



Top Quark Physics

Helmholtz - DIAS International Summer
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Top Quark Physics

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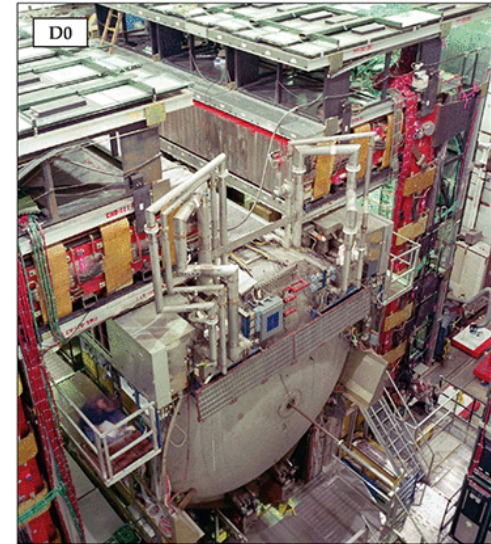
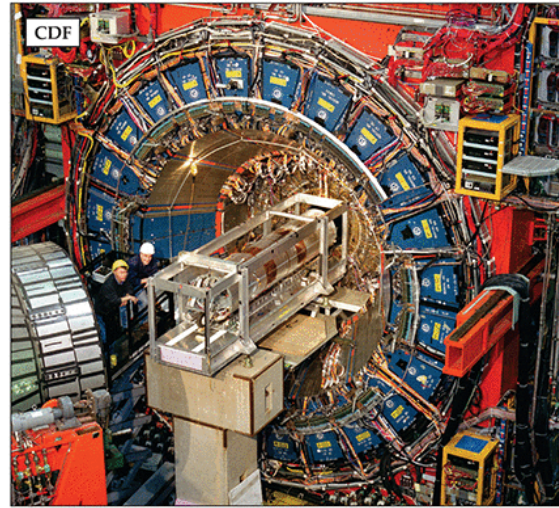
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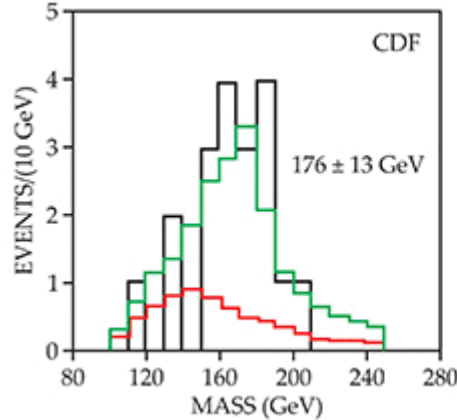
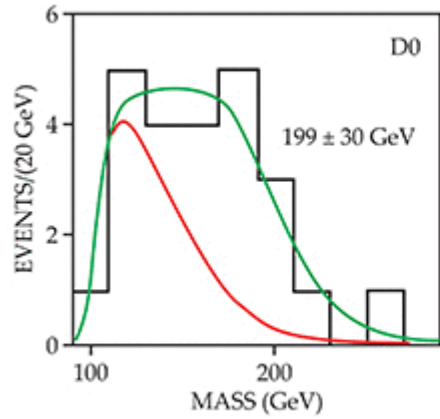
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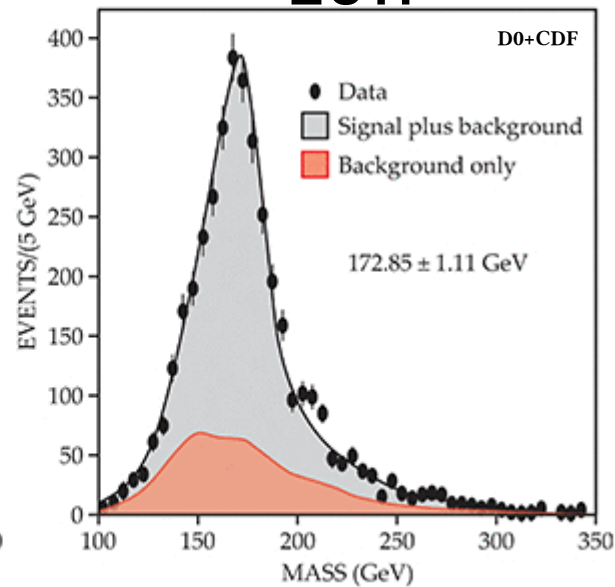
1.a: Top Quark Discovery



1995

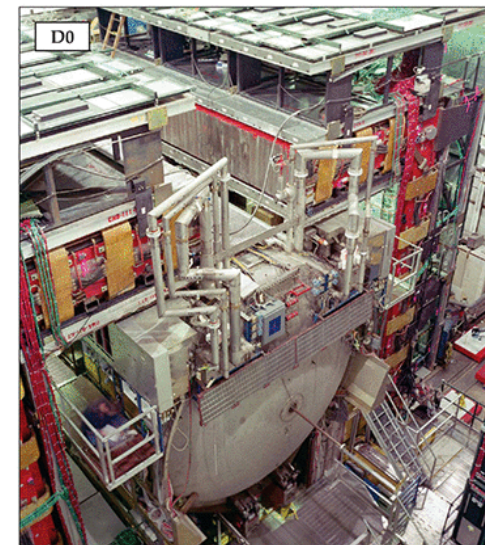
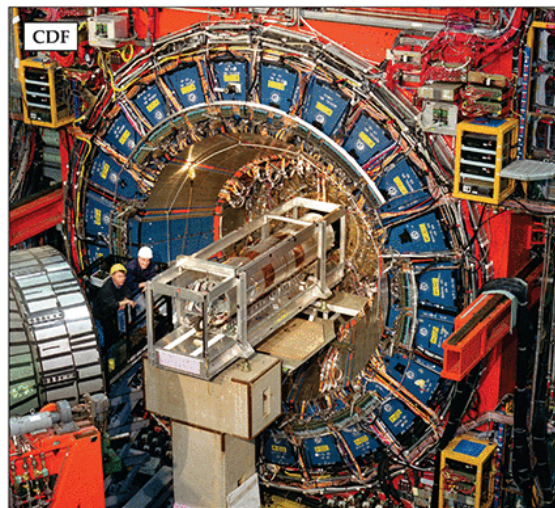


