# **Top-Quark Physics at the** International Linear Collider

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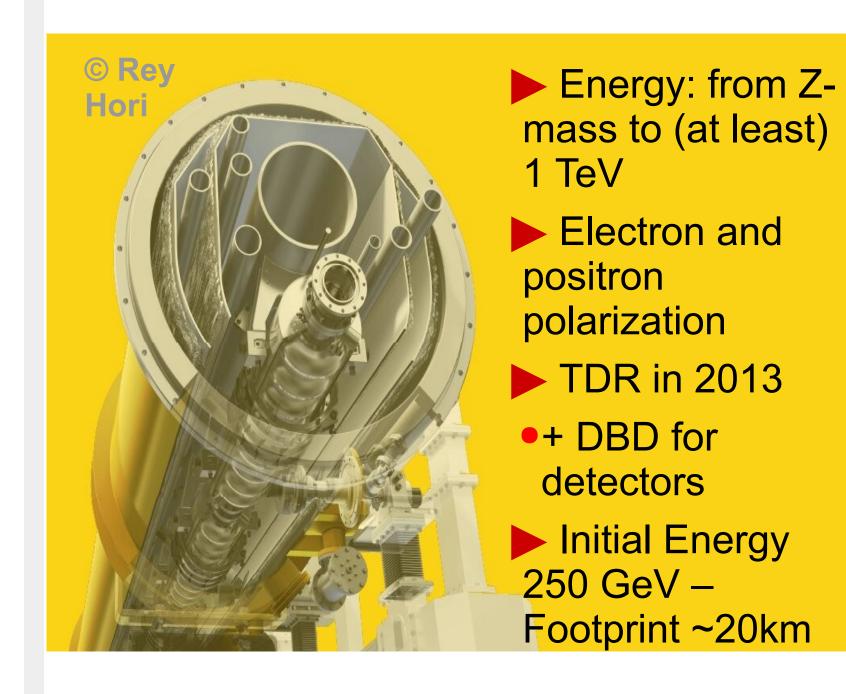
(AITANA group at IFIC-CSIC/UV) on behalf of the ILC IDT

international development team MATTER AND TECHNOLOGY

## AITANA INSTITUT DE FÍSICA Corpuscular

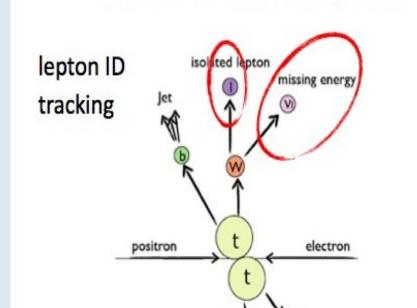


# **The International Linear Collider**



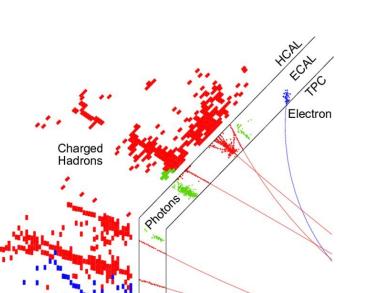
Lepton – lepton interactions (no PDFs involved)

► All SM particles within reach of the ILC project



## **Experimental capabilities**

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

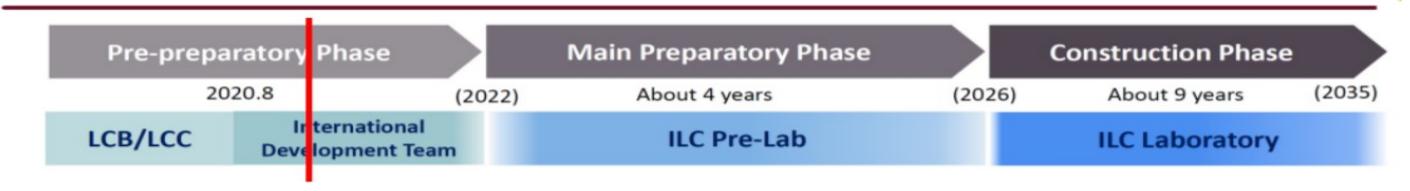


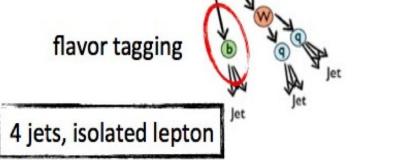
- High precision tests of the SM over wide range to detect onset of new physics
- Machine settings can be "tailored" for specific processes → straightforward at the ILC
  - Center-of-Mass energy
- **Beams polarization** (±80%) e⁻, **±30%e⁺)**

