

Topopportunities: Rare top decays and interpretations

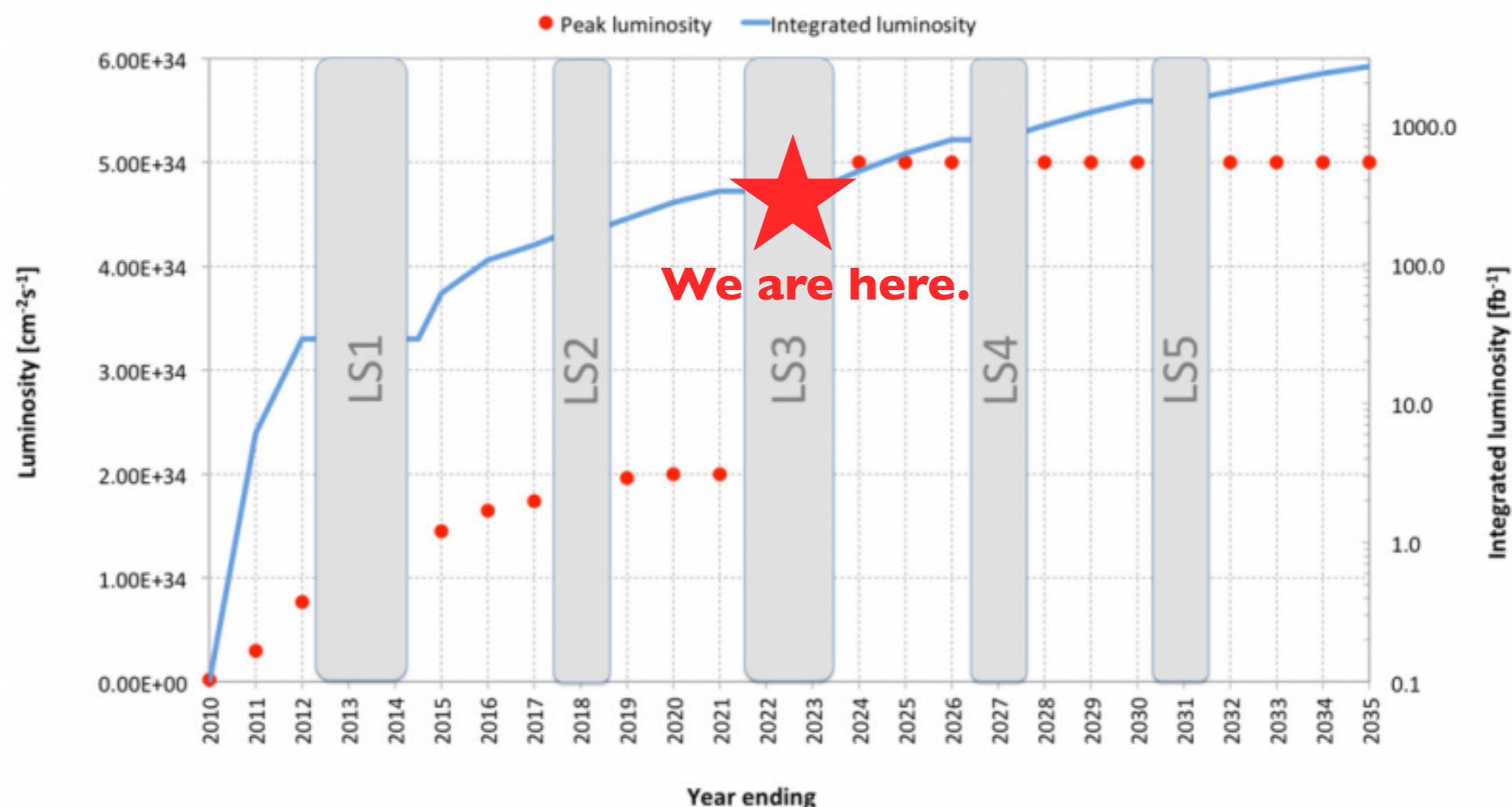
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University of Chicago

Based on [H. Bahl](#), [S. Koren](#), and [LTW. 2307.11154](#)

The focus of our paper

- * HL-LHC.
- * I will briefly comment on e^+e^-

Motivation



Still about 10 times amount of data to come.

Most immediate question:

How to fully realize the potential of the LHC?

Rare processes

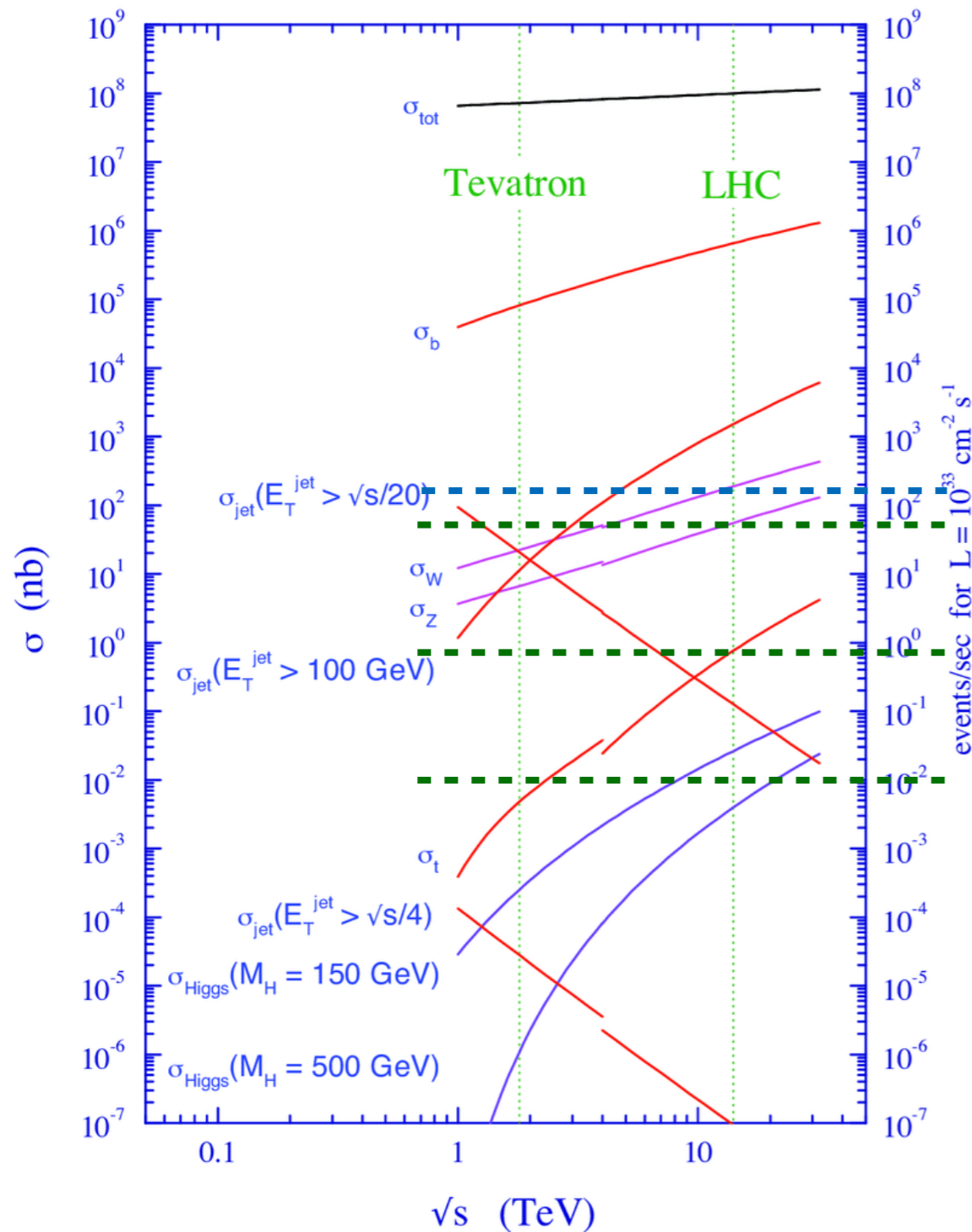


Unlikely, but seeing one can teach us a lot.

