Why FCC ?

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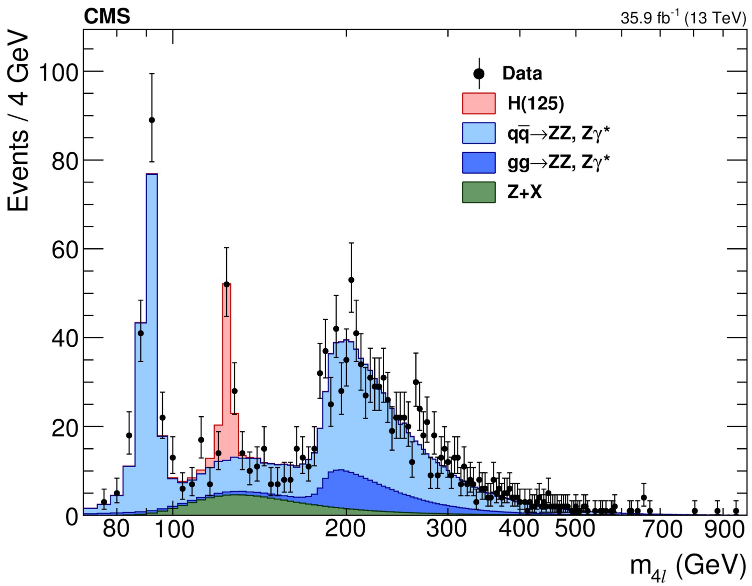
SM, LHC, the Higgs and beyond

Now the Standard Model (SM) has become an extremely solid baseline:

- We have discovered a particle that matches the properties of the Higgs boson – the last missing piece of the SM puzzle



- No apparent deviations from SM predictions, but the mere existence of an "elementary" scalar is theoretically disturbing → suggesting new physics
- No clear theoretical path to go beyond the SM: a "leap in the dark"

- **D. Arkani-Jamed: "*... when theorists are more confused, it's time for more, not less, experiments*"**

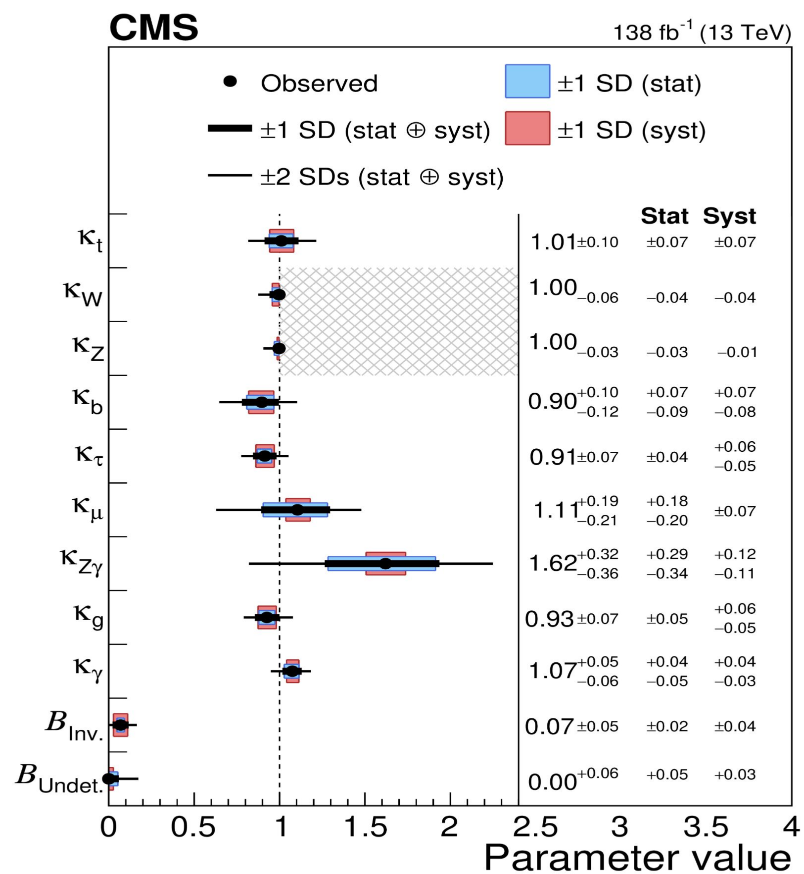
What we know about the Higgs

- Its mass (≈ 125 GeV) known with per mille precision
- Quantum numbers consistent with a scalar particle: $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$
- Structure and size of the couplings consistent with the one predicted by the SM

- Observed couplings to:
  - a) massive bosons,
  - b) third generation quarks (top, bottom)
  - c) third generation leptons (tau)

- Evidence for its coupling to 2^{nd}-generation fermions ($H \to \mu\mu$)

- **We know these couplings at the ~10% level**

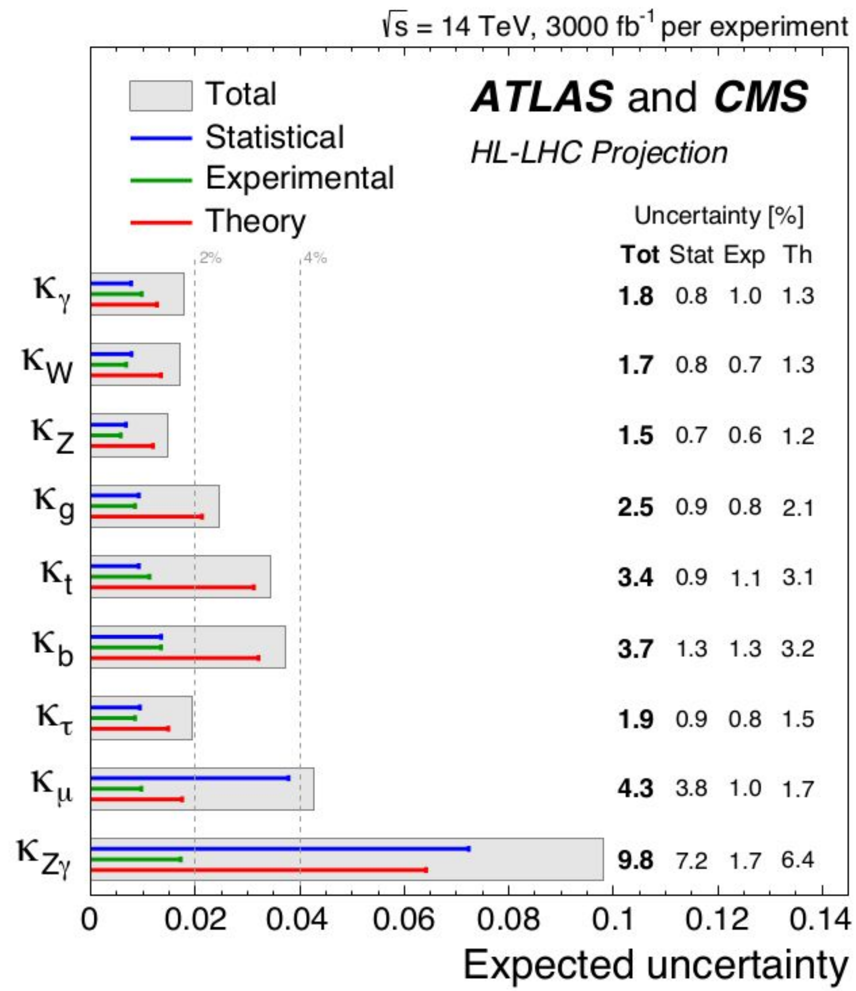


CMS-HIG-22-001

HL-LHC Higgs improvements

- "Extrapolated" precisions of order of a few percent in some channels, but:
  - Dominated by theoretical uncertainties (assumed to be ½ of current values !)
  - with large experimental systematics
- **Should we improve the precision on the Higgs couplings,? YES**

arxiv:1902.00134



Higgs deviations. At what scale ?

- **Effects at the Higgs scale from a large scale Λ:**

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma_H}{\sigma_H} \approx \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}; \quad v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

- **Precision EWK physics bounds (S-parameter, PDG23):**

$$\Lambda \gtrsim 2.5 \text{ TeV} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta\sigma_H/\sigma_H \lesssim 1\%$$

Need to search for deviations of the order of a few ‰ in order to go beyond and unveil the true Higgs nature (composite?, associated to new symmetries/particles?)

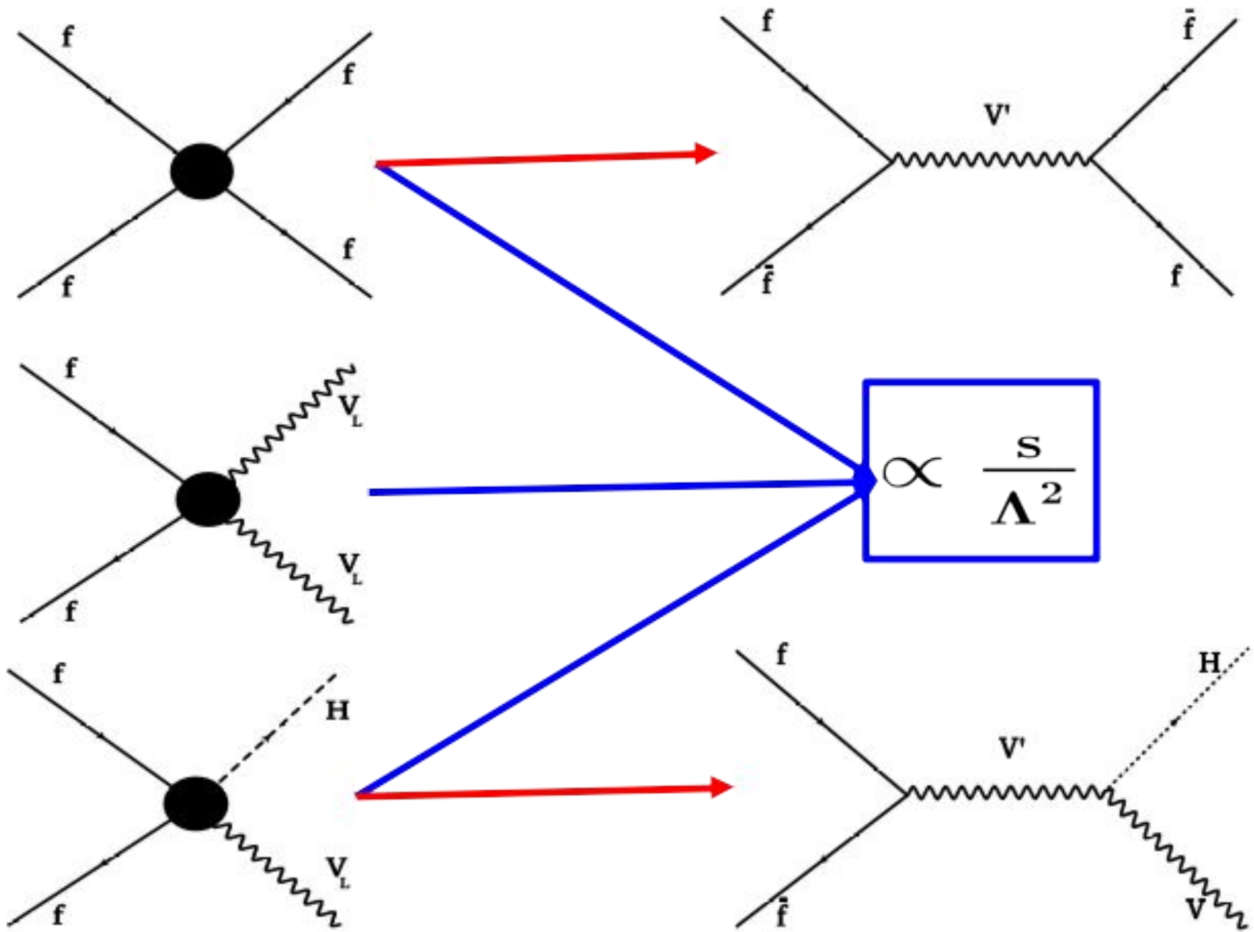
European Strategy statement (2020)

- ***"An electron-positron Higgs factory is the highest-priority next collider."***

What else?

- **Most promising candidates for new physics effects at higher center-of-mass energies:**

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma}{\sigma_{SM}} \approx \frac{s}{\Lambda^2}$$



Today's scale sensitivity from colliders

- **Scales we are sensitive to after Run2 of LHC:**
  - **Higgs studies: $\Lambda \gtrsim$ 1 TeV**
  - **SUSY, related with fermions of third generation, diboson resonances, … : $\Lambda \gtrsim$ 2-4 TeV**
  - **New gauge boson searches (W',Z'): $\Lambda \gtrsim$ 5-6 TeV, smaller for composite Higgs models ($\Lambda \gtrsim$ 3-4 TeV)**

We are still exploring the TeV scale at the LHC !

Need to "fully" explore up to the 10 TeV range

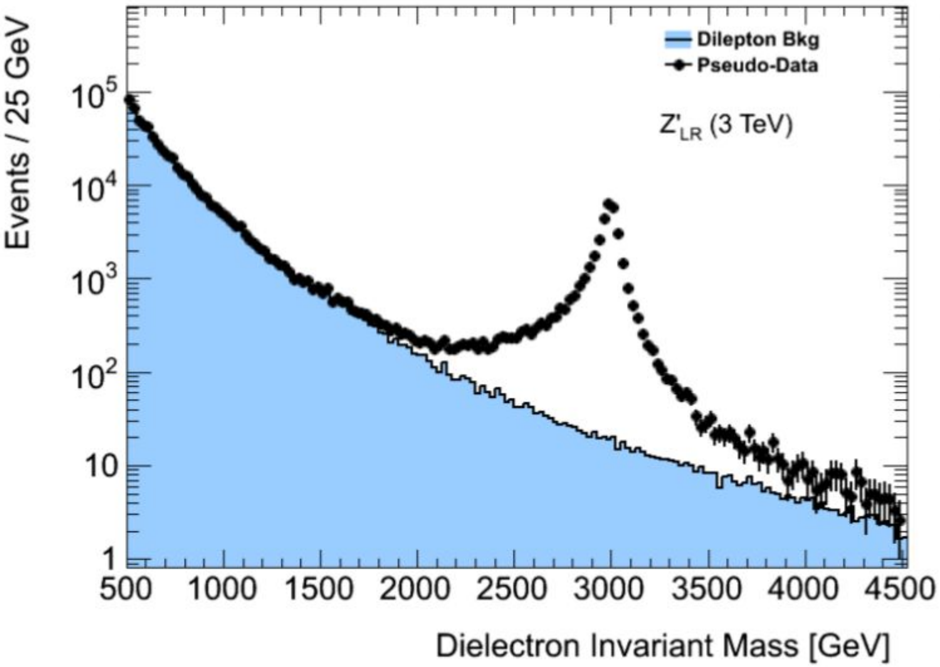
(almost any BSM model/theory trying to get around the "hierarchy problem" requires new effects not too far from the TeV scale)

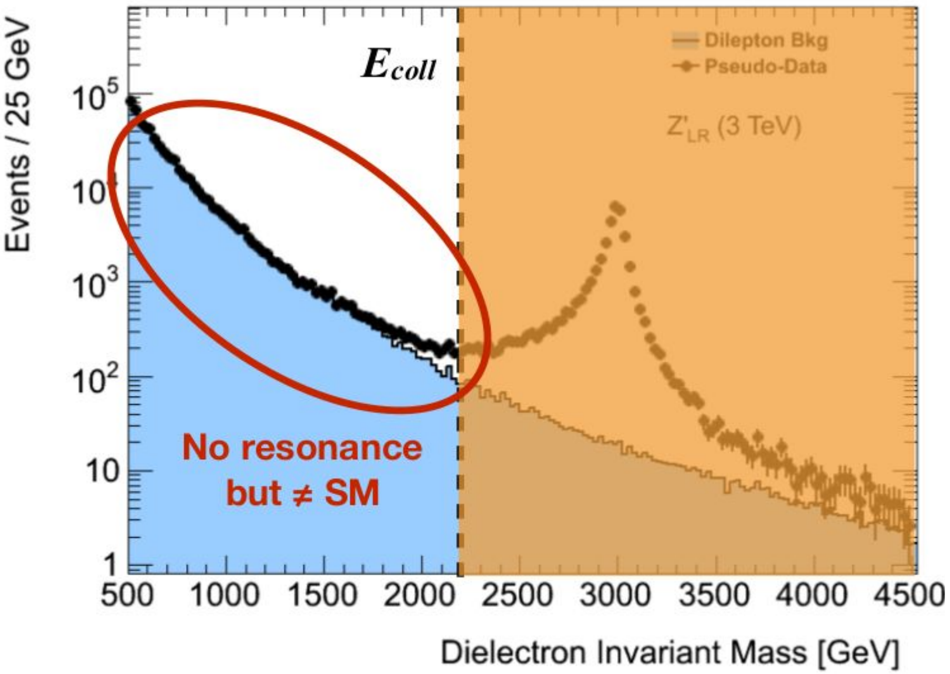
100 TeV hadron collider in European Strategy (2020)

“Europe, together with its international partners, should investigate the technical and financial feasibility of a future hadron collider at CERN with a centre-of-mass energy of at least 100 TeV *and with an electron-positron Higgs and electroweak factory as a possible first stage.”*

Why a hadron collider: "direct" observation

(Plots from J. De Blas from ESG19 discussions)





Seeing the "peak":

- **mass ≲ 0.3-0.5 √s in hadron colliders for couplings of $\mathcal{O}(1)$**
- **mass < √s for lepton colliders, but no hope for √s ≲ 3 TeV given current LHC mass limits**

Indirect deviations below "peak":

- **Cleanest in lepton colliders, but only sensitive to the [mass/coupling] ratio, and hypothesis dependent (spin, width, SM interference) → DIFFICULT TO INTERPRET**

Why a circular e^+e^- collider ?

- **There are two new pieces of information that were NOT available when the initial proposals of linear colliders took place:**

  a. The Higgs has been now discovered and has a relatively low mass ($m_H \approx 125$ GeV) → it can be precisely study it with a circular e+e- collider using current (well known) technologies

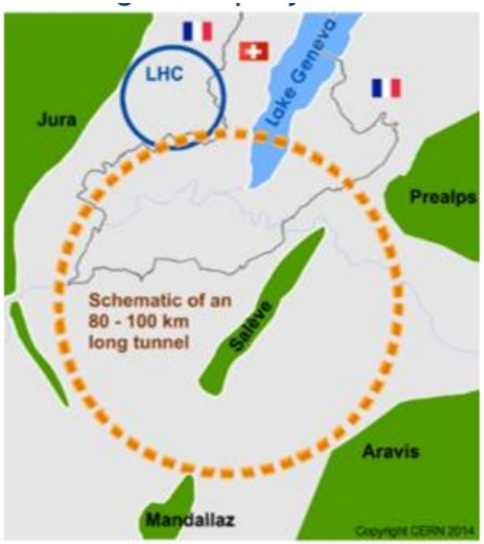
  b. No new physics found up to the TeV scale → need for a hadron collider to “unambiguously discover” new physics if it lies around the deca-TeV scale

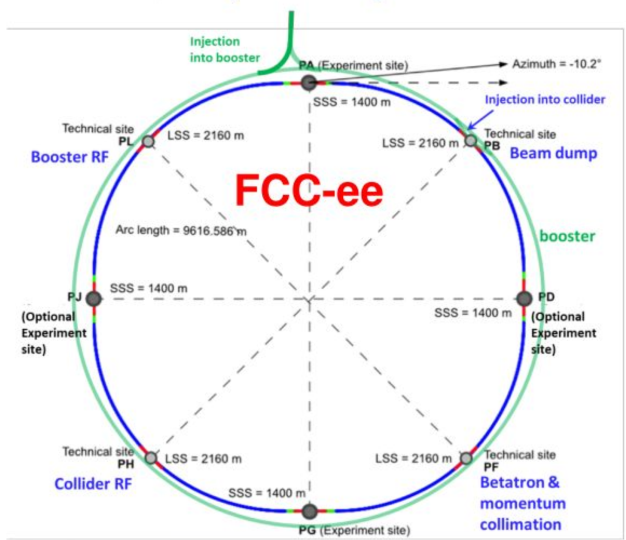
This is the main logic behind the FCC proposal

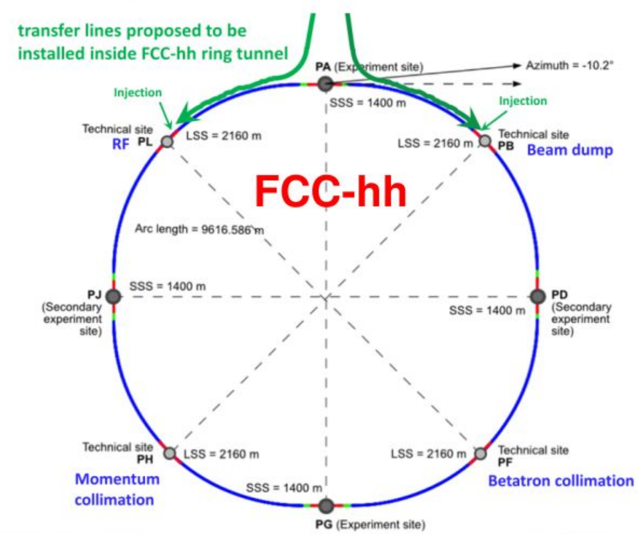
FCC project

- **Next CERN accelerator/project after the completion of the HL-LHC program. Two stages in a ≈ 90 km ring:**
    - **FCC-ee: e^+e^- Higgs (+electroweak+top) factory, √s = 90-365 GeV**
    - **FCC-hh: pp at √s ≈ 100 TeV (+ possibility of ep and hh collisions)**

- **FCC-ee technology ready now, no major show-stoppers**
- **FCC-hh technology requires the development of very high-field magnets (≈14-16 T, ≈20 years of R&D)**





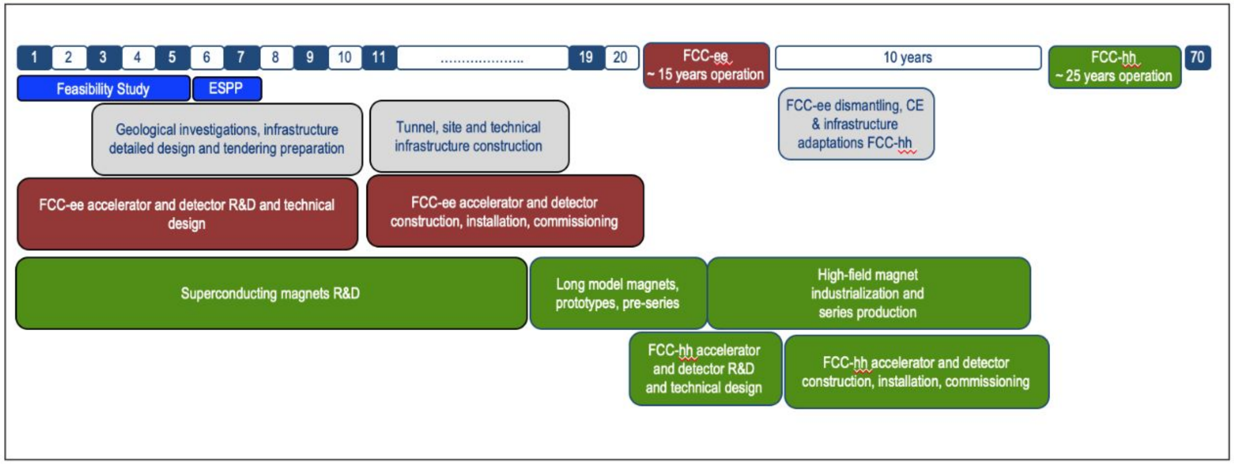


- 2040 | 2045 - 2060 | 2070 - 2095

FCC project timeline

FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER

FCC integrated program - timeline



Note: FCC Conceptual Design Study started in 2014 leading to CDR in 2018

"Realistic" schedule taking into account:

- past experience in building colliders at CERN
- approval timeline: ESPP, Council decision
- that HL-LHC will run until 2041

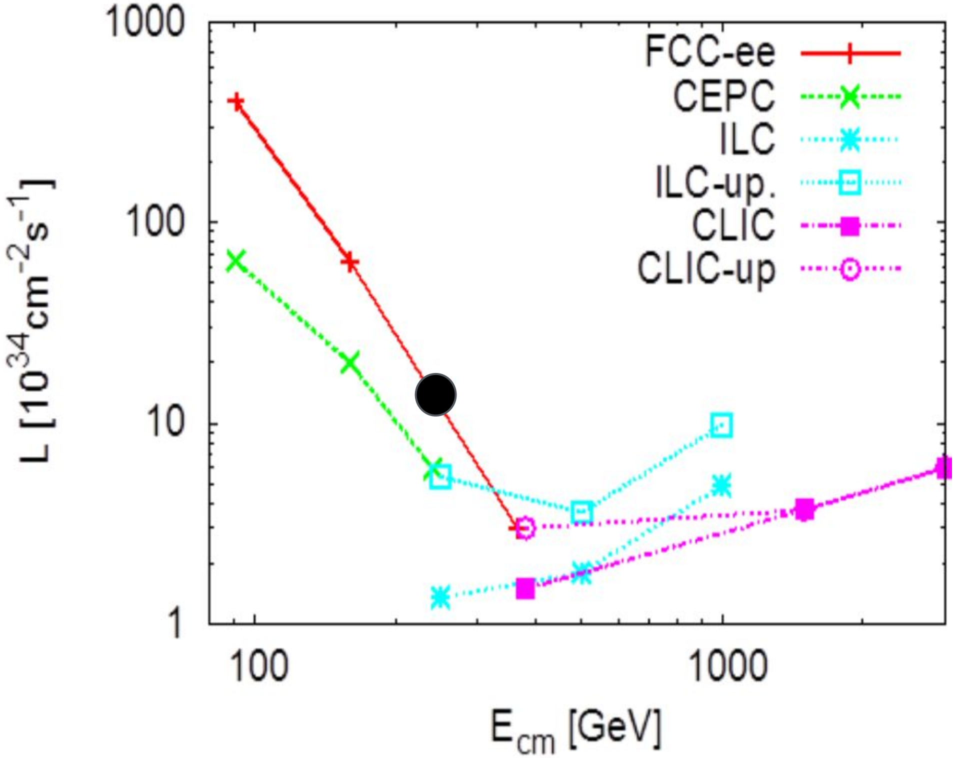
Can be accelerated if more resources available

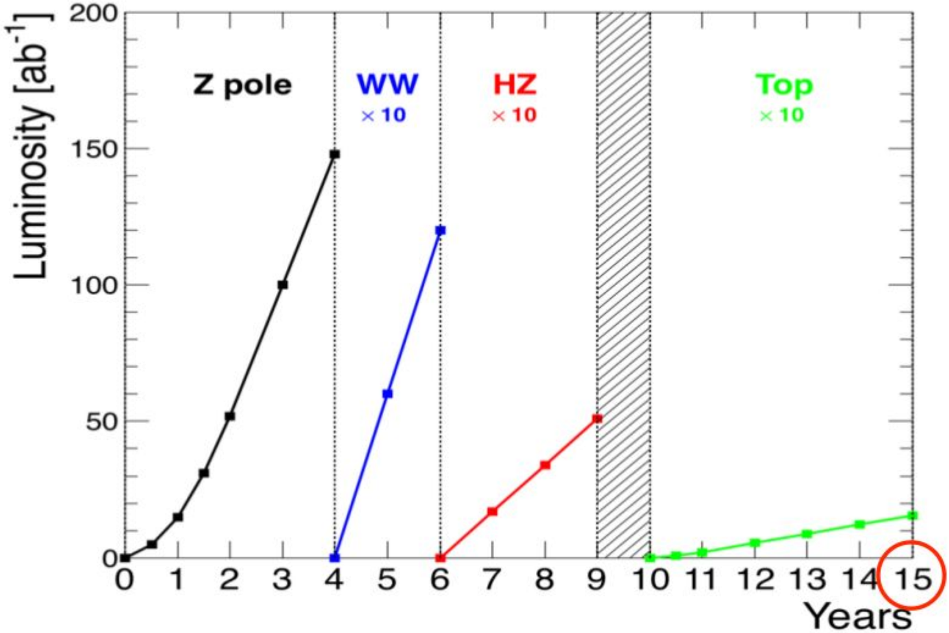
- **Note that this schedule could be accelerated if "more resources" become available in the short term**

FCC-ee: huge statistics and precision

European Strategy Briefing Book:
arXiv:1910.11775

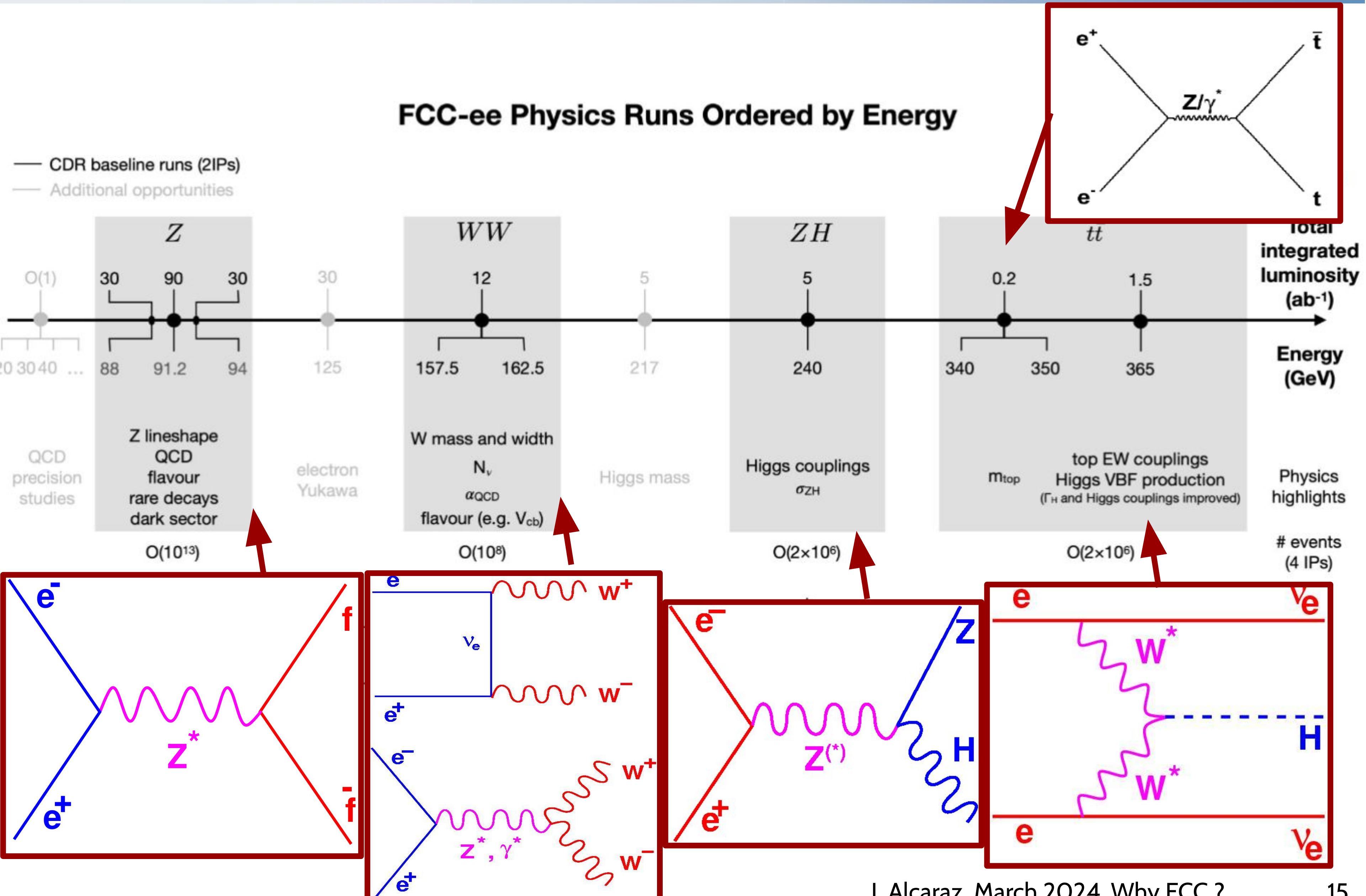
(FCC/CEPC: 2 IPs only)





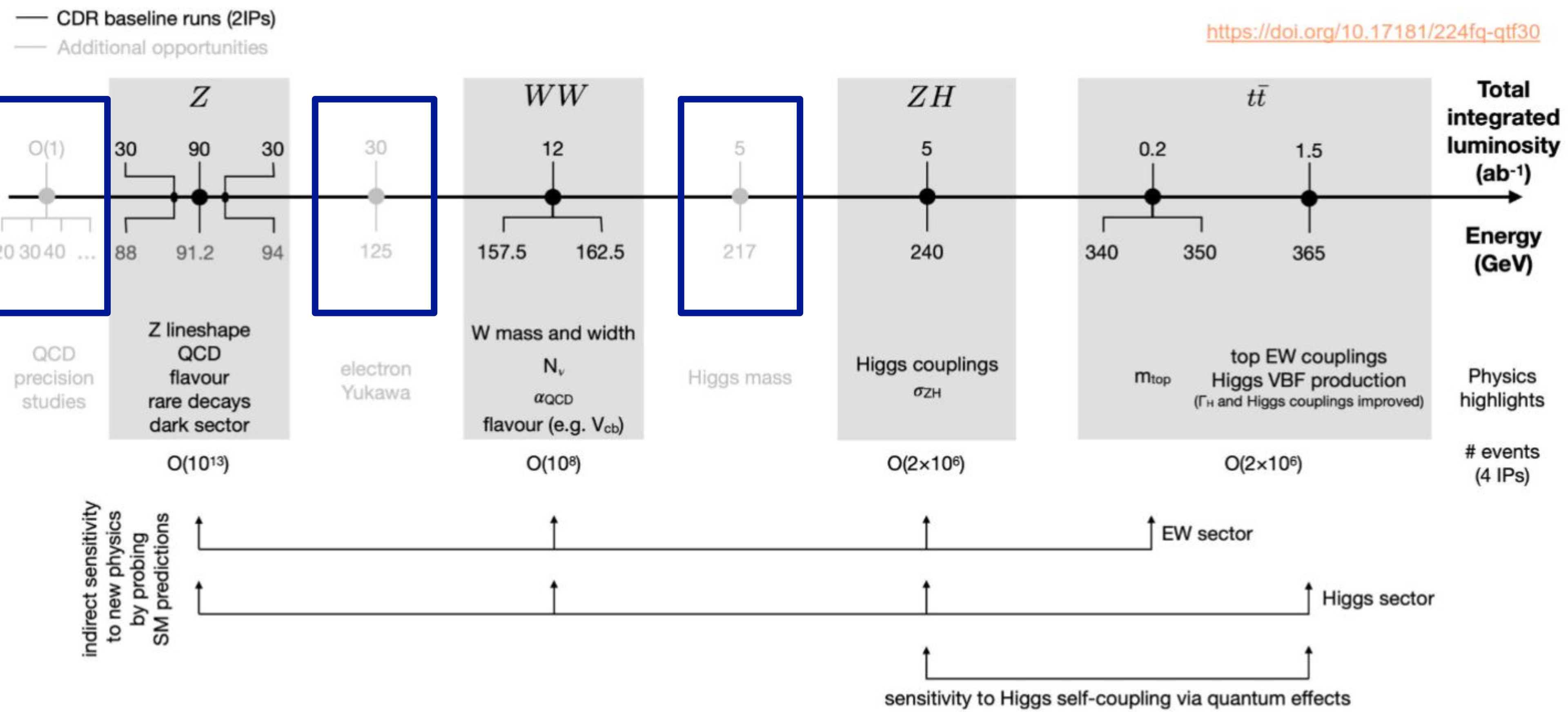
- Up to 4 experiments at FCC-ee (now the baseline)
- Large statistics at $\sqrt{s}$=240 GeV: 5 ab^{-1} in ≈3 years of running
- Tera-Z: 10^{12} Z's in ≈4 years, LEP statistics in a few minutes
- Clean, well known environment, precise $\sqrt{s}$ measurements (LEP)

Global view of the FCC-ee program



Possible extensions (not the baseline)

- **Additional "opportunities: QCD studies, ee→H, more precise m_H**



Some Higgs numbers ("kappa" fits)

Collider	HL-LHC	ILC_{250}	$CLIC_{380}$	$CEPC_{240}$	$FCC\text{-}ee_{240\to365}$
Lumi (ab^{-1})	3	2	1	5.6	5 + 0.2 + 1.5
Years	10	11.5	8	7	3 + 1 + 4
g_{HZZ} (%)	1.5	0.30 / 0.29	0.50 / 0.44	0.19 / 0.18	0.18 / 0.17
g_{HWW} (%)	1.7	1.8 / 1.0	0.86 / 0.73	1.3 / 0.88	0.44 / 0.41
g_{Hbb} (%)	5.1	1.8 / 1.1	1.9 / 1.2	1.3 / 0.92	0.69 / 0.64
g_{Hcc} (%)	SM	2.5 / 2.0	4.4 / 4.1	2.2 / 2.0	1.3 / 1.3
g_{Hgg} (%)	2.5	2.3 / 1.4	2.5 / 1.5	1.5 / 1.0	1.0 / 0.89
$g_{H\tau\tau}$ (%)	1.9	1.9 / 1.1	3.1 / 1.4	1.4 / 0.91	0.74 / 0.66
$g_{H\mu\mu}$ (%)	4.4	15. / 4.2	– / 4.4	9.0 / 3.9	8.9 / 3.9
$g_{H\gamma\gamma}$ (%)	1.8	6.8 / 1.3	– / 1.5	3.7 / 1.2	3.9 / 1.2
$g_{HZ\gamma}$ (%)	11.	– / 10.	– / 10.	8.2 / 6.3	– / 10.
g_{Htt} (%)	3.4	– / 3.1	– / 3.2	– / 3.1	10. / 3.1
g_{HHH} (%)	50.	– / 49.	– / 50.	– / 50.	44./33. 27./24.
Γ_H (%)	SM	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.1
BR_{inv} (%)	1.9	0.26	0.65	0.28	0.19
BR_{EXO} (%)	SM (0.0)	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.1

- **Huge statistics is key to go below % uncertainties**
- **FCC-ee measurements dominated by statistical uncertainties !!**
  - **Frequent high-statistics calibrations at the Z peak**
  - **Luminosity well below permille uncertainty (⇒ relevant for cross sections)**
  - **Also, theoretical uncertainties will be smaller than stat. uncs. in the future**

FCC-hh will complement the FCC-ee

Collider	ILC_{500}	ILC_{1000}	CLIC	FCC-INT
g_{HZZ} (%)	0.24 / 0.23	0.24 / 0.23	0.39 / 0.39	0.17 / 0.16
g_{HWW} (%)	0.31 / 0.29	0.26 / 0.24	0.38 / 0.38	0.20 / 0.19
g_{Hbb} (%)	0.60 / 0.56	0.50 / 0.47	0.53 / 0.53	0.48 / 0.48
g_{Hcc} (%)	1.3 / 1.2	0.91 / 0.90	1.4 / 1.4	0.96 / 0.96
g_{Hgg} (%)	0.98 / 0.85	0.67 / 0.63	0.96 / 0.86	0.52 / 0.50
$g_{H\tau\tau}$ (%)	0.72 / 0.64	0.58 / 0.54	0.95 / 0.82	0.49 / 0.46
$g_{H\mu\mu}$ (%)	9.4 / 3.9	6.3 / 3.6	5.9 / 3.5	0.43 / 0.43
$g_{H\gamma\gamma}$ (%)	3.5 / 1.2	1.9 / 1.1	2.3 / 1.1	0.32 / 0.32
$g_{HZ\gamma}$ (%)	– / 10.	– / 10.	7. / 5.7	0.71 / 0.70
g_{Htt} (%)	6.9 / 2.8	1.6 / 1.4	2.7 / 2.1	1.0 / 0.95
g_{HHH} (%)	27.	10.	9.	5.
Γ_H (%)	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.91
BR_{inv} (%)	0.23	0.22	0.61	0.024
BR_{EXO} (%)	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.0

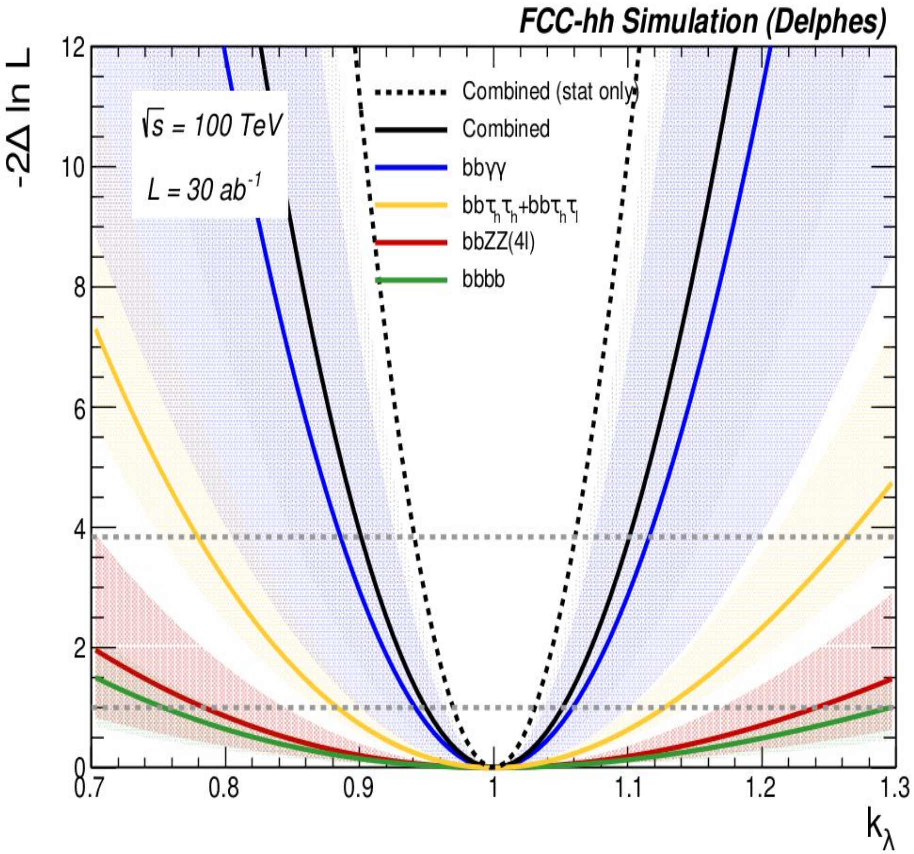
- **Relative rare decay channels that are clean and observable at LHC and FCC: $\Gamma(H\rightarrow\mu\mu,\gamma\gamma,Z\gamma)/\Gamma(H\rightarrow ZZ)$ become precise measurements when referred to the FCC-ee $\Gamma(H\rightarrow ZZ)$ measurements**

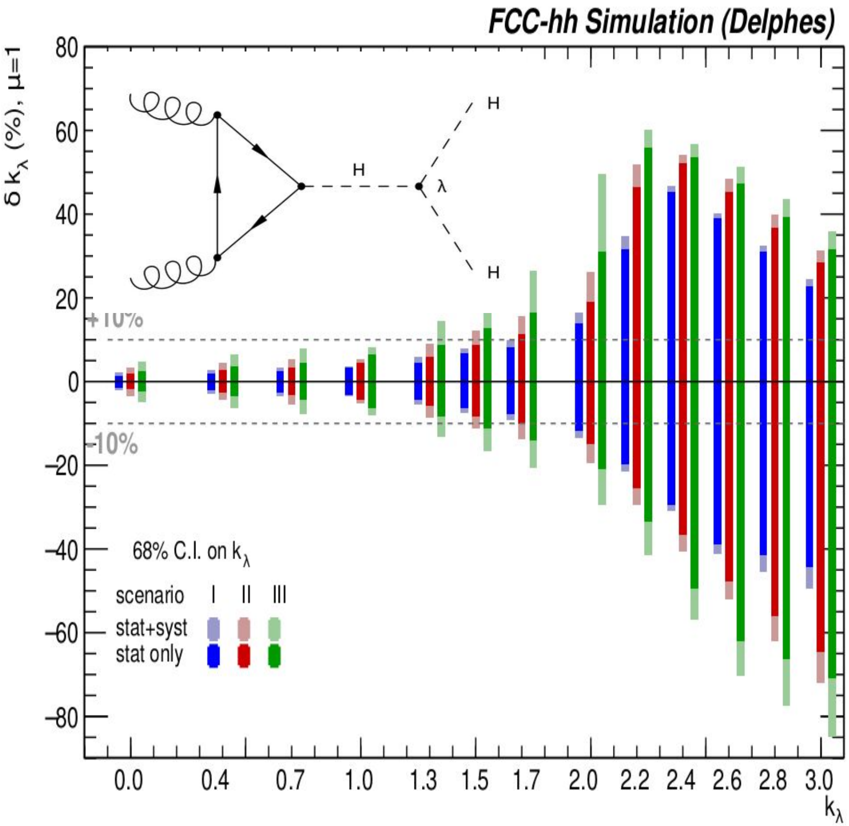
- **Great complementarity of FCC-ee and FCC-hh: all HVV and Hff couplings with precision <1% !!**

