

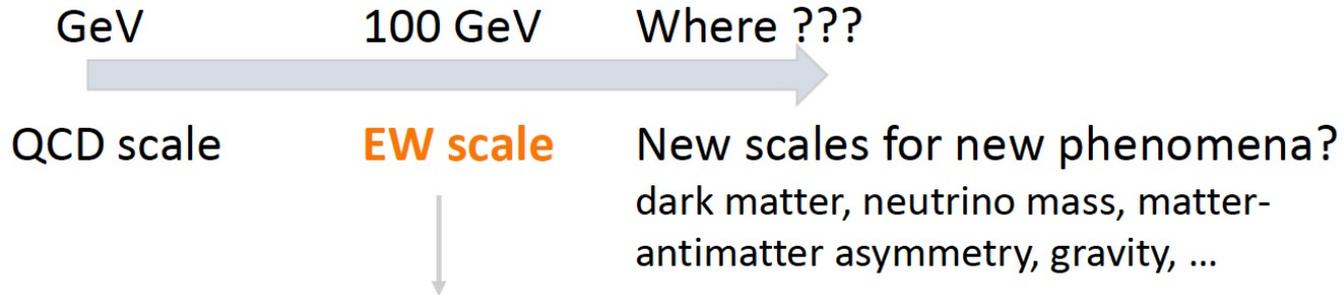
# Searches for new physics with top quarks

Gagan Mohanty



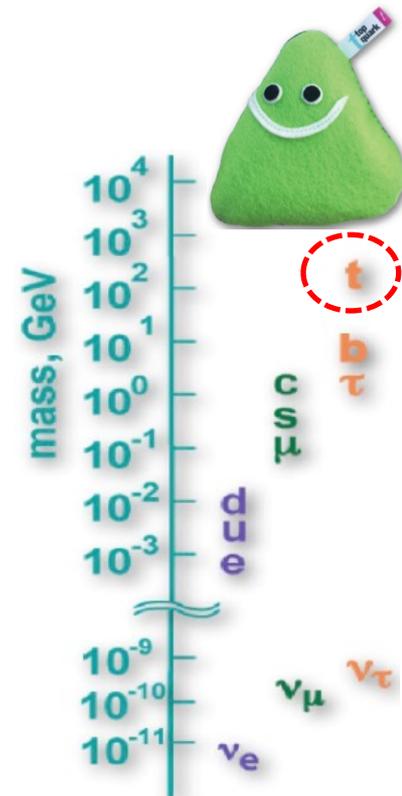
# Where do we stand?

- So far, no evidence for new physics (NP) in direct searches at the energy frontier



- Concentrate on precision measurements of vector bosons, Higgs boson, and top quark at the LHC
  - ❑ Unprecedented scrutiny of SM (model parameters, particle properties, gauge structure, rare processes...)
  - ❑ Indirect sensitivity to NP (anomalous couplings, loop effects...)
- LHCb and Belle II have a special appetite for bottom and charm quarks as well as for tau leptons
  - ❑ Intriguing hints for the lepton family universality violation in certain B-meson decays

arXiv:2103.11769



👉 Focus of my talk on the heaviest known elementary particle

# How can the top quark help?

- Unique properties:

- Extremely short lifetime  $\Rightarrow$  access to bare properties
- Largest Yukawa coupling to the Higgs  $\Rightarrow$  key role in EW symmetry breaking
- Spin information preserved in the angular distribution of its decay products  $\Rightarrow$  provides an ideal setting for spin measurements

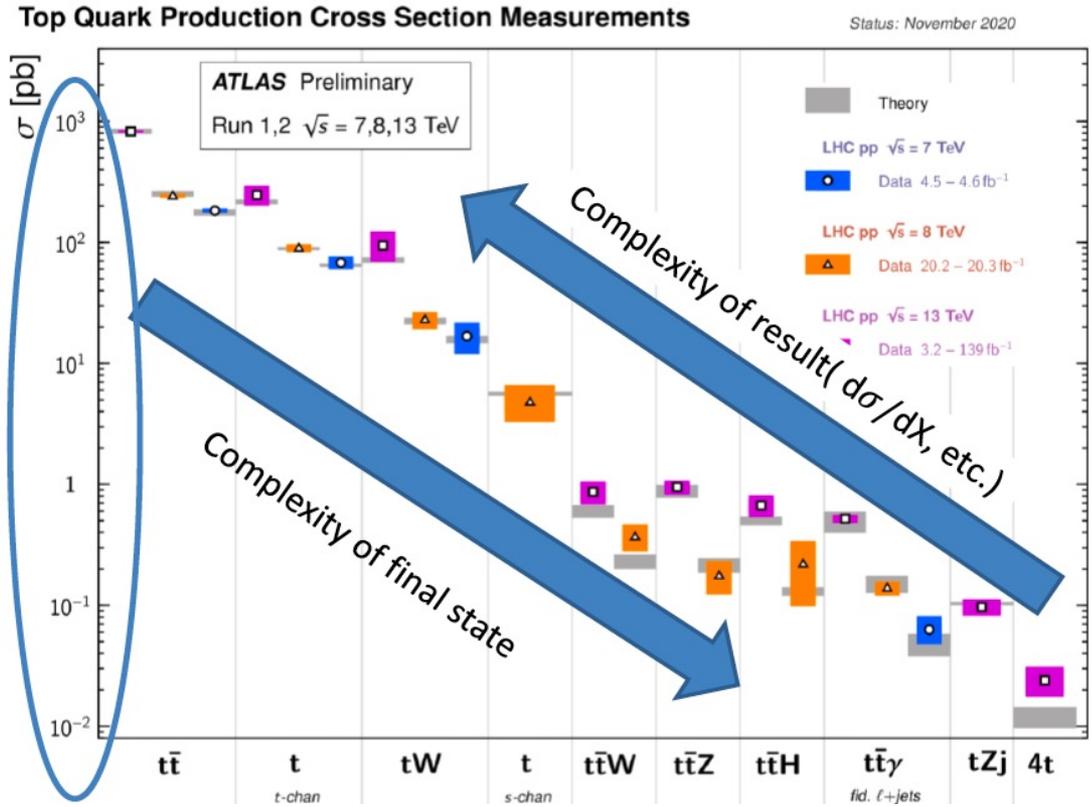
$$\frac{1}{m_t} < \frac{1}{\Gamma_t} < \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}} < \frac{m_t}{\Lambda^2}$$

