Top-Quark Physics at the International Linear Collider

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International development team MATTER AND TECHNOLOGY

The International Linear Collider



- ► Energy: from Z-mass to (at least) 1 TeV
- Electron and positron polarization
- ► TDR in 2013
- + DBD for detectors
- ► Initial Energy 250 GeV Footprint ~20km

https://linearcollider.org/

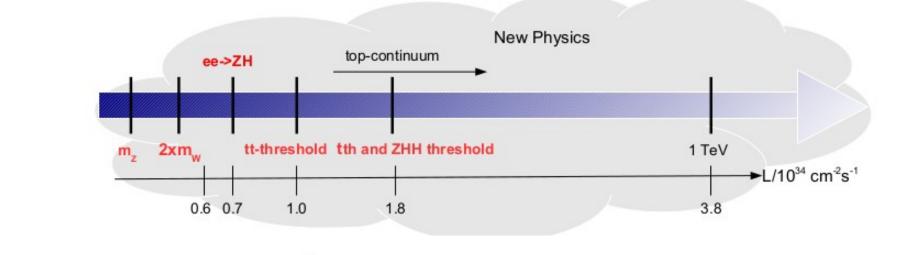
Under discussion in Japanese Government and international community

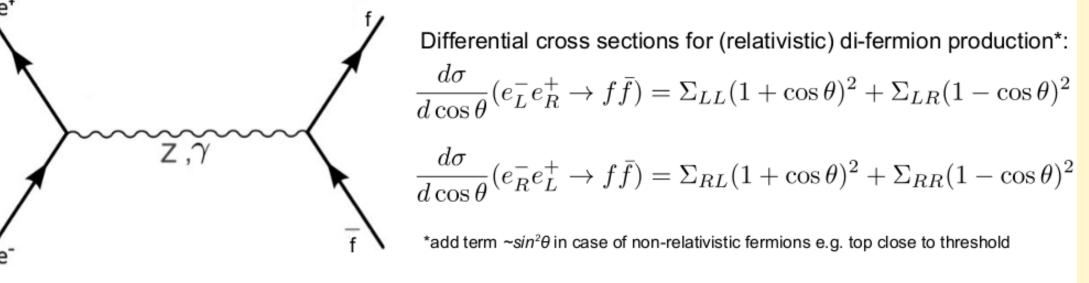
International Development Team (IDT)



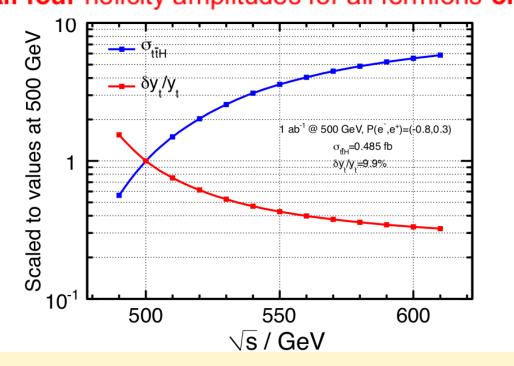
- ► Lepton lepton interactions (no PDFs involved)
- ► All SM particles within reach of the **ILC** project
- High precision tests of the SM over wide range to detect onset of new physics
- Machine settings can be "tailored" for specific processes -> straightforward at the ILC
 - Center-of-Mass energy
 - Beams polarization (±80% e-, ±30%e+)
- ► Triggerless operation: 100% of the interactions will be recorded.

Top quark production at ILC



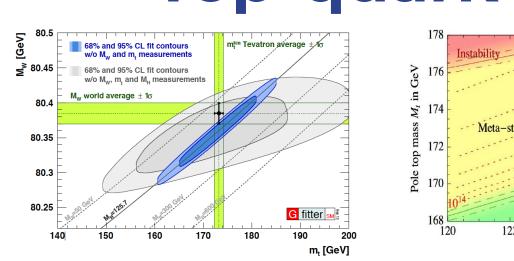


 Σ_{II} are helicity amplitudes that contain couplings g_{II} , g_{II} (or F_{II} , F_{II}) $\Sigma_{II} \neq \Sigma_{II}' =>$ (characteristic) asymmetries for each fermion Forward-backward in angle, general left-right in cross section All four helicity amplitudes for all fermions only available with polarised beams



