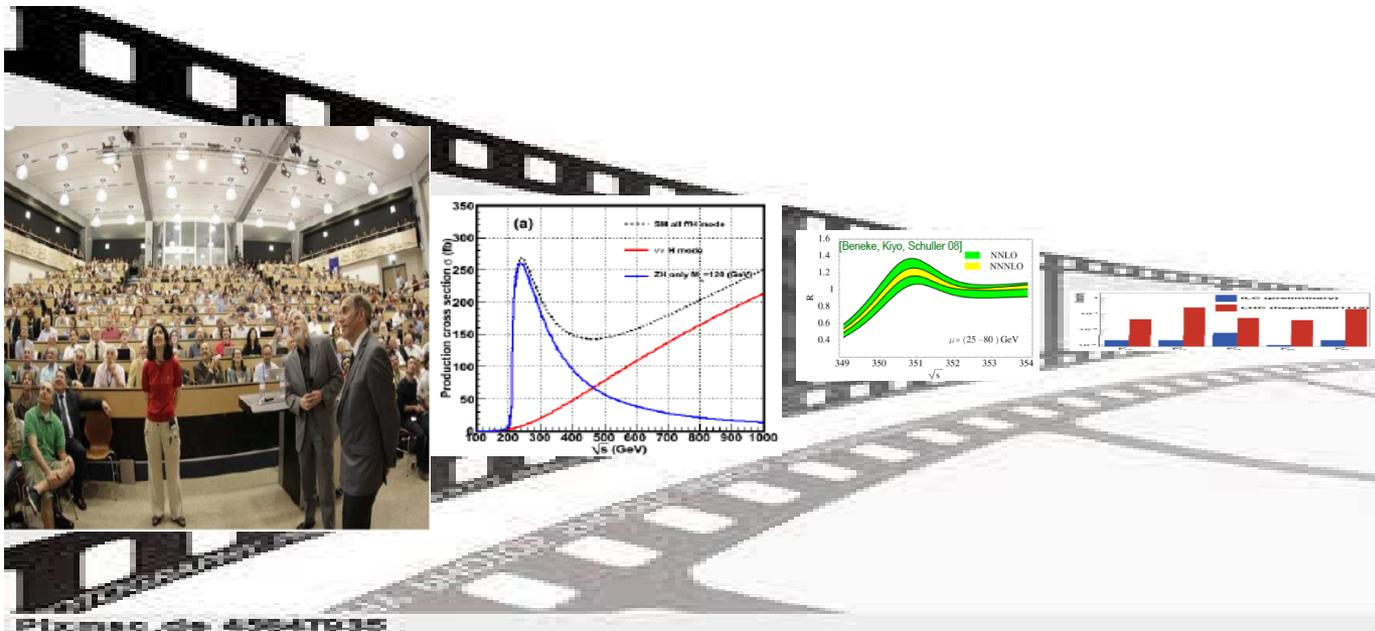


Impact of beam polarization on the LC physics potential for a staged approach

G. Moortgat-Pick, S. Riemann
(Uni Hamburg/DESY)



LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION

What is the motivation?

- We have a Higgs! That's great.
- Why do we need to know all its properties with best precision? Because that's the bridge between 'micro' and 'macro' cosmos.
- We have the Top! That's great.
- Why do we need to know all its properties with best precision? Because that's the bridge to understand dynamics of EWSB.
- Excellent top physics at LHC (and HL-LHC) That's great!
- Do we really also need the LC?

...a great chance might just be ahead....

March 27th 2013



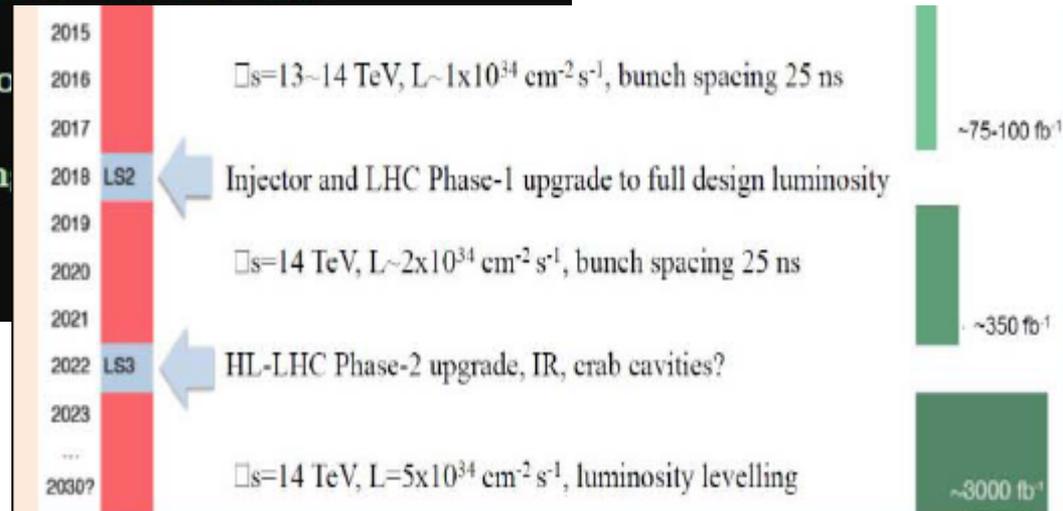
Prime Minister
MEXT Minister
Federation of Diet Members
Head of Industry alliance
...

