



# CP-Violating Top Yukawa Coupling at the Future Muon Collider

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- CPV Model
- Muon Collider
- Research
  - Signals & Backgrounds
  - Kinematic Distribution
  - Cut-Flow Table
- Take-Away

## Outlines

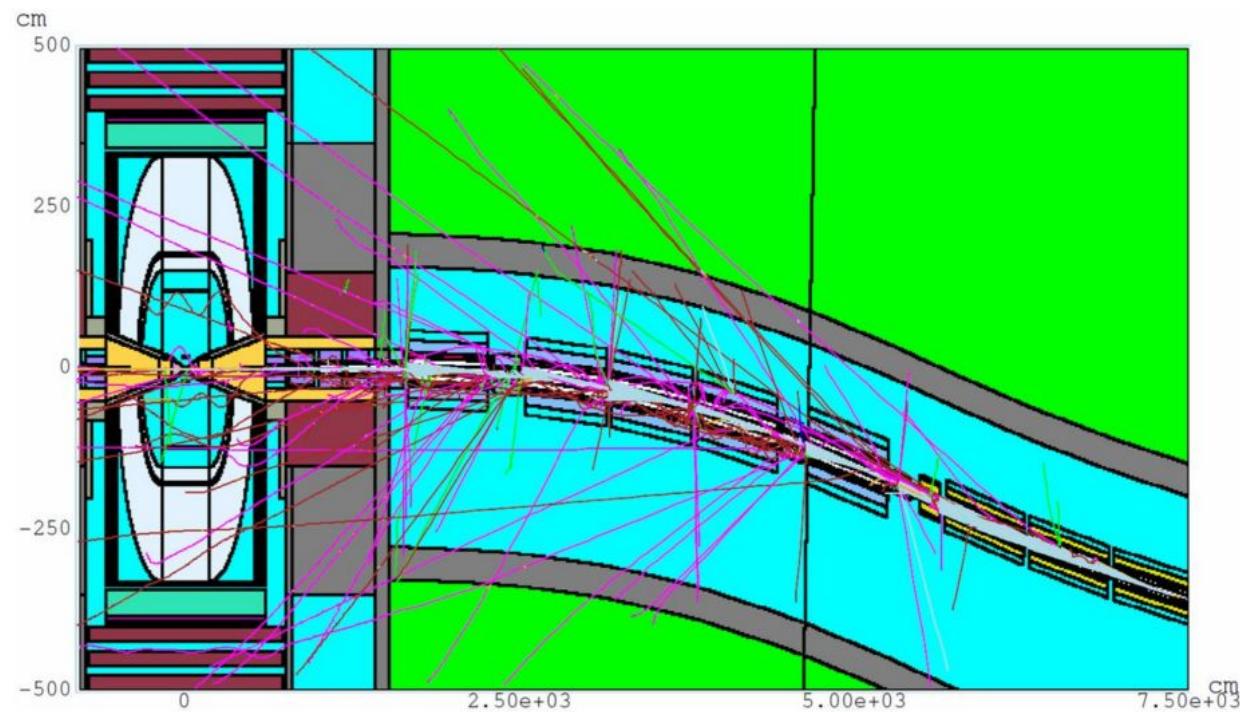
# CPV Model

- Limitations of SM
  - Matter-antimatter asymmetry
- Top & Higgs
  - The heaviest two
  - Not yet very well constraint
  - Lagrangian

$$\bar{t}(\cos \alpha + i\gamma^5 \sin \alpha)th$$

# Muon Colliders – Design

## Shielding nozzles



# Muon Colliders – Pros & Cons

	proton-proton	electron-positron	muon-muon
<b>Clean collision environment</b>		Fundamental particles	
<b>High energy</b>	Generate massive particles: top-quark and Higgs boson		
<b>Less energy loss</b>	Synchrotron radiation	$P \propto \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\frac{E}{m}\right)^4$	
Stability		Decay or not decay	
Collimation		Forming beams	

