Top Quark Physics - Theory

Gilad Perez

CERN & Weizmann Inst.

ICHEP2012

36th International Conference on High Energy Physics

Outline*

- Why is the top quark interesting, phenomenologically?

Ex.: *(i)* Mass & Xsection (vs. theory) *(ii)* Asymmetries (AFB, A_c, A_l).

- Why is the top quark interesting, theoretically?

The linkage to electroweak (EW) symmetry breaking;

Battle for naturalness: *(i)* direct searches, t-partners & t-resonances; *(ii)* indirect searches, Higgs.

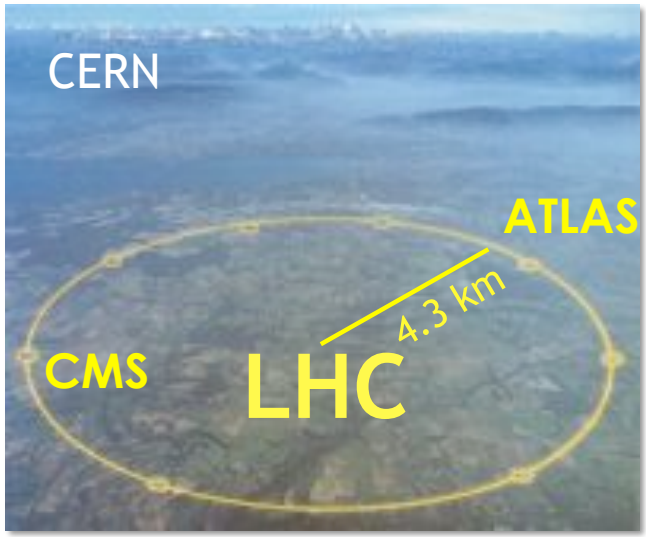
- The up flavor connection (implications for searches \w non-degenerate squarks).

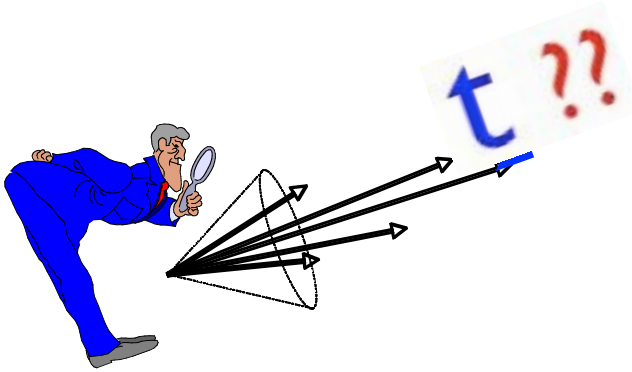
- Top (& light Higgs) living dangerously.

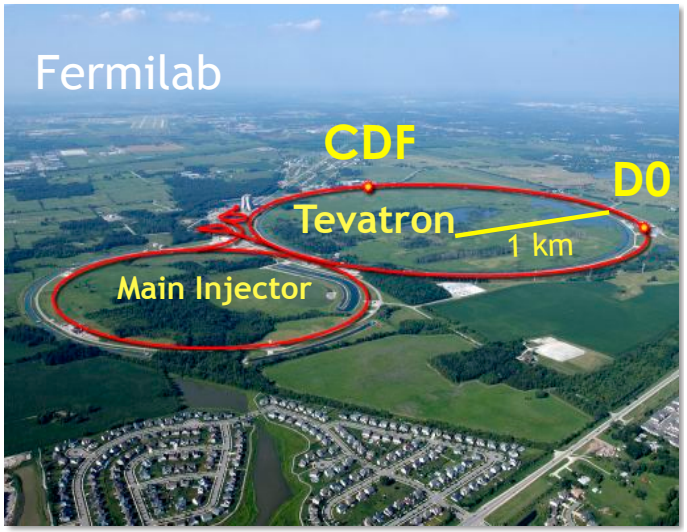
- Conclusions.

* Impossible to cover everything: subjective talk, focus on last few years stuff.

Why is the top quark interesting phenomenologically?







Top (exp') uniqueness, mass

- The heaviest point like particle known to exist.

$$m_t \approx 10^5 \times m_u \approx 180 \times m_{\rm pr} \approx 10^{-22}\,{\rm gr}$$

Top (exp') uniqueness, mass

- The heaviest point like particle known to exist.

$$m_t \approx 10^5 \times m_u \approx 180 \times m_{\rm pr} \approx 10^{-22}\,{\rm gr}$$

Top (exp') uniqueness, mass

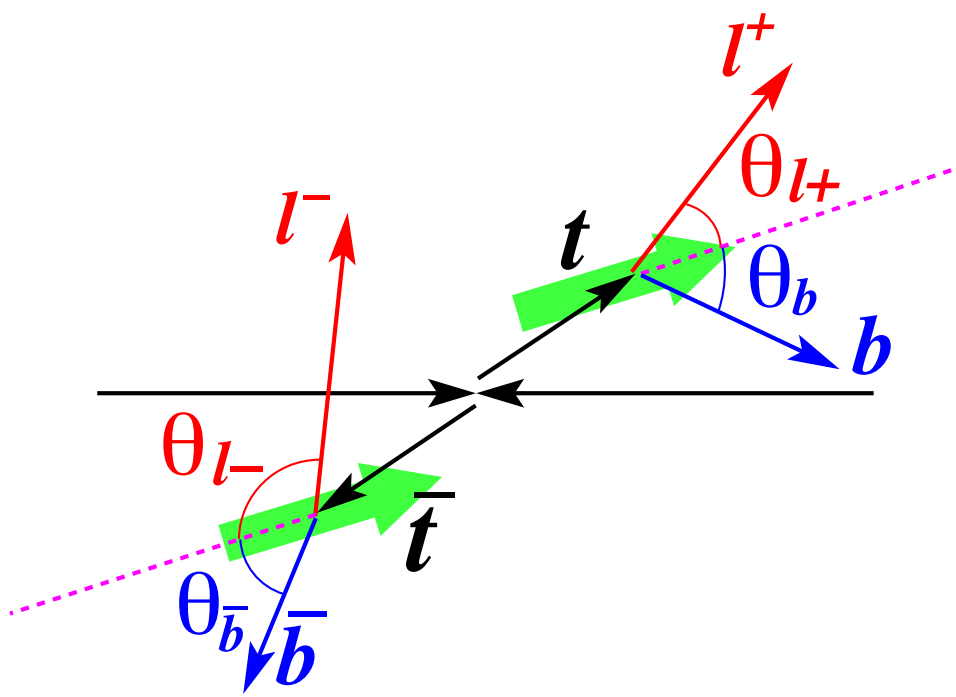
- The heaviest point like particle known to exist.

$$m_t \approx 10^5 \times m_u \approx 180 \times m_{\rm pr} \approx 10^{-22}\,{\rm gr}$$

Top (exp') uniqueness, spin

- t -> only quark to decay before it hadronizes.

- Direct access to its spin & charge (its production & decay info').



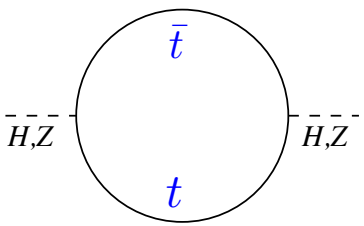
Some interesting pheno'-exp' facts

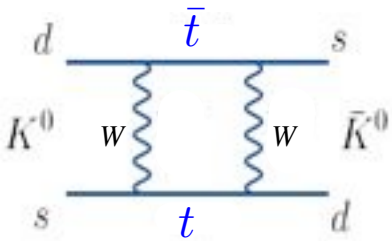
- Tevatron: top mass now known to 0.5%, m_t = 173.2 ± 0.9 GeV

Tevatron combination (11).

Standard Model (SM): top coupling to Higgs is perturbative but LARGE: $y_t \simeq 1$

Quantum effects (virtual tops) => dramatic impact on EW & flavor phys.: $\frac{2N_c\, {y_t}^2}{16\pi^2} \simeq 5\%$





- Theory: t-Xsection (Tevatron) now known to NNLO (+NNLL resum')

Bärnreuther, Czakon & Mitov (12).

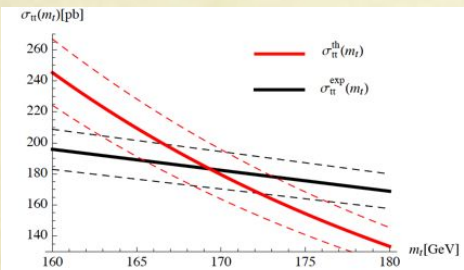
$$\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\rm res} = 7.067\ {}^{+0.143\,(2.0\%)}_{-0.232\,(3.3\%)}\ [\text{scales}]\ {}^{+0.186\,(2.6\%)}_{-0.122\,(1.7\%)}\ [\text{pdf}]$$

Some interesting pheno'-exp' facts

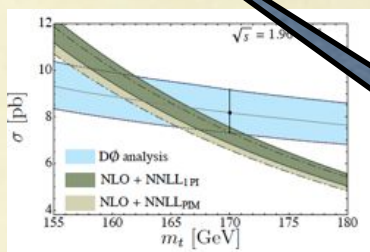
- Tevatron: top mass now known to 0.5%, m_t = 173.2 ± 0.9 GeV

Tevatron combination (11).

- ✓ Approach 3 of 3: Extract M_{top} from the top cross-section.
  - ✓ Theoretically very good control.
  - ✓ Extraction not as sensitive to M_{top} : $(\delta M_{top}/M_{top})$ = ± 3%.
  - ✓ A good independent cross-check. So far well consistent with direct measurements.



Beneke, Falgari, Klein, Schwinn `11



Ahrens, Ferroglia, Neubert, Pecjak, Yang `11

Best extraction: $m_t = (169.8^{+4.9}_{-4.7})\,\mathrm{GeV}$

Similar extractions from:

Langenfeld, Moch, Uwer `09
Ahrens, Ferroglia, Neubert, Pecjak, Yang `11

- ✓ Proposed idea: extract MSbar mass; not pole mass

Langenfeld, Moch, Uwer `09

- ✓ Makes little difference (as expected)

Ahrens, Ferroglia, Neubert, Pecjak, Yang `11

12

but LARGE: $y_t \simeq 1$

flavor phys.: $\frac{2N_c\, y_t^2}{16\pi^2} \simeq 5\%$

Xsec', consistent, less sensitve to m_t.
(Mitov, PLHC12)

- Theory: t-Xsection (Tevatron) now known to NNLO (+NNLL resum')

Bärnreuther, Czakon & Mitov (12).

$$\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\rm res} = 7.067\ {}^{+0.143\,(2.0\%)}_{-0.232\,(3.3\%)}\ [\text{scales}]\ {}^{+0.186\,(2.6\%)}_{-0.122\,(1.7\%)}\ [\text{pdf}]$$

Some interesting pheno'-exp' facts

- Tevatron: top mass now known to 0.5%, m_t = 173.2 ± 0.9 GeV

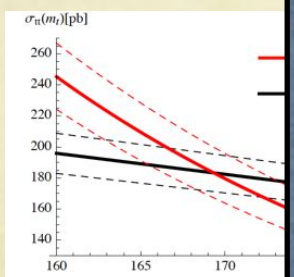
Tevatron combination (11).

✓ Approach 3 of 3: Extract M_{top} from the top cross-section.

✓ Theoretically very goo

✓ Extraction not as sens

✓ A good independent c



Beneke, Falgari, Klein, S

Best extraction: $m_t =$

✓ Proposed idea: extract M

✓ Makes little difference (as expected)

Ahrens, Ferroglia, Neubert, Pecjak, Yang `11

But possibly one step from shedding light on a Tevatron anomaly!

LARGE: $y_t \simeq 1$

phys.: $\frac{2N_c\, y_t{}^2}{16\pi^2} \simeq 5\%$

Xsec', consistent, less sensitve to m_t.
(Mitov, PLHC12)

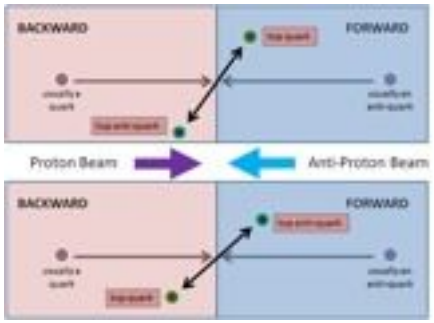
- Theory: t-Xsection (Tevatron) now known to NNLO (+NNLL resum')

Bärnreuther, Czakon & Mitov (12).

$$\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\rm res} = 7.067\ {}^{+0.143\,(2.0\%)}_{-0.232\,(3.3\%)}\ [\text{scales}]\ {}^{+0.186\,(2.6\%)}_{-0.122\,(1.7\%)}\ [\text{pdf}]$$

Tevatron's $t\bar{t}$ forward backward asymmetry.

2 kind of anomalous asymmetries (**6** measurements):

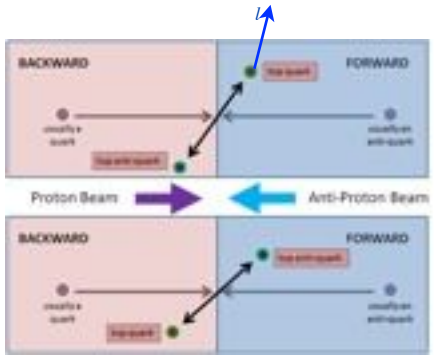


(i) Top forward backward asymmetry (AFB).

- Combined CDF+DO results: $A_{FB}^{\text{inclusive}} \approx (18\pm4)\%$ *in ttbar rest frame*
  post-Moriond 2012 $A_{FB}^{>450\text{GeV}} \approx (28\pm6)\%$

QCD+EW state of the art: $A_{FB}^{[\text{inclusive}|>450\text{GeV}]} \approx [6.6|10]\% \pm ??$ (NLOx30%?)

Delaunay, Top physics workshop, CERN 12.



(ii) Lepton asymmetry (A_l).

CDF with 8.7 fb^{-1}

- $A_\ell = 6.6 \pm 2.5\%$

D0 with 5.4 fb^{-1}

- $A_\ell = (11.8 \pm 3.2)\%$

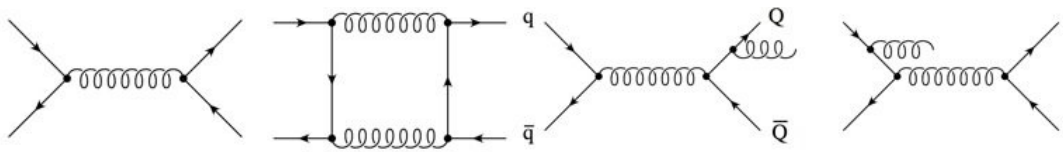
New update, D0, this conf.

SM

- $A_\ell \simeq 4\%$

AFB & A_l within the SM

- Contribution to AFB start at NLO QCD, i.e. ~$(\alpha_S)^3$. Kuhn & Rodrigo (98)



Higher order soft effects probed. No essential new effects (beyond Kuhn & Rodrigo). Awaiting for real EW calculation & most importantly the NNLO answer!

Kuhn, Moch, Penin & Smirnov (01); Almeida, Sterman, Wogelsang (08);Melnikov, Schultze (09); Ahrens, Ferroglia, Neubert, Pecjak, Yang; Kuhn & Rodrigo; Hollik, Pagani (11); Manohar, Trott; Skands, Webber, Winter (12).

QCD+EW state of the art: $A_{FB}^{[\text{inclusive}|>450\text{GeV}]} \approx [6.6|10]\% \pm ??$ (NLOx30%?)

- Contribution to A_l , now known to full NLO. Bernreuther & Si(10,12); Campbell & Ellis (12).

CDF with 8.7 fb^{-1}

- $A_\ell = 6.6 \pm 2.5\%$

D0 with 5.4 fb^{-1}

- $A_\ell = (11.8 \pm 3.2)\%$

New update, D0, this conf.

SM

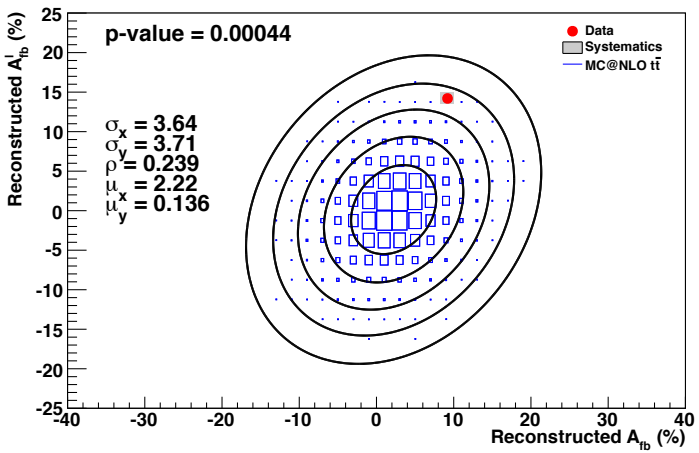
- $A_\ell \simeq 4\%$

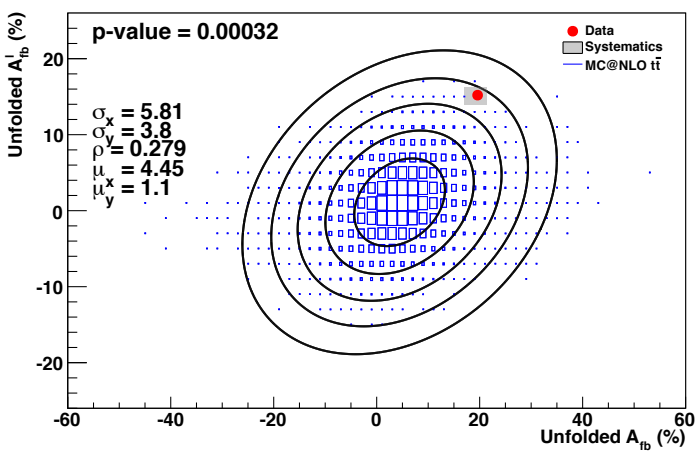
AFB & A_l within the SM

- Contribution to AFB start at NLO QCD, i.e. ~$(\alpha_S)^3$. Kuhn & Rodrigo (98)

A_l vs. AFB "uncorrelation" plots (D0, CERN Top Phys. workshop, 5/12)

Hig
Awa





odrigo).

Schultze (09);
;

?)

- Co
  - 100,000 pseudo experiments made from signal and background simulation
  - Results from actual experiment shown in red
  - Left: Detector level results; Right: Unfolded results

Si(10,12);
is (12).

- $A_\ell = 6.6 \pm 2.5\%$
- $A_\ell = (11.8 \pm 3.2)\%$
- $A_\ell \simeq 4\%$

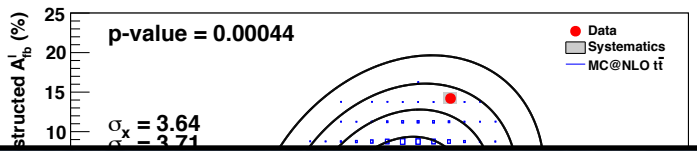
New update, D0, this conf.

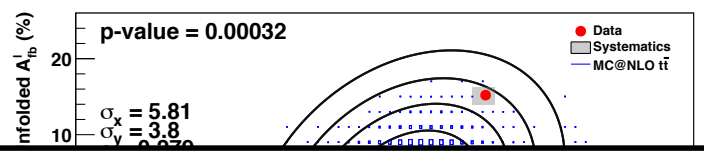
AFB & A_l within the SM

- Contribution to AFB start at NLO QCD, i.e. ~$(\alpha_S)^3$. Kuhn & Rodrigo (98)

A_l vs. AFB "uncorrelation" plots (D0, CERN Top Phys. workshop, 5/12)

Hig





odrigo).

;

Bottom line: among few serious anomalies, perturbative nature, should able to get sharp predictions within SM!

- Co

  - 100,000 pseudo experiments made from signal and background simulation
  - Results from actual experiment shown in red
  - Left: Detector level results; Right: Unfolded results

Si(10,12); is (12).

- $A_\ell = 6.6 \pm 2.5\%$
- $A_\ell = (11.8 \pm 3.2)\%$
- $A_\ell \simeq 4\%$

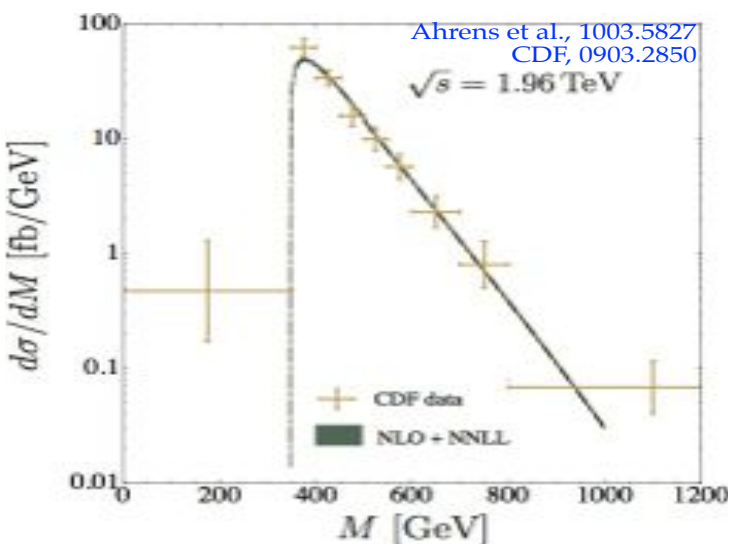
New update, D0, this conf.

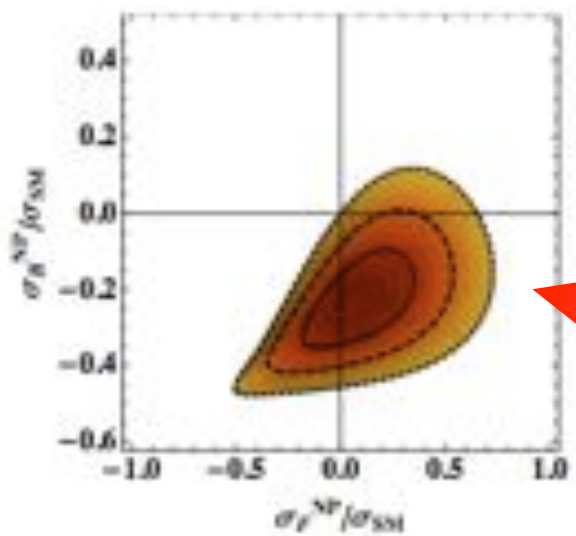
Some features of new physics (NP) interpretations*

- Top asymmetry is special, not only top sector is probed:

  Large asymmetry (PDFs) => new dynamics couple to both $u\bar{u}$ & $t\bar{t}$.
  (furthermore the lepton asymmetry need not be related to top physics) Falkowski, GP & Schmaltz (11)

- Challenged by agreement \w SM Xsec' => SM-NP interference.





