

Rare Top Decays at TLEP

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Introduction

- ▶ Top quark plays a key role in the quest for new physics which may manifest itself through **direct signal** and/or **deviations from the SM predictions**
- ▶ Study of top quark's flavor changing neutral current (FCNC) interactions is one of the important aspects for collider experiments in the later direction
- ▶ In the Standard Model FCNC interactions are strongly suppressed: $Br(t \rightarrow u\gamma, uZ) \sim 10^{-16}$ and $Br(t \rightarrow c\gamma, cZ) \sim 10^{-14}$
[Acta Phys.Polon.B35(2004)2695]

New Physics Contributions

New physics contributions can significantly enhance top FCNC decay rates by several order of magnitude

| BR | QS | 2HDM | MSSM | RSUSY |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| $t \rightarrow u\gamma$ | 10^{-9} | – | 10^{-6} | 10^{-6} |
| $t \rightarrow uZ$ | 10^{-4} | – | 10^{-6} | 10^{-5} |
| $t \rightarrow c\gamma$ | 10^{-9} | 10^{-6} | 10^{-6} | 10^{-6} |
| $t \rightarrow cZ$ | 10^{-4} | 10^{-7} | 10^{-6} | 10^{-5} |

[Acta Phys.Polon.B35(2004)2695]

Effective Lagrangian

[Acta Phys.Polon.B35(2004)2695]

The most general effective Lagrangian to describe the top FCNC interactions can be modeled as (keeping up to dim 5 operators)

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

The corresponding branching ratios are related to the couplings as

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow qZ)_\gamma = 0.472 \mathcal{X}_{qt}^2$$

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

$$\text{Br}(t \rightarrow q\gamma) = 0.428 \lambda_{qt}^2$$

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

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

(assuming $\Gamma_{\text{tot}}^t = \Gamma(t \rightarrow bW^+) = 1.61 \text{ GeV}$)

Feynman diagram

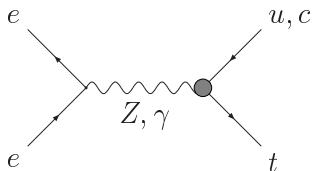


Figure: Feynman diagram for single top production in e^+e^- collider

The production cross-sections are

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Z, γ_μ | 2057.4 | $ X_{qt} ^2$ |
| $Z, \sigma_{\mu\nu}$ | 3218.0 | $ \kappa_{qt} ^2$ |
| γ | 4811.7 | $ \lambda_{qt} ^2$ |

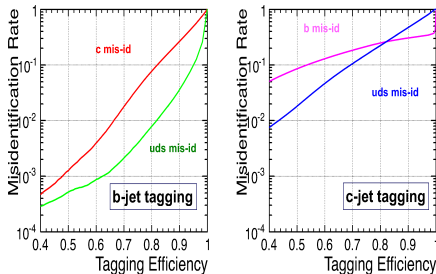
Table: Cross sections (in fb) for single top (and anti-top) production at e^+e^- collider with $\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV.

Simulations details

- ▶ The model file for FCNC interaction have been implemented using FEYNRULES and MADGRAPH interface.
- ▶ The event generated in MADGRAPH then interfaced with PYTHIA for showering and hadronisation.
- ▶ A jet has been formed using the iterative cone algorithm of PYTHIA with a cone size of $R = 0.4$
- ▶ The jet energy resolution is parametrised as $\frac{\sigma(E)}{E} = 30\%/\sqrt{E}$
- ▶ The following set of basic cuts have been applied on all the jets:
 $p_T^j > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta^j| < 2.5$, and $\Delta R(jj) > 0.4$

Higgs Hadronic Decays: Flavor Tagging

$Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$, $E_{\text{CM}}=91.2$ GeV, ILD Full Simulation [Suehara, TT]



ILC detectors allow high performance b/c/g tagging
Precise measurement of $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow b\bar{b}, c\bar{c}, g\bar{g})$

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We have worked with a true b-jet tagging efficiency of 80% and c (light)-jet rejection factor of 10 (100).

Signal $e^+e^- \rightarrow tj \rightarrow jjjj$.

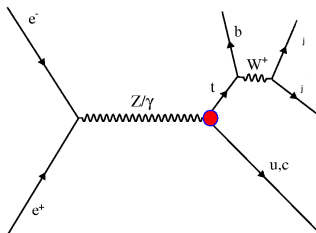


Figure: Feynman diagram for resonant slepton production leading to $eejj$ signal at the LHC.

