

What We Learn from Top Quark Physics ?

Gilad Perez

CERN & Weizmann Inst.



CKM 2012

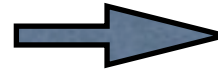
7th Workshop on ~~CKM~~ aspects of flavor physics

Outline & Rationale*

- ◆ Why is the **top** quark interesting, why in flavor conference?

Just because:

- (i) Perturbative, we can calculate;
- (ii) Special, we can measure stuff.



mass & Xsection,
forward backward
asym' (AFB)

* Hundreds of papers, just give brief subjective impression.

Outline & Rationale*

◆ Why is the **top** quark interesting, why in flavor conference?

Just because:

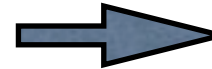
- (i) Perturbative, we can calculate;
- (ii) Special, we can measure stuff.



mass & Xsection,
forward backward
asym' (AFB)

Theoretical importance:

- (i) Affect electroweak physics
& electroweak sym' breaking;
- (ii) Yields the most severe fine tuning problem;
- (iii) Dominates flavor & CP violation (CPV)+(ii)
expect *new* top contributions to flavor & CPV.

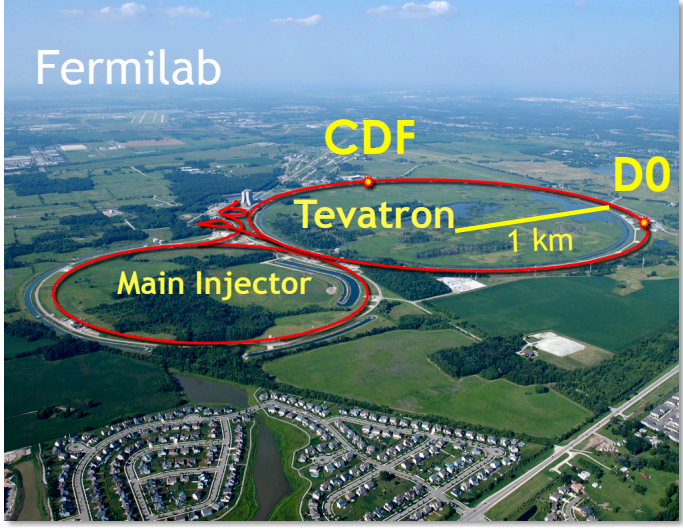
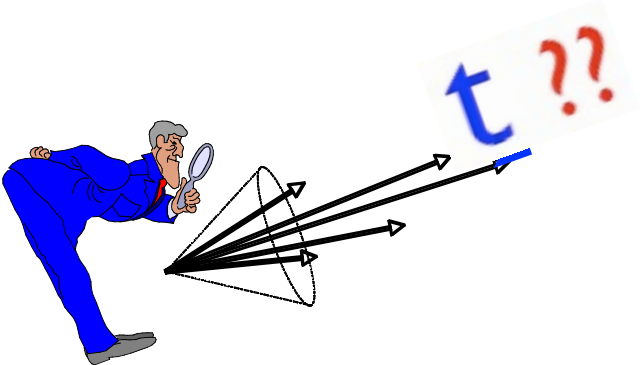
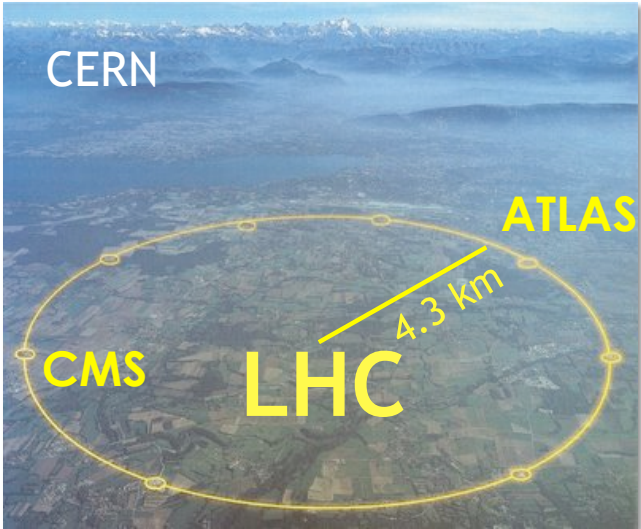


stability,
top partners &
resonances,
up flavor,
alignment &
buried squarks,
flavoverse

◆ Conclusions.

* Hundreds of papers, just give brief subjective impression.

Just because, interesting calculations & measurements



Top mass/Yukawa & production Xsection

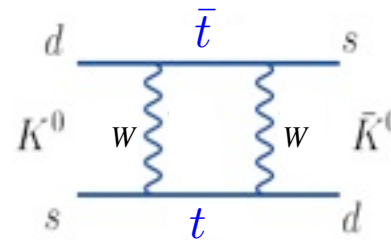
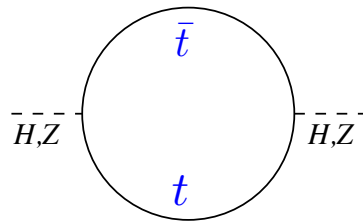
Will be discussed in detail, WG VI.

◆ Tevatron: **top** mass now known to 0.5%, $m_t = 173.2 \pm 0.9$ 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')

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

Bärnreuther, Czakon & Mitov (12).

Top mass/Yukawa & production Xsection

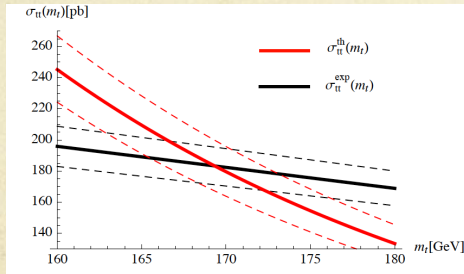
Will be discussed in detail, WG VI.

◆ Tevatron: top mass now known to 0.5%, $m_t = 173.2 \pm 0.9$ GeV

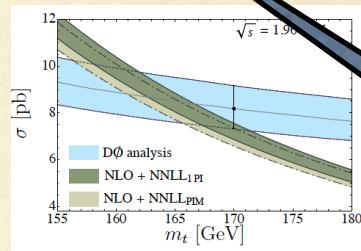
Tevatron combination (11).

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

- ✓ Theoretically very good control.
- ✓ Extraction not as sensitive to M_{top} : $(\delta M_{\text{top}}/M_{\text{top}}) = \pm 3\%$.
- ✓ 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: $m_t = (169.8^{+4.9}_{-4.7})$ GeV

Similar extractions from:

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

✓ Proposed idea: extract MSbar mass; not pole mass

Langefeld, Moch, Uwer `09

✓ Makes little difference (as expected)

Ahrens, Ferroglia, Neubert, Pecjak, Yang `11

but LARGE: $y_t \simeq 1$

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

s
 \bar{K}^0
 d

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

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

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

Bärnreuther, Czakon & Mitov (12).

Top mass/Yukawa & production Xsection

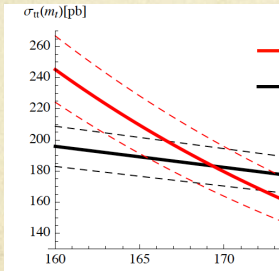
Will be discussed in detail, WG VI.

◆ Tevatron: **top** mass now known to 0.5%, $m_t = 173.2 \pm 0.9$ GeV

Tevatron combination (11).

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

- ✓ Theoretically very good
- ✓ Extraction not as sensitive
- ✓ A good independent cross-check



Beneke, Falgari, Klein, S...

Best extraction: $m_t =$

✓ Proposed idea: extract M_{top}

✓ 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 sensitive to m_t .
(Mitov, PLHC12)

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

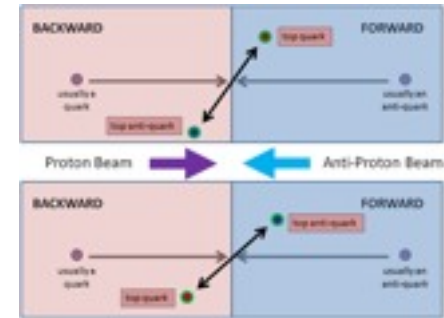
Bärnreuther, Czakon & Mitov (12).

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

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

2 kind of anomalous asymmetries (6 measurements):

(i) Top forward backward asymmetry (A_{FB}).

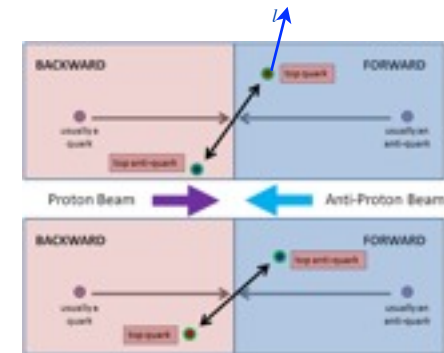


- Combined CDF+DO results: $A_{FB}^{\text{inclusive}} \approx (18 \pm 4)\%$ *in $t\bar{t}$ rest frame*
post-Moriond 2012 $A_{FB}^{>450\text{GeV}} \approx (28 \pm 6)\%$

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; Amidei, Top12, Winchester.

(ii) Lepton asymmetry (A_l).



CDF with 8.7 fb^{-1}

- $A_l = 6.6 \pm 2.5\%$

D0 with 5.4 fb^{-1}

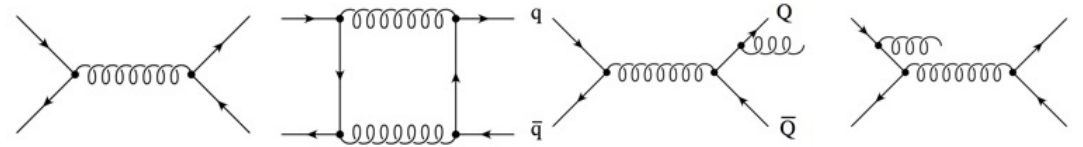
- $A_l = (11.8 \pm 3.2)\%$

SM

- $A_l \simeq 4\%$

AFB & A_l within the SM

◆ Contribution to AFB start at NLO QCD, i.e. $\sim(\alpha_s)^3$. 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: $A_{FB}^{[\text{inclusive}]>450\text{GeV}} \approx [6.6|10]\% \pm??$ (NLO \times 30%?)

◆ 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}

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

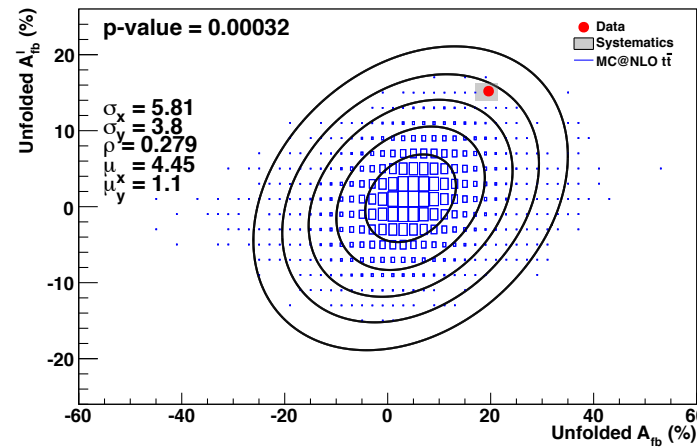
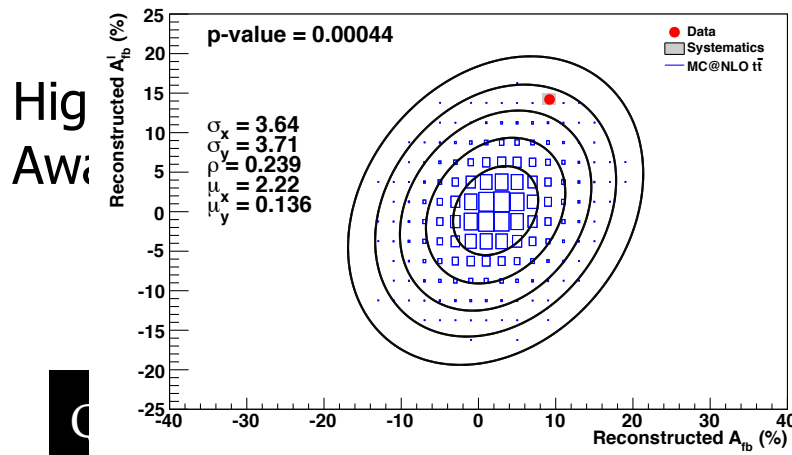
SM

- $A_\ell \simeq 4\%$

AFB & A_l within the SM

◆ Contribution to *AFB* start at NLO QCD, i.e. $\sim(\alpha_s)^3$. Kuhn & Rodrigo (98)

A_l vs. *AFB* “uncorrelation” plots (D0, CERN Top Phys. workshop, 12)



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).

• $A_\ell = 6.6 \pm 2.5\%$

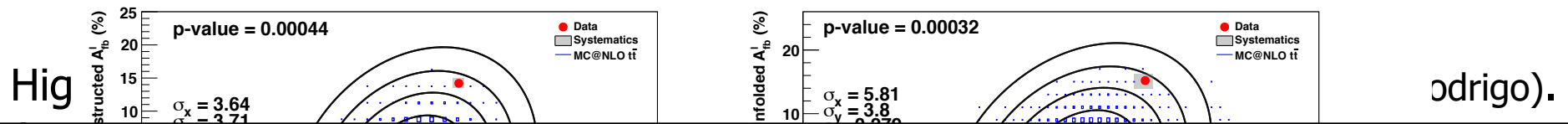
• $A_\ell = (11.8 \pm 3.2)\%$

• $A_\ell \simeq 4\%$

AFB & A_l within the SM

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

A_l vs. AFB “uncorrelation” plots (D0, CERN Top Phys. workshop, 12)



Bottom line: among few serious anomalies, perturbative nature, should be 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).
- $A_\ell = 6.6 \pm 2.5\%$
 - $A_\ell = (11.8 \pm 3.2)\%$
 - $A_\ell \simeq 4\%$

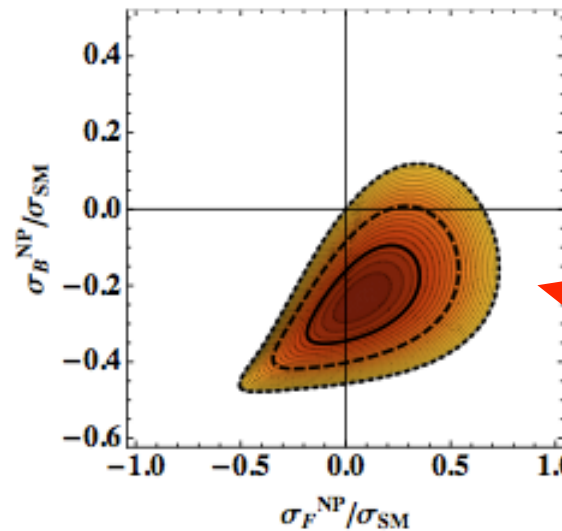
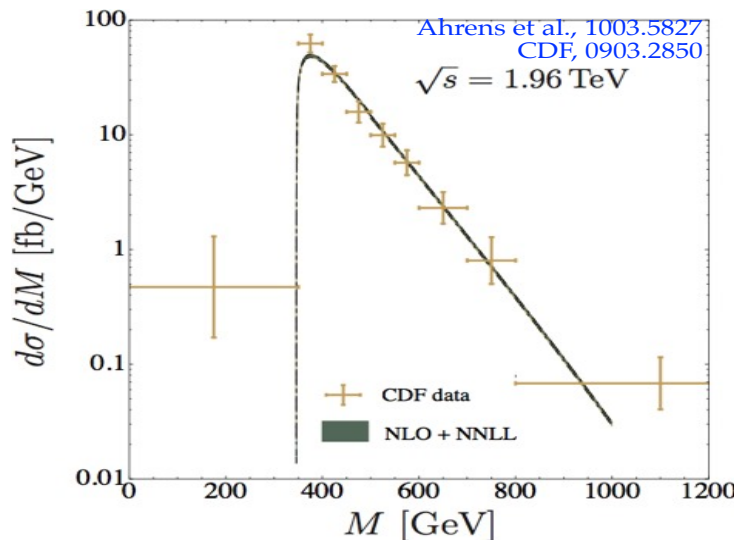
Some features of new physics (NP) interpretations*

- ◆ 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

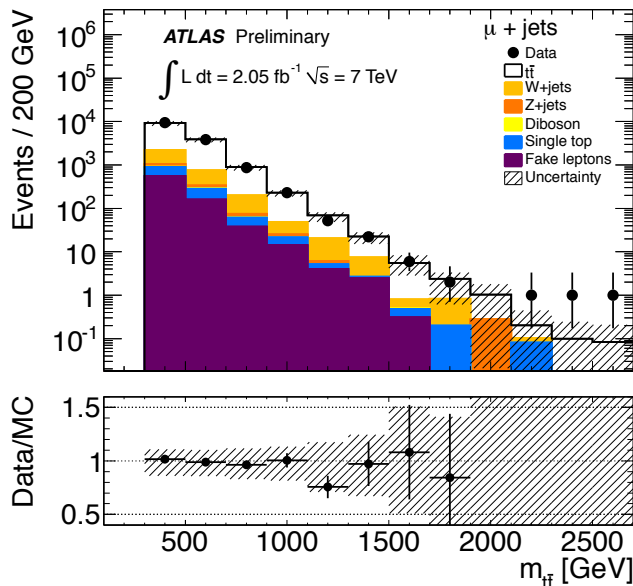
◆ Charged asymm' A_C , large errors, consistent w/ SM, $A_C = \frac{N(\Delta|y| > 0) - N(\Delta|y| < 0)}{N(\Delta|y| > 0) + N(\Delta|y| < 0)}$

ATLAS
 $A_C(l+jets) = -0.018 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.023$
 $A_C(dilept.) = 0.057 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.015$
 $A_C(comb.) = 0.029 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.014$

CMS
 $A_C(l+jets) = 0.004 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.012$
 MC@NLO: 0.0115 ± 0.0006

MC@NLO: 0.006 ± 0.002

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



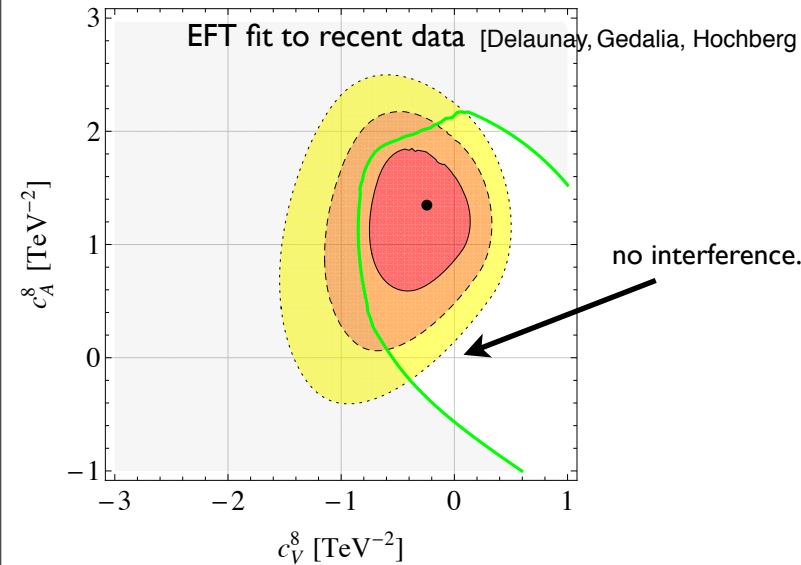
$$S = \frac{\int_{m_{t\bar{t}} > 1 \text{ TeV}/c^2} \frac{d\sigma_{SM+NP}}{dm_{t\bar{t}}} dm_{t\bar{t}}}{\int_{m_{t\bar{t}} > 1 \text{ TeV}/c^2} \frac{d\sigma_{SM}}{dm_{t\bar{t}}} dm_{t\bar{t}}} < \mathbf{2.6 \text{ at 95\% CL}}$$

CMS:1204.2488.

