



Snowmass 2013, Energy Frontier Division

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Minneapolis, MN

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contents

INTRODUCTION:	why we're excited
ENERGY FRONTIER PROCESS:	why we're tired
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS:	why we're eager
CONCLUSIONS:	why we're here

Introduction



we don't work at the



level

we work at the



level

let's briefly think about the

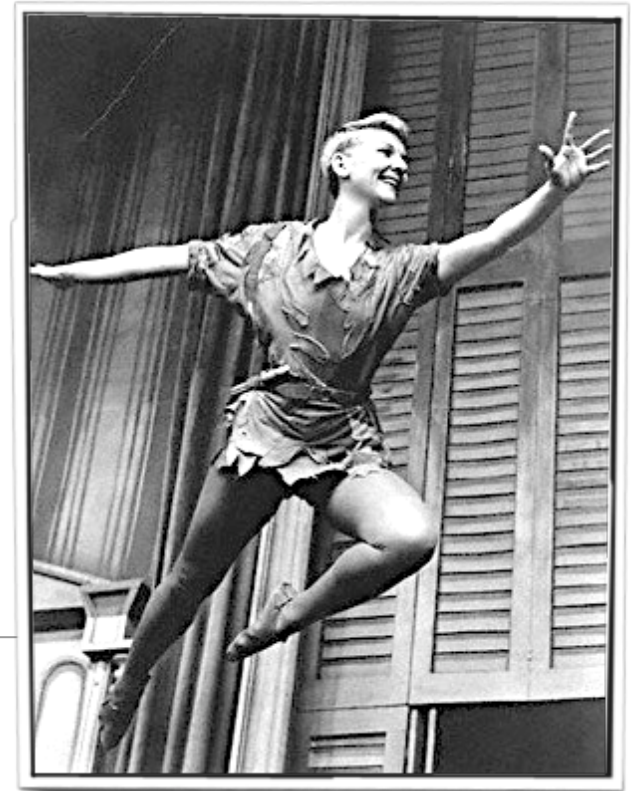


if you watched
this lady

on your black and white TV

then you

and everyone younger that you
share a common, professional bond

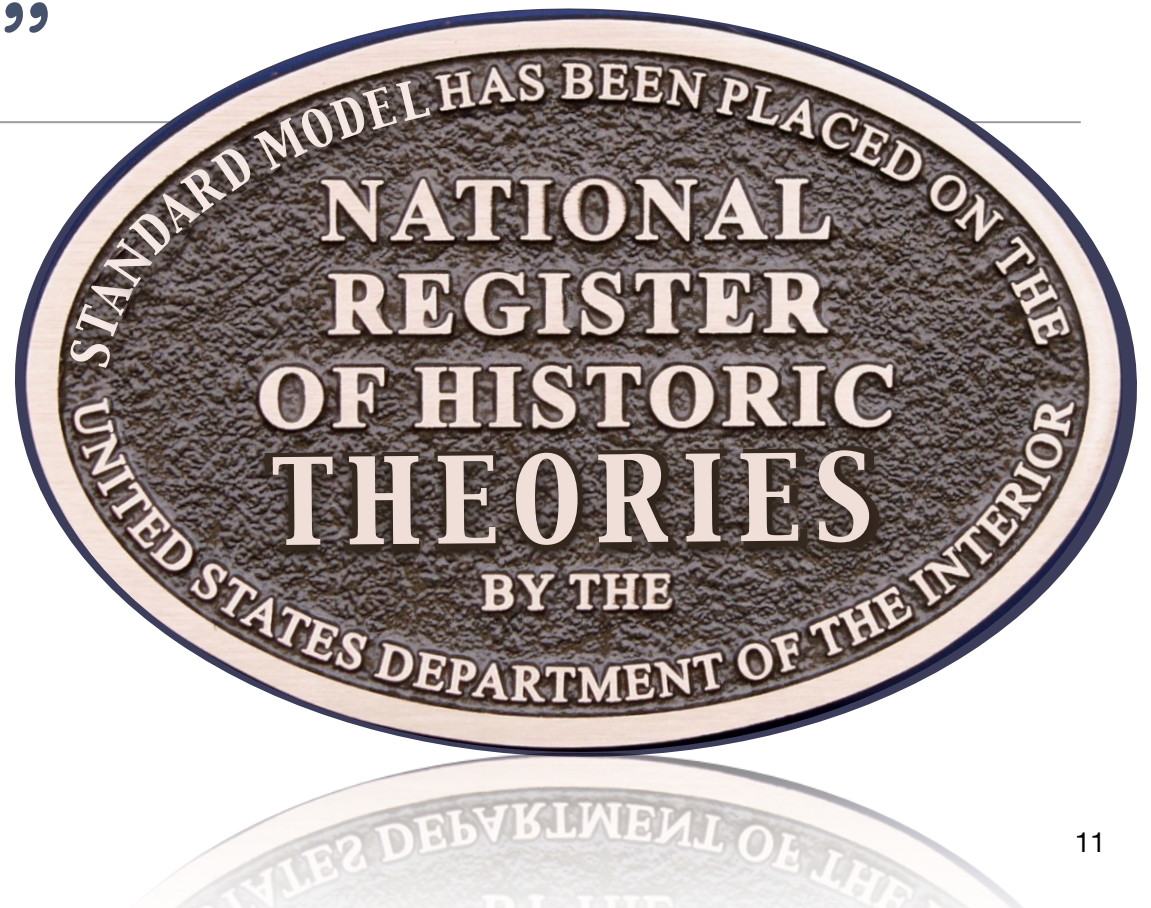


“Second star to the right and straight
on 'til morning.”



translation of “Standard”

**The SM is
remarkably precise!**

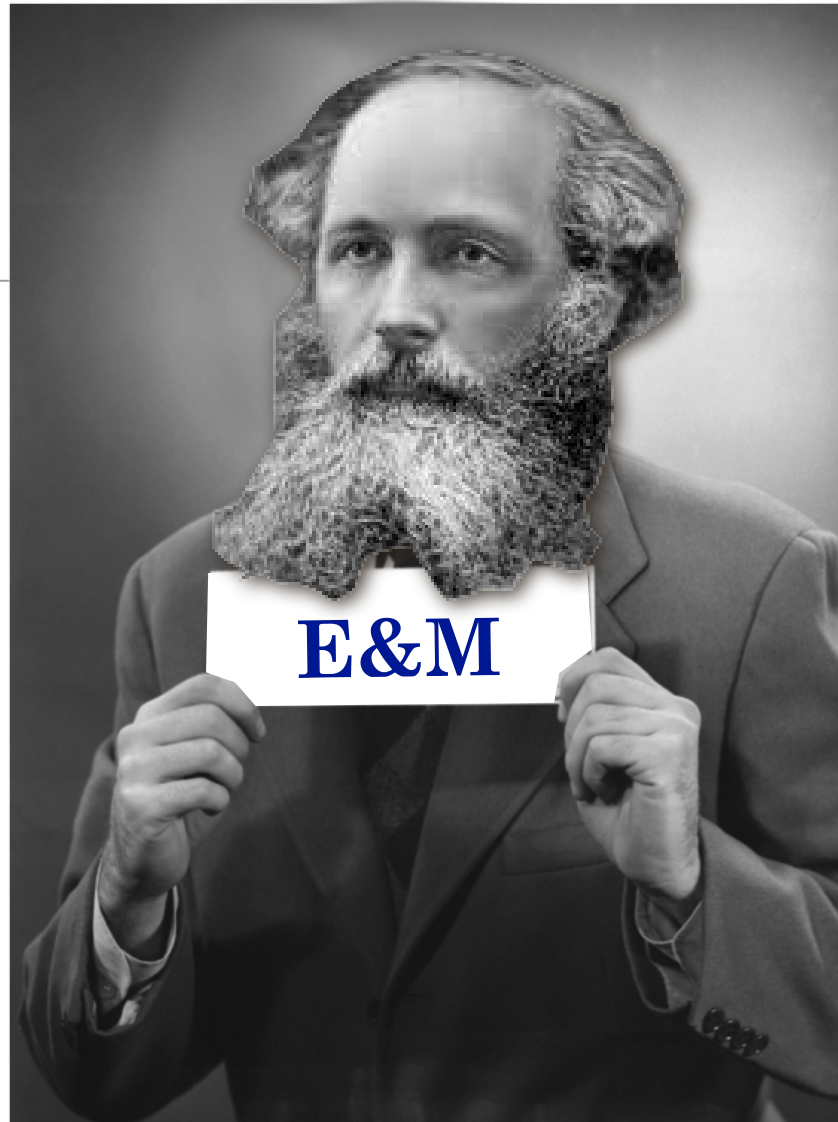


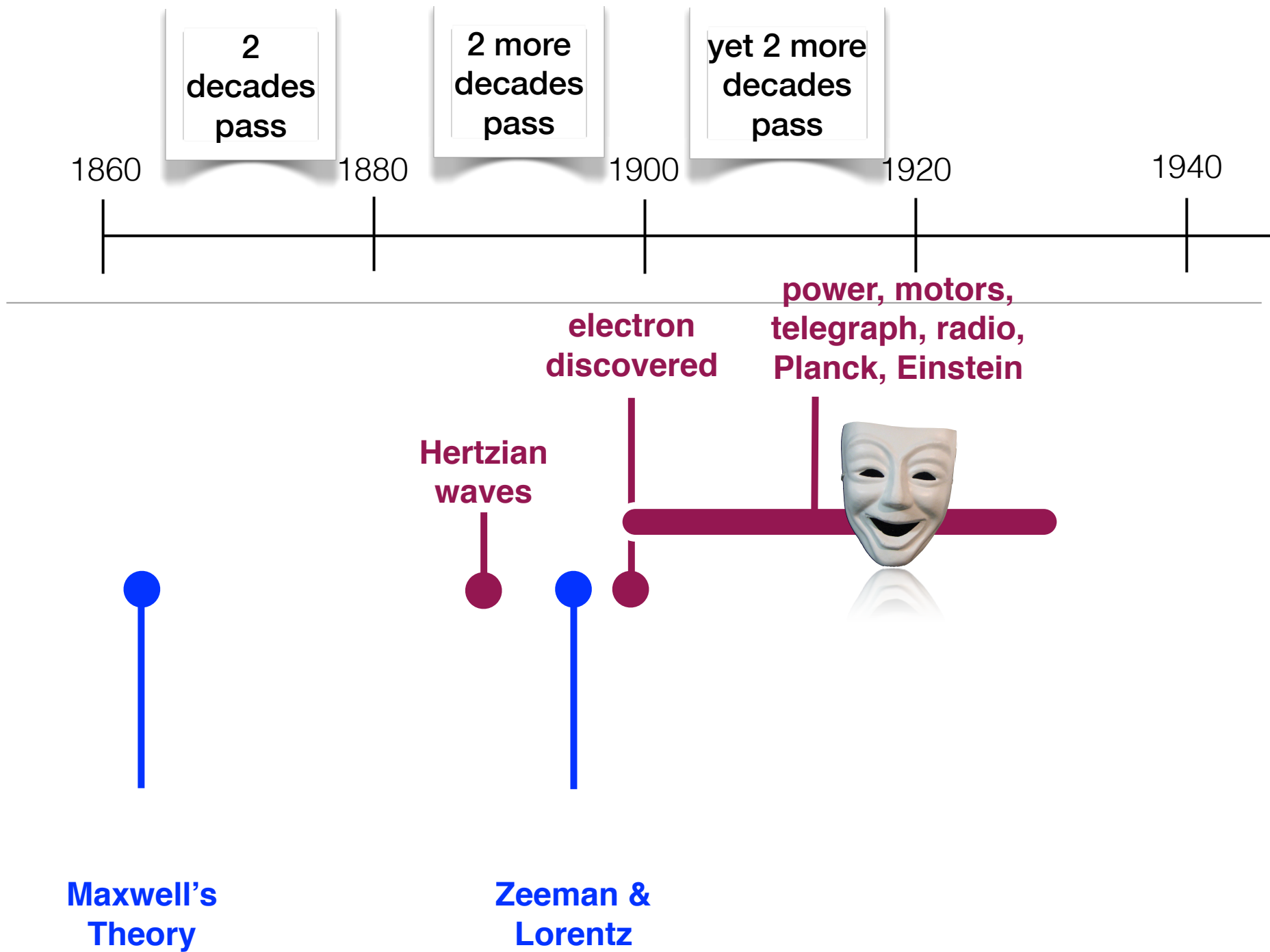
translation of “Model”

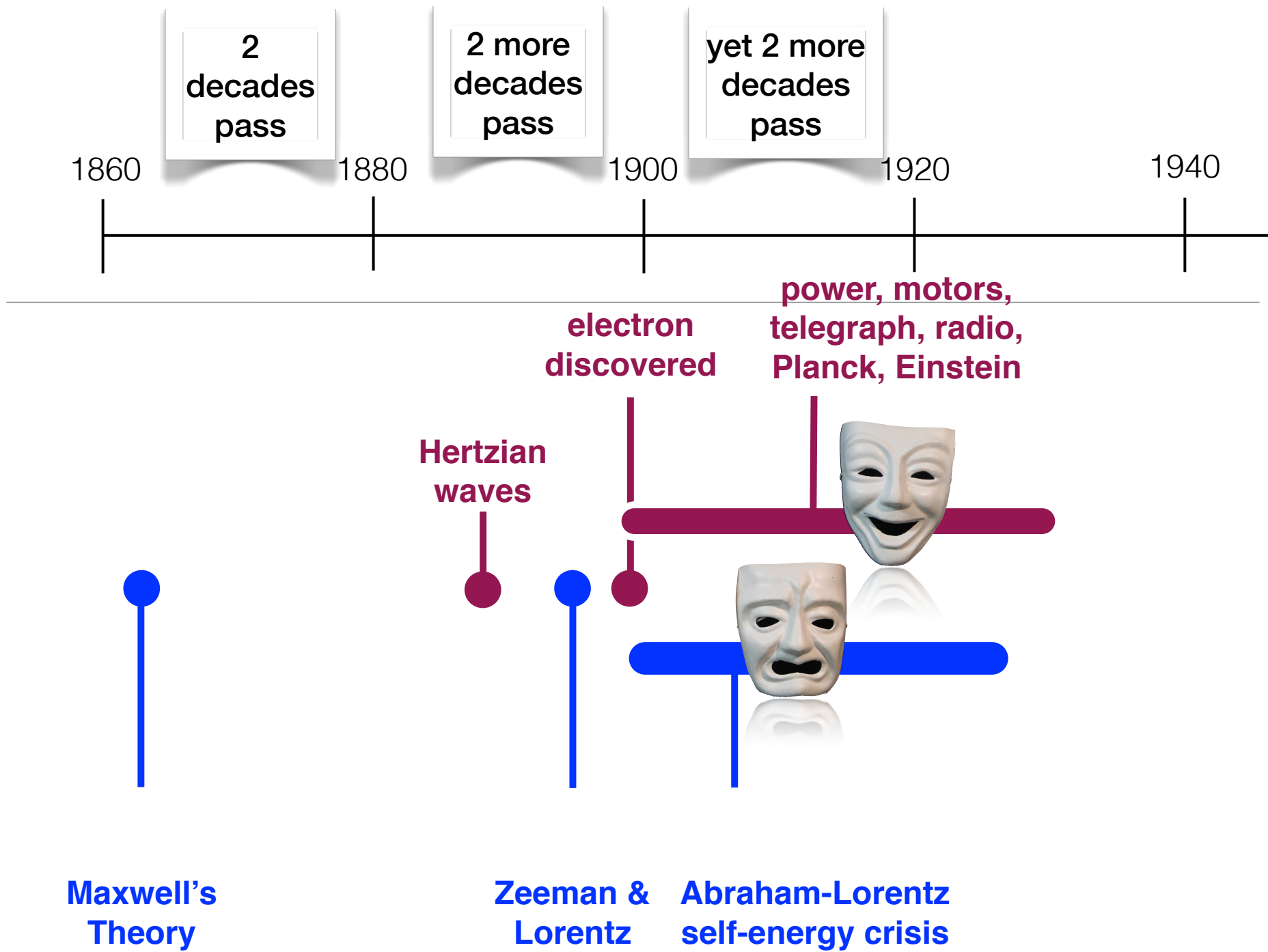
The SM is
remarkably precise!
It's not the whole story

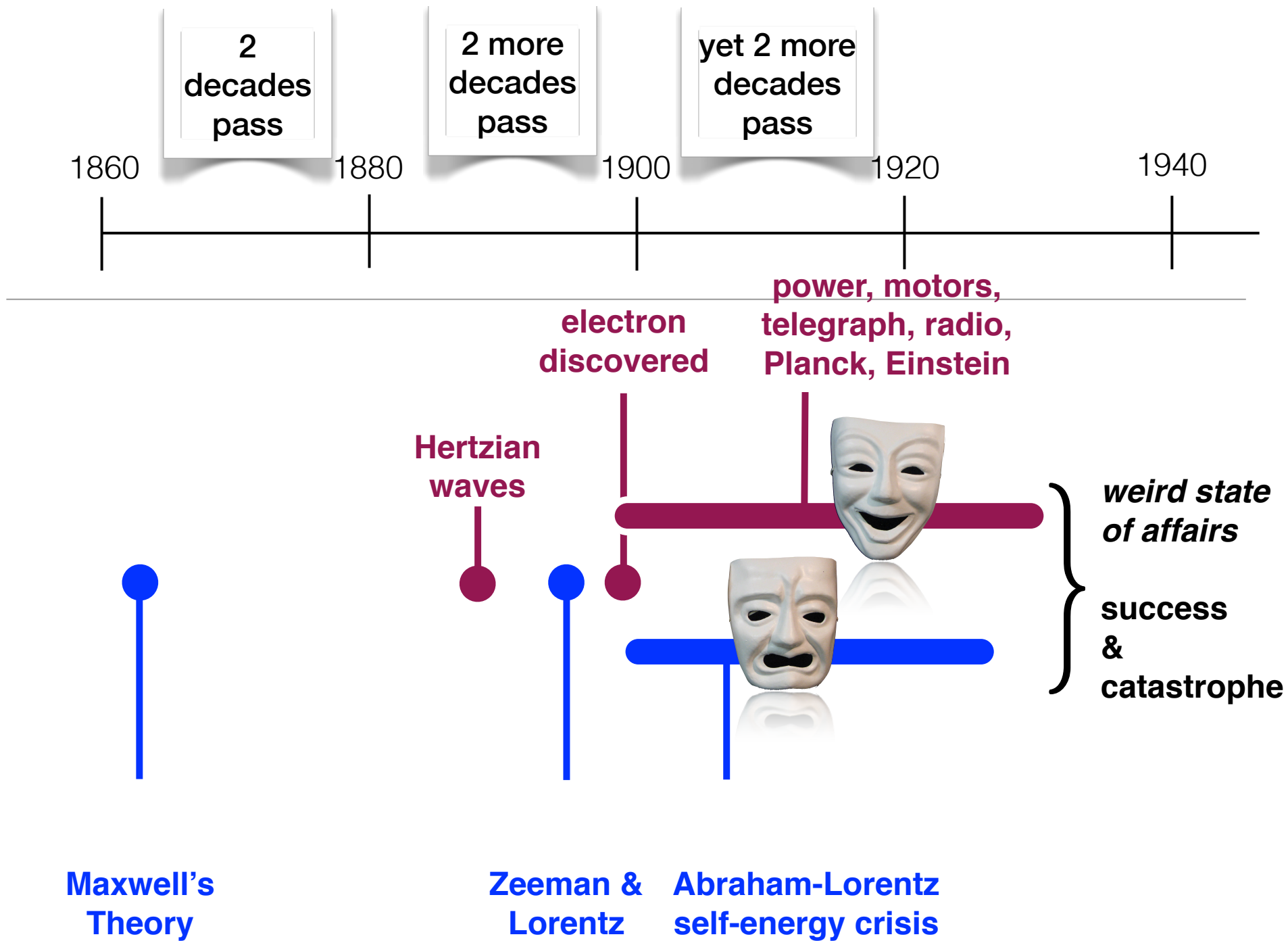


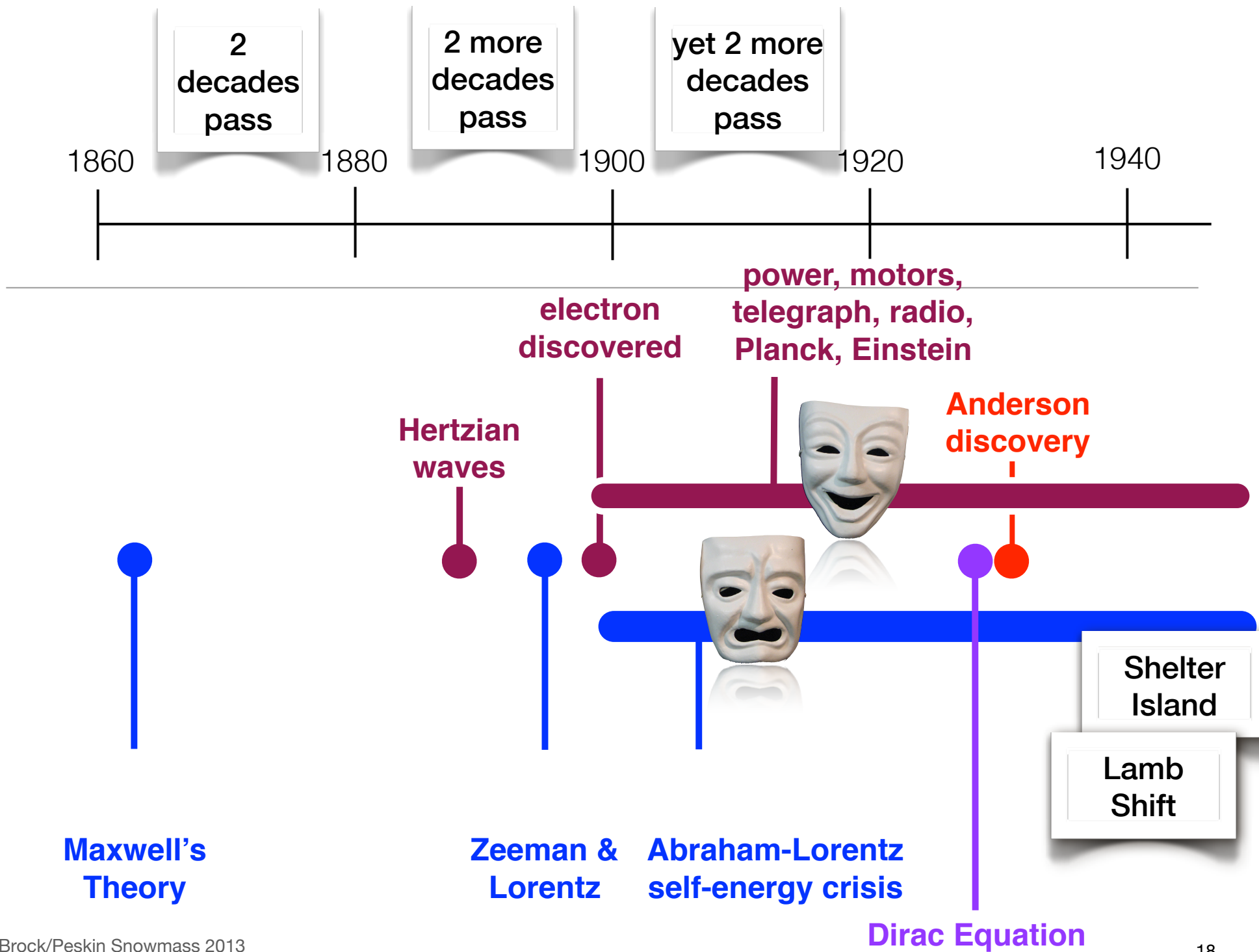
AN HISTORIC --- TIME



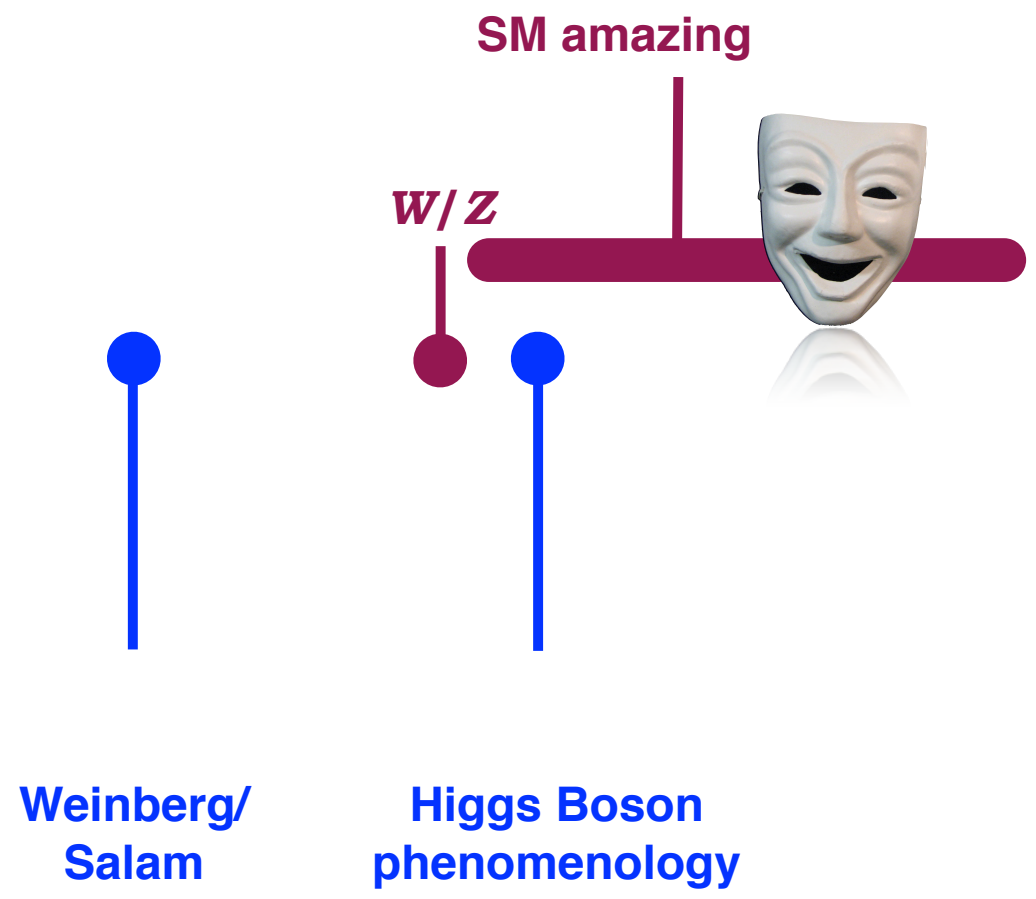
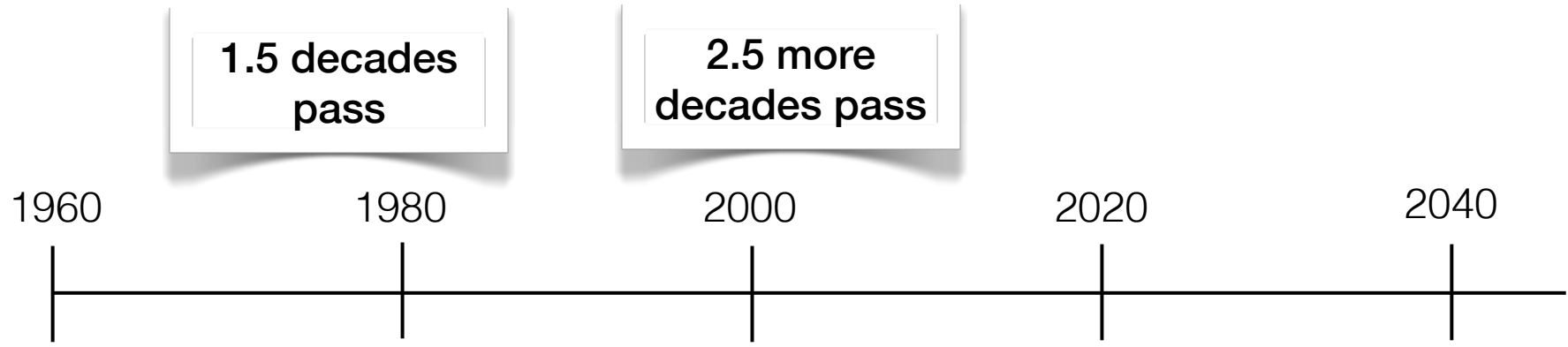


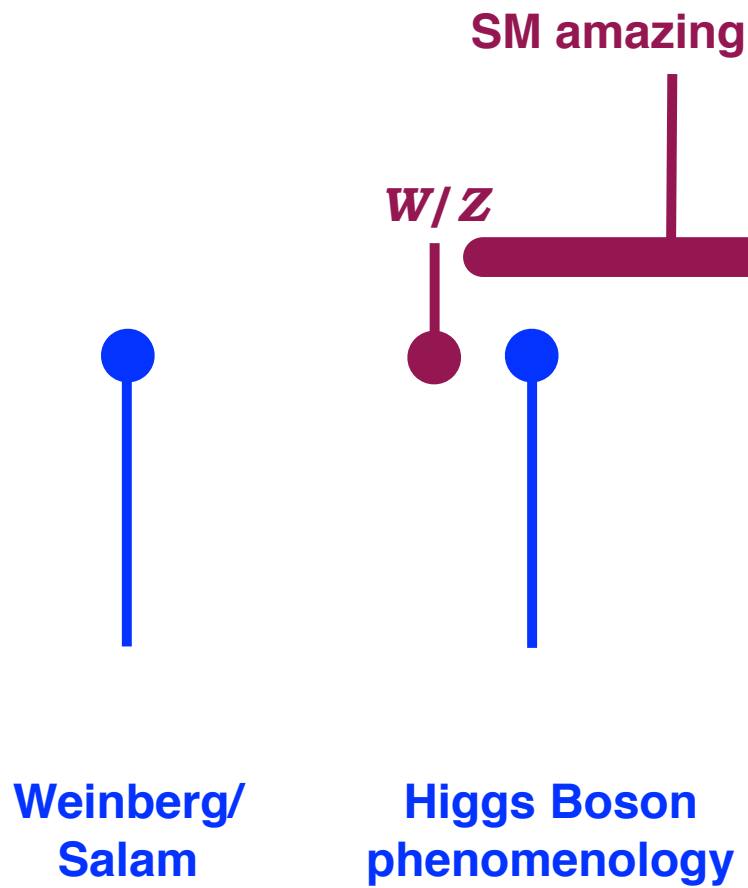
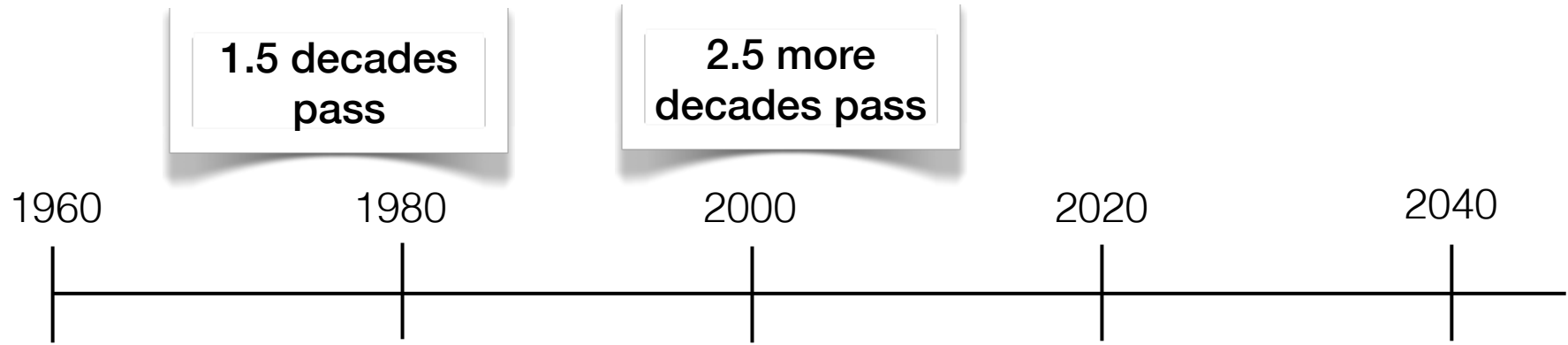












