



**CSIC**



EXCELENCIA  
SEVERO  
OCHOA

# ILD ANALYSIS & SOFTWARE MEETING - 24TH MAY

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## TOP ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES @ IFIC-VALENCIA

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**Nacho  
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**Martin  
Perelló**

Top Couplings



Effective Operators

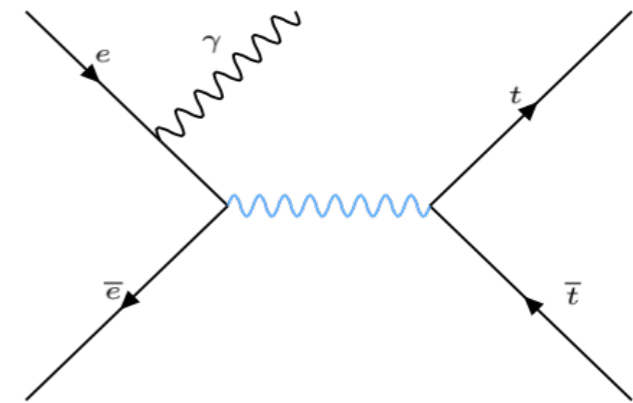
**Pablo  
Gomis**

Top Mass

Top Mass

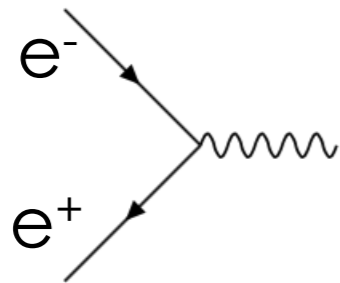
# INTRODUCTION TO THE OBSERVABLE: ISR

- ▶ The idea is to measure the top-quark mass ( $m_t$ ) measuring the differential cross section of the process  $e^-e^+ \rightarrow t\bar{t}\gamma_{\text{ISR}}$



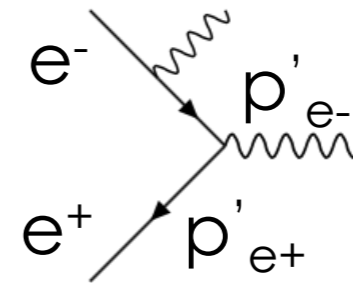
- ▶ The  $t\bar{t}$  production cross section is sensitive to the center of mass energy and  $m_t$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}) = f(s, m_t)$$



$$s = (p_{e^-} + p_{e^+})^2$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}\gamma) = f(s', m_t)$$



