Top quark couplings at the FCC



The FCC-ee: The top-quark electroweak couplings

The physics programme of the FCC-ee

Measuring the top electroweak couplings at the FCC-ee

Sensitivity to new physics

The FCC-hh: The top-quark Yukawa coupling

Motivation and expected statistical accuracy

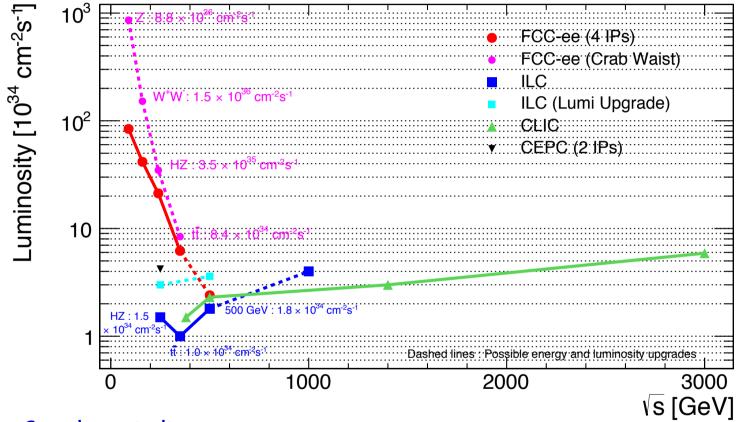
Minimizing the systematic uncertainties with FCC-ee measurements

Conclusion

HEP-EPS Vienna 25 July 2015

The physics programme of FCC-ee (1)

Performance targets for luminosity



- Complementarity
 - Ultimate precision measurements with circular colliders (FCC-ee)
 - Ultimate e⁺e⁻ energies with linear colliders (CLIC)

The physics programme of FCC-ee (2)

- A very rich physics menu!
 - Core physics programme

See arXiV:1308.6176, "First Look at the Physics Case of TLEP" FCC-ee physics meetings, https://indico.cern.ch/category/5259/

• The Z pole scan, $\sqrt{s} = 88-95$ GeV

See also A. Blondel's poster

- M. Dam's talk
- \rightarrow m₇, Γ_7 to < 100 keV, $\sin^2\theta_W$ to 5×10⁻⁶, $\alpha_{OFD}(m_7)$ to 2×10⁻⁵, $\alpha_s(m_7)$ to 2×10⁻⁴, ...
- ➡ Rare decay/process searches and flavour physics with up to 10¹³ Z
- The WW threshold scan, $\sqrt{s} = 160-165$ GeV
- M. Dam's talk
- \rightarrow m_w to 300 keV, $\alpha_s(m_7)$ to 10⁻⁴, ...
- The Higgs factory, $\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV and above
- M. Klute's talk
- ➡ Improve HL-LHC precision on Higgs couplings by an order of magnitude
- → Measure the Higgs width to better than 1%, and BR_{invis} to 0.1%
- The top threshold scan, $\sqrt{s} = 340-350 \text{ GeV}$
- M. Dam's talk
- → m_{ton} to 10-20 MeV

Well matched to FCC-hh discovery range

- Set constraints on new physics scale to 100 (10) TeV if weakly (Higgs) coupled
 - → Possibly discover very-weakly-coupled new physics through rare processes
- And also ...

This talk

- Top electroweak couplings at $\sqrt{s} = 365-370$ GeV (as part of the top threshold scan)
- M. Klute's talk The Hee coupling at $\sqrt{s} = 125 \text{ GeV}$
 - The highest centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV (physics case?)

The physics programme of FCC-ee (3)

Time needed to achieve this ambitious programme

Top couplings?

