

# Single Top Production at LHeC

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contributions from  
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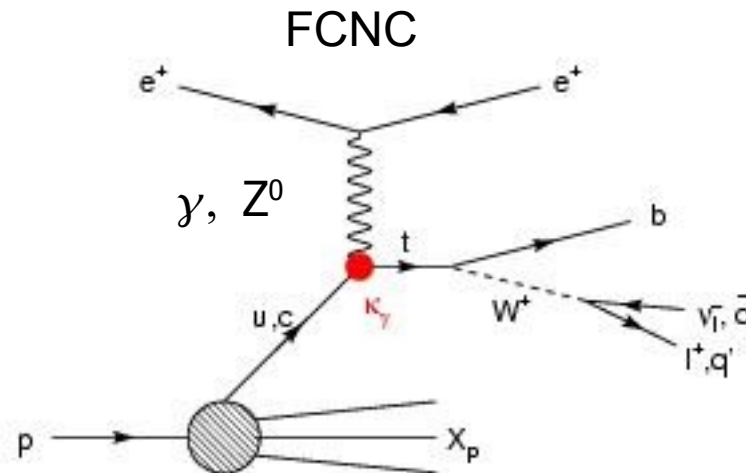
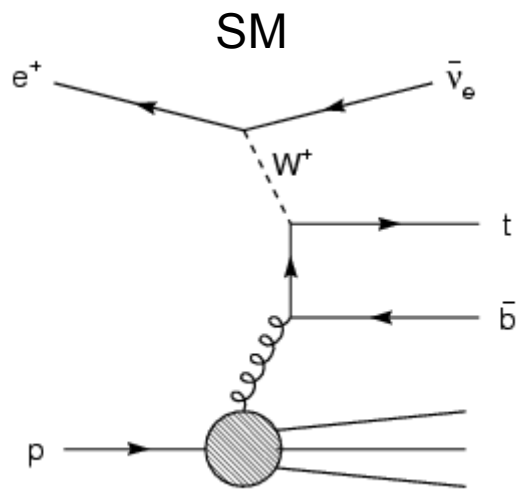
- Anomalous FCNC *top* Production
  - Introduction
  - Existing Constraints
  - Expectations at LHC, ILC
- *W* Production at LHeC
- Single *top* Production at LHeC
- Expectations at LHeC

*1st ECFA-CERN LHeC Workshop  
1-3 September 2008,  
Divonne-les-Bains, France*

# Motivation



- top Production (SM and FCNC) very interesting
  - $M_{\text{top}}$  close to EWSB scale, sensitive to BSM
  - If BSM associated with mass generation, top especially sensitive
- Extensive top Programs at TeVatron, planned at LHC
- In  $ep$  collisions at HERA ( $\sqrt{s} = 320 \text{ GeV}$ )
  - SM: top production kinematically possible, but small cross section
  - FCNC: Excellent handle on anomalous  $t\gamma$  coupling - competitive limits
  - What about LHeC?



# Phenomenology

Following

T. Han and J. L. Hewett, Phys. Rev. D 60, 074015 (1999)

Use effective Lagrangian

Simple story considered here:

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff}^{FCNC} = \sum_{U=u,c} \frac{ee_U}{2\Lambda} \kappa_{tU\gamma} \bar{t} \sigma_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} U$$

- Take care of different conventions used by different experiments / theorists
- Impact on coupling  $\sim O(1)$ , like  $e_U = 2/3, 1/\sqrt{2}$  for  $q=u,c$  or  $u$  only
- Scale  $\Lambda = m_t = 175$  GeV (in lit. sometimes 1 TeV used!)
- Assume  $V_{tuZ} = 0$  for now
- Neglect c-quark for now:  $\kappa_{tcY} = \kappa_{tcZ} = 0$

Keep in mind the

Full Story:

- Couplings of top to  $\mathbf{q}=u,c$  and  $\mathbf{V} = \gamma, \mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{H}$  possible
- Magnetic and (V-A) couplings for Z

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\mathcal{L}^{\text{eff}} = & \frac{g}{2c_W} X_{qt} \bar{q} \gamma_\mu (x_{qt}^L P_L + x_{qt}^R P_R) t Z^\mu + \frac{g}{2c_W} \kappa_{qt} \bar{q} (\kappa_{qt}^v + \kappa_{qt}^a \gamma_5) \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{m_t} t Z^\mu \\
 & + e \lambda_{qt} \bar{q} (\lambda_{qt}^v + \lambda_{qt}^a \gamma_5) \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{m_t} t A^\mu + g_s \zeta_{qt} \bar{q} (\zeta_{qt}^v + \zeta_{qt}^a \gamma_5) \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{m_t} T^a q G^{a\mu} \\
 & + \frac{g}{2\sqrt{2}} g_{qt} \bar{q} (g_{qt}^v + g_{qt}^a \gamma_5) t H + \text{H.c.},
 \end{aligned}$$

J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra,  
ActaPhys.Polon.B35:2695-2710,2004.

# Top Decay Widths

- If Branching Fractions are measured, convert to coupling via decay widths

$$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow bW^+) = \frac{\Gamma_{t \rightarrow bW^+}}{\Gamma_{t \rightarrow bW^+} + \Gamma_{t \rightarrow u\gamma} + \Gamma_{t \rightarrow uZ}}$$

$$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow u\gamma) = \frac{\Gamma_{t \rightarrow u\gamma}}{\Gamma_{t \rightarrow bW^+} + \Gamma_{t \rightarrow u\gamma} + \Gamma_{t \rightarrow uZ}}$$

$$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow uZ) = \frac{\Gamma_{t \rightarrow uZ}}{\Gamma_{t \rightarrow bW^+} + \Gamma_{t \rightarrow u\gamma} + \Gamma_{t \rightarrow uZ}}$$

with

$$\Gamma_{t \rightarrow bW^+} = w_{SM}$$

$$\Gamma_{t \rightarrow u\gamma} = w_\gamma \cdot K_{tu\gamma}^2$$

$$\Gamma_{t \rightarrow uZ} = w_Z \cdot v_{tuZ}^2,$$

- For small values of the anomalous couplings use  $\Gamma_{\text{tot}} = \Gamma_{t \rightarrow bW^+}$

Thesis D. Dannheim (2003)

$M_{\text{top}}$ (GeV)	$w_{SM}$ (MeV)	$w_\gamma$ (MeV)	$w_Z$ (MeV)
170	1404	293	1297
175	1554	302	1449
180	1713	310	1610

- Analytical expressions for decay widths given in literature
- Dependencies the same, conventions mostly different
- Use values used by H1/ZEUS for the HERA-1 Papers

# FCNC top Production Cross Sections in $ep$

- Cross section for anomalous top production in  $ep$  collisions can be expressed as

$$\sigma_{\text{single top}} = c_{\gamma} \cdot \kappa_{tu\gamma}^2 + c_Z \cdot v_{tuZ}^2 + c_{\gamma Z} \cdot \kappa_{tu\gamma} \cdot v_{tuZ}.$$

Interference term small  
 (~ 1% of total cross section at HERA),  
 neglected here

	$c_{\gamma}$ [pb]	$c_Z$ [pb]	using
HERA (this study)	6.4	0.25	LO, ANOTOP (2->4)
ZEUS (D. Dannheim)	6.1	0.23	LO, CompHEP
Ee Ep			
LHeC ( 70x7000)	152	16.8	LO, ANOTOP (2->4)
LHeC (140x7000)	207	23.	LO, ANOTOP (2->4)
$\gamma$ P at LHC	368		
THERA (E. Perez) (500x920)	336		

- Factors  $c_{\gamma}$ ,  $c_Z$  contain all conventions, NLO corrections, different cme
- If  $\kappa_{tu\gamma} = v_{tuZ}$ , Z, Z relatively more important at LHeC (11% vs. 4% at HERA)

# Uncertainties on FCNC top Production in $ep$

- NLO Corrections of  $\sim 20\%$  at HERA energies (H1 HERA-1 Paper: 17%)
- Cross Section  $\pm 25\%$  with  $m_{\text{top}} = 175 \text{ GeV} \pm 5 \text{ GeV}$
- Pdfs – impact at LheC? ( $x$ -distribution shown later)
- Use of correct conventions...

