

Physics of
selected
Top Quark Properties

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TOP QUARK

t



Discovered at Fermilab in 1995, the **TOP QUARK** is as short-lived as it is massive. Weighing in at a hefty 175 GeV, its lifetime, a mere 10^{-24} second, is the briefest of the six quarks. Top Quarks are an enigmatic particle whose personal life is sought after by thousands of physicists.

Acrylic felt with gravel fill for maximum mass.

\$10.49
PLUS SHIPPING



Large Yukawa:
sensitive to
EWSB (and **new**
physics?)

Decays before
hadronizing

- Mass
- Spin
- **Couplings**

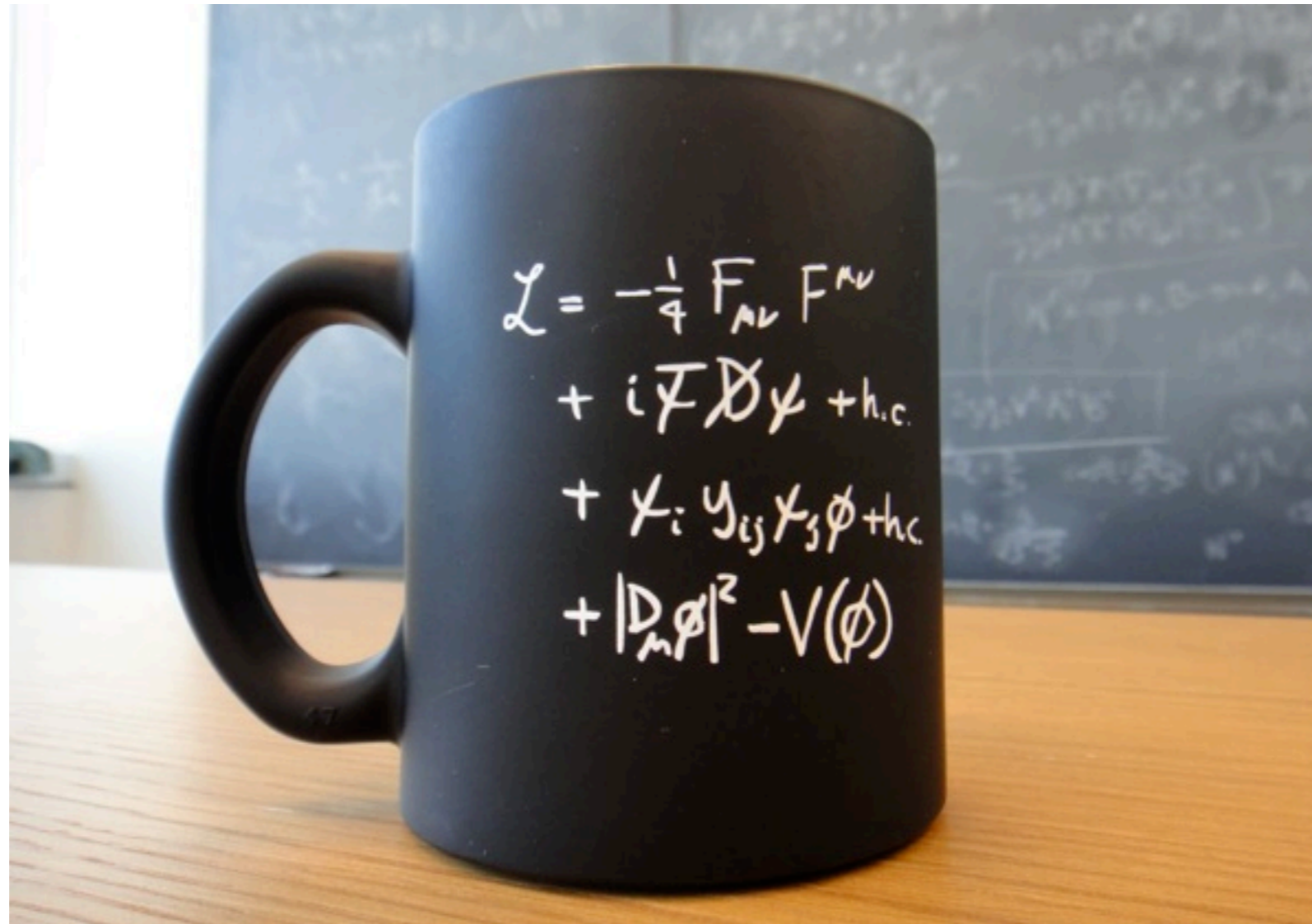
Outline

- General top couplings (model independent)
- Modified couplings from extra quarks
- Charge asymmetries (model independent)
- Charge asymmetries from extra bosons
- Conclusions

Top couplings

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{(4)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}^{(6)} + \dots$$

Dimension 4



Top Couplings

$$\mathcal{L}_W = -\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \left[W_{tb}^L \bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu b_L + W_{tb}^R \bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu b_R \right] W_\mu^+ + \text{h.c.} + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L}_Z = -\frac{g}{2c_W} \left[X_t^L \bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu t_L + X_t^R \bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R - X_b^L \bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu b_L - X_b^R \bar{b}_R \gamma^\mu b_R \right. \\ \left. - 2s_W^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \bar{t} \gamma^\mu t - \frac{1}{3} \bar{b} \gamma^\mu b \right) \right] Z_\mu + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L}_H = -\frac{g}{2M_W} \left[m_t Y_t \bar{t} t + m_b Y_b \bar{b} b \right] H$$

Dimension 4

$O(\Lambda^0)$

$$W_{tb}^L = V_{tb} \simeq 1 \\ \dots \simeq 0$$

$$W_{tb}^R = 0$$

$$X_t^L = X_b^L = 1$$

$$X_t^R = X_b^R = 0$$

$$Y_t = Y_b = 1$$

$$\dots = 0$$

Dimension 6


I assume new physics only affects the third family

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{(6)} = & \alpha_1 (\phi^\dagger i D_\mu \phi) (\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu q_L) + \alpha_3 (\phi^\dagger \tau^I i D_\mu \phi) (\bar{q}_L \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_L) \\ & + \alpha_t (\phi^\dagger i D_\mu \phi) (\bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R) + \alpha_b (\phi^\dagger i D_\mu \phi) (\bar{b}_R \gamma^\mu b_R) \\ & + \alpha_{tb} (\phi^T \epsilon i D_\mu \phi) (\bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu b_R) + \alpha_{t\phi} (\phi^\dagger \phi) (\bar{q}_L \tilde{\phi} t_R) + \alpha_{b\phi} (\phi^\dagger \phi) (\bar{q}_L \phi b_R) \end{aligned}$$

+

Magnetic/derivative couplings

Loop suppressed



+

Four-quark operators

Later



Top Couplings

$$\mathcal{L}_W = -\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \left[W_{tb}^L \bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu b_L + W_{tb}^R \bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu b_R \right] W_\mu^+ + \text{h.c.} + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L}_Z = -\frac{g}{2c_W} \left[X_t^L \bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu t_L + X_t^R \bar{t}_R \gamma^\mu t_R - X_b^L \bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu b_L - X_b^R \bar{b}_R \gamma^\mu b_R \right. \\ \left. - 2s_W^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \bar{t} \gamma^\mu t - \frac{1}{3} \bar{b} \gamma^\mu b \right) \right] Z_\mu + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L}_H = -\frac{g}{2M_W} \left[m_t Y_t \bar{t} t + m_b Y_b \bar{b} b \right] H$$

Dimension 4 & 6

del Aguila, MPV, Santiago '00

$O(\Lambda^{-2})$

$$W_{tb}^L \neq V_{tb} \ (\neq 1) \\ \dots \neq 0$$

$$W_{tb}^R \neq 0$$

$$X_t^L \neq 1, \ X_b^L \neq 1$$

$$X_t^R \neq 0, \ X_b^R \neq 0$$

$$Y_t \neq 1, \ Y_b \neq 1$$

$$\dots \neq 0$$

Observation #1

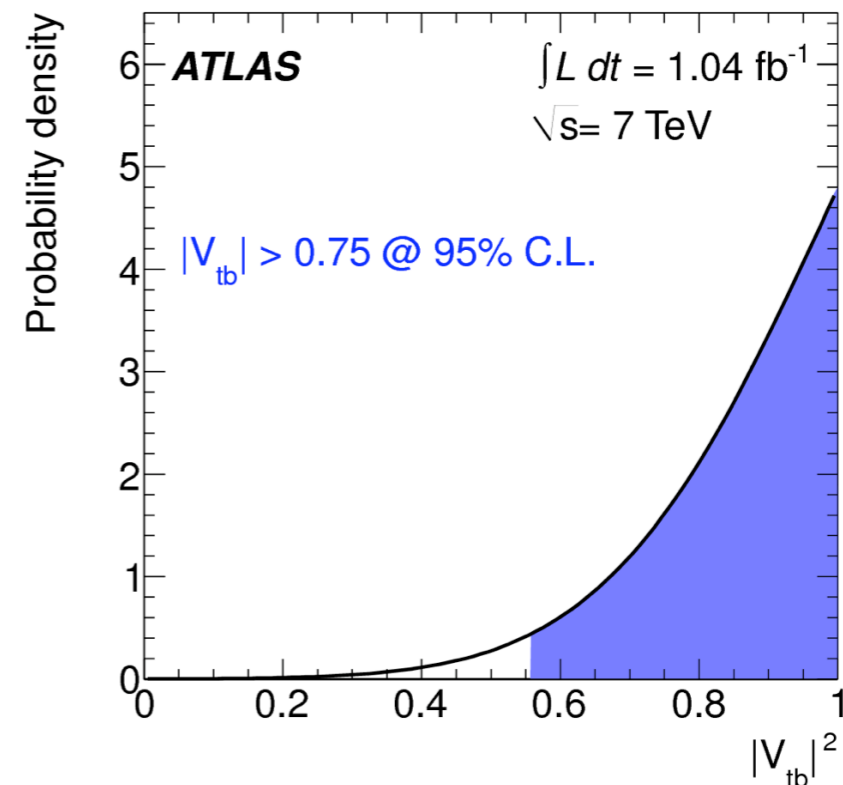
$W^{L,R}$ non unitary in general

$$W^L = \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2} \Omega \right) V$$

hermitian matrix

W_{tb}^L can be smaller, equal or **greater** than 1

No theoretical reason for
prior $W_{tb}^L \leq 1$
except in specific models



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ATLAS

$$|V_{tb}| = 1.13^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$$

No experimental
reason, either

Observation #2

Gauge invariance relates t_L and b_L

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_t^L &= 1 + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) \\
 X_b^L &= 1 + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}(\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) \\
 W_{tb}^L &= 1 + \frac{v^2}{\Lambda^2}\alpha_3
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} X_t^L \\ X_b^L \\ W_{tb}^L \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow 2W_{tb}^L = X_t^L + X_b^L$$