◆ 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).

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



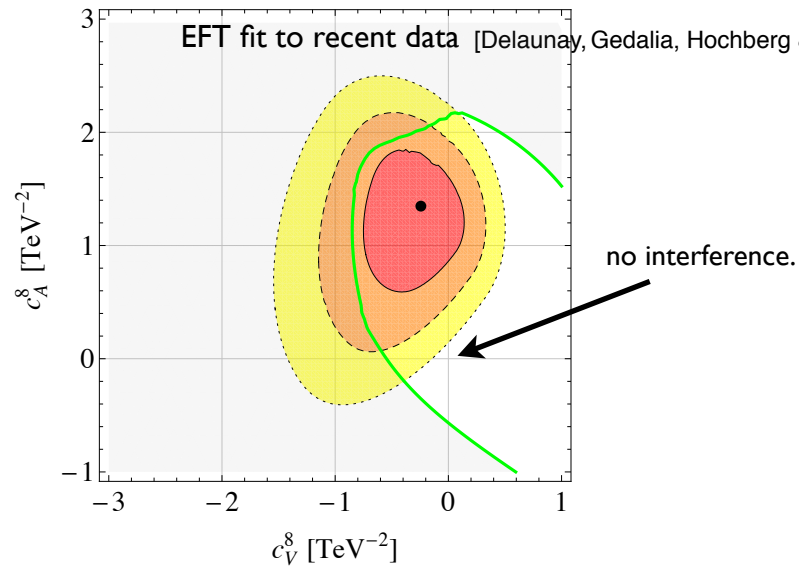
Issues: spectrum; dijet; flavor $g_{u\bar{u}} = -g_{t\bar{t}}$.

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

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

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).

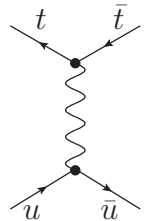
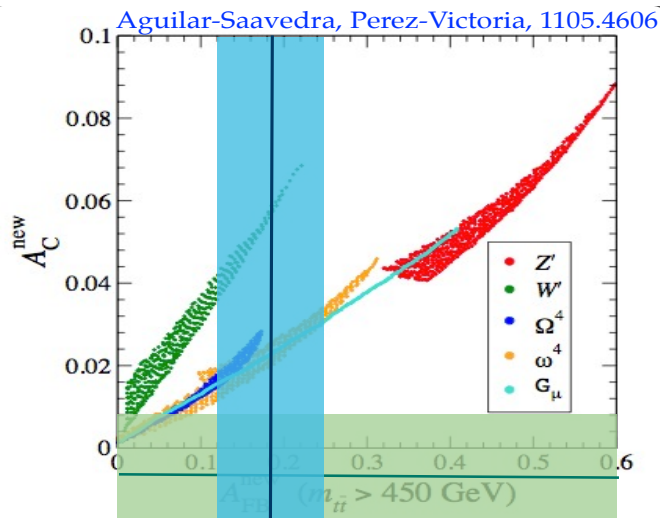
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i \equiv \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i, \quad \mathcal{O}_A^8 = (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 T^a u)(\bar{t}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5 T^a t), \quad \mathcal{O}_V^8 = (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu T^a u)(\bar{t}\gamma^\mu T^a t).$$

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

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

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).

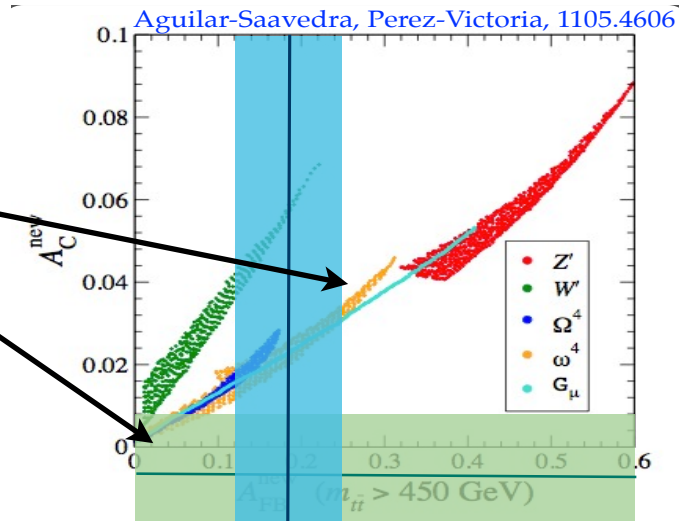
Isidori-Kamenik; Grinstein, et al.; Ligeti, et al.;
Gresham, et al. x 3; Blum, et al. x 2; Tavares-Schmaltz (11)

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

Forward Tevatron Tops & Backward LHC Tops

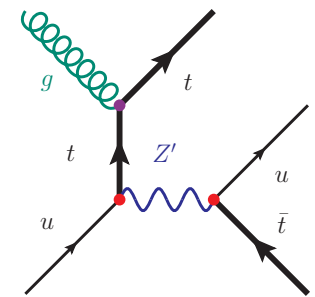
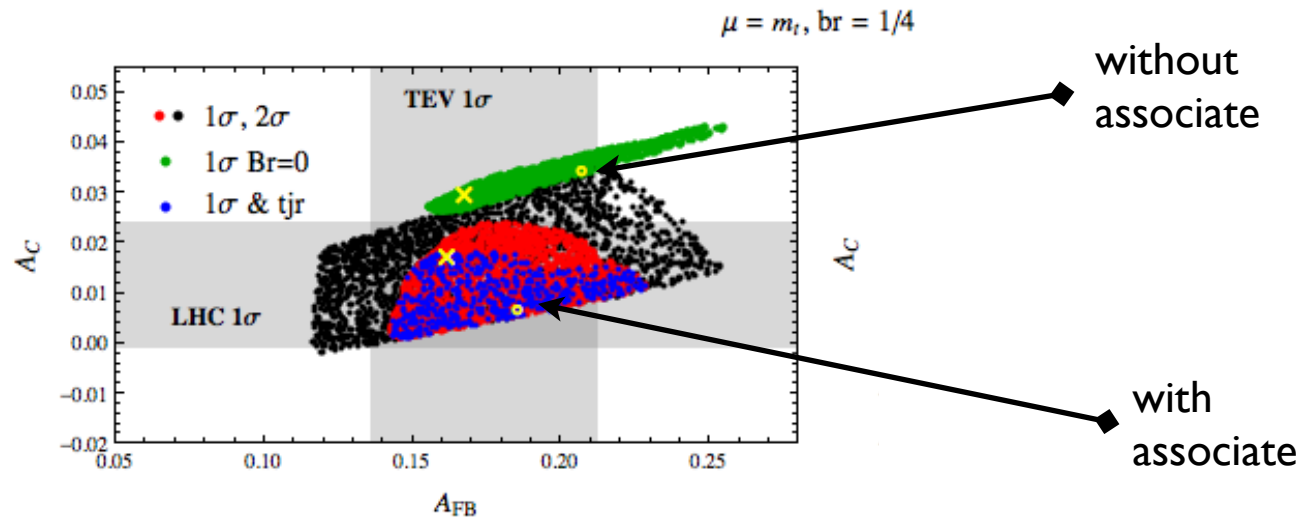
More on WG VI's talks ...

- ◆ Apparent serious tension with A_C .



- ◆ However, A_{FB} & A_C indep' observables, associate production => natural venue for negative A_C .

Aguilar-Saavedra & Juste; Drobnak, Kamenik & Zupan; Alvarez & Leskow; Drobnak, Kagan, Kamenik, GP, Zupan (12).



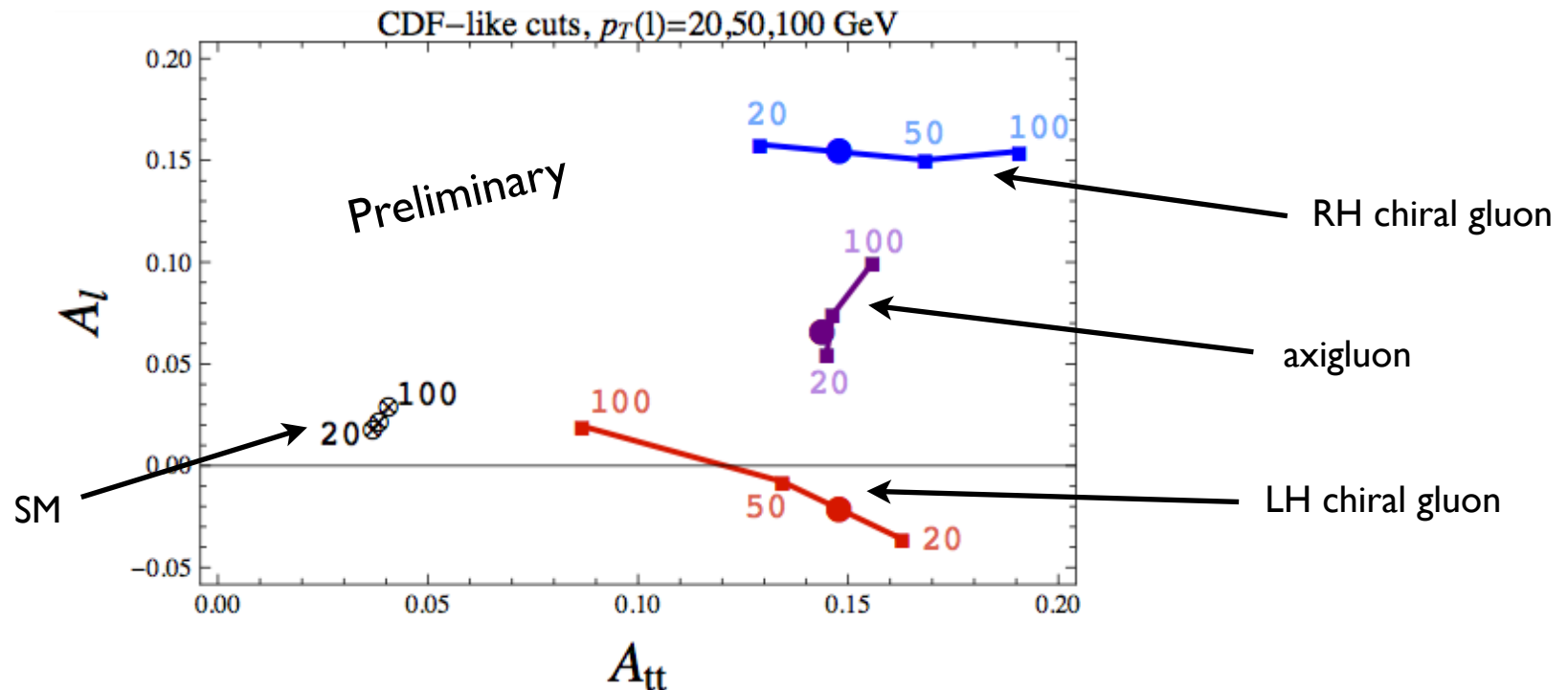
Near future improvement:

- ◆ LHC: Progress on A_c & spectrum (more channels, better sys' & stat').
- ◆ Tevatron: looking at A_{FB} 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.; Aguilar-Saavedra & Herrero-Hahn (12).

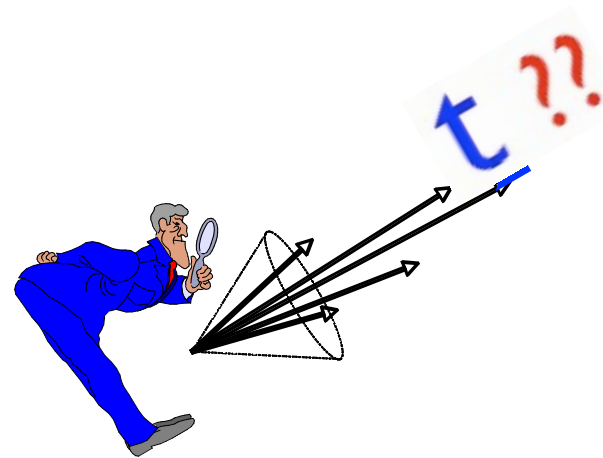
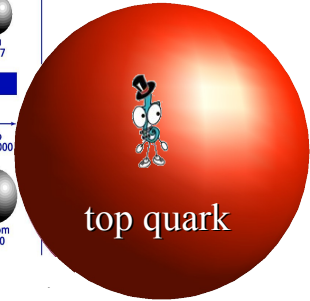
“Trade” A_{FB} curve for A_l or look at slope => cleaner extraction:



Why is the **top** quark interesting theoretically?

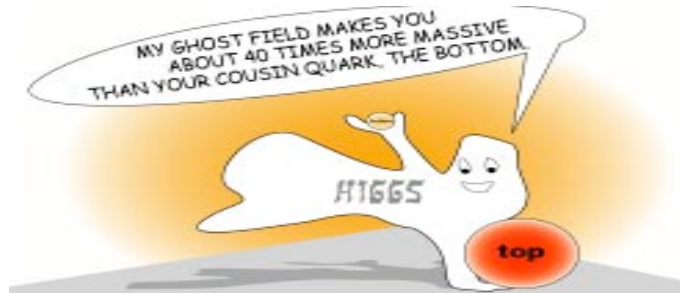
- (i) Electroweak symmetry breaking.
- (ii) The fine tuning problem.
- (iii) The (NP) flavor puzzle & the top.

LEPTONS			
Charge			
0	Electron neutrino Mass: 0?	Muon neutrino 0?	Tau neutrino 0?
-1	Electron .511	Muon 105.7	Tau 1,777
QUARKS			
Charge			
$+\frac{2}{3}$	Up Mass: 5	Charm 1,500	Top ~180,000
$-\frac{1}{3}$	Down 8	Strange 160	Bottom 4,250

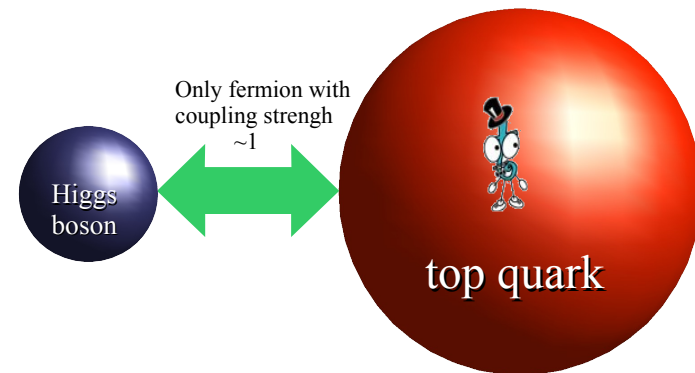


The top & electroweak (EW) breaking

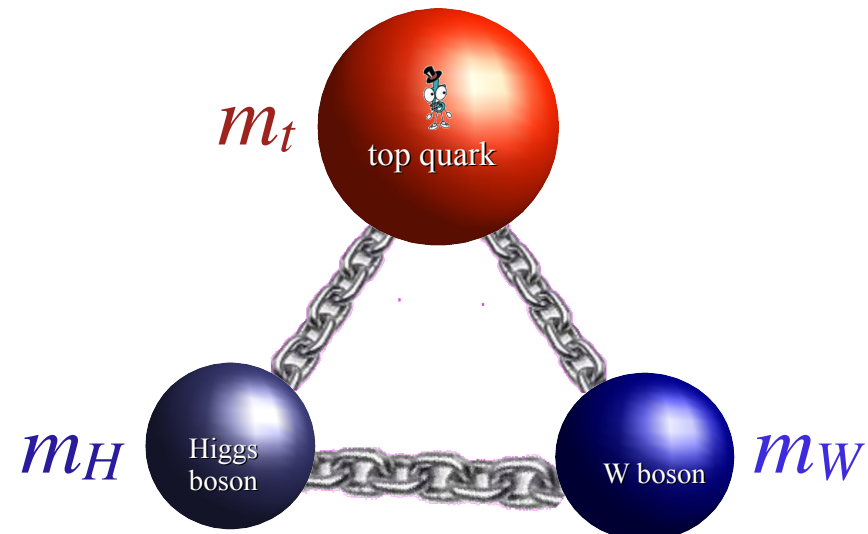
- Coupling to the Higgs \Rightarrow top mass; biggest coupling @ the TeV.



Top quark mass

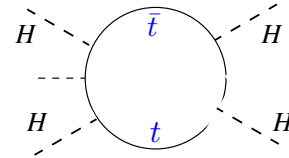


- In most natural models top is linked to EW symmetry breaking.

