

The global electroweak fit at NNLO and prospects for the LHC and ILC

The Gfitter Group

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Abstract — For a long time, global fits of the electroweak sector of the Standard Model (SM) have been used to exploit measurements of electroweak precision observables at lepton colliders (LEP, SLC), together with measurements at hadron colliders (Tevatron, LHC), and accurate theoretical predictions at multi-loop level, to constrain free parameters of the SM, such as the Higgs and top masses. Today, all fundamental SM parameters entering these fits are experimentally determined, including information on the Higgs couplings, and the global fits are used as powerful tools to assess the validity of the theory and to constrain scenarios for new physics. Future measurements at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and the International Linear Collider (ILC) promise to improve the experimental precision of key observables used in the fits. This paper presents updated electroweak fit results using newest NNLO theoretical predictions, and prospects for the LHC and ILC. The impact of experimental and theoretical uncertainties is analysed in detail. We compare constraints from the electroweak fit on the Higgs couplings with direct LHC measurements, and examine present and future prospects of these constraints using a model with modified couplings of the Higgs boson to fermions and bosons.

1 Introduction

Global fits of the Standard Model (SM) have traditionally combined electroweak precision observables with accurate theoretical predictions to constrain the top quark and Higgs boson masses [1–5]. The discovery of a scalar boson at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [6, 7], with mass M_H around 125 GeV, provides an impressive confirmation of the light Higgs prediction derived from these fits. Assuming the new boson to be the SM Higgs boson and inserting the measured mass into the fit overconstrains the electroweak sector of the SM. Key electroweak observables such as the W boson mass, M_W , and the effective weak mixing angle for charged and neutral leptons and light quarks, $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$, can thus be predicted with a precision exceeding that of the direct measurements [8]. These observables become sensitive probes of new physics [9] limited in part by the accuracy of the theoretical calculations.

Recently, full fermionic two-loop calculations have become available for the partial widths and branching ratios of the Z boson [10]. These new calculations improve the theoretical precision and also allow for a more meaningful estimate of the theoretical uncertainties due to missing higher perturbative orders. In this paper we present an update of the global electroweak fit performed at the two-loop level,¹ including a detailed assessment of the impact of the remaining theoretical uncertainties.

Measurements performed at future colliders will increase the experimental precision of these and other electroweak observables, such as the top quark mass, m_t . The coming years should also lead to progress in the calculation of multi-loop corrections to these observables, as well as to an improved determination of the hadronic contribution to the fine-structure constant evaluated at the Z boson mass scale, $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}(M_Z^2)$.

In this paper, the latest results of the global electroweak fit are compared with the expectations for the Phase-1 LHC² and the International Linear Collider (ILC) with GigaZ option,³ henceforth denoted ILC/GigaZ [11]. For each scenario we analyse the impact of the assigned experimental and theoretical uncertainties. By exploiting contributions from radiative corrections, the global electroweak fit is also used to determine the couplings of the Higgs boson to gauge bosons using the formalism of the S , T , U parameters. We combine the constraints on the Higgs couplings in a popular benchmark model with LHC measurements of the signal strength in various channels. We also study the prospects for these constraints.

The paper is organised as follows. An update of the global electroweak fit including the recent theoretical improvements is presented in Section 2. Section 3 discusses the extrapolated uncertainties of key input observables for the LHC and ILC/GigaZ scenarios, the fit prospects, and a detailed analysis of the impact of all sources of systematic uncertainties. The status and prospects for the determinations of Higgs couplings from the electroweak fit are reported in Section 4.

¹The decay width of the W boson, Γ_W , is only known to one-loop precision. However, this measurement being of insufficient precision has a negligible impact on the result of the electroweak fit.

²This corresponds to a scenario with $\int Ldt = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$, before the high luminosity upgrade.

³GigaZ: the operation of the ILC at lower energies like the Z pole or the WW threshold allows for high-statistics precision measurements of several electroweak observables. At the Z pole the physics at LEP and SLC can be revisited with the data collected during a few days. Several billion Z bosons can be produced within a few months [11]. In comparison: in the seven years that LEP operated at the Z peak it produced around 17 million Z bosons in its four interaction points; SLD studied about 600 thousand Z bosons produced with a polarised beam [12].

2 Update of the global electroweak fit

In the following we present an update of the global electroweak fit at the Z -mass scale. The relevant observables, the data treatment and statistical framework are described in Refs. [3, 4]. We use the recent calculations of the Z boson partial widths and branching ratios at the electroweak two-loop order [10]. These provide for the first time a consistent set of calculations at next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) for all relevant input observables, together with the two-loop calculations of the W mass and the effective weak mixing angle.

SM predictions and theoretical uncertainties

The following theoretical predictions of the SM observables are used.

- The effective weak mixing angle, $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$, has been calculated using corrections up to the full two-loop order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$ [13, 14]. In addition, partial three-loop and four-loop terms have been included at order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s^2)$ [15–17], $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t^2\alpha_s)$, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t^3)$ [18, 19] and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t\alpha_s^3)$ [20–22], where $\alpha_t = \alpha m_t^2$. These calculations have been included in the parametrisation provided in [13, 14]. For bottom quarks the calculation from [23] is used, which includes corrections of the same order together with additional vertex corrections from top-quark propagators.
- The mass of the W boson, M_W , has been calculated to the same orders of electroweak and QCD corrections as $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$. We use the parametrisation of the full two-loop result [24]. New in this paper is the inclusion of four-loop QCD corrections $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t\alpha_s^3)$ [20–22], which result in a shift of the predicted M_W by about -2.2 MeV in the on-shell renormalisation scheme for m_t . The exact value of the shift depends on the parameter settings used.
- Full fermionic two-loop corrections $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$ for the partial widths and branching ratios of the Z boson have recently become available [10].⁴ The parametrisation formulas provided include also higher order terms to match the perturbative order of the calculations of $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ and M_W . These calculations amend previous two-loop predictions of the total Z width, Γ_Z , the hadronic peak cross section, σ_{had}^0 [25], and the partial decay width of the Z boson into $b\bar{b}$, R_b^0 [26].
- The dominant contributions from final-state QED and QCD radiation are included in the calculations through factorisable radiator functions $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{V},\mathcal{A}}$, which are known up to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$ for massless final-state quarks, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ for massive quarks [27–29], and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$ for contributions with closed fermion loops [30]. Non-factorisable vertex contributions of order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$ [31, 32] are also accounted for.
- The width of the W boson, Γ_W , is known up to one electroweak loop order. We use the parametrisation given in [33], which is sufficient given the limited experimental precision.

⁴These calculations do not include diagrams with closed boson loops at two-loop order. These are expected to give small corrections compared to diagrams with closed fermion loops and are therefore only considered in the estimate of the theoretical uncertainty.

$\delta_{\text{theo}} M_W$	4 MeV	$\delta_{\text{theo}} \Gamma_{u,c}$	0.12 MeV
$\delta_{\text{theo}} \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^f$	$4.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$\delta_{\text{theo}} \Gamma_b$	0.21 MeV
$\delta_{\text{theo}} \Gamma_{e,\mu,\tau}$	0.012 MeV	$\delta_{\text{theo}} \sigma_{\text{had}}^0$	6 pb
$\delta_{\text{theo}} \Gamma_\nu$	0.014 MeV	$\delta_{\text{theo}} \mathcal{R}_{V,A}$	$\sim \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$
$\delta_{\text{theo}} \Gamma_{d,s}$	0.09 MeV	$\delta_{\text{theo}} m_t$	0.5 GeV

Table 1: Theory uncertainties taken into account in the global electroweak fit. See text for details.

In summary, the changes with respect to our previous publication [8] are the addition of the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s^3)$ QCD correction to M_W and the two-loop calculations of the partial Z widths. The latter calculations also yield an updated result for R_b^0 , including non-factorisable $\mathcal{O}(\alpha \alpha_s)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$ corrections. For the calculations of the SM predictions we use the computer code employed previously [8], with the corresponding updates.

The theoretical uncertainties from unknown higher-order contributions have been estimated by assuming that the perturbation series follow a geometric growth [10, 14, 24]. The resulting uncertainties for M_W , $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^f$, σ_{had}^0 and all decay widths, Γ_f , for the decay $Z \rightarrow f\bar{f}$, are listed in Table 1.

For M_W and $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ they arise from three dominant sources of unknown higher-order corrections: $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2 \alpha_s)$ terms beyond the known contribution of $\mathcal{O}(G_F^2 \alpha_s m_t^4)$, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^3)$ electroweak three-loop corrections, and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ QCD terms. Summing quadratically the relevant uncertainty estimates amounts to the overall theoretical uncertainties $\delta_{\text{theo}} M_W = 4$ MeV [24] and $\delta_{\text{theo}} \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^f = 4.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ [14].

The leading theoretical uncertainties on the predicted Z decay widths and σ_{had}^0 come from missing two-loop electroweak bosonic $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$ contributions, three-loop terms of order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^3)$, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2 \alpha_s)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha \alpha_s^2)$, and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha \alpha_s^3)$ corrections beyond the leading m_t^n terms. The resulting uncertainties $\delta_{\text{theo}} \Gamma_f$ are between 0.012 and 0.21 MeV (see Table 1). The theoretical uncertainty $\delta_{\text{theo}} \sigma_{\text{had}}^0$ amounts to 6 pb.

Uncertainties due to unknown higher order contributions to the radiator functions $\mathcal{R}_{V,A}$ have been estimated by varying the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$ terms for the massless and massive quark contributions by factors of 0 to 2. The uncertainty due to the singlet vector contribution was found to be negligible.