Particle factories

HL-LHC

proton - (anti)proton cross sections



$> 10^{11}$ W and Zs

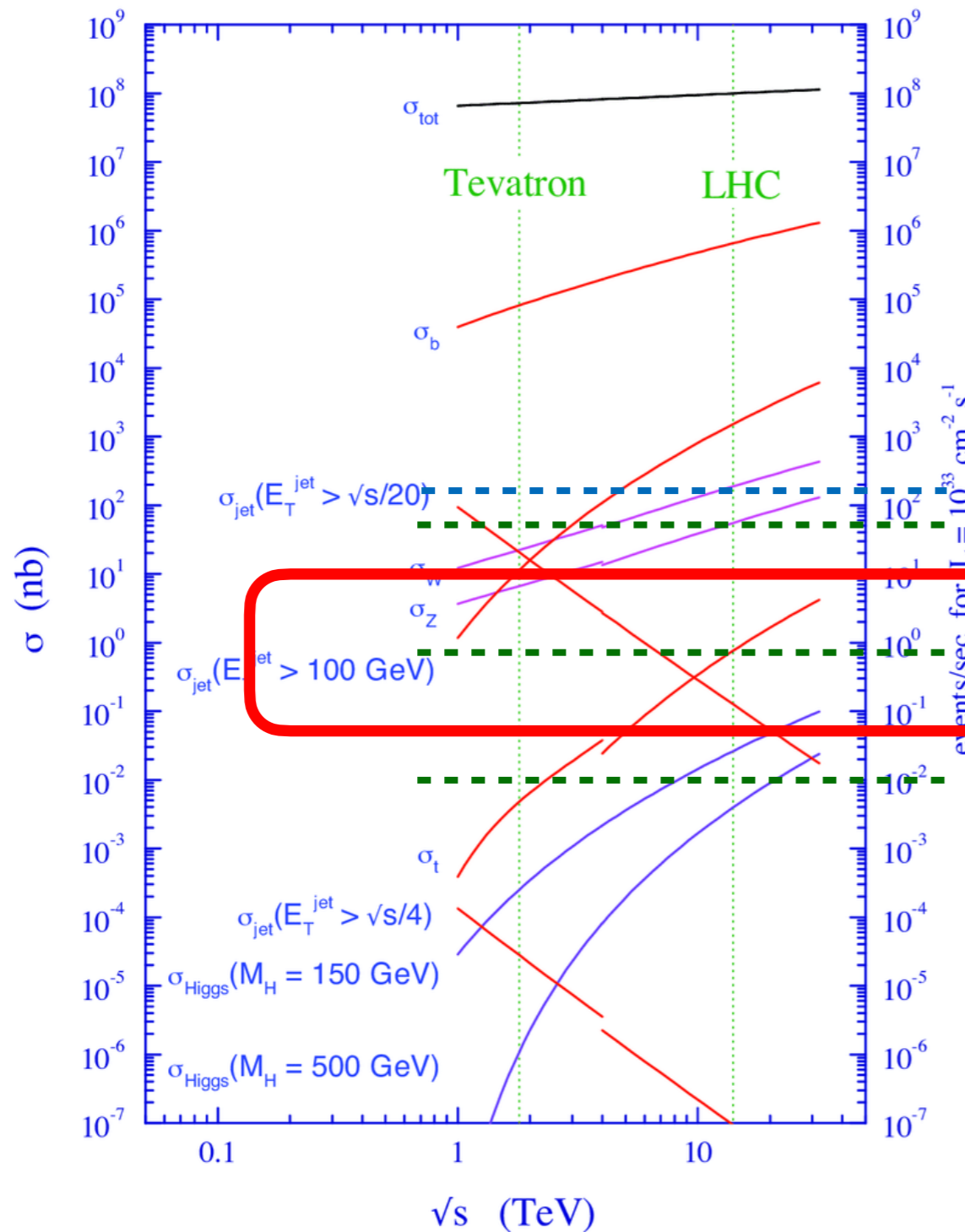
$> 10^9$ tops

$> 10^8$ Higgses

Particle factories

HL-LHC

proton - (anti)proton cross sections

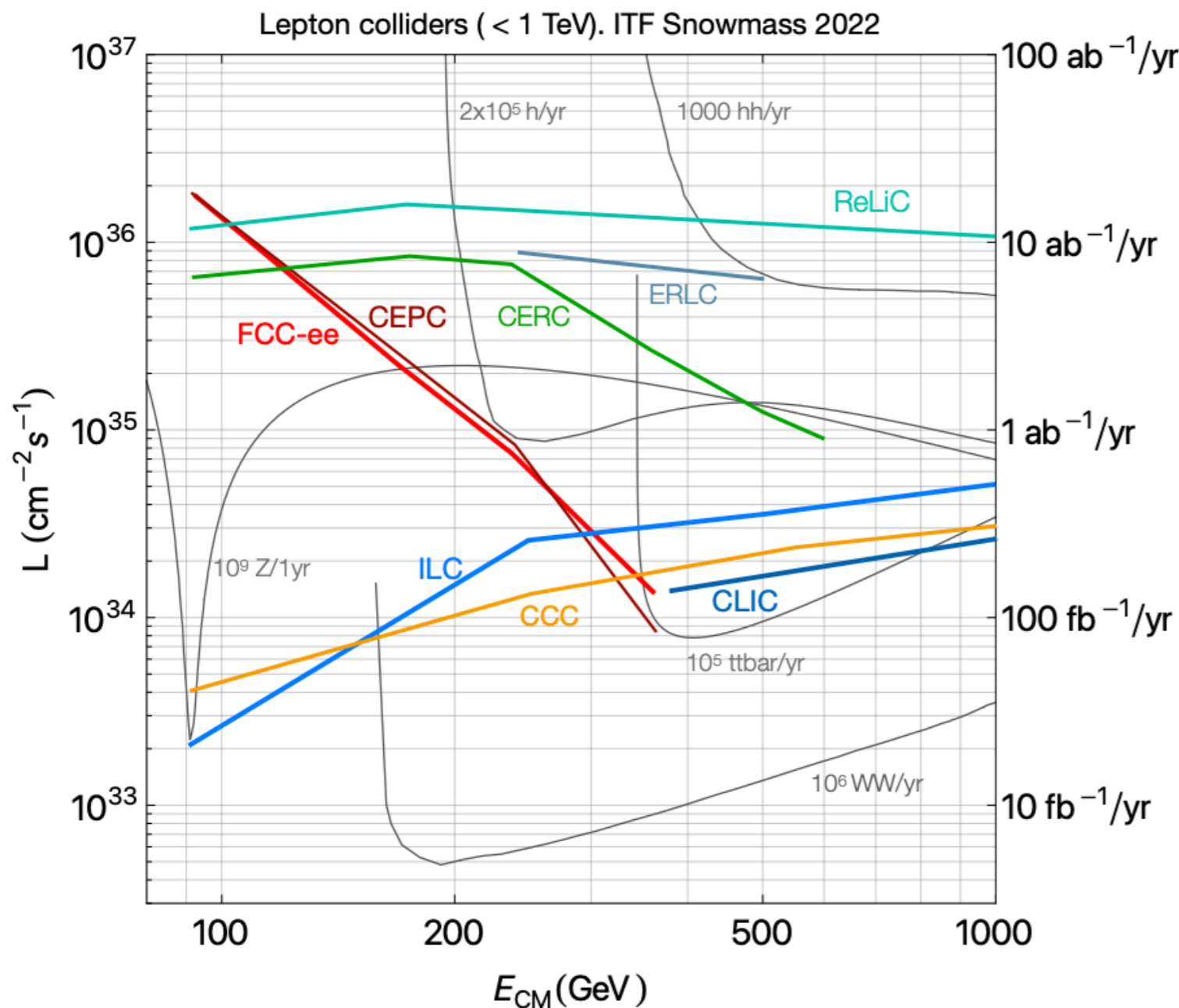


> 10^{11} W and Zs

> 10^9 tops

> 10^8 Higgses

Top also a main output for e^+e^-



Main physics output:

10^6 Higgses

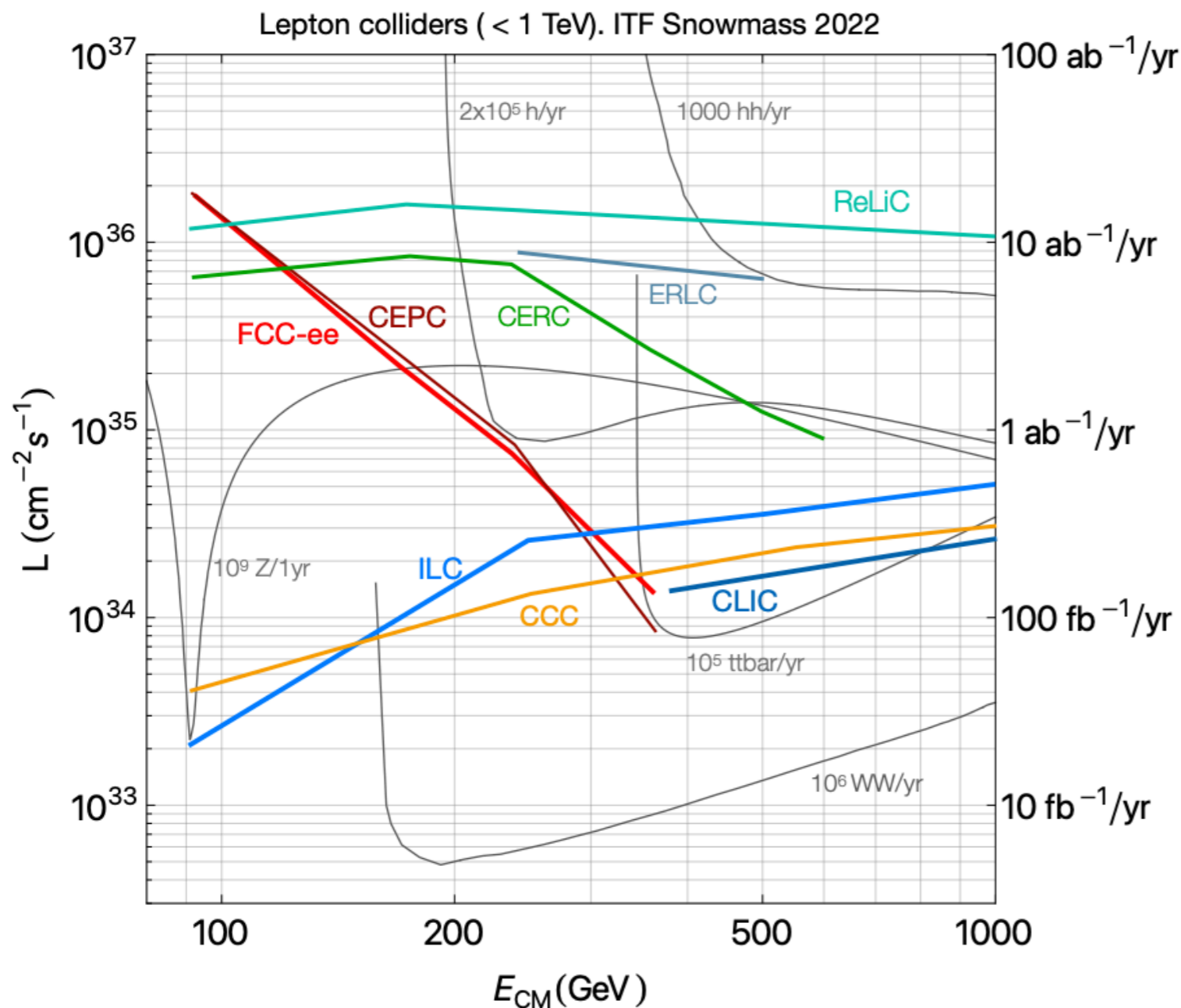
10^{12} Zs

10^6 WW

10^5 ttbar

Statistics = sensitivity to rare phenomena

Top also a main output for e^+e^-



Main physics output:

10^6 Higgses

10^{12} Zs

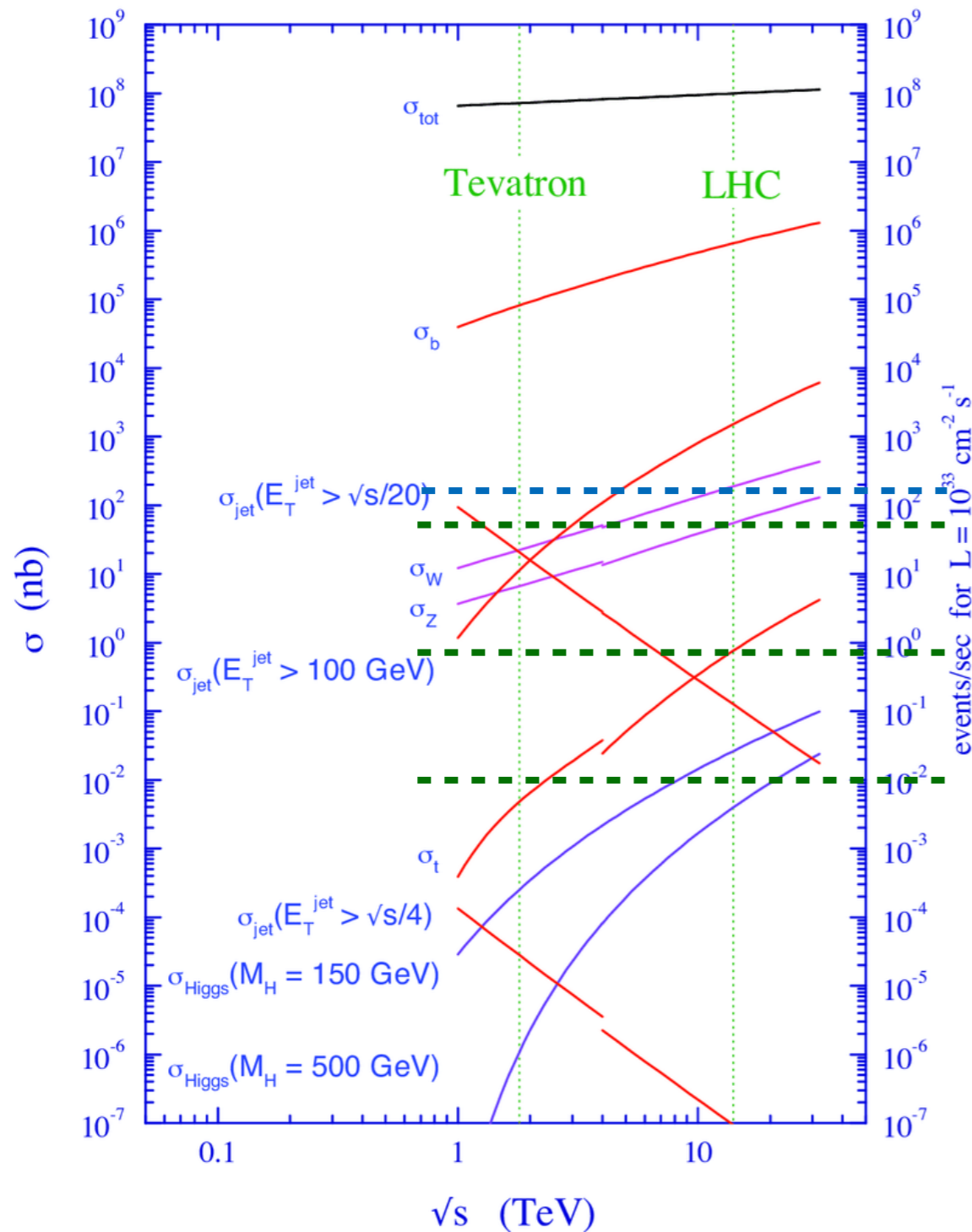
10^6 WW

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Statistics = sensitivity to rare phenomena