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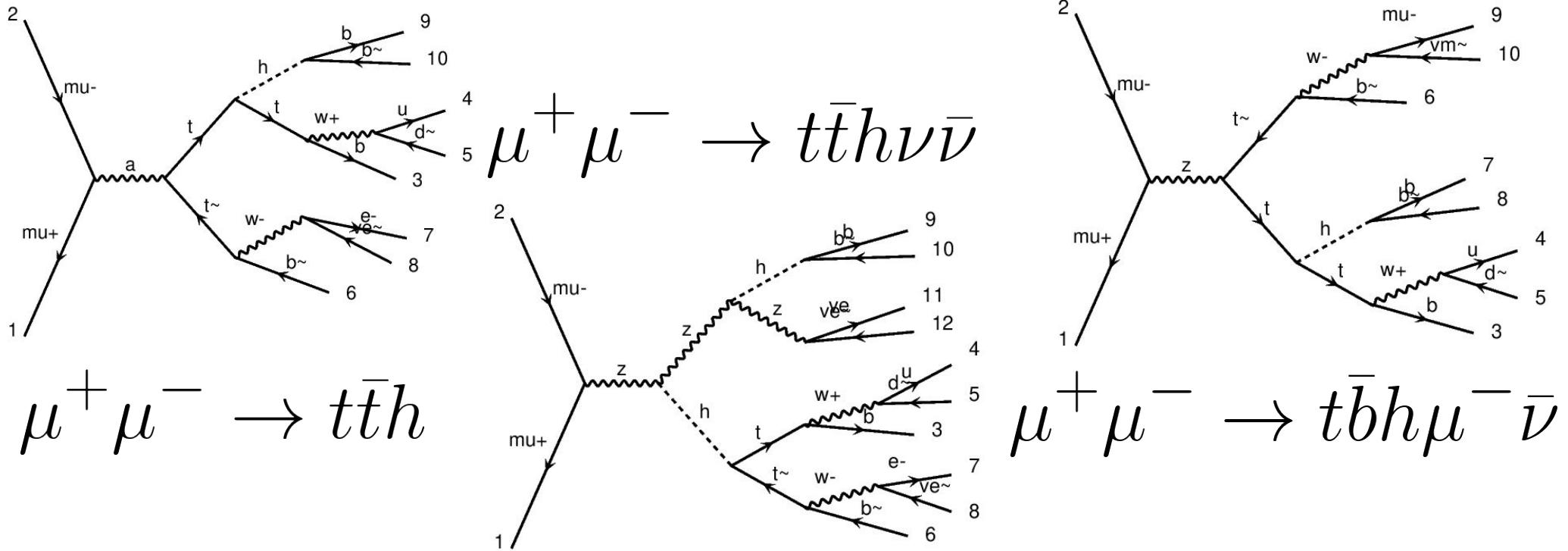
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# Research

# Signals & Backgrounds



$$t \rightarrow bW^+, W^+ \rightarrow jj$$

$$\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}W^-, W^- \rightarrow \ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$$

$$h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

# Signals & Backgrounds

## Backgrounds

$$\mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow 4bjj\ell + E_T$$

$$\mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$$

$$\mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}\nu\bar{\nu}$$

$$\mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}Z/\gamma, Z/\gamma \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

