

The way to new physics through the single top quark

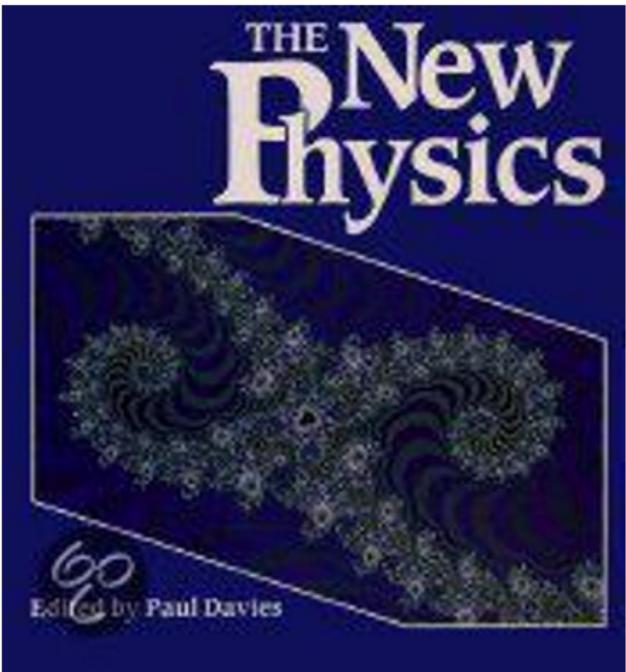


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Eric Laenen, Eleni Vryondiou (*Theory*)

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- ▶ SM is not the end
 - ▶ Gravity
 - ▶ Dark Matter
 - ▶ Matter anti-Matter
- ▶ In need of new physics
- ▶ Which theory is next?
 - ▶ SUSY
 - ▶ string theory
 - ▶ composite Higgs
 - ▶ leptoquarks
 - ▶ ...



- ▶ Indirect search
- ▶ Model independent
- ▶ Incorporates symmetries
- ▶ Precision era (lots of data)

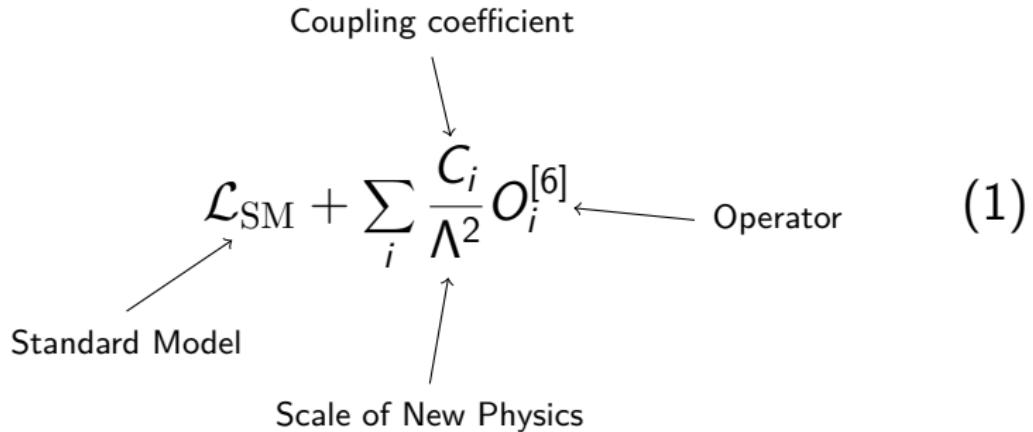
Coupling coefficient

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} O_i^{[6]} \quad (1)$$

Standard Model

Scale of New Physics

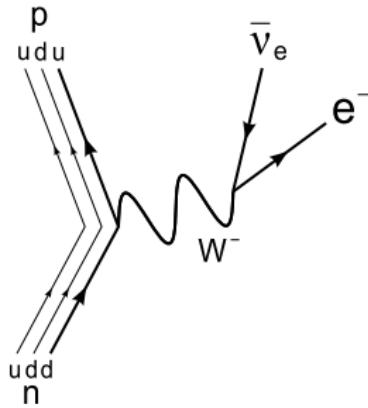
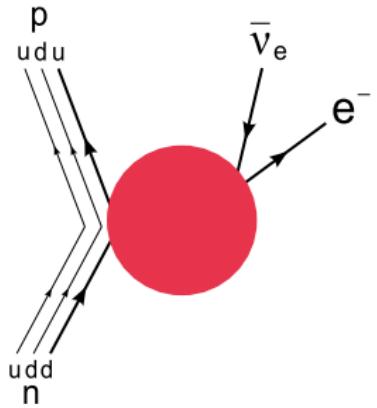
Operator



The diagram illustrates the construction of the Effective Field Theory Lagrangian. It starts with the Standard Model Lagrangian, \mathcal{L}_{SM} , indicated by an arrow from the text "Standard Model". This is followed by a plus sign. Below the plus sign is a bracket labeled "Scale of New Physics", which points upwards to the term $\sum_i \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} O_i^{[6]}$. This term is labeled "Operator" with an arrow. Above the entire expression is the label "Coupling coefficient" with an arrow pointing down to the first term.