**Triggerless operation:** 100% of https://linearcollider.org/ the interactions will be recorded.

**Under discussion in Japanese Government and international** community

### International Development Team (IDT)

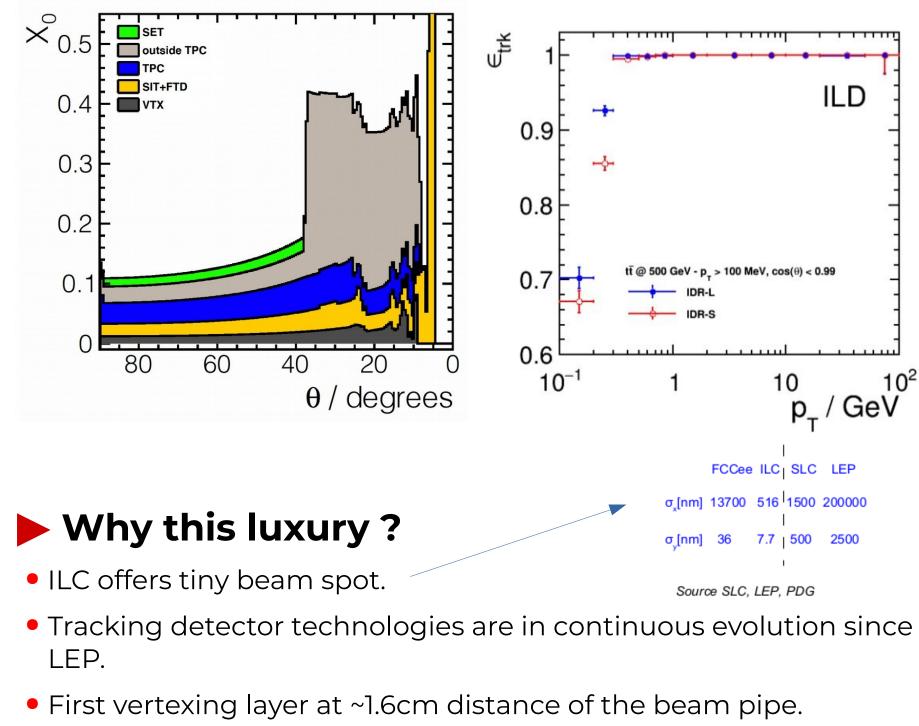




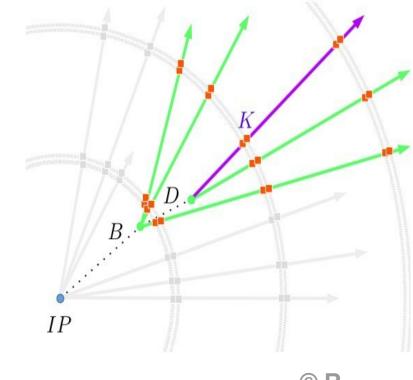
Bottom and charm

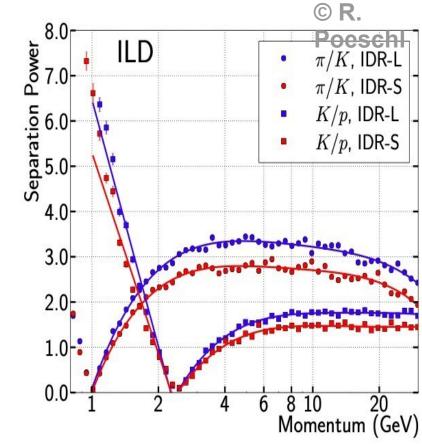
#### Quark charge measurements

- Vtx charge and Kaon Identification. High purity → contror or the migrations
- High efficiency (double tagging)



Minimum dead material (no cooling systems)





