

Why building a muon collider

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Why Muons?

Leptons are the ideal probes of short-distance physics:

All the energy is stored in the colliding partons

No energy “waste” due to parton distribution functions

High-energy physics probed with much smaller collider energy

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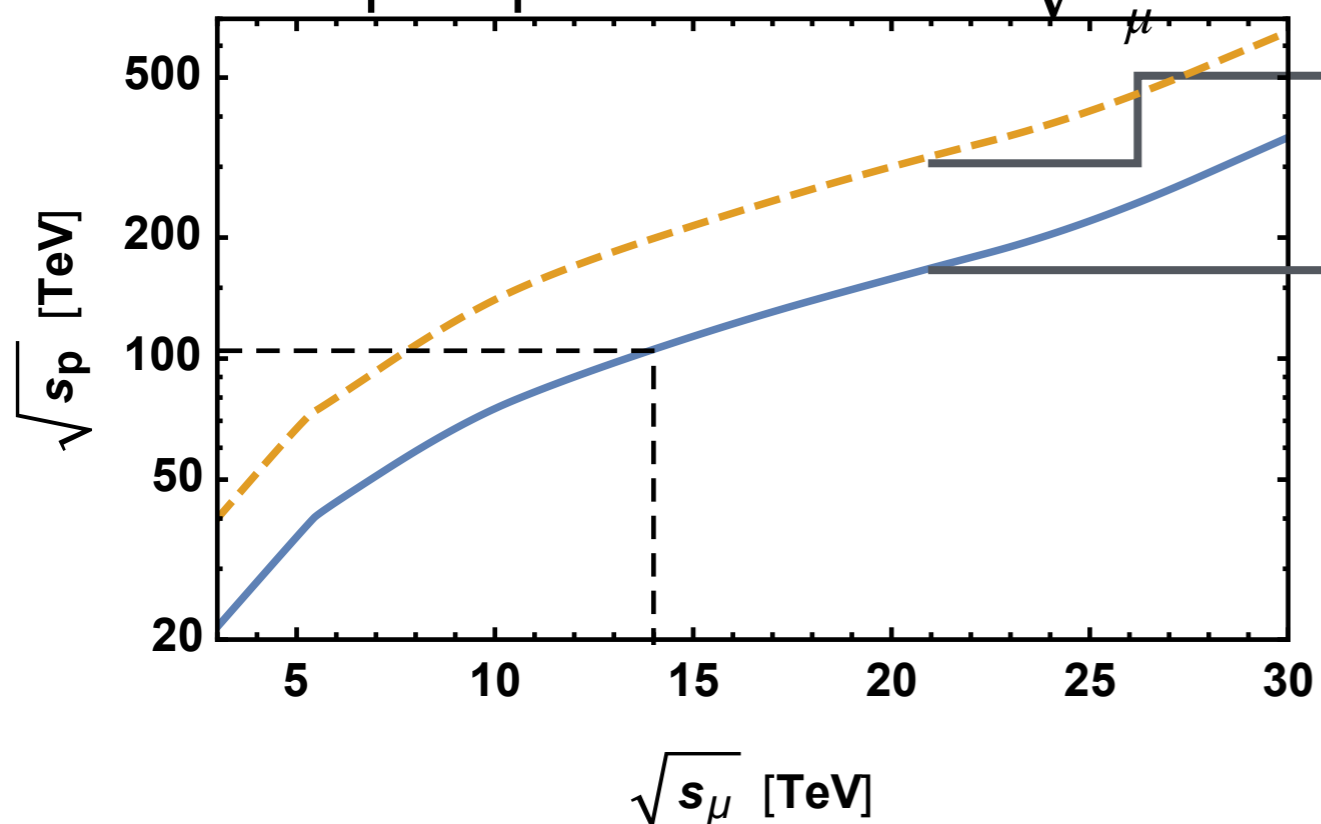
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pp \sqrt{s} at which $\sigma_{pp} = \sigma_{\mu\mu}$
for pair prod. with $M \sim \sqrt{s}$



Estimate for EWK-only
charged particles

Estimate for EWK+QCD-
charged particles

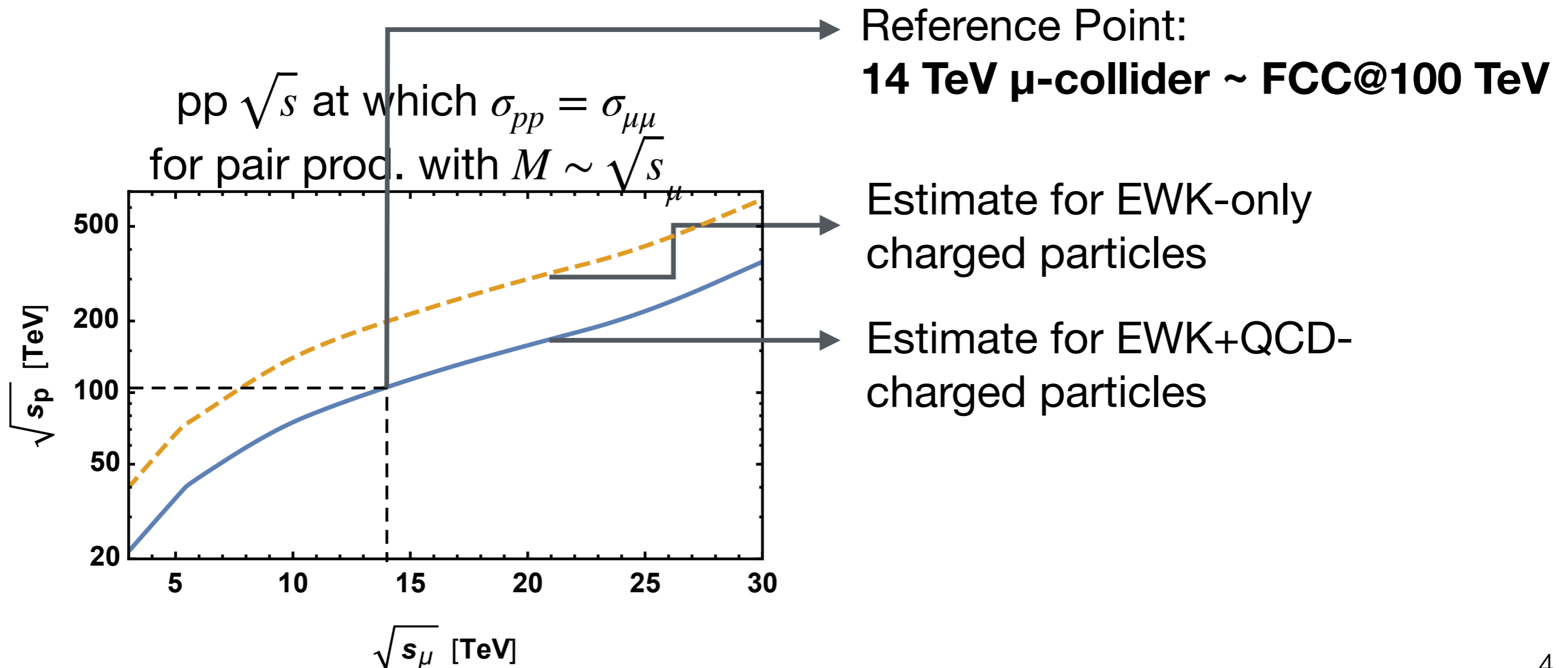
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Letter of Interest: **Muon Collider** Physics Potential [Link](#)

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T. HAN, B. HEINEMANN, C. HELSENS, Y. KAHN, G. KRNJAIC, I. LOW, Z. LIU,
F. MALTONI, B. MELE, F. MELONI, M. MORETTI, G. ORTONA, F. PICCININI, M. PIERINI,
R. RATAZZI, M. SELVAGGI, M. VOS, L.T. WANG, **A. WULZER**, M. ZANETTI, J. ZURITA

On behalf of the forming muon collider international collaboration [1]

We describe the plan for muon collider physics studies in order to provide inputs to the Snowmass process. The goal is a first assessment of the muon collider physics potential. The target accelerator design center of mass energies are 3 and 10 TeV or more [2]. Our study will consider energies $E_{CM} = 3, 10, 14$, and the more speculative $E_{CM} = 30$ TeV, with reference integrated luminosities $\mathcal{L} = (E_{CM}/10 \text{ TeV})^2 \times 10 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ [3]. Variations around the reference values are encouraged, aiming at an assessment of the required luminosity of the project based on physics performances. Recently, the physics potentials of several future collider options have been studied systematically [4], which provide reference points for comparison for our studies.

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Muon Collider Physics Potential Pillars

Direct search of heavy particles

SUSY-inspired, WIMP, VBF production, $2 \rightarrow 1$

High rate indirect probes

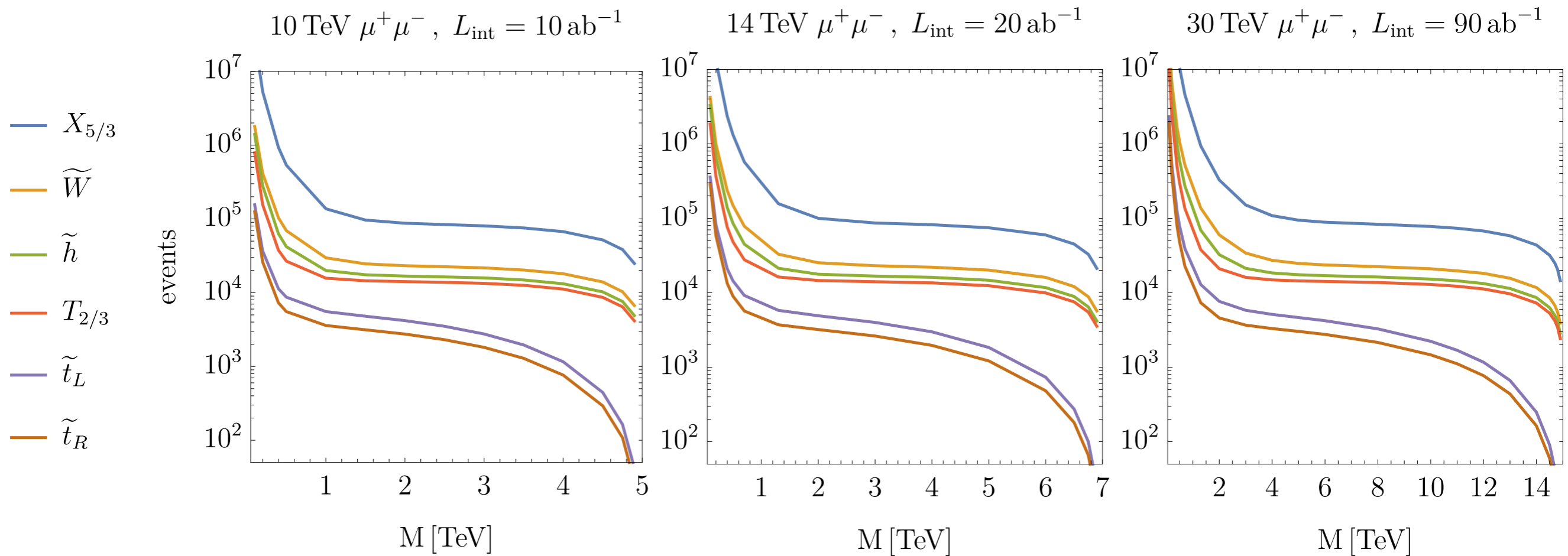
Higgs single and self-couplings, rare Higgs decays, exotic decays

