FCC/SppC Physics Studies

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MC4BSM July 24, UCAS

New Physics Searches



ATLAS exotic





New Physics Searches



Where Are We Now?

- Our wish list has not change much from 10 years ago.
- Discovery of Higgs
 - ➡ Exclude technicolor
 - ⇒ Narrow down parameter space
- Non-discovery of anything else
 - ➡ New physics gets heavier
 - → A bit uncomfortable, big picture unchanged







Direct search for new particles



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 Need colliders with larger energies (pp or e+e- with large E_{cm})



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 Need colliders with larger energies (pp or e+e- with large E_{cm})
- Indirect search for imprints on W, Z, top and Higgs
 Need colliders/measurements with unprecedented accuracy (e+e- or pp with high luminosity)

FCC-pp/SppC

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FCC-pp/SppC



FCC-pp/SppC



FCC-pp/SppC



FCC-pp/SppC



FCC-pp/SppC



FCC-pp/SppC



FCC-pp/SppC



FCC-pp/SppC



FCC



HE-LHC 27 km, 20T 33 TeV S. Su FCC-ee 80/100 km 90 - 400 GeV FCC-hh 80 /100 km, 16/20T 100 TeV 6

CEPC-SPPC



CEPC-SPPC



Machine Options

China plans super collider Nature News, July

COLLISION COURSE

Proposals for two accelerators could see country become collider capital of the world.

Elizabeth Gibney

Particle physicists around the world are designing colliders that are much larger in size than the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, Europe's particle-physics laboratory.



Physics opportunity at FCC-pp/SppC

Physics opportunity at FCC-pp/SppC

- new particles: a few TeV 30 TeV, beyond LHC reach
 increased rate for sub-TeV particle: increased
 precision wrt LHC: Z, W, top,...
- or rare process in sub-TeV mass range
- Iggs and EWSB: more Higgs couplings, WW scattering, Higgs self-coupling,...





Higgs related

- SM-like Higgs
 - Deviation of SM Higgs couplings
 - → New coupling structures, beyond the SM
 - ➡ Higgs couples to new particles
- non-SM like Higgs sector



Higgs Production @ pp



S. Su Snowmass QCD Working Group: 1310.5189

non-SM Higgs

- Models with extended Higgs sector
 - Discovery of extra Higgs: direct evidence for BSM new physics
- Conventional search channel (even for non-SM neutral Higgs):
 γγ, ZZ, WW, ττ, bb, tt
- Charged Higgs is challenge! $H^{\pm} \rightarrow \tau v$, tb
- New Higgs decay modes open for (non-)SM Higgs decay
 - \Rightarrow Higgs \rightarrow light Higgs + gauge boson
 - \Rightarrow Higgs \rightarrow two light Higgses

Complementary to conventional channels

Searching for Other Higgses

New channels open up for non-SM Higgs decay

	HH type	(bb/тт/WW/ZZ/үү)(bb/тт/ WW/ZZ/үү)	h _{SM} → AA H → AA
	H⁺H⁻ type	(TV/tb)(TV/tb)	H → H+H-
neutral Higgs	ZH type	(II/qq/vv)(bb/тт/WW/ZZ/ үү)	H → ZA A→ ZH, Zh
	WH [±] type	(lv/qq') (тv/tb)	H/A→ WH [±]
charge Higgs	WH type	(lv/qq')(bb/тт)	tH [±] production, H [±] → WH H [±] → WA

B. Coleppa, F. Kling, T. Li, A. Pyarelal, SS (2014, 2015, 2016)

Cosmo Connection



$$V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}\mu_h^2\phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi^4$$

 $\langle \phi \rangle \equiv v \neq 0 \quad \rightarrow \ m_W = g_W \frac{v}{2}$



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- baryon asymmetry
 baryogenesis
 strong 1st order EWPT
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- SM: 125 GeV, 2nd order EWPT ⇒ no EW baryogenesis
- BSM with strong 1st order EWPT ⇒ large deviation in HHH
 ⇒ HHH > 20% or more, 100 TeV pp

pp collider @ 100 TeV: HHH coupling: 8% determine the shape of Higgs potential.

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Top Partners: Naturalness



Naturalness and Top Partner



$$\epsilon \sim (125 \text{ GeV}/M_{\text{NP}})^2$$

- LHC: TeV scale for top partner, ε~1%
- HL-LHC:

increase the reach by 10-20%, measure top partner property

• 100 TeV FCC-pp/SppC: 10 TeV level, ε~10⁻⁴

Naturalness and Top Partner





- LHC: TeV scale for top partner, ε~1%
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100 TeV pp: Stop