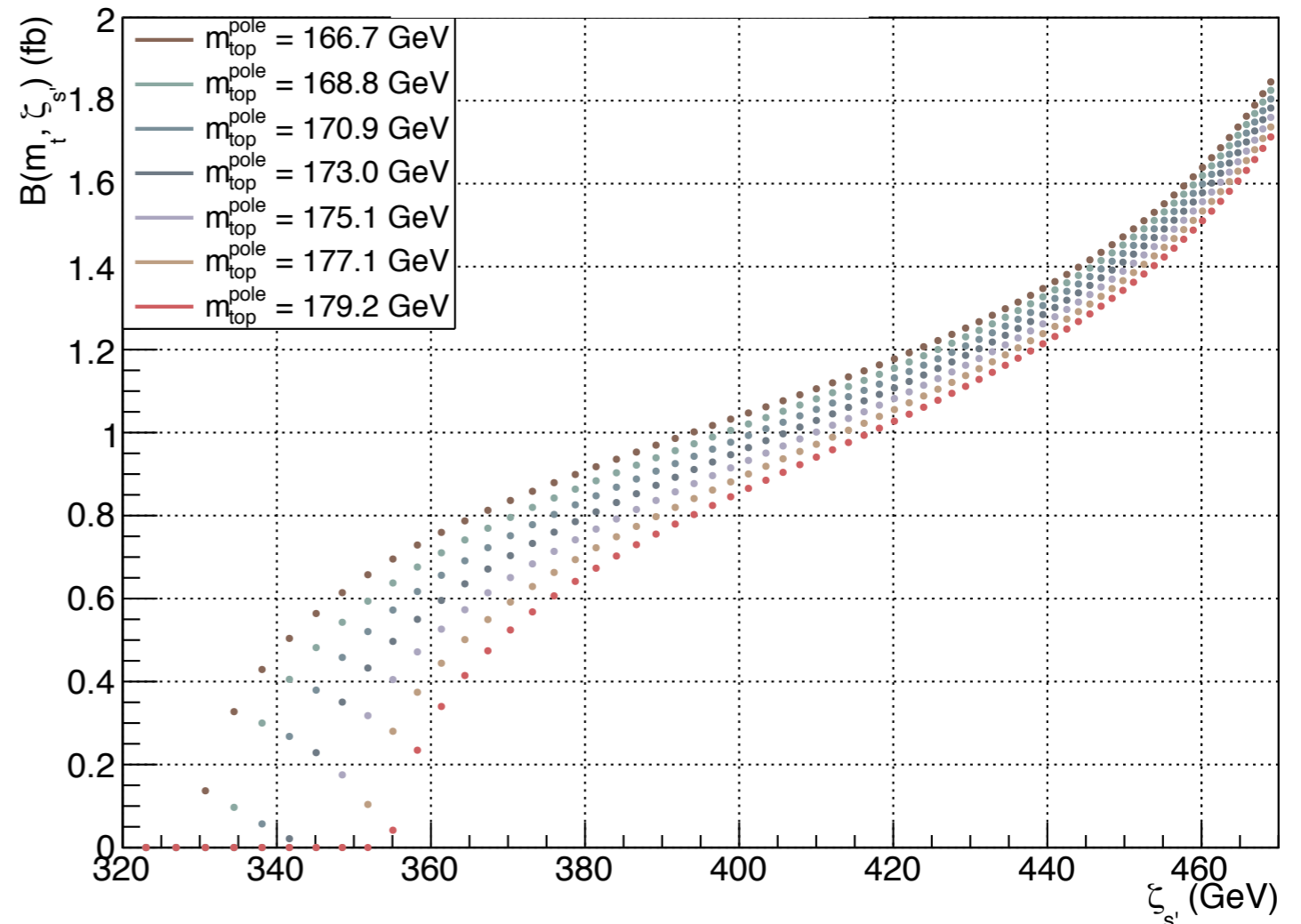
$$s' = (p'_{e^-} + p'_{e^+})^2$$

- ▶ The emitted  $\gamma_{\text{ISR}}$  reduce the available energy for the  $t\bar{t}$  production
- ▶ Therefore the  $t\bar{t}$  production cross section is sensible to the emitted ISR photon energy in the  $t\bar{t} + \gamma_{\text{ISR}}$  production

- ▶  $m_t$  can be measured by counting the  $t\bar{t}$  events produced for a certain  $s'$  (i.e ISR energy photon, which can be measured with high precision)

$$B(m_t, \zeta_{s'}) = \frac{d\sigma_{t\bar{t}\gamma}}{d\zeta_{s'}} \longrightarrow \zeta_{s'} = \sqrt{s'}$$

$$s' = s \left( 1 - \frac{2E_\gamma}{\sqrt{s}} \right)$$

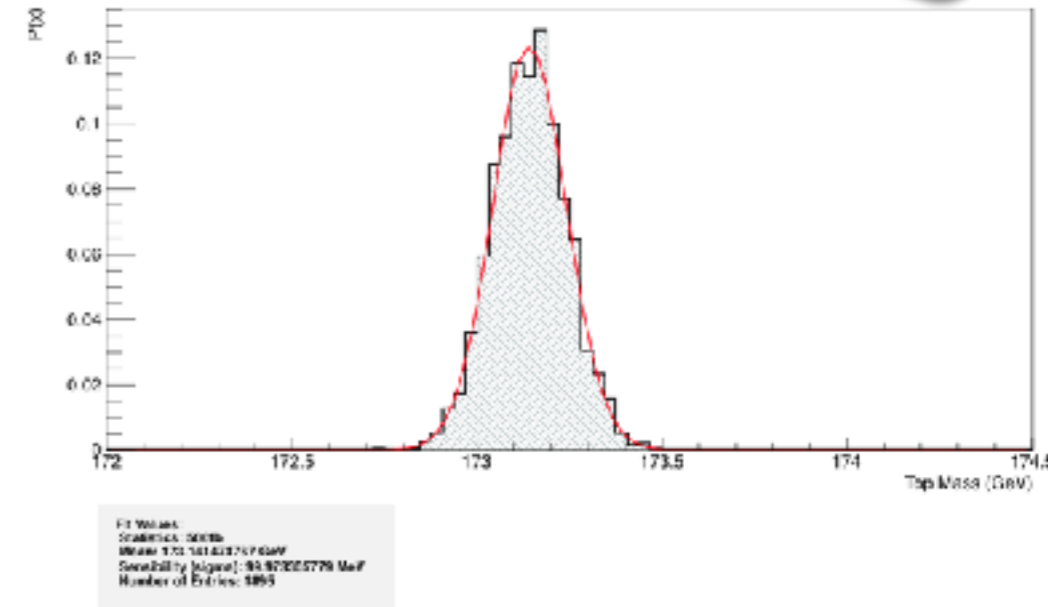


- ▶ Our observable  $B(m_t, \zeta_{s'})$  is the differential cross section of the  $t\bar{t}$  production as a function of  $\zeta_{s'} = \sqrt{s'}$

- ▶ The observable is more sensitive to  $m_t$  near the top production threshold, and the dependence diminishes as  $\zeta_{s'}$  grows

# PARTON LEVEL STUDY: RESULTS

- ▶ From these template fits the top quark mass is estimated as the mean of the distribution and its error as the standard deviation
- ▶ The input MC mass is  $m_t = 173.1$  GeV



$s = 500$ GeV	Reconstructed mass	
	$m_t$ (GeV)	$\Delta m_t$ (MeV)
Integrated Luminosity		
500 fb <sup>-1</sup>	173.158	155
1000 fb <sup>-1</sup>	173.140	103
2600 fb <sup>-1</sup>	173.133	61

# FULL SIMULATION STUDY: OUTLINE

- ▶ **Take into account the uncertainty of the luminosity spectrum to properly evaluate the systematics due to the luminosity smearing**
  - ▶ I am currently doing it for 380GeV but we plan to include ILC configurations as well
- ▶ **Improvements in the theoretical model:**
  - ▶ Currently one model valid at the peak, one model valid at the tail
    - ▶ We need the proper overlap between the models



