

中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics
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Status & Progress of the CEPC NP white paper

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2024 European Edition of the International Workshop on the
Circular Electron-Positron Collider, Marseille, FRANCE

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CEPC BSM Physics Program

1: Exotics of Higgs, W, Z, top

- Higgs exotic decay (SUSY, LLP, DS, invisible)
- Light higgs
- Z exotic decay
- Top exotic decay

2: SUSY

- Light EWKinos
- Light sleptons
- Heavy selectrons
-

3: Dark Matter & Dark Sector

- SUSY DM
- Higgs portal DM
- Vector boson portal DM
- Fermion portal DM
- EFT
-

Indirect searches from SM precision measurements
(not included here)

9: Global fits

- Global fit of SUSY
- 2HDM global fit
- SMEFT global fit

8: More exotics

- Axion-like particles
- Lepton form factors
- Emergent Hadron Mass
- Exotic lepton mass
-

7: Neutrino

- Heavy neutrinos
- Active-sterile neutrino
- Non-standard neutrino interactions

6: EWPT & GW

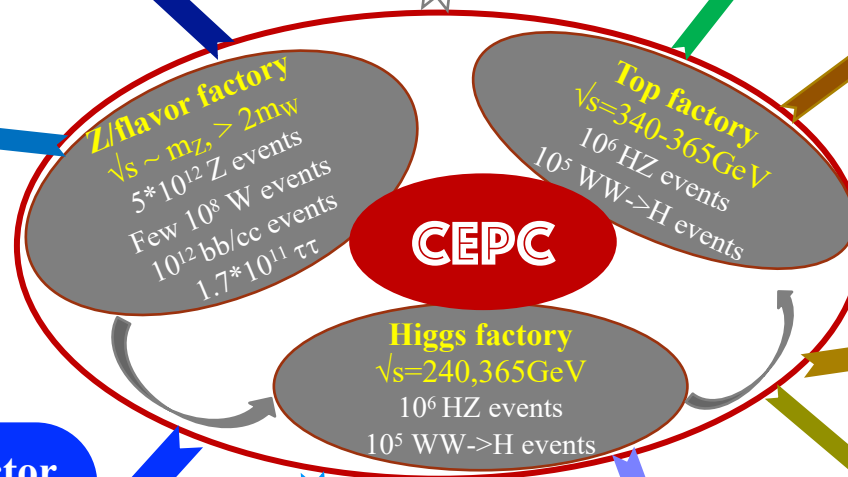
- Probe nature EWPT
- Higgs precision
- Higgs exotic decay

4: LLP

- At both CEPC and it's FAR detector
- H/Z decay
- SUSY LLP
- VLL, ALP, ...

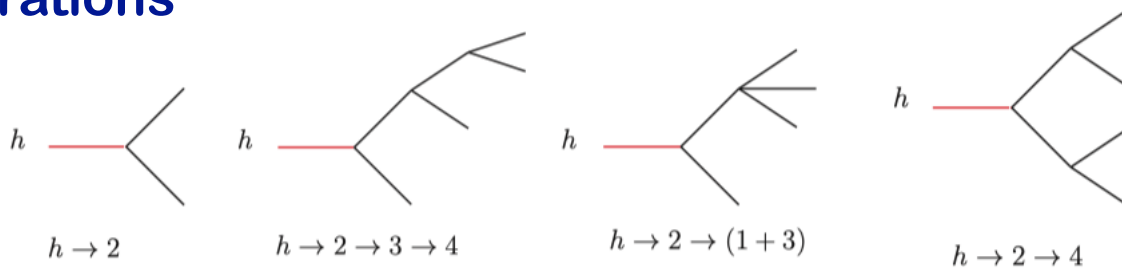
5: Flavor portal NP

- cLFV processes
- Decays of b and c hadrons
-



1. Exotic Higgs/Z/top decays

- A large class of BSM physics, such as singlet extensions, two Higgs-doublet-models (2HDM), SUSY models, Higgs portals, gauge extensions of the SM, motivates these exotic decay considerations



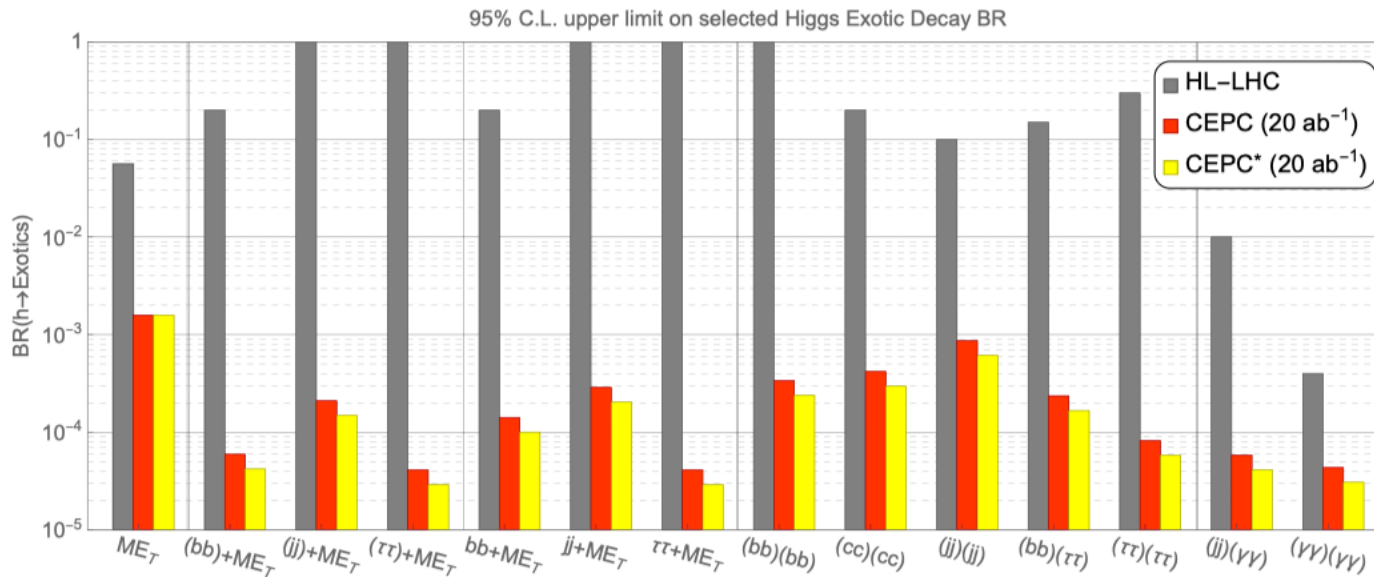
Representative topologies of the Higgs exotic decays

- Light Higgs are motivated by 2HDM and Axion-like particle models, which can be searched at CEPC well if they exist.
- Exotic Z or top decays are also motivated by many BSM models (ED, Heavy Vector Triplet, ...) and can also be searched at CEPC

BSM Higgs

- Many BSM models motivate Higgs exotic decay considerations: singlet extensions, 2HDM, SUSY models, Higgs portals, ...

Z. Liu et al [1612.09284](#).

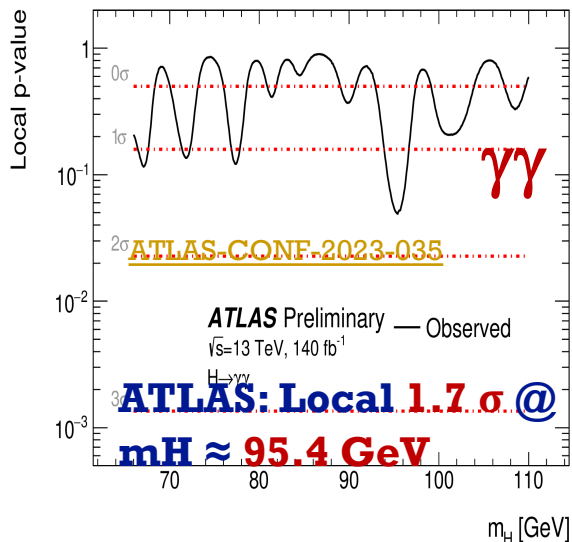
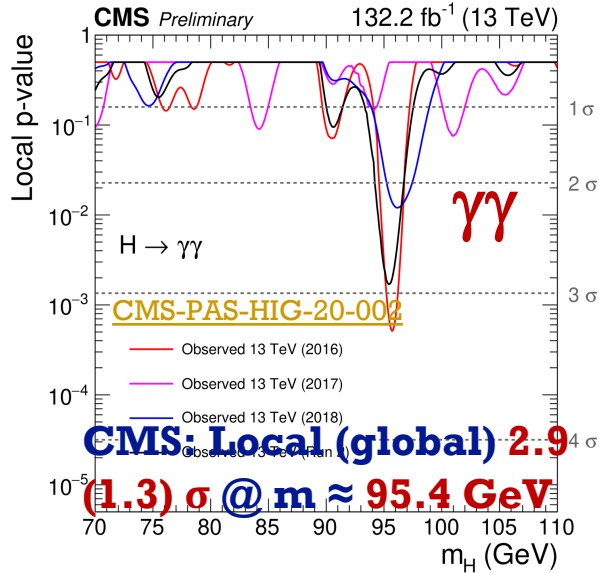


The 95% C.L. upper limit on selected Higgs exotic decay BR

→ Good sensitivity of exotic Higgs decay from CEPC

Light Higgs

■ Light Higgs are motivated by 2HDM and Axion-like particle models

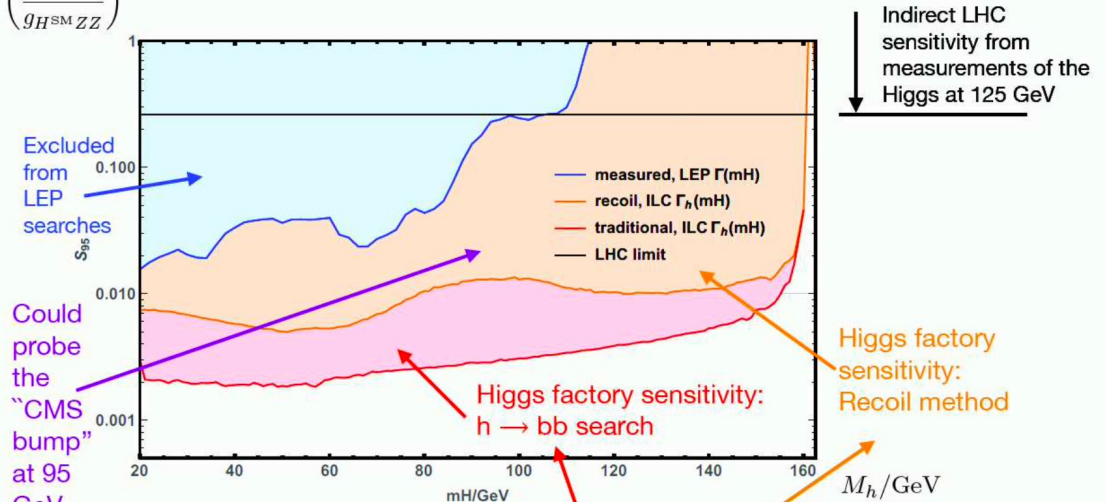


Physics opportunities at CEPC (originally for ILC, but equivalent!)

Example for discovery potential for new light states:
Sensitivity at 250 GeV with 500 fb⁻¹ to a new light Higgs

$$\left(\frac{g_{hZZ}}{g_{H^{SM}ZZ}} \right)^2$$

[P. Drechsel et al. '17]



⇒ Higgs factory at 250 GeV will explore a large untested region!

en from G. Weiglein '18]

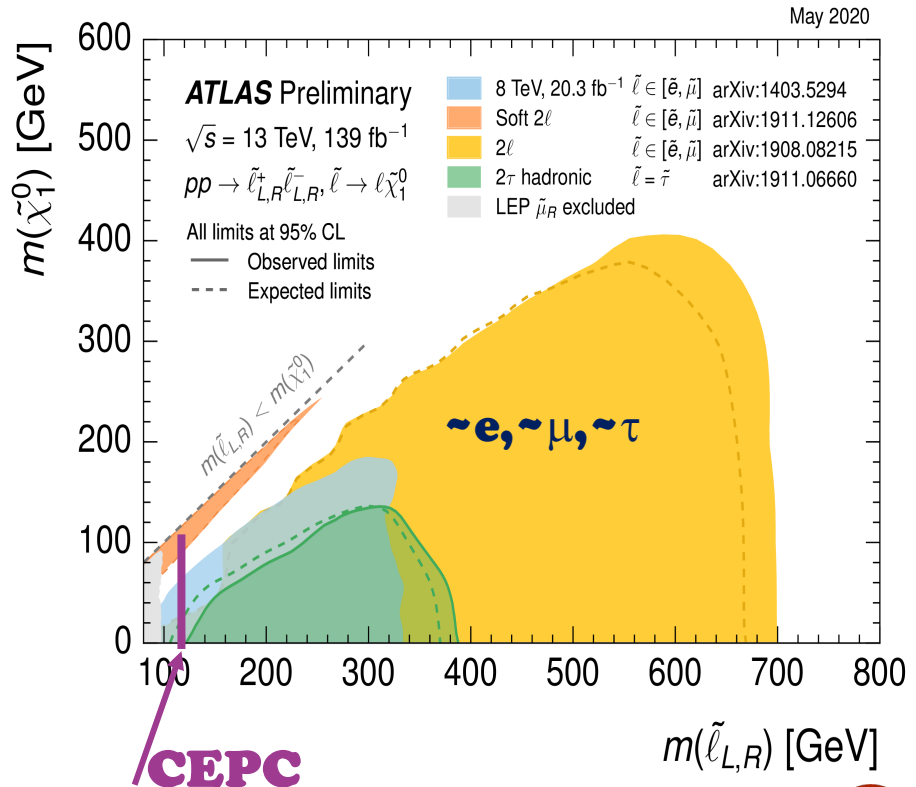
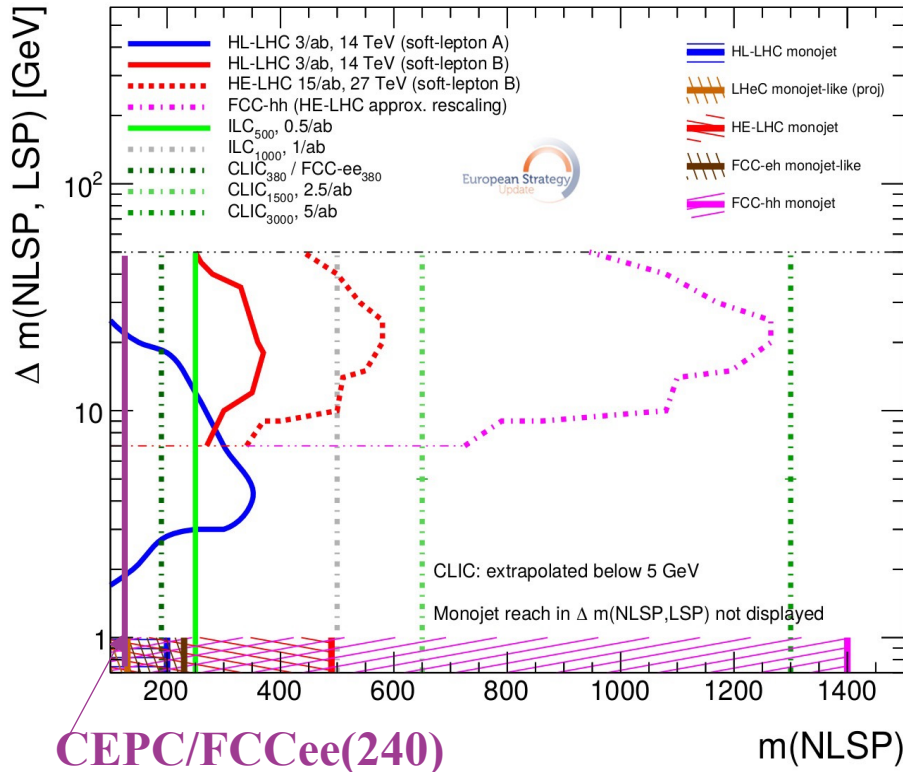
See Sven's [talk](#)

It can be searched at CEPC very well if exists.

