

# RESULTS ON RARE AND BSM TOP QUARK INTERACTIONS

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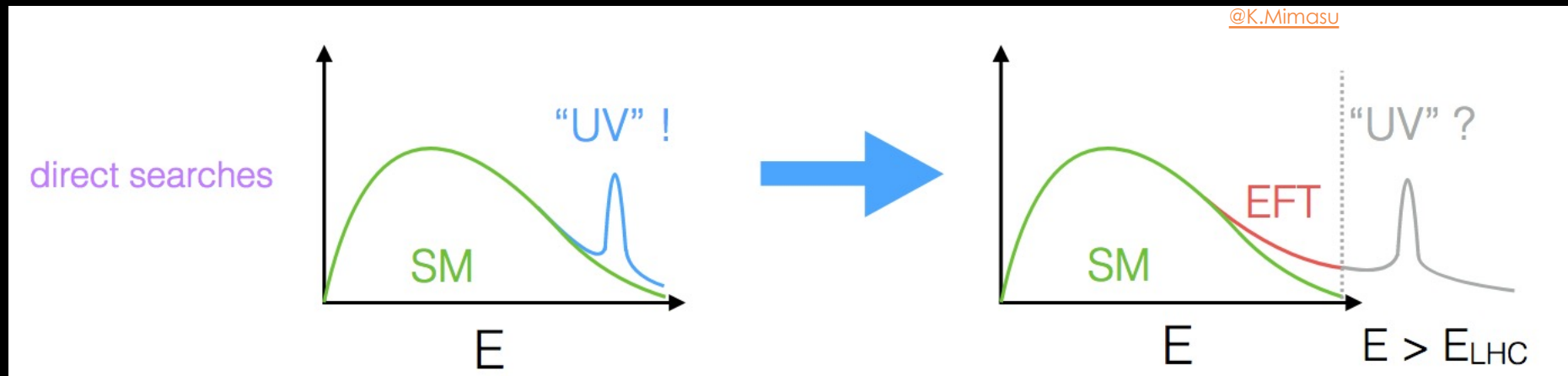
On behalf of the  
ATLAS and CMS  
Collaborations

EPS-HEP-2021  
29 July 2021



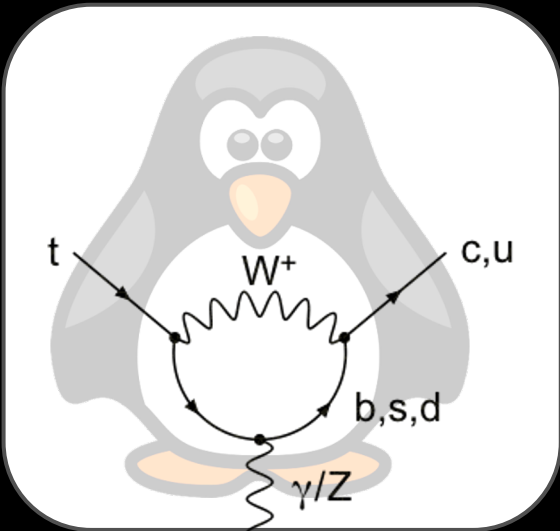
# Search for physics BSM

- Standard Model (SM) has been very successful at explaining experimental data
- Some unanswered questions
  - Nature of dark matter, origin of flavor, neutrino mass, matter-antimatter asymmetry,...
  - Experimental hints from SM deviations in flavor sector
- we keep searching beyond the SM
  - **Direct searches** when new physics (NP) scale is with the reach of the LHC's collision energy
    - Resonant or non-resonant production of new particles
  - **Indirect searches** when NP energy is beyond the reach of the LHC's collision energy
    - Rare production and decay of top quark
    - Deviations from SM in measurements of top properties



# Search for FCNC in the top sector

- Flavor changing neutral currents (FCNC) allow for transitions between quarks of different flavor but same electric charge
- FCNC processes are highly suppressed in the SM due to the GIM mechanism
  - Small contributions appear at one loop level
- Many extensions of the SM predict the presence of FCNC and give rise to detectable FCNC amplitude



Any evidence of FCNC  
will indicate the  
existence of new  
physics

|                         | SM                    | QS                   | 2HDM                 | FC 2HDM         | MSSM               | $\tilde{R}$ SUSY   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| $t \rightarrow uZ$      | $8 \times 10^{-17}$   | $1.1 \times 10^{-4}$ | —                    | —               | $2 \times 10^{-6}$ | $3 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| $t \rightarrow u\gamma$ | $3.7 \times 10^{-16}$ | $7.5 \times 10^{-9}$ | —                    | —               | $2 \times 10^{-6}$ | $1 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| $t \rightarrow ug$      | $3.7 \times 10^{-14}$ | $1.5 \times 10^{-7}$ | —                    | —               | $8 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| $t \rightarrow uH$      | $2 \times 10^{-17}$   | $4.1 \times 10^{-5}$ | $5.5 \times 10^{-6}$ | —               | $10^{-5}$          | $\sim 10^{-6}$     |
| $t \rightarrow cZ$      | $1 \times 10^{-14}$   | $1.1 \times 10^{-4}$ | $\sim 10^{-7}$       | $\sim 10^{-10}$ | $2 \times 10^{-6}$ | $3 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| $t \rightarrow c\gamma$ | $4.6 \times 10^{-14}$ | $7.5 \times 10^{-9}$ | $\sim 10^{-6}$       | $\sim 10^{-9}$  | $2 \times 10^{-6}$ | $1 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| $t \rightarrow cg$      | $4.6 \times 10^{-12}$ | $1.5 \times 10^{-7}$ | $\sim 10^{-4}$       | $\sim 10^{-8}$  | $8 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| $t \rightarrow cH$      | $3 \times 10^{-15}$   | $4.1 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ | $\sim 10^{-5}$  | $10^{-5}$          | $\sim 10^{-6}$     |

Branching ratios for top FCN decays in the SM, models with  $Q = 2/3$  quark singlets (QS), a general 2HDM, a flavour-conserving (FC) 2HDM, in the MSSM and with  $\tilde{R}$  parity violating SUSY.

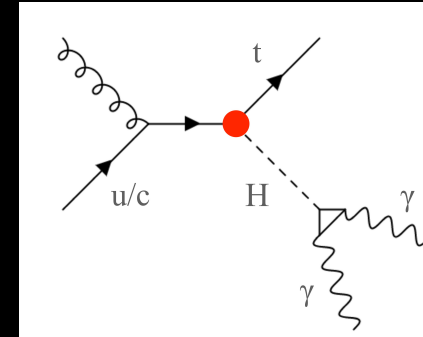
# Search for the FCNC tHq interaction

(CMS-PAS-TOP-20-007)

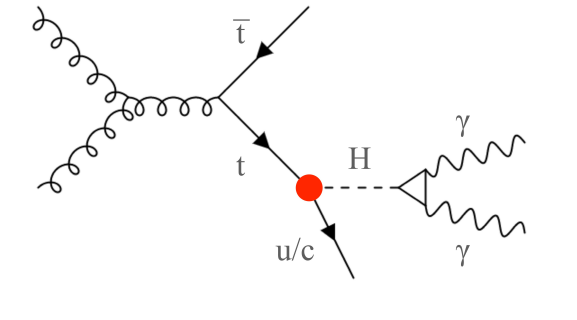


- Search for tHq ( $q = u, c$ ),  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  [ $137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]
- Production & decay
- Signal regions: 2 photons,  $100 < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 180 \text{ GeV}$ 
  - leptonic:  $\geq 1 \text{ jet}, \geq 1 \ell$
  - hadronic:  $\geq 3 \text{ jet}, \geq 1 \text{ b-jet}$