We assign an additional theoretical uncertainty to the value of m_t from hadron collider measurements due to the ambiguity in the kinematic top-mass definition [34–37], the colour structure of the fragmentation process [38, 39], and the perturbative relation between pole and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ mass currently known to three-loop order [40, 41]. The first uncertainty is difficult to assess. Estimates range from 0.25 to 0.9 GeV or higher [37, 42]. Systematic effects on m_t due to mis-modeling of the colour reconnection in the fragmentation process, initial and final state radiation, and the kinematics of the b -quark are partly considered as uncertainties by the experiments. They were also studied in a dedicated measurement by CMS [43] where no significant trends between the measurements under different conditions were observed. Finally, estimates of the missing higher order perturbative correction to the relation between the pole and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ top mass range from 0.2 to 0.3 GeV uncertainty [44]. The nominal value of the combined m_t uncertainty is set here to

0.5 GeV. The impact of this uncertainty is studied below for values between 0 and 1.5 GeV.

Our previous publications [3, 4, 8] employed the *R*fit scheme, characterised by uniform likelihoods for the two theoretical nuisance parameters $\delta_{\text{theo}}M_W$ and $\delta_{\text{theo}}\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ used. It corresponds to a linear addition of theoretical and experimental uncertainties. In this analysis, with the ten theoretical nuisance parameters listed in Table 1, we use Gaussian constraints to stabilise the fit convergence. The Gaussian treatment modifies the relative impact of theoretical uncertainties. The fit constraints become tighter at low significance and looser at high significance, which – to keep in mind – is important when interpreting the results.

Experimental input

A detailed list of all the observables, their values and uncertainties used in the fit, is given in the first two columns of Table 2. The input data to the fit consist of measurements at the Z pole by the LEP and SLD collaborations [12], the world average values for the running quark masses [45], of M_W and Γ_W [45], and an up-to-date determination of the five-quark hadronic vacuum polarisation contribution to $\alpha(M_Z^2)$, $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$ [46]. For the mass of the top quark we use the latest average from the direct measurements by the LHC and Tevatron experiments [47] with the additional 0.5 GeV theoretical uncertainty as discussed above. The mass of the Higgs boson M_H is taken to be the average of the new results by ATLAS [48] (125.4 ± 0.4 GeV) and CMS [49] (125.0 ± 0.3 GeV), 125.14 ± 0.24 GeV.

Results of the SM fit

The fit of the electroweak theory to all input data from Table 2, including the theoretical uncertainties from Table 1, converges at a global minimum value of $\chi_{\text{min}}^2 = 17.8$, obtained for 14 degrees of freedom. Using pseudo experiments and the statistical method described in [3] we find a p -value for the SM to describe the data of 0.21 (corresponding to 0.8σ one-sided significance). The improved goodness-of-fit compared to earlier results [8] comes mostly from the corrected calculation of R_b^0 [26], which decreases the previously reported discrepancy of R_b^0 between the global fit and the measurement from a pull value of -2.4σ down to -0.8σ (consistent with the one-loop calculation of R_b^0). The impact of this change on the other fit parameters is small. The new two-loop calculations of the Z partial widths decrease the value of χ_{min}^2 by 0.2, whereas the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t\alpha_s^3)$ four-loop QCD corrections to M_W increase χ_{min}^2 by 0.4 units.

The results of the full fit for each fit parameter and observable are given in the fourth column of Table 2, together with the uncertainties estimated from their $\Delta\chi^2 = 1$ profiles. The fifth column in Table 2 gives the results obtained without using in the fit the experimental measurement corresponding to that row. A more detailed discussion of these indirect determinations for several key observables is given in Section 3. The last column in Table 2 corresponds to the fits of the previous column but ignoring, for the purpose of illustration, all theoretical uncertainties. In this case the global fit converges at a slightly increased minimum value of $\chi_{\text{min}}^2/\text{ndf} = 18.2/14$.

The result of the fit is summarised in Fig. 1. The plot on the left shows a comparison of the global fit results (fourth column of Tab. 2) with the direct measurements (first column of Tab. 2) in units

Parameter	Input value	Free in fit	Fit Result	w/o exp. input in line	w/o exp. input in line, no theo. unc
M_H [GeV] ^(o)	125.14 ± 0.24	yes	125.14 ± 0.24	93^{+25}_{-21}	93^{+24}_{-20}
M_W [GeV]	80.385 ± 0.015	–	80.364 ± 0.007	80.358 ± 0.008	80.358 ± 0.006
Γ_W [GeV]	2.085 ± 0.042	–	2.091 ± 0.001	2.091 ± 0.001	2.091 ± 0.001
M_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	yes	91.1880 ± 0.0021	91.200 ± 0.011	91.2000 ± 0.010
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	–	2.4950 ± 0.0014	2.4946 ± 0.0016	2.4945 ± 0.0016
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	–	41.484 ± 0.015	41.475 ± 0.016	41.474 ± 0.015
R_ℓ^0	20.767 ± 0.025	–	20.743 ± 0.017	20.722 ± 0.026	20.721 ± 0.026
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\ell}$	0.0171 ± 0.0010	–	0.01626 ± 0.0001	0.01625 ± 0.0001	0.01625 ± 0.0001
A_ℓ (*)	0.1499 ± 0.0018	–	0.1472 ± 0.0005	0.1472 ± 0.0005	0.1472 ± 0.0004
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell(Q_{\text{FB}})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	–	0.23150 ± 0.00006	0.23149 ± 0.00007	0.23150 ± 0.00005
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	–	0.6680 ± 0.00022	0.6680 ± 0.00022	0.6680 ± 0.00016
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	–	0.93463 ± 0.00004	0.93463 ± 0.00004	0.93463 ± 0.00003
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	–	0.0738 ± 0.0003	0.0738 ± 0.0003	0.0738 ± 0.0002
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	–	0.1032 ± 0.0004	0.1034 ± 0.0004	0.1033 ± 0.0003
R_c^0	0.1721 ± 0.0030	–	$0.17226^{+0.00009}_{-0.00008}$	0.17226 ± 0.00008	0.17226 ± 0.00006
R_b^0	0.21629 ± 0.00066	–	0.21578 ± 0.00011	0.21577 ± 0.00011	0.21577 ± 0.00004
\bar{m}_c [GeV]	$1.27^{+0.07}_{-0.11}$	yes	$1.27^{+0.07}_{-0.11}$	–	–
\bar{m}_b [GeV]	$4.20^{+0.17}_{-0.07}$	yes	$4.20^{+0.17}_{-0.07}$	–	–
m_t [GeV]	173.34 ± 0.76	yes	$173.81 \pm 0.85^{(\nabla)}$	$177.0^{+2.3}_{-2.4}^{(\nabla)}$	177.0 ± 2.3
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)^{(\dagger\Delta)}$	2757 ± 10	yes	2756 ± 10	2723 ± 44	2722 ± 42
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	–	yes	0.1196 ± 0.0030	0.1196 ± 0.0030	0.1196 ± 0.0028

^(o) Average of the ATLAS [48] and CMS [49] measurements assuming no correlation of the systematic uncertainties.

^(*) Average of the LEP and SLD A_ℓ measurements [12], used as two measurements in the fit.

^(\nabla) The theoretical top mass uncertainty of 0.5 GeV is excluded.

^(\dagger) In units of 10^{-5} .

^(\Delta) Rescaled due to α_s dependence.

Table 2: Input values and fit results for the observables used in the global electroweak fit. The first and second columns list respectively the observables/parameters used in the fit, and their experimental values or phenomenological estimates (see text for references). The third column indicates whether a parameter is floating in the fit. The fourth column quotes the results of the fit including all experimental data. In the fifth column the fit results are given without using the corresponding experimental or phenomenological estimate in the given row (indirect determination). The last column shows for illustration the result using the same fit setup as in the fifth column, but ignoring all theoretical uncertainties. The nuisance parameters that are used to parameterise theoretical uncertainties are given in Table 1.