2. SUSY Searches at CEPC

- **SUSY: establishes a symmetry between fermions and bosons, solve many big questions: unification, DM, Hierarchy,**
- **Complementary with LHC: lower mass/soft energy region**
 - ✓ **Mainly light EWKino and slepton for CEPC**

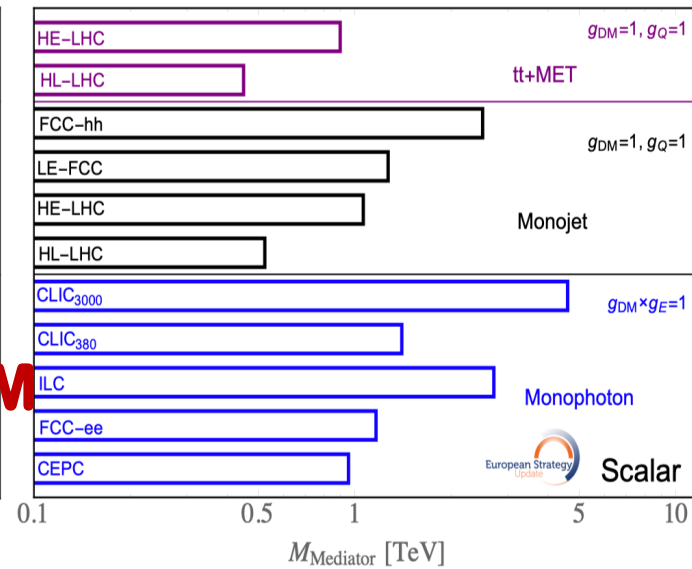
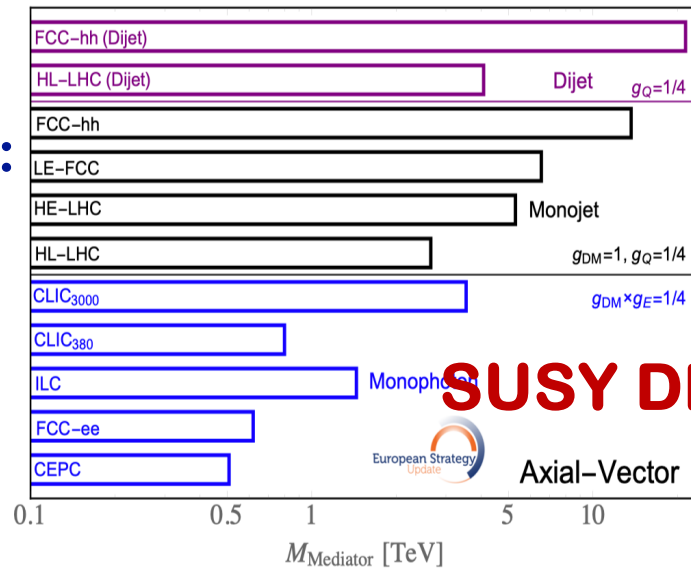
Higgsino-like EWK processes



Lepton collider: discovery in all scenarios up to kinematic limit: $\sqrt{s}/2$

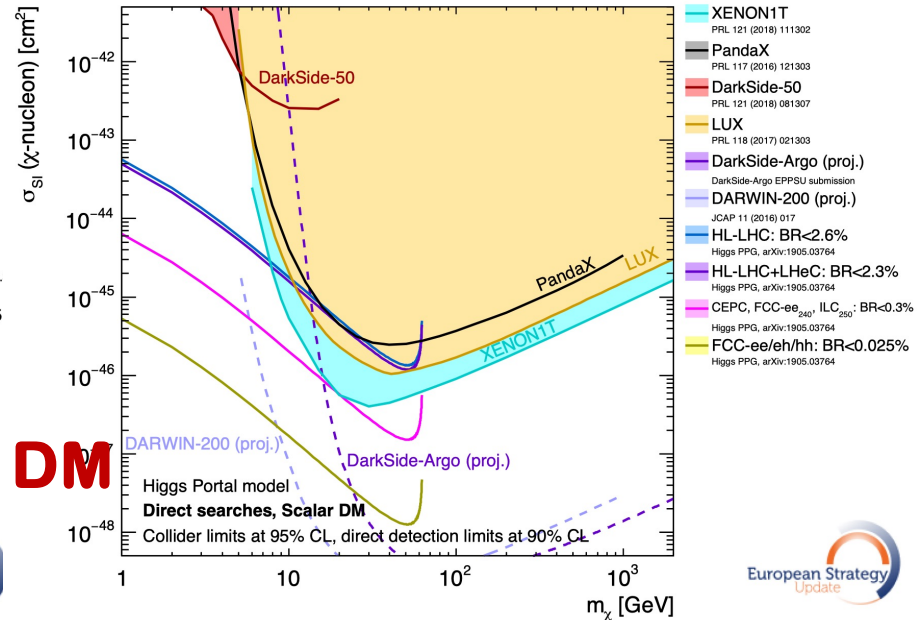
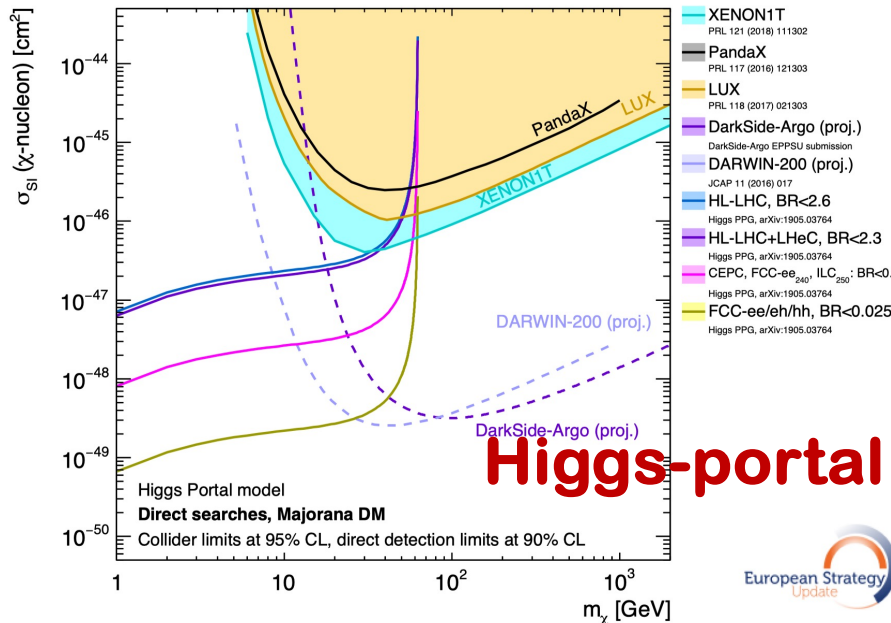
3. Dark Matter and Dark Sector

- SUSY DM
- Non-SUSY DM:
 - Higgs portal
 - Fermion portal
 - Vector portal
 - EFT



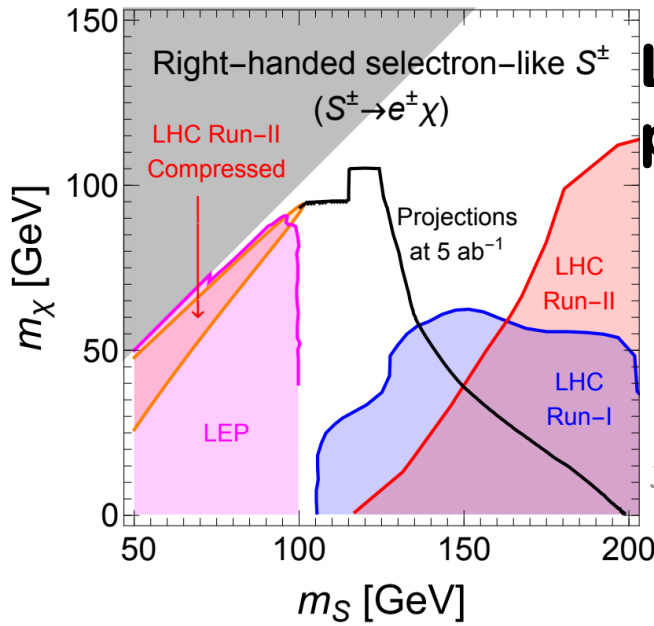
SUSY DM

Higgs-portal DM

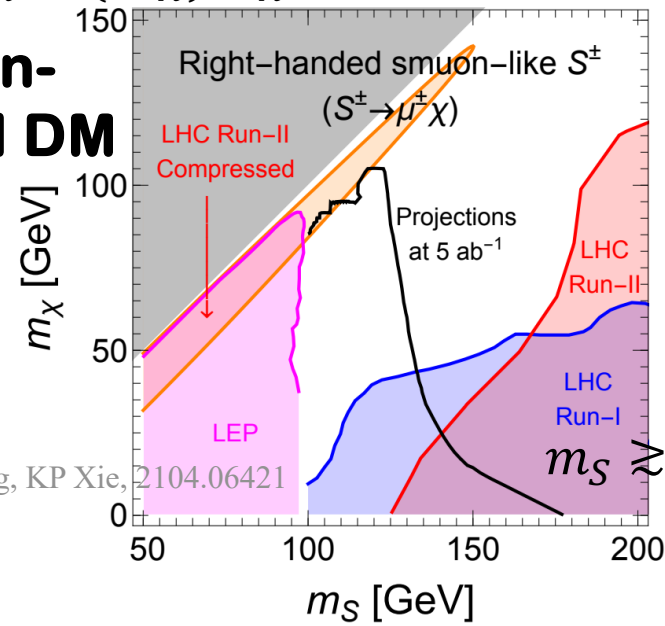


3. Dark Matter and Dark Sector

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow S^+S^{*-} \rightarrow S^+\ell^-\chi \rightarrow (\ell^+\chi)\ell^-\chi$$



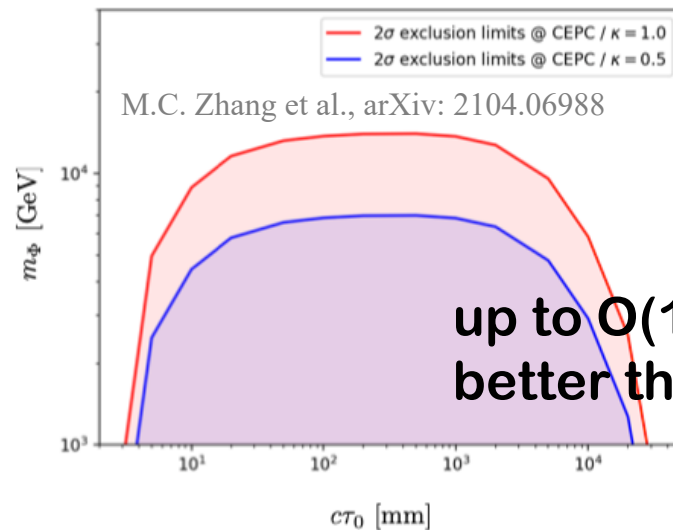
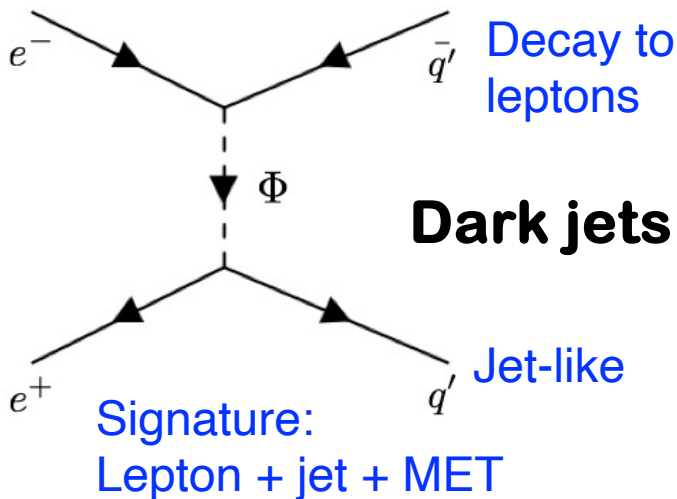
Lepton-portal DM



Fermion-portal DM

JL, XP Wang, KP Xie, 2104.06421

$$m_S \gtrsim \sqrt{s}/2 = 120 \text{ GeV}$$

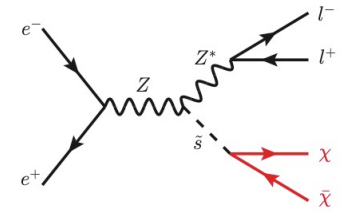
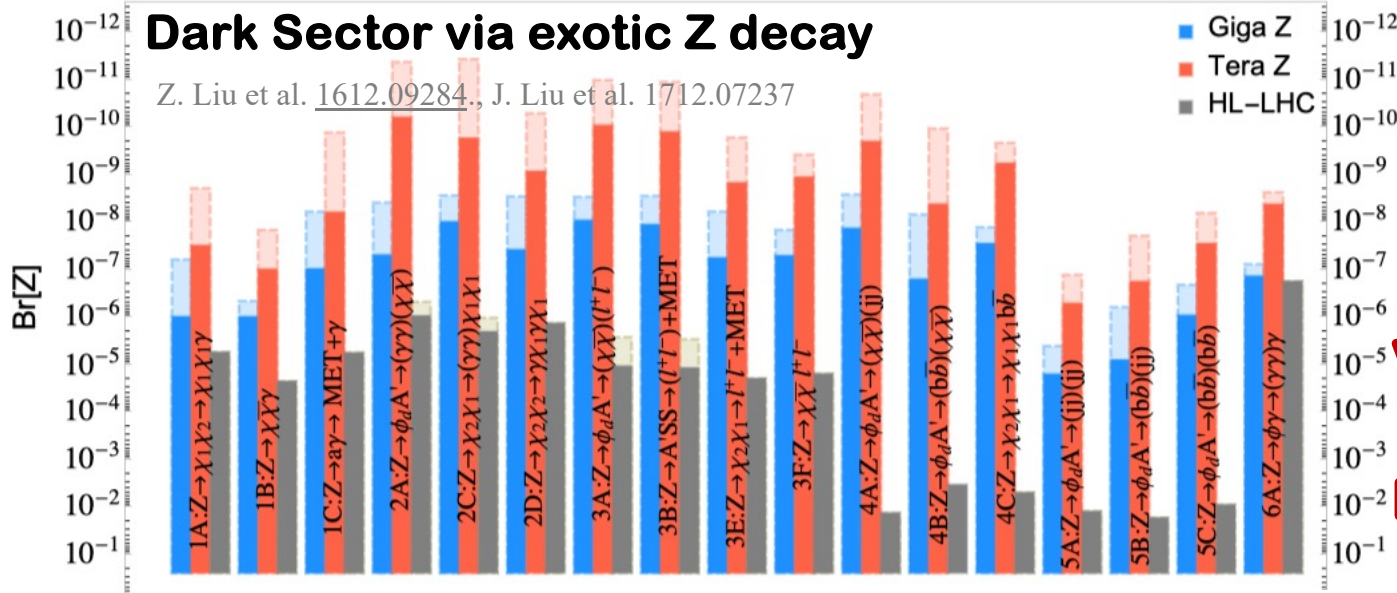


