

Quantum tops at circular lepton colliders

Mainly based on:
Maltoni, Severi, ST, Vryonidou: 2404.08049



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Hangzhou 22/10/24-27/10/24

fnrs
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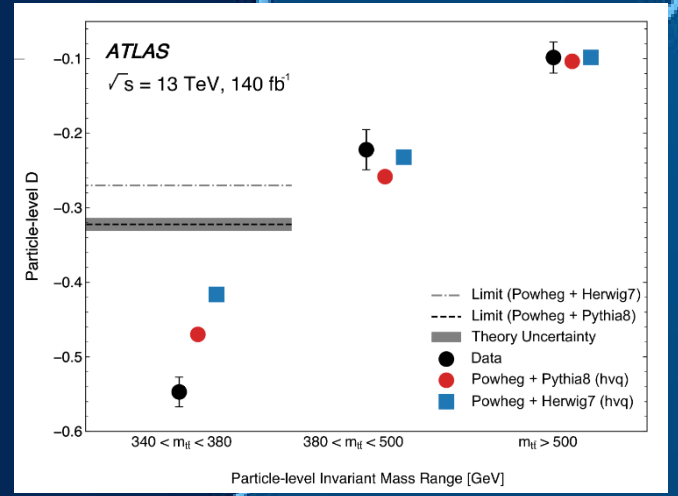
UCLouvain

Quantum Tops at the LHC

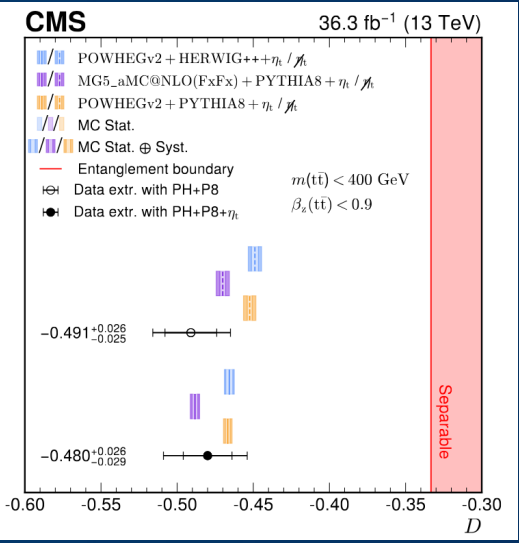
Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 18 September 2024

Observation of quantum entanglement with top quarks at the ATLAS detector

[The ATLAS Collaboration](#)



**ATLAS AND CMS
 OBSERVATION OF
 TOP QUANTUM
 ENTANGLEMENT AT LHC**



Observation of quantum entanglement in top quark pair production in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

The CMS Collaboration*

WHAT'S NEXT?

WHAT'S NEXT?

**Quantum Tops as
New Physics
Probe**

[Maltoni, Severi, ST, Vryonidou 2401.08751]

WHAT'S NEXT?

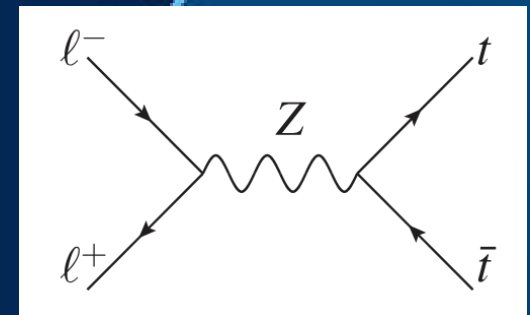
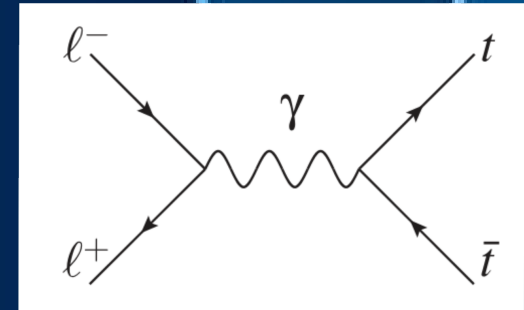
Quantum Tops as
New Physics

Probe [Maltoni, Severi,

ST, Vryonidou 2401.08751]

Quantum Tops at
Future Lepton
Colliders

THIS
TALK!



Tops as Qubits

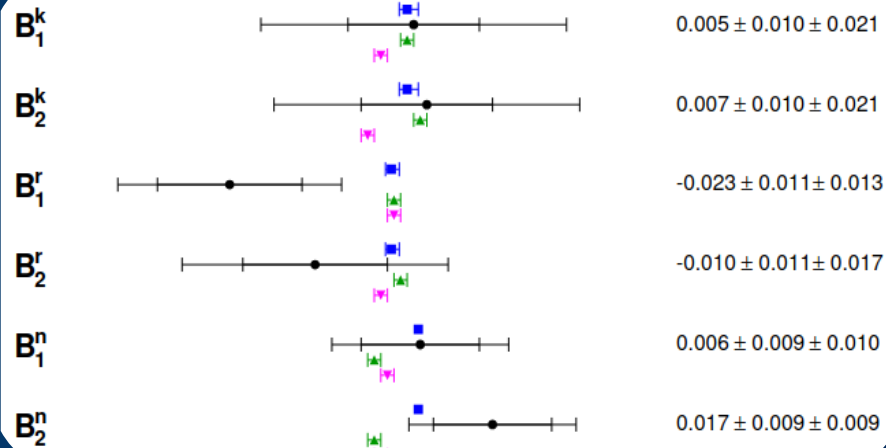
$$\rho = 1/4(\mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{1} + \mathcal{B}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \mathbf{1} + \mathcal{B}_2 \cdot \mathbf{1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathcal{C} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}),$$

Quantum
Info

Tops as Qubits

$$\rho = 1/4(\mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{1} + \underline{\mathcal{B}}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \mathbf{1} + \underline{\mathcal{B}}_2 \cdot \mathbf{1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathcal{C} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}),$$

Quantum
Info



POLARISATION

Physical
Observables

[CMS: 1907.03729]

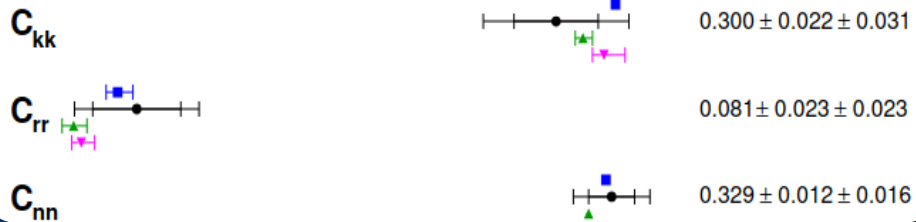
Tops as Qubits

$$\rho = 1/4(\mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{1} + \mathcal{B}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \mathbf{1} + \mathcal{B}_2 \cdot \mathbf{1} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \underline{\mathcal{C}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \otimes \boldsymbol{\sigma}),$$

Quantum
Info

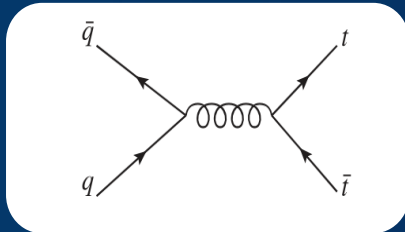
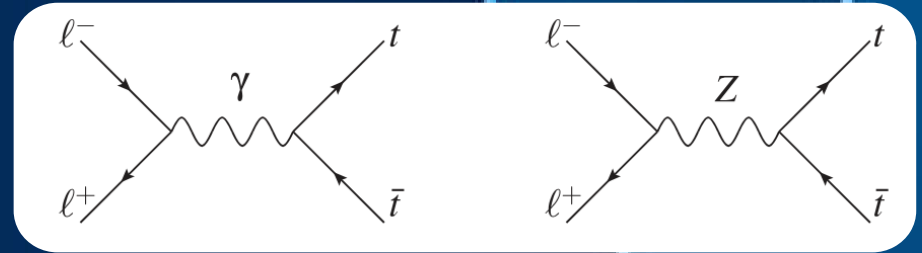
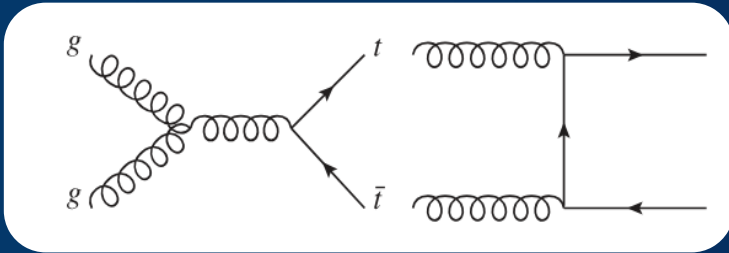
Physical
Observables

SPIN CORRELATIONS



[CMS: 1907.03729]

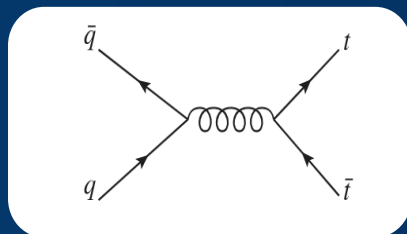
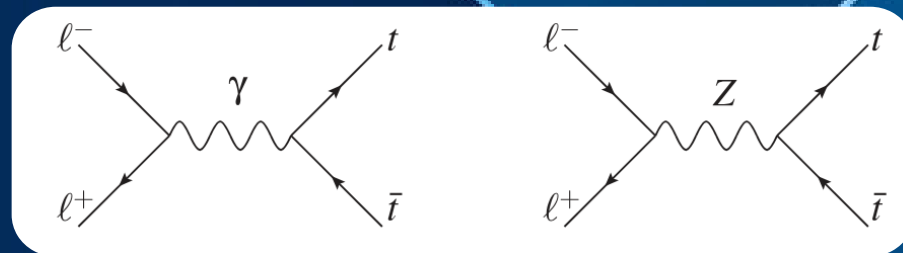
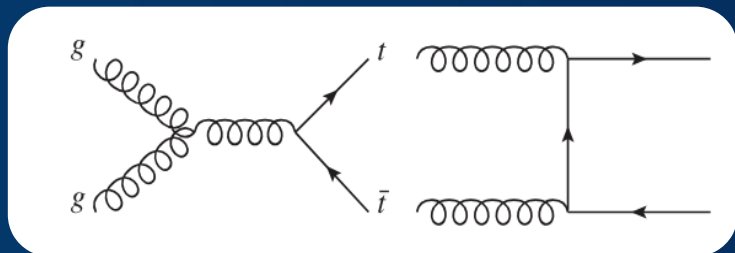
QCD VS QED



s-channel and t-channel

s-channel only

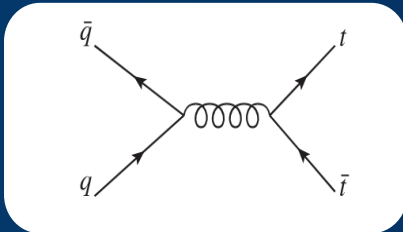
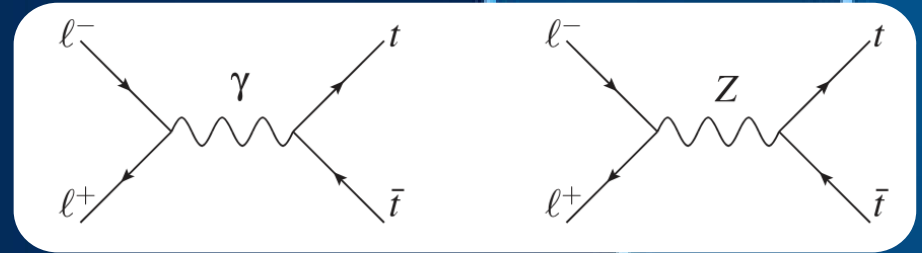
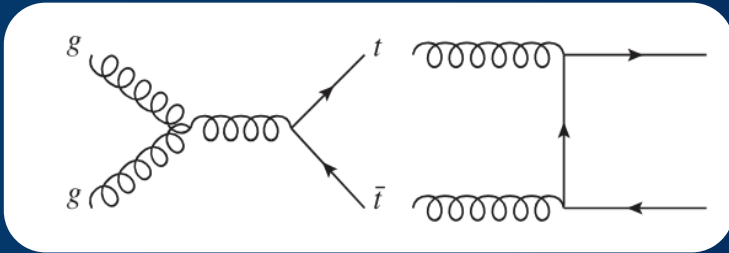
QCD VS QED



