



CP Structure of the Top Yukawa at a Multi TeV Muon Collider

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Introduction

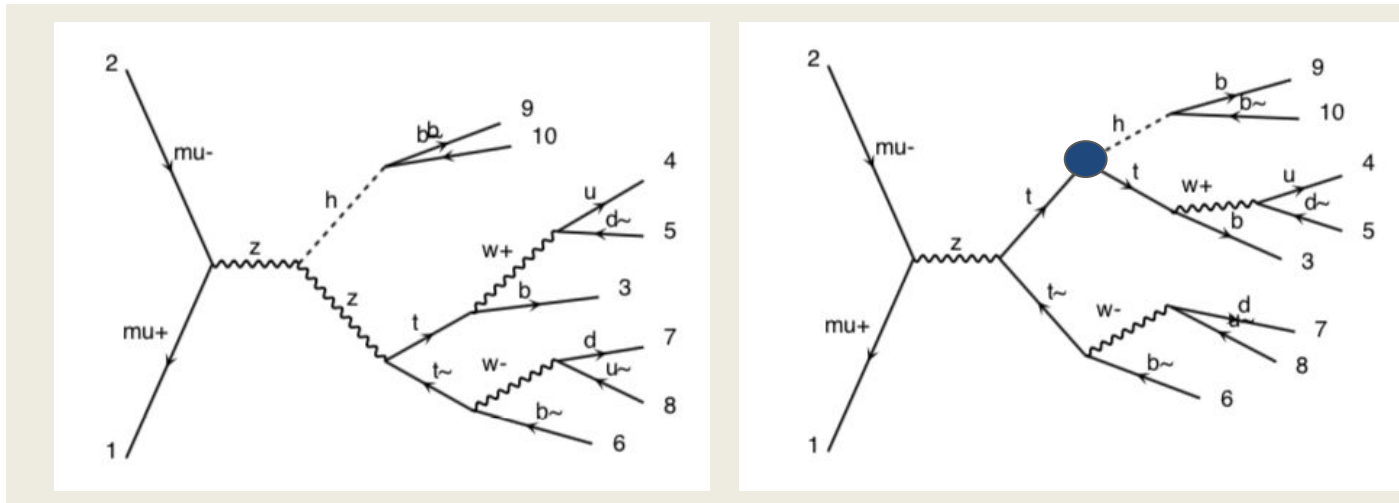
- Pt. II focus on CP Violation
- Chien-Shung Wu and the Wu experiment
 - Parity Violation
- Goal and Motivation

Top Yukawa Coupling

- Aim to explore CP tth violating coupling via tth, tth $\nu\nu$, and tbh $\mu\nu$. The tth interaction Lagrangian term modeled by:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{m_t}{v} \kappa_t \bar{t} (\cos\alpha + i\gamma_5 \sin\alpha) t h$$

- Where alpha is the CP violating phase.



Representative Feynman diagrams for signal process tth with decay. The left diagram does not contain tth coupling. The right diagram tth coupling is marked in red.