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HL-LHC

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e^+e^-

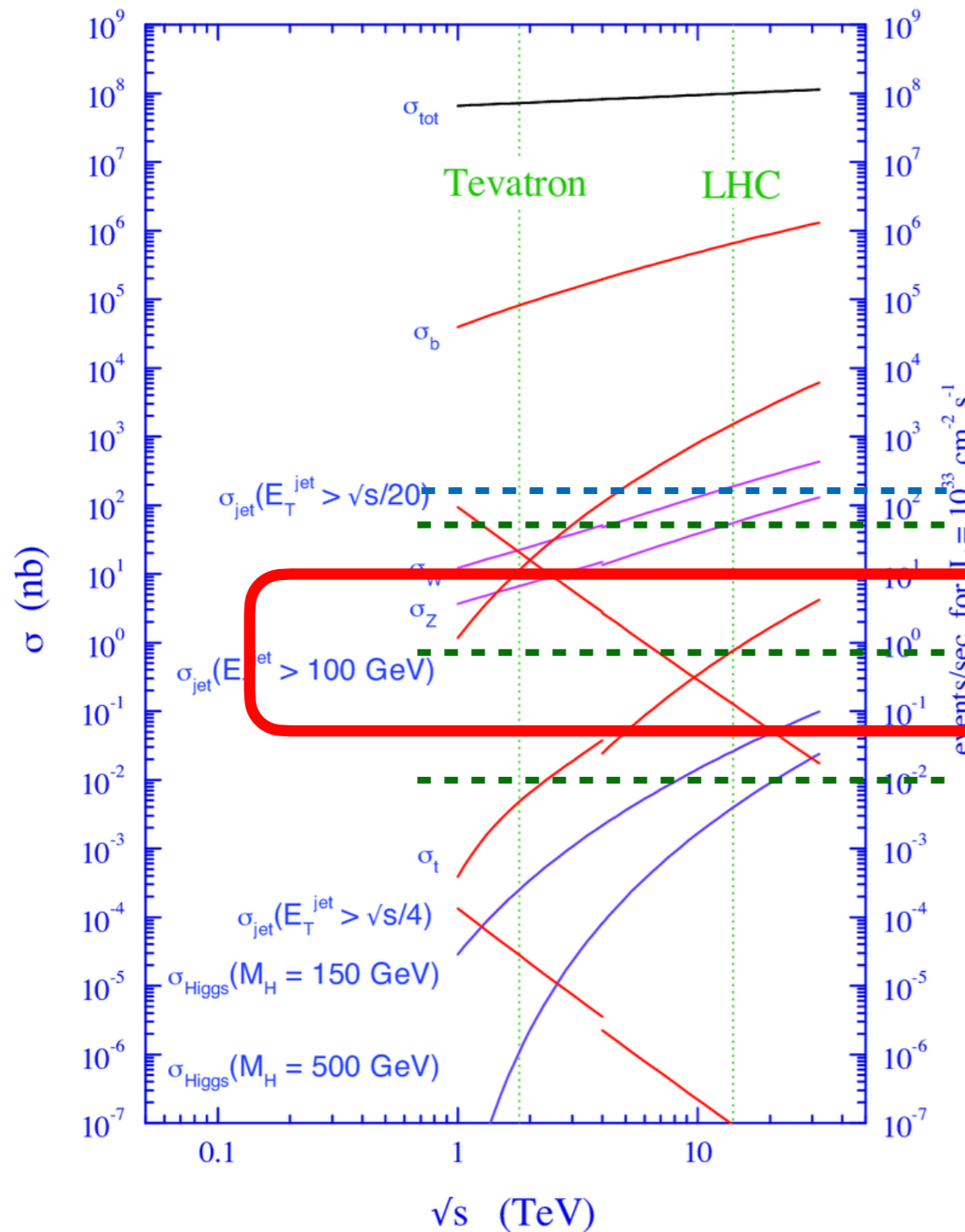
10^8 W, 10^{12} Z

10^5 tops

10^6 Higgses

Particle factories

proton - (anti)proton cross sections



HL-LHC

e^+e^-

> 10^{11} W and Zs

10^8 W, 10^{12} Z

> 10^9 tops

10^5 tops

> 10^8 Higgses

10^6 Higgses

events/sec for $L = 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

An EFT for top decays

SM dim 6	
\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj})(\bar{Q}_{Lk}d_{Rl})$
\mathcal{O}_{qule}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj})(\bar{L}_{Lk}e_{Rl})$
$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi\Phi qu\Phi}^6$	$(\Phi^\dagger\Phi)(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj}\tilde{\Phi})$
$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi D\Phi qq}^6$	$(\Phi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu\Phi)(\bar{Q}_{Li}\gamma^\mu Q_{Lj})$
$\mathcal{O}_{qu\Phi G}^6$	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\tau^A u_{Rj})\tilde{\Phi}G_{\mu\nu}^A$
$\mathcal{O}_{qu\Phi W}^6$	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\tau^I u_{Rj})\tilde{\Phi}W_{\mu\nu}^I$
$\mathcal{O}_{qu\Phi B}^6$	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\sigma^{\mu\nu}u_{Rj})\tilde{\Phi}B_{\mu\nu}$

Φ : Higgs doublet

Q_L : 3rd gen doublet

Light BSM singlets

BSM dim 5	
\mathcal{O}_{SqDq}^5	$S(\bar{Q}_{Li}\not{D}Q_{Lj})$
$\mathcal{O}_{SQu\Phi}^5$	$S(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj}\tilde{\Phi})$
BSM dim 6	
\mathcal{O}_{qdlN}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}d_{Rj})(\bar{L}_{Lk}N)$
\mathcal{O}_{quLN}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj})(\bar{N}L_{Lk})$
\mathcal{O}_{dueN}^6	$(\bar{e}_{Rj}^c u_{Rj})(\bar{d}_{Rk}N)$
\mathcal{O}_{qqNN}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\gamma_\mu Q_{Lj})(\bar{N}\gamma^\mu N)$
\mathcal{O}_{SSqDq}^6	$S^2(\bar{Q}_{Li}\not{D}Q_{Lj})$
$\mathcal{O}_{SSqu\Phi}^6$	$S^2(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj}\tilde{\Phi})$
$\mathcal{O}_{qu\Phi Z'}^6$	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\sigma^{\mu\nu}u_{Rj})\tilde{\Phi}F'_{\mu\nu}$

S : scalar

N : Dirac fermion

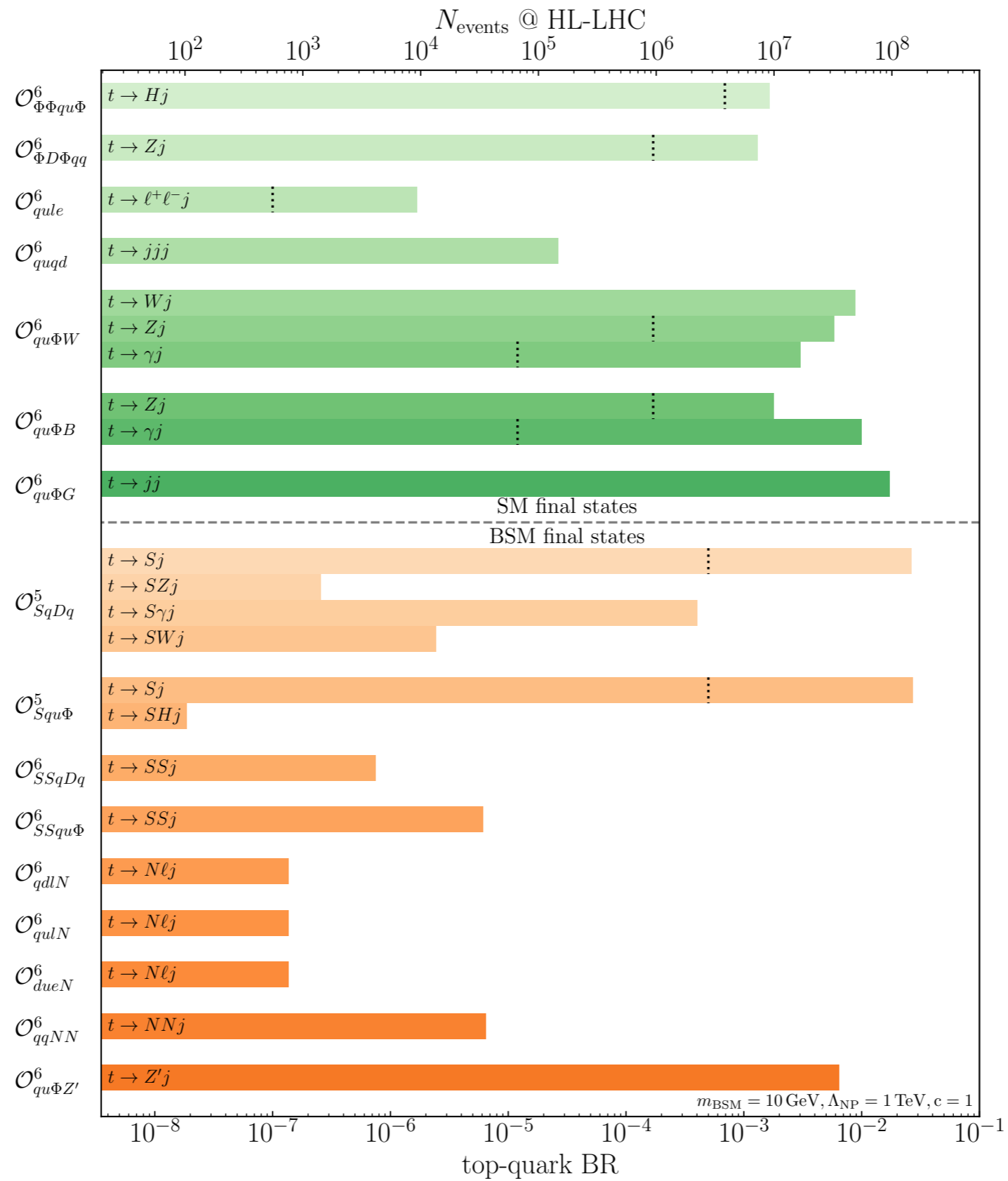
Z', F' : $U(1)'$ gauge boson

An EFT for top decays

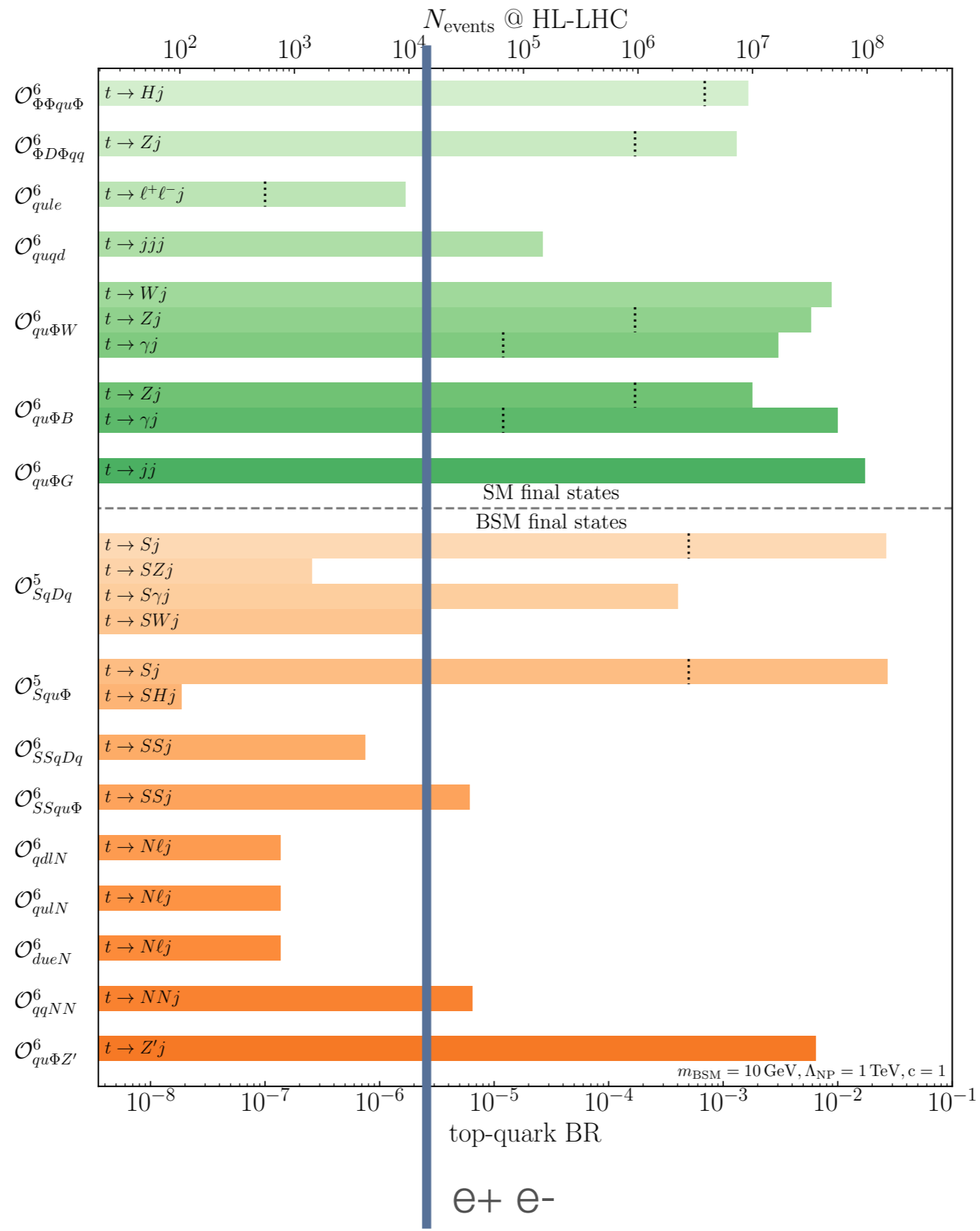
SM dim 6		BSM dim 5	
\mathcal{O}_{quqd}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj})(\bar{Q}_{Lk}d_{Rl})$	\mathcal{O}_{SqDq}^5	$S(\bar{Q}_{Li}\not{D}Q_{Lj})$
\mathcal{O}_{qule}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj})(\bar{L}_{Lk}e_{Rl})$	$\mathcal{O}_{SQu\Phi}^5$	$S(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj}\tilde{\Phi})$
$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi\Phi qu\Phi}^6$	$(\Phi^\dagger\Phi)(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj}\tilde{\Phi})$	BSM dim 6	
$\mathcal{O}_{\Phi D\Phi qq}^6$	$(\Phi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu\Phi)(\bar{Q}_{Li}\gamma^\mu Q_{Lj})$	\mathcal{O}_{qdlN}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}d_{Rj})(\bar{L}_{Lk}N)$
$\mathcal{O}_{qu\Phi G}^6$	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\tau^A u_{Rj})\tilde{\Phi}G_{\mu\nu}^A$	\mathcal{O}_{quLN}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj})(\bar{N}L_{Lk})$
$\mathcal{O}_{qu\Phi W}^6$	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\tau^I u_{Rj})\tilde{\Phi}W_{\mu\nu}^I$	\mathcal{O}_{dueN}^6	$(\bar{e}_{Rj}^c u_{Rj})(\bar{d}_{Rk}N)$
$\mathcal{O}_{qu\Phi B}^6$	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\sigma^{\mu\nu}u_{Rj})\tilde{\Phi}B_{\mu\nu}$	\mathcal{O}_{qqNN}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\gamma_\mu Q_{Lj})(\bar{N}\gamma^\mu N)$
		\mathcal{O}_{SSqDq}^6	$S^2(\bar{Q}_{Li}\not{D}Q_{Lj})$
		$\mathcal{O}_{SSqu\Phi}^6$	$S^2(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj}\tilde{\Phi})$
		$\mathcal{O}_{qu\Phi Z'}^6$	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\sigma^{\mu\nu}u_{Rj})\tilde{\Phi}F'_{\mu\nu}$

Φ : Higgs doublet

These are generated by some unspecified heavy new physics with M_{NP} .
 Stopped at dim-6 operators, with $M_{\text{NP}} = 1$ TeV, lead to interesting rates at HL-LHC
 For dim-7 operators, M_{NP} would be too light, covered by direct searches.

