# To be or not to be toponium



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Previously on top LHC wg...

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#### To spin, or not to spin, that is the question



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TOP LHC WG, CERN, November 21st 2018

Based on 1806.07438 and further work with Michelangelo

# To spin, or not to spin, that still is the question



J.A.Aguilar-Saavedra IFT, UAM/CSIC TOP LHC WG, CERN, November 14th 2019

Based on 1806.07438 and further work with Michelangelo

# Previously on top LHC wg...

 $\Delta \Phi$  anomaly in top pair production

lab-frame azimuthal angle between leptons



Parton level fiducial

Parton level full phase space

New physics explanations break  $\Delta \eta$  and  $\sigma$ , see <u>here</u> and <u>here</u>

1.0

Toponium and entanglement

#### **Toponium and entanglement**

ATLAS entanglement measurement near threshold exhibited a large discrepancy w.r.t. Monte Carlo [perturbative] predictions.



 $D = \frac{1}{3}(C_{11} + C_{22} + C_{33})$  Entanglement test near threshold: -3D - 1 > 0

#### **Toponium and entanglement**

#### CMS found better agreement with Monte Carlo, even without toponium

[likely because looser m<sub>tt</sub> cut].



Toponium hints from spin

#### Toponium hints from spin

Top pair: two spin-1/2 particles, simplest example of quantum correlation

$$\rho = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 \otimes 1 + \sum_{i} B_{i}^{+} \sigma_{i} \otimes 1 + \sum_{i} B_{i}^{-} 1 \otimes \sigma_{i} + \sum_{ij} C_{ik} \sigma_{i} \otimes \sigma_{j} \right)$$
normalisation
$$\hat{n}_{a} = (\sin \theta_{a} \cos \varphi_{a}, \sin \theta_{a} \sin \varphi_{a}, \cos \theta_{a})$$

$$\hat{n}_{b} = (\sin \theta_{b} \cos \varphi_{b}, \sin \theta_{b} \sin \varphi_{b}, \cos \theta_{b})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_{a} d\Omega_{b}} = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{2}} \left[ 1 + \alpha_{a} \vec{B}^{+} \cdot \hat{n}_{a} + \alpha_{b} \vec{B}^{-} \cdot \hat{n}_{b} + \alpha_{a} \alpha_{b} \hat{n}_{a}^{T} C \hat{n}_{b} \right]$$

$$3 \text{ coefficients corresponding to top polarisation}$$

$$3 \text{ coefficients corresponding to antitop polarisation}$$

$$9 \text{ spin correlations}$$

Measured by ATLAS and CMS since some time

#### Toponium hints from spin

Diagonal spin correlations are fully determined by measuring <u>only</u> relative angles between leptons.



Use the mirror image of  $\ell^-$  momentum, reflected in the K-R plane

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta'_{ab}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \alpha_a \alpha_b D_3 \cos\theta'_{ab} \right)$$
$$D_3 = \frac{1}{3} \left( C_{11} + C_{22} - C_{33} \right)$$

 $\{D, D_i, D_j\} \longrightarrow \{C_{11}, C_{22}, C_{33}\}$ 



No need to stress that there is more to spin than just diagonal  $C_{ii}$ 

#### Toponium hints from spin

The full characterisation of spin in the *t* t-bar pair is achieved with the four angles  $\theta_a$ ,  $\phi_a$ ,  $\theta_b$ ,  $\phi_b$  of the two leptons / spin analysers.

Include also  $\theta_{ab}$  for better discrimination

K, R, N axes are not well determined for slow tops



The agreement with toponium / disagreement w.r.t. SM can be assessed by using a multi-variate method. Toponium hints from colour

#### Toponium hints from colour

The jet pull and pull angle have been used to test colour connection of W hadronic decay products. Gallichio, Schwartz 1001.5027

For the colour connection between *b* and *b*-bar from top pair decays, the differences are washed out by bin migrations.

Instead, a set of global event shape variables

$$\tau_n^{(\beta)} = \frac{1}{\sum_i E_i} \sum_i p_{T_i} \min\left\{\Delta R_{1i}^{\beta}, \Delta R_{2i}^{\beta}, \dots \Delta R_{ni}^{\beta}\right\}$$

analogous to subjettiness [Thaler, van Tilburg 1011.2268] proves to be useful.



Include also *b* and *b*-bar subjettiness + jet multiplicity + particle multiplicity for better discrimination Toponium characterisation

#### **Toponium characterisation**

#### The presence of toponium leads to

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- The expected significance for spin characterisation is smaller than for excess events
- And even smaller for colour characterisation

#### **Toponium characterisation**

#### Significance decreases if toponium cross section is smaller



CMS entanglement measurement points to the larger cross section provided toponium is the only missing effect in Monte Carlo.

#### **Toponium characterisation**

Of course, regular searches for new scalars in *t t*-bar final states are also sensitive to toponium / ...



#### scalar 0<sup>+</sup>

pseudo-scalar 0<sup>-</sup>

... could we already claim discovery? Depending on your standards.

#### CMS saw a significant, narrow excess in $\gamma\gamma$ ...



... plus another excess in ZZ at about the same place ...



... plus another excess in WW that was compatible ...



and ATLAS saw the same excesses too!

	CMS `Toponium'	Higgs	Superluminal v
Narrow excess?	×	~	×
Bump seen on smooth distribution?	×	<b>/</b>	×
In different channels*?	×	•	×
Seen by more than one experiment?	×	•	×
At least 5σ?	~	~	~

\* I do not consider *t t*-bar dilepton and semileptonic as different channels, in which respects to possible mismodeling effects.

#### Personal thoughts

- The very nature of deviations due to toponium [wide & at the lower m<sub>tt</sub> side] complicate `observation' claims.\*
- One must not forget other mismodeling issues in *t t*-bar!
- In the section of the section of
- The `dilemma' of whether the CMS excess is 0<sup>-</sup> toponium or a new pseudoscalar relies on the implicit assumption that the excess is due to a particle.
- One's own belief `this must be toponium' does not qualify as a discovery.

More work on this would be welcome.

\* I know CMS does not officially make any claim.



# **Toponium!**

Non-perturbative corrections in the colour-singlet channel produce a pseudo-bound-state near threshold.



The toponium resonance produced in pp collisions has  $m \simeq 2m_t - 2 \text{ GeV}$  $\Gamma \simeq 2\Gamma_t$ 

The toponium contribution is very well approximated by a pseudo-scalar with these parameters.

#### Diphoton final state



# now this is the end