Very encouraging politics!

Possible Timeline

- July 2013
 - Non-political evaluation of 2 Japanese candidate sites complete, followed by down-selecting to one
- End 2013
 - Japanese government announces its intent to bid
- 2013~2015
 - Inter-governmental negotiations
 - Completion of R&Ds, preparation for the ILC lab.
- ~2015
 - Inputs from LHC@14TeV, decision
- 2015~16
 - Construction begins (incl. bidding)
- 2026~27
 - Commissioning

LHC timeline



ILC might start @ times HL-LHC!

Preface

- **Discovery of a SM-like Higgs around $m_H \sim 125$ GeV**
 - Is an absolute revolution!
 - Completely new type
 - Not clear whether a SM-Higgs
- **In short -- some LC capabilities:**

*As e.g. $\Delta m_{top} \sim 0.1$ GeV, $\text{coup}_{tH} \sim 3\%$,
H: BR's $\sim 1(b)-7(c)\%$, $\Gamma_h \sim 5\%$, $\Delta\lambda \sim 17\%$*

'The properties of the Higgs boson, to be discovered at the LHC, must be thoroughly investigated in a good condition at the ILC'
(K. Kawagoe, Feb 12)

Further improvement via lumi-upgrade, see Tians'talk!

- **Very active: many new LC studies and reports....**
 - *ILC TDR (since June 12, 2013)*
 - *CLIC CDR 2012*
 - *Collection of LC notes (DESY123h) online*
 - *2 more LC reviews under work*

*Focus of my talk
(in p. 1st article in
Desy123h, 1210.0202)*

The LC physics offer

- **Staged approach:**
 - $\sqrt{s}=250$ GeV, ‘Higgs cross section, mass + couplings’
 - $\sqrt{s}=350$ GeV, ‘Higgs width + top mass’
 - $\sqrt{s}=500$ GeV, ‘Special Higgs- and top couplings+BSM’
 - ($\sqrt{s}=91$ GeV, ‘Precision frontier + indirect BSM frontier’)
 - $\sqrt{s}\geq 1000$ GeV, ‘Closing the Higgs picture+more BSM?’
- **‘New’ features, impact on ‘quality’ (and ‘quantity’):**
 - Flexible precise energy
 - Perform threshold scans
 - Polarized e- and e+ beams

Technical remarks beam polarization

- $P(e^-) \sim 80-90\%$
- $P(e^+)$ (always yield ≥ 1.5 imposed, i.e. 'full' lumi):

A. Ushakov, LC note

$\sqrt{s}=240$ GeV: $P(e^+)=40\%$

$\sqrt{s}=350$ GeV: $P(e^+)=56\%$

$\sqrt{s}=500$ GeV: $P(e^+)=59\%$

$\sqrt{s}=1$ TeV: $P(e^+)=54\%$

- **Measurement of polarization:**

– Compton polarimetry (up- and down-stream): $\delta P/P=0.25\%$

– Via WW-process (lumi-weighted!): $\delta P/P(e^-)\sim 0.1\%$,

*I. Marchesini,
A. Rosca*

$\delta P/P(e^+)\sim 0.2-0.3\%$

See talk by J. List

P_{eff} and L_{eff} for the staged approach

- With the listed parameters:

\sqrt{s}	$P(e^-)$	$P(e^+)$	P_{eff}	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}/L$	$\frac{1}{x} \Delta P_{\text{eff}}/P_{\text{eff}}$
total range	$\mp 80\%$	0%	$\mp 80\%$	1	1
250 GeV	$\mp 80\%$	$\pm 40\%$	$\mp 91\%$	1.3	0.43
≥ 350 GeV	$\mp 80\%$	$\pm 55\%$	$\mp 94\%$	1.4	0.30
total range	$\mp 90\%$	0%	$\mp 90\%$	1	1
250 GeV	$\mp 90\%$	$\pm 40\%$	$\mp 96\%$	1.4	0.43
≥ 350 GeV	$\mp 90\%$	$\pm 55\%$	$\mp 97\%$	1.5	0.29

← No gain!

← No gain!

Gain in
polarization!
(Almost 100%)

Gain in
number of
interactions!

Gain in precision
by more than a
factor 3! (large N)

- Just by switching on $P(e^+)$!

New tools': Qualitative $P(e^+)$ effects

- **Access to chirality**

Practically in all new physics models

- Chirality of particles/interactions has to be identified
- Since for $E \gg m$: chirality = helicity = polarization

- **Access to specific asymmetries** ($\tilde{\nu}$, heavy leptons, ..., see later)

$$A_{\text{double}} = \frac{\sigma(P_1, -P_2) + \sigma(-P_1, P_2) - \sigma(P_1, P_2) - \sigma(-P_1, -P_2)}{\sigma(P_1, -P_2) + \sigma(-P_1, P_2) + \sigma(P_1, P_2) + \sigma(-P_1, -P_2)}$$

- **Exploitation of transversely-polarized beams** ($\sim P_{e^-} P_{e^+}$)

- Access to **tensor-like interactions** (Extra dimensions, etc.)
- Access to **CP-violating** phenomena
- Access to **specific triple gauge** couplings
- Optimize **top quark** polarization