Parity preserving

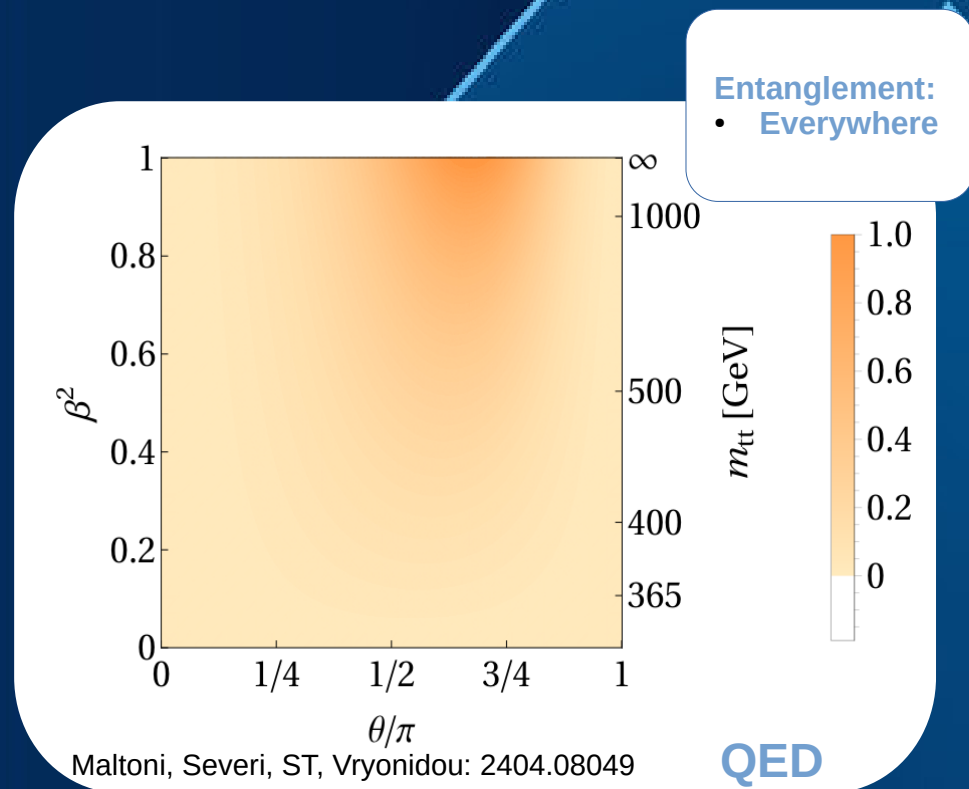
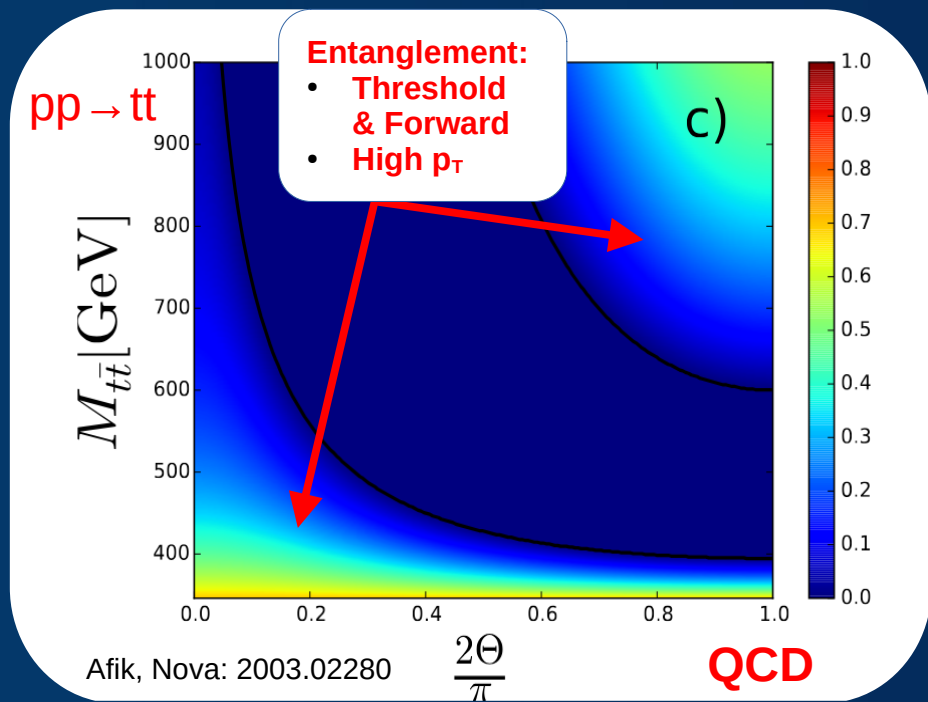
Parity breaking

QCD VS QED

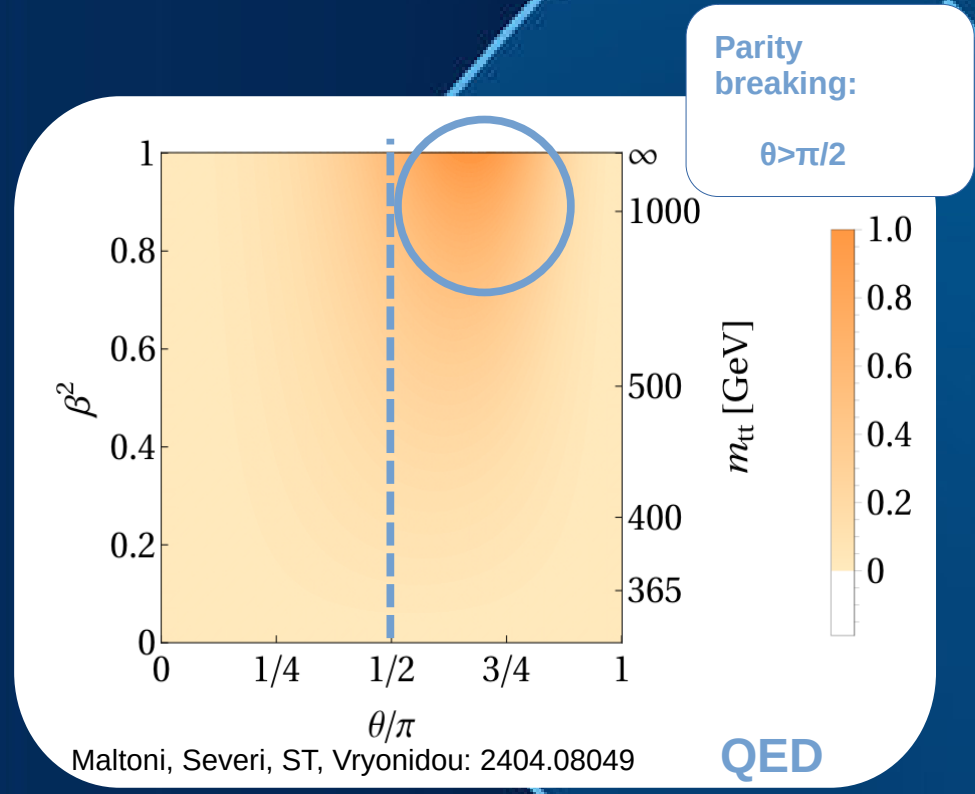
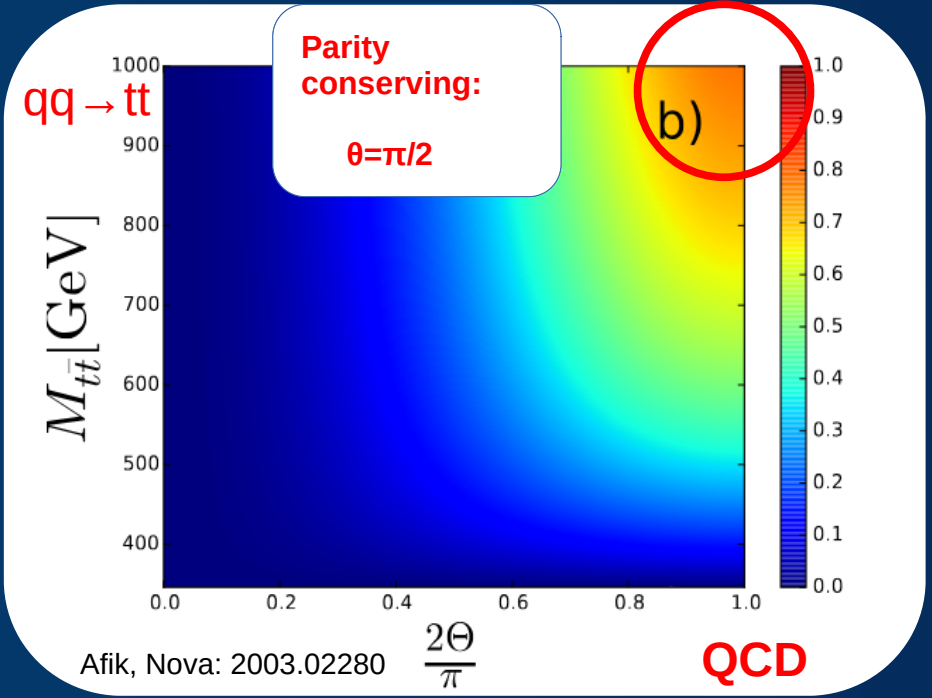


- Different Entanglement Regions
- Different Threshold Effects

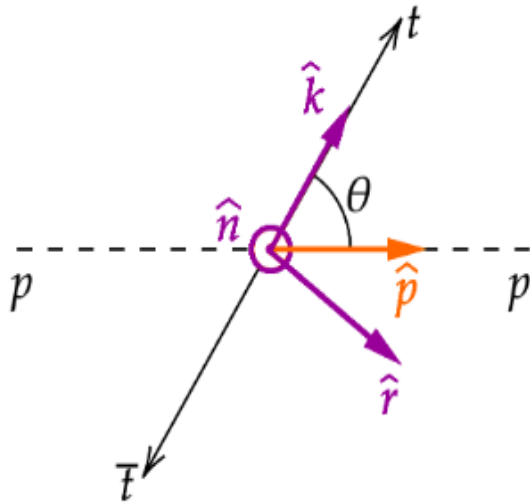
Entanglement - I



Entanglement - II



Entanglement III



$$D^{(1)} = 1/3(+C_{kk} + C_{rr} + C_{nn}),$$

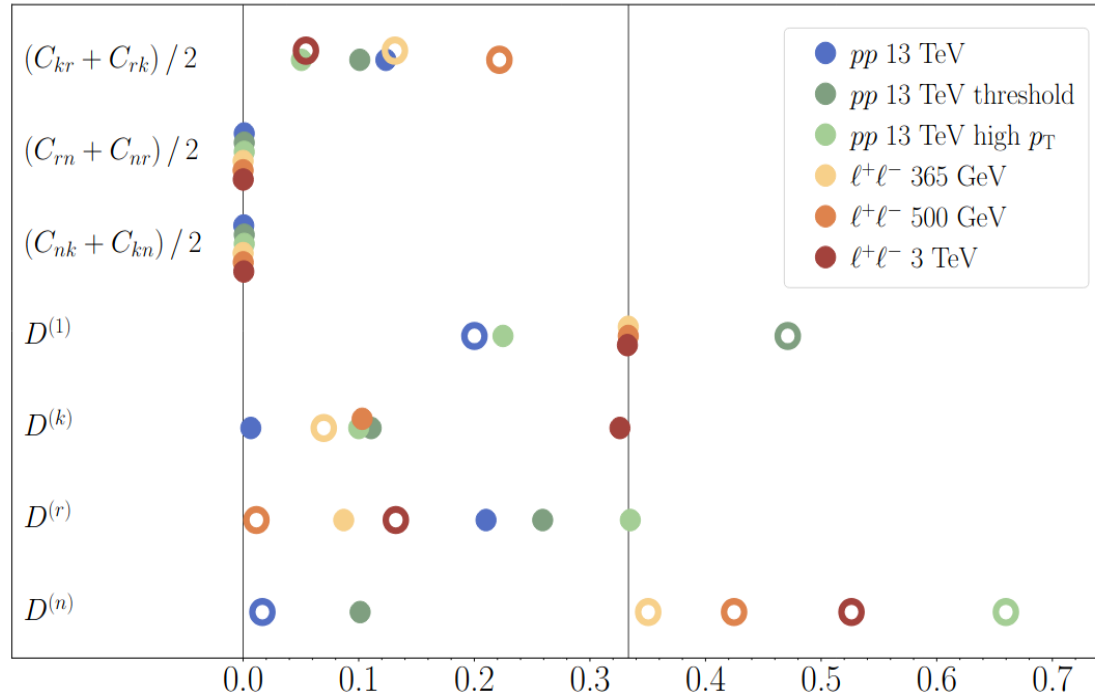
$$D^{(k)} = 1/3(+C_{kk} - C_{rr} - C_{nn}),$$

