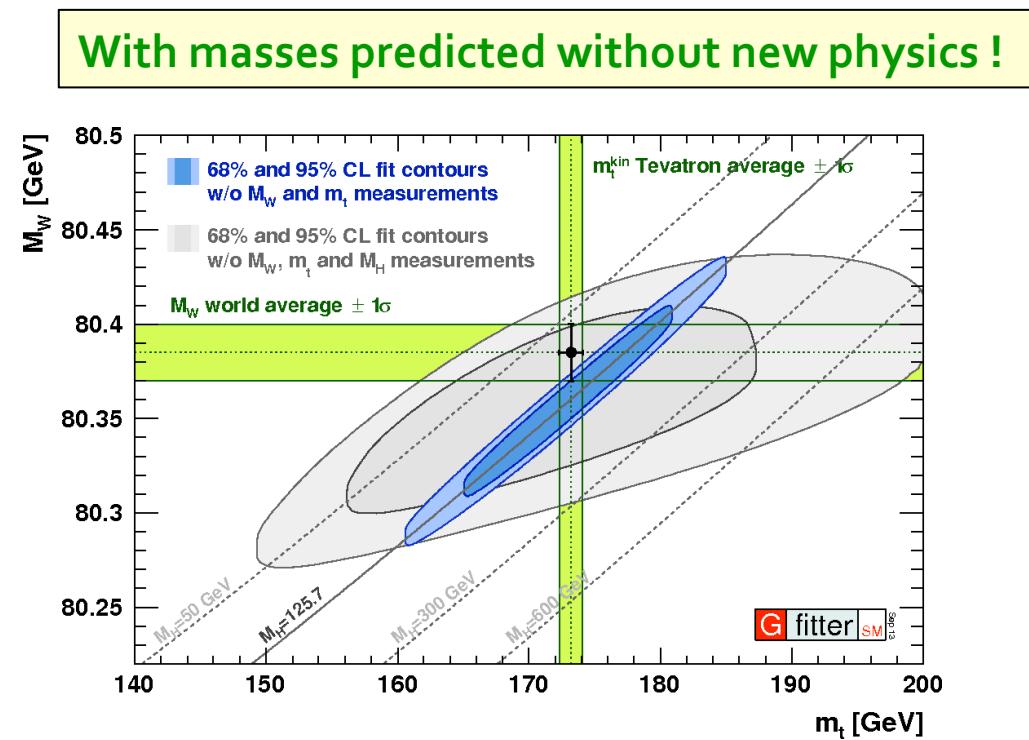
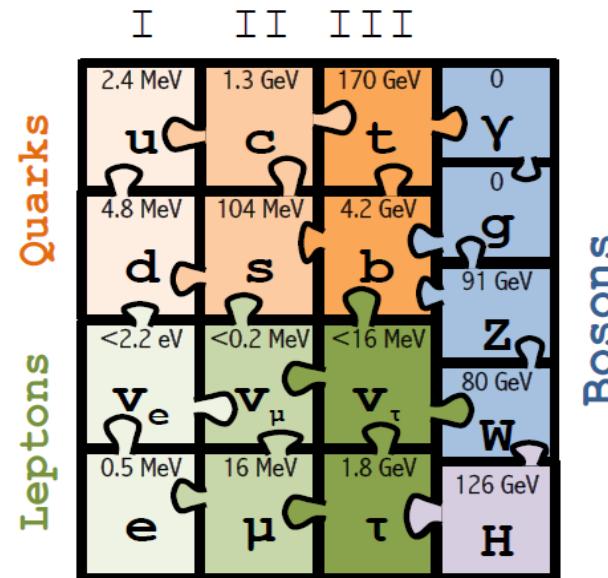


“The Standard Model is complete”

- Completed by the last pieces of the puzzle in the past 30 years

- 1983: W and Z boson discovery
- 1995: Top quark discovery
- 2012: Higgs boson discovery



- Indeed, no new physics has been found (yet) at the LHC Run1

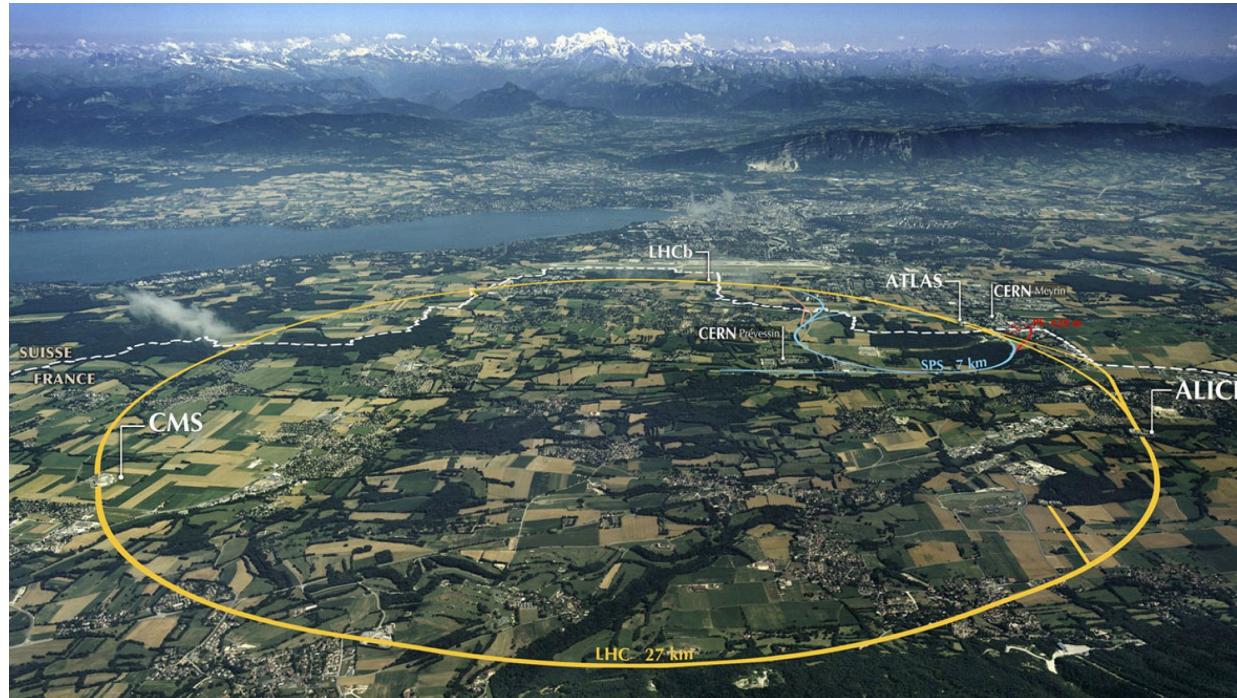
- So.... Why bother with new colliders ?