Production



Decay

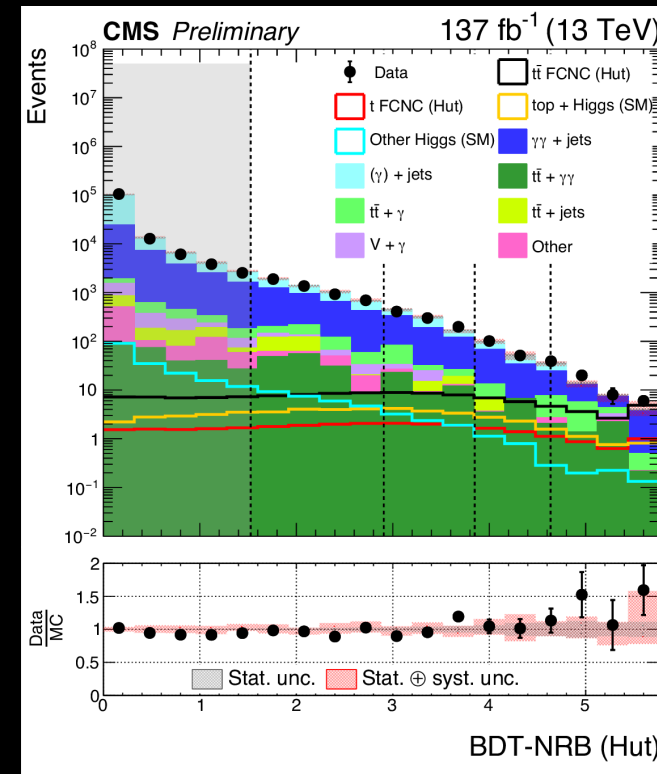


## ➤ Backgrounds

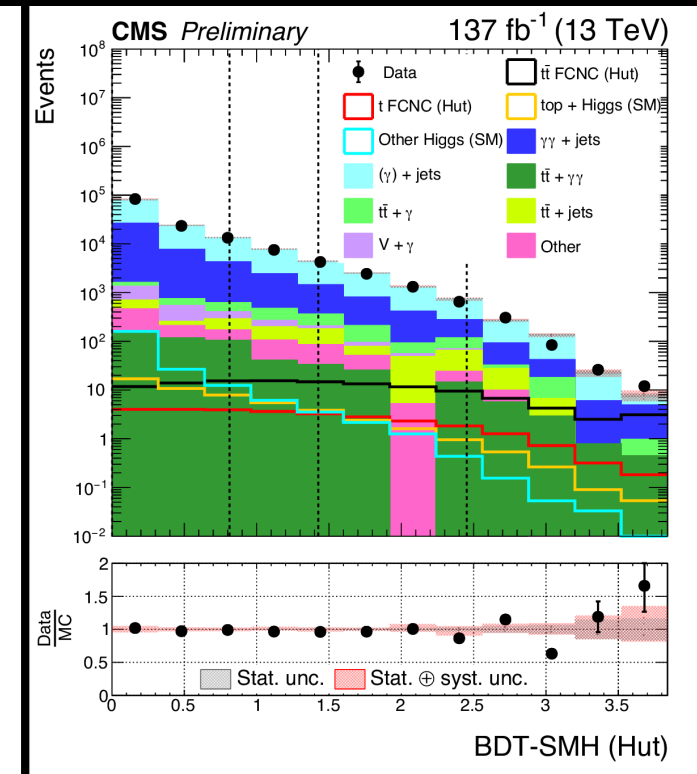
- resonant:  $t\bar{t}H$ ,  $VH$ ,  $VBF$ ,  $ggH$ ,  $bbH$ ,  $tH$
- non-resonant:  $\gamma(\gamma)+\text{jets}$ ,  $t\bar{t}+\gamma(\gamma)$ ,  $V+\gamma$

## ➤ Strategy

- 8 BDTs:  $(u, c) \times (\text{lep}, \text{had}) \times (\text{res}, \text{non-res bkg})$
- 7 categories defined by BDT score
- 14  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$  distributions to fit



Non-resonant BG



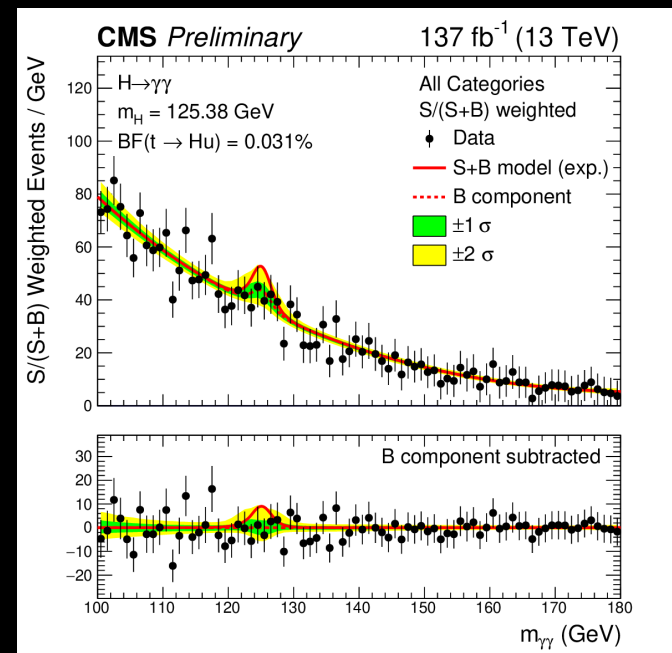
Resonant BG



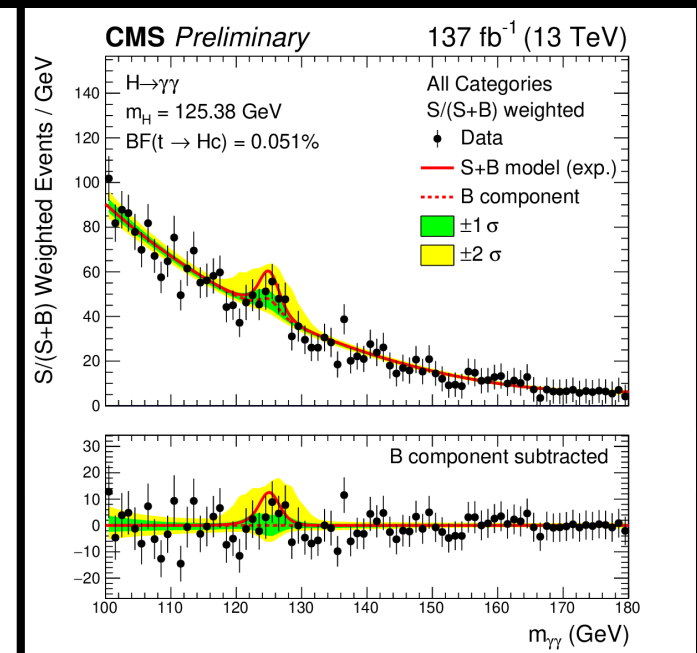
➤ Signal modeling: effective Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{q=u,c} \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{t} \kappa_{Hqt} \left( F_{Hq}^L P_L + F_{Hq}^R P_R \right) q H + \text{h.c.},$$

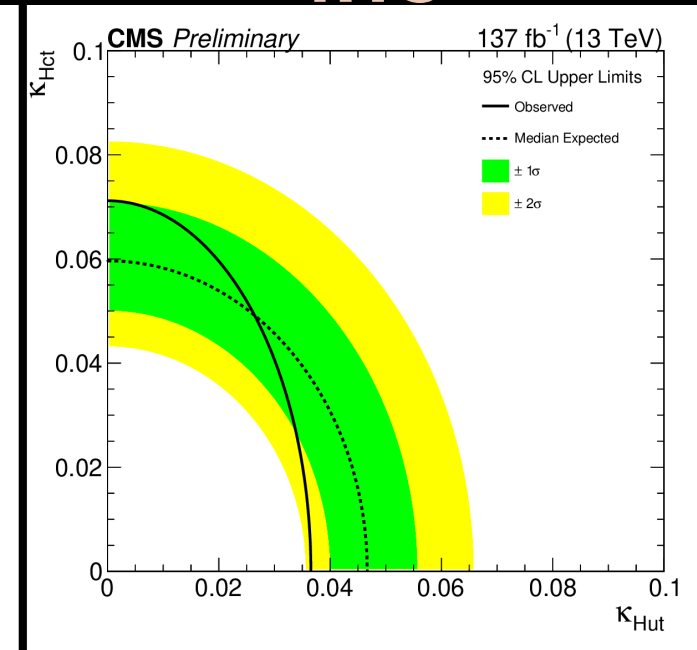
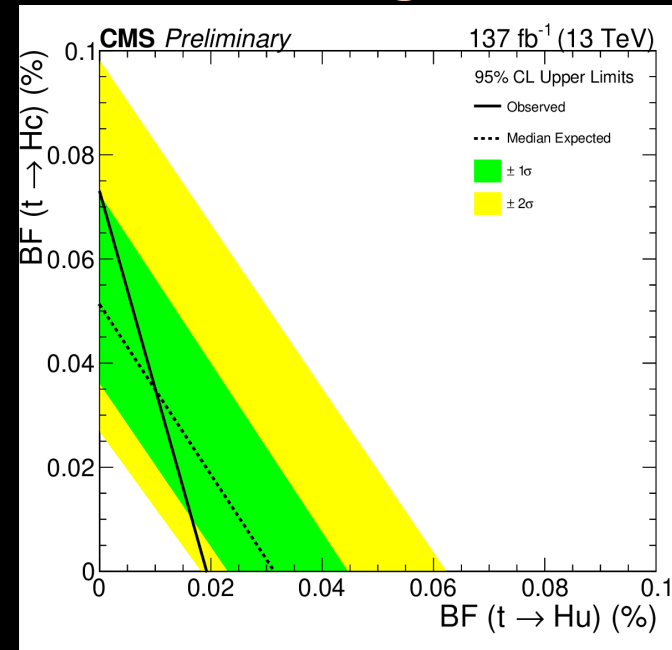
- Dominant uncertainties: b-tagging and  $\gamma$  identification
- Data compatible with absence of signal
- Upper limits on the signal cross sections are translated to the strength of the  $tqH$  anomalous couplings and related branching fractions
- 95% CL upper limits:
  - $B(t \rightarrow Hu) < 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$  (exp.  $3.1 \times 10^{-4}$ )
  - $B(t \rightarrow Hc) < 7.3 \times 10^{-4}$  (exp.  $5.1 \times 10^{-4}$ )