Linear colliders energy upgradability is crucial to study the **ttH** toploogies

Top-quark mass

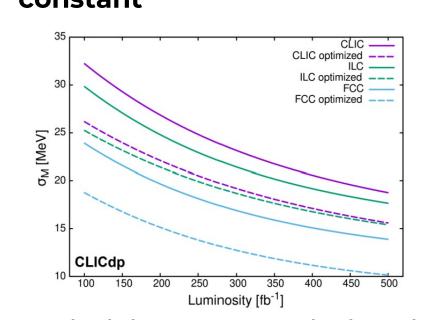


A key parameter in the SM.

- ► The top threshold provides excellent sensitivity to the mass and other top quark & 30 properties • (more than) one order of magnitude better 🖁 10
- using well-defined mass scheme

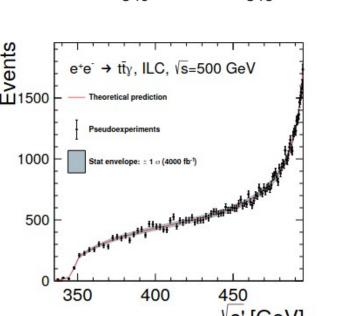
than HL-LHC

Sensitivity to: top-quark mass, width, yukawa coupling, strong coupling constant



Optimizing top-quark threshold scan at ILC using genetic

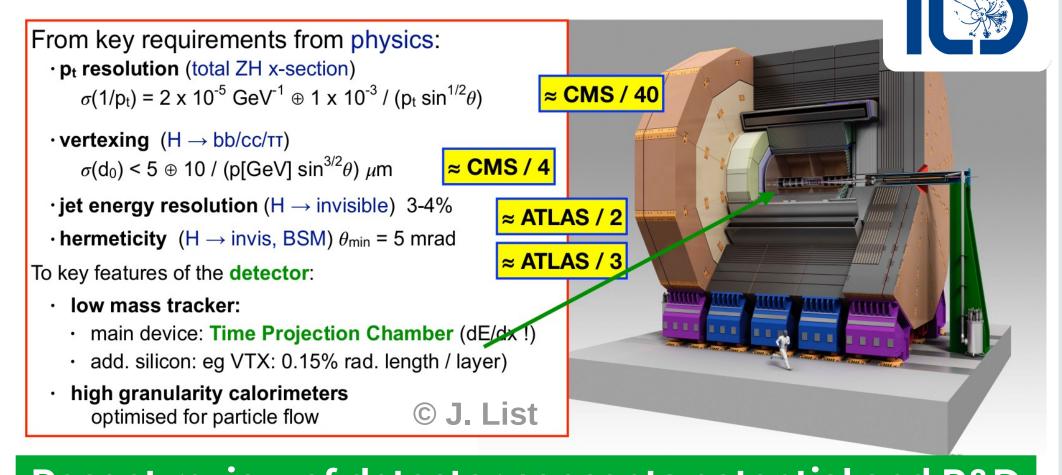
K. Novak, A. Zarnecky et al



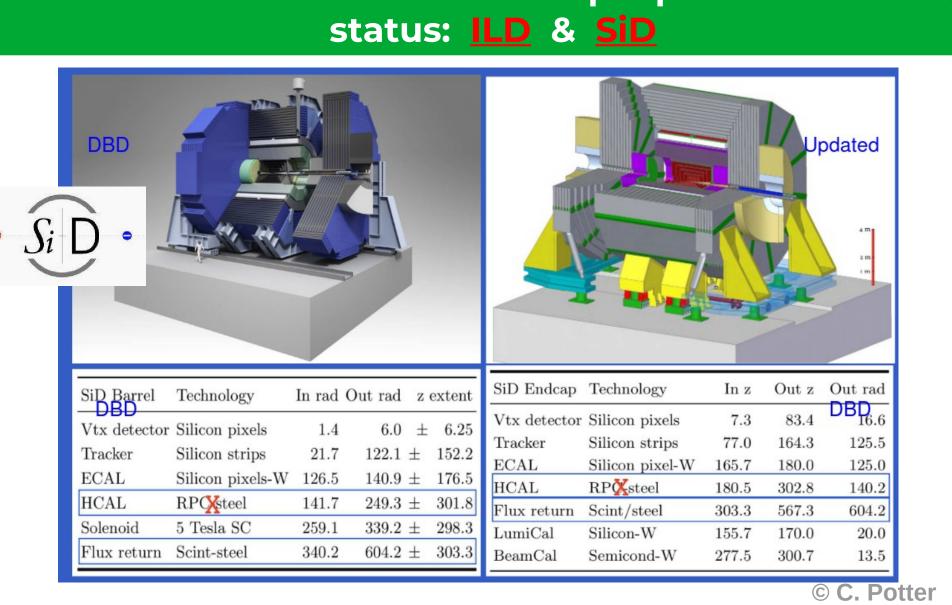
Radiative return to threshold in $e+e- \rightarrow tt \gamma$