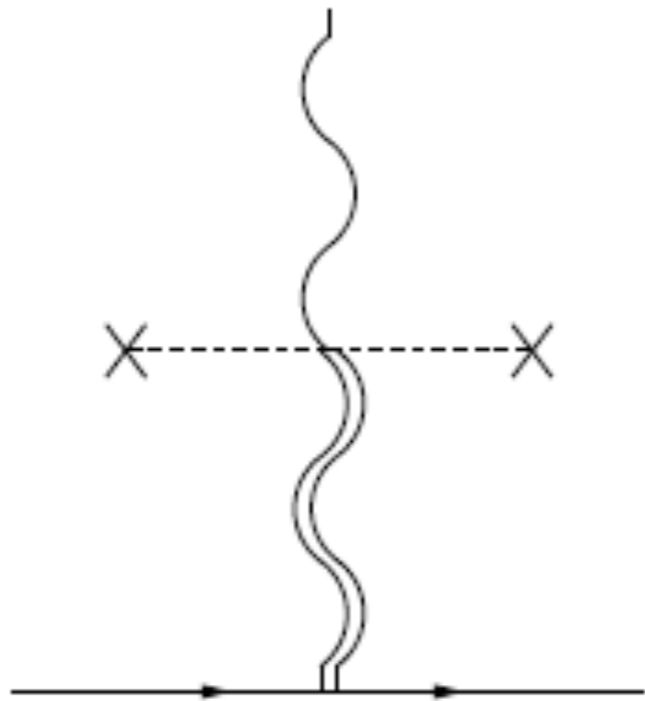
Constraint from R_b at LEP:

$$X_b^L \simeq 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 2\delta W_{tb}^L \simeq \delta X_t^L$$

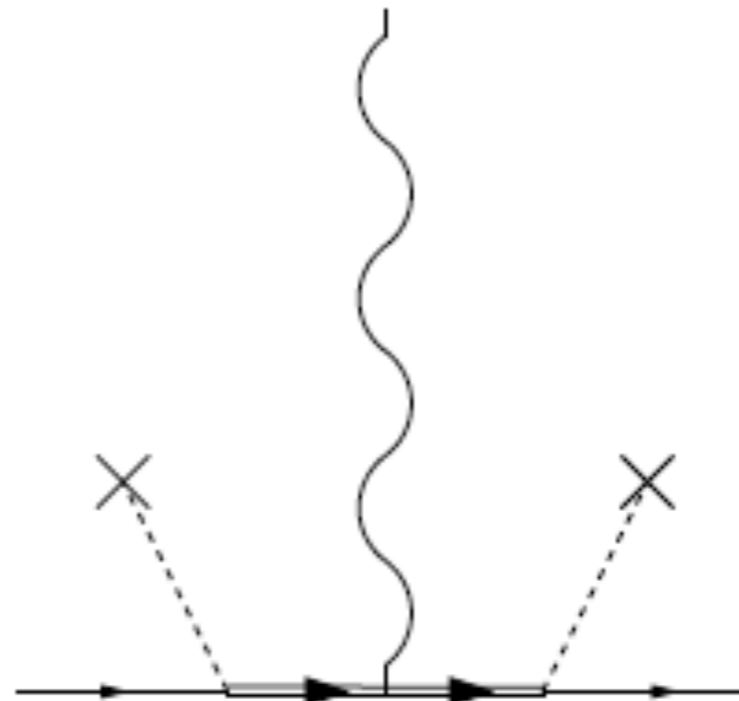
E.g. models with custodial protection of R_b

Only one
parameter
in left sector

Modified couplings to W and Z from New Physics at tree level:



New vector bosons
mixing
with the Z, W



New quarks
mixing with
the SM quarks

Extra quarks

Chiral 4th generation

In bad shape until recently...

- No theoretical motivation
- Problems with EWPT (but survive with heavy Higgs)
- Direct limits imply large (~ 3) Yukawa couplings \rightarrow perturbativity in danger

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Almost excluded after Higgs discovery

- Large enhancement of $gg \rightarrow H$ not observed
- Strongly disfavoured by EWPT (Higgs is light!)

Heavy vector-like quarks

- Appear in many motivated extensions of SM
- Do not change $gg \rightarrow H$ in simplest cases
- Constraint but not excluded by EWPT
- Direct limits do not require large Yukawa couplings

Only 7 relevant multiplets:

$$T \quad B \quad \begin{pmatrix} T \\ B \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} X \\ T \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} B \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} X \\ T \\ B \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} T \\ B \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$$

Easy to be
exhaustive!

$$T \rightarrow \text{charge } 2/3 \quad X \rightarrow \text{charge } 5/3$$

$$B \rightarrow \text{charge } -1/3 \quad Y \rightarrow \text{charge } -4/3$$

	# par	δW_{tb}^L	δW_{tb}^R	δX_t^L	δX_b^L	δX_t^R	δX_b^R	δY_t	δY_b
T	1	↓	—	↓	—	—	—	↓	—
B	1	↓	—	—	↓	—	—	—	↓
$\begin{pmatrix} T \\ B \end{pmatrix}$	2	—	↑	—	—	↑	↑	↓	↓
$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ T \end{pmatrix}$	1	—	—	—	—	↑	—	↓	—
$\begin{pmatrix} B \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$	1	—	—	—	—	—	↑	—	↓
$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ T \\ B \end{pmatrix}$	1	↑	—	↓	↑	—	—	↓	↓
$\begin{pmatrix} T \\ B \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$	1	↑	—	↑	↓	—	—	↓	↓