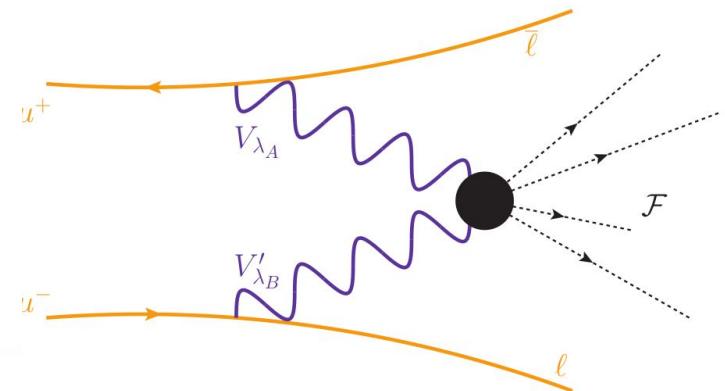
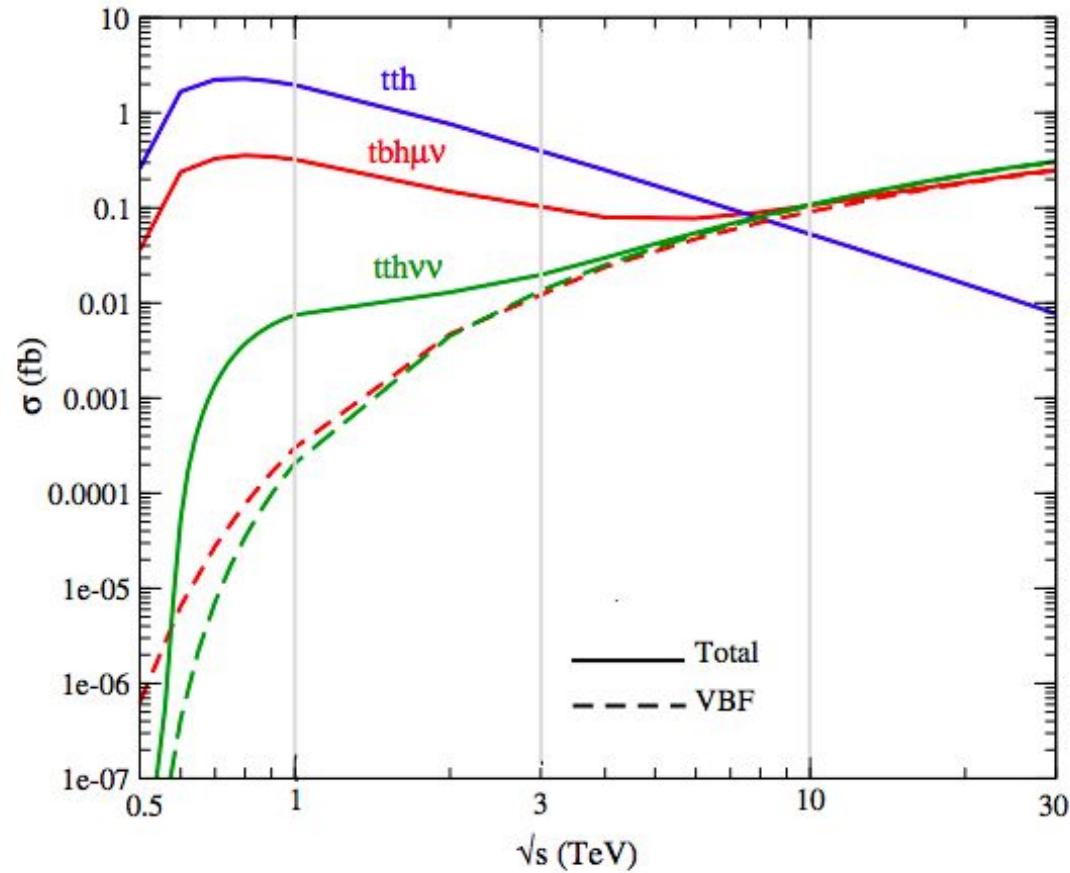
$$\mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow W^+W^-, W^+W^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$$

$$t \rightarrow bW^+, W^+ \rightarrow jj$$

$$\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}W^-, W^- \rightarrow \ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$$