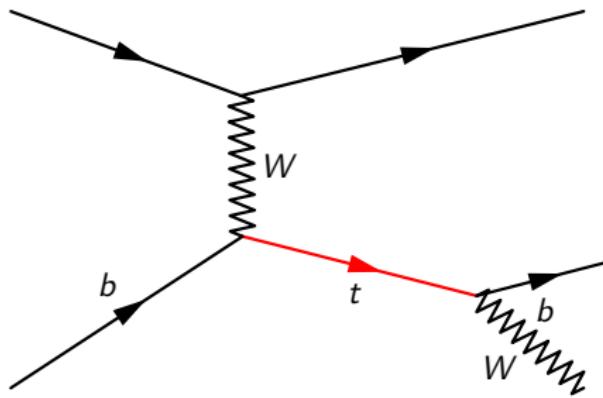
How does it work

- ▶ Every operator is a vertex (a blob)
- ▶ Only with enough energy we can resolve it
- ▶ We use it all the time!
- ▶ Particle Physics example → beta-decay



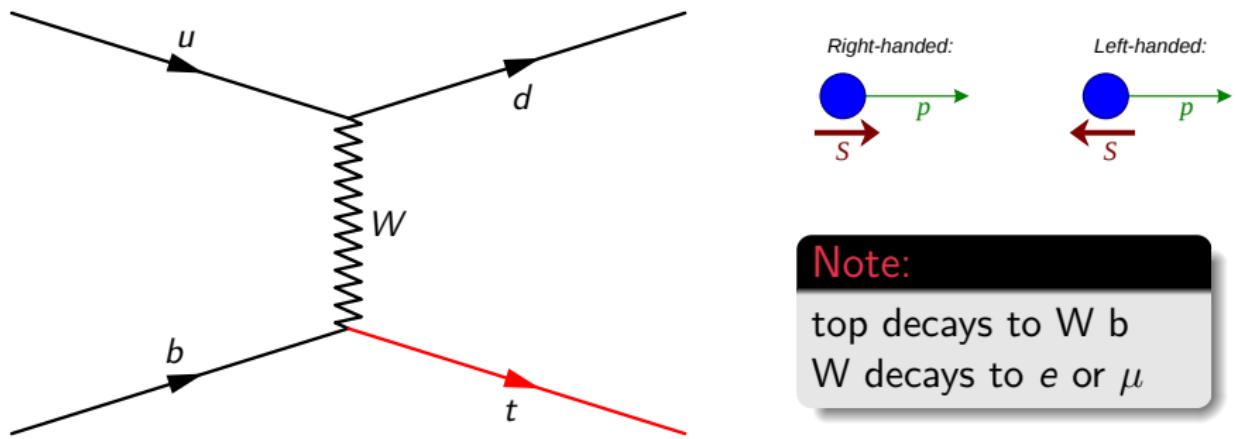
Single Top Quark

- ▶ Top is the heaviest "known" particle
- ▶ Decay length is shorter then the QCD scale
- ▶ Single tops are **polarized**
- ▶ Same vertex in production and decay



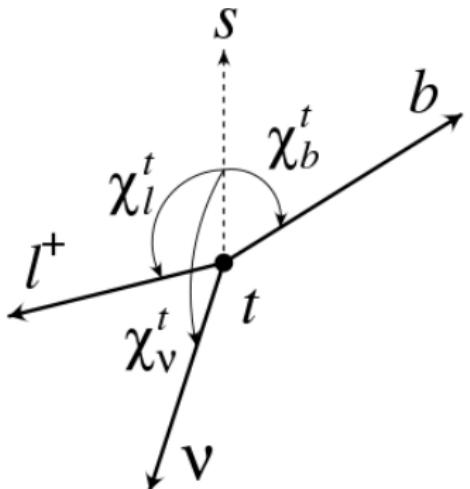
Polarized Top

- ▶ W only couplings to left-handed particles → Top is left-handed
- ▶ Spin points along direction spectator jet
- ▶ **Angular distributions** are correlated to the polarization

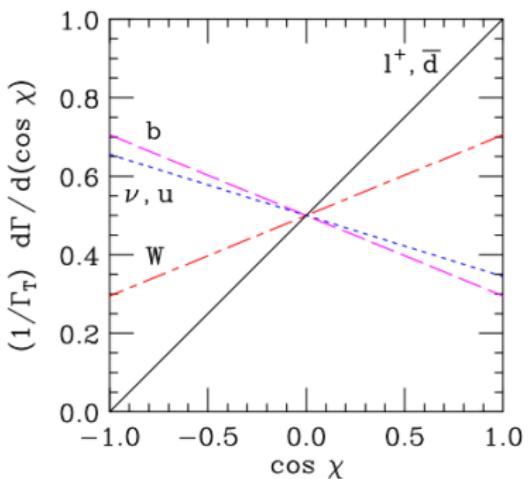


Polarization Angles

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma_T} \frac{d\Gamma}{d(\cos \chi_i^t)} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + P\alpha_i \cos \chi_i^t) \quad \alpha = \text{spin analysing power}$$