High energy probes

difermion, diboson, EFT, Higgs compositeness

The case for direct searches

EW pair-produced particles up to kinematical threshold Striking for 10+TeV



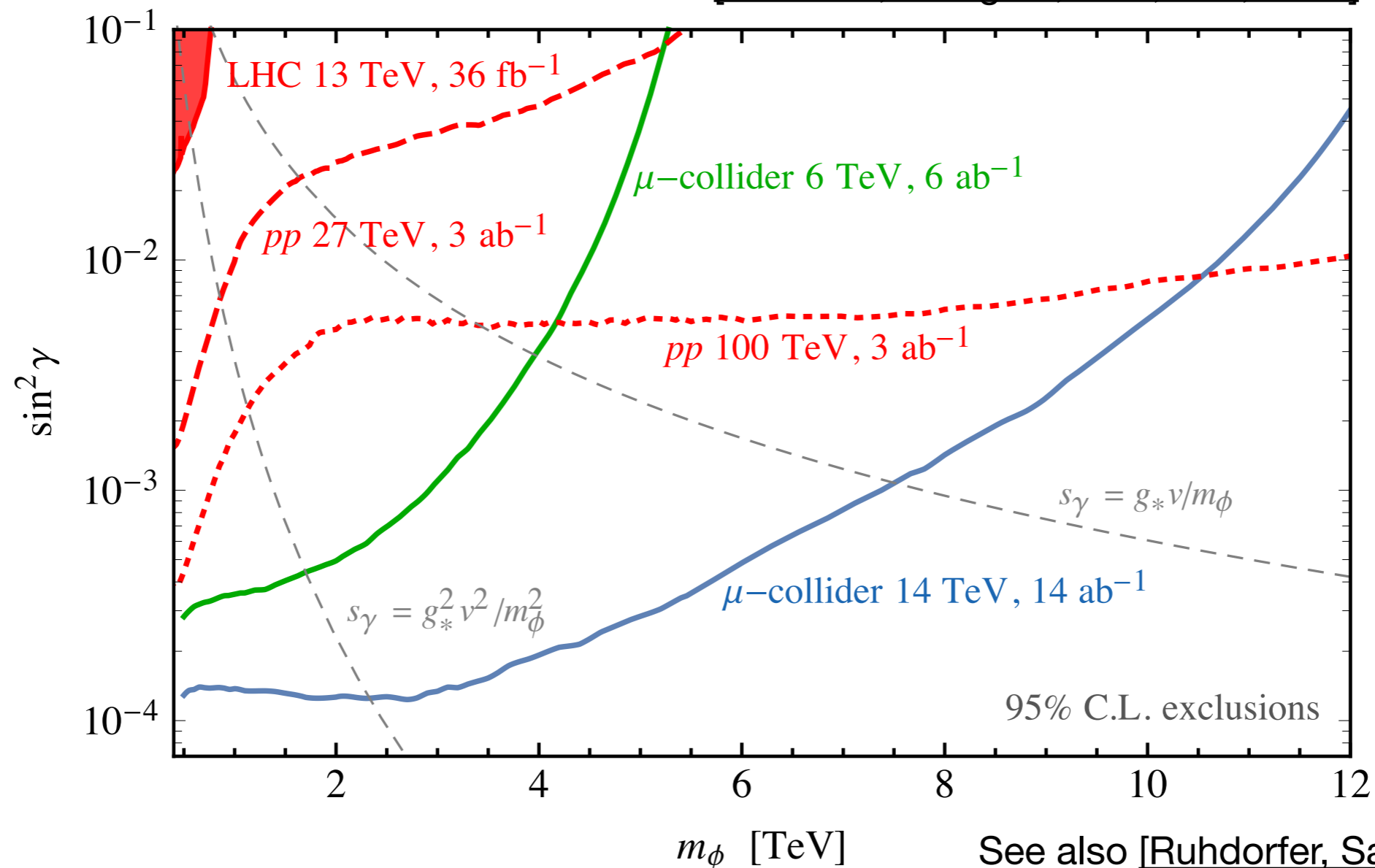
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Striking for 10+TeV

Particularly effective for **VBF-produced BSM**

[Buttazzo, Redigolo, Sala, Tesi, 2018]



See also [Ruhdorfer, Salvioni, Weiler, 2019]

[Costantini, De Lillo, Maltoni et. al., 2020]

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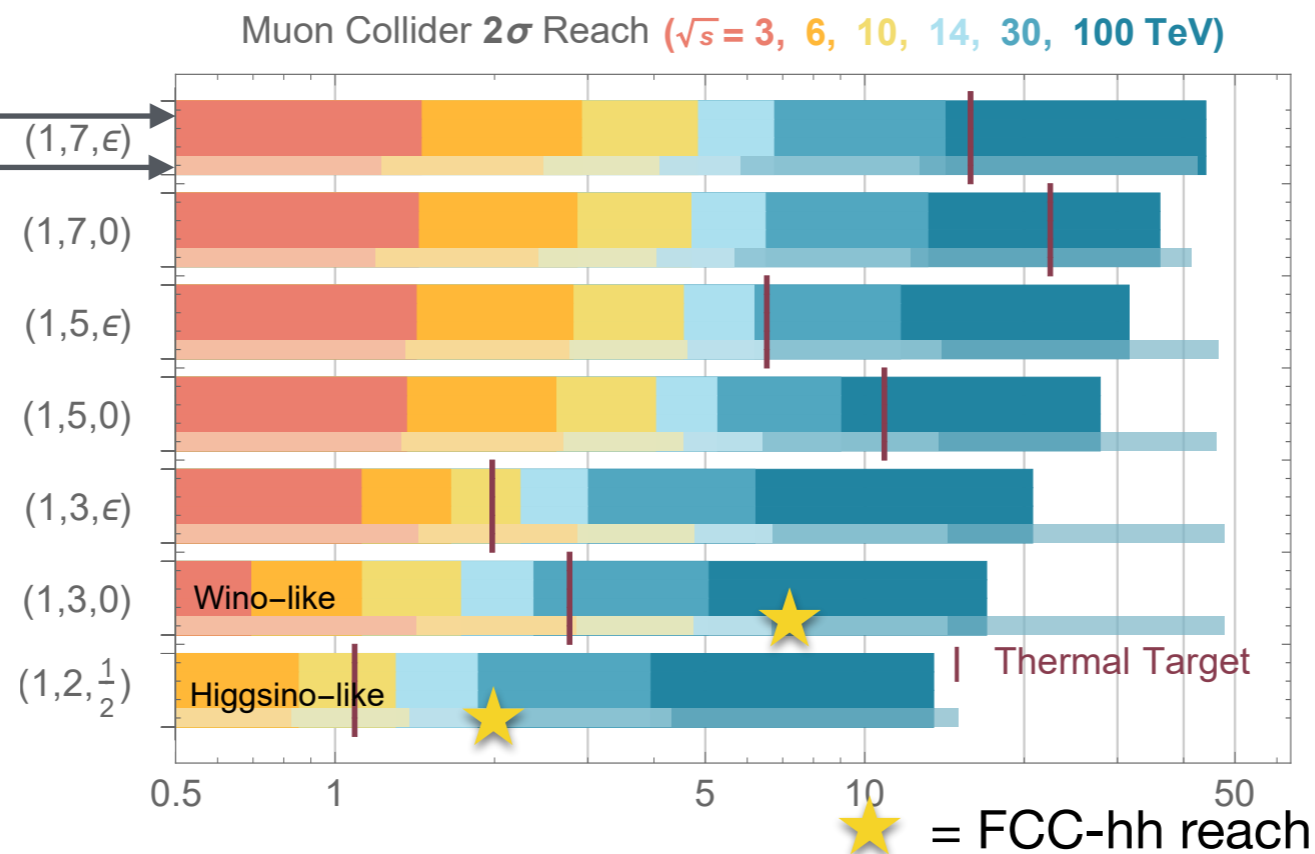
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Need studies for compressed/invisible/difficult decays

WIMP DM:

in mono-X [2009.11287 + Buttazzo, Franceschini et. al. in progress]

disappearing tracks [2009.11287 + Meloni, Zurita et. al. in progress]



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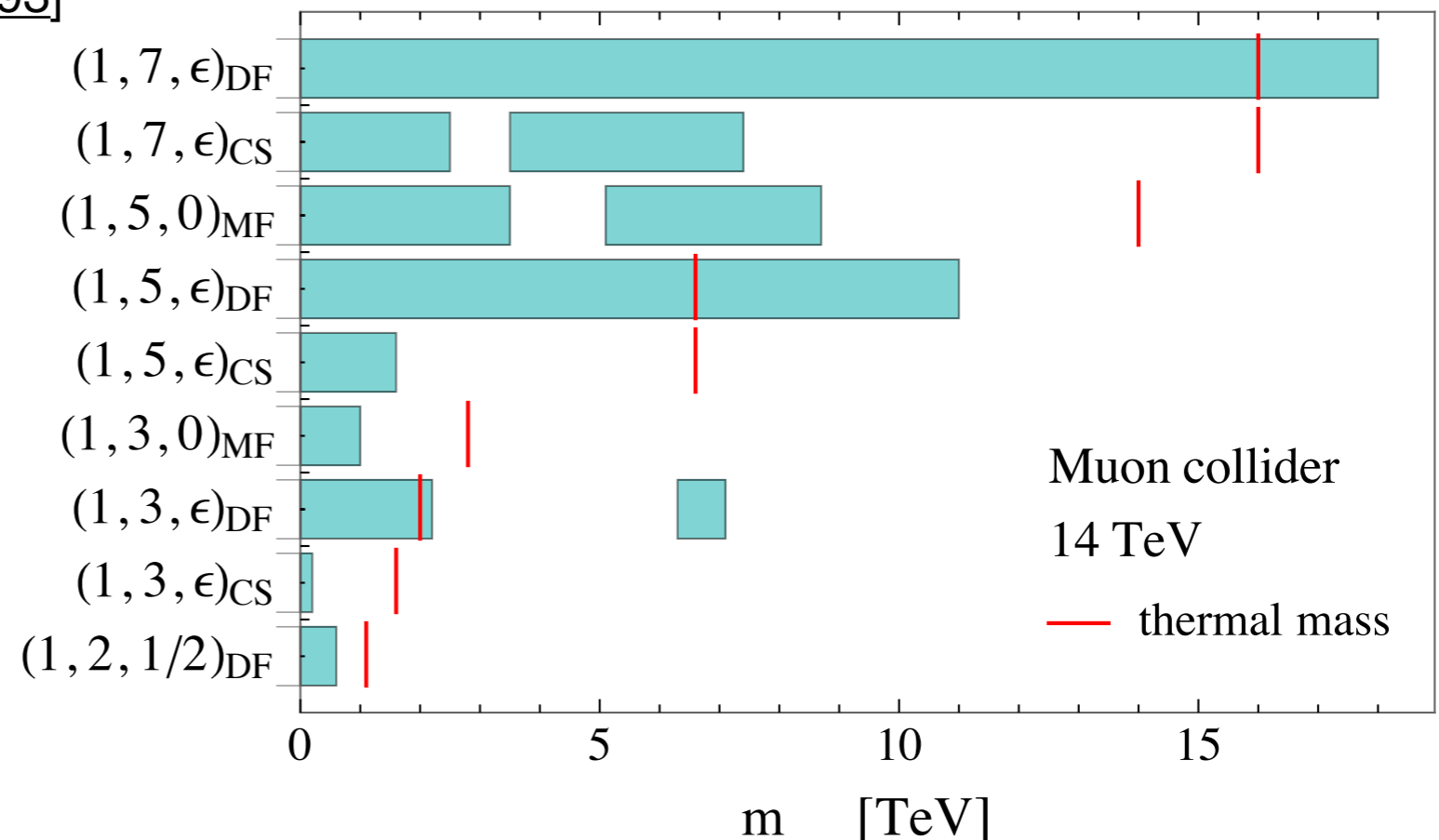
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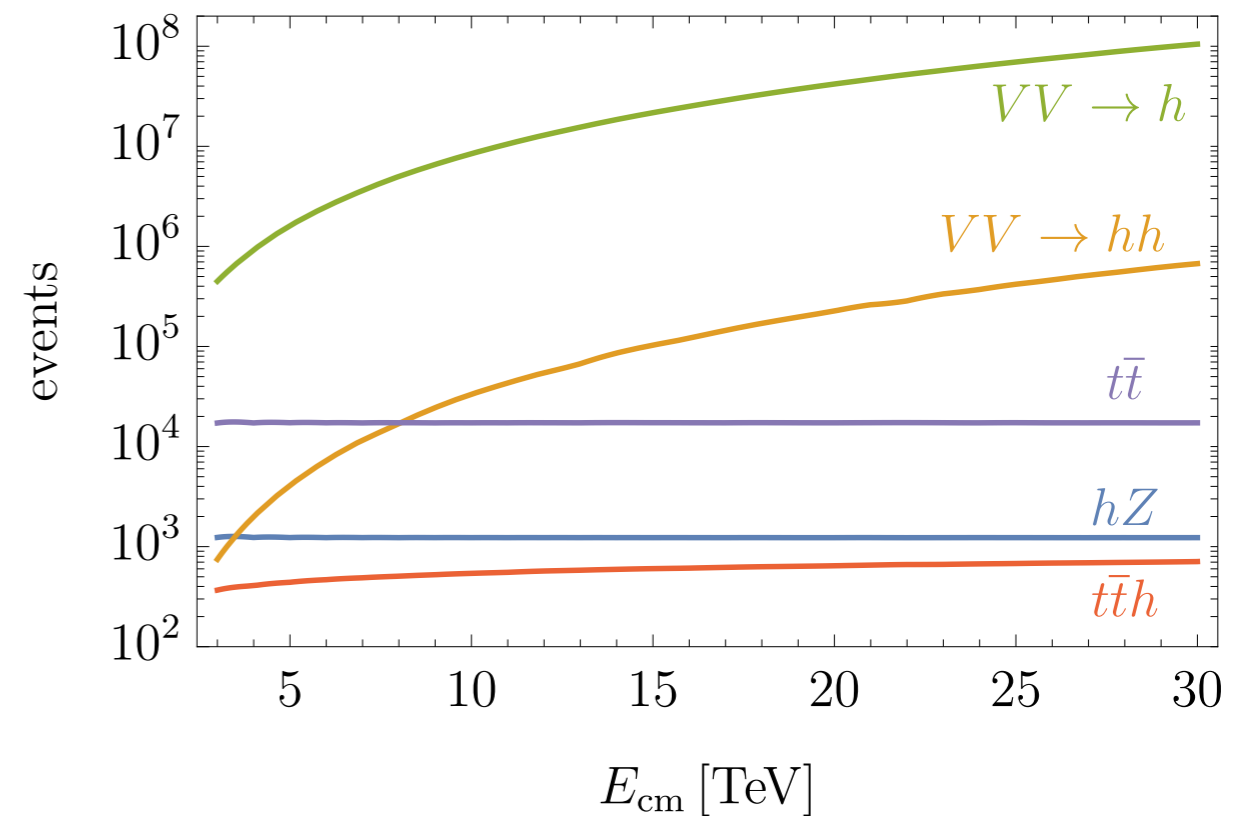
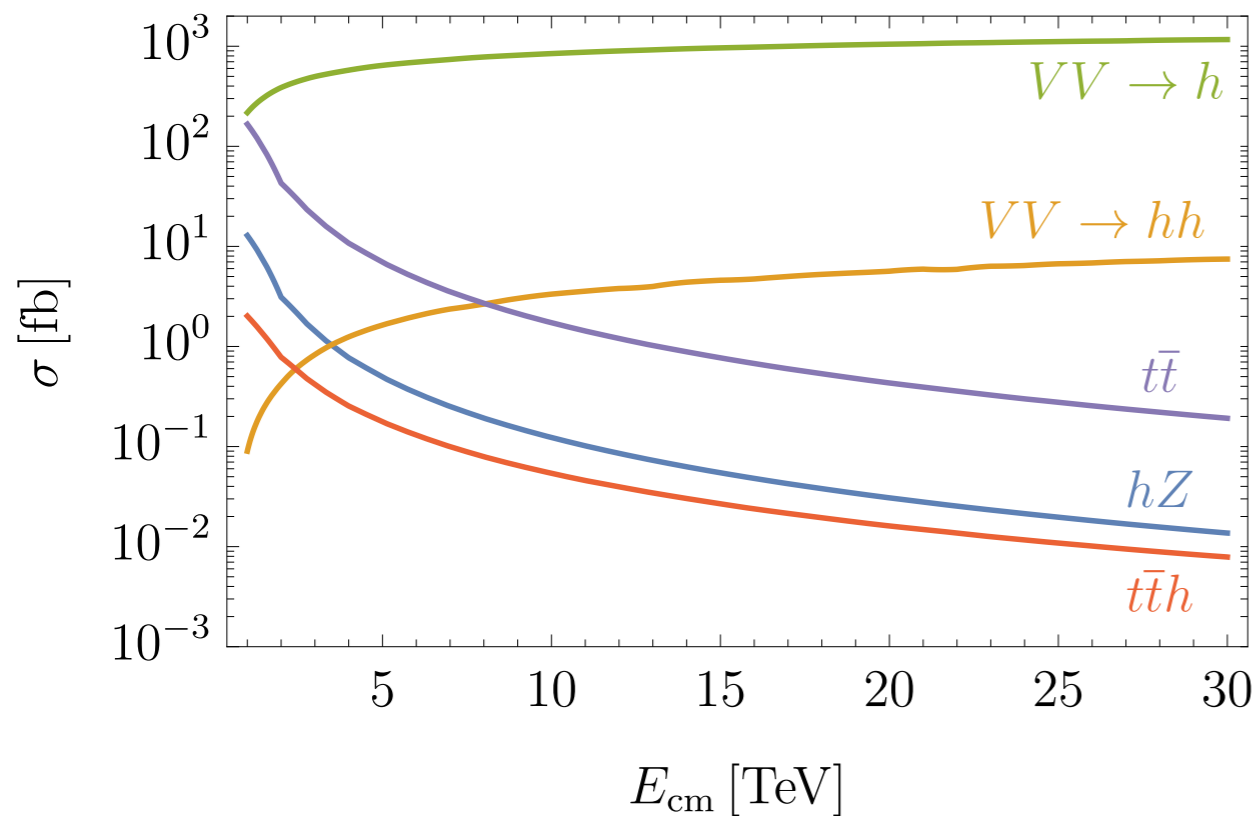
indirectly [[1810.10993](#)]