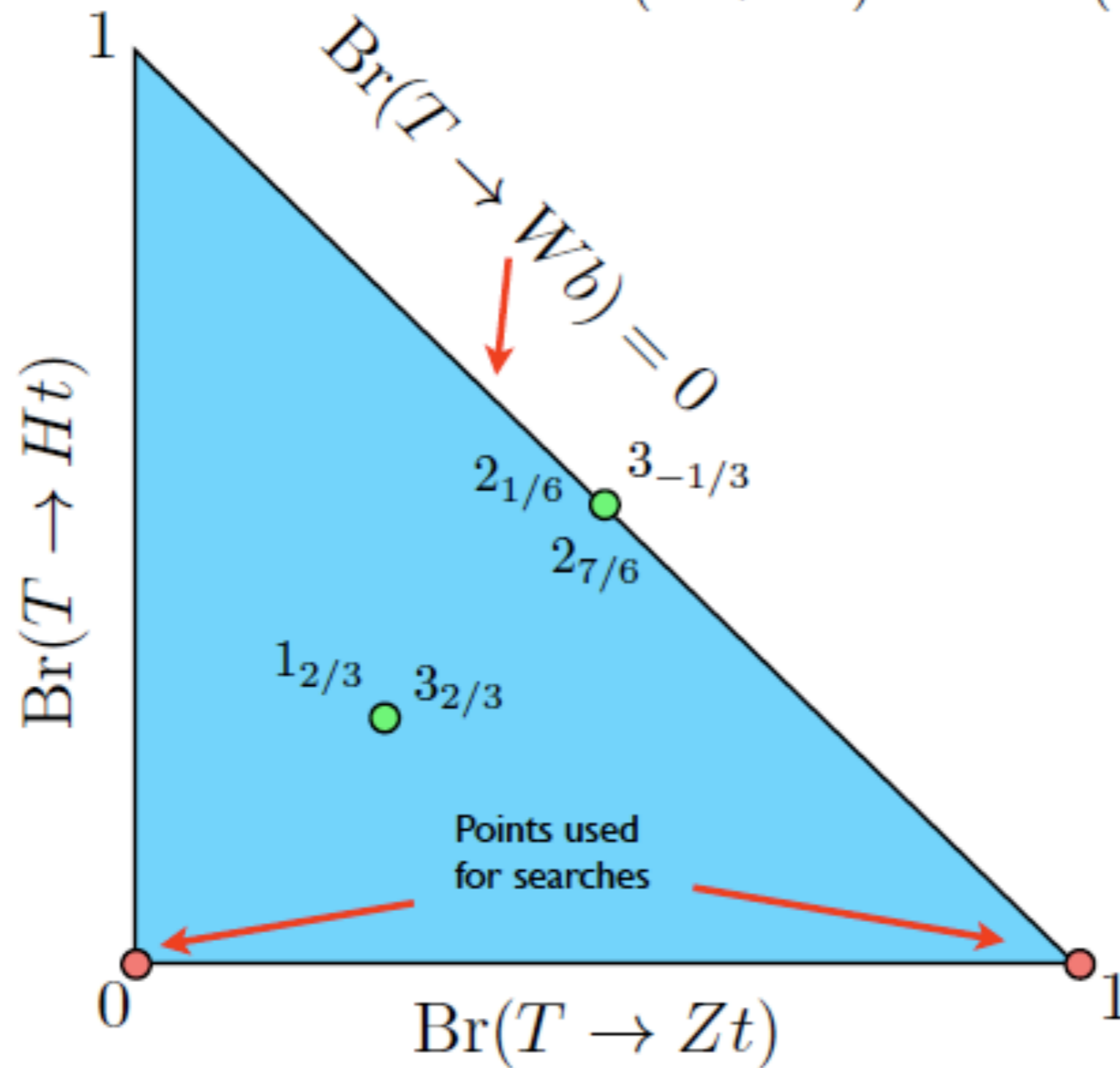
Modified top couplings



Heavy quark direct searches

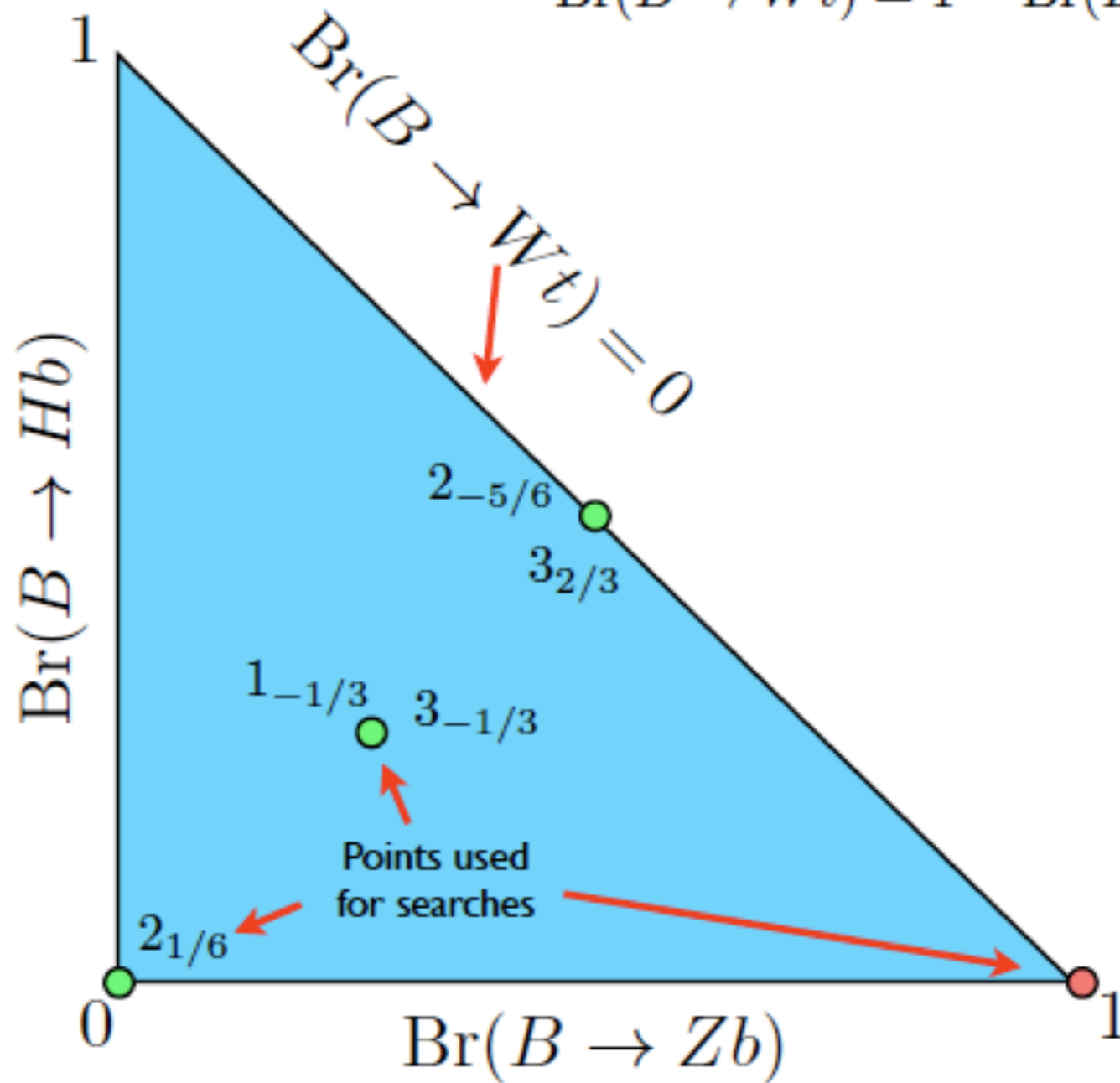
Decays of T (charge 2/3)

$$\text{Br}(T \rightarrow Wb) = 1 - \text{Br}(T \rightarrow Zt) - \text{Br}(T \rightarrow Ht)$$



Decays of B (charge -1/3)

$$\text{Br}(B \rightarrow Wt) = 1 - \text{Br}(B \rightarrow Zb) - \text{Br}(B \rightarrow Hb)$$



Direct limits on vector-like quarks

for T

- ~ 420 GeV $1_{2/3}$ $3_{2/3}$
- ??? $2_{1/6}$ $2_{7/6}$ $3_{-1/3}$

Corrections to top couplings
observable at ILC

Aguilar-Saavedra, Fiolhais, Onofre '12

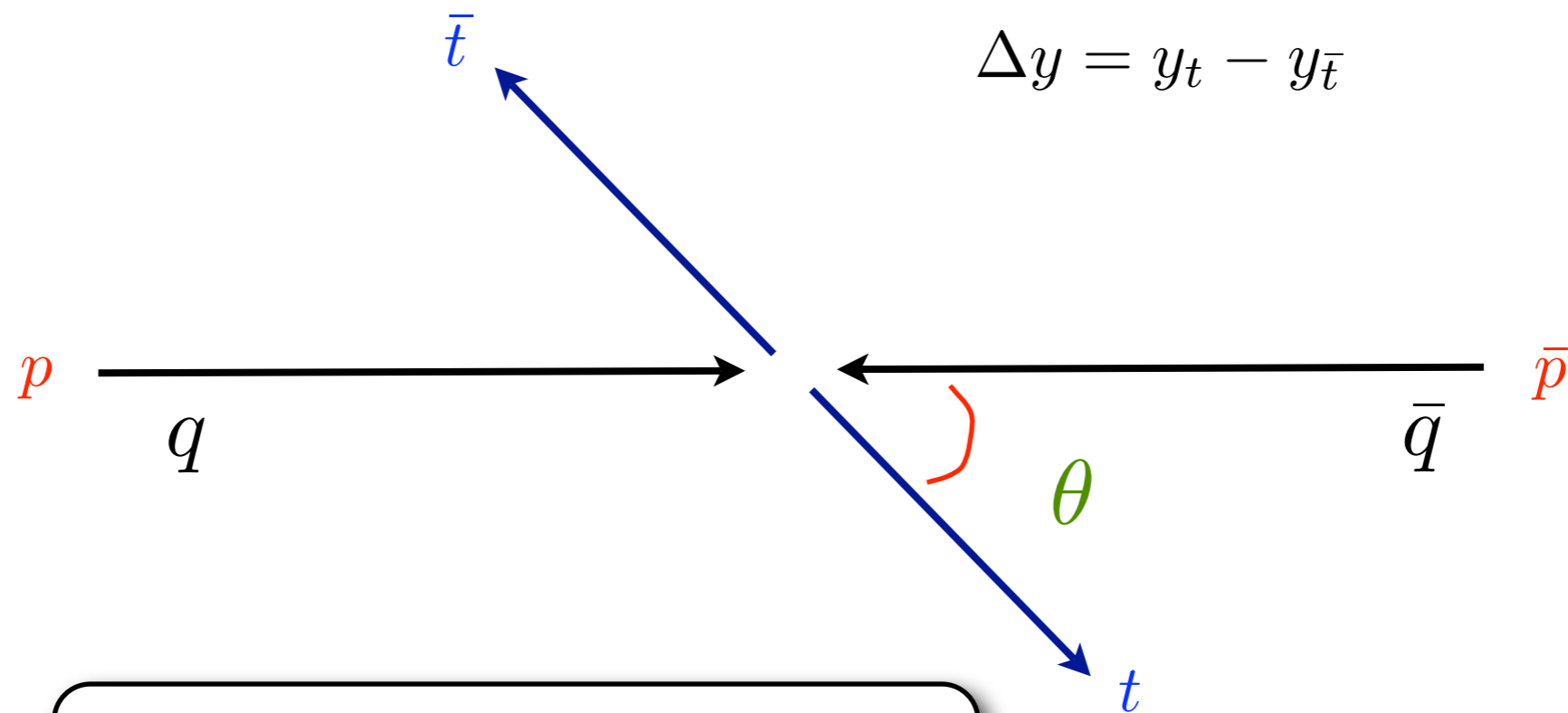
for B

- 611 GeV $2_{1/6}$
- 358 GeV $1_{-1/3}$, $3_{-1/3}$
- ??? $2_{-5/6}$, $3_{2/3}$

still room for discoveries & indirect effects!

Top charge asymmetries

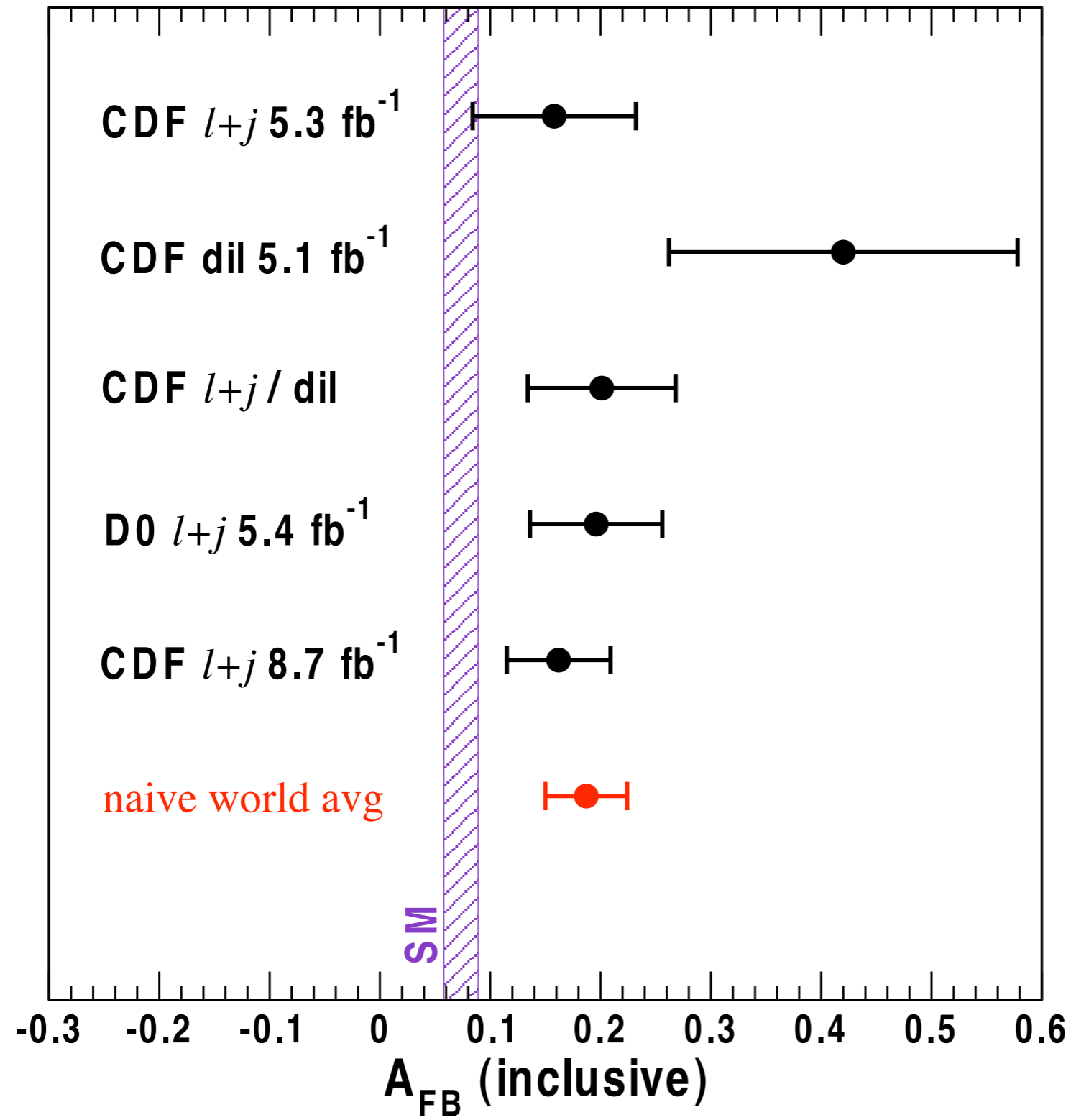
Top forward-backward asymmetry @ Tevatron