Angle definition in top rest frame

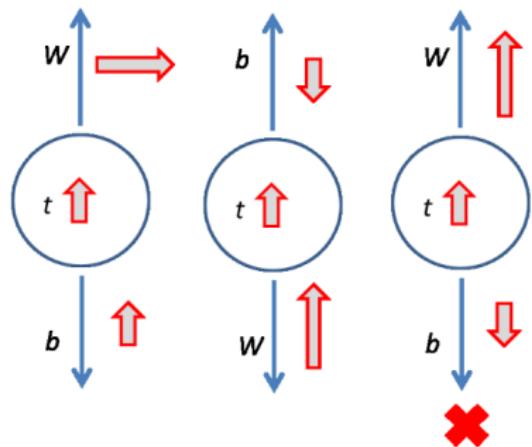


Angular correlation of top spin

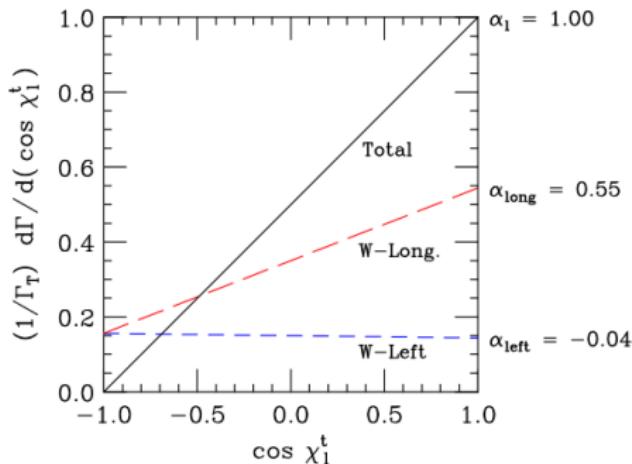
Taken from *Mahlon 2000*

Polarized Top

$$\alpha_l = 1?$$

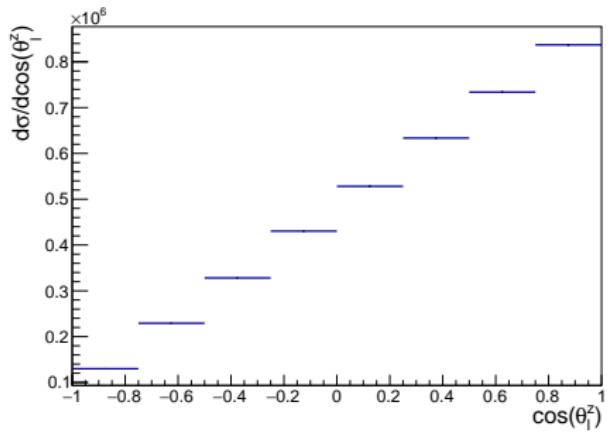


Polarized Top decay
(taken from Research Proposal)

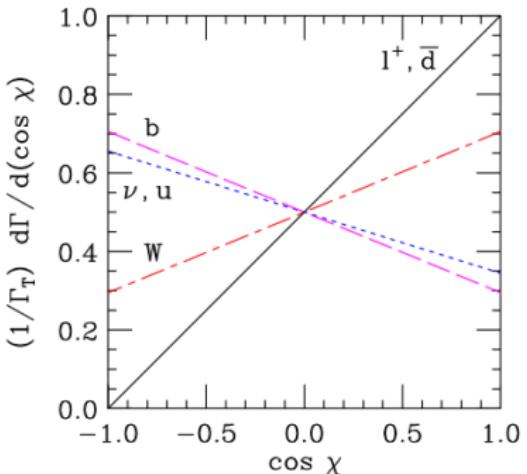


Interference between W helicity states
(taken from Mahlon 2000)