$$h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

# Energy Picking



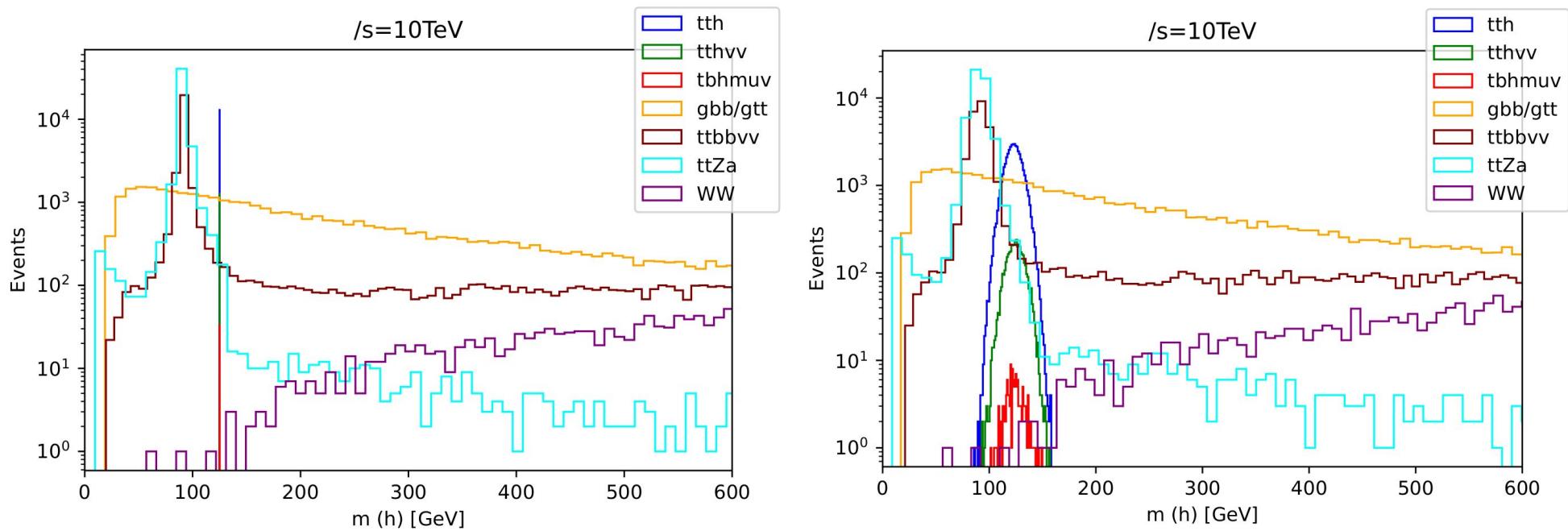
# Detector Effect

Gaussian distribution

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = 0.1$$

Fig

“Higgs” before and after smearing at 10 TeV



# Kinematic Distribution - $\eta$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{|\mathbf{p}| + p_L}{|\mathbf{p}| - p_L} \right)$$

$$|\mathbf{p}| \gg m \rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{E + p_L}{E - p_L} \right)$$

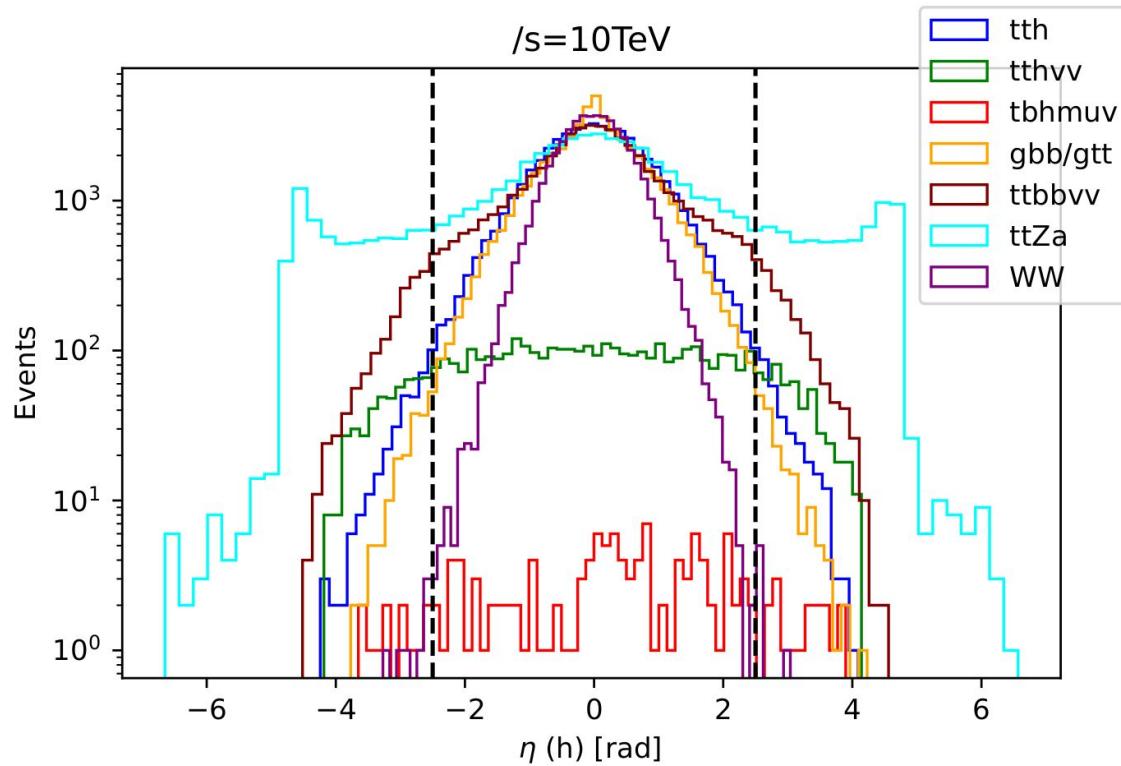


Fig  
“Higgs” pseudorapidity

$|\eta| < 2.5$   
Detector requirement

# Kinematic Distribution - $\Delta R$

$$\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\phi^2}$$

$$\cos \Delta\phi = \frac{p_{1x}p_{2x} + p_{1y}p_{2y}}{\sqrt{(p_{1x}^2 + p_{1y}^2)(p_{2x}^2 + p_{2y}^2)}}$$