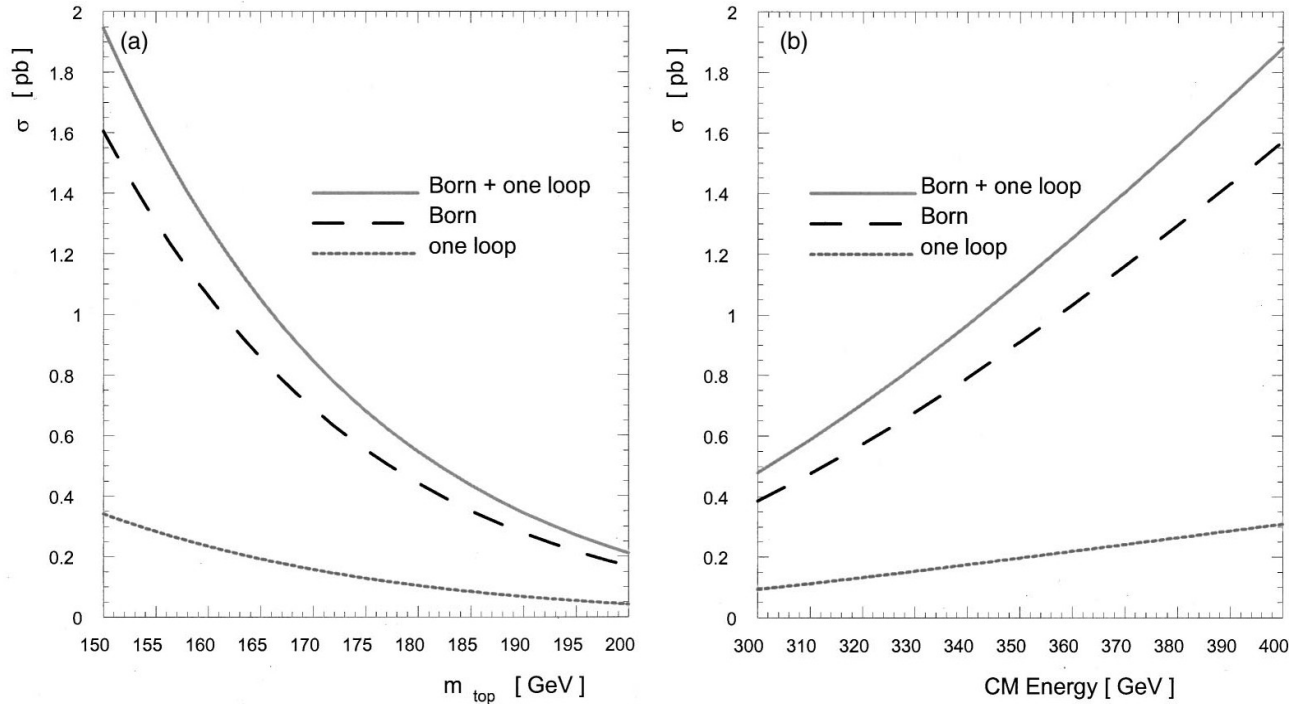


FIG. 3. Born, one-loop, and Born plus one-loop cross section for the FCNC single top-quark production at the DESY HERA collider with  $Q=m_{\text{top}}$  and  $\kappa_{t\gamma}=0.1$  vs (a) the top-quark mass with  $\sqrt{S}=318 \text{ GeV}$  and (b) the c.m. energy with  $m_{\text{top}}=175 \text{ GeV}$ .

Belyaev, Kidonakis

# Existing Limits on $\kappa_{tq\gamma}$

## CDF

(Run I, 110pb<sup>-1</sup>)  $tt \rightarrow bW q\gamma$

$$\kappa_{tq\gamma} \quad B(t \rightarrow q\gamma) < 3.2\%$$

(Run II, 1.9fb<sup>-1</sup>)  $tt \rightarrow bW qZ$   
(qqqqll)

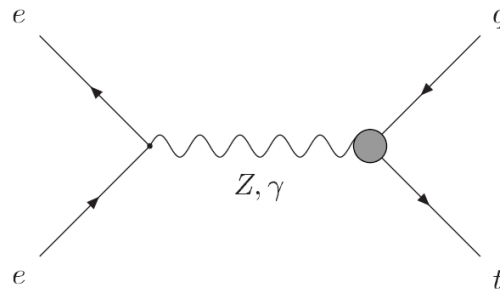
$$V_{tqZ} \quad B(t \rightarrow qZ) < 3.7\% \quad 95\% \text{ CL}$$

## LEP

- $\sqrt{s} = 188.6 - 206.6 \text{ GeV}$ 
  - Single top kinematically possible
  - top Pair-Production not possible
- Look at decays only
- Cannot discern  $\gamma, Z$

$$B(t \rightarrow qZ) < 13.7\%$$

$$B(t \rightarrow q\gamma) < 4.1\%$$

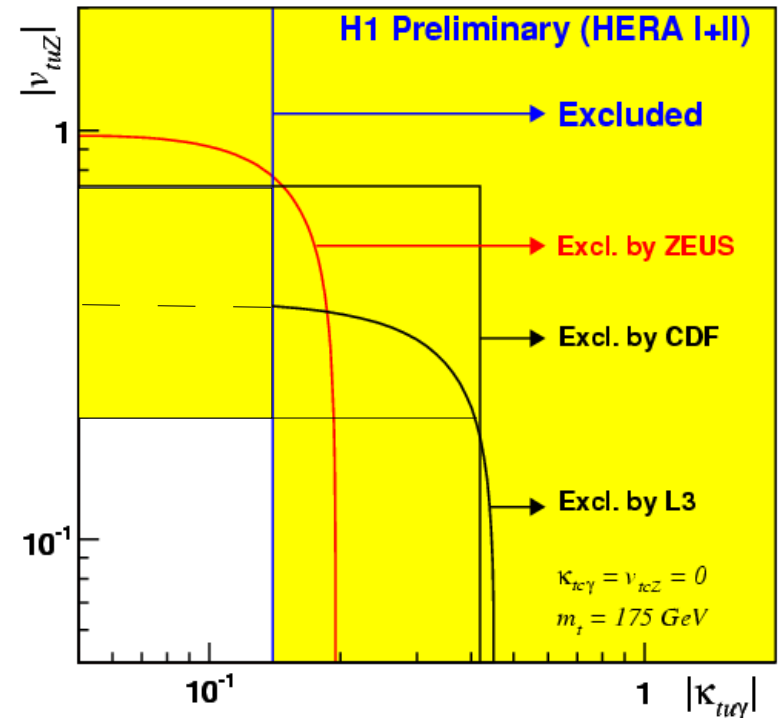


- Branching Fractions are the Measured observables
- L3 method to convert to coupling gives slightly stricter results
- Here use our own method to ensure consistency

## HERA

$$\sigma(p \rightarrow etX) < 0.16 \text{ pb}$$

$$\kappa_{tu\gamma} < 0.14$$



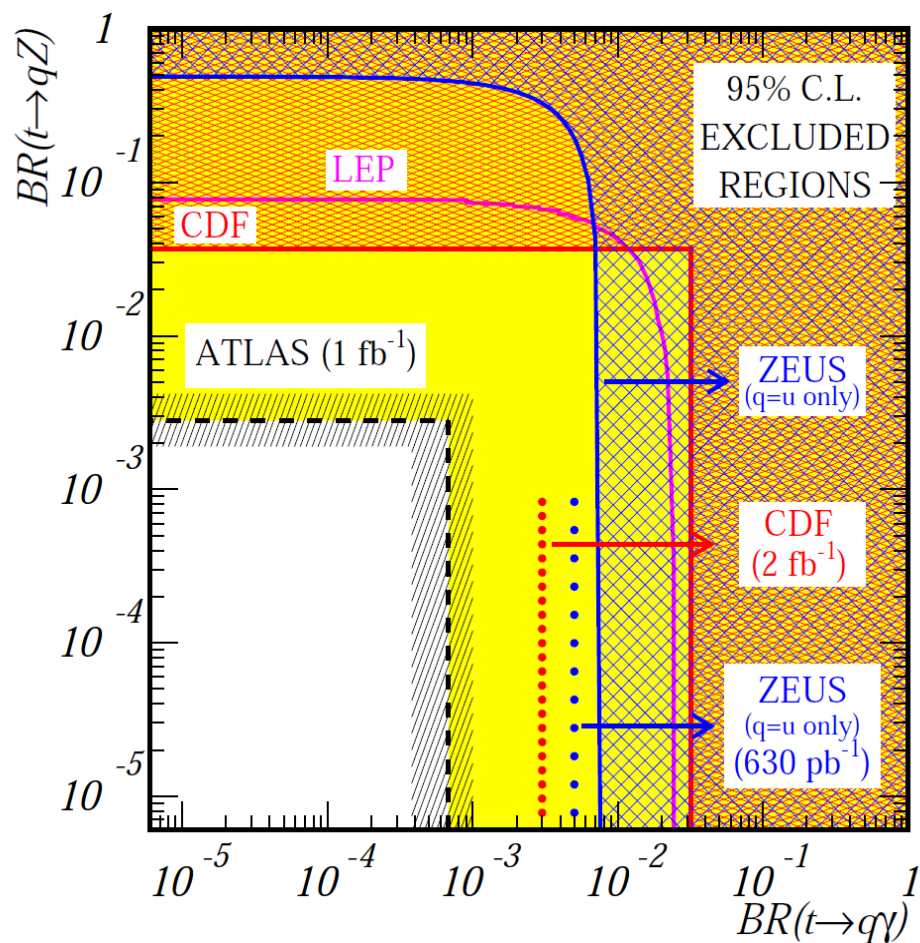
# Study of ATLAS Sensitivity to FCNC top decays

