

# The top mass at the ttbar threshold with CEPC

**Update after Internal Review** 

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on behalf of

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**CEPC RefTDR Internal Review Report** 1

In both the CEPC and FCC-ee analysis setups, the top quark mass is defined using the PS (Potential-Subtracted) mass scheme, which is well-suited for threshold measurements due to its reduced sensitivity to renormalon ambiguities.

• To avoid IR renormalon ambiguities, the PS shift (PSS) mass scheme is applied by default in the package

 $m_t^{\rm PS} = 171.5 \,{\rm GeV}, \qquad \alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1184$ 

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A detailed study on the prospects for a  $t\overline{t}$  threshold scan in  $e^+e^-$  collisions

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ABSTRACT: A scan of the beam energy across the top quark pair (tt) production threshold is part of the program of future Higgs, top, and electroweak factory projects. In this paper, we provide projections for the achievable precision in the top quark mass  $(m_t)$ , width  $(\Gamma_t)$ , and Yukawa coupling  $(y_t)$  at the electron-positron  $(e^+e^-)$  stage of the Future Circular Collider (FCC-ee). The study includes a detailed assessment of parametric and systematic uncertainties, as well as a rigorous estimate of the effect of point-to-point correlations. We project that  $m_t$  and  $\Gamma_t$  can be determined with an experimental precision of about 6.8 and 11.5 MeV, respectively, when  $m_t$  is defined in the potential-subtracted (PS) scheme. The

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At CEPC, LS is modeled by a Gaussian distribution and its width  $\sigma_{LS}$  is a function of centre-of-mass energy:

$$\sigma_{LS} = 0.51 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{360}\right)^2$$

We have verified this formula in consultation with the CEPC accelerator team and confirmed its consistency with the CEPC TDR, so no modification is needed.

## Q3:How do the uncertainties scale when increasing the luminosity from 100 fb<sup>-1</sup> to 410 fb<sup>-1</sup>, compared to the FCC-ee

CPEC result  $L = 410 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ 

Source	$m_{top}$ precision (MeV)		Source	$m_{top}$ prec	ision (MeV)	Uncertainty source	$m_{ m t}^{ m PS} \; [{ m MeV}]$	$\Gamma_{\rm t} \; [{ m MeV}]$	Input values
	Optimistic	Conservative		Optimistic	Conservative	Experimental (stat. $\times 1.2$ )	4.3	10.4	$L = 410  \text{fb}^{-1} \text{ (FCC-ee)}$
Statistics	< 7.4	7.4	Statistics	-3.6	3.6	Parametric $y_{\rm t}$	4.2	3.6	$\delta y_t = 3\%$
Theory	8	24	Theory	8	24	Parametric $\alpha_{\rm S}$	2.2	1.7	$\delta \alpha_{\rm S}(m_{\rm Z}^2) = 10^{-4}$
Quick scan	2	2	Quick scan	2	2	Luminosity calibration (uncorr.)	0.5	1.0	$\delta L/L = 0.1\%$
$\alpha_S$	16	16	$\alpha_S$	16	16	Luminosity calibration (corr.)	0.4	0.4	$\delta L/L = 0.05\%$
Top width	5	5	Top width	5	5	Basic energy calibration (cont.)	1.0	1.0	$\delta \sqrt{2} = 5 M_0 V [96, 97]$
Experimental efficiency	4	44	Experimental efficiency	4	44	beam energy cambration (uncorr.)	1.2	1.0	$\sigma \sqrt{s} = 5 \operatorname{Mev} [50, 57]$
Background	1	3	Background	1	3	Beam energy calibration (corr.)	1.2	0.1	$\delta\sqrt{s} = 2.5 \mathrm{MeV}$
Beam energy	2	2	Beam energy	2	2	Beam energy spread (uncorr.)	0.3	0.8	$\delta\Delta E = 1\%$ [36]
Luminosity spectrum	3	6	Luminosity spectrum	3	6	Beam energy spread (corr.)	0.1	1.1	$\delta \Delta E = 0.5\%$
Total(without theory)	19	48	Total(without theory)	18	47	Total profiled	6.8	11.5	
Total	21	54	Total	20	53	Theory, unprofiled (scale)	35	25	N <sup>3</sup> LO NR-QCD [11]

## • From our likelihood function, it is evident that changes in luminosity only affect the statistical uncertainty.

 The results at 410 fb<sup>-1</sup> show a twofold improvement compared to those at 100 fb<sup>-1</sup>, slightly outperforming the FCC-ee expectations.

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{i=1}^{N} P(D | \sigma_{t\bar{t}}(m_{top}, \Gamma_{top}, \alpha_{S}, \sqrt{s_{i}}) \times L_{i} \times \epsilon)$$

#### CPEC result $L = 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

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Fcc-ee 2D fit result  $L = 410 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ 

# **Q4:** try to use full-sim sample to do the analysis

- use FinalPIDSvc 98% WP to get pid\_ele & pid\_muon
- get p4  $D_0 Z_0 D_0$ \_err  $Z_0$ \_err from leptons in PFO
- reconstruct ele (pid == 11) muon (pid == 13)
- use this variables to do lepton preselection like fast-sim
  - 1. Select events with: E = p4.E() > 12 IPS = sqrt{  $(D_0 / D_0 err)^2 + (Z_0 / Z_0 err)^2$  } < 3.3
  - 2. Select the maximum E lepton per event as the isolated lepton in sl final state , if it satisfies Condition 1.
  - 3. Events without any lepton satisfying Condition 1 are classified as hh final state candidates.

	fast-sim	full-sim
no cut	20000	20000
1 isolated lepton	13242	13184



• same lepton preselection (~66%) eff

# **Q4:** try to use full-sim sample to do the analysis

### fast-sim

#### full-sim



#### fast-sim





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# Q4: try to use full-sim sample to do the analysis

## **Lepton Preselection Comparison**

• Base kinematic distributions and effciency after lepton preselection agree well between fast and full simulation, with no significant discrepancies.

## **Jet Reconstruction**

- The semi-leptonic (sl) channel requires 4-jet final states
- The full hadronic (hh) channel requires 6-jet final states
- The current 2-jet framework requires substantial modification to handle more complex final states, which may be timeconsuming.

## **Status of Full Simulation Samples**

- Currently available full-sim signal sample: 342.75 GeV, ~600k events (tt semi-leptonic).
- Background samples are not yet produced; generating sufficient statistics would require significant resources.
- Given that the analysis is signal-driven, it may be reasonable to focus on signal samples for studying the differences between fast-sim and full-sim.



# Back Up

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Muon\_size





nMuons htemp 20000 Entries 0.8047 Mean 8000 Std Dev 0.8062 7000 6000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 00 2 3 5 6 nElectrons

#### nElectrons





E > 23



ele\_E\_filtered Distribution

60

40

ele\_E\_filtered\_hist

120

100

80

7441

43.63

15.53

Entries

Mean

Std Dev





E\_filtered Distribution