Why bother ?

- Because there is something beyond the standard theory
 - ◆ Many experimental proofs, e.g.,
 - Cosmological dark matter (DM)
 - Baryon asymmetry of the Universe (BAU)
 - Non-zero, but very small, neutrino masses
 - ◆ A mathematical hint : the small Higgs boson mass.
- Often heard: new physics must be “around the corner”
 - ◆ Problem: there is no corner (so far) ... and not much of theoretical guidance
 - ◆ Is new physics at larger masses ? Or at smaller couplings ? Or both ?
 - Only way to find out: go look, following the historical approach:
 - ▶ Direct searches for new heavy particles
Need colliders with larger energies
 - ▶ Searches for the imprint of new physics on W, Z, top quark, Higgs boson
Need colliders / measurements with unprecedented accuracy

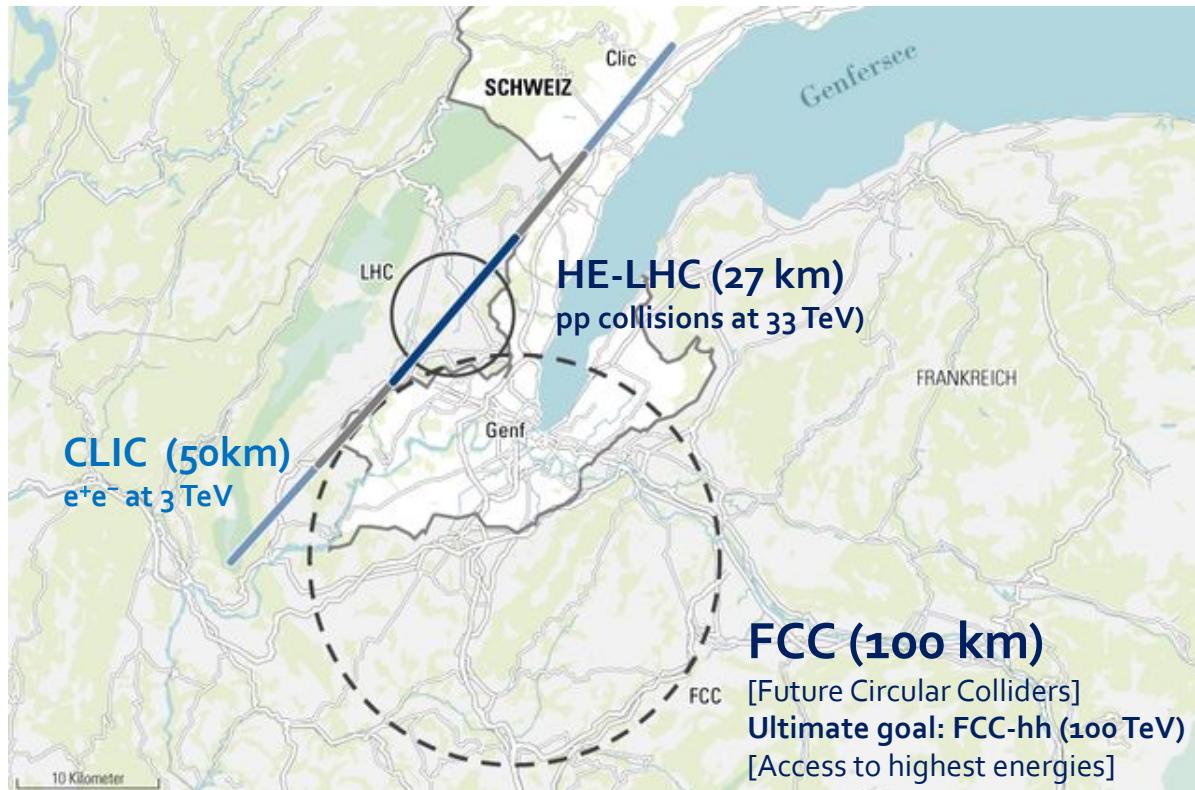
Short-term perspectives (2020-2035)

- In May 2013, European Strategy said (very similar statements from US)
 - ◆ Exploit the full potential of the LHC until ~2030 as the highest priority
 - Get $75\text{-}100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ at $13\text{-}14 \text{ TeV}$ by 2018 (LHC Run2: running)
 - Get $\sim 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ at 14 TeV by 2022 (LHC Run3: approved)
 - Upgrade machine and detectors to get 3 ab^{-1} at 14 TeV by 2035 (HL-LHC: project)
 - A first step towards both energy and precision frontier



