

# Top Quark Physics (at CMS)

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# STANDARD MODEL OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

QUARKS

**UP**  
mass  $2,3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
charge  $\frac{2}{3}$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



**CHARM**  
mass  $1,275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
charge  $\frac{2}{3}$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



**TOP**  
mass  $172.67 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
charge  $\frac{2}{3}$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



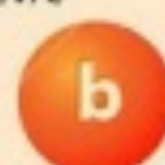
**DOWN**  
mass  $4,8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
charge  $-\frac{1}{3}$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



**STRANGE**  
mass  $95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
charge  $-\frac{1}{3}$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



**BOTTOM**  
mass  $4,18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
charge  $-\frac{1}{3}$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$




LEPTONS

**ELECTRON**  
mass  $0,511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
charge  $-1$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$




**MUON**  
mass  $105,7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
charge  $-1$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



**TAU**  
mass  $1,777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
charge  $-1$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



**ELECTRON NEUTRINO**  
mass  $<2,2 \text{ eV}/c^2$   
charge  $0$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



**MUON NEUTRINO**  
mass  $<0,17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
charge  $0$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



**TAU NEUTRINO**  
mass  $<15,5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$   
charge  $0$   
spin  $\frac{1}{2}$



GAUGE BOSONS


**GLUON**  
mass  $0$   
charge  $0$   
spin  $1$



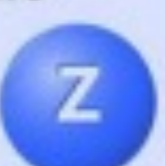
**HIGGS BOSON**  
mass  $126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
charge  $0$   
spin  $0$




**PHOTON**  
mass  $0$   
charge  $0$   
spin  $1$



**Z BOSON**  
mass  $91,2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
charge  $0$   
spin  $1$



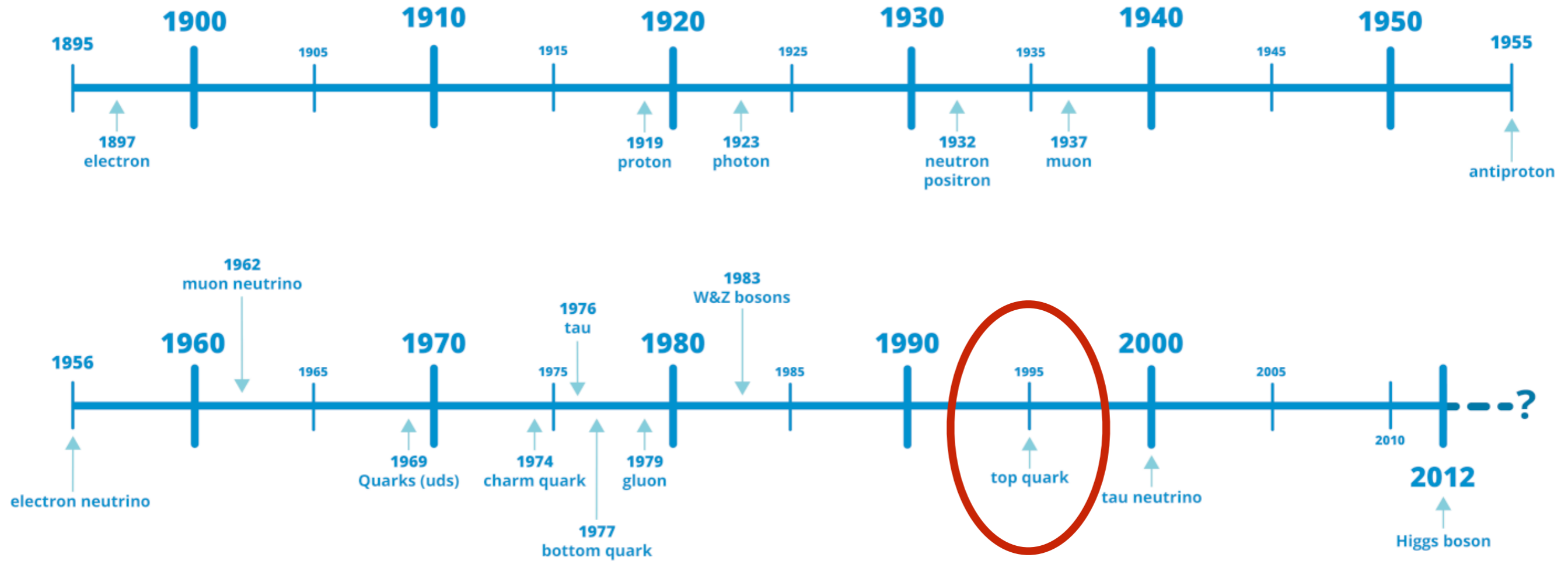
**W BOSON**  
mass  $80,4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
charge  $\pm 1$   
spin  $1$



# Top Quark Discovery



## Key particle discoveries



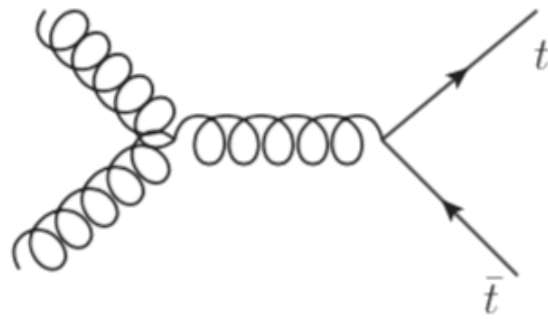
Joint discovery by CDF and D0 experiments at Fermilab Tevatron

# Why measure the top quark?

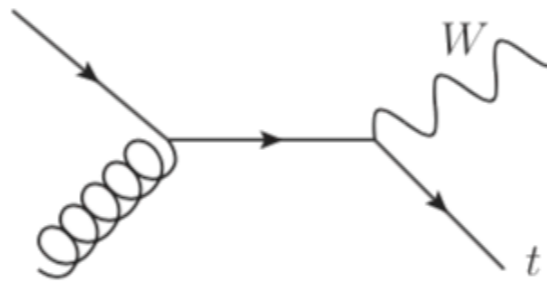
- Special properties of top quark...
  - Heaviest particle in SM — largest Yukawa coupling to Higgs
  - Decays before hadronization — can measure properties of bare top quark
- ...make top physics sensitive to SM and new physics
  - Large Yukawa coupling  $\rightarrow$  sensitive to form of EWK symmetry breaking
  - Precise measurements of QCD, PDFs, EWK through top mass, cross section, properties
  - SUSY, extra dimensions, etc. predict heavy resonances decaying to pair of tops

# Top Quark Production (at LHC)

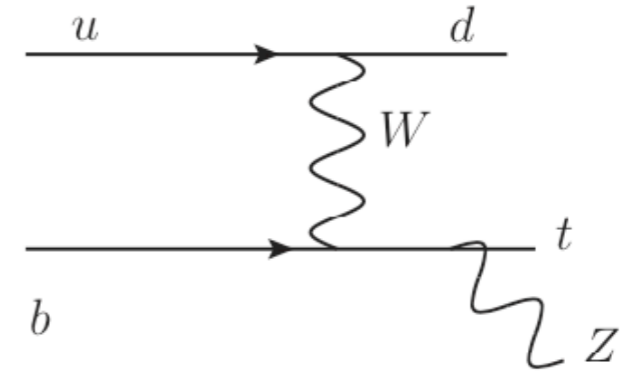
Top quark pair



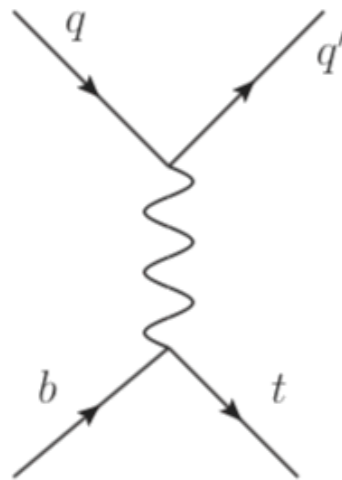
tW



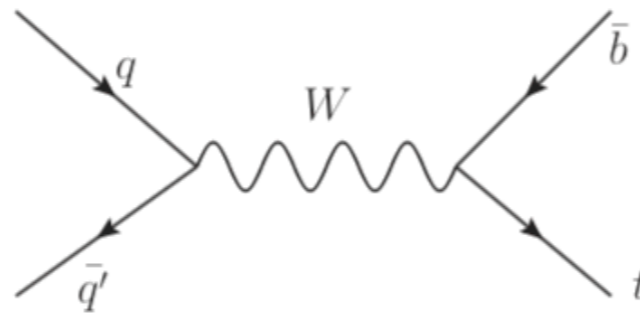
tZ



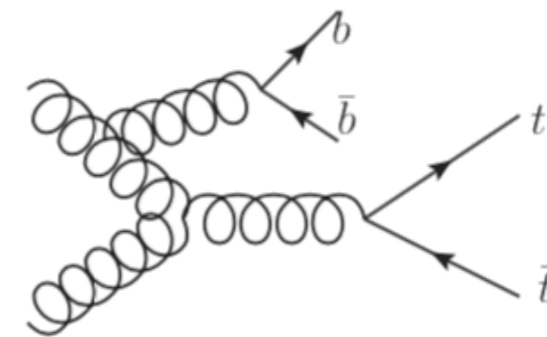
Single top (t-channel)