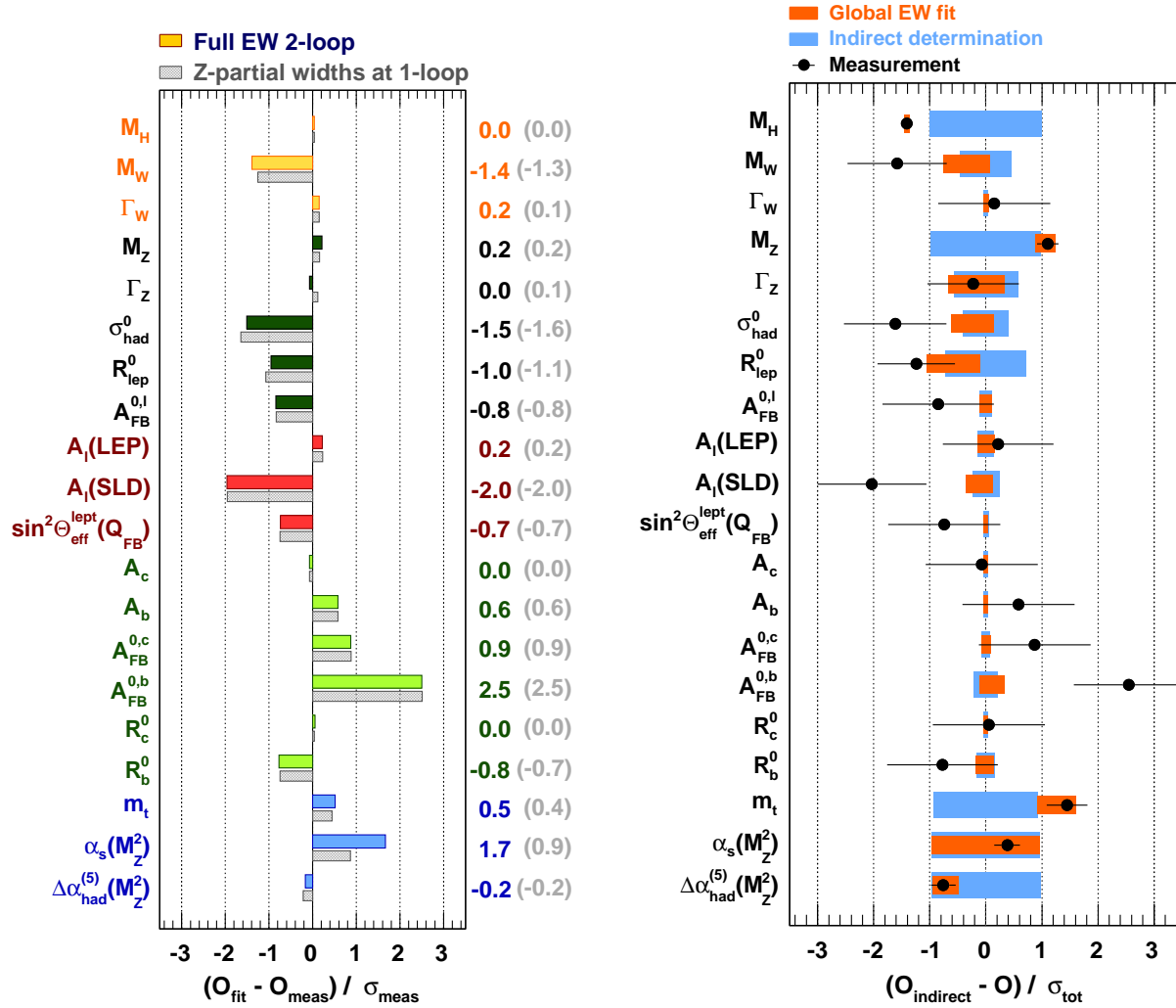


Figure 1: Left: Comparison of the fit results with the direct measurements in units of the experimental uncertainty. The fit results are compared between the scenario using the two-loop calculations of the Z partial widths with the four-loop $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t \alpha_s^3)$ correction to M_W (colour, top bars), and the one-loop calculation used in a previous publication [4] (shaded gray, bottom bars). Right: Comparison of the fit results with the indirect determination in units of the total uncertainty, defined as the uncertainty of the direct measurement and that of the indirect determination added in quadrature. The indirect determination of an observable corresponds to a fit without using the corresponding direct constraint from the measurement.

of the measurement uncertainty. Also shown is the impact of the two-loop result for the Z partial widths and the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_t\alpha_s^3)$ correction to M_W , compared to the calculations previously used⁵ [8]. The right-hand panel of Fig. 1 displays the comparison of both the global fit result and the direct measurements with the indirect determination (fifth column of Tab. 2) for each observable in units of the total uncertainty, defined as the uncertainty of the direct measurement and the indirect determination added in quadrature. Note that in the case of $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ the direct measurement displayed is the world average value [45], which is otherwise not used in the fit.

The availability of the two-loop corrections to the Z partial widths and σ_{had}^0 allows the determination of $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ to full NNLO and partial NNNLO level. We find

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_s(M_Z^2) &= 0.1196 \pm 0.0028_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.0006_{\delta_{\text{theo}}\mathcal{R}_{V,A}} \pm 0.0006_{\delta_{\text{theo}}\Gamma_i} \pm 0.0002_{\delta_{\text{theo}}\sigma_{\text{had}}^0} \\ &= 0.1196 \pm 0.0030_{\text{tot}} ,\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

where the theoretical uncertainties due to missing higher order contributions are significantly larger than previously estimated [8]. This is largely due to the variation of the full $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$ terms in the radiator functions, and to the uncertainties on the Z partial widths and σ_{had}^0 , not assigned before.

The fit indirectly determines the W mass to be

$$\begin{aligned}M_W &= 80.3584 \pm 0.0046_{m_t} \pm 0.0030_{\delta_{\text{theo}}m_t} \pm 0.0026_{M_Z} \pm 0.0018_{\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}} \\ &\quad \pm 0.0020_{\alpha_s} \pm 0.0001_{M_H} \pm 0.0040_{\delta_{\text{theo}}M_W} \text{ GeV} , \\ &= 80.358 \pm 0.008_{\text{tot}} \text{ GeV} .\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

providing a result which exceeds the precision of the direct measurement. The different uncertainty contributions originate from the uncertainties on the input values of the fit, as quoted in the second column in Table 2. Simple error-propagation is applied to evaluate their impact on the prediction of M_W . At present, the largest uncertainties are due to m_t , both experimental and theoretical, followed by the theory and M_Z uncertainties.

Likewise, the indirect determination of the effective leptonic weak mixing angle, $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$, gives

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell &= 0.231488 \pm 0.000024_{m_t} \pm 0.000016_{\delta_{\text{theo}}m_t} \pm 0.000015_{M_Z} \pm 0.000035_{\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}} \\ &\quad \pm 0.000010_{\alpha_s} \pm 0.000001_{M_H} \pm 0.000047_{\delta_{\text{theo}}\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f} , \\ &= 0.23149 \pm 0.00007_{\text{tot}} ,\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

where the largest uncertainty is theoretical followed by the uncertainties on $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$ and m_t .

An important consistency test of the SM is the simultaneous indirect determination of m_t and M_W . A scan of the confidence level (CL) profile of M_W versus m_t is shown in Fig. 2 (top) for the scenarios where the direct M_H measurement is included in the fit (blue) or not (grey). Both contours agree with the direct measurements (green bands and ellipse for two degrees of freedom). The bottom panel of Fig. 2 displays the corresponding CL profile for the observable pair $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$ and M_W . The coloured ellipses indicate: green for the direct measurements; grey for the electroweak fit without using M_W , $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$, M_H and the Z width measurements; orange for the fit without

⁵With the exception of R_b^0 , which was previously taken from [26] and was later corrected. For this comparison the one-loop result [33] is used.

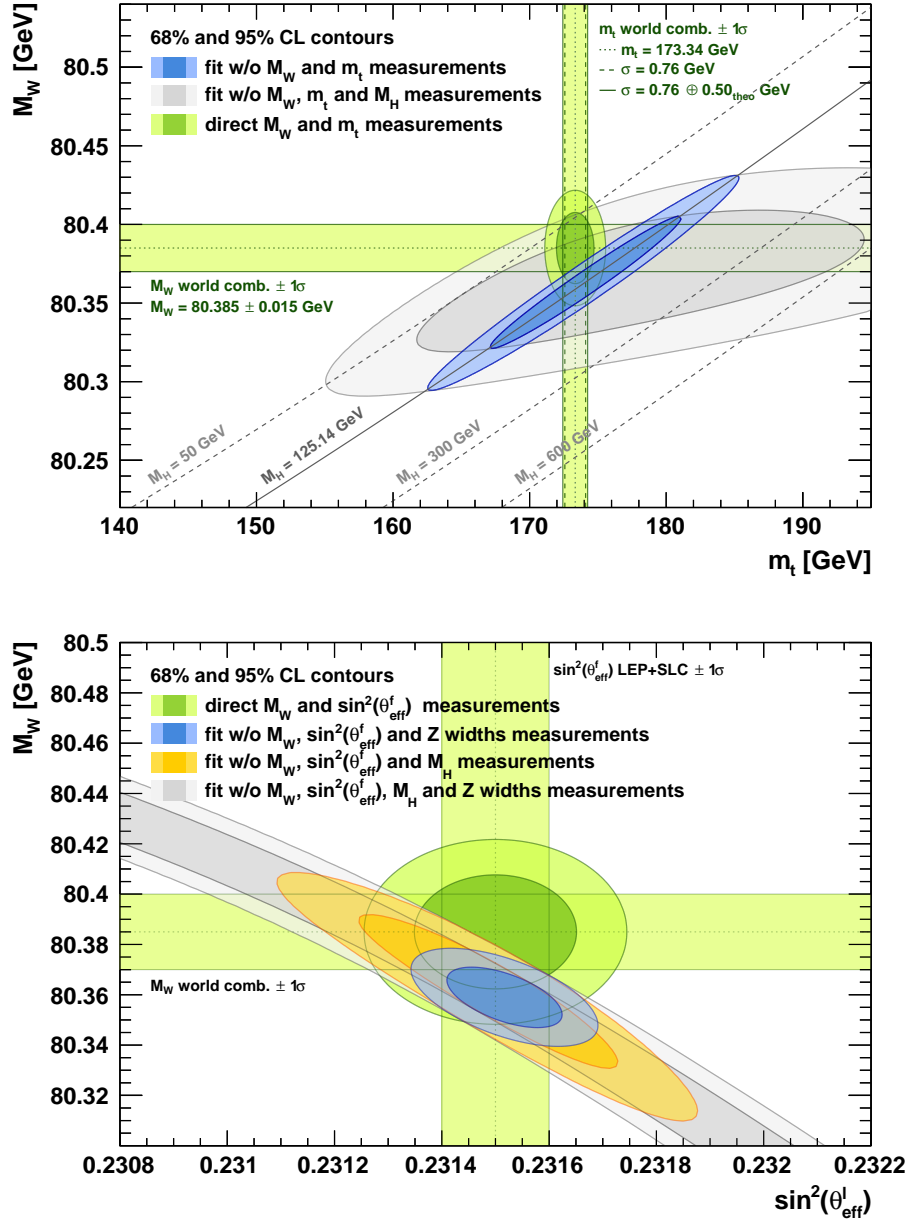


Figure 2: Contours at 68% and 95% CL obtained from scans of M_W versus m_t (top) and M_W versus $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^l$ (bottom), for the fit including M_H (blue) and excluding M_H (grey), as compared to the direct measurements (vertical and horizontal green bands and ellipses). The theoretical uncertainty of 0.5 GeV is added to the direct top mass measurement. In both figures, the corresponding direct measurements are excluded from the fit. In the case of $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^l$, all partial and full Z width measurements are excluded as well (except in case of the orange prediction), besides the asymmetry measurements.