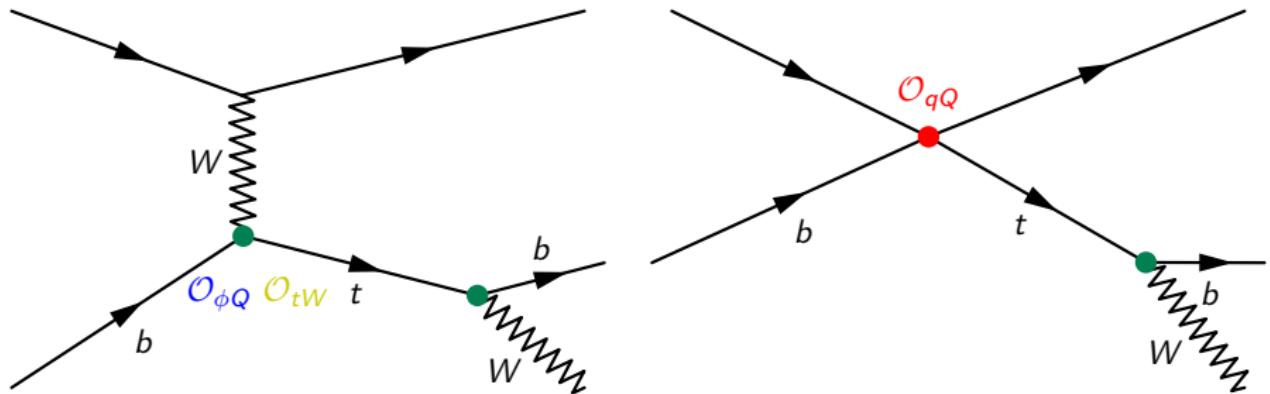
Polarized Top



Angular correlation
of the charged lepton
from Monte Carlo pp collisions



Angular correlation of top spin



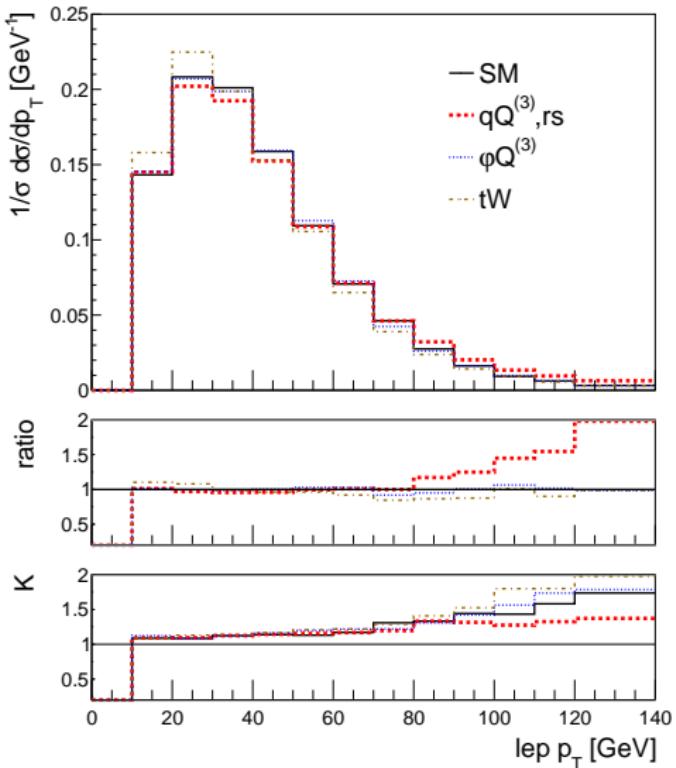
3 Operators:

\mathcal{O}_{qQ}

$\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}$

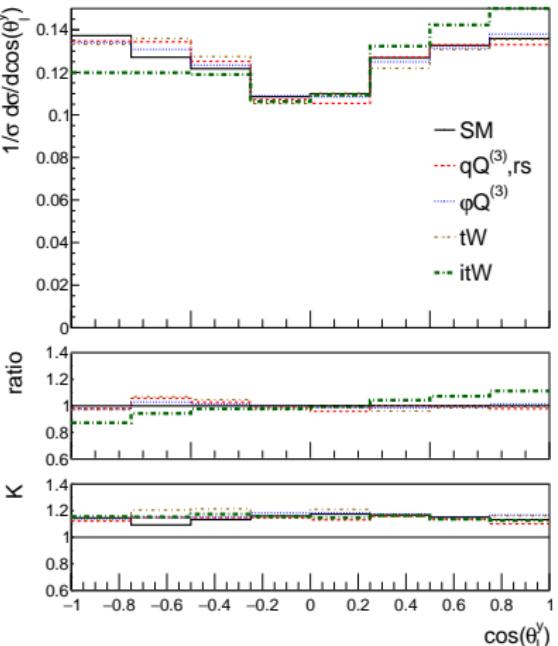
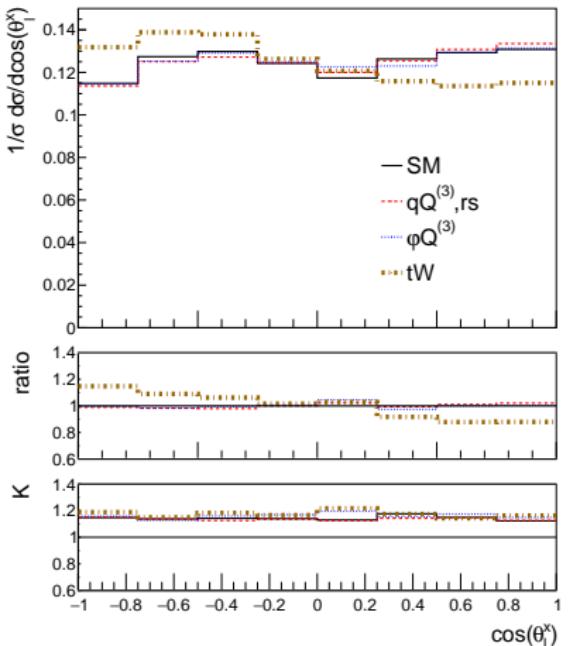
\mathcal{O}_{tW}

Sensitivity to NP



- ▶ Sensitive to the **qQ operator** at high lepton p_T
- ▶ NLO not just a normalisation
→ shape effect

Sensitivity to NP



- ▶ Polarization angles sensitive to New Physics
- ▶ Able to distinguish between different operators
- ▶ Imaginary part of $tW \rightarrow CPV$?