2011

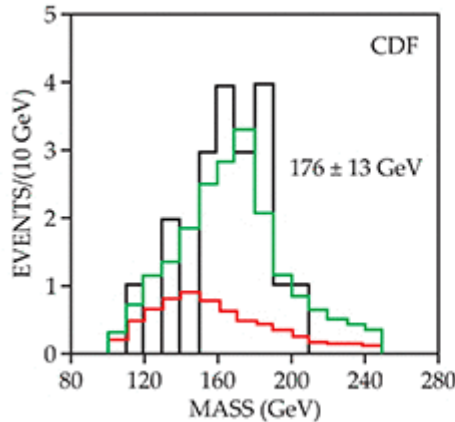
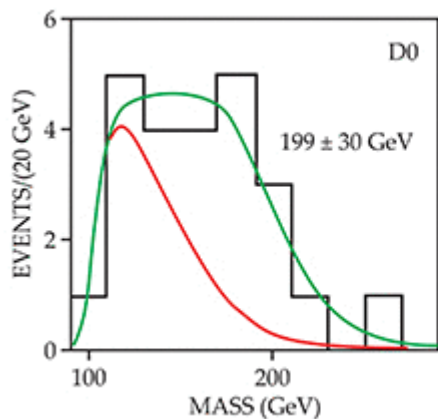


1.a: Top Quark Discovery

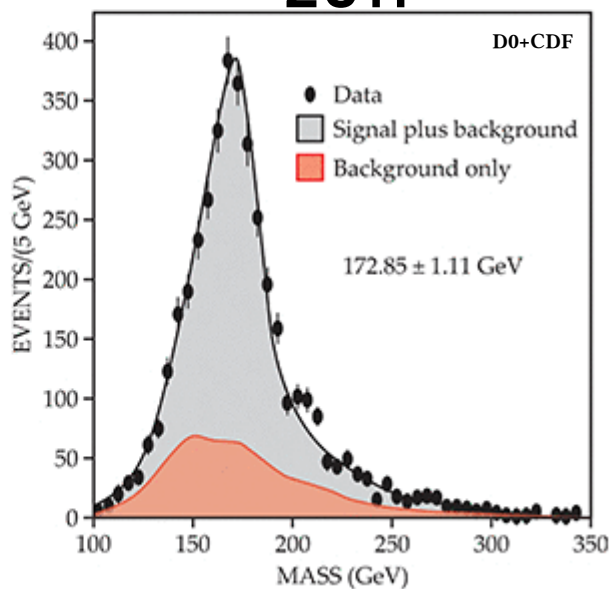
Physics Today ,
Volume 68, Issue 4
10.1063/PT.3.2749



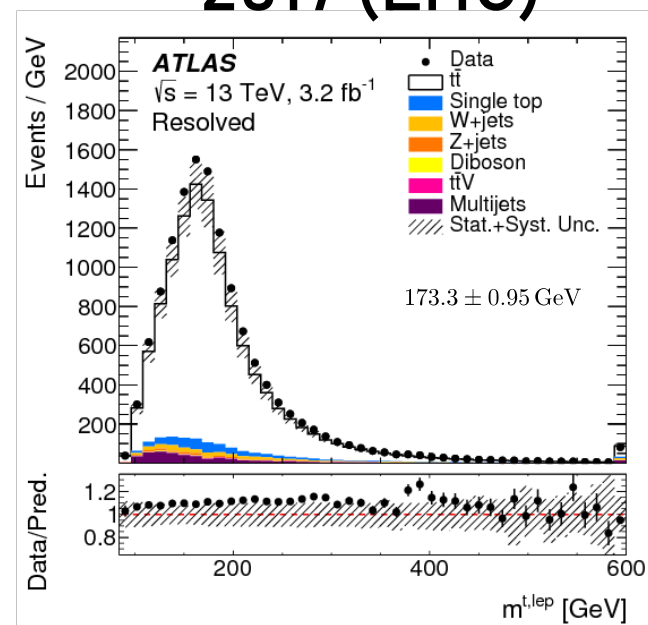
1995



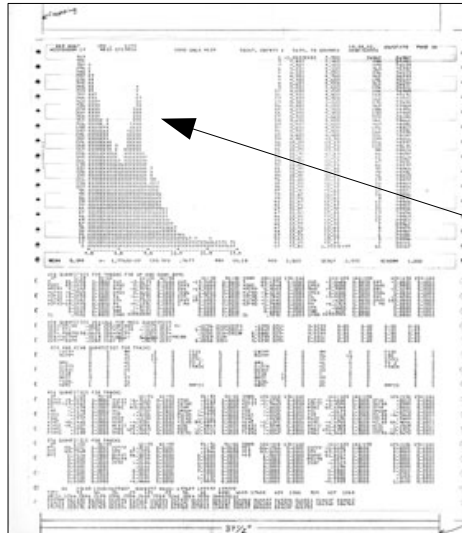
2011



2017 (LHC)



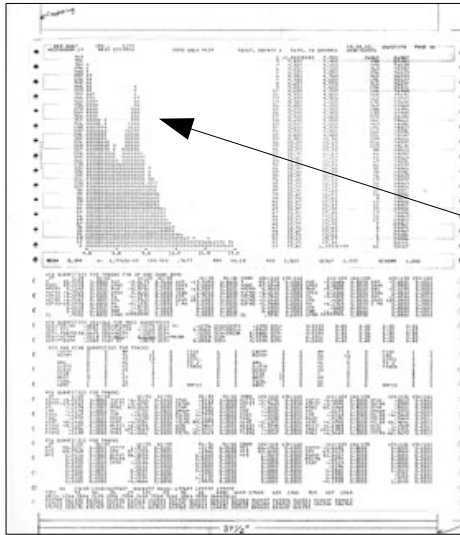
1.b: Pre-Discovery



1977: Discovery of the bottom quark
E288 Experiment at Fermilab

$\Upsilon = (b\bar{b})$ at 9.5 GeV

1.b: Pre-Discovery



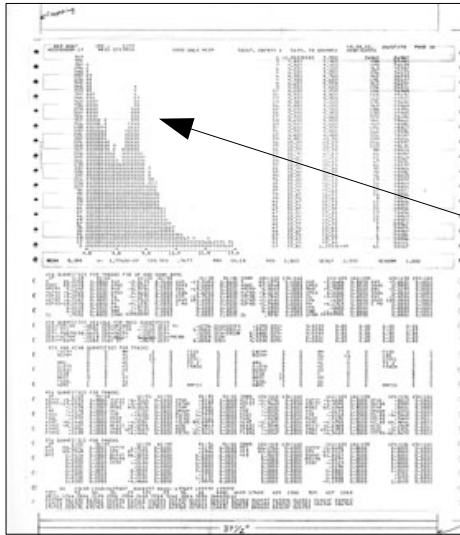
1977: Discovery of the bottom quark
E288 Experiment at Fermilab