Taken from  
*Top Quark Physics at ATLAS CSC Note (Draft!)*

Scenario: 1 fb<sup>-1</sup>, 95% CL

	-1σ	Expected	+1σ
$t\bar{t} \rightarrow bWq\gamma$ :			
e	$4.3 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.9 \times 10^{-3}$
μ	$4.5 \times 10^{-4}$	$8.3 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-3}$
ℓ	$3.8 \times 10^{-4}$	<b><math>6.8 \times 10^{-4}</math></b>	$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$
$t\bar{t} \rightarrow bWqZ$ :			
3e	$5.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.4 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-2}$
3μ	$2.4 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.4 \times 10^{-3}$
3ℓ	$1.9 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.2 \times 10^{-3}$
$t\bar{t} \rightarrow bWqg$ :			
e	$1.3 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.0 \times 10^{-2}$
μ	$1.0 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.4 \times 10^{-2}$
ℓ	$7.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.8 \times 10^{-2}$

Previous version available:  
[Eur. Phys. J. C 52, 999-1019 \(2007\)](#)  
[arXiv:0712.1127v1 \[hep-ex\]](#)





“5-sigma discovery limits” at  $L=10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
-> difficult to compare

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow qZ) < 11.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (w/o syst.)}$$

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow q\gamma) < 5.7 \times 10^{-4}$$

SM:

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow sW) = 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow dW) = 10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$$

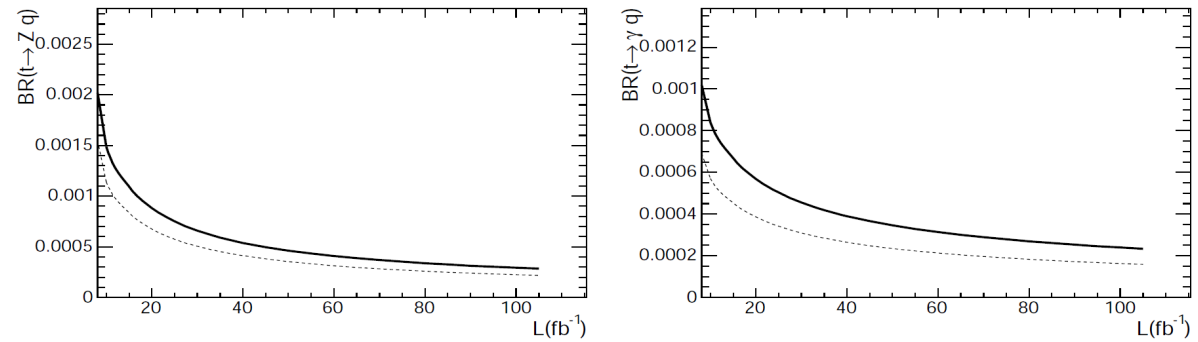
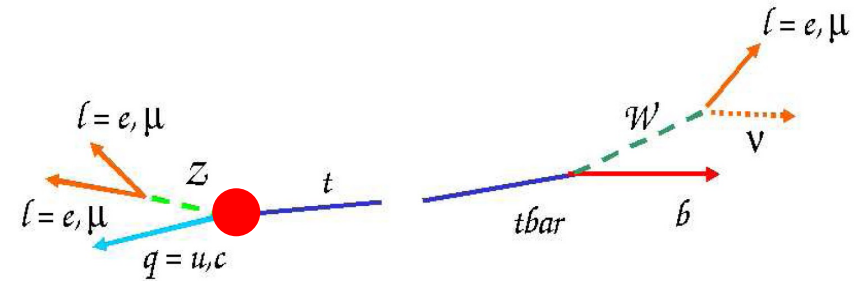
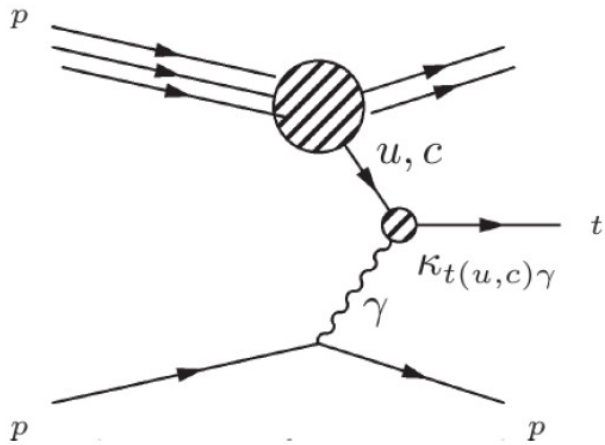


Figure 25: The branching ratios of FCNC top decays as a function of integrated luminosity, for  $t \rightarrow qZ$  (left) and  $t \rightarrow q\gamma$  (right), assuming a 5-sigma discovery level. These curves are based on the values given in the text, which correspond to an integrated luminosity of  $L=10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The two curves represent the branching ratios including (solid line) and excluding (dashed line) the contribution from systematic uncertainties.

# Photoproduction at LHC

- Idea to exploit Photoproduction at the LHC
- Measure Production, similar to HERA

S. Ovin, J.d.Favereau (U.C.Louvain)  
 Arxiv 0806.4841 (hep-ph), 0806.4886 (hep-ph)



Tag with LRG (very low lumi)  
 Large Rapidity Gap

Tag intact proton with VFD (low lumi)

Prospects for  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  95% CL

Very low luminosity :  $k_{tu\gamma} < 0.044$ ,  $k_{tc\gamma} < 0.077$ ,

Low luminosity :  $k_{tu\gamma} < 0.029$ ,  $k_{tc\gamma} < 0.050$ .

Convenient to compare (same conventions like HERA)

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow t} = 368 \text{ pb} \times k_{tu\gamma}^2 + 122 \text{ pb} \times k_{tc\gamma}^2.$$

# ILC (TESLA)

## Latest Study:

[J.A.Aguilar-Saavedra, T.Riemann, arXiv:hep-ph/0102197.](#)

Many scenarios considered, shown here:

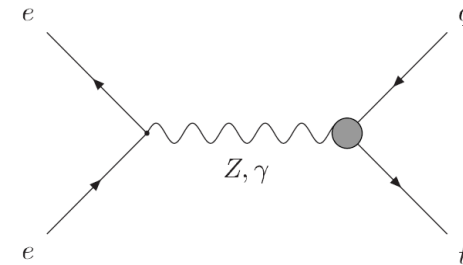
- $L = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (1 year)
- $\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$
- no polarisation
- Limits @ 95%CL

At ILC:

$$\text{Sigma}(t\bar{t}) = 0.52 \text{ pb}$$

## FCNC *top* Production

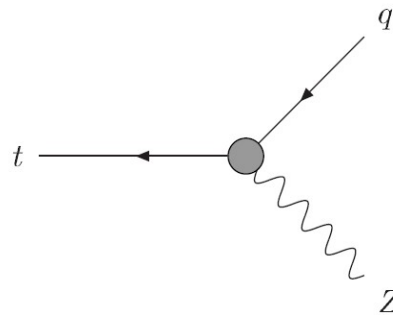
- Higher cross section
- See only  $B(t \rightarrow Vq)$



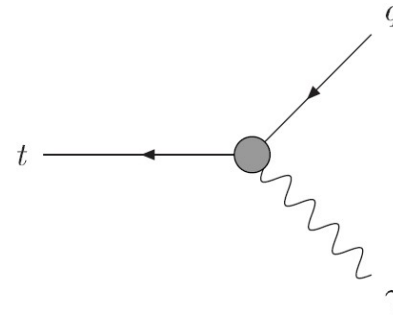
$B(t \rightarrow Zq) (\gamma_\mu)$	$4.4 \times 10^{-4}$
$B(t \rightarrow Zq) (\sigma_{\mu\nu})$	$3.5 \times 10^{-5}$
$B(t \rightarrow \gamma q)$	$2.2 \times 10^{-5}$