Higgs self-coupling measurement at FCC-hh

- **Measurement the Higgs self-coupling via HH production with 3-5% precision**

arXiv:2004.03505

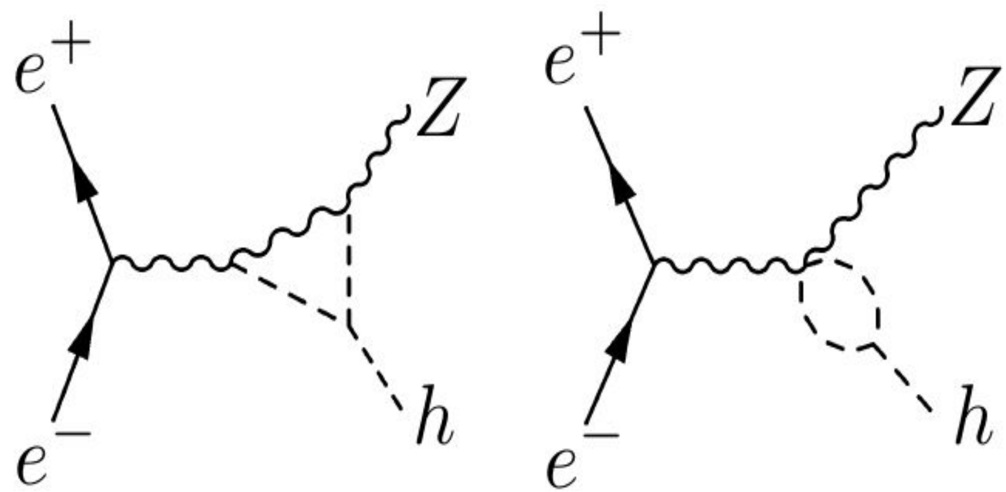


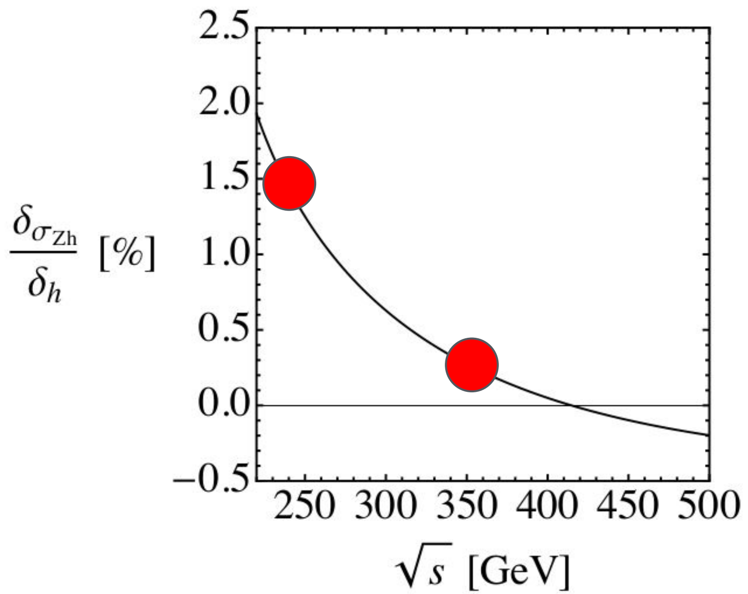


scenario I: Run2 performance (optimal)
scenario III: HL-LHC conditions with performance degradation (pessimistic)
scenario II: intermediate case (assumed for left plot above)

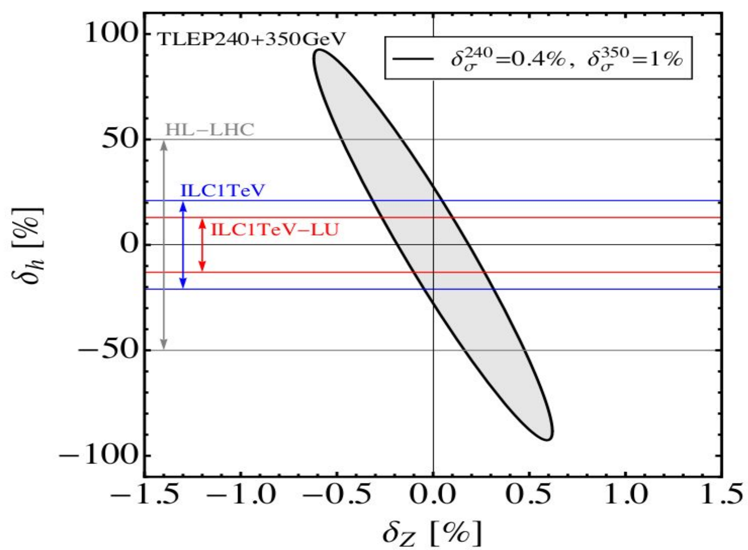
Higgs self-coupling also at FCC-ee: ee→HZ channel

arXiv:1312.3322



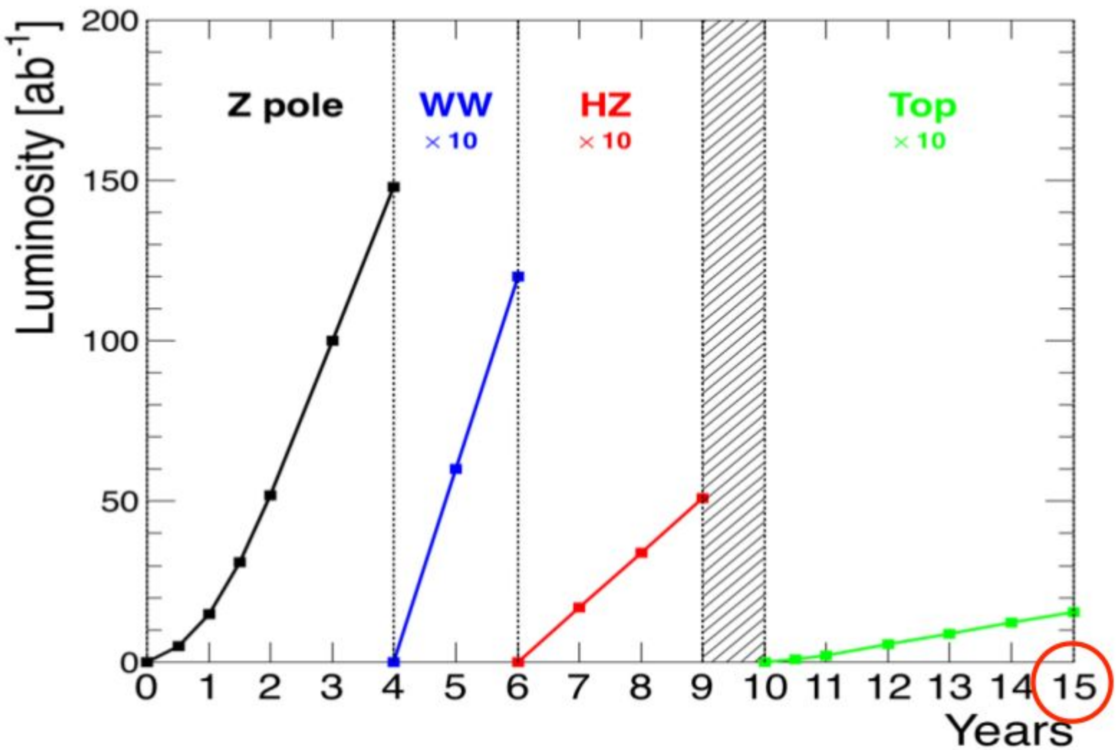


- If one includes NLO effects ⇒
  - HHH coupling (δ_h) effects are √s-dependent
  - HZZ coupling (δ_Z) effects may be constant with √s (composite Higgs, for instance)
- Aim: 30% precision (dedicated analysis ongoing)



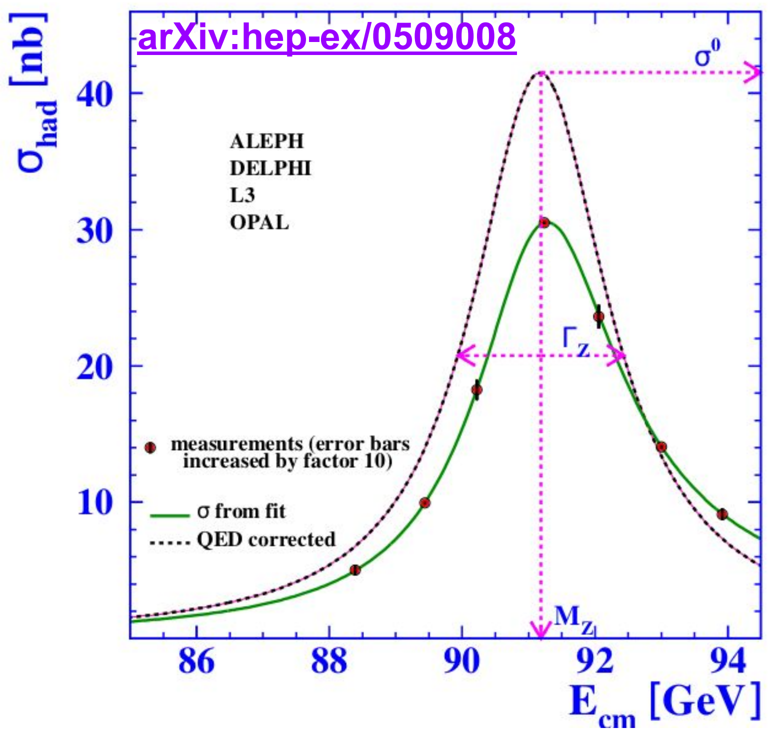
FCC-ee beyond Higgs

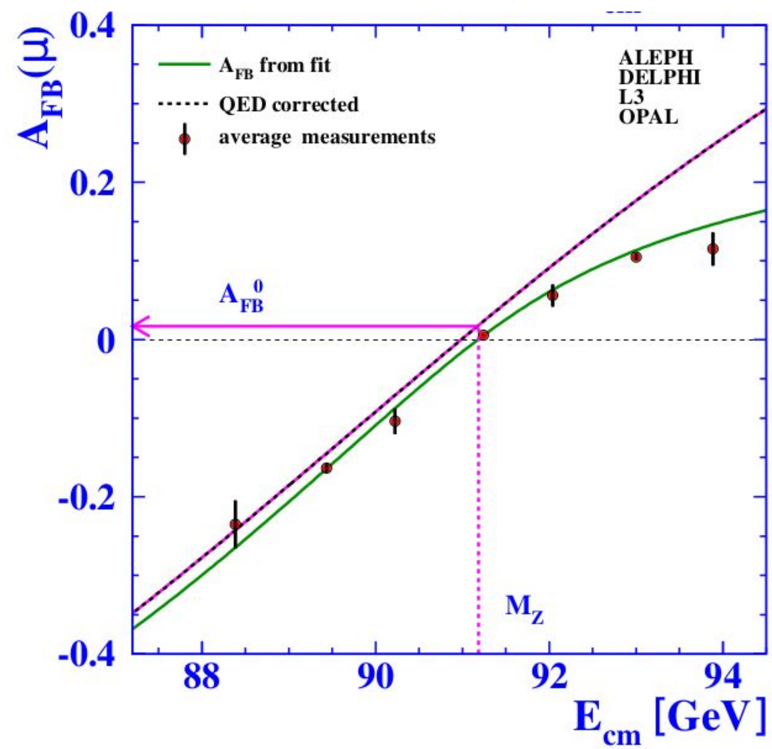
FCC-ee: EW physics



- **At the Z pole: 150 ab^{-1}, 5 x 10^{12} Z decays in ≈ 4 years of running**
- **Exquisite control of beam uncertainties (average, width, systematics):**
  - **Extraordinary √s precision ("resonant depolarization")**
    - **100 keV at the Z**
    - **300 keV at WW threshold**

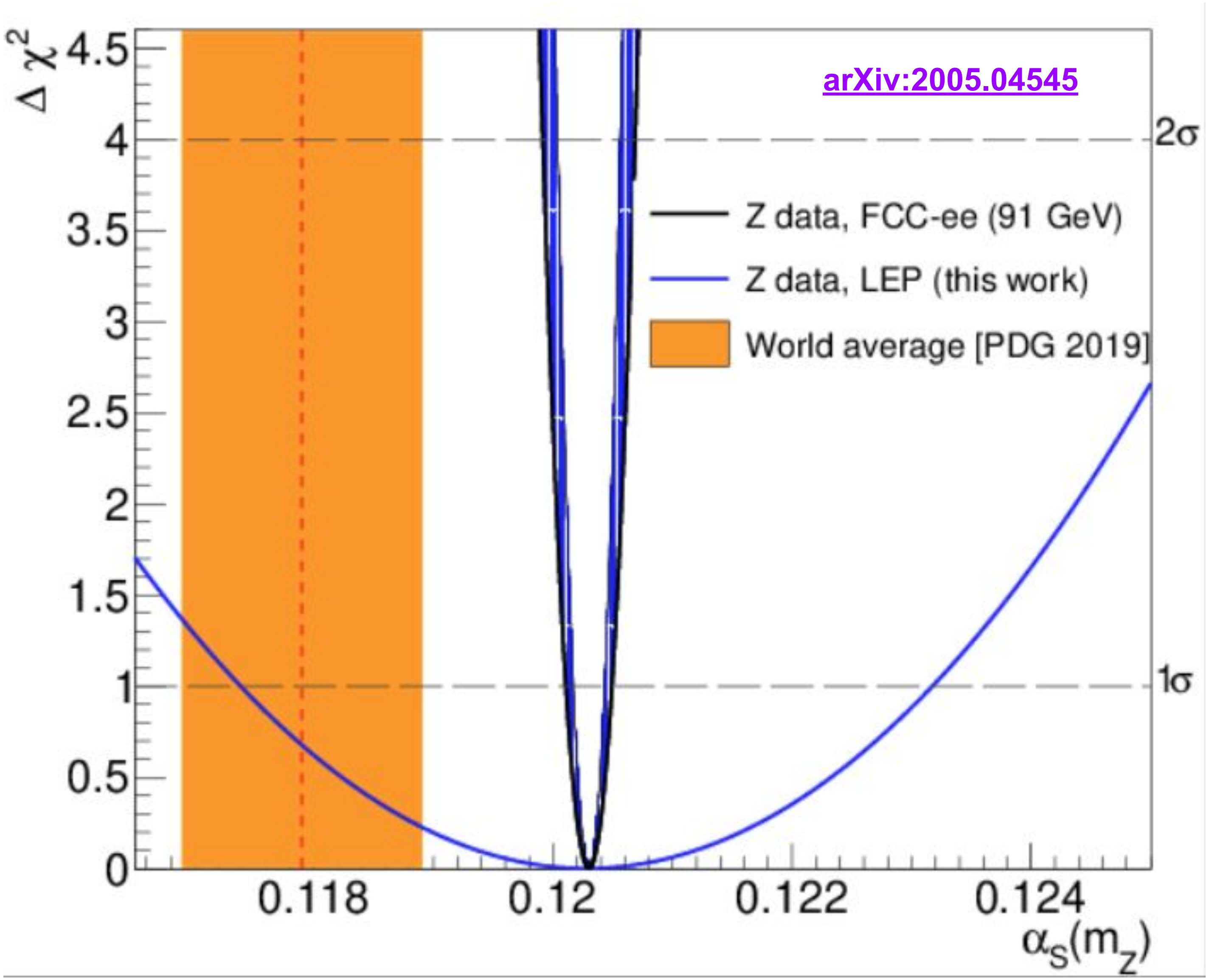
Z pole scan: cross sections, asymmetries





- **≈ 10^{-4} precision on cross sections due to luminosity uncertainty:**
  - **possibility to reduce it by an order of magnitude using the measured σ ($ee\to\gamma\gamma$) as reference**
- **≈ 10^{-6} statistical uncertainties (≈ $1/\sqrt{N}$) on relative measurements:**
  - **Forward-backward charge asymmetries, cross-section ratios**

Z pole: α_s at FCC-ee (from $R_l \equiv \Gamma_{had}/\Gamma_l$)

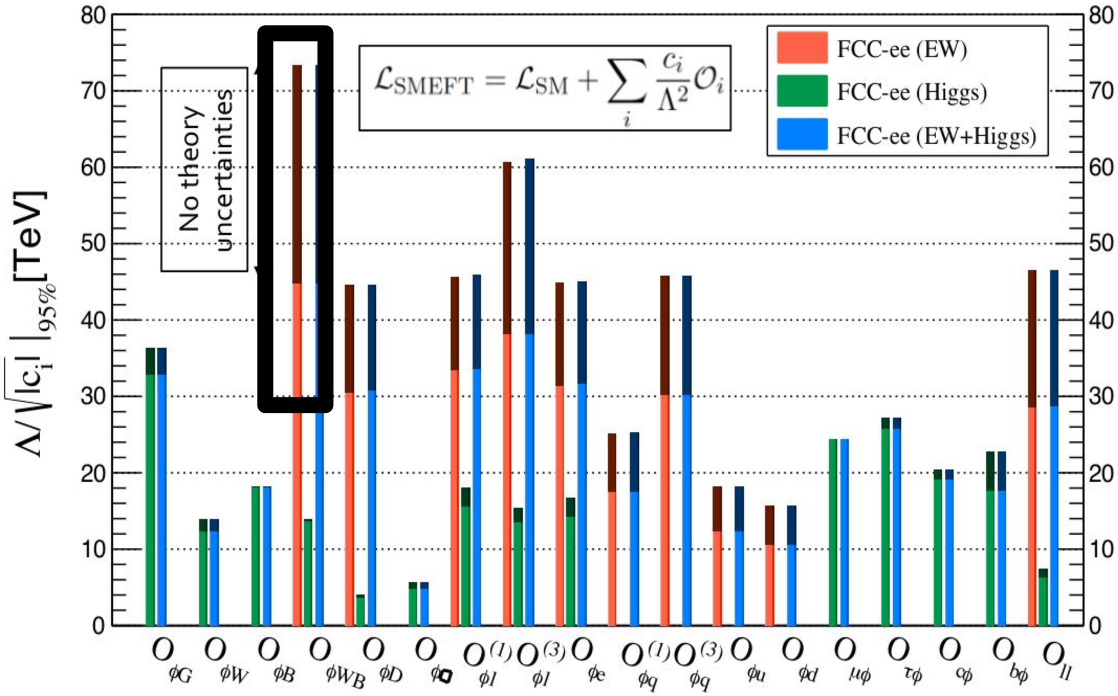


Z pole: expectations for FCC-ee

Observable	Present value ± error	FCC-ee Stat.	FCC-ee Syst.	Comment and dominant exp. error
m_Z (keV)	$91,186,700 \pm 2200$	4	100	From Z lineshape scan; beam energy calibration
Γ_Z (keV)	$2,495,200 \pm 2300$	4	25	From Z lineshape scan; beam energy calibration
R_ℓ^Z ($\times 10^3$)	$20,767 \pm 25$	0.06	$0.2 - 1.0$	Ratio of hadrons to leptons; acceptance for leptons
$\alpha_S(m_Z^2)$ ($\times 10^4$)	$1,196 \pm 30$	0.1	$0.4 - 1.6$	From R_ℓ^Z above
R_b ($\times 10^6$)	$216,290 \pm 660$	0.3	< 60	Ratio of $b\bar{b}$ to hadrons; stat. extrapol. from SLD
$\sigma^0_{\rm had}$ ($\times 10^3$) (nb)	$41,541 \pm 37$	0.1	4	Peak hadronic cross section; luminosity measurement
N_ν ($\times 10^3$)	$2,996 \pm 7$	0.005	1	Z peak cross sections; luminosity measurement
$\sin^2\theta_W^{\rm eff}$ ($\times 10^6$)	$231,480 \pm 160$	1.4	1.4	From $A_{FB}^{\mu\mu}$ at Z peak; beam energy calibration
$1/\alpha_{\rm QED}(m_Z^2)$ ($\times 10^3$)	$128,952 \pm 14$	3.8	1.2	From $A_{FB}^{\mu\mu}$ off peak
$A_{FB}^{b,0}$ ($\times 10^4$)	992 ± 16	0.02	1.3	b-quark asymmetry at Z pole; from jet charge
A_e ($\times 10^4$)	$1,498 \pm 49$	0.07	0.2	from $A_{FB}^{{\rm pol},\tau}$; systematics from non-τ backgrounds
m_W (MeV)	$80,350 \pm 15$	0.25	0.3	From WW threshold scan; beam energy calibration
Γ_W (MeV)	$2,085 \pm 42$	1.2	0.3	From WW threshold scan; beam energy calibration
N_ν ($\times 10^3$)	$2,920 \pm 50$	0.8	Small	Ratio of invis. to leptonic in radiative Z returns
$\alpha_S(m_W^2)$ ($\times 10^4$)	$1,170 \pm 420$	3	Small	From R_ℓ^W

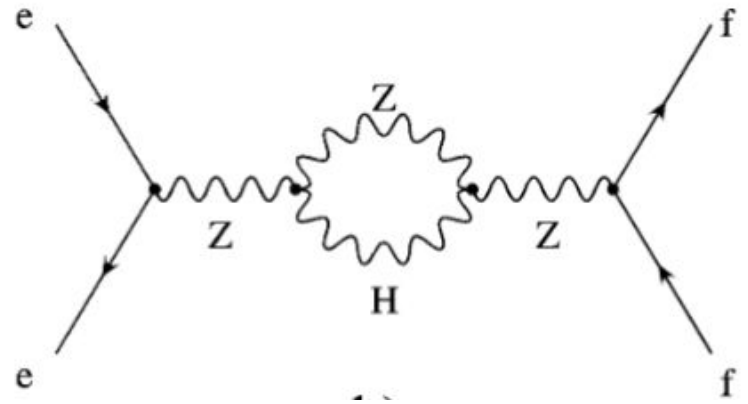
≈ two orders of magnitude improvement expected for Γ_Z , R_l , α_s , $\sin^2\theta_W^{eff}$

Physics potential

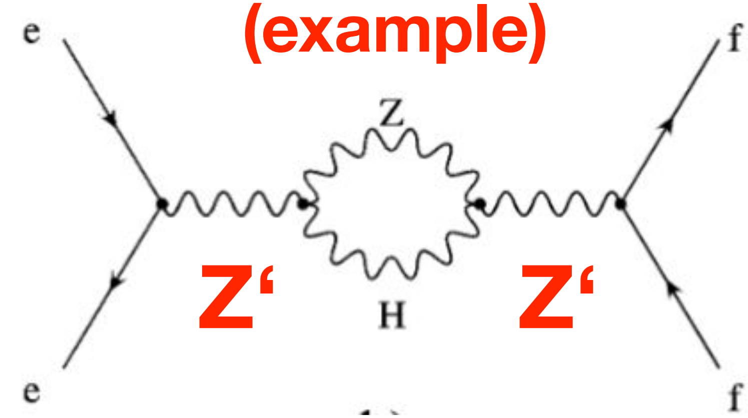


- **Probing the 10-TeV scale for new-physics effects with just a few years of FCC-ee EW running**
- **≈ 70 TeV reach corresponds to the 95% CL expected constraint on the S oblique parameter**

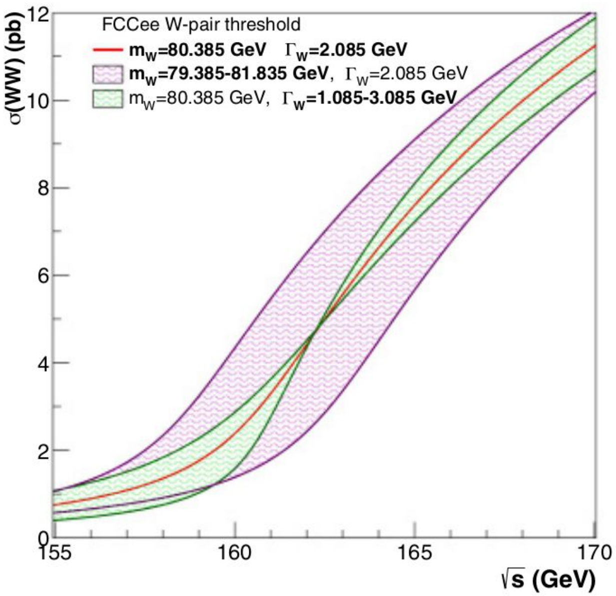
SM corrections

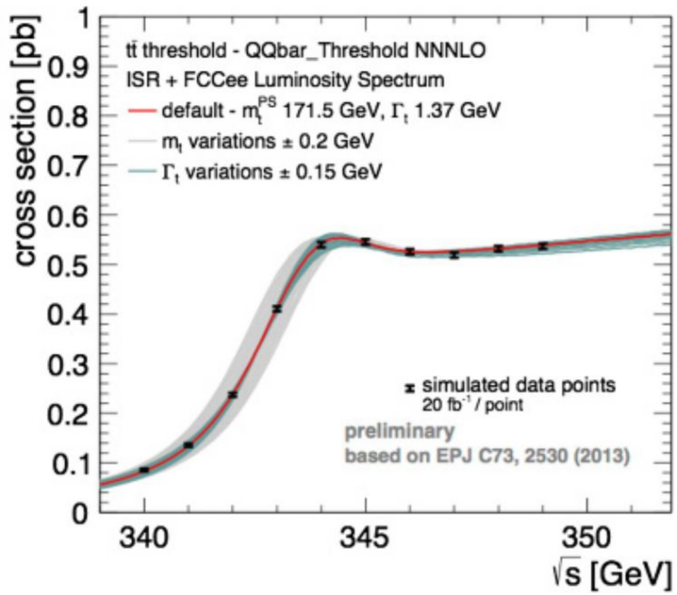


BSM corrections (example)



More EWK physics: W, top masses/widths





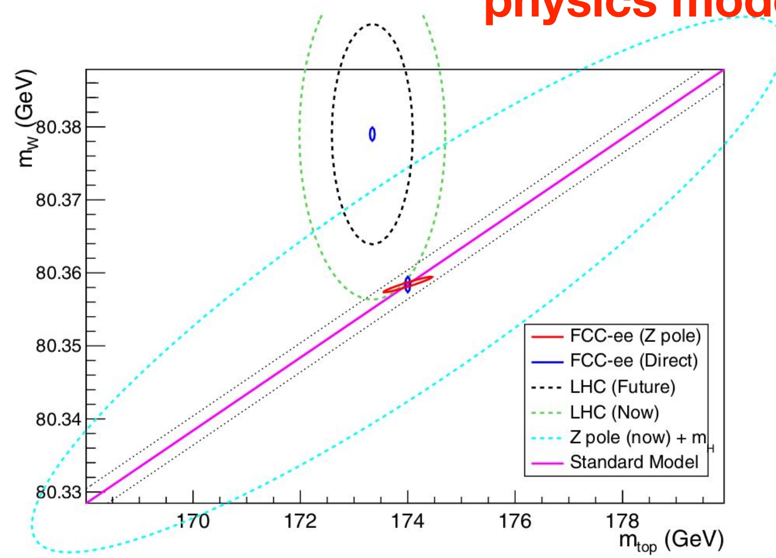
√s scans at production thresholds

Strong constraining power on new physics models

- **Expectations:**
  - ΔM_W = 0.5 MeV, $\Delta\Gamma_W$ = 1.5 MeV
  - $\Delta M_t \approx$ 17 MeV, $\Delta\Gamma_t \approx$ 45 MeV

arxiv:2107.04444

CERN-ACC-2018-0057



Heavy flavours at FCC-ee (from S. Monteil)

A- Particle production at the Z pole:

- About 15 times the Belle II anticipated statistics for B^0 and B^+.
- All species of b-hadrons are produced.
- Expect ~4.10^9 B_c-mesons assuming $f_{B_c}/(f_{B_u}+f_{B_d}) \sim 3.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Particle production (10^9)	B^0 / $\overline{B}^0$	B^+ / B^-	B^0_s / $\overline{B}^0_s$	Λ_b / $\overline{\Lambda}_b$	$c\overline{c}$	τ^-/τ^+
Belle II	27.5	27.5	n/a	n/a	65	45
FCC-ee	300	300	80	80	600	150

Heavy flavours at FCC-ee (from S. Monteil)

B- The Boost at the *Z*:

$$\langle E_{X_b} \rangle = 75\% \times E_{\rm beam}; \langle \beta\gamma \rangle \sim 6.$$

- Fragmentation of the *b*-quark:
- Makes possible a topological rec. of the decays w/ miss. energy.