up to O(10) TeV,
better than LHC

3. Dark Matter and Dark Sector

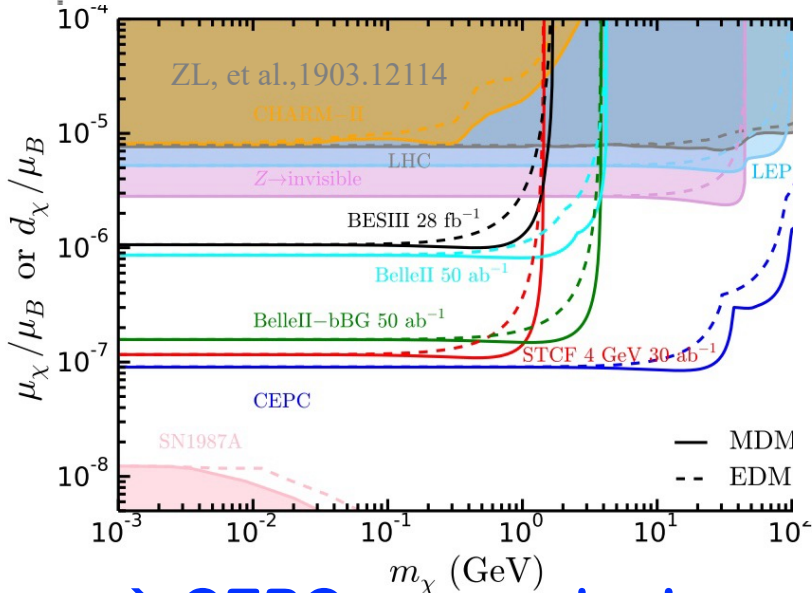
Dark Sector via exotic Z decay

Z. Liu et al. 1612.09284., J. Liu et al. 1712.07237

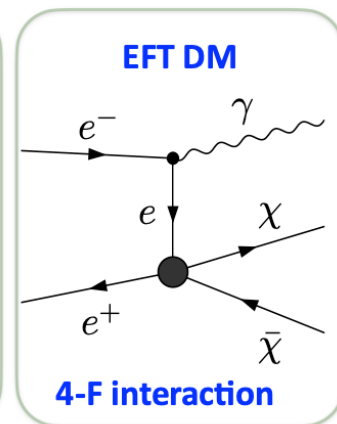
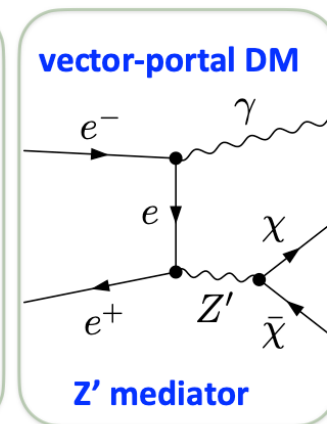
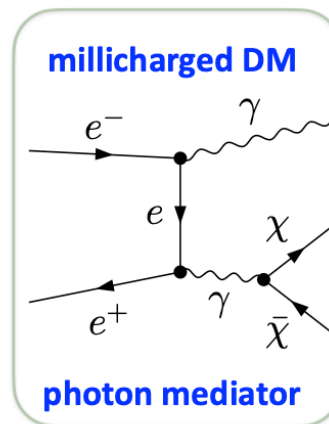


Vector-portal DM

EFT DM



new physics process: $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \bar{\chi} \chi \gamma$



→ **CEPC can probe low-mass light dark states.**

4. Long-lived particles (LLP)

Long lifetimes result from a few simple physical mechanisms:

- **Small couplings (ex. RPV SUSY)**
- **Limited phase space: small mass splitting (ex. compressed SUSY, ...)**
- **Heavy intermediate states**
-

Long-lived Particle Searches (Liang Li, Ying-nan Mao, Kechen Wang, Zeren Simon Wang)

A. Computation of LLP signal-event rates

B. Studies with near detectors

1. Higgs boson decays
2. Z-boson decays
3. Supersymmetry (SUSY)
4. Vector-like leptons with scalar

C. Studies with far detectors

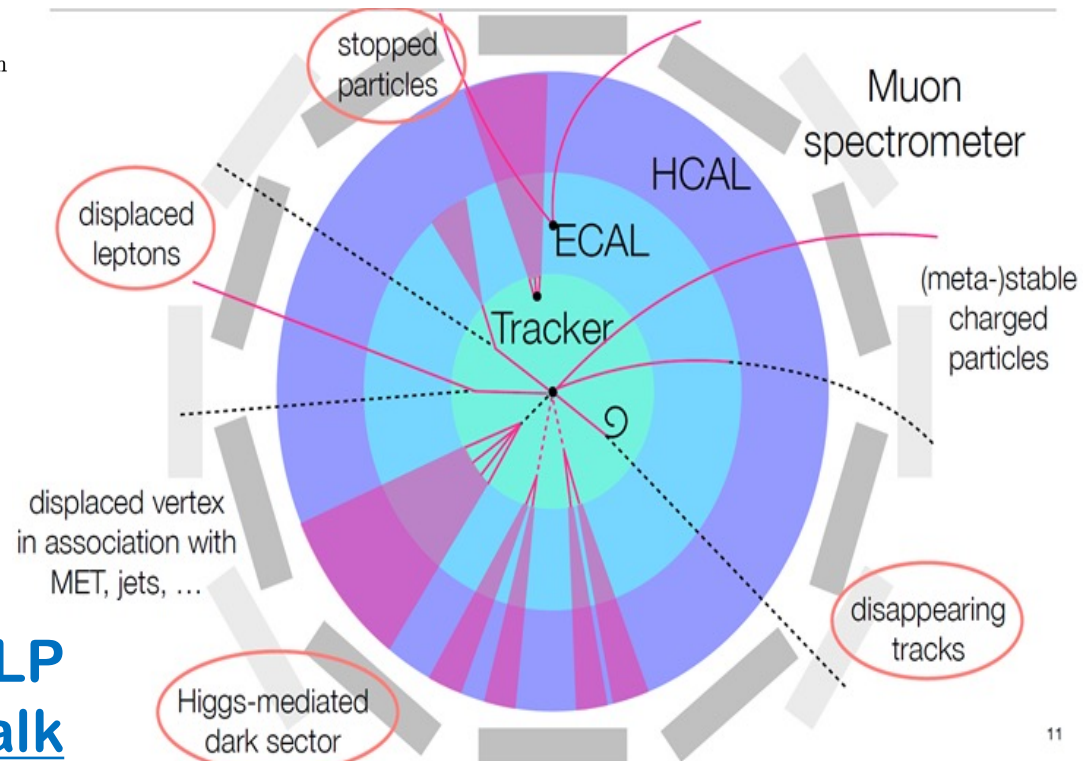
1. Far detectors at hadron colliders
2. Proposed far detectors at lepton colliders
3. Higgs boson decays
4. Z-boson decays
5. Axion-like particles

D. Studies with beam dumps

1. ALPs and new scalar particles
2. New neutral gauge bosons

E. Summary and Discussion

See next [LLP overview talk](#) from Kechen!



5. Flavor portal NP

- CEPC is also a flavor factory (b,c,tau) when running at Z pole, which has a unique sensitivity for some rare processes due to suppression in SM
- The sensitivity of the flavor sector to new physics is underscored by several factors:
 - cLFV processes
 - Decays of b and c hadrons
 - Light BSM degrees of freedom from flavor transitions (cLFV or quark FCNC processes) with inv. BSM states or LLP

See flavor physics [talk](#) from Lingfeng!

Measurement	Current Limit	CEPC [272]
$\text{BR}(Z \rightarrow \tau\mu)$	$< 6.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$
$\text{BR}(Z \rightarrow \tau e)$	$< 5.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$
$\text{BR}(Z \rightarrow \mu e)$	$< 7.5 \times 10^{-7}$	$10^{-8} - 10^{-10}$
$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu)$	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-8}$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$
$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow eee)$	$< 2.7 \times 10^{-8}$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$
$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow e\mu\mu)$	$< 2.7 \times 10^{-8}$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$
$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow \mu ee)$	$< 1.8 \times 10^{-8}$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$
$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma)$	$< 4.4 \times 10^{-8}$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$
$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow e\gamma)$	$< 3.3 \times 10^{-8}$	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$

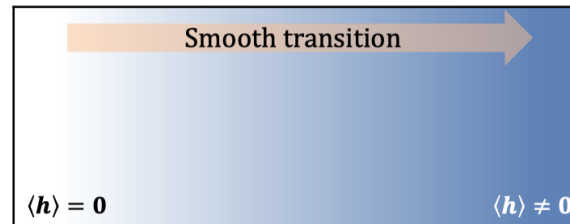
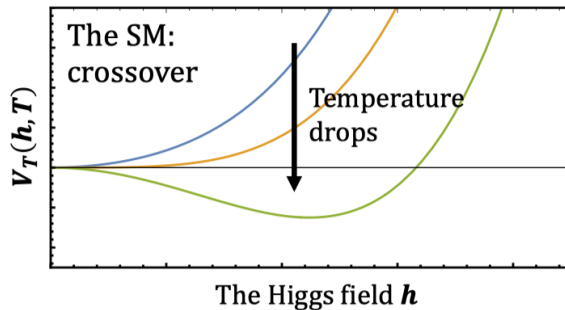
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \phi\nu\bar{\nu})$	$< 5.4 \times 10^{-3}$	$\lesssim 1\%$ (relative)
$\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\tau^+\tau^-)$	-	$\lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{-6})$
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \phi\tau^+\tau^-)$	-	$\lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{-6})$
$\text{BR}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+\tau^+\tau^-)$	$< 2.25 \times 10^{-3}$	$\lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{-6})$
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-)$	$< 6.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$\lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{-5})$
$\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^0)$	$\pm 16\%$ (relative)	$\pm 0.25\%$ (relative)
$C_{CP}(B^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^0)$	± 0.22 (relative)	± 0.01 (relative)
$\text{BR}(B_c \rightarrow \tau\nu)$	$\lesssim 30\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$ (relative)
$\text{BR}(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi\tau\nu)/\text{BR}(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi\mu\nu)$	$\pm 0.17 \pm 0.18$	$\pm 2.5\%$ (relative)
$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\tau\nu)/\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu)$	-	$\pm 0.2\%$ (relative)
$\text{BR}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda_c\tau\nu)/\text{BR}(B_c \rightarrow \Lambda_c\mu\nu)$	± 0.076	$\pm 0.05\%$ (relative)
$\text{BR}(\tau \rightarrow \mu X_{\text{inv.}})$	7×10^{-4}	$(3-5) \times 10^{-6}$
$\text{BR}(B \rightarrow \mu X_{\text{LLP}}(\rightarrow \mu\mu))$	-	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$ (optimal)

Preliminary sensitivities of BSM flavor physics probes at CEPC > two orders of magnitude improv.

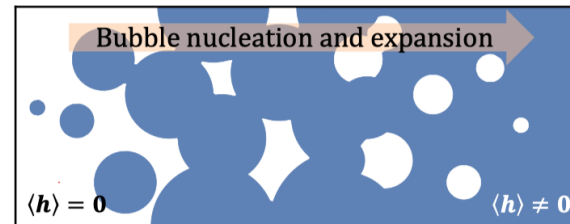
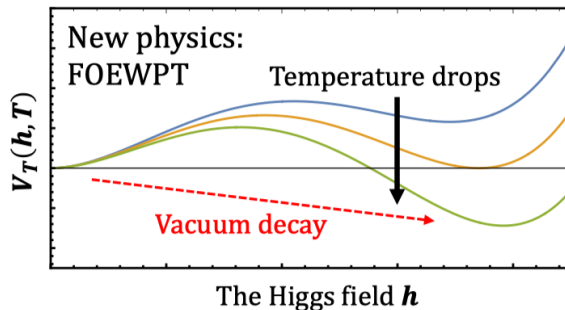
6. EWPT at CEPC

- The nature of Electroweak Phase Transition deeply impacts the thermal history of the Universe, closely linked to puzzles of DM, matter-antimatter asymmetry

- Probing the nature of EWPT at colliders



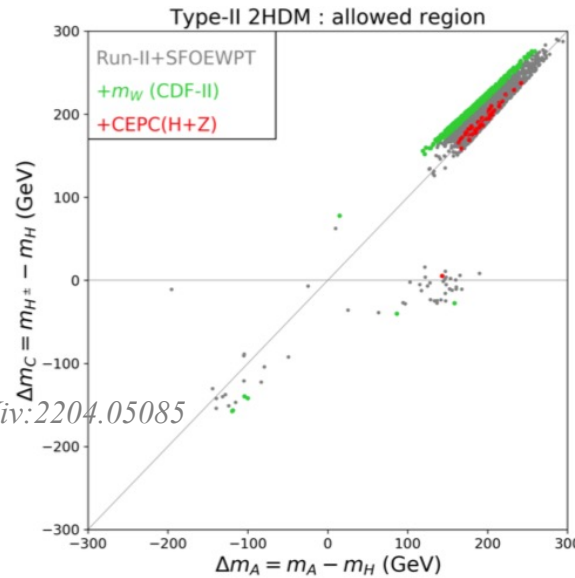
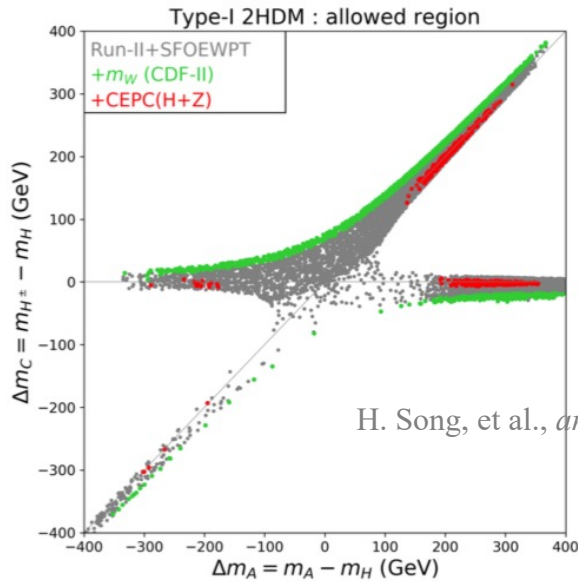
In the SM, the transition is a smooth crossover



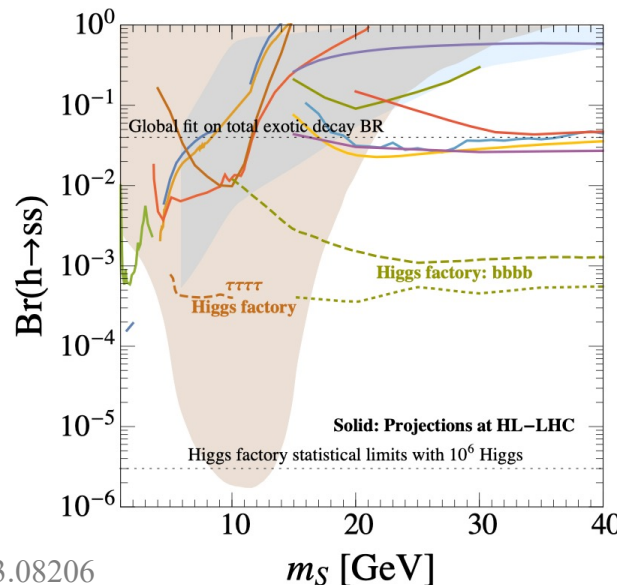
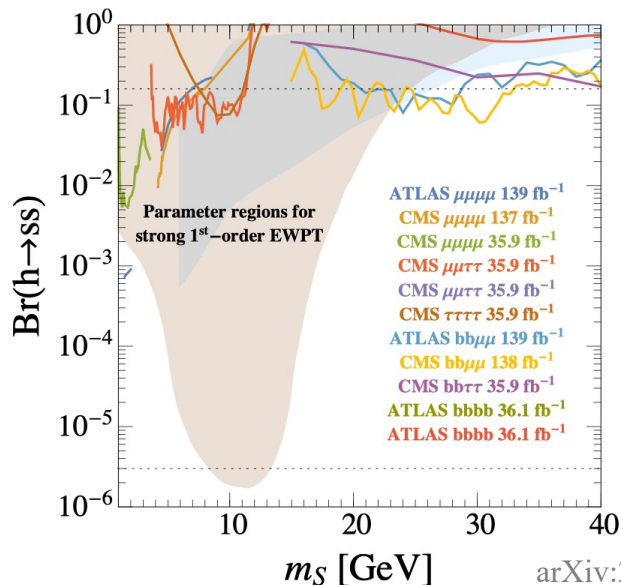
In NP, the scalar potential exhibits a barrier, allowing for a FOEWPT with bubble nucleation and expansion

- Higgs precision measurements
- Higgs exotic decay

6. EWPT at CEPC



Under current constraints, both Type-I and Type-II 2HDM can explain the SFOEWPT, Z-pole, Higgs precision measurements and m_W precision measurement of CDF-II at same time.