## • Decay

- Cleaner
- can diff. Gamma, Z



$$B(t \rightarrow qZ) < 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$$



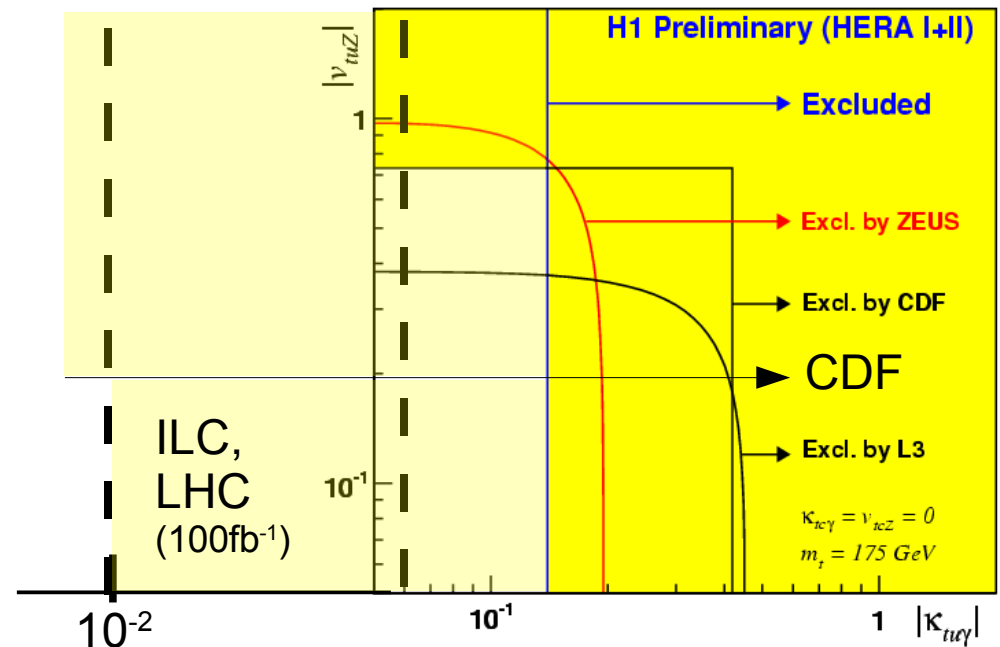
$$B(t \rightarrow \gamma q) < 9.9 \times 10^{-5}$$

# Summary of Limits on $\kappa_{tuy}$

Experiment	$\kappa_{tuy}$	$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow u\gamma)$
L3	0.43	4.1e-2
CDF	0.41	3.2e-2
ZEUS	0.17	5.9e-3
H1	0.14	3.8e-3
ATLAS	0.059	6.8e-4
$\gamma$ P@LHC	0.029	1.6e-4
ILC (TESLA)	0.011	2.2e-5
LHC (100fb <sup>-1</sup> )	0.007	1.2e-5
SM	-	3.7e-16

measured

Use  $\kappa_{tuy} = 0.01$   
to estimate what  
happens at LHeC



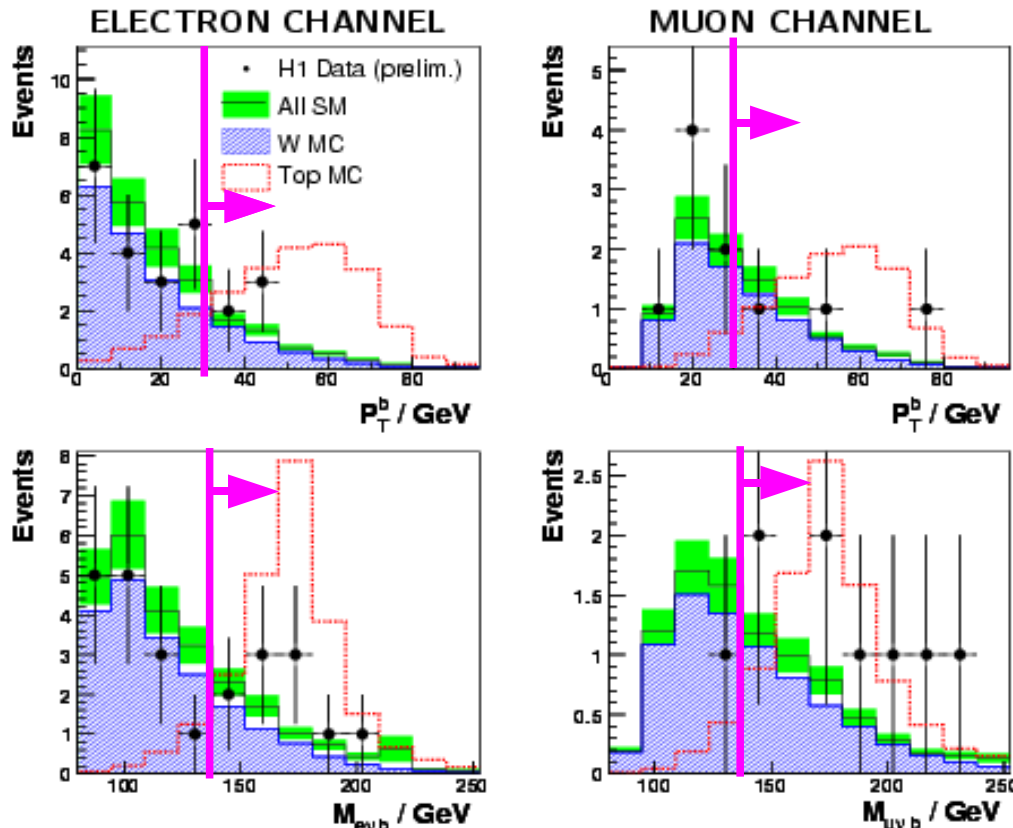
# Reminder: Background to FCNC top at HERA

## HERA

### Semi-Leptonic Channels (e, mu)

- Main Background from SM W Production
- Top in region  $P_{Tb} > 30$  GeV,  $M_{top} > 140$  GeV

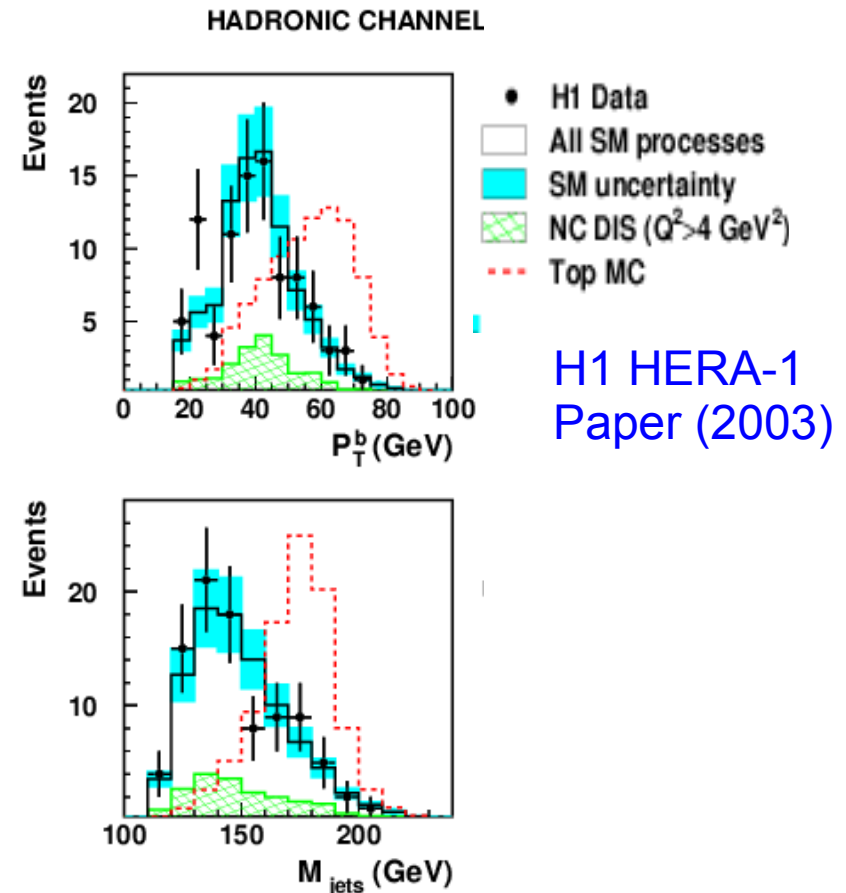
Cut based top selection:  $\varepsilon \approx 40\%$



Search for Anomalous Top Production  
H1 Preliminary (DIS'07)

### Hadronic Channel

- Main Background from Jets in Photoproduction and DIS
- *Not considered for now*



H1 HERA-1  
Paper (2003)

# SM W Production in ep Collisions

- Use EPVEC Generator
- Th. Error 30% (NLO Corrections not applied)
- CC and Z Production not considered