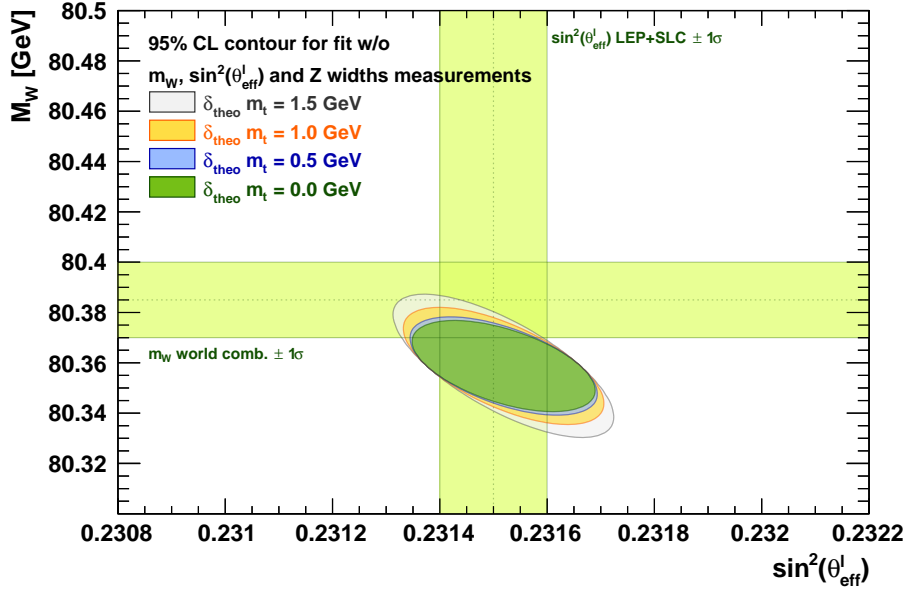


Figure 3: Contours at 95% CL obtained from scans of M_W versus $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^l$, with the top mass theoretical uncertainty varied between 0 and 1.5 GeV in steps of 0.5 GeV, as compared to the direct measurements (vertical and horizontal green bands). The corresponding direct measurements are excluded from the fit.

using M_W , $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ and M_H ; blue for the fit without M_W , $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ and the Z width measurements. For both figures the observed agreement demonstrates the consistency of the SM.

Fig. 3 shows CL profiles for the observable pair $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^l$ and M_W , but with the theoretical uncertainty on the top mass varied between 0 and 1.5 GeV, in steps of 0.5 GeV. It underlines that a better assessment of the theoretical m_t uncertainty is of relevance for the fit.

Oblique parameters

If the new physics scale is significantly higher than the electroweak scale, new physics effects from virtual particles in loops are expected to contribute predominantly through vacuum polarization corrections to the electroweak precision observables. These terms are traditionally denoted *oblique corrections* and are conveniently parametrised by the three self-energy parameters S , T , U [50, 51], which are defined to vanish in the SM. The S and T parameters absorb possible new physics contributions to the neutral and to the difference between neutral and charged weak currents, respectively. The U parameter is only sensitive to changes in the mass and width of the W boson. It is very small in most new physics models and therefore often set to zero.

Constraints on the S , T , U parameters can be derived from the global electroweak fit by calculating the difference of the oblique corrections as determined from the experimental data and the corrections obtained from an SM reference point (with fixed reference values of m_t and M_H). With this definition significantly non-zero S , T , U parameters represent an unambiguous indication of new physics.

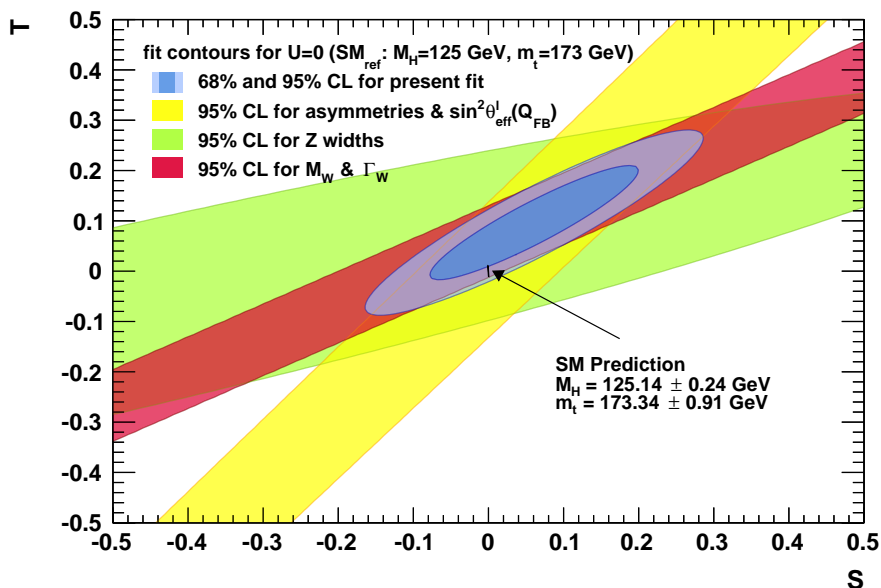


Figure 4: Constraints on the oblique parameters S and T , with the U parameter fixed to zero, using all observables (blue). Individual constraints are shown from the asymmetry measurements (yellow), the Z partial and total widths (green) and W mass and width (red), with confidence levels drawn for one degree of freedom. The SM prediction within uncertainties is indicated by the thin black stroke.

For the studies presented here we use the SM reference as $M_{H,\text{ref}} = 125$ GeV and $m_{t,\text{ref}} = 173$ GeV. We find

$$S = 0.05 \pm 0.11, \quad T = 0.09 \pm 0.13, \quad U = 0.01 \pm 0.11, \quad (4)$$

with correlation coefficients of $+0.90$ between S and T , -0.59 (-0.83) between S and U (T and U). Fixing $U = 0$ one obtains $S|_{U=0} = 0.06 \pm 0.09$ and $T|_{U=0} = 0.10 \pm 0.07$, with a correlation coefficient of $+0.91$. The constraints on S and T for a fixed value of $U = 0$ are shown in Fig. 4. The propagation of the current experimental uncertainties in M_H and m_t upon the SM prediction is illustrated by the small black area at about $S = T = 0$.

3 Prospects of the electroweak fit with the LHC and ILC/GigaZ

We use a simplified set of input observables to study the prospects of the electroweak fit for the Phase-1 LHC and the ILC/GigaZ. The measurements of the Z pole asymmetry observables are summarized in a single value of the effective weak mixing angle. The measurement of R_ℓ^0 is the only partial decay width that enters the fit to constrain α_S . This simplified fit setup leads in some cases to reduced constraints on observables as can be seen by comparing the uncertainties of the present scenarios between the last column of Table 2 and the fifth column of Table 3. The central values of the observables are adjusted to the values predicted by the current best fit giving a fully consistent set of SM observables.⁶

⁶The following central values are used for the future scenarios: $M_H = 125.0$ GeV, $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2) = 2755.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$, $M_Z = 91.1879$ GeV, $m_t = 173.81$ GeV, $M_W = 80.363$ GeV, $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell = 0.231492$ and $R_\ell^0 = 20.743$. See Table 3 for

Experimental and theoretical improvements

For the LHC, with a large dataset and sufficient time to understand and improve systematic uncertainties, we assume the following scenario.

- For m_H an uncertainty of 100 MeV is assumed, although the experiments are expected to exceed this precision using, for example, Higgs decays to four muons. Whatever uncertainty used is irrelevant for the fits discussed.
- A precision of 10 MeV on M_W may be achievable for the final combination of Tevatron measurements [52]. Assuming improvements in the uncertainties due to parton distribution functions, the modelling of the lepton transverse momentum and a reduction of experimental uncertainties, we expect that a combined precision of 8 MeV may be in reach for a combination of the LHC, Tevatron and LEP results.
- Given the present combined m_t uncertainty of 0.76 GeV [47], we assume an ultimate experimental precision of 0.6 GeV as a long-term prospect. As discussed earlier, an additional theoretical uncertainty of 0.5 GeV is assigned. For the future LHC scenario, with further theoretical studies on the top mass ambiguity, additional high-statistics tests of top quark decay kinematics, and a possible perturbative four-loop relation between pole and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ mass [41, 44], this uncertainty is assumed to be reduced to 0.25 GeV.

For the ILC/GigaZ we assume the following benchmark uncertainties⁷.

- A precision of 5 MeV is assumed for M_W , obtained from cross section measurements at and above the WW production threshold [11].
- Scans of the $t\bar{t}$ production threshold are expected to yield an experimental precision on the top quark mass of approximately 30 MeV [11, 44]. The conversion of the threshold to an $\overline{\text{MS}}$ mass using perturbative QCD adds an estimated uncertainty of 100 MeV [11, 40, 44].
- Measurements of the weak left-right asymmetry A_{LR} from leptonic and hadronic Z decays are expected to yield a precision of $1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ for $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ [11], improving the present measurement combination by more than a factor of ten.
- The partial decay width of the Z boson, R_ℓ^0 , is assumed to be measured with a precision of $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$, improving the current measurement [53] by a factor of more than six.

