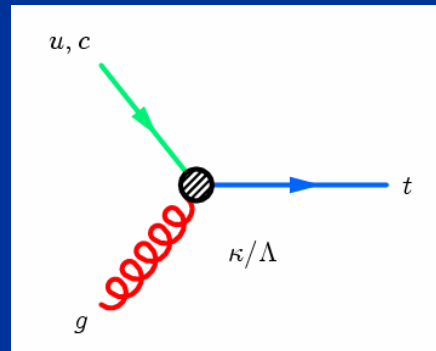


Search for anomalous

FCNC single top quark
production with ATLAS



Teh Lee Cheng
Royal Holloway, University of London
19 Sep 2006
ATLAS UK Physics meeting
IPPP, Durham

Motivation

- At the LHC, top physics is important:
 - Check SM prediction (e.g. single top, quantum no.)
 - Good understanding essential (top as background)
 - Probing new physics
- In SM, flavour-changing neutral current (FCNC) involving top quarks is extremely suppressed; occurs only at one-loop order due to GIM mechanism, e.g. $B(t \rightarrow cg) \sim 10^{-12}$.
- Many new physics model predicts much larger FCNC interaction rate – a few orders of magnitude.
- Hence there's an increase in the top production cross section as well as FCNC decay branching.

Ref [1], q = u,c	SM	2-Higgs doublet model	MSSM	\tilde{R} -MSSM
$B(t \rightarrow q g)$	5×10^{-12}	$\sim 10^{-4}$	$\sim 10^{-4}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$
$B(t \rightarrow q \gamma)$	5×10^{-14}	$\sim 10^{-7}$	$\sim 10^{-6}$	$\sim 10^{-5}$
$B(t \rightarrow q Z)$	$\sim 10^{-14}$	$\sim 10^{-6}$	$\sim 10^{-6}$	$\sim 10^{-4}$

[1] hep-ph/0605003

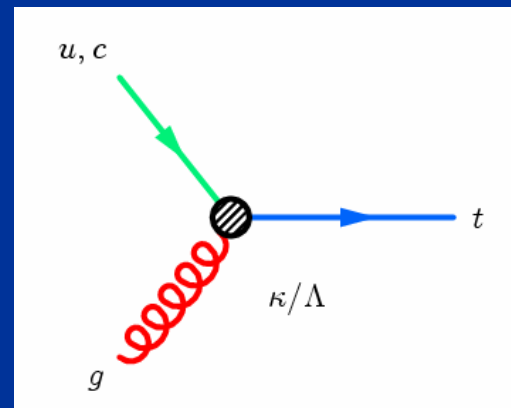
- My study: to estimate sensitivity of ATLAS detector to anomalous FCNC single top production $u(c) + g \rightarrow t$.
- Tools:
 - TopReX 4.10, Pythia 6.2
 - ATLFAST
 (Athena 10.0.1)

Model independent approach

- Since we don't know which model is correct, a useful way is to adopt a model-independent approach using effective Lagrangians.
- For anomalous couplings of top to gluon and up/charm quarks, the strength is given by κ/Λ as in

$$\mathcal{L}_{tq}^g = -g_s \frac{\kappa_{tq}^g}{\Lambda} \bar{t} \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^a (f_{tq}^g + i h_{tq}^g \gamma_5) q G_{\mu\nu}^a + \text{H.c.}$$