**LHeC** ( $E_{e^+} = 70 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $E_p = 7000 \text{ GeV}$ )

$W \rightarrow e\nu$

DIS $W^+$	1.38 pb
DIS $W^-$	1.10 pb
RES $W^+$	0.38 pb
RES $W^-$	0.28 pb

$$\sigma(W^+ \rightarrow l\nu) = 9.42 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_W = 31.4 \text{ pb}$$

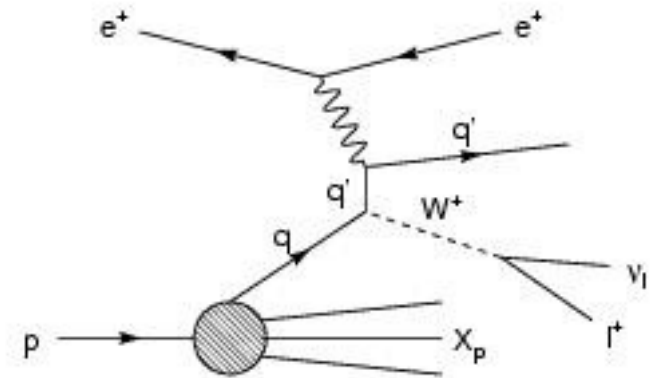
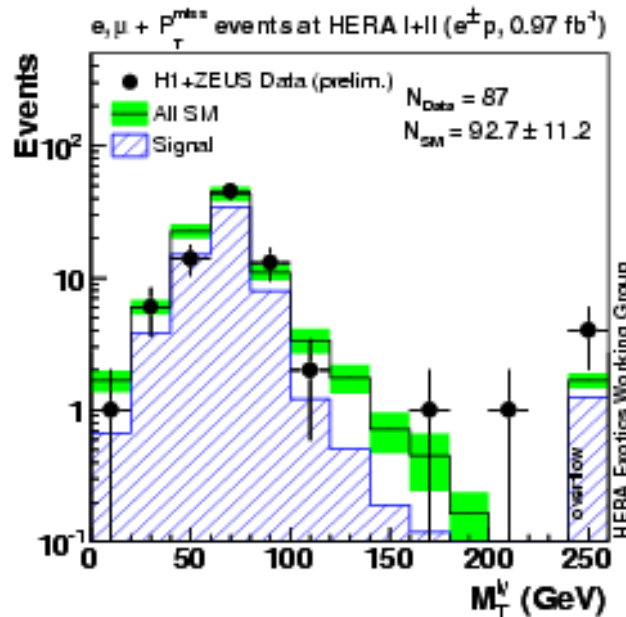
$3.1 \times 10^6$  W's produced at LHeC in  $100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

## HERA

$$\sigma(W^+ \rightarrow l\nu) = 0.4 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma(W^+ \rightarrow qq) = 1.0 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_W = 1.4 \text{ pb}$$



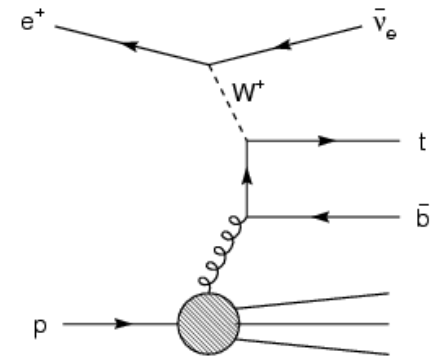
Dominating diagram (at HERA)

# SM Single top Cross Sections in $ep$ Collisions

	HERA [fb]	LHeC ( $E_e=70 \times E_p=7000$ ) [pb]
<b>PYTHIA 6.4</b>		
CTEQ6I	0.39	1.62
CTEQ6m	1.19	
GRV98 (lo)	0.02	
MRST2002nlo	0.86	
<b>PYTHIA 6.1</b>		
GRV LO	0.97	
<b>CompHEP</b>		
CTEQ6L	0.42	1.93
CTEQ6D	2.13	2.40
CTEQ6M	1.27	2.3
CTEQ5L	0.71	2.0

- Use PYTHIA with Process

$$q_i + f_j \rightarrow Q_k + f_l$$



dominating

## HERA

- $\sigma \sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  – not observable in  $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- Sensitive to “ $b$ -density” in  $p$  at  $x > 0.3$
- Not well constrained  
(but chance for measuring this quantity?)

## LHeC

- $\sigma \sim 2 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

## LHC

Single top production

(M. Beneke et al, 1999)

t-channel  $245 \pm 27 \text{ pb}$

s-channel  $10.2 \pm 0.7 \text{ pb}$

Wt  $51 \pm 9 \text{ pb}$

Top pair production

Sigma ( $pp \rightarrow tt$ )  $833 \text{ pb}$

## THERA

( $E_e=500 \times E_p=920$ )

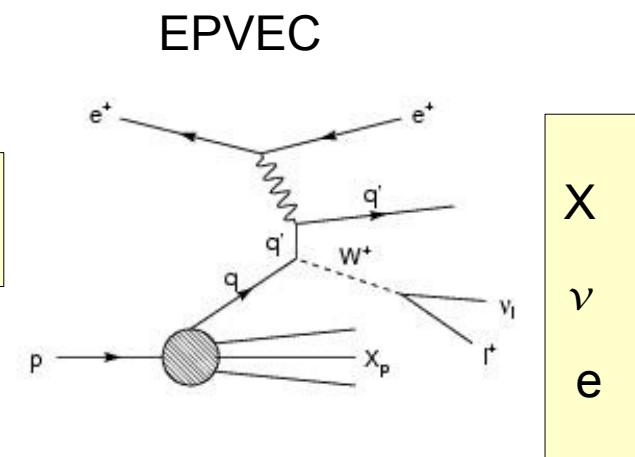
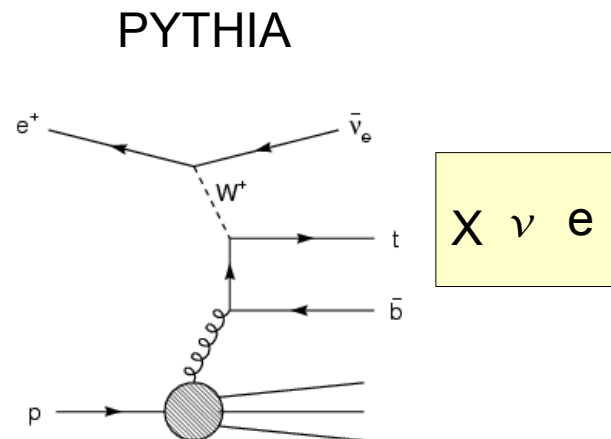
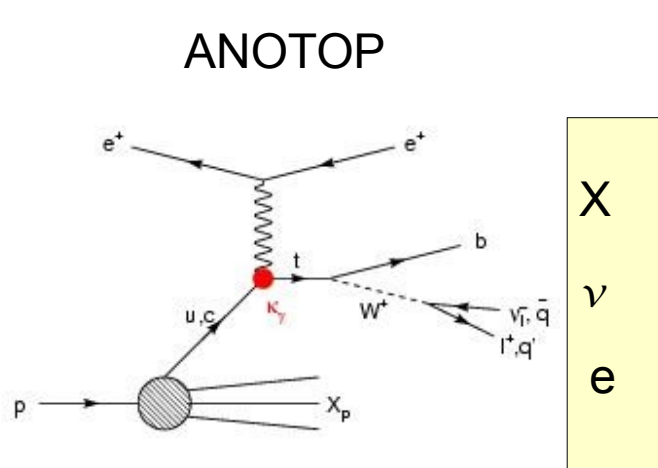
(E. Perez)

$\sigma \sim 1 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

# Kinematics Comparisons HERA / LHeC

## A very brief look at kinematics to estimate efficiencies

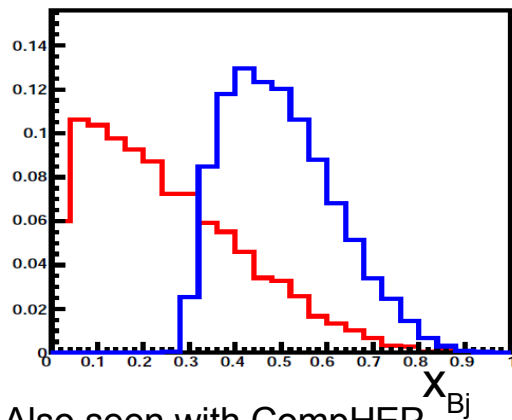
- Use Generator files only
- Assume we are looking for anomalous top production
- Look at  $W \rightarrow e\nu$  channel only
- Generous acceptance for stable particles:  $-3.0 < \eta < 5.0$
- Smear generated particles
  - Had. Energy:  $50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 4\%$  (Jets, Neutrino)
  - Em. Energy:  $10\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$  (Electron)
- Take sum of gen. Jets (= Total HFS) as  $b$ -jet Candidate
- No isolation / distances required
- No  $b$ -tagging used
- Look at shapes only