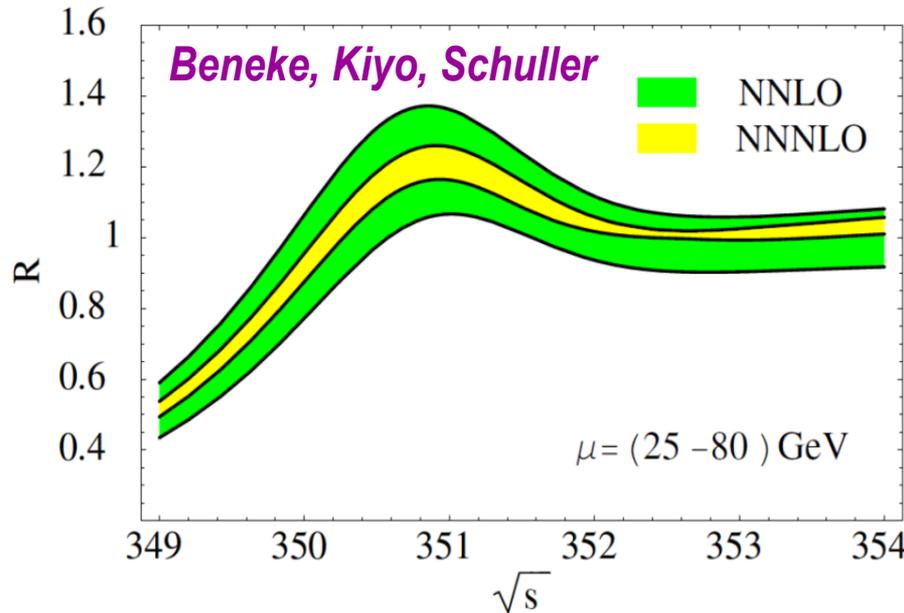
Top production at the LC

- **Top very special role: heaviest fundamental fermion**
 - most strongly coupled to EWSB sector,
 - Intimately related to the dynamics behind the SB mechanism
 - M_{top} affects M_H , M_W , M_Z via radiative corrections
- **At LHC/Tevatron: $\Delta m_{\text{top}} \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$**
 - **Crucial: relation between measured mass to a well-defined parameter that is a suitable theoretical input, as $\overline{\text{MS}}$ mass**
 - Relation affected by non-perturbative contr. = limiting factor
- **At the LC, $e^+e^- \rightarrow t \bar{t}$: measure ‘threshold mass’**
 - Relation to well-defined m_{top} , theoret. well under control
 - Threshold scan: $\Delta m_{\text{top}} \sim 100 \text{ MeV}$ (incl. theo+exp. uncertainties!)

Top mass

$\sqrt{s}=350$ GeV

- **Threshold scan:**



Important shift due to non-logarithmic NNNLO terms

- **LC: Peak position remains stable: $\Delta m_t = 100$ MeV**
- **includ. exp uncertainty of ~ 30 MeV + theo. uncertainty ~ 70 MeV**
- **expected accuracy confirmed by full simulation studies!**
- **Dedicated threshold scan required with about $\sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$**

Top electroweak coupling

$\sqrt{s}=500 \text{ GeV}$

- $\sqrt{s}=500 \text{ GeV}$: chiral structure of ew top couplings:
 - expected to be sensitive to BSM sources
 - Measurement of ‘ g_{ttZ} ’ and ‘ $g_{tt\gamma}$ ’ rather unique for a LC!

- Use different observables

- Cross section
- A_{FB}
- helicity angle

- Couplings measurable at %-level t

- the different observables
- runs with different beam polarization configurations $P(e^-)$, $P(e^+)$

Coupling	SM value	LHC [1]	e^+e^- [6]	e^+e^- [ILC DBD]
		$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$\mathcal{L} = 500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
			$\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}' = -0.8, 0$	$\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}' = \pm 0.8, \mp 0.3$
$\Delta \tilde{F}_{1V}^{\tilde{\gamma}}$	0.66	+0.043 -0.041	–	+0.002 -0.002
$\Delta \tilde{F}_{1V}^{\tilde{Z}}$	0.23	+0.240 -0.620	+0.004 -0.004	+0.003 -0.003
$\Delta \tilde{F}_{1A}^{\tilde{Z}}$	-0.59	+0.052 -0.060	+0.009 -0.013	+0.005 -0.005
$\Delta \tilde{F}_{2V}^{\tilde{\gamma}}$	0.015	+0.038 -0.035	+0.004 -0.004	+0.003 -0.003
$\Delta \tilde{F}_{2V}^{\tilde{Z}}$	0.018	+0.270 -0.190	+0.004 -0.004	+0.006 -0.006

