

The background of the slide is a dense collection of black Feynman diagrams on a yellow-to-orange gradient. These diagrams represent various particle interactions, including electron-positron annihilation, Z boson production, and Higgs boson production, with various internal lines and vertices.

Precision Electroweak Calculations for Z, WW, Higgs @ e^+e^- colliders

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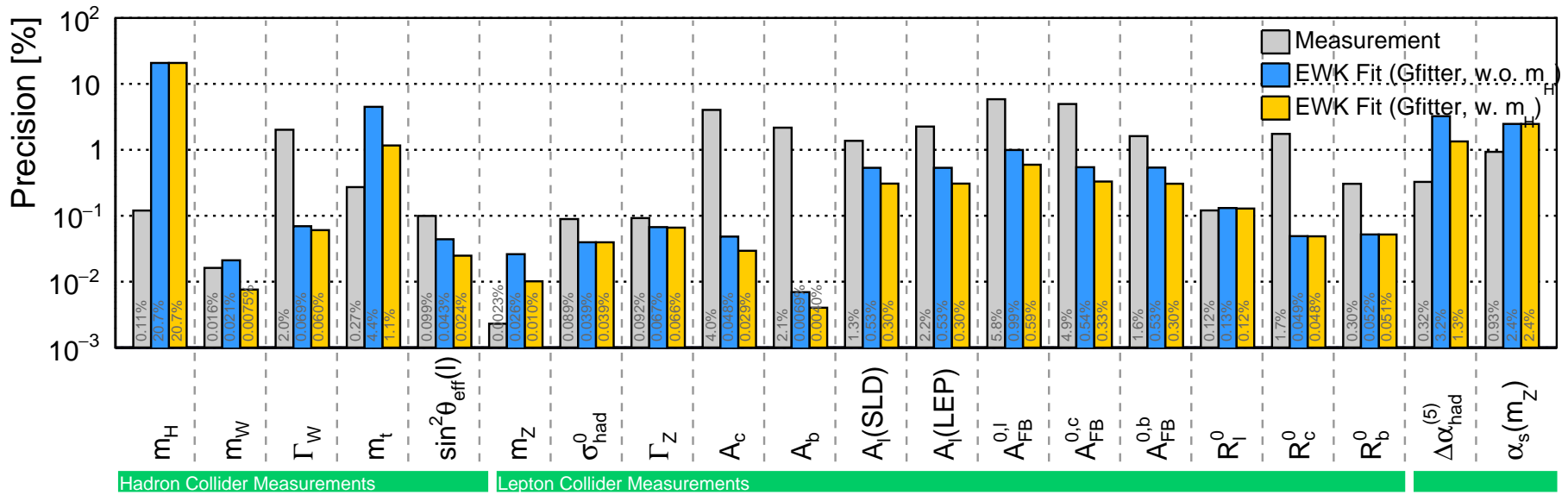
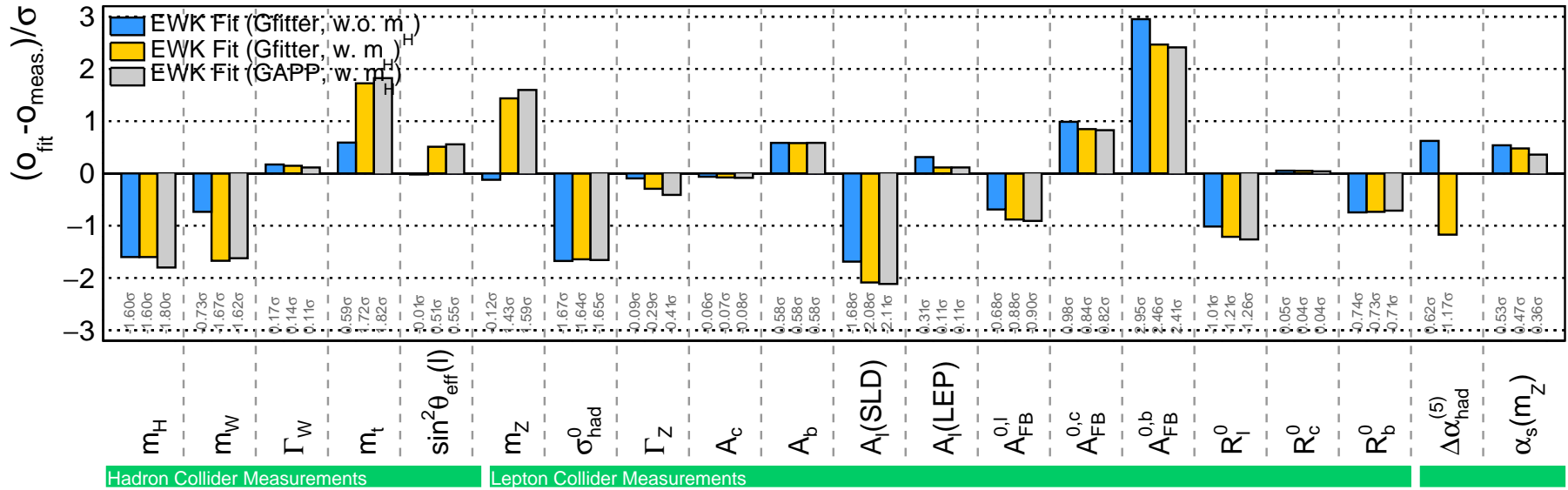
Mission of this talk

- review physics prospects for EW precision measurements at possible future e^+e^- colliders
- reflect corresponding theory requirements
- raise issues for discussion about feasibility