$$D^{(r)} = 1/3(-C_{kk} + C_{rr} - C_{nn}),$$

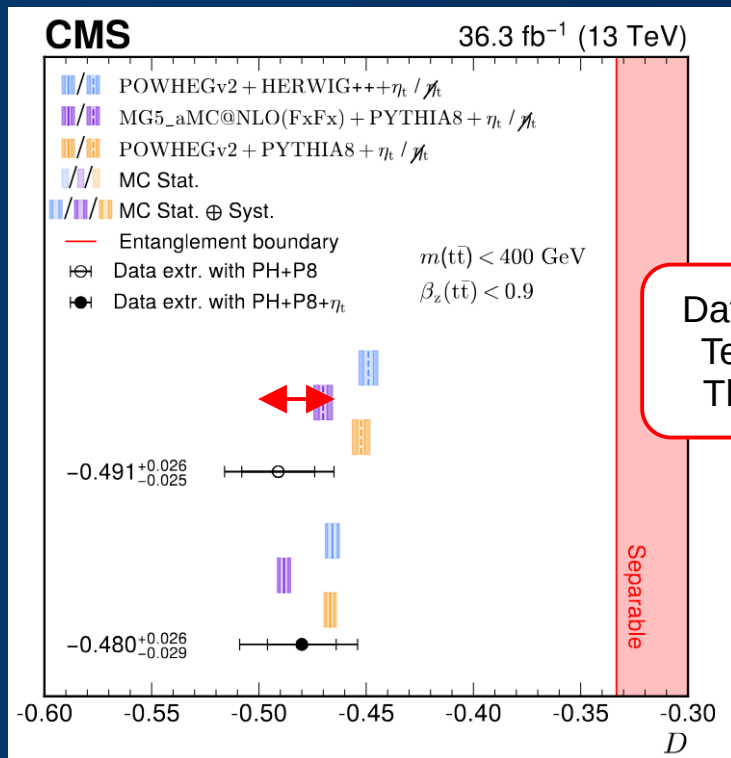
$$D^{(n)} = 1/3(-C_{kk} - C_{rr} + C_{nn}).$$