High rate indirect probes

Large single-Higgs VBF rate

Precision on Higgs couplings driven by systematics. **Could be 1%**



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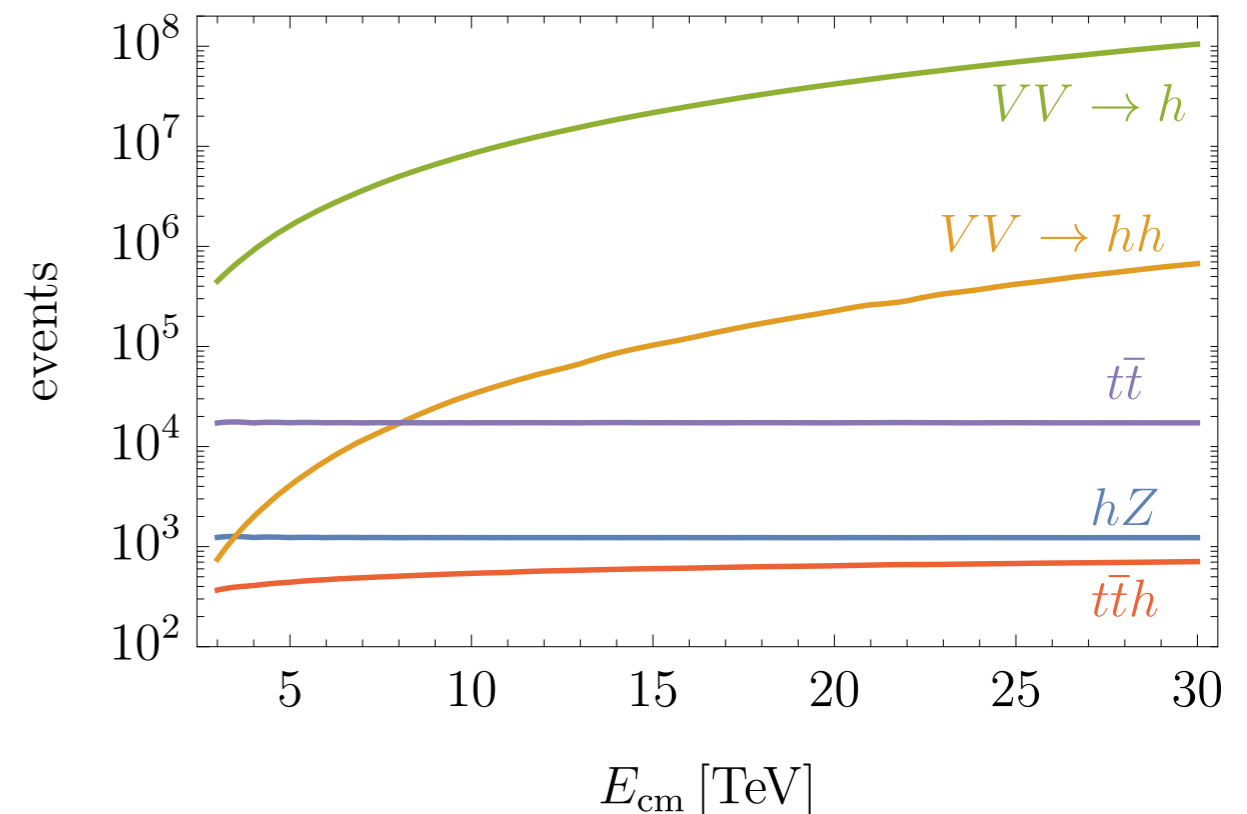
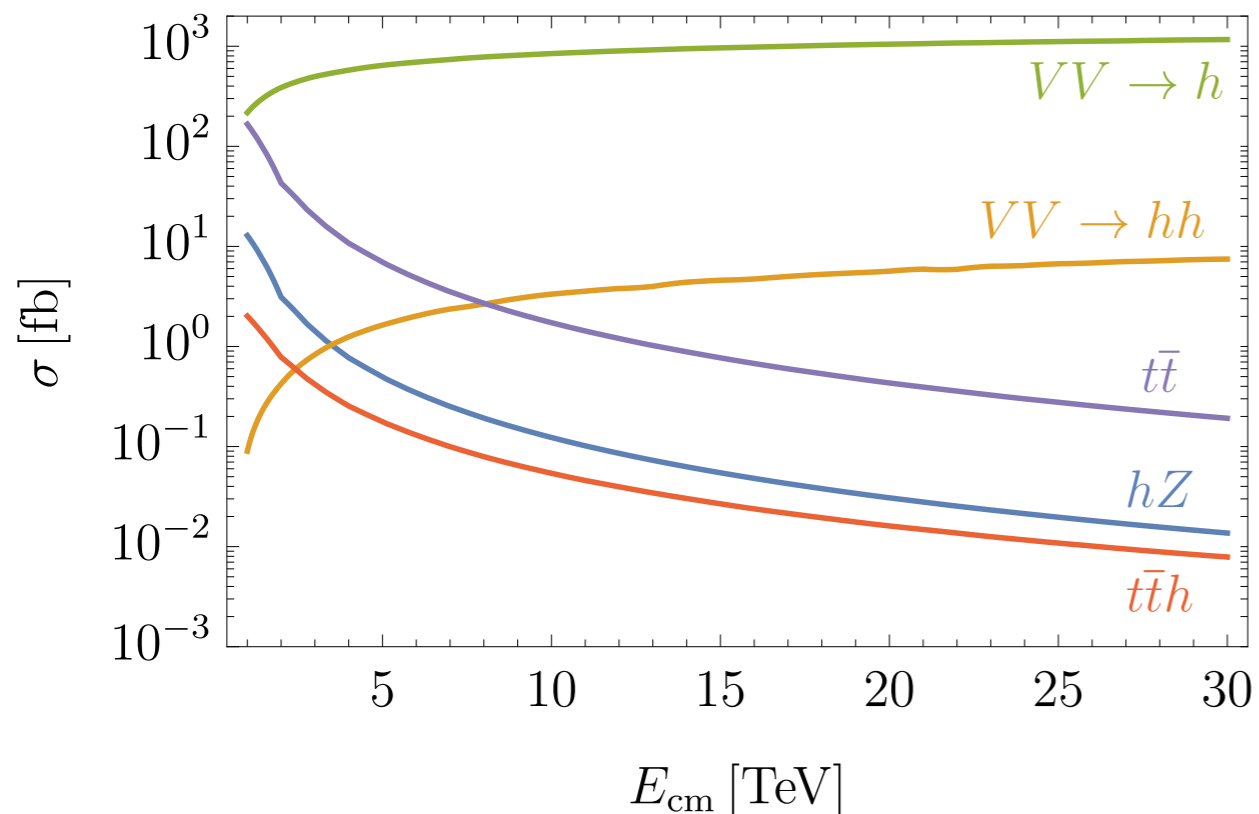
Precision on Higgs couplings driven by systematics. **Could be 1‰**

Rare/Exotic Higgs decay opportunities ?

Less Higgses than FCC-hh, but much more than FCC-ee.

Physics backgrounds are ee-like, what about BIB?

