

Mapping the SMEFT at High-Energy Colliders

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University of Manchester



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LFC24- Fundamental Interactions at Future Colliders

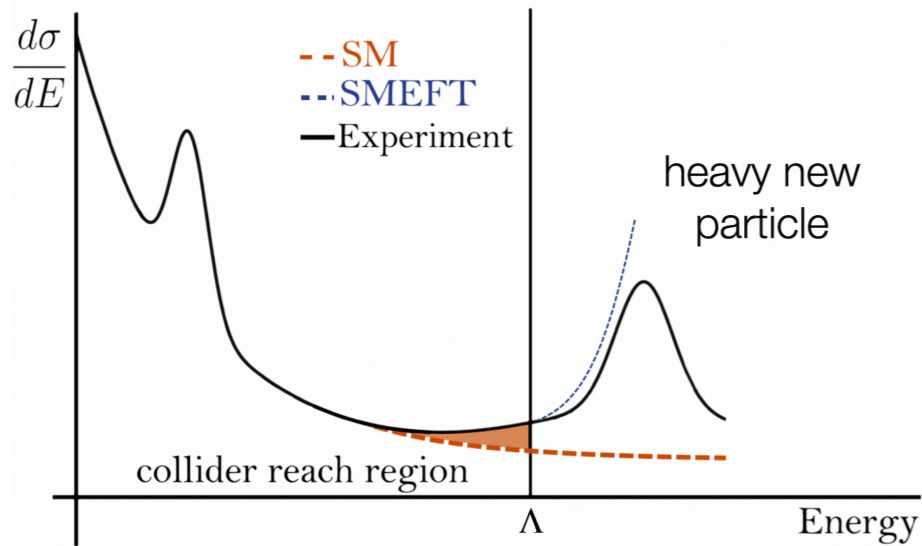
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Based on [SMEFiT3.0 \[arXiv:2404.12809\]](#)

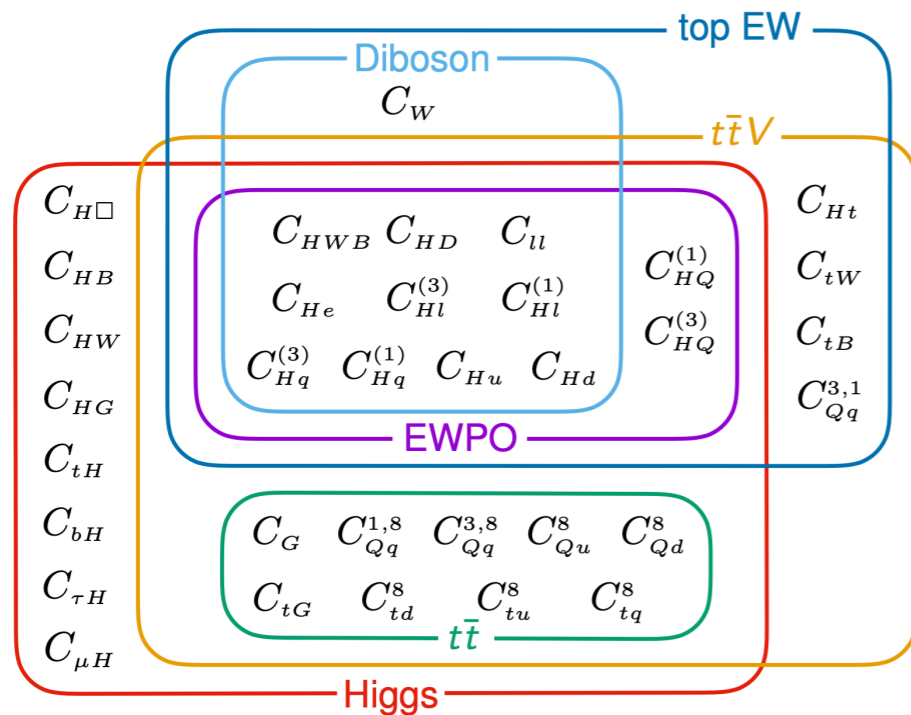
with E. Celada, T. Giani, J. ter Hoeve, L. Mantani, J. Rojo, A. N. Rossia and E. Vryonidou



What can global EFT fits tell us?

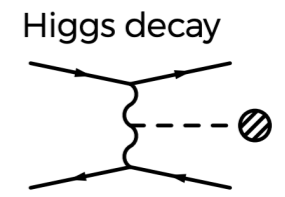
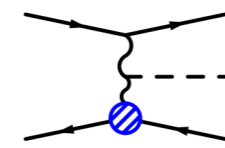
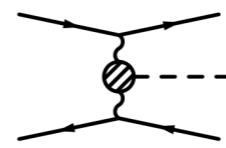


- ▶ EFTs reveal high energy physics through precise measurements at low energy.
- ▶ Cross-talk between Higgs, top, diboson and EWPO (and eventually flavour) sectors
- ▶ Important to combine as many processes as possible to extract maximal information

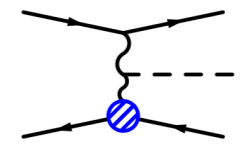
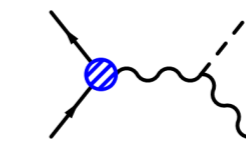
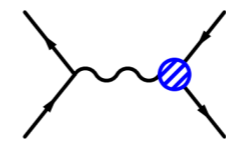


Fitmaker Collaboration [arXiv:2012.02779]

One observable can be influenced by many operators



One operator can contribute to many different observables



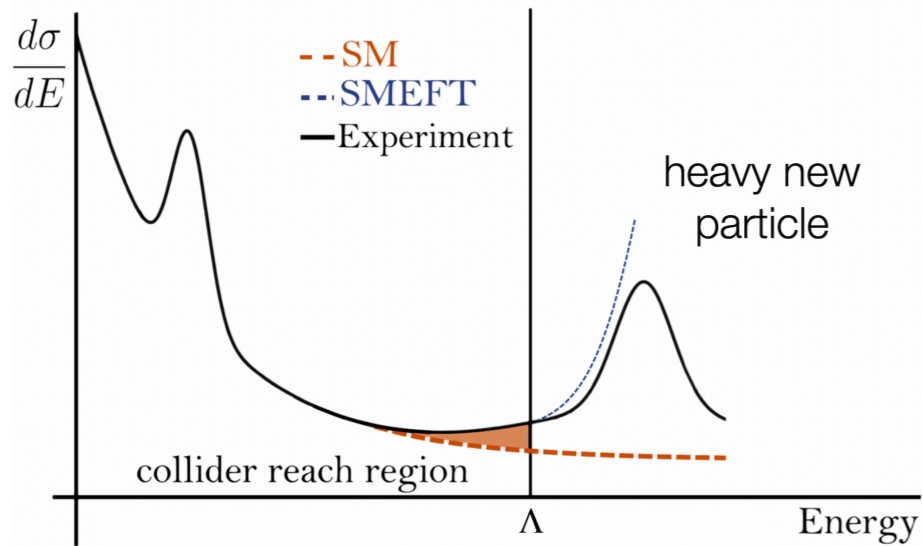
$e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}$

Zh production

Weak boson fusion
Higgs production

Anke Biekötter - HET seminar Brookhaven

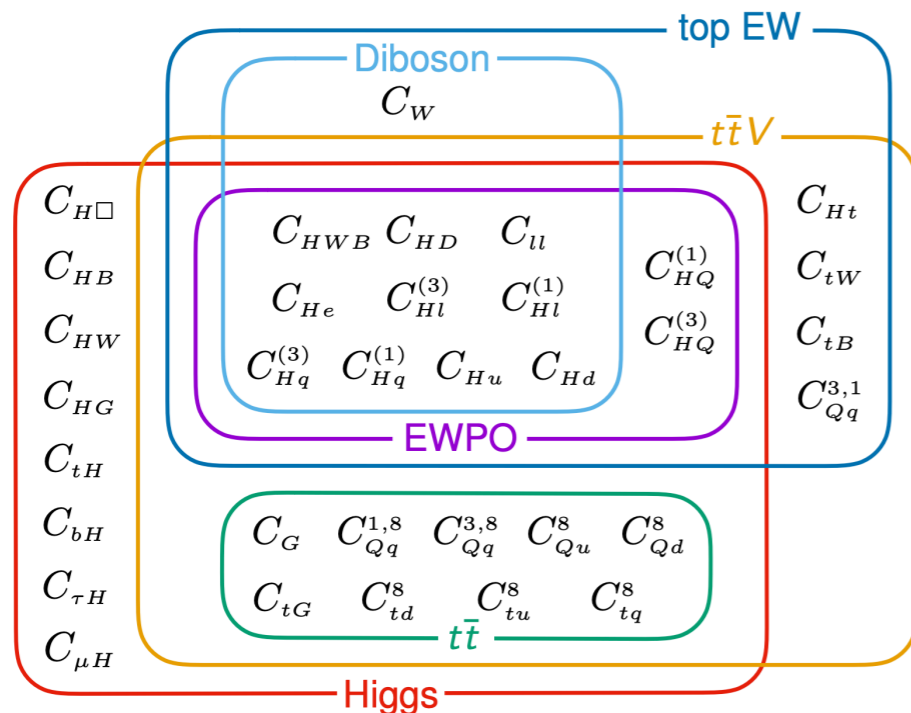
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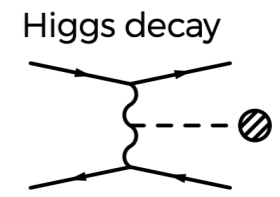
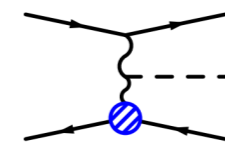
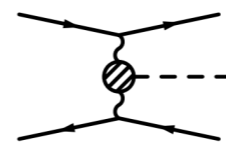
→ A simultaneous fit is a useful way forward

Challenge: a large number of operators, with many datasets needed to break degeneracies

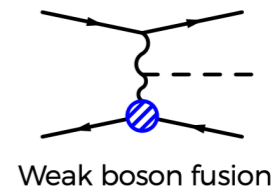
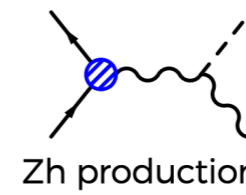
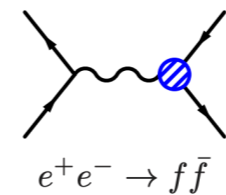


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The SMEFiT framework

Theory

Accurate predictions for the SM and the EFT

SM: **(N)NLO QCD + NLO EW**

EFT: **NLO QCD**, linear and quadratics, with
SMEFT@NLO

NNPDF4.0 no top



Giani, Magni, Rojo, arXiv:2302.06660

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Experimental data

445 data points from Higgs, top, diboson
(LHC) & EWPOs (LEP)

Experimental **uncertainties + correlations**
as provided by experiments



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Quadratic fit: **Nested sampling**
(Bayesian inference)

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Output

Fit report with **bounds** on coefficients, **posterior** distributions, **PCA**, **Fisher information...**

Overview of SMEFiT3.0

[arXiv:2105.00006]

- ▶ Extension of SMEFiT2.0 with recent LHC Run-II datasets on top, diboson and Higgs production
- ▶ Exact treatment of LEP and SLD EWPOs
- ▶ Projections for HL-LHC pseudodata extrapolated from Run-II data
- ▶ Projections for FCC-ee and CEPC pseudodata from Snowmass predictions updated with FCC midterm Feasibility Report [arXiv:2206.08326] [CERN/3789/RA]
- ▶ Results for LHC Run-II and future colliders in terms of Wilson coefficients and UV-complete models [arXiv:2309.04523]
- ▶ Public code, data and theory: results are fully reproducible  lhcfitnikhef.github.io/smefit_release/

Mapping the SMEFT at High-Energy Colliders: from LEP and the (HL-)LHC to the FCC-ee

Eugenia Celada,^a Tommaso Giani,^{b,c} Jaco ter Hoeve,^{b,c} Luca Mantani,^d Juan Rojo,^{b,c} Alejo N. Rossia,^a Marion O. A. Thomas,^a and Eleni Vryonidou^a

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^bNikhef Theory Group, Science Park 105, 1098 XG Amsterdam, The Netherlands

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^dDAMTP, University of Cambridge, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge, CB3 0WA, United Kingdom

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ABSTRACT: We present SMEFiT3.0, an updated global SMEFT analysis of Higgs, top quark, and diboson production data from the LHC complemented by electroweak precision observables (EWPOs) from LEP and SLD. We consider recent inclusive and differential measurements from the LHC Run II, alongside with a novel implementation of the EWPOs based on independent calculations of the relevant EFT contributions. We estimate the impact of HL-LHC measurements on the SMEFT parameter space when added on top of SMEFiT3.0, through dedicated projections extrapolating from Run II data. We quantify the significant constraints that measurements from two proposed high-energy circular e^+e^- colliders, the FCC-ee and the CEPC, would impose on both the SMEFT parameter space and on representative UV-complete models. Our analysis considers projections for the FCC-ee and the CEPC based on the latest running scenarios and includes Z-pole EWPOs, fermion-pair, Higgs, diboson, and top quark production, using optimal observables for both the W^+W^- and the $t\bar{t}$ channels. The framework presented in this work may be extended to other future colliders and running scenarios, providing timely input to ongoing studies towards future high-energy particle physics facilities.

arXiv:2404.12809v1 [hep-ph] 19 Apr 2024

The experimental input

- Extension of SMEFiT2.0 with recent LHC Run-II datasets on top, diboson and Higgs production