$$D_{\min} < -1/3$$

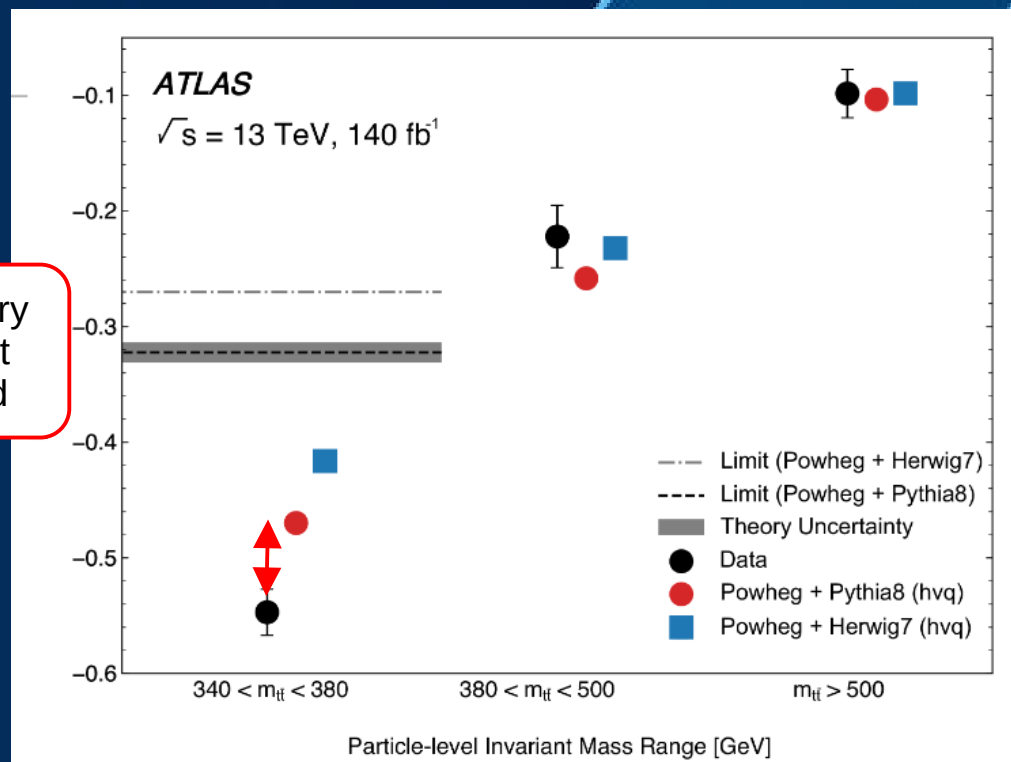
Entanglement - IV



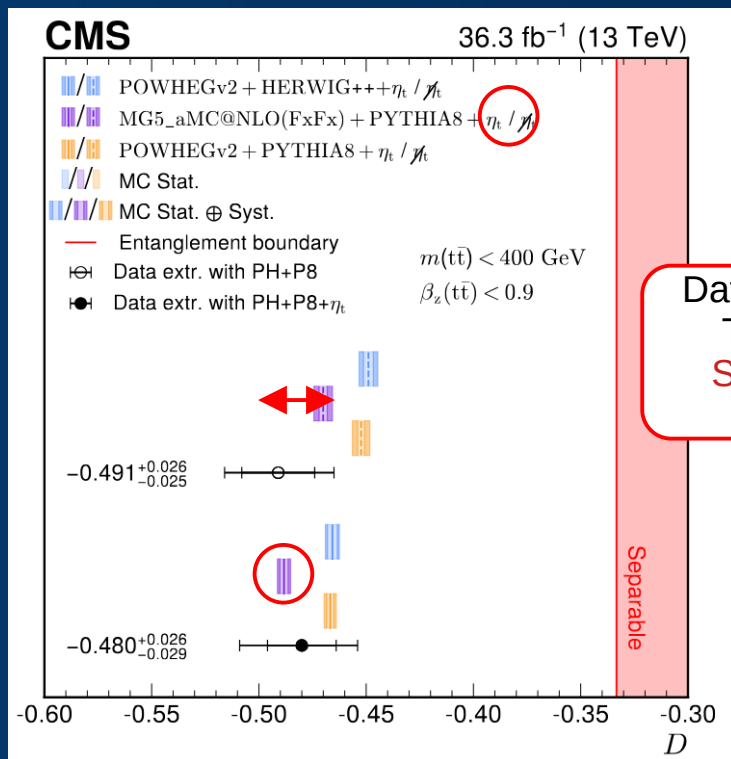
Threshold Effects I



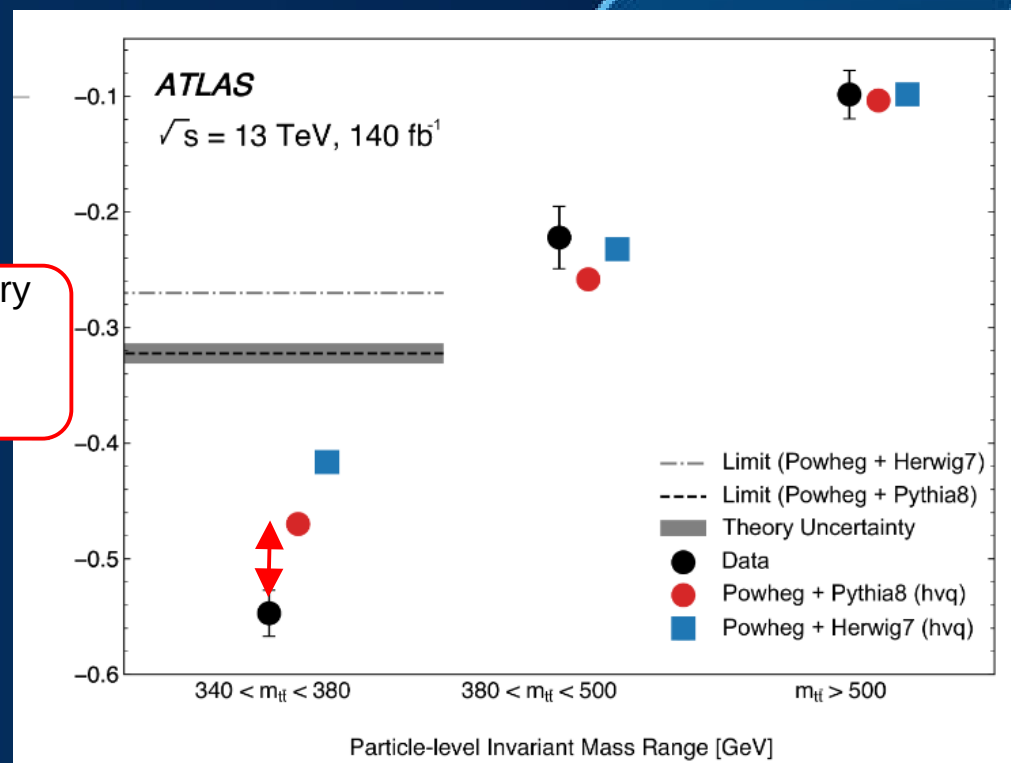
Data-Theory
Tension at
Threshold



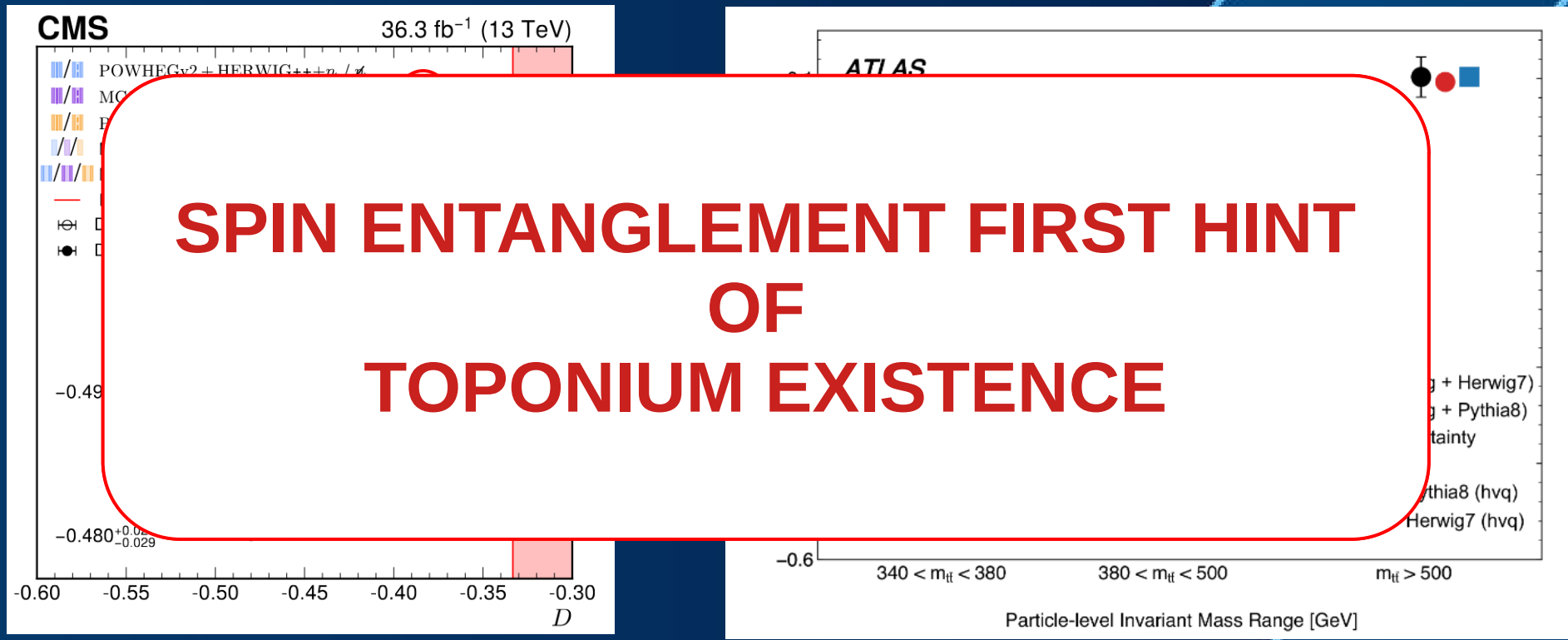
Threshold Effects I



Data-Theory
Tension
SOLVED
by η_t



Threshold Effects I



Threshold Effects II

η_t

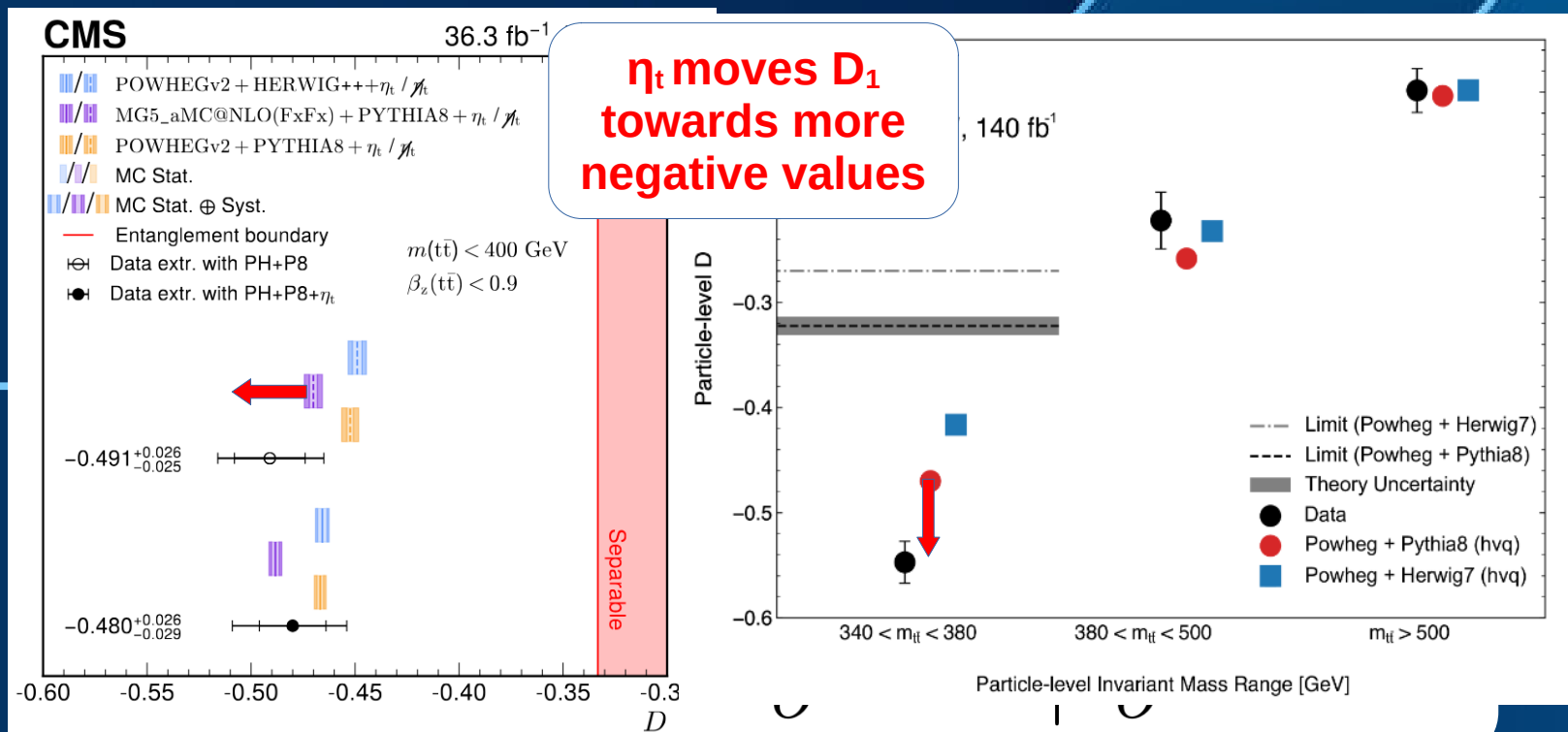
QUANTUM
STATE

$$|\Psi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle)$$

$D_1^{nt} = -1$

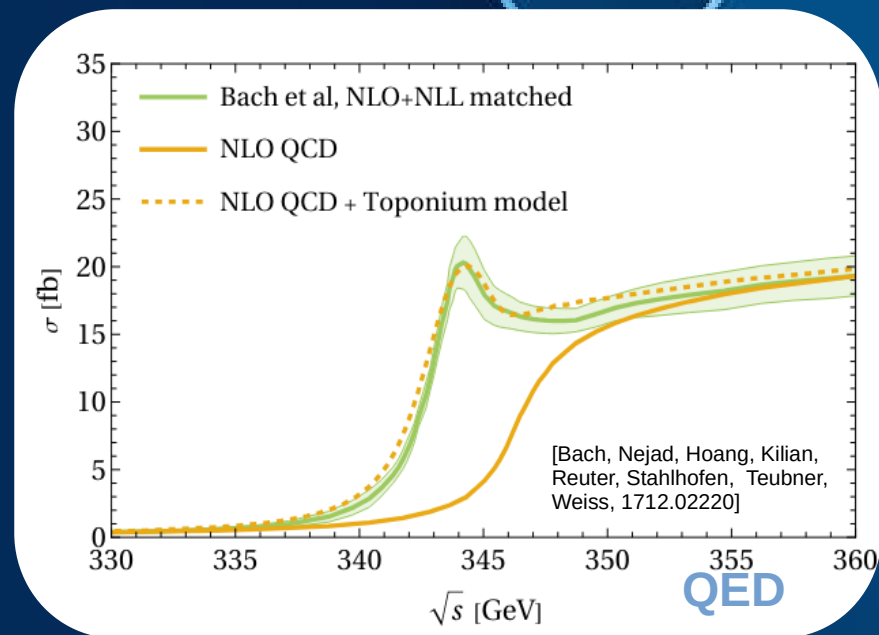
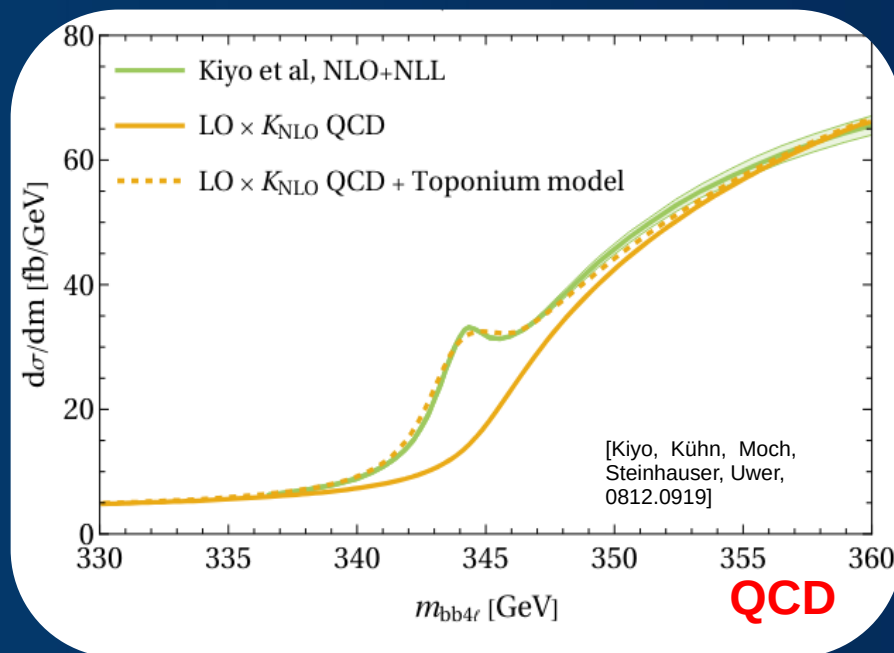
$$D_1^{\text{tot}} = \frac{D_1^{\text{QCD}} \sigma^{\text{QCD}} + D_1^{\eta_t} \sigma^{\eta_t}}{\sigma^{\text{QCD}} + \sigma^{\eta_t}}$$

Threshold Effects II

 η_t
 $D_1^{\eta_t = -1}$


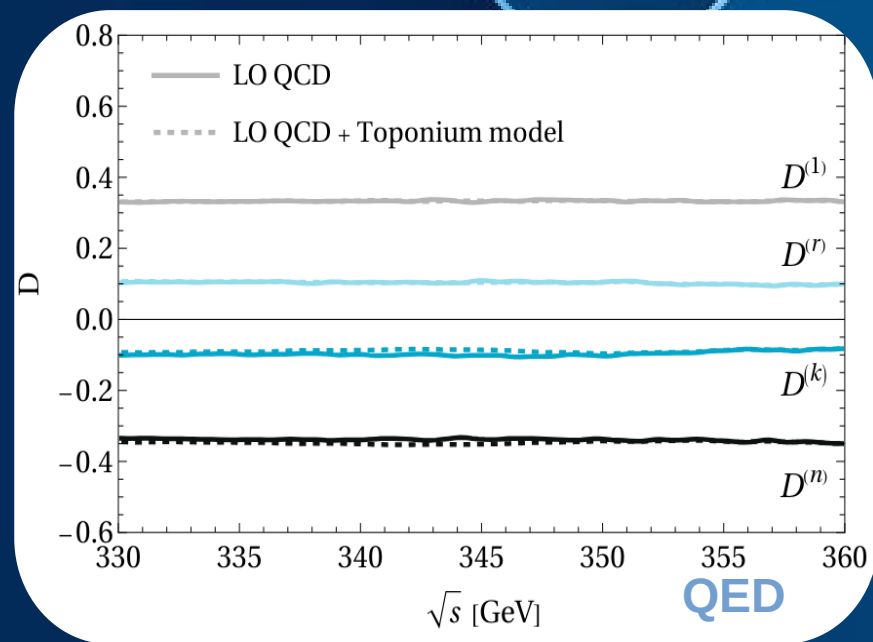
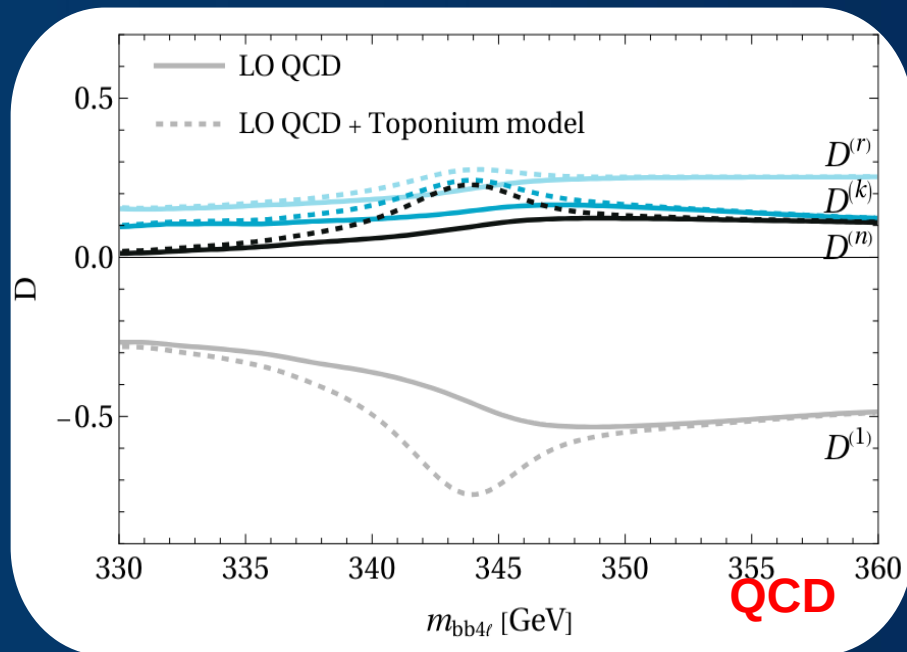
Threshold Effects III

WHAT ABOUT LEPTON COLLIDERS?



