



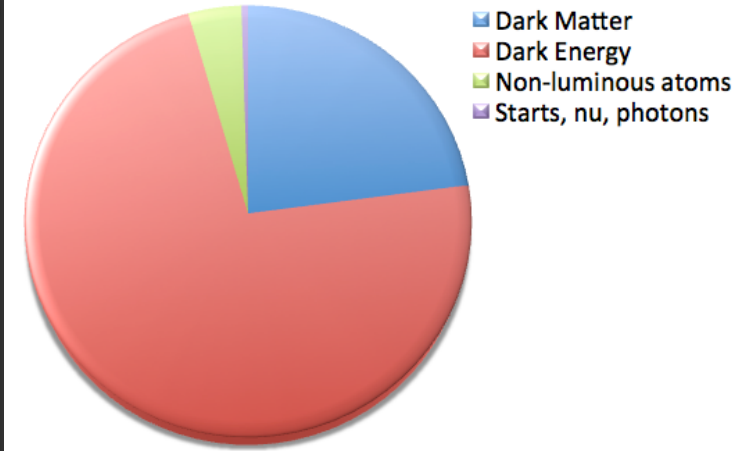
The Top Quark

M. Cobal and G. Panizzo

credits: L. Cerrito

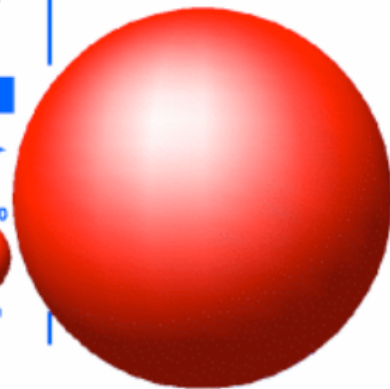
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The Standard Model vs. our Universe



There are indications that New particles, Forces, or a new Space-Time structure are waiting to be uncovered...

LEPTONS		
Electron Neutrino Mass -0	Muon Neutrino -0	Tau Neutrino -0
Electron .511	Muon 105.7	Tau 1 777
QUARKS		
Up Mass: 5	Charm 1 500	Top -180 000
Down 8	Strange 160	Bottom 4 250



New Physics at $O(\text{TeV})$



Dynamics of the heaviest particle:
the top quark



The Top quark

After 1977 we had:

Quarks	u	c	
	d	s	b
Leptons	e	μ	τ
	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ

Obviously one
missing 'top' t

Also good theoretical
reasons for complete
'doublets'.

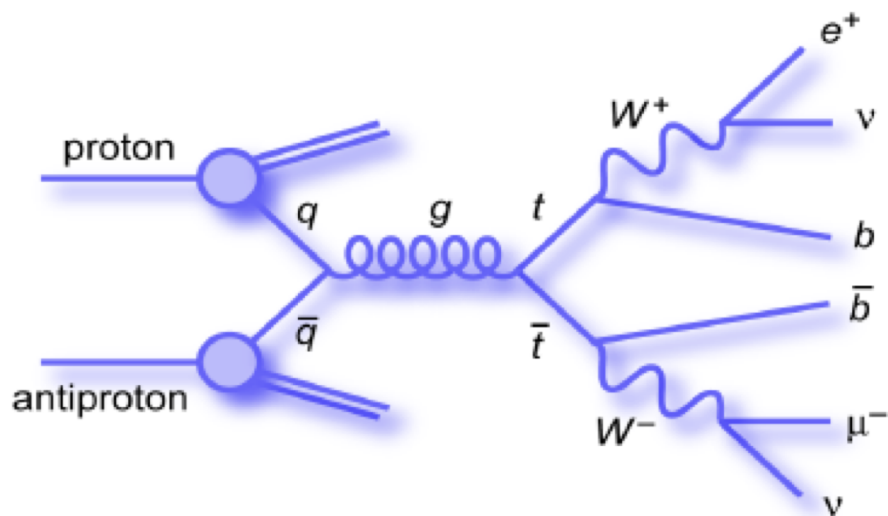
Searched in vain at e^+e^- machines, PETRA, PEP, LEP etc - ruling out any new quarks at their energies \rightarrow top mass $> 45 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (half LEP1 energy).



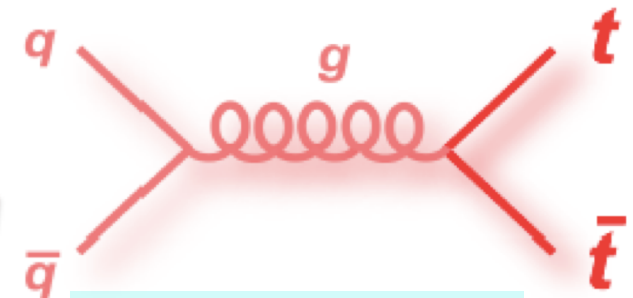
The Top quark discovery

The sixth quark was found in 1994 at Fermilab. The first evidence came from the CDF experiment in proton/antiproton collisions at the energy of 1.8 TeV.

Typical Feynman diagrams for production

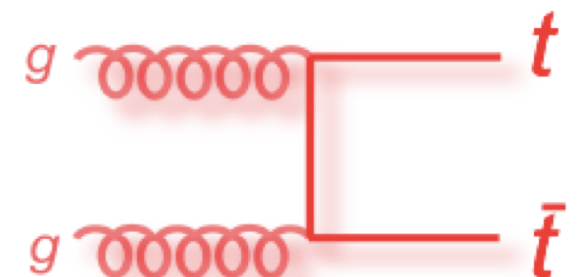
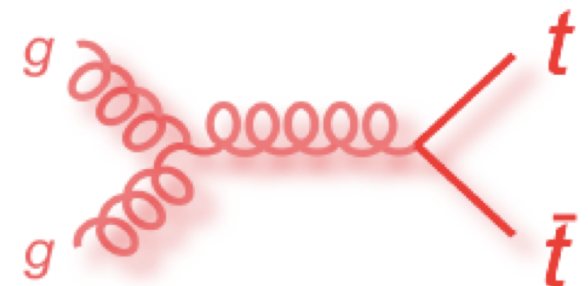


Topology of a top event



Quark annihilation

Gluon-gluon fusion

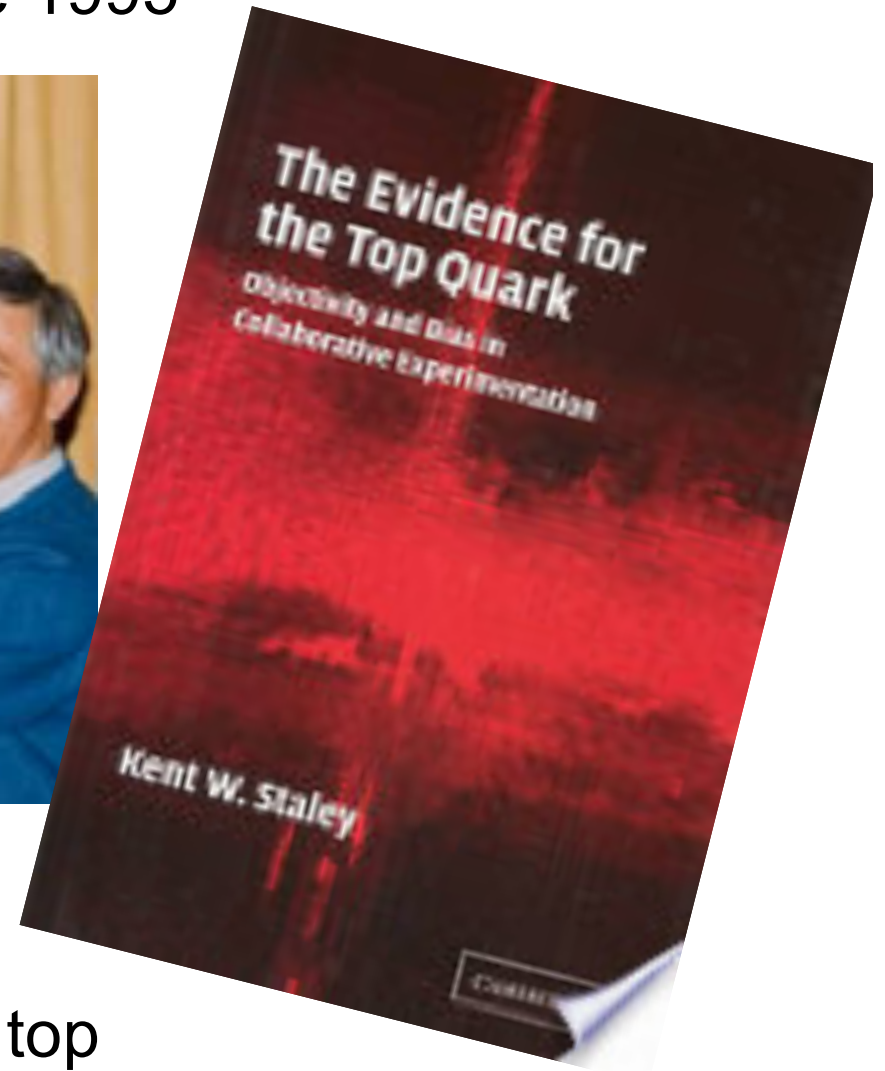




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hic sunt futura

Moriond Conference

France 1995



The full story of top
discovery in two books!



**UNIVERSITÀ
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hic sunt futura

Virgin Islands Summer School

US 1994



Brief introduction to top quarks

Three Generations of Matter (Fermions)

	I	II	III	
mass →	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV	0
charge →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0
spin →	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
name →	u up	c charm	t top	γ photon
Quarks	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV	0
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	d down	s strange	b bottom	g gluon
<2.2 eV	<0.17 MeV	<15.5 MeV	91.2 GeV	
0	0	0	0	
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	Z⁰ weak force	
0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	80.4 GeV	
-1	-1	-1	± 1	
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
e electron	μ muon	τ tau	W[±] weak force	

Top Quark:

- ▶ Particle type: weak isospin partner of the bottom quark
- ▶ Spin: $+1/2$
- ▶ Mass: approximately $173 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- ▶ Width: $\sim 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ or $\sim 10^{-24} \text{ s}$
- ▶ Couplings: Strong (color triplet), EM ($Q=+2e/3$), Weak ($I_{3,L}=+1/2$)
- ▶ Decay: almost exclusively to $W+b$

Top quark discovery: 1995

The search for top lasted almost two decades. Its heavy mass delayed discovery.

VOLUME 74, NUMBER 14

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

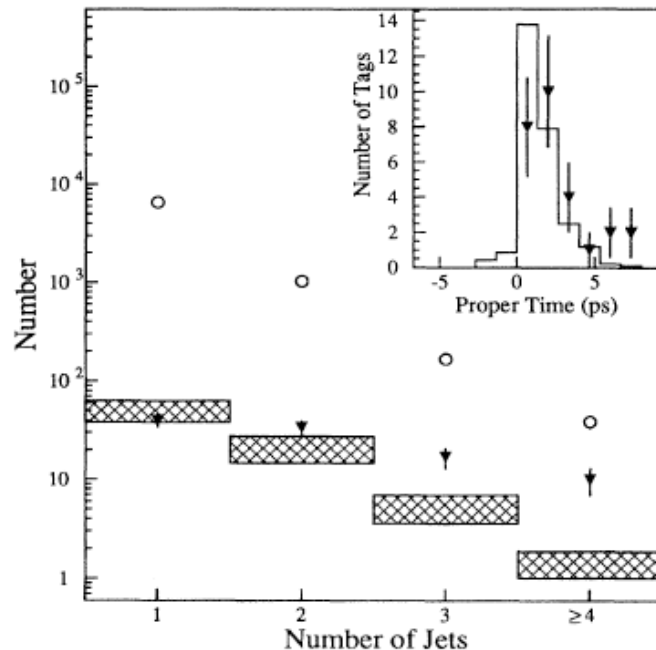


FIG. 1. Number of events before SVX tagging (circles), number of tags observed (triangles), and expected number of background tags (hatched) versus jet multiplicity. Based on the excess number of tags in events with ≥ 3 jets, we expect an additional 0.5 and 5 tags from $t\bar{t}$ decay in the 1- and 2-jet bins, respectively. The inset shows the secondary vertex proper time distribution for the 27 tagged jets in the $W + \geq 3$ -jet data (triangles) compared to the expectation for b quark jets from $t\bar{t}$ decay.

April 1994: "Evidence for top production at the Tevatron" CDF

PRD 50, 2966 (1994)... $\mathcal{L} = 19 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

150 pages 2.8σ excess

$M_{\text{top}} = 174 (16) \text{ GeV}$ & $\sigma(t\bar{t}) = 14 (6) \text{ pb}$

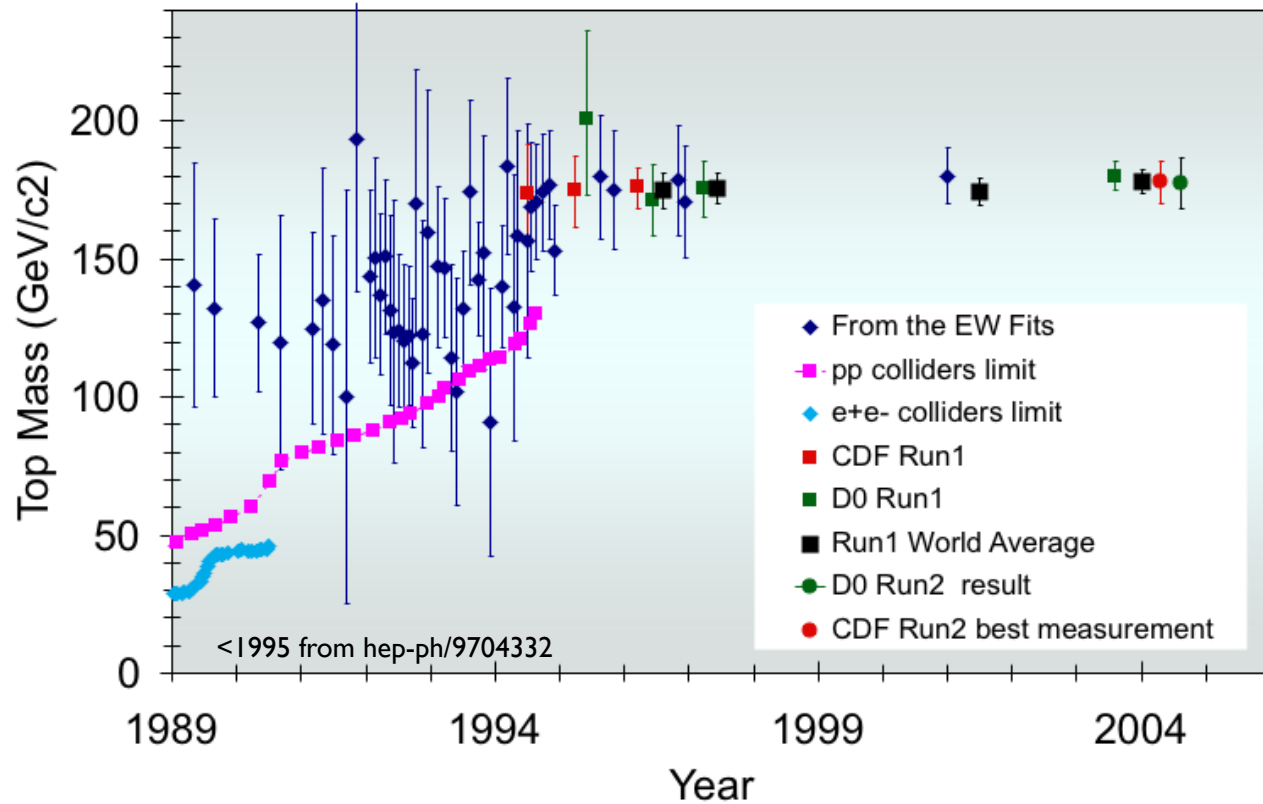
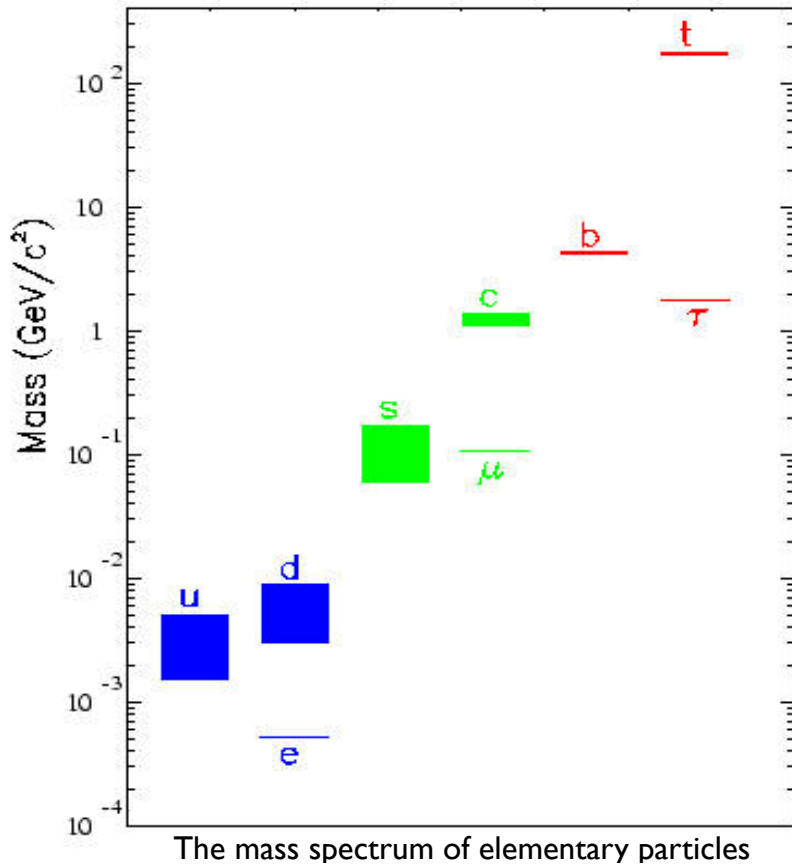
March 1995: CDF and D0 announce simultaneously the discovery of the Top Quark

CDF: PRL 74, 2626 (1995) 67 pb^{-1}

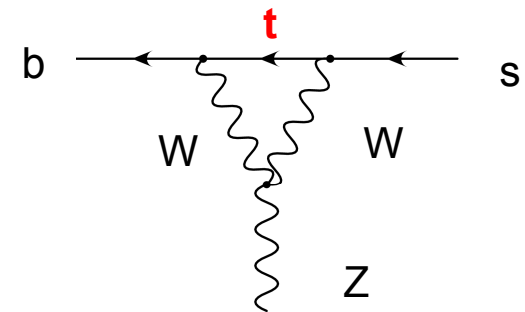
D0: PRL 74, 2632 (1995).... 50 pb^{-1}

Experimental top physics begins

Top in the standard model: mass

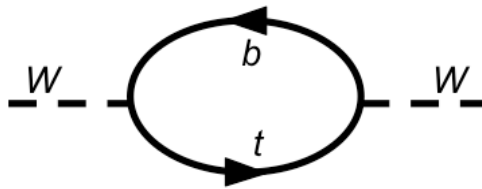


A free parameter... but experimental evidence suggested a large-ish top mass before its discovery because of e.g. FCNC in K and B



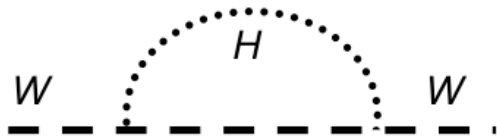
Top in the standard model: mass

Radiative corrections to the W mass calculation:



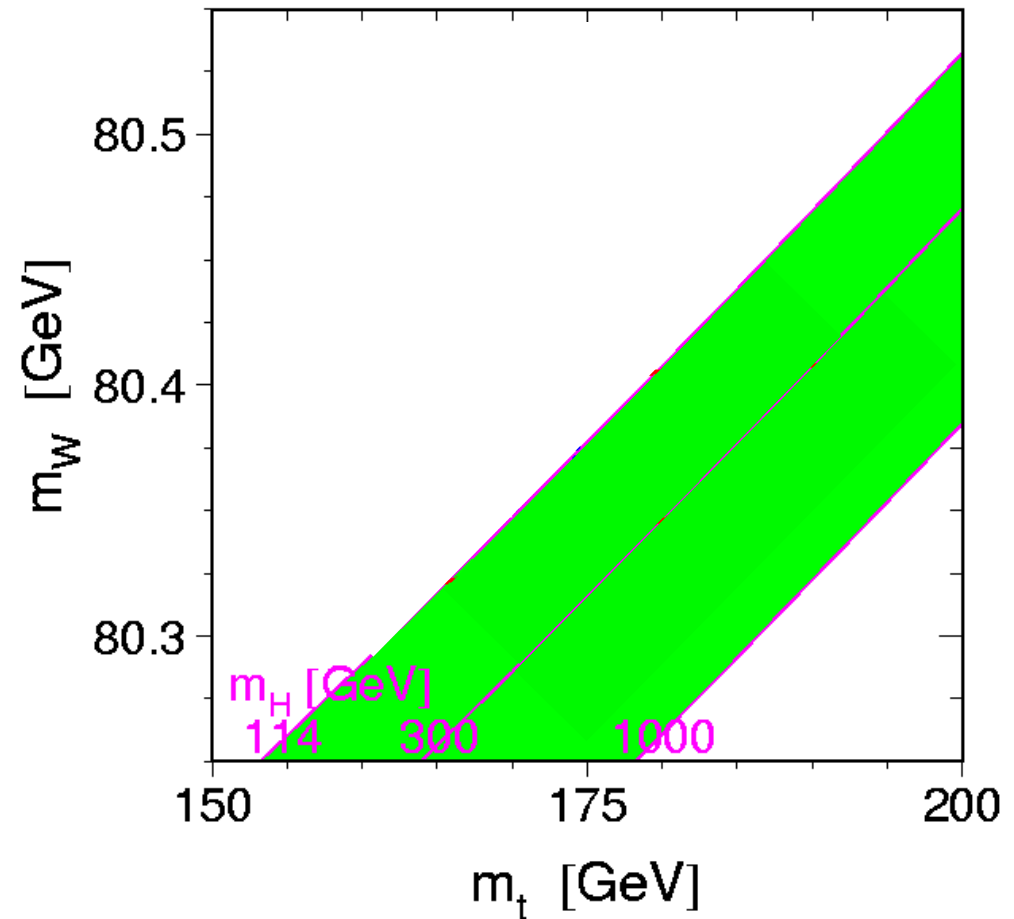
Quadratic in the top mass:

$$\Delta M_W \propto M_t^2$$



Logarithmic in the Higgs mass:

$$\Delta M_W \propto \ln(M_H)$$



The top mass enters many EW parameters, with sizeable corrections.