C- Comparison w/ LHCb and Belle II. Advantageous attributes:

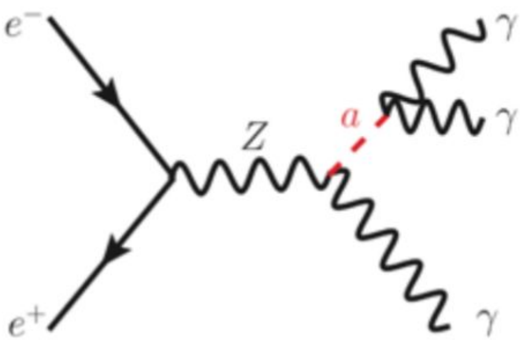
Attribute	$\Upsilon(4S)$	pp	Z^0
All hadron species		✓	✓
High boost		✓	✓
Enormous production cross-section		✓	
Negligible trigger losses	✓		✓
Low backgrounds	✓		✓
Initial energy constraint	✓		(✓)

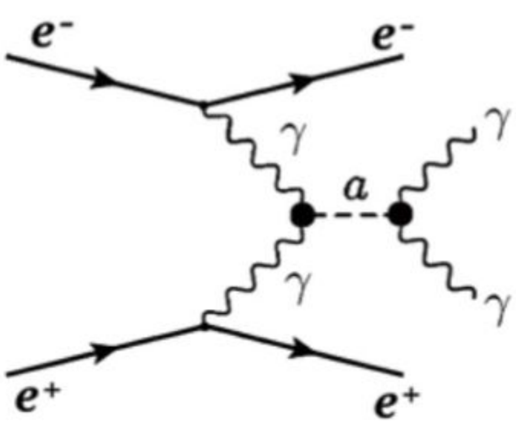
D- Versatility : the *Z* pole does not saturate all Flavour possibilities. Beyond the obvious flavour-violating Higgs and top decays, the *WW* operation will enable to collect several 10^8 *W* decays on-shell AND boosted.

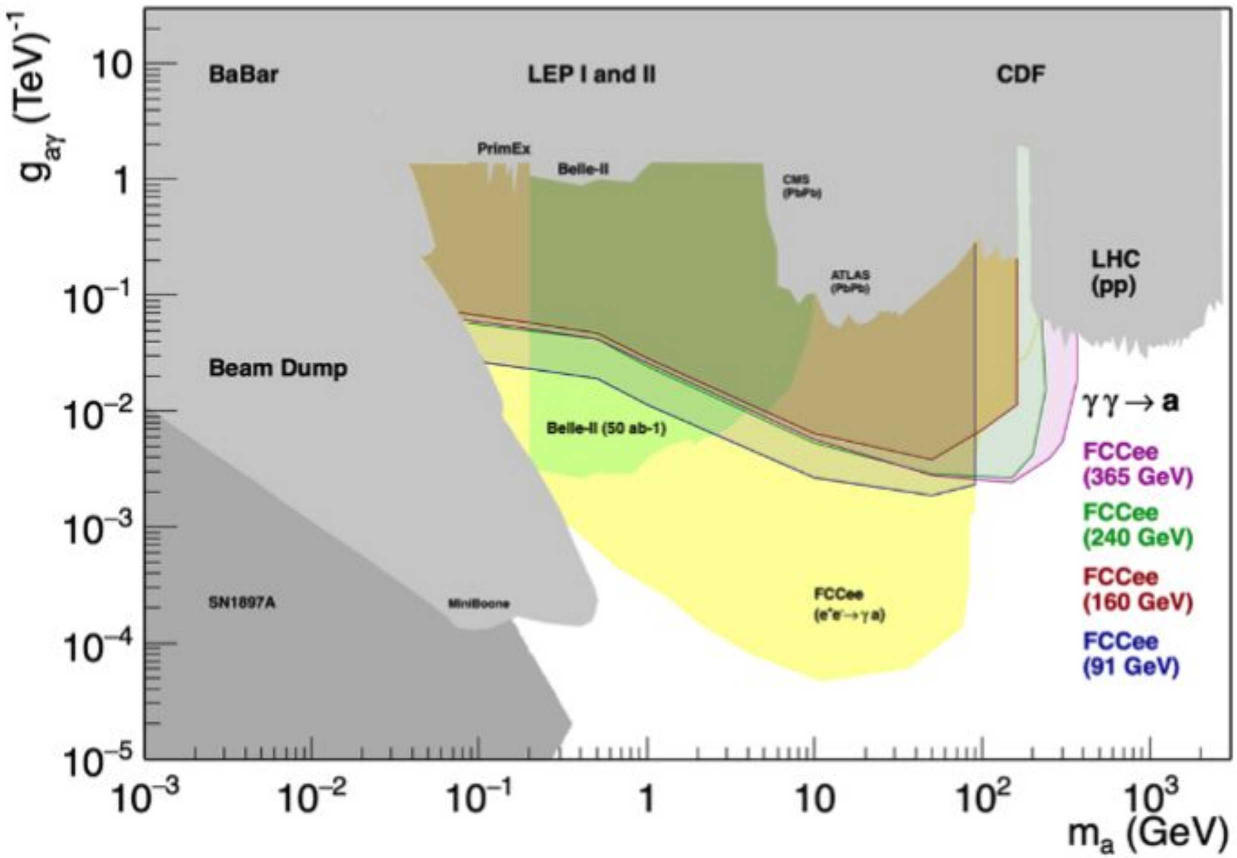
Feebly Interacting Particles at FCC-ee: axions

[Eur. Strat.: arXiv:1910.11775](https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.11775)

[arXiv:2310.17270](https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.17270)

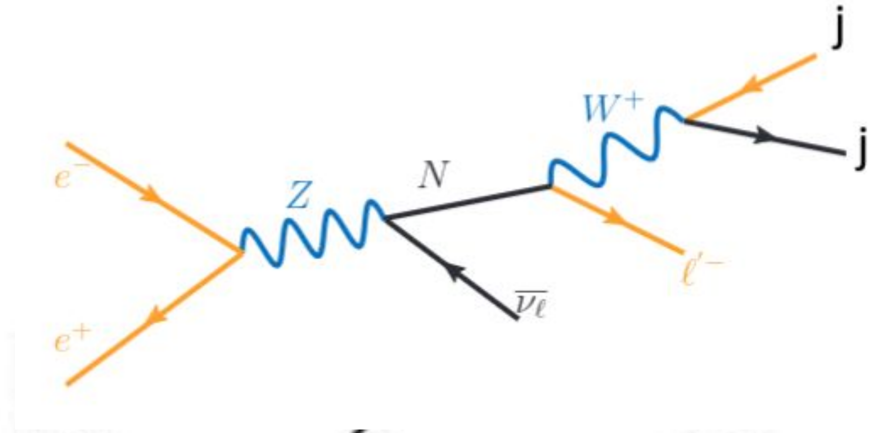


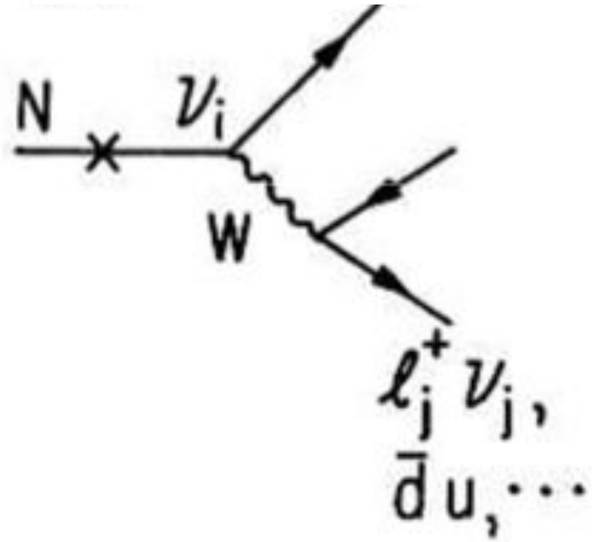


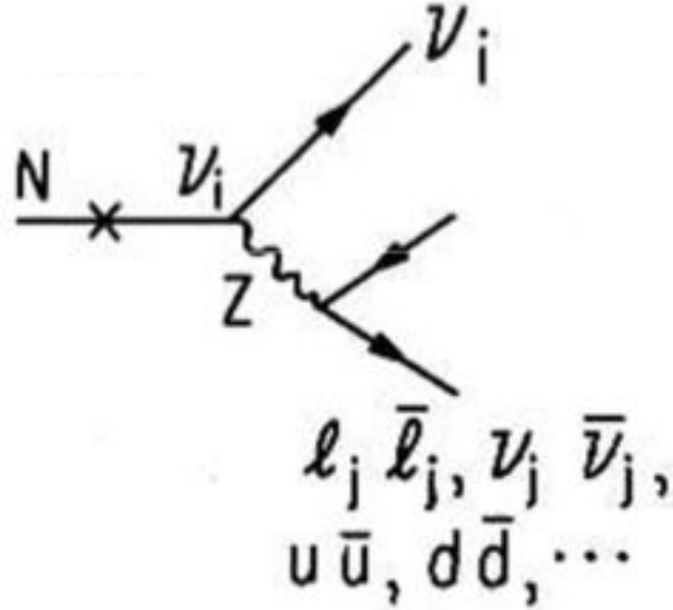


- $Z \to a\gamma$: FCC-ee unbeatable in the m_A=1-100 GeV range
- $\gamma\gamma$ fusion: FCC-ee also better for $m_a \lesssim 350$ GeV

Heavy Neutrinos at FCC-ee (FIP regime again)

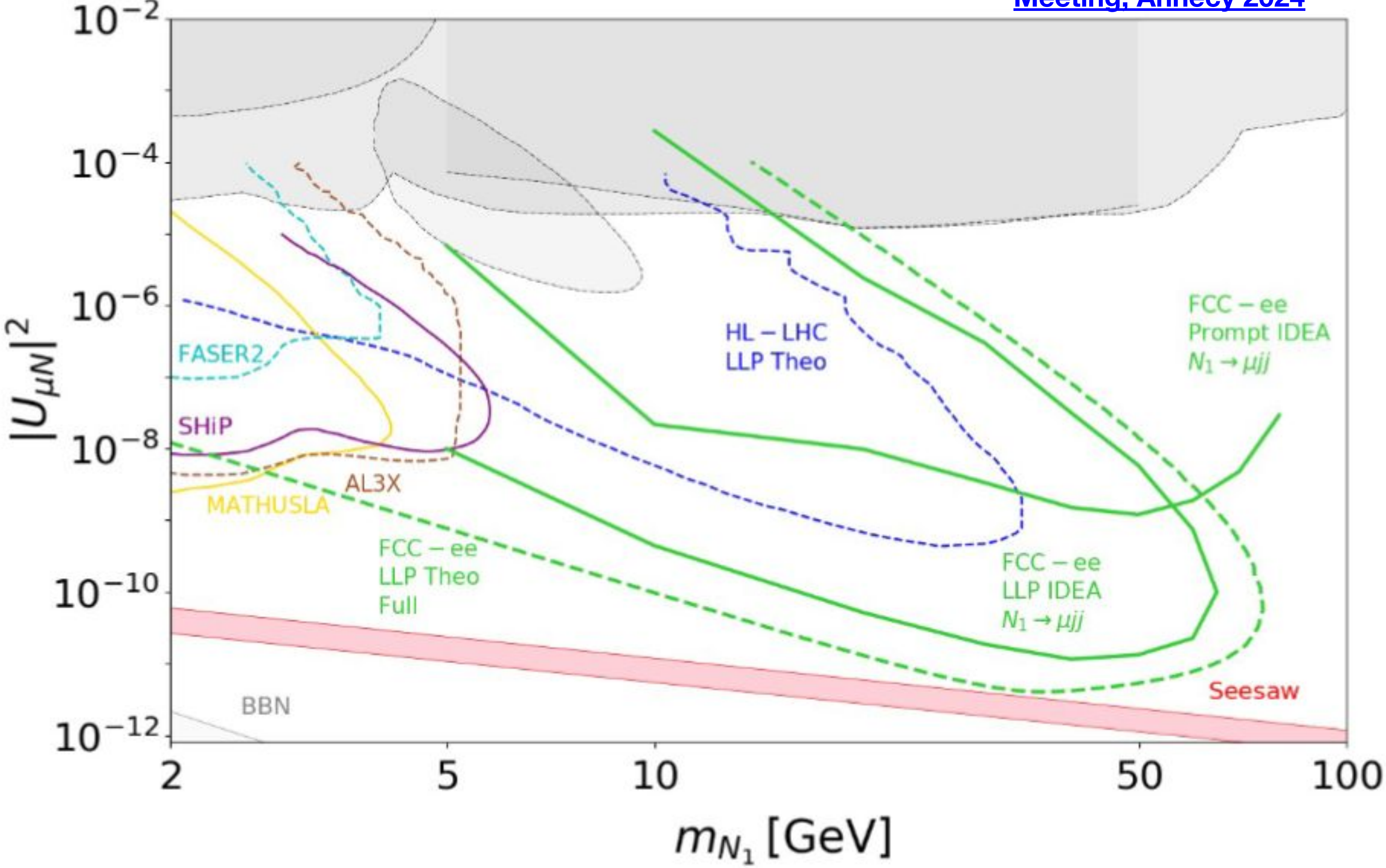






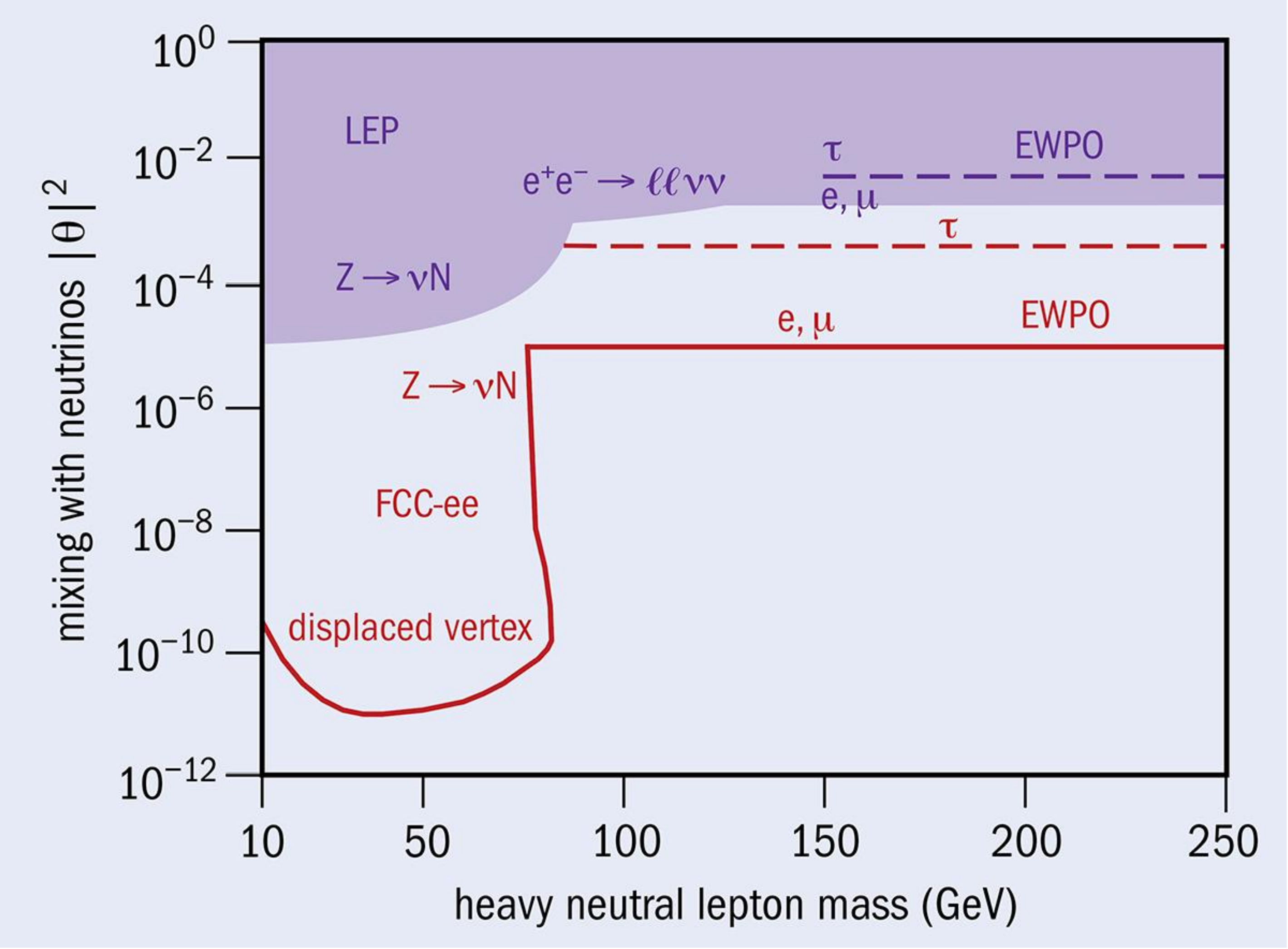
Heavy Neutrinos at FCC-ee (FIP regime again)

from G. Polesello at FCC Physics Meeting, Annecy 2024



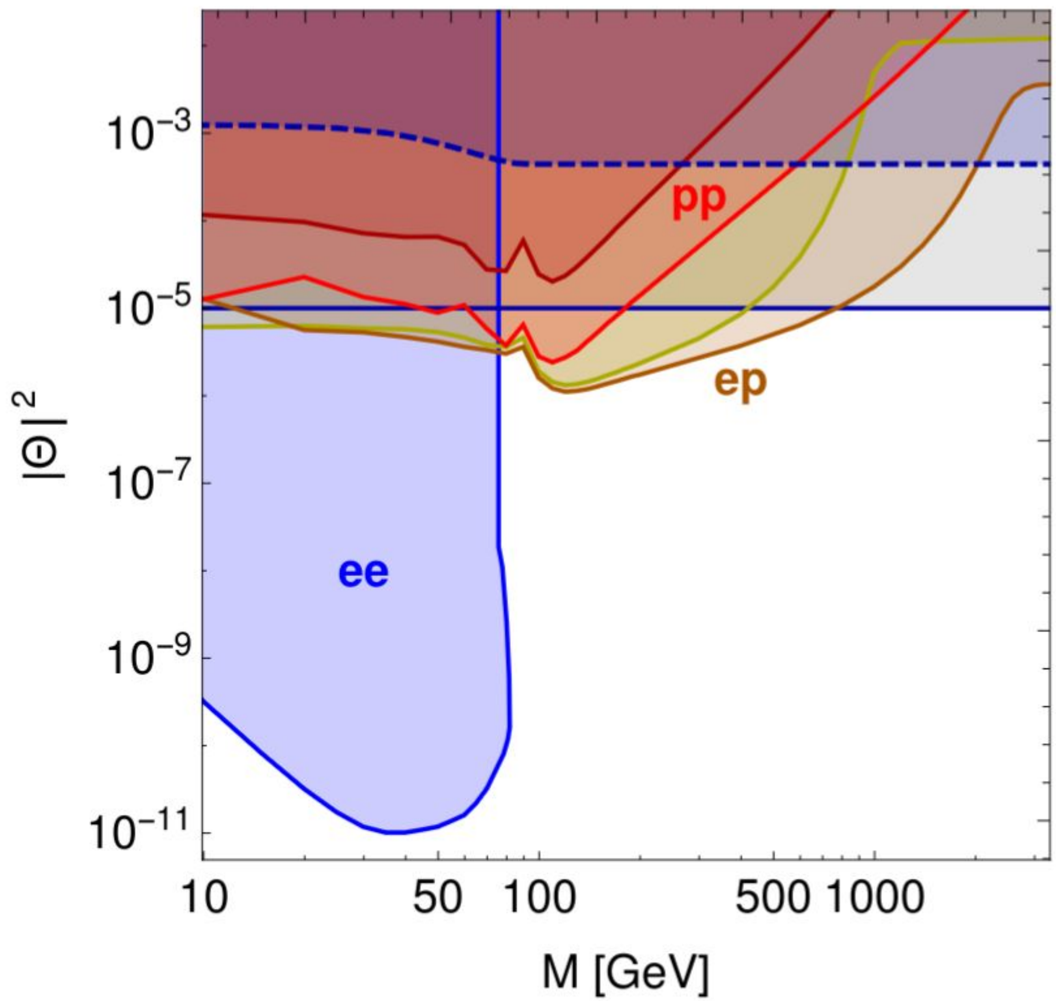
- **$U_{\mu N} \neq 0$: FCC-ee almost reaching the see-saw limit for $m_N < m_Z$**