Current status of (not only) EW precision physics

Erler, Schott '19



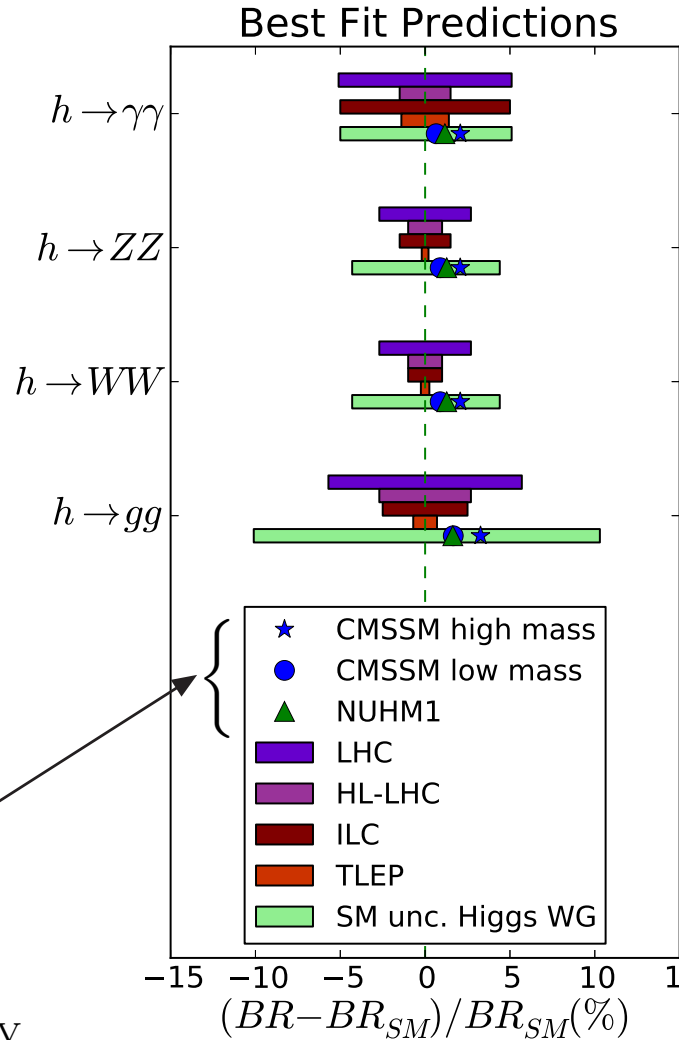
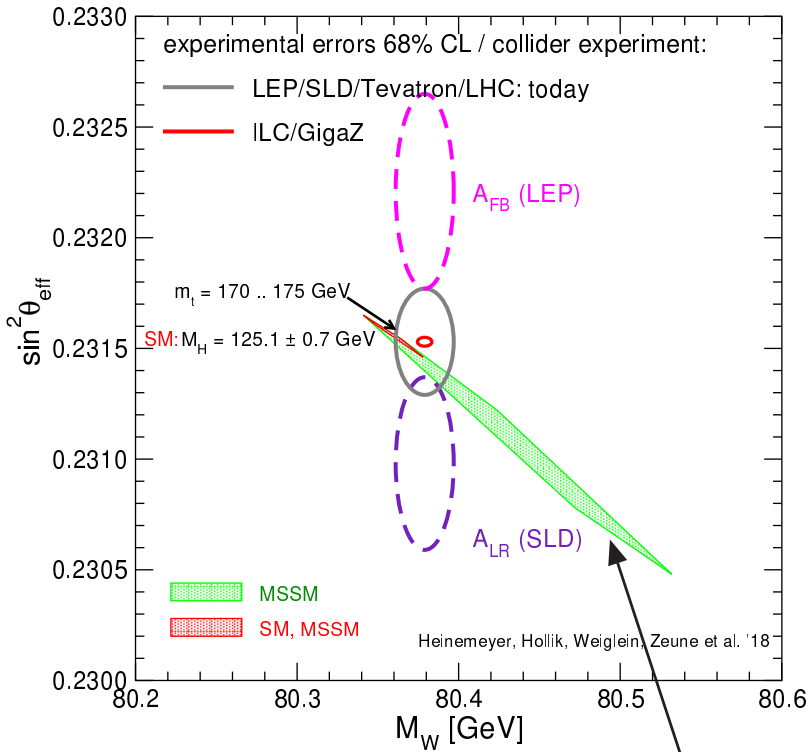
⇒ Future increase in precision is great experimental and theory challenge!



Typical prospects for future high-precision e^+e^- EW physics

EW PO @ ILC 1504.01726 (updated)

Higgs precision @ ILC/TLEP 1308.6176



Fantastic indirect sensitivity
to physics beyond the SM!

Baselines: LHC/HL-LHC: $300\text{fb}^{-1} / 3000\text{fb}^{-1}$ @ 14 TeV
 ILC: 250fb^{-1} (pol.) @ 250 GeV
 TLEP: $4 \times 2.5\text{ab}^{-1}$ @ 240 GeV



Experimental errors and theory uncertainties

Experimental errors:

systematic errors
statistical errors

} → LHC status + projections to HL/HE-LHC, ILC, FCC-ee
= input for this talk

Theory uncertainties in predictions: → main subject of this talk on EW side

- **Intrinsic uncertainties** due to missing higher-order corrections, estimated from
 - ◇ generic scaling of higher order via coupling factors
 - ◇ renormalization and factorization scale variations
 - ◇ tower of known corrections, e.g. $\Delta_{\text{NNLO}} \sim \delta_{\text{NLO}}^2$ if δ_{NLO} known
 - ◇ different variants to include/resum leading higher-order effects
- **Parametric uncertainties** due to errors in input parameters, induced by
 - ◇ **experimental errors** in measurements
 - ◇ **theory uncertainties in analyses**

Note:

Estimates of theory uncertainties often (too) optimistic in projections of exp. results...