Grinstein, Kagan, Trott, Zupan (11)

negative Xsec' favors,
new physics interference.

- Two broad classes of models: *(i)* hard physics; *(ii)* on shell physics.

* Hundreds of papers, just give brief subjective impression.

Relevant observables (constraints) @ the LHC

- Charged asymm' A_c, large errors, consistent \w SM, $A_C = \frac{N(\Delta|y|>0) - N(\Delta|y|<0)}{N(\Delta|y|>0) + N(\Delta|y|<0)}$

ATLAS

A_C(l+jets) = -0.018 ± 0.028 ± 0.023

A_C(dilept.) = 0.057 ± 0.024 ± 0.015

A_C(comb.) = 0.029 ± 0.018 ± 0.014

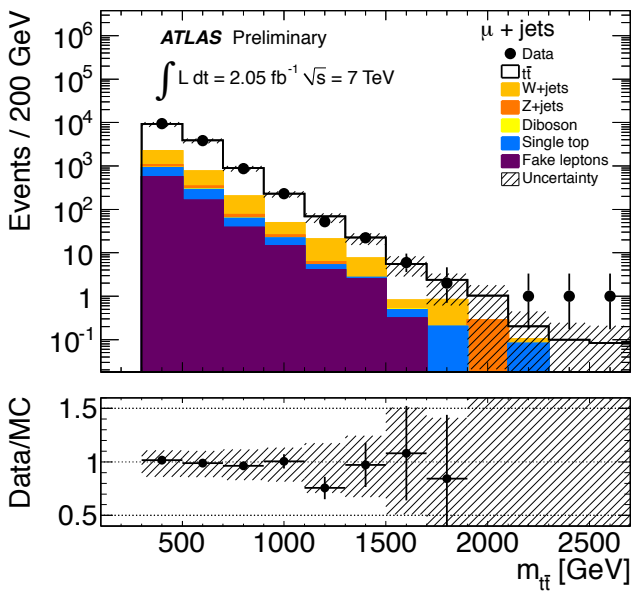
MC@NLO: 0.006 ± 0.002

CMS

A_C(l+jets) = 0.004 ± 0.010 ± 0.012

MC@NLO: 0.0115 ± 0.0006

- $t\bar{t}$ spectrum finally approaching the 2TeV barrier, both differential & cumulative distributions consistent \w SM (more below):



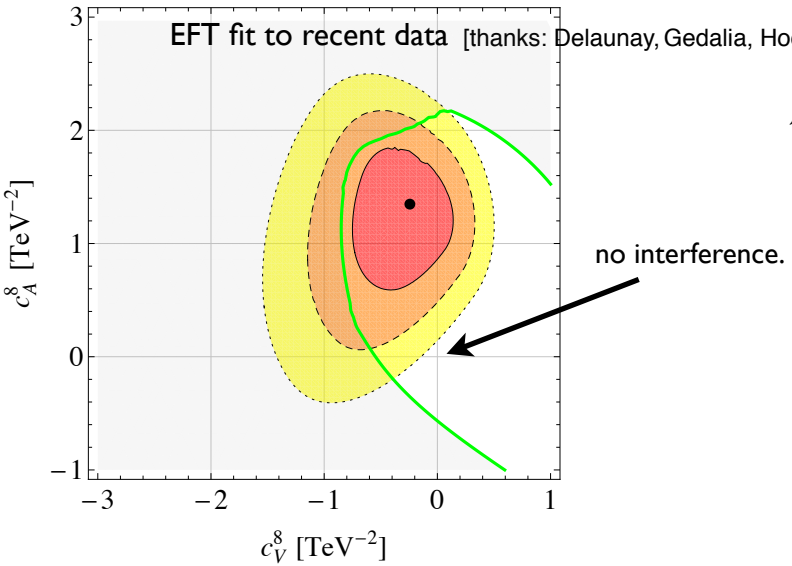
$$\mathcal{S} = \frac{\int_{m_{t\bar{t}}>1\,\mathrm{TeV}/c^2} \frac{d\sigma_{SM+NP}}{dm_{t\bar{t}}} dm_{t\bar{t}}}{\int_{m_{t\bar{t}}>1\,\mathrm{TeV}/c^2} \frac{d\sigma_{SM}}{dm_{t\bar{t}}} dm_{t\bar{t}}}$$ **< 2.6 at 95% CL**

CMS:1204.2488.

Hard physics explanation (*e.g.*: heavy axigluon-KKgluon variety)

- A rough idea is obtained from effective field theory (EFT) analysis:

Chivukula, et al.; Degrande, et al.; Cao, et al. (10); Delaunay, et al.; Aguilar-Saavedra, et al.; Westhoff (11).



shaded area left of green curve excluded by CMS cumulative bound for $M_{t\bar{t}} > 1$ TeV.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff} = \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2}\mathcal{O}_i \equiv \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i\,, \quad \mathcal{O}_A^8 = (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 T^a u)(\bar{t}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5 T^a t)\,, \quad \mathcal{O}_V^8 = (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu T^a u)(\bar{t}\gamma^\mu T^a t)\,.$$

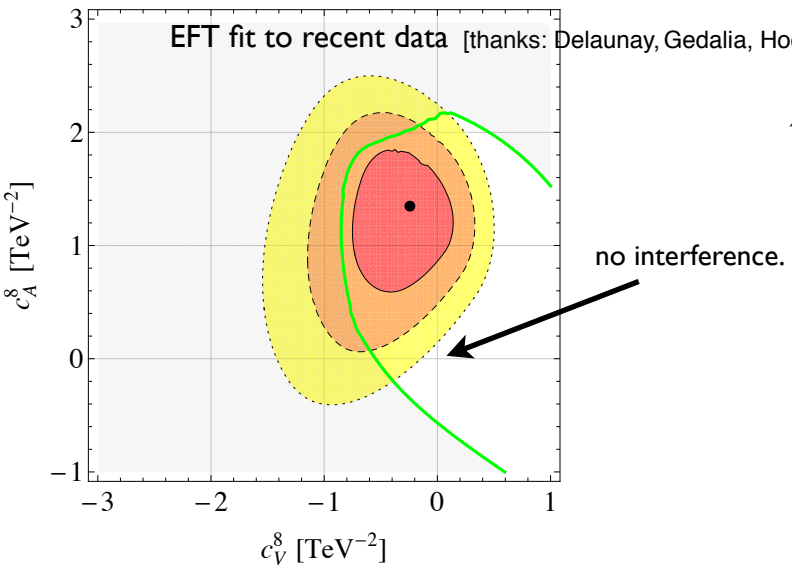
Issues: spectrum; dijet; flavor $g_{u\bar{u}} = -g_{t\bar{t}}$.

Westhoff, et al.; Bai, et al.; Delaunay, et al. (11)

Hard physics explanation (*e.g.*: heavy axigluon-KKgluon variety)

- A rough idea is obtained from effective field theory (EFT) analysis:

Chivukula, et al.; Degrande, et al.; Cao, et al. (10);
Delaunay, et al.; Aguilar-Saavedra, et al.; Westhoff (11).



shaded area left of green curve excluded by CMS cumulative bound for $M_{t\bar{t}} > 1$ TeV.

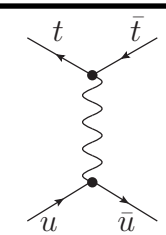
$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff} = \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2}\mathcal{O}_i \equiv \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i\,,\ \mathcal{O}_A^8 = (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 T^a u)(\bar{t}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5 T^a t)\,,\quad \mathcal{O}_V^8 = (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu T^a u)(\bar{t}\gamma^\mu T^a t)\,.$$

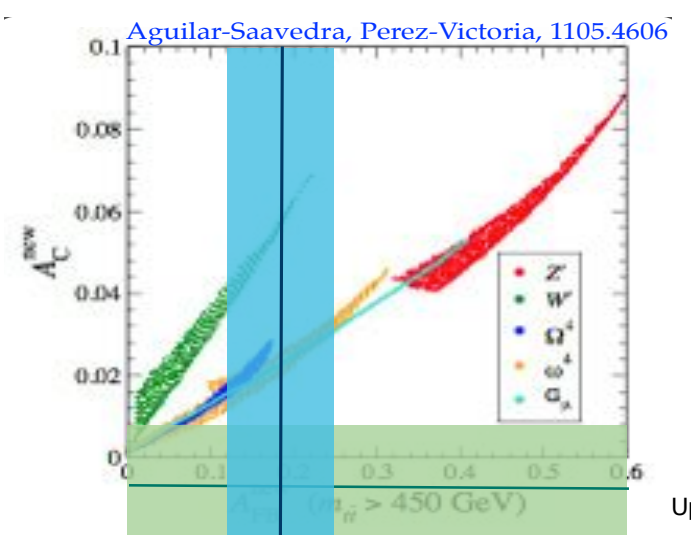
Issues: spectrum; dijet; flavor $g_{u\bar{u}} = -g_{t\bar{t}}$.

Westhoff, et al.; Bai, et al.; Delaunay, et al. (11)

On shell (*e.g.*:"s-channel", "t-channel" models)

- Impossible to cover all models, common exchange light particles.





Issues: spectrum; dijet; flavor; A_c; $t\bar{t} + j$;
& APV (atomic parity violation).

Isidori-Kamenik; Grinstein, et al.; Ligeti, et al.;
Gresham, et al. x 3; Blum, et al. x 2; Tavares-Schmaltz (11)

Update by J. Zupan, CERN, Th. colloquium, 6/12.

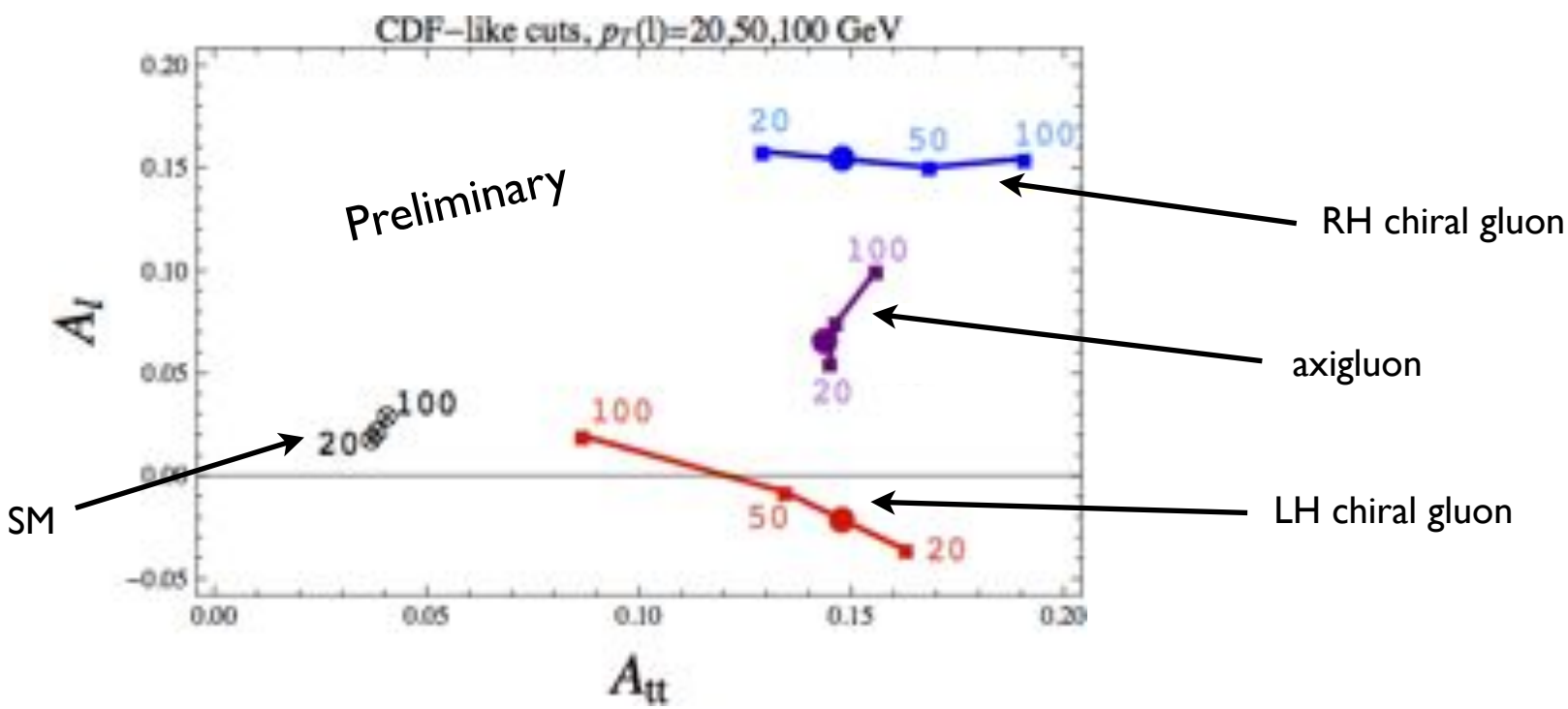
Near future improvement:

- LHC: Progress on A_c & spectrum (more channels, better sys' & stat').

- Tevatron: looking at AFB vs. A_l as a function of the lepton p_T
(since are correlated within the SM)

```
Progress \w: Falkowski, Mangano, Martin, GP & Winter.
See also: Godbole et al. (10) ; Krohn, et al.; Jung, et al.; Cao et al.; Berger, et al. x2 (11);
Fajfer, et al.; Berger, et al. (12);
```

"Trade" AFB curve for A_l or look at slope => cleaner extraction:

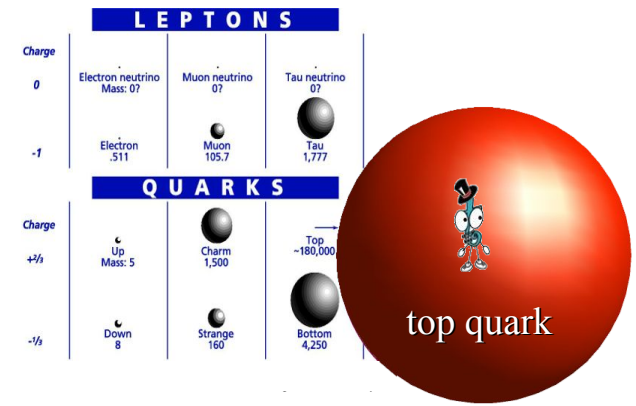


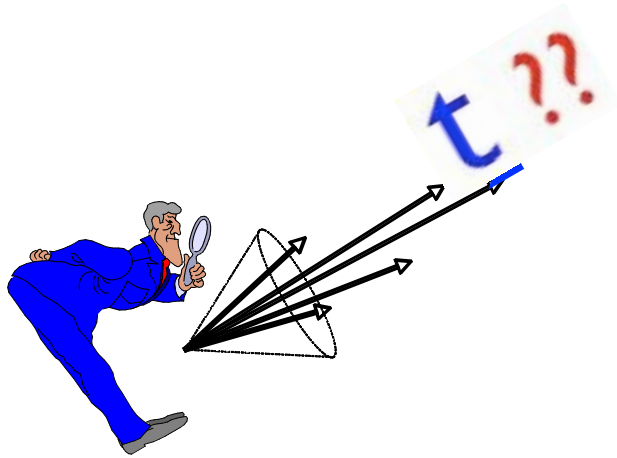
Why is the top quark interesting theoretically?

(i) Electroweak symmetry breaking.

(ii) The fine tuning problem.

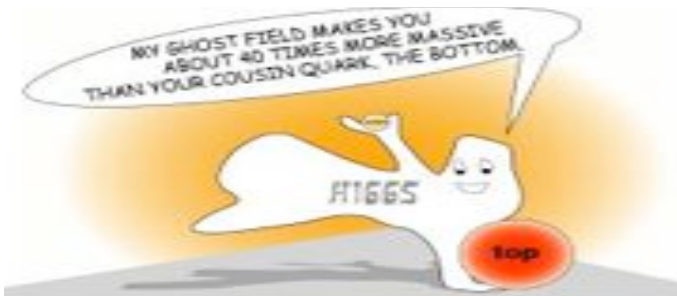
(iii) The (NP) flavor puzzle.

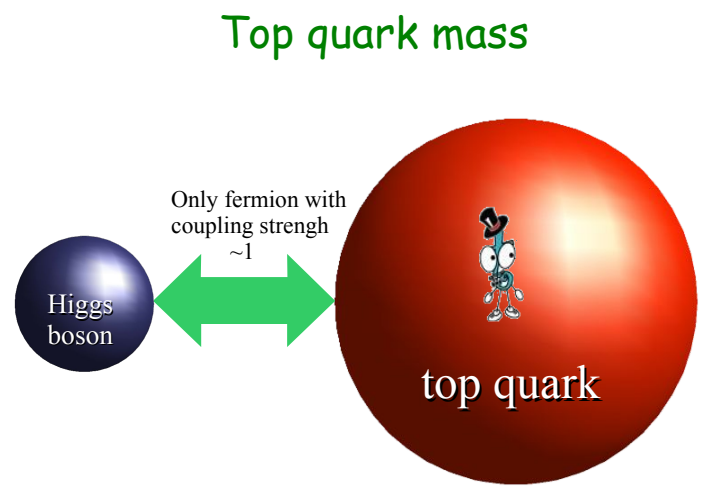




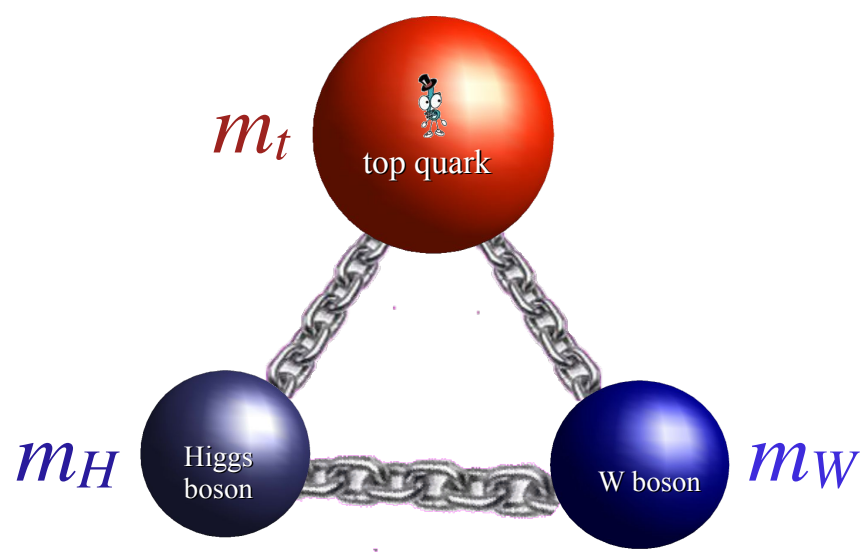
The top & electroweak (EW) breaking

- Coupling to the Higgs => top mass; biggest coupling @ the TeV.



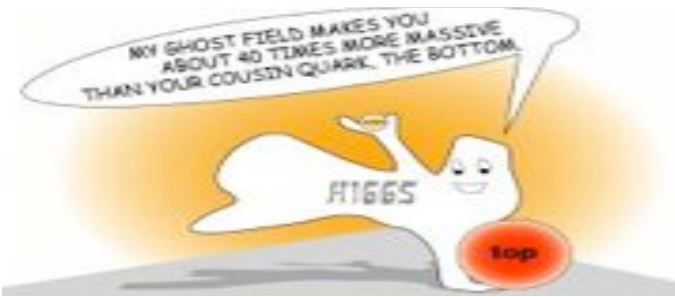


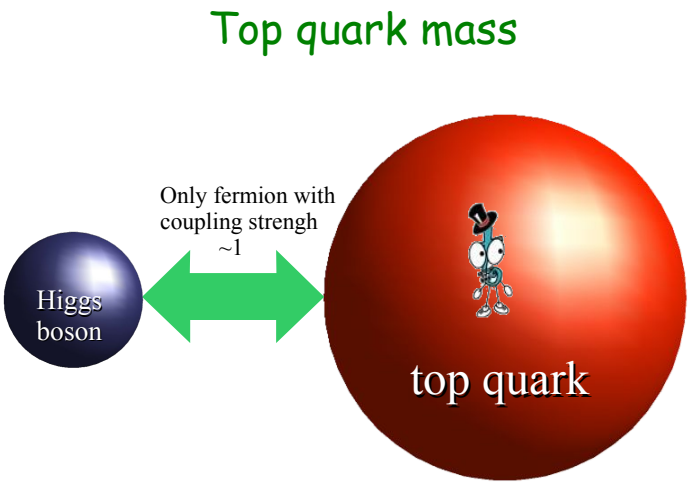
- In most natural models top is linked to EW symmetry breaking.