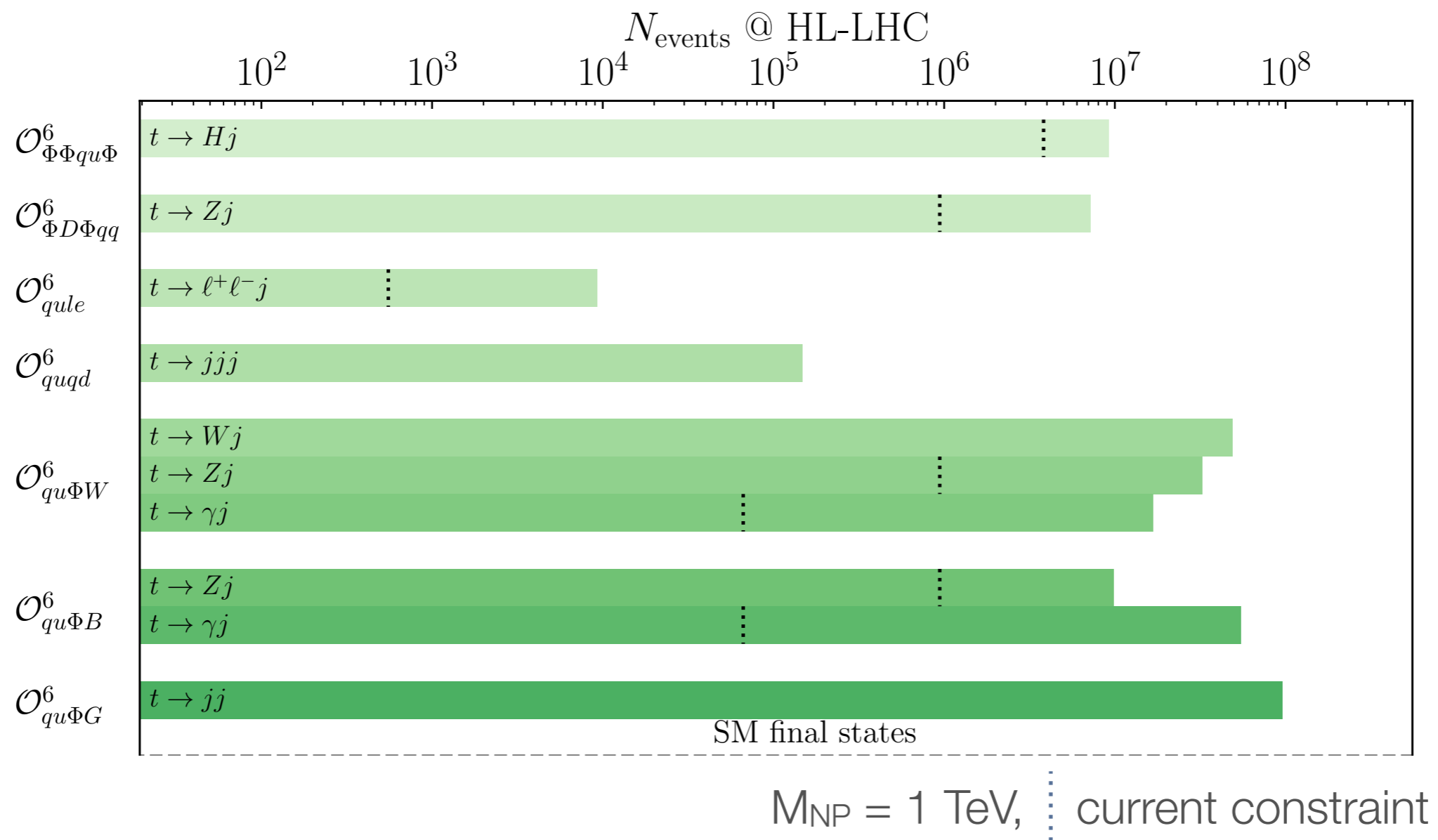


Set $M_{\text{NP}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$

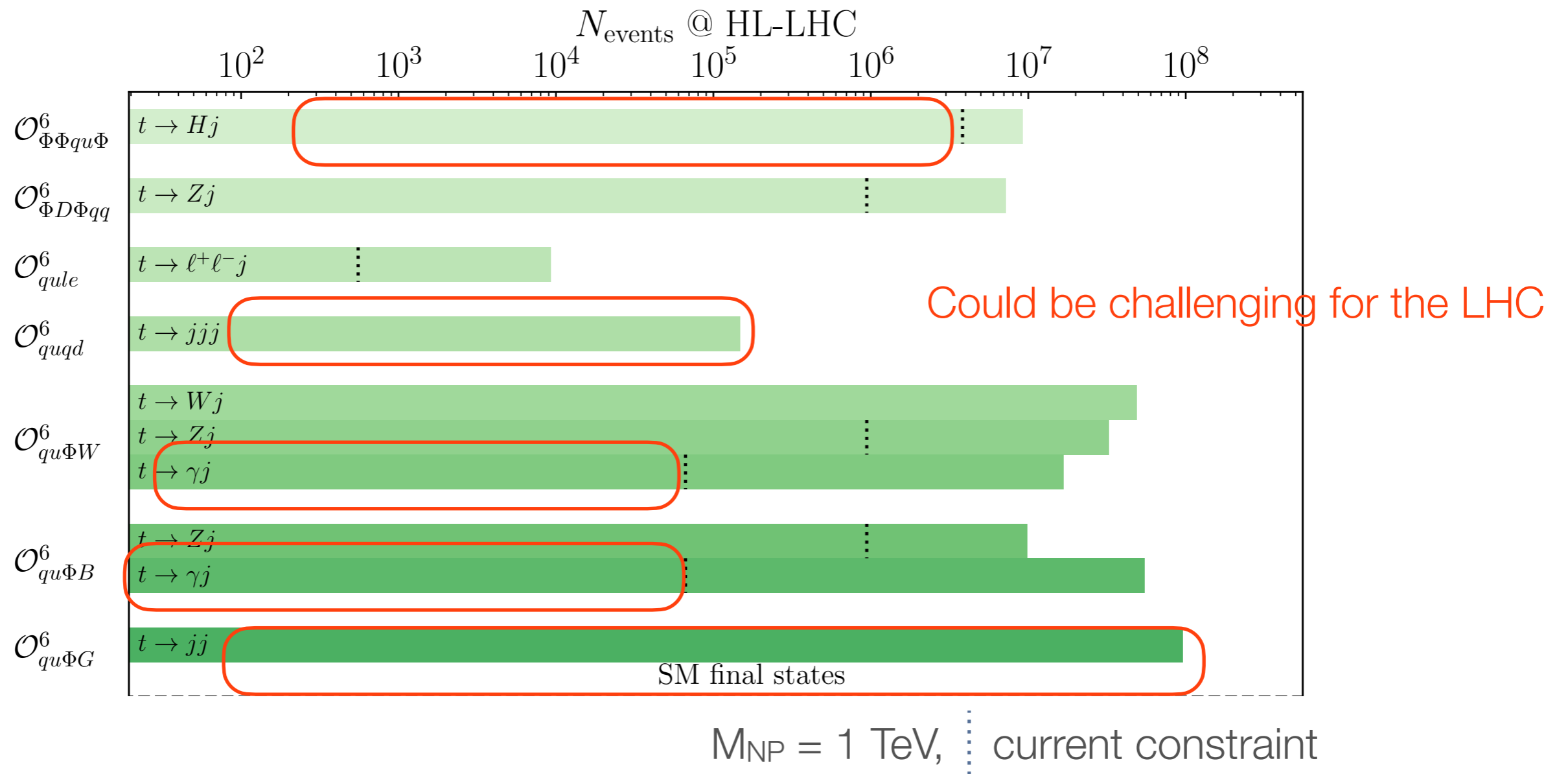


Set $M_{\text{NP}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$

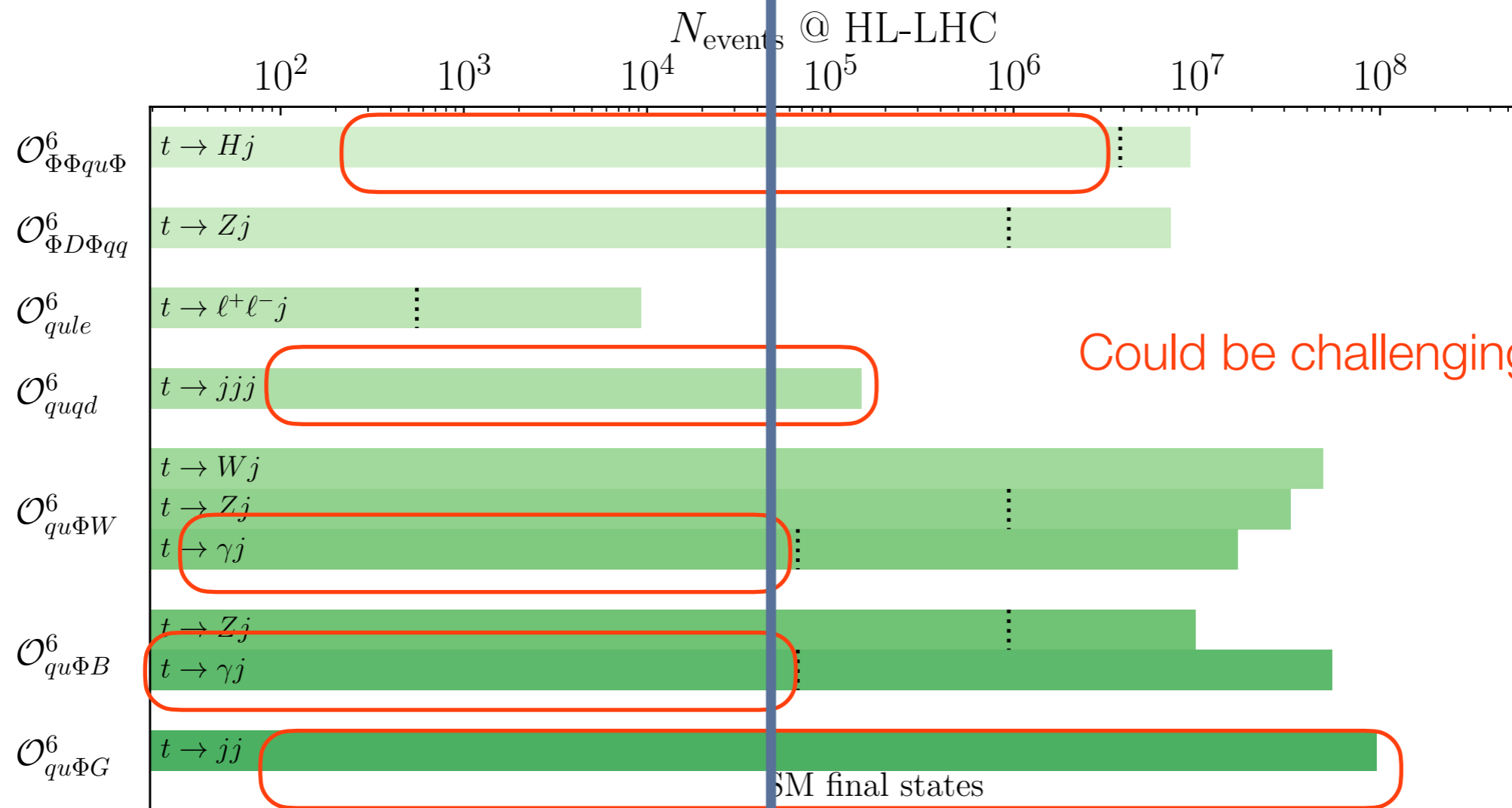
SM final state



SM final state



SM final state

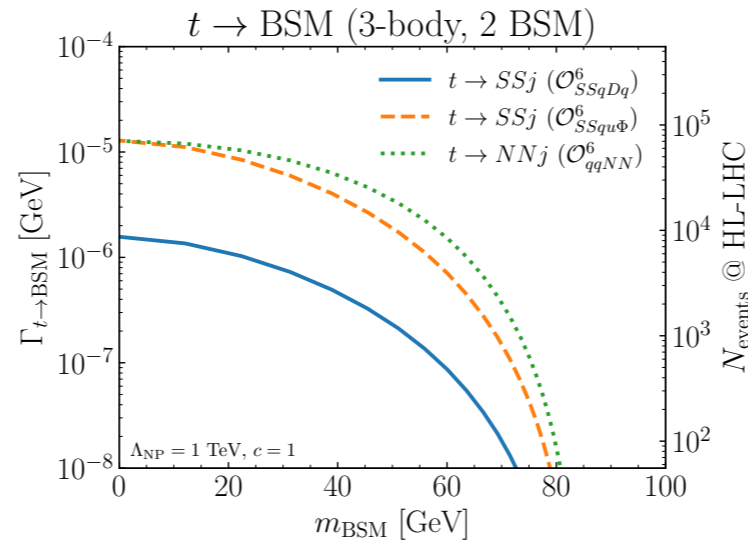
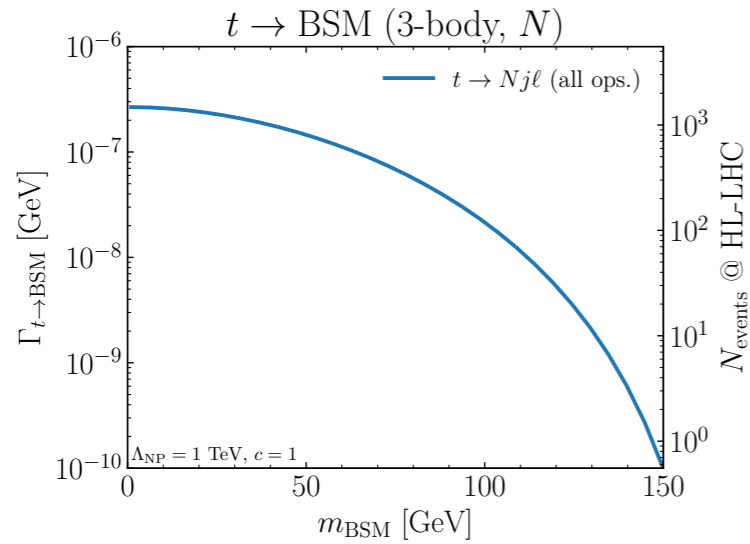
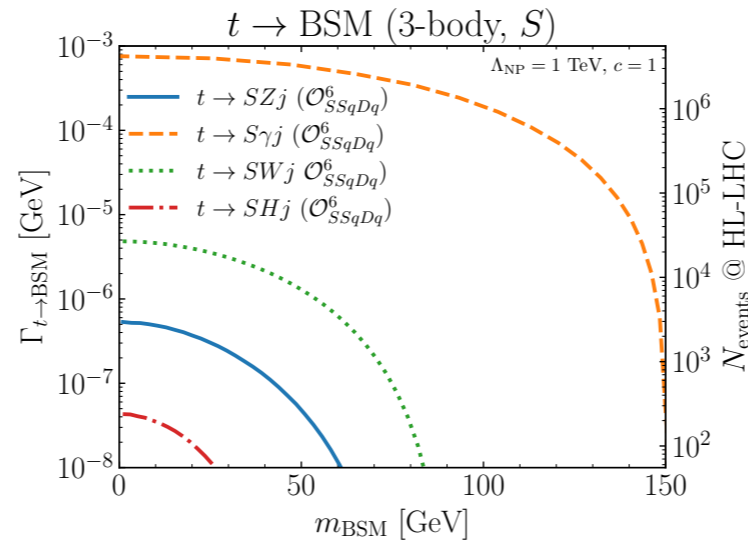
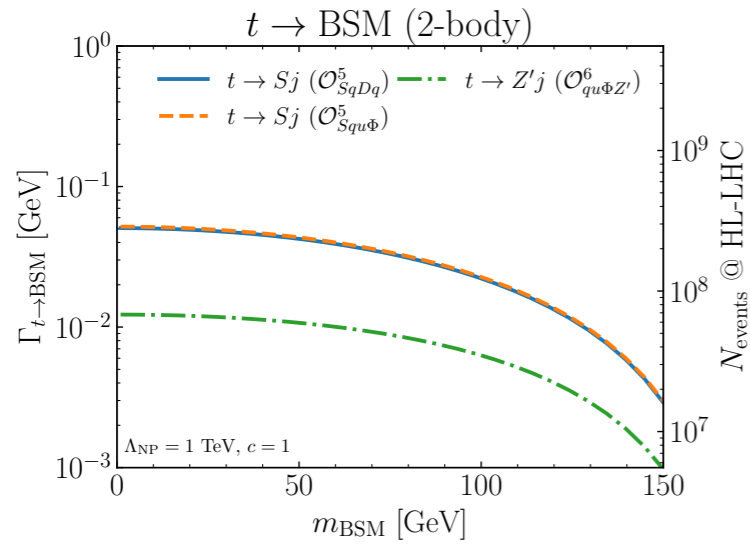


Could be challenging for the LHC

$M_{\text{NP}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$, \dots current constraint