## **Top quark production at ILC**

# **Top-EW couplings and BSM**



 $\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta}(e_L^-e_R^+ \to f\bar{f}) = \Sigma_{LL}(1+\cos\theta)^2 + \Sigma_{LR}(1-\cos\theta)^2$ 

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta}(e_R^- e_L^+ \to f\bar{f}) = \Sigma_{RL}(1+\cos\theta)^2 + \Sigma_{RR}(1-\cos\theta)^2$$

\*add term  $\sim sin^2\theta$  in case of non-relativistic fermions e.g. top close to threshold

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

1 TeV

→L/10<sup>34</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>

New Physics

top-continuum

1 ab<sup>-1</sup> @ 500 GeV, P(e<sup>-</sup>,e<sup>+</sup>)=(-0.8,0.3)

o<sub>#H</sub>=0.485 fb

δy/y =9.9%

600

tt-threshold tth and ZHH threshold

ee->ZH

0.6 0.7

\_\_\_\_δy /y

500

GeV

500

at

values

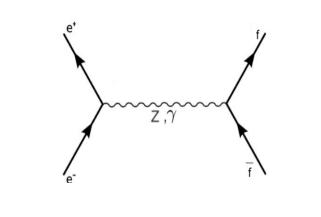
5

Scaled

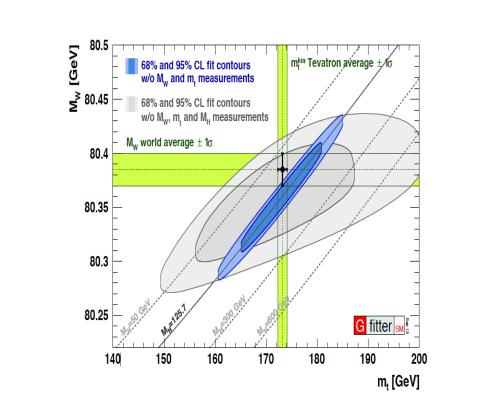
1.0

550

 $\sqrt{
m s}$  / GeV



 $\Sigma_{II}$  are helicity amplitudes that contain couplings  $g_{I}$ ,  $g_{R}$  (or  $F_{V}$ ,  $F_{A}$ )  $\Sigma_{\mu} \neq \Sigma_{\mu}' \Rightarrow$  (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



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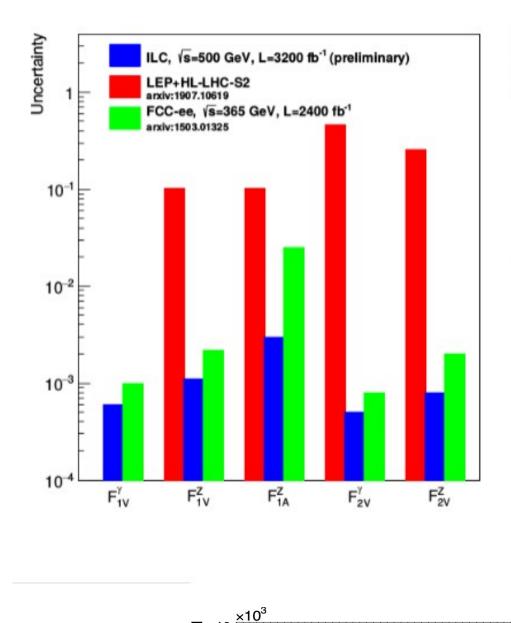
Higgs pole mass  $M_h$  in GeV

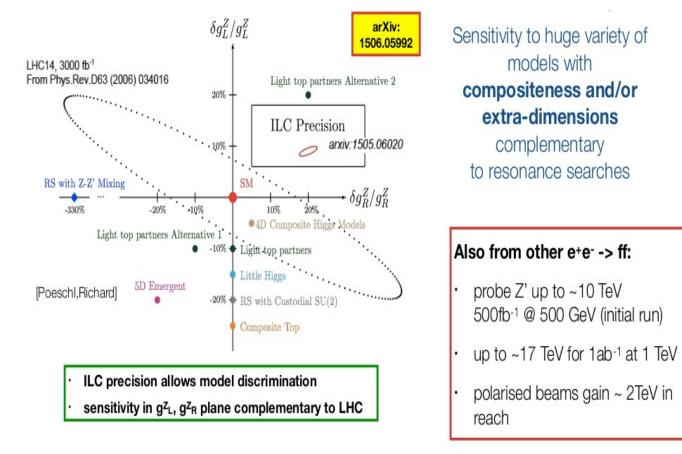
A key parameter in the SM.