Long-term perspectives (2045-2060)

- In May 2013, European Strategy said (very similar statements from US)
 - ◆ Perform R&D and design studies for high-energy frontier machines at CERN
 - HE-LHC, a programme for an energy increase to 33 TeV in the LHC tunnel
 - FCC, a 100-km circular ring with a pp collider long-term project at $\sqrt{s} = 100$ TeV
 - CLIC, an e^+e^- collider project with \sqrt{s} from 0.3 to 3 TeV



Patrick Janot

Short Introduction about FCC-ee
20 July 2015

Similar circular projects
(50 or 70km) in China
pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} \sim 50$ or 70 TeV



Mid-term perspectives (2030-2045)

- In May 2013, European Strategy said (very similar statements from US)
 - ◆ Acknowledge the strong physics case of e^+e^- colliders with intermediate \sqrt{s}
 - Participate in ILC if Japan government moves forward with the project
 - In the context of the FCC, perform accelerator R&D and design studies
 - In view of a high-luminosity, high-energy, circular e^+e^- collider as a first step



FCC (100 km)

First step: FCC-ee (91-400GeV)

[Use the tunnel ultimately aimed at FCC-hh]

Note: CLIC can also run at $\sqrt{s} \sim 350$ GeV in ~2035-2040

Mid-term perspectives (2030-2045)

- **The verbatim statement of the European Strategy**

e) There is a strong scientific case for an electron-positron collider, complementary to the LHC, that can study the properties of the Higgs boson and other particles with unprecedented precision and whose energy can be upgraded.

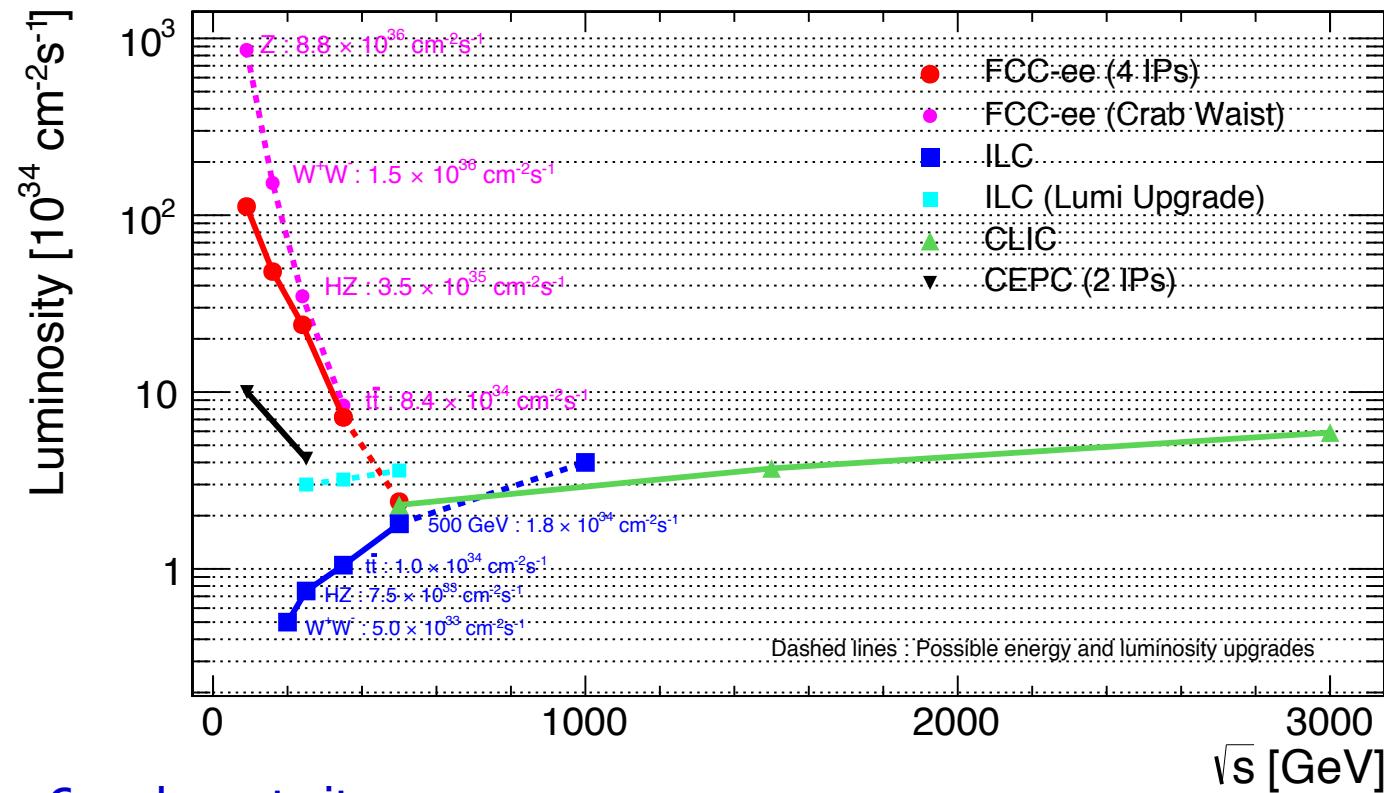
- **There are only so many particles to study**

- ◆ Study the properties of the Higgs boson
- ◆ Study the properties of the W and Z gauge bosons
- ◆ Study the properties of the top quark
 - With unprecedented precision

