

# Snowmass 2013, Energy Frontier Division

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*Minneapolis, MN*

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# *contents*

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



# Introduction



*we don't work at the*

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*level*



*we work at the*

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*level*

let's briefly think about the





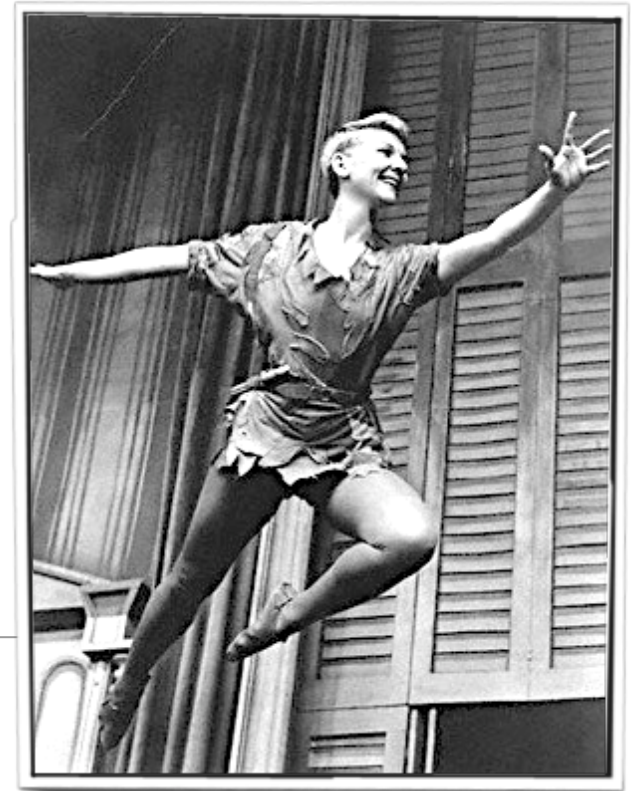
if you watched  
this lady

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on your black and white TV

*then you*

and everyone younger that you  
**share a common, professional bond**



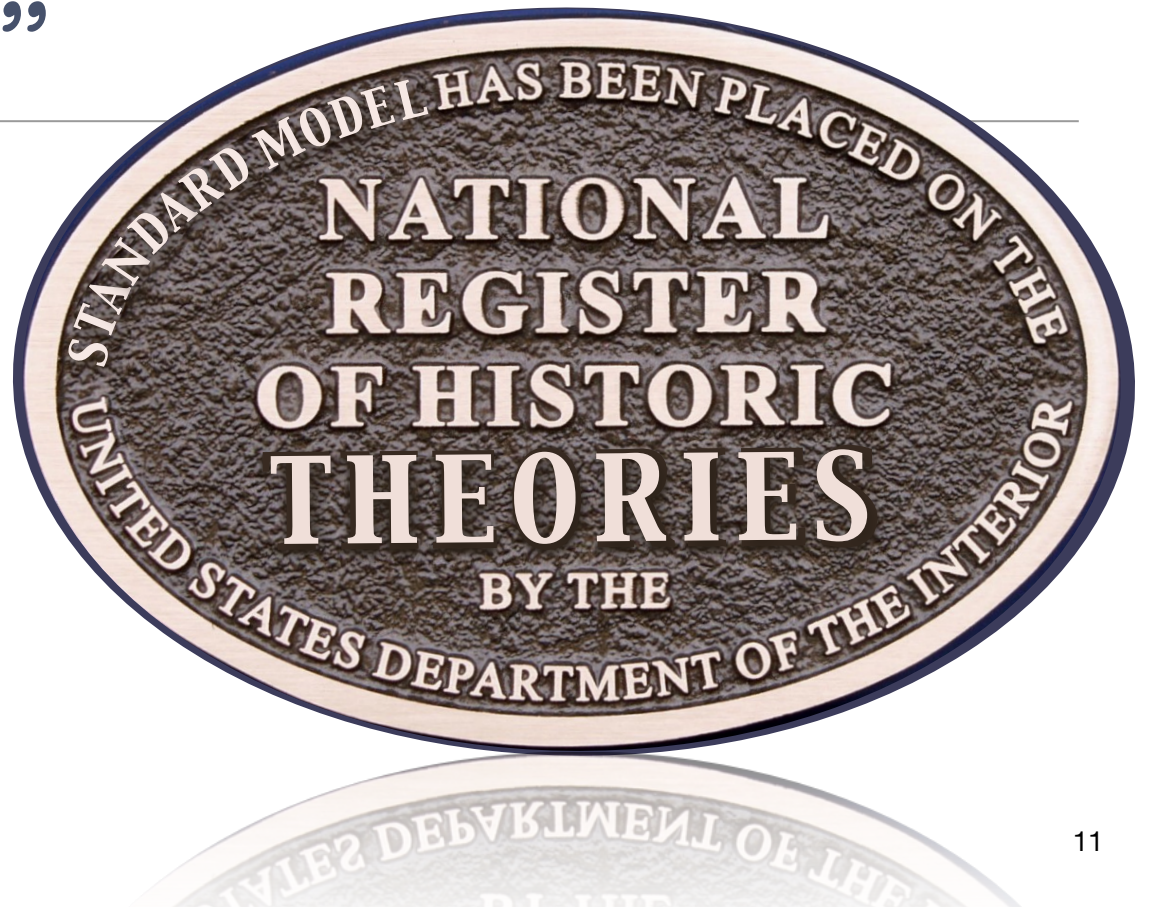
“Second star to the right and straight  
on 'til morning.”



translation  
of  
“Standard”

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The SM is  
remarkably precise!





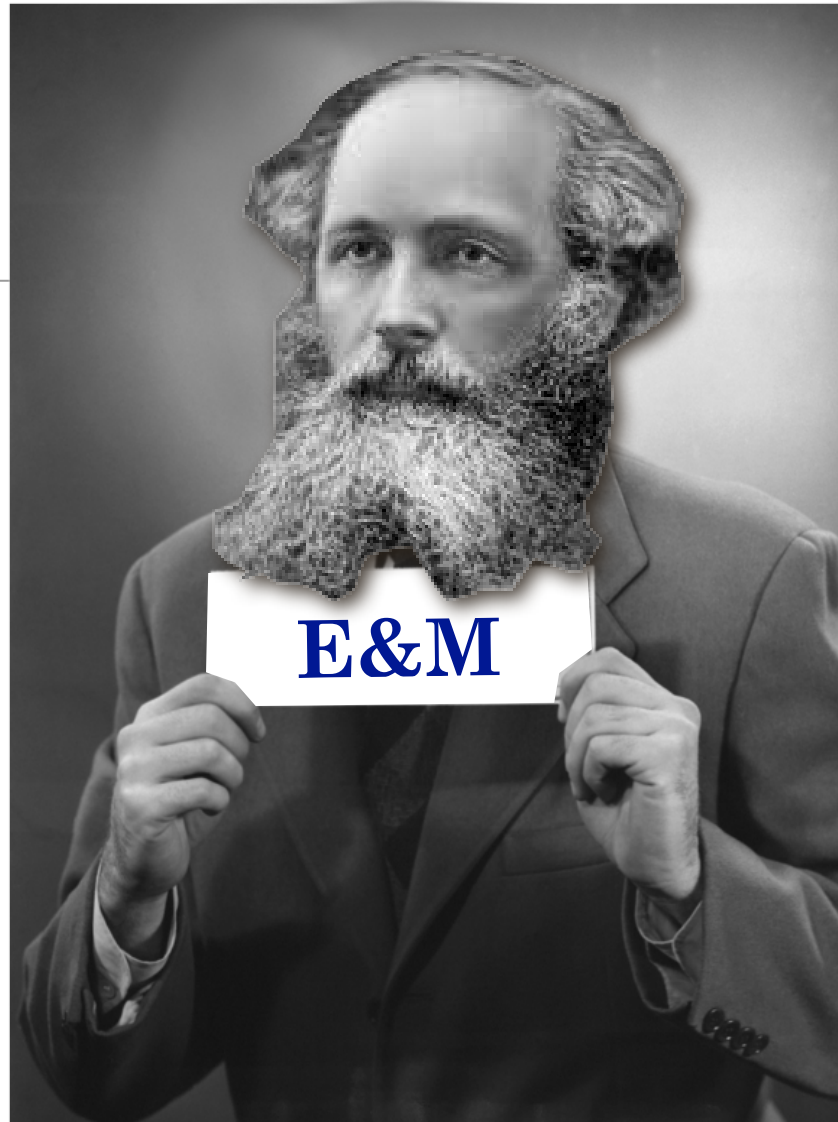
# translation of “Model”

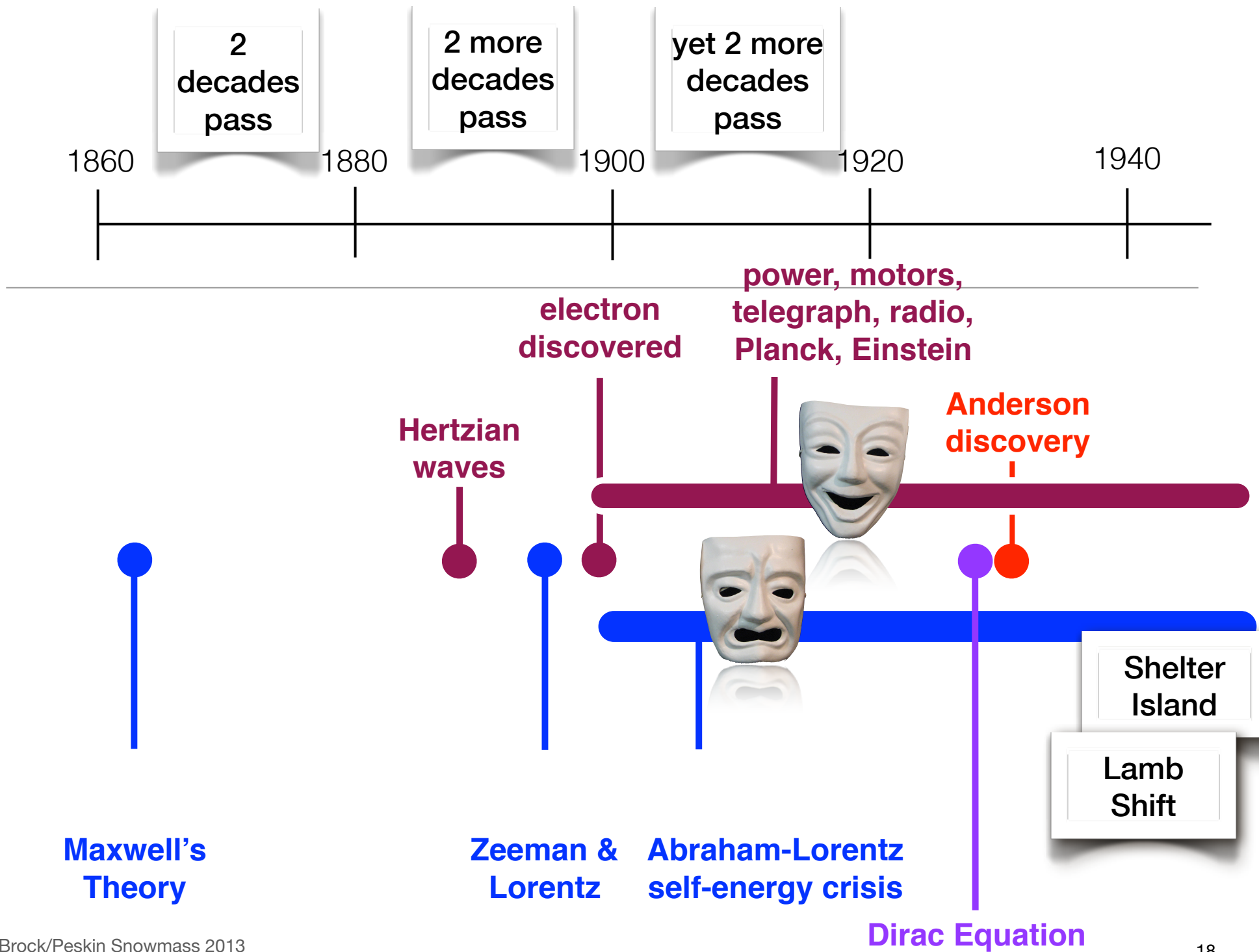
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The SM is  
remarkably precise!  
**It's not the whole story**

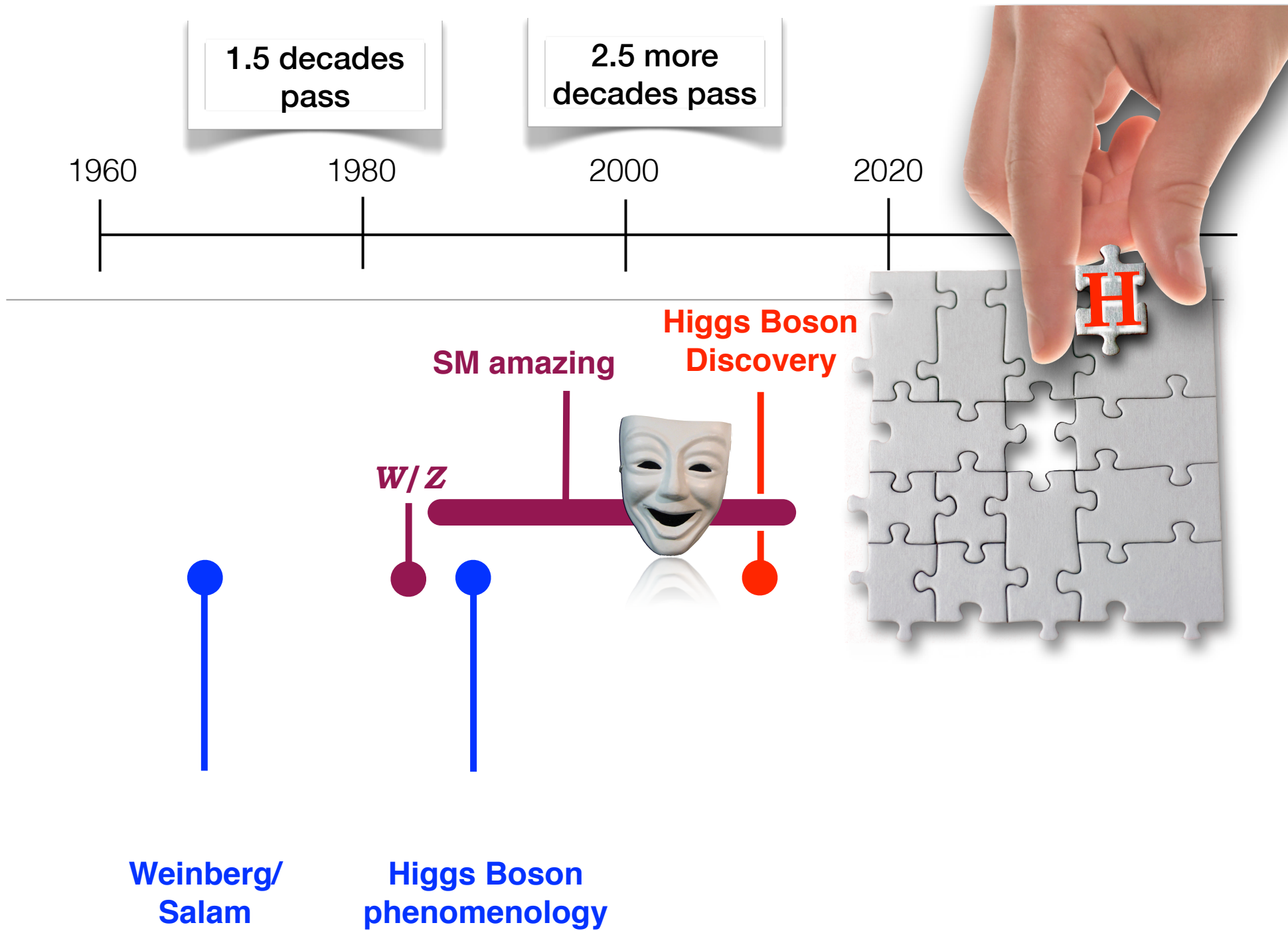


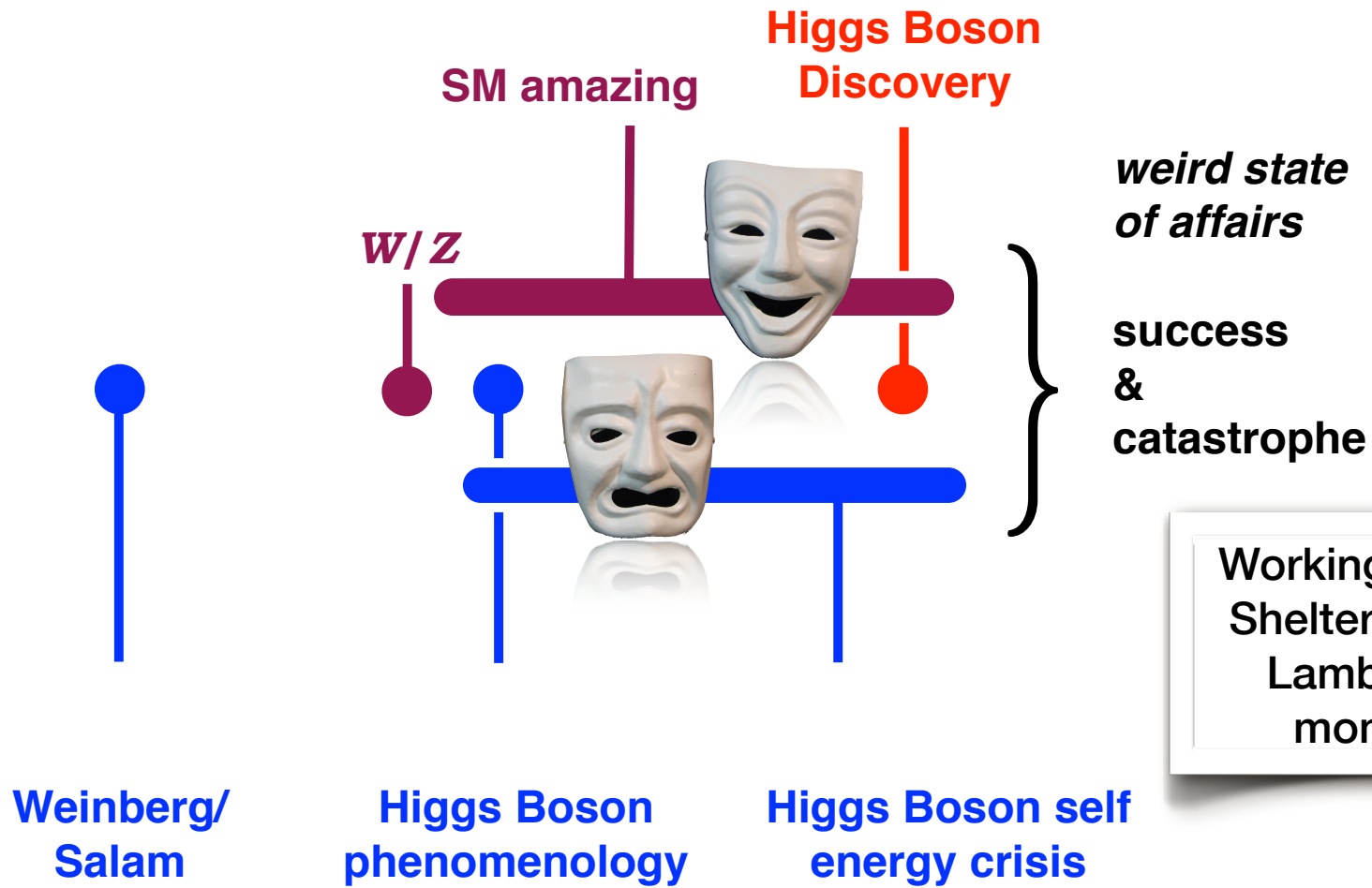
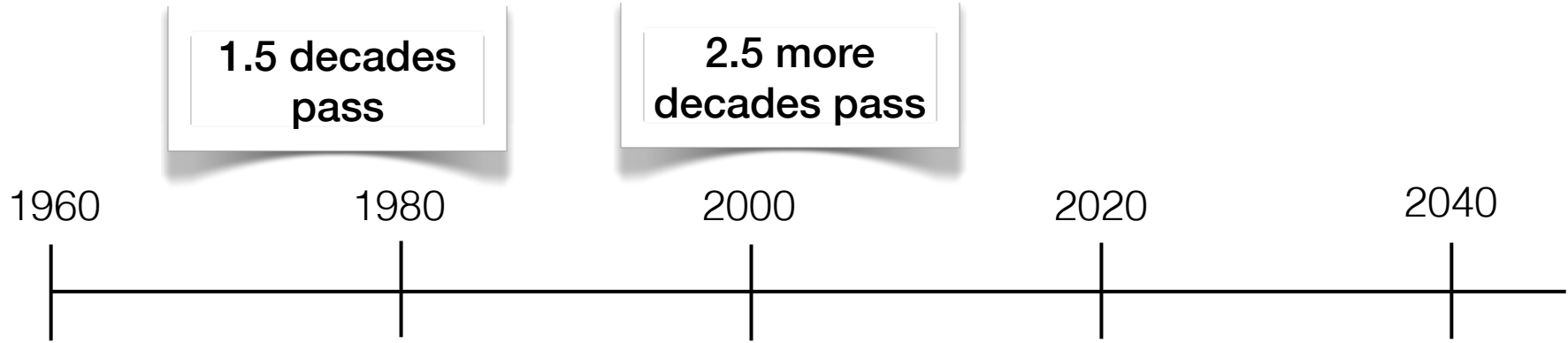
# AN HISTORIC --- TIME







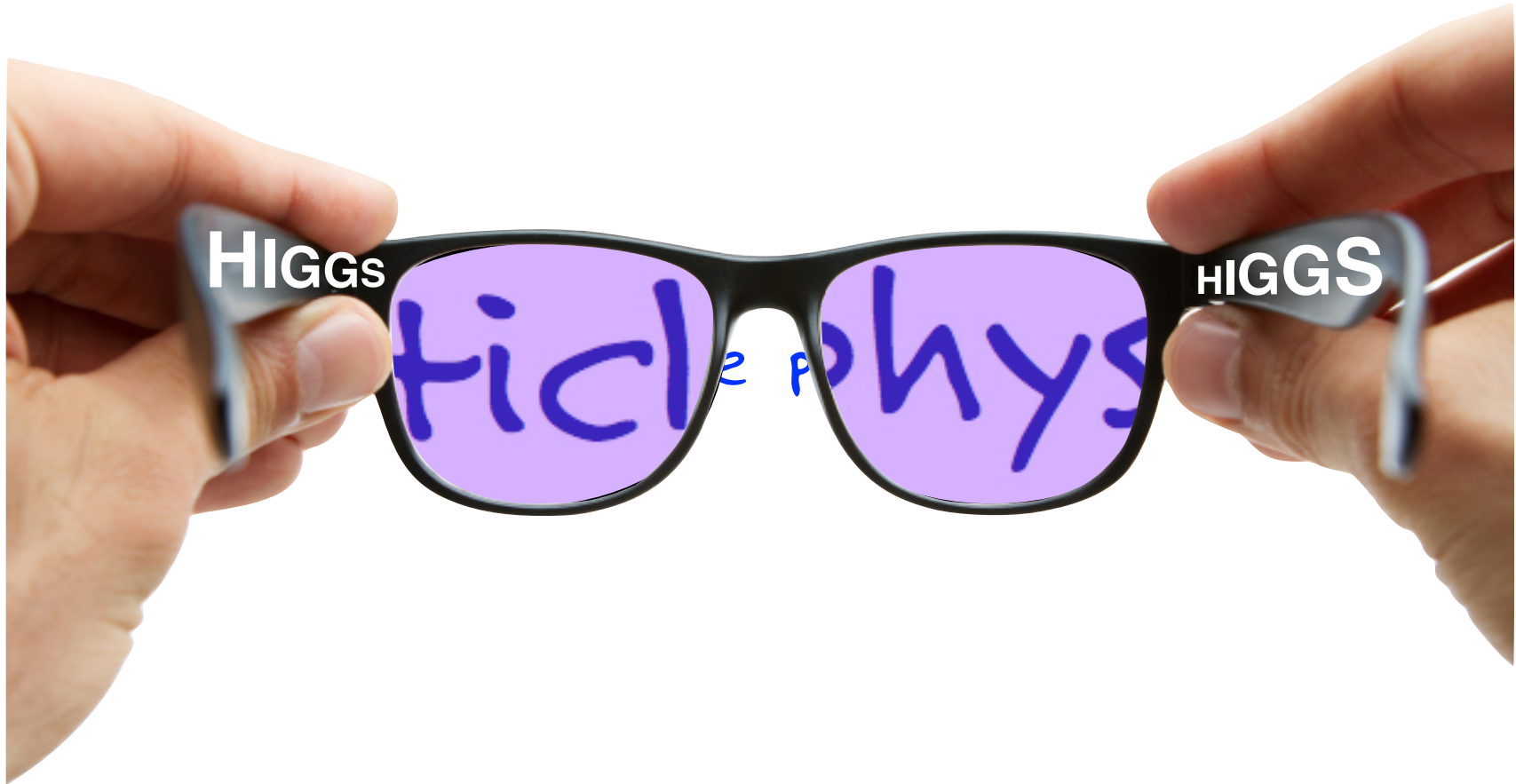




Working for our Shelter Island/  
Lamb Shift moment

particle physics





# *strange and exciting*

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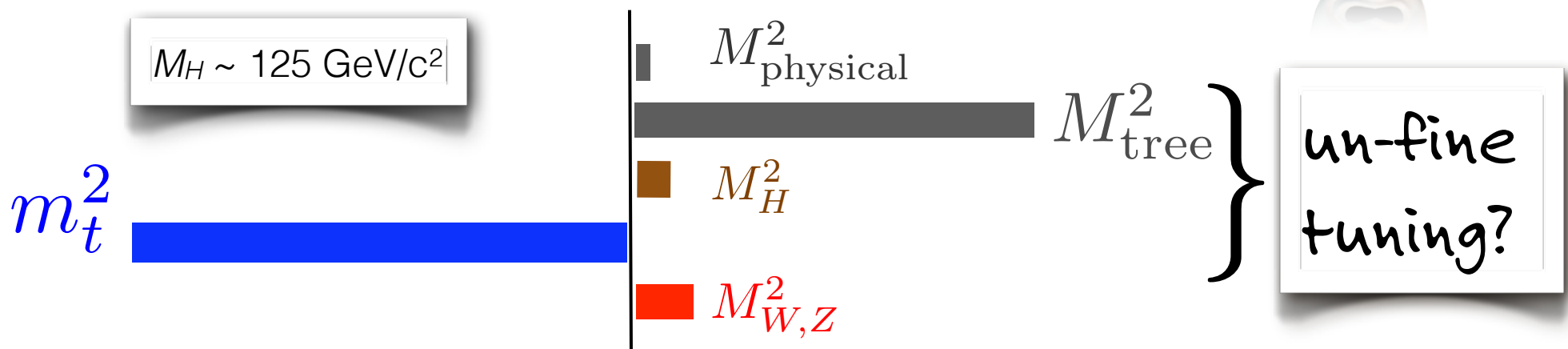
**state of affairs**

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

# Light scalar? mass confusion

additive, quadratic cut-offs...

