Theory precision for collider explorations

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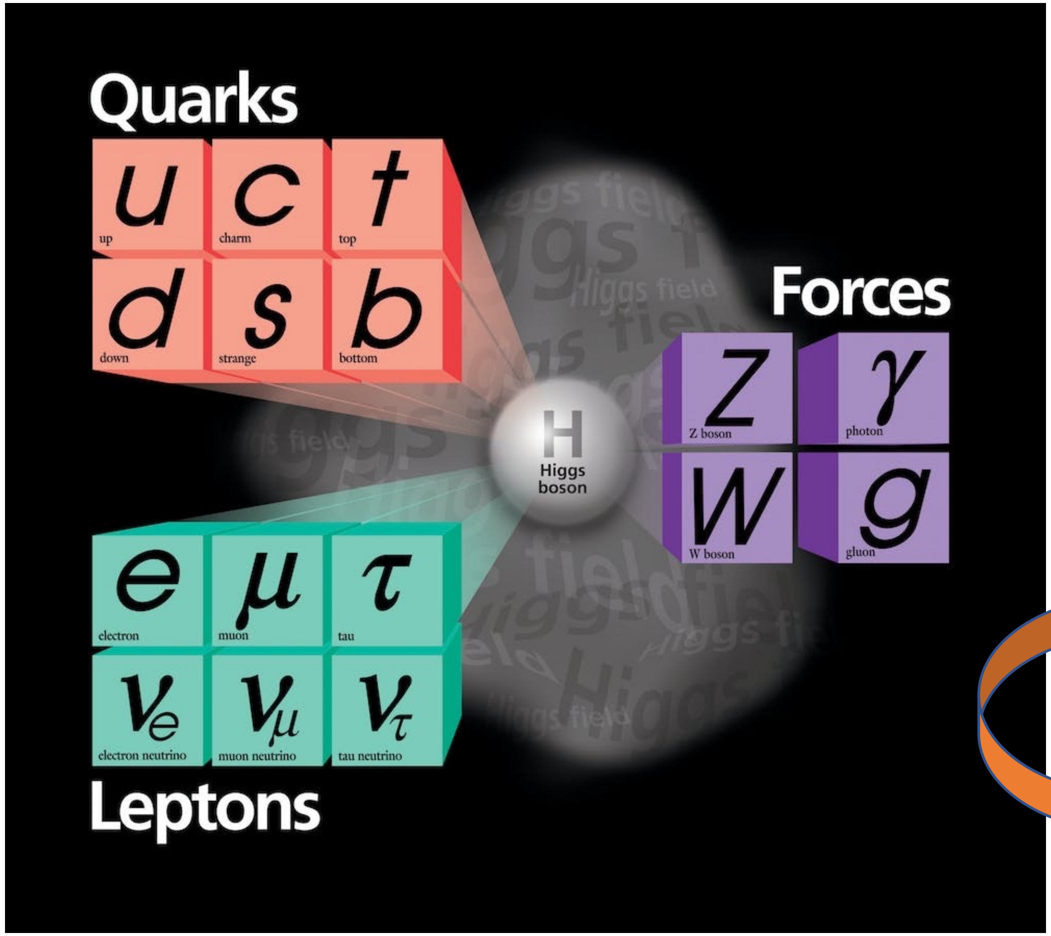
Why collider physics and why precision
(a history of synergy between energy and precision)

- Our current knowledge of particle physics is based on the **Standard Model (SM)** which has been **confirmed by discoveries and precision measurements at colliders** to correctly describe particle physics at the EW scale.
- The **strength and success of the SM** at the EW scale allows to **identify its weaknesses** and potentially **use them as a handle to explore physics beyond the SM (BSM)**.
- The **breadth of the physics program of colliders is unique** to test evidence of BSM physics from other domains and of course can also deliver the unexpected on its own.
- **Collider physics** will not answer all the remaining big question (origin of DM, DE, baryon asymmetry, etc.) but will play an **essential complementary role** in exploring them.
- **Future directions** will have to **promote both energy and precision in collider physics.**

The Standard Model of particle physics



A very minimal quantum field theory describing strong, weak, and electromagnetic interactions, based on a local (gauge) symmetry

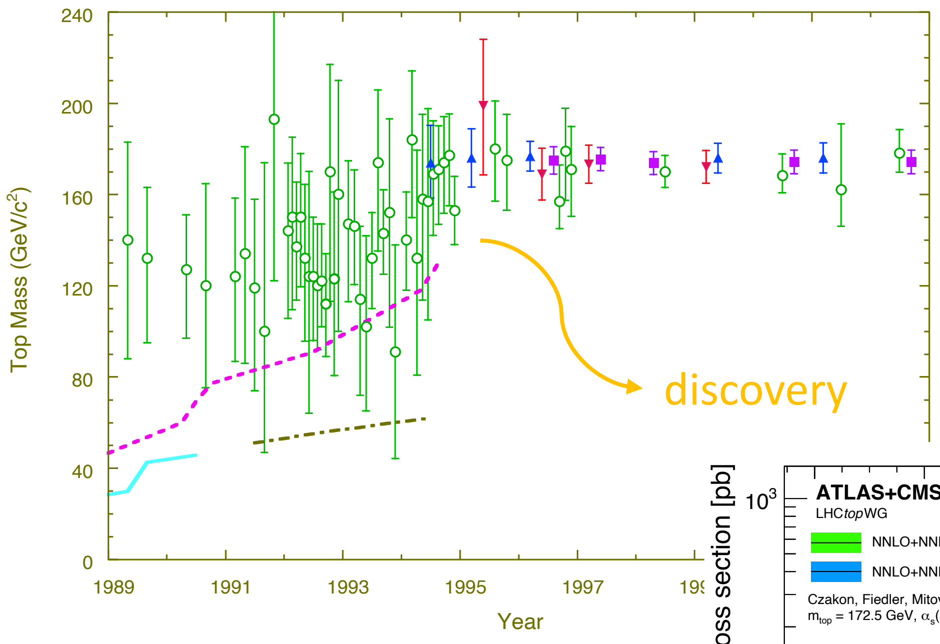
$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow SU(3)_C \times U(1)_Q$$

Strong interactions: gluons → $m_g = 0$
Electromagnetic interactions: photon → $m_\gamma = 0$
Weak interactions: $W^\pm$ and Z → $M_W, M_Z \neq 0$

Due to the presence of a **scalar field** whose potential spontaneously breaks the gauge symmetry of electroweak interactions and gives origin to massive gauge bosons (W,Z)

The Higgs boson (H) is the physical particle associated with such field

Top — From prediction to discovery to precision



C. Quigg [hep-ph/0404228]

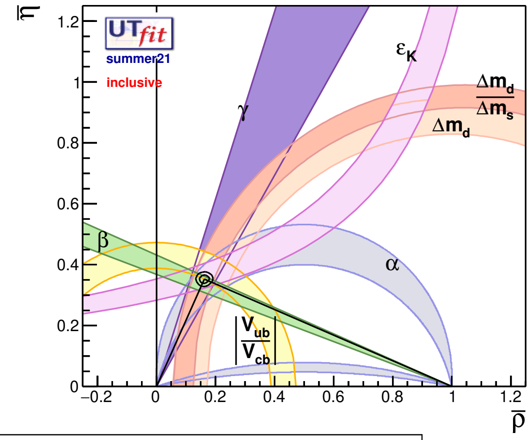
green dots ⟶ indirect fits

blue triangles ⟶ CDF

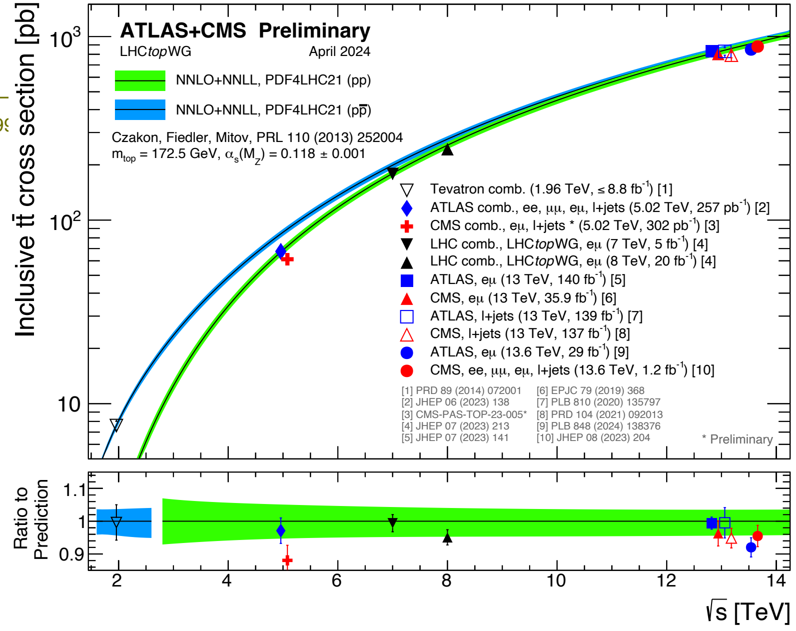
red triangles ⟶ D0

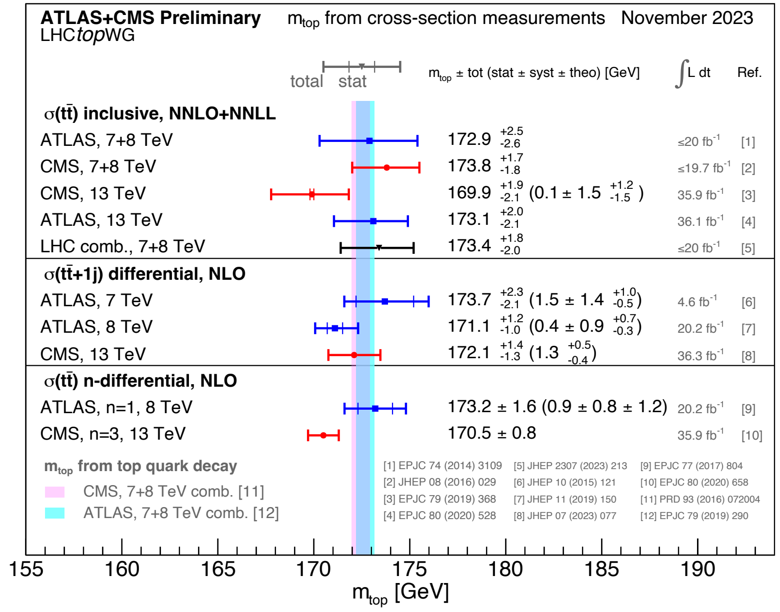
purple squares ⟶ world average

lines ⟶ various lower bounds



M_t becomes a crucial input in precision fits of the SM (including flavor)

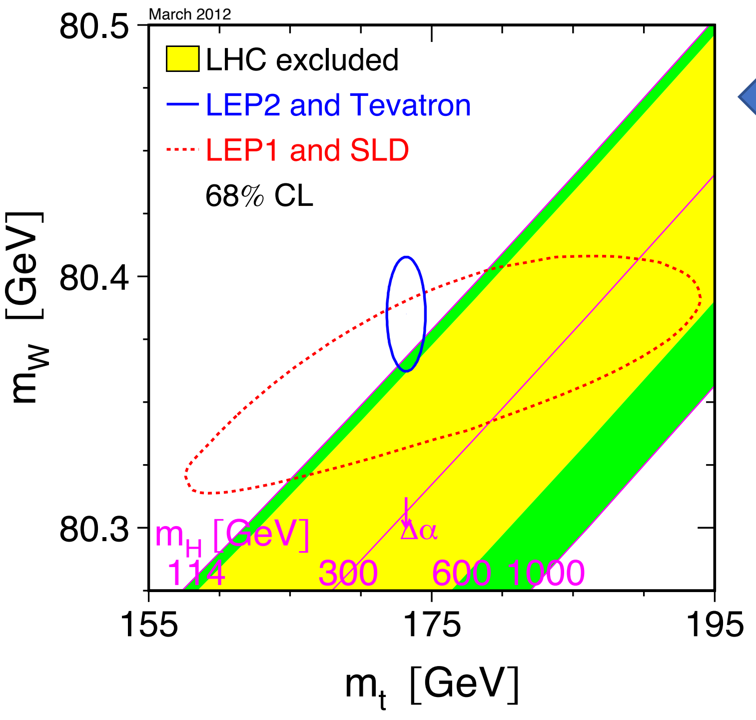




Anomalies in Top-quark EW couplings (W,Z,H) possible hint of BSM physics

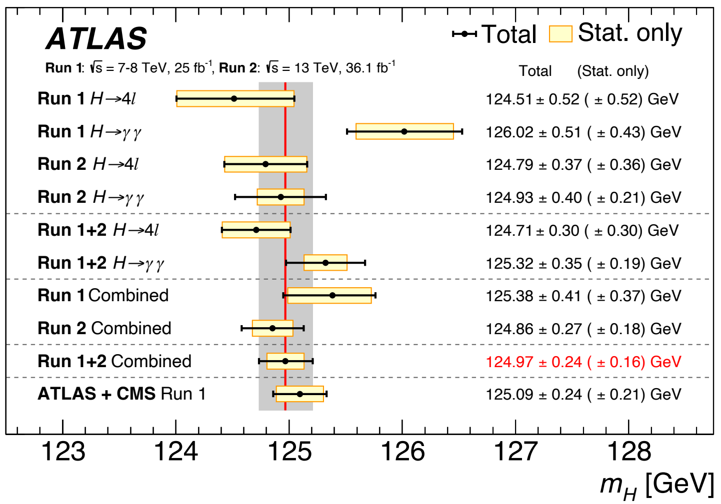
Higgs From prediction to discovery to precision

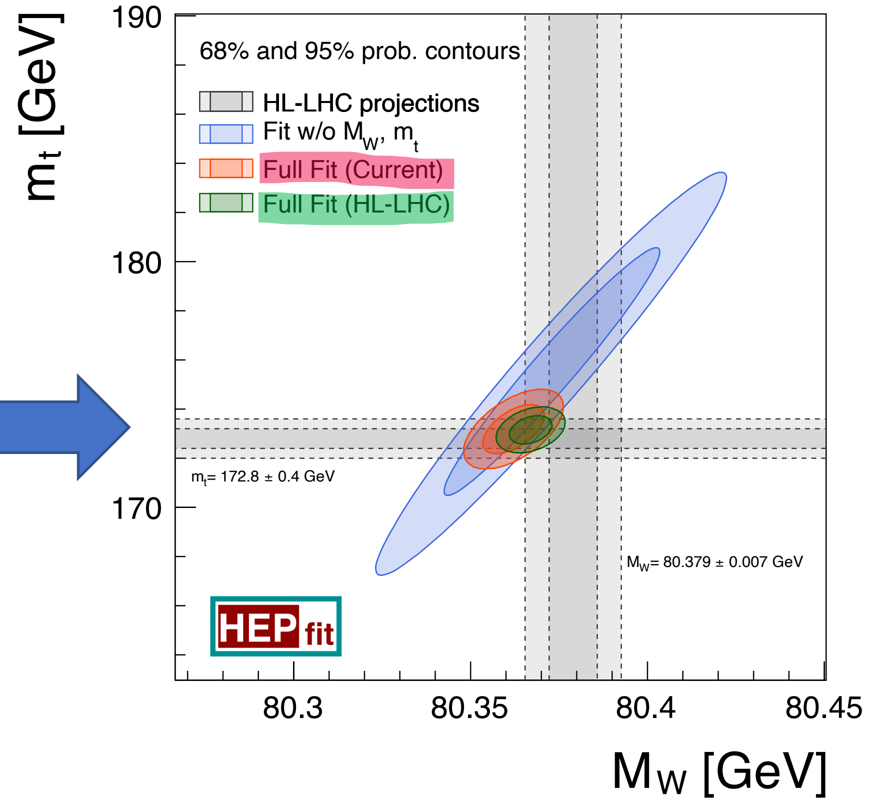
Global fits of precision EW observables gave us strong indications of where to find the SM Higgs boson and we now use its mass as one of the EW precision observables of the EW global fit to constrain new physics.



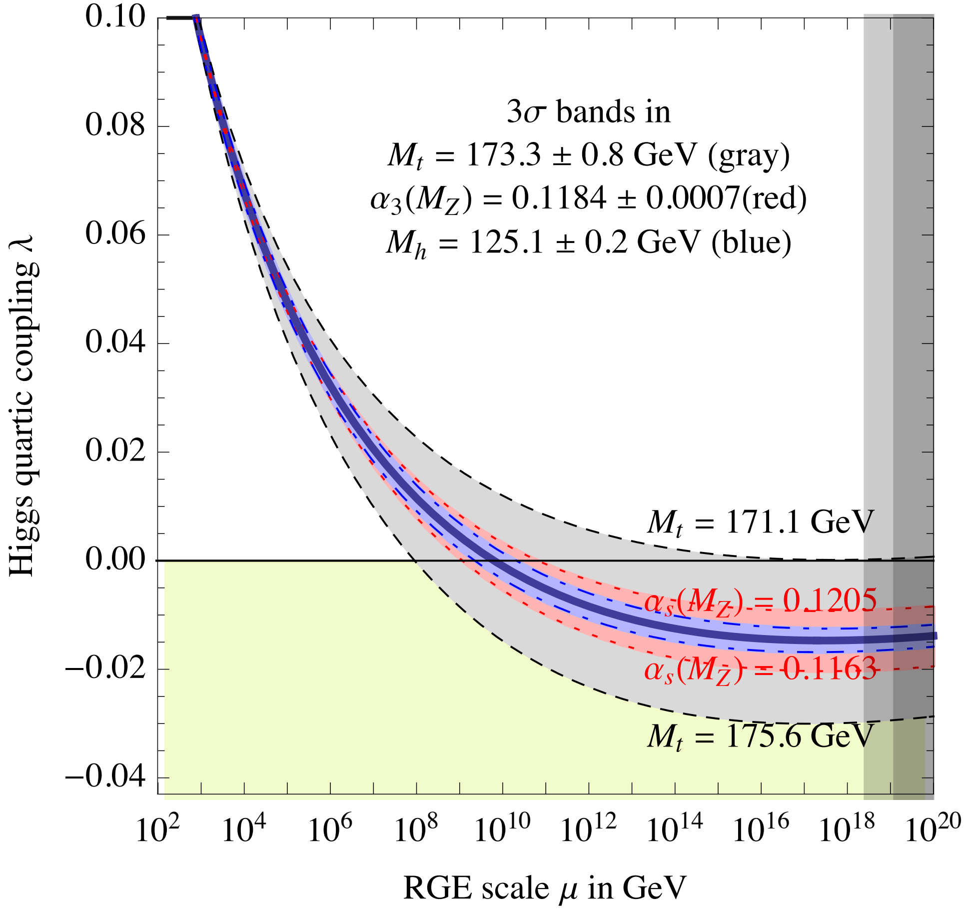
$$M_H = 94^{+29}_{-24}\ \text{GeV}$$

$$M_H < 152\,(171)\ \text{GeV}$$

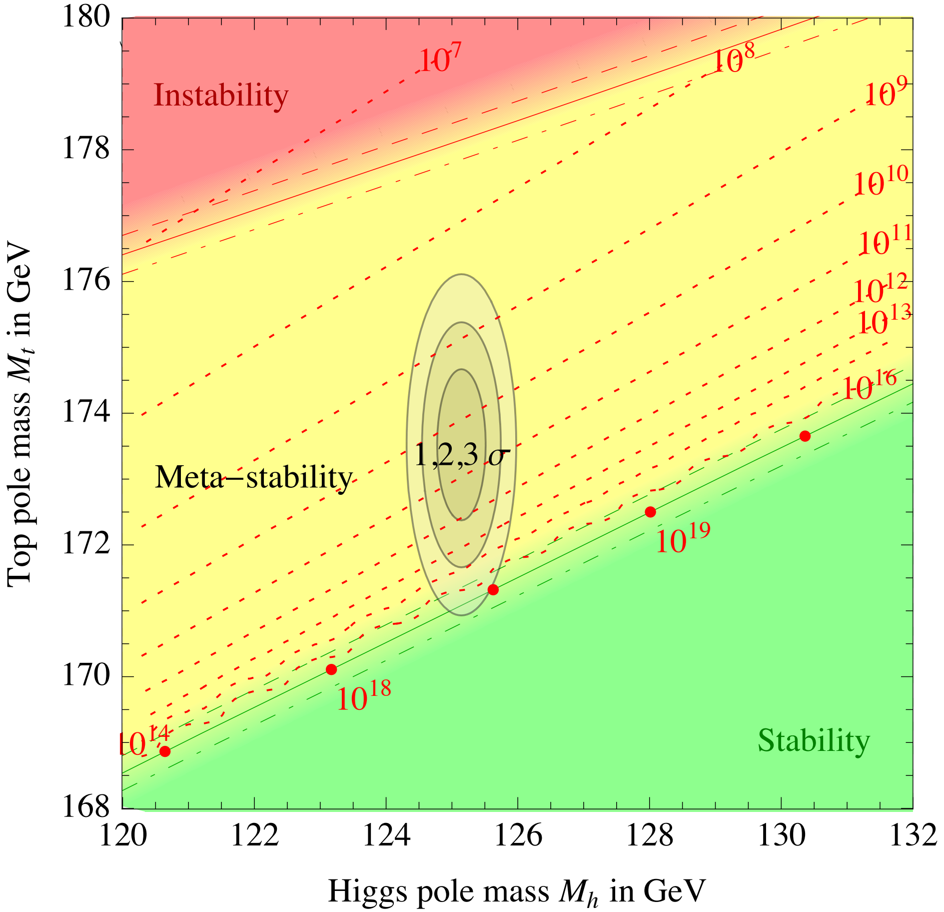




$M_t \leftrightarrow M_H$, the EW phase transition, and the history of the universe



Buttazzo et al., arXiv:1307.3536



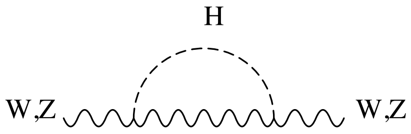
Criticality (**λ → 0**) condition reached for $\Lambda \approx 10^{10}$–10^{12} GeV.