► Calls for the largest luminosity at appropriate centre-of-mass energies

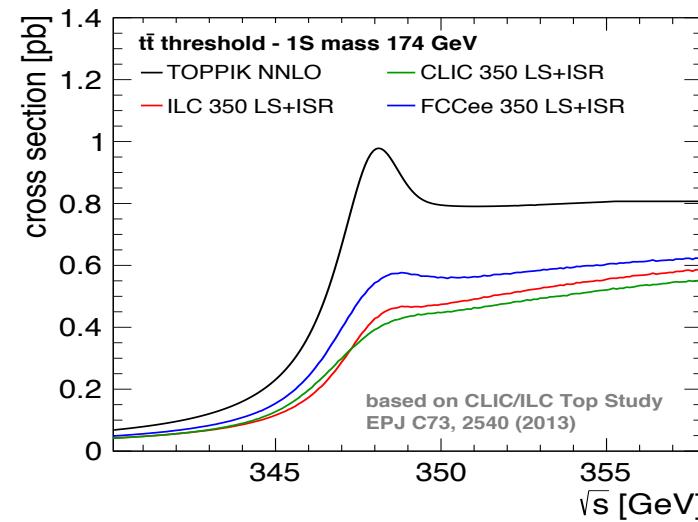
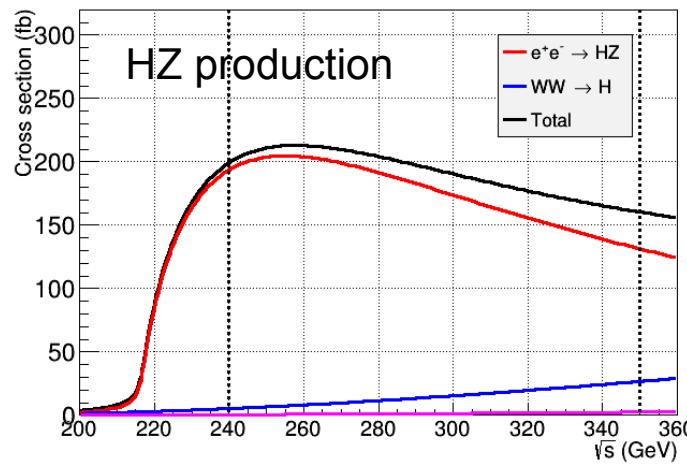
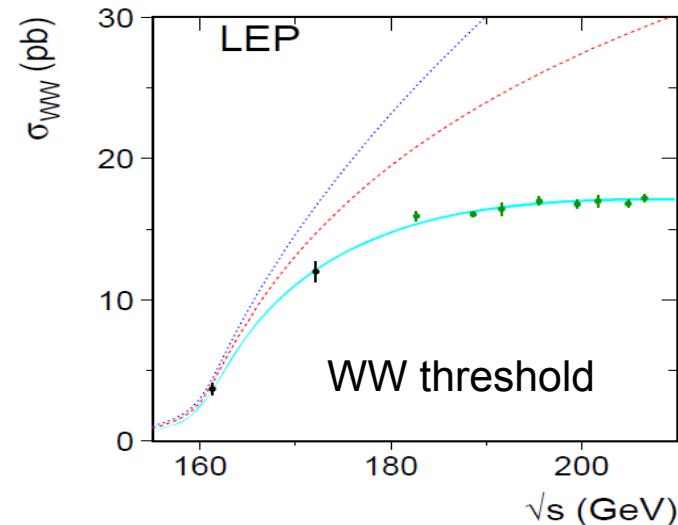
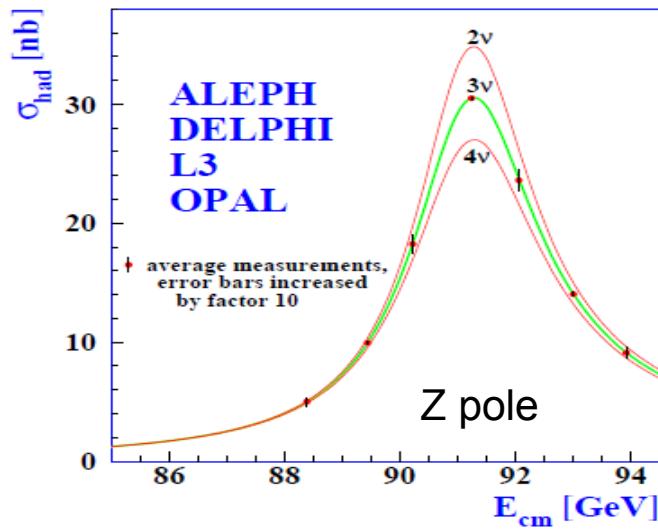
Linear or Circular ? (6)

□ Performance target for e^+e^- colliders



- ◆ Complementarity
 - Ultimate precision measurements with circular colliders (FCC-ee)
 - 10 to 10000 more luminosity than the linear option for $\sqrt{s} = 90$ to 400 GeV
 - Ultimate e^+e^- energies with linear colliders (CLIC)

The physics programme of FCC-ee (1)



The physics programme of FCC-ee (2)

□ A very rich physics menu !

◆ Core physics programme

- The Z pole scan, $\sqrt{s} = 88\text{-}95 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ m_Z, Γ_Z to $< 100 \text{ keV}$, $\sin^2\theta_W$ to 5×10^{-6} , $\alpha_{\text{QED}}(m_Z)$ to 2×10^{-5} , $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ to 2×10^{-4} , ...
 - ▶ Rare decay/process searches and flavour physics with up to $10^{13} Z$
- The WW threshold scan, $\sqrt{s} = 160\text{-}165 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ m_W to 300 keV , $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ to 10^{-4} , ...
- The Higgs factory, $\sqrt{s} = 240 \text{ GeV}$ and above
 - ▶ Improve HL-LHC precision on Higgs couplings by an order of magnitude
 - ▶ Measure the Higgs width to better than 1%, and BR_{invis} to 0.1%
- The top threshold scan, $\sqrt{s} = 340\text{-}350 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ m_{top} to 10 MeV
- Set constraints on new physics scale to 100 (10) TeV if weakly (Higgs) coupled
 - ▶ Possibly discover very-weakly-coupled new physics through rare processes

◆ And also ...

