

## Abstract

We study new physics contributions to CP-violating anomalous couplings of top-quark in the context of top-pair production and their consequent decays into a pair of dilepton and b-jets at the Large Hadron Collider. An estimate of sensitivities to such CP-violating interactions would also be discussed for the pre-existing 13 TeV LHC data and its projections for the proposed LHC run at 14 TeV.

## Introduction

- The matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe is one of the greatest mysteries of modern physics.
- Observation of CP-violation [1] will help to understand the matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe.
- The Standard-Model [2] is a very rich and successful phenomenology and allows a tiny amount of CP-violation which is not sufficient to explain the matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe. This indicates the need to explore beyond SM theories.
- Direct CP-violation could be observed through the top induced processes which are abundant at the LHC.
- In this study, we consider top-pair production through the process  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ , where the top and anti-top-quark further decays semileptonically into  $(bl^+\nu_l)$  and  $(\bar{b}l^-\bar{\nu}_l)$ .

- We study the CP-violating effects in the top-pair production by constructing the T-odd observables.

- The CP-violating asymmetry is constructed using the formula

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = \frac{N(\mathcal{C}_i > 0) - N(\mathcal{C}_i < 0)}{N(\mathcal{C}_i > 0) + N(\mathcal{C}_i < 0)}, \quad (1)$$

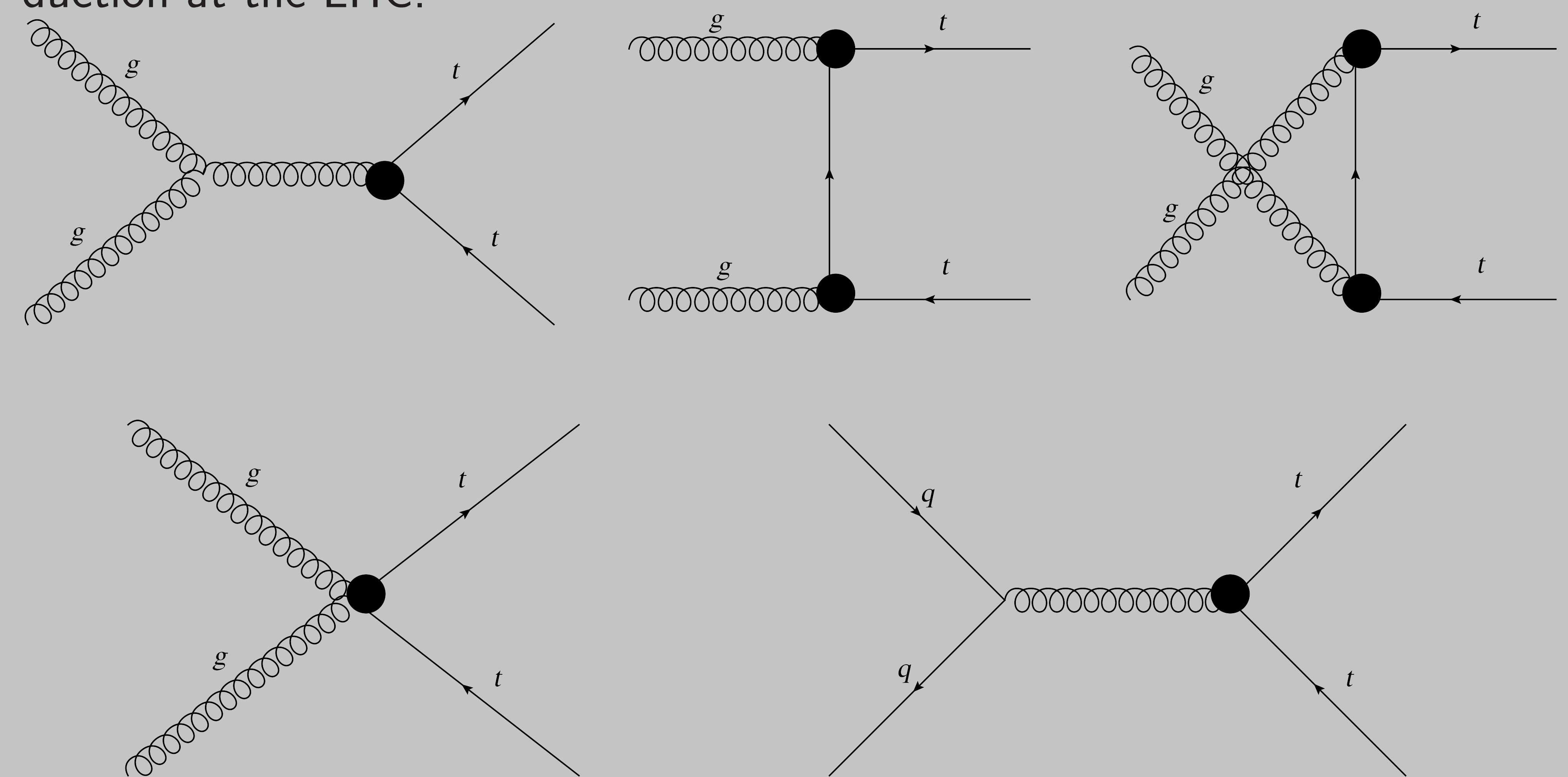
- A non-zero value of asymmetry would be a clear indication of the presence of CP-violation.

