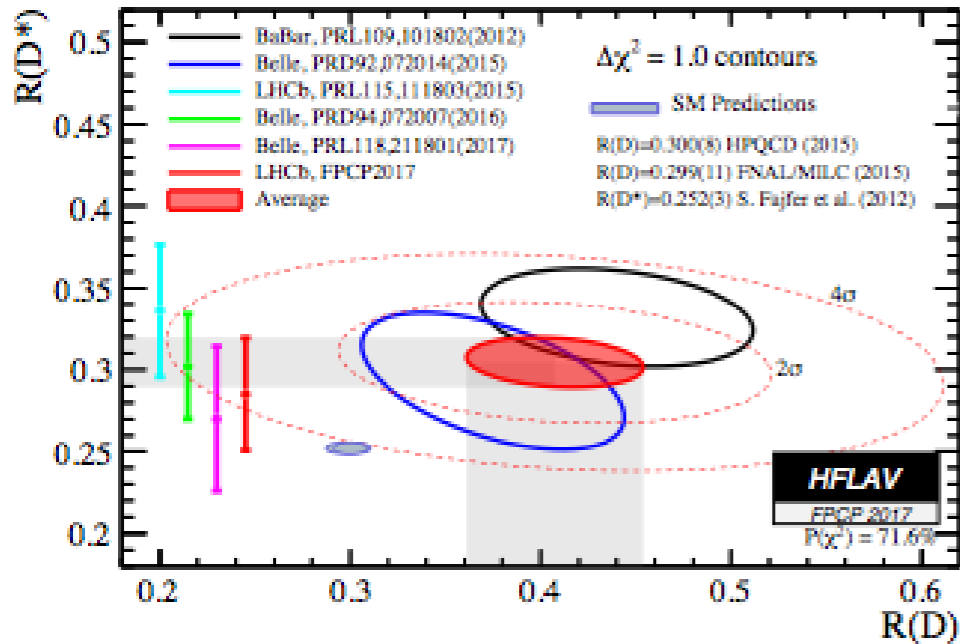
Farina et al., 1609.08157



		LEP	ATLAS 8	CMS 8	LHC 13		100 TeV	ILC	TLEP	ILC 500 GeV
luminosity		$2 \times 10^7 Z$	19.7 fb^{-1}	20.3 fb^{-1}	0.3 ab^{-1}	3 ab^{-1}	10 ab^{-1}	$10^9 Z$	$10^{12} Z$	3 ab^{-1}
NC	$W \times 10^4$	$[-19, 3]$	$[-3, 15]$	$[-5, 22]$	± 1.5	± 0.8	± 0.04	± 3	± 0.7	± 0.3
	$Y \times 10^4$	$[-17, 4]$	$[-4, 24]$	$[-7, 41]$	± 2.3	± 1.2	± 0.06	± 4	± 1	± 0.2
CC	$W \times 10^4$	—	± 3.9		± 0.7	± 0.45	± 0.02	—	—	—