Cross Section versus \sqrt{s} for the Standard Model

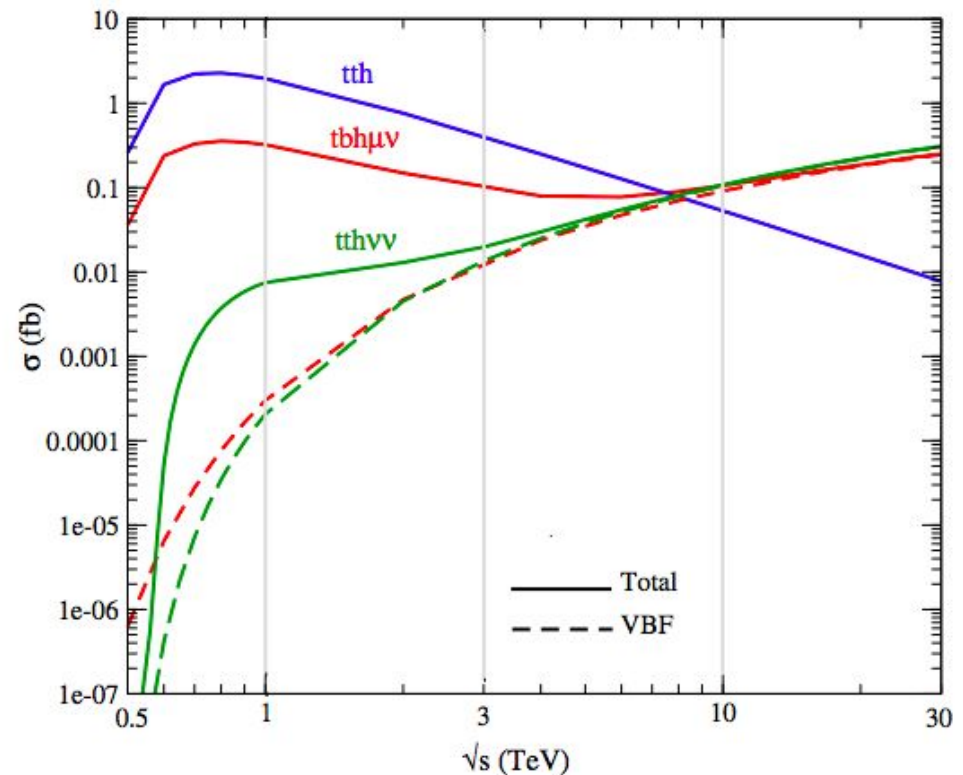
- XS versus c.o.m. energy from 500 GeV to 30 TeV for processes:

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

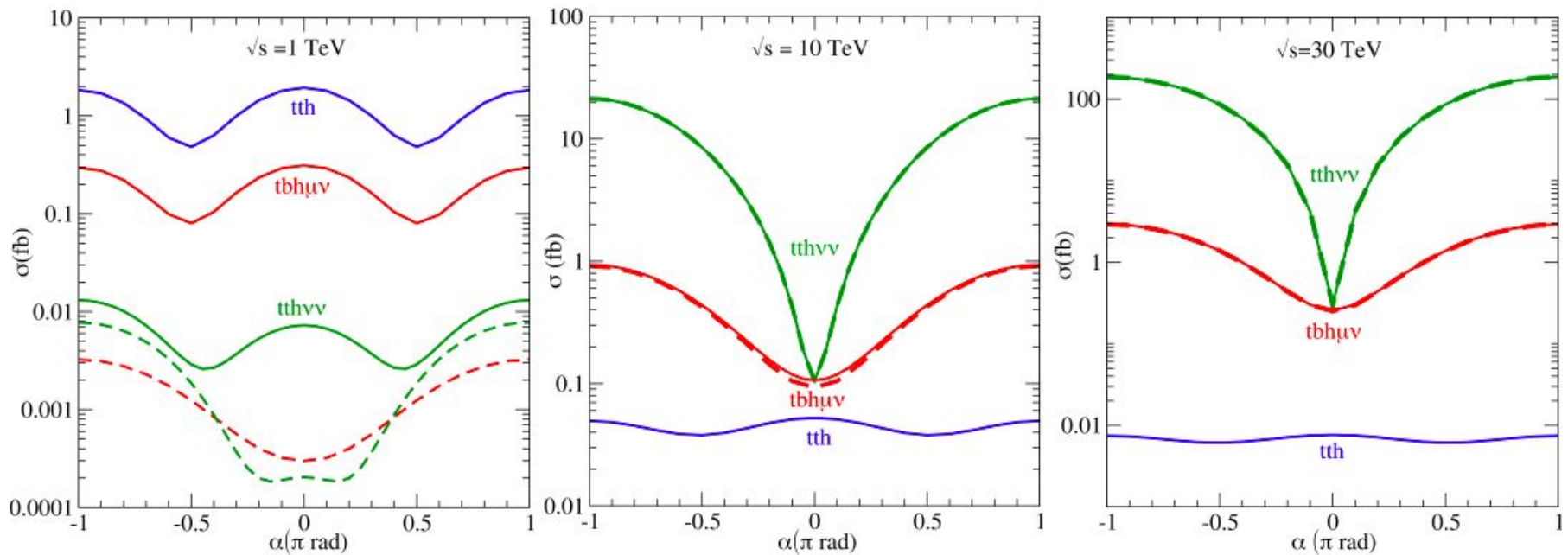
$$\mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}h\nu_\ell\bar{\nu}_\ell$$

$$\mu^+ \mu^- \rightarrow tbh\mu\nu$$

- All processes generated through MadGraph5_aMC@NLO.