Is this a signal of NP below the Planck scale?

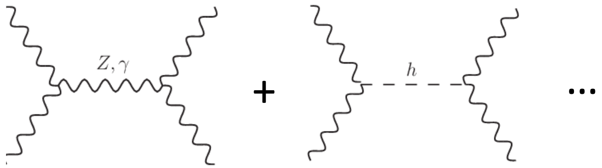
But the origin of such pattern escapes the SM

The Higgs is necessary to the consistency of the SM as a quantum theory,
W and Z have longitudinal components that can be problematic without a Higgs:

- Loop corrections are not finite without a Higgs



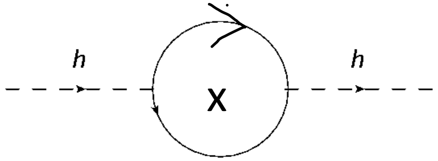
- Scattering amplitudes grows with energy: unitarity violation



But the origin of SSB and ultimately of the EW scale is unexplained by the SM

- Why the **Higgs potential**? Why $\mu^2<0$?
  - Dynamical origin? What induces it?

- Why M_H=125 GeV? → **Hierarchy problem** - **Naturalness**
  - Mass of scalar not protected by symmetry, receives large quantum corrections



$$\Delta M_H^2 \propto \pm \frac{\lambda_X}{16\pi^2} M_X^2$$

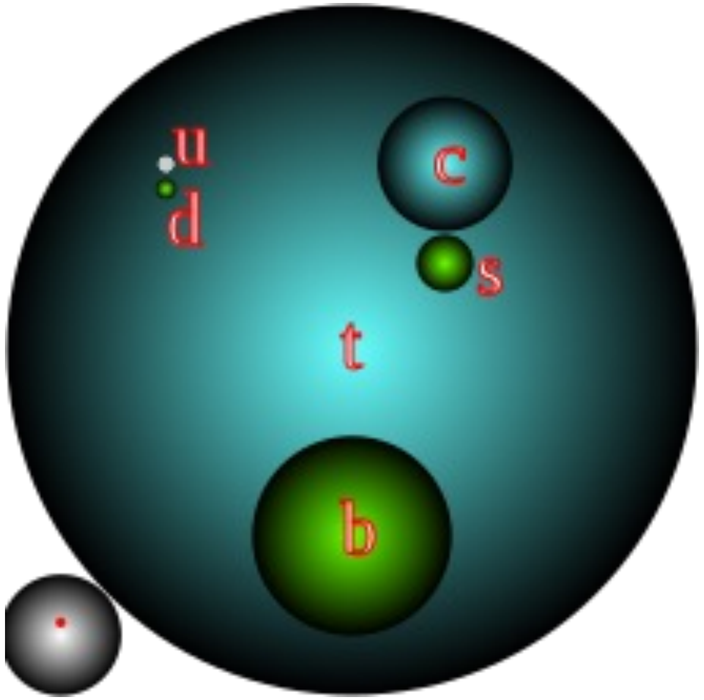
Yukawa couplings to fermions: an even deeper mystery

$$L_{Yuk} = y_{ij}\bar{\psi}_L^i \phi \psi_R^j + h.c.$$

$$\phi \rightarrow H + v$$

Yukawa couplings

fermion masses



- ➢ Why the hierarchy of fermion masses?
- ➢ Why the hierarchy of Yukawa couplings?
  (arbitrary in the SM)

- ➢ Why flavor-diagonal scalar couplings? ↔ Why one Higgs?
  (With more than one Higgs mass and current eigenstates can be different)

$$y_{ij} \rightarrow \frac{m_f}{v}\,\delta_{ij} = y_f$$

➢ **Is this a new force all together??**

SM – weaknesses and strengths

Apart from not explaining nor including

- The nature of dark matter and dark energy
- The origin of the baryon asymmetry of the universe
- Gravity as a quantum theory

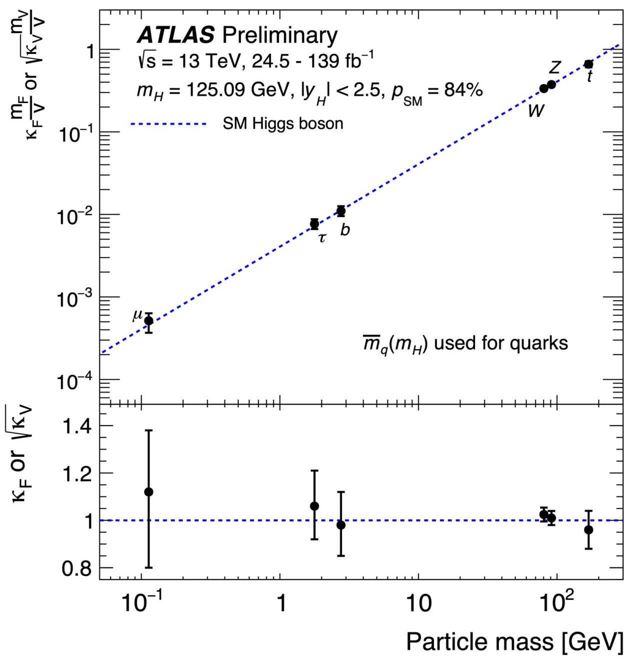
The scalar sector of the SM leaves lots of questions unexplained and mainly fails to explain the origin of the EW scale itself.

This could also be the strength of the SM:

The incredible success of the SM theory in describing the EW scale phenomenology, all the way to the discovery of the Higgs boson and the measurement of its properties, is giving us a **unique handle on physics beyond the SM (BSM) if we can identify and interpret its signals.**

The LHC experiments can probe it for the first time!

CMS, arXiv:2207.00043

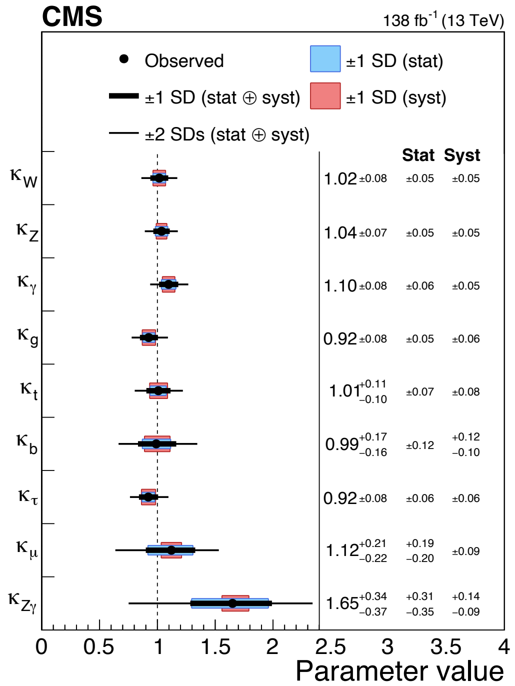


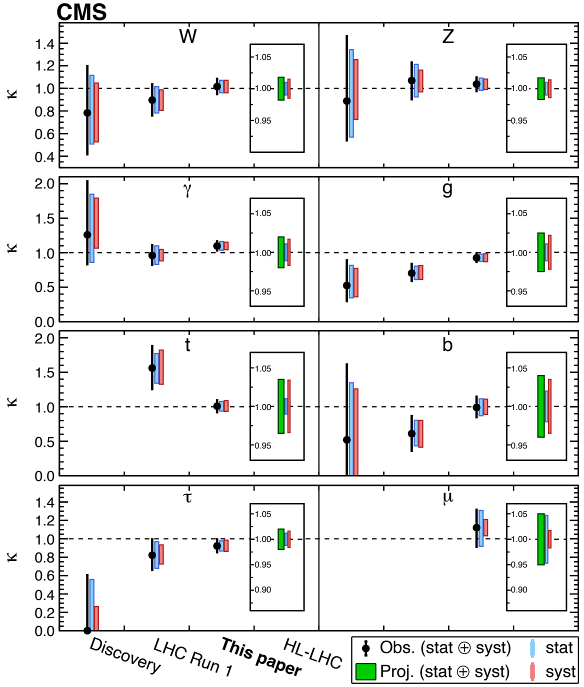
$$\kappa = g_X/g_X^{SM} = 1 + \Delta\kappa$$

$$\Delta\kappa \propto v^2/\Lambda_{BSM}^2$$

Precision on $\Delta\kappa$

reach for Λ_{BSM}

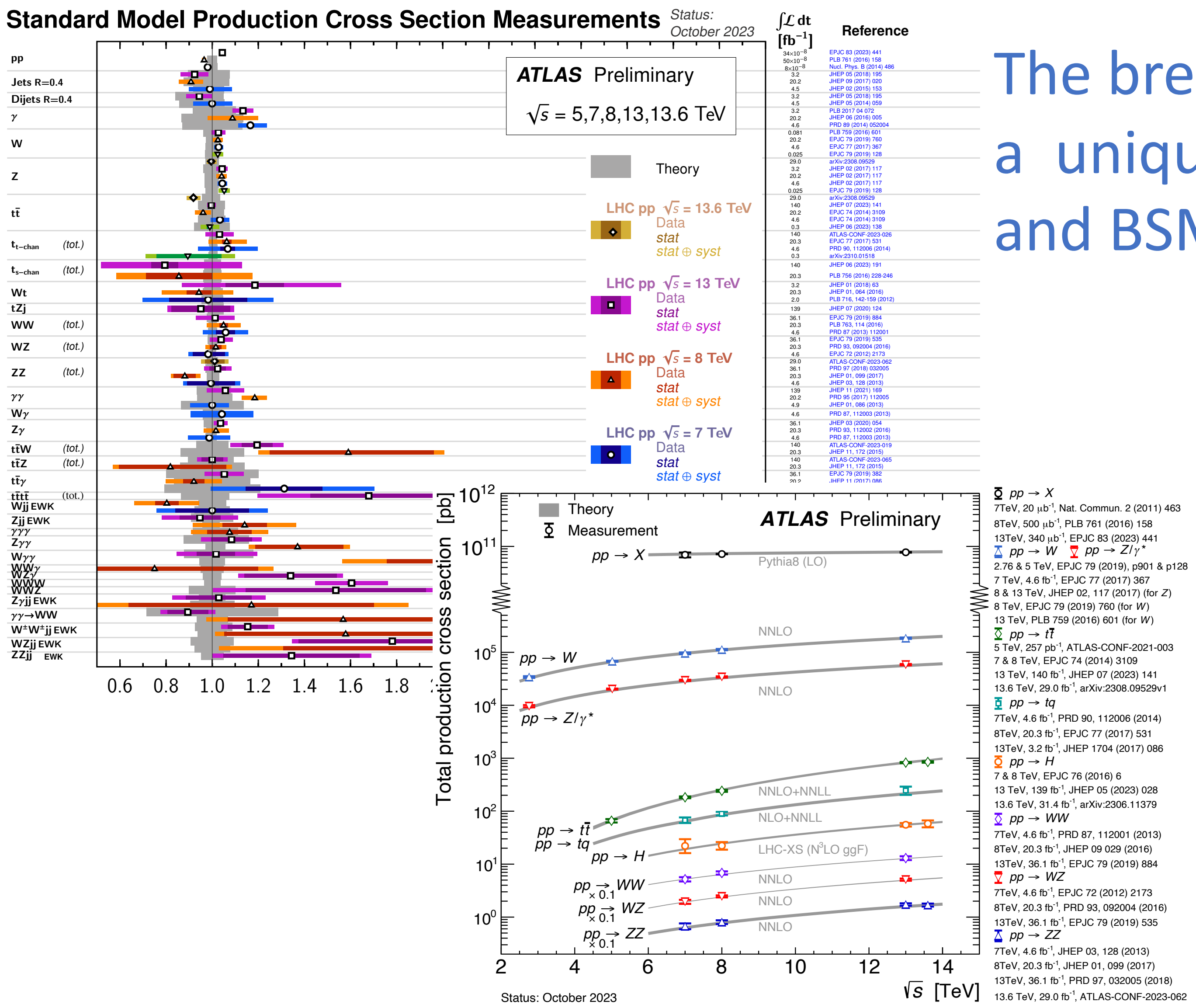


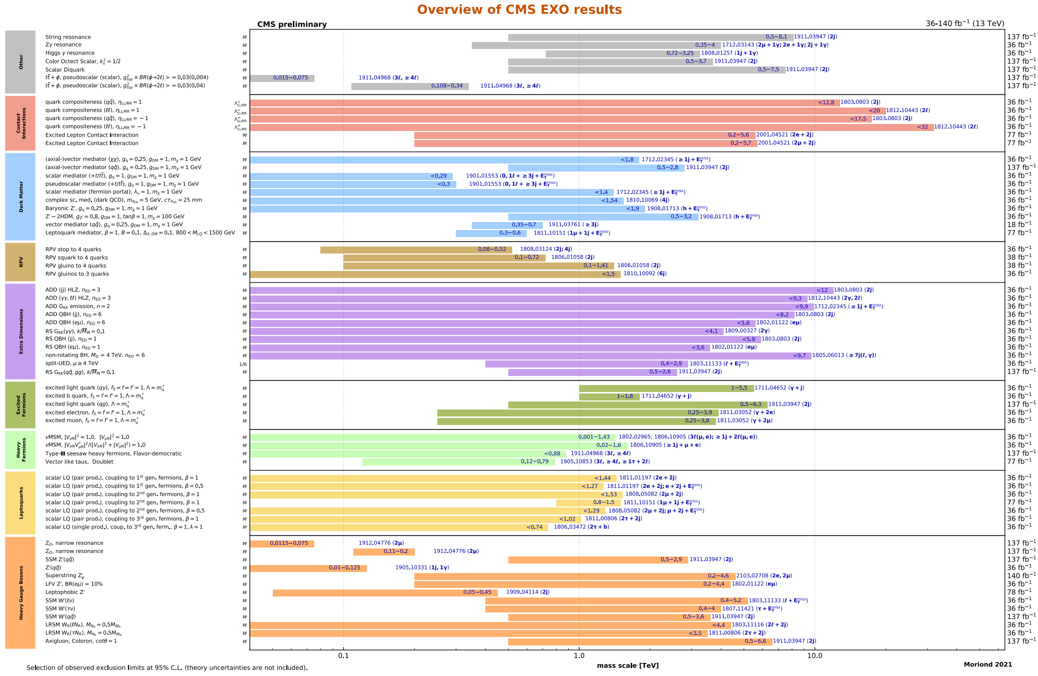


- Couplings to **W/Z at 5-10 %**
- Couplings to **3rd generation to 10-20%**
- **First measurements of 2nd generation** couplings

- **HL-LHC projections** from **partial Run 2** data (YR):
  - **2-5 % on most couplings**
  - **< 50% on Higgs self-coupling.**
- **Full Run2** results **drastically improve partial Run 2 results:** better projections expected

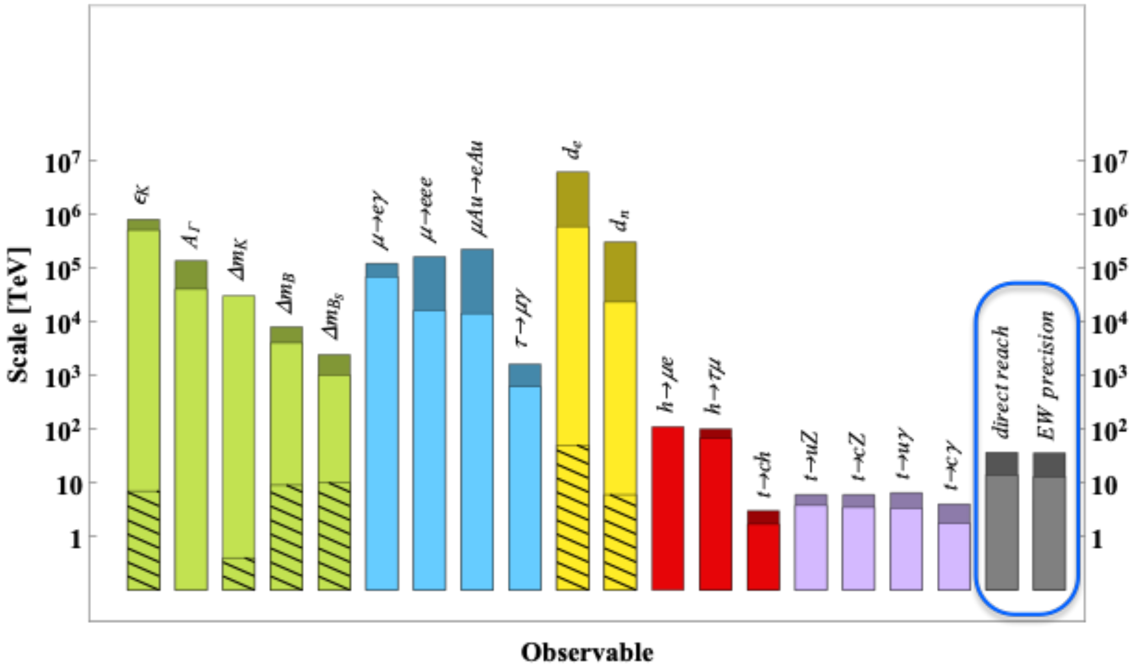
The breadth of collider physics program: a unique spectrum of SM measurements and BSM direct searches!