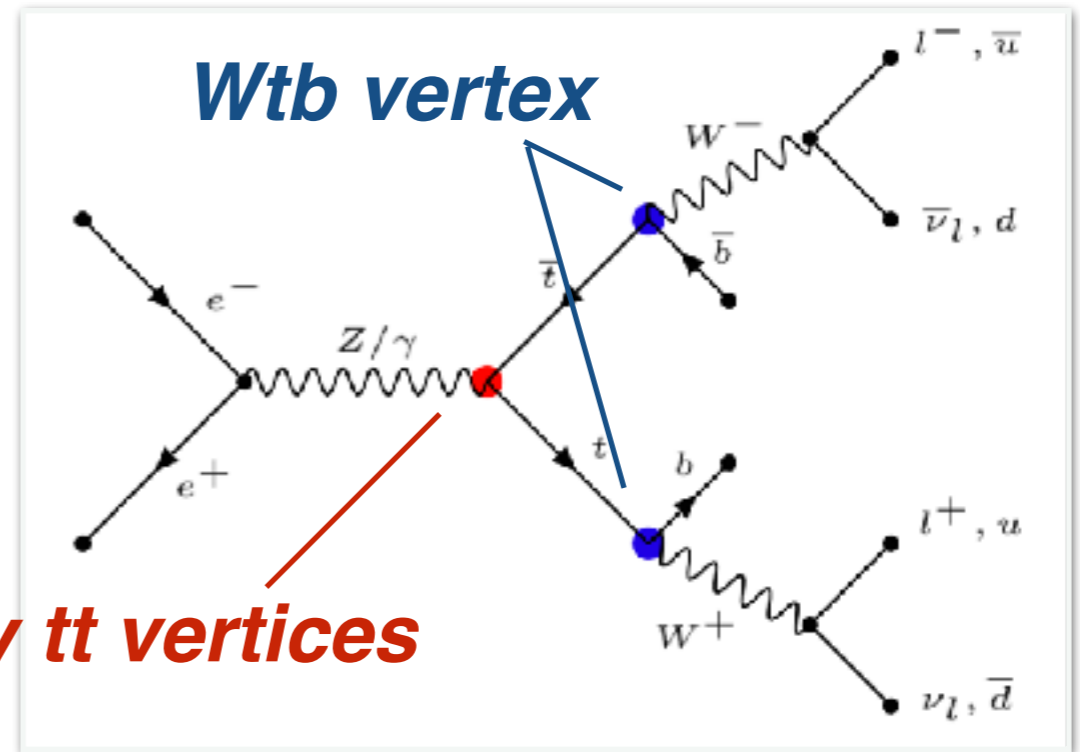
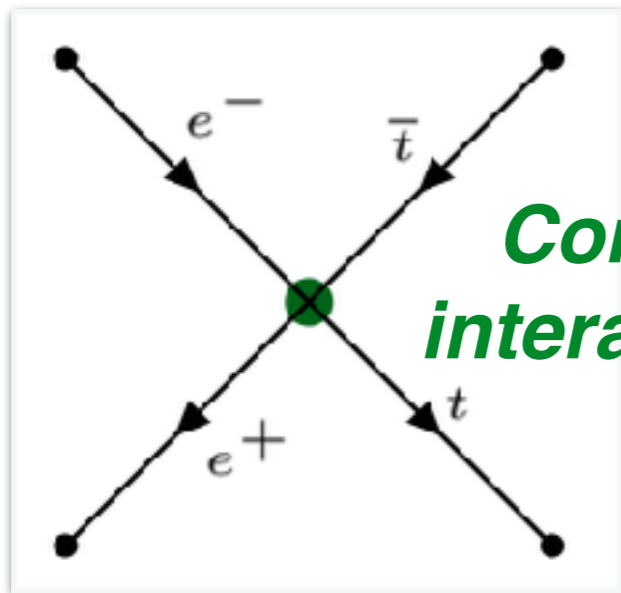
## Effective Operators

# Introduction

## Effective Field Theory

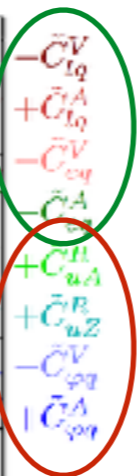
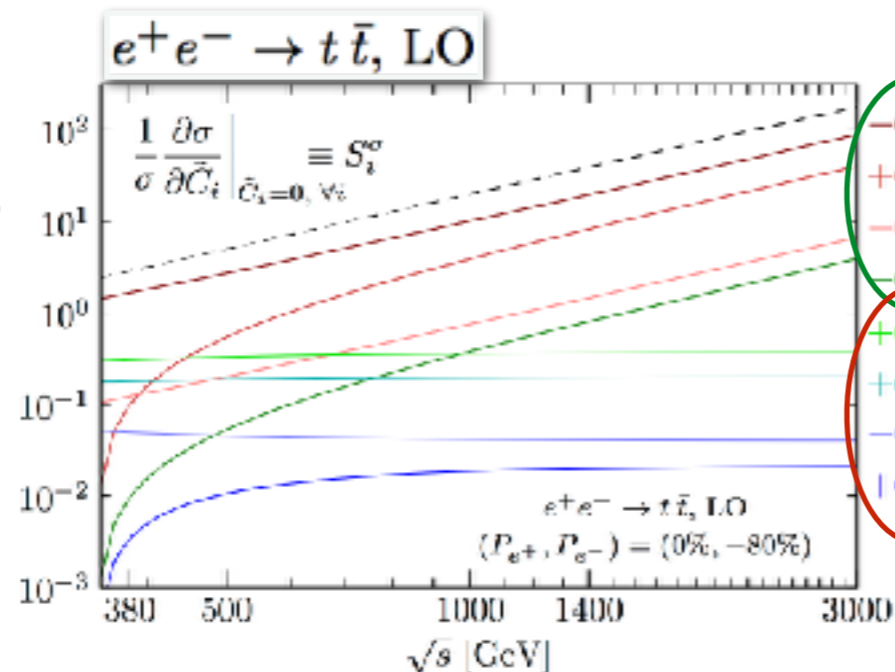
dim-6 operators