Heavy Neutrinos at FCC-ee (FIP regime again)



- **Extended beyond 90 GeV via electroweak-precision observables**

Heavy Neutrinos at FCC-pp, FCC-ep, direct search



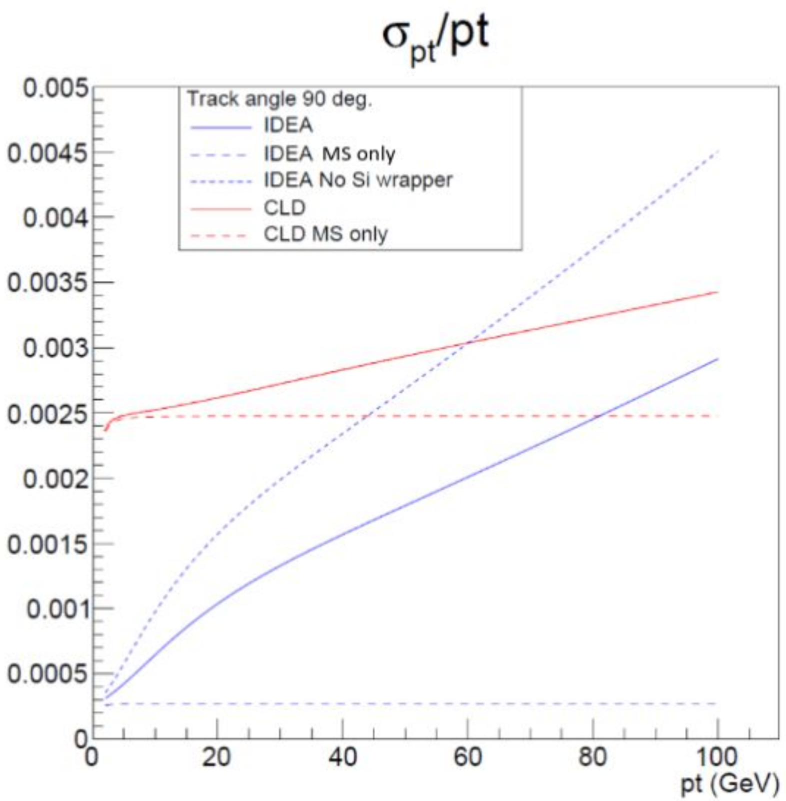
arXiv:1612.02728

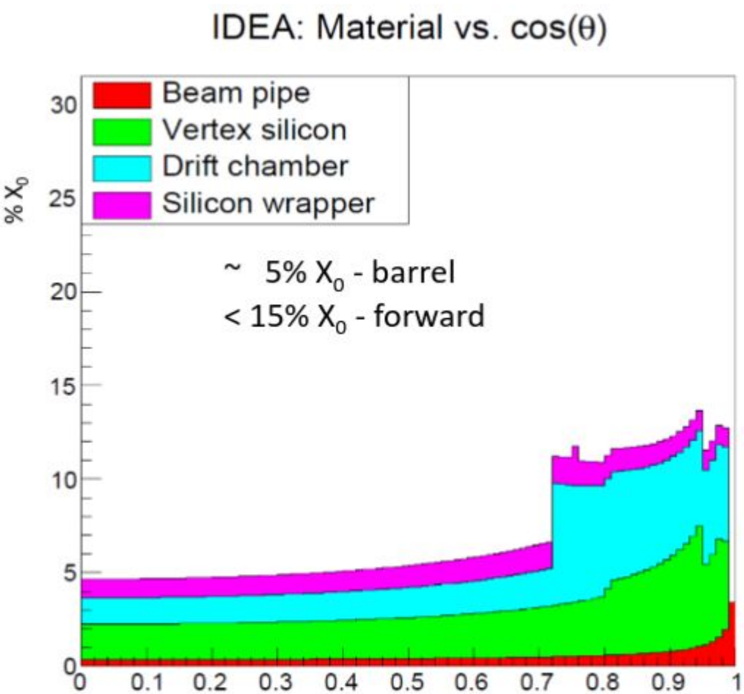
- **Extending the FCC-ee reach for masses above the Z pole**

FCC-ee detector challenges: central drift chamber

IDEA DCH designed to provide **efficient tracking, high precision momentum measurement and excellent particle identification** for particles of low and medium momenta. Main features:

- *High granularity*
- *Transparency*
- *Cluster counting technique*





Particle momentum range far from the asymptotic limit where MS is negligible

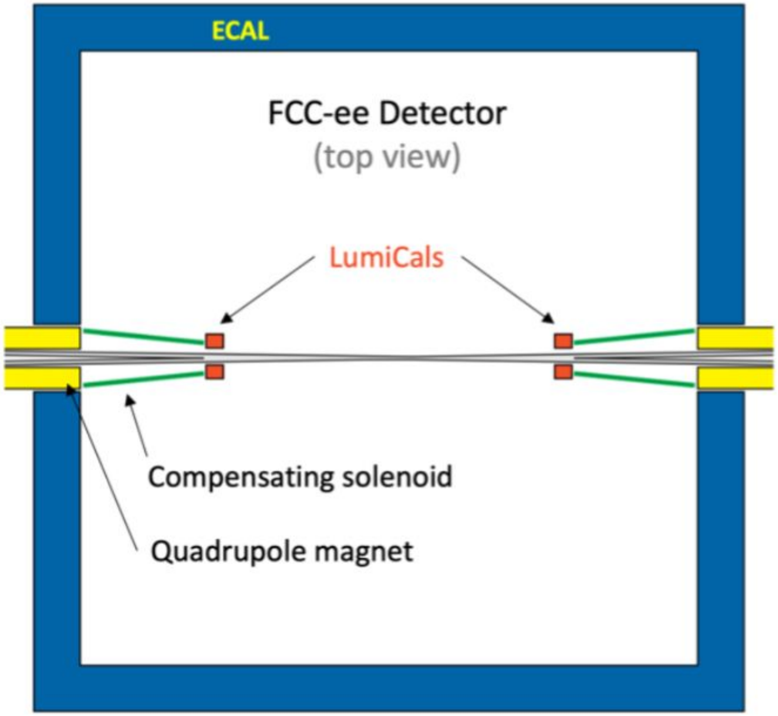
$$\frac{\Delta p_T}{p_T}\Big|_{res.} \approx \frac{12\,\sigma_{r\phi}\,p_T}{0.3\,B_0 L_0^2}\sqrt{\frac{5}{N+5}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta p_T}{p_T}\Big|_{m.s.} \approx \frac{0.0136\,\mathrm{GeV/c}}{0.3\beta\,B_0 L_0}\sqrt{\frac{d_{tot}}{X_0\,\sin\theta}}$$

Drasal, Riegler,
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2018.08.078

FCC-ee detector challenges: luminosity monitor

LumiCal Challenges

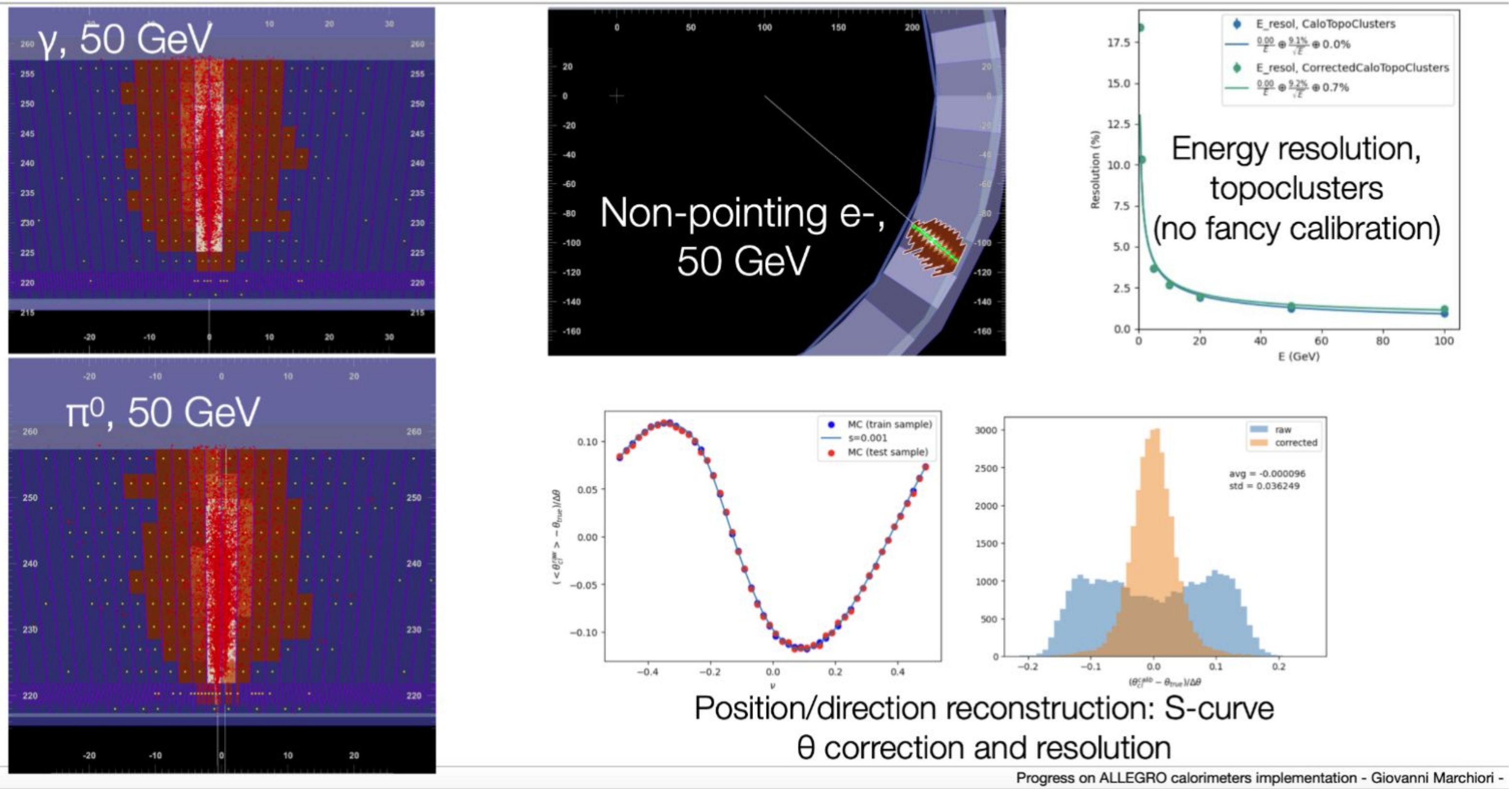


- Geometrical constraints:
  - Stay away from beampipe
  - Stay away from tracker acceptance
  - Continuity of calorimetry below forward ECAL acceptance
- Precision constraints for 10^{-4} measurement:
  - Radial dimension of monitors to be controlled to $\mathcal{O}$(1 μm)
  - Distance between two monitors to be controlled to 100 μm
  - System of two monitors to be centred about collision point to precision of
    - few mm in z
    - few tenths on mm in xy plane
  - Well understood energy respons allowing good control of efficiency and background
    - Dominant single uncertianty contribution for OPAL (1.8×10^{-4})
- Pile up considerations (new wrt LEP):
  - Non-negligible probability to have two overlapping events (signal + signal/background) in the same bunch crossing

Mogens Dam / NBI Copenhagen 7th FCC Physics Workshop, Annecy 31.01.2024

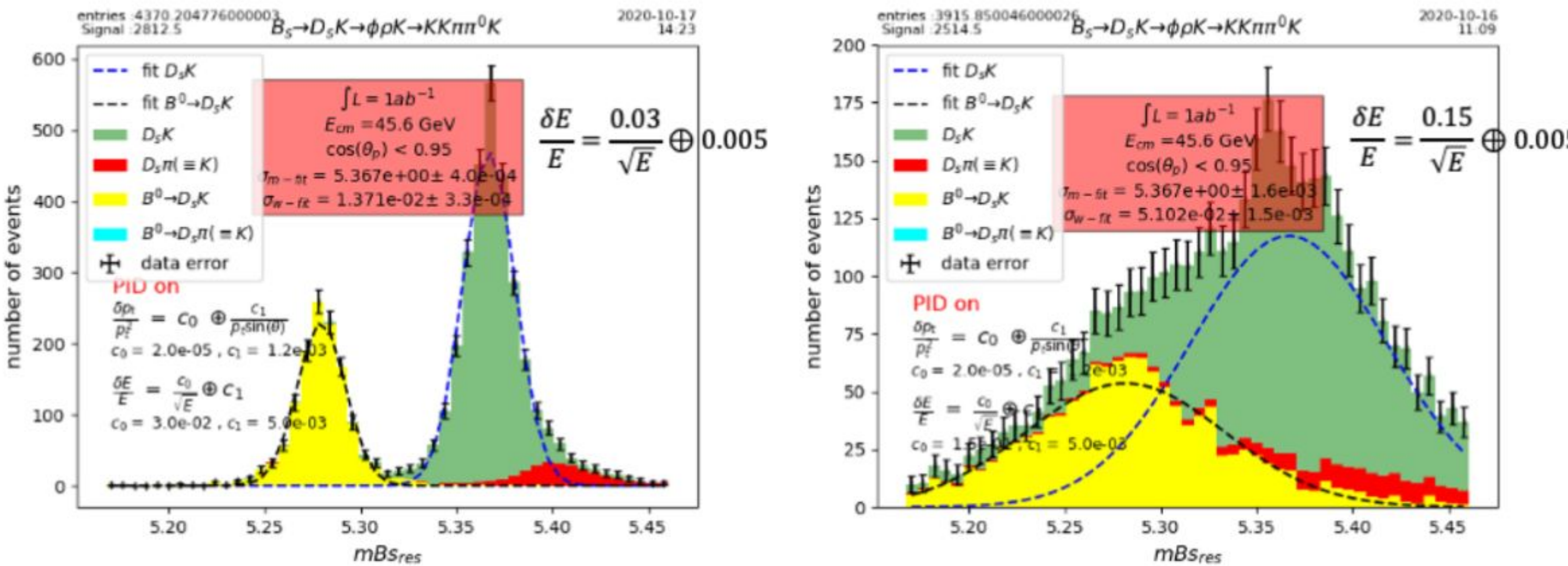
FCC-ee detector challenges: γ/π^0 separation

ECAL barrel simulation



FCC-ee detector challenges: ECAL resolution

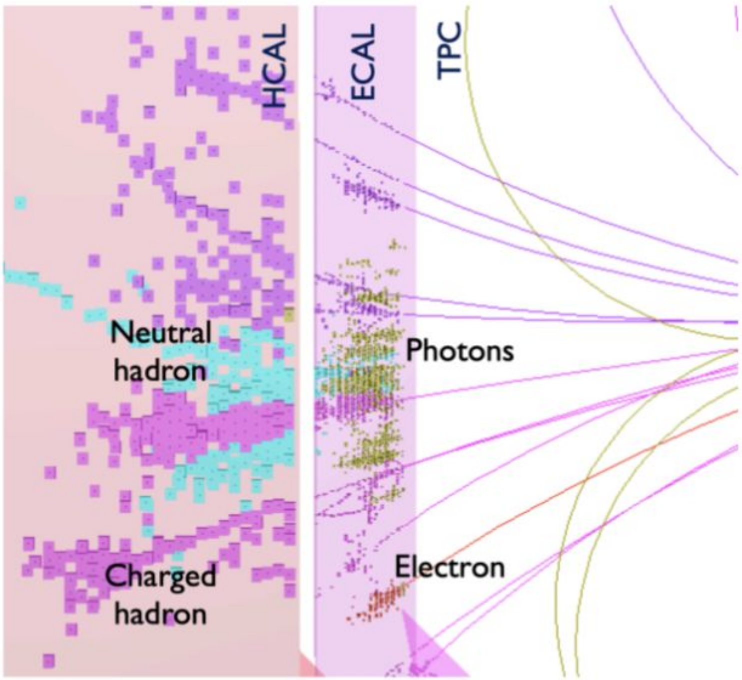
- 1) From R. Aleksan: CKM angle γ (D_sK w/ $D_s \rightarrow \phi\rho\ (\rightarrow \pi\pi^0)$)



S

FCC-ee detector challenges: get best Particle Flow

- Particle flow: requires the reconstruction of all individual particles
  - Charged particles (62%) through the tracker, photons (27%) through the ECAL and neutral hadrons (10%) through HCAL
- Particle Flow Objects (PFO) built from tracks and (associated) clusters:
  - Calorimeter energy resolution not critical - most energy obtained from tracks



Swathi Sasikumar | Pandora Particle Flow Concept in Key4hep

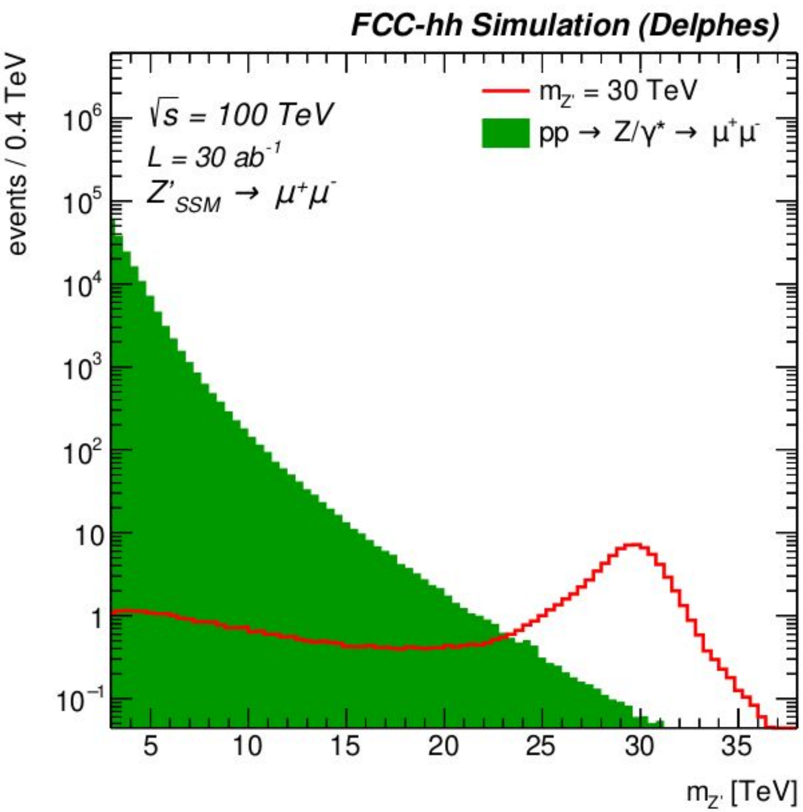
1 February 2024

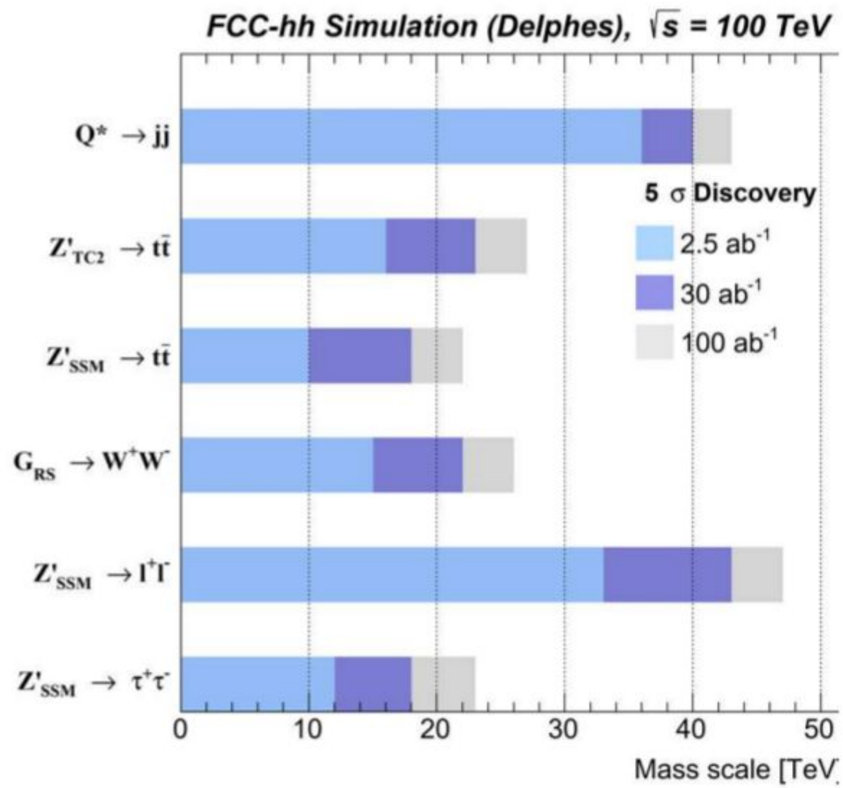
A bit more on the FCC-hh physics potential

(Higgs couplings and HNL potential already sketched in previous slides)

FCC-hh: search for new resonances

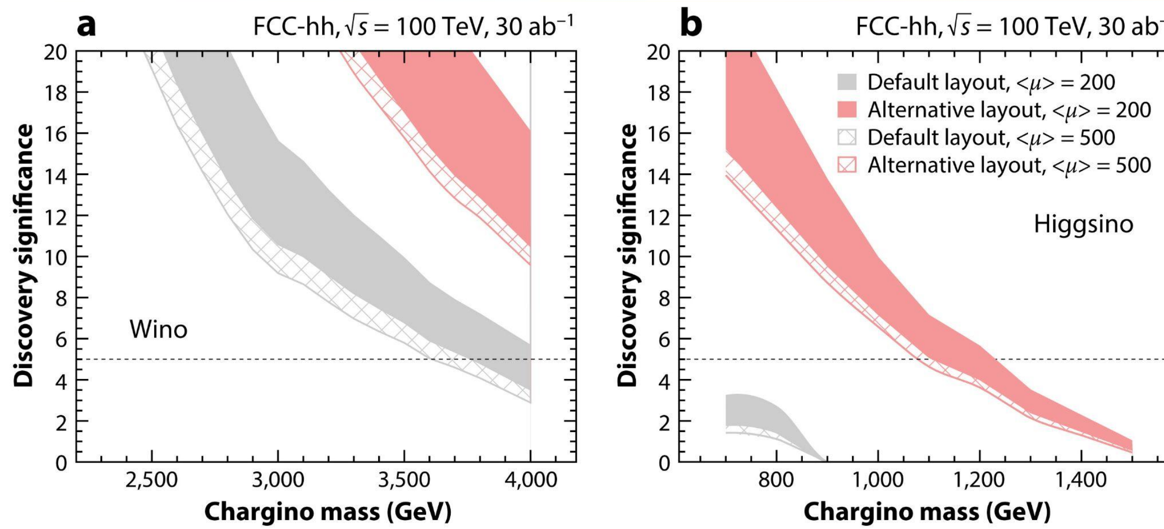
- **Direct discoveries of new particles in the 20-40 TeV range, thus becoming the ideal microscope to explore the unknown physics at the 10 TeV scale**