Top in the standard model: lifetime

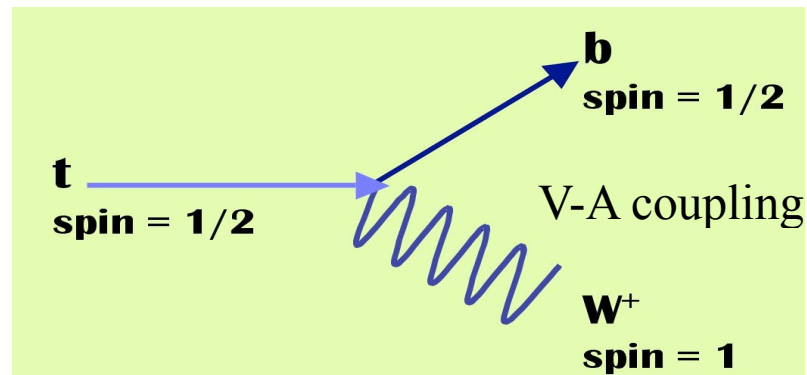
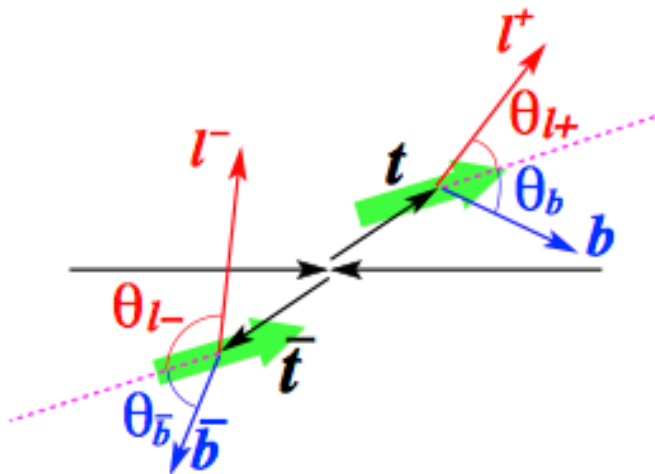
The large width of the top quark implies a very short decay time:

$$\Gamma_t \approx 1.5 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{corresponding to} \quad \tau \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ s}$$

This is one order of magnitude larger than the hadronization scale:

$$\Lambda \approx 0.2 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{or} \quad \tau \approx 10^{-24} \text{ s}$$

top is the only quark which is created and decays as a free quark

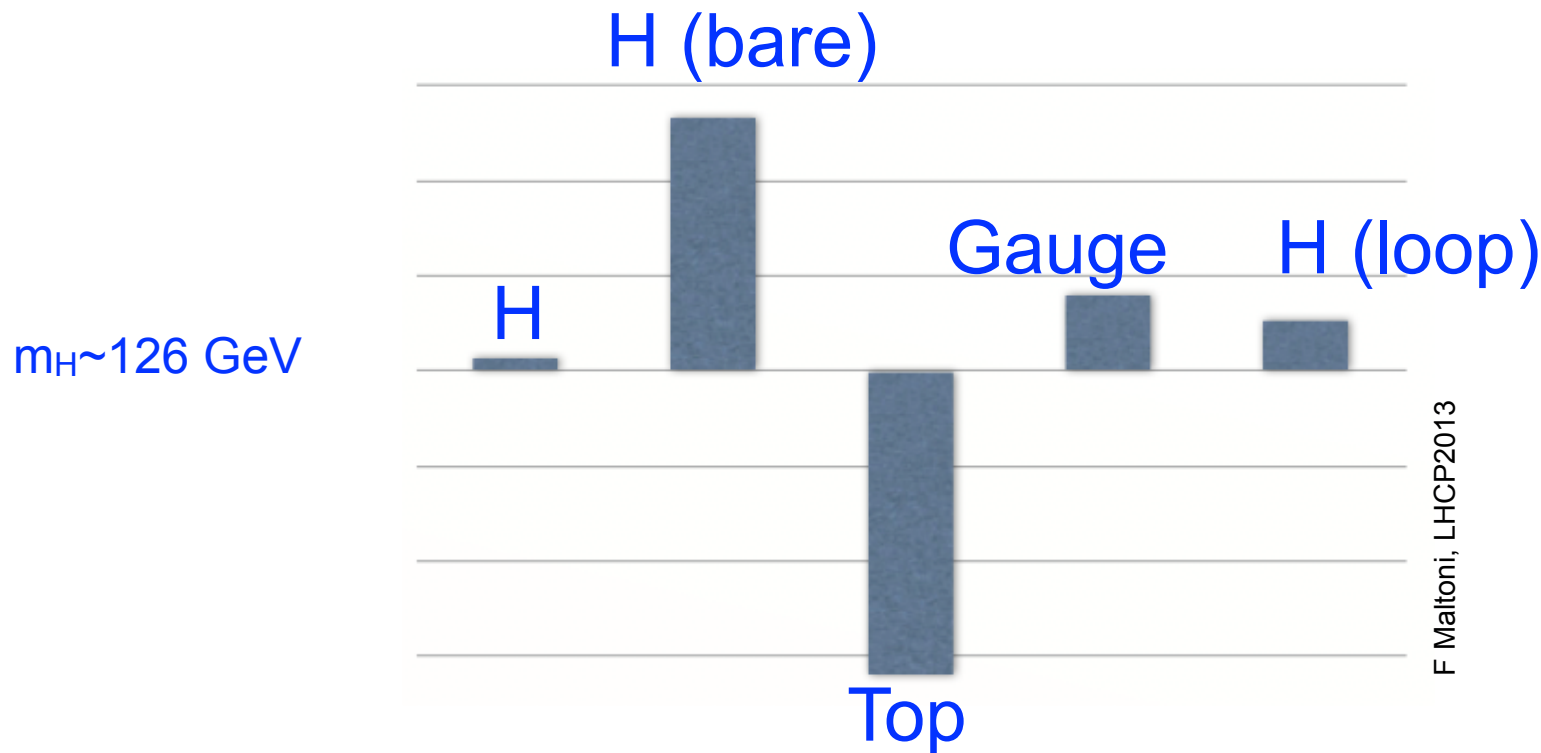


The Higgs “Naturalness” Problem

Radiative corrections to the Higgs boson mass diverge with the SM cut-off energy (Λ)

$$\delta m_H^2 = \text{[diagram: top loop] + \text{[diagram: W/Z/\gamma loop]} + \text{[diagram: Higgs loop]} \propto \Lambda^2$$

$\Lambda \simeq 10^{19} \text{ GeV} ?$



The large top quark mass ($173 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) gives “un-naturally” large corrections.

Possible Discoveries: a Revolution

$$\delta m_H^2 = \text{[top loop]} \rightarrow \text{[W/Z/\gamma]} \rightarrow \text{[h loop]} + \text{[NP diagram]}$$

$= \log \Lambda$ or finite $\Lambda = O(\text{TeV})$

Most Natural theories of physics Beyond the Standard Model (BSM) foresee modifications of the top dynamics at $O(\text{TeV})$

Models with partners of the top:

new scalars/vectors, possibly strongly coupled with the top.
e.g. SUSY.

Cancel the divergence

Models with compositeness and strong dynamics:

top bound states, top is not elementary, e.g. Technicolour.

New dynamics at $\sim \text{TeV}$

New space-time structure:

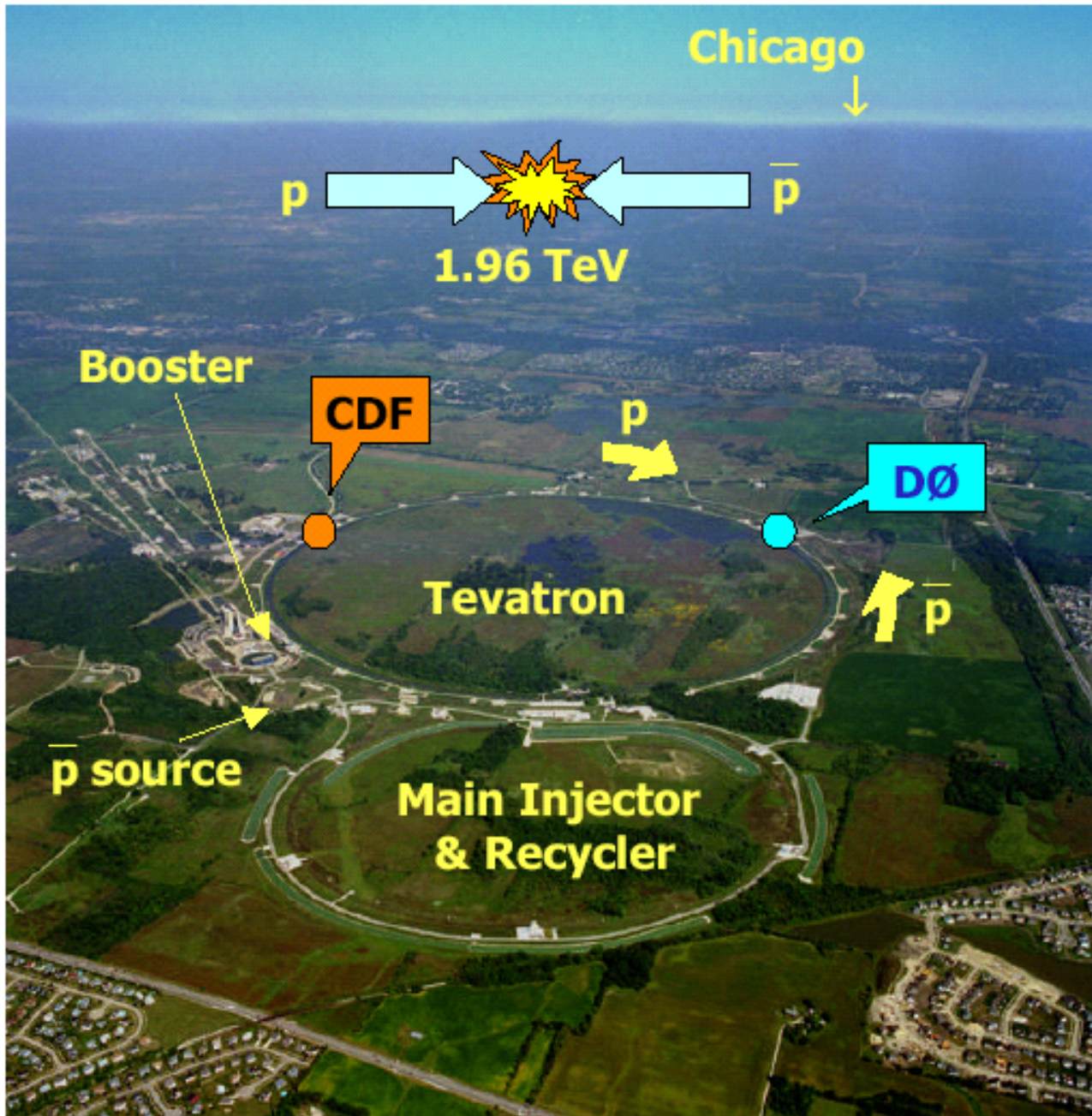
Extra dimensions. e.g. Kaluza-Klein theories.

Lower the cut-off Λ

We TALK of top quark physics,

but we're THINKING of physics beyond the
standard model (BSM)

The Fermilab Tevatron

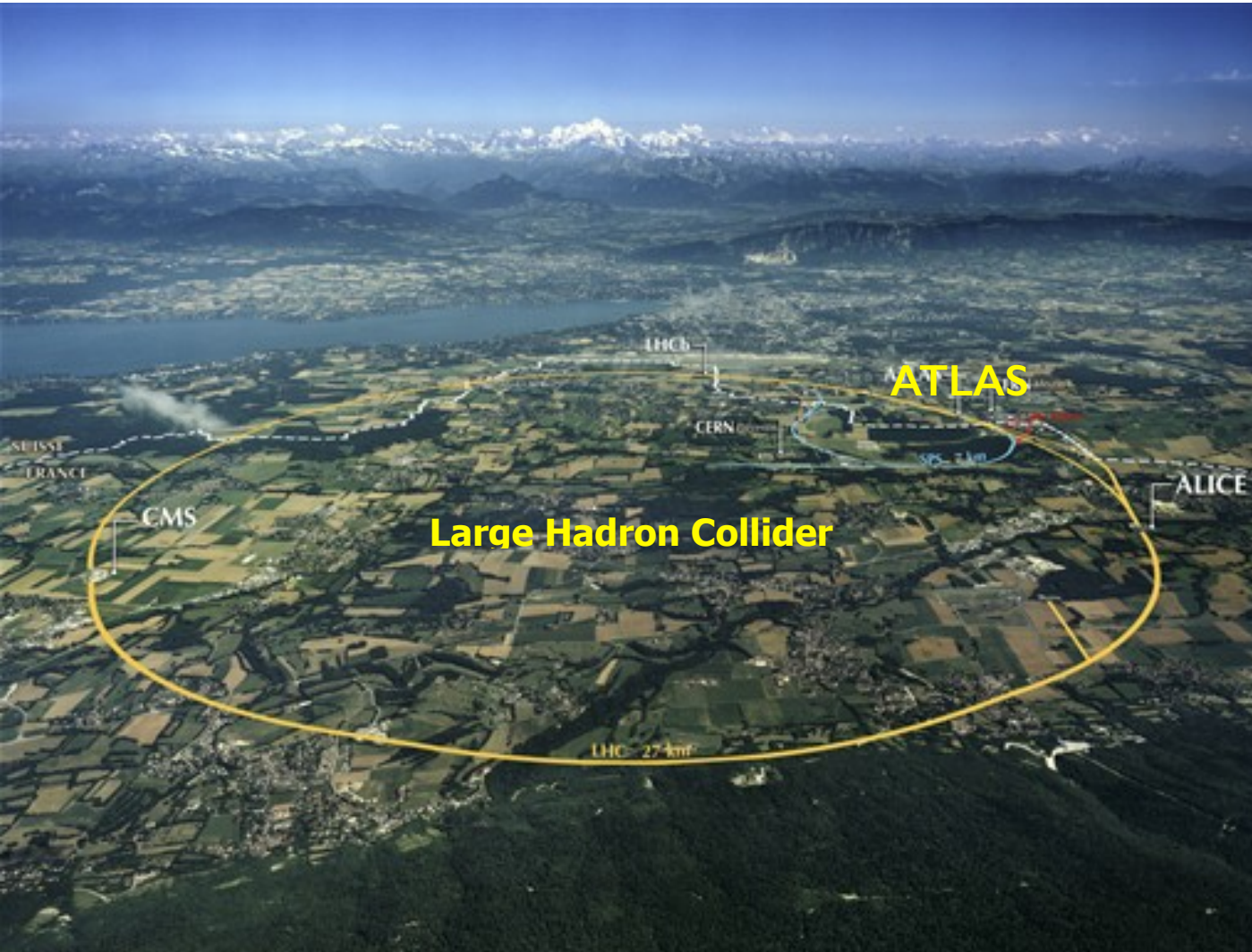


Protons - Antiprotons

- Run I: 1992-96 ($\sqrt{s}=1.8$ TeV, ~ 110 pb $^{-1}$)
- Run II: 2000-11 ($\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV, ~ 10 fb $^{-1}$)
- 396 ns bunch spacing
- Peak luminosities: $3 - 4 \times 10^{32}$ cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$

Ceased operations in 2011

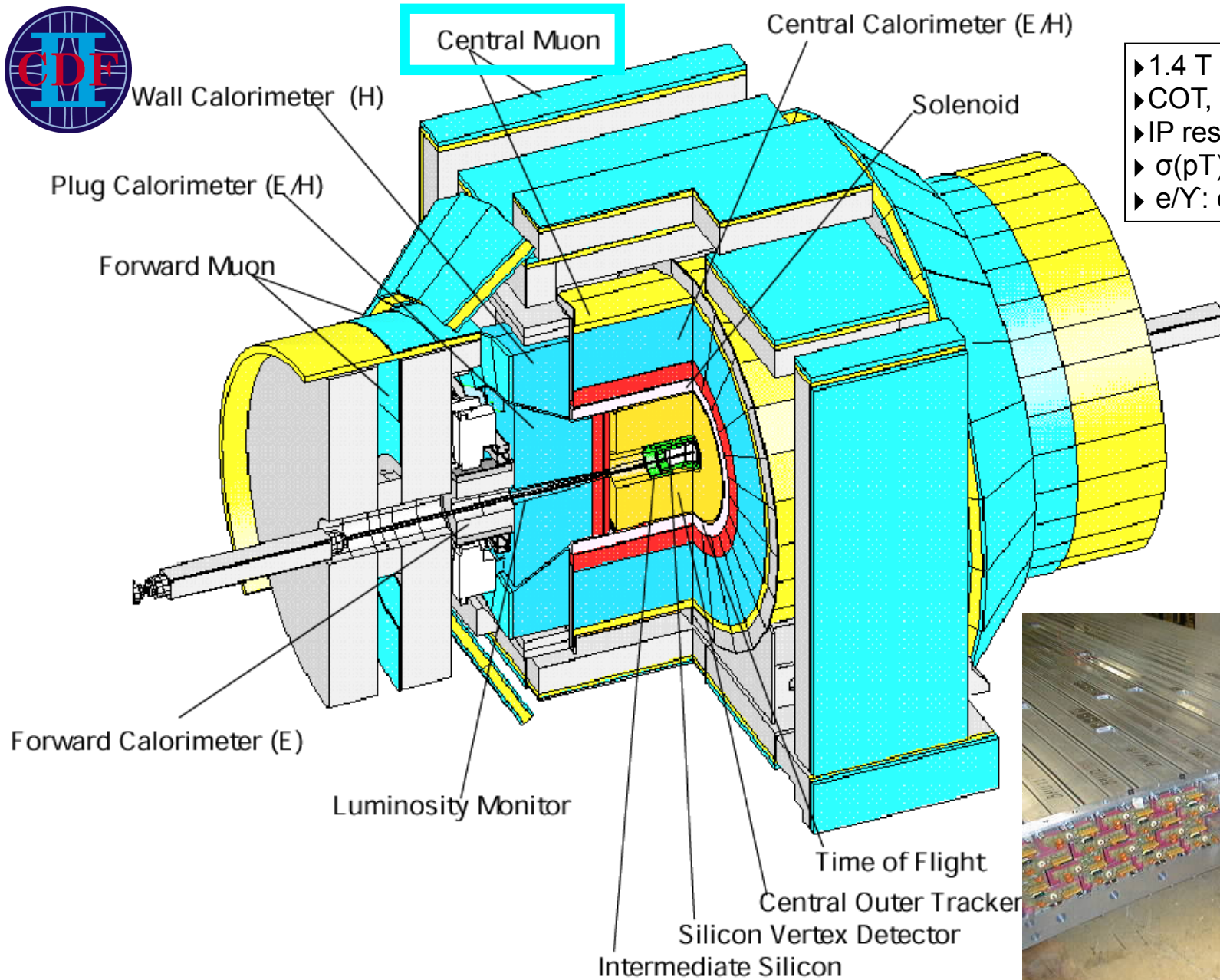
The Large Hadron Collider



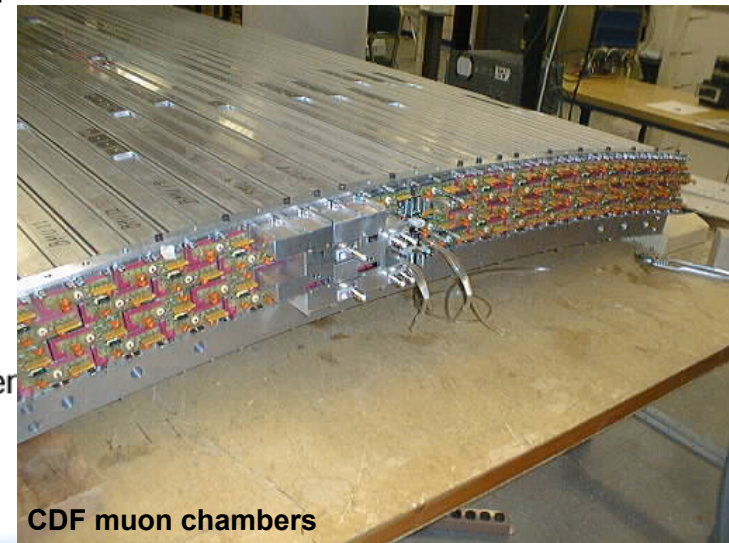
Protons - Protons

- Run I: 2010-12 $\sqrt{s}=7(8)$ TeV, ~ 5 (20) fb^{-1})
- Run II: **2015-18** ($\sqrt{s}=13-14$ TeV, $\sim 75-100$ fb^{-1})
- 25/50 ns bunch spacing
- Peak luminosities (<2012): $\sim 7 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