- Top electroweak couplings at $\sqrt{s} = 365\text{-}370 \text{ GeV}$ (as part of the top threshold scan)
- The Hee coupling at $\sqrt{s} = 125 \text{ GeV}$
- The highest centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ (physics case ?)

See arXiv:1308.6176, "First Look at the Physics Case of TLEP"
FCC-ee physics meetings, <https://indico.cern.ch/category/5259/>

Well matched to FCC-hh discovery range

The physics programme of FCC-ee (3)

- How much time to complete the FCC-ee core programme ?
 - ◆ With 4 IP's and in the crab-waist optics scheme :

$N_Z = 10^{(12)13}$					
\sqrt{s} (GeV)	90 (Z)	160 (WW)	240 (HZ)	350 (tt)	350 (WW → H)
Lumi (ab^{-1}/yr)	86.0	15.2	3.5	1.0	1.0
Events/year	3.7×10^{12}	6.1×10^7	7.0×10^5	4.2×10^5	2.5×10^4
# years	(0.3) 2.5	1	3	0.5	3
Events@LC (*)	3×10^9	2×10^6	1.4×10^5	10^5	3.5×10^4
LC @ FCC-ee	1 day	1 week	2 months	3 months	1.5 year

(*) LC = 500 fb^{-1} @ 500 GeV (6 y), 200 fb^{-1} @ 350 GeV (2 y), 500 fb^{-1} @ 250 GeV (5 y)

See e.g., [arXiv:1506.07830](https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.07830)
“ILC Operating Scenarios”

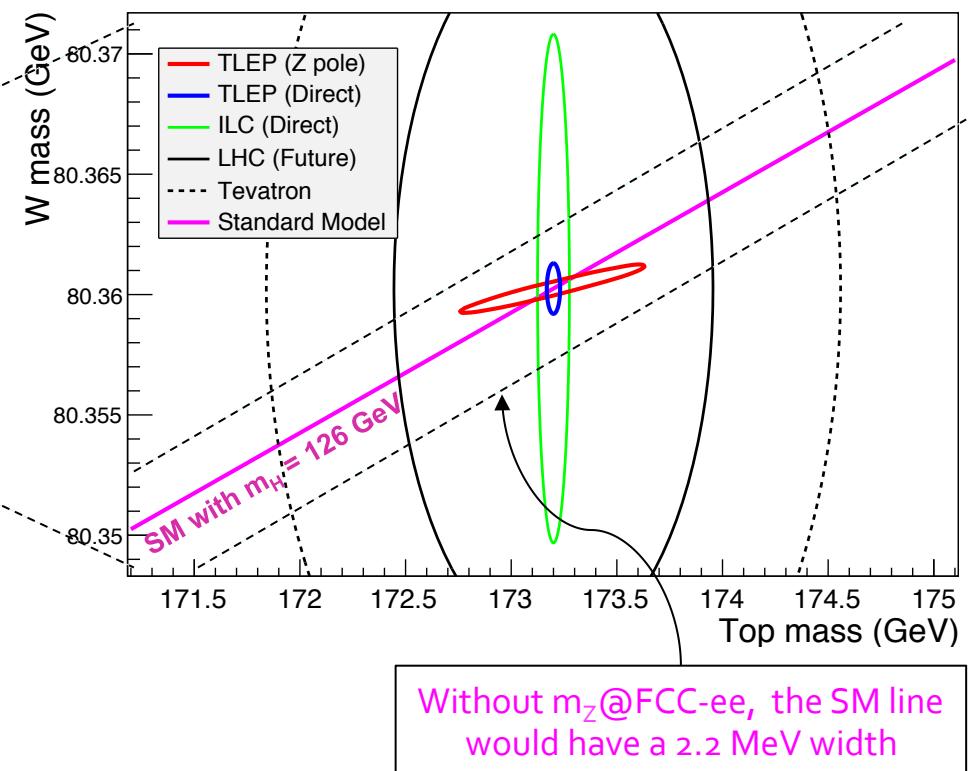
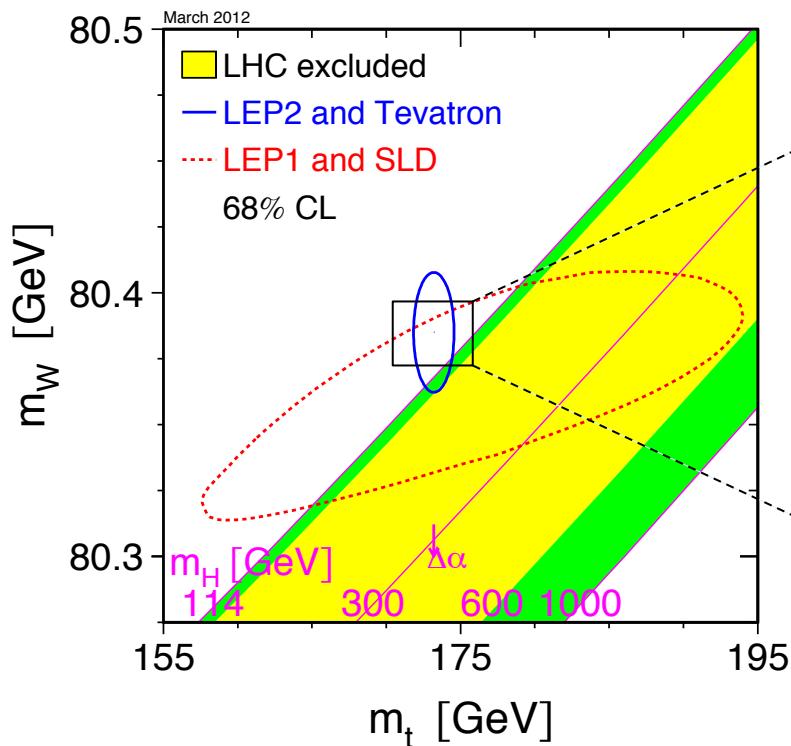
100 fb^{-1} @ 90 GeV (>3 y), 500 fb^{-1} @ 160 GeV (>5 y)
with $\pm 80\%$ / $\pm 30\%$ polarization for e^-/e^+ beams