Number of events expected for each year of running at the FCC-ee

√s (GeV)	90 (Z)	160 (WW)	240 (HZ)	350 (tt)	350+ (WW→H)
Lumi (ab ⁻¹ /yr)	86.o	15.2	3.5	1.0	1.0
Events/year	3.7×10 ¹²	6.1×10 ⁷	7.0×10 ⁵	4.2×10 ⁵	2.5×10 ⁴

- Number of years needed to complete the core programme $N_7=10^{(12)13}$ 1 year = 10^7 s # years (0.3)2.50.5 1
 - The FCC-ee core programme can be completed in about 8 to 10 years
 - Today, comparisons will be made with the design "H20" scenario for the ILC | R. Poeschi's talk

LC = 500 fb⁻¹ @ 500 GeV (4y), 200 fb⁻¹ @ 350 GeV (1y), 500 fb⁻¹ @ 250 GeV (3y)

See arXiV:1506.07830 "ILC Operating Scenarios" with ±80% / ±30% polarization for e⁻/e⁺ beams (*) Optional : 100 fb⁻¹ @ 90 GeV (~2y?), 500 fb⁻¹ @ 160 GeV (~3y?)

~ 13 years	
$1 y = 1.6 \times 10^7$	S

Events@ILC	3×10 ^{9 (*)}	2×10 ^{6 (*)}	1.4×10 ⁵	10 ⁵	3.5×10 ⁴
ILC @ FCC-ee	< 1 day	< 1 week	1 month	2 months	1 year

About one year is needed at the FCC-ee to complete the full ILC precision physics programme

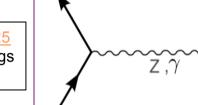
Top Electroweak Couplings at FCC-ee

- This measurement was originally not part of the FCC-ee core programme
 - Indeed, the measurement of the top electroweak couplings was claimed

ILC TDR

- To require \sqrt{s} significantly above the top threshold
- To require incoming beam polarization
- This claim was recently revisited for FCC-ee

arXiV:1503.01325 "Top EW Couplings at the FCC-ee"



- With no incoming beam polarization
- With a centre-of-mass energy limited to $\sqrt{s} < 500 \text{ GeV}$



- At FCC-ee, the final state top quarks are produced with non-zero polarization (ttZ)
 - The top polarization (and the total rate) depend on the ttZ/γ couplings
 - The top polarization is maximally transferred to the top decay products $t \rightarrow Wb$
 - → Affect the energy and angular distributions of these decay product Similar to τ polarization in $Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ events at LEP
- Today, examine the lepton energy and angular distributions from semi-leptonic events

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow t \, \overline{t} \rightarrow \ell \nu b \, \overline{b} \, q \, \overline{q}$$
 as a function of \sqrt{s}

Lepton energy and angular distributions

Parameterization of the ttV vertex (V = Z, γ)

2

B. Grzadkowski, Z. Hioki, hep-ph/0004223

$$\Gamma^{\mu}_{vt\bar{t}} = \frac{g}{2} \bar{u}(p_t) \left[\gamma^{\mu} \left\{ A_v + \delta A_v - (B_v + \delta B_v) \gamma_5 \right\} + \frac{(p_t - p_{\bar{t}})^{\mu}}{2m_t} (\delta C_v - \delta D_v \gamma_5) \right] v(p_{\bar{t}}) \right]$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \sigma}{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}\cos\theta} = \delta A_{\gamma} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \delta A_{\gamma} \times \left\{ A_{\gamma} \times \left\{ A_{\gamma} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \delta A_{\gamma} \times \left\{ A_{\gamma} \times$$

Statistical accuracy on anomalous couplings

- \Box From a likelihood fit to the lepton angular/energy distributions (+ σ_{tot})
 - ◆ FCC-ee benefits from large integrated luminosity: ~2.6 ab⁻¹ in 3 years at \sqrt{s} = 365 GeV
 - 1.6 million top pairs in 3 years at FCC-ee
 - **→** To be compared to 400,000 top pairs with 500 fb⁻¹ at \sqrt{s} = 500 GeV
 - Compensates for the lack of incoming beam polarization
 - Absolute resolutions expected at FCC-ee with leptons only, or with b jets only
 - Under the same hypotheses as in Roman Poeschl's presentation