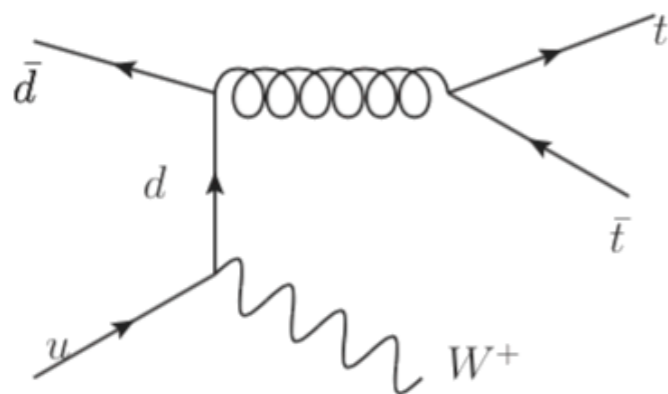
Single top (s-channel)



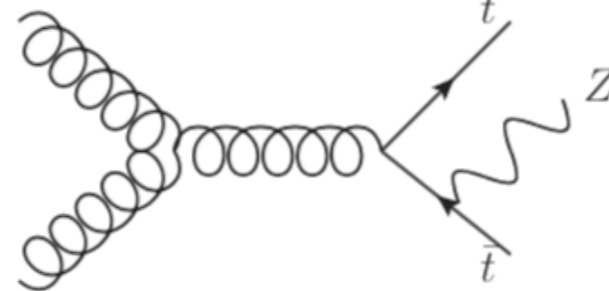
ttbb



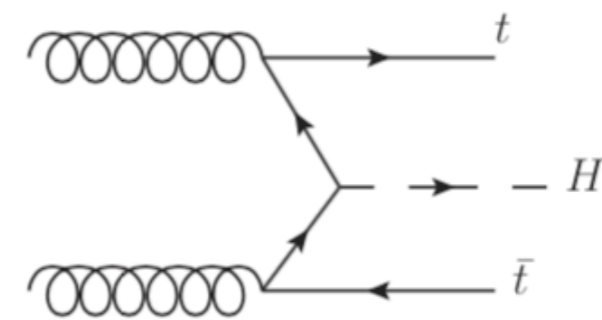
ttW



ttZ

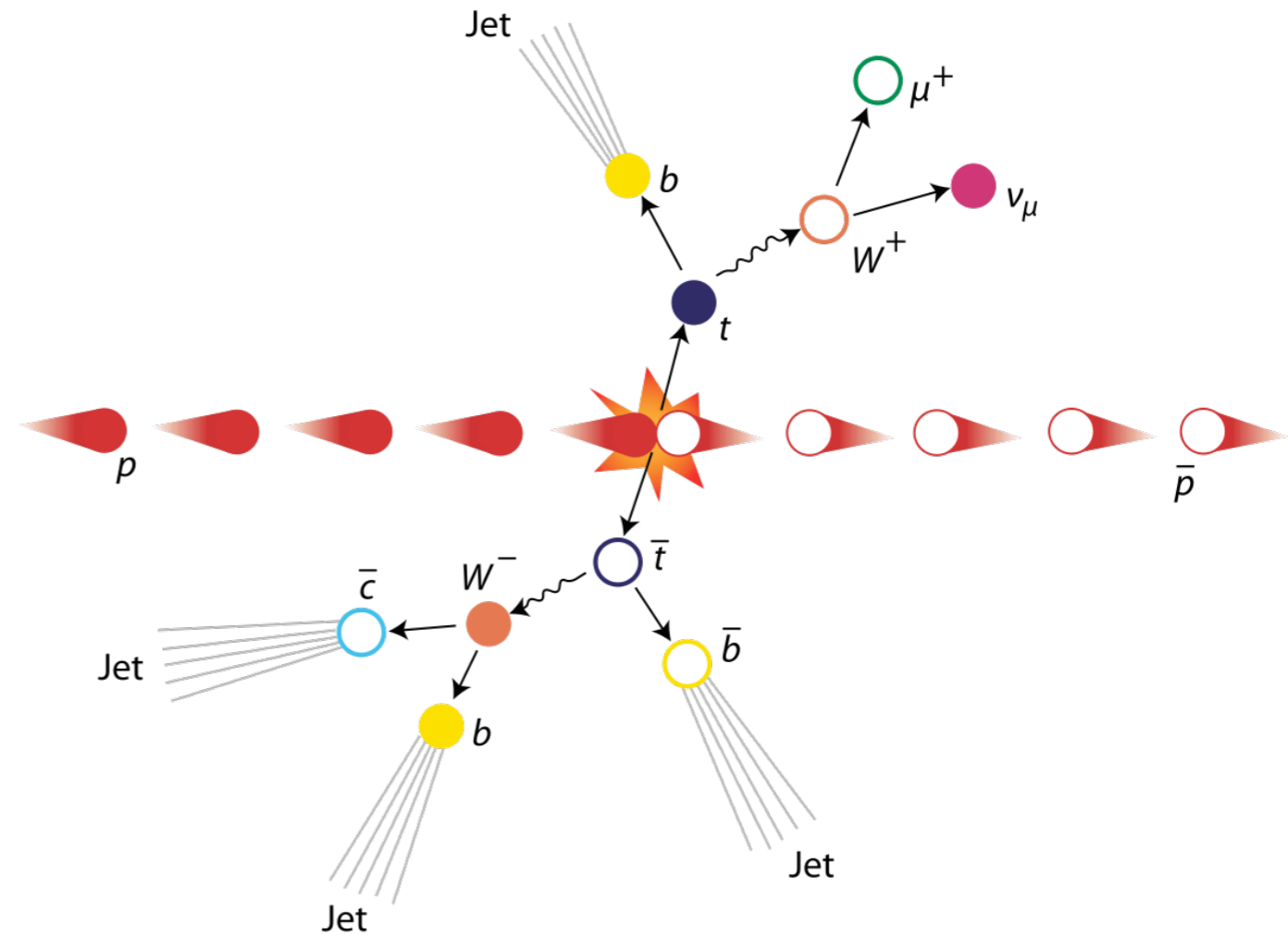


ttH

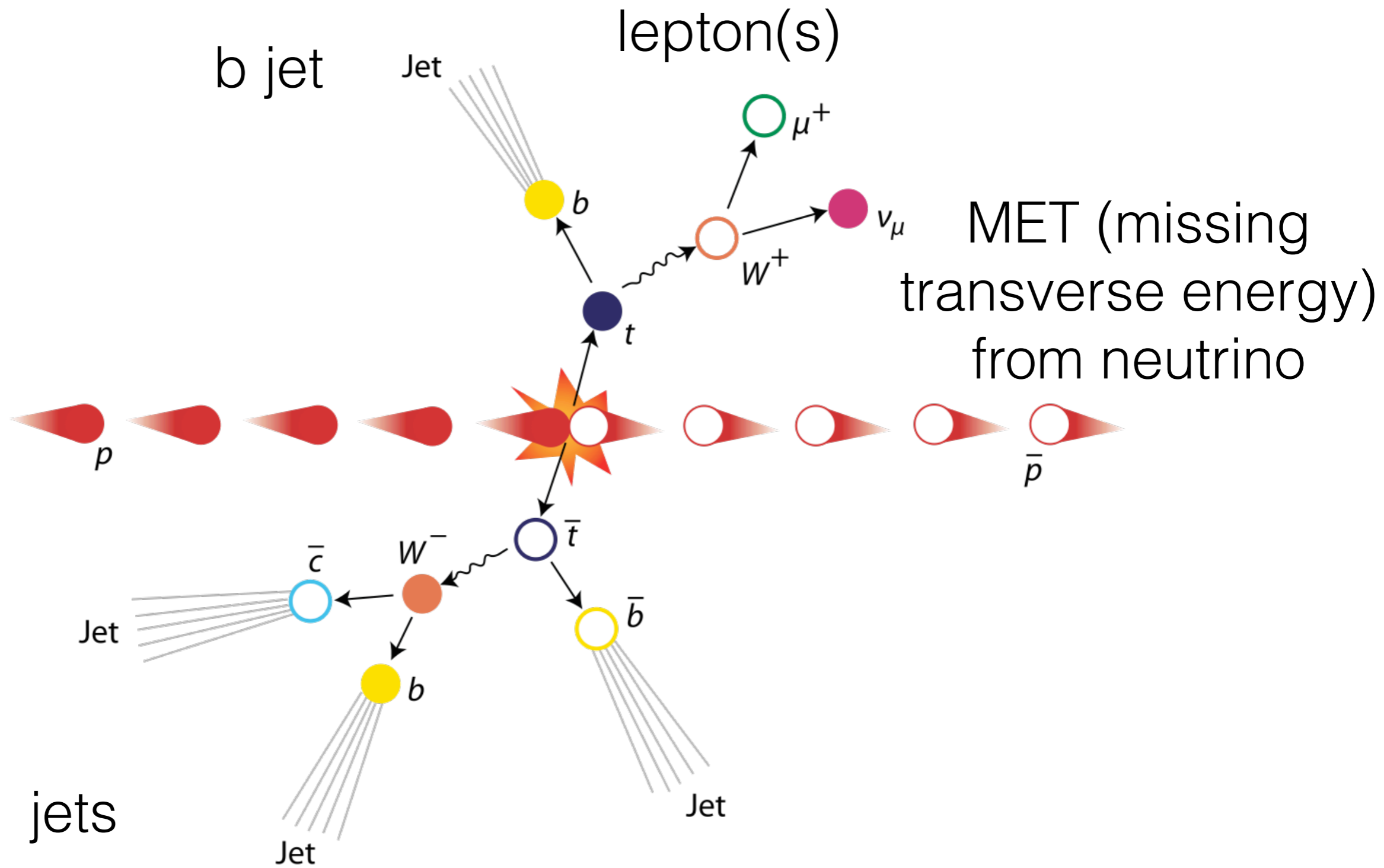


# Top Quark Decay

- Short top quark lifetime means top quark decays before it can hadronize
- Top quark always (>99%) decays to  $Wb$ 
  - $b$  quark hadronizes to produce  $b$  hadron jet