GigaZ/TeraZ

—

ultra-high precision physics at the Z resonance



Central EW precision (pseudo-)observables at the Z pole

FCC-ee: update of Blondel et al., 1901.02648 (in prep.); ILC: Moortgat-Pick et al., 1504.01726

| | experimental accuracy | | | intrinsic theory uncertainty | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----|--------|------------------------------|--|----------|
| | current | ILC | FCC-ee | current | current source | prospect |
| $\Delta M_Z [\text{MeV}]$ | 2.1 | — | 0.1 | | | |
| $\Delta \Gamma_Z [\text{MeV}]$ | 2.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | $\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s, \alpha \alpha_s^2$ | 0.15 |
| $\Delta \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell [10^{-5}]$ | 23 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 4.5 | $\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s$ | 1.5 |
| $\Delta R_b [10^{-5}]$ | 66 | 14 | 6 | 11 | $\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s$ | 5 |
| $\Delta R_\ell [10^{-3}]$ | 25 | 3 | 1 | 6 | $\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s$ | 1.5 |

Theory requirements for Z-pole pseudo-observables:

- needed:
 - ◇ EW and QCD–EW 3-loop calculations
 - ◇ $1 \rightarrow 2$ decays, fully inclusive
- **problems:**
 - ◇ technical: massive multi-loop integrals, γ_5
 - ◇ conceptual: pseudo-obs. on the complex Z-pole

↔ Enormous challenge, but feasible (anticipating progress + support!)

Central EW precision (pseudo-)observables at the Z pole

FCC-ee: update of Blondel et al., 1901.02648 (in prep.); ILC: Moortgat-Pick et al., 1504.01726

| | experimental accuracy | | | intrinsic th. unc. | | parametric unc. | |
|--|-----------------------|-----|--------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | current | ILC | FCC-ee | current | prospect | prospect | source |
| $\Delta M_Z [\text{MeV}]$ | 2.1 | — | 0.1 | | | | |
| $\Delta \Gamma_Z [\text{MeV}]$ | 2.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.15 | 0.1 | α_s |
| $\Delta \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell [10^{-5}]$ | 23 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 2(1) | $\Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}$ |
| $\Delta R_b [10^{-5}]$ | 66 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 1 | α_s |
| $\Delta R_\ell [10^{-3}]$ | 25 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | α_s |

Parametric uncertainties of EW pseudo-observables:

- QCD:
 - ◇ most important: $\delta \alpha_s \sim 0.00015$ @ FCC-ee?
 - (talk by F.Caola) $\hookrightarrow \alpha_s$ from EW POs competitive \Rightarrow cross-check with other results!
 - ◇ quark masses m_t, m_b, m_c
- $\Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}$: $\delta(\Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}) \sim 5(3) \times 10^{-5}$ for/from FCC-ee?
 - ◇ new exp. results from BES III / Belle II on $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons
 - ◇ $\Delta \alpha_{\text{had}}$ from fit to radiative return $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma +$ hadrons
- other EW parameters: M_Z, M_W, M_H less critical (improved at ILC/FCC-ee)

Further theory issues:

- **Full line-shape prediction to NNLO EW** + leading effects beyond
 - ◇ technical progress in 2- and multi-loop amplitudes/integrals
 - ◇ conceptual progress in NNLO EW corrections (unstable particles!)
 - ◇ improvements on leading ISR corrections beyond NNLO
 - ◇ leading EW corrections beyond NNLO
 - **Validity of pseudo-observable approach**
 - ◇ better field-theoretical foundation of Z-pole pseudo-observables (complex pole definition, absorptive parts, continuum subtraction)
 - ◇ Improved Born Approximation (IBA) to parametrize line-shape via pseudo-obs. (+ precise concept to treat non-resonant parts)
 - ◇ careful validation of IBA against full $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z/\gamma \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ prediction
- ↔ **Impact on experimental analysis possible**
(continuum subtraction, self-consistency conditions, etc.)

WW production and W-boson mass



W-boson mass measurements vs. prediction from μ decay

ILC: Baak et al., 1310.6708

FCC-ee: Update of Blondel et al., 1901.02648 (in prep.)

| ΔM_W [MeV] | experimental accuracy | | | | theory uncertainty | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | current | σ_{WW} @ threshold | | | current | intrinsic | | parametric | |
| | | LEP2 | ILC | FCC-ee | | source | prospect | prospect | source |
| 13 | 200 | 3–6 | 0.5–1 | 3 | $\alpha^3, \alpha^2 \alpha_s$ | 1 | 1(0.6) | $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}$ | |

↙ complicated reconstructions
 basically counting experiments
 M_W calculated from μ decay

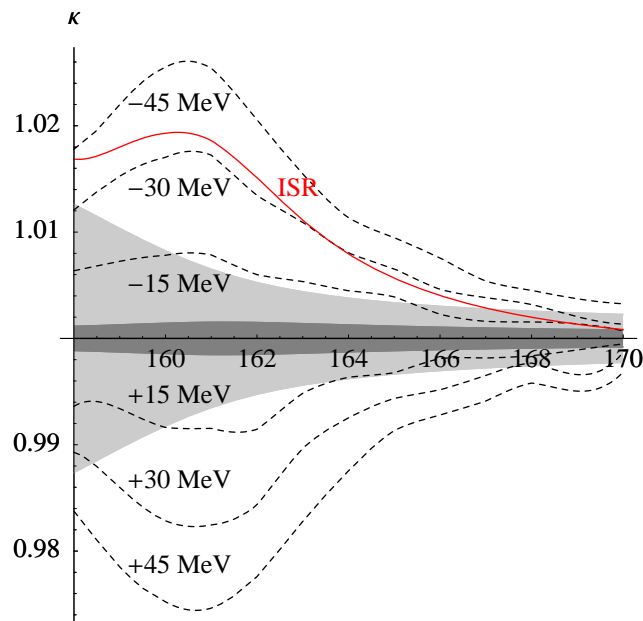
Sensitivity of σ_{WW} to M_W :