Cross Section versus CP Phase



- Cross section varying with cp phase from $-\pi$ to π for signal processes at 1, 10 and 30 TeV. Dashed lines show VBF contributions for $t\bar{t}h\nu\nu$ and $t\bar{b}h\mu\nu$.
- CP values are introduced in MadGraph5_aMC@NLO by incorporating a CPV model via FeynRules.

Benchmark Luminosities

- Using an estimated cross section at 10 TeV of 1 fb

$$L \gtrsim \frac{5 \text{ years}}{\text{time}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}_\mu}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2 2 \cdot 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

\sqrt{s} (TeV)	L (fb^{-1})
1	100
10	10,000
30	10,000

Table: Corresponding luminosities for each of the three benchmark energies.

2σ Exclusion & 5σ Discovery

- Log likelihood ratio used to determine 5σ discovery and 2σ exclusion.

- Likelihood function following Poisson distribution: $L(x|n) = \frac{x^n}{n!}e^{-x}$

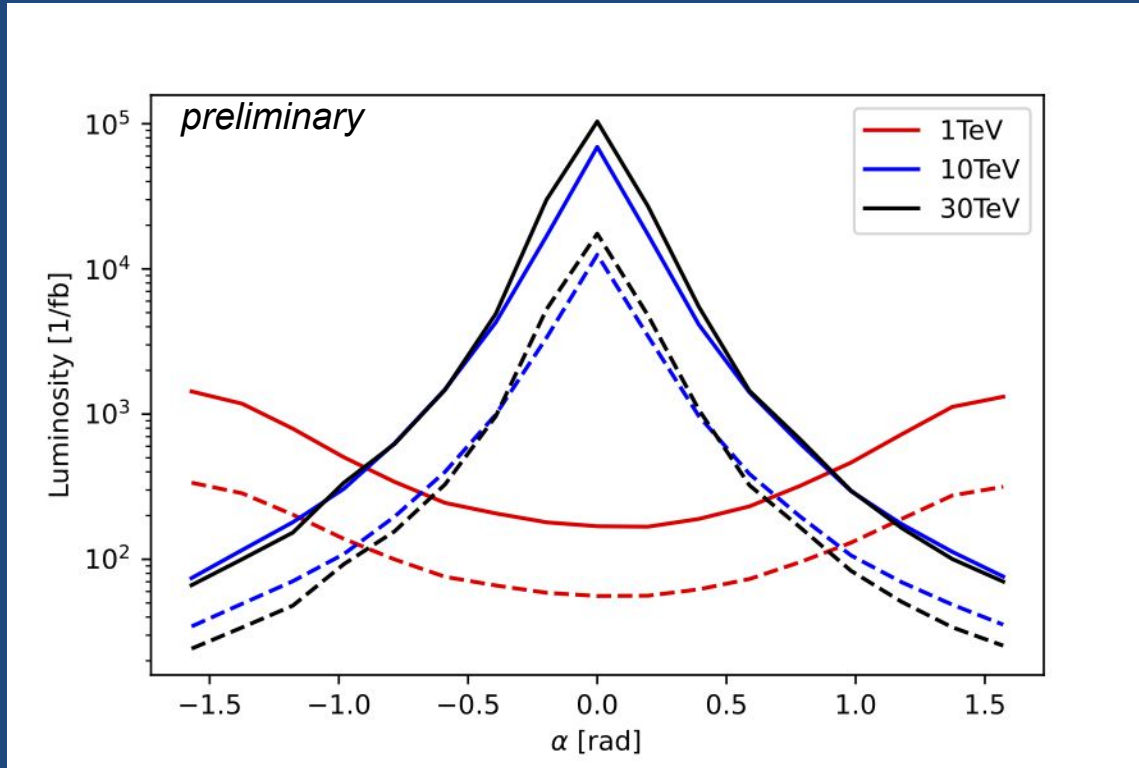
$$\sigma_{dis} \equiv \sqrt{-2 \ln \left(\frac{L(B|Sig+B)}{L(Sig+B|Sig+B)} \right)}$$

$$\sigma_{exc} \equiv \sqrt{-2 \ln \left(\frac{L(Sig+B|B)}{L(B|B)} \right)}$$

Top: formula used to calculate 5σ significance

Bottom: formula used to calculate 2σ significance

Luminosity versus CP phase



Solid Lines:
Corresponding luminosity required to achieve 5σ discovery for a particular α value.