  - $W$  decays to  $qq$  (66%) or  $lv$  (33%)

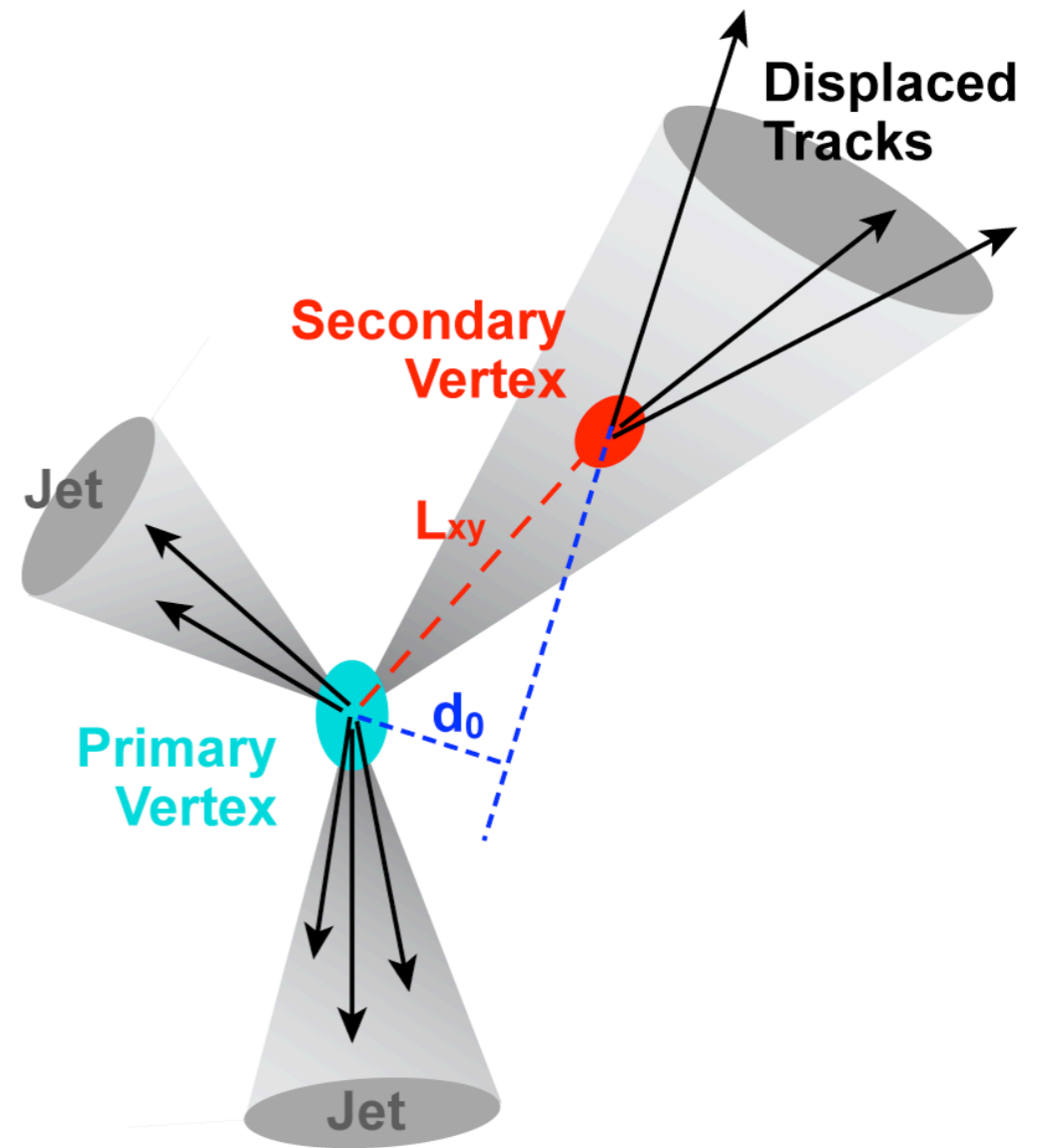


# Reconstructing a Top Quark



# b Jet Identification

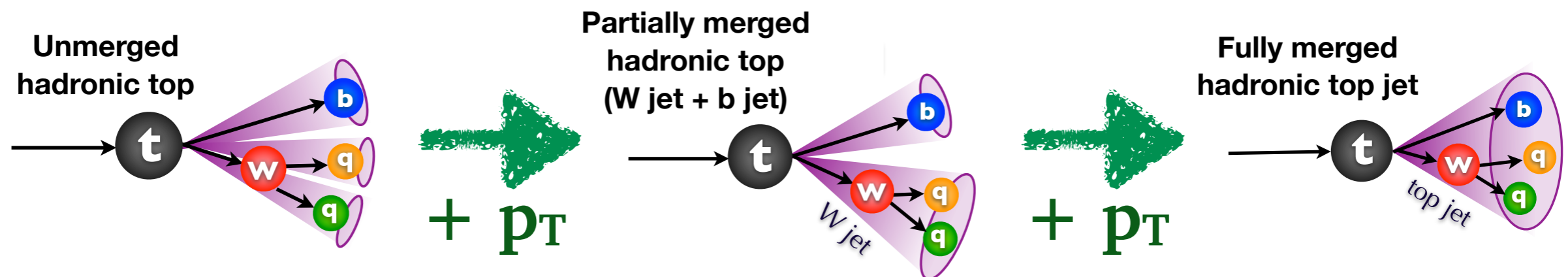
- b jet has long lifetime  $\rightarrow$  travels perceptible distance before decaying
- Identify b jet by reconstructing secondary decay vertex, containing tracks which do not point back to primary vertex
- Currently rely on machine learning for ID
  - DeepCSV, DeepJet