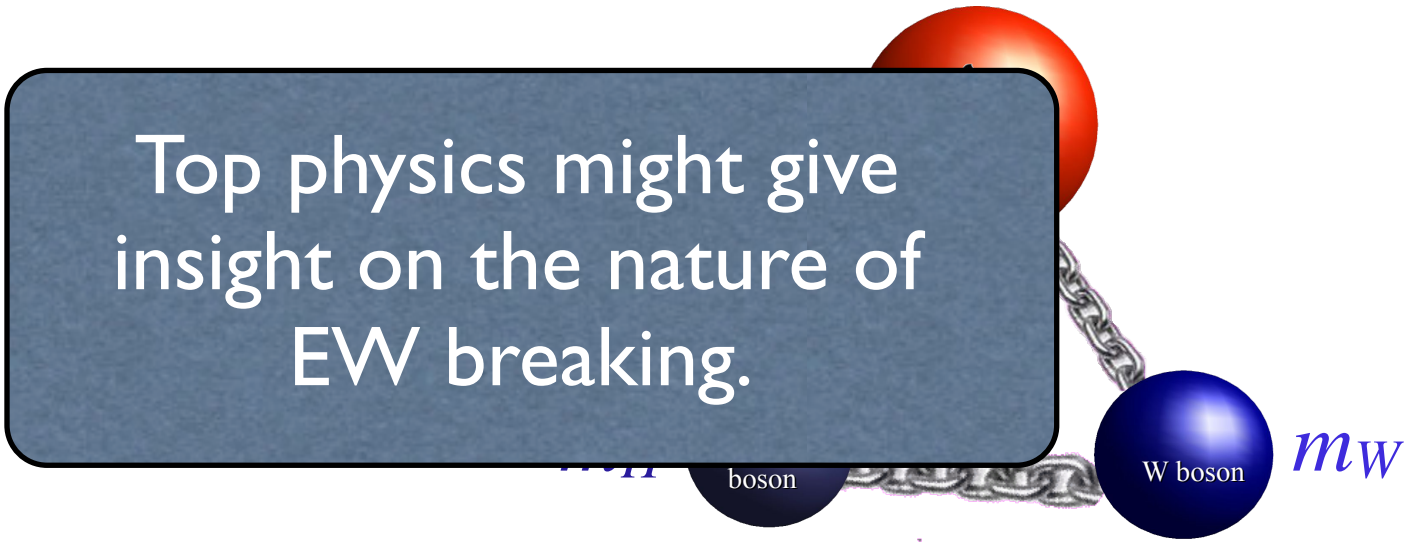
The top & electroweak (EW) breaking

- Coupling to the Higgs => top mass; biggest coupling @ the TeV.





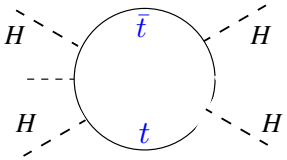
- In most natural models top is linked to EW symmetry breaking.



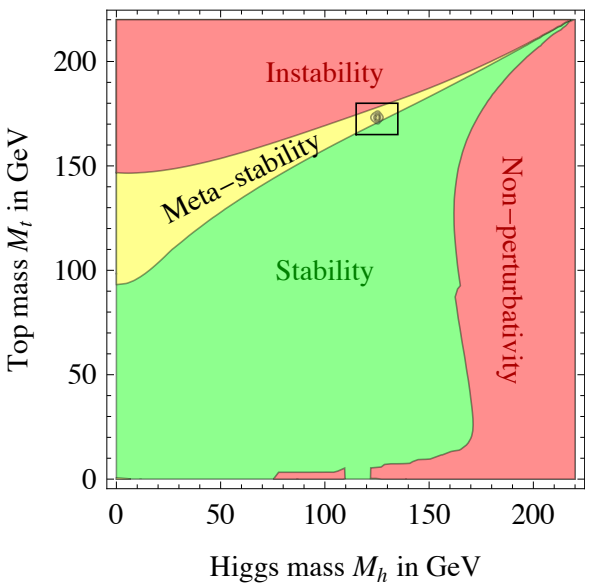
Top physics might give insight on the nature of EW breaking.

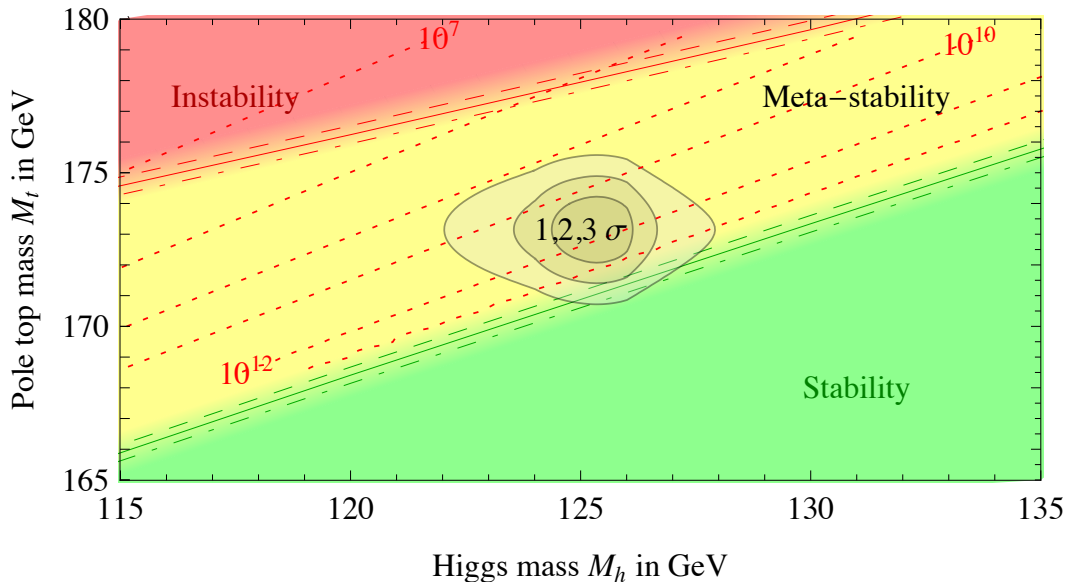
125 GeV Higgs -> top is ~ saturating metastability

$$m_h > 111\,\mathrm{GeV} + 2.8\,\mathrm{GeV}\left(\frac{m_t - 173.2\,\mathrm{GeV}}{0.9\,\mathrm{GeV}}\right) - 0.9\,\mathrm{GeV}\left(\frac{\alpha_s(M_Z) - 0.1184}{0.0007}\right) \pm 3\,\mathrm{GeV}\ .$$



See e.g.: Cabibbo, et al.; Hung (79); Elias-Miro, et al. (11); Degrassi et al.; Alekhin et al.; Bezrukov et al. (12)





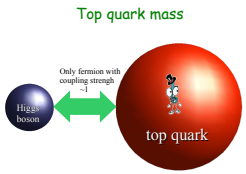
Degrassi, Vita, Elias-Miro, Espinosa, Giudice, Isidori & Strumia (12)

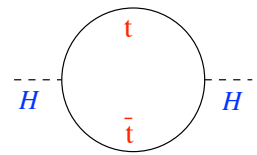
A raise of < 3% in top Yukawa => weakless universe!

The top & the fine tuning problem

- Higgs mass & EW scale are sensitive to quantum corrections.

- The most severe problem is due to top coupling:

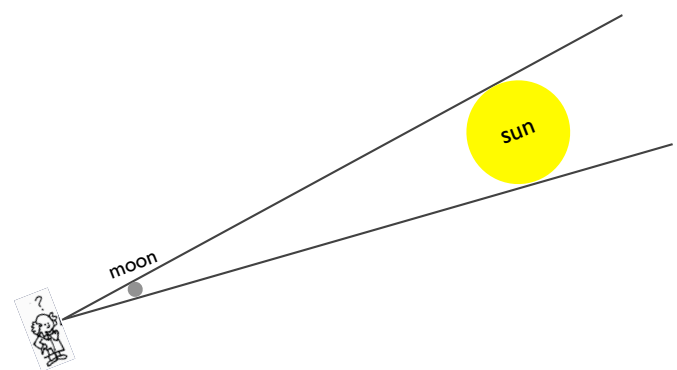




$$\text{Assume cutoff } \Lambda = 6\,\text{TeV};\ \delta_t m_h^2 = \frac{3}{8\pi^2} y_t^2 \Lambda^2 \sim (1.2\text{TeV})^2$$

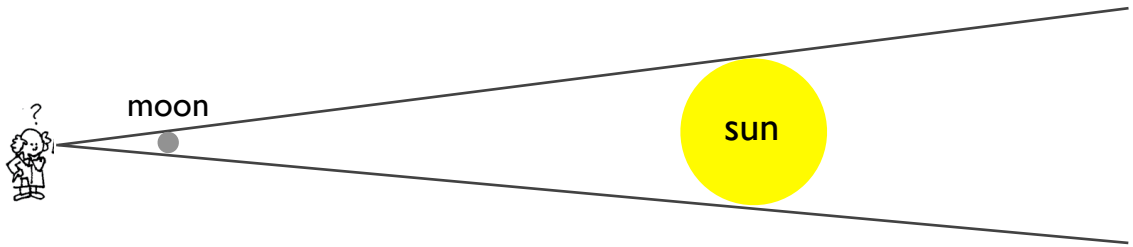
$$m_{h,\text{phys}}^2 = m_{\text{tree}}^2 + \delta_t m_h^2 = m_{\text{tree}}^2 + (1.2\text{TeV})^2 \approx (0.125\text{TeV})^2$$

fine tuning of ~ 1:100 !



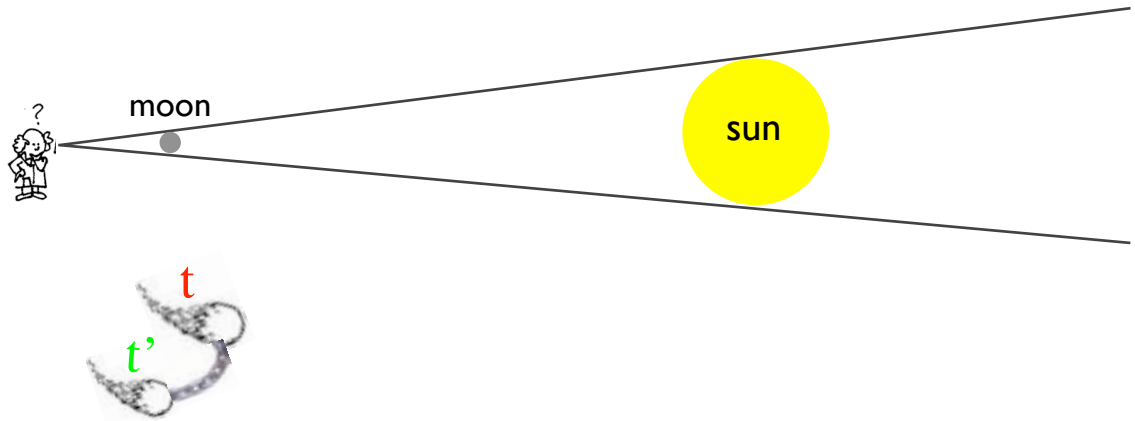
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

- Extending top sector adding top partners states that due to sym' contribute to Higgs mass in opposite way => reduce sensitivity.



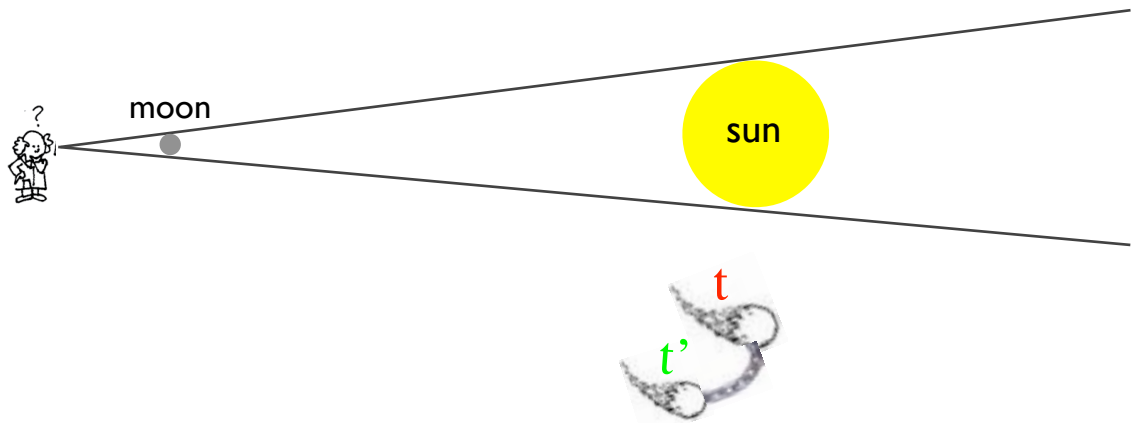
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

- Extending top sector adding top partners states that due to sym' contribute to Higgs mass in opposite way => reduce sensitivity.



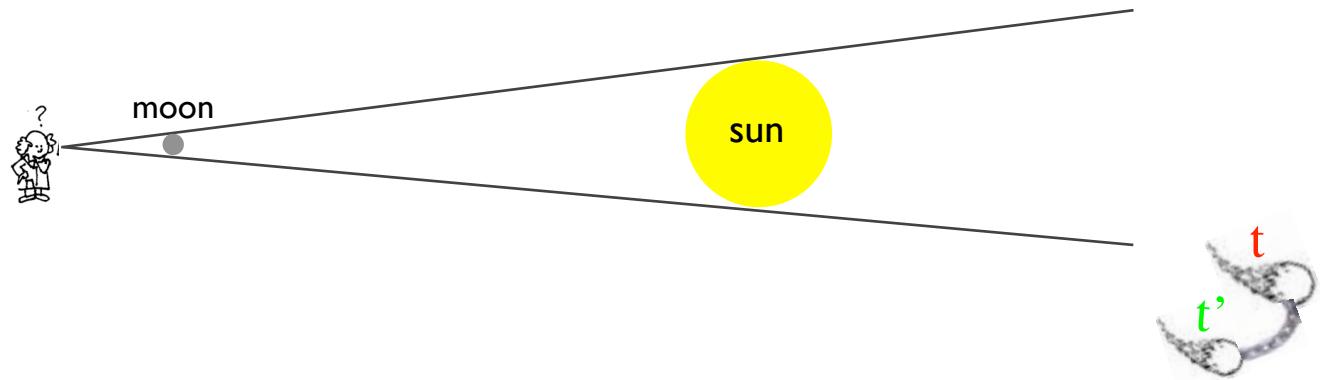
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

- Extending top sector adding top partners states that due to sym' contribute to Higgs mass in opposite way => reduce sensitivity.



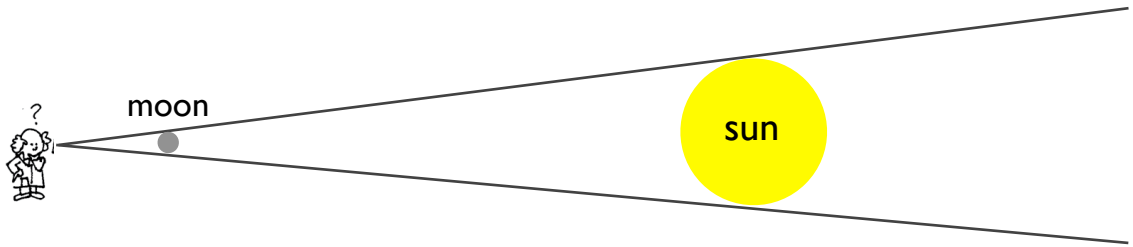
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

- Extending top sector adding top partners states that due to sym' contribute to Higgs mass in opposite way => reduce sensitivity.



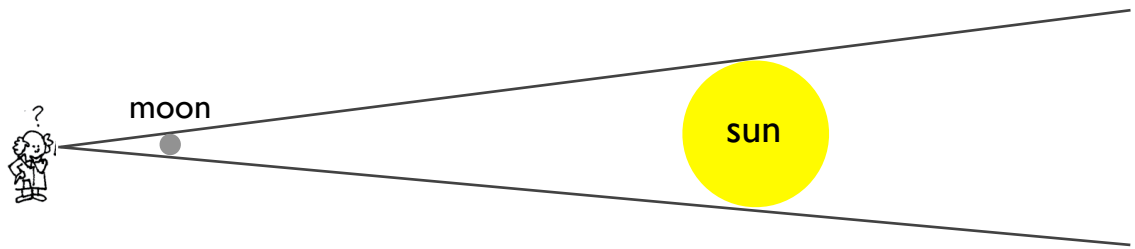
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

- Extending top sector adding top partners states that due to sym' contribute to Higgs mass in opposite way => reduce sensitivity.

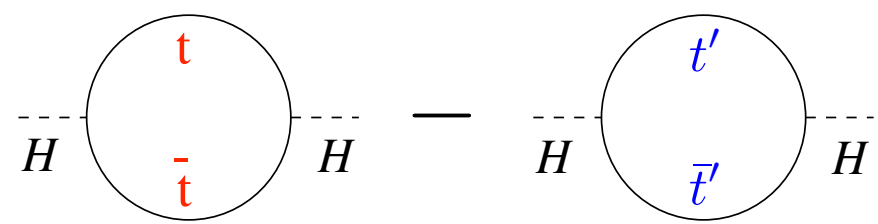


Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

- Extending top sector adding top partners states that due to sym' contribute to Higgs mass in opposite way => reduce sensitivity.

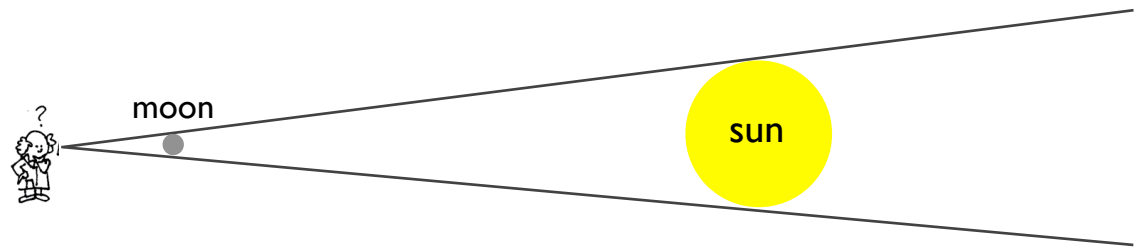


$$\left(m_W^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right)/m_{\rm Pl}^2 \sim \; m_W^2 +$$

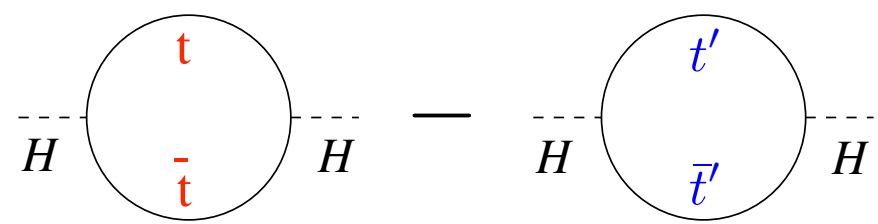


Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

- Extending top sector adding top partners states that due to sym' contribute to Higgs mass in opposite way => reduce sensitivity.

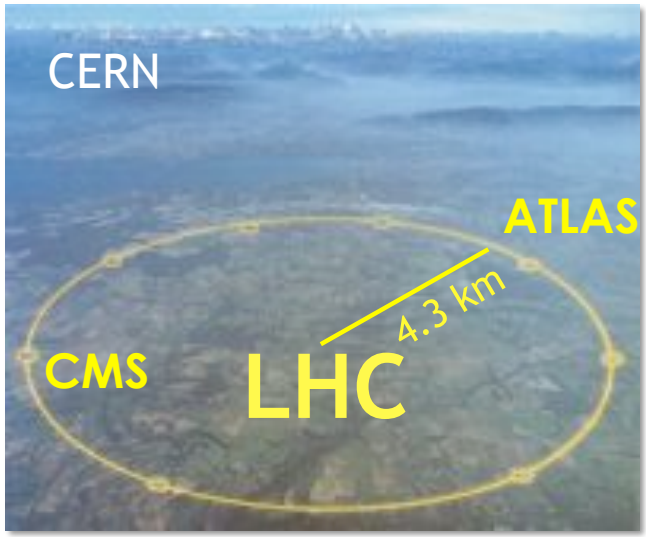


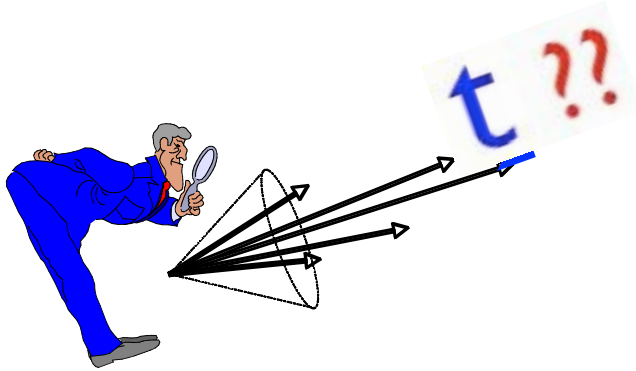
$$\left(m_W^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right)/m_{\rm Pl}^2 \sim \; m_W^2 +$$

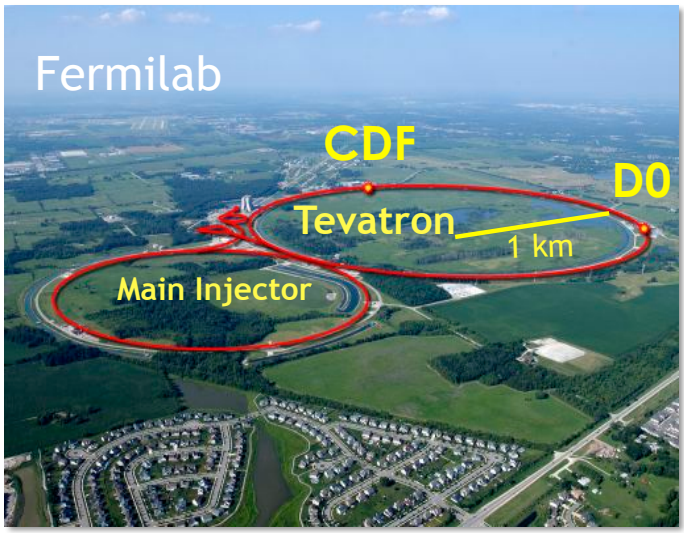


Top physics expected to yield insight on how the fine tuning problem is solved.

So where are those top partners?