production  $10^{-27}$  s    lifetime  $10^{-25}$  s    hadronization  $10^{-24}$  s    spin-flip  $10^{-21}$  s

- Produced in large numbers at the LHC with its Run-2 accumulating

- About 120M top quark pairs ( $\sim 15$  pairs per sec)
- About 30M single top-quark events ( $\sim 5$  events per sec)

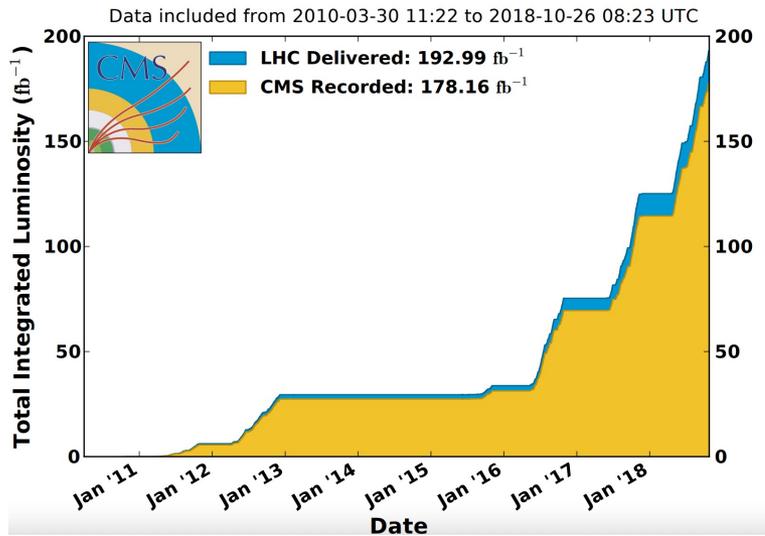
- Rare top-quark processes are produced with a cross section of  $\leq 1$  pb  $\Rightarrow$  see talk by Matis



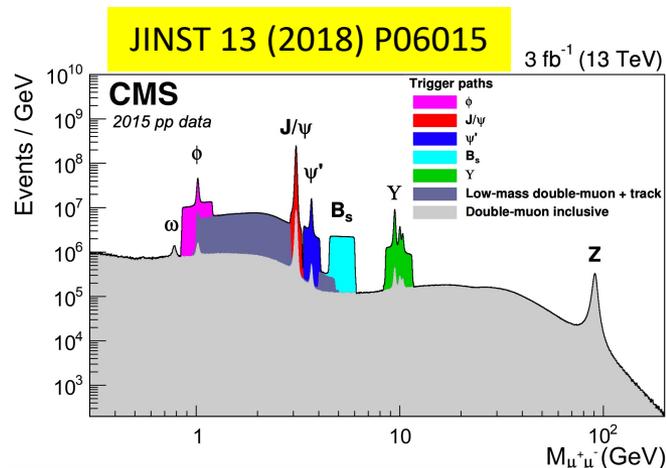
Present a suite of NP sensitive measurements related to the top quark

# Need data: both quantity & quality

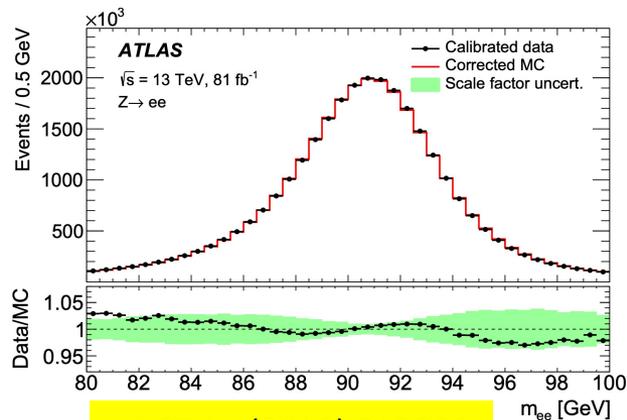
CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp,  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13$  TeV