$$gA_{\gamma,Z} = 2e(F_{1V}^{\gamma,Z} + F_{2V}^{\gamma,Z})$$

$$gB_{\gamma,Z} = 2eF_{1A}^{\gamma,Z}$$

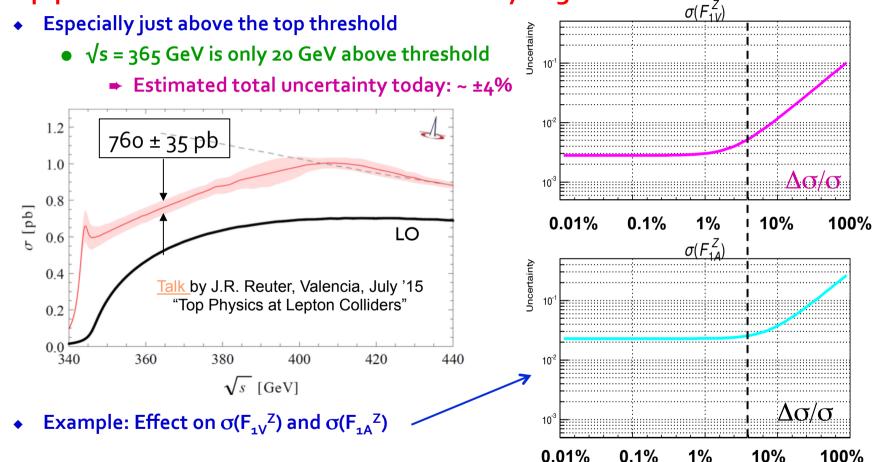
$$gC_{\gamma,Z} = 2eF_{2V}^{\gamma,Z}$$

Coupling	$\sigma(F_{1V}^{\gamma})$	$\sigma(F_{1V}^{Z})$	$\sigma(F_{\mathtt{1}A}^{\gamma})$	$\sigma(F_{1A}^{Z})$	$\sigma(F_{2V}^{\gamma})$	$\sigma(F_{2V}^{Z})$
Leptons	1.1×10 ⁻³	2.8×10 ⁻³	1.2×10 ⁻²	2.3×10 ⁻²	0.8×10 ⁻³	2.2×10 ⁻³
b jets	1.2×10 ⁻³	5.7×10 ⁻³	1.5×10 ⁻²	1.1×10 ⁻²	1.2×10 ⁻³	5.7×10 ⁻³

- Very conservative lepton ID efficiencies and angular / momentum resolutions were used
 - A full simulation study is needed to confirm b-jets numbers
 - → In progress as we speak: will allow leptons and b-jets to be combined

Dominant systematic uncertainty : σ_{tot}

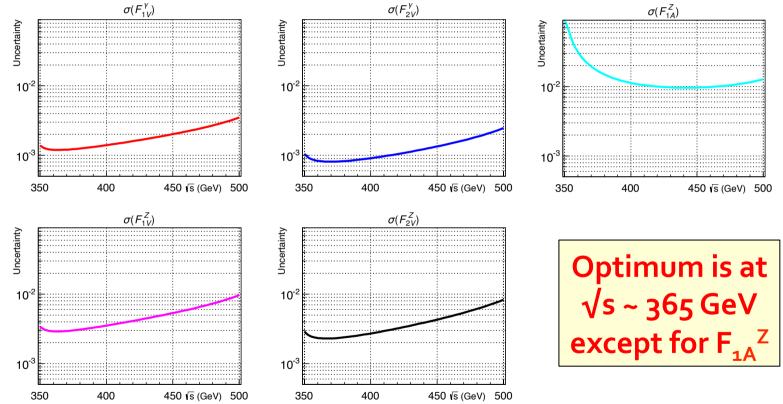
Top-pair cross section theoretical uncertainty might be sizeable



- ◆ The theoretical prediction of the top-pair cross section must be controlled to a few %
 - We are almost there today what will it be when FCC-ee runs at √s = 365 GeV (~2040)?