Flavor anomalies

$$b \rightarrow cl\bar{\nu}$$

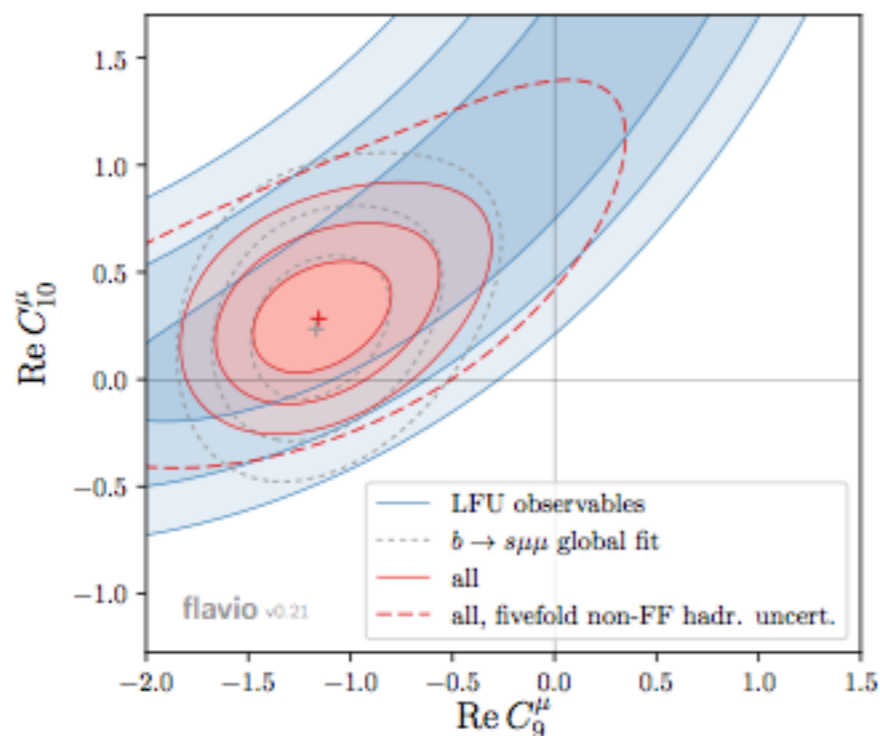


$M_{NP} < 9\text{TeV}$ [pert.unitarity]

Candidates:

- W', Z'
- EW scalars
- Leptoquarks

$$b \rightarrow sl\bar{l}$$



Combined explanation by
 “Natural” μ suppression

see e.g. talk by Greljo @ 2nd FCC
 Physics Workshop

see talk by M. Klute

Flavor anomalies

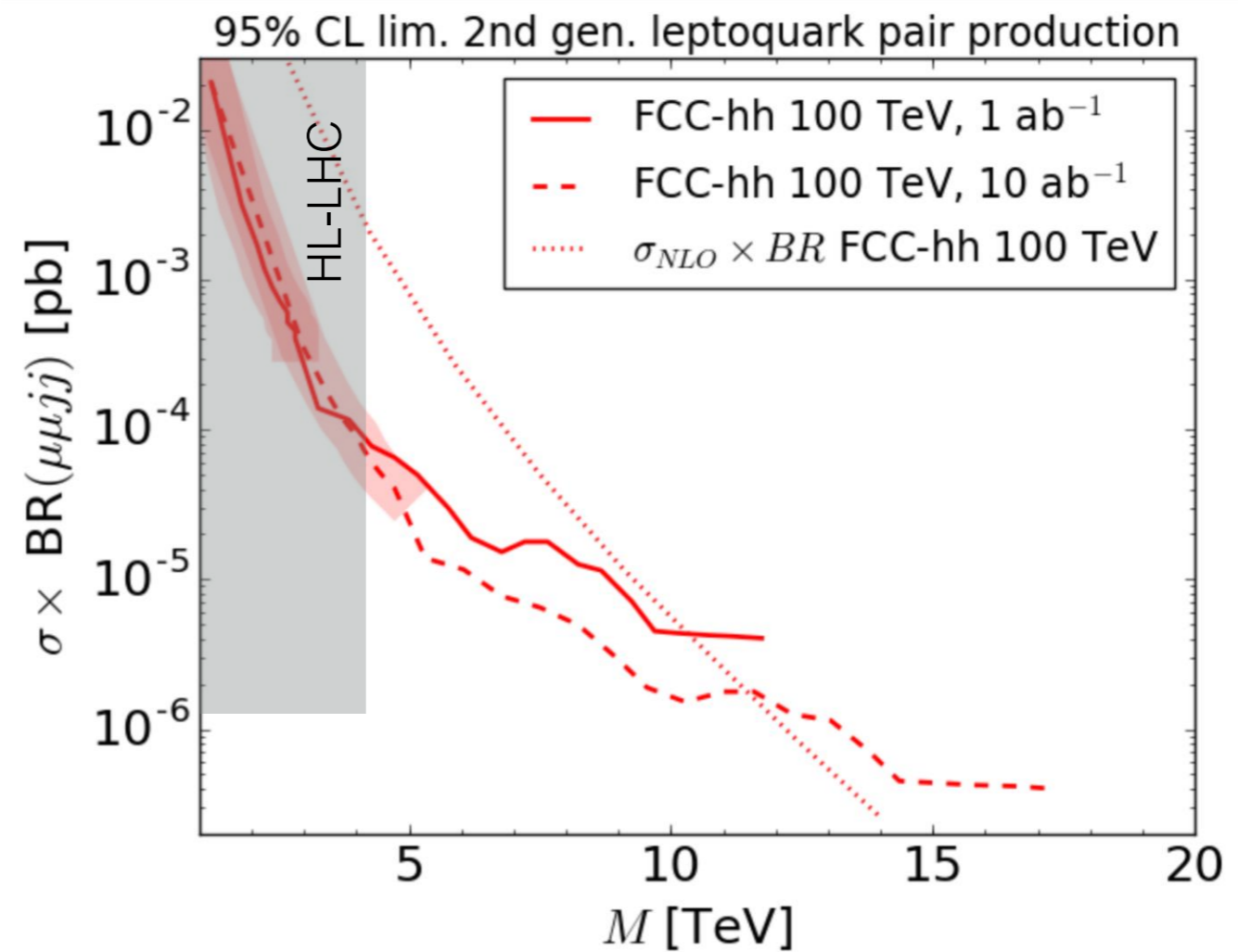
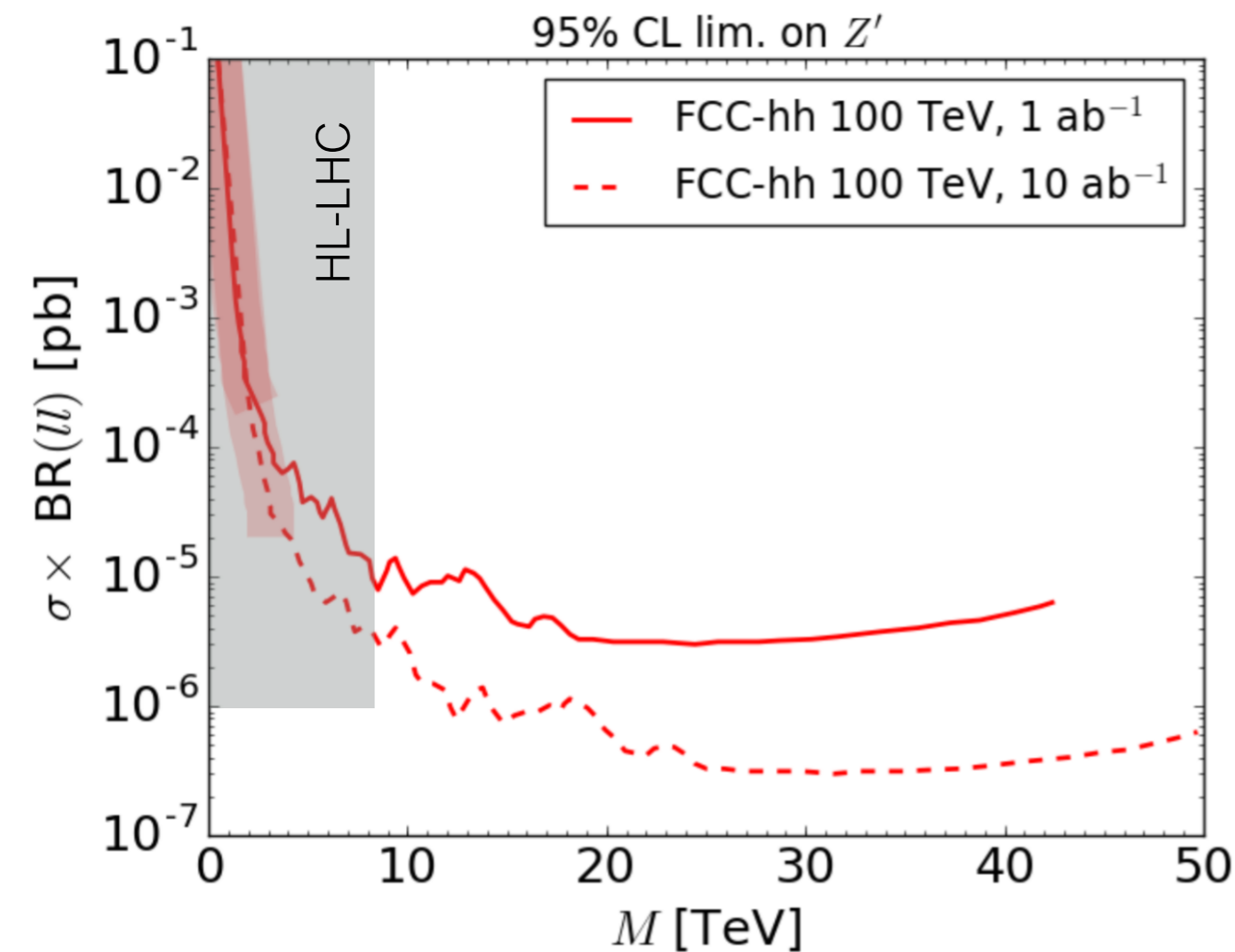
Several ongoing studies