Dashed Lines:
Luminosity required for 2σ exclusion of particular α value.

2σ Exclusion on CP phase

Bands give 2σ exclusion on α using benchmark luminosities

Solid Lines:

Combined signal cross section before cuts normalized to SM.

Dashed Bands:

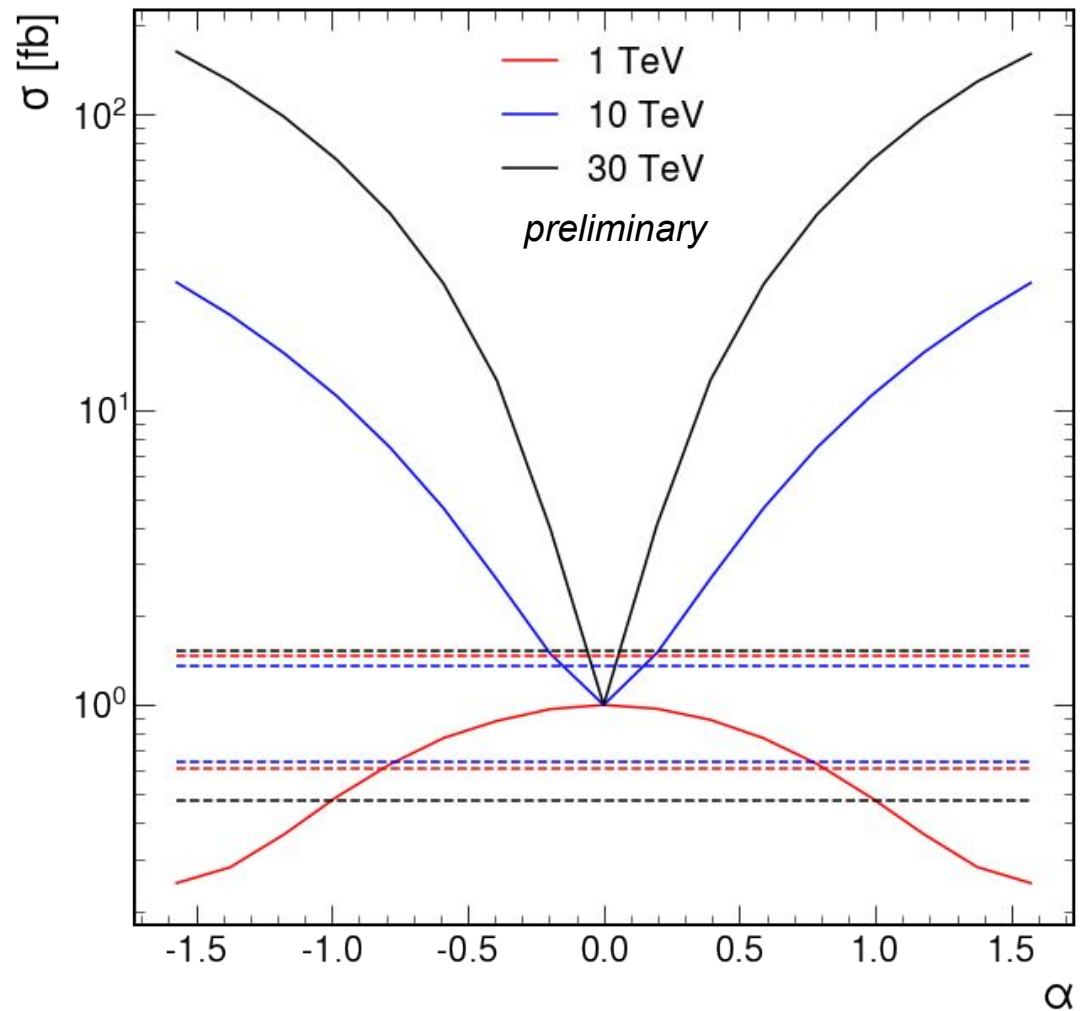
Projected bounds at 95% CL normalized to SM.

Approximate values:

$|\alpha| \lesssim 47^\circ$ at 1 TeV

$|\alpha| \lesssim 9^\circ$ at 10 TeV

$|\alpha| \lesssim 3^\circ$ at 30 TeV



2σ Exclusion on CP phase

Bands give 2σ exclusion on α using benchmark luminosities

Solid Lines:

Combined signal cross section before cuts normalized to SM.