$$A_{\text{FB}} = \frac{N_F - N_B}{N_F + N_B}$$

Inclusive FB asymmetry

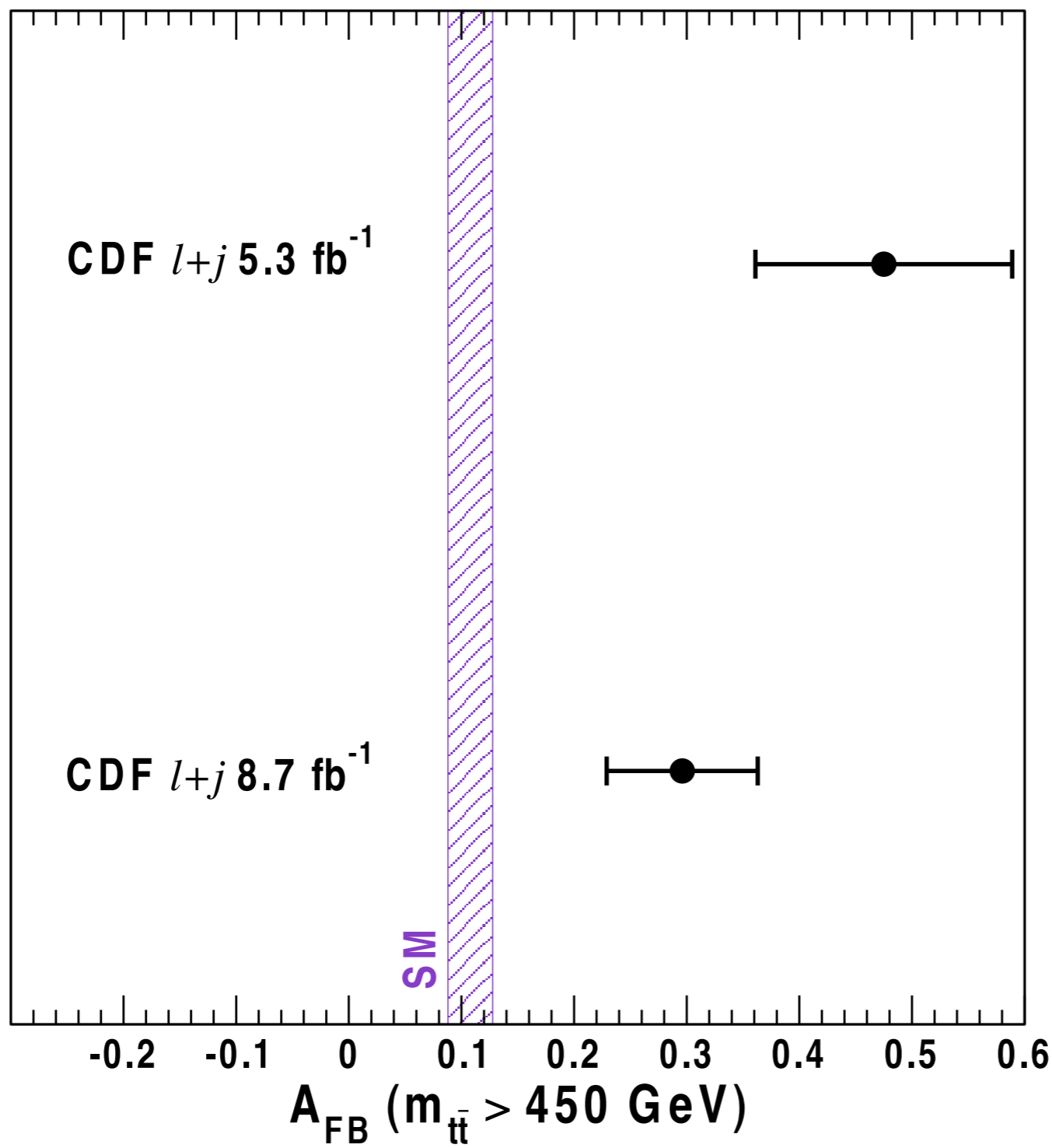
Parton level



Cross section agrees with SM

High-invariant-mass FB asymmetry

Parton level



BSM explanations

$$\sigma_t = \sigma^F + \sigma^B = \sigma_t^{SM}$$

$$A_{FB} = \frac{\sigma^F - \sigma^B}{\sigma^F + \sigma^B} \neq A_{FB}^{SM}$$

$$\sigma^{F,B} = \sigma_{SM}^{F,B} + \sigma_{\text{int}}^{F,B} + \sigma_{\text{new}}^{F,B}$$

Need negative interference: $\sigma_{\text{int}}^B < 0$

$$\sim \frac{g_{\text{new}}^4}{M_{\text{new}}^4}$$

BSM explanations

$$\sigma_t = \sigma^F + \sigma^B = \sigma_t^{SM}$$

$$A_{FB} = \frac{\sigma^F - \sigma^B}{\sigma^F + \sigma^B} \neq A_{FB}^{SM}$$

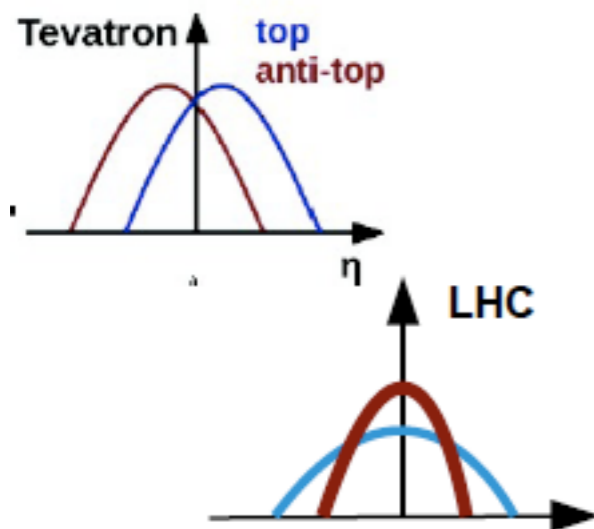
New physics must satisfy one of the following eqs.

- ★ $\sigma_{\text{int}}^F + \sigma_{\text{int}}^B = 0$, σ_{new}^B negligible **linear**
- ★ $\sigma_{\text{int}}^F + \sigma_{\text{int}}^B = -(\sigma_{\text{new}}^F + \sigma_{\text{new}}^B)$ **quadratic**

Charge asymmetry @ LHC

pp symmetric... but p mostly made out of valence quarks

- On average q carries larger x than \bar{q}
- This defines, event by event, a preferred direction
- Positive FW asymmetry translates into antiquarks being more central than quarks



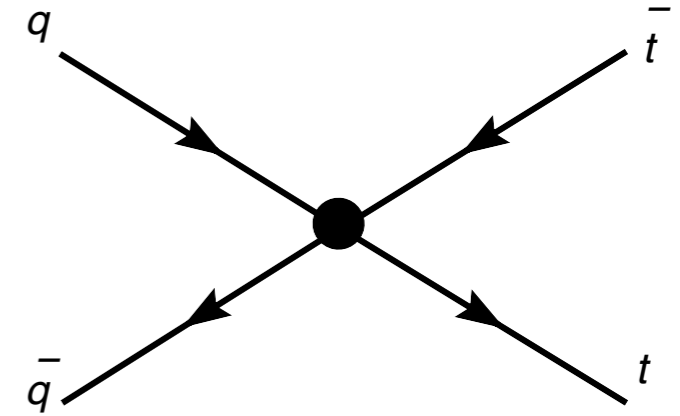
$$A_c = \frac{N(|y_t| > |y_{\bar{t}}) - N(|y_{\bar{t}}| > |y_t|)}{N(|y_t| > |y_{\bar{t}}) + N(|y_{\bar{t}}| > |y_t|)}$$

Heavy new physics

Four-fermion operators (dim 6)

$$\mathcal{O}_{Qq}^{(8,1)} = (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu T^A Q) (\bar{q}\gamma_\mu T^A q),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Qq}^{(8,3)} = (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu T^A \sigma^I Q) (\bar{q}\gamma_\mu T^A \sigma^I q),$$



$$\mathcal{O}_{tu}^{(8)} = (\bar{t}\gamma^\mu T^A t) (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu T^A u),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{td}^{(8)} = (\bar{t}\gamma^\mu T^A t) (\bar{d}\gamma_\mu T^A d),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Qu}^{(8)} = (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu T^A Q) (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu T^A u),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{Qd}^{(8)} = (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu T^A Q) (\bar{d}\gamma_\mu T^A d),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{tq}^{(8)} = (\bar{q}\gamma^\mu T^A q) (\bar{t}\gamma_\mu T^A t),$$