$\Upsilon = (b\bar{b})$ at 9.5 GeV

Triangle anomaly:

$$\sum_f \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Z} \\ \rho \end{array} \begin{array}{c} f \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \gamma_{\mu} \\ \gamma_{\nu} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \rho \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \gamma_{\mu} \\ \gamma_{\nu} \end{array} \right)$$

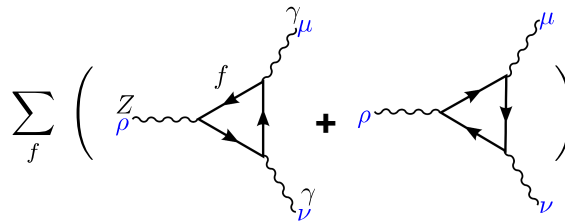
1.b: Pre-Discovery



1977: Discovery of the bottom quark
E288 Experiment at Fermilab

$\Upsilon = (b\bar{b})$ at 9.5 GeV

Triangle anomaly:



$$\sum_{f=t,b,\nu_\tau,\tau} g_{\text{ax}}^f Q_f^2 = \left(+\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(+\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(+\frac{1}{2}\right) (0)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (-1)^2 = 0$$

1.b: Pre-Discovery Mass Estimates

1) **Perturbativity:** $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \supset y_t (\bar{t}_L t_R + \text{h.c.}) \left(\frac{v + H}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$ with $y_t = \frac{m_t}{v}$

Assume $\frac{y_t^2}{4\pi} < 1$ (i.e. perturbative) $\rightarrow m_t < \sqrt{4\pi}v \approx 872 \text{ GeV}$

2) **Unitarity:** Unitarity bound for elastic $t\bar{t} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ scattering yields $|\text{Re}(a_0)| \leq \frac{1}{2}$

with $a_0(t\bar{t} \rightarrow t\bar{t}) = -\frac{3}{8} \frac{\alpha}{s_w^2} \frac{m_t^2}{M_W^2}$ $\rightarrow m_t \leq 500 \text{ GeV}$

3) Electroweak Precision Data:

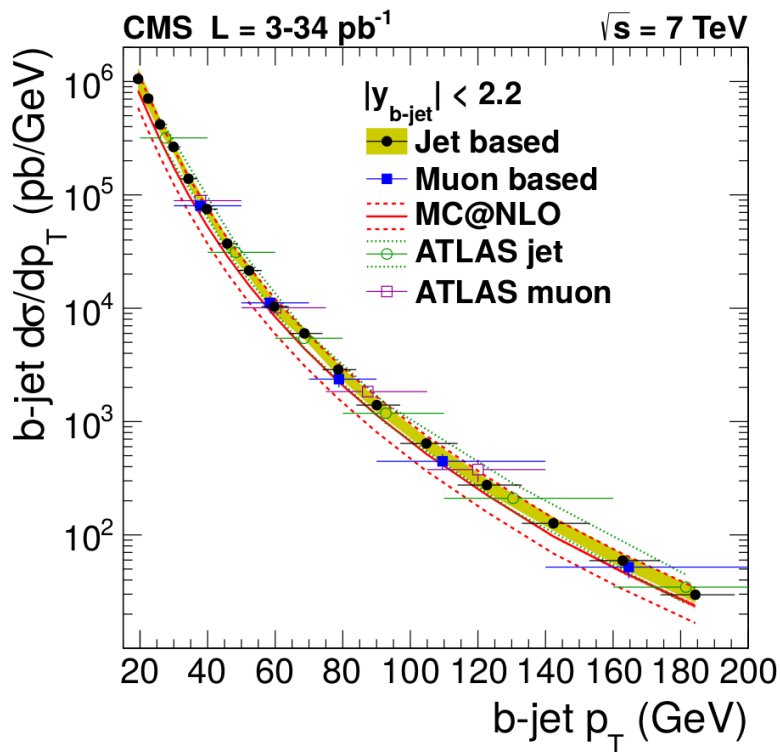
No discovery at LEP $\rightarrow m_t \gtrsim 100 \text{ GeV}$

Measurement of Z and W boson properties: $\rho = \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2 \cos^2 \theta_W} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{at LO} \\ \neq 1 & \text{beyond LO} \end{cases}$

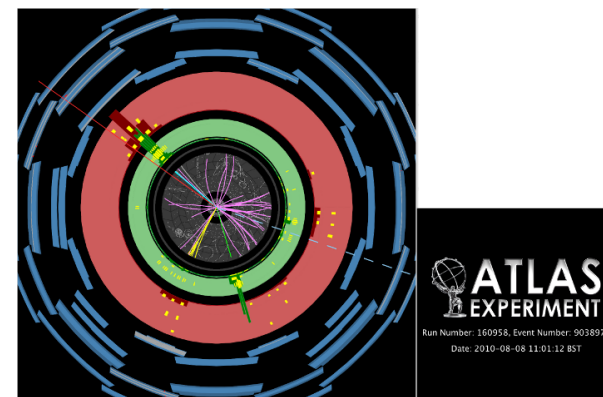
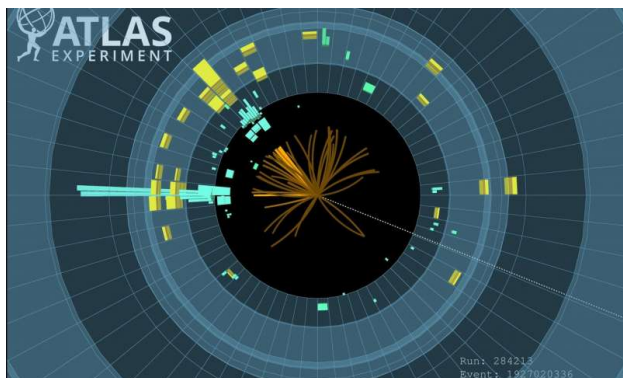
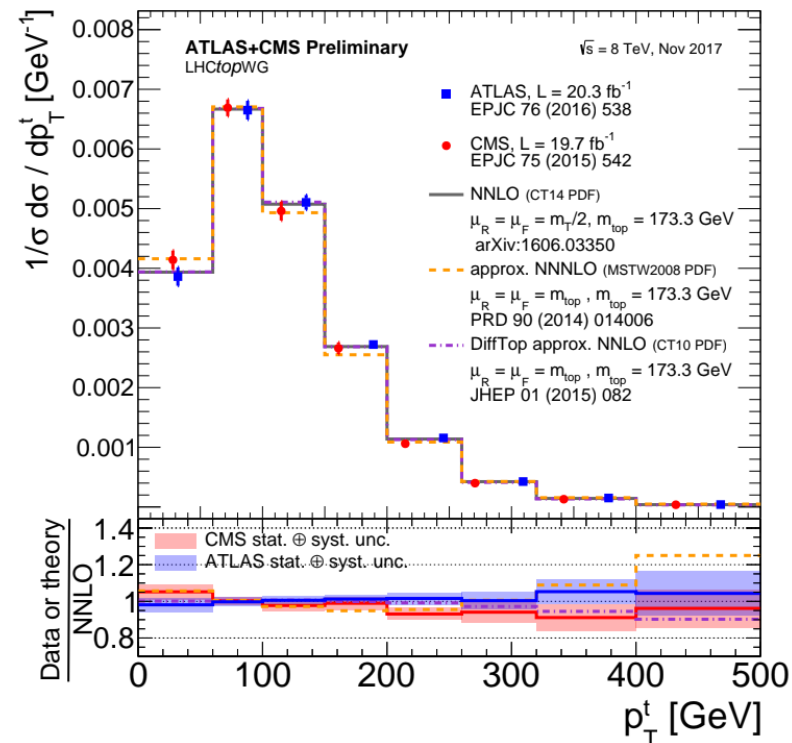
$\rho - 1 = \frac{\Sigma_{\text{T}}^{\text{ZZ}}(0)}{M_Z^2} - \frac{\Sigma_{\text{T}}^{\text{WW}}(0)}{M_W^2} \approx \alpha \left(\# \frac{m_t^2}{M_W^2} + \# \log \frac{M_H^2}{M_W^2} + \dots \right)$ $\rightarrow m_t = 177 \pm 27 \text{ GeV}$