The realization of this program largely depend on theoretical progress

Emphasizing the breadth of collider physics

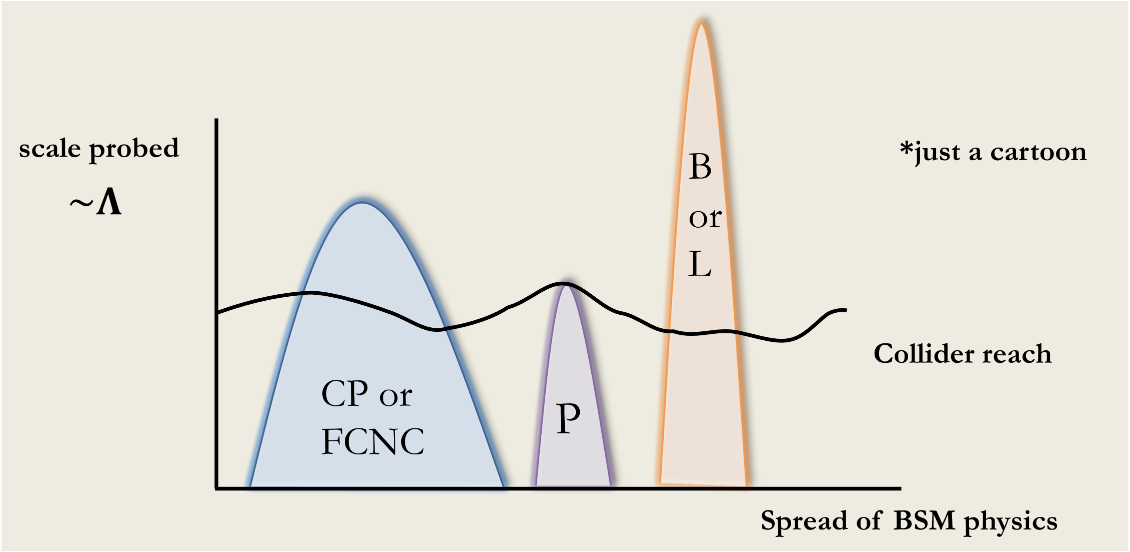


[European Strategy, arXiv:1910.11775]

Colliders may not be able to indirectly probe scales as high as e.g. flavor physics, but they provide a huge spectrum of measurements

complementarity

Any new physics hypothesis will have to stand the test of colliders



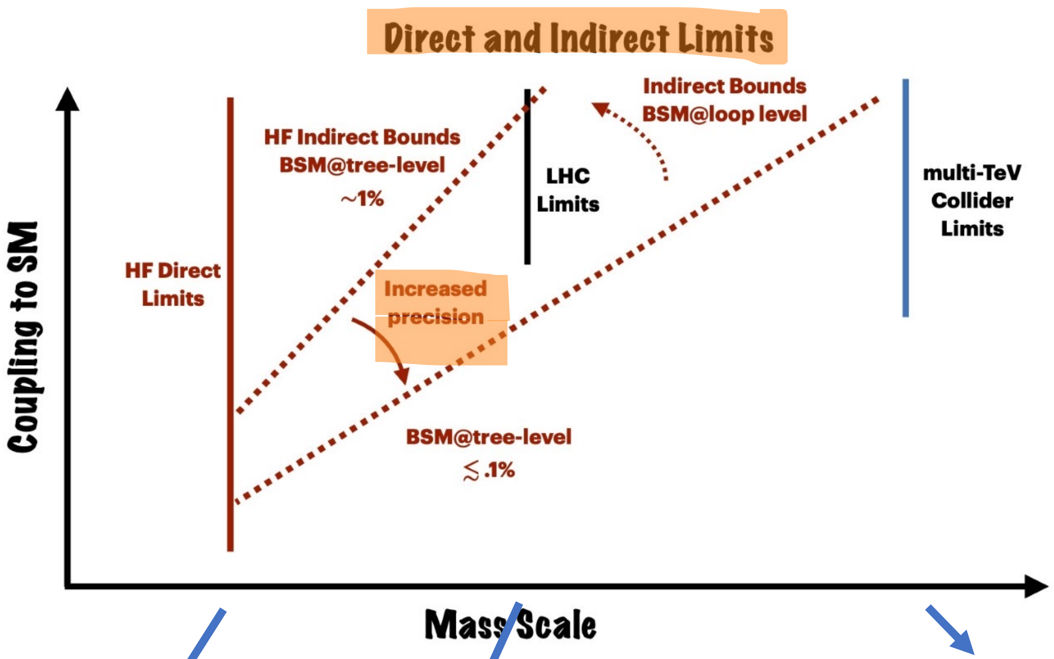
[J. de Vries, talk at Snowmass 21 CPM]

Future directions: energy and precision

Answering the big Open Questions via energy and precision

- **Origin of the EW scale** (SSB via Higgs mechanism, naturalness, flavor)
- Origin of Baryon Asymmetry, Dark Matter, Dark Energy
- …

EF Snowmass Report, 2211.11084



< 1 TeV (e^+e^-)

13-14 TeV
pCM ~ 1 TeV

~10-30 TeV ($\mu^+\mu^-$), ~100 TeV (pp)
pCM~ 10 TeV

Given the level of consistency of the SM, and no clear evidence of new particles in LHC searches so far, we expect new physics effects to be small.

Precision affects the sensitivity to both direct and indirect effects of new physics since it enhances sensitivity to small deviations.

Precision collider phenomenology
(theory precision for collider experiments)

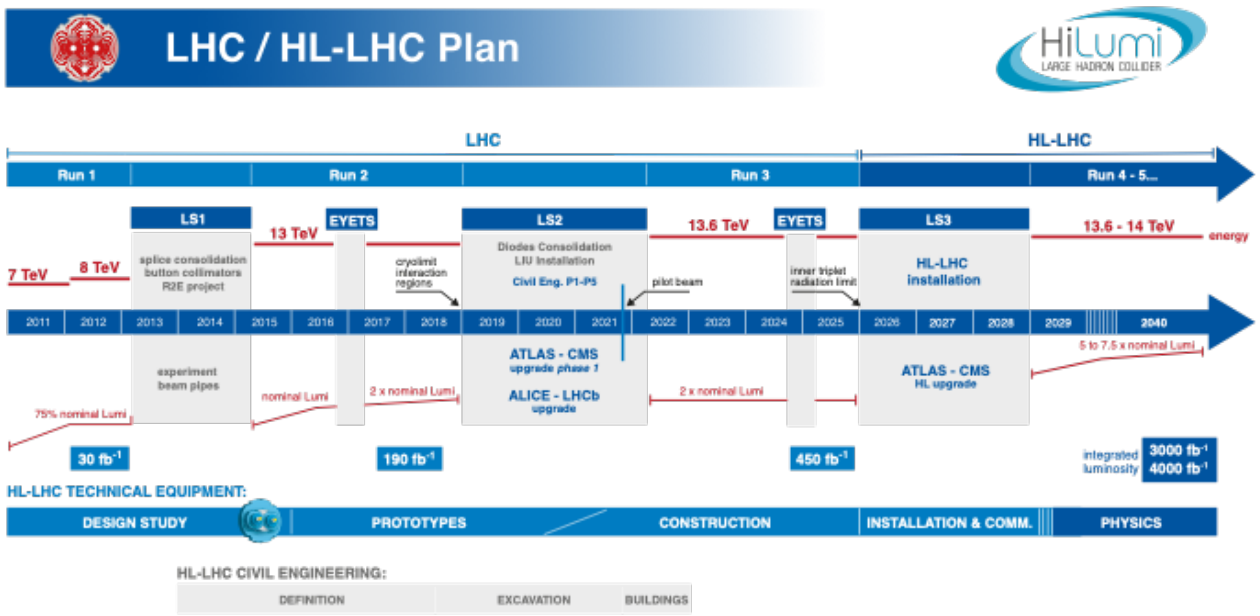
- Precision is **intrinsic to a predictive theory,** such as the Standard Model (SM).
- **Percent-level collider phenomenology** offers a **unique opportunity to explore some of the core questions of particle physics and uncover new physics**.
- The **physics potential of the (HL-)LHC and future colliders greatly depends on** enabling and successfully executing **a broad precision phenomenology program**.
- Precision **requires theory and experiments to reach comparable accuracy**.

Precision phenomenology at the (HL)-LHC

Universal limitations

- Luminosity — ATLAS, 2212.09379; CMS, 2104.01927
- Energy resolution (particles, jets) — ATLAS, 1703.09665; CMS, 1607.03663

Both about 1 %



20 -fold increase in statistics by the end of HL-LHC

Statistical limitations will be overcome for a very large number of observables

Focus on systematics!

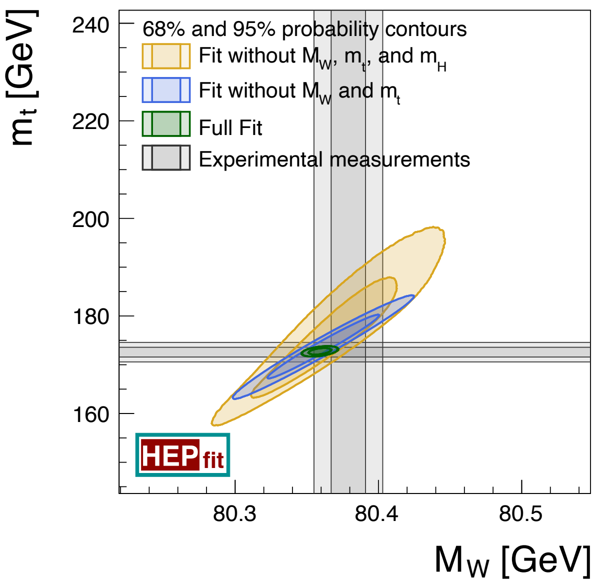
Theoretical systematics could become the main limitation

Precision intrinsic to a predictive theory: SM global fits

Tensions could become real indications of NP effects with the precision of the HL-LHC or a future e^+e^- machine, if theory matches the precision of experiments.

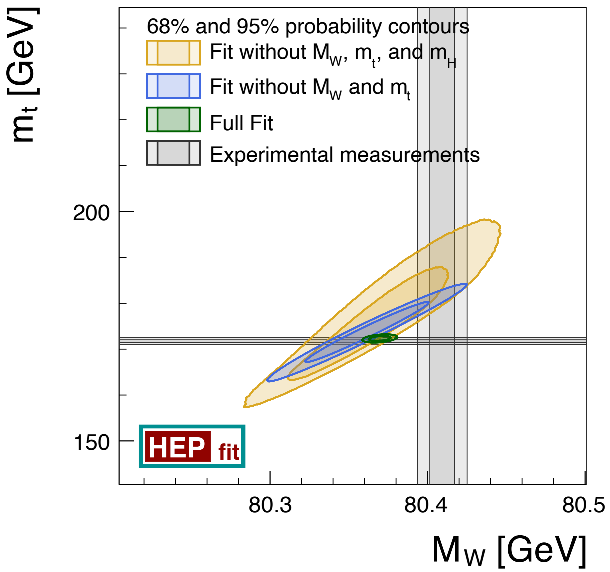
A recent challenge: CDF new M_W measurement

before (pull 1.8σ)



M_W=80.379 ±0.012 GeV

after (pull 6.1σ)



M_W=80.409 ±0.008 GeV

De Blas et al. [2204.04204]

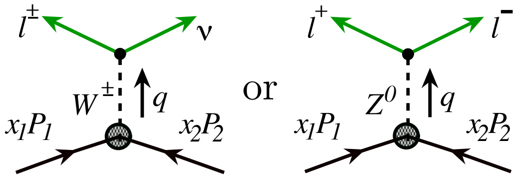
EWPO uncertainties	Current theory error	Projected theory error	Current param. error	Projected param. error Scenario 1	Projected param. error Scenario 2
Δm_W (MeV)	4	1	5	2.8	0.6
$\Delta\Gamma_Z$ (MeV)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
$\Delta \sin^2\theta^\ell_{\rm eff}$ $(\times 10^5)$	4.5	1.5	4.2	3.7	1.1
ΔA_ℓ $(\times 10^5)$	32	11	30	25	7.5
δR_ℓ $(\times 10^3)$	6	1.5	6	3.2	1.3

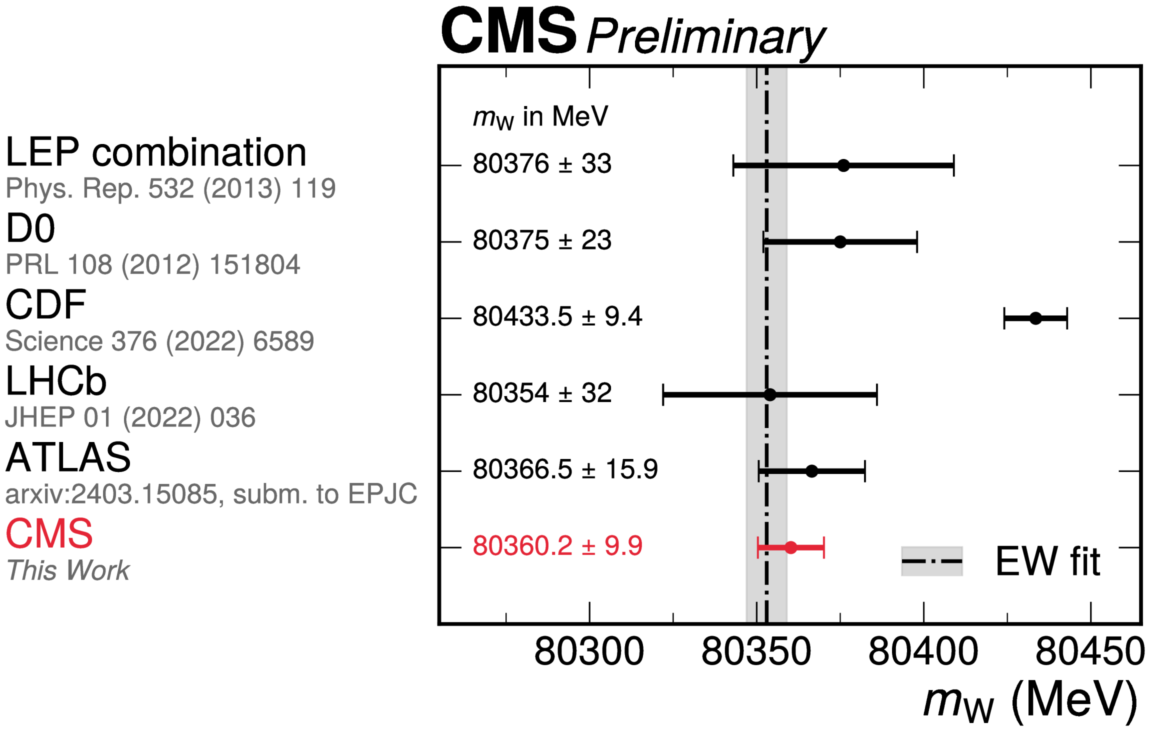
EWPO Uncertainties	Current	HL-LHC
Δm_W (MeV)	12 / 9.4†	5
Δm_Z (MeV)	2.1	
$\Delta\Gamma_Z$ (MeV)	2.3	
Δm_t (GeV)	0.6*	0.2

Quantity	current	ILC250	ILC-GigaZ	FCC-ee	CEPC	CLIC380
$\Delta\alpha(m_Z)^{-1}$ $(\times 10^3)$	17.8*	17.8*		3.8 (1.2)	17.8*	
Δm_W (MeV)	12*	0.5 (2.4)		0.25 (0.3)	0.35 (0.3)	
Δm_Z (MeV)	2.1*	0.7 (0.2)	0.2	0.004 (0.1)	0.005 (0.1)	2.1*
Δm_H (MeV)	170*	14		2.5 (2)	5.9	78
$\Delta\Gamma_W$ (MeV)	42*	2		1.2 (0.3)	1.8 (0.9)	
$\Delta\Gamma_Z$ (MeV)	2.3*	1.5 (0.2)	0.12	0.004 (0.025)	0.005 (0.025)	2.3*

Snowmass 2021 EWK TG Report – 2209.08078

SM global fits: the M_W puzzle

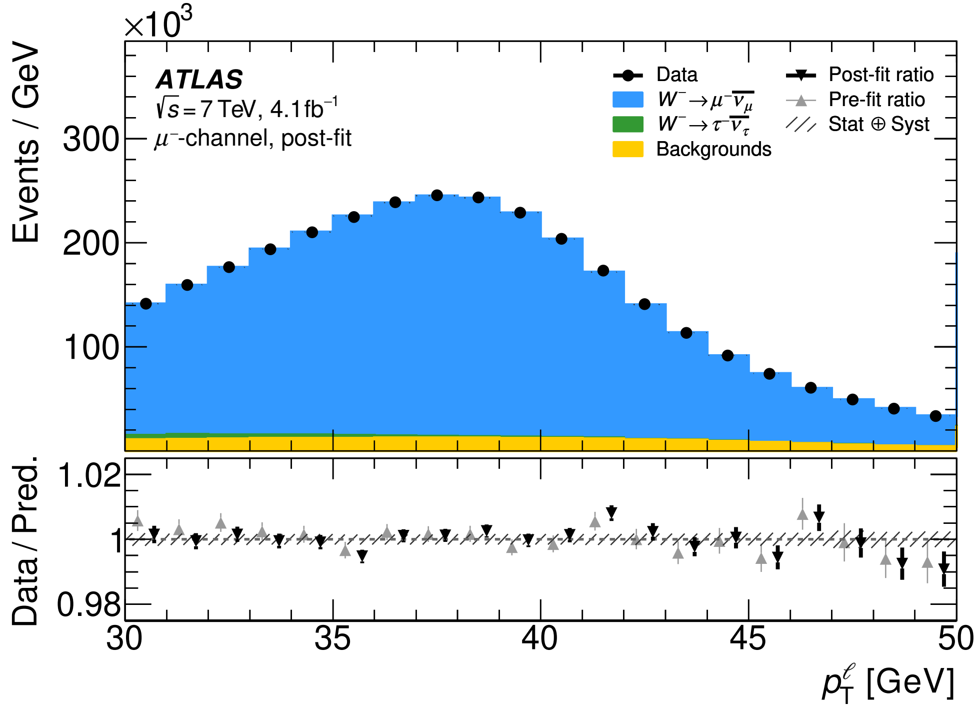




CMS-PAS-SMP-23-002

Mass measured by fitting template distributions of transverse momentum and mass

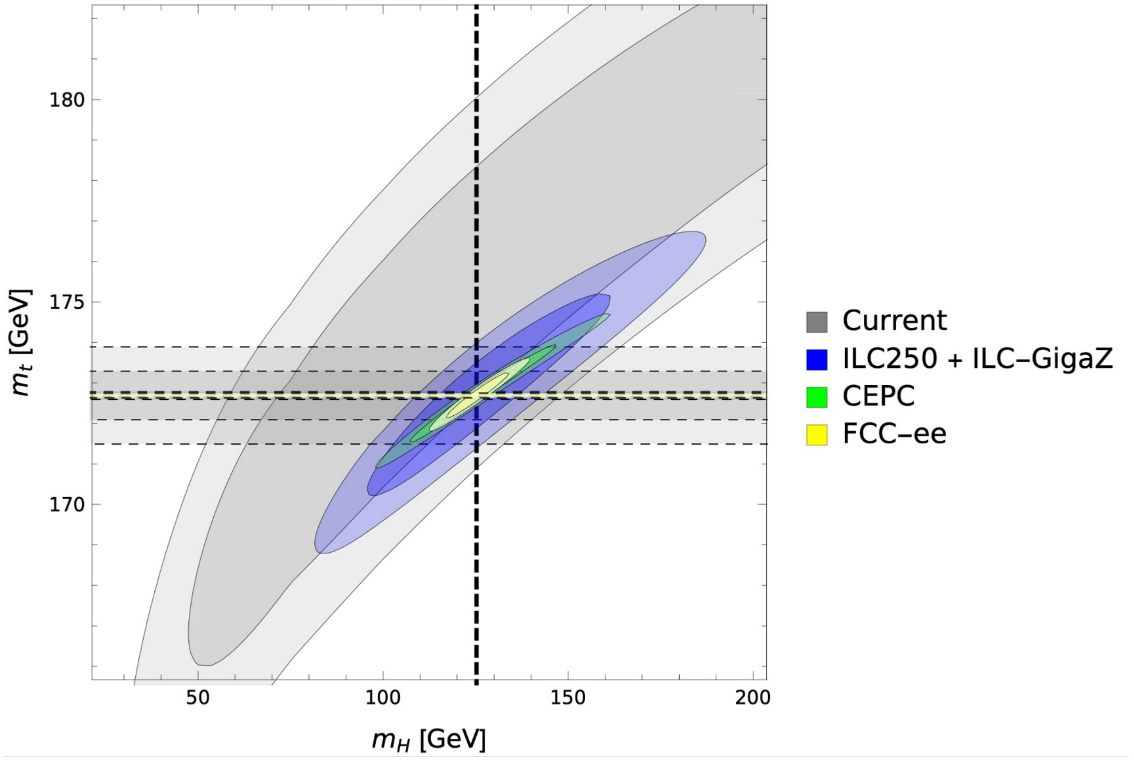
Template fitting is acceptable if theory describes data with high accuracy