Beneke et al. '07

$$\kappa = \frac{\sigma_{WW}(s, M_W + \delta M_W)}{\sigma_{WW}(s, M_W)}$$

$$\Delta\kappa = 0.1\% \text{ (0.02\%)} \leftrightarrow \delta M_W = 1.5 \text{ (0.3) MeV}$$

for $\sqrt{s} = 161 \text{ GeV}$

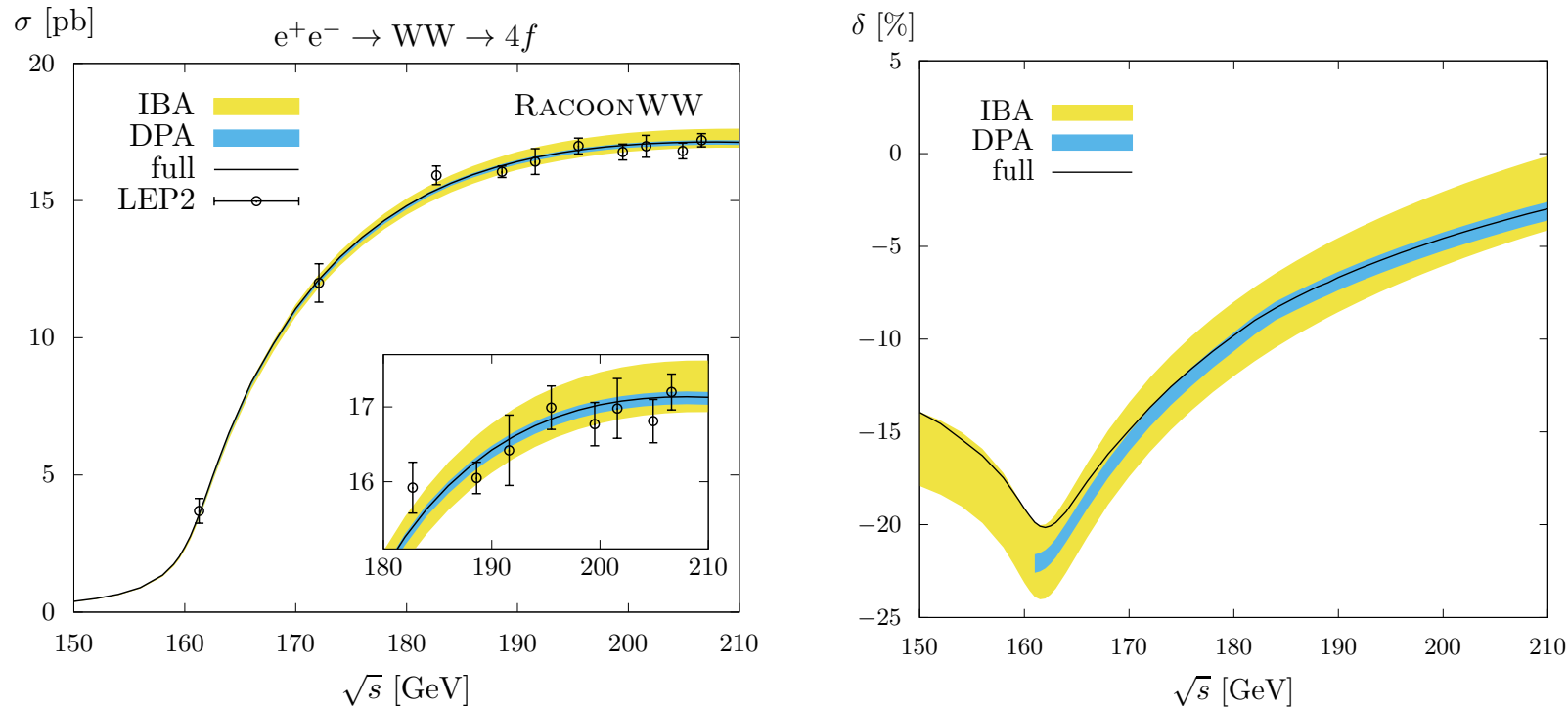


\sqrt{s} [GeV] \Rightarrow FCC-ee requires $\Delta_{\text{TH}} \sim 0.02\%$ in σ_{WW}

Shaded areas / ISR curve:

some uncertainties of NLO(EFT) calculation,
improveable via full NLO($ee \rightarrow 4f$) and NNLO(EFT)