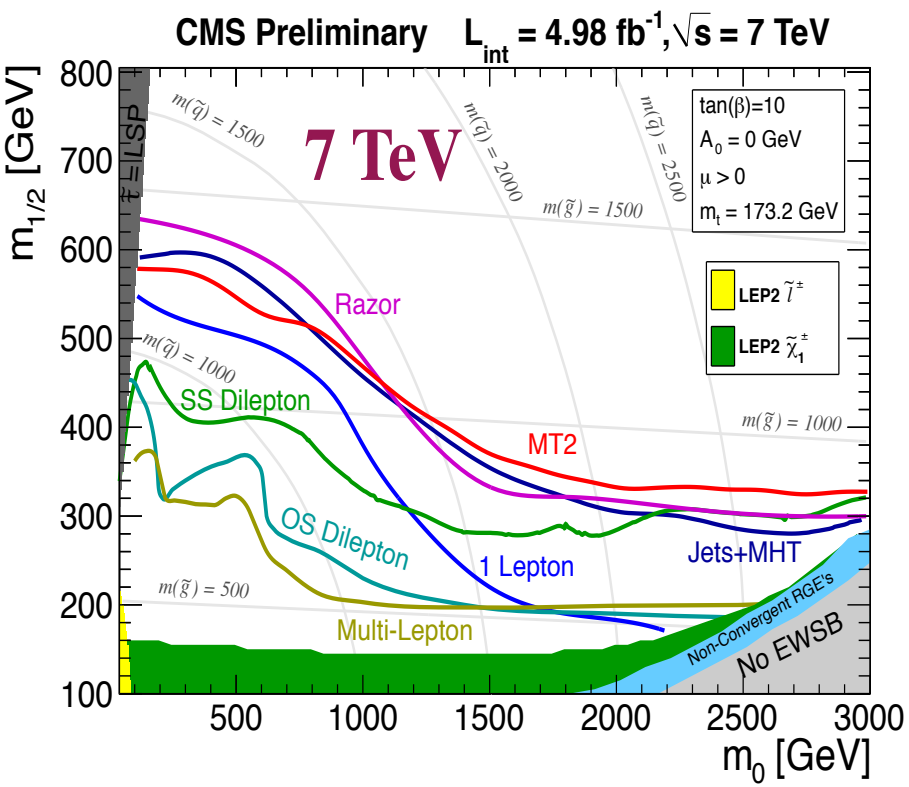
(i) SUSY: stop searches & fine tuning;

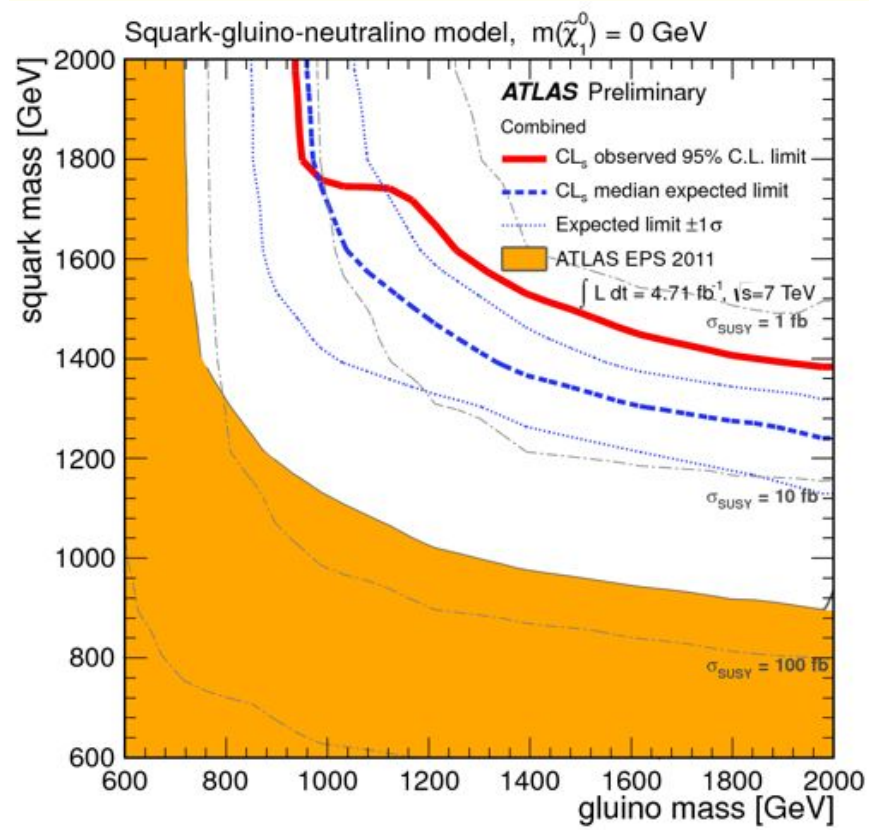
(ii) Composite Higgs: t' searches & fine tuning,
+ top resonance searches;

(iii) Indirect: impact on Higgs couplings.

Squarks & Gluino searches at the LHC

Naively: $\tilde{m}_q \gtrsim 1.5\,\mathrm{TeV}$ $\tilde{m}_g \gtrsim 1\,\mathrm{TeV}$

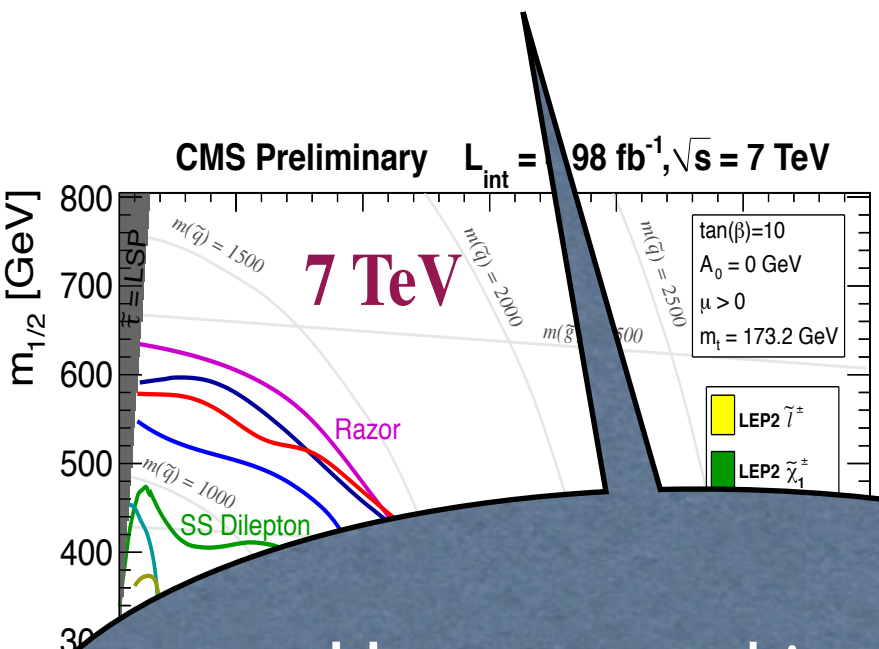


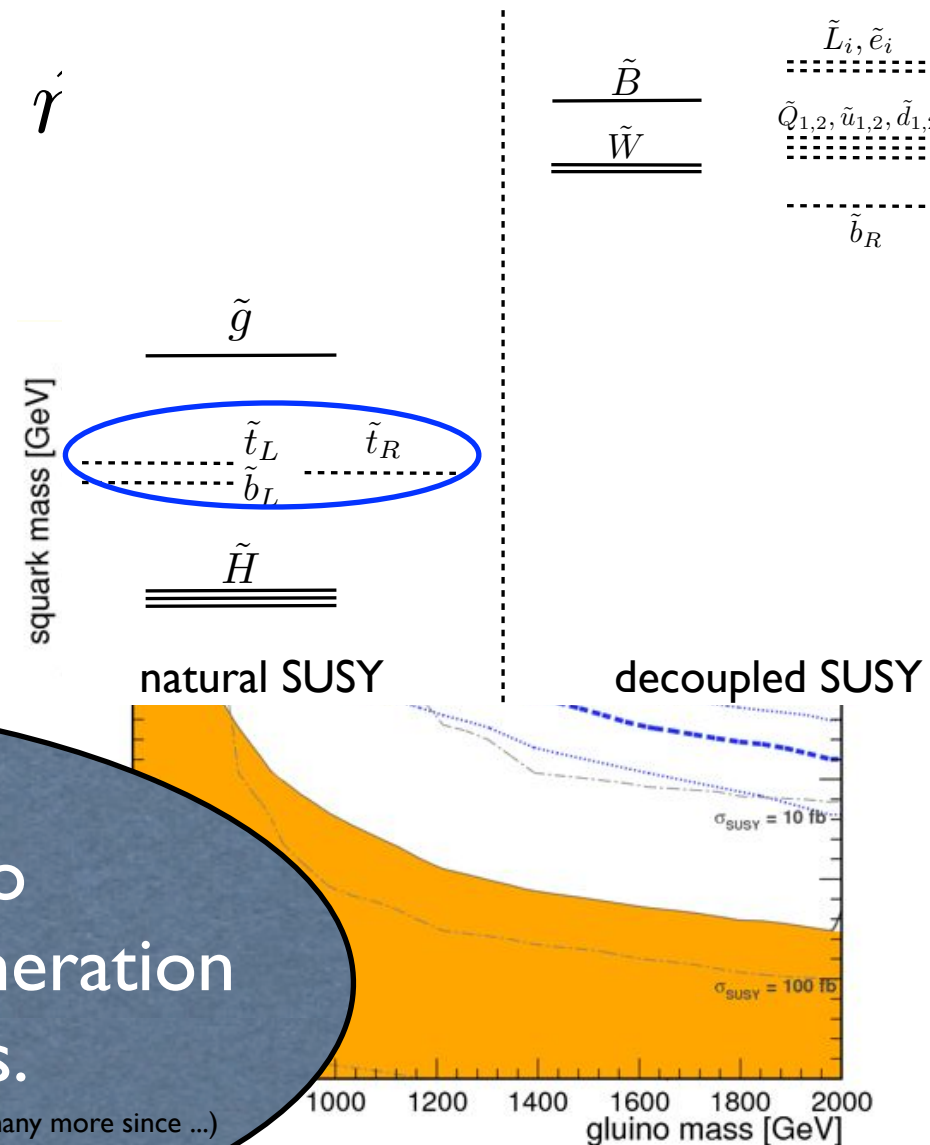


Squarks & Gluino searches at the LHC

More in R. Sundrum's talk this afternoon.

Naively: $\tilde{m}_q \gtrsim 1.5\,\mathrm{TeV}$?





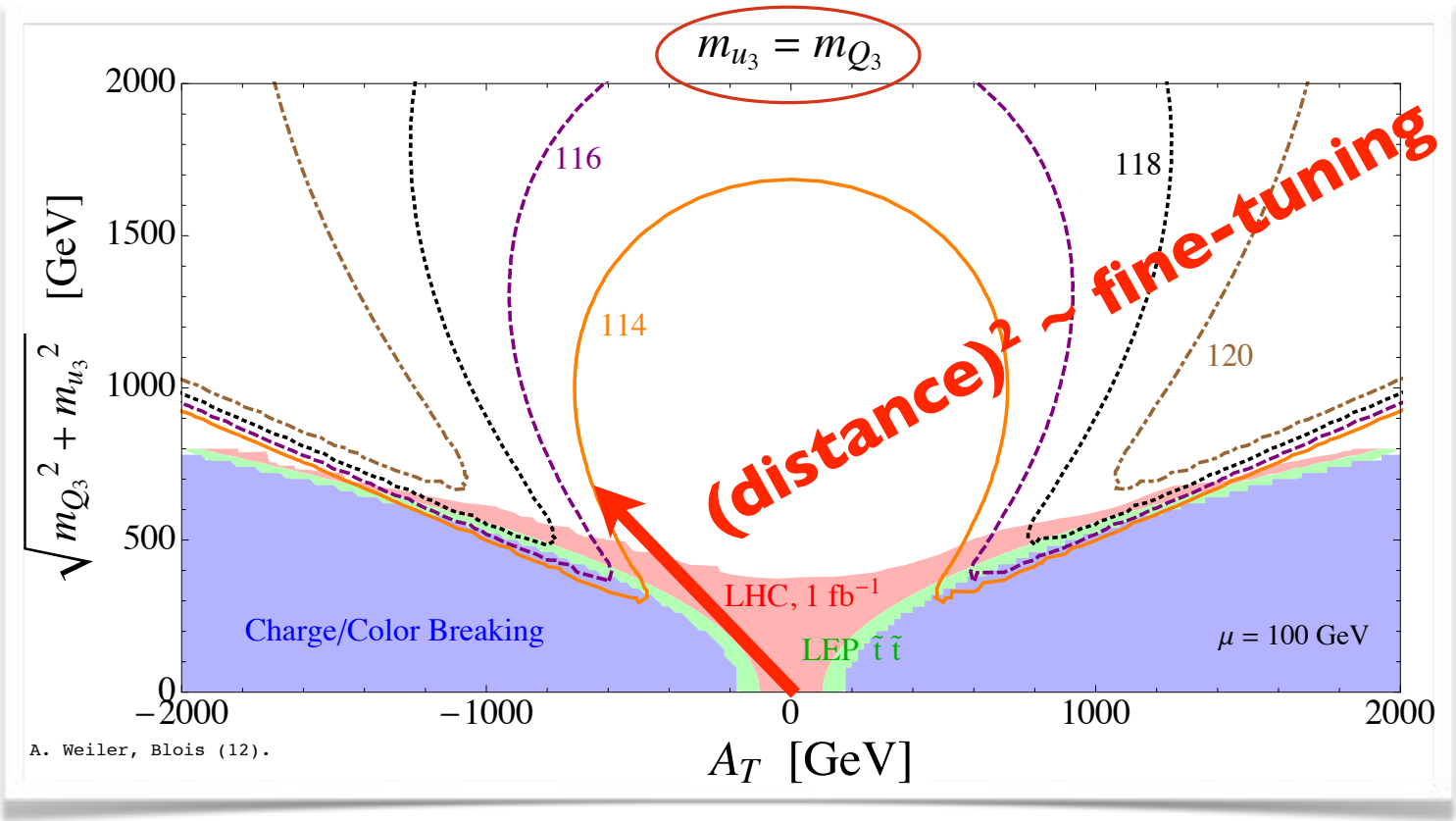
However, nothing to do with naturalness, only 3rd generation partners' mass matters.

(see e.g.: Barbieri-Giudice (88) & many more since ...)

Natural SUSY endures, only now gaining sensitivity to robustly test models

$$\text{LHC: excluding } \tilde{m}_t \lesssim 500\,\text{GeV}$$

MSSM higgs: LEP2 tuning vs. direct stop searches.



$$\delta m_H^2|_{stop} = -\frac{3}{8\pi^2} y_t^2 \left(m_{U_3}^2 + m_{Q_3}^2 + |A_t|^2\right) \log\left(\frac{\Lambda}{\text{TeV}}\right)$$

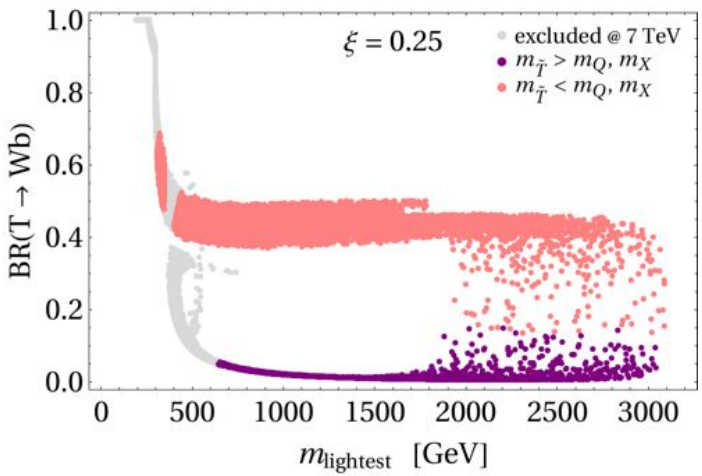
Recent: Essig, et al.; Izaguirre, et al.; Kats, et al.; Brust, et al.; Papucci, et al.. (11) many many more before and after ...)-:

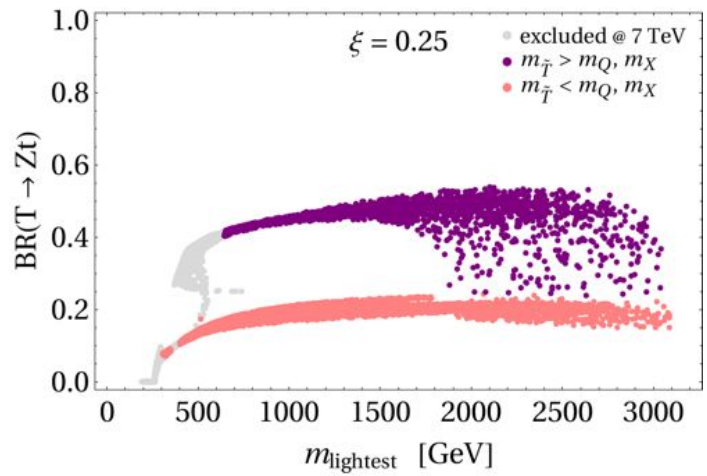
Composite Higgs

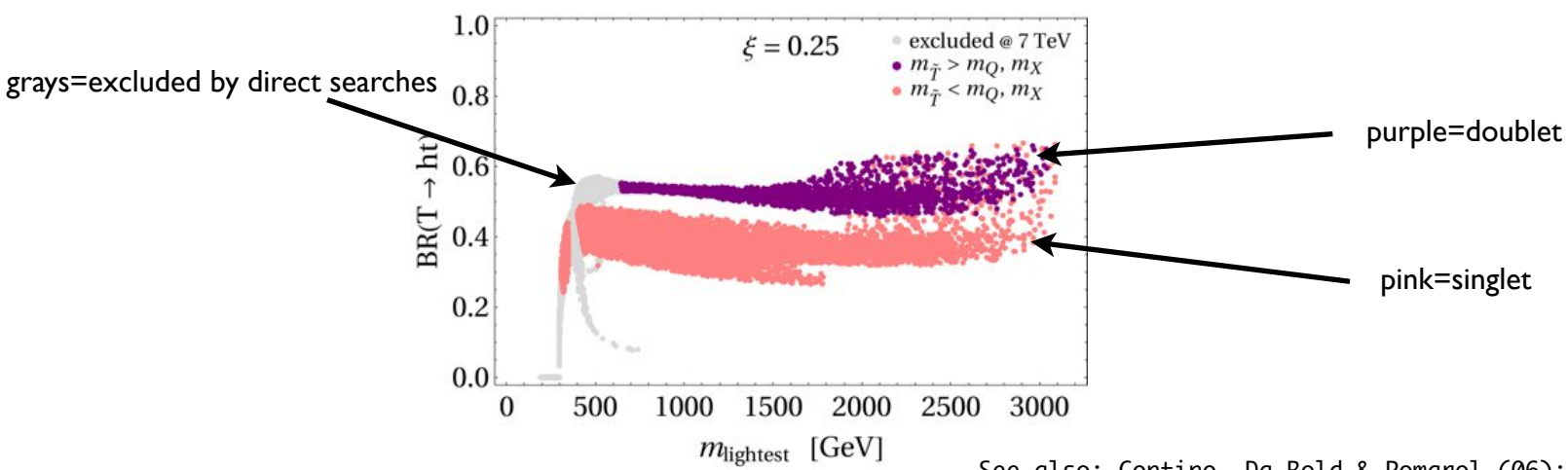
More in A. Pomarol's talk this afternoon.

LHC: excluding $m_{t'} \lesssim 500\,\mathrm{GeV}$

Plots from update by: Gillioz, Grober, Grojean, Muhlleitnerb & Salvioni (12).

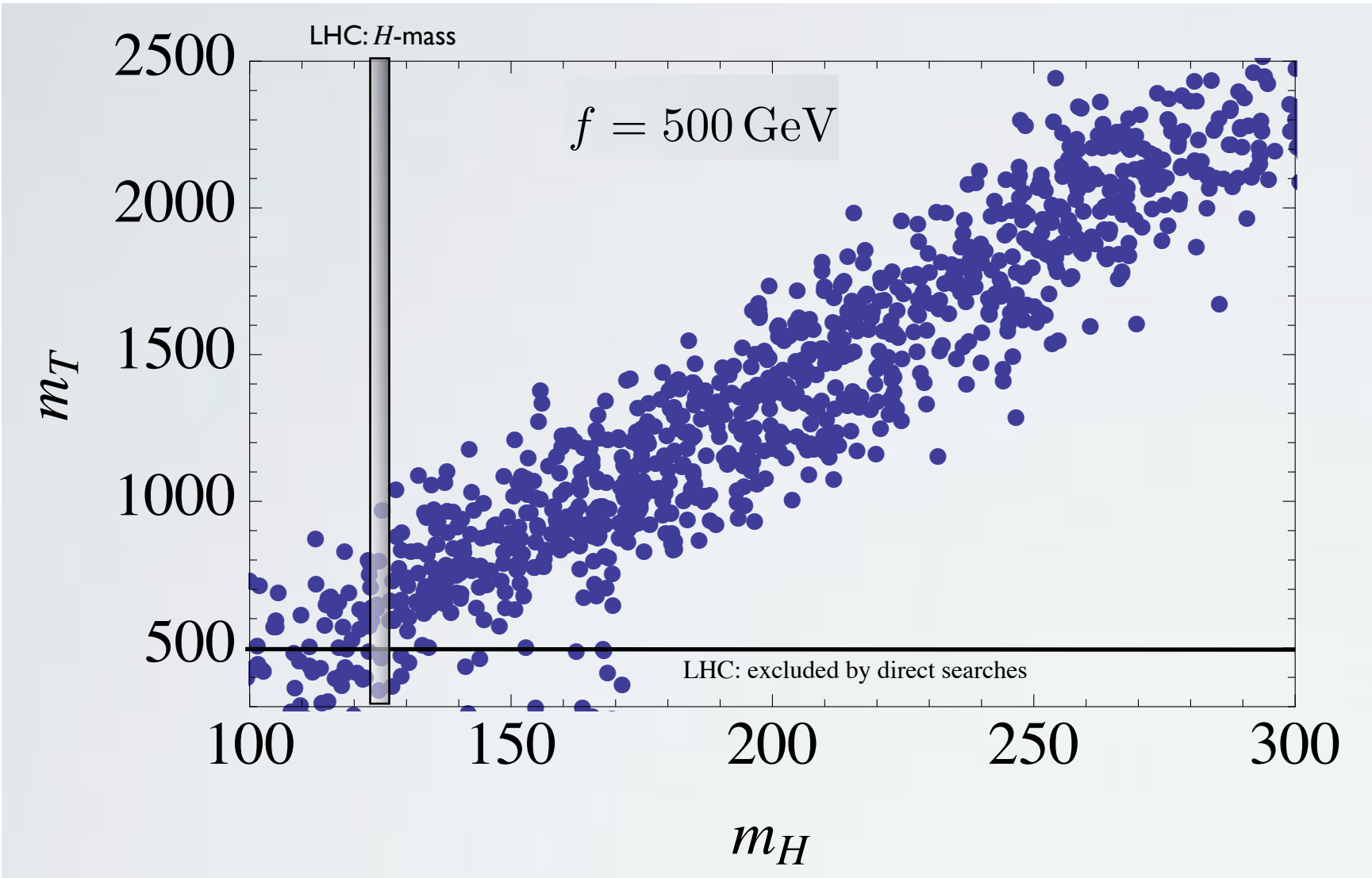






See also: Contino, Da Rold & Pomarol (06); Berger, Hubisz & Perelstein; Redi & Tesi; Matsedonskyi, Panico & Wulzer; Marzocca, Serone & Shu, Pomarol & Riva (12).