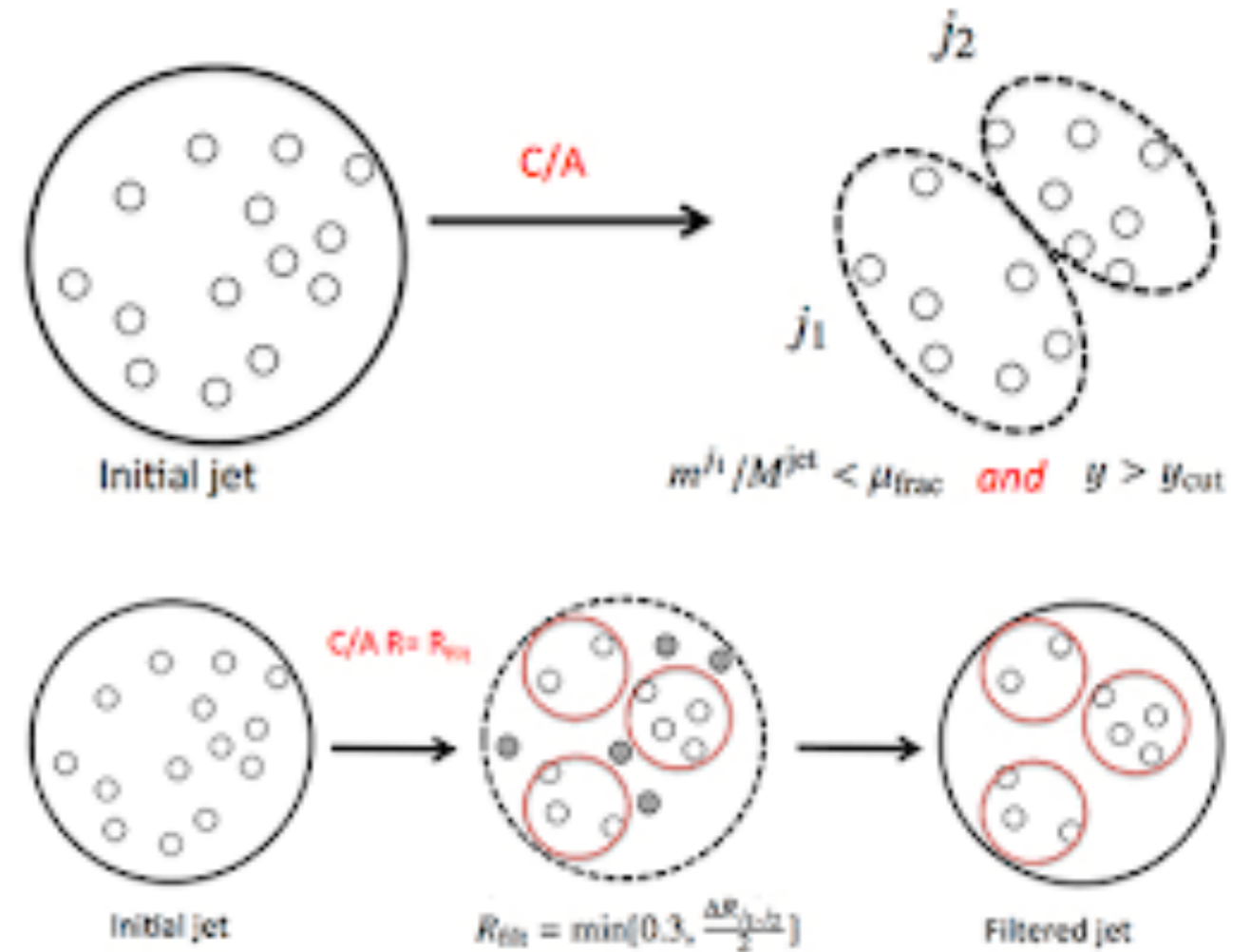
# Reconstructing a Boosted Top Quark

- Want to be able to measure top production at all energy scales
  - Tails of differential distributions
  - New high-mass particles decaying to top quarks
- When top quark has high momentum, decay products are boosted
  - Hadronic top decay products merge into single jet



# Identifying Boosted Tops

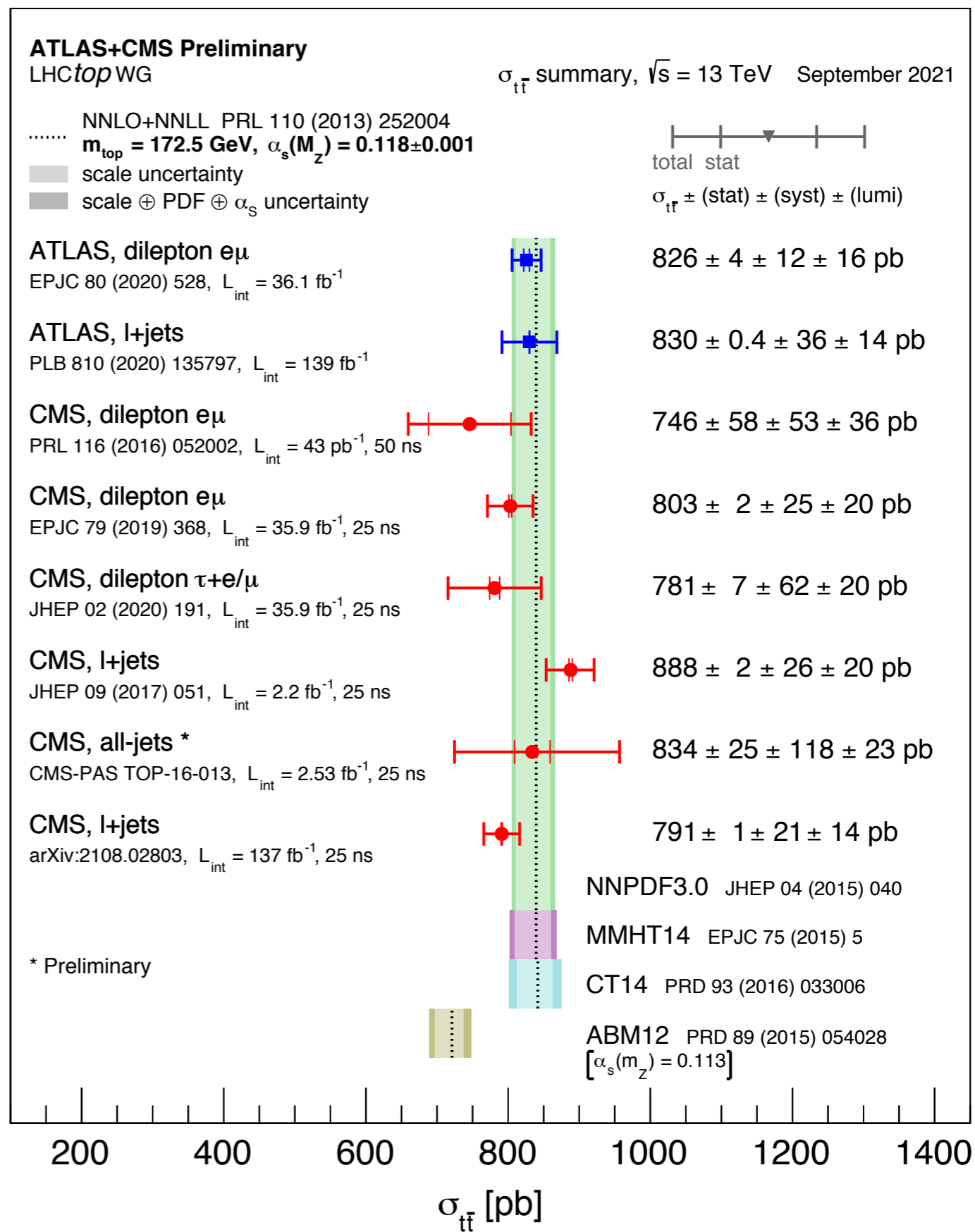
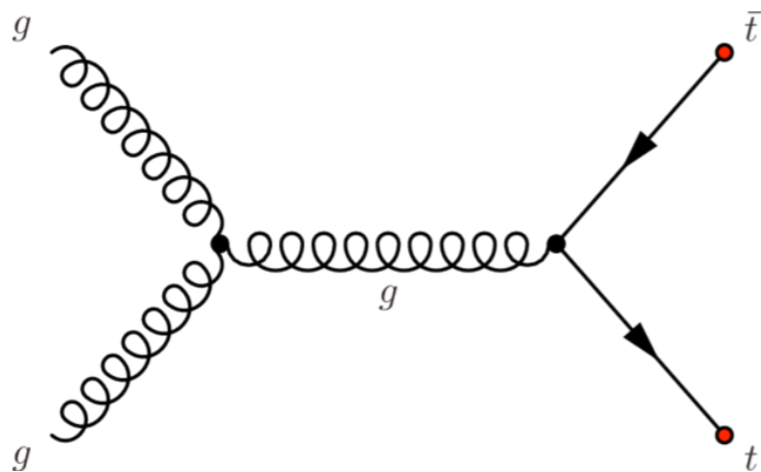
- Merged jets can be identified using substructure ('bumpiness' of jet)
- Prune jet (drop constituent particles with low momenta) then look for clumps / axes within the remaining particles
- Number of subjets indicates type of merged jet (e.g. 2 subjets for W, 3 for top)