What is next?

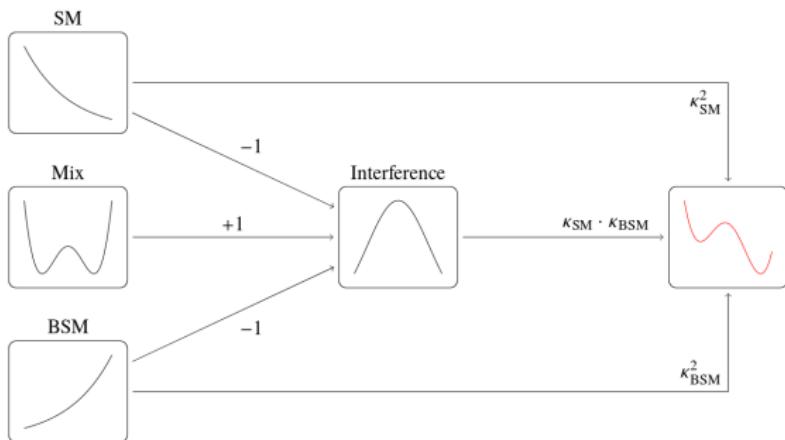
- ▶ Measurement in ATLAS
- ▶ We are good in measuring angles!
- ▶ Not possible to generate every coupling value
- ▶ Morphing!

Morphing

Modelling a continuous signal in a multidimensional space of coupling parameters

How does it work

- ▶ Generate template samples
- ▶ Obtain values for all the terms
- ▶ Reweigh each bin



Summary

- ▶ EFT is the way to go in precision physics
 - ▶ Indirect search
 - ▶ Model independent
 - ▶ Incorporates symmetries
- ▶ Single Top is a rich process → Polarization Angles
- ▶ Sufficient sensitivity to New Physics
- ▶ Morphing technique to describe full coupling parameter space
- ▶ Measurement in ATLAS

Stay Tuned

Backup

Discussion

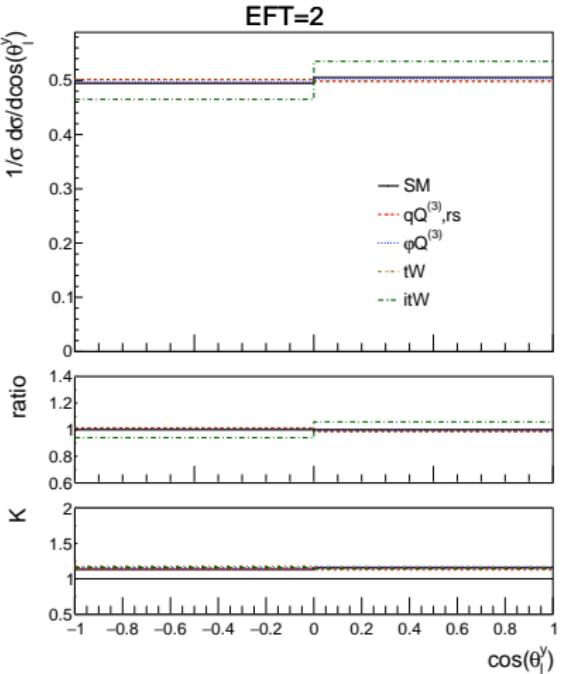
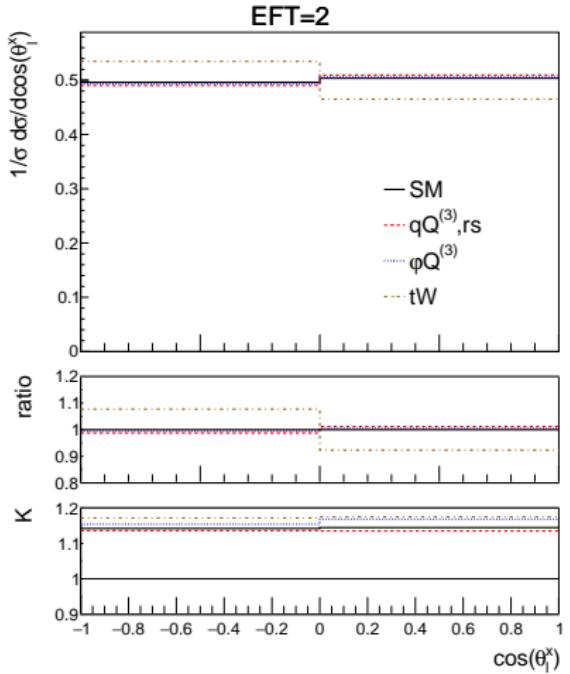
- ▶ Truth distributions
- ▶ Only scale + PDF uncertainties
- ▶ Background is SM t-channel only
- ▶ Selection cuts:
 - ▶ leptons: $p_T^l > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta^l| < 2.47$
 - ▶ jets: $p_T^j > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta^j| < 4.5$