State-of-the-art prediction of σ_{WW} in LEP2 energy range

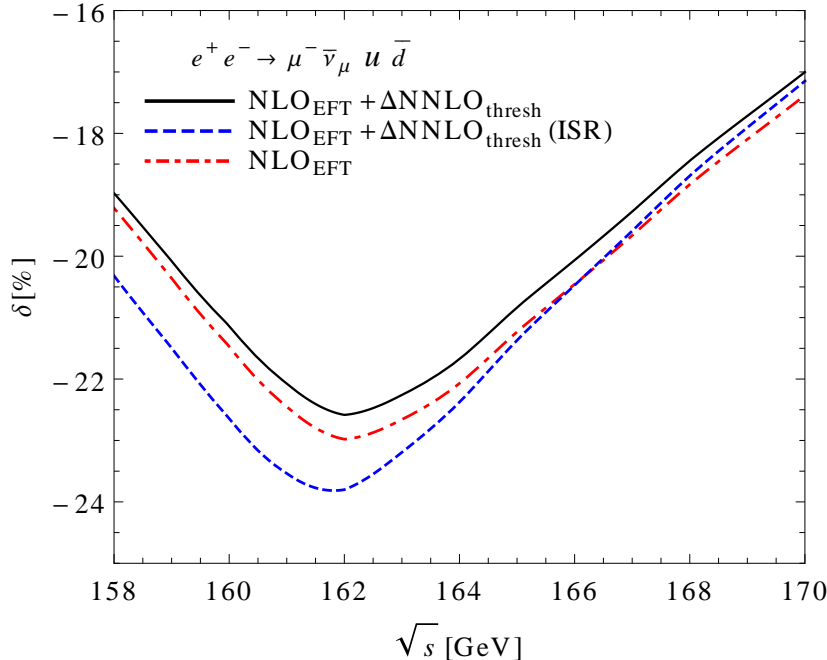


- IBA = based on leading-log ISR and universal EW corrections ($\Delta \sim 2\%$)
 \hookrightarrow shows large ISR impact near threshold (also by GENTLE)
- DPA = “Double-Pole Approximation” (leading term of resonance expansion)
 $\hookrightarrow \Delta \sim 0.5\%$ above threshold, not applicable at threshold RacoonWW, YFSWW
- “full” = full NLO prediction for $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$ via charged current Denner et al. '05
 $\hookrightarrow \Delta \sim 0.5\%$ everywhere

EFT provides expansion of σ_{WW} for $\beta = \sqrt{1 - 4M_W^2/s} \sim \sqrt{\Gamma_W/M_W} \sim \sqrt{\alpha}$:

$$\sigma_{WW} = C\alpha^2\beta \left[\begin{aligned} &1 + c^{(0)}\beta && \text{LO} \\ &+ \alpha \left(\frac{c_1^{(1)}}{\beta} + c_2^{(1)} \ln \beta L_e + c_3^{(1)} L_e + c_4^{(1)} + c_5^{(1)} \beta \right) && \text{NLO} \\ &+ \alpha^2 \underbrace{\left(\frac{c_1^{(2)}}{\beta^2} + \frac{c_2^{(2)}}{\beta} + c_3^{(2)} \ln^2 \beta L_e^2 + c_4^{(2)} \ln \beta L_e^2 + \dots \right)}_{\text{leading NNLO parts known}} + \dots && \text{NNLO} \end{aligned} \right]$$

↓
required for FCC-ee



ISR enhancement factor $L_e = \ln(m_e/M_W)$

Resummation of leading $(\alpha L_e)^n$ and subleading $\alpha(\alpha L_e)^{n-1}$ ISR necessary!

Theory issues in scan of $\sigma_{WW}(s)$ over WW threshold

- Definition of σ_{WW} via $4f$ final states
 - ◇ e^\pm final states: separation or inclusion of single-W channels?
↔ TH precision versus EXP accuracy
 - ◇ Hadronic final states: separation of multi-jet events (2j,3j,4j,...)
↔ TH precision versus EXP accuracy
- Required for the best achievable theory prediction for σ_{WW} :
 - ◇ Full NLO $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$ prediction for each $4f$ type (interferences with ZZ and forward- e^\pm channels)
 - ◇ full NNLO EFT calculation (only leading terms available)
 - ◇ leading 3-loop Coulomb-enhanced EFT corrections
 - ◇ matching of all fixed-order $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$ and threshold-EFT ingredients
 - ◇ convolution of matched and corrected XS with higher-order ISR
 - ↔ Estimate of theory uncertainty: $\Delta \sim 0.01-0.04\%$ for σ_{WW} @ threshold
Update of Blondel et al., 1901.02648 (in preparation)

Improved M_W prediction from μ decay

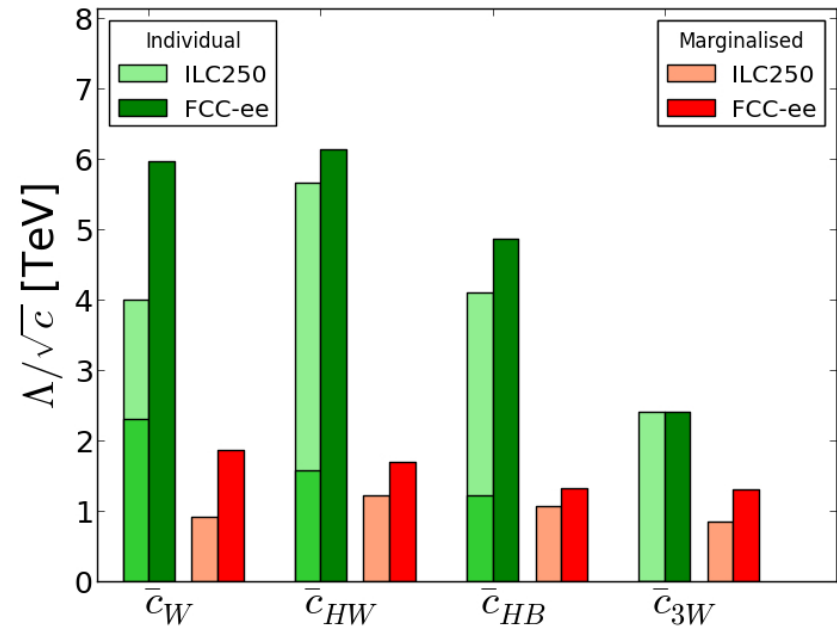
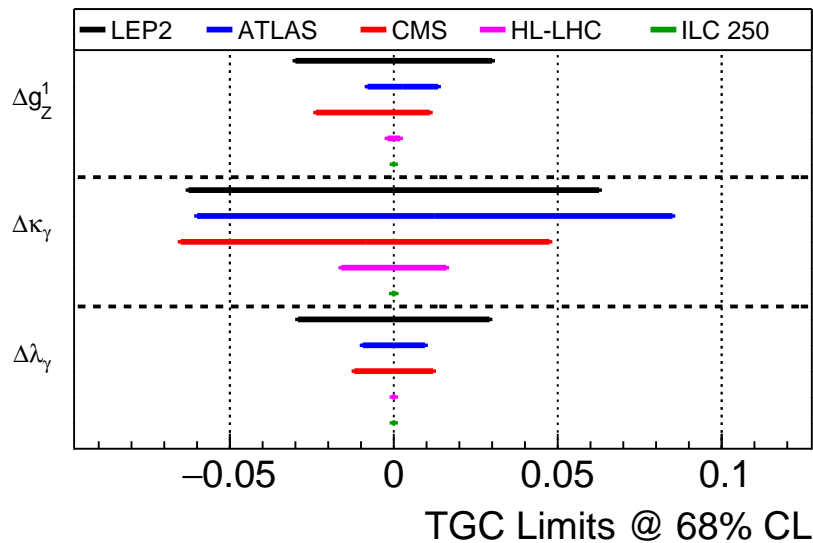
- Massive 3-loop computations (vacuum graphs, self-energies)