Final states with τ , and b pose challenges

Indirect FCC-ee potential also under investigation

Some prospects for high-pt searches already available

[Allanach et al., 1710.06363](#)

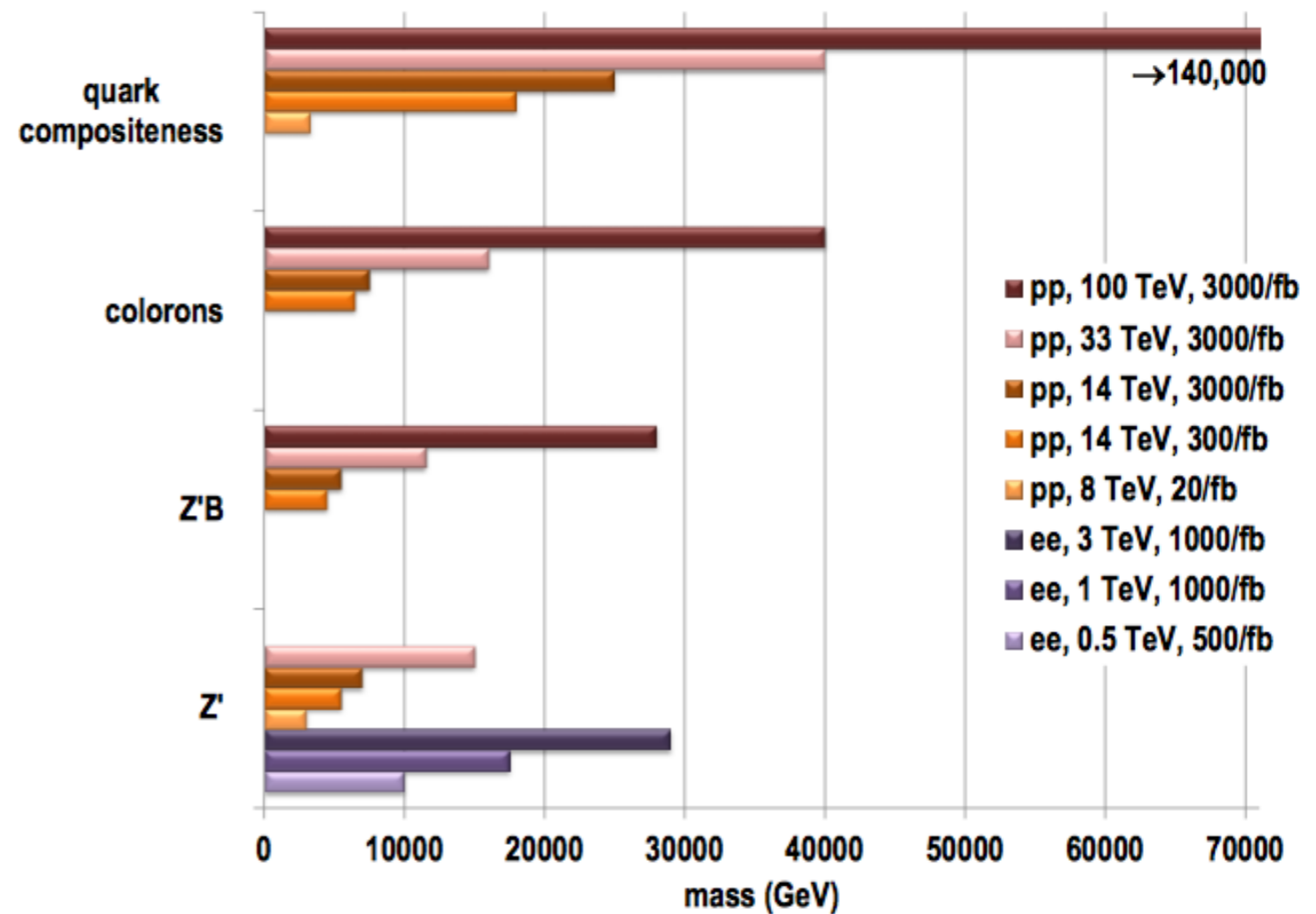
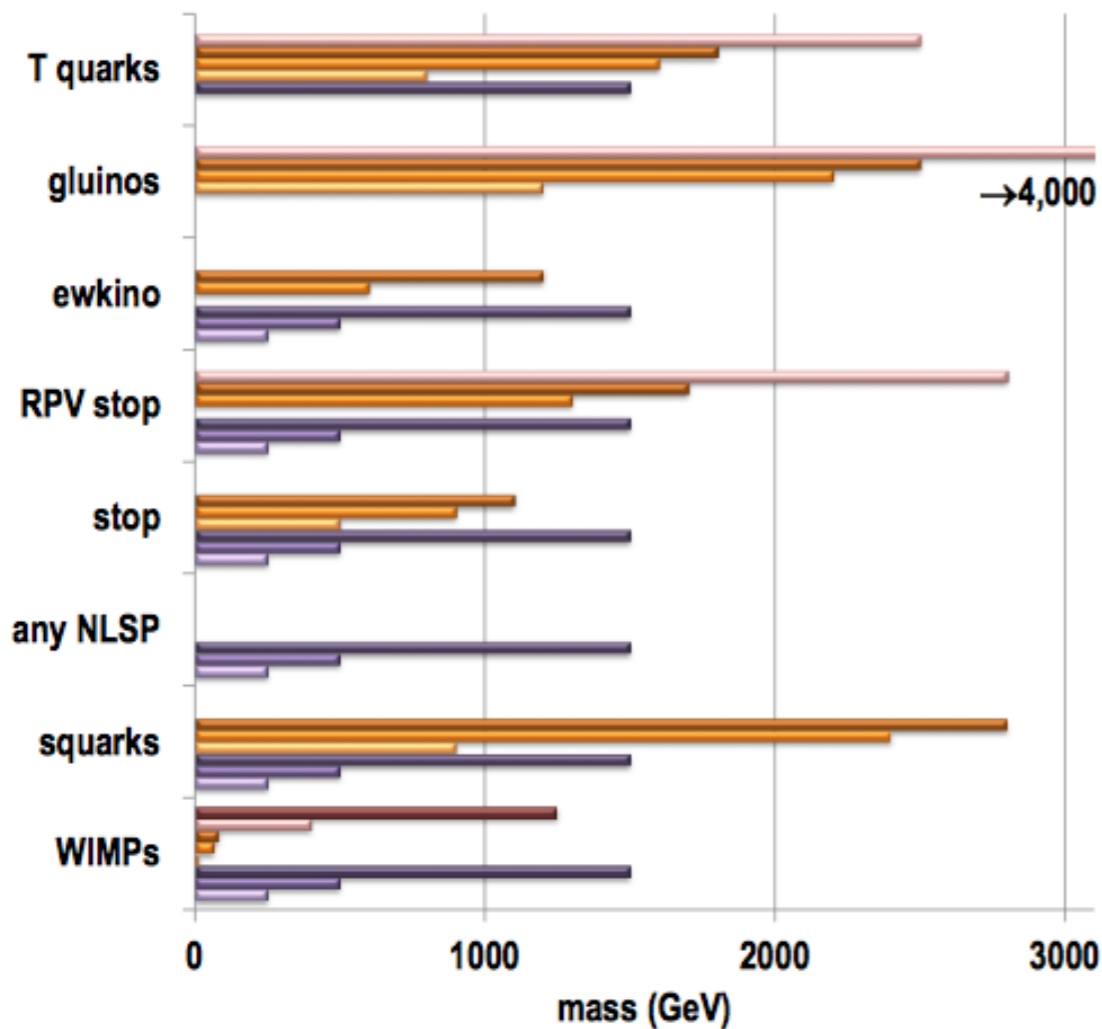