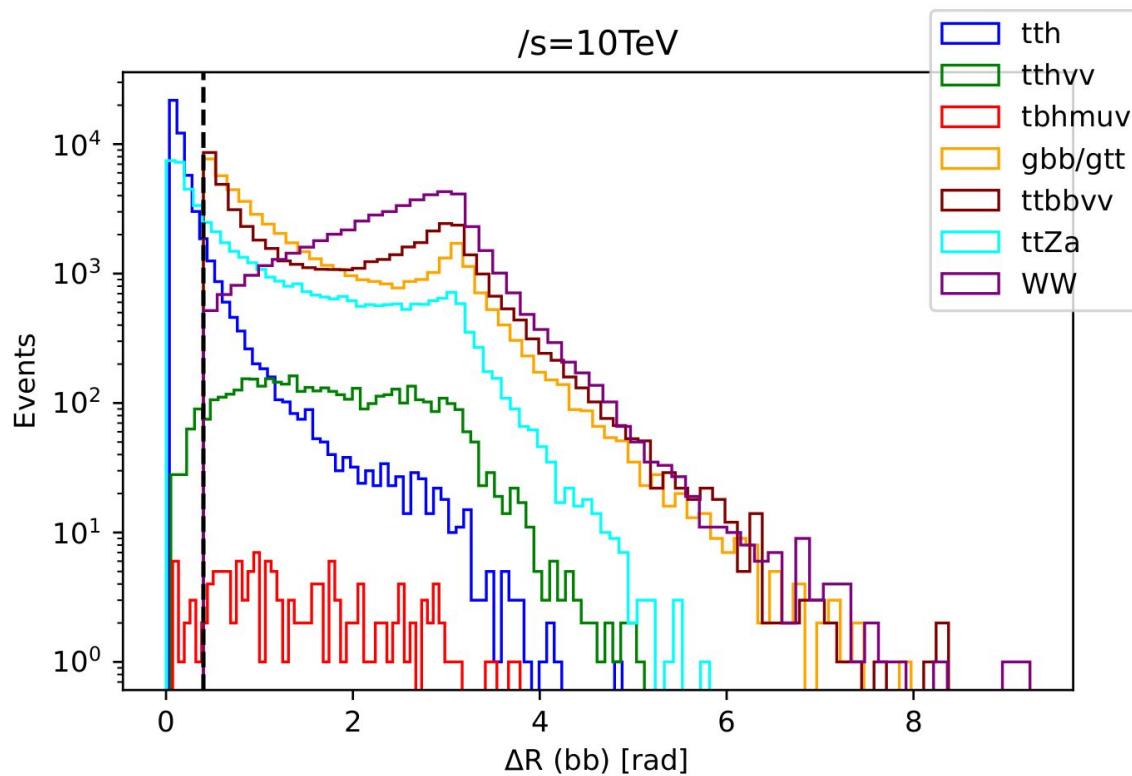


Fig  
Angular separation  
between two bottoms  
decayed from “Higgs”