Partner's mass & fine tuning?



Taken from: Redi& Tesi (12) [analyzing the MCH5 of Contino, da Rold, Pomarol, (06)]

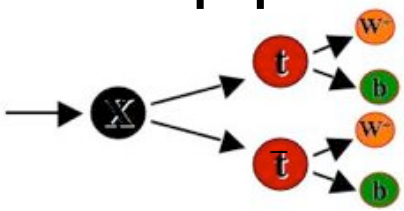
Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

(i) Strong dynamics inspired models (composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum ...) => heavy Kaluza-Klein (KK) resonances, $m_{\rm KK} \gtrsim 1\,{\rm TeV}$.

Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

(i) Strong dynamics inspired models (composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum ...) => heavy Kaluza-Klein (KK) resonances, $m_{\rm KK} \gtrsim 1\,{\rm TeV}$.

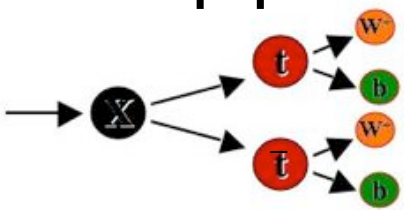
(ii) Fine tuning solution => New states decay quickly to top pairs.



Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

(i) Strong dynamics inspired models (composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum ...) => heavy Kaluza-Klein (KK) resonances, $m_{\rm KK} \gtrsim 1\,{\rm TeV}$.

(ii) Fine tuning solution => New states decay quickly to top pairs.



(iii) Since $m_t \ll m_{\rm KK}$ the outgoing tops are ultra-relativistic,

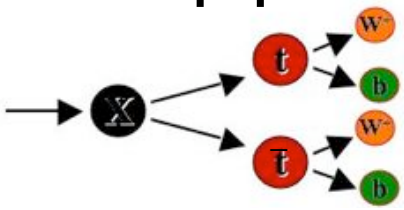
their products collimate => top jets.

Agashe, Belyaev, Krupovnickas, GP & Virzi (06); Lillie, Randall & Wang (07).

Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

(i) Strong dynamics inspired models (composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum ...) => heavy Kaluza-Klein (KK) resonances, $m_{\rm KK} \gtrsim 1\,{\rm TeV}$.

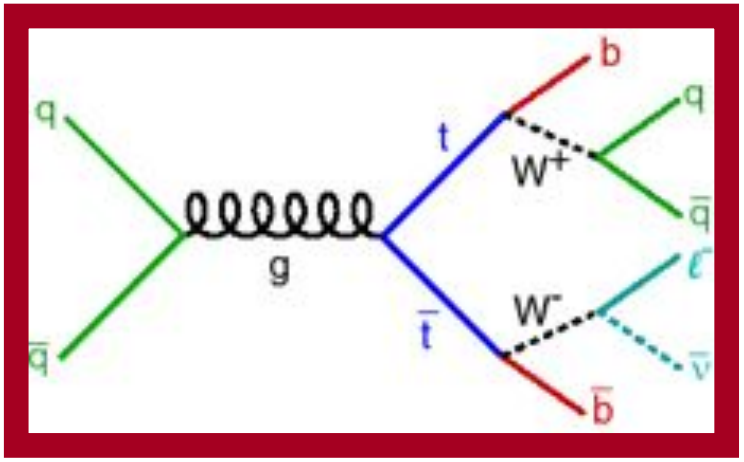
(ii) Fine tuning solution => New states decay quickly to top pairs.



(iii) Since $m_t \ll m_{\rm KK}$ the outgoing tops are ultra-relativistic,

their products collimate => top jets.

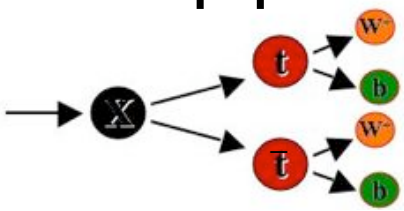
Agashe, Belyaev, Krupovnickas, GP & Virzi (06); Lillie, Randall & Wang (07).



Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

(i) Strong dynamics inspired models (composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum ...) => heavy Kaluza-Klein (KK) resonances, $m_{\rm KK} \gtrsim 1\,{\rm TeV}$.

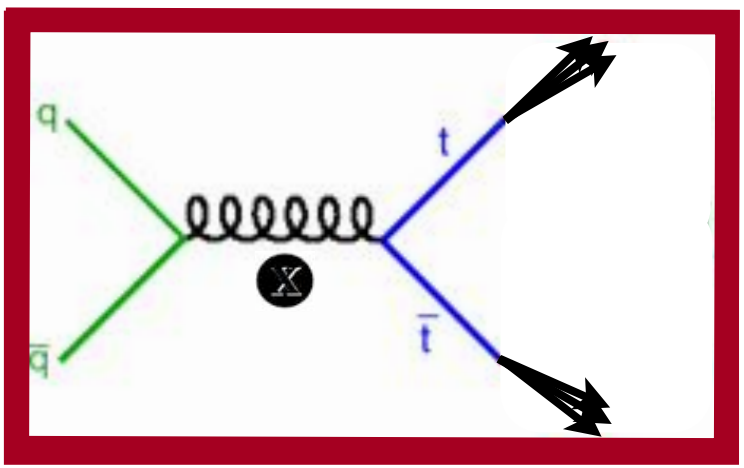
(ii) Fine tuning solution => New states decay quickly to top pairs.



(iii) Since $m_t \ll m_{\rm KK}$ the outgoing tops are ultra-relativistic,

their products collimate => top jets.

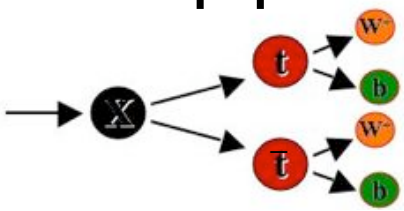
Agashe, Belyaev, Krupovnickas, GP & Virzi (06); Lillie, Randall & Wang (07).



Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

(i) Strong dynamics inspired models (composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum ...) => heavy Kaluza-Klein (KK) resonances, $m_{\rm KK} \gtrsim 1\,{\rm TeV}$.

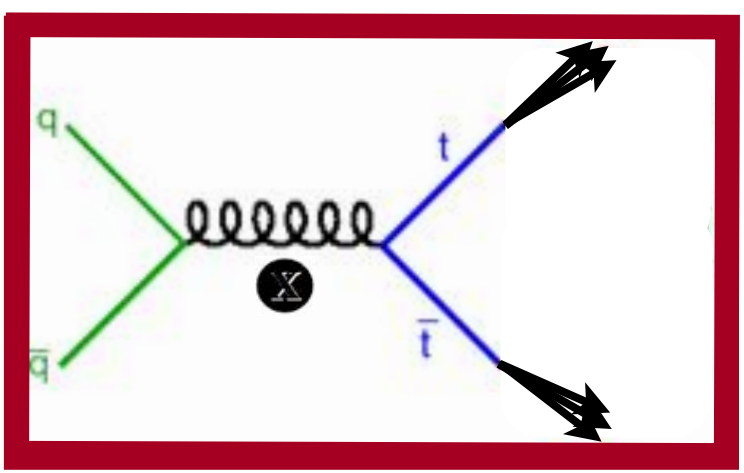
(ii) Fine tuning solution => New states decay quickly to top pairs.



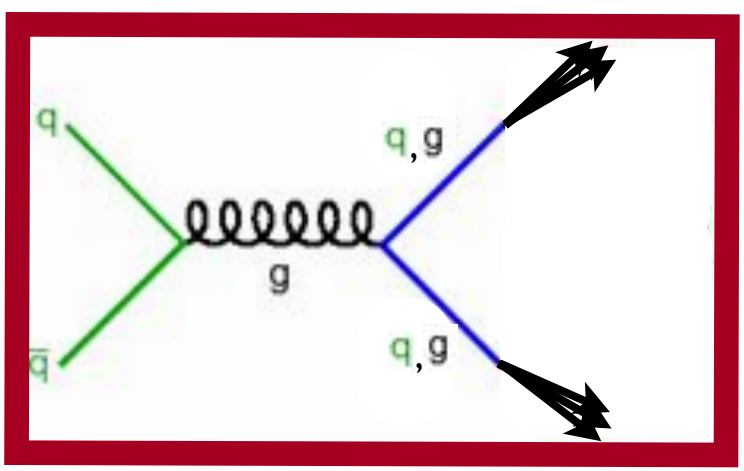
(iii) Since $m_t \ll m_{\rm KK}$ the outgoing tops are ultra-relativistic,

their products collimate => top jets.

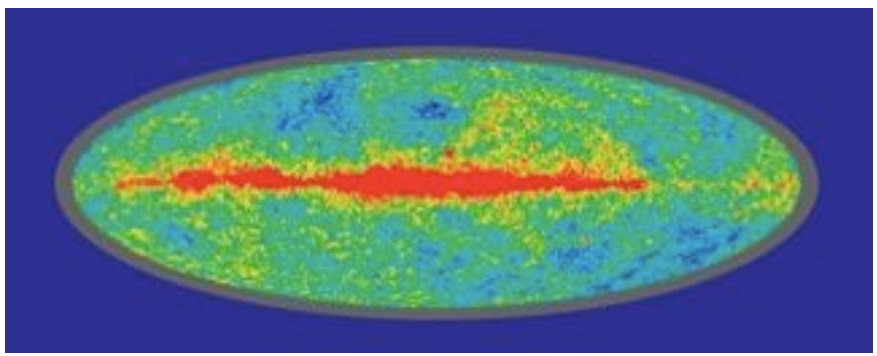
Agashe, Belyaev, Krupovnickas, GP & Virzi (06); Lillie, Randall & Wang (07).

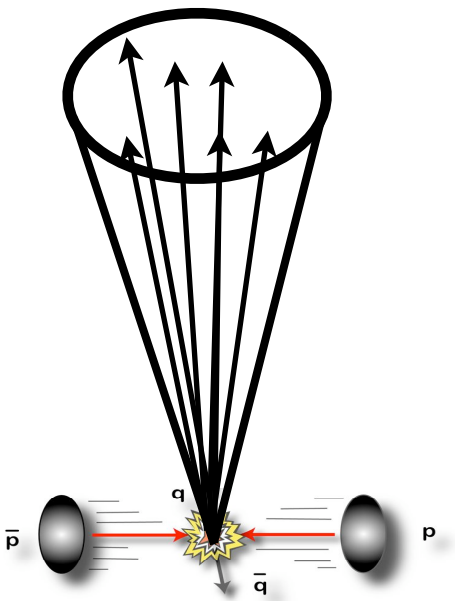


Similar to ordinary 2-jet QCD process impossible to observe ??

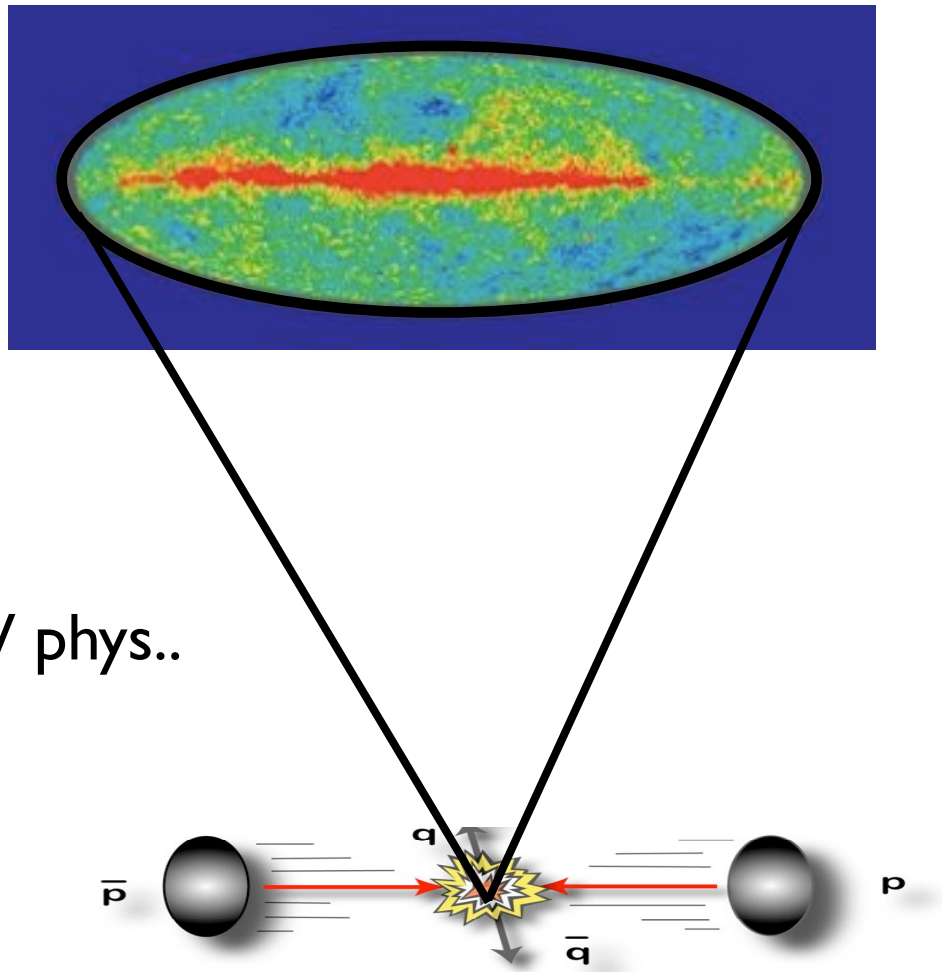


Need to distinguish between top & ordinary QCD jet





Need to understand the energy flow inside jet
jet shapes or jet substructure



Still learning ...

Important in other direction, e.g. EW phys..

[Butterworth, Davison, Rubin & Salam(08)]

Annual meeting: **Boost 2012** .

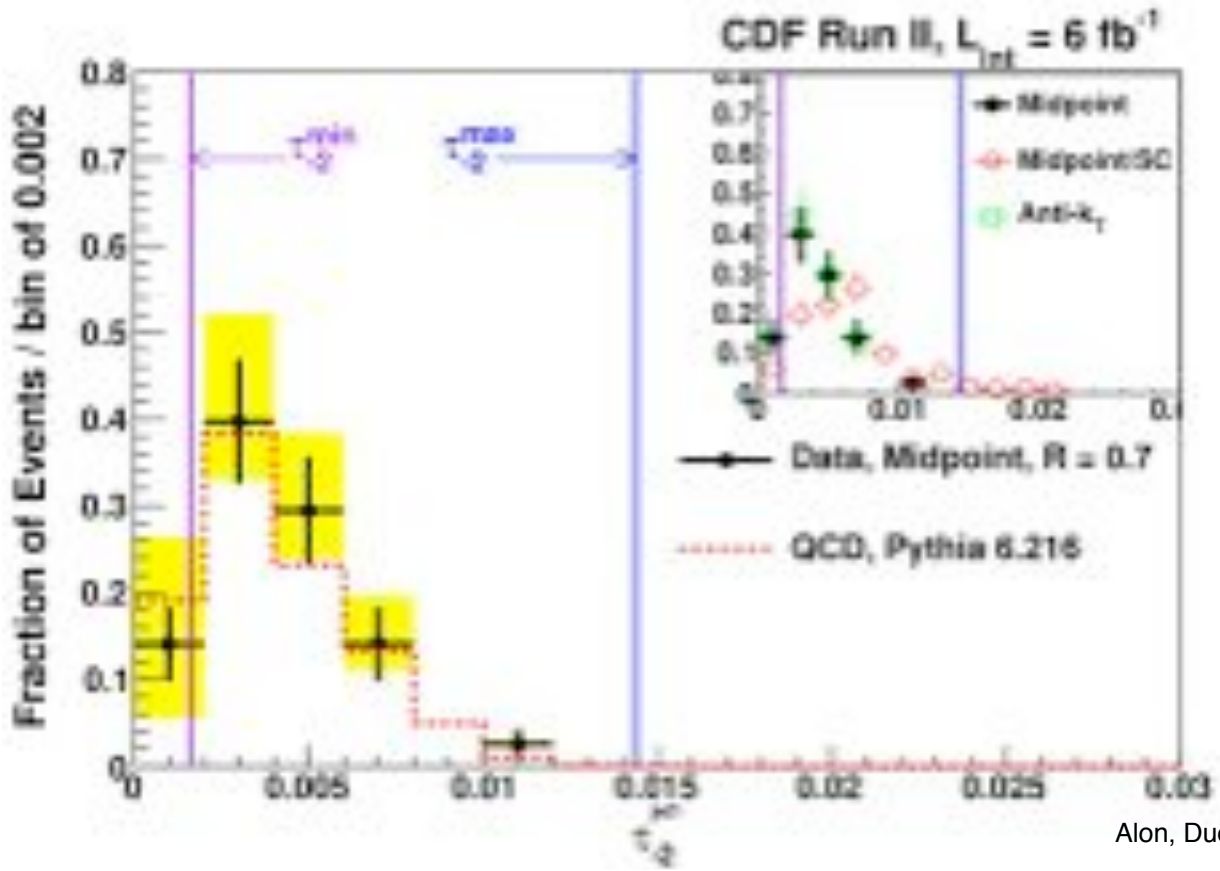
Valencia, July 23rd-27th

Centro cultural Bancaja, Plaza Tetuan, Valencia

Boosted jets' angular distribution, angularity τ_{-2}

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\theta} \to \frac{d\sigma}{d\tau_{-2}} \approx 1/\tau_{-2}\,, \quad \tau_{-2}^{\min} = \left(\frac{m_J}{2E_J}\right)^3 \quad \left(\tau_{-2} \sim \sum_{i\in J} E_i\theta_i^4\right)$$

Almeida, et al. (10)



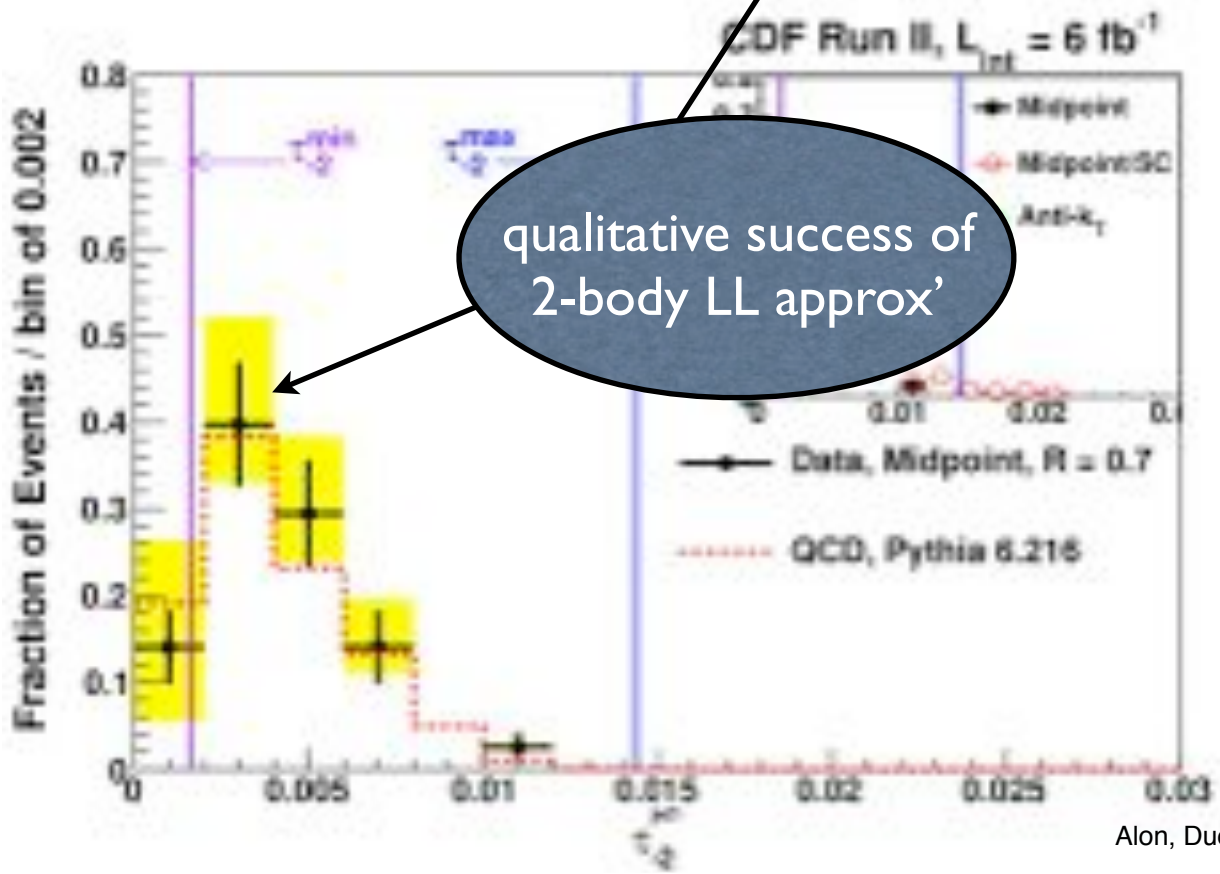
Alon, Duchovni, GP => CDF (11).

jets with mass ∈ (90, 120) GeV/c², p_T > 400 GeV/c

Boosted jets' angular distribution, angularity τ_{-2}

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\theta} \to \frac{d\sigma}{d\tau_{-2}} \approx 1/\tau_{-2}\,, \quad \tau_{-2}^{\min} = \left(\frac{m_J}{2E_J}\right)^3 \quad \left(\tau_{-2} \sim \sum_{i\in J} E_i\theta_i^4\right)$$

Almeida, et al. (10)

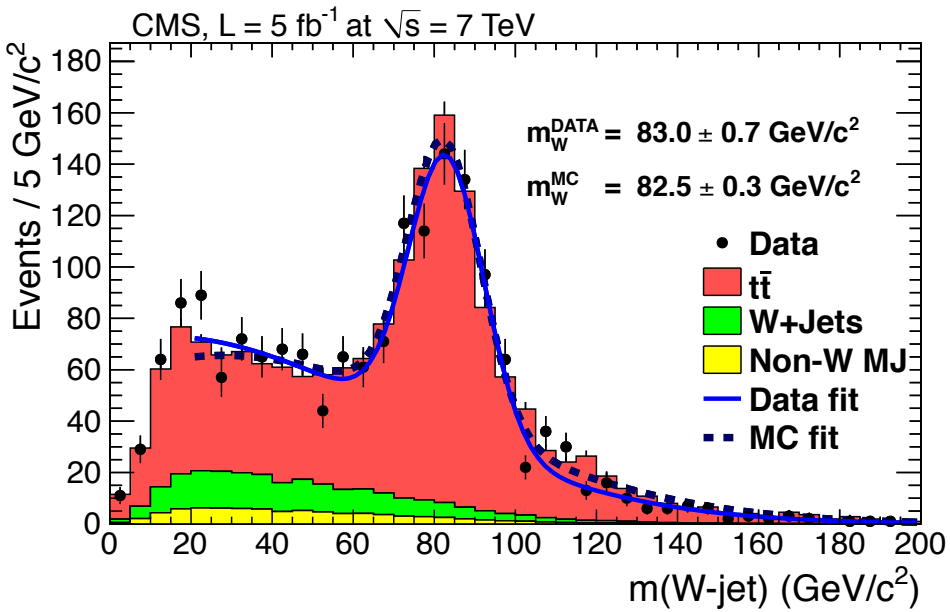


Alon, Duchovni, GP => CDF (11).