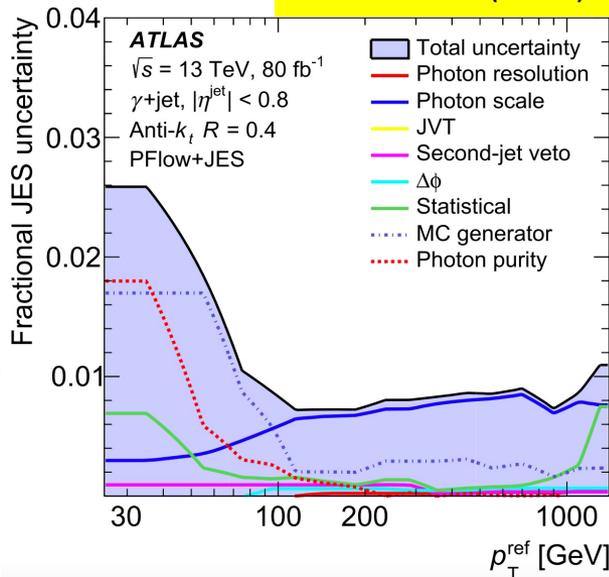
- Incredible performance by the machine crew
- Detector teams make the data collection as smooth as it can get



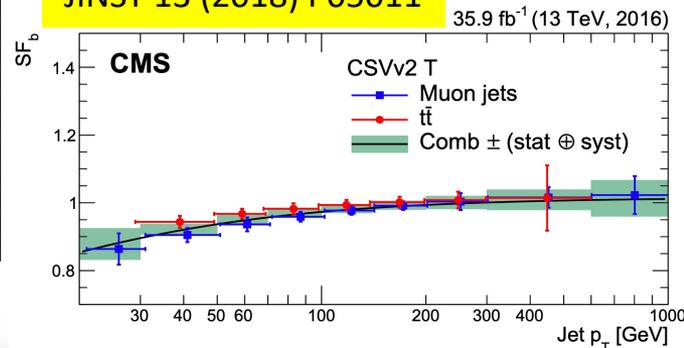
EPJC 81:689 (2021)



JINST 14 (2019) P12006



JINST 13 (2018) P05011



- Successful data harvesting owes to a precise understanding of physics objects

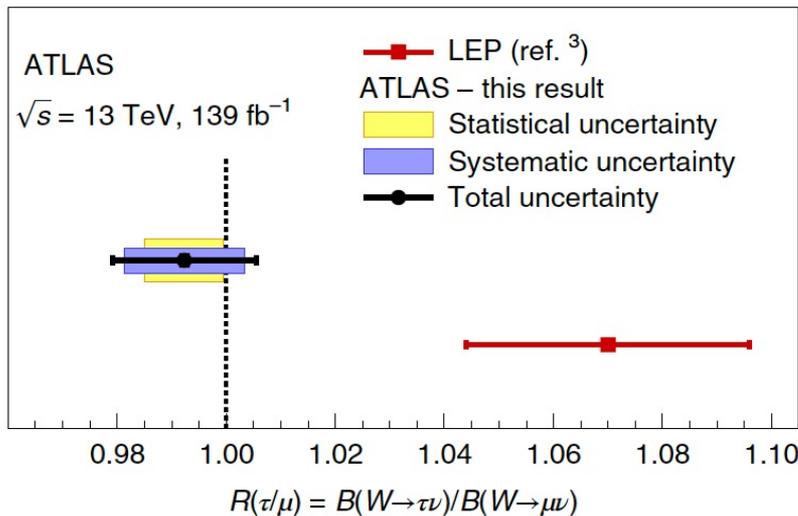
# Test of lepton universality in $t\bar{t}$ events

- Utilize top quark pair events as a copious source of on-shell W bosons
- Determine lepton flavor universality ratio:

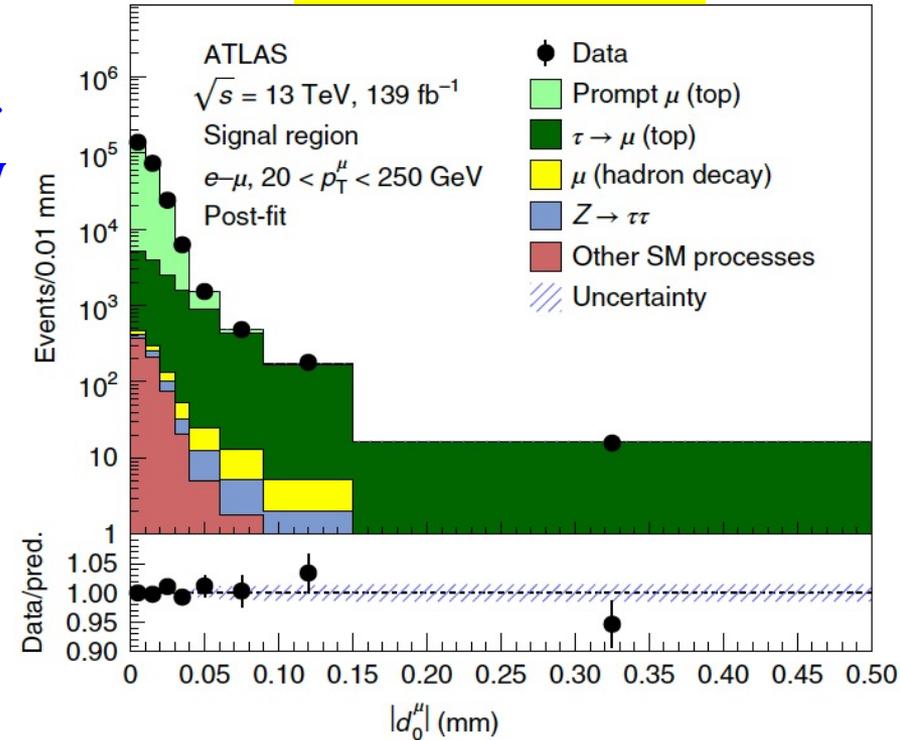
$$R(\tau/\mu) = \frac{B(W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau)}{B(W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu)}$$