Category	Processes	n_{dat}	
		SMEFiT2.0	SMEFiT3.0
Top quark production	$t\bar{t} + X$	94	115
	$t\bar{t}Z, t\bar{t}W$	14	21
	$t\bar{t}\gamma$	-	2
	single top (inclusive)	27	28
	tZ, tW	9	13
	$t\bar{t}t\bar{t}, t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	6	12
	Total	150	191
Higgs production and decay	Run I signal strengths	22	22
	Run II signal strengths	40	36
	Run II, differential distributions & STXS	35	71
	Total	97	129
Diboson production	LEP-2	40	40
	LHC	30	41
	Total	70	81
EWPOs	LEP-2	-	44
Baseline dataset	Total	317	445

+128 data points

SMEFiT3.0: Celada, Giani, ter Hoeve, Mantani, Rojo, Rossia, MT, Vryonidou [arXiv:2404.12809]

SMEFiT2.0: Ethier, Maltoni, Mantani, Nocera, Rojo, Slade, Vryonidou, Zhang [arXiv:2105.00006]

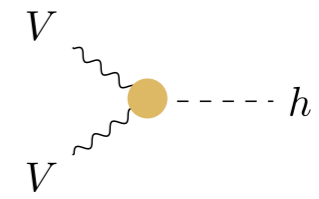
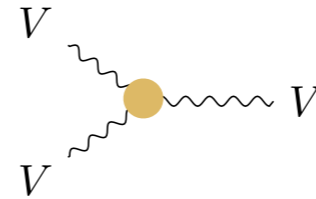
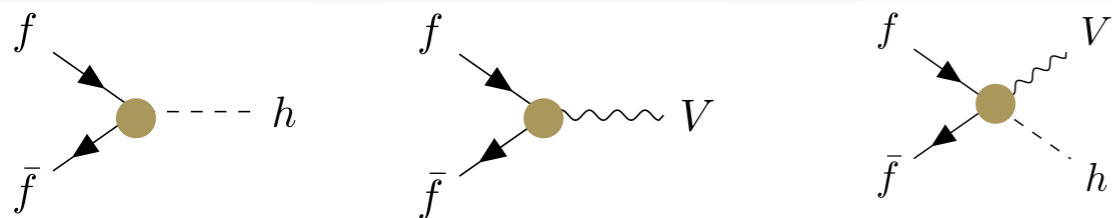
Which operators?

- ▶ Warsaw basis of dim-6 SMEFT operators.
- ▶ Flavour symmetry:

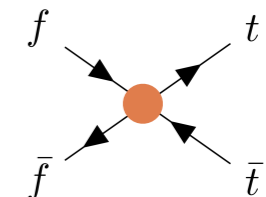
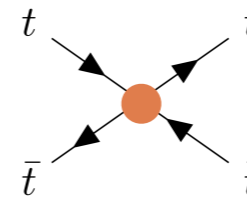
$$U(2)_q \times U(3)_d \times U(2)_u \times (U(1)_l \times U(1)_e)^3$$

+ Yukawa of bottom, charm and tau

Operator	Coefficient	Definition	Operator	Coefficient	Definition
3rd generation quarks					
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(1)}$	$c_{\varphi Q}^{(1)}$ (*)	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu Q)$	\mathcal{O}_{tW}	c_{tW}	$i(\bar{Q} \tau^{\mu\nu} \tau_I t) \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$	$c_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \tau_I \varphi)(\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^I Q)$	\mathcal{O}_{tB}	c_{tB} (*)	$i(\bar{Q} \tau^{\mu\nu} t) \tilde{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu} + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t}$	$c_{\varphi t}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{t} \gamma^\mu t)$	\mathcal{O}_{tG}	c_{tG}	$igs(\bar{Q} \tau^{\mu\nu} T_A t) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi}$	$c_{t\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \bar{Q} t \tilde{\varphi} + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{b\varphi}$	$c_{b\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \bar{Q} b \varphi + \text{h.c.}$
1st, 2nd generation quarks					
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi q}^{(1)}$	$c_{\varphi q}^{(1)}$ (*)	$\sum_{i=1,2} i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_i)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi d}$	$c_{\varphi d}$	$\sum_{i=1,2,3} i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{d}_i \gamma^\mu d_i)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi q}^{(3)}$	$c_{\varphi q}^{(3)}$	$\sum_{i=1,2} i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \tau_I \varphi)(\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_i)$	$\mathcal{O}_{c\varphi}$	$c_{c\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \bar{q}_2 c \tilde{\varphi} + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi u}$	$c_{\varphi u}$	$\sum_{i=1,2} i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu u_i)$			
two-leptons					
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi l_i}$	$c_{\varphi l_i}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{l}_i \gamma^\mu l_i)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi \mu}$	$c_{\varphi \mu}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu \mu)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi l_i}^{(3)}$	$c_{\varphi l_i}^{(3)}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \tau_I \varphi)(\bar{l}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I l_i)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi \tau}$	$c_{\varphi \tau}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{\tau} \gamma^\mu \tau)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi e}$	$c_{\varphi e}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{e} \gamma^\mu e)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\tau\varphi}$	$c_{\tau\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \bar{l}_3 \tau \varphi + \text{h.c.}$
four-leptons					
\mathcal{O}_{ll}	c_{ll}	$(\bar{l}_1 \gamma_\mu l_2)(\bar{l}_2 \gamma^\mu l_1)$			



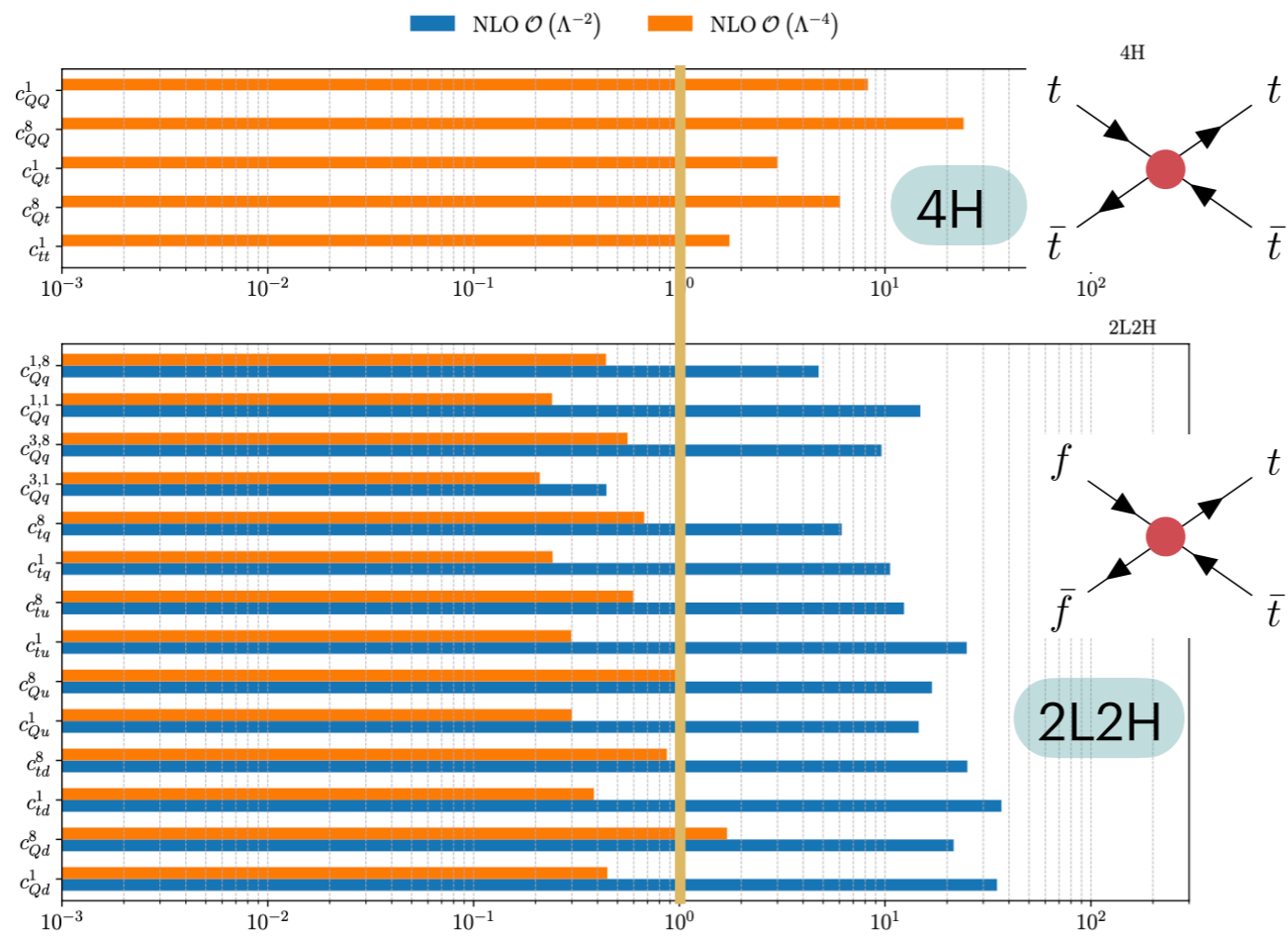
Operator	Coefficient	Definition	Operator	Coefficient	Definition
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi G}$	$c_{\varphi G}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) G_A^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi \square}$	$c_{\varphi \square}$	$\partial_\mu(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \partial^\mu(\varphi^\dagger \varphi)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi B}$	$c_{\varphi B}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) B^{\mu\nu} B_{\mu\nu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi D}$	$c_{\varphi D}$	$(\varphi^\dagger D^\mu \varphi)^\dagger (\varphi^\dagger D_\mu \varphi)$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi W}$	$c_{\varphi W}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) W_I^{\mu\nu} W_{\mu\nu}^I$	\mathcal{O}_W	c_{WWW}	$\epsilon_{IJK} W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{J,\nu\rho} W_\rho^{K,\mu}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi WB}$	$c_{\varphi WB}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \tau_I \varphi) B^{\mu\nu} W_{\mu\nu}^I$			



DoF	Definition (in Warsaw basis notation)	DoF	Definition (in Warsaw basis notation)
c_{QQ}^1	$2c_{qq}^{1(3333)} - \frac{2}{3}c_{qq}^{3(3333)}$	c_{QQ}^8	$8c_{qq}^{3(3333)}$
c_{Qt}^1	$c_{qu}^{1(3333)}$	c_{Qt}^8	$8c_{qu}^{3(3333)}$
$c_{Qq}^{1,8}$	$c_{qq}^{1(i33i)} + 3c_{qq}^{3(i33i)}$	$c_{Qq}^{1,1}$	$c_{qq}^{1(i33i)} + \frac{1}{6}c_{qq}^{1(i33i)} + \frac{1}{2}c_{qq}^{3(i33i)}$
$c_{Qq}^{3,8}$	$c_{qq}^{3(i33i)} - c_{qq}^{3(i33i)}$	$c_{Qq}^{3,1}$	$3c_{qq}^{3(i33i)} + \frac{1}{6}(c_{qq}^{1(i33i)} - c_{qq}^{3(i33i)})$
c_{tq}^8	$c_{qu}^{8(i333)}$	c_{tq}^1	$c_{qu}^{1(i333)}$
c_{tu}^8	$2c_{uu}^{(i33i)}$	c_{tu}^1	$c_{uu}^{(i333)} + \frac{1}{3}c_{uu}^{(i33i)}$
c_{Qu}^8	$c_{qu}^{8(33ii)}$	c_{Qu}^1	$c_{qu}^{1(33ii)}$
c_{td}^8	$c_{ud}^{8(33jj)}$	c_{td}^1	$c_{ud}^{1(33jj)}$
c_{Qd}^8	$c_{qd}^{8(33jj)}$	c_{Qd}^1	$c_{qd}^{1(33jj)}$

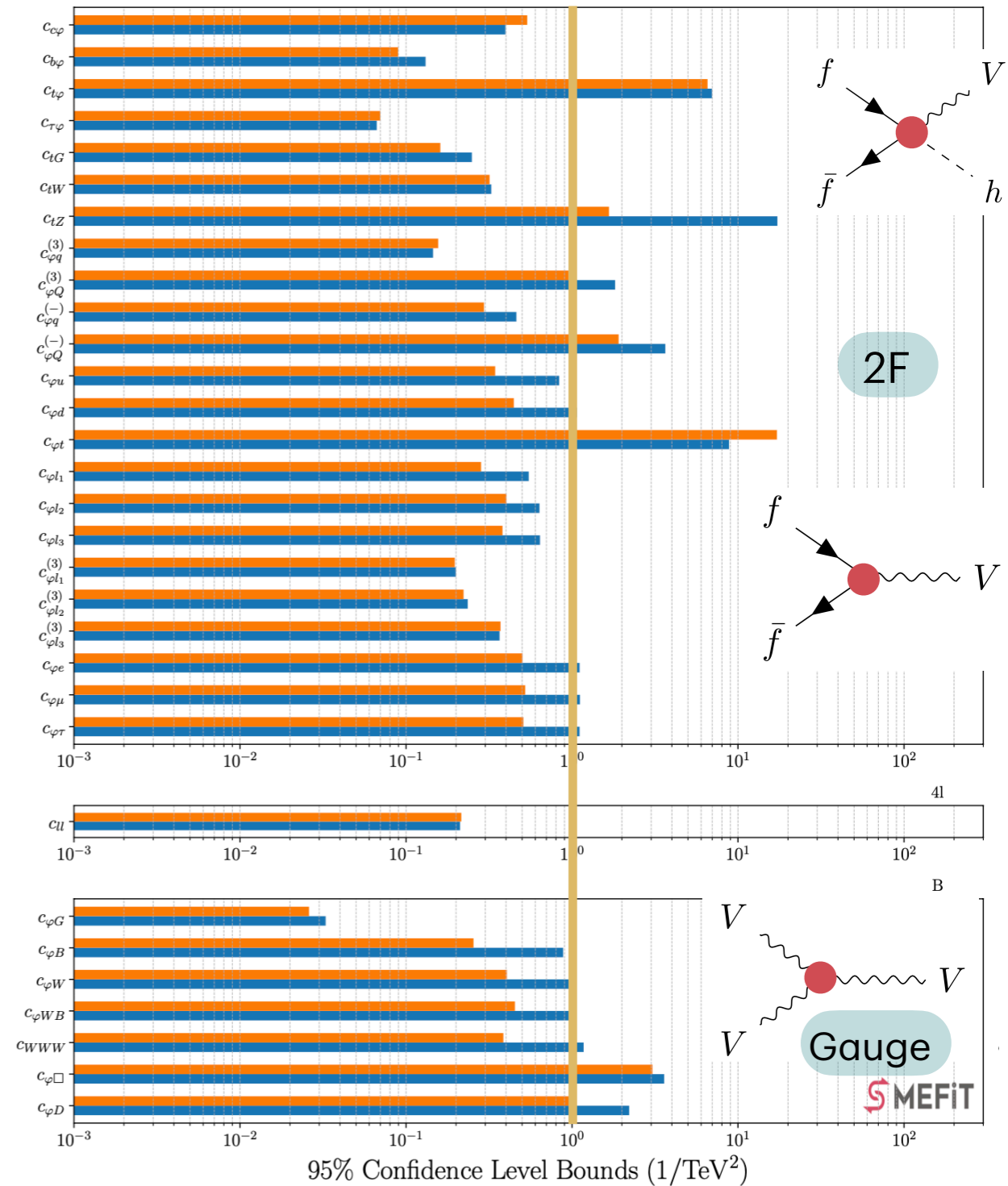
Simultaneous fit of 45 (50) Wilson coefficients at the linear (quadratic) level