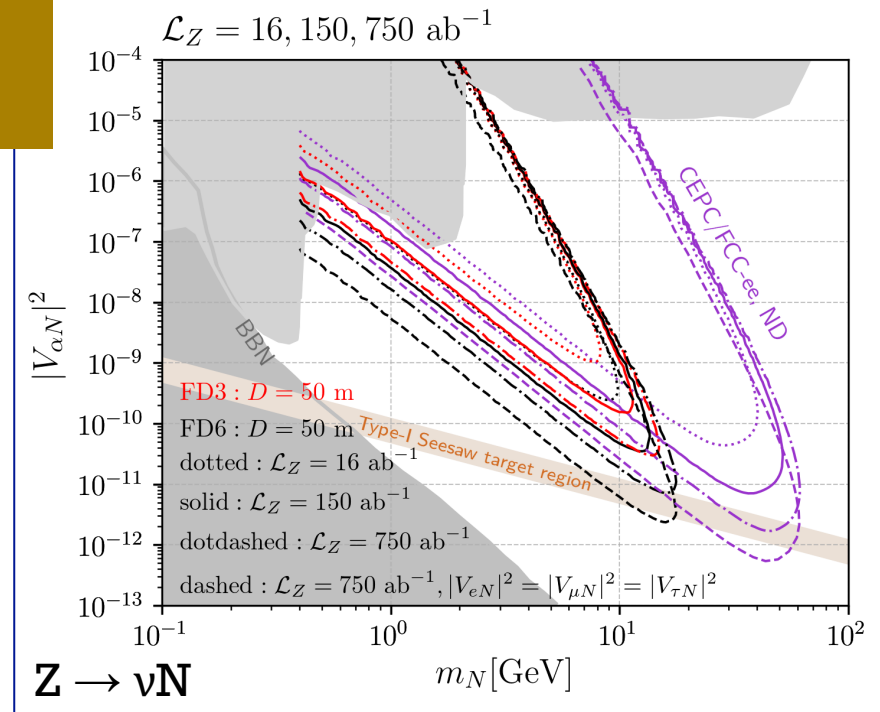
Higgs exotic decay $h \rightarrow s\bar{s} \rightarrow X\bar{X}Y\bar{Y}$ as a probe for the FOEWPT:

CEPC has the potential to probe almost the entire FOEWPT parameter space for **4b** and **4tau** channels

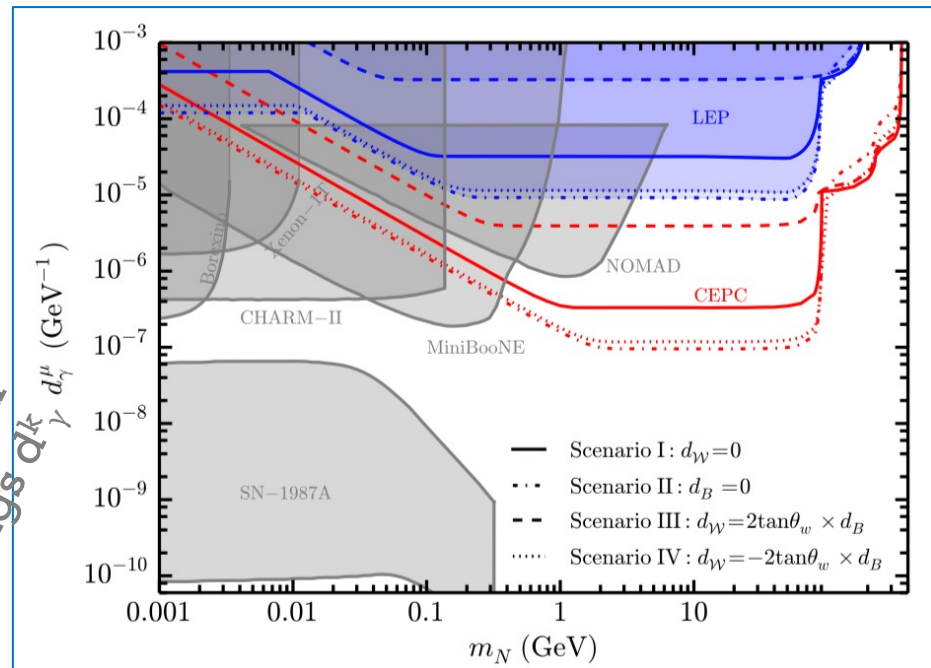
7. Neutrino physics

BSM related neutrino physics from new messengers and interactions at EW scale:

- Heavy neutrino (@ND, FD)
- Active-sterile neutrino transition magnetic moments
- Non-standard neutrino interactions
- Possibility of connecting to leptogenesis (collider probes)
- Possibility of connecting to dark matter (sterile neutrino in the ν MSM)



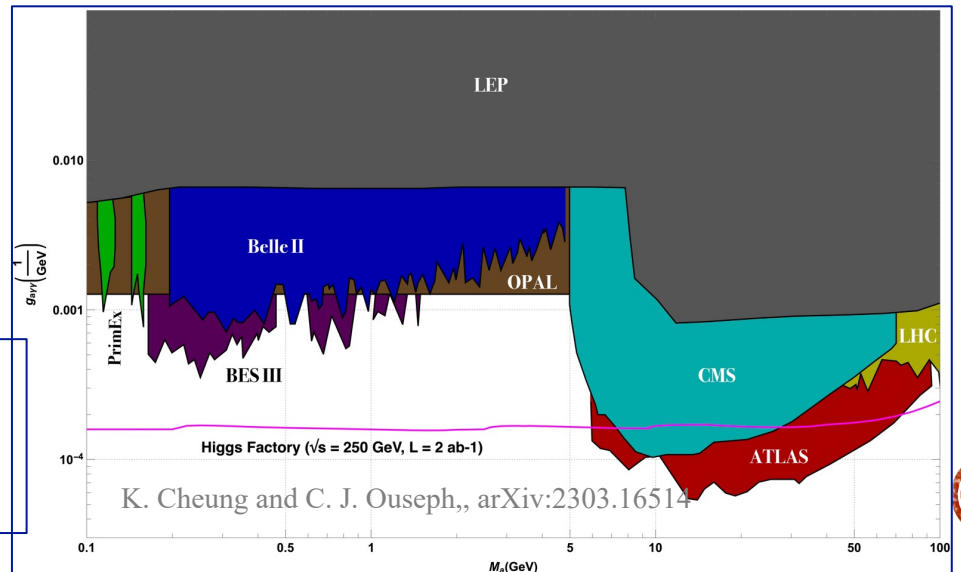
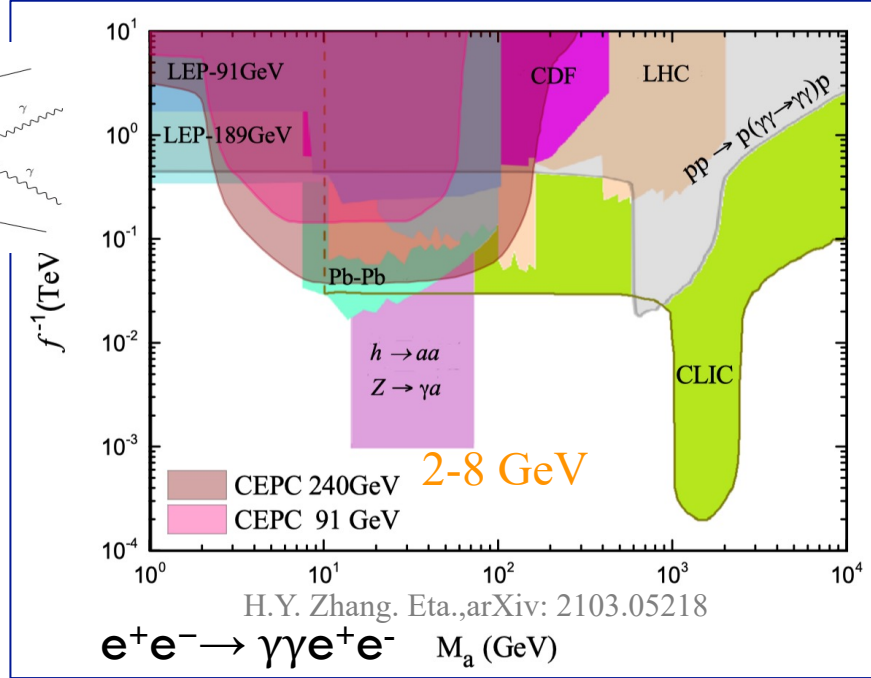
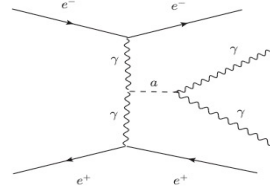
dipole portal
couplings d_γ^μ



8. More exotics

High precision of Z, h width offers power test of exotics process of Lepton number/flavor violation, Sterile states, Axion-like particles ...

- Axion-like particles (solve "strong-CP" problem)
- Lepton form factors (μ / e $g-2$, μ / e dipole moments in SUSY, τ weak-electric dipole moments)
- Emergent Hadron Mass
- Exotic lepton mass models
-



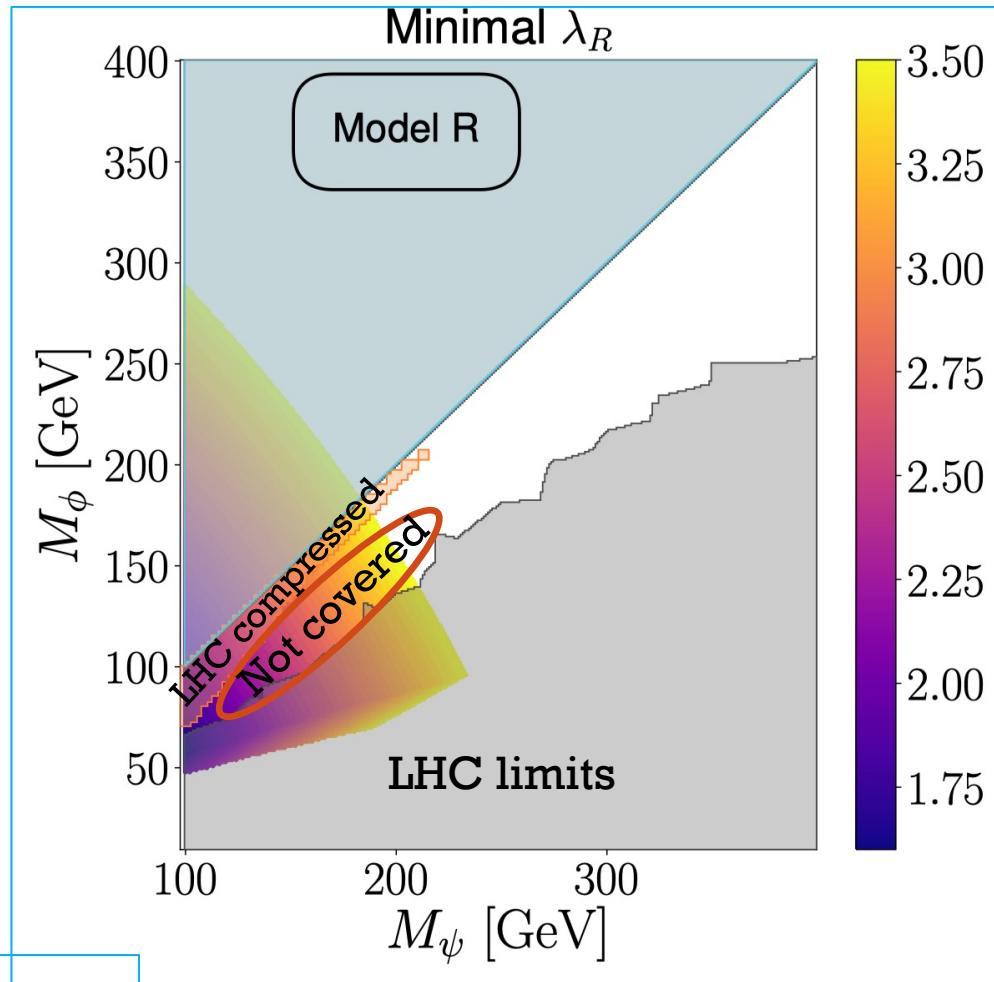
Improve the sensitivity down to $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ for $M_a < 6 \text{ GeV}$

8. More exotics

High precision of Z, h width offers power test of exotic process of Lepton number/flavor violation, Sterile states, Axion-like particles ...

- Axion-like particles (solve "strong-CP" problem)
- Lepton form factors (μ/e $g-2$, μ/e dipole moments in SUSY, τ weak-electric dipole moments)
- Emergent Hadron Mass
- Exotic lepton mass models
-

- Light EWKinos, smuon, stau co-annihilation can explain mu $g-2$ excess
- Gaps from LHC, can cover by CEPC



A simple model with a new scalar and and a new fermion

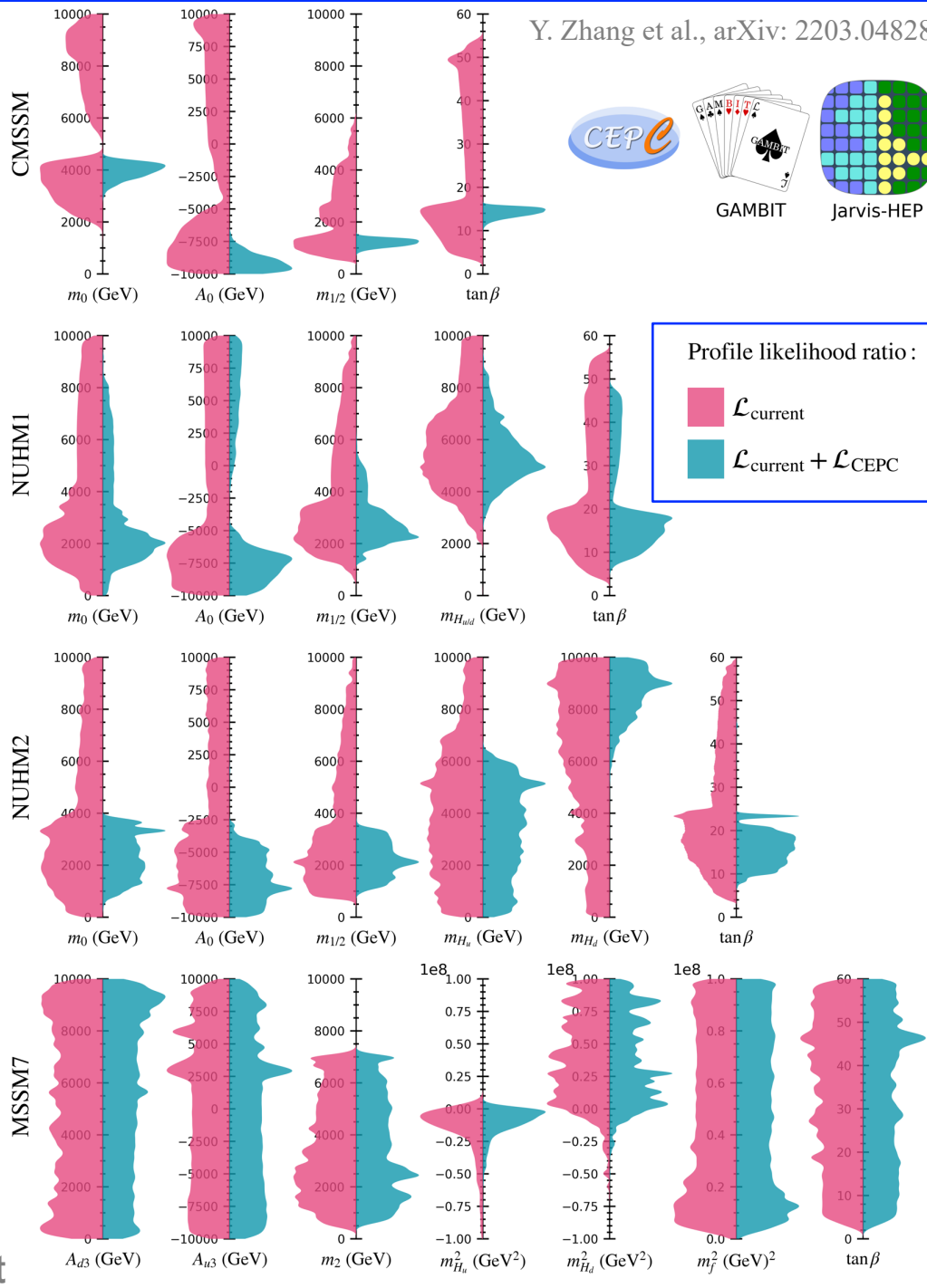
9. Global fits

Global fits: an essential tool to obtaining a thorough understanding of a NP model, and the implications and predictions of the models for future searches and experiments.