by comparing transverse impact parameter ( $d_0$ ) of prompt  $\mu$  and  $\tau \rightarrow \mu$  arising from W decays

- Challenge: modeling of  $d_0$  distributions
- Care in obtaining  $d_0$  resolution correction and data-driven background contribution



Nat. Phys. 17 (2021) 813

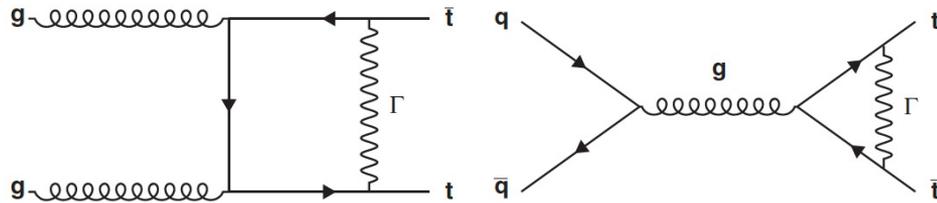


$$R(\tau/\mu) = 0.992 \pm 0.013 [\pm 0.007 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.011 \text{ (syst)}]$$

👉 Record precision surpassing LEP as well as resolves the longstanding  $2.7\sigma$  discrepancy

# Probe NP via top Yukawa coupling

- Measure the top Yukawa coupling ( $Y_t = g_t/g_t^{\text{SM}}$ ) exploiting loop effects in the dilepton channel of  $t\bar{t}$  events



$\Gamma$  denotes a neutral scalar (H) or vector boson

- Invariant mass of the  $t\bar{t}$  system and the rapidity difference between the top quark and antiquark are sensitive to the  $Y_t$  value
- Avoid the  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$  dependence using  $b\ell$  as a proxy for top quark and do binned fit in  $M_{bb\ell\ell} \times \Delta y_{bb\ell\ell}$

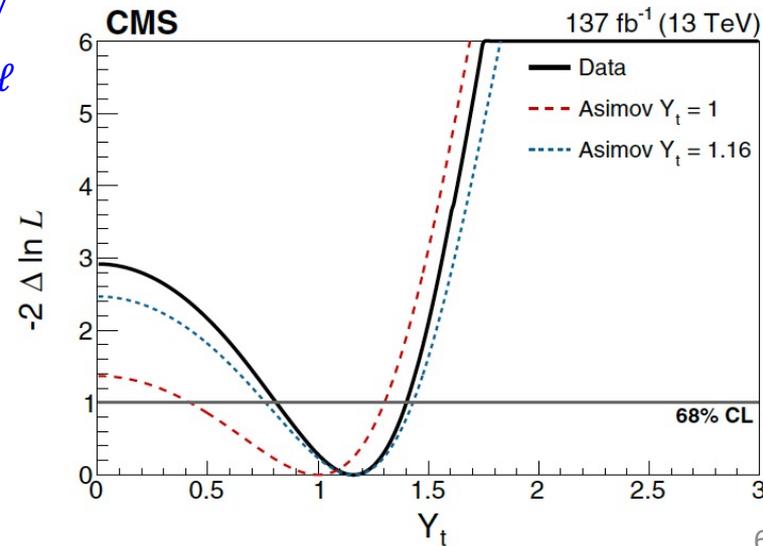
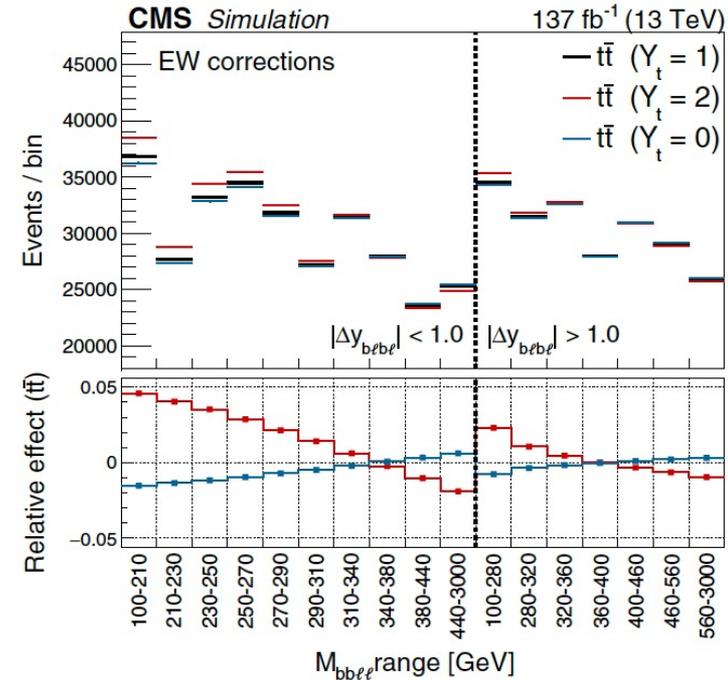
PRD 102 (2020) 092013