SMEFiT3.0 global fit

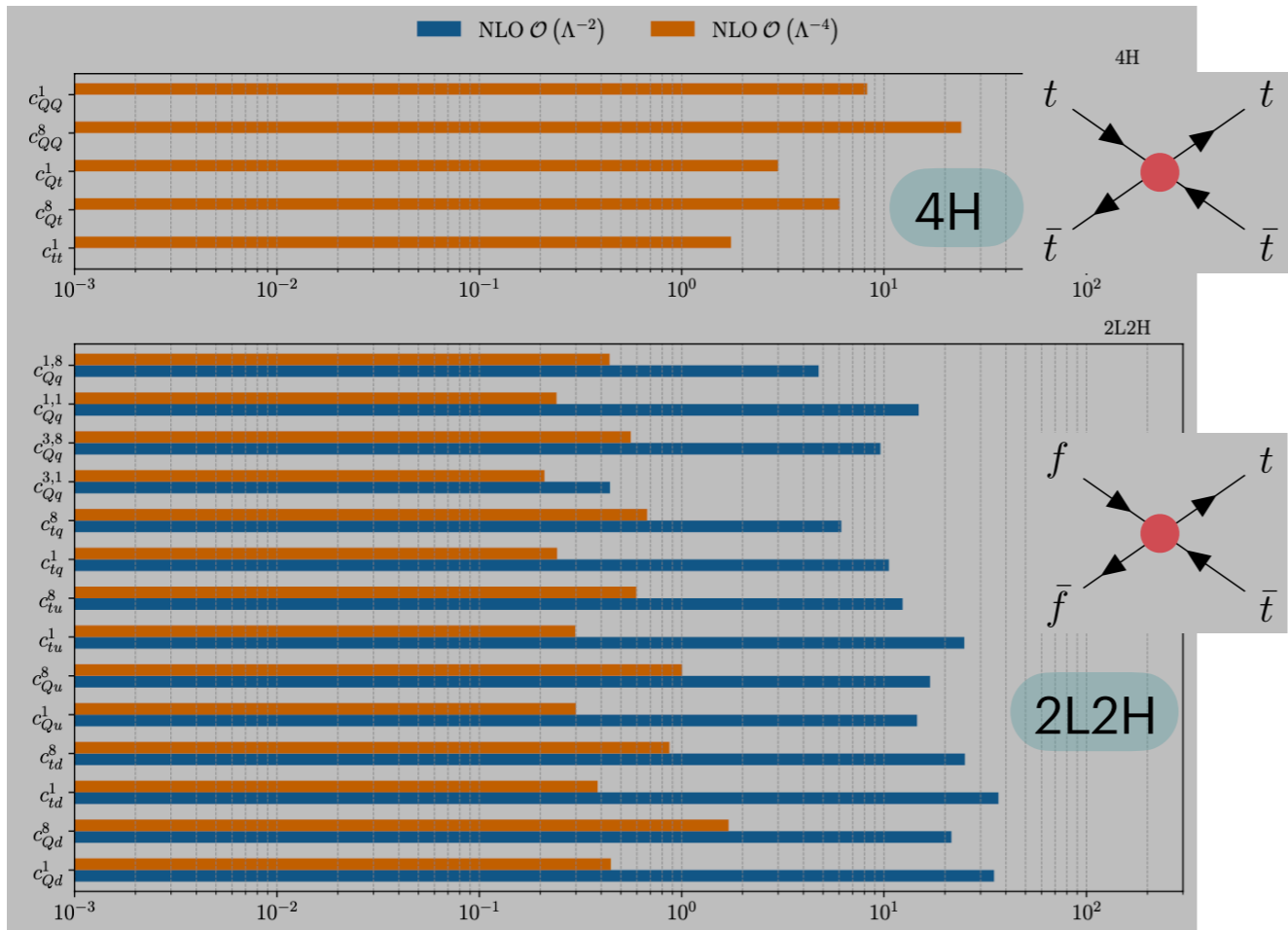


- ▶ Most Wilson coefficients have bounds below 1 for $\Lambda = 1$ TeV
- ▶ Quadratic terms important for most operators

Marginalised fit, linear (blue) and quadratic (orange)

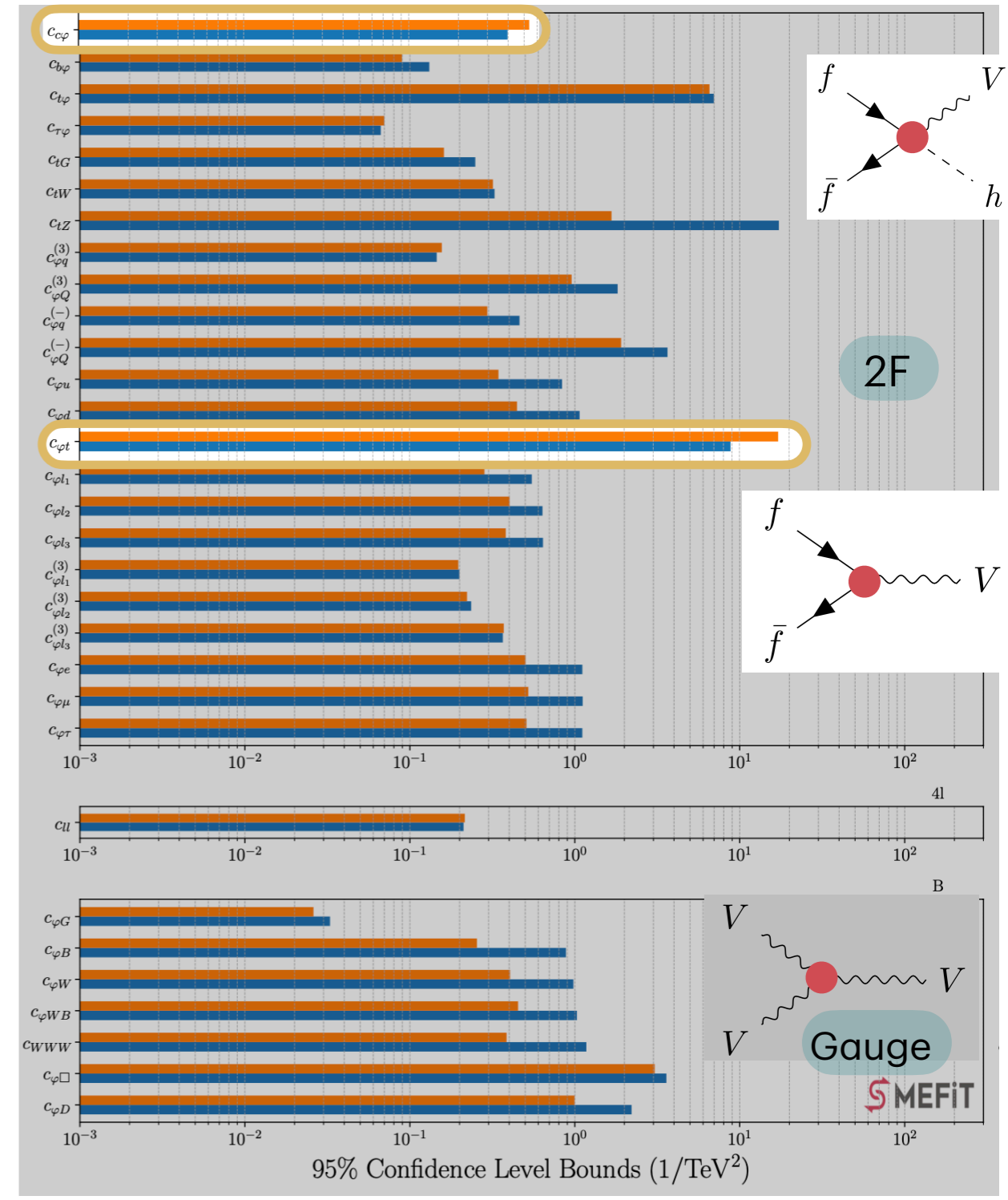


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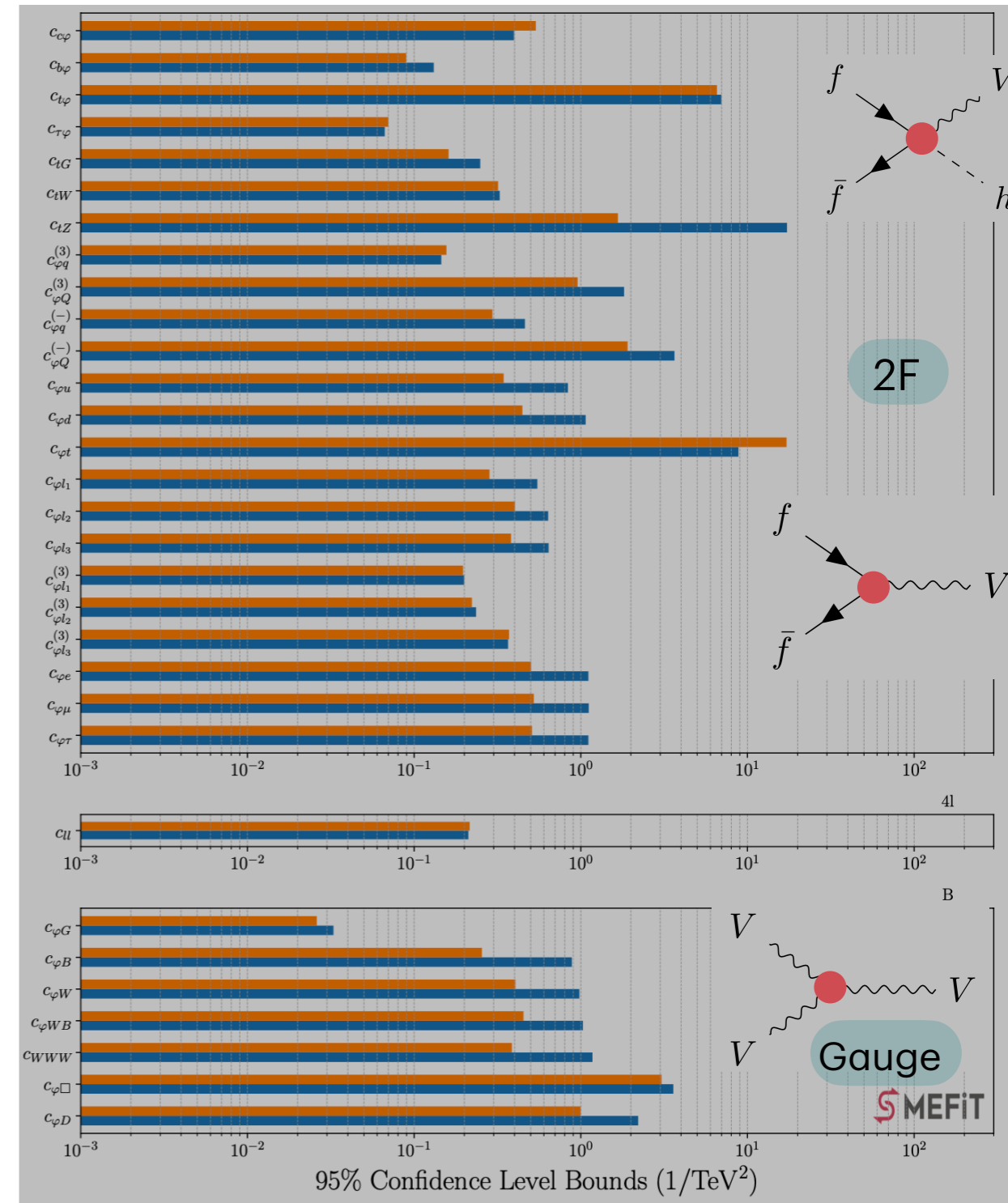
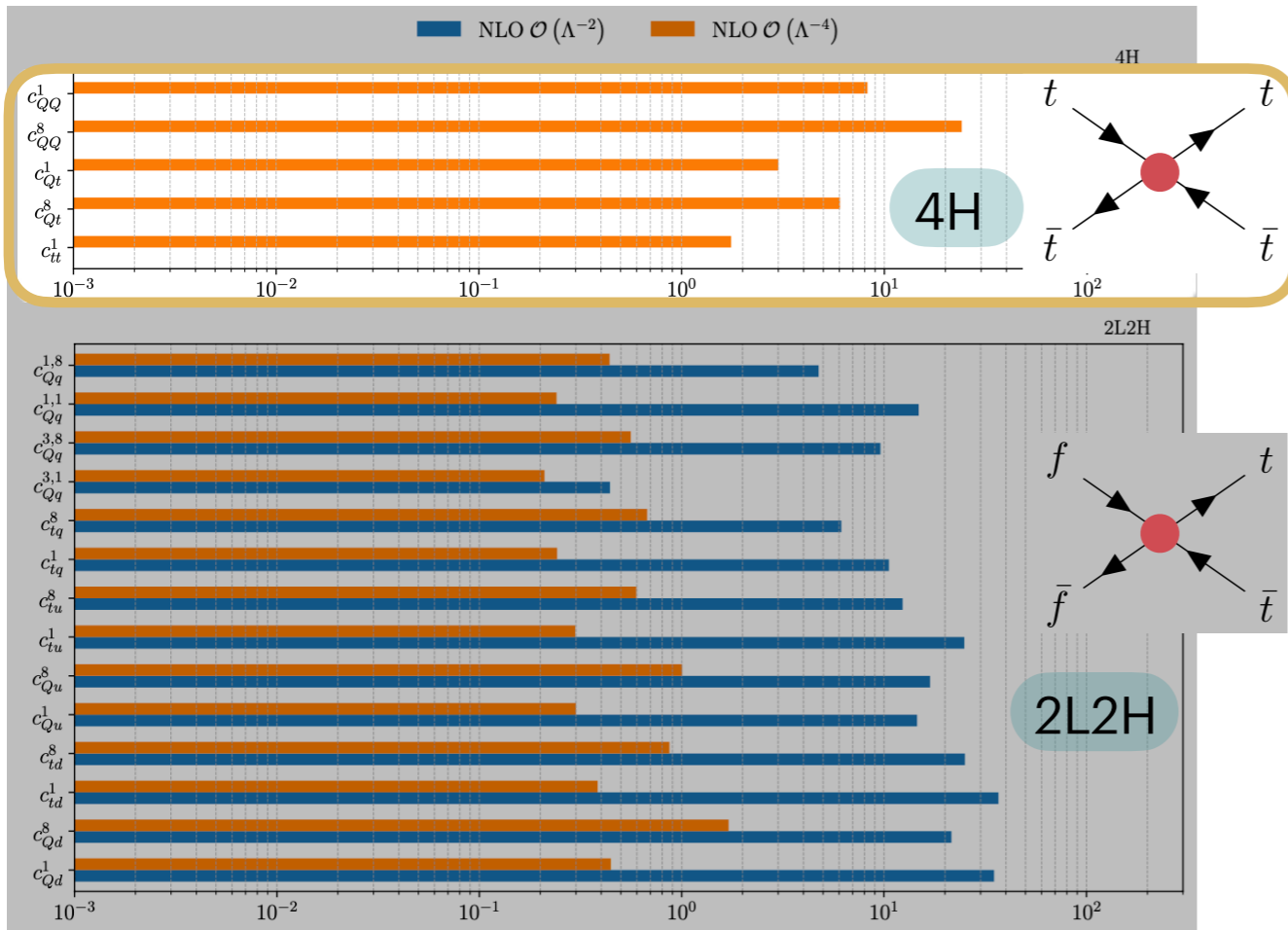
- ▶ Most Wilson coefficients have bounds below 1 for $\Lambda = 1$ TeV
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- ▶ Some exceptions like $c_{c\phi}$ and $c_{\phi t}$ due to degenerate solutions