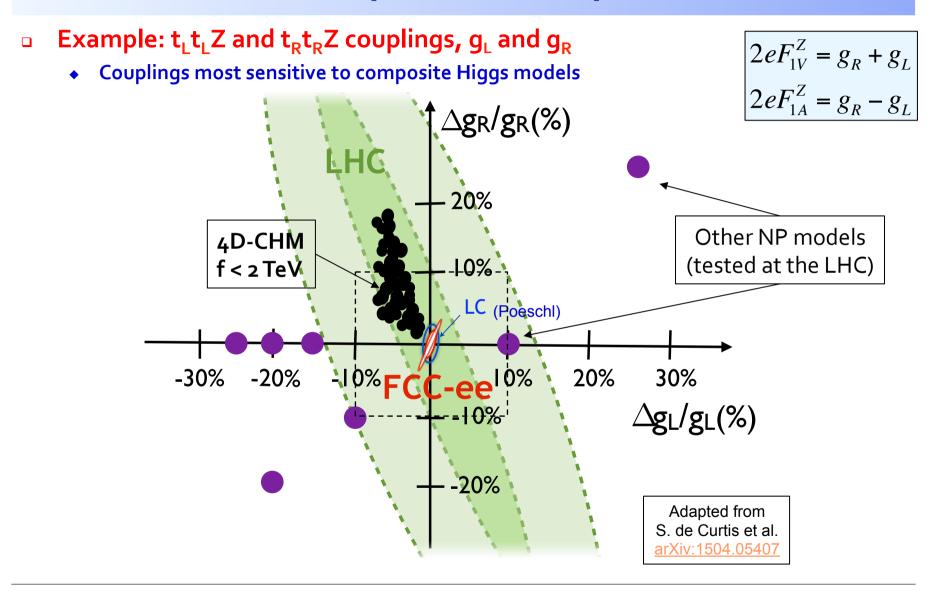
What about larger √s?

- □ FCC-ee can in principle reach $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV with three times more RF
 - Three years at 365 (500) GeV are worth 2.6 ab⁻¹ (500 fb⁻¹) See slide 2.
 - Evolution of the absolute resolutions expected at FCC-ee as a function of \sqrt{s} :

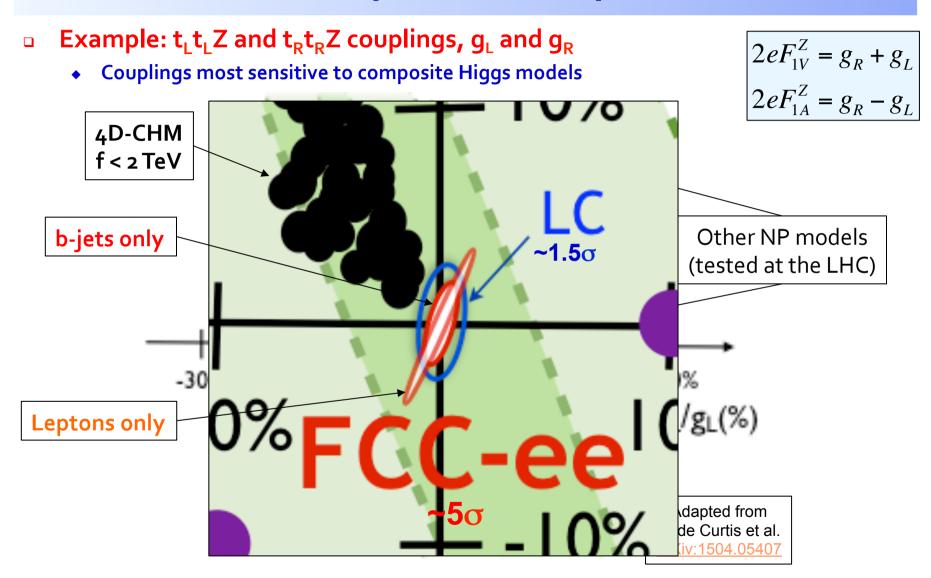


No physics case (at least from top studies) justifying a larger centre-of-mass energy