$h \rightarrow \mu\mu\gamma$, $h \rightarrow \tau\tau\gamma$, for determination of anomalous $g-2$ [2012.02769]



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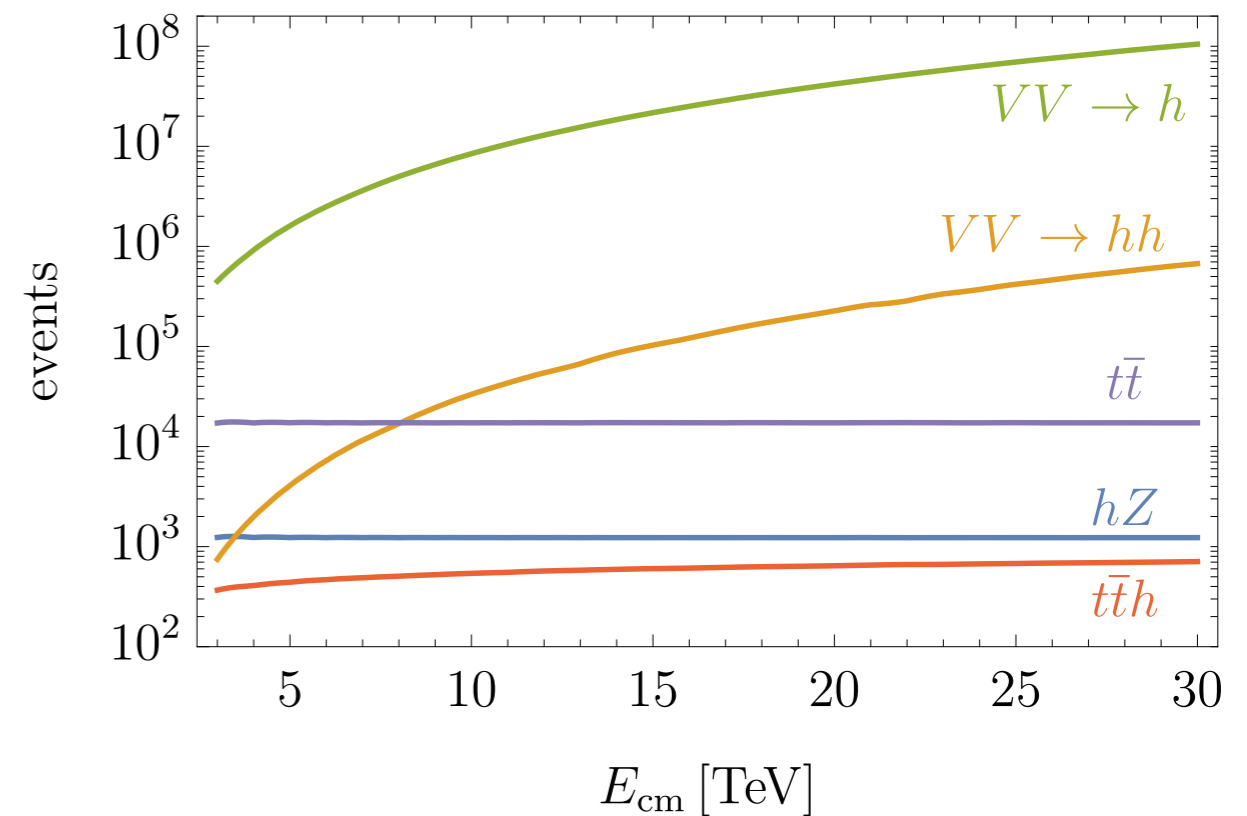
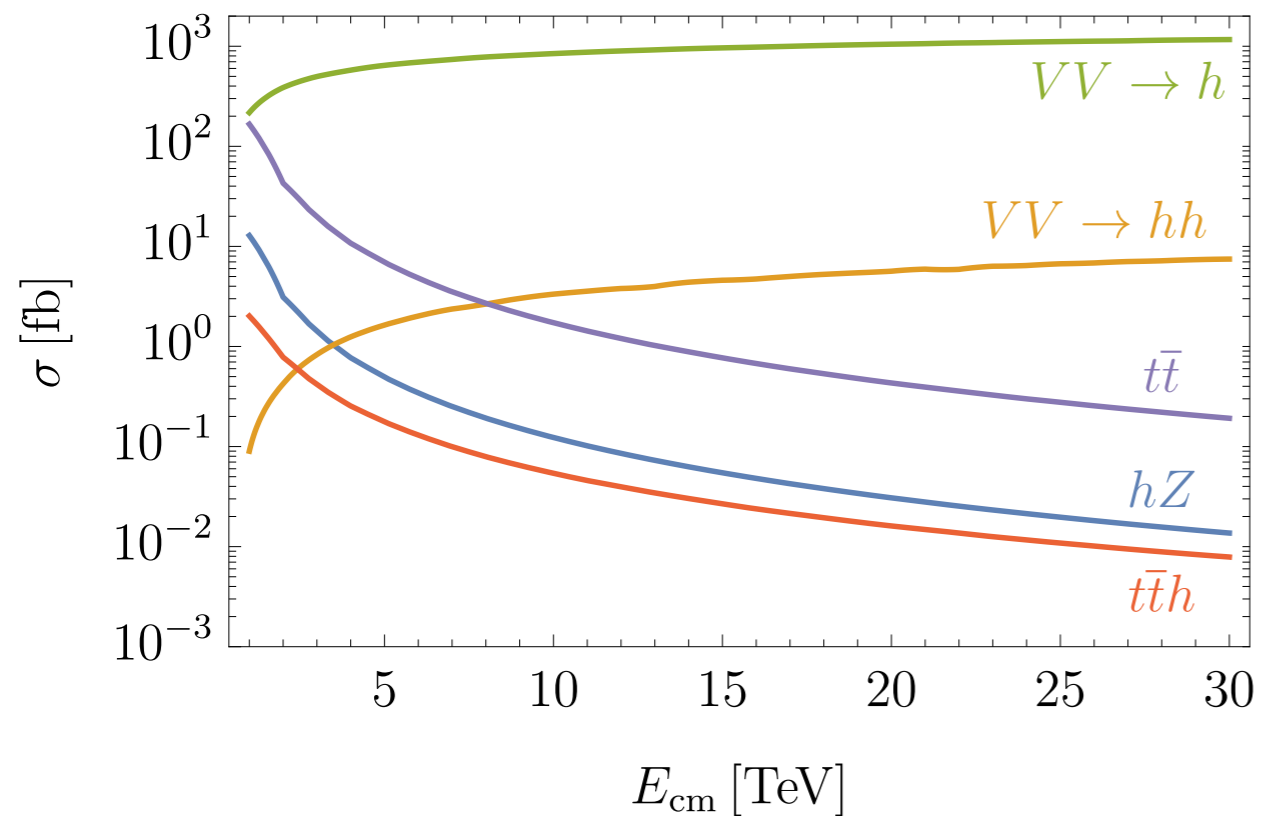
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Higgs 3-linear: $\delta\kappa_\lambda =_{1\sigma}$ (**5%, 3.5%, 1.6%**) for **E = (10, 14, 30) TeV**

Sensitivity Projections based on:

- ◆ Both Higgs \rightarrow bb
- ◆ Dominant backgrounds taken into account
- ◆ Jet energy resolution at 10% [CLIC-like]
- ◆ CLIC tight b-tagging working point
- ◆ Optimisation of number of b-tags and of reconstructed Higgs mass cut
- ◆ Result in perfect agreement with CLIC fullsim

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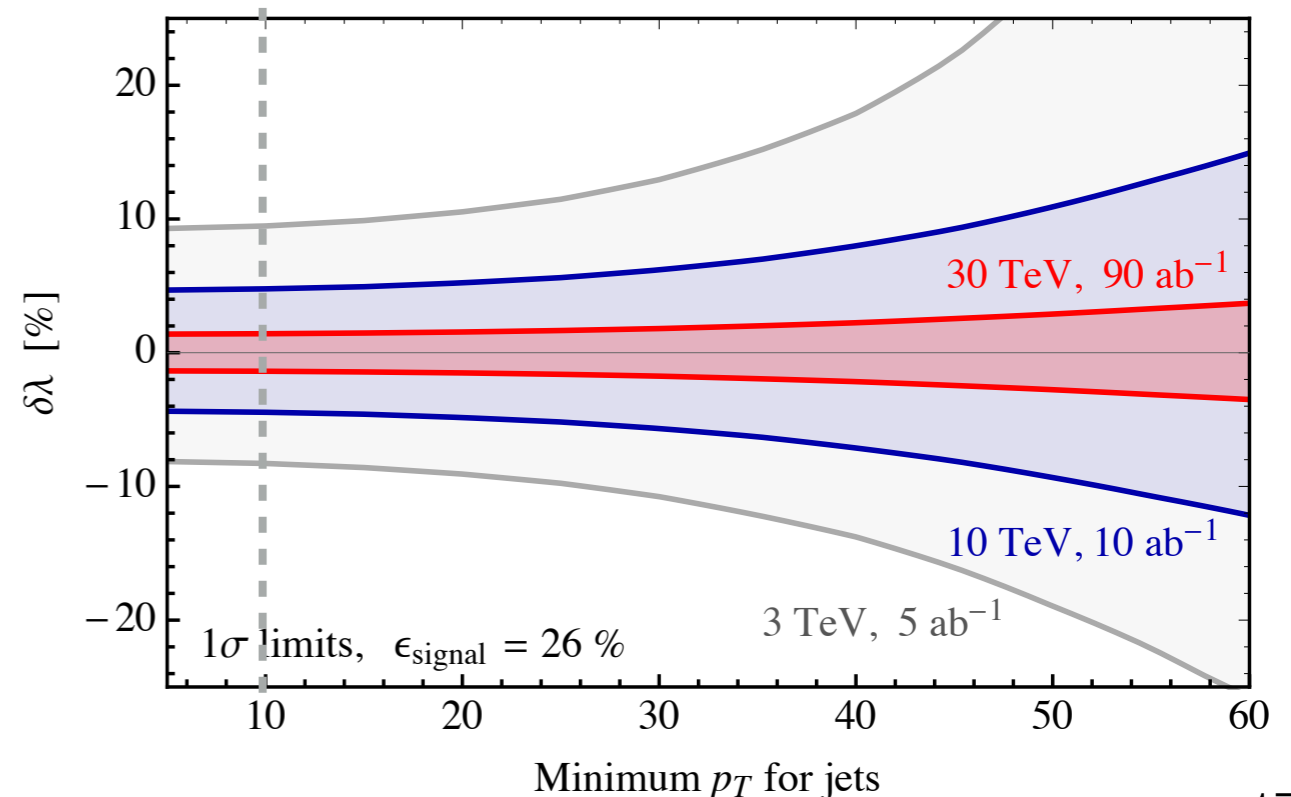
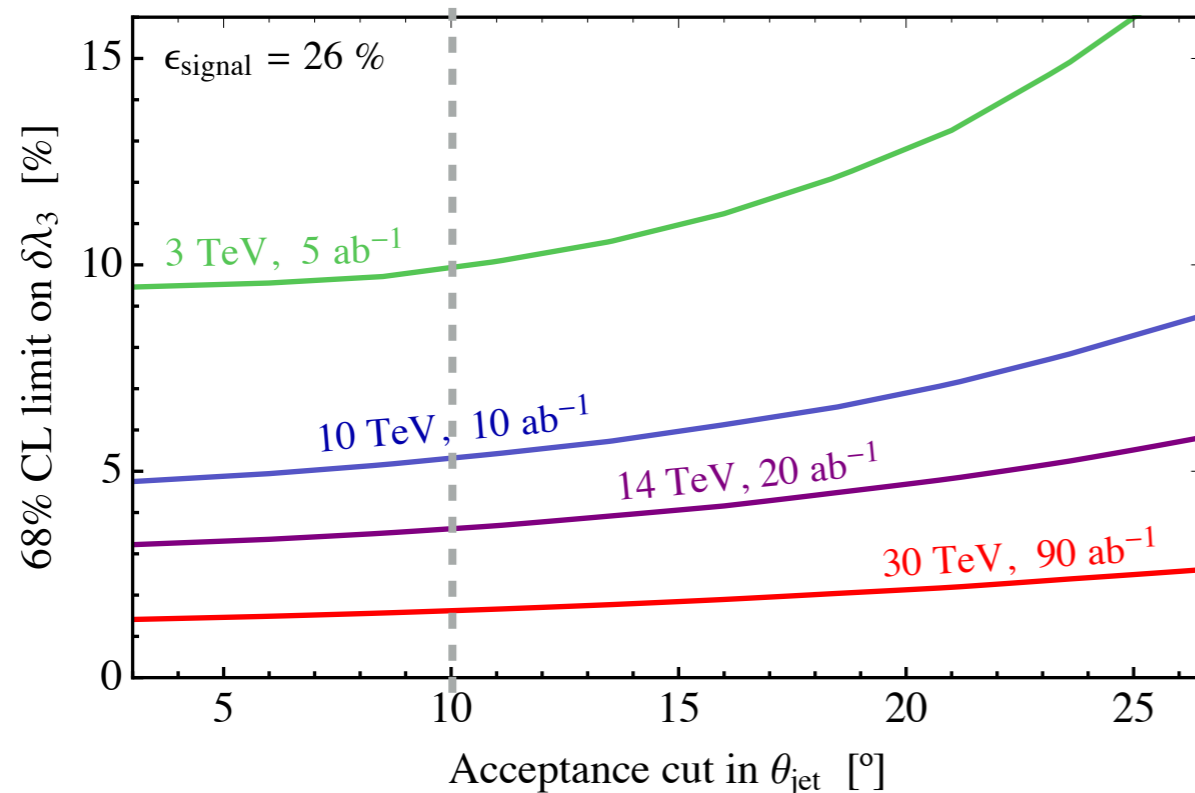
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Note:

reduced angular acceptance/PT would not change much



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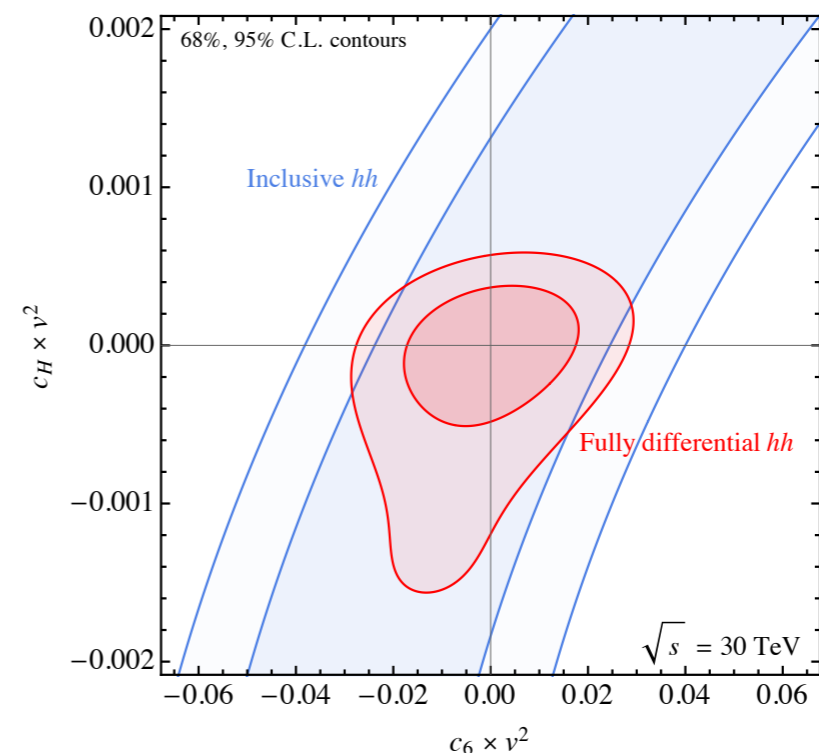
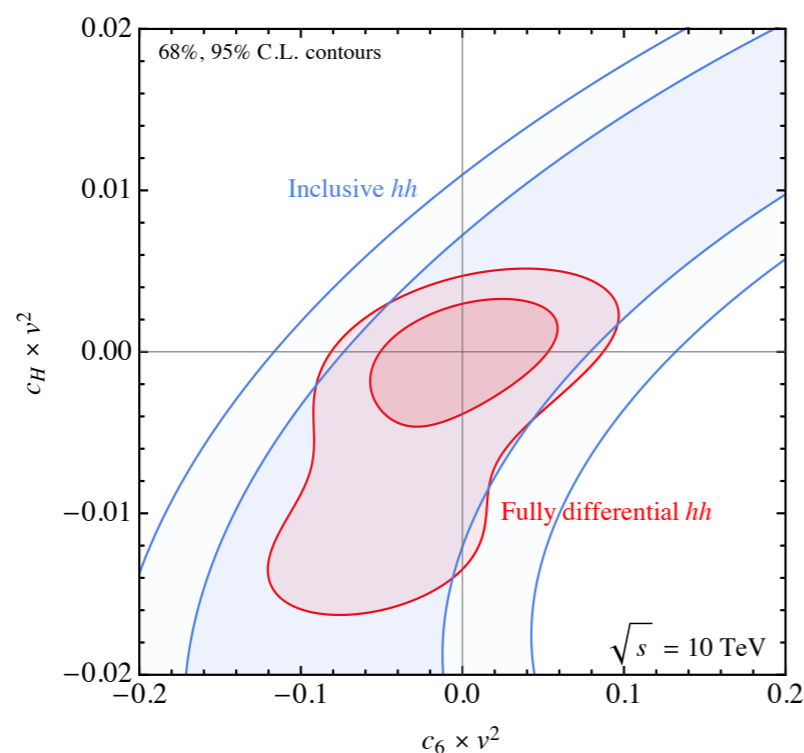
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From **no-so-accurate measurements in high mass tail** [O_H energy growth]



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FCC-all reach, from **accurate coupling** measurements, is 1.8‰

High energy probes

[Buttazzo, Franceschini, AW, to appear]

As simple as this:

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma(E)}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}(E)} \propto \frac{E^2}{\Lambda_{\text{BSM}}^2} \quad [\text{say, } \Lambda_{\text{BSM}} = 100 \text{ TeV}] =$$

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High-Energy probes are effective at HL-LHC, FCC-hh, CLIC

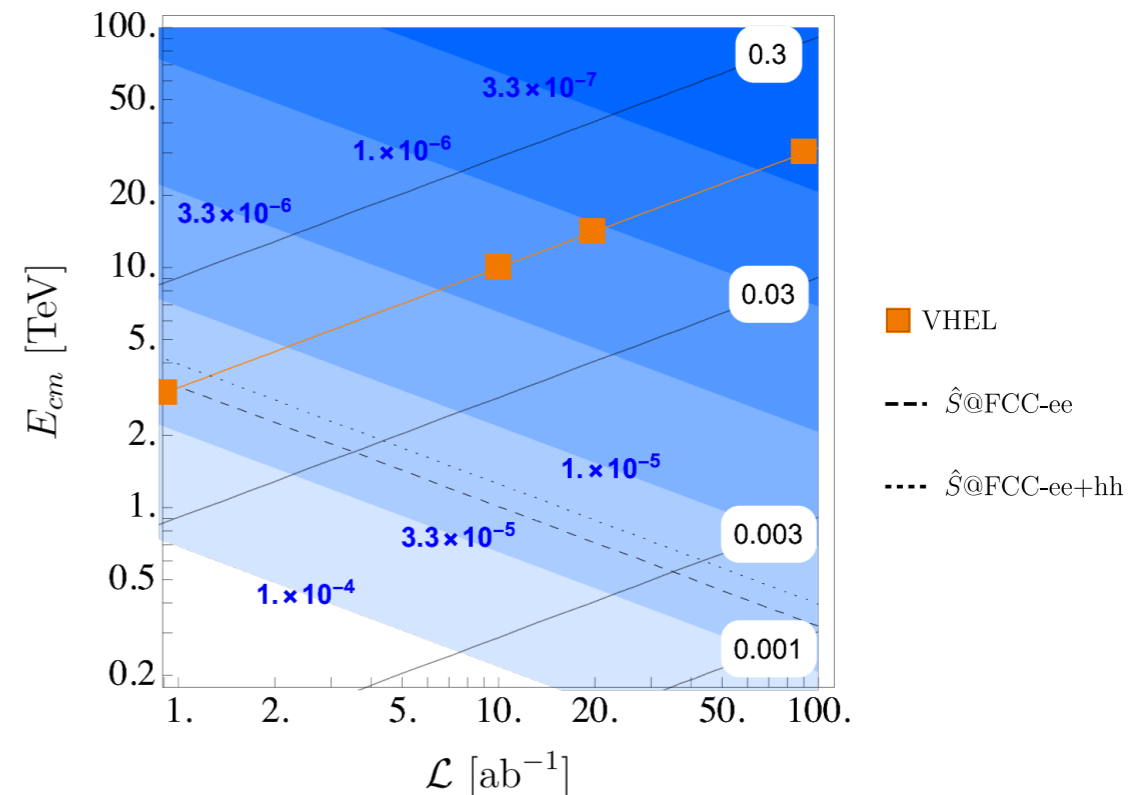
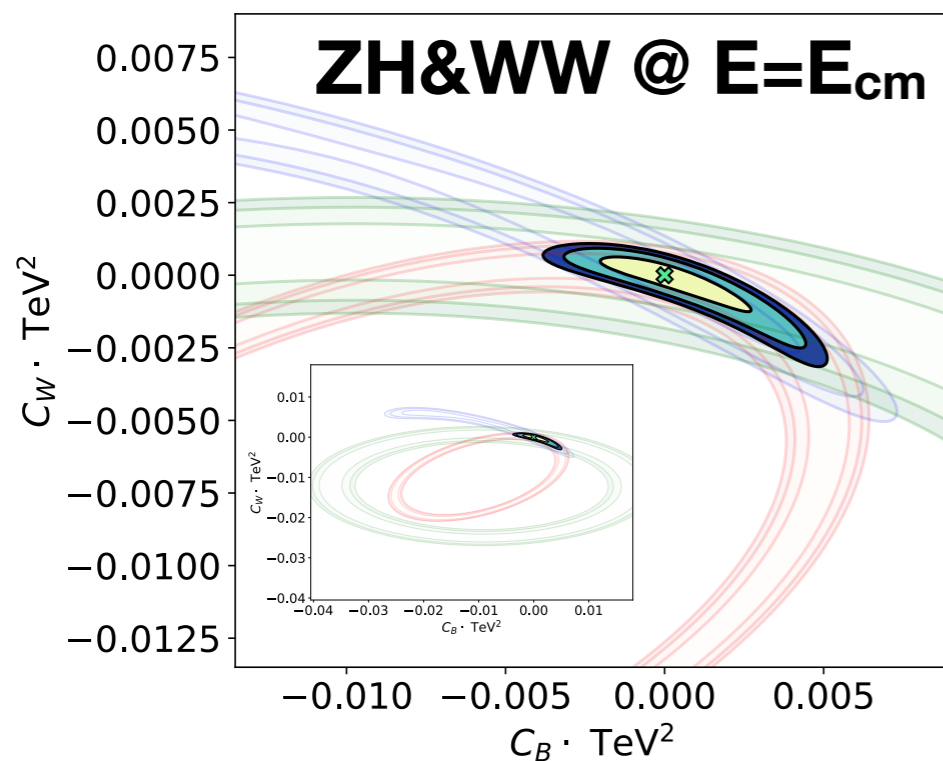
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High-Energy probes are effective at HL-LHC, FCC-hh, CLIC
But they are **much more effective** at the **muon collider!**