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



# “coincidence”

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is not a scientific term of art

If the next mass scale up from  $M_H$  is  $\Lambda_{\text{Planck}}$

The corrections and tree must cancel:

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



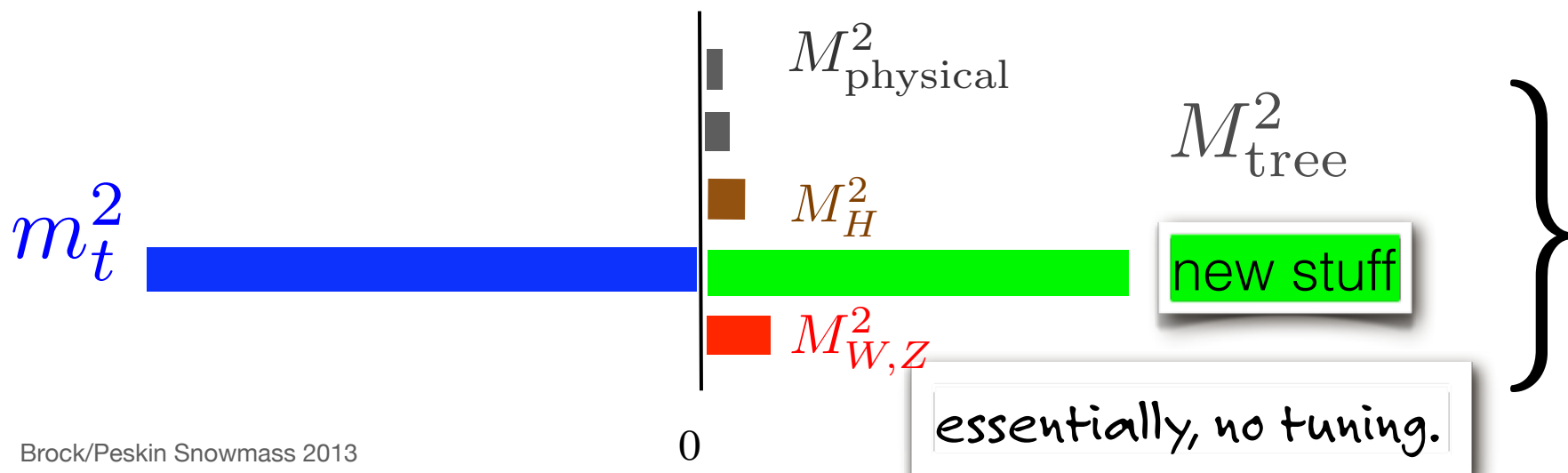
# a huge hint



of something “BSM”?

*plenty of ideas*

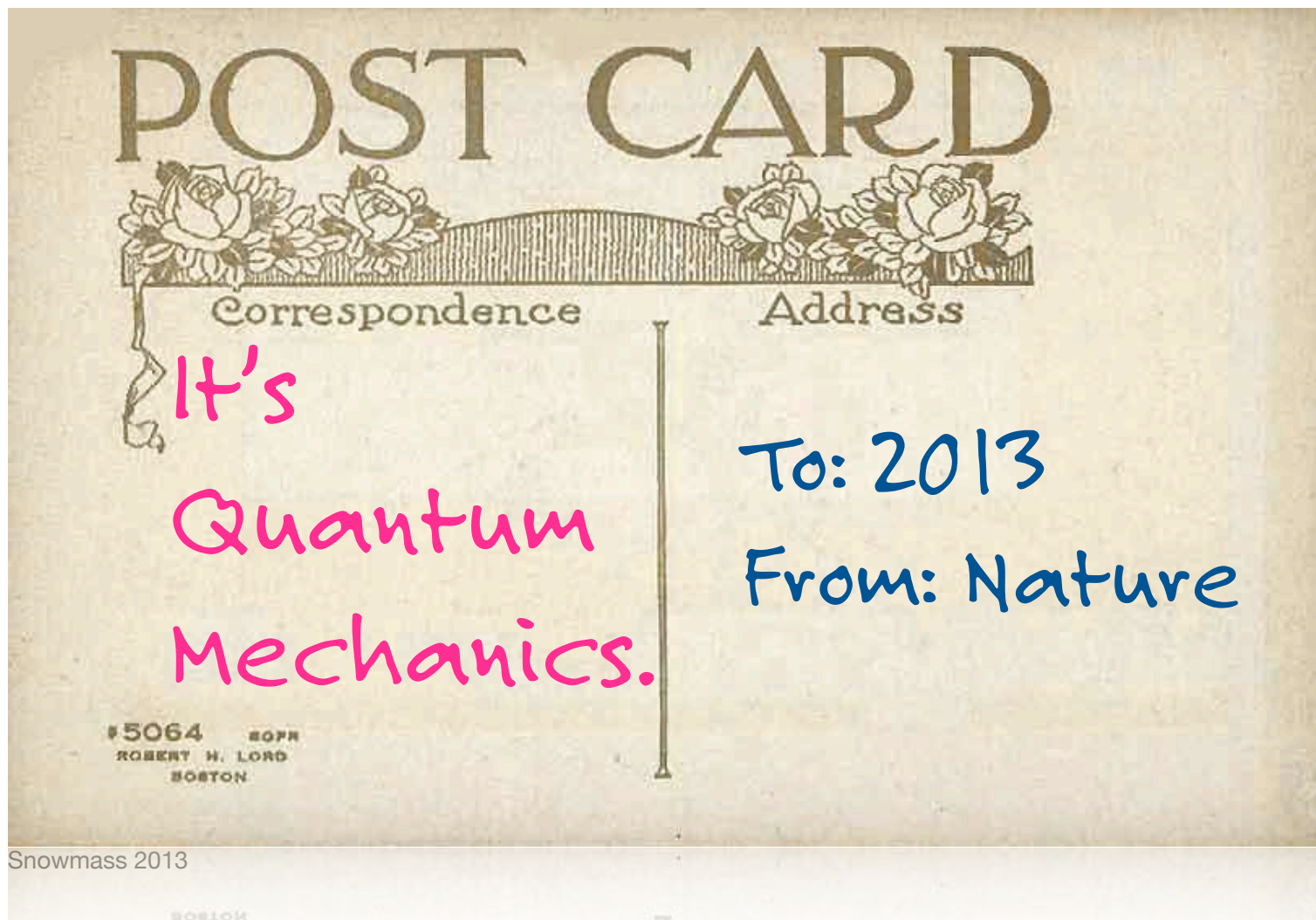
$$M_H^2 = M_{\text{tree}}^2 + \left( \text{Higgs loop} \right) + \left( \text{top loop} \right) + \left( \text{W,Z loop} \right) + \left( \text{BSM} \right)$$



# goes by many names:

## The Hierarchy Problem, The Naturalness Problem

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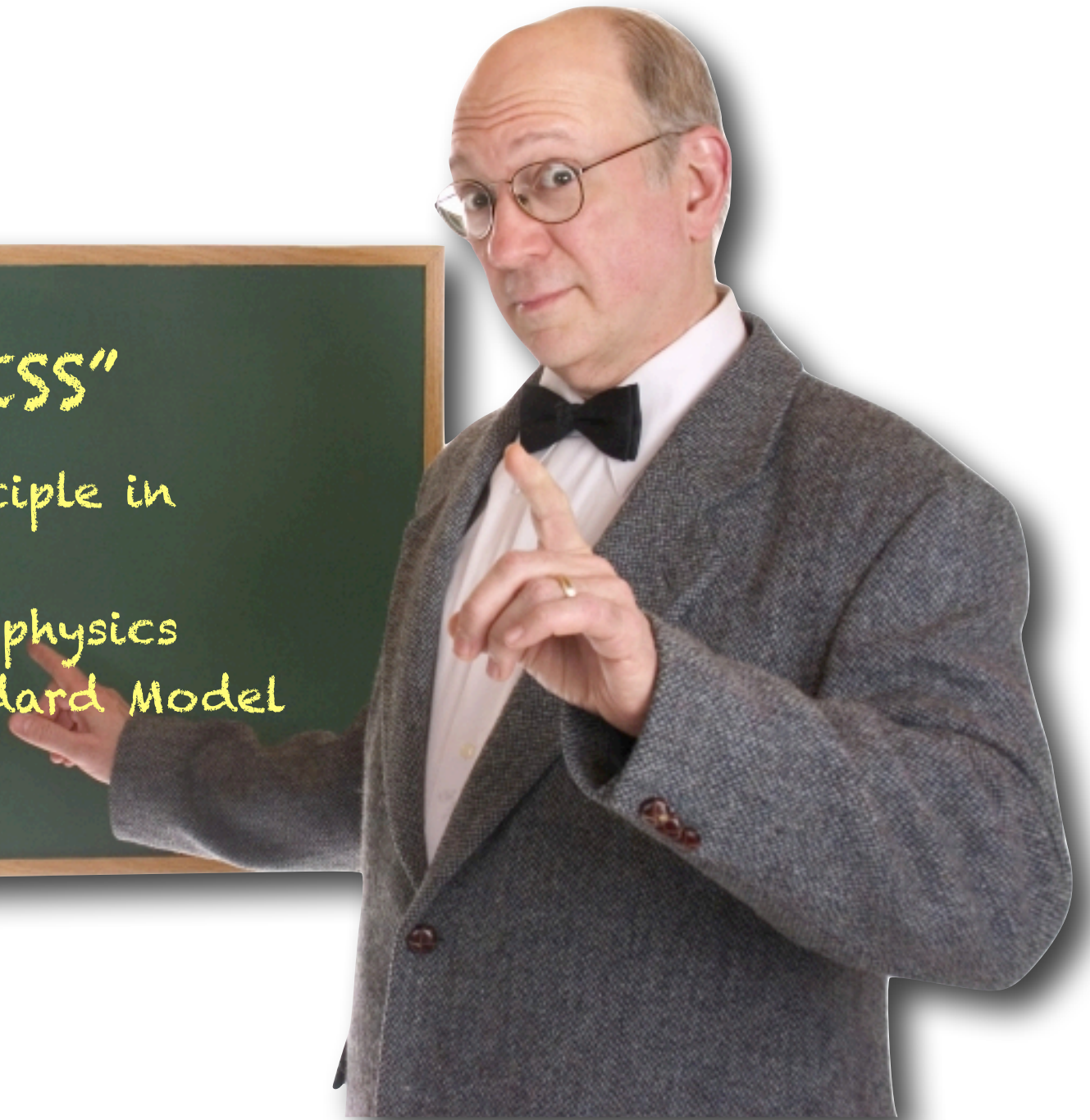




# "NATURALNESS"

As a guiding principle in  
THEORY:

- There must be physics  
beyond the Standard Model



# major theoretical motivation

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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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*The Higgs Boson mass is small.*

*$\nu$ '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!







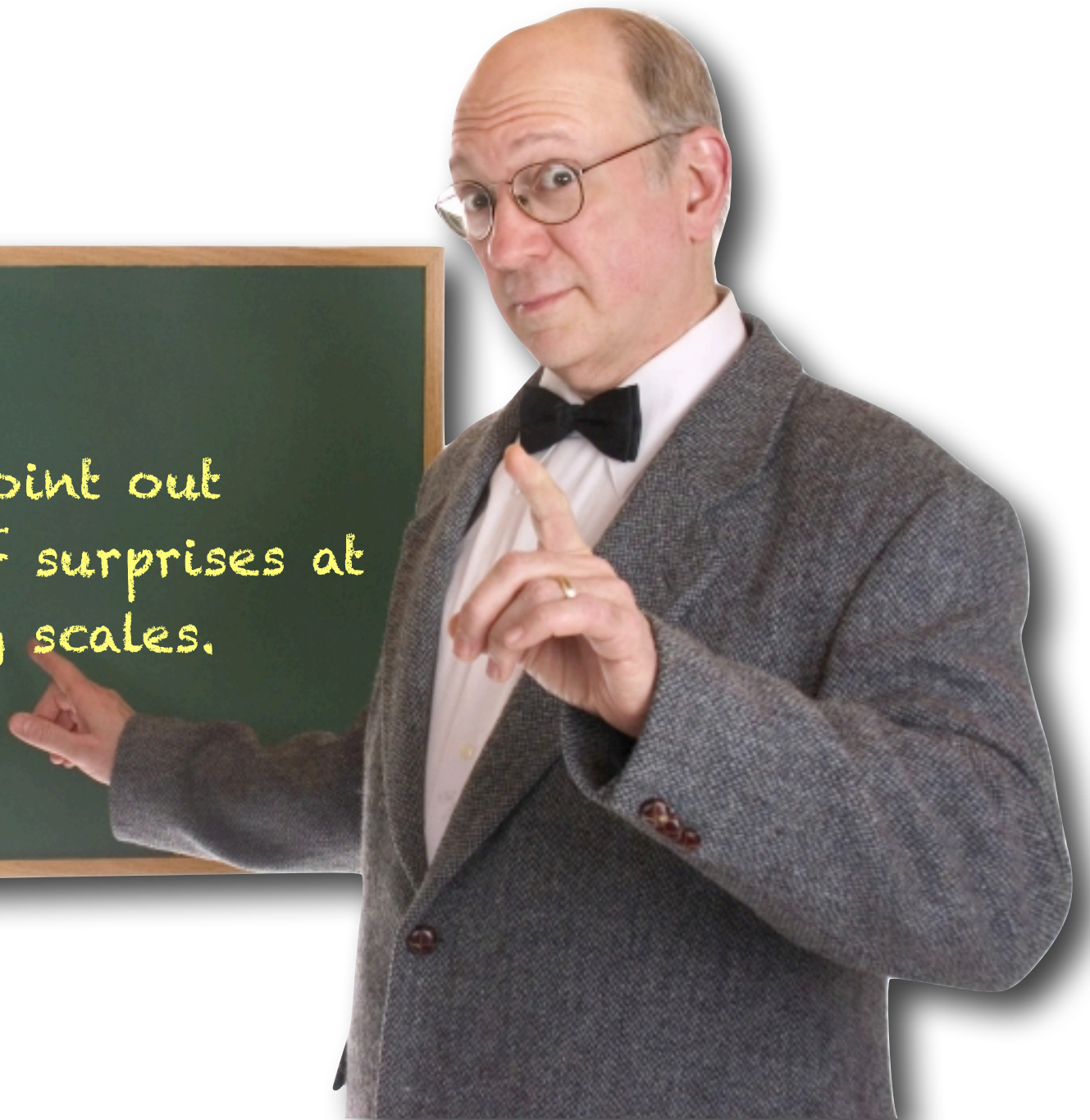
Symmetry violations  
Gauge group ↑  
Compositeness

History?

→ **Big Surprises** Themes

# HISTORY

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



# The events of 2012

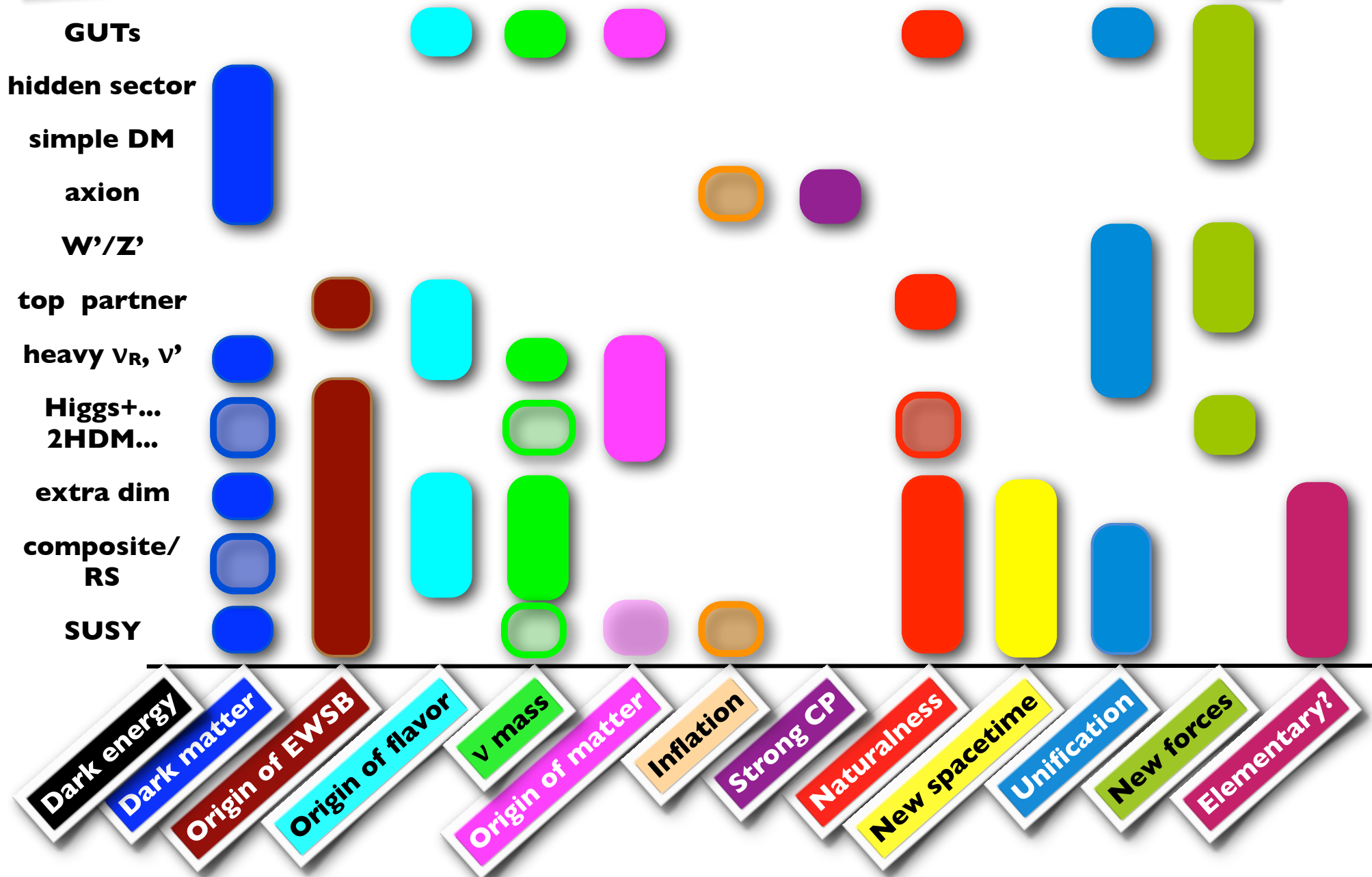
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*The Higgs Boson discovery*  
*The determination of  $\theta_{13}$*

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



# New Particles Group: Answers vs Questions



# back to the

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# The Snowmass Energy Frontier Process

# EF working groups

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## **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:

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## 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:

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## 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  $300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

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

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

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**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

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**5 pp colliders,  $(E_{cms}; \int \mathcal{L} dt) =$**   
pp(14; 300, 3000), (33; 3000), (100, 3000) TeV, fb<sup>-1</sup>

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

$\mu\mu$ : (125; 2), (1500; 1000), (3000, 3000) GeV, fb<sup>-1</sup>

$\gamma\gamma$ : (125; 100), (200; 200), (800, 800) GeV, fb<sup>-1</sup>

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

# fast Hadron Collider simulation tools

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***A DELPHES 3 “Snowmass detector”\****

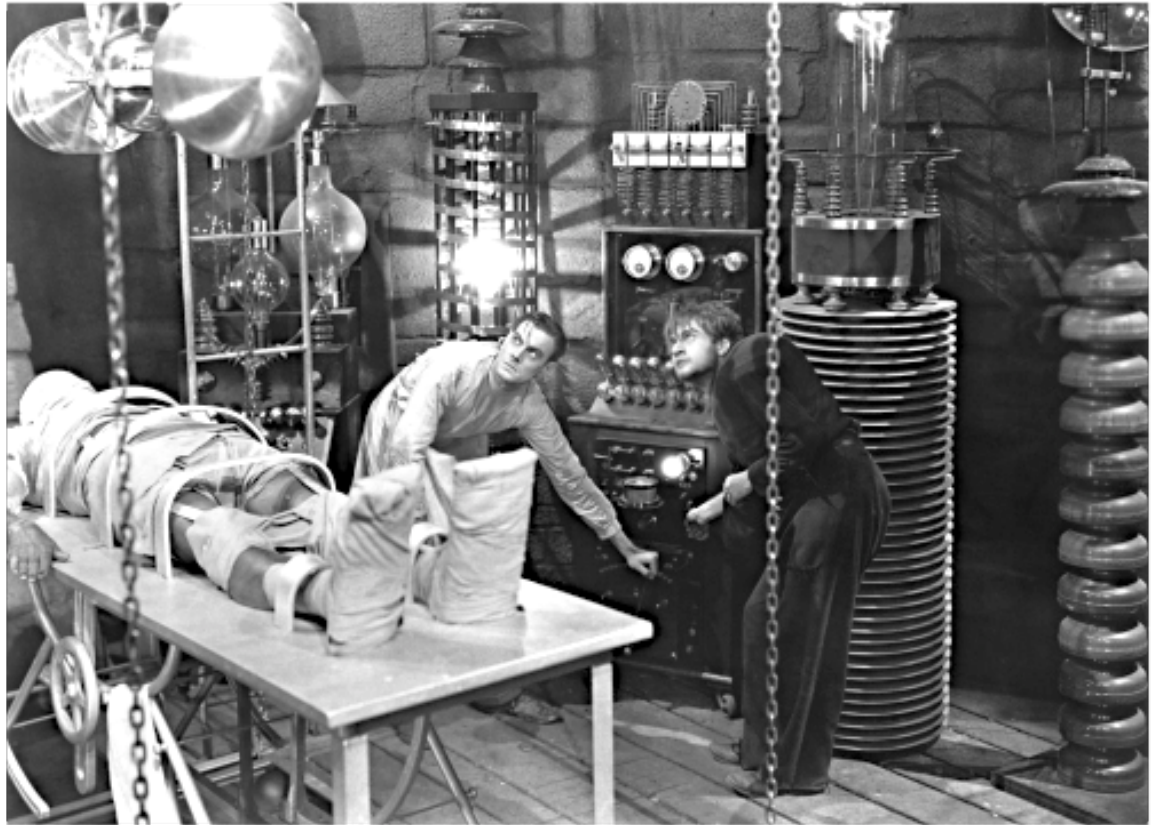
***Extensive  
background  
simulations***

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

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## 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*

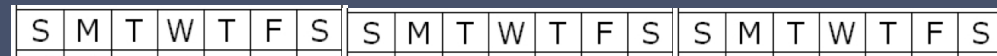


# BTW:

## 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

Irritating, sure.