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i C_i O_i + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda^{-4})$$



### Sensitivity:

Relative change in cross-section due to non-zero operator coefficient  
 $\Delta\sigma(C) / \sigma / \Delta C$



“contact-interactions” operators

“Z/g tt vertex” operators

(multi-) TeV operation provides better sensitivity to **contact-interaction operators.**

# Global fit

Martin Perelló

**Central fit: Afb + total cross-section** for the process  $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$   
**2 different beam polarizations** in a **realistic energy program**.

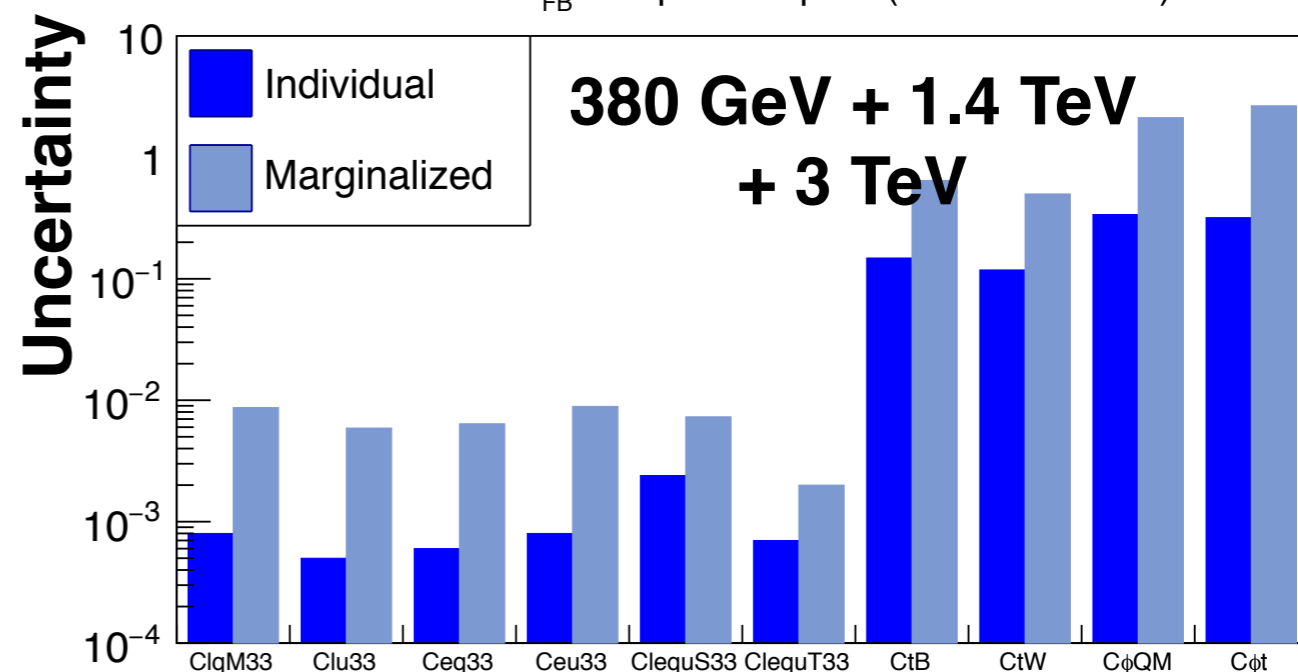
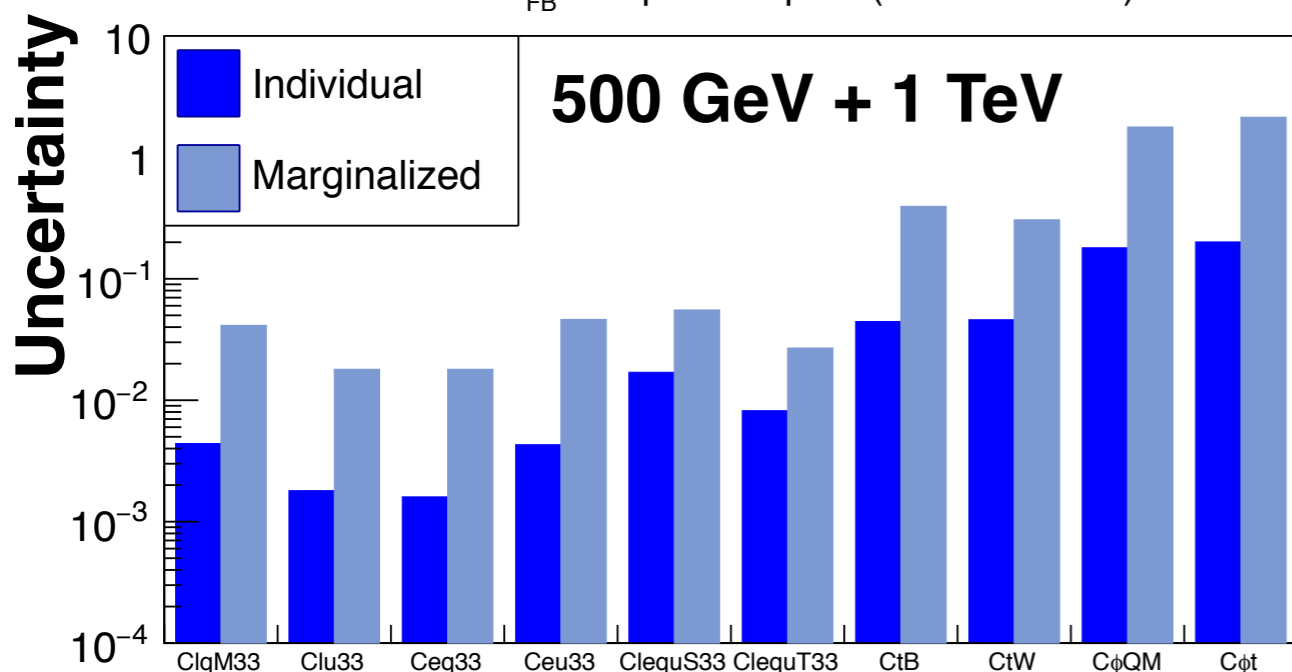
**ILC**