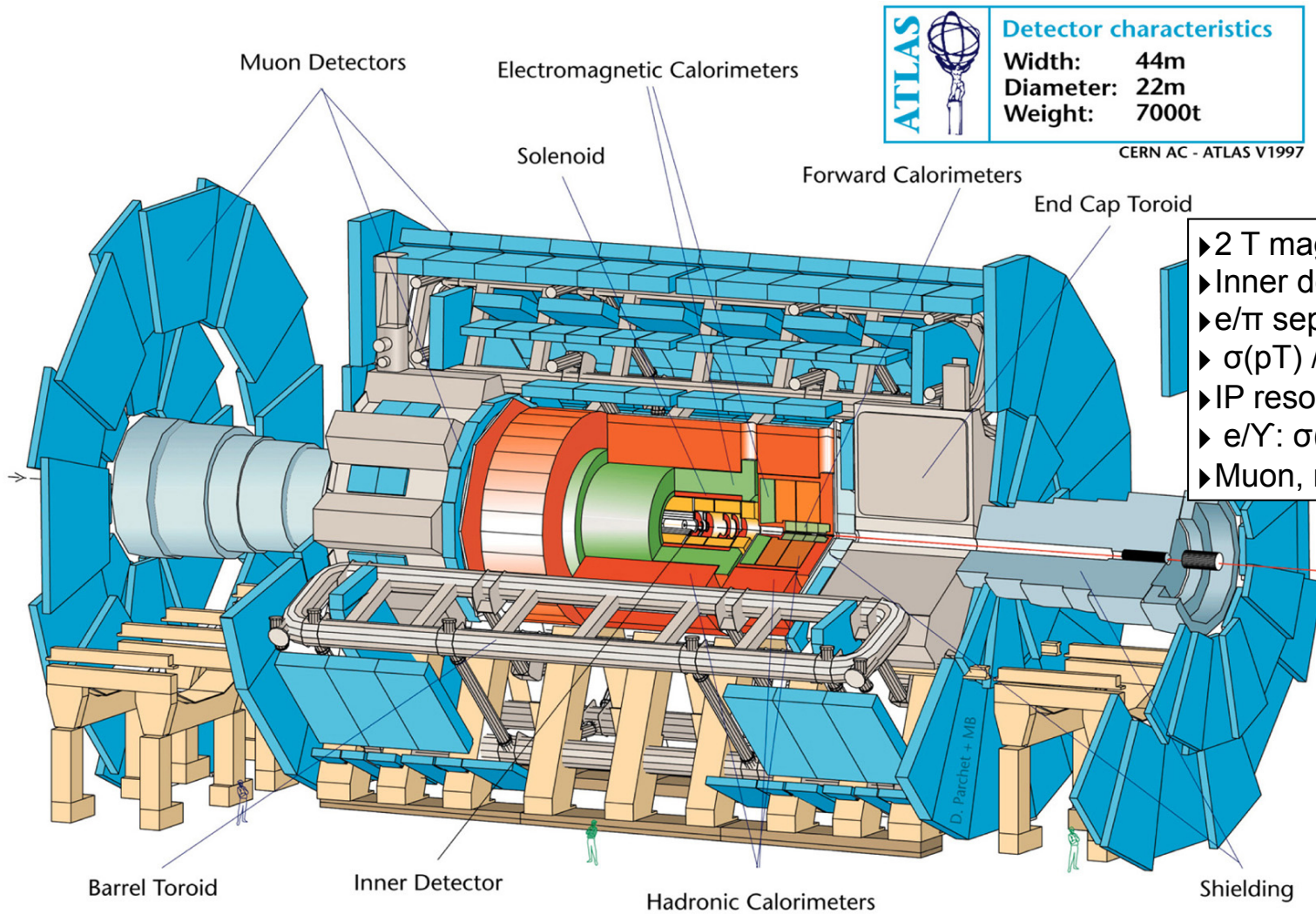
The CDF Detector at FNAL




- ▶ 1.4 T magnetic field
- ▶ COT, SVX: $|\eta| < 1$, $|\eta| < 2$
- ▶ IP resolution: 40 μm
- ▶ $\sigma(pT) / pT = 0.07\% pT [\text{GeV}/c]^{-1}$
- ▶ e/Y: $\sigma(E)/E = 13.5\% / \sqrt{E_{T\oplus}} 2\%$

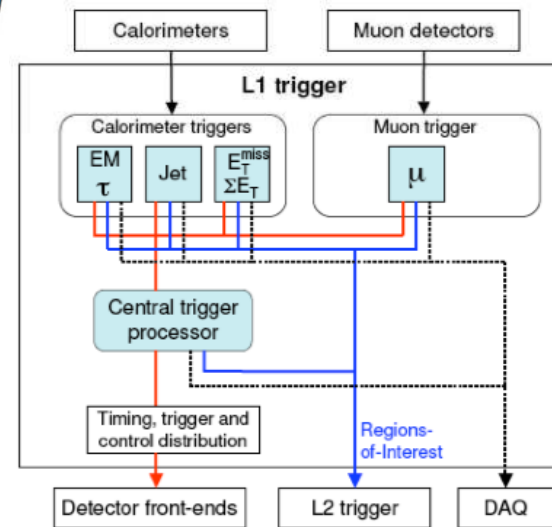


The ATLAS detector at the LHC



	Detector characteristics	
	Width:	44m
	Diameter:	22m
	Weight:	7000t
<small>CERN AC - ATLAS V1997</small>		

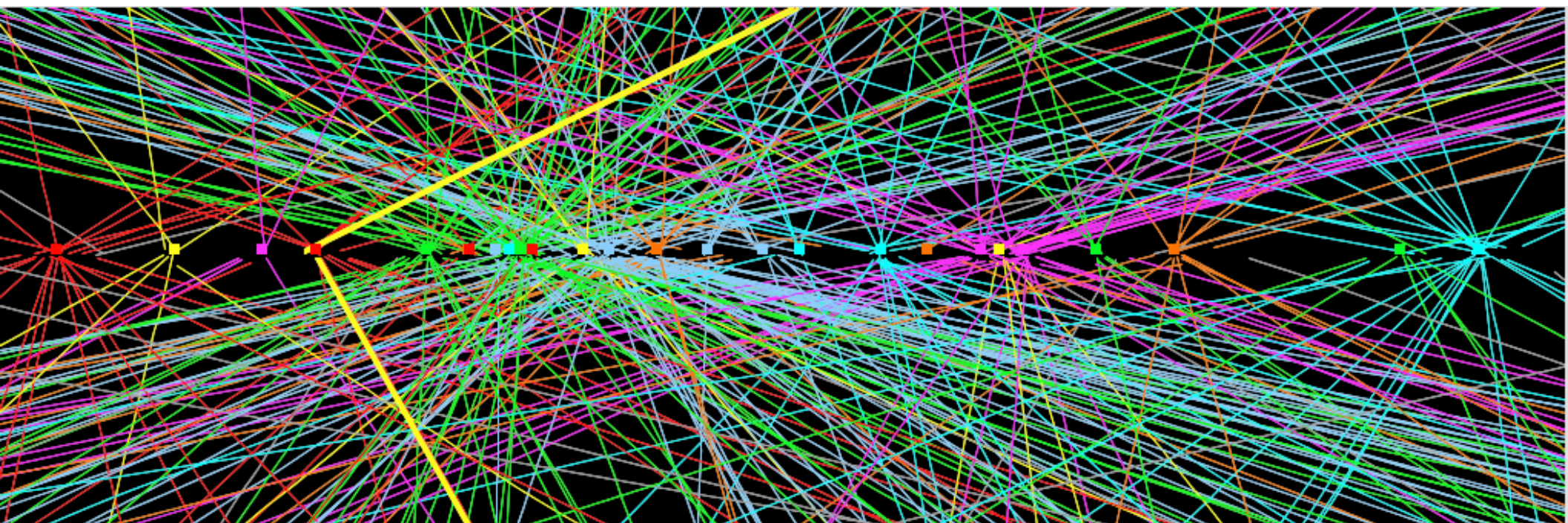
- ▶ 2 T magnetic field for ID
- ▶ Inner detectors $|\eta| < 2.5$
- ▶ e/π separation
- ▶ $\sigma(pT) / pT = 0.038\% pT \oplus 1.5\% [\text{GeV}/c]^{-1}$
- ▶ IP resolution: $\sim 22\mu\text{m}$
- ▶ e/γ : $\sigma(E)/E = 10\% / \sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$
- ▶ Muon, resolution $< 10\%$ up to $\sim 1 \text{ TeV}$



R Achenbach et al 2008 JINST 3 P03001

Candidate Z event with 25 pp interactions

ATLAS

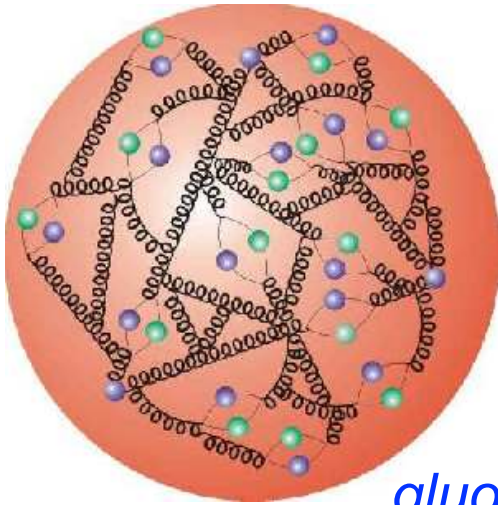




ATLAS & CMS

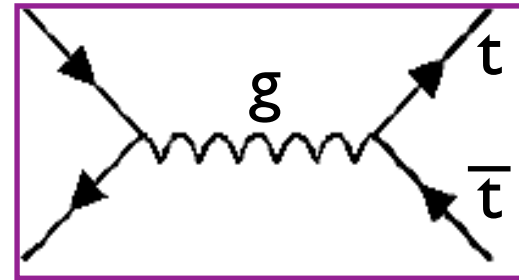
LHC

Pair production of top in hadronic collisions

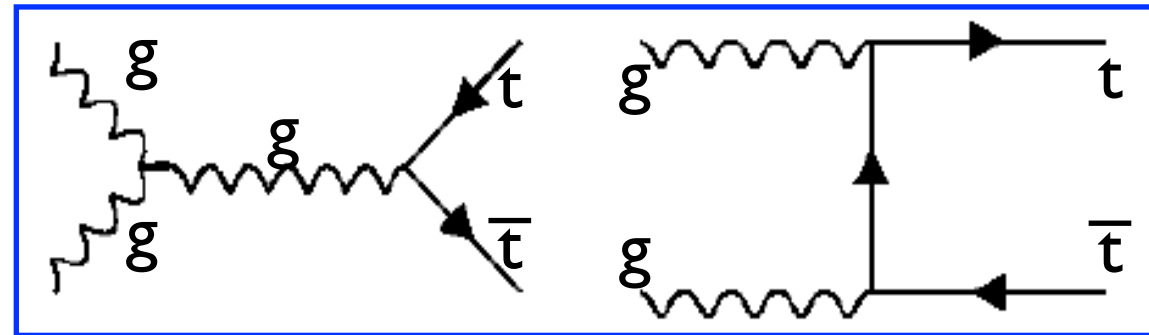


gluon fusion
(~90% at the LHC)

quark annihilation
(~85% at the Tevatron)



NOTE: Production through virtual Z and γ are much smaller



Expected production rates

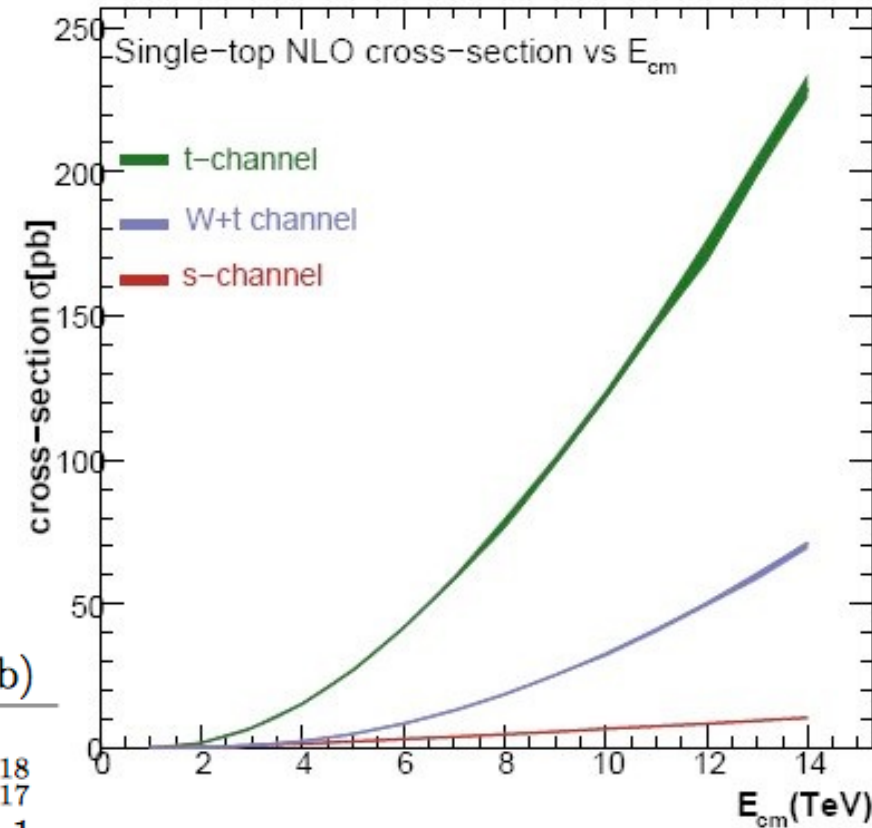
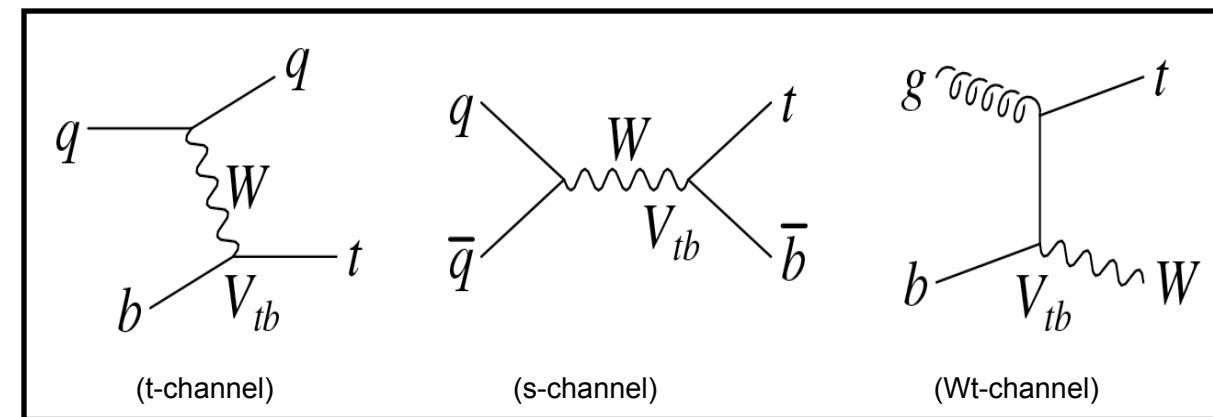
Collider	σ_{tot} [pb]	scales [pb]	pdf [pb]
Tevatron	7.164	+0.110(1.5%) -0.200(2.8%)	+0.169(2.4%) -0.122(1.7%)
LHC 7 TeV	172.0	+4.4(2.6%) -5.8(3.4%)	+4.7(2.7%) -4.8(2.8%)
LHC 8 TeV	245.8	+6.2(2.5%) -8.4(3.4%)	+6.2(2.5%) -6.4(2.6%)
LHC 14 TeV	953.6	+22.7(2.4%) -33.9(3.6%)	+16.2(1.7%) -17.8(1.9%)

- ~70k tt @ Tevatron
- ~6M tt @ LHC8
- ~100M/y @ LHC14
- theory precision:
~3-4% \oplus 3% (Δm_t)

Computed with: Top++ et. al. NNLO+NNLL, $m_t=173.3$ GeV, arXiv:1303:6524 (2013)

Single production of top in hadronic collisions

Single (EWK production):



Expected production rates

LHC 7 TeV	$\sigma(t)$ (pb)	$\sigma(\bar{t})$ (pb)	$\sigma(t) + \sigma(\bar{t})$ (pb)
<i>t</i> -channel	$43.0^{+1.6}_{-0.2} \pm 0.8$	$22.9 \pm 0.5^{+0.7}_{-0.9}$	$65.9^{+2.1+1.5}_{-0.7-1.7}$
<i>s</i> -channel	$3.14 \pm 0.06^{+0.12}_{-0.10}$	$1.42 \pm 0.01^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$	$4.56 \pm 0.07^{+0.18}_{-0.17}$
<i>tW</i>	$7.8 \pm 0.2^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$	$7.8 \pm 0.2^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$	$15.6 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.1$

Kidonakis, arXiv:1210.7813 [hep-ph] (2012), $m_t=173 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

(←)

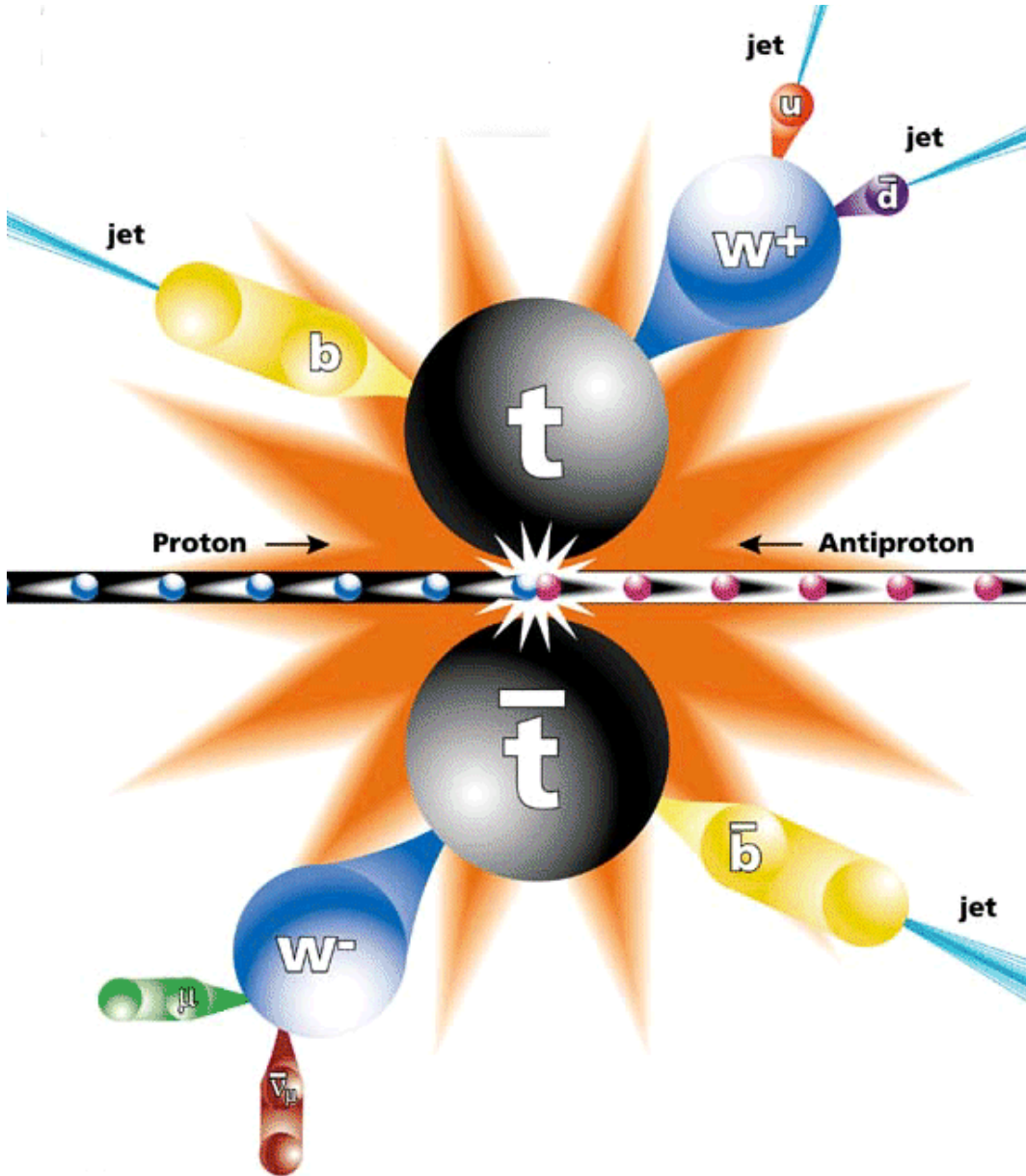
Tevatron	σ (pb)
<i>s</i> -ch	1.05 ± 0.05^a
<i>t</i> -ch	2.08 ± 0.08^b
W <i>t</i> -ch	0.25 ± 0.03^c

Kidonakis, arXiv:1001.5034, 1103.2792, 1005.4451 [hep-ph], $m_t=173 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Rates ~70% lower than pair production.

Top decay and event classification

$|V_{tb}| \sim 1$, and $M_t > M_W + M_b \Rightarrow t \rightarrow Wb$ almost exclusively.



tt event classification:

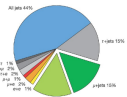
1st W decays to:

jj	TV $\mu\nu$ eV
----	----------------

2nd W decays to:

eV $\mu\nu$ TV	jj	all hadronic	lepton+jets
	eV $\mu\nu$ TV	lepton+jets	

$Br(W \rightarrow \text{leptons}) = 1/3$
 $Br(W \rightarrow \text{quarks}) = 2/3$

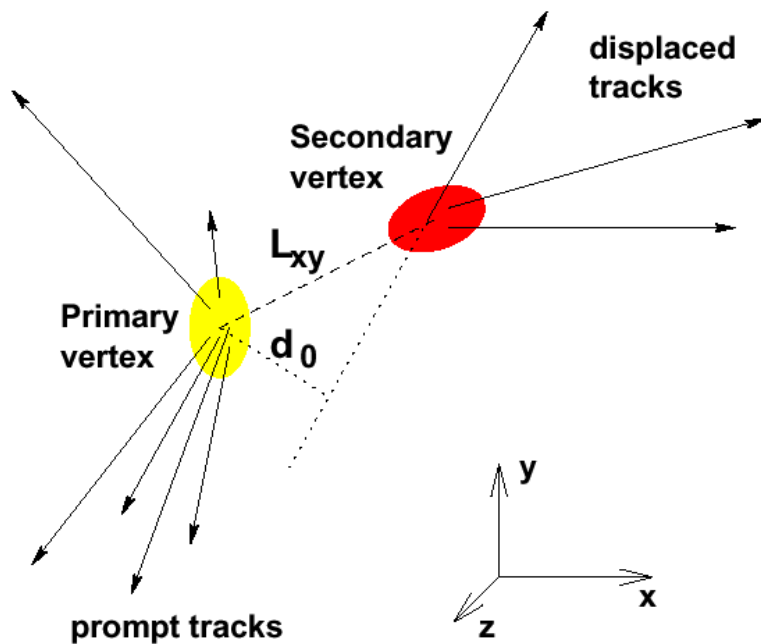


b-quark identification

B hadrons in top events..