Gomis, Fuster et al

Detector concepts



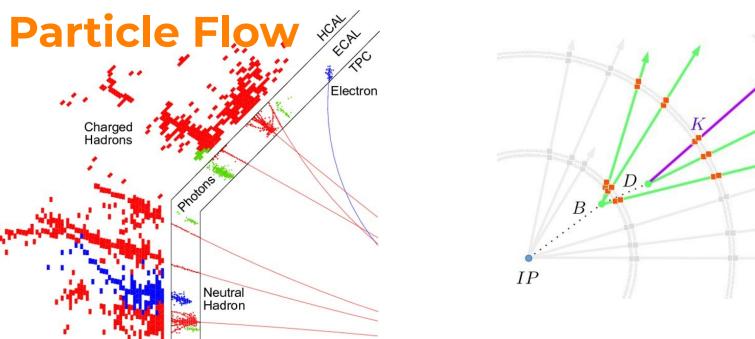
Recent review of detector concepts potential and R&D

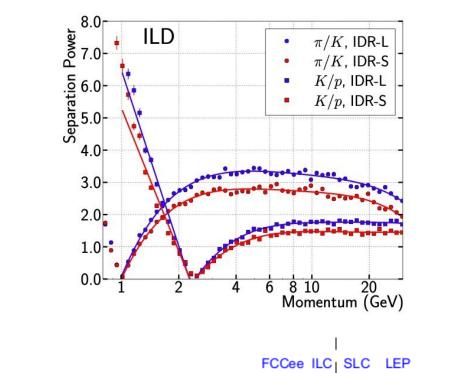


Experimental capabilities

- ► High efficient jet reconstruction and single particle separation Particle FLOW. ~3% energy resolution **►** Excellent tracking capabilities (>99% efficiency)
 - **►** Excellent Flavor tagging

 - Bottom and charm
 - **▶** Quark charge measurements
 - Vtx charge and Kaon Identification. High purity → control of the migrations
 - High efficiency (double tagging)





σ[nm] 13700 516 1500 200000

σ_[[nm] 36 7.7 | 500 2500

 $t\bar{t}$ @ 500 GeV - p $_{_{
m T}}$ > 100 MeV, $\cos(\theta)$ < 0.99

flavor tagging

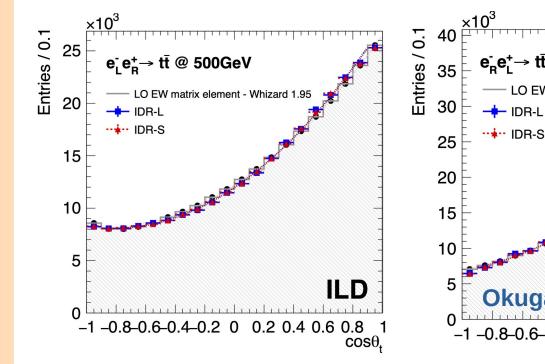
4 jets, isolated lepton

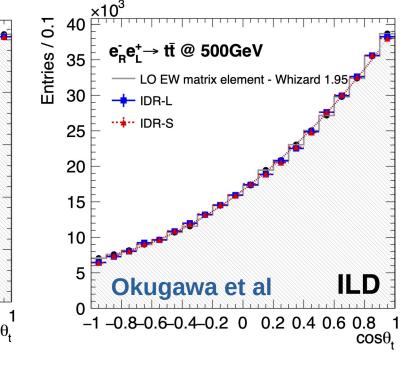
Why this luxury?