- SUSY global fits
- 2HDM
- SMEFT

CEPC has the potential to greatly enhance our understanding of the parameter space and mass spectrum in the MSSM.

One-dimensional profiled likelihood ratio for the global fit

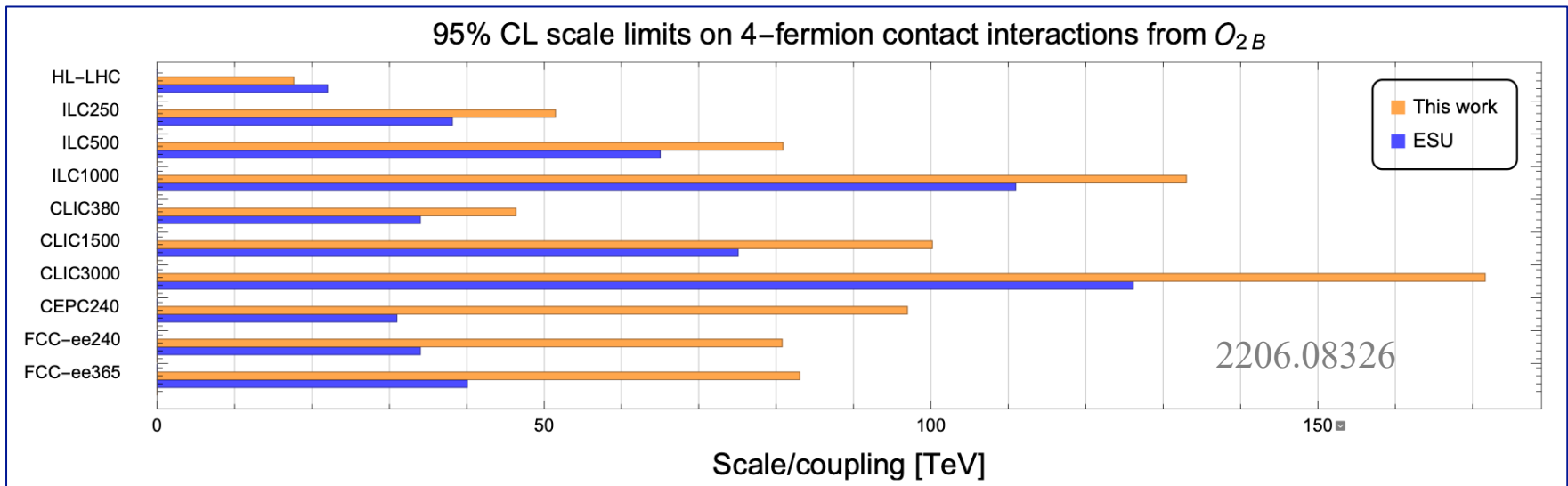


9. Global fits

Global fits: an essential tool to obtaining a thorough understanding of a NP model, and the implications and predictions of the models for future searches and experiments.

- SUSY global fits
- 2HDM
- SMEFT

- SMEFT global fit for 4-fermion and CPV operators at future colliders
- The sensitivity to NP from global fit is significantly enhanced thanks to the high energy/ luminosity/beam polarization of future lepton colliders



Preliminary CEPC BSM white paper

ABSTRACT (TO BE UPDATED)

The Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC) is a large-scale collider facility that can serve as a factory of the Higgs, Z , and W bosons and is upgradable to run at the $t\bar{t}$ threshold. This document describes the latest CEPC nominal operation scenario and particle yields and updates the corresponding physics potential. A new detector concept is also briefly described. This submission is for consideration by the Snowmass process.

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Summary and Outlook

- **CEPC has good discovery potential for NP, which is good complementary to LHC**
- **BSM prospects study at CEPC is going on well, many of the analyses are already public: partial of BSM prospects at CEPC are included in CEPC snowmass white paper in 2023: [arXiv:2205.08553](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.08553)**
- **CEPC BSM white paper is preparing and to be ready for review by this summer**
- **Please let us know if you would like to help to polish and review the BSM white paper !**

Thanks for your attention!

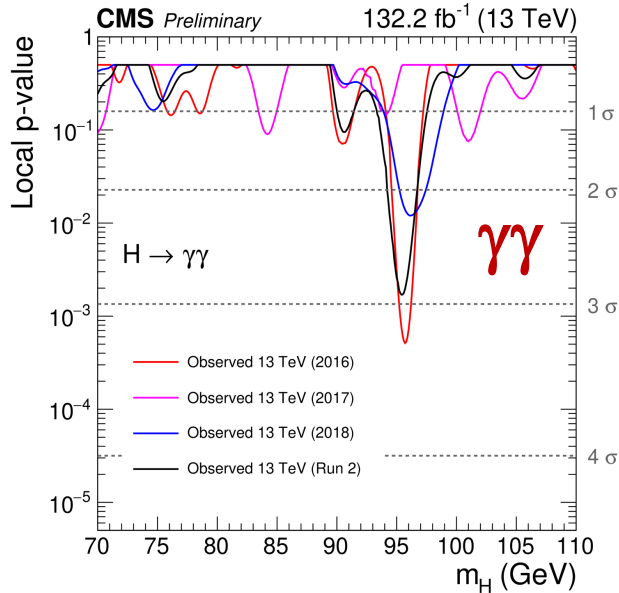
Backup

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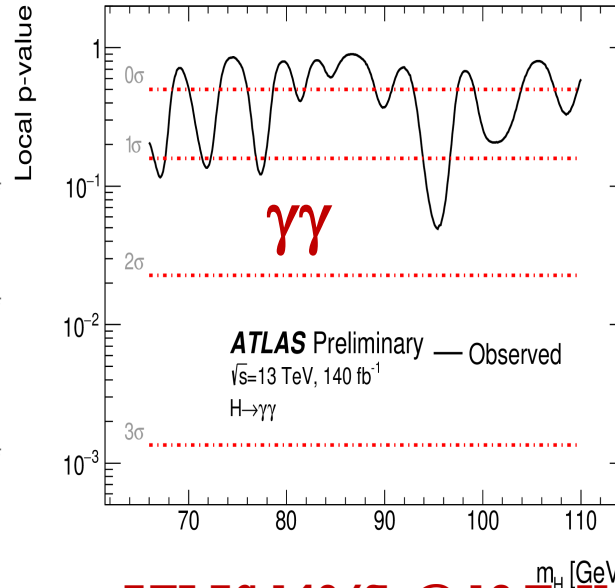
Light Higgs

Light Higgs are motivated by 2HDM and Axion-like particle models

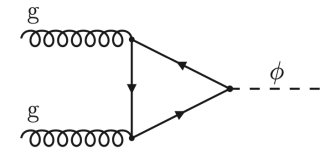
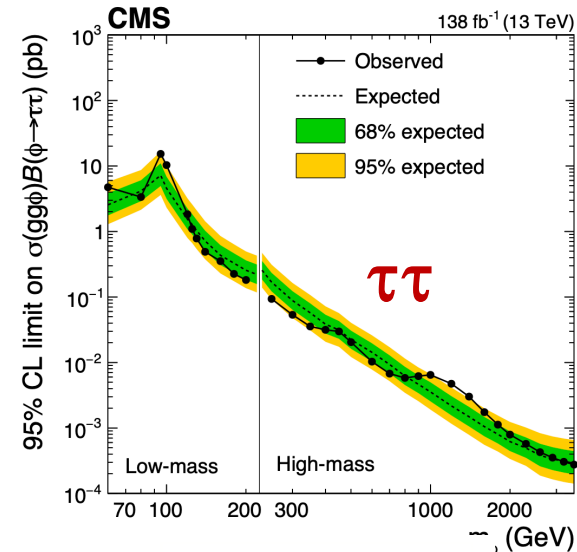
[CMS-PAS-HIG-20-002](#)



[ATLAS-CONF-2023-035](#)



[arXiv:2208.02717](#)



- ATLAS 140/fb @ 13 TeV:**
Local 1.7 σ @ $m_H \approx 95.4$ GeV
- CMS 132.2/fb @ 13 TeV:**
Local (global) 2.9 (1.3) σ @ $m \approx 95.4$ GeV
- Previous CMS result 20+36/fb @ 8+13 TeV:**
Local (global) 2.8 (1.3) σ @ $m \approx 95.3$ GeV
- CMS 132.2/fb @ 13 TeV: $gg\phi$ ($\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$)**
Local (global) 3.1 (2.7) σ @ $m \approx 100$ GeV
Local (global) 2.8 (2.2) σ @ $m \approx 1200$ GeV

The excess did not grow with luminosity, but remains intriguing, which can be searched at CEPC very well if exists.

Identify CP-odd component in Higgs

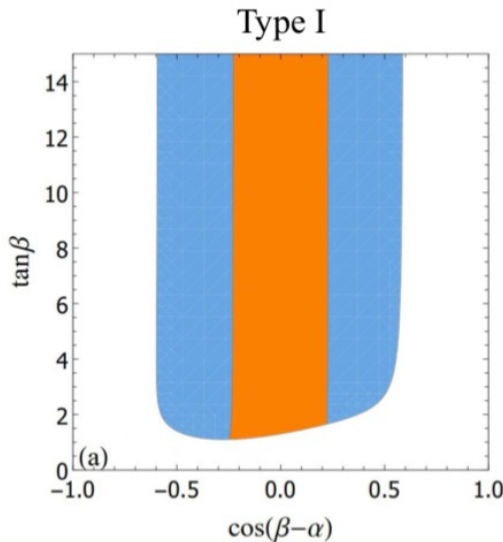
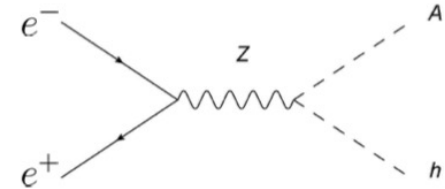
- Use di-higgs production to identify CP-odd component in Higgs boson, Changlong Xu's [talk](#)
- Future electron-positron colliders are more powerful for exploring the ZHH Di-Higgs production

Di-Higgs in CEPC/ILC/FCC-ee

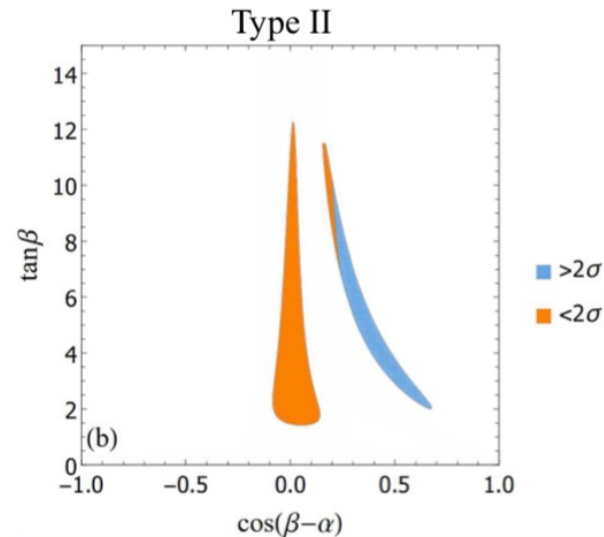
350 GeV e^+e^- collider: 1 ab^{-1}

$b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ final state

$$\mathcal{L}_{ZhA} \sim i(h\partial_\mu A - A\partial_\mu h) Z^\mu \frac{g}{2 \cos \theta_w} \cos(\beta - \alpha)$$



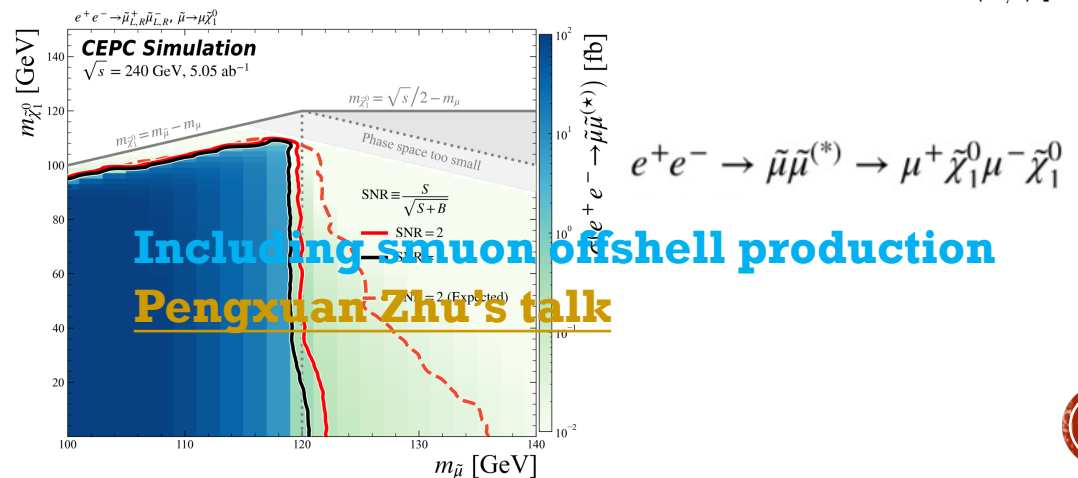
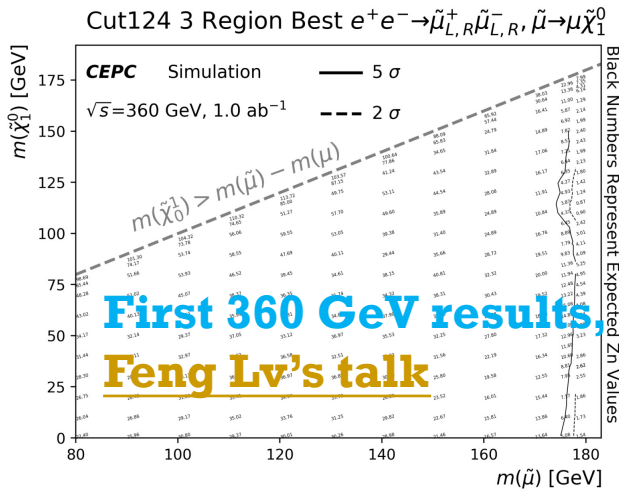
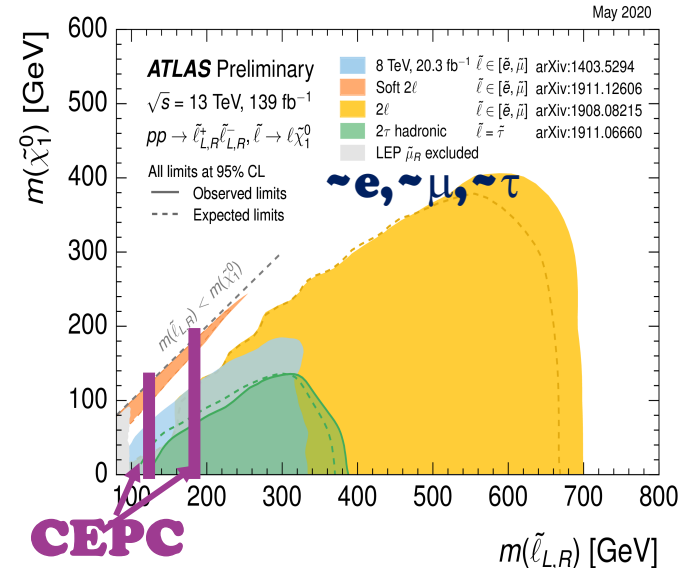
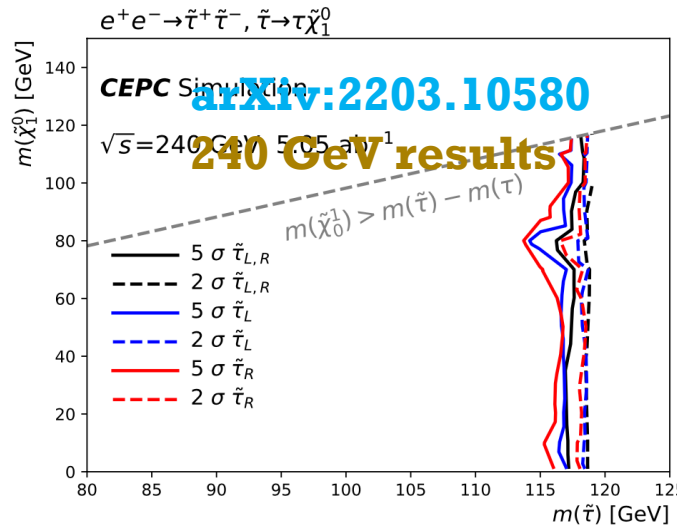
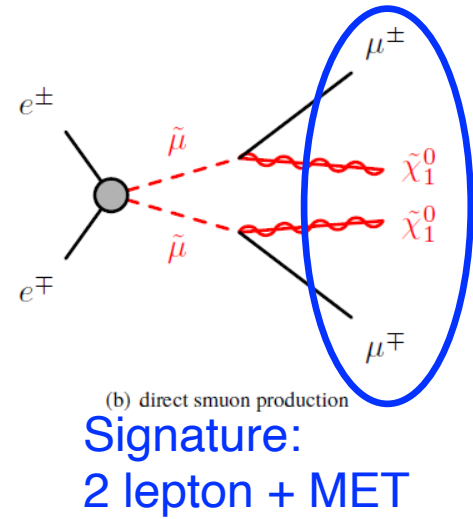
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Type-I: } \kappa_h^f &= \sin(\beta - \alpha) + \frac{\cos(\beta - \alpha)}{\tan \beta} \\ \kappa_A^u &= \frac{1}{\tan \beta} \quad \kappa_A^{d,\ell} = -\frac{1}{\tan \beta} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Type-II: } \kappa_h^u &= \sin(\beta - \alpha) + \frac{\cos(\beta - \alpha)}{\tan \beta} \\ \kappa_h^{d,\ell} &= \sin(\beta - \alpha) - \cos(\beta - \alpha) \tan \beta \\ \kappa_A^u &= \frac{1}{\tan \beta} \quad \kappa_A^{d,\ell} = \tan \beta \end{aligned}$$