# Measurements

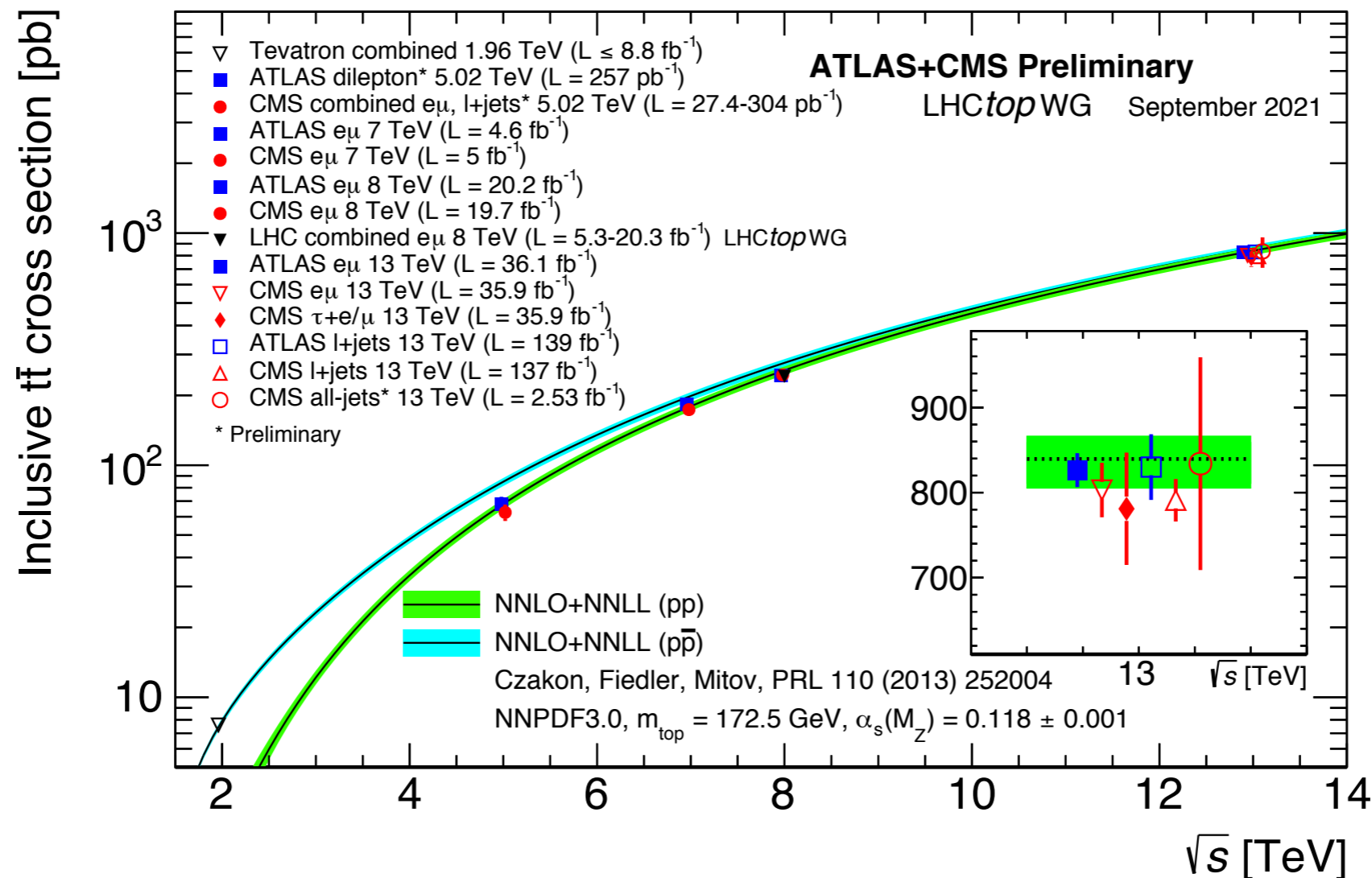
# tt Cross Section - Inclusive

- Pair production is most common way to produce top quarks at LHC
- High statistics  $\rightarrow$  precision test of SM