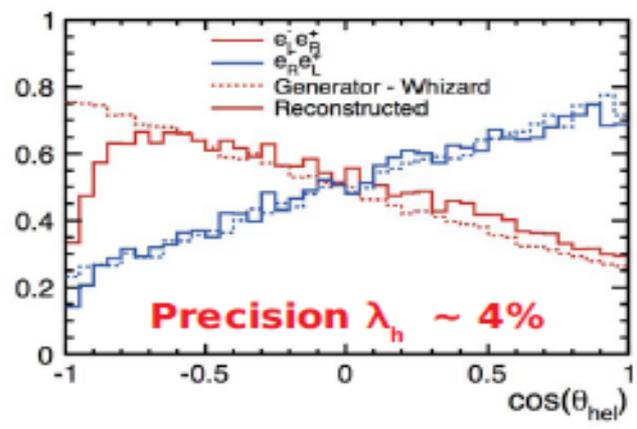
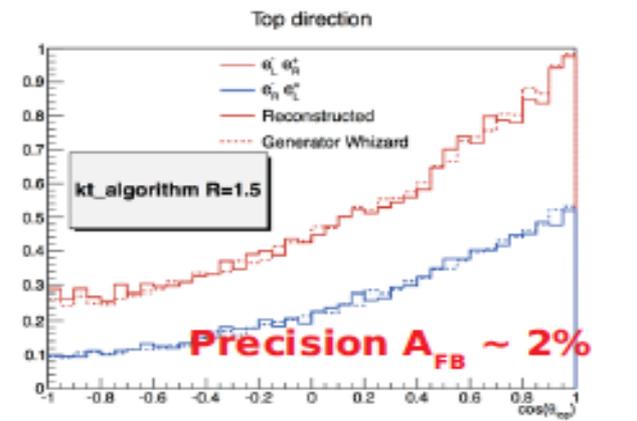
→ Powerful test of the chiral structure!

Top electroweak coupling

Results of full simulation study for DBD at $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV

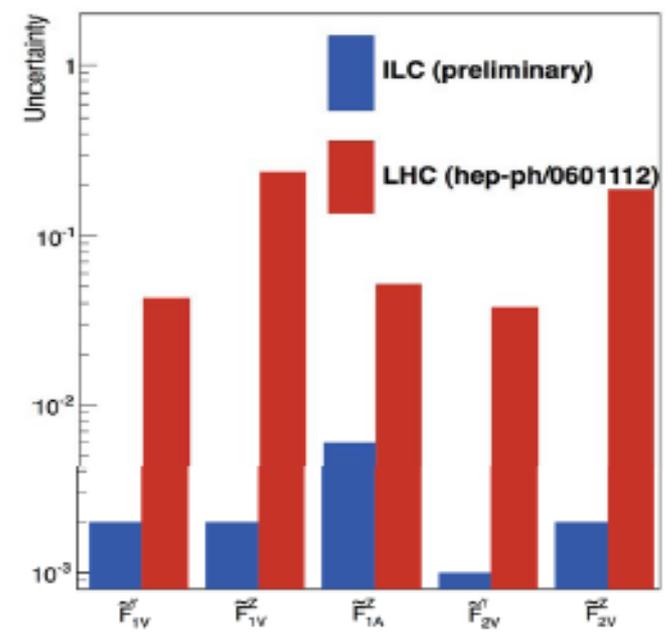
LC-REP-2013-007

Precision: σ section $\sim 0.5\%$



\Rightarrow

Precision of couplings



ILC might be up to two orders of magnitude more precise than LHC ($\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV, 300 fb^{-1})

Top Yukawa coupling

$\sqrt{s}=500 \text{ GeV}$

- $\sqrt{s}=500 \text{ GeV}$: top-Yukawa couplings:
 - At this energy: ttH is close to threshold
 - But thanks to threshold effects: σ enhancement by factor 2!
 - Key role in dynamics of ew symmetry-breaking

- **Direct measurement of Yukawa couplings: g_{ttH}**

- With $P(e^-,e^+) = (-80\%, +30\%)$ and 1600 fb^{-1}

$$\Delta g_{ttH} / g_{ttH} < 16\%$$

but model-independent!

LHC estimates: about $\Delta g_{ttH} \sim 10\%$
at HL-LHC (14 TeV , 3000 fb^{-1})

- $\sqrt{s}=1000 \text{ GeV}$:

- With $P(e^-,e^+) = (-80\%, +20\%)$ and 2500 fb^{-1}

$$\Delta g_{ttH} / g_{ttH} < 4\% !$$

- **In combination: $\Delta g_{ttH} / g_{ttH} < 2\%$**

See J. Tian's talk!

Top FCNC

$\sqrt{s}=500-800 \text{ GeV}$

- Flavour-changing neutral couplings

- Relevant for many BSM
- Can be studied in top pair or single top production



- Using polarized beams (3σ , based on $300-500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$) :

	unpolarized beams	$ P_{e^-} = 80\%$	$(P_{e^-} , P_{e^+}) = (80\%, 45\%)$
$\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$			
$BR(t \rightarrow Zq)(\gamma_\mu)$	6.1×10^{-4}	3.9×10^{-4}	2.2×10^{-4}
$BR(t \rightarrow Zq)(\sigma_{\mu\nu})$	4.8×10^{-5}	3.1×10^{-5}	1.7×10^{-5}
$BR(t \rightarrow \gamma q)$	3.0×10^{-5}	1.7×10^{-5}	9.3×10^{-6}
$\sqrt{s} = 800 \text{ GeV}$			
$BR(t \rightarrow Zq)(\gamma_\mu)$	5.9×10^{-4}	4.3×10^{-4}	2.3×10^{-4}
$BR(t \rightarrow Zq)(\sigma_{\mu\nu})$	1.7×10^{-5}	1.3×10^{-5}	7.0×10^{-6}
$BR(t \rightarrow \gamma q)$	1.0×10^{-5}	6.7×10^{-6}	3.6×10^{-6}

Exceeding LHC !