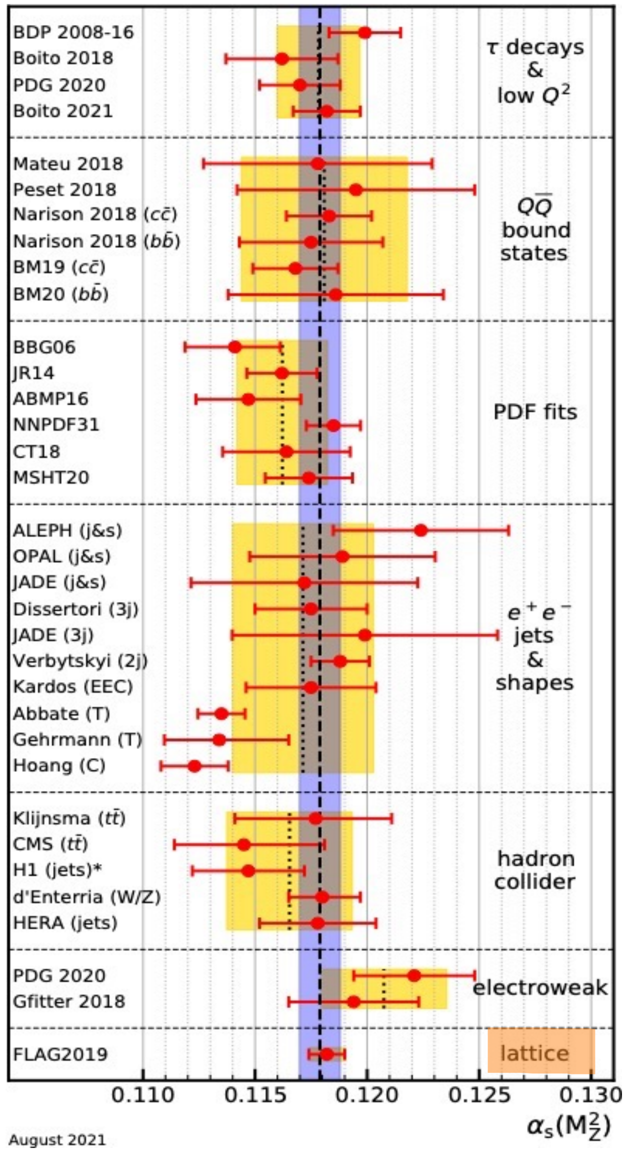


ΔM_W~10 Mev → 0.1% control on kinematic distributions

More constraining parameters

Parameter	HL-LHC	ILC 500	FCC-ee	FCC-hh
$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	14	0.5	0.36	100
Yukawa coupling y_t (%)	3.4	2.8	3.1	1.0
Top mass m_t (MeV/%)	170/0.10	50/0.031	40/0.025	–

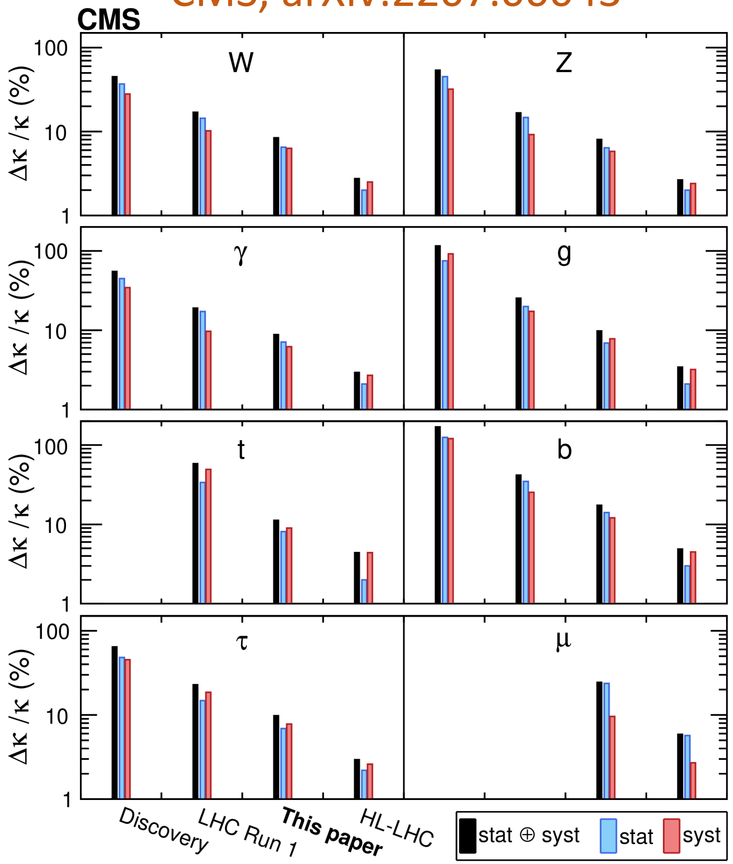


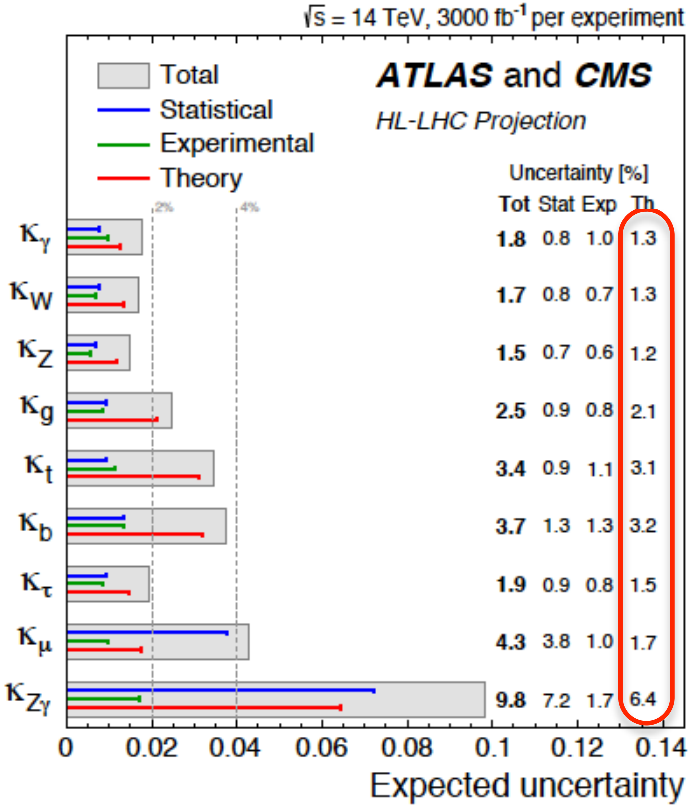


Snowmass 2021 EF TG Report, 2209.11267 and 2208.09078

Establishing the scalar sector of the SM and probing Λ_{NP}

CMS, arXiv:2207.00043





$\kappa = g_X/g_X^{SM} = 1 + \Delta\kappa$

$\Delta\kappa/\kappa \sim O(v^2/\Lambda^2)$

For new physics at 1 TeV expect deviations of O(6%)

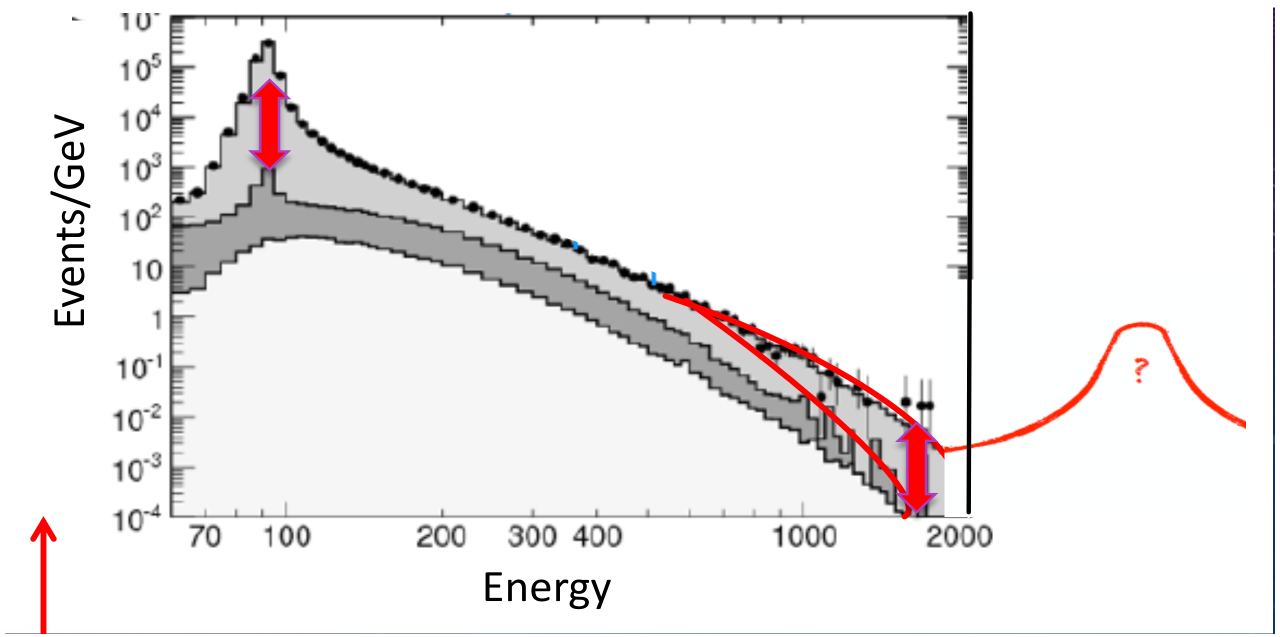
Improved systematics probes higher scales

Theory could become the main limitation

Theory need to improve modeling and interpretation of LHC events, in particular when new physics may not be a simple rescaling of SM interactions

Beyond total rates

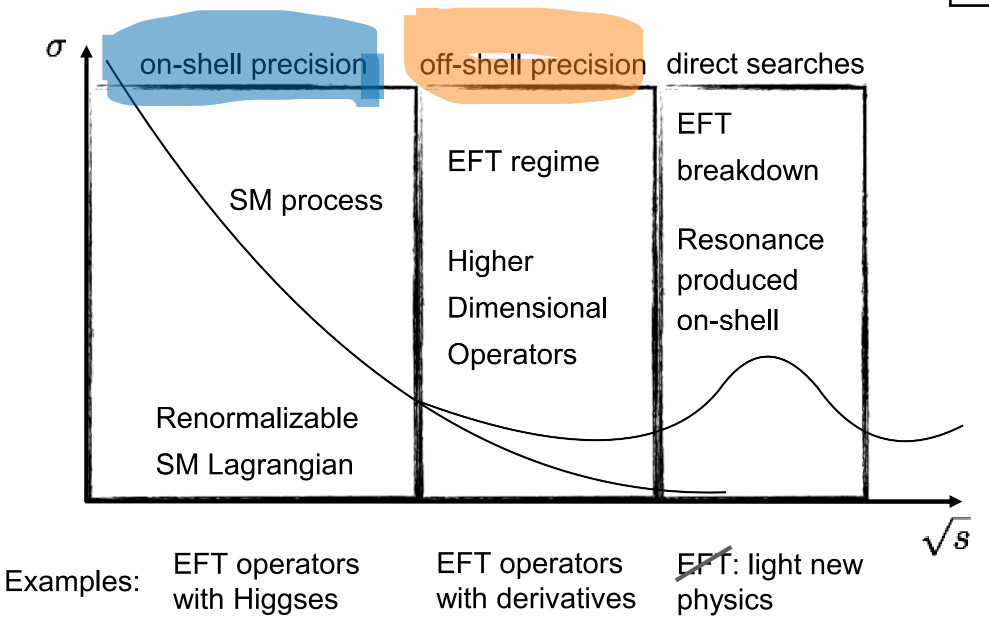
Extending the SM via effective interactions above the EW scale ⟶ **SMEFT**



$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} + \left(\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\sum_i C_i O_i + \text{h.c.}\right) + O(\Lambda^{-4})$$

dim=6

dim>8

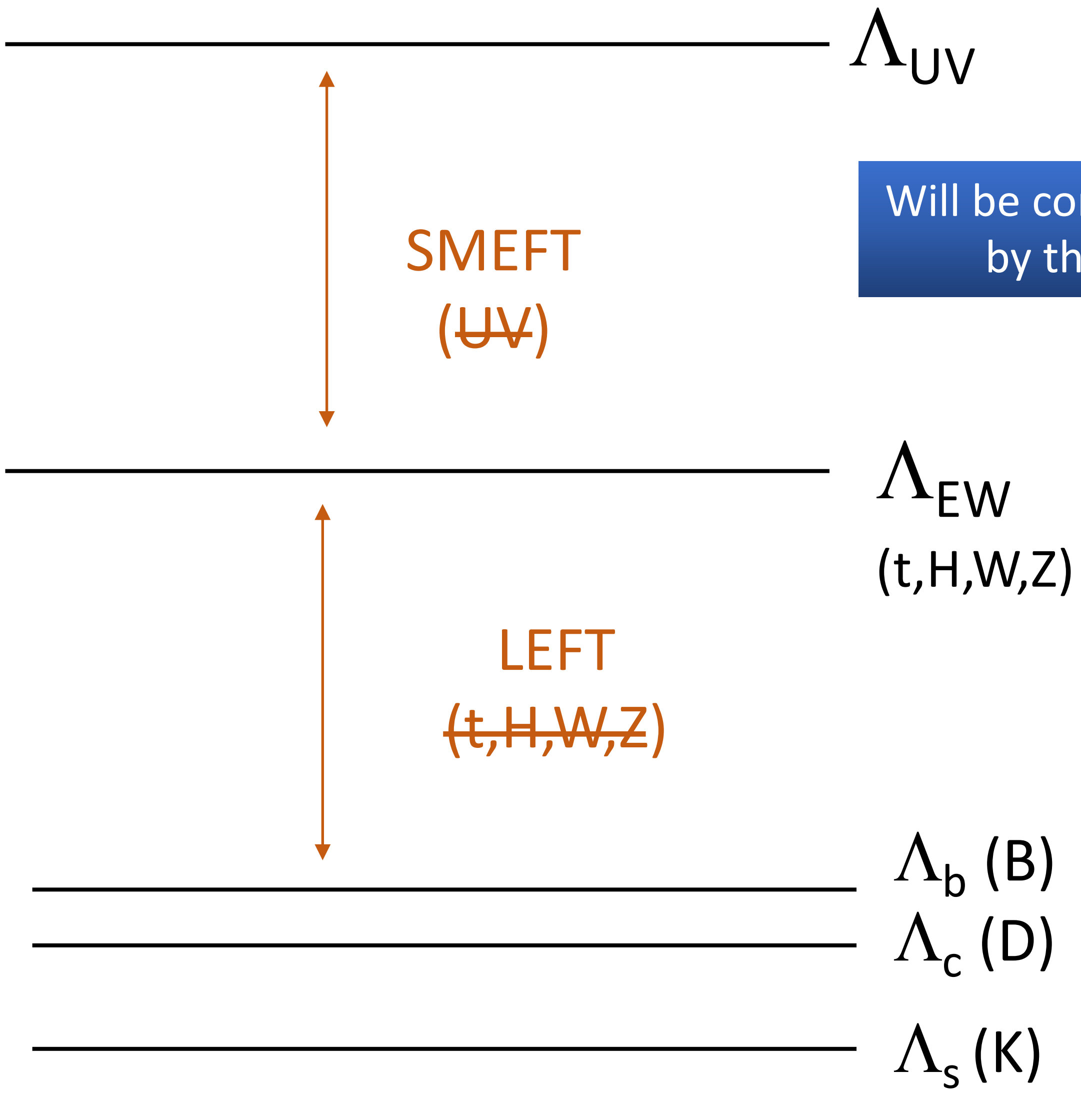


Need SM precision calculations at differential level both at **lower energy,** where rates are large and at **higher energy** where rates are small but effects of new physics may be more visible.