$$Y_t = 1.16_{-0.08}^{+0.07} (\text{stat})_{-0.34}^{+0.23} (\text{syst})$$

- Dominant systematic sources: EW corrections, signal modeling, and flavor JES

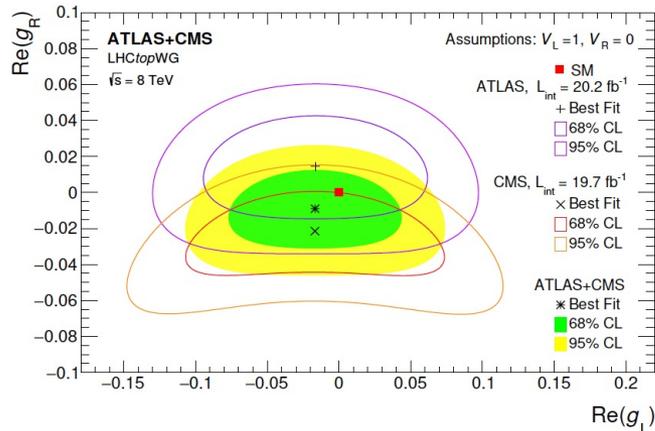
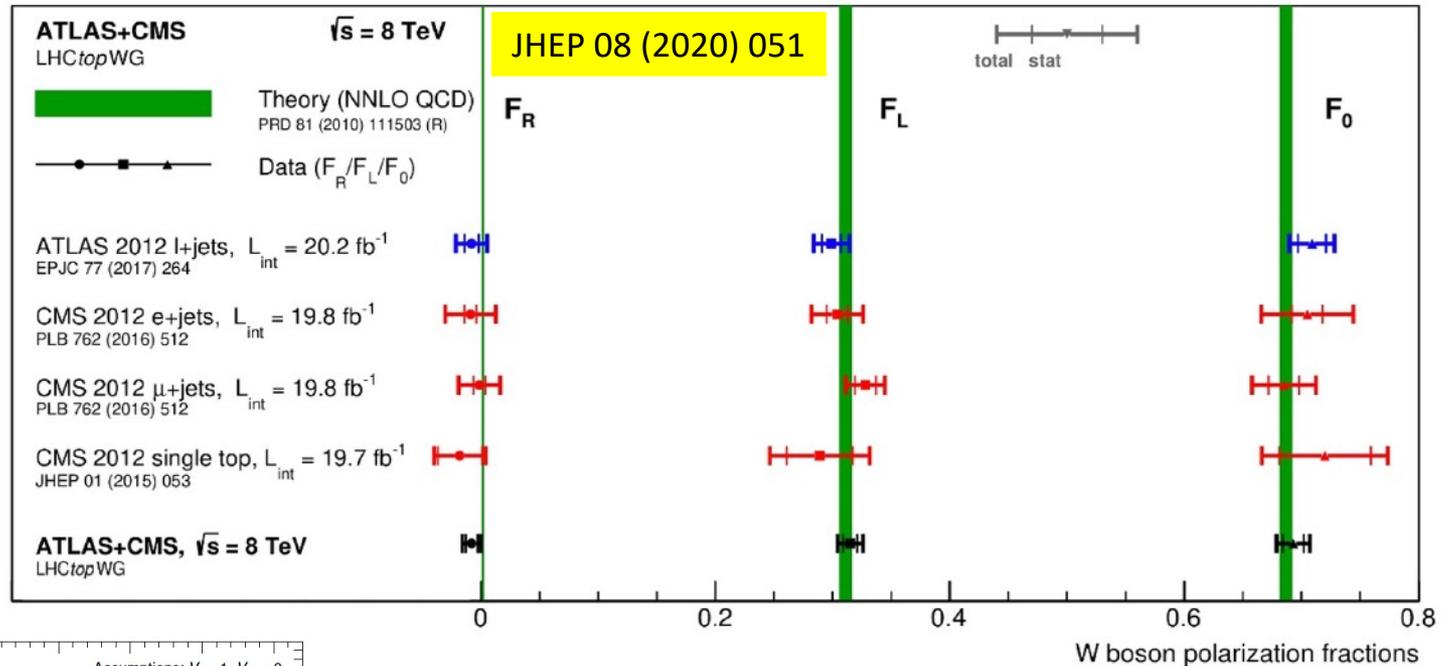
👉 New complementarity to the on-shell Higgs boson studies