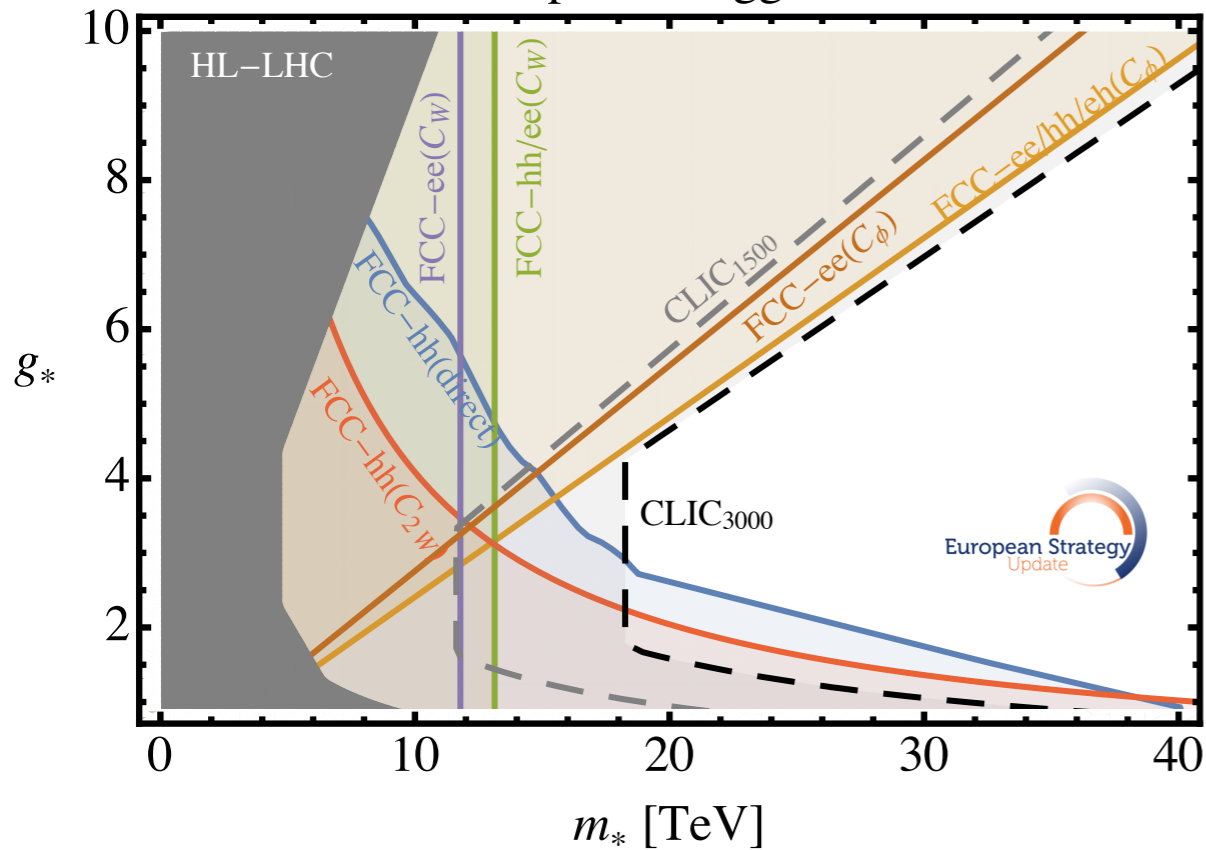


Probing Higgs compositeness

[Chen, Glioti, Ricci, Rattazzi, AW, in progress]