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SMEFiT3.0 global fit

Marginalised fit, linear (blue) and quadratic (orange)



- ▶ Most Wilson coefficients have bounds below 1 for $\Lambda = 1$ TeV
- ▶ Quadratic terms important for most operators
- ▶ Some exceptions like $c_{c\phi}$ and $c_{\phi t}$ due to degenerate solutions
- ▶ Least constrained coefficients are 4-top operators

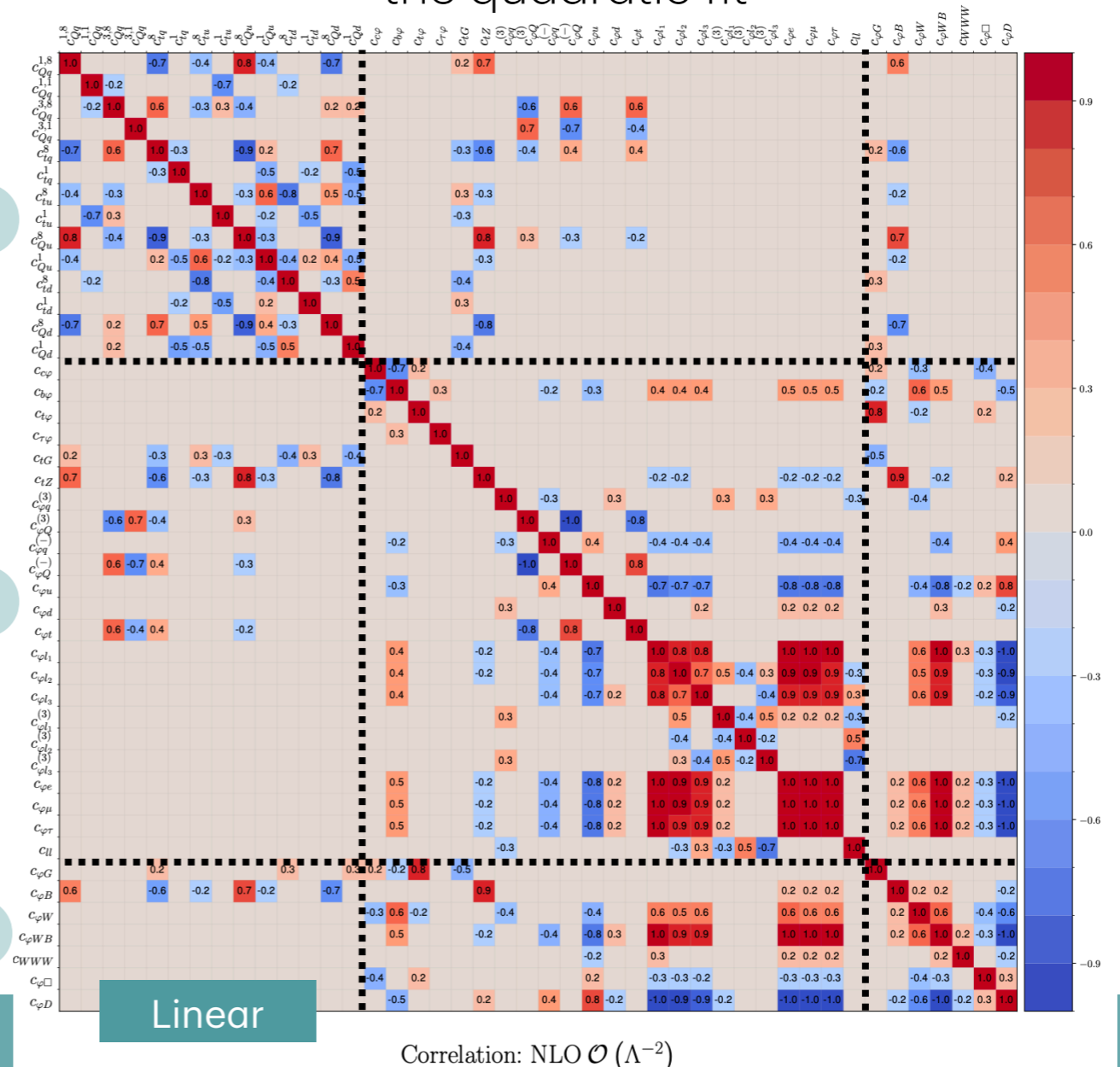
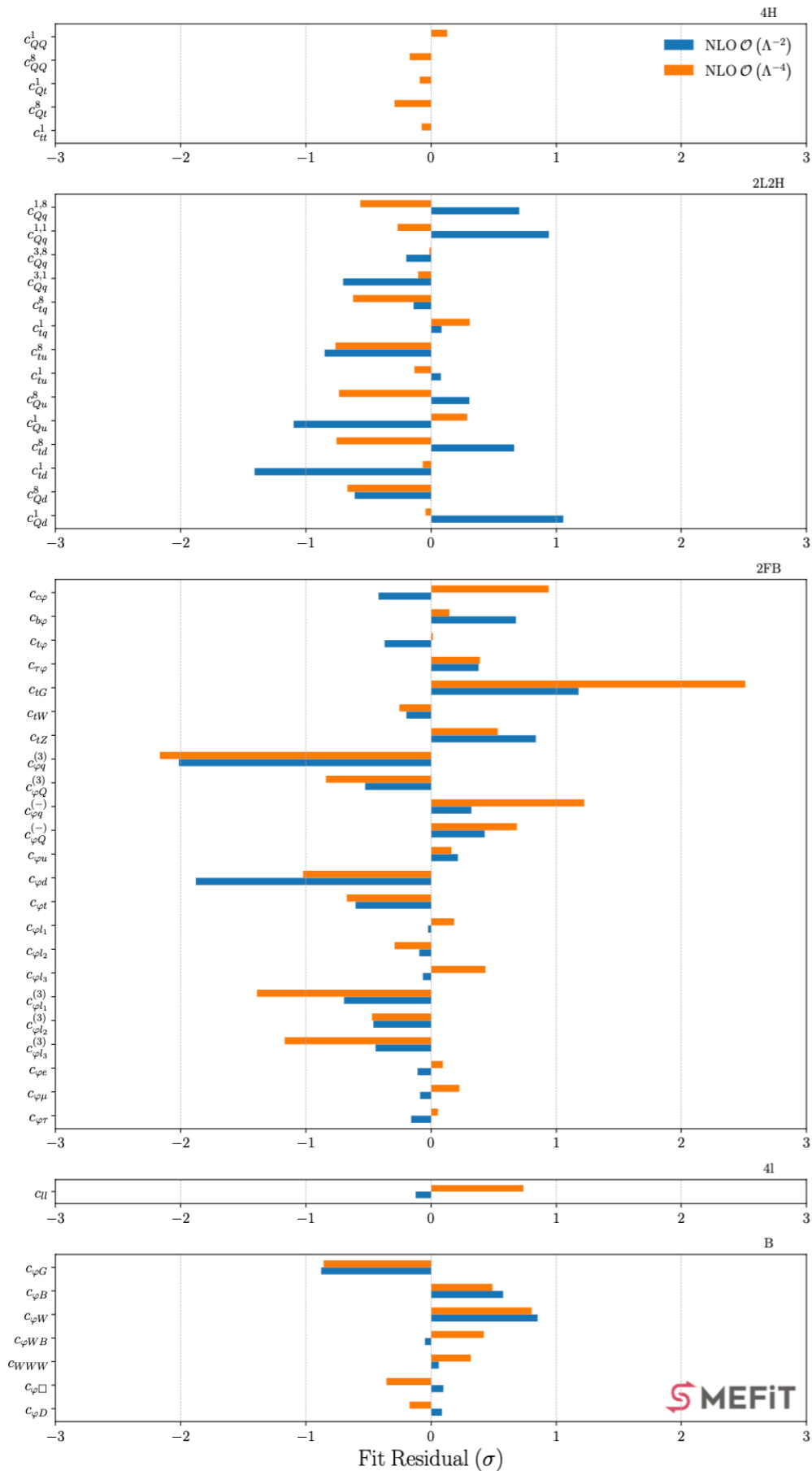
SMEFiT3.0 global fit

Marginalised fit

Fit residuals (pulls) largely consistent with SM

$$P_i \equiv 2 \left(\frac{\langle c_i \rangle - c_i^{(\text{SM})}}{[c_i^{\text{min}}, c_i^{\text{max}}]^{68\% \text{ CI}}} \right)$$