Sensitivity to New Physics (1)

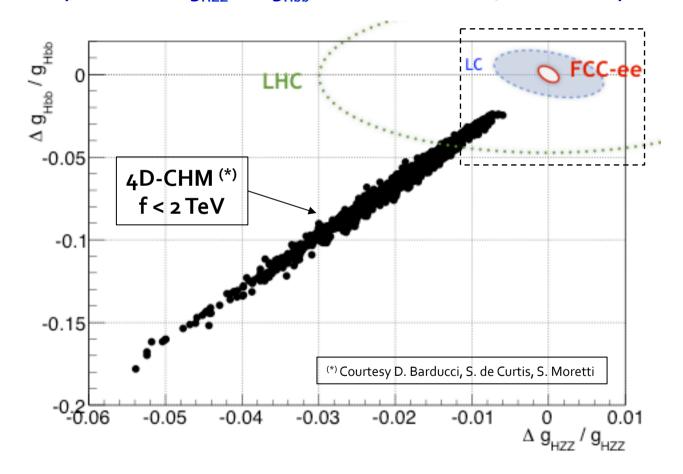


Sensitivity to New Physics (1)



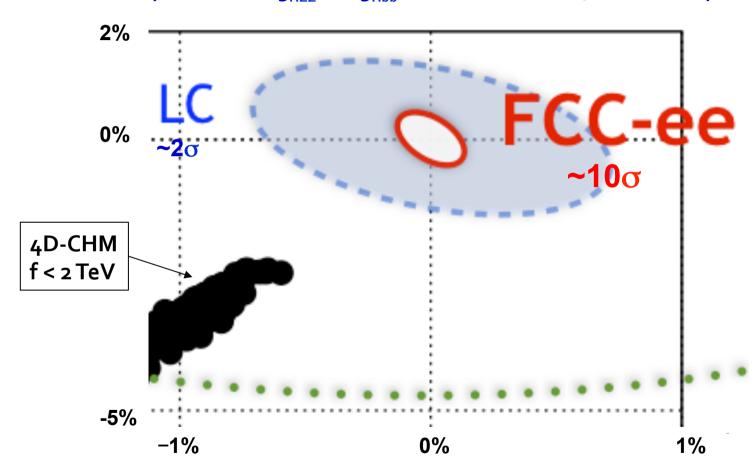
Sensitivity to New Physics (2)

- Composite Higgs models also affect Higgs couplings
 - ◆ Example: Effect on g_{HZZ} and g_{Hbb} for the same set of 4D-HCM as in previous slide



Sensitivity to New Physics (2)

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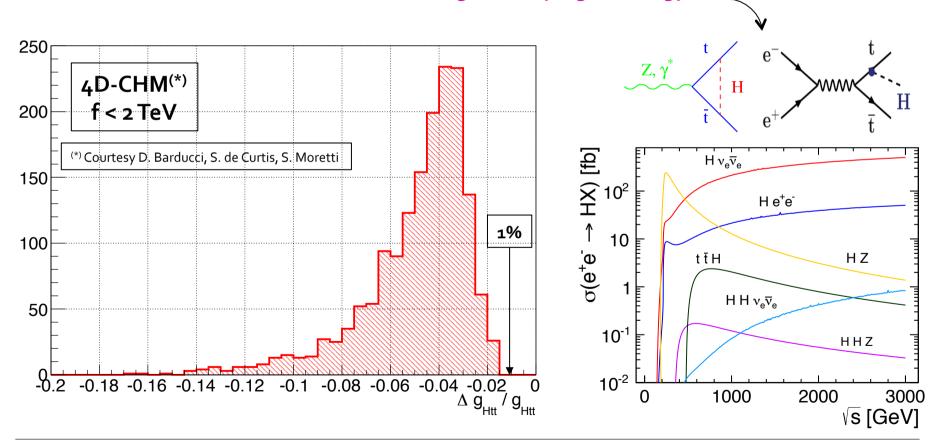