### **Top-quark mass**

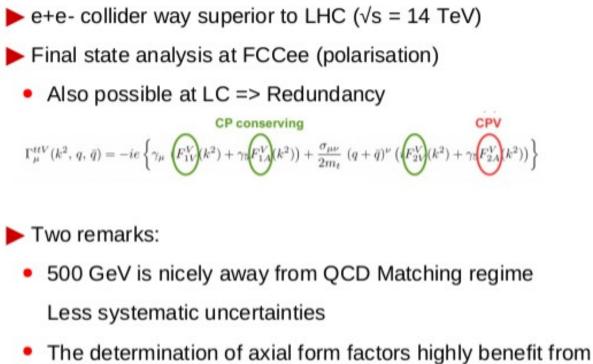
The top threshold provides excellent sensitivity to the mass and other top quark properties

- 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.





#### ILD-PHYS-PUB-2019-007



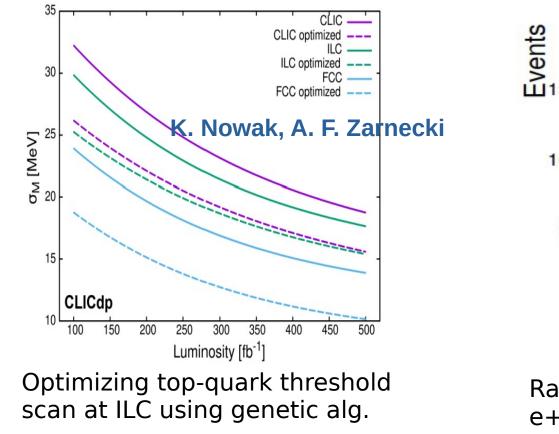
higher energies

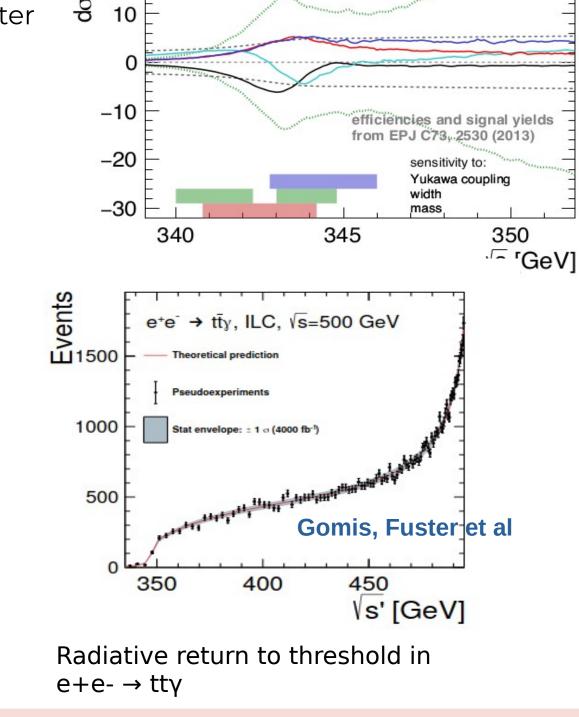
#### Mapping between FF and EFT Coefficients