Background $e^+e^- \rightarrow Wjj \rightarrow jjjj$ cross-section = 686.77 fb

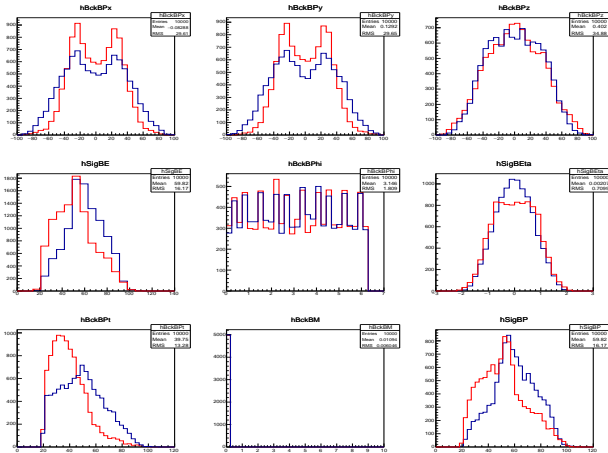


Fig. *b*-jet kinematics: Signal (blue) and background (red) at $\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV.

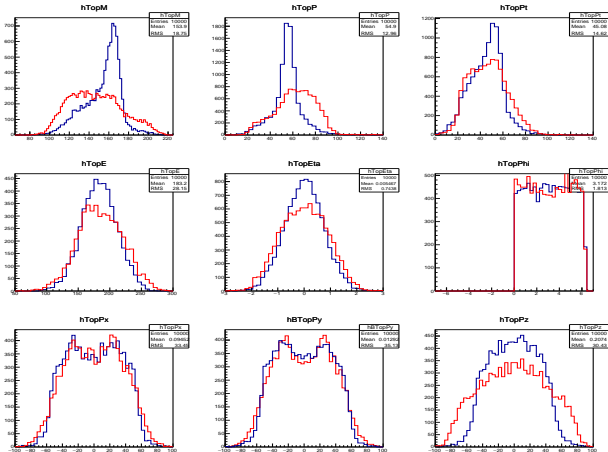


Fig. top kinematics: Signal (blue) and background (red) at $\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV.

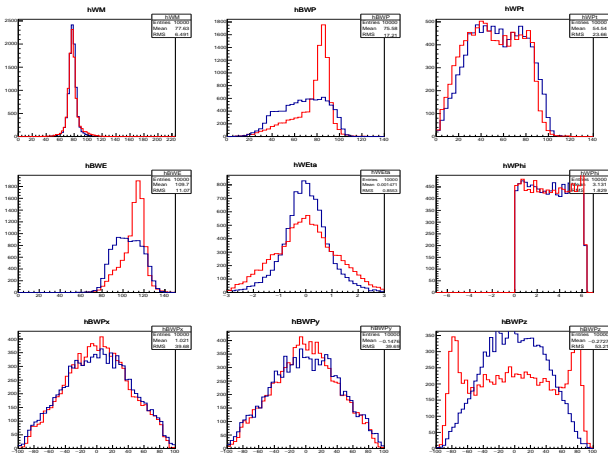


Fig. W kinematics: Signal (blue) and background (red) at $\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV.

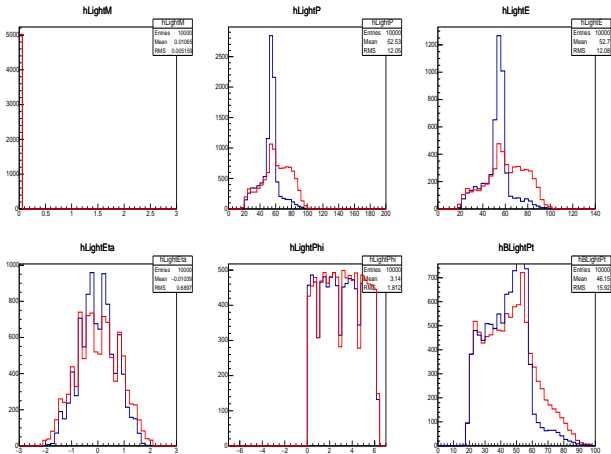


Fig. Light(q)-jet kinematics: Signal (blue) and background (red) at $\sqrt{s} = 240$ GeV.

Conclusions

A full multivariate analysis in these kinematic variables can enhance the signal to background ratio to some extent.

“in progress....”