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

# Working Group Results

# Study the reports!

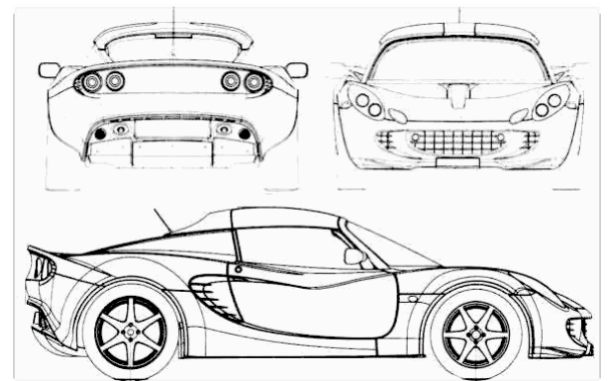
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**~300 pages  
reading which will bring tears  
to your eyes**



# the Proposal Frontier

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



# The Higgs Boson

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## 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!

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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*

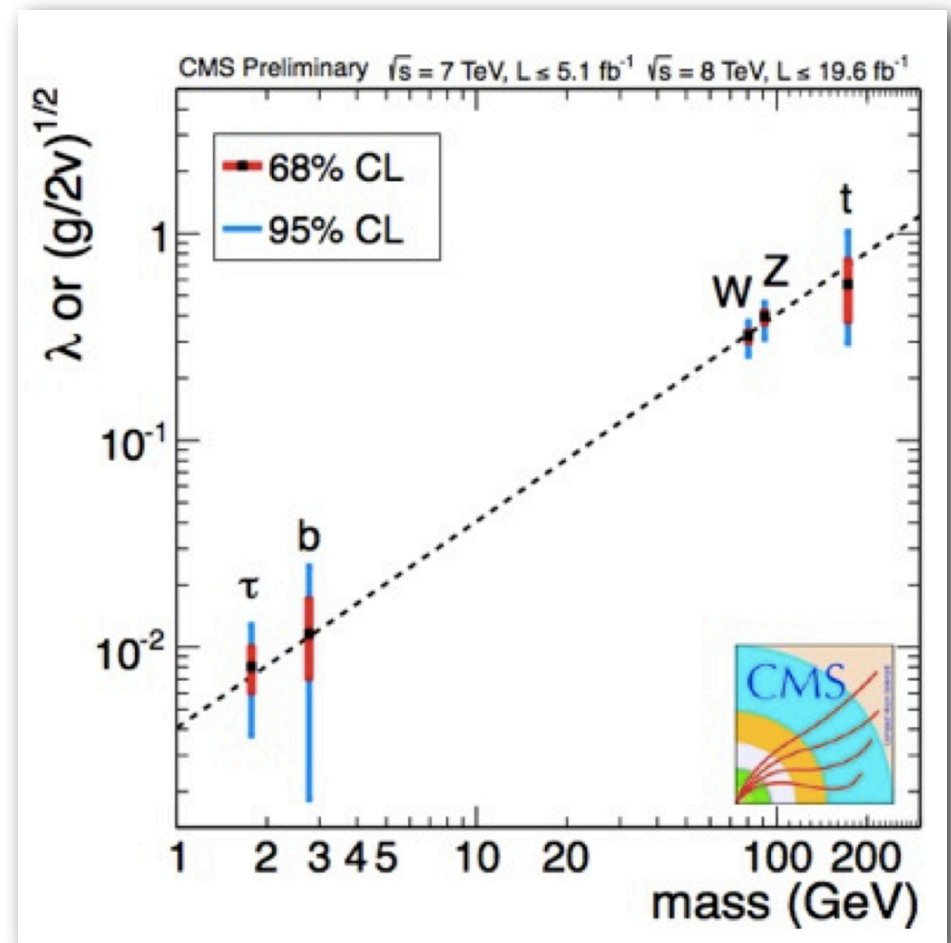
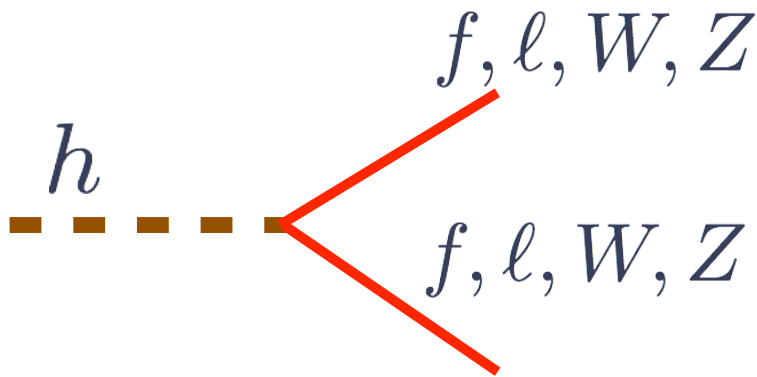
# Higgs: Couplings

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*

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

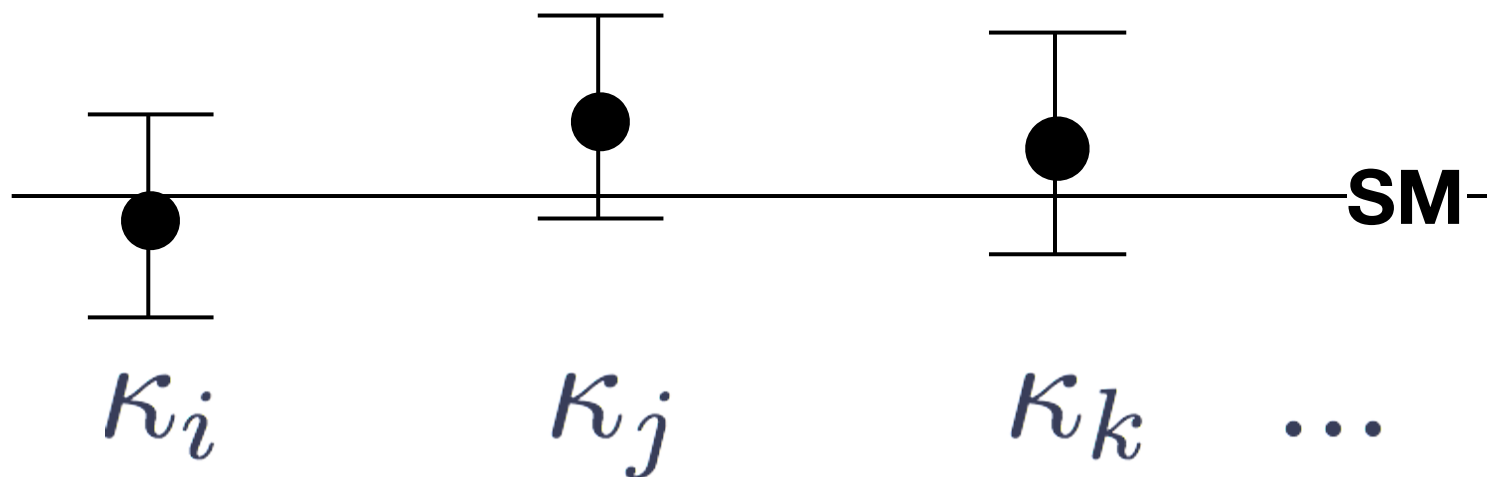


# how well?

## Higgs group evaluated models

- when new particles are  $\sim 1$  TeV:

	$\kappa_V$	$\kappa_b$	$\kappa_\gamma$
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	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -2\%$	$\sim -3\%$

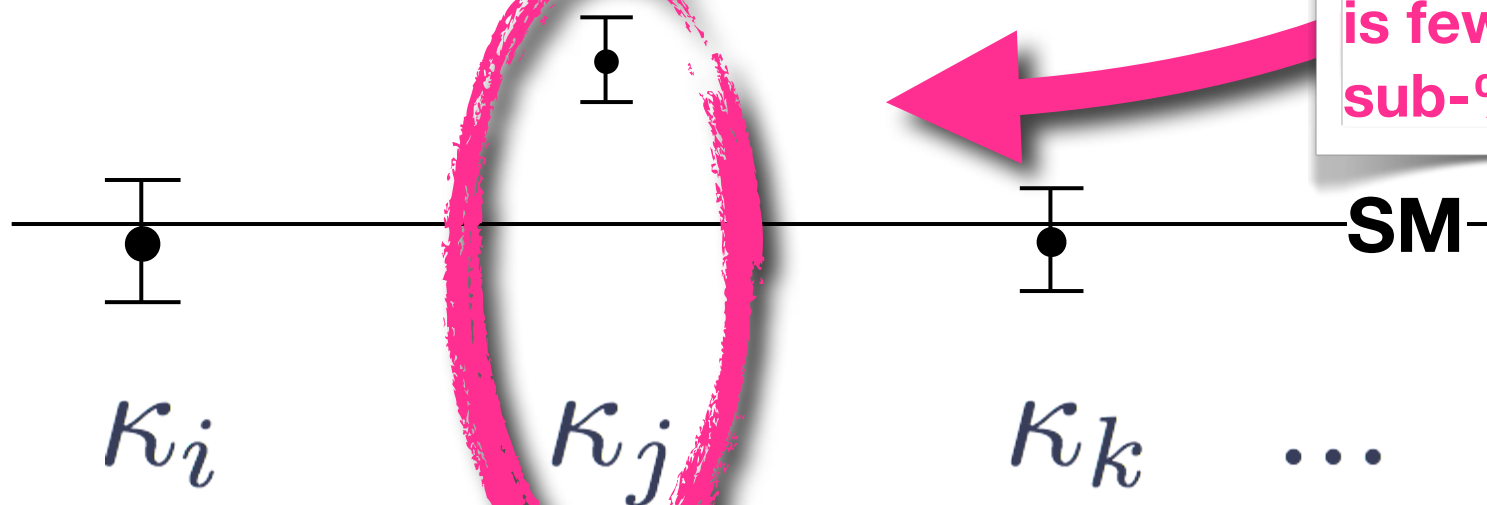


# precision for precision's sake?

No - this is a discovery search

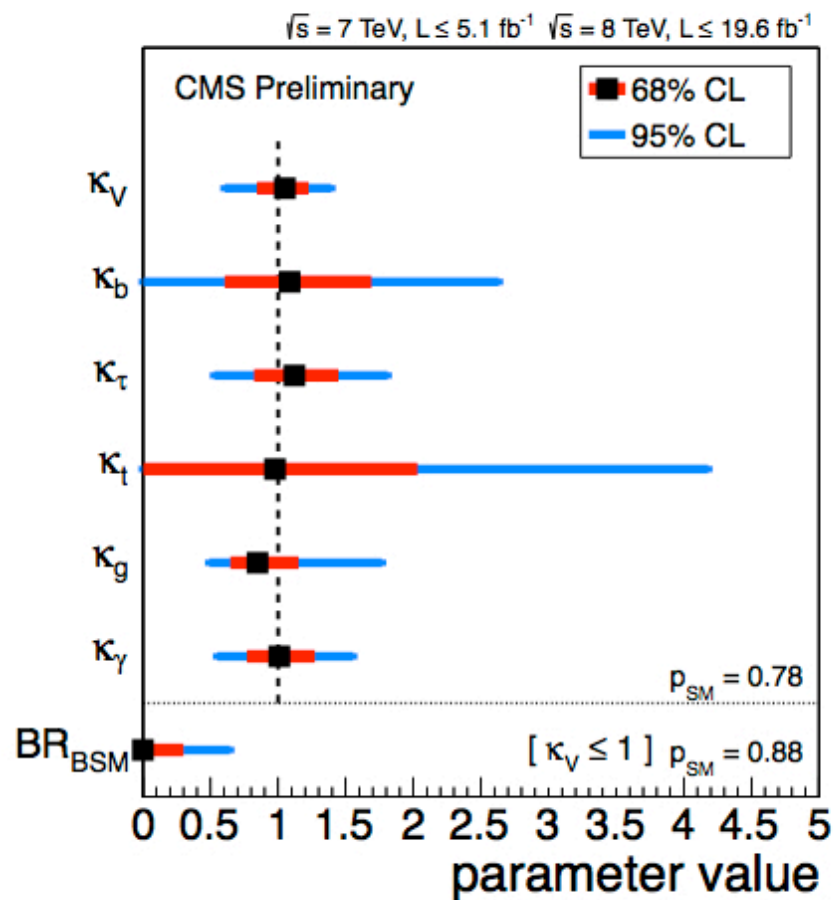
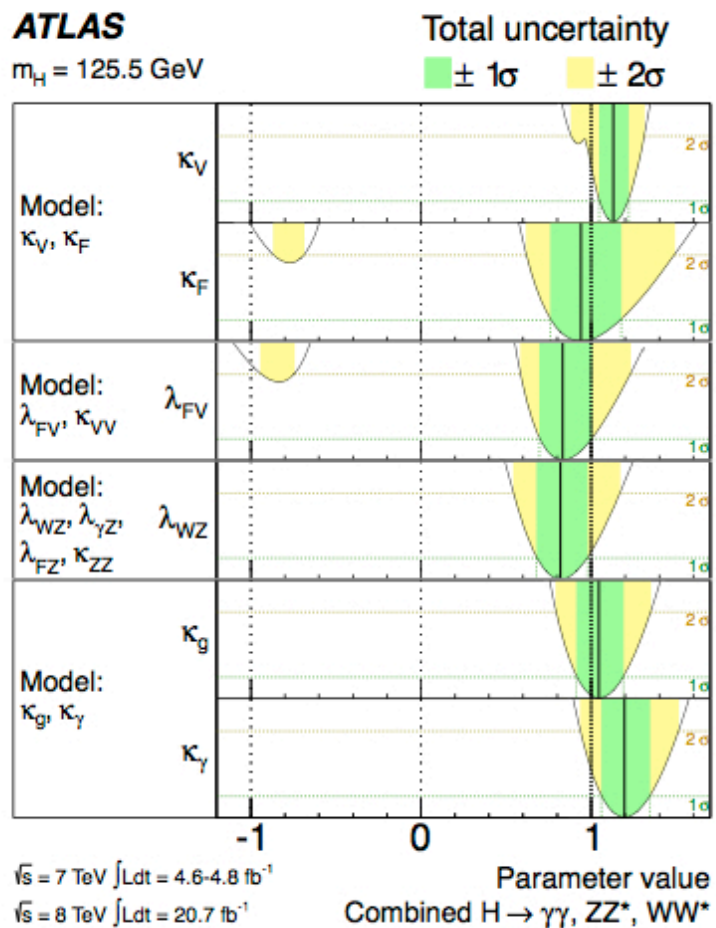
	$\kappa_V$	$\kappa_b$	$\kappa_\gamma$
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Benchmark  
for discovery  
is few % to  
sub-%





# to date:



# couplings by facility

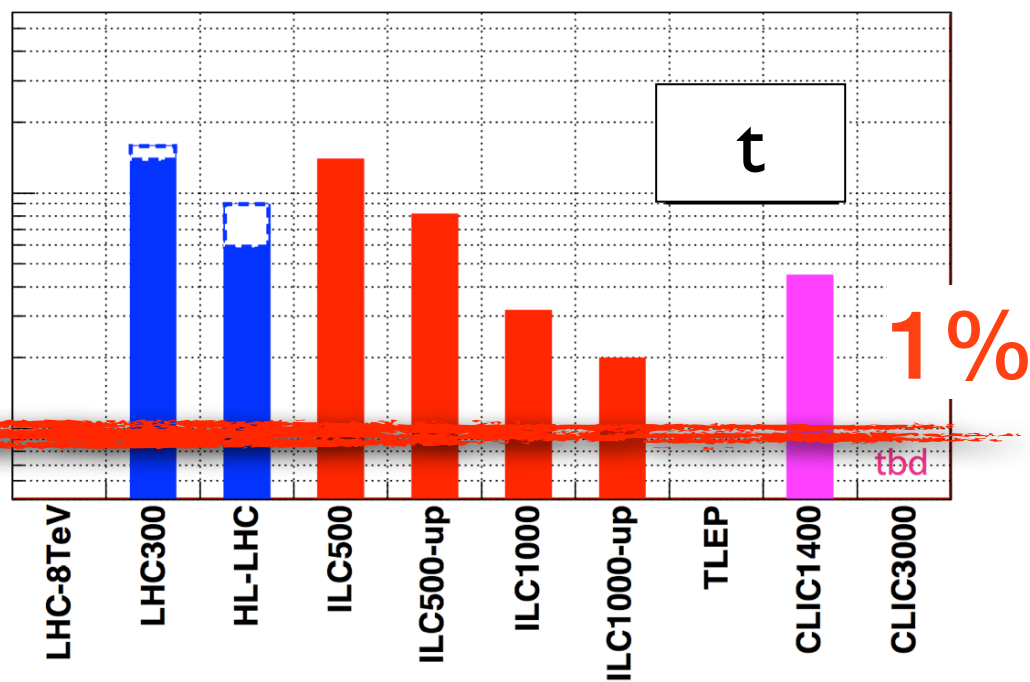
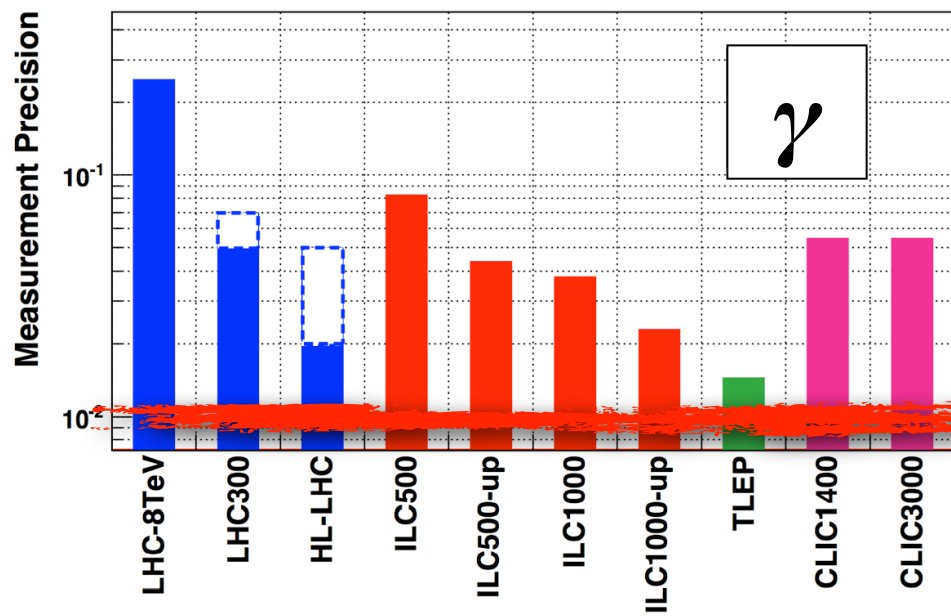
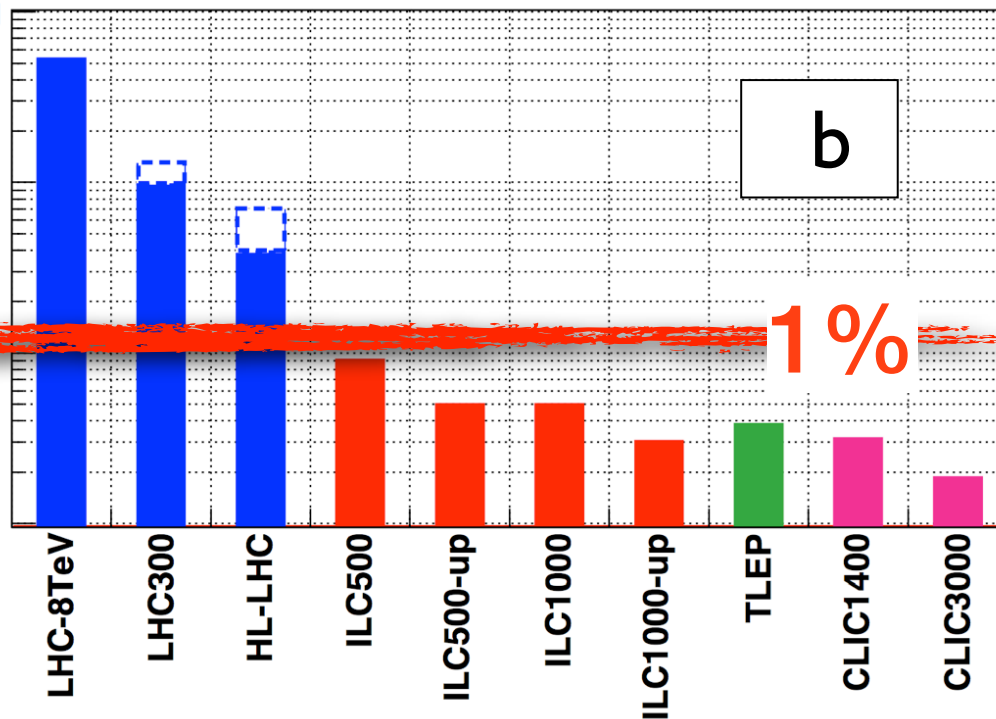
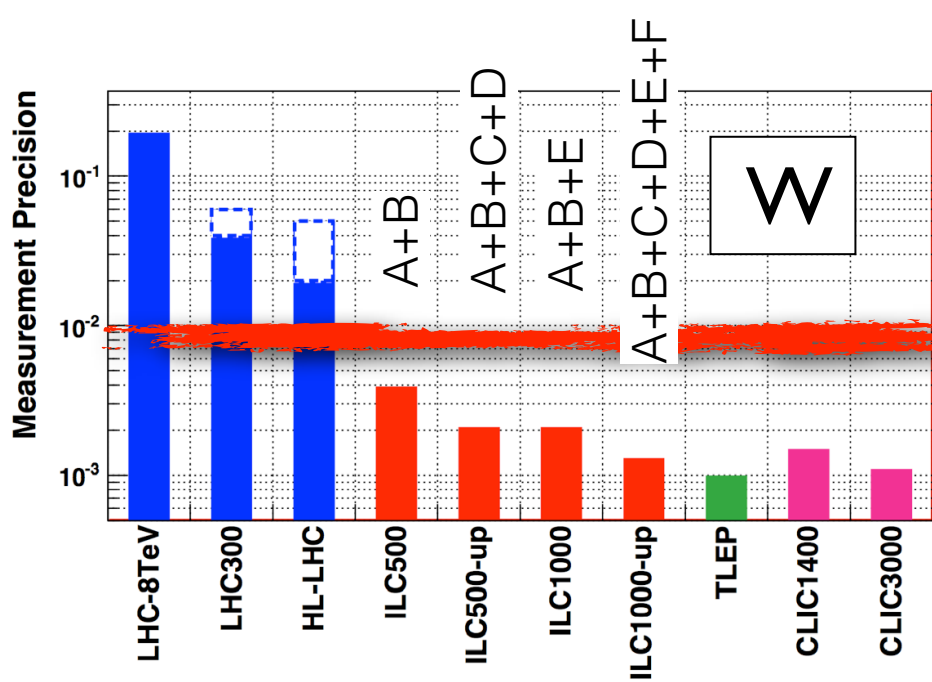
Extrapolating LHC requires a strategy

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 <sup>-1</sup> )	300/expt	3000/expt	250+500	1150+1600	250+500+1000	1150+1600+2500	500+1500+2000	10,000+2600
$\kappa_\gamma$	5 – 7%	2 – 5%	8.3%	4.4%	3.8%	2.3%	–/5.5/<5.5%	1.45%
$\kappa_g$	6 – 8%	3 – 5%	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.67%	3.6/0.79/0.56%	0.79%
$\kappa_W$	4 – 6%	2 – 5%	0.39%	0.21%	0.21%	0.13%	1.5/0.15/0.11%	0.10%
$\kappa_Z$	4 – 6%	2 – 4%	0.49%	0.24%	0.44%	0.22%	0.49/0.33/0.24%	0.05%
$\kappa_\ell$	6 – 8%	2 – 5%	1.9%	0.98%	1.3%	0.72%	3.5/1.4/<1.3%	0.51%
$\kappa_d$	10 – 13%	4 – 7%	0.93%	0.51%	0.51%	0.31%	1.7/0.32/0.19%	0.39%
$\kappa_u$	14 – 15%	7 – 10%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.76%	3.1/1.0/0.7%	0.69%

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

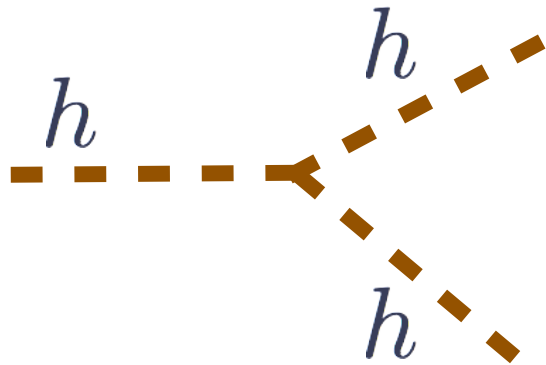
# Precision in kappa by facility



# 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 <sup>-1</sup> )	3000	500	1600 <sup>‡</sup>	500/1000	1600/2500 <sup>‡</sup>	1500	+2000	3000	3000
$\lambda$	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/c<sup>2</sup>
- ILC: 35 MeV/c<sup>2</sup>

## Total Width

- LHC limits on  $\Gamma$
- 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<sup>-1</sup>, while “ILC LumUp” is 1150+1600+2500 fb<sup>-1</sup> at the same collision energies.