1.5 decades
pass

1960

1980



Weinberg/
Salam

W/Z

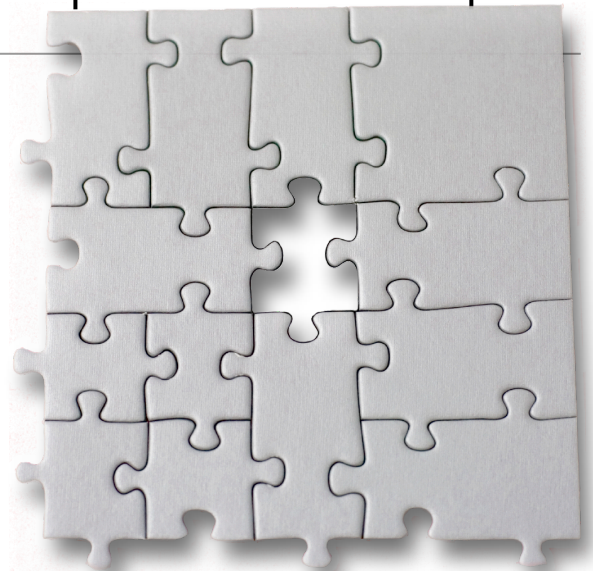
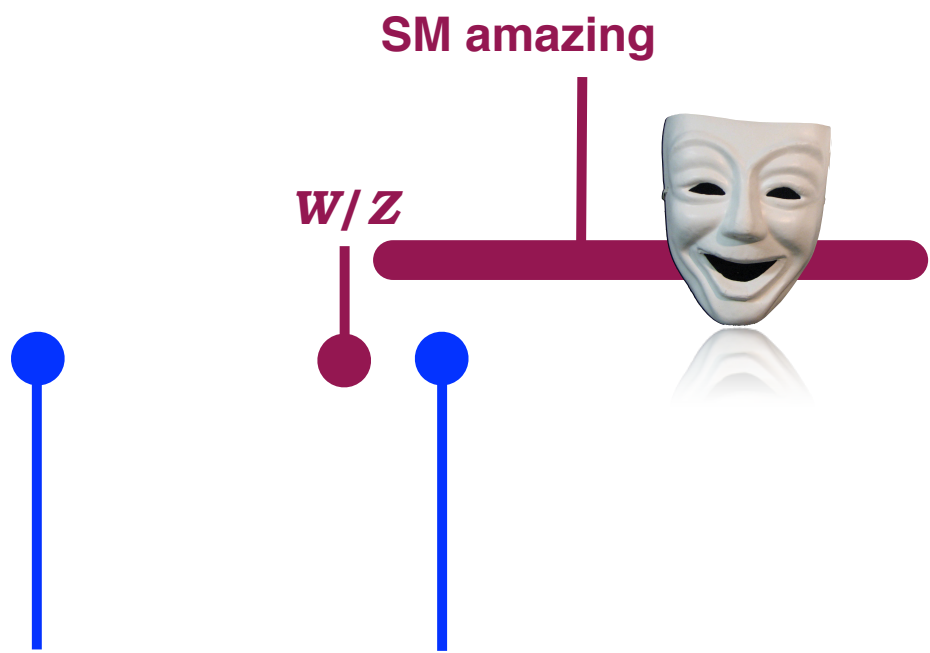
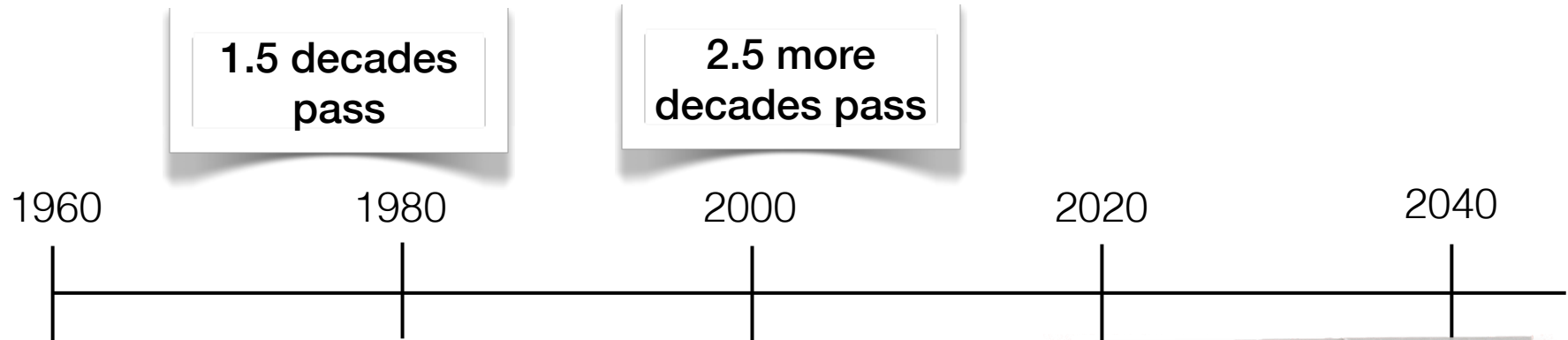


Higgs Boson
phenomenology

SM amazing

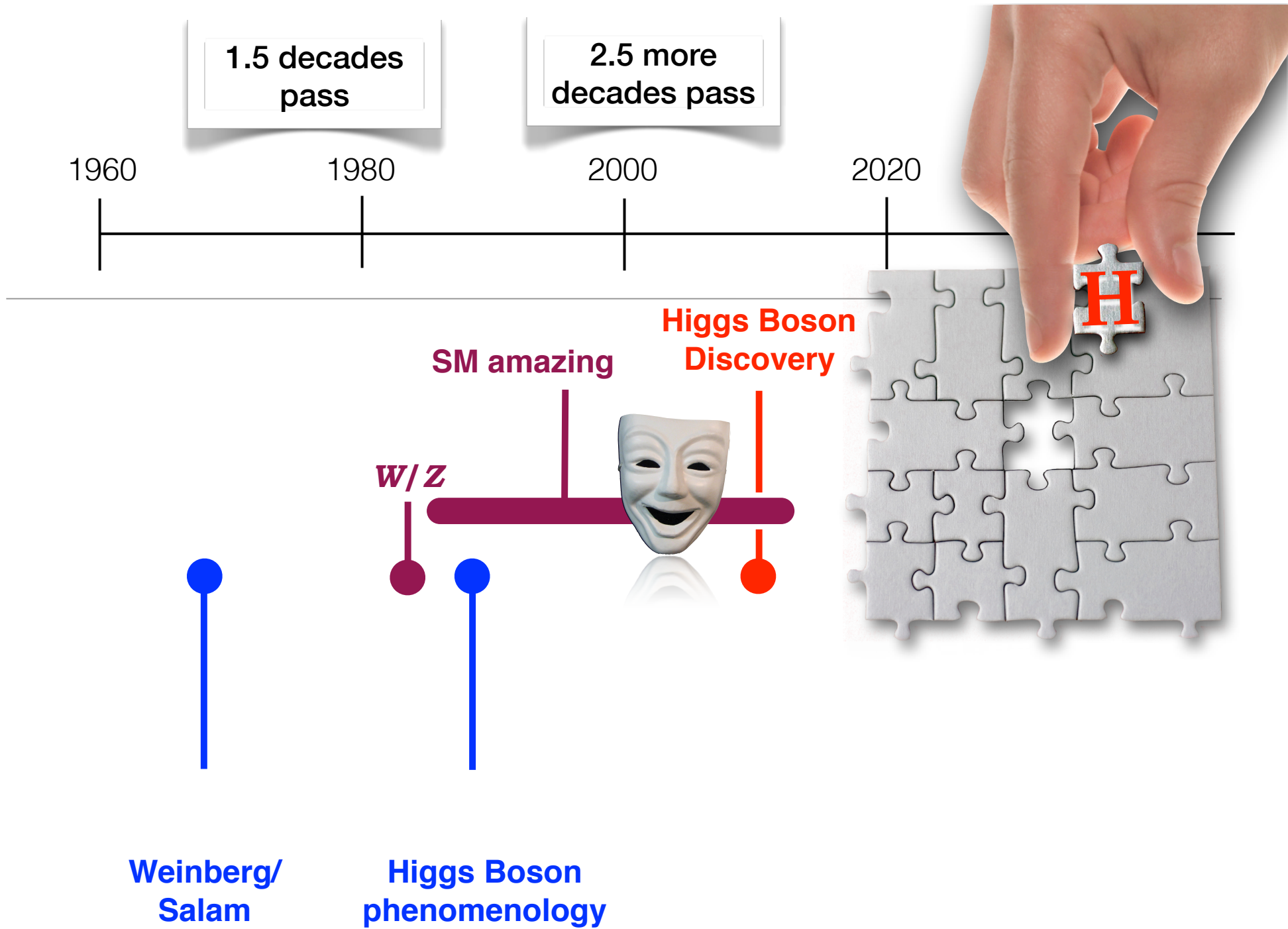
Quantity	Value	Standard Model	Pull	Dev.
M_Z [GeV]	91.1876 ± 0.0021	91.1874 ± 0.0021	0.1	0.0
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4961 ± 0.0010	-0.4	-0.2
$\Gamma(\text{had})$ [GeV]	1.7444 ± 0.0020	1.7426 ± 0.0010	—	—
$\Gamma(\text{inv})$ [MeV]	499.0 ± 1.5	501.69 ± 0.06	—	—
$\Gamma(\ell^+\ell^-)$ [MeV]	83.984 ± 0.086	84.005 ± 0.015	—	—
σ_{had} [nb]	41.541 ± 0.037	41.477 ± 0.009	1.7	1.7
R_e	20.804 ± 0.050	20.744 ± 0.011	1.2	1.3
R_μ	20.785 ± 0.033	20.744 ± 0.011	1.2	1.3
R_τ	20.764 ± 0.045	20.789 ± 0.011	-0.6	-0.5
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21576 ± 0.00004	0.8	0.8
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.17227 ± 0.00004	-0.1	-0.1
$A_{FB}^{(0,e)}$	0.0145 ± 0.0025	0.01633 ± 0.00021	-0.7	-0.7
$A_{FB}^{(0,\mu)}$	0.0169 ± 0.0013		0.4	0.6
$A_{FB}^{(0,\tau)}$	0.0188 ± 0.0017		1.5	1.6
$A_{FB}^{(0,b)}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1034 ± 0.0007	-2.6	-2.3
$A_{FB}^{(0,c)}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0739 ± 0.0005	-0.9	-0.8
$A_{FB}^{(0,s)}$	0.0976 ± 0.0114	0.1035 ± 0.0007	-0.5	-0.5
$\bar{s}_\ell^2(A_{FB}^{(0,q)})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.23146 ± 0.00012	0.8	0.7
	0.23200 ± 0.00076		0.7	0.6
	0.2287 ± 0.0032		-0.9	-0.9
A_e	0.15138 ± 0.00216	0.1457 ± 0.0009	1.8	1.8
	0.1544 ± 0.0060			
	0.1498 ± 0.0049			
A_μ	0.142 ± 0.015			
A_τ	0.136 ± 0.015			
	0.1439 ± 0.0043			
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.923 ± 0.0001	-0.6	-0.6
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.6680 ± 0.0004	0.1	0.1
A_s	0.895 ± 0.091	0.9357 ± 0.0001	-0.4	-0.4

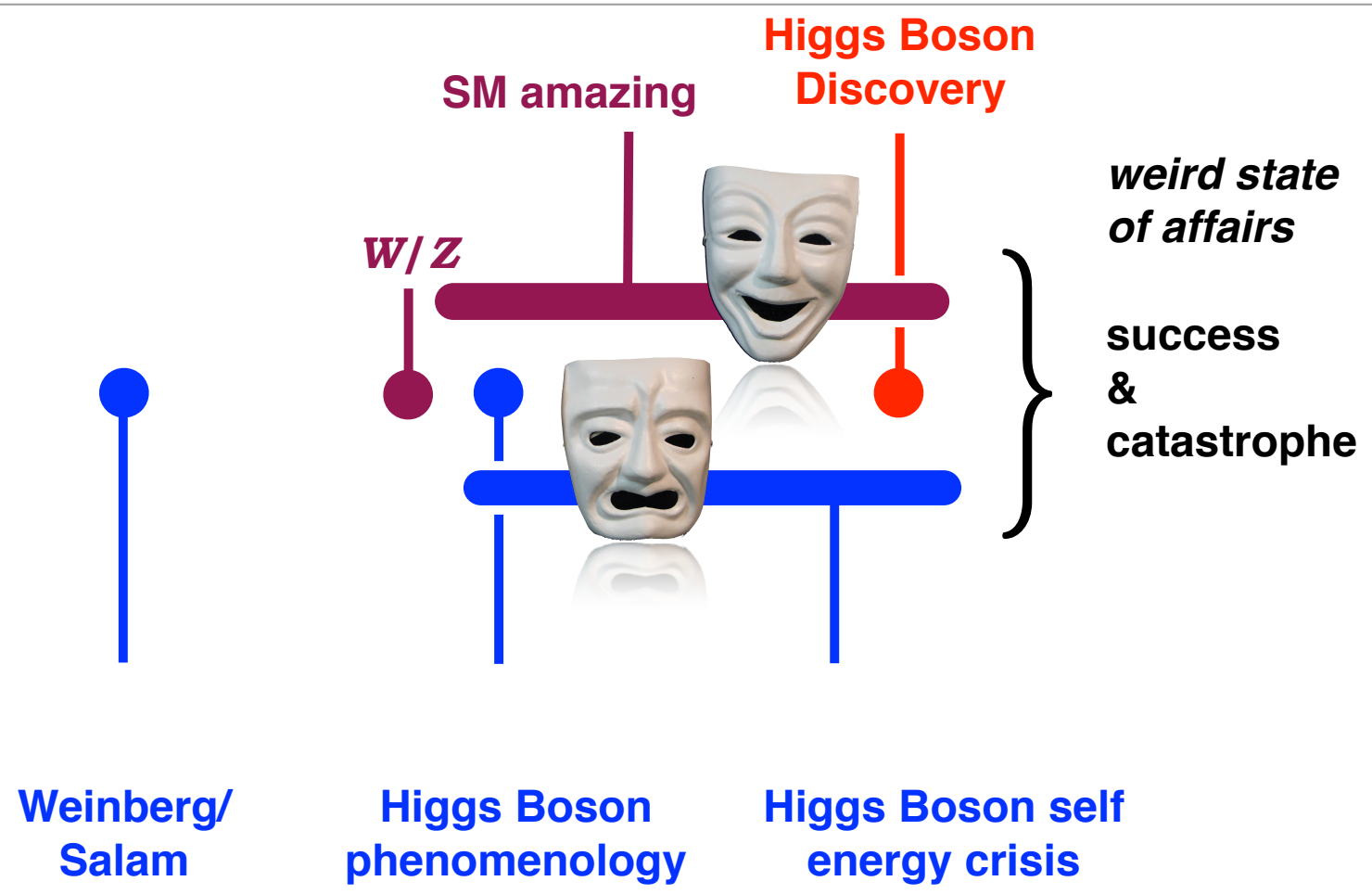
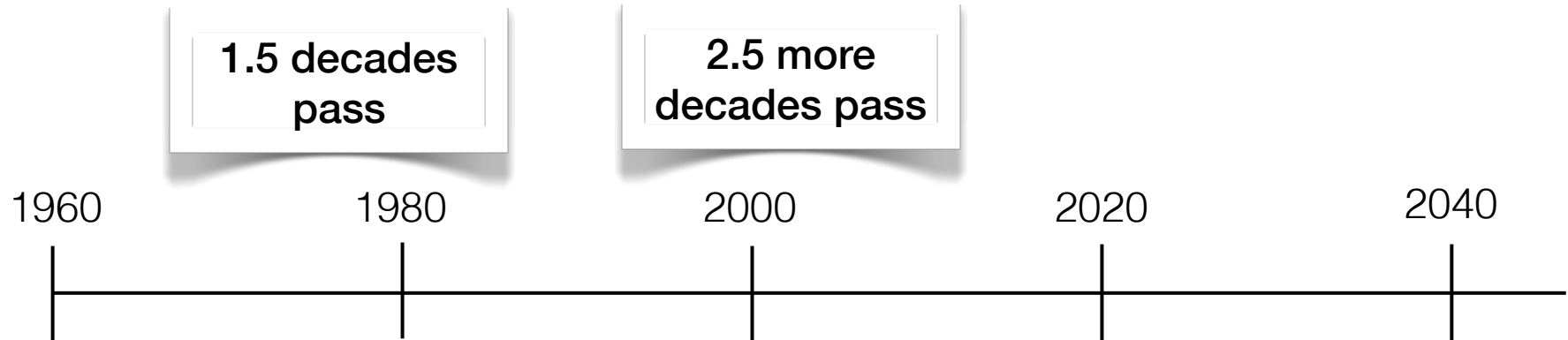


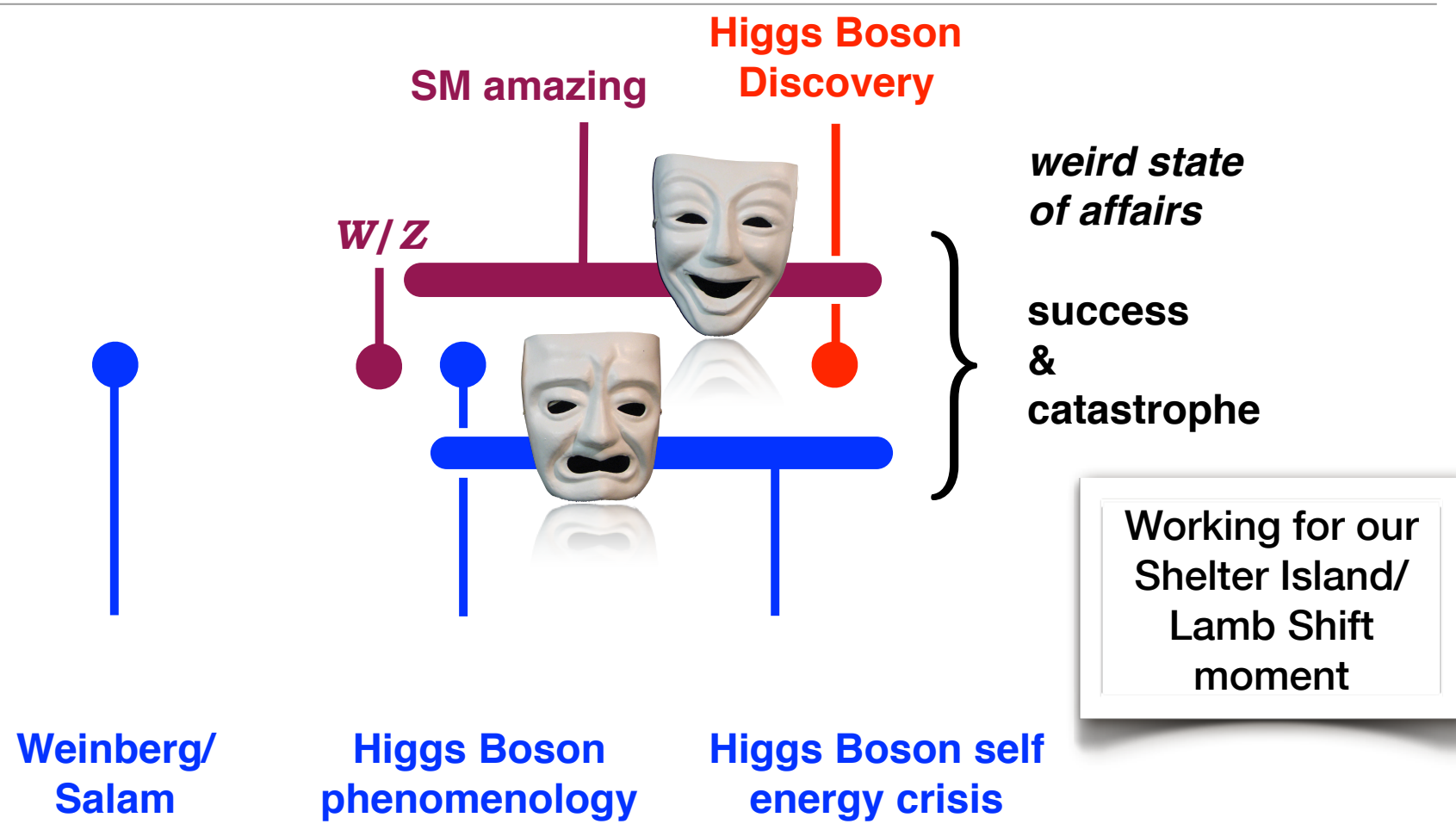
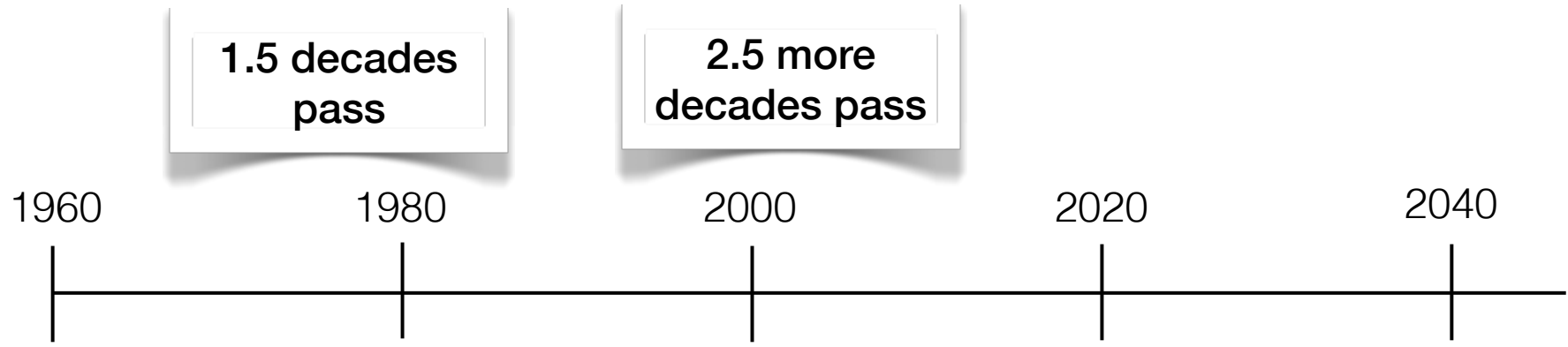


**Weinberg/
Salam**

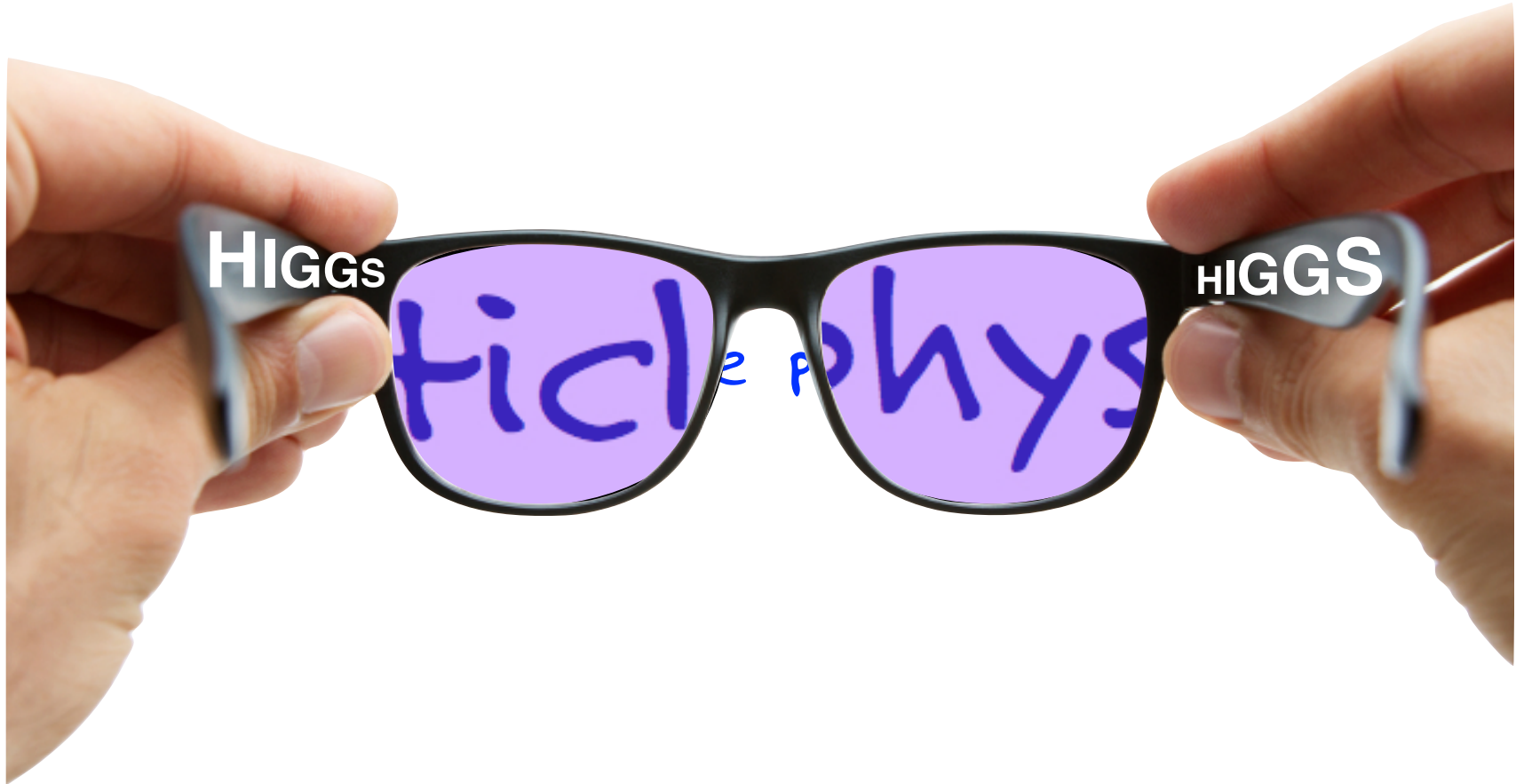
**Higgs Boson
phenomenology**







particle physics



strange and exciting

state of affairs

strange and exciting

state of affairs

3 sets of hints provided by:

strange and exciting

state of affairs

3 sets of hints provided by:
elementary scalar particle
experiment
history

Light scalar? mass confusion

$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 +$$

Light scalar? mass confusion

additive, quadratic cut-offs...

$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\text{Higgs loop} \right) + \left(\text{top loop} \right) + \left(\text{W/Z loop} \right)$$



$M_H \sim 125 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

M_{physical}^2

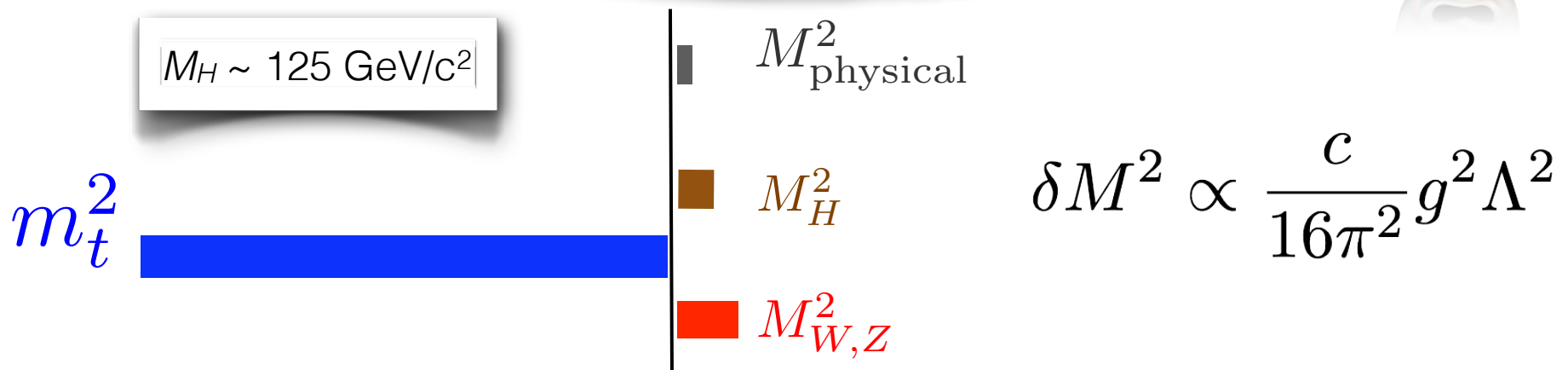
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Light scalar? mass confusion

additive, quadratic cut-offs...

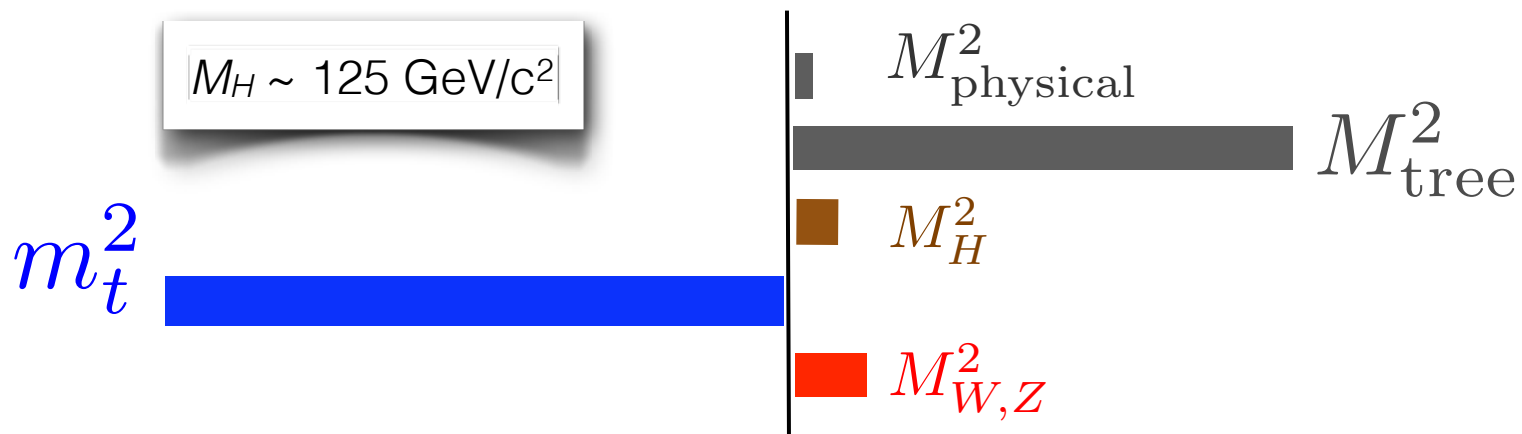
$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\text{Higgs loop} \right) + \left(\text{top loop} \right) + \left(\text{W,Z loop} \right)$$



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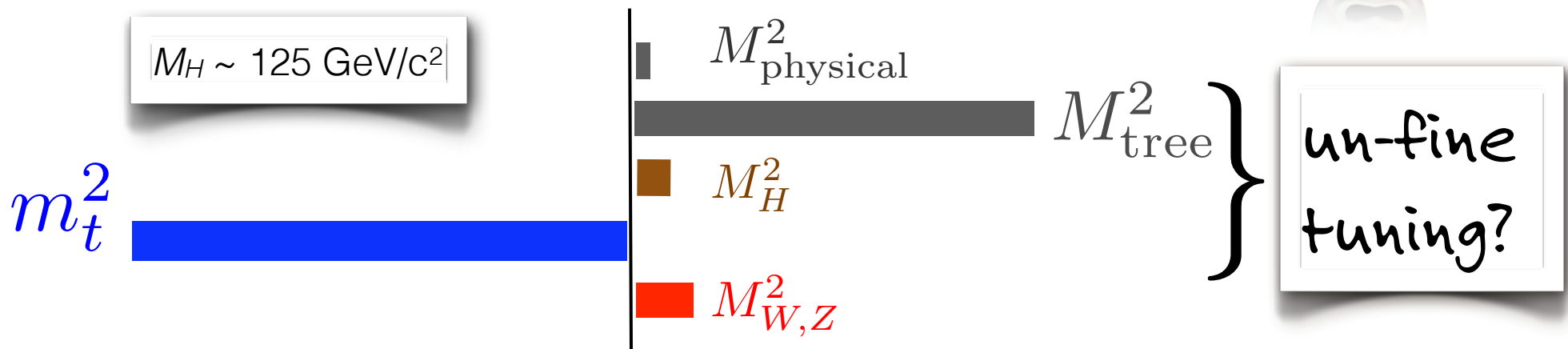
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$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\text{Higgs loop} \right) + \left(\text{top loop} \right) + \left(\text{W,Z loop} \right)$$



“coincidence”

is not a scientific term of art

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is not a scientific term of art

If the next mass scale up from M_H is Λ_{Planck}

The corrections and tree must cancel:

$$M_H^2 = \text{nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, n60,000}$$
$$- \text{nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, nnn, n44,375}$$



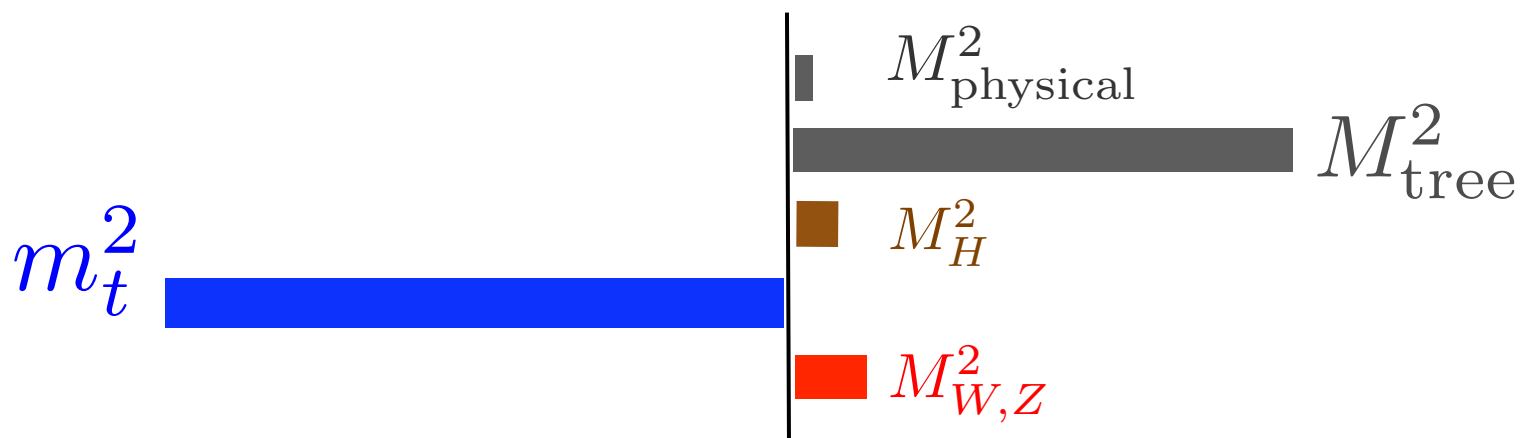
a huge hint



of something “BSM”?

plenty of ideas

$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left(\text{Higgs loop} \right) + \left(\text{top quark loop} \right) + \left(\text{W/Z loop} \right) + \left(\text{BSM} \right)$$