“Standard” Future Colliders

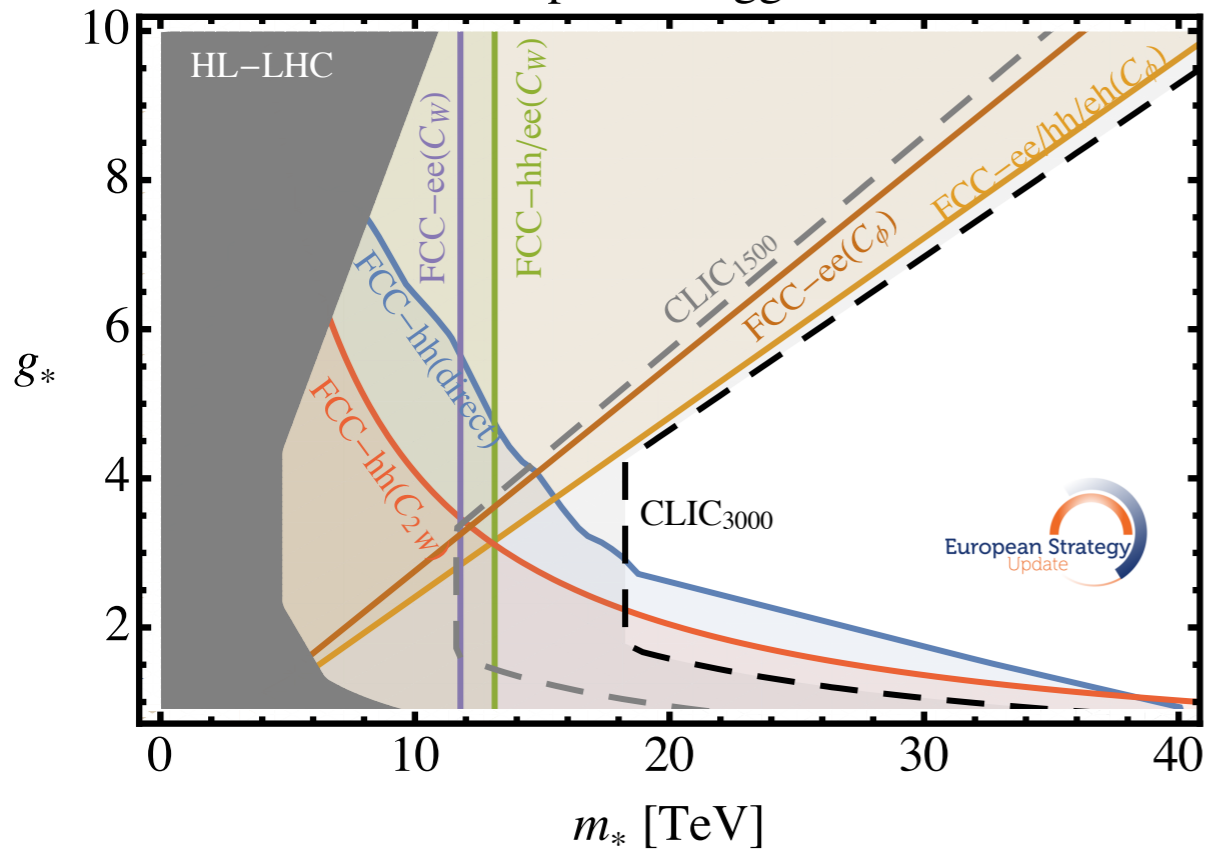
Composite Higgs, 2σ



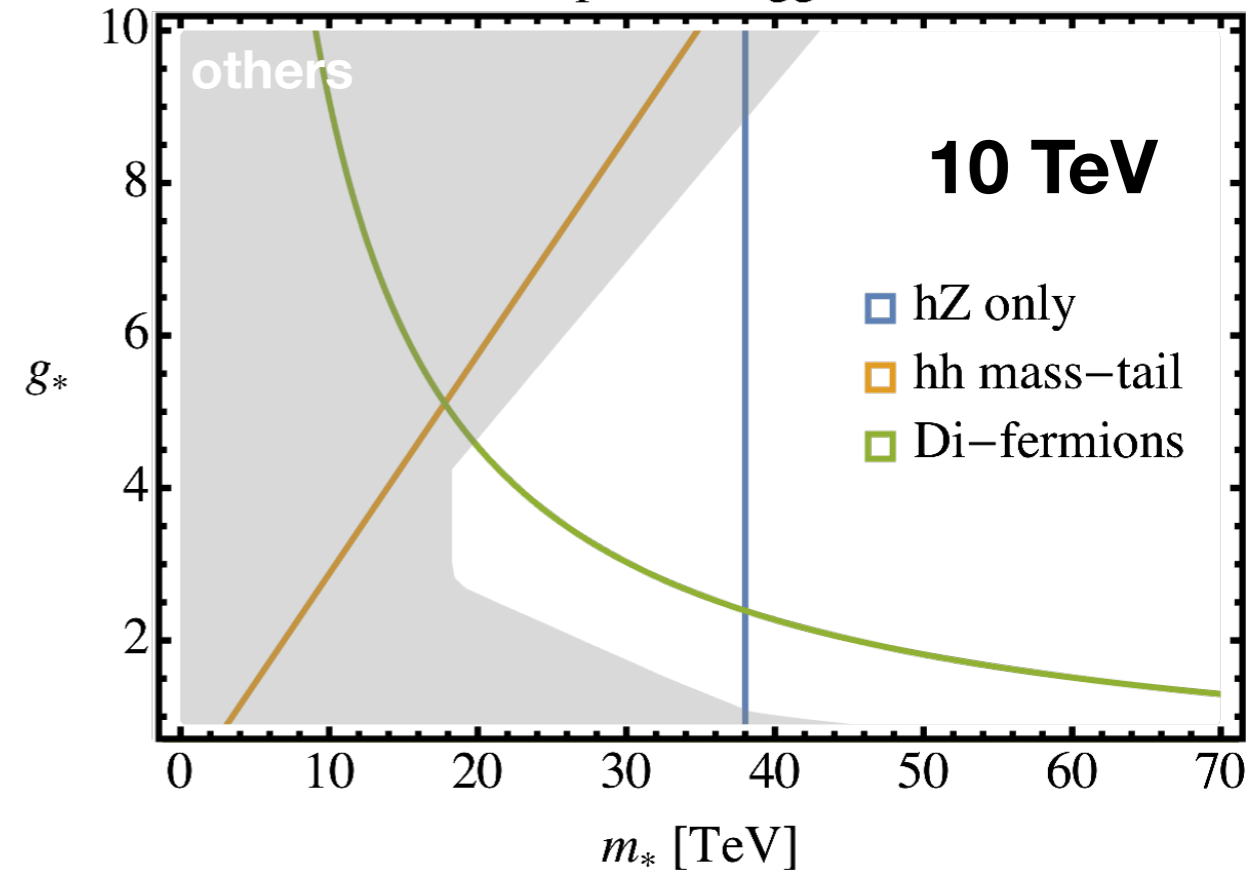
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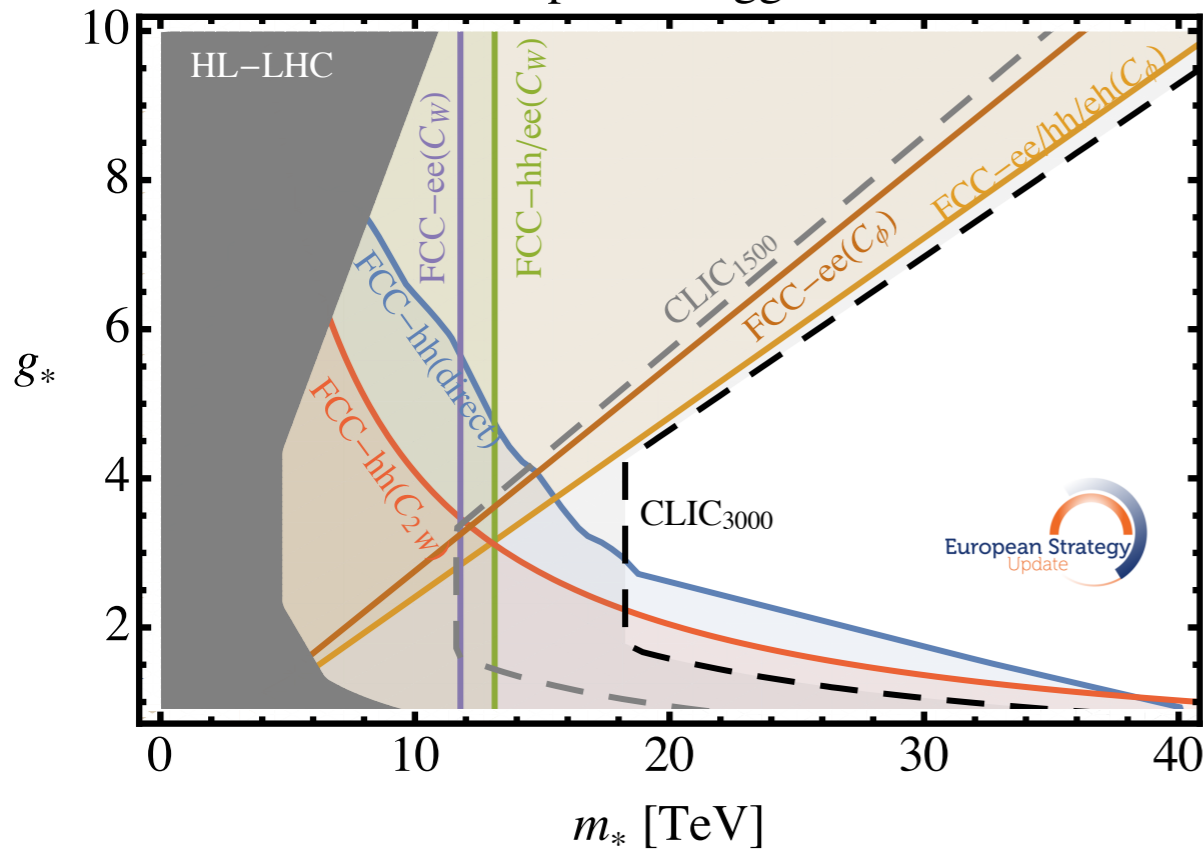
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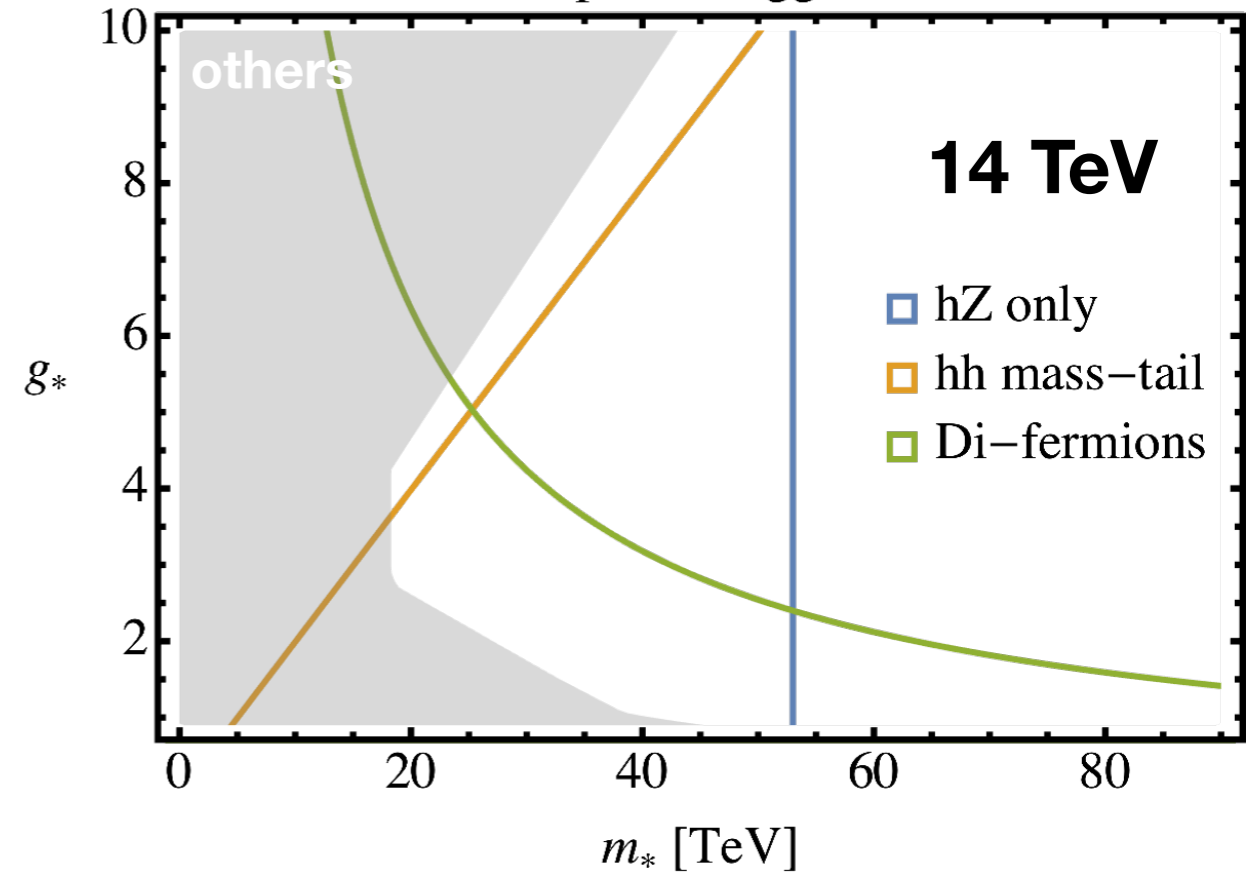
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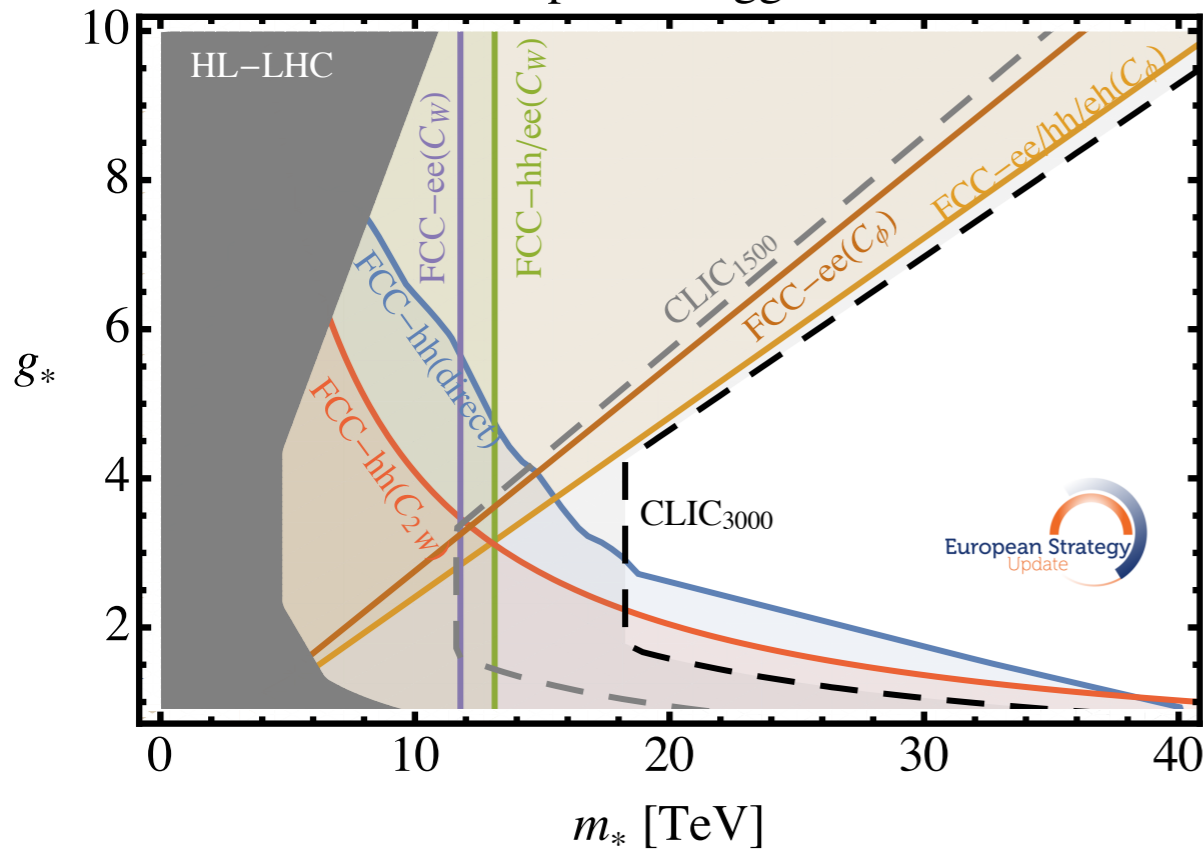
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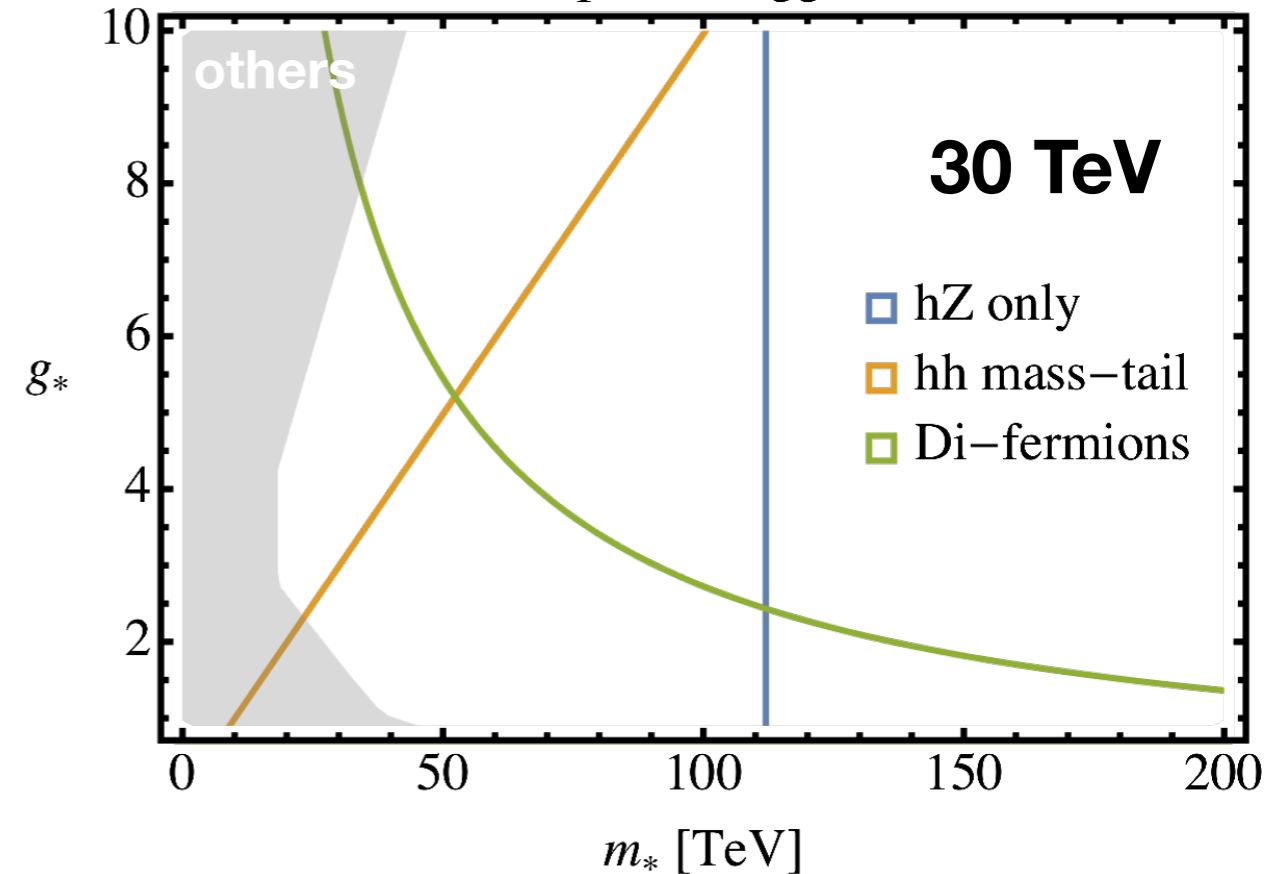
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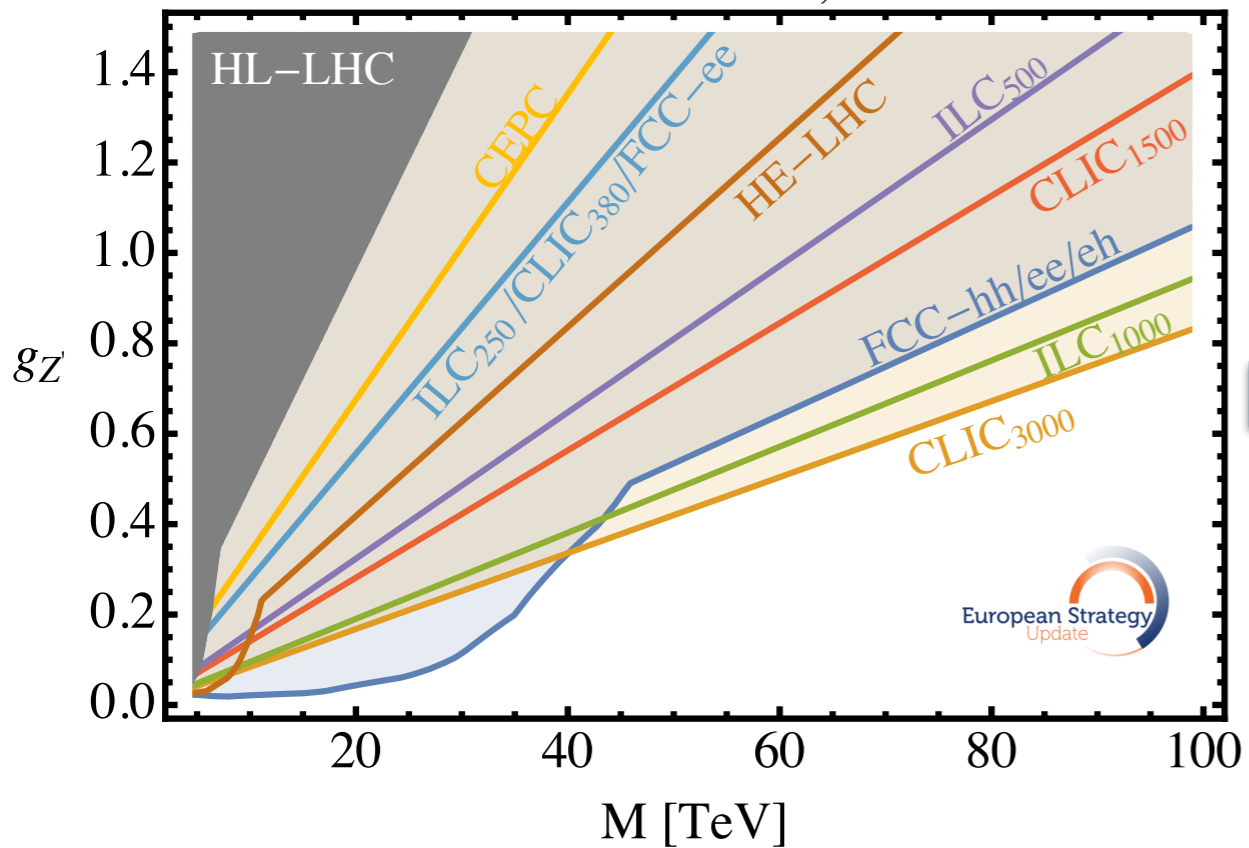