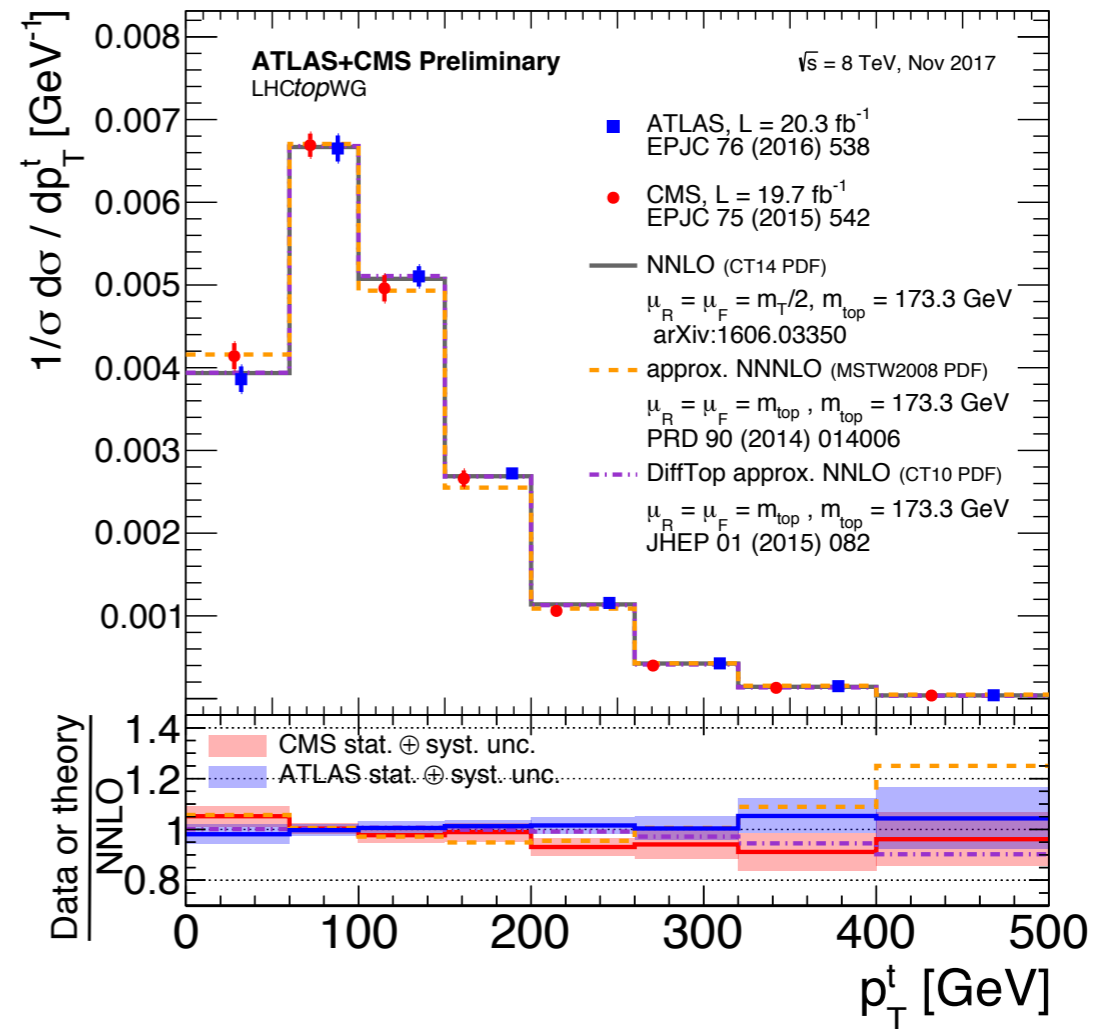
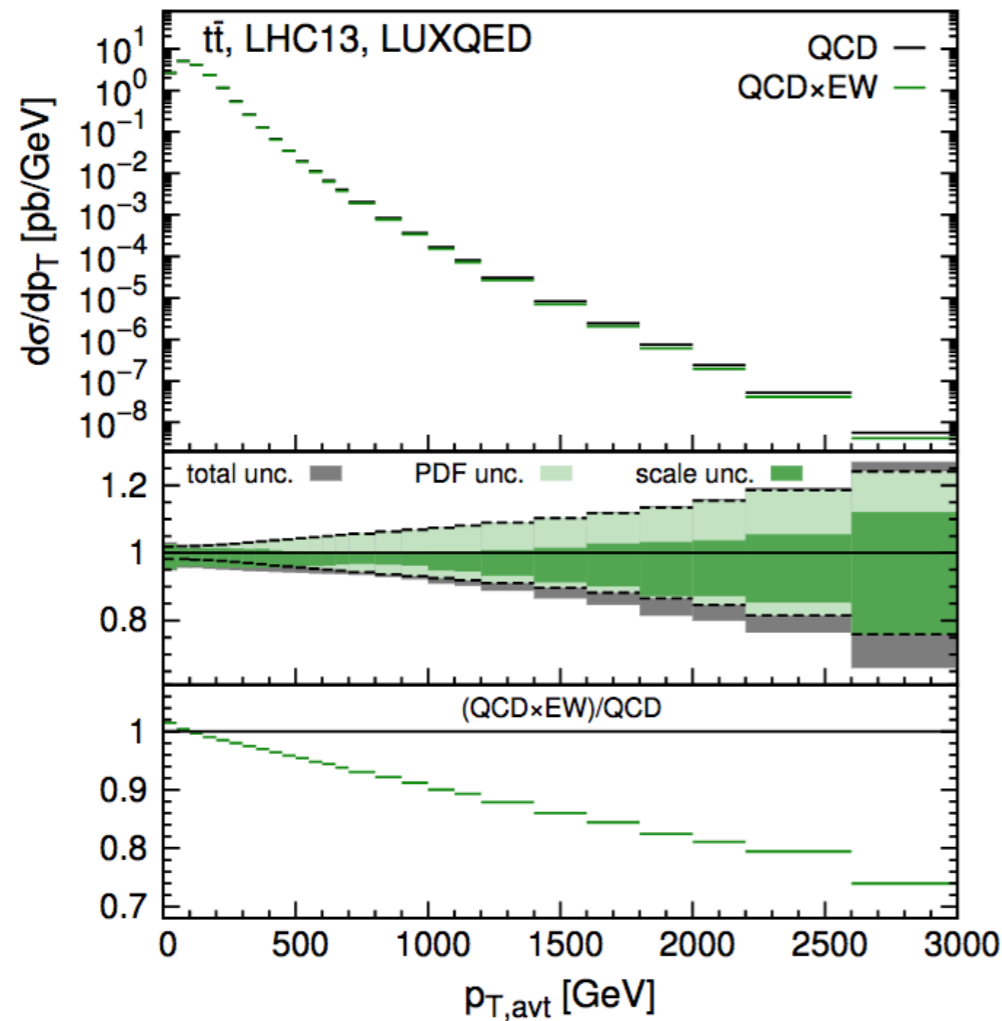


# tt Cross Section - Inclusive

- Cross section varies with center-of-mass energy —  
 > combine measurements at different energies to improve precision



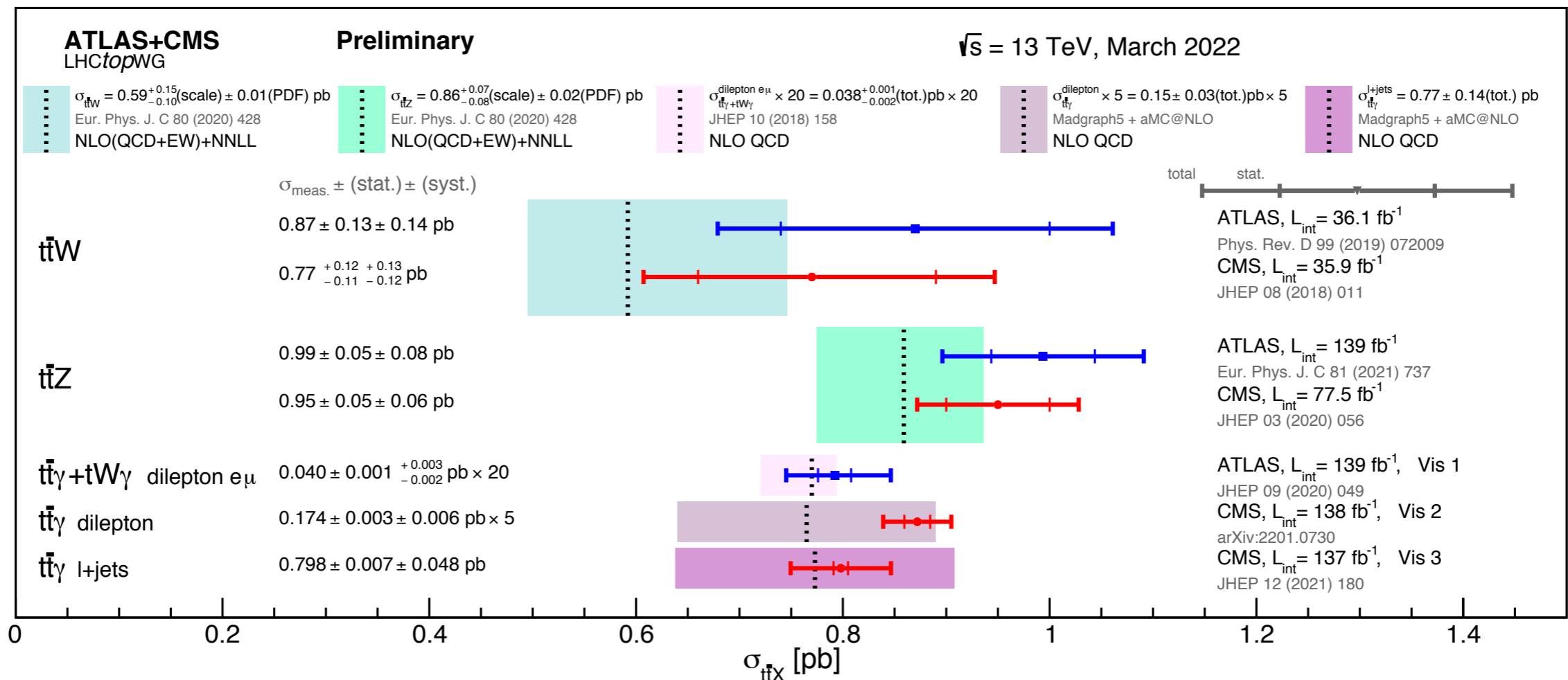
# $t\bar{t}$ Cross Section - Differential



- Differential cross section = cross section as a function of kinematic variable (top  $p_T$ , mass of  $t\bar{t}$  pair, etc.)
- Differential cross section more sensitive to QCD effects ( $\alpha_s$ ), PDF