>21 years
(1 y = 10^7 s)

- ◆ The FCC-ee core programme can be completed in about 8 to 10 years
 - For the “LC” physics programme, less than 2 years are needed at the FCC-ee

Sensitivity to heavy new physics (1)

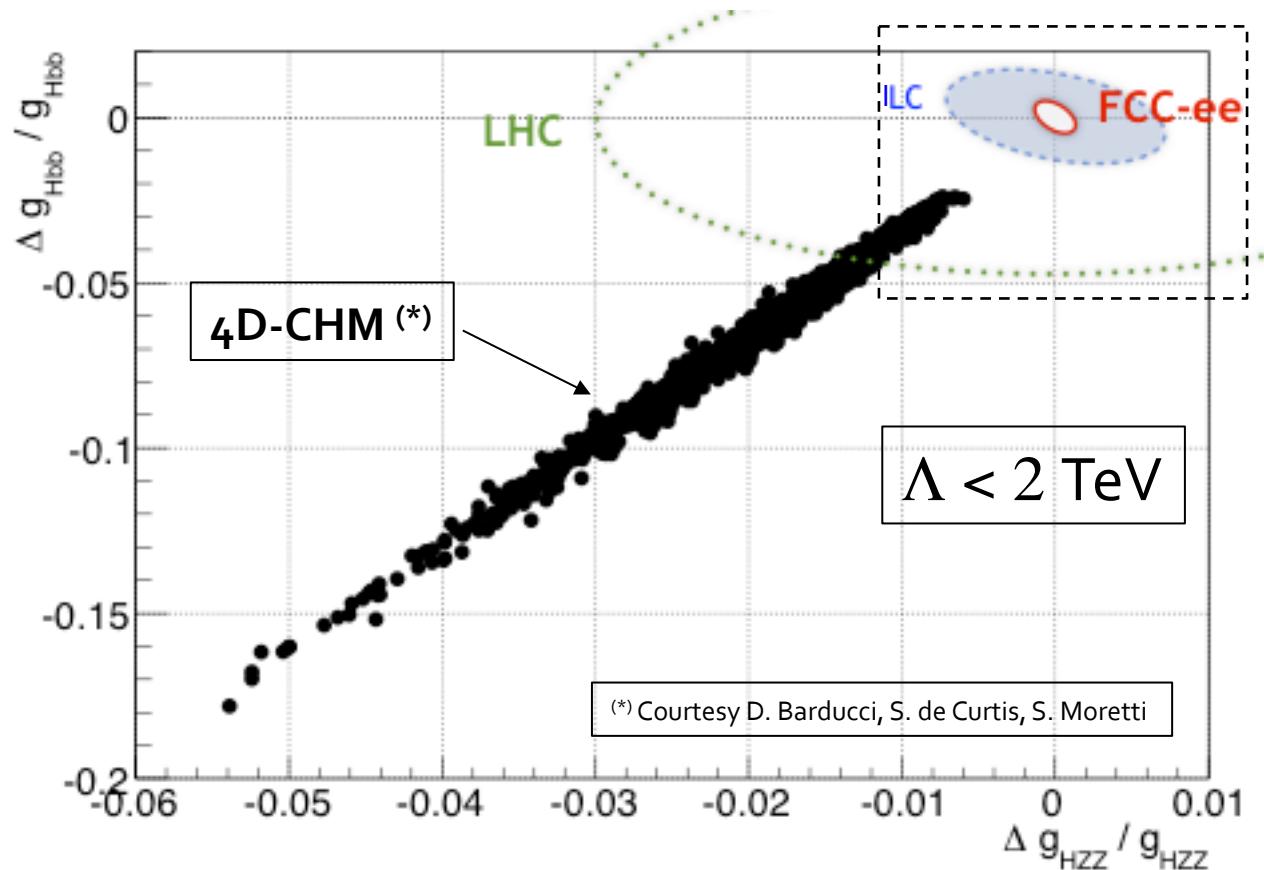
- Combination of all precision electroweak measurements (Z, W, top)
 - ◆ In absence of new physics, the (m_{top} , m_W) plot would look like this



- ◆ Constraints on heavy new physics : Precision $\leftrightarrow 1/\Lambda_{NP}^2$
 - Set generic lower limits on Λ_{NP} up to 100 TeV !