1.c: Top Quark Pair Production at Hadron Colliders

Bottom quark pairs



Top quark pairs



1.c: Top Quark Pair Production at Hadron Colliders

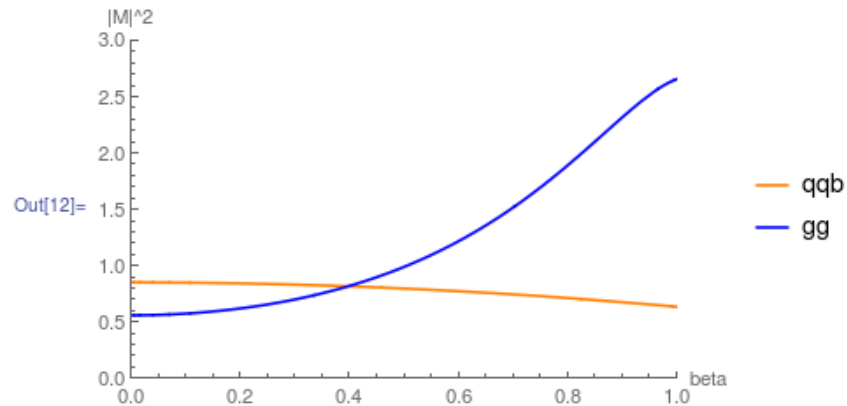
```
In[1]:= M2qq[beta_, z_] = (2 Pi)^2 * as^2 * 8 / 9 (2 - beta^2 + beta^2 z^2);
Flux = 1 / (2 * s);
dPS = beta / (16 Pi);
dsigmaqq[beta_, z_] = Flux * dPS * M2qq[beta, z];
sigmaqq[beta_] = Integrate[dsigmaqq[beta, z], {z, -1, 1}] /. s -> 4 m^2 / (1 - beta^2) // FullSimplify
```

Out[5]= $\frac{as^2 \beta (3 - 4 \beta^2 + \beta^4) \pi}{27 m^2}$

```
In[6]:= M2gg[beta_, z_] = (2 Pi)^2 * as^2 * (9 - 2 + 9 z^2 beta^2) / ((1 - z^2 beta^2)^2 * 3 * 2) (1 - z^4 beta^4 + 2 beta^2 (1 - z^2) (1 - beta^2));
dsigmagg[beta_, z_] = Flux * dPS * M2gg[beta, z];
sigmagg[beta_] = Integrate[dsigmagg[beta, z], {z, -1, 1}, Assumptions -> {beta < 1, beta > 0}] /. s -> 4 m^2 / (1 - beta^2) // FullSimplify
```

Out[8]= $\frac{as^2 (-1 + \beta^2) \pi (59 \beta - 31 \beta^3 + (33 - 18 \beta^2 + \beta^4) \text{Log}\left[-1 + \frac{2}{1 + \beta}\right])}{96 m^2}$

```
as = 0.11; m = 173.0;
Plot[{M2qq[beta, 0.7], M2gg[beta, 0.7]}, {beta, 0, 1},
PlotRange -> {{0, 1}, {0, 3}}, PlotStyle -> {Orange, Blue},
PlotLegends -> Placed[LineLegend[{"qqb", "gg"}], Right],
AxesLabel -> {"beta", "|M|^2"}]
```



1.c: Top Quark Pair Production at Hadron Colliders

```
In[1]:= M2qq[beta_, z_] = (2 Pi)^2 * as^2 * 8 / 9 (2 - beta^2 + beta^2 z^2);
Flux = 1 / (2 * s);
dPS = beta / (16 Pi);
dsigmaqq[beta_, z_] = Flux * dPS * M2qq[beta, z];
sigmaqq[beta_] = Integrate[dsigmaqq[beta, z], {z, -1, 1}] /. s -> 4 m^2 / (1 - beta^2) // FullSimplify
```