$\Delta R > 0.4$   
Minimum cut

# Kinematic Distribution - pT

$$p_T = \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}$$

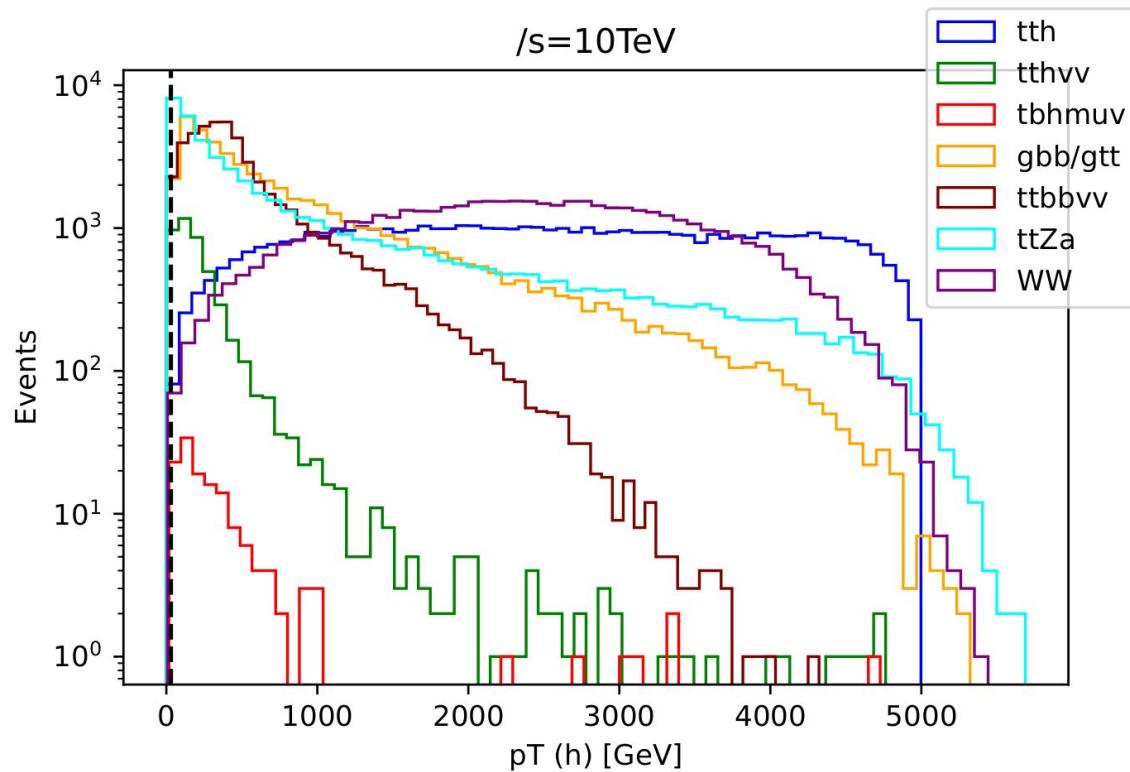


Fig  
“Higgs” transverse  
momentum

**pT > 30 GeV**  
Acceptance cut

# Kinematic Distribution - Invariant Mass

$$M^2 = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2(E_1 E_2 - \mathbf{p}_1 \cdot \mathbf{p}_2)$$