 $F_{1V}^Z = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3}s_W^2}{s_W c_W} - \frac{m_t^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{1}{2s_W c_W} \left[ C_{\varphi q}^V = C_{\varphi u}^{(33)} + (C_{\varphi q}^{1(33)} - C_{\varphi q}^{3(33)}) \right]$ © **R**.  $F^Z_{1A} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{s_W c_W} - \frac{m_t^2}{\Lambda^2} \frac{1}{2s_W c_W} \left[ C^A_{\varphi q} = C^{(33)}_{\varphi u} - (C^{1(33)}_{\varphi q} - C^{3(33)}_{\varphi q}) \right],$ Poeschl  $F_{2V}^Z = 4 \frac{m_t^2}{\Lambda^2} \left[ C_{uZ}^R = \text{Re} \{ c_W^2 C_{uW}^{(33)} - s_W^2 C_{uB}^{(33)} \} / s_W c_W \right],$  $F_{2A}^{Z} = 4 \frac{m_{t}^{2}}{\Lambda^{2}} i \left[ C_{uZ}^{I} = \text{Im} \{ c_{W}^{2} C_{uW}^{(33)} - s_{W}^{2} C_{uB}^{(33)} \} / s_{W} c_{W} \right],$ 



- using well-defined mass scheme
- Sensitivity to : top-quark mass, width, yukawa coupling, strong coupling constant





m<sup>PS</sup> 171.5 GeV, ILC TDR

 $- d\sigma/dy$  [ $\Delta = 0.1$ ]

····· μ = 50 ... 350 GeV

---  $\Delta\sigma_{stat}$  for 20 fb<sup>-1</sup>

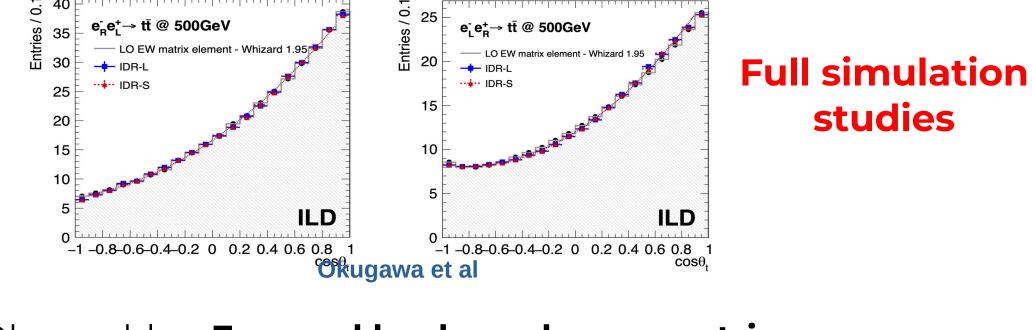
 $-d\sigma/dm_t [\Delta = 20 \text{ MeV}]$ 

 $- d\sigma/d\alpha_{e} [\Delta = 0.0006]$ 

 $- d\sigma/d\Gamma_{\rm t} [\Delta = 40 \text{ MeV}]$ 

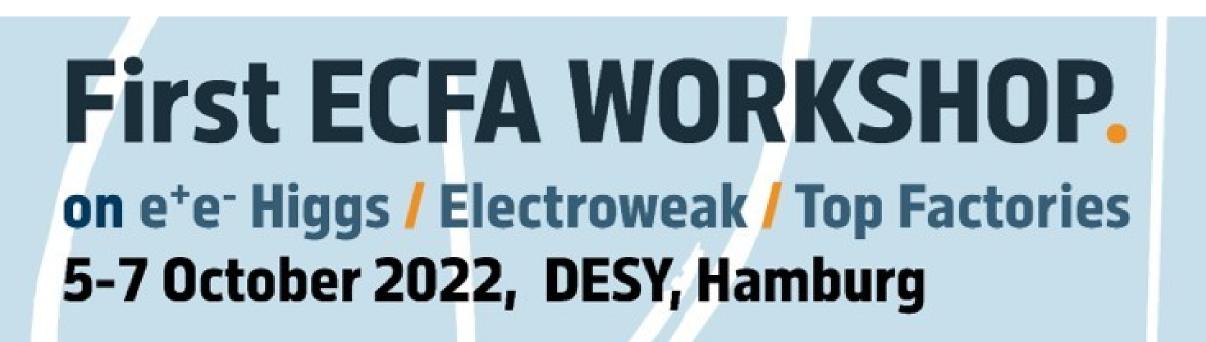
30

20 🗄



Observables: Forward backward asymmetries, angular cross section, etc

Access to initial and final state polarization



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### The ILC: report to Snowmass 2021 arxiv:2203.07622