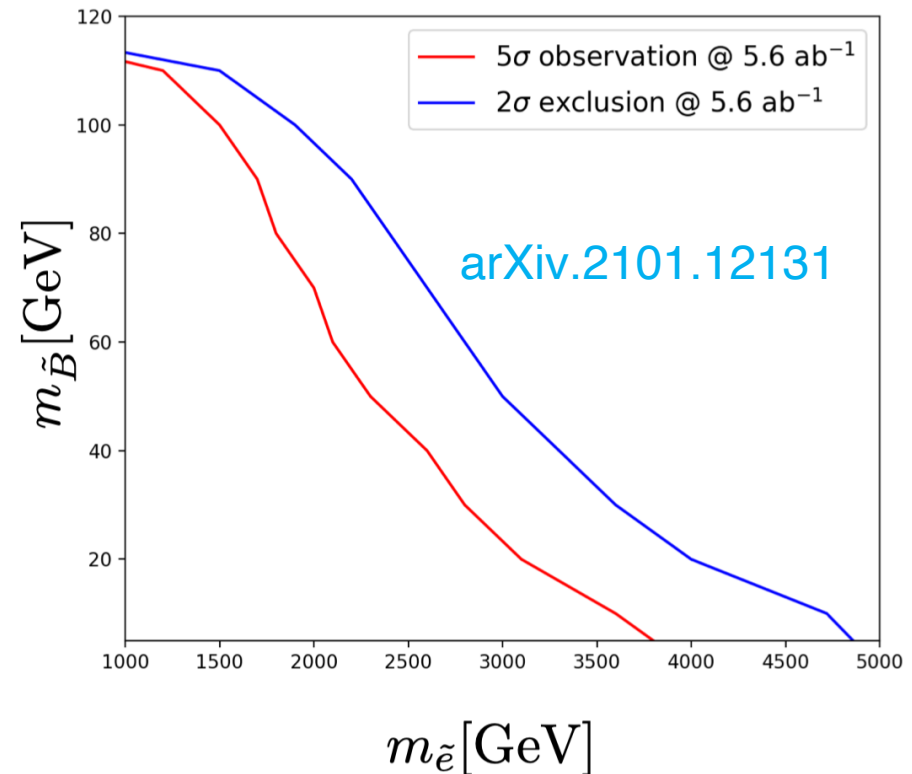
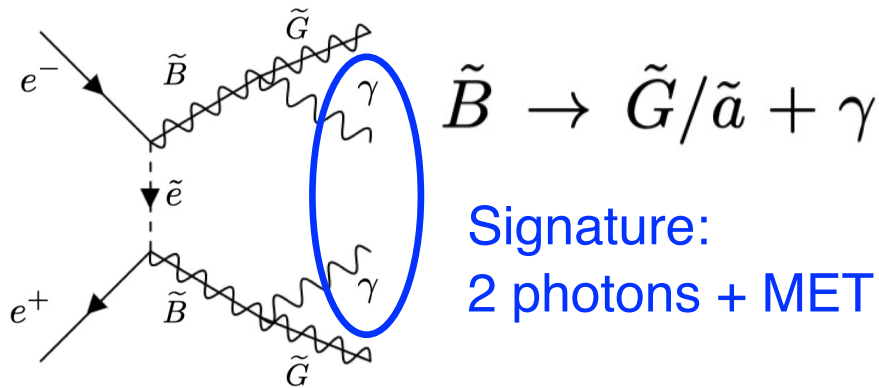
Slepton search

■ Prospects for slepton pair production at CEPC, Jia-Rong Yuan, Hua-Jie Cheng, Xu-Ai Zhuang, [arXiv: 2203.10580](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.10580)



Bino NLSP at CEPC

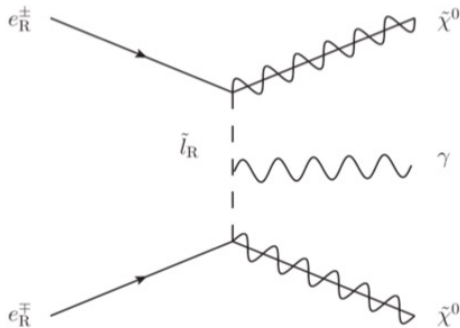
- Probing bino NLSP at lepton colliders with Gravitino DM, Junmou Chen, Chengcheng Han, Jin Min Yang, Mengchao Zhang, [arXiv:2101.12131](https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.12131).



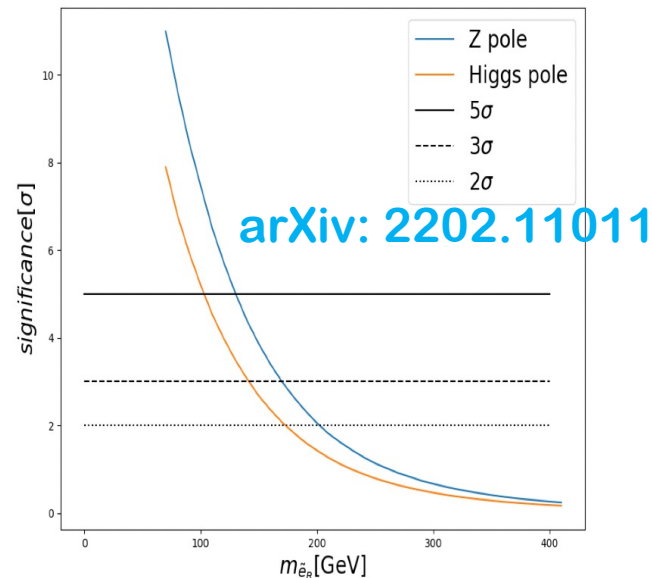
Heavy selectron search

- Probing relatively heavier right-handed selectron in the GmSUGRA, by Waqas Ahmed, Imtiaz Khan, Tianjun Li, Shabbar Raza and Wenxing Zhang, [arXiv: 2202.11011](#)
- There two types of light neutralinos that achieve the correct relic density by Z-resonance and h-resonance.

Higgs-pole $\rightarrow m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \approx \frac{1}{2} m_h$ and Z-pole $\rightarrow m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \approx \frac{1}{2} m_Z$.

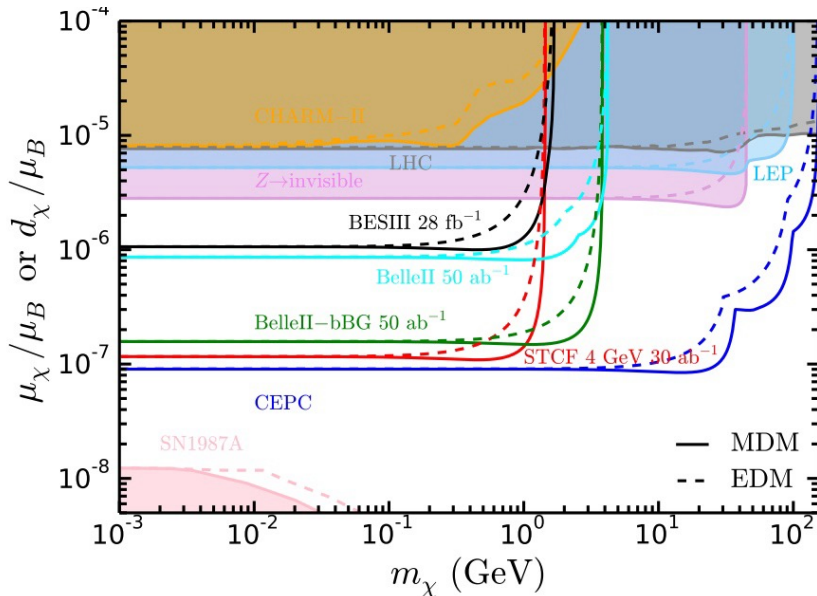


$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0(\text{bino}) + \tilde{\chi}_1^0(\text{bino}) + \gamma$$

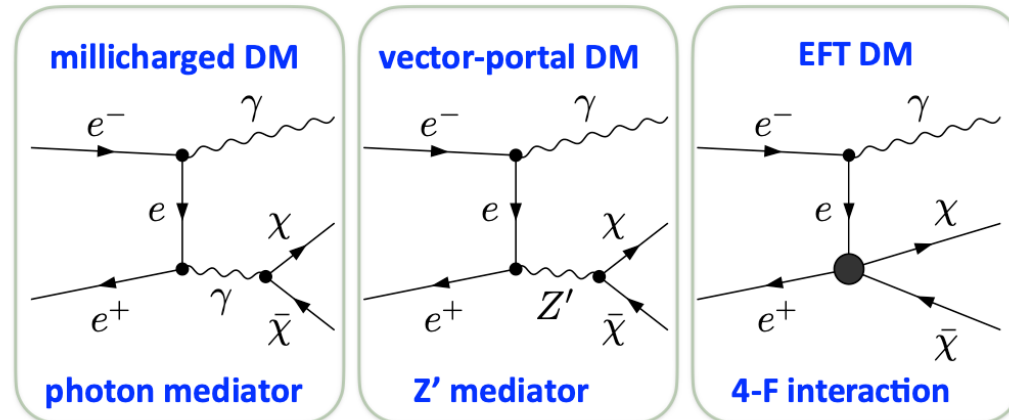


DM search at CEPC

- Probing DM particles *at CEPC* (Millicharged DM, Vector portal DM, EFT DM): ZL, Y.-H. Xu, Y. Zhang , [1903.12114](#)
 - Mono- γ Production of a Vector Dark Matter *at CEPC*, K Ma, [2205.05560](#)
 - Exposing Dark Sector-photon interactions *at CEPC*, Y. Zhang, M. Song and L. Chen, [arXiv: 2208.08142](#), [Yu Zhang's talk](#)
- CEPC can probe low-mass light dark states.



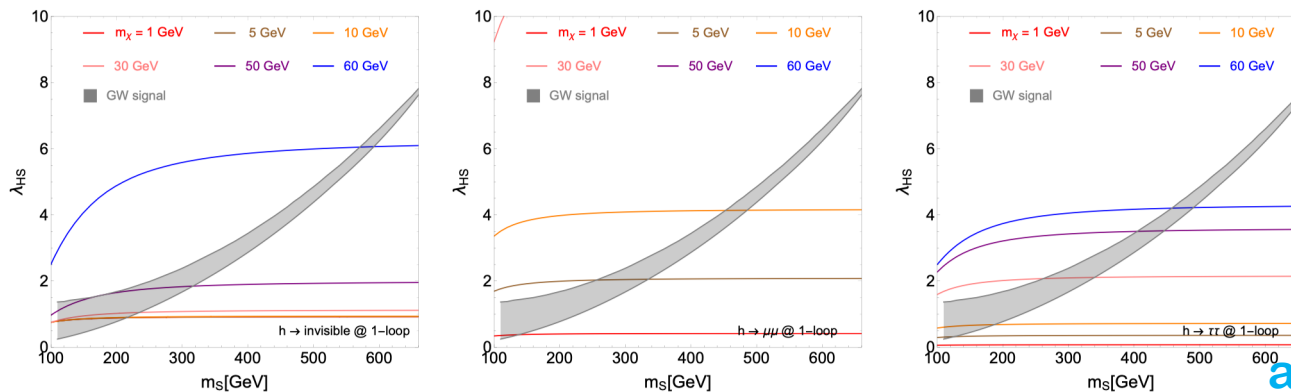
new physics process: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \bar{\chi}\chi\gamma$



DM search at CEPC

- Searching for lepton portal dark matter with colliders and interplay with the gravitational wave (GW) astronomy, Jia Liu, Xiao-Ping Wang, KePan Xie, [2104.06421](https://arxiv.org/abs/2104.06421), JHEP 06 (2021) 149
- The phase transition GWs can also be a probe of the model.