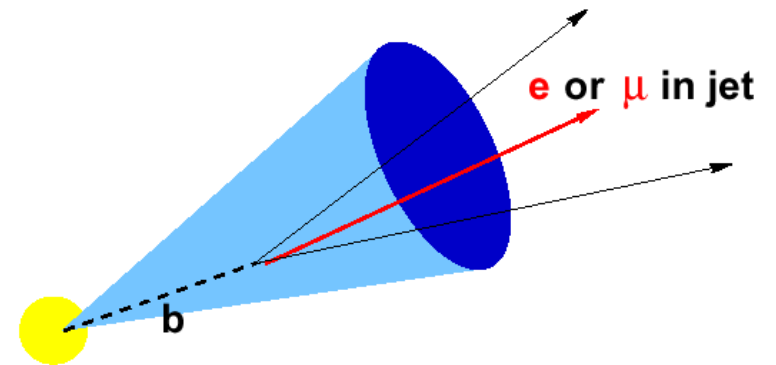
are long-lived and massive

Detect secondary vertices



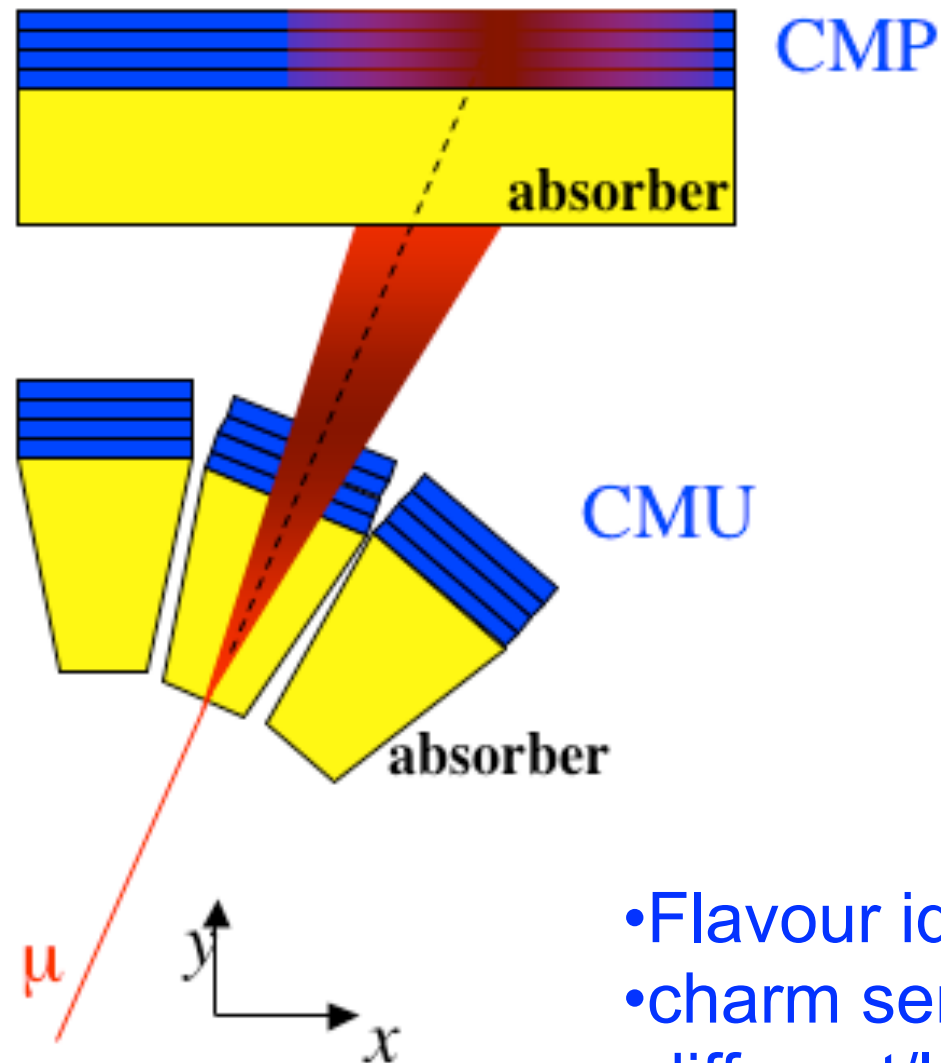
may decay semileptonically

Identify muons in jets



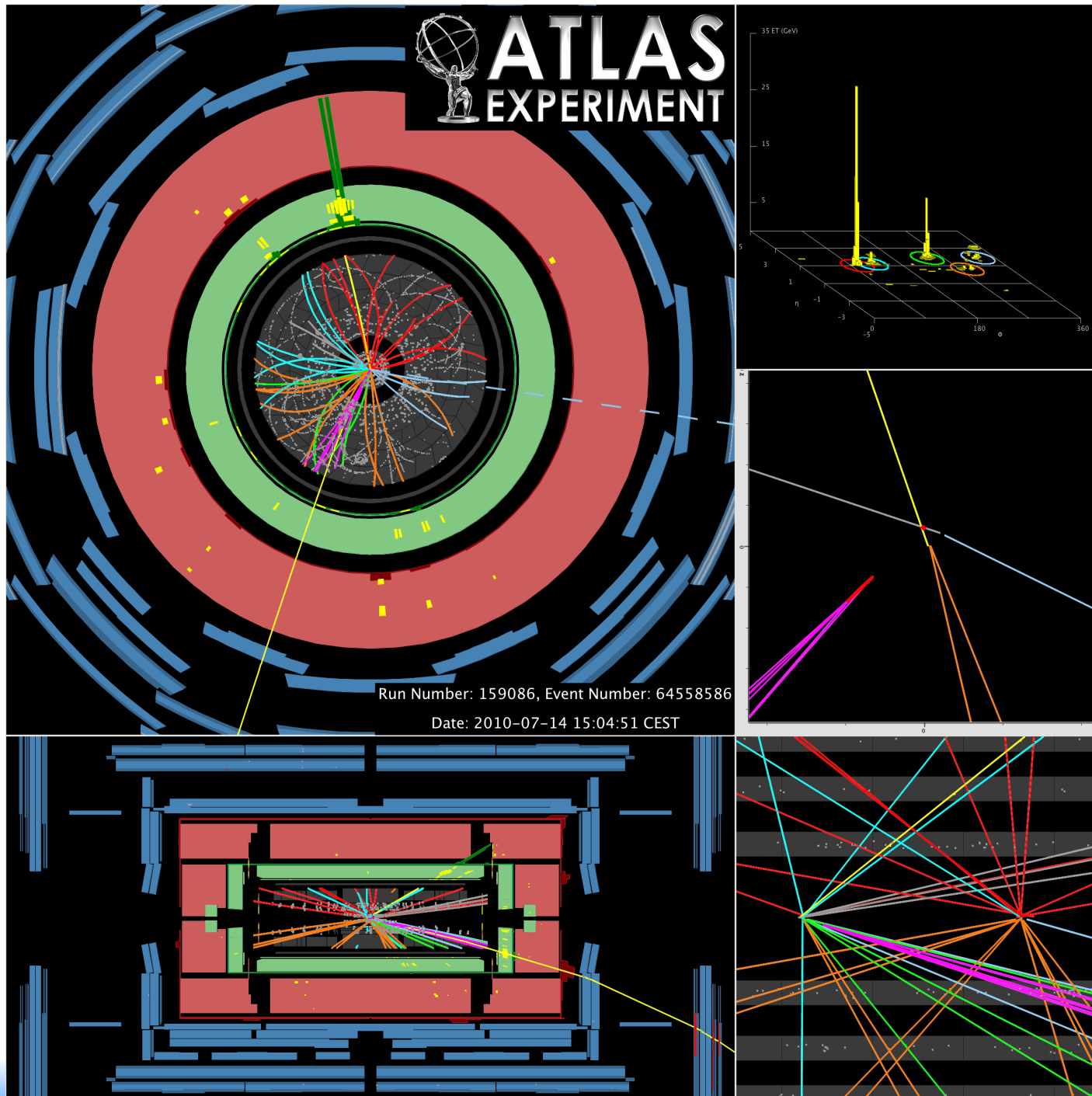
- $b \rightarrow l\nu c$ (BR $\sim 20\%$)
- $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow l\nu s$ (BR $\sim 20\%$)

Working with soft muons (CDF)

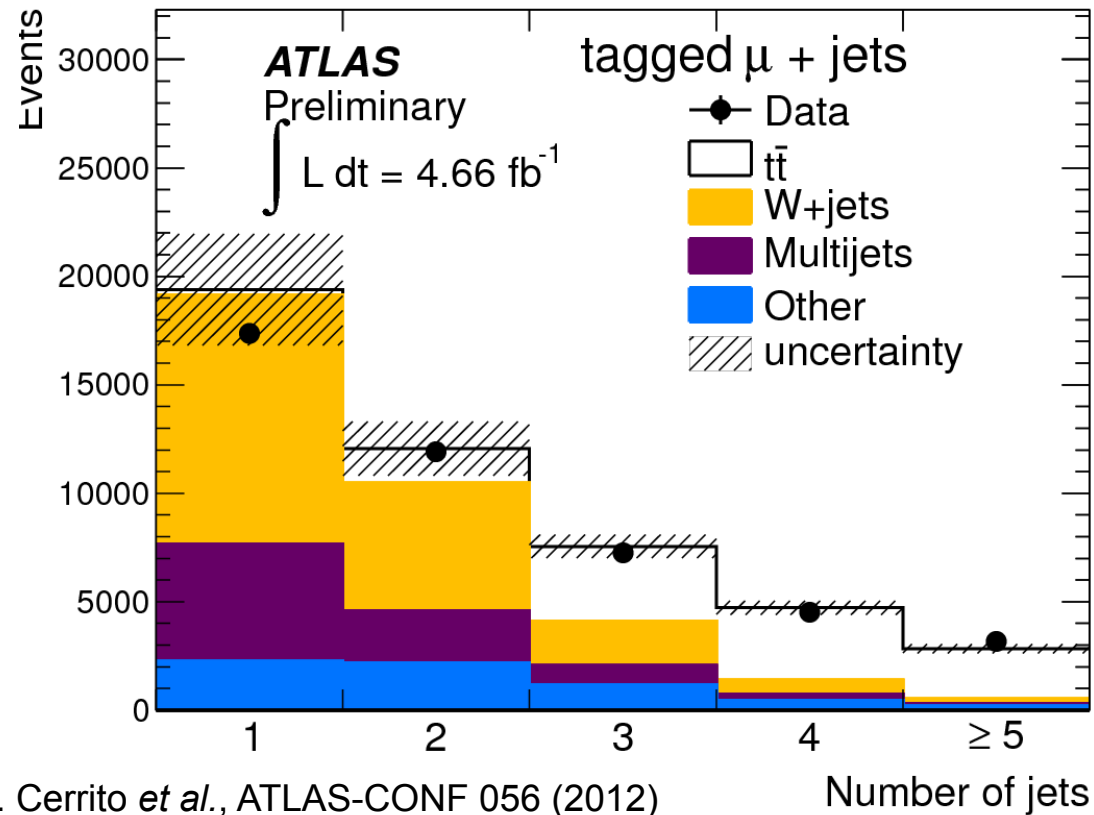
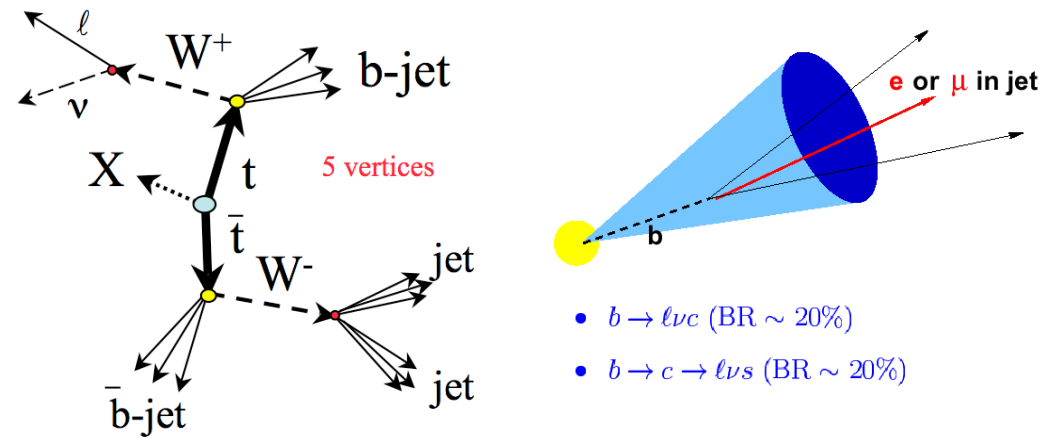
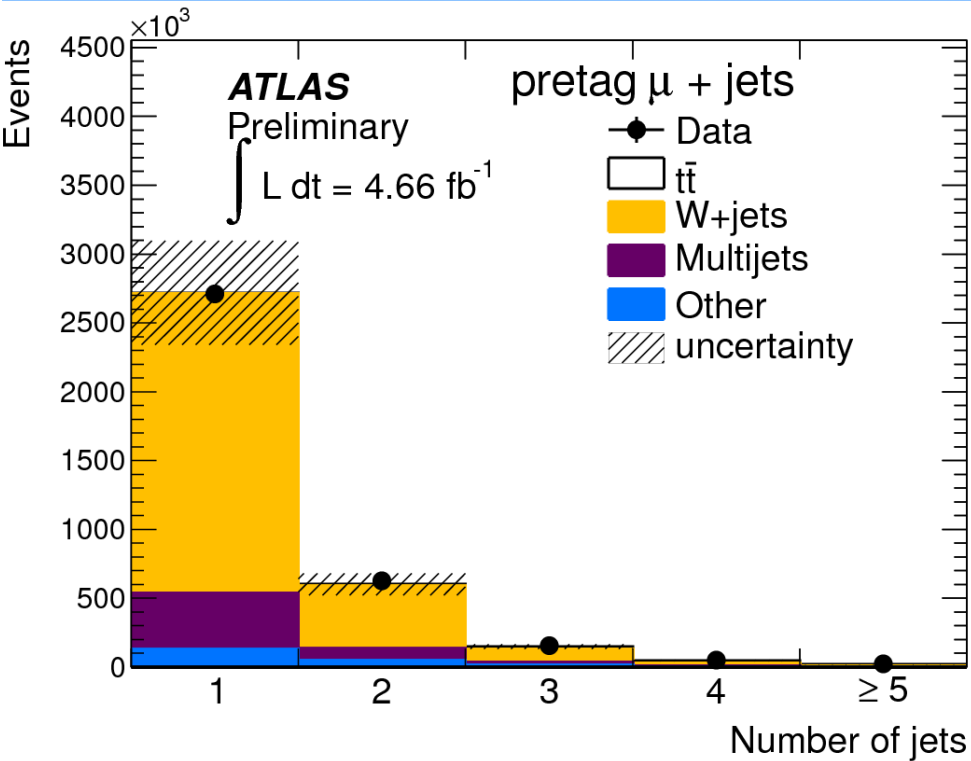


- Flavour identification
- charm sensitivity
- different/low systematics

Candidate top quark pair event



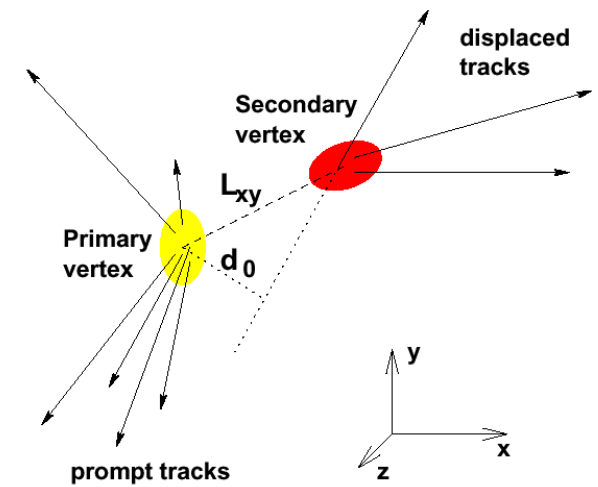
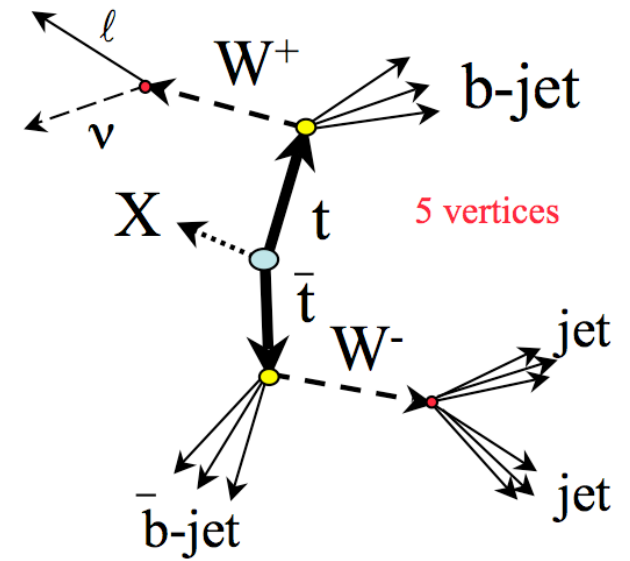
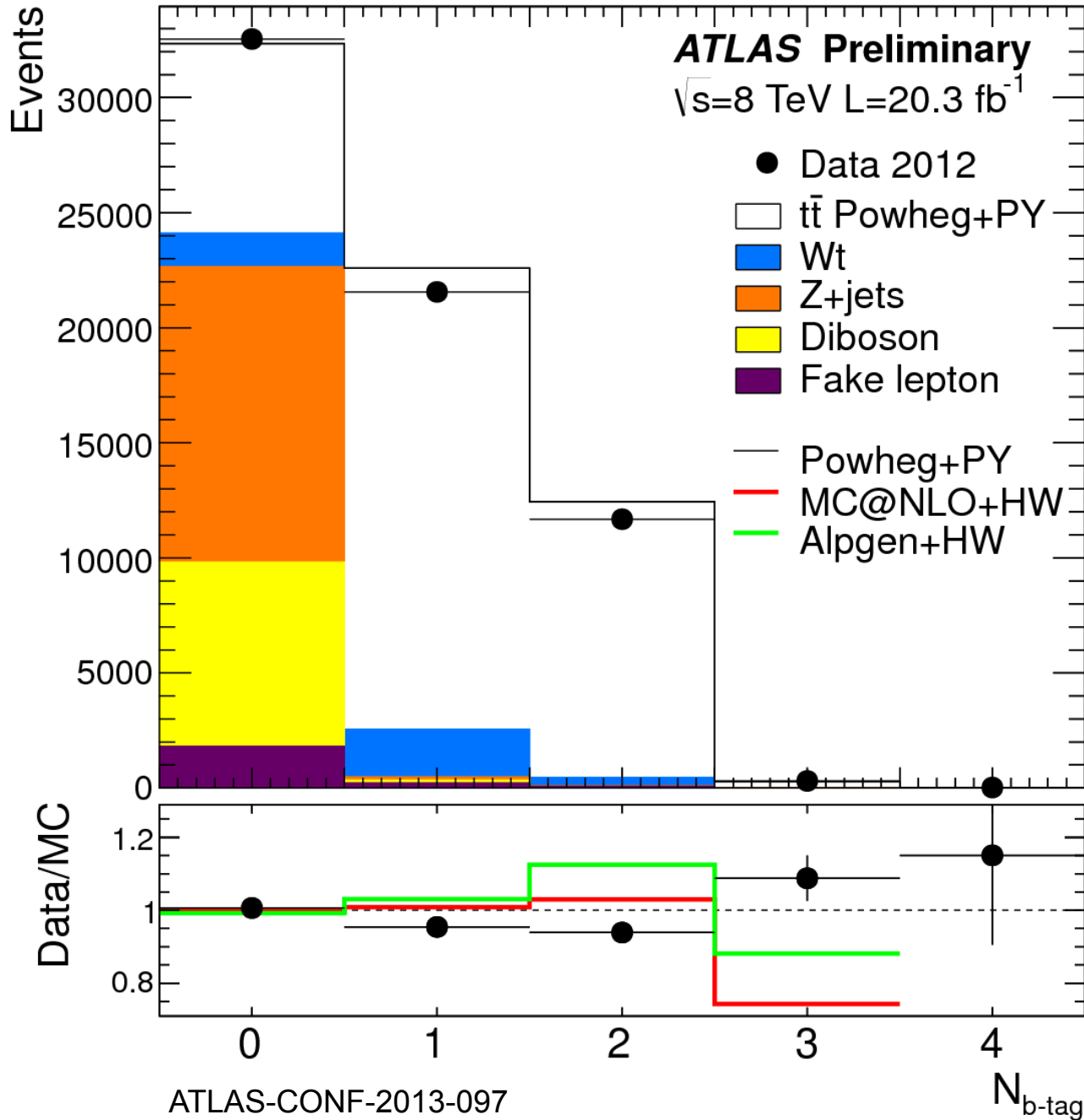
Identification of top pairs: single lepton ch.