- ILC offers tiny beam spot. © R. Poeschl Tracking detector technologies are in continuous evolution since LEP.
- First vertexing layer at ~1cm distance of the beam pipe. Minimum dead material (no cooling systems)

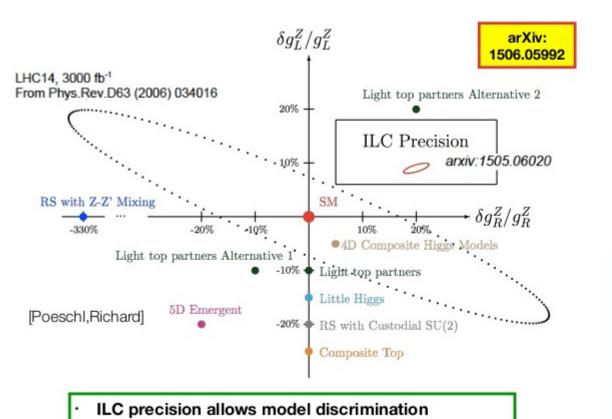
Top-EW couplings and BSM

- ► Many **BSM scenarios** (i.e. Randall Sundrum, compositeness, Higgs unification models...) predict **heavy resonances** coupling to the (t,b) doublet and also lighter fermions (i.e. c/s quarks)
- BSM resonances tend to couple to the right components.
- Observables: Forward backward asymmetries, angular cross section, etc
- ► Access to initial and final state polarization





Full simulation studies



ensitivity in gZL, gZR plane complementary to LHC

ILC, √s=500 GeV, L=3200 fb⁻¹ (preliminary)

FCC-ee, √s=365 GeV, L=2400 fb⁻¹

models with compositeness and/or extra-dimensions complementary to resonance searches

Sensitivity to huge variety of

Also from other e+e- -> ff: probe Z' up to ~10 TeV 500fb⁻¹ @ 500 GeV (initial run) up to ~17 TeV for 1ab-1 at 1 TeV polarised beams gain ~ 2TeV in

ILD-PHYS-PUB-2019-007

► Final state analysis at FCCee (polarisation) Also possible at LC => Redundancy

ightharpoonup e+e- collider way superior to LHC (\sqrt{s} = 14 TeV)

 $\Gamma_{\mu}^{ttV}(k^2,\,q,\,\bar{q}) = -ie \left\{ \gamma_{\mu} \left(F_{1V}^{V}(k^2) + \gamma_{5} F_{1A}^{V}(k^2) \right) + \frac{\sigma_{\mu\nu}}{2m_t} \left(q + \bar{q} \right)^{\nu} \left(F_{2V}^{V}(k^2) + \gamma_{5} F_{2A}^{V}(k^2) \right) \right\}$

- 500 GeV is nicely away from QCD Matching regime Less systematic uncertainties
- The determination of axial form factors highly benefit from Mapping between FF and EFT Coefficients

 $F_{1V}^Z = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3}s_W^2}{s_W c_W} - \frac{m_t^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{1}{2s_W c_W} \left[C_{\varphi q}^V = C_{\varphi u}^{(33)} + (C_{\varphi q}^{1(33)} - C_{\varphi q}^{3(33)}) \right],$ $F_{1A}^Z = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{s_W c_W} - \frac{m_t^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{1}{2s_W c_W} \left[C_{\varphi q}^A = C_{\varphi u}^{(33)} - (C_{\varphi q}^{1(33)} - C_{\varphi q}^{3(33)}) \right],$ $F_{2V}^Z = 4 \frac{m_{\tilde{t}}^2}{\Lambda^2} \left[C_{uZ}^R = \text{Re}\{c_W^2 C_{uW}^{(33)} - s_W^2 C_{uB}^{(33)}\} / s_W c_W \right],$

 $F_{2A}^Z = 4 \frac{m_I^2}{\Lambda^2} i \left[C_{uZ}^I = \mathrm{Im} \{ c_W^2 C_{uW}^{(33)} - s_W^2 C_{uB}^{(33)} \} / s_W c_W \right],$ © R. Poeschl