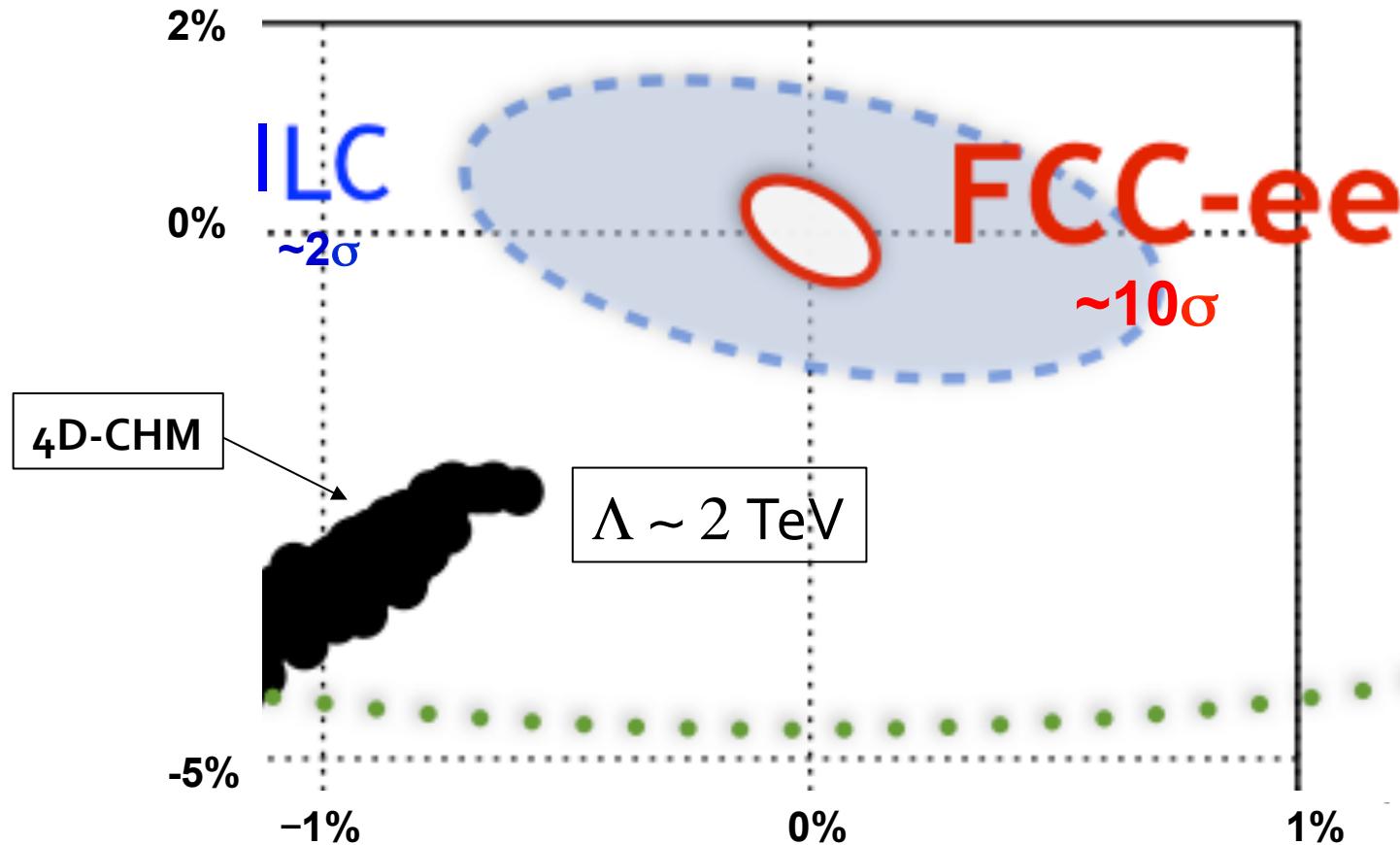
Sensitivity to heavy new physics (2)

- Higgs couplings are affected by new physics
 - ◆ Example: Effect on κ_Z and κ_b from 4D-Higgs Composite Models



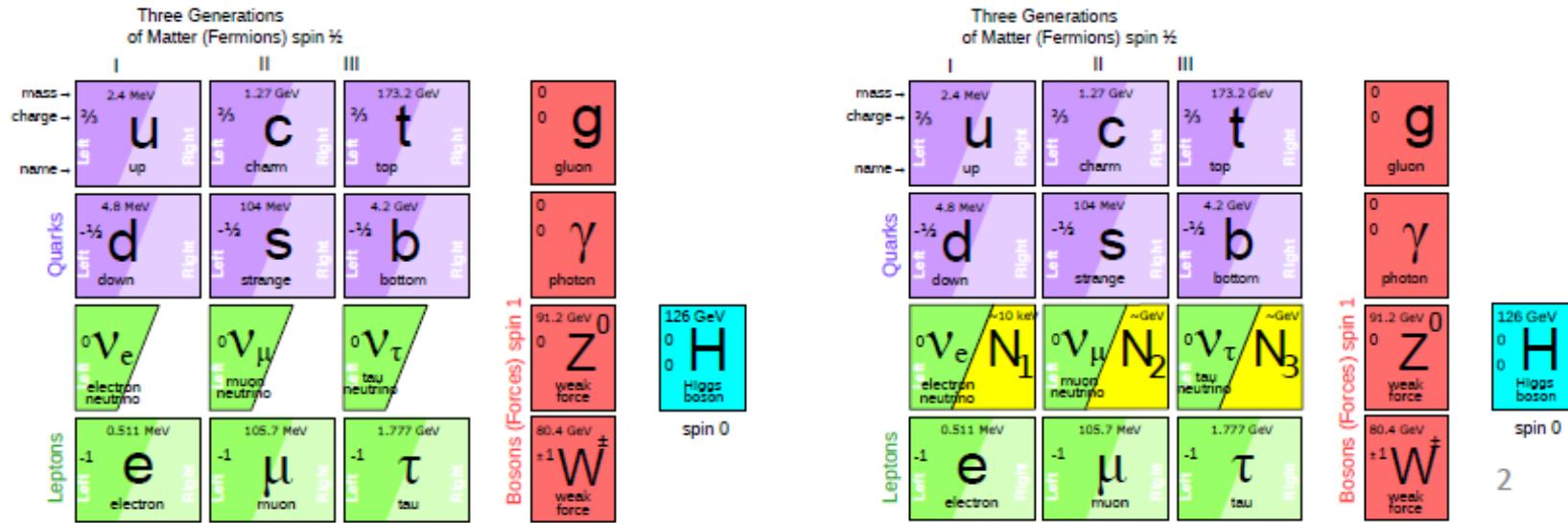
Sensitivity to heavy new physics (2)