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow S^{\pm(*)}S^{\mp} \rightarrow \ell^+\chi\ell'^-\chi \quad h/Z \rightarrow S^{\pm(*)}S^{\mp(*)} \rightarrow \ell^+\chi\ell'^-\chi \text{ and } h \rightarrow \chi\chi:$$

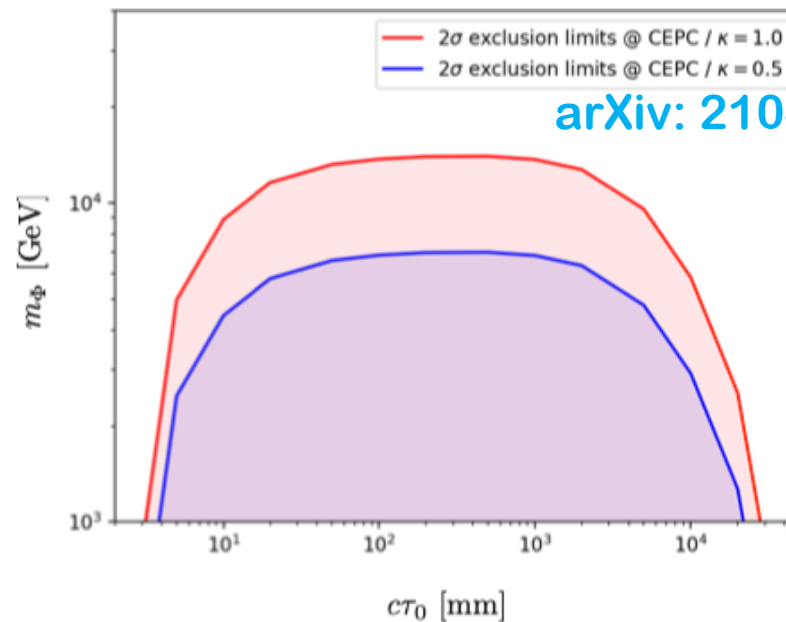
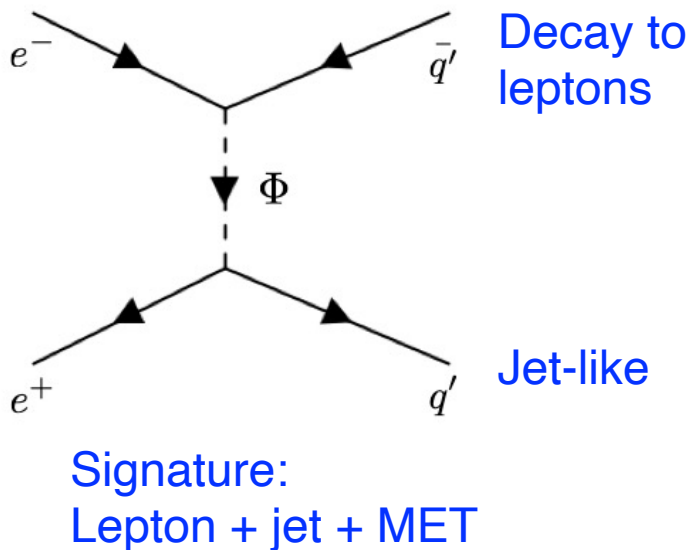


arXiv: 2104.06421

FIG. 10. Figure from Ref. [168], the interplay between GW detection and future e^+e^- collider searches. The gray shaded region is the LISA detectable parameter space. From left to right, the sensitivities for λ_{HS} are shown from future CEPC precision measurements, in which the region above a given m_χ (corresponding to a colored line) can be probed.

DM search at CEPC

- Searching for asymmetric Dark Matter (ADM) at CEPC, Mengchao Zhang, [2104.06988](#), PRD 104, 055008 (2021)
- It is possible to generate dark quark pair through a t-channel process, dark quark q' will be a jet-like object in detector.

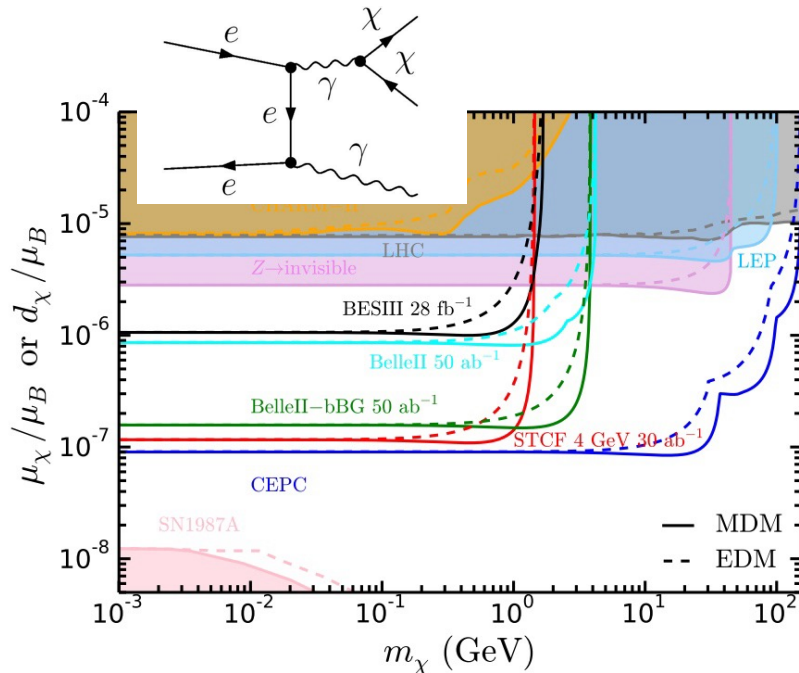


- The mass of mediator can be excluded up to O(10) TeV, better than LHC

Dark Matter/Dark Sector searches

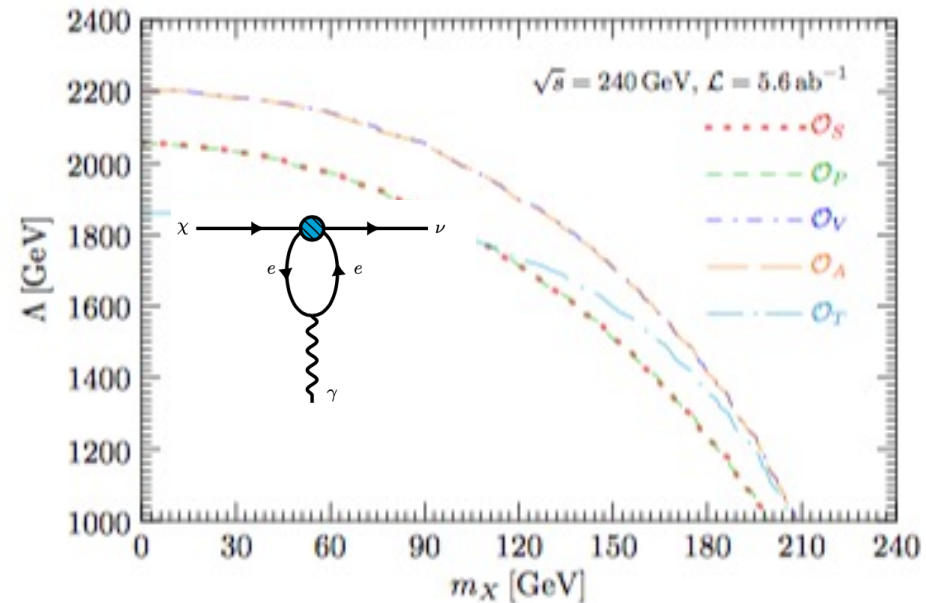
- Exposing Dark Sector-photon interactions at CEPC, Y. Zhang, M. Song and L. Chen, arXiv: 2208.08142, [Yu Zhang's talk](#)

→ CEPC can probe low-mass light dark states with electromagnetic form factors via mass-dimension 5 operators.



- Exposing Dark Fermion in light of Electron Target Absorption at CEPC, Shao-Feng Ge and Kai Ma, [Kai Ma's talk](#)

→ All the effective four-fermion couplings can be constrained to be well above 1TeV scale



LL Dark Hadrons

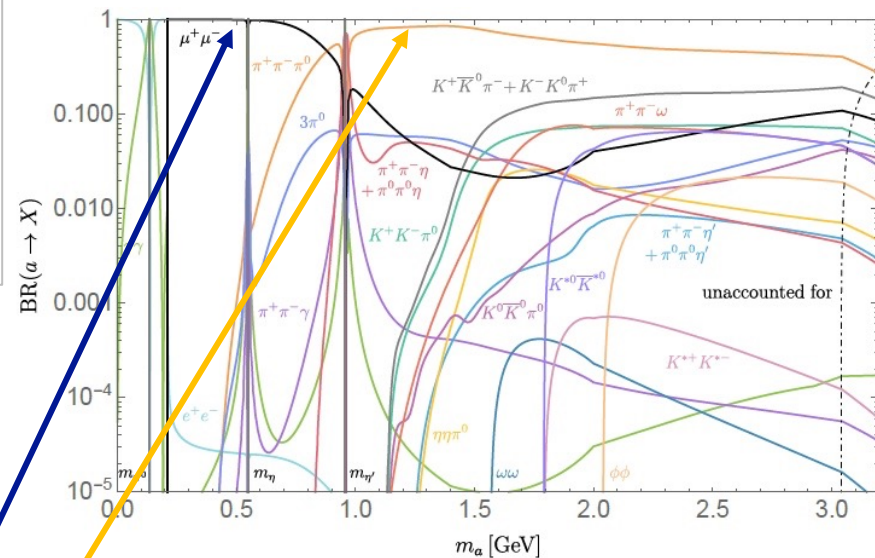
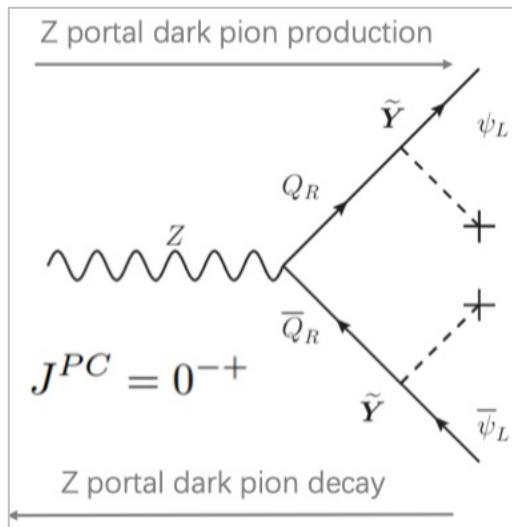
- A theory of Dark Pions, Hsin-Chia Cheng, Lingfeng Li, Ennio Salvioni, [2110.10691](https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.10691), JHEP 01 (2022) 122, see Lingfeng's [talk](#)
- The dark quarks couple to the SM via irrelevant Z- and Higgs-portal operators. The dark pions, behave as either composite axion-like particles (ALPs) mixing with Z or h

arXiv: 2110.10691

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_R Y^\dagger M^{-2} Y [|H|^2 i \not{D} + i \gamma^\mu H^\dagger D_\mu H] \psi_R + \text{h.c.} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_L \tilde{Y}^\dagger M^{-2} \tilde{Y} [|H|^2 i \not{D} + i \gamma^\mu H^\dagger D_\mu H] \psi_L + \text{h.c.} \\ - \bar{\psi}_L \omega \psi_R + \bar{\psi}_L \tilde{Y}^\dagger M^{-1} Y \psi_R |H|^2 + \text{h.c.},$$

Dimension-6 Z portal couplings

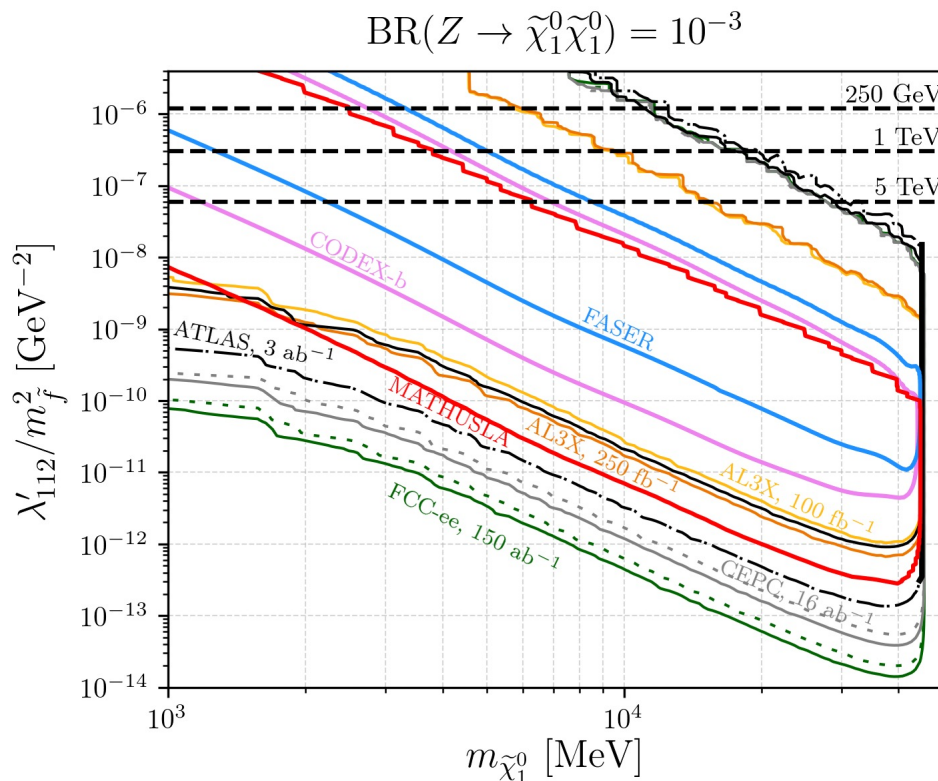
Dimension-5 Higgs portal coupling



- $m_\pi < m_{\eta'}$: dimuon mode dominates
- $m_\pi > m_{\eta'}$: PPP modes (mostly SM $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$)

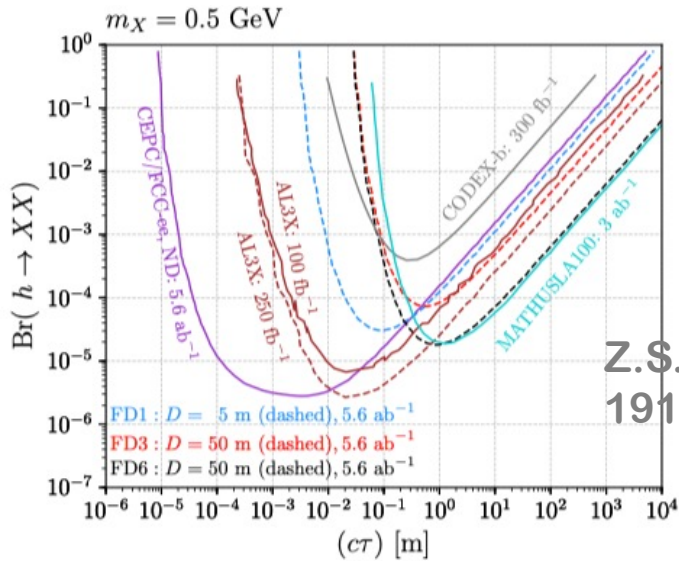
LLP at near Detector (ND)

- Long-lived light neutralinos at future Z-factories (RPV SUSY), Zeren Simon Wang, Kechen Wang, [1904.10661](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.10661), PRD 101, 115018 (2020)
- The model parameter $\lambda'_{112}/m_{\tilde{f}}^2$ can be discovered down to as low as $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{-14}$ (3.9×10^{-14}) GeV^{-2} at the FCC-ee (CEPC)

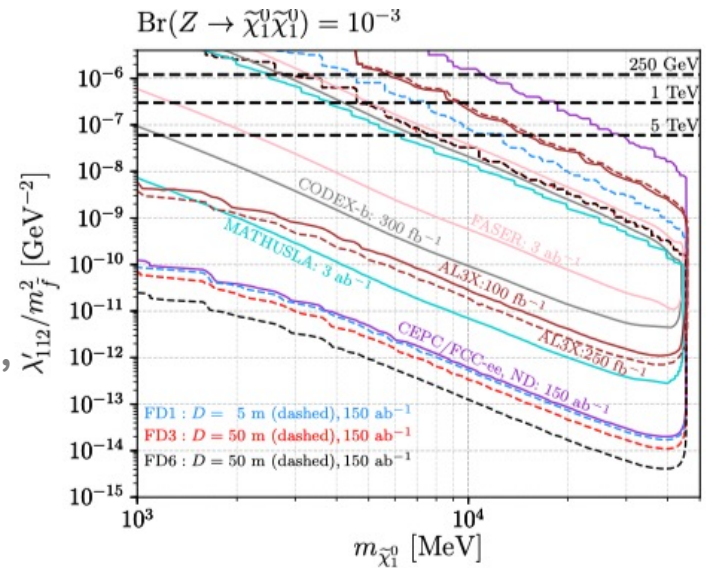


[arXiv: 1904.10661](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.10661)

LLP at Far Detector (FD)