Large correlations in linear fit get lifted in the quadratic fit



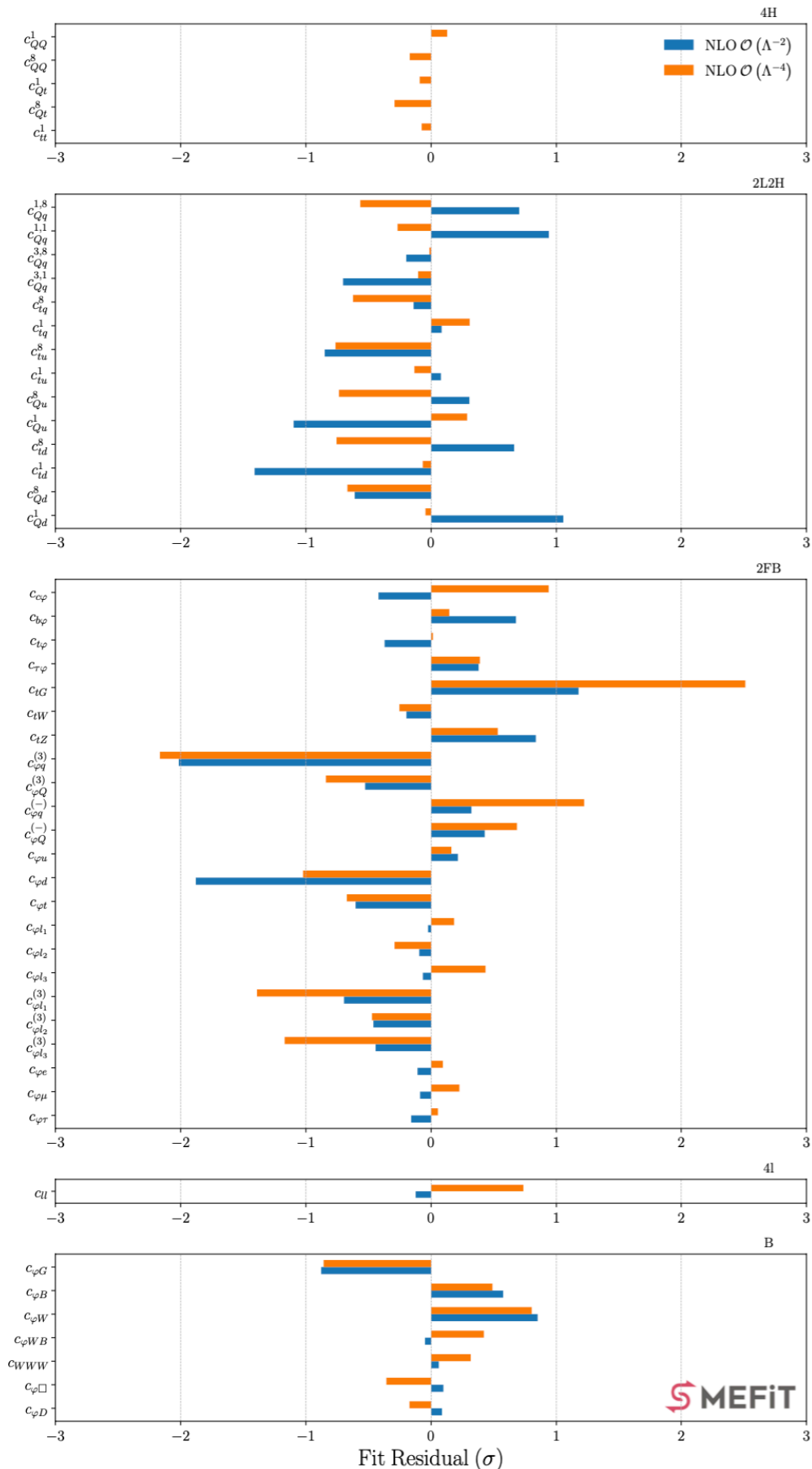
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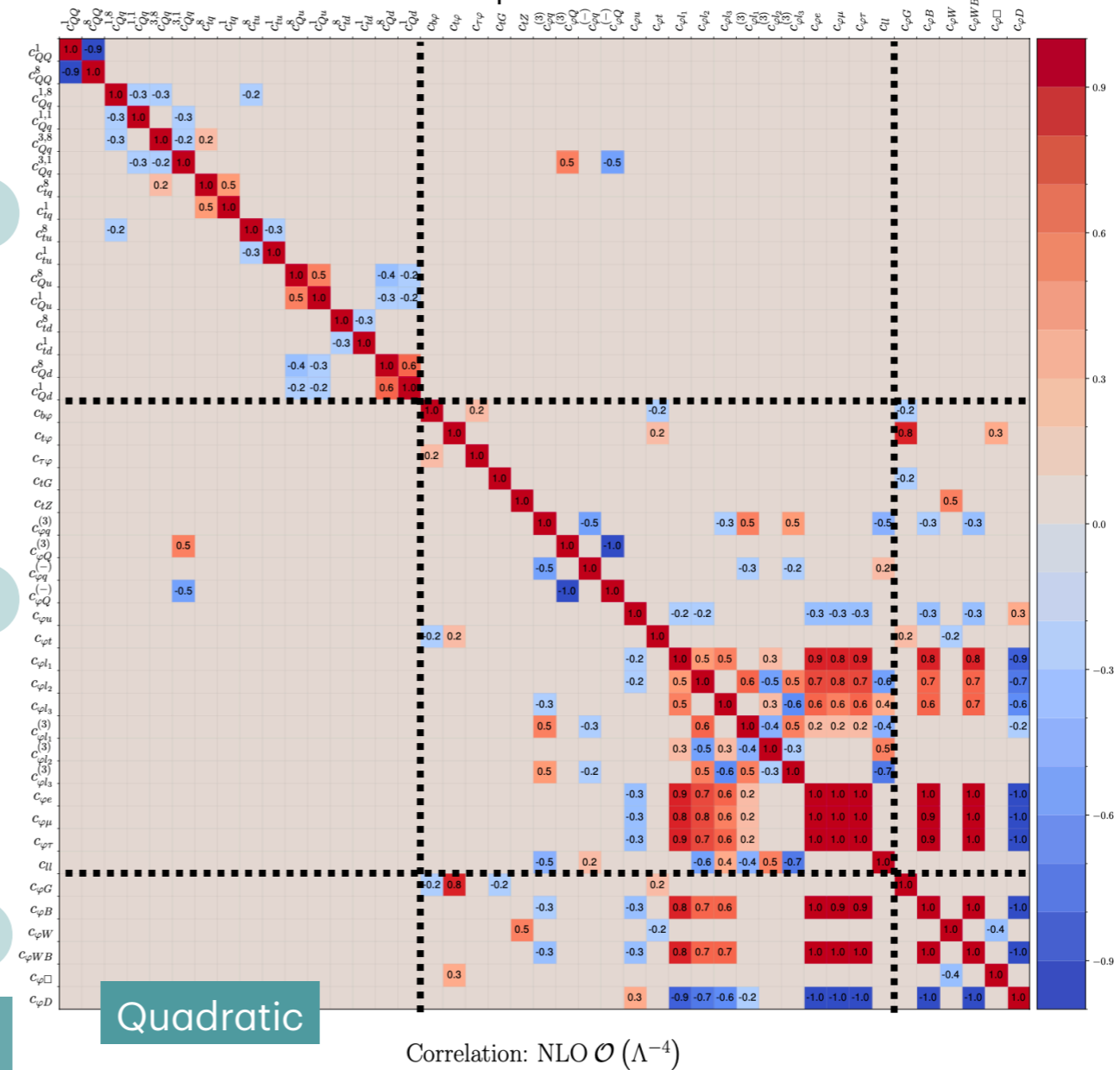
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4F

2F

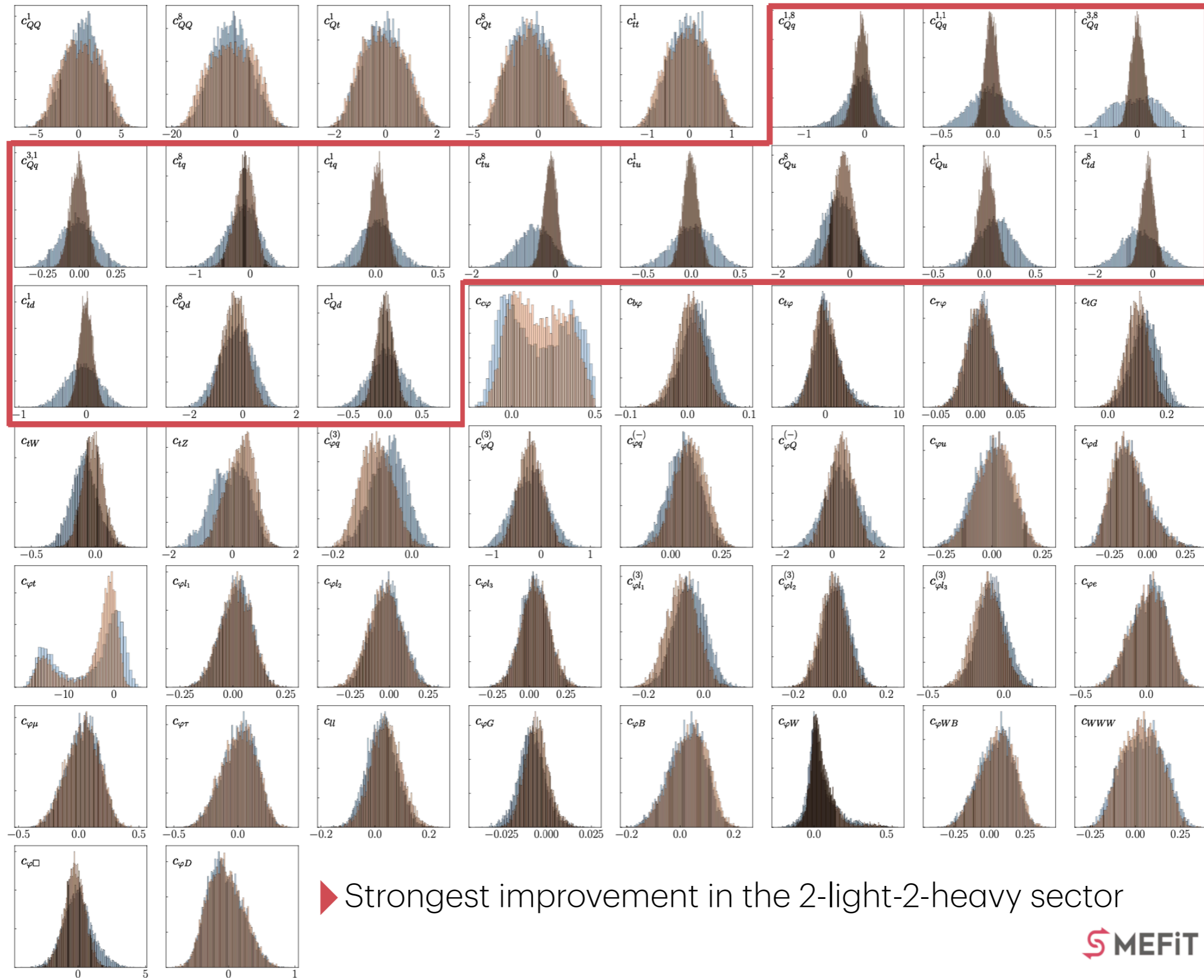
Gauge



Impact of new datasets

Marginalised quadratic fit

■ SMEFiT2.0 Dataset, NLO $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$
■ SMEFiT3.0 Dataset, NLO $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$



► Strongest improvement in the 2-light-2-heavy sector

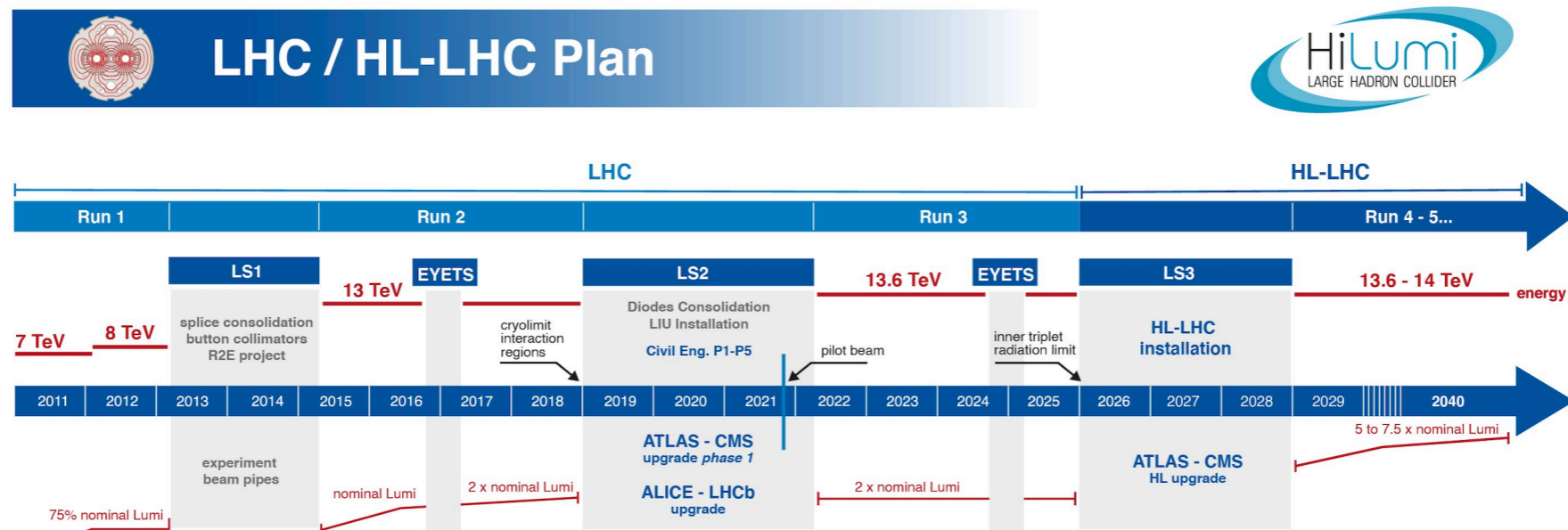
How will this change at future experiments?