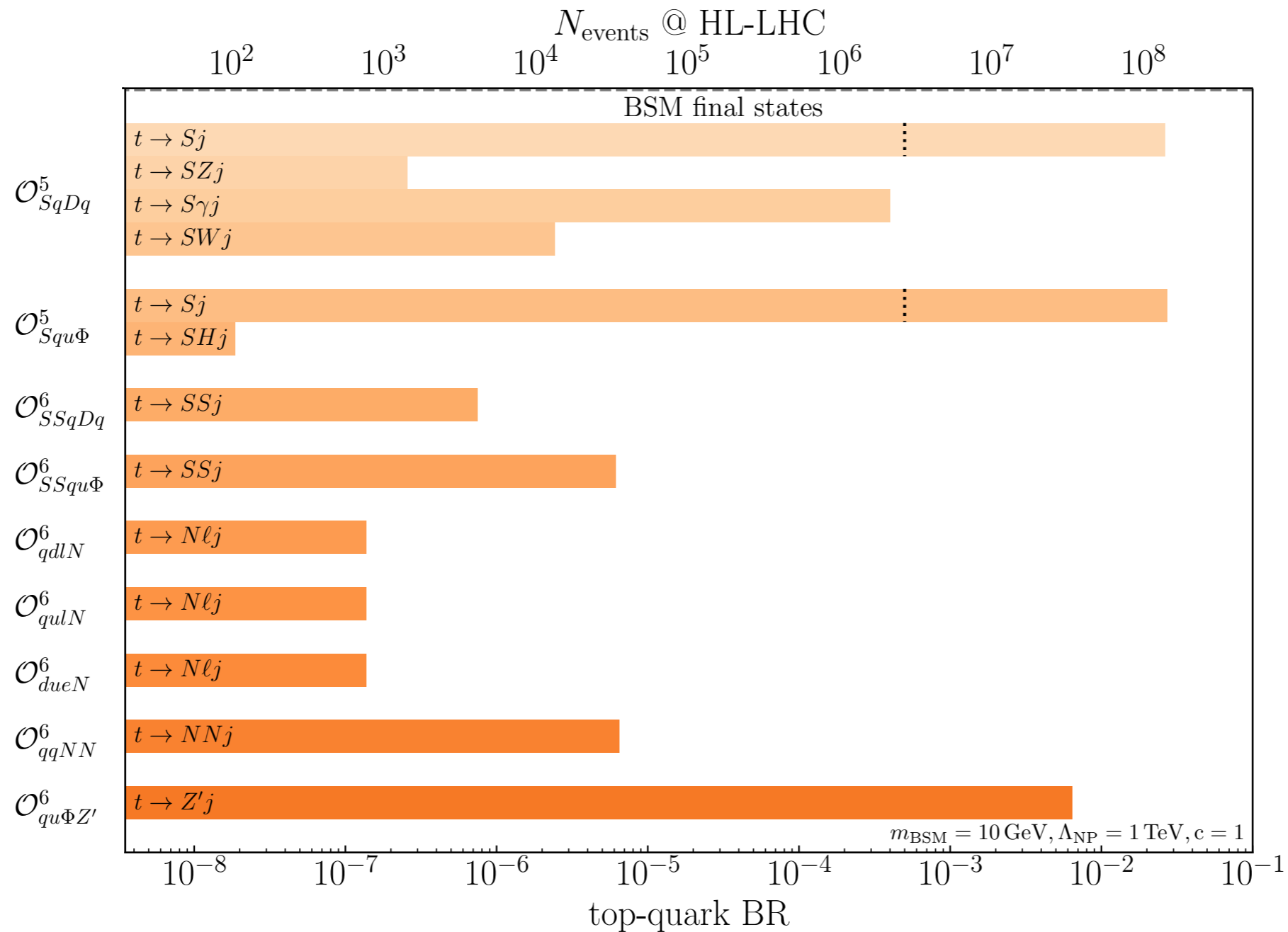
$e^+ e^-$

BSM decays.



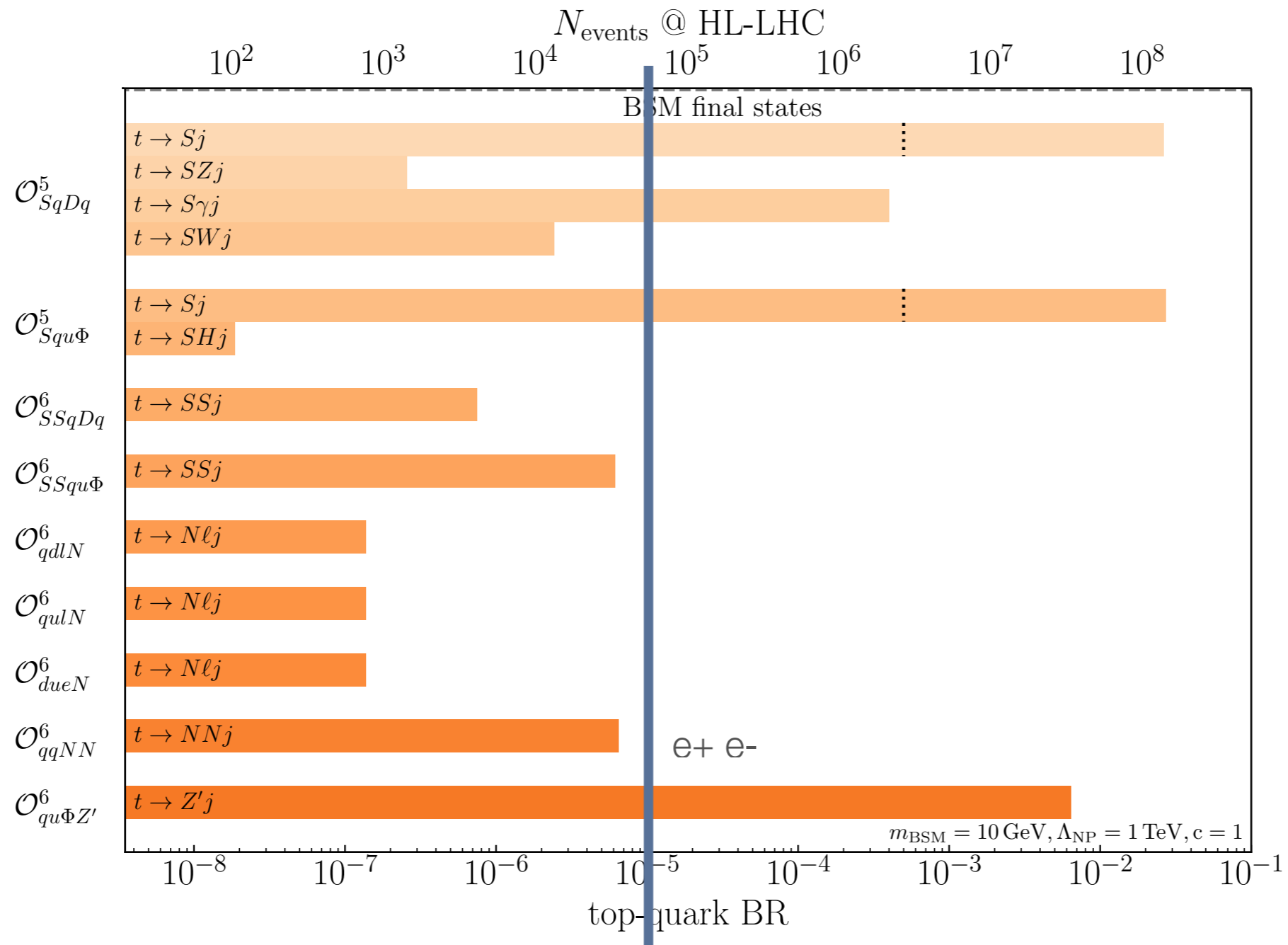
BSM dim 5	
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\mathcal{O}_{qqNN}^6	$(\bar{Q}_{Li}\gamma_{\mu}Q_{Lj})(\bar{N}\gamma^{\mu}N)$
\mathcal{O}_{SSqDq}^6	$S^2(\bar{Q}_{Li}\not{D}Q_{Lj})$
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BSM final state



Signal depends on how the BSM states decays

BSM final state



Signal depends on how the BSM states decays

Possibility 1: NP stable

For example:

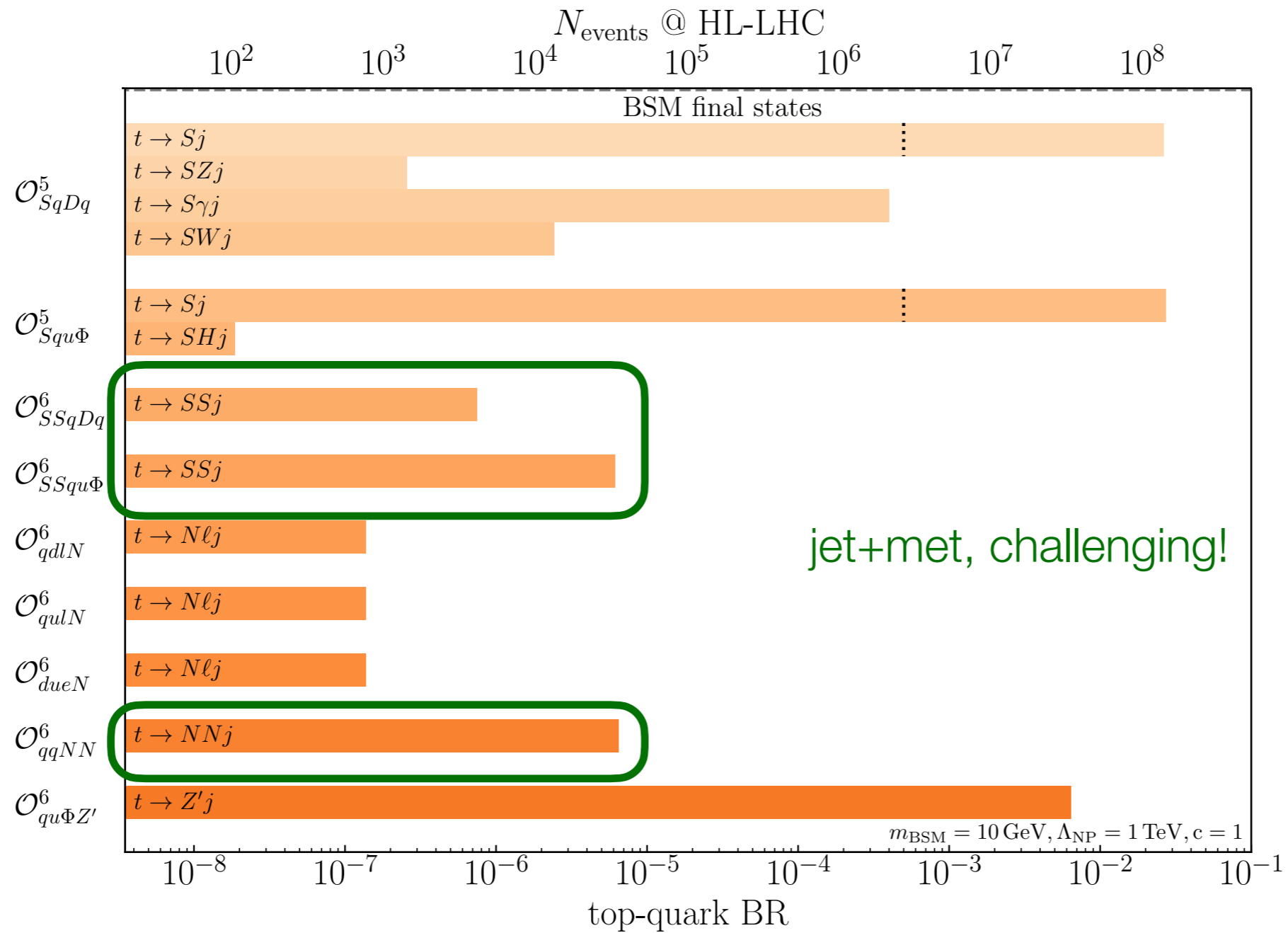
If the top decay is through operators:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \mathcal{O}_{qqNN}^6 & (\bar{Q}_{Li}\gamma_\mu Q_{Lj}) (\bar{N}\gamma^\mu N) \\ \mathcal{O}_{SSqDq}^6 & S^2(\bar{Q}_{Li}\not{D}Q_{Lj}) \\ \mathcal{O}_{SSqu\Phi}^6 & S^2(\bar{Q}_{Li}u_{Rj}\tilde{\Phi}) \end{array}$$

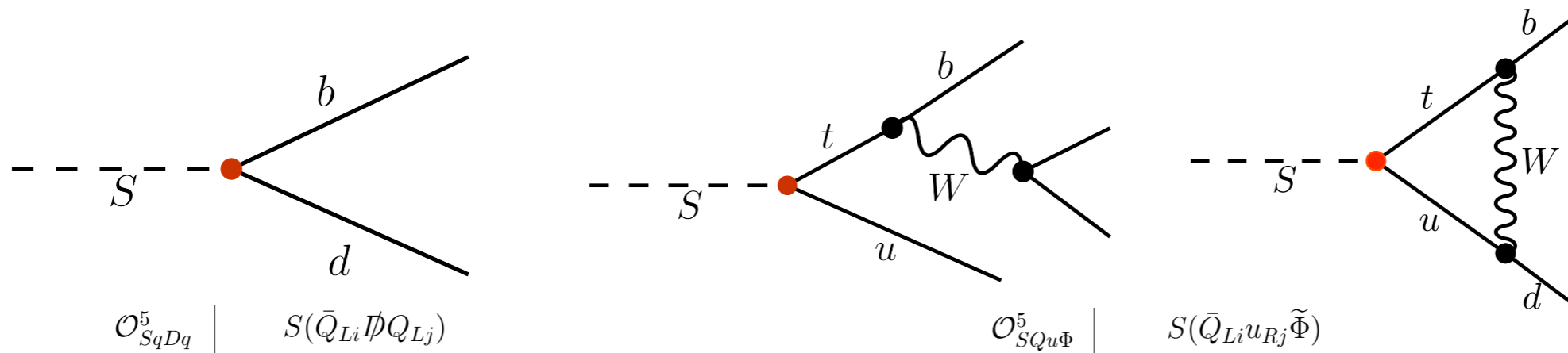
It is consistent for the NP to have a Z_2 symmetry, hence stable.

Leads to missing energy.

MET



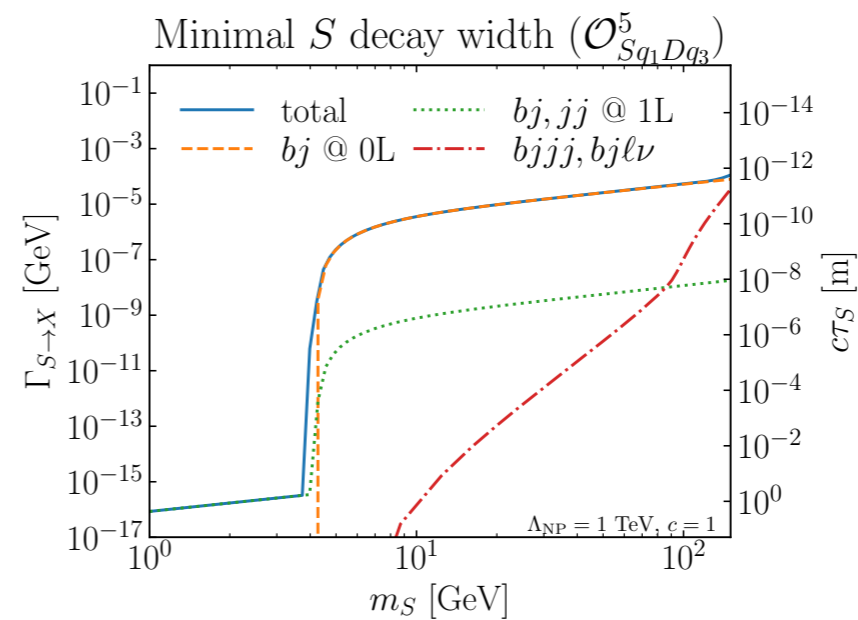
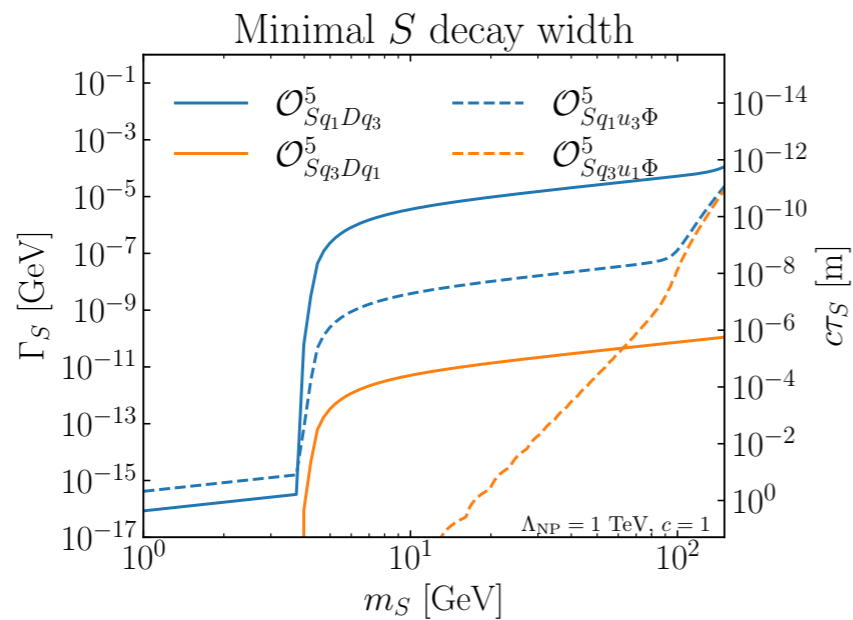
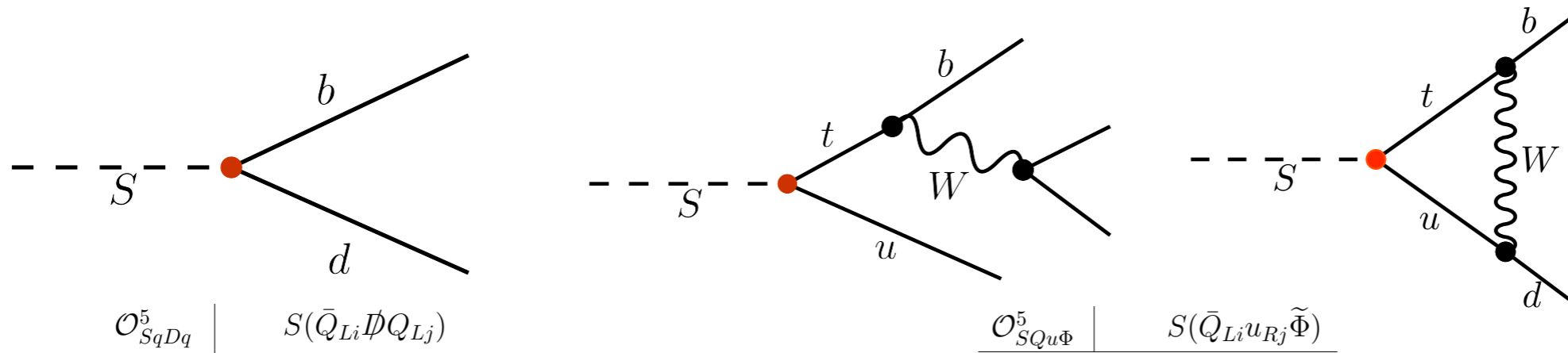
NP (scalar singlet) decay



Minimal width

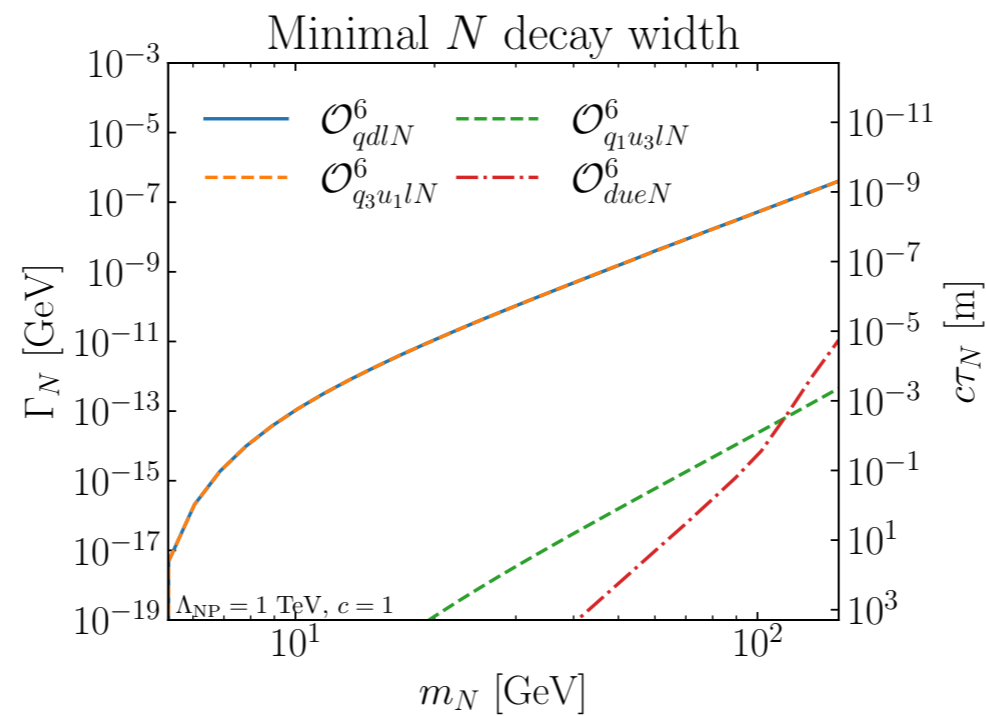
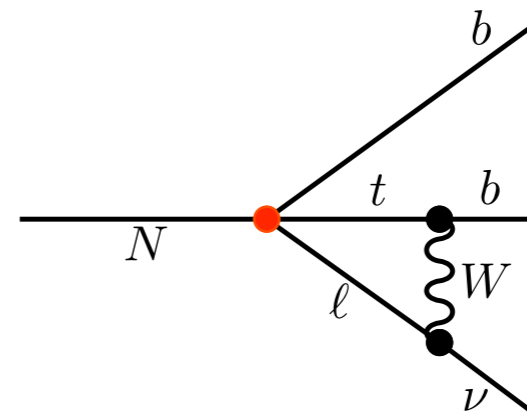
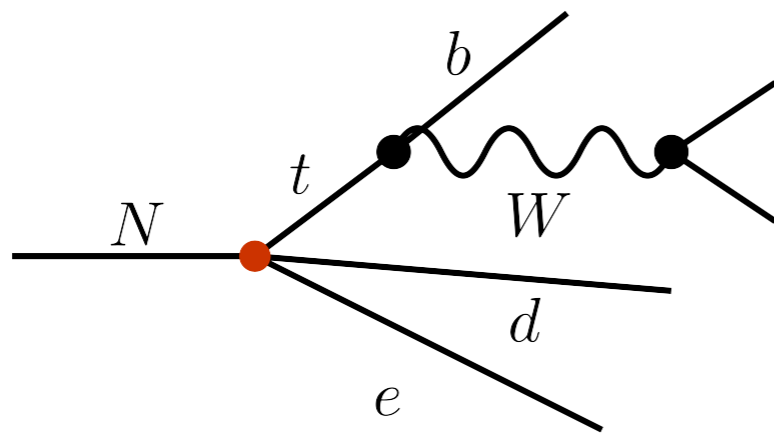
The operator mediate top decay also contribute to singlet decay