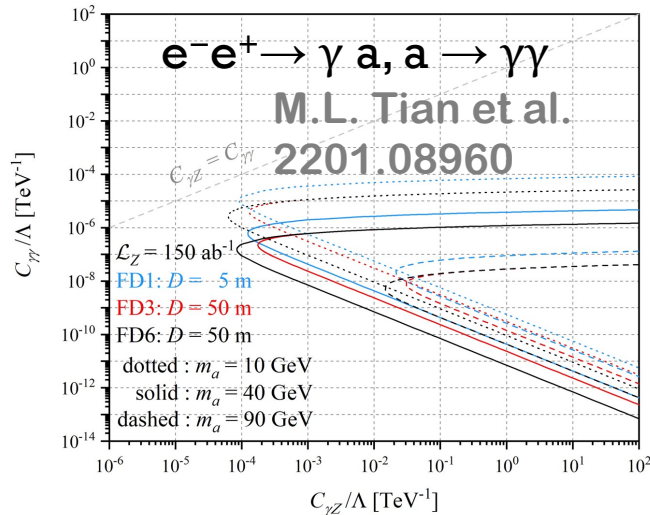


Z.S. Wang, et al.,
1911.06576



Light Scalars from Exotic Higgs Decays

Light Neutralinos from Z Decays



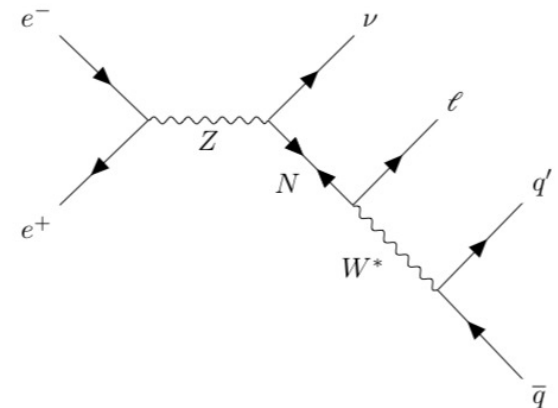
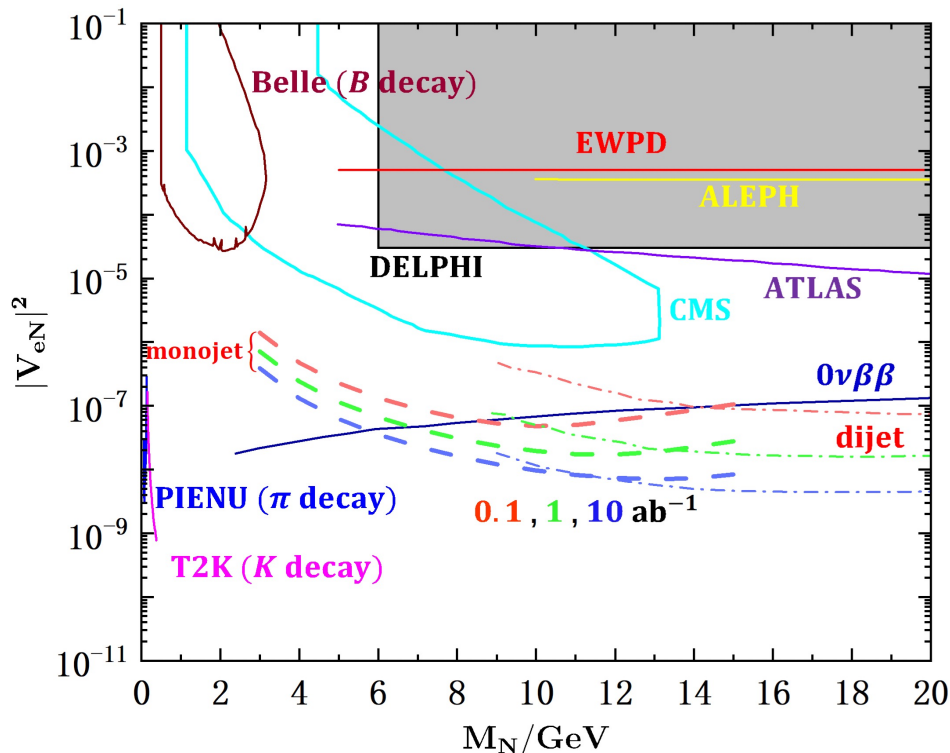
→ FD can extend and complement the sensitivity to the LLPs compared with Near Detector

Axion-like Particles

Heavy neutrino search

■ Monojet Search for Heavy Neutrinos *at Future Z-Factories*, Y.F. Shen, J.N. Ding, Q. Qin, arXiv: 2201.05831, Yin-Fa Shen' [talk](#)

→ The monojet method will be able to fill the gap and has better sensitivity around the mass range between **5-15 GeV**.



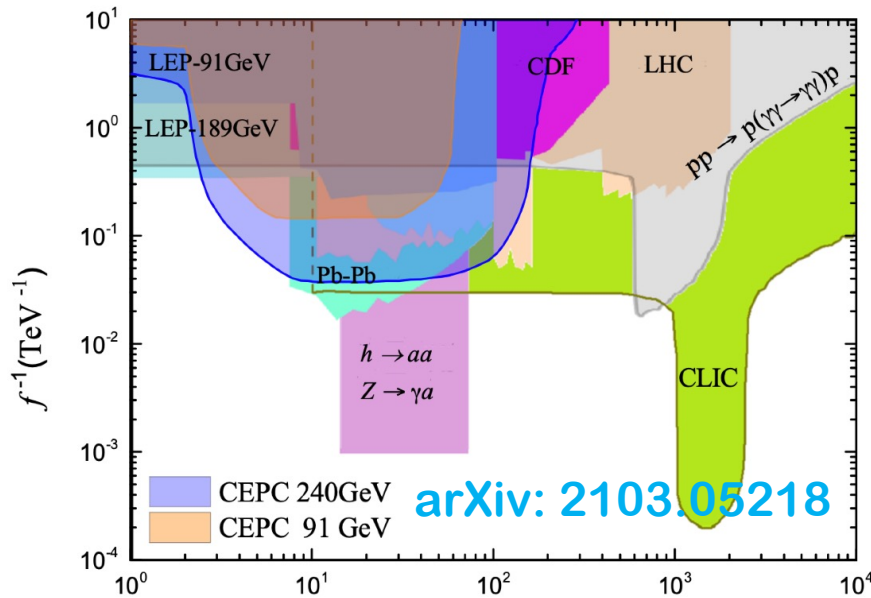
Axion-like particles (ALP)

- Searching for ALP *at future electron-positron colliders*, H. Y. Zhang, C.X. Yue, Y.C. Guo, and S. Yang, [2103.05218](#), PRD104 (2021) 096008

→ CEPC is more sensitive to the ALPs couplings $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ with **mass 2-8 GeV** than LHC and CLIC.

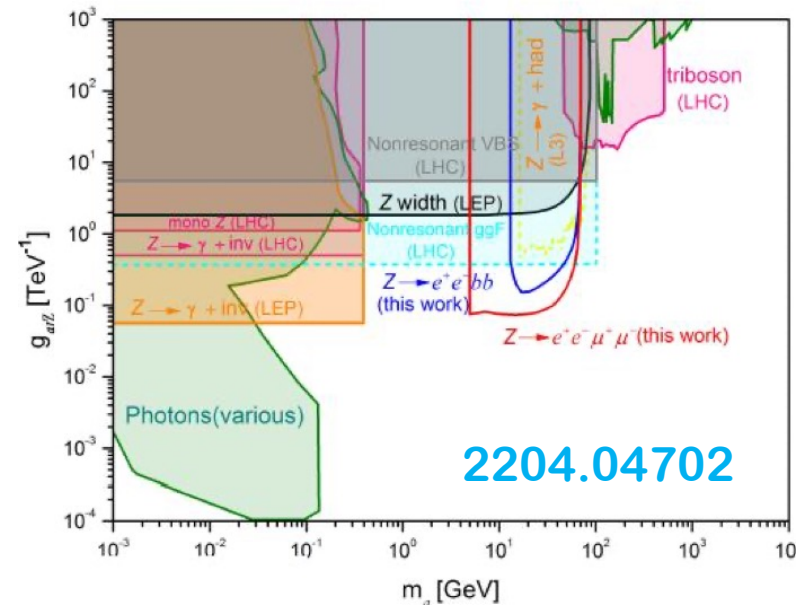
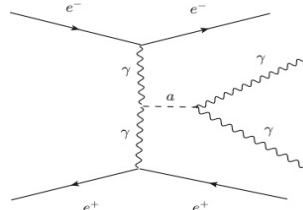
- Searching for ALP via decay $Z \rightarrow aff^-$ *at future Z factories*, [2204.04702](#)

- Axion-like particle solution to muon g-2 and its test *at Z-factory*, Jia Liu's talk



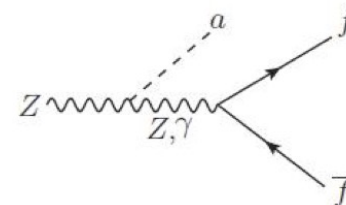
2-8 GeV

M_a (GeV)



2204.04702

5-70 GeV

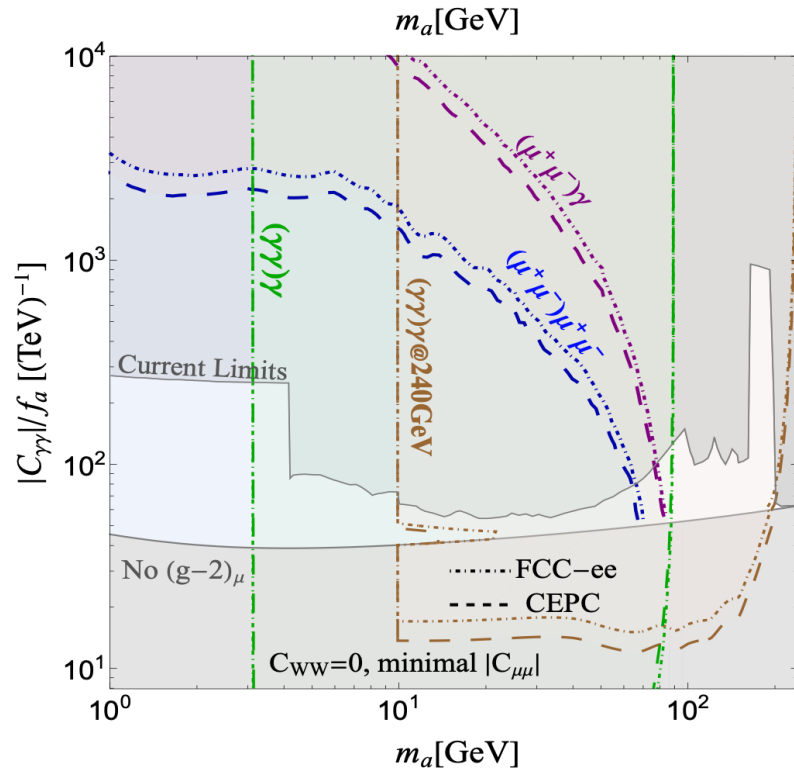
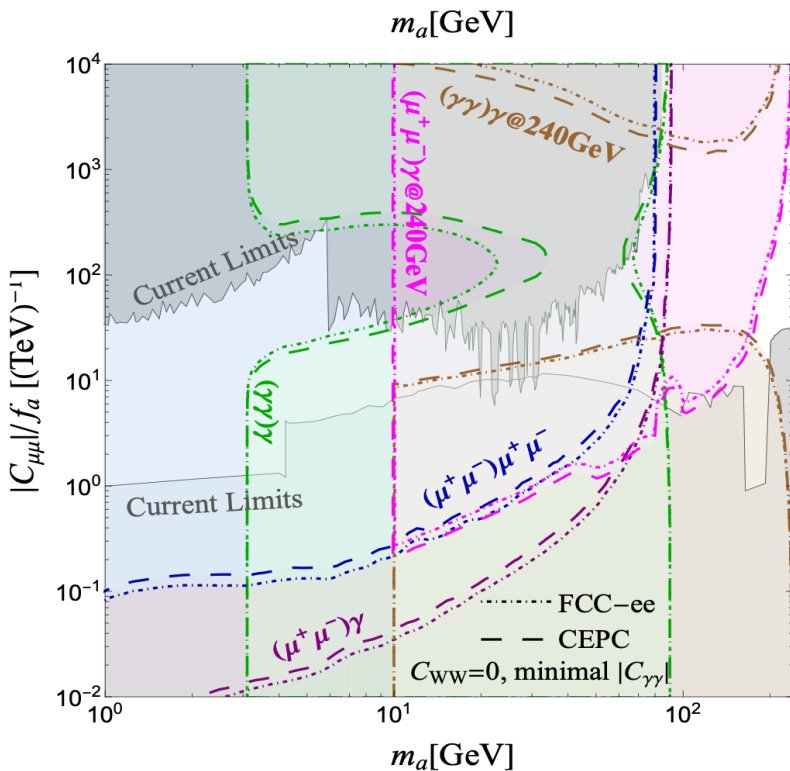


Axion-like particles (ALP)

■ The ALP explanation to muon g-2 and its test at CEPC, J. Liu, X.L. Ma, L.T. Wang, X.P. Wang, arXiv:2210.09335, Xiao-Ping Wang's [talk](#)

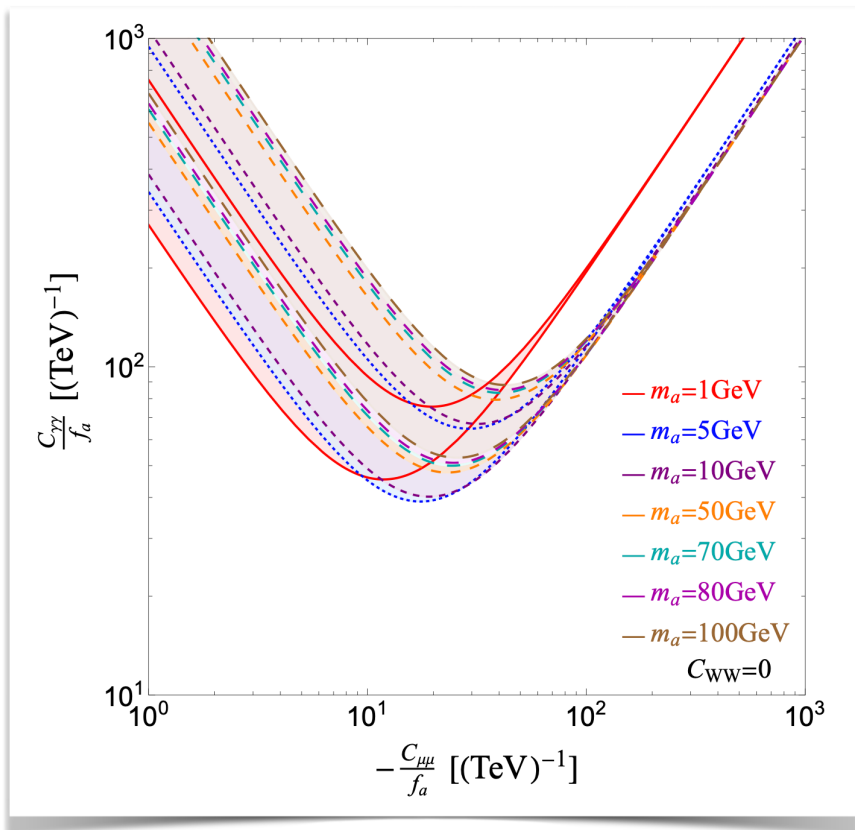
→ ALP can provide a g-2 solution with couplings $C_{\mu\mu}$ and $C_{\gamma\gamma}$;

→ Tera-Z and Higgs factories, can completely cover the relevant parameter space through searches with final states $(\gamma\gamma)\gamma$, $(\mu^+\mu^-\gamma)$ and $(\mu^+\mu^-)\mu^+\mu^-$.



Axion-like particles (ALP)

- The ALP explanation to muon g-2 and its test at CEPC, J. Liu, X.L. Ma, L.T. Wang, X.P. Wang, arXiv:2210.09335, Xiao-Ping Wang's [talk](#)
- ALP can provide a solution with couplings $C_{\mu\mu}$ and $C_{\gamma\gamma}$;



- In g-2 solution region, mostly decay to $a \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- The inclusion of Z diagram makes some difference for large m_a
- Exotic Z decay should happen