κ_{qg} = anomalous coupling strength
 Λ = scale of new physics



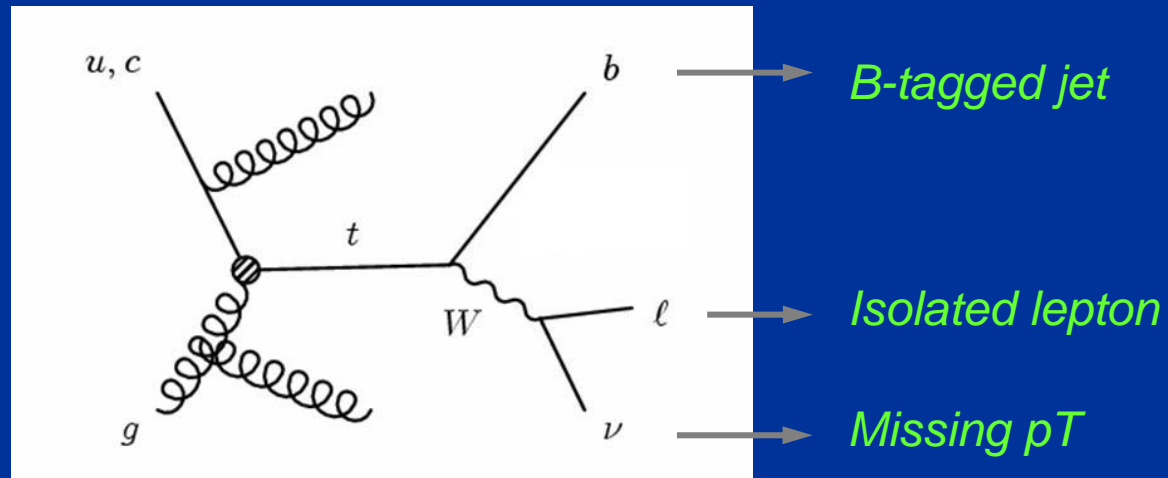
Current constraints

	LEP2	Tevatron	HERA
$B(t \rightarrow q g)$	$< 17\%$	$< 29\%$	$< 13\%$ [2]
$B(t \rightarrow q \gamma)$	$< 3.2\%$	$< 3.2\%$ (CDF)	$< 0.66\%$
$B(t \rightarrow q Z)$	$< 7\%$	$< 32\%$ (CDF)	-

[2] hep-ph/0604119

Signal

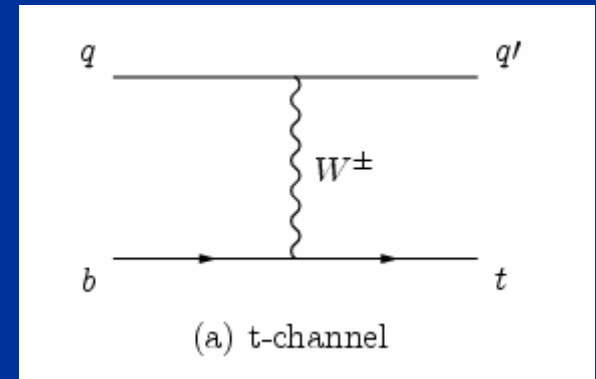
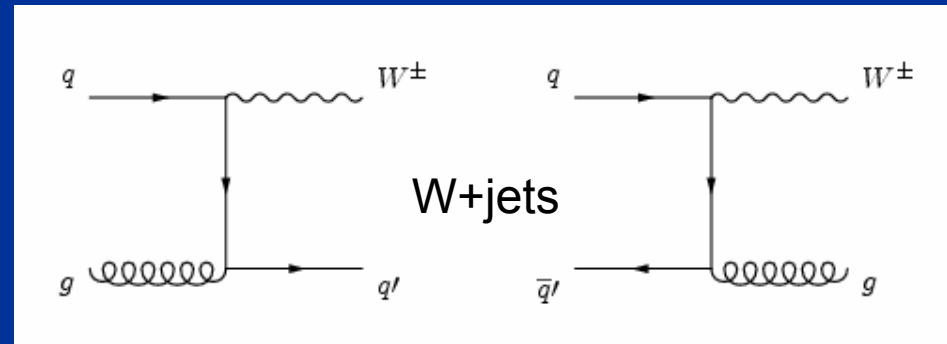
- Signal at tree level: $ug/cg \rightarrow t \rightarrow bW \rightarrow b \ell \nu$.



- After reconstructing the top, count top event within a mass window, e.g. 140–190 GeV (adopted here). Look for excess.
- For $\kappa_{gq}/\Lambda = 0.1 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$ (used in simulation):
 - $\sigma(u + g \rightarrow t) \approx 76 \text{ pb}$ (incl. \bar{t})
 - $\sigma(c + g \rightarrow t) \approx 15 \text{ pb}$
- Cross section scales as $(\kappa/\Lambda)^2$ for $\kappa_{gq}/\Lambda < \sim 0.2 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$

Background

- Background:
 - $W + n$ jets ($n=1,2,3,\dots$)
 - EW t-chan. single top
- Less problematic:
 - $Wb\bar{b}$
 - $t\bar{t}$
 - $Wc\bar{c}$
- Negligible:
 - Wt - and s-channels single top