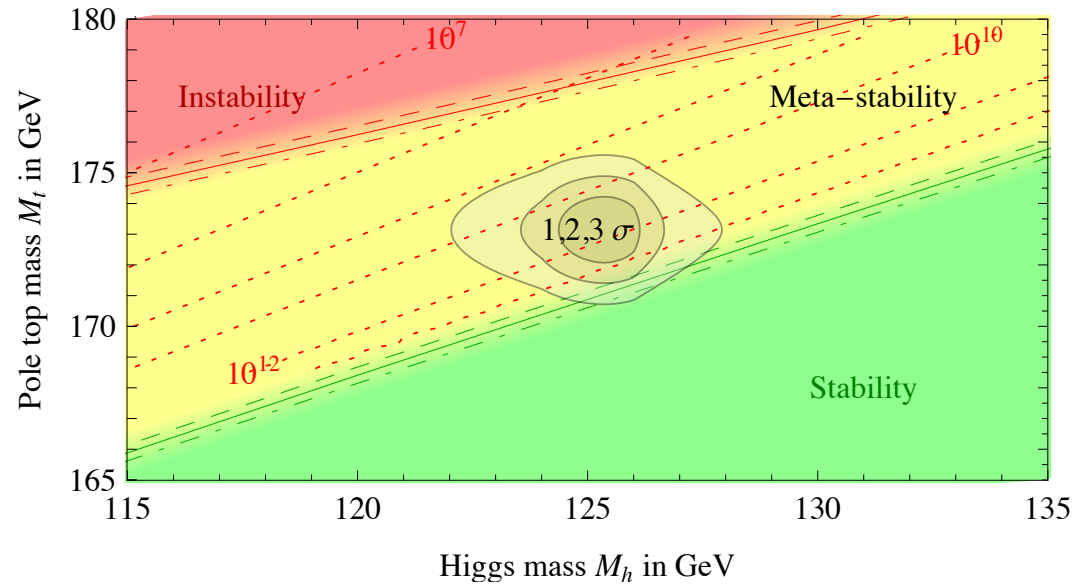
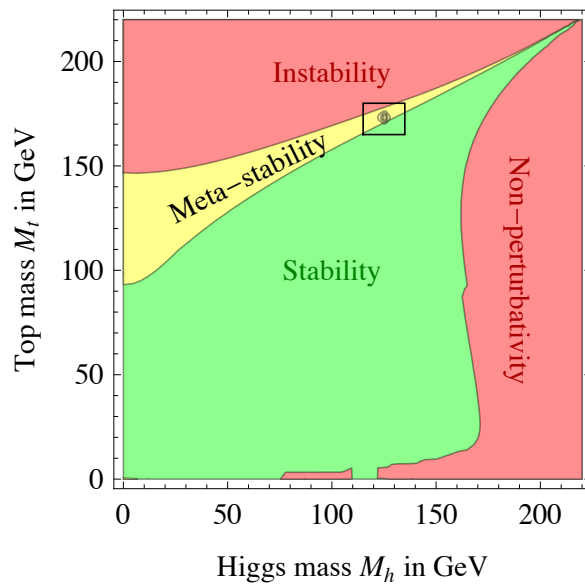


125 GeV Higgs -> top is ~ saturating metastability

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



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

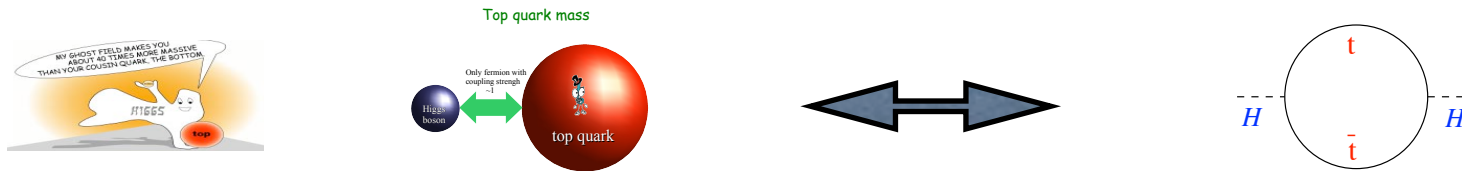


Degrassi, Vita, Elias-Miro, Espinosa, Giudice, Isidori & Strumia (12)

A raise of $< 3\%$ in top Yukawa \Rightarrow 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:

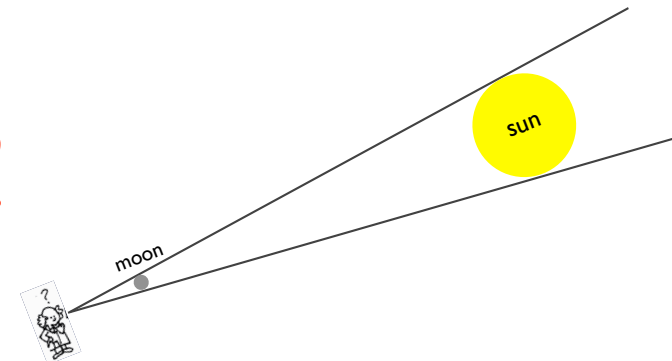


$$\text{Assume cutoff } \Lambda = 6 \text{ TeV}; \delta_t m_h^2 = \frac{3}{8\pi^2} y_t^2 \Lambda^2 \sim (1.2 \text{ TeV})^2$$

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

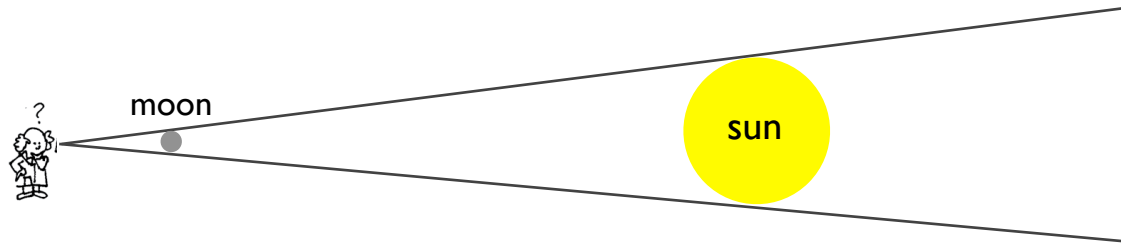


fine tuning of $\sim 1:100$!



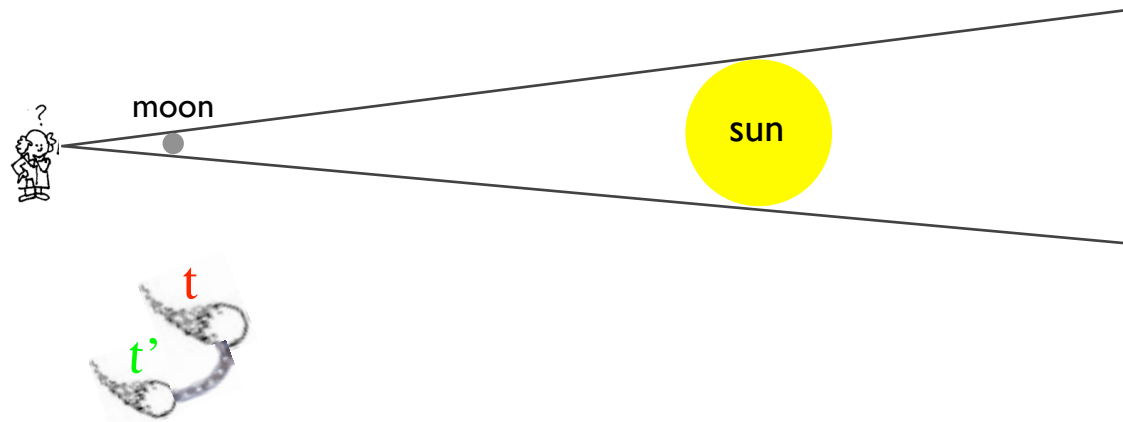
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

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



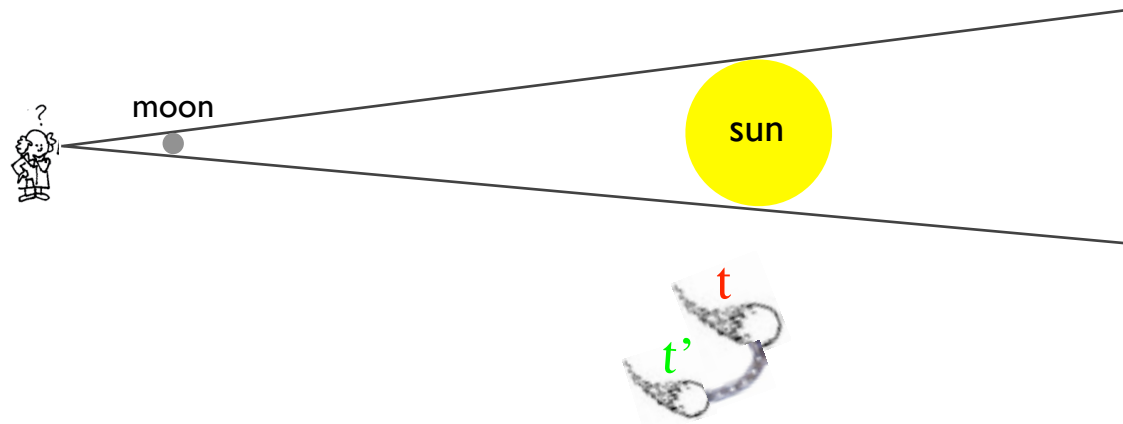
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

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



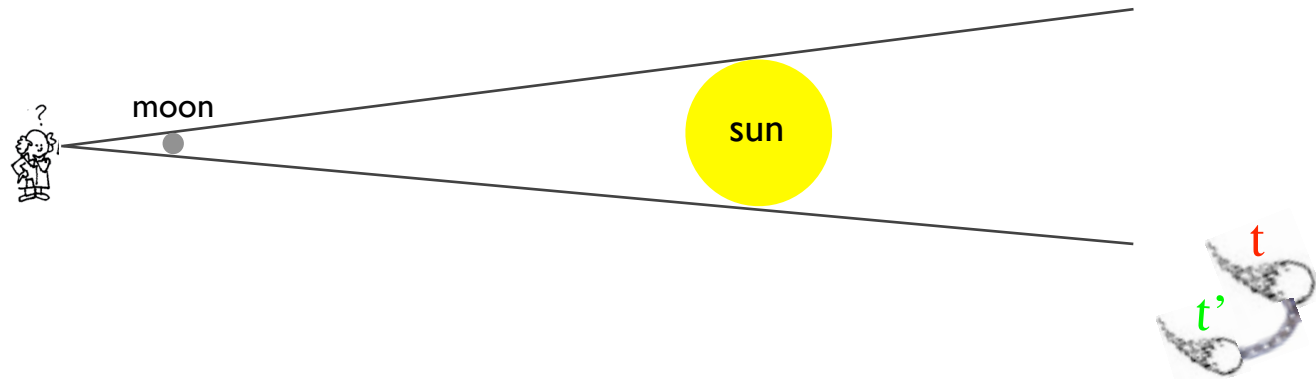
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

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



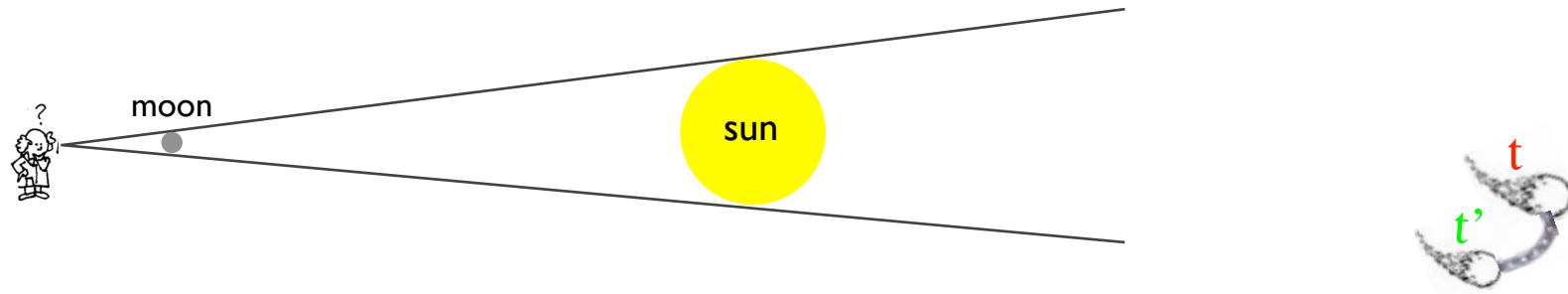
Dominant paradigm to solve fine tuning problem

- 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

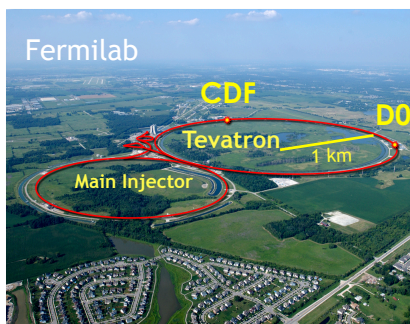
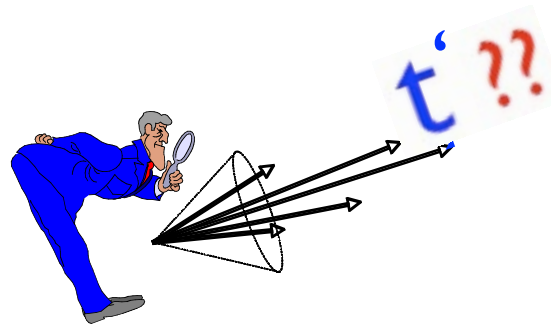
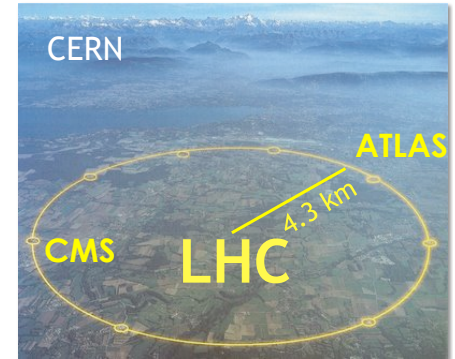
- Extending top sector adding **top** partners states that due to sym' contribute to Higgs mass in opposite way => reduce sensitivity.



So where are those top partners?



The LHC battle for naturalness

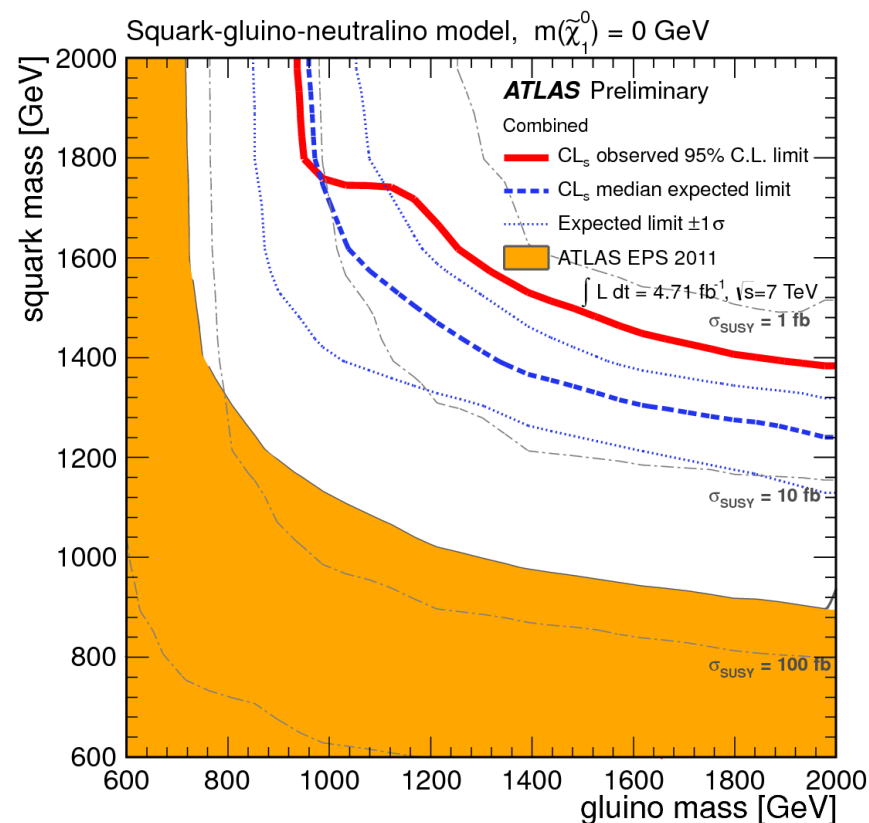
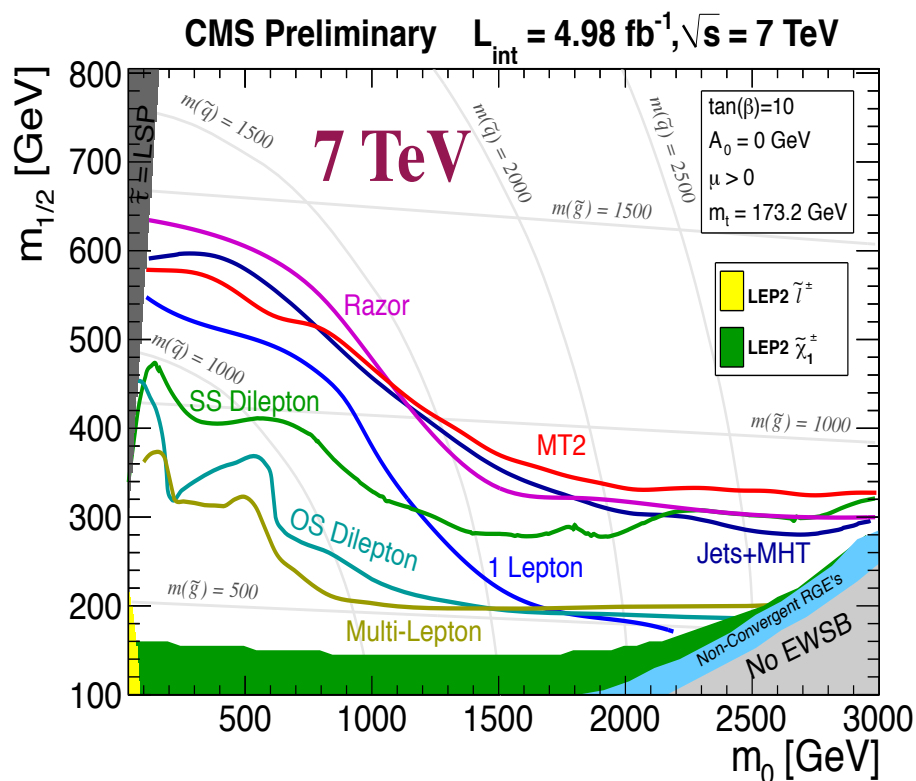


More in Papucci & Weiler's talks ...

- (i) SUSY: stop searches & fine tuning;
- (ii) Composite Higgs: t' searches & fine tuning,
+ top resonance searches;
- [(iii) Indirect: impact on Higgs couplings.]