Facility	LHC	HL-LHC	ILC500	ILC1000	ILC1000-up	CLIC	TLEP (4 IP)	$\mu C$
$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	14,000	14,000	250/500	250/500/1000	250/500/1000	350/1400/3000	240/350	126
$\int \mathcal{L} dt$ (fb <sup>-1</sup> )	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
$\Gamma_H$	–	–	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.*

# Precision Study of Electroweak Physics

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# Electroweak: Themes

## 1. precision measurements:

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

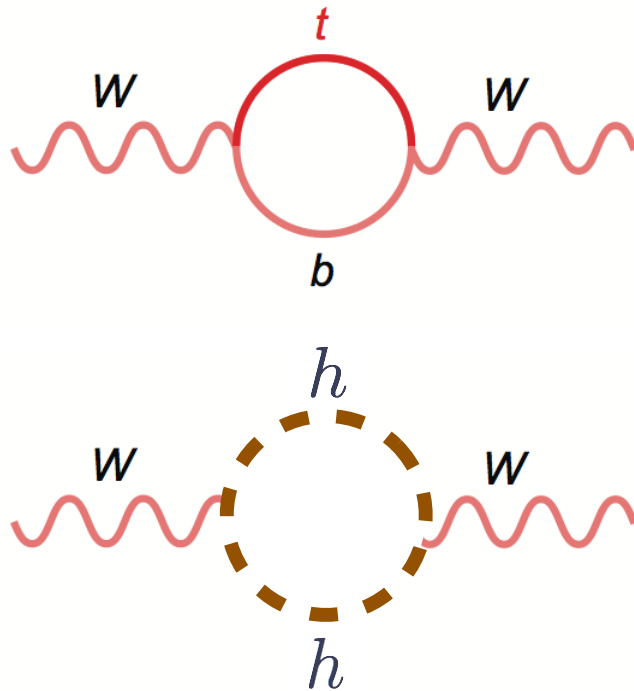
## 2. studies of vector boson interactions

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

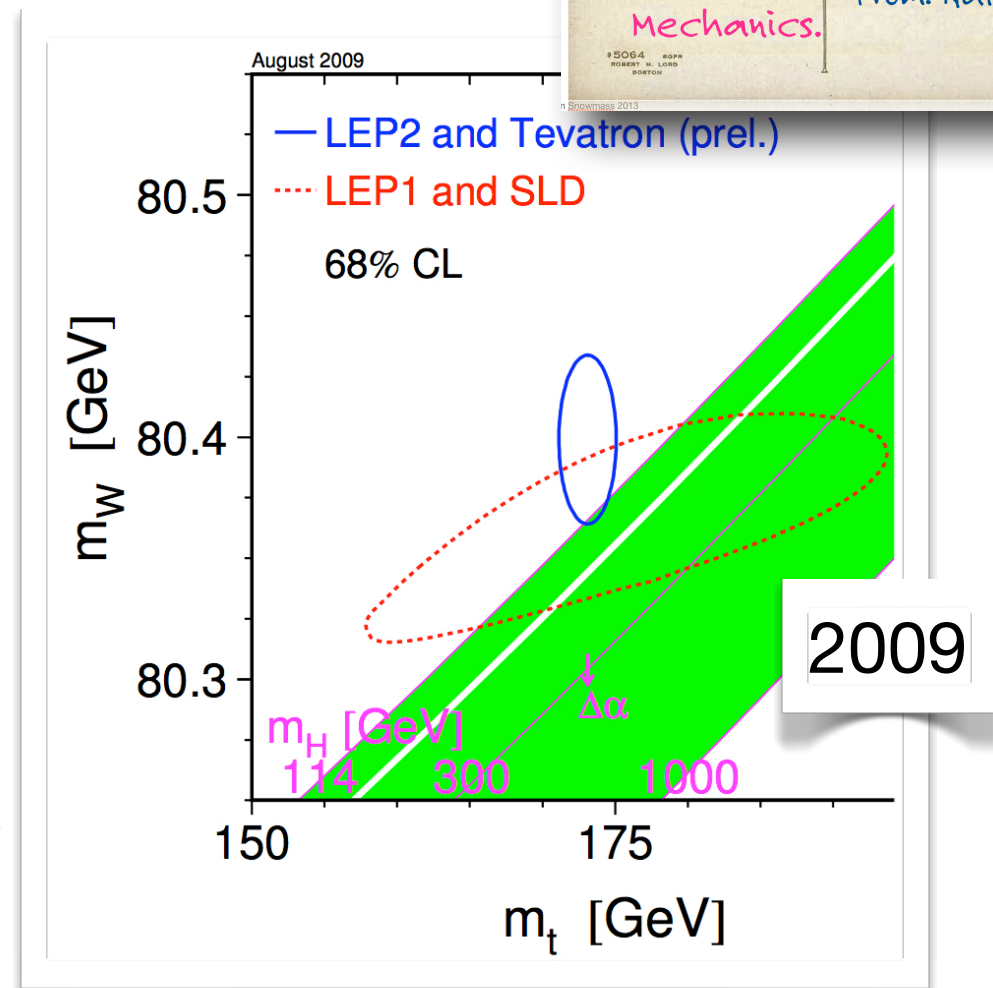
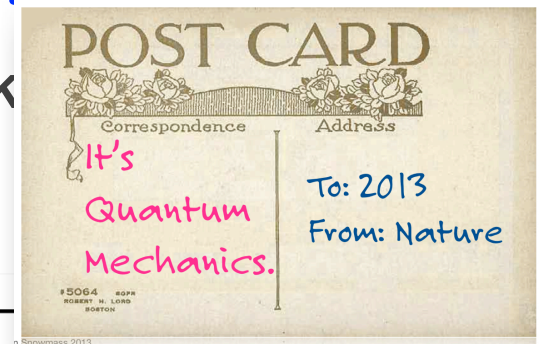
# EWPOs

## Electroweak Precision Observables

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



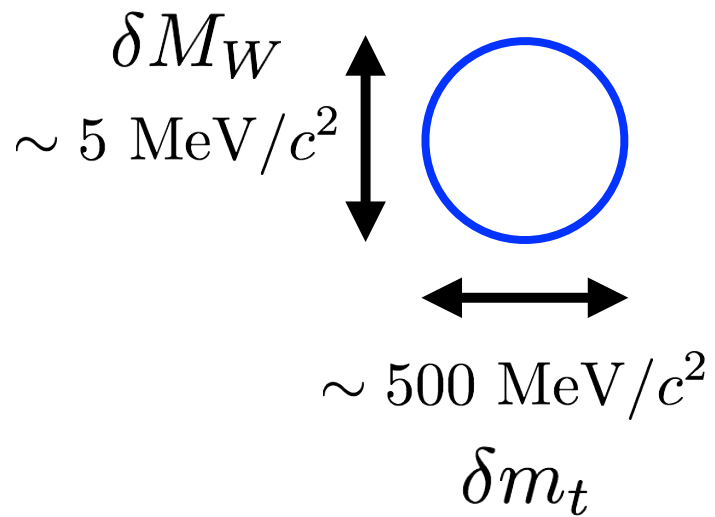
EWPOs are a well-trusted probe



# Now...a new target: BSM

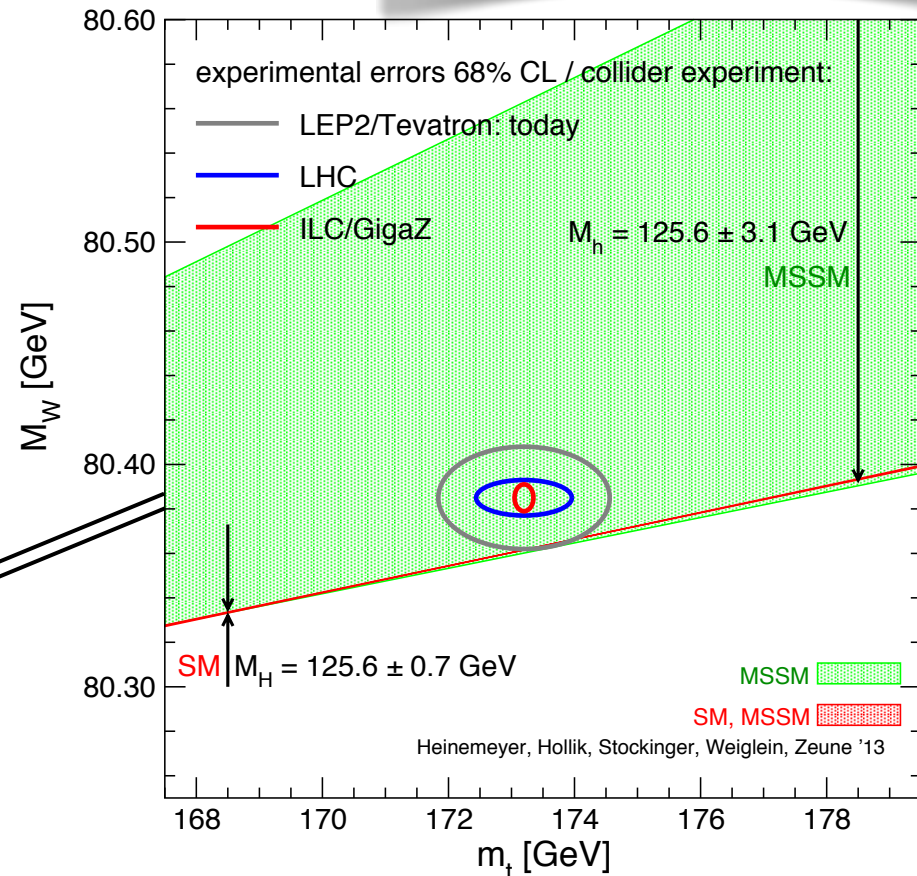
Premium on  $M_W$

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.

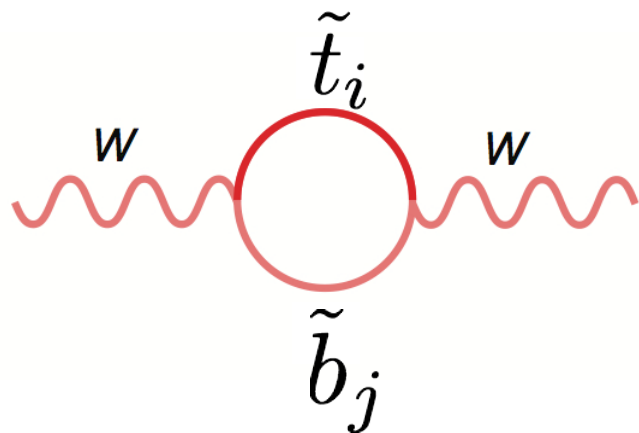
## Furthermore: $\sin^2\theta_{eff}$

- 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.

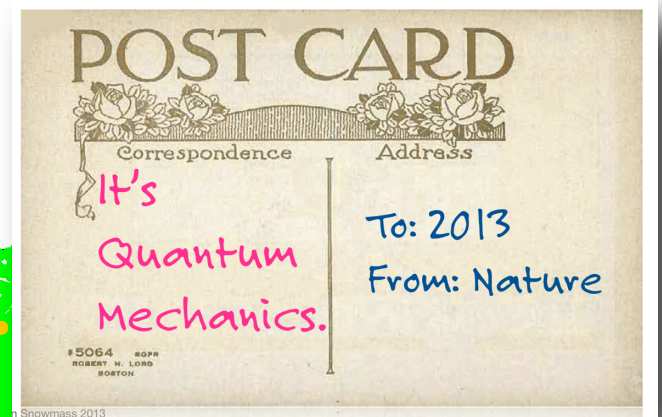
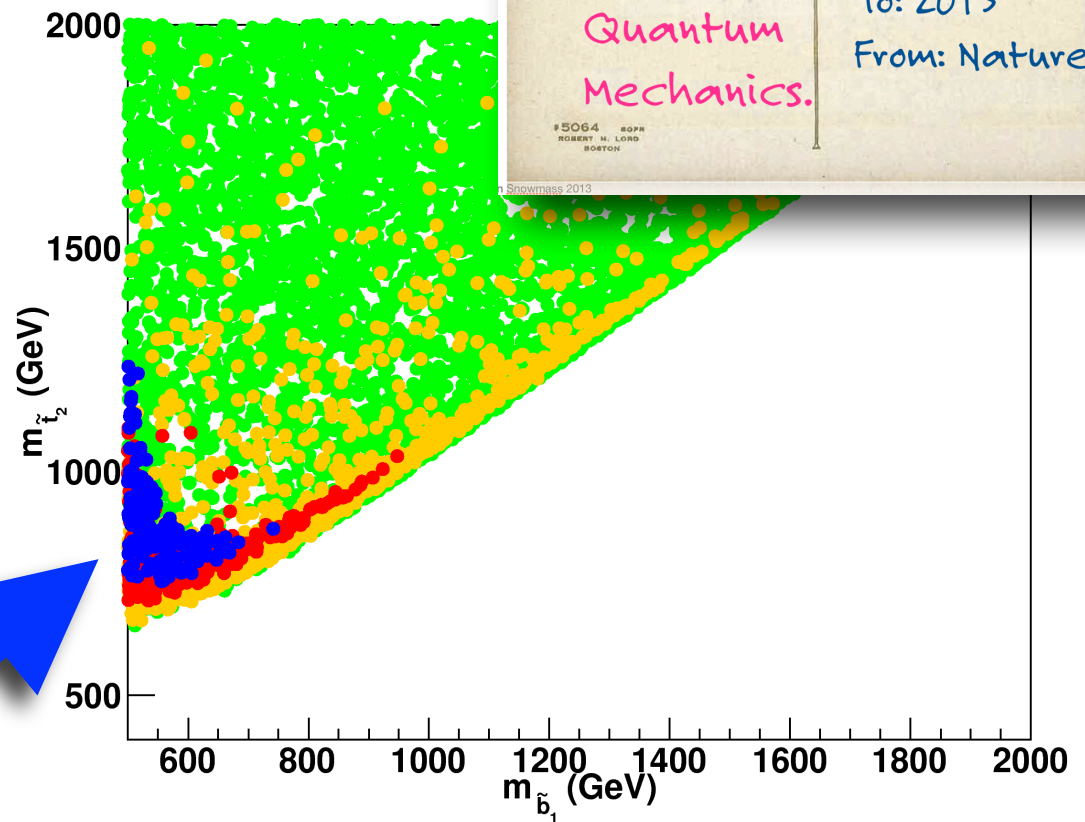
# $M_W$ , the old fashioned way

Imagine we knew:

- the stop1 mass, and  $M_W$  to 5 MeV



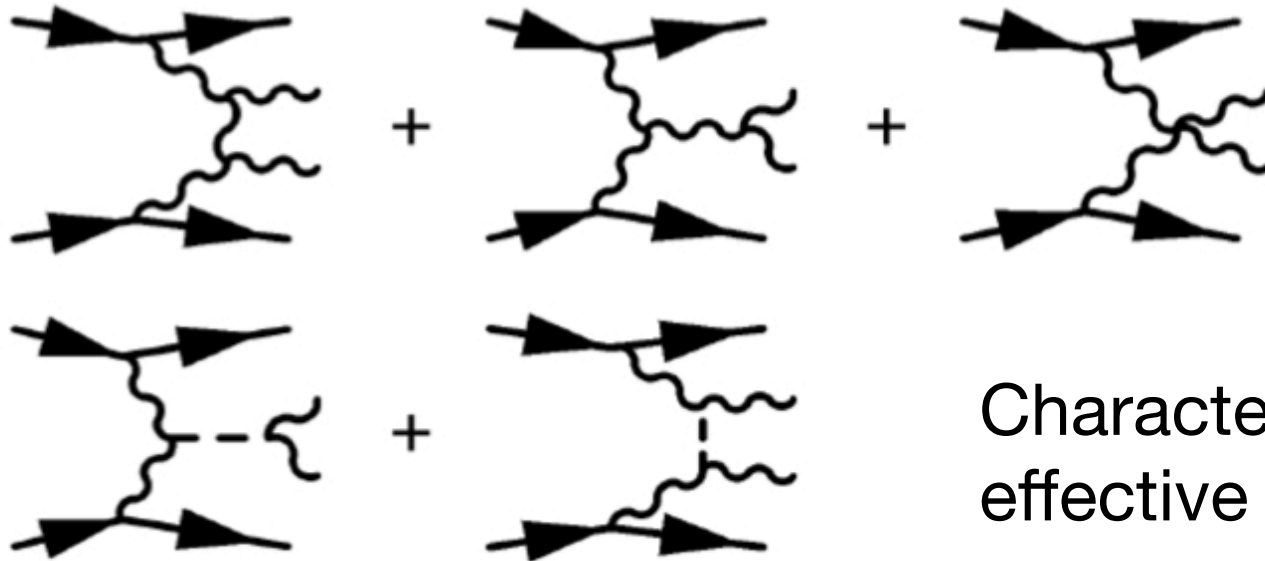
$$\delta M_W \sim 5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$



# EW scale - TeV?

Originally, EW theory broke down at TeV scale

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



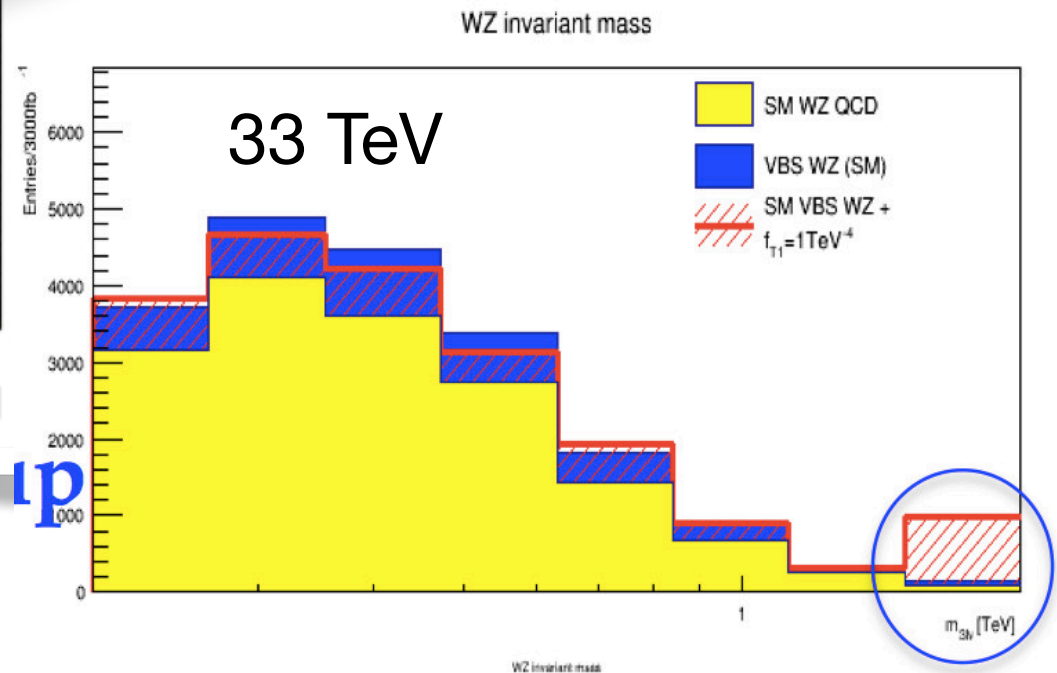
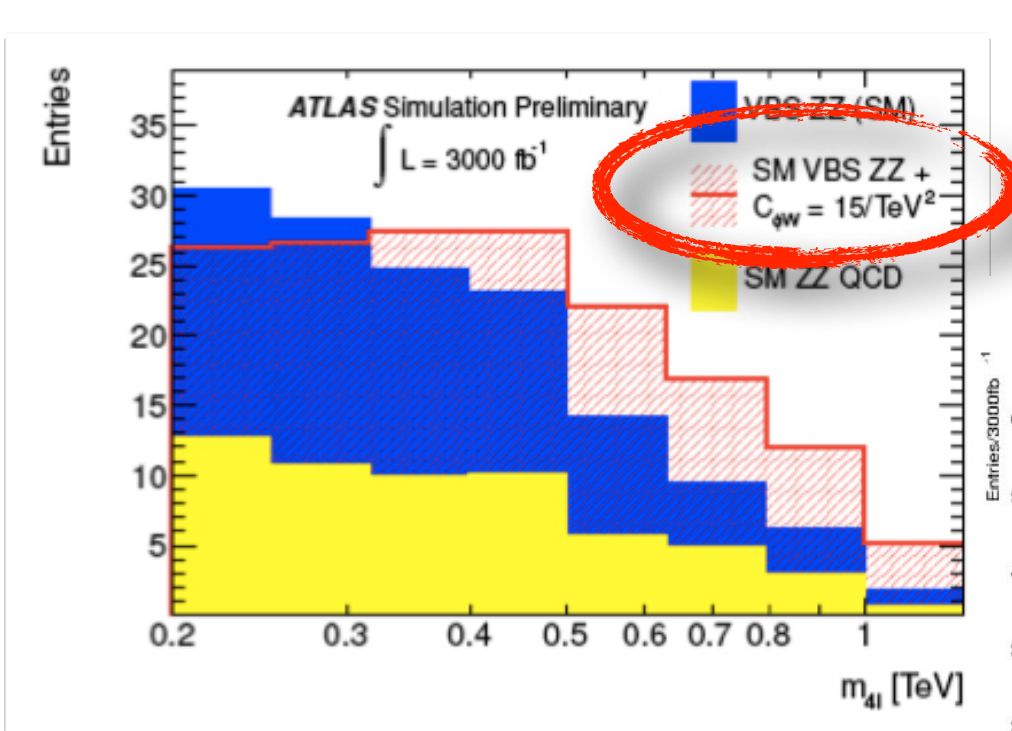
Characterize as a general effective operator

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

# VB Scattering

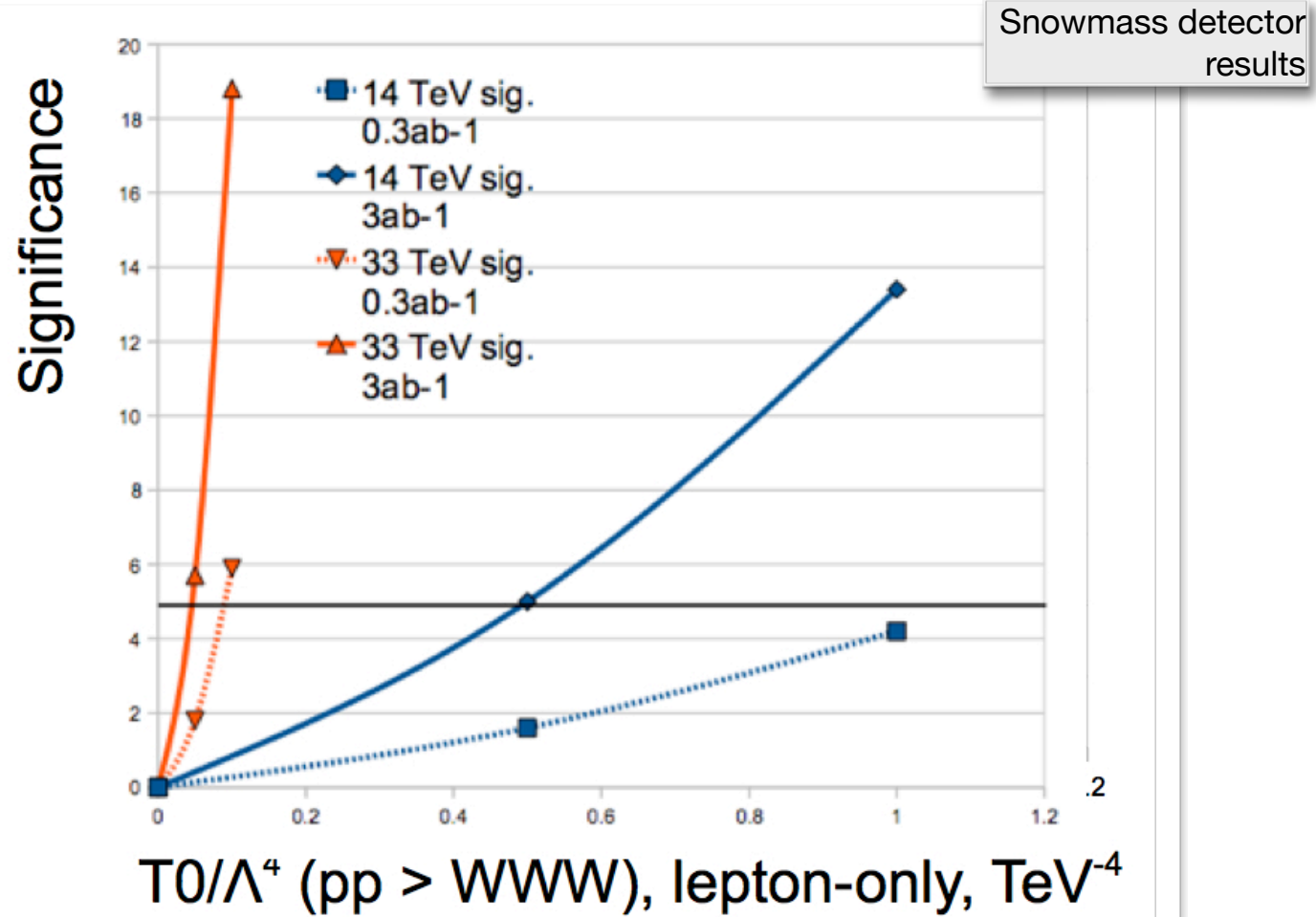
## Effective Operator Machinery built into Madgraph for Snowmass

- Sensitivity to non-standard gauge interactions



# VB Scattering

Luminosity and Energy win.