Coupling values

Operator	Coupling value	LO		NLO	
		$\sigma \pm \text{scale} \pm \text{pdf}$ [pb]	Γ_{top} [GeV]	$\sigma \pm \text{scale} \pm \text{pdf}$ [pb]	Γ_{top} [GeV]
SM	-	123 $\begin{array}{l} +9.3\% \\ -11.4\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +8.9\% \\ -8.9\% \end{array}$	1.49	137 $\begin{array}{l} +2.7\% \\ -2.6\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +1.2\% \\ -1.2\% \end{array}$	1.36
$O_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$	1	137 $\begin{array}{l} +9.3\% \\ -11.4\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +8.9\% \\ -8.9\% \end{array}$	1.67	154 $\begin{array}{l} +2.3\% \\ -2.3\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +1.2\% \\ -1.2\% \end{array}$	1.52
$O_{qQ,rs}^{(3)}$	-0.4	172 $\begin{array}{l} +8.7\% \\ -10.8\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +8.9\% \\ -8.9\% \end{array}$	1.49	190 $\begin{array}{l} +2.4\% \\ -1.8\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +1.1\% \\ -1.1\% \end{array}$	1.35
$\text{Re}(O_{tW})$	2	132 $\begin{array}{l} +9.3\% \\ -11.4\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +8.8\% \\ -8.8\% \end{array}$	1.83	148 $\begin{array}{l} +2.3\% \\ -2.5\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +1.2\% \\ -1.2\% \end{array}$	1.68
$\text{Im}(O_{tW})$	1.75	125 $\begin{array}{l} +9.2\% \\ -11.4\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +8.9\% \\ -8.9\% \end{array}$	1.51	140 $\begin{array}{l} +2.3\% \\ -2.5\% \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} +1.2\% \\ -1.2\% \end{array}$	1.38

The deviations lie within the uncertainty of recent single top measurements

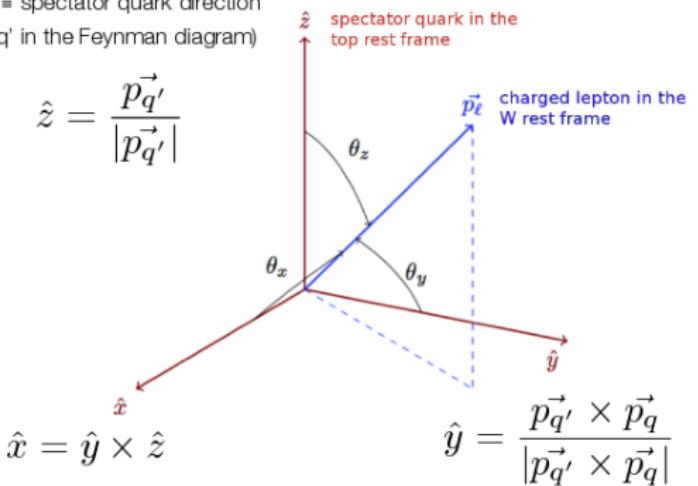
Sensitive to NP



Polarized Top

\hat{z} = spectator quark direction
(q' in the Feynman diagram)

$$\hat{z} = \frac{\vec{p}_{q'}}{|\vec{p}_{q'}|}$$



\vec{p}_q' is the direction of the spectator quark and \vec{p}_q is the direction of the initial quark which is taken as the beam axis