EPJC 79, 421 (2019)



# W boson polarization in top quark decays

- Information on the W boson polarization in top quark decays can shed light on the nature of tWb weak interaction
- Combine 8 TeV measurements from both experiments  $\Rightarrow$  record precision



- Interpreted as constraints in anomalous couplings, e.g., left plot shows limit on anom. tensor coupling
- Also set limits on the Wilson coefficients:

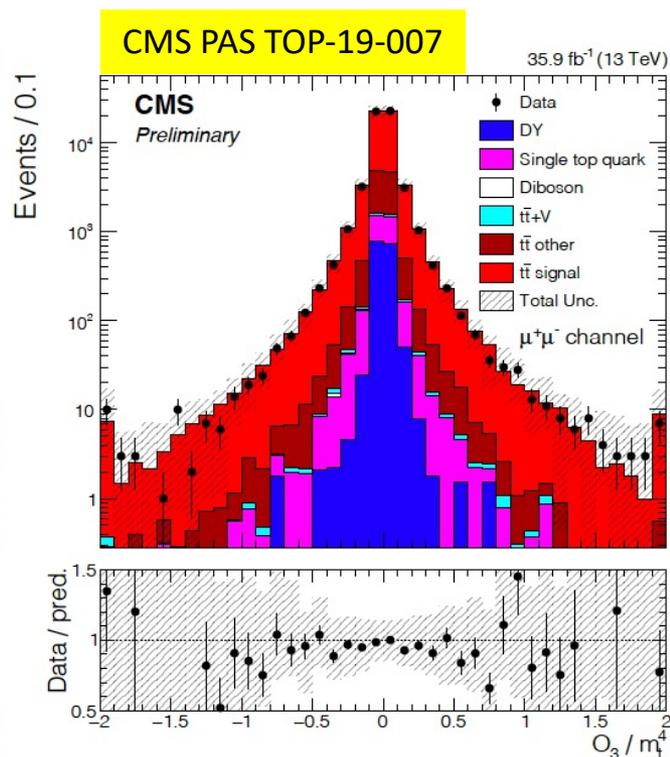
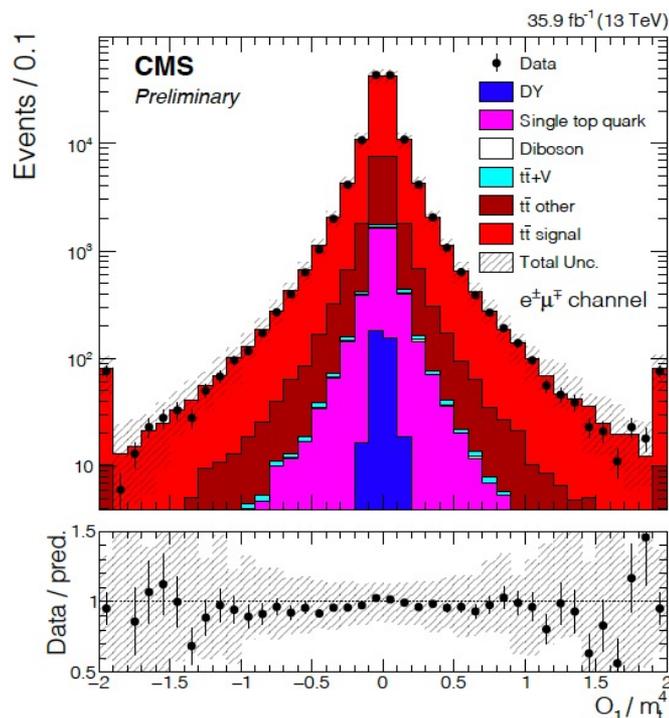
	ATLAS	CMS	Comb.
$C_{\phi\phi}^*$	$[-5.64, 7.68]$	$[-3.84, 4.92]$	$[-3.48, 5.16]$
$C_{bW}^*$	$[-1.30, 0.96]$	$[-1.06, 0.72]$	$[-0.96, 0.67]$
$C_{tW}$	$[-0.34, 0.67]$	$[-0.62, 0.19]$	$[-0.48, 0.29]$

# CP violating anomalous top quark coupling

- Search for CP violation in the dilepton final state of  $t\bar{t}$  events based on two CP-odd observables  $\mathcal{O}_1$  and  $\mathcal{O}_3 \Rightarrow$  determinants of  $4 \times 4$  matrices having the four-momenta of charged leptons, b jets, and top quarks as components
- The chromoelectric dipole moment (CEDM) of top quark is extracted from these observables

➤  $\mathcal{O}_1$  and  $\mathcal{O}_3$  may be as large as 15% and 9% in some NP models with a CEDM

Hayreter and Valencia, PRD 93 (2016) 014020



☞ Results consistent with the SM

Physics observable	$d_{tG}$	CEDM ( $10^{-18} g_s \cdot \text{cm}$ )
$\mathcal{O}_1$	$0.10 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.12(\text{syst})$	$0.58 \pm 0.69(\text{stat}) \pm 0.70(\text{syst})$
$\mathcal{O}_3$	$0.00 \pm 0.13(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst})$	$-0.01 \pm 0.72(\text{stat}) \pm 0.58(\text{syst})$