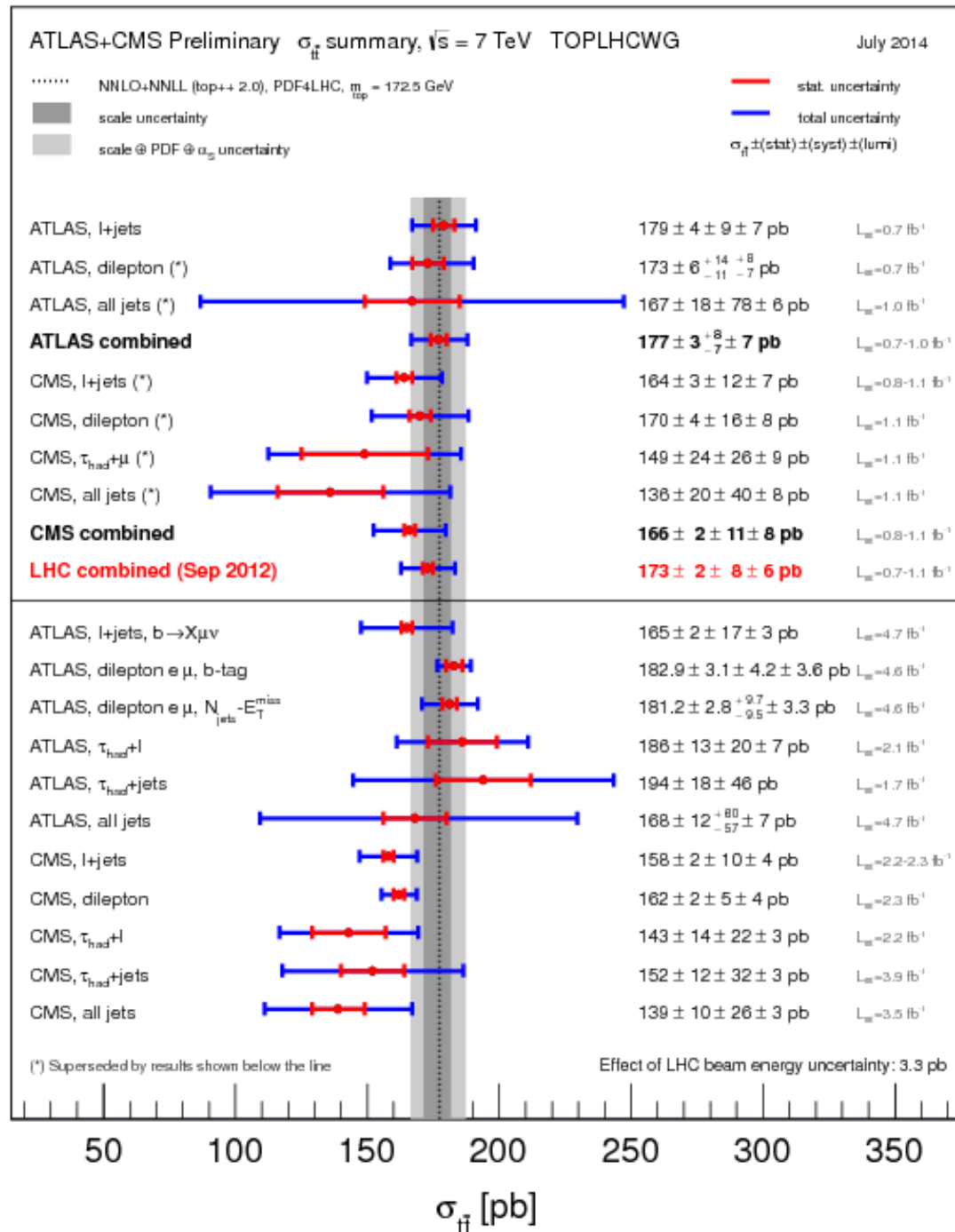
L. Cerrito *et al.*, ATLAS-CONF 056 (2012)

Number of jets

Identification of top pairs: dilepton channel

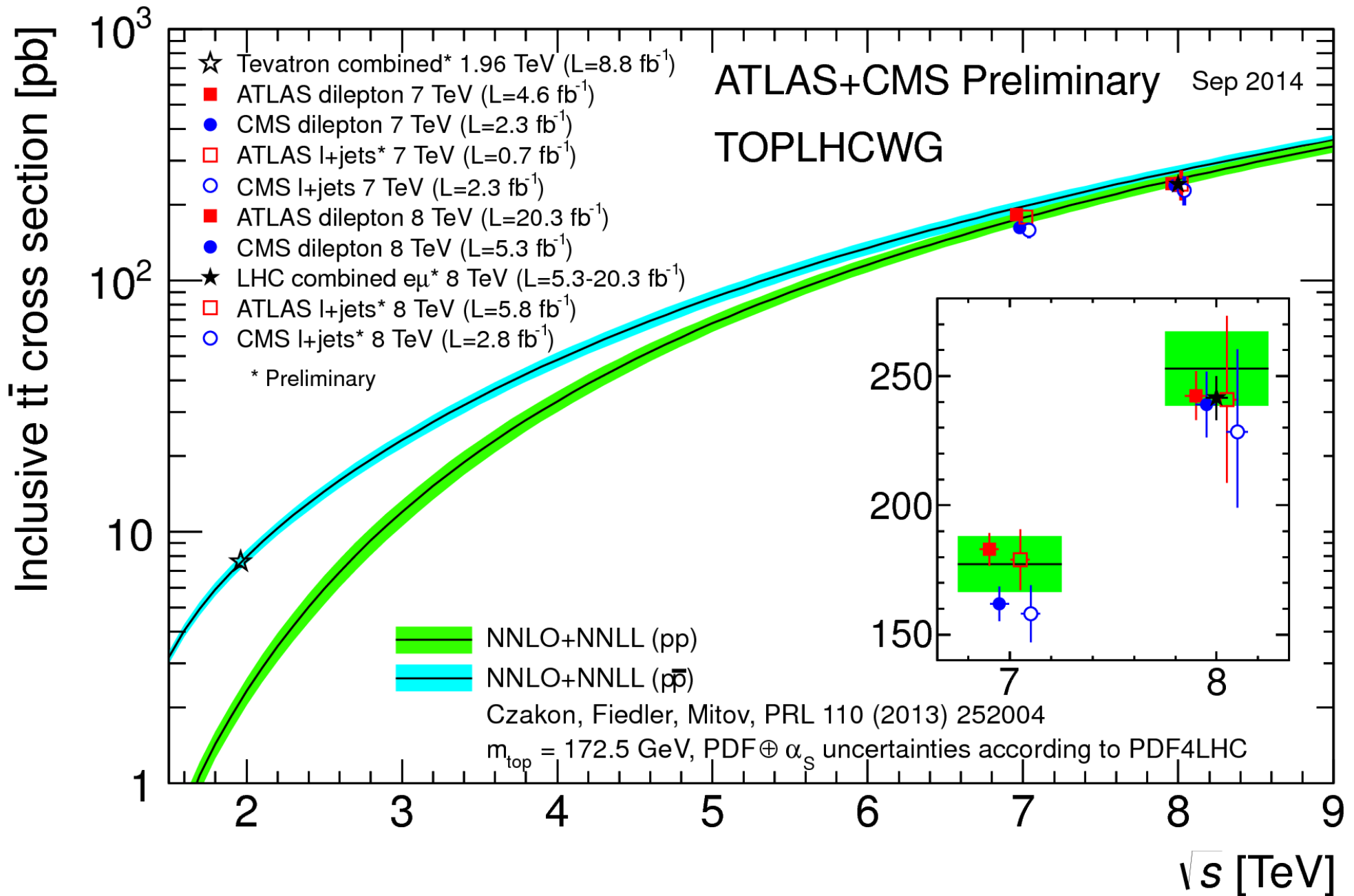


LHC 7 TeV Pair production summary

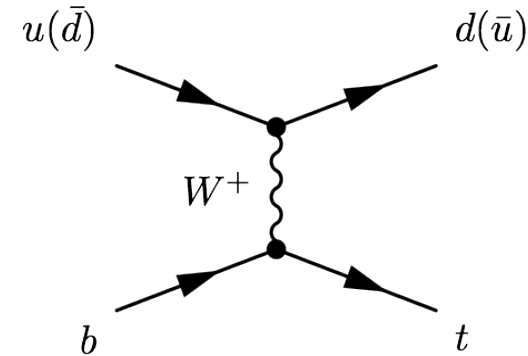
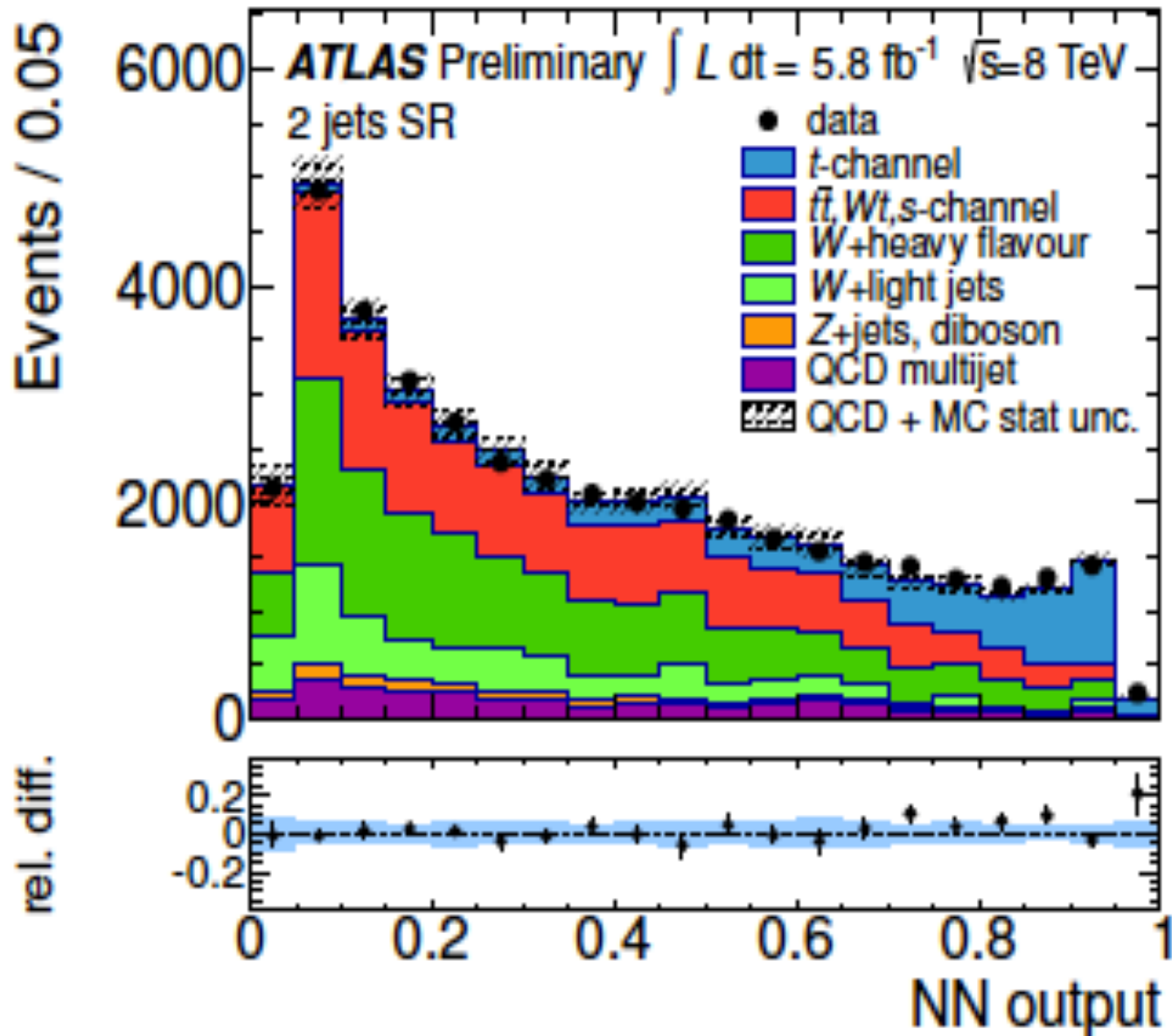


- ▶ Combined precision $\sim 6\%$, is similar to theory uncertainty.
- ▶ New measurements approach the $\sim 4\%$ precision
- ▶ Agreement between channels within uncertainties (individual precisions 4% to 40%)

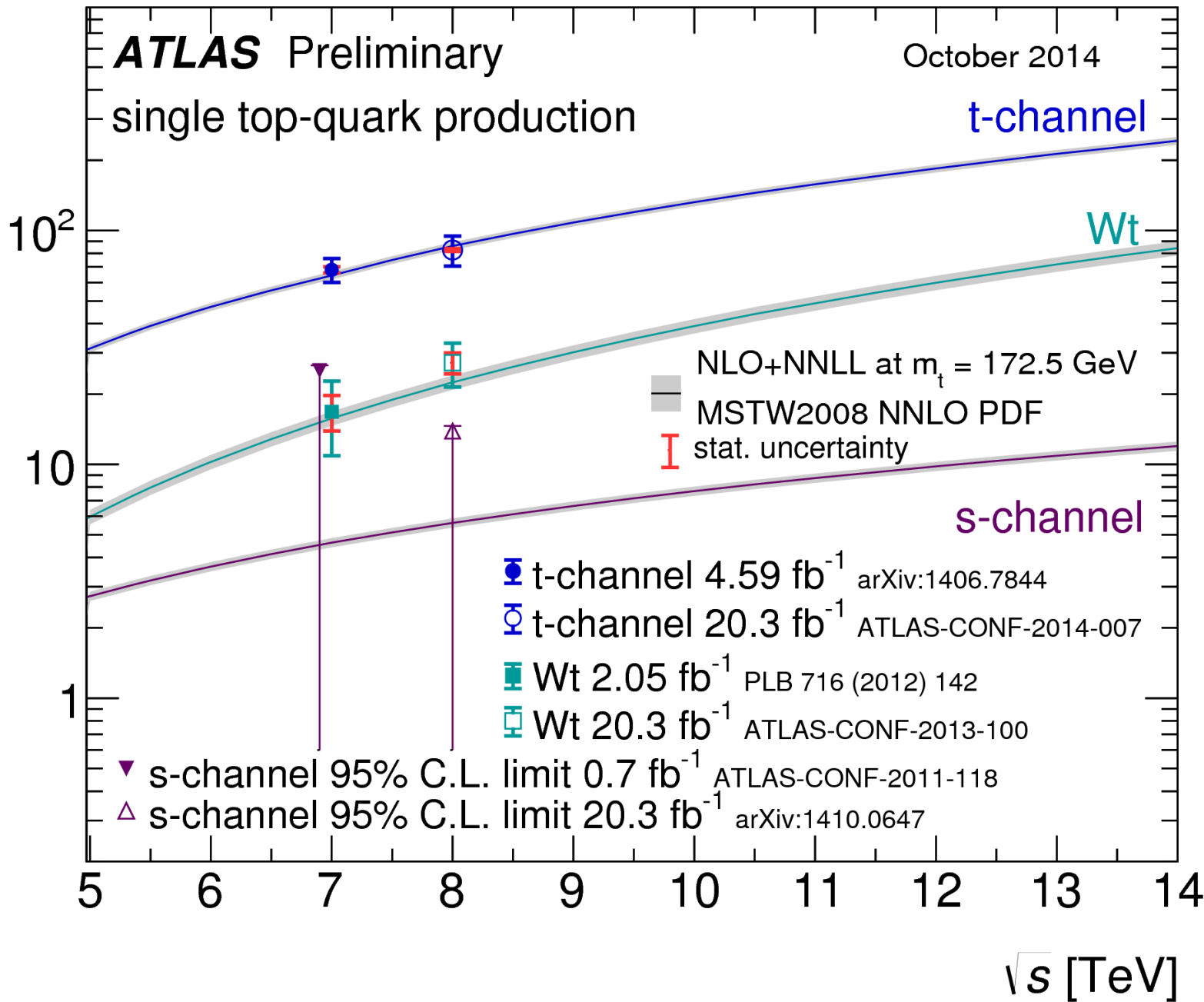
Tevatron/LHC pair production summary



Single top

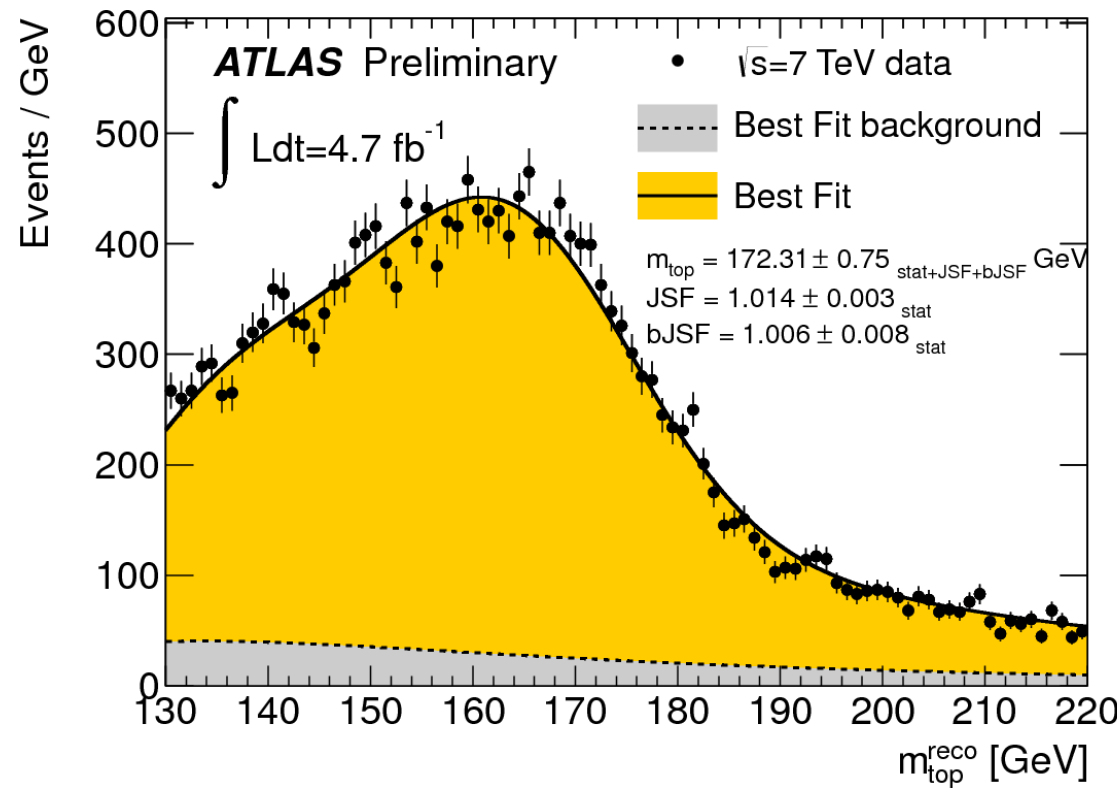
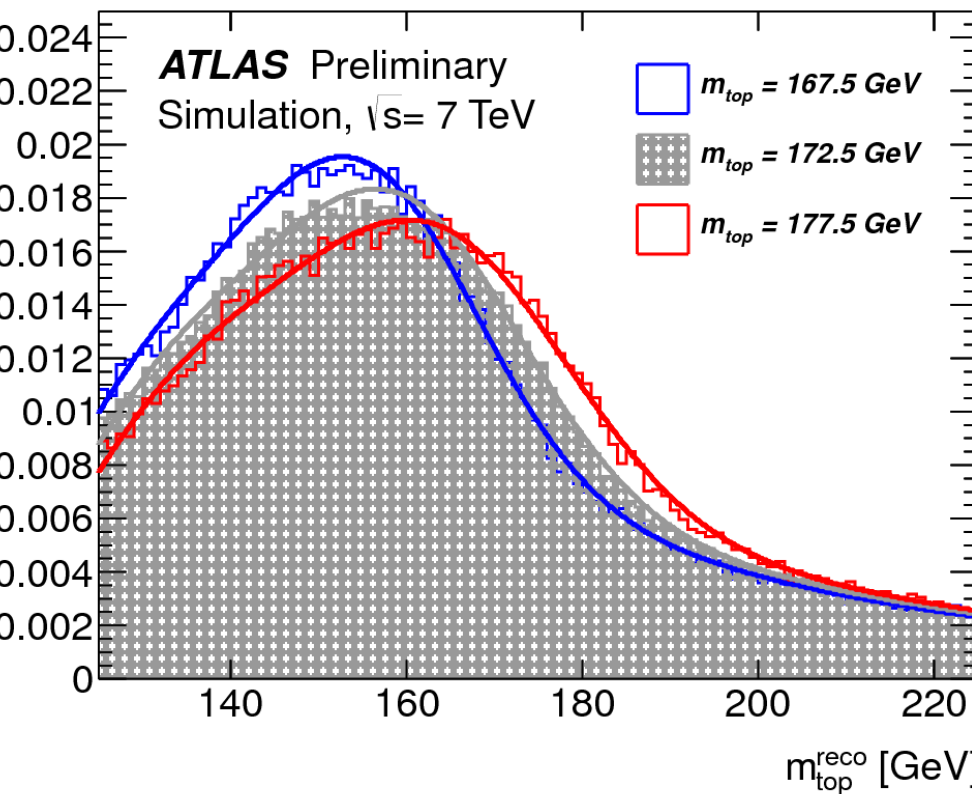
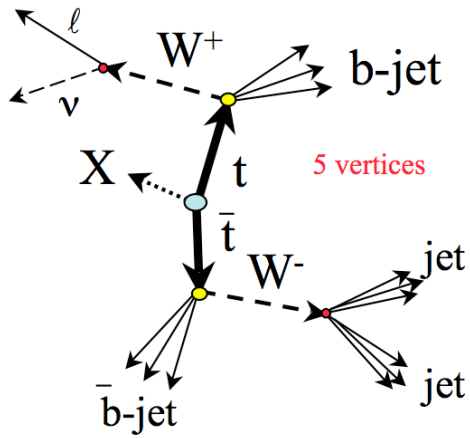