Event selection

- Basic cuts

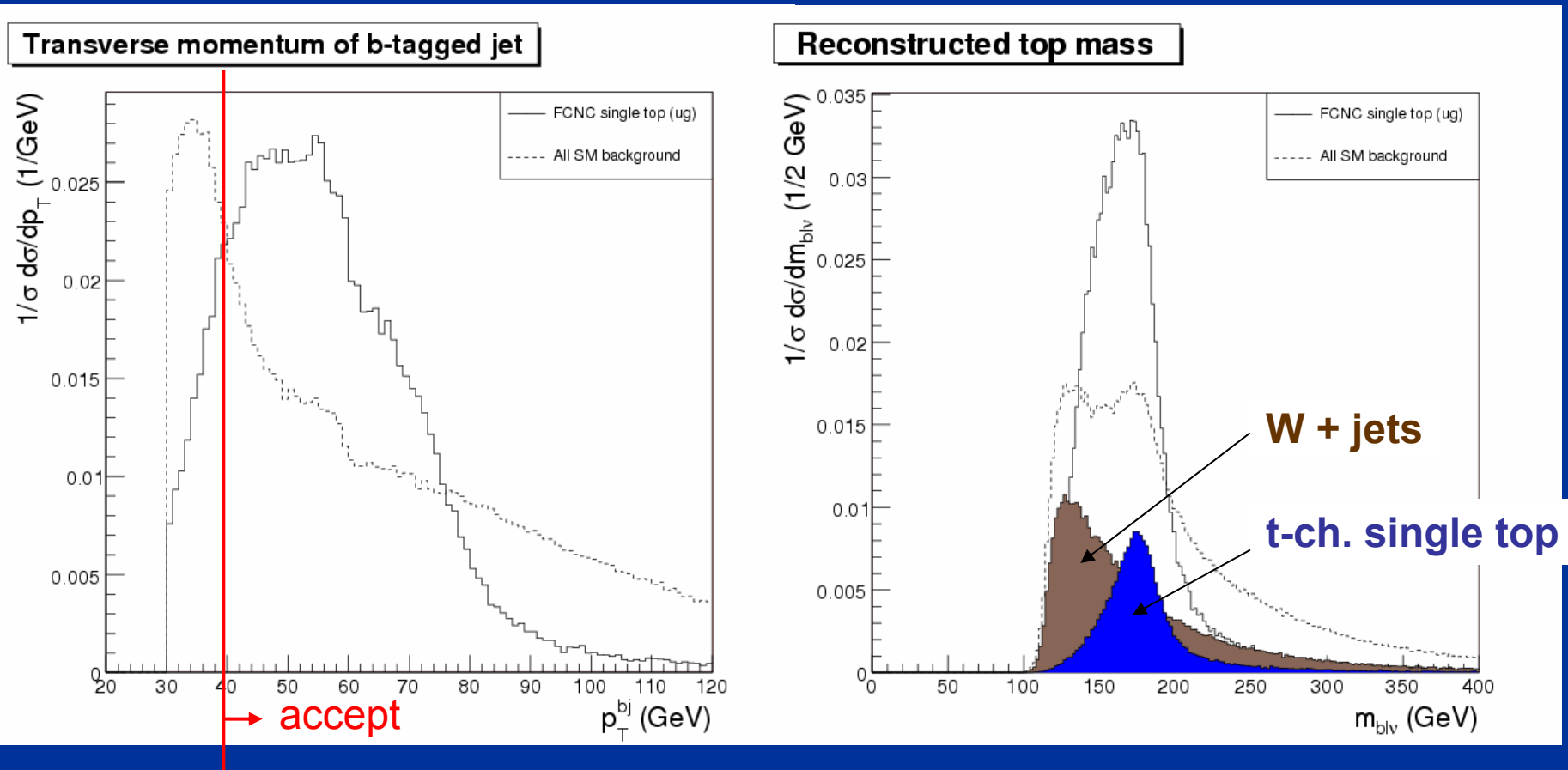
- Exactly 1 isolated lepton (e/mu), $p_T > 20$ GeV
- Exactly 1 b-tagged jet, $p_T > 30$ GeV (and leading)
- Missing $p_T > 20$ GeV

- Further, optimized cuts

- B-jet $p_T > 40$ GeV
- Reconstructed top, $p_T < 20$ GeV
- Inv. mass (bjet,lep) > 55 GeV
- HT (Scalar sum of p_T of lepton, all jets, $p_{T\text{miss}}$) < 270 GeV
- W $p_T > 30$ GeV
- ΔR (b, W^{rec}) < 4.0

Kinematics plots

After basic cuts...



m_{top} window 140–190 GeV

After cuts...