# CKM matrix elements in top sector

- First direct, model-independent measurement of CKM matrix elements  $|V_{td}|$ ,  $|V_{ts}|$ , and  $|V_{tb}|$  in  $t$ -channel single top quark events
- Distinguish various signals via a simultaneous fit to data in different event categories

➤ Assuming unitarity

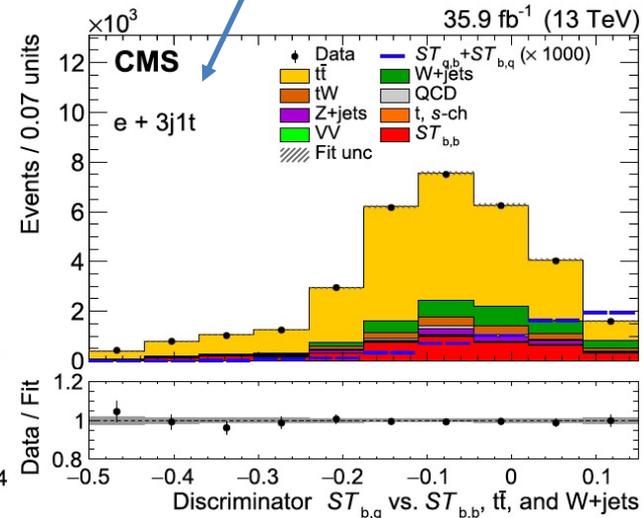
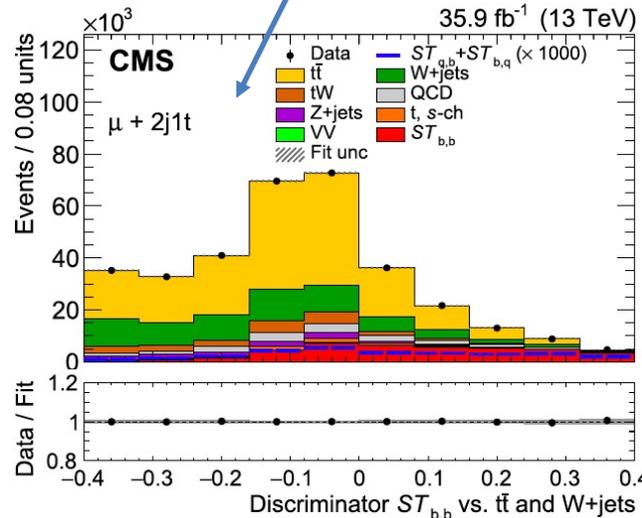
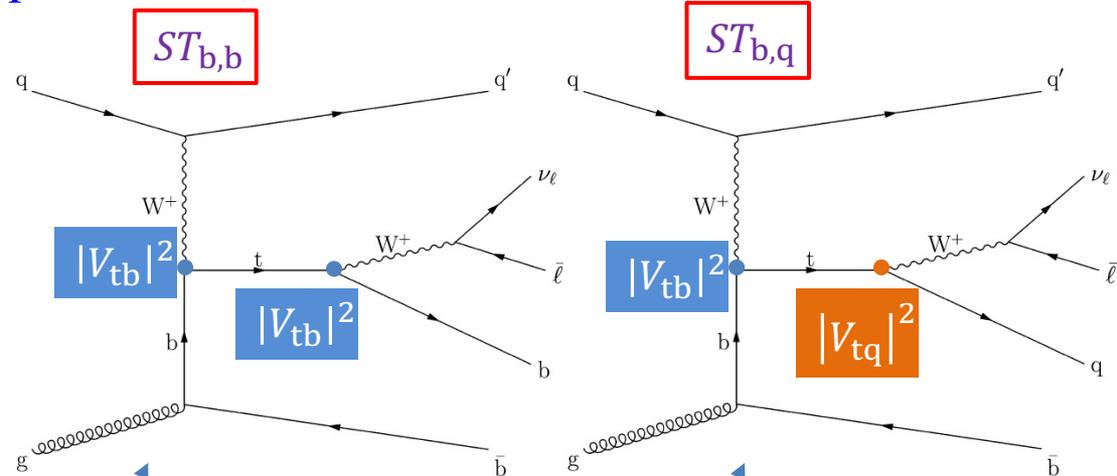
$$|V_{td}|^2 + |V_{ts}|^2 < 0.057, |V_{tb}| > 0.97$$