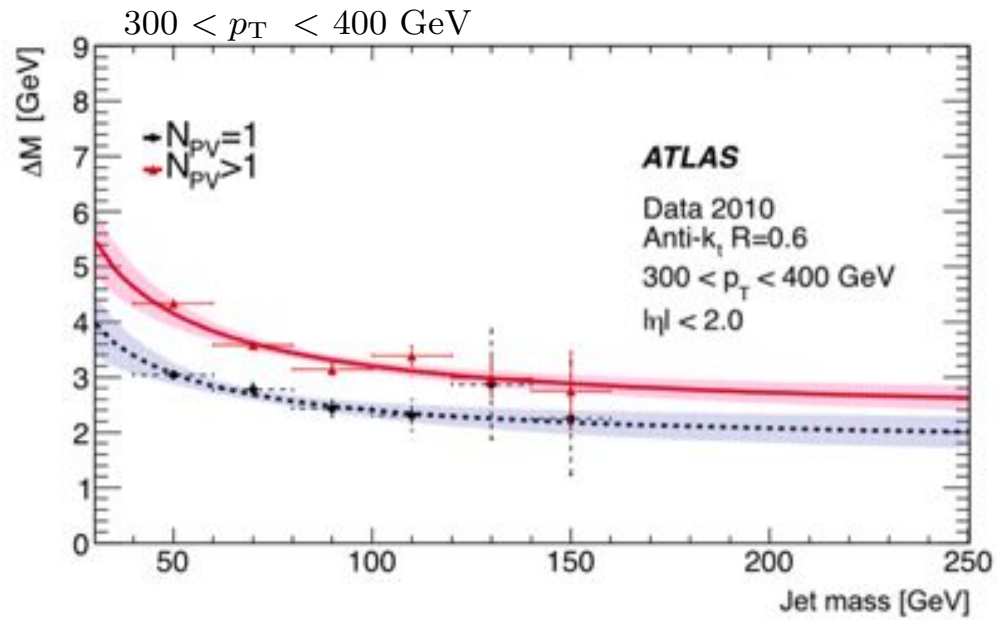
jets with mass ∈ (90, 120) GeV/c², p_T > 400 GeV/c

ATLAS & CMS

CMS, 1204.2488

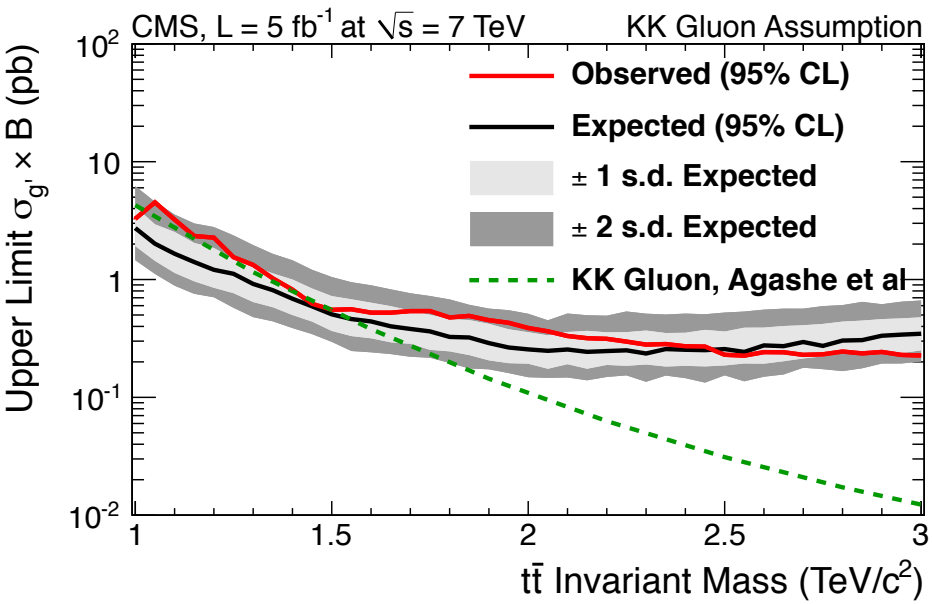


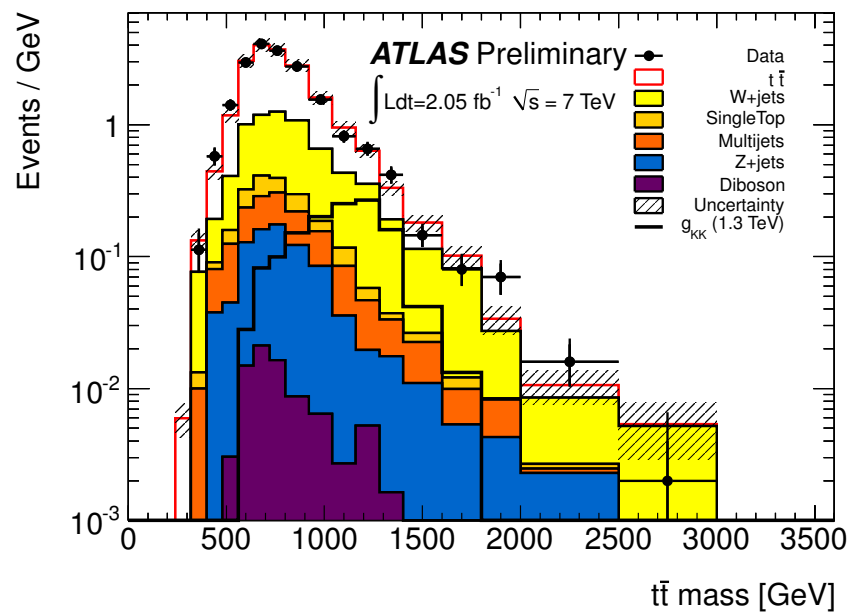
ATLAS,1206.5369



Left: The W tagging algorithm uses a jet “pruning” technique. Right: the size of the mass shift in anti-kt R = 0.6 jets \w & \wo pileup. For rev. see: Boost 2011 writeup,1201.0008.

$t\bar{t}$ resonance searches





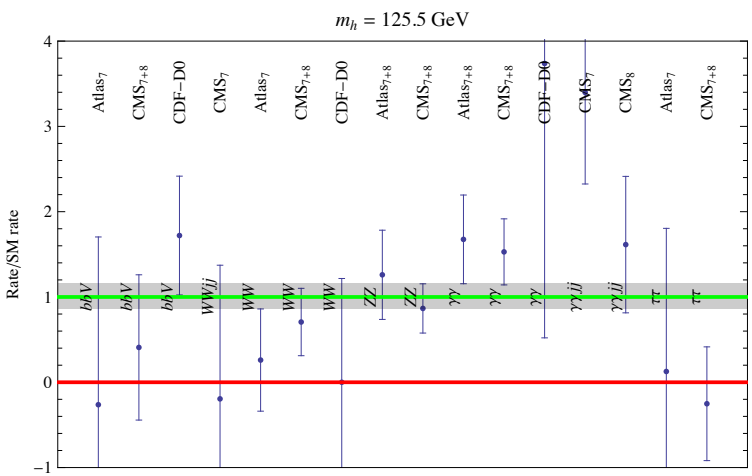
Bottom line: $m_X \gtrsim 2\,\mathrm{TeV}$ (still long way to go ...)

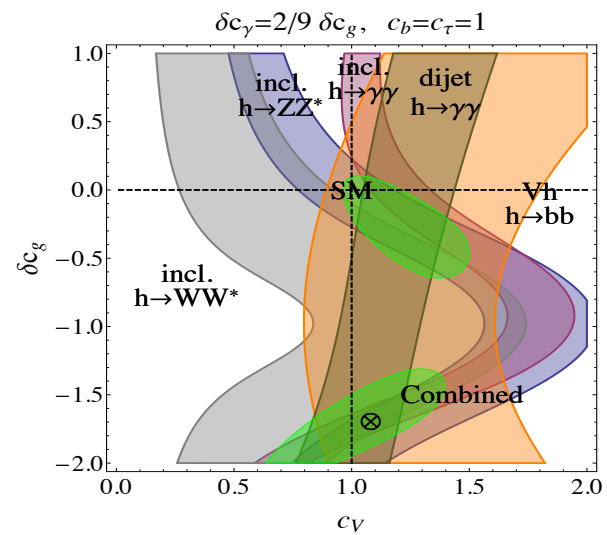
Indirect searches via Higgs precision tests (HPTs)

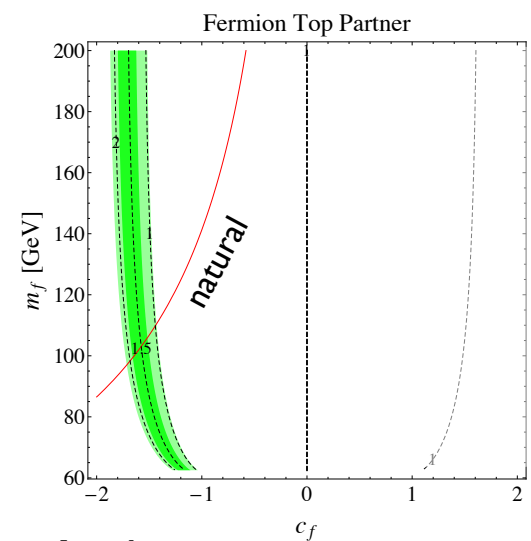
Beginning of HPTs era, sensitive to partners mass & couplings:

$$\frac{\text{Measured Higgs rate}}{\text{SM prediction}} = 1.02 \pm 0.15$$

Giardino, et al. (5/7)







Giardino, Kannike, Raidal & Strumia (5/7)

Thanks: Carmi, Falkowski, Kuflik, Volansky & Zupan, to appear.

However, it's pretty hard to raise di-photon rate via t-partners in "real" natural theories ...

Falkowski (07); Low & Vichi (10); Azatov & Galloway (11); Gillioz, et al.; Blum, et al.; Carena, et al.; Corbett, et al.; Benbrik, et al.; Arbey, et al. (12);

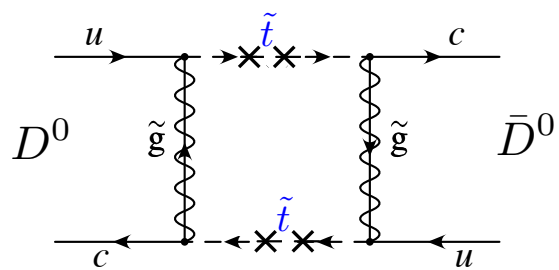
The up flavor connection

Look Down

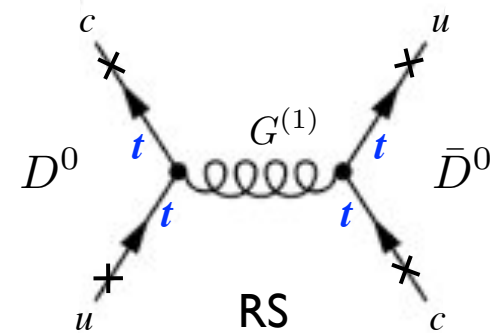
Look Up

uFCNC data, a crucial test of NP structure

- General: dominant NP constraints coming from extended strong sector, need not "talk" to down & charged lepton sector:



SUSY



RS

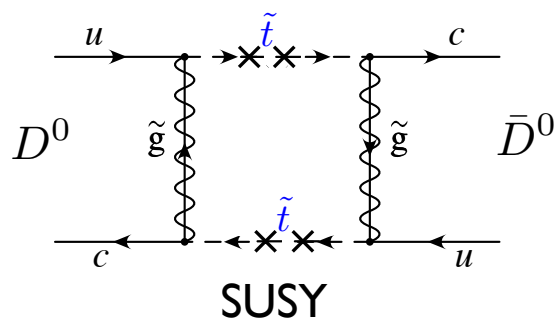
- Down & lepton flavor violation maybe removed via alignment, anarchic NP is diagonal in down/ charged-lepton mass basis.

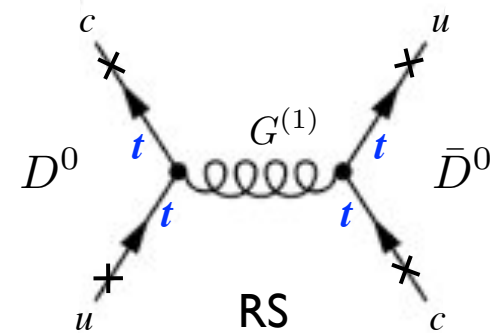
[Nir & Seiberg (93);
Fitzpatrick, GP & Randall (08);
Csaki, GP, Surujon, & Weiler (09)].

careful domino *alignment*

uFCNC data, a crucial test of NP structure

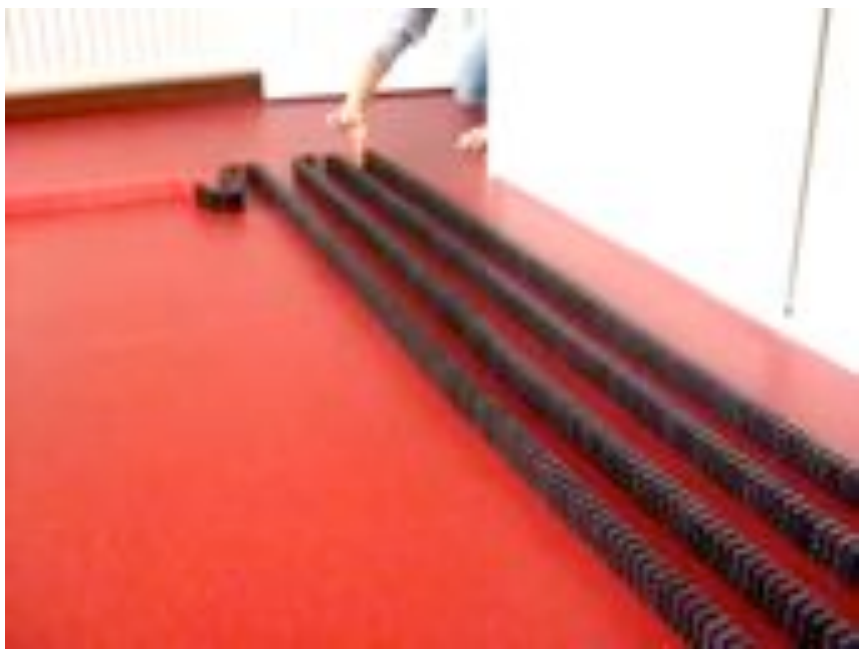
- General: dominant NP constraints coming from extended strong sector, need not "talk" to down & charged lepton sector:





- Down & lepton flavor violation maybe removed via alignment, anarchic NP is diagonal in down/ charged-lepton mass basis.

[Nir & Seiberg (93);
Fitzpatrick, GP & Randall (08);
Csaki, GP, Surujon, & Weiler (09)].



careful domino *alignment*

The importance of up-type FCNC

What if down/lepton alignment is at work ?

The importance of up-type FCNC

What if down/lepton alignment is at work ?

Operator	Bounds on Λ in TeV ($c_{ij}=1$)		Bounds on c_{ij} ($\Lambda = 1$ TeV)		Observables
	Re	Im	Re	Im	
$(\bar{s}_L\gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	9.8×10^2	1.6×10^4	9.0×10^{-7}	3.4×10^{-9}	Δm_K; ϵ_K
$(\bar{s}_R\, d_L)(\bar{s}_L d_R)$	1.8×10^4	3.2×10^5	6.9×10^{-9}	2.6×10^{-11}	Δm_K; ϵ_K
$(\bar{c}_L\gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	1.2×10^3	2.9×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-7}	Δm_D; $\lvert q/p\rvert, \phi_D$
$(\bar{c}_R\, u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^3	1.5×10^4	5.7×10^{-8}	1.1×10^{-8}	Δm_D; $\lvert q/p\rvert, \phi_D$
$(\bar{b}_L\gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	5.1×10^2	9.3×10^2	3.3×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{-6}	Δm_{B_d}; $S_{\psi K_S}$
$(\bar{b}_R\, d_L)(\bar{b}_L d_R)$	1.9×10^3	3.6×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.7×10^{-7}	Δm_{B_d}; $S_{\psi K_S}$
$(\bar{b}_L\gamma^\mu s_L)^2$	1.1×10^2		7.6×10^{-5}		Δm_{B_s}
$(\bar{b}_R\, s_L)(\bar{b}_L s_R)$	3.7×10^2		1.3×10^{-5}		Δm_{B_s}
$(\bar{t}_L\gamma^\mu u_L)^2$					same sign t's
$\bar{L}_i\sigma^{\mu\nu}e_{Rj}HF_{\mu\nu}$	1.7×10^4				$Br\,(\mu\to e\gamma)$
	3.3×10^2				$Br\,(\tau\to\mu\gamma)$
	2.6×10^2				$Br\,(\tau\to e\gamma)$
$(\bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu P_L e)\,(\bar{u}\gamma_\mu P_L u)$	1.9×10^2				$\frac{\sigma(\mu^- Ti\to e^- Ti)}{\sigma(\mu^- Ti\to capture)}$

The importance of up-type FCNC

What if down/lepton alignment is at work ?

Operator	Bounds on Λ in TeV ($c_{ij}=1$) Re	Bounds on Λ in TeV ($c_{ij}=1$) Im	Bounds on c_{ij} ($\Lambda = 1$ TeV) Re	Bounds on c_{ij} ($\Lambda = 1$ TeV) Im	Observables
$(\bar{s}_L\gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	[illegible]	1.6×10^4	9.0×10^{-7}	[illegible]	$\Delta m_K;\ \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{s}_R d_L)(\bar{s}_L d_R)$	1.8×10^4	3.2×10^5	6.9×10^{-9}	2.6×10^{-11}	$\Delta m_K;\ \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{c}_L\gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	1.2×10^3	2.9×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_D;\ \lvert q/p\rvert, \phi_D$
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^3	1.5×10^4	5.7×10^{-8}	1.1×10^{-8}	$\Delta m_D;\ \lvert q/p\rvert, \phi_D$
$(\bar{b}_L\gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	5.1×10^2	9.3×10^2	3.3×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{-6}	$\Delta m_{B_d};\ S_{\psi K_S}$
$(\bar{b}_R d_L)(\bar{b}_L d_R)$	1.9×10^3	3.6×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.7×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_{B_d};\ S_{\psi K_S}$
$(\bar{b}_L\gamma^\mu s_L)^2$	1.1×10^2		7.6×10^{-5}		Δm_{B_s}
$(\bar{b}_R s_L)(\bar{b}_L s_R)$	3.7×10^2		1.3×10^{-5}		Δm_{B_s}
$(\bar{t}_L\gamma^\mu u_L)^2$					same sign t's
$L_i\sigma^{\mu\nu}e_{Rj}H F_{\mu\nu}$	1.7×10^4				$Br\,(\mu \to e\gamma)$
	3.3×10^2				$Br\,(\tau \to \mu\gamma)$
	[illegible]				$Br\,(\tau \to e\gamma)$
$(\bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu P_L e)\,(\bar{u}\gamma_\mu P_L u)$	1.9×10^2				$\frac{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \to e^- Ti)}{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \to capture)}$

The importance of up-type FCNC

What if down/lepton alignment is at work ?

Operator	Bounds on Λ in TeV ($c_{ij}=1$) Re	Bounds on Λ in TeV ($c_{ij}=1$) Im	Bounds on c_{ij} ($\Lambda = 1$ TeV) Re	Bounds on c_{ij} ($\Lambda = 1$ TeV) Im	Observables
$(\bar{s}_L\gamma^\mu d_L)$	[illegible]	1.6×10^4	9.0×10^{-7}	[illegible]	$\Delta m_K;\ \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{s}_R d_L)(\bar{s}_L d_R)$	1.8×10^4	3.2×10^5	6.9×10^{-9}	2.6×10^{-11}	$\Delta m_K;\ \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{c}_L\gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	1.2×10^3	2.9×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_D;\ \lvert q/p\rvert, \phi_D$
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] $\times 10^{-8}$	$\Delta m_D;\ \lvert q/p\rvert, \phi_D$
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$(\bar{t}_L\gamma^\mu u_L)^2$					same sign t's
[illegible]	1.7×10^4				$Br\,(\mu \to e\gamma)$
[illegible]	3.3×10^2				$Br\,(\tau \to \mu\gamma)$
	[illegible]				$Br\,(\tau \to e\gamma)$
$(\bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu P_L e)\,(\bar{u}\gamma_\mu P_L u)$	1.9×10^2				$\frac{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \to e^- Ti)}{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \to capture)}$

uFCNC remove immunities

Last 3 yrs: dramatic progress in studying charm CPV

More in S. Stone's talk this afternoon.