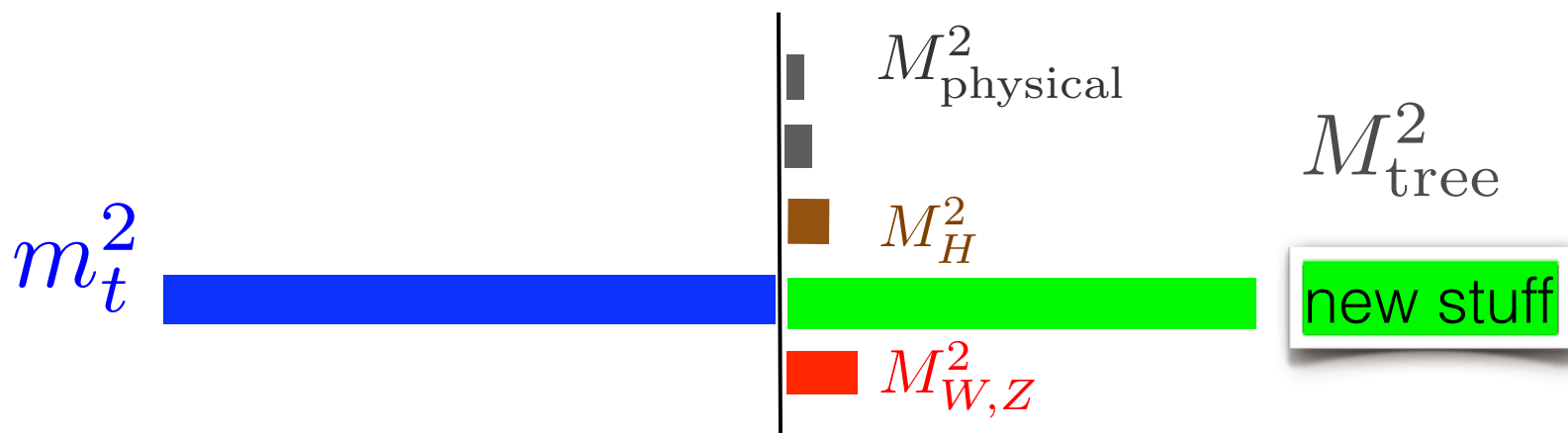
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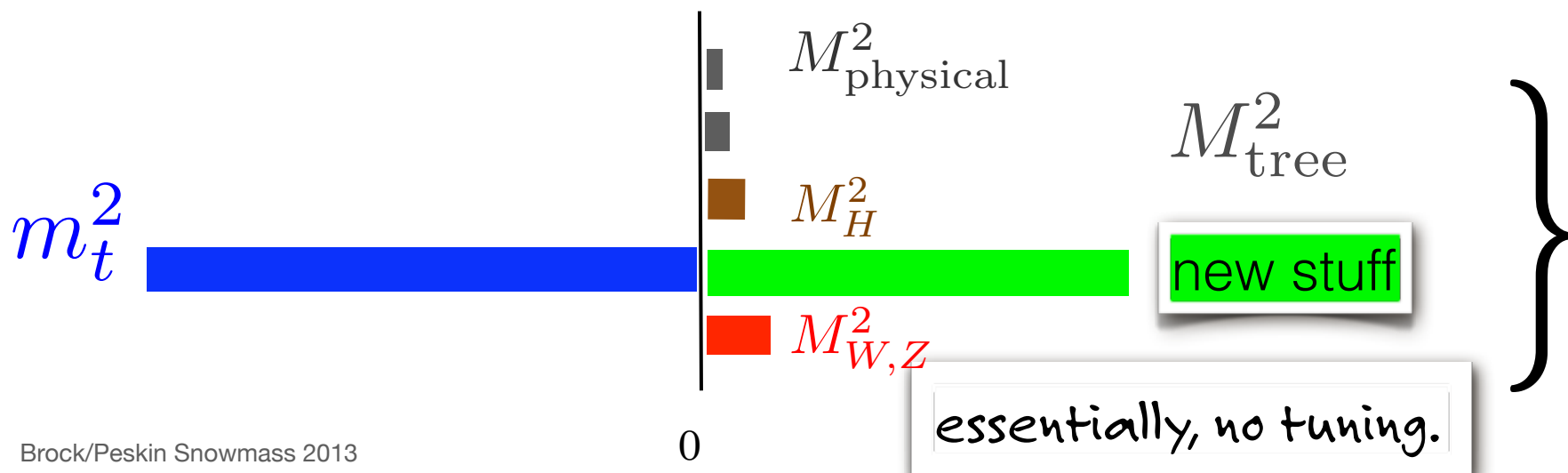
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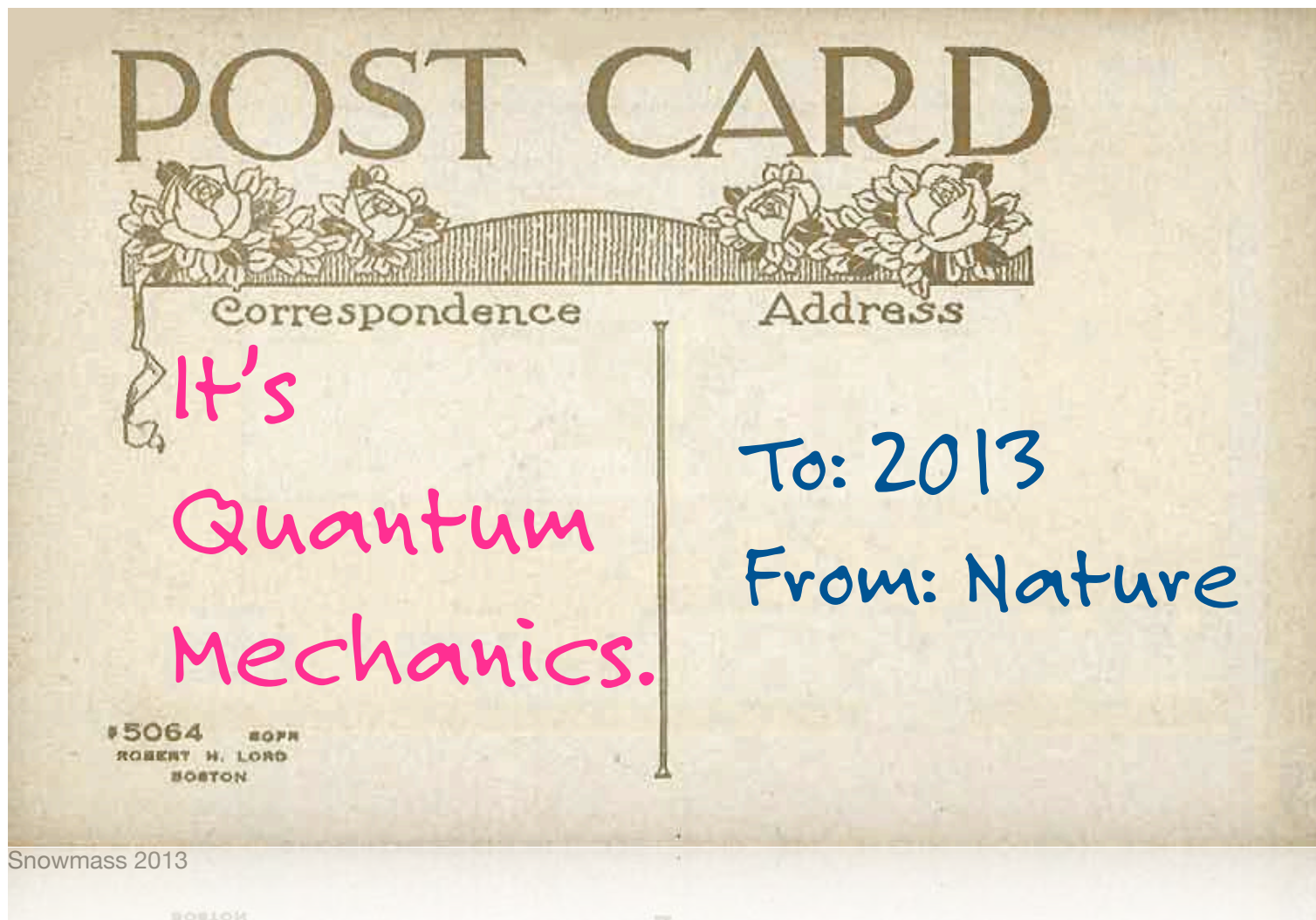
goes by many names:

The Hierarchy Problem, The Naturalness Problem



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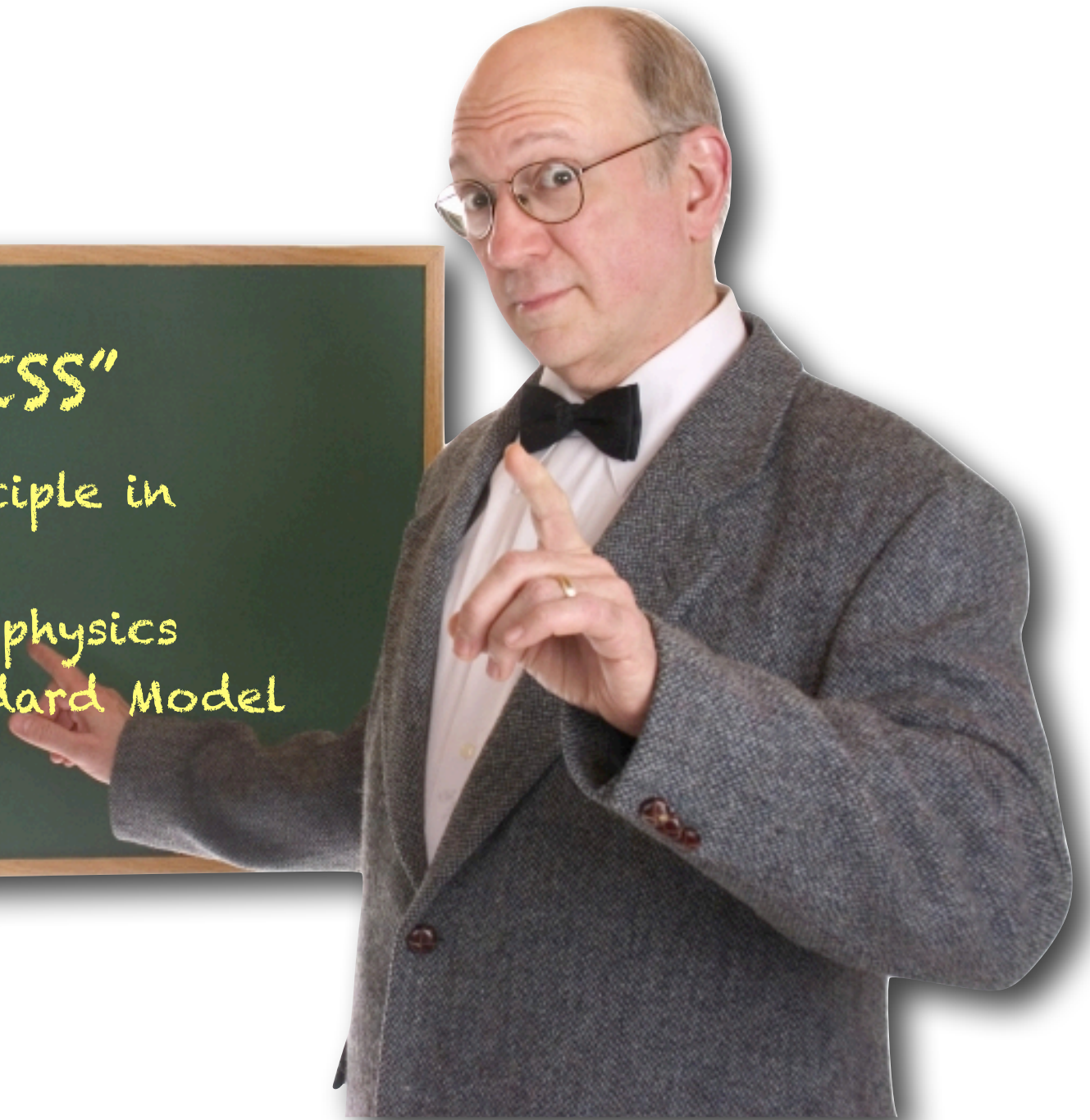
The Hierarchy Problem, The Naturalness Problem



"NATURALNESS"

As a guiding principle in
THEORY:

- There must be physics
beyond the Standard Model



major theoretical motivation

gotta find that

new stuff

Broadly speaking, of four sorts:

Supersymmetric theories - a Boson-like top

Little Higgs-like theories - a Vector-like top

Composite Higgs - like a Cooper Pair

Extra dimensional theories - a 5th D gauge field component

major theoretical motivation

gotta find that

new stuff

Broadly speaking, of four sorts:

Supersymmetric theories - a Boson-like top

Little Higgs-like theories - a Vector-like top

Composite Higgs - like a Cooper Pair

Extra dimensional theories - a 5th D gauge field component

or we tend to default to ideas like:

the multiverse

anthropomorphism...fine tuning leading us away from Science



No! That's not all there is!

There are serious
experimental anomalies
= BSM

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experimental anomalies
= BSM

The Higgs Boson mass is small.

There are serious
experimental anomalies
= **BSM**

The Higgs Boson mass is small.

ν 's flavor, mass, symmetry properties outside of SM.

There are serious experimental anomalies = **BSM**

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Dark Matter needs a quantum.

There are serious experimental anomalies = BSM

The Higgs Boson mass is small.

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Primordial antimatter needs an explanation.

There are serious experimental anomalies = **BSM**

The Higgs Boson mass is small.

ν 's flavor, mass, symmetry properties outside of SM.

Dark Matter needs a quantum.

Primordial antimatter needs an explanation.

$(g-2)_\mu$ needs confirmation or disconfirmation

ANOMALIES

We face significant
EXPERIMENTAL issues which
are guaranteed to be BSM!





History?

→ **Big Surprises** Themes



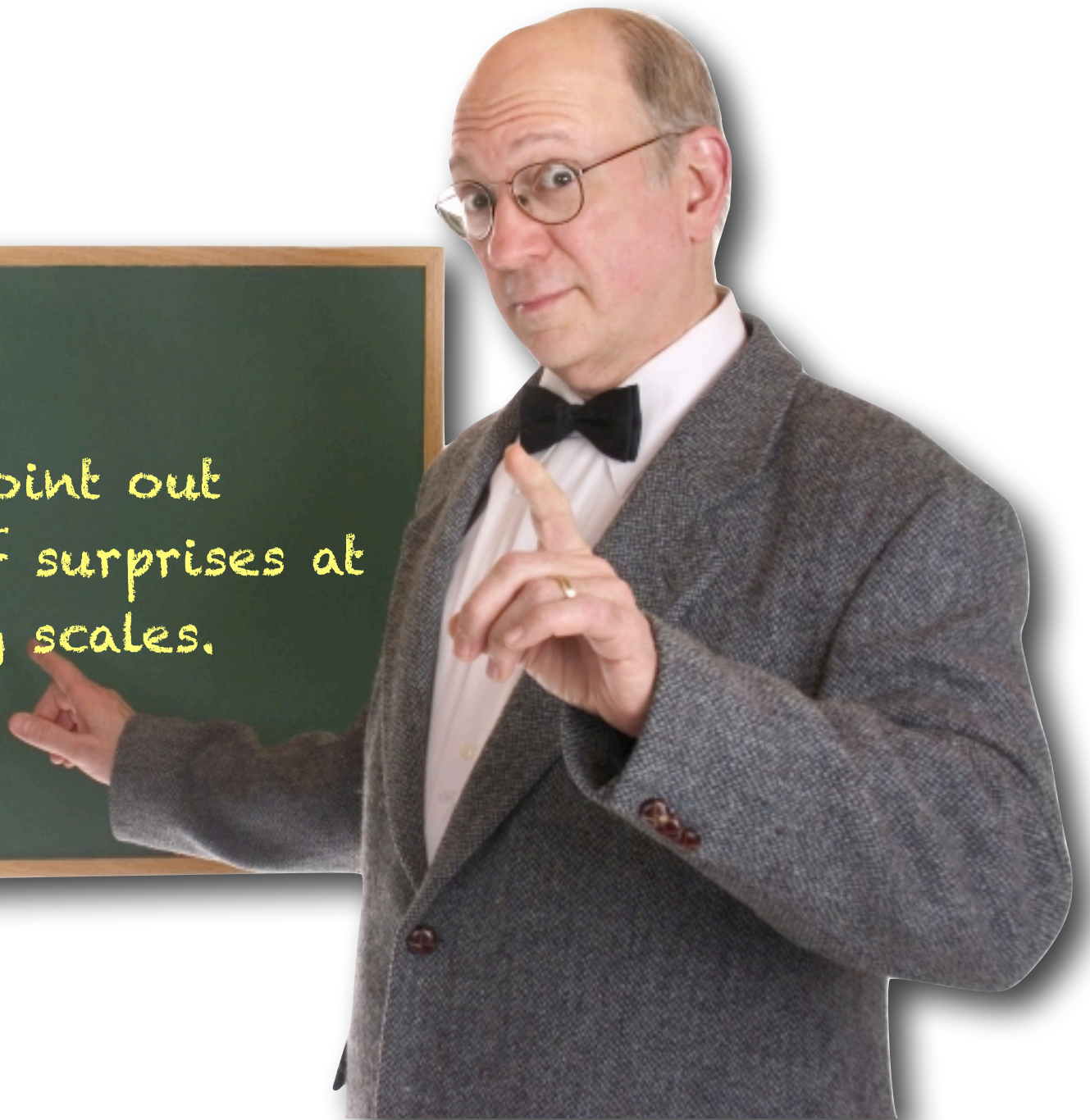
Symmetry violations
Gauge group ↑
Compositeness

History?

→ **Big Surprises** Themes

HISTORY

Continues to point out
similar sorts of surprises at
ever-increasing scales.

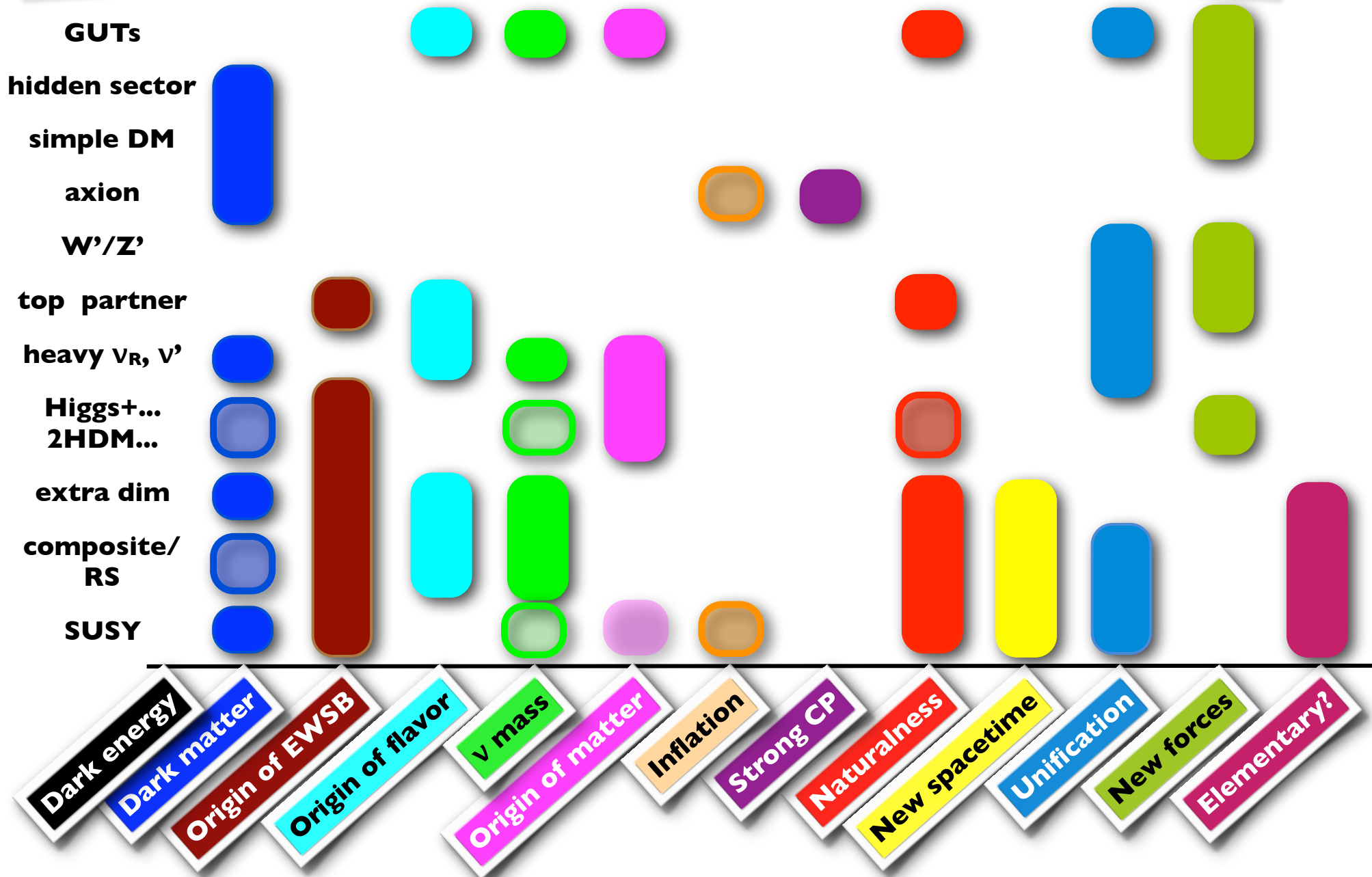


The events of 2012

The Higgs Boson discovery
The determination of θ_{13}

**Lead us to think anew about the
Big Questions of Particle Physics**

New Particles Group: Answers vs Questions



So.

This is the Energy Frontier

**Colliding beam experiments
at the highest constituent energies**

So.

This is the Energy Frontier

**Colliding beam experiments
at the highest constituent energies**

Distinct as an experimental technique which:

Directly probes these questions.

Directly produces new states.

back to the



The Snowmass Energy Frontier Process

EF working groups

EF1: The Higgs Boson

Jianming Qian (Michigan), Andrei Gritsan (Johns Hopkins), Heather Logan (Carleton), Rick Van Kooten (Indiana), Chris Tully (Princeton), Sally Dawson (BNL)

EF2: Precision Study of Electroweak Interactions

Michael Schmitt (Northwestern), Doreen Wackerroth (Buffalo), Ashutosh Kotwal (Duke)

EF3: Fully Understanding the Top Quark

Robin Erbacher (Davis), Reinhard Schwienhorst (MSU), Kirill Melnikov (Johns Hopkins), Cecilia Gerber (UIC), Kaustubh Agashe (Maryland)

EF4: The Path Beyond the Standard Model—New Particles, Forces, and Dimensions

Daniel Whiteson (Irvine), Liantao Wang (Chicago), Yuri Gershtein (Rutgers), Meenakshi Narain (Brown), Markus Luty (UC Davis)

EF5: Quantum Chromodynamics and the Strong Interactions

Ken Hatakeyama (Baylor), John Campbell (FNAL), Frank Petriello (Northwestern), Joey Huston (MSU)

EF6: Flavor Physics and CP Violation at High Energy

Soeren Prell (ISU), Michele Papucci (LBNL), Marina Artuso (Syracuse)

Organization:

Created necessary correlations among groups

Technical groups, accelerators, simulations

Explicit liaisons between EF and other frontiers

Additional group “infrastructure”

established direct connection with the established collaborations:

“Advisors”: ATLAS: Ashutosh Kotwal; CMS: Jim Olsen; LHCb: Sheldon Stone; ILD: Graham Wilson; SiD: Andy White; CLIC: Mark Thomson; Muon Collider: Ron Lipton

Energy Frontier Goals:

Concrete Goals: the science cases

I. What are the scientific cases which motivate HL LHC running:

“Phase 1”: circa 2022 with $\int \mathcal{L} dt$ of approximately 300 fb^{-1}

“Phase 2”: circa 2030 with $\int \mathcal{L} dt$ of approximately 3000 fb^{-1}

How do the envisioned upgrade paths inform those goals?

Specifically, to what extent is precision Higgs Boson physics possible?

II. Is there a scientific necessity for a precision Higgs Boson program?

III. Is there a scientific case today for experiments at higher energies beyond 2030?

High energy lepton collider?

A high energy LHC?

Lepton-hadron collider?

VLHC?

Snowmass 2013: the allovertheplace workshop

snowmass@Batavia (3)

snowmass@Princeton

snowmass@Irvine

snowmass@Durham

snowmass@Brookhaven

snowmass@Dallas

snowmass@SantaBarbara

snowmass@Boston

snowmass@Boulder

snowmass@Tallahassee

snowmass@Seattle

snowmass@ Minneapolis

snowmass@Geneva!



candidate accelerator parameterizations

5 pp colliders, $(E_{cms}; \int \mathcal{L} dt) =$
pp(14; 300, 3000), (33; 3000), (100, 3000) TeV, fb⁻¹

9 lepton colliders, $(E_{cms}; \int \mathcal{L} dt) =$
Lin ee*: (250; 500), (500;500), (1000;1000) (1400;1400) GeV, fb⁻¹
Cir ee: (250; 2500), (350,350) GeV, fb⁻¹

$\mu\mu$: (125; 2), (1500; 1000), (3000, 3000) GeV, fb⁻¹

$\gamma\gamma$: (125; 100), (200; 200), (800, 800) GeV, fb⁻¹

1 ep collider, $(E_{cms}; \int \mathcal{L} dt) =$ e/p: (60/7000; 50) GeV / GeV, fb⁻¹

fast Hadron Collider simulation tools

*A DELPHES 3 “Snowmass detector”**

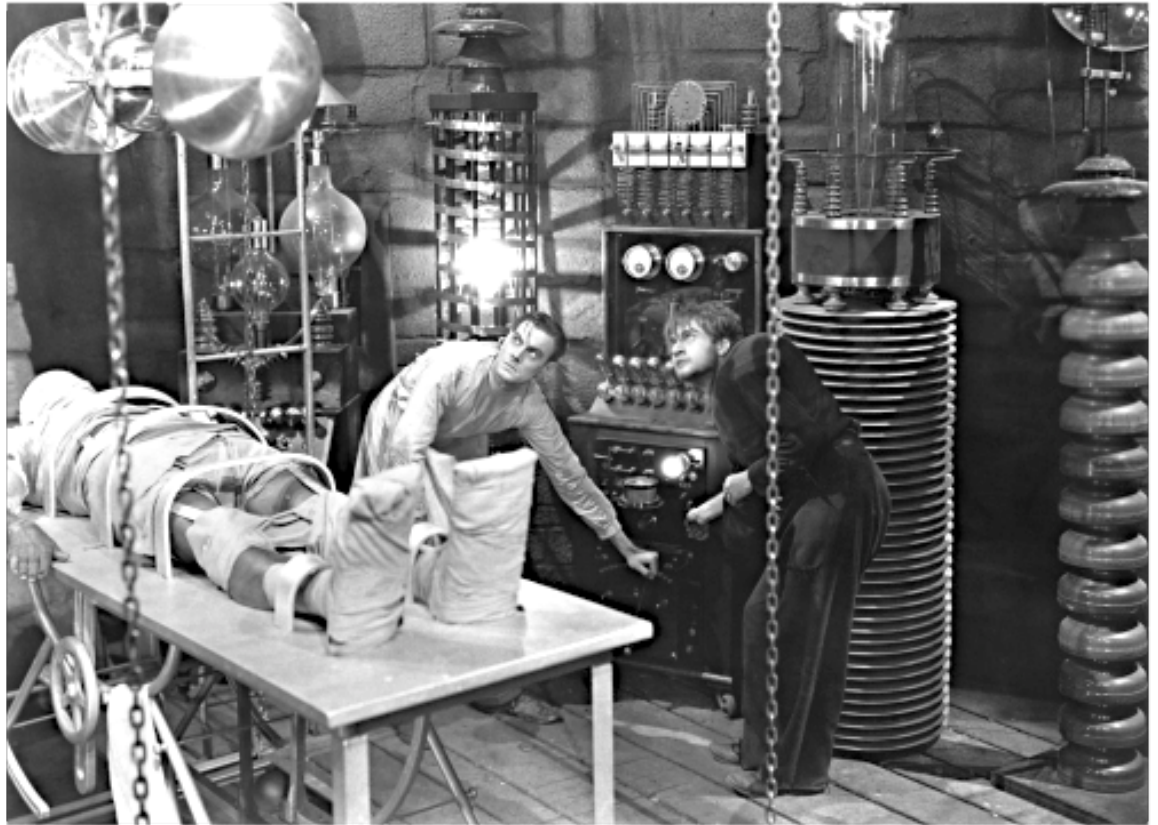
*Extensive
background
simulations*

Thanks to

Sanjay Padhi,
Sergei Chekanov,

Ken Bloom,

CMS T1, ATLAS T1



*"Snowmass Energy Frontier Simulations for Hadron Colliders", A. Avetisyan et. al. arXiv:1307.XXX, July 2013

ILC Simulations

The LC community

engaged in Snowmass-specific analyses beyond the CLIC CDR & ILC TDR/DBD.

Signal & complete SMbackground samples were generated at 250, 350 and 500GeV
common set of tools.

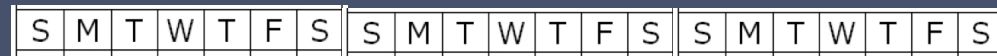
Supplemental agency funding supported Snowmass-specific infrastructure

BTW:

a typical 3 week Snowmass?

working time

(hiking time, eating time, day-trip time, wine time, shopping time...Aspen Time)



our Snowmass



S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

January	February	March	April	May	June	July
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S

Irritating, sure.

**But IMO there's more depth in
Snowmass2013 than in previous times.**

Working Group Results

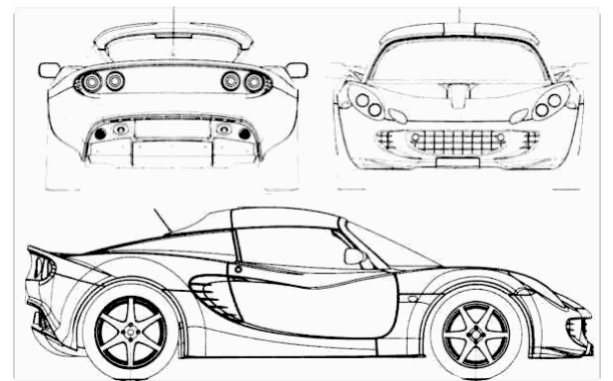
Study the reports!

**~300 pages
reading which will bring tears
to your eyes**



the Proposal Frontier

LHC 100/fb	LHC 300/fb	LHC 3/ab	ILC 250- 500GeV	ILC 1TeV	CLIC >1TeV	MC	TLEP	VLHC
years beyond TDR	TDR	LOI	TDR	TDR	CDR			



The Higgs Boson

Higgs Boson: Statement of Work

1. Spin 0

2. P^+

3. The Higgs is elementary.

4. The Higgs production cross section is as predicted.

5. Field gives mass to fermions.

a) Higgs couples to fermions as proportional to mass.

6. Primordial partners give mass to W/Z .

a) Higgs couples W and Z with strengths mass squared.

7. Couples to self.

8. The width of the Higgs is as predicted.

The Documentation Frontier

Higgs Boson: Statement of Work

Oversight
essential!

1. Spin 0
2. P^+
3. The Higgs is elementary.
4. The Higgs production cross sections are as predicted.
5. Field gives mass to fermions.
 - a) Higgs couples to fermions as proportional to mass.
6. Primordial partners give mass to W/Z.
 - a) Higgs couples W and Z with strengths mass squared.
7. Couples to self.
8. The width of the Higgs is as predicted.