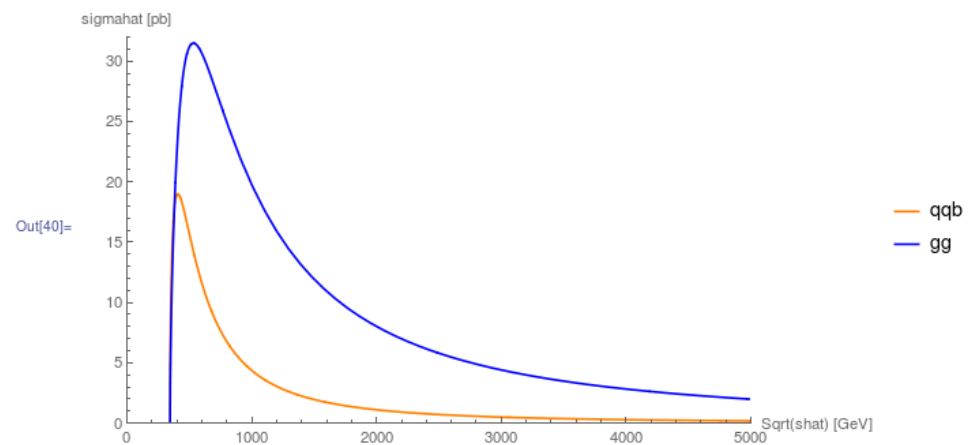
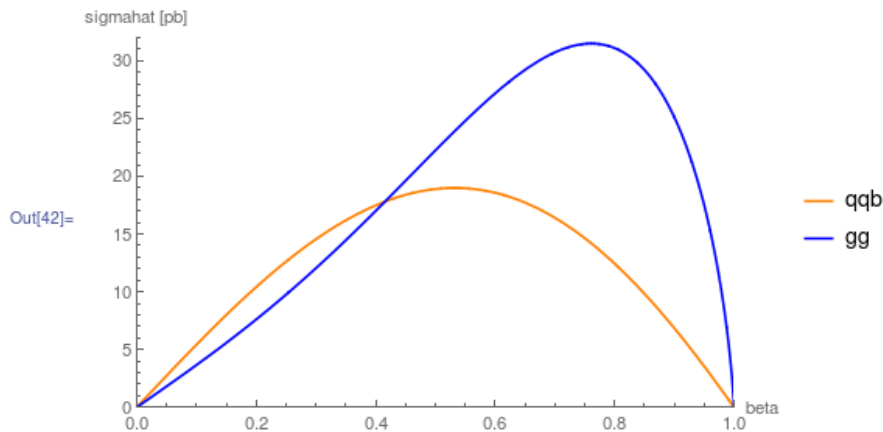
$$\text{Out[5]} = \frac{as^2 \beta (3 - 4 \beta^2 + \beta^4) \pi}{27 m^2}$$

```
In[6]:= M2gg[beta_, z_] = (2 Pi)^2 * as^2 * (9 - 2 + 9 z^2 beta^2) / ((1 - z^2 beta^2)^2 + 3 * 2) (1 - z^4 beta^4 + 2 beta^2 (1 - z^2) (1 - beta^2));
dsigmagg[beta_, z_] = Flux * dPS * M2gg[beta, z];
sigmagg[beta_] = Integrate[dsigmagg[beta, z], {z, -1, 1}, Assumptions -> {beta < 1, beta > 0}] /. s -> 4 m^2 / (1 - beta^2) // FullSimplify
```

$$\text{Out[8]} = \frac{as^2 (-1 + \beta^2) \pi (59 \beta - 31 \beta^3 + (33 - 18 \beta^2 + \beta^4) \text{Log}\left[-1 + \frac{2}{1 + \beta}\right])}{96 m^2}$$

```
In[41]:= pbGeVm2 = 0.389379 * 10^9;
Plot[{pbGeVm2 * sigmaqq[beta], pbGeVm2 * sigmagg[beta]}, {beta, 0, 1},
PlotRange -> {{0, 1}, {0, 32}}, PlotStyle -> {Orange, Blue},
PlotLegends -> Placed[LineLegend[{"qqb", "gg"}], Right], AxesLabel -> {"beta", "sigmahat [pb]"}]
```

```
beta = Sqrt[1 - 4 m^2 / sqrtshat^2];
Plot[{pbGeVm2 * sigmaqq[beta], pbGeVm2 * sigmagg[beta]}, {sqrtshat, 2 * 173, 5000},
PlotRange -> {{0, 5000}, {0, 32}}, PlotStyle -> {Orange, Blue},
PlotLegends -> Placed[LineLegend[{"qqb", "gg"}], Right], AxesLabel -> {"Sqrt(shat) [GeV]", "sigmahat [pb]"}]
```

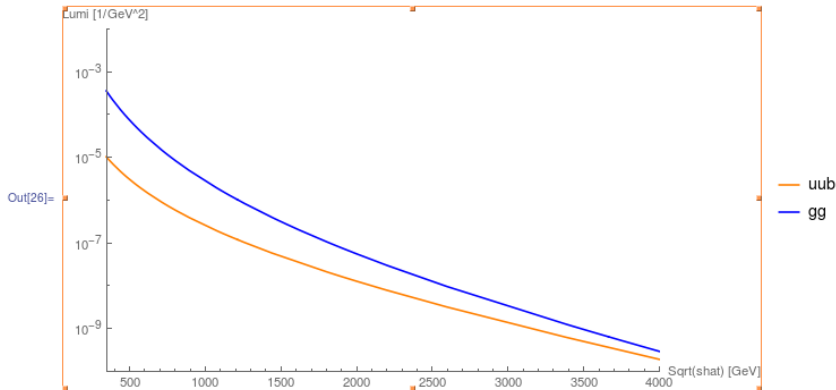


1.c: Top Quark Pair Production at Hadron Colliders

```
In[15]:= SetDirectory["/users/pep/mschulze/lib/nCTEQ_mma/"];
subDir = "./PDS"; (* PDS files are in subDir *)
filelist = FileNames["*.pds", subDir];
<< "pdfParsePDS.m";
pdf[x_] := pdfCTEQfunction[x];
pdfResetCTEQ;
pdfBatchCTEQparse[subDir];
proton = 3; glu = 0; up = 1; dn = 1; Aup = -1; Adn = -2;
xmin = pdfXmin[proton];
q0 = 173.0;

In[24]:= Lumigg[spart_, shadr_] := 1/shadr * NIntegrate[1/sig * pdf[sig/shadr, q0, glu, proton] * pdf[spart/sig, q0, glu, proton], {sig, spart, shadr}, AccuracyGoal -> 3, PrecisionGoal -> 3, Method -> "LocalAdaptive"];
Lumiub[spart_, shadr_] := 1/shadr * NIntegrate[1/sig * pdf[sig/shadr, q0, up, proton] * pdf[spart/sig, q0, Aup, proton], {sig, spart, shadr}, AccuracyGoal -> 3, PrecisionGoal -> 3, Method -> "LocalAdaptive"];

In[26]:= LogPlot[{Lumiub[En^2, 13000^2], Lumigg[En^2, 13000^2]}, {En, 2*173, 14000}, PlotPoints -> 10, PlotStyle -> {Orange, Blue}, PlotLegends -> Placed[LineLegend[{"uub", "gg"}], Right],
AxesLabel -> {"Sqrt(shat) [GeV]", "Lumi [1/GeV^2]"}, PlotRange -> {{2*173, 4000}, {10^-10, 0.01}}]
```



```
pb * pbGeVm2 * NIntegrate[Hold[2 sqrtshat * sigmaqq[beta] * Lumiub[sqrtshat^2, 13000^2]], {sqrtshat, 2*173, 13000}, AccuracyGoal -> 5, PrecisionGoal -> 5, Method -> "GlobalAdaptive"]
Out[35]= 20.6754

In[36]= pb * pbGeVm2 * NIntegrate[Hold[2 sqrtshat * sigmaqq[beta] * Lumigg[sqrtshat^2, 13000^2]], {sqrtshat, 2*173, 13000}, AccuracyGoal -> 5, PrecisionGoal -> 5, Method -> "GlobalAdaptive"]
Out[36]= 91.432
```

$$\sigma_{PP}^{t\bar{t},LO}(13 \text{ TeV}) = 537 \text{ pb} \quad (gg : q\bar{q}) = (86\% : 14\%) \quad [\text{MCFM}]$$

$$\sigma_{PP}^{t\bar{t},data}(13 \text{ TeV}) = 818 \pm 43 \text{ pb} \quad \rightarrow 123 \text{ Mio. } t\bar{t} \text{ pairs} \quad [\text{ATLAS}] (3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1})$$