ATLAS single top production summary

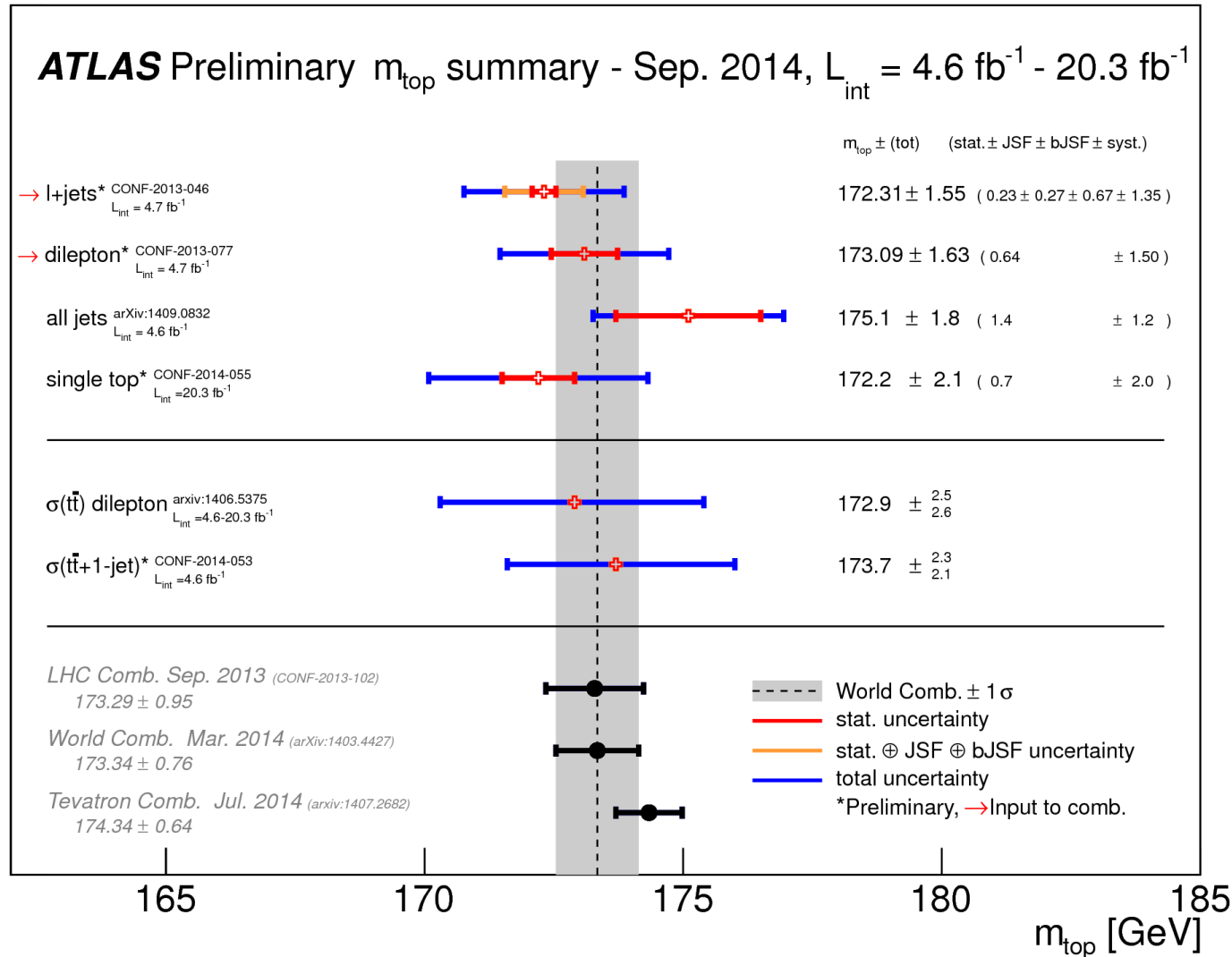


► Precision of ~12-30%, still larger than theory uncertainty. (4% for t-ch, 8% for Wt)

Top quark mass reconstruction

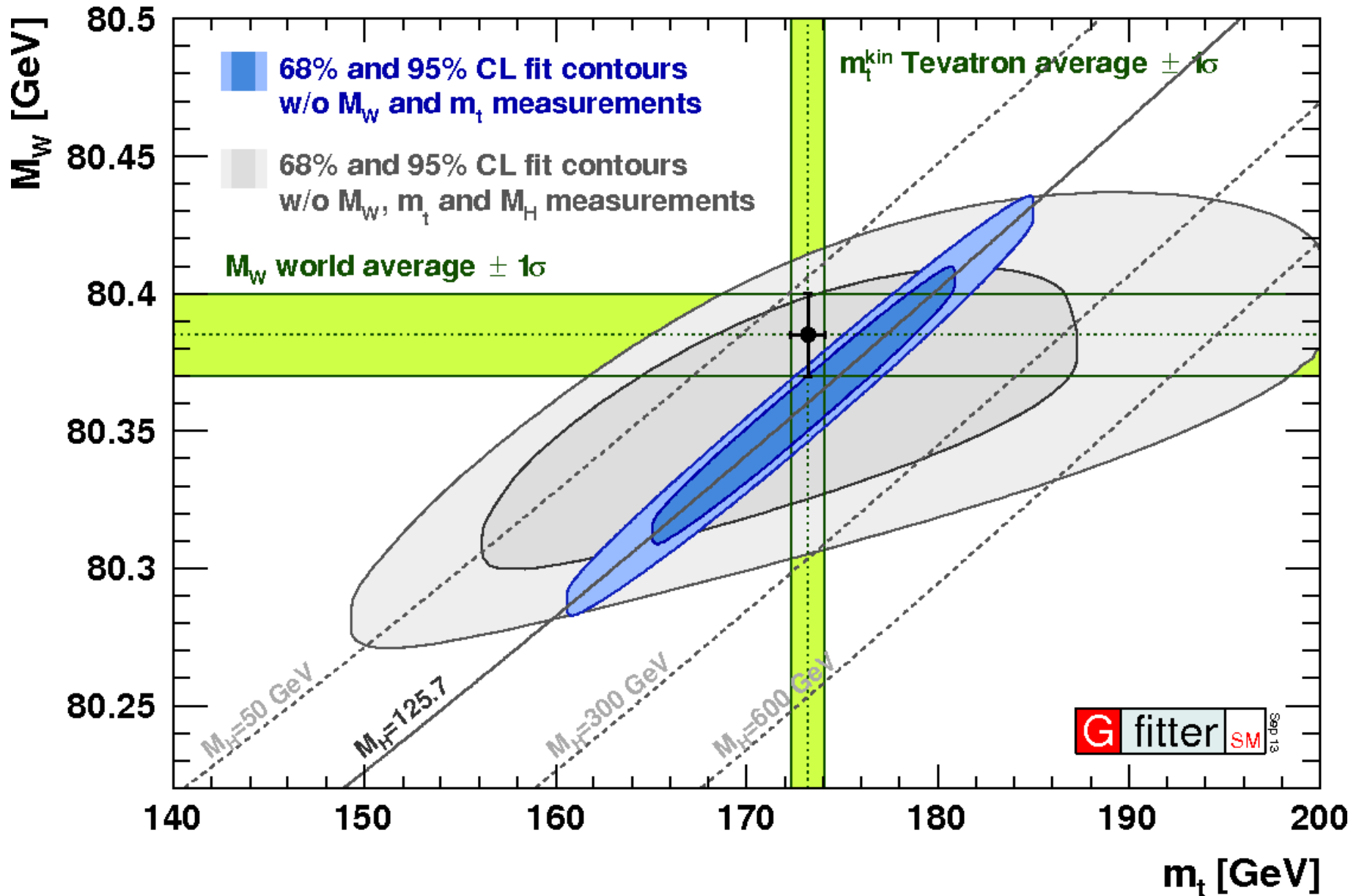


Top quark mass



- ▶ LHC combined precision of $\pm 0.9 \text{ GeV}$ ($\sim 0.5\%$)
- ▶ Best precision of an individual measurement (ATLAS): $\sim \pm 1.5 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ Measurements in different channels are consistent

M_W vs M_t vs M_H



Top mass and SM vacuum stability

arXiv:1205.6497 [hep-ph]

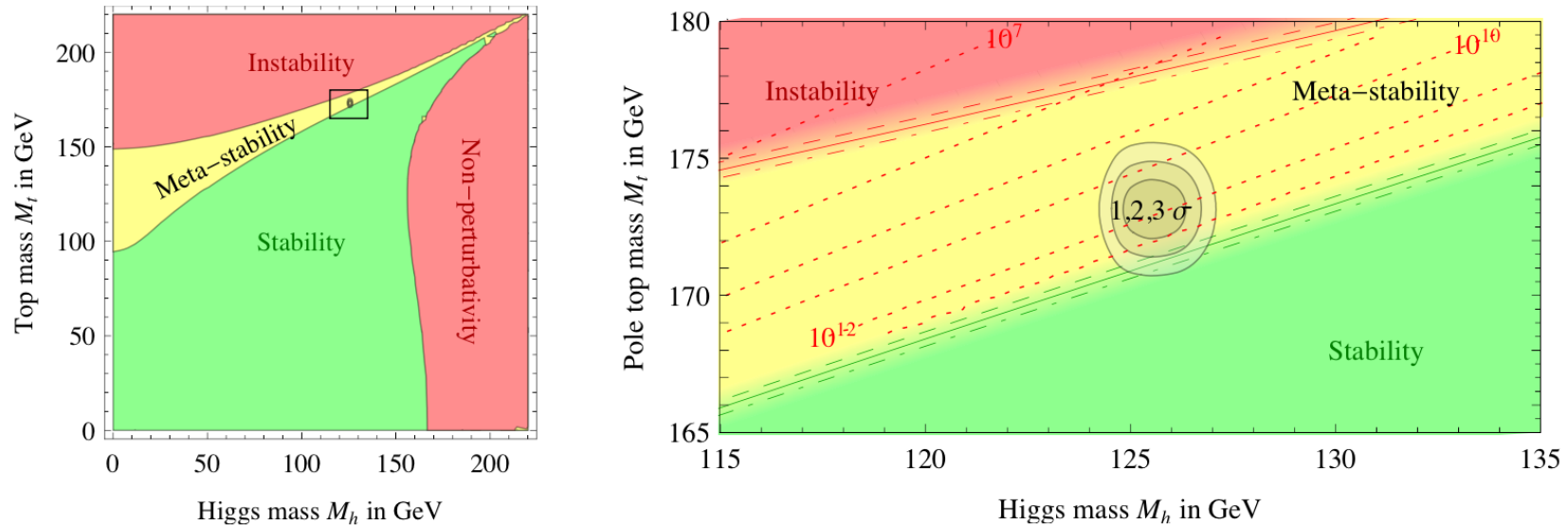
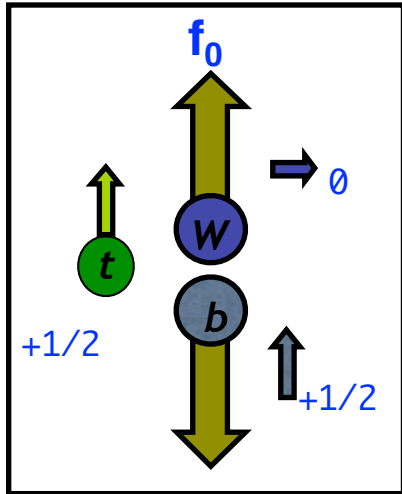


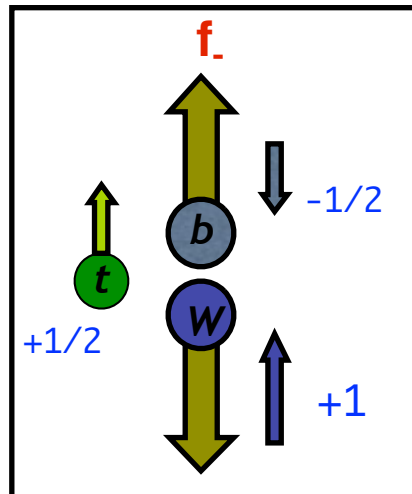
Figure 5: *Regions of absolute stability, meta-stability and instability of the SM vacuum in the M_t – M_h plane (upper left) and in the λ – y_t plane, in terms of parameter renormalized at the Planck scale (upper right). **Bottom:** Zoom in the region of the preferred experimental range of M_h and M_t (the gray areas denote the allowed region at 1, 2, and 3 σ). The three boundary lines correspond to $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1184 \pm 0.0007$, and the grading of the colors indicates the size of the theoretical error. The dotted contour-lines show the instability scale Λ in GeV assuming $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1184$.*

Polarization of W in top decays

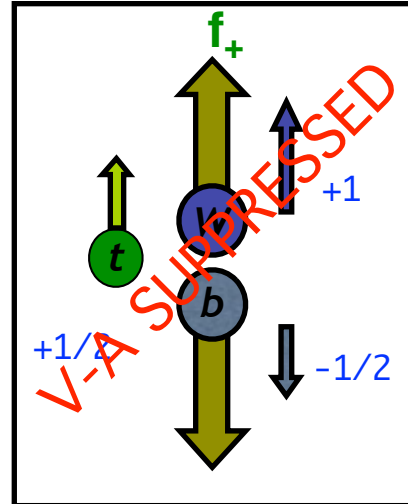
Longitudinal



Left-Handed

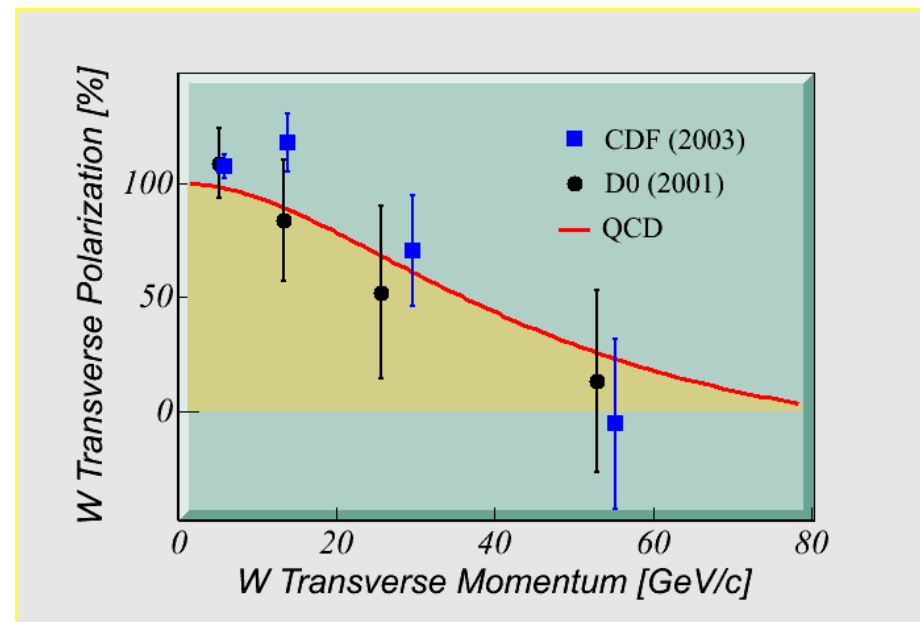
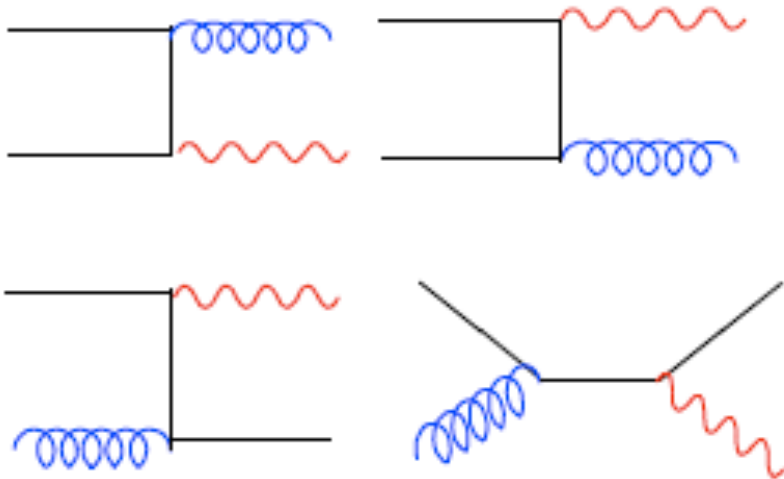


Right-Handed



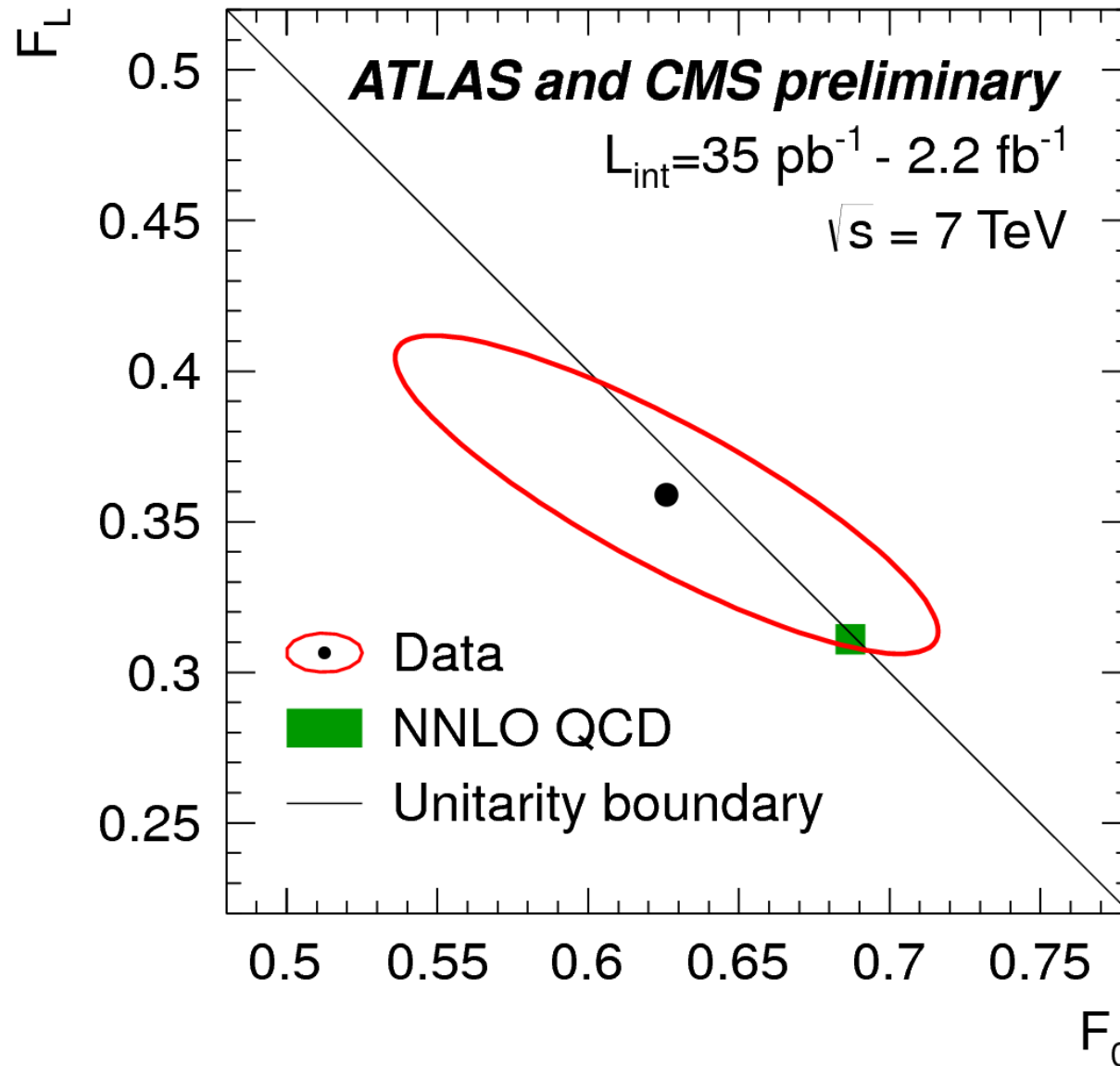
$$f_0 = \frac{M_t^2 / 2M_W^2}{1 + M_t^2 / 2M_W^2} \cong 0.7$$

Phys. Rev. D 81 (2010) 111503



L Cerrito et al, Physical Review D 70, 032004, 2004.