T. Cohen et. al, 1406.4512

• 100 TeV pp: stop-stop-h production

100 TeV pp: SUSY

T. Cohen et. al, 1311.6480, 1406.4512

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		exclusion	1	discovery	/	
		14 TeV 300 fb ⁻¹	100 TeV 3000 fb ⁻¹	14 TeV 300 fb ⁻¹	100 TeV 3000 fb ⁻¹	
~ _~0	uncompressed	2.3 TeV	13.5 TeV	1.9 TeV	11 TeV	
, $g ightarrow q \overline{q} \chi_1^0$	compressed	600 GeV	4.8 TeV	900 GeV	5.7 TeV	
~ ~0	uncompressed	1.5 TeV	10 TeV	800 GeV	8 TeV	
$q \to q \chi_1^\circ$	compressed	650 GeV	4 TeV	500 GeV	3 TeV	
	msq=mgluino	2.8 TeV	16 Te\'	0.5.5.14	4.5.3.4	1
pp→g̃g,̃g̃q,̃q̃q	mgluino 2.4 TeV		16 Te\	2 - pi	pp→ĝĝ,ĝq̃,q̃q̃	
	msq	2.1 TeV	14 Te\	2 20 – 9:	5% CL exclu	sion
$\widetilde{g} \to t \overline{t} \widetilde{\chi}_1^0$	mgluino	1.9 TeV	8 TeV		— 100 TeV, 3 — 33 TeV, 30	3000 f 000 fb [:]
$\widetilde{t} \to t \widetilde{\chi}_1^0$	mstop		8 TeV	15 -	— 14 TeV, 30 — 14 TeV 30	000 fb ⁻
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Dark Matter



Effective operator

- effective operator approach
 monojet, monophoton, mono-...
- "Standard" LHC searches









LUX collaboration, 2013



LUX collaboration, 2013



LUX collaboration, 2013



LUX collaboration, 2013



LUX collaboration, 2013



LHC/100 TeV: Higgs





monojet, monophoton, monoZ, monoW, mono-b,...

Collider better: small m_x region, spin-dependent

Model Dependent DM Searches

WIMP: part of a complete model
 Overing dark matter:
 Last particle in the cascade decay
 chain of parent particle, MET

Very challenging. weak discovery @ 14 TeV, 3 ab-1







Dark Matter



- Dark matter at TeV scale (Wino or Higgsino LSP)
 - → can not be explored at LHC 14 with 300 fb⁻¹
 - enhanced reach of 1 TeV or higher at pp 100 TeV
- Smaller dark matter mass

→ low mass loopholes of suppressed coupling or compressed spectrum, small MET

 \Rightarrow e+e- collider, reach E_{cm}/2.

Dark Matter



SM Physics: New Phenomena

jetsW/Z/H/t radiation





• understanding QCD • search for new physics

100 TeV: significant pileup, more than 200 (LHC Run I: 30) affect energy and direction of jet



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W/Z/H/t radiation

	electroweak splitting rate				
Process	$\mathcal{P}(p_T)$	$\mathcal{P}(1 \text{ TeV})$	$\mathcal{P}(10 \text{ TeV})$		
$f \to V_T f$	$\left(3 \times 10^{-3}\right) \left[\log \frac{p_T}{m_{\rm EW}}\right]^2$	1.7%	7%		
$f \rightarrow V_L f$	$(2 \times 10^{-3}) \log \frac{p_T}{m_{\rm EW}}$	0.5%	1%		
$V_T \to V_T V_T$	$(0.01) \left[\log \frac{p_T}{m_{\rm EW}} \right]^2$	6%	22%		
$V_T \to V_L V_T$	$(0.01)\log rac{p_T}{m_{\rm EW}}$	2%	5%		
$V_T \to f\bar{f}$	$(0.02)\log \frac{p_T}{m_{\rm EW}}$	5%	10%		
$V_T \to V_L h$	$(4 \times 10^{-4}) \log \frac{p_T}{m_{\rm EW}}$	0.1%	0.2%		
$V_L \to V_T h$	$\left(2 \times 10^{-3}\right) \left[\log \frac{p_T}{m_{\rm EW}}\right]^2$	1%	4%		

Chen et. al. (2015)



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SM tests



Running EW Couplings

	1 TeV	10 TeV
α ₁ /α ₁ (m _z)	2.7%	5.5%
$\alpha_2/\alpha_2(m_z)$	3.9%	7.4%



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Other BSM Physics





• dijet resonance:

color singlet, color octet, UED KK gluon, RS gluon, quark compositeness
minimal requirement on machine luminosity and trigger

• calibrating detector response in hadronic environment



Yu et. al. (2013) 33

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Higgs Portal

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial^{\mu} \phi - \frac{1}{2} M^2 \phi^2 - c_{\phi} |H|^2 \phi^2$$



What if still nothing else @ 100 TeV pp?

What if still nothing else @ 100 TeV pp?

Naturalness ???



Conclusion

- the discovery of Higgs is a remarkable triumph in particle physics
 a light weakly coupled Higgs argues for new physics beyond SM
- Search for new physics calls for both high precision machine and high energy machine
- 100 TeV pp machine:
 - probe energy frontier: non-SM Higgs, naturalness connection, dark matter, BSM particles,...
 - precision, H coupling, V³,V⁴ couplings (cosmo connection), EW couplings
 - SM physics: new phenomena

An exciting journey ahead of us!





An exciting journey ahead of us!













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