**tHu**



**tHc**



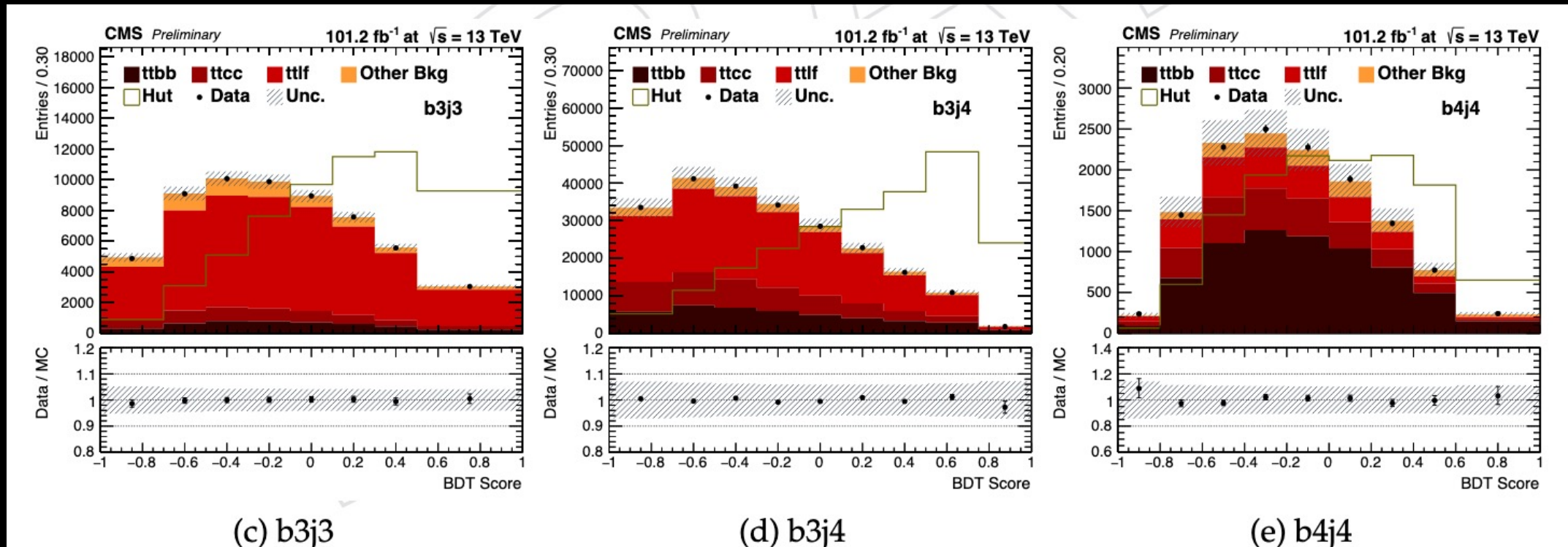
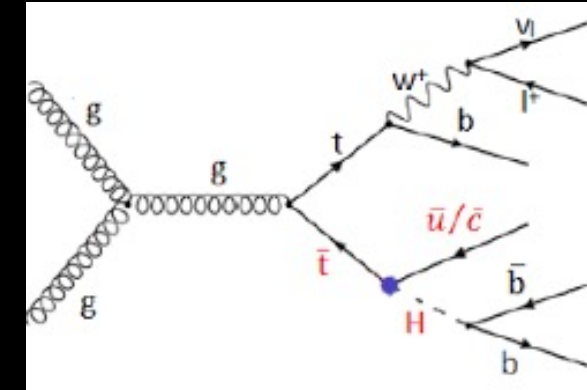
# Search for the FCNC tHq interaction

(CMS-PAS-TOP-19-002)

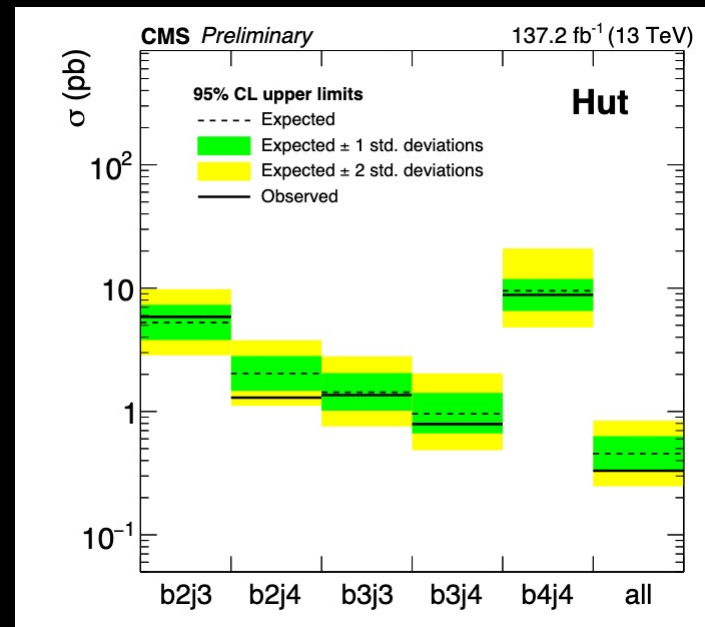


new

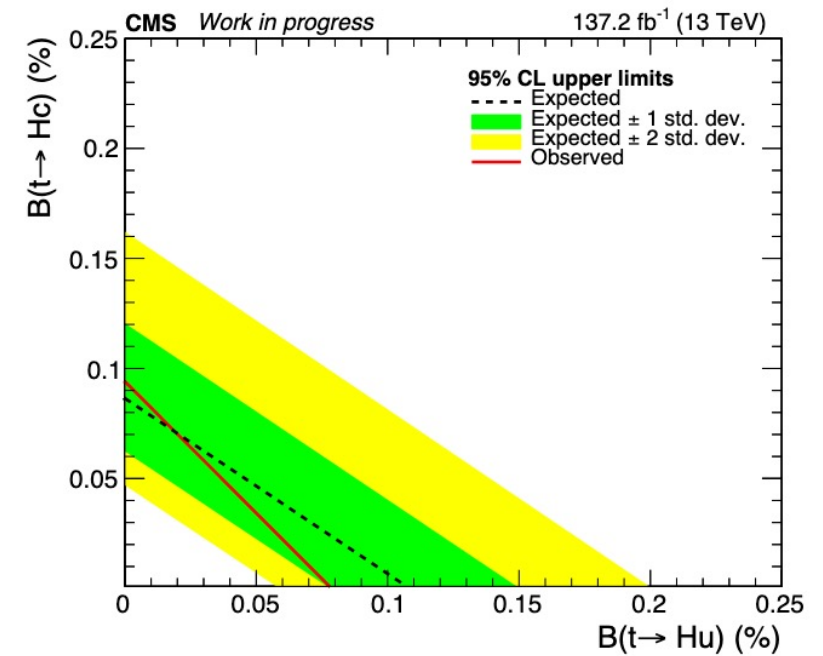
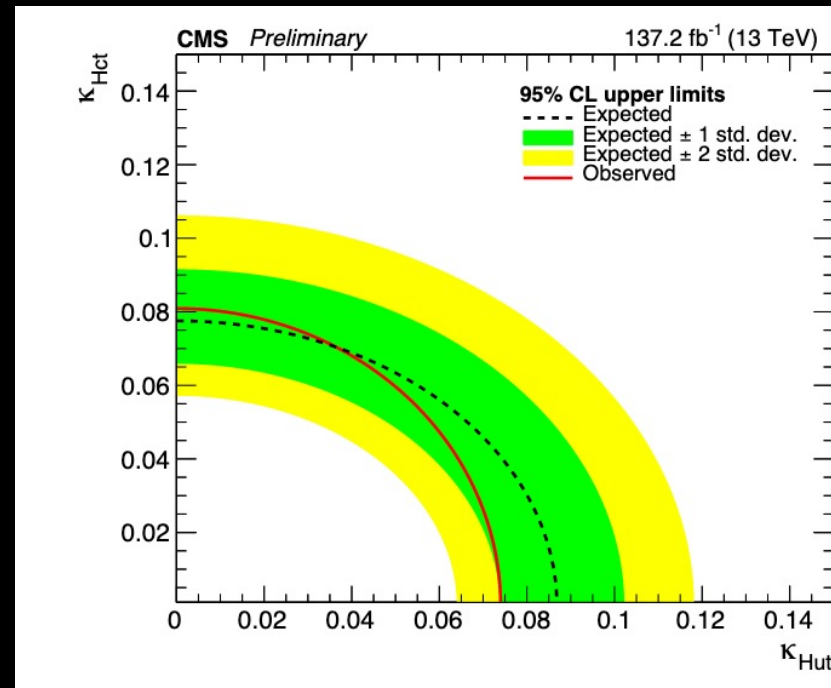
- Searches for tHq (q = u, c),  $H \rightarrow \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}$  [ $137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]
- Production & decay
- Signal region:  $1\ell$ ,  $\geq 3$  jet,  $\geq 2$  b-jet
- A deep neural network is used to associate the reconstructed objects to the matrix-element partonic final state
- BDTs are used to distinguish the signal from the background events



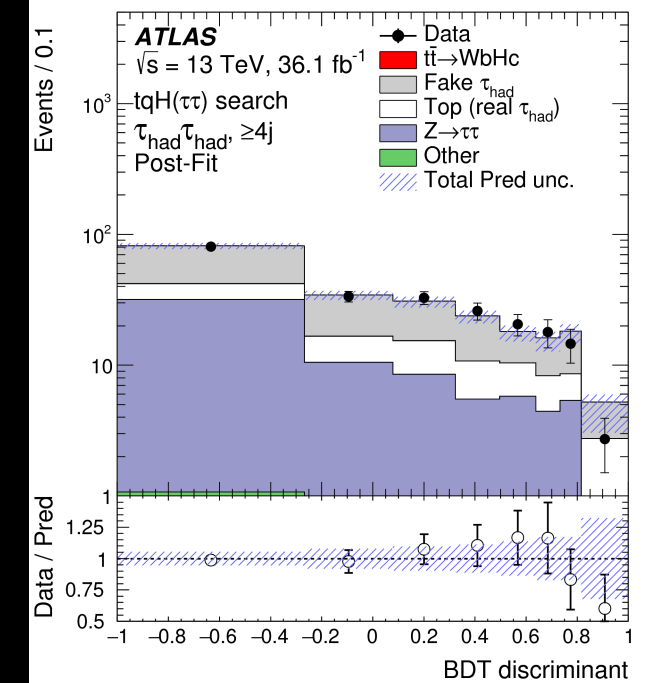
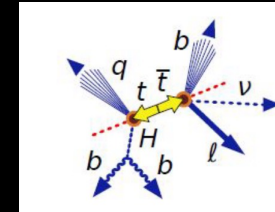
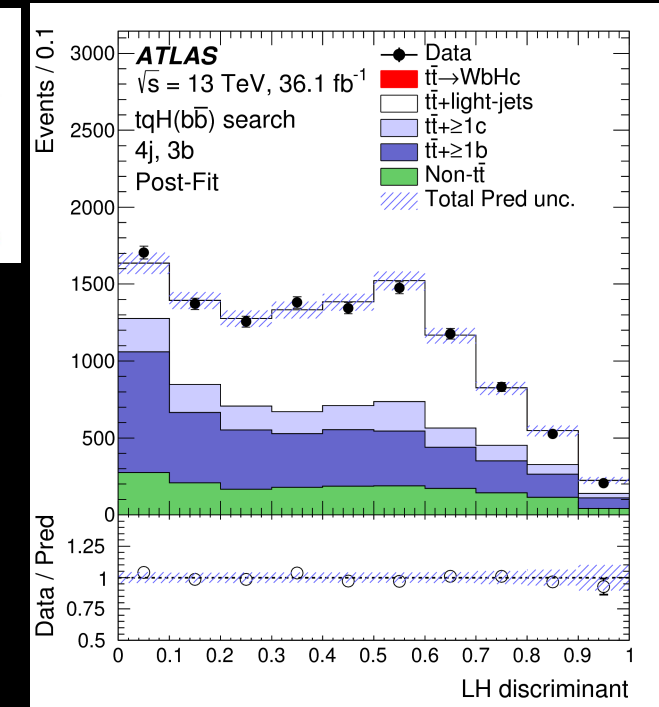
- No significant excess with respect to the SM background expectations
  - 95% CL limits are set on the  $\kappa$ s, couplings and BRs
- All bjet-jet categories are combined
  - The b3j4 category has the highest sensitivity
- Significant improve with respect to the early run-2 search
  - JHEP 06 (2018) 102