Implemented in SMEFiT



HL-LHC projections



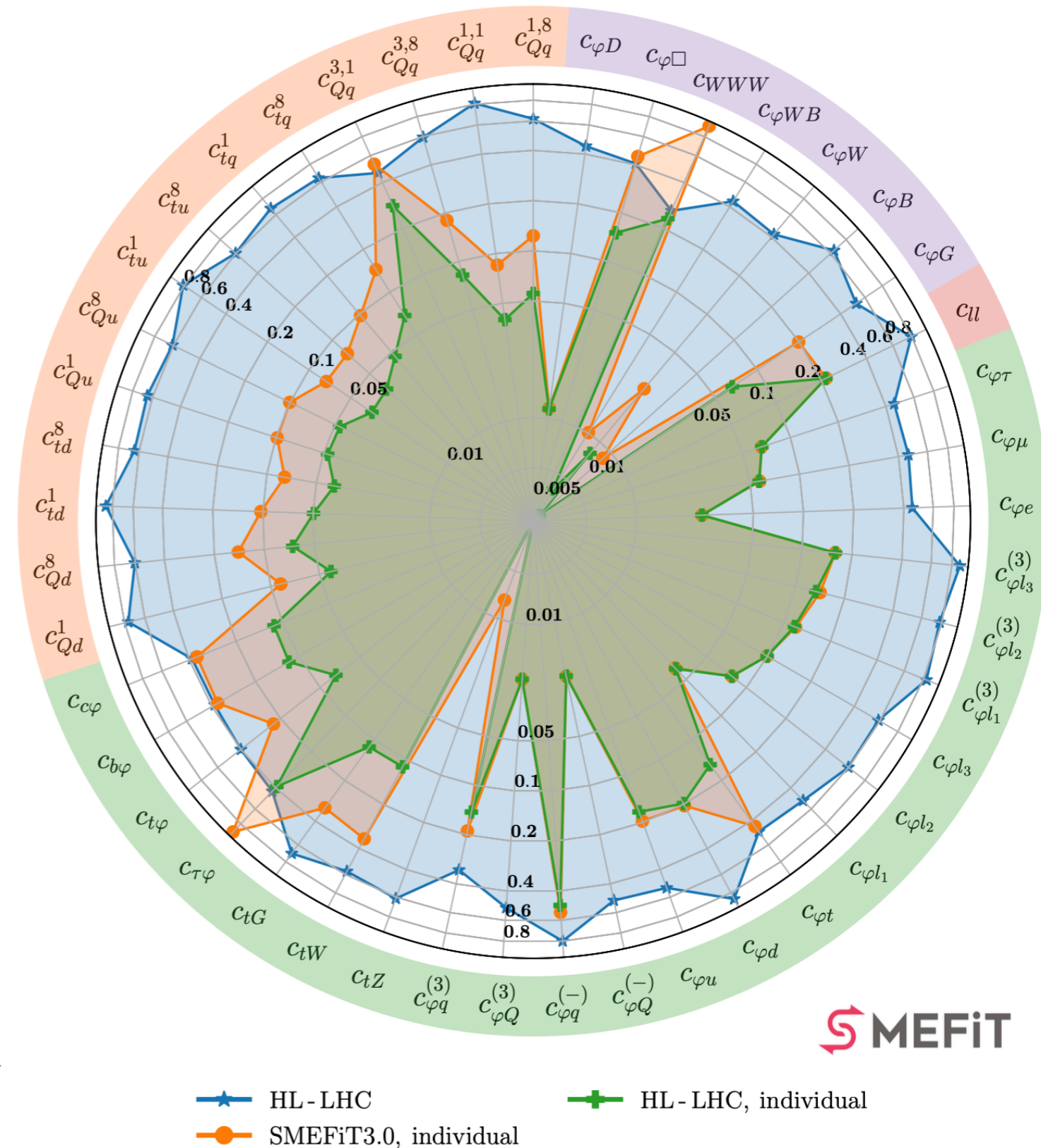
- ▶ Select SMEFiT3.0 datasets with highest integrated luminosity for each process type
- ▶ Central values of pseudodata fluctuated around SM
- ▶ Rescale statistical uncertainties with luminosity
Rescale systematic uncertainties by 1/2

- + Flexible framework that can project any Run-II dataset
- No HL-LHC optimisation (eg. bins in tail)

HL-LHC projections

Ratio of Uncertainties to SMEFiT3.0 Baseline, $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-2})$, Marginalised

- ▶ HL-LHC marginalised: Improvement ranging from 20% to factor of 3
- ▶ Individual bounds are overly optimistic
- ▶ Further improvement expected at HL-LHC with dedicated analyses



$$R_{\delta c_i} = \frac{[c_i^{\min}, c_i^{\max}]^{95\% \text{ CL}} (\text{baseline} + \text{HL-LHC})}{[c_i^{\min}, c_i^{\max}]^{95\% \text{ CL}} (\text{baseline})}$$



Future circular lepton colliders



Observables considered:

- ▶ EWPOs at the Z-pole
- ▶ Light fermion pair production
- ▶ Higgs production in hZ and $h\nu\nu$ channels + all Higgs decays
- ▶ Diboson (W^+W^-) production
- ▶ Top quark pair production

Energy (\sqrt{s})	\mathcal{L}_{int} (Run time)		$\mathcal{L}_{\text{FCC-ee}}/\mathcal{L}_{\text{CEPC}}$
	FCC-ee (4 IPs)	CEPC (2 IPs)	
91 GeV (Z -pole)	300 ab^{-1} (4 years)	100 ab^{-1} (2 years)	3
161 GeV ($2m_W$)	20 ab^{-1} (2 years)	6 ab^{-1} (1 year)	3.3
240 GeV	10 ab^{-1} (3 years)	20 ab^{-1} (10 years)	0.5
350 GeV	0.4 ab^{-1} (1 year)	0.2 ab^{-1}	2
365 GeV ($2m_t$)	3 ab^{-1} (4 years)	1 ab^{-1} (5 years)	3

Uncertainty projections from Snowmass study updated with FCC midterm Feasibility Report

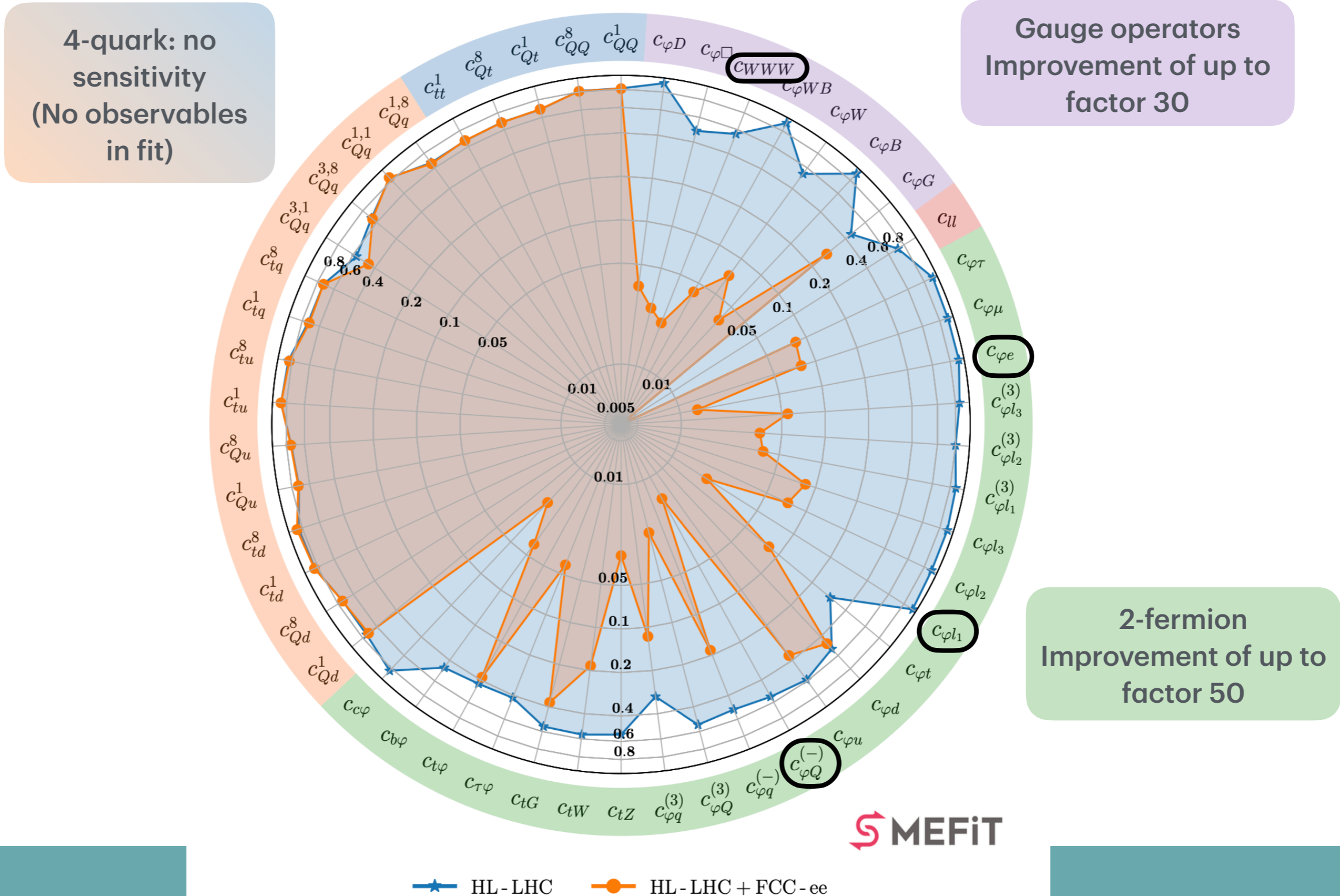
[arXiv:2206.08326]

[CERN/3789/RA]

Constraints at the FCC-ee

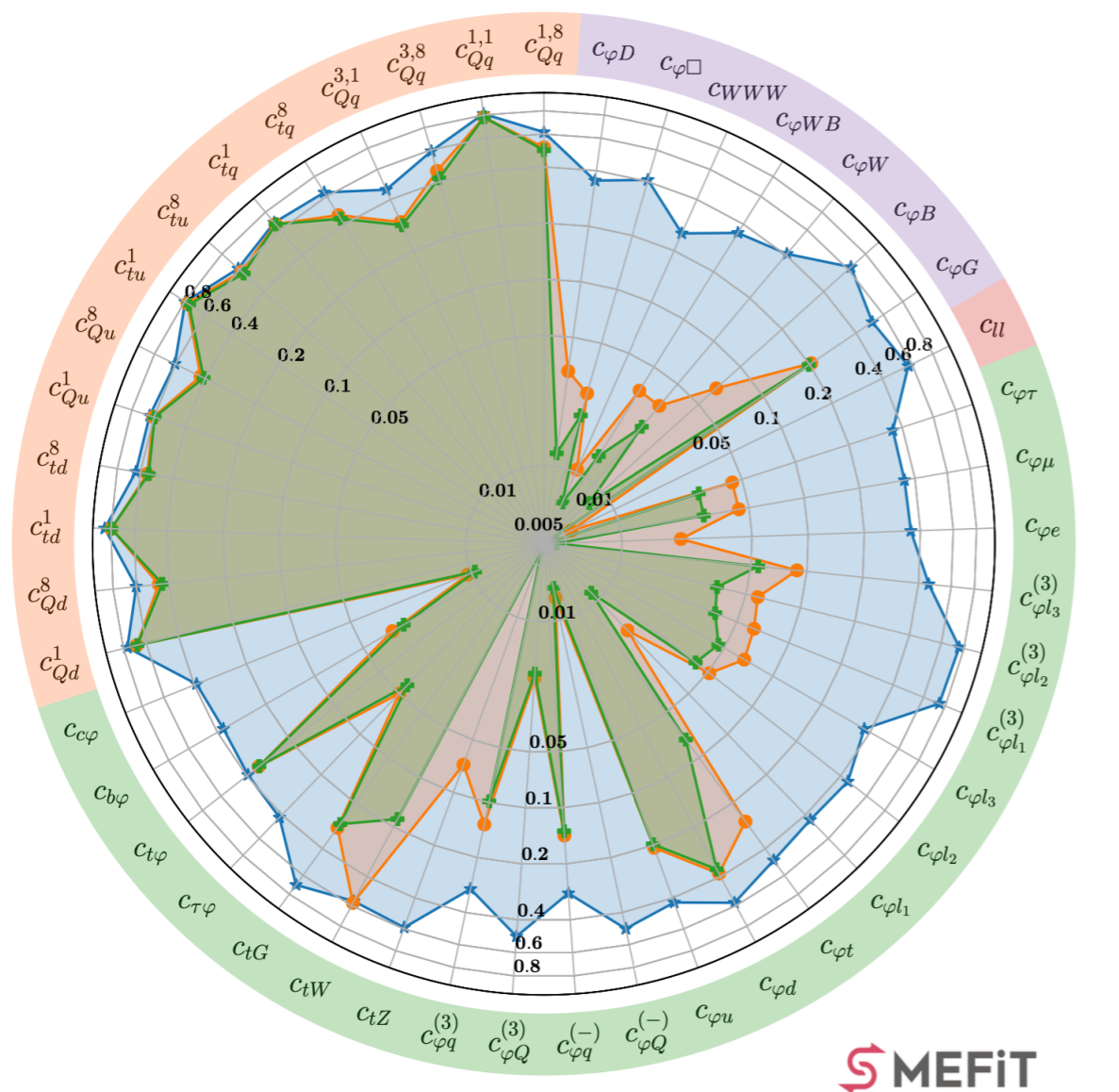
► Overall **huge improvements** on many coefficients

Ratio of Uncertainties to SMEFiT3.0 Baseline, $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$, Marginalised



FCC-ee energy runs and CEPC

Ratio of Uncertainties to SMEFiT3.0 Baseline, $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-2})$, Marginalised