- At the LC: sensitivity up to 10^{-6} to FCNC couplings!

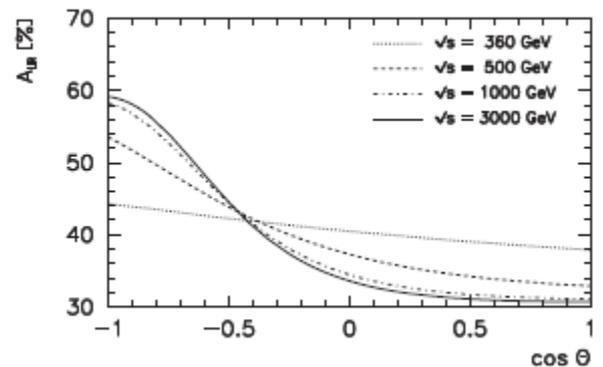
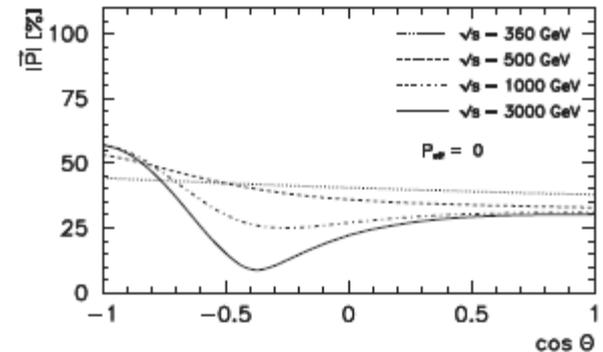
Top polarization

- Top=3rd generation:
 - polarization = analyzing tool for SM/BSM couplings
- With beam polarization:
 - P_{top} can be tuned maximal/minimal

Koerner et al.

$$A_{FB} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{g_{44} + P_{\text{eff}} g_{14}}{g_{11} + P_{\text{eff}} g_{41}} = 0.61 \frac{1 - 0.27 P_{\text{eff}}}{1 - 0.33 P_{\text{eff}}}$$

- Left-right asymmetry (at NLO):
- $P_{\text{top}} = \text{max}$ for $P_{\text{eff}} \sim 1$
 - $P_{\text{eff}} = -1$ favoured (more stable)
- $P_{\text{top}} = 0$ for $P_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.4$



Effects of transverse beams $\sqrt{s}=500 \text{ GeV}$

- Transversely-polarized beams in $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
 - probe scalar- and tensor-like interactions

Ananthanarayan,
Patra, Rindani

- Parametrization via eff. four-Fermi operators:

$$\mathcal{L}^{AF} = \sum_{i,j=L,R} \left[S_{ij} (\bar{e} P_i e) (\bar{t} P_j t) + T_{ij} \left(\bar{e} \frac{\sigma_{\mu\nu}}{\sqrt{2}} P_i e \right) \left(\bar{t} \frac{\sigma^{\mu\nu}}{\sqrt{2}} P_j t \right) \right]$$

- Use angular distributions with $P_{e^+}^T P_{e^-}^T$

- Sensitive to azimuthal angle: specific asymmetries
- Assumed 100% beams

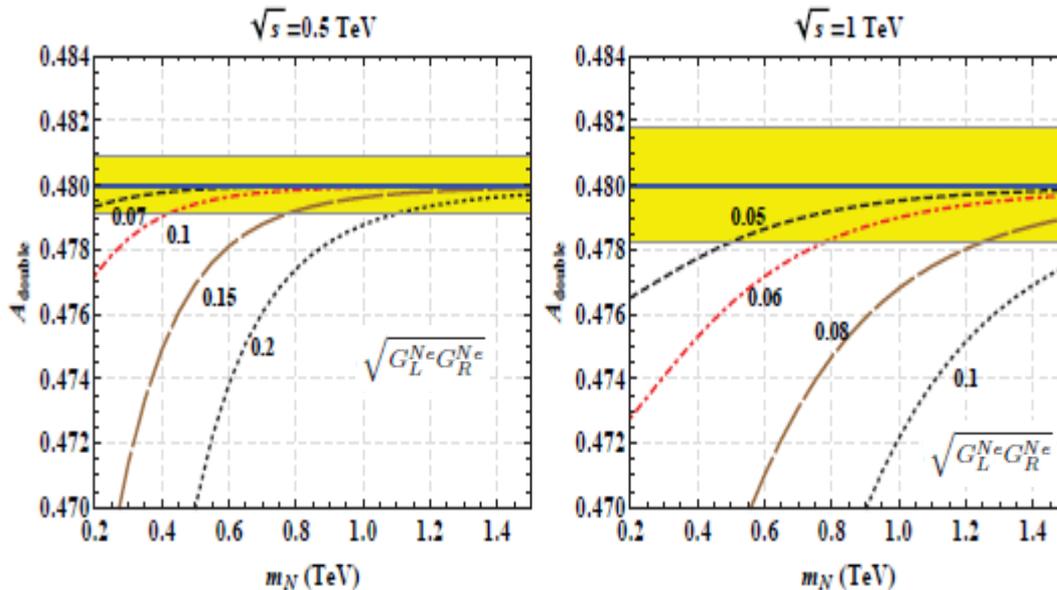
- Sensitive to small S-,T-admixtures

\sqrt{s}	Case	Coupling	Individual limit from asymmetries			
			$A_1(\theta_0)$	$A_2(\theta_0)$	$A_1^{FB}(\theta_0)$	$A_2^{FB}(\theta_0)$
500GeV	+-	ReS		$2.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{TeV}^{-2}$		
		ReT				$5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{TeV}^{-2}$
		ImT	$1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{TeV}^{-2}$		$1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{TeV}^{-2}$	
	++	ImS	$2.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{TeV}^{-2}$			
		ReT		$1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{TeV}^{-2}$		$1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{TeV}^{-2}$
		ImT			$5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{TeV}^{-2}$	