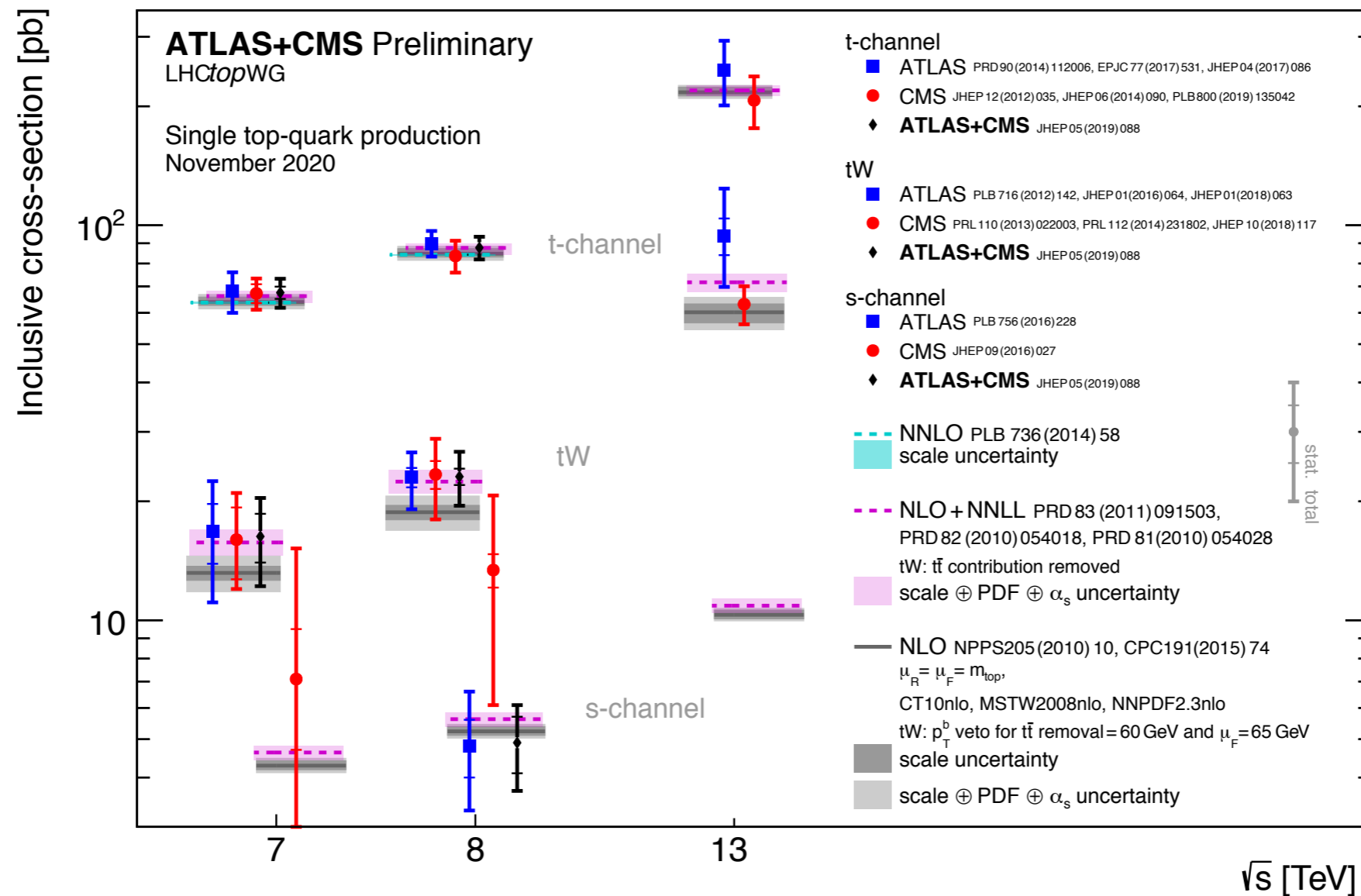
# tt+X Cross Section

- Top quark pairs can also be produced in association with other bosons (W, Z, photon)
- Cross section dependent on coupling between top quark and associated boson



# Single Top Cross Section

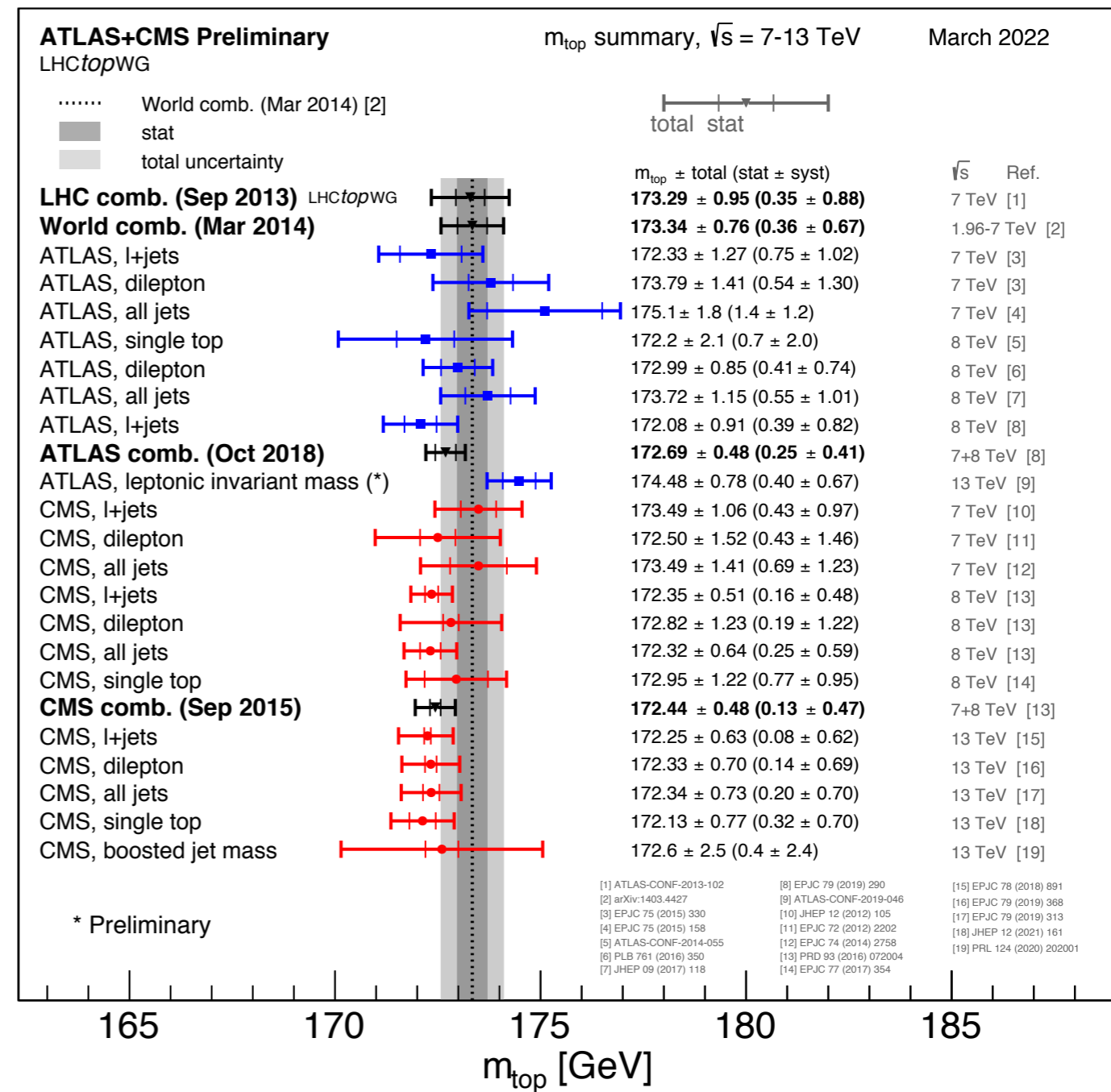
- Single top quark production is less common, but still measurable at the LHC