SUSY implications: no hope for non-degeneracy ...

$$\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}_2} - m_{\tilde{Q}_1}}{m_{\tilde{Q}_2} + m_{\tilde{Q}_1}} \leq \begin{cases} 0.034 & \text{maximal phases} \\ 0.27 & \text{vanishing phases} \end{cases}$$

(squark doublets, gluino, 1TeV)

Blum, Grossman, Nir & GP (09)

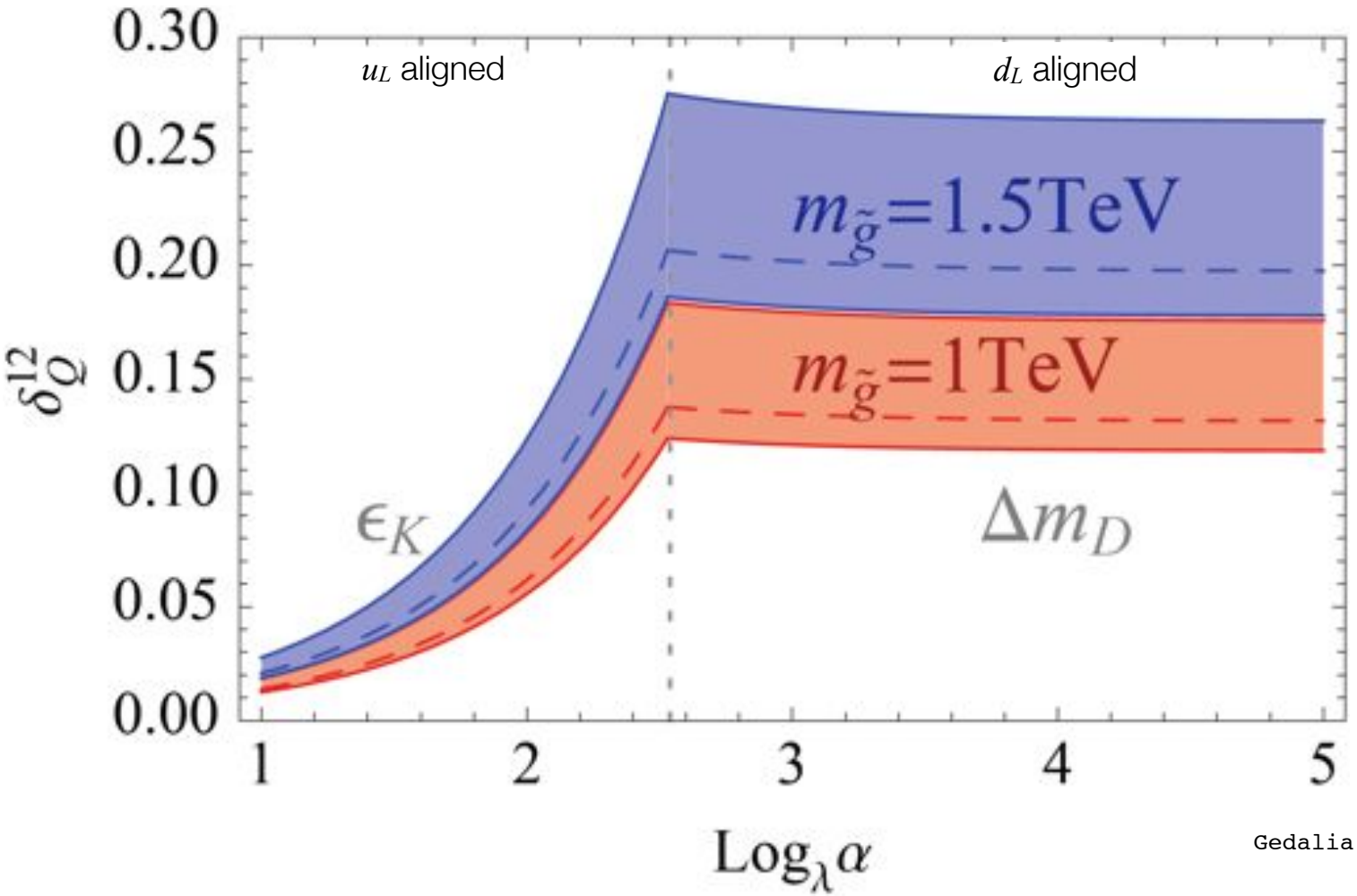
With phases, first 2 gen' squark need to have almost equal masses.
Looks like squark anarchy/alignment is dead!

However ...

Successful alignment models guarantee small physical CP phase!

Gedalia, Kamenik, Ligeti & GP (12)

Degeneracy of Squarks



$$\delta_Q^{12} \equiv \frac{m_{\tilde{Q}_2} - m_{\tilde{Q}_1}}{m_{\tilde{Q}_2} + m_{\tilde{Q}_1}}$$

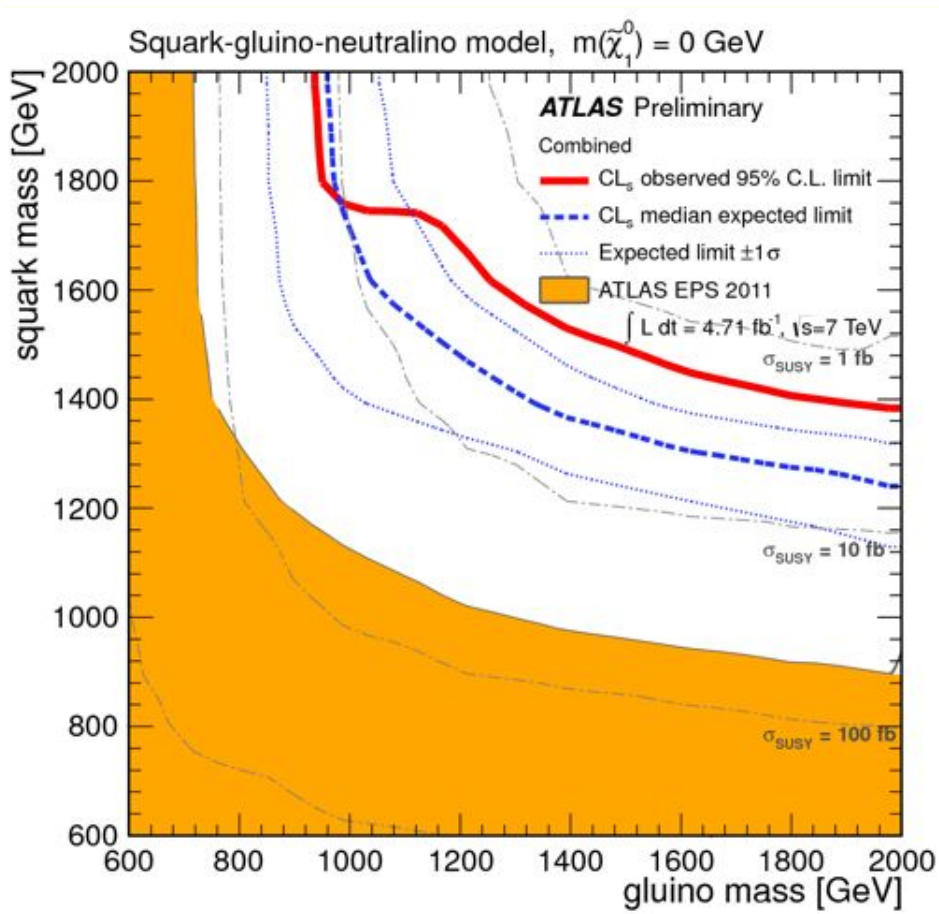
Gedalia, Kamenik, Ligeti & GP (12)

- No strong degeneracy required!
- Ex.: $m_{\tilde{g}}$=1.3 TeV, $m_{\tilde{Q}_2}$ =550 GeV, $m_{\tilde{Q}_1}$ =950 GeV

Can this be consistent with LHC data??

Mahbubani, Papucci, GP, Ruderman & Weiler, to appear.

$m_{\tilde{Q}_2}$=550 GeV, $m_{\tilde{Q}_1}$=950 GeV



How do limits change?

Estimate:

$$\sigma \sim \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{q}}^5}$$

Decouple 6 dof:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta m_{\max}}{m_{\max}} = 1 - 4^{-\frac{1}{5}} \sim 25\%$$

TOO NAIVE!

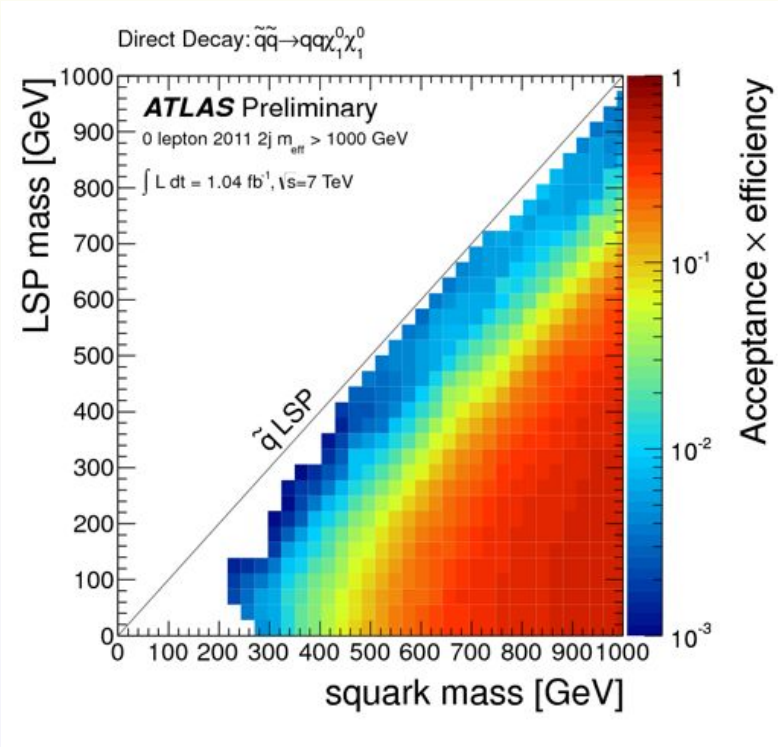
Limits affected by:

- squark multiplicity
- signal efficiencies
- PDFs

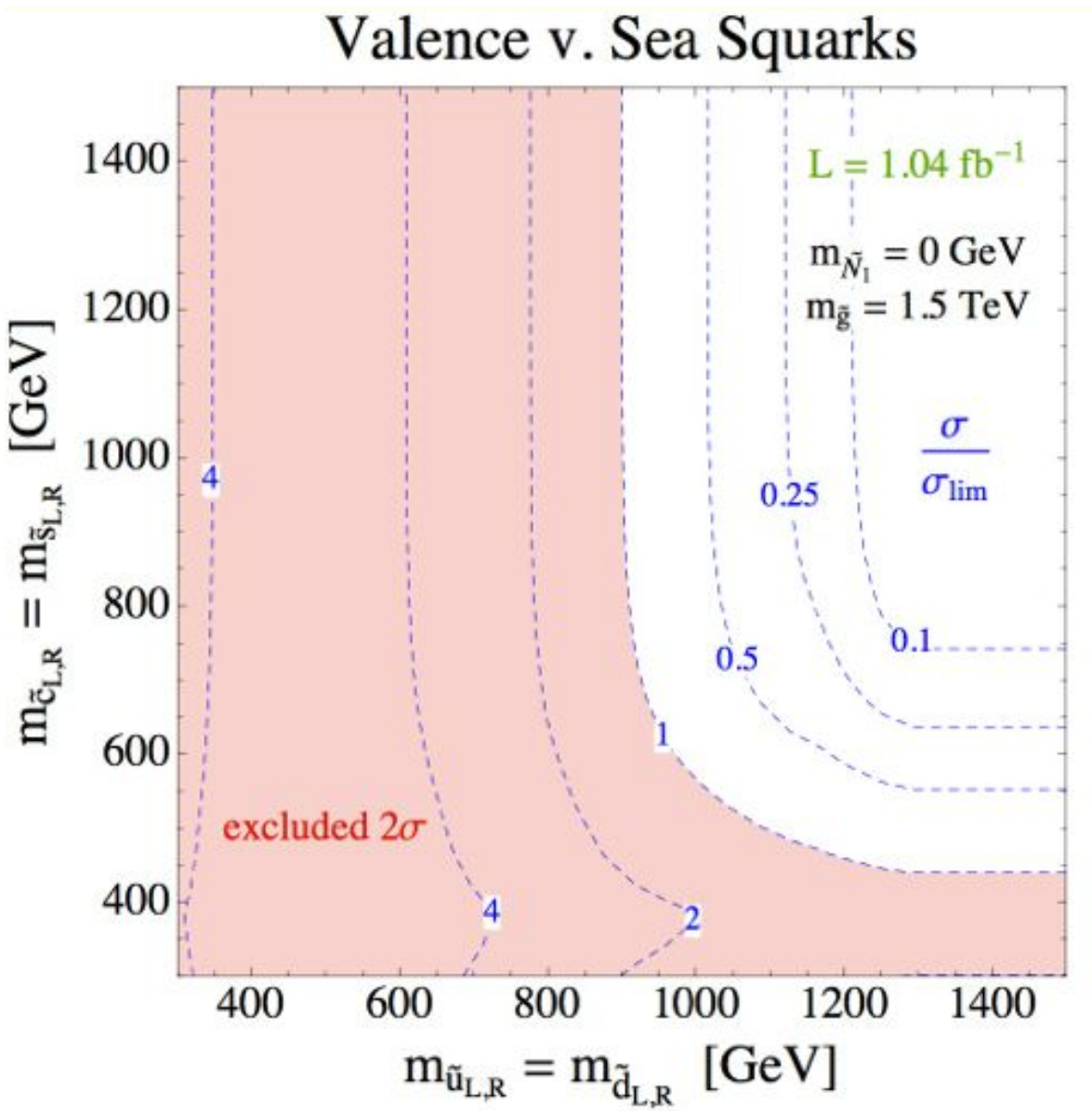
Efficiencies

Signal efficiency falls very rapidly with decreasing squark mass

Below $\sim$ 600 GeV $\epsilon\sigma = 1$



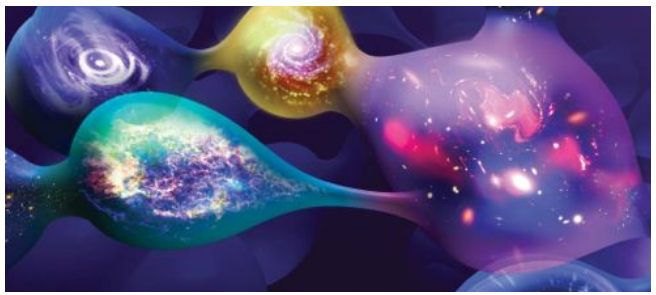
In fact, all 4 flavor "sea" squarks can be light!

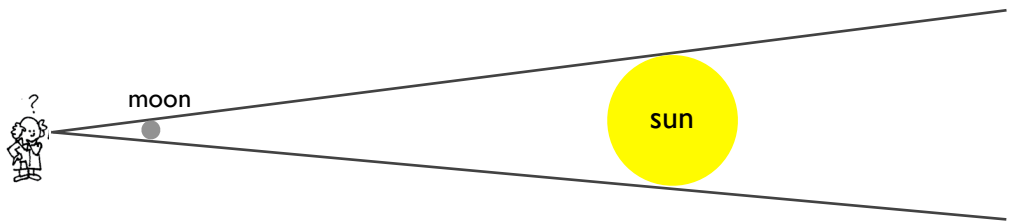


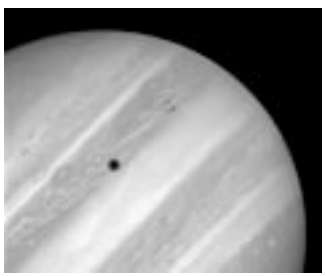
So far crazily reasonable, is there alternative paradigm?

Potential implications for a 125GeV Higgs on flavor physics

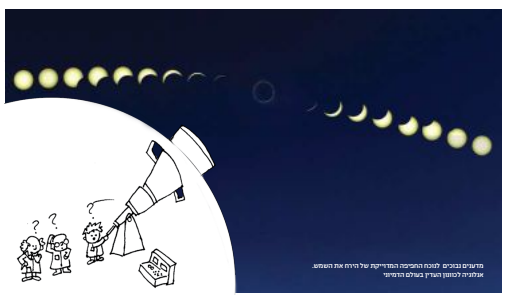
Gedalia, Giudice, GP & Soreq, to appear.







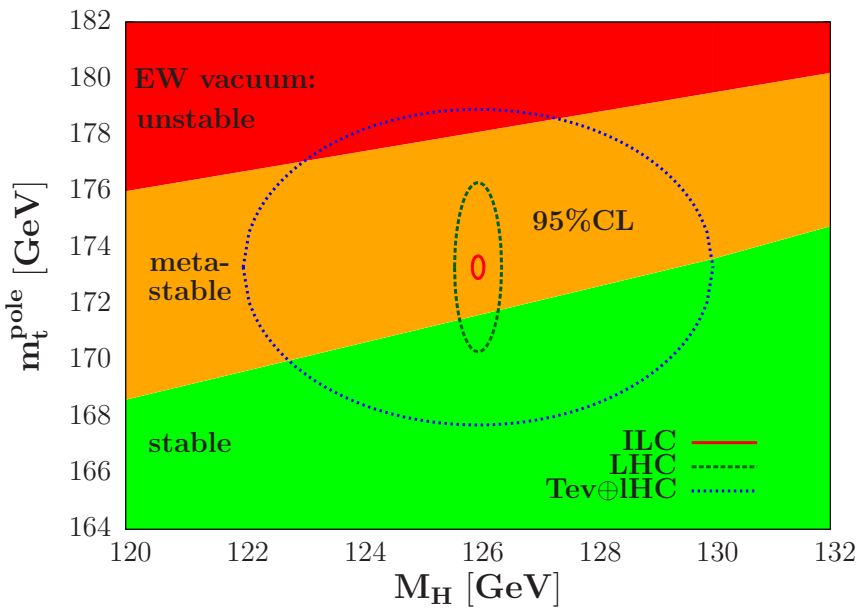
Jupiter's volcanic moon



Earth & our moon

125 GeV Higgs -> top is ~saturating metastability

$$y_t \lesssim 1.03 + 1.8 \cdot 10^{-3}\ (m_H - 125.5\,\mathrm{GeV})$$



Alekhin, Djouadi & Moch (12)

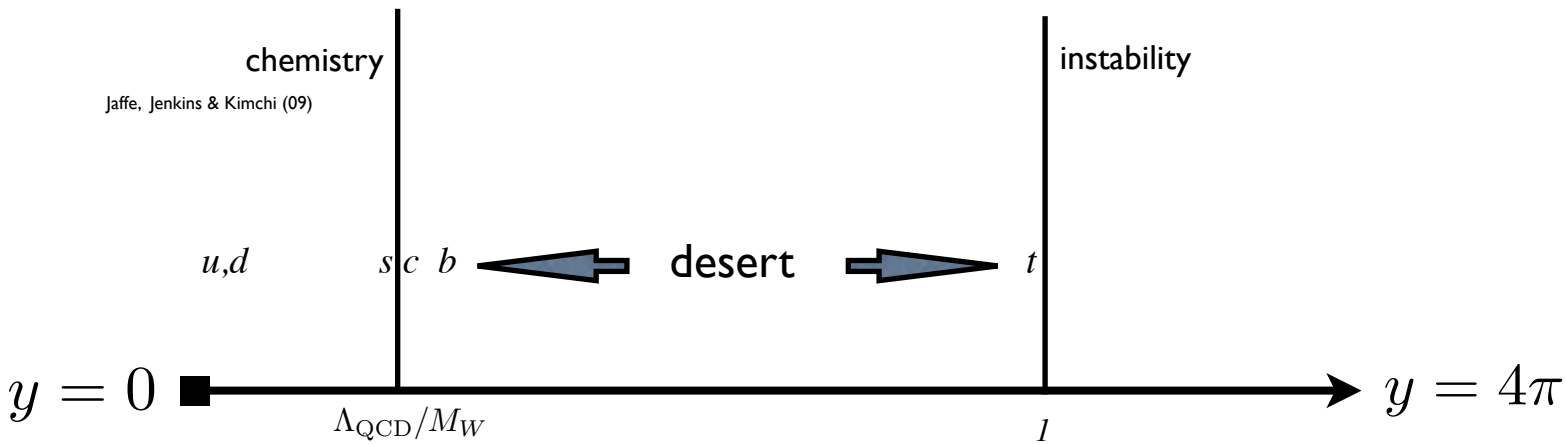
A raise of < 3% in top Yukawa => weakless universe!

A new coincidence, top *(H)* flavor puzzle?

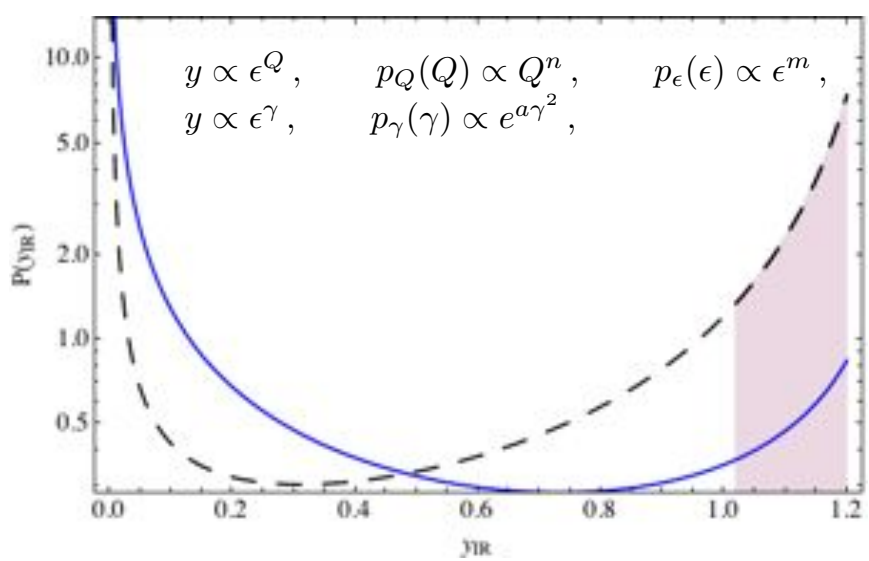
Getting a two-peaks distributions, ultra speculative solution to flavor puzzle (question more important than answer ...)