Dashed Bands:

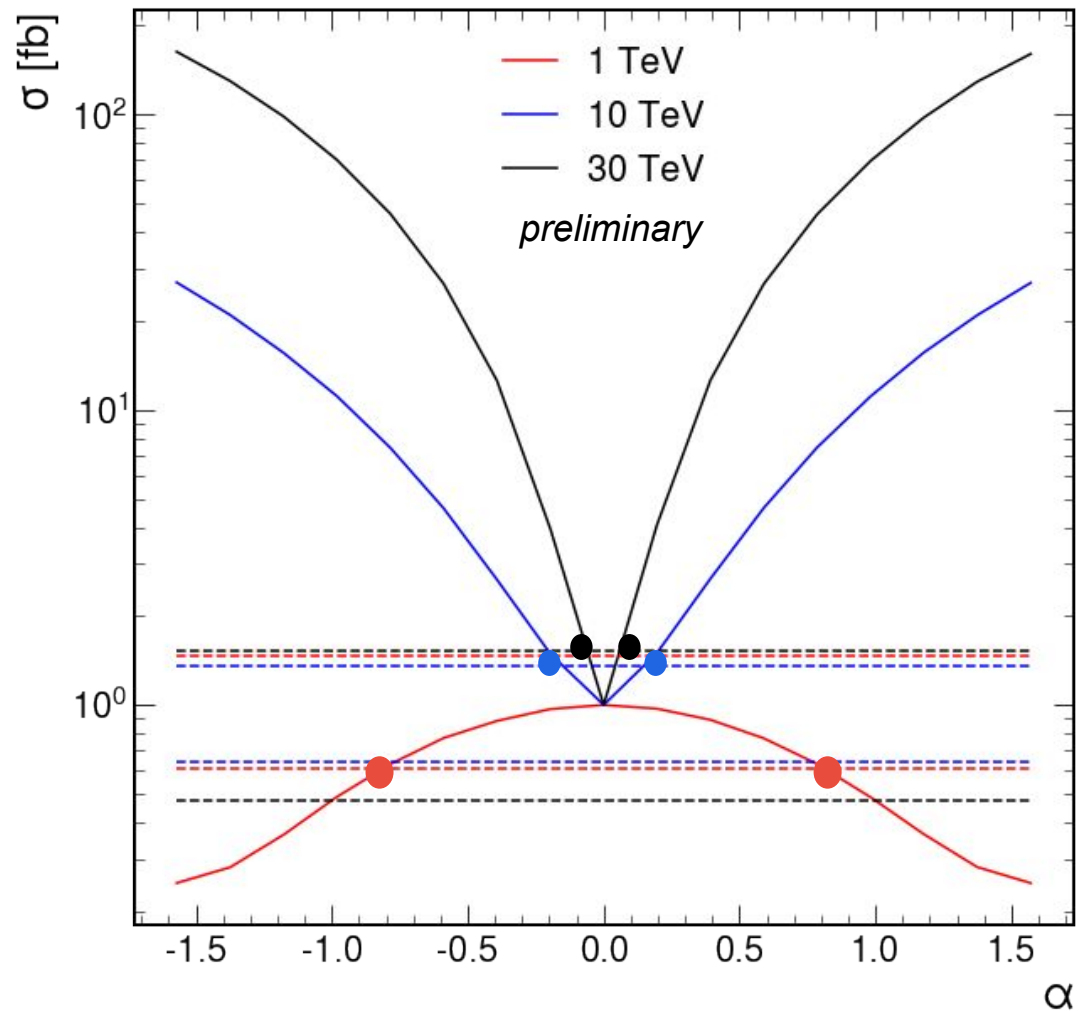
Projected bounds at 95% CL normalized to SM.

Approximate values:

$|\alpha| \lesssim 47^\circ$ at 1 TeV

$|\alpha| \lesssim 9^\circ$ at 10 TeV

$|\alpha| \lesssim 3^\circ$ at 30 TeV



2σ Exclusion on CP phase cont.