Process	Accept. eff.	σ (before) pb	σ (after)	n/10fb ⁻¹	
ug	1.04 %	76.12	0.80	8022	S ~10k
cg	1.74 %	15.33	0.27	2701	B ~100k
W+j	0.09 %	8971.00	7.68	76805	81 %
ewt-t	0.38 %	246.60	0.94	9407	10 %
Wbb $\bar{}$	0.57 %	71.14	0.41	4073	4 %
t t $\bar{}$	0.03 %	886.00	0.23	2320	2 %
Wcc $\bar{}$	0.07 %	263.20	0.17	1729	2 %
ewt-tW	0.13 %	51.57	0.06	646	0.7 %
ewt-s	0.25 %	10.65	0.03	261	0.3 %

Note: Cross section for W+j, Wbb, Wcc include B(W->e/mu)

Sensitivity

- Sensitivity of ATLAS is estimated for 10 fb^{-1} (1 yr LHC, $10^{33} \text{ cm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$) assuming equal anomalous coupling for top-gluon to u and c quarks.
- Estimator for signal significance = S/\sqrt{B} .
- 5σ discovery is possible if κ_{qg}/Λ is as large as 0.038 TeV^{-1} , corresponding to FCNC branching of 2.60×10^{-3} .
- In absence of signal, we can set an upper limit, $\kappa_{qg}/\Lambda < 0.022 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$ at 95% CL, corr. to FCNC branching of 8.56×10^{-4} .

	5σ	95 %CL
$\kappa(gq)/\Lambda$	$> 0.038 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$	$< 0.022 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$
$B(t \rightarrow qg)$	$> 2.60 \times 10^{-3}$	$< 8.56 \times 10^{-4}$

Current limit:
< 13%

Systematic uncertainties

- Physics + modelling
 - Q-scales dependence
 - Choice of PDF
 - Input top mass
 - ISR/FSR
 - B-quark fragmentation
 - Detector performance
 - B-tagging
 - Jet energy scales (JES)
 - Other systematic effects
 - Pile up
 - Luminosity measurement ΔL
- } $\Delta\sigma$, rate only

Cross section uncertainty, $\Delta\sigma$

PS MC with LO ME

NLO σ

ug	cg	Wj	Wb \bar{b}	Wc \bar{c}	tW	t	s	t \bar{t}
+16.4	+16.9	+15.4	+28.4	+28.8	+29.2	+3.76	+6.08	+12.3
-15.4	-16.3	-14.3	-22.4	-22.8	-29.2	-4.12	-6.03	-12.3
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Result on ΔBR

Systematics	ΔBR
$\Delta\sigma$ (signal)	+ 16.6% - 15.6%
$\Delta\sigma$ (bgnd)	+ 6.6% - 6.2%
Δ lumi. ($\pm 5\%$)	$\pm 2.5\%$
ISR (20% on/off)	$\pm 3.6\%$
FSR (20% on/off)	$\pm 6.0\%$
B-fragmentation ($\epsilon_b = -0.0035$)	$\pm 1.0\%$
B-tag ($\pm 10\%$)	+ 12.8% - 4.8%
JES (b-jet, $\pm 3\%$)	+ 1.6% - 0.8%
JES (light-jet, $\pm 1\%$)	$\pm 0.0\%$
Pile up (low lumi.)	+ 8.0%
Total sys. unc.	+ 24.6% - 19.0%

rate only

rate + shape

$$B(t \rightarrow qq) < 8.56 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (95\%CL)}$$

$$\Delta B(\text{sys}) = (+2.1 - 1.6) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Delta B(\text{MC stat}) = 0.64\%$$

$$= \pm 0.055 \times 10^{-4}$$

(smaller for real data)

Note: $\Delta\kappa$ is half as $B \sim \kappa^2$

Conclusion

- This fast simulation study suggests that, given 10 fb^{-1} , ATLAS can set limit on FCNC top decay:

$$B(t \rightarrow qg) < 8.56 \pm 0.055 \text{ (MC stat)} + 2.1 - 1.6 \text{ (sys)} \times 10^{-4} @ 95\% \text{CL}$$

i.e. 2 orders of magnitude better than current limit (< 0.13).

- Results reported in comm. [ATL-COM-PHYS-2006-056](#); waiting for approval, comments welcomed!

- Cf. result from top FCNC decay in $t\bar{t}$:

$$B(t \rightarrow qg) < 1.4 \times 10^{-3} @ 95\% \text{CL} [\text{ATL-PHYS-PUB-2005-009}]$$

- Follow-up work needed (any interest?):
 - Full detector simulation
 - More sophisticated analysis technique beyond simple-cuts: statistical techniques (e.g. maximum likelihood), sideband.
 - NLO (i.e. $2 \rightarrow 2$) simulation for signal processes.