1.d: Going beyond Leading Order

Fixed order perturbation theory:

$$\hat{\sigma}^{t\bar{t}} = \alpha_s^2 \left(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{LO}} + \alpha_s \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} \right)$$

1.d: Going beyond Leading Order

Fixed order perturbation theory:

$$\hat{\sigma}^{t\bar{t}} = \alpha_s^2 \left(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{LO}} + \alpha_s \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} + \alpha \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD-EW}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} \right)$$

1.d: Going beyond Leading Order

Fixed order perturbation theory:

$$\hat{\sigma}^{t\bar{t}} = \alpha_s^2 \left(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{LO}} + \alpha_s \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} + \alpha \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD-EW}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} + \alpha_s^2 \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\delta\text{NNLO}} + \dots \right)$$

1.d: Going beyond Leading Order

Fixed order perturbation theory:

$$\hat{\sigma}^{t\bar{t}} = \alpha_s^2 \left(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{LO}} + \alpha_s \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} + \alpha \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD-EW}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} + \alpha_s^2 \hat{\sigma}_{\text{QCD}}^{\delta\text{NNLO}} + \dots \right) + \alpha^2 \hat{\sigma}_{\text{EW}}^{\text{LO}}$$

1.d: Going beyond Leading Order

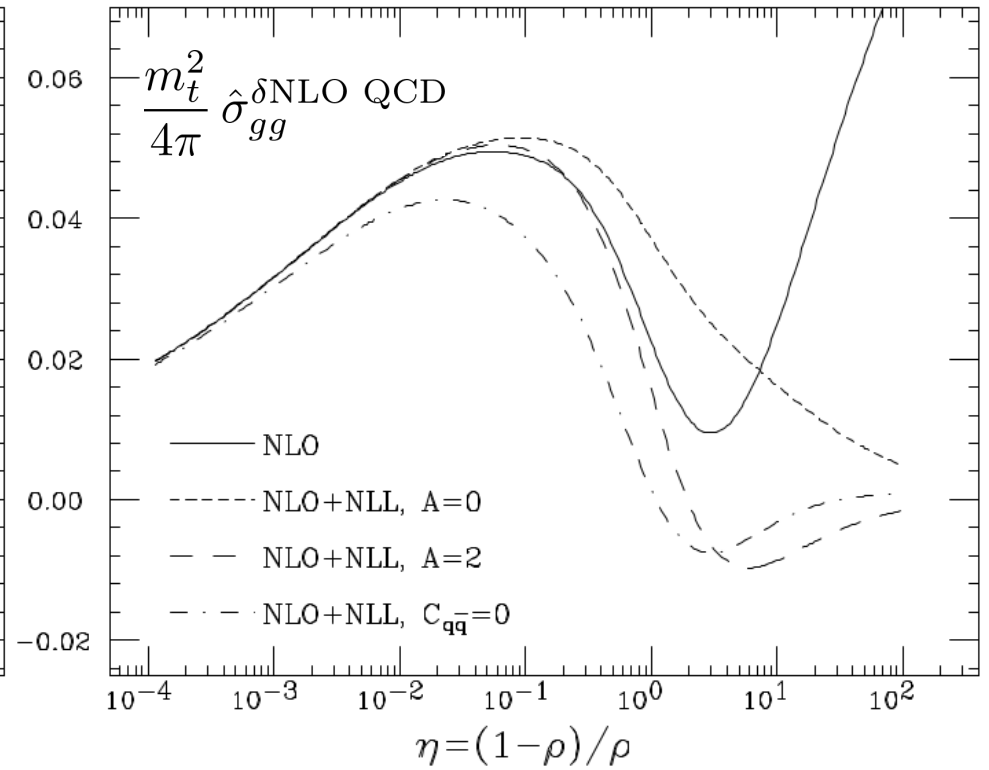
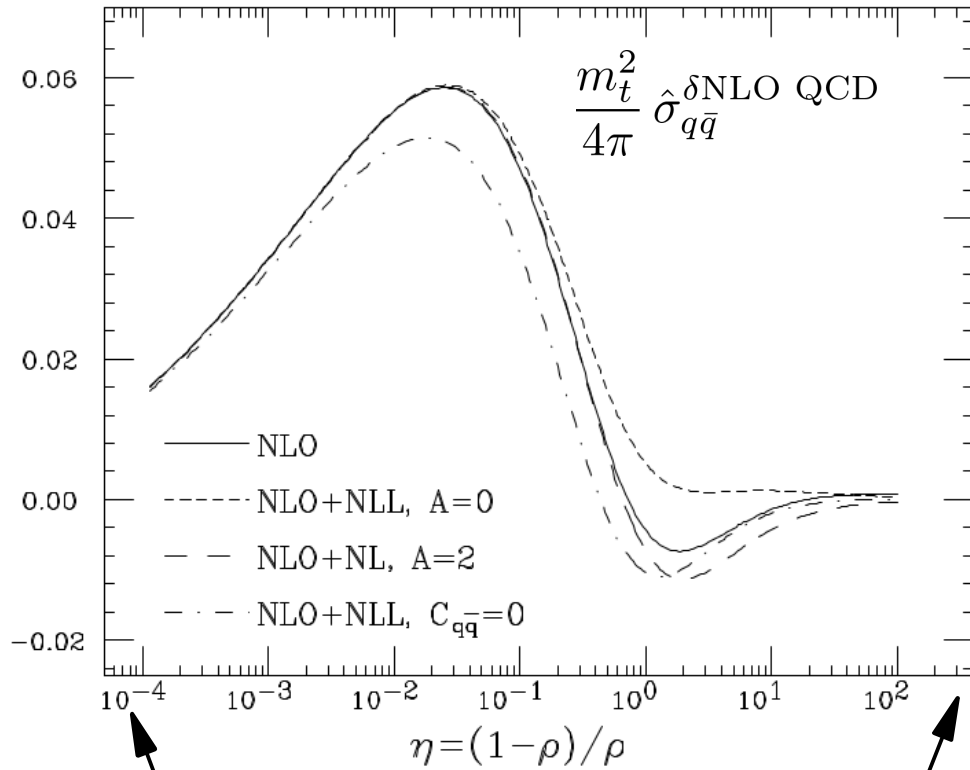
Fixed order perturbation theory:

$$\sigma^{t\bar{t}} = \alpha_s^2 \left(\sigma_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{LO}} + \alpha_s \sigma_{\text{QCD}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} + \alpha \sigma_{\text{QCD-EW}}^{\delta\text{NLO}} + \alpha_s^2 \sigma_{\text{QCD}}^{\delta\text{NNLO}} + \dots \right) + \alpha^2 \sigma_{\text{EW}}^{\text{LO}}$$