Any behavior not according to spec...means **BSM physics.**

Higgs: Themes

1. outline of a precision Higgs program

mystery of Higgs, theoretical requirements

2. projections of Higgs coupling accuracy

measurement potential at future colliders

3. projections of Higgs property studies

mass, spin-parity, CP mixture

4. extended Higgs boson sectors

phenomenology and prospects for discovery

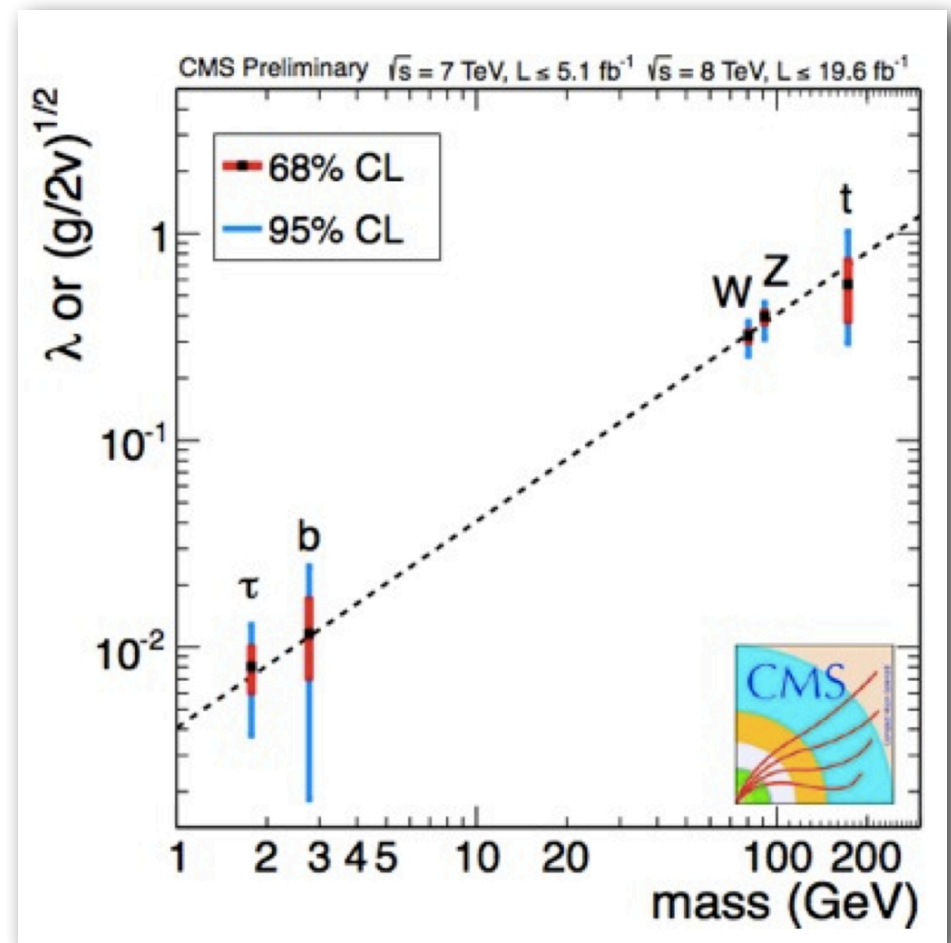
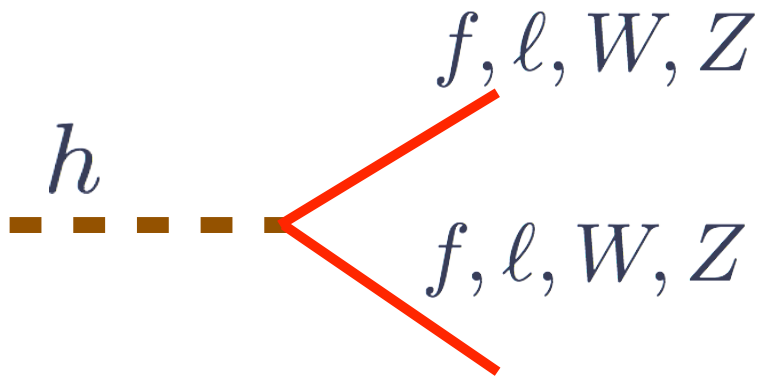
Higgs: Couplings

1. *Models with new TeV particles give corrections to Higgs couplings of a few %.*
2. *An experimental program to determine these couplings is achievable.*
 - LHC is the facility to study Higgs in the next decade
 - Interesting precision begins with the 300/fb running
 - Success requires considerable theoretical effort
3. *Lepton colliders are required in order to measure sub-% precision in couplings in a model-independent fashion.*
 - with access to invisible and exotic decay modes

couplings

1. Higgs discovery spawned an industry *precision fitting of couplings*

$$\mathcal{L} \propto \sum_i \kappa_i SM [h\bar{\psi}_i\psi_i]$$

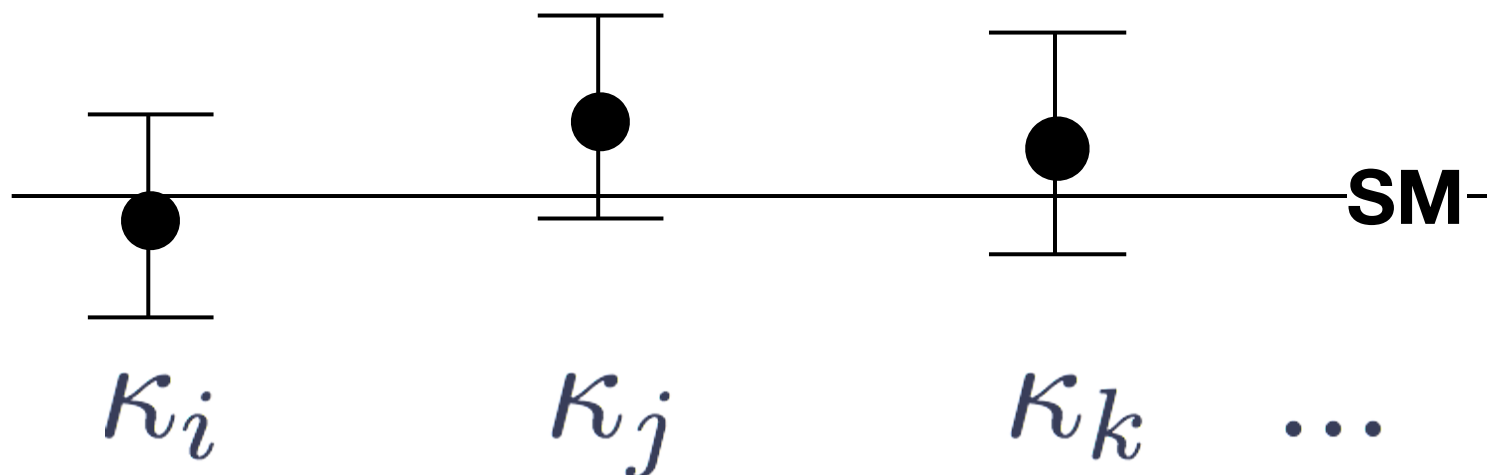


how well?

Higgs group evaluated models

- when new particles are ~ 1 TeV:

	κ_V	κ_b	κ_γ
Singlet Mixing	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$
2HDM	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 10\%$	$\sim 1\%$
Decoupling MSSM	$\sim -0.0013\%$	$\sim 1.6\%$	$< 1.5\%$
Composite	$\sim -3\%$	$\sim -(3 - 9)\%$	$\sim -9\%$
Top Partner	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -3\%$

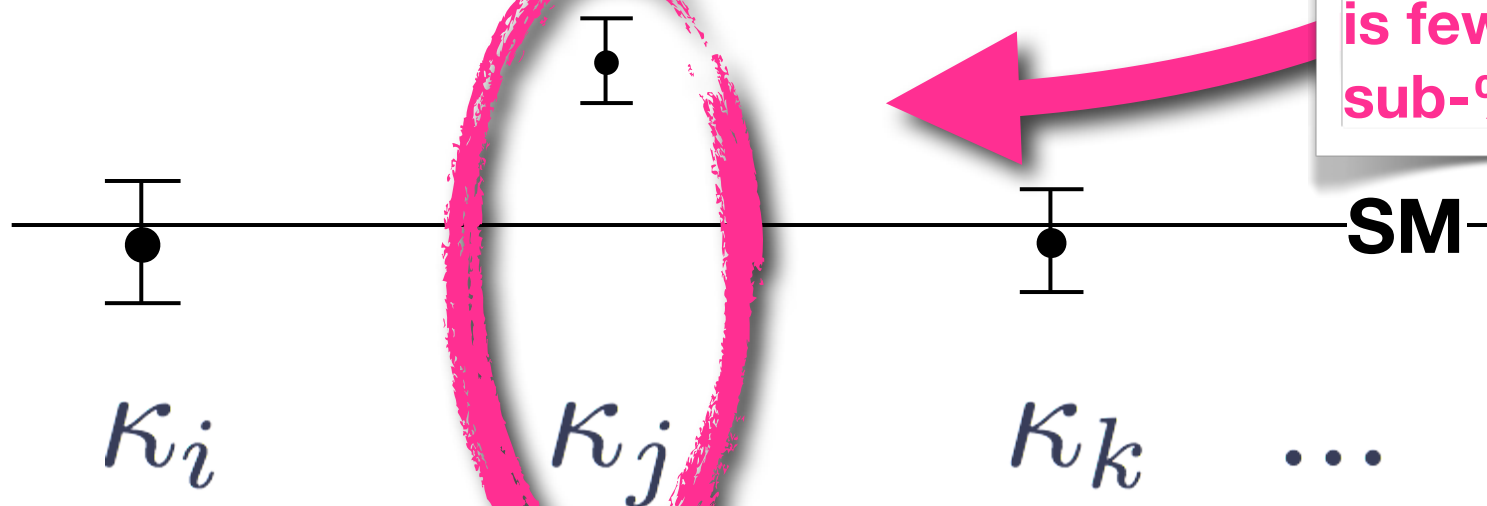


precision for precision's sake?

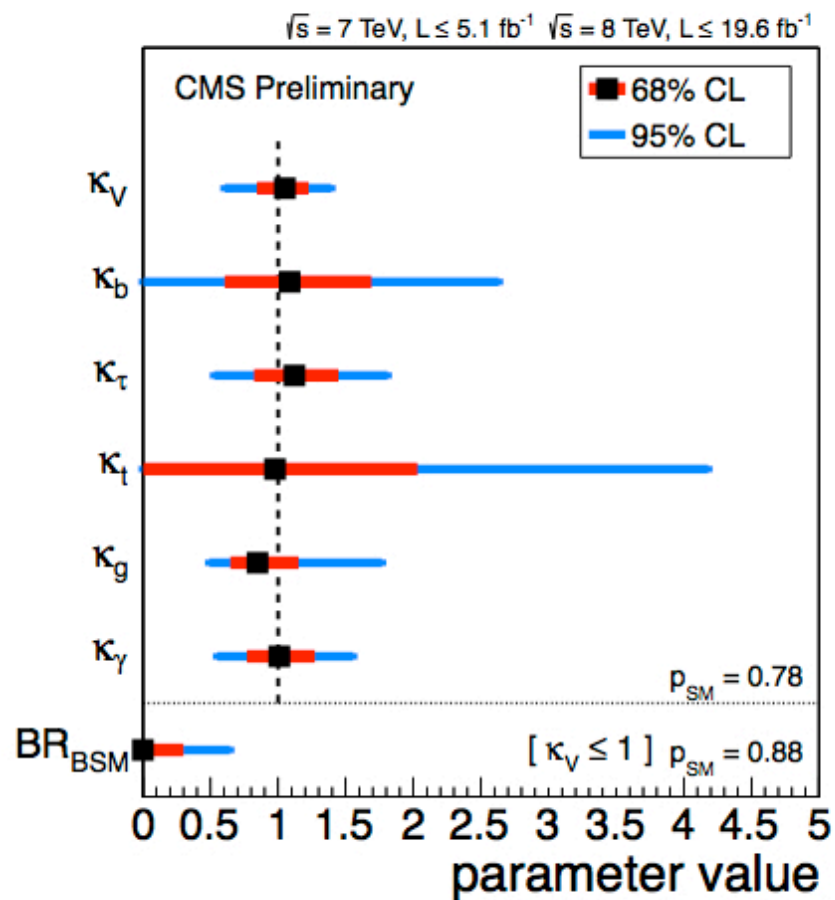
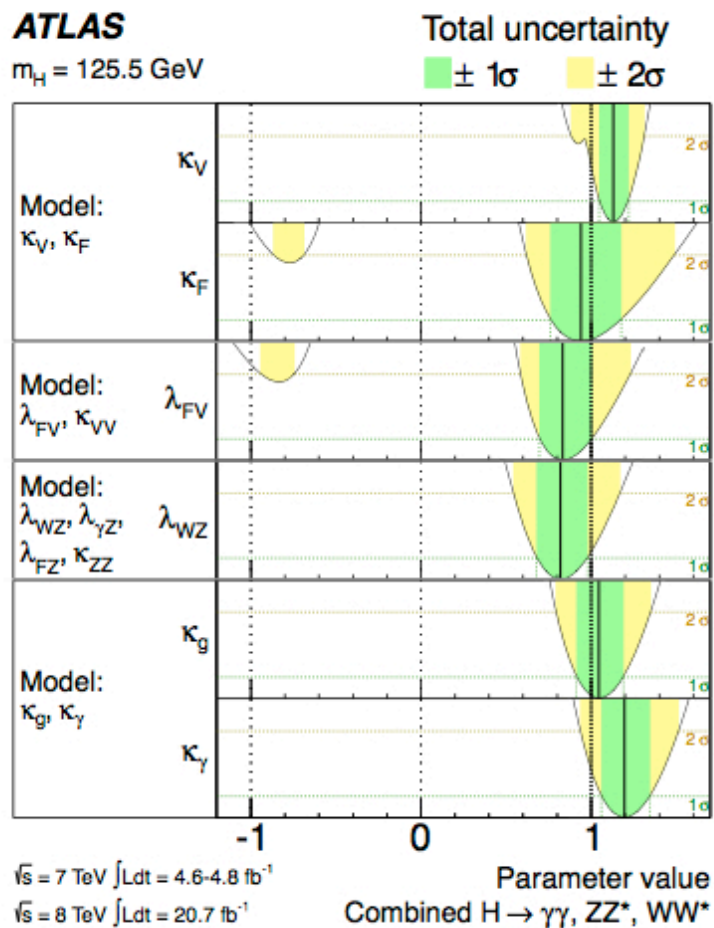
No - this is a discovery search

	κ_V	κ_b	κ_γ
Singlet Mixing	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$	$\sim 6\%$
2HDM	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 10\%$	$\sim 1\%$
Decoupling MSSM	$\sim -0.0013\%$	$\sim 1.6\%$	$< 1.5\%$
Composite	$\sim -3\%$	$\sim -(3 - 9)\%$	$\sim -9\%$
Top Partner	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -3\%$

Benchmark
for discovery
is few % to
sub-%



to date:



couplings by facility

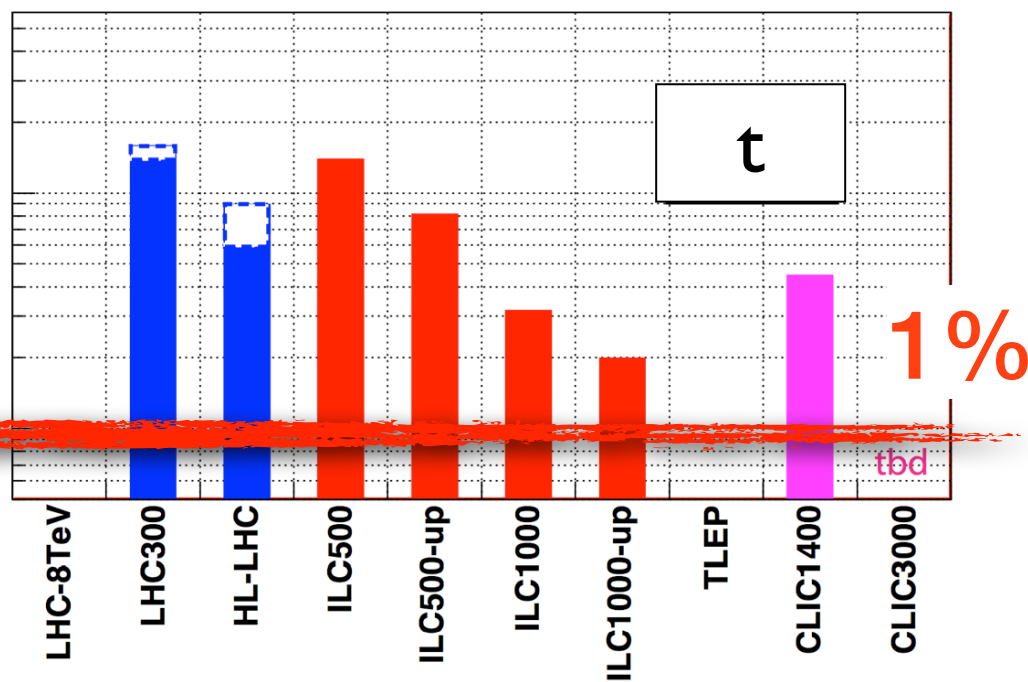
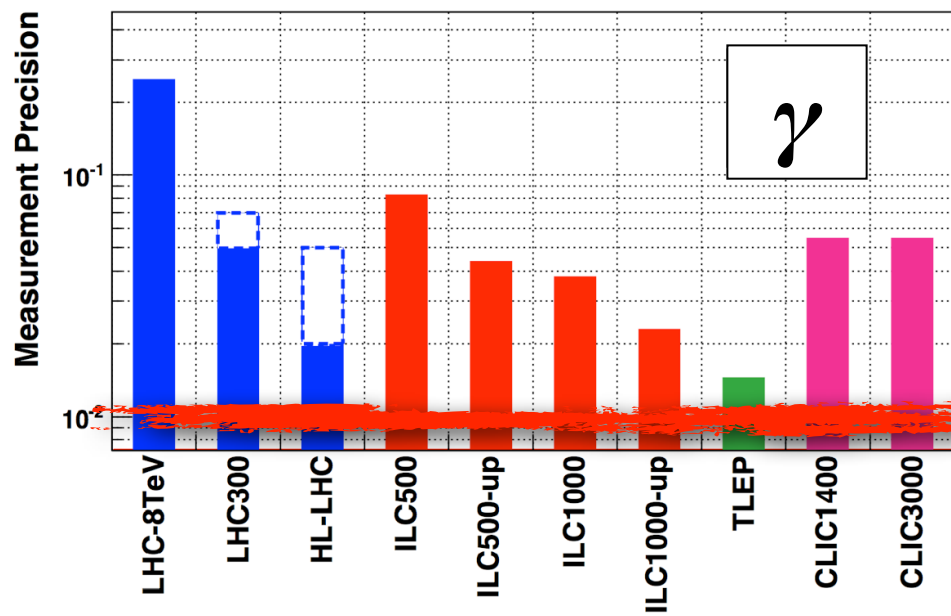
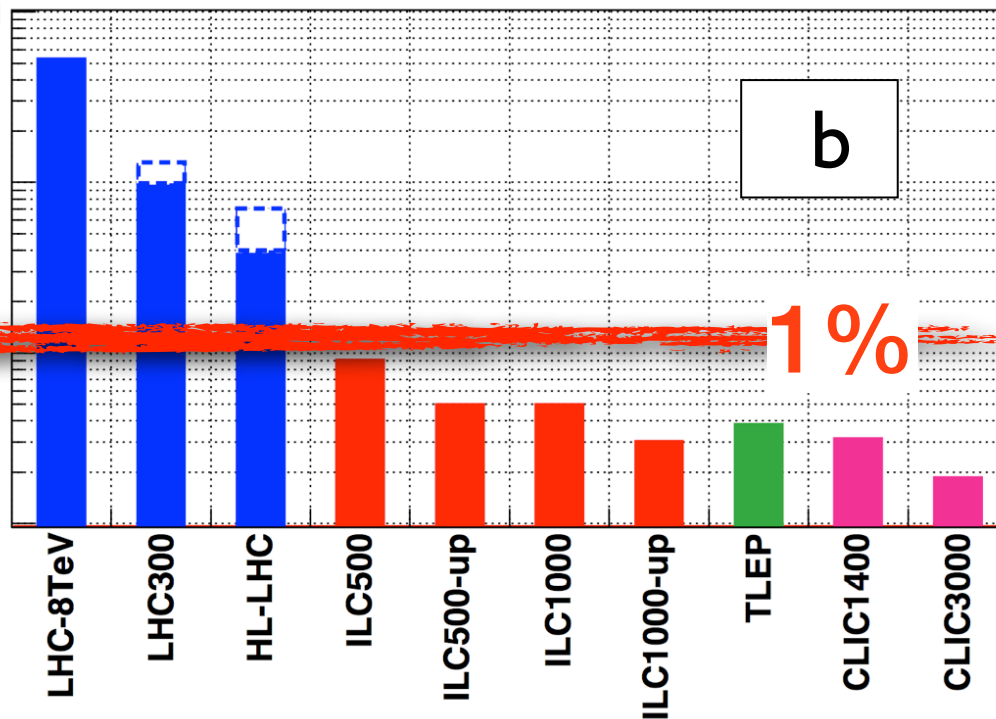
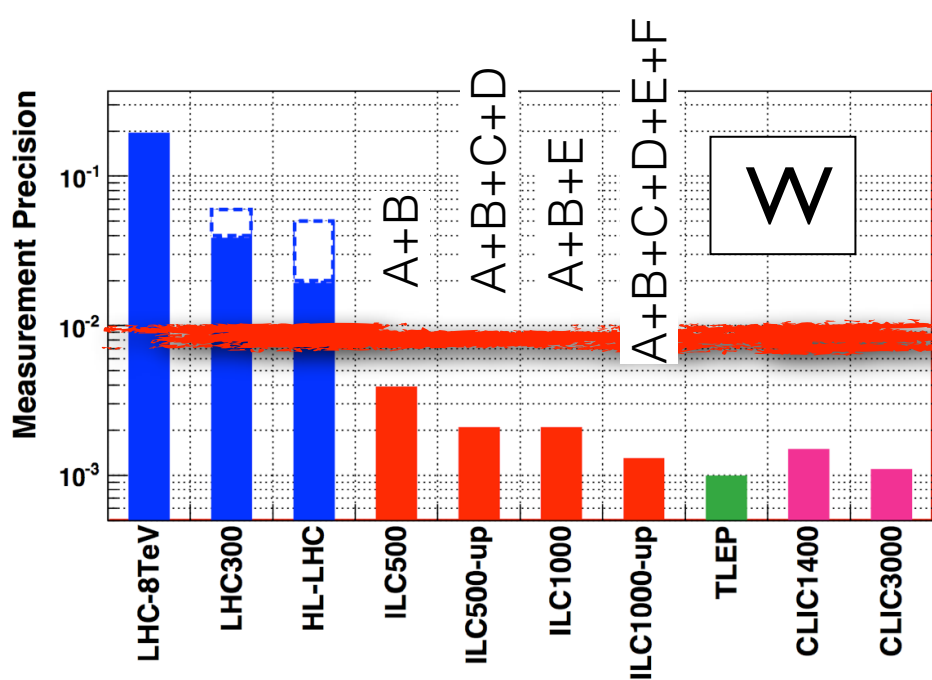
Extrapolating LHC requires a strategy

2 numbers shown:
 optimistic* – conservative

Facility	LHC	HL-LHC	ILC500	ILC500-up	ILC1000	ILC1000-up	CLIC	TLEP (4 IPs)
\sqrt{s} (GeV)	14,000	14,000	250/500	250/500	250/500/1000	250/500/1000	350/1400/3000	240/350
$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ (fb ⁻¹)	300/expt	3000/expt	250+500	1150+1600	250+500+1000	1150+1600+2500	500+1500+2000	10,000+2600
κ_γ	5 – 7%	2 – 5%	8.3%	4.4%	3.8%	2.3%	–/5.5/<5.5%	1.45%
κ_g	6 – 8%	3 – 5%	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.67%	3.6/0.79/0.56%	0.79%
κ_W	4 – 6%	2 – 5%	0.39%	0.21%	0.21%	0.13%	1.5/0.15/0.11%	0.10%
κ_Z	4 – 6%	2 – 4%	0.49%	0.24%	0.44%	0.22%	0.49/0.33/0.24%	0.05%
κ_ℓ	6 – 8%	2 – 5%	1.9%	0.98%	1.3%	0.72%	3.5/1.4/<1.3%	0.51%
κ_d	10 – 13%	4 – 7%	0.93%	0.51%	0.51%	0.31%	1.7/0.32/0.19%	0.39%
κ_u	14 – 15%	7 – 10%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.76%	3.1/1.0/0.7%	0.69%

$$* \delta(\text{sys}) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{L}}} \quad \& \quad \delta(\text{theory}) \downarrow 1/2$$

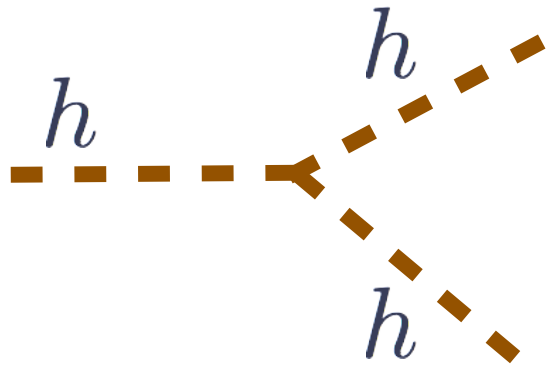
Precision in kappa by facility



Higgs Self-Coupling

Critical feature of SM

- extremely challenging



$$V = -\mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$

	HL-LHC	ILC500	ILC500-up	ILC1000	ILC1000-up	CLIC1400	CLIC3000	HE-LHC	VLHC
\sqrt{s} (GeV)	14000	500	500	500/1000	500/1000	1400	3000	33,000	100,000
$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ (fb ⁻¹)	3000	500	1600 [‡]	500/1000	1600/2500 [‡]	1500	+2000	3000	3000
λ	50%	83%	46%	21%	13%	21%	10%	20%	8%

Higgs self-coupling is difficult to measure precisely at any facility.

Mass and Width

Mass

- LHC: 50 MeV/c²
- ILC: 35 MeV/c²

Total Width

- LHC limits on Γ
- ILC: model-independent
- MC: direct

Table 1-26. Summary of the Higgs mass and total width measurement precisions of various facilities. “Full ILC” is 250+500+1000 GeV with 250+500+1000 fb⁻¹, while “ILC LumUp” is 1150+1600+2500 fb⁻¹ at the same collision energies.

Facility	LHC	HL-LHC	ILC500	ILC1000	ILC1000-up	CLIC	TLEP (4 IP)	μC
\sqrt{s} (GeV)	14,000	14,000	250/500	250/500/1000	250/500/1000	350/1400/3000	240/350	126
$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ (fb ⁻¹)	300	3000	250/500	250/500/1000	1150/1600/2500	500/1500/2000	10,000/1400	
m_H (MeV)	100	50	35	35	?	33	7	0.03–0.25
Γ_H	–	–	5.9%	5.6%	2.7%	8.4%	0.6%	1.7–17%

few %

Higgs Properties & extensions

2. SM Higgs J will be constrained by LHC

3. Many models anticipate multiple Higgs'

- LHC has begun the direct search
- *The LHC can reach to 1 TeV, with a gap in $\tan \beta$
Lepton colliders can reach to $\sqrt{s}/2$ in a model-independent way.*
- Evidence for CP violation would signal an extended Higgs sector
- Specific decay modes can access CP admixtures.
An example is $h \rightarrow \tau \tau$ at lepton colliders. Photon colliders and possibly muon colliders can test CP of the Higgs CP as an s-channel resonance.

The Higgs Boson message

1. Direct measurement of the Higgs boson is the key to understanding Electroweak Symmetry Breaking.

The light Higgs boson must be explained.

An international research program focused on Higgs couplings to fermions and VBs to a precision of a few % or less is required in order to address its physics.

2. Full exploitation of the LHC is the path to a few % precision in couplings and 50 MeV mass determination.
3. Full exploitation of a precision electron collider is the path to a model-independent measurement of the width and sub-percent measurement of couplings.

Origin of EWSB

Origin of matter

Naturalness

Unification

New forces

Dark matter

Elementary?

Precision Study of Electroweak Physics

Electroweak: Themes

1. precision measurements:

- traditional electroweak observables: M_W , $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$
sensitive to new TeV particles in loops

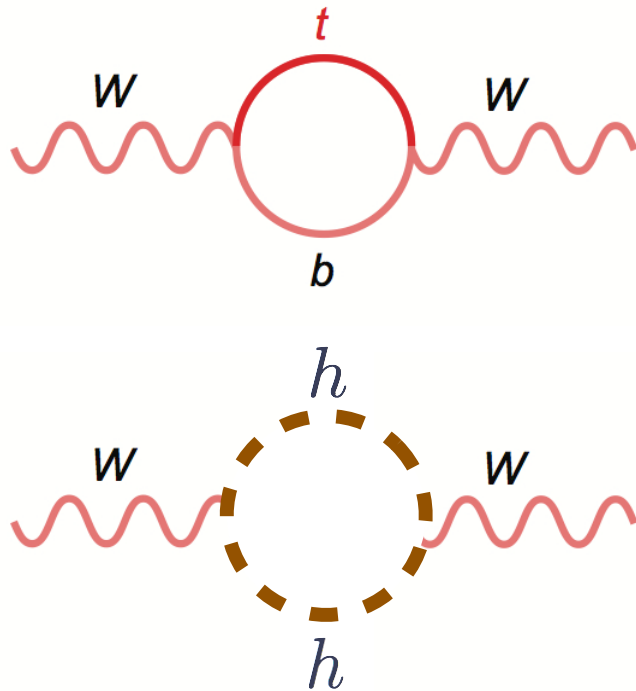
2. studies of vector boson interactions

- triple VB couplings, VB scattering
Effective Field Theory approaches
sensitive to Higgs sector resonances

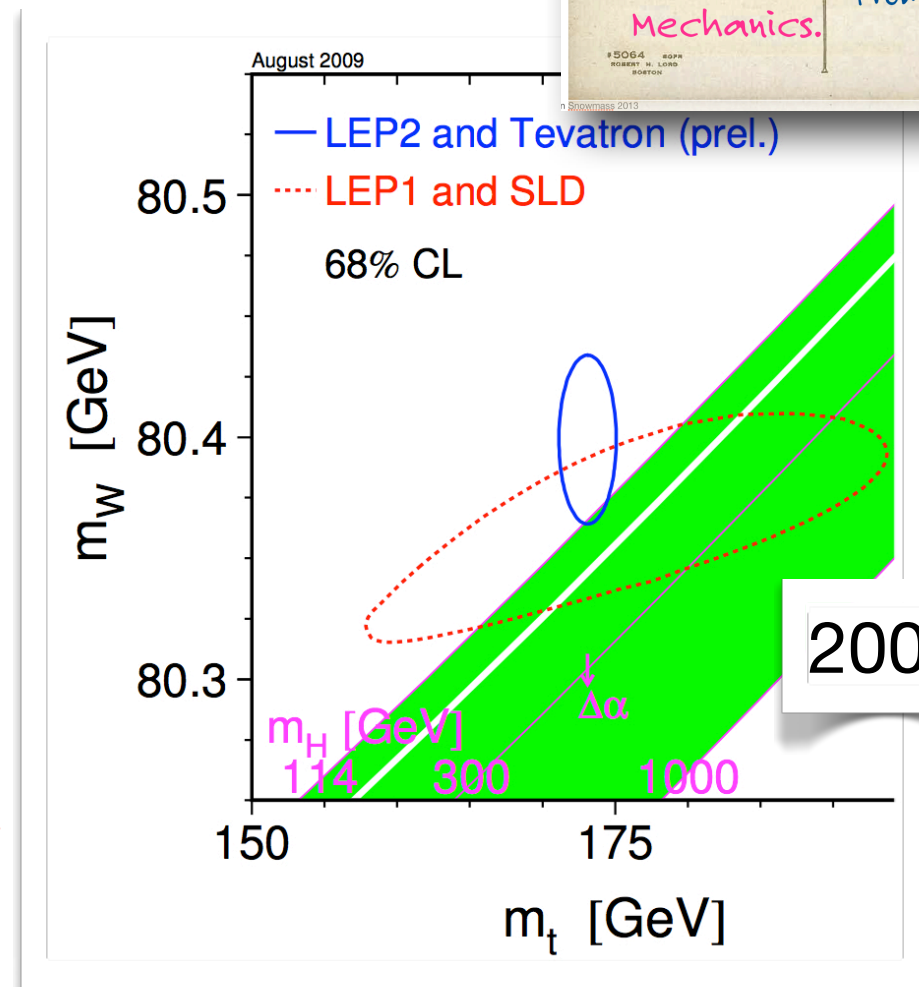
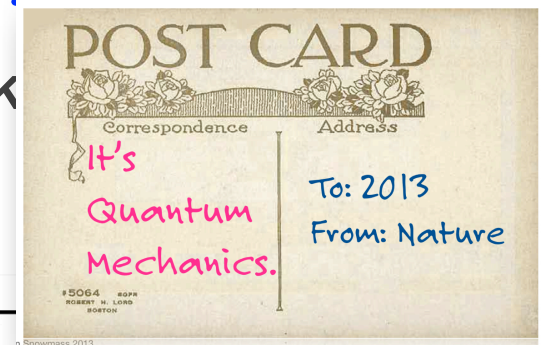
EWPOs

Electroweak Precision Observables

- We knew where to look for the Top Quark
- We knew where to look for the Higgs



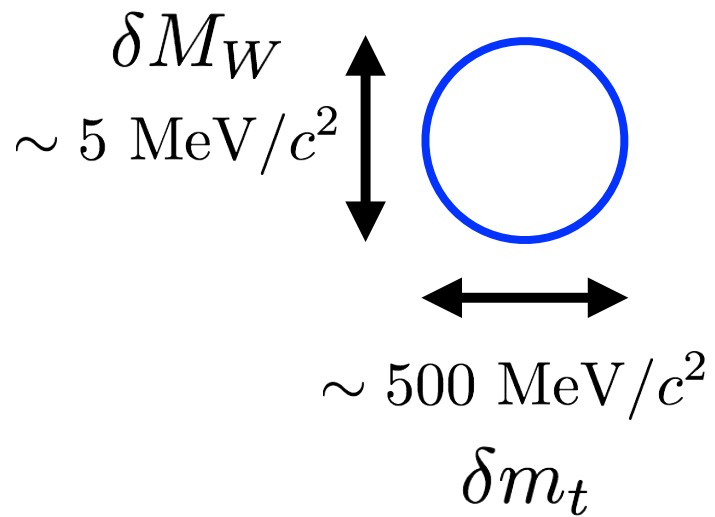
EWPOs are a well-trusted probe



Now...a new target: BSM

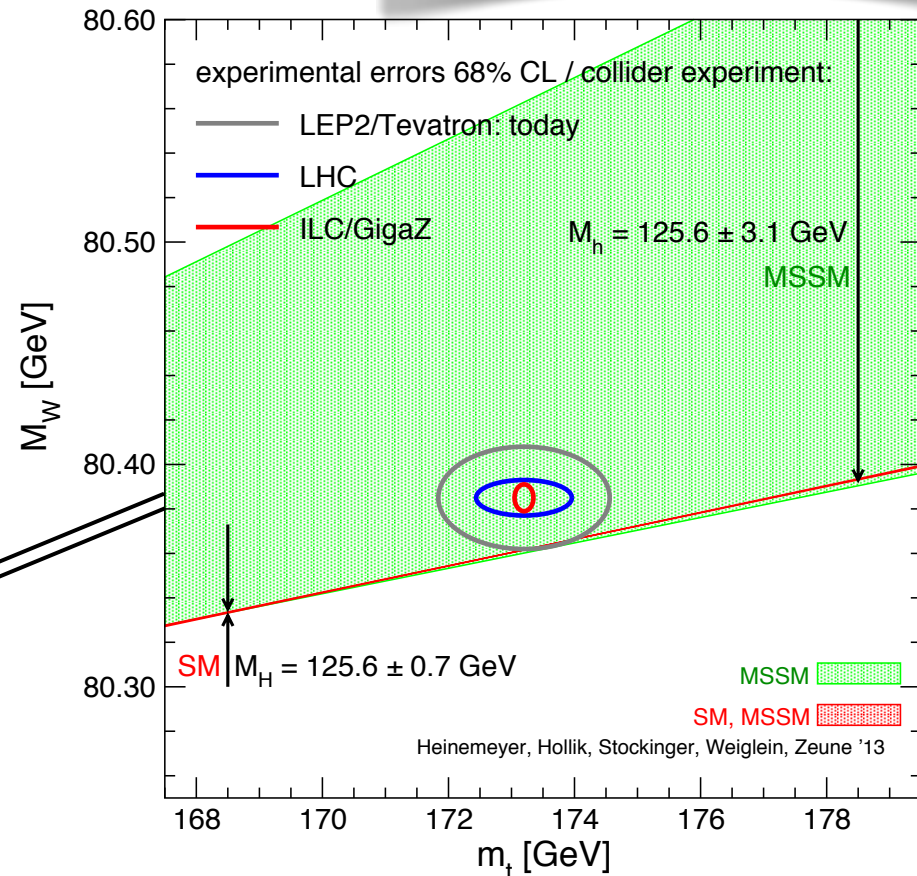
Premium on M_W

Now fits include M_h



$$\delta M_W \sim 5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

This is now a
BSM search



M_W precision

M_W at the LHC

- $\delta M_W \sim 5$ MeV requires x7 improvement in PDF uncertainty
a critical need

M_W at the lepton colliders

- A WW threshold program can achieve 2.5 – 4 MeV at ILC, sub-MeV at TLEP.