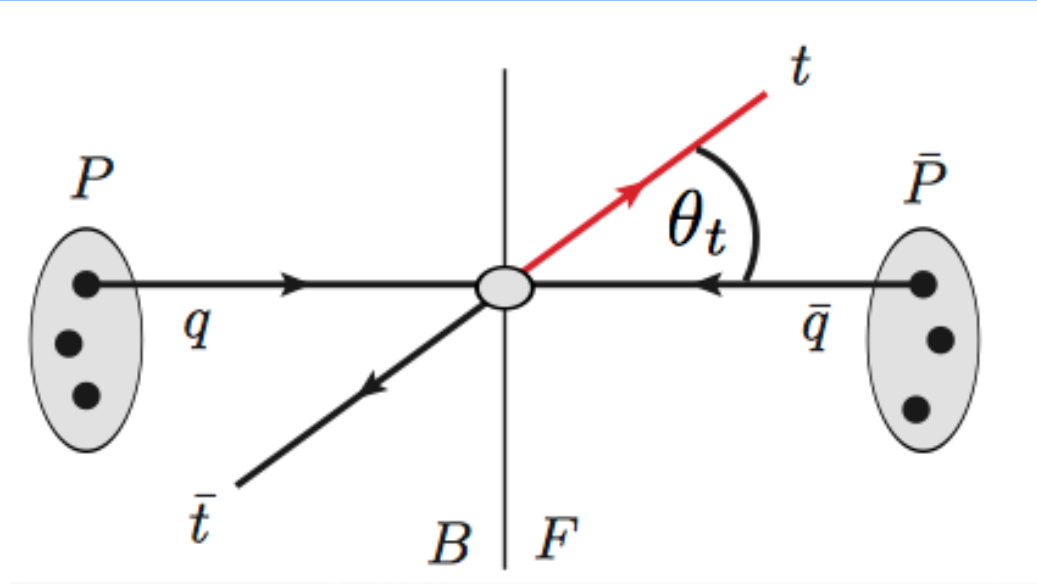
Polarization of W in top decays



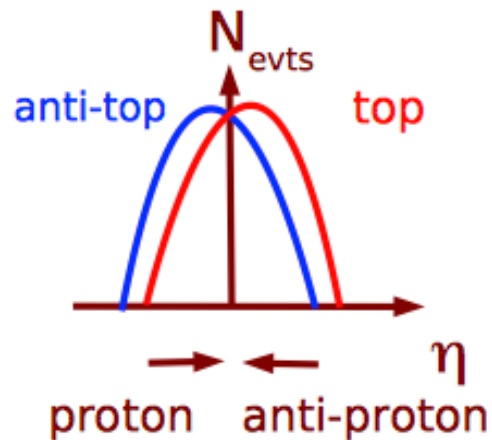
ATLAS-CONF-2013-033
(68% C.L. contour)

► Precision of ~15%

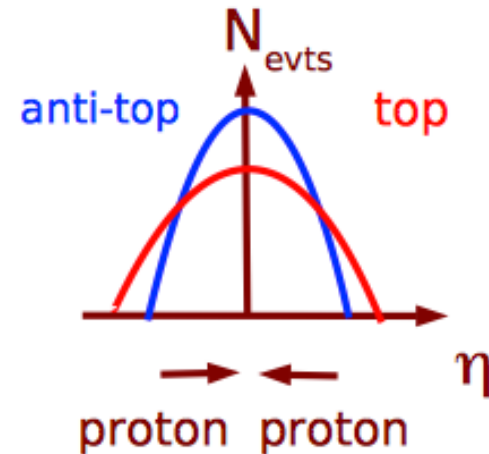
Top pair F/B asymmetry



Tevatron



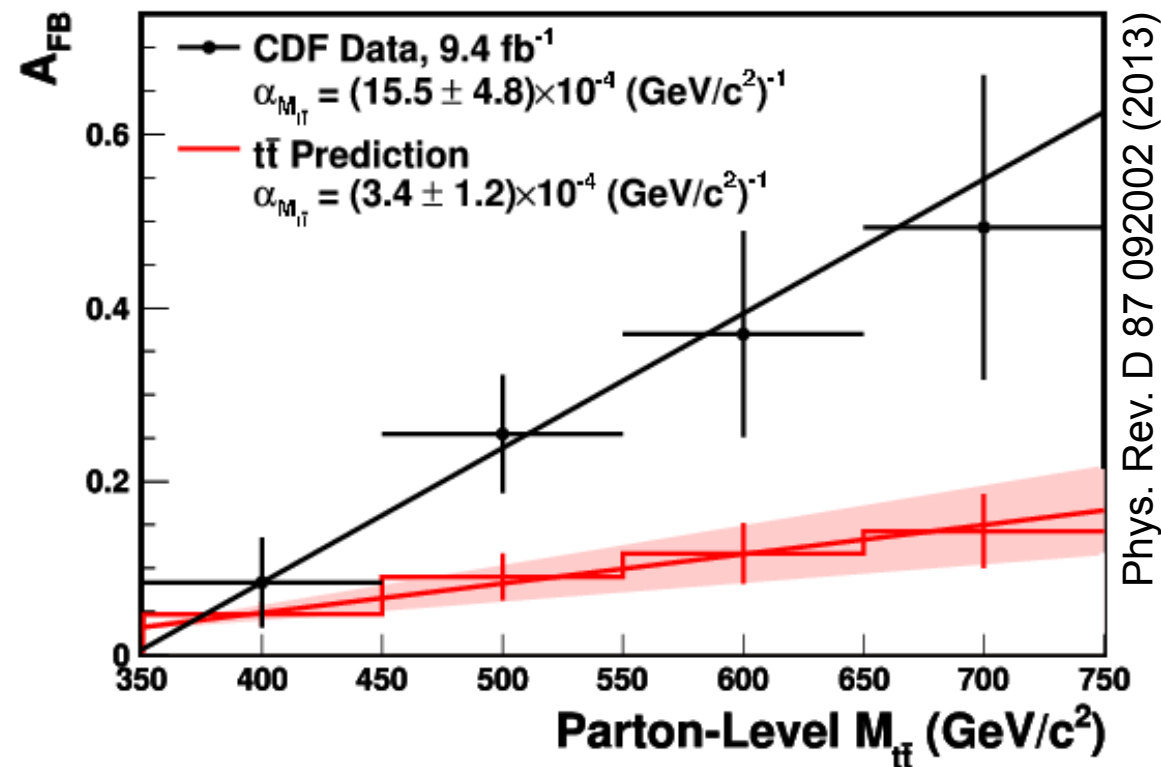
LHC



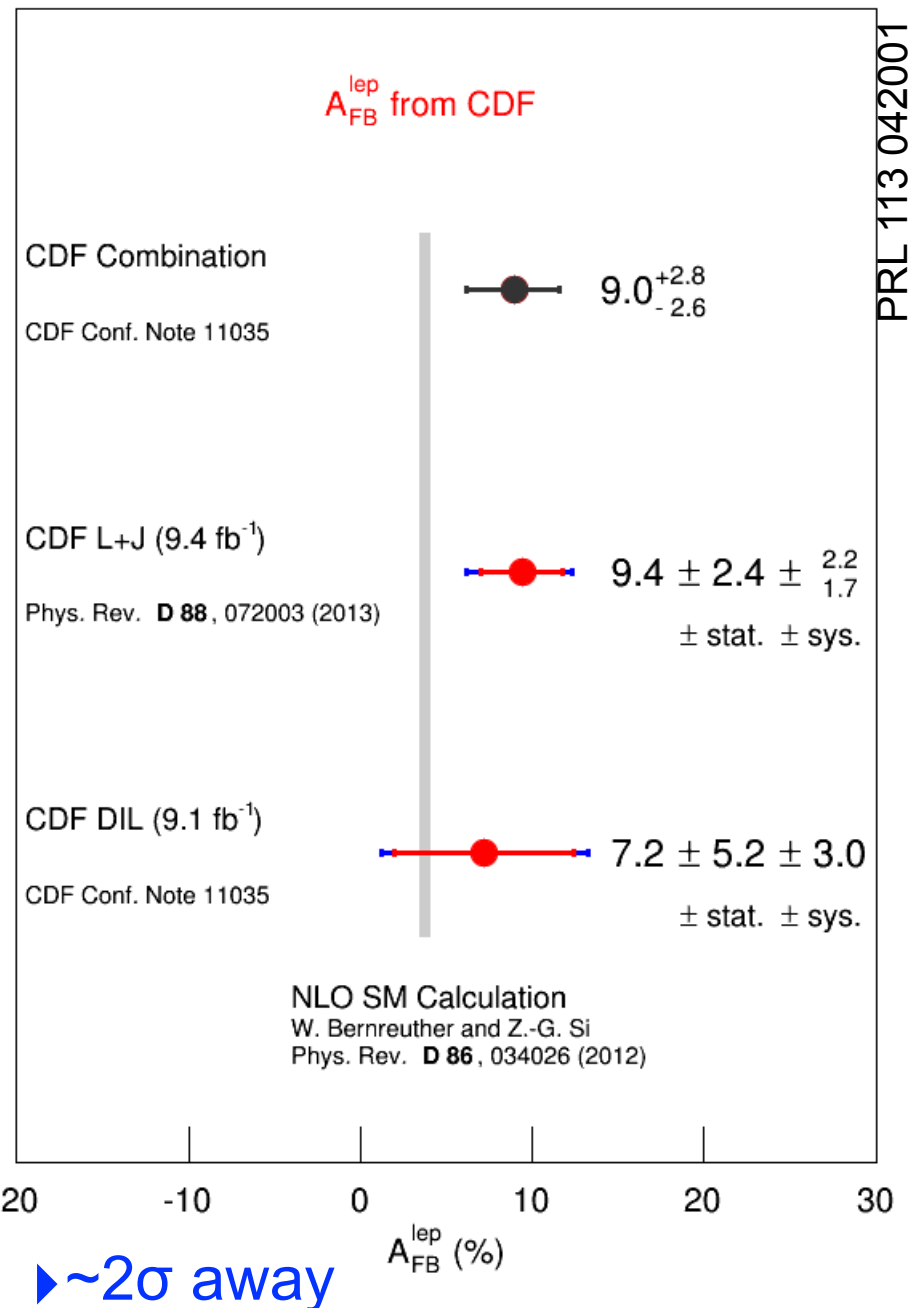
+gg dilution !

Arises at higher than tree-level order in the $qq \rightarrow tt$ process (NLO): [Khun, Rodrigo, PRD 59 054017]

Top pair F/B asymmetry



▶ $\sim 2.4 \sigma$ away



A note on statistics

5σ



1/1.7M

Discovery

A note on statistics

5σ



1/1.7M

Discovery

3σ



1/370

Evidence

A note on statistics

5σ



1/1.7M

Discovery

3σ



1/370

Evidence

2σ



1/22

“tension”

A note on statistics

5σ



1/1.7M

Discovery

3σ



1/370

Evidence

2σ



1/22

“discrepancy”

A note on statistics

5σ



1/1.7M

Discovery

3σ



1/370

Evidence

2σ



1/22

“deviation”

A note on statistics

5σ



1/1.7M

Discovery

3σ



1/370

Evidence

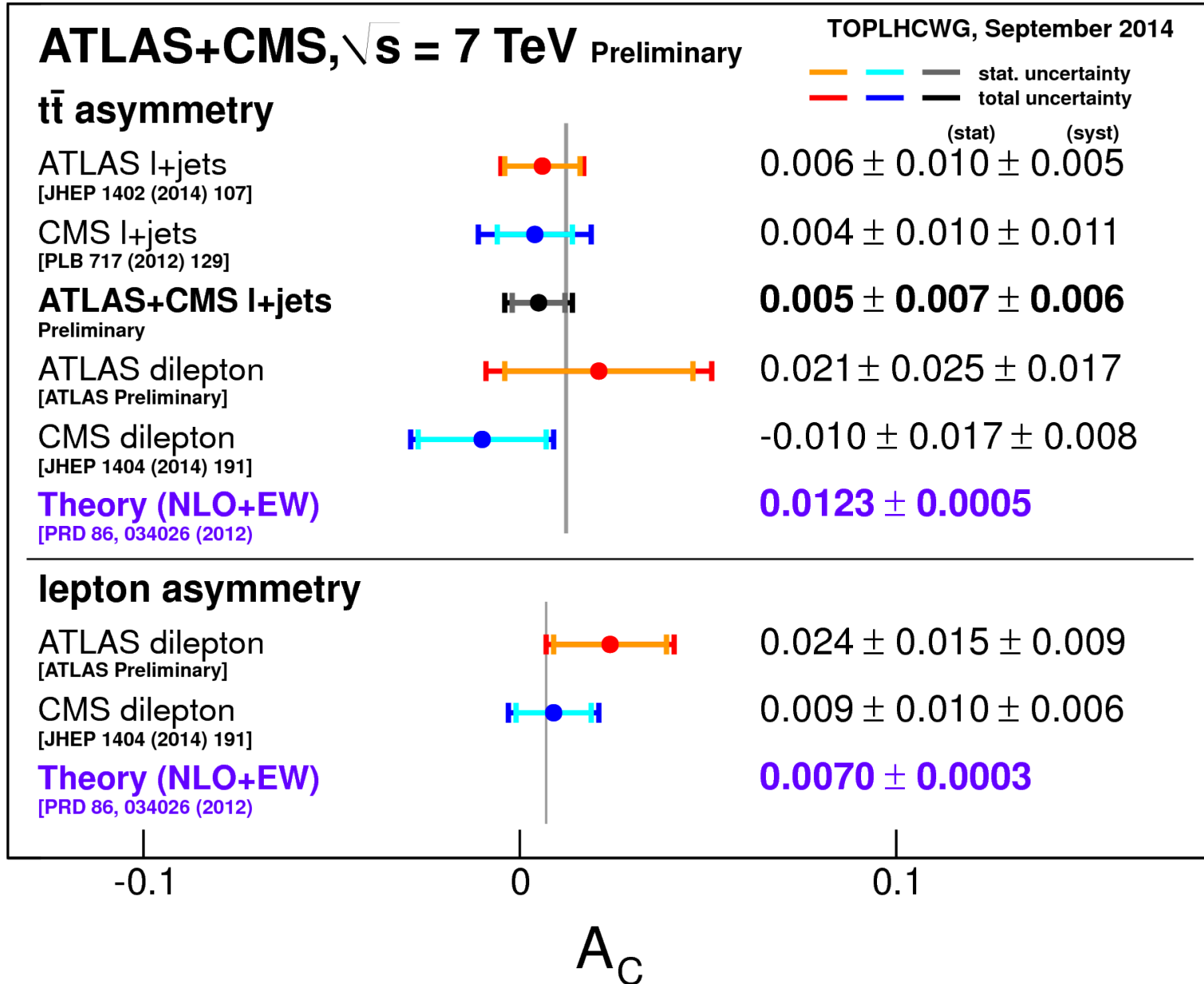
2σ



1/22

“significantly larger/smaller”

Top pair Charge asymmetry



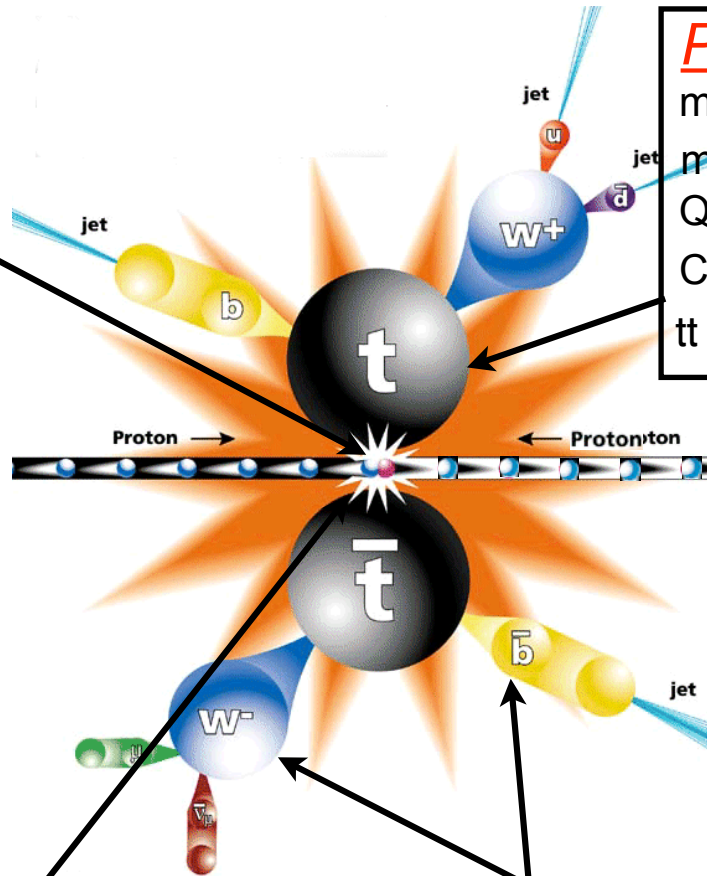
Summary of ATLAS top physics

Production Rates

σ_{tt} (dilepton ch. 7(8) TeV).....	$\pm 4(4)\%$
σ_{tt} (single lep. ch) 7(8) TeV..	$\pm 7(13)\%$
σ_{tt} (hadronic channel).....	$\pm 35\%$
σ_{tt} (τ +jets).....	$\pm 27\%$
σ_{tt} (e, μ + τ).....	$\pm 15\%$
σ_{tt} combined.....	$\pm 6\%$
σ_{tt} (ttZ).....	< 0.7 pb
σ_{tt} (tt γ).....	$\pm 41\%$
Differential σ_{tt} , jet veto.....	obs.
Differential σ_{tt} , N_{jets}	up to 5
σ_t , t-channel, $ V_{tb} $, 7(8)TeV.....	12(15)%
$R = \sigma_t / \sigma_{tbar}$, t-channel.....	$\pm 12\%$
σ_t , Wt-channel... 7(8)TeV.....	$\pm 34(21)\%$
σ_t , s-channel.. 7(8)TeV.....	$< 26(15)$ pb
σ_t , FCNC X $B(W \rightarrow l\nu)$	< 2.5 pb

Properties

m_{top} (precision).....	$\pm 0.5\%$
m_{top} (additional methods)...	$> \pm 1\%$
Q_{top}	not $4/3e$
Correlation of t-tbar spins..	$\sim 6\sigma$
tt charge asymmetry.....	$\pm 1\%$



New Physics in production

tt+E _{Tmiss} ,	$m_T > 0.42$ TeV
Resonant tt,	$m_{Z'} > 2.5$ TeV
Resonant tb,	$m_W > 1.7$ TeV
T→tH.....	$m_T > \sim 700$ GeV

Decay

Helicity of W bosons.....	$\sim \pm 15\%$
FCNC in decay (t→Zq).....	$< 0.73\%$
FCNC in decay (t→Hc)....	$< 0.83\%$

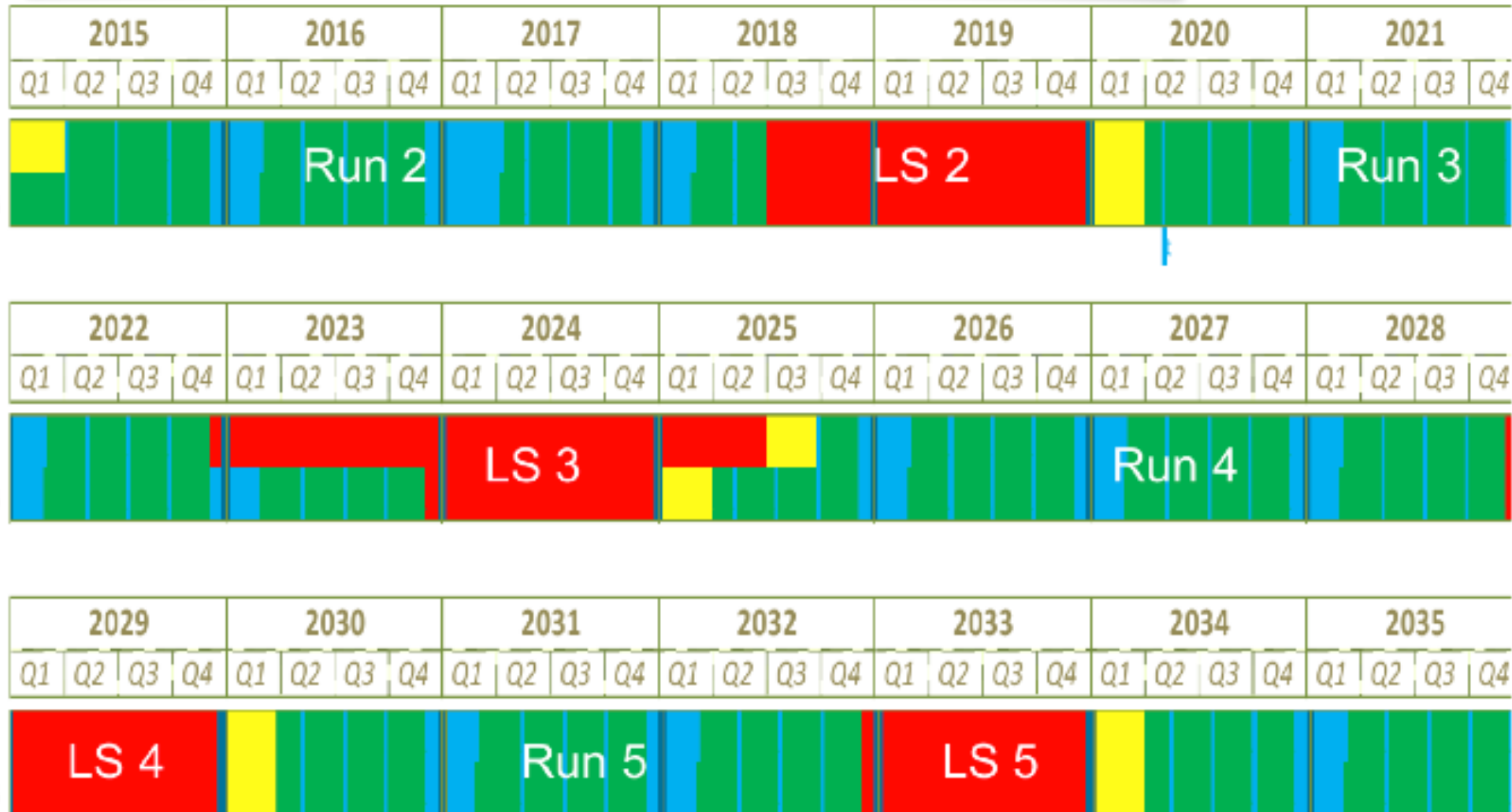


**Has anyone seen
new physics?**

LHC schedule

LHC Run 2

- Collision energy: $\sqrt{s}=13-14$ TeV
- Accumulated Data: ~ 100 fb⁻¹
- Top Quarks: x15-20 Run I sample