Delaunay et al. '11

Aguilar-Saavedra, MPV '11

quadratic corrections

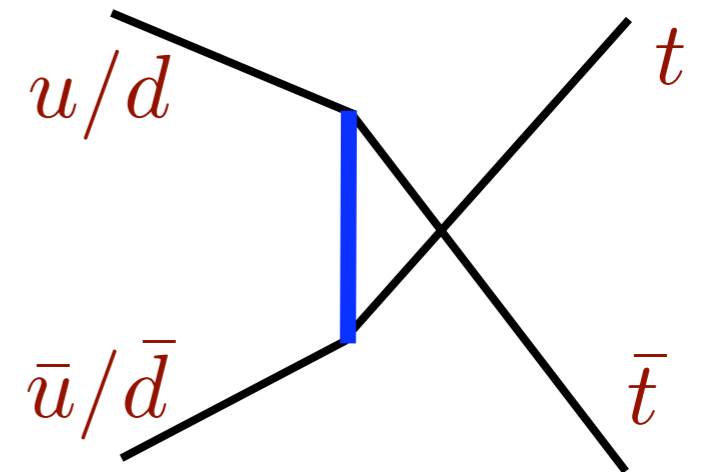
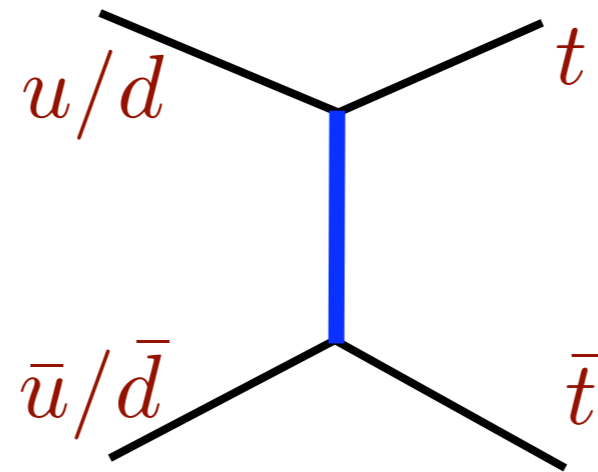
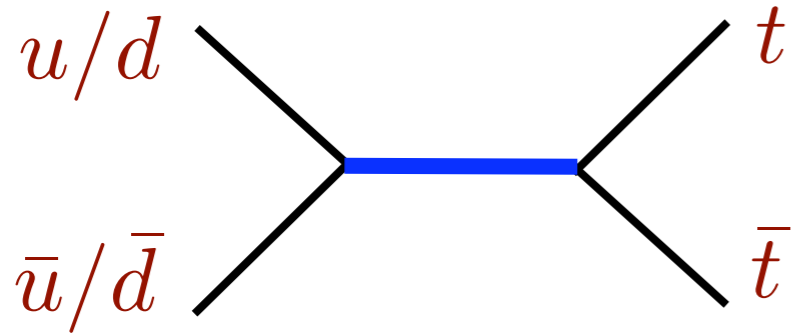
interfering with SM
Degrande et al. '10

Tree-level exchange of new bosons

s
channel

t
channel

u
channel



electric
charge

0

0, ± 1

$\pm 1/3, \pm 4/3$

All possibilities:

Colour:

$$3 \otimes \bar{3} = 8 \oplus 1$$

$$3 \otimes 3 = 6 \oplus \bar{3}$$

Isospin:

$$2 \otimes 2 = 3 \oplus 1$$

$$2 \otimes 1 = 2$$

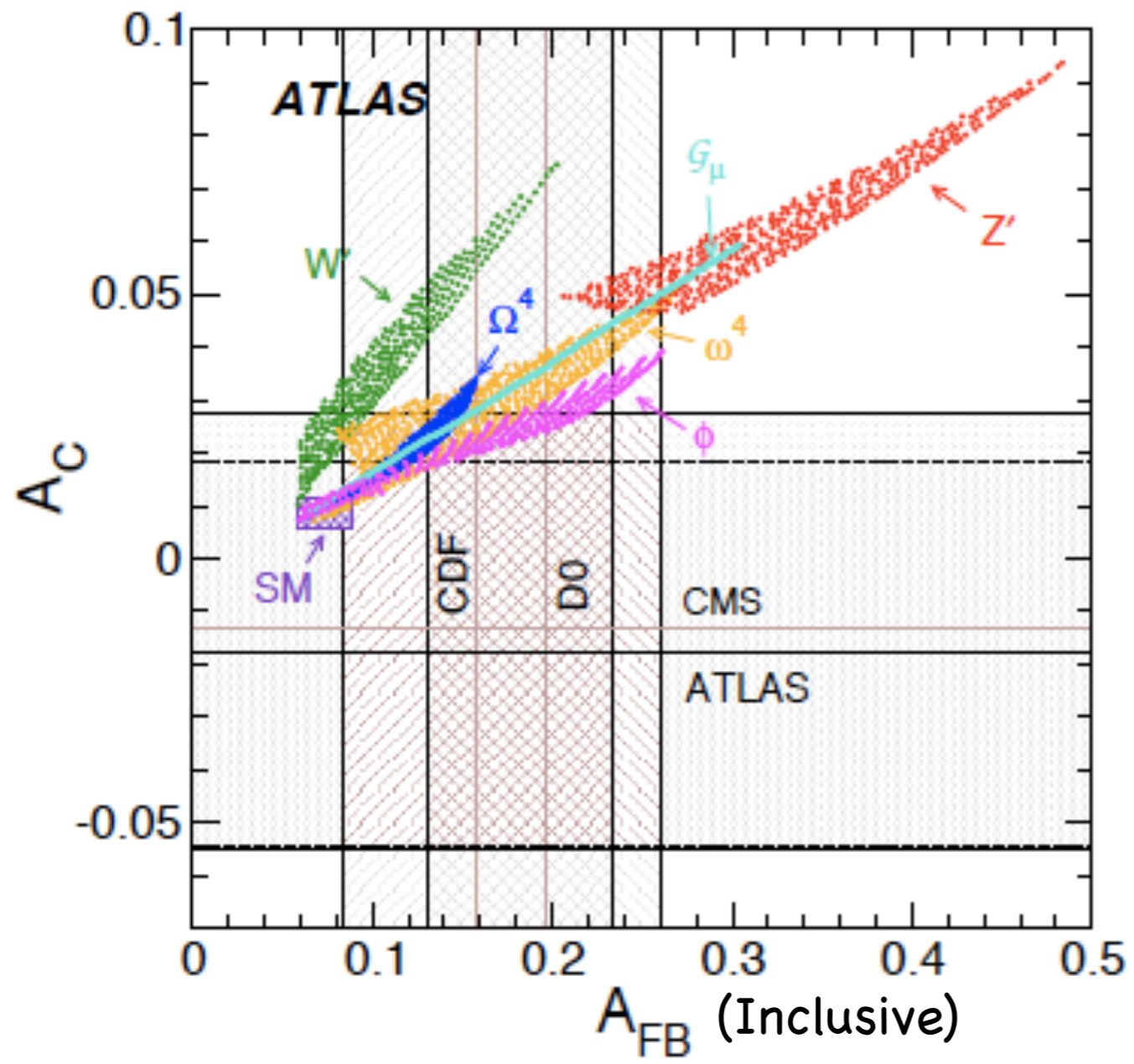
$$1 \otimes 1 = 1$$

Hypercharge:

$$\sum Y = 0$$

Vectors		Scalars	
Label	Rep.	Label	Rep.
B_μ	$(1, 1)_0$	ϕ	$(1, 2)_{-\frac{1}{2}}$
\mathcal{W}_μ	$(1, 3)_0$	Φ	$(8, 2)_{-\frac{1}{2}}$
B_μ^1	$(1, 1)_1$	ω^1	$(3, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$
\mathcal{G}_μ	$(8, 1)_0$	Ω^1	$(\bar{6}, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$
\mathcal{H}_μ	$(8, 3)_0$	ω^4	$(3, 1)_{-\frac{4}{3}}$
\mathcal{G}_μ^1	$(8, 1)_1$	Ω^4	$(\bar{6}, 1)_{-\frac{4}{3}}$
Q_μ^1	$(3, 2)_{\frac{1}{6}}$	σ	$(3, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$
Q_μ^5	$(3, 2)_{-\frac{5}{6}}$	Σ	$(\bar{6}, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$
\mathcal{Y}_μ^1	$(\bar{6}, 2)_{\frac{1}{6}}$		
\mathcal{Y}_μ^5	$(\bar{6}, 2)_{-\frac{5}{6}}$		