# 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

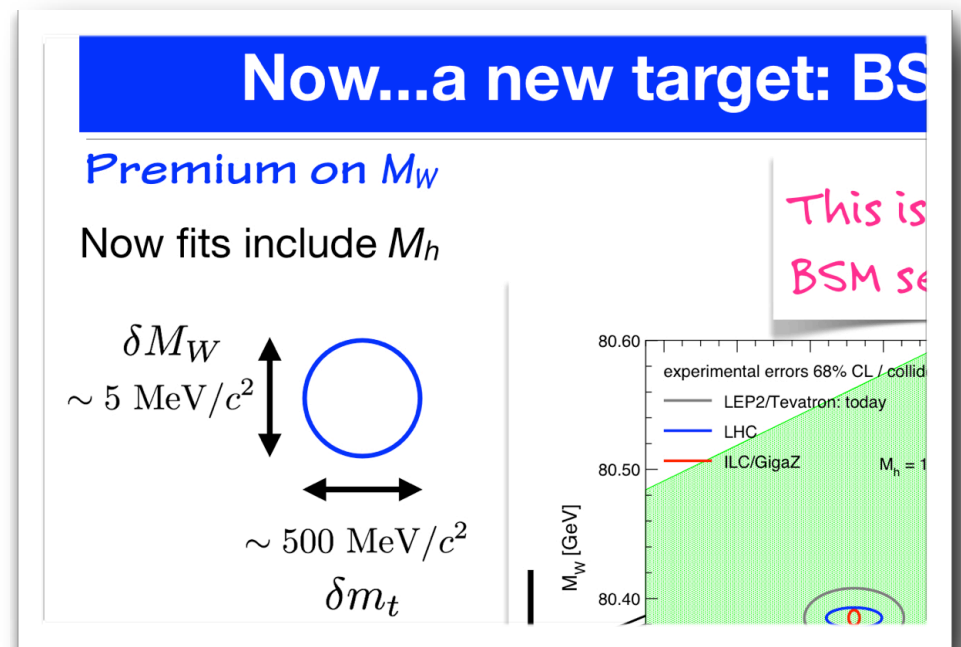
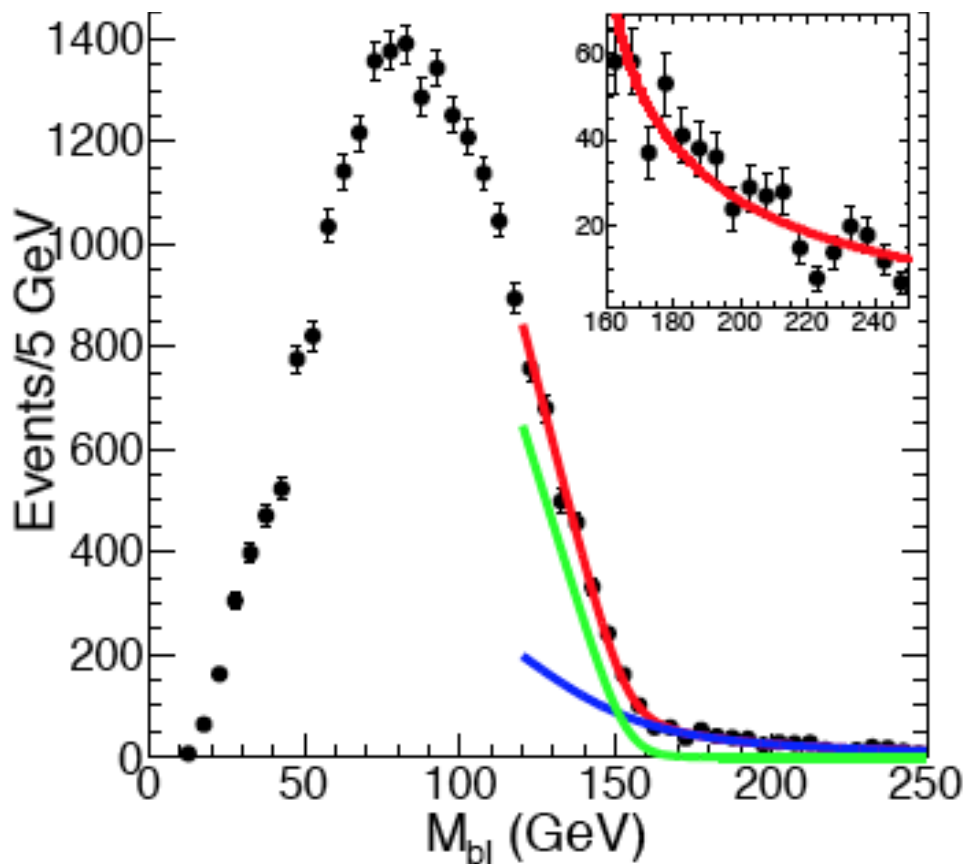
- crucial study for composite models of Higgs and top;
- stop plays a central role in SUSY

## 6. Boosted-top observables

# Precision $m_t$ at LHC

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

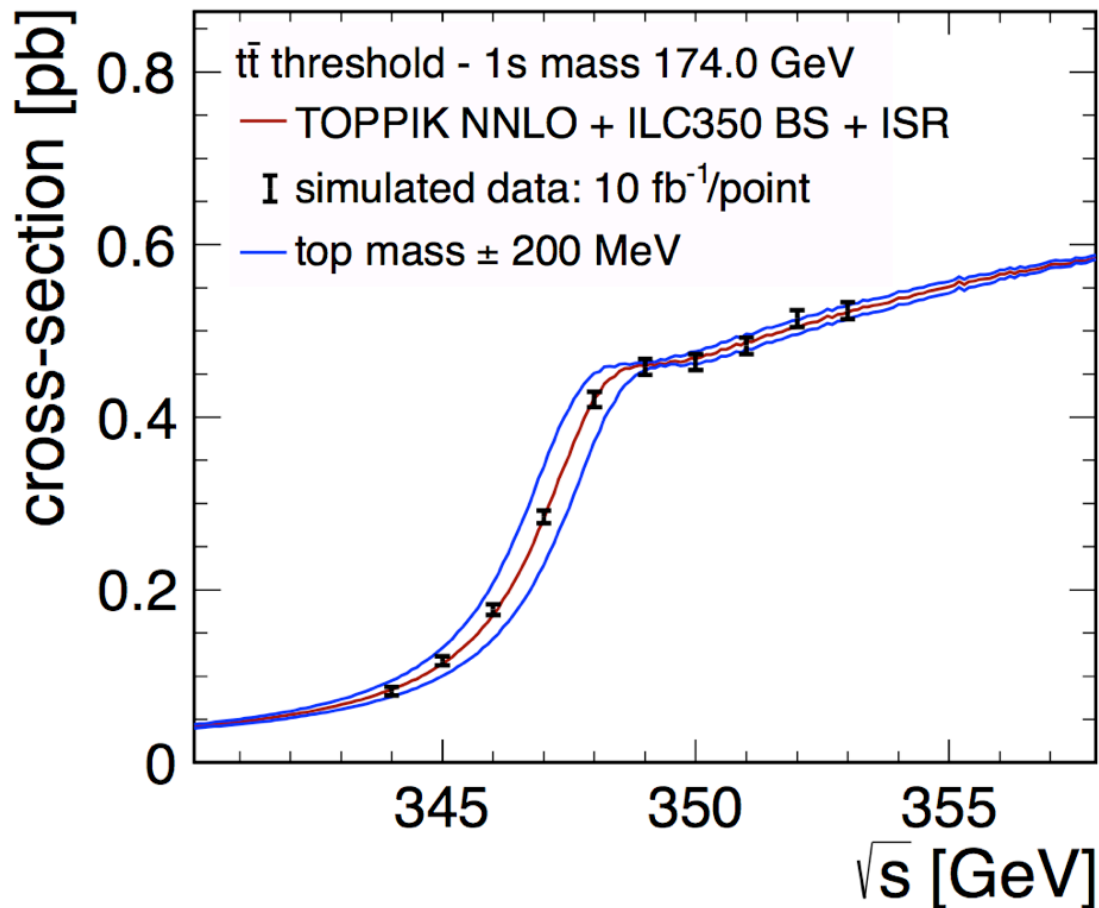
Theoretically understood  $m_t$  definition;  
500 MeV accuracy at HL-LHC



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 [ $\text{fb}^{-1}$ ]	300	3000	500
SM Couplings			
photon, $F_{1V}^\gamma$ (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, $F_{1A}^\gamma$	0.05	?	?
photon, $F_{2V}^\gamma$	0.037	0.025	0.003
photon, $F_{2A}^\gamma$	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 %**

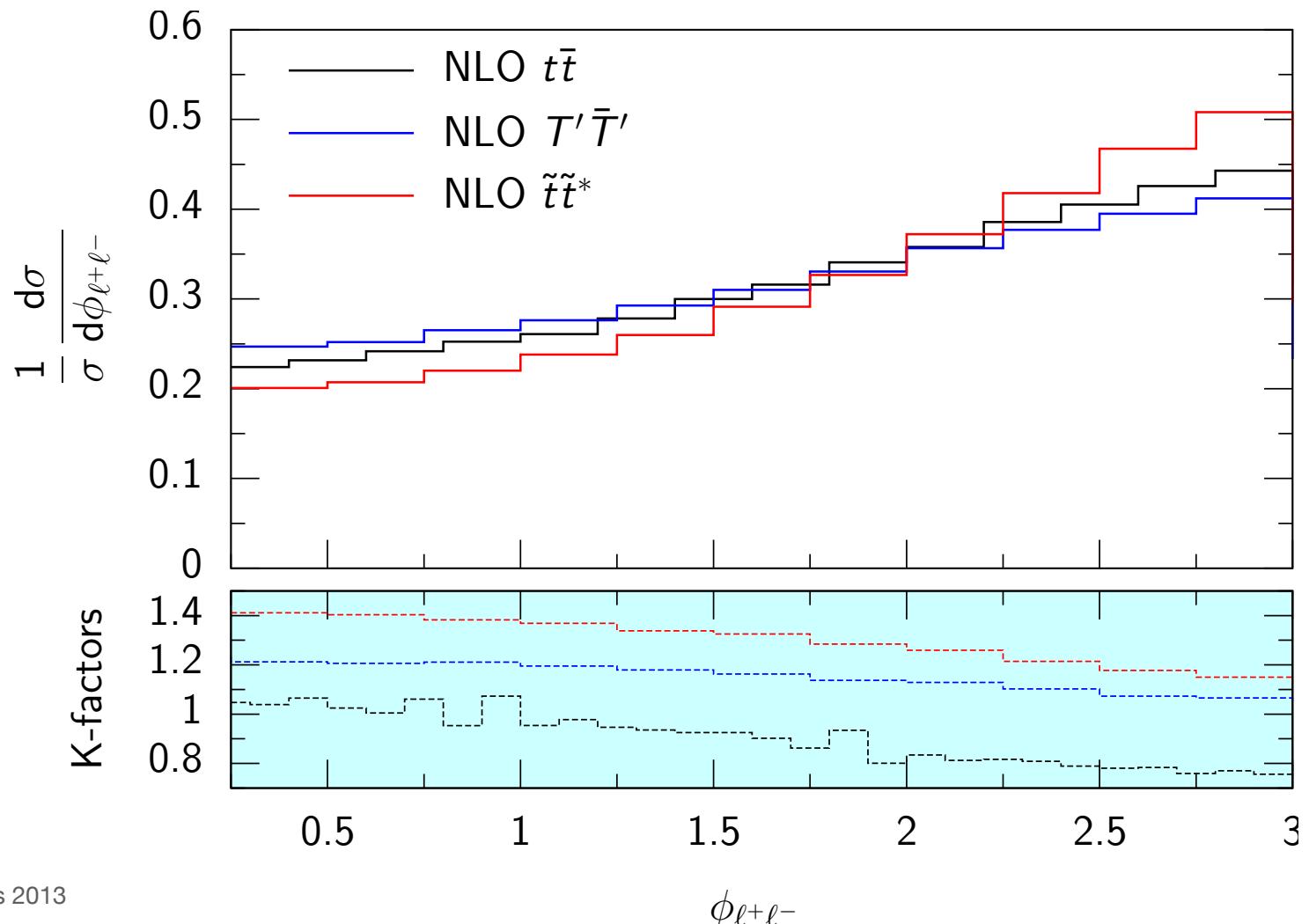
**LHC: few %**

**ILC/CLIC: sub-%**

# Top quark spin correlation

*diagnostic of top polarization;*

a sensitive probe for top partners, esp stealthy stop



# Flavor-changing top decay

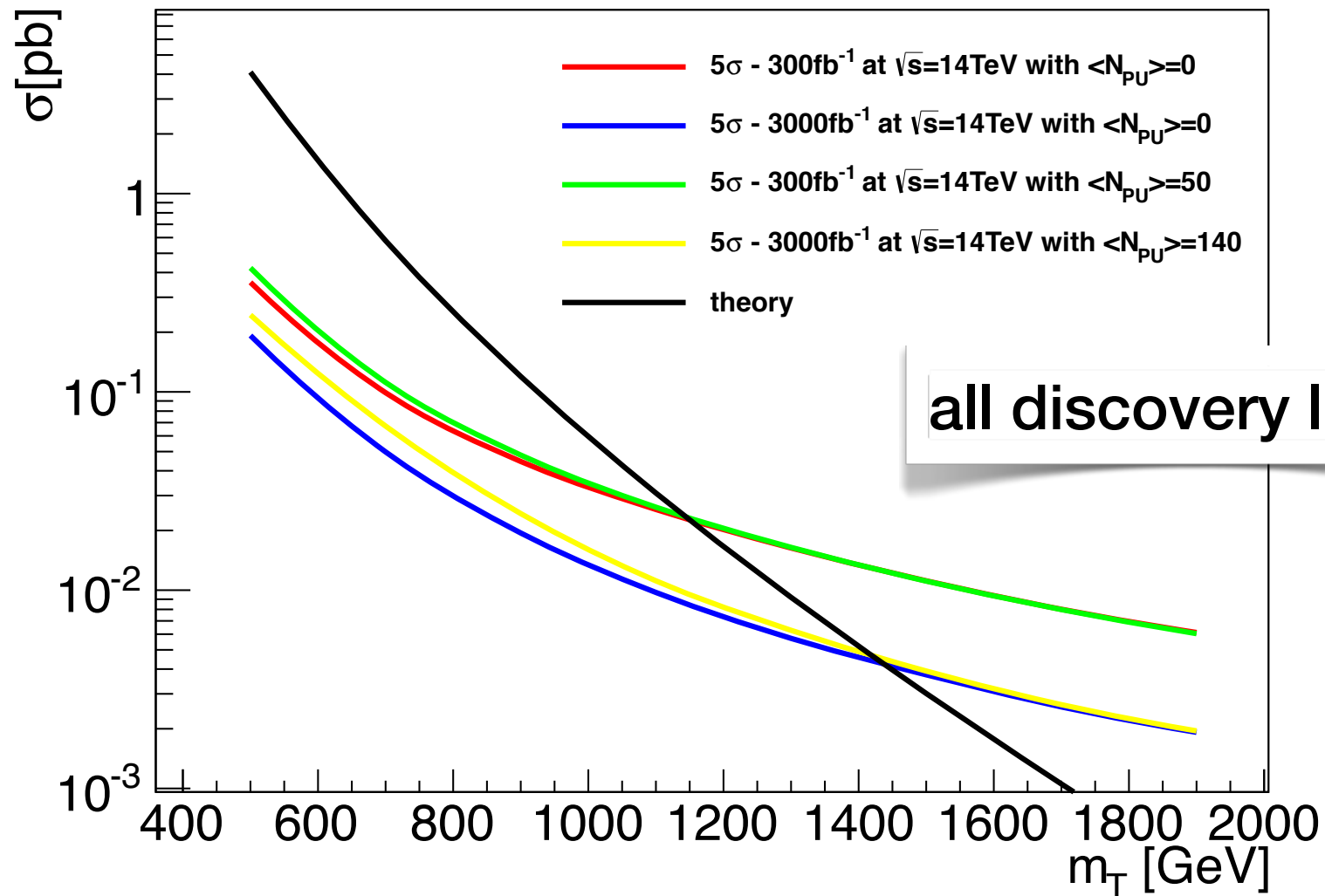
1  $O^{-4}$  level probes BSM top decay models  
 projected limits for FCNC top decay processes

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



# Direct search for top partner

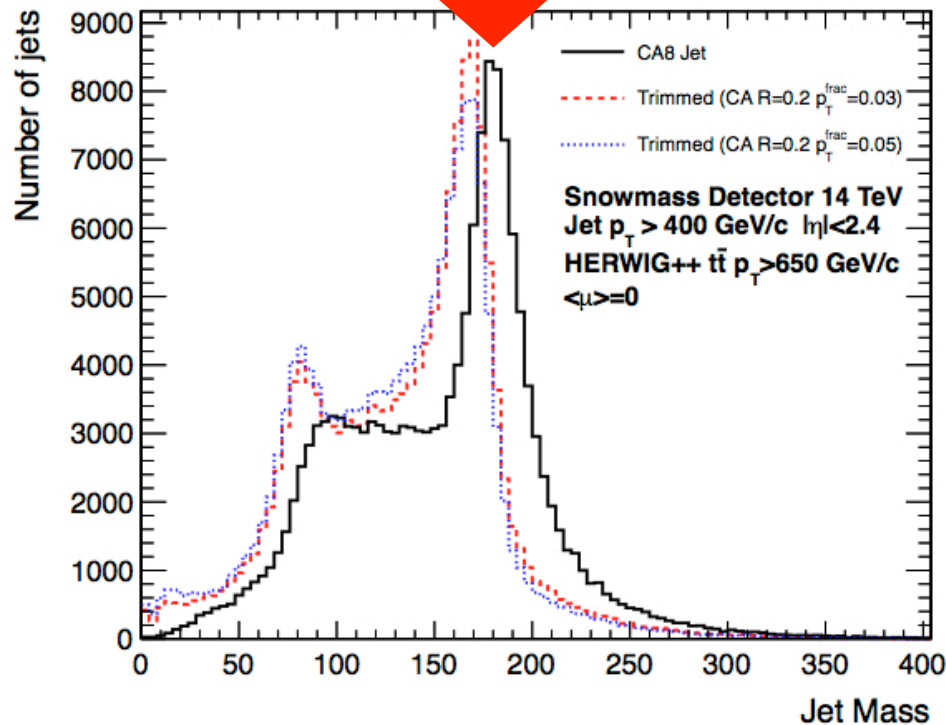
search reach for vectorlike top partners at LHC 300 and 3000/fb



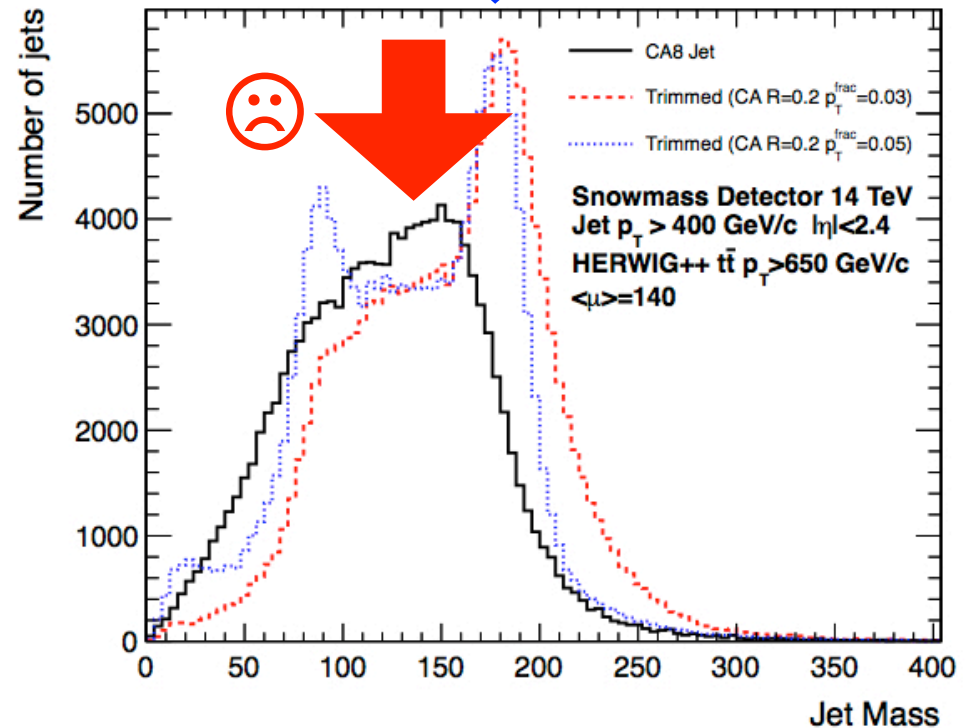
# boosted top technique

Top quark finding *deteriorates* at high pileup.