WW production beyond LEP2 energy range

- Ideal for precision study of anomalous TGCs (no formfactors for damping required)
- SMEFT framework:
sensitivity to dim-6 operators complementary to Higgs analyses

Ellis, You '15

Bambade et al. '19



- Impact of $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$ on $d\sigma_{WW}$:

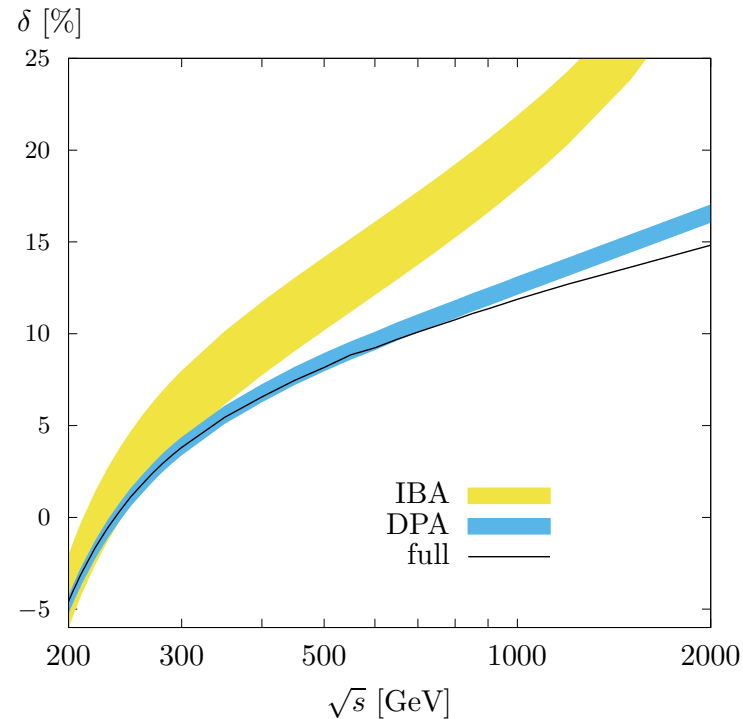
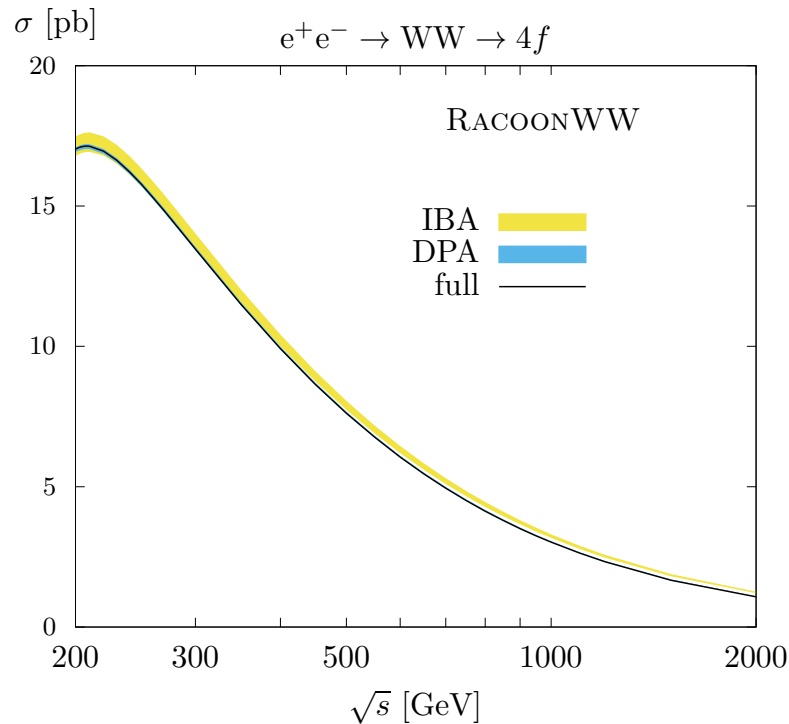
| \sqrt{s}/GeV | 200 | 250 | 500 |
|--|------|--------------|--------------|
| $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$ | 0.05 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| $d\sigma_{WW}(\kappa_\gamma)/d\sigma_{WW}^{\text{SM}} - 1$ | 3% | $\sim 0.5\%$ | $\sim 0.5\%$ |

↪ **SM precision** limits reach in TGCs for moderate \sqrt{s} !