Other exotics: heavy Leptons

- Study: $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$
 - Very sensitive to leptonic vertices and trilinear gauge couplings
 - New heavy neutral boson or heavy leptons can contribute
 - E.g., E6 inspired model are consistent with Z's but also new heavy leptons (SU(2))
- Model identification = exclusion of competitive models (incl. SM)
 - Double polarization asymmetries very useful:

$$A_{\text{double}} = P_1 P_2 \frac{(\sigma^{RL} + \sigma^{LR}) - (\sigma^{RR} + \sigma^{LL})}{(\sigma^{RL} + \sigma^{LR}) + (\sigma^{RR} + \sigma^{LL})}$$



$$A_{\text{double}}^{\text{SM}} = A_{\text{double}}^{\text{Z}'} = A_{\text{double}}^{\text{AGC}}$$

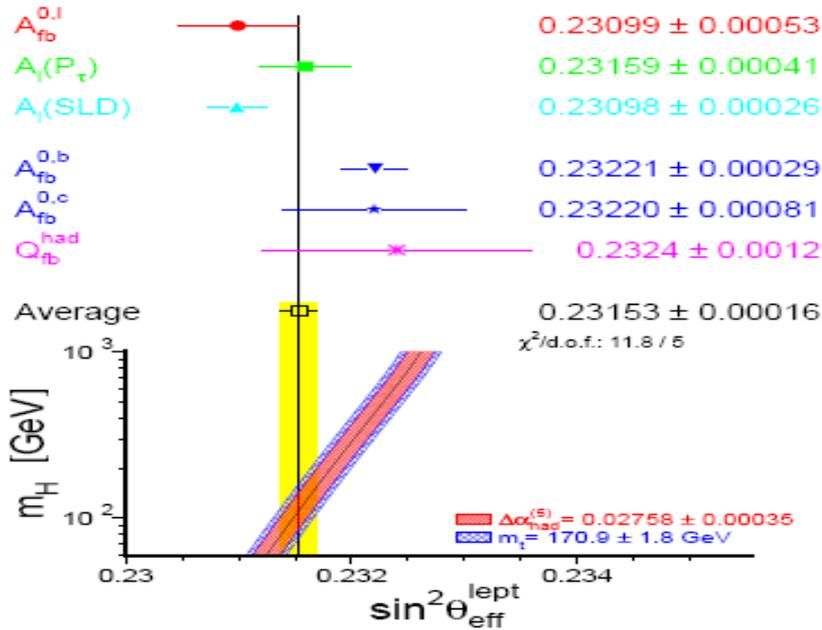
Sensitive to effects from such models and model distinction already at 500 GeV!

What if nothing else than H is found now?

The exciting Higgs story has just started....

- **Since m_H is free parameter in SM at tree level**
 - Crucial relations exist, however, between m_{top} , m_W and $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$
 - If nothing else appears in the electroweak sector, these relations have to be urgently checked
- **Which strategy should one aim?**
 - exploit **precision observables** and check whether the measured values fit together at quantum level
 - m_Z , m_W , α_{had} , $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$ und m_{top}
- **Exploit 'GigaZ' option: high lumi run at $\sqrt{s} = 91$ GeV**
 - $\text{Pe}^- = 80\%$ and $\text{Pe}^+ = 60\%$ required !
(If only $\text{Pe}^- = 90\%$: precision ~factor 4 less!)

Higgs story has just started ... $\sqrt{s}=91 \text{ GeV}$



LEP:

$$\sin^2\theta_{eff}(A_{FB}^b) = 0.23221 \pm 0.00029$$

SLC:

$$\sin^2\theta_{eff}(A_{LR}) = 0.23098 \pm 0.00026$$

World average:

$$\sin^2\theta_{eff} = 0.23153 \pm 0.00016$$

Goal GigaZ: $\Delta\sin\theta = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$

- **Uncertainties from input parameters: $\Delta m_Z, \Delta\alpha_{had}, m_{top}, \dots$**
Heinemeyer, Kraml, Porod, Weiglein