Restore the performance with grooming and trimming techniques.



pileup = 0



140

# Quantum Chromodynamics and the Strong Force

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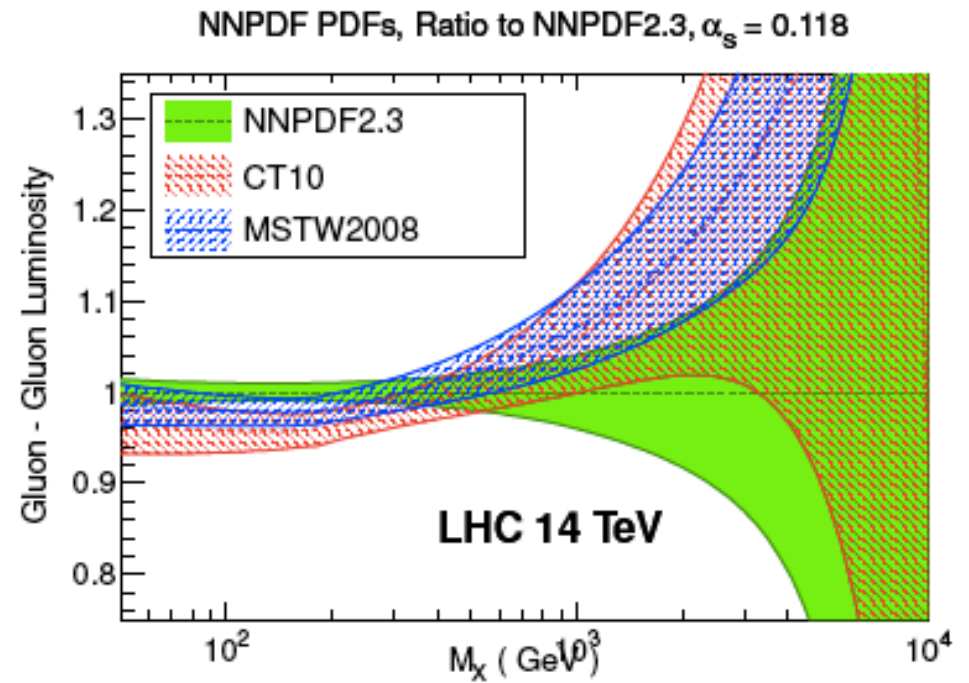
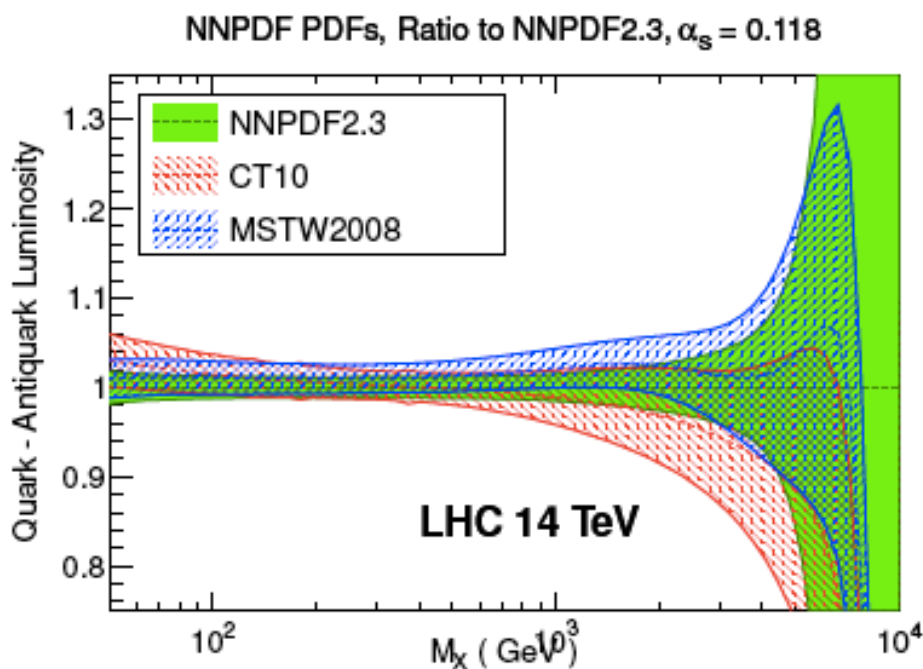
# QCD: Themes

---

1. *Improvement of PDFs and  $\alpha_s$*
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

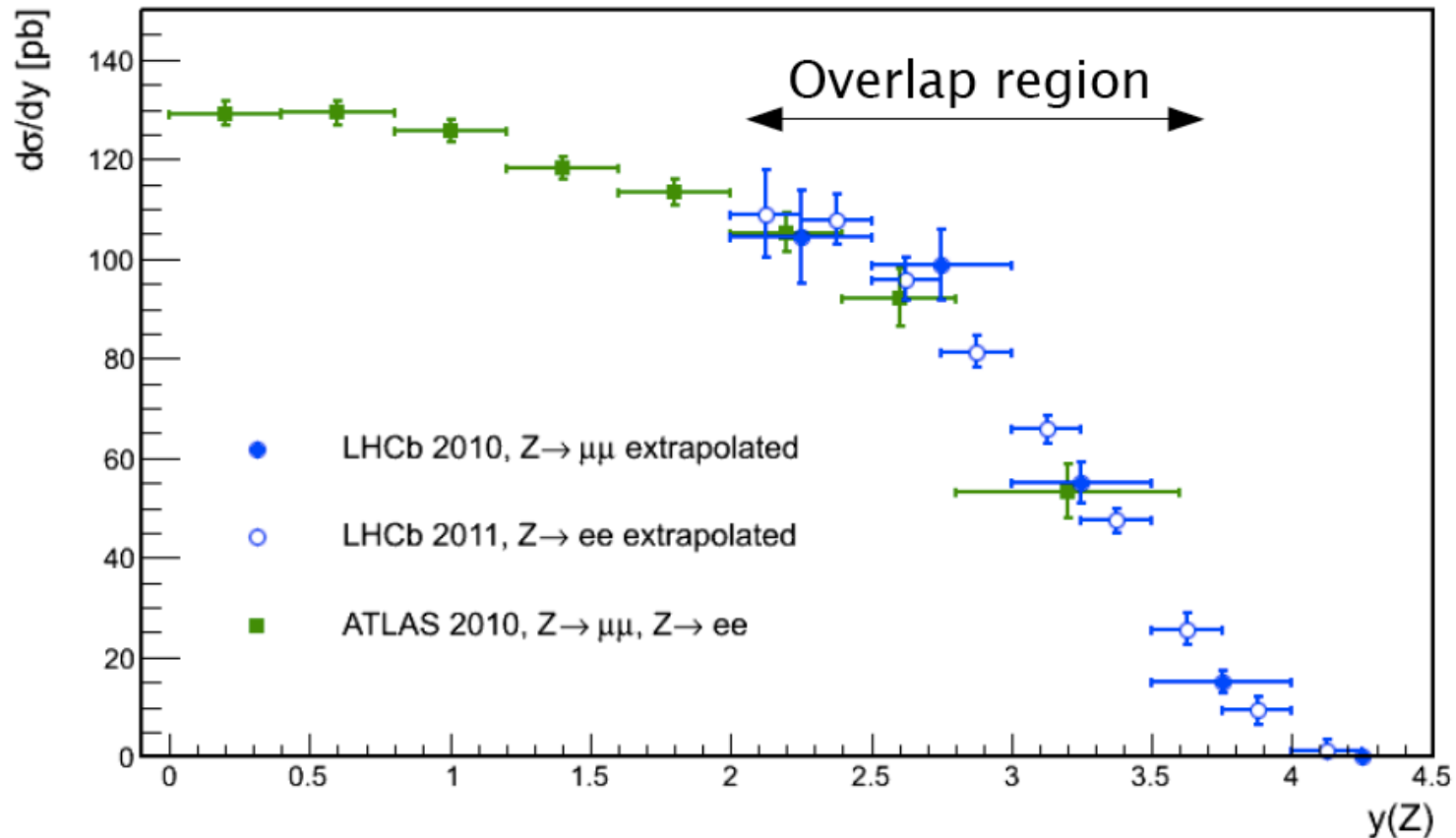


Juan Rojo

Improve at LHC with W, Z, top rapidity distributions

# full rapidity coverage required

complementary role of ATLAS, CMS and LHCb

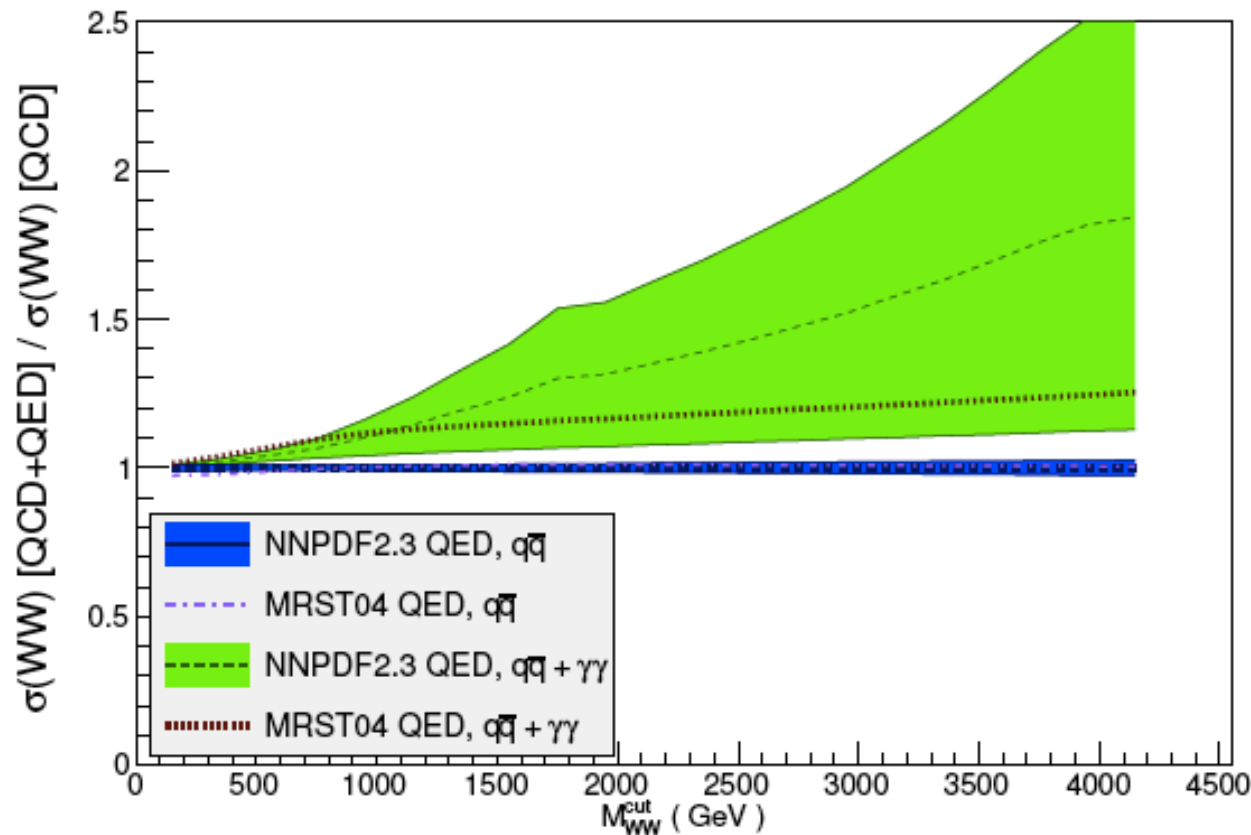




# Photon PDF and QED

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

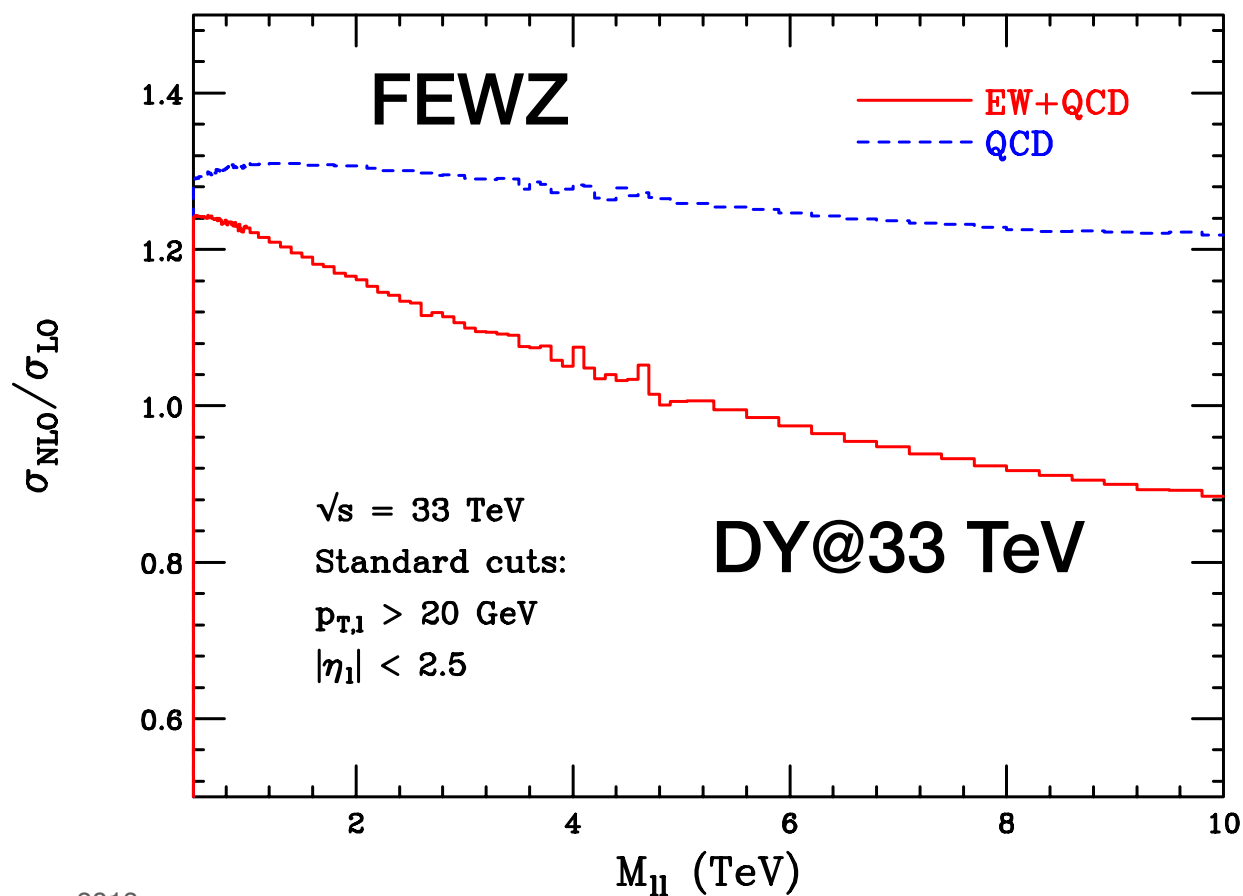
WW production @ LHC 33 TeV, 68% CL



Juan Rojo

# Electroweak Sudakov

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

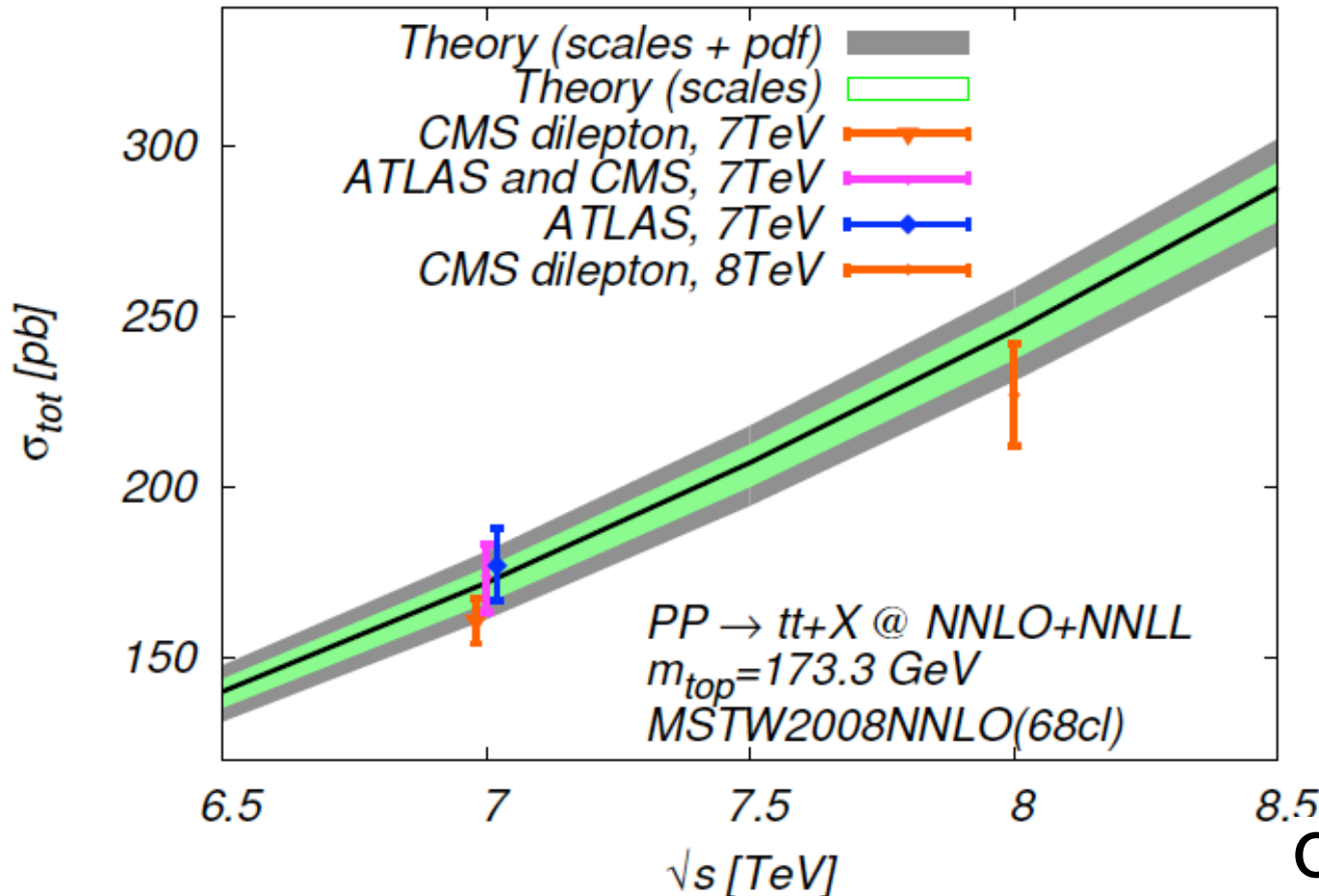


Kaland Mishra

# 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]
$\delta m_c$ (GeV)	0.03	0.025	0.013 [31]	0.006 [24]	0.004	-
$\delta m_b$ (GeV)	0.06	0.03	0.016 [31]	0.023 [24]	0.011	-

**Paul Mackenzie,  
Snowmass QCD report**

# **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

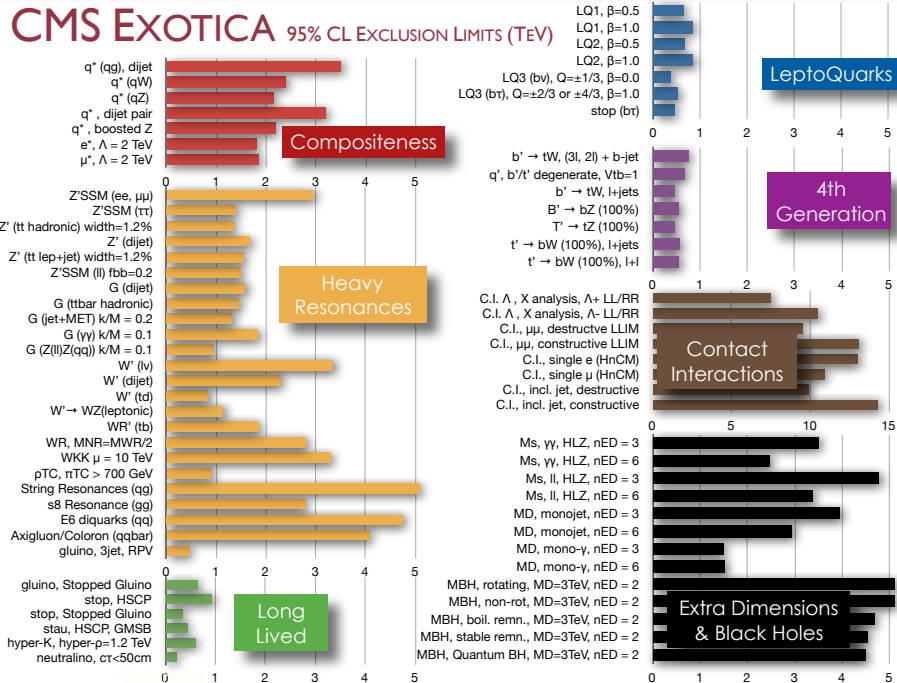
## 3. *Connection to dark matter problem*

## 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

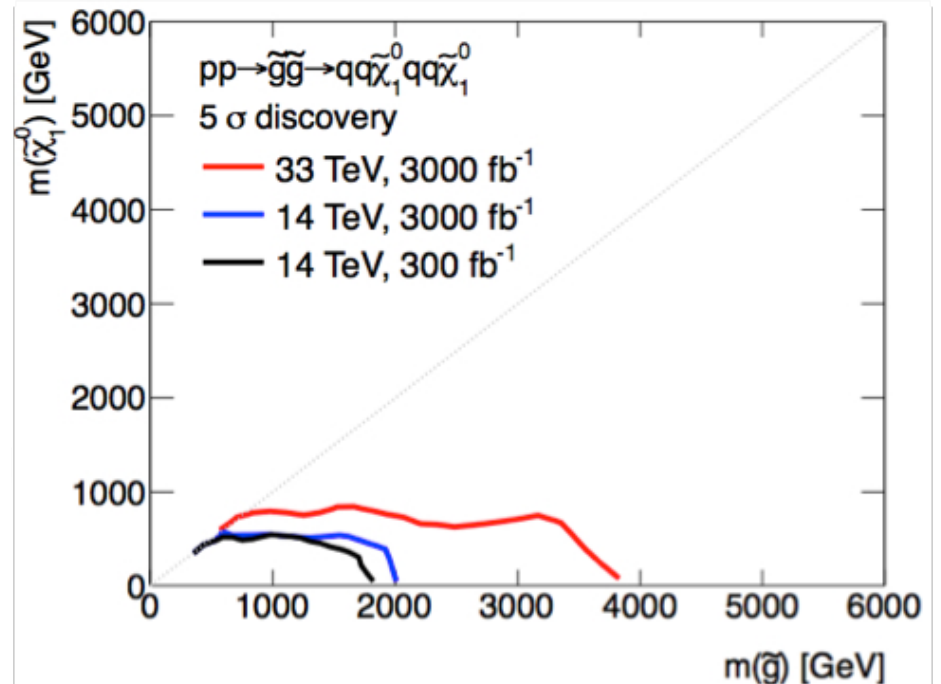
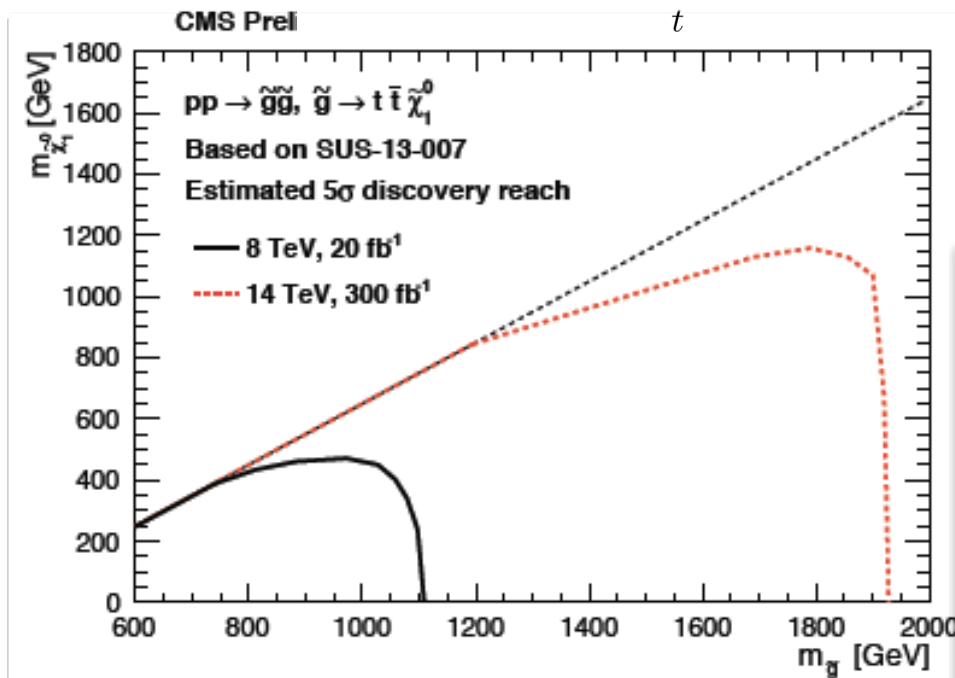
ATLAS Preliminary  
 $\int \mathcal{L} dt = (4.4 - 22.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
 $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$