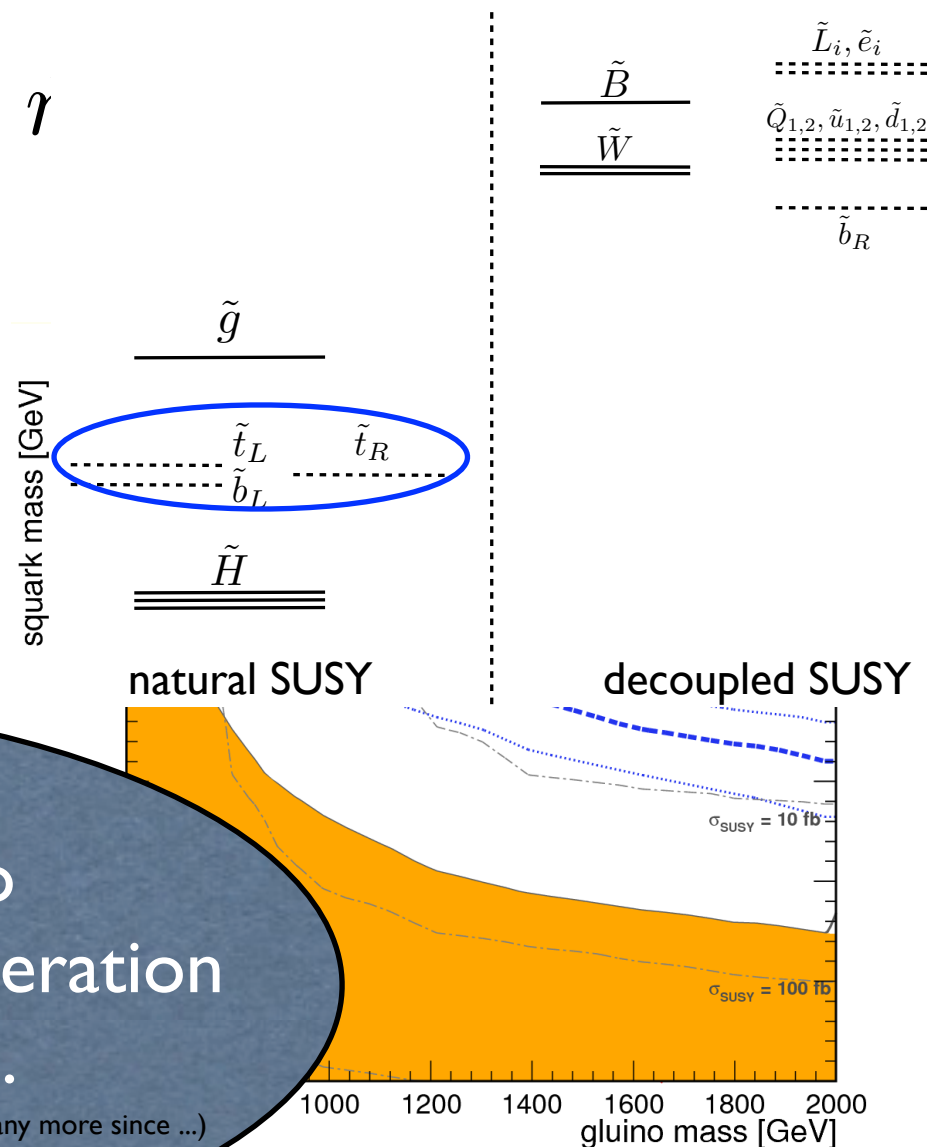
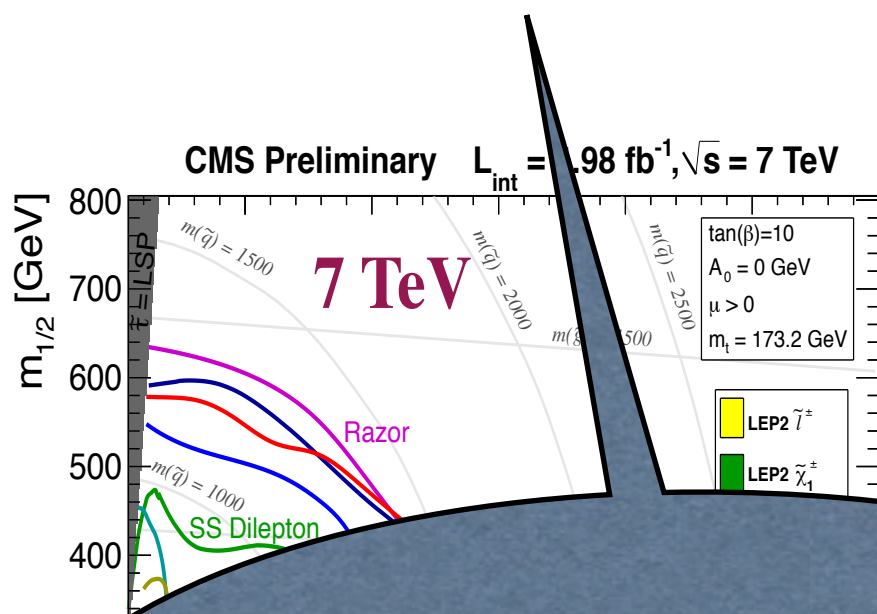
Squarks & Gluino searches at the LHC

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



Squarks & Gluino searches at the LHC

Naively: $\tilde{m}_q \gtrsim 1.5 \text{ TeV}$ γ



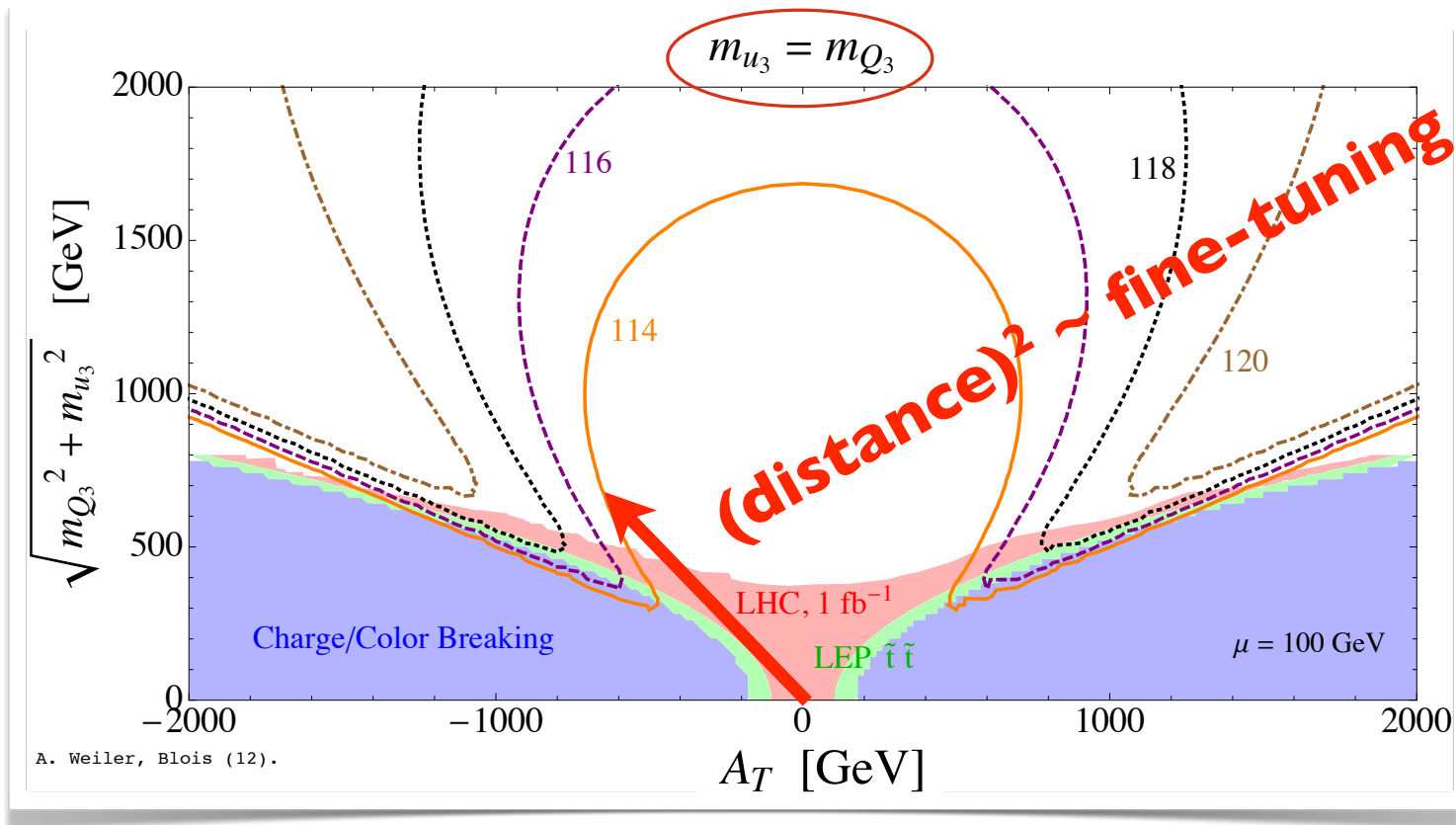
However, nothing to do with naturalness, only 3rd generation partners' mass matters.

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

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

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

MSSM higgs: LEP2 tuning vs. direct stop searches.



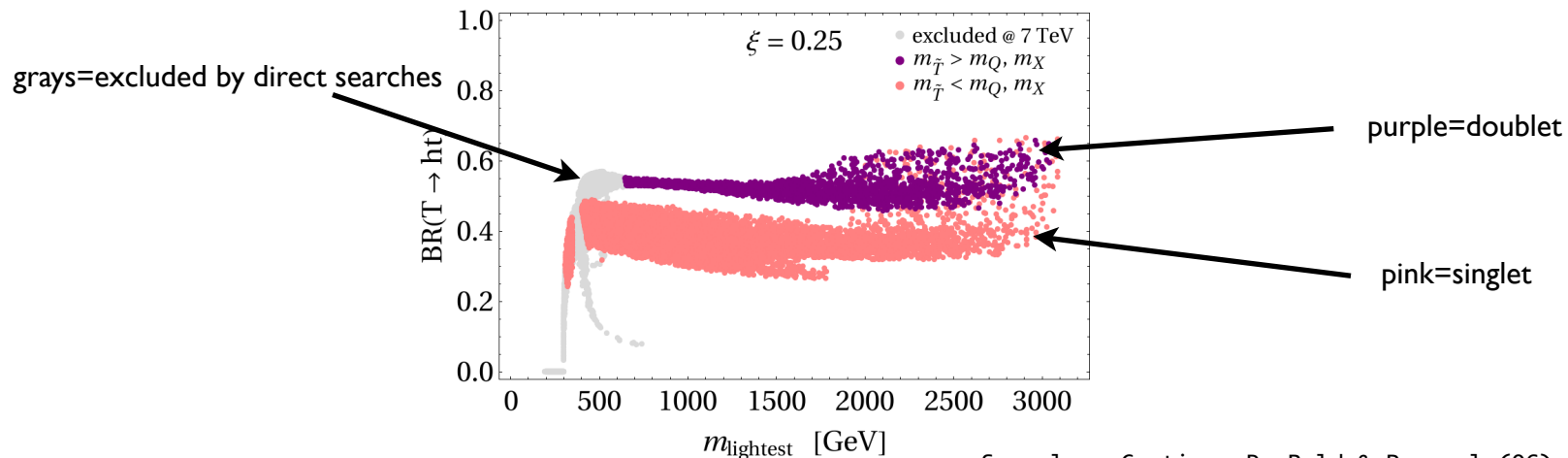
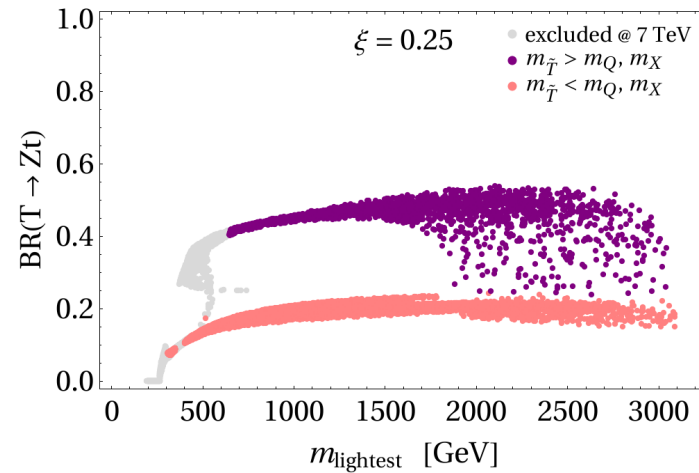
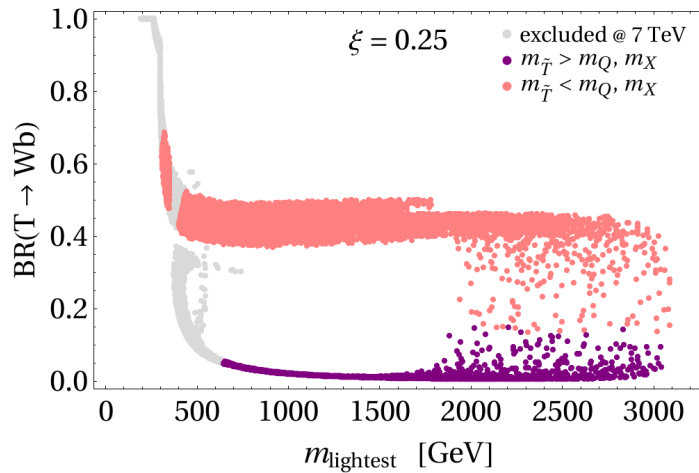
$$\delta m_H^2|_{stop} = -\frac{3}{8\pi^2} y_t^2 \left(m_{U_3}^2 + m_{Q_3}^2 + |A_t|^2 \right) \log \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\text{TeV}} \right)$$

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

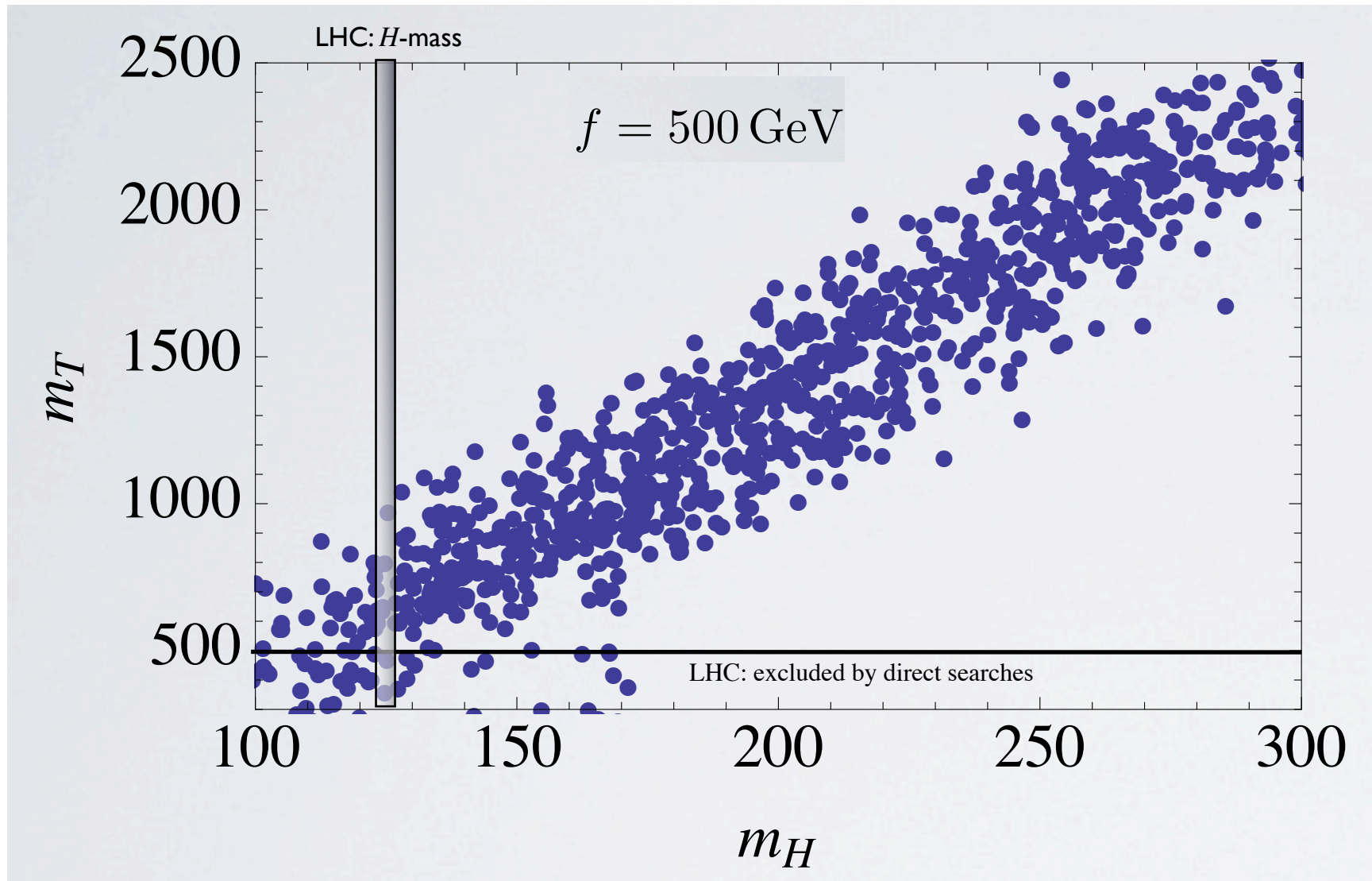
LHC: excluding $m_{t'} \lesssim 500$ GeV

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?



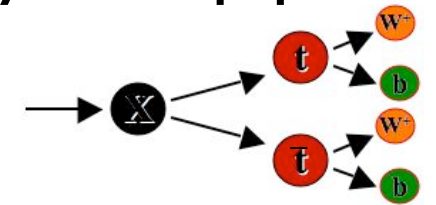
Taken from: Redi& Tesi (12) [analyzing the MCH5 of Contino, da Rold, Pomarol, (06)]

Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

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

Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

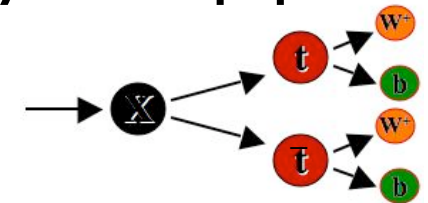
- (i) Strong dynamics inspired models (composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum ...) => heavy Kaluza-Klein (KK) resonances, $m_{\text{KK}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$.
- (ii) Fine tuning solution => New states decay quickly to top pairs.



Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

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

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



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

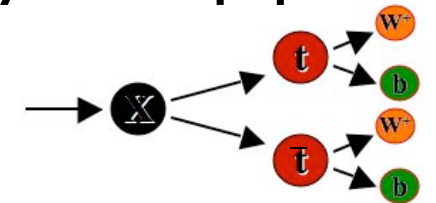
their products collimate => **top jets**.

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, $m_{\text{KK}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$.

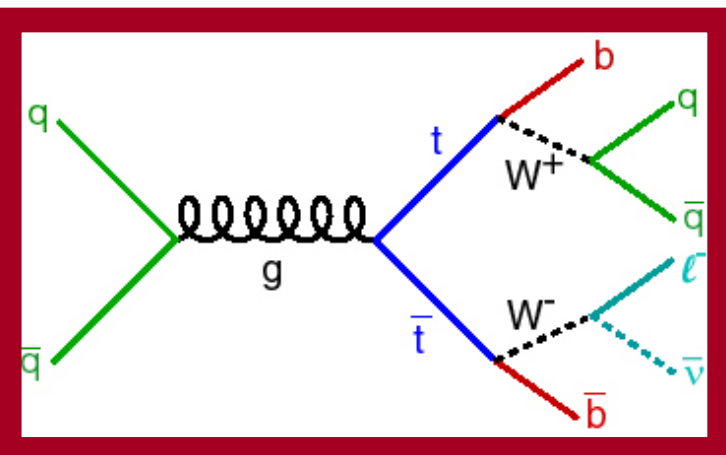
(ii) Fine tuning solution => New states decay quickly to top pairs.



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

their products collimate => **top jets**.

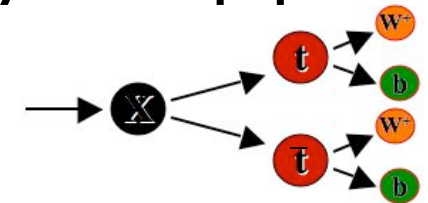
Agashe, Belyaev, Krupovnickas, GP & Virzi (06);
Lillie, Randall & Wang (07).



Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

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

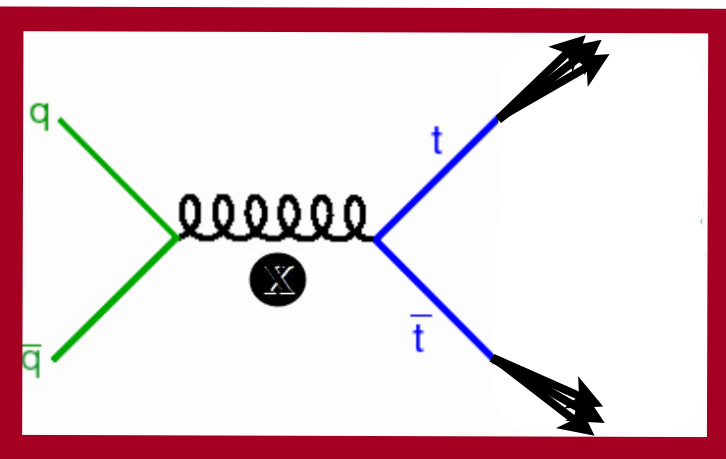
(ii) Fine tuning solution => New states decay quickly to top pairs.