Direct searches and reach

Direct searches at high mass are a priority of high energy colliders

The reach on SUSY particles extends well above TeV

For s-channel resonances several tens of TeV possible

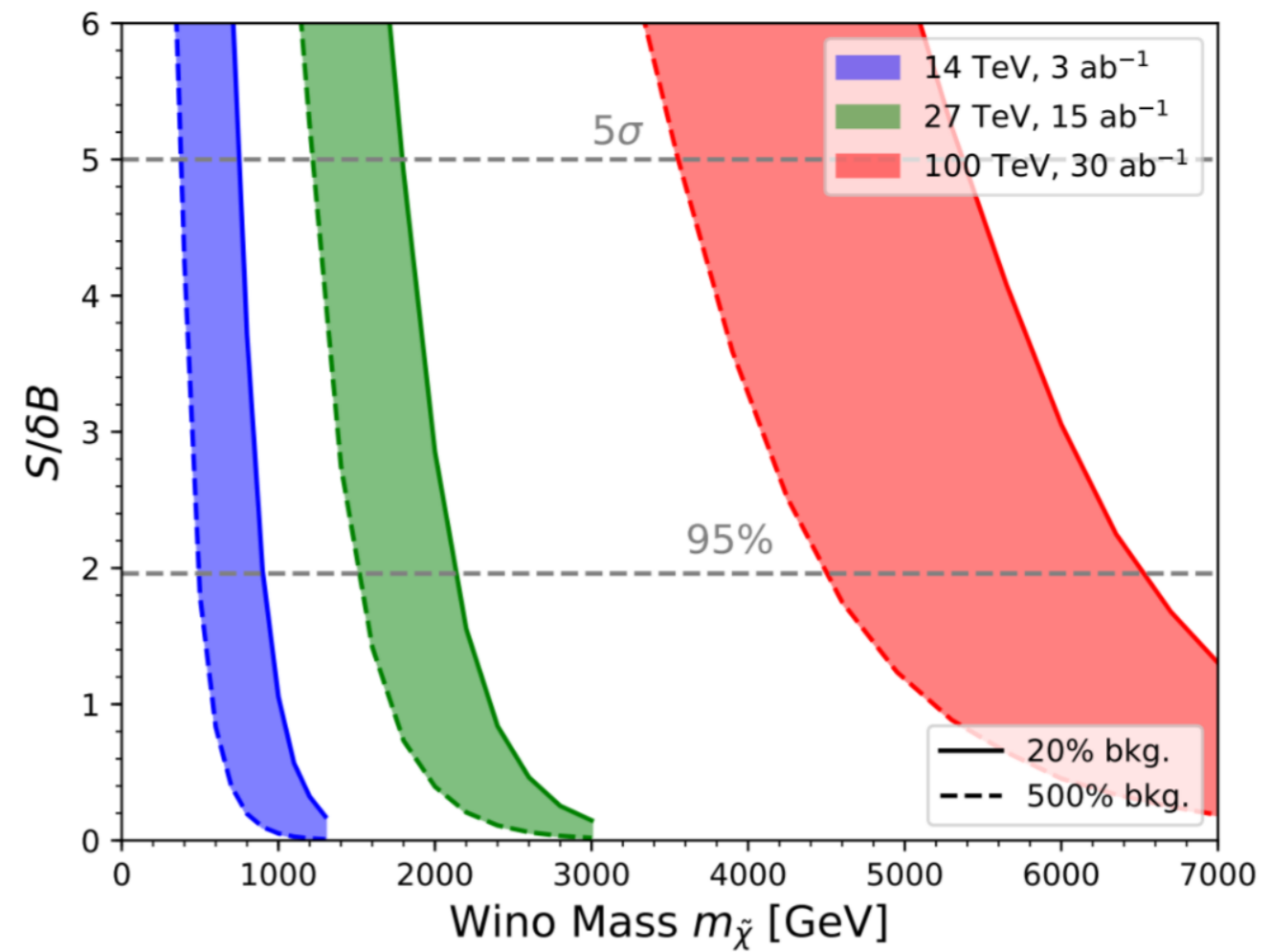
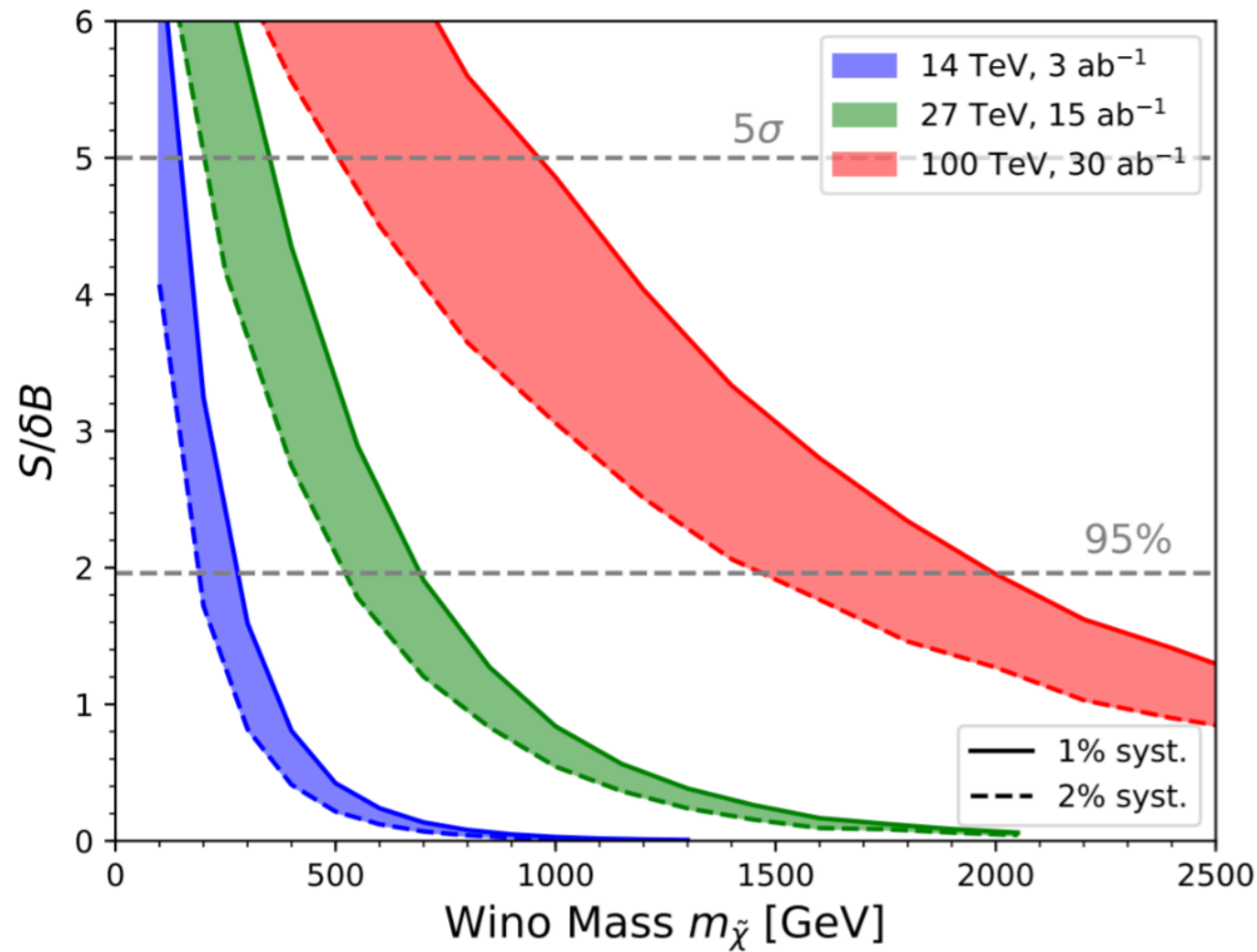