$e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ , LO

**CLIC**

ILC //  $\sigma + A_{FB}$  // eLpR + eRpL // (8 observables)

CLIC //  $\sigma + A_{FB}$  // eLpR + eRpL // (12 observables)



*Collaboration with Gauthier Durieux (DESY) and  
Cen Zhang (BNL) - to be published*

# External inputs (now in progress)

Martin Perelló

- **CPV observables** for the electric and weak dipoles,  $\text{Im}\{\mathbf{CtW}\}$  and  $\text{Im}\{\mathbf{CtB}\}$ .

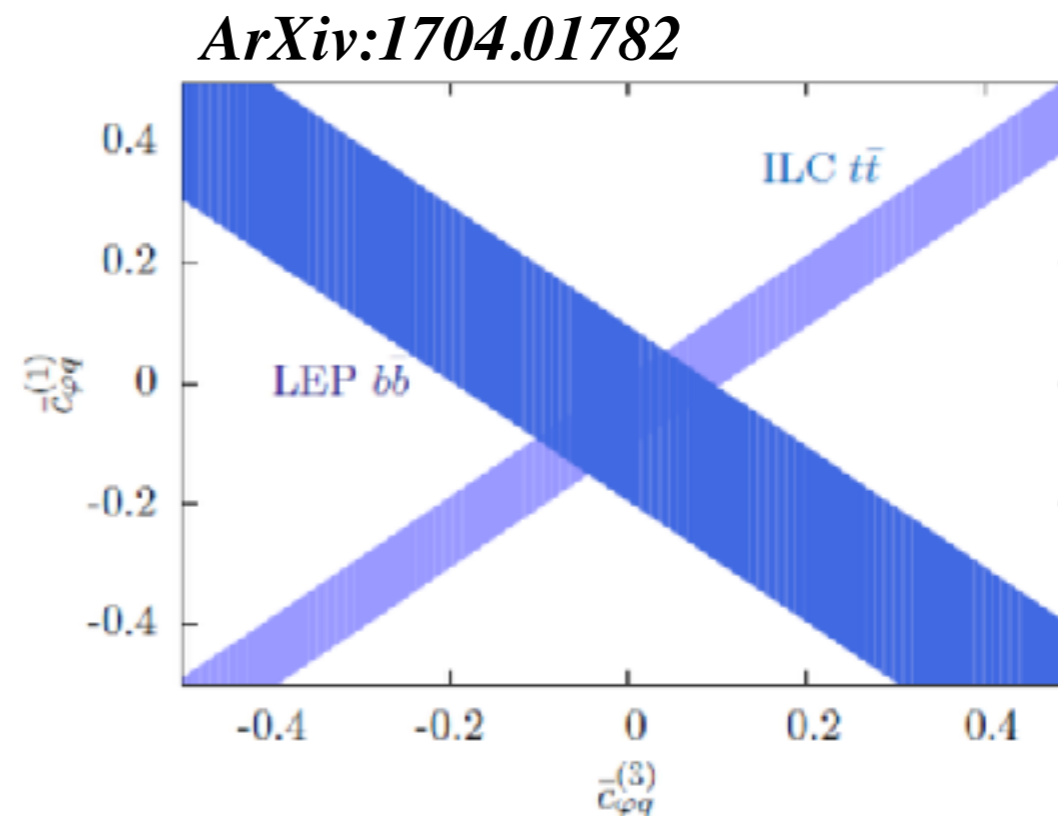
*See next section ->*

- **Complementarity bottom-top.**

Good for  $C_{\text{phiQ}(1)}$  and  $C_{\text{phiQ}(3)}$ .

Single top production may help.