- Upper limits:
  - $B(t \rightarrow Hu) <$ 
    - obs:  $8 \times 10^{-4}$
    - exp:  $11 \times 10^{-4}$
  - $B(t \rightarrow Hc) <$ 
    - obs:  $9 \times 10^{-4}$
    - Exp:  $9 \times 10^{-4}$



# Search for the FCNC $tHq$ interaction [JHEP 05 (2019) 123]



- Searches for  $tHq$  ( $q = u, c$ ) FCNC decays in  $t\bar{t}$  events [ $36 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]
- $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ 
  - Single lepton,  $\geq 4$  jets (2 b-tagged)
  - Backgrounds:  $t\bar{t}$  + HF/LF
  - Data-driven estimate for non prompt leptons
  - Event classification on the jet (4, 5,  $\geq 6$ ) and b-tagged jet (2, 3,  $\geq 4$ )
  - Likelihood-based discriminant

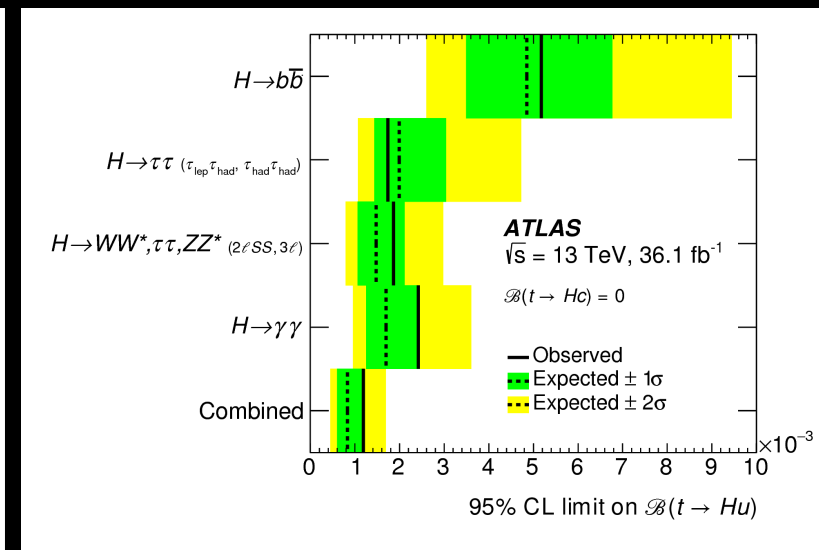
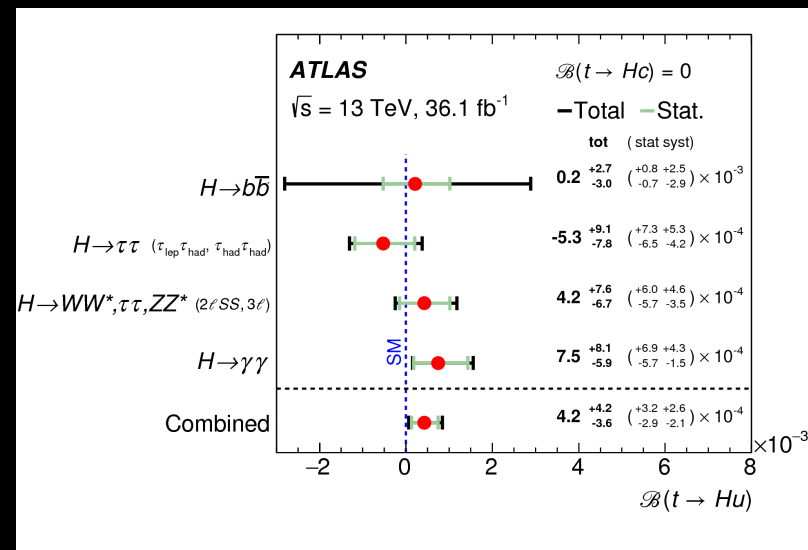
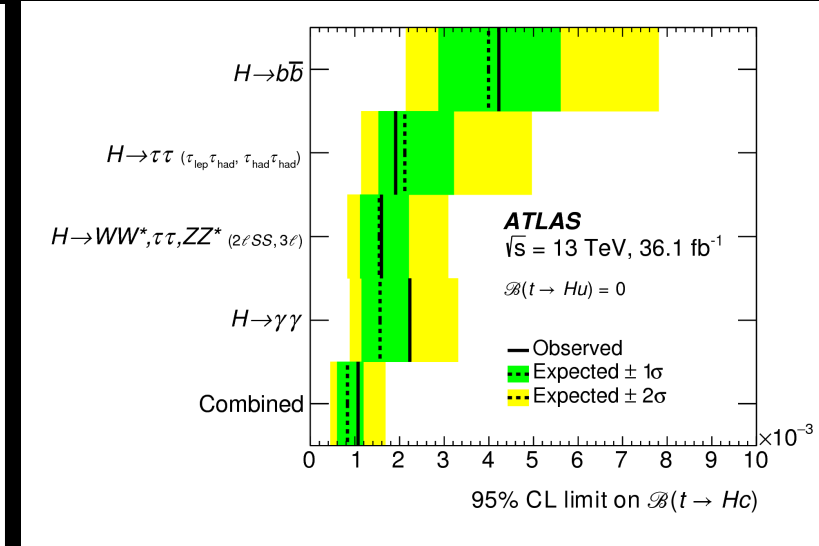
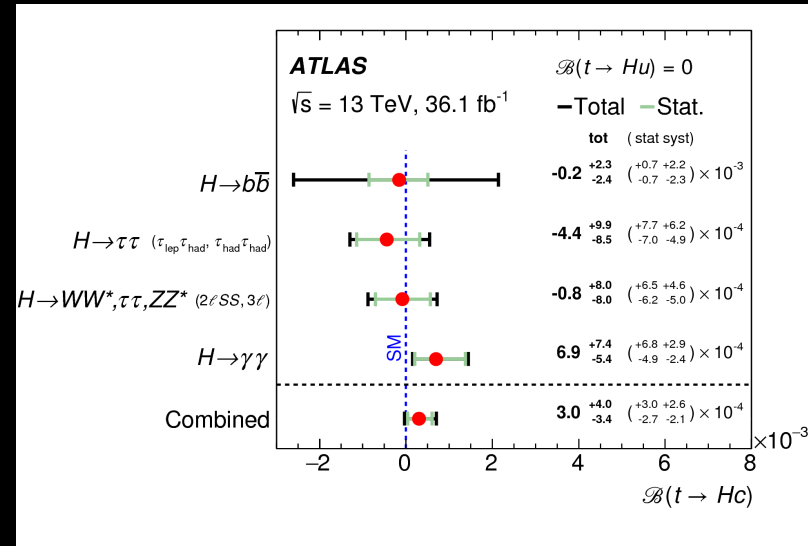
- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ 
  - Single lepton ( $\tau_{\text{lep}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ ), di-tau ( $\tau_{\text{had}}\tau_{\text{had}}$ ),  $\geq 3$  jets (1 b-tagged)
  - Backgrounds: fakes ( $t\bar{t}$ ),  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$
  - Data-driven estimate for fake  $\tau_{\text{had}}$
  - Event classification on the jet multiplicity ( $3j, \geq 4j$ )
  - BDT discriminant