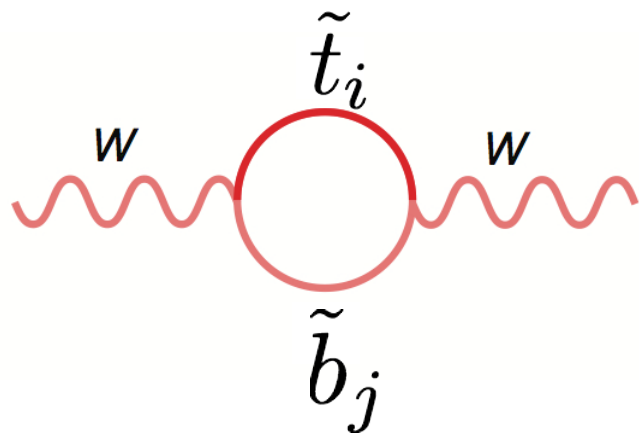
Furthermore: $\sin^2\theta_{eff}$

- Running at the Z at ILC (Giga-Z) can improve $\sin^2\theta_{eff}$ by a factor 10 over LEP/SLC;
- TLEP might provide another factor 4.

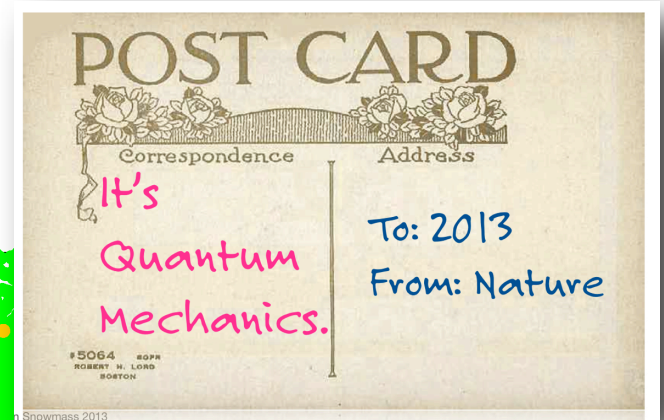
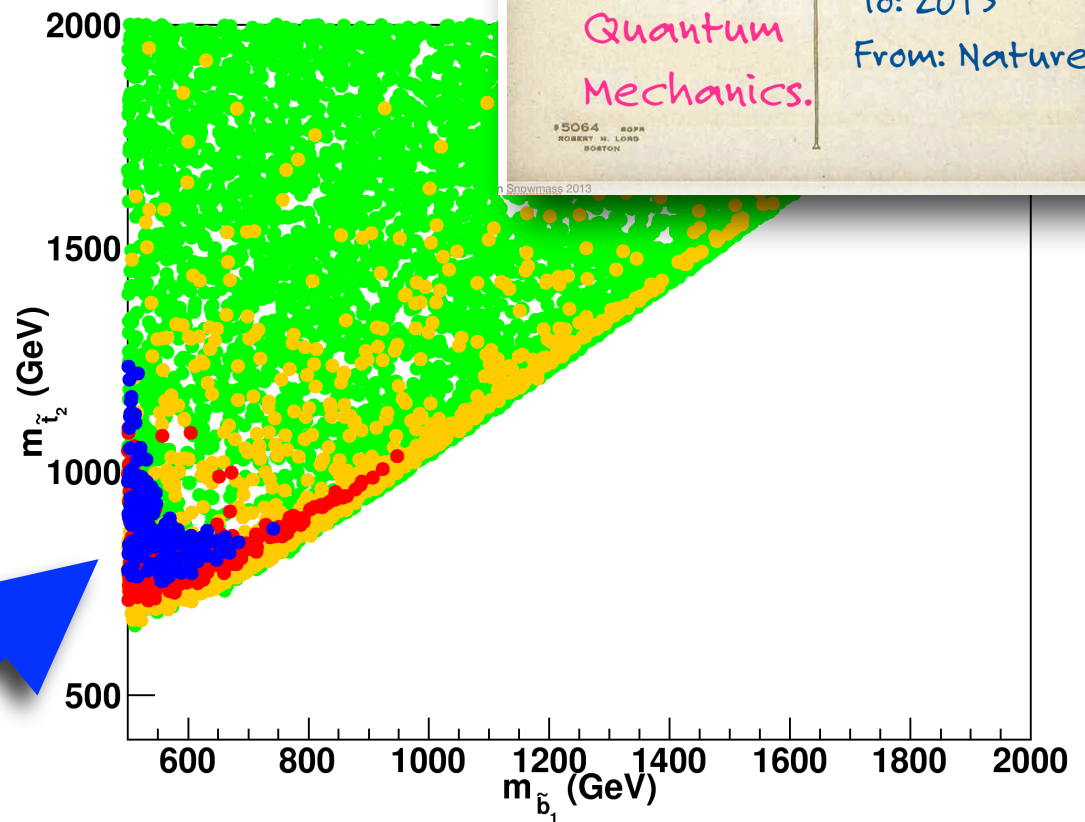
M_W , the old fashioned way

Imagine we knew:

- the stop1 mass, and M_W to 5 MeV



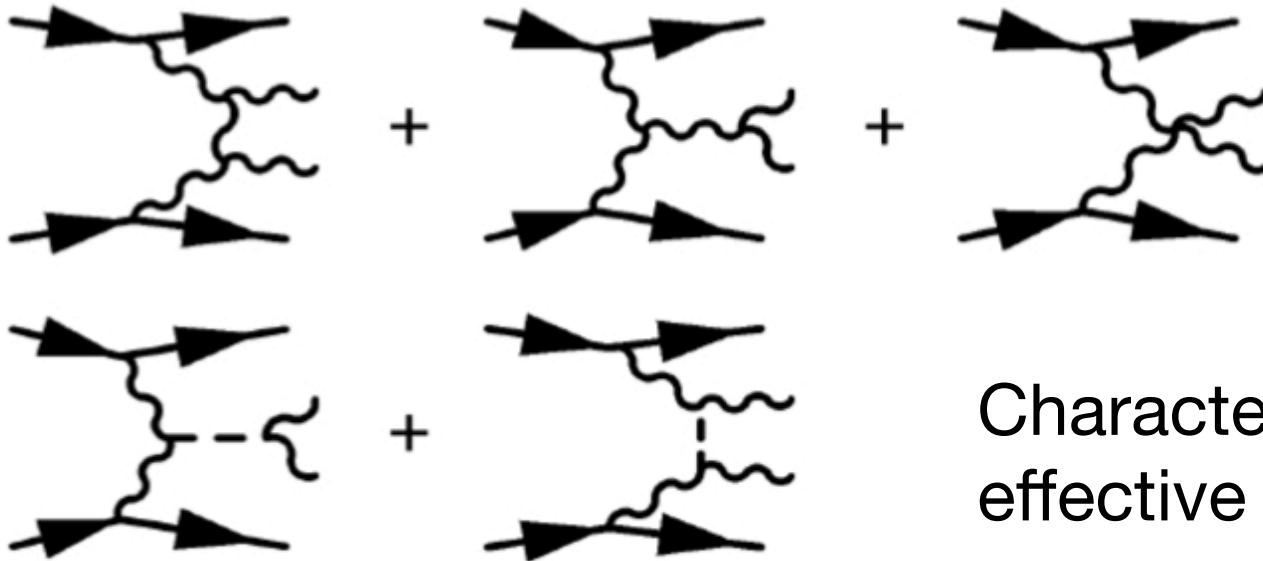
$$\delta M_W \sim 5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$



EW scale - TeV?

Originally, EW theory broke down at TeV scale

- Higgs tames this...in theory
now a test



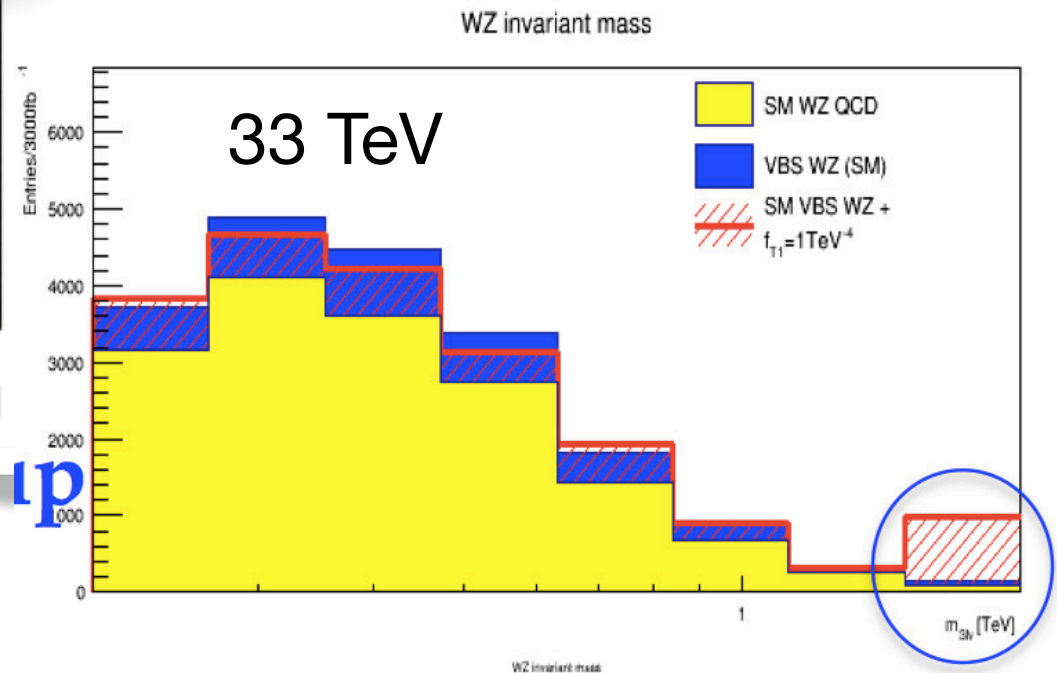
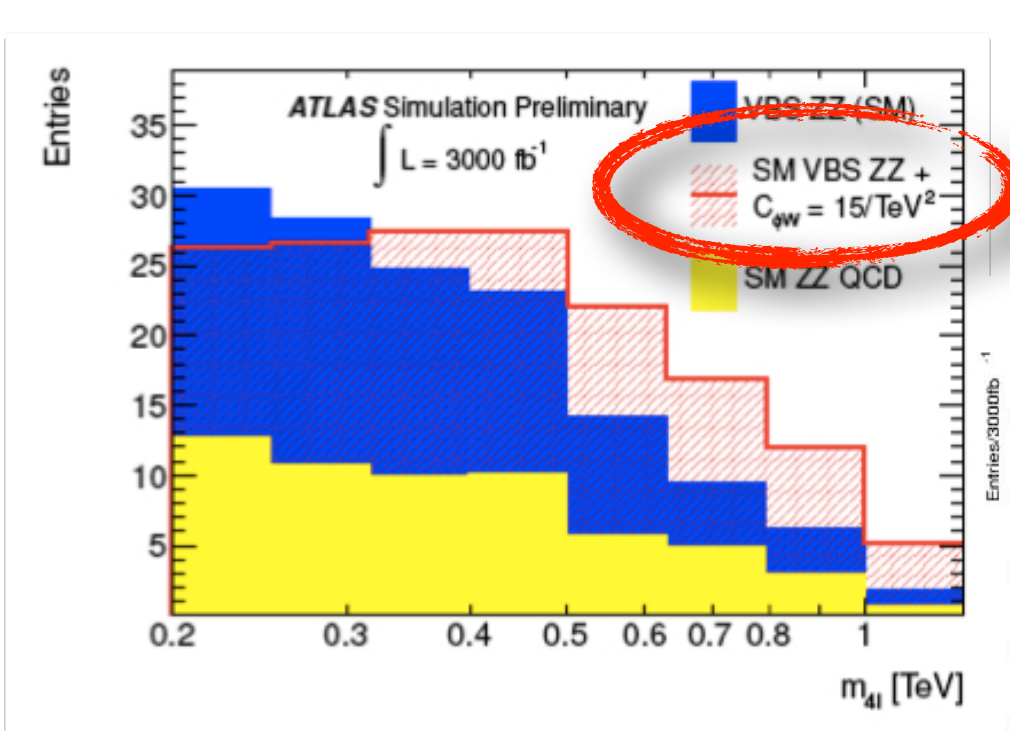
Characterize as a general effective operator

$$\mathcal{L}_{EFT} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i + \sum_i \frac{f_j}{\Lambda^4} \mathcal{O}_j + \dots$$

VB Scattering

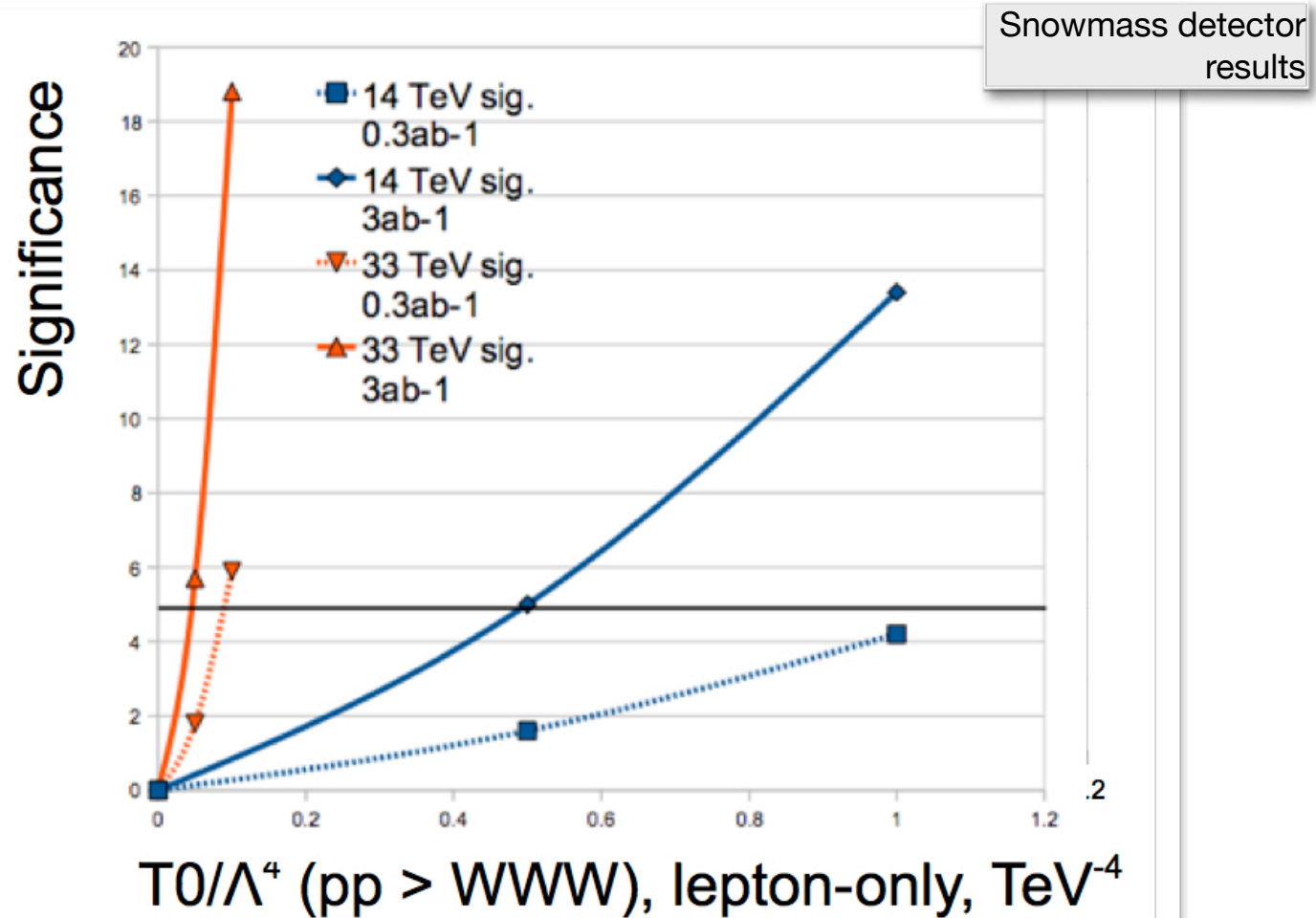
Effective Operator Machinery built into Madgraph for Snowmass

- Sensitivity to non-standard gauge interactions



VB Scattering

Luminosity and Energy win.



The EW physics message

1. The precision physics of W's and Z's has the potential to probe indirectly for particles with TeV masses.

This precision program is within the capability of LHC, linear colliders, TLEP.

2. Measurement of VB interactions probe for new dynamics in the Higgs sector.

In such theories, expect correlated signals in triple and quartic gauge couplings.

Origin of EWSB

Naturalness

New forces

Unification

Elementary?

Fully Understanding the Top Quark

Top: Themes

1. Top Quark Mass

- theory targets and capabilities

2. Top Quark Couplings

- strong and electroweak couplings

3. Kinematics of Top Final States

- top polarization observables and asymmetries

4. Top Quark Rare Decays

- Giga-top program; connection to flavor studies

5. New Particles Connected to Top

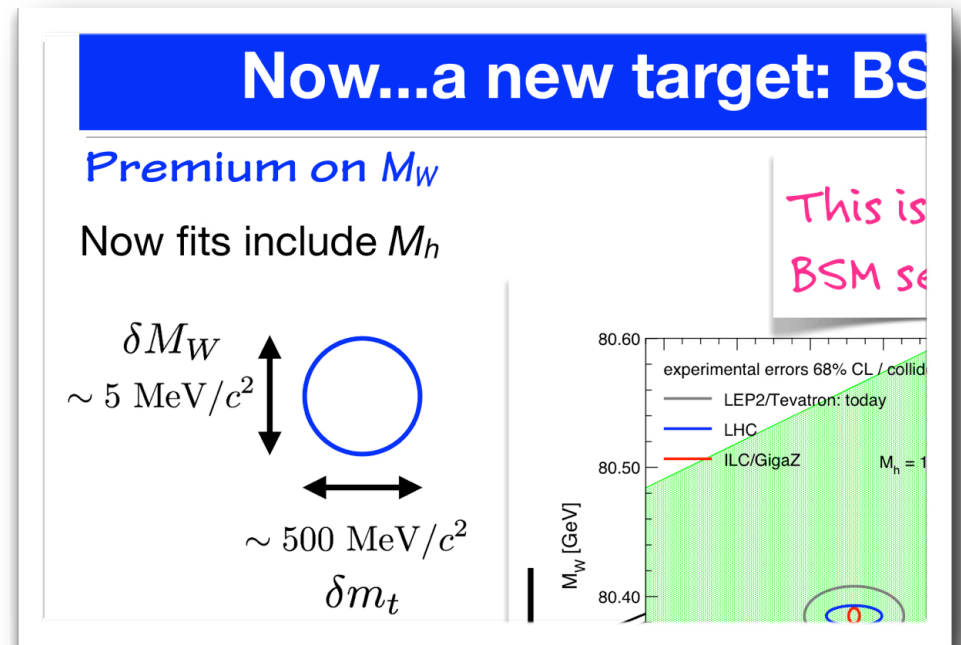
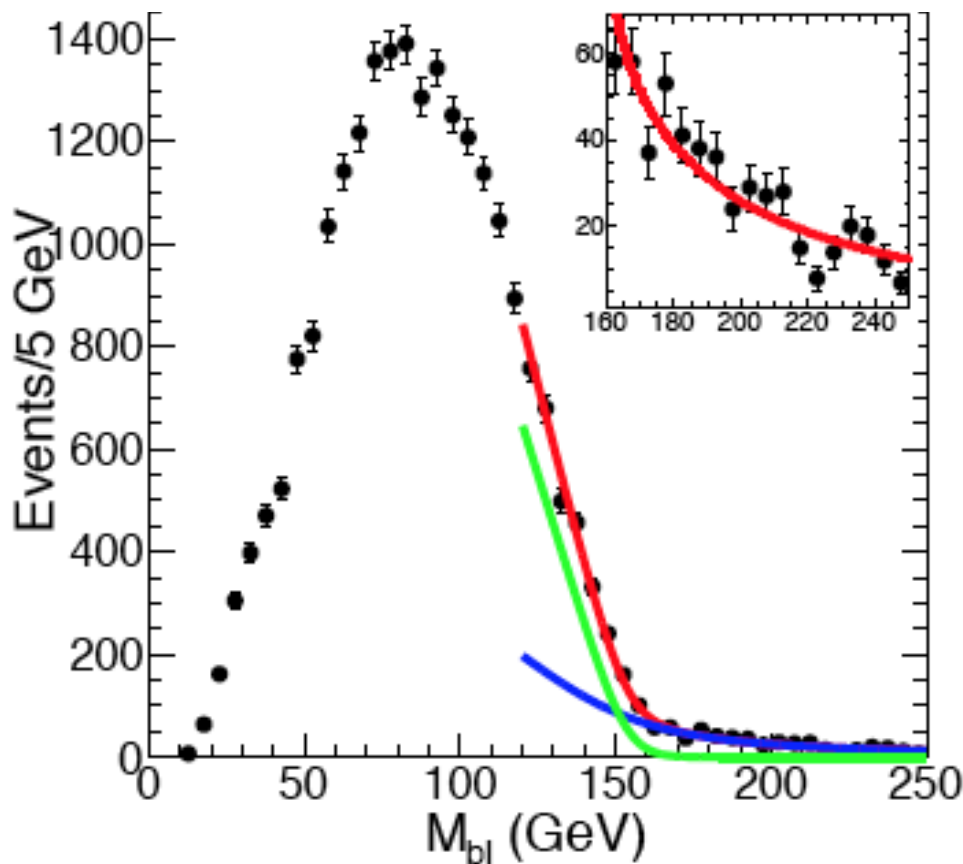
- crucial study for composite models of Higgs and top;
- stop plays a central role in SUSY

6. Boosted-top observables

Precision m_t at LHC

$m(bl)$ endpoint method for m_t at LHC

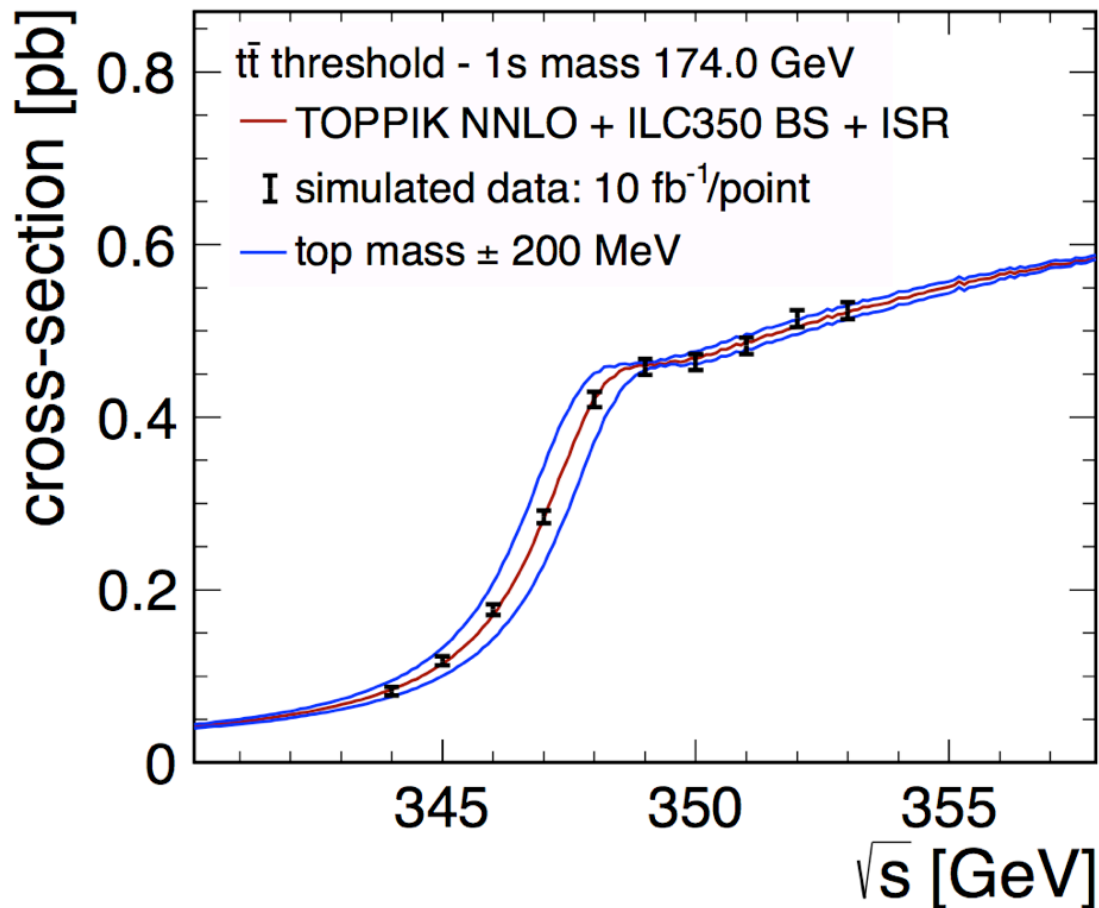
Theoretically understood m_t definition;
500 MeV accuracy at HL-LHC



matching the 5 MeV
precision goal of M_W

Precision m_t at Lepton Colliders

theoretically clean 100 MeV accuracy
in $m_t(\overline{MS})$, matching the needs of Giga-Z
precision electroweak fit



EW top-Neutral VB couplings

projected precision of $t - \gamma$, $t - Z^0$ couplings

Collider	LHC		ILC/CLIC
	14	14	0.5
CM Energy [TeV]	14	14	0.5
Luminosity [fb^{-1}]	300	3000	500
SM Couplings			
photon, F_{1V}^γ (0.666)	0.042	0.014	0.002
Z boson, F_{1V}^Z (0.24)	0.50	0.17	0.003
Z boson, F_{1A}^Z (0.6)	0.058	?	0.005
Non-SM couplings			
photon, F_{1A}^γ	0.05	?	?
photon, F_{2V}^γ	0.037	0.025	0.003
photon, F_{2A}^γ	0.017	0.011	0.007
Z boson, F_{2V}^Z	0.25	0.17	0.006
Z boson, ReF_{2A}^Z	0.35	0.25	0.008
Z boson, ImF_{2A}^Z	0.035	0.025	0.015

BSM: 2-10 %

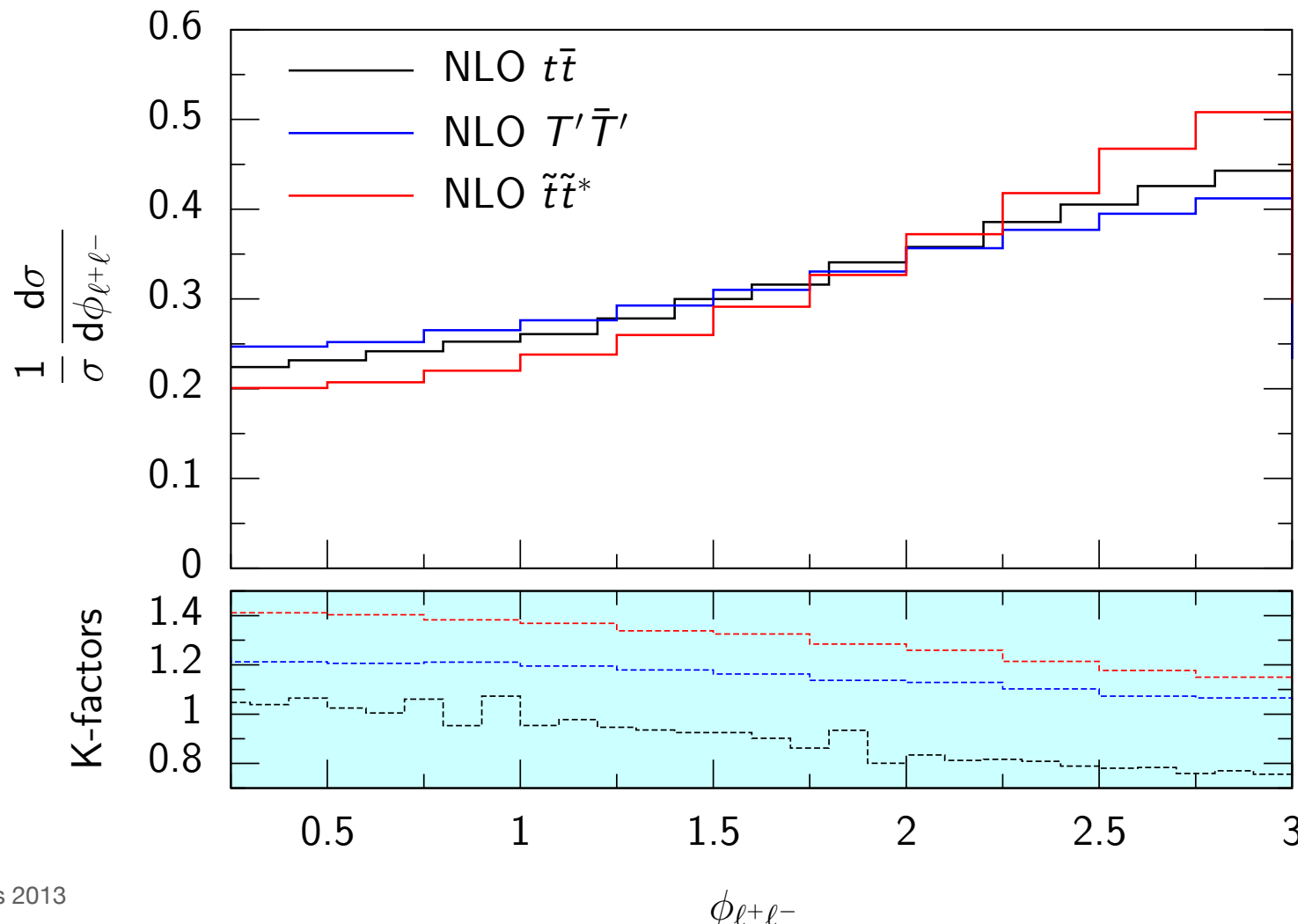
LHC: few %

ILC/CLIC: sub-%

Top quark spin correlation

diagnostic of top polarization;

a sensitive probe for top partners, esp stealthy stop



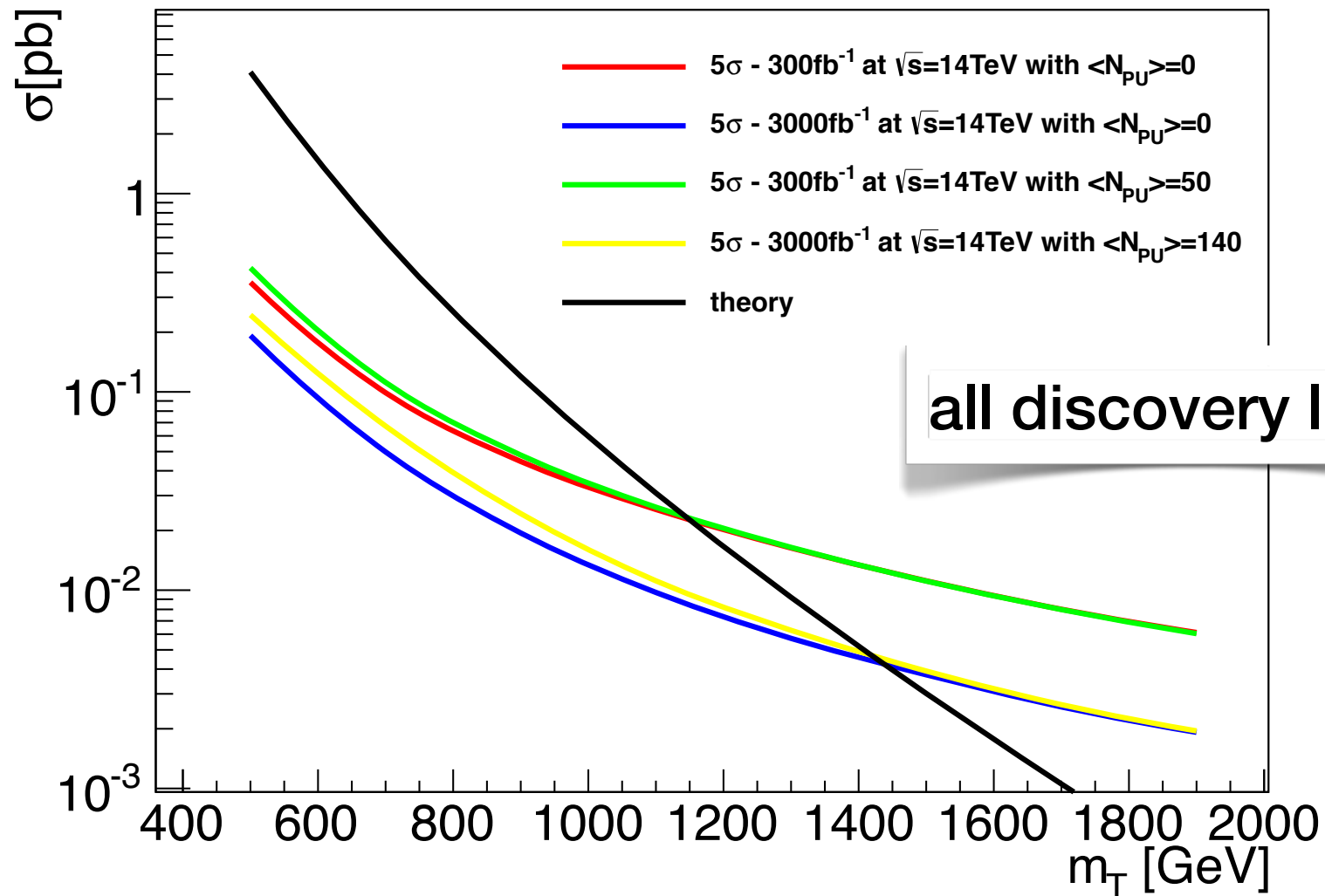
Flavor-changing top decay

1 O^{-4} level probes BSM top decay models
 projected limits for FCNC top decay processes

Process	Br Limit	Search	Dataset	Reference
$t \rightarrow Zq$	2.2×10^{-4}	ATLAS $t\bar{t} \rightarrow Wb + Zq \rightarrow l\nu b + llq$	300 fb $^{-1}$, 14 TeV	[136]
$t \rightarrow Zq$	7×10^{-5}	ATLAS $t\bar{t} \rightarrow Wb + Zq \rightarrow l\nu b + llq$	3000 fb $^{-1}$, 14 TeV	[136]
$t \rightarrow Zq$	$5 (2) \times 10^{-4}$	ILC single top, $\gamma_\mu (\sigma_{\mu\nu})$	500 fb $^{-1}$, 250 GeV	Extrap.
$t \rightarrow Zq$	$1.5 (1.1) \times 10^{-4} (-5)$	ILC single top, $\gamma_\mu (\sigma_{\mu\nu})$	500 fb $^{-1}$, 500 GeV	[137]
$t \rightarrow Zq$	$1.6 (1.7) \times 10^{-3}$	ILC $t\bar{t}$, $\gamma_\mu (\sigma_{\mu\nu})$	500 fb $^{-1}$, 500 GeV	[137]
$t \rightarrow \gamma q$	8×10^{-5}	ATLAS $t\bar{t} \rightarrow Wb + \gamma q$	300 fb $^{-1}$, 14 TeV	[136]
$t \rightarrow \gamma q$	2.5×10^{-5}	ATLAS $t\bar{t} \rightarrow Wb + \gamma q$	3000 fb $^{-1}$, 14 TeV	[136]
$t \rightarrow \gamma q$	6×10^{-5}	ILC single top	500 fb $^{-1}$, 250 GeV	Extrap.
$t \rightarrow \gamma q$	6.4×10^{-6}	ILC single top	500 fb $^{-1}$, 500 GeV	[137]
$t \rightarrow \gamma q$	1.0×10^{-4}	ILC $t\bar{t}$	500 fb $^{-1}$, 500 GeV	[137]