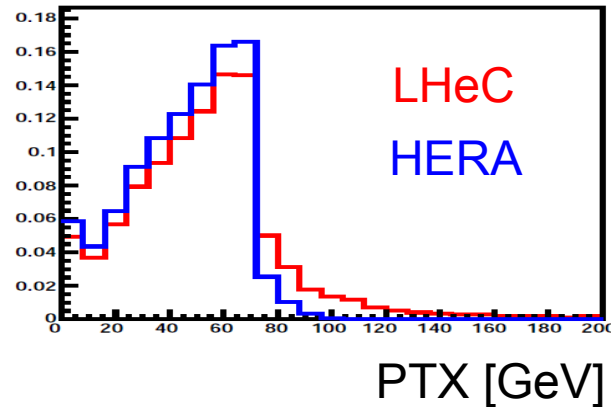


# ANOTOP Kinematics HERA / LHeC

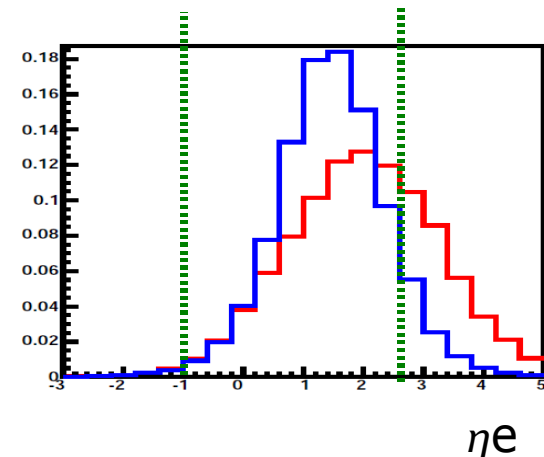
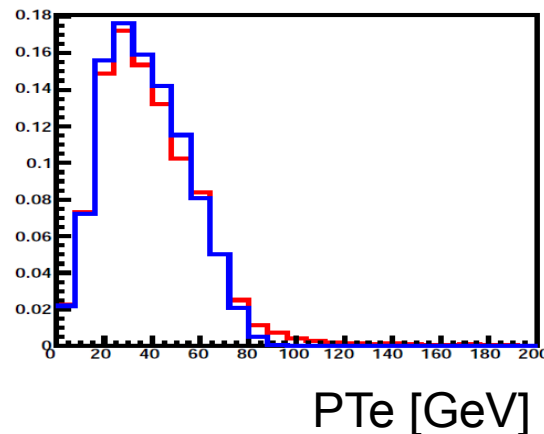
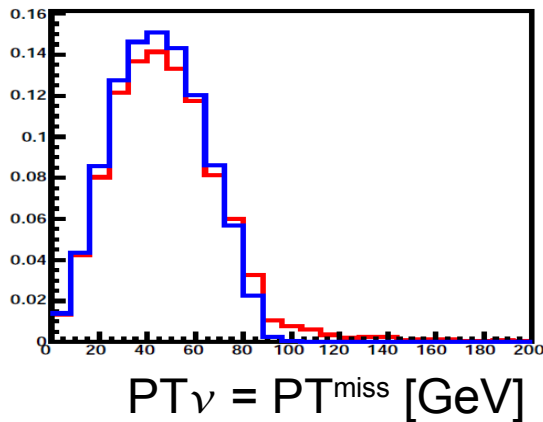
- Top probes lower  $x_{Bj}$  at LHeC ( $c$ -density should not be neglected)
- In transverse plane very similar kinematics for top at HERA and LHeC ( $P_T^{top} \approx 0$ )
- Electron,  $X$  more forward at LHeC: Lower acceptance?
  - Assume LHeC detector can measure down to  $\eta = 5.0$  ...
  - For now use same efficiency for HERA / LHeC of **40%** (in  $W \rightarrow e\nu$ )



Also seen with CompHEP  
(C. Diaconu)

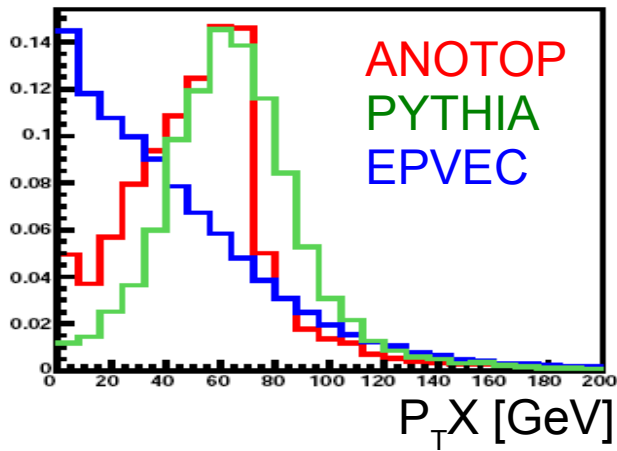


Acceptance H1

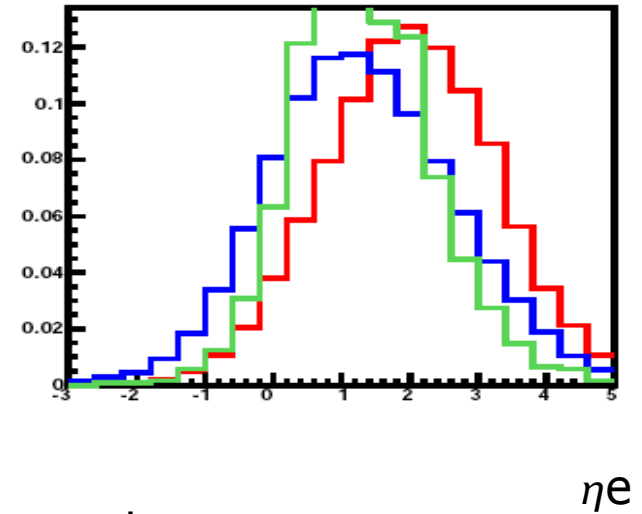
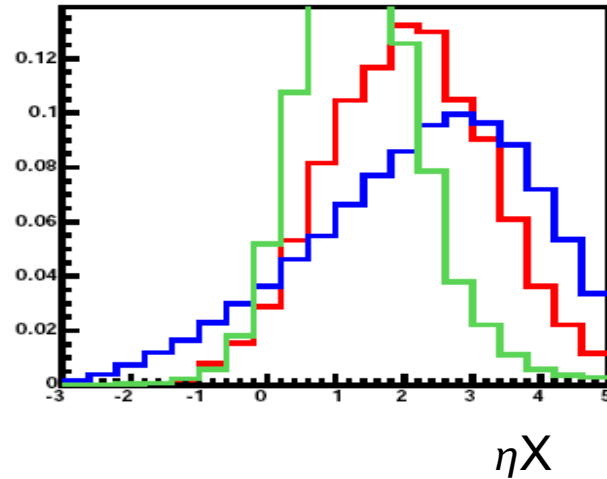
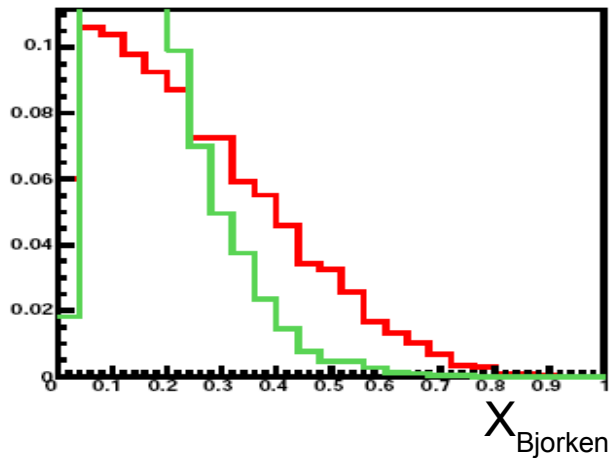
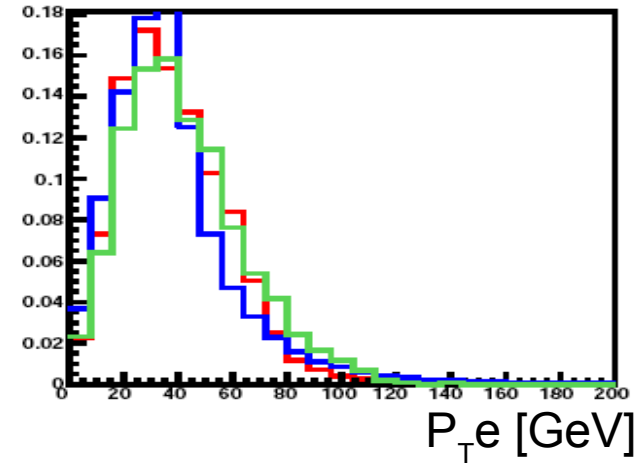
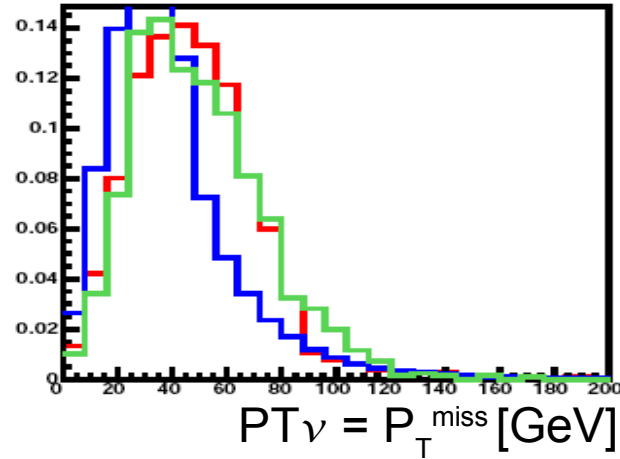