Threshold Effects III

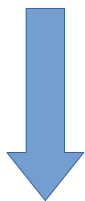
WHAT ABOUT LEPTON COLLIDERS?



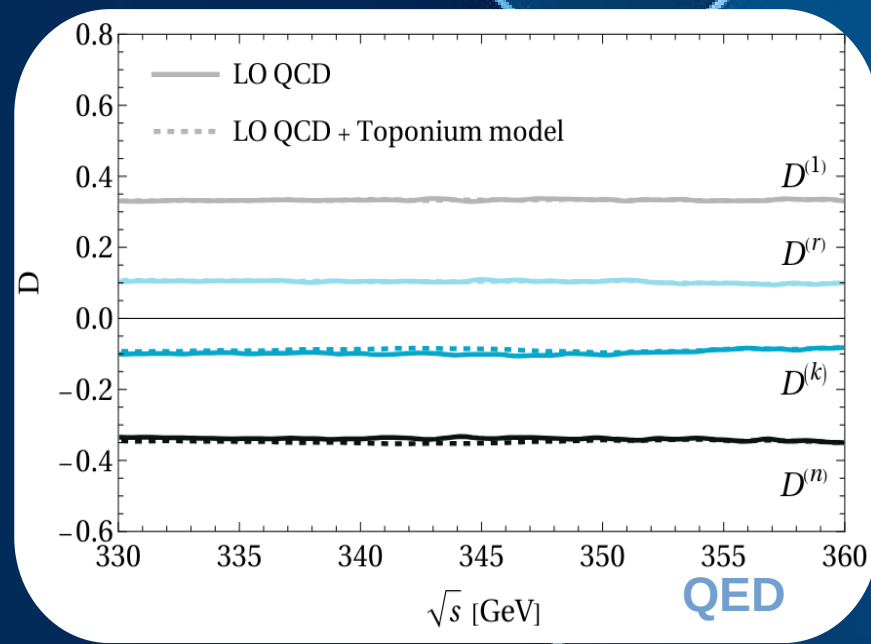
Threshold Effects III

WHAT ABOUT LEPTON COLLIDERS?

T quantum state same of
QED production

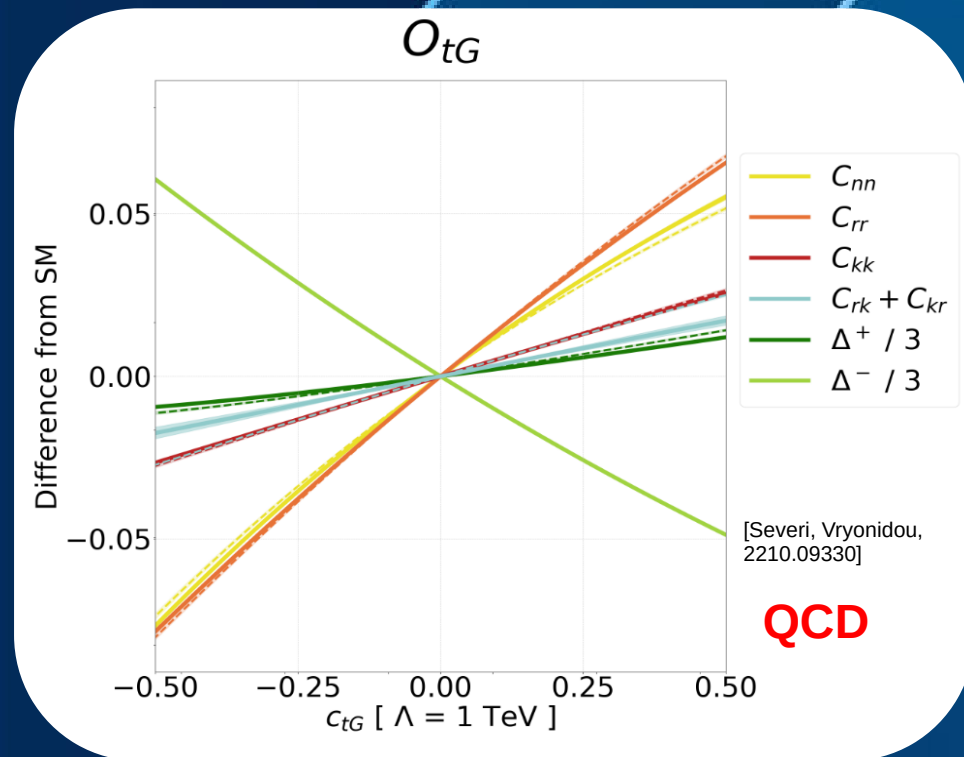
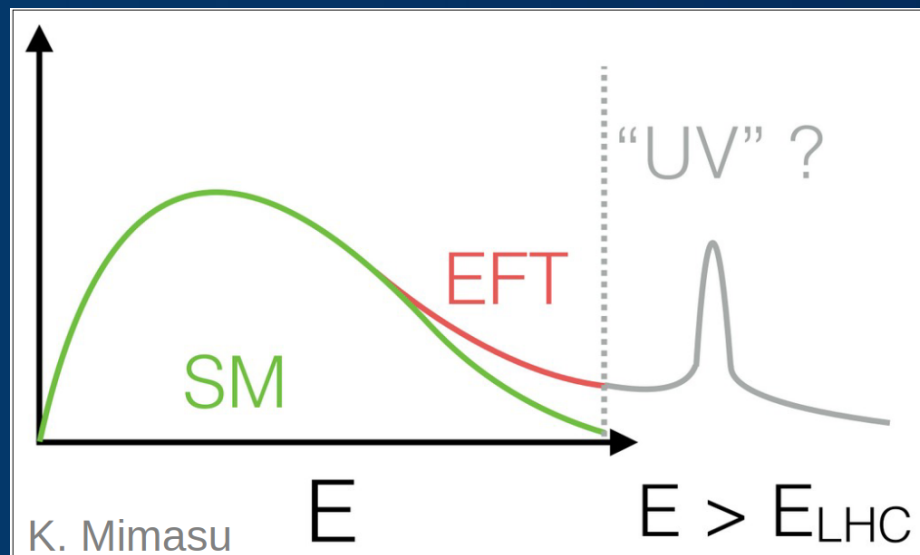


No Gain

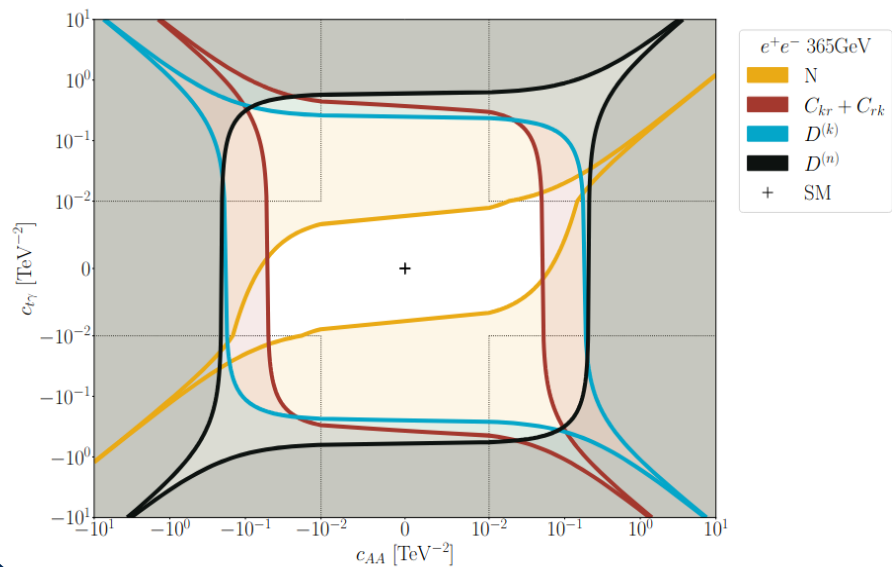
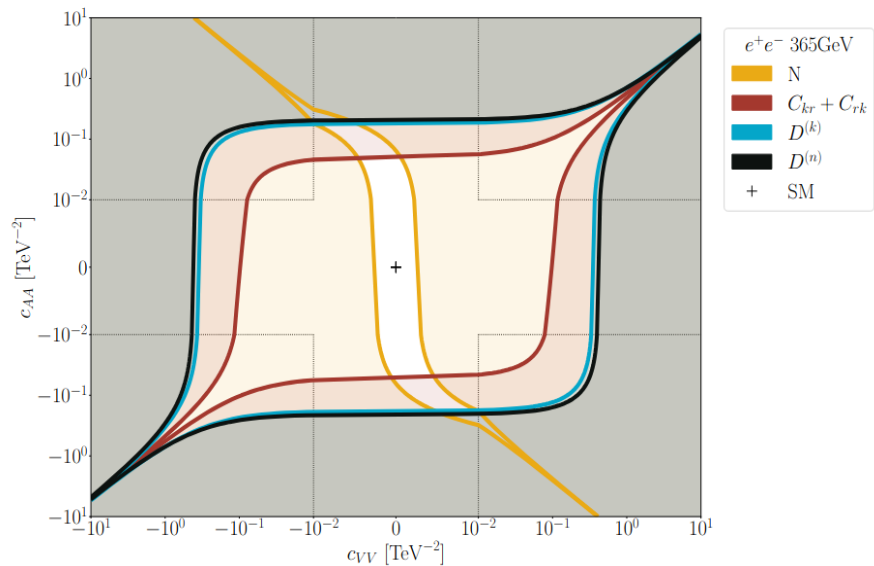


SMEFT and QUANTUM - I

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} c_i \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \sum_i \frac{1}{\Lambda^4} c_i \mathcal{O}_i^{(8)}$$