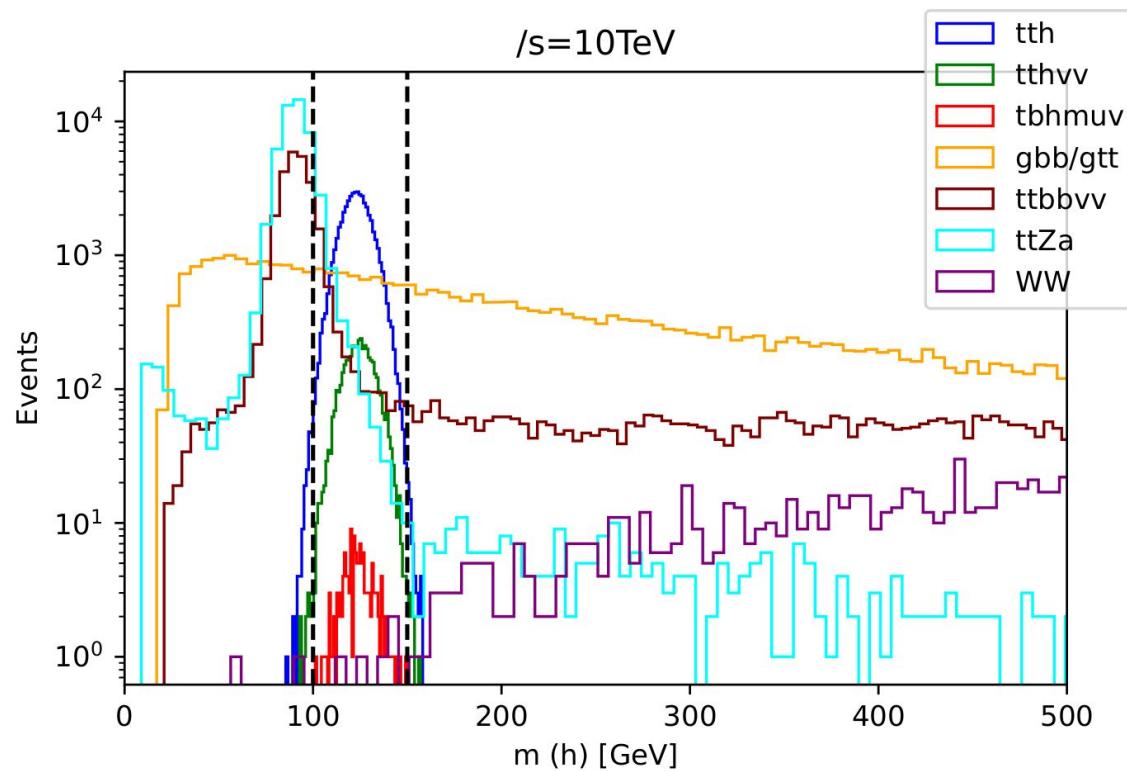
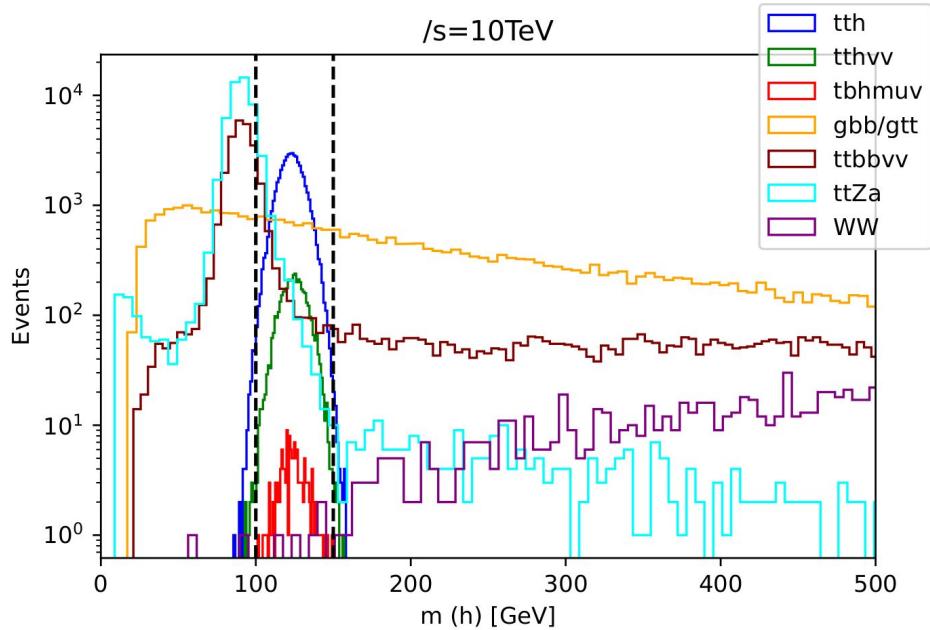


Fig  
“Higgs” invariant mass

**100 GeV < M < 150 GeV**

# Overall Cut-Off



$|n| < 2.5$   
 $\Delta R > 0.4$   
 $pT > 30 \text{ GeV}$   
 $100 \text{ GeV} < M < 150 \text{ GeV}$