Extending the fit to the bottom sector can provide the additional constraint we need (but also adds further operators)

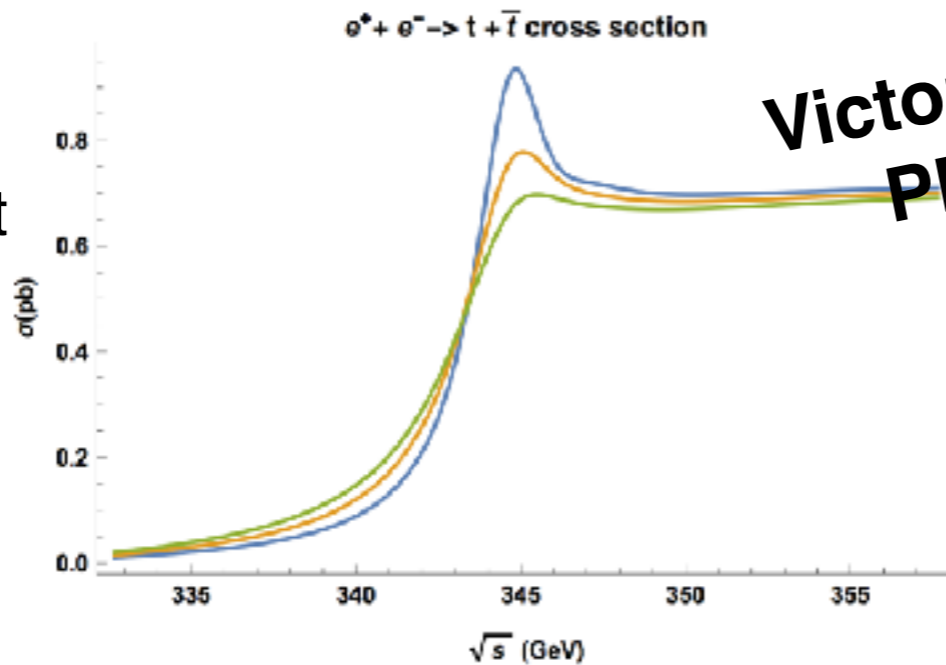


# External inputs (now in progress)

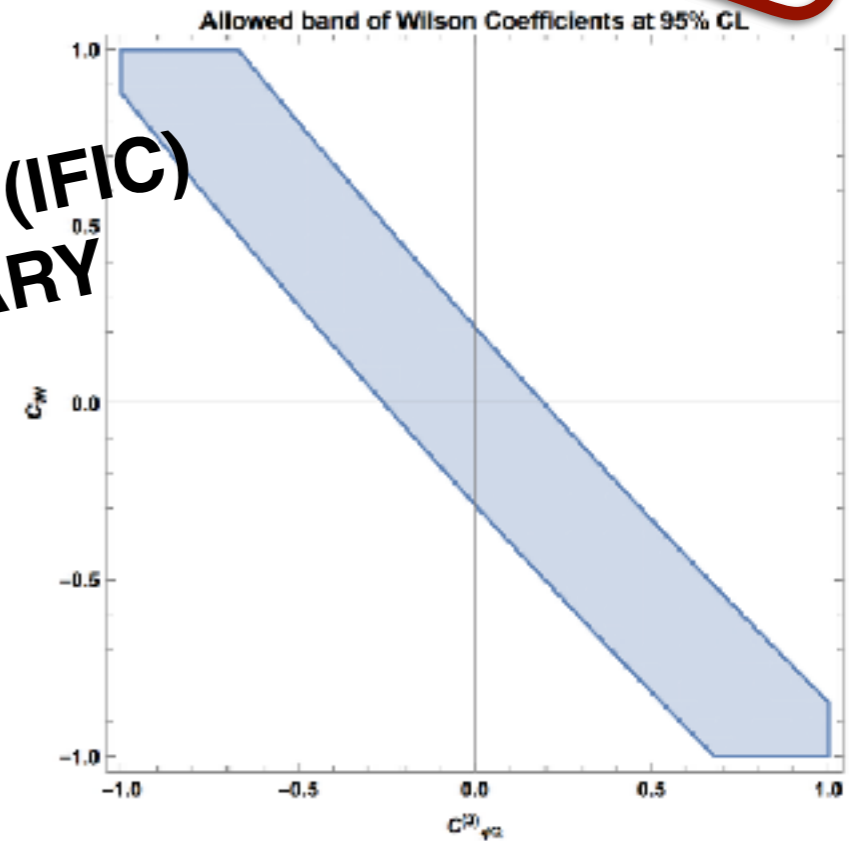
Martin Perelló

- **Top decay width** for **Re{CtW}** and **CphiQ(3)**.

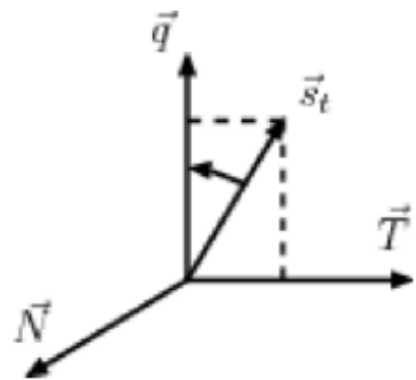
Good measurement at  $tt\bar{}$  production threshold