- No significant excess of events above the background expectation is found

- 95% CL upper limits on the  $t \rightarrow Hq$

- Results are combined with

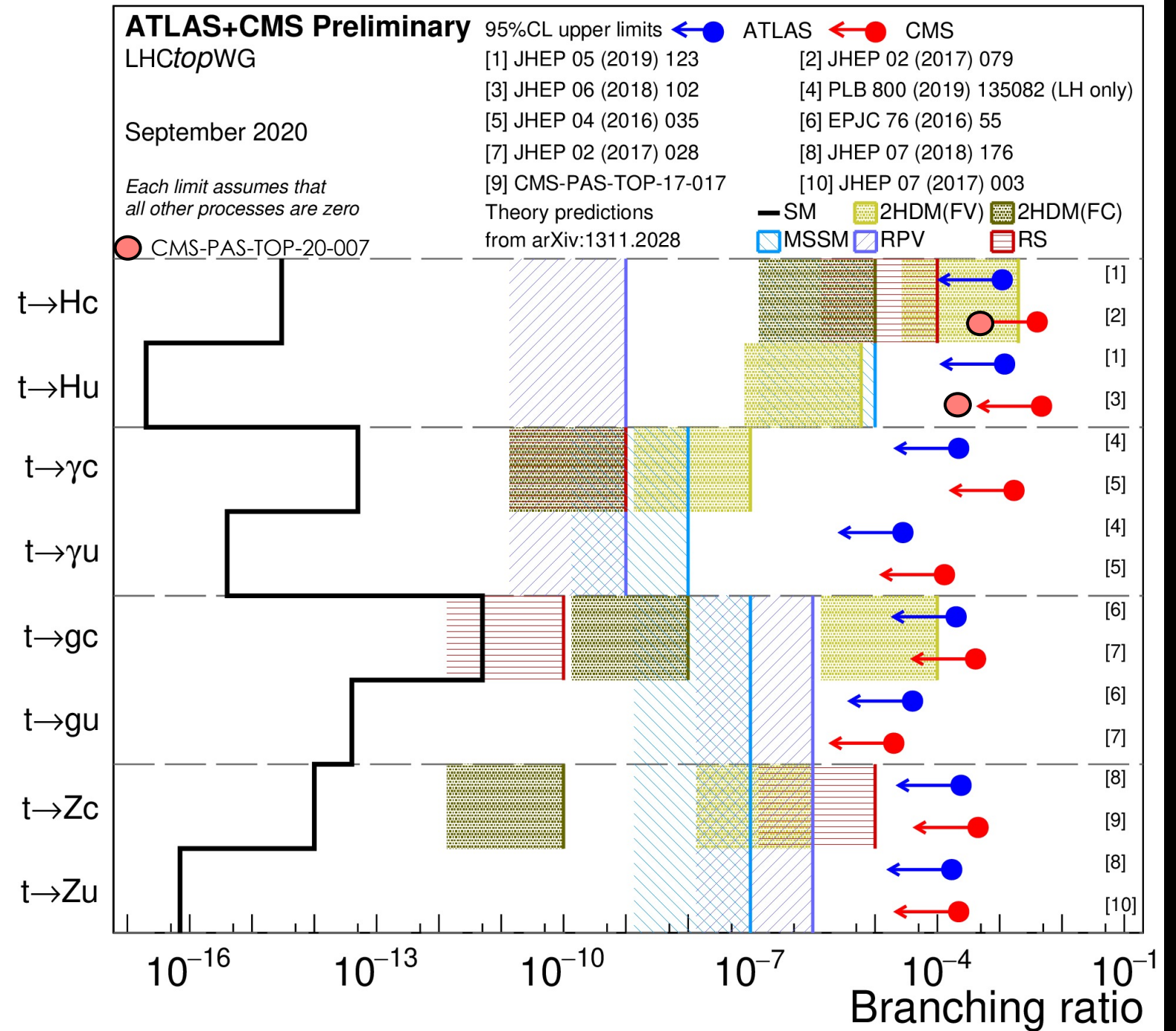
- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  [JHEP10 (2017) 129]
  - $H \rightarrow WW^*, \tau\tau, ZZ^* (2\ell\nu SS, 3\ell)$  [Phys. Rev. D 98, 032002]





# FCNC summary

- Search for FCNC are performed in various channels
- start probing models predicting highest branching ratios



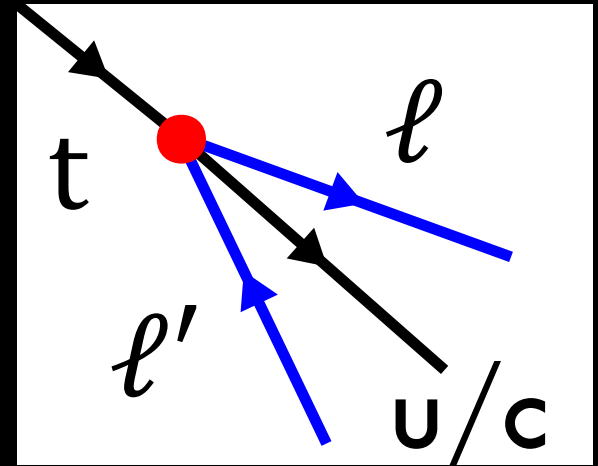
# Search for LFV in the top sector

- In the SM, lepton flavor is conserved in all interactions
  - The neutrino mass terms predict charged Lepton flavor violation (CLFV) at loop level (highly suppressed due to the tiny values of neutrino masses)
- Many new physics models predict sizable CLFV (neutrino mass models, multi-Higgs doublet models,...)
- If the new physics responsible for the CLFV is at scales beyond what the LHC can directly probe, the SM Lagrangian can be extended by dimension-6 operators

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_x \frac{C_x}{\Lambda^2} O_x + \dots,$$

## CLFV interaction types

- **Vector:**  $O_{lq}^{1(ijkl)}, O_{lq}^{3(ijkl)}, O_{lu}^{(ijkl)}, O_{eq}^{(ijkl)}, O_{eu}^{(ijkl)}$
- **Scalar:**  $O_{lequ}^{1(ijkl)}$
- **Tensor:**  $O_{lequ}^{3(ijkl)}$



$$\begin{aligned} O_{lq}^{(3)ijkl} &= (\bar{l}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I l_j) (\bar{q}_k \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_l), \\ O_{lq}^{(1)ijkl} &= (\bar{l}_i \gamma^\mu l_j) (\bar{q}_k \gamma^\mu q_l), \\ O_{lu}^{ijkl} &= (\bar{l}_i \gamma^\mu l_j) (\bar{u}_k \gamma^\mu u_l), \\ O_{eq}^{ijkl} &= (\bar{e}_i \gamma^\mu e_j) (\bar{q}_k \gamma^\mu q_l), \\ O_{eu}^{ijkl} &= (\bar{e}_i \gamma^\mu e_j) (\bar{u}_k \gamma^\mu u_l), \\ O_{lequ}^{(1)ijkl} &= (\bar{l}_i e_j) \varepsilon (\bar{q}_k u_l), \\ O_{lequ}^{(3)ijkl} &= (\bar{l}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_j) \varepsilon (\bar{q}_k \sigma_{\mu\nu} u_l), \end{aligned}$$

# Search for the $e\mu$ LFV interactions

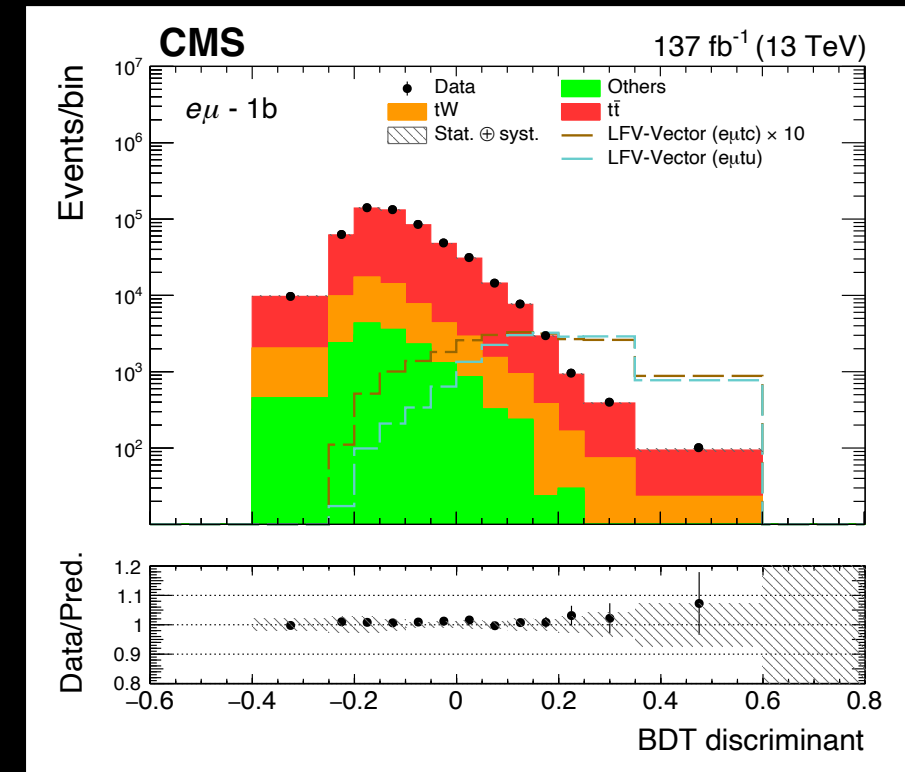
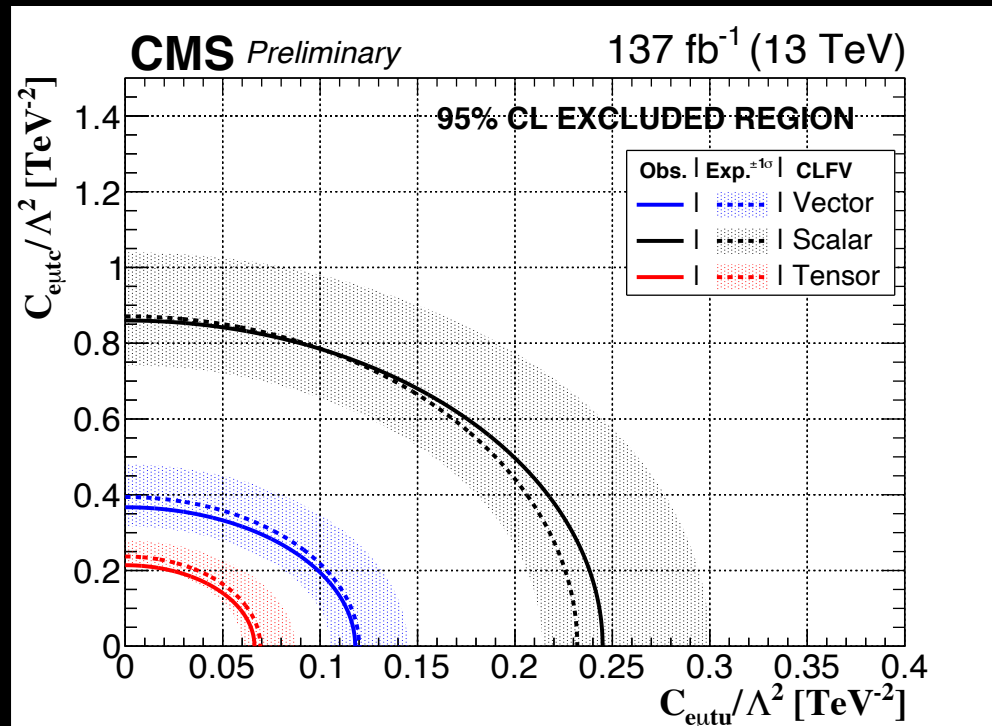
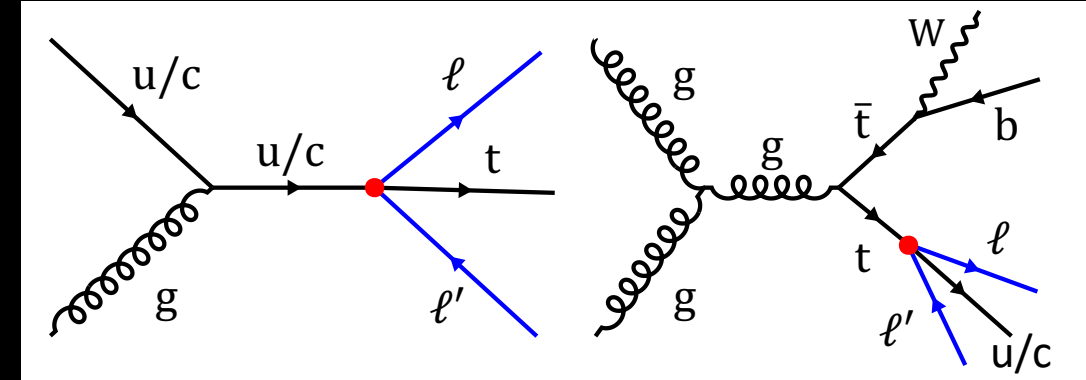
(CMS-PAS-TOP-19-006)