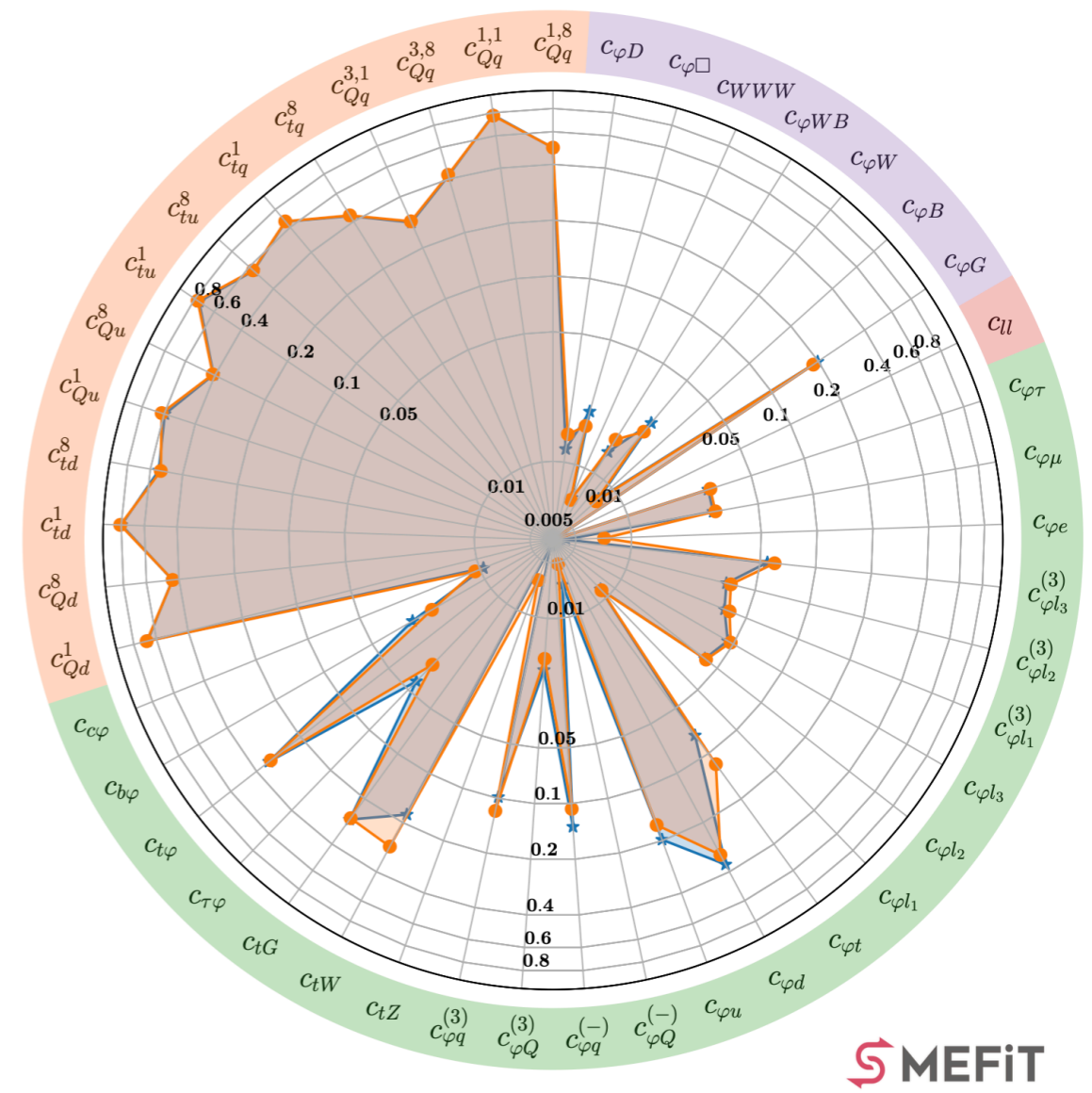
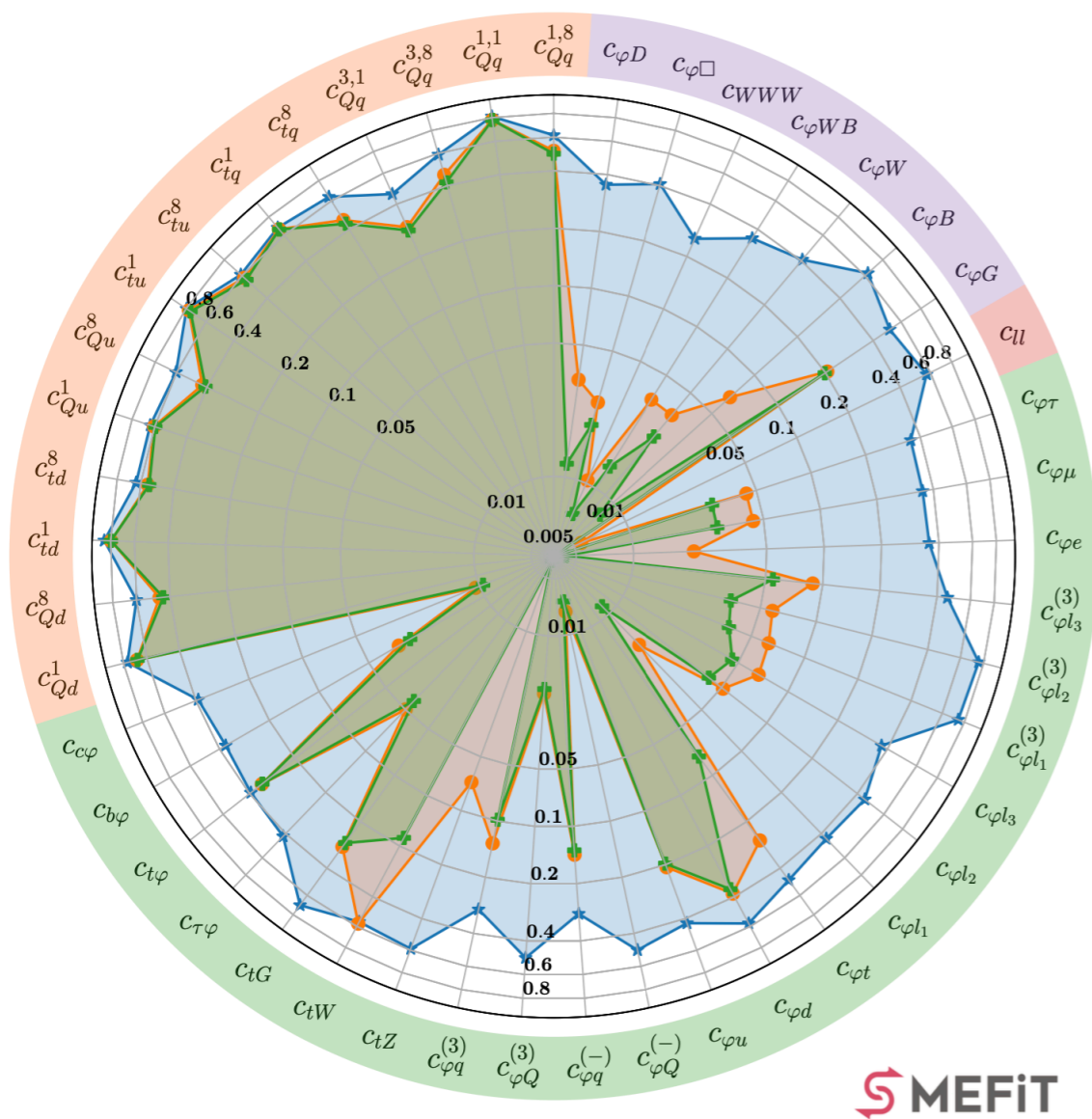
- ★ HL-LHC + FCC-ee (91 GeV)
- HL-LHC + FCC-ee (91 + 240 GeV)
- ✚ HL-LHC + FCC-ee (91 + 161 + 240 + 365 GeV)

- ▶ Study impact of sequentially adding FCC-ee datasets for different energies
- ▶ Significant impact from combined Z-pole run (91 GeV) + Higgs factory (240 GeV)

FCC-ee energy runs and CEPC

Ratio of Uncertainties to SMEFiT3.0 Baseline, $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-2})$, Marginalised

Ratio of Uncertainties to SMEFiT3.0 Baseline, $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-2})$, Marginalised



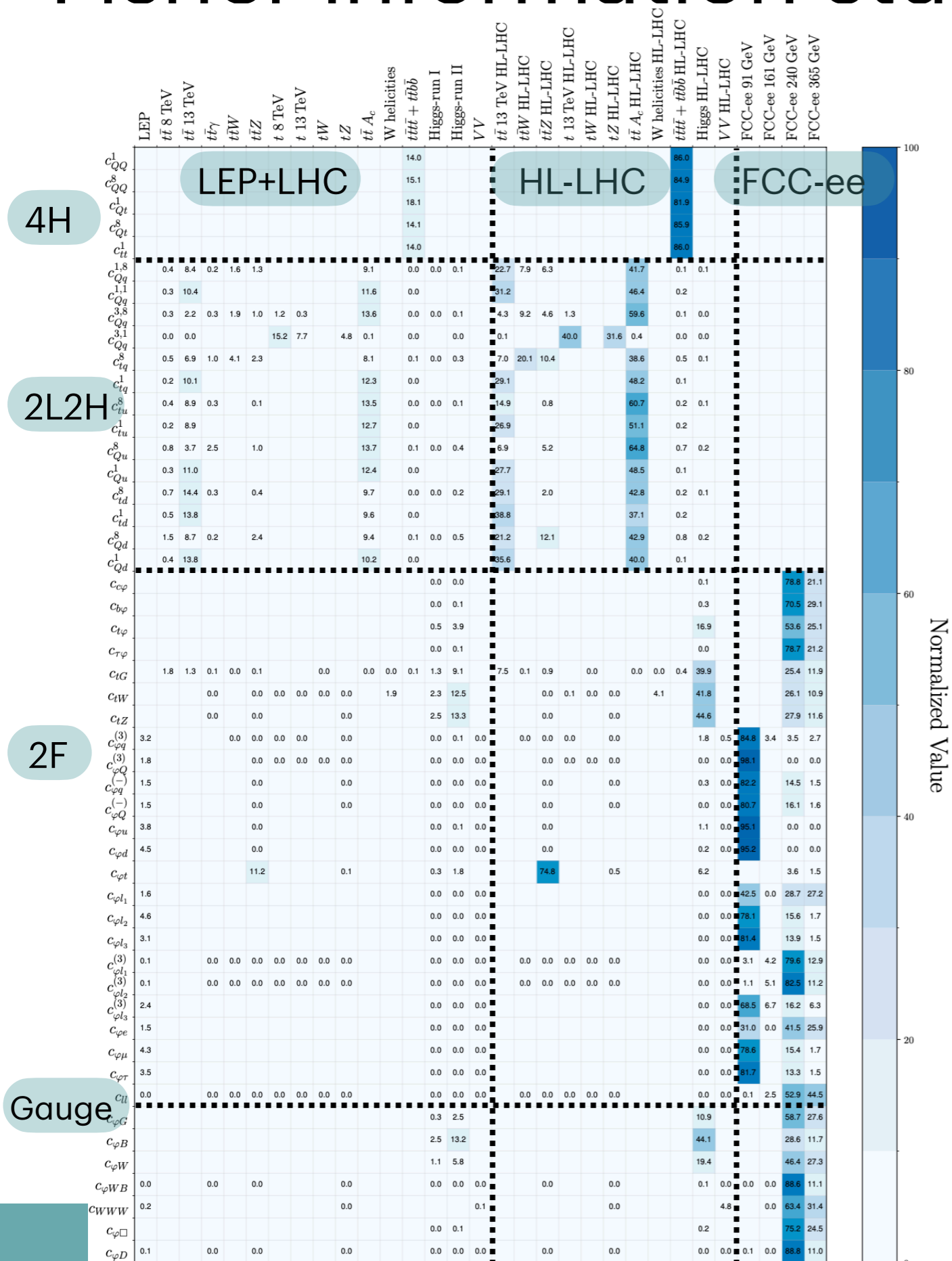
- HL-LHC + FCC-ee (91 GeV)
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- HL-LHC + FCC-ee
- HL-LHC + CEPC

- ▶ Study impact of sequentially adding FCC-ee datasets for different energies
- ▶ Significant impact from combined Z-pole run (91 GeV) + Higgs factory (240 GeV)

- ▶ Very similar results for CEPC

Fisher information study



- Quantifies which datasets have more sensitivity to given operator
- Proxy for linear individual fit
- FCC-ee dominates nearly all operators except 4-quark operators, only accessible in pp collisions (tree level)
- Combination of 91 GeV and 240 GeV runs important to pin down 2-fermion and gauge operators
- FCC-ee run at 161 GeV is the least useful for the SMEFT

$$I_{ij} = \sum_{m=1}^{n_{\text{dat}}} \frac{\sigma_{m,i}^{(\text{eft})} \sigma_{m,j}^{(\text{eft})}}{\delta_{\text{exp},m}^2}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n_{\text{eft}},$$


The future




Implementation in progress



Conclusions

- ▶ SMEFT is a consistent way to look for new interactions
- ▶ **Global fits** needed to **combine all the information** available in LHC measurements
- ▶ SMEFIT3.0: **biggest global SMEFT analysis to date** with 50 WC and 445 datapoints
- ▶ Demonstrated the **impact of HL-LHC, FCC-ee and CEPC** on global SMEFT parameter space with **huge improvements** predicted
- ▶ Extension to other future colliders in progress
- ▶ **Public code, data and theory**  lhcfithef.github.io/smefit_release/

Conclusions

- ▶ SMEFT is a consistent way to look for new interactions
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Thank you !