α bounds at 95% CL	Channel	Collider
$ \alpha \lesssim 36^\circ$	<i>dileptonic</i> $t\bar{t}(h \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	HL-LHC
$ \alpha \lesssim 25^\circ$	$t\bar{t}(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ combination	HL-LHC
$ \alpha \lesssim 3^\circ$	<i>dileptonic</i> $t\bar{t}(h \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	100 TeV FCC
$ \alpha \lesssim 9^\circ$	<i>semileptonic</i> $t\bar{t}(h \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	10 TeV muon collider
$ \alpha \lesssim 3^\circ$	<i>semileptonic</i> $t\bar{t}(h \rightarrow b\bar{b})$	30 TeV muon collider

Table: bounds at 95% CL for α at different colliders.

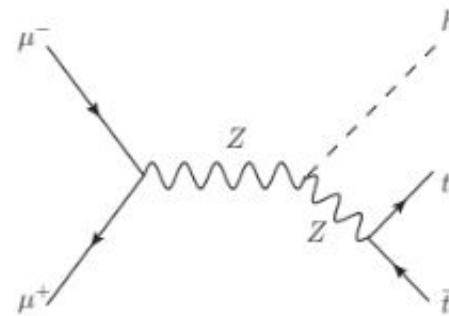
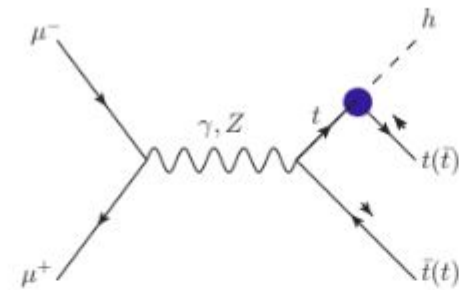
Questions?

Backups

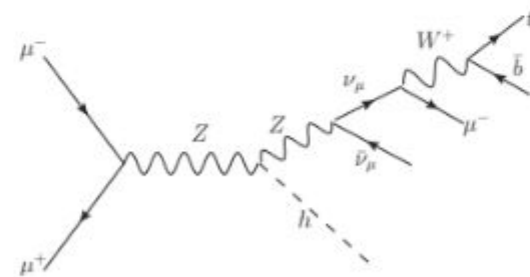
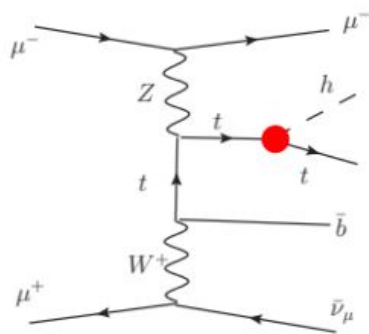
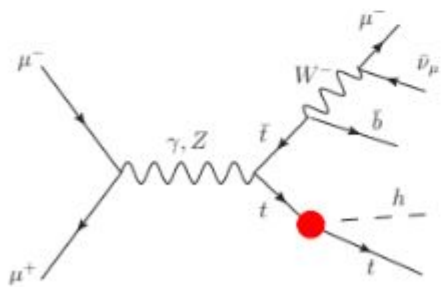
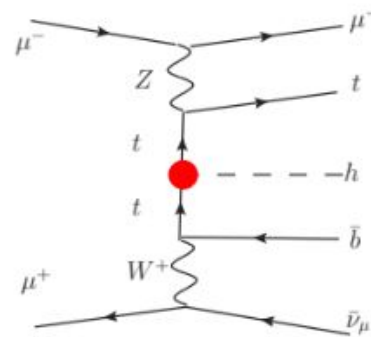
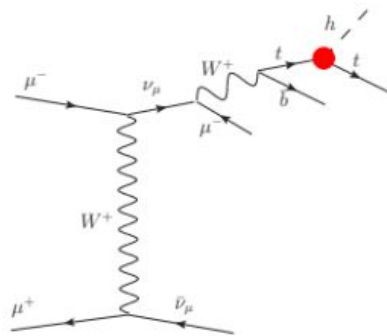
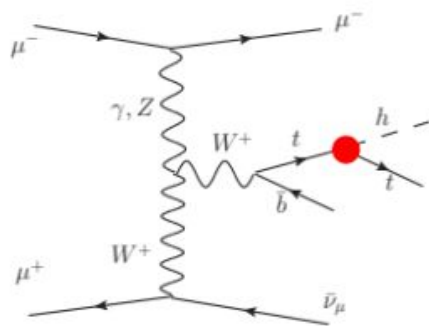
tth diagrams