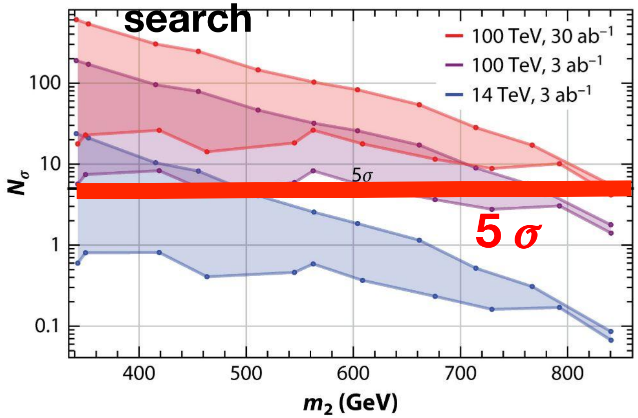
FCC-hh: dark matter, EWSB

Dark matter up to ≈1-3 TeV masses (≈ upper edge of WIMPs)

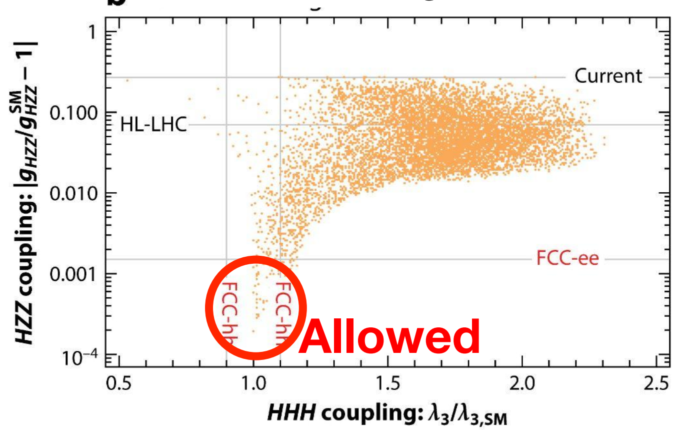


Benedikt M, et al. 2019.
Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 69:389–415

h_2 singlet → hh search



Real scalar singlet model



Benedikt M, et al. 2019.
Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 69:389–415

Electroweak 1st order transition with SM + real scalar singlet

Outlook

- **We are facing a new period of challenges in Particle Physics. Next priorities at laboratory (accelerators) are:**
  - Deep study of the Higgs sector
  - Detailed exploration of what is beyond the SM at the 10 TeV scale

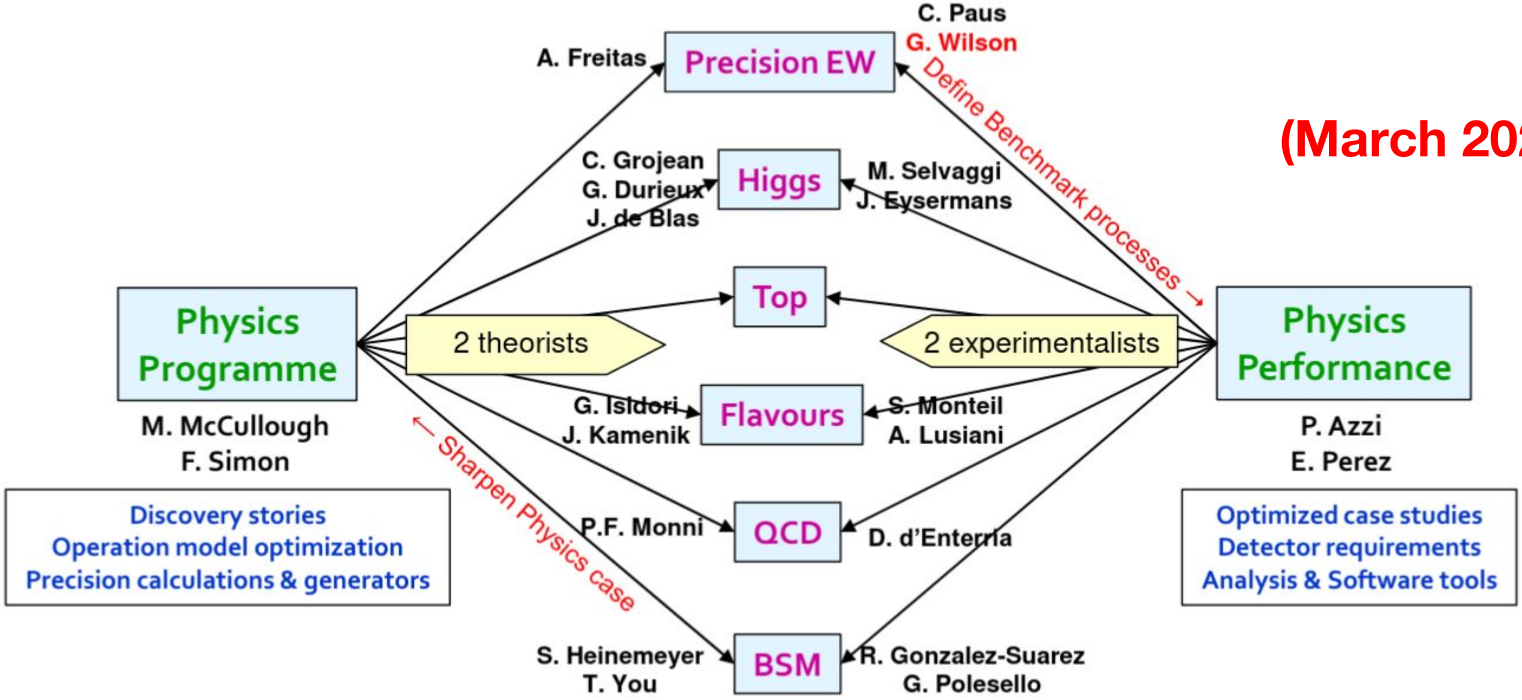
- **FCC is a unique machine for this purpose, and much more:**
  - FCC-ee:
    - Measurements in the Higgs sector with < % precision
    - A Z/b/c/τ factory
    - Most sensitive search for very rare decays via Z production
    - Ultimate precision on m_W, m_t, m_H, α_S, sinθ_W(eff) parameters of the SM
    - Most sensitive “indirect” exploration of the 10 TeV scale via precision electroweak measurements

  - FCC-hh (+eh):
    - Unique way to “directly” explore of the 10 TeV scale,
    - Complementary to FCC-ee: ‰ Higgs measurements, comprehensive picture of deviations from SM

Participating in FCC studies

- **Many physics subgroups have been formed to study the FCC physics potential, experiment and detector requirements (PED). Feel free to join the effort:**
  - **E-group lists at CERN to subscribe to: fcc-experiments-lepton, fcc-experiments-hadron**
  - **Meetings: https://indico.cern.ch/category/5251/**

(March 2022)



Backup

FCC-hh: which exact √s ?

from M. Mangano at FCC Physics Meeting, Annecy 2024

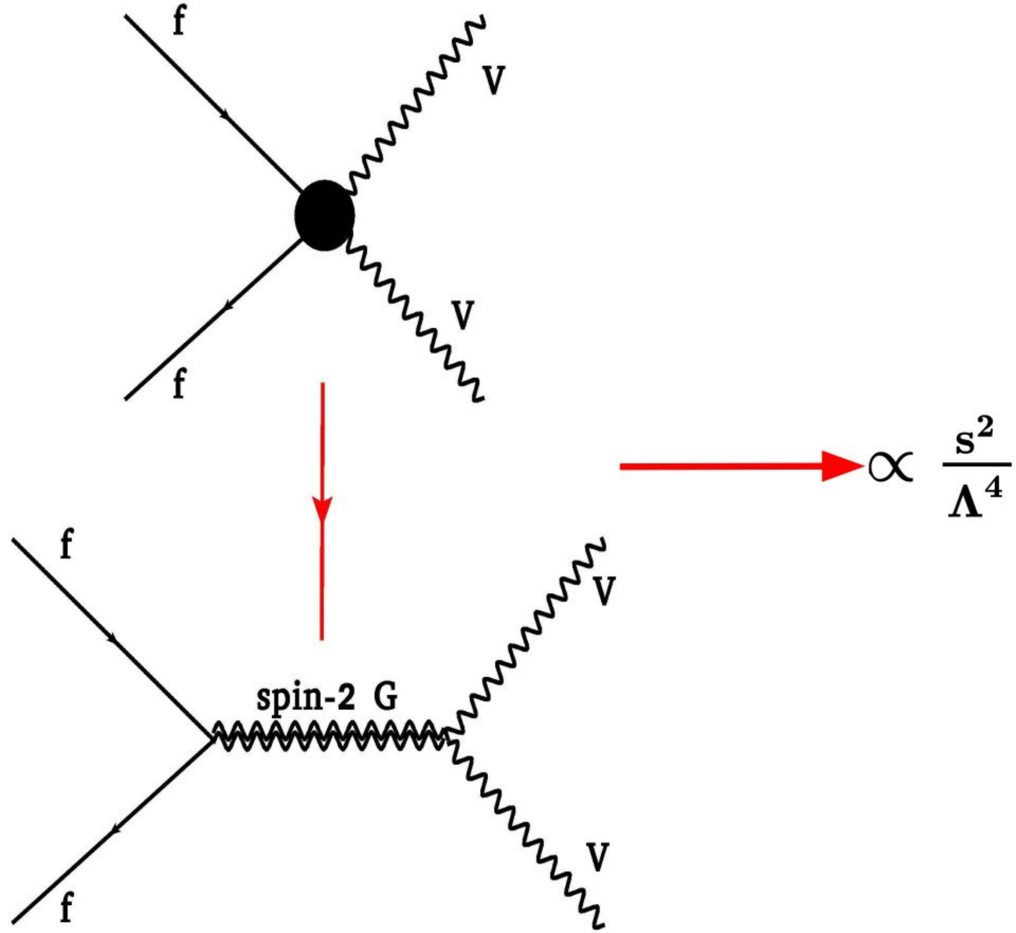
100 vs 80 vs 120: food for thought

- For the key "guaranteed deliverables", the difference between 100 and 80 TeV is comparable to the detector performance projection uncertainties. The loss in rate is in the range of 20-30% for key observables, with minor impact on measurements that by and large tend to be systematics-dominated
  ➡ investing in detector performance is more effective than pushing the magnet technology 14→16 T
- Discovery reach at the largest masses vary at the level of –20% to +15% for the 80 and 120 TeV options. No obvious case today of critical thresholds to push for, or exclude, either option.
  ➡ unless a specific BSM case arises, the upgrade from 80 (or 100) to 120 TeV doesn't lead to clear progress justifying the potential cost and refurbishment time loss: running at 80(100) TeV longer might be wiser …
  ➡ the decision of 80 vs 120 vs 100 is probably final, and unlikely to lead to an upgrade path

What else?

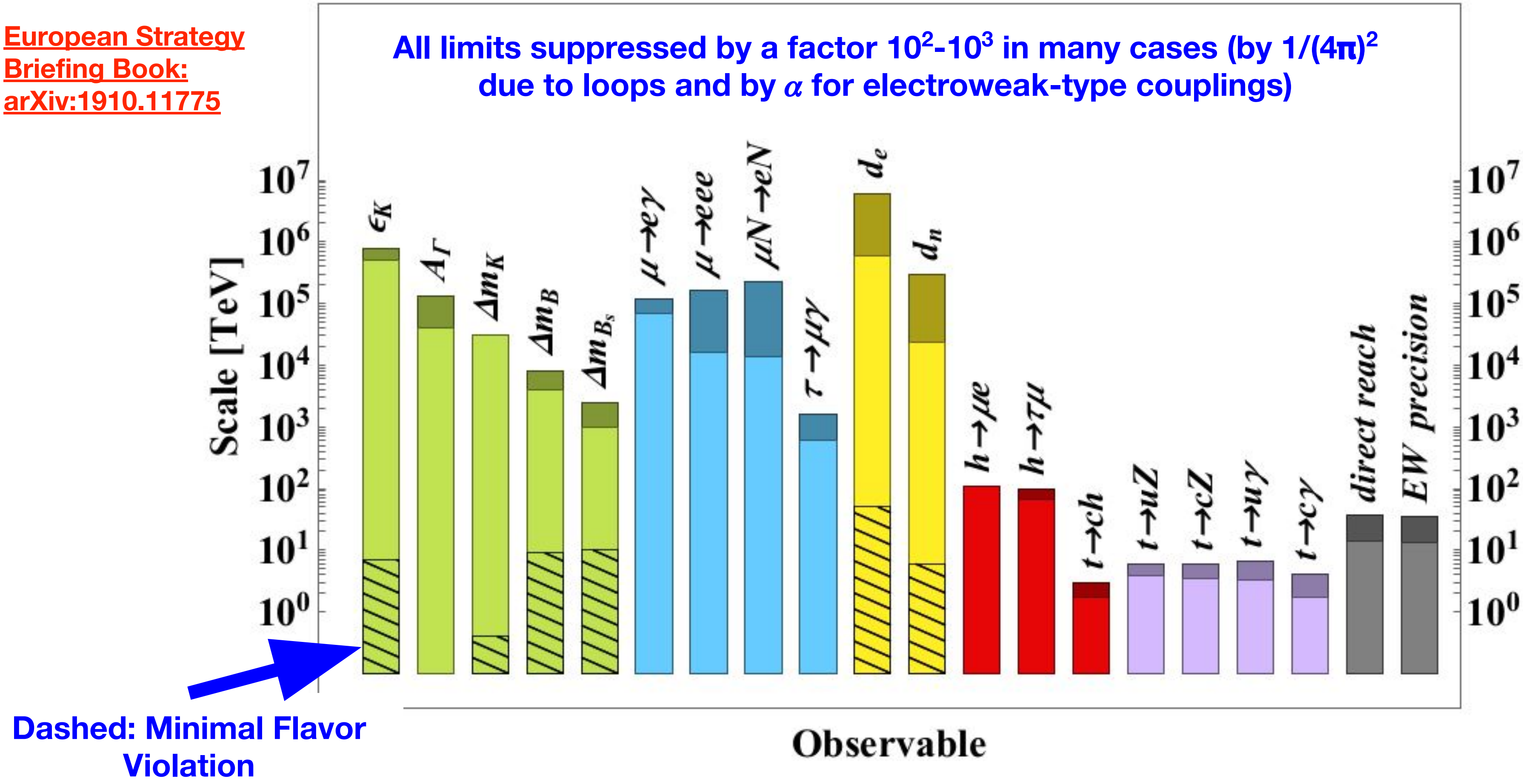
- **Even larger sensitivity for other deviations, like neutral triple-gauge couplings, $f\,\bar{f}\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$, or spin-2 exchanges (basically invisible in low-energy experiments)**

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma}{\sigma_{SM}} \approx \frac{s^2}{\Lambda^4}$$



B factories and low-energy constraints

European Strategy Briefing Book: arXiv:1910.11775



- Low energy experiment do not really explore comprehensively beyond the TeV scale, once some (reasonable) a priori assumptions are made

Need of a "thorough" exploration of the 10 TeV range

FCC project: baseline placement, length

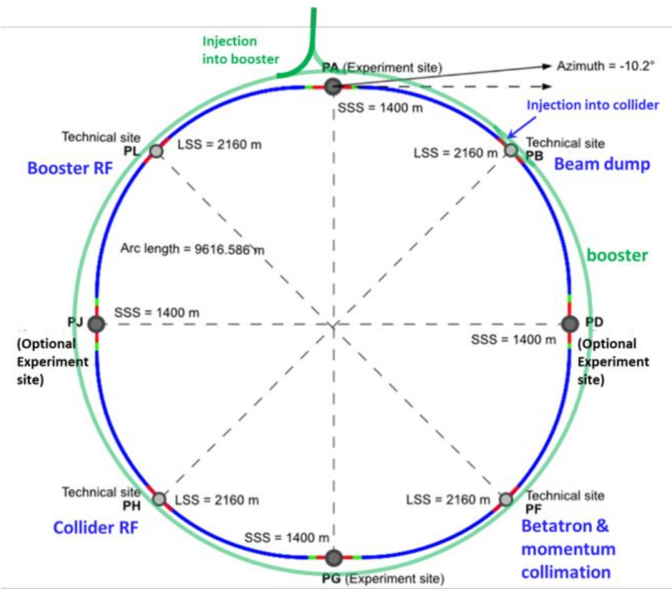
FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER

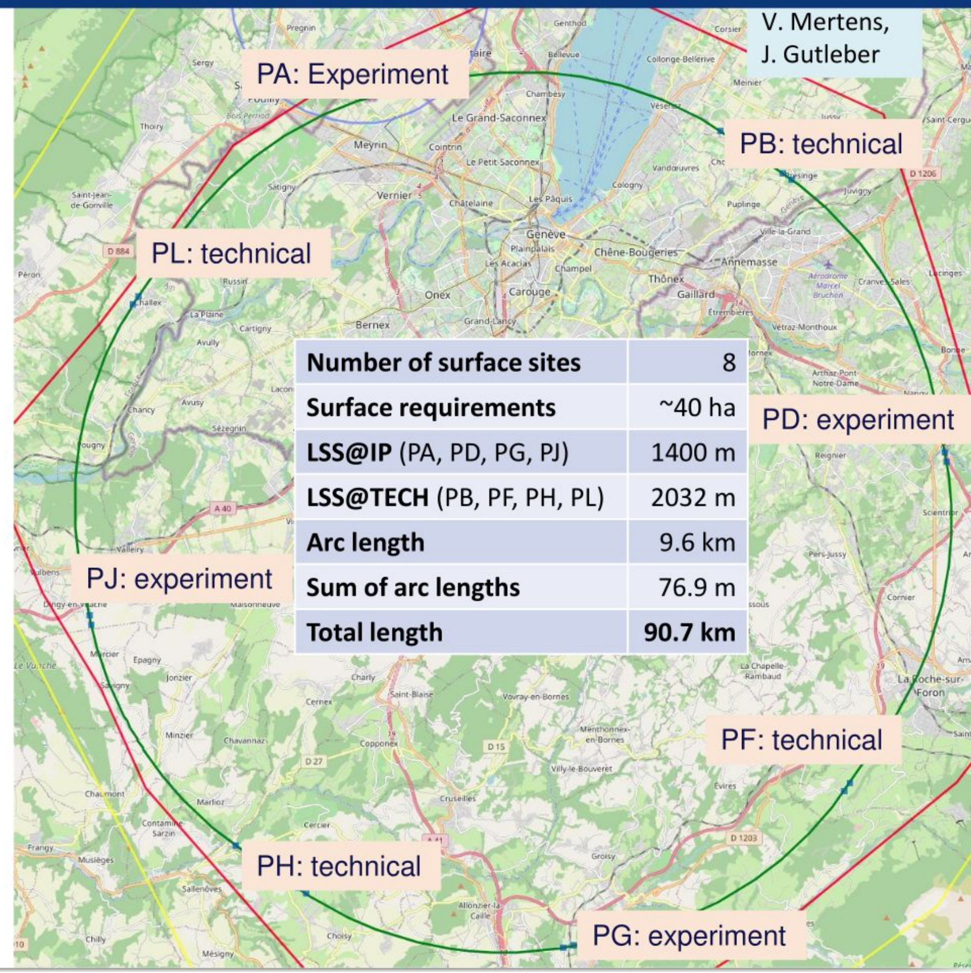
optimized placement and layout for feasibility study

Layout chosen out of ~ 100 initial variants, based on **geology** and **surface constraints** (land availability, access to roads, etc.), **environment** (protected zones), **infrastructure** (water, electricity, transport), **machine performance** etc.

“Avoid-reduce -compensate” principle of EU and French regulations

Overall lowest-risk baseline: 90.7 km ring, 8 surface points,
Whole project now adapted to this placement





Number of surface sites	8
Surface requirements	~40 ha
LSS@IP (PA, PD, PG, PJ)	1400 m
LSS@TECH (PB, PF, PH, PL)	2032 m
Arc length	9.6 km
Sum of arc lengths	76.9 m
Total length	**90.7 km**

FCC project (F. Gianotti)

FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER

Why FCC ?

F. Gianotti

1) **Physics : best overall physics potential of all proposed future colliders; matches the vision of the 2020 European Strategy:** "An electron-positron Higgs factory is the highest-priority next collider. For the longer term, the European particle physics community has the ambition to operate a proton-proton collider at the highest achievable energy."

- ❑ FCC-ee : **ultra-precise** measurements of the Higgs boson, indirect exploration of next energy scale (~ x10 LHC)
- ❑ FCC-hh : **only** machine able to explore next **energy frontier** directly (~ x10 LHC)
- ❑ Also provides for heavy-ion collisions and, possibly, ep/e-ion collisions
- ❑ **4 collision points** → robustness; specialized experiments for maximum physics output

2) **Timeline**

- ❑ **FCC-ee technology is "mature"** → construction can start in the early 2030s and physics a few years after the end of HL-LHC operation (currently 2048, earlier if more resources available) → This would keep the community, in particular the young people, engaged and motivated.
- ❑ **FCC-ee before FCC-hh** would also allow:
  - cost of the (more expensive) FCC-hh machine to be spread over more years
  - **20 years of R&D work towards affordable magnets providing the highest achievable field (HTS)**
  - **optimization of overall investment** : FCC-hh will reuse same civil engineering and large part of FCC-ee technical infrastructure

3) It's the **only facility commensurate with the size of the CERN community** (4 major experiments)

Is it feasible? Isn't it too ambitious?

-- Ongoing Feasibility Study showing spectacular progress

-- **FCC is big and audacious project, but so were LEP and LHC when first conceived** → they were successfully built and performed far beyond expectation → demonstration of capability of our community to deliver on very ambitious projects

-- FCC is the **best project for future of CERN** (for above reasons) → **we have to work to make it happen**

FCC project status: feasibility study

FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER

FCC Feasibility Study (2021-2025): high-level objectives

- demonstration of the **geological, technical, environmental and administrative feasibility of the tunnel and surface areas** and optimisation of **placement and layout of the ring** and related infrastructure;
- pursuit, **together with the Host States, of the preparatory administrative processes required for a potential project approval** to identify and remove any showstopper;
- **optimisation of the design of the colliders and their injector chains, supported by R&D to develop the needed key technologies**;
- elaboration of a **sustainable operational model for the colliders and experiments in terms of human and financial resource needs**, as well as **environmental aspects and energy efficiency**;
- development of a **consolidated cost estimate**, as well as the **funding and organisational models** needed to enable the project's technical design completion, implementation and operation;
- **identification of substantial resources from outside CERN's budget** for the implementation of the first stage of a possible future project (tunnel and FCC-ee);
- **consolidation of the physics case and detector concepts** for both colliders.

Results will be summarised in a Feasibility Study Report to be released in 2025

F. Gianotti

FCC project: feasibility study in progress

FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER

FCC Feasibility Study Mid-Term Review: Goals, Deliverables, Status

The goal of the FCC FS mid-term review is to assess the progress of the Study towards the final report (to be submitted in 2025).

Deliverables (approved by Council in Sept 2022):
D1 : Definition of the baseline scenario
D2 : Civil engineering
D3 : Processes and implementation studies with the Host States
D4 : Technical infrastructure
D5 : FCC-ee accelerator
D6: FCC-hh accelerator
D7: Project cost and financial feasibility
D8: Physics, experiments and detectors

https://indico.cern.ch/event/1197445/contributions/5034859/attachments/2510649/4315140/spc-e-1183-Rev2-c-e-3654-Rev2_FCC_Mid_Term_Review.pdf

Many thanks to the Host States for their strong support!