O(10%) O(1%) O(1%) O(0.005%)

For precision at the few percent level, NNLO QCD and EW NLO corrections are required.

1.d: Going beyond Leading Order

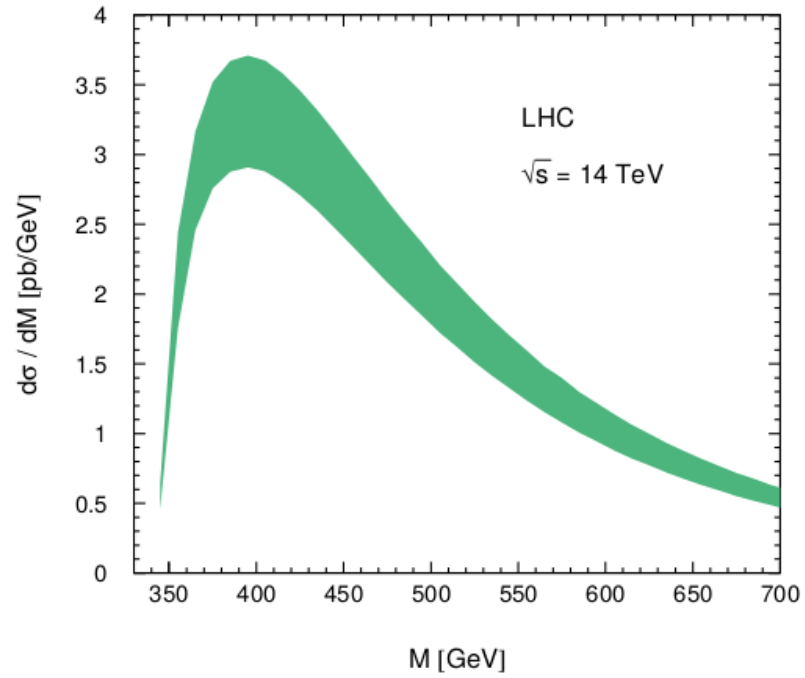


$\beta = 0$
 (threshold)

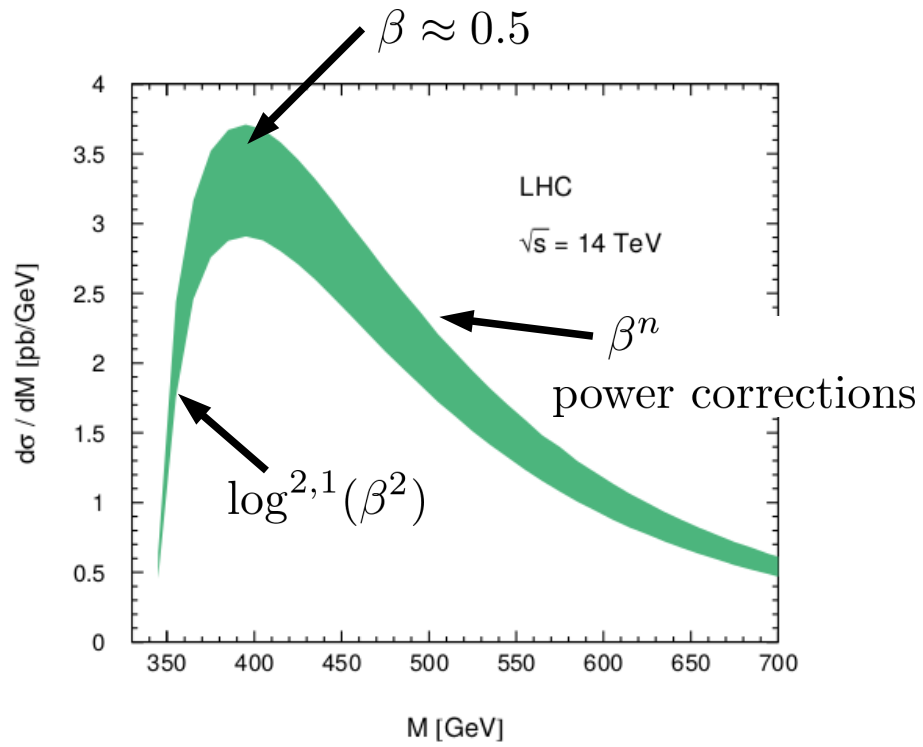
$\beta = 1$
 (high energy)

[Bonciani, Catani, Mangano, Nason]