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



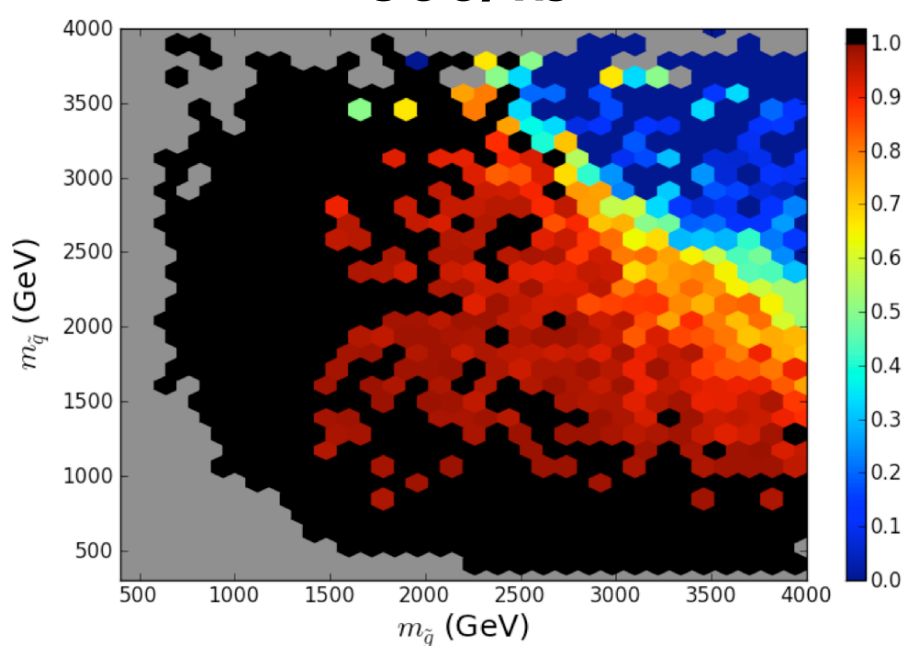
# SUSY at stages of LHC

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

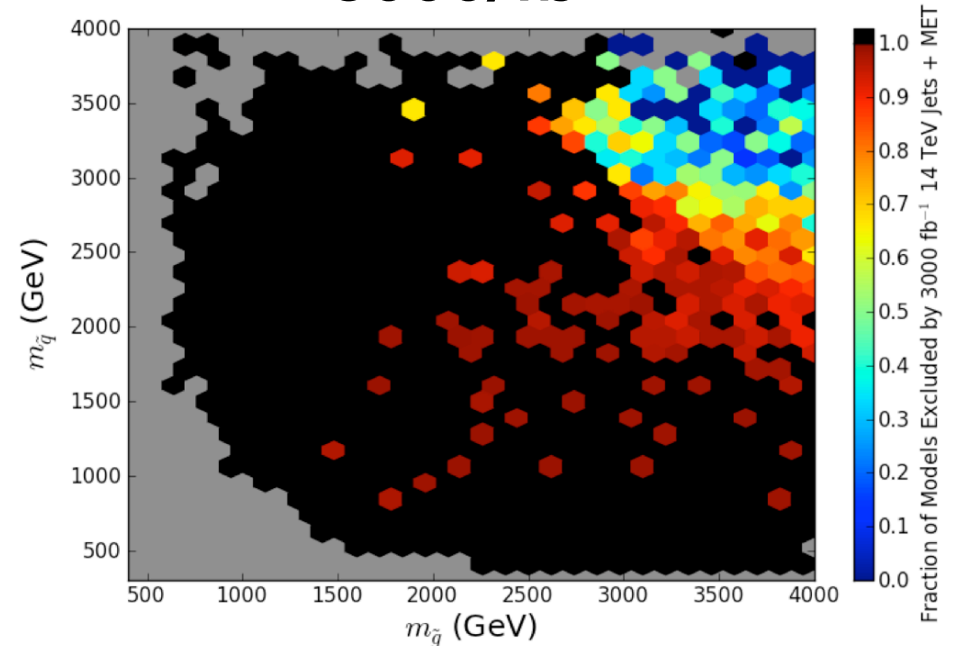
x2 from 8 TeV to 14 TeV (300/fb)

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

300/fb



3000/fb

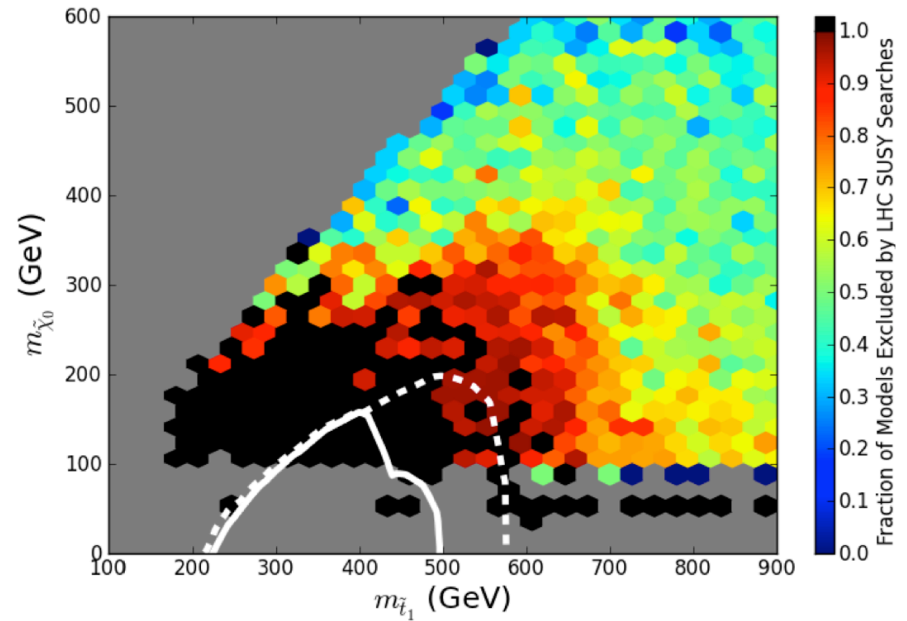
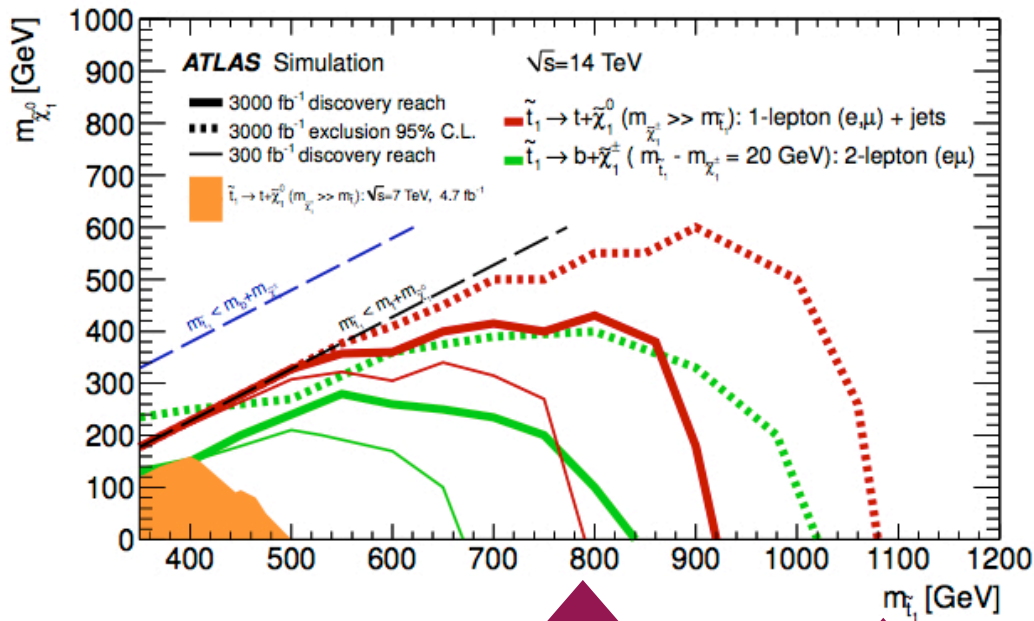


Note closing of loopholes in addition to  
increased energy reach.

Cahill-Rowley et al.

# stop in the name of love

a full factor 2 in mass reach is expected



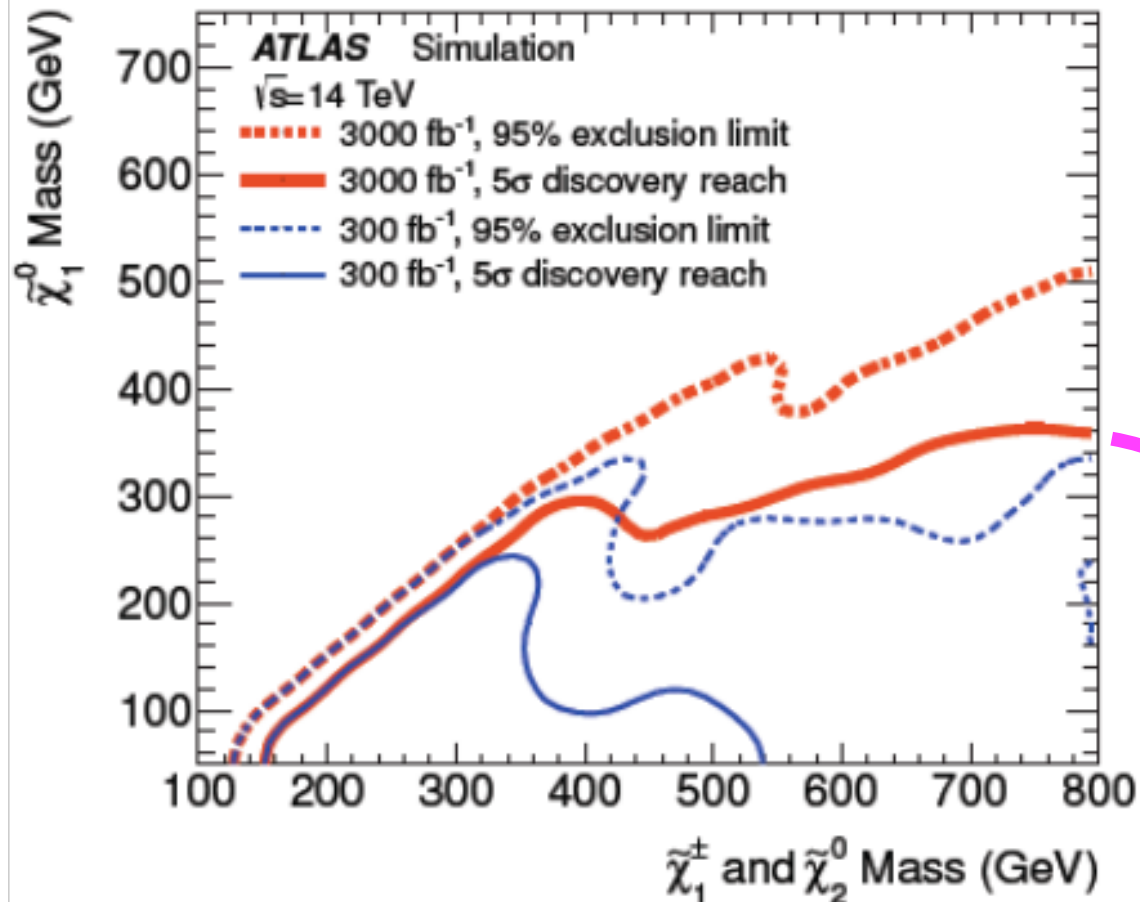
300/fb reach  
stop -> t + neutralino

3000/fb reach  
stop -> t + neutralino

# electroweakinos

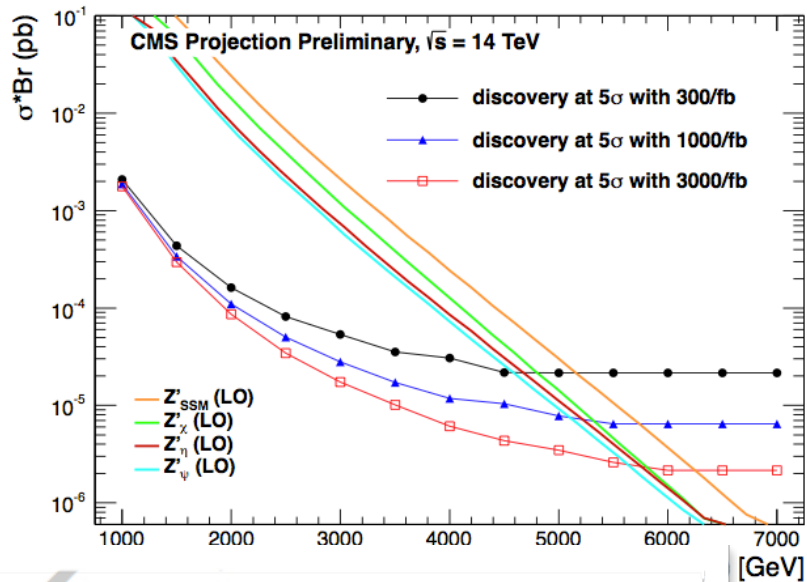
*x 2 again...300/fb to 3000/fb*

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

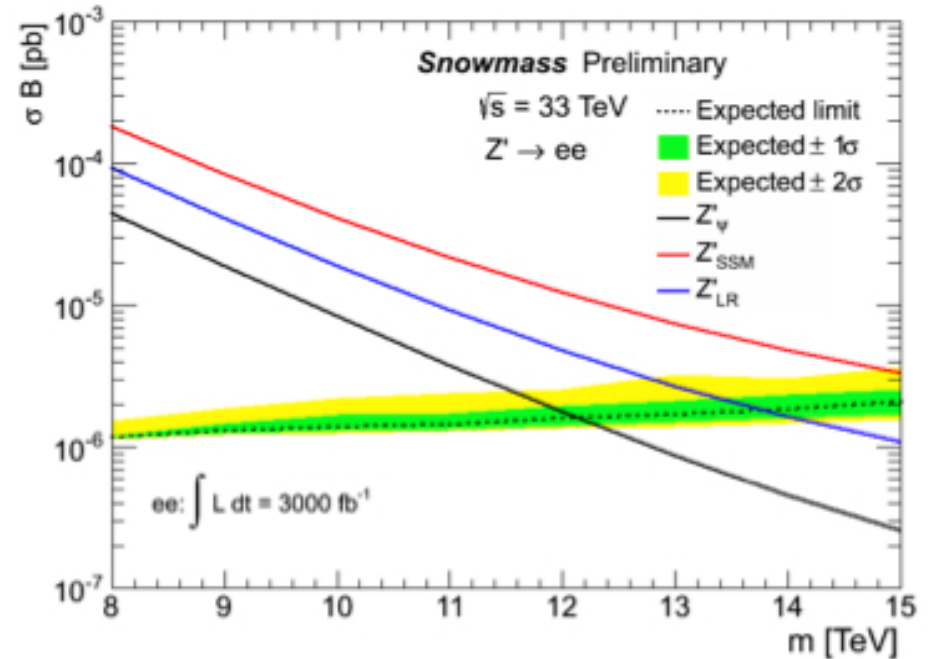


famously ran out of MC ooph

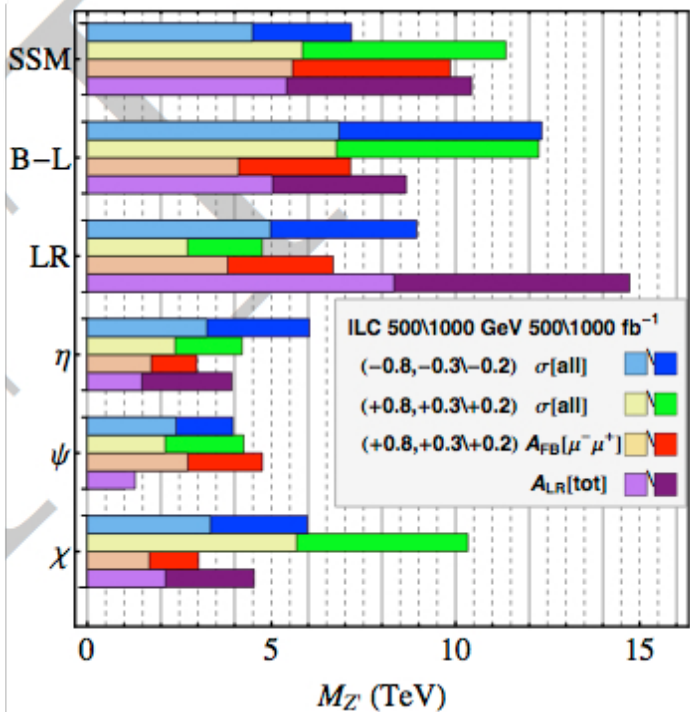
# Z' sensitivity



**5-6+ TeV Discovery range at 14 TeV LHC**



**12-15 TeV limit range at 33 TeV pp**



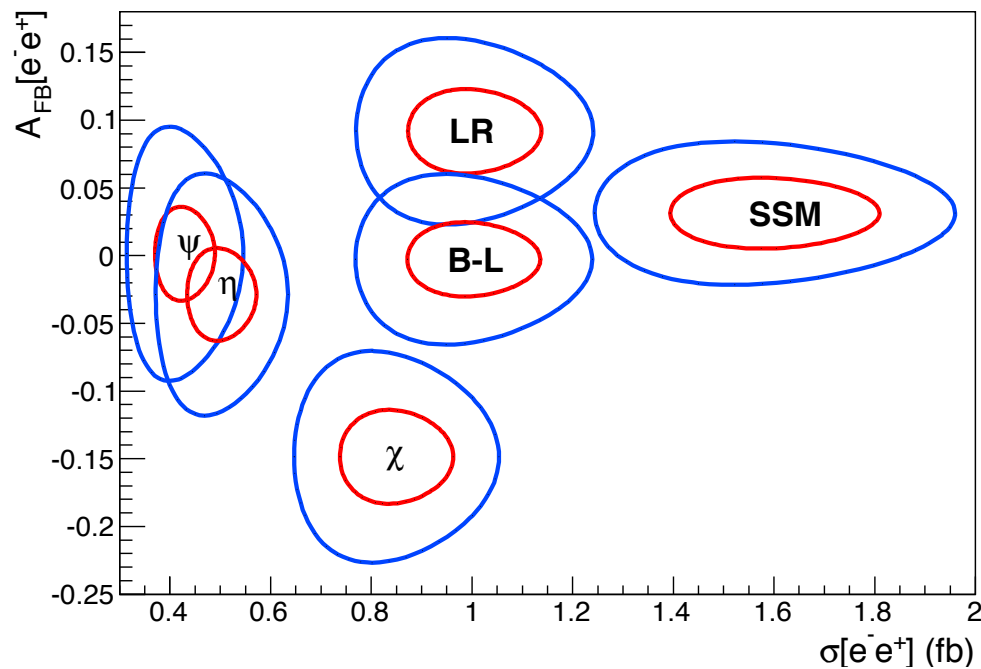
**ILC asymmetry interference, beyond LHC**



# Finding the identity of a Z'

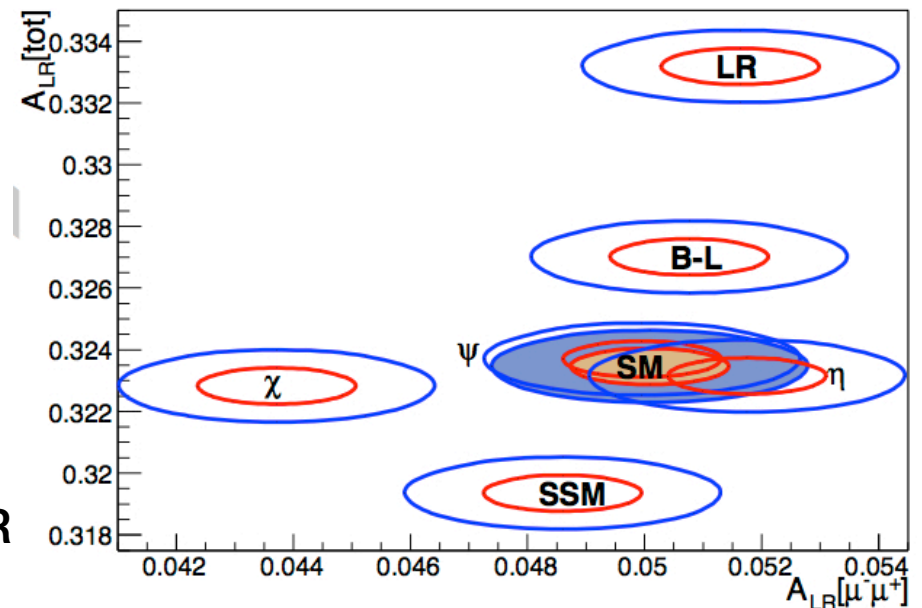
Many more diagnostic observables are available in  $e^+e^-$ , similar reach.