Crucial to control EFT sensitive regions

Beyond EW fits – Higgs, top, flavor observables

Connecting far apart scales naturally lends itself to the EFT framework



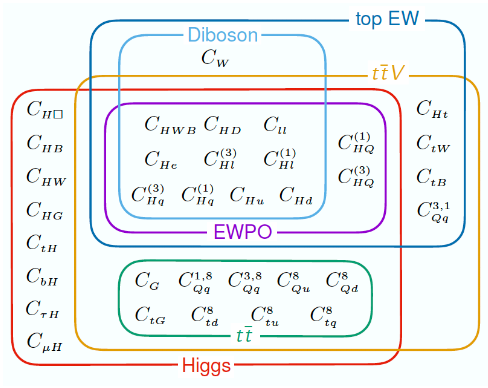
$C_i^{SMEFT}(\Lambda_{UV})$ (from matching to UV theory)

Will be constrained by the fit

Evolved to $C_i^{SMEFT}(\Lambda_{EW})$ using RGE based on 1-loop SMEFT anomalous dimension

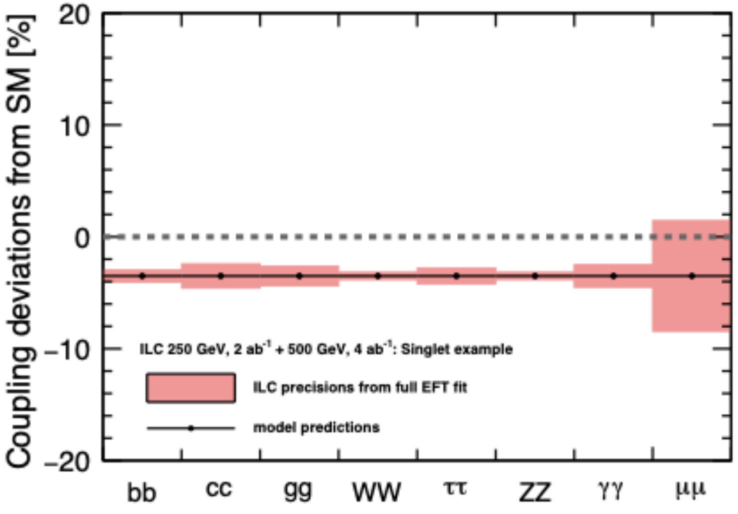
All fit observables are calculated in terms of $C_i^{SMEFT}(\Lambda_{EW})$

Match to LEFT operators to calculate flavor observables

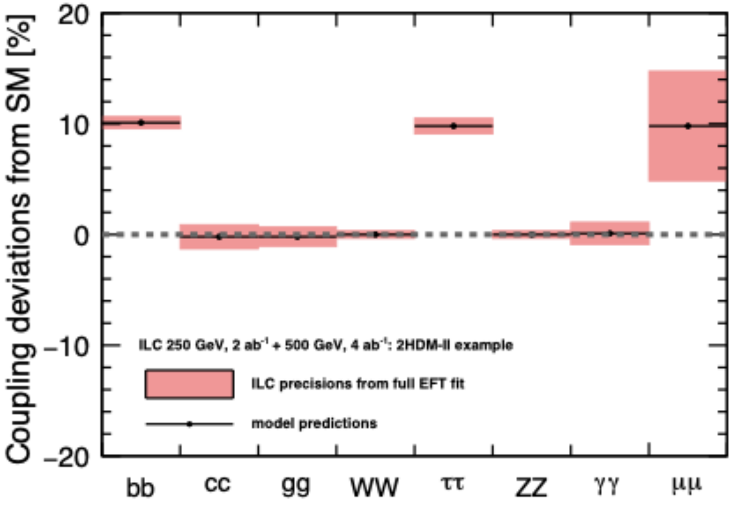


Disentangling models from EFT patterns

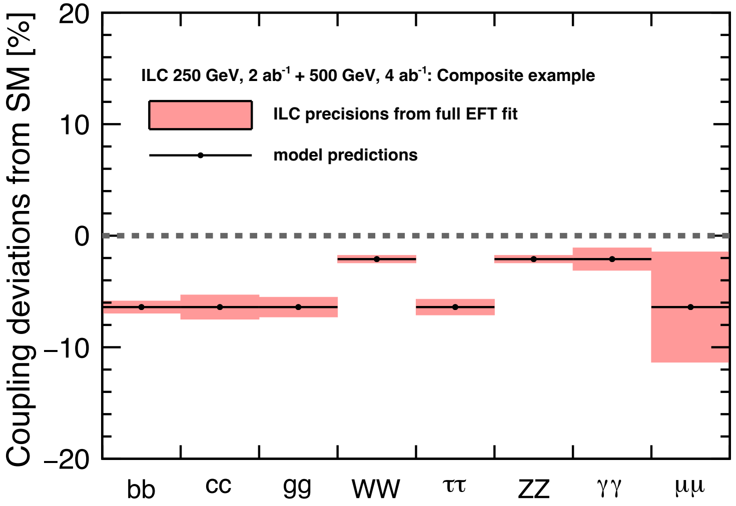
The "inverse Higgs" problem



additional scalar singlet
(m_S=2.8 TeV, max mixing)



2HDM-II
(MH=600 GeV, tanβ=7)



Composite Higgs
(f=1.2 TeV)

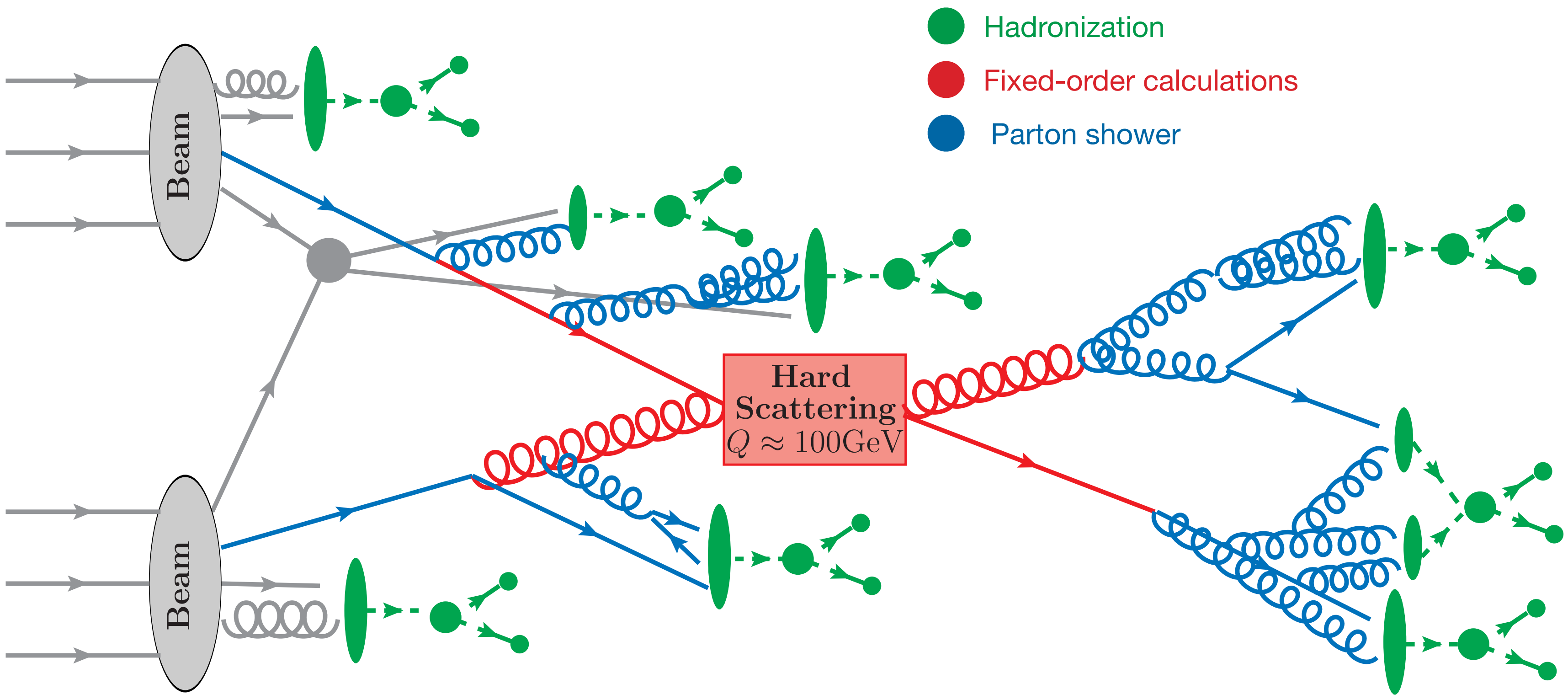
Snowmass 2021: ILC white paper (arXiv: 2203.07622)

Examples to illustrate the **different patterns of Higgs coupling deviations** from **different BSM models**

Theory for percent-level phenomenology

- A realm where mathematical progress and phenomenological studies and intuition are strongly intertwined and have brought so much progress, paving the way to tackle future challenges.

Dissecting the challenge



From S. Ferrario Ravasio, RADCOR 2023

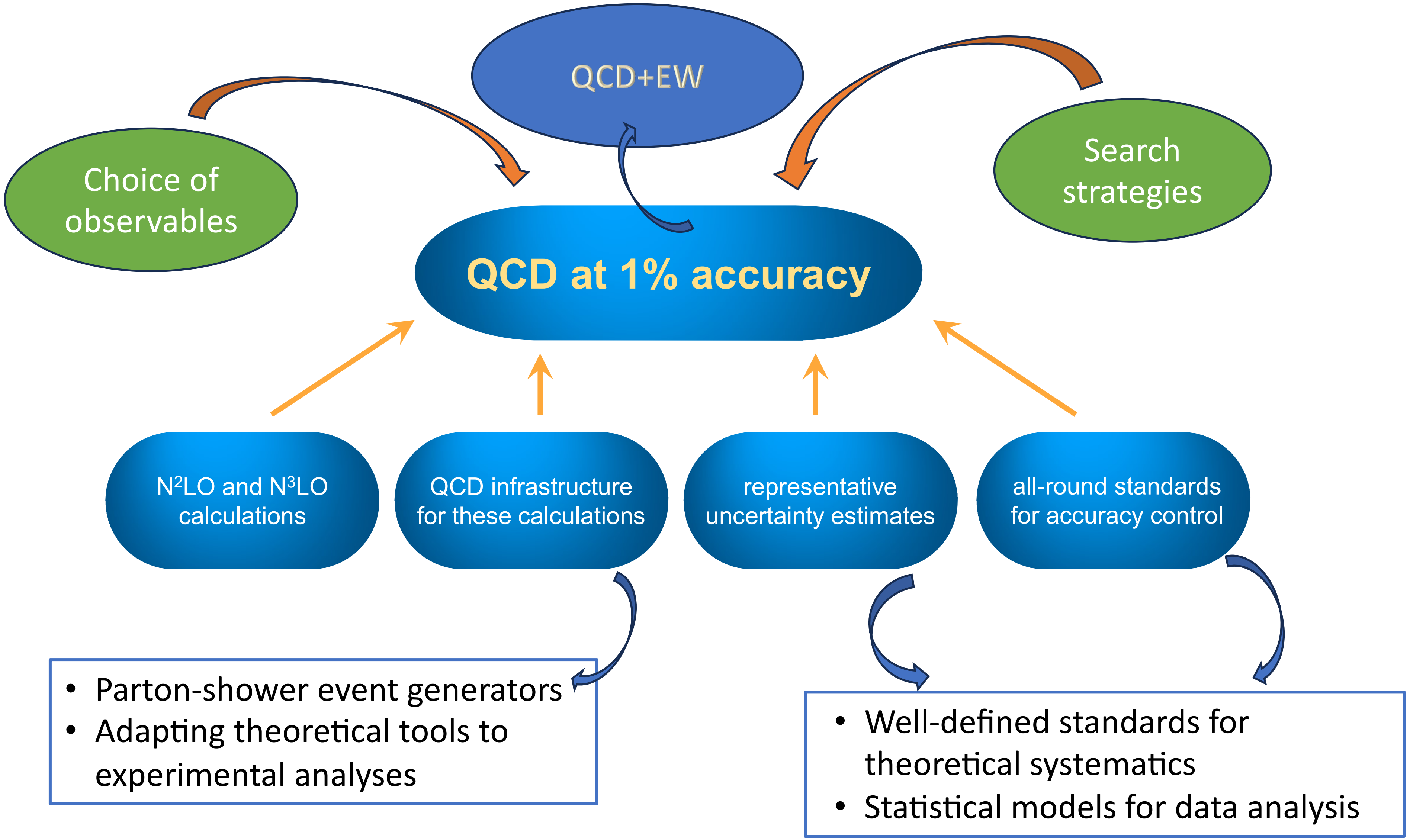
$$d\sigma = \sum_{ij} \int dx_1\, dx_2\, f_{p,i}(x_1) f_{p,j}(x_2) \widehat{d\sigma}(x_1 x_2 s) + O((\Lambda_{QCD}/Q)^p)$$

Parton Distribution Functions (PDF)

hard-scattering partonic xsection (pQCD+EW)

Hadronization, non-p QCD

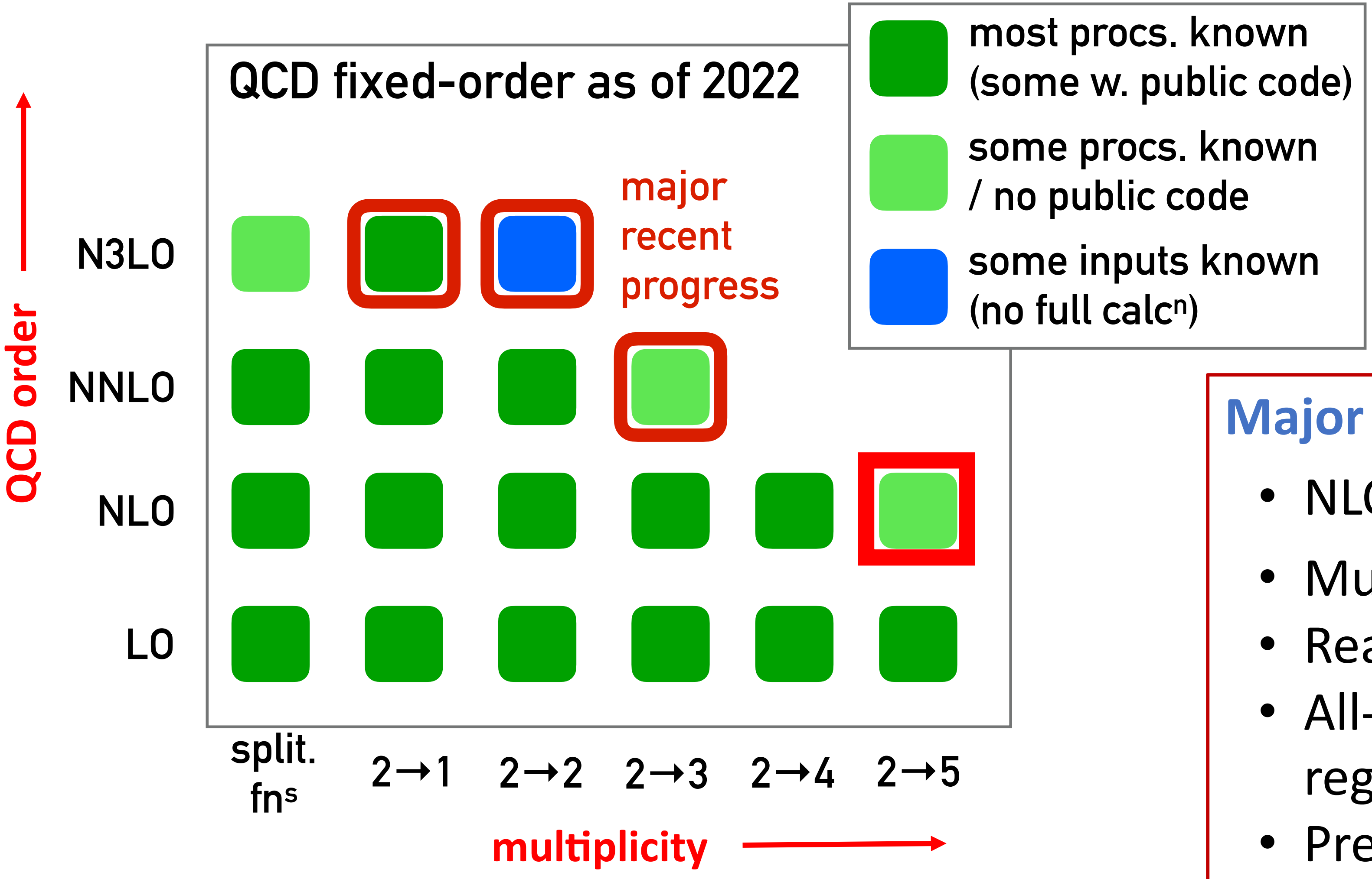
Many components to percent precision



Snowmass Report of QCD Topical Groups, 2209.14872

N^XLO predictions - state of the art

For a complete summary of existing and auspicable results see
Les Houches list [Huss et al., 2207.02122, updated 2023]



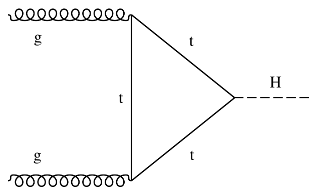
From G. Salam, ICHEP 2022 (slightly modified)

Still a good summary for now, with much progress in red-circled boxes

Major challenges and progress:

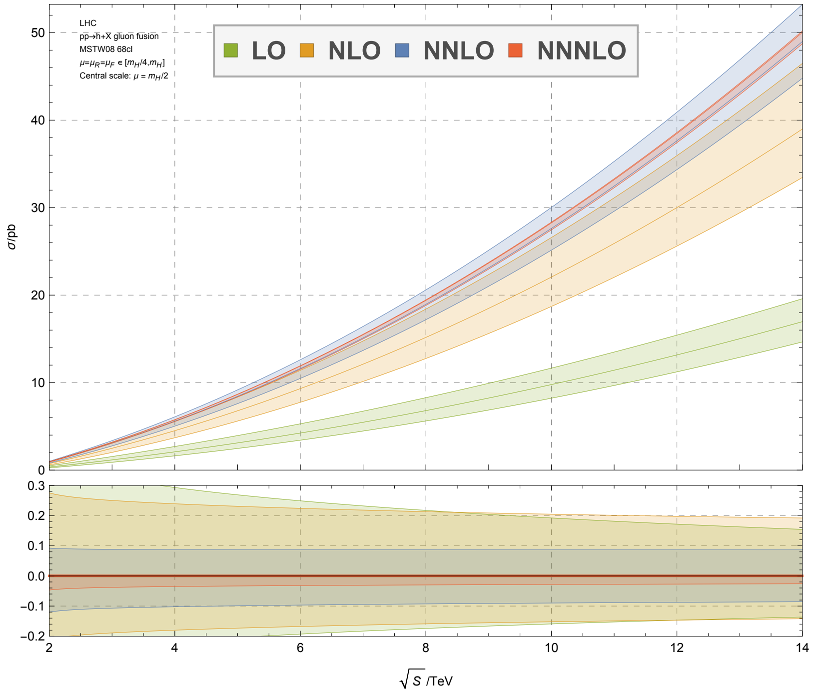
- NLO EW and mixed NLO QCD+EW
- Multiloop scattering amplitudes
- Real emission → IR subtraction
- All-order resummations in specific regions of phase space
- Predictions for fiducial regions