SMEFT and QUANTUM - II



SMEFT and QUANTUM - III

N Events best observable

$$\Delta\sigma = c_1 A^{[1]} + c_2 A^{[2]}.$$

$$\tan \alpha_N = -\frac{A^{[1]}}{A^{[2]}},$$

**FLAT
DIRECTIONS**

SMEFT and QUANTUM - III

N Events best observable

$$\Delta\sigma = c_1 A^{[1]} + c_2 A^{[2]}.$$

$$\tan \alpha_N = -\frac{A^{[1]}}{A^{[2]}},$$

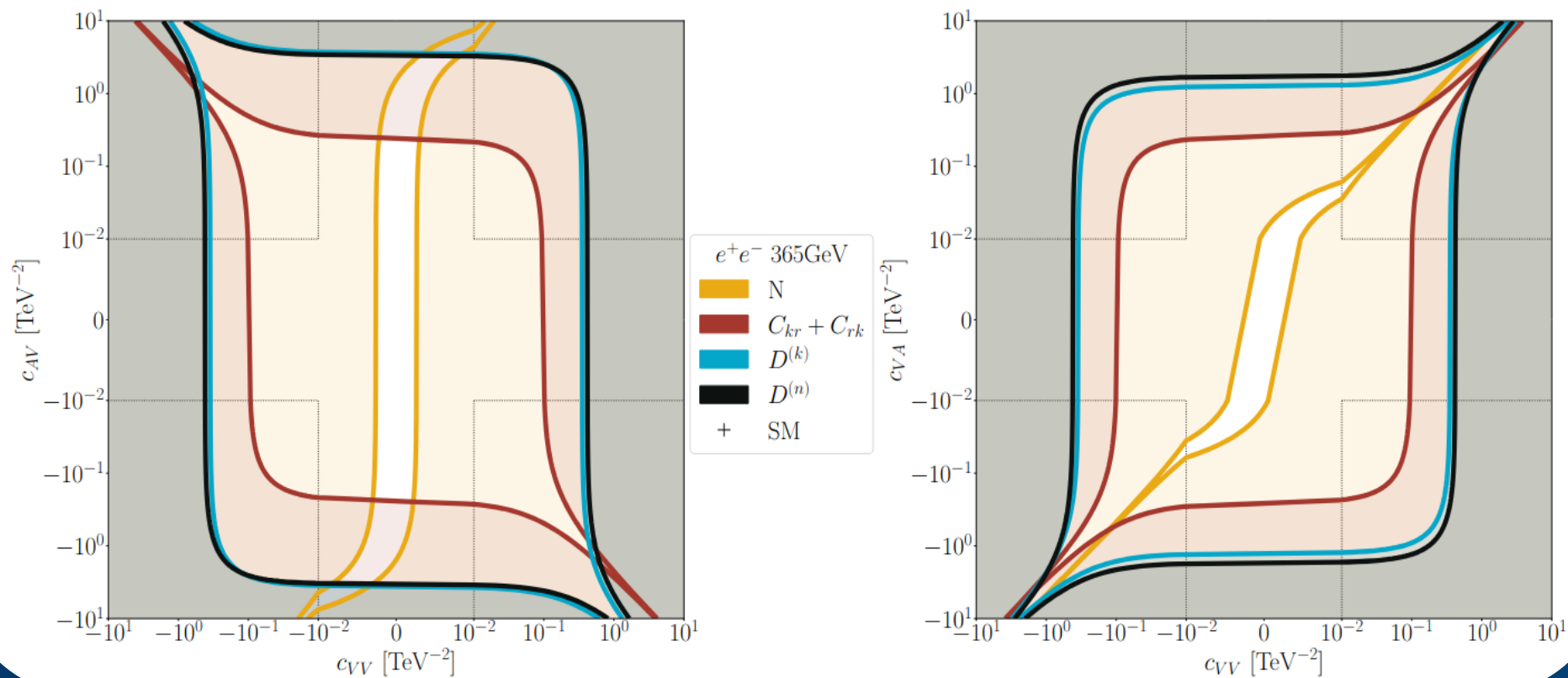
FLAT DIRECTIONS

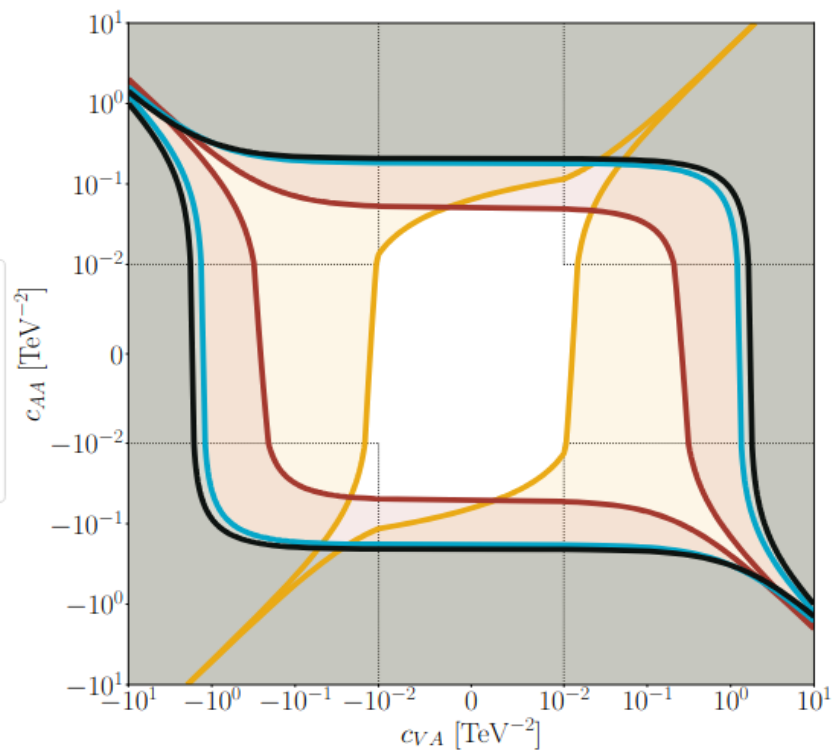
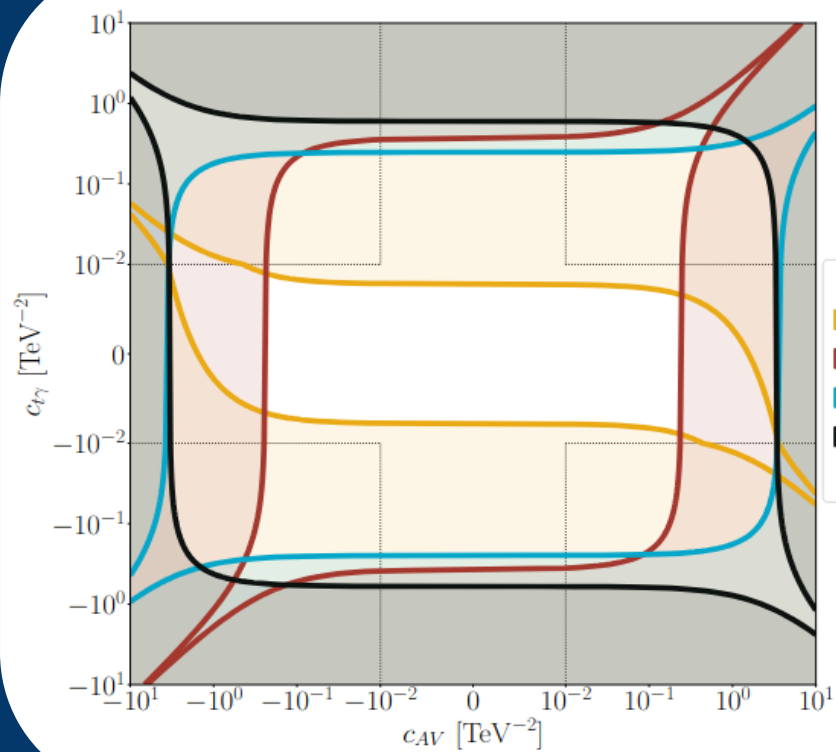
Quantum observables

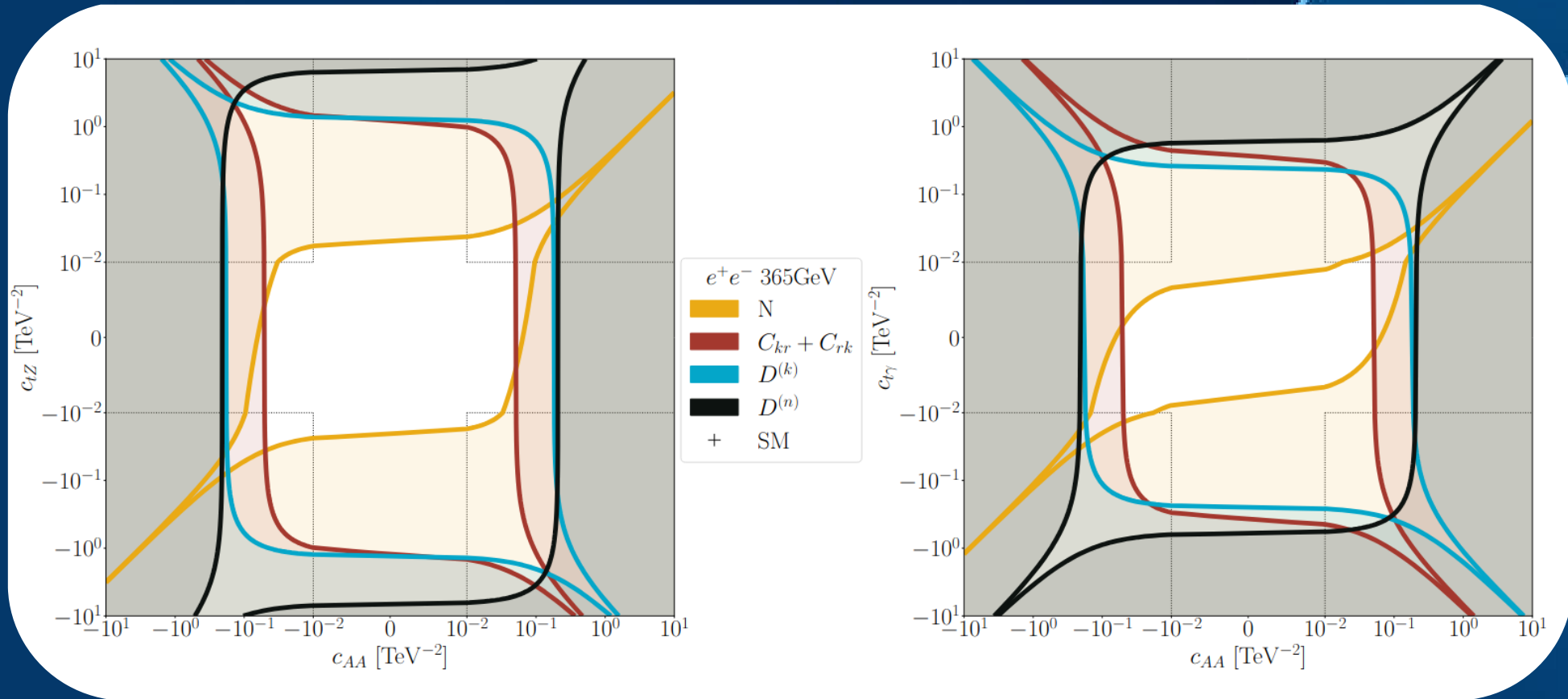
$$\Delta D_{\text{SMEFT}} = \frac{\tilde{D}^{[\text{SM}]} + c_1 \tilde{D}^{[1]} + c_2 \tilde{D}^{[2]}}{A^{[\text{SM}]} + c_1 A^{[1]} + c_2 A^{[2]}} - \frac{\tilde{D}^{[\text{SM}]}}{A^{[\text{SM}]}}.$$

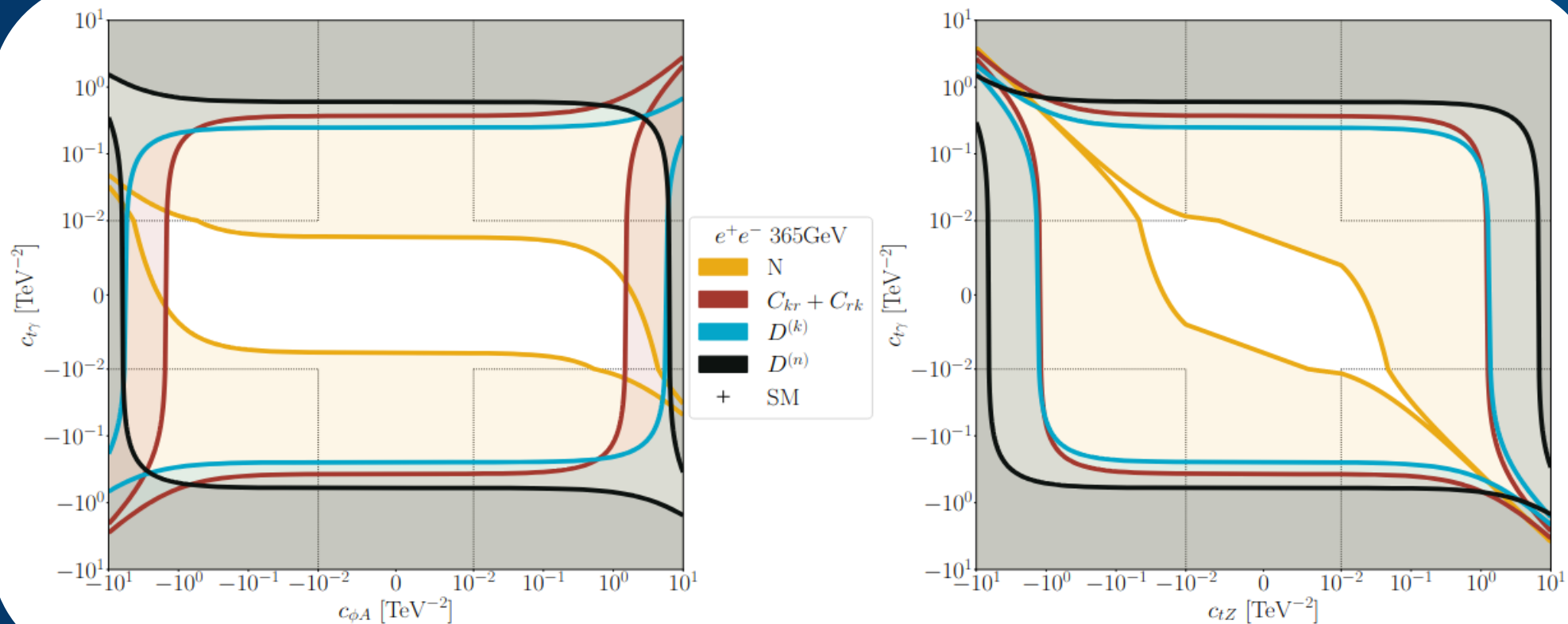
$$\tan \alpha_N \cdot \frac{D^{[1]} - D^{[\text{SM}]}}{D^{[2]} - D^{[\text{SM}]}}.$$

DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS

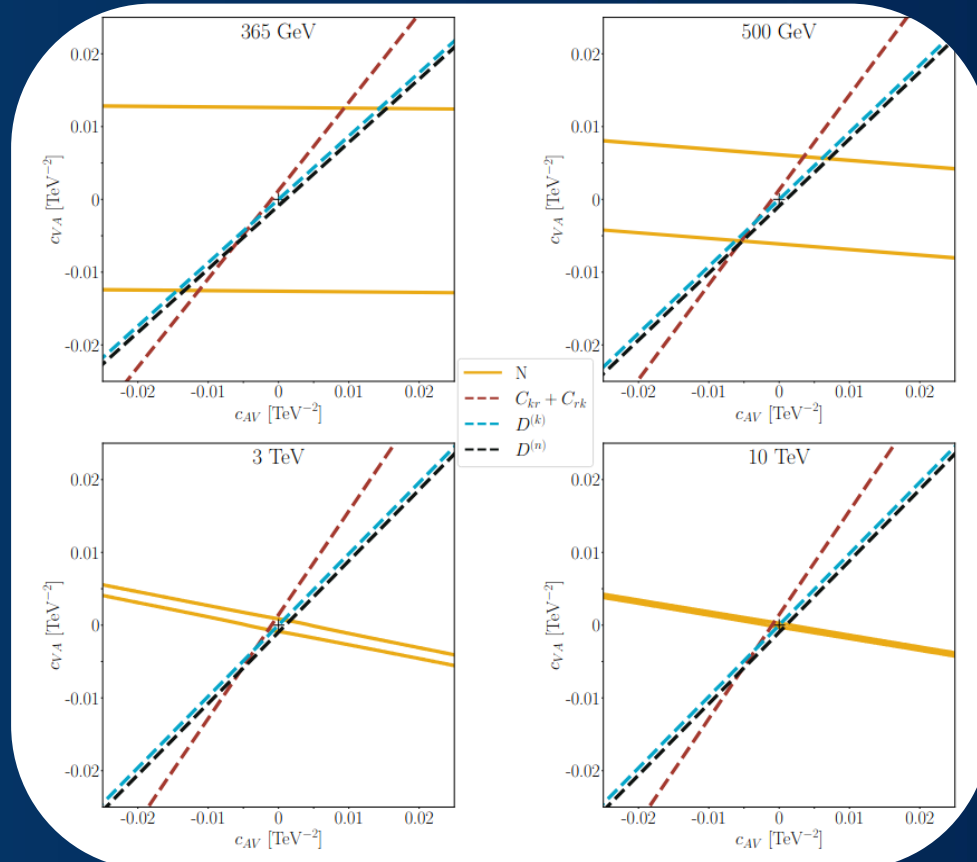


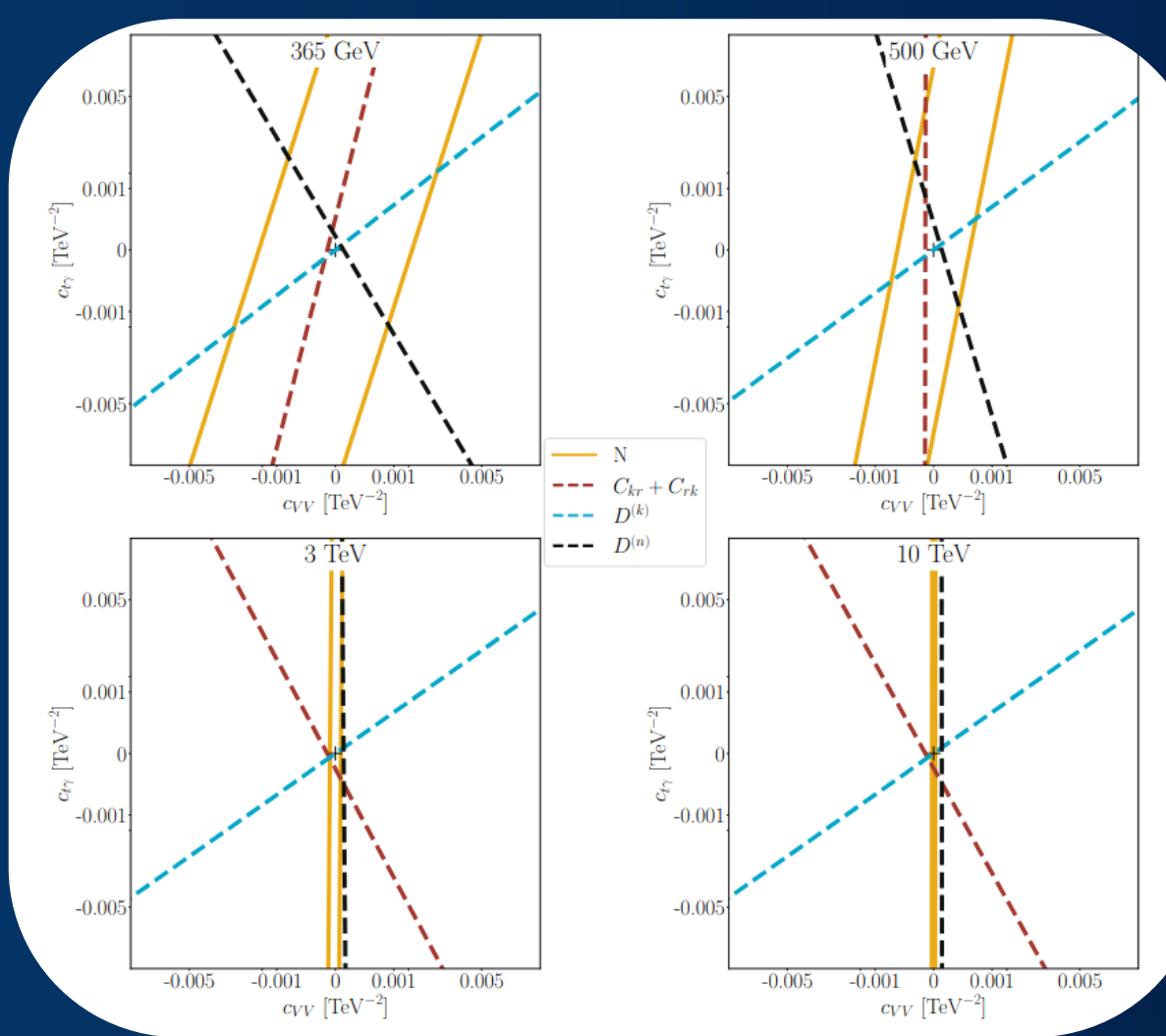


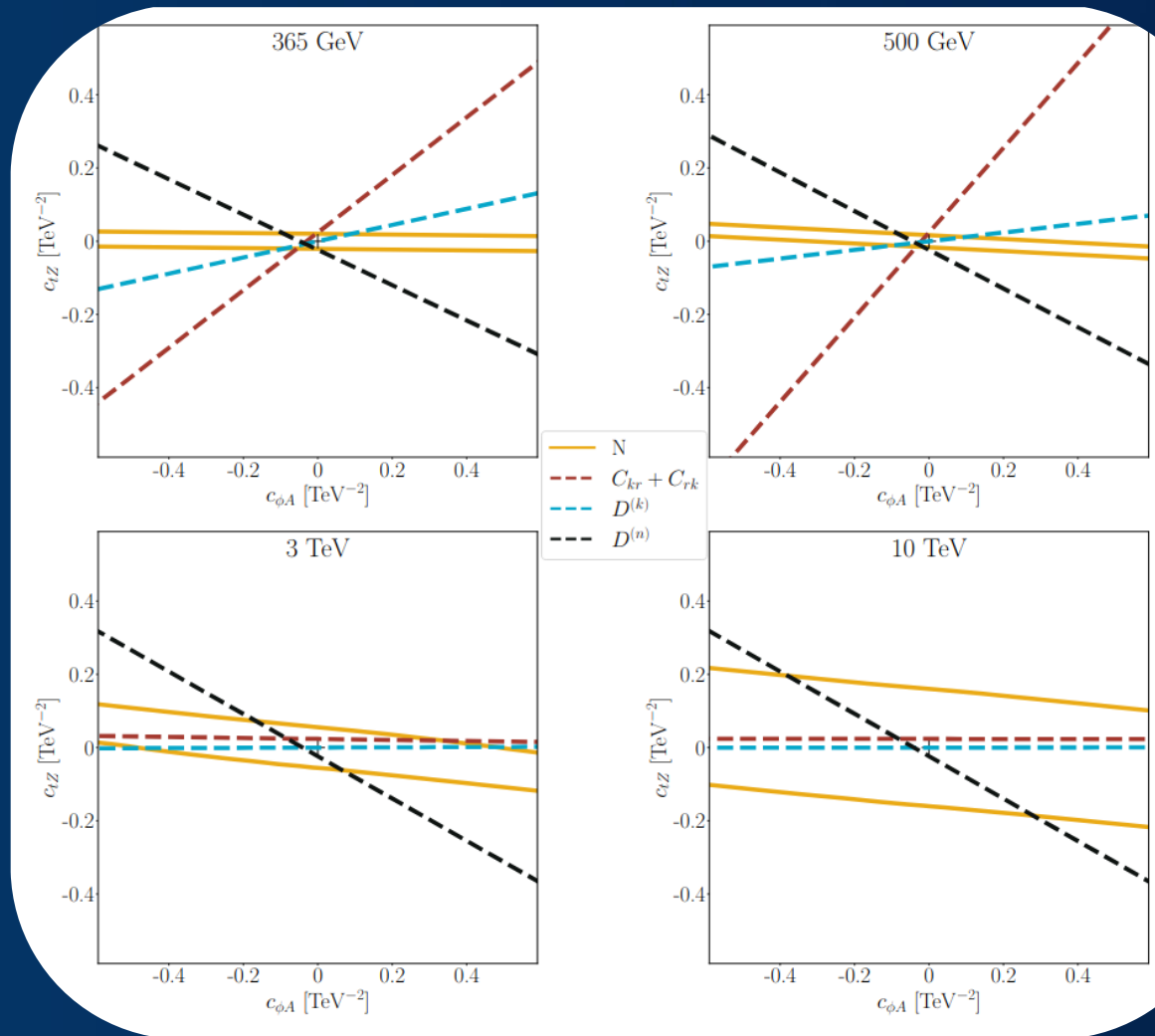




SMEFT and QUANTUM - IV





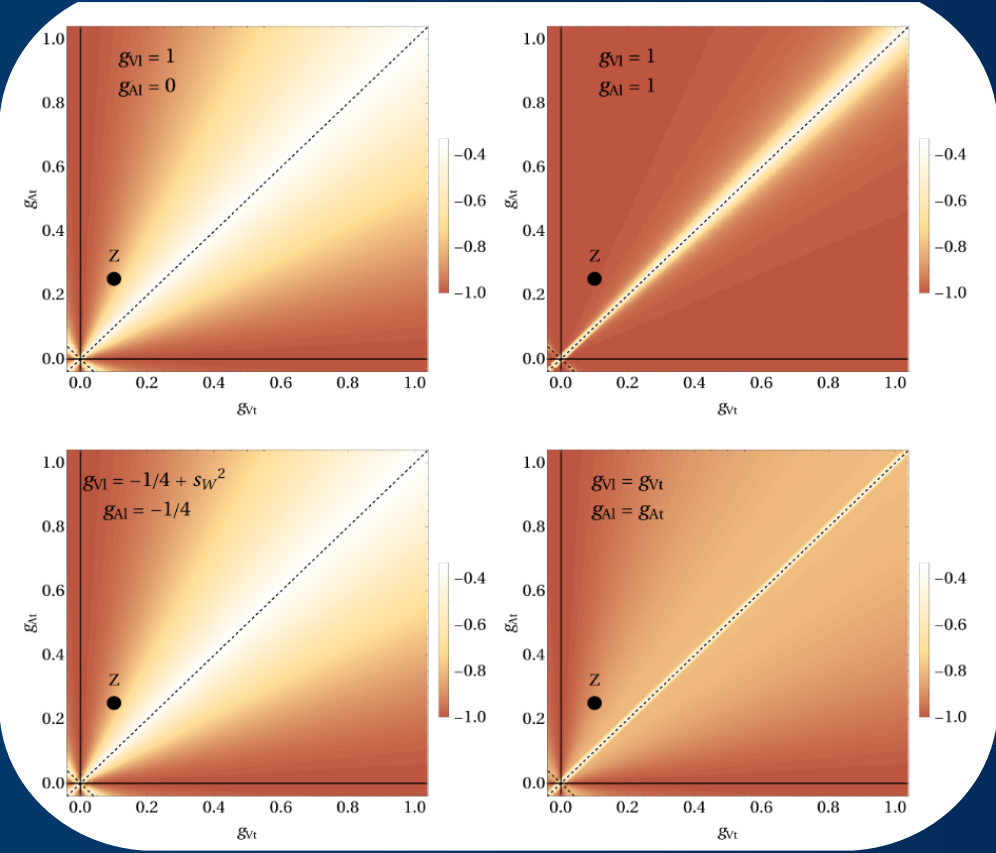


CONCLUSIONS

- Entanglement as a parity probe for Future Lepton Collider
- Distinct Phenomenology from Hadron Colliders
- Good observables to lift degeneracy in NP Physics Fits

BACKUP

More on Parity



$g_{At} = 0$ or $g_{Vt} = 0 \implies$ conservation of P ,
 $g_{At} = g_{Vt}$ or $g_{At} = -g_{Vt} \implies$ maximal violation of P .

SMEFT COEFFICIENTS

4 FERMIONS

$$\mathcal{O}_{Q\ell}^{(1)} = (\bar{Q}_L \gamma^\mu Q_L) (\bar{\ell}_L \gamma_\mu \ell_L),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Q\ell}^{(3)} = (\bar{Q}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma_I Q_L) (\bar{\ell}_L \gamma_\mu \sigma^I \ell_L),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Qe} = (\bar{Q}_L \gamma^\mu Q_L) (\bar{\ell}_R \gamma_\mu \ell_R),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{t\ell} = (\bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R) (\bar{\ell}_L \gamma_\mu \ell_L),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{te} = (\bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R) (\bar{\ell}_R \gamma_\mu \ell_R).$$

$$c_{Q\ell}^{(3)} + c_{Q\ell}^{(1)},$$

$$c_{VV} = \frac{1}{4} (c_{Q\ell}^{(1)} - c_{Q\ell}^{(3)} + c_{te} + c_{t\ell} + c_{Qe}),$$

$$c_{AV} = \frac{1}{4} (-c_{Q\ell}^{(1)} + c_{Q\ell}^{(3)} + c_{te} + c_{t\ell} - c_{Qe}),$$