WW production beyond LEP2 energy range

Fixed-order NLO + leading-log ISR prediction:

Denner et al. '05



Note: large non-universal weak corrections + sizeable off-shell effects

Achievable precision:

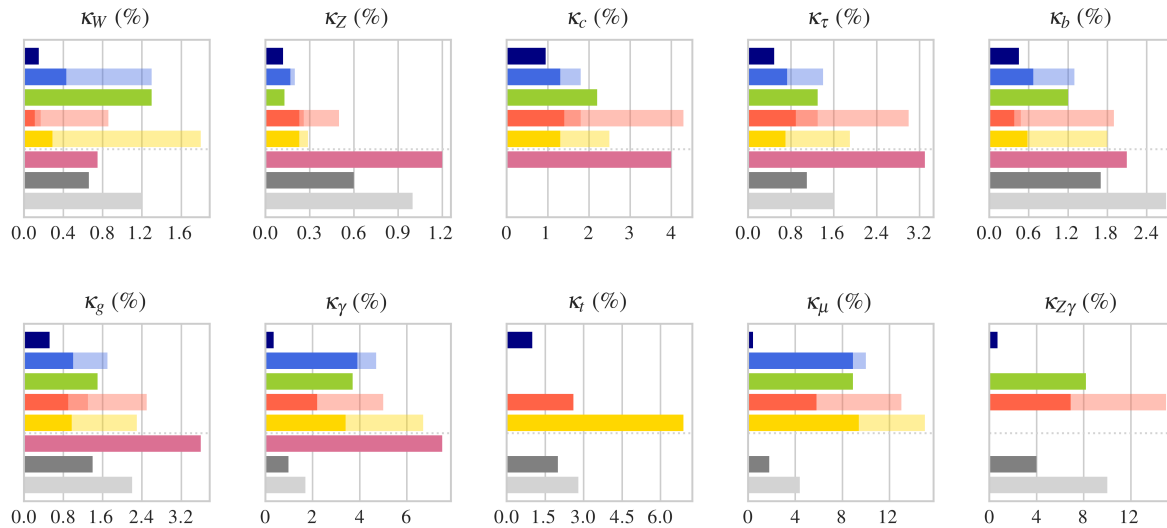
- by full NLO for $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4f$ + leading NNLO corrections + ISR resummation
- estimate: $\Delta \sim 0.5\%$ in distributions ($\sim 1\%$ in tails) up to $\sqrt{s} \sim 1$ TeV

e^+e^- colliders as Higgs factories



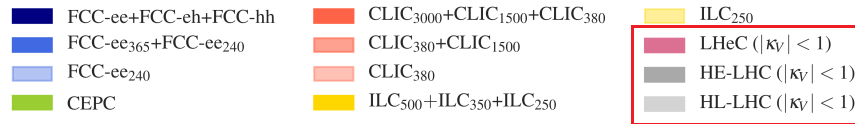
Higgs couplings analyses at present and future colliders

de Blas et al., 1905.03764



Higgs@FC WG

Kappa-0
May 2019



- Many different assumptions in different analyses! **Read fine-print!**
 Important details: $\Gamma_{H,BSM} = 0?$ $|\kappa_W|, |\kappa_Z| \leq 1?$ κ_γ, κ_g independent?

- **Theory limitations!**

H couplings \neq free parameters, rescaled model \neq consistent field theory

\hookrightarrow QCD corrections often ok, but EW corrections ($\sim 5\%$) inconsistent!

\hookrightarrow Coupling rescalings (e.g. κ framework) uncertain to $\sim 5\%$!

\Rightarrow Use EFT like SM-EFT (with corrections)!



Higgs decay widths and Higgs couplings at ILC and FCC-ee

LHC HXS WG; de Blas et al., 1905.03764; HL-LHC: Cepeda et al., 1902.00134;
 ILC: Bambade et al., 1903.01629 FCC-ee: update of Blondel et al., 1901.02648 (in prep.)

| | experimental accuracy | | | theory uncertainty | | | param. unc. | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|---|----------|-------------|------------|
| | HL-LHC | ILC250 | FCC-ee | current | source | prospect | prospect | source |
| $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ | 4.4% | 2% | 0.8% | 0.4% | α_s^5 | 0.2% | 0.6% | m_b |
| $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ | 2.9% | 2.4% | 1.1% | 0.3% | α^2 | 0.1% | negligible | |
| $H \rightarrow \mu\mu$ | 8.2% | 8% | 12% | 0.3% | α^2 | 0.1% | negligible | |
| $H \rightarrow gg$ | 1.6% (prod.) | 3.2% | 1.6% | 3.2% | α_s^4 | 1% | 0.5% | α_s |
| $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ | 2.6% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 1% | α^2 | 1% | negligible | |
| $H \rightarrow \gamma Z$ | 19% | | | 5% | α | 1% | 0.1% | M_H |
| $H \rightarrow WW$ | 2.8% | 1.1% | 0.4% | 0.5% | $\alpha_s^2, \alpha_s \alpha, \alpha^2$ | 0.3% | 0.1% | M_H |
| $H \rightarrow ZZ$ | 2.9% | 1.1% | 0.3% | 0.5% | $\alpha_s^2, \alpha_s \alpha, \alpha^2$ | 0.3% | 0.1% | M_H |

Note: e^+e^- colliders from $\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH}$ with *inclusive* Higgs decays!