Higgs production via gg fusion at N^3LO

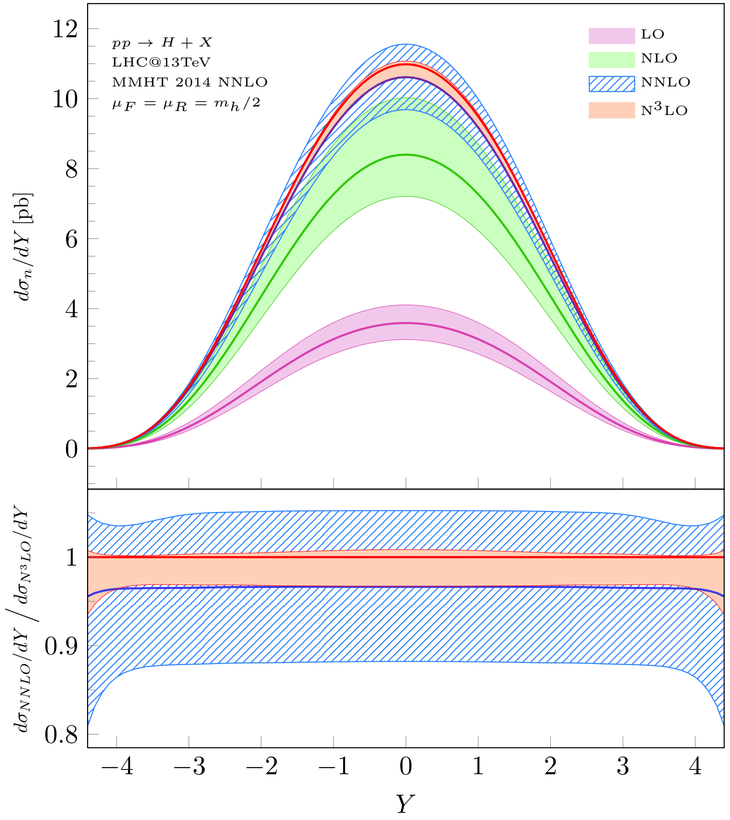


Continuous progress on a crucial process

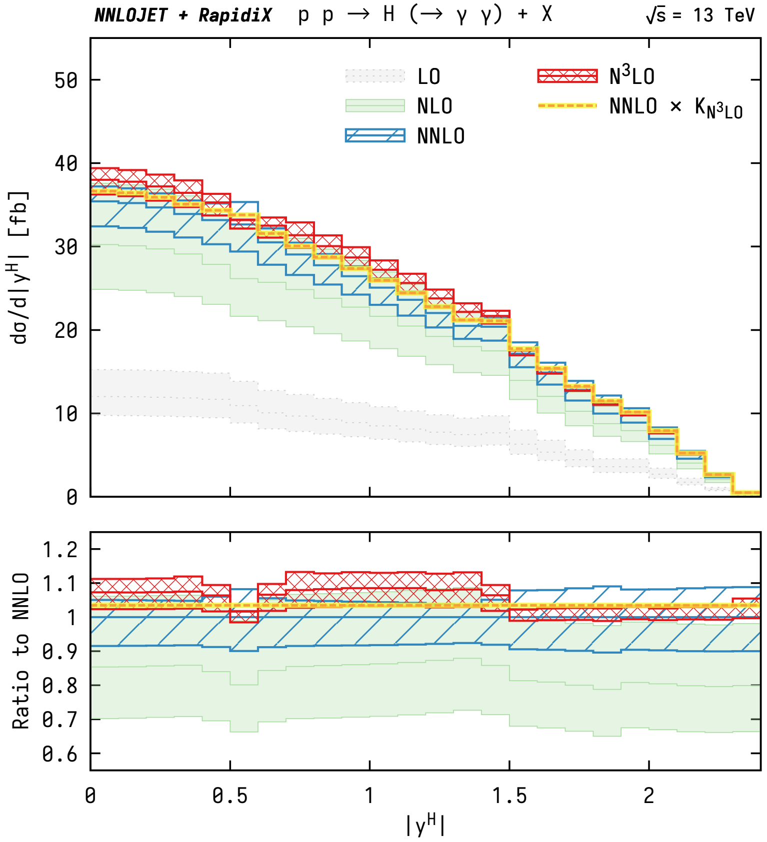
- The leading Higgs production mode
- A benchmark test of QCD, and QCD+EW, including H+j production
- An excellent testing ground to probe theoretical accuracy



Anastasiou, Duhr, Dulat, Herzog, Mistlberger 1503.06056

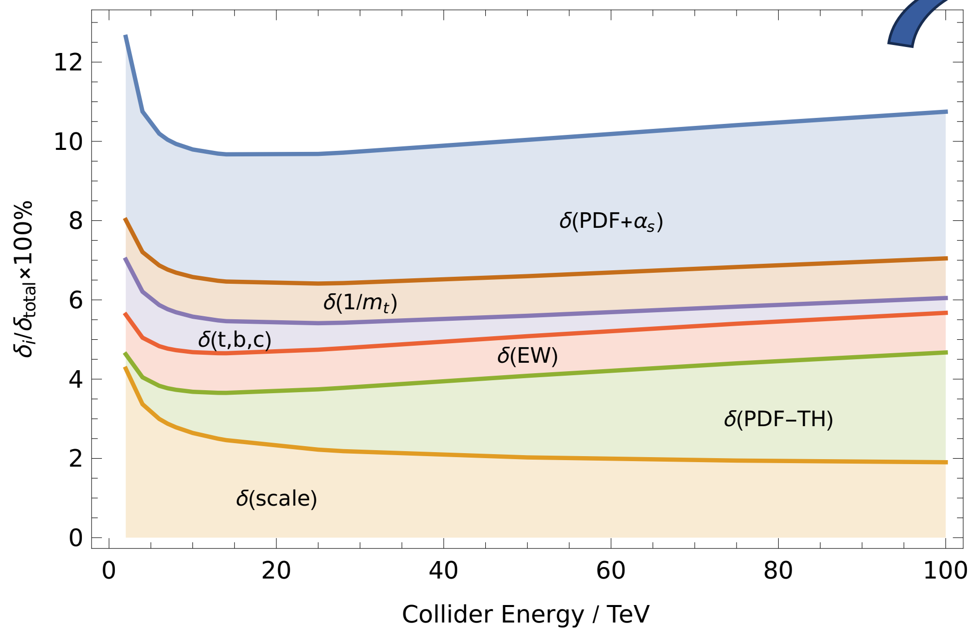


Dulat, Mistlberger, Pelloni 1810.09462



Chen, Gehrmann, Glover, Huss, Mistlberger, Pelloni, 2102.07607

… crucial to map residual uncertainties



LHC @ 13 TeV

Dulat, Lazopoulos, Mistlberger
1802.00827 (iHixis)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta(\text{theory}) &= {}^{+0.13pb}_{-1.20pb} & \left({}^{+0.28\%}_{-2.50\%}\right) & \quad \delta(\text{scale}) \\
&+ \pm 0.56pb & (\pm 1.16\%) & \quad \delta(\text{PDF-TH}) \\
&+ \pm 0.49pb & (\pm 1.00\%) & \quad \delta(\text{EWK}) \\
&+ \pm 0.41pb & (\pm 0.85\%) & \quad \delta(\text{t,b,c}) \\
&+ \pm 0.49pb & (\pm 1.00\%) & \quad \delta(1/m_t) \\
&= {}^{+2.08pb}_{-3.16pb} & \left({}^{+4.28\%}_{-6.5\%}\right), & \\
\delta(\text{PDF}) &= \pm 0.89\text{pb} & (\pm 1.85\%), & \\
\delta(\alpha_S) &= {}^{+1.25pb}_{-1.26pb} & \left({}^{+2.59\%}_{-2.62\%}\right). &
\end{aligned}
$$

Uncertainty removed by calculation of exact NNLO m_t dependence

Czakon, Harlander, Klappert, Nieggetied, 2105.04436

Reduced uncertainty to 0.26% by calculation of NLO mixed QCD+EW

Becchetti, Bonciani, Del Duca, Hirschi, Moriello, Schweitzer, 2010.09451

Future challenges:

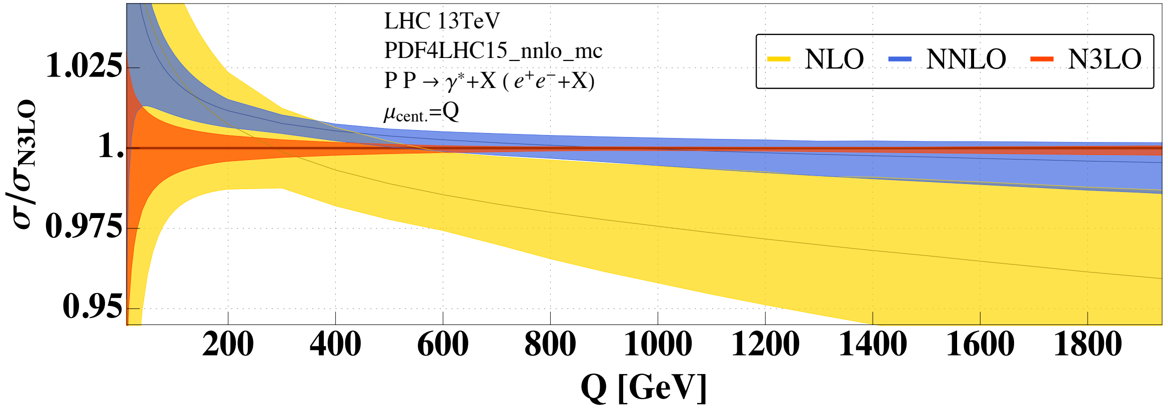
- **N3LO PDF!** → δ(PDF-TH)
- Light-quark mass effects → δ(b,c)
- More EW corrections
- Large logs resummation (fiducial)?

4-loop splitting functions (low moments) – Moch, Ruijl, Ueda, Vermaseren, Vogt, 2111.15561

DY@N3LO QCD – Duhr, Dulat, Mistlberger, 2001.07717, 2007.13313

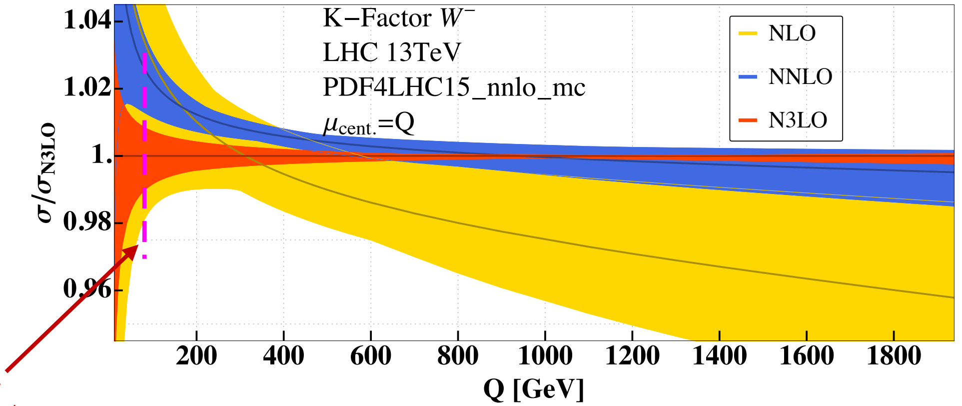
DY at N^3LO – input to PDF fits and M_W measurement

NC-DY

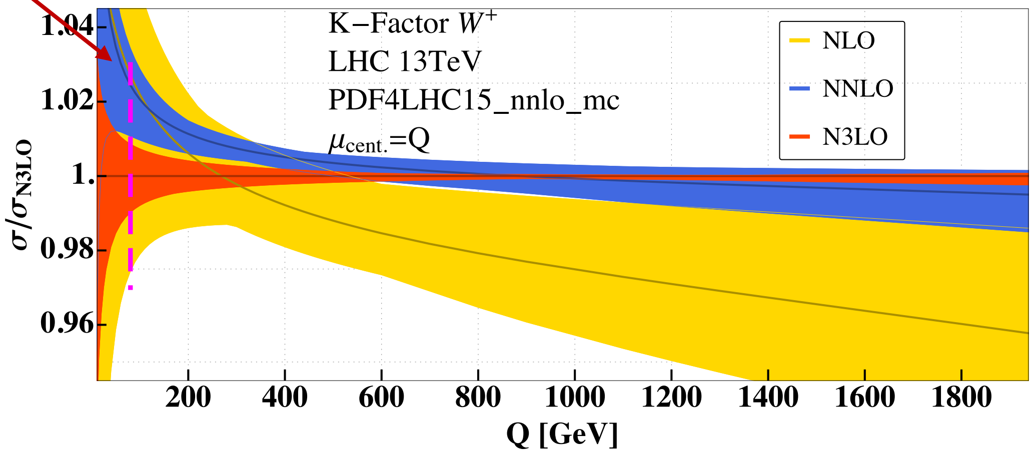


Duhr, Dulat, Mistlberger, 2001.07717

CC-DY



M_W

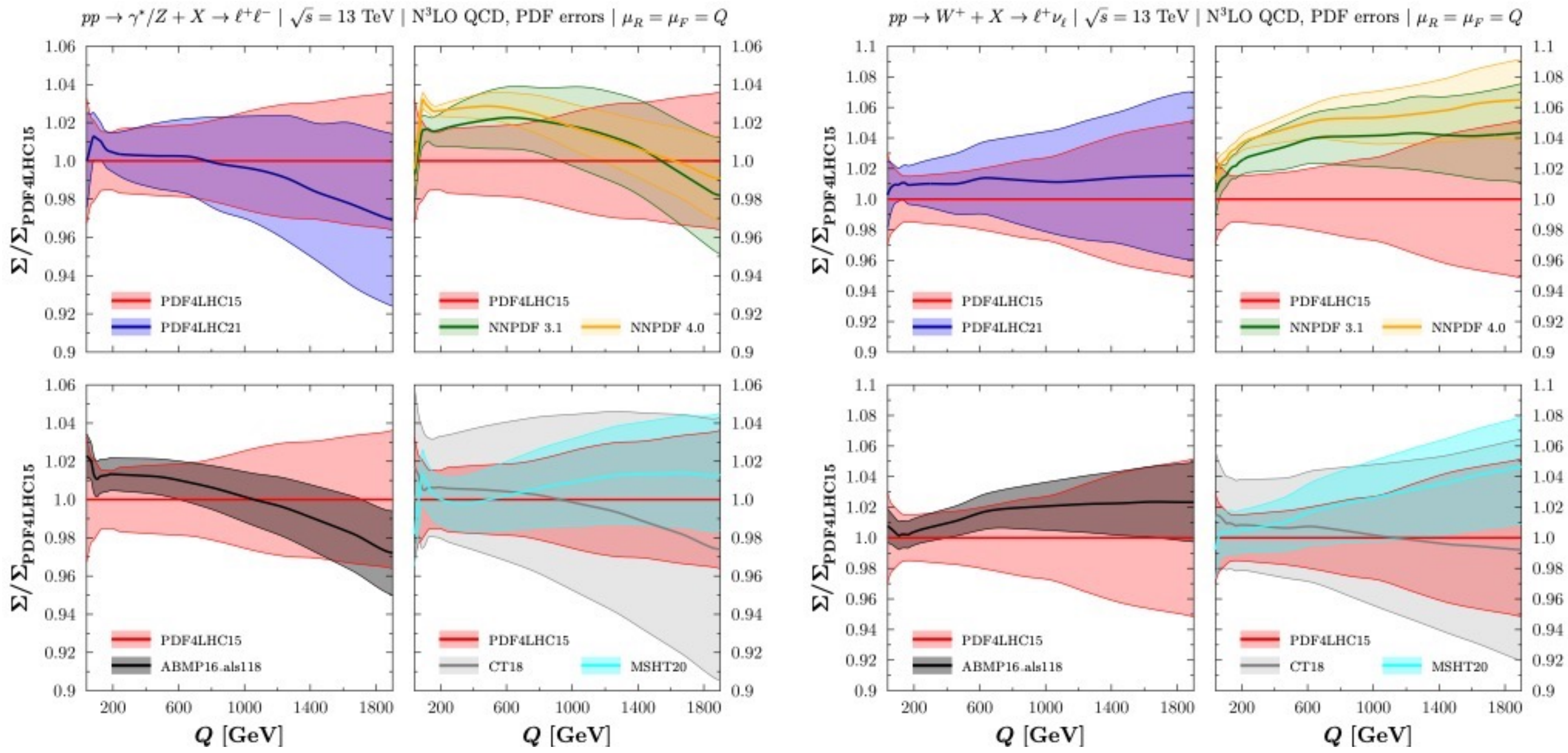


- Scale dependence: non-uniform behavior in all Q-regions
- Important input for PDFs (not yet included)
- **Region around Q~M_W: reconsider how to estimate theoretical uncertainty from scale variation**

Recall from before: **need 0.1% accuracy in template distributions in order to achieve ΔM_W~10 MeV**

Duhr, Dulat, Mistlberger, 2007.13313

DY at N^{3}LO – dedicated PDF study



Overall consistency among different sets

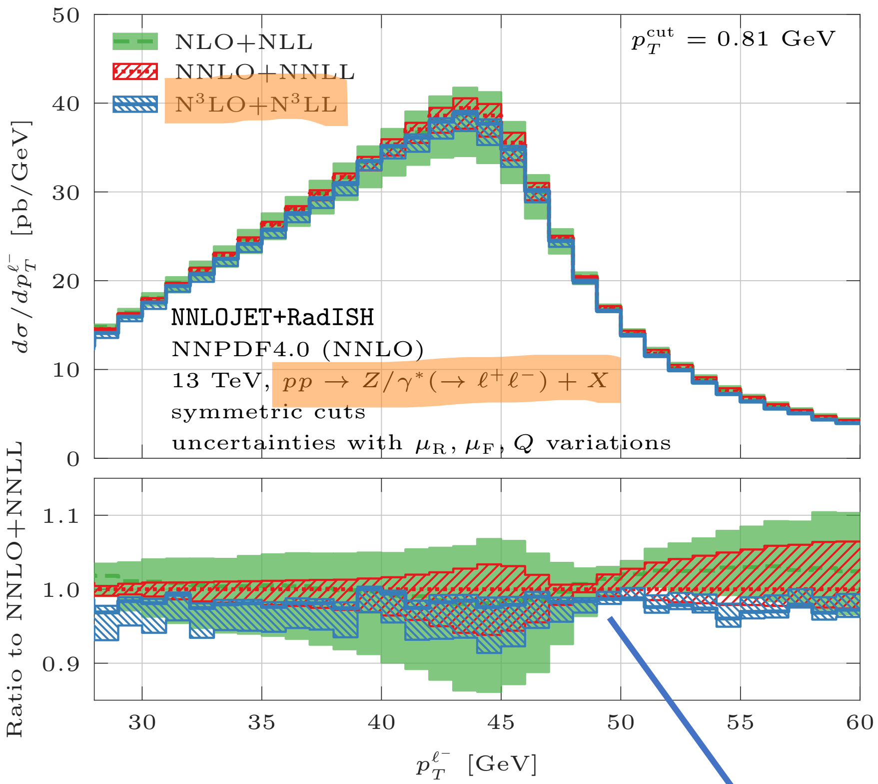
Large variation in error bands

Systematics introduced by choosing different sets can be substantial

Baglio, Duhr, Mistlberger, Szafron, 2209.06138 (n3loxs – public numerical code)

Different patterns observed in CC vs NC cannot be ignored for precision measurements, since the introduced bias can be sizable at percent level.