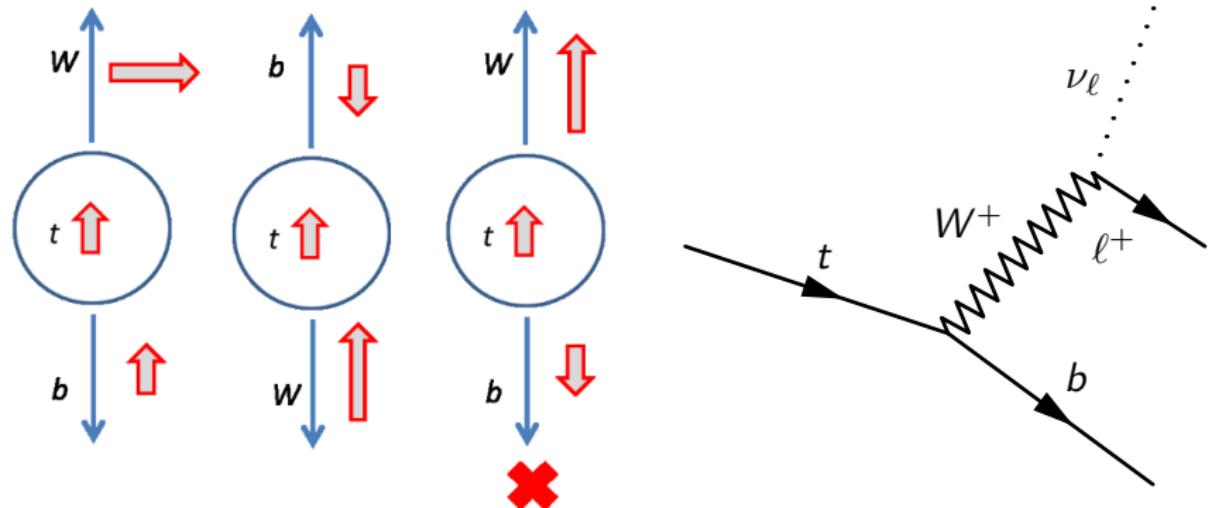
Aguilar 2014

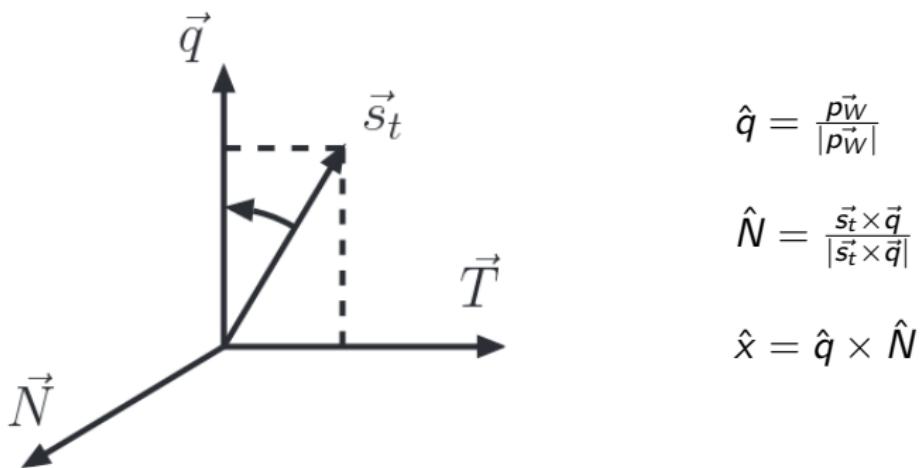
Polarized Top

W Helicity fractions

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{d \cos \theta} = \frac{3}{8} (1 + \cos \theta)^2 \cdot F_R + \frac{3}{8} (1 - \cos \theta)^2 \cdot F_L + \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 \theta \cdot F_0$$

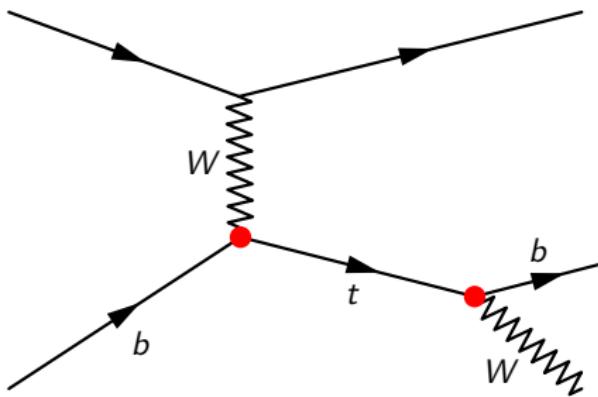
θ = angle between ℓ in W rest frame and W in the t rest frame.





\vec{p}_W is the direction of the W boson
and \vec{s}_t that of the top quarks spin
both in the rest-frame of the top quark

Aguilar 2010



$$O_{\varphi Q}^{(3)} = i \frac{1}{2} y_t^2 (\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi) (\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^I Q) \quad (2)$$

$$O_{tW} = y_t g_w (\bar{Q} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau^I t) \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I \quad (3)$$

$$O_{qQ,rs}^{(3)} = (\bar{q}_r \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_s) (\bar{Q} \gamma_\mu \tau^I Q) \quad (4)$$

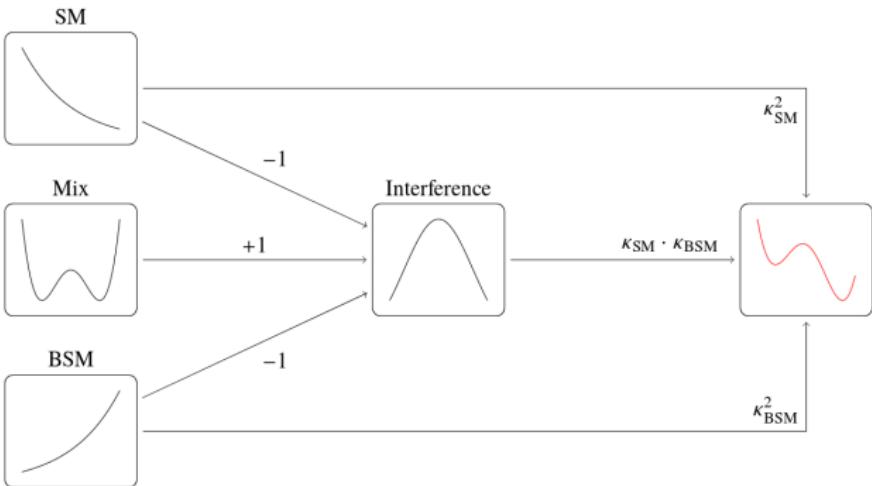
Using same notation as *Zhang 2016*

Morphing example

$$\mathcal{M}(g_{SM}, g_{BSM}) = g_{SM} \cdot O_{SM} + g_{BSM} \cdot O_{BSM}$$

$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 = SM^2 + BSM^2 + SM \cdot BSM$$

SM^2	BSM^2	$SM \cdot BSM$
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1



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What do we have?