NP (scalar singlet) decay

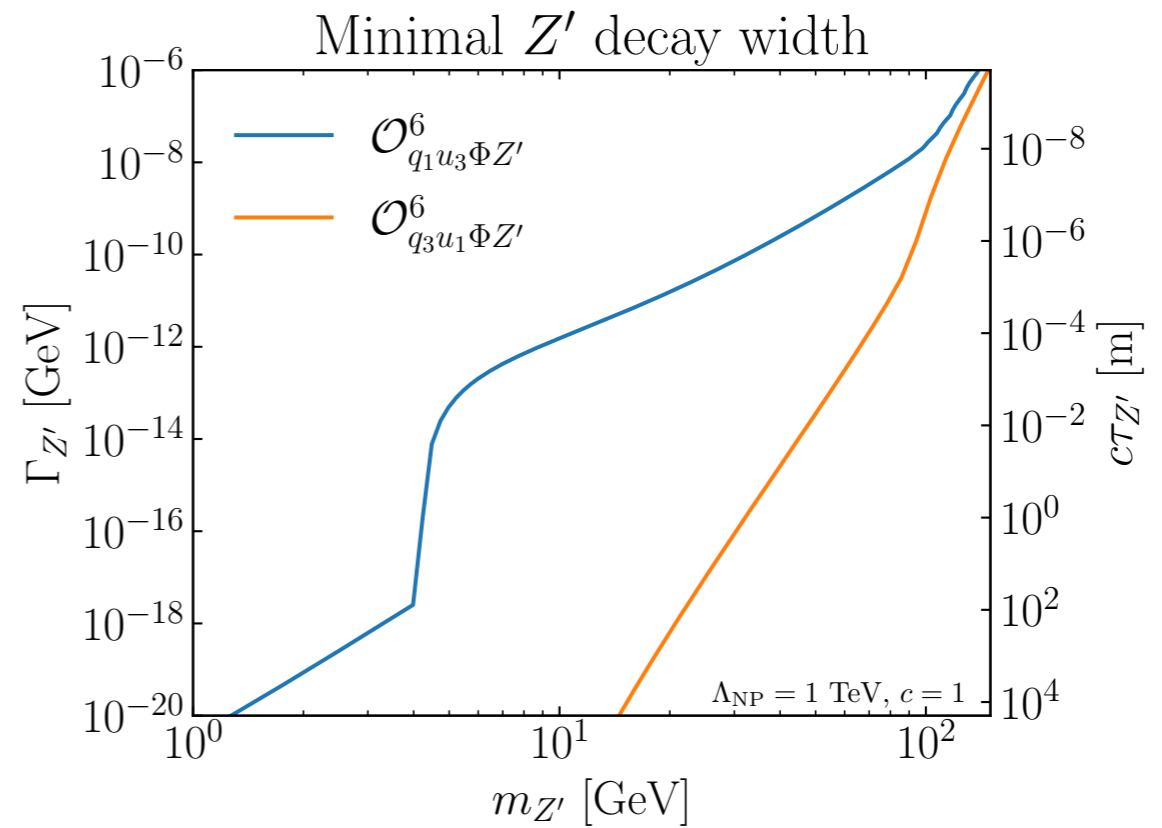
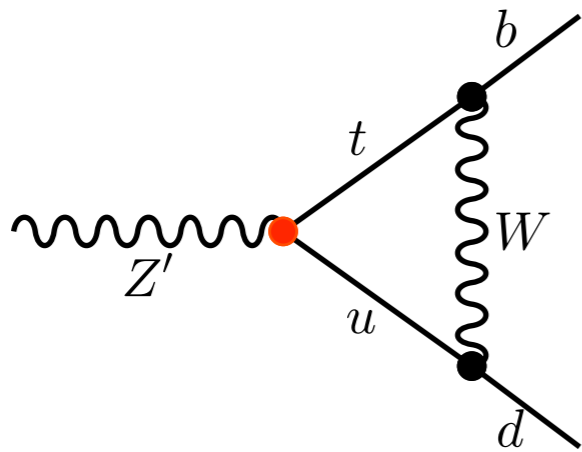


Loop with 1st generation suffer from further helicity suppression.

Dirac fermion singlet

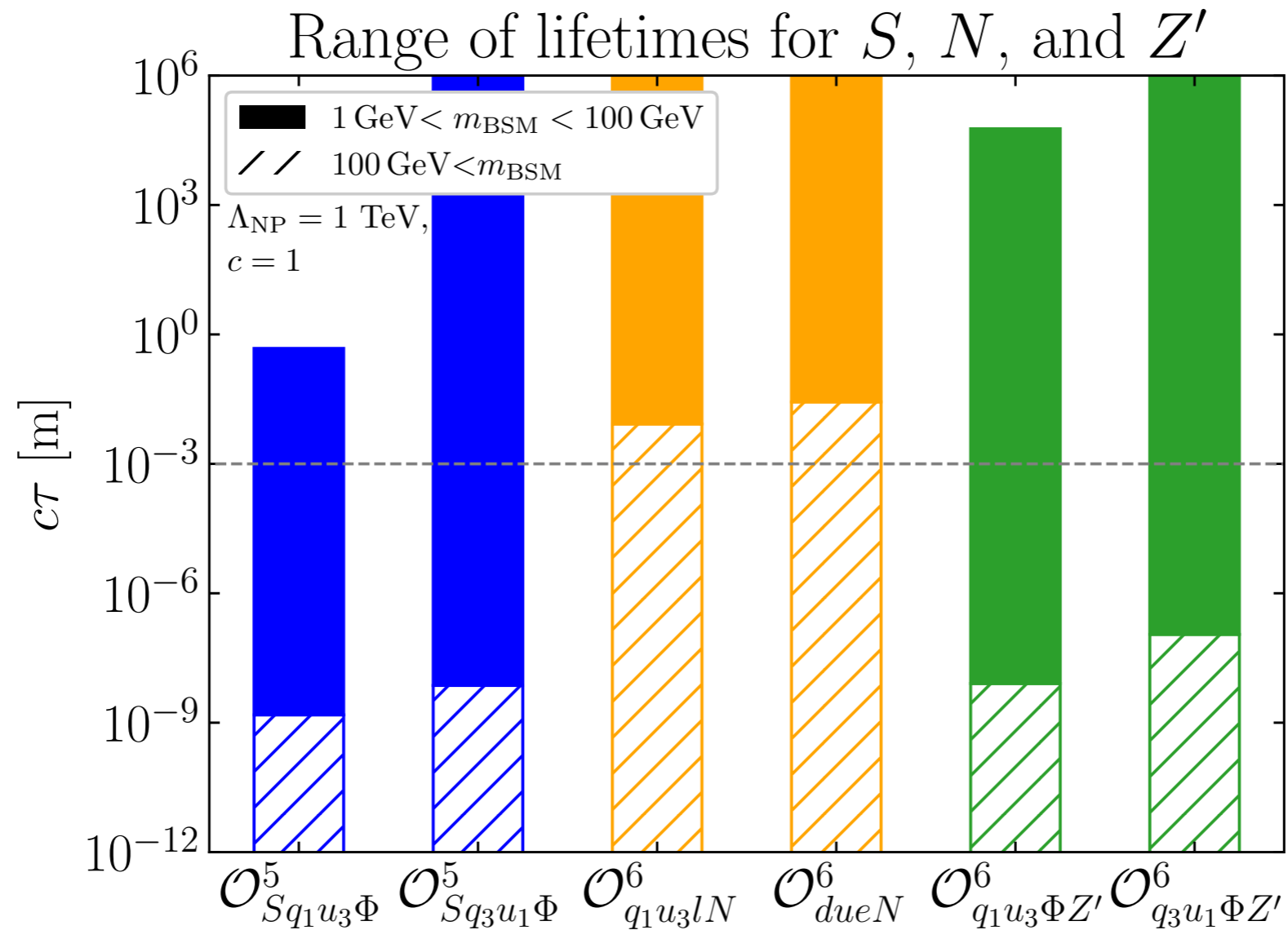


U(1)' decay

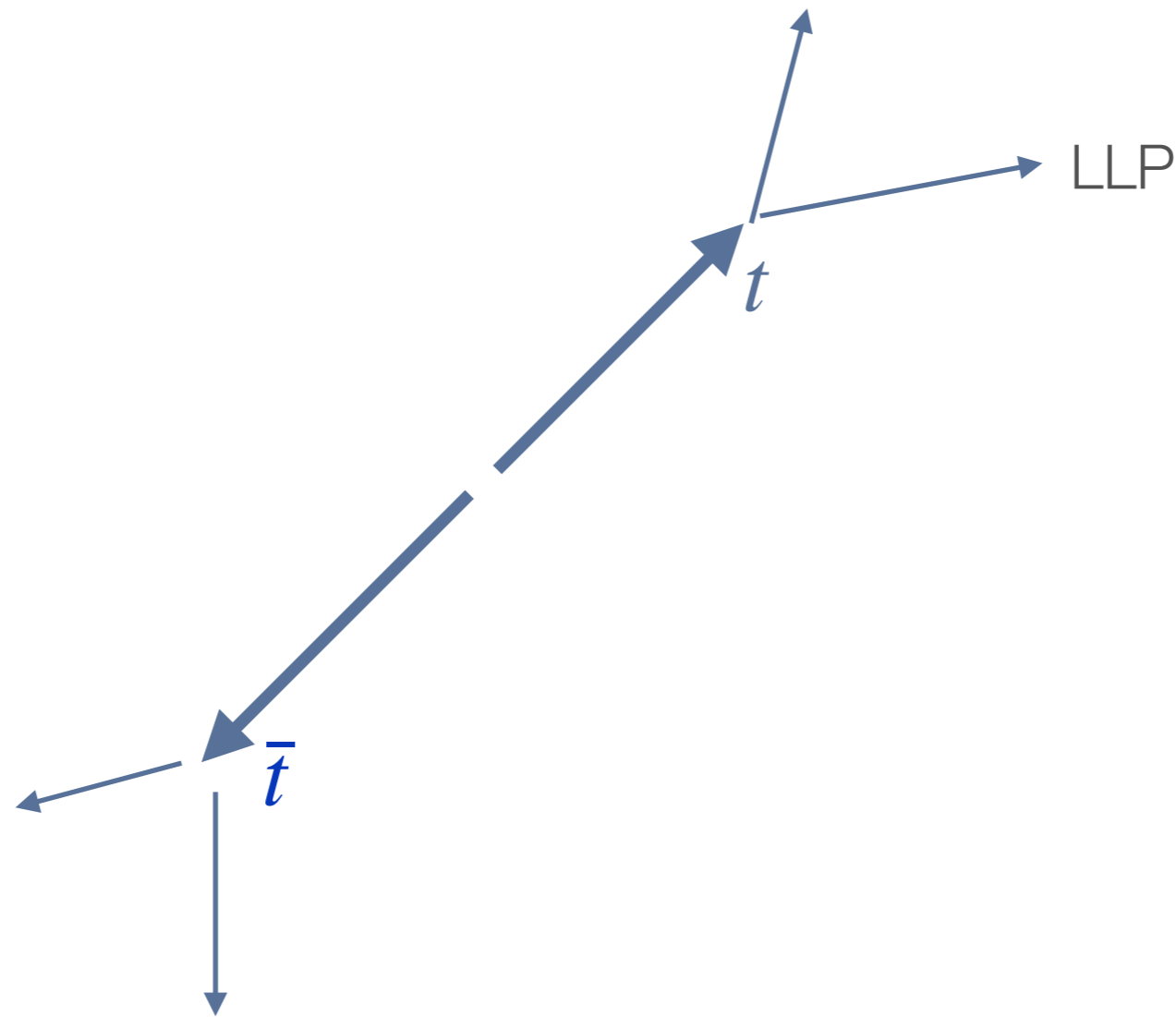


Loop with 1st generation suffer from further helicity suppression.