Documents:
- ❑ Mid-term report (all deliverables except D7; ~ 700 pages)
- ❑ Executive Summary of mid-term report (~ 50 pages)
- ❑ Updated cost assessment (D7)
- ❑ Funding model (D7)

Extremely positive feedback so far.
The huge amount of work and great progress appreciated by the committees.
No show-stopper found at this stage.

Review steps:
- ❑ Oct 2023: FCC Scientific Advisory Ccommittee (scientific and technical aspects) and Cost Review Panel (ad hoc committee; cost and financial aspects)
- ❑ Nov 2023: SPC and FC
- ❑ 2 Feb 2024: Council

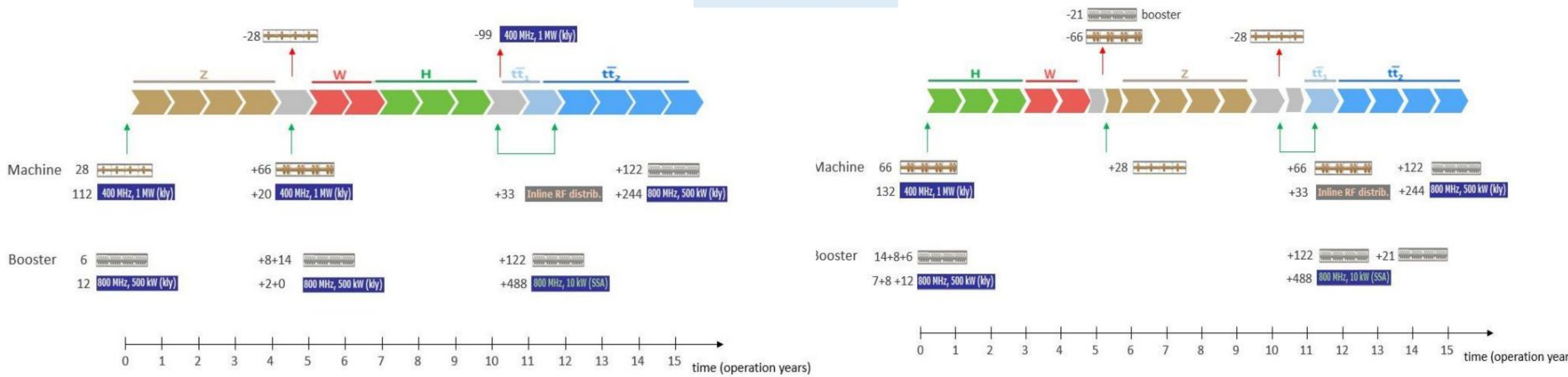
F. Gianotti

FCC-ee: order

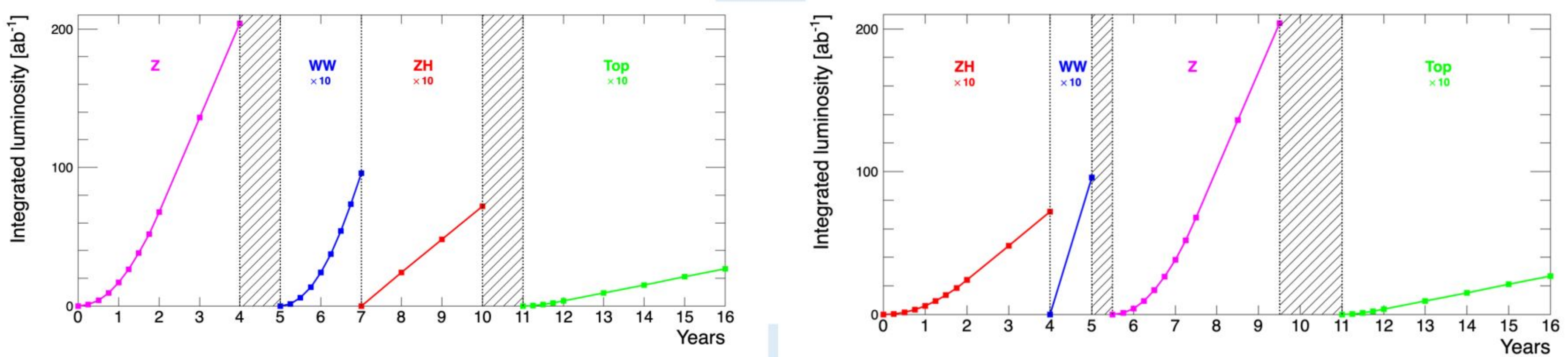
FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER

operation sequences for FCC-ee

O. Brunner, F. Peauger

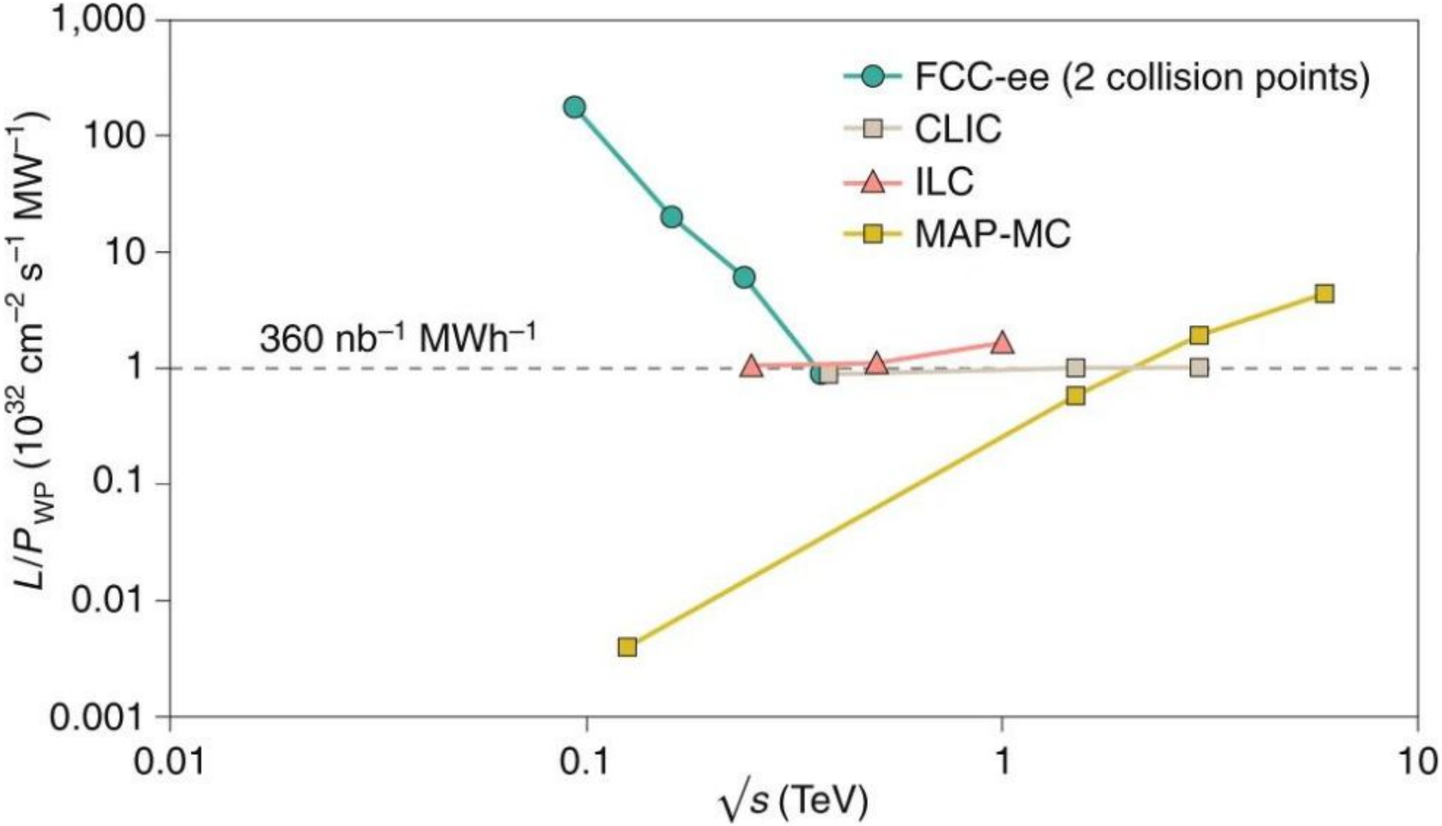


P. Janot



FCC-ee: most efficient option

luminosity vs. electricity consumption



highest lumi/power of all *H* fact. proposals

Nature Physics 16, 402–407 (2020)

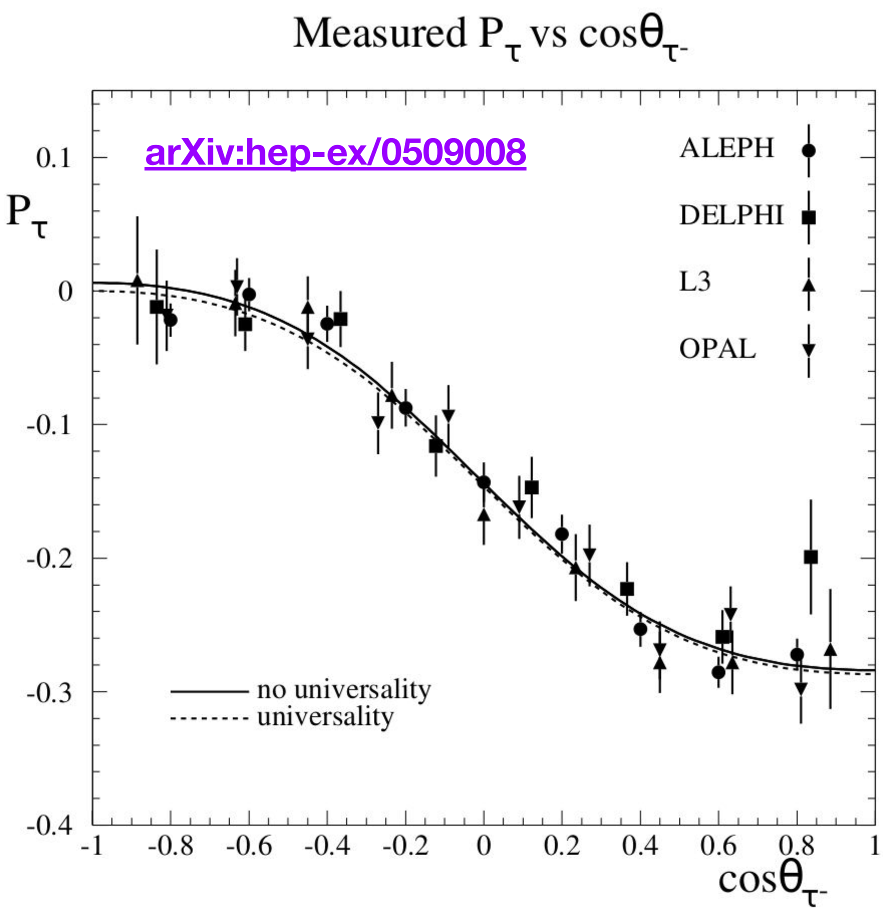
Z pole summary table (cont.)

Observable	present value ± error	FCC-ee Stat.	FCC-ee Syst.	Comment and leading exp. error
$A_{FB}^{b}, 0$ $(\times 10^4)$	992 ± 16	**0.02**	1-3	b-quark asymmetry at Z pole from jet charge
$A_{FB}^{pol,\tau}$ $(\times 10^4)$	1498 ± 49	**0.15**	<2	τ polarization asymmetry τ decay physics
R_b $(\times 10^6)$	216290 ± 660	**0.3**	<60	ratio of bb to hadrons stat. extrapol. from SLD

- **Objective: ≳ 20 times better than current precision**

- **A^{b}_{FB}: measurement showing ~3σ deviation at LEP:**
  - intrinsic theoretical systematics reducible via angular cuts
- **$A^{pol,\tau}_{FB}$: equivalent to the Z polarization (A_e):**
  - key input that avoids the need of polarized beams at FCC-ee (see next slides)

Tau polarization: key measurement



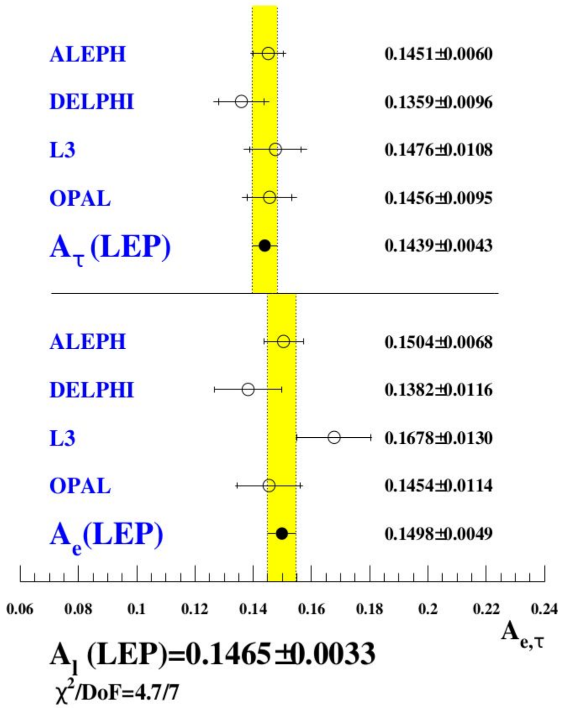
$$P(\cos\theta) = \frac{\mathcal{A}_\tau(1+\cos^2\theta) + 2\mathcal{A}_e\cos\theta}{(1+\cos^2\theta) + 2\mathcal{A}_e\mathcal{A}_\tau\cos\theta}$$

- **The FCC-ee baseline does not use longitudinal beam polarization:**
  - Although feasible, It would reduce too much the available luminosity
  - Not needed: tau polarization input is enough to facilitate precise measurements of the L-R asymmetry parameters for all fermions: A_e,A_μ,A_τ, A_b,A_c

$$\mathcal{A}_{FB}(f) = \tfrac{3}{4}\,\mathcal{A}_e\mathcal{A}_f$$

- **Measuring very precisely A_e is the key to extract A_f from $A_{FB}(f)$!!**

A_e is a precise / safe measurement



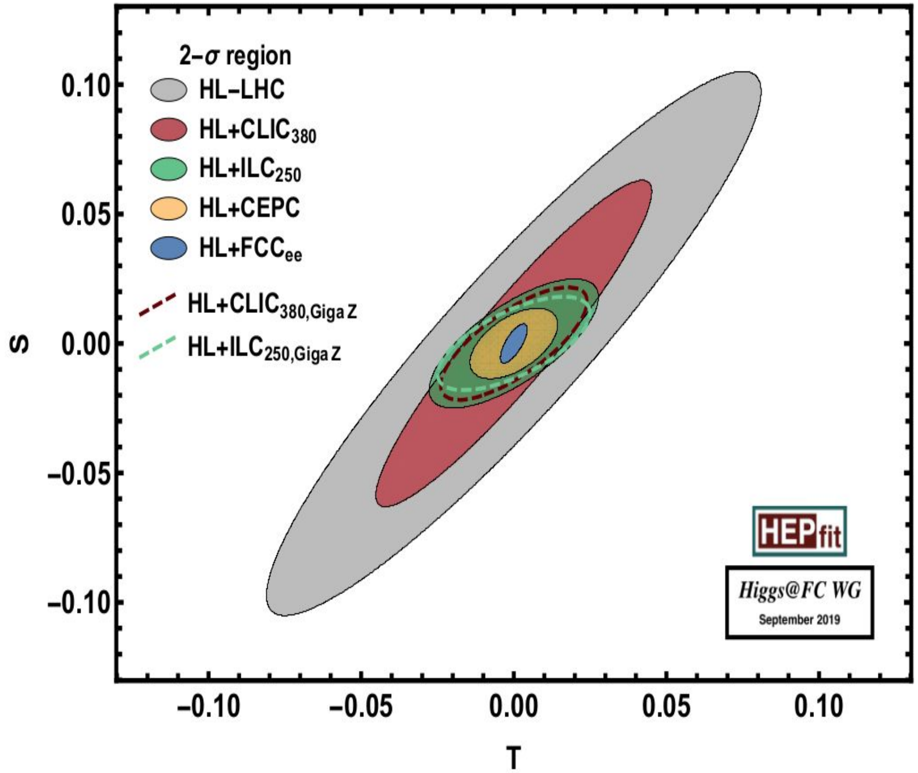
Experiment	$\mathcal{A}_\tau$	$\mathcal{A}_e$
ALEPH	$0.1451 \pm 0.0052 \pm 0.0029$	$0.1504 \pm 0.0068 \pm 0.0008$
DELPHI	$0.1359 \pm 0.0079 \pm 0.0055$	$0.1382 \pm 0.0116 \pm 0.0005$
L3	$0.1476 \pm 0.0088 \pm 0.0062$	$0.1678 \pm 0.0127 \pm 0.0030$
OPAL	$0.1456 \pm 0.0076 \pm 0.0057$	$0.1454 \pm 0.0108 \pm 0.0036$
LEP	$0.1439 \pm 0.0035 \pm 0.0026$	$0.1498 \pm 0.0048 \pm 0.0009$

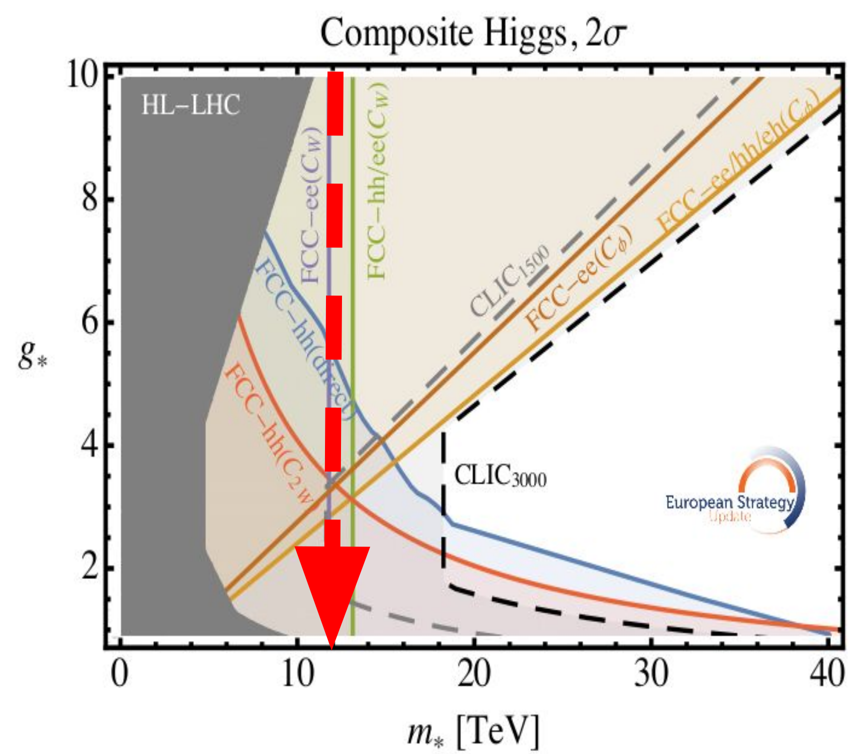
	A_e						
Systematic effect	h	ρ	$3h$	$h2\pi^0$	e	μ	acol
tracking	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
non-τ background	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.07	1.23	0.24	0.24
modelling	-	-	0.40	0.40	-	-	-
TOTAL	0.13	0.08	0.40	0.41	1.23	0.24	0.24

- **A_e ($\equiv$ $-P_\tau^{FB}$) is much less affected by systematic uncertainties, because forward-backward asymmetry measurements are largely independent of (charge symmetric) acceptance uncertainties**
- **Dominant systematic uncertainty will be basically the non-tau background (just 0.08% in the $\tau\rightarrow\rho\nu$ channel).**
- **How low can in uncertainty can we go ? Current rough estimates assume a ≈⅓ reduction in systematic uncertainty w.r.t. LEP. Studies going on**

Physics potential

Eur. Strat.: arXiv:1910.11775



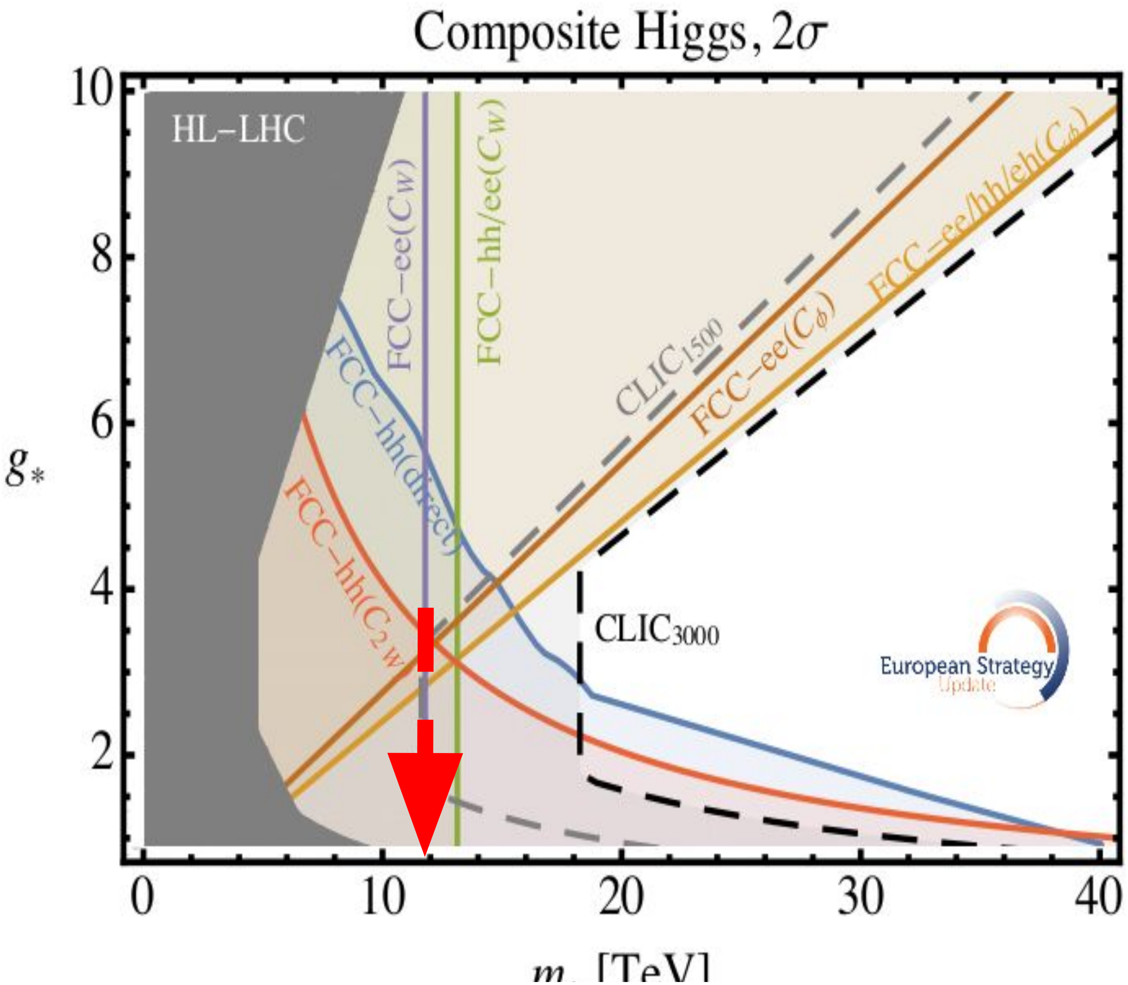


Constraints on the S parameter from FCC-ee are > 1 order of magnitude better than those of HL-LHC

Higgs compositeness reach (from S-parameter constraint)

FCC-ee physics potential

[Eur. Strat.: arXiv:1910.11775]



Higgs compositeness reach ≈12 TeV (S-parameter constraint)

Heavy flavours at FCC-ee

[from C. Grojean, Status of the FCC Feasibiility Study (2024)]

See S. Monteil, Flavour@FCC '22

At present (Z/h/NewPhysics) FCNCs mostly constrained by low energy observables.
The large statistics of FCC will open on-shell opportunities.