## Lagrangian and Process

- The following anomalous interaction term modifies the SM Lagrangian in the presence of T-odd interactions of top-quark with gluon

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = -i\frac{g_s}{2} \left( \frac{d_g}{\Lambda} \right) \bar{t} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 G^{\mu\nu} t, \quad (2)$$

- The figure represents Feynman diagrams responsible for top-quark pair production at the LHC.



## Observables

We consider the following T-odd correlations:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_1 &= \epsilon(p_b, p_{\bar{b}}, p_{l^+}, p_{l^-}) \\ \mathcal{C}_2 &= \tilde{q} \cdot (p_{l^+} - p_{l^-}) \epsilon(p_{l^+}, p_{l^-}, p_b + p_{\bar{b}}, \tilde{q}) \\ \mathcal{C}_3 &= \tilde{q} \cdot (p_{l^+} - p_{l^-}) \epsilon(p_b, p_{\bar{b}}, p_{l^+} + p_{l^-}, \tilde{q}) \\ \mathcal{C}_4 &= \epsilon(P, p_b - p_{\bar{b}}, p_{l^+}, p_{l^-}) \\ \mathcal{C}_5 &= \epsilon(p_b + p_{l^+}, p_{\bar{b}} + p_{l^-}, p_b + p_{\bar{b}}, p_{l^+} - p_{l^-}), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$



# CP-violating observables and top-pair production at LHC

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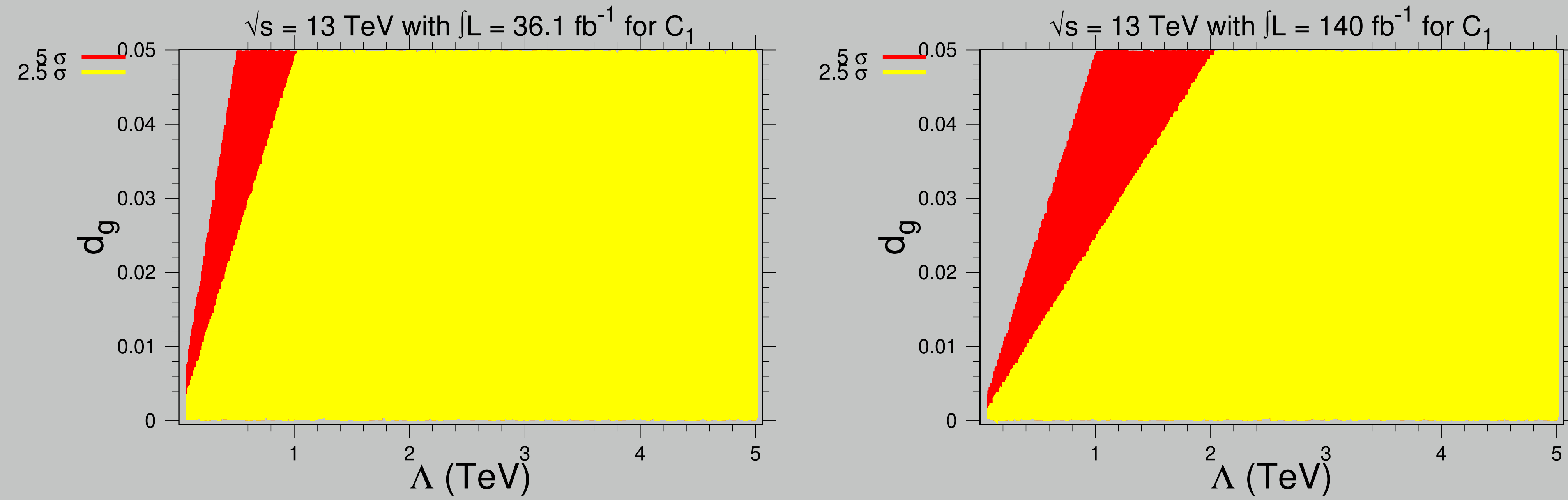
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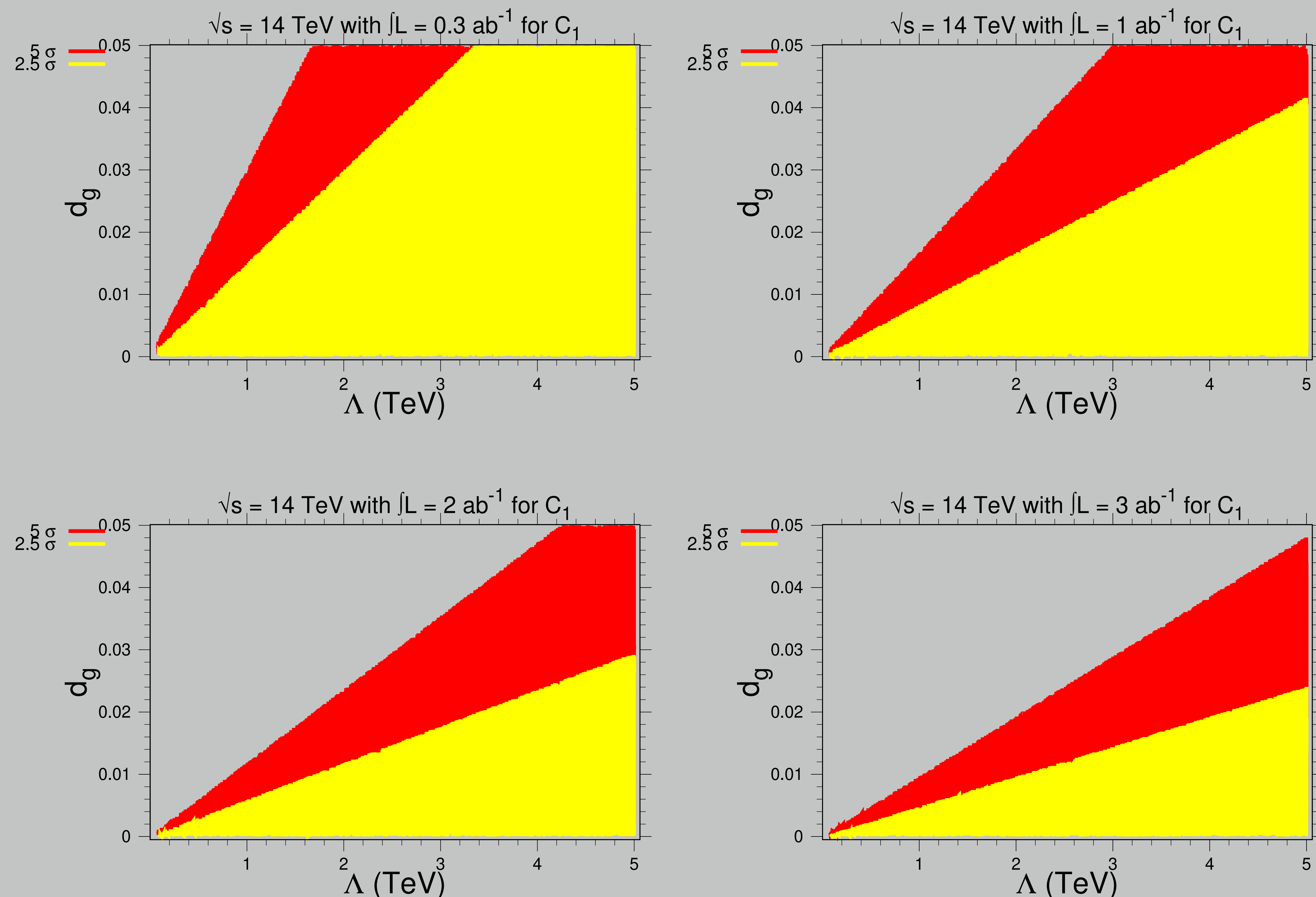
## Results