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

their products collimate => **top jets**.

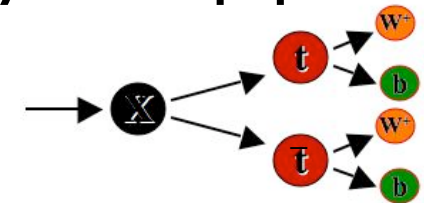
Agashe, Belyaev, Krupovnickas, GP & Virzi (06);
Lillie, Randall & Wang (07).



Resonances searches & emergence of top jets

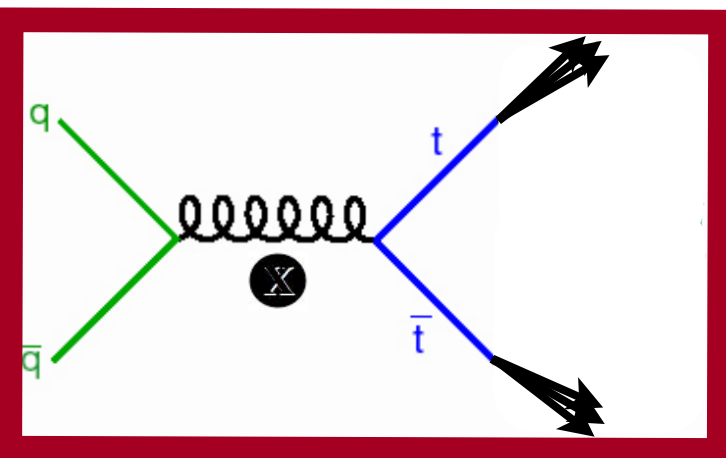
(i) Strong dynamics inspired models (composite Higgs, Randall-Sundrum ...) => heavy Kaluza-Klein (KK) resonances, $m_{\text{KK}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$.

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

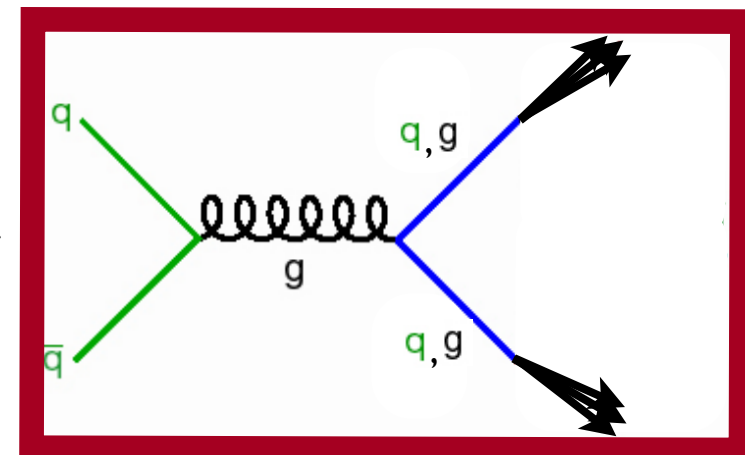


(iii) Since $m_t \ll m_{\text{KK}}$ the outgoing tops are ultra-relativistic, their products collimate => **top jets**.

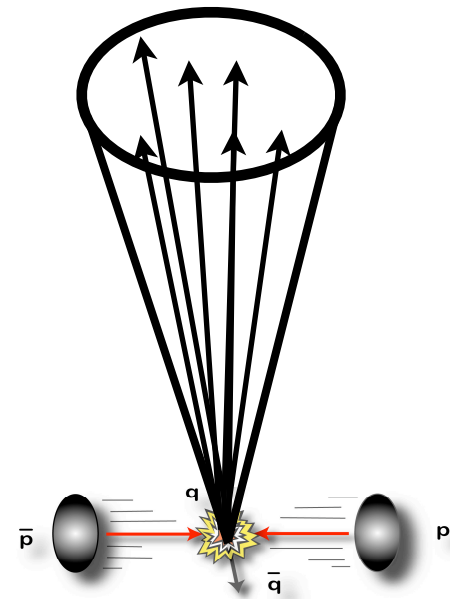
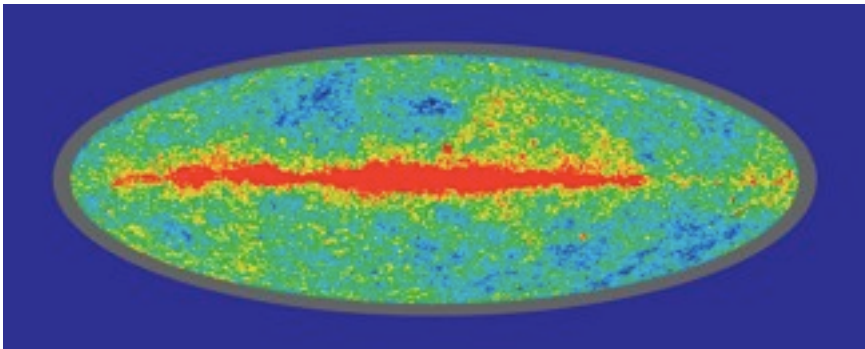
Agashe, Belyaev, Krupovnickas, GP & Virzi (06);
Lillie, Randall & Wang (07).



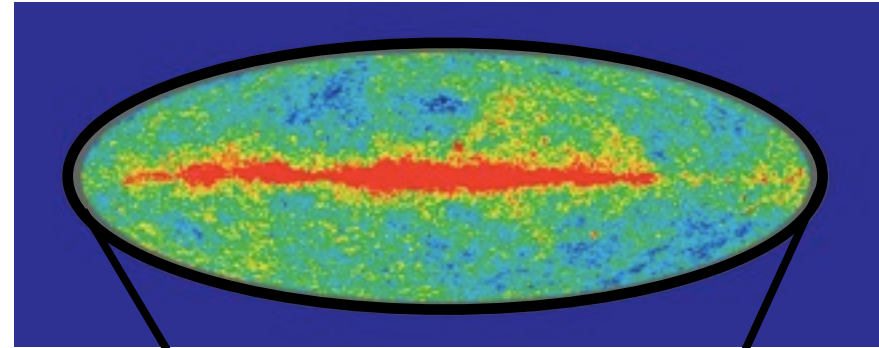
Similar to ordinary
2-jet QCD
process impossible
to observe ??



Need to distinguish between top & ordinary QCD jet



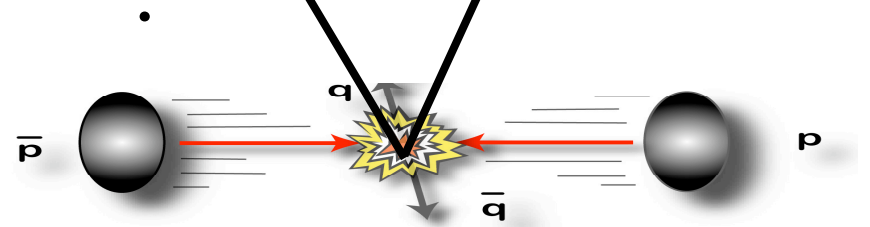
Need to understand the energy flow inside jet jet shapes or jet substructure



Still learning ...

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

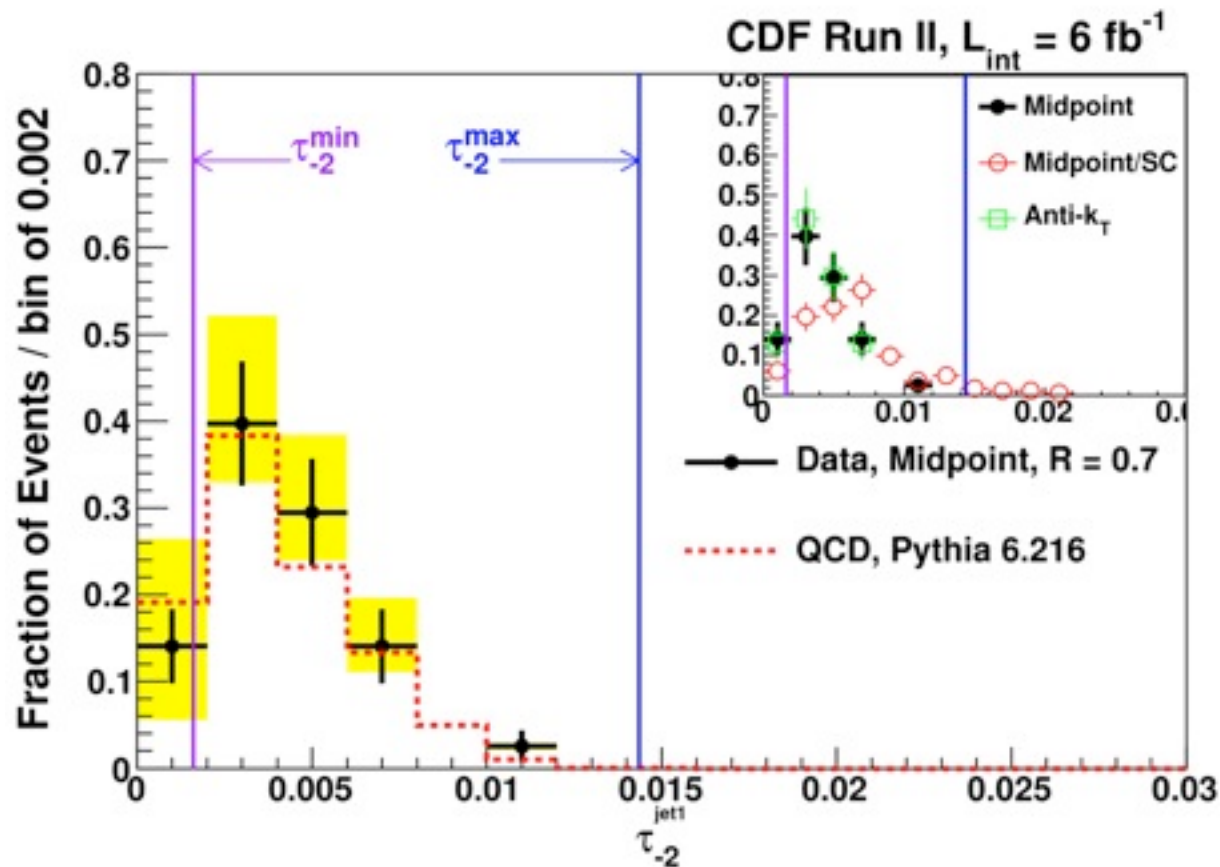
[Butterworth, Davison, Rubin & Salam (08)]



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

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

Almeida, et al. (10)

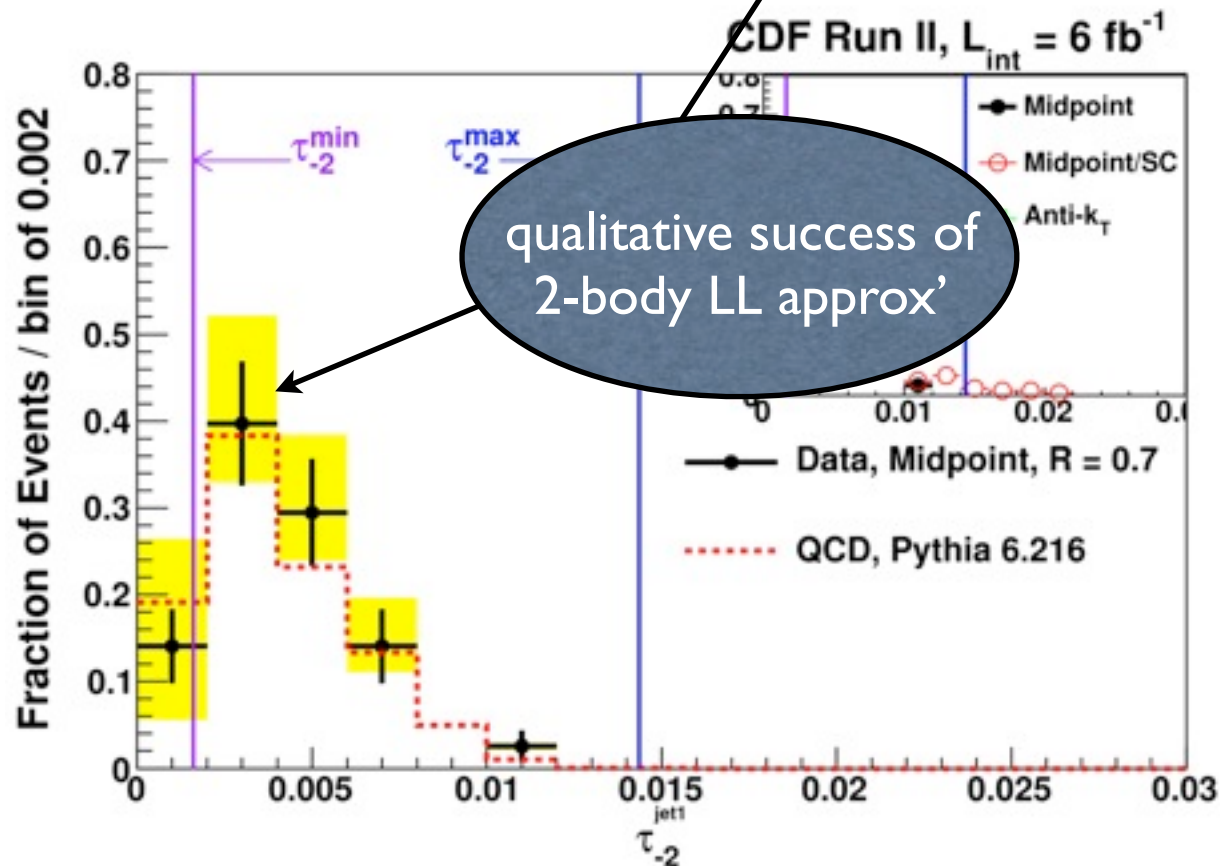


jets with mass $\in (90, 120) \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $p_T > 400 \text{ GeV}/c$

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

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

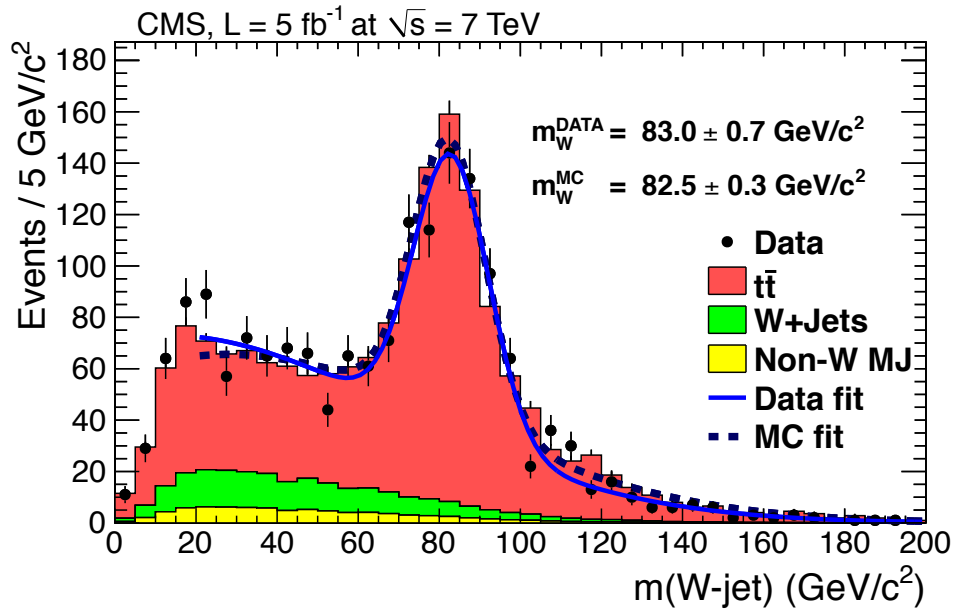
Almeida, et al. (10)



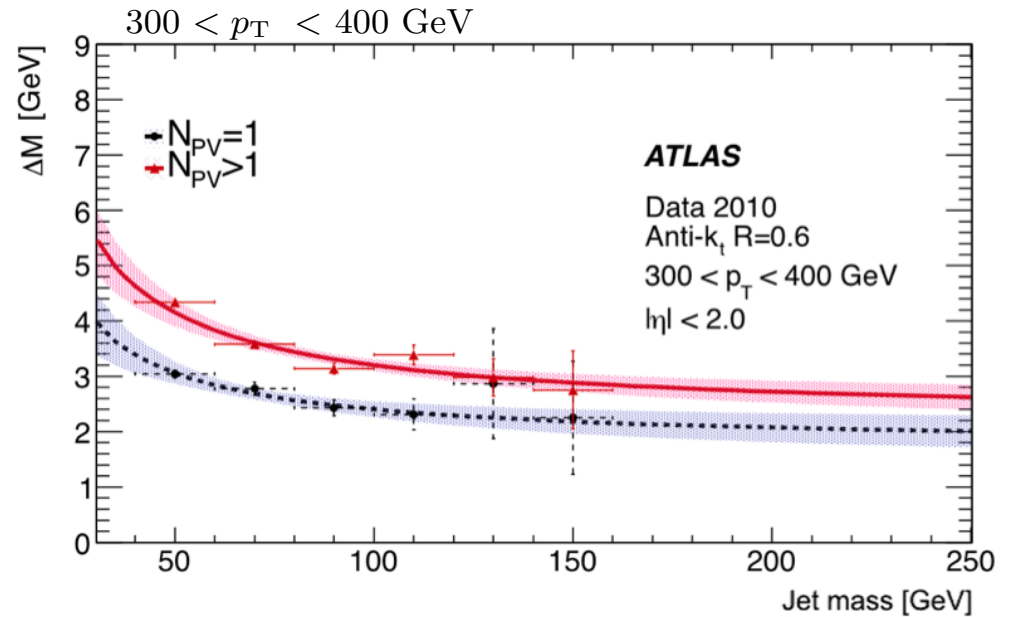
jets with mass $\in (90, 120) \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $p_T > 400 \text{ GeV}/c$

ATLAS & CMS

CMS, 1204.2488

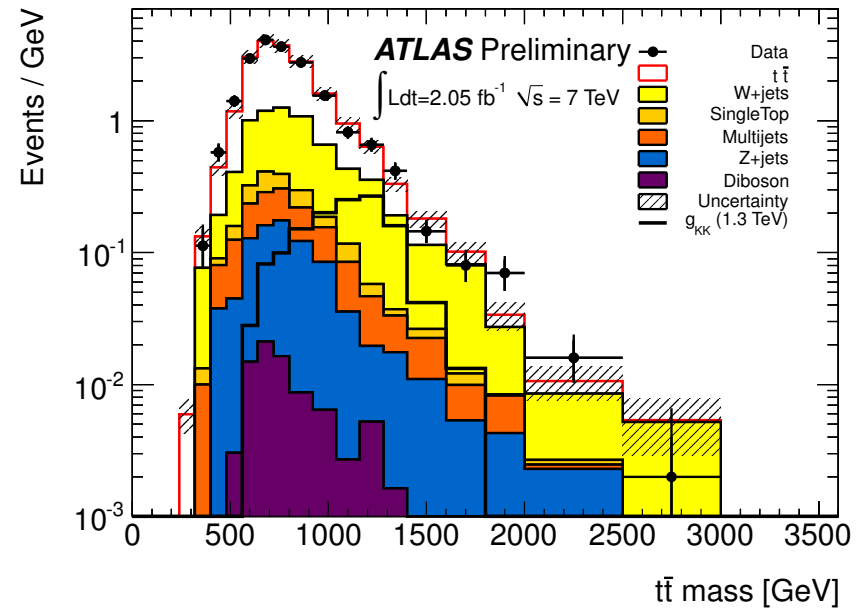
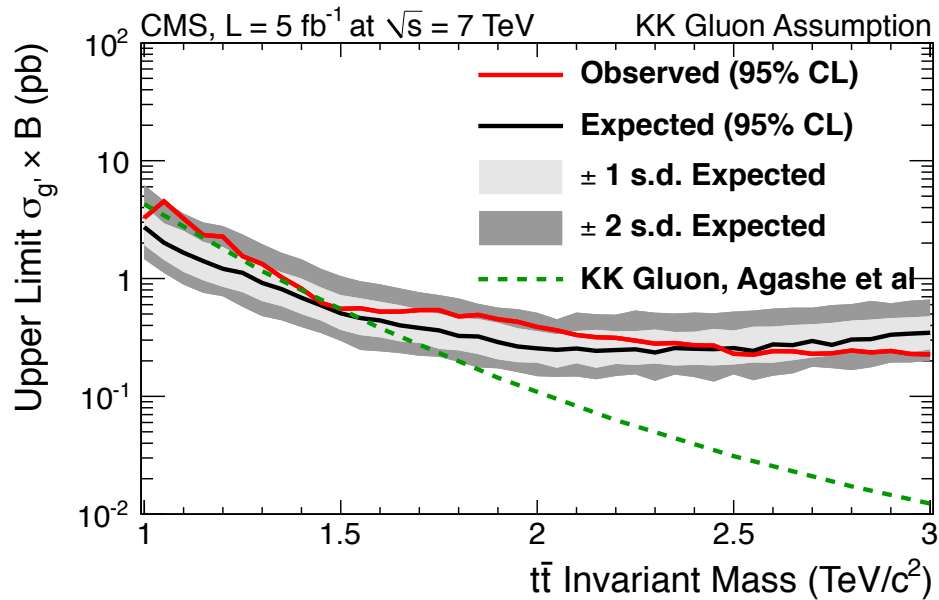


ATLAS, 1206.5369



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: $m_X \gtrsim 2 \text{ TeV}$ (still long way to go ...)