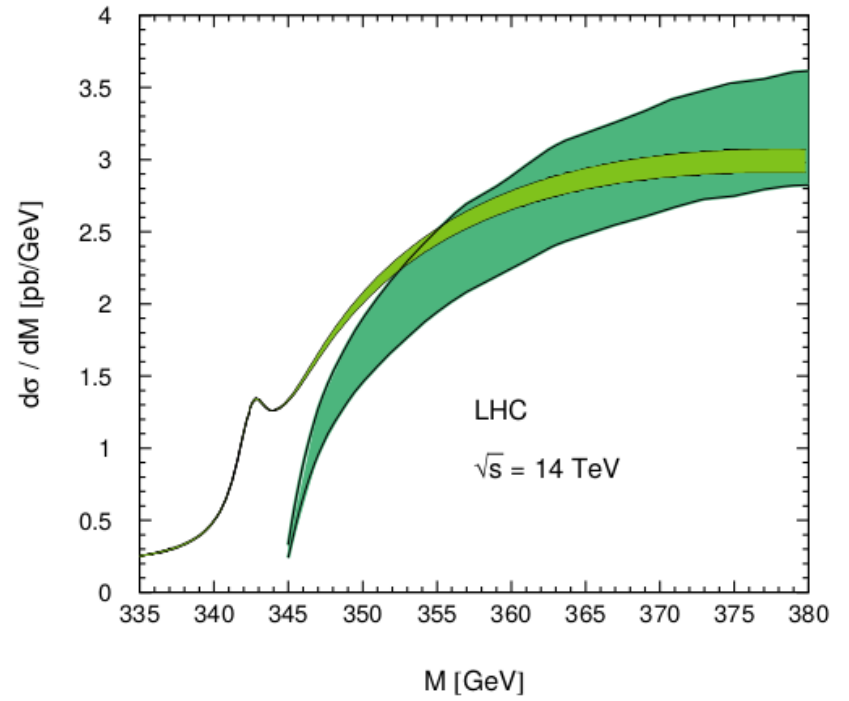
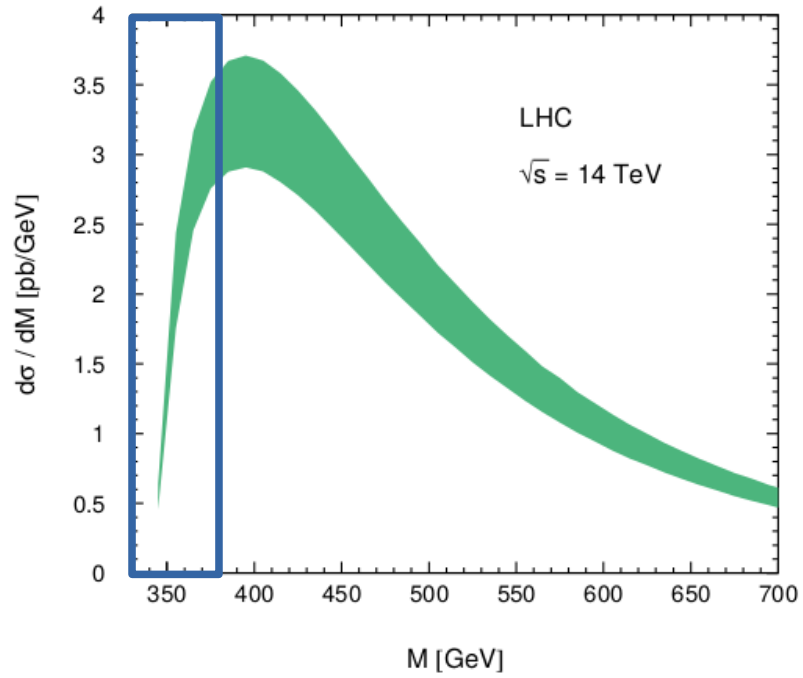
1.d: Going beyond Leading Order



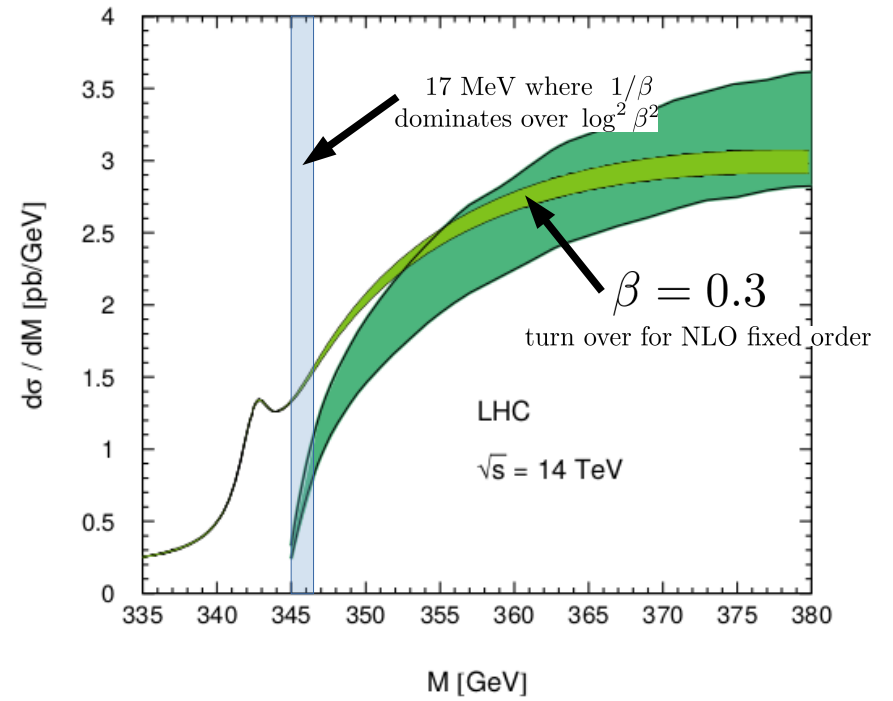
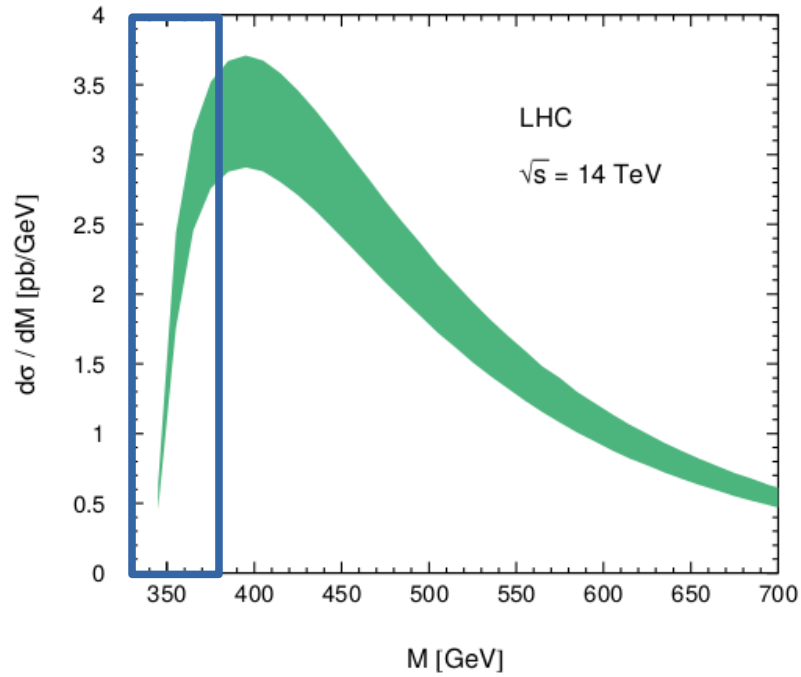
1.d: Going beyond Leading Order



1.d: Going beyond Leading Order



1.d: Going beyond Leading Order



1.d: Going beyond Leading Order