The Figures show possible  $d_g - \Lambda$  space allowed at  $2.5\sigma$  and  $5\sigma$  respectively for the given C.M. energy and Luminosities.

### 13 TeV LHC Energy



### HL-LHC (14 TeV LHC energy)



## Conclusions

- The present study achieved stringent bounds on CP-violating anomalous couplings of the top-quark.
- We have presented  $5\sigma$  sensitivities for 13 TeV C.M. energy at LHC with the integrated luminosities of  $36.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ,  $140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  and predicted that we can achieve  $5\sigma$  sensitivity at 14 TeV LHC energy with projected luminosities of  $0.3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ ,  $1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ ,  $2 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  and  $3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ . The results are summarised in the following table.

$\sqrt{S}$ (TeV)	$\int \mathcal{L} dt$	$\left  \frac{d_g}{\Lambda} \right $ (in $\text{GeV}^{-1}$ )	
			at $3\sigma$ C.L. at $5\sigma$ C.L.
13	$36.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$0.29 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.6 \times 10^{-4}$
	$140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$0.52 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.2 \times 10^{-4}$
14 (HL-LHC)	$0.3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$0.39 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.6 \times 10^{-5}$
	$1.0 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$0.11 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.5 \times 10^{-5}$
	$2.0 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$0.13 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-5}$
	$3.0 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$0.14 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.1 \times 10^{-4}$

Table: Sensitivity to CP-violating anomalous couplings at  $3\sigma$  C.L. and  $5\sigma$  C.L. in the process  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow (b\ell^+\nu_\ell)(\bar{b}\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell)$  at  $\sqrt{S}$  of  $0.3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ ,  $1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ ,  $2 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  and  $3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ .

## References

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- J. D. Wells, [arXiv:1911.04604 [physics.hist-ph]].