# Kinematics of FCNC top, SM top, SM W at LHeC

- PTX main discriminant between W and top, like at HERA



- ANOTOP and PYTHIA kinematically similar
- X in PYTHIA more central, assume efficiency of **50%**



- PYTHIA probes even “lower” x

- SM W Production boosted very forward
- Assume lower efficiency than at HERA: **~ 30 %** (in  $W \rightarrow e\nu$ )

# Finally: Estimations at LHeC

$$N = \underbrace{c_\gamma \cdot \kappa_{t\gamma}^2}_{\sigma} \cdot L \cdot Br \cdot \epsilon$$

Option	Ee [GeV]	Ep [GeV]	Int. Lumi [fb]	$\sigma(\kappa_{t\gamma}=0.01)$ [pb]	$N_{obs}$	
LHeC (RR)	70	7000	100	0.0152	760	FCNC top
				31.4	94000	SM W
				2	10000	SM top
LHeC (LR)	140	7000	10	0.0207 pb	103	

- Very difficult to help with FCNC top production at LHeC
- Large W sample, can measure cross-section, Mass, polarisations,  $WW\gamma$ , ...
- Large SM single top sample, nice top program possible -> *ideas in backup*
- If FCNC has strength of current HERA limit,  
SM and FCNC are of the same order of magnitude at LHeC:  
FCNC top  $\sigma(\kappa_{t\gamma}=0.14) = 3.0 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- Higher energy LHeC LR option would not compensate lower lumi  
(Estimates for W, SM top not done...)

# BACKUP / NOTES

# Models giving Rise to Anomalous Couplings

2HDM

MSSM with RPV

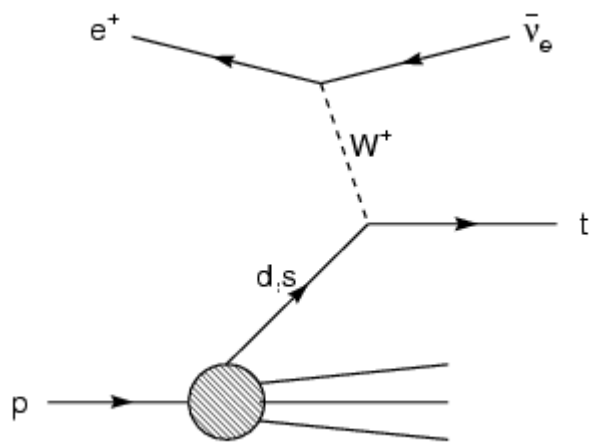
Exotic extra quarks

Unparticles

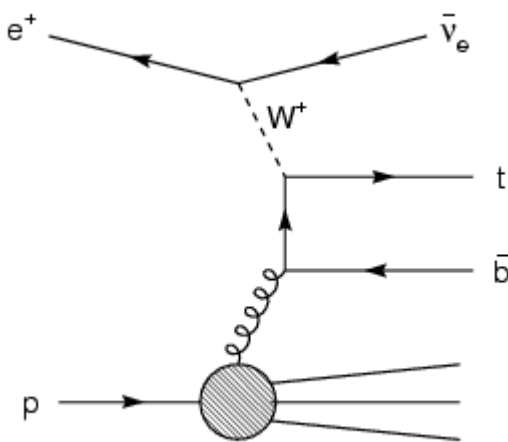
Table 1: Branching ratio predictions for FCNC top quark decays from the SM and from four SM extensions, with the corresponding current experimental limits.

	SM	2HDM	SUSY	SUSY with $\tilde{R}$	Exotic quarks	Exp. Limits (95% CL)
$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow qg)$	$5 \times 10^{-11}$	$\sim 10^{-5}$	$\sim 10^{-6}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	$\sim 5 \times 10^{-4}$	0.29 (CDF)
$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow q\gamma)$	$5 \times 10^{-13}$	$\sim 10^{-7}$	$\sim 10^{-8}$	$\sim 10^{-5}$	$\sim 10^{-5}$	0.0059 (ZEUS)
$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow qZ)$	$\sim 10^{-13}$	$\sim 10^{-6}$	$\sim 10^{-8}$	$\sim 10^{-4}$	$\sim 10^{-2}$	0.14 (LEP2)

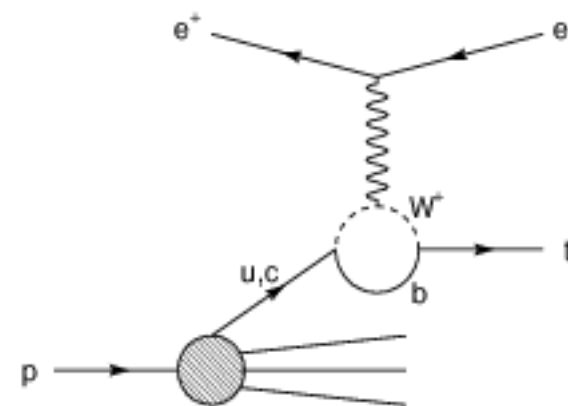
# SM Top Production in $ep$ Collisions



Probe  $V_{td}, V_{ts}$



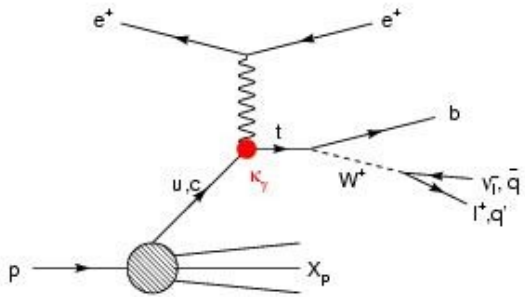
Probe b-quark density



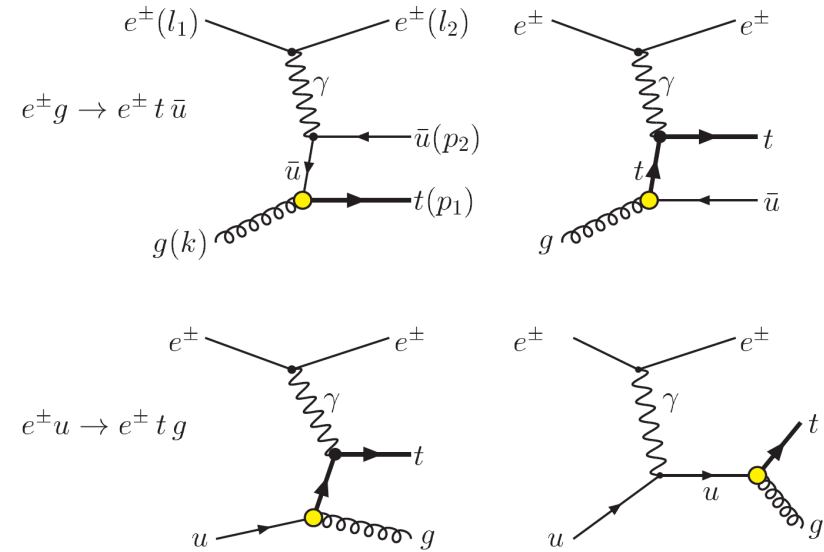
# Limits on $ktg$

## from $kt\gamma$

- Possible to interpret FCNC top production via  $kt\gamma$  as FCNC via  $ktg$
- Set limits on  $ktg$
- HERA:  $Br(t \rightarrow gq) < 13\%$ ,  $ktg/\Lambda < 0.4 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$