AFB vs A_C : simple models



Model predictions from
Aguilar-Saavedra, MPV '11

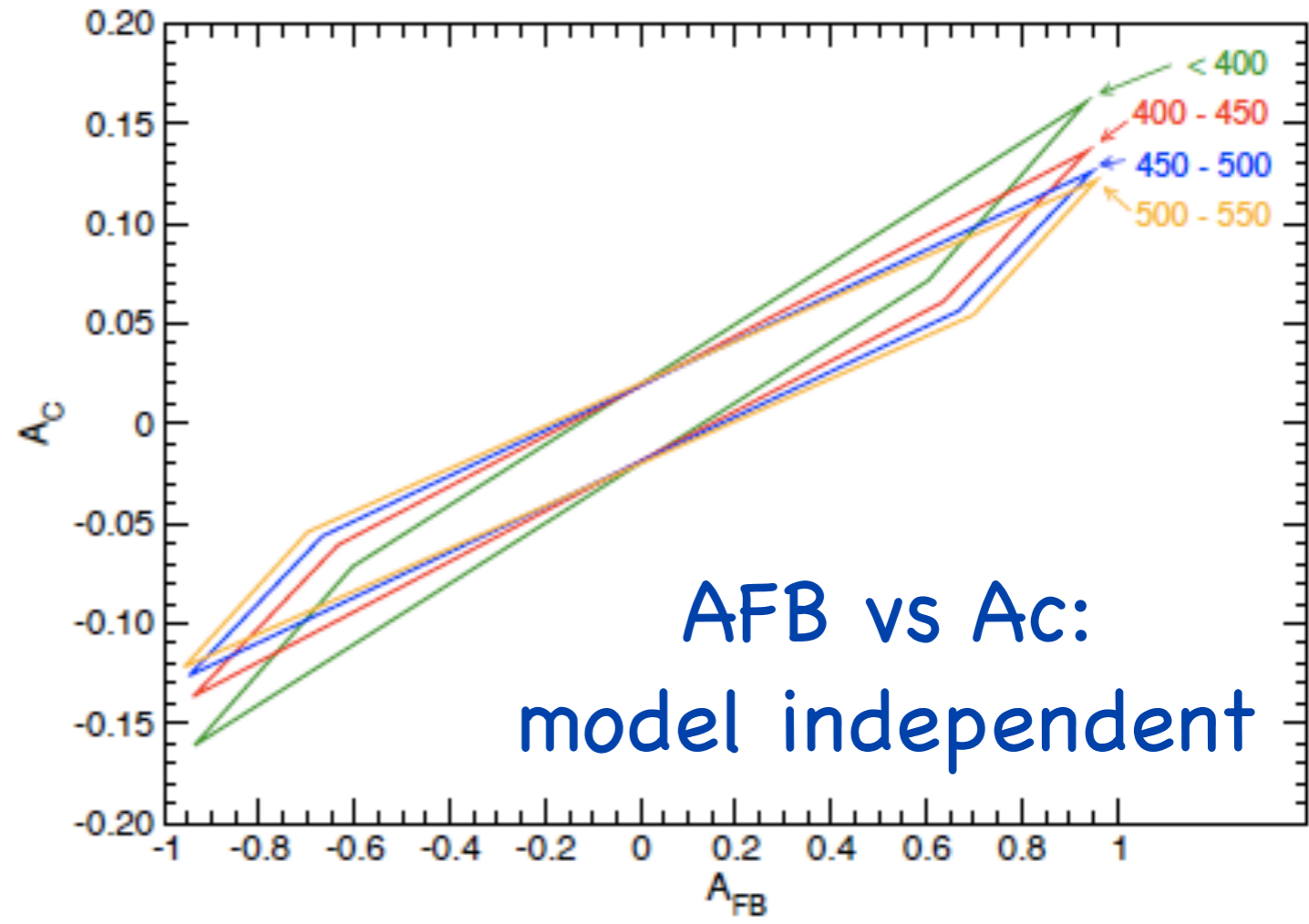
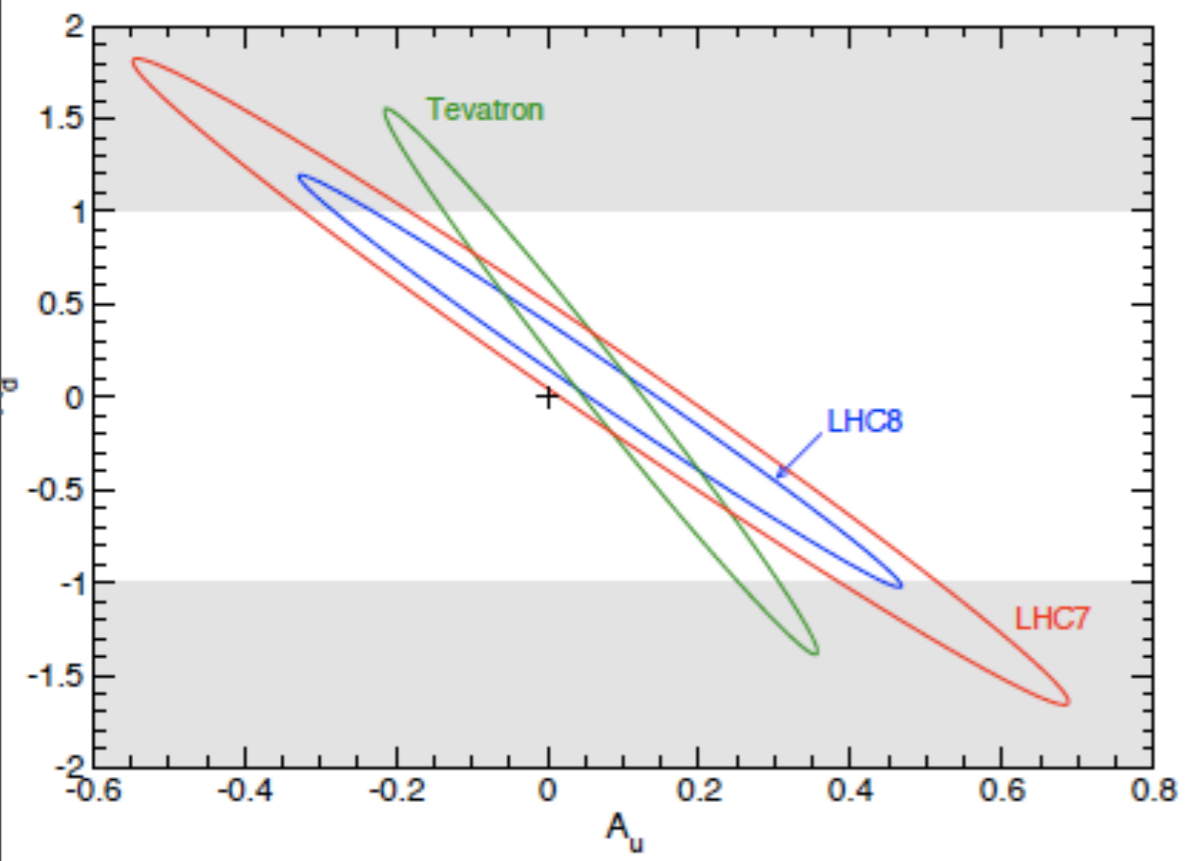
Top charge asymmetries

Aguilar-Saavedra, Juste '12

Collider-independent charge asymmetries

$$A_{FB} = A_u F_u + A_d F_d$$
$$A_C = A_u F_u D_u + A_d F_d D_d$$

$A_u \rightarrow$ asymmetry in $\bar{u}u \rightarrow \bar{t}t$
 $A_d \rightarrow$ asymmetry in $\bar{d}d \rightarrow \bar{t}t$



Collider-independent charge asymmetries

SM predictions

Aguilar-Saavedra, Bernreuther, Si in preparation

Tevatron

$m_{t\bar{t}}$	$\mu = m_t$		$\mu = 2m_t$		$\mu = m_t/2$	
	A_u	A_d	A_u	A_d	A_u	A_d
< 400	0.0575	0.0393	0.0542	0.0357	0.0612	0.0435
400 – 450	0.0957	0.0662	0.0906	0.0603	0.1023	0.0732
450 – 500	0.1230	0.0858	0.1160	0.0787	0.1311	0.0947
500 – 550	0.1447	0.1018	0.1368	0.0922	0.1538	0.1129
550 – 600	0.1645	0.1154	0.1557	0.1055	0.1760	0.1276