The up flavor connection



Look Down

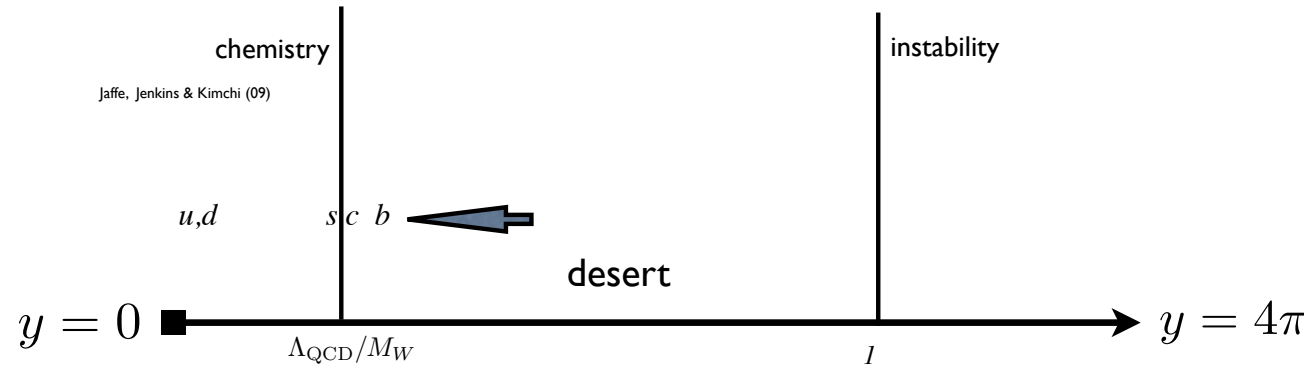


Look Up



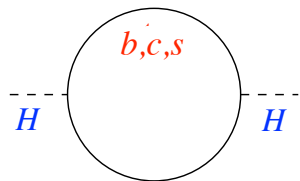
The up flavor connection

- Without the **top**, SM flavor sector loses a lot from its glamour:



- Without **top**, linkage between flavor & hierarchy problem weakens:

non-univ. cutoff to sustain < 1:100 fine tuning?



$$s : \Rightarrow \Lambda_s \lesssim 2 \times 10^4 \text{ TeV}$$

$$c : \Rightarrow \Lambda_c \lesssim 2 \times 10^3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$b : \Rightarrow \Lambda_b \lesssim 4 \times 10^2 \text{ TeV}$$

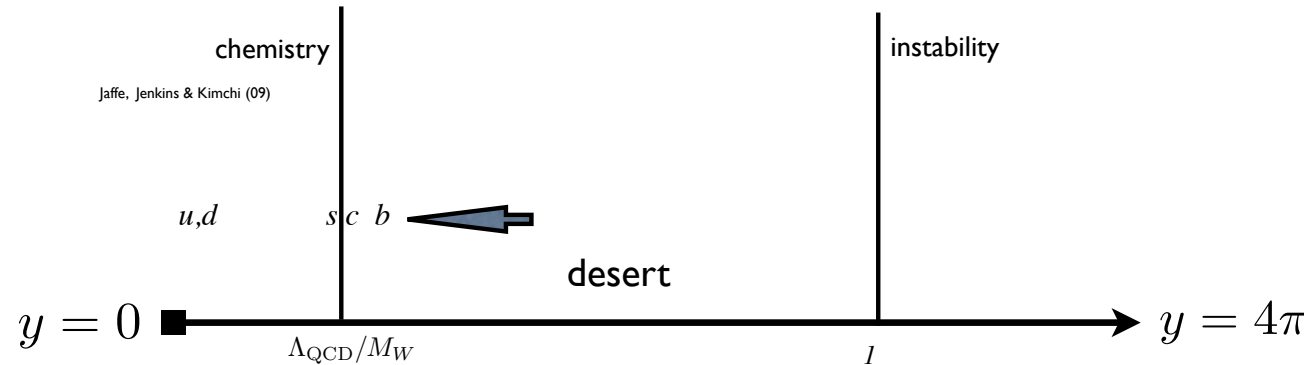


Robust linkage \w/ direct collider probes is lost!



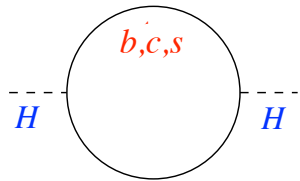
The up flavor connection

- Without the **top**, SM flavor sector loses a lot from its glamour:



- Without **top**, linkage between flavor & hierarchy problem weakens:

non-univ. cutoff to sustain < 1:100 fine tuning?



$$s : \Rightarrow \Lambda_s \lesssim 2 \times 10^4 \text{ TeV}$$

$$c : \Rightarrow \Lambda_c \lesssim 2 \times 10^3 \text{ TeV}$$

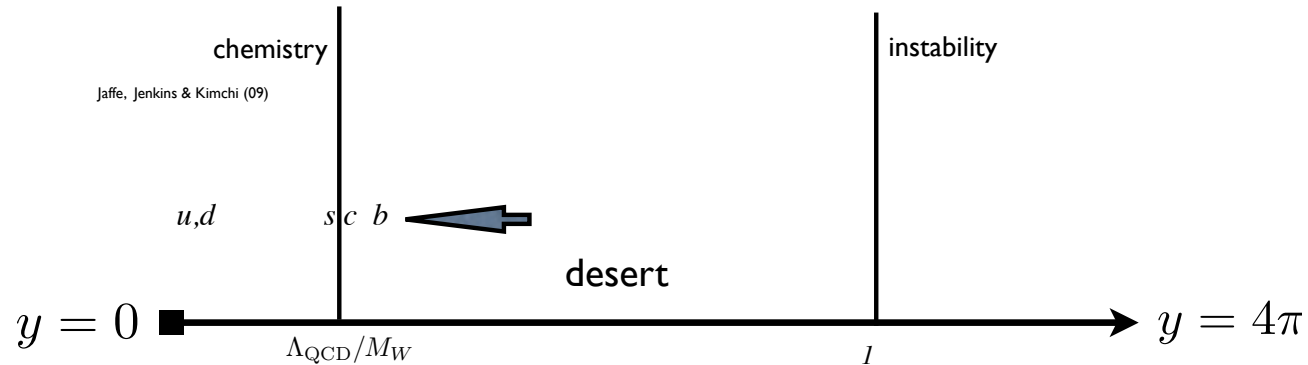
$$b : \Rightarrow \Lambda_b \lesssim 4 \times 10^2 \text{ TeV}$$

However:

Operator	Bounds on Λ in TeV ($c_{ij} = 1$)	
	Re	Im
$(\bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	9.8×10^2	1.6×10^4
$(\bar{s}_R d_L)(\bar{s}_L d_R)$	1.8×10^4	3.2×10^5
$(\bar{c}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	1.2×10^3	2.9×10^3
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^3	1.5×10^4
$(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	5.1×10^2	9.3×10^2
$(\bar{b}_R d_L)(\bar{b}_L d_R)$	1.9×10^3	3.6×10^3
$(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu s_L)^2$		1.1×10^2
$(\bar{b}_R s_L)(\bar{b}_L s_R)$		3.7×10^2

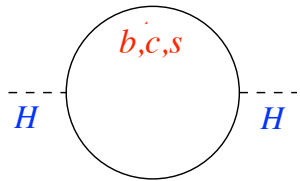
The up flavor connection

- Without the **top**, SM flavor sector loses a lot from its glamour:



- Without **top**, linkage between flavor & hierarchy problem weakens:

non-univ. cutoff to sustain < 1:100 fine tuning?



$$s : \Rightarrow \Lambda_s \lesssim 2 \times 10^4 \text{ TeV}$$

$$c : \Rightarrow \Lambda_c \lesssim 2 \times 10^3 \text{ TeV}$$

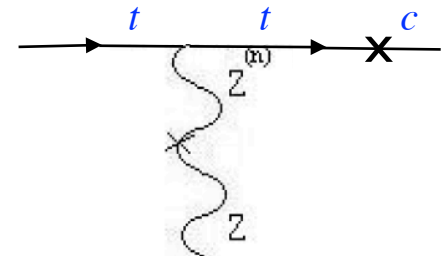
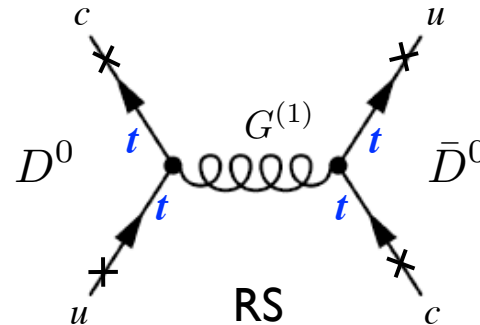
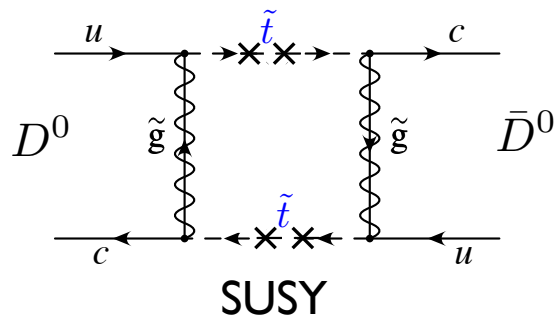
$$b : \Rightarrow \Lambda_b \lesssim 4 \times 10^2 \text{ TeV}$$

B system: only case with tension w LLLL operators; Dramatic improvement expected in D system!

	TeV ($c_{ij} = 1$)	
$(\bar{s}_R u_L)^2$	3.2×10^5	1.1×10^5
$(\bar{c}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	1.2×10^3	2.9×10^3
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^3	1.5×10^4
$(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	5.1×10^2	9.3×10^2
$(\bar{b}_R d_L)(\bar{b}_L d_R)$	1.9×10^3	3.6×10^3
$(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu s_L)^2$		1.1×10^2
$(\bar{b}_R s_L)(\bar{b}_L s_R)$		3.7×10^2

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);
Crappy: Fitzpatrick, GP & Randall (08);
Csaki, GP, Surujon, & Weiler (09)].

NP



$\Delta M_K, \epsilon_K$

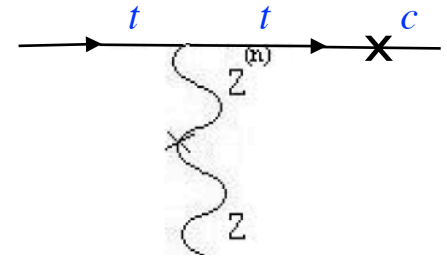
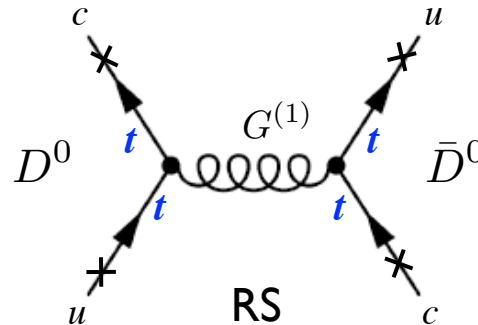
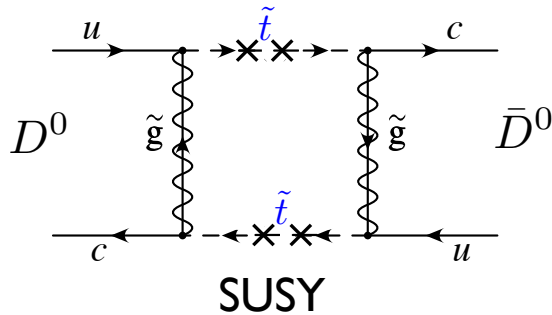


$\Delta M_D, A_F^D$



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);
Crappy: Fitzpatrick, GP & Randall (08);
Csaki, GP, Surujon, & Weiler (09)].

NP



$\Delta M_K, \epsilon_K$

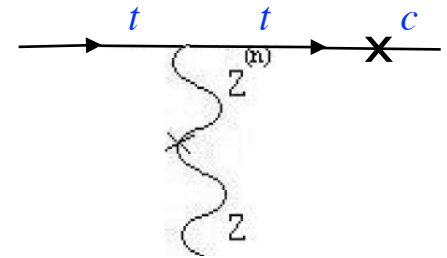
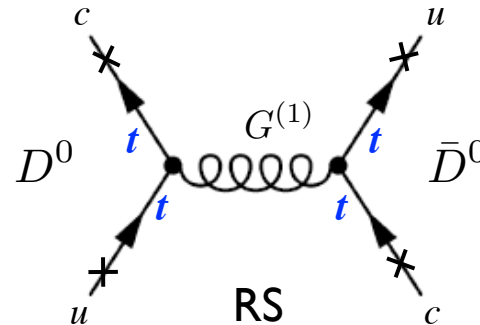
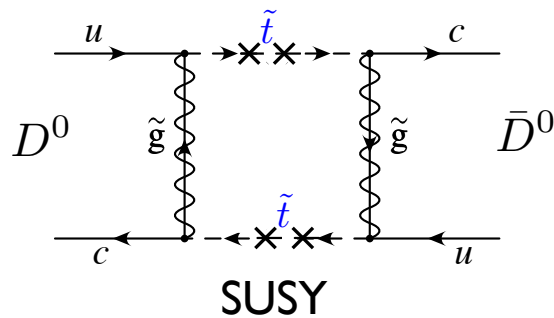


$\Delta M_D, A_F^D$



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);
Crappy: Fitzpatrick, GP & Randall (08);
Csaki, GP, Surujon, & Weiler (09)].

NP



$\Delta M_K, \epsilon_K$

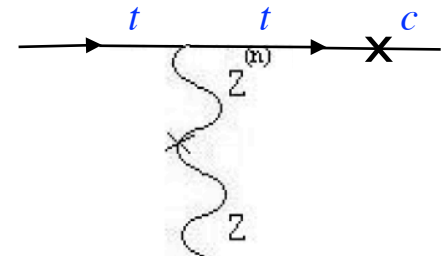
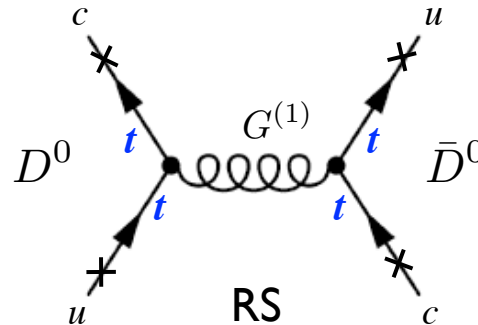
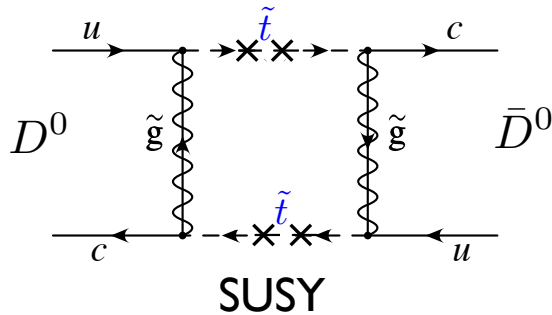


$\Delta M_D, A_F^D$



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);
Crappy: Fitzpatrick, GP & Randall (08);
Csaki, GP, Surujon, & Weiler (09)].

NP



$\Delta M_K, \epsilon_K$

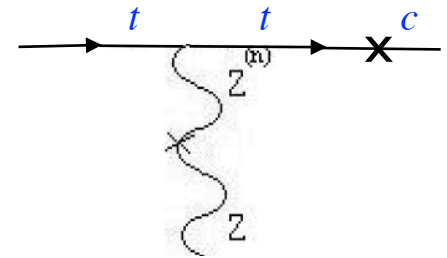
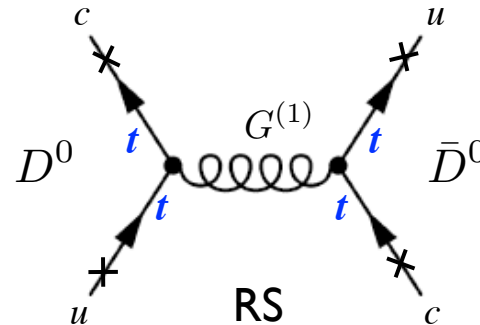
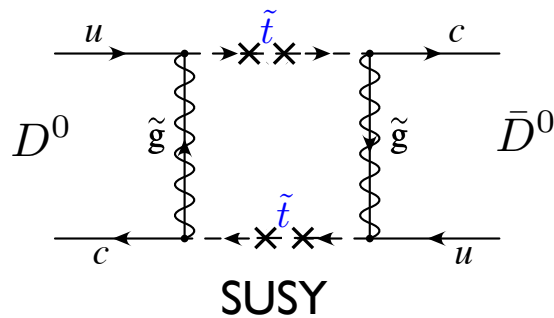


$\Delta M_D, A_F^D$



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);
Crappy: Fitzpatrick, GP & Randall (08);
Csaki, GP, Surujon, & Weiler (09)].