$$c_{VA} = \frac{1}{4} (-c_{Q\ell}^{(1)} + c_{Q\ell}^{(3)} + c_{te} - c_{t\ell} + c_{Qe}),$$

$$c_{AA} = \frac{1}{4} (c_{Q\ell}^{(1)} - c_{Q\ell}^{(3)} + c_{te} - c_{t\ell} - c_{Qe}).$$

SMEFT COEFFICIENTS

Current current

$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^{(1)} = i(\phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \phi)(\overline{Q}_L \gamma^\mu Q_L),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^{(3)} = i(\phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_{\mu I} \phi)(\overline{Q}_L \gamma^\mu \sigma^I Q_L),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\phi t} = i(\phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \phi)(\overline{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R),$$

$$c_{\phi Q}^{(3)} + c_{\phi Q}^{(1)},$$

$$c_{\phi V} = \frac{1}{2}(c_{\phi t} + c_{\phi Q}^{(1)} - c_{\phi Q}^{(3)}),$$

$$c_{\phi A} = \frac{1}{2}(c_{\phi t} - c_{\phi Q}^{(1)} + c_{\phi Q}^{(3)}).$$

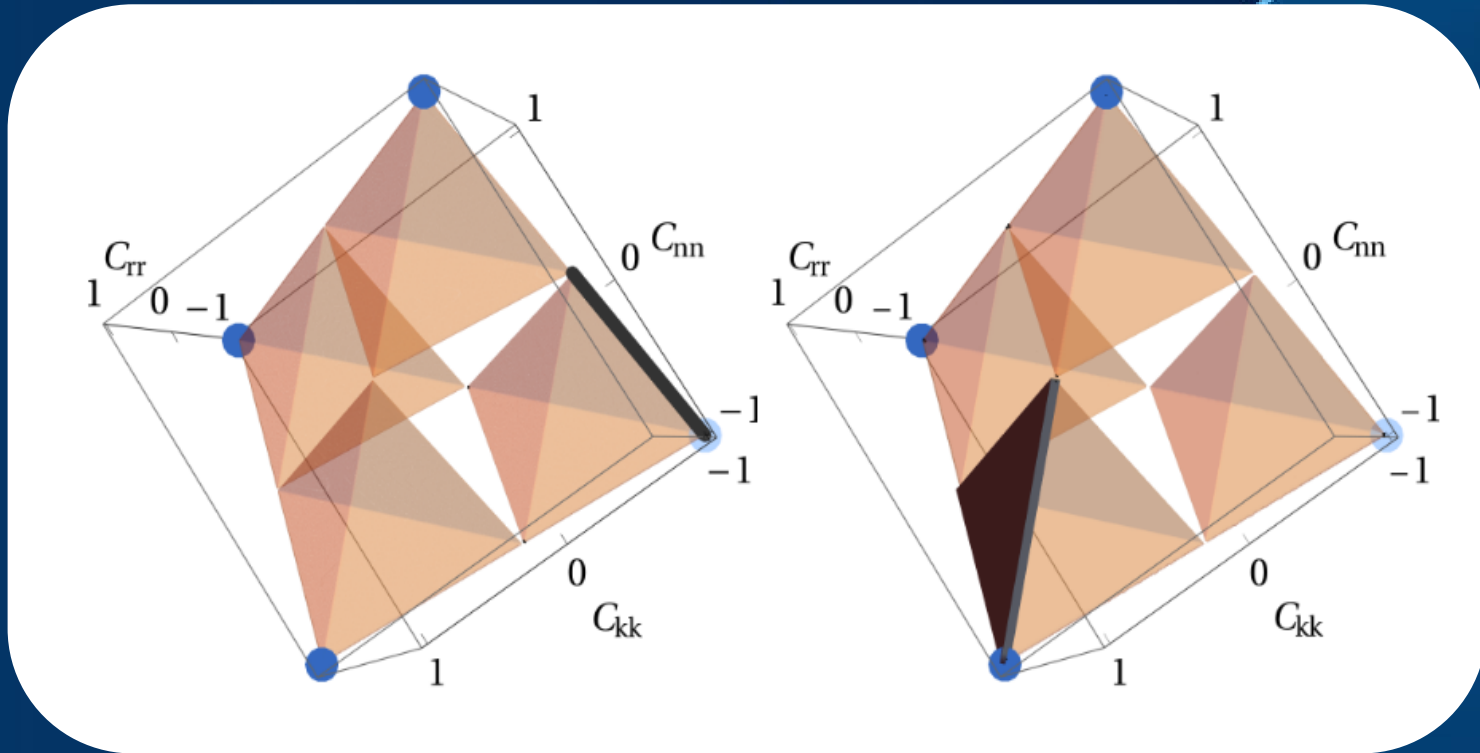
SMEFT COEFFICIENTS

Dipoles

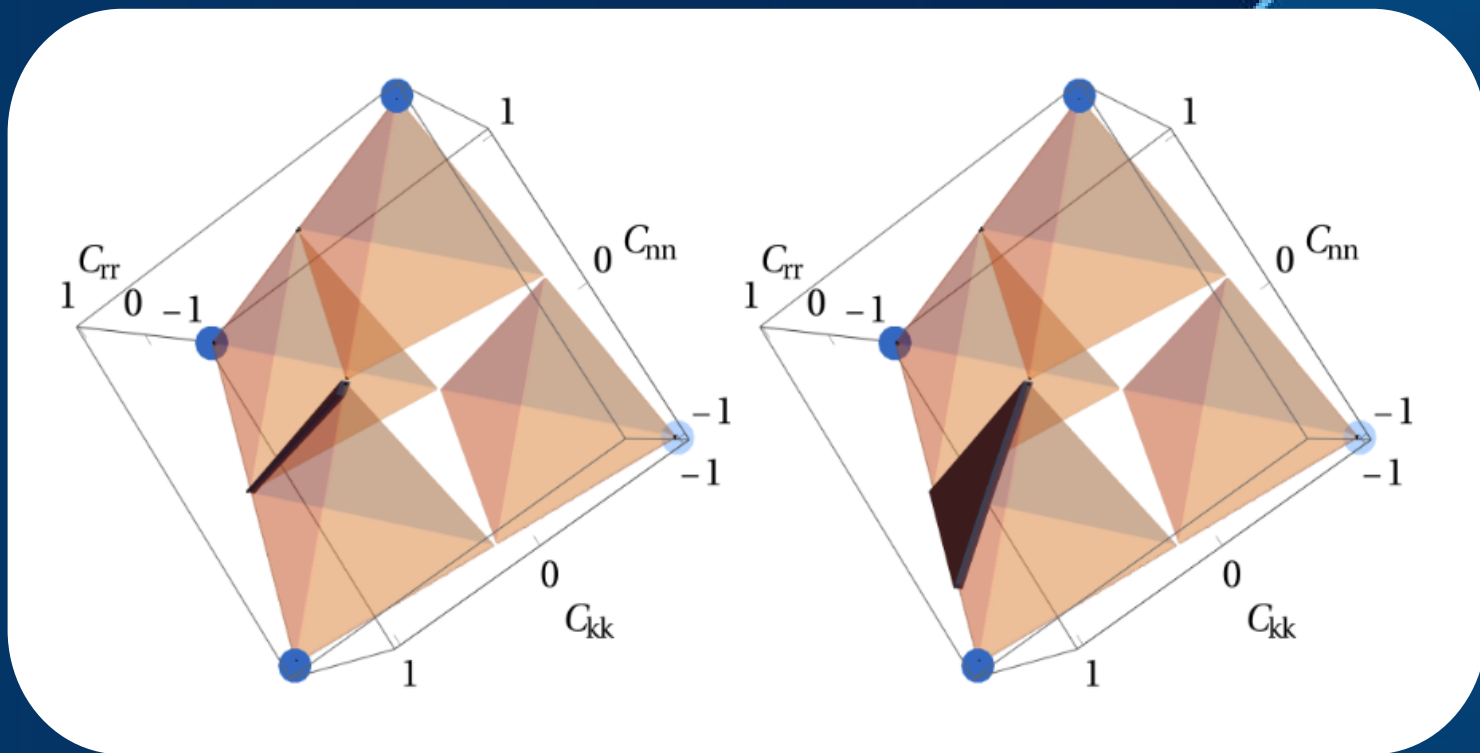
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{O}_{tW} &= (\bar{Q}_L \gamma^{\mu\nu} \sigma_I t_R) \tilde{\phi} W_{\mu\nu}^I, \\ \mathcal{O}_{tB} &= (\bar{Q}_L \gamma^{\mu\nu} t_R) \tilde{\phi} B_{\mu\nu}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}c_{tZ} &= c_W c_{tW} - s_W c_{tB}, \\ c_{t\gamma} &= s_W c_{tW} + c_W c_{tB},\end{aligned}$$

Reachable states: QCD vs QED



Reachable states QED



Bell Violations