Victor Miralles (IFIC) PRELIMINARY



- **Top quark polarization at different axes.**

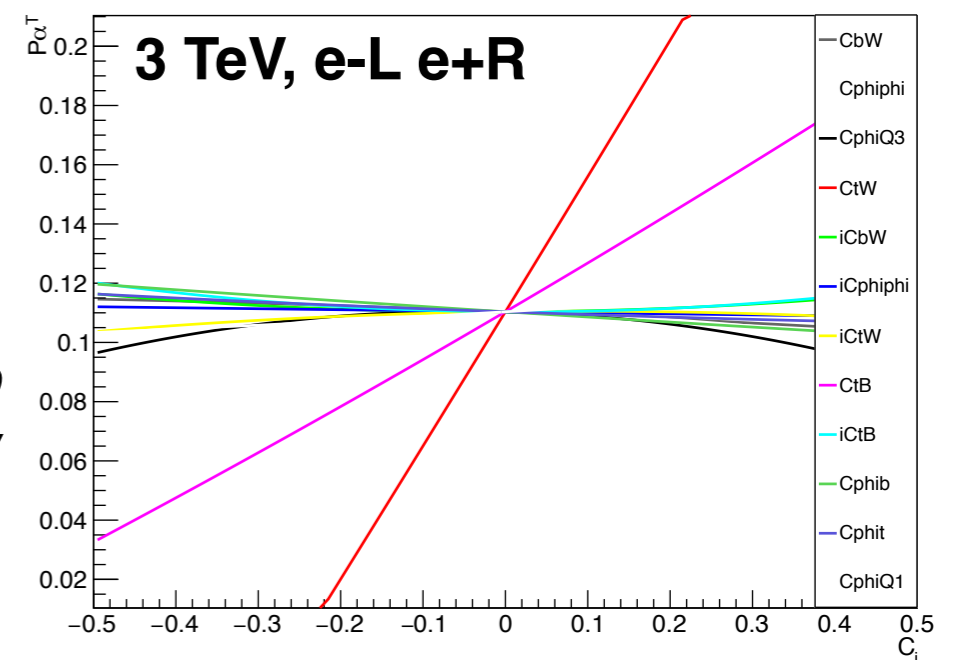


$$\vec{N} = \vec{s}_t \times \vec{q}$$

$$\vec{T} = \vec{q} \times \vec{N}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{d\cos\theta_{hel}} = \frac{1 + \lambda_t \cos\theta_{hel}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + (2F_R - 1) \frac{\cos\theta_{hel}}{2}$$

In particular, the transverse axis helps to constrain **CtB** and **CtW** due to a higher sensitivity

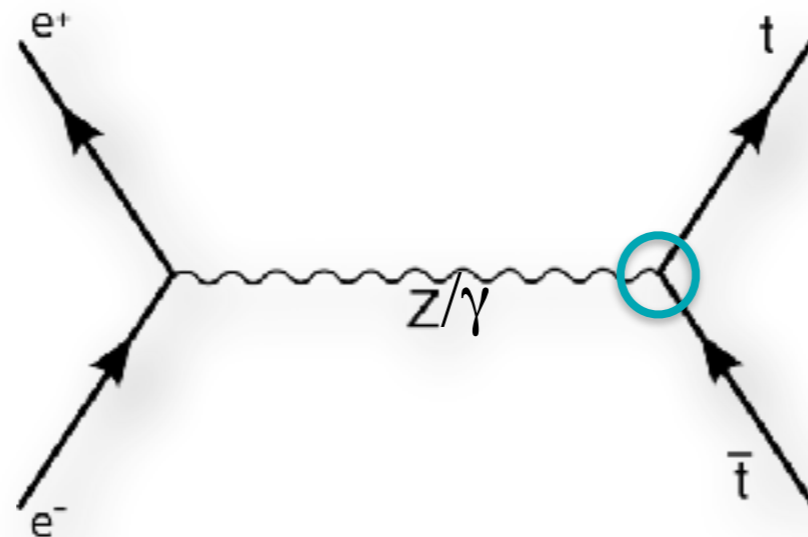


## Top Couplings

# Top quark electroweak couplings

Nacho Garcia

- **New physics** can **modify the electro-weak  $t\bar{t}X$  vertex** described in the SM
- **$e^+e^-$  colliders** allow to probe these vertices directly. The **leading-order** process  $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  goes directly through the  **$t\bar{t}Z$  and  $t\bar{t}\gamma$  vertices**



- $X = Z, \gamma$
- $V = \text{Vector coupling}$
- $A = \text{Axial coupling}$

- A **parametrisation of the  $t\bar{t}X$  vertex** for on-shell  $t$  and  $\bar{t}$  and off-shell  $\gamma, Z$  is:

$$\Gamma_{\mu}^{ttX}(k^2) = -ie \left\{ \gamma_{\mu} \left( F_{1V}^X(k^2) + \gamma_5 F_{1A}^X(k^2) \right) + \frac{\sigma_{\mu\nu} k^{\nu}}{2m_t} \left( iF_{2V}^X(k^2) + \gamma_5 F_{2A}^X(k^2) \right) \right\}$$