Direct search for top partner

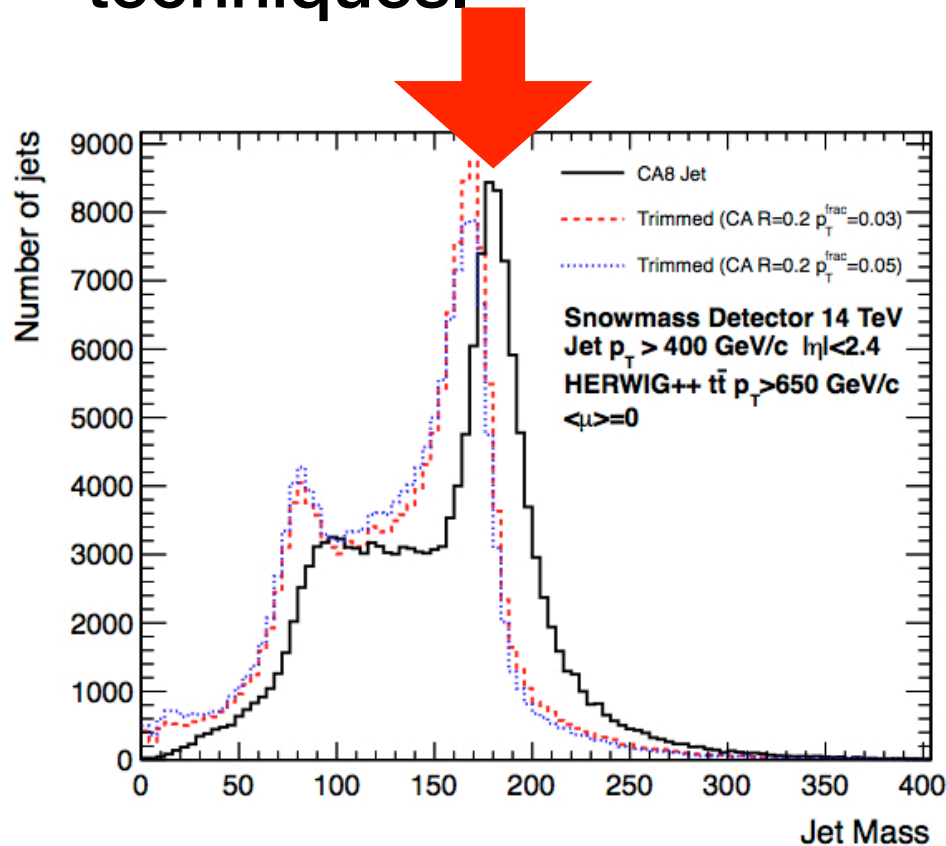
search reach for vectorlike top partners at LHC 300 and 3000/fb



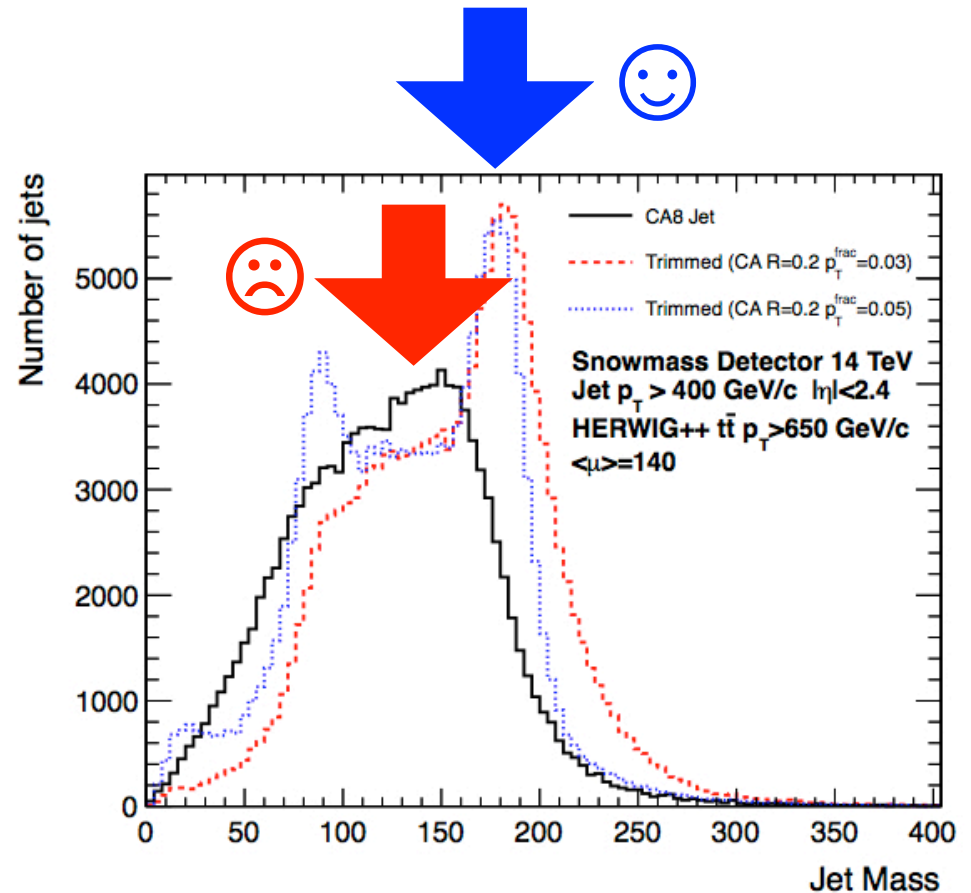
boosted top technique

Top quark finding *deteriorates* at high pileup.

Restore the performance with grooming and trimming techniques.



pileup = 0



140

The Top Quark physics message

1. Top is intimately tied to the problems of symmetry breaking and flavor
2. Precise and theoretically well-understood measurements of top quark masses are possible both at LHC and at e^+e^- colliders.
3. New top couplings and new particles decaying to top play a key role in models of Higgs symmetry breaking.

***LHC will search for the particles;
Linear Colliders for coupling deviations.***

Origin of EWSB

Origin of flavor

Naturalness

New forces

Elementary?

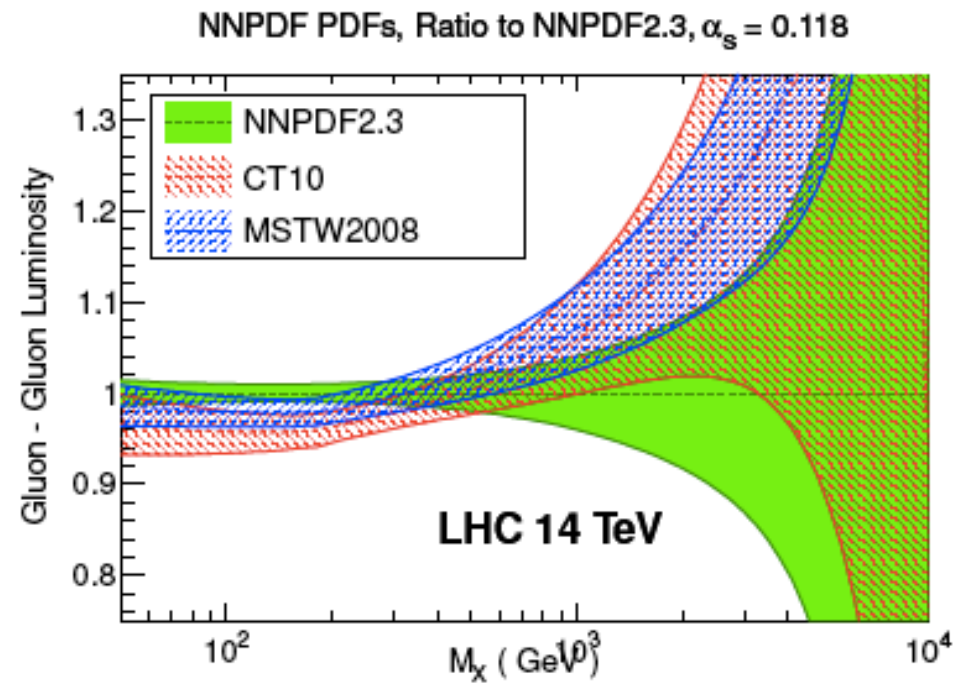
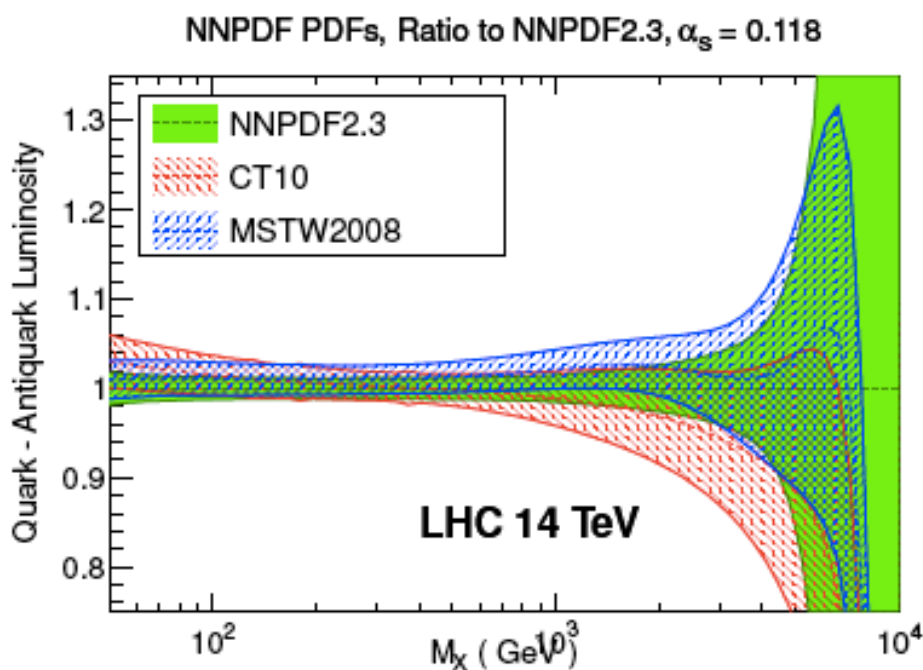
Quantum Chromodynamics and the Strong Force

QCD: Themes

1. *Improvement of PDFs and α_s*
2. *Event structure at hadron colliders*
 - needed to enable all measurements
 - mitigation of problems from pileup at high luminosity
3. *Improvement of the art in perturbative QCD*
 - key role in LHC precision measurement, especially for Higgs

PDFs

significant PDF uncertainties in regions relevant to Higgs, new particle searches

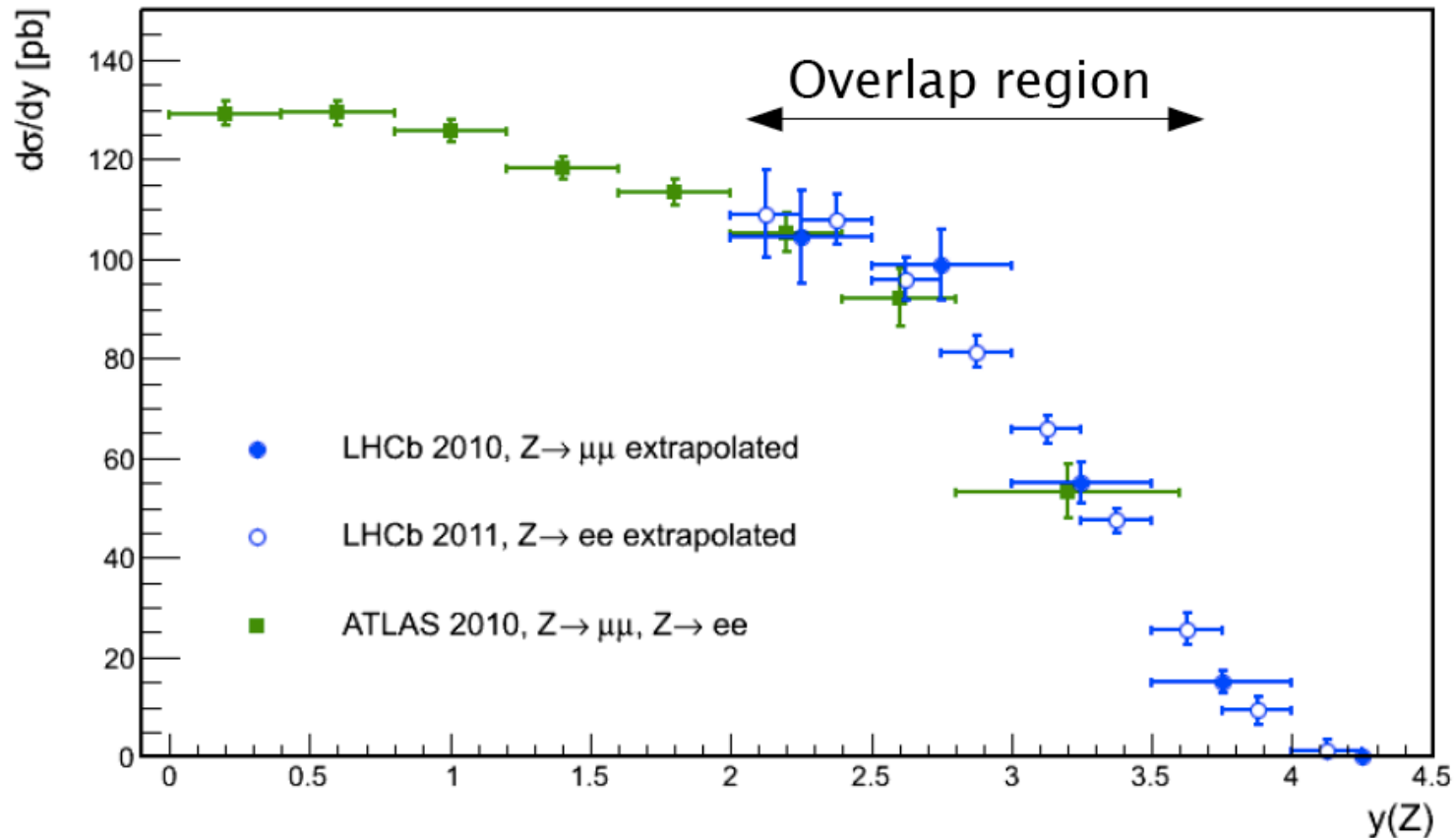


Juan Rojo

Improve at LHC with W, Z, top rapidity distributions

full rapidity coverage required

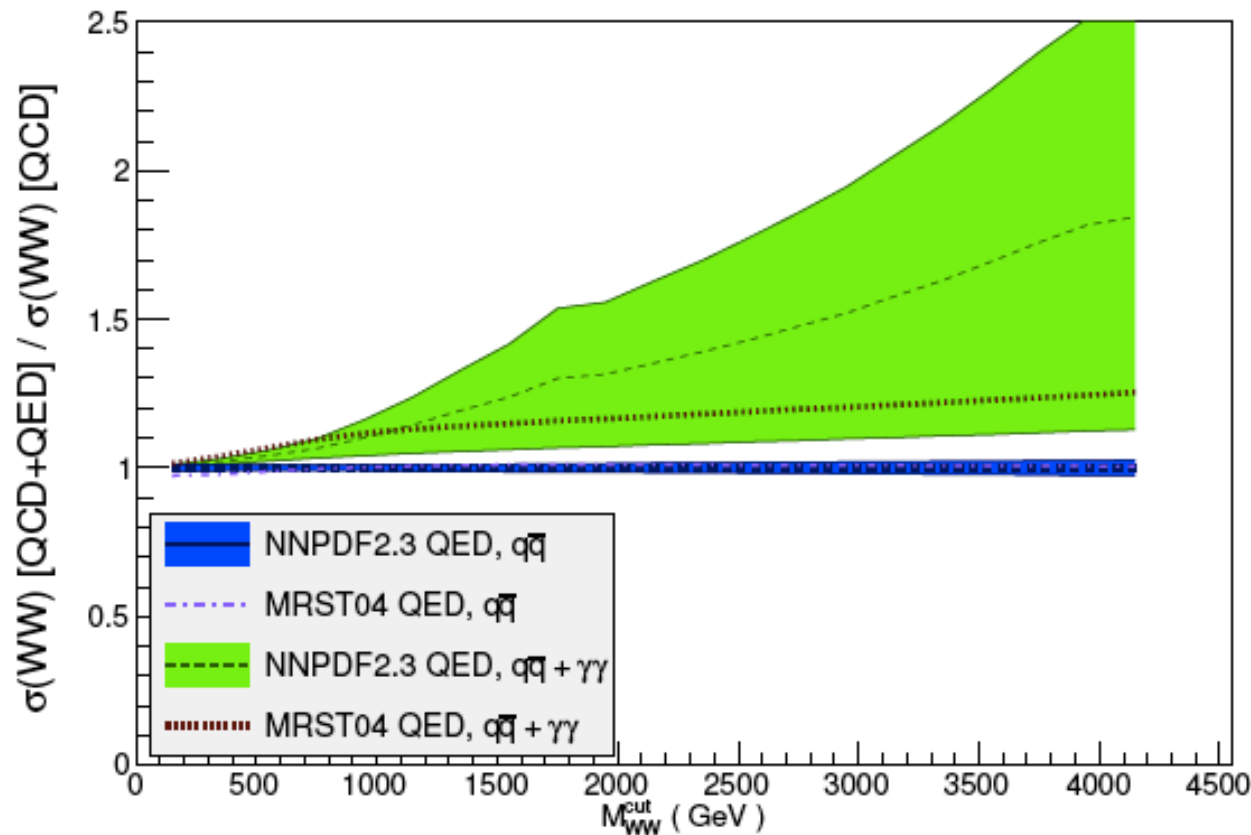
complementary role of ATLAS, CMS and LHCb



Photon PDF and QED

Photon-induced processes are increasingly important; need to extend the current state of the art in PDFs to QED.

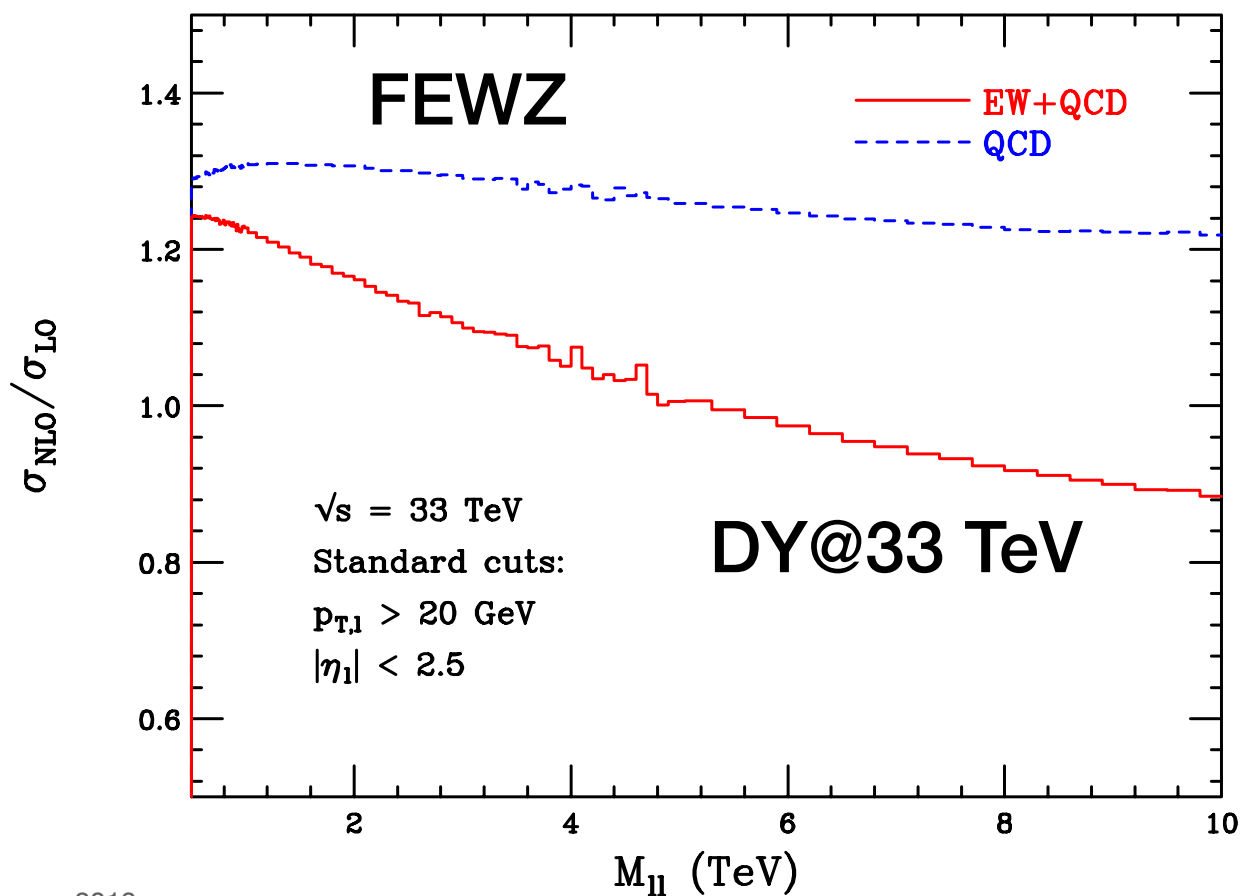
WW production @ LHC 33 TeV, 68% CL



Juan Rojo

Electroweak Sudakov

Electroweak corrections and Sudakov EW logs must be incorporated into event simulation.

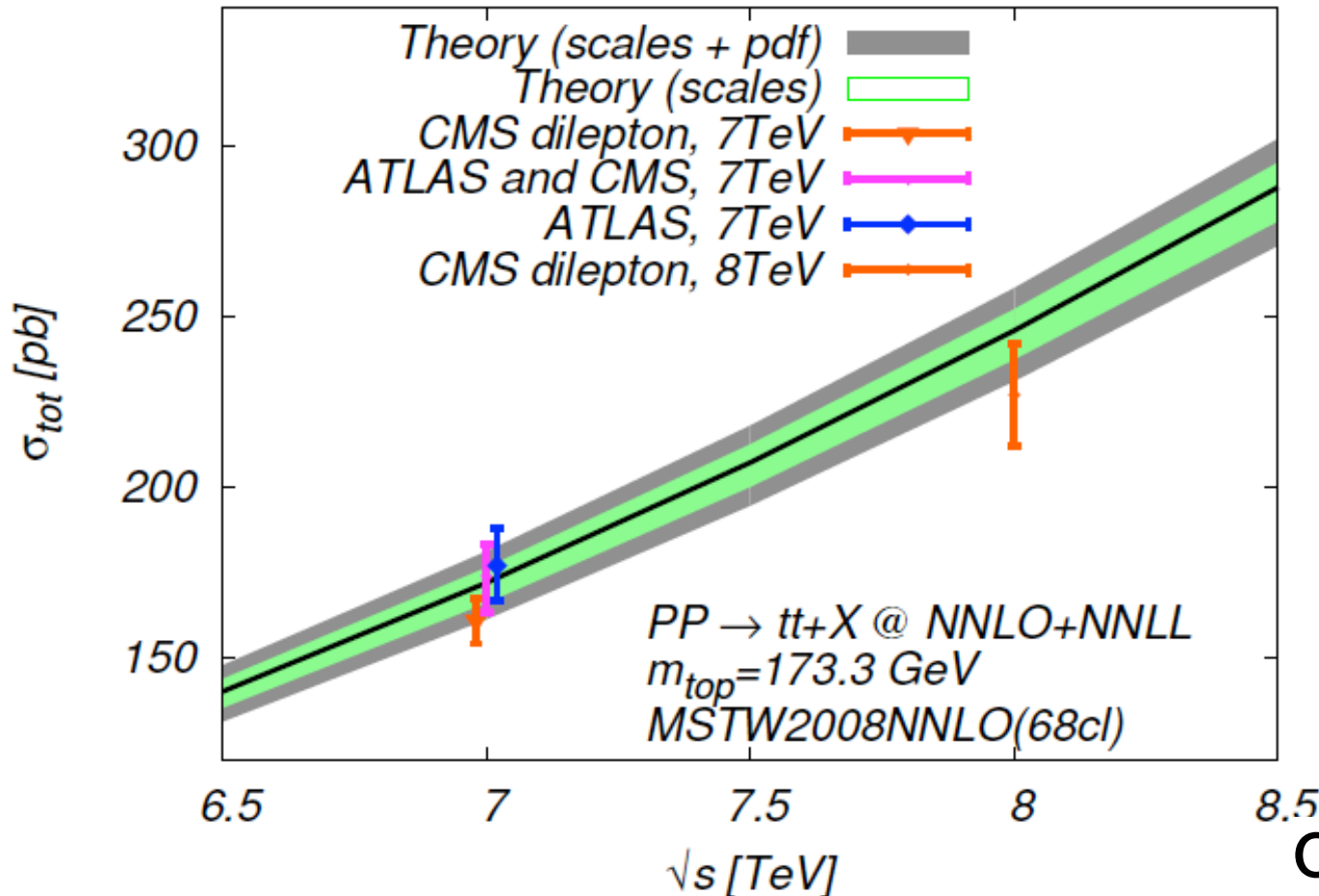


Kaland Mishra

NNLO

Landmark NNLO calculation of the top quark pair production cross section.

NNLO will soon be available for 2->2 and some 2->3 processes. It is needed for Higgs studies and many other LHC analyses.



Precision inputs from Lattice

Improvement in alphas and quark masses will come from lattice gauge theory.

These are necessary inputs to precision Higgs theory and other precision programs.

	Higgs X-section Working Group [34]	PDG[1]	Non-lattice	Lattice (2013)	Lattice (2018)	Prospects from ILC/TLEP/LHeC
$\delta\alpha_s$	0.002	0.0007	0.0012 [1]	0.0006 [24]	0.0004	0.0001–0.0006 [8, 27, 28]
δm_c (GeV)	0.03	0.025	0.013 [31]	0.006 [24]	0.004	-
δm_b (GeV)	0.06	0.03	0.016 [31]	0.023 [24]	0.011	-

**Paul Mackenzie,
Snowmass QCD report**

The QCD Physics Message

1. *Improvements in PDF uncertainties are required.*
 - There are strategies at LHC for these improvements.
 - QED and electroweak corrections must be included in PDFs and in perturbative calculations.
2. *alphas error $\sim 0.1\%$ is achievable*
 - lattice gauge theory + precision experiments
3. *Advances in all collider experiments, especially on the Higgs boson, require continued advances in perturbative QCD.*

Origin of matter

Unification

Elementary?

P1 precision program enabling the energy frontier

The Path Beyond the Standard Model – New Particles, Forces, and Dimensions

**and, Extensions with New
Flavor and CP dynamics**

NP: Themes

1. *Necessity for new particles at TeV mass*



**DON'T PANIC
ACT NATURAL**

the questions of fine tuning
and dark matter are still open

2. *Candidate TeV particles*

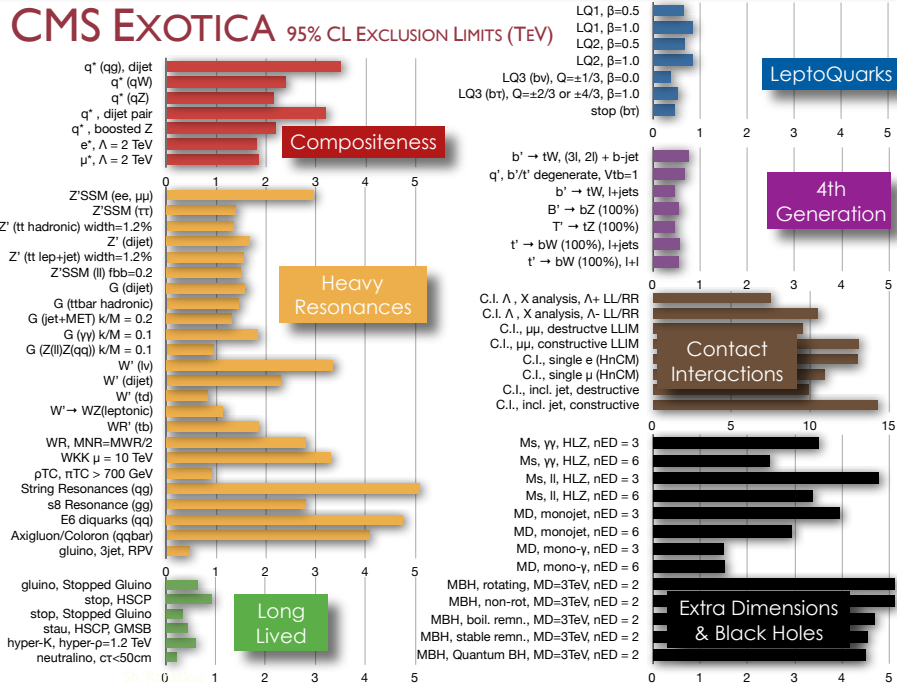
- weakly coupled: SUSY, Dark Matter, Long-lived
- strongly coupled/composite: Randall-Sundrum, KK and Z' resonances, long-lived particles
- evolution of robust search strategies

3. *Connection to dark matter problem*

4. *Connection to flavor issues*

current LHC searches

New particle searches at the current LHC.