Even Simpler: Minimal Z's

[Chen, Glioti, Ricci, Rattazzi, AW, in progress]

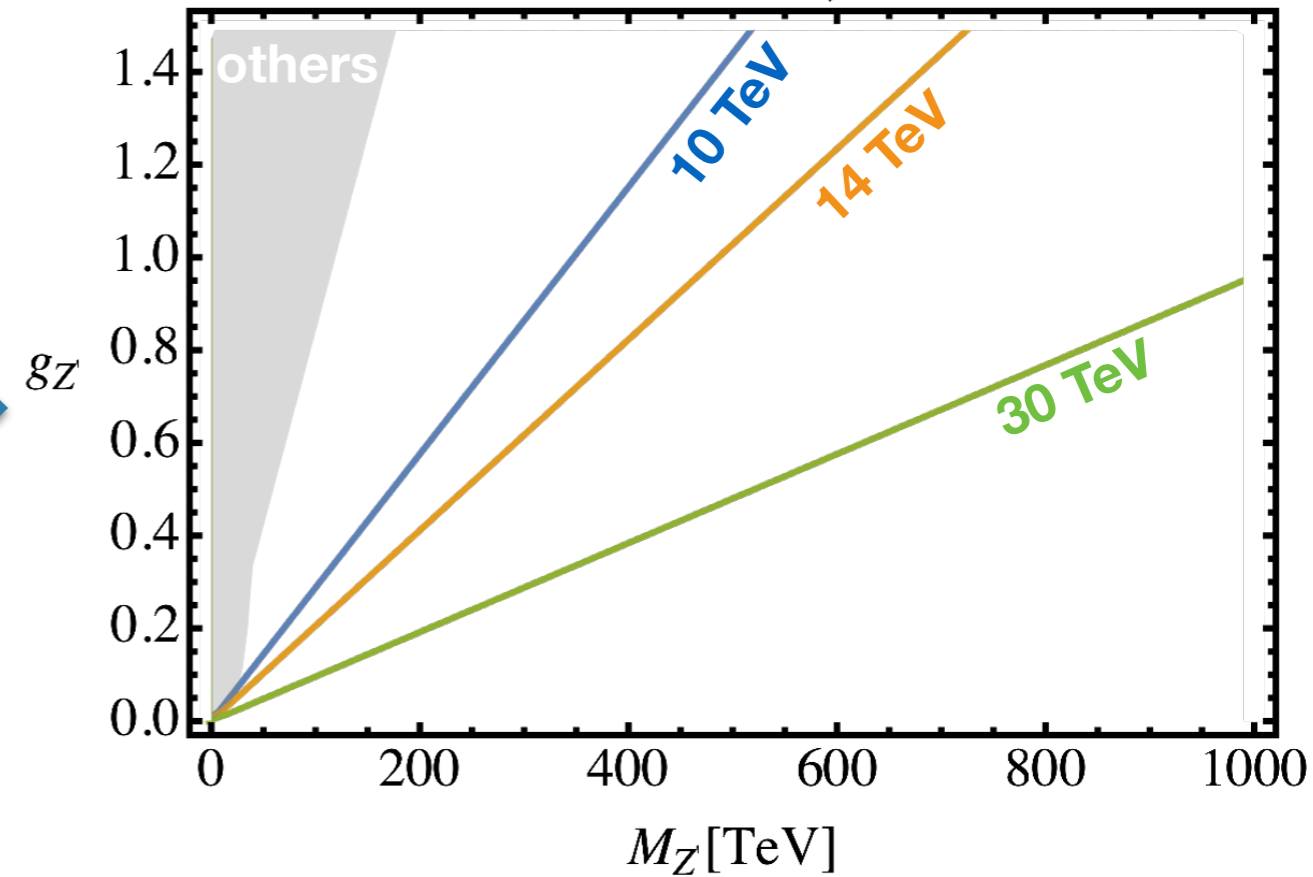
“Standard” Future Colliders

Y-Universal Z' , 2σ



Muon Collider

Universal Z' , 2σ



Outlook

Why working on muon colliders?

- It is **Important**: we might end up outlining a new possible direction for the continuation of the High Energy Physics journey
- It is **Fun**: novel BSM possibilities wait to be explored, as well as novel QFT challenges for predictions

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Goals of the Physics Potential group:

- Collect as many reach plots as possible; make them as realistic as possible
- Contribute and encourage work for **Snowmass**
- Inform Detector design of Physics needs, and get feedback
- Use the “target” μ -coll DELPHES card
- Join us! Write me, if you want to contribute to our regular meetings

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The Very High Energy Muon Collider is a Dream

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And, often, Dreams DO become Reality!

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Thank You !

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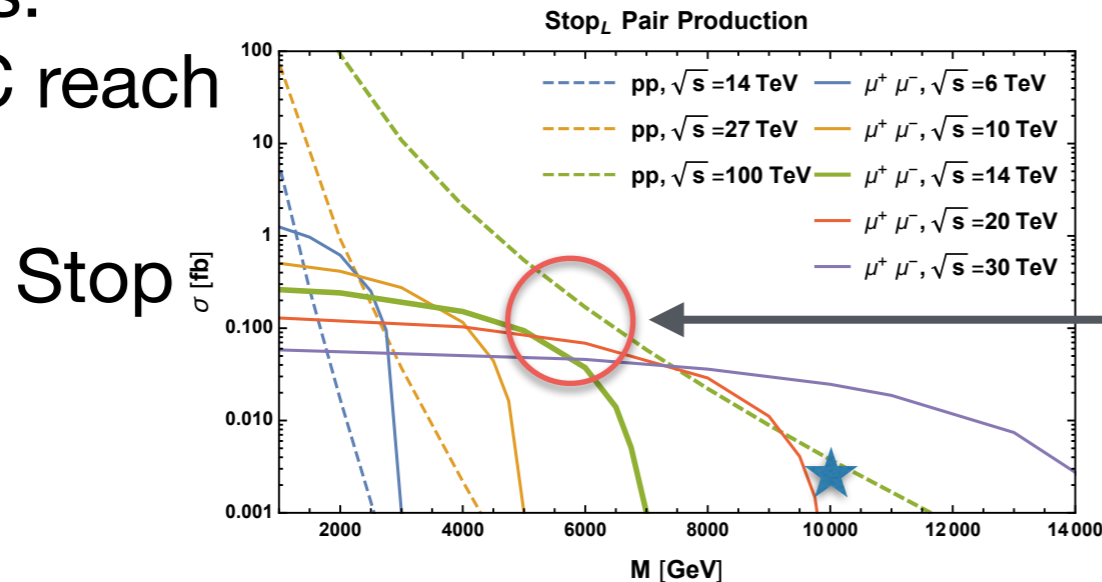
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Examples:

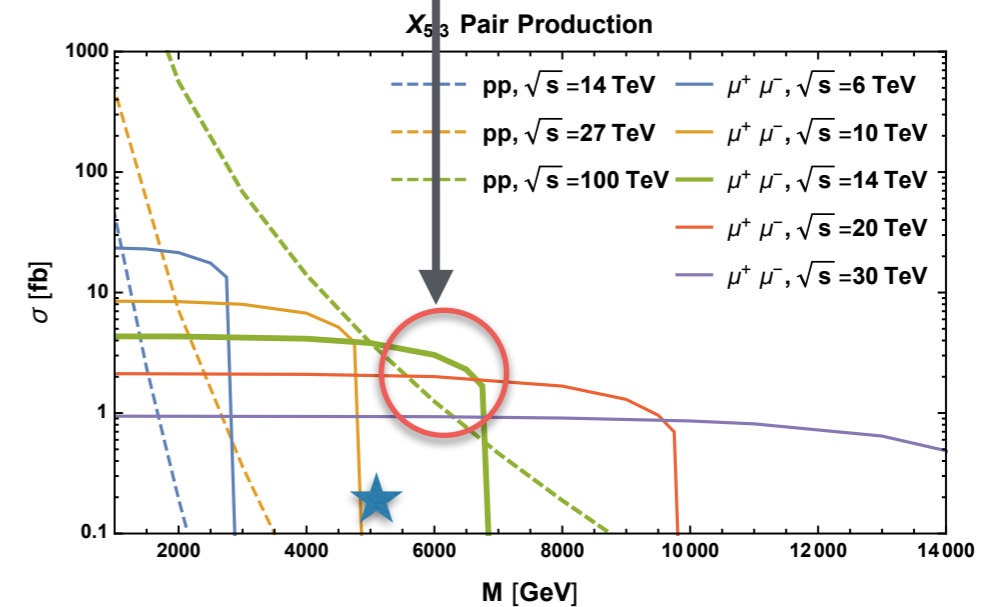
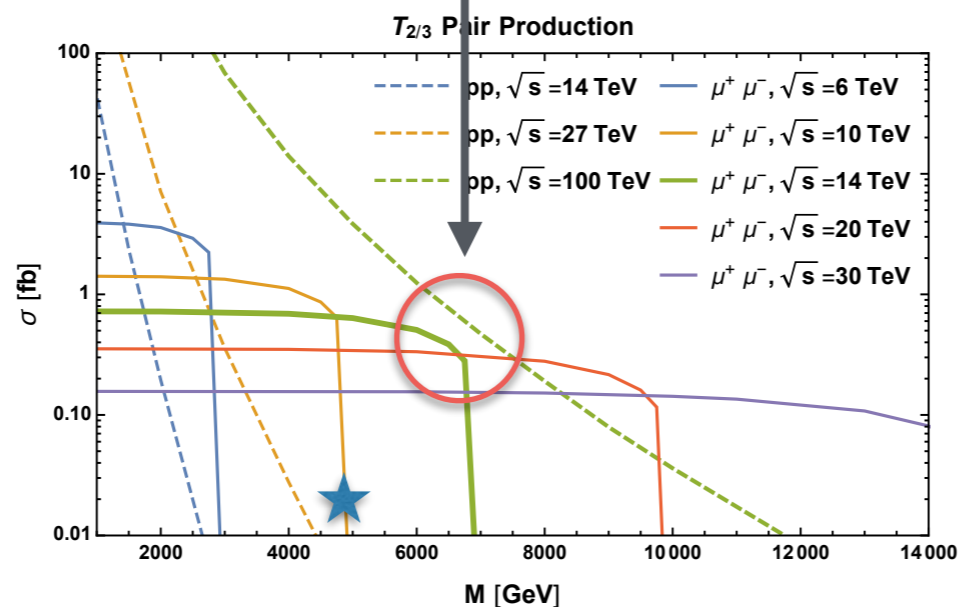
★ = FCC reach

Reference Point:

14 TeV μ -collider ~ FCC@100 TeV



Top-Partners



Backup

EW pair-produced particles up to kinematical threshold Striking for 10+TeV

Examples:

★ = FCC reach

Comparison even more favourable for
EWK-only part. like **Higgsino** and **Wino**
(potential **Dark Matter**)

Reference Point:

14 TeV μ -collider \gg FCC@100 TeV