↪ Absolute normalization of Higgs BRs

Theory issues:

- Higgs off-shell effects: $\Gamma_H/M_H \sim 0.00003$ (compare: $\Gamma_Z/M_Z \sim 0.03$)
 - ◇ if Higgs fully reconstructable \rightarrow isolation of Higgs pole via cuts
 - \hookrightarrow factorization of XS into production and decay parts (straightforward check at LO and NLO)
 - ◇ if Higgs not fully reconstructable (e.g. $H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$)
 - \hookrightarrow inclusion of off-shell effects required (full off-shell NLO calculations)
- Multi-loop vertex corrections:
 - ◇ massive 2-loop vertex corrections (NNLO EW)
 - ◇ massless multi-loop corrections (4-/5-loop QCD for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}/gg$)
- 2-loop corrections for $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH, \nu\bar{\nu}H$:
 - ◇ full NNLO calculation for σ_{ZH}
 - ◇ leading NNLO effects for $\sigma_{\nu\bar{\nu}H}$
- Physics beyond the SM:
 - ◇ model independent: EFT approaches with higher-order corrections
 - ◇ specific models: full NLO studies (+beyond if relevant)

Conclusions



ILC and FCC-ee have great potential for high-precision Z, WW, and Higgs physics

Can theory provide the necessary precision?

↪ **Optimists:** “Yes. No show-stoppers seen, great progress can be anticipated.”

Sceptics: “Enormous challenge! Conceptual progress difficult to extrapolate.”

Some warnings:

- Produce solid and conservative uncertainty estimates!
- Always combine experimental and theoretical uncertainties!
- Employ different theoretical strategies and exp. analyses as much as possible!
(e.g. for α_s , $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}$)

The greatest challenges: (+ many more very demanding tasks)

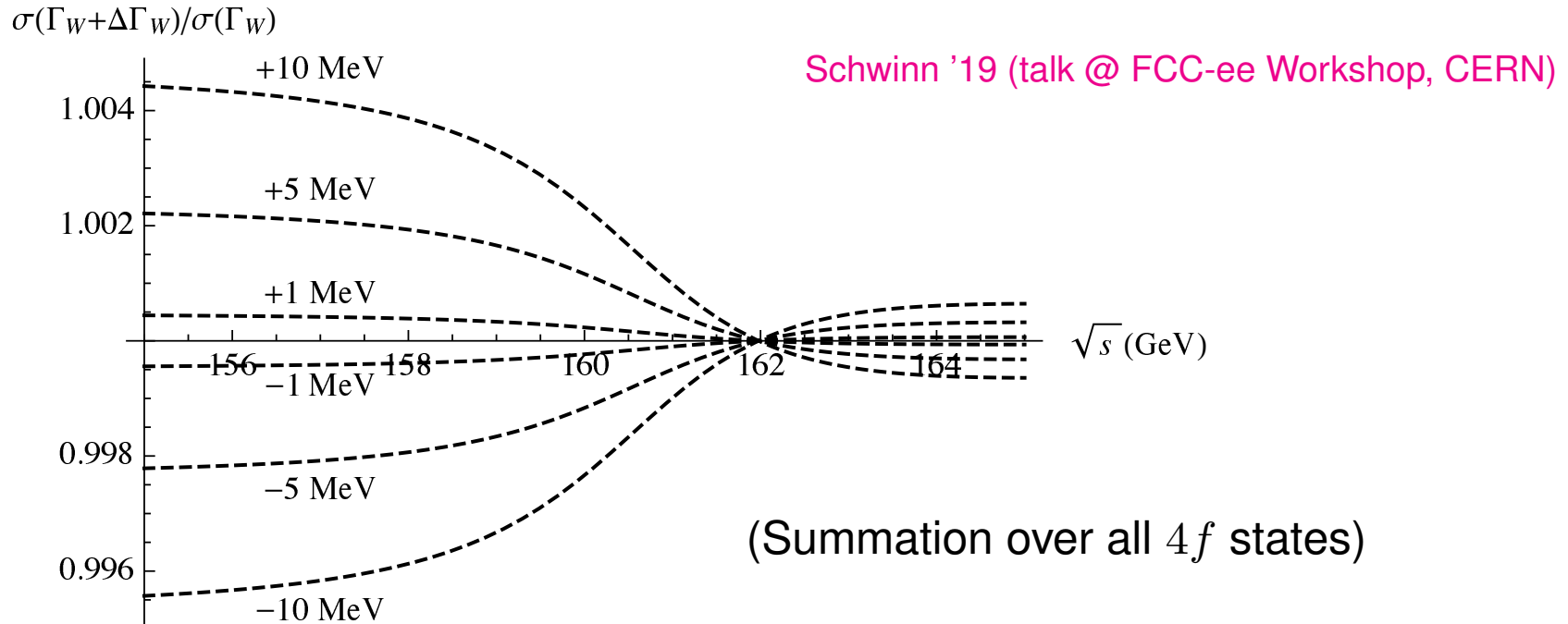
- **Z:**
 - ◇ full EW 2-loop calculation for off-shell $e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}$
+ theoretically sound concept of pseudo-observables
 - ◇ massive 3-loop calculations for $1 \rightarrow 2$ decays and μ decay
- **WW:**
 - ◇ NNLO threshold EFT calculation for $e^+e^- \rightarrow WW$
- **Higgs:**
 - ◇ full EW 2-loop calculation for off-shell $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$
 - ◇ massless 4-/5-loop QCD calculations for $1 \rightarrow 2$ decays

↪ Certainly takes another generation of bright minds!

Backup slides



Γ_W determination from energy scan @ WW threshold:



Simultaneous fit of M_W and Γ_W by scan of σ_{WW} :

- FCC-ee study: **1703.01626**
2-point fit (15 ab^{-1}): $M_W = 0.41 \text{ MeV}$, $\Gamma_W = 1.1 \text{ MeV}$
- CEPC study: **1812.09855**
3-point fit (2.6 ab^{-1}): $M_W = 1 \text{ MeV}$, $\Gamma_W = 2.8 \text{ MeV}$