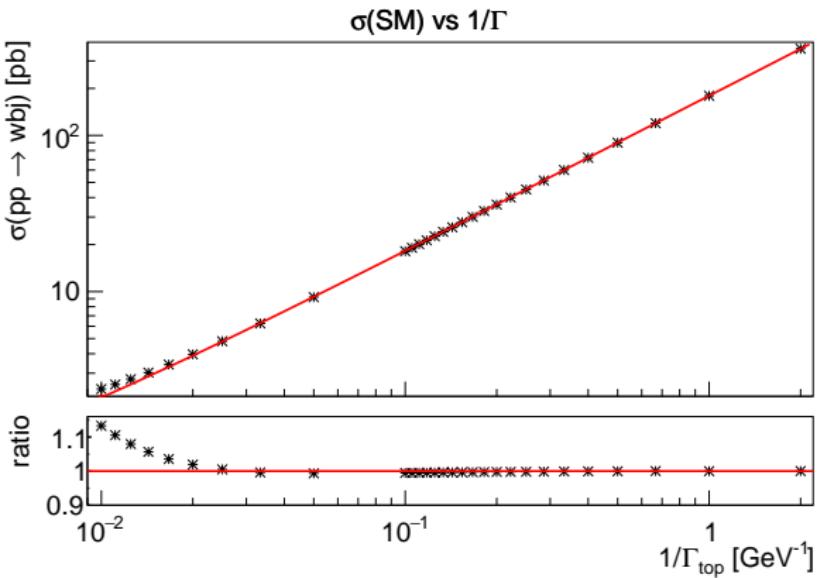
$$\mathcal{M} = \overbrace{(g_{SM}\mathcal{O}_{SM} + c_{tW}\mathcal{O}_{tW} + c_{\phi q}\mathcal{O}_{\phi q} + c_{qq}\mathcal{O}_{qq})}^{\text{production}} \cdot \overbrace{(g_{SM}\mathcal{O}_{SM} + c_{tW}\mathcal{O}_{tW} + c_{\phi q}\mathcal{O}_{\phi q})}^{\text{decay}}$$

Number of samples

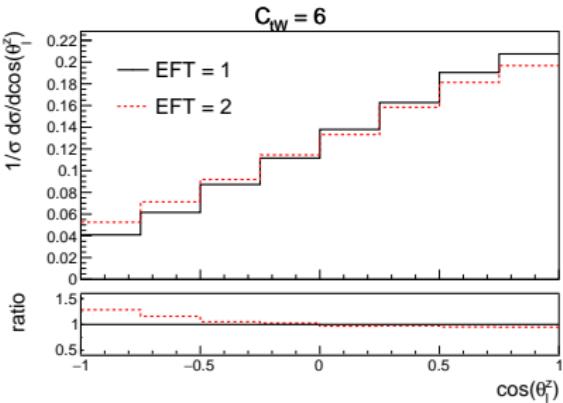
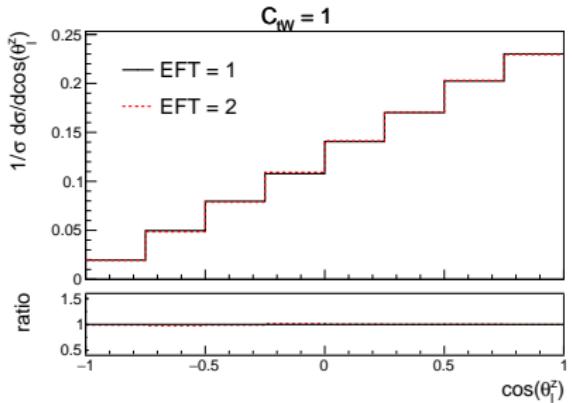
n_p	n_d	n_s	N
1	0	3	31

Narrow width approximation

$$\frac{1}{(p^2 - M_{\text{top}}^2)^2 + M_{\text{top}}^2 \Gamma_{\text{top}}^2} \xrightarrow{(\Gamma_{\text{top}}/M_{\text{top}} \rightarrow 0)} \frac{\pi}{M_{\text{top}} \Gamma_{\text{top}}} \delta(p^2 - M_{\text{top}}^2) \quad (5)$$



Top width and multiple EFT insertions



Also a shape effect
Noticeable for high C

Top width and multiple EFT insertions

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow Wbj) = \sigma(pp \rightarrow tj) \frac{\Gamma(t \rightarrow Wb)}{\Gamma_{\text{top}}} \quad (6)$$