Long lived particles



LLP searches in $t\bar{t}$



The rest of the event = “free” trigger.

Unlike higgs \rightarrow LLP, or disappearing track, need another radiation to trigger

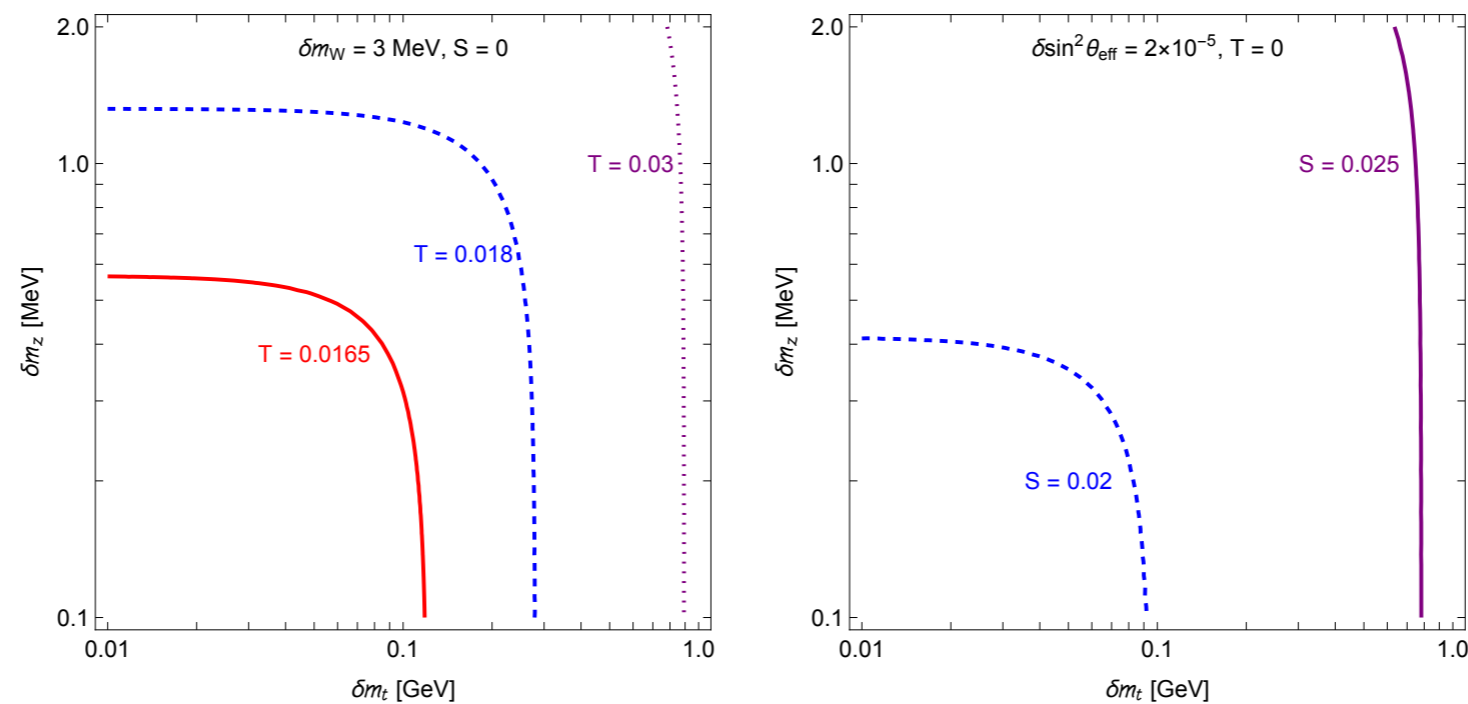
Conclusions

- * HL-LHC is a top factory.
 - * Great opportunity to go after top rare decays.
- * Rich SM final states.
- * NP final states, new opportunity for LLP searches.
- * e^+e^- can be complementary in some channels.

Why 350?

Gains from run at $t\bar{t}b\bar{a}$

- * Top mass a key input for electroweak precision.



Parameter	Current	CEPC baseline	Improved m_t
S	3.4×10^{-2}	8.1×10^{-3}	6.6×10^{-3}
T	2.8×10^{-2}	9.2×10^{-3}	6.5×10^{-3}

Beyond top mass

$$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(1)} = \frac{i}{\Lambda^2} (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu q_L),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Hq}^{(3)} = \frac{i}{\Lambda^2} (H^\dagger \tau^I \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_L)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Ht} = \frac{i}{\Lambda^2} (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R),$$

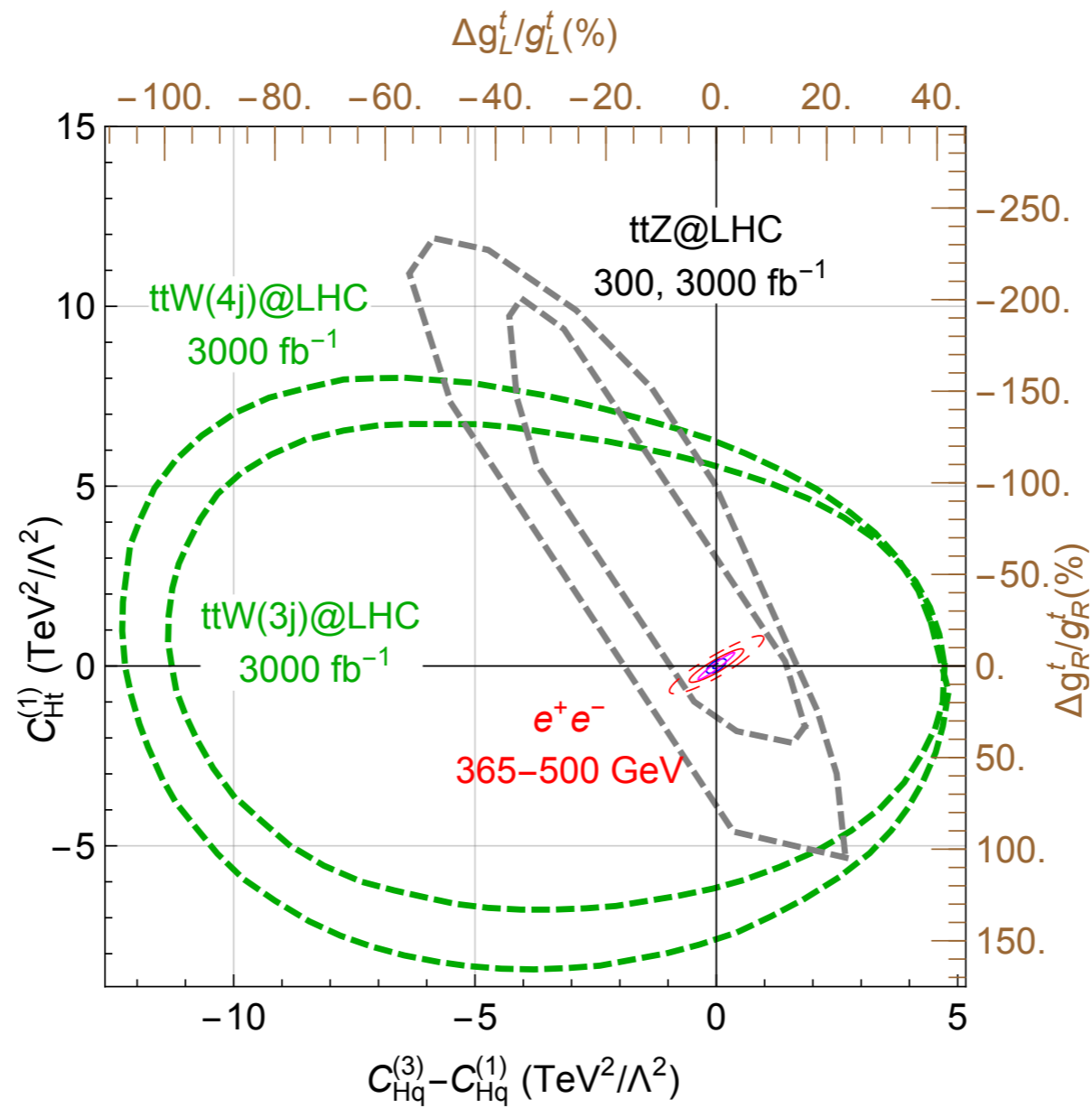
$$\mathcal{O}_{Hb} = \frac{i}{\Lambda^2} (H^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu H) (\bar{b}_R \gamma^\mu b_R),$$

Modifies Vqq couplings

Also $qqVh$, little impact on
Higgs coupling fits

Better sensitivities to these running at the $t\bar{t}$ energies

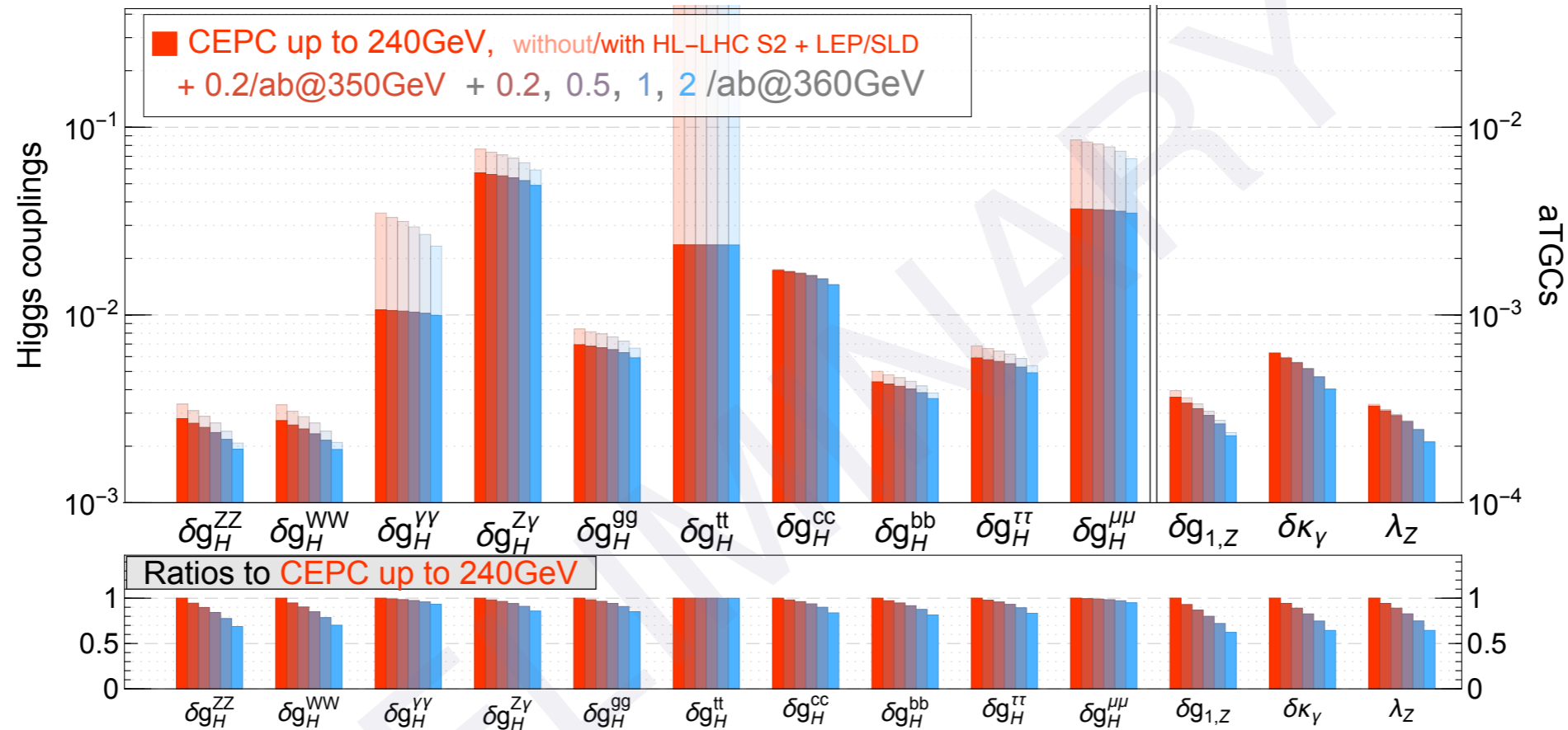
Better sensitivities at ttbar



Probed by $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z^* \rightarrow t\bar{t}$

Better at higher energies

precision reach of the full EFT fit (effective couplings and aTGCs) Jiayin Gu



Gain up to a factor of a few

Even better if one can run at even higher energies.