*similar results obtained by ATLAS

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits

Status: EPS 2013

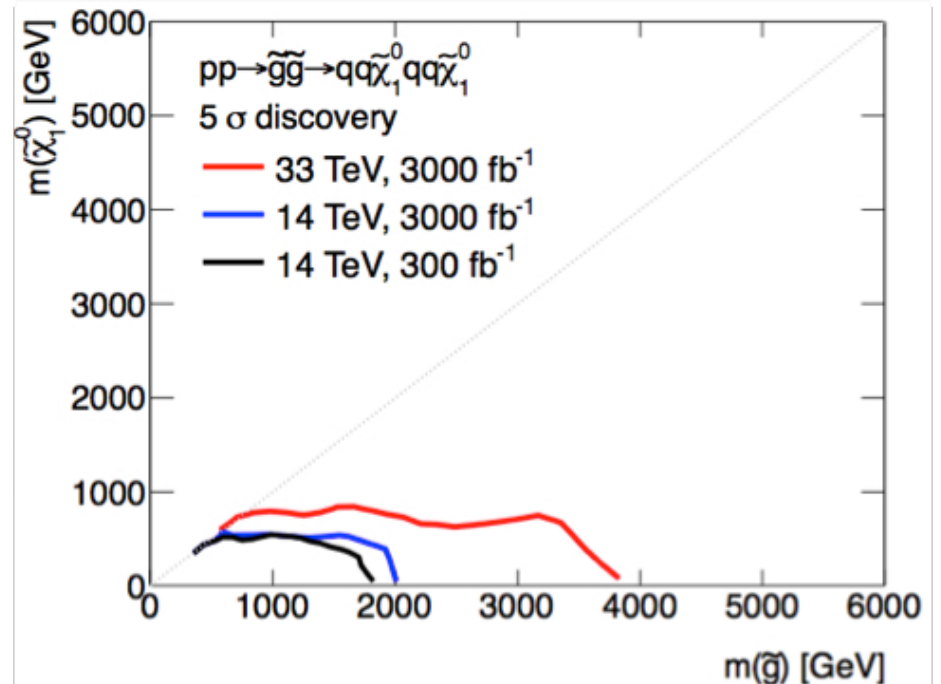
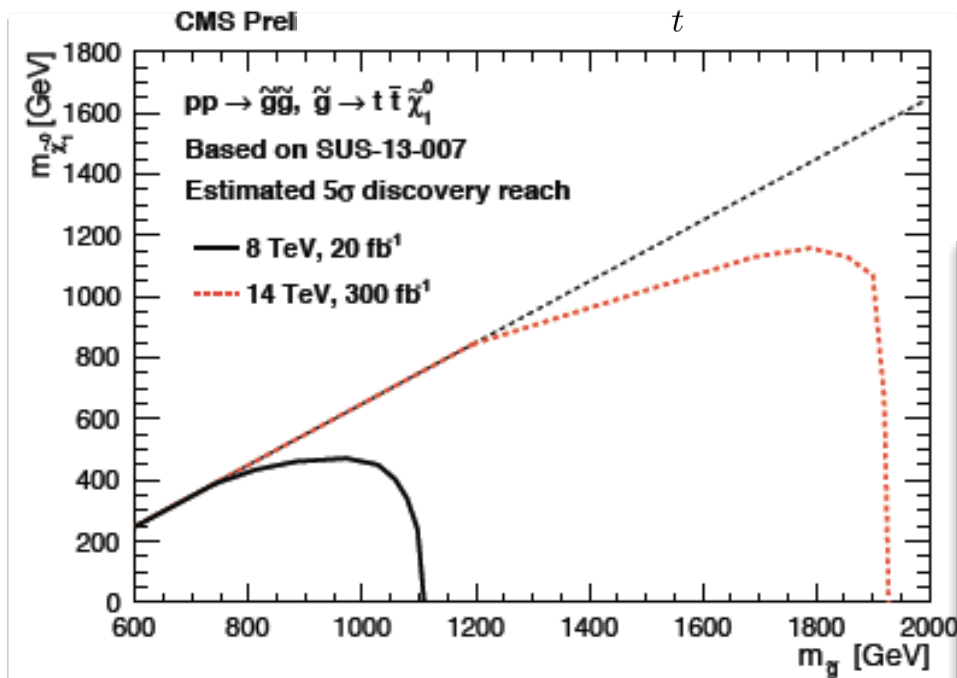
ATLAS Preliminary
 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.4 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$

Model	e, μ, τ, γ Jets	E_{T}^{miss}	$[\mathcal{L} dt (\text{fb}^{-1})]$	Mass limit	Reference
Inclusive Searches	MSUGRA-CMSSM	0	2.6 jets	Yes 20.3	1.2 TeV
	MSUGRA-CMSSM	1 e, μ	3.6 jets	Yes 20.3	1.1 TeV
	MSUGRA-CMSSM	0	7-10 jets	Yes 20.3	740 GeV
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	0	2.6 jets	Yes 20.3	1.3 TeV
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	1 e, μ	3.6 jets	Yes 20.3	1.18 TeV
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	2 e, μ	3 jets	Yes 20.7	1.1 TeV
	GMSB (NLSB)	2 e, μ	2.4 jets	Yes 4.7	1.4 TeV
	GMSB (NLSB)	1-2 τ	0-2 jets	Yes 20.7	1.07 TeV
	GGM (bino NLSB)	2 γ	0	Yes 4.8	619 GeV
	GGM (wino NLSB)	1 e, μ, γ	0	Yes 4.8	900 GeV
	GGM (higgsino NLSB)	1 e, μ, γ	0	Yes 4.8	890 GeV
	GGM (higgsino NLSB)	2 e, μ (Z)	0-3 jets	Yes 5.8	647 GeV
	Gravitino LSP	0	mono jet	Yes 10.5	
3rd gen. g med.	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	0	3 b	Yes 20.1	1.2 TeV
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	0	7-10 jets	Yes 20.3	1.14 TeV
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	0.1 e, μ	3 b	Yes 20.1	1.34 TeV
	$\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	0.1 e, μ	3 b	Yes 20.1	1.3 TeV
3rd gen. squarks direct production	$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{g}$	0	2 b	Yes 20.1	100-630 GeV
	$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b\tilde{g}$	2 e, μ (SS)	0.3 b	Yes 20.7	430 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	1-2 μ	1-2 b	Yes 4.7	167 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	2 e, μ	0-2 jets	Yes 20.3	220 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	2 e, μ	2 jets	Yes 20.3	225-925 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	0	2 b	Yes 20.1	150-580 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	1 e, μ	1 b	Yes 20.7	200-610 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	0	2 b	Yes 20.5	320-660 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	0	mono jet+tag	Yes 20.3	200 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	2 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes 20.7	500 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{g}$	3 e, μ (Z)	1 b	Yes 20.7	500 GeV
EW direct	$\tilde{W}_2 \rightarrow W\tilde{Z}$	2 e, μ	0	Yes 20.3	85-315 GeV
	$\tilde{W}_2 \rightarrow W\tilde{Z}$	2 e, μ	0	Yes 20.3	125-450 GeV
	$\tilde{W}_2 \rightarrow W\tilde{Z}$	2 τ	0	Yes 20.7	180-330 GeV
	$\tilde{W}_2 \rightarrow W\tilde{Z}$	3 e, μ	0	Yes 20.7	600 GeV
	$\tilde{W}_2 \rightarrow W\tilde{Z}$	3 e, μ	0	Yes 20.7	315 GeV
Long-lived particles	Direct \tilde{t}_1, \tilde{b}_1 prod., long-lived \tilde{t}_1	Disapp. trk	1 jet	Yes 20.3	270 GeV
	Stable, stopped \tilde{g} R-hadron	0	1-5 jets	Yes 22.9	857 GeV
	GMSB, stable $\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1, \tilde{b}_1 + \tau(e, \mu)$	1 e, μ	0	Yes 15.9	475 GeV
	GMSB, $\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + G$, long-lived \tilde{t}_1	0	2 γ	Yes 4.7	230 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + G$	1 μ	0	Yes 4.4	700 GeV
RPV	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + X, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow e + \mu$	2 e, μ	0	4.6	1.61 TeV
	LFV $pp \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + X, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow e(\mu) + \tau$	1 $e, \mu + \tau$	0	4.6	1.1 TeV
	Bilinear RPV CMSSM	1 e, μ	7 jets	Yes 4.7	1.2 TeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t + \tilde{g}$	4 e, μ	0	Yes 20.7	760 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t + \tilde{g}$	3 $e, \mu + \tau$	0	Yes 20.7	350 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t + \tilde{g}$	0	6 jets	4.6	565 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t + \tilde{g}$	2 e, μ (SS)	0-3 b	Yes 20.7	880 GeV
Other	Scalar gluon	0	4 jets	4.6	100-287 GeV
	WIMP interaction (D5, Dirac χ)	0	mono jet	Yes 10.5	704 GeV

*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. All limits are observed minus 1 σ theoretical signal cross section uncertainty.
 *similar results obtained by CMS

gain from now to 300/fb & beyond

x2 in gluino mass reach 8-14 TeV,
& more 14-33 TeV



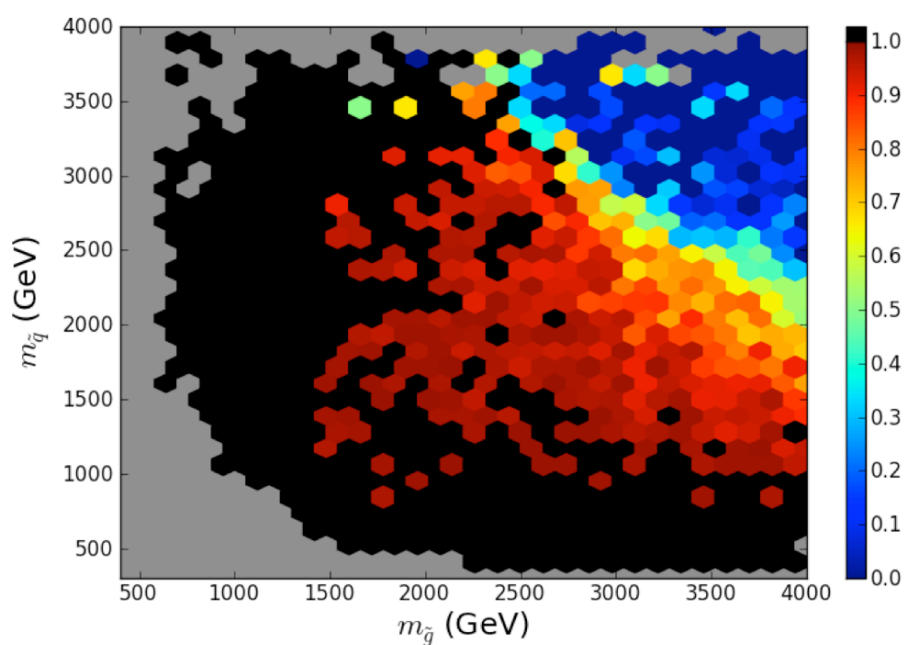
SUSY at stages of LHC

In the pMSSM survey of SUSY models
squark/gluino mass plane

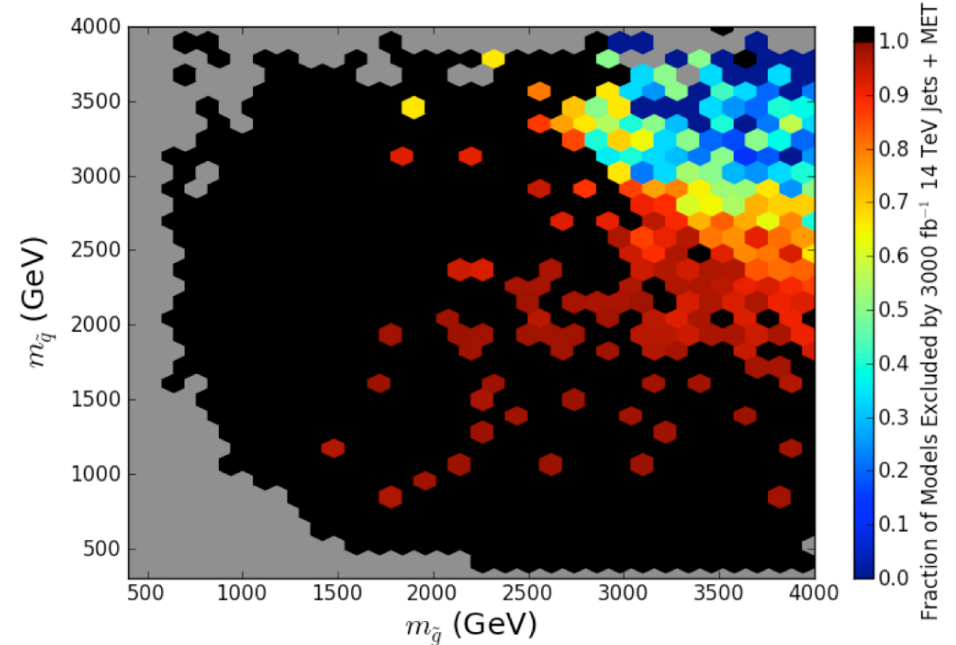
x2 from 8 TeV to 14 TeV (300/fb)

another $\sim 30\%$ to 3000/fb

300/fb



3000/fb

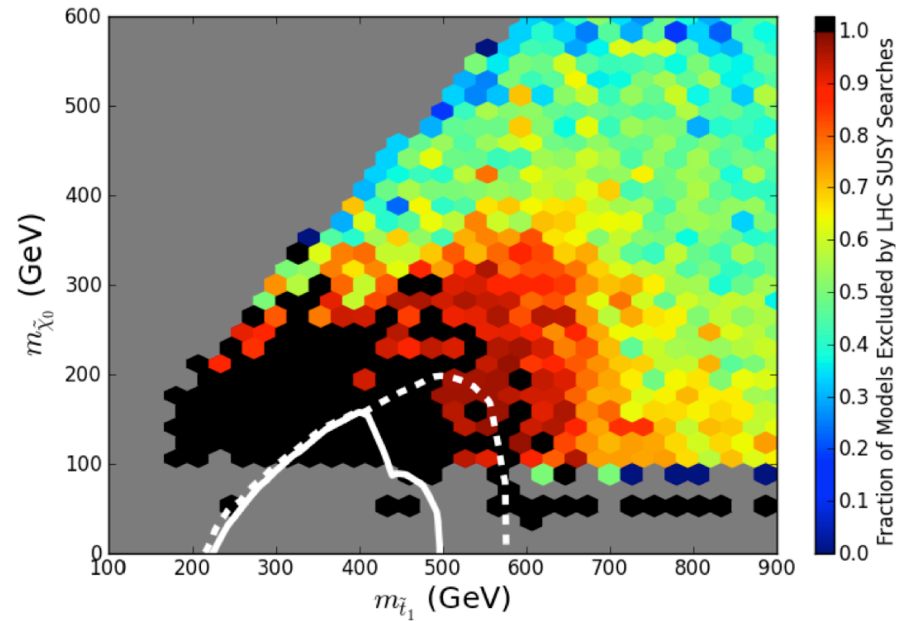
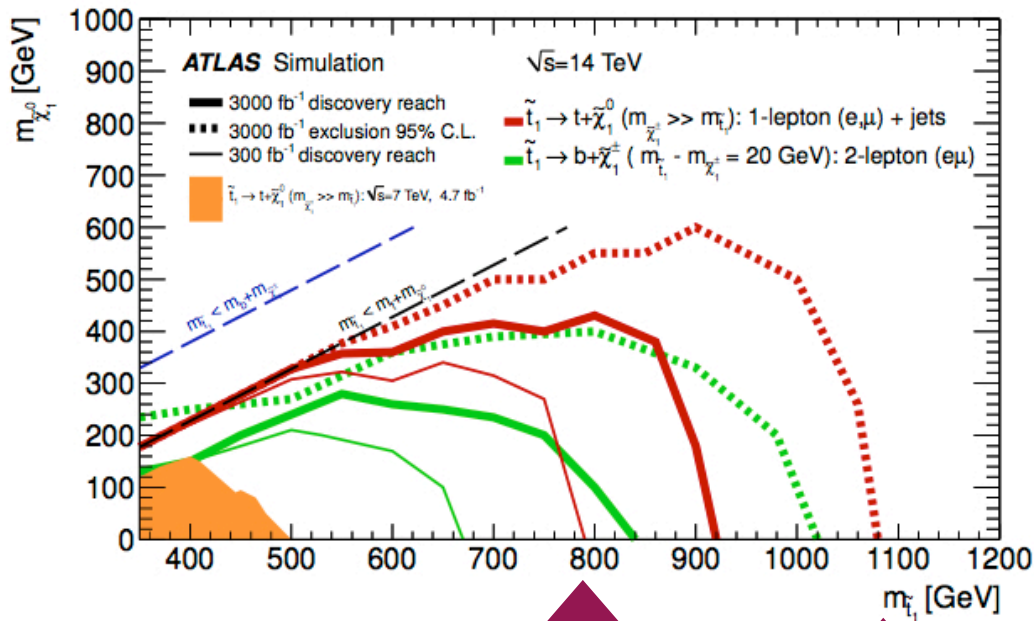


Note closing of loopholes in addition to
increased energy reach.

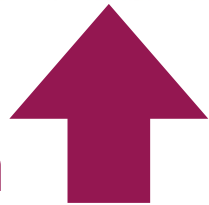
Cahill-Rowley et al.

stop in the name of love

a full factor 2 in mass reach is expected



300/fb reach
stop \rightarrow t + neutralino



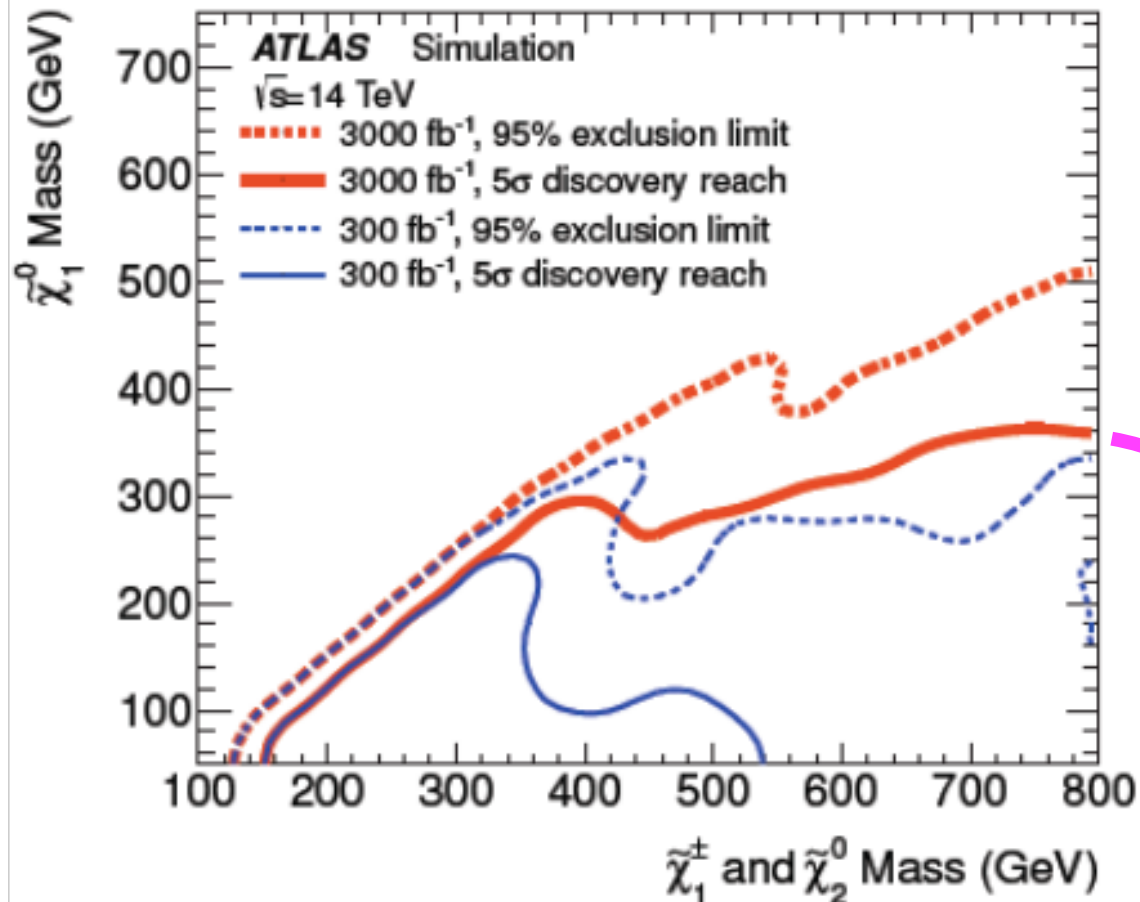
3000/fb reach
stop \rightarrow t + neutralino



electroweakinos

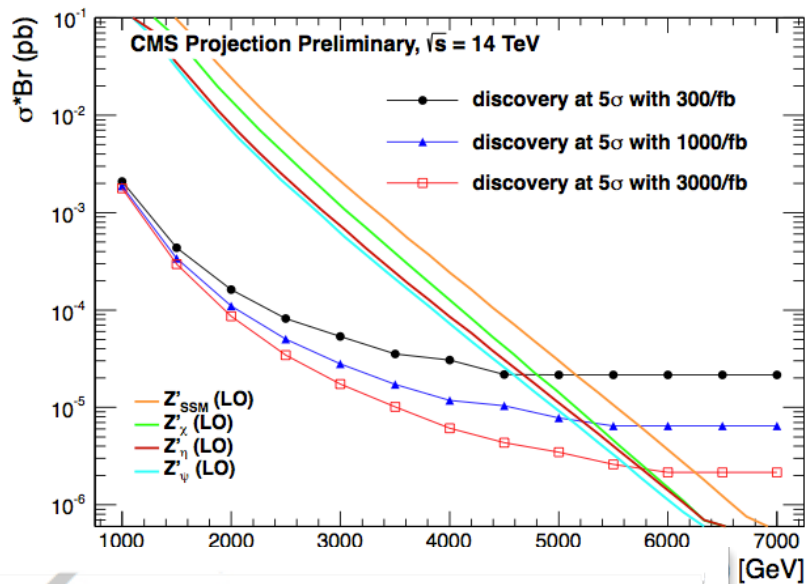
x 2 again...300/fb to 3000/fb

for lighter states with more difficult searches, in particular, states with only electroweak production at pp colliders.

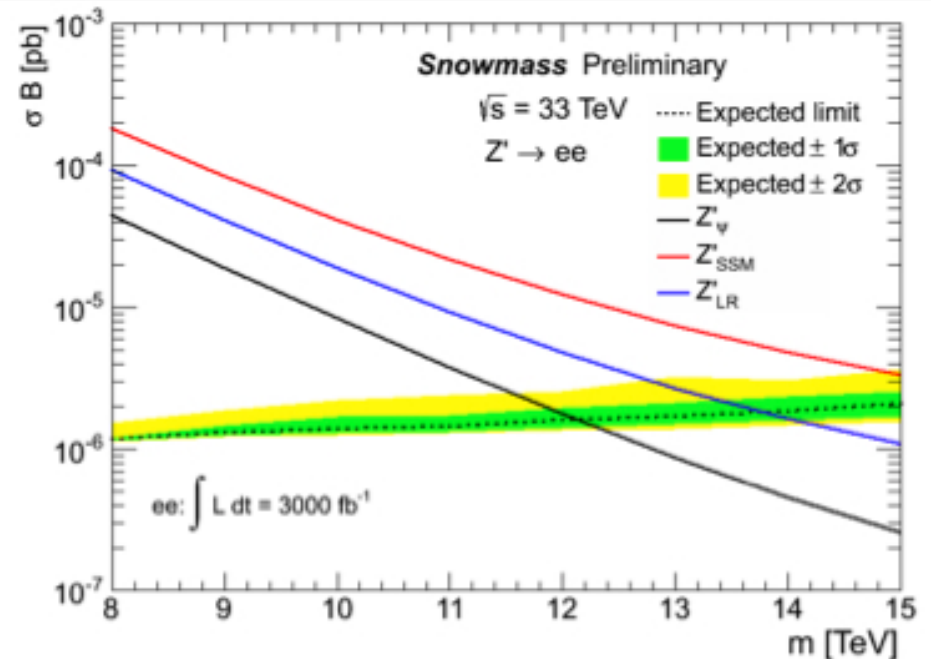


famously ran out of MC ooph

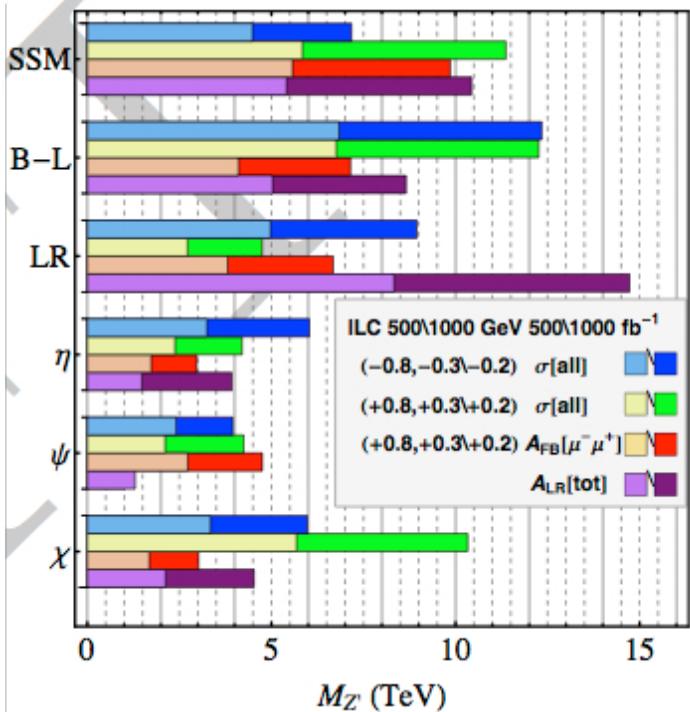
Z' sensitivity



5-6+ TeV Discovery range at 14 TeV LHC



12-15 TeV limit range at 33 TeV pp

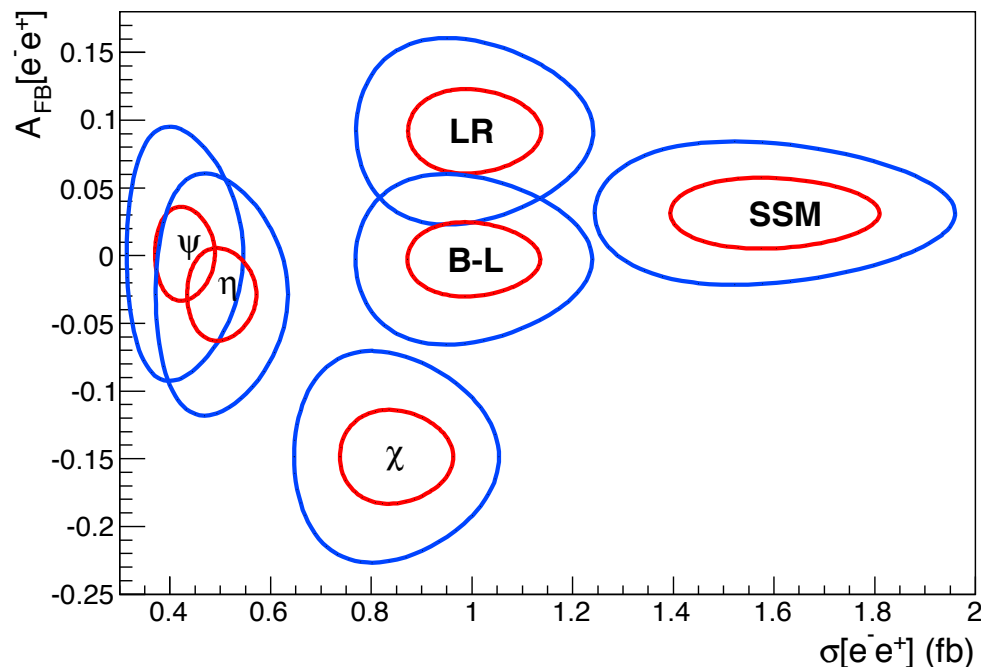


ILC asymmetry interference, beyond LHC

Finding the identity of a Z'

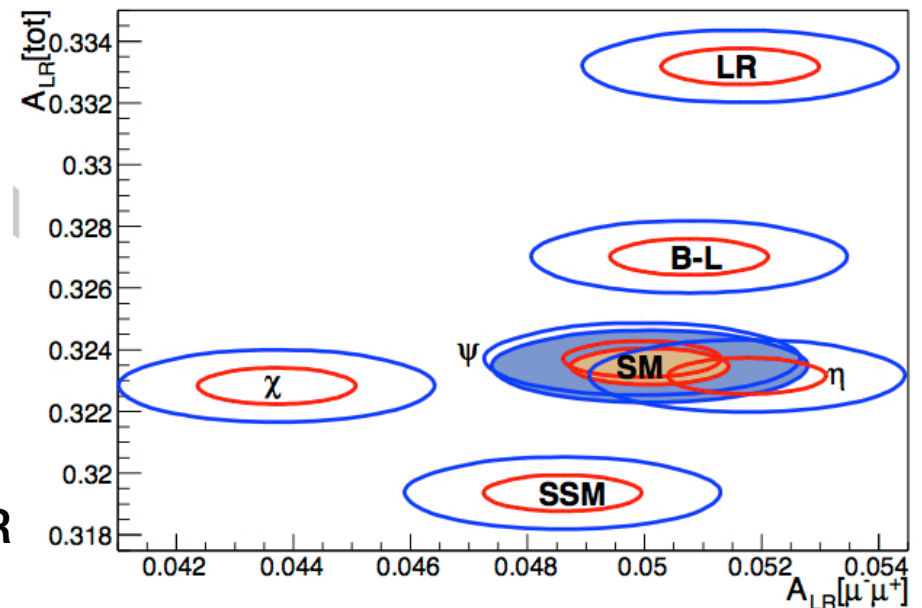
Many more diagnostic observables are available in e^+e^- , similar reach.

LHC 14 TeV 300(3000) fb^{-1} , 3 TeV Z' , $\Delta\chi^2=4$



E6 from LR, etc LHC A_{FB}

ILC 500 GeV 500+500 fb^{-1} $P(e^-,e^+)=(+.8,+3)+(-.8,-.3)$, 3 TeV Z' , $\Delta\chi^2=1$ (4)



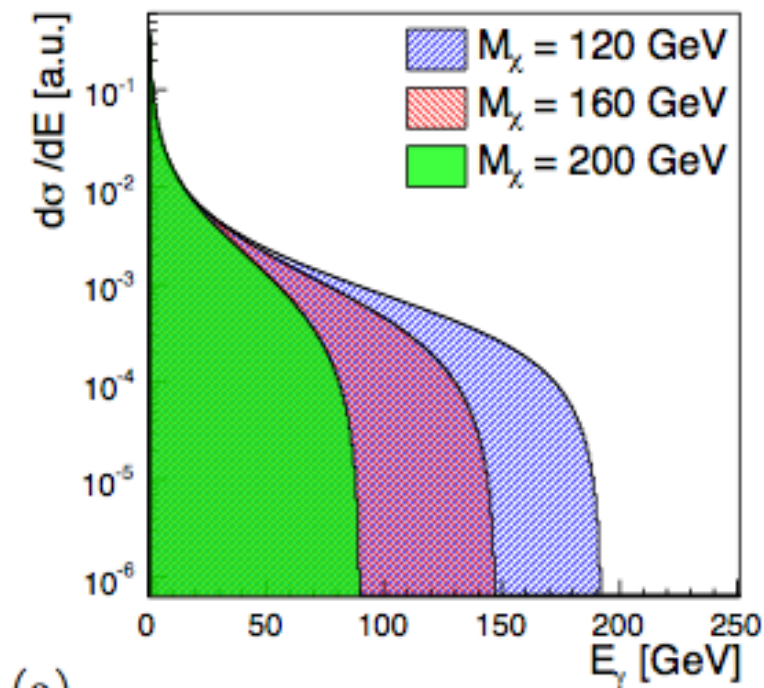
E6 from LR, etc ILC A_{LR}

Dark matter connection

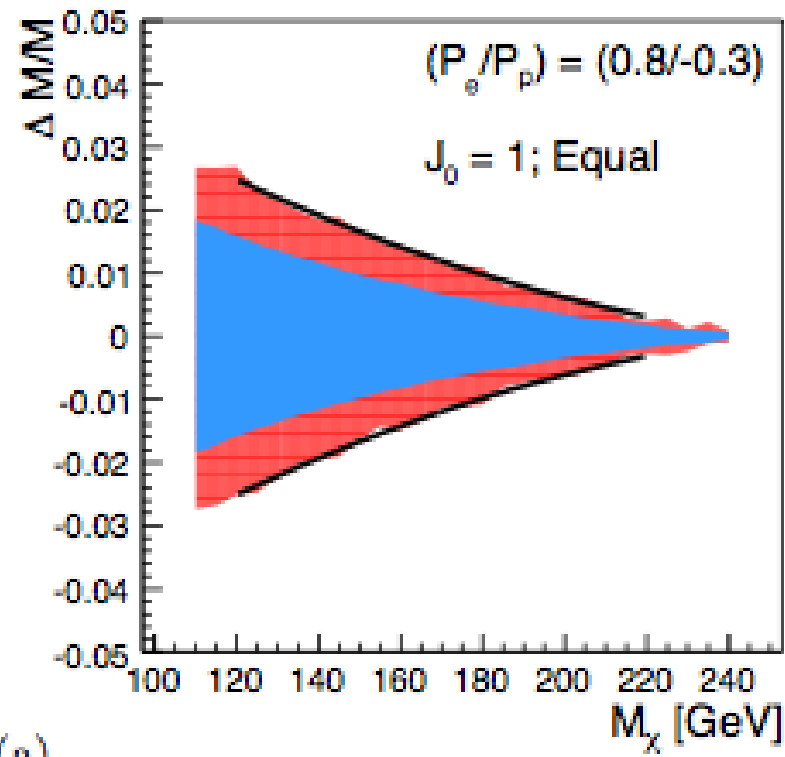
WIMP search at ILC in

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma + \chi + \chi$$

polarization significant in controlling backgrounds



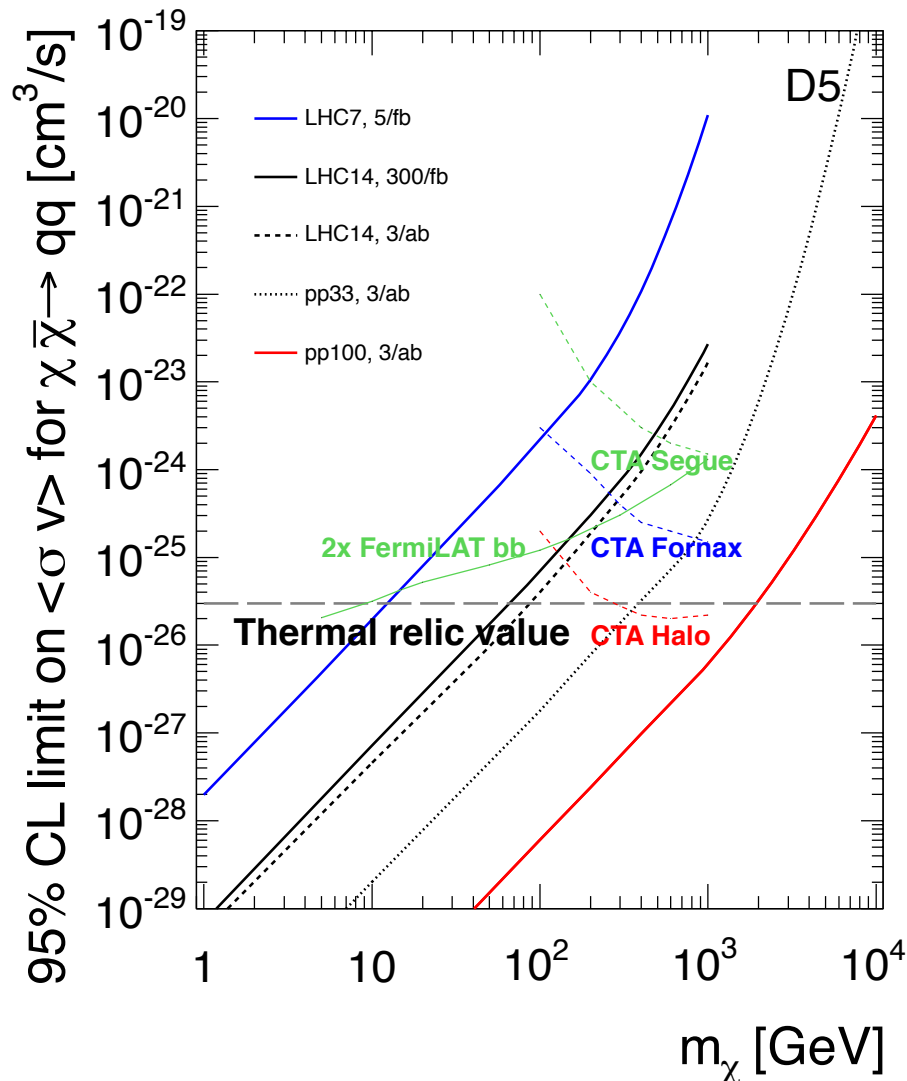
(a)



(a)

Dark Matter Connection

close the thermal relic range?