Gedalia, Giudice, GP & Soreq, to appear.

- Interpretation for quark spectrum, in view of new Higgs mass:



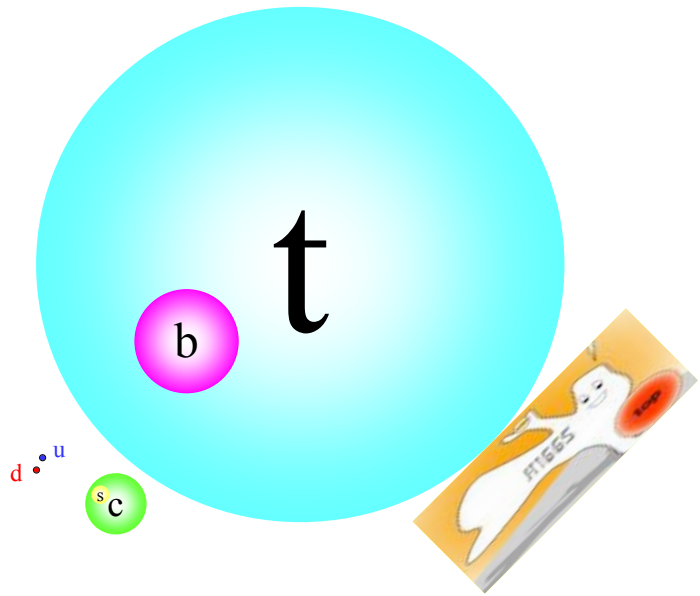
- RGE + "strong dynamics" inspired models can generate binary dist'.



Summary

- Entered precision top phys. phase,
  LHC data => fantastic & consistent with SM.
- Combine effort resolving forward backward anomaly &
  go beyond the 2TeV $m_{t\bar{t}}$ scale.
- Top partner searches => testing naturalness paradigm.
- Light (non-"sups") squarks maybe buried (regardless of alignment).
- Is criticality of top Yukawa-Higgs mass coincidence?

Top physics, theory



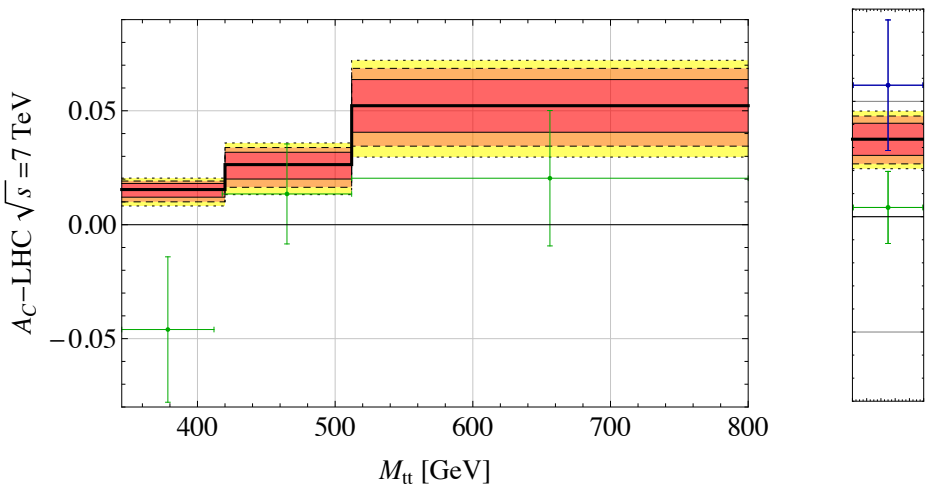
Thank you

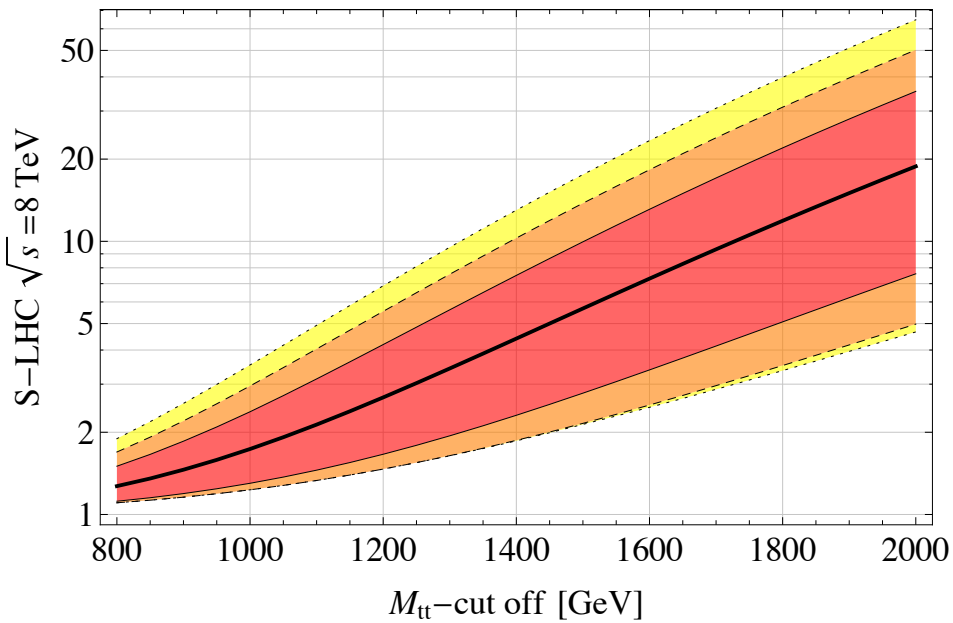
Gilad Perez

CERN & Weizmann Inst.

Backups

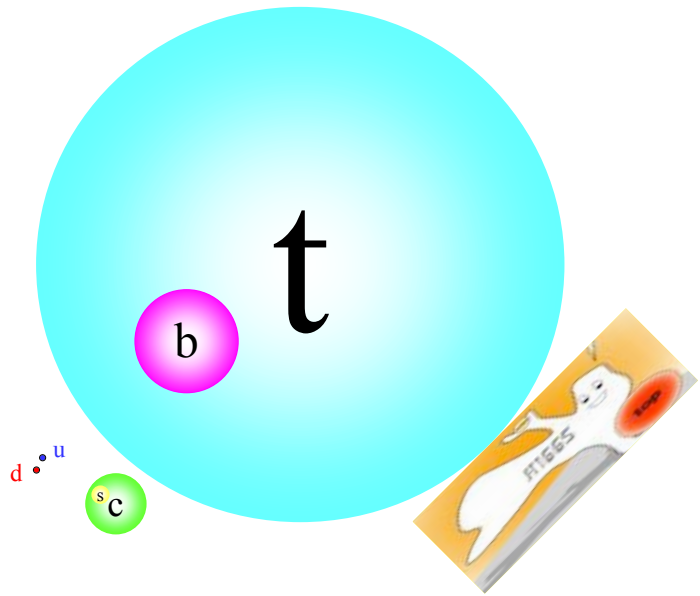
EFT constraints from charge asym' & enhancement of differential mass distribution





Thanks to: Delaunay, Gedalia, Hochberg & Soreq (to appear).

Top physics, theory



Thank you

Gilad Perez

CERN & Weizmann Inst.

What is the fine tuning problem (personal view)?

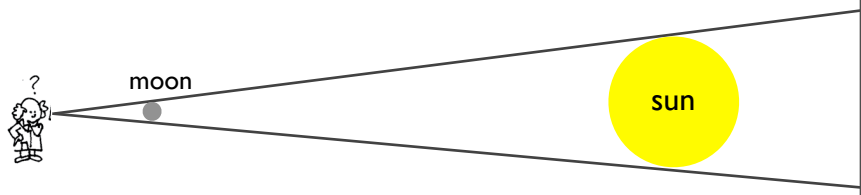
What is the fine tuning problem (personal view)?

Coincidence of $1:10^2$ - moon subtends an angle of ~ **0.52°** while sun of ~ **0.53°**.

What is the fine tuning problem (personal view)?

Coincidence of $1:10^2$ - moon subtends an angle of ~ **0.52°** while sun of ~ **0.53°**.

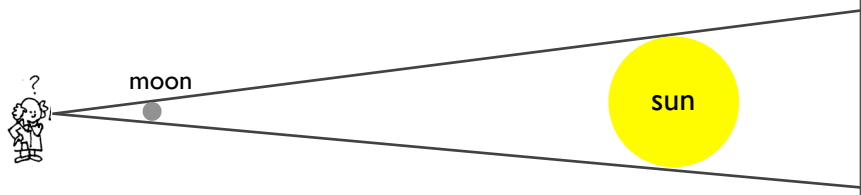
Imagine that they were equal to $1:10^{32}$!



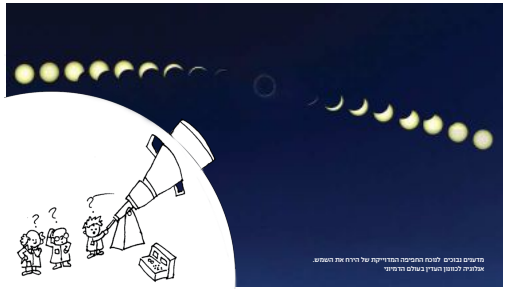
What is the fine tuning problem (personal view)?

Coincidence of $1{:}10^2$ - moon subtends an angle of ~ **0.52°** while sun of ~ **0.53°**.

Imagine that they were equal to $1{:}10^{32}$!



It would raise two questions:



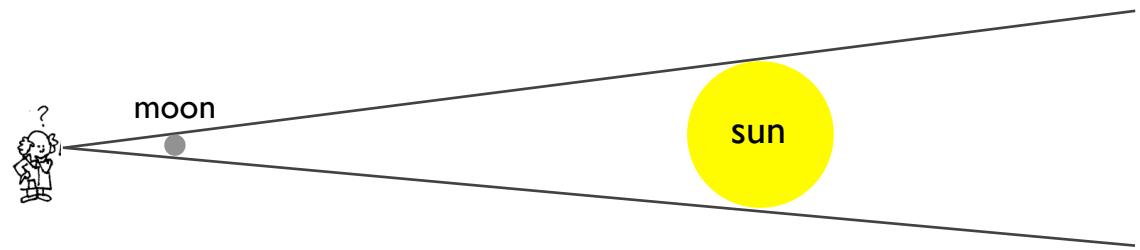
(i) What set their precise distance? <=> Tuning problem.

$$\text{why is } \delta\theta/\theta_{\max} \sim 10^{-32} \ll 1\,? \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \text{why is } \left(m_{H,W}^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim 10^{-32} \ll 1\,?$$

The fine tuning problem

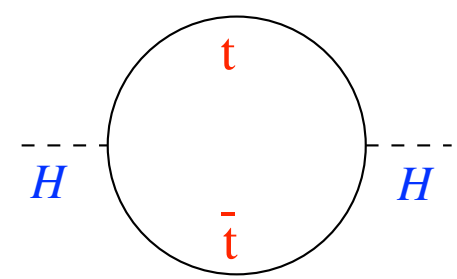
(ii) Why perturbations not destabilize system? <=> Fine tuning issue.

$$(\text{displacing the sun by} \sim 10^{-19}\,\text{m} \;\Rightarrow\; \delta\theta \sim 10^{-32}\;)$$



"Additive" sensitivity / fine tuning due to top-Higgs coupling:

$$\left(m_W^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right)/m_{\rm Pl}^2 \sim\; m_H^2 +$$

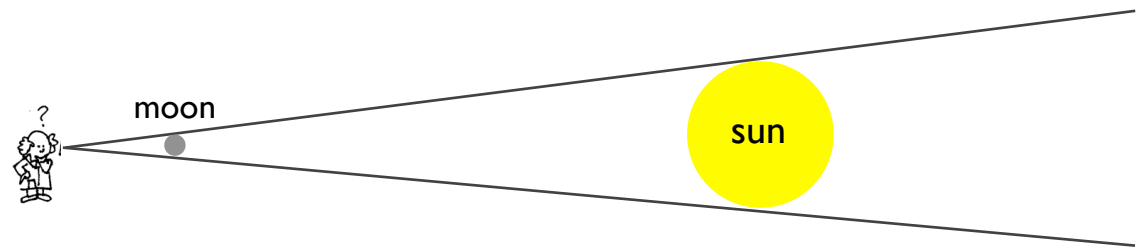


$$\sim 0.0100000000000000000000000000000001 - 0.01 \sim 10^{-32}$$

The fine tuning problem

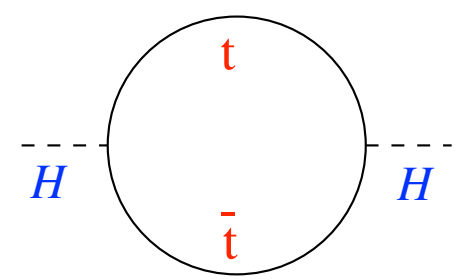
(ii) Why perturbations not destabilize system? <=> Fine tuning issue.

$$(\text{displacing the sun by} \sim 10^{-19}\,\text{m} \;\Rightarrow\; \delta\theta \sim 10^{-32}\;)$$



"Additive" sensitivity / fine tuning due to top-Higgs coupling:

$$\left(m_W^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right)/m_{\rm Pl}^2 \sim\; m_H^2 +$$

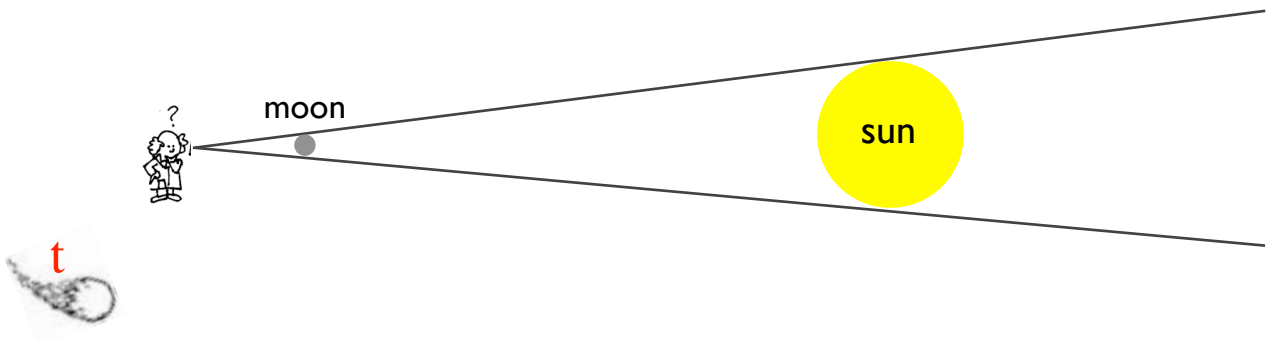


$$\sim 0.0100000000000000000000000000000001 - 0.01 \sim 10^{-32}$$

The fine tuning problem

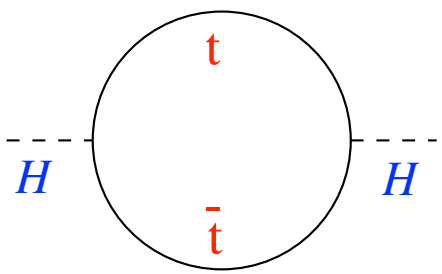
(ii) Why perturbations not destabilize system? <=> Fine tuning issue.

$$(\text{displacing the sun by} \sim 10^{-19}\,\text{m} \;\Rightarrow\; \delta\theta \sim 10^{-32}\;)$$



"Additive" sensitivity / fine tuning due to top-Higgs coupling:

$$\left(m_W^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right)/m_{\rm Pl}^2 \sim\; m_H^2 +$$

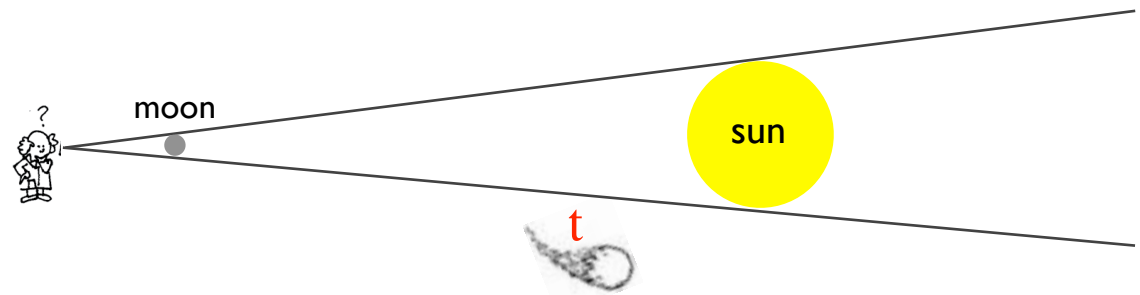


$$\sim 0.0100000000000000000000000000000001 - 0.01 \sim 10^{-32}$$

The fine tuning problem

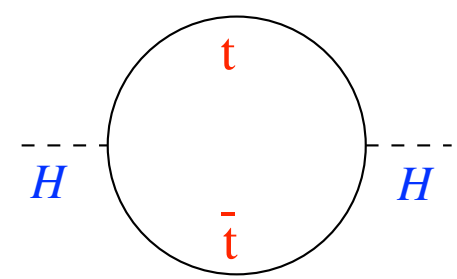
(ii) Why perturbations not destabilize system? <=> Fine tuning issue.

$$(\text{displacing the sun by} \sim 10^{-19}\,\text{m} \;\Rightarrow\; \delta\theta \sim 10^{-32}\;)$$



"Additive" sensitivity / fine tuning due to top-Higgs coupling:

$$\left(m_W^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right)/m_{\rm Pl}^2 \sim\; m_H^2 +$$

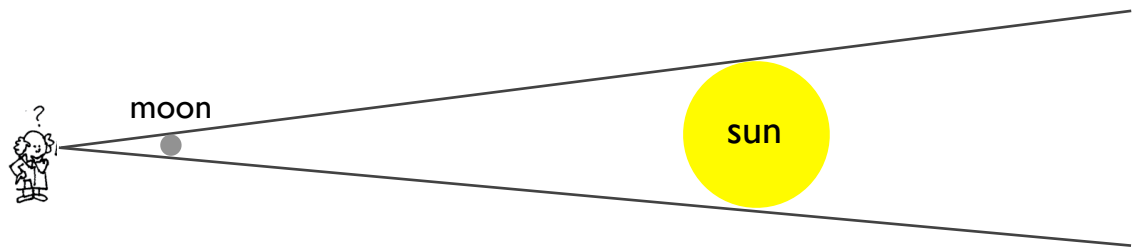


$$\sim 0.0100000000000000000000000000000001 - 0.01 \sim 10^{-32}$$

The fine tuning problem

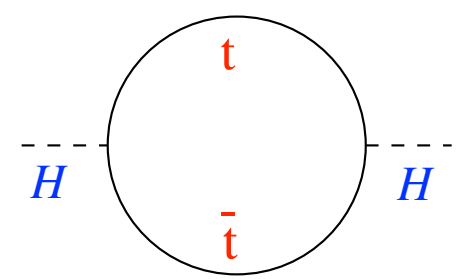
(ii) Why perturbations not destabilize system? <=> Fine tuning issue.

$$(\text{displacing the sun by} \sim 10^{-19}\,\text{m} \;\Rightarrow\; \delta\theta \sim 10^{-32}\;)$$



"Additive" sensitivity / fine tuning due to top-Higgs coupling:

$$\left(m_W^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right)/m_{\rm Pl}^2 \sim\; m_H^2 +$$

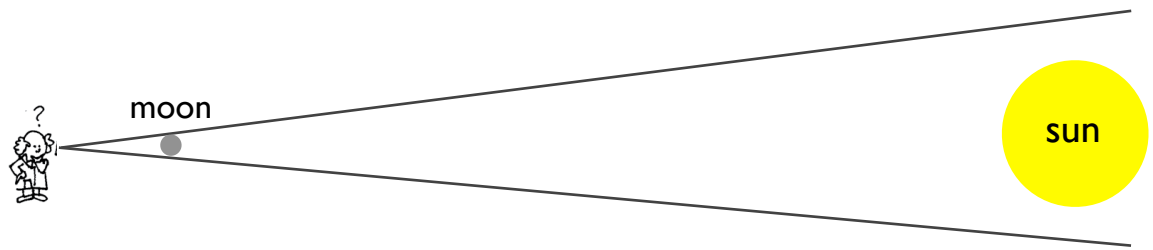


$$\sim 0.0100000000000000000000000000000001 - 0.01 \sim 10^{-32}$$

The fine tuning problem

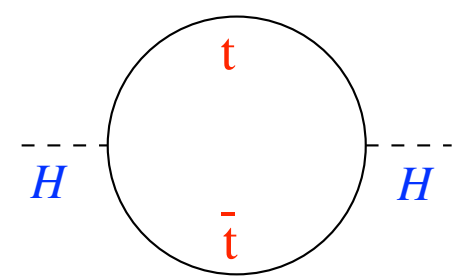
(ii) Why perturbations not destabilize system? <=> Fine tuning issue.

$$(\text{displacing the sun by} \sim 10^{-19}\,\text{m} \;\Rightarrow\; \delta\theta \sim 10^{-32}\;)$$



"Additive" sensitivity / fine tuning due to top-Higgs coupling:

$$\left(m_W^2/m_{\rm Pl}^2\right)_{\rm obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right)/m_{\rm Pl}^2 \sim\; m_H^2 +$$



$$\sim 0.0100000000000000000000000000000001 - 0.01 \sim 10^{-32}$$