- Search for CLFV in  $e\mu$  final state [ $137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]
- Production & decay
- Signal: CLFV vector, scalar and tensor
- BDT is used to discriminate signal from BG events
- Data consistent with SM expectation
  - Upper limits are set at 95% CL

Production

Decay

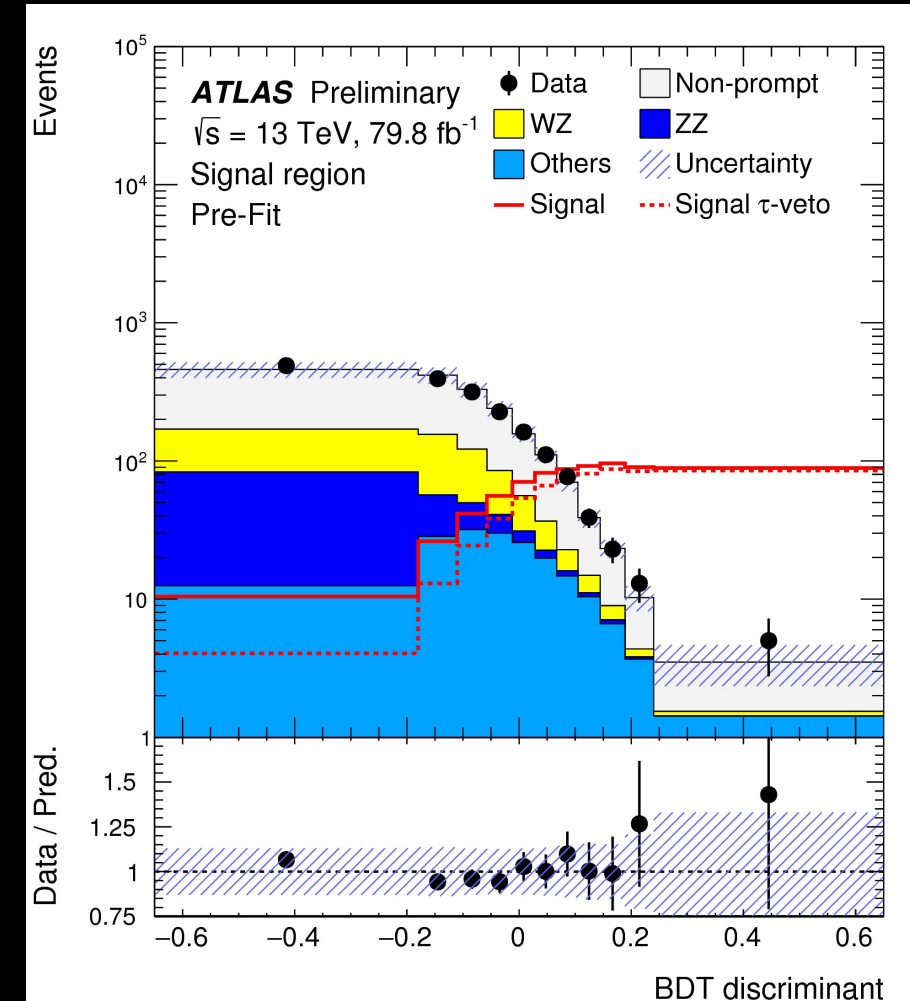
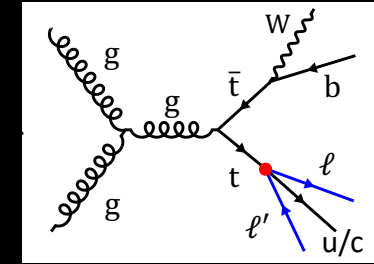


# Search for the $e\mu$ LFV interactions

(ATLAS-CONF-2018-044)



- Search for CLFV in final states with three isolated charged leptons [ $80 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]
- Decay only
- CLFV top reconstructed from two opposite sign different-flavour leptons and a jet
- Non-prompt background:  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $Z$ +jets, estimated with matrix method in data (dominant uncertainty)
- Prompt background:  $WZ$ ,  $ZZ$
- BDT is used to discriminate signal from BG events
- Data consistent with SM expectation
  - Upper limits are set at 95% CL



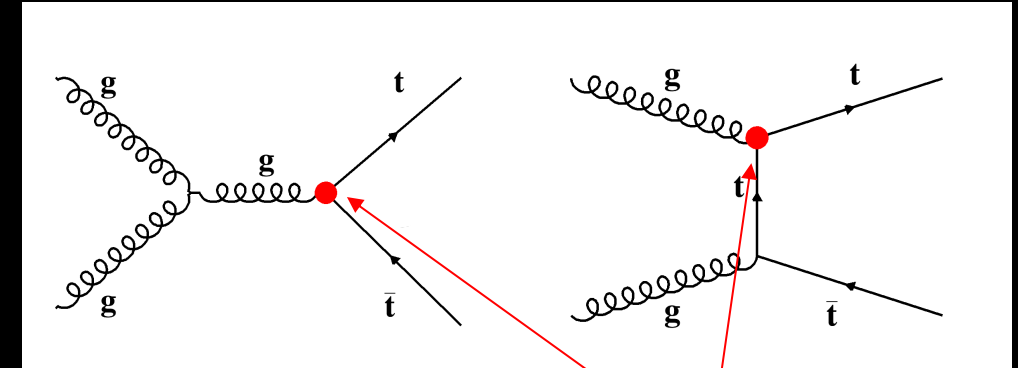
$$B(t \rightarrow \ell \ell' q) < 1.86(1.36) \times 10^{-5} \text{ obs (exp)}$$
$$B(t \rightarrow e \mu q) < 6.6(4.8) \times 10^{-6} \text{ obs (exp)}$$

# Search for CPV in the top sector

- CP violation in SM is not large enough to describe the matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe
- In the SM, CPV in the production and decay of top quark pairs is predicted to be very small
- Top-quark pair production and decay provide a unique opportunity to study CPV
- Simple CP odd observables
  - triple-product observables of the form  $v_1 \cdot (v_2 \times v_3)$  where  $v_i$  are spin/four momentum of top decay products,  $O_i$ , are odd under CP transformation

$$A_i = \frac{N(\mathcal{O}_i > 0) - N(\mathcal{O}_i < 0)}{N(\mathcal{O}_i > 0) + N(\mathcal{O}_i < 0)}.$$

- chromo-electric dipole moment (CEDM) of top quark in top pair production induces CPV



$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{g_S}{2} \bar{t} T^a \sigma^{\mu\nu} (a_t^g + i\gamma_5 d_t^g) t G^{\mu\nu},$$



# Search for the CPV interactions

(CMS-PAS-TOP-18-007)