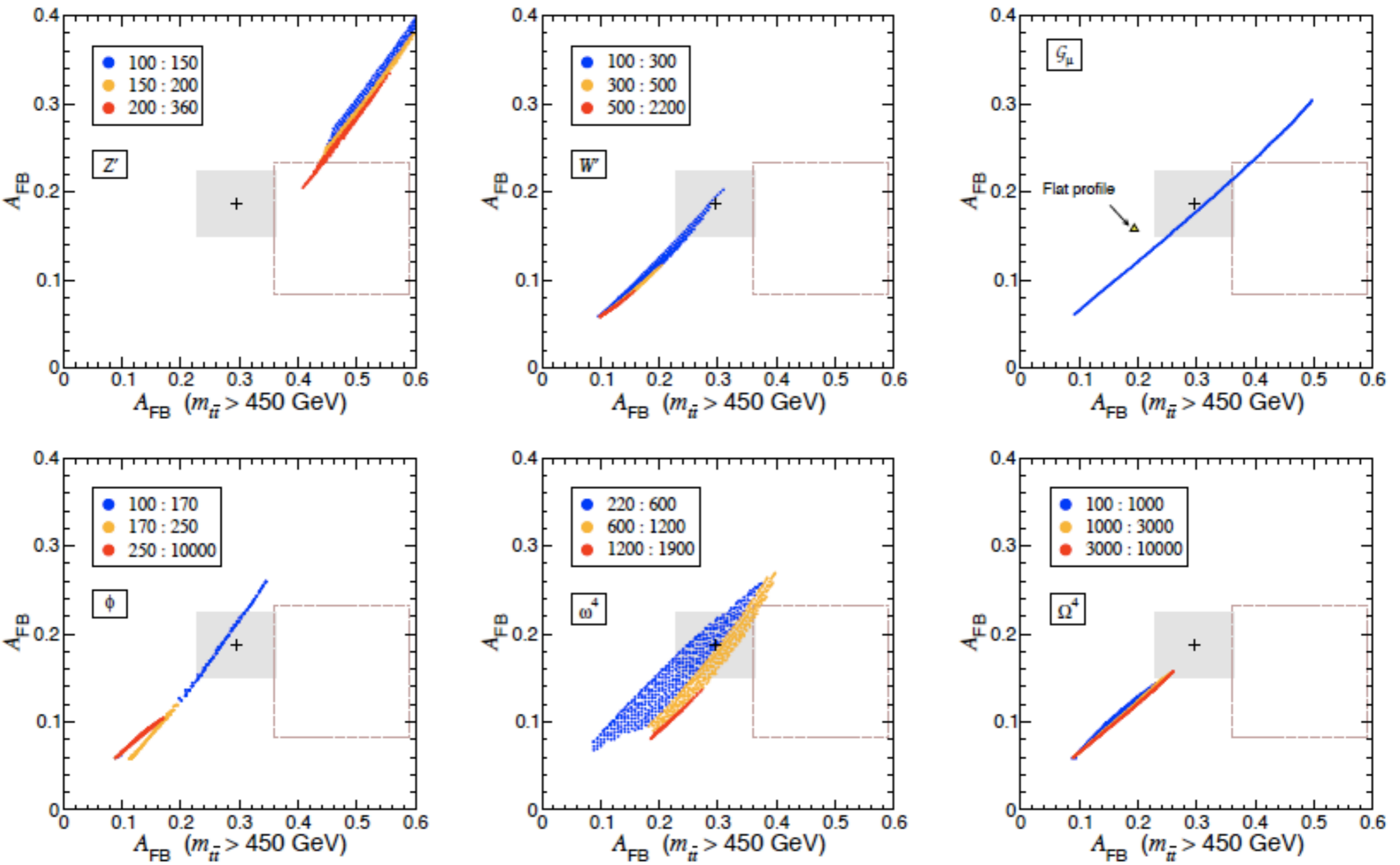
LHC 7

$m_{t\bar{t}}$	$\mu = m_t$		$\mu = 2m_t$		$\mu = m_t/2$	
	A_u	A_d	A_u	A_d	A_u	A_d
< 400	0.0625	0.0611	0.0579	0.0563	0.0667	0.0682
400 – 450	0.0845	0.0591	0.0809	0.0530	0.0929	0.0633
450 – 500	0.1165	0.0636	0.1098	0.0613	0.1201	0.0779
500 – 550	0.1158	0.0556	0.1094	0.0421	0.1212	0.0595
550 – 600	0.1459	0.1009	0.1379	0.1017	0.1577	0.1076
600 – 650	0.1534	0.1041	0.1488	0.0938	0.1617	0.1165
650 – 700	0.1646	0.1030	0.1531	0.0850	0.1668	0.1143
700 – 750	0.1706	0.1246	0.1664	0.1198	0.1799	0.1162
750 – 800	0.1818	0.1247	0.1772	0.1169	0.2074	0.1451

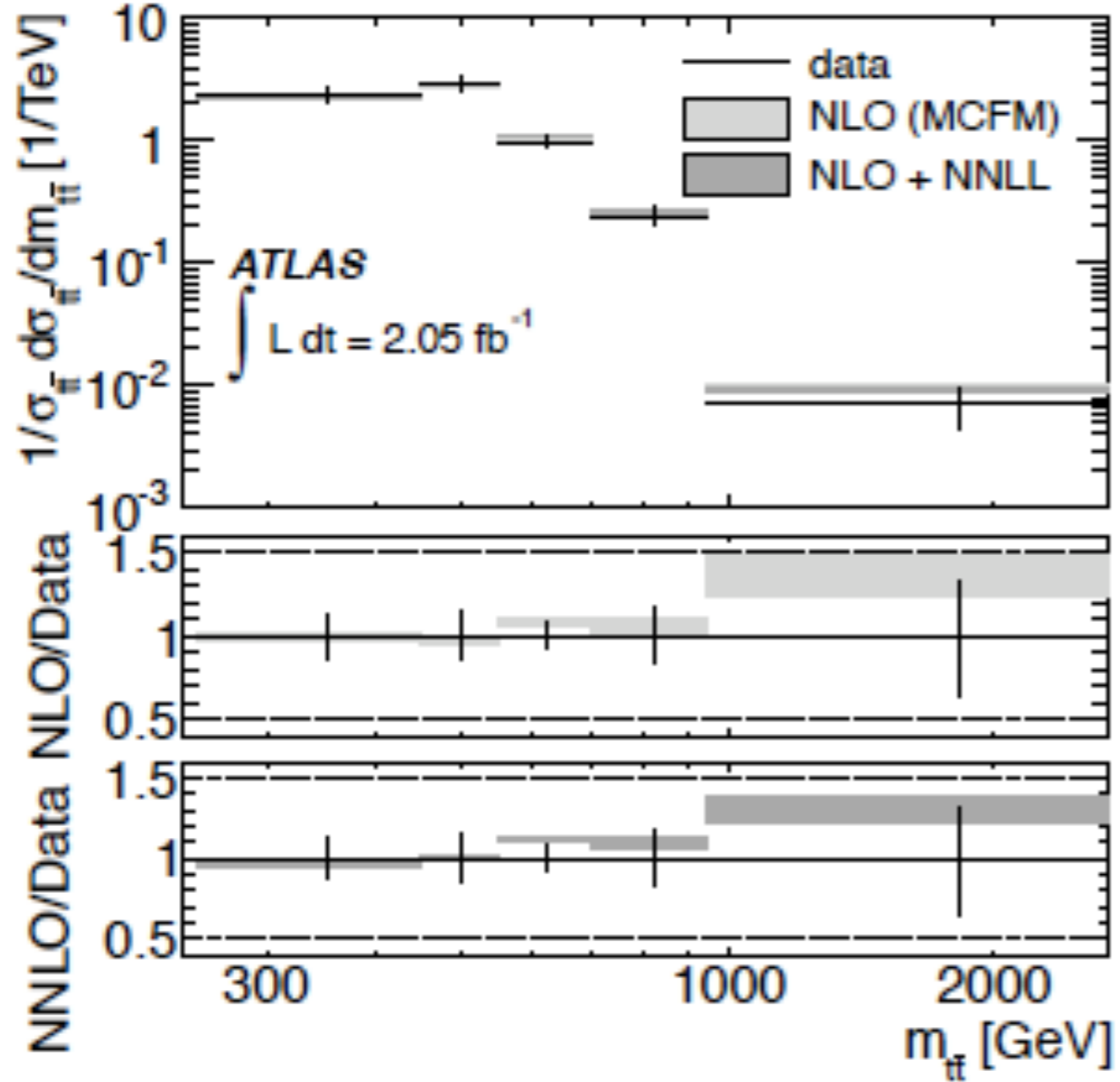
Consistent

Impact of tail constraint ($< 3 \times \text{SM}$)

Aguilar-Saavedra, MPV '11



New measurement of tail



$$\sigma_{\text{exp}} \lesssim 1.5 \sigma_{\text{SM}}$$

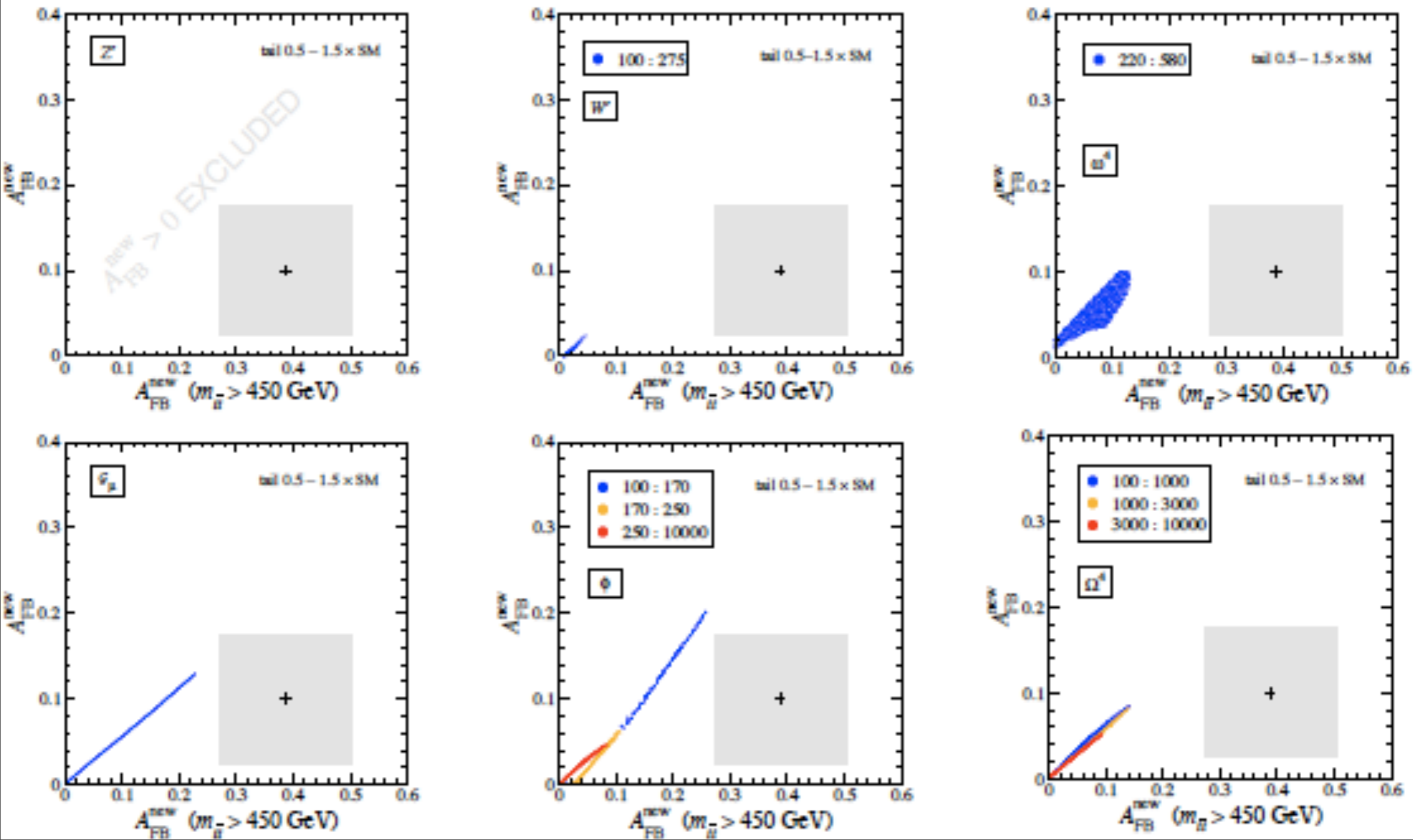
(central value smaller than SM)

Relative differential cross section vs invariant mass

Top charge asymmetries

Impact of tight tail constraint ($< 1.5 \times SM$)

Aguilar-Saavedra, MPV '11
(estimate; new dedicated analysis necessary)