see talk by C. Helsén

Snowmass Report, 1311.0299
also see [BSM FCC-hh report](#)

Dark Matter

As an example consider pure-wino Minimal Dark Matter

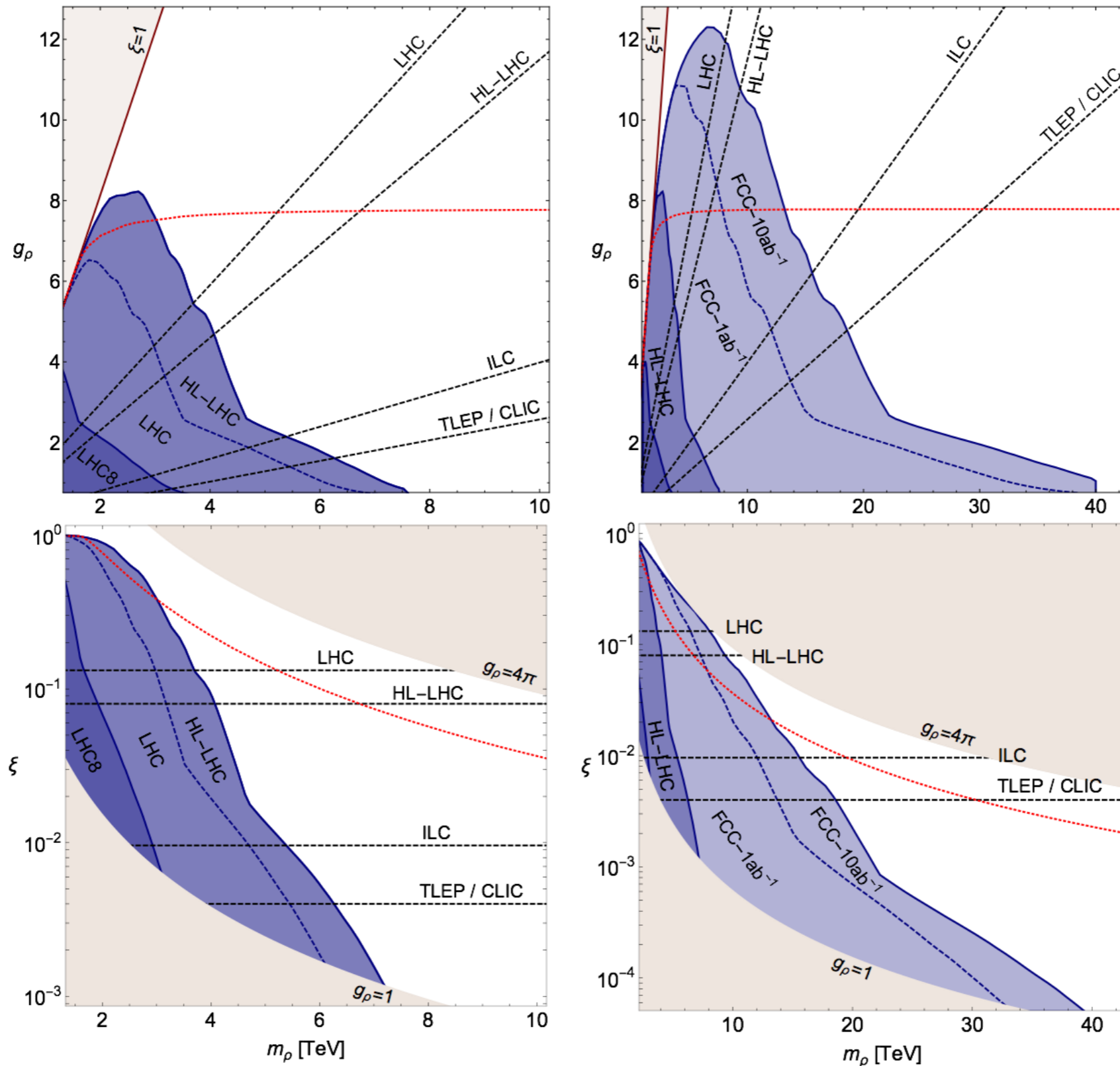


HL/HE LHC Yellow Report, to appear

Compositeness

Thamm et al., 1502.01701

In motivated and predictive scenarios one can study interplay



Conclusions

- While the LHC is running the community is working hard to plan the future of Collider Physics (joint accelerator/detector/experimental/theory effort)
- It is important to assess the capabilities of different colliders both at the level of direct and indirect tests of SM and BSM physics
- First physics studies devoted to the understanding of the necessary machine and detector requirements to get the best out of new machines
- Lots of ideas from the theory community for new tests of the SM and of New Physics
- Several studies completed or in completion by this year as input to the forthcoming update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics (2019)

Thank you