• Better separation from the standard model than with the ttZ couplings

The top Yukawa coupling (1)

- New physics is also expected to show up in the ttH coupling
 - For our set of Higgs composite models, effect of the same size as for Hbb
 - Would need a ttH coupling measurement with a precision much better than 1%

→ A case for e⁺e⁻ collisions at significantly higher energy?



The top Yukawa coupling (2)

- Measurement already possible at FCC-ee with the top threshold scan
 - ◆ But the accuracy on the ttH coupling limited to ~10%
- FCC-hh, as ultimate goal for the FCC, is much better suited

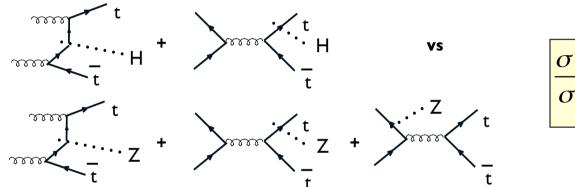
Parameter	LHC	HL-LHC	FCC-hh		
√s (TeV)	14		100		
Circumference (km)	e (km) 26.7		26.7		100 (80)
Dipole field (T)	8	16 (20)			
Luminosity (10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	1	5	5 [→ 30]		
Integrated Lumi (ab ⁻¹)	0.3	3	3 [→ 30]		
Bunch spacing (ns)	25		25 { 5 }		
Events / bunch crossing 35		140	170 {34} [→ 1020 { 204 }]		
Total SR Power (MW)	0.007	0.015	5 [→ 30]		
$\sigma(gg \rightarrow ttH)$	o.62 pb o.62 pb		37.8 pb (10 ⁹ events)		

- Precision at LHC (Run1) ~ 50%
 - Statistical precision not an issue for FCC-hh (~0.1%)

The top Yukawa coupling (3)

ttH coupling @ FCC-hh

- Measurement of λ_{+} with $\sigma(ttH)$ / $\sigma(ttZ)$, with H \rightarrow ZZ, WW, $\tau\tau$ (and bb, $\gamma\gamma$)
 - Very similar production mechanism, gg production dominant



$$\frac{\sigma(ttH)}{\sigma(ttZ)} \approx \frac{\lambda_t^2}{\left(F_{1V}^Z\right)^2 + \left(F_{1A}^Z\right)^2}$$

- Most theory uncertainties cancel: < 1% precision possible on $\sigma(ttH)$ / $\sigma(ttZ)$
 - **→** Denominator given by FCC-ee with a precision of 1.5%
 - → Higgs boson BR's given by FCC-ee with a precision of a few 0.1%
- Summary (together with Higgs self-coupling @ FCC-hh with gg → HH → bbγγ)

Collider	HL-LHC	LC	LC 1-3TeV	FCC-ee+hh
λ_{t}	4%	14%	2-4%	<1%
λ_{H}	50%	83%	10-15%	5%

Summary

- The top electroweak couplings can be precisely^(*) measured at the FCC-ee
 - A centre-of-mass energy of 365 GeV is optimal
 - Large integrated luminosity more than compensates the lack of beam polarization
- The top Yukawa coupling can be precisely^(*) measured at the FCC-hh
 - In combination with the the Higgs and top EW couplings
 - Precisely^(*) measured at the FCC-ee
- Sensitivity to new physics is to be evaluated with a global fit
 - ◆ To the measured Z, W, H and top properties at the FCC-ee and FCC-hh
 - Indeed, anomalous top couplings also affect Z and W at quantum level

The combination of FCC-ee and the FCC-hh offers, for a great cost effectiveness, the best precision and the best search reach of all options presently on the market.

(*) to 1% or better