- Diagrams independent of alpha:
- Can parameterize tth cross section as:

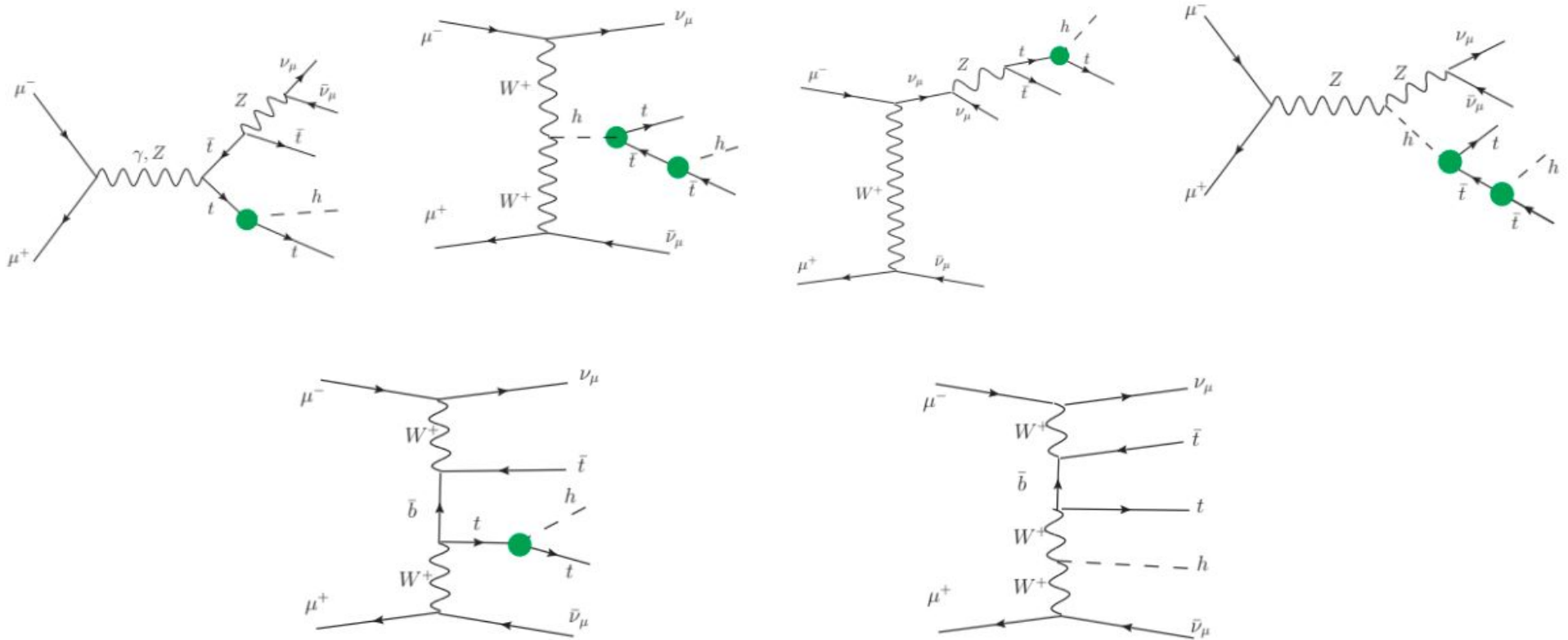
$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}h}(\alpha) = C^2 \cos^2 \alpha + C^1 \cos \alpha + C^0$$



tbh $\mu\nu$ diagrams



tth $\nu\nu$ diagrams



- for fixed \sqrt{s} can determine which contributions dominate

\sqrt{s} (TeV)	$t\bar{t}h\nu\bar{\nu}$			
	1	3	10	30
C^4	$-1.35 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$-4.41 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.019	-0.43
C^3	$7.04 \cdot 10^{-5}$	-0.013	-0.17	-0.13
C^2	$7.44 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.24	2.16	8.09
C^1	$-3.00 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-0.58	-10.43	-93.23
C^0	$2.89 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.38	8.53	86.00

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}h\nu\bar{\nu}}(\alpha) = C^4 \cos^4 \alpha + C^3 \cos^3 \alpha + C^2 \cos^2 \alpha + C^1 \cos \alpha + C^0$$