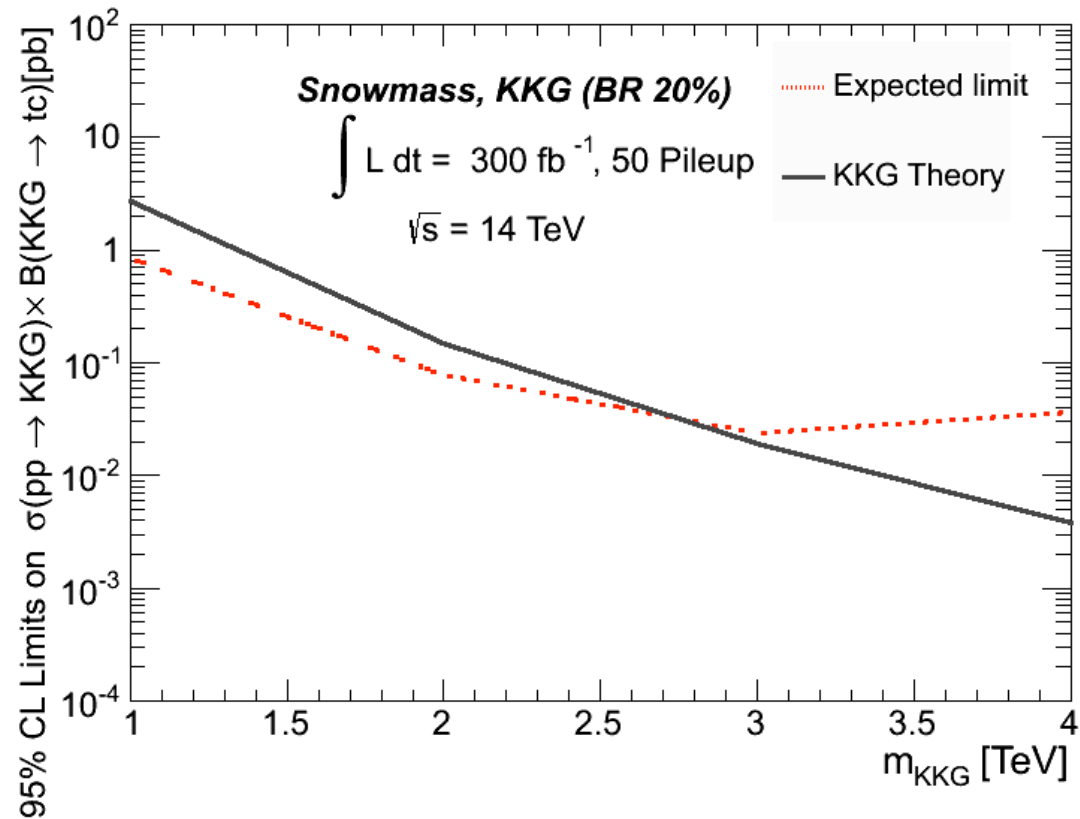
progressive increase in sensitivity

VLHC (100 TeV) can probe WIMP up to 1-2 TeV

Likewise, VLHC closes the fine tuning requirement to 10^{-4}

Flavor connection

Discover KK resonance \rightarrow $t t \bar{b}$, search for decay to $t c \bar{b}$



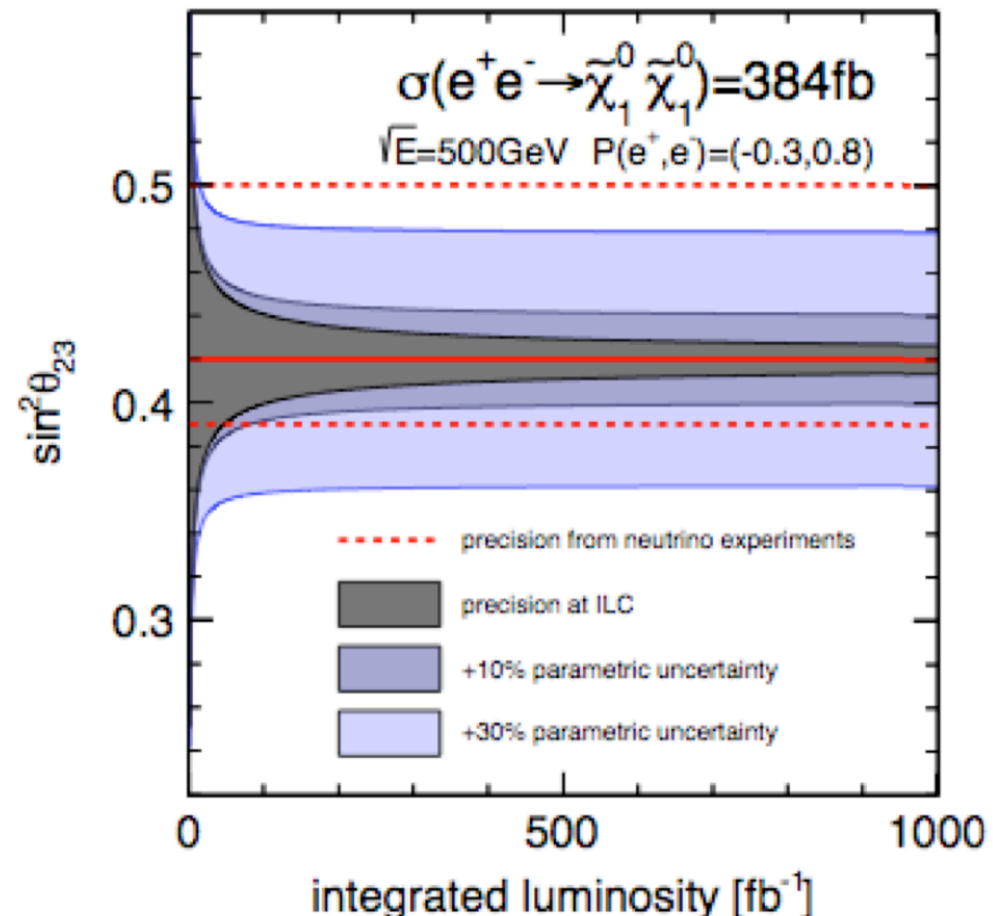
Schoenrock, Drueke,
Alvarez-Gonzalez,
Schwienhorst

Neutrino connection

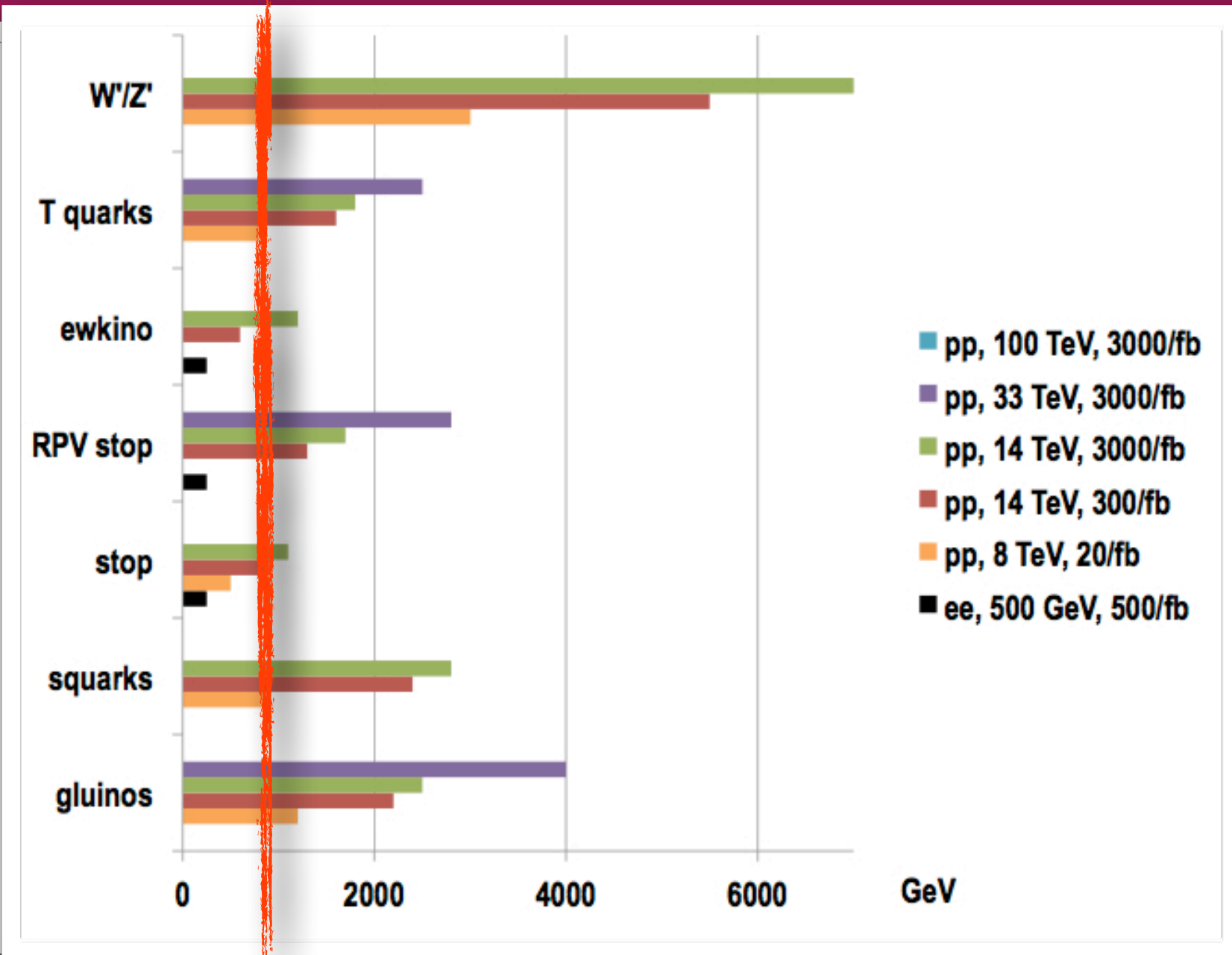
Discover the SUSY neutralino decaying via $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W + \tau$ through the R-parity violating SUSY coupling.

In “Type III seesaw,” the θ_{23} controls the rate of the subleading decay $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W + \mu$

In this model, with neutralino accessible at ILC, this prediction is directly testable.



the TeV scale is in sight



The NP Physics Message

1. TeV mass particles are needed in essentially all models of new physics. The search for them is imperative.
2. LHC and future colliders will give us impressive capabilities for this study.
3. This search is integrally connected to searches for dark matter and rare processes.
4. A discovery in any realm is the beginning of a story in which high energy colliders play a central role.

Origin of EWSB

Dark matter

Origin of matter

Naturalness

New spacetime

Unification

New forces

Elementary?

Origin of flavor

ν mass

Reprise of the Physics Messages &

The Scientific Cases for:

LHC upgrades: 300, 3000 fb⁻¹

Linear ee collider: 250/500, 1000 GeV

CLIC: CLIC: 350 GeV, 1 TeV, 3 TeV

muon collider

photon collider

Circular ee collider: up to 350 GeV

pp Collider: 33/100 TeV

The Higgs Boson message

1. Direct measurement of the Higgs boson is the key to understanding Electroweak Symmetry Breaking.

The light Higgs boson must be explained.

An international research program focused on Higgs couplings to fermions and VBs to a precision of a few % or less is required in order to address its physics.

2. Full exploitation of the LHC is the path to a few % precision in couplings and 50 MeV mass determination.
3. Full exploitation of a precision electron collider is the path to a model-independent measurement of the width and sub-percent measurement of couplings.

Origin of EWSB

Origin of matter

Naturalness

Unification

New forces

Dark matter

Elementary?

The EW physics message

1. The precision physics of W's and Z's has the potential to probe indirectly for particles with TeV masses.

This precision program is within the capability of LHC, linear colliders, TLEP.

2. Measurement of VB interactions probes for Higgs sector resonances.

In such theories, expect correlated signals in triple and quartic gauge couplings.

Origin of EWSB

Naturalness

New forces

Unification

Elementary?

The Top Quark physics message

1. Top is intimately tied to the problems of symmetry breaking and flavor
2. Precise and theoretically well-understood measurements of top quark masses are possible both at LHC and at e^+e^- colliders.
3. New top couplings and new particles decaying to top play a key role in models of Higgs symmetry breaking.

***LHC will search for the particles;
Linear Colliders for coupling deviations.***

Origin of EWSB

Origin of flavor

Naturalness

New forces

Elementary?

The QCD Physics Message

- 1. Improvements in PDF uncertainties are required.*
 - There are strategies at LHC for these improvements.
 - QED and electroweak corrections must be included in PDFs and in perturbative calculations.
- 2. alpha error ~ 0.1% is achievable*
 - lattice gauge theory + precision experiments
- 3. Advances in all collider experiments, especially on the Higgs boson, require continued advances in perturbative QCD.*

Origin of matter

Unification

Elementary?

P1 precision program enabling the energy frontier

The NP Physics Message

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Origin of EWSB

Dark matter

Origin of matter

Naturalness

New spacetime

Unification

New forces

Elementary?

Origin of flavor

ν mass

- 1. Clarification of Higgs couplings, mass, spin, CP to the 10% level.**
2. First direct measurement of top-Higgs couplings
3. Precision W mass below 10 MeV.
4. First measurements of VV scattering.
5. Theoretically and experimentally precise top quark mass to 600 MeV
6. Measurement of top quark couplings to gluons, Zs, Ws, photons with a precision potentially sensitive to new physics, a factor 2-5 better than today
- 7. Search for top squarks and top partners and $t\bar{t}$ resonances predicted in models of composite top, Higgs.**
8. New generation of PDFs with improved g and antiquark distributions.
9. Precision study of electroweak cross sections in pp, including gamma PDF.
- 10. x2 sensitivity to new particles: supersymmetry, Z', top partners – key ingredients for models of the Higgs potential – and the widest range of possible TeV-mass particles.**
11. Deep ISR-based searches for dark matter particles.

1. The precision era in Higgs couplings: couplings to 2-10% accuracy, 1% for the ratio $\gamma\gamma/ZZ$.

2. Measurement of rare Higgs decays: $\mu\mu$, $Z\gamma$ with 100 M Higgs.

3. First measurement of Higgs self-coupling.

4. Deep searches for extended Higgs bosons

5. Precision W mass to 5 MeV

6. Precise measurements of VV scattering; access to Higgs sector resonances

7. Precision top mass to 500 MeV

8. Deep study of rare, flavor-changing, top couplings with 10 G tops.

9. Search for top squarks & partners in models of composite top, Higgs in the expected range of masses.

10. Further improvement of q, g, γ PDFs to higher x, Q^2

11. A 20-40% increase in mass reach for generic new particle searches - can be 1 TeV step in mass reach

12. EW particle reach increase by factor 2 for TeV masses.

13. Any discovery at LHC—or in dark matter or flavor searches—can be **followed up**

ILC, up to 500 GeV

1. Tagged Higgs study in $e^+e^- \rightarrow Zh$: model-independent BR and Higgs Γ , direct study of invisible & exotic Higgs decays
2. Model-independent Higgs couplings with % accuracy, great statistical & systematic sensitivity to theories.
3. Higgs CP studies in fermionic channels (e.g., tau tau)
4. Giga-Z program for EW precision, W mass to 4 MeV and beyond.
5. Improvement of triple VB couplings by a factor 10, to accuracy below expectations for Higgs sector resonances.
6. Theoretically and experimentally precise top quark mass to 100 MeV.
7. Sub-% measurement of top couplings to gamma & Z, accuracy well below expectations in models of composite top and Higgs
8. Search for rare top couplings in $e^+e^- \rightarrow t \bar{c}, t \bar{u}$.
9. Improvement of α_s from Giga-Z
10. No-footnotes search capability for new particles in LHC blind spots -- Higgsino, stealth stop, compressed spectra, WIMP dark matter

Higgs EW Top QCD NP/flavor

ILC 1 TeV

1. Precision Higgs coupling to top, 2% accuracy
- 2. Higgs self-coupling, 13% accuracy**
3. Model-independent search for extended Higgs states to 500 GeV.
4. Improvement in precision of triple gauge boson couplings by a factor 4 over 500 GeV results.
- 5. Model-independent search for new particles with coupling to gamma or Z to 500 GeV**
6. Search for Z' using $e^+e^- \rightarrow f \bar{f}$ to ~ 5 TeV, a reach comparable to LHC for similar models. Multiple observables for Z' diagnostics.
- 7. Any discovery of new particles dictates a lepton collider program:**
search for EW partners, 1% precision mass measurement, the complete decay profile, model-independent measurement of cross sections, BRs and couplings with polarization observables, search for flavor and CP-violating interactions

Higgs EW Top QCD NP/flavor

CLIC: 350 GeV, 1 TeV, 3 TeV

1. Precision Higgs coupling to top, 2% accuracy
2. Higgs self-coupling, 10%
3. Model-independent search for extended Higgs states to 1500 GeV.
4. Improvement in precision of triple gauge boson couplings by a factor 4 over 500 GeV results.
5. Precise measurement of VV scattering, sensitive to Higgs sector resonances.
6. Model-independent search for new particles with coupling to gamma or Z to 1500 GeV: the expected range of masses for electroweakinos and WIMPs.
7. Search for Z' using $e^+e^- \rightarrow f \bar{f}$ above 10 TeV
8. Any discovery of new particles dictates a lepton collider program as with the 1TeV ILC

Higgs EW Top QCD NP/flavor

muon collider: 125 GeV, 350 GeV, 1.5 TeV, 3 TeV

1. Similar capabilities to e⁺e⁻ colliders described above. (Still need to prove by physics simulation that this is robust against machine backgrounds.)
- 2. Ability to produce the Higgs boson, and possible heavy Higgs bosons, as s-channel resonances. This allows sub-MeV Higgs mass measurement and direct Higgs width measurement.**

Higgs EW Top QCD NP/flavor

photon collider

1. An ee collider can be converted to a photon-photon collider at $\sim 80\%$ of the CM energy. This allows production of Higgs or extended Higgs bosons as s-channel resonances, offering percent-level accuracy in gamma gamma coupling.
2. Ability to study CP mixture and violation in the Higgs sector using polarized photon beams.

TLEP, circular e^+e^-

- 1. Possibility of up to 10x higher luminosity than linear e^+e^- colliders at 250 GeV. Higgs couplings measurements might still be statistics-limited at this level.** (Note: luminosity is a steeply falling function of energy.)
2. Precision electroweak programs that could improve on ILC by a factor 4 in sstw, factor 4 in mW, factor 10 in mZ.
3. Search for rare top couplings in $e^+e^- \rightarrow t \bar{c}, t \bar{b}$ at 250 GeV.
4. Possible improvement in alphas by a factor 5 over Giga-Z, to 0.1% precision.

Higgs EW Top QCD NP/flavor

pp Collider: 33/100 TeV

1. High rates for double Higgs production; measurement of triple Higgs couplings to 8%.
2. Deep searches, beyond 1 TeV, for extended Higgs states.
3. Dramatically improved sensitivity to VB scattering and multiple vector boson production.
4. Searches for top squarks and top partners and resonances in the multi-TeV region.
5. Increased search reach over LHC, proportional to the energy increase, for all varieties of new particles (if increasingly high luminosity is available). Stringent constraints on “naturalness”.
6. Ability to search for electroweak WIMPs (e.g. Higgsino, wino) over the full allowed mass range.
7. Any discovery at LHC -- or in dark matter or flavor searches -- can be followed up by measurement of subdominant decay processes, search for higher mass partners. Both luminosity and energy are

Conclusions

NOW, LOOK.

MASS

We collider types say we know about Mass.

Really?

as long as we know

nothing about the electrically neutral fermions

&

nothing about 1/4 of the universe

We don't know the whole Mass story.

On Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

The LHC has revealed that the minimum SM prescription for electroweak symmetry breaking — the one Higgs double model — is at least approximately correct. What does that have to do with neutrinos?

The tiny neutrino masses point to three different possibilities.

1. Neutrinos talk to the Higgs boson very, very **weakly** (Dirac neutrinos);
2. Neutrinos talk to a **different Higgs** boson – there is a new source of electroweak symmetry breaking! (Majorana neutrinos);
3. Neutrino masses are small because there is **another source of mass** out there — a new energy scale indirectly responsible for the tiny neutrino masses, a la the seesaw mechanism (Majorana neutrinos).

Searches for $0\nu\beta\beta$ help tell (1) from (2) and (3), the LHC and charged-lepton flavor violation may provide more information.

Searches for nucleon decay provide the only handle on a new energy scale (3) if

On Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

The LHC has revealed that the minimum SM prescription for electroweak symmetry breaking — the one Higgs double model — is at least approximately correct. What does that have to do with neutrinos?

Beautiful NOvA and LBNE programs might very well influence the Higgs Program.

1. Neutrinos talk to the Higgs boson very, very weakly (Dirac neutrinos);
2. Neutrinos talk to a different Higgs boson — there is a new source of electroweak symmetry breaking (Majorana neutrinos);
3. Neutrino masses are small because there is another source of mass out there — a new energy scale indirectly responsible for the tiny neutrino masses, a la the seesaw mechanism (Majorana neutrinos).

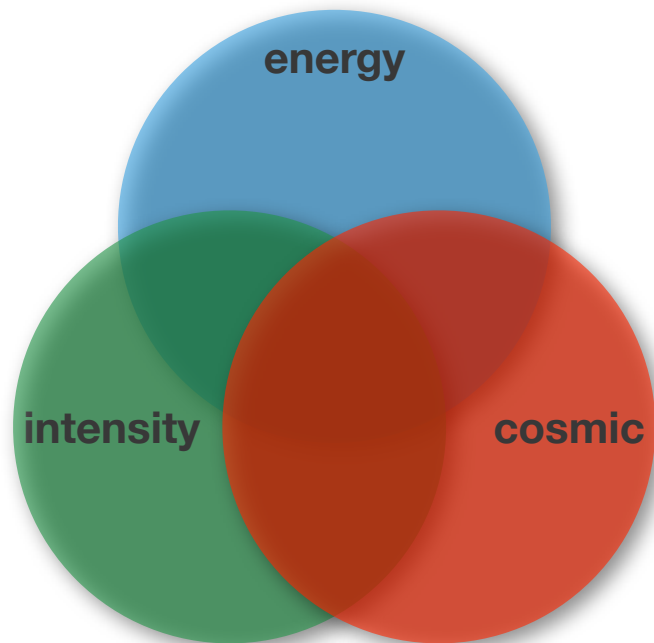
Searches for $0\nu\beta\beta$ help tell (1) from (2) and (3), the LHC and charged-lepton flavor violation may provide more information.

Searches for nucleon decay provide the only handle on a new energy scale (3) if



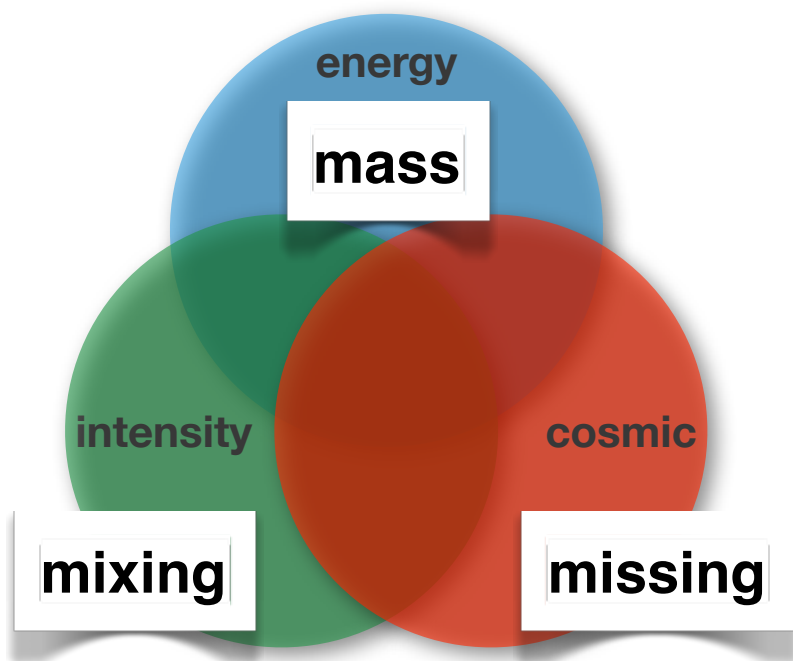
those circles are pithy

but they force us to be tribal



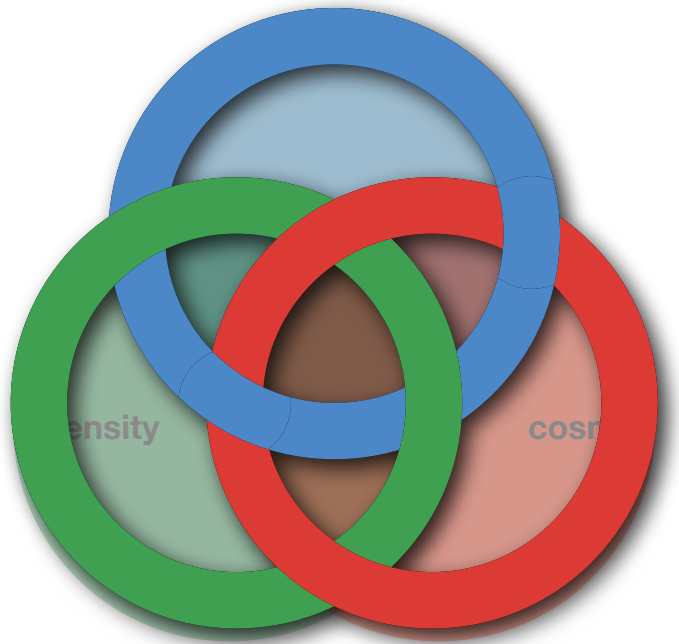
those circles are pithy

and encourage silly things like:



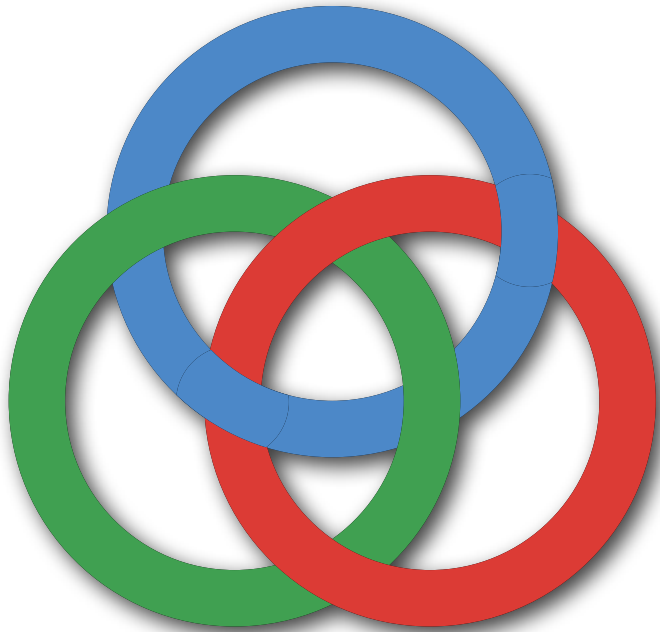
scientific reality

is more complex



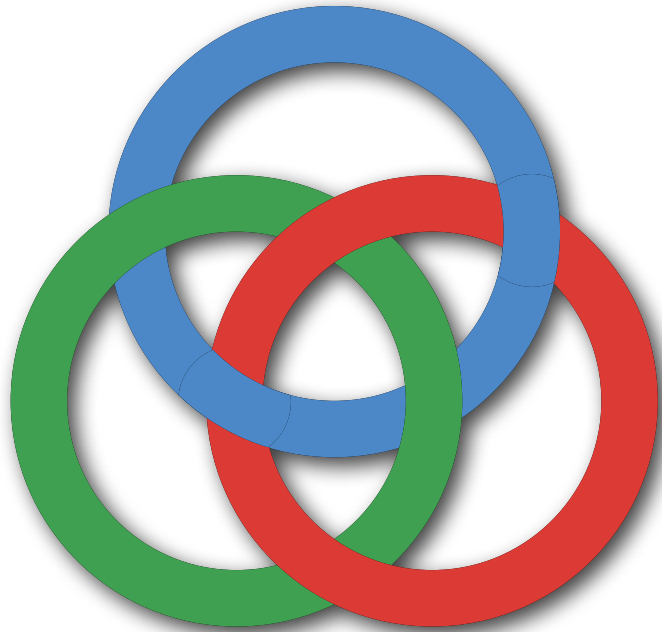
scientific reality

is more complex



a great scientific nation

plans for balance:



precision experiments --->

discovery through inducing quantum loops

neutrino experiments --->

discovery by inducing quantum mixing

astrophysical experiments --->

discovery by capturing cosmic quanta

theoretical studies --->

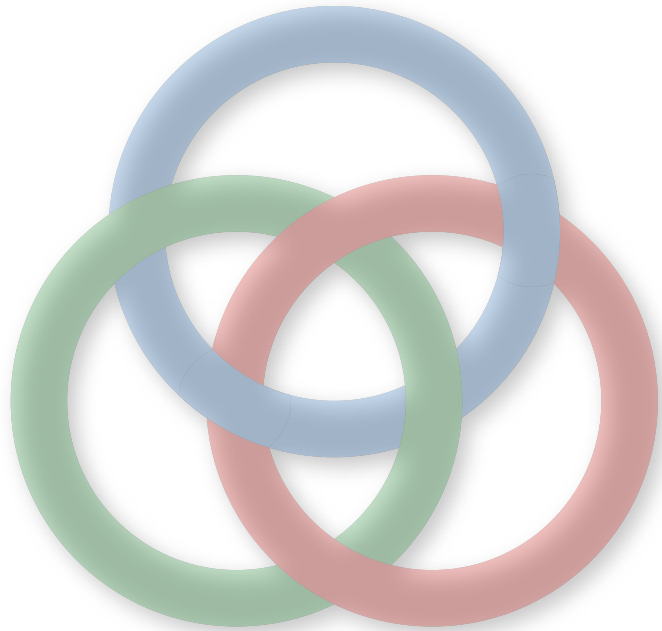
discovery through mathematics

annihilating beam experiments

discovery by producing on-shell states

a great scientific nation in order to be great

plans for balance:



precision experiments --->
discovery through inducing quantum loops

neutrino experiments --->
discovery by inducing quantum mixing

astrophysical experiments --->
discovery by capturing cosmic quanta

theoretical studies --->
discovery through mathematics

annihilating beam experiments --->
discovery by producing on-shell states

A thick, braided rope tied in a knot, positioned vertically and overlapping the text.

bottom line

**This Higgs Boson changes everything.
We're obligated to understand it using all tools.**



Thanks to:

Our Conveners

whose efforts were above & beyond the call of duty

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Our Conveners

whose efforts were above & beyond the call of duty

Jon Rosner and the DPF Executive Committee

Snowmass is special.

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Dan and his Gophers

too bad about the 2014
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Thanks, Michael!

Snowmass ILC running

sorry.

$$\text{TDR} = A+B+E$$

$$\text{SNOWMASS} = A+B+C+D \text{ \& } A+B+C+D+F$$