DY at N^{3}LO+N^{3}LL – differential



Chen, Gehrmann, Glover, Huss, Monni, Re, Rottoli, Torrielli, 2203.01565

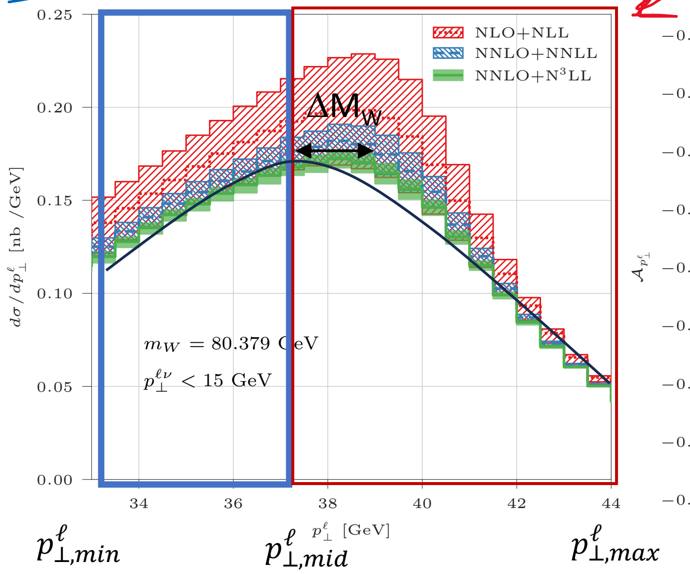
Challenging to control theoretical uncertainties below percent level!

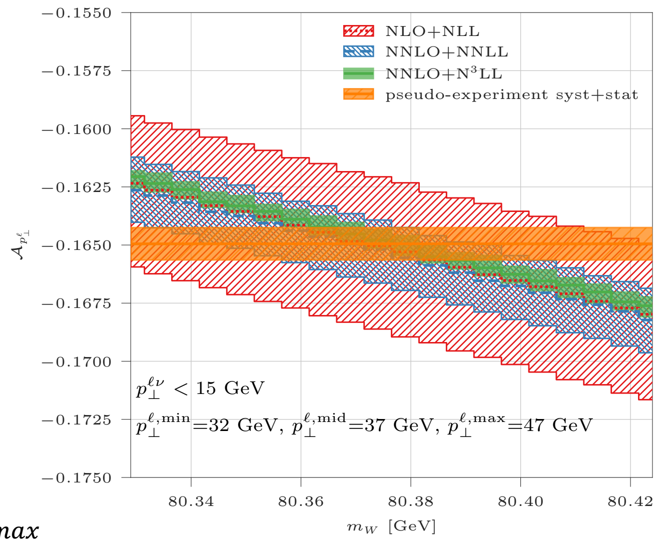
Consider different observable?

$$A_{p_\perp^\ell}(p_{\perp,min}^\ell, p_{\perp,mid}^\ell, p_{\perp,max}^\ell) = \frac{L - U}{L + U}$$

$$L = \int_{p_{\perp,min}^\ell}^{p_{\perp,mid}^\ell} dp_\perp^\ell \frac{d\sigma}{dp_\perp^\ell} \qquad U = \int_{p_{\perp,mid}^\ell}^{p_{\perp,max}^\ell} dp_\perp^\ell \frac{d\sigma}{dp_\perp^\ell}$$

Shift in jacobian peak by $\Delta M_W/2$

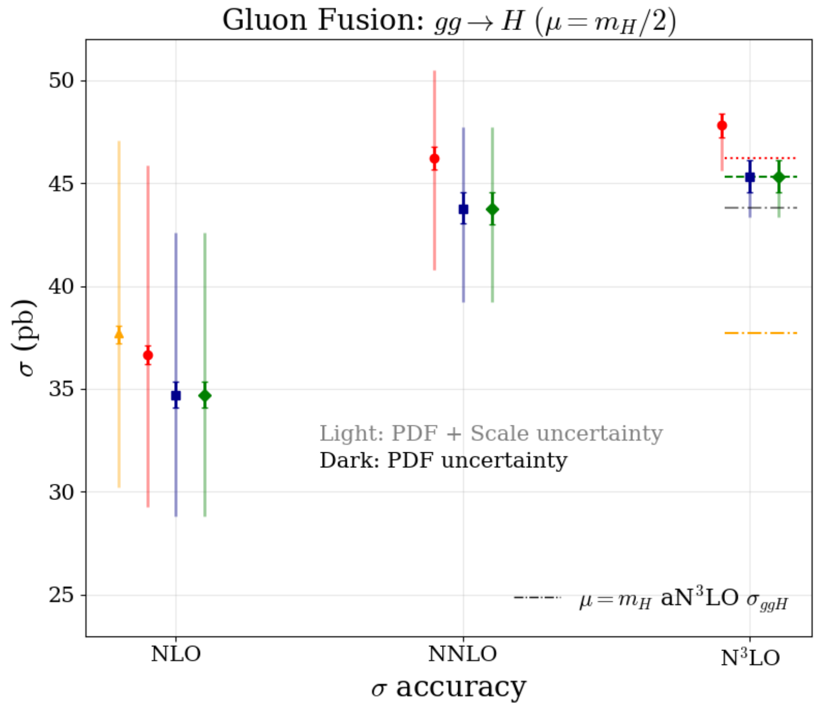


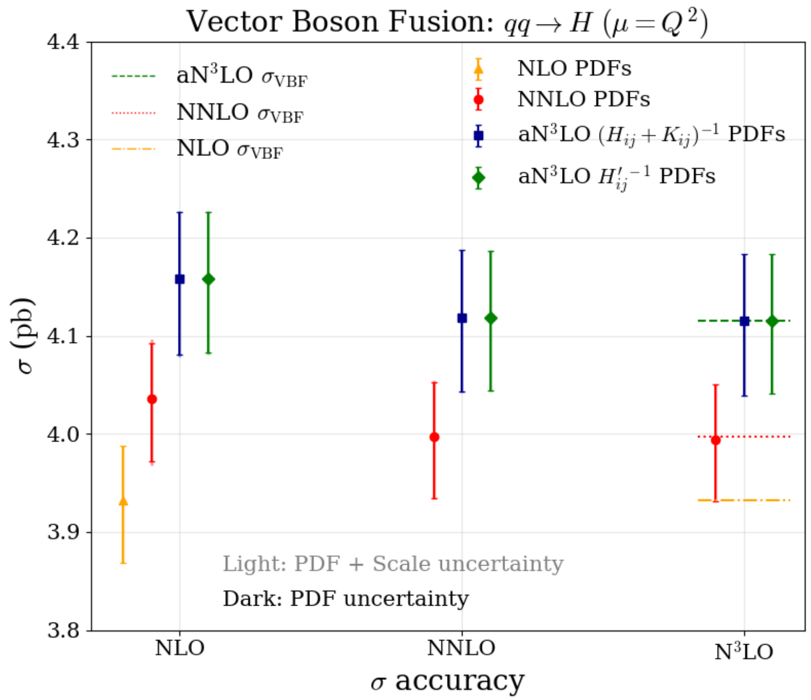


Rottoli, Torrielli, Vicini, 2301.04059

ΔM_W~$\pm$15 MeV feasible

PDF – first approximate N^{3}LO sets





aN^{3}LO → MSHT20aN^{3}LO

McGowan, Cridge, Harland-Lang, Thorne, 2207.04739

- Based on N^{3}LO approximation to structure functions and DGLAP evolution
- Making use of all available knowledge to constrain PDF parametrization, including both exact, resummed, and approximate estimates of N^{3}LO results
- Including PDF uncertainty from missing higher-orders (MHOU) as theoretical uncertainty in the fit

➢ **Gluon fusion to H**: the increase in the cross section prediction at N^{3}LO is compensated by the N^{3}LO PDF, suggesting a cancellation between terms in the PDF and cross section theory at N^{3}LO → **matching orders matters!**

➢ **Vector Boson Fusion**: no relevant change in going from N^{2}LO to N^{3}LO PDF, due to different partonic channel involved.

NNLO for 2→3 processes

- Several recent results for pp → $\gamma\gamma\gamma, \gamma\gamma j, \gamma jj, jjj$
  Chawdry, Czakon, Mitov, Poncelet; Kallweit, Sotnikov, Wiesemann; Badger, Gerhmann, Marcoli, Moodie;
- Most recently first NNLO results for multi-scale processes: $b\bar{b}W, t\bar{t}W, t\bar{t}H$

1 massive final-state particle (b massless)

Hartanto, Poncelet, Popescu, Zoia 2205.01687

3 massive final-state particles

Buonocore, Devoto, Grazzini, Kallweit, Mazzitelli, Rotoli, Savoini , 2306.16311

Catani, Devoto, Grazzini, Kallweit, Mazzitelli, Savoini , 2210.07846

Major impact on LHC phenomenology

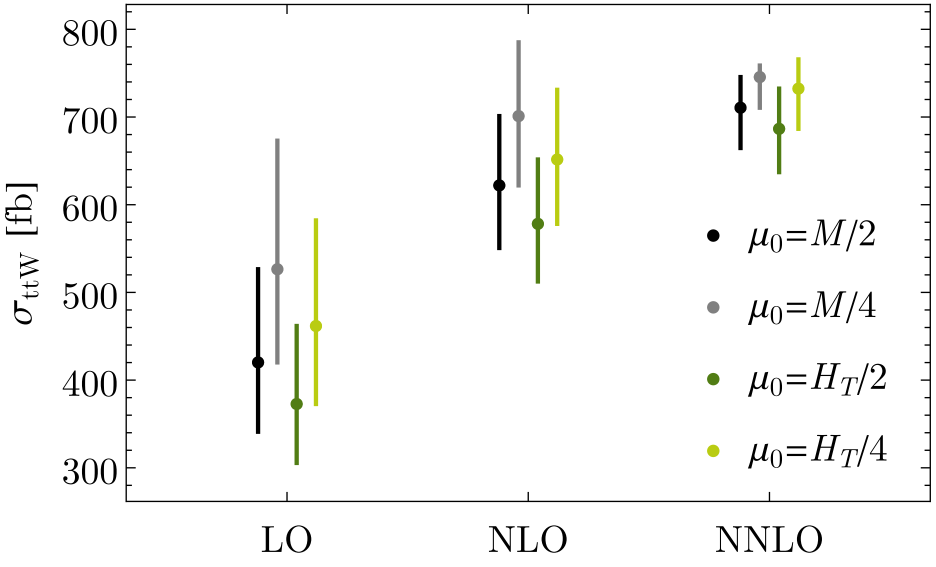
Major bottle neck: 2-loop 5-point amplitudes
Evaluated in $t\bar{t}W, t\bar{t}H$ calculation by soft-W/H approximation

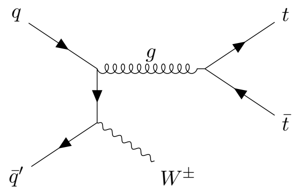
Very recently first results for 2-loop amplitudes

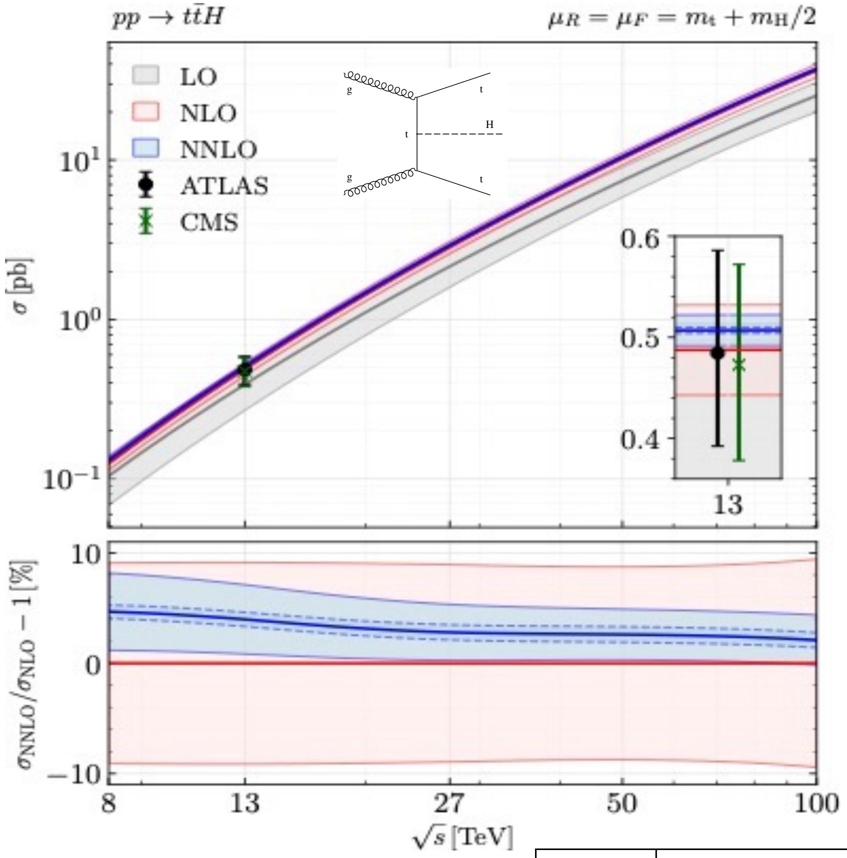
Febres Cordero, Figueiredo, Krauss, Page, Reina, 2312.08131
Buccioni, Kreer, Liu, Tancredi, 2312.10015
Agarwal, Heinrich, Jones, Kerner, Klein, 2402.03301

$t\bar{t}W$ and $t\bar{t}H$ at NNLO

Buonocore et al., 2306.16311







Catani et al., 2210.07846

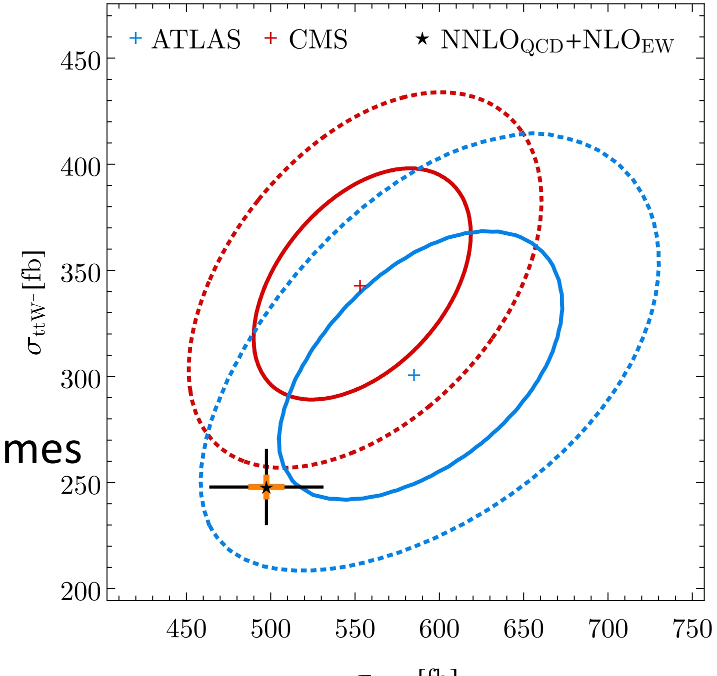
Theoretical uncertainty reduced to 3% level

σ [pb]	$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV	$\sqrt{s} = 100$ TeV
σ_{LO}	$0.3910\,^{+31.3\%}_{-22.2\%}$	$25.38\,^{+21.1\%}_{-16.0\%}$
σ_{NLO}	$0.4875\,^{+5.6\%}_{-9.1\%}$	$36.43\,^{+9.4\%}_{-8.7\%}$
σ_{NNLO}	$0.5070\,(31)^{+0.9\%}_{-3.0\%}$	$37.20(25)\,^{+0.1\%}_{-2.2\%}$

NNO QCD+NLO EW within at most 2σ of exp. measurement.

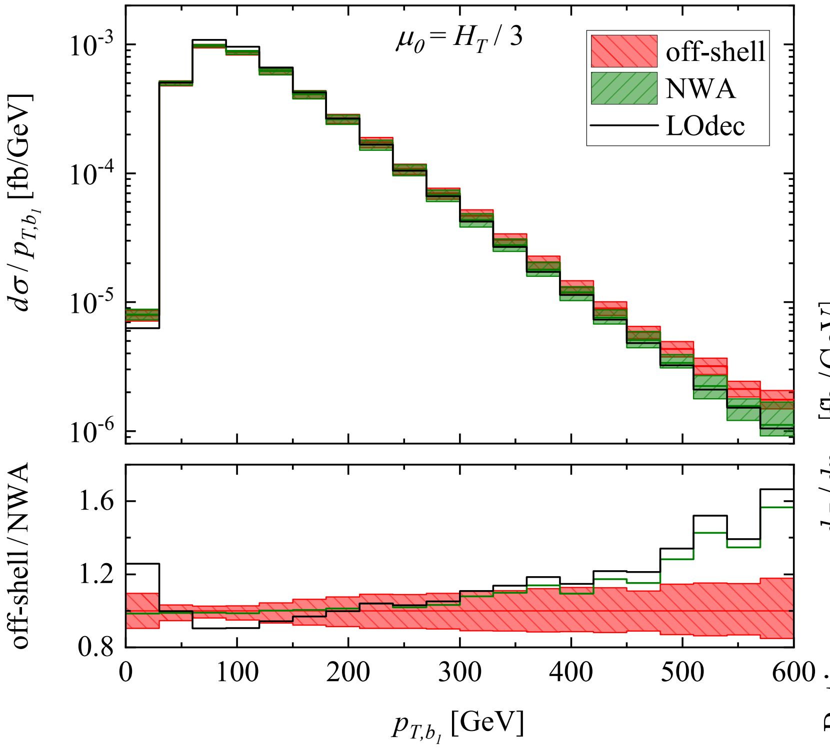
Ratio $\sigma^{t\bar{t}W^-}/\sigma^{t\bar{t}W^+}$ in very good agreement with ATLAS measurement

Comparison in fiducial volumes may give further insight

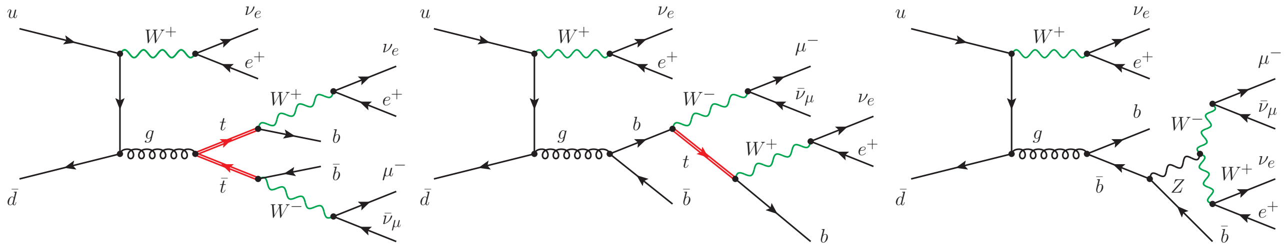


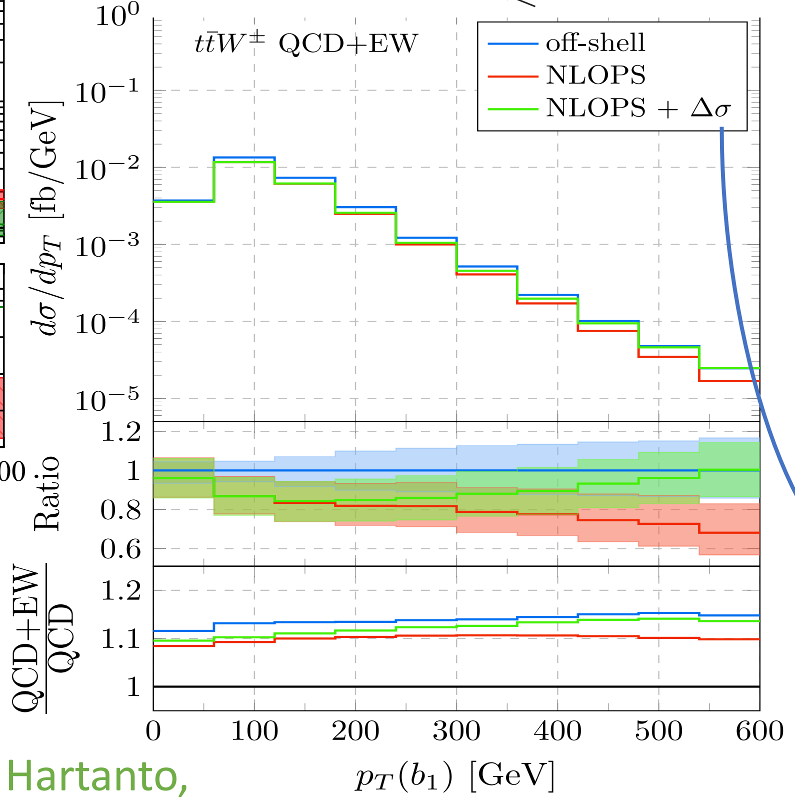
NLO: push the multiplicity challenge

Beyond on-shell production to match fiducial measurements



Bevilacqua, Bi, Hartanto, Kraus, Worek, 2005.09427





Bevilacqua, Bi, Febres Cordero, Hartanto, Kraus, Nasufi, LR, Worek, 2109.15181

Modelling full process crucial to match experimental fiducial cuts and estimate theoretical systematic