Eur. Phys. J. C (2015) 75:512  
DOI 10.1140/epjc/s10052-015-3746-5

**CP-conserving couplings**

**CP-violating couplings**

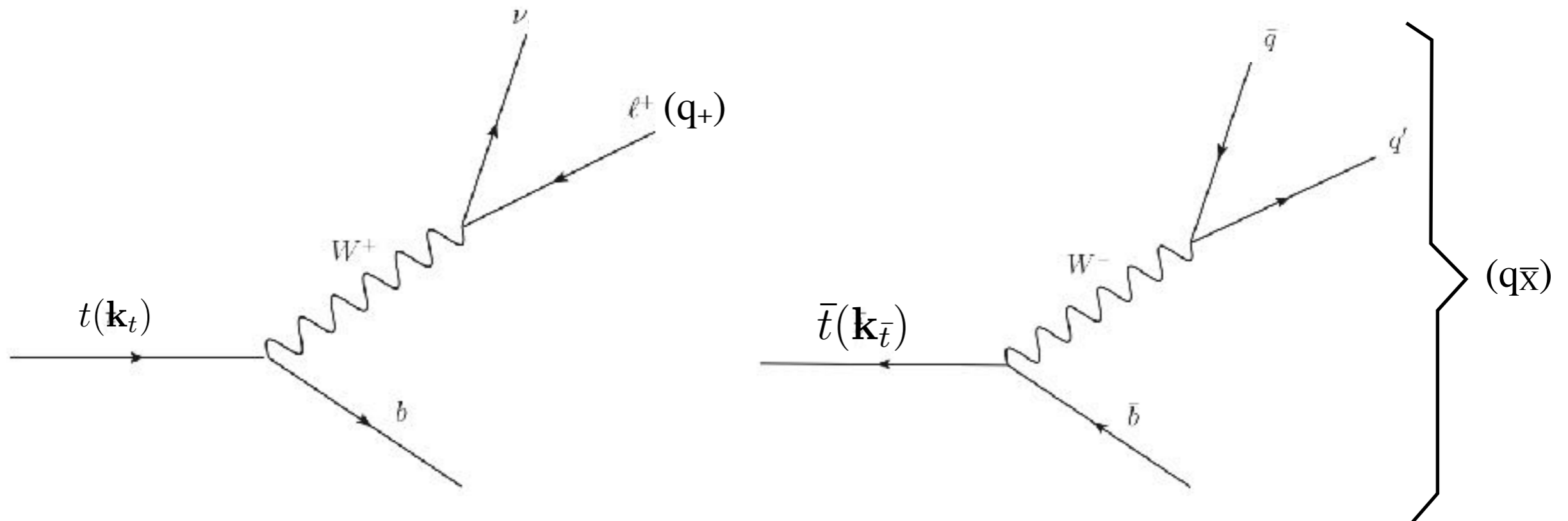
# Optimal CP-odd observables

$$e^+(\mathbf{p}_+, P_{e^+}) + e^-(\mathbf{p}_-, P_{e^-}) \rightarrow t(\mathbf{k}_t) + \bar{t}(\mathbf{k}_{\bar{t}})$$

The **CP-violating effects** in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  manifest themselves in specific **top-spin effects**, namely **CP-odd top spin-momentum correlations** and  **$t\bar{t}$  spin correlations**.

$$t \bar{t} \rightarrow \ell^+(\mathbf{q}_+) + \nu_\ell + b + \bar{X}_{\text{had}}(\mathbf{q}_{\bar{X}})$$

$$t \bar{t} \rightarrow X_{\text{had}}(\mathbf{q}_X) + \ell^-(\mathbf{q}_-) + \bar{\nu}_\ell + \bar{b}$$



**Lepton+jets final state**

The **charged lepton** is the **best analyzer** of the **top spin**



# Optimal CP-odd observables

- **CP-odd observables** are defined with the **four momenta available in tt semi-leptonic decay channel**

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{O}_+^{Re} &= (\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{\bar{X}} \times \hat{\mathbf{q}}_+^*) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}}_+, \\ \mathcal{O}_+^{Im} &= -\left[1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_t} - 1\right)(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{\bar{X}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}}_+)^2\right] \hat{\mathbf{q}}_+^* \cdot \hat{\mathbf{q}}_{\bar{X}} + \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_t} \hat{\mathbf{q}}_{\bar{X}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}}_+ \hat{\mathbf{q}}_+^* \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}}_+.\end{aligned}$$

- The way to **extract** the **CP-violating form factor** is to construct **asymmetries sensitive to CP-violation effects**

$$\mathcal{A}^{Re} = \langle \mathcal{O}_+^{Re} \rangle - \langle \mathcal{O}_-^{Re} \rangle = c_\gamma(s) \text{Re}F_{2A}^\gamma + c_Z(s) \text{Re}F_{2A}^Z$$

$$\mathcal{A}^{Im} = \langle \mathcal{O}_+^{Im} \rangle - \langle \mathcal{O}_-^{Im} \rangle = \tilde{c}_\gamma(s) \text{Im}F_{2A}^\gamma + \tilde{c}_Z(s) \text{Im}F_{2A}^Z$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}\mathcal{A}_{\gamma,Z}^{Re L} & \mathcal{A}_{\gamma,Z}^{Re L} \\ \mathcal{A}_{\gamma,Z}^{Im R} & \mathcal{A}_{\gamma,Z}^{Im R}\end{array}$$

# Simulation samples (6f -> lepton+jets)

Nacho  
Garcia

## Full simulation

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### ILC@500GeV

500fb<sup>-1</sup>, P(e-)=780%, P(e+)=730% (ILC LumiUp 4ab<sup>-1</sup>)

### CLIC@380GeV

500fb<sup>-1</sup>, P(e-)=780%

Loose timing cuts

### CLIC@1.4TeV

1.5ab<sup>-1</sup>, P(e-)=780%

Tight timing cuts,

Efficiency inputs from Rickard and Martin top tagging studies

## Fast Simulation

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### CLIC@3TeV

3ab<sup>-1</sup>, P(e-)=780%

Extrapolate numbers from low-energy stages results



# Prospects for CP-violating form factors

Nacho Garcia

- The measurements at **hadron colliders** are expected to be considerably **less precise** than those that can be made at lepton colliders
- Nominal **ILC** and the **CLIC low-energy stages** have a very similar sensitivity to these form factors, reaching **limits of  $|F_{2A}^\gamma| < 0.01$**  for the EDF
- Assuming that systematic uncertainties can be controlled to the required level, a luminosity upgrade of both machines **may bring a further improvement**