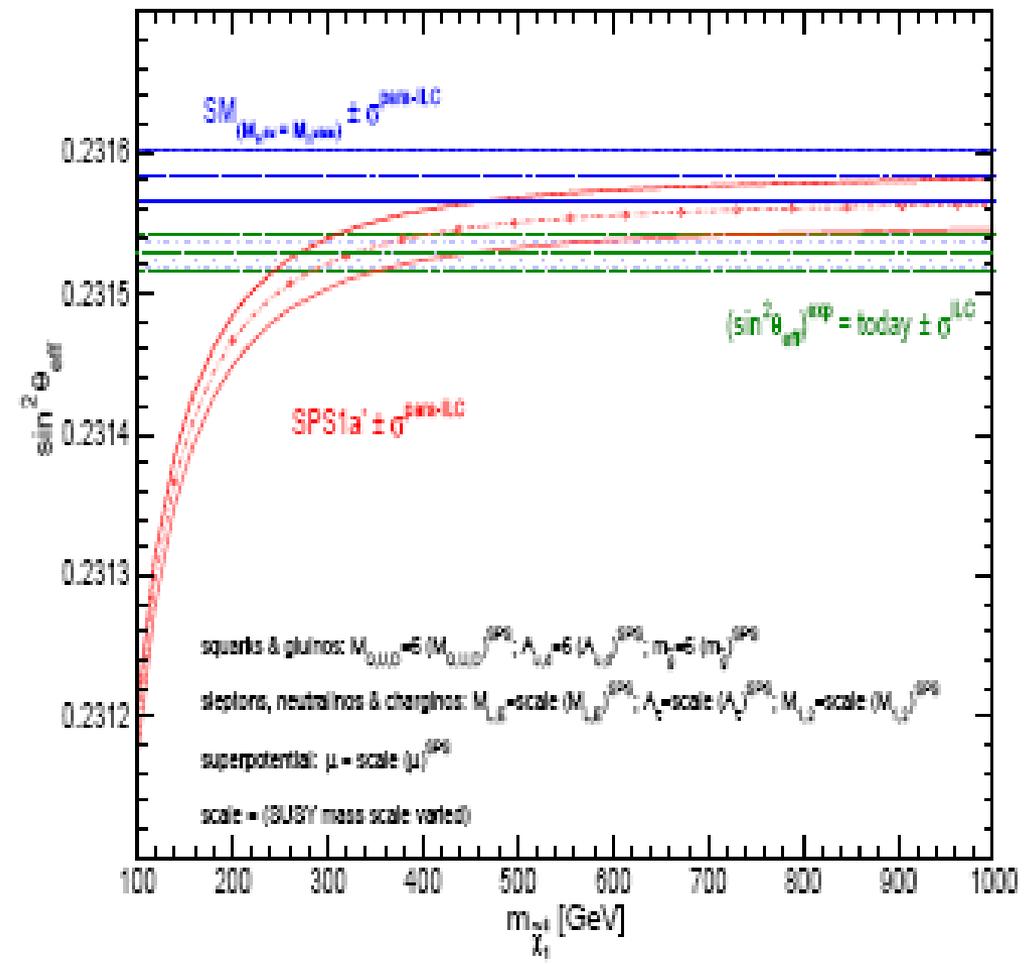
- $\Delta m_Z = 2.1 \text{ MeV}$: $\Delta\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{para} \sim 1.4 \times 10^{-5}$
- $\Delta\alpha_{had} \sim 10 \text{ (5 future)} \times 10^{-5}$: $\Delta\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{para} \sim 3.6 \text{ (1.8 future)} \times 10^{-5}$
- $\Delta m_{top} \sim 1 \text{ GeV (Tevatron/LHC)}$: $\Delta\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{para} \sim 3 \times 10^{-5}$
- $\Delta m_{top} \sim 0.1 \text{ GeV (ILC)}$: $\Delta\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{para} \sim 0.3 \times 10^{-5}$

What else could we learn? $\sqrt{s}=91 \text{ GeV}$

- Assume only Higgs@LHC but no hints for SUSY:
 - Really SM?
 - Help from $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$?
- Heinemeyer, Hollik, Weber, Weiglein*

- If GigaZ precision:
 - i.e. $\Delta m_{\text{top}}=0.1 \text{ GeV}$...
 - Deviations measurable

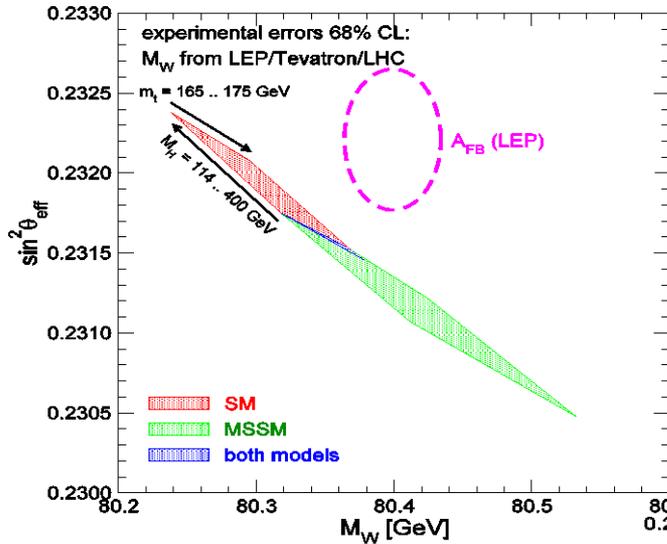
- $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$ can be the crucial quantity to reveal effects of NP!