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



E6 from LR, etc LHC  $A_{\text{FB}}$

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



E6 from LR, etc ILC  $A_{\text{LR}}$

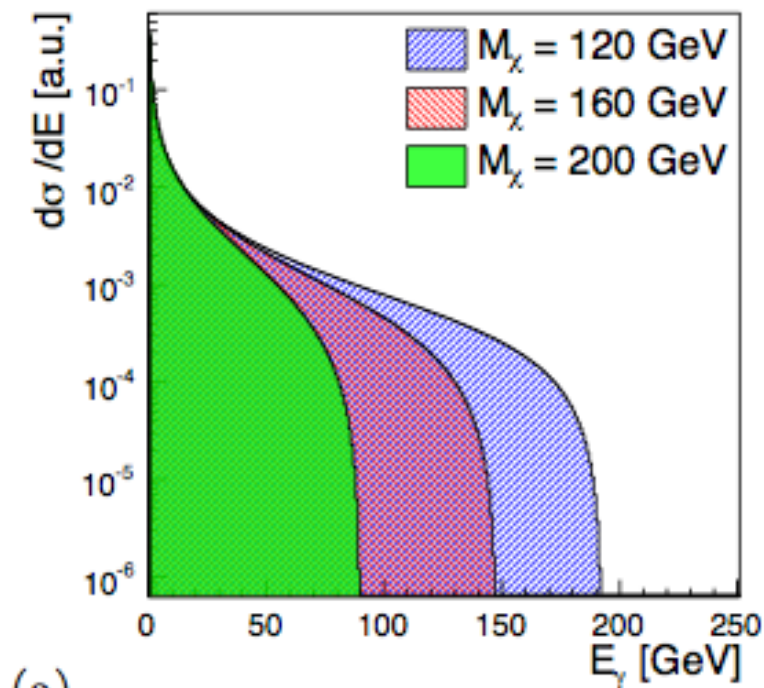


# Dark matter connection

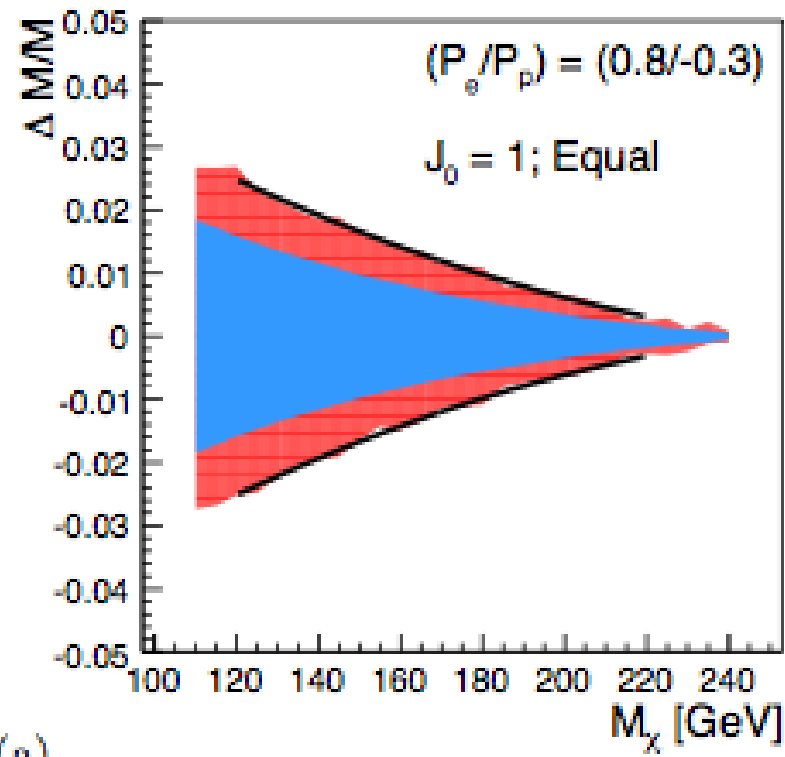
WIMP search at ILC in

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

polarization significant in controlling backgrounds



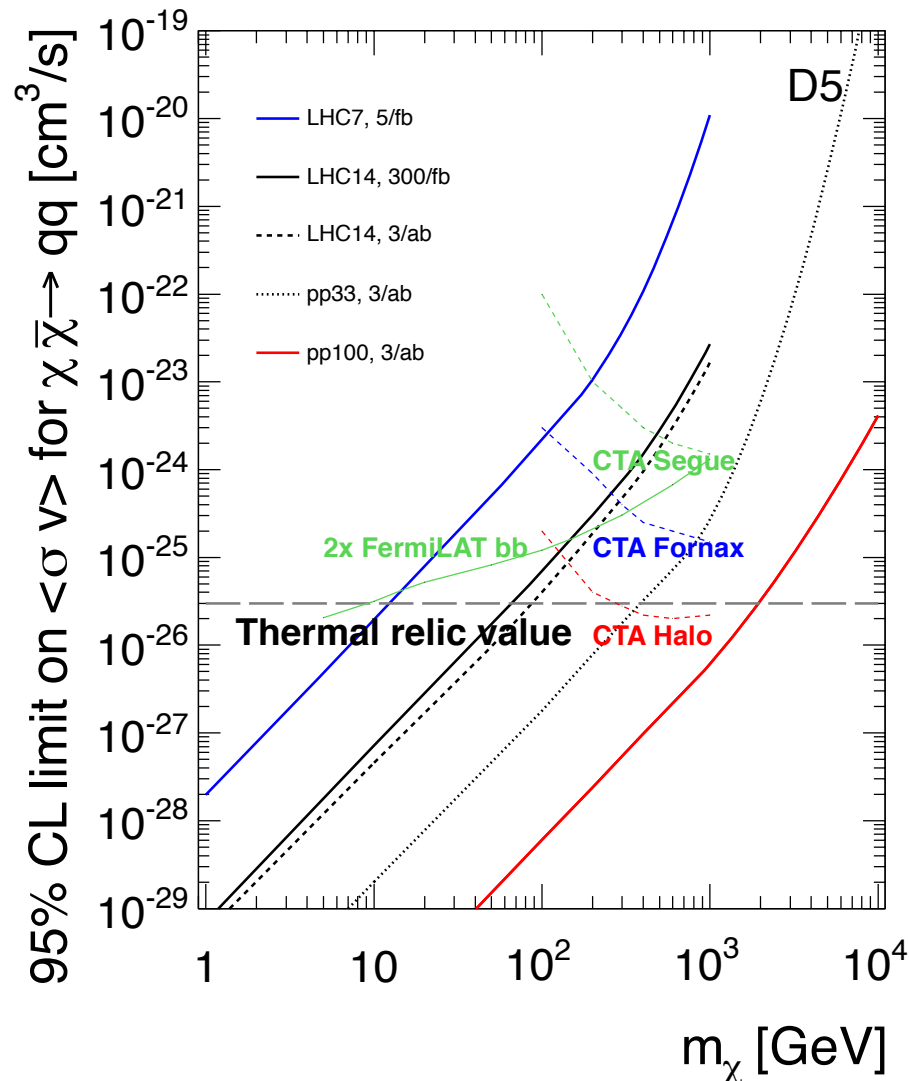
(a)



(a)

# Dark Matter Connection

close the thermal relic range?



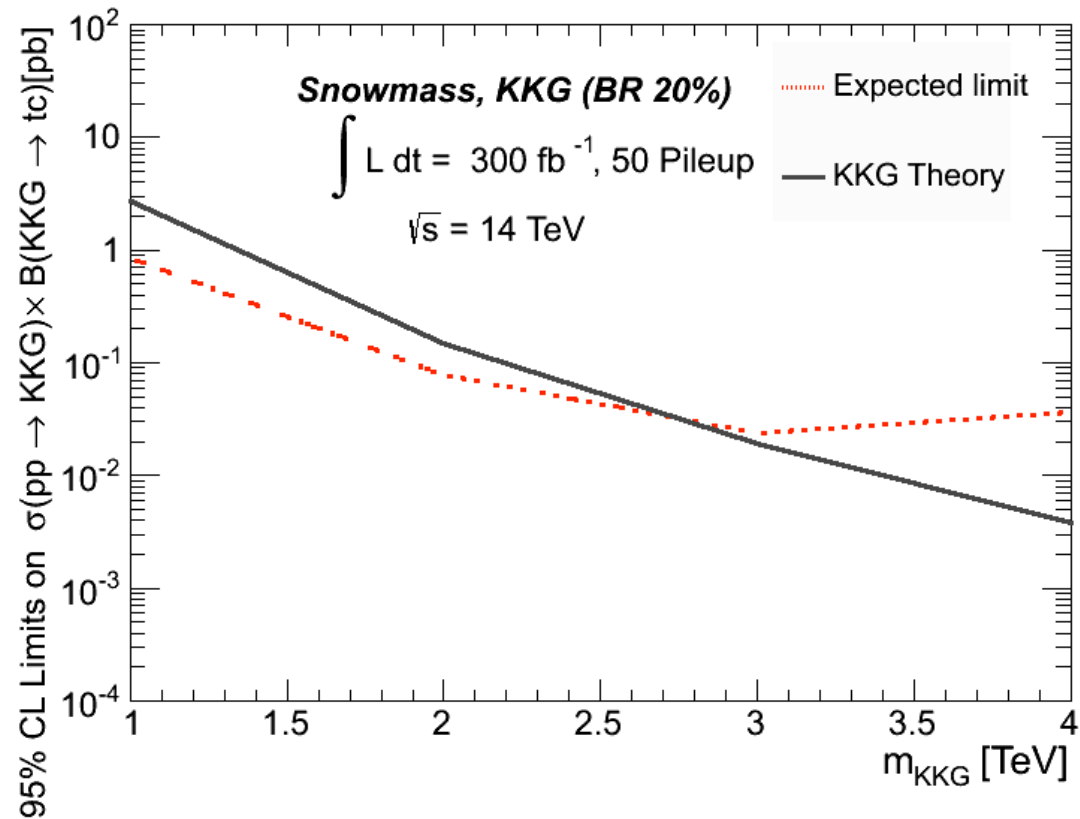
progressive increase in sensitivity

VLHC (100 TeV)  
exhausts the thermal  
WIMP region

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

# Flavor connection

Discover KK resonance  $\rightarrow t tbar$ , search for decay to  $t cbar$



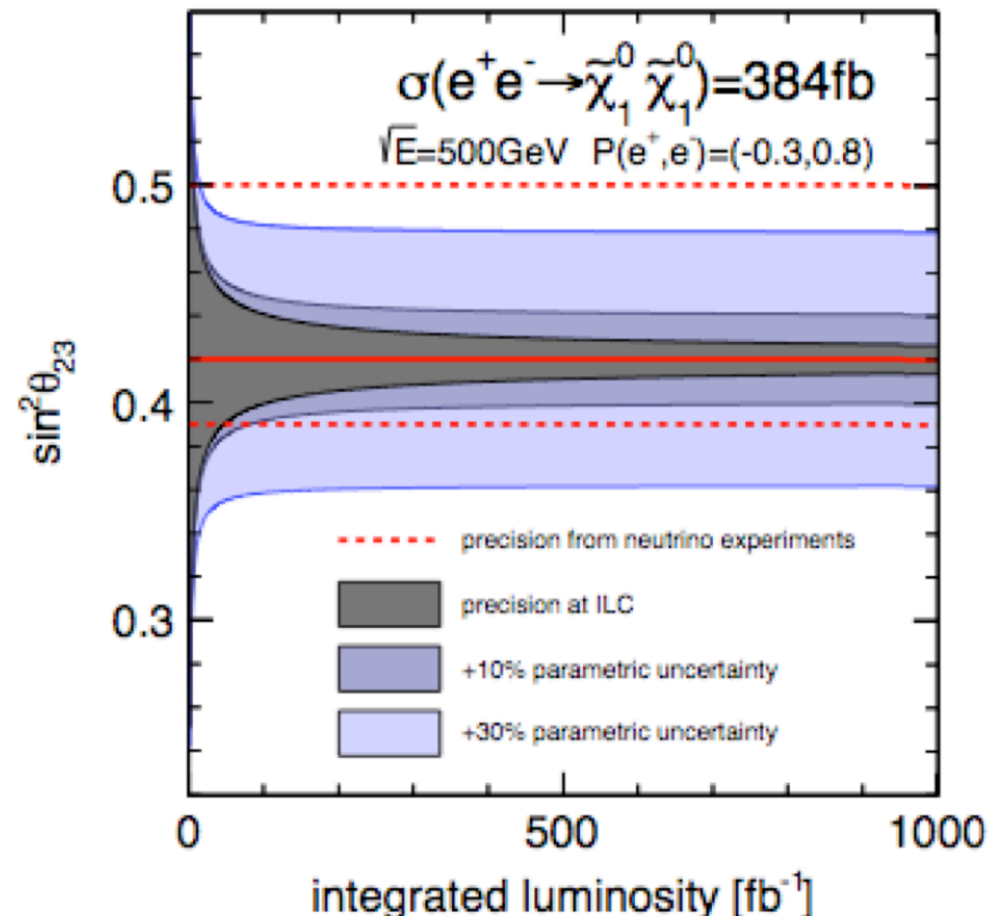
Schoenrock, Drueke,  
Alvarez-Gonzalez,  
Schwienhorst

# Neutrino connection

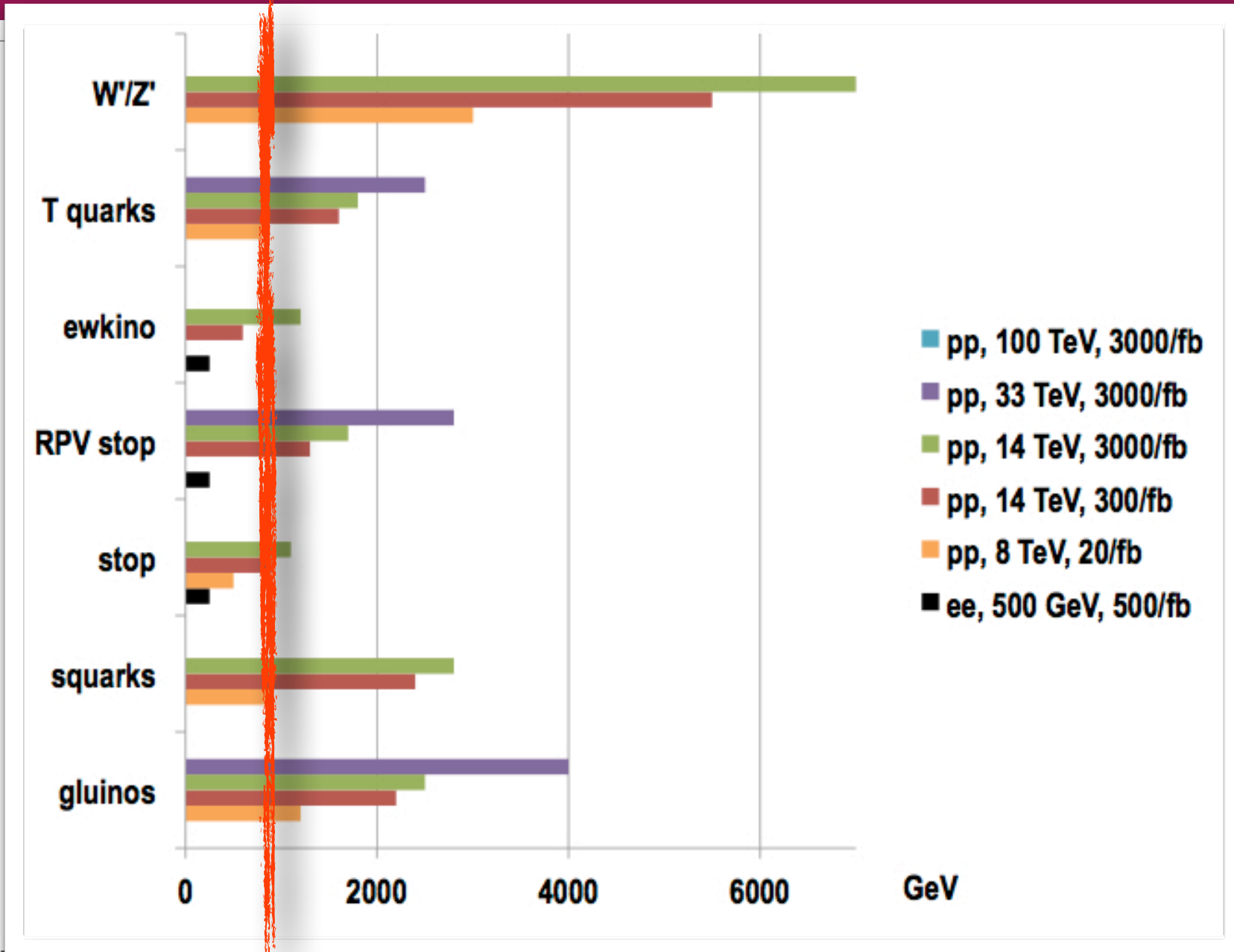
Discover the SUSY neutralino decaying via  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W + \tau$  through the R-parity violating SUSY coupling.

In “Type III seesaw,” the  $\theta_{23}$  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



# Reprise of the Physics Messages &

## The Scientific Cases for:

---

LHC upgrades: 300, 3000 fb<sup>-1</sup>

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. *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 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

$\nu$  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  $q, g, \gamma$  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  $\Gamma$ , 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  $\alpha_s$  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

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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  $\sim 5$  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

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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

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1. Similar capabilities to e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> 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

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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

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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



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**NOW, LOOK.**

# MASS

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**We collider types say we know about Mass.**

# Really?

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**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).

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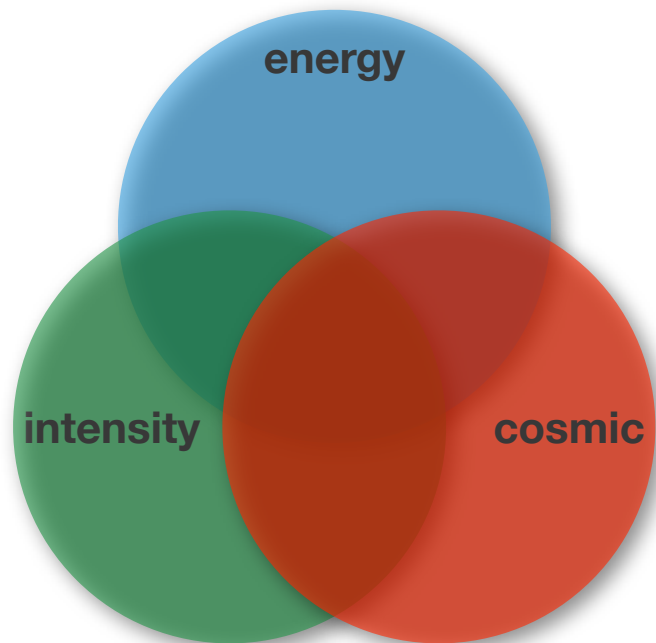
Searches for nucleon decay provide the only handle on a new energy scale (3) if



# *those circles are pithy*

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**but they force us to be tribal**

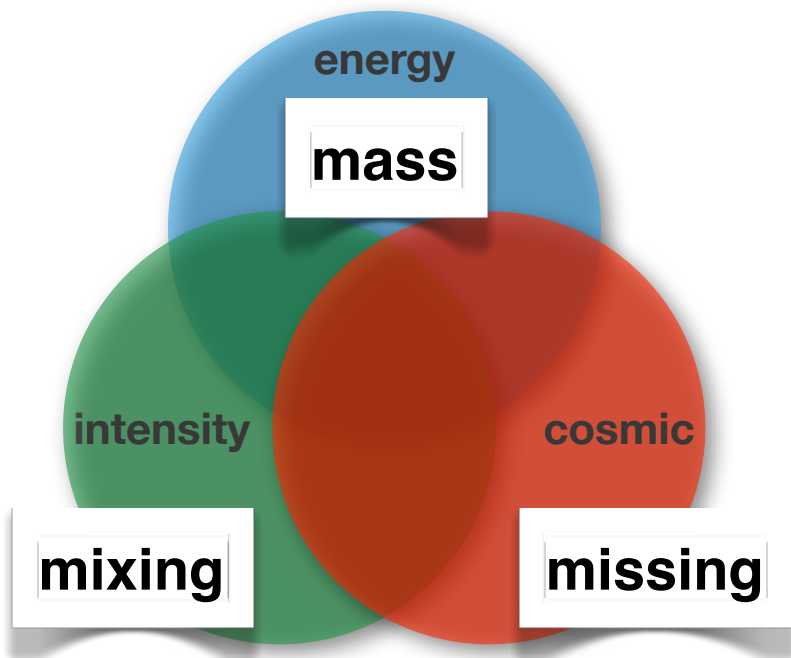




# those circles are pithy

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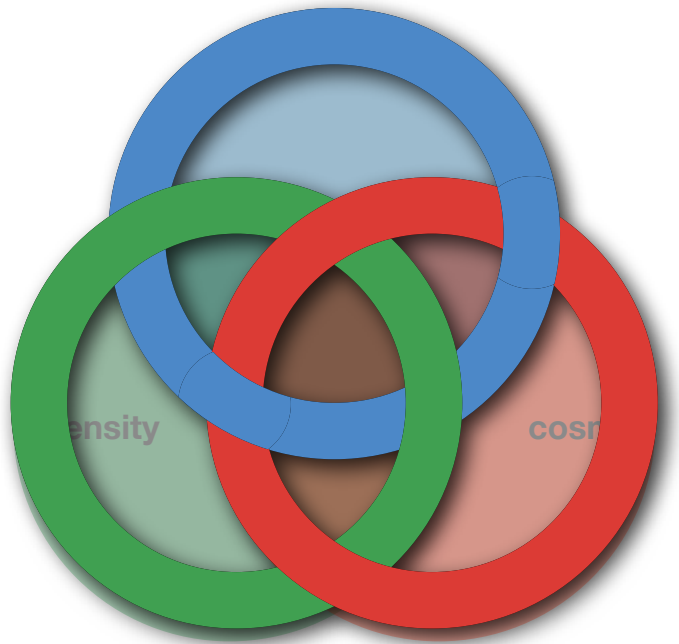
and encourage silly things like:



# scientific reality

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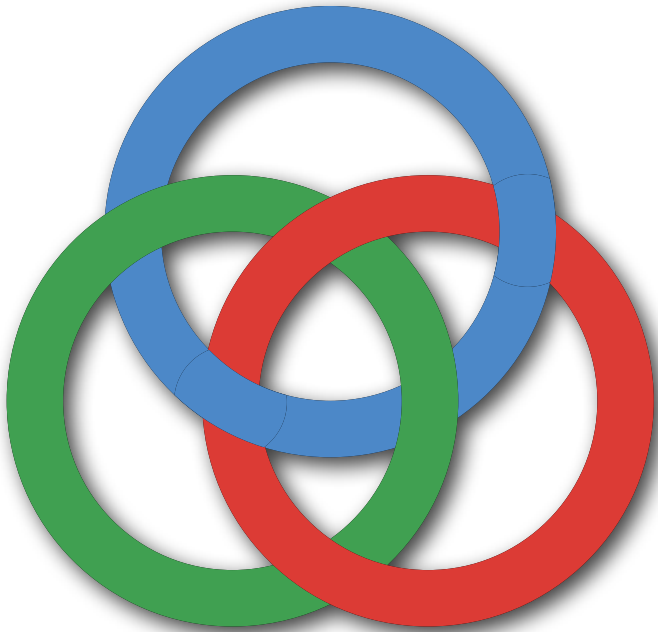
is more complex



# *scientific reality*

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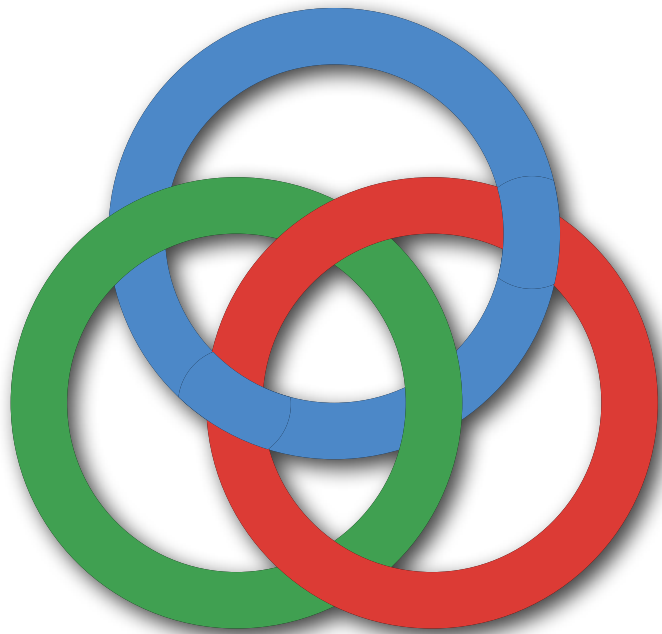
**is more complex**



# 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* --->

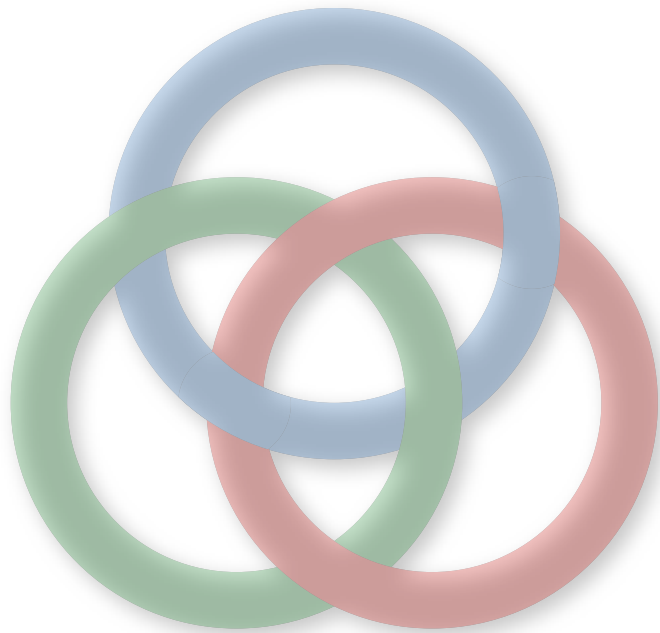
discovery through mathematics

*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

# bottom line

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



# Thanks to:

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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.

## Dan and his Gophers

too bad about the 2014  
basketball season



## Thanks, Michael!