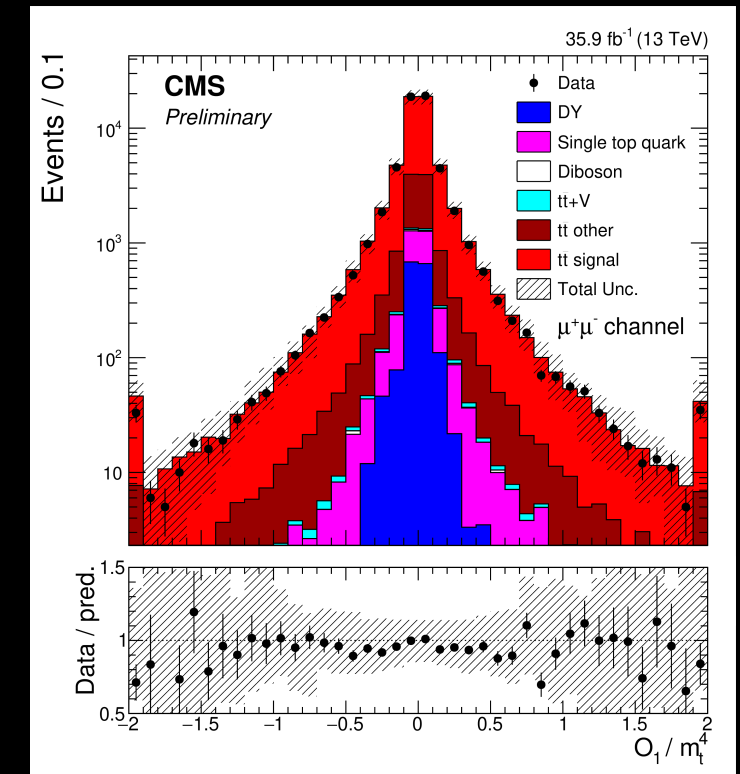
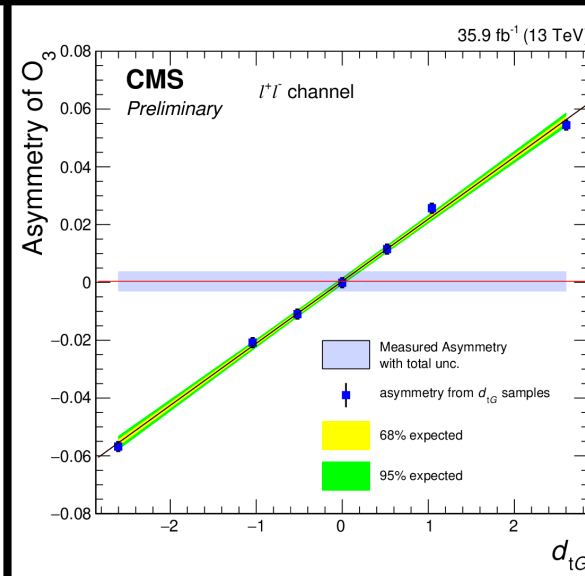
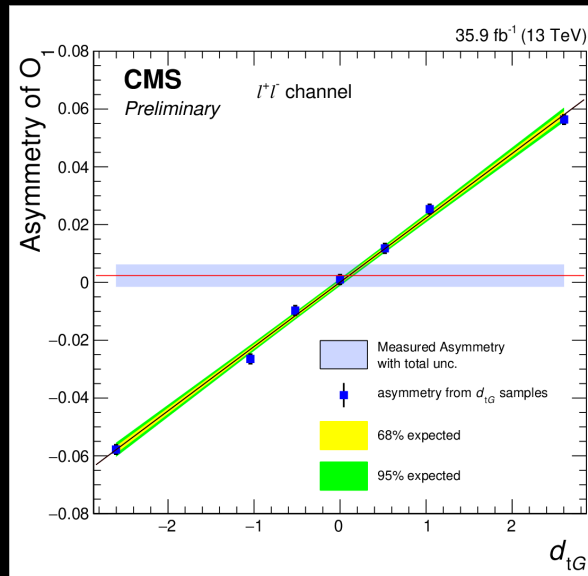


- Extraction the asymmetry and CEDM in top pair events in the dilepton final states [36 fb<sup>-1</sup>]
- Observables;  $\mathcal{O}_1$  and  $\mathcal{O}_3$  (Phys. Rev. D 93, 014020 (2016))
- The measured asymmetries are consistent with the Standard Model prediction
- Asymmetry and CEDM have linear correlation
- CEDM is extracted by exploiting its correlation with the asymmetry

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = \epsilon(p_t, p_{\bar{t}}, p_{\ell^+}, p_{\ell^-}) = \begin{vmatrix} E_t & p_{tx} & p_{ty} & p_{tz} \\ E_{\bar{t}} & p_{\bar{t}x} & p_{\bar{t}y} & p_{\bar{t}z} \\ E_{\ell^+} & p_{\ell^+x} & p_{\ell^+y} & p_{\ell^+z} \\ E_{\ell^-} & p_{\ell^-x} & p_{\ell^-y} & p_{\ell^-z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_3 = \epsilon(p_b, p_{\bar{b}}, p_{\ell^+}, p_{\ell^-}) = \begin{vmatrix} E_b & p_{bx} & p_{by} & p_{bz} \\ E_{\bar{b}} & p_{\bar{b}x} & p_{\bar{b}y} & p_{\bar{b}z} \\ E_{\ell^+} & p_{\ell^+x} & p_{\ell^+y} & p_{\ell^+z} \\ E_{\ell^-} & p_{\ell^-x} & p_{\ell^-y} & p_{\ell^-z} \end{vmatrix}$$

| Physics observable | $d_{tG}$   | CEDM ( $10^{-18} \text{ g}_s \cdot \text{cm}$ )     |
|--------------------|--|---|
| $\mathcal{O}_1$    | $0.10 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.12(\text{syst})$ | $0.58 \pm 0.69(\text{stat}) \pm 0.70(\text{syst})$  |
| $\mathcal{O}_3$    | $0.00 \pm 0.13(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst})$ | $-0.01 \pm 0.72(\text{stat}) \pm 0.58(\text{syst})$ |



# Search for the CPV interactions

(CMS-PAS-TOP-20-005)



new

- Lepton + jets final states [ $137 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ]
- Observables;  $O_3$ ,  $O_6$ ,  $O_{12}$  and  $O_{14}$  (Phys. Rev. D 93, 014020 (2016))

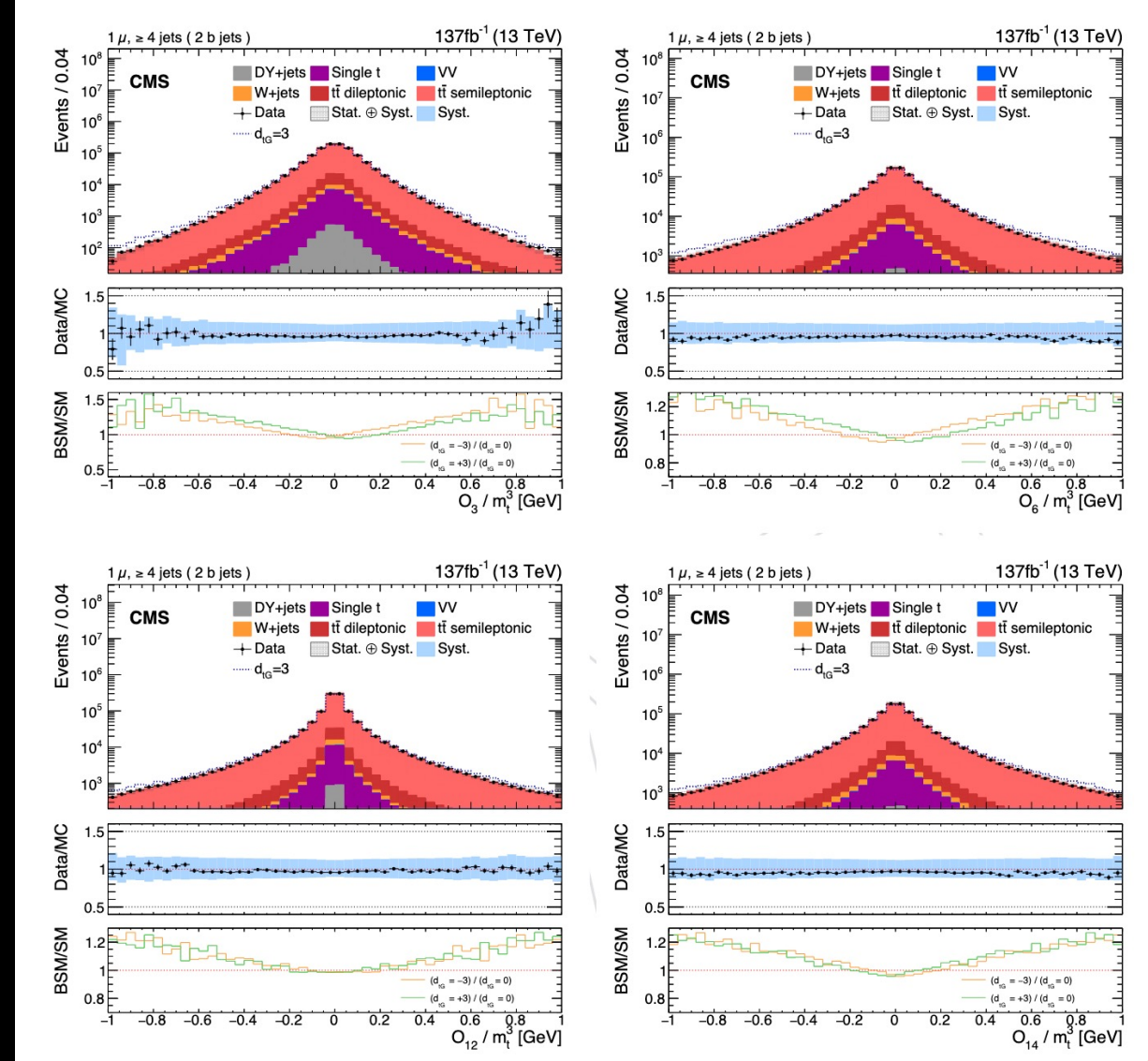
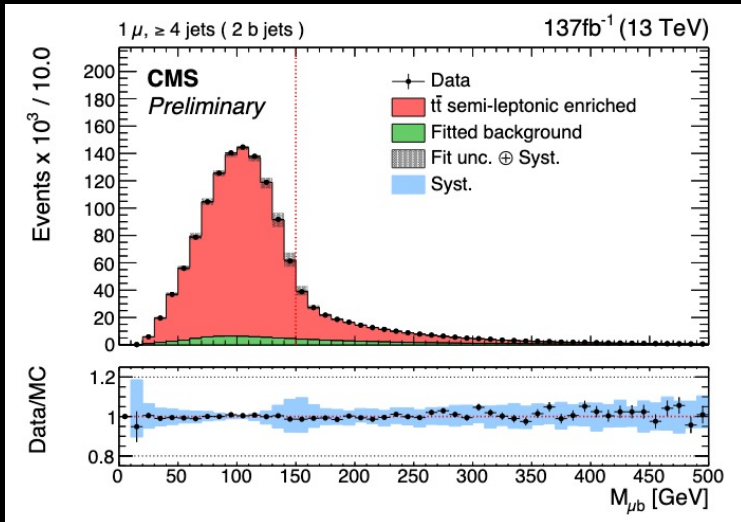
$$O_3 = Q_\ell \epsilon(p_b, p_{\bar{b}}, p_\ell, p_{j_1}) \propto Q_\ell \vec{p}'_b \cdot (\vec{p}'_\ell \times \vec{p}'_{j_1})$$