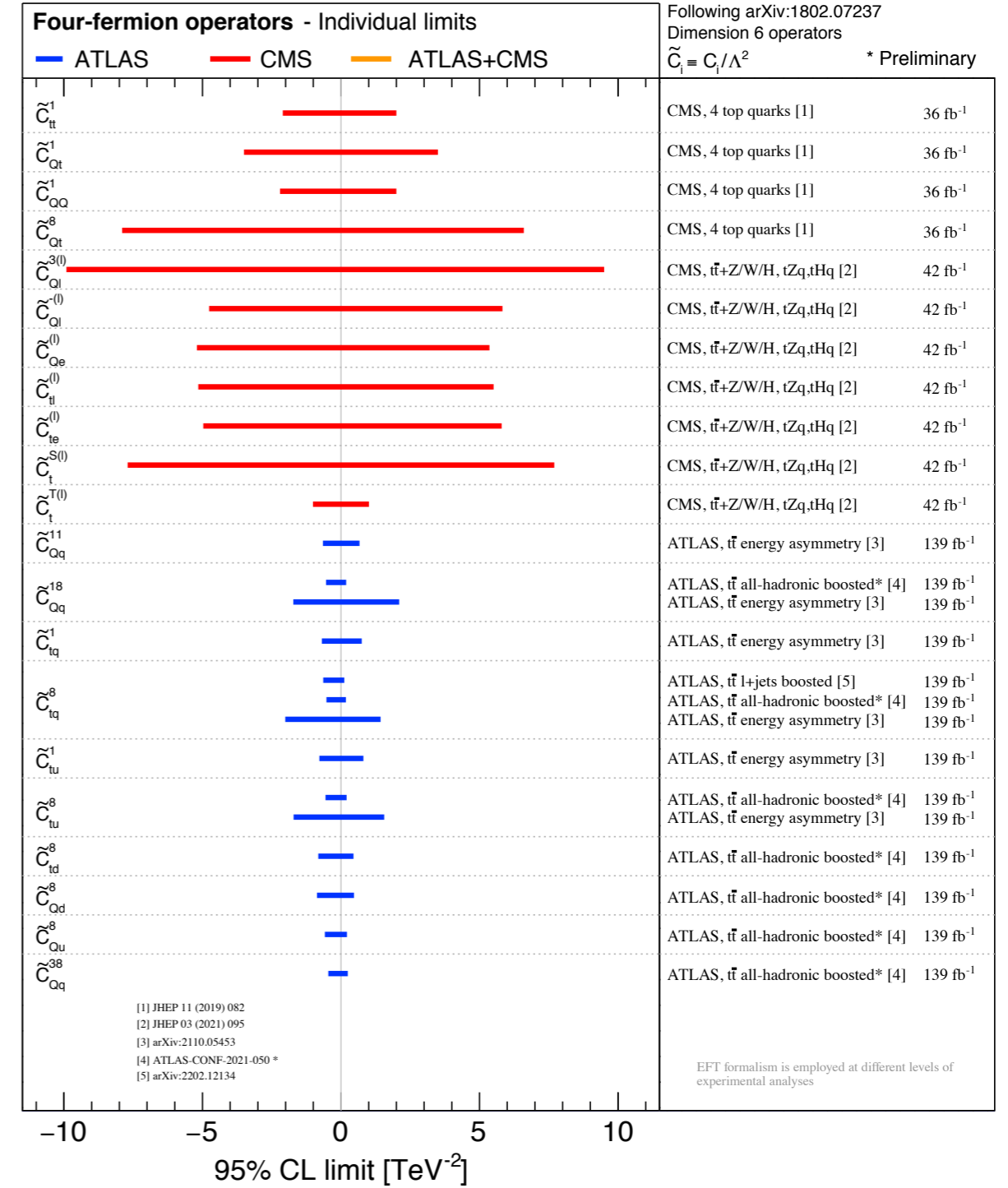
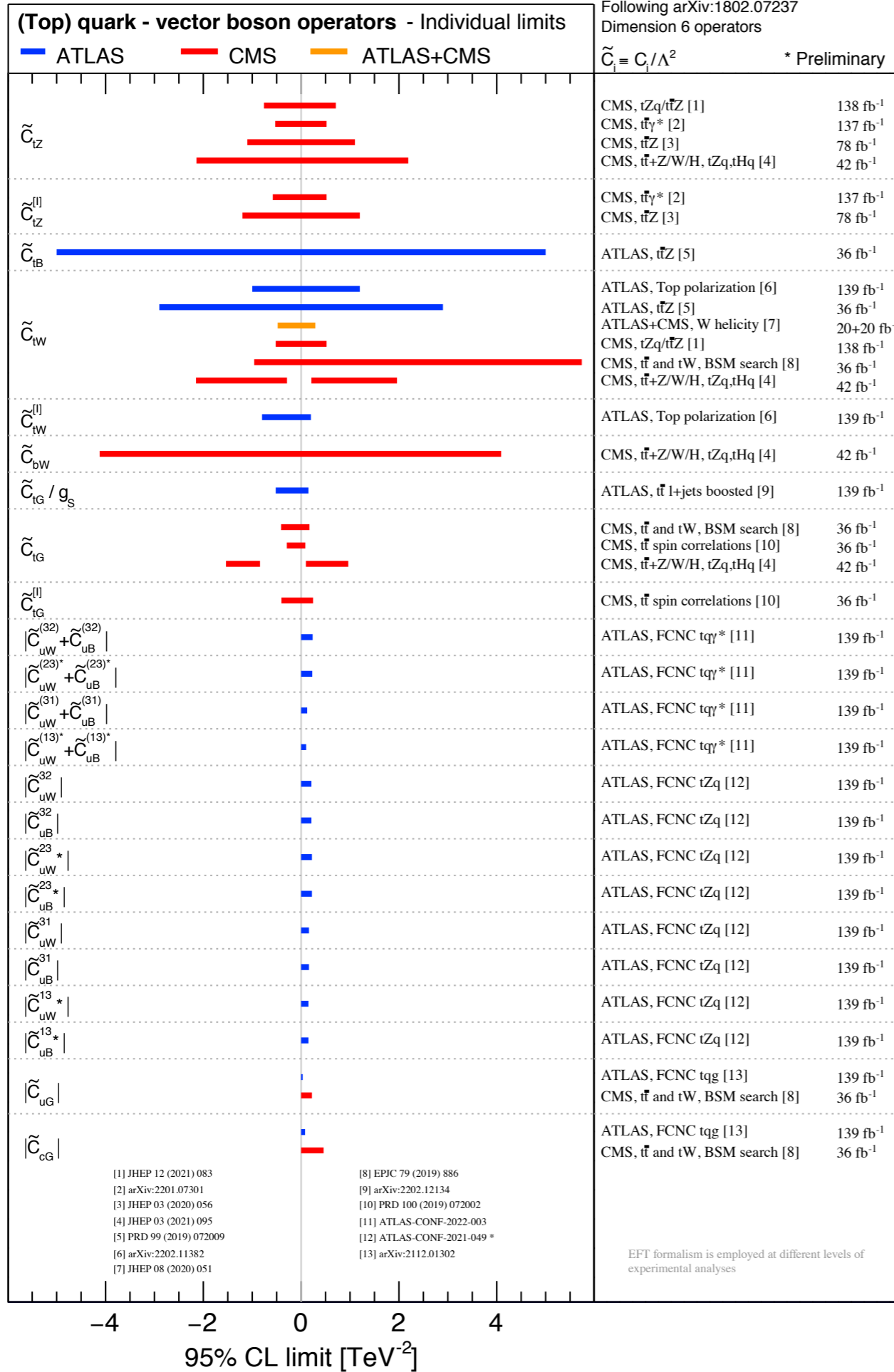
# Top Quark Mass

- Top quark mass gives direct probe of Yukawa coupling
  - Very sensitive to modifications fo EWSB
- Difficult to measure top quark mass directly
  - Leptonic W decay produces neutrino in final state → missing information
  - Hadronic W decay yields many jets in final state → difficult to correctly associate jets to tops



# Top EFT

- Effective Field Theory gives ‘generic’ description of high-energy new physics at low energies
  - No new particles, just new interactions among existing particles
  - New interactions parametrized through new operators in SM Lagrangian
- Complete basis of SM EFT has 59 operators at lowest order
  - Difficult to explore these simultaneously — look for information from many different types of measurements
  - Top measurements give best performance in investigating operators modifying top couplings



# Summary

- Many interesting measurements of top quark since discovery in 1995
- LHC is top quark factory — opportunity to perform precision measurements of cross sections, properties
- New physics likely to couple strongly to top —> top measurements give interesting probe to new physics
- Interesting to see where the future takes us!