Particle production (10^9)	B^0 / $\overline{B}^0$	B^+ / B^-	B^0_s / $\overline{B}^0_s$	Λ_b / $\overline{\Lambda}_b$	$c\overline{c}$	τ^-/τ^+
Belle II	27.5	27.5	n/a	n/a	65	45
FCC-*ee*	300	300	80	80	600	150

FCC-ee = 10 x Belle II

Decay mode/Experiment	Belle II (50/ab)	LHCb Run I	LHCb Upgr. (50/fb)	FCC-*ee*
EW/H penguins				
$B^0 \to K^*(892)e^+e^-$	~ 2000	~ 150	~ 5000	~ 200000
$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to K^*(892)\tau^+\tau^-)$	~ 10	–	–	~ 1000
$B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-$	n/a	~ 15	~ 500	~ 800
$B^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-$	~ 5	–	~ 50	~ 100
$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \tau^+\tau^-)$				
Leptonic decays				
$B^+ \to \mu^+\nu_{mu}$	5%	–	–	3%
$B^+ \to \tau^+\nu_{tau}$	7%	–	–	2%
$B_c^+ \to \tau^+\nu_{tau}$	n/a	–	–	5%
CP / hadronic decays				
$B^0 \to J/\Psi K_S$ ($\sigma_{\sin(2\phi_d)}$)	$\sim 2. * 10^6$ (0.008)	41500 (0.04)	$\sim 0.8 \cdot 10^6$ (0.01)	$\sim 35 \cdot 10^6$ (0.006)
$B_s \to D_s^\pm K^\mp$	n/a	6000	~ 200000	$\sim 30 \cdot 10^6$
$B_s(B^0) \to J/\Psi\phi$ (σ_{ϕ_s} rad)	n/a	96000 (0.049)	$\sim 2.10^6$ (0.008)	$16 \cdot 10^6$ (0.003)

out of reach at LHCb/Belle

boosted b's/τ's at FCC-ee

Makes possible a topological rec. of the decays w/ miss. energy

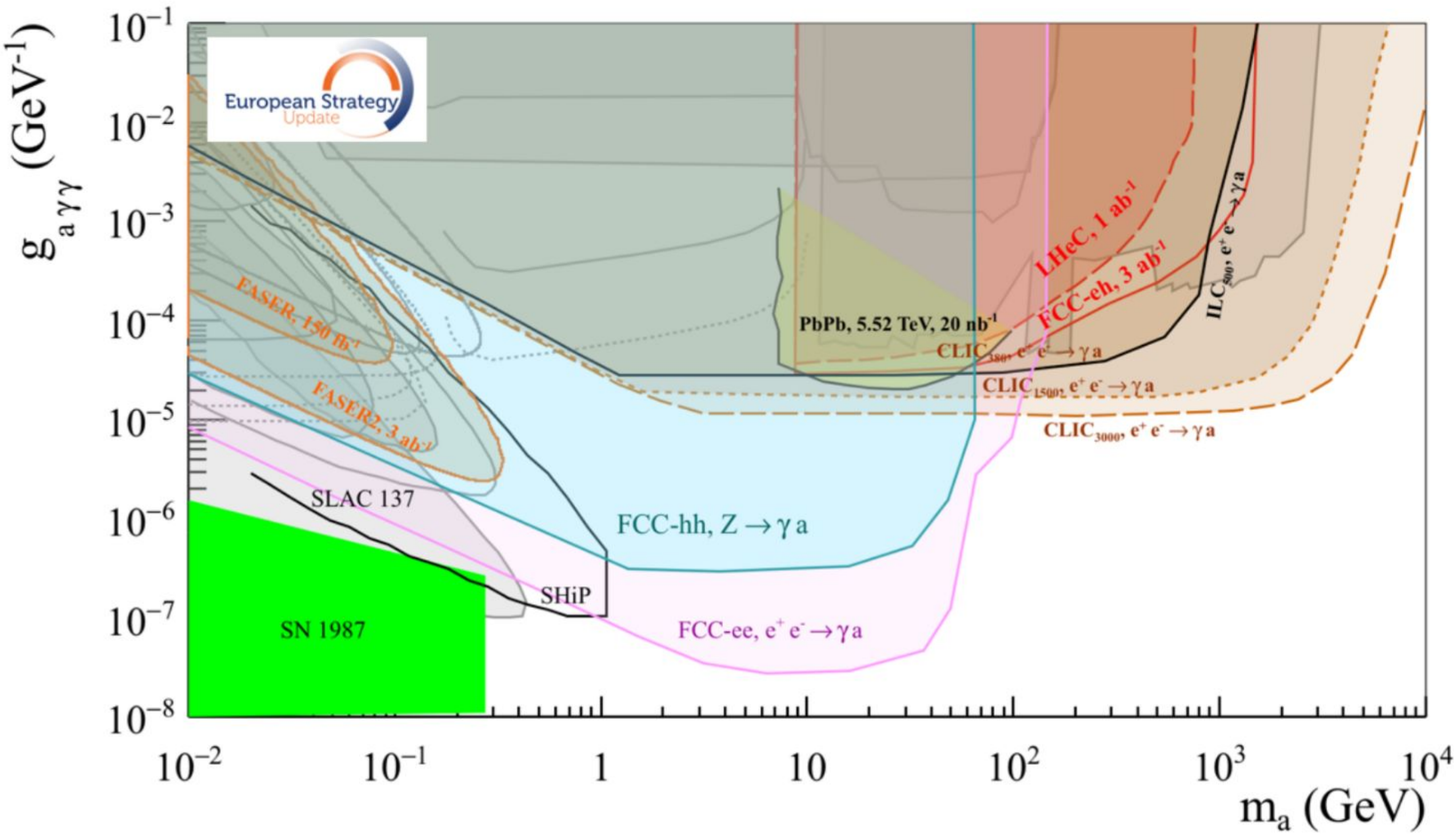
Other flavour opportunities at FCC-ee

from C. Grojean, Status of the FCC Feasibiility Study (2024)

FCC-ee flavour opportunities.

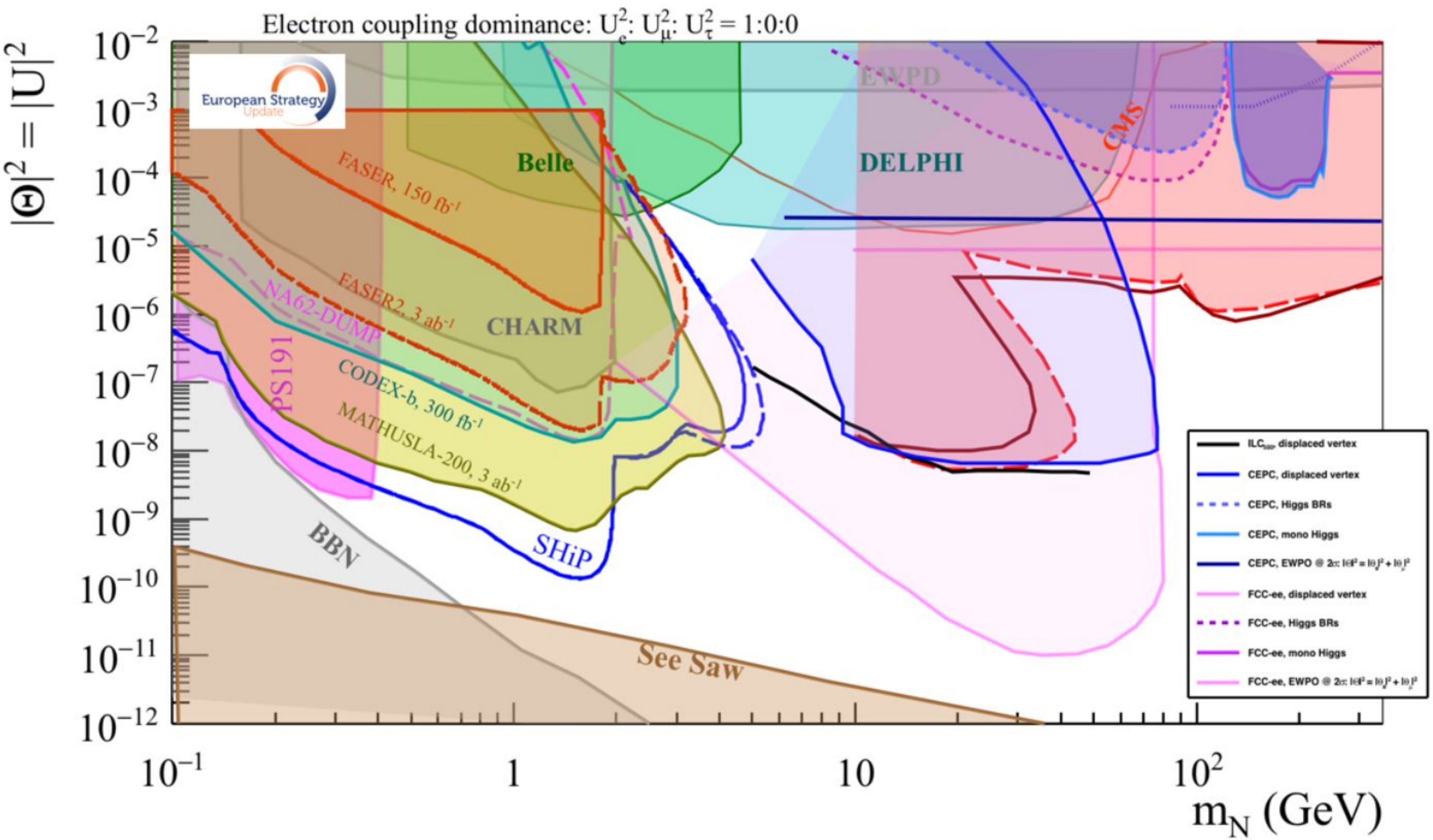
- **CKM element V_{cb}** (critical for normalising the Unitarity Triangle) from WW decays
- **Tau physics** (>10^{11} pairs of tau's produced in Z decays)
  - test of lepton flavour universality: G_F from tau decays @ 10 ppm @ FCC-ee (0.5 ppm from muon decays)
  - lepton flavour violation:
    - $\tau \to \mu\gamma$: 4×10^{-8} @Belle2021→10^{-9} @ FCC-ee
    - $\tau \to 3\mu$: 2×10^{-8} @Belle → 3×10^{-10} @BelleII → 10^{-11} @ FCC-ee
  - tau lifetime uncertainty:
    - 2000 ppm → 10 ppm
  - tau mass uncertainty:
    - 70 ppm → 14 ppm
- **Semi-leptonic mixing asymmetries** a^s_{sl} and a^d_{sl}
- …

FIPs at FCC-ee: axion-like particles ($A\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$)



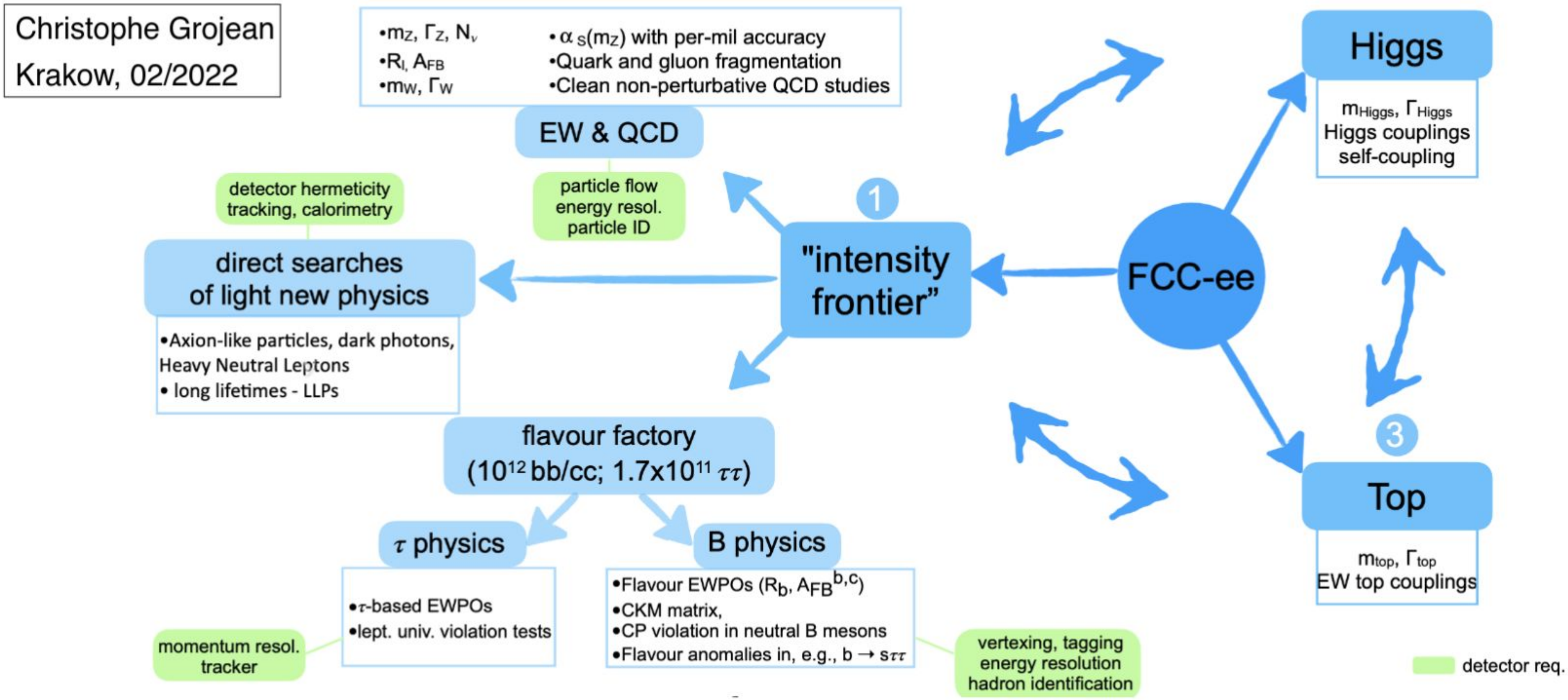
- **FCC-ee unbeatable in the m_A=1-100 GeV range**

Heavy Neutrinos at FCC-ee (FIP regime again)

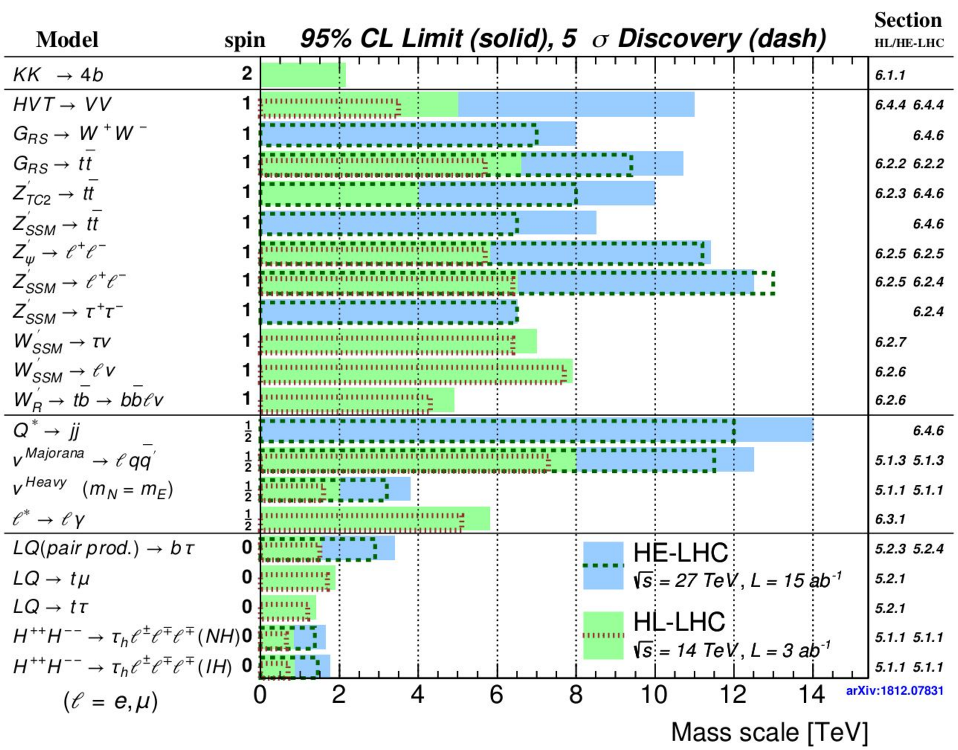


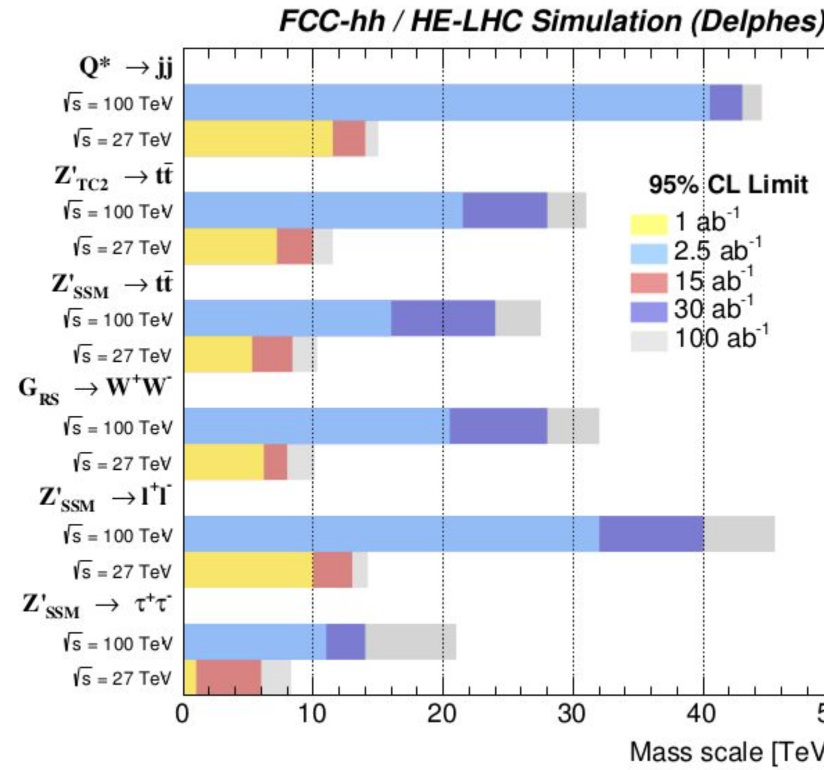
- U_e=1: FCC-ee unbeatable in the m_N=5-90 GeV range
- Approach the see-saw limit in this range

FCC-ee program: detector performance needs



BSM studies with high-energy probes



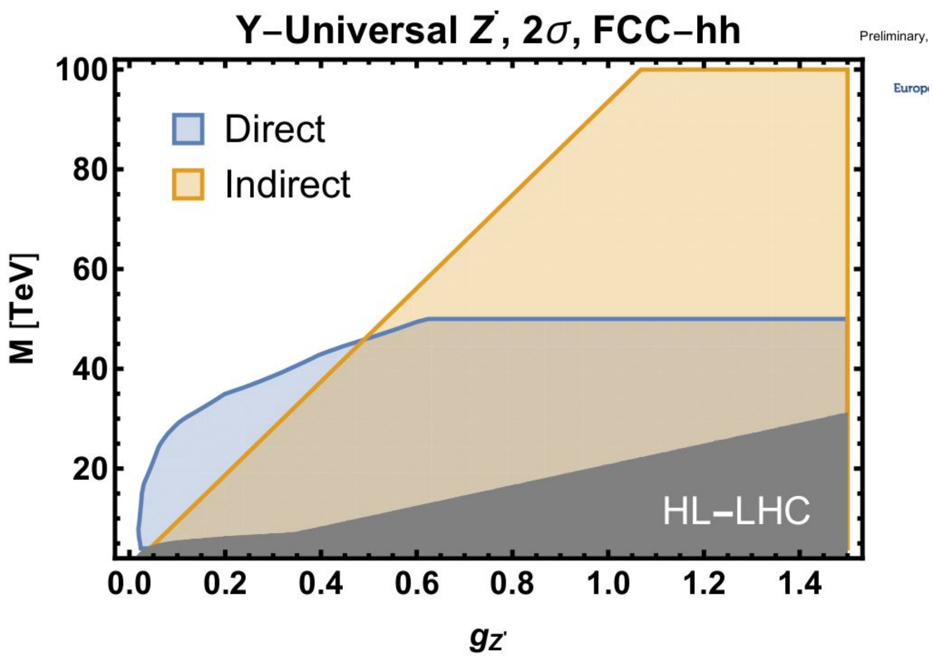


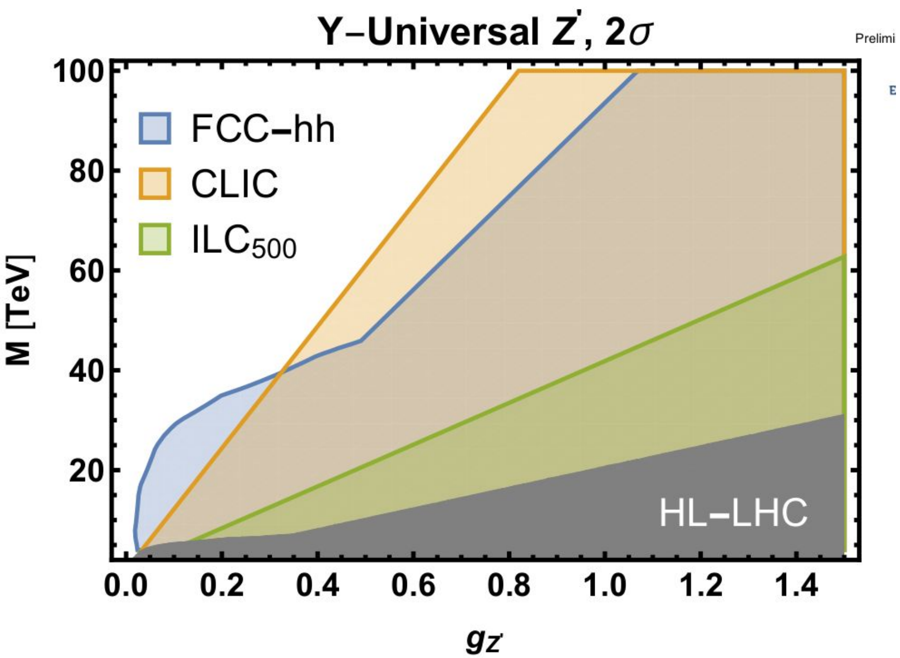
HL-LHC: 14 TeV, 3 ab^{-1}; HE-LHC: 27 TeV, 15 ab^{-1}; FCC-hh: 100 TeV, 30 ab^{-1}

- **Wide exploration of any potential new particle spectra at the $\gtrsim$ 10 TeV scale**

4-fermion contact interactions (Y-like couplings)

Preliminary, Granada 2019





Only FCC provides a "direct" observation for $g_{Z'}=\mathcal{O}(1)$, M ≲ 50 TeV