Full treatment of EWPOs

- ▶ In the SMEFT, Z and W fermionic couplings receive corrections from dim-6 operators.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta g_V^{l_i} &= \delta \bar{g}_Z \bar{g}_V^{l_i} + Q^{l_i} \delta s_\theta^2 + \Delta_V^{l_i} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \\
 \delta g_A^{l_i} &= \delta \bar{g}_Z \bar{g}_A^{l_i} + \Delta_A^{l_i} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \\
 \delta g_V^u &= \delta \bar{g}_Z \bar{g}_V^u + Q^u \delta s_\theta^2 + \Delta_V^u = 0, \\
 \delta g_A^u &= \delta \bar{g}_Z \bar{g}_A^u + \Delta_A^u = 0, \\
 \delta g_V^d &= \delta \bar{g}_Z \bar{g}_V^d + Q^d \delta s_\theta^2 + \Delta_V^d = 0, \\
 \delta g_A^d &= \delta \bar{g}_Z \bar{g}_A^d + \Delta_A^d = 0, \\
 \delta g_V^{W,l_i} &= \frac{c_{ll} + 2c_{\varphi l_i}^{(3)} - c_{\varphi l_1}^{(3)} - c_{\varphi l_2}^{(3)}}{4\sqrt{2}G_F} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \\
 \delta g_V^{W,q} &= \frac{c_{ll} + c_{\varphi q}^{(3)} - c_{\varphi l_1}^{(3)} - c_{\varphi l_2}^{(3)}}{4\sqrt{2}G_F} = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_{\varphi l_i}^{(3)} \\ c_{\varphi l_i}^{(1)} \\ c_{\varphi l_i} \\ c_{\varphi e/\mu/\tau} \\ c_{\varphi q}^{(-)} \\ c_{\varphi q}^{(3)} \\ c_{\varphi q} \\ c_{\varphi u} \\ c_{\varphi d} \\ c_{ll} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{t_W} & -\frac{1}{4t_W^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{t_W} & \frac{1}{4s_W^2} - \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{t_W} & -\frac{1}{4t_W^2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{\varphi WB} \\ c_{\varphi D} \end{pmatrix}$$

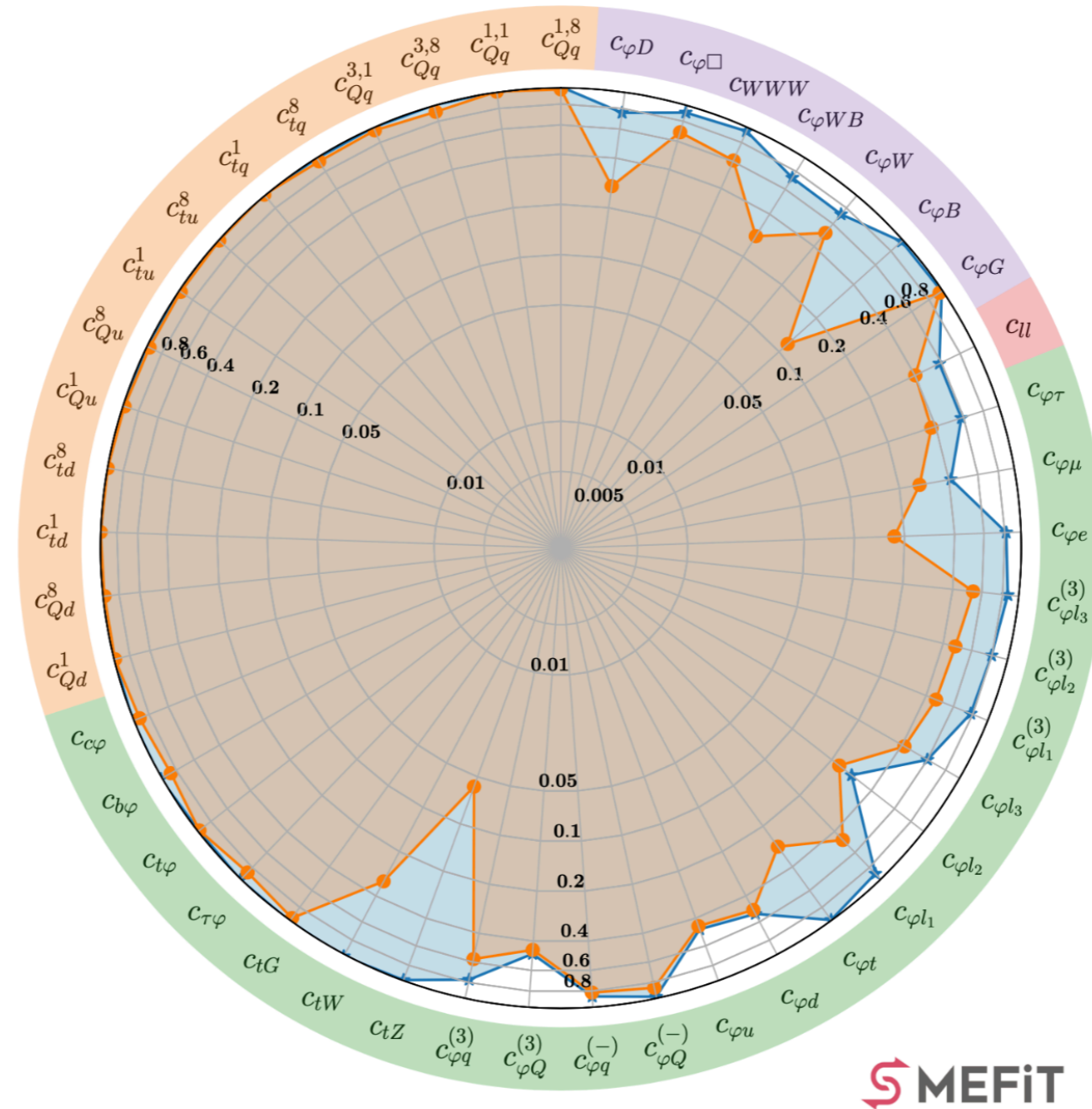
- ▶ SMEFiT2.0: assumed LEP/SLD measurements were precise enough to set coupling shifts to zero → **only 2 independent WCs**

- ▶ SMEFiT3.0: EWPOs implemented like the rest of LHC data → **16 independent WCs**

Input	Observables
Z-pole EWPOs	$\Gamma_Z, \sigma_{\text{had}}^0, R_e^0, R_\mu^0, R_\tau^0, A_{FB}^{0,e}, A_{FB}^{0,\mu}, A_{FB}^{0,\tau}$ $R_b^0, R_c^0, A_{FB}^{0,b}, A_{FB}^{0,c}, A_b, A_c$ $A_\tau (\mathcal{P}_\tau), A_e (\mathcal{P}_\tau)$ $A_e (\text{SLD}), A_\mu (\text{SLD}), A_\tau (\text{SLD})$
Bhabha scattering	$d\sigma/d\cos\theta$ ($n_{\text{dat}} = 21$) $\sqrt{s} = 189, 192, 196, 200, 202, 205, 207 \text{ GeV}$
α_{EW}	$\alpha_{\text{EW}}^{-1}(m_Z)$
W branching ratios	$\text{Br}(W \rightarrow e\nu_e)$ $\text{Br}(W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu)$ $\text{Br}(W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau)$

FCC-ee energy runs

Ratio of Uncertainties to HL- LHC + FCC- ee (240 GeV), $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-2})$, Marginalised



+ HL- LHC + FCC- ee (91 + 240 GeV)
 * HL- LHC + FCC- ee (91 + 161 + 240 + 365 GeV)

FCC-ee and CEPC observables

Z-pole EWPOs ($\sqrt{s} = 91.2$ GeV)		
\mathcal{O}_i	$\delta/\Delta \mathcal{O}_i$	
	FCC-ee	CEPC
$\alpha(m_Z)^{-1} (\times 10^3)$	$\Delta = 2.7$ (1.2)	$\Delta = 17.8$
Γ_W (MeV)	$\Delta = 0.85$ (0.3)	$\Delta = 1.8$ (0.9)
Γ_Z (MeV)	$\Delta = 0.0028$ (0.025)	$\Delta = 0.005$ (0.025)
$A_e (\times 10^5)$	$\Delta = 0.5$ (2)	$\Delta = 1.5$
$A_\mu (\times 10^5)$	$\Delta = 1.6$ (2.2)	$\Delta = 3.0$ (1.8)
$A_\tau (\times 10^5)$	$\Delta = 0.35$ (20)	$\Delta = 1.2$ (6.9)
$A_b (\times 10^5)$	$\Delta = 1.7$ (21)	$\Delta = 3$ (21)
$A_c (\times 10^5)$	$\Delta = 14$ (15)	$\Delta = 6$ (30)
σ_{had}^0 (pb)	$\Delta = 0.025$ (4)	$\Delta = 0.05$ (2)
$R_e (\times 10^3)$	$\delta = 0.0028$ (0.3)	$\delta = 0.003$ (0.2)
$R_\mu (\times 10^3)$	$\delta = 0.0021$ (0.05)	$\delta = 0.003$ (0.1)
$R_\tau (\times 10^3)$	$\delta = 0.0021$ (0.1)	$\delta = 0.003$ (0.1)
$R_b (\times 10^3)$	$\delta = 0.001$ (0.3)	$\delta = 0.005$ (0.2)
$R_c (\times 10^3)$	$\delta = 0.011$ (1.5)	$\delta = 0.02$ (1)

$e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}$				
\mathcal{O}_i	$\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV		$\sqrt{s} = 365$ GeV	
	$\Delta_{\text{exp}} \mathcal{O}_i$ (FCC-ee)	$\Delta_{\text{exp}} \mathcal{O}_i$ (CEPC)	$\Delta_{\text{exp}} \mathcal{O}_i$ (FCC-ee)	$\Delta_{\text{exp}} \mathcal{O}_i$ (CEPC)
$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(e^+e^-)$ [fb]	2.29	1.62	2.74	4.68
$A_{\text{FB}}(e^+e^-)$	$9.79 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$6.92 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$2.83 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$4.83 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(\mu^+\mu^-)$ [fb]	0.405	0.287	0.48	0.82
$A_{\text{FB}}(\mu^+\mu^-)$	$1.98 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.397 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5.69 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$9.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(\tau^+\tau^-)$ [fb]	0.374	0.264	0.443	0.756
$A_{\text{FB}}(\tau^+\tau^-)$	$2.17 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.53 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.24 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.00106
$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(c\bar{c})$ [fb]	0.088	0.062	0.102	0.175
$A_{\text{FB}}(c\bar{c})$	0.000813	$5.74 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.00238	0.00405
$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(b\bar{b})$ [fb]	0.151	0.107	0.171	0.29
$A_{\text{FB}}(b\bar{b})$	$4.86 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3.44 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.00142	0.00243

$e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$						
\mathcal{O}_i	$\sqrt{s} = 161$ GeV		$\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV		$\sqrt{s} = 365$ GeV	
	δ_{exp} (FCC-ee)	δ_{exp} (CEPC)	δ_{exp} (FCC-ee)	δ_{exp} (CEPC)	δ_{exp} (FCC-ee)	δ_{exp} (CEPC)
σ_{WW}	$1.36 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.48 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.22 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$8.63 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2.81 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4.87 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\text{BR}_{W \rightarrow \ell_i \nu_i}$	$2.72 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4.95 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.44 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.73 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5.63 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$9.75 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Statistical (systematic) uncertainty in absolute unit (Δ) or relative to the central value (δ)

FCC-ee and CEPC observables

$e^+e^- \rightarrow Zh$					$e^+e^- \rightarrow h\nu\nu$				
	$\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV		$\sqrt{s} = 365$ GeV			$\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV		$\sqrt{s} = 365$ GeV	
\mathcal{O}_i	$\delta_{\text{exp}}\mathcal{O}_i$ (FCC-ee)	$\delta_{\text{exp}}\mathcal{O}_i$ (CEPC)	$\delta_{\text{exp}}\mathcal{O}_i$ (FCC-ee)	$\delta_{\text{exp}}\mathcal{O}_i$ (CEPC)	\mathcal{O}_i	$\delta_{\text{exp}}\mathcal{O}_i$ (FCC-ee)	$\delta_{\text{exp}}\mathcal{O}_i$ (CEPC)	$\delta_{\text{exp}}\mathcal{O}_i$ (FCC-ee)	$\delta_{\text{exp}}\mathcal{O}_i$ (CEPC)
σ_{Zh}	0.0035	0.0026	0.0064	0.014	$\sigma_{h\nu\nu} \times \text{BR}_{b\bar{b}}$	0.0219	0.0159	0.0064	0.011
$\sigma_{Zh} \times \text{BR}_{b\bar{b}}$	0.0021	0.0014	0.0035	0.009	$\sigma_{h\nu\nu} \times \text{BR}_{c\bar{c}}$	-	-	0.0707	0.16
$\sigma_{Zh} \times \text{BR}_{c\bar{c}}$	0.0156	0.0202	0.046	0.088	$\sigma_{h\nu\nu} \times \text{BR}_{gg}$	-	-	0.0318	0.045
$\sigma_{Zh} \times \text{BR}_{gg}$	0.0134	0.0081	0.0247	0.034	$\sigma_{h\nu\nu} \times \text{BR}_{ZZ}$	-	-	0.0707	0.21
$\sigma_{Zh} \times \text{BR}_{ZZ}$	0.0311	0.0417	0.0849	0.2	$\sigma_{h\nu\nu} \times \text{BR}_{WW}$	-	-	0.0255	0.044
$\sigma_{Zh} \times \text{BR}_{WW}$	0.0085	0.0053	0.0184	0.028	$\sigma_{h\nu\nu} \times \text{BR}_{\tau^+\tau^-}$	-	-	0.0566	0.042
$\sigma_{Zh} \times \text{BR}_{\tau^+\tau^-}$	0.0064	0.0042	0.0127	0.021	$\sigma_{h\nu\nu} \times \text{BR}_{\gamma\gamma}$	-	-	0.156	0.16
$\sigma_{Zh} \times \text{BR}_{\gamma\gamma}$	0.0636	0.0302	0.127	0.11					
$\sigma_{Zh} \times \text{BR}_{\gamma Z}$	0.12	0.085	-	-					

Statistical (systematic) uncertainty in absolute unit (Δ) or relative to the central value (δ)