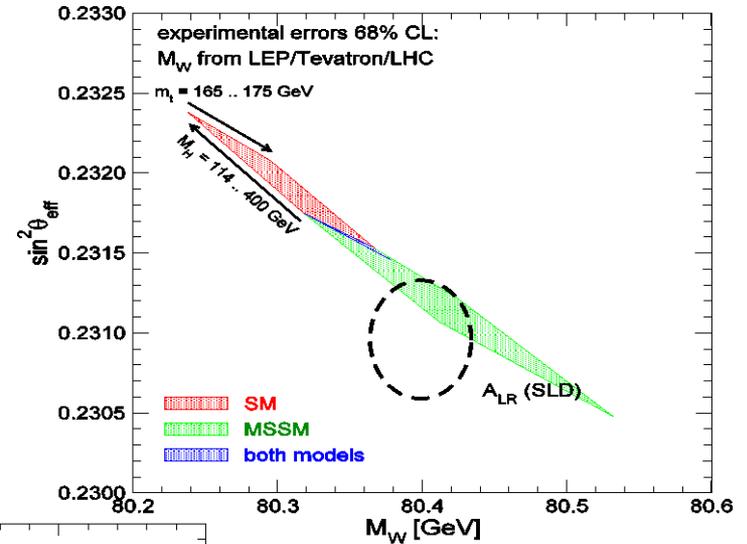
To close the story... GigaZ

$\sqrt{s}=91 \text{ GeV}$

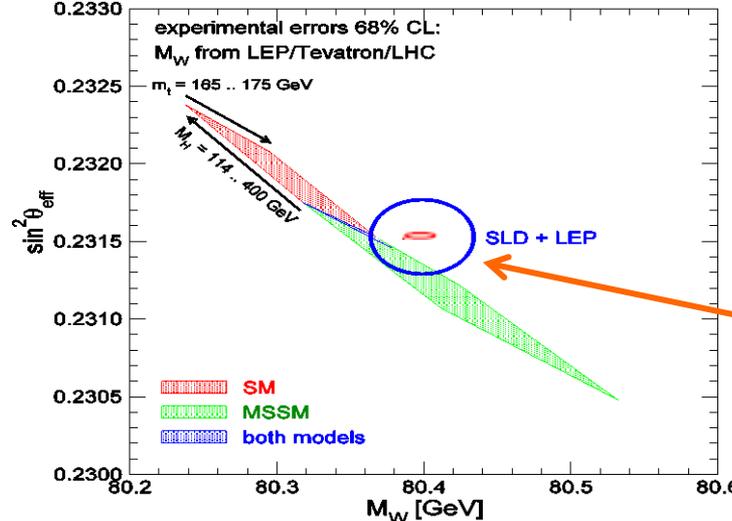
- Measure $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}$ via A_{LR} with high precision: $\Delta\sin\theta=1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$



← **LEP value disfavours both, SM+MSSM**



↑ **SLD value disfavours SM**



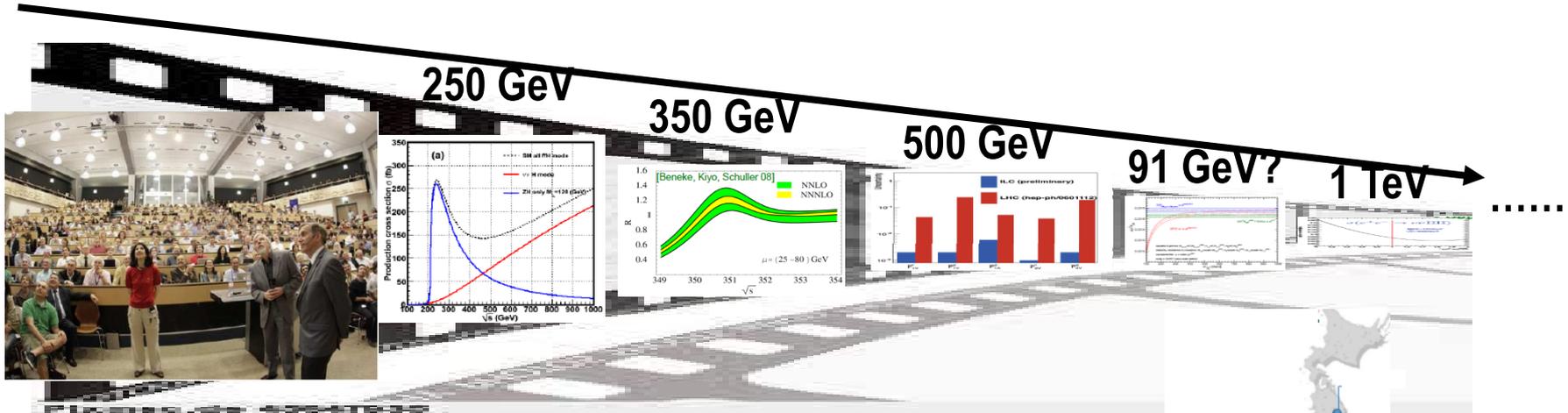
GigaZ precision!

World average → happy with both!

Central value has large impact !!!

Top +EW Physics at the LC

- The LC offers new tools and a staged approach:
 - $\Delta m_{\text{top}} = 100$ MeV (incl. exp+theo uncertainties), ew coupling @%-level
 - complements and extends the HL-LHC capabilities
 - sensitiv to quantum effects of the top and to BSM@top
- LC allows to fully exploit GigaZ! ...keeping our 'savety margin'



Physics case is well justified!
Shouldn't we shake the hands?