- Higgs couplings are affected by new physics
 - ◆ Example: Effect on κ_Z and κ_b from 4D-Higgs Composite Models



Sensitivity to very weakly coupled physics (1)

- The standard model is complete, you said ?



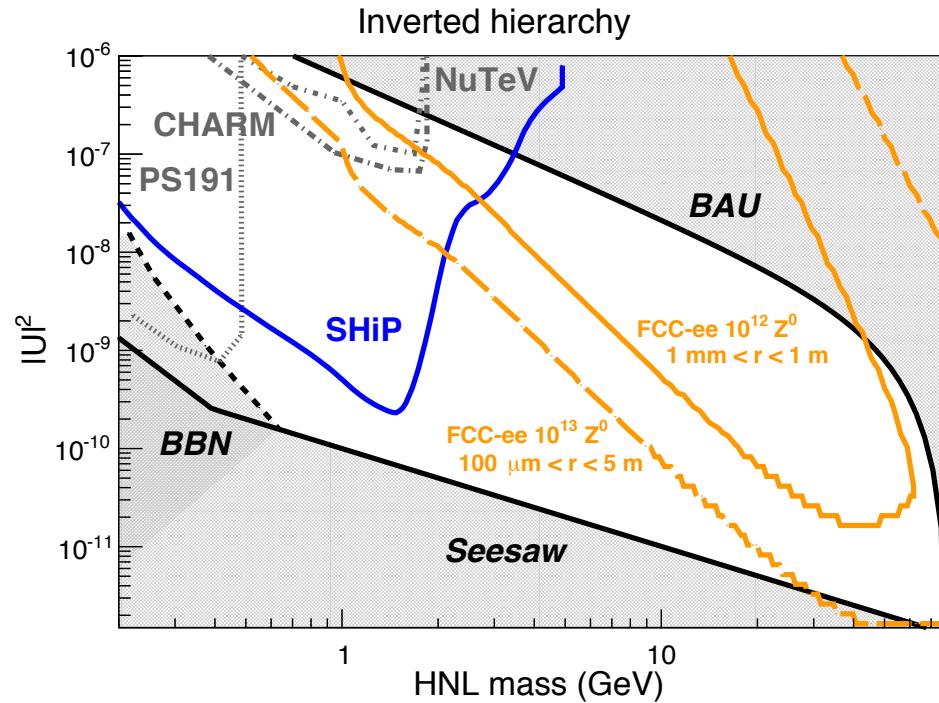
- Obviously three pieces are missing: Three right-handed neutrinos ?
 - Extremely small couplings, nearly impossible to find, but could explain it all !
 - Small m_ν (see-saw), DM (light N_1), and B.A.U. (leptogenesis)
- Need very-high-precision experiments to unveil
 - Possibly measurable / detectable in precision e^+e^- colliders
 - Almost certainly out of reach for hadron colliders (small couplings)

Sensitivity to very weakly coupled physics (2)

- Opportunities for direct searches for new physics through rare decays
 - ◆ 10^{12} (10^{13}) Z , 10^{11} b , c or τ : A fantastic potential that remains to be explored.
 - ◆ E.g, search for right-handed neutrino in Z decays

$$Z \rightarrow N \nu_i, \text{ with } N \rightarrow W^* l \text{ or } Z^* \nu_j$$

- Number of events depend on mixing between N and ν , and on m_N



Hand-waving anticipation (1)

- With the 14 TeV LHC Run2 data, we may
 - ◆ Find a new heavy particle (or new heavy particles)
 - The (HL-) LHC will study this (these) particles to some extent
 - If $m < 3$ TeV, CLIC become interesting (if copiously produced in e^+e^- collisions)
 - Larger energies might be needed to find & study the whole new spectrum (FCC-hh)
 - An $e^+e^- Z$ factory (FCC-ee) is useful to study the underlying quantum structure
 - Note: m_H and m_{top} were predicted without new physics
 - New physics will probably be very difficult to find anyway
 - ◆ Find no new particle, but finds a hint for non-standard Higgs properties
 - The (HL-) LHC will improve the precision on these measurements to some extent
 - e^+e^- factories for Higgs (ILC, FCC-ee) and Z (FCC-ee) become very interesting machines
 - Push the energy frontier to its limits (CLIC, FCC-hh)
 - ◆ Find no new particle, standard Higgs properties
 - Push precision measurements to their limits (FCC-ee)
 - Possibly push energy frontier to its limits (CLIC, FCC-hh)
- FCC (ee+hh) might be the right combination, after all !

Hand-waving anticipation (2)

- Exquisite complementarity of FCC-ee with (HL-LHC and) FCC-hh

The combination of FCC-ee and the FCC-hh offers, for a great cost effectiveness, the best precision and the best search reach of all options presently on the market.

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*First look at The Physics Case of TLEP
arXiv:1308.6176v2 [hep-ex] 22 Sep 2013*

“The FCC exploring power will be invincible”

From a referee of the Swiss National Science Foundation