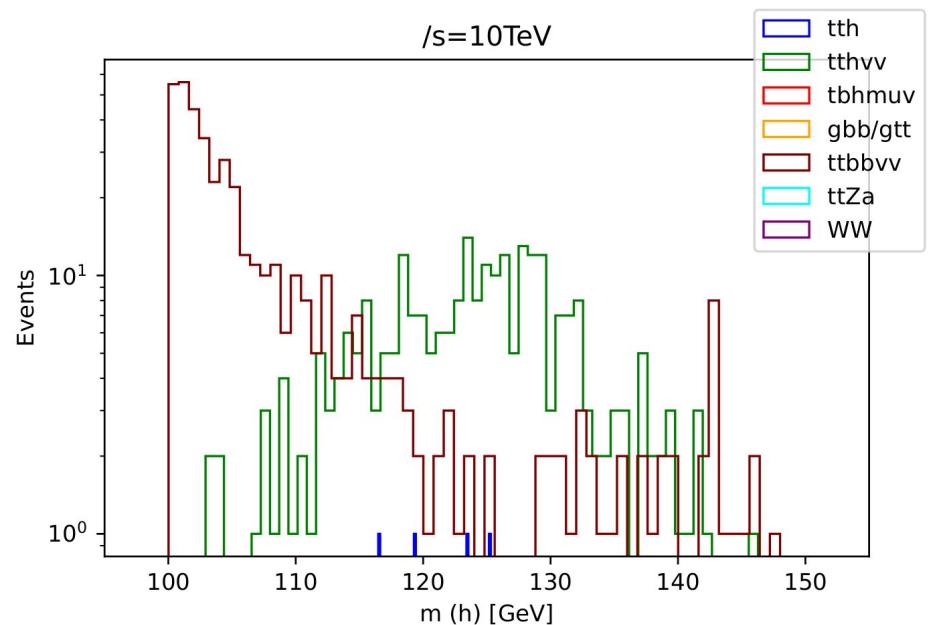


Fig  
“Higgs” invariant mass,  
before and after cuts, at 10  
TeV

# Cut-Flow Table

 $S/\sqrt{S+B}$ 

/s [TeV]	Cuts	tth [fb]	tthvv [fb]	tbhmuV [fb]	bkg [fb]	sig	bkg	Significance
1 L = 100 [1/fb]	Generation cuts	0.28	0.0011	0.096	0.24	37.71	23.95	4.8
	$\eta + pT + \Delta R$	0.0499	0.000146	0.0253	0.039	7.54	3.9	2.23
	$\eta + pT + \Delta R + M$	0.0497	0.000146	0.0253	0.0053	7.52	0.53	2.65
10 L = 10000 [1/fb]	Generation cuts	0.0076	0.015	0.028	0.72	511	7162	5.8
	$\eta + pT + \Delta R$	6e-7	0.00092	–	0.023	9.24	229	0.6
	$\eta + pT + \Delta R + M$	6e-7	0.00092	–	0.002	9.24	20.2	1.7
30 L = 10000 [1/fb]	Generation cuts	0.001	0.044	0.032	4.02	778	40224	3.8
	$\eta + pT + \Delta R$	–	0.00145	6.9e-6	0.084	14.6	837	0.5
	$\eta + pT + \Delta R + M$	–	0.0014	6.9e-6	0.0084	14.1	83.7	1.43

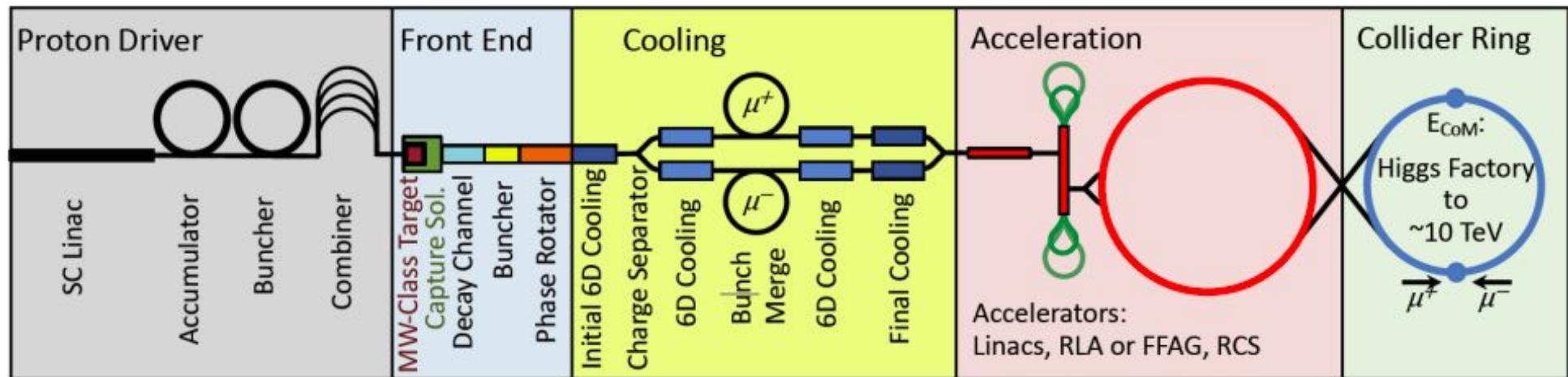
# Take-Away

- CPV
- Advantages of a muon collider
- Future improvements
  - New energy picking: with 3 TeV
  - Scanning over CP-phases

# **Questions?**

# Muon Colliders - Design

## Proton-driven muon collider concept



# Muon Colliders - Timeline