$$O_6 = Q_\ell \epsilon(P, p_b - p_{\bar{b}}, p_\ell, p_{j_1}) \propto Q_\ell (\vec{p}_b - \vec{p}_{\bar{b}}) \cdot (\vec{p}_\ell \times \vec{p}_{j_1})$$

$$O_{12} = q \cdot (p_b - p_{\bar{b}}) \epsilon(P, q, p_b, p_{\bar{b}}) \propto (\vec{p}_b - \vec{p}_{\bar{b}})_z \cdot (\vec{p}_b \times \vec{p}_{\bar{b}})_z$$

$$O_{14} = \epsilon(P, p_b + p_{\bar{b}}, p_\ell, p_{j_1}) \propto (\vec{p}_b + \vec{p}_{\bar{b}}) \cdot (\vec{p}_\ell \times \vec{p}_{j_1}).$$

- Top quark and antiquark candidates are reconstructed using a  $\chi^2$  sorting algorithm
- The background contribution in the signal region is estimated from a fit to the mass distribution  $M_{t\bar{t}}$



- Experimental factors that affect the measurements are parametrised with a dilution factor
  - Comparing GEN level to RECO level observable
  - Observable-dependent

Correct sign fraction

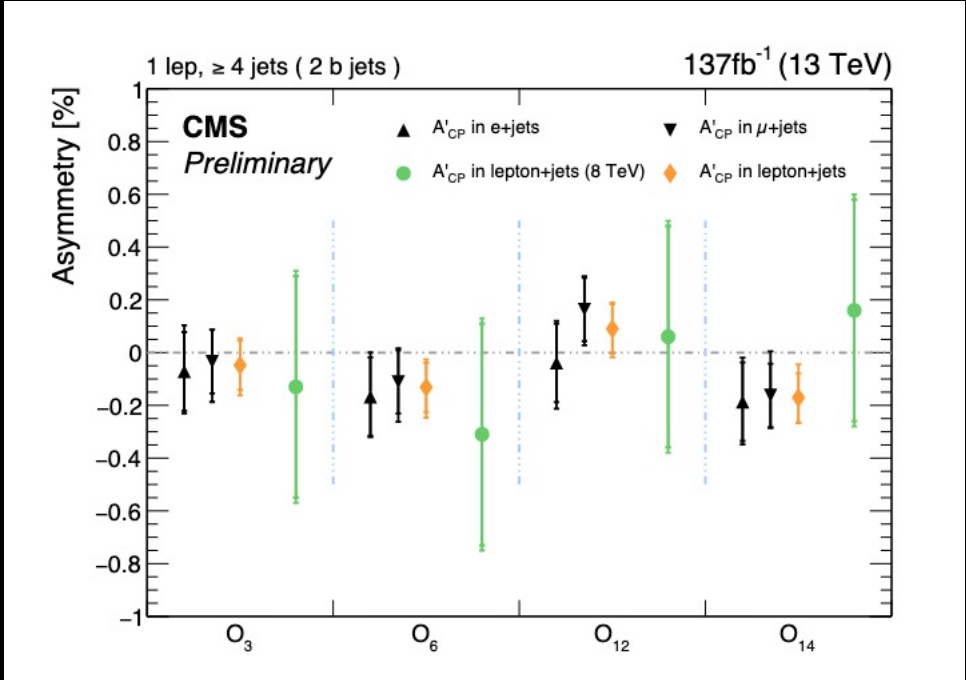
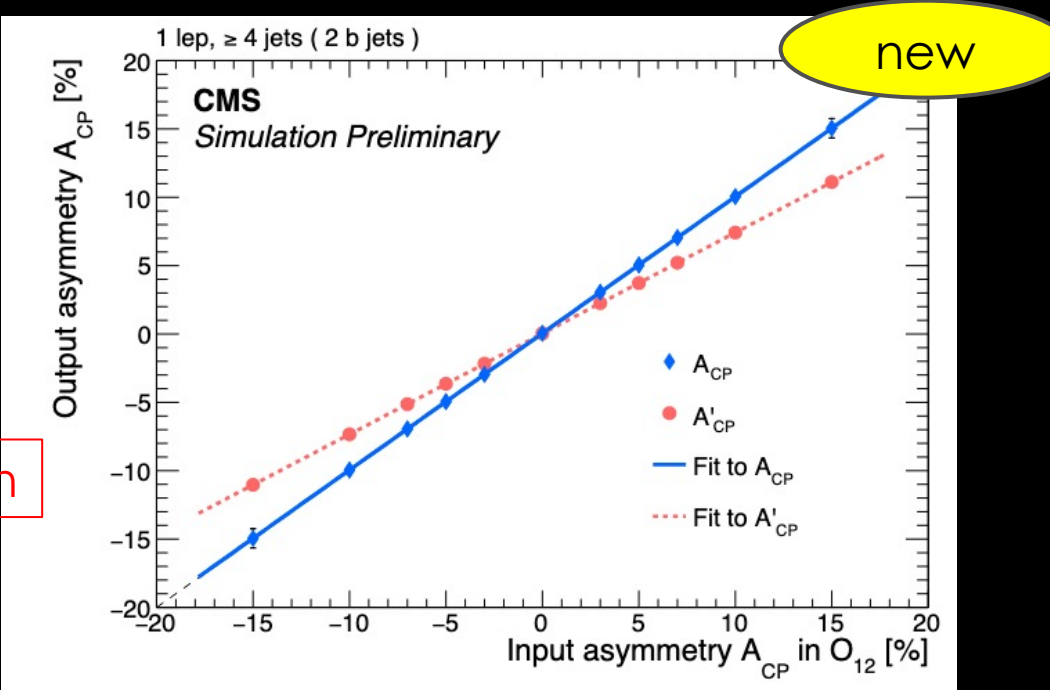
$$D = \epsilon_c - \epsilon_w.$$

Wrong sign fraction

| Observable | Dilution factor $D$                        |                                   |
|------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| $O_3$      | $0.4642^{+0.0007}_{-0.0007}(\text{stat.})$ | $+0.0135_{-0.0167}(\text{syst.})$ |
| $O_6$      | $0.4368^{+0.0007}_{-0.0007}(\text{stat.})$ | $+0.0124_{-0.0152}(\text{syst.})$ |
| $O_{12}$   | $0.7381^{+0.0006}_{-0.0006}(\text{stat.})$ | $+0.0129_{-0.0171}(\text{syst.})$ |
| $O_{14}$   | $0.5989^{+0.0007}_{-0.0007}(\text{stat.})$ | $+0.0112_{-0.0143}(\text{syst.})$ |

- There is no significant evidence of CPV in each observable
  - Consistent with the SM prediction

|          | $e + \text{jets}$  | $A'_{CP}(\%)$<br>$\mu + \text{jets}$                             | Combined   |
|----------|--|--|--|
| $O_3$    | $-0.071 \pm 0.149(\text{stat.})^{+0.092}_{-0.058}(\text{syst.})$ | $-0.035 \pm 0.120(\text{stat.})^{+0.022}_{-0.094}(\text{syst.})$ | $-0.048 \pm 0.094(\text{stat.})^{+0.041}_{-0.065}(\text{syst.})$ |
| $O_6$    | $-0.167 \pm 0.149(\text{stat.})^{+0.077}_{-0.038}(\text{syst.})$ | $-0.111 \pm 0.120(\text{stat.})^{+0.042}_{-0.093}(\text{syst.})$ | $-0.131 \pm 0.094(\text{stat.})^{+0.049}_{-0.068}(\text{syst.})$ |
| $O_{12}$ | $-0.039 \pm 0.149(\text{stat.})^{+0.056}_{-0.090}(\text{syst.})$ | $+0.163 \pm 0.120(\text{stat.})^{+0.038}_{-0.065}(\text{syst.})$ | $+0.090 \pm 0.094(\text{stat.})^{+0.034}_{-0.053}(\text{syst.})$ |
| $O_{14}$ | $-0.186 \pm 0.149(\text{stat.})^{+0.075}_{-0.065}(\text{syst.})$ | $-0.162 \pm 0.120(\text{stat.})^{+0.117}_{-0.032}(\text{syst.})$ | $-0.171 \pm 0.094(\text{stat.})^{+0.085}_{-0.023}(\text{syst.})$ |



# Summary

- LHC is efficient top quark factory, allow ATLAS and CMS for rare top quark interactions
  - FCNC
  - CLFV
  - CPV
  - $tZq$  (see David Walter talk)
  - Four-top-quarks (see Paolo Sabatini talk)
  - ...
- Contribution of the new physics can be parameterized using effective field theory
- Results are well in agreement with the SM prediction and no significance deviation is observed
- More searches are performed with full run-2 data and will be published soon, stay tuned!

Thanks for your attention