e-Print: hep-ph/0604119



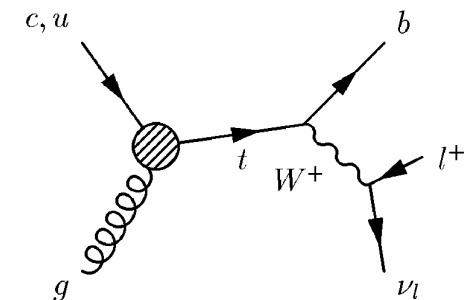
## At TeVatron

Phys.Rev.Lett.99:191802,2007.  
D0 hep-ex/0702005

Using single top Analysis

$$kcg\Lambda < 0.15 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$$

$$kug\Lambda < 0.037 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$$



M. Hosch et al.  
Phys. Rev. D 56, 5725 - 5730 (1997)

# Phenomenology of Anomalous top Couplings

T. Han and J. L. Hewett, Phys. Rev. D 60, 074015 (1999)

Use effective Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff}^{FCNC} = \sum_{U=u,c} \frac{eeU}{2\Lambda} \kappa_{tU\gamma} \bar{t} \sigma_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} U + \frac{g}{2 \cos \theta_W} \bar{t} \left[ \gamma_\mu (v_{tUZ} - a_{tUZ} \gamma^5) U Z^\mu + \frac{1}{2\Lambda} \kappa_{tUZ} \sigma_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} U \right] + \text{h.c.}$$

- Take care of different conventions used
- Impact would be factors  $\sim O(1)$ , like  $e_u = 2/3$ , on coupling

ZEUS (D. Dannheim)

$$\Delta \mathcal{L}_{eff} = e e_t \bar{t} \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{\Lambda} \kappa_{tu\gamma} u A^\mu + \frac{g}{2 \cos \theta_W} \bar{t} \gamma_\mu v_{tuZ} u Z^\mu + \text{h.c.},$$

- Most general effective Lagrangian
- Couplings of  $\mathbf{q}=\mathbf{u,c}$  to  $\mathbf{V}=\mathbf{\gamma, Z, g, H}$

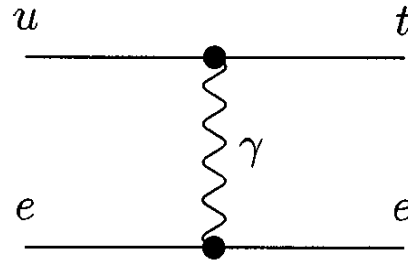
J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra,  
ActaPhys.Polon.B35:2695-2710,2004.

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathcal{L}^{eff} = & \frac{g}{2c_W} X_{qt} \bar{q} \gamma_\mu (x_{qt}^L P_L + x_{qt}^R P_R) t Z^\mu + \frac{g}{2c_W} \kappa_{qt} \bar{q} (\kappa_{qt}^v + \kappa_{qt}^a \gamma_5) \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{m_t} t Z^\mu \\ & + e \lambda_{qt} \bar{q} (\lambda_{qt}^v + \lambda_{qt}^a \gamma_5) \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{m_t} t A^\mu + g_s \zeta_{qt} \bar{q} (\zeta_{qt}^v + \zeta_{qt}^a \gamma_5) \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{m_t} T^a q G^{a\mu} \\ & + \frac{g}{2\sqrt{2}} g_{qt} \bar{q} (g_{qt}^v + g_{qt}^a \gamma_5) t H + \text{H.c.}, \end{aligned}$$



# Lagrangian Collection ...

$$\Delta\mathcal{L}^{eff} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \left[ \kappa_{tq\gamma} e \bar{t} \sigma_{\mu\nu} q F^{\mu\nu} + \kappa_{tqg} g_s \bar{t} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{\lambda^i}{2} q G^{i\mu\nu} \right] + \text{H.c.},$$



ILC

$$-\mathcal{L} = \frac{g_W}{2c_W} X_{tq} \bar{t} \gamma_\mu (x_{tq}^L P_L + x_{tq}^R P_R) q Z^\mu + \frac{g_W}{2c_W} \kappa_{tq} \bar{t} (\kappa_{tq}^v - \kappa_{tq}^a \gamma_5) \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{m_t} q Z^\mu + e \lambda_{tq} \bar{t} (\lambda_{tq}^v - \lambda_{tq}^a \gamma_5) \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu} q^\nu}{m_t} q A^\mu,$$

Standard Model + Single Top + EFT

# Decay Width Collection

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow qg) = \left(\frac{\kappa_{tq}^g}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \frac{8}{3} \alpha_s m_t^3,$$

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow q\gamma) = \left(\frac{\kappa_{tq}^\gamma}{\Lambda}\right)^2 2\alpha m_t^3,$$

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow qZ)_\gamma = (|v_{tq}^Z|^2 + |a_{tq}^Z|^2) \alpha m_t^3 \frac{1}{4M_Z^2 \sin^2 2\theta_W} \left(1 - \frac{m_Z^2}{m_t^2}\right)^2 \left(1 + 2\frac{m_Z^2}{m_t^2}\right) \text{ and}$$

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow qZ)_\sigma = \left(\frac{\kappa_{tq}^Z}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \alpha m_t^3 \frac{1}{\sin^2 2\theta_W} \left(1 - \frac{m_Z^2}{m_t^2}\right)^2 \left(2 + \frac{m_Z^2}{m_t^2}\right),$$

- Different Results in Literature!
- Compare to:

J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra,  
ActaPhys.Polon.B35:2695-2710,2004

Using  $m_t = 178 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\Gamma_{\text{tot}} = \Gamma_{t \rightarrow bW^+} = 1.61 \text{ GeV}$

$$\rightarrow \text{Br}(t \rightarrow qZ)_\gamma = 0.472 X_{qt}^2, \quad \Gamma_{t \rightarrow qZ} = 760 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow qZ)_\sigma = 0.367 \kappa_{qt}^2,$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Br}(t \rightarrow q\gamma) = 0.428 \lambda_{qt}^2, \quad \Gamma_{t \rightarrow q\gamma} = 690 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow qg) = 7.93 \zeta_{qt}^2,$$

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow qH) = 3.88 \times 10^{-2} g_{qt}^2.$$

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow c\gamma) = \kappa_\gamma^2 \frac{\alpha e_q^2}{4} \left(\frac{m_t^2}{\Lambda^2}\right) m_t,$$

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow cZ) = \kappa_z^2 \frac{\alpha}{8\sin^2 2\theta_W M_Z^2} m_t^3 \left(1 - \frac{M_Z^2}{m_t^2}\right)^2 \left(1 + 2\frac{M_Z^2}{m_t^2}\right)$$

Obraztsov et al.,  
Physics Letters B  
Volume 426, Issues 3-4, 7 May 1998, Pages  
393-402

Single Top at LHeC

SM

$$BR(t \rightarrow c\gamma) = 4.6 \times 10^{-14}$$

$$BR(t \rightarrow u\gamma) = 3.7 \times 10^{-16}.$$

J. A. Aguilar-Saavedra, B. M. Nobre (IST Lisbon)  
Phys.Lett. B553 (2003) 251-260

- SM Single Top
  - Cross Sections + Kinematics
    - HERA, LHC, ILC
    - LHeC
- Theory for anomalous couplings
  - 2HDM
  - MSSM (RPV)
  - Unparticles
  - Effective L
- Conversion coupling  $\leftrightarrow$  Br
- FCNC in production (coupling)
  - HERA
  - LHC in Photoproduction
- FCNC in decay (Br)
  - CDF, D0
  - ATLAS, CMS

## ATLAS Note Conversions

	LEP	HERA	Tevatron
BR( $t \rightarrow qZ$ )	7.8% [36–40]	49% [41]	3.7% [42]
BR( $t \rightarrow q\gamma$ )	2.4% [36–40]	0.75% [41]	3.2% [43]
BR( $t \rightarrow qg$ )	17% [44]	13% [41, 45, 46]	0.1 – 1 % (estimated from [45, 47])

Initially stressed by  
Fritzsch, Holtmannspoetter  
Phys.Lett. B457 (1999) 186-192

# Conversion Br $\leftrightarrow$ Couplings $\leftrightarrow$ Widths $\leftrightarrow$ XSec

- FCNC top Production: Measure Cross Section

Xsec  $\rightarrow$  Coupling  $\rightarrow$  Decay Width  $\rightarrow$  Br

- FCNC Top Decays: Measure Branching Ratio

Br  $\rightarrow$  Width  $\rightarrow$  Coupling  $\rightarrow$  Xsec

- For comparable Results, all assumptions / conventions must be the same
- Strategy:
  - Take measured quantities
  - Do conversions ourselves using our conventions