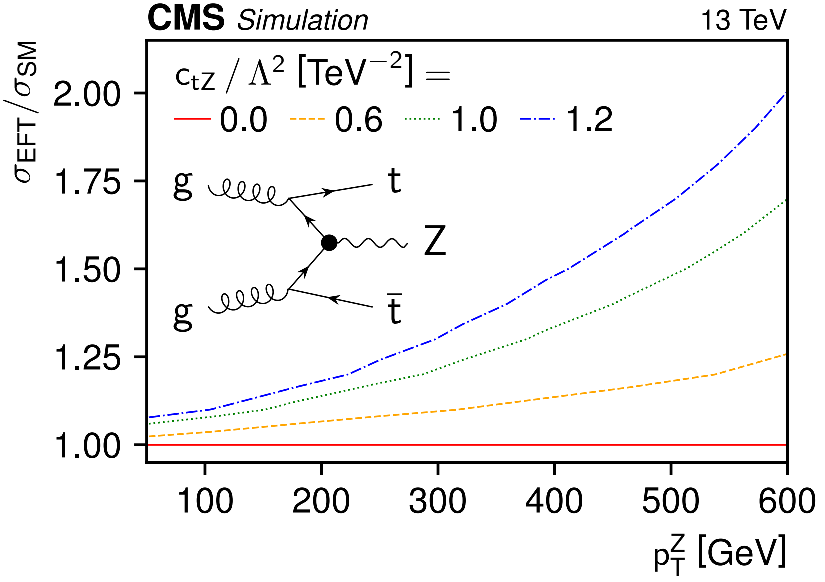
Off-shell effects most relevant in tails and end-points of distributions, where new physics effects can be hidden

$$\frac{d\sigma^{th}}{dX} = \frac{d\sigma^{NLO+PS}}{dX} + \frac{d\Delta_{off-shell}}{dX}$$

$$\frac{d\Delta_{off-shell}}{dX} = \frac{d\sigma^{NLO}_{off-shell}}{dX} - \frac{d\sigma^{NLO}_{NWA}}{dX}$$

NLO: exploring boosted kinematics and off-shell signatures

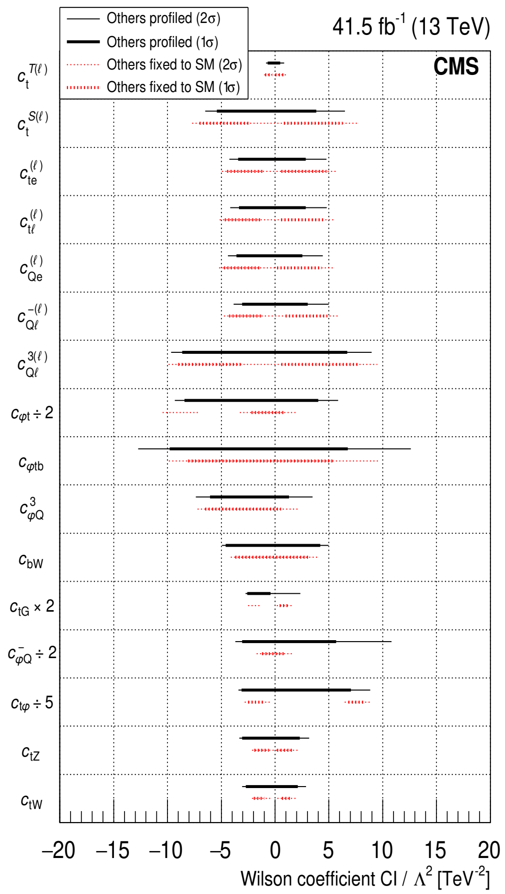
Top pair + boosted Z/H



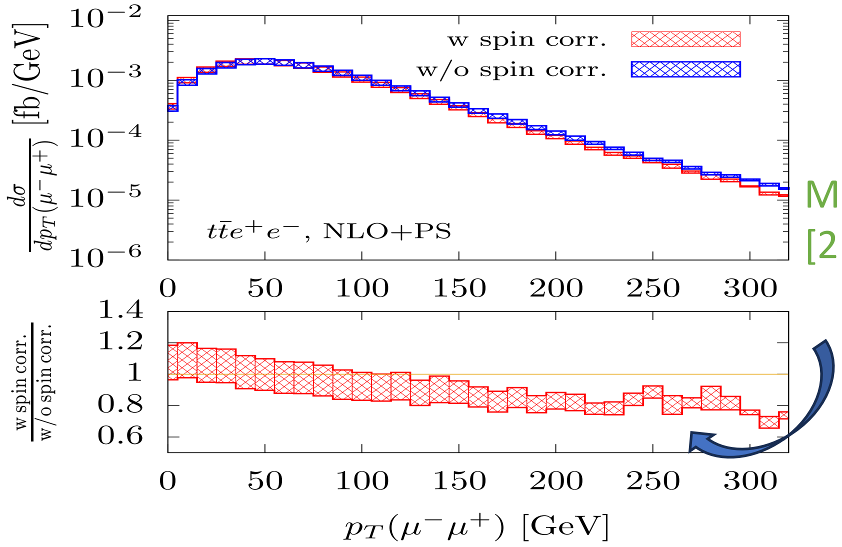
$$\delta\eta_{SM} \sim g_{BSM}^2 \frac{E^2}{M^2}$$

Effects in tails of distributions but also anomalous shapes

Top+additional leptons

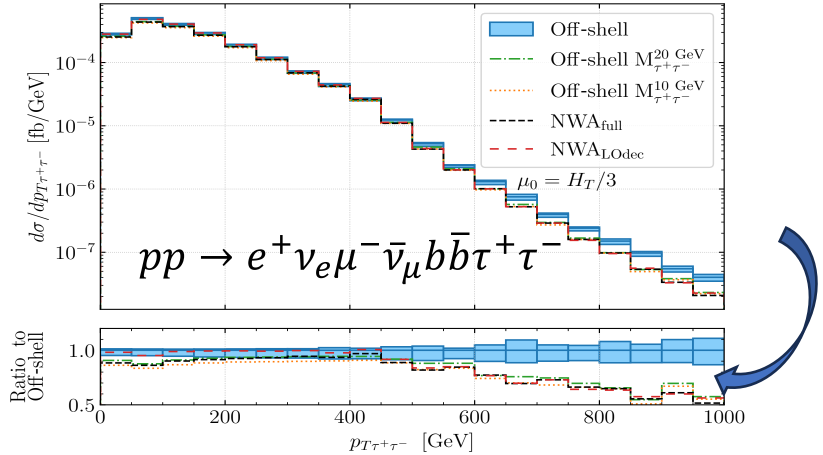


[CMS: arXiv:2012.04120]



M. Ghezzi et al. [2112.08892]

Off-shell studies



G. Bevilacqua et al. [2203.15688]

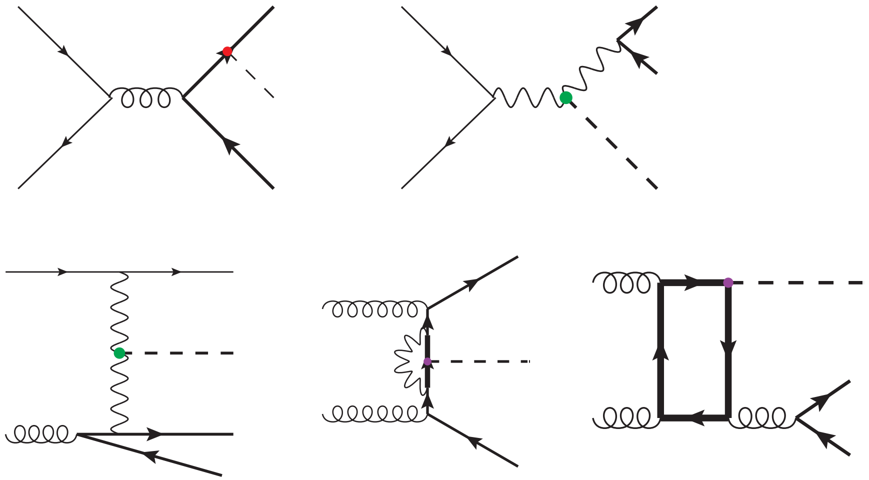
Pointing to the need for precision in modelling signatures from $t\bar{t} + X$ processes in regions where on-shell calculations may not be accurate enough

… deploying new techniques to interpret complex signatures

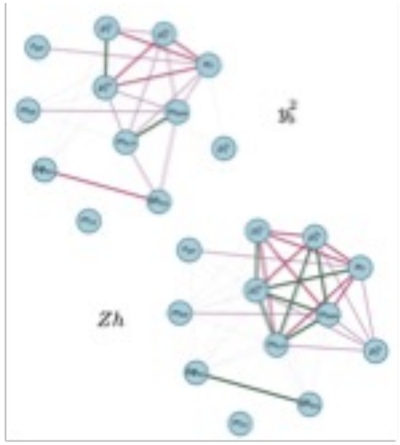
The case of **bbH production including QCD+EW corrections**
The extraction of y_b seems lost

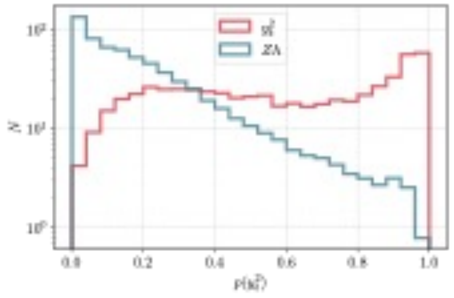
``RIP Hbb'' [Pagani et al., arXiv:2005.10277]

ratios	$\frac{\sigma(y_b^2)}{\sigma(y_b^2)+\sigma(\kappa_Z^2)} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\mathrm{NLO}_{\mathrm{QCD+EW}}}}{\sigma_{\mathrm{NLO}_{\mathrm{all}}}}$ $(y_b$ vs. $\kappa_Z)$	$\frac{\sigma(y_b^2)}{\sigma(y_b^2)+\sigma(y_t^2)+\sigma(y_b y_t)}$ $(y_b$ vs. $y_t)$	$\frac{\sigma(y_b^2)}{\sigma(y_b^2)+\sigma(y_t^2)+\sigma(y_b y_t)+\sigma(\kappa_Z^2)}$ $(y_b$ vs. κ_Z and $y_t)$
NO CUT	0.69	0.32	0.28
$N_{j_b} \geq 1$	0.37 (0.48)	0.19	0.14
$N_{j_b} = 1$	0.46 (0.60)	0.20	0.16
$N_{j_b} \geq 2$	0.11	0.11	0.06



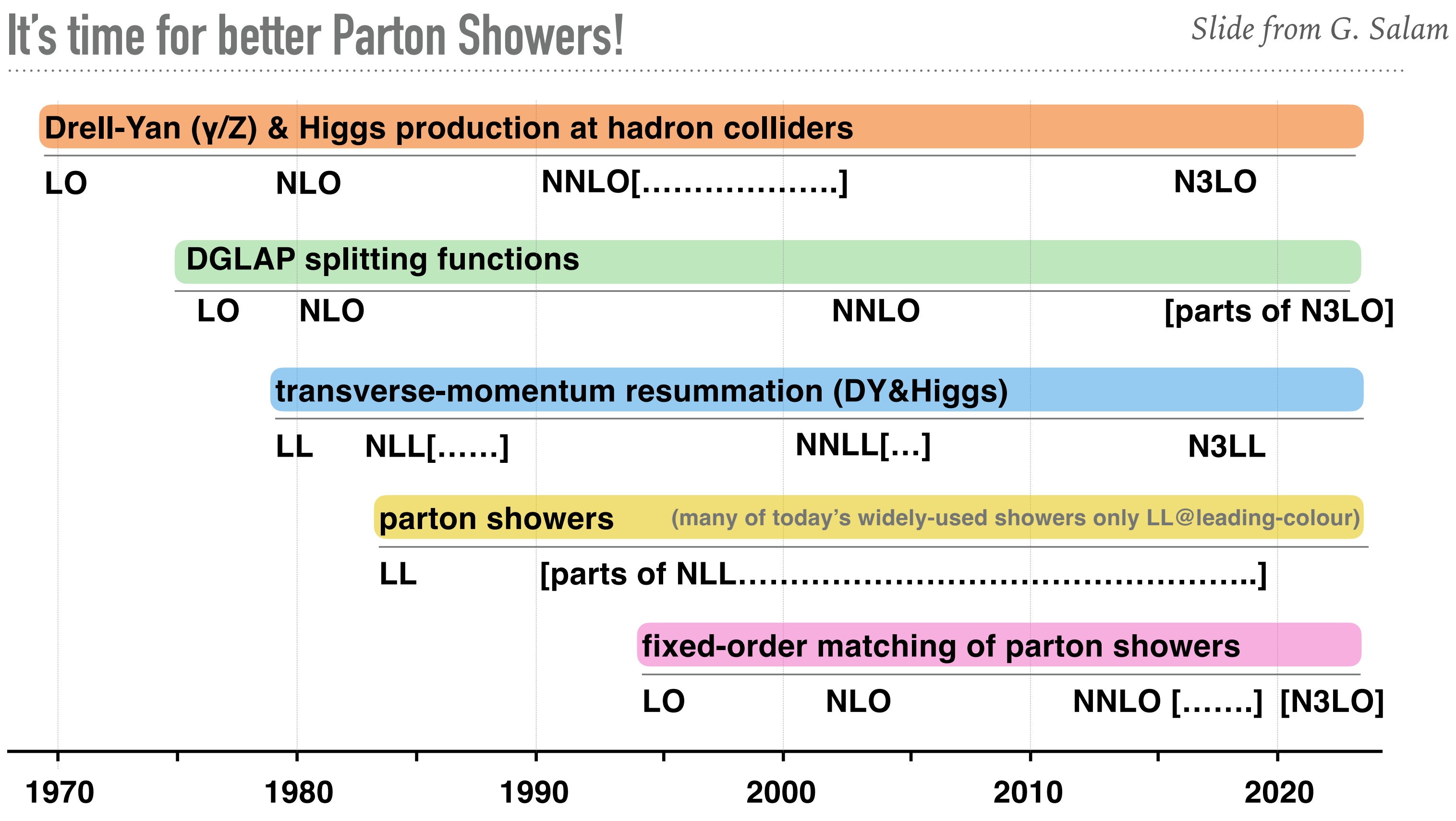
A kinematic-shape based analysis based on game theory (Shapley values) and BDT techniques opened new possibilities
"Resurrecting Hbb with kinematic shapes"
[Grojean et al., arXiv:2011.13945]





New techniques will open the possibility of turning problematic processes into powerful probes of the quantum structure of the SM

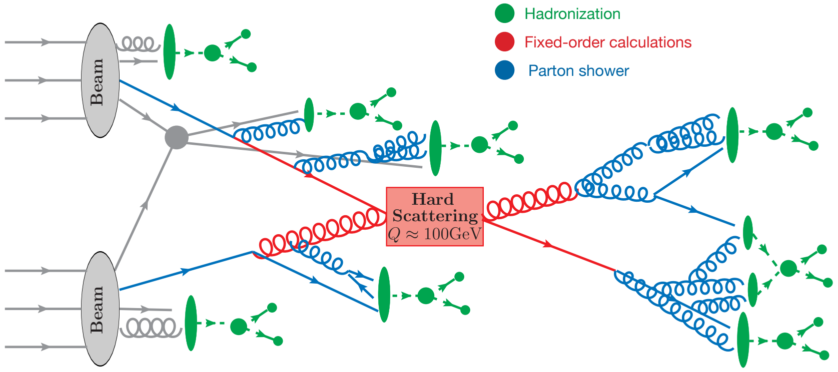
Parton-shower event generators



Crucial ingredient to reproduce the complexity of collider events

Often unknown or with poor formal accuracy (built in approx., tunings, etc.)

From S. Ferrario Ravasio, RADCOR 2023



- ➢ Standard PS are Leading Logarithmic (LL) → becoming a limitation
- ➢ Several groups aiming for NLL hadron-collider PS

Nagy&Soper, PanScales, Holguin- Forshaw-Platzer, Herren-Höche-Krauss- Reichelt

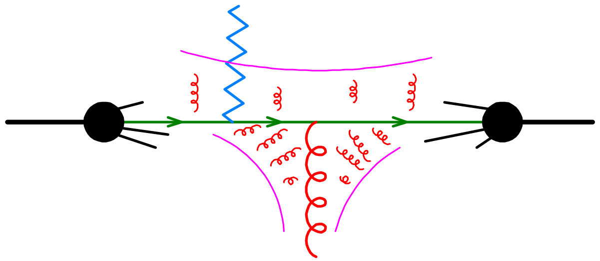
More challenges: non-perturbative effects $O((\Lambda_{QCD}/Q)^p)$

Estimate of “p” for all relevant processes crucial to LHC precision program

A few tens GeV < Q < a few hundreds GeV $\longrightarrow$ $(\Lambda_{QCD}/Q)^p \sim (0.01)^p - (0.001)^p$

Perturbative predictions at percent level will have to be supplemented with non-perturbative effects if $\mathrm{p} = 1$ for a particular process or observable.

No general theory. Direct calculations have shown that there are no linear non-perturbative power corrections in:



- Z transverse-momentum distributions

  Ferrario Ravasio, Limatola, Nason, 2011.14114

- Observables that are inclusive with respect to QCD radiation

  Caola, Ferrario Ravasio, Limatola, Melnikov, Nason, 2108.08897, same+Ozcelik 2204.02247

Summary

- **Collider physics** remains as a **unique and necessary test of any BSM hypothesis,** and in this context **precision phenomenology will play a crucial role**.
- **The HL-LHC** will accumulate 20 times what it has so far and **will deliver precision measurements beyond expectations.**
- **Increasing the theoretical accuracy on SM observables** (Higgs, top, EW) **is crucial**: a factor of 10 in precision could allow to test scale in the 10 TeV and beyond.
- Reaching this level of theoretical accuracy has **multiple components**, all of which have been the focus of **intense and highly creative theoretical work**.
- **Direct evidence of new physics could boost this process**, as the discovery of the Higgs boson has prompted us in this new era of LHC physics.