➤ Allowing for  $\geq 3$  quark families

$$|V_{td}|^2 + |V_{ts}|^2 = 0.06 \pm 0.06$$

$$|V_{tb}| = 0.988 \pm 0.051$$

PLB 808 (2020) 135609



➤ Best determination of these SM parameters via single top quark measurements

# Novel approach to probe NP in top sector

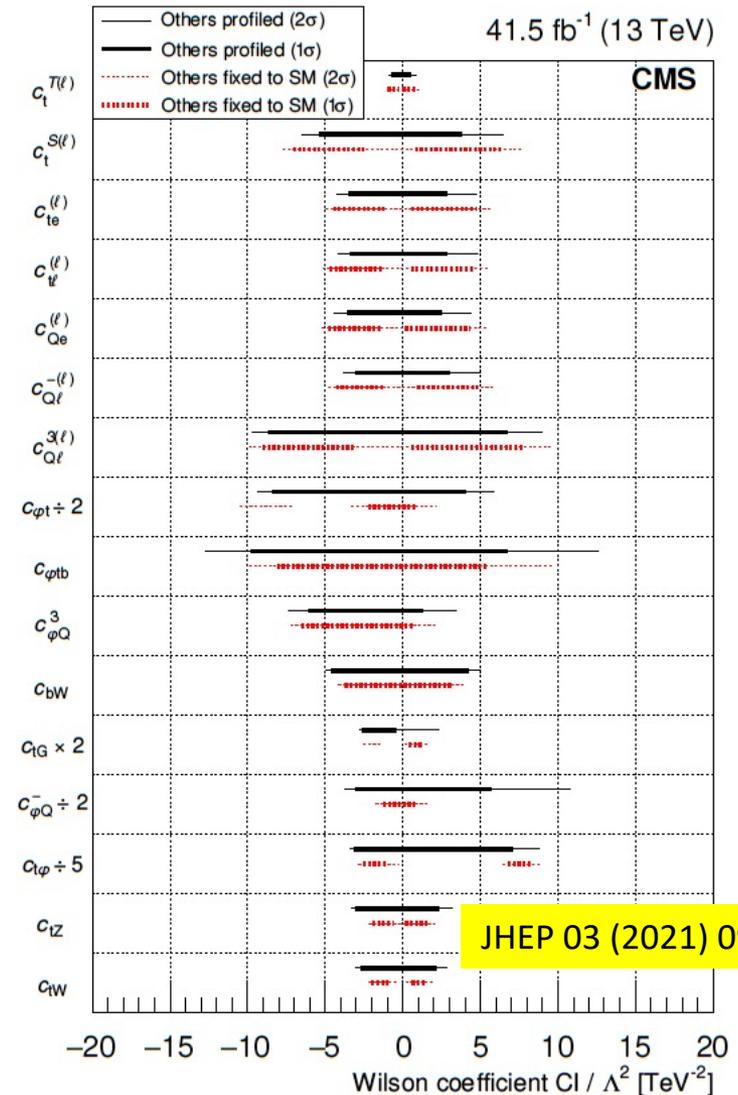
- Events containing at least one top quark produced with extra prompt leptons are used for NP search within the framework of an effective field theory

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{d,i} \frac{c_i^d}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^d$$

$\mathcal{O}_i^d$  are EFT operators of dimension  $d$  and  $c_i^d$  are the Wilson coefficients (WCs) that describe interaction strengths of  $\mathcal{O}_i^d$

- Study in total 16 contributing dim-6 operators
- Observed signal yields are modeled in terms of the WCs of EFT operators
- Simultaneously extract these WCs with ttZ, ttW, tHq, tZq, and ttH events

➤ All results consistent with SM predictions

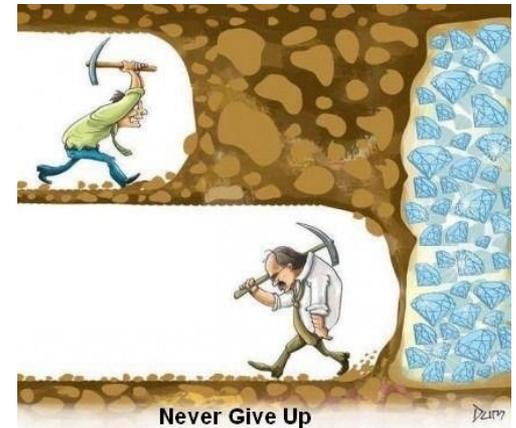


☞ First attempt of a global analysis considering all processes relevant for a given EFT operator

# Closing words

- Discussed a number of recent measurements probing NP in the top quark sector
- Large data sample, exhaustive work, and deployment of novel techniques have led to unprecedented sensitivity in most of the channels
- Interpretation of measurements is being more vigorously pursued, e.g., using the EFT framework
- Further results with the full Run-2 data are on the way

👉 History has shown that we must continue digging



**Bonus material**

# Systematics uncertainty in $R(\tau/\mu)$

Source	Impact on $R(\tau/\mu)$
Prompt $d_0^\mu$ templates	0.0038
$\mu_{\text{prompt}}$ and $\mu_{\tau(\rightarrow\mu)}$ parton shower variations	0.0036
Muon isolation efficiency	0.0033
Muon identification and reconstruction	0.0030
$\mu_{\text{had}}$ normalization	0.0028
$t\bar{t}$ scale and matching variations	0.0027
Top $p_T$ spectrum variation	0.0026
$\mu_{\text{had}}$ parton shower variations	0.0021
Monte Carlo statistics	0.0018
Pile-up	0.0017
$\mu_{\tau(\rightarrow\mu)}$ and $\mu_{\text{had}}$ $d_0^\mu$ shape	0.0017
Other detector systematic uncertainties	0.0016
Z + jet normalization	0.0009
Other sources	0.0004
$B(\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu\nu_\mu)$	0.0023
Total systematic uncertainty	0.0109

- Not a single major one, rather several almost similar contributors