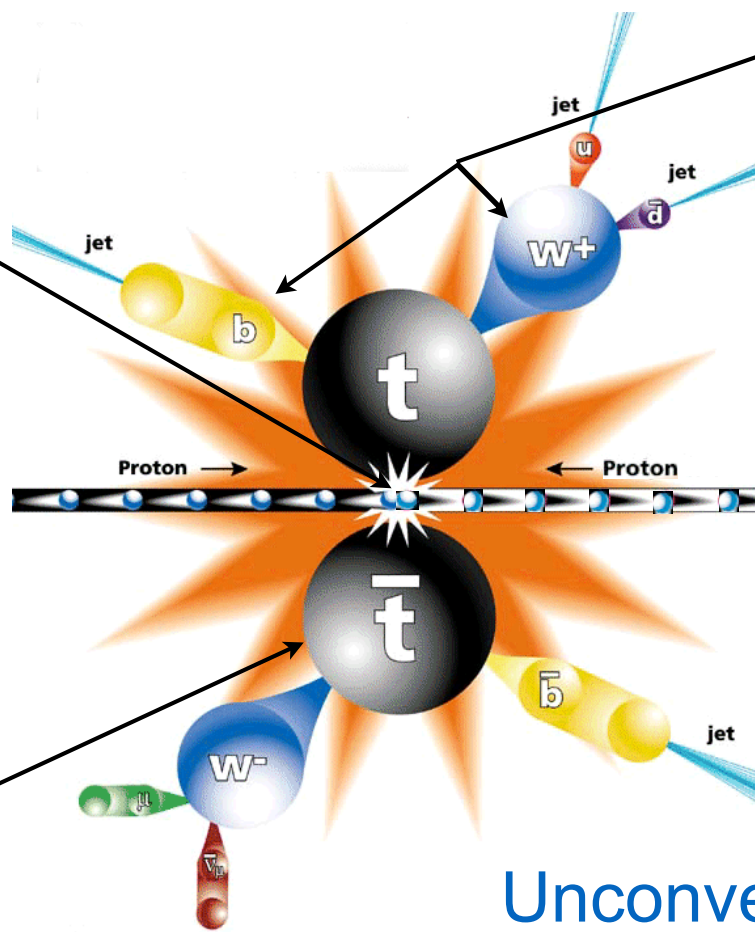
LHC schedule approved on 2/12/2013

5 Selected Measurements in Top Dynamics

ttZ : vs p_T^Z , vs $\Delta\phi(l^+l^-)$
First couplings measurement

Resonances in top pairs
with di-lepton events
Sensitivity up to 3-3.5 TeV

Mass of top quark with
leptonic endpoints
Improvement of 40%



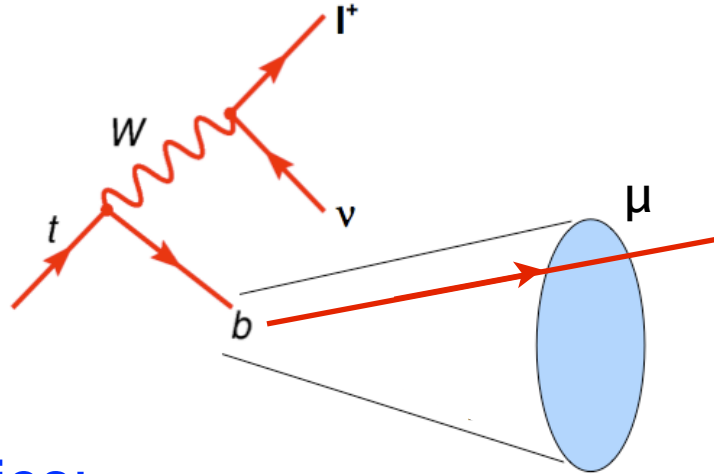
Exclusive Flavour
Changing Neutral
Current decay $t \rightarrow Zc$
BR sensitivity improved
by $\times 6$ and first exclusive
measurement

CP violation in B
from top quarks
First measurement

Unconventional Techniques
New Channels
New Observables

n1: Top Quark Mass

Objective: Top quark pole mass determined with a precision of $\approx \pm 500$ MeV



Novelties:

The observable used; reduced systematics

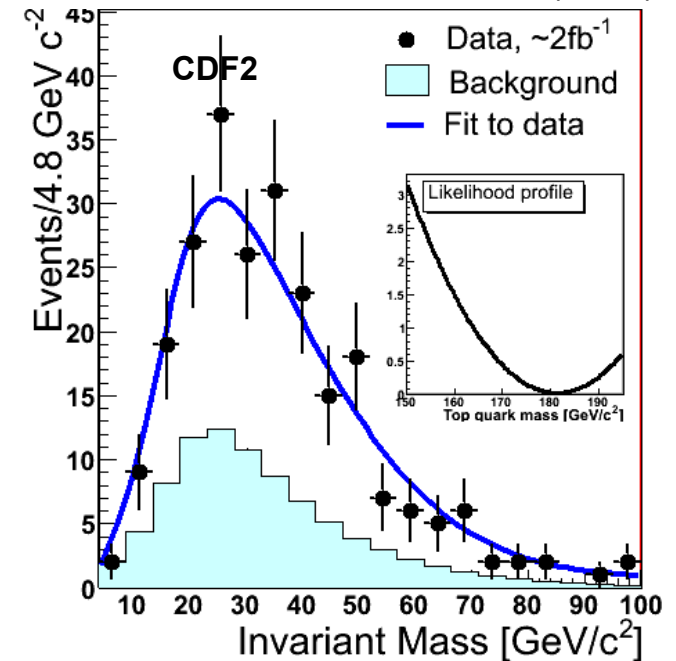
Dataset Required:

20 fb^{-1} @ 13-14 TeV

State of the Art:

± 800 MeV (Sep 2014) w. JES

L. Cerrito *et al.*, PRD 79, 052007 (2009)



Target Uncertainties:

Source	Δm_{top} [MeV]
Statistical uncertainty	300
Top quark production and decay modelling	300
Background modelling	150–200
ISR/FSR, PDF	≤ 200
Leptons' momentum calibration	≤ 100
Total	500

Table 1: Top mass (m_{top}) measurement: breakdown of expected statistical and systematic uncertainties.

n2: CPV in B from Top Quarks

Objective: Probing for the first time CP violation in B from top pairs.

$$A_{sl}^{ss} \equiv \frac{N^{++} - N^{--}}{N^{++} + N^{--}} = r_b A_{mix}^{bl} + r_c (A_{dir}^{bc} - A_{dir}^{cl}) + r_{c\bar{c}} (A_{mix}^{bc} - A_{dir}^{cl}),$$

Dataset Required:
~50 fb⁻¹ @ 13-14 TeV

$$A_{sl}^{os} \equiv \frac{N^{+-} - N^{-+}}{N^{+-} + N^{-+}} = \tilde{r}_b A_{dir}^{bl} + \tilde{r}_c (A_{mix}^{bc} + A_{dir}^{cl}) + \tilde{r}_{c\bar{c}} A_{dir}^{cl},$$

Target Sensitivities:

Novelties:

First measurement

$$A_{mix}^{bl} = \frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow \bar{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ X) - \Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow b \rightarrow \ell^- X)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow \bar{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ X) + \Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow b \rightarrow \ell^- X)}, \approx 7 \times 10^{-3}$$

State of the Art:

No measurement

$$A_{dir}^{bl} = \frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow \ell^- X) - \Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ X)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow \ell^- X) + \Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ X)}, \approx 0.3\%$$

$$A_{dir}^{cl} = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{c} \rightarrow \ell^- X_L) - \Gamma(c \rightarrow \ell^+ X_L)}{\Gamma(\bar{c} \rightarrow \ell^- X_L) + \Gamma(c \rightarrow \ell^+ X_L)}, \approx 0.3\%$$

$$A_{dir}^{bc} = \frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow c X_L) - \Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{c} X_L)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow c X_L) + \Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{c} X_L)}, \approx 0.3\%$$

n3: BSM Resonances in Top Pairs

Objective: Search for a *broad* TeV-scale resonance (X') decaying to top pairs and disentangle possible degenerate states

Novelties:

- First use of top di-lepton channel
- Scan of spin polarisation vs. V_T

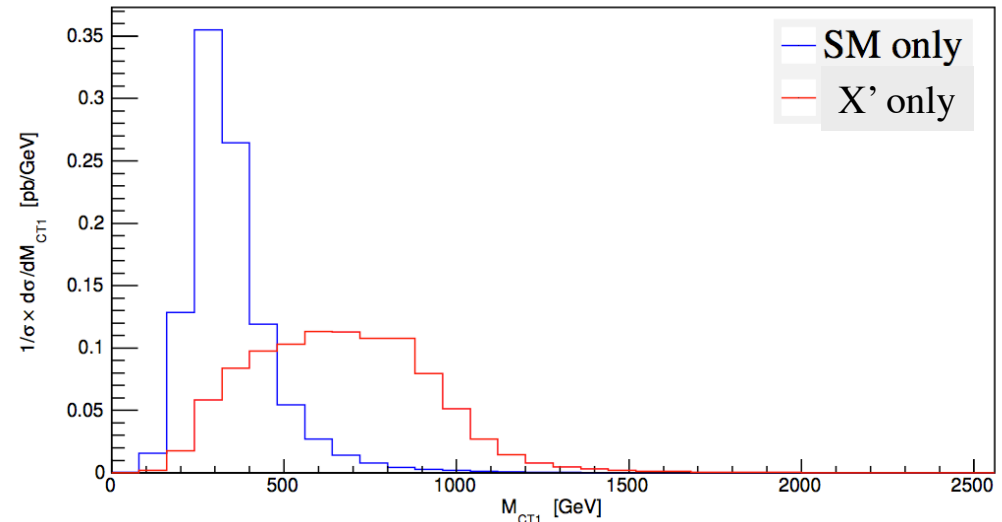
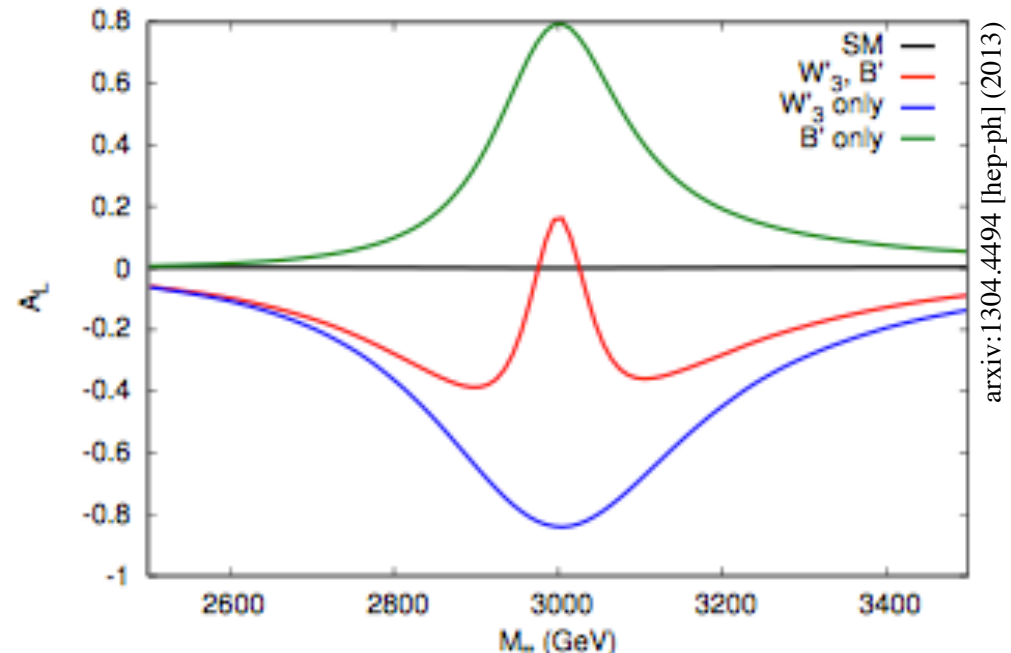
Dataset Required:

$\sim 70\text{-}100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ 13-14 TeV

State of the Art:

Mass $X' \gtrsim 2.5 \text{ TeV}$

Target Sensitivity: $\sim 3\text{-}3.5 \text{ TeV}$



n4: FCNC Decay $t \rightarrow Zc$

Objective: First search for the exclusive $t \rightarrow Zc$ decay

Novelties:

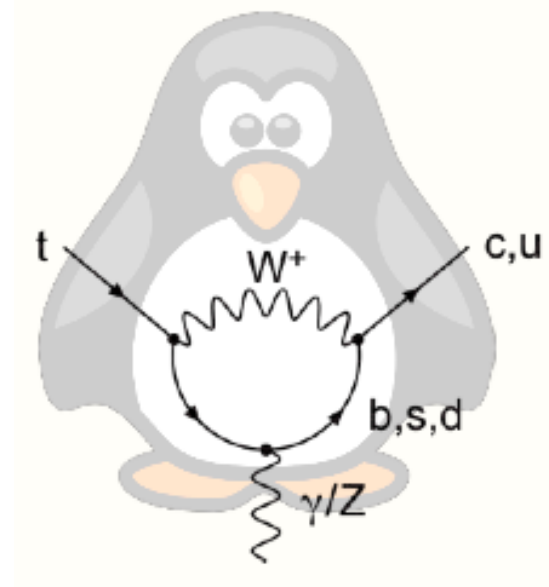
- Explicit charm tagging $c \rightarrow \mu + X$
- top mass constraints

Dataset Required:

$\sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ 13-14 TeV

State of the Art:

$\text{BR}(t \rightarrow Zq) < 6 \times 10^{-4}$



Target Sensitivity: $\text{BR}(t \rightarrow Zc) \lesssim 1 \times 10^{-4}$

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

Figure 4: Branching ratios for top FCN decays in the SM, models with $Q = 2/3$ quark singlets (QS), a general two-Higgs doublet model (2HDM), a flavour-conserving (FC) 2HDM, in the MSSM and with R parity violating SUSY[14].

n5: ttZ Couplings

Objective: First search for anomalous Vector (Axial Vector) ttZ couplings

$$\Gamma_{\mu}^{ttV}(k^2, q, \bar{q}) = -ie\{\gamma_{\mu}[F_{1V}^V(k^2) + \gamma_5 F_{1A}^V(k^2)] + \frac{\sigma_{\mu\nu}}{2m_t}(q + \bar{q})^{\nu}[iF_{2V}^V(k^2) + \gamma_5 F_{2A}^V(k^2)]\},$$

Novelties:

- Production binned in p_T^Z
- Binned in di-lepton opening angle

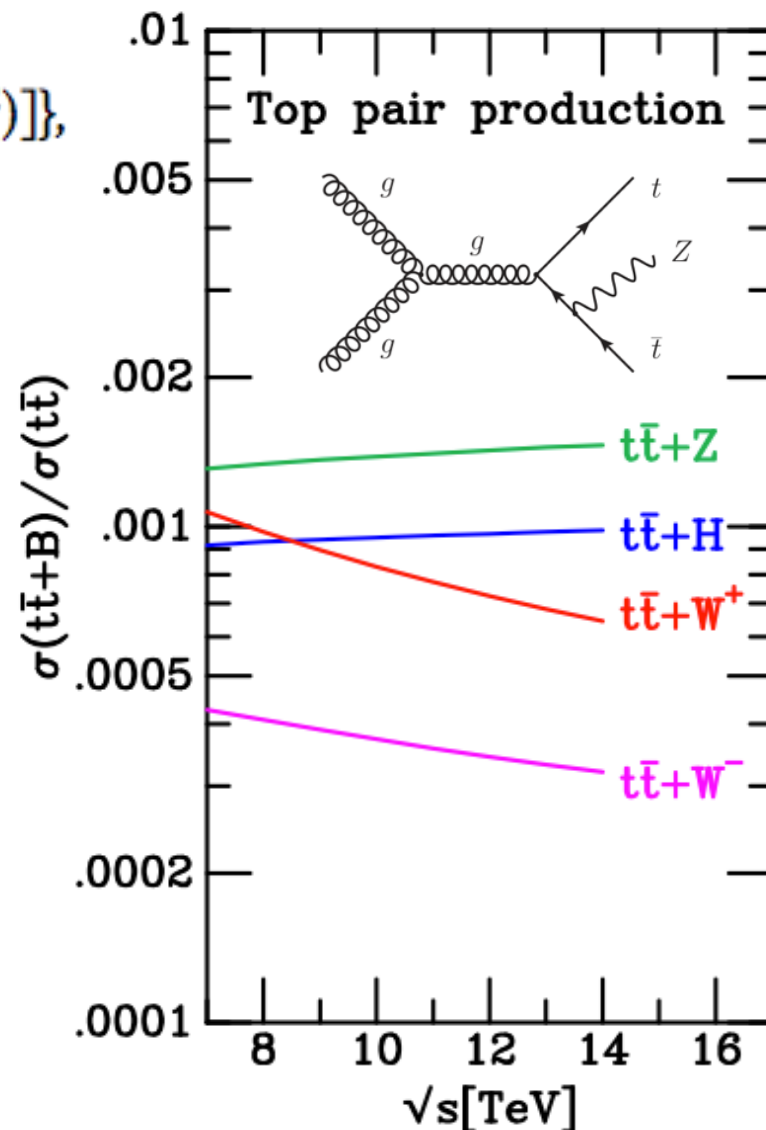
Dataset Required:

$\sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ 13-14 TeV

State of the Art:

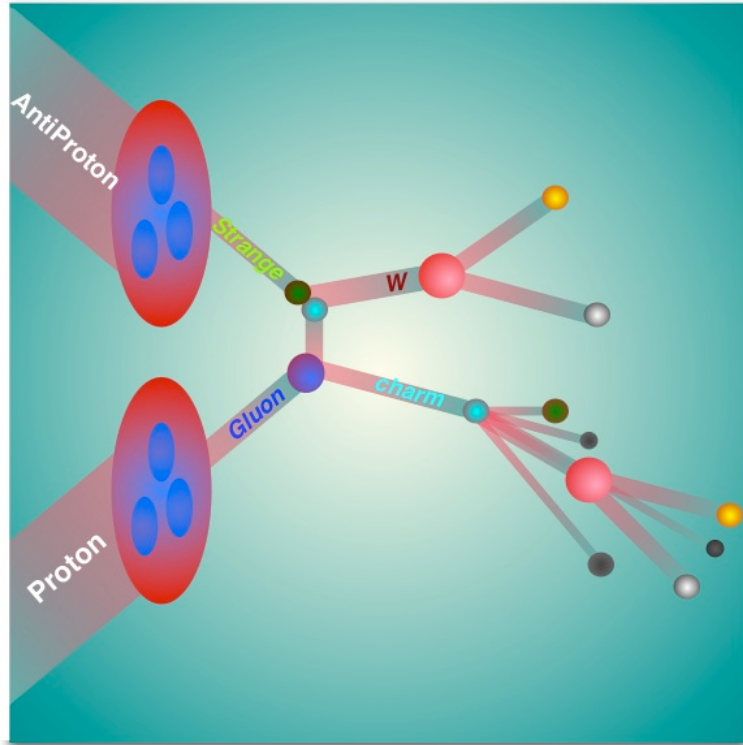
No direct limit on couplings. ttZ observed

Target Sensitivity: $\sim 80\%$ on Vector,
 $\sim 20\%$ on AV



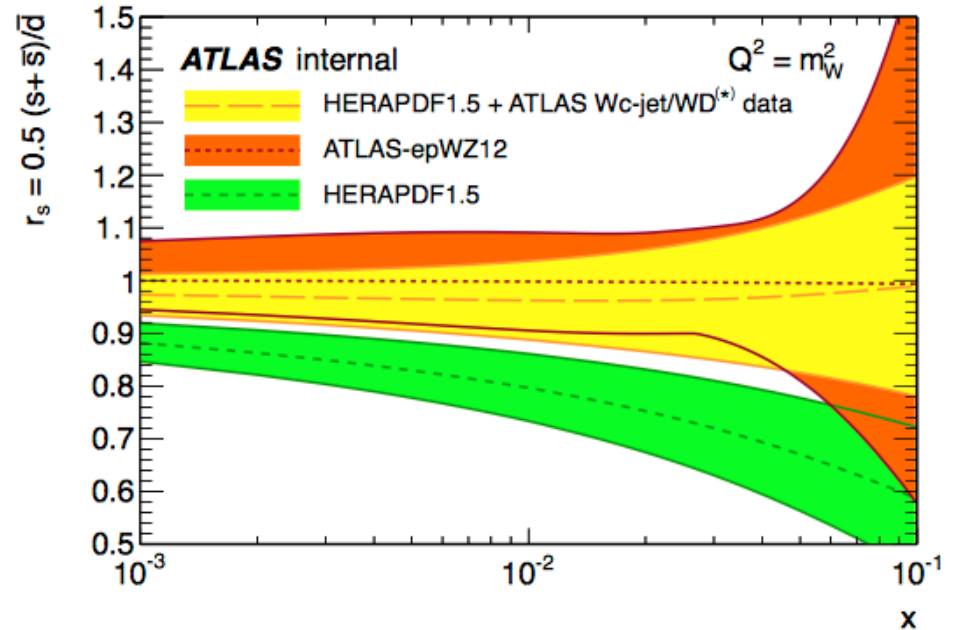
Unexpected directions

$pp \rightarrow W + \text{charm}$

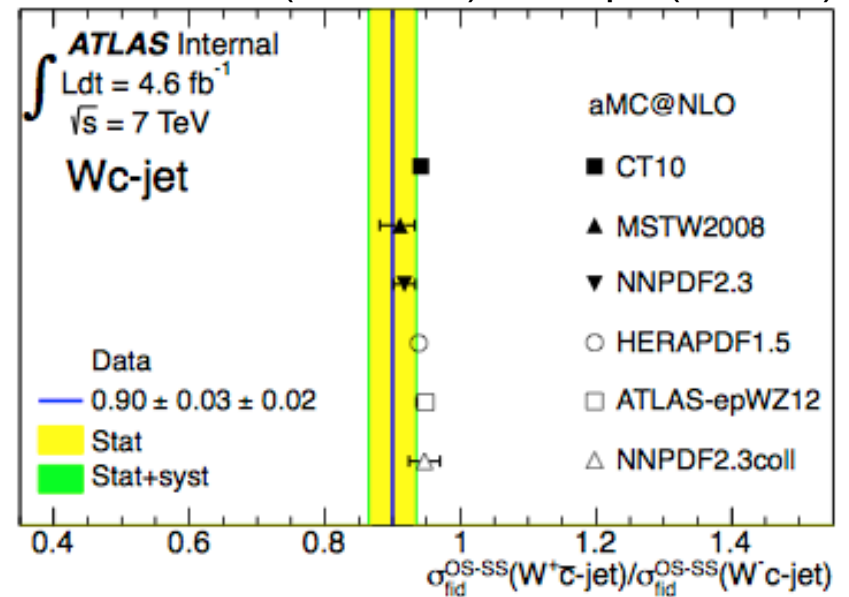


L. Cerrito, CDF, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 071801 (2013)

L. Cerrito, CDF, Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 091803 (2008)



$\sigma(W^+c/W^-c), c \rightarrow X\mu\nu$ (ATLAS)



L. Cerrito et al., JHEP05 068 (2014)

Summary

- Top quarks are **central to** many scenarios of physics beyond the standard model (**BSM**)
- Top physics properties and dynamics has so far indicated **SM behaviour** on all observables (**modulo A_{FB} somewhat**)
- The LHC and HL-LHC will give an extraordinary amount of top quark data: accessing **processes of $O(\text{fb})$**
- Proposed a few measurements for the period **2015-2020**, which might point to BSM.