NP



$\Delta M_K, \epsilon_K$



$\Delta M_D, A_F^D$



Last 4 yrs: dramatic progress in studying charm CPV

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

$$\frac{m_{\tilde{Q}_2} - m_{\tilde{Q}_1}}{m_{\tilde{Q}_2} + m_{\tilde{Q}_1}} \leq \begin{cases} 0.034 & \text{maximal phases} \\ 0.27 & \text{vanishing phases} \end{cases} \quad \text{(squark doublets, gluino, 1TeV)}$$

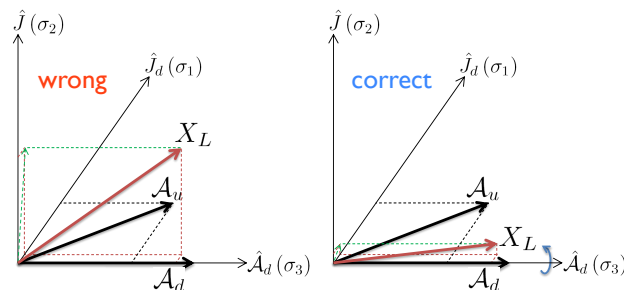
Blum, Grossman, Nir & GP (09)

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

However ...

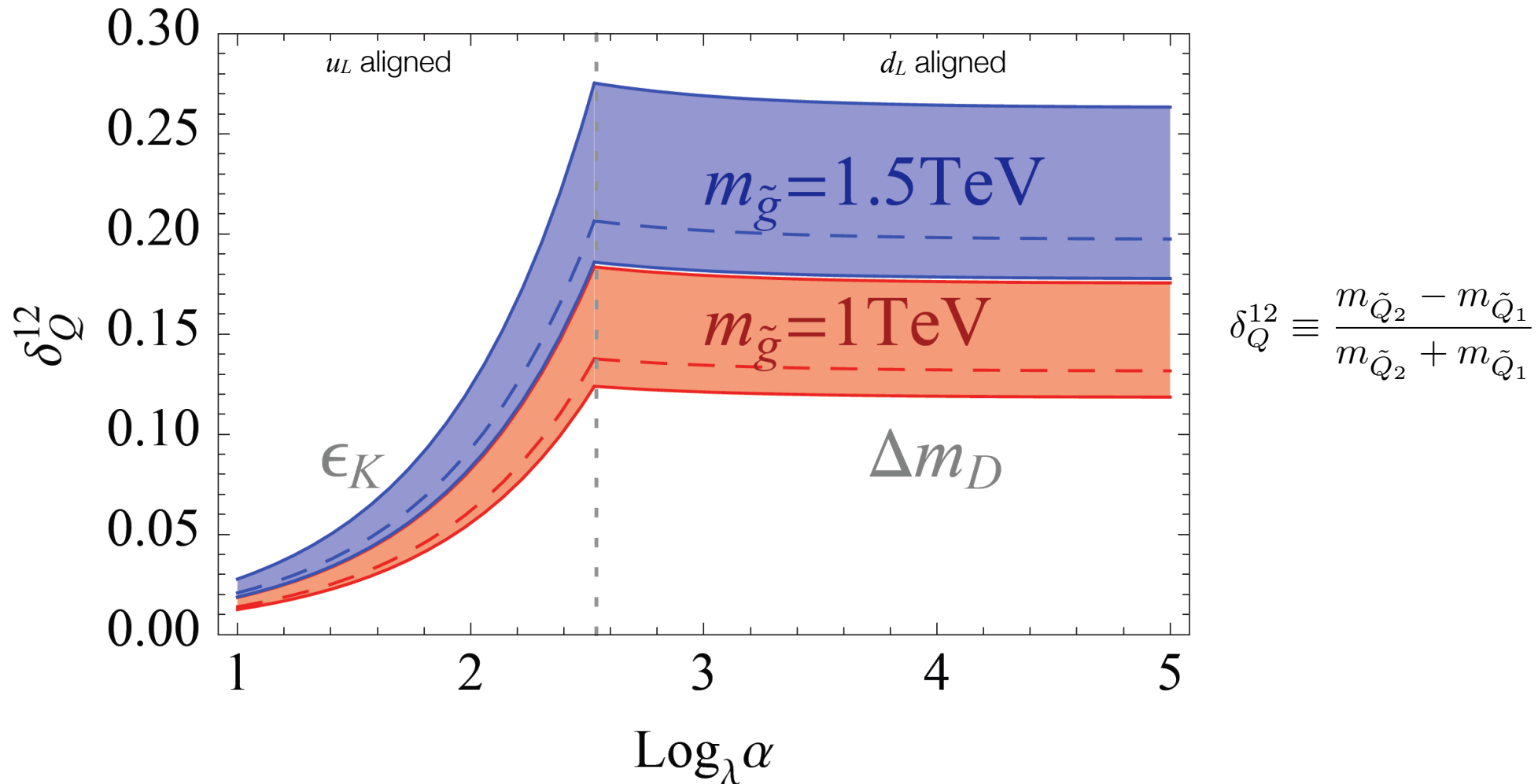
See Kamenik's talk.

Successful alignment models guarantee **small** physical CP phase!



Gedalia, Kamenik, Ligeti & GP (12)

Degeneracy of Squarks



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

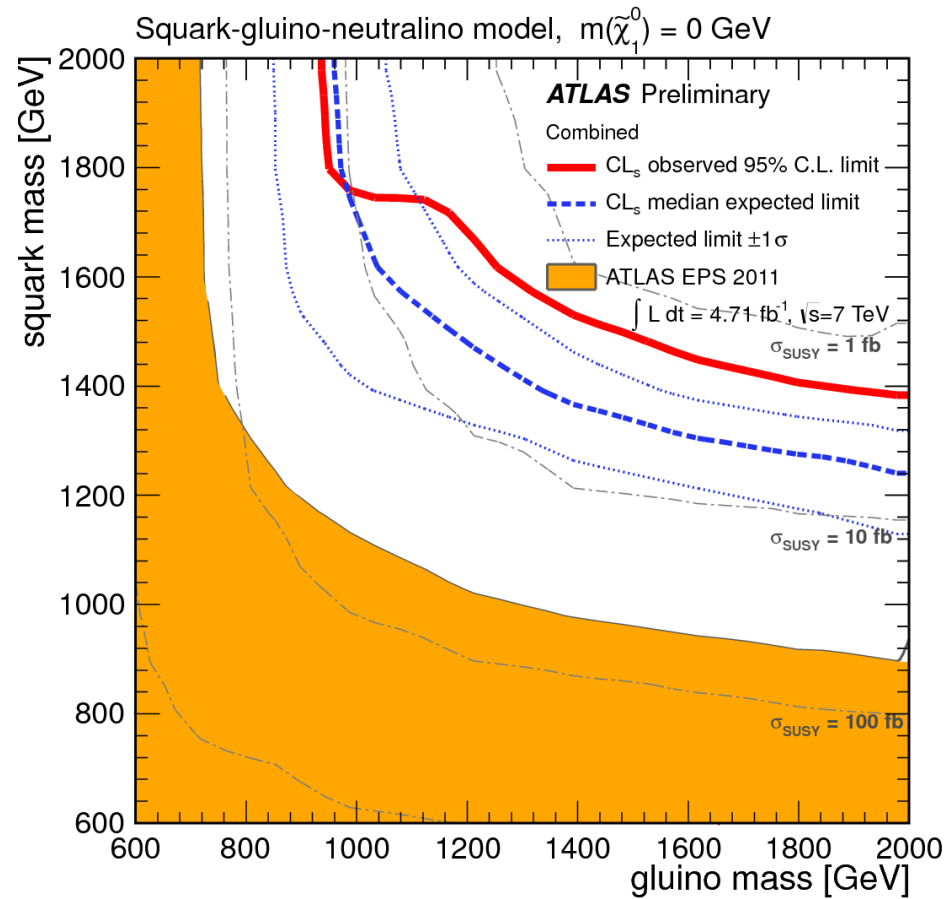
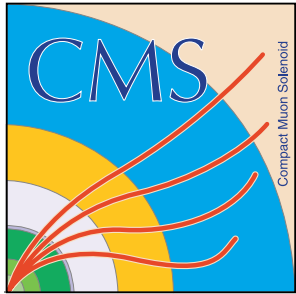
- No strong degeneracy required!
- Ex.: $m_{\tilde{g}} = 1.3 \text{ TeV}$, $m_{\tilde{Q}_2} = 550 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{\tilde{Q}_1} = 950 \text{ GeV}$
(and CPV in $D - \bar{D} \lesssim 20\%$)

Can this be consistent with LHC data??

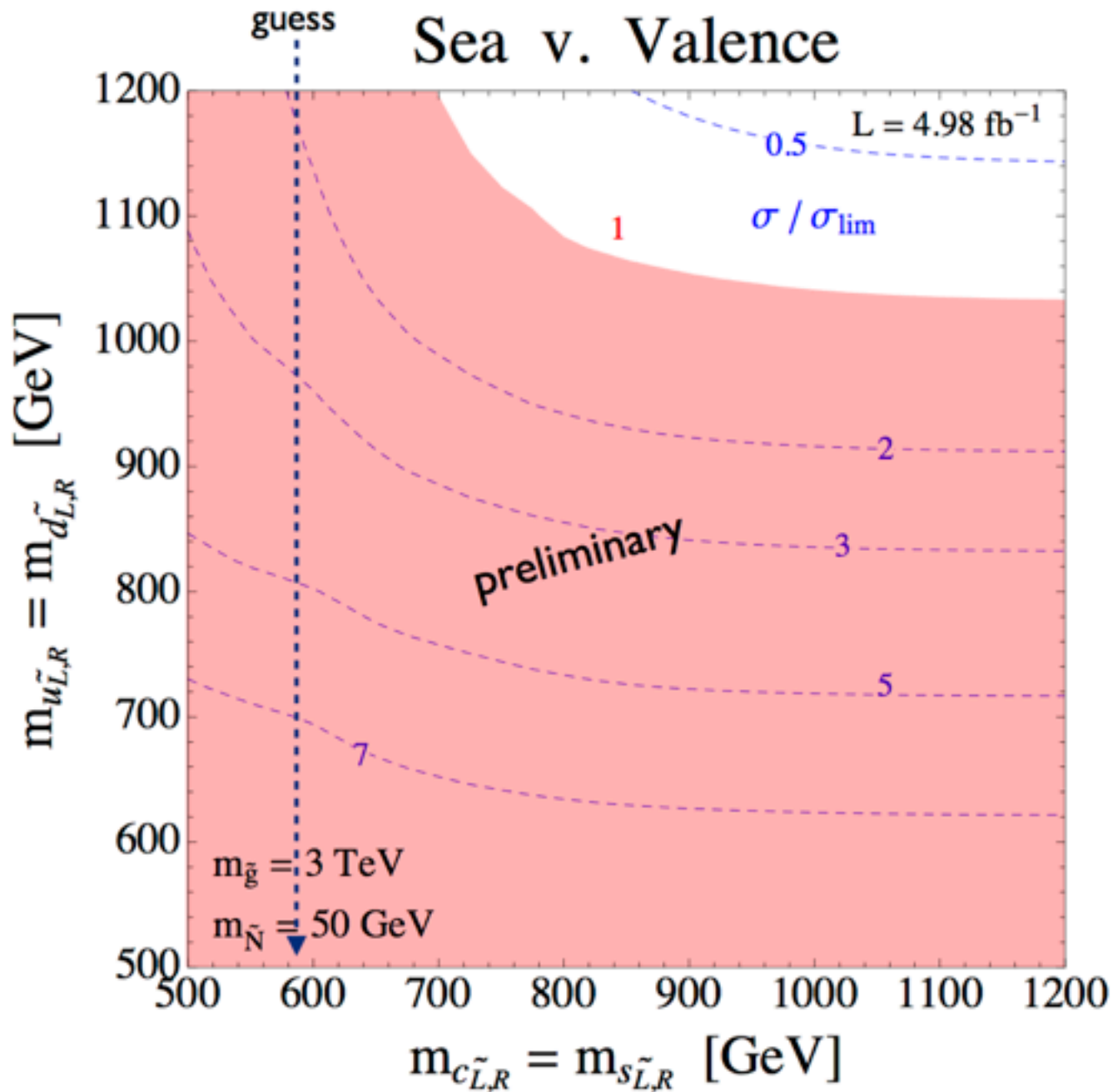
Mahbubani, Papucci, GP, Ruderman & Weiler, to appear.

See Papucci's talk.

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



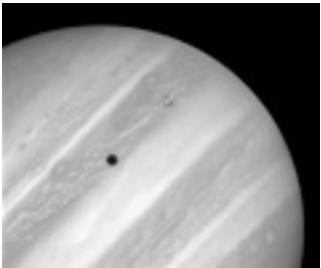
In fact, all 4 flavor “sea” squarks can be light!



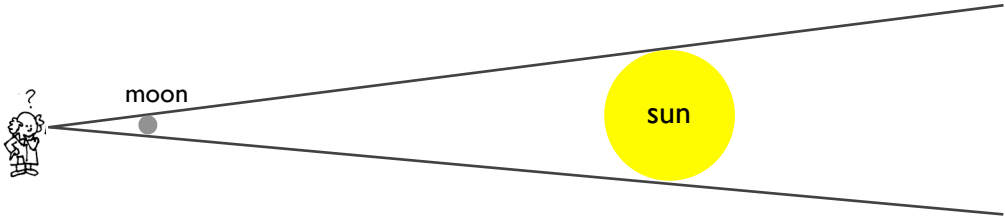
So far crazily reasonable, is there alternative paradigm?

Potential implications for a 125GeV Higgs on flavor physics

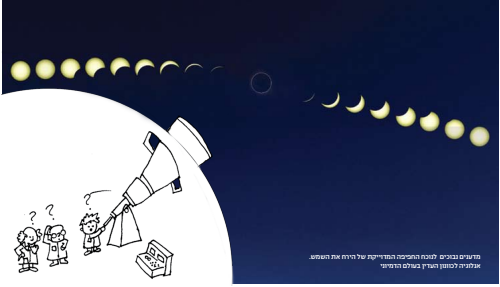
Giudice, GP & Soreq (12).



Jupiter's volcanic moon

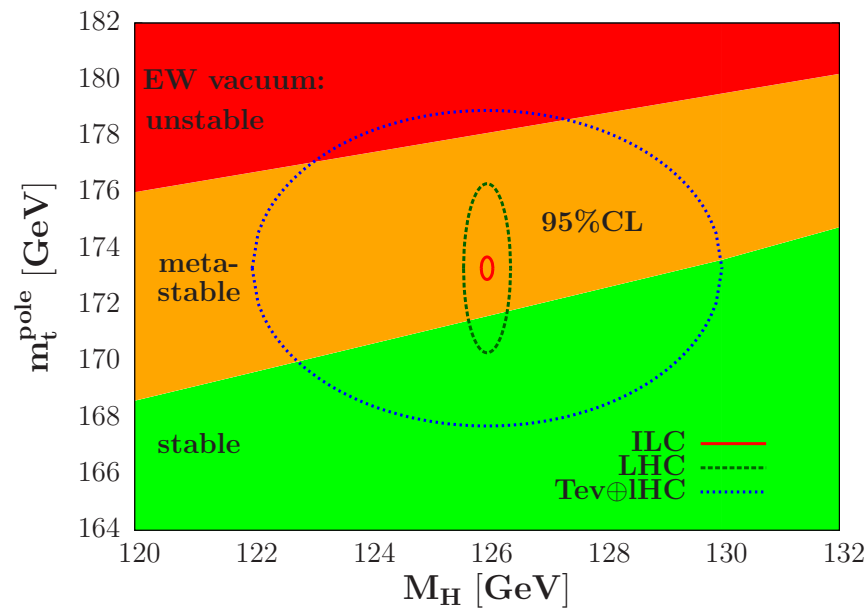


Earth & our moon



125 GeV Higgs -> top is ~saturating metastability

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



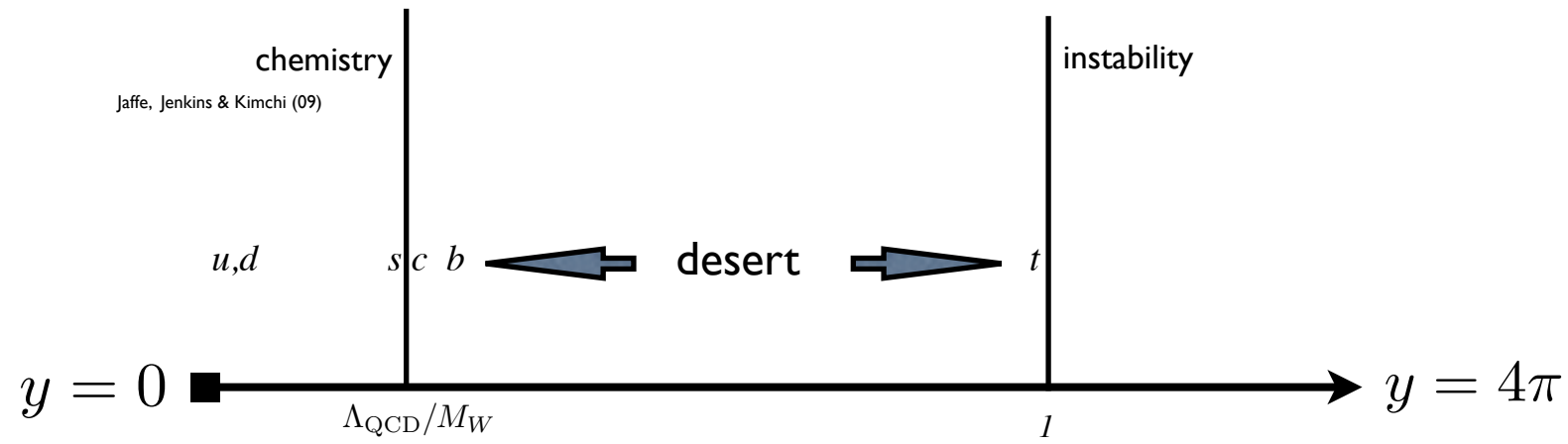
Alekhin, Djouadi & Moch (12)

A raise of $< 3\%$ in top Yukawa \Rightarrow weakless universe!
A new coincidence, top (H) flavor puzzle?

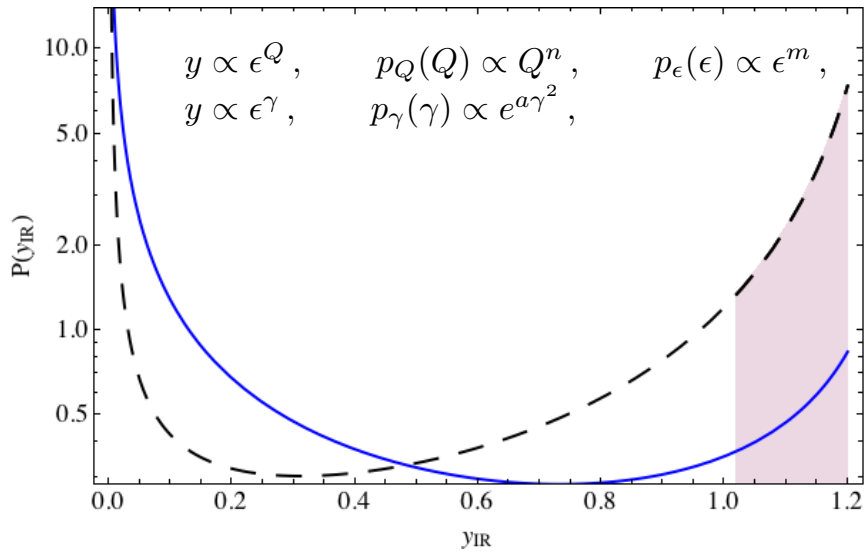
Getting a two-peaks distributions, ultra speculative solution to flavor puzzle (question more important than answer ...)