My favourite surviving explanation: light octets

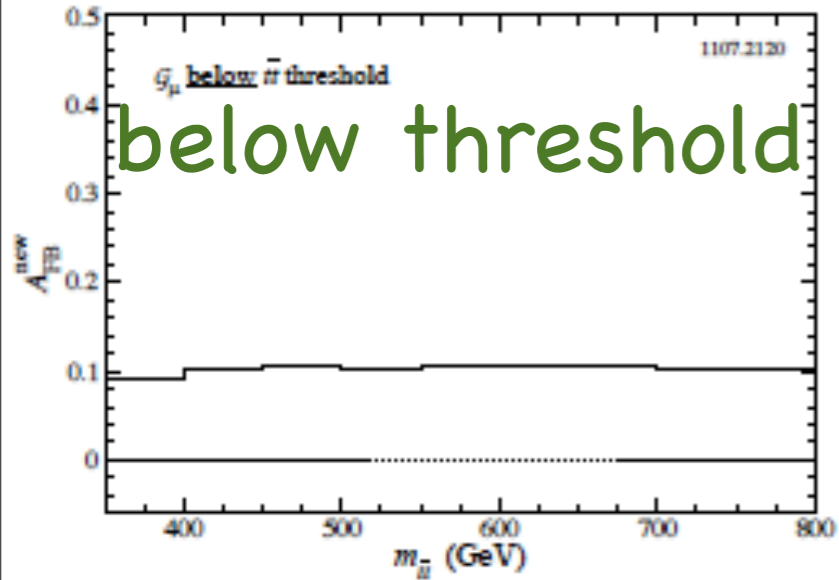
- s channel, but hidden if resonance broad Barceló et al. '11
or below $t\bar{t}$ threshold Aguilar-Saavedra, MPV '11
- If very light, small couplings Tavares, Schmaltz '11
- If very light, can have universal couplings and avoid flavour problems Tavares, Schmaltz '11
- Can accommodate $A_{FB} > 0$, $A_C \lesssim 0$ Drobnak, Kamenik, Zupan '12

Top charge asymmetries

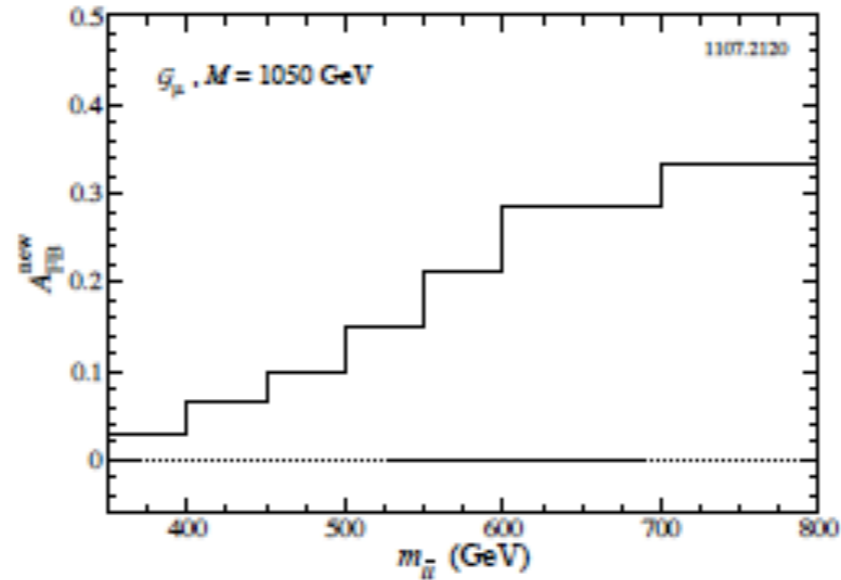
Light octets may give rise to peculiar profiles

Aguilar-Saavedra, MPV '11

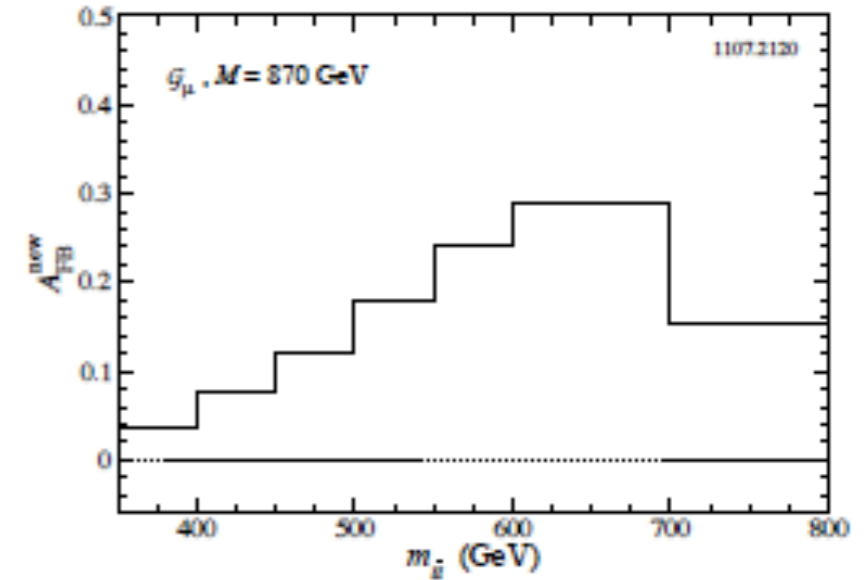
flat



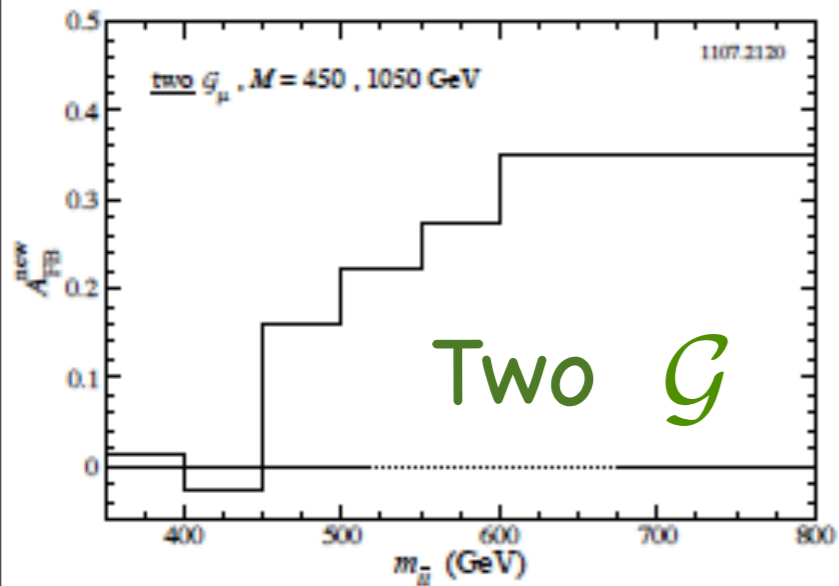
rising



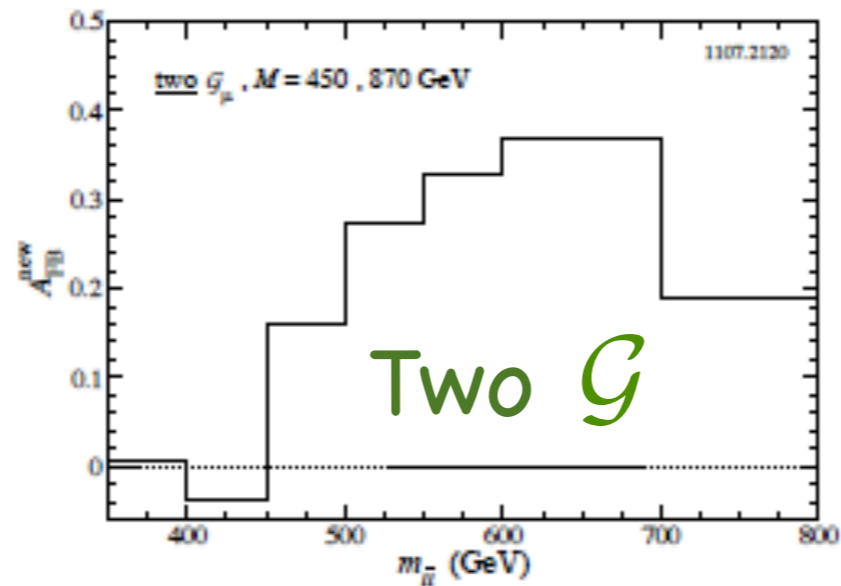
hill



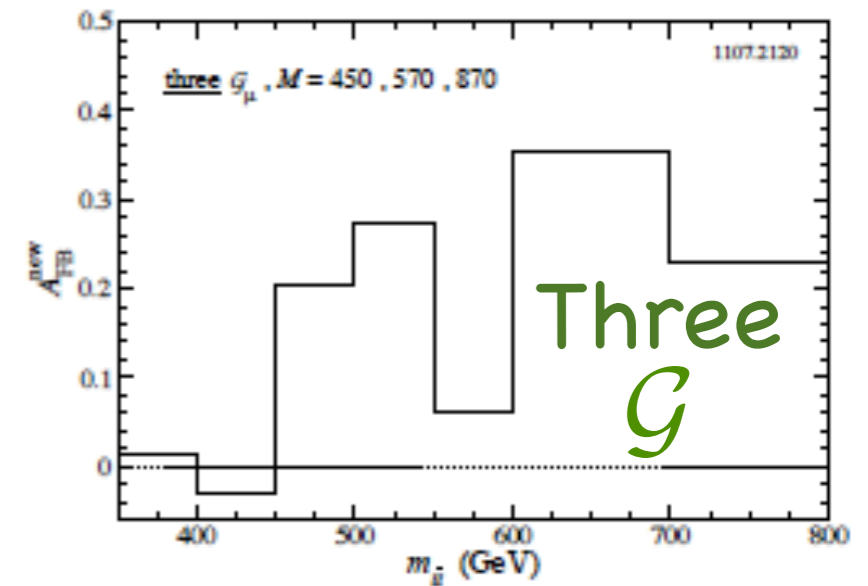
dip-rising



dip-hill



camel



Conclusions

- Top quark might have non-standard couplings
- Deviations in couplings related to direct searches of new particles
- Model-independent correlation of Ztt and Wtb
- Model-dependent correlation with Htt as well
- Tevatron FB asymmetry still alive, but very constrained by LHC
- New tools can be used to distinguish new physics from experimental issues