For both future scenarios we assume that the uncertainty in $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$ will reduce from currently $10 \cdot 10^{-5}$ down to $4.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$. The improvement is expected due to updated $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons cross section measurements below the charm threshold from the completion of ongoing BABAR and VEPP-2000 analyses, improved charmonium resonance data from BES-III, and a better knowledge of α_S from reliable Lattice QCD predictions [54].

the corresponding uncertainties.

⁷An improvement in the M_Z precision from currently 2.1 MeV to 1.6 MeV is suggested in [11]. Such a measurement would require the knowledge of the absolute ILC beam energy with a precision of 10^{-5} . Since the technical feasibility of such a precision is still uncertain, we do not yet include it in the fit.

Parameter	Experimental input [$\pm 1\sigma_{\text{exp}}$]			Indirect determination [$\pm 1\sigma_{\text{exp}}, \pm 1\sigma_{\text{theo}}$]		
	Present	LHC	ILC/GigaZ	Present	LHC	ILC/GigaZ
M_H [GeV]	0.4	< 0.1	< 0.1	+31, +10 -26, -8	+20, +3.9 -18, -3.2	+6.9, +2.5 -6.6, -2.3
M_W [MeV]	15	8	5	6.0, 5.0	5.2, 1.8	1.9, 1.3
M_Z [MeV]	2.1	2.1	2.1	11, 4	7.0, 1.4	2.6, 1.0
m_t [GeV]	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.4, 0.6	1.5, 0.2	0.7, 0.2
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$ [10^{-5}]	16	16	1.3	4.5, 4.9	2.8, 1.1	2.0, 1.0
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^5(M_Z^2)$ [10^{-5}]	10	4.7	4.7	42, 13	36, 6	5.6, 3.0
R_l^0 [10^{-3}]	25	25	4	–	–	–
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ [10^{-4}]	–	–	–	40, 10	39, 7	6.4, 6.9
$S _{U=0}$	–	–	–	0.094, 0.027	0.086, 0.006	0.017, 0.006
$T _{U=0}$	–	–	–	0.083, 0.023	0.064, 0.005	0.022, 0.005
κ_V ($\lambda = 3 \text{ TeV}$)	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01

Table 3: Current and extrapolated future uncertainties in the input observables (left), and the precision obtained for the fit prediction (right). Where two uncertainties are given, the first is experimental and the second theoretical. The value of $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ is not used directly as input in the fit. The uncertainty in the direct M_H measurements is not relevant for the fit and therefore not quoted. For all indirect determinations shown (including the present M_H determination) the assumed central values of the input measurements have been adjusted to obtain a common fit value of $M_H = 125$ GeV. The simplified fit setup used to derive the numbers in this table leads in some cases to reduced constraints on observables as can be seen by comparing the uncertainties of the present scenarios (fifth column) with the last column of Table 2. See text for more details.

The present and projected experimental uncertainties for the observables used in the simplified electroweak fit are summarised in the left columns of Table 3.

To match the experimental precision significant theoretical progress is required. Leaving aside the ambiguity in m_t , the presently most important theoretical uncertainties affecting the fit are those related to the predictions of M_W and $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$. For the future scenarios, we assume that the present uncertainties of $\delta_{\text{theo}}M_W = 4$ MeV and $\delta_{\text{theo}}\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f = 4.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ reduce to 1 MeV and 10^{-5} , respectively. This reduction will require ambitious three-loop electroweak calculations. The leading theoretical uncertainties on the partial Z decay widths, σ_{had}^0 , and the radiator functions play a smaller role in the present fit. For the future scenarios the uncertainty estimates given in Table 1 are assumed to be reduced by a factor of four, similar to the uncertainties on M_W and $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$.

Expected fit performance

The numerical 1σ uncertainties of the indirect observable determinations are given for the present fit as well as the LHC and ILC/GigaZ scenarios in the right-hand columns of Table 3. Experimental

and theoretical uncertainties are quoted separately.

Examples of $\Delta\chi^2$ profiles for three key observables are shown in Fig. 5. Throughout this section, blue, green and orange curves indicate the present, future LHC and future ILC/GigaZ scenarios. The impact of the theoretical uncertainties is illustrated by the width of each coloured curve. The light blue curve in the top panel in Fig. 5 indicates the M_H constraint using the present precision, but with the central experimental values adjusted to the future scenarios. It allows a direct comparison with the present uncertainties, which depend on the value of M_H .

If the extrapolated precision on M_W and m_t can be realised, the LHC will significantly improve the indirect constraint on M_H (present at $M_H \simeq 125$ GeV: $^{+33}_{-27}$ GeV, LHC: $^{+21}_{-18}$ GeV). An even more substantial improvements is expected for the ILC/GigaZ with an expected uncertainty of $^{+7.4}_{-7.0}$ GeV.⁸

Correspondingly, the prediction of M_W from the fit (see middle panel of Fig. 5) can be improved by the LHC (reduced uncertainty from currently 7.8 MeV to 5.5 MeV, owing also to the reduced theoretical uncertainties) and by the ILC/GigaZ (2.3 MeV). Also shown on the figure are the current and expected future direct measurements, keeping the central value unchanged. A powerful SM test is obtained, confronting measurement and prediction of M_W at the level of 0.05 per mille.

The prediction of $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$ from the fit (bottom panel of Fig. 5) is significantly improved in the LHC and ILC/GigaZ scenarios, also owing to the improved theoretical precision. The total uncertainty reduces from currently $6.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ by almost a factor of three at the ILC/GigaZ. Again the current and expected future direct measurements are also indicated on the figure, keeping the central value unchanged. No improvement in the precision of the direct measurement is expected from the LHC, leaving the direct measurement a factor 5 less precise than the indirect determination. Only with in the ILC/GigaZ scenario a similar precision between the prediction and direct measurement can be achieved.

Figure 6 shows the allowed areas obtained for fits with fixed variable pairs M_W versus m_t (top) and M_W versus $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$ (bottom) in the three scenarios. The horizontal and vertical bands display the 1σ ranges of the current direct measurements (blue), as well as the LHC (green) and ILC/GigaZ (orange) expectations in precision. A modest improvement in precision is achieved for the LHC, represented by the green ellipses, when confronting the direct measurements with the SM predictions. A much stronger increase in precision and sensitivity is obtained with the ILC/GigaZ (orange ellipses).

Impact of the individual uncertainties

Table 4 shows a breakdown of the predicted uncertainties of various parameters as obtained from the reduced electroweak fit for the present and future scenarios. The present and prospective experimental precision of the direct measurement, δ_{meas} , are given in column two. In column three the total uncertainty from the indirect determination, ie. the result from a fit without using

⁸If the experimental input data, currently predicting $M_H = 94^{+25}_{-22}$ GeV, are left unchanged with respect to the present central values but had uncertainties according to the future expectations, a precision of $^{+16}_{-14}$ GeV and $^{+5.6}_{-5.3}$ GeV is obtained for LHC and ILC/GigaZ respectively. A deviation of the measured M_H at a level of 5σ could be established with the ILC/GigaZ fit.

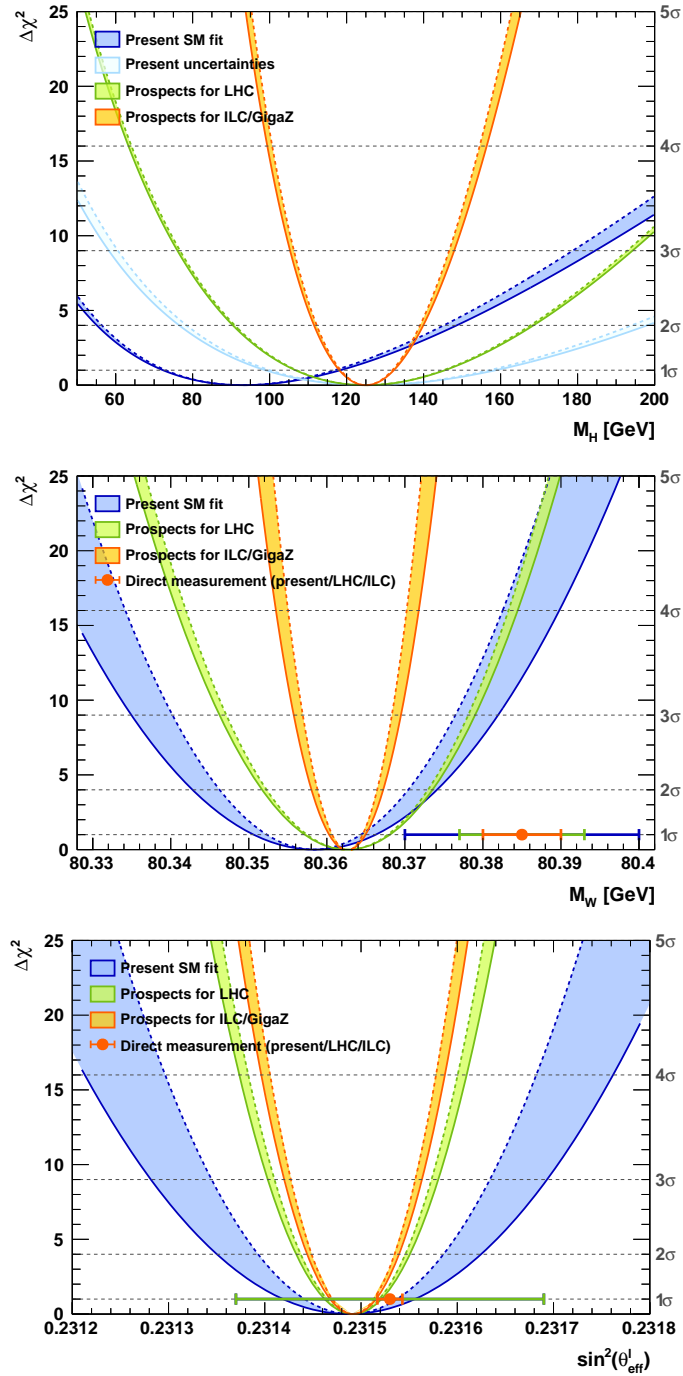


Figure 5: Profiles of $\Delta\chi^2$ versus M_H (top), M_W (middle) and $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$ (bottom). In blue the present result, and in light blue, green and orange the present, LHC and ILC/GigaZ scenarios, respectively, all using the future fit setup (reproducing $M_H \simeq 125$ GeV) with corresponding uncertainties. The impact of the theoretical uncertainties is illustrated by the width of the coloured curves. See Table 3 for the numerical results of these fits.

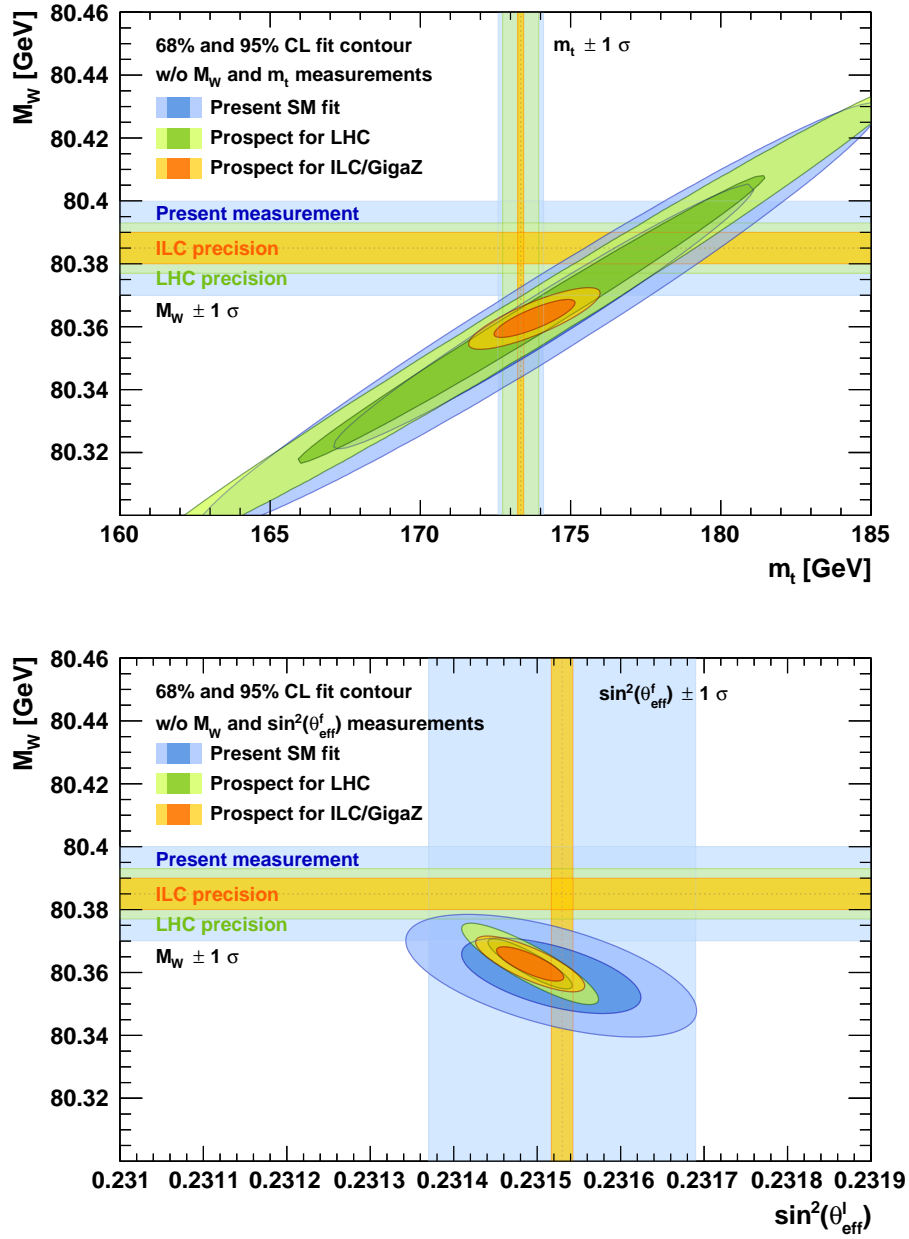


Figure 6: Fit constraints for the present and extrapolated future scenarios compared to the direct measurements for the observable pairs M_W versus m_t (top) and M_W versus $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^l$ (bottom). The direct measurements are not included as input measurements in the fits. For the future scenarios the central values of the other input measurements are adjusted to reproduce the SM with $M_H \simeq 125$ GeV. The horizontal and vertical bands indicate in blue today's precision of the direct measurements, and in light green and orange the extrapolated precisions for the LHC and ILC/GigaZ, respectively. The ellipses receive significant contributions from the theoretical uncertainties parametrised by $\delta_{\text{theo}}M_W$ and $\delta_{\text{theo}}\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^l$. For better visibility the measurement ellipses corresponding to two degrees of freedom are not drawn.

Parameter	δ_{meas}	$\delta_{\text{fit}}^{\text{tot}}$	$\delta_{\text{fit}}^{\text{theo}}$	$\delta_{\text{fit}}^{\text{exp}}$	Experimental uncertainty source [$\pm 1\sigma$]					
					δM_W	δM_Z	δm_t	$\delta \sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$	$\delta \Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}$	$\delta\alpha_s$
Present uncertainties										
M_H [GeV]	0.4	+33 -27	+10 -8	+31 -26	+28 -23	+5 -4	+10 -7	+29 -23	+7 -5	+4 -3
M_W [MeV]	15	7.8	5.0	6.0	–	2.5	4.3	5.1	1.6	2.5
M_Z [MeV]	2.1	12.0	3.7	11.4	10.5	–	3.5	11.2	2.2	1.4
m_t [GeV]	0.8	2.5	0.6	2.4	2.3	0.4	–	2.3	0.5	0.6
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\ell}$ ^(\circ)	16	6.6	4.9	4.5	3.7	1.2	2.0	–	3.4	1.2
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}$ ^(\circ)	10	44	13	42	31	6	10	41	–	2
LHC prospects										
M_H [GeV]	< 0.1	+21 -18	+4 -3	+20 -18	+17 -14	+6 -5	+8 -7	+18 -16	+3 -2	+5 -4
M_W [MeV]	8	5.5	1.8	5.2	–	2.5	3.5	4.8	0.8	2.6
M_Z [MeV]	2.1	7.2	1.4	7.0	6.0	–	2.8	5.9	0.8	1.9
m_t [GeV]	0.6	1.5	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	–	1.2	0.2	0.5
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\ell}$ ^(\circ)	16	3.0	1.1	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.4	–	1.5	0.9
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}$ ^(\circ)	4.7	36	6	36	25	9	12	35	–	5
ILC/GigaZ prospects										
M_H [GeV]	< 0.1	+7.4 -7.0	+2.5 -2.3	+6.9 -6.6	+3.9 -1.9	+4.3 -4.1	+0.9 -0.8	+3.3 -3.0	+4.3 -4.1	+0.3 -0.3
M_W [MeV]	5	2.3	1.3	1.9	–	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.3
M_Z [MeV]	2.1	2.7	1.0	2.6	2.5	–	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.2
m_t [GeV]	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	–	0.3	0.4	0.2
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\ell}$ ^(\circ)	1.3	2.3	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.2	–	1.5	0.1
$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}$ ^(\circ)	4.7	6.4	3.0	5.6	2.7	4.1	0.8	3.9	–	0.2

^(\circ)In units of 10^{-5} . ^(*)In units of 10^{-4}

Table 4: Contributions from the individual experimental and theoretical uncertainty sources to the total uncertainty in the indirect determination of a given observable by the electroweak fit for the three scenarios (present, future LHC, ILC/GigaZ). The uncertainty due to M_H is negligible compared to the other observables and is not shown. See text for further discussion.

the experimental observable of that row, $\delta_{\text{fit}}^{\text{tot}}$, is given. The contributions from the theoretical uncertainties, $\delta_{\text{fit}}^{\text{theo}}$, and experimental uncertainties, $\delta_{\text{fit}}^{\text{exp}}$, are shown in columns four and five. Columns six to eleven give the uncertainties of the indirect fit determination resulting from the experimental uncertainties of the observables listed in the respective columns. These uncertainties are obtained as the difference between the result obtained from the full fit and the result when excluding the experimental uncertainty given in that column. In this approach the correlations between the fit parameters are neglected, such that the individual experimental uncertainties do not add up in quadrature to the full experimental uncertainty as obtained from the fit. The given

individual uncertainties thus show the precision that can be gained by improving the constraints from a single measurement.

One notices that the dominant uncertainty contributions vary between the three scenarios. For M_H , the precision on the indirect determination is presently dominated by the uncertainty on the measurements of $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$ and M_W , which does not change for the LHC scenario. For the ILC/GigaZ however, the uncertainties on M_Z and $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$ become equally important and a total precision of less than 10 GeV can be achieved. For M_W , improvements in the theoretical uncertainty and on δm_t could lead to a precision of 5.5 MeV for the LHC scenario and of 2.3 MeV for the ILC/GigaZ. This would exceed the present experimental precision by 60% to 75%, respectively. For $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$, improvements in the theoretical uncertainty and in $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$ and m_t are expected, and could lead to a precision on $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^\ell$ of $3.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$ for the future LHC scenario, which would exceed the present experimental precision by more than a factor of five. The ILC/GigaZ would rectify the imbalance in precision: a precision of $1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ for the direct measurement would confront an indirect determination with $2.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ total uncertainty.

At the ILC/GigaZ a comparable precision between direct determination and fit constraint would be reached for M_Z and $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2)$, owing to the improved precision on M_W and $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^f$. Also, an indirect constraint on m_t of 1 GeV would be possible.

Independently from the other improvements, the determination of $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ from R_ℓ^0 would also greatly benefit from the ILC/GigaZ. The current $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ precision of $30 \cdot 10^{-4}$ is dominated by experimental uncertainties and could be improved to $9 \cdot 10^{-4}$. It would be the most precise experimental determination of the strong coupling constant, only challenged by calculations from Lattice QCD.

Prospects for the oblique parameter determination

The expected future constraints on S and T for a fixed value of $U = 0$ are shown in Fig. 7. The results from the fit of the present scenario with central values adjusted to obtain $M_H \simeq 125$ GeV are shown in light blue. The shift in the central values between the light blue ellipse and the results shown in Fig. 4 originate from the different central values used for the electroweak observables. By construction the ellipses are centered around $S = T = 0$. The uncertainties in the present scenario are larger by about 0.01 in S and 0.02 in T due to the reduced list of observables used in the prospective fit, as discussed in the beginning of this section.

Compared to the present scenario only a minor improvement is expected for the LHC scenario. A reduction of the uncertainty by a factor of three to four is however expected for the ILC/GigaZ. The numerical values of the uncertainties on S and T are given in Table 3. The parameters S and T are strongly correlated, with correlation coefficients of 0.93, 0.96 and 0.91 for the present, LHC and ILC/GigaZ scenarios.

Additional variables like the total width of the Z , Γ_Z , which could be measured to an accuracy of 0.8 MeV at the ILC/GigaZ [11], improve the precision on δS and δT by about 10%.

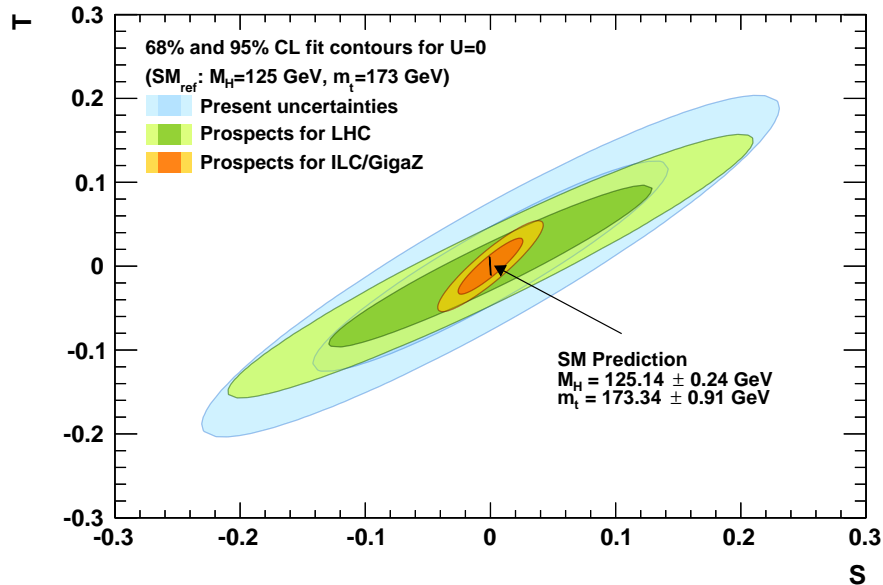


Figure 7: Comparison of the present (light blue), the LHC (green) and the ILC/GigaZ prospects (orange) on the oblique parameters S and T , with the U parameter fixed to zero. The shift in the position of the ellipses between the present data and future scenarios is caused by the different central values used for the electroweak observables in these scenarios. The future scenarios are by construction centered at $S = T = 0$. The SM prediction within uncertainties is indicated by the thin black stroke.

4 Status and prospects for the Higgs couplings determination

To test the validity of the SM and look for signs of new physics, precision measurements of the properties of the Higgs boson are of critical importance. Key are the couplings to the SM fermions and bosons, which are predicted to depend linearly on the fermion mass and quadratically on the boson mass.

Modified Higgs couplings have been probed by ATLAS and CMS in various benchmark models [55–62]. These employ an effective theory approach, where higher-order modifiers to a phenomenological Lagrangian are matched at tree-level to the SM Higgs boson couplings. In one popular model all boson and all fermion couplings are modified in the same way, scaled by the constants κ_V and κ_F , respectively, where $\kappa_V = \kappa_F = 1$ for the SM.⁹ This benchmark model uses the explicit assumption that no other new physics is present, e.g., there are no additional loops in the production or decay of the Higgs boson, and no invisible Higgs decays and undetectable contributions to its decay width. For details see Ref. [63].

The combined analysis of electroweak precision data and Higgs signal-strength measurements has been studied by several groups [5, 9, 64–68]. The main effect of this model on the electroweak precision observables is from the modified Higgs coupling to gauge bosons, and manifests itself through loop diagrams involving the longitudinal degrees of freedom of these bosons. The corrections to

⁹Equivalent notations are: $\kappa_V \equiv c_V \equiv a$, and $\kappa_F \equiv c_F \equiv c$.

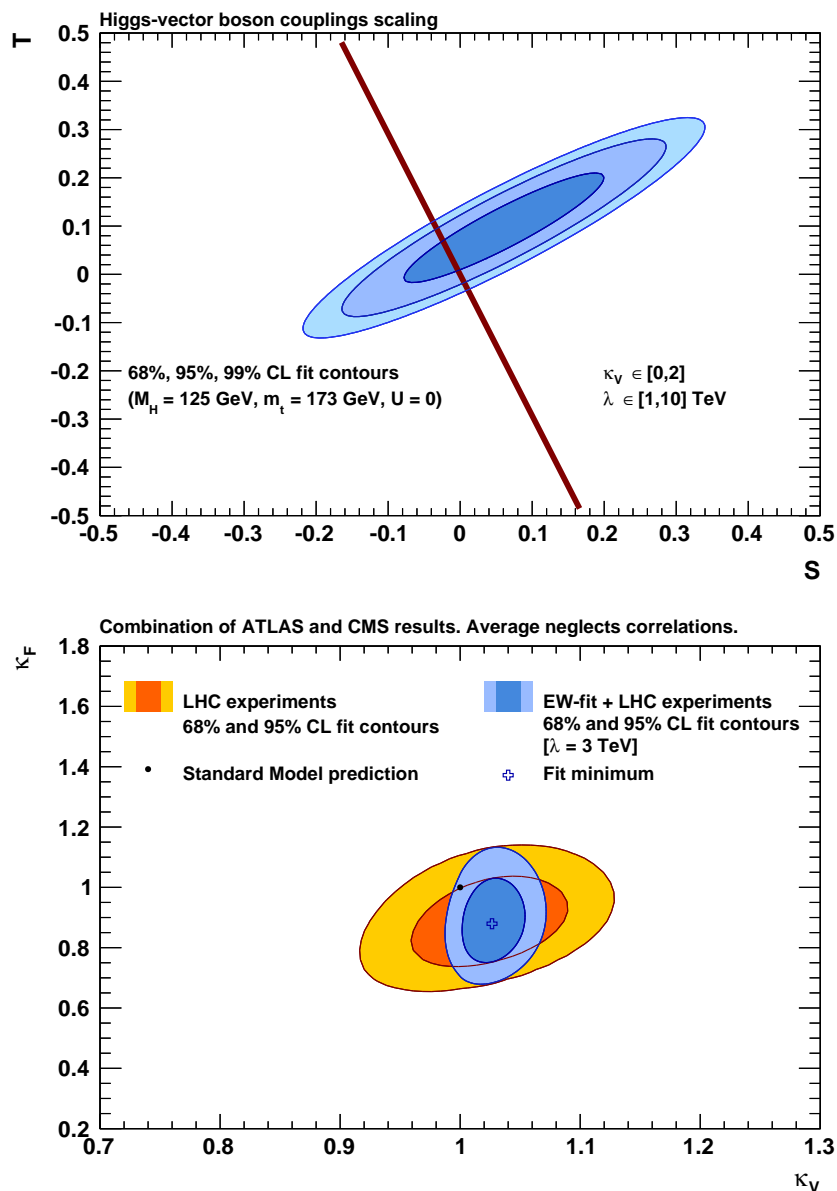


Figure 8: Top: Contour lines of 68% and 95% CL allowed regions for fixed values of S and T with $U = 0$ for the present data (blue). Overlaid (dark red) is the predicted line for S and T for $\kappa_V \in [0, 2]$ and $\lambda \in [1, 10]$ TeV. Bottom: Measurement of κ_F versus κ_V at 68% and 95% CL from a private combination of present ATLAS and CMS results (orange), overlaid with the constraint of κ_F versus κ_V when including the EW-fit (blue).

Experiment	Channel	$\mu_{\text{ggF+ttH}}$	$\mu_{\text{VBF+VH}}$	Correlation	Ref.
ATLAS	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, WW^*, ZZ^*$	Published 2D-likelihood scan			[55]
	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$1.13^{+0.37}_{-0.31}$	$1.15^{+0.63}_{-0.58}$	-0.45	[69]
	$H \rightarrow WW^*$	$0.70^{+0.25}_{-0.20}$	$0.70^{+0.65}_{-0.50}$	-0.26	[59]
CMS	$H \rightarrow ZZ^*$	$0.80^{+0.46}_{-0.36}$	$1.70^{+2.20}_{-2.10}$	-0.75	[60]
	$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$0.50^{+0.53}_{-0.53}$	$1.30^{+0.46}_{-0.40}$	-0.40	[61]
	$H \rightarrow bb$	-	$1.00^{+0.50}_{-0.50}$	-	[62]

Table 5: The ATLAS and CMS Higgs coupling measurements of $\mu_{\text{ggF+ttH}}$ and $\mu_{\text{VBF+VH}}$, and their correlations, as used in this study. Unless where available, the central values, uncertainties and correlations have been estimated from published or public likelihood iso-contour lines.

the Z and W boson propagators can be expressed in terms of the S, T parameters [64],

$$S = \frac{1}{12\pi}(1 - \kappa_V^2) \ln \frac{\Lambda^2}{M_H^2}, \quad T = -\frac{3}{16\pi \cos^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}} (1 - \kappa_V^2) \ln \frac{\Lambda^2}{M_H^2}, \quad \Lambda = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{|1 - \kappa_V^2|}}, \quad (5)$$

and $U = 0$. The cut-off scale Λ represents the mass scale of the new states that unitarise longitudinal gauge-boson scattering, as required in this model. Note that the less κ_V deviates from one, the higher the scale of new physics. Most BSM models with additional Higgs bosons giving positive corrections to the W mass predict values of κ_V smaller than 1. Here the nominator λ is varied between 1 and 10 TeV, and is nominally fixed to 3 TeV ($4\pi v$).

Figure 8 (top) shows the predictions for S and T , profiled over κ_V and λ , together with the allowed regions for S and T from the current electroweak fit. The length of the predicted line covers a variation in κ_V between $[0, 2]$, the width covers the variation in λ .

The bottom panel of Fig. 8 shows κ_V and κ_F as obtained from a private combination of ATLAS and CMS results using all publicly available information on the measured Higgs signal strength modifiers μ_i . Also shown is the combined constraint on κ_V (and κ_F) from the LHC experiments and the electroweak fit.

The published Higgs coupling measurements of $\mu_{\text{ggF+ttH}}$ versus $\mu_{\text{VBF+VH}}$ from ATLAS and CMS used in this combination are summarised in Table 5. The measurements from the ATLAS Higgs to di-boson channels are published likelihood scans [55]. The CMS results in Table 5 are approximate values derived from public likelihood iso-contour lines. Correlations of the theory and detector related uncertainties between the various μ_i are neglected in the combination, as these are not provided by the experiments. We find that individual experimental combinations of ATLAS and CMS for κ_V (and κ_F) are well reproduced by this simplified procedure. The measured values from this combination are $\kappa_V = 1.026^{+0.042}_{-0.044}$ and $\kappa_F = 0.88^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$.

The electroweak fit results in $\kappa_V = 1.037^{+0.029}_{-0.026}$, $1.027^{+0.020}_{-0.019}$, and $1.021^{+0.015}_{-0.014}$, for cut-off parameters $\lambda = 1$ TeV, 3 TeV and 10 TeV, respectively, where λ has been fixed during each of the fits. Including constraints from electroweak precision observables, the constraint on κ_V can be improved by a factor of more than three. There is a mild dependence – both in the central value and uncertainty

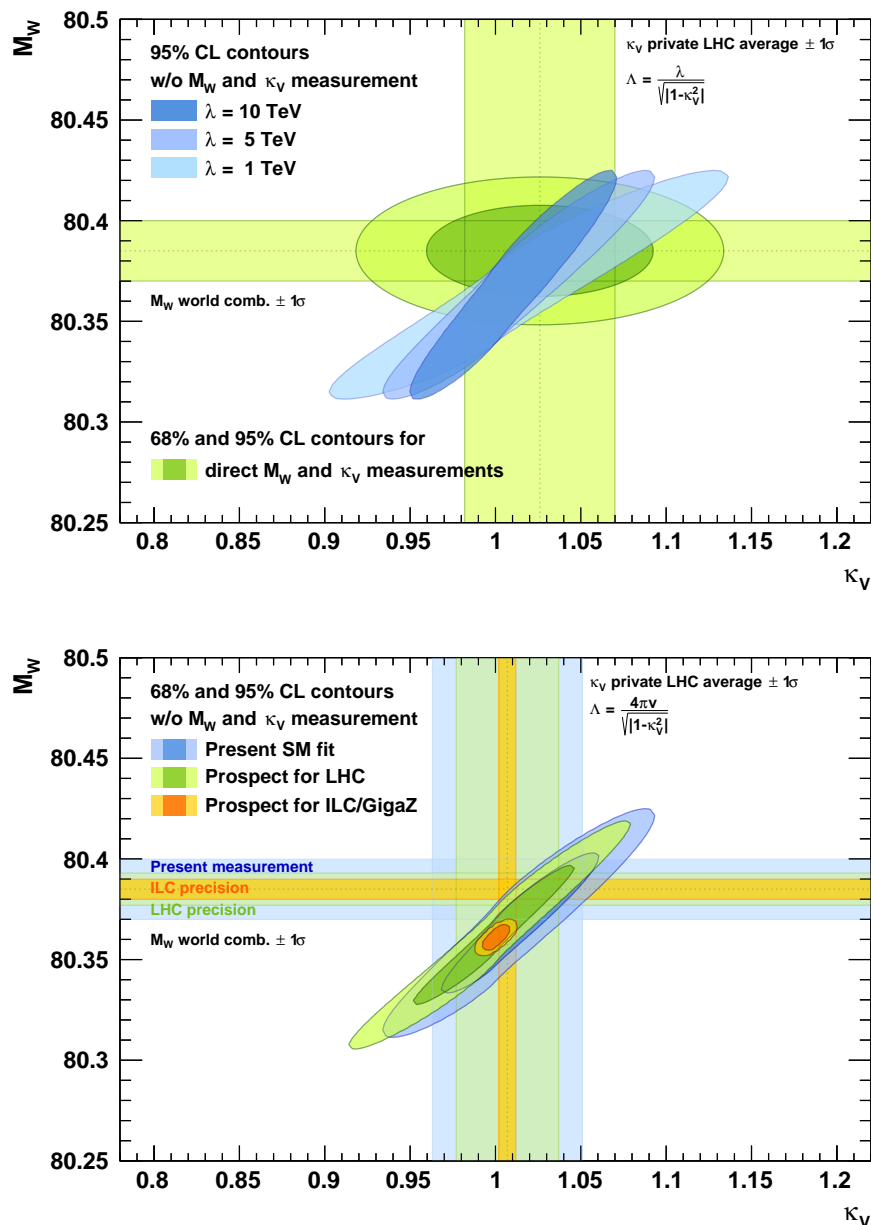


Figure 9: Top: Comparison of the direct M_W and κ_V measurements (horizontal and vertical green bands) with the contours of 95% CL allowed regions obtained from global fits for various values of the cut-off scale λ , in which the direct measurements of M_W and κ_V are not included. Bottom: Similar comparison of the direct M_W and κ_V measurements and their indirect predictions for $\lambda = 3$ TeV, for the present (blue) and the ILC/GigaZ (yellow/orange) precision, at 68% and 95% CL. For better visibility the experimental ellipse is not drawn in the lower plot.

– on the chosen value for λ , but all values result in small but positive deviations from unity. For $\kappa_V \sim 1.03$ and $\lambda = 4\pi v$, the new physics scale is $\Lambda \gtrsim 13$ TeV.

The slight positive deviation of κ_V from 1 is driven by the small discrepancy between the observed and predicted values of the W mass, as shown in Fig. 9 (top). The figure exhibits the strong correlation between the two quantities, and also the dependence on the chosen value of λ . To determine the predicted ellipses, the measured value of M_W and the current measurements of μ_i have been removed from the EW fit.

Figure 9 (bottom) shows the prospects for predicting and measuring κ_V versus M_W at the LHC and ILC/GigaZ. For LHC, the predicted precision on κ_V is largely limited by theoretical uncertainties somewhat optimistically set to 3% [70, 71]. For the ILC, the predicted uncertainties on the measurements of the Higgs to W and Z gauge boson coupling constants are both 1% [72]. Assuming custodial symmetry, these uncertainties have been averaged in the figure. For the indirect LHC and ILC predictions, the central values of the electroweak observables have been shifted to match the Higgs mass of 125 GeV, with $\kappa_V = 1$. The nominal value of λ is 3 TeV. Varying λ between 1 TeV, 3 TeV and 10 TeV, the central value of κ_V remains unchanged at 1, but its uncertainty varies between 0.008 and 0.015 at the LHC and between 0.003 and 0.005 for the ILC scenario. The numbers obtained for $\lambda = 3$ TeV are summarised in Table 3. Assuming the present central values of κ_V and M_W , the deviation of κ_V from one would become significant.

5 Conclusion

We have updated in this paper the results from the global electroweak fit using full fermionic two-loop calculations for the partial widths and branching ratios of the Z boson [10], and including a detailed assessment of the impact of theoretical uncertainties. The prospects of the fit in view of future colliders, namely the Phase-1 LHC and the ILC with GigaZ mode, were also studied. Significant increase in the predictive power of the fit was found in both scenarios, where in particular the ILC/GigaZ provides excellent sensitivity to indirect new physics. We have also carried out an analysis of the Higgs coupling data in a benchmark model with modified effective SM Higgs couplings to fermions and bosons parameterised by one parameter each. The inclusion of electroweak precision observables yields constraints on the bosonic coupling κ_V that are about twice stronger than current Higgs coupling data alone, while the precision on the fermionic coupling κ_F is not improved.

Acknowledgments

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