Giudice, GP & Soreq (12).

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



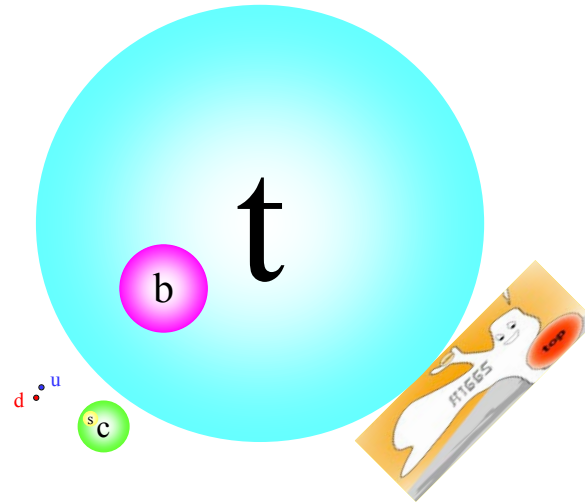
◆ RGE + “strong dynamics” inspired models can generate binary dist’.



Summary

- ◆ Entered precision **top** phys. phase,
LHC data => fantastic & consistent with SM.
- ◆ Combine effort resolving forward backward anomaly.
- ◆ Battle for naturalness: **t**-partner & resonance searches.
- ◆ Minimalism: up flavor & CPV might hold the key.
- ◆ Light (non-"sups") squarks maybe buried (regardless of alignment).
- ◆ Is criticality of top Yukawa-Higgs mass coincidence?

Top Physics Pheno' Perspective



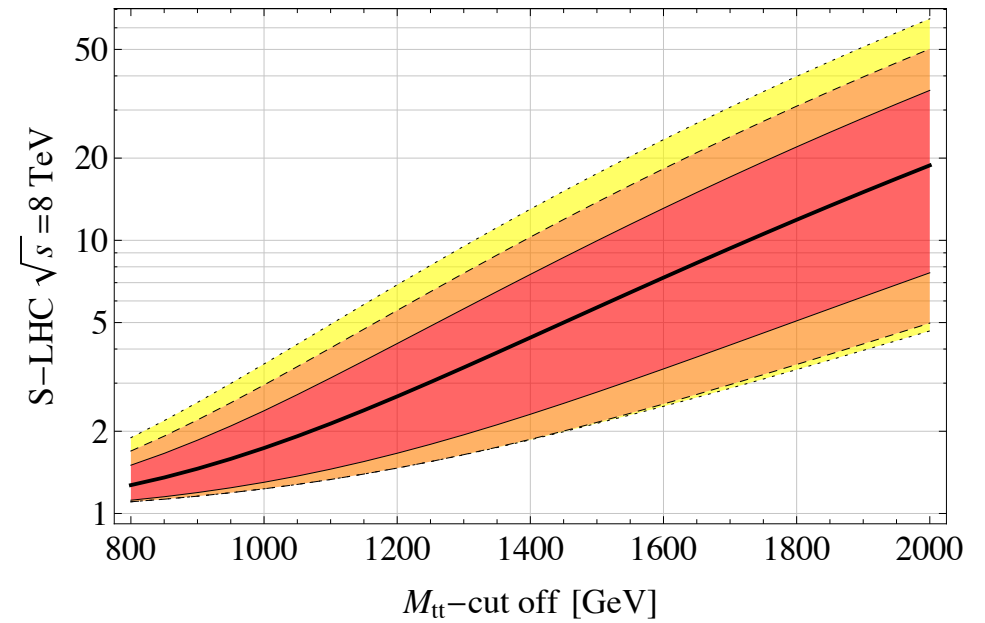
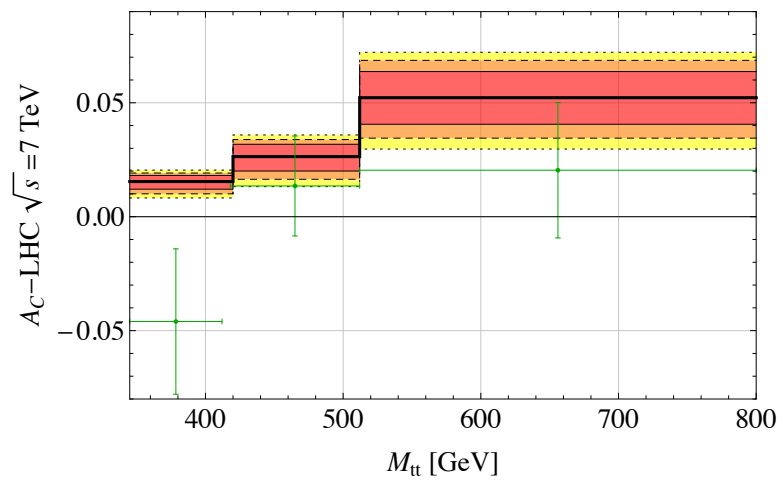
Thank you

Gilad Perez

CERN & Weizmann Inst.

Backups

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



Delaunay, Gedalia, Hochberg & Soreq (12).

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 $\sim 0.52^\circ$ while sun of $\sim 0.53^\circ$.

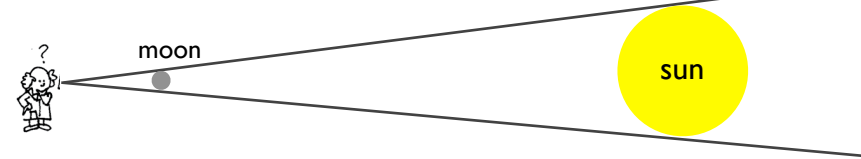


What is the fine tuning problem (personal view)?

Coincidence of $1:10^2$ - moon subtends an angle of $\sim 0.52^\circ$ while sun of $\sim 0.53^\circ$.



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

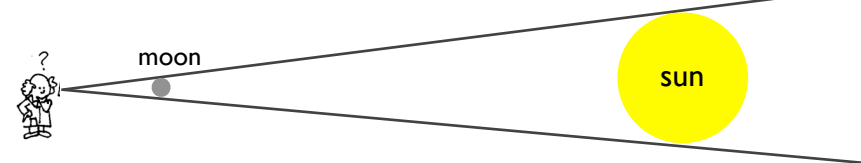


What is the fine tuning problem (personal view)?

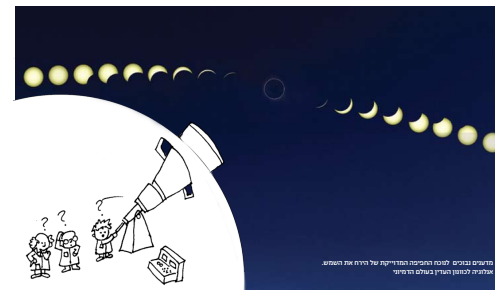
Coincidence of $1:10^2$ - moon subtends an angle of $\sim 0.52^\circ$ while sun of $\sim 0.53^\circ$.



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



It would raise two questions:



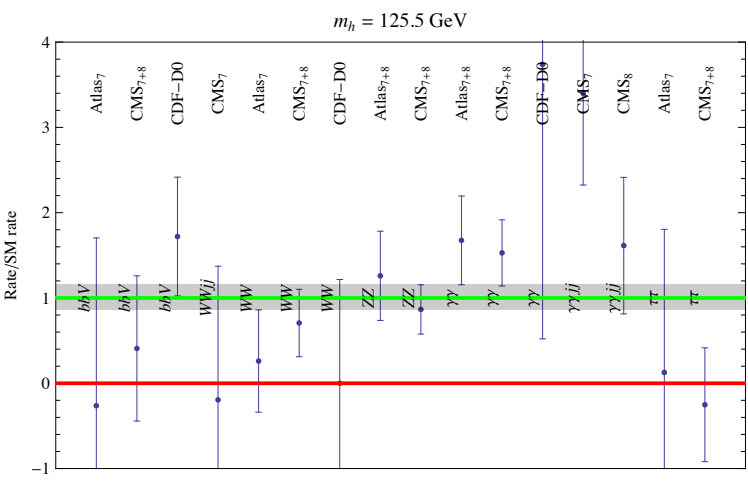
(i) What set their precise distance? \Leftrightarrow Tuning problem.

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

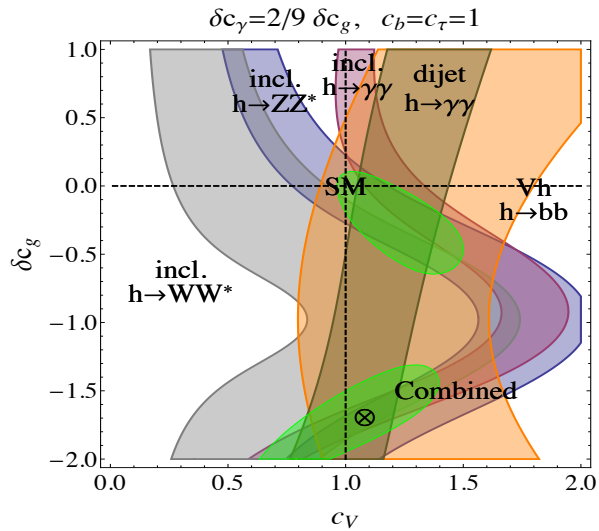
Indirect searches via Higgs precision tests (HPTs)

Beginning of **HPT**s era, sensitive to partners mass & couplings:

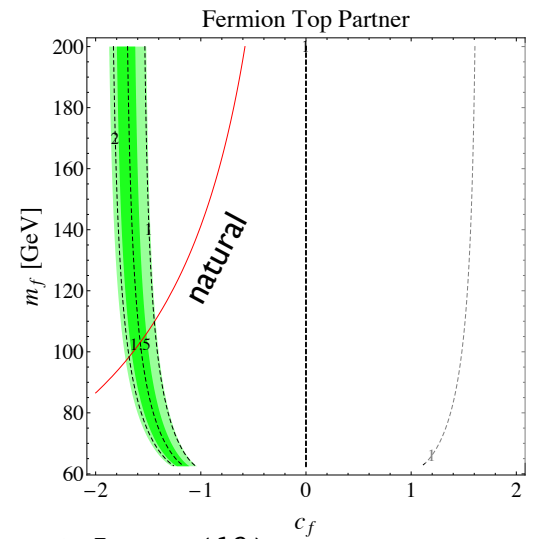
$$\frac{\text{Measured Higgs rate}}{\text{SM prediction}} = 1.02 \pm 0.15 \quad \text{Giardino, et al. (5/7)}$$



Giardino, Kannike, Raidal & Strumia (12)



Carmi, Falkowski, Kuflik, Volansky & Zupan (12).



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 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}	$\Delta m_K; \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{s}_R d_L)(\bar{s}_L d_R)$	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}	$\Delta m_D; q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^3	1.5×10^4	5.7×10^{-8}	1.1×10^{-8}	$\Delta m_D; q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu d_L)^2$	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
$\bar{L}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_{Rj} H F_{\mu\nu}$	1.7×10^4				$Br(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$
	3.3×10^2				$Br(\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma)$
	2.6×10^2				$Br(\tau \rightarrow e\gamma)$
$(\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu P_L e)(\bar{u} \gamma_\mu P_L u)$	1.9×10^2				$\frac{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \rightarrow e^- Ti)}{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \rightarrow capture)}$

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	
$(s_L \gamma^\mu u_L)$	5.3×10^2	1.6×10^4	9.0×10^{-7}	2.4×10^{-9}	$\Delta m_K; \epsilon_K$
$(s_R u_L)(s_L u_R)$	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}	$\Delta m_D; q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^3	1.5×10^4	5.7×10^{-8}	1.1×10^{-8}	$\Delta m_D; q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	5.1×10^2	9.3×10^2	3.3×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{-6}	$\Delta m_{D_s}; S_{D_s}, \phi_{D_s}$
$(\bar{b}_L u_L)(\bar{b}_L u_R)$	1.9×10^3	3.6×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.7×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_{D_s}; S_{D_s}, \phi_{D_s}$
$(\bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$		1.1×10^2		7.6×10^{-5}	Δm_{D_s}
$(\bar{b}_L u_L)(\bar{b}_L u_R)$		5.7×10^2		1.3×10^{-5}	Δm_{D_s}
$(\bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$					same sign t 's
$L_i^c \sigma^{\mu\nu} \epsilon_{Rj} \mu^{\nu} \mu^{\mu}$	1.7×10^4				$Br(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma)$
	3.3×10^2				$Br(\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma)$
	2.7×10^2				$Br(\tau \rightarrow e\gamma)$
$(\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu P_L e)(\bar{u} \gamma_\mu P_L u)$	1.9×10^2				$\frac{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \rightarrow e^- Ti)}{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \rightarrow capture)}$

The importance of up-type FCNC

What if down/lepton alignment is at work ?

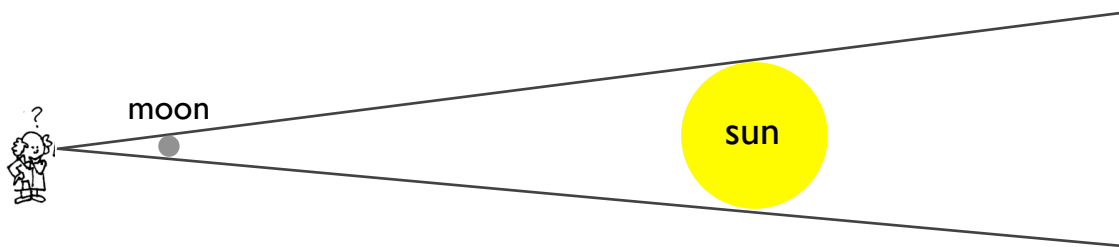


Operator	Bounds on Λ in TeV ($c_{ij} = 1$)		Bounds on c_{ij} ($\Lambda = 1$ TeV)		Observables
	Re	Im	Re	Im	
$(s_L \gamma^\mu u_L)$	3.3×10^2	1.6×10^4	9.0×10^{-7}	2.4×10^{-9}	$\Delta m_K; \epsilon_K$
$(c_R u_L)(s_L u_R)$	1.8×10^4	3.2×10^5	6.9×10^{-9}	2.6×10^{-11}	$\Delta m_K; \epsilon_K$
$(\bar{c}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	1.2×10^3	2.9×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_D; q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{c}_R u_L)(\bar{c}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^4	1.2×10^6	1.6×10^{-8}	3.2×10^{-11}	$\Delta m_D; q/p , \phi_D$
$(\bar{d}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	1.2×10^3	2.9×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_{D_s}; q/p , \phi_{D_s}$
$(\bar{d}_R u_L)(\bar{d}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^4	1.2×10^6	1.6×10^{-8}	3.2×10^{-11}	$\Delta m_{D_s}; q/p , \phi_{D_s}$
$(\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$	1.2×10^3	2.9×10^3	5.6×10^{-7}	1.0×10^{-7}	$\Delta m_{B_s}; q/p , \phi_{B_s}$
$(\bar{b}_R u_L)(\bar{b}_L u_R)$	6.2×10^4	1.2×10^6	1.6×10^{-8}	3.2×10^{-11}	$\Delta m_{B_s}; q/p , \phi_{B_s}$
$(\bar{t}_L \gamma^\mu u_L)^2$					same sign t 's
$L_i^c \gamma^\mu c_R j^c \gamma^\mu \mu_j$	1.7×10^4				$Br(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma)$
$L_i^c \gamma^\mu c_R j^c \gamma^\mu \mu_j$	3.3×10^2				$Br(\tau \rightarrow \mu \gamma)$
$L_i^c \gamma^\mu c_R j^c \gamma^\mu \mu_j$	3.3×10^2				$Br(\tau \rightarrow e \gamma)$
$(\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu P_L e)(\bar{u} \gamma_\mu P_L u)$	1.9×10^2				$\frac{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \rightarrow e^- Ti)}{\sigma(\mu^- Ti \rightarrow \text{capture})}$

uFCNC remove immunities

The fine tuning problem

(ii) Why perturbations not destabilize system? \Leftrightarrow Fine tuning issue.
 (displacing the sun by $\sim 10^{-19}$ m $\Rightarrow \delta\theta \sim 10^{-32}$)



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

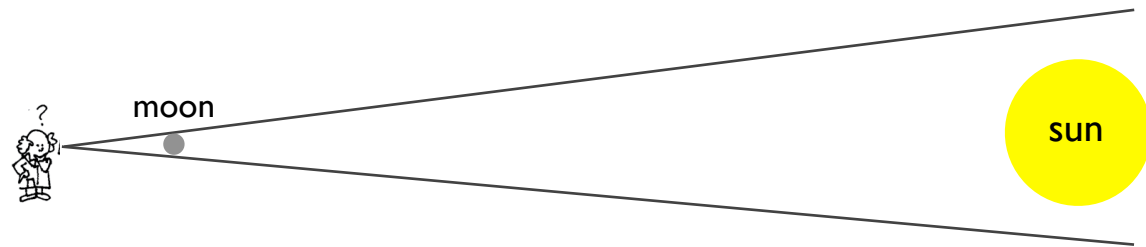
$$\left(m_W^2/m_{Pl}^2\right)_{obs} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2\right) / m_{Pl}^2 \sim m_H^2 + \text{---}_H \text{---} \begin{array}{c} t \\ | \\ \bar{t} \end{array} \text{---}_H \text{---}$$

$\sim 0.01000000000000000000000000000000000001 - 0.01 \sim 10^{-32}$

The fine tuning problem

(ii) Why perturbations not destabilize system? \Leftrightarrow Fine tuning issue.

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

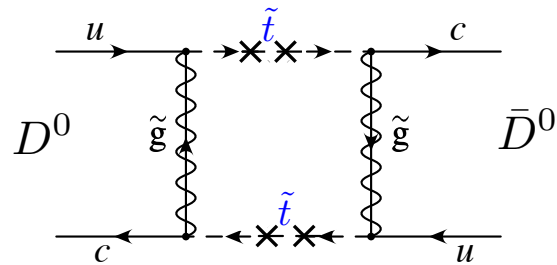


“Additive” sensitivity / fine tuning due to top-Higgs coupling:

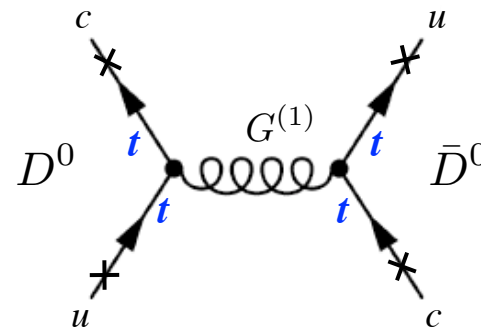
$$\left(\frac{m_W^2}{m_{Pl}^2} \right)_{\text{obs}} \sim \left(m_H^2 + \delta m_H^2 \right) / m_{Pl}^2 \sim m_H^2 + \begin{array}{c} H \\ \circlearrowright \\ t \\ \bar{t} \\ \circlearrowleft \\ H \end{array}$$

$$\sim 0.010001 - 0.01 \sim 10^{-32}$$

